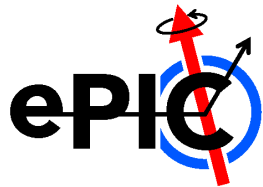


*The **E**lectron-**I**on **C**ollider (EIC)*

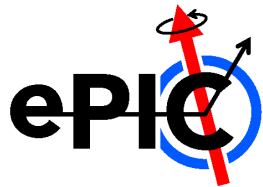
*and the **ePIC** experiment*



S. Dalla Torre
INFN - TRIESTE



- **The EIC project**
- **The EIC scientific scope**
- **The Collider**
- **ePIC – The project detector**



BREAKING NEWS, January 2020

Department of Energy

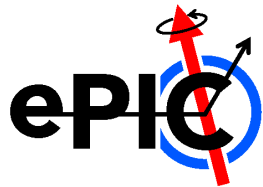
U.S. Department of Energy Selects Brookhaven National Laboratory to Host Major New Nuclear Physics Facility

JANUARY 9, 2020

The Electron Ion Collider (EIC), to be designed and constructed over ten years at an estimated cost between \$1.6 and \$2.6 billion, will smash electrons into protons and heavier atomic nuclei in an effort to penetrate the mysteries of the “strong force” that binds the atomic nucleus together.

Secretary Brouillette approved Critical Decision-0, “Approve Mission Need,” for the EIC on December 19, 2019.

<https://www.energy.gov/articles/us-department-energy-selects-brookhaven-national-laboratory-host-major-new-nuclear-physics>



BREAKING NEWS, January 2020

Department of Energy

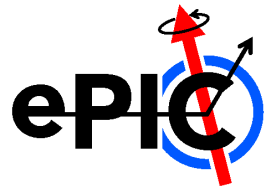
U.S. Department

EIC is an approved project !

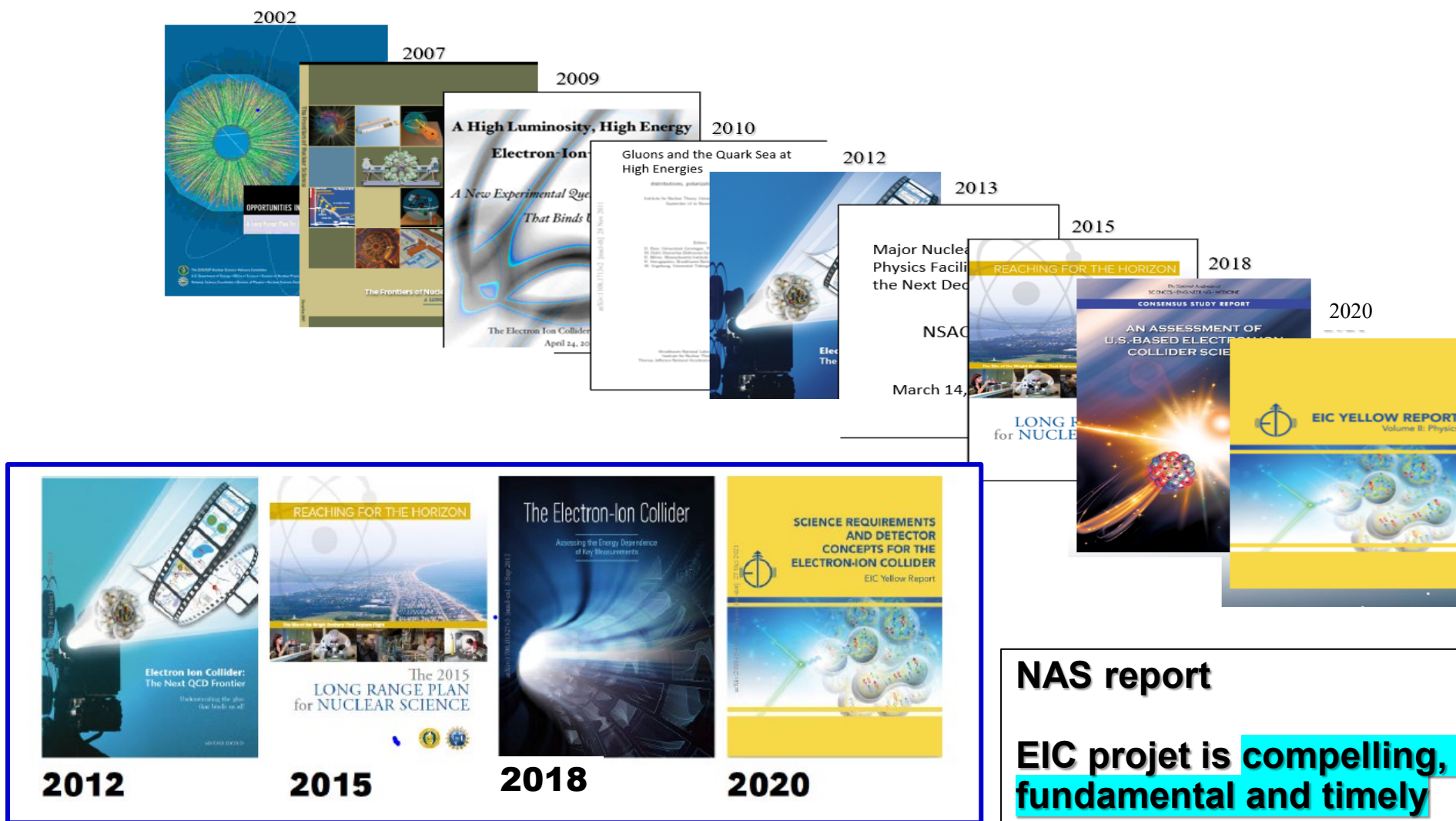
**Most likely,
the only novel collider
in the next coming 15-20 years**

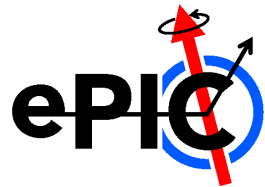
...on need," for the EIC on December

<https://www.energy.gov/articles/us-department-energy-selects-brookhaven-national-laboratory-host-major-new-nuclear-physics>



THE PATH TO THE EIC PROJECT





THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The EIC User Group:
<https://eicug.github.io/>

Formed 2016 –

- 1383 members
- 36 countries
- 274 institutions

As of May 31, 2023

**Strong and Growing
International Participation.**

EICUG membership @
time of EICUG Meetings

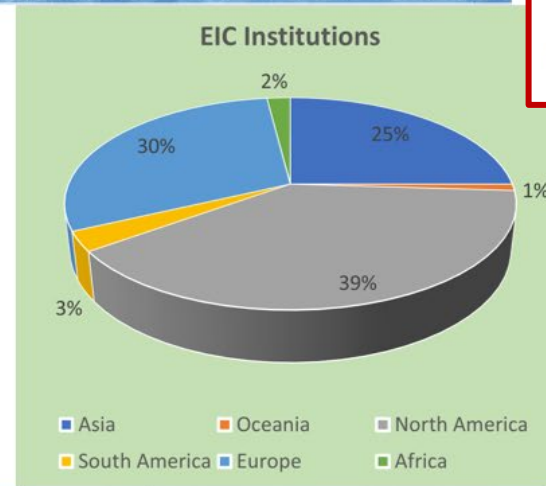


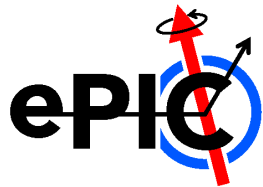
Among the main
Achievements:
The Yellow Report



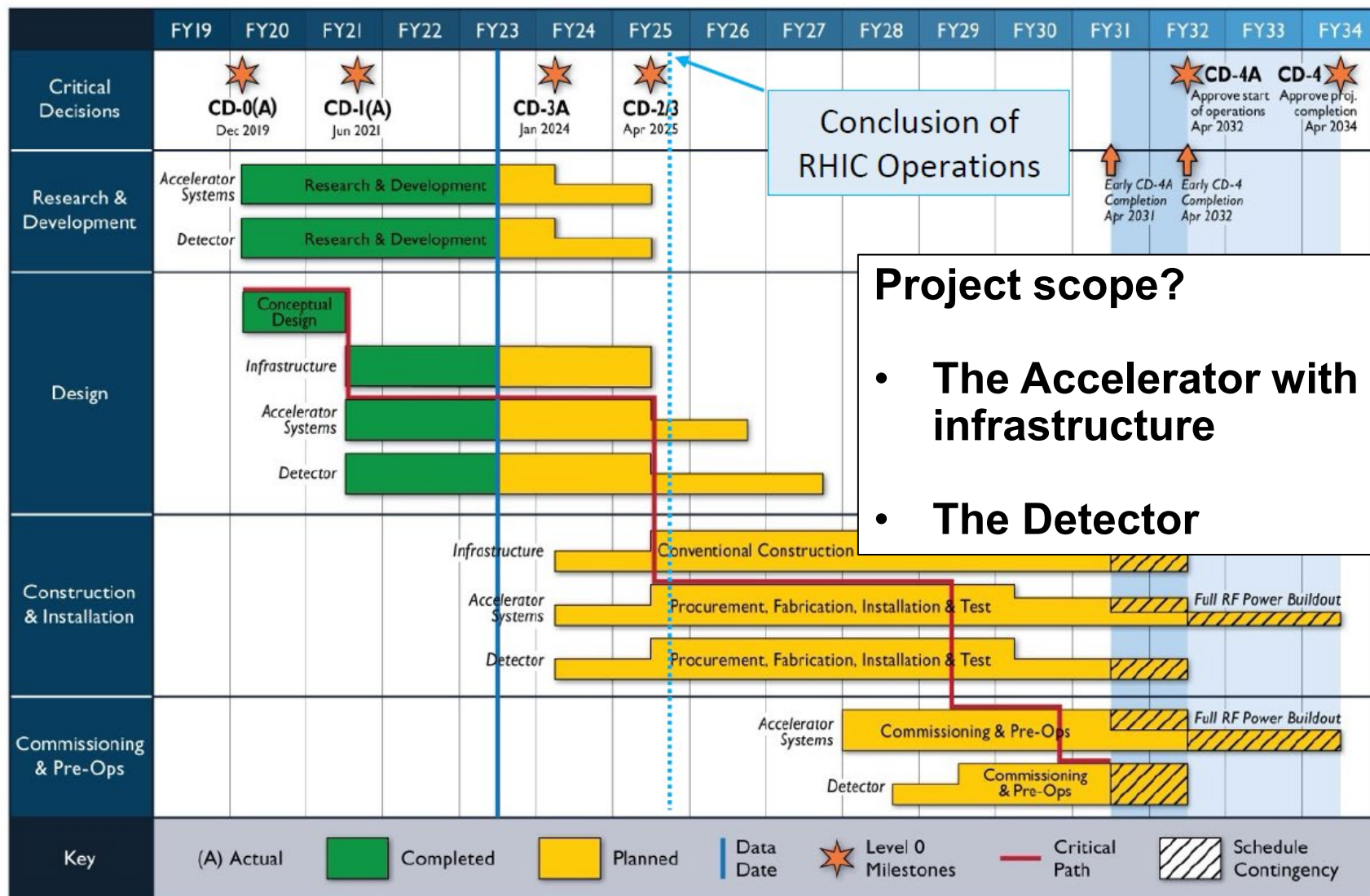
Annual EICUG meeting

2016 UC Berkeley, CA
 2016 Argonne, IL
 2017 Trieste, Italy
 2018 CUA, Washington, DC
 2019 Paris, France
 2020 Miami, FL
 2021 VUU, VA & UCR, CA
 2022 Stony Brook U, NY
 2023 Warsaw, Poland



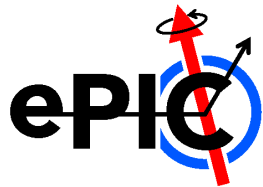


The EIC schedule

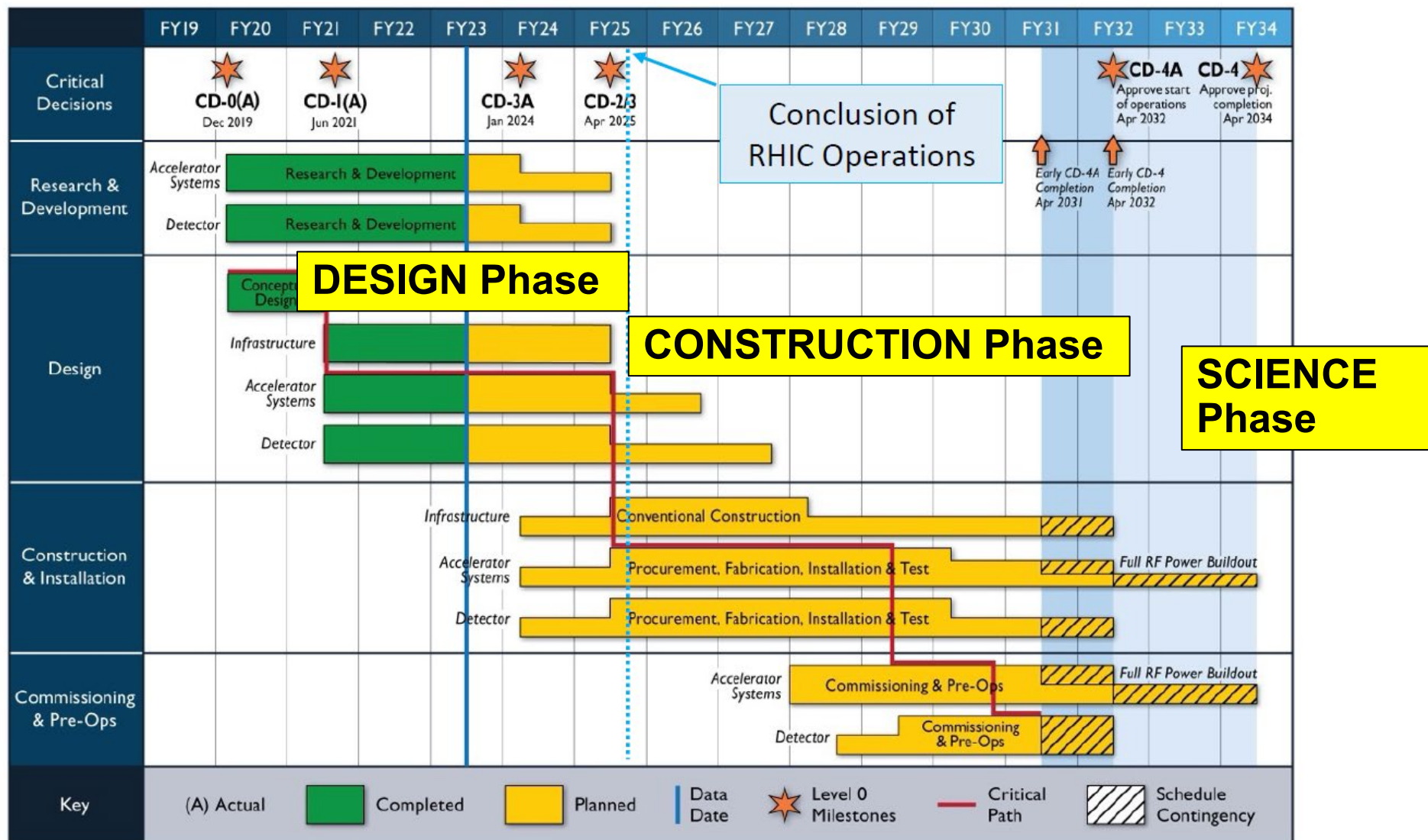


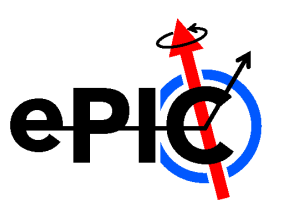
Project scope?

- The Accelerator with its infrastructure
- The Detector

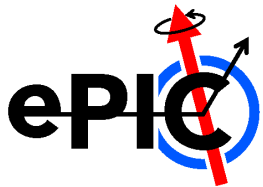


The EIC schedule



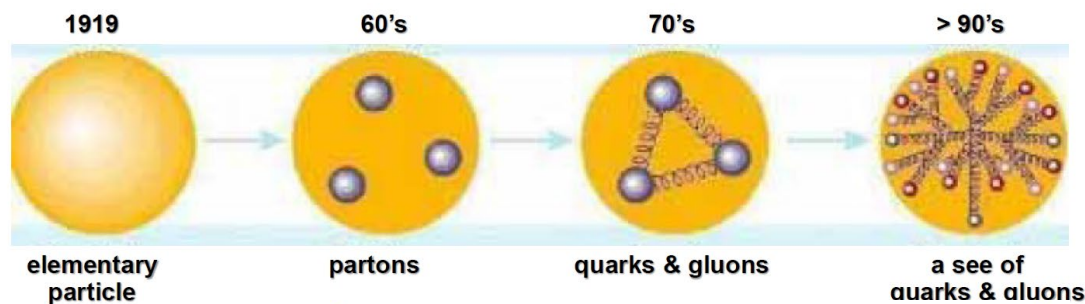
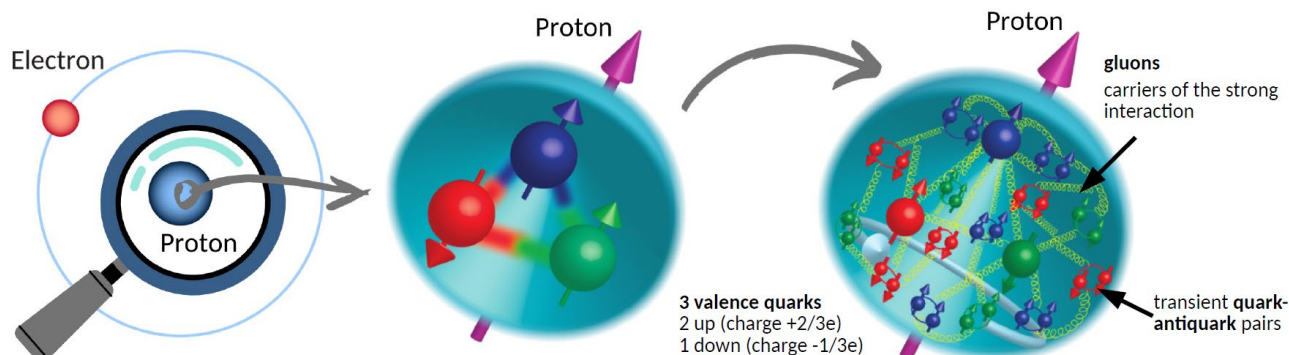


- **The EIC project**
- **The EIC scientific scope**
- **The Collider**
- **ePIC – The project detector**



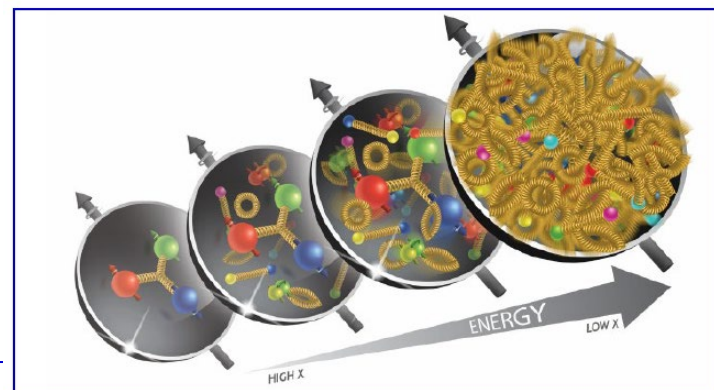
THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

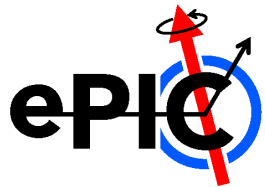
The Evolving Understanding of the Structure of the Nucleon



An evolution that has required time and increasing “microscope” energies
The golden microscope is DIS:

$$e + p \rightarrow e' + X$$

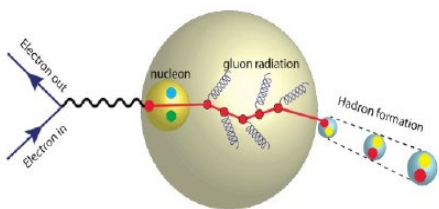
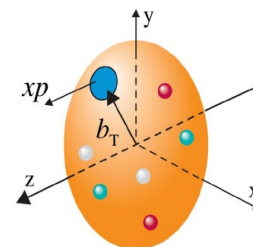




THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

The physics quest for the EIC \leftrightarrow the QCD open questions

- How do the **nucleon properties** like mass and spin emerge from them and their interactions?
- How are the **quarks and gluons**, and their spins, **distributed in space and momentum** inside the nucleon?

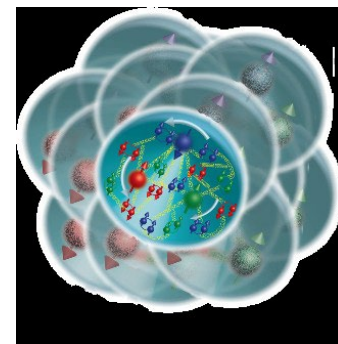


- In what manner do **color-charged quarks and gluons**, along with **colorless jets**, **interact with the nuclear medium**? And how do the **confined hadronic states** emerge from these quarks and gluons?

- What is the mechanism through which quark-gluon interactions give rise to **nuclear binding**?

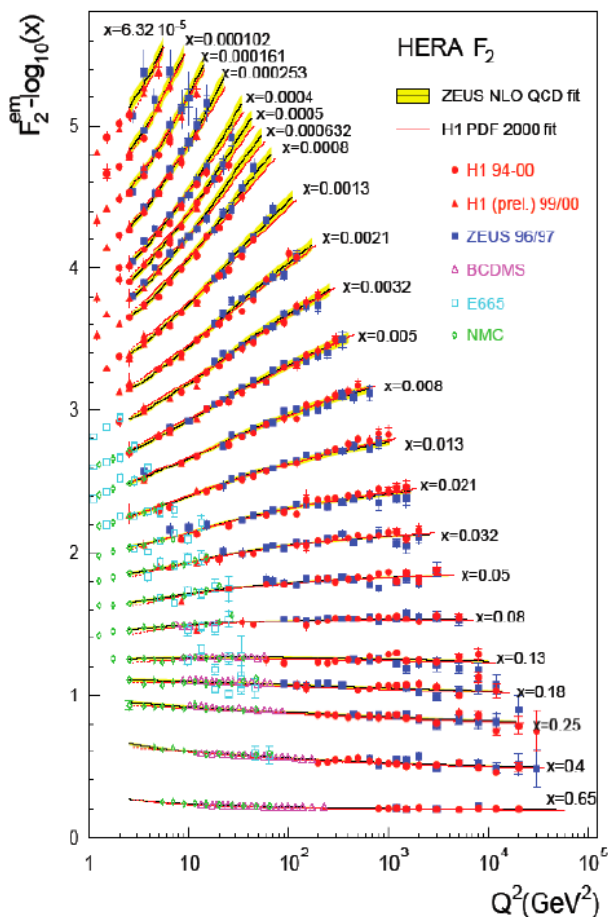
- What impact does a **high-density nuclear environment** have on the **interactions, correlations, and behaviors of quarks and gluons**?

- Is there a **saturation point** for the density of gluons in nuclei at high energies, and does this lead to the **formation of gluonic matter** with universal properties across all nuclei, including the proton?



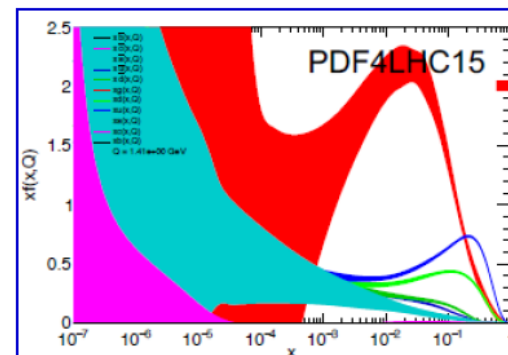
Maria Žurek, EIC RRB, April 2023

$F_2(x, Q^2)$ largely studied



Nevertheless,
specific kinematic regions not deeply explored

Quark distribution
functions
poorly
known at
very small x



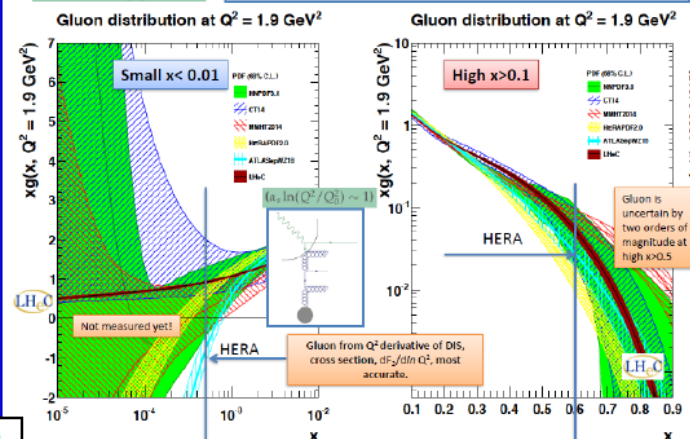
Gluon distribution
Functions need
further
exploration at
small and large x

Understanding the Gluon

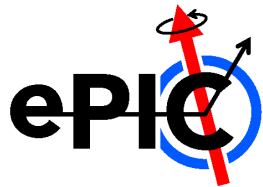
Hera's ep legacy and limitation

DGLAP approach

Low and high x parton distributions are intertwined by momentum sum rules!



C. Gwenlan, DIS2019



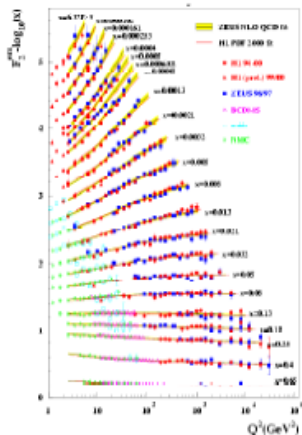
THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

TMDs and SPIN

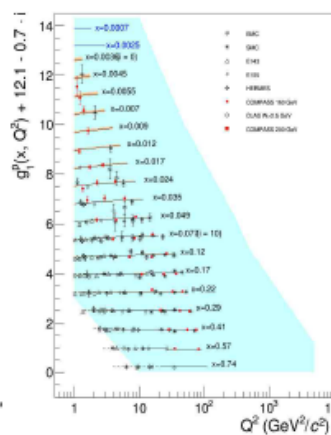
The 8 leading-twist quark TMD PDF

TMD - Transverse-Momentum-Dependent

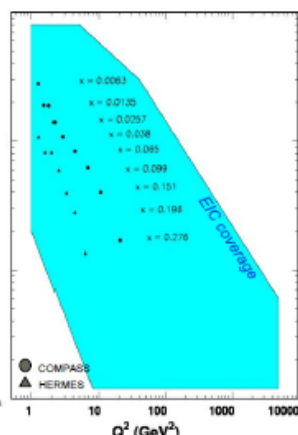
N/q	U	L	T
U	f_1		h_1^\perp
L		g_1	h_{1L}^\perp
T	f_{1T}^\perp	g_{1T}^\perp	h_1 h_{1T}^\perp



momentum



spin



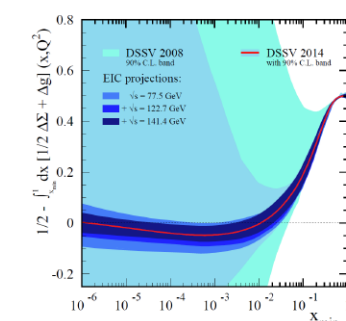
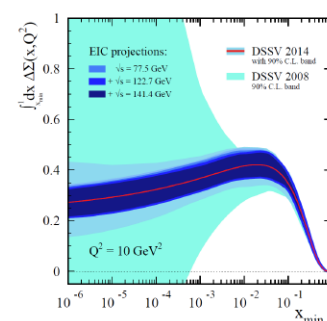
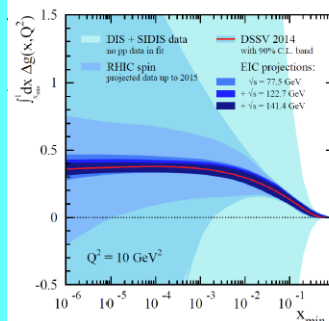
transverse
spin ~ angular
momentum

A. Bressan, "Prospettive per fisica adronica e collisionatori adronici"

What do we know:

$$\frac{1}{2}\hbar = \left\langle P, \frac{1}{2} \middle| J_{QCD}^z \middle| P, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \Delta \Sigma(x, Q^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \Delta G(x, Q^2) + \int_0^1 dx \left(\sum_q L_q^z + L_g^z \right)$$

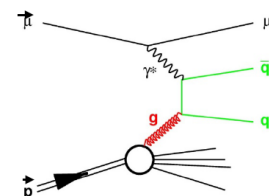
total quark spin
gluon spin
angular momentum



$$1/2 - \text{Gluon } 40\% - \text{Quarks } 30\% = \text{orbital angular momentum}$$

- Gluon contribution needs a deeper exploration

Photon Gluon Fusion: $\gamma g \rightarrow q\bar{q}$



High p_T hadron pair $q\bar{q} \rightarrow hh$

of course, by a SI-DIS measurement

- Orbital momentum to be extracted from TMDs

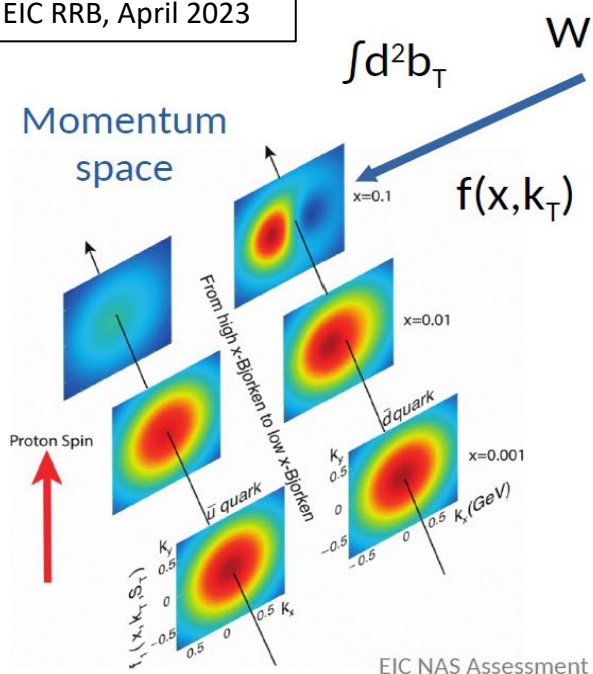
A. Bressan, "Prospettive per fisica adronica e collisionatori adronici"



THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

Spatial and Momentum structure of the N in 3D

Maria Żurek, EIC RRB, April 2023

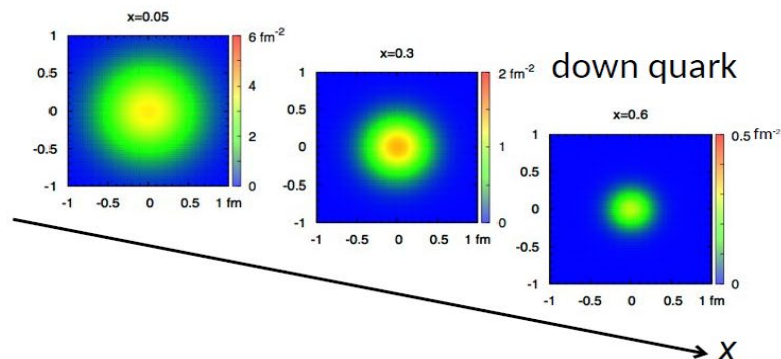


MOMENTUM SPACE

Access to spin-orbit correlation (TMDs) via SIDIS

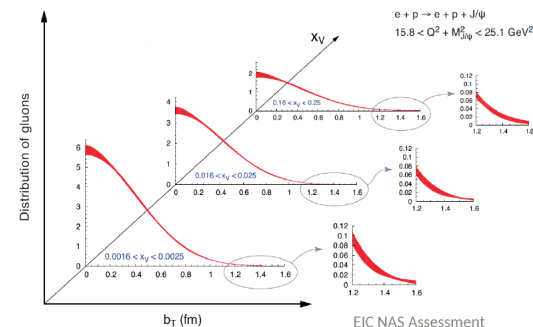
COORDINATE SPACE

Spin-dependent 2+1D coordinates space images from exclusive scattering



Nucleon tomography

- Deeply Virtual Photon scattering – real photon is produced
- Deeply Virtual Meson production – quark-antiquark bound state is produced



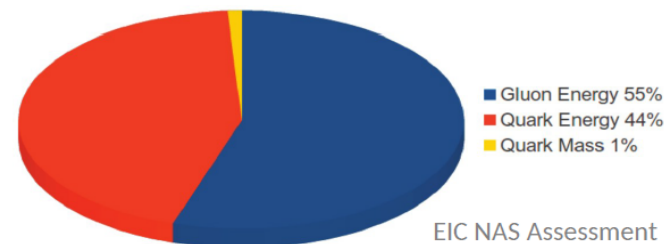


THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

HOW DO NUCLEONS ACQUIRE MASS ?

- **Gluons have no mass** and **quarks are nearly massless**, but nucleons and nuclei are heavy, making up most of the visible mass of the universe
- Visible world mostly made out of light quarks: **masses emerge from quark-gluon interactions**

Contributions to the total mass of the nucleon



Proton (valence content uud) - mass ~ 940 MeV

- The mass is dominated by the energy of the highly relativistic gluonic fields
- EIC will allow determination of an important term contributing to the proton mass, the so-called “QCD trace anomaly” \rightarrow accessible in exclusive reactions

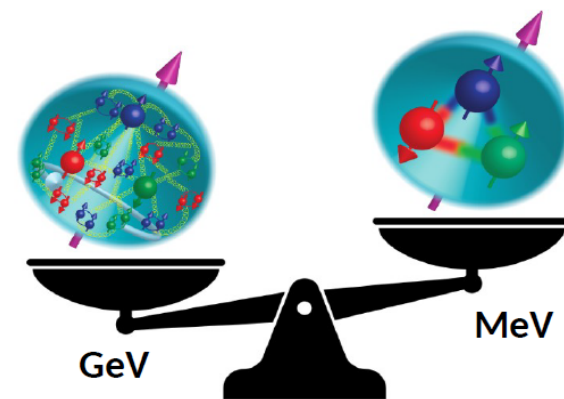
What about the mass of light mesons?

Pions (valence content ud) mass ~ 140 MeV

- Cleanest expression of the emergent mechanism
- **Empty or full of gluons?**

Kaons (valence content us – strange content!) mass ~ 490 MeV

- Probing boundary between emergent and Higgs-mass mechanisms
- **More or less gluons than in pion?**



Maria Žurek, EIC RRB, April 2023

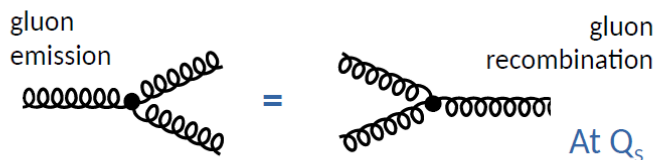


THE SCIENTIFIC SCOPE

ACCESS TO A NEW STATE OF THE GLUONIC MATTER

What happens to the **gluon density in nuclei**?

- Number of gluon **grows in the low-x limit**
- At some point the **density becomes so large** that gluons lose their individual identity and are **strongly overlapping**

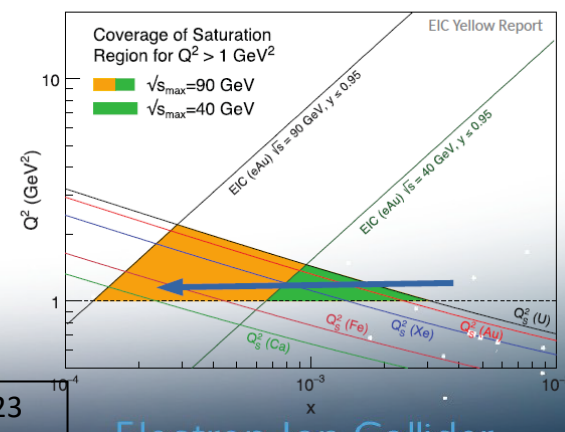
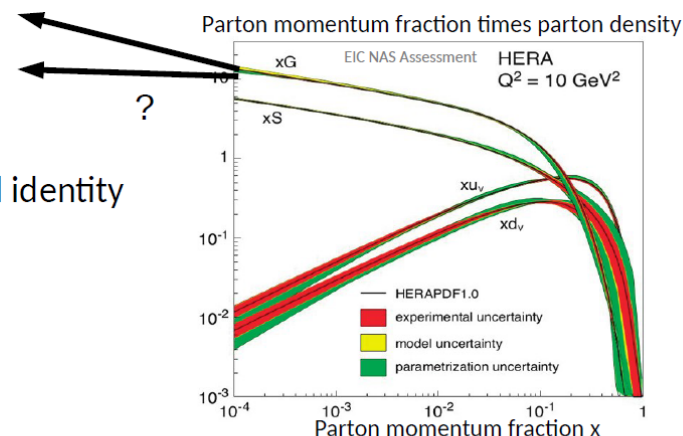


Q_s - resolution scale at which the number density so large that gluons are no longer independent → **saturated gluon matter**

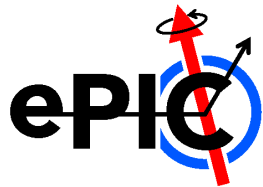
EIC provides a unique opportunity to have very high gluon densities
electron - heavy nuclei (e.g., Pb) collisions

Combined with an unambiguous observables, e.g., **di-jets in ep and eA, diffractive processes**

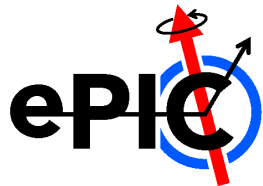
EIC will allow to unambiguously map the transition from a non-saturated to saturated regime



Maria Žurek, EIC RRB, April 2023

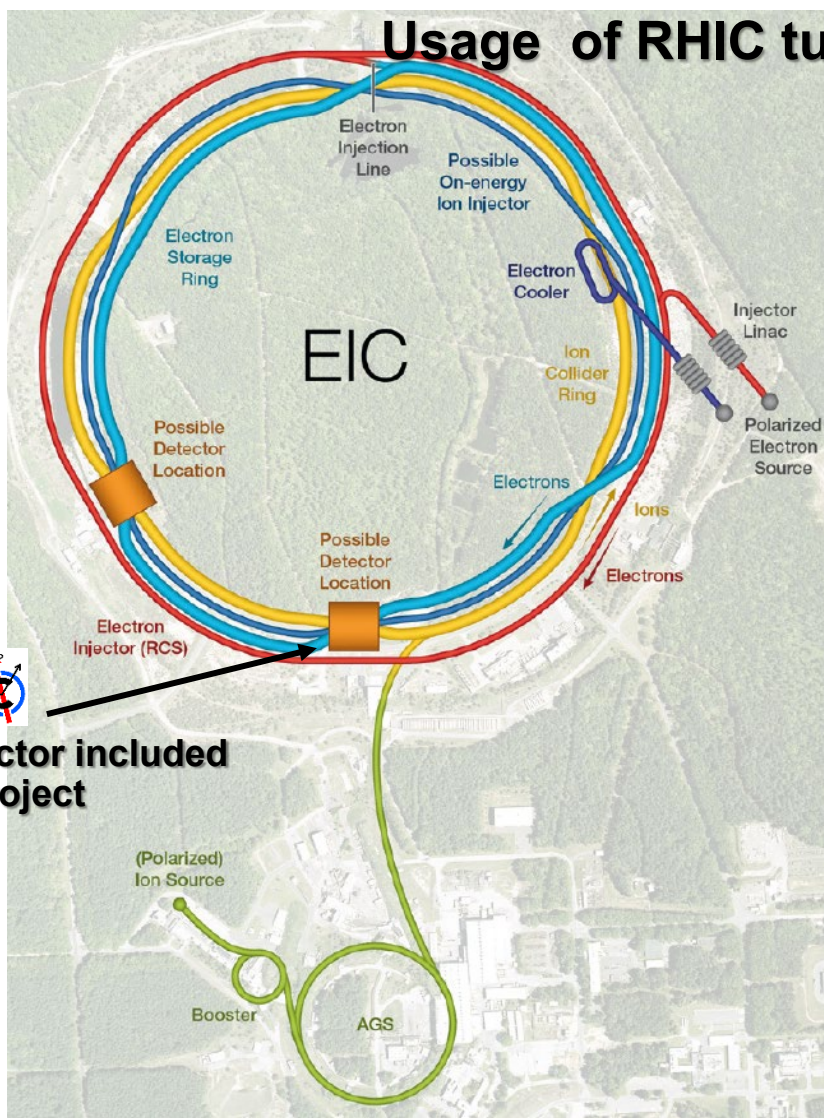


- **The EIC project**
- **The EIC scientific scope**
- **The Collider**
- **ePIC – The project detector**



The EIC Collider

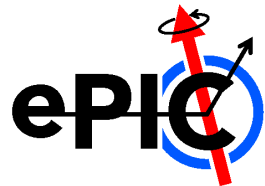
Usage of RHIC tunnel and RHIC p/ion complex



IP6 detector included in the project



- spanning a wide kinematical range
 - ECM: 20 – 141 GeV
- High luminosity
 - up to $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- highly polarized e ($\sim 70\%$) beams
- highly polarized light A ($\sim 70\%$) beams
- wide variety of ions: from H to U
- Number of interaction regions: up to 2



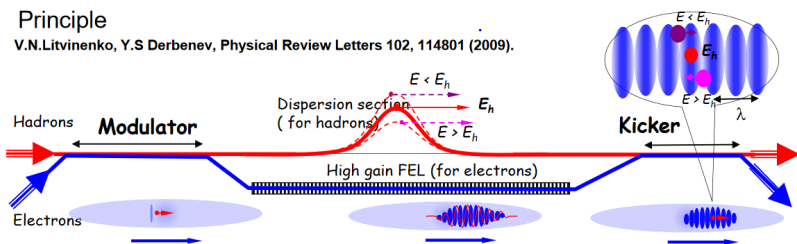
The EIC Collider

3 critical ingredients for HIGH LUMINOSITY

Coherent Cooling with FEL amplifier

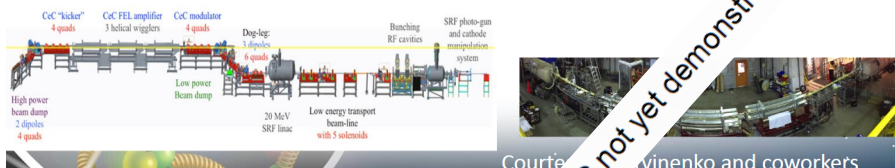
Principle

V.N.Litvinenko, Y.S.Derbenev, Physical Review Letters 102, 114801 (2009).



→ cooling of high energy Hadron beams with high band-width; BW: **1THz**
short cooling times to balance strong **IBS**

Proof of Principle Experiment at BNL, ongoing



CeC not yet demonstrated

CRAB CROSSING ANGLE (25 mrad)

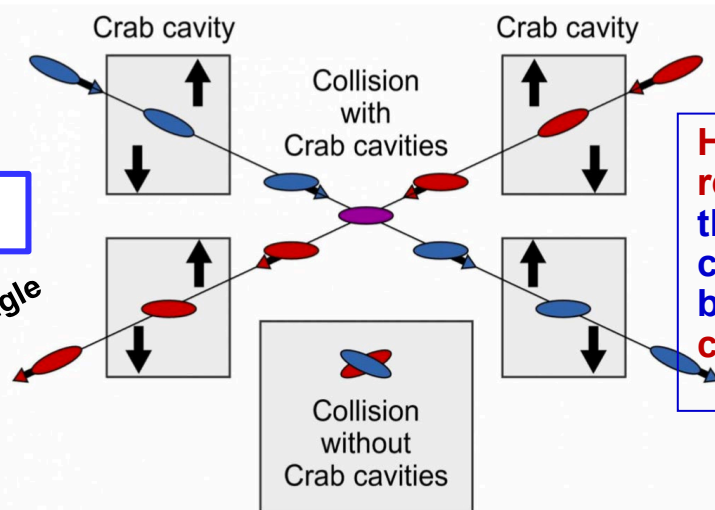
For the first time a sizable crab crossing angle

Bunches and beam crossing rates

Species	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>
Beam energy [GeV]	275	18	275	10	100	10	100	5	41	5
\sqrt{s} [GeV]	140.7		104.9		63.2		44.7		28.6	
No. of bunches	290		1160		1160		1160		1160	

Species	Au	<i>e</i>	Au	<i>e</i>	Au	<i>e</i>	Au	<i>e</i>
Beam energy [GeV]	110	18	110	10	110	5	41	5
\sqrt{s} [GeV]	89.0		66.3		46.9		28.6	
No. of bunches	290		1160		1160		1160	

Up to a beam crossing rate at the IR every 10ns
a challenge for the collider and the experiment !





The EIC Collider

MORE unique aspects

BEAM POLARIZATION

ION SPECIES

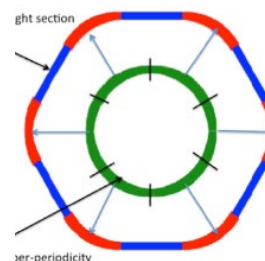
The existing RHIC ion sources & ion acceleration chain provides already **today** all ions needed at EIC

Enormous versatility!
is a unique capability!

Ion Pairs in the RHIC Complex

Zr-Zr, Ru-Ru	(2018)
Au-Au	(2016)
d-Au	(2016)
p-Al	(2015)
h-Au	(2015)
p-Au	(2015)
Cu-Au	(2012)
U-U	(2012)
Cu-Cu	(2012)
D-Au	(2008)
Cu-Cu	(2005)

ABOUT e POLARIZATION



→ resonance free acceleration up >18 GeV

on average, every bunch refilled in 2.2 min

ABOUT p/ light ion POLARIZATION

presently

Measured RHIC Results:

- Proton Source Polarization 83 %
- Polarization at extraction from AGS 70%
- Polarization at RHIC collision energy 60%

empowerment

Planned near term improvements:

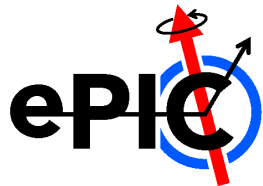
AGS: Stronger snake, skew quadrupoles, increased injection energy

→ expect 80% at extraction of AGS

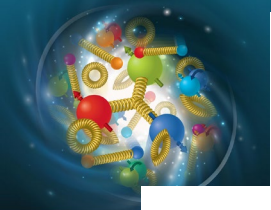
RHIC: Add 2 snakes to 4 existing no polarization loss

→ expect 80% in Polarization in RHIC and eRHIC

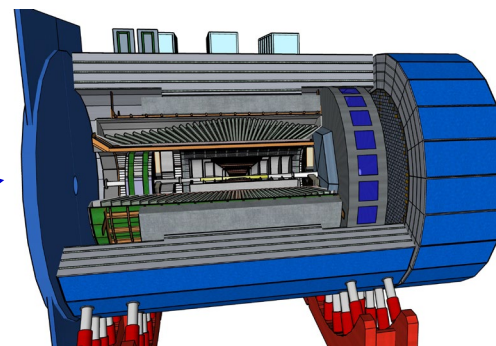
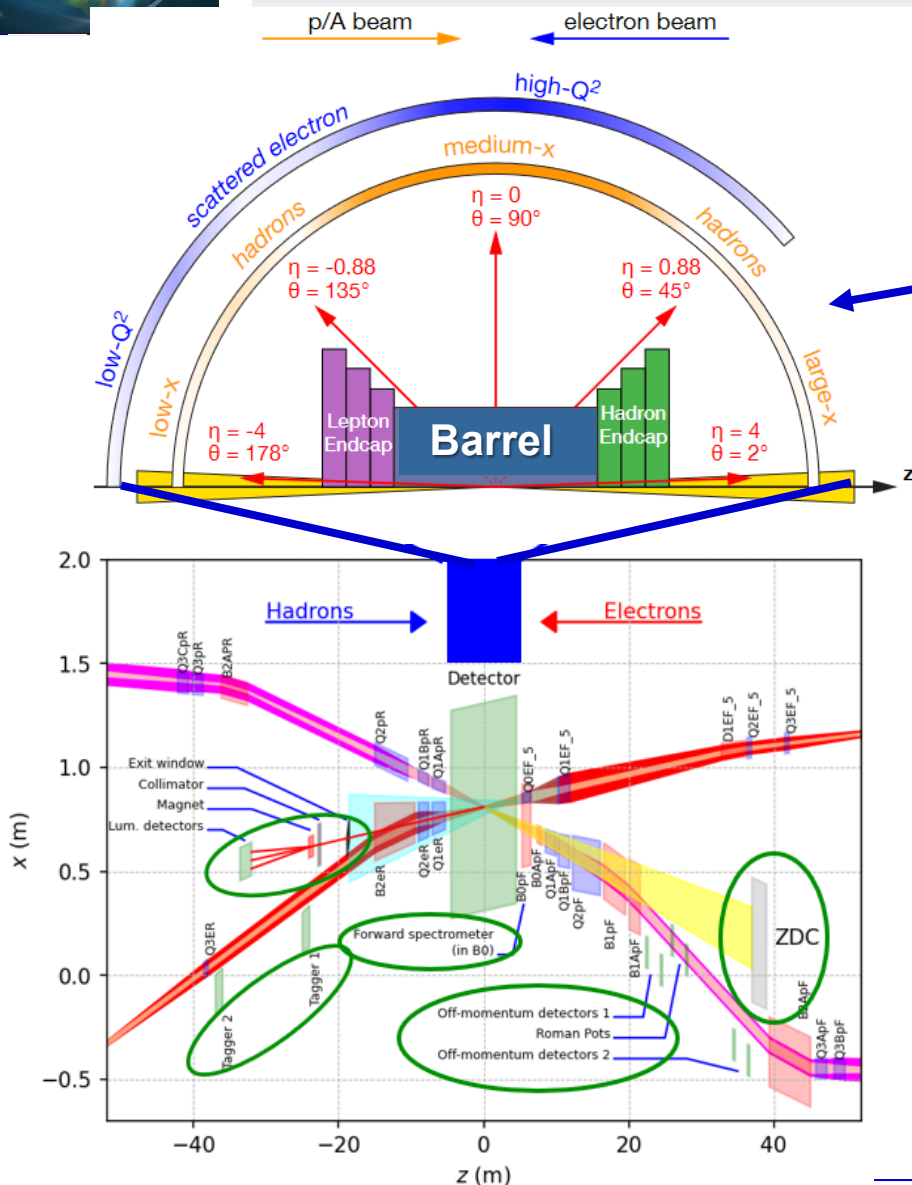
High polarization ^3He and D beams also possible



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THE COMPLETE ePIC DETECTOR



Central Detector (CD)

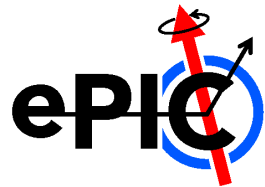
Total size detector: ~75m

Central detector: ~10m

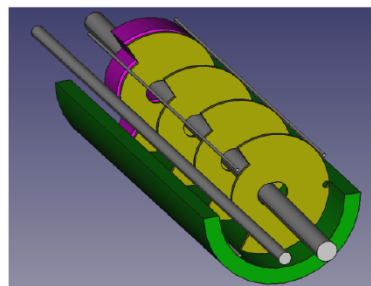
Backward electron detection: ~35m

Forward hadron spectrometer: ~40m

Auxiliary detectors needed to tag particles with very small scattering angles both in the **outgoing lepton** and **hadron beam** direction (B0-Taggers, Off-momentum taggers, Roman Pots, Zero-degree Calorimeter and low Q2-tagger).



Far forward and backward



Roman Pots

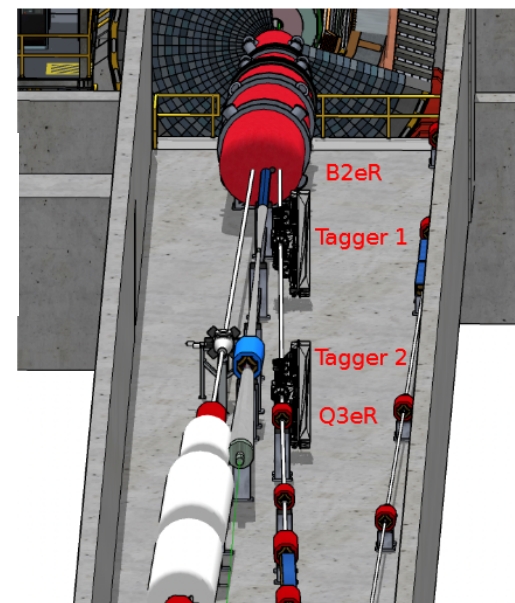
ZDC



Off Momentum

Far Forward

Figure: Low- Q^2 taggers



B0 Trackers + Calorimeter

B1apf Dipole

B1pf Dipole

Q2bpf quadrupole

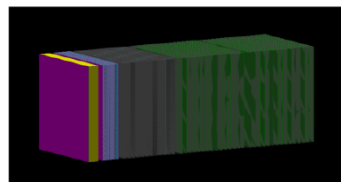
Q1pf quadrupole

Q1apf quadrupole

B0apf Diople

B0pf Diople

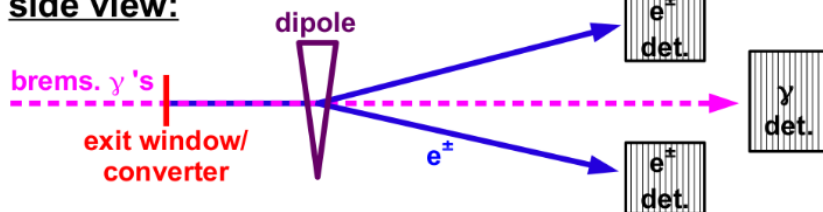
ZDC

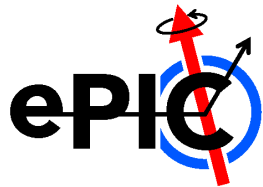


Far Backward

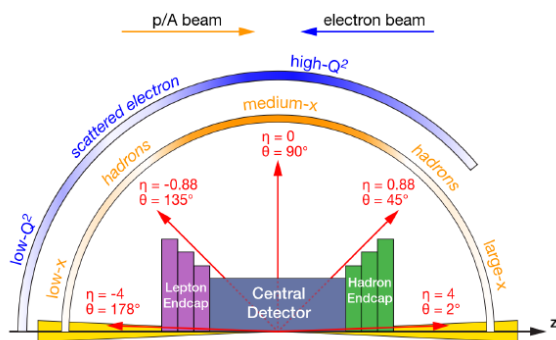
Figure: Luminosity detector

side view:





ePIC Central Detector



Very naturally formed by:

- Backward endcap
- Barrel
- Forward endcap

components

hadronic calorimeters

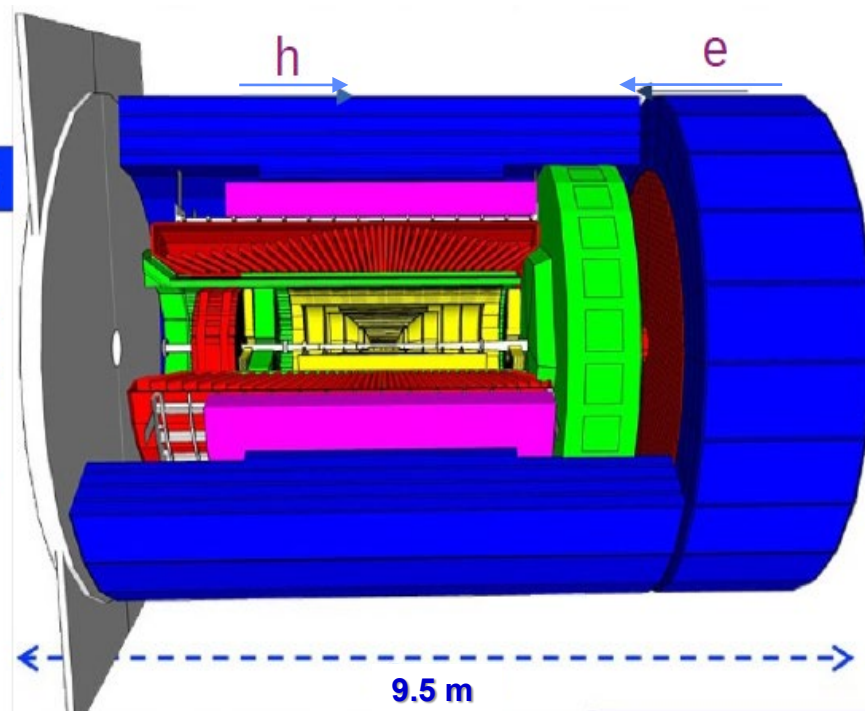
solenoid coils

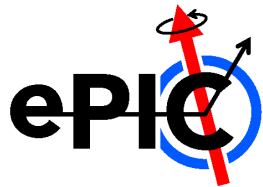
e/m calorimeters

ToF, DIRC,
RICH detectors

MPG trackers

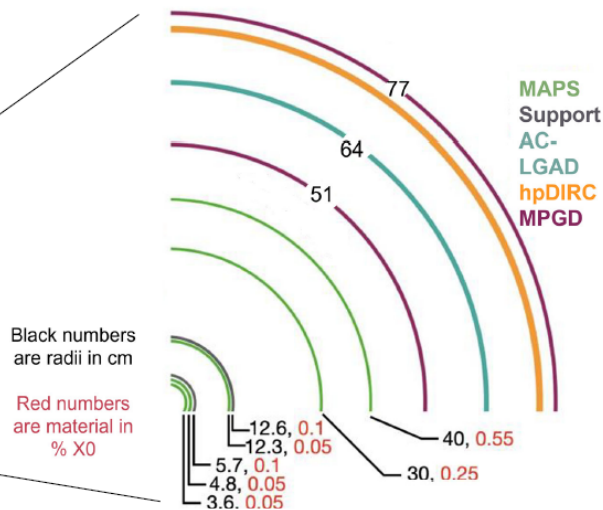
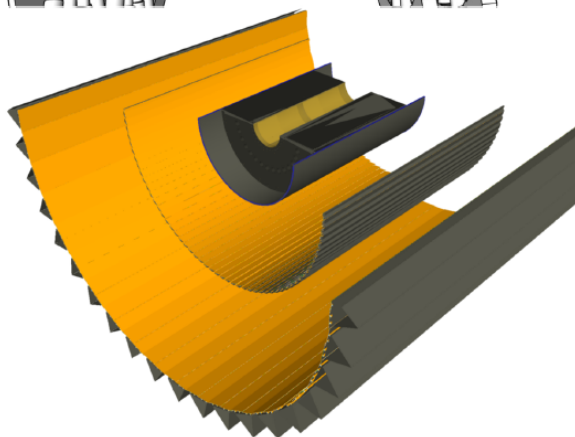
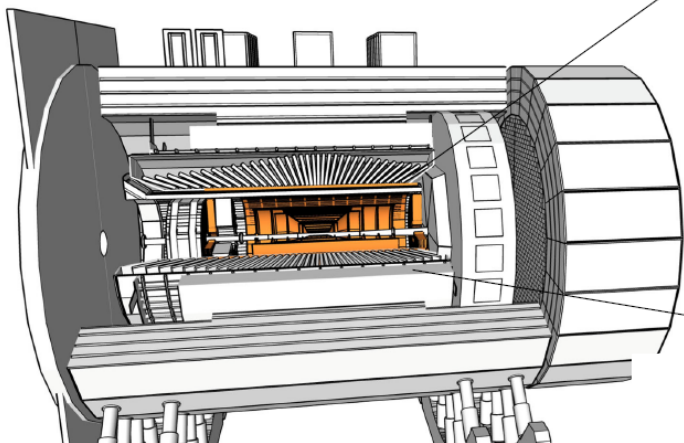
MAPS tracker





TRACKING IN ePIC CD

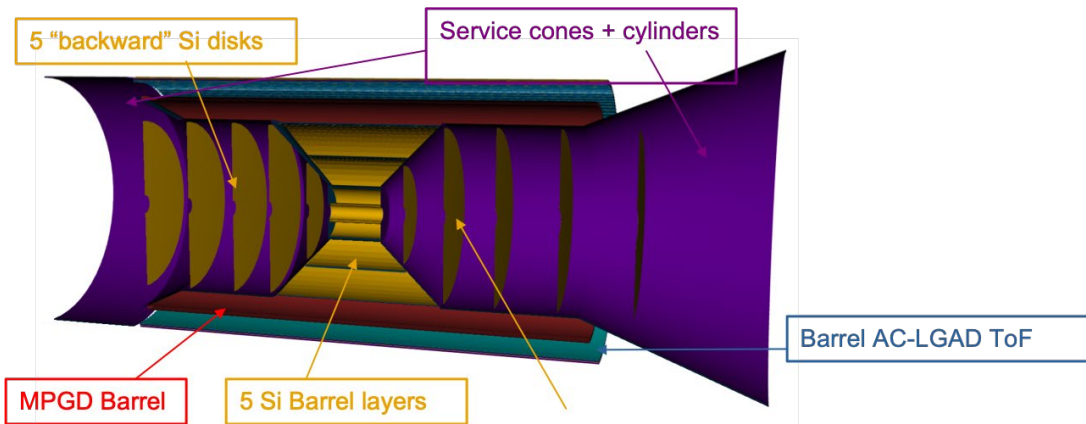
Tracking

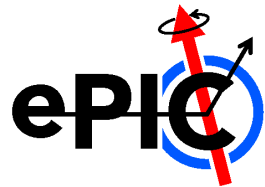


Si trackers based on ALICE ITS3 65 nm MAPS sensors

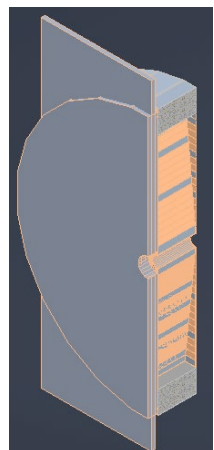
Five (six) layers in the barrel in backward (forward)

Supplemented by MPGD trackers



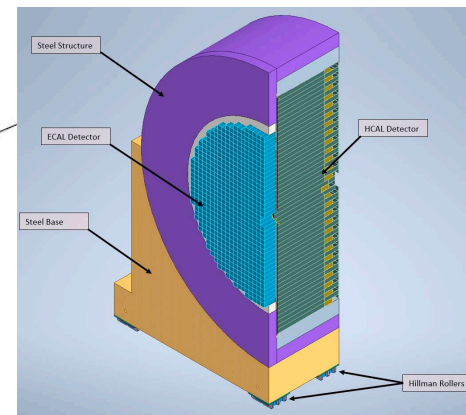
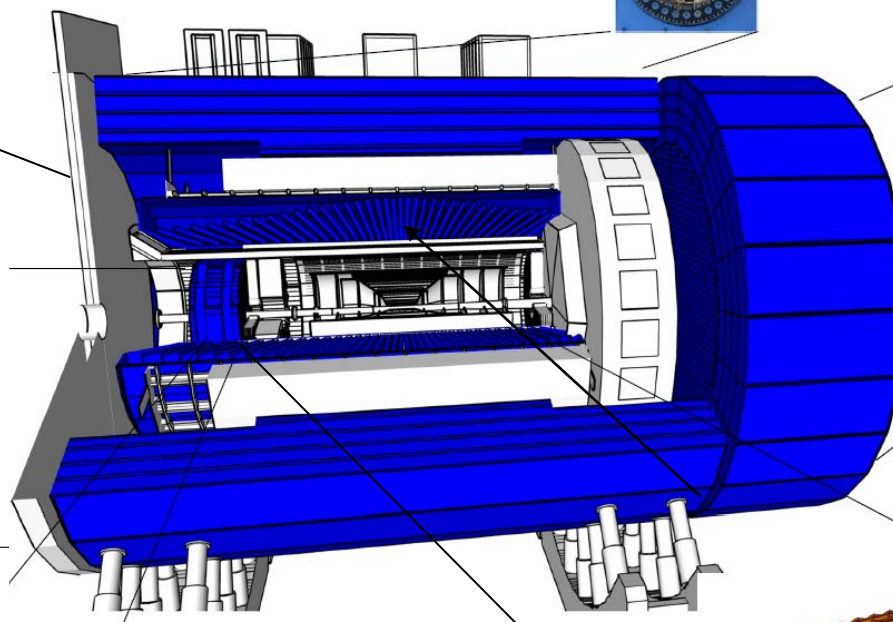


CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD



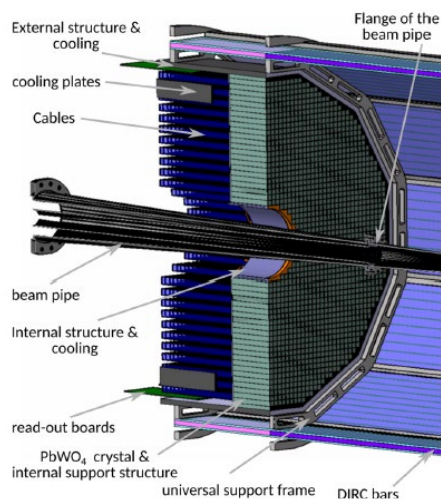
**Backwards HCal
Steel/Sc Sandwich
tail catcher**

**Barrel HCal
(sPHENIX re-use)**

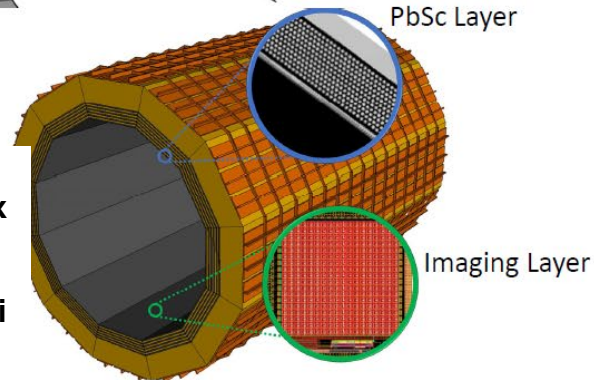


**High granularity shashlik
W/SciFi EMCal
Longitudinally separated
HCAL with high- η insert
Steel/Sc & W/Sc sandwich**

**Backwards EMCal
PbWO₄ crystals**



**4 (6) layers of imaging
calorimetry by Astropix
MAPS,
and sampling
calorimetry by Pb/SciFi**



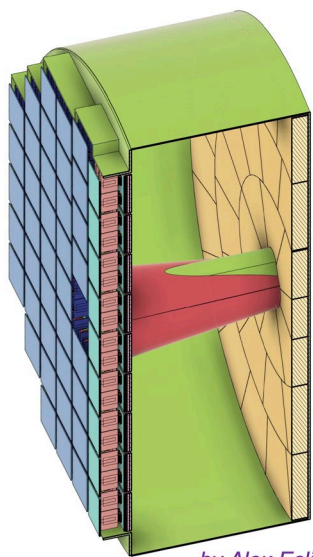
SiPMs of all Calorimeters



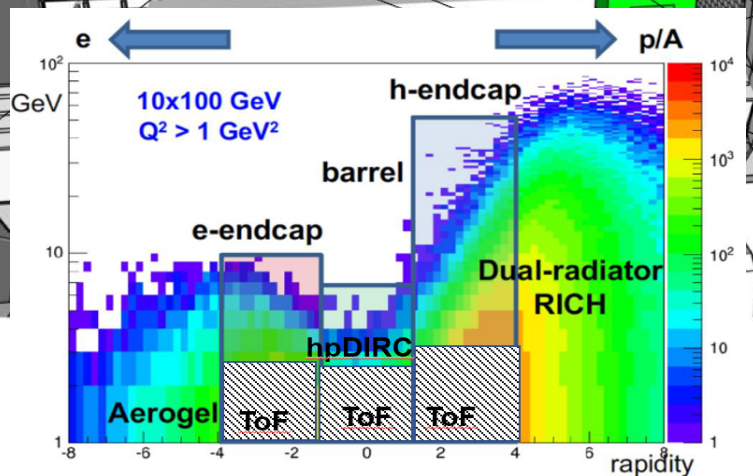
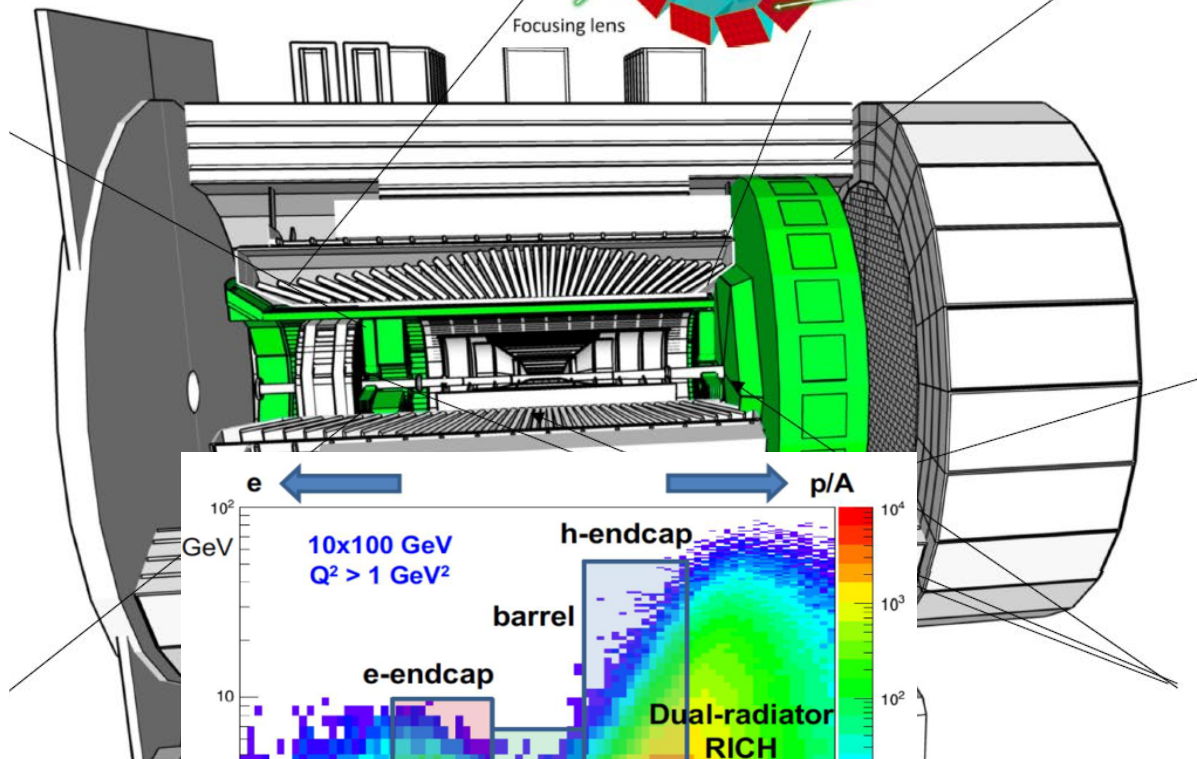
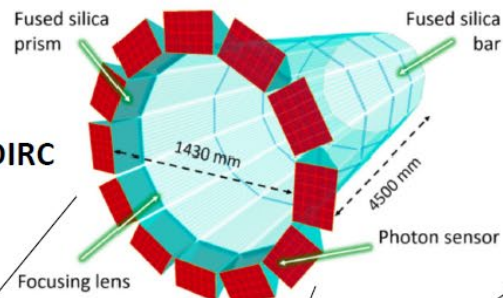
Particle ID

Single volume
proximity
focusing aerogel
RICH with long
proximity gap
(~30-40 cm)

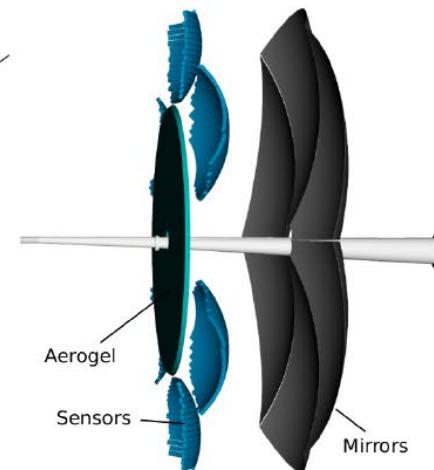
- Sensor:
LAPPDs →
include TOF



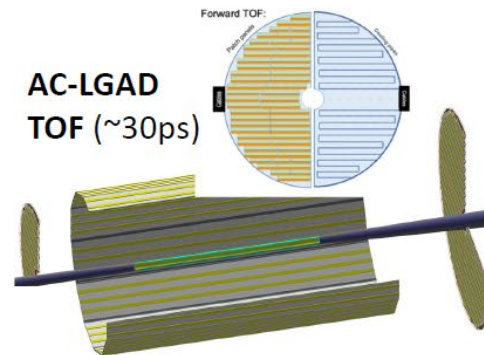
High-Performance DIRC

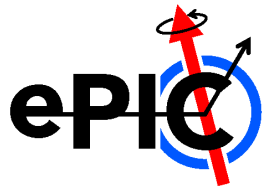


Dual-Radiator RICH (dRICH)



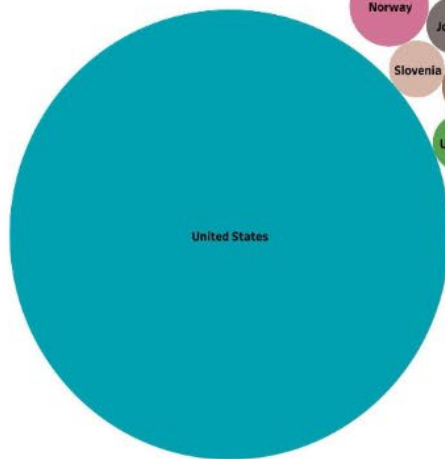
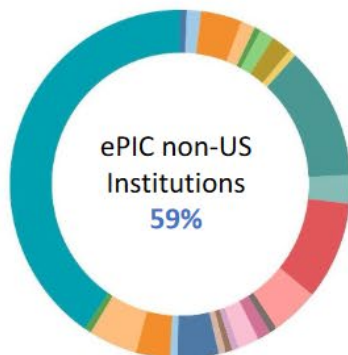
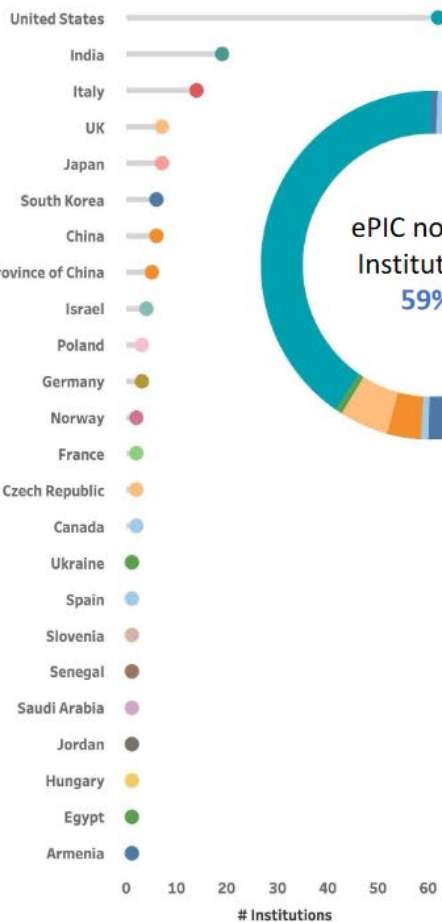
AC-LGAD
TOF (~30ps)





The ePIC Collaboration

The ePIC Collaboration

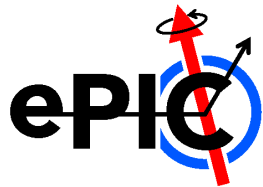


160+ institutions
24 countries

500+ participants

*A truly global pursuit
for a new experiment
at the EIC!*





CONCLUDING REMARKS

The EIC is a unique project, the only concrete one around the world for the ultimate understanding of **QCD**

The only novel collider in the next 15-20 years

- The EIC project is approved and progressing according to schedule
- The ePIC Collaboration for the project detector effort has kicked-off

ePIC is designing the detector for the TDR (CD2&3)

EIC detector is an enormous undertaking that will require participation and expertise from both the US (Labs and academia) communities, as well as the international contributions (60% of Institutions from abroad world-wide) !

- In parallel, the new Collaboration being formed and structured
- *It is NOW the right time to join the effort and get involved !*
- *Have exciting perspectives with us designing, building, operating ePIC*