Spin Physics Detector

SPD NICA

Статус Эксперимента SPD NICA

100 YEARS SPIN 2025

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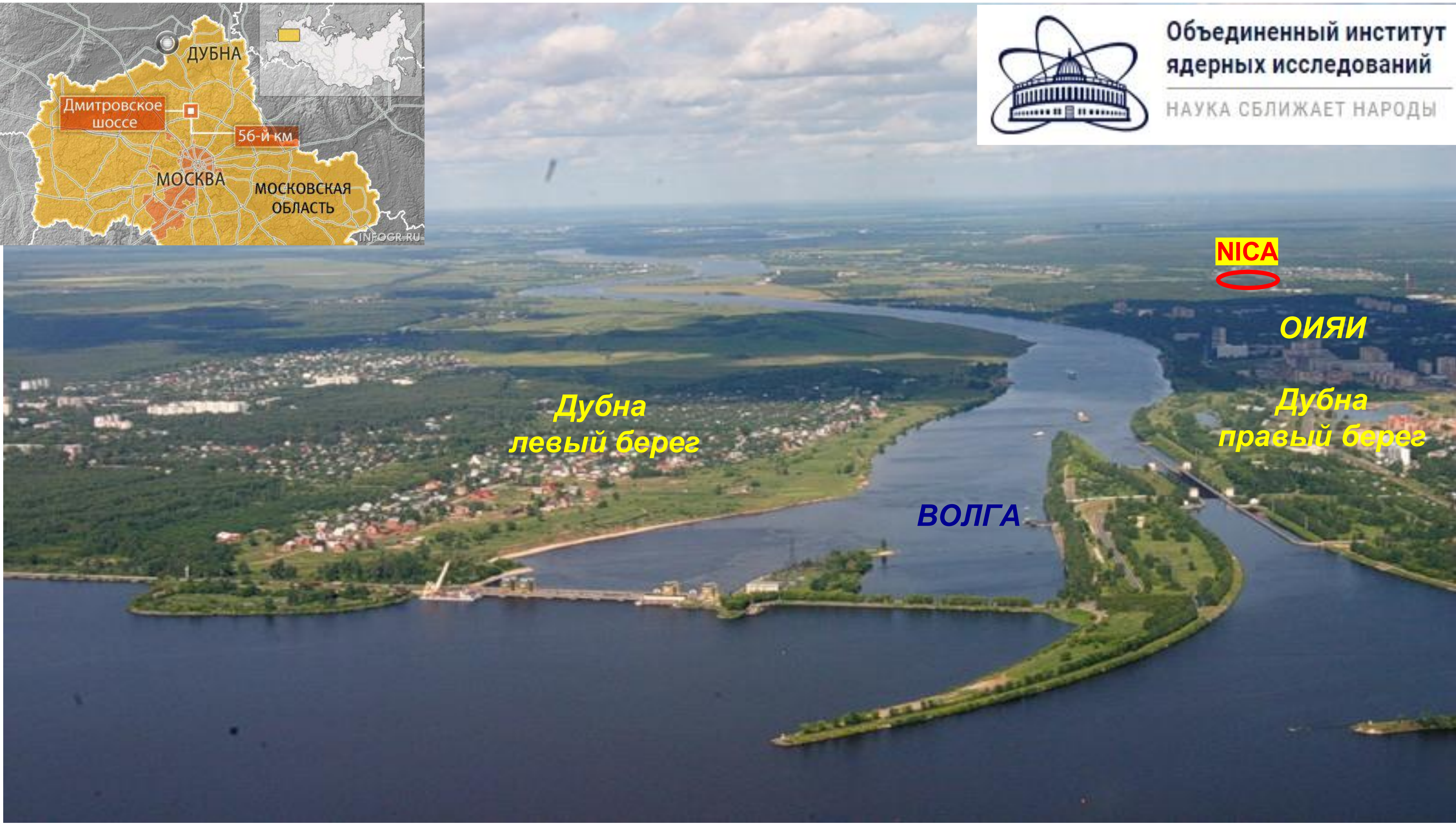
НИЦ «Курчатовский Институт» - ПИЯФ

Ускорительный Комплекс NICA @ОИЯИ, Дубна



Ускорительный Комплекс NICA @ОИЯИ, Дубна

тяжелые ионы (до Au) $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4 - 11 ГэВ светимость L ~10^{27} см$^{-2}$ с$^{-1}$

(не)поляризованные p↑(d↑)&p(d) $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$= 8(4) - 27(13,5) ГэВ светимость L~10^{32} см$^{-2}$ с$^{-1}$

Ускорительный Комплекс NICA @ОИЯИ, Дубна

SPD at NICA Collider (JINR, Dubna)

NICA:
Nuclotron-based Ion Collider fAcility

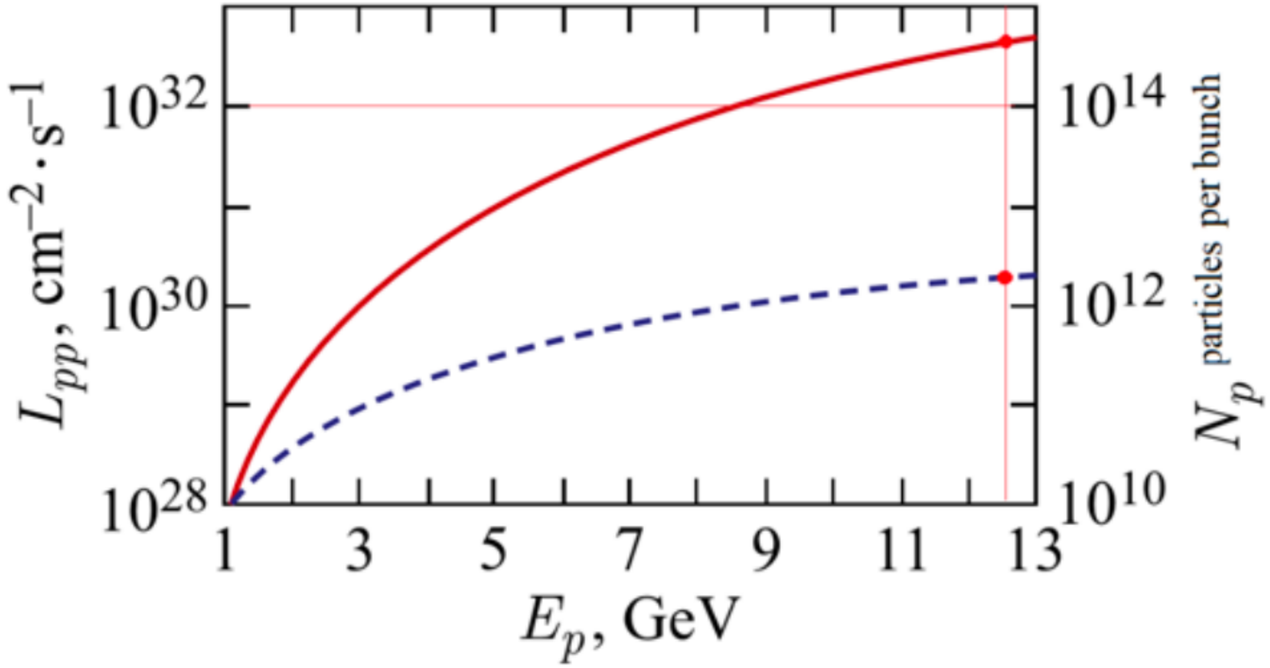
$$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow} : \sqrt{s} \leq 27\ GeV$$

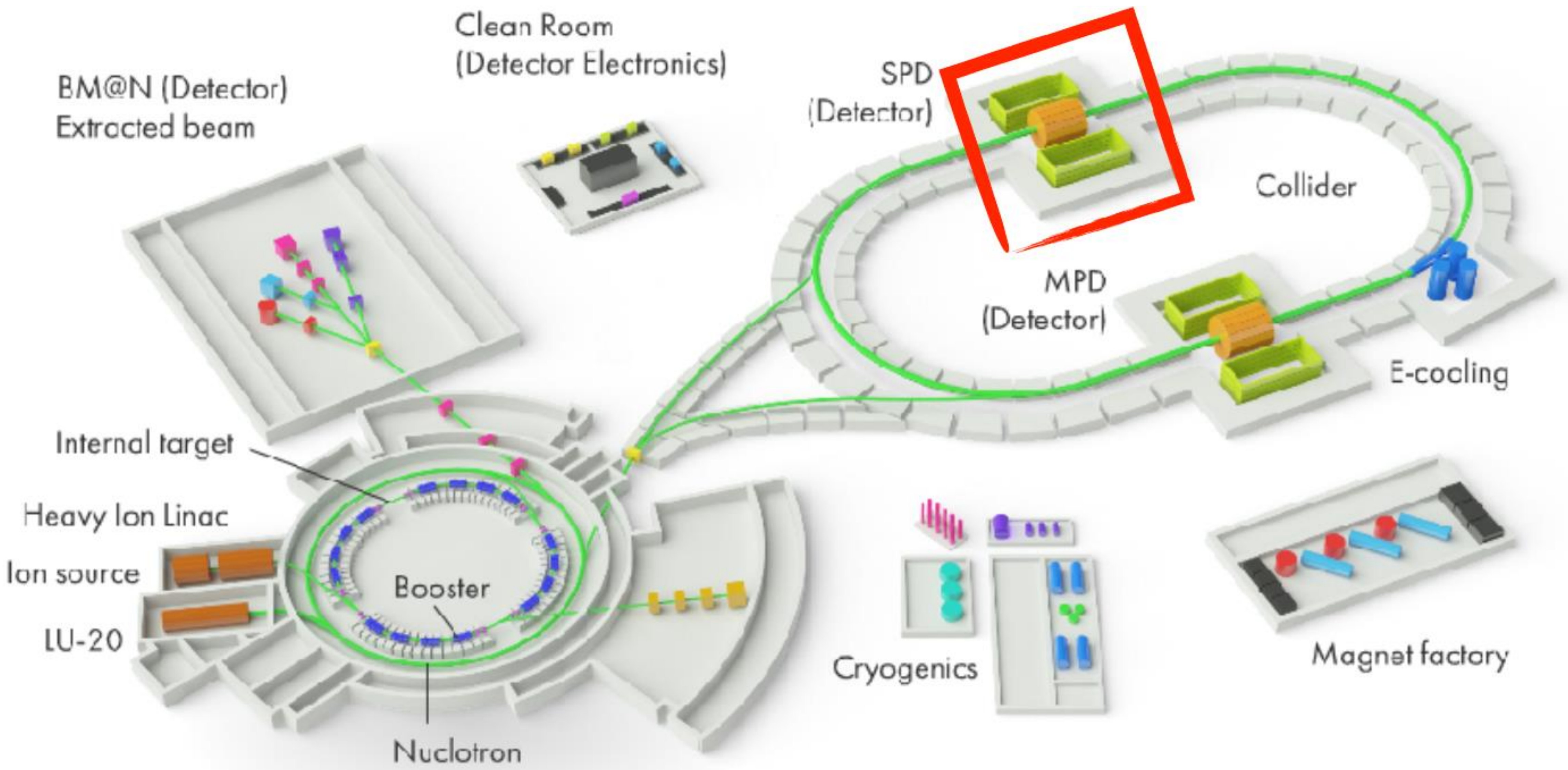
$$d^{\uparrow}d^{\uparrow} : \sqrt{s} \leq 13.5\ GeV$$

$$d^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow} : \sqrt{s} \leq 19\ GeV$$

U, L, T

$|P| > 70\%$





Основные цели эксперимента SPD

Spin Physics Detector (SPD) (http://spd.jinr.ru):
универсальный детектор на коллайдере NICA

➥ **Основные цели SPD:**
- понимание сильных взаимодействий используя интенсивные поляризованные и неполяризованные pp- и dd- соударения $\sqrt{s}$ < 27 ГэВ
- 3D структура протона и дейтрона -> глюонные TMD PDF при средних и больших x: чармоний, фотоны и т. п.

A. Arbuzov et al., Prog. Part. Nucl.Phys. 119 (2021) 103858 e-Print: 2011.15005 [hep-ex]

➥ **Первая стадия работы SPD: программа для широкой области исследований физики адронов и ядерной физики**

V.V. Abramov et al., Phys. Part. 52 (2021) 1044, e-Print: 2102.08477 [hep-ph]

Transverse momentum distribution (TMD) – партонные распределения с учетом поперечного импульса
Parton distribution function (PDF) – функции распределения партонов

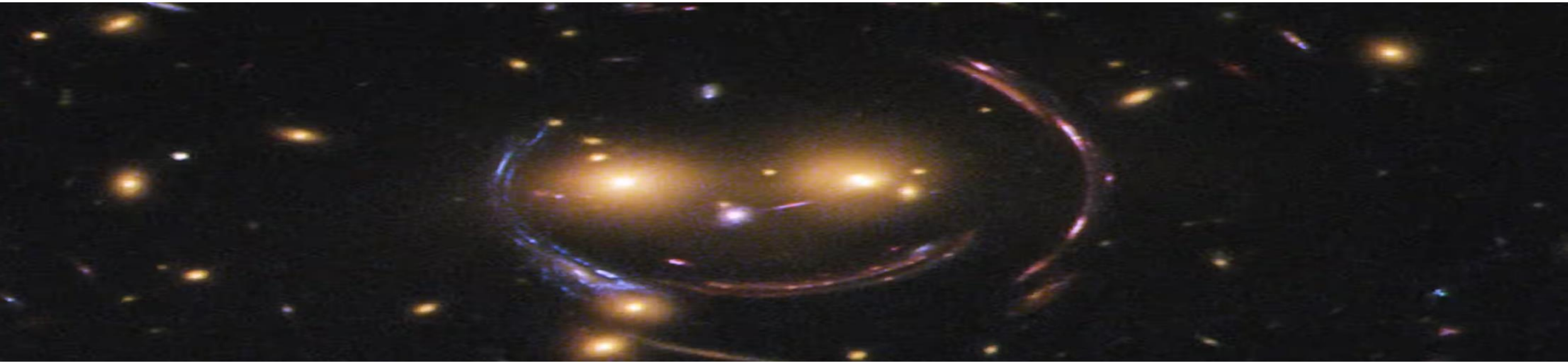
Почему Спиновая Физика Нуклона?

Поиски Новой Физики:

- Поиски новых частиц и взаимодействий за пределами Стандартной Модели

- Поиски новой динамики Стандартной Модели

Почему Структура Нуклона?



- Масса протона -> масса видимой Вселенной

Электрослабый бозон Браута-Энглера-Хиггса:
масса кварков ~ 15 MeV ≃ 2% массы видимой Вселенной

➥ кварк-глюонная динамика нуклона:
~ 98% массы видимой Вселенной!

Загадки:

- **Размер нуклона:**
  кварковая модель ➥ превышает ЭДМ нейтрона на > 10^12
- **Спин нуклона:**
  кварковая модель ➥ «спиновый кризис протона»

Спин: 100 лет!

Zuschriften und vorläufige Mitteilungen.

Ersetzung der Hypothese vom unmechanischen Zwang durch eine Forderung bezüglich des inneren Verhaltens jedes einzelnen Elektrons.

§ 1. Bekanntlich kann man die Struktur und das magnetische Verhalten der Spektren eingehend beschreiben mit Hilfe des LANDÉschen Vektormodelles R, K, J und m[1]). Hierin bezeichnet R das Impulsmoment des Atomrestes — d. h. des Atoms ohne das Leuchtelektron — K das Impulsmoment des Leuchtelektrons, J ihre Resultante und m die Projektion von J auf die Richtung eines äußeren Magnetfeldes, alle in den gebräuchlichen Quanteneinheiten ausgedrückt. Man muß dann in diesem Modell annehmen:

a) daß für den Atomrest das Verhältnis des magnetischen Momentes zum mechanischen doppelt so groß ist, als man klassisch erwarten würde.

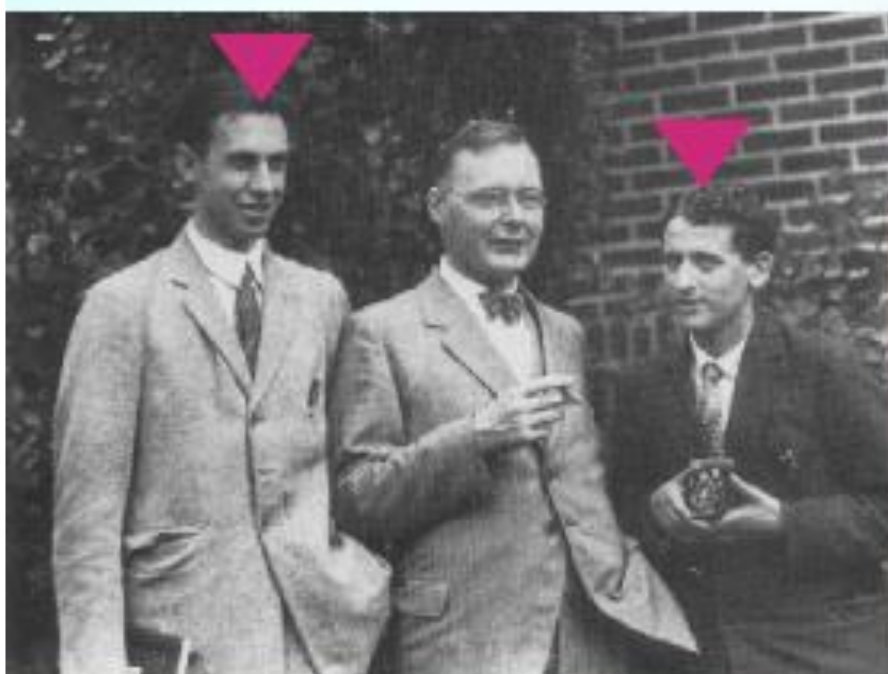
b) daß in den Formeln, wo R^2, K^2, J^2 auftritt, man diese durch $R^2 - \frac{1}{4}$, $K^2 - \frac{1}{4}$, $J^2 - \frac{1}{4}$ ersetzen muß. [Die HEISENBERGsche Mittelung[1])].

Dieses Modell hat sich äußerst fruchtbar gezeigt und hat u. a. geführt zur Entwirrung der verwickeltesten Spektren.

§ 2. Man stößt aber auf Schwierigkeiten, sobald man versucht, das LANDÉsche Vektormodell anzuschließen

[1]) Siehe E. BACK und A. LANDÉ, ZEEMANeffekt und Multiplettstruktur der Spektrallinien.

[1]) W. HEISENBERG, Zeitschr. f. Phys. **26**, 291. 1925.



G. E. UHLENBECK und S. GOUDSMIT.

Leiden, den 17. Oktober 1925.

Instituut voor Theoretische Natuurkunde.

"...Your idea may be wrong, but since both of you are so young without any reputation, you would not lose anything by making a stupid mistake."

P. Ehrenfest

Почему Спин?

Спин: чисто квантовая характеристика

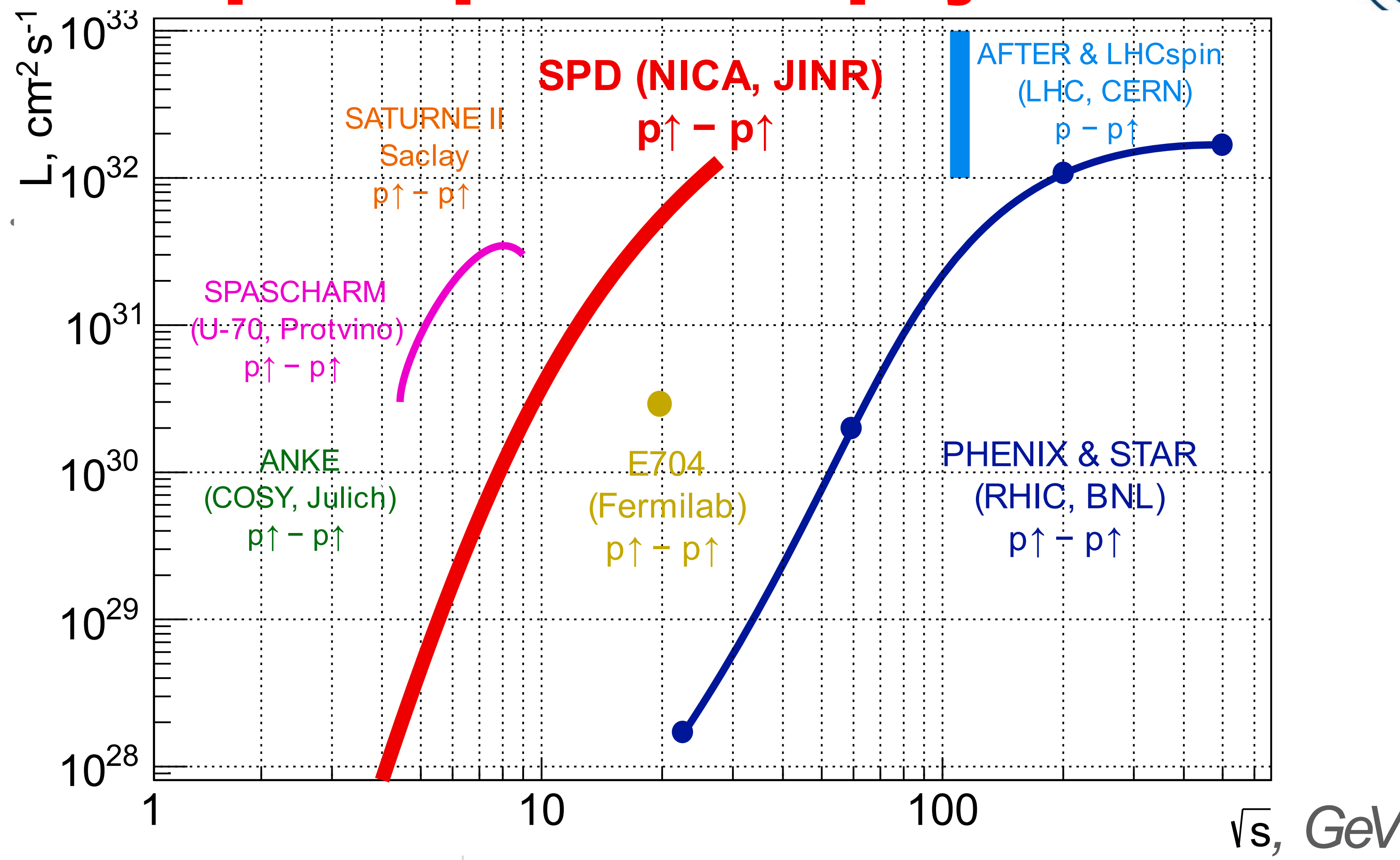
спин: нет классических аналогов

спиновые наблюдаемые
➥ волновые функции адронов
➥ амплитуды процессов

“Спиновый кризис протона”:
кварковая модель ➥ <1/3 спина протона

SPD in World landscape of polarized physics

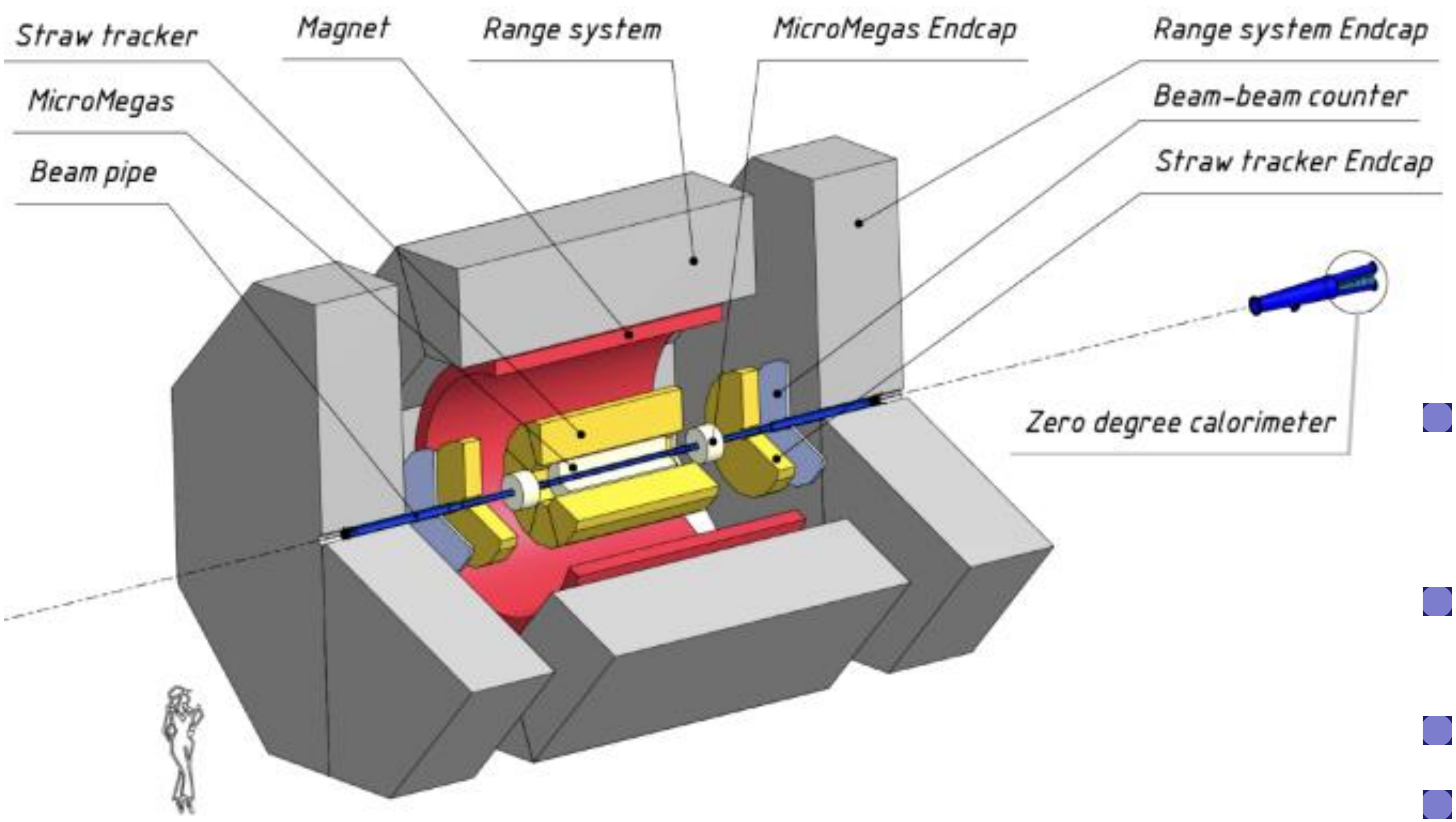
p↑ p↑-mode →



Experimental facility	SPD @NICA	RHIC	EIC	AFTER @LHC	LHCspin
Scientific center	JINR	BNL	BNL	CERN	CERN
Operation mode	collider	collider	collider	fixed target	fixed target
Colliding particles & polarization	$p^{\uparrow}$-$p^{\uparrow}$ $d^{\uparrow}$-$d^{\uparrow}$ $p^{\uparrow}$-d, p-$d^{\uparrow}$	$p^{\uparrow}$-$p^{\uparrow}$	$e^{\uparrow}$-$p^{\uparrow}$, $d^{\uparrow}$, ^{3}He$^{\uparrow}$	p-$p^{\uparrow}$, $d^{\uparrow}$	p-$p^{\uparrow}$
Center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$, GeV	≤27 (p-p) ≤13.5 (d-d) ≤19 (p-d)	63, 200, 500	20-140 (ep)	115	115
Max. luminosity, 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}	~1 (p-p) ~0.1 (d-d)	2	1000	up to ~10 (p-p)	4.7
Physics run	>2025	running	>2030	>2025	>2025

← SPD is unique in d↑ d↑-mode!

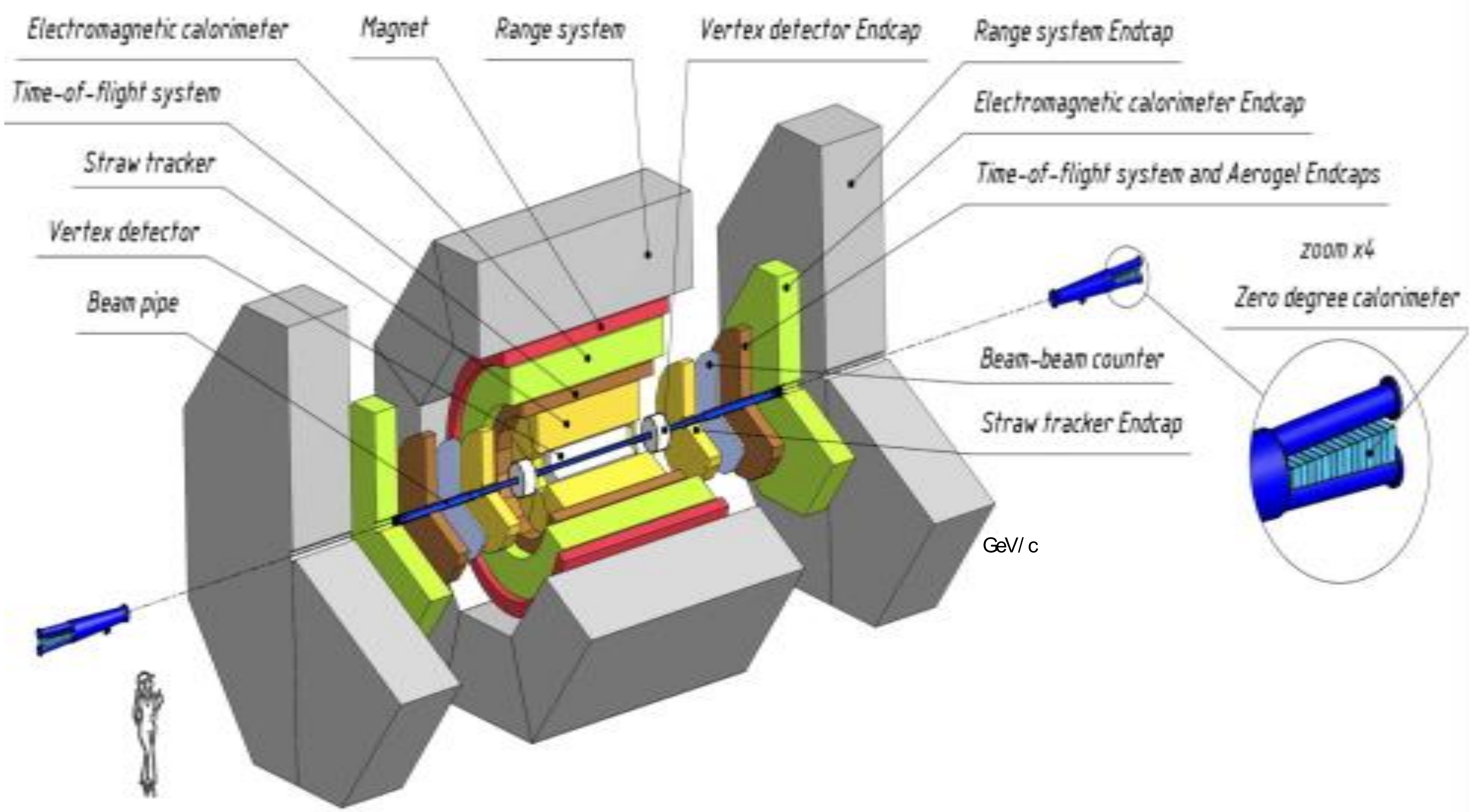
SPD detector at the Stage I



- Trackers:charged track and momentum, limited PID
- Range System:rough hadronic calorimeter, muon/ hadron separation

- Possible light ion collisions alongside *pp, dd*
- Up to $\sqrt{s}$ = 10 GeV and reduced luminosity
- Solenoidal field $B \sim 1$ T
- BBC and ZDC for online polarimetry
- Micromegas central tracker
- Straw Tracker $\delta \sim 150\ \mu$m, $\delta(\frac{dE}{dx}) = 8.5\%$

SPD detector at the Stage II



- Event rate at peak luminosity and energy ⇠ 3 MHz
- Silicon vertex detector : MAPS/DSSD
- Time of flight (TOF) for PID (δ_t ⇠ 50 ps), ⇡/K separation upto 1.5 GeV/c
- Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) $(\frac{\delta_E}{E} = \frac{5\%}{\sqrt{E}} + 1\%)$
- Aerogel counter in endcaps, extends ⇡/K separation upto 2GeV/c

- Improved vertex detector for short lived particle decays
- TOF+AGel for better PID
- ECAL for $\gamma, e^{\pm}$ identification

SPD Setup: Basic Features

	Stage I	Stage II
Maximum luminosity, 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-2}	up to 0.1	1
Interaction rate, MHz	up to 0.4	4
Magnetic field at IP, T	up to 1.0	1.0
Track momentum resolution $\frac{\delta p}{p}$ at 1 GeV/c, %	$\sim$1.7	$\sim$1.0
Photon energy resolution, %		$5/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$
$D^0 \to K\pi$ vertex spatial resolution, μm		60 for MAPS
		80 for DSSD
PID capabilities	dE/dx, RS	dE/dx, ECal, RS, TOF, FARICH
Number of channels, 10^3	170	294 for MAPS)
	210	397 for DSSD
Raw data flow, GB/s	up to 1	up to 20
Total weight, t	1236*	1240
Power consumption, kW	77	113 for MAPS
		90 for DSSD

Detector	Spatial resolution	Time resolution	Energy resolution	Signal length
RS	3 mm (wires), 1 cm (strips)	150 ns	$90\%/\sqrt{E}$ (p, n)	250÷500 ns
ECal	5 mm (γ, 1 GeV)	1 ns	$5\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$	
TOF	10 cm	50 ps	–	
FARICH		<1 ns	$d\beta/\beta < 10^{-3}$	10 ns
Straw	150 μm	1 ns	$8.5\%(dE/dx)$	120 ns
SVD MAPS	5 μm	–	–	
SVD DSSD	27.4 μm (ϕ) 81.3 μm (z)	–	–	
MCT	150 μm	10 ns	–	$\sim$ 300 ns
BBC inner	1.5 mm	50 ps	–	
BBC outer	$\sim$ 10 cm	400 ps	–	
ZDC	$\sim$ 1 cm	150 ps at 0.4 GeV	$50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30\%$ (n) $20\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 9\%$ (γ)	

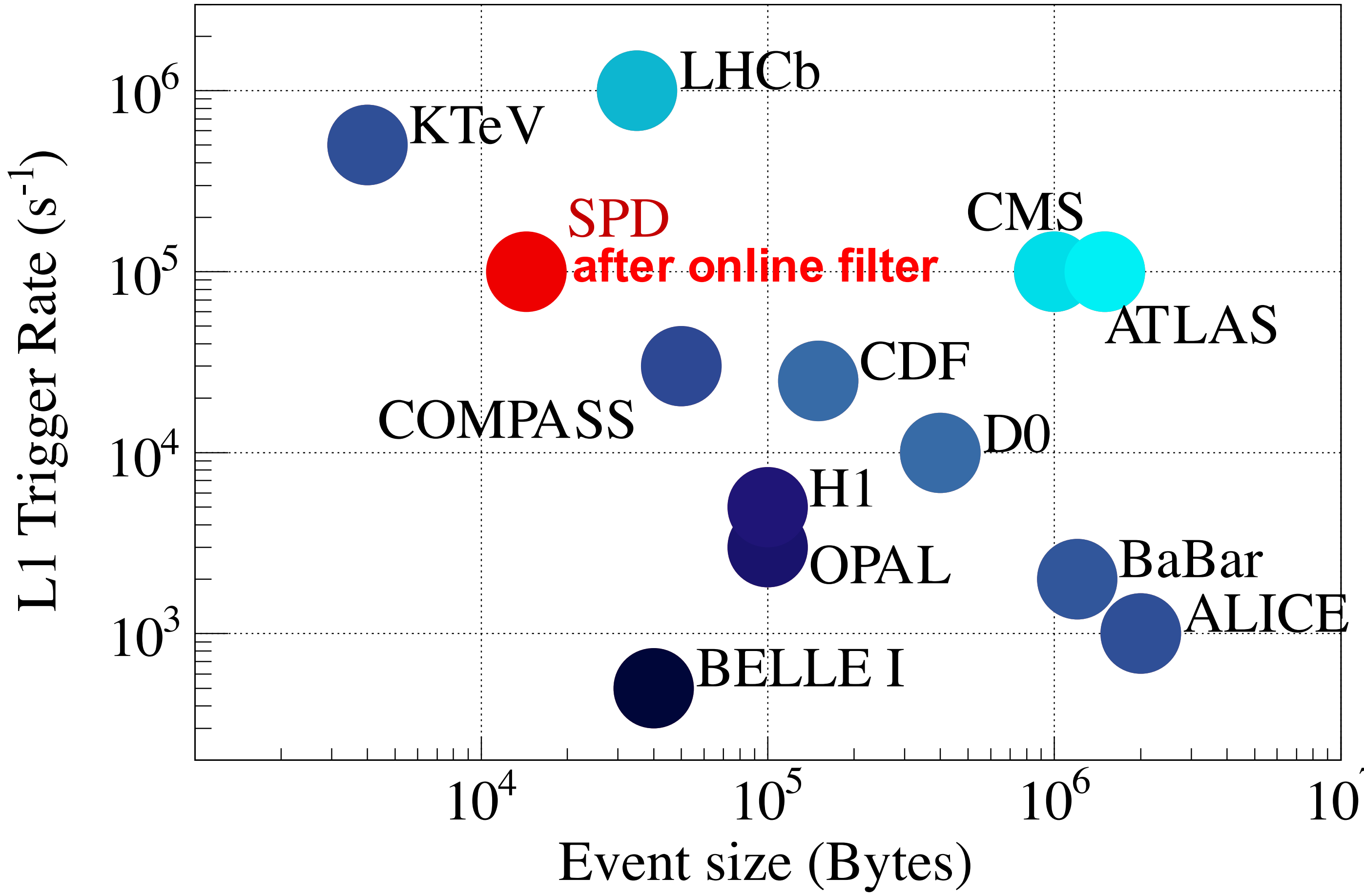
SPD detector data flow

No hardware trigger at the SPD detector to avoid a possible bias:
3 MHz event/s at 10^{32} cm²/s design luminosity
20 GB/s ➡ 3 10^3 events/year ➡ 200 PB/year

The SPD setup is a medium scale detector in size,
but a large scale one in data rate!
Comparable in data rate with ATLAS and CMS at LHC

Considerations of SPD Tier-1 at PNPI

SPD data rate after online filter

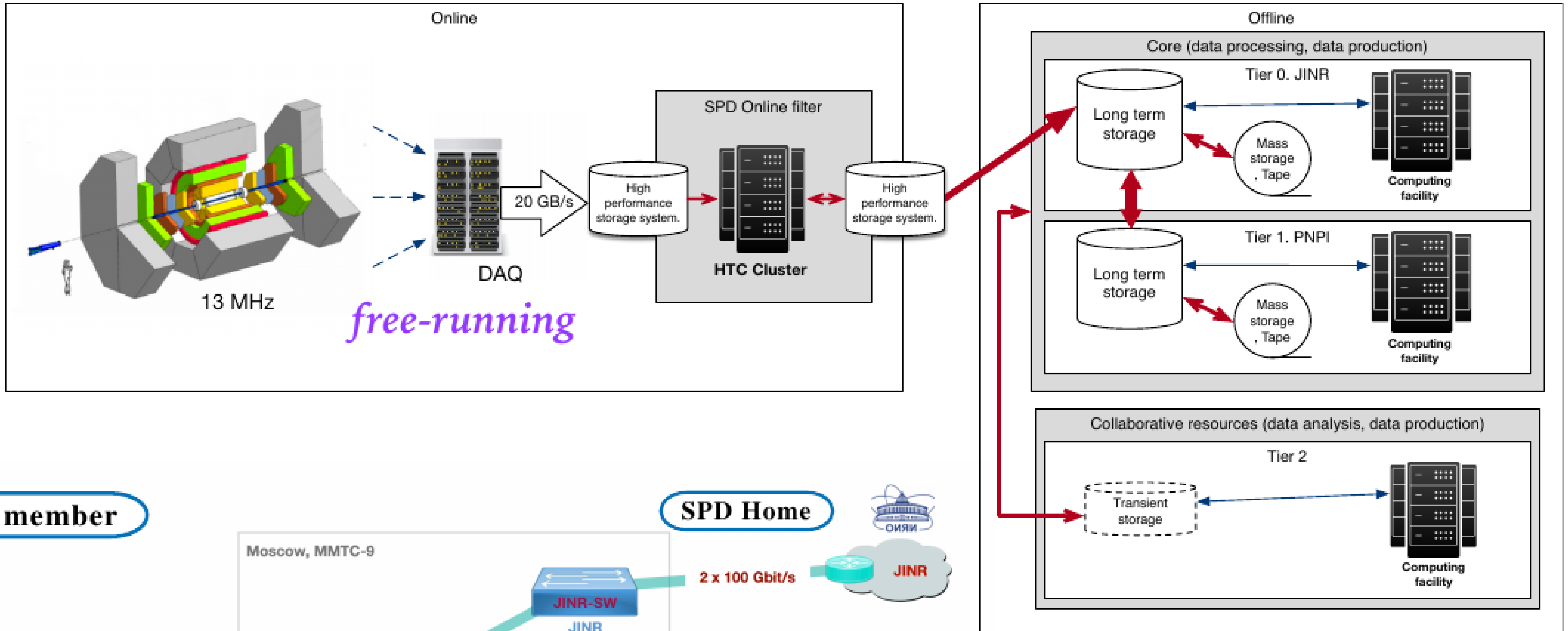


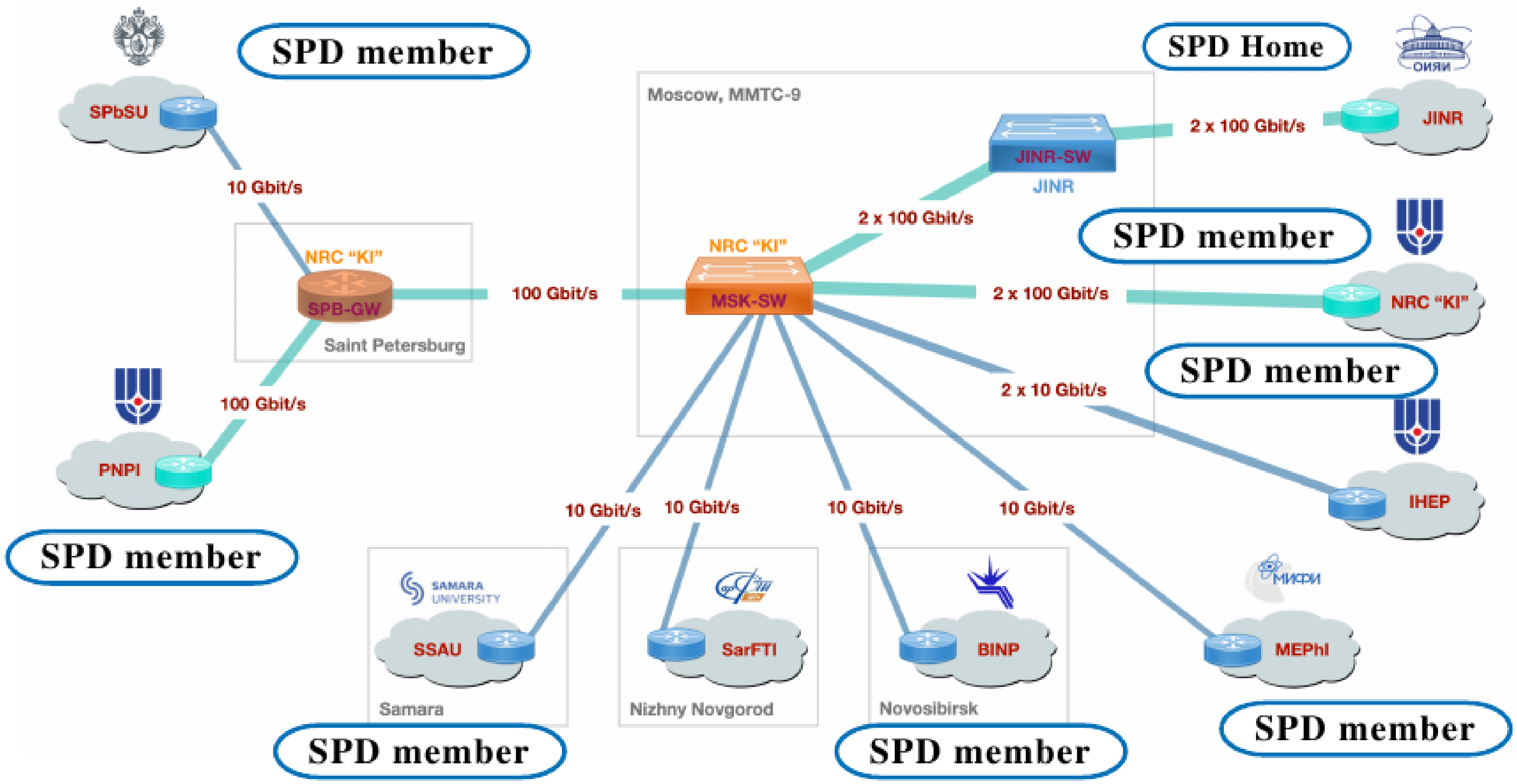
SPD: Requested Computing Resources

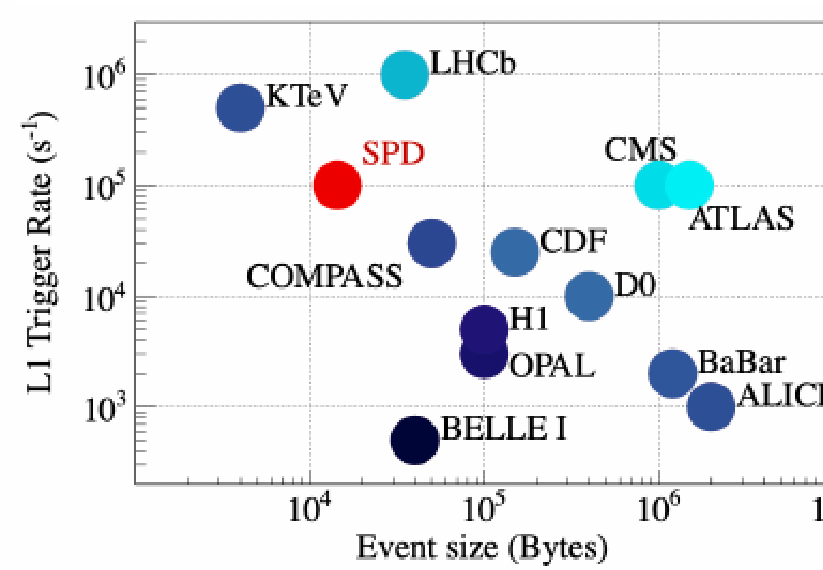
Computing resources	Distribution by year				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Data storage (TB) - EOS - Tapes	1500 0	2000 2000	5000 10000	7000 14000	10000 20000
Tier 1 (CPU corehours)	17 520 000	43 800 000	87 600 000	131 140 000	175 200 000
Tier 2 (CPU corehours)	1 752 000	4 380 000	8 760 000	13 114 000	17 520 000
SC Govorun (CPU core hours)	1 752 000	4 380 000	8 760 000	8 760 000	8 760 000

Considerations of SPD Tier-1 for the SPD 2nd Stage at NRC KI – PNPI, Gatchina

SPD Data Flow







SPD project timeline

2007 Idea of SPD project is included to NICA activities at JINR

2014 SPD Letter of Intent is approved by JINR PAC

2016, 2018 SPD-oriented workshops in Prague

2019 SPD project is approved by JINR PAC (up to 2022)
The 1st SPD proto-Collaboration meeting

2020 Completion of SPD Conceptual Design Report (CDR)
http://arxiv.org/abs/2102.00442

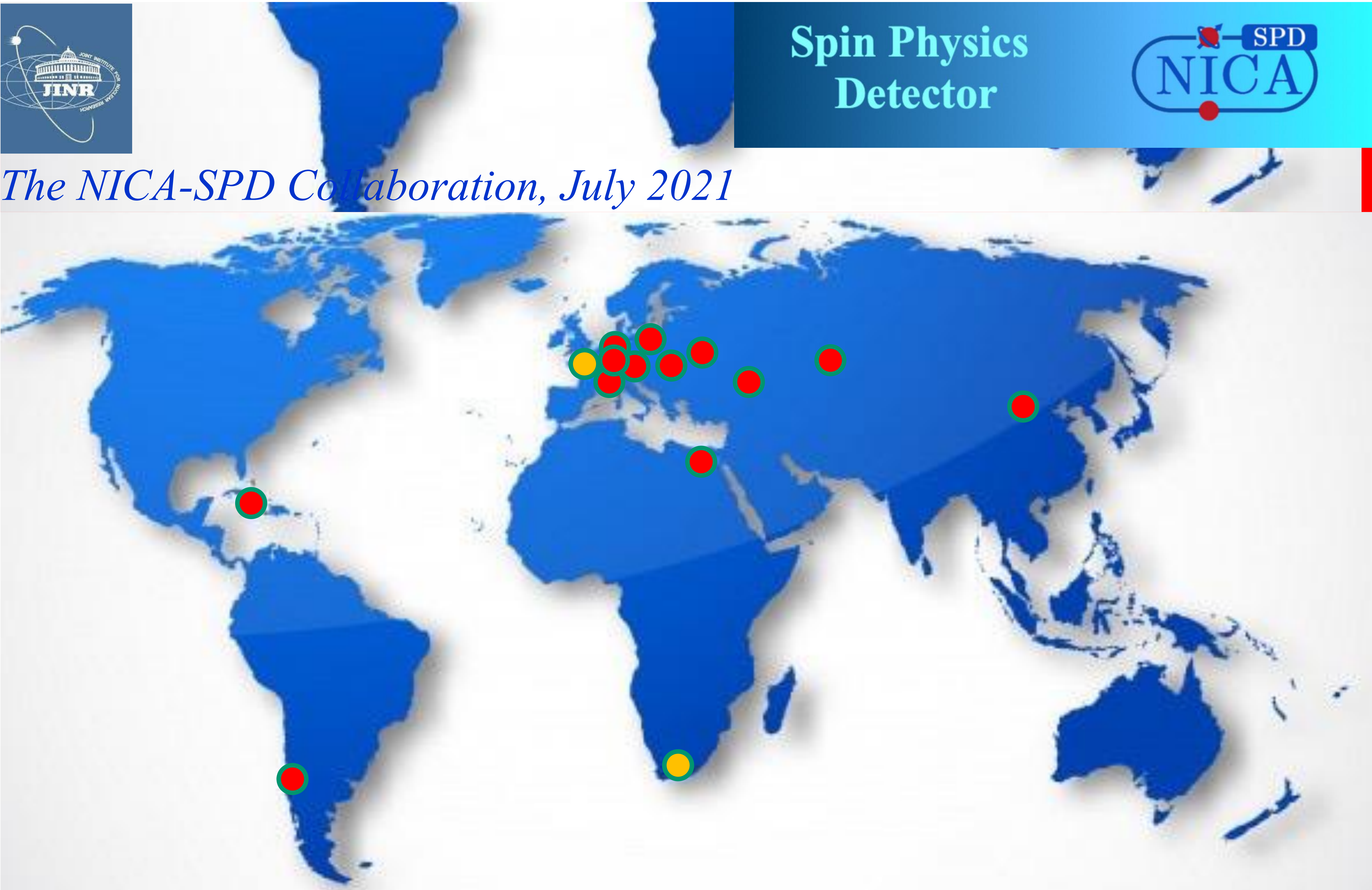
2021 SPD Collaboration is established
Two SPD-physics papers were published

2024 SPD Technical Design Report (TDR): *http://spd.jinr.ru*
approved by JINR PAC June 2024

SPD TDR published Natural Science Review 1 (2024) 1-325

the SPD 1st Stage: included to the JINR 7-year Plan 2024-2030

SPD Collaboration: established in July 2021



SPD Collaboration: Organization

40 organizations from 15 countries *> 400 participants*

Signed MoU (18):

NRC "Kurchatov Institute" - PNPI, Gatchina
Alikhanov National Science Laboratory (Yerevan Physics Institute), Yerevan
Samara National Research University, Samara
Peter the Great Saint Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg
Saint Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg
Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University, Moscow
Lebedev Institute of Physics RAS, Moscow
Institute for Nuclear Research RAS, Moscow
Institute of Nuclear Physics (INP RK), Almaty
Tomsk State University, Tomsk
National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow
Belgorod State University, Belgorod
Institute of Nuclear Problems, Belorussian State University, Minsk
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics RAS, Novosibirsk
Higher School of Economics, Moscow
Higher Institute of Technologies and Applied Sciences, Havana ...
in signing: I-Temba Labs (South Africa), Univ. Cairo (Egypt), China ...

SPD Spokespersons (re-elected 2025):
A.V. Guskov (JINR) & V.T. Kim (NRC KI - PNPI)

CB Chair: A. Tumasyan (ANSL, Yerevan)

SPD Collaboration Meetings (outside):

2023: Dubna (April)
Samara (October)
2024: Almaty (May)
Dubna (November)
2025: Yerevan (May)
Dubna (October)
2026: Tomsk (May)
Dubna (October?)

SPD Collab. Meeting: Yerevan, 11-15 May 2025

SPD Collaboration Meeting
A.Alikhanyan National Laboratory - AANL (ERPHI)
Yerevan, 11 - 15 May 2025

SPD Physics:

Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics
Volume 119, July 2021, 103858

Review

On the physics potential to study the gluon content of proton and deuteron at NICA SPD

ArXiv e-Print: 2011.15005 [hep-ex]

A. Arbuzov [a], A. Bacchetta [b, c], M. Butenschoen [d], F.G. Celiberto [b, c, e, f], U. D'Alesio [g, h], M. Deka [a], I. Denisenko [a], M.G. Echevarria [i], A. Efremov [a], N.Ya. Ivanov [a, j], A. Guskov [a, k], A. Karpishkov [l, a], Ya. Klopot [a, m], B.A. Kniehl [d], A. Kotzinian [j, o], S. Kumano [p], J.P. Lansberg [q], Keh-Fei Liu [r], F. Murgia [h], M. Nefedov [l], B. Parsamyan [a, n, o], C. Pisano [g, h], M. Radici [c], A. Rymbekova [a], V. Saleev [l, a], A. Shipilova [l, a], Qin-Tao Song [s], O. Teryaev [a]

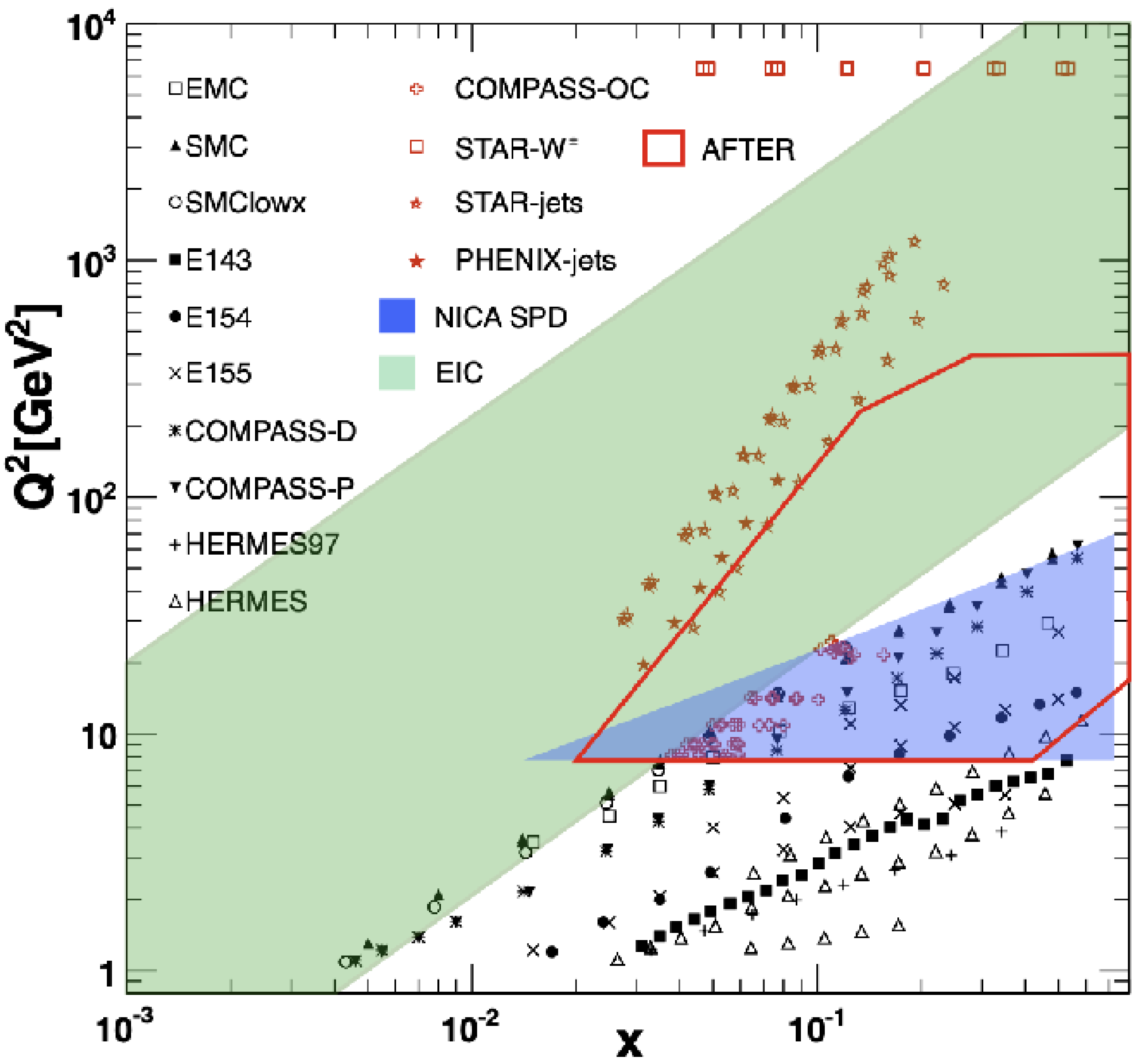
Possible studies at the first stage of the NICA collider operation with polarized and unpolarized proton and deuteron beams

V. V. Abramov [1], A. Aleshko [2], V. A. Baskov [3], E. Boos [2], V. Bunichev [2], O. D. Dalkarov [3], R. El-Kholy [4], A. Galoyan [5], A. V. Guskov [6], V. T. Kim [7, 8], E. Kokoulina [5, 9], I. A. Koop [10, 11, 12], B. F. Kostenko [13], A. D. Kovalenko [5], V. P. Ladygin [5], A. B. Larionov [14, 15], A. I. L'vov [3], A. I. Milstein [10, 11], V. A. Nikitin [5], N. N. Nikolaev [16, 26], A. S. Popov [10], V.V. Polyanskiy [3], J.-M. Richard [17], S. G. Salnikov [10], A. A. Shavrin [7, 18], P. Yu. Shatunov [10, 11], Yu. M. Shatunov [10, 11], O. V. Selyugin [14], M. Strikman [19], E. Tomasi-Gustafsson [20], V. V. Uzhinsky [13], Yu. N. Uzikov [6, 21, 22, ⋆], Qian Wang [23], Qiang Zhao [24, 25], A. V. Zelenov [7]

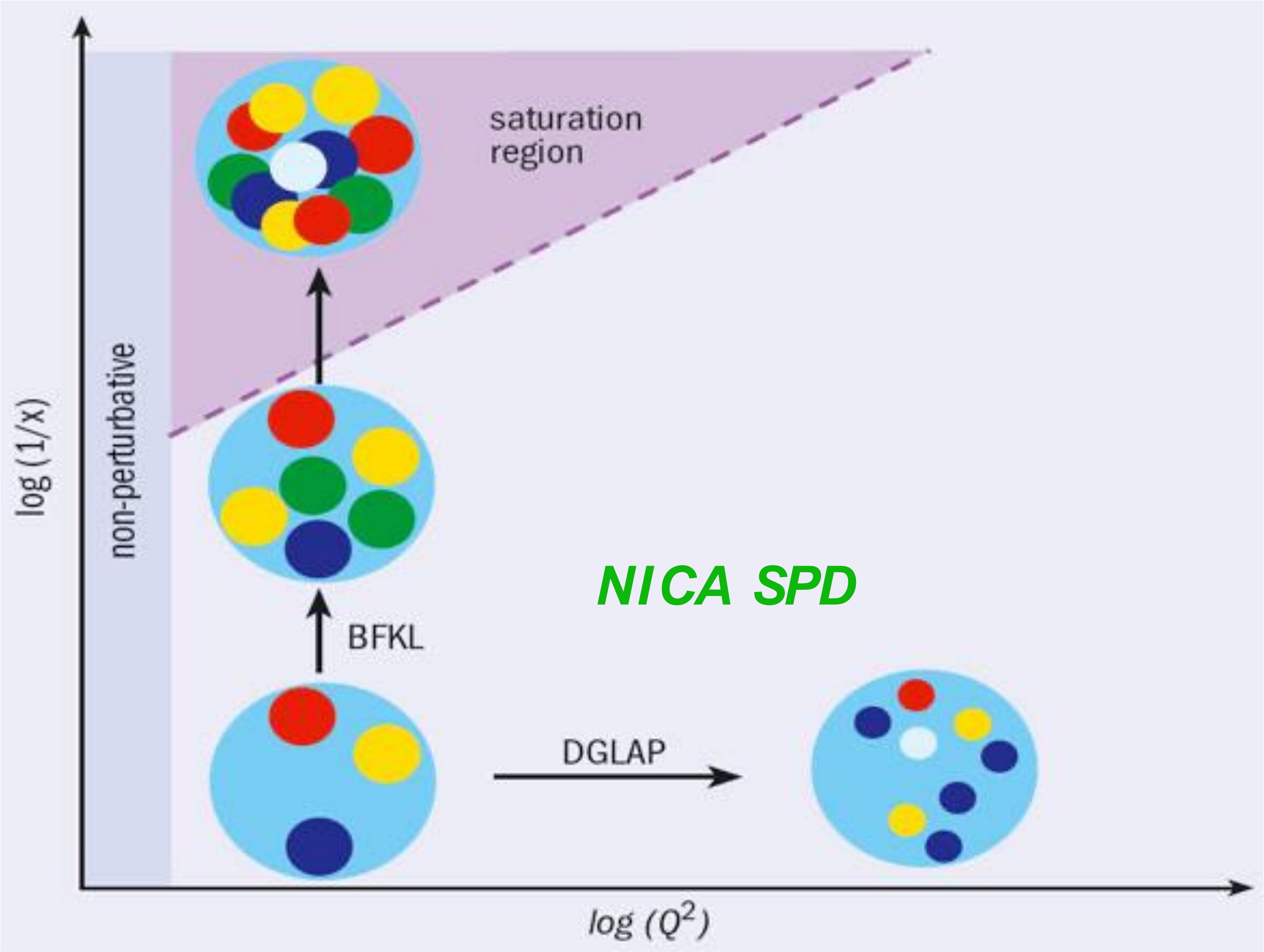
Phys. Part. Nucl. Vol.52, 2021, 1044

ArXiv e-Print: 2102.08477 [hep-ph]

PDF kinematic range



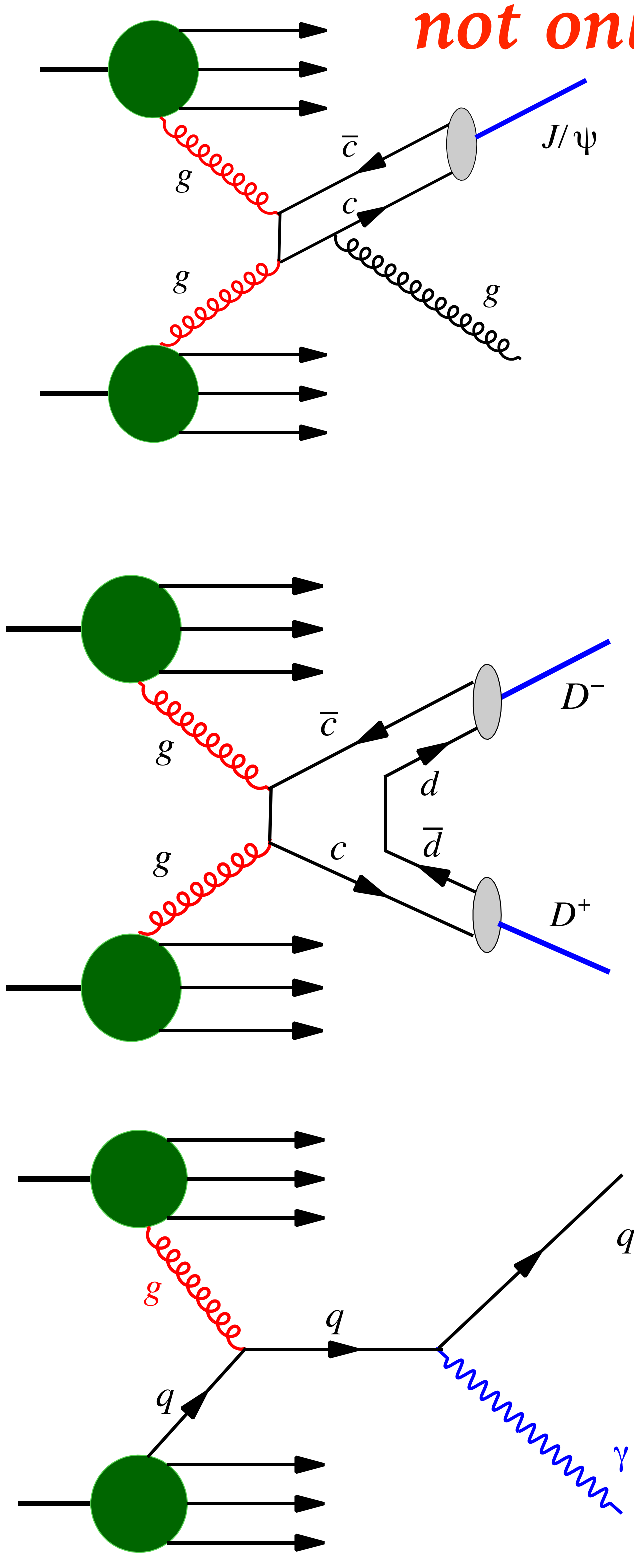
Dynamics kinematic range

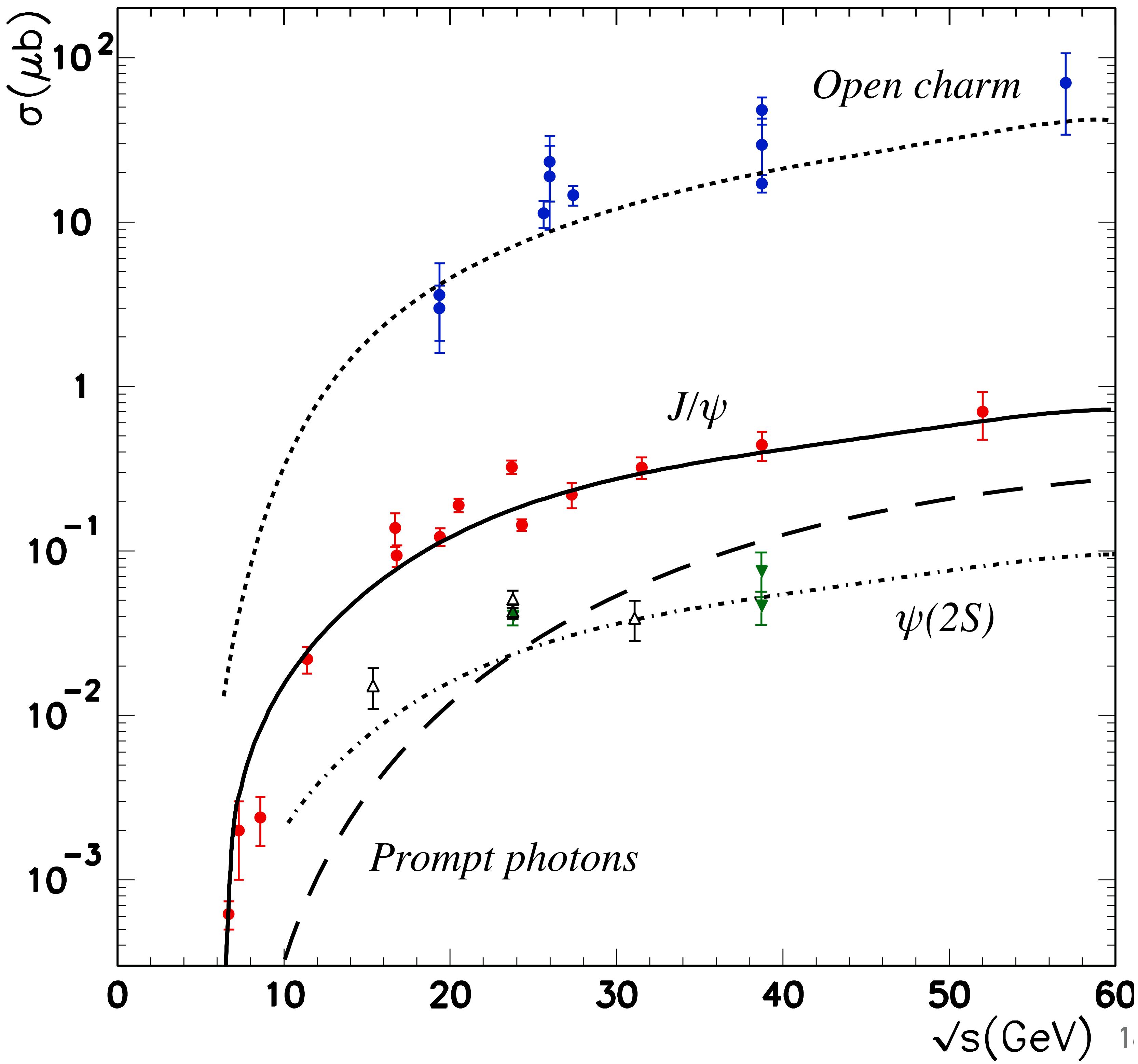


Gluon probes at SPD: charmonia, open charm, direct photons

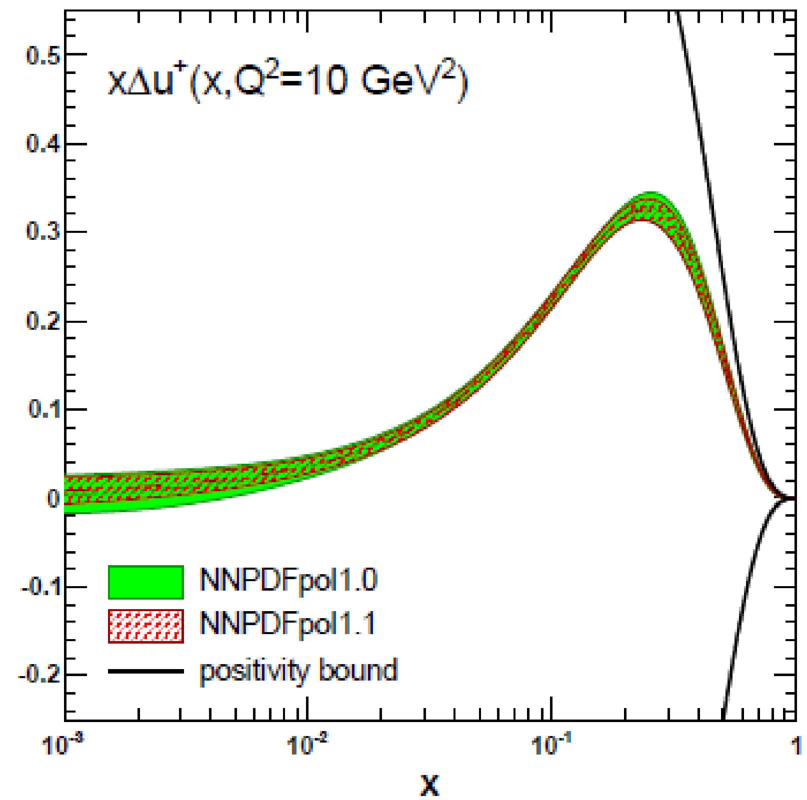
$$\sigma = PDF_1 \otimes PDF_2 \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{12}$$

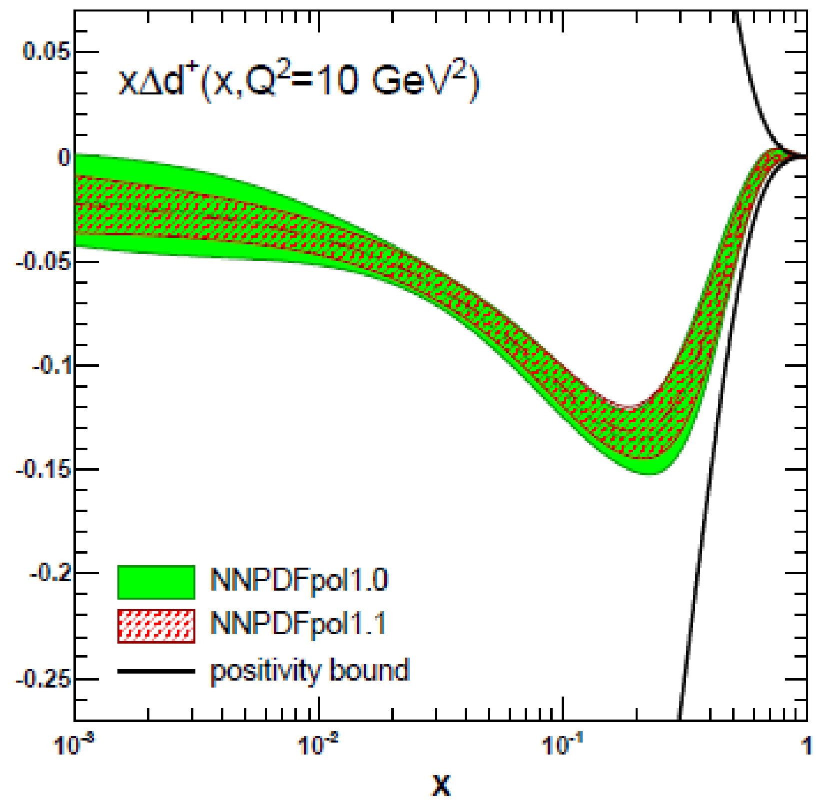
not only J/ψ!





NNPDF Coll.: quark and gluon helicity PDFs of proton

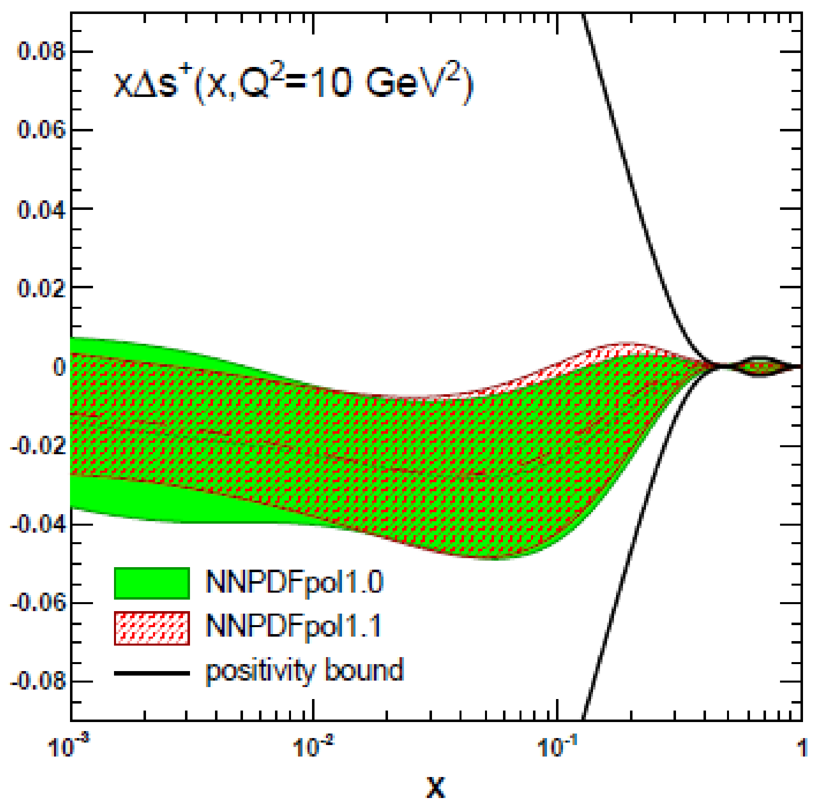


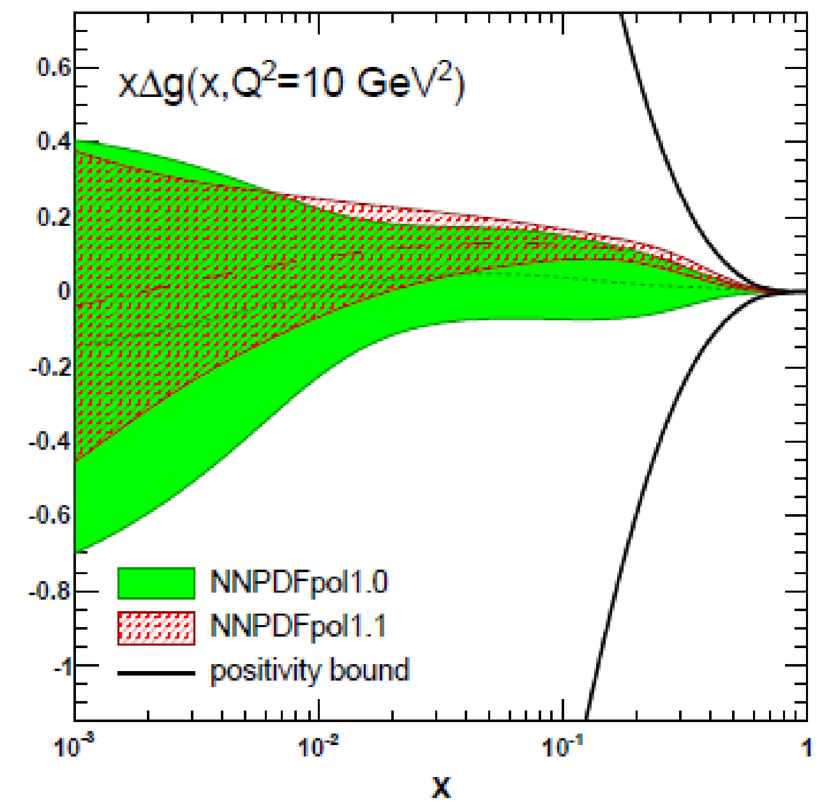


NNPDF Coll.:
E. Nocera et al. (2014)

Quark helicity PDF:
few percent level uncertainties

It is measured with
high precision in DIS





Gluon helicity PDF:
still rather high uncertainties!

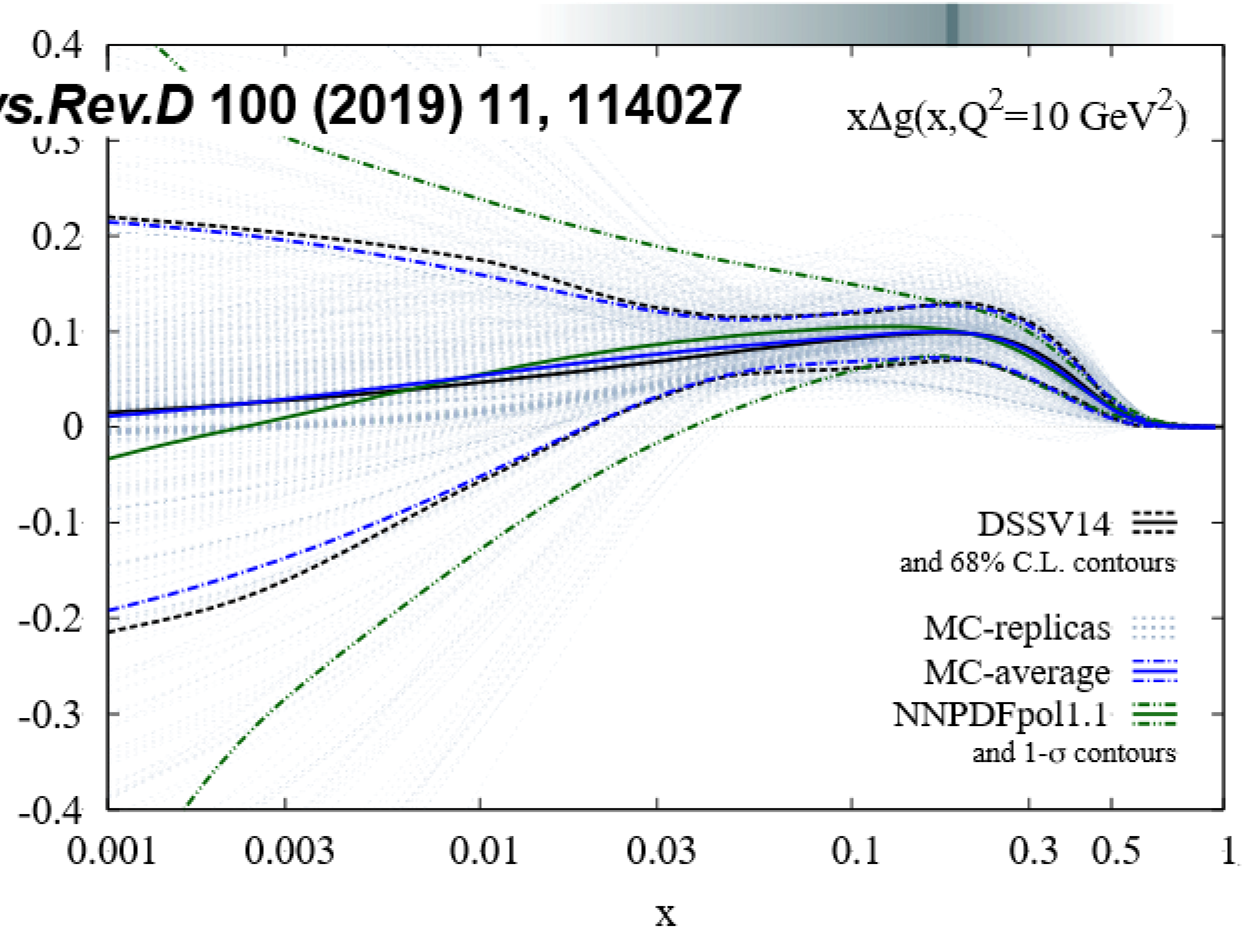
Hadron collisions have a better
sensitivity to measure it.

← SPD has a good opportunity!

Helicity gluon PDF Δg(x):

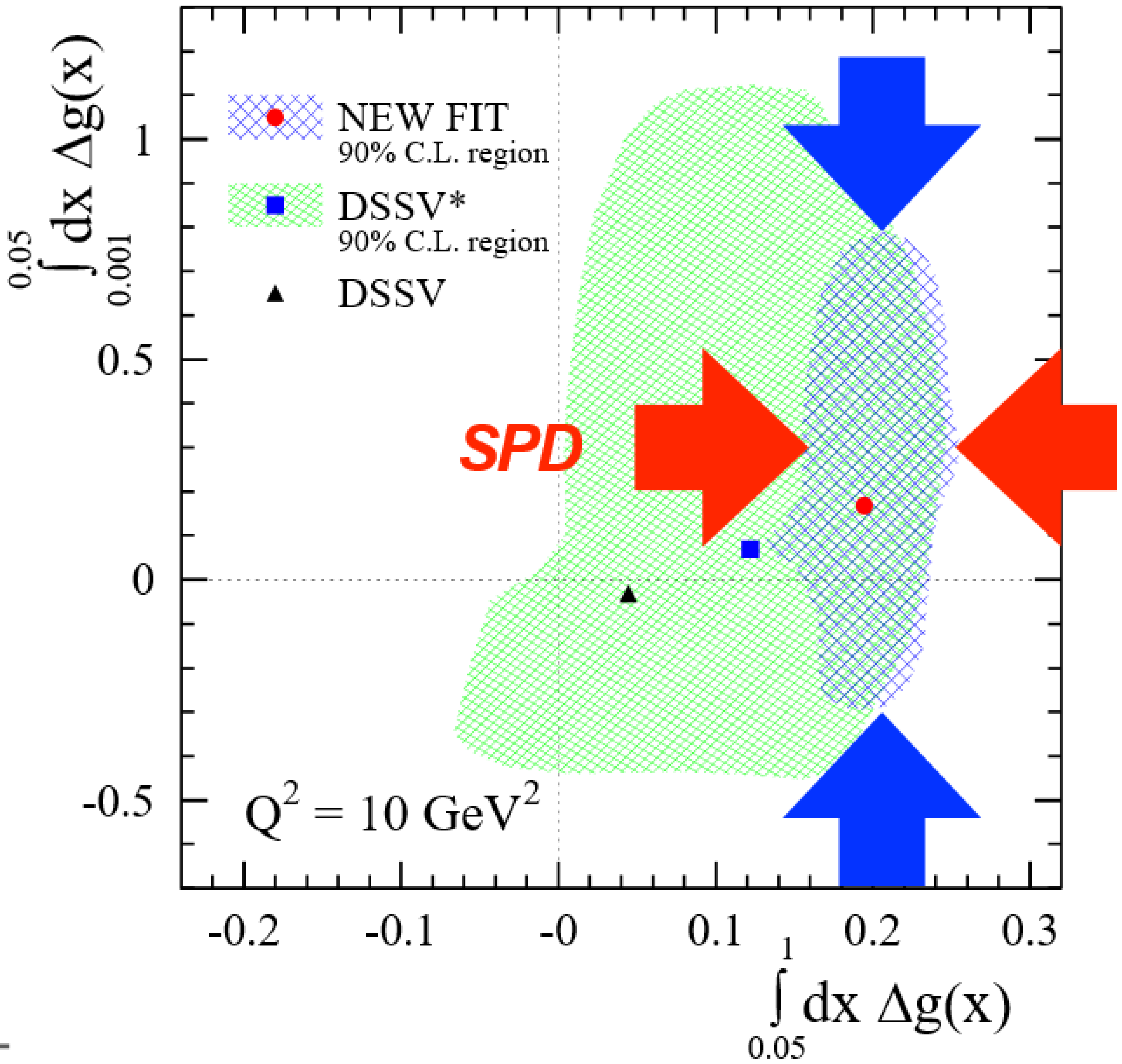
accessible with SPD

Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019) 11, 114027



Phys.Rev.Lett. 113 (2014) 1, 012001

EIC

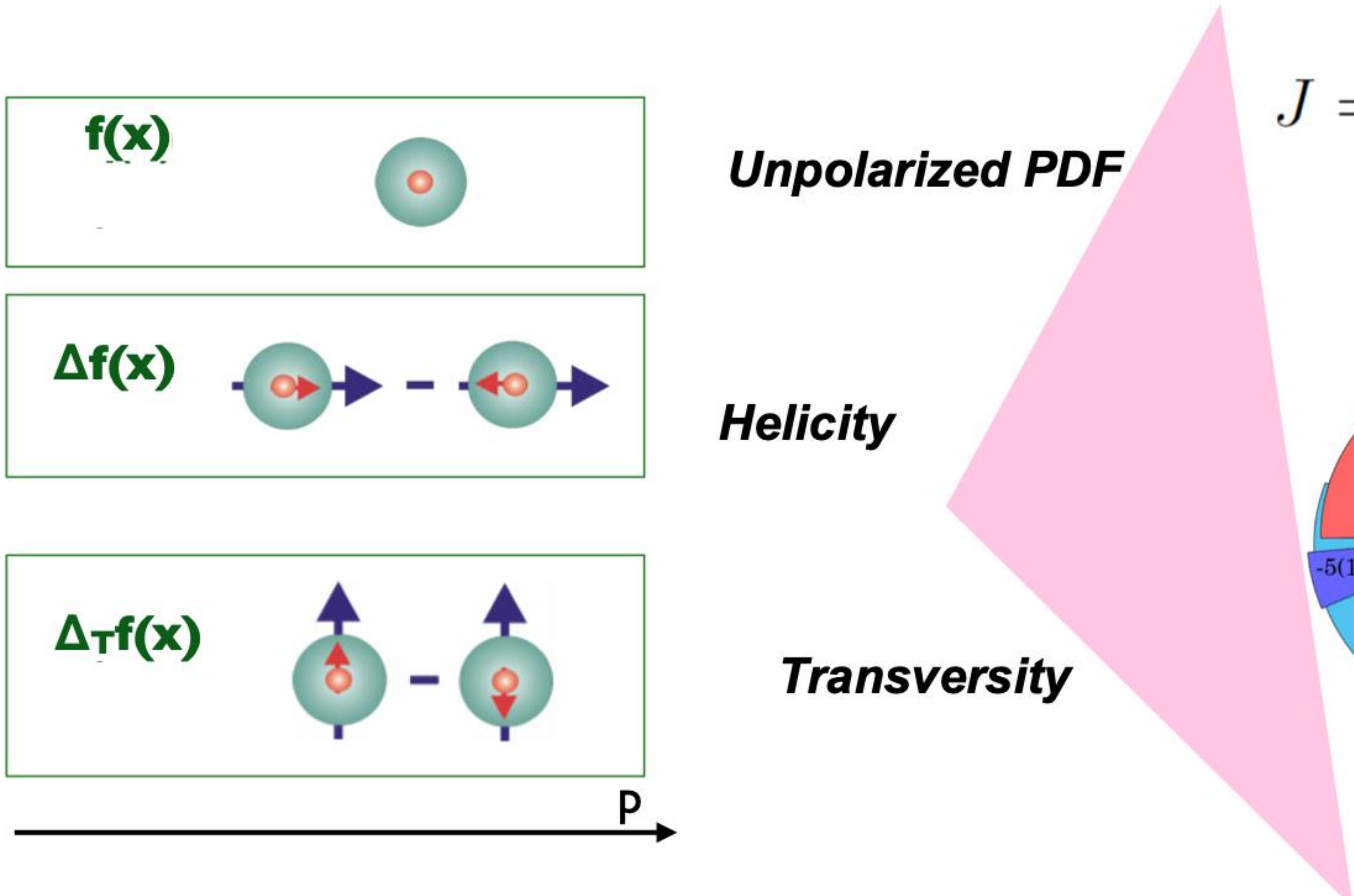


SPD could help to reduce uncertainty of ΔG at large x

$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}}{\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{+-}}$$

$$A_{LL}^{c\bar{c}} \approx \frac{\Delta g(x_1)}{g(x_1)} \otimes \frac{\Delta g(x_2)}{g(x_2)} \otimes \hat{a}_{LL}^{gg\to c\bar{c}X} \qquad A_{LL}^{\gamma} \approx \frac{\Delta g(x_1)}{g(x_1)} \otimes A_{1p}(x_2) \otimes \hat{a}_{LL}^{gq(\bar{q})\to\gamma q(\bar{q})} + (1 \leftrightarrow 2)\,.$$

Spin of proton

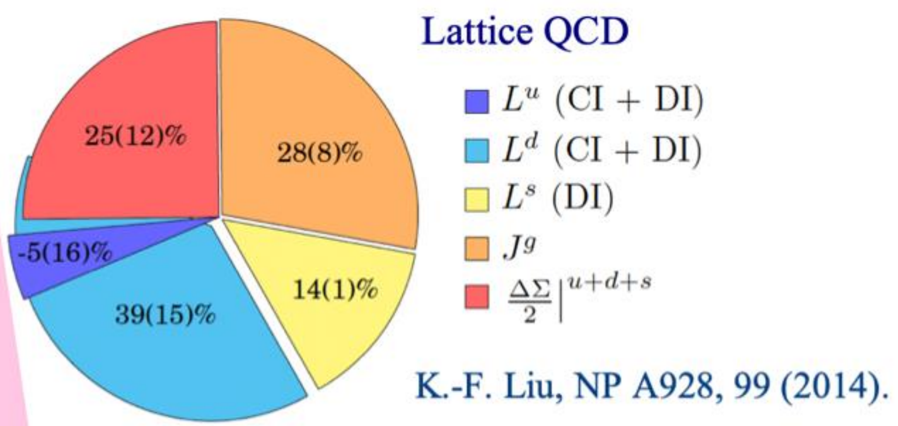


~30%

$$J = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$

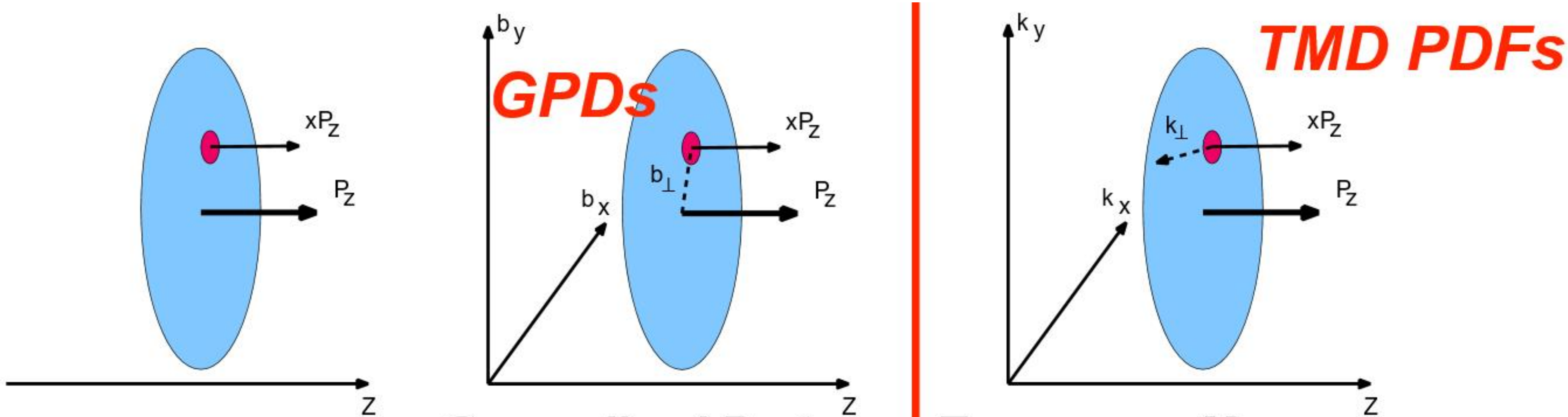
~10-20%

? ?



To access angular momenta info about 3D structure is needed!

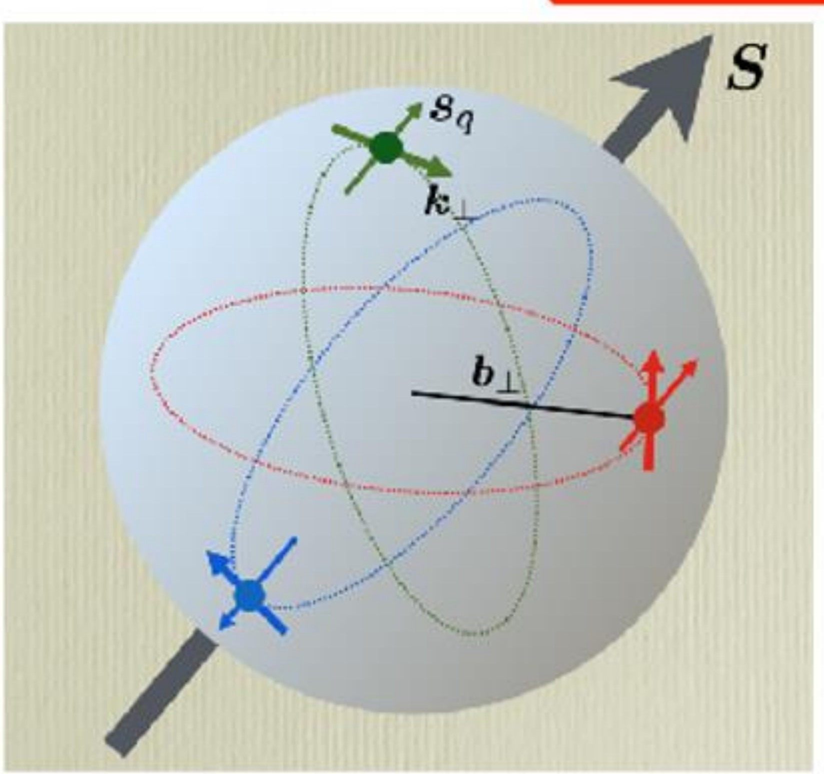
SPD: towards 3D-structure of nucleon



Collinear approximation (common PDF)

Generalized Parton Distributions

Transverse Momentum Dependent PDFs



3D structure of nucleon

connection to orbital moment

13

Gluon TMD with SPD

Unpolarized gluons at high x in proton and deuteron

Gluon helicity

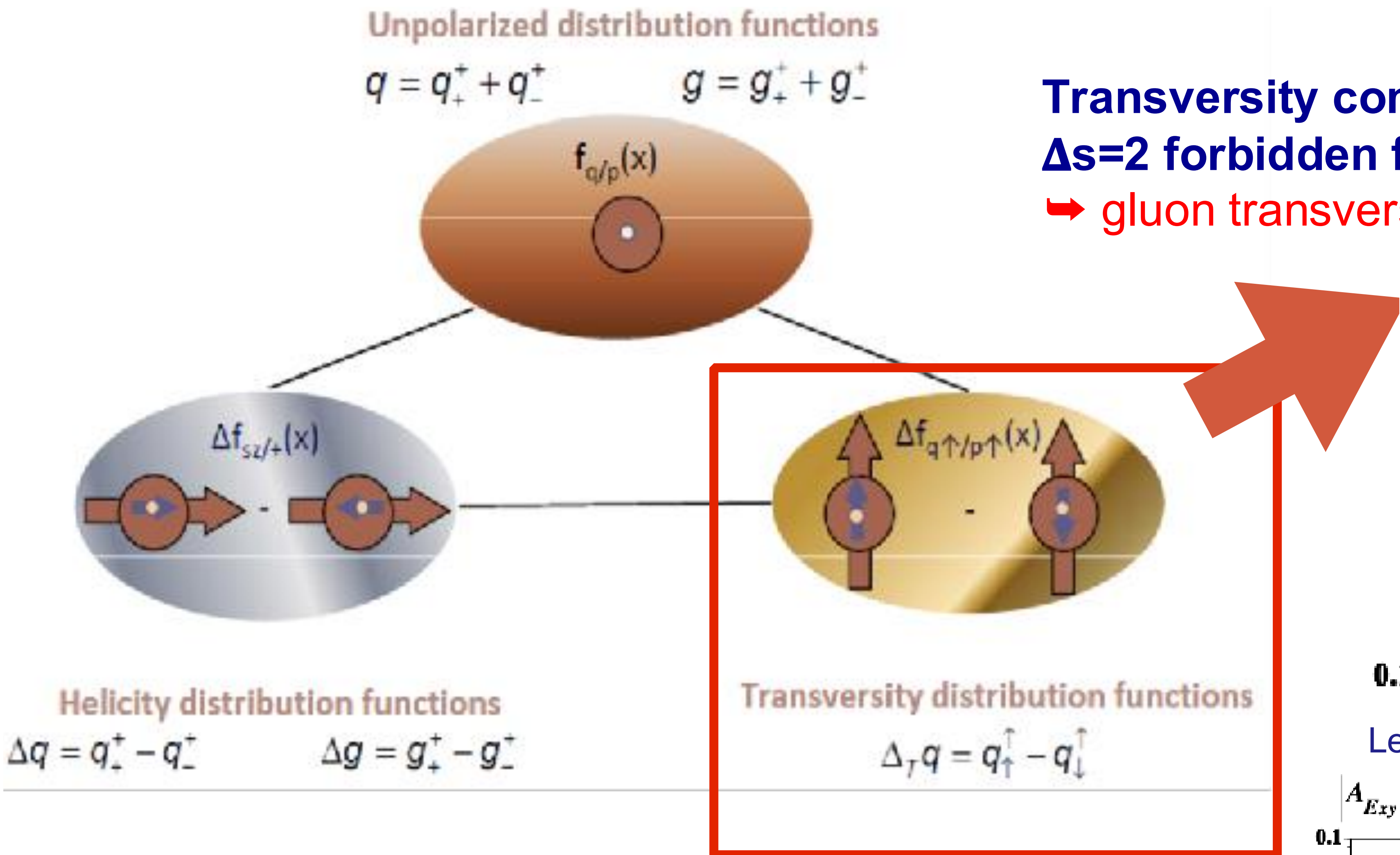
Gluon Boer-Mulders function

GLUONS	*unpolarized*	*circular*	*linear*
U	f_1^g		$h_1^{\perp g}$
L		g_{1L}^g	$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$
T	$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	g_{1T}^g	h_{1T}^g, $h_{1T}^{\perp g}$

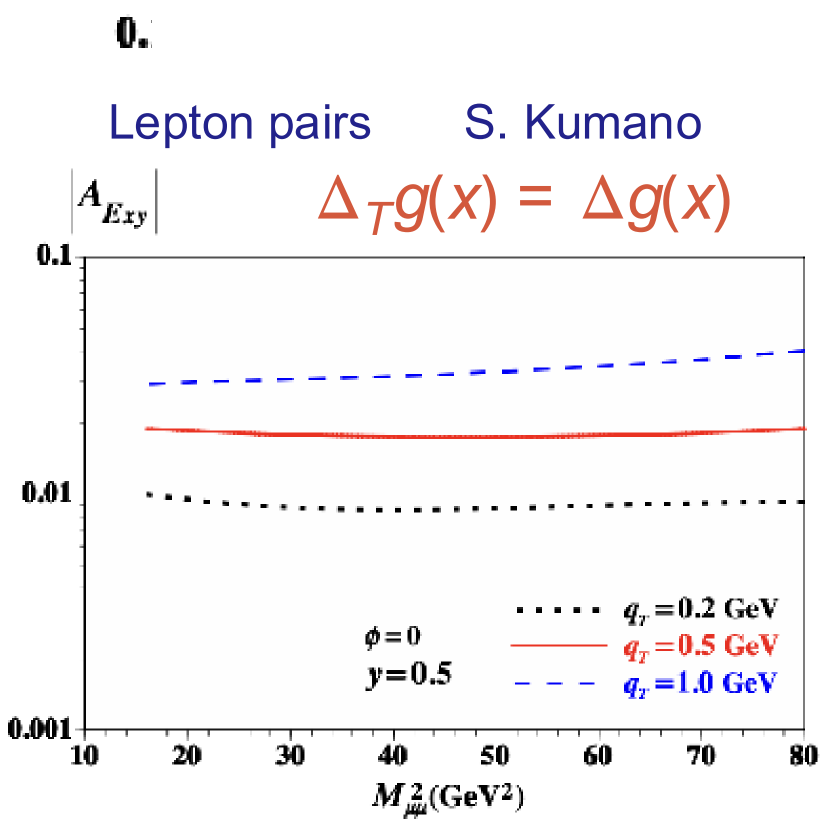
Gluon Sivers function

Gluon transversity in deuteron

Gluon transversity of deuteron



Transversity comes from spin-flip:
Δs=2 forbidden for spin-½ nucleon in LO
➥ gluon transversity in nucleon ≈ 0



SPD has a unique opportunity to measure
gluon transversity in deuteron for the first time!

To probe new non-nucleonic degrees of freedom in deuteron!

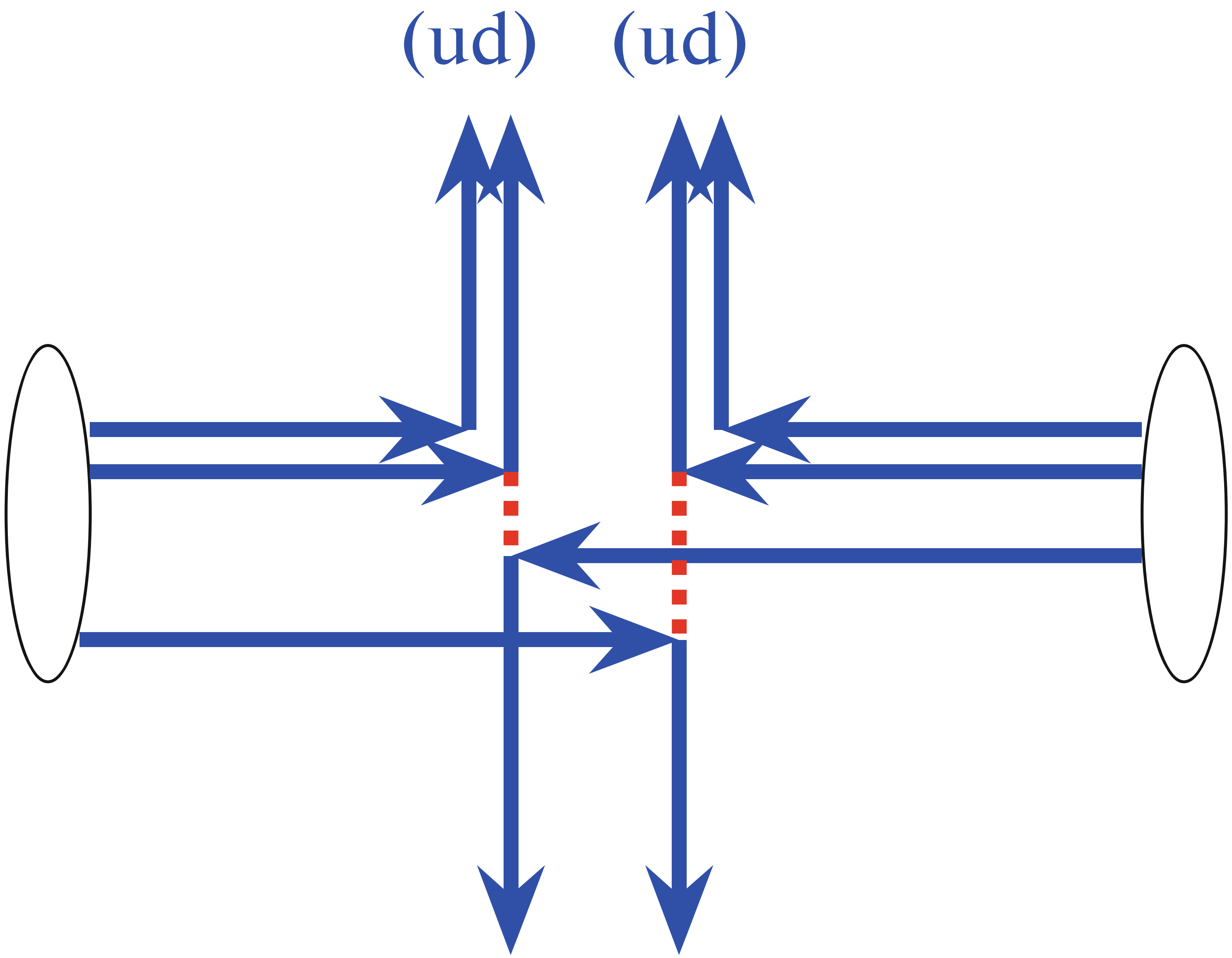
SPD Physics at the initial Stage I

V.V. Abramov et al., Phys. Part. Nucl. 52(2021) 1044, e-Print: 2102.08477 [hep-ph]

Comprehensive and rich physics program at the initial stage of SPD data taking:

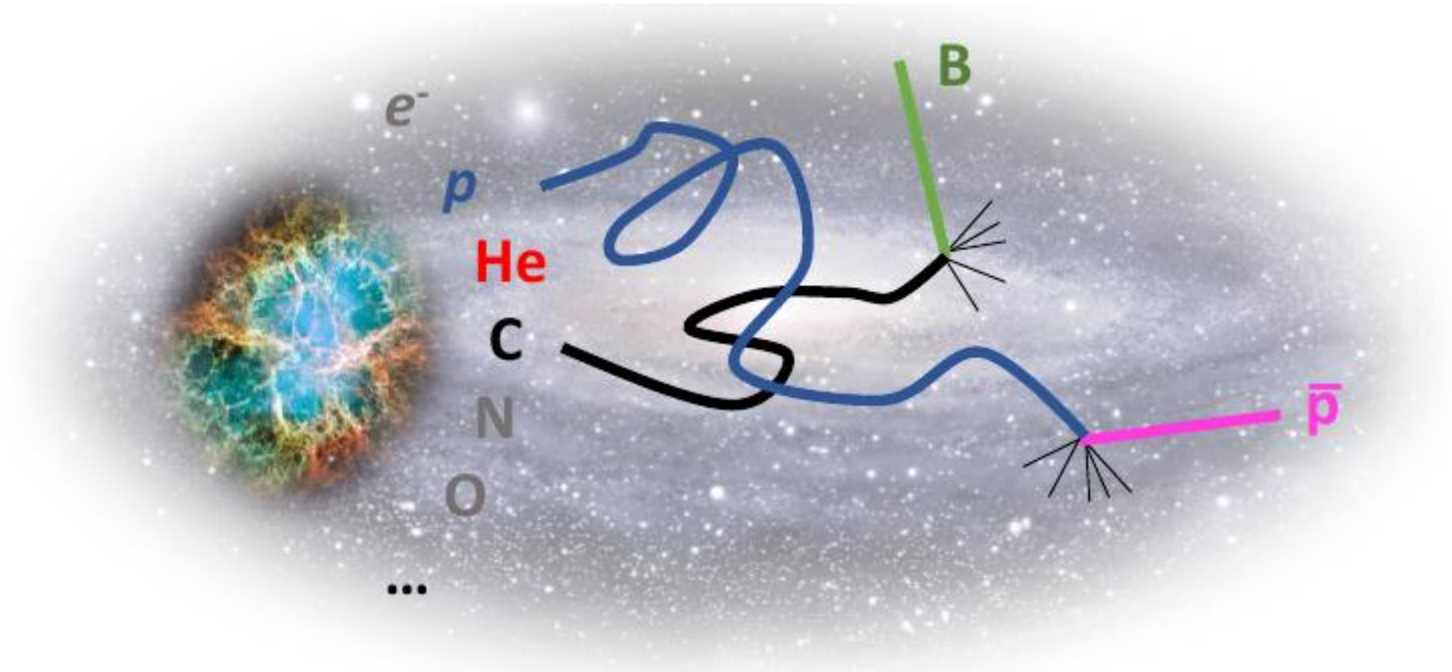
- ► **Spin effects in pp-, pd- and dd- (quasi)elastic scattering**
- ► **Spin effects in hyperon production**
- ► **Search for exotic states (glueball, penta- and tetra- quarks)**
- ► **Multiquark correlations (SRC) in deuteron and light nuclei**
- ► **Dibaryon resonances**
- ► **Hypernucleus production**
- ► **Open charm and charmonia production near threshold**
- ► **Large-pT hadron production to study diquark structure of proton**
- ► **Large-pT hadron production to study multiparton scattering**
- ► **Antiproton production measurement for astrophysics and BSM search**
- ► **…**

SPD Physics at the initial Stage: exotic states pentaquark, dihyperon, etc. production



A. Efremov, V. Kim 1987
V. Abramov et al 2021

SPD Physics at the Stage-1: antiproton production



ASTROPHYSICS

AMS-02 in International Space Station

AMS-02 search for Dark Matter:
antiproton flux precision ~5%

Contemporary high energy physics experiments
antiproton production ~25%

Precision antiproton production measurements needed:
energy range 5 GeV < ECM < 100 GeV with precision ~5%

The 1st Stage of SPD Physics Update: Workshop

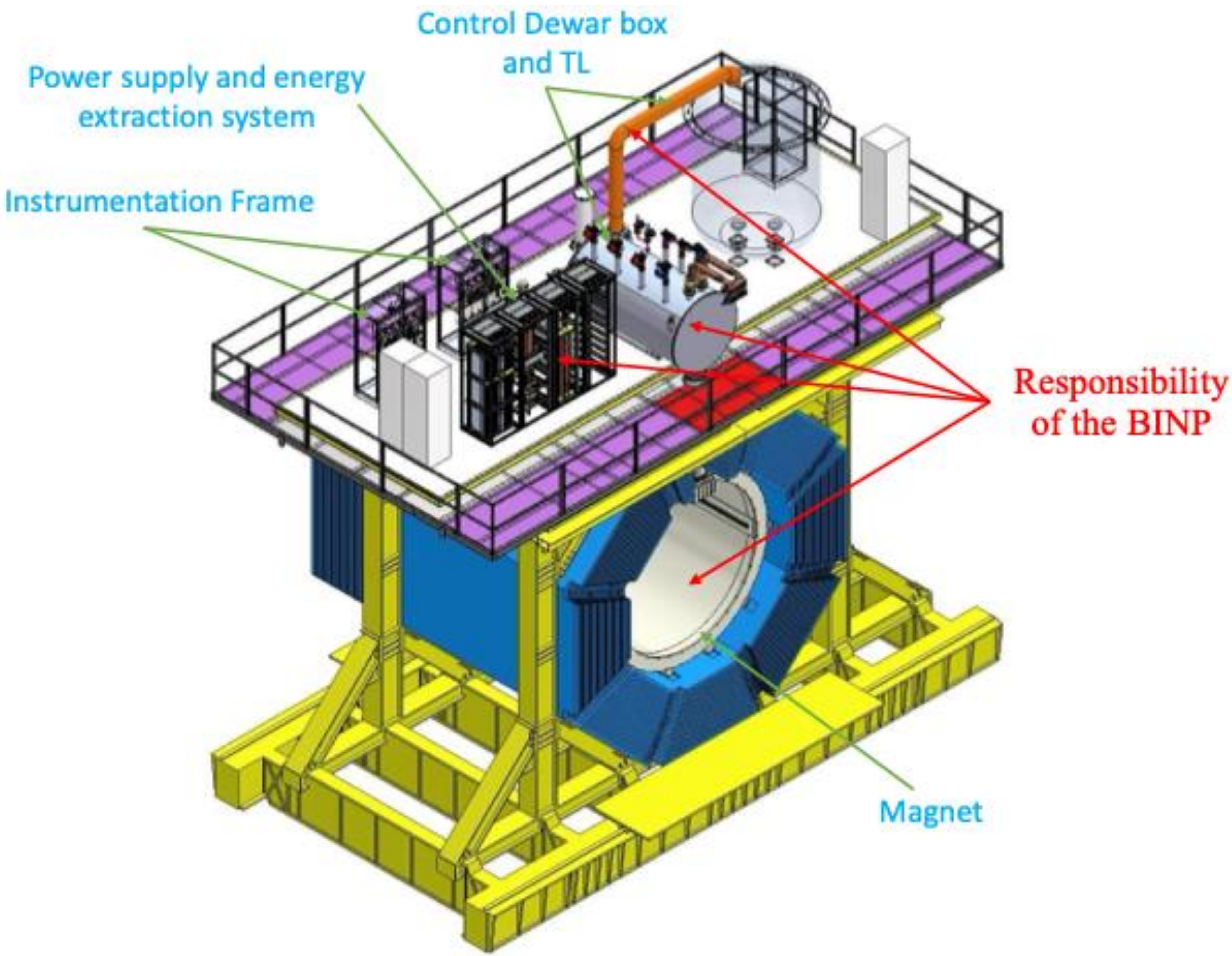
► 14 proposed measurements > online 60 participants

SPD Experiment: Running Strategy

Physics goal	Required time	Experimental conditions
First stage		
Spin effects in *p*-*p* scattering dibaryon resonanses	0.3 year	$p_{L,T}$-$p_{L,T}$, $\sqrt{s}$ <7.5 GeV
Spin effects in *p*-*d* scattering, non-nucleonic structure of deuteron, $\bar{p}$ yield	0.3 year	d_{tensor}-p, $\sqrt{s}$ <7.5 GeV
Spin effects in *d*-*d* scattering hypernuclei	0.3 year	d_{tensor}-d_{tensor}, $\sqrt{s}$ <7.5 GeV
Hyperon polarization, SRC, ... multiquarks	together with MPD	ions up to Ca
Second stage		
Gluon TMDs, SSA for light hadrons	1 year	p_T-p_T, $\sqrt{s}$ =27 GeV
TMD-factorization test, SSA, charm production near threshold, onset of deconfinment, $\bar{p}$ yield	1 year	p_T-p_T, 7 GeV< $\sqrt{s}$ <27 GeV (scan)
Gluon helicity, ...	1 year	p_L-p_L, $\sqrt{s}$ =27 GeV
Gluon transversity, non-nucleonic structure of deuteron, "Tensor porlarized" PDFs	1 year	d_{tensor}-d_{tensor}, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 13.5$ GeV or/and d_{tensor}-p_T, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 19$ GeV

SPD Superconductive Solenoid Magnet: 1 Testla

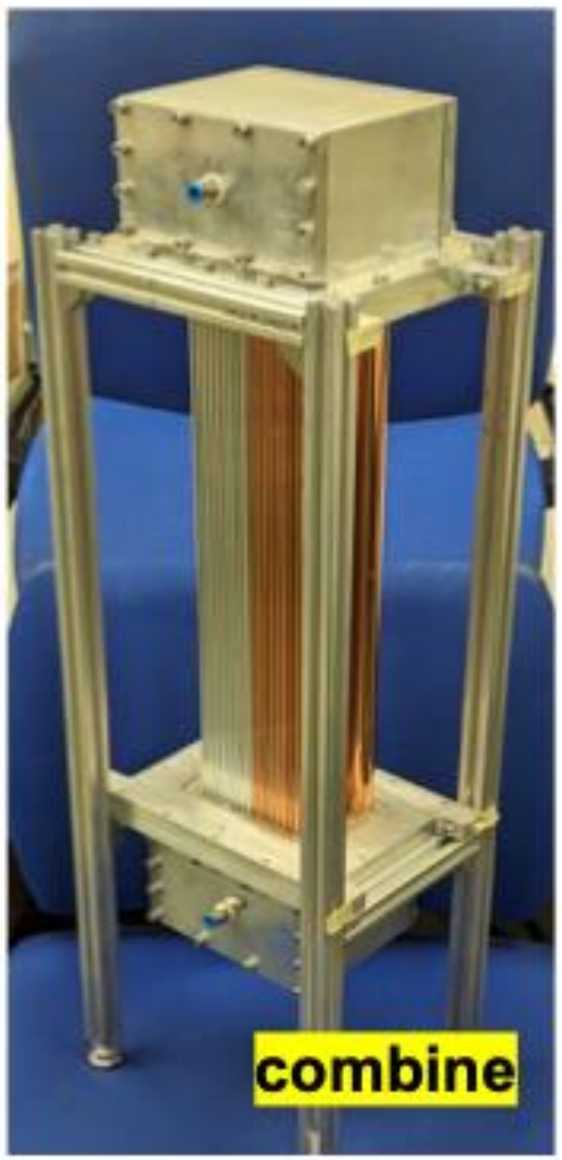
Budker INP SB RAS, Novosibirsk

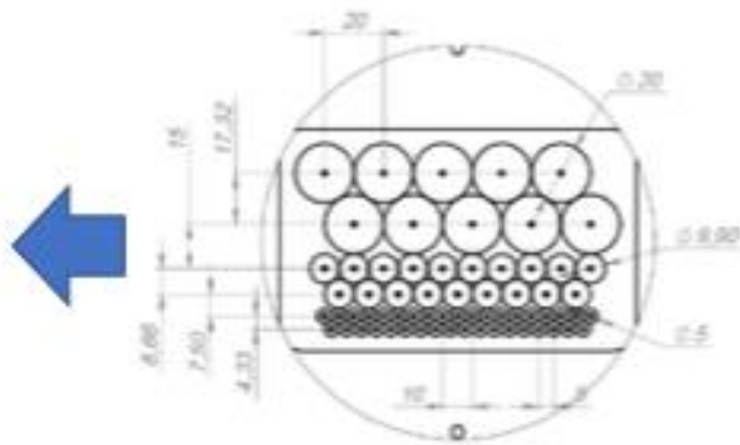


SPD R&D: Central Straw-Tracker Prototyping

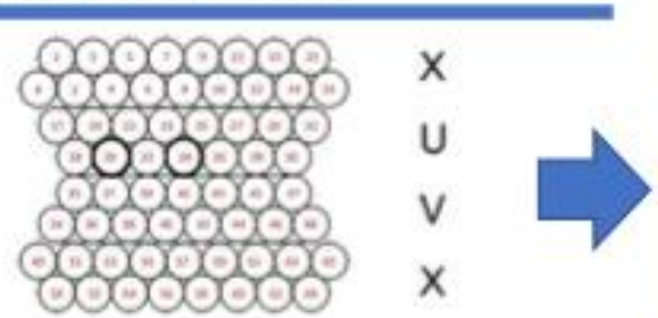
JINR (Dubna), NRC KI – PNPI (Gatchina) & INP KZ (Almaty)

- Small prototype production (lab and test beam straw and readout performance studies)
- development and prototyping of the construction elements (gas supply, sealing)
- development and optimization of the electrical

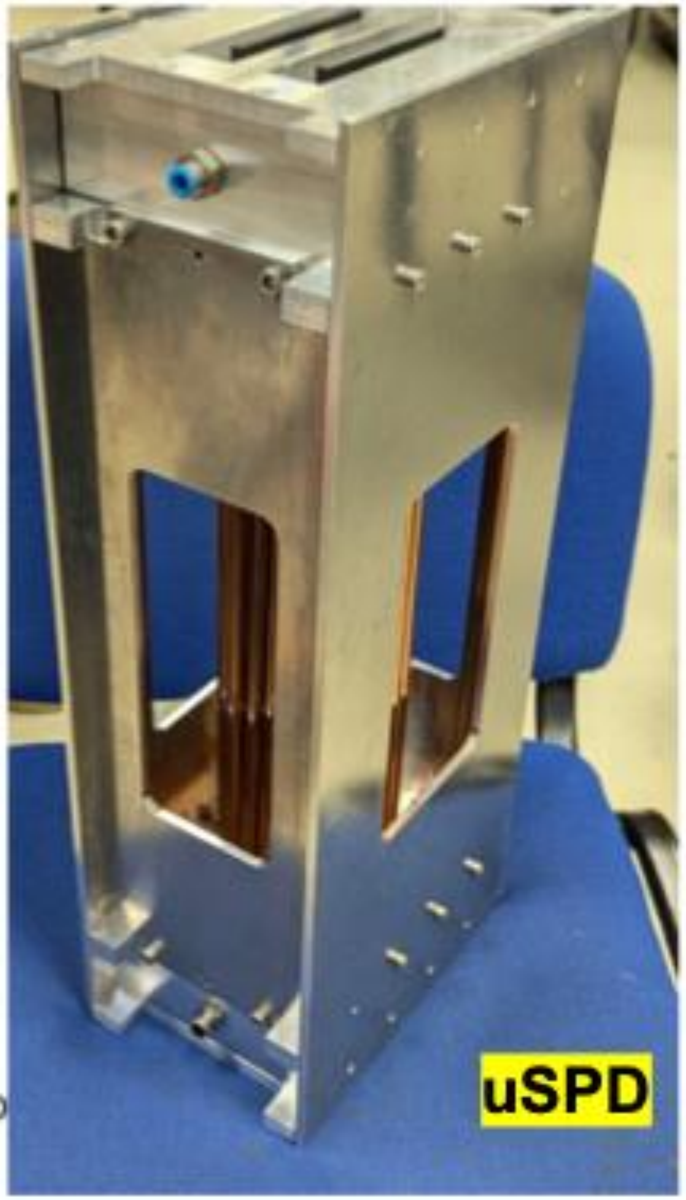


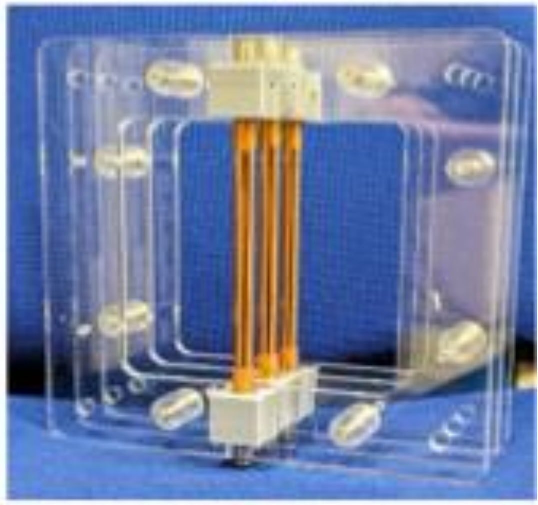


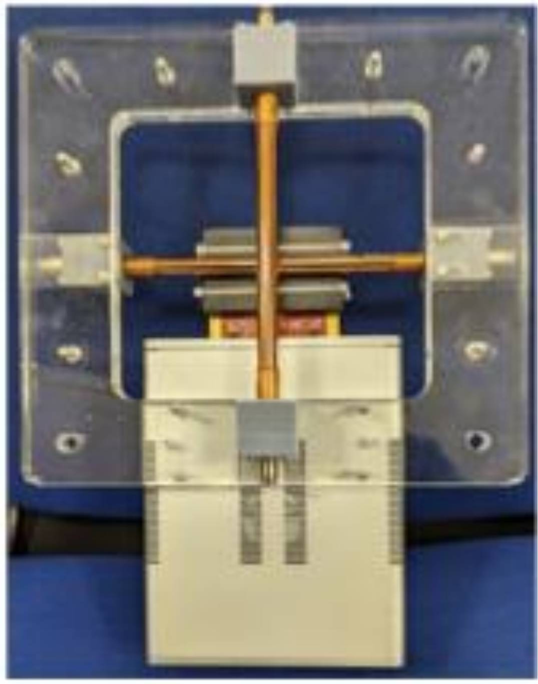
Prototype 1: 5 mm, 10 mm, and 20 mm tubes area



Prototype 2: 10 mm tube area only. Two planes of X, two planes of U (2°), two planes o V (−2°) and two planes of X.



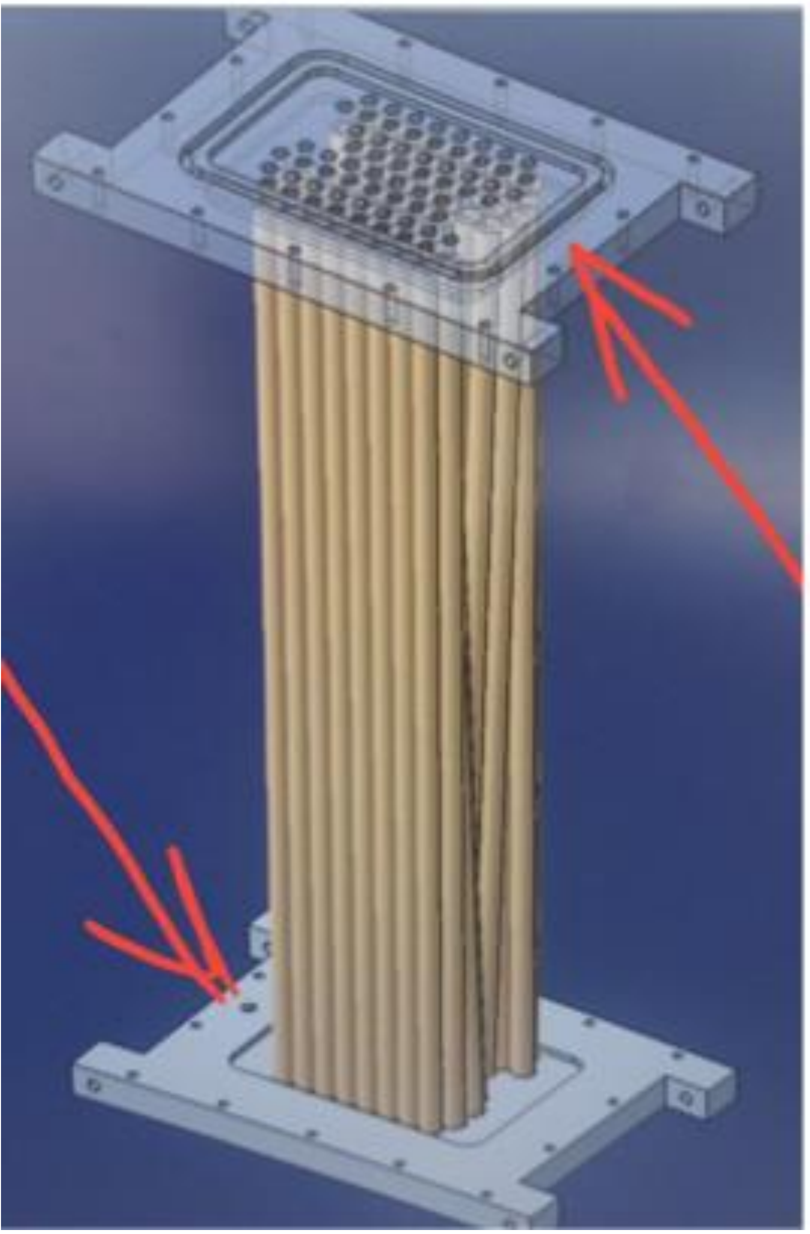


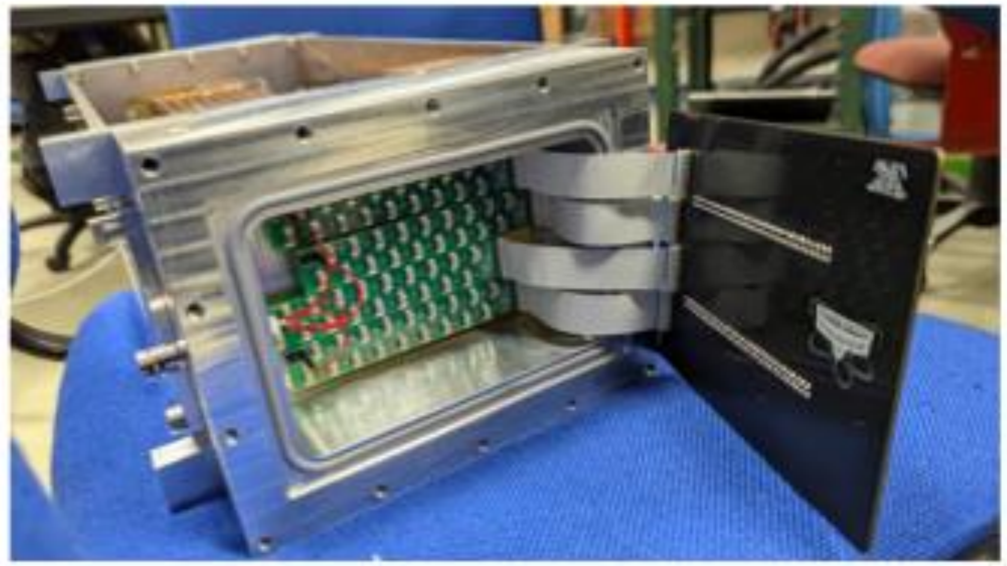


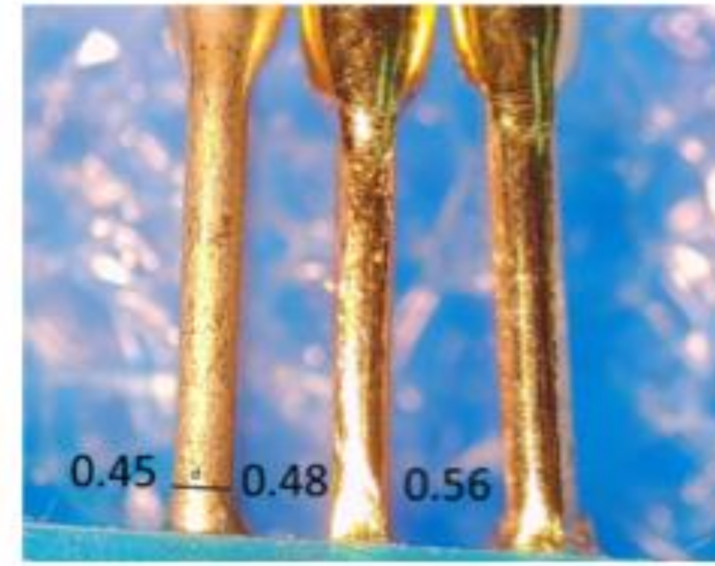
SPD R&D: Central Straw-Tracker Prototyping and Testing

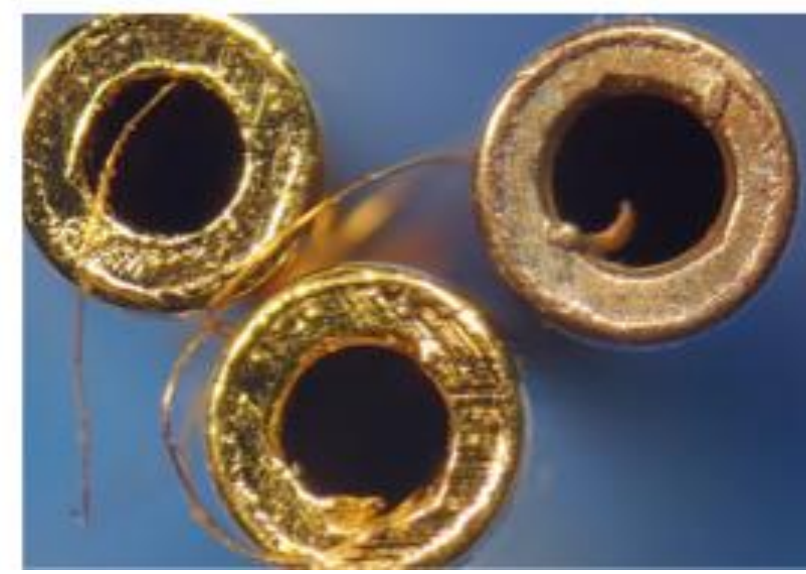
JINR (Dubna), NRC KI – PNPI (Gatchina) & INP KZ (Almaty)

Connectors, HV distribution board, new pin, assembling, grounding









SPD Central Straw-Tracker: Prototype Testing @SPS&PS

JINR (Dubna), NRC KI - PNPI (Gatchina) & INP RK (Almaty)

R&D: thin straw tubes with ASIC readout solution

► **Straw-Stand for Straw R&D DRD1 at SPS and PS (CERN), SC-1000 (PNPI) for definition of ASIC novel technology requirements**

Test Runs with ASIC: VMM3,VMM3a, Tiger
- **2021 (SPS 1 Run), 2022 (SPS 3 Runs), 2023 (SPS 3 Runs),**
- **2024 (SPS 3 Runs, PS 2 Runs)**
- **2025 (SPS 3 Runs, PS 2 Runs, SC-1000 1 Run)**

SPD Central Straw-Tracker: Testing at PNPI CS-1000 (Gatchina, October 2025)

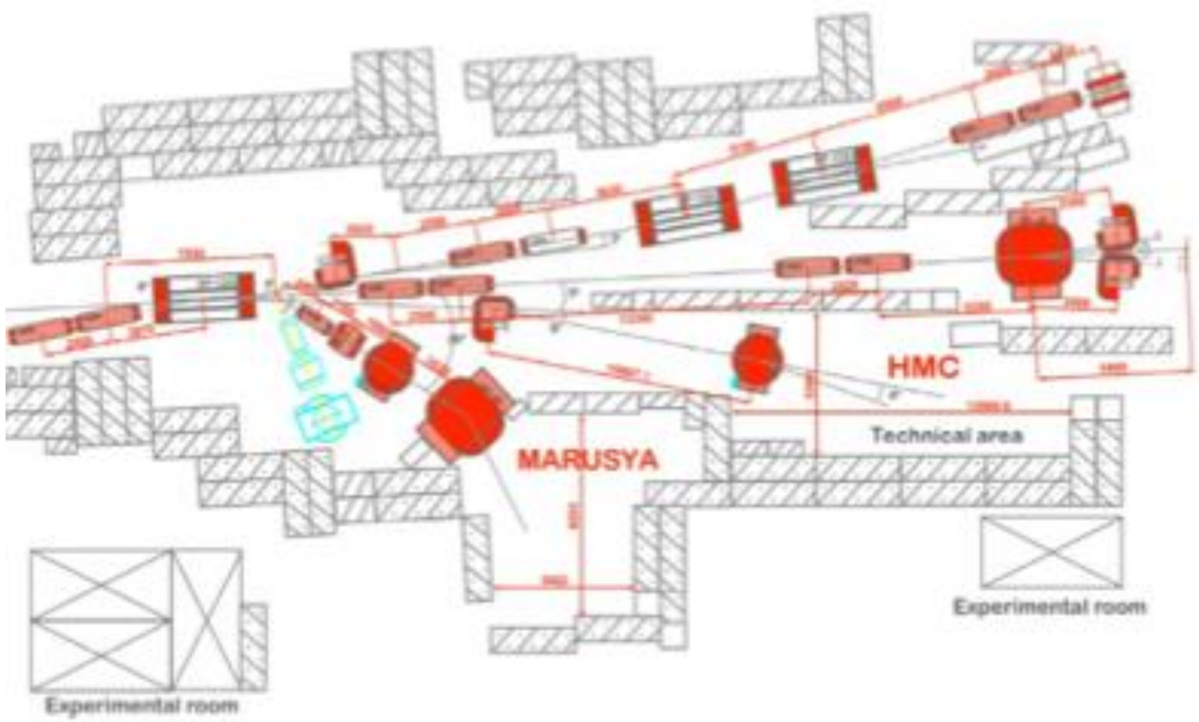
Dmitri Sosnov's talk: Straw–Tracker Test Run at SC-1000
NRC KI – PNPI, Gatchina, October 2025

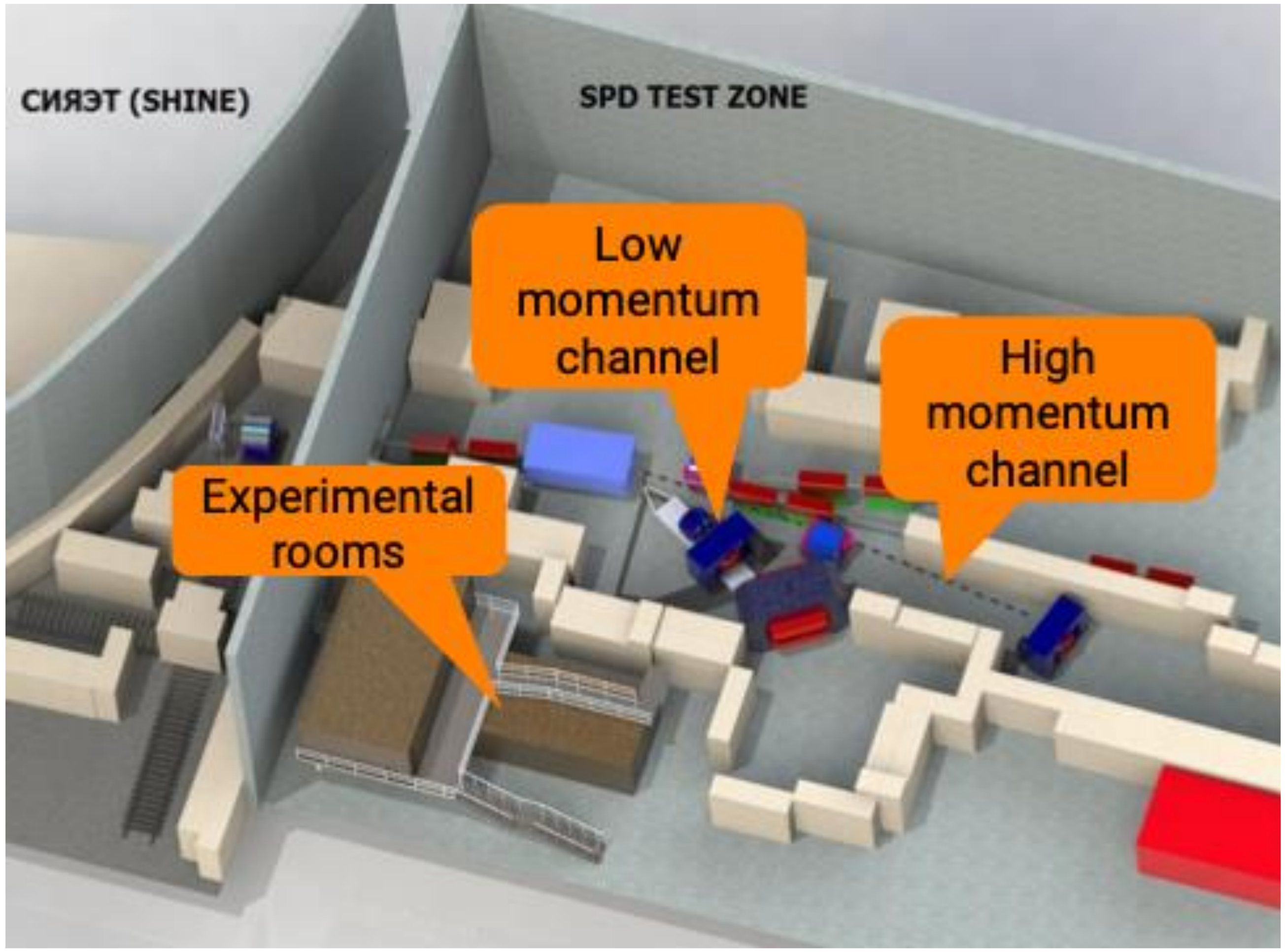
SPD: Test Zone @Nuclotron

JINR, Dubna

SPD test zone has two channel:

- The low momentum channel (Marusya setup) should provide particle beams with a momentum range from 100 MeV/c to 2 GeV/c.
- The high momentum channel should provide particle beams with a momentum range from 1 GeV/c to 10 GeV/c.





SPD: Test Zone @Nuclotron

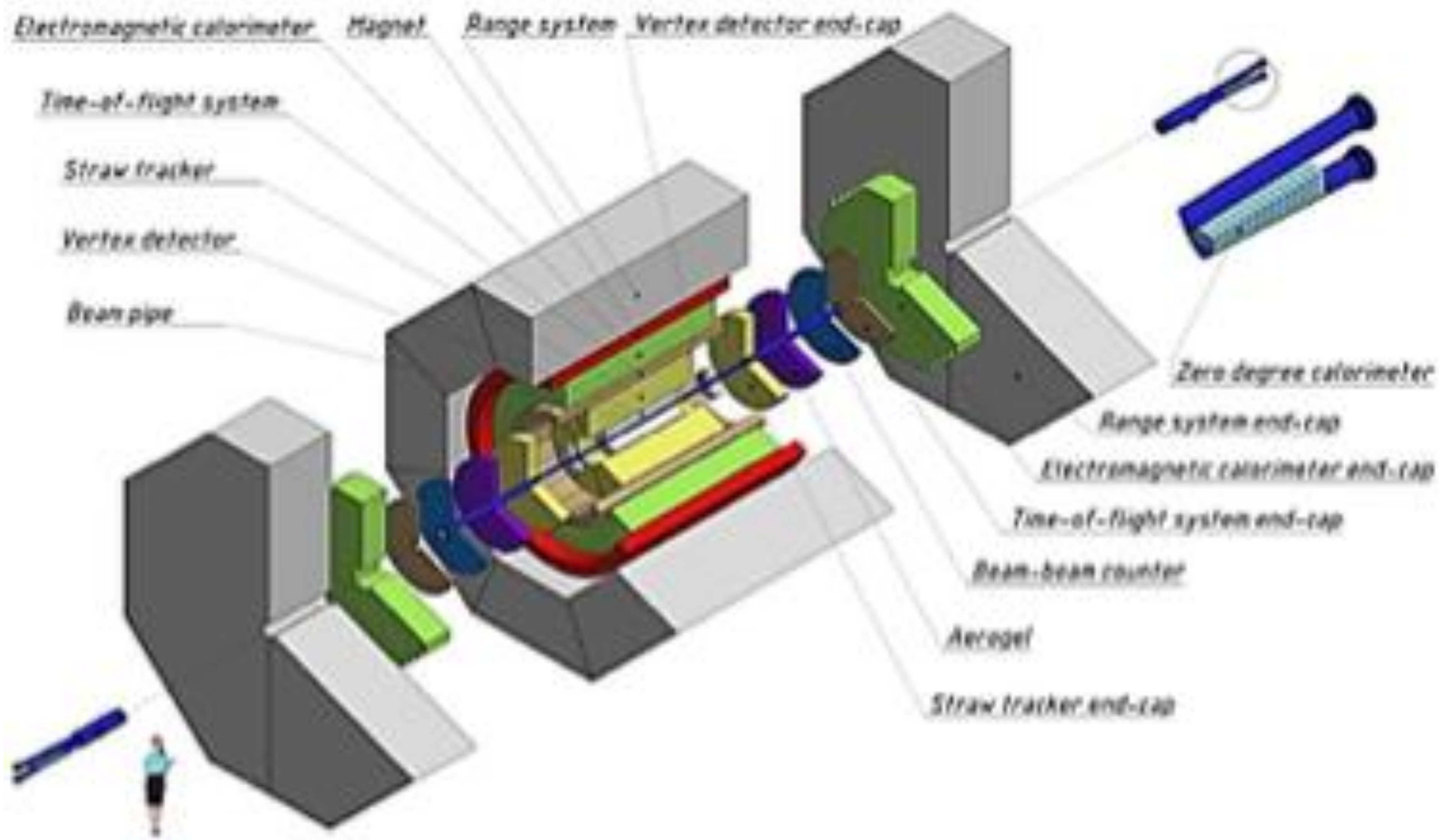
JINR, Dubna

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH
International Intergovernmental Organization




SPD: Beam-Beam Counter (BBC)

JINR, Dubna & MEPhI, Moscow



The Beam-Beam Counters (BBC) for SPD

The main purpose of BBC is <u>the permanent monitoring of the beam polarization</u> using the azimuthal asymmetry of the inclusive charged particles yield.

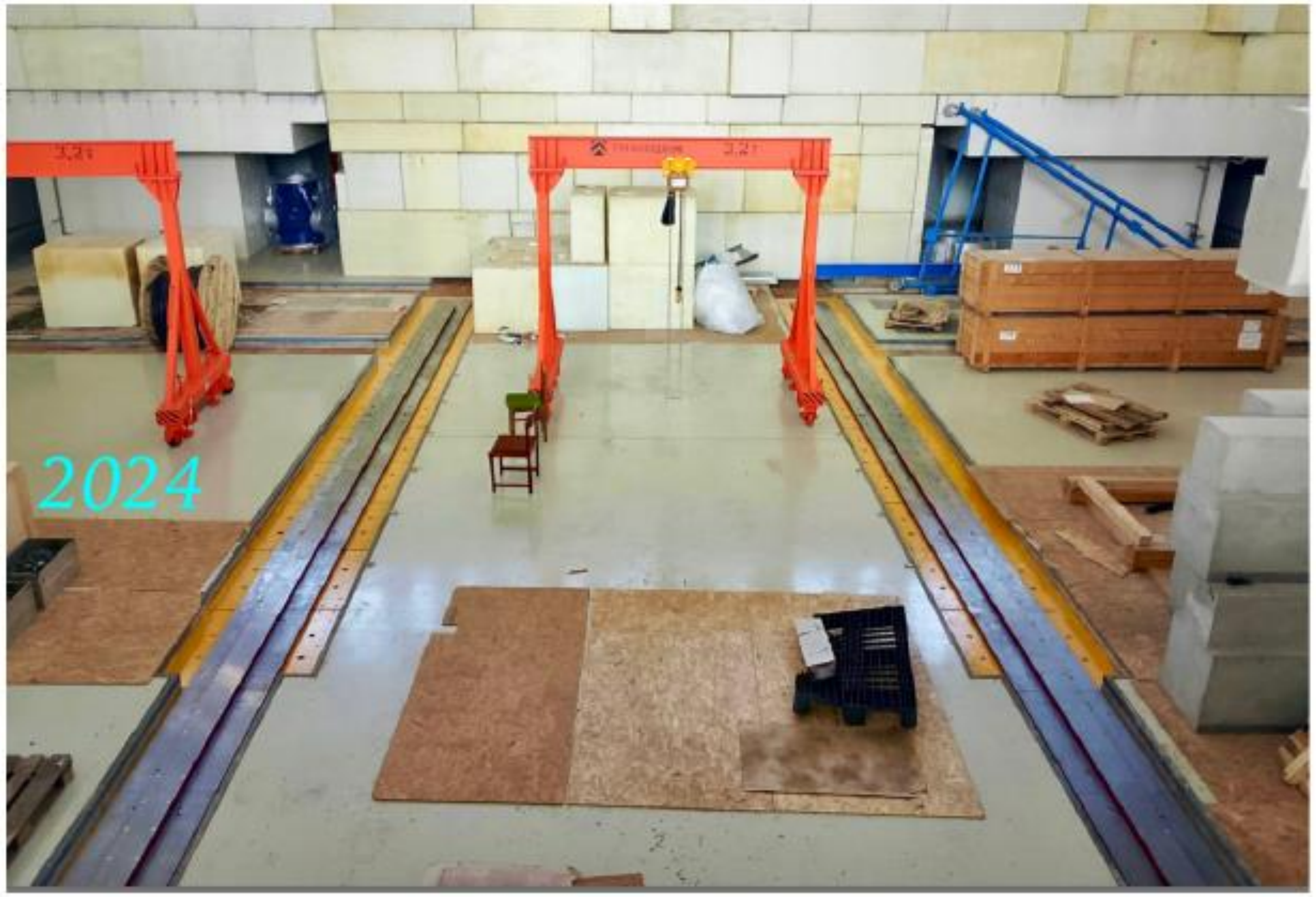
+ event plane detector for HI physics.

- **Scintillator tiles part at the distance ~1.7 m**

SPD Test Zone: Muon Range System Prototype

JINR, Dubna

SPD: Экспериментальный Холл

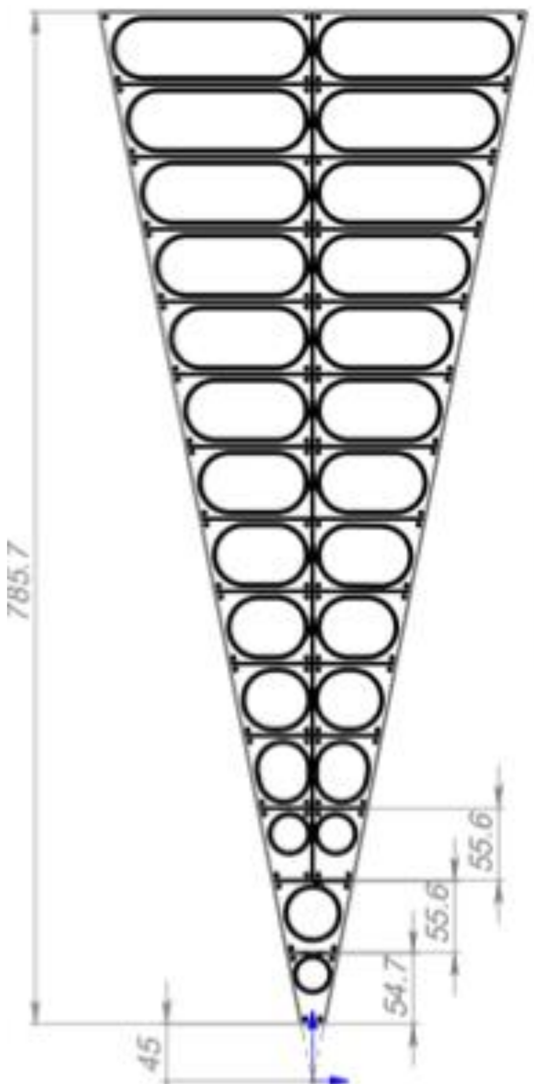


SPD BBC: Prototyping

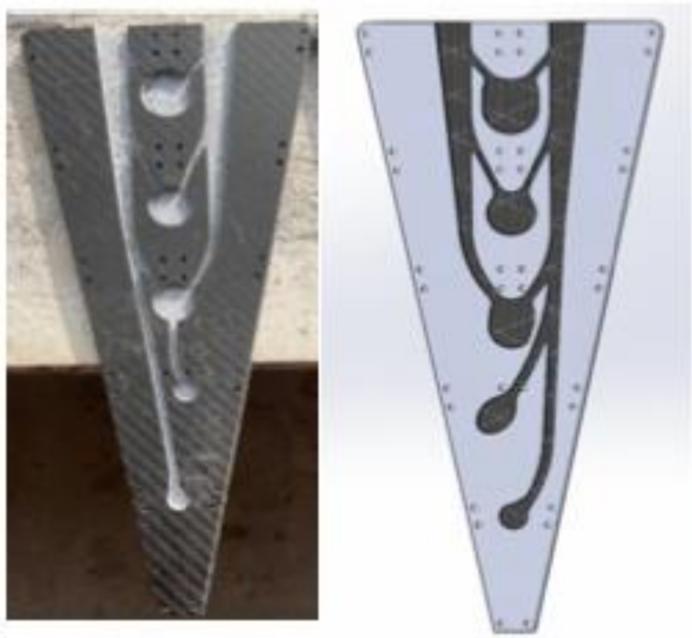
JINR, Dubna & MEPhI, Moscow

BBC Prototyping

WLS-SiPM test connector couple

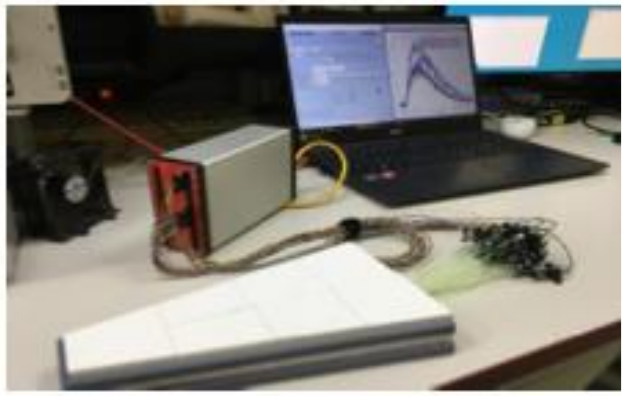


BBC Sector (Ring 1/16) design

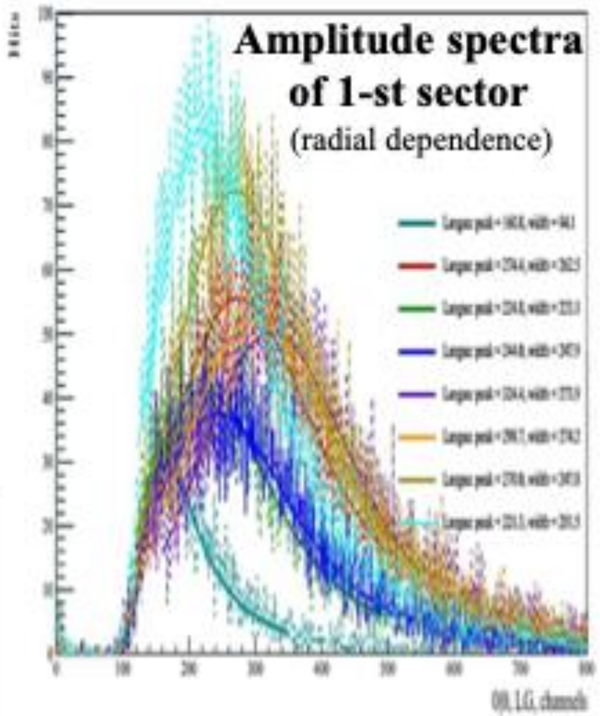


Grooved carbon fiber backplate v1 prototype and updated design

2x reduced sector prototype



Prototypes test with CAEN FERS-5200



✓ Currently we have in hands 2 small sector prototypes of <u>8 tiles</u> with CKTN B and SG BCF92 fiber assembled on carbon fiber backplate

- We plan to produce a full **wheel with reduced sectors** in the middle of 2025

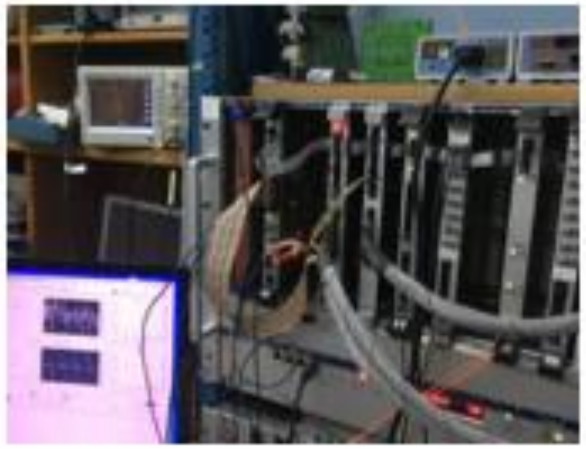
SPD BBC Stand: testing prototypes

JINR, Dubna & MEPhI, Moscow & INR RAS, Moscow

TRB-3 (10 ps)

Together with **V.Chmil (JINR), S.Morozov, E.Usenko (INR)**

The VME based DAQ



Isupov A.Yu. // EPJ Web Conf. 2019. V.10003. P.204

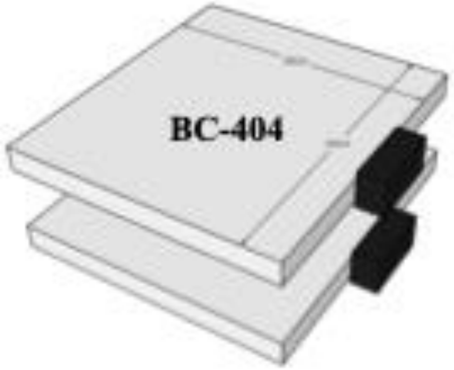
CAEN FERS 5200

DT5202 (citiroc 1A chip)

DT5203 (picoTDC chip)

DT5215 (Concentrator)

External trigger by coincidence of two scintillators with PMTs readout



PMT Hamamatsu H10720-110

The stand for BBC

SPD: Beam-Beam Counter (BBC)

Selected options:

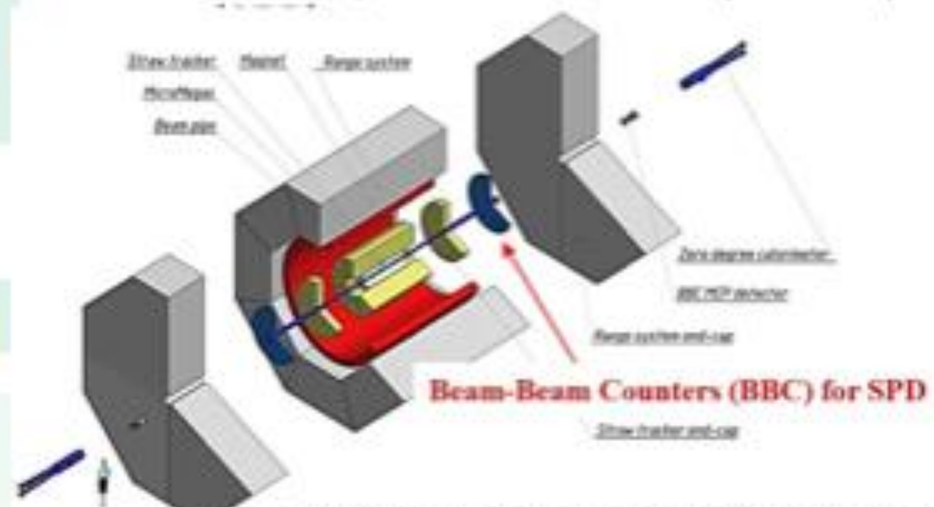
Scintillator:	Uniplast-Vladimir (chemical mating)
Optical cement:	CKTN Med mark B
WLS Fiber:	Saint-Gobain Crystals (SG92S)
SiPM:	SensL 1x1 mm^2 (MicroFC-10035 SMTPA)

Final options for Phase ≥1 are:

KURARAY (Y-11)

Hamamatsu (S14160-1315PS)

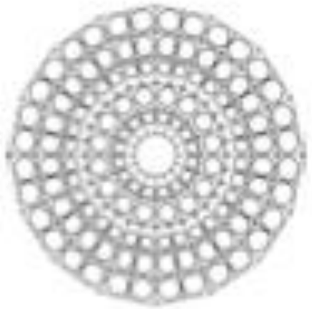
Spin Physics Detector (Phase1)



• Scintillator tiles part at the distance ~1.7 m

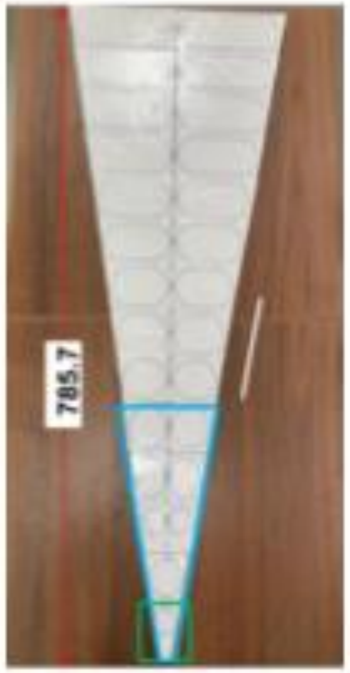
Phase0

(2*128 tiles wheels)



(Step 1-st)

BBC Sector (1/16 of wheel) design

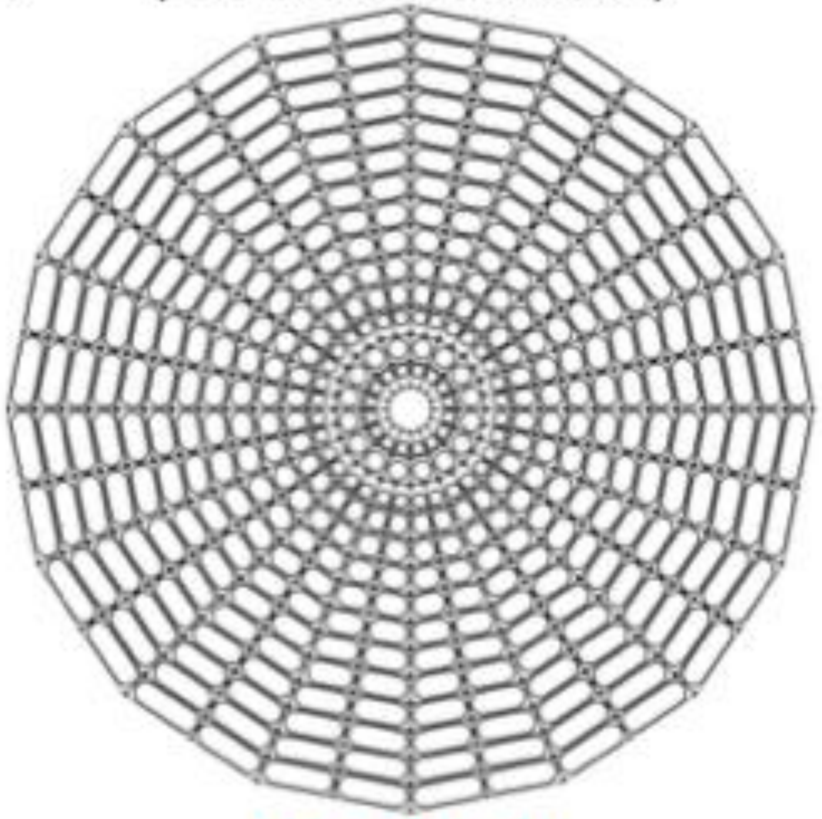


Intermediate step (two sectors)

skill + changes (?)

Phase1

(2*416 tiles wheels)



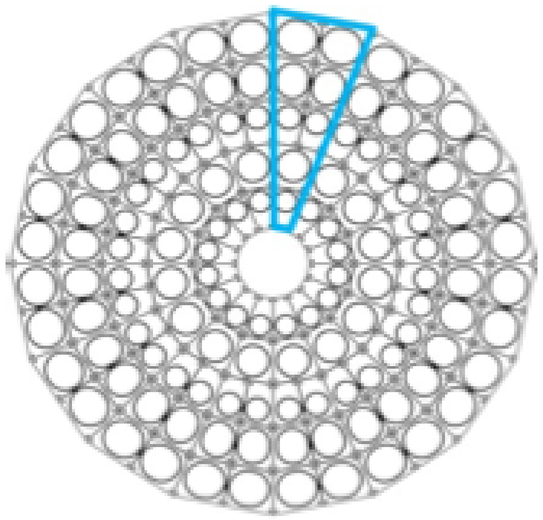
(Step 2-nd)

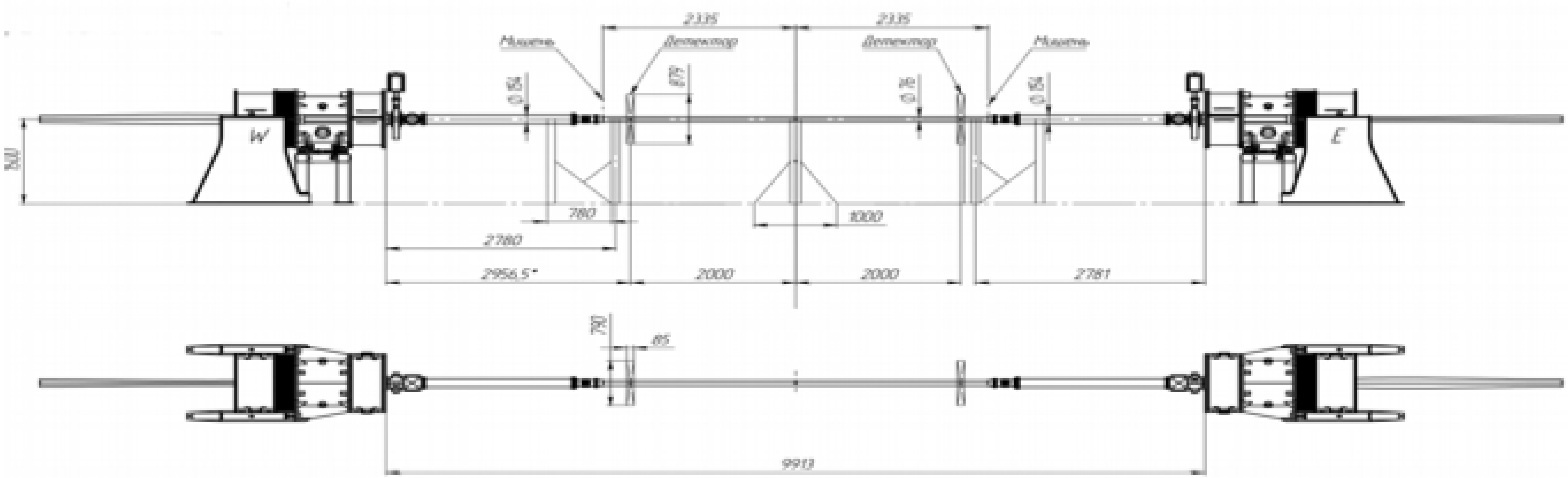
SPD: Beam-Beam Counter (BBC) Stage 0

BBC Plans 2025-2027: SPD Phase0

1. Xe124+Au, Xe124+Cu collisions (FT mode)

2. Xe124 +Xe124 collisions (Collider mode)

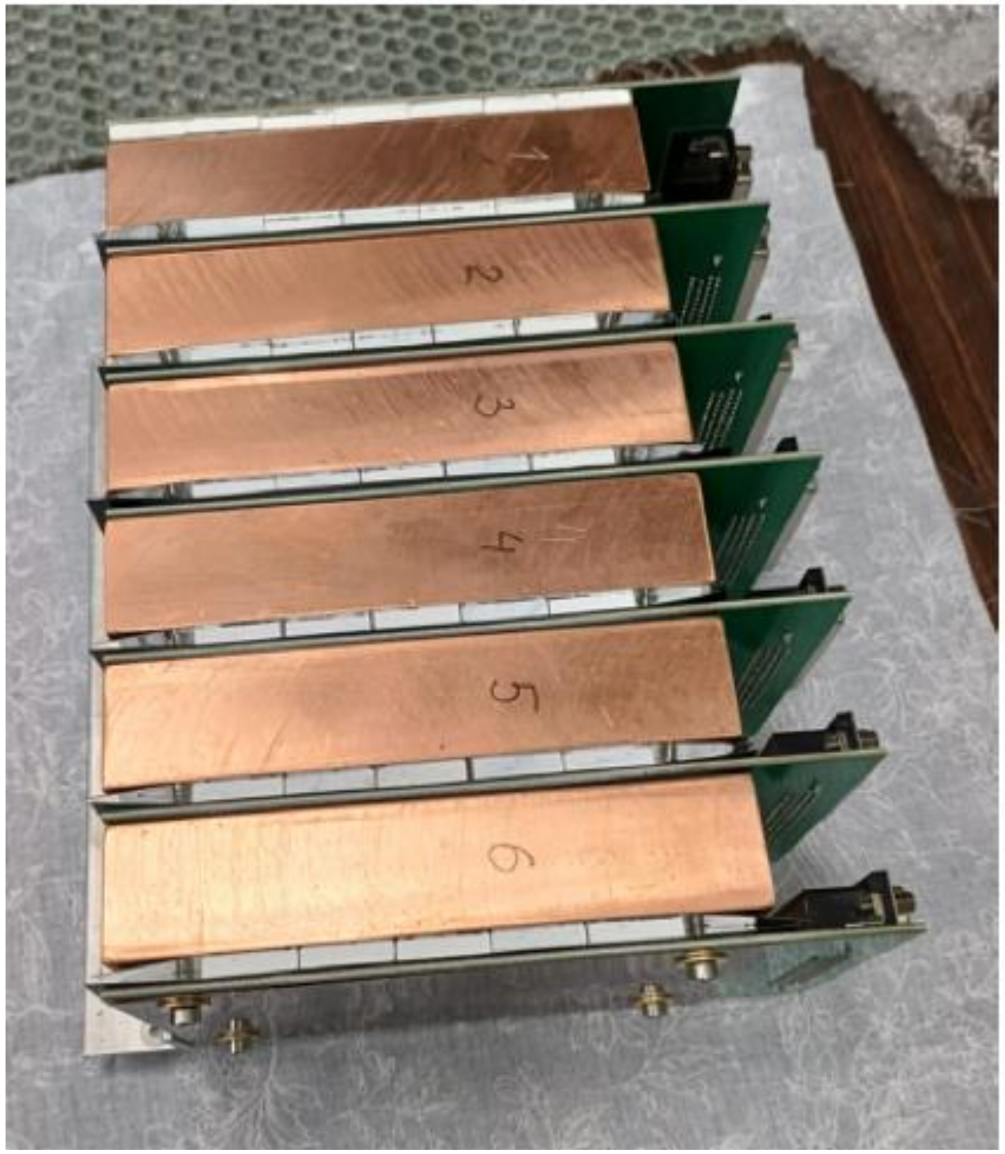


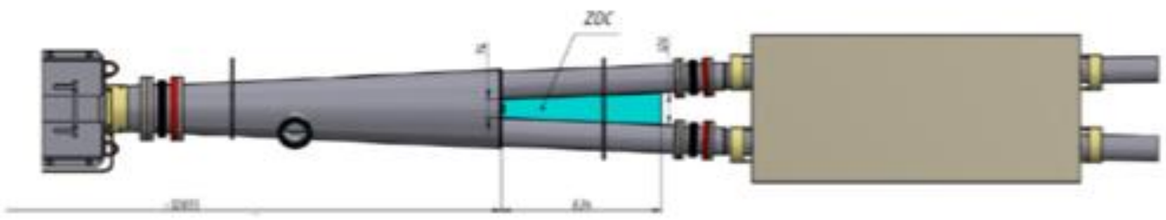


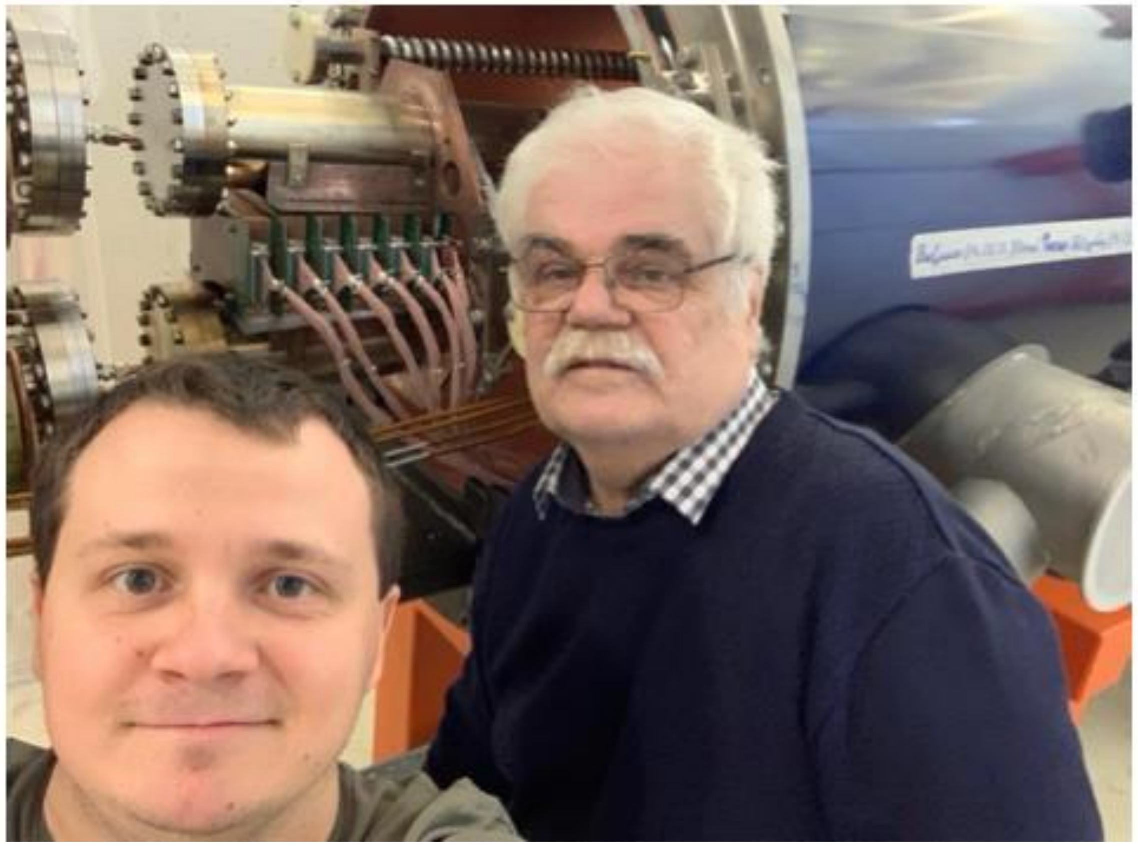
Configuration:
2*128tiles wheels
2.5 m opt.cables
FERS5200 DAQ

Steel pipe 1.5mm thick, diameter 76 mm, 1 support!

SPD Interaction Point: ZDC prototype installation







SPD Interaction Point:

► The 1st and 2st ZDC prototypes installed 2025
commissioning 2026

SPD Stage 0
Interaction Point: ZDC & BBC prototypes

SPD Interaction Point:

- ► The 1st and 2st ZDC prototypes installed 2025, commissioning 2026

- ► The 1st and 2st BBC prototypes installation & commissioning 2026

SPD Stage 0: ready for the NICA first circular beam in 2026!

The first SPD data soon!

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

► **Spin Physics Detector (SPD) – универсальный детектор на коллайдере NICA: Детальное изучение поляризованной и неполяризованной (глюонной) структуры протона и дейтрона в pp- и dd- соударениях при высокой светимости до $\sqrt{s}$ < 27 ГэВ**

► **Дополняющие друг друга пробники: кварконии (J/Psi и высшие состоянии), открытый чарм и прямые фотоны**

► **SPD должен улучшить понимание 3D глюонной структуры:**
- поляризованные глюонные распределения
- неполяризованные PDF и TMD при высоких x в протоне и дейтроне
- глюонная трансверсити (transversity) в дейтроне …

► **Физическая программа SPD является дополняющей исследования на COMPASS++/AMBER, RHIC, AFTER@LHC, LHC-spin, EIC**

► **Широкая программа на 1-й Стадии SPD:**
- поиски экзотических резонансов (глюболы, пента- и тетра- кварки), …
- многокварковые флуктоны и малонуклонные корреляции …

► **SPD TDR: утвержден международной экспертизой SPD DAC и JINR PAC (июнь 2024)**
http://spd.jinr.ru *опубликован в Natural Science Review 1 (2024) 1-325*

► **1-я Стадия SPD включена в 7-летний план ОИЯИ 2024-2030 > 35 MUSD**

► **SPD R&D: оптимизация физических сигналов, оптимизация дизайна, изготовление и тестирование прототипов, подготовка к производству**

► **Тестовая зона SPD: новые возможности**

► **Точка взаимодействия IP SPD: установлены ZDC и BBC**

SPD: ОЧЕРЕДНОЙ ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОГРЕСС В 2025!