

Community-wide meeting Polarized Ion Sources and Beams

Organized by Deepak Raparia (BNL), Frank Rathmann (BNL), Jaydeep Datta (SBU), Richard Milner (MIT), and Zein-Eddine Meziani (ANL)



Goals of the meeting

- to raise the visibility in the EIC and spin communities of the exciting scientific case for spin measurements;
- to assess, in the context of the considerable scientific motivation, the status of ion source development for EIC;
- to identify critical path R&D essential for a successful polarized EIC program that can be implemented on day-1;
- to motivate the education and training of a new generation of young physicists with expertise in spin polarization technology. This will be essential for realization of the EIC polarized program.

Perspective

- It must be realized that the adaption of a well-understood polarization technique into a reliable ion source operating at maximum performance injecting with high reliability into an accelerator requires a sustained R&D effort by a critical mass of suitably skilled personnel for about a decade.
- If we consider the major polarization experimental efforts in nuclear physics over the last half century, university-based research groups played an essential role in developing the technical capabilities and in attracting and training the generations of physicists who carried out the research.
- The EIC science demands the widest available range of polarized ions and innovative source technologies must be pursued.
- It is recommended that a specific amount of funding be set aside to target R&D associated with the realization of polarized ion beams at EIC.
 This would support education and training of young physicists with the necessary expertise.
- It is recommended that a focused multiweek program on the science case for polarized ion beams at EIC being organized at the Institute for Nuclear Theory in the next year
- It is recommended that an annual summer school for young physicists on the science and technical realization of polarized ion beams at EIC be organized

Scale of task before us

- OPPIS: multi-decade, 30 physicists, 10 engineers, 5 postdocs/students
- HERMES H/D target: 40 graduate student years, 50 postdoc/senior years
- HERMES He-3 target: 10 graduate student years, 12 postdoc senior years, two years of engineering
- SLAC He-3 target: 35 person years
- SLAC H/D target: 20 person years
- Ongoing He-3 source development at BNL: 12 physicists, 4 postdocs

Polarized Ion Sources

Overall status and availability

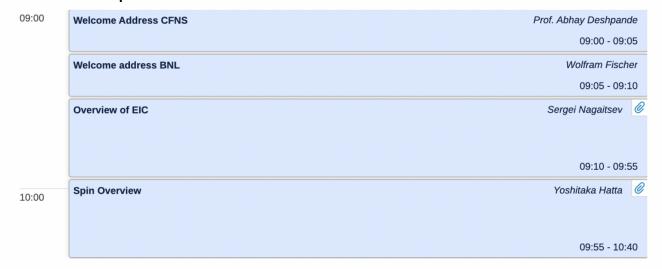
- The EIC will use
 - polarized **protons** $(\frac{\vec{1}}{2})$ and **helions** $(\frac{\vec{1}}{2})$,
 - later on possibly **deuterons** $(\vec{1})$, and
 - heavier nuclei like **lithium**, i.e., ${}^{6}\mathrm{Li}\ (\vec{1})$ and ${}^{7}\mathrm{Li}\ (\bar{\frac{3}{2}})$.
- **Ion sources** for
 - polarized protons (available)
 - polarized ³He (needs work)
 - polarized deuterons
 - will be inherited from Jülich (soon, then needs work)
 - not trivial for HSR as $G_d = -0.143$ small (needs work)
 - polarized lithium (needs a lot of work)

Meeting on Polarized Ion Sources and Beams I

• Sponsered by and carried out at SBU's Center for Frontiers in Nuclear Science

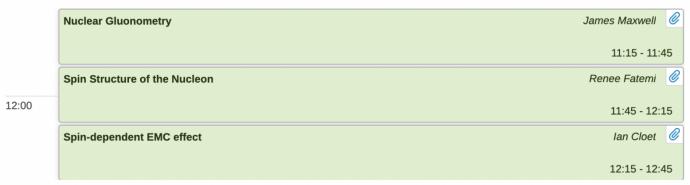


- Organizers: Deepak Raparia (BNL), Frank Rathmann (BNL), Jaydeep Datta (SBU), Richard Milner (MIT), and Zein-Eddine Meziani (ANL)
- 2-day meeting with ample time for discussions
 - 62 participants: about 35 present, 25 via zoom
 - Talks at https://indico.cfnssbu.physics.sunysb.edu/event/343/
- 8 Sessions:
 - 1. Overview EIC & Spin

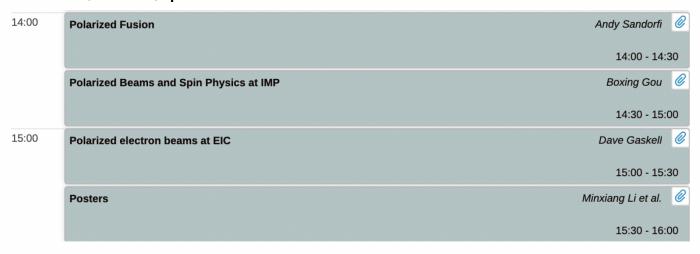


Meeting on Polarized Ion Sources and Beams II

2. Spin physics

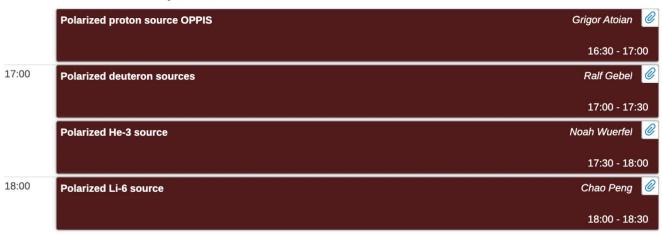


3. Polarized fusion, EicC, polarized electrons



Meeting on Polarized Ion Sources and Beams III

4. Polarized ion source for \vec{p} , \vec{d} , $^{3}\overrightarrow{\text{He}}$, and $^{6}\overrightarrow{\text{Li}}$

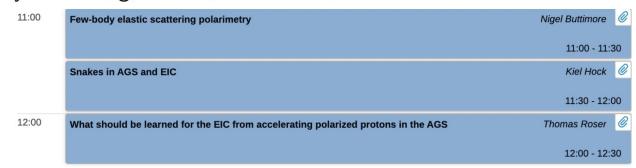


5. Beam polarimetry: \vec{p} absolute, pC relative, and ${}^{3}\overrightarrow{\text{He}}$ absolute

09:00	Absolute hadron beam polarimetry at EIC	Frank Rathmann
		09:00 - 09:30
	pC polarimetry at EIC	Haixin Huang 🛭 🖉
		09:30 - 10:00
10:00	Absolute polarized He-3 polarimeter	Prajwal MohanMurthy 🛭 🖉
		10:00 - 10:30

Meeting on Polarized Ion Sources and Beams IV

6. Few body scattering, snakes, and lessons from AGS for EIC



7. EIC injector optimization, spin rotation in IRs, existing spin manipulators



8. New spin tools



Polarimetry requirements for hadron beams in EIC

- The EIC promises to provide proton beam polarizations of $P \ge 0.7$ with a relative uncertainty of $\Delta P/P \le 1\%$.
- Absolute proton beam polarization calibration relies on measured nuclear polarization of atomic jet using Breit-Rabi polarimeter.
- Polarization calibration needed for each ion species, as presently applied to for protons:
 - elastic scattering of identical particles ⇒ beam polarization inferred from known target polarization.
 - $\vec{p}\vec{p}$ elastic scattering,
 - ${}^{3}\overrightarrow{\text{He}} {}^{3}\overrightarrow{\text{He}}$ elastic scattering,
 - $\vec{d}\vec{d}$ elastic scattering, and,
 - ${}^{6}\overrightarrow{Li} {}^{6}\overrightarrow{Li}$ elastic scattering.
- Polarization calibration of other species also from nuclear polarization measurement of atomic targets using BR or similar type polarimeter

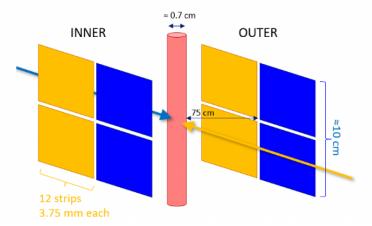
Absolute polarization from polarized hydrogen jet I

Breit-Rabi polarimeter

- Instrument capable to determine absolute polarization Q of atomic beam, i.e., electron and proton polarization of hydrogen atoms, with accuracy $\Delta Q/Q \lesssim 1\%$.
 - No solid estimates available for EIC yet that fully encapsulate the BRP measurement systematics at the HJET on the $\approx 1\%$ level.

Beam polarization calibration

1. Proton beam passes through target of polarized H atoms of known polarization Q



Absolute polarization from polarized hydrogen jet II

Beam polarization calibration

- 2. Measure number of scattered particles in left (L) and right (R) detectors
- 3. Sign of Q periodically reversed to compensate for asymmetries caused by differences in detector geometry or efficiency in L and R directions.
- 4. This determines target asymmetry

$$\epsilon_{\mathsf{target}} = \frac{\mathsf{L} - \mathsf{R}}{\mathsf{L} + \mathsf{R}} = A_y \cdot Q \cos \phi \,.$$
 (1)

- 5. Measurement of corresponding asymmetry with beam particles determines ϵ_{beam} . In elastic *pp* scattering, and more general in the elastic scattering of *identical* particles, A_{ν} same regardless of which proton is polarized.
- 6. Absolute beam polarization given by

$$P = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{beam}}}{\epsilon_{\text{target}}} \cdot Q \tag{2}$$

The path forward

- We have formed
 - EPIOS (EIC Polarized IO Source) scientific consortium to continue to advance the realization of polarized ion beams at EIC.
- Plan meetings about every six months: Stony Brook, ANL, MIT,.....
- Immediate tasks:
 - Write and publish the whitepaper based on the meeting
 - Propose INT scientific workshop for 2026
 - Explore initiation of annual summer school, starting in 2026
- DNP Workshop *Polarized Ion Beams at EIC*, proposed by Z.-E. Meziani and R. Milner approved. DNP meeting in Chicago Oct 17-20, 2025. EPIOS meeting at DNP meeting.