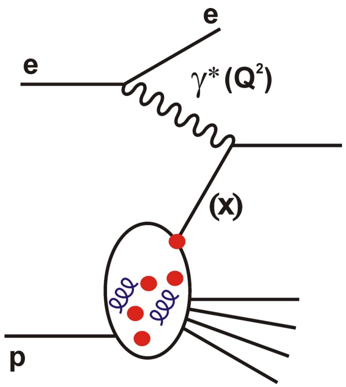
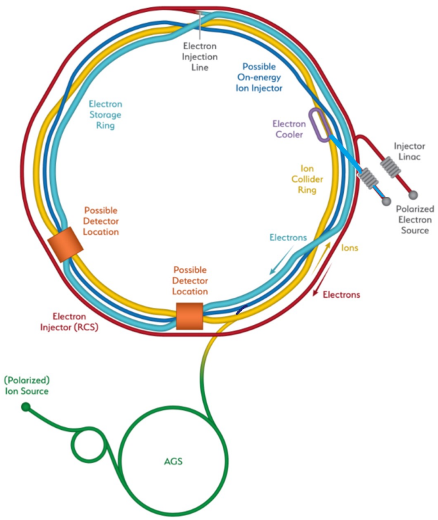
Lepton-Hadron Scattering and The Electron Ion Collider

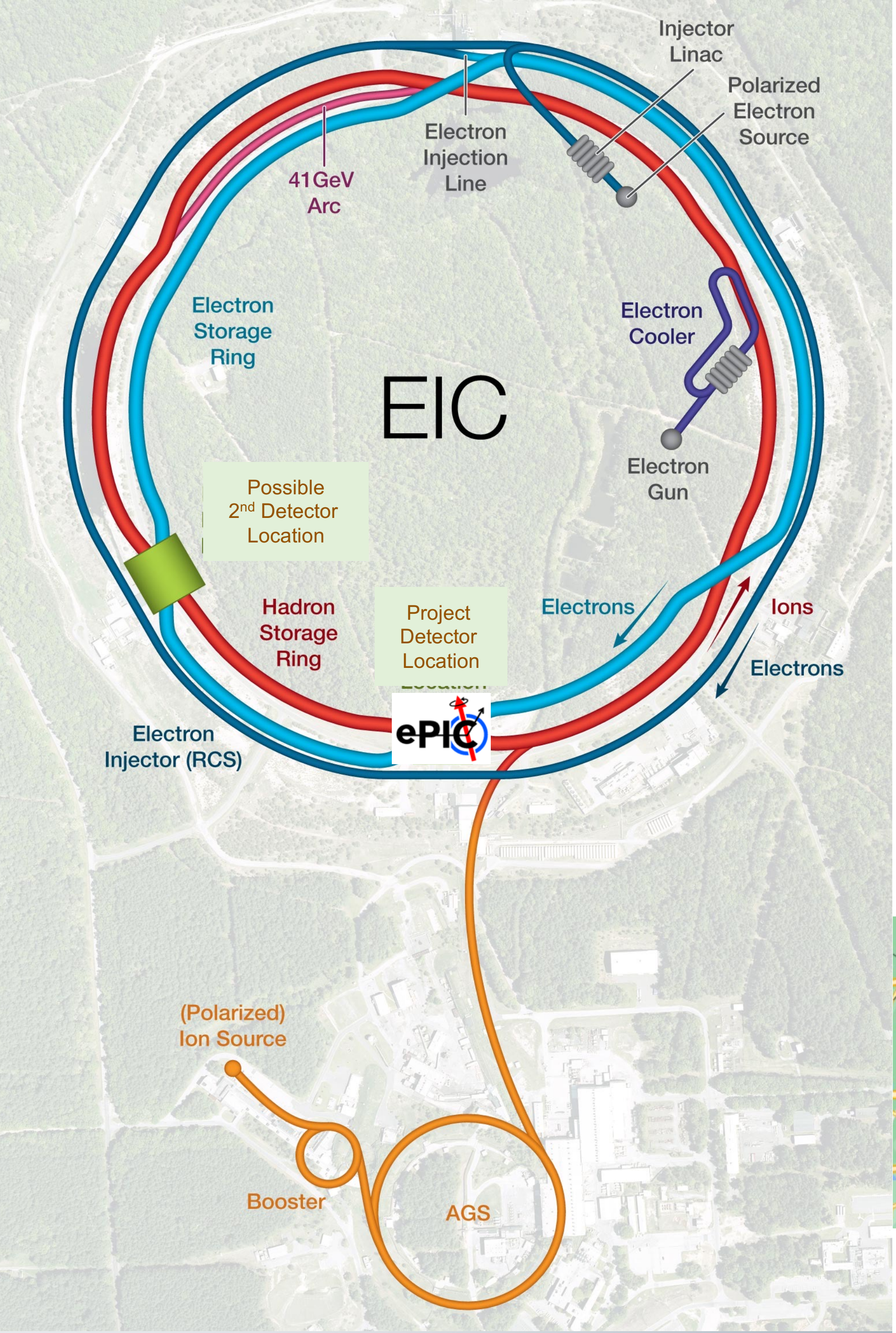


Paul Newman (Birmingham)

Glasgow Seminar
9 September 2024



1) DIS History and Context
2) Overview and Machine
3) The ePIC detector
4) Physics motivations
5) UK involvement

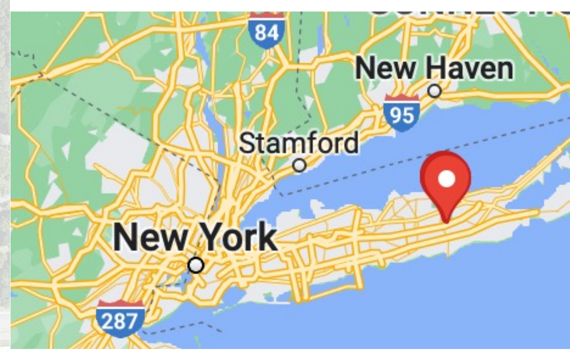


The Electron Ion Collider

New electron storage ring at BNL accelerator complex, to collide with existing RHIC proton / ion beams

On target to be the world's next high energy* collider, starting from the early 2030s

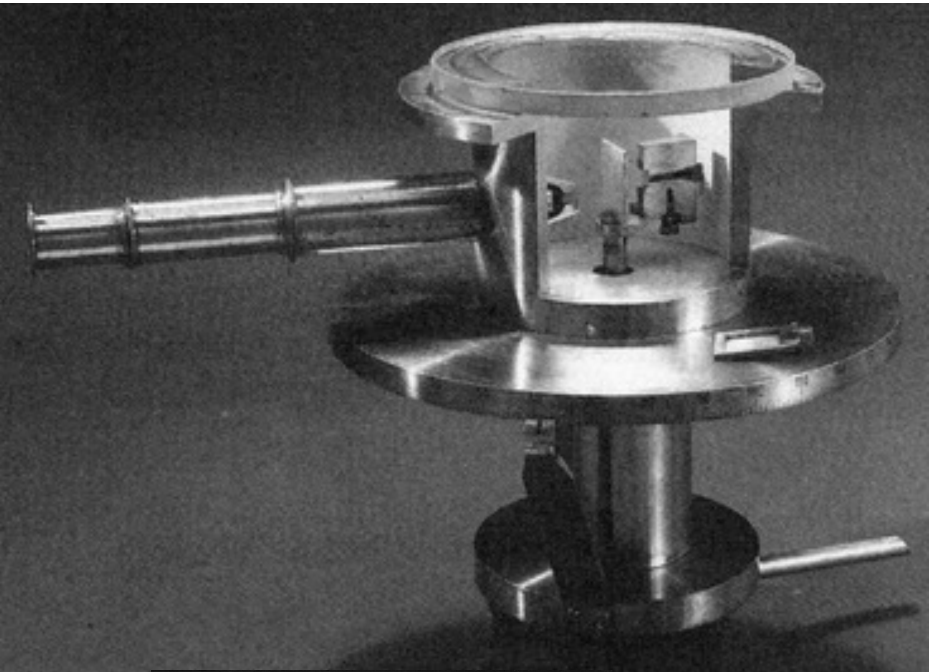
Scientific remit: exploration of strongly interacting matter using Deep Inelastic Scattering



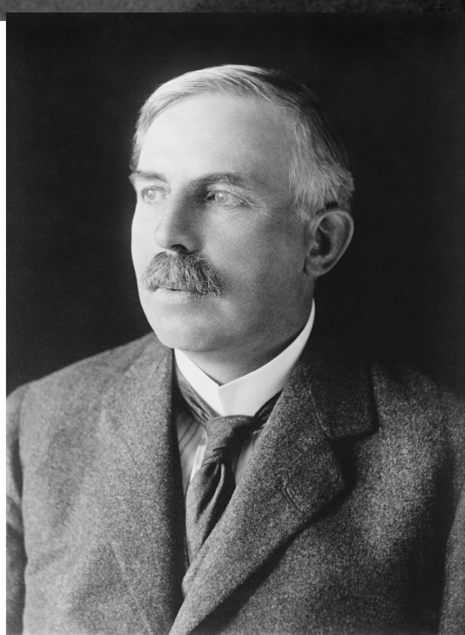
Brookhaven National Laboratory

* High energy ≠ energy frontier

Rutherford (1927, as President of Royal Society)



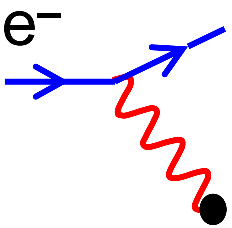
Following from the original scattering experiments (α particles on gold foil target) …



"It would be of great scientific interest if it were possible to have a supply of electrons … of which the individual energy of motion is greater even than that of the alpha particle."

Probing the Proton with Electrons

Simple uncertainty principle arguments:

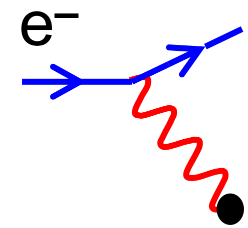


Resolved dimension: $\Delta x \sim \frac{200\text{MeV}}{E}$ fm

… need a beam energy of ~200 MeV to see proton structure (~1 fm)

Probing the Proton with Electrons

Simple uncertainty principle arguments:



Resolved dimension: $\Delta x \sim \frac{200\text{MeV}}{E}$ fm

… need a beam energy of ~200 MeV to see proton structure (~1 fm)

1950s Hoffstadter

First observation of **finite proton size** using ~200 MeV e beam

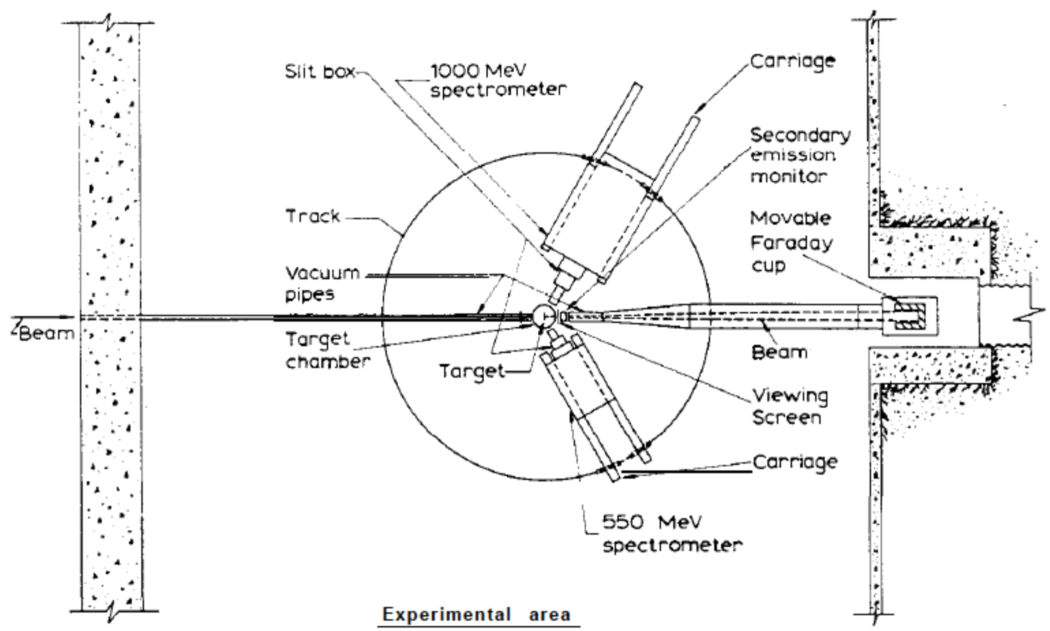


Fig. 2. This figure shows a schematic diagram of a modern electron-scattering experimental area. The track on which the spectrometers roll has an approximate radius of 13.5 feet.

Hoffstadter's Results

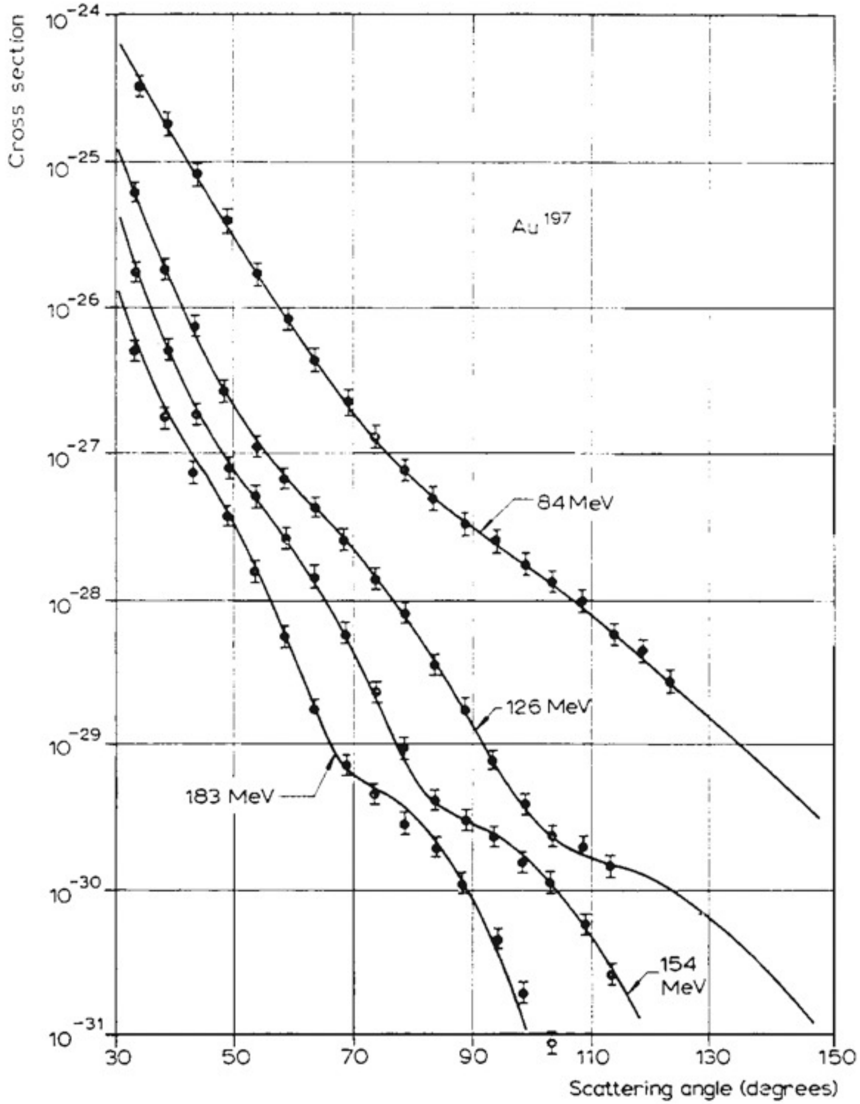
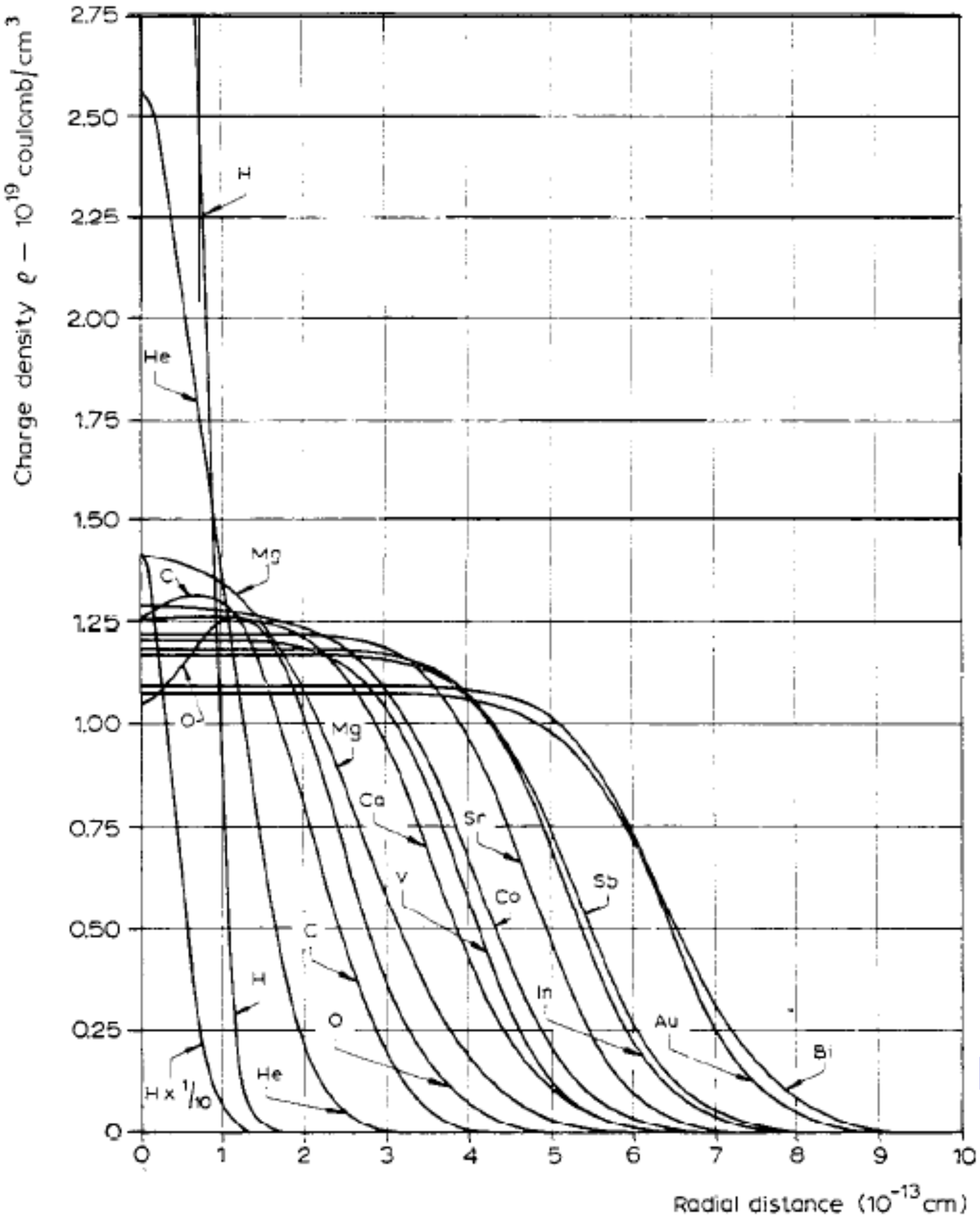


Fig. 6. The *points* represent experimental data observed by scattering electrons of the appropriate incident energies from gold nuclei[9]. The *solid lines* are calculated angular distributions for a model of the gold nucleus similar to that shown in Fig. 8.

… essentially taking a Fourier transform of the pattern of emerging scattered electrons to determine spatial distribution of the target charge distribution

[cf Rutherford scattering]

Hoffstadter's Results



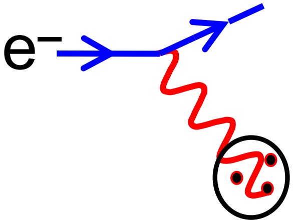
… essentially taking a Fourier transform of the pattern of emerging scattered electrons to determine spatial distribution of the target charge distribution

[cf Rutherford scattering]

Although suggestive, finite spatial size does not necessarily imply proton has identifiable constituents!

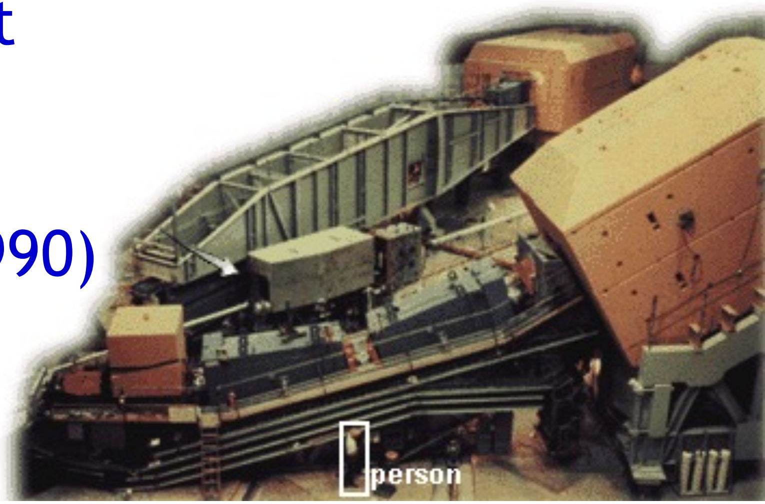
Probing the Proton with Higher Energy Electrons

... 1-2 more orders of magnitude → 0.1-0.01 fm



ESA experiment
At SLAC (1969)

Nobel prize (1990)



- Linear electron accelerator (~20 GeV)
- Fixed proton target
- Measure cross section v scattered electron energy and angle
- Some very wide-angle scattering confirmed proton contains point-like scattering centres (now called quarks)

SLAC: Electron Energies ~20 GeV on protons

Q^2 = squared 4-momentum transfer

Absence of dependence of the (suitably expressed) cross section on the momentum transferred (correspondingly the 'resolution' of the probe) implies scattering from point-like 'parton' objects … i.e. QUARKS

<u>**Bjorken Scaling**</u>

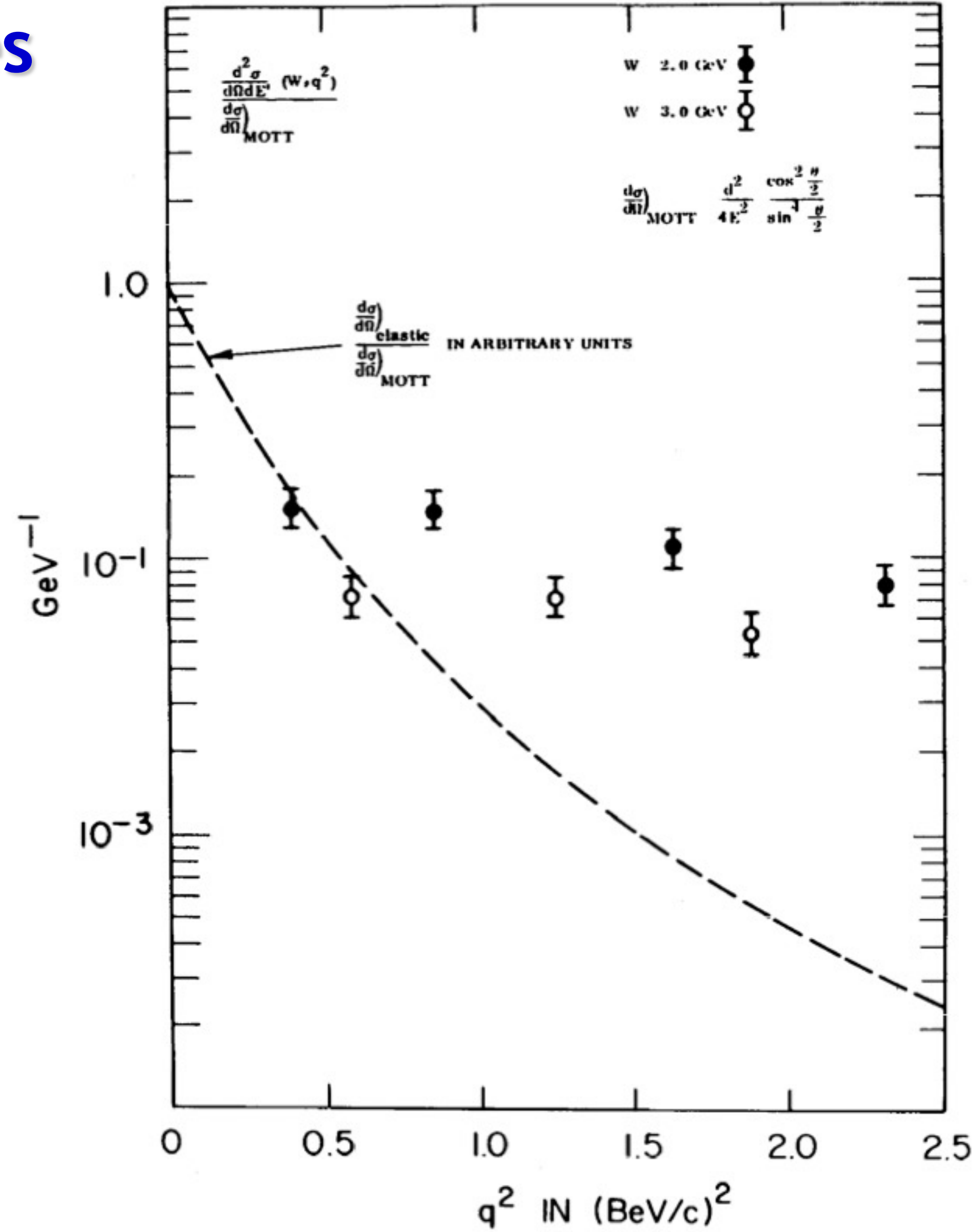
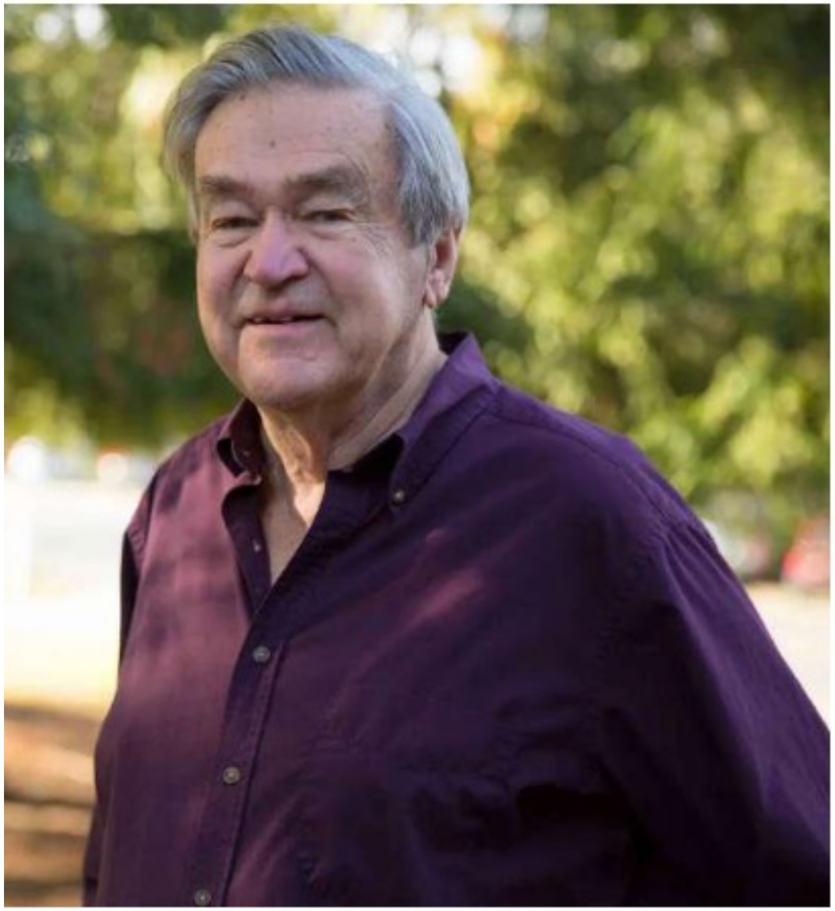


Fig. 11. Inelastic data for $W = 2$ and 3 GeV as a function of q^2. This was one of the earliest examples of the relatively large cross sections and weak q^2 dependence that were later found to characterize the deep inelastic scattering and which suggested point-like nucleon constituents. The q^2 dependence of elastic scattering is shown also; these cross sections have been divided by σ_M

James Bjorken (22 June 1934 – 6 Aug 2024)



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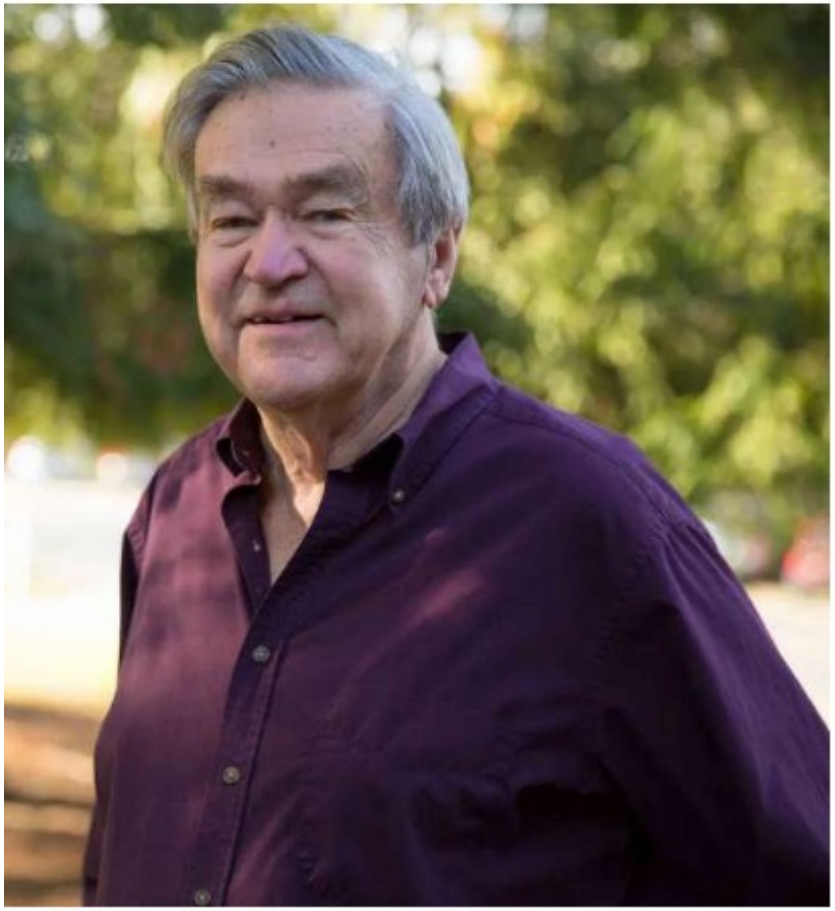
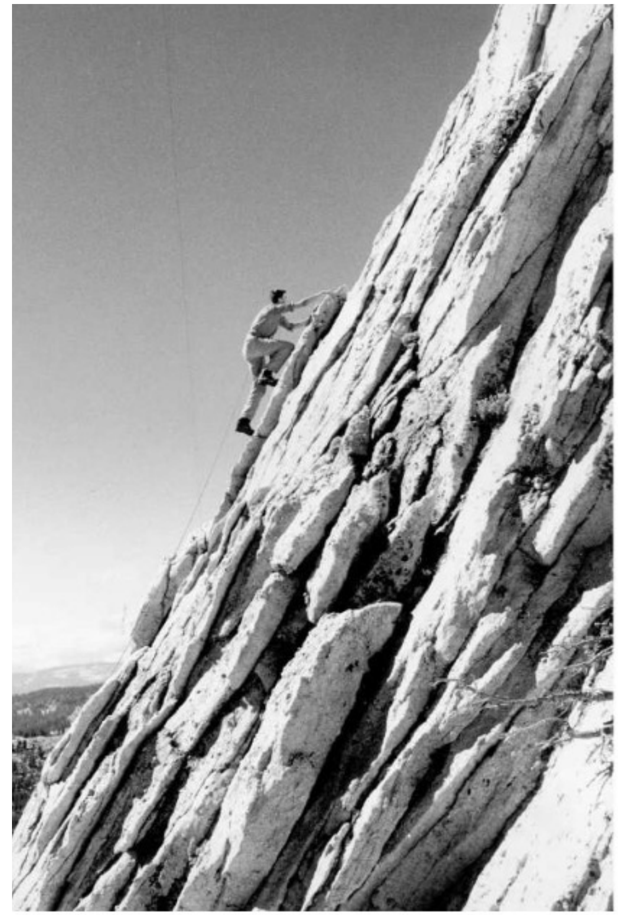




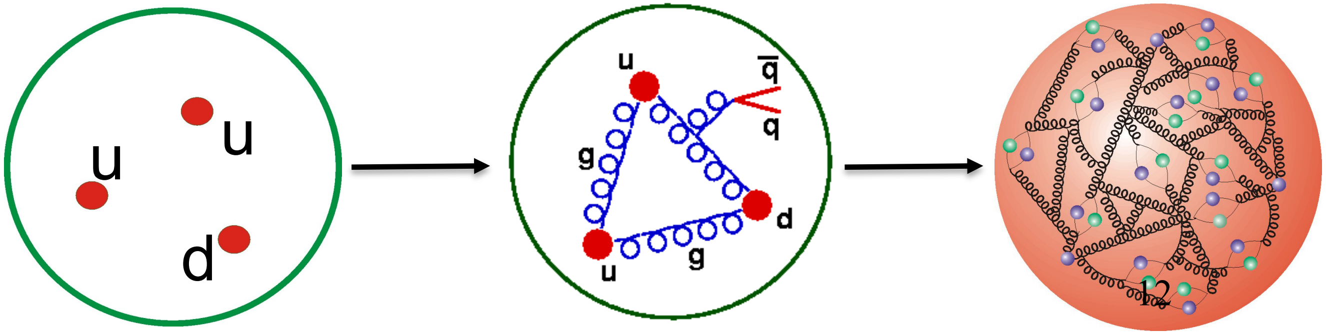
- The only ever collider of electron with proton beams:
$\sqrt{s_{ep}} \sim$ 300 GeV

- Equivalent to **50 TeV** electrons on fixed target

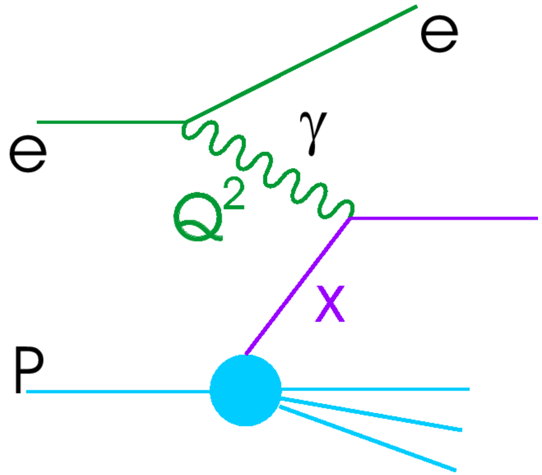
… Resolved dimension
$\sim 10^{-20}$ m

→ Source of much of our knowledge of proton (longitudinal) structure
→ Only ~0.5 fb^{-1} per experiment
→ No deuterons or nuclei

… exquisite detail: the birth of experimental low x physics



Inclusive Neutral Current DIS: ep→ eX … Kinematics



$$Q^2 = -q^2 \qquad x = \frac{-q^2}{2p \cdot q}$$

x = fraction of proton momentum carried by struck quark

Q^2 = |4-momentum transfer squared| (photon virtuality)

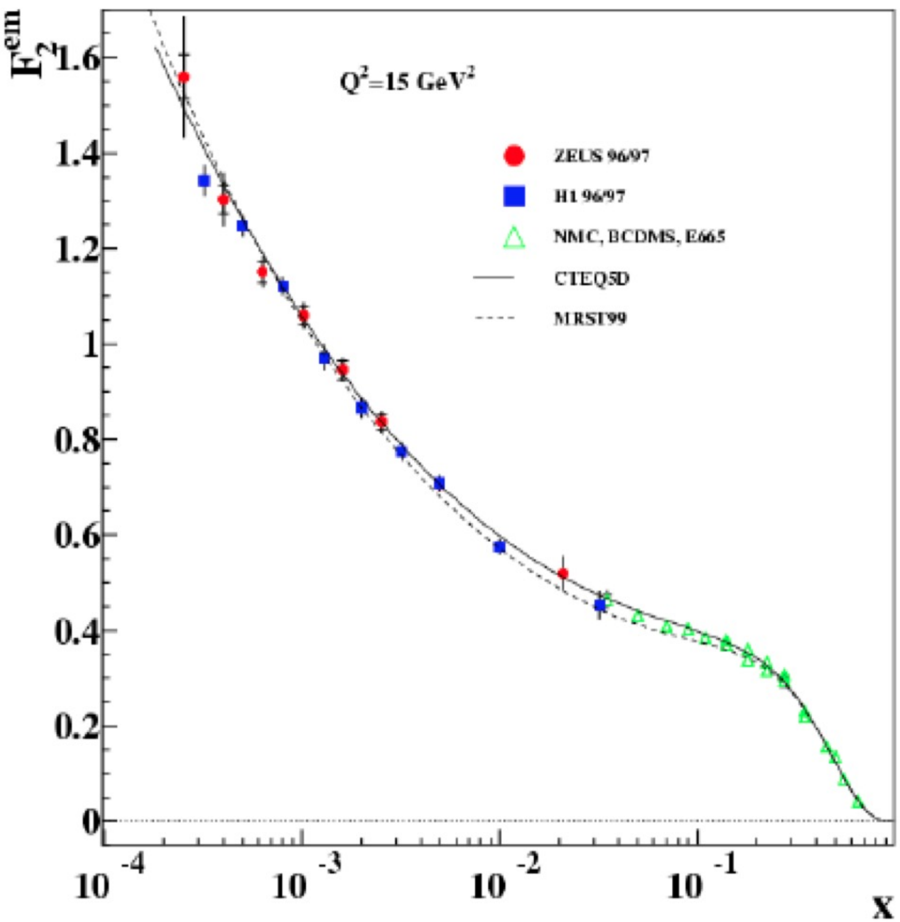
… measures the hardness /scale of collision

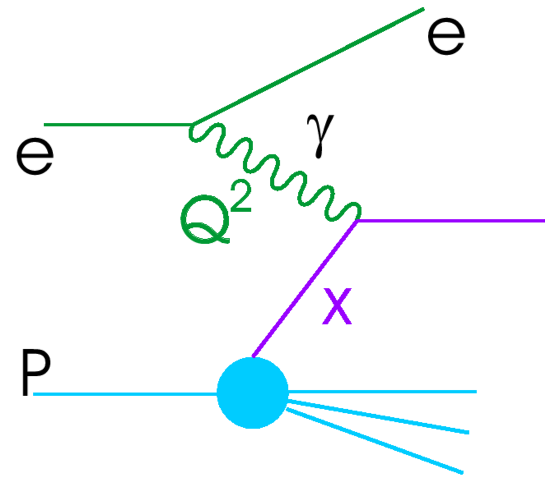
… inverse of (squared) resolved dimension

$s = {Q^2}/{xy}$ with inelasticity $y < 1$

… i.e. Maximum Q^2 and minimum x governed by CMS energy

Example Inclusive Neutral Current Data from HERA / Previous Experiments

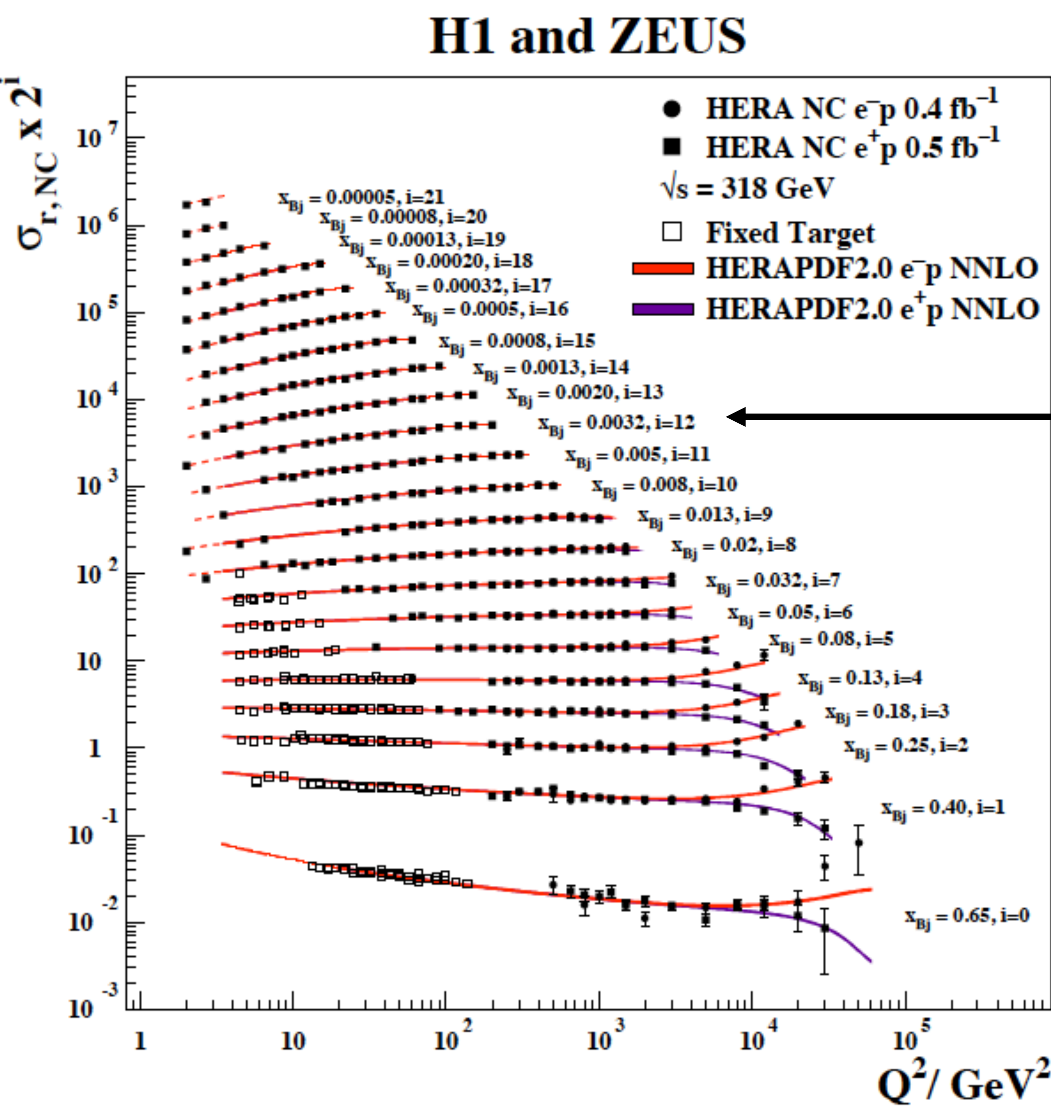




- Inclusive cross section measures (charge-squared weighted) sum of quark densities

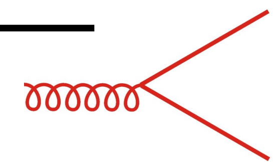
- Similar / better data at many other values of Q^2

QCD Evolution and the Gluon Density



- Q^2 dependence directly sensitive to the gluon density via splitting function …

$$g \to q\bar{q}$$

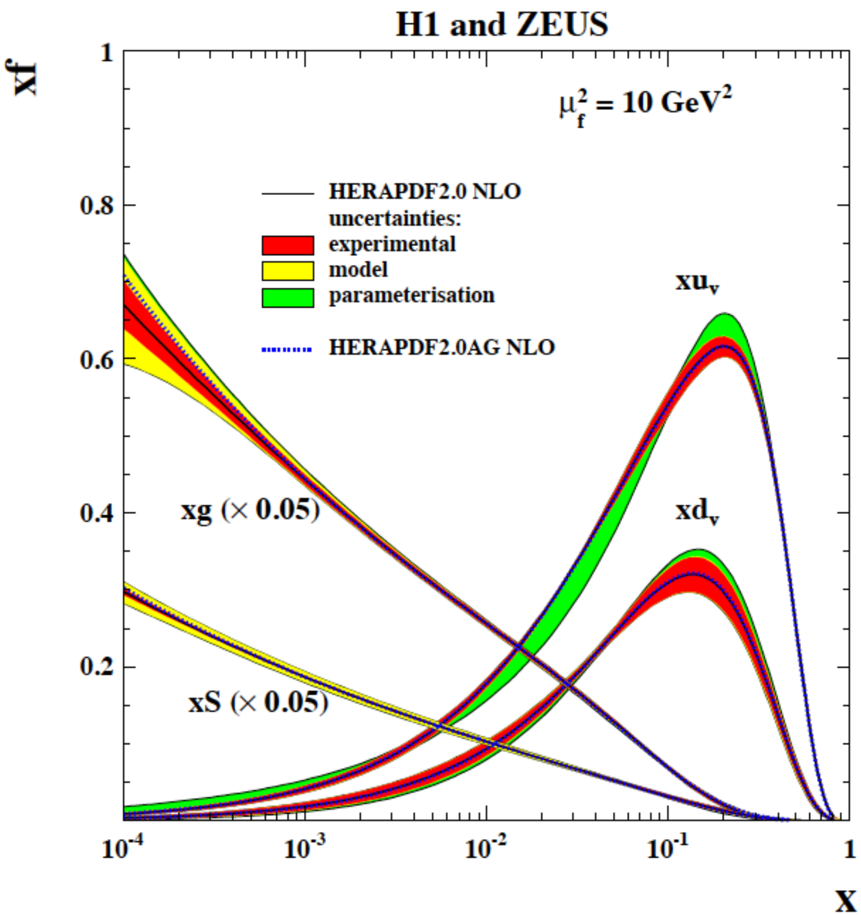


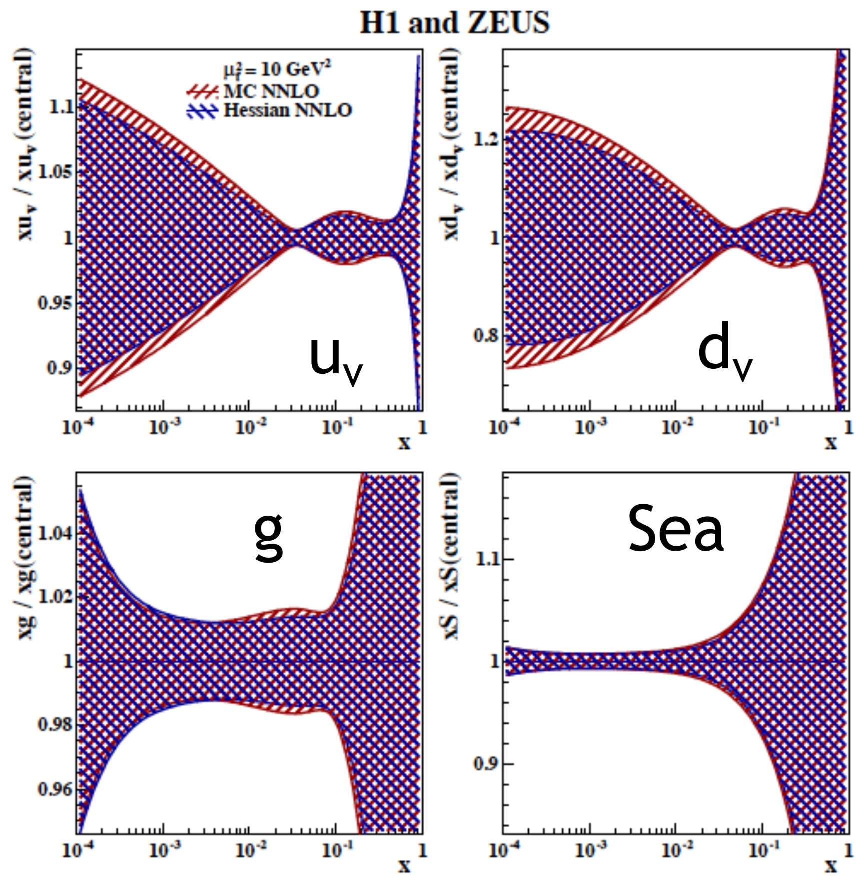
- DGLAP equations describe QCD evolution (to NNLO and approximate N^{3}LO accuracy)

- EW effects give different quark sensitivities (Z-exchange separates e$^+$p v e$^-$p, W-exchange gives charged current (ep → νX)

→ Fits to data to extract proton parton densities

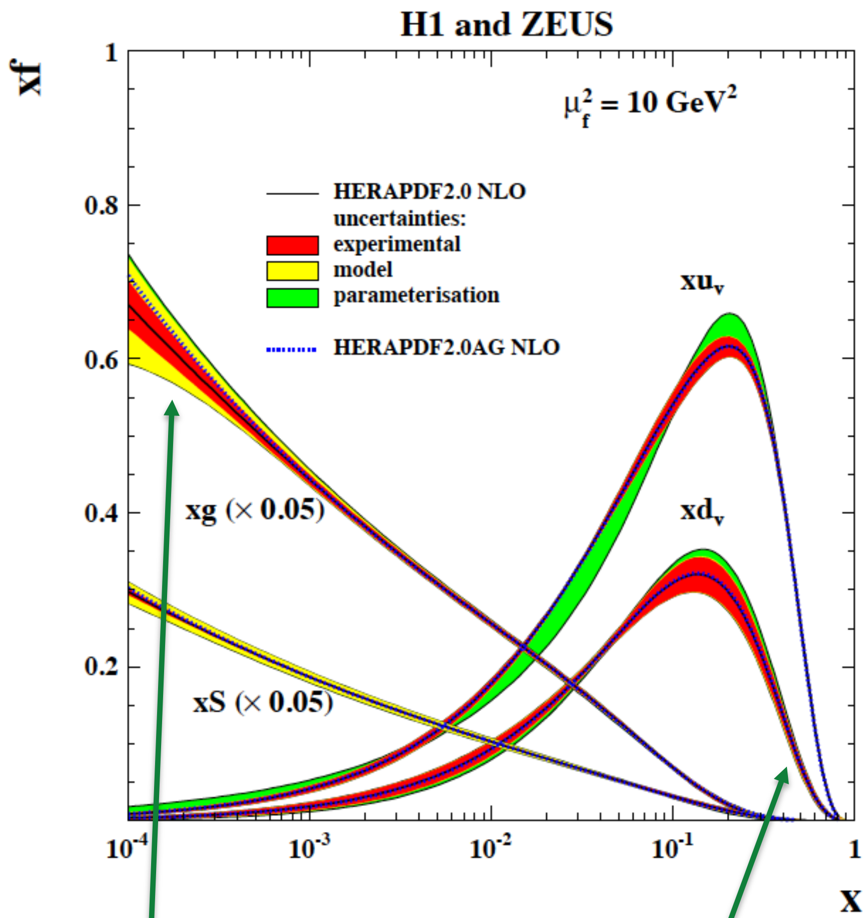
Proton PDFs from HERA only (HERAPDF2.0)

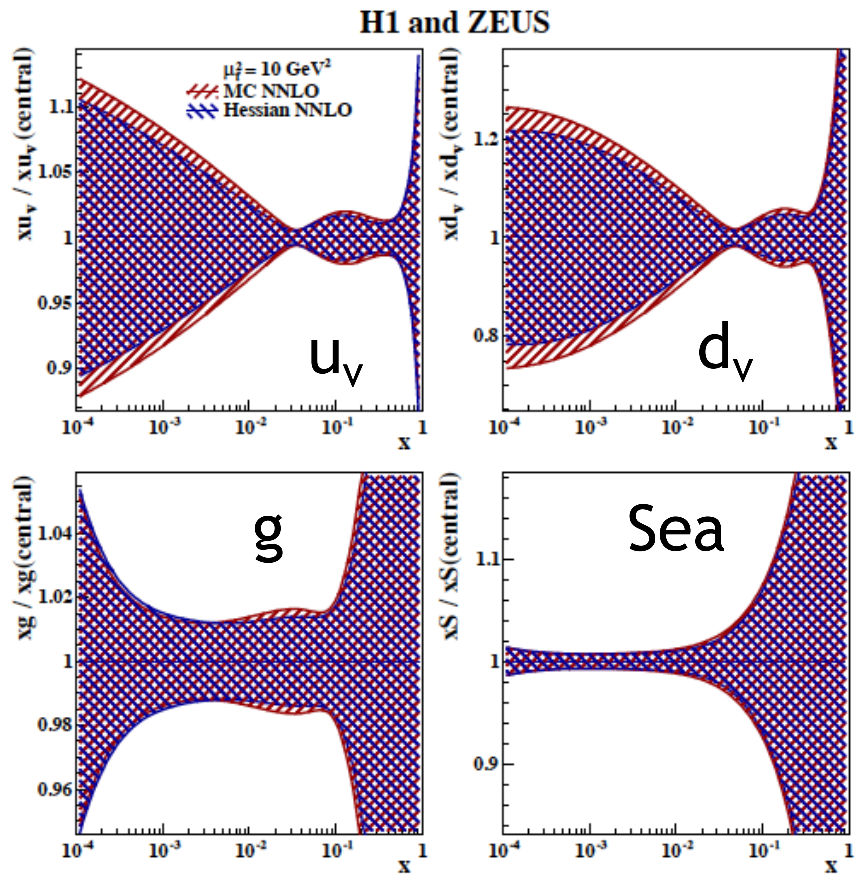




- At x ~ 10^{-2} : ~2% gluon, 1% quark precision
- Uncertainty explodes:
  - below x=10^{-3} (kinematic limit)
  - above x=10^{-1} (limited lumi)

Proton PDFs from HERA only (HERAPDF2.0)



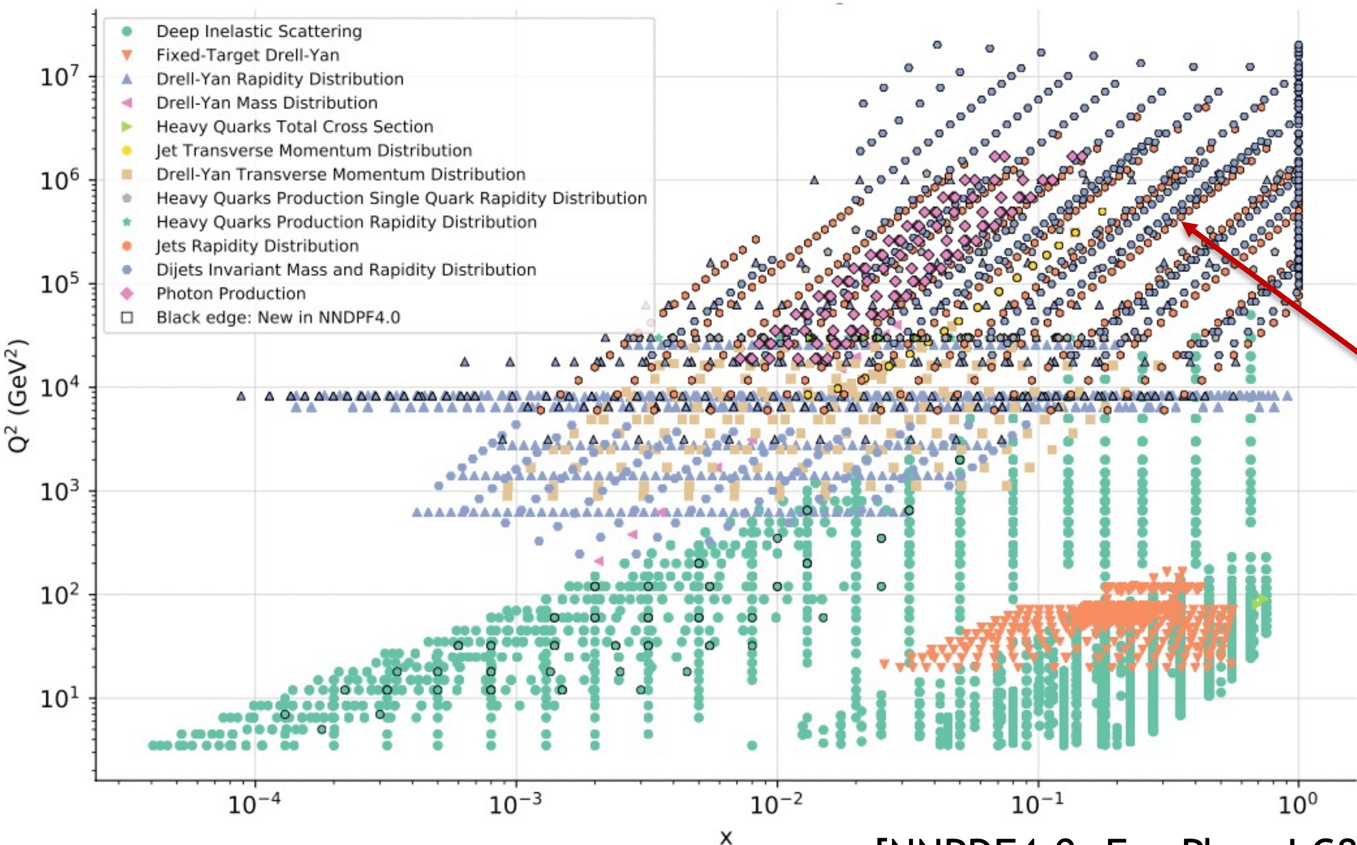


Strong interaction dragons?

Input to energy frontier discovery?

- At x ~ 10^{-2} : ~2% gluon, 1% quark precision
- Uncertainty explodes:
  - below x=10^{-3} (kinematic limit)
  - above x=10^{-1} (limited lumi)

Adding more data: Global PDF fits



Lots of PDF-sensitive observables at LHC with sensitivity to high x partons

[NNPDF4.0, Eur Phys J C82 (2022) 428]

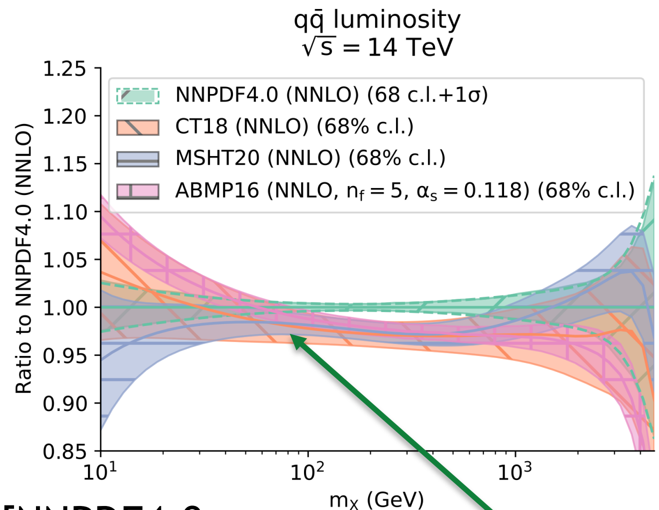
Including LHC data brings:

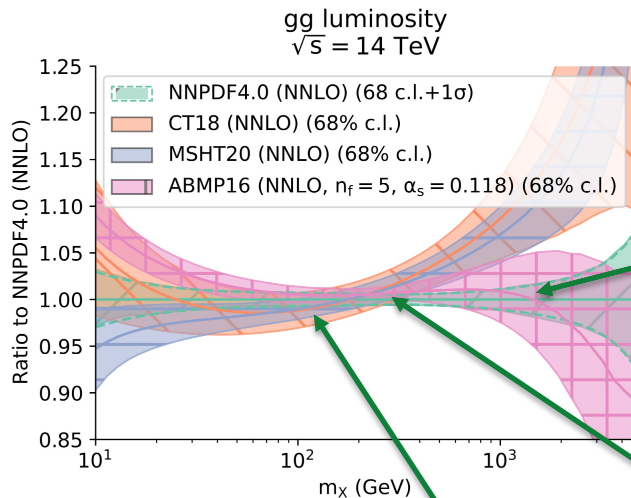
Advantages: improve precision at mid and high x, exploit all available inputs

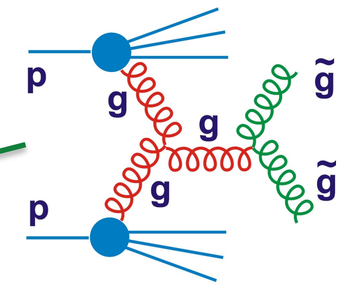
Caveats: use of data that may contain BSM effects, theoretical complexity (eg non-perturbative input), some incompatibilities between data sets

Global Fits and LHC Parton Luminosities

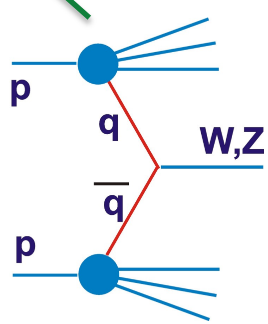
e.g. Comparisons between current global fits on LHC $q\bar{q}$ and gg luminosities

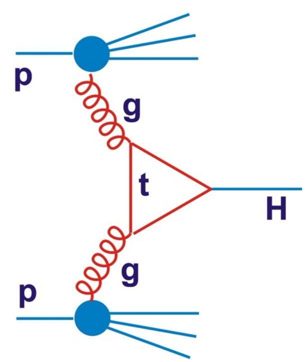


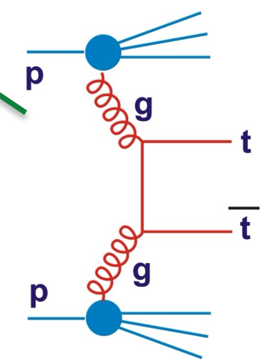




[NNPDF4.0 ,
Eur Phys J C82 (2022) 428]







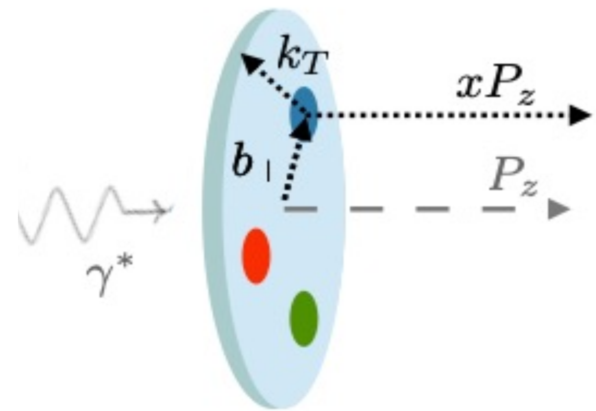
Immense recent progress, but still large uncertainties and some tensions between data sets and fitting methodologies

Some questions not addressed so far

- How is proton mass generated from quark and gluon interactions?

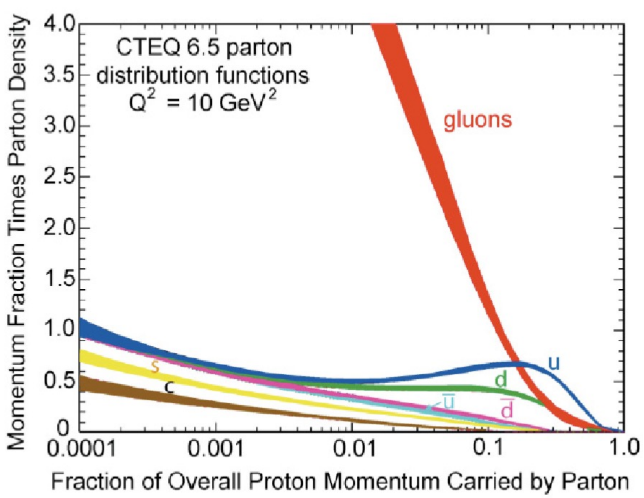
Atom: Binding/Mass = 0.00000001
Nucleus: Binding/Mass = 0.01
Proton: Binding/Mass = 100

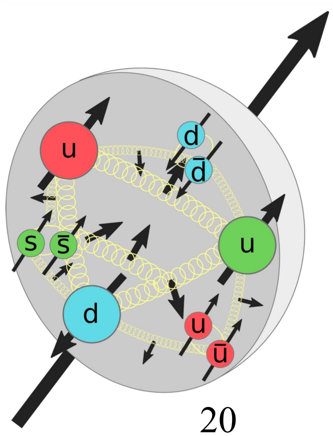
What does the proton look like in 3D?



- How is proton spin generated?

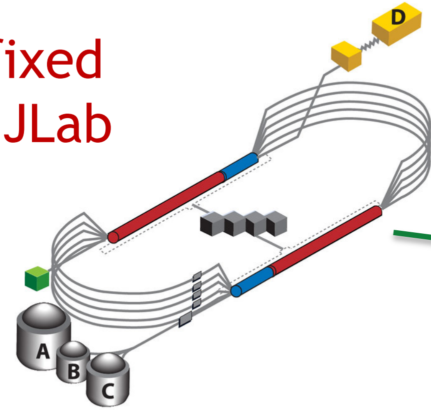
- How do the dynamics of high density systems of gluons tame the low x growth?



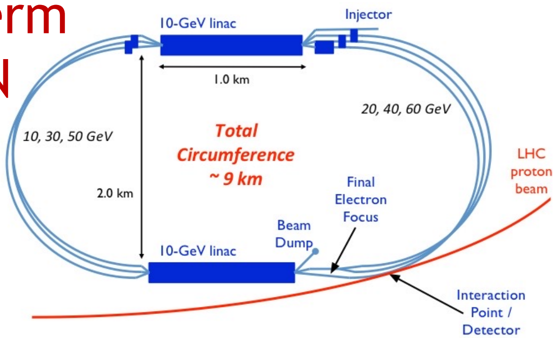


Current and Future ep Colliders

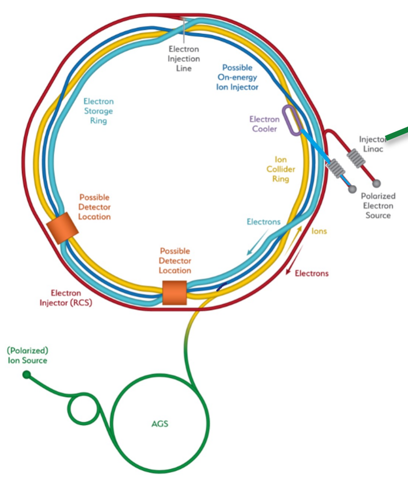
Ongoing fixed target @ JLab

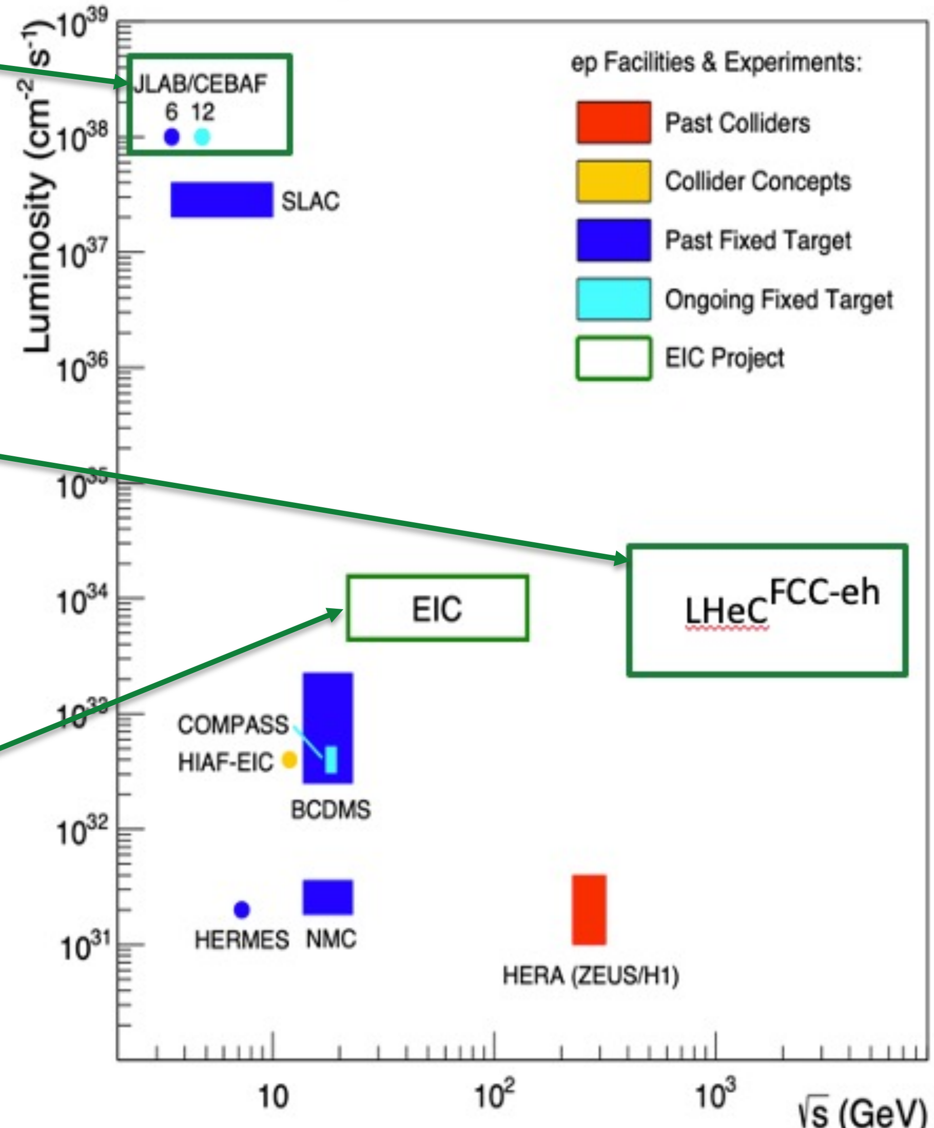


Longer-term @ CERN

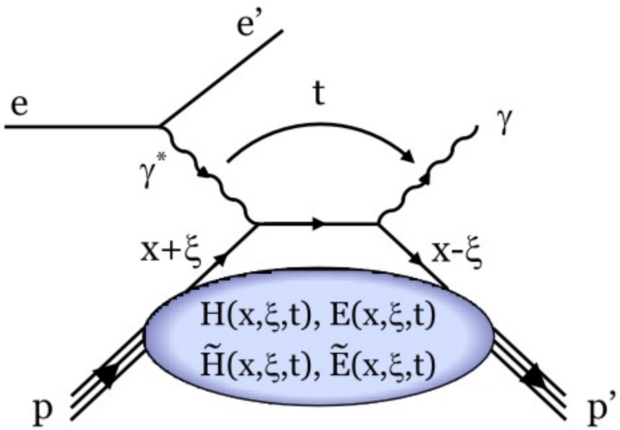


On-target for early 2030s @ BNL

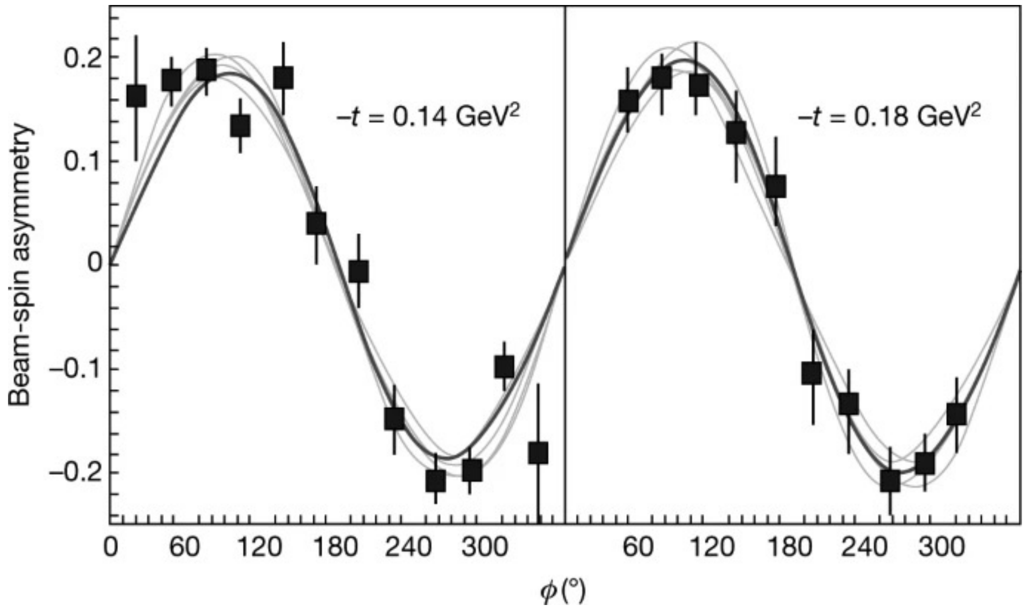


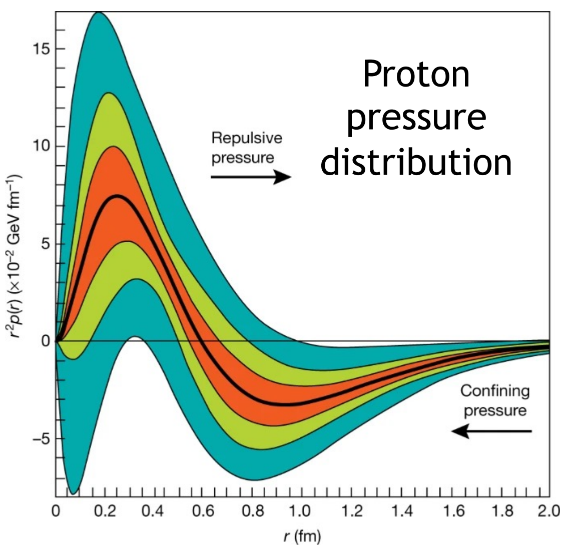


Some Example Jlab Physics

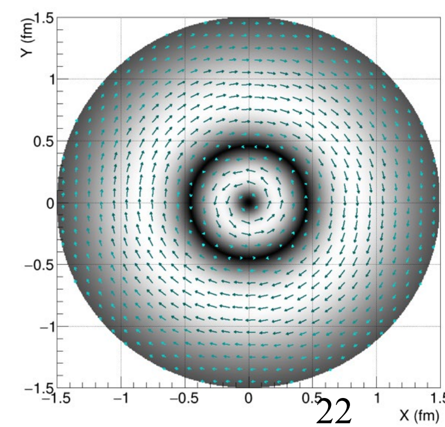


Deeply Virtual Compton scattering, accessing Generalised Parton Densities (CLAS)





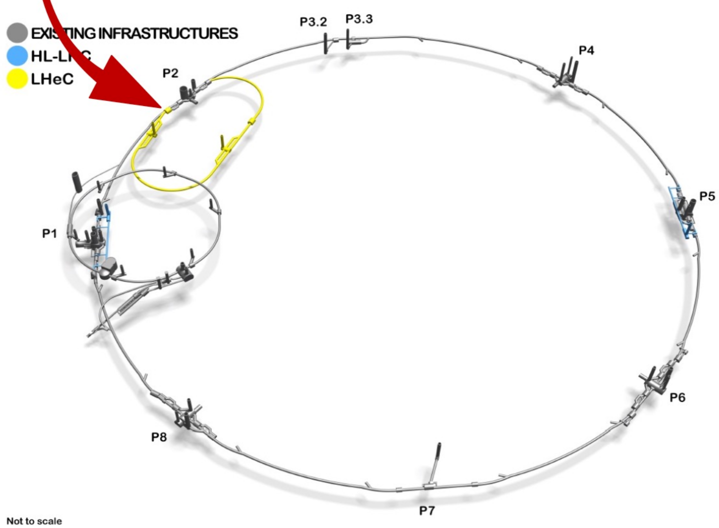
V.Burkert, L. Elouadrhiri, F.X. Girod, Nature **557** (2018) 7705, 39



- Peak pressure greater than core of neutron star
- Repulsive inner core and attractive outer region
- Tangential stress forces change direction near r=0.45fm

Future High Energy Option at CERN: LHeC

LHeC (>50 GeV electron beams)
E_{cms} = 0.2 – 1.3 TeV, (Q^2,x) range far beyond HERA
run ep/pp together with the HL-LHC (≳ Run5)

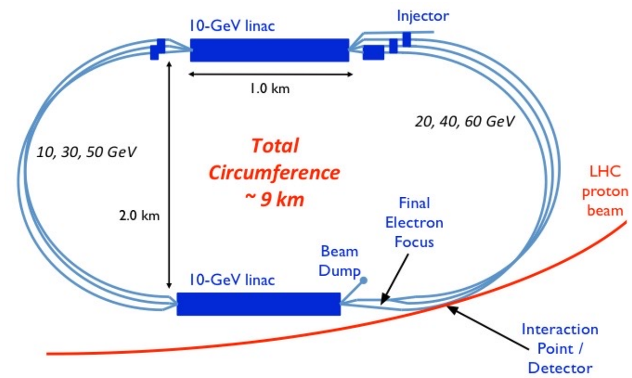


- Last phase of the LHC and/or first phase of a future Higgs factory

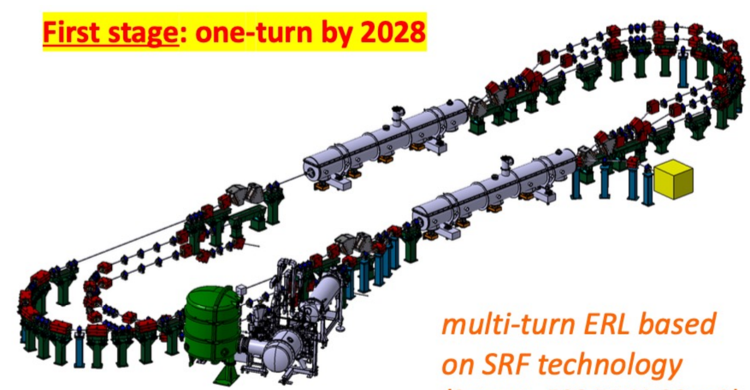
- Maintaining collisions at CERN and energy-frontier physics in the 2040s

… ongoing studies towards Euro strategy

- Energy-recovery linac system in collision with LHC (or FCC) hadrons



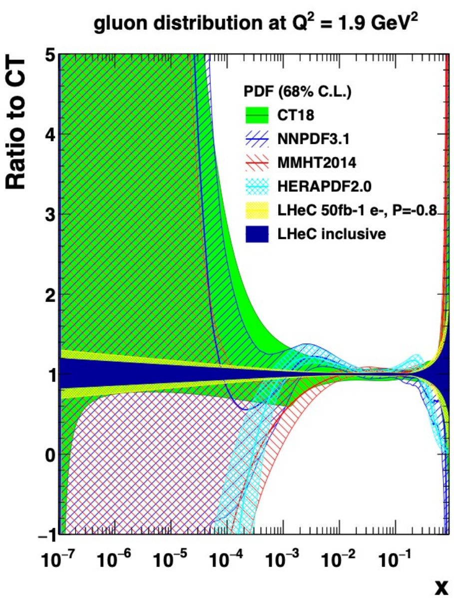
- ERL Prototype (PERLE) under Development at Orsay

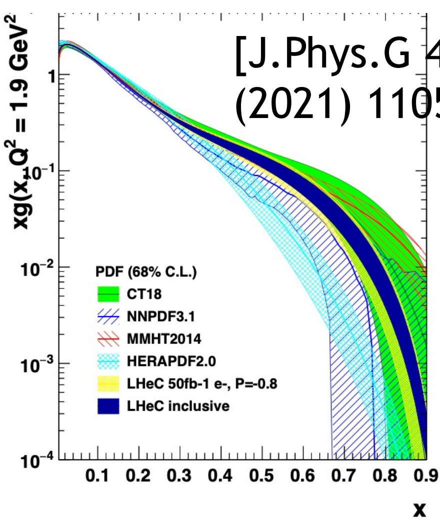


CDR: *J.Phys.G* 45 (2018) 6, 065003

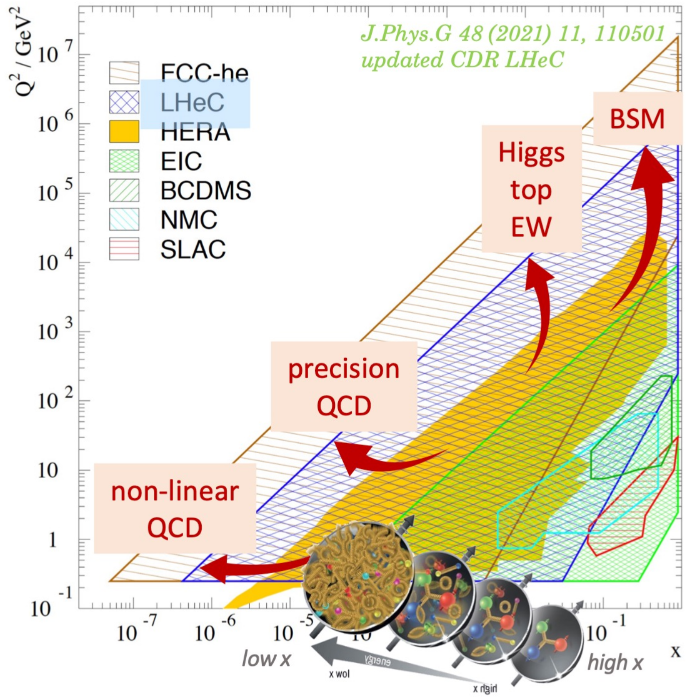
Examples of LHeC Physics Programme

DIS for QCD / hadron structure

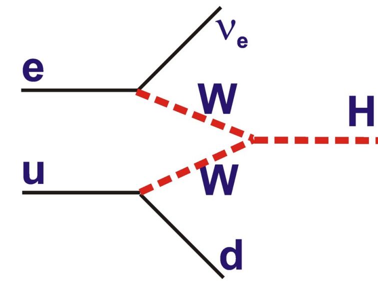


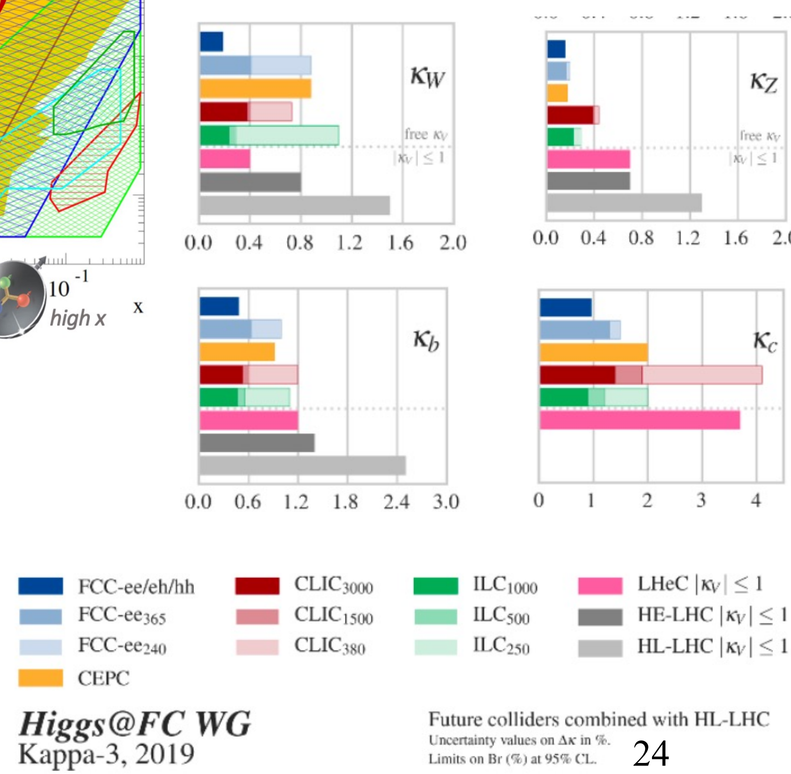


[J.Phys.G 48 (2021) 110501]



Energy-frontier collider (Higgs, searches…)





[JHEP 01 (2020) 139]

Crude Mapping Between Physics & Facilities

Partons with decreasing x

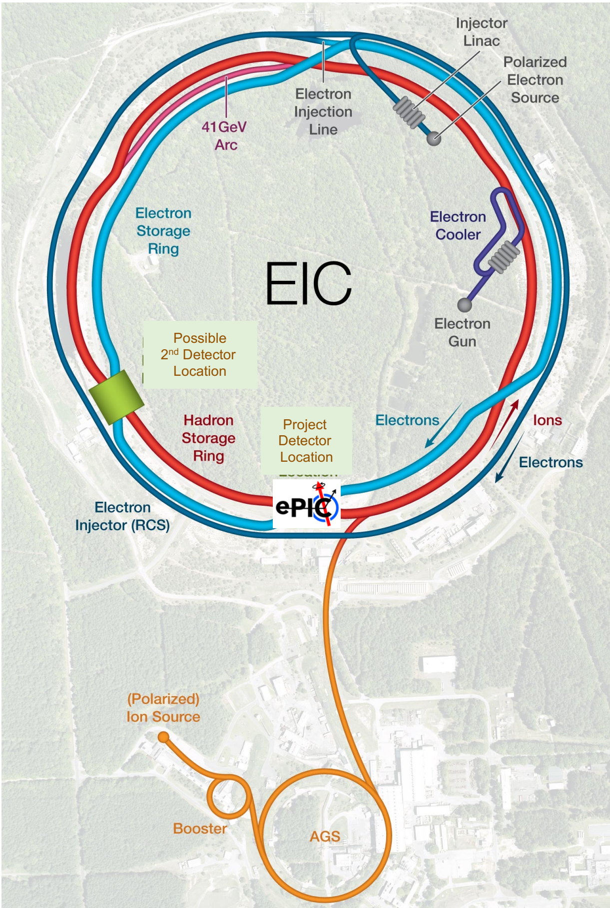
[Kong Tu]

High x (fixed Target)
Basic Structure

Intemediate x (EIC)
Emergent properties

Low x (HERA / LHeC)
QCD radiation dynamics

The Electron-Ion Collider (BNL)

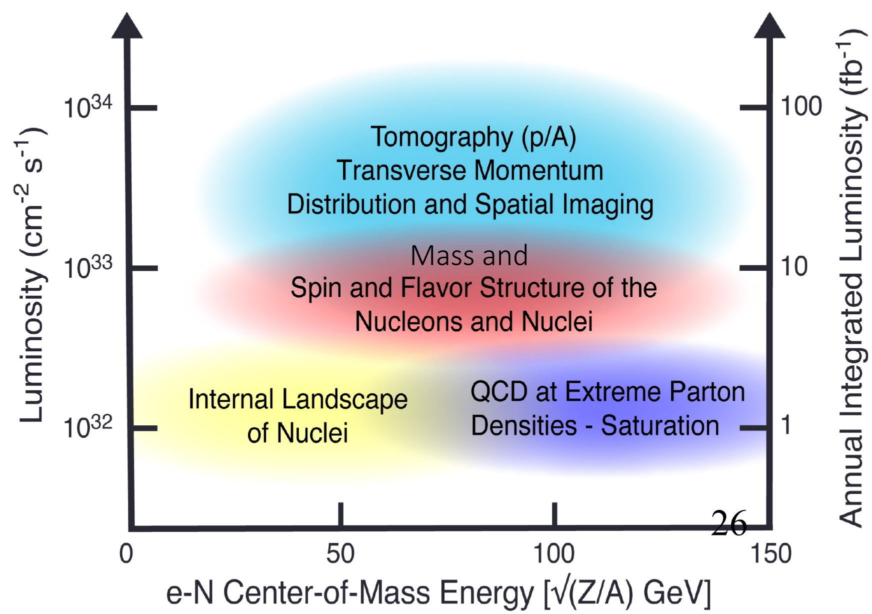


New electron ring, to collide with RHIC p, A

- Energy range **28 < $\sqrt{s}$ < 140 GeV**, accessing moderate / large x values compared with HERA

World's first …

- High lumi ep Collider **(~ 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})**
- Double-polarised DIS collider
  (~70% for leptons and light hadrons)
- eA collider **(Ions ranging from H to U)**



Specifications driven by science goals:

- 3D proton structure
- Proton mass
- Proton spin
- Dense partonic systems in nuclei

EIC Machine Design Parameters

Double Ring Design Based on Existing RHIC Facilities	
Hadron Storage Ring: 40, 100 - 275 GeV	**Electron Storage Ring: 5 - 18 GeV**
RHIC Ring and Injector Complex: p to Pb	9 MW Synchrotron Radiation
1A Beam Current	Large Beam Current - 2.5 A
10 ns bunch spacing and 1160 bunches	
Light ion beams (p, d, ^{3}He) polarized (L,T) > 70%	Polarized electron beam > 70%
Nuclear beams: d to U	**Electron Rapid Cycling Synchrotron**
Requires Strong Cooling: new concept →CEC	Spin Transparent Due to High Periodicity
One High Luminosity Interaction Region(s)	
25 mrad Crossing Angle with Crab Cavities	

Challenges from high lumi requirement include high beam currents and correspondingly short bunch spacings:

→ Synchrotron load management

→ Significant crossing angle

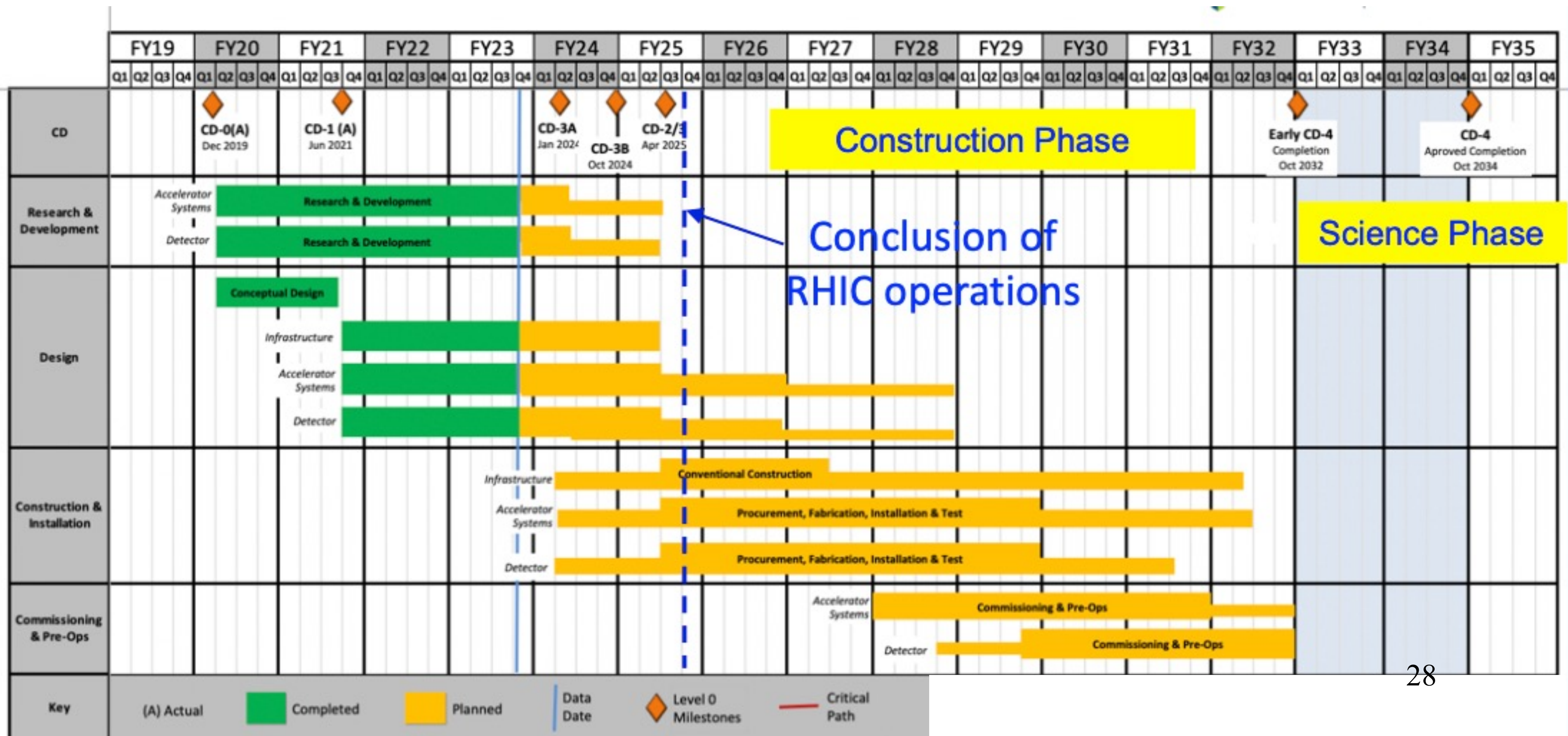
Status / Timeline

- Total cost ~$2Bn (US project funds accelerator + one detector)

- Still several steps to go, but on target for operation early/mid 30s

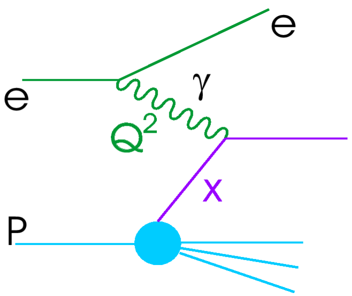
CD-0 (Mission need)	Dec 2019
CD-1 (Cost range)	June 2021
CD-3A (Start construction)	April 2024
CD-3B	March 2025
CD-2 (Performance baseline)	2025?
CD-4 (Operations / completion)	2032-34

Technical Design Report: end 2025 (prelim 2024)



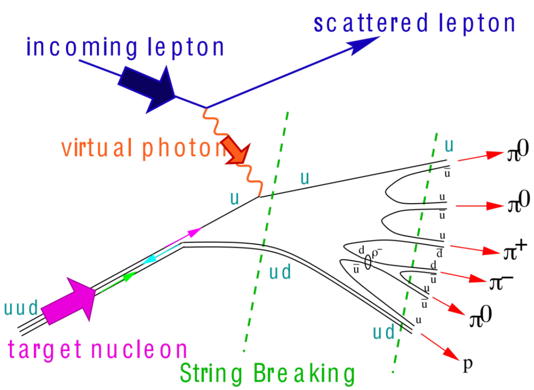
Observables / Detector Implications

Inclusive



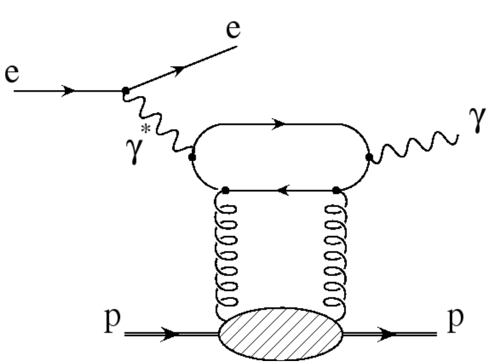
- Traditional DIS, following on from fixed target experiments and HERA → Longitudinal structure
  … high acceptance, high performance electron identification and reconstruction

Semi-Inclusive



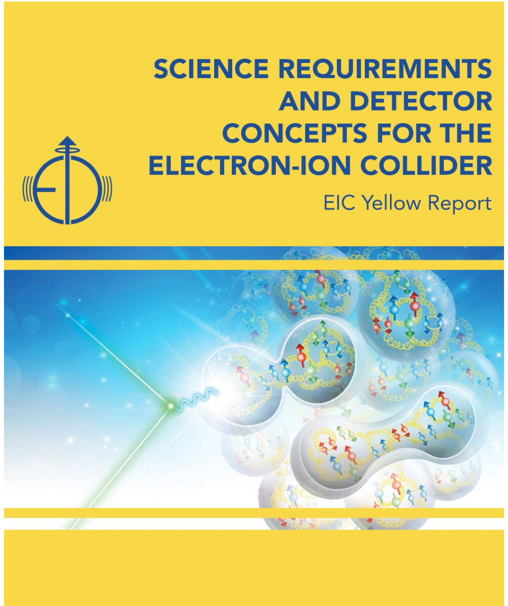
- Single particle, heavy flavour & jet spectra
  → p_T introduces transverse degrees of freedom
- Quark-flavour-identified DIS
  → Separation of u,d,s,c,b and antiquarks
  … tracking and hadronic calorimetry
  … heavy flavour identification from vertexing
  … light flavours from dedicated PID detectors

Exclusive / Diffractive



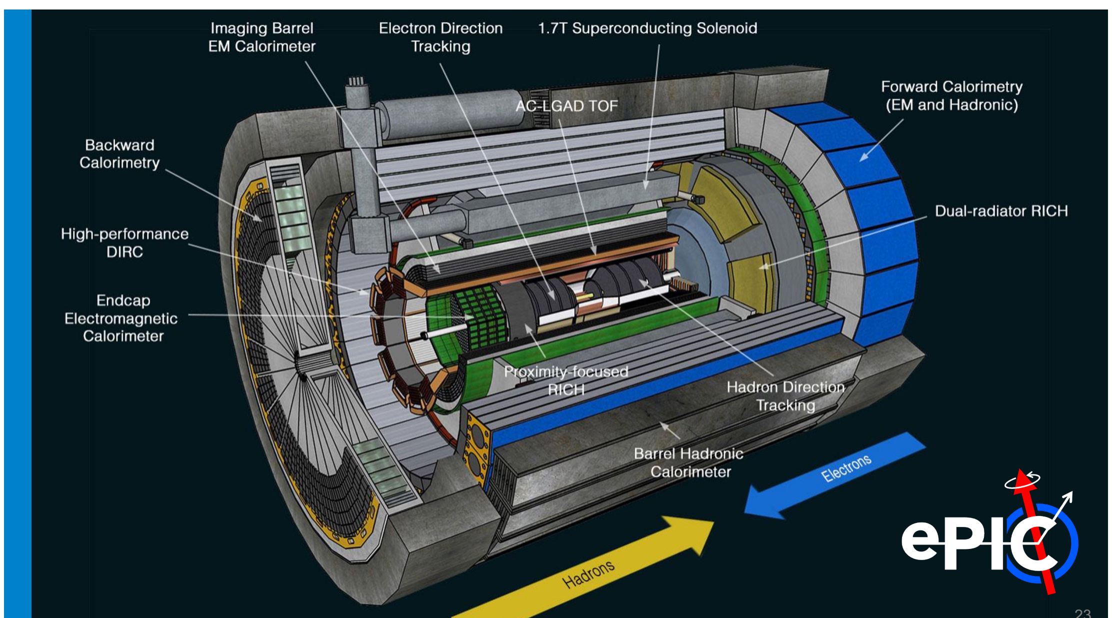
- Processes with final state ‘intact’ protons
  → Correlations in space or momentum between pairs of partons
  … efficient proton tagging over wide acceptance range
  … high luminosity

EIC Experiments



- **Yellow Report (arXiv:2103.05419):**
  … explored physics targets and corresponding detector requirements
  … defined baseline detector

- **ePIC = Project detector**
  … funded through US DoE and international partners (now including £58M UK investment)



- **Second detector?**
  … not yet funded or designed in detail
  … should bring an overlapping, but complementary programme

A Detector for the EIC

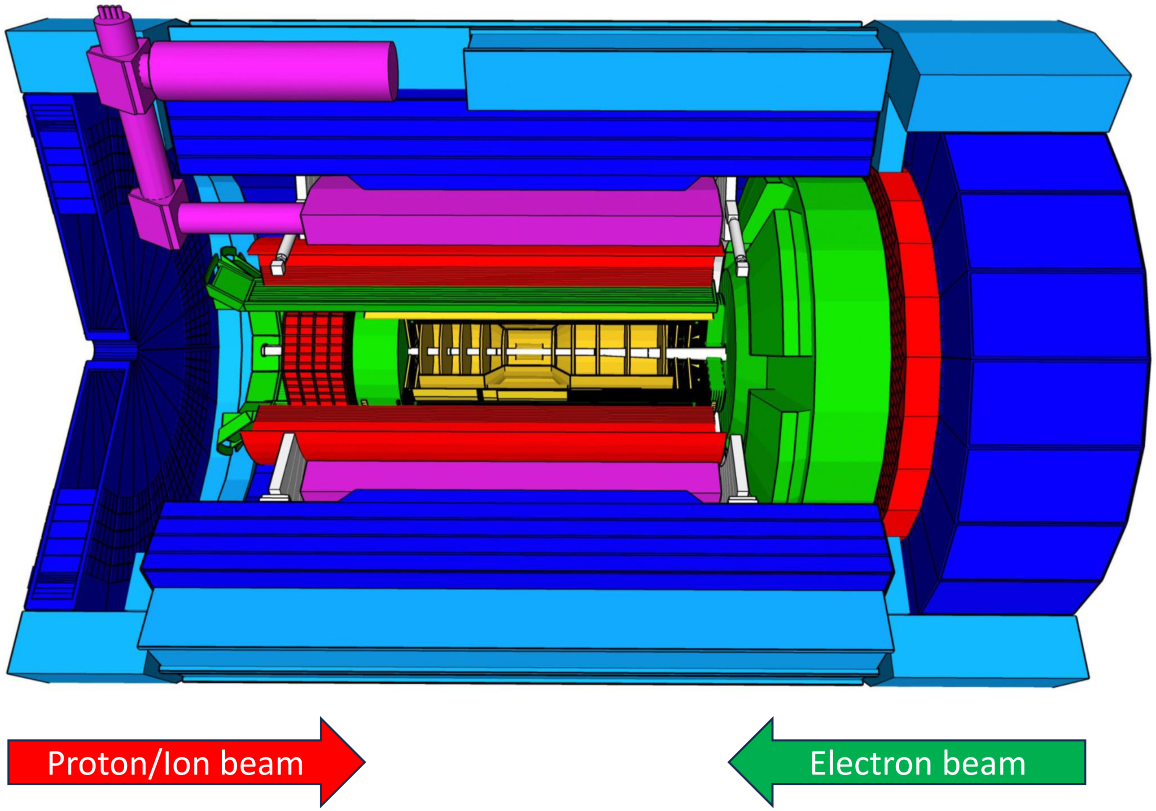
Magnet
- New 1.7 T SC solenoid, 2.8 m bore diameter

Tracking
- Si Vertex Tracker MAPS wafer-level stitched sensors (ALICE ITS3)
- Si Tracker MAPS barrel and disks
- Gaseous tracker: MPGDs (μRWELL, MMG) cylindrical and planar

PID
- high performance DIRC (hpDIRC)
- dual RICH (aerogel + gas) (forward)
- proximity focussing RICH (backward)
- ToF using AC-LGAD (barrel+forward)

EM Calorimetry
- imaging EMCal (barrel)
- W-powder/SciFi (forward)
- $PbWO_4$ crystals (backward)

Hadron calorimetry
- FeSc (barrel, re-used from sPHENIX)
- Steel/Scint – W/Scint (backward/forward)

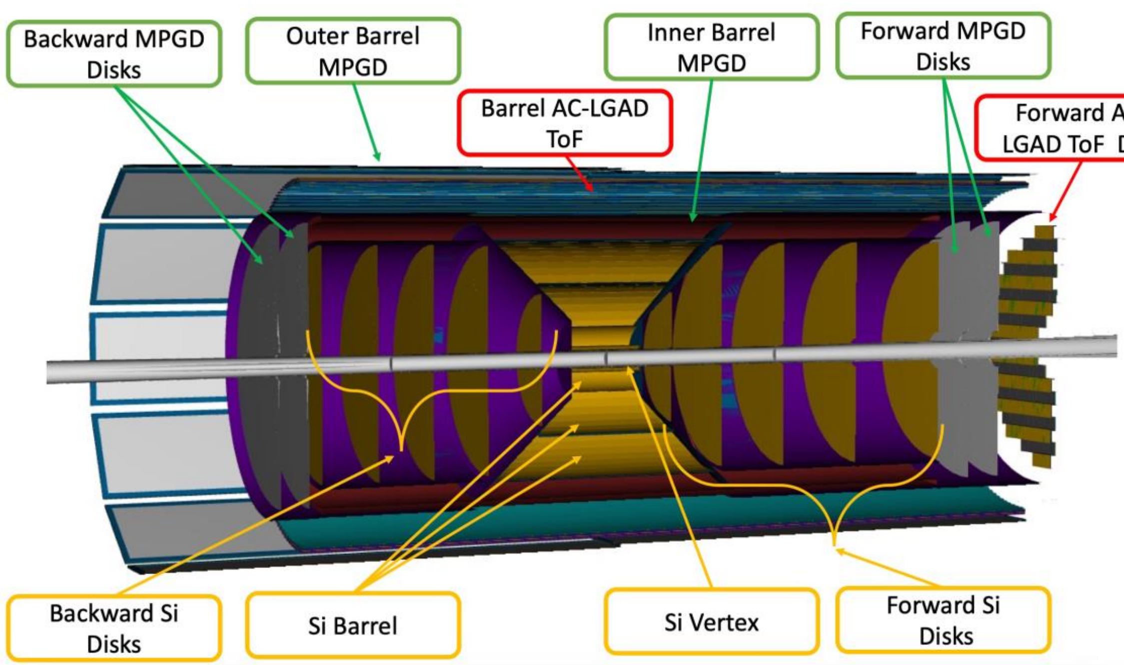


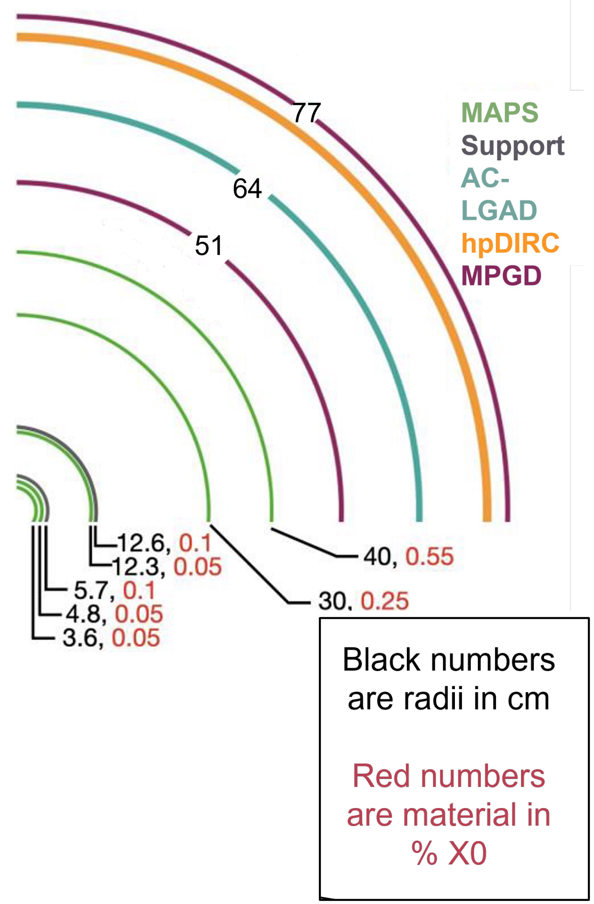
- 9m long x 5m wide
- Hermetic (central detector $-4 < \eta < 4$)
- Extensive beamline instrumentation not shown (see later)
- Continuous streaming readout with emphasis on FEB zero-suppression
- Much lower radiation fluxes than LHC widens technology options

Tracking Detectors

Primarily based on MAPS silicon detectors (65nm technology)

- Leaning heavily on ALICE ITS3
- Stitched wafer-scale sensors, thinned and bent around beampipe
  → Very low material budget ($0.05X_0$ per layer for inner layers)
- 20x20μm pixels
- 5 barrel layers + 5 disks (total $8.5m^2$ silicon)





LGAD layers provide fast timing (~20ns)

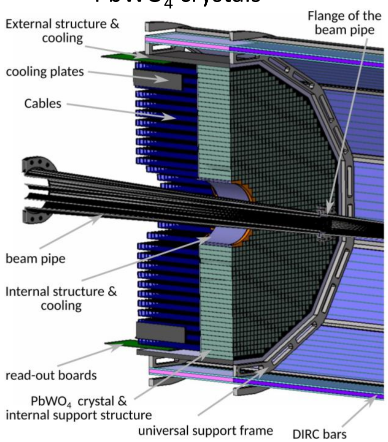
Outer gaseous detectors add additional hit points for track reconstruction

Calorimeter Overview

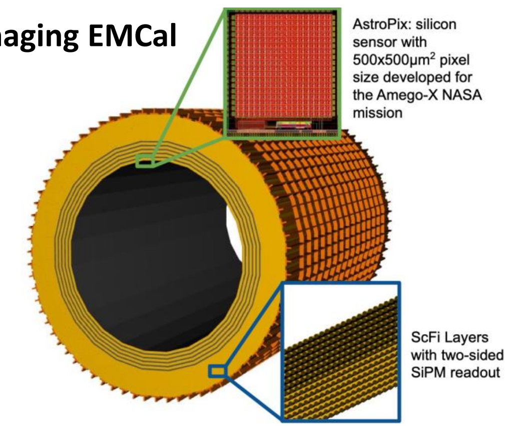
- Different technologies in barrel and end-caps, as required for varying performance targets
- New ECAL designs / technologies,
- HCAL partially recycles previous detectors
- All read out with Si PMs

Electron Endcap EMCal

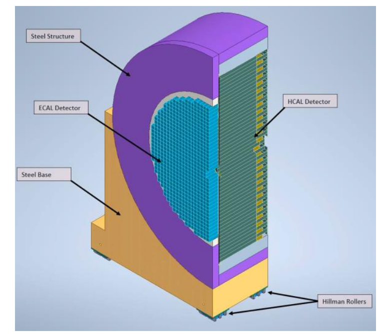
$PbWO_4$ crystals



Barrel Imaging EMCal

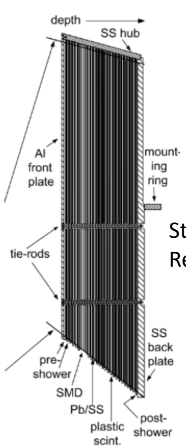


Hadron Endcap EMCal



High granularity W-powder/SciFi EMCal

Electron Endcap HCal



Steel/Scint Sandwich (10 layers)
Reuse of STAR scint. tiles

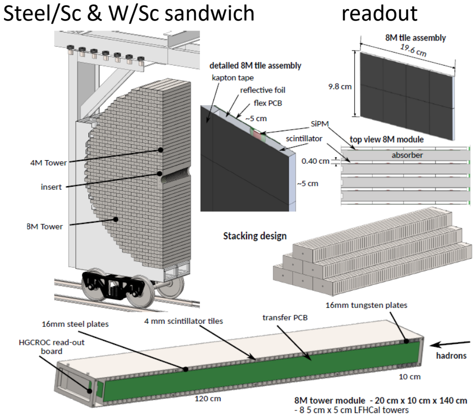
Barrel HCal

sPHENIX barrel calorimeter with new SiPMs

Hadron Endcap HCal

Longitudinally separated HCAL
Steel/Sc & W/Sc sandwich

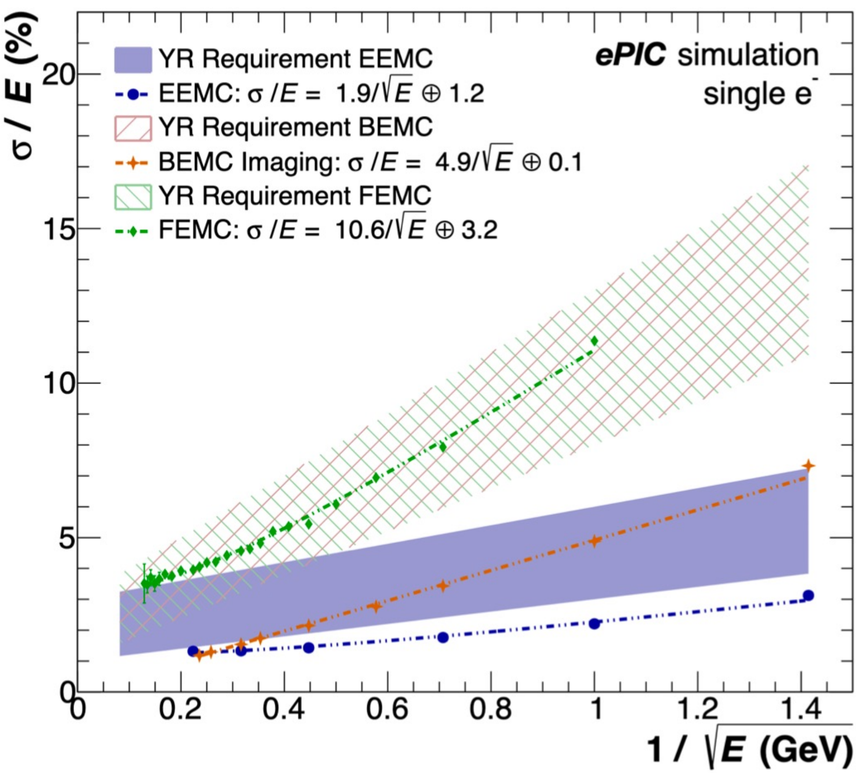
SiPM-on-tile readout

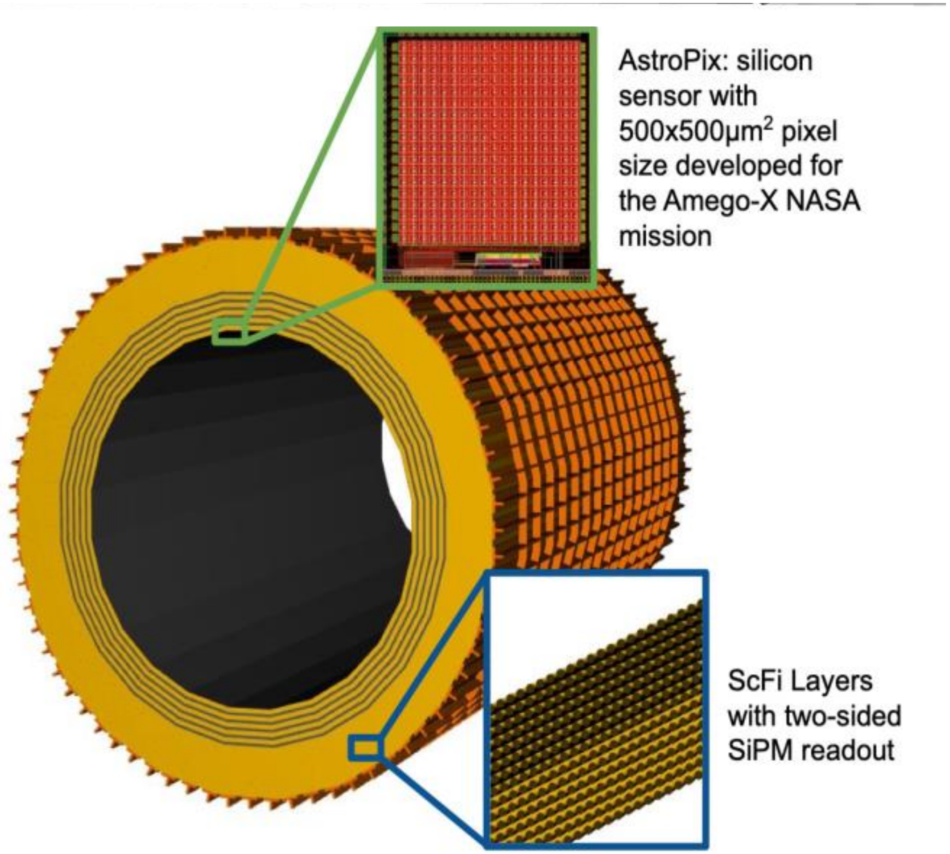


+ high granularity insert at largest η

Barrel 'Imaging ECAL'

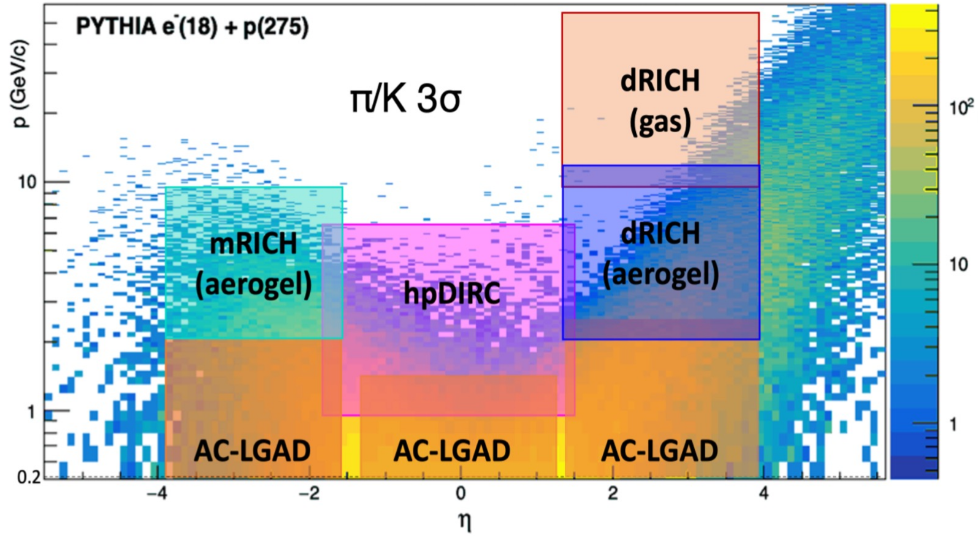
- 4 MAPS (Astropix) layers for position resolution and π^0 rejection
- Interleaved with 5 Pb/SciFi layers for energy resolution
- Followed by large Pb/SciFi section





Particle Identification

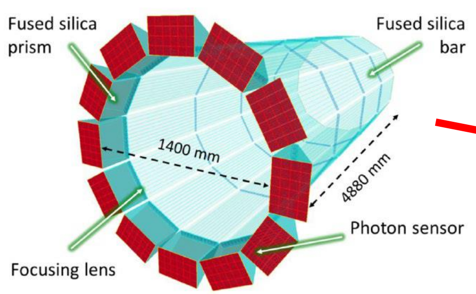
- SIDIS programme relies on π / K / p (and other PID) separation …
- Cerenkov detectors augmented by AC-LGADs (ToF) at low momentum give coverage for 200 MeV - 50 GeV

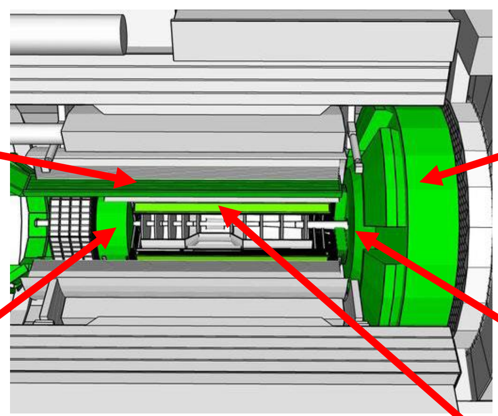


ePIC detector design – PID

High-Performance DIRC

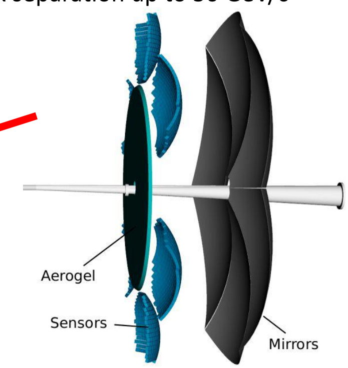
- Quartz bar radiator (reuse BaBAR bars)
- Sensors: MCP-PMTs
- π/K separation up to 6 GeV/c





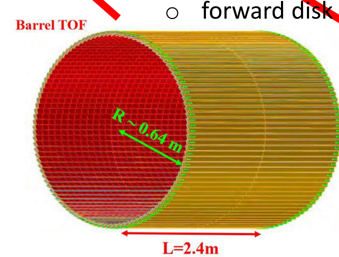
Dual-Radiator RICH (dRICH)

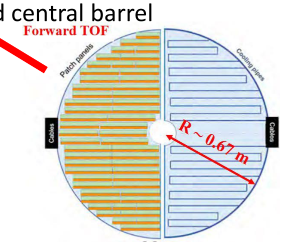
- C_2F_6 Gas Volume and Aerogel
- Sensors: SiPMs tiled on spheres
- π/K separation up to 50 GeV/c

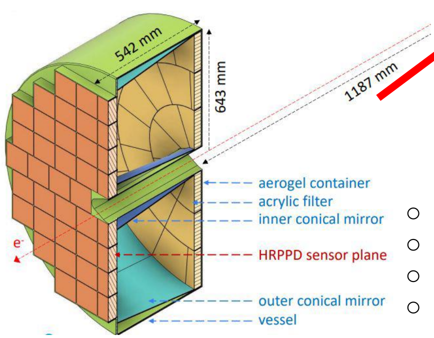


AC-LGAD TOF

- t = ~30 psec / s = 30 µm
- Accurate space point for tracking
- forward disk and central barrel





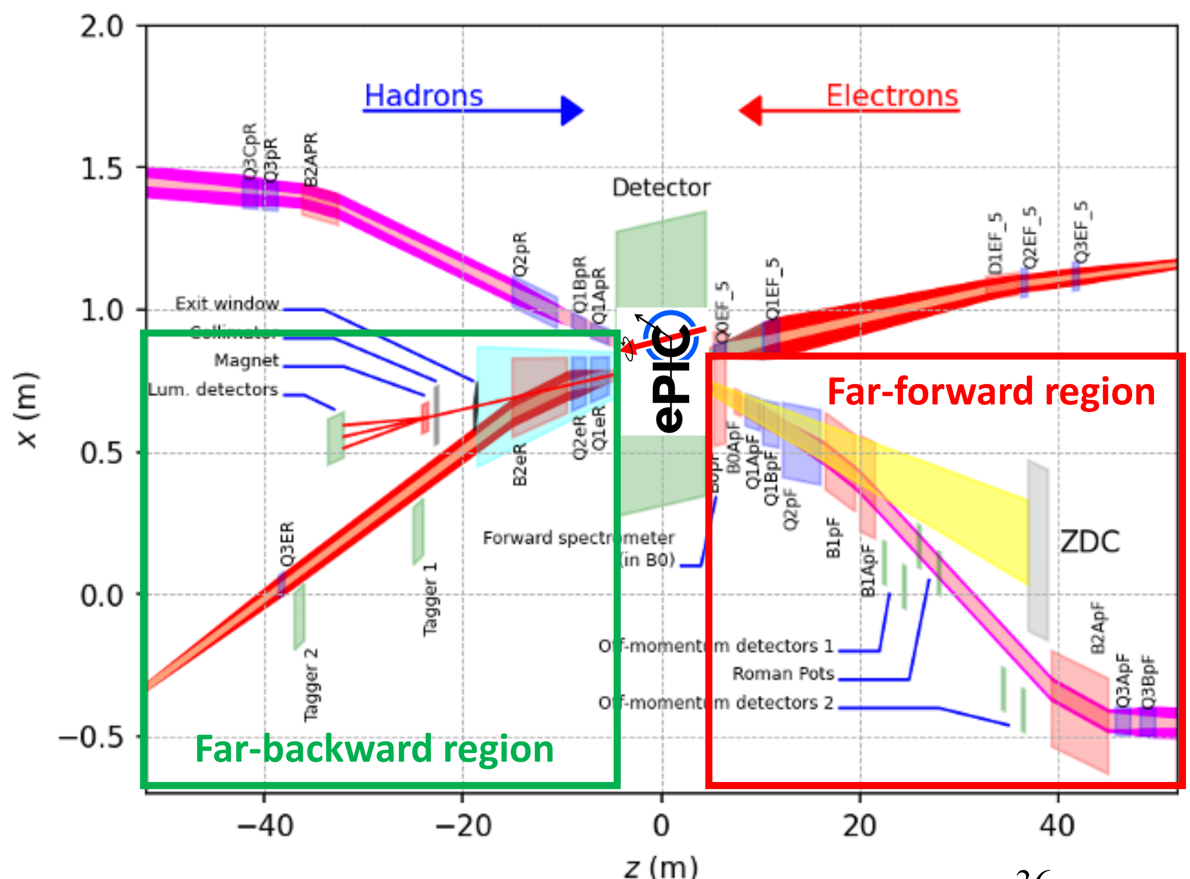


Proximity Focused (pfRICH)

- Long Proximity gap (~40 cm)
- Sensors: HRPPDs (also provides timing)
- π/K separation up to 10 GeV/c
- e/π separation up to 2.5 GeV/c

Interaction Region / Beamline Instrumentation

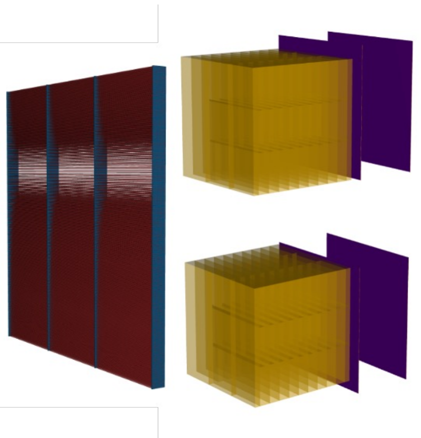
- Extensive beamline instrumentation integrated into IR design



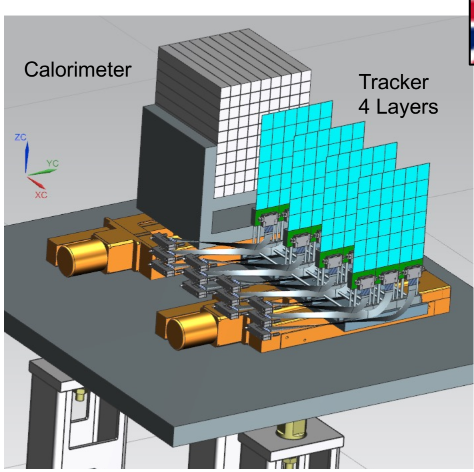
Interaction Region / Beamline Instrumentation

- Extensive beamline instrumentation integrated into IR design

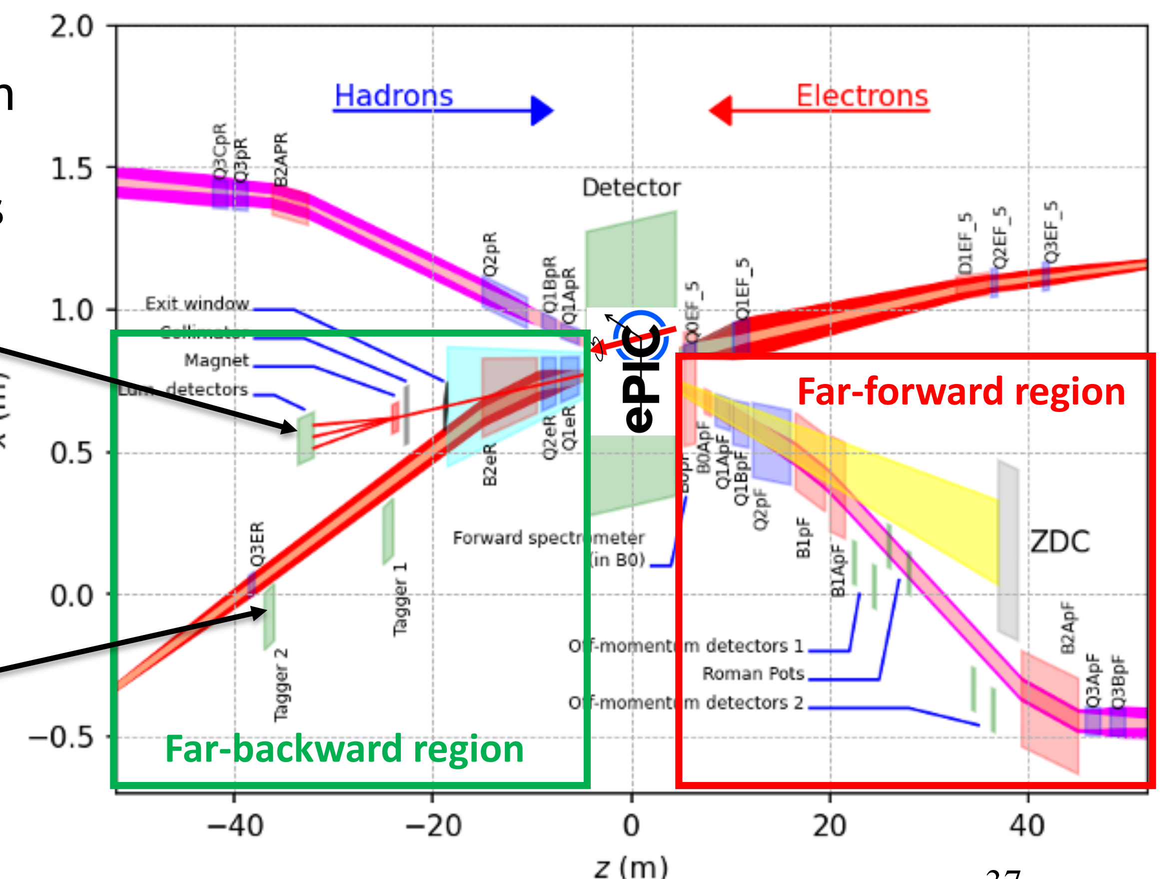
- Tagging electrons and photons in backward direction for lowest Q^2 physics studies and lumi monitoring via photon counting in ep→epγ



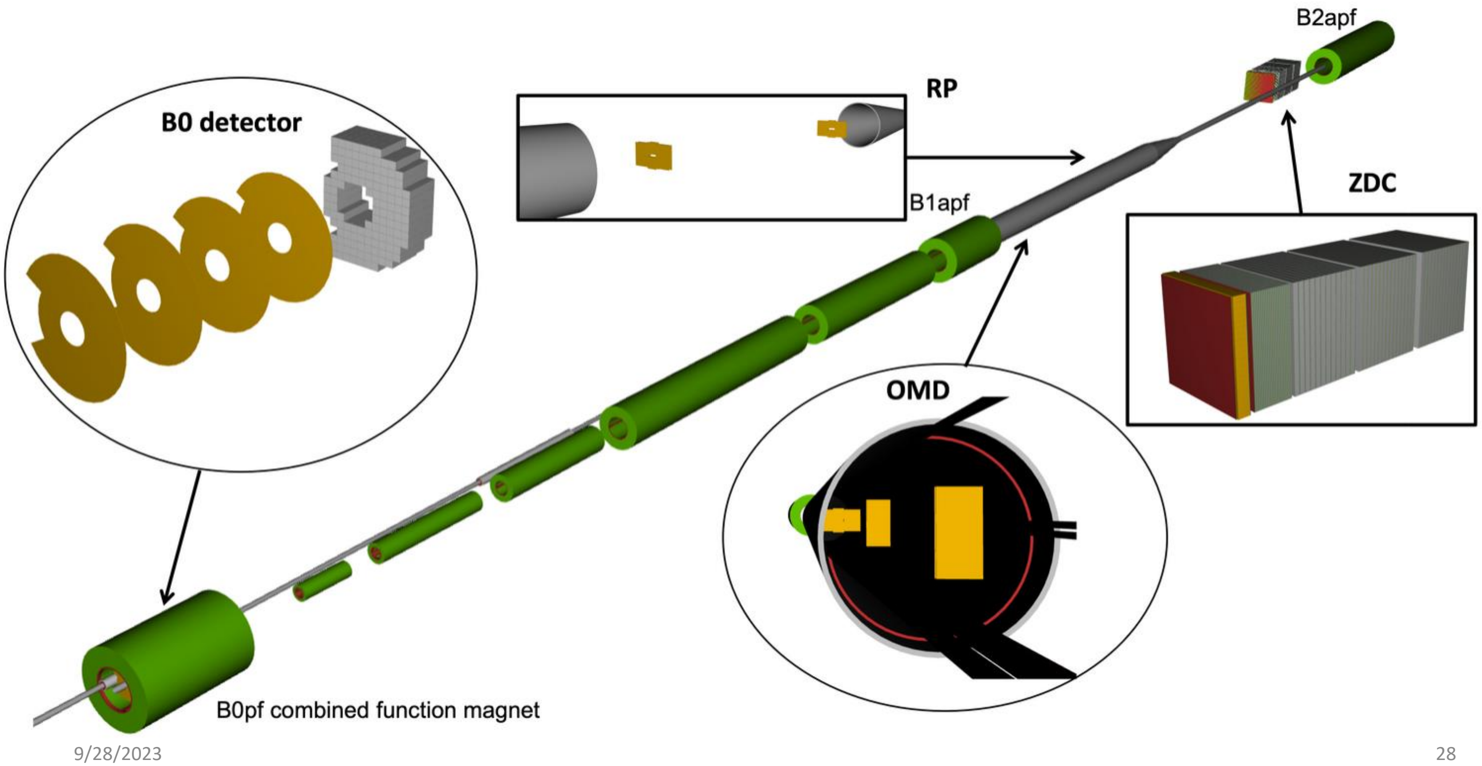
Direct and Pair-production lumi spectrometers



2 low Q^2 electron taggers



Far Forward Region

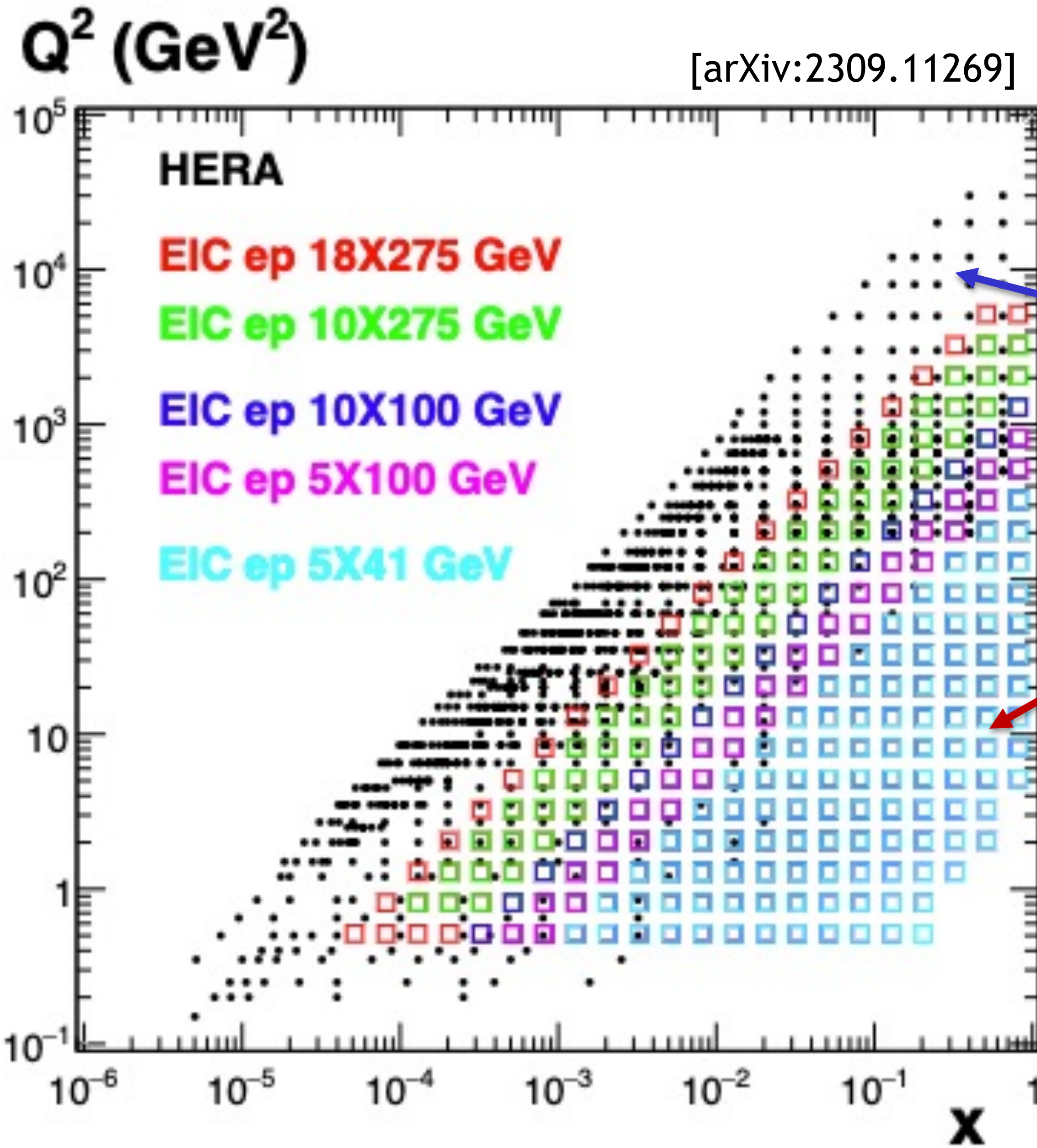


- Forward proton coverage outside and inside beampipe for $E_p'/E_p > 0.45$ with RP and OMD, more with B0

- ZDC (neutrons etc) follows ALICE FOCAL design

Detector	Acceptance	Particles
Zero-Degree Calorimeter (ZDC)	$\theta < 5.5\ mrad$	Neutrons, photons
Roman Pots (2 stations)	$0^* < \theta < 5.0\ mrad$ (*10σ beam cut)	Protons, light nuclei
Off-Momentum Detectors (2 stations)	$0 < \theta < 5.0\ mrad$	Charged particles
B0 Detector	$5.5 < \theta < 20\ mrad$	Charged particles, tagged photons

Inclusive EIC Data Impact on Proton PDFs



HERA data have limited high x sensitivity due to $1/Q^4$ factor in cross section and kinematic x / Q^2 correlation

EIC data fills in large x, modest Q^2 region with high precision

e-beam E	p-beam E	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	inte. Lumi. (fb^{-1})
18	275	140	15.4
10	275	105	100.0
10	100	63	79.0
5	100	45	61.0
5	41	29	4.4

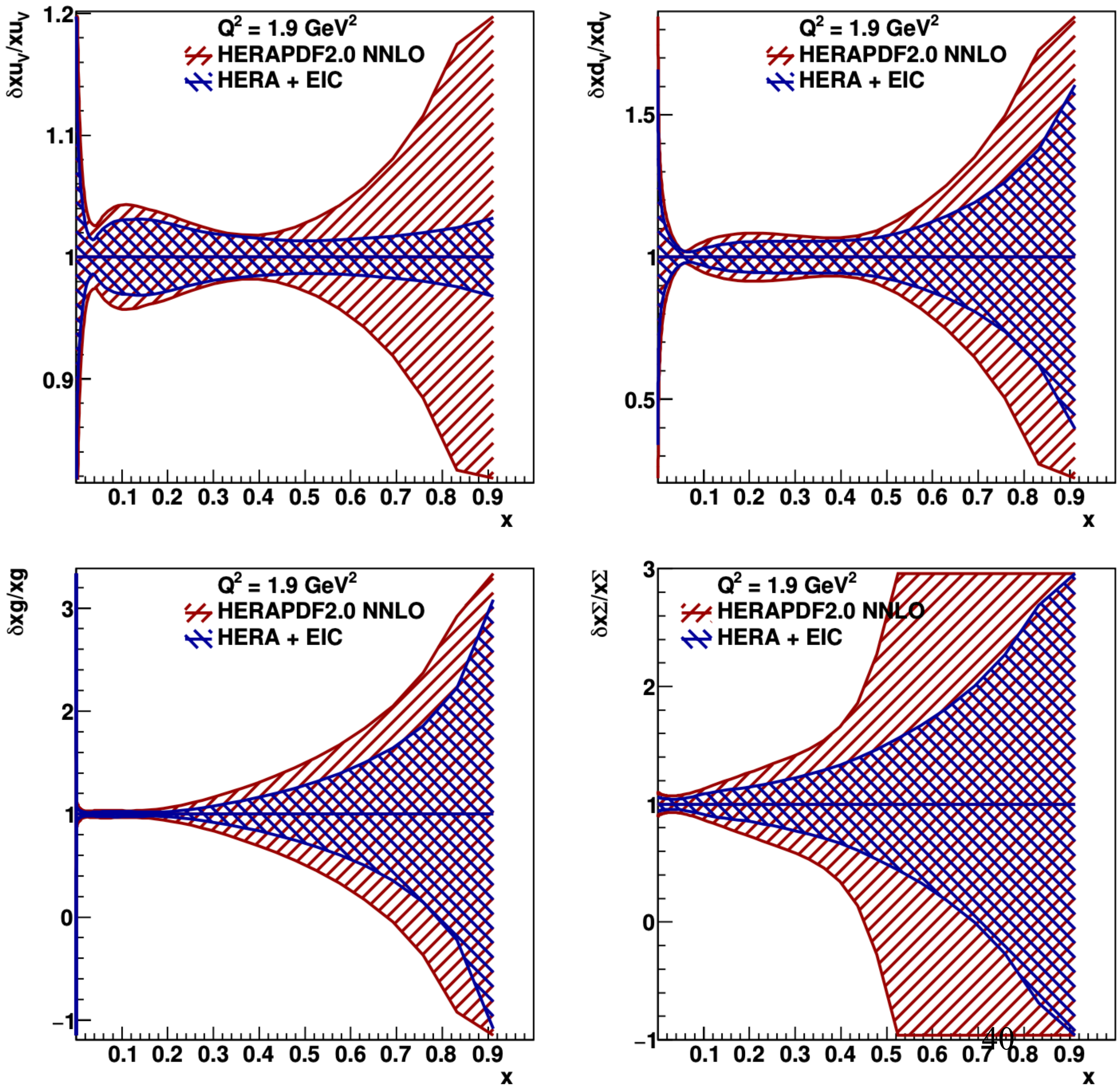
Impact of EIC/ATHENA on HERAPDF2.0

Fractional total uncertainties with / without simulated EIC data included with HERA

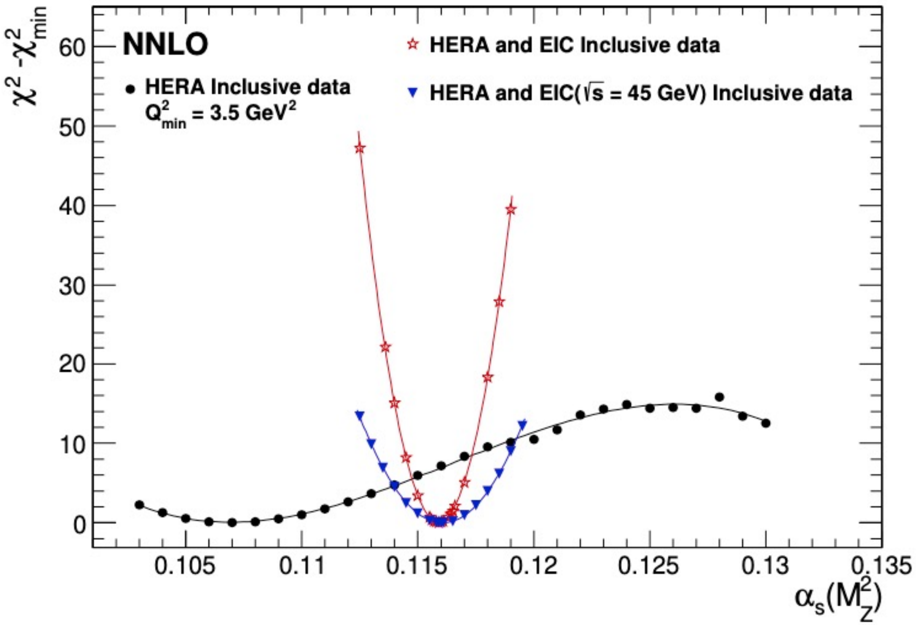
(linear x scale, $Q^2 = Q_0^2$)

… EIC will bring significant reduction in uncertainties for all parton species at large x

… most notable improvements for up quarks (charge-squared weighting)



Taking α_s as an additional free parameter



- HERA data alone (HERAPDF2.0) shows only limited sensitivity when fitting inclusive data only.

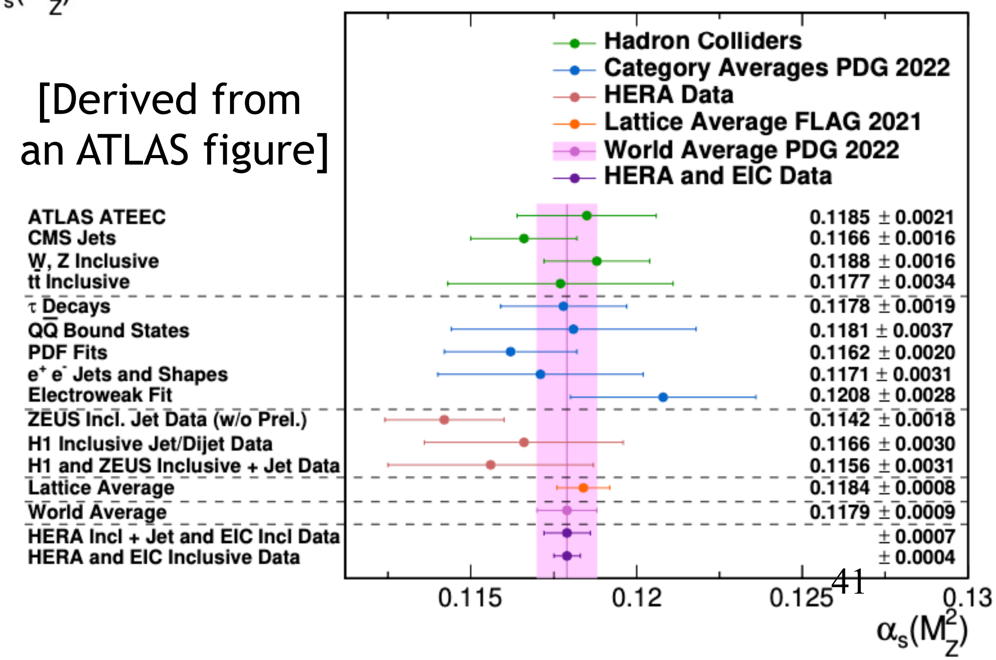
- Adding EIC simulated data has a remarkable impact

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1159 \pm 0.0004\ (\mathrm{exp})$$
$$^{+0.0002}_{-0.0001}\ (\mathrm{model + parameterisation})$$

Adding EIC (precision high x) data to HERA can lead to α_s precision a factor ~2 better than current world experimental average, and than lattice QCD average

Scale uncertainties remain to be understood (ongoing work)

[Derived from an ATLAS figure]

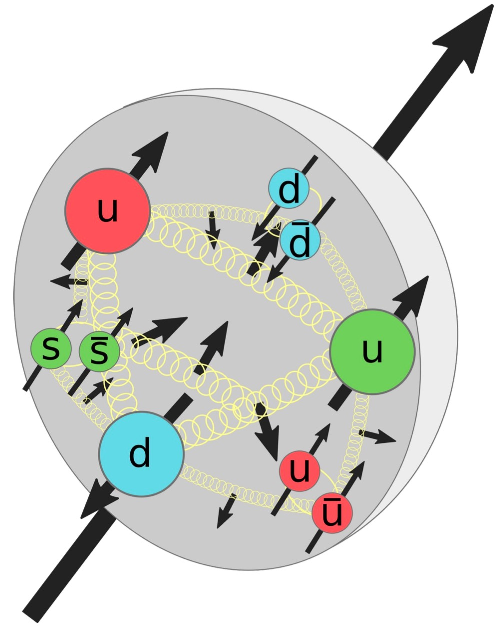


More Physics Motivation: Proton Spin

- Spin ½ is much more complicated than ↑↑↓ …

- EMC 'spin crisis' (1987) … quarks only carry about 10% of the nucleon spin

- Viewed at the parton level, complicated mixture of quark, gluon and relative orbital motion, evolving with Q^2, but always = ½

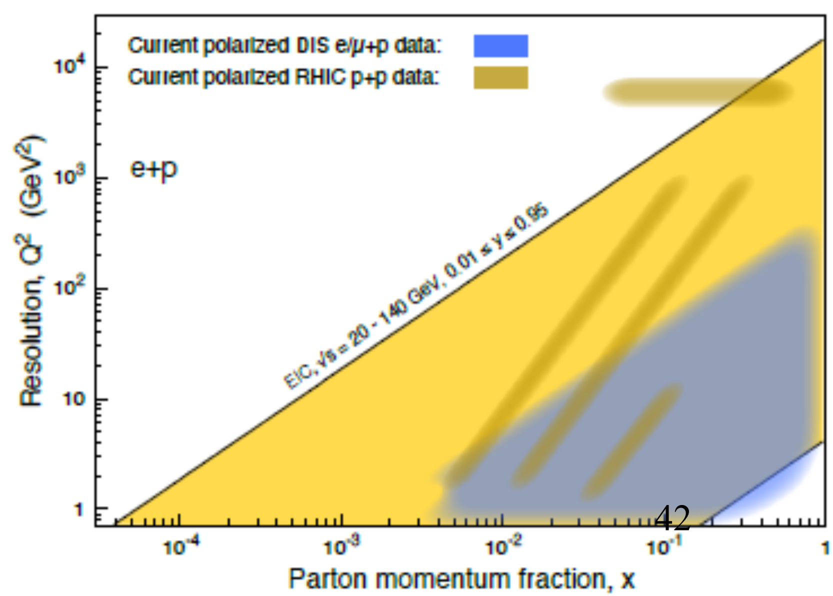


Jaffe-Manohar sum rule:

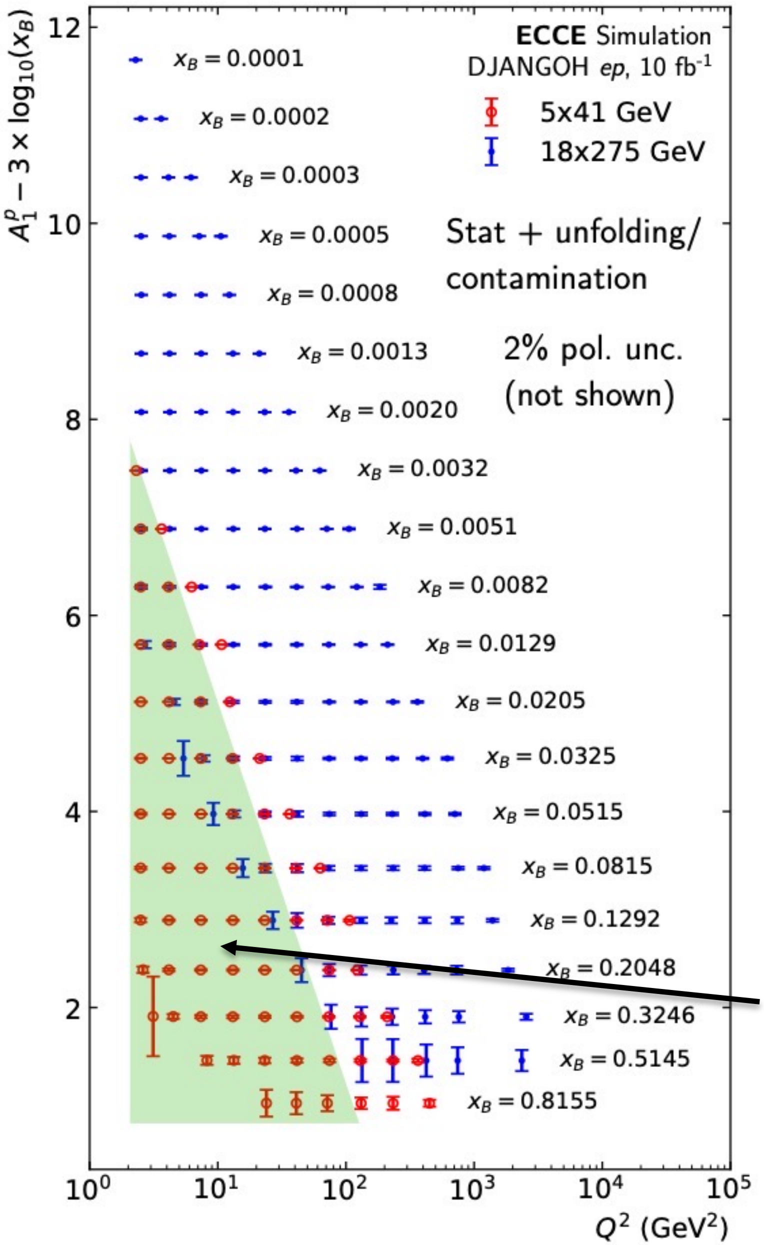
$$\Delta\Sigma/2 + \Delta G + \ell_q + \ell_g = \hbar/2$$

Quark helicity — Gluon helicity — Quark canonical orbital angular momentum — Gluon canonical orbital angular momentum

- Very little known about gluon helicity contribution or importance of low x region



Spin: EIC Virtual γ Asymmetry sim'n (A_1^p)



Asymmetries between NC cross sections with different longitudinal and transverse polarisations …

$$A_{\parallel} = \frac{\sigma^{\leftrightarrows} - \sigma^{\rightrightarrows}}{\sigma^{\leftrightarrows} + \sigma^{\rightrightarrows}} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{\perp} = \frac{\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} - \sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}{\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} + \sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}$$

$$\rightarrow A_1(x) \approx g_1(x)/F_1(x)$$

… measure the quark and antiquark helicity distributions …

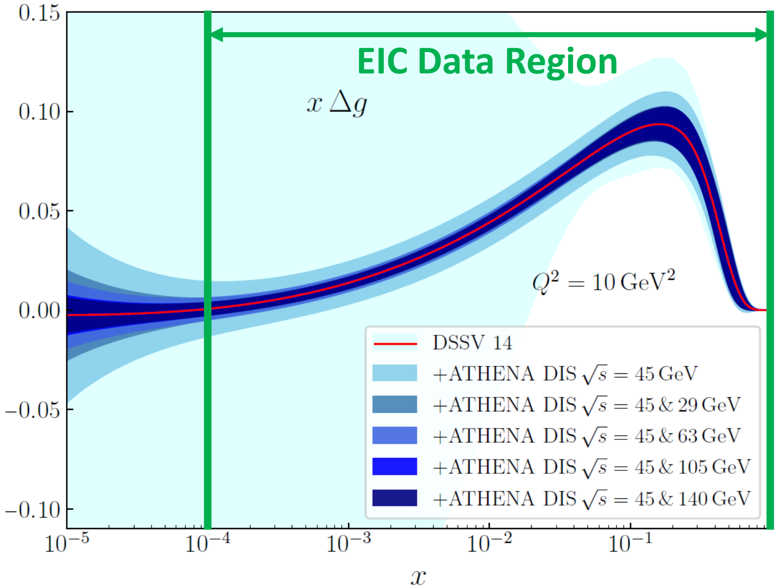
$$g_1(x) = \sum \left(\Delta q(x) + \Delta\bar{q}(x)\right)$$

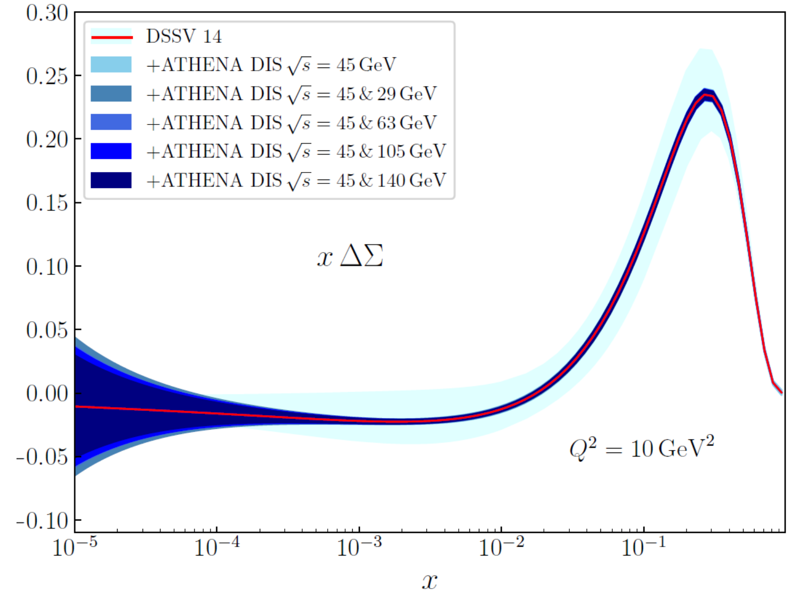
… which gives gluon sensitivity from Q^2 dependence (scaling violations)

Previously measured region (in green)

EIC measures down to x ~ 5 x 10^{-3} for 1 < Q^2 < 100 GeV^2

Impact on Helicity Distributions

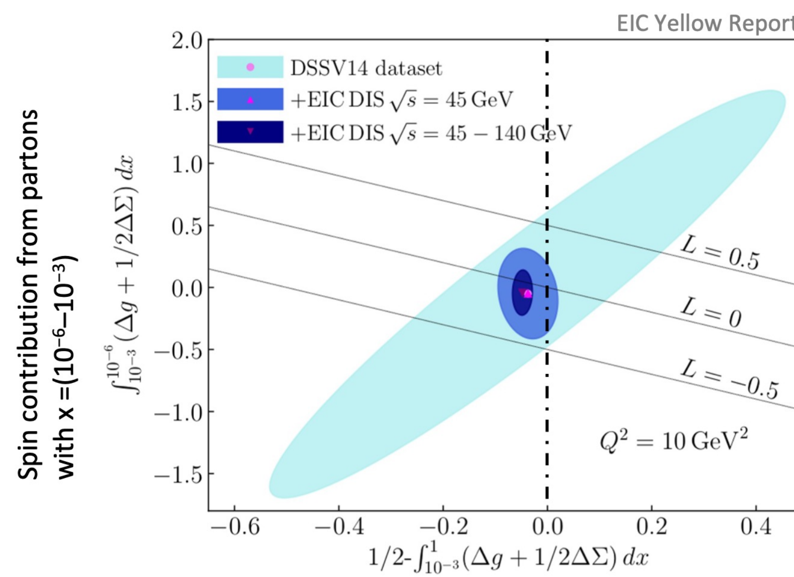




- Simulated NC data with integrated luminosity 15fb^{-1}, 70% e,p Polaris'n

- Very significant impact on polarised gluon and quark densities using only inclusive polarised ep data

- Orbital angular momentum similarly constrained by implication



Room left for potential OAM contributions to the proton spin from partons with x > 0.001

EIC nuclear PDFs: high parton densities

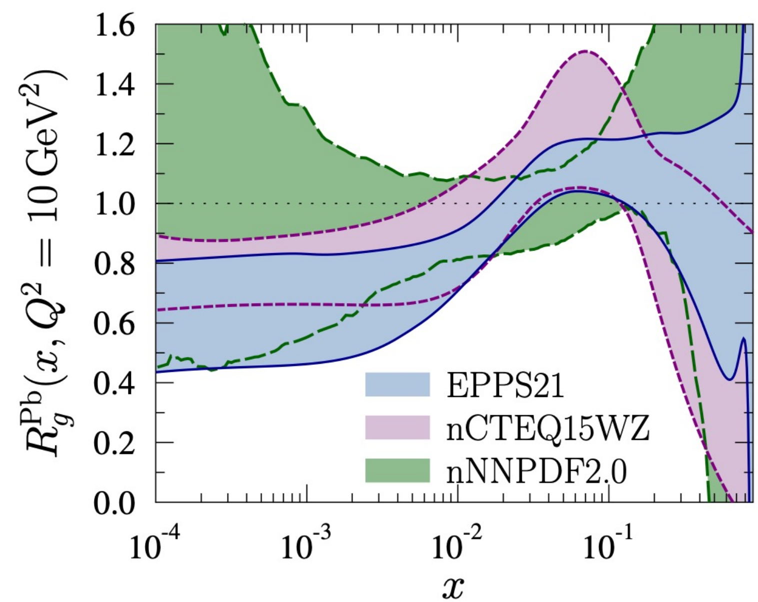
- Nuclei enhance density of partons ($\sim A^{1/3}$ factor at fixed x, Q^2)

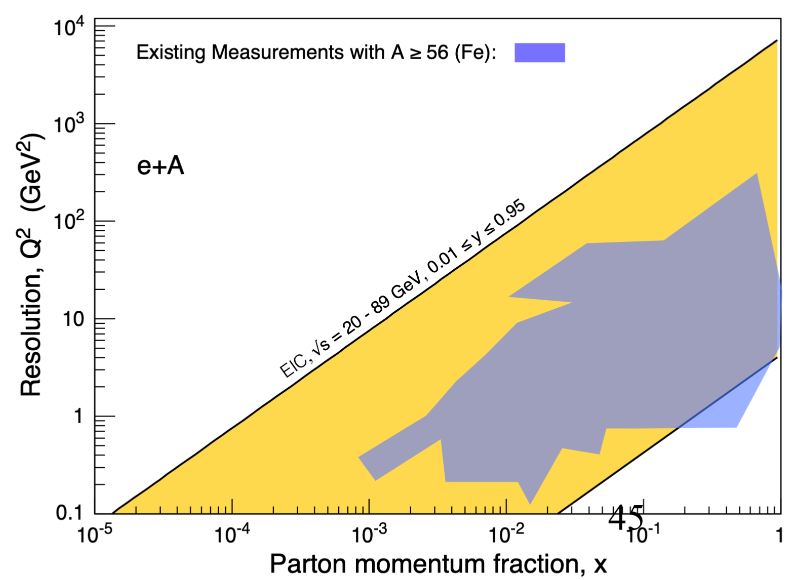
- Results usually shown in terms of nuclear modification ratios: change relative to simple scaling of (isospin-corrected) proton

$$f_i^{p/A}(x,Q^2) = R_i^A(x,Q^2) f_i^p(x,Q^2)$$

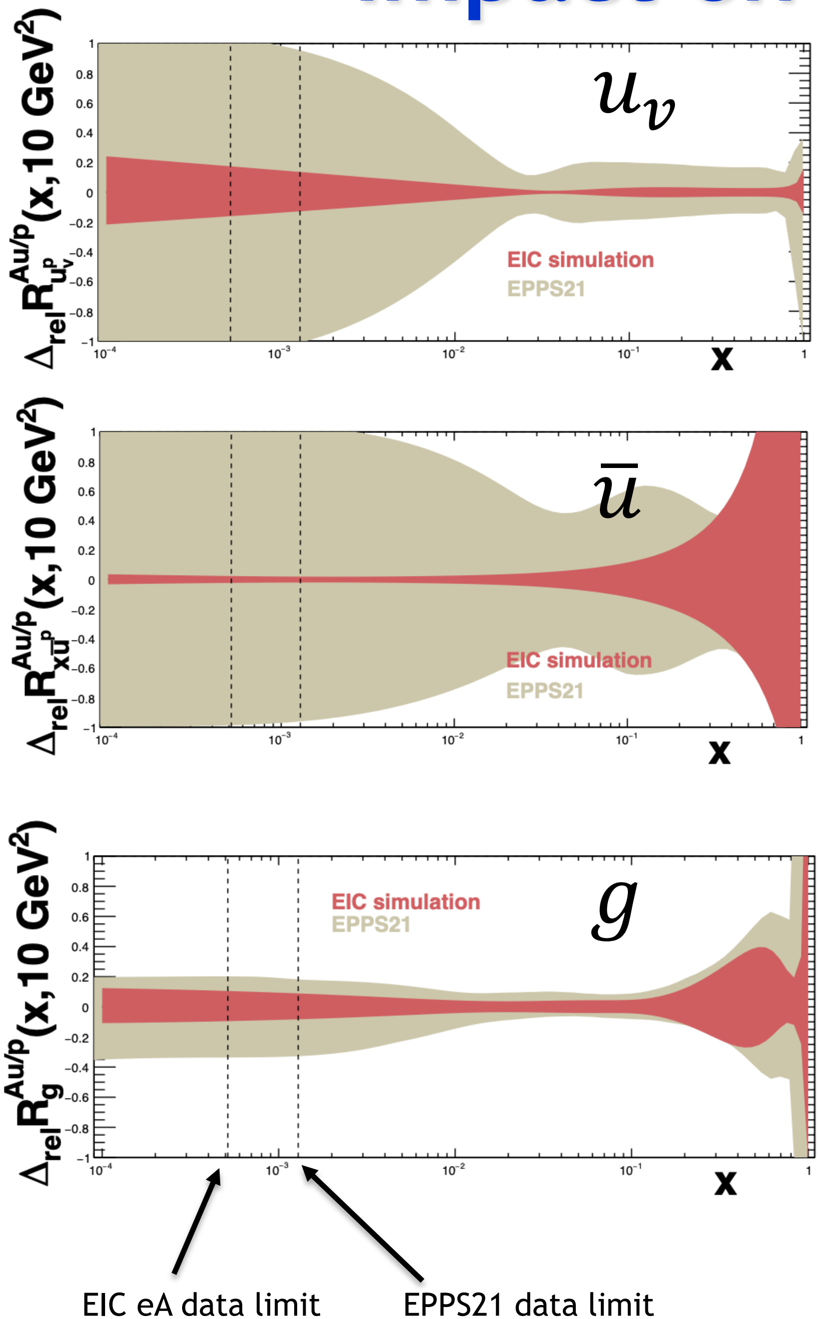
… poorly known, especially for gluon and at low x

- EIC offers large impact on eA phase space, extending into low-x region where density effects may lead to novel emergent QCD phenomena ('saturation'?)





Impact on Nuclear PDFs



- Nuclear effects in PDFs not fully understood.
- Important e.g. for initial State in QGP studies

Usually expressed in terms of nuclear modification ratio relative to scaled isospin-adjusted nucleons:

$$R = \frac{f_{i/A}}{A f_{i/p}} \approx \frac{\text{measured}}{\text{expected if no nuclear effects}}$$

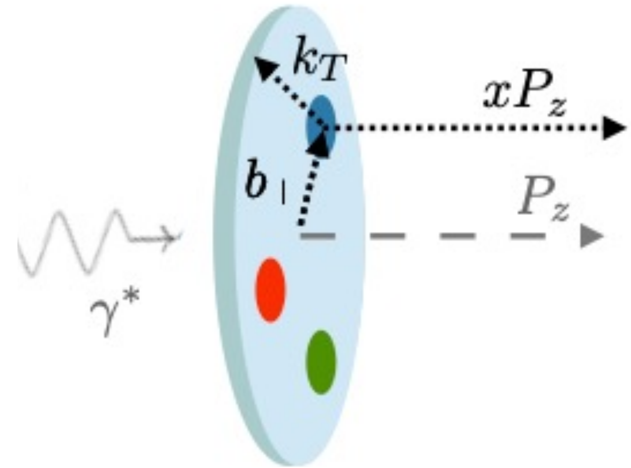
Sensitivity of EIC relative to EPPS21 recent nuclear PDFs (EIC-only fit)

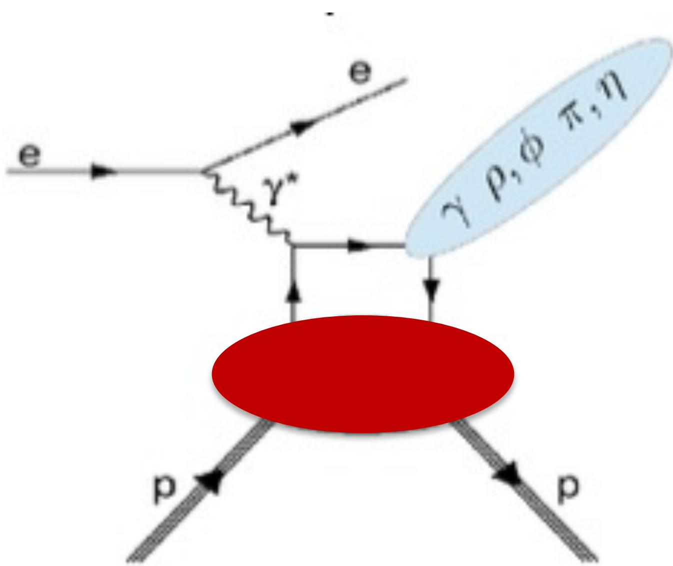
→ Factor ~ 2 improvement at x~0.1

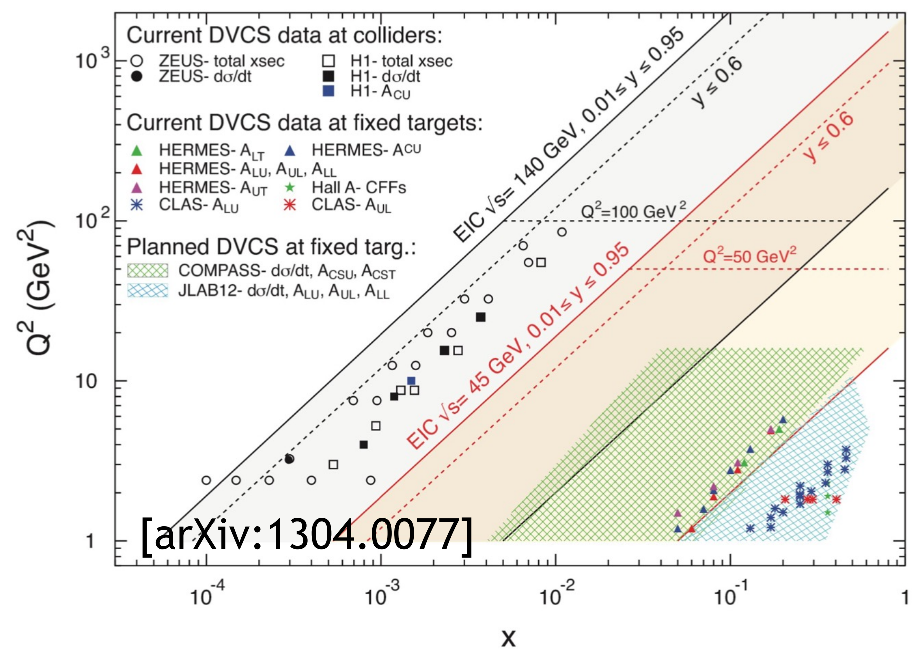
→ Very substantial improvement in newly accessed low x region

Physics Motivation: 3D Structure

Exclusive processes, yielding intact protons, require (minimum) 2 partons exchanged
→ Sensitivity to correlations between partons in longitudinal / transverse momentum and spatial coordinates
→ access to 3D tomography





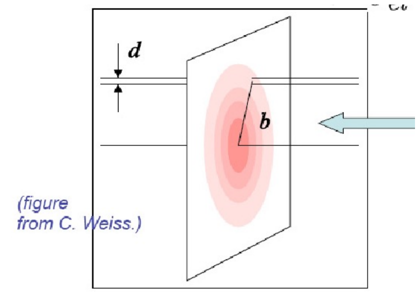


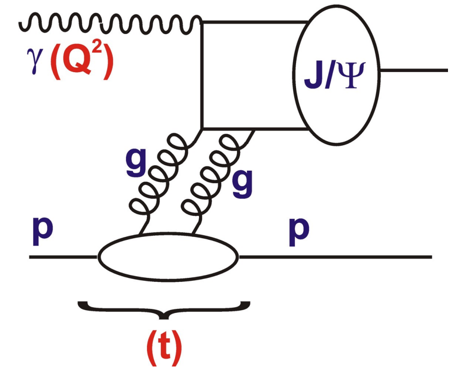
e.g. Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering, ep → eγp:
EIC fills gap between (high stats) fixed target & (low stats) HERA data

Exclusive Processes and Dense Systems

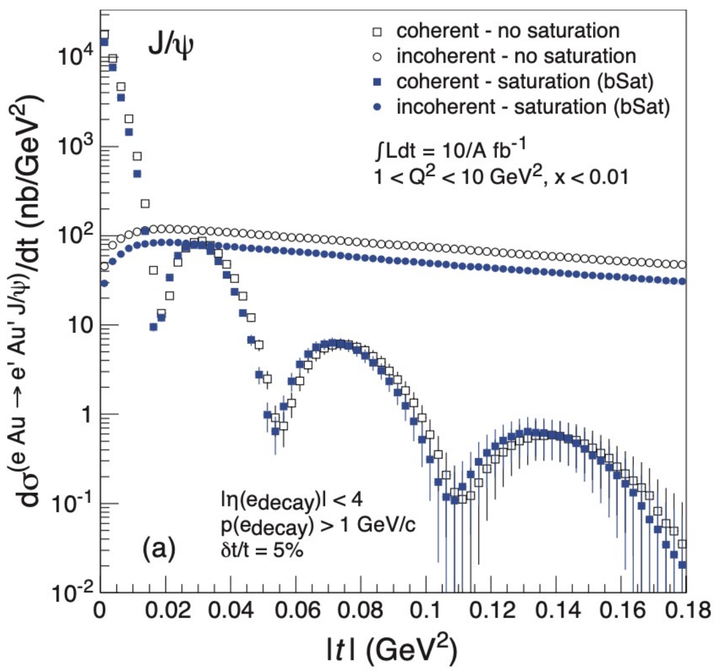
Additional variable (Mandelstam) t is conjugate to transverse spatial distributions

→ Large t (small b) probes small impact parameters etc.



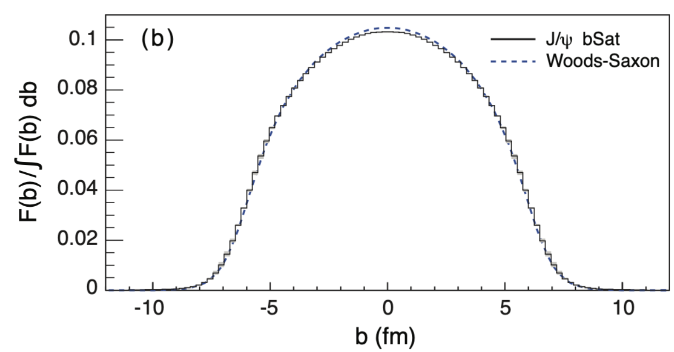


[arXiv:1211.3048]



e.g. Coherent J/Ψ production at small t in eAu measures average density profile, with dips at larger t sensitive to saturation or other novel effects in dense regions

→ Fourier transform



Experimental challenges from incoherent background and resolving dips

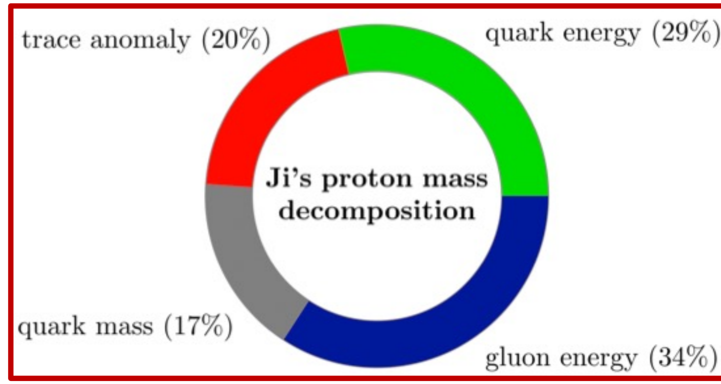
Physics Motivation: Proton Mass

- Constituent quark masses contribute ~1% of the proton mass

- Remainder is `emergent' → generated by (QCD) dynamics of multi-body strongly interacting system

- Decomposition along similar lines to spin:

$$m_p = m_m + m_q + m_g + m_a$$



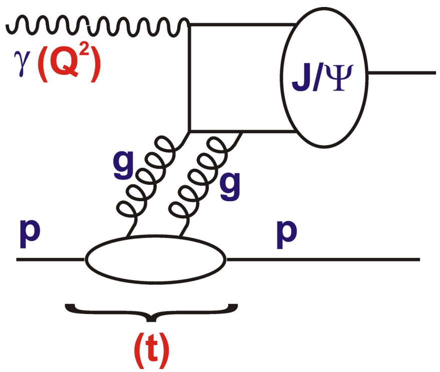
Valence and sea quark masses (including heavy quarks)

Quark and gluon 'KE' from confinement and relative motion

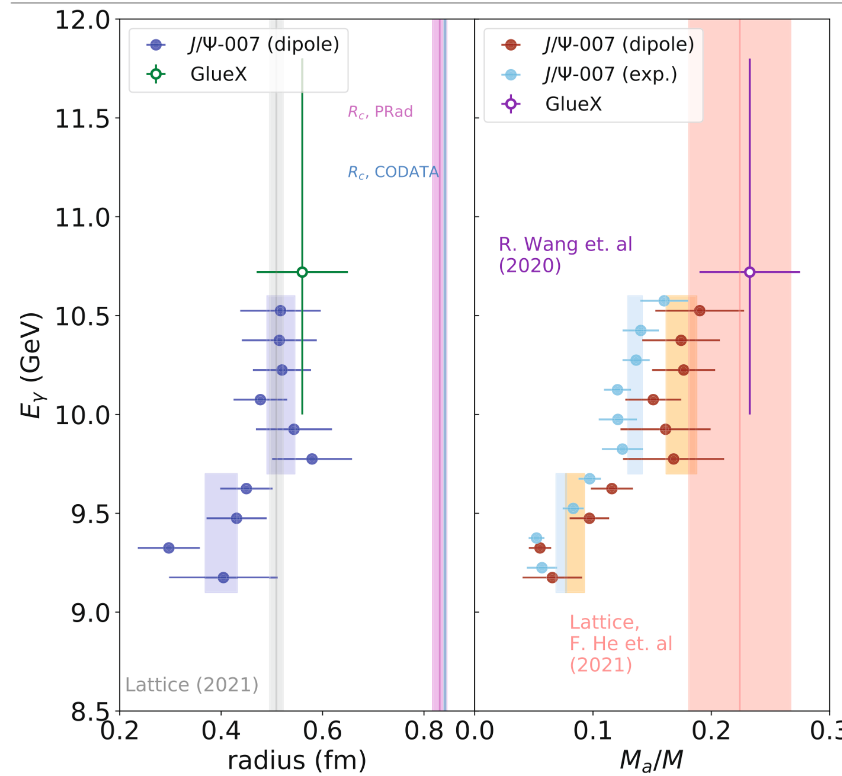
QCD trace anomaly (purely quantum effect - chiral condensates)

- Relations to experimental observables still being understood.
- Recent progress, eg with gravitational form factors of the proton

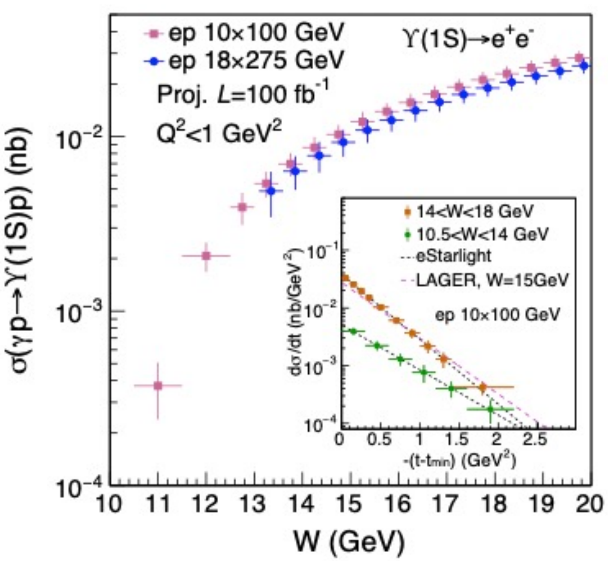
Proton Mass & Exclusive Vector Mesons

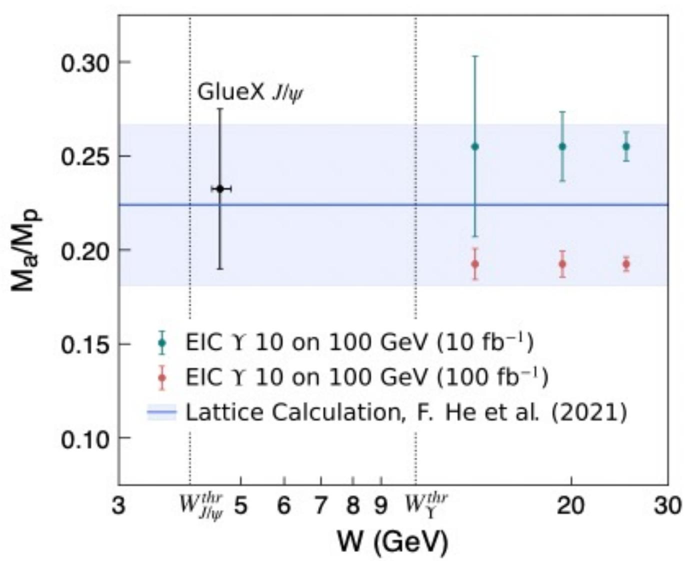


- Recent Jlab data on t dependences of J/Ψ production near threshold → Gravitational form factors



- Gluon radius smaller than charge radius
- Interpreted in terms of trace anomaly





Simulated EIC measurement extends the study to Υ with much improved precision

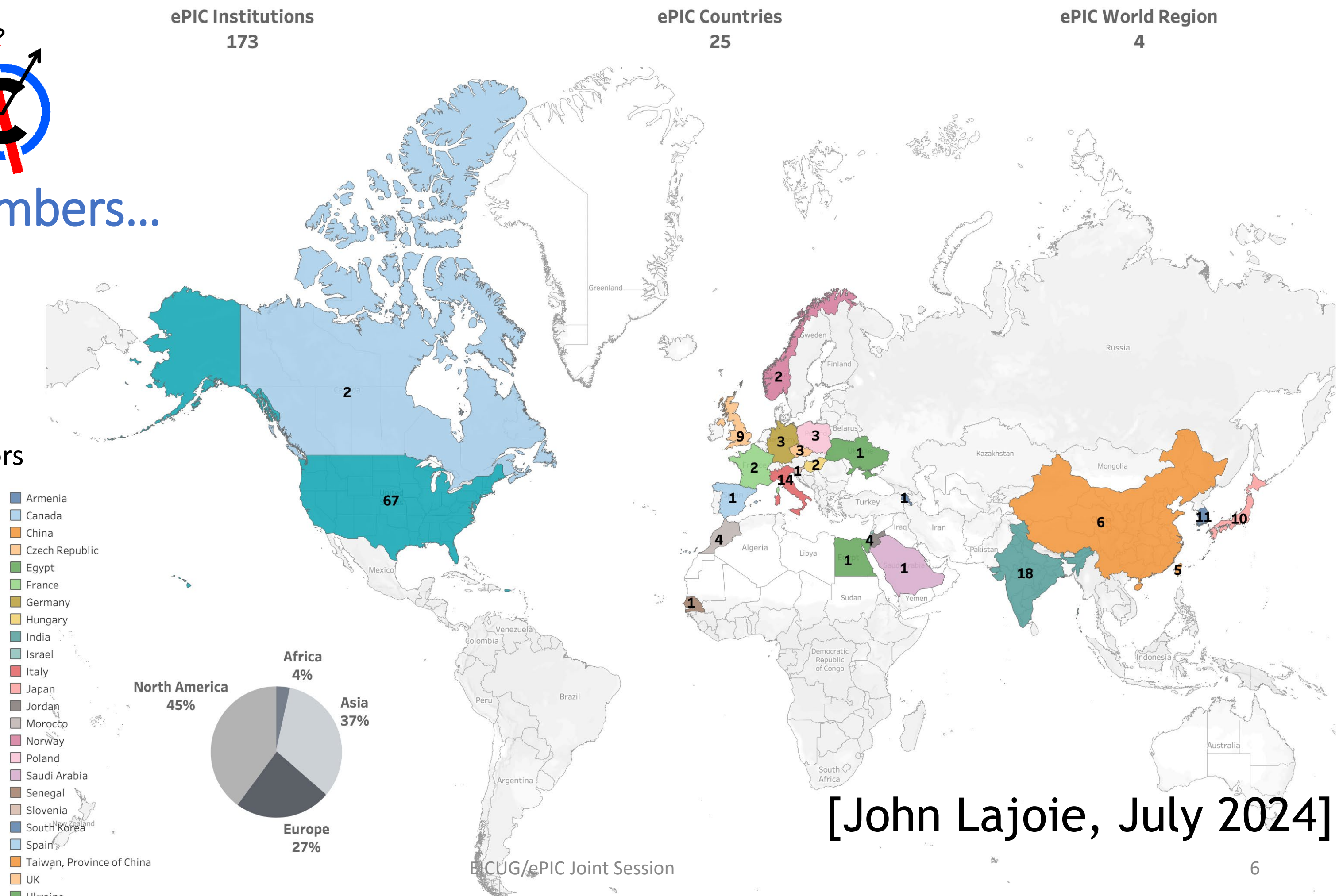
ePIC Collaboration Demographics

By the numbers…

ePIC Initiated in July 2022

Currently:
>850 collaborators (from 2024 Institutional Survey)

>650 members active in ePIC activities



[John Lajoie, July 2024]

7/24/2024 EICUG/ePIC Joint Session 6

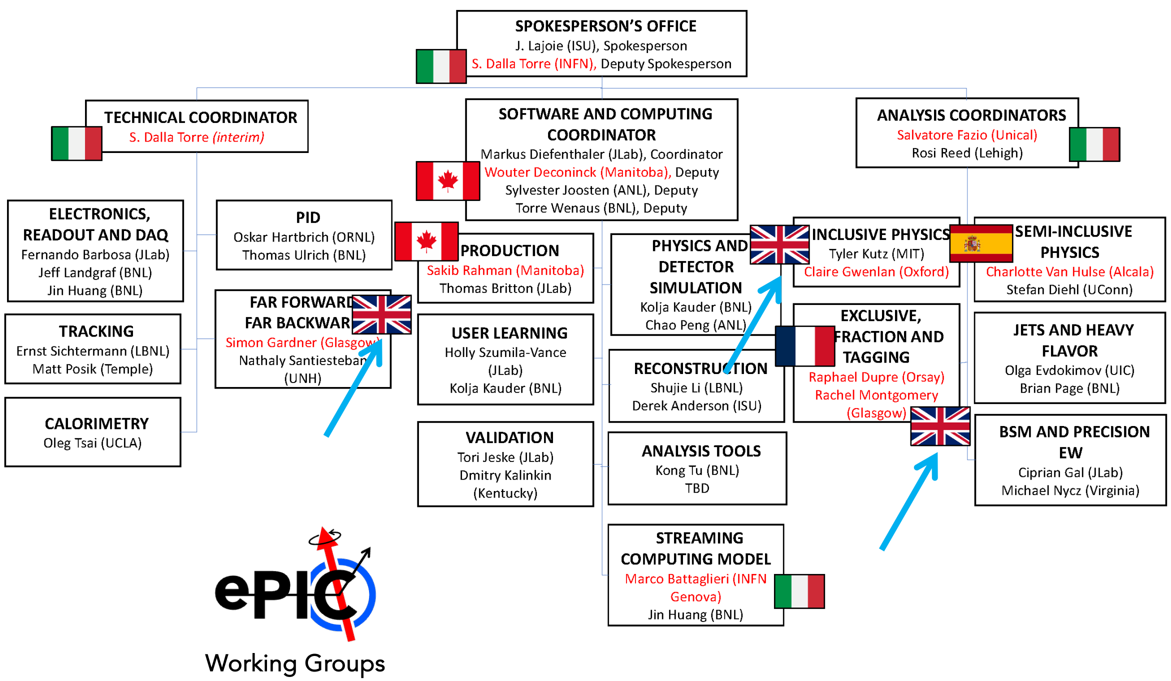
- UK physicists deeply involved through initial motivation, collaboration formation and now ongoing roles.

- Part of a wider ‘EIC User Group’ organization with around 1400 members, including theorist colleagues

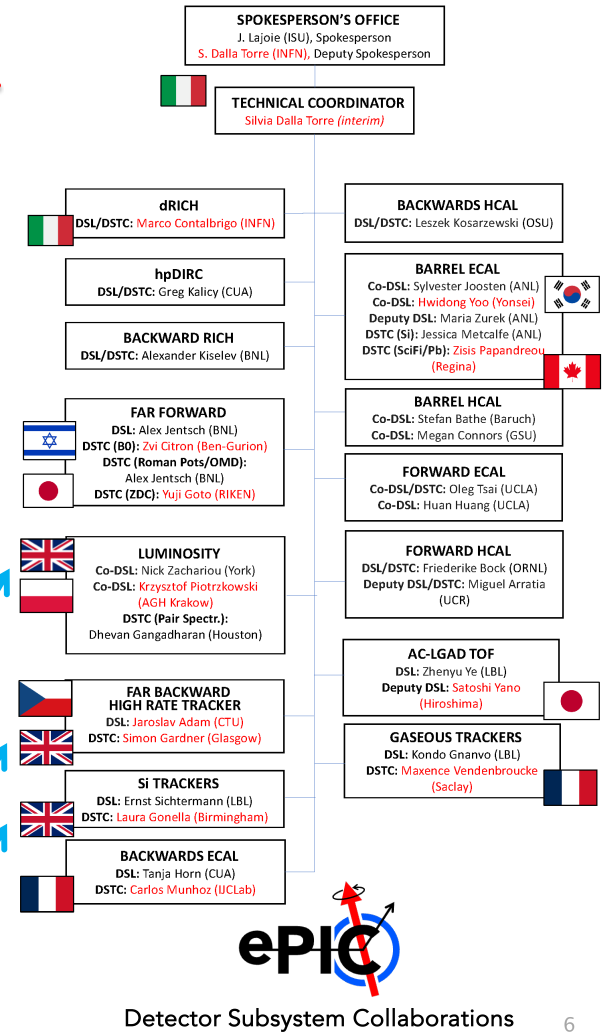
ePIC structure and current UK Leadership

ePIC Collaboration

- International leadership



Paul Newman (Birmingham) – Executive Board
Nick Zachariou (York) – Conferences and Talks Committee



6

UKRI-Infrastructure-Funded UK Involvement

WP1: MAPS → 65nm CMOS (wafer scale) stitched sensors, developed from ALICE-ITS3, to be deployed in central tracker
→ Construction of 2 barrel layers, corresponding to around 1/3 of silicon tracker

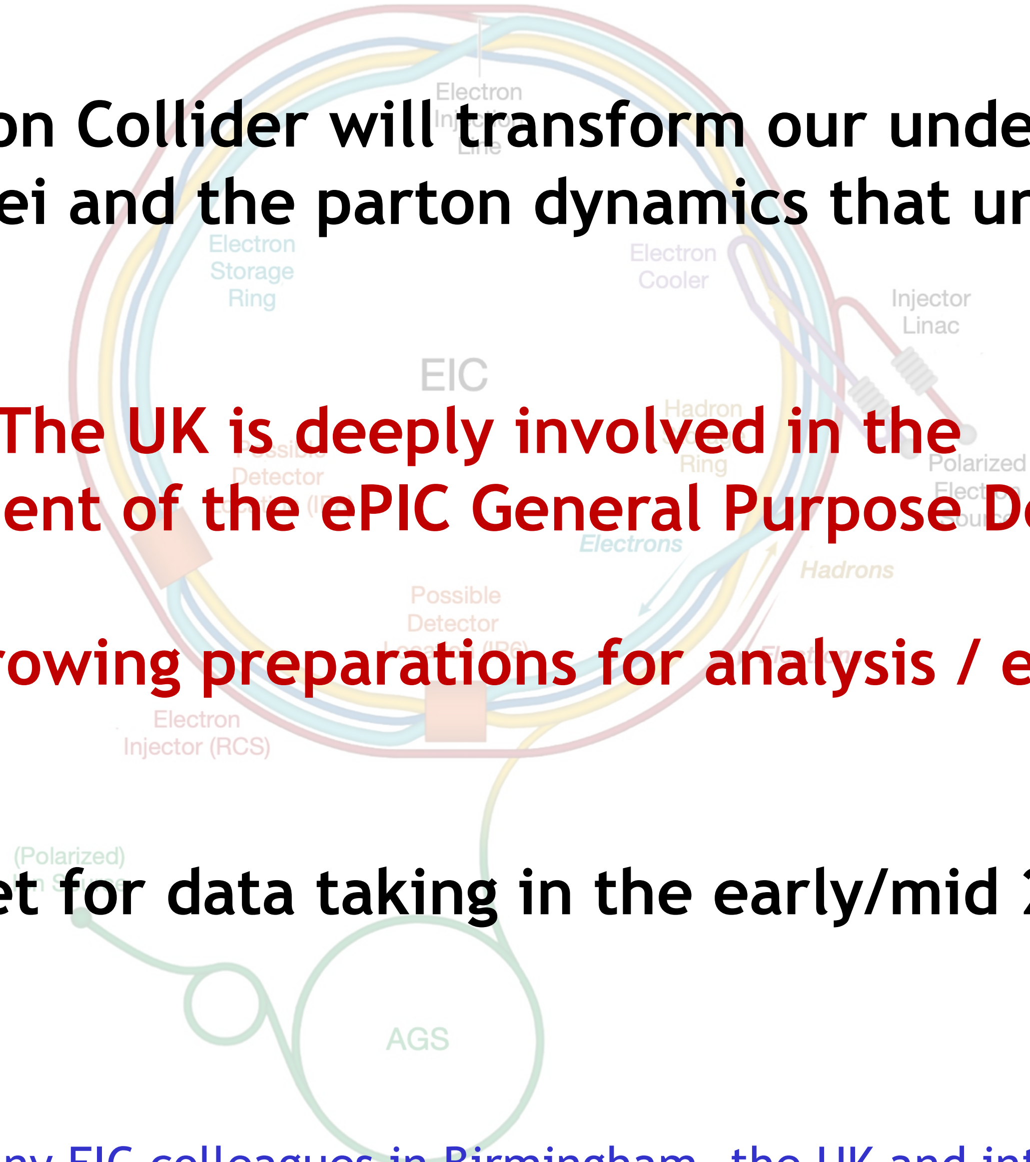
WP2: Timepix → Application of pixel sensors for beamline electron tagger for luminosity and physics at $Q^2 \rightarrow 0$

WP3: Lumi Monitoring → Novel pair-spectrometer, beamline $\gamma \rightarrow ee$ counting

WP4: Accelerator → Primarily SRF systems for Energy Recovery cooler.
→ Also crab-cavity LLRF synchronisation, beam position monitoring, Energy Recovery modelling and design

University of Birmingham
Brunel University London
University of Glasgow
Lancaster University
Science & Technology Facilities Council Daresbury Laboratory
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
ASTeC
University of Liverpool
University of Oxford
University of York
The Cockcroft Institute of Accelerator Science and Technology
John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

Summary



The Electron Ion Collider will transform our understanding of nucleons, nuclei and the parton dynamics that underlie them

The UK is deeply involved in the development of the ePIC General Purpose Detector

… also with growing preparations for analysis / exploitation

On target for data taking in the early/mid 2030s

[with thanks to many EIC colleagues in Birmingham, the UK and internationally]