

**BRAHMS Day One Physics,
current status
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Overview of presentation

- Physics Goals of BRAHMS
- Detector overview
 - Overall layout
 - Status (and pictures)
- Year One Expectations
 - Examples of First Year Measurements
 - Outline of First Year Run Plan

BRAHMS Physics Goals

Measurements

- p , K , π identified in wide range of rapidity, $0 < |y| < 4$ and $0.2 < p_t < \sim 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ (central and fragmentation region).
- Measure semi-inclusive p_t spectra as function of centrality.
- Study this as function of collision system (Au, Si, p+A, and p+p)
- Capabilities for BE measurements.

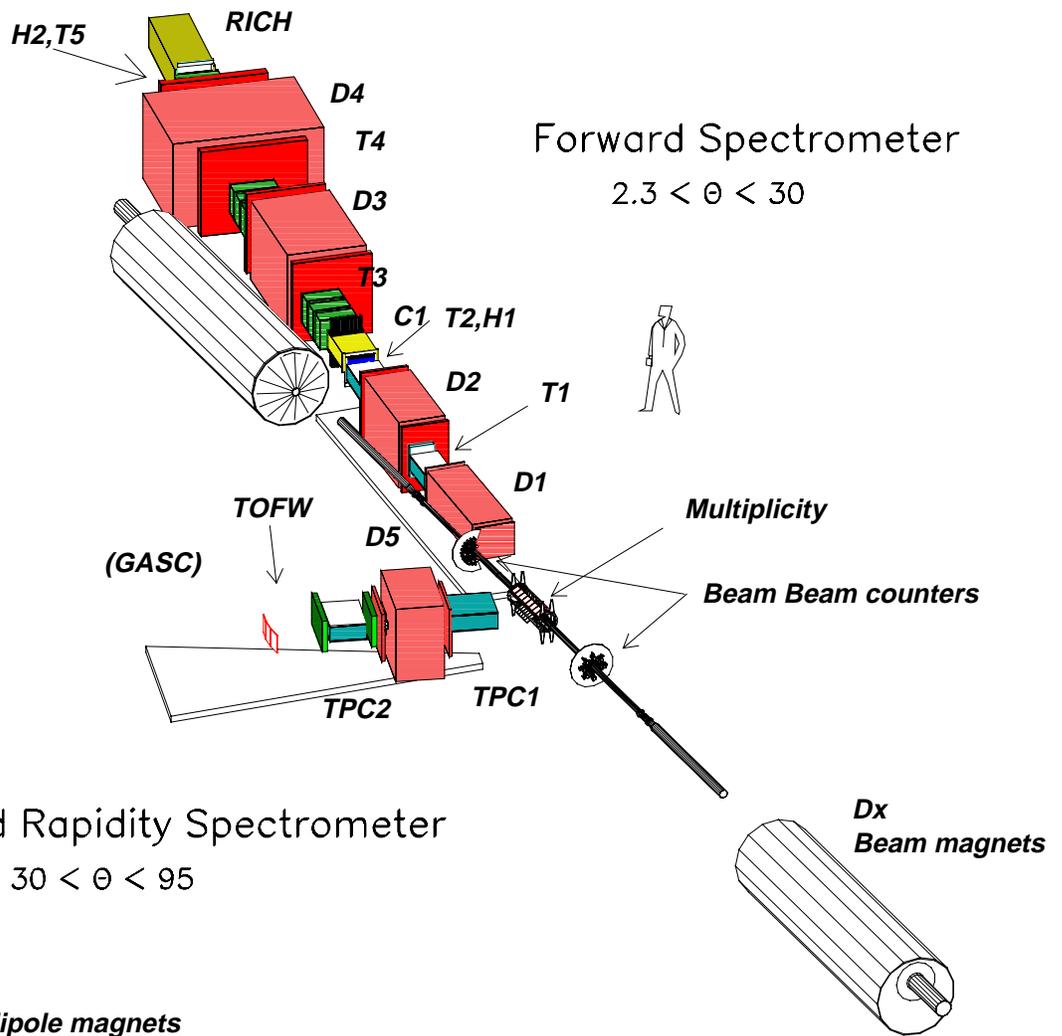
Results will address

- Reaction Dynamics. Stopping, chemical equilibrium, thermalization.
- p, \bar{p} production. Baryo-chemical potential
- K^+, K^- . Strangeness enhancement.
- $\langle p_t \rangle$ vs dN/dy .
- Mini-jet production systematic; rapidity dependence ($p_t > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ p, K, π).

First Year Physics Goals (Au+Au)

- Stopping
 - Baryon number transfer in rapidity
 - Different mechanism in HI reactions like Gluon junction or di-quark breaking mechanism may result in higher transfer than simple extrapolations from pA will indicate.
 - Energy transfer from beam to central region.
 - A rapidity shift in baryon kinematically corresponds to an energy loss. This energy can show up as increased particle production at mid-rapidity, or carried by high rapidity particles.
 - Model prediction vary different. This meeting and QM99 is the last chance for unbiased predictions.
- Global measurements
 - multiplicity measurements, and correlations with forward neutrons
- Hadron rapidity distributions and pi, K, p yields for soft p_t region.

Perspective View of Spectrometer



D1,D2,D3,D4,D5 : dipole magnets
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5, TPC1 TPC2: tracking detectors
H1,H2,TOFW : Time-of-flight detectors
RICH, GASC : Cherenkov detectors

Tracking and PID

Forward Spectrometer

➔ $2.3^\circ < \Theta < 30^\circ$ Coverage

- Full Forward Spectrometer ($2.3^\circ < \Theta < 15^\circ$)

High-momentum mode

- sweeping D1,D2
- tracking and momentum determination by T2-T5, D3,D4
- PID: RICH ($\pi/K/p$) separation < 25 GeV/c) ToF-H2 ($\pi /K < 5$, $K/p < 8.5$ GeV/c with 4σ cut)

Low-momentum mode

- tracking and momentum determination by T1-T2, D2
- PID: C1 (π/K) separation < 9 GeV/c) ToF-H1 ($\pi /K < 3.3$, $K/p < 5.7$ GeV/c with 4σ cut)

- Front Forward Spectrometer ($15^\circ < \Theta < 30^\circ$)

- Same as Low-momentum Mode

Momentum resolution $\sigma(\mathbf{dp/p}) \sim 1\%$

Mid-Rapidity Spectrometer

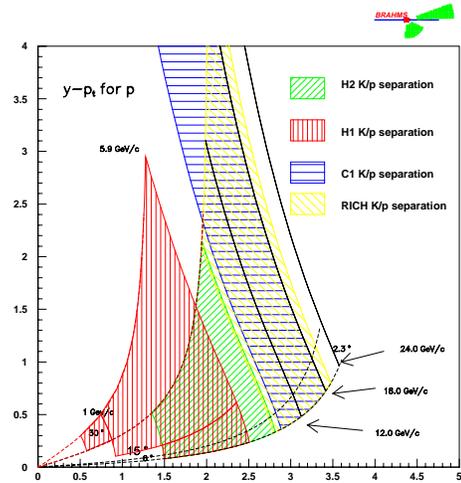
➔ $30^\circ < \Theta < 95^\circ$ Coverage

- Tracking and Momentum determination, MTP1,MTP2 and D5.
- PID TOFW ($\pi /K < 2.2$, $K/p < 3.7$ GeV/c with 4σ cut). Essentially one charge measurements.

Global Detectors

- Multiplicity Detector
 - Provide a measure of charged particle multiplicity in the central region
 - Sufficient segmentation to provide $dN/d\eta$
 - Provide triggering on central/ non central events in AuAu and SiSi reactions.
- Beam-Beam Counter
 - provide a start time and Level 0 trigger
 - ~ 50 psec time resolution and vertex determination to ~ 2 cm.
 - Provide multiplicity information at high η .
- Zero Degree Calorimeters (ZDC)
 - Luminosity Device for AuAu collisions
 - Indicator of forward going energy (neutrons)
 - Common centrality information for all RHIC experiments

Coverage of Spectrometers





BRAHMS Day-1 Configuration

The forward spectrometer is fully instrumented with its detectors, but is only capable of powering the magnets to about half field thus restricting the coverage in phase-space..

The Front Forward Spectrometer (FFS) consisting of 2 magnets D1 and D2, and associated detectors moveable.

The Back Forward Spectrometer (BFS) consisting of 2 magnets D3 and D4 and associated detectors

Mid Rapidity Spectrometer (MRS).

The Centrality detector consisting of an inner layer of Si-detectors and an outer layer of large scintillator.

The Beam-Beam counter array.

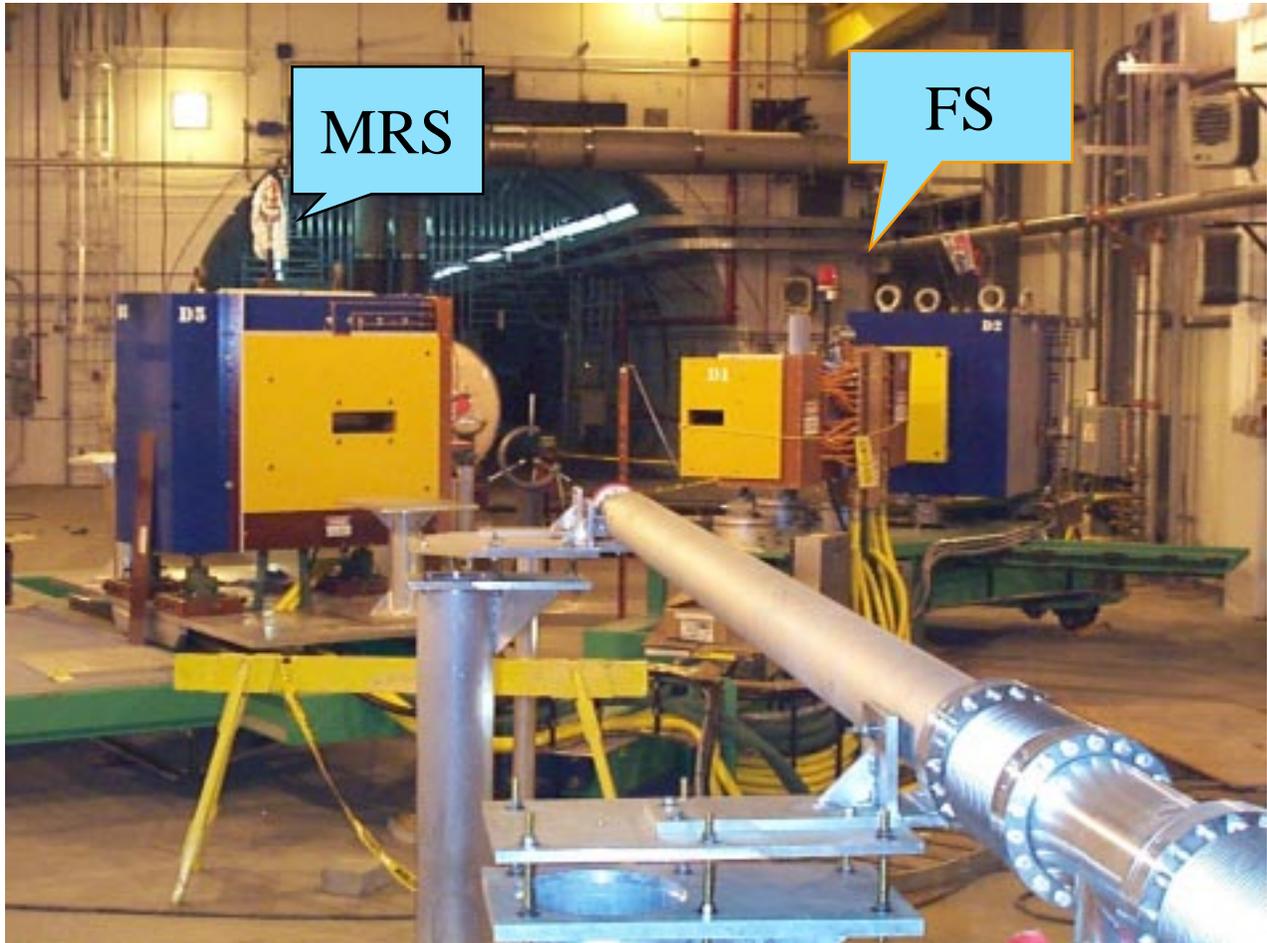
The Zero Degree Calorimeters (ZDC)

Engineering Run (July).

- Front Forward Spectrometer
- Mid-Rapidity Spectrometer
- ZDC, Beam-Beam and Multiplicity Tiles.

Spectrometer System

2 O'clock IR viewed from DX



TPCs

- The TPCs have a short drift using ArCO₂
- Each detector has about 1000 pads readout with STAR FEE electronics, and a BRAHMS VME receiver board

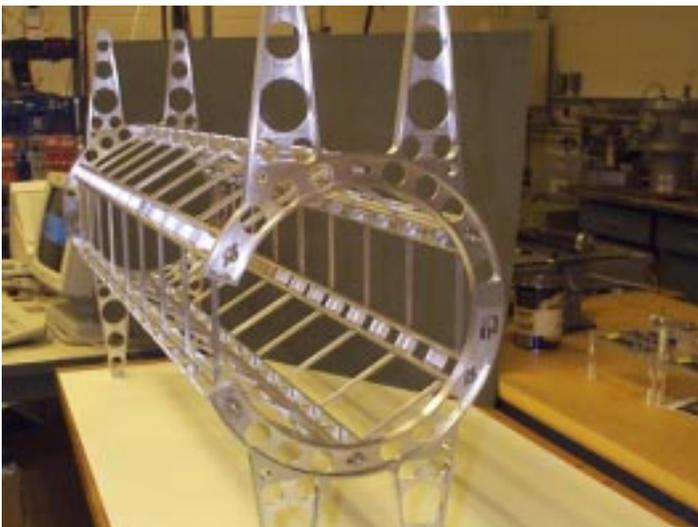
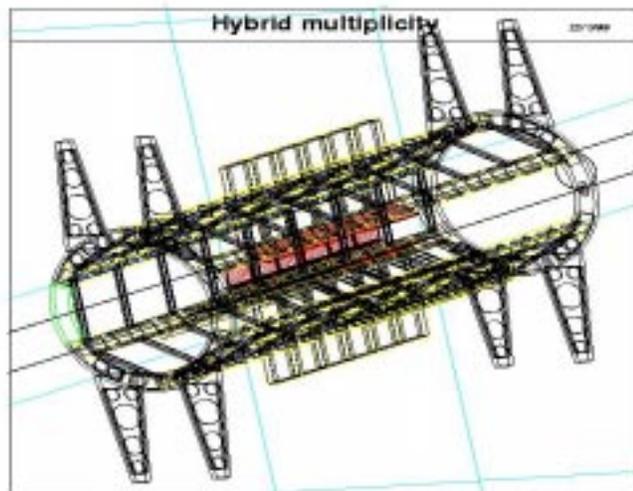


MTP1 for MRS in lab setup.

Multiplicity Measurement and Detector

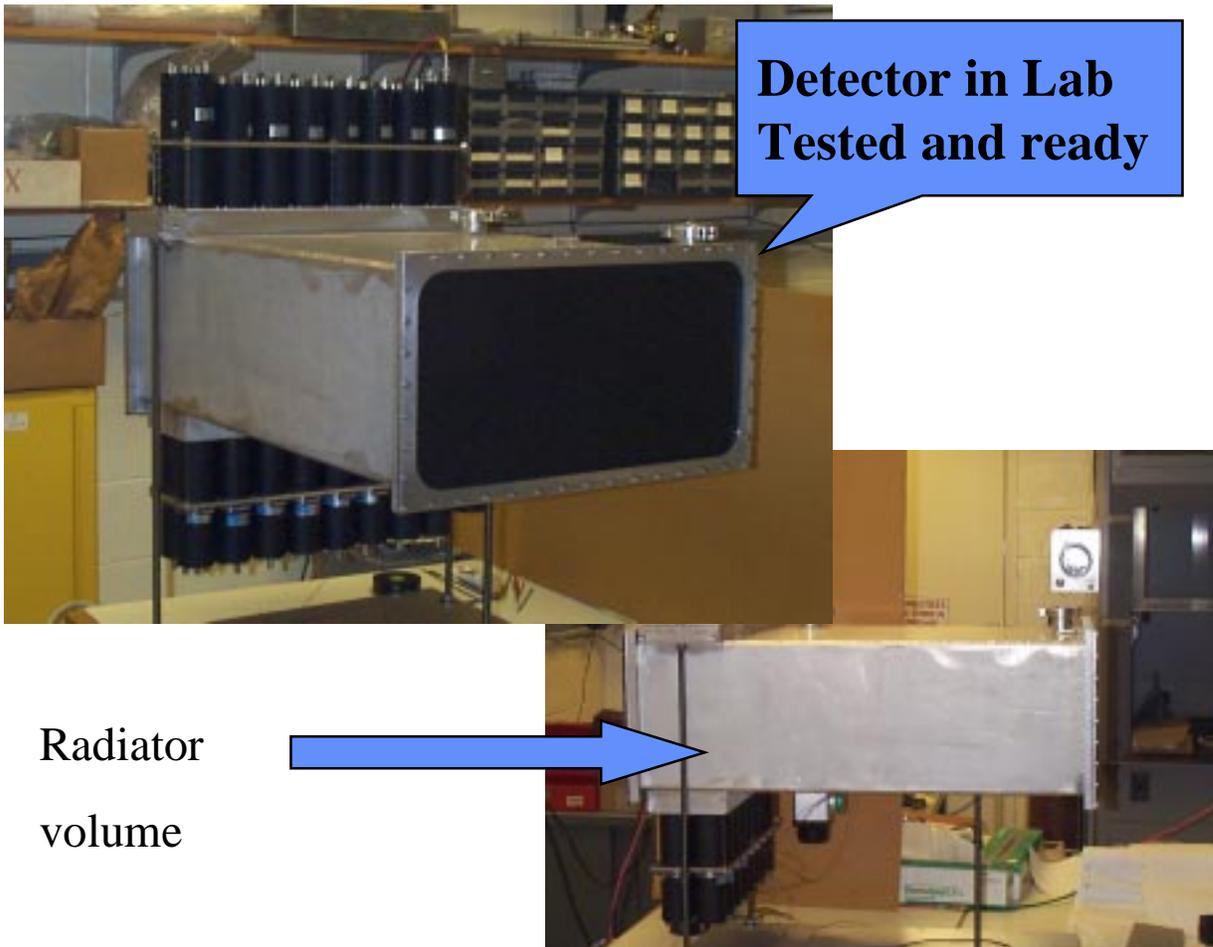
Hybrid Detector consisting of two layers of

- 168 channels of Si-detector channels
- 40 segments of 12*12 cm scintillator tiles
- coverage $-2.2 < \eta < 2.2$



C1 Cherenkov Detector

- Threshold Segmented Cherenkov Detector using C_4F_{10} at 1.2 atm.
- 40 individual cones with H1161 PMTs.
- Gives pi/K separation up to 9 GeV/c



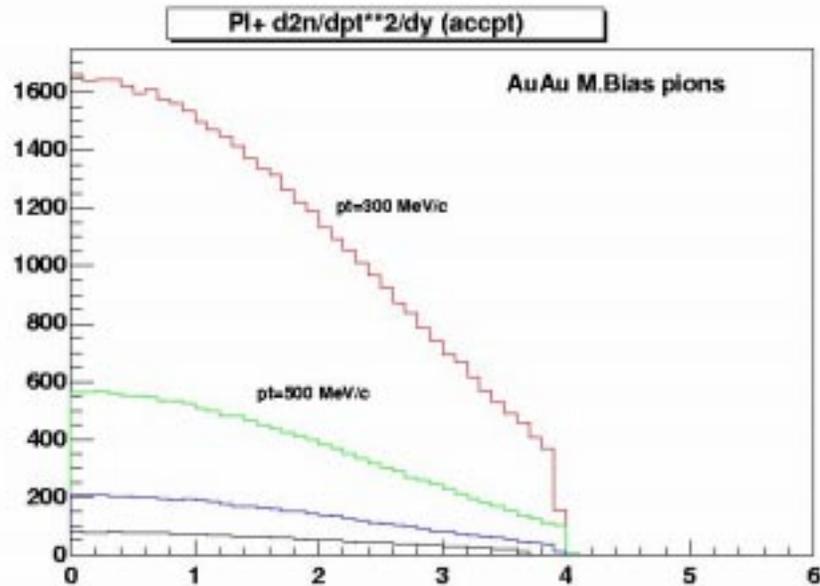
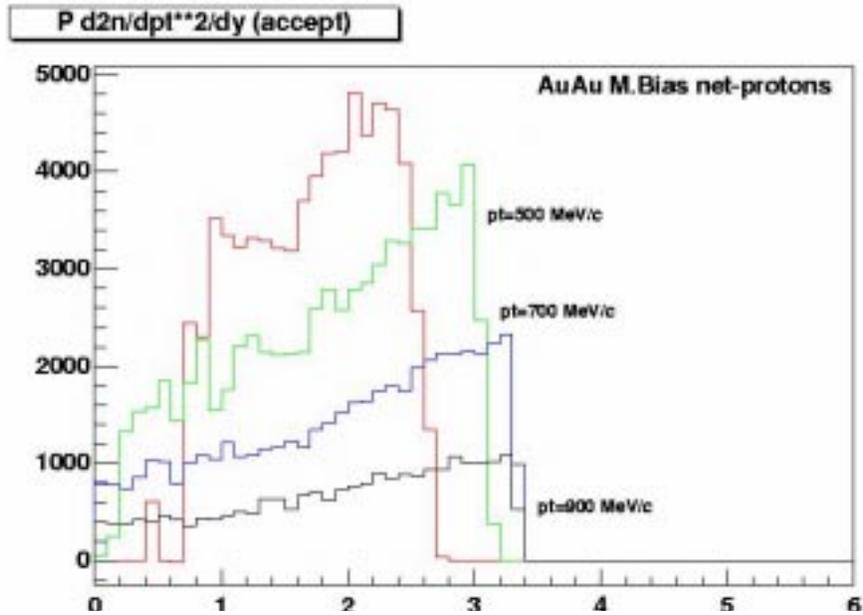
BRAHMS Goals for FY2000 Running Period

- Commissioning of full detector system, in particular the detectors on the BFS i.e. Drift Chambers, the H2 hodoscope and the RICH.
- Engineering. Before physics measurements can be performed it is necessary to understand the operations of detector system under stable beam conditions to study and evaluate
 - Beam collisions, beam gas background collisions
 - Detectors backgrounds at different spectrometer settings
 - Trigger (Beam-Beam counters and Multiplicity array).
- Global multiplicity distributions and correlation's with ZDC data.
- A first survey of AuAu rapidity distributions at a small number of selected transverse momenta at a small number of rapidities (e.g. 0, 1, , 2. , 3.) for $p_t = .4, .6$ and $.8$ GeV/c.
- A set of higher statistics runs to obtain more complete p_t -spectra and extending to higher p_t . This will aim to get high statistics spectra of both central, min bias and peripheral collisions for protons, kaons in addition to pions at selected rapidities and p_t up to about 1-1.2 GeV/c.

Some selected results

- Dn/dp_t mid-rapidity
- Dn/p_t at high rapidity
- Rapidity-distributions estimated from Fritiof 7.02 at given p_t values.
- An multiplicity example
- An HBT example

Min Bias Acceptance (fritiof 7.02)



Final Thoughts

What will we observe?
How to interpret it .

