





A Fixed-Target ExpeRiment at the LHC (AFTER@LHC)

Jean-Philippe Lansberg

IPN Orsay, Université Paris-Sud

Joint meeting IPNO-LAL LUA9-AFTER, 18-20 November 2013 Orsay, France

thanks to M. Anselmino (Torino), R. Arnaldi (Torino), S.J. Brodsky (SLAC), V. Chambert (IPNO), J.P. Didelez (IPNO), E.G. Ferreiro (USC), F. Fleuret (LLR), B. Genolini (IPNO), C. Hadjidakis (IPNO), C. Lorcé (IPNO), A. Rakotozafindrabe (CEA), P. Rosier (IPNO), I. Schienbein (LPSC), E. Scomparin (Torino), U.I. Uggerhøj (Aarhus) and R. Ulrich (KIT)



Part I

Why a new fixed-target experiment for High-Energy Physics now?

Decisive advantages of Fixed-target experiments

 Fixed-target experiments offer specific advantages that are still nowadays difficult to challenge by collider experiments

Decisive advantages of Fixed-target experiments

- Fixed-target experiments offer specific advantages that are still nowadays difficult to challenge by collider experiments
- They exhibit 4 decisive features,
 - accessing the high Feynman x_F domain $(x_F \equiv \frac{p_z}{p_{z_{max}}})$
 - achieving high luminosities with dense targets,
 - varying the atomic mass of the target almost at will,
 - polarising the target.

Approved by the CERN council at the special Session held in Lisbon on July 14, 2006



Approved by the CERN council at the special Session held in Lisbon on July 14, 2006

D. A variety of important research lines are at the interface between particle and nuclear physics requiring dedicated experiments; Council will seek to work with NuPECC in areas of mutual interest, and maintain the capability to perform fixed target experiments at CERN.

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

- without affecting the LHC performance
- with an extracted beam line using a bent crystal

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interests pg 22. of the Strategy Update Brochure

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

- without affecting the LHC performance
- with an extracted beam line using a bent crystal
- with the possibility of polarising the target
- without target-species limitation

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

- without affecting the LHC performance
- with an extracted beam line using a bent crystal
- with the possibility of polarising the target
- without target-species limitation
- with an outstanding luminosity, yet without pile-up
- with virtually no limit on particle-species studies (except top quark)

Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interests pg 22. of the Strategy Update Brochure

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

- without affecting the LHC performance
- with an extracted beam line using a bent crystal
- with the possibility of polarising the target
- without target-species limitation
- with an outstanding luminosity, yet without pile-up
- with virtually no limit on particle-species studies (except top quark)
- with modern detection techniques



Updated by the CERN council at the special Session held in Brussels on May 30, 2013

k. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments. The CERN Laboratory should maintain its capability to perform unique experiments. CERN should continue to work with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Using the LHC beams, for the first time,

the 100-GeV frontier can be broken at a fixed target experiment,

- without affecting the LHC performance
- with an extracted beam line using a bent crystal
- with the possibility of polarising the target
- without target-species limitation
- with an outstanding luminosity, yet without pile-up
- with virtually no limit on particle-species studies (except top quark)
- with modern detection techniques

AFTER@LHC would definitely be a **unique** experiment

Part II

A fixed-target experiment using the LHC beam(s): AFTER@LHC

• pp or pA collisions with a 7 TeV p^+ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

• pp or pA collisions with a $7 \text{ TeV } p^+$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, *i.e.* much larger

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_\rho} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, *i.e.* much larger
- Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab} = rac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p} \simeq 60$

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{p^+}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_\rho} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, i.e. much larger
- ullet Benefit of the fixed target mode : $rac{\mathsf{boost}}{\mathsf{com}}$: $rac{\gamma^{Lab}}{\mathit{CM}} = rac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_{\!\scriptscriptstyle D}} \simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:

$$(p_{z,CM}=0, E_{CM}^{\gamma}=p_T)$$

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, i.e. much larger
- Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab} = rac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p} \simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:

$$\bullet \begin{pmatrix} E_{Lab} \\ p_{z,Lab} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma\beta \\ \gamma\beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(p_{z,CM}=0, E_{CM}^{\gamma}=p_T)$$

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, i.e. much larger
- Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab} = rac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p} \simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
E_{Lab} \\
\rho_{z,Lab}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\gamma & \gamma\beta \\
\gamma\beta & \gamma
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\rho_T \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
(\rho_{z,CM} = 0, E_{CM}^{\gamma} = \rho_T)$$

• $p_{z,Lab} \simeq 60 p_T$! [A 67 MeV γ from a π^0 at rest in the CM can easily be detected.]

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{p^+}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, i.e. much larger
- Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p} \simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:

$$\bullet \ \begin{pmatrix} E_{Lab} \\ \rho_{z,Lab} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \beta \\ \gamma \beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (\rho_{z,CM} = 0, E_{CM}^{\gamma} = \rho_T)$$

- $p_{z,Lab} \simeq 60 p_T$! [A 67 MeV γ from a π^0 at rest in the CM can easily be detected.]
- Angle in the Lab. frame: $\tan\theta = \frac{\rho_T}{\rho_{z,Lab}} = \frac{1}{\gamma\beta} \Rightarrow \theta \simeq 1^{\circ}$. [Rapidity shift: $\Delta y = \tanh^{-1}\beta \simeq 4.8$]

pp or pA collisions with a 7 TeV p+ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_\rho} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, i.e. much larger
- Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p} \simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:
 - $\bullet \ \begin{pmatrix} E_{Lab} \\ \rho_{z,Lab} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \beta \\ \gamma \beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (\rho_{z,CM} = 0, E_{CM}^{\gamma} = \rho_T)$
 - $p_{z,Lab} \simeq 60 p_T$! [A 67 MeV γ from a π^0 at rest in the CM can easily be detected.]
- Angle in the Lab. frame: $\tan \theta = \frac{p_T}{p_{\sigma,t,p}} = \frac{1}{\gamma\beta} \Rightarrow \theta \simeq 1^{\circ}$.
 - [Rapidity shift: $\Delta y = tanh^{-1}\beta \simeq 4.8$]
- The entire forward CM hemisphere $(y_{CM} > 0)$ within $0^{\circ} \le \theta_{Lab} \le 1^{\circ}$ $[y_{CM} = 0 \Rightarrow y_{Lab} \simeq 4.8]$

• pp or pA collisions with a $\frac{7 \text{ TeV } p^+}{p^+}$ on a fixed target occur at a CM energy

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_\rho} \simeq 115 \text{ GeV}$$

- In a symmetric collider mode, $\sqrt{s} = 2E_p$, *i.e.* much larger
- ullet Benefit of the fixed target mode : boost: $\gamma_{CM}^{Lab}=rac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p}\simeq 60$
 - Consider a photon emitted at 90° w.r.t. the z-axis (beam) in the CM:

$$\bullet \ \begin{pmatrix} E_{Lab} \\ \rho_{z,Lab} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \beta \\ \gamma \beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (\rho_{z,CM} = 0, E_{CM}^{\gamma} = \rho_T)$$

- $p_{z,Lab} \simeq 60 p_T$! [A 67 MeV γ from a π^0 at rest in the CM can easily be detected.]
- Angle in the Lab. frame: $\tan\theta = \frac{\rho_T}{\rho_{z,Lab}} = \frac{1}{\gamma\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \simeq 1^{\circ}$. [Rapidity shift: $\Delta y = \tanh^{-1}\beta \simeq 4.8$]
- The entire forward CM hemisphere $(y_{CM} > 0)$ within $0^{\circ} \le \theta_{Lab} \le 1^{\circ}$ $[y_{CM} = 0 \Rightarrow y_{Lab} \simeq 4.8]$
- Good thing: small forward detector ≡ large acceptance
- Bad thing: high multiplicity ⇒ absorber ⇒ physics limitation

• Let's adopt a novel strategy and look at larger angles

- Let's adopt a novel strategy and look at larger angles
- Advantages:
 - · reduced multiplicities at large(r) angles
 - · access to partons with momentum fraction $x \rightarrow 1$ in the target
 - · last, but not least, the beam pipe is in practice

not a geometrical constrain at $\theta_{CM} \simeq 180^{\circ}$

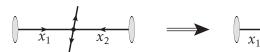
- Let's adopt a novel strategy and look at larger angles
- Advantages:
 - reduced multiplicities at large(r) angles
 - · access to partons with momentum fraction $x \to 1$ in the target
 - · last, but not least, the beam pipe is in practice

not a geometrical constrain at $\theta_{CM} \simeq 180^{\circ}$

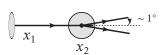
Hadron center-of-mass system

Target rest frame

$$x_1 \simeq x_2$$







- Let's adopt a novel strategy and look at larger angles
- Advantages:
 - · reduced multiplicities at large(r) angles
 - · access to partons with momentum fraction $x \rightarrow 1$ in the target
 - · last, but not least, the beam pipe is in practice

not a geometrical constrain at $\theta_{CM} \simeq 180^\circ$

Hadron center-of-mass system $x_1 \simeq x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ Target rest frame $x_1 \sim 1^\circ$ $x_2 \sim 1^\circ$ $x_1 \sim 1^\circ$ $x_2 \sim 1^\circ$

- Let's adopt a novel strategy and look at larger angles
- Advantages:
 - · reduced multiplicities at large(r) angles
 - · access to partons with momentum fraction $x \rightarrow 1$ in the target
 - \cdot last, but not least, the beam pipe is in practice

not a geometrical constrain at $\theta_{\text{CM}} \simeq 180^{\circ}$

Hadron center-of-mass system $x_1 \simeq x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_2 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_2 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2$ $x_2 \ll x_2$ $x_1 \ll x_2 \ll x_2$

backward physics = large- x_2 physics



0.85

First systematic access to the target-rapidity region

 $J/\psi \text{ suppression in } pA \text{ collisions}$

-0.2

x_F systematically studied at fixed target experiments up to +1

0.2

0.4

0.6

 $(x_F \rightarrow -1)$ J/ψ suppression in pA collisions 1.05 NA60 158 GeV 0.95 0.9 0.85 0.8 0.75

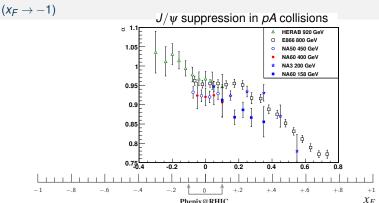
-0.2

- x_F systematically studied at fixed target experiments up to +1
- Hera-B was the only one to really explore $x_F < 0$, up to -0.3

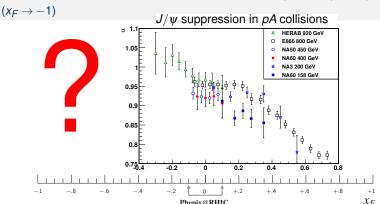
0.2

0.4

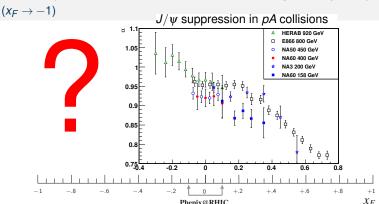
0.6



- x_F systematically studied at fixed target experiments up to +1
- Hera-B was the only one to really explore $x_F < 0$, up to -0.3
- PHENIX @ RHIC: $-0.1 < x_F < 0.1$ [could be wider with Υ , but low stat.]
- CMS/ATLAS: $|x_F| < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; LHCb: $5 \cdot 10^{-3} < x_F < 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$



- x_F systematically studied at fixed target experiments up to +1
- Hera-B was the only one to really explore $x_F < 0$, up to -0.3
- PHENIX @ RHIC: $-0.1 < x_F < 0.1$ [could be wider with Υ , but low stat.]
- CMS/ATLAS: $|x_F| < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; LHCb: $5 \cdot 10^{-3} < x_F < 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$



- x_F systematically studied at fixed target experiments up to +1
- Hera-B was the only one to really explore $x_F < 0$, up to -0.3
- PHENIX @ RHIC: $-0.1 < x_F < 0.1$ [could be wider with Υ , but low stat.]
- CMS/ATLAS: $|x_F| < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; LHCb: $5 \cdot 10^{-3} < x_F < 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$
- If we measure $\Upsilon(b\bar{b})$ at $y_{\rm cms} \simeq -2.5 \ \Rightarrow x_F \simeq {2m_{\Upsilon} \over \sqrt{s}} \sinh(y_{\rm cms}) \simeq -1$

The beam extraction

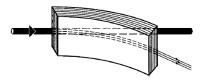
★ The LHC beam may be extracted using "Strong crystalline field" without any decrease in performance of the LHC!

E. Uggerhøj, U.I Uggerhøj, NIM B 234 (2005) 31, Rev. Mod. Phys. 77 (2005) 1131

The beam extraction

★ The LHC beam may be extracted using "Strong crystalline field" without any decrease in performance of the LHC!

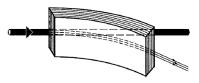
E. Uggerhøj, U.I Uggerhøj, NIM B 234 (2005) 31, Rev. Mod. Phys. 77 (2005) 1131



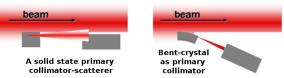
The beam extraction

★ The LHC beam may be extracted using "Strong crystalline field" without any decrease in performance of the LHC!

E. Uggerhøj, U.I Uggerhøj, NIM B 234 (2005) 31, Rev. Mod. Phys. 77 (2005) 1131



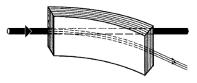
★ Illustration for collimation



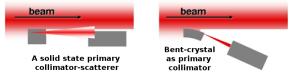
The beam extraction

★ The LHC beam may be extracted using "Strong crystalline field" without any decrease in performance of the LHC!

E. Uggerhøj, U.I Uggerhøj, NIM B 234 (2005) 31, Rev. Mod. Phys. 77 (2005) 1131



★ Illustration for collimation



★ Tests will be performed on the LHC beam:

LUA9 proposal approved by the LHCC

• Expected proton flux $\Phi_{beam} = 5 \times 10^8 \ p^+ s^{-1}$



- Expected proton flux $\Phi_{beam} = 5 \times 10^8 \ p^+ s^{-1}$
- Instantaneous Luminosity:

$$\mathscr{L} = \Phi_{beam} \times N_{target} = N_{beam} \times (\rho \times \ell \times \mathscr{N}_{A})/A$$

[ℓ : target thickness (for instance 1cm)]

- Expected proton flux $\Phi_{beam} = 5 \times 10^8 \ p^+ s^{-1}$
- Instantaneous Luminosity:

$$\mathscr{L} = \Phi_{beam} \times N_{target} = N_{beam} \times (\rho \times \ell \times \mathscr{N}_{A})/A$$

[ℓ : target thickness (for instance 1cm)]

• Integrated luminosity: $\int dt \mathcal{L}$ over 10^7 s for p^+ and 10^6 for Pb

[the so-called LHC years]

- Expected proton flux $\Phi_{beam} = 5 \times 10^8 \ p^+ s^{-1}$
- Instantaneous Luminosity:

$$\mathscr{L} = \Phi_{beam} \times N_{target} = N_{beam} \times (\rho \times \ell \times \mathscr{N}_{A})/A$$

[ℓ : target thickness (for instance 1cm)]

• Integrated luminosity: $\int dt \mathcal{L}$ over 10^7 s for p^+ and 10^6 for Pb

[the so-called LHC years]

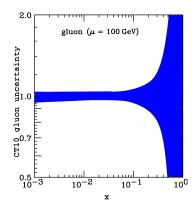
				[0 00
Target	ρ (g.cm ⁻³)	A	£ (μb ⁻¹ .s ⁻¹)	∫£ (pb ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹)
Sol. H ₂	0.09	1	26	260
Liq. H ₂	0.07	1	20	200
Liq. D ₂	0.16	2	24	240
Be	1.85	9	62	620
Cu	8.96	64	42	420
W	19.1	185	31	310
Pb	11.35	207	16	160

Part III

AFTER: flagship measurements

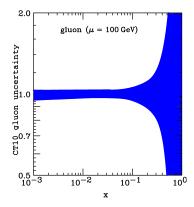
• Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton

- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties



- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties

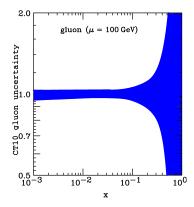
Accessible thanks gluon sensitive probes,



- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties

Accessible thanks gluon sensitive probes,

 quarkonia see a recent study by D. Diakonov et al., JHEP 1302 (2013) 069

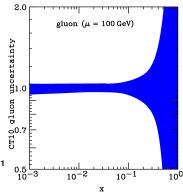


- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties

Accessible thanks gluon sensitive probes,

- quarkonia see a recent study by D. Diakonov et al., JHEP 1302 (2013) 069
- Isolated photon

see the recent survey by D. d'Enterria, R. Rojo, Nucl. Phys. B860 (2012) 311



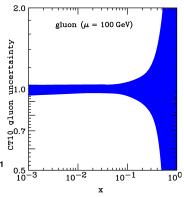
- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties

Accessible thanks gluon sensitive probes,

- quarkonia see a recent study by D. Diakonov et al., JHEP 1302 (2013) 069
- Isolated photon

see the recent survey by D. d'Enterria, R. Rojo, Nucl.Phys. B860 (2012) 311

jets (P_T ∈ [20,40] GeV)



- Gluon distribution at mid, high and ultra-high x_B in the proton
 - Not easily accessible in DIS
 - Very large uncertainties

Accessible thanks gluon sensitive probes,

- quarkonia see a recent study by D. Diakonov et al., JHEP 1302 (2013) 069

see the recent survey by D. d'Enterria, R. Rojo, Nucl. Phys. B860 (2012) 311



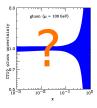
uncertainty . .

jets (P_T ∈ [20,40] GeV)

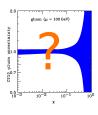
Multiple probes needed to check factorisation



gluon ($\mu = 100 \, \text{GeV}$)

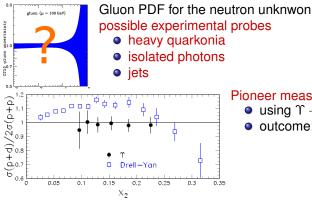


Gluon PDF for the neutron unknwon



Gluon PDF for the neutron unknwon possible experimental probes

- heavy quarkonia
- isolated photons
- jets



- Pioneer measurement by E866 • using $\Upsilon \to Q^2 \simeq 100 \text{ GeV}^2$
 - outcome: $g_n(x) \simeq g_p(x)$

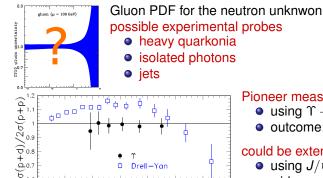
Drell-Yan

0.2

 X_2

0.25

0.3



0.15

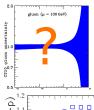
- Pioneer measurement by E866 using $\Upsilon \to Q^2 \simeq 100 \; \text{GeV}^2$
 - outcome: $g_n(x) \simeq g_p(x)$

could be extended with AFTER

- using J/ψ , ..., C = +1 onia, ...
- wider x range & lower Q²

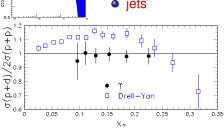
0.05

0.1



Gluon PDF for the neutron unknwon possible experimental probes

- heavy quarkonia
 - isolated photons
 - jets



- Pioneer measurement by E866 using $\Upsilon \rightarrow Q^2 \simeq 100 \text{ GeV}^2$
 - outcome: $g_n(x) \simeq g_p(x)$

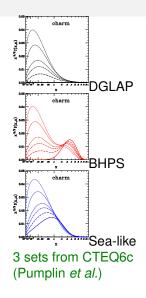
could be extended with AFTER

- using J/ψ , ..., C = +1 onia, ...
- wider x range & lower Q²

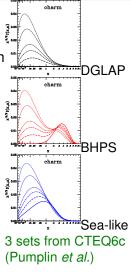
target	yearly lumi	$\mathscr{B}rac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dy}$	$\mathscr{B}\frac{dN_{\Upsilon}}{dy}$
1m Liq. H ₂	20 fb ⁻¹	4.0 × 10 ⁸	9.0 × 10 ⁵
1m Liq. D_2	24 fb^{-1}	9.6×10^{8}	1.9×10^{6}

• Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)

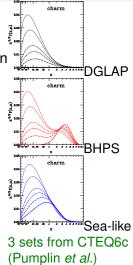
- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last



- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to $P_T \rightarrow 0$)



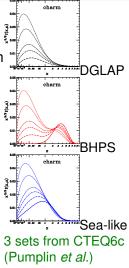
- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to P_T → 0)



- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to $P_T \rightarrow 0$)

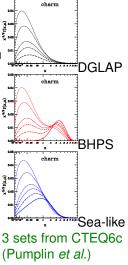
requires

several complementary measurements



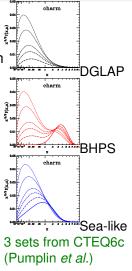
- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_R)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to $P_T \rightarrow 0$)

- several complementary measurements
- good coverage in the target-rapidity region



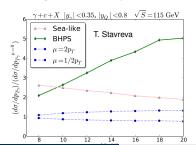
- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to $P_T \rightarrow 0$)

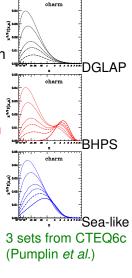
- several complementary measurements
- good coverage in the target-rapidity region
- high luminosity to reach large x_B



- Heavy-quark distributions (at high x_B)
 - Pin down intrinsic charm, ... at last
 - Total open charm and beauty cross section (aim: down to $P_T \rightarrow 0$)

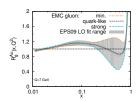
- several complementary measurements
- good coverage in the target-rapidity region
- high luminosity to reach large x_B



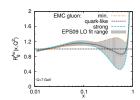




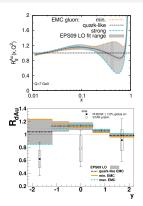
- Large-x gluon nPDF: unknown
- Gluon EMC effect ?



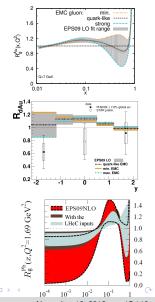
- Large-x gluon nPDF: unknown
- Gluon EMC effect ?
- Hint from ↑ data at RHIC



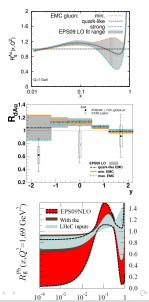
- Large-x gluon nPDF: unknown
- Gluon EMC effect ?
- Hint from ↑ data at RHIC
- Strongly limited in terms of statistics after 10 years of RHIC:



- Large-x gluon nPDF: unknown
- Gluon EMC effect ?
- Hint from ↑ data at RHIC
- Strongly limited in terms of statistics after 10 years of RHIC:
- DIS contribution expected for low x mainly projected contribution of LHeC:



- Large-x gluon nPDF: unknown
- Gluon EMC effect ?
- Hint from ↑ data at RHIC
- Strongly limited in terms of statistics after 10 years of RHIC:
- DIS contribution expected for low x mainly projected contribution of LHeC:
- AFTER allows for extensive studies of gluon sensitive probes in pA
- Unique potential for gluons at x > 0.1



More with AFTER: photoproduction and "beyond" DY

• $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions



More with AFTER: photoproduction and "beyond" DY

- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\text{lab}}^{\text{beam}} \simeq 7000 \; (E_{p} = 7000 \; \text{GeV})$
 - $E_{\gamma, \mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{max}} \simeq \gamma_{\mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{beam}} imes 30~\mathrm{MeV}~(1/R_{\mathrm{Pb}} \simeq 30~\mathrm{MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up

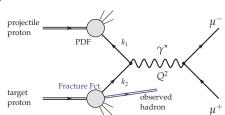


More with AFTER: photoproduction and "beyond" DY

- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{beam}} \simeq 7000 \; (E_{p} = 7000 \; \mathrm{GeV})$
 - $E_{\nu, \mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{max}} \simeq \gamma_{\mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{beam}} \times 30 \; \mathrm{MeV} \; (1/R_{\mathrm{Pb}} \simeq 30 \; \mathrm{MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up
- Fracture functions

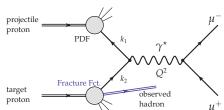


- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\text{lab}}^{\text{beam}} \simeq 7000 \; (E_{p} = 7000 \; \text{GeV})$
 - $E_{\nu, \mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{max}} \simeq \gamma_{\mathrm{lab}}^{\mathrm{beam}} \times 30 \; \mathrm{MeV} \; (1/R_{\mathrm{Pb}} \simeq 30 \; \mathrm{MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up
- Fracture functions
 - via Drell-Yan pair production
 + identified hadron



L. Trentadue, G. Veneziano, PLB 323 (1994) 201 F. Ceccopieri, L. Trentadue, PLB 668 (2008) 319

- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\rm lab}^{\rm beam} \simeq 7000 \; (E_p = 7000 \; {\rm GeV})$
 - $E_{\nu \, lab}^{max} \simeq \gamma_{lab}^{beam} \times 30 \; \text{MeV} \; (1/R_{Pb} \simeq 30 \; \text{MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up
- Fracture functions
 - via Drell-Yan pair production
 + identified hadron

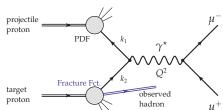


L. Trentadue, G. Veneziano, PLB 323 (1994) 201 F. Ceccopieri, L. Trentadue, PLB 668 (2008) 319

• privileged region for the identified hadron: either the projectile- or

target-rapidity region

- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\rm lab}^{\rm beam} \simeq 7000 \; (E_p = 7000 \; {\rm GeV})$
 - $E_{\nu, lab}^{max} \simeq \gamma_{lab}^{beam} \times 30 \text{ MeV} (1/R_{Pb} \simeq 30 \text{ MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up
- Fracture functions
 - via Drell-Yan pair production
 + identified hadron

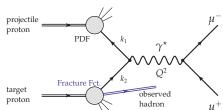


L. Trentadue, G. Veneziano, PLB 323 (1994) 201 F. Ceccopieri, L. Trentadue, PLB 668 (2008) 319

- privileged region for the identified hadron: either the projectile- or
 - target-rapidity region
- the fixed-target mode is ideal for such studies



- $\gamma + p$ interaction via ultra-peripheral collisions
 - $\gamma_{\rm lab}^{\rm beam} \simeq 7000 \; (E_{p} = 7000 \; {\rm GeV})$
 - $E_{\nu \, lab}^{max} \simeq \gamma_{lab}^{beam} \times 30 \; \text{MeV} \; (1/R_{Pb} \simeq 30 \; \text{MeV})$
 - $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = \sqrt{2m_p E_{\gamma}}$ up to 20 GeV
 - No pile-up
- Fracture functions
 - via Drell-Yan pair production
 + identified hadron



L. Trentadue, G. Veneziano, PLB 323 (1994) 201 F. Ceccopieri, L. Trentadue, PLB 668 (2008) 319

privileged region for the identified hadron: either the projectile- or

target-rapidity region

- the fixed-target mode is ideal for such studies
- good prospects for fracture-function studies with AFTER

Part IV

Conclusion and outlooks

 Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\rightarrow 5 \times 10^8$ protons per sec

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- \bullet Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\to 5\times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115 \text{ GeV}$ and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72 \text{ GeV}$

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- \bullet Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\to 5\times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72$ GeV
- Advantages:

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- \bullet Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\to 5\times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72$ GeV
- Advantages:
 - high luminosity (reach in y, P_T , small BR channels)
 - target versatility (nuclear effects, strongly limited at colliders)
 - target polarisation
 - modern detection techniques (e.g. γ detection with high multiplicity)

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\rightarrow 5 \times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72$ GeV
- Advantages:
 - high luminosity (reach in y, P_T , small BR channels)
 - target versatility (nuclear effects, strongly limited at colliders)
 - target polarisation
 - modern detection techniques (e.g. γ detection with high multiplicity)
- A wealth of possible measurements:
 DY, Open b/c, jet correlation, UPC... (not mentioning secondary beams)

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- \bullet Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\to 5\times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72$ GeV

Advantages:

- high luminosity (reach in y, P_T , small BR channels)
- target versatility (nuclear effects, strongly limited at colliders)
- target polarisation
- modern detection techniques (e.g. γ detection with high multiplicity)
- A wealth of possible measurements:
 DY, Open b/c, jet correlation, UPC... (not mentioning secondary beams)
- LHC long shutdown (LS2 ? in 2018) needed

to install the extraction system

- Both p and Pb LHC beams can be extracted without disturbing the other experiments
- \bullet Extracting a few per cent of the beam $\to 5\times 10^8$ protons per sec
- This allows for high luminosity pp, pA and PbA collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72$ GeV
- Advantages:
 - high luminosity (reach in y, P_T , small BR channels)
 - target versatility (nuclear effects, strongly limited at colliders)
 - target polarisation
 - modern detection techniques (e.g. γ detection with high multiplicity)
- A wealth of possible measurements:
 DY, Open b/c, jet correlation, UPC... (not mentioning secondary beams)
- DY, Open b/c, jet correlation, UPC... (not mentioning secondary beams)

 LHC long shutdown (LS2 ? in 2018) needed
- to install the extraction system
- Very good complementarity with electron-ion programs

• We are looking for more partners to

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs
 - think about the optimal detector technologies

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs
 - think about the optimal detector technologies
 - enlarge the physics case (cosmic rays, flavour physics, ...)

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs
 - think about the optimal detector technologies
 - enlarge the physics case (cosmic rays, flavour physics, ...)
- 10-day exploratory workshop at ECT* Trento, February 4-13, 2013

Slides http://indico.in2p3.fr/event/AFTER@ECTstar

- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs
 - think about the optimal detector technologies
 - enlarge the physics case (cosmic rays, flavour physics, ...)
- 10-day exploratory workshop at ECT* Trento, February 4-13, 2013

slides http://indico.in2p3.fr/event/AFTER@ECTstar

Workshop:Les Houches, 12-17 January 2014

http://indico.in2p3.fr/event/AFTER@LesHouches

Registration and abstract submission open!



- We are looking for more partners to
 - do first simulations (we are getting ready for fast simulations)
 - think about possible designs
 - think about the optimal detector technologies
 - enlarge the physics case (cosmic rays, flavour physics, ...)
- 10-day exploratory workshop at ECT* Trento, February 4-13, 2013

Slides http://indico.in2p3.fr/event/AFTER@ECTstar

Workshop:Les Houches, 12-17 January 2014

http://indico.in2p3.fr/event/AFTER@LesHouches

Registration and abstract submission open!

Webpage: http://after.in2p3.fr

