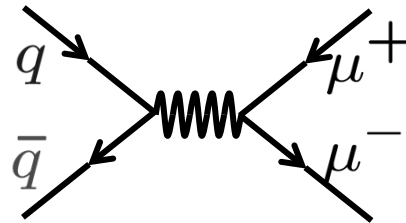


Opportunities with Drell-Yan Scattering at Fermilab

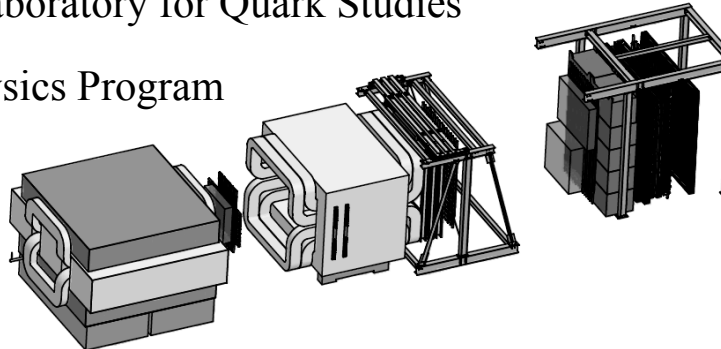
Paul E. Reimer
Physics Division
Argonne National Laboratory



1. The Drell-Yan Process—A Laboratory for Quark Studies

2. Fermilab E-906/SeaQuest Physics Program

- Sea quark in the proton
- Sea quarks in the nucleus
- Angular distributions



3. What can the future hold? Polarized targets or beams?

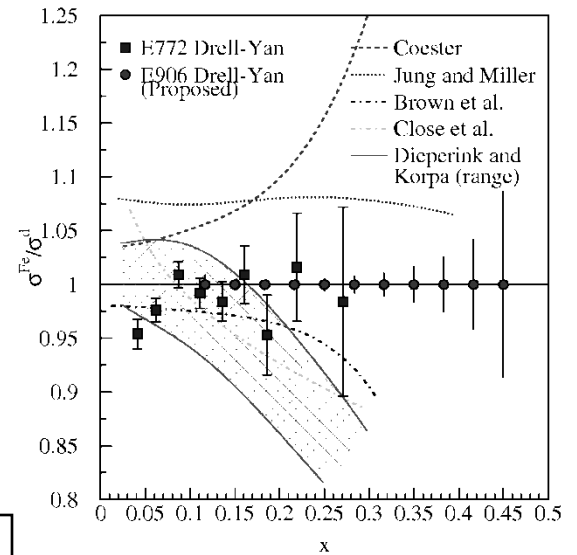
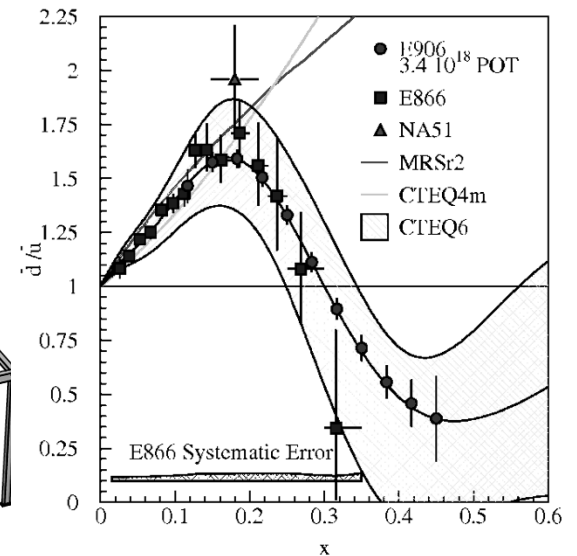
$$f_{1T}^\perp(x, k_T) \Big|_{\text{DIS}} = - f_{1T}^\perp(x, k_T) \Big|_{\text{DY}}$$

With help from Chiranjib Dutta,
Wolfgang Lorenzon, U. Michigan
and Yuji Goto, RIKEN

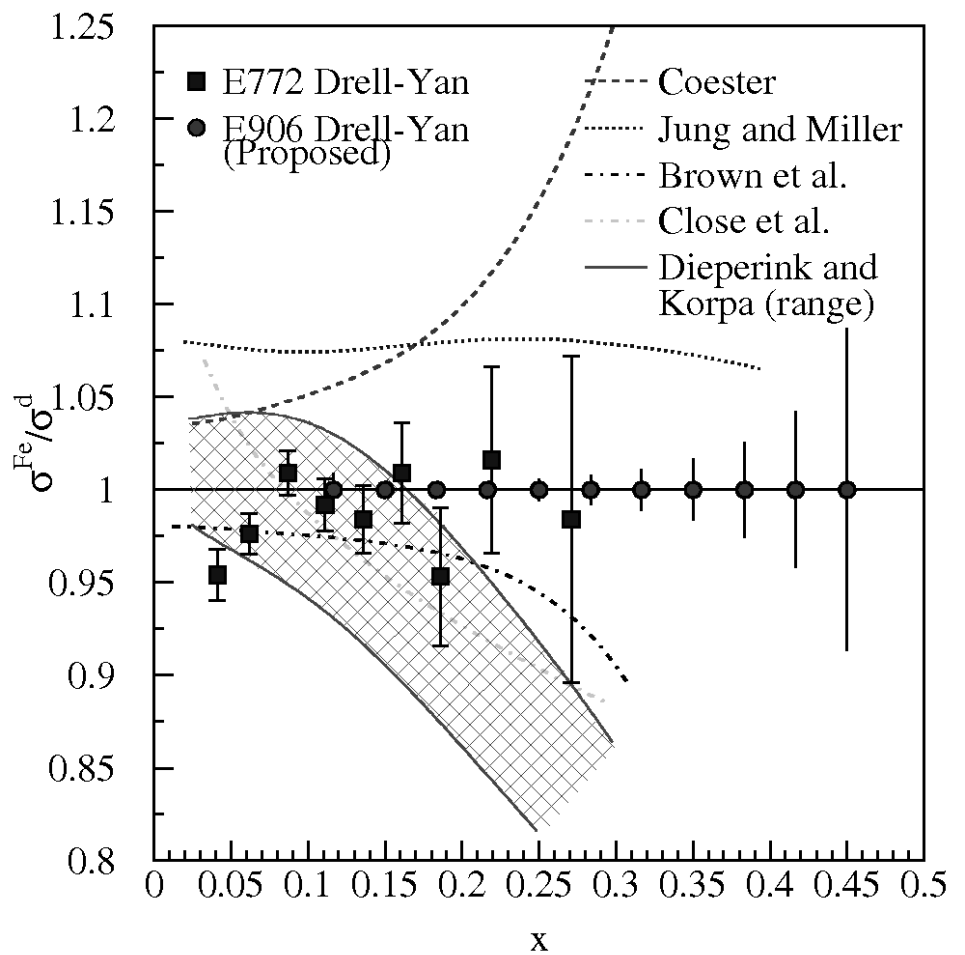
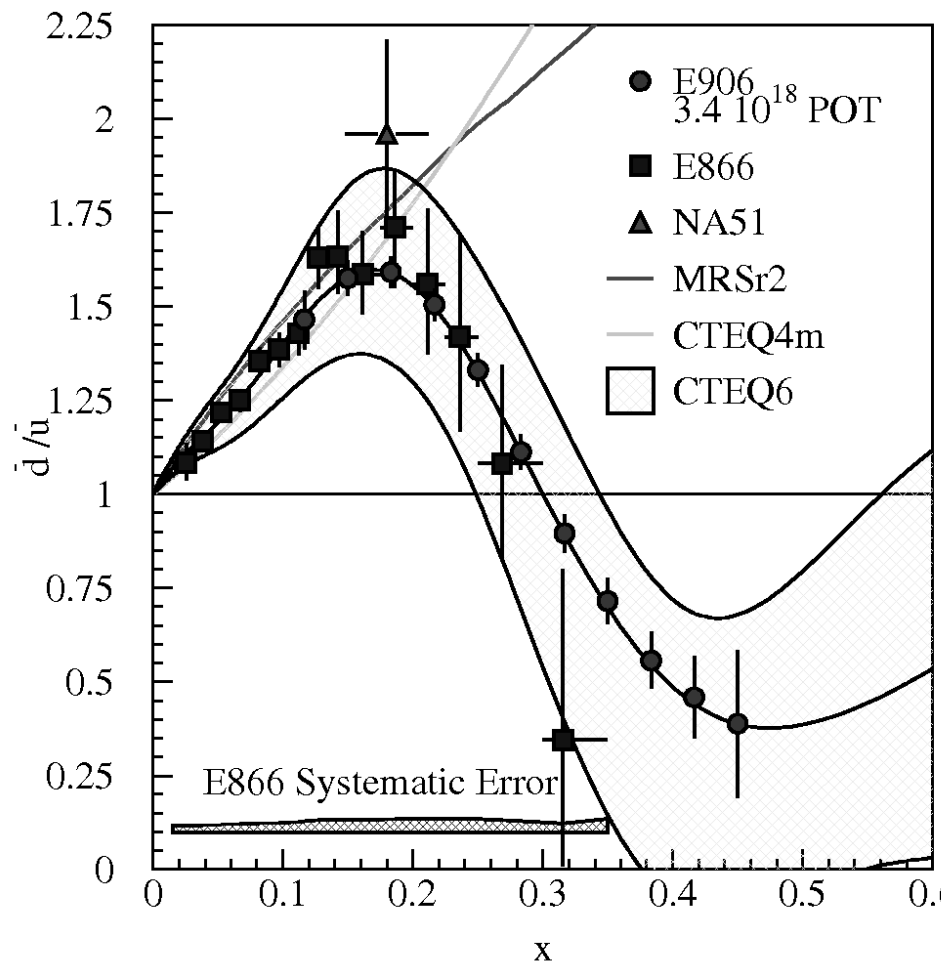


HERMES
U. Elschenbroich

This work is supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy,
Office of Nuclear Physics, under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

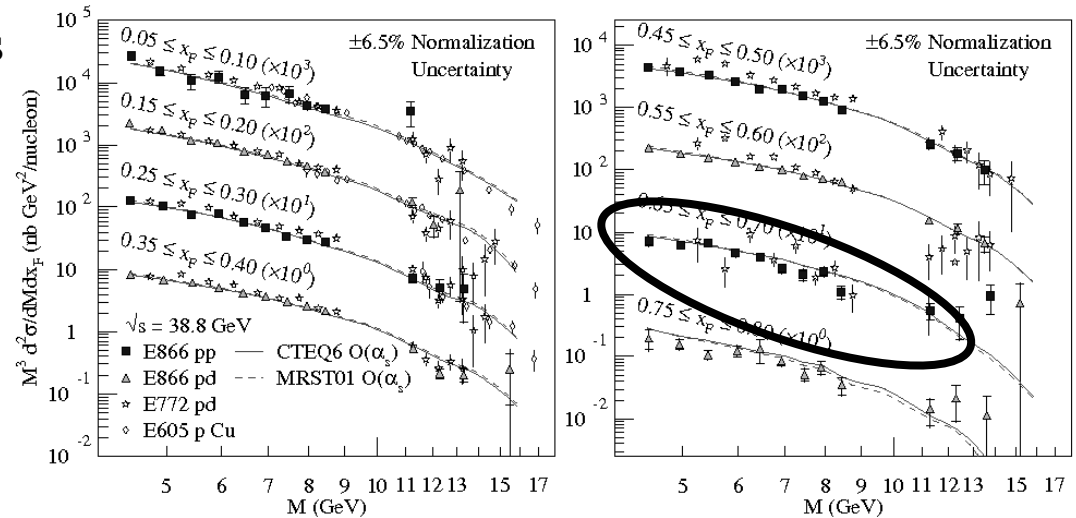
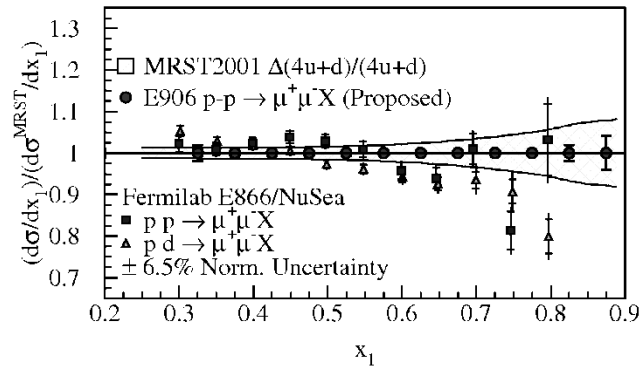


Extracting \bar{d}/\bar{u} From Drell-Yan Scattering



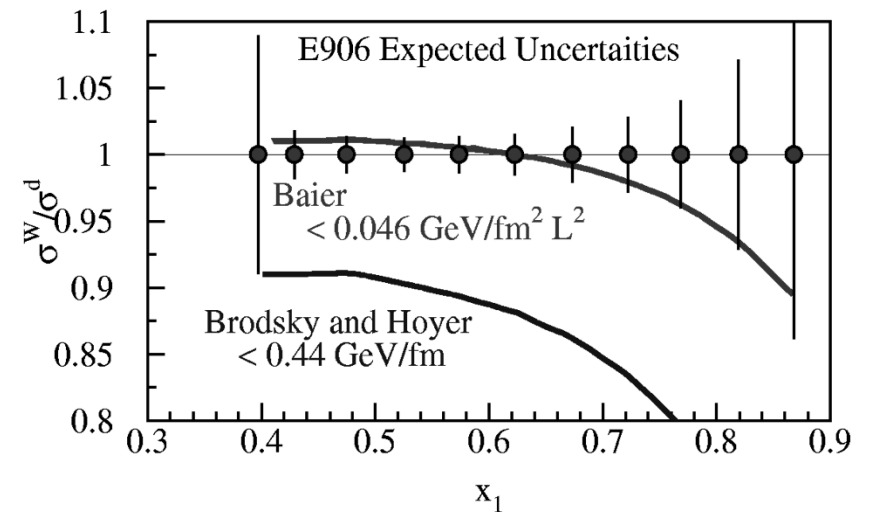
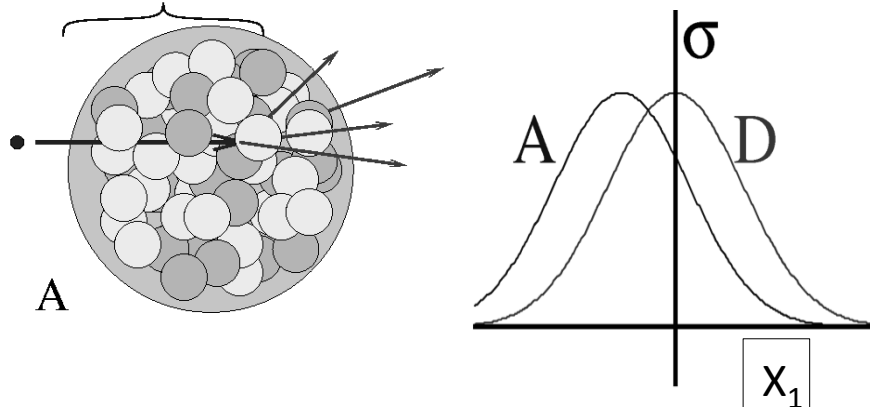
Other Physics from E-906/SeaQuest

Absolute High- x_{Bj} Parton Distributions



Partonic Energy Loss in Cold Nuclear Matter

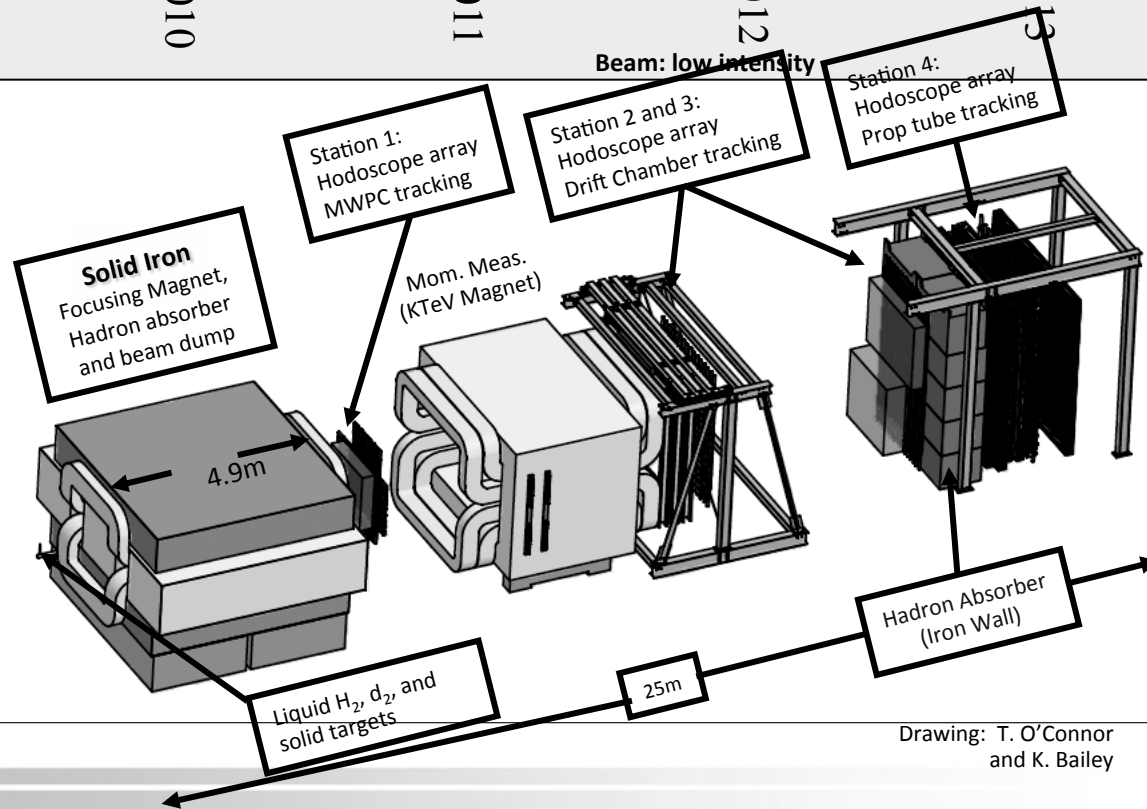
Parton Loses Energy in Nuclear Medium



E-906/SeaQuest timeline and plans

- Fermilab PAC approved the experiment in 2001—but experiment was not scheduled due to concerns about “proton economics”
- Fermilab Stage-II Approval granted on 24 December 2008
- Expected first beam in late June 2011

Expt. Funded	Experiment Construction	Experiment Runs	Shutdown	
	2009	2010	2011	2012
				2013
				2014
				high intensity



Drawing: T. O'Connor and K. Bailey

At RHIC?

- Internal Cluster-jet or pellet target 10^{15} atoms/cm²

- 50 times thinner than RHIC CNI carbon target

- Operational modes

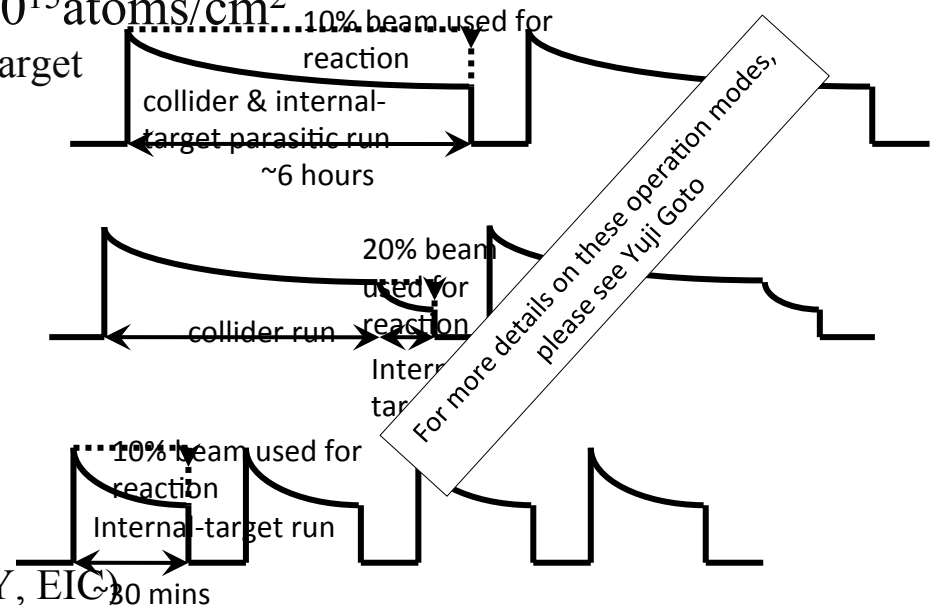
- Parasitic

- End-of-fill (HERMES)

- Dedicated (in-and-out strike)

- Other questions/obstacles

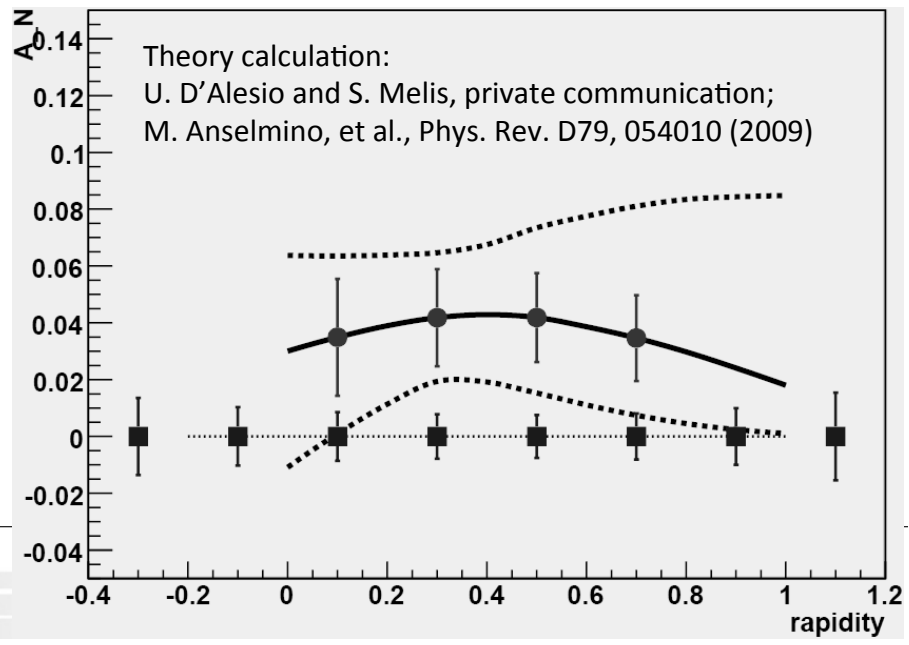
- Competition for interaction region (AnDY, EIC)
- Beam compensation for double dipole spectrometer
- Beam pipe through spectrometer?



For more details on these operation modes, please see Yuji Goto

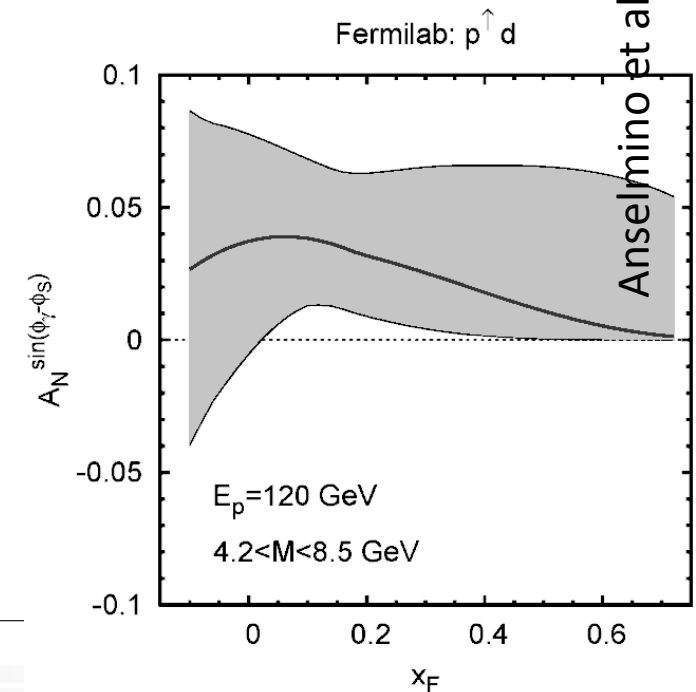
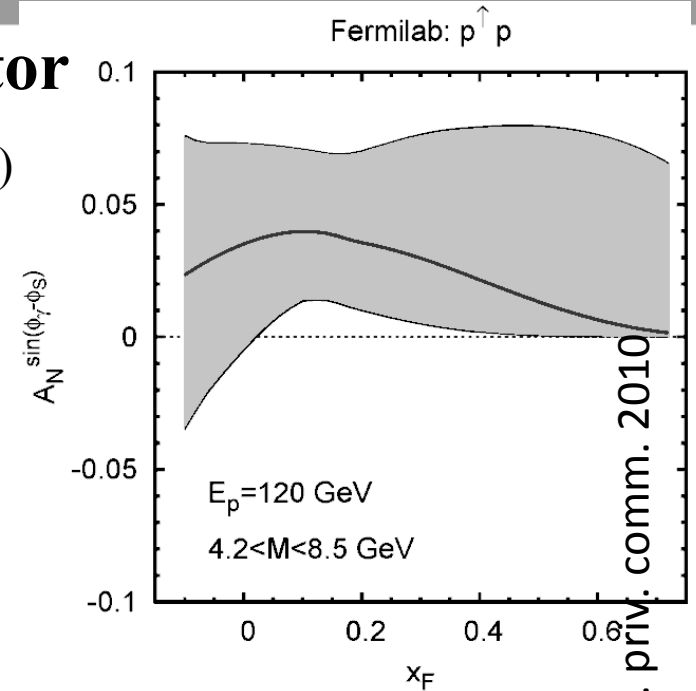
Measure not only the sign of the Sivers but also **the shape** of the function

What if $|f_{iT}^\perp|_{DIS} \times |f_{iT}^\perp|_{DY} < 0$
but $|f_{iT}^\perp|_{DIS} \neq |f_{iT}^\perp|_{DY}$
?



Polarized beam at Fermilab Main Injector

- 1 mA at polarized source delivers 8.1×10^{11} p/s (=130 nA)
 - A. Krisch: Spin@Fermi study in 1995
 - Fermilab Main Injector can be polarized (not Tevatron)
 - Revisit study to re-evaluate cost (done in early fall 2011)
 - Feasibility depends on cost (both in \$\$ and down time of MI)
- Scenarios:
 - SeaQuest liquid H₂ target can take $\sim 5 \times 10^{11}$ p/s (=80 nA)
 - $\mathcal{L} = 1 \times 10^{36} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ (60% of beam delivered to experiment)
 - $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ (10% of beam delivered to experiment)
- x-range:
 - x_1 0.3 – 0.9 (valence quarks)
 - x_2 0.1 – 0.5 (sea quarks)
- Unpolarized SeaQuest
 - luminosity: $\mathcal{L} = 3.4 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$
 - $I_{\text{av}} = 1.6 \times 10^{11}$ p/s (=26 nA)
 - $N_p = 2.1 \times 10^{24} / \text{cm}^2$
 - 2-3 years of running: 3.4×10^{18} pot

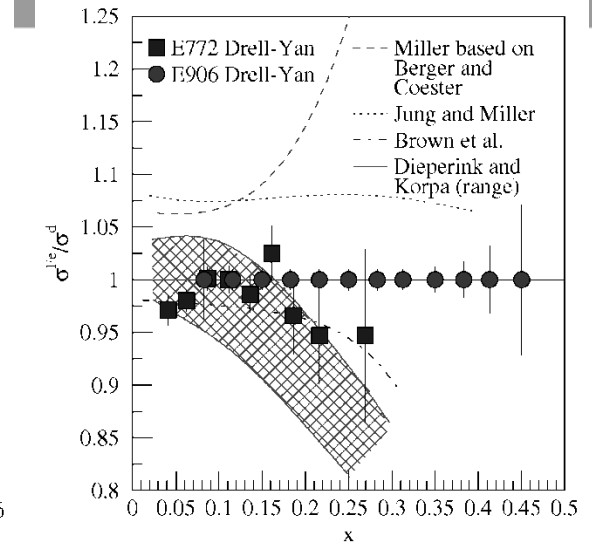
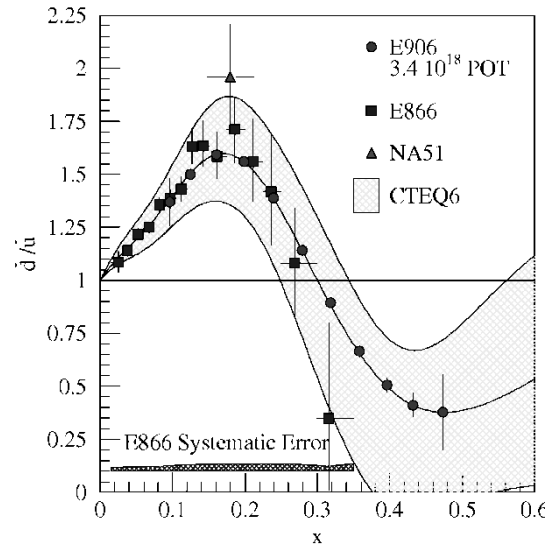


experiment	particles	energy	x_1 or x_2	luminosity	timeline
COMPASS (CERN)	$\pi^\pm + p^\uparrow$	160 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 17.4$ GeV	$x_2 = 0.2 - 0.3$ $x_2 \sim 0.05$ (low mass)	$2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2012
PAX (GSI)	$p^\uparrow + p_{\text{par}}$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 14$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.1 - 0.9$	$2 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2017
PANDA (GSI)	$p_{\text{par}} + p^\uparrow$	15 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 5.5$ GeV	$x_2 = 0.2 - 0.4$	$2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2016
J-PARC	$p^\uparrow + p$	50 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 10$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.5 - 0.9$	$1 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2015 ??
NICA (JINR)	$p^\uparrow + p$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 20$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.1 - 0.8$	$1 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2014
PHENIX (RHIC)	$p^\uparrow + p$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.05 - 0.1$	$2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2018
RHIC internal target phase-1	$p^\uparrow + p$	250 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 22$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.25 - 0.4$	$2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2018
RHIC internal target phase-1	$p^\uparrow + p$	250 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 22$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.25 - 0.4$	$6 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2018
A_n DY RHIC (IP-2)	$p^\uparrow + p$	500 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 32$ GeV	$x_1 = ??$	$?? \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2015
SeaQuest (unpol.) (FNAL)	$p + p$	120 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 15$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.3 - 0.9$	$3.4 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>2010
pol. SeaQuest (FNAL)	$p^\uparrow + p$	120 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 15$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.3 - 0.9$	$1 \times 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	>??

Drell-Yan at Fermilab

■ What is the structure of the nucleon?

- What is \bar{d}/\bar{u} ?
- What are the origins of the sea quarks?
- What is the high- x structure of the proton?

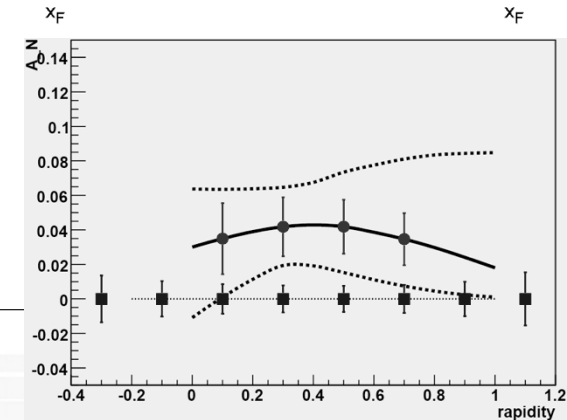
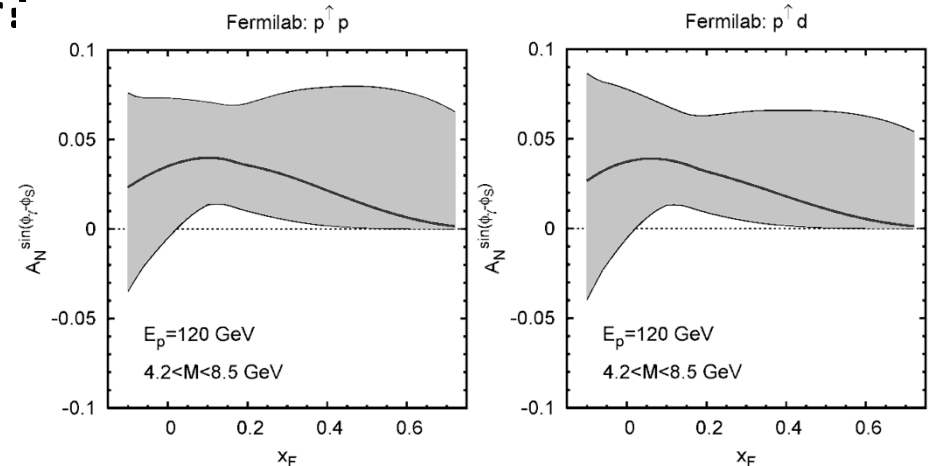


■ What is the structure of nucleonic matter?

- Where are the nuclear pions?
- Is anti-shadowing a valence effect?

■ What is the transverse Structure of the proton?

- Polarized beam at Fermilab Main Injector
- Move apparatus to RHIC or J_PARC



This work is supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics, under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

