The Electron Ion Collider (EIC)

A New Accelerator Facility for Subatomic Physics

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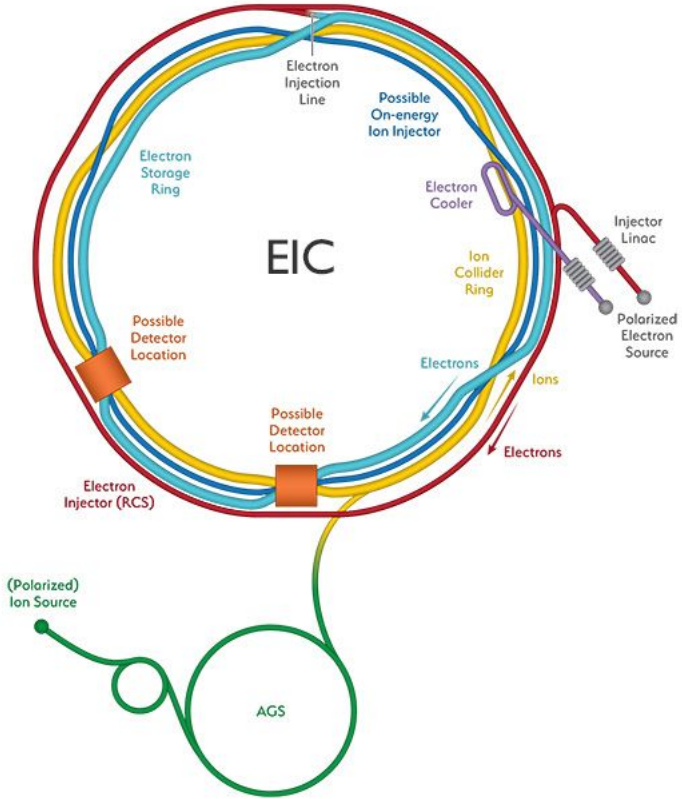
for the EIC Canada Collaboration (eic-canada.org)

What is the Electron Ion Collider?

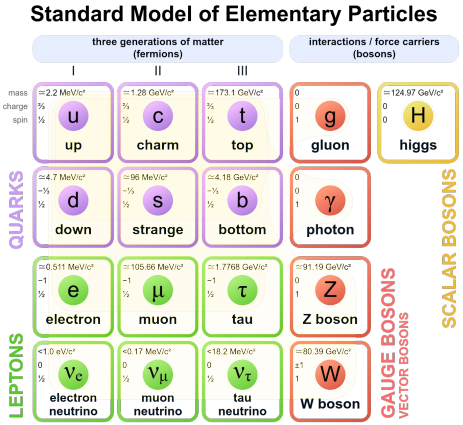
- **First major collider** to be built in North America in the 21st century
  - **Polarized electrons**, 10-20 GeV
  - **Polarized light ions** (p, d, ^{3}He) and unpolarized nuclei→U, 50-250 GeV
  - Center of mass energy of 20-140 GeV
  - **High luminosity** $\mathcal{L}$ of 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- International facility with estimated cost of US$1.6B to US$2.6B
- Large community of 1000+ users at 220+ institutions in 30+ countries
- Project driven by US Department of Energy (which runs national labs)

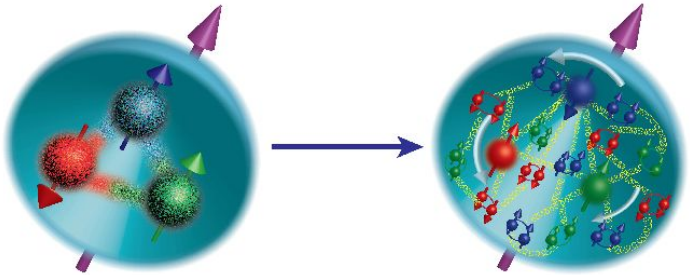


Electron Ion Collider: Bridge From Quarks to Nuclei

- While we understand the fundamental building blocks and their interaction, **observable properties of nuclear matter emerge out of a complex system** of **strongly interacting quarks and gluons** that is not as well understood.

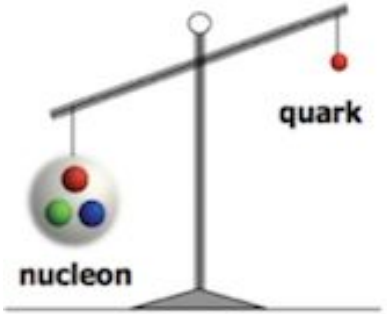
EIC's Mission: How do up and down quarks, sea quarks, and gluons create the building blocks of the nuclei of atoms, neutrons, and protons?

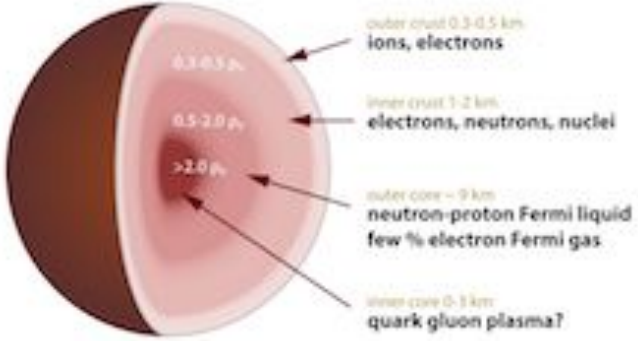




The EIC Will Answer Three Big Questions

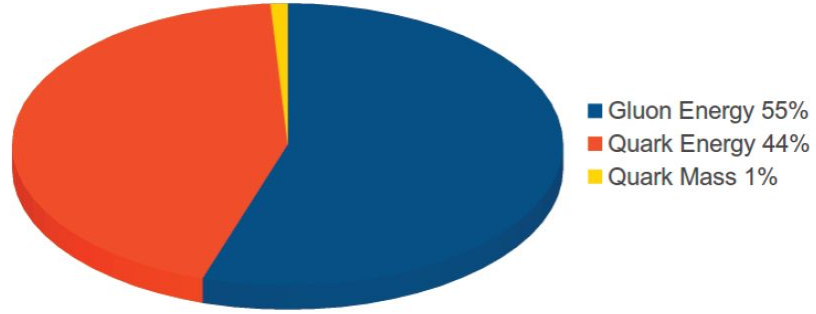
- How does the **mass of the nucleon** arise?
  - While the Higgs mechanism can explain all of the mass of the electron, it accounts for only a small part of the mass of the nucleon
- How does the **spin of the nucleon** arise?
  - Three spin ½ quarks, bound by gluons, each with angular momentum, form a spin ½ proton.
- What are the **emergent properties** of dense systems of gluons?
  - How does nuclear matter behave at extremely high densities found in astrophysical systems?

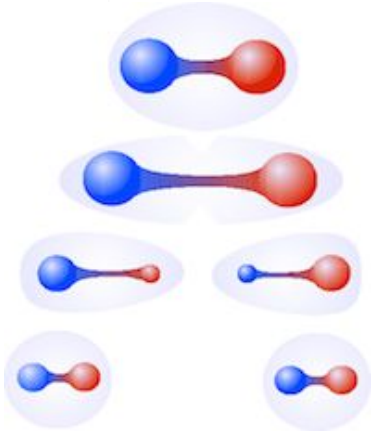




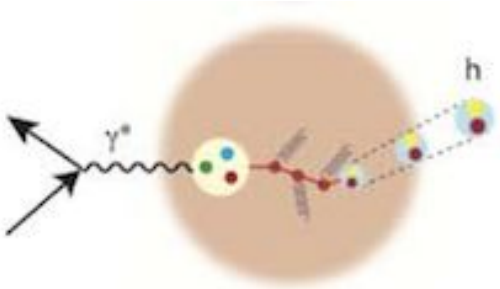
How does the mass of the nucleon arise?

- Vast majority of the nucleon's mass is due to quark-antiquark pairs, the gluons, and the energy of quarks moving at the speed of light.
- Confinement allows only colorless combinations of quarks. Struck quarks "hadronize" into these colorless states. The details of hadronization (including screening and nuclear medium effects) tell us about the components of mass.





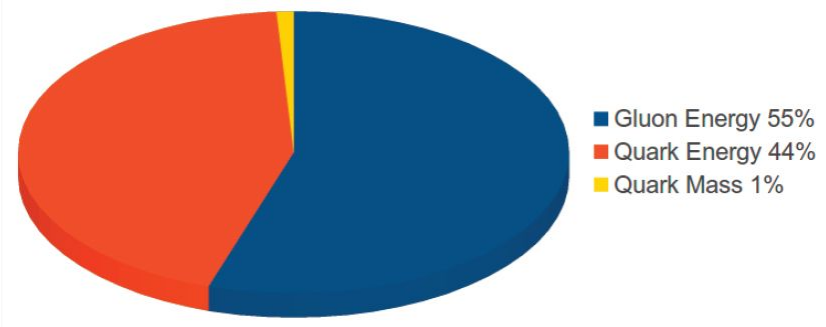
Confinement

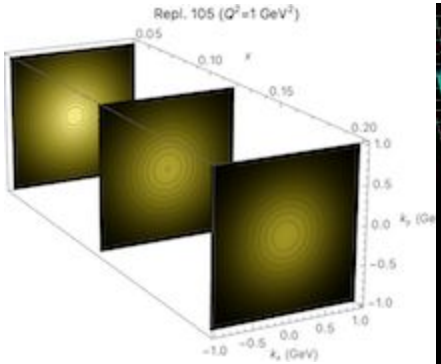


Hadronization

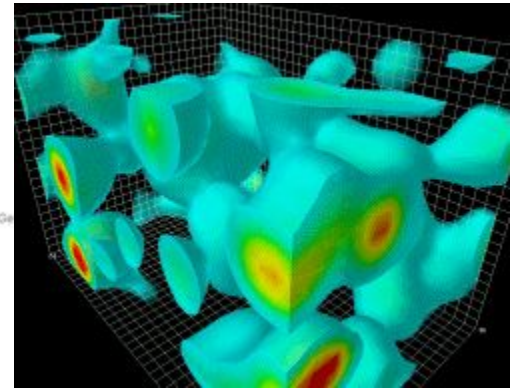
How does the mass of the nucleon arise?

- EIC will allow “proton tomography” in the multiple dimensions of x, Q^2, and impact parameter, allowing for spatial and momentum 3D maps (*i.e.* TMDs, GPDs).
- This will allow us to pinpoint the different contributions coming from quarks, gluons, and quark-antiquark pairs.



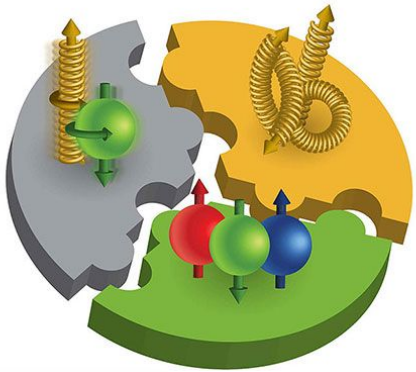


Proton Tomography

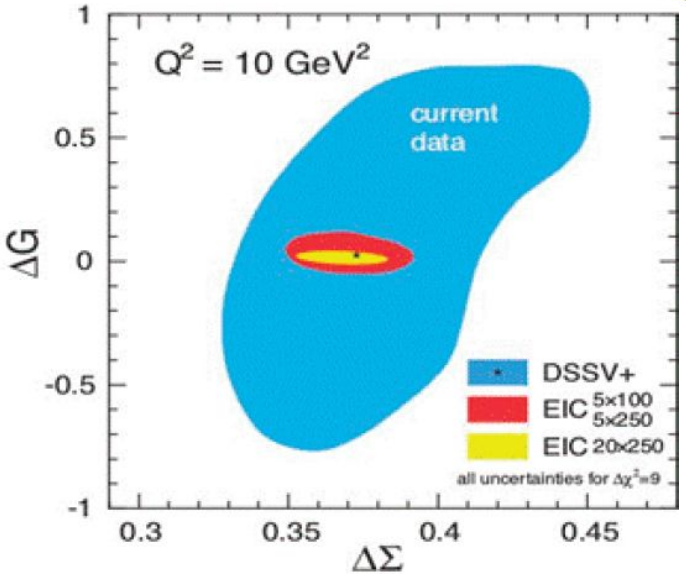


Vacuum gluon fluctuations

How does the spin of the nucleon arise?

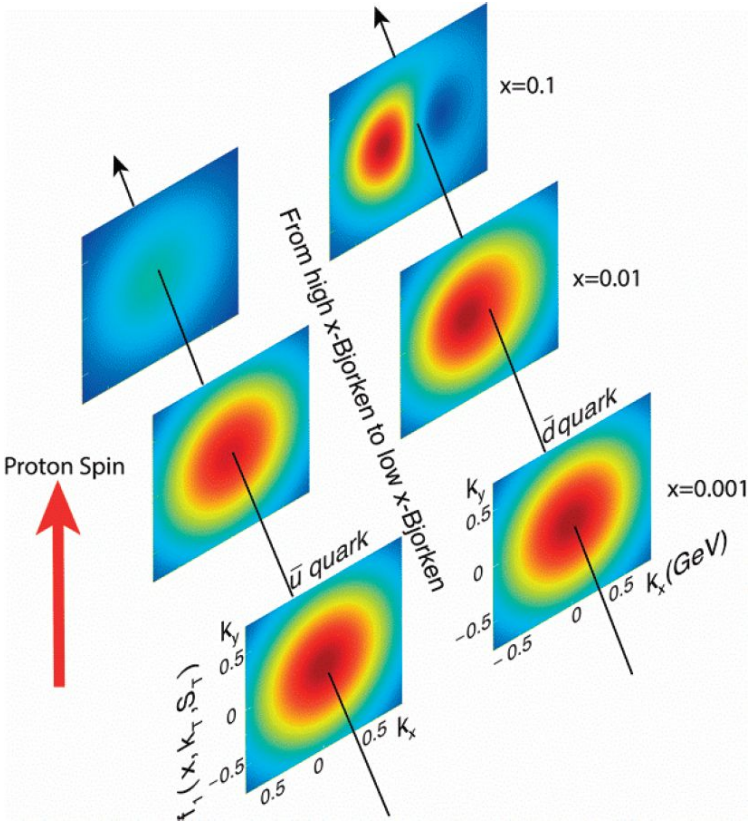


- Polarized electrons colliding with polarized hadrons: **a world's first!**
- The EIC will be able to separate the spin contribution from quark spin, gluon spin, and from quark and gluon angular momentum.
- Spin ½ = $\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$
  - $\Delta\Sigma$ = quark spin contribution
  - ΔG = gluon spin contribution
  - $L_q + L_g$ = angular momentum contributions



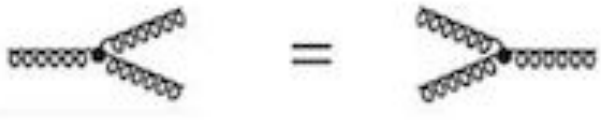
How does the spin of the nucleon arise?

- Adds unique spin degrees of freedom to “proton tomography”
- Example: the asymmetry in the d-bar transverse momentum profile for various x and Q^2 for transversely polarized protons allows us to extract how much of the proton’s spin is carried by the quark angular momentum.

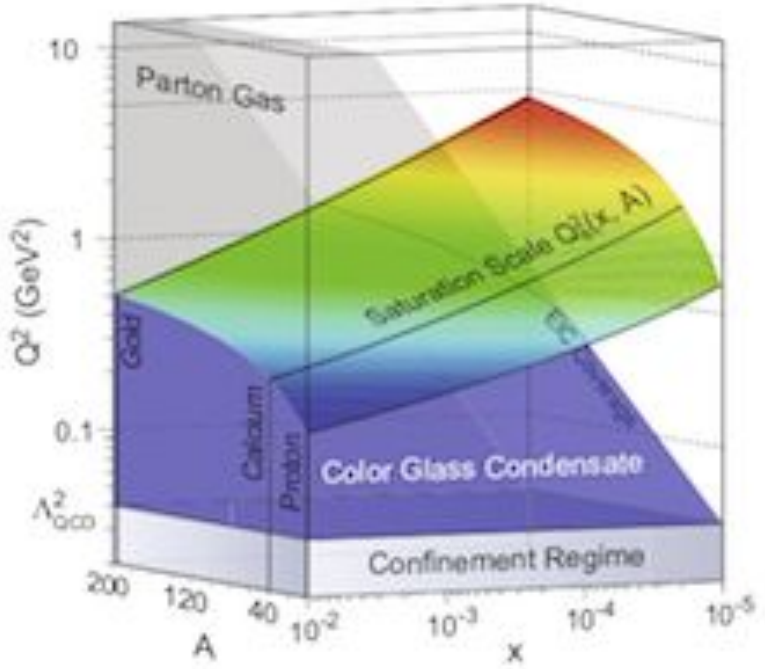


What emerges from dense gluon systems?

- Gluons in QCD are the only gauge bosons with a self-coupling: they can split and recombine.



- At the saturation densities, splitting and recombination are in balance.
- But even at lower densities of the proton, there are quark/gluon correlations.

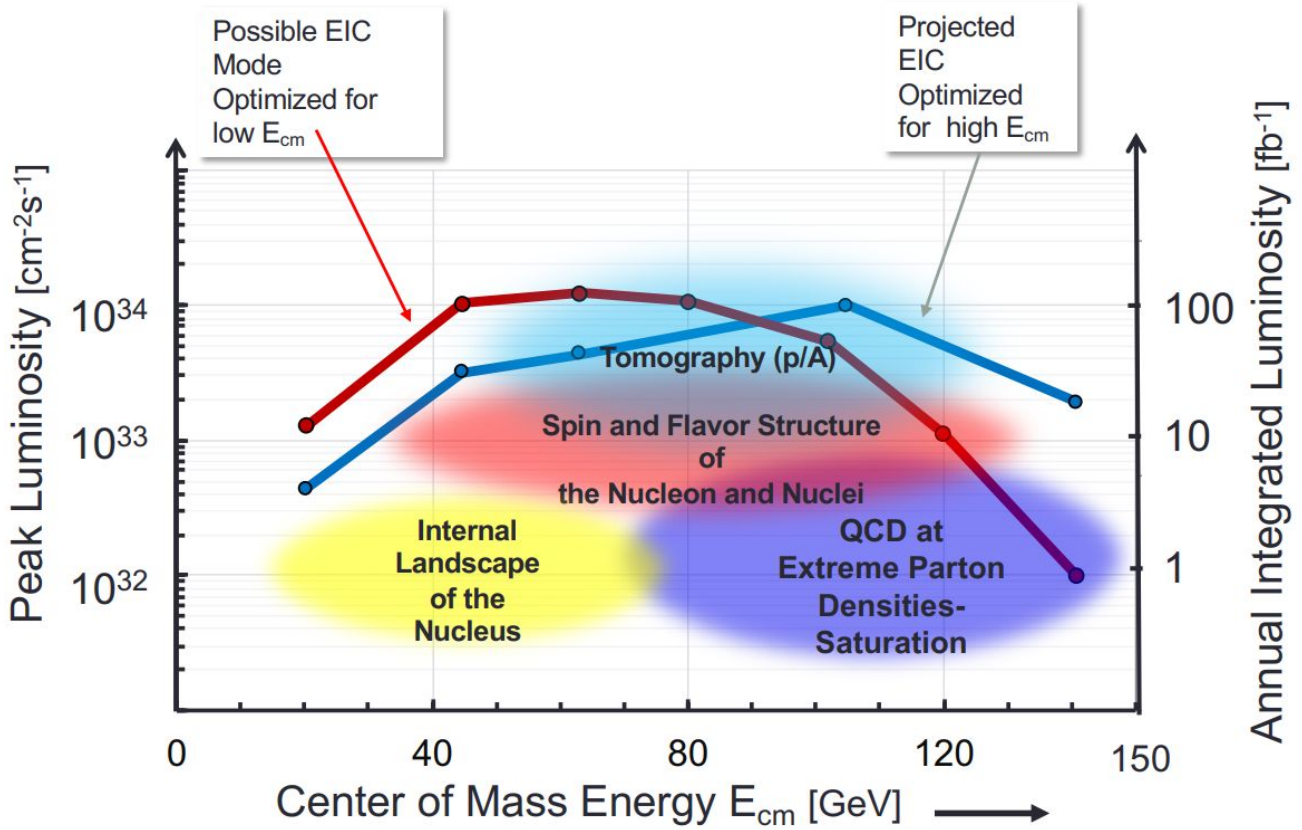


The EIC Luminosity Landscape

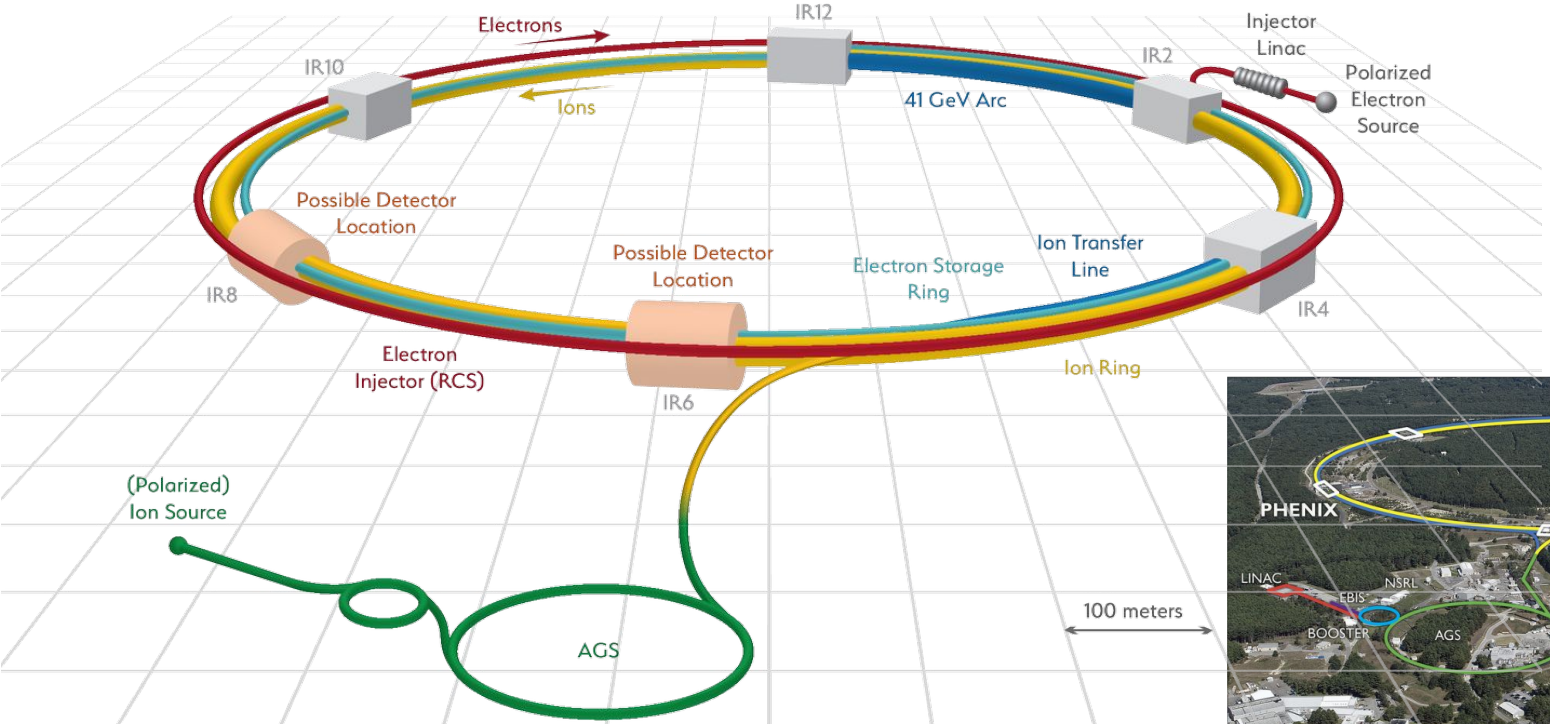
Low and high energy collisions probe different physics.

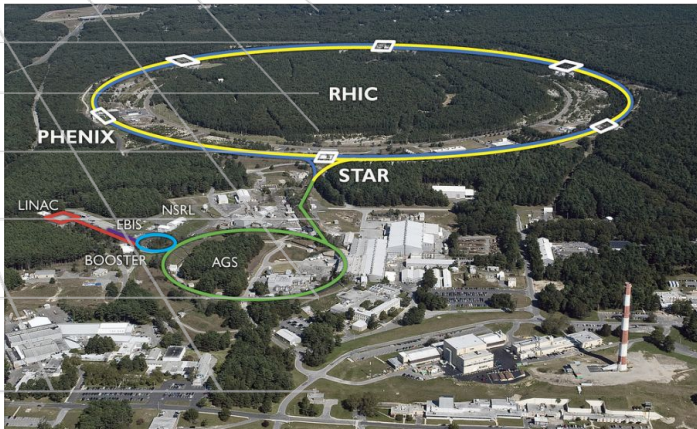
Proton tomography observables in multiple kinematic and spin dimensions require high luminosity.

Yellow Report process for considered decision on mutual optimization.



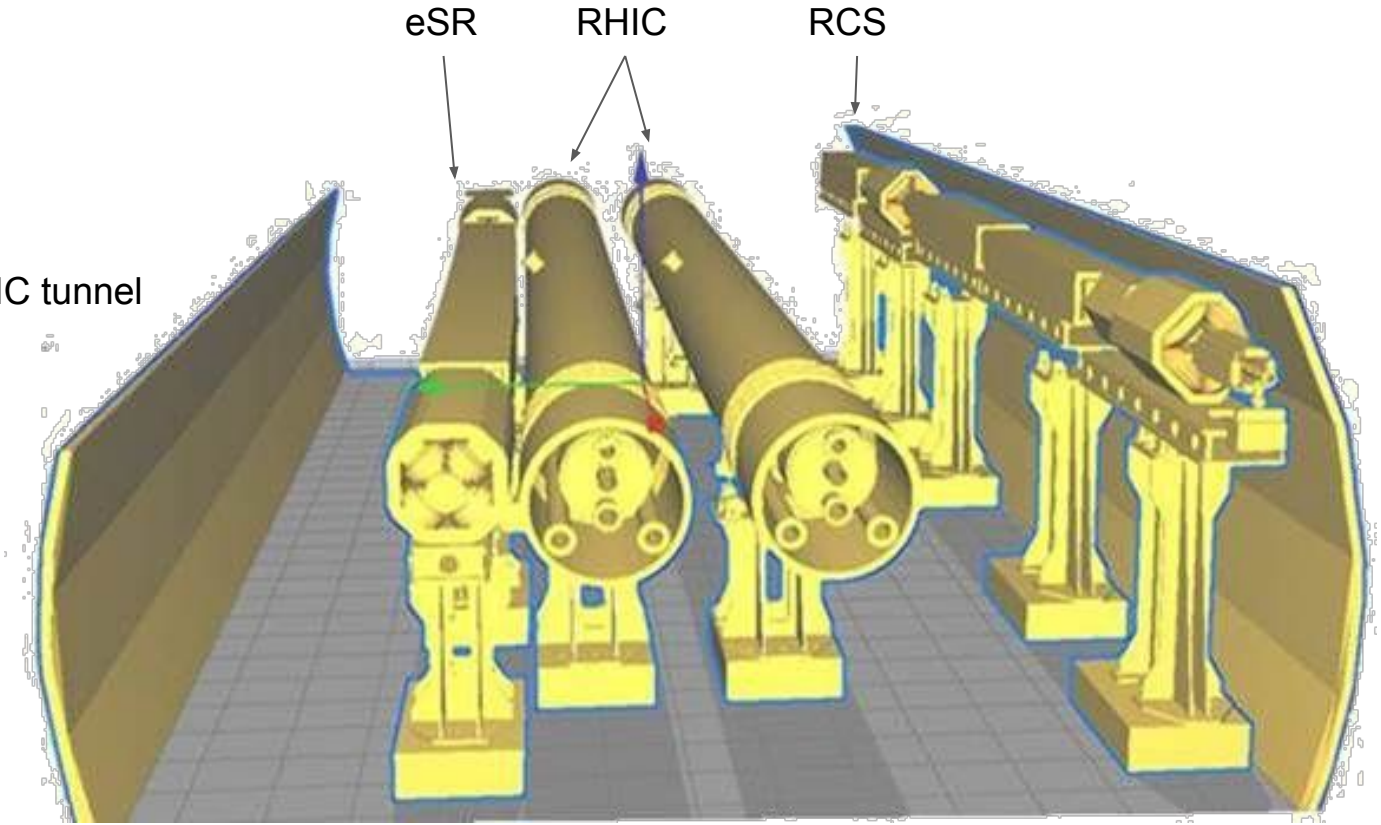
EIC Design Leverages Existing RHIC Facility



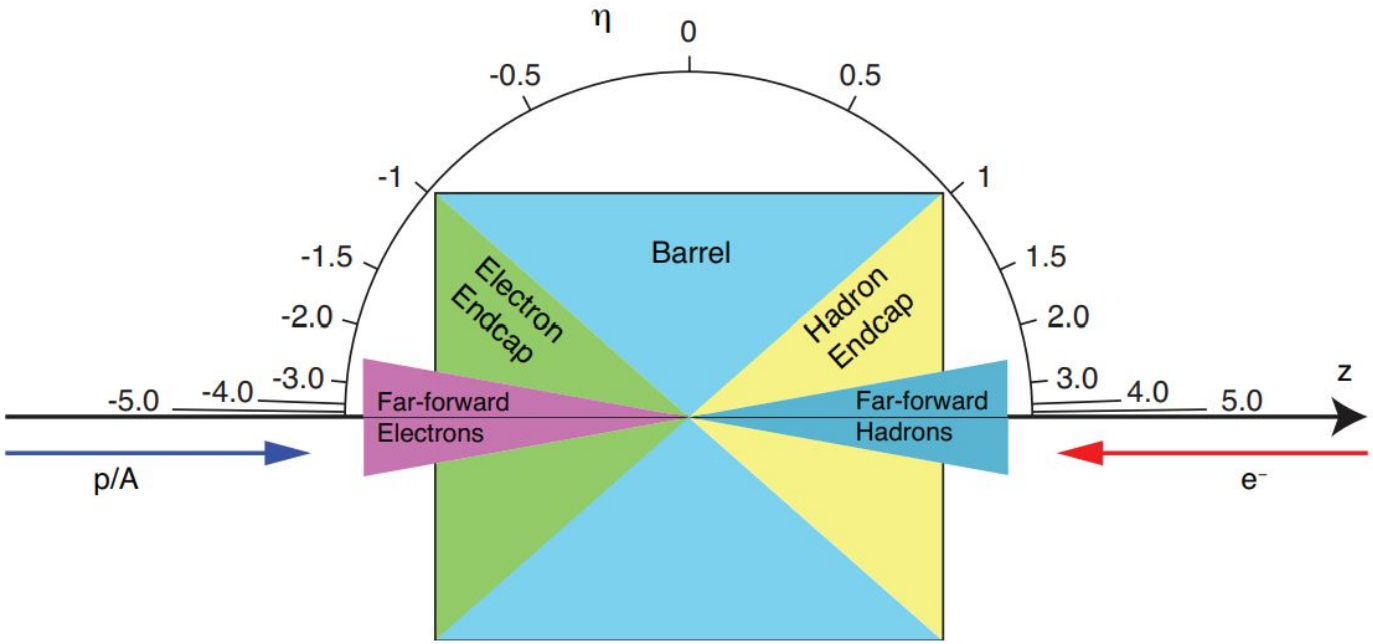


EIC Design Leverages Existing RHIC Facility

Existing RHIC tunnel

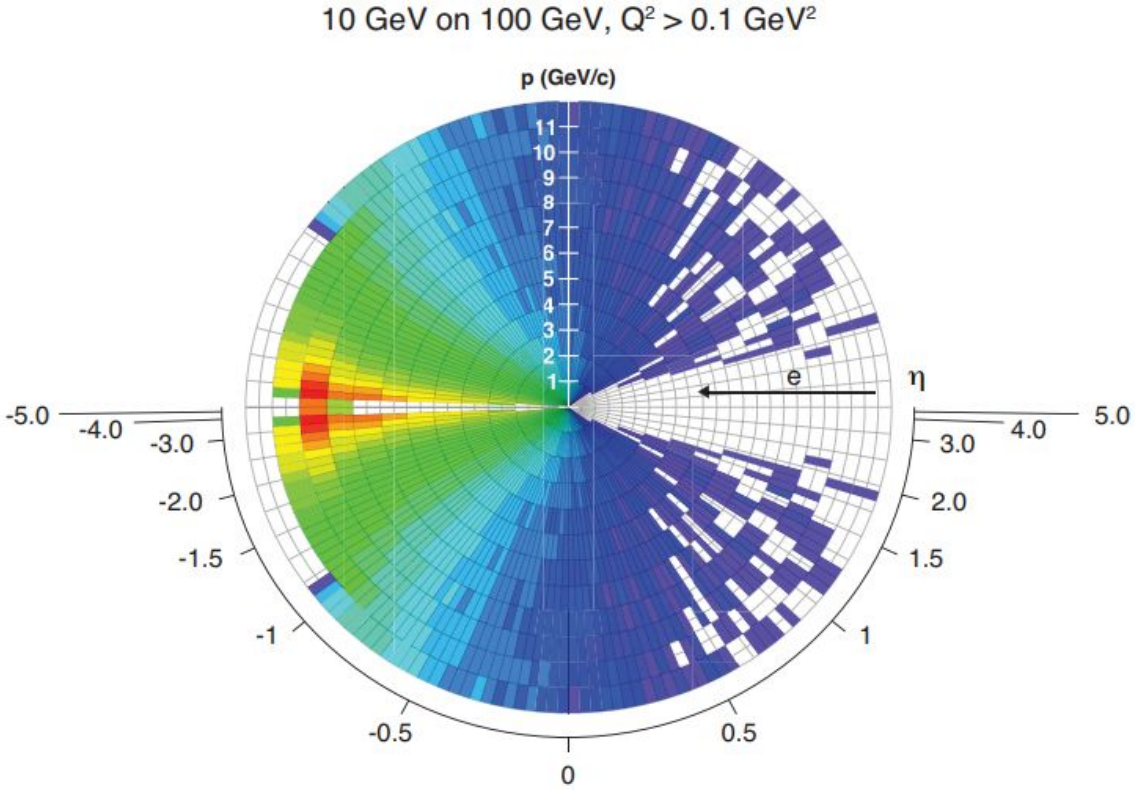


EIC IRs Design and Detector Development



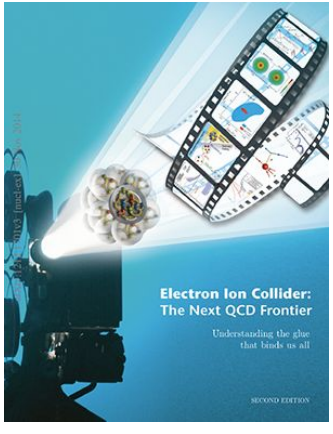
Long list of detector technologies under evaluation based on performance specifications in a “Detector Requirements and R&D Handbook”

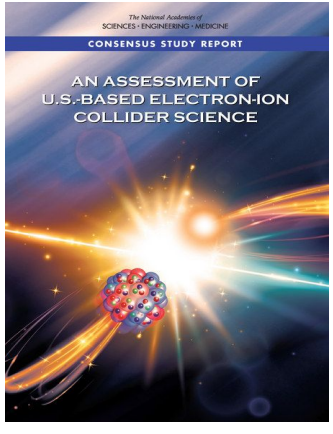
EIC IRs Design and Detector Development

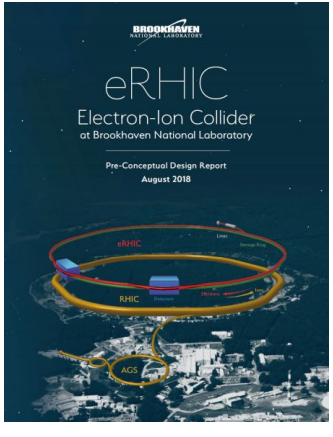


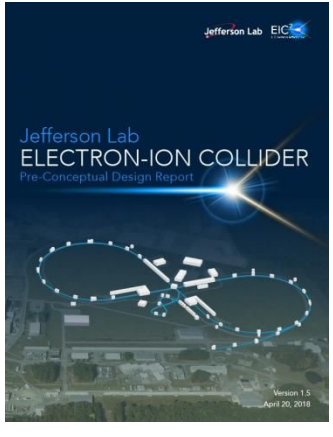
Milestones in the Electron Ion Collider Development

- **2012**: Community White Paper
- **2018**: Nat. Acad. of Sci., Eng., and Med., *An Assessment of U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science.*
- **2018**: Two pre-conceptual design reports
  - eRHIC at Brookhaven National Lab
  - JLEIC at Jefferson Lab
- **2019**: U.S. Dept. of Energy Critical Decision 0 (CD-0, approval of mission need, project start)
- **2020**: Site selection of Brookhaven National Lab
- **2020**: Yellow Reports to advance the state and detail of physics studies and detector concepts
- The project is moving fast: **first beam by 2029!**





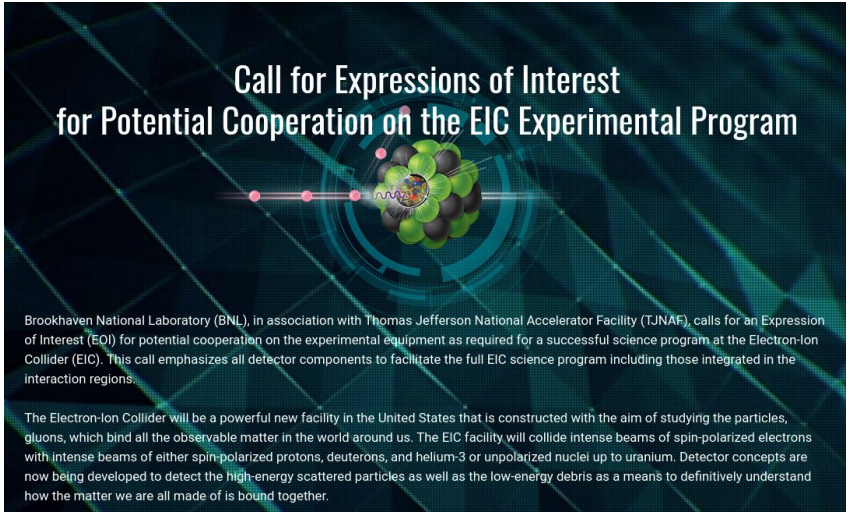




Call for Expressions of Interest by BNL/JLab

- Opportunities for countries, geographical regions, or general consortia to submit their interest for potential EIC equipment cooperation.
- From full material purchases or cost reductions to for contributed labor.

“The EOI will give the EIC Project guidance on current interest for participating in the EIC experimental program, including an initial understanding of the full scope of the experimental equipment that might be available for the expedient start of science operations at the time of EIC project completion.”



Deadline: November 1, 2020

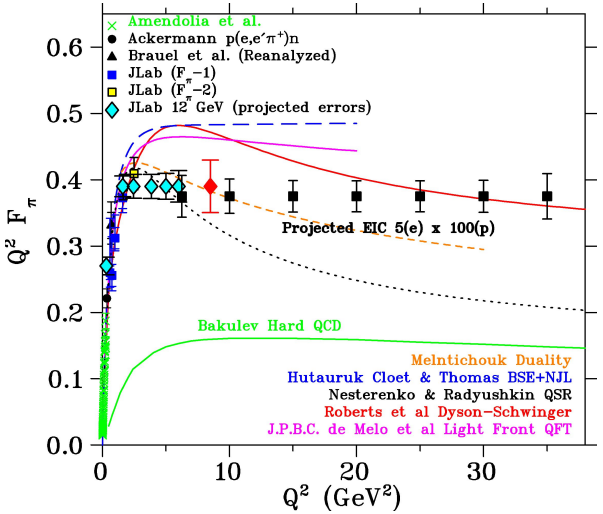
Submission by the EIC Canada Collaboration for development of hardware component.

EIC Canada Collaboration

- Coordinating the Canadian participation in the Electron Ion Collider
- Chartered in 2020 after the CD-0 decision and site selection
- Current initiatives:
  - Engagement with the SAP **long range planning process**
  - Submission of unified SAP **project grants** (targeted for Fall 2020)
  - Interfacing with partner organizations:
    - nationally (NSERC, CFI, TRIUMF)
    - internationally (EIC UG, BNL, JLab)
  - Submission of **Expression of Interest** for Potential Cooperation to BNL / JLab
- Current membership:
  - PIs at U. Regina, U. Manitoba, Mt. Allison U.
  - Associate memberships targeted at e.g. theory community
- More details at eic-canada.org

Canadian Contributions: U. Regina

- Pion form factors as probe of emergent mass generation in hadrons
  - Precision at high momentum transfers
- Light and heavy quark spectroscopy
  - Hadron Spectroscopy has components in: Semi-inclusive, Heavy Flavor and Exclusive.
  - Explore underlying degrees of freedom in Charmonium states
  - Explore Bottomonium Exotic Sector
- Detector development:
  - EIC Calorimetry Working group is collecting information about calorimetry technologies and simulations studies; examine physics-driven requirements to ECAL and HCAL calorimetry.



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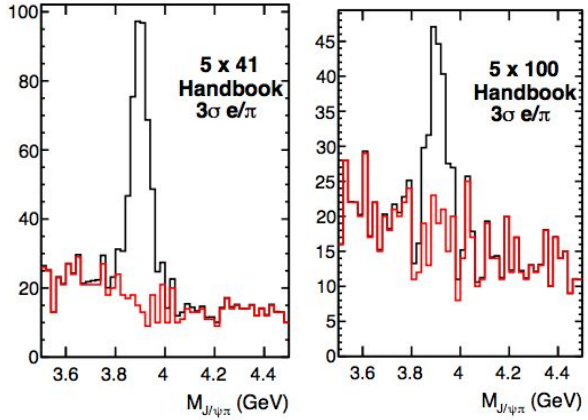
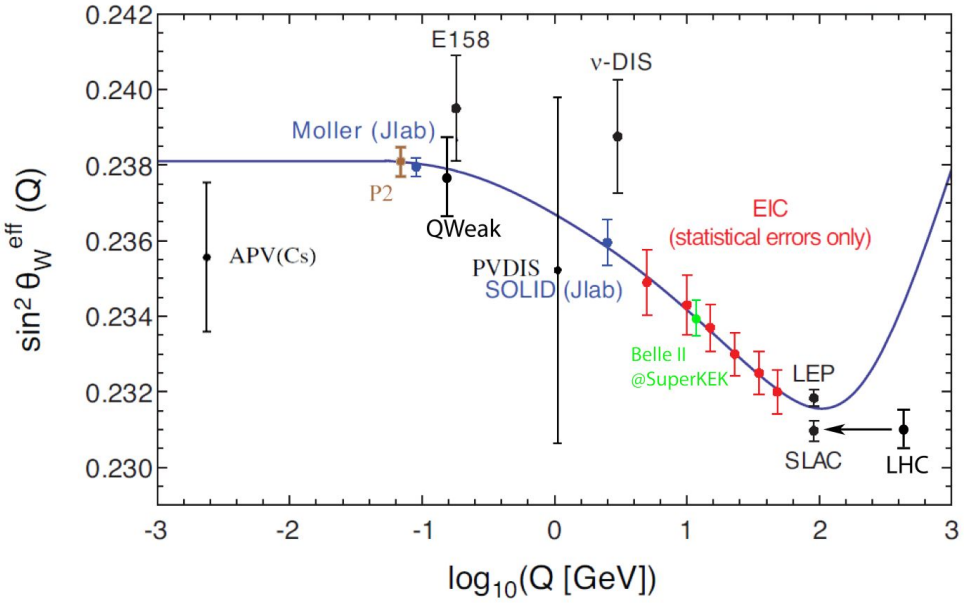


Canadian Contributions: U. Manitoba

- Exploiting parity-violation in weak interaction to access observables:
  - Strangeness in nucleon (fixed target)
  - Precision searches for new physics
- CC and NC program of precision $\sin^2\theta_W$ measurements at the EIC span unexplored region between low energy and Z-pole (LHC)
- Detector development:
  - Electron beam polarimetry
  - Inclusive electron detection (calorimetry)
- Software development (EIC SWG)

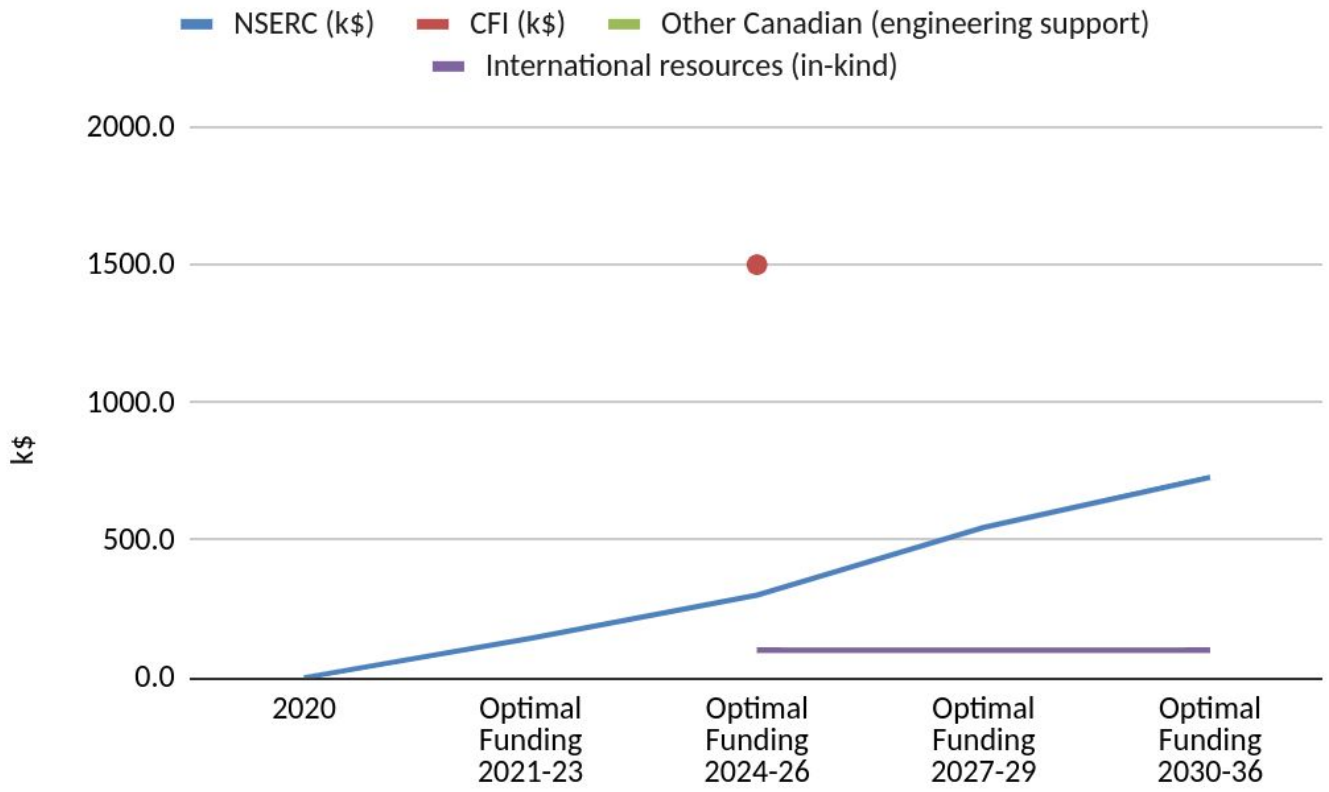


Ref: YX Zhao, Eur.Phys.J.A (2017) 53:55

Projected Involvement by Canadian PIs

- EIC logically follows extensive physics programs at Jefferson Lab, Brookhaven National Lab, and connects to other existing Canadian programs
- Anticipate major detector construction effort by EIC Canada Collaboration (calorimetry, polarimetry)
- EIC Expression of Interest submission Fall 2020
- NSERC SAP project grant proposal Fall 2020
- A community similar in size to the Belle II collaboration is feasible
  - PI FTEs: growth to ~4-5 FTEs by start of operations in 2029
  - HQP: growth to ~15-20 HQP by start of operations 2029
  - More detailed projections in LRP brief
- Funding resources:
  - CFI: $1.5M infrastructure on 2025-2028 timescale
  - NSERC: Growth to $550k by start of operations 2029

Projected Involvement by Canadian PIs

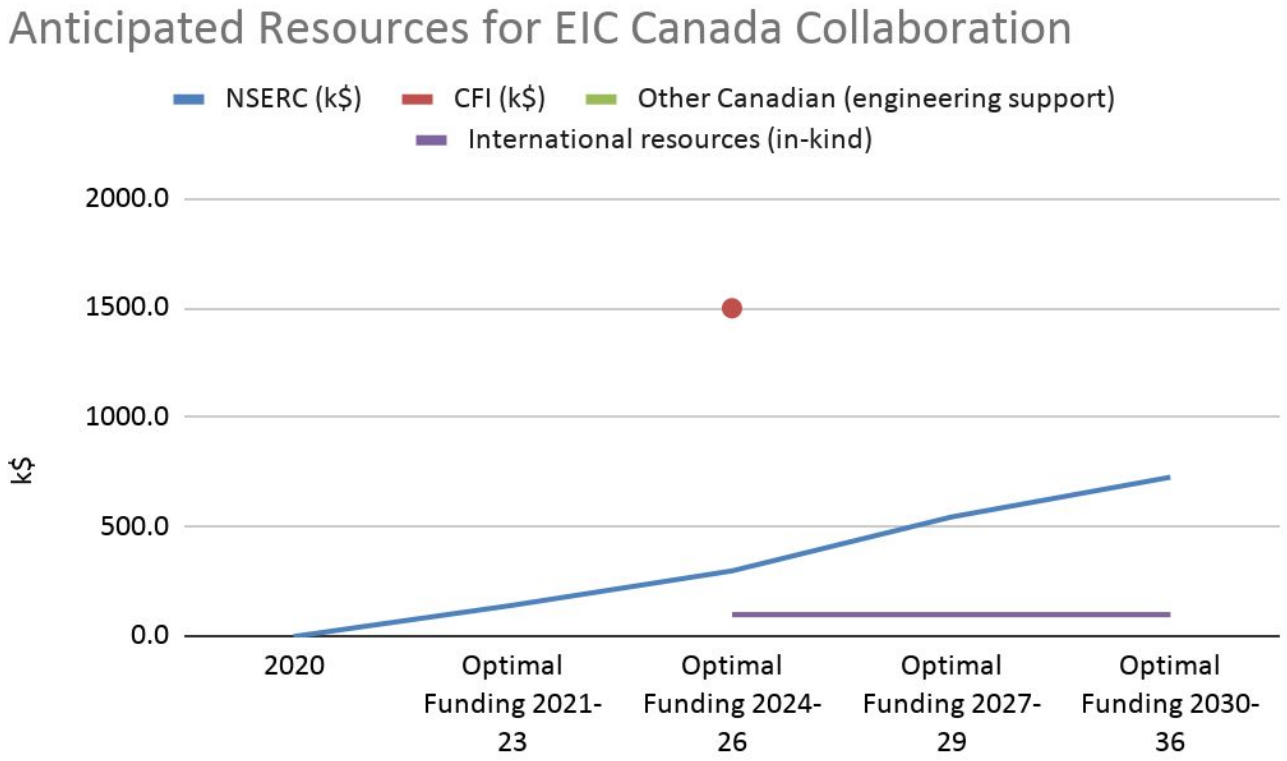


EIC in the Vision for Canadian Subatomic Physics

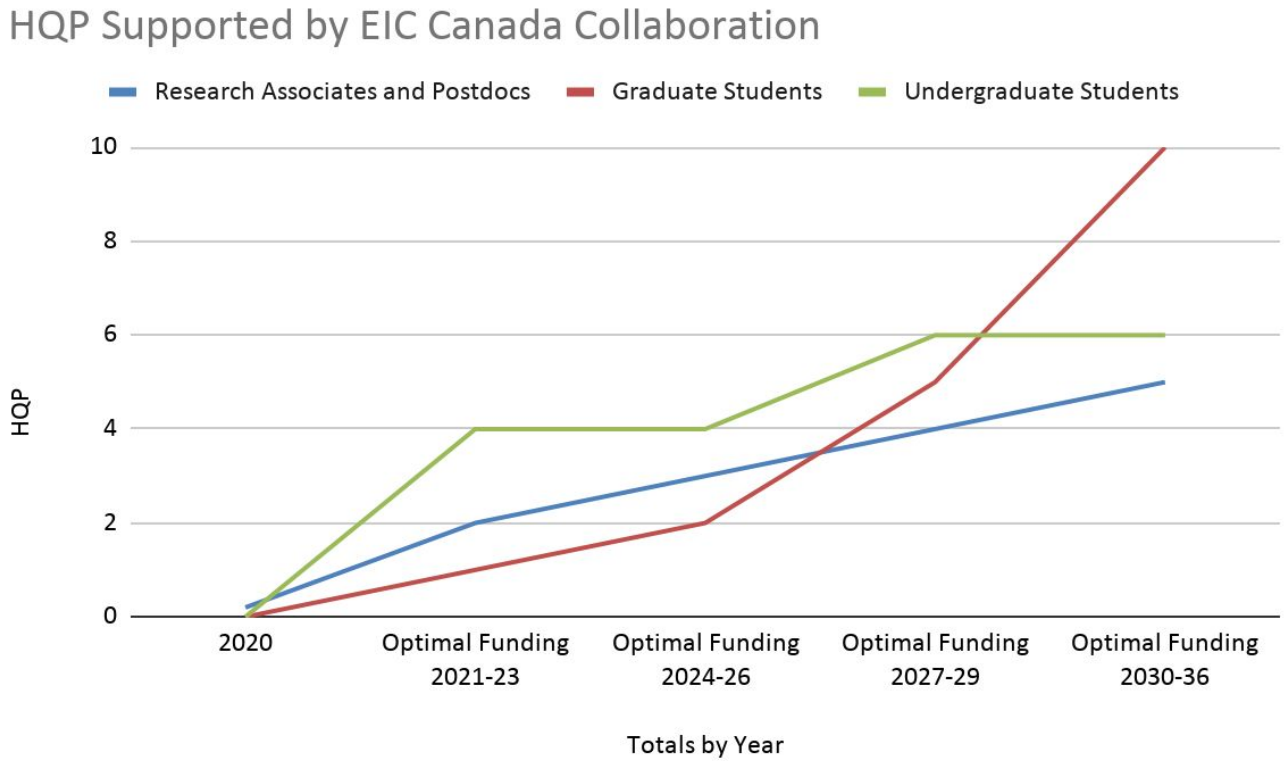
- The Electron Ion Collider will **uniquely address three profound questions** about nucleons and how they are assembled to form the nuclei of atom
  - How does the mass of the nucleon arise?
  - How does the spin of the nucleon arise?
  - What are the emergent properties of dense systems of gluons?
- The Electron Ion Collider will enable **ground-breaking discoveries** across a multidisciplinary subatomic physics research portfolio.
  - Canadian involvement will **enhance the global recognition** of Canada's contributions to discovery research.
- The Electron Ion Collider will lead to **major international collaboration** in research, technology, and innovation
  - Canadian subatomic physics community is uniquely positioned to contribute to a more **competitive Canada in discovery and innovation**.

Thank you

Projected Involvement by Canadian PIs



Projected Involvement by Canadian PIs



Projected Involvement by Canadian PIs