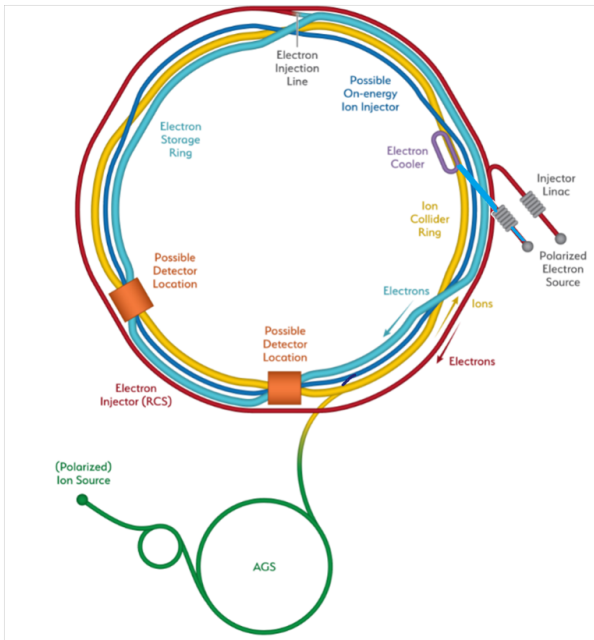


The EIC mission – Challenges for theory and experiment

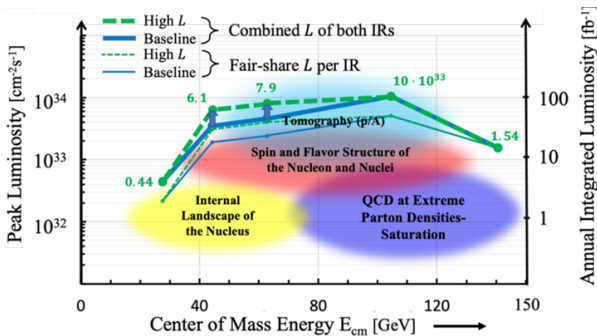
Andreas Schäfer (many thanks to E. Aschenauer, F. Maas, ...)

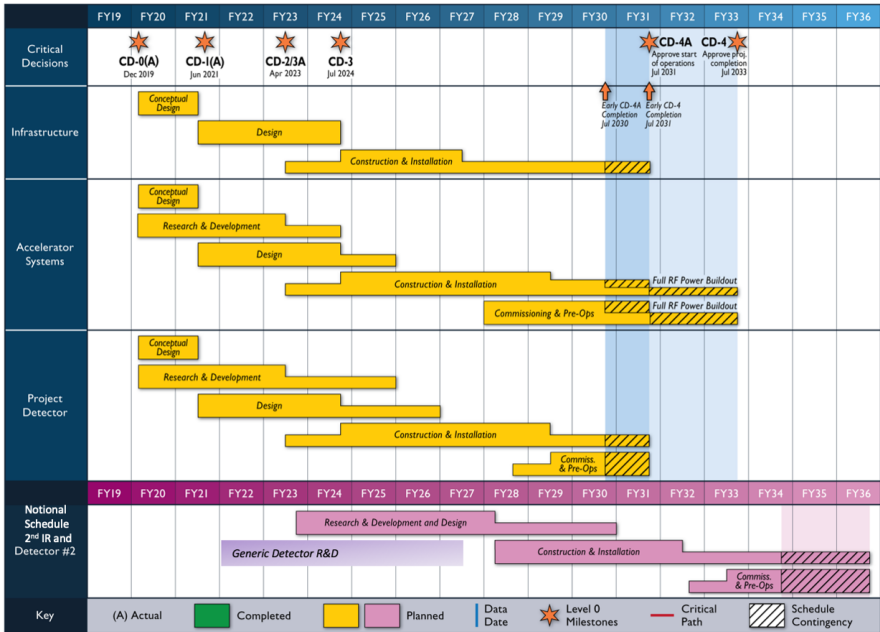
- The EIC project is advancing fast, driven by broad international support, including massive commitments
- **Why?** – The physics case of the EIC
- **A few opportunities for Germany:**
 - Technological competence: PANDA DIRC technology, ALICE Si detector technology, streaming DAQ, ...
 - Theory: Lattice QCD for joint fits, ...



Double Ring Design Based on Existing RHIC Facilities

| Hadron Storage Ring: 40 - 275 GeV | Electron Storage Ring: 5 - 18 GeV |
|---|---|
| RHIC Ring and Injector Complex: p to Pb | Many Bunches, Large Beam Current - 2.5 A |
| 1160 bunches @ 1A Beam Current 9 ns bunch spacing | 9 MW Synchrotron Radiation |
| Light ion beams (p, d, ³ He) polarized (L,T) | Polarized electron beams |
| Nuclear beams: d to U | Electron Rapid Cycling Synchrotron |
| Requires Strong Cooling: new concept → CEC | Spin Transparent Due to High Periodicity |
| High Luminosity Interaction Region(s) | |
| 25 mrad Crossing Angle with Crab Cavities | |

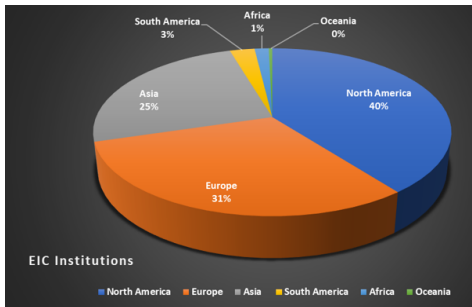
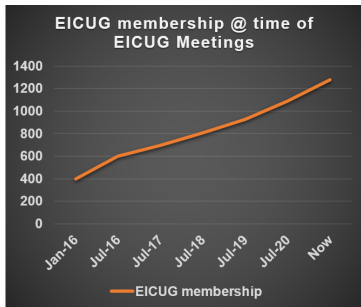




BNL and TJNAF Jointly Leading Process to Select Project Detector

| | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| 2020 | Call for Expressions of Interest (EOI) https://www.bnl.gov/eic/EOI.php | May 2020 |
| | EOI Responses Submitted | November 2020 |
| | Assessment of EOI Responses | On-going |
| 2021 | Call for Collaboration Proposals for Detectors https://www.bnl.gov/eic/CFC.php | March 2021 |
| | BNL/TJNAF Proposal Evaluation Committee | Spring 2021 |
| | Collaboration Proposals for Detectors Submitted | December 2021 |
| ✓ | Decision on Project Detector | March 2022 |

The EIC User Group



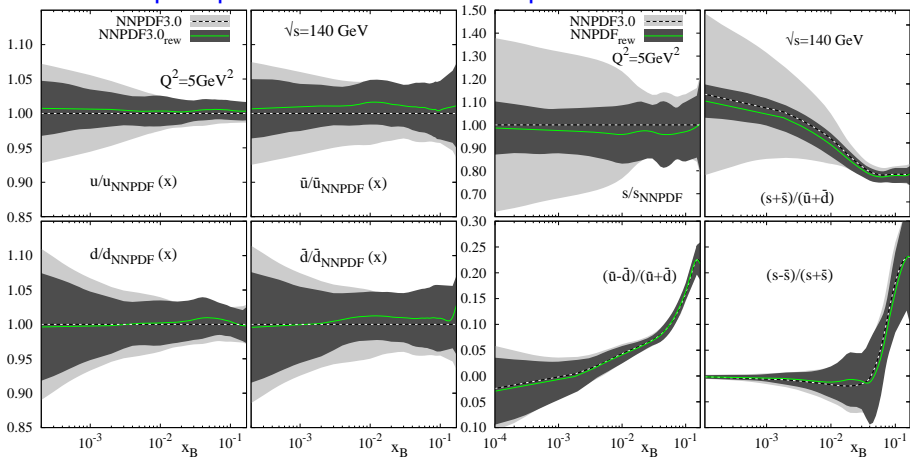
The EIC is a truly international effort. Note the strong European engagement (CERN, Nov. 24).

QCD is the phenomenologically richest sector of the standard model, encompassing many different highly active subfields.

- In energy these range from low, e.g. nuclear structure physics, to the highest available, e.g. Heavy-Ion physics.
- In complexity these range from hard reactions of few partons, to manifold interference effects linked to the multi-particle wave function of a hadron.
- In theoretical tools these range from hydrodynamics to pQCD and Lattice QCD
- EIC has polarized beams!

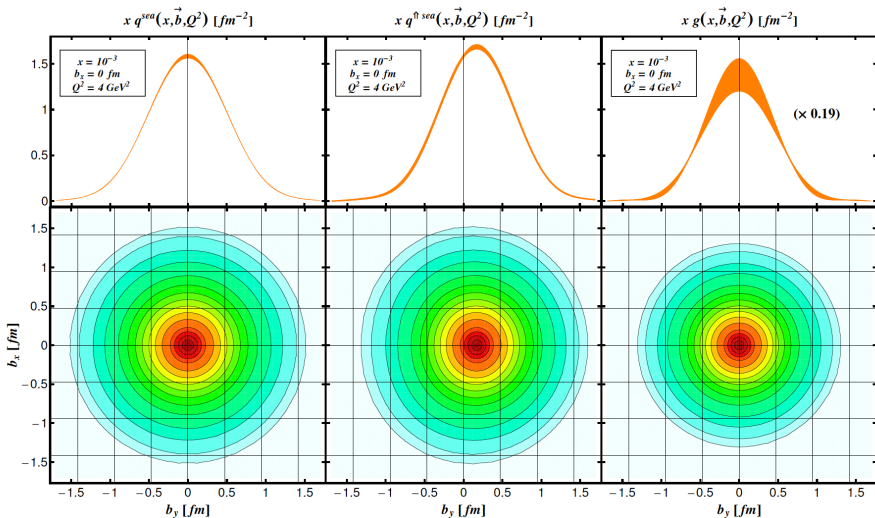
Combining input from different sources holds a huge discovery potential. In addition to p+p and A+A one needs e+p and e+A with broad kinematic range: [JLab@12GeV](#) and [EIC](#).

Impact plots from the Yellow Report I: PDFs and FFs

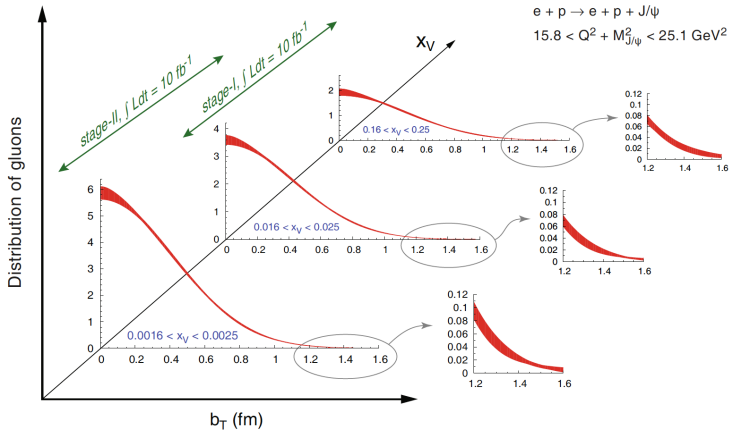


Results of a combined fit of PDFs and FFs for EIC pseudo data
 Aschenauer, Borsa, Sassot, Van Hulslen, 1902.10663 by NNPDF

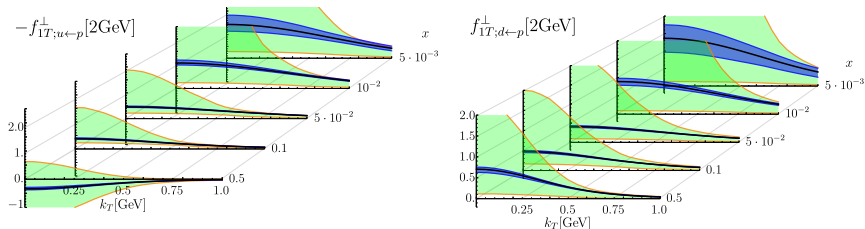
Impact plots from the Yellow Report II: quark GPDs



Impact plots from the Yellow Report III: Gluon GPDs

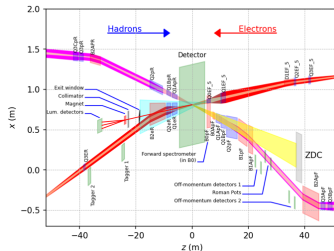
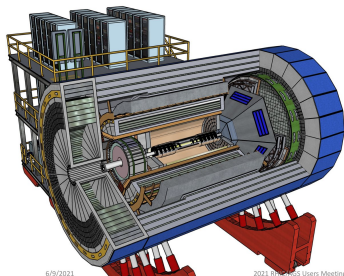
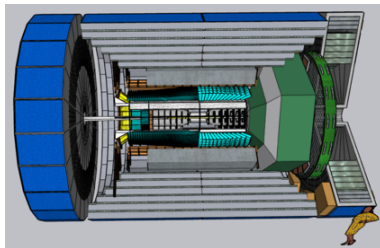
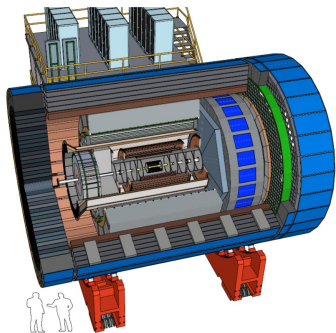


Impact plots from the Yellow Report IV: quark Sivers distributions



The big question: Can the systematic uncertainties (theory and experiment) match this precision? The combination of global expertise is needed. An opportunity for German groups ?!

Experiment: The detector proposals ATHENA, CORE or ECCE



6/9/2021

2021 RHIC-UGS Users Meeting

ATHENE: <https://sites.temple.edu/eicatip6/>

- spokesperson: S. Dalla Torre (INFN Trieste) deputy: B. Surrow, Temple Univ.
- ~ 100 collaborating institutions
- YR reference detector

CORE: <https://eic.jlab.org/core/>

- contacts: CH. Hyde (ODU) and P. Nadel-Turonski (JLab)
- ~ 20-30 collaborators

ECCE: <https://www.ecce-eic.org>

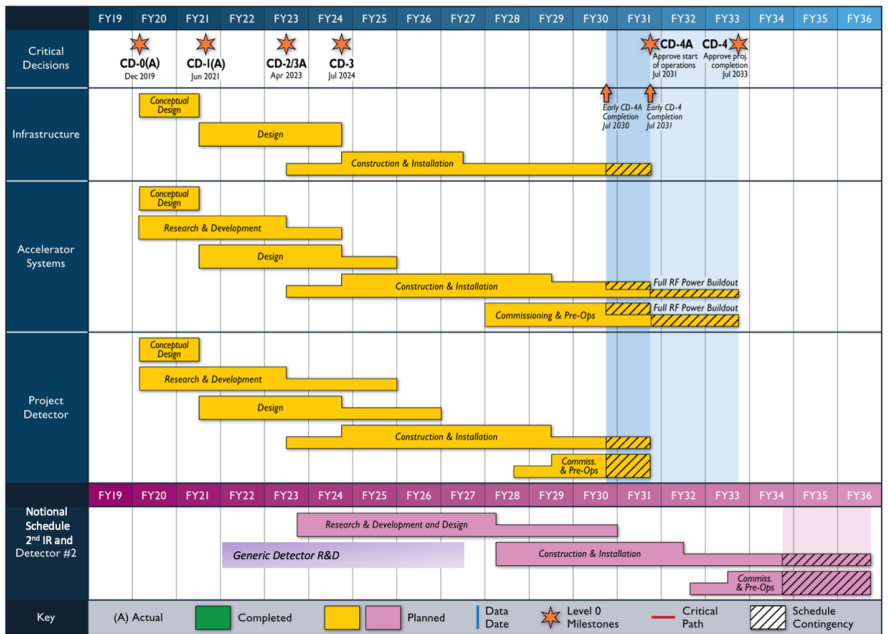
- leadership team: O. Hen (MIT), T. Horn (CUA), J. Lajoie (Iowa State)
- ~ 80 collaborating institutions

Advantages of second detector

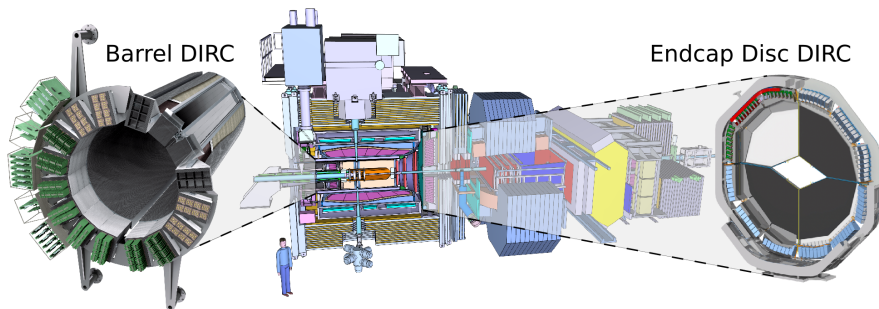
- The EIC has a very broad physics spectrum and aims at very high precision \Rightarrow Two somewhat complementary detectors using different technologies are highly advantageous. For example: Optimized for different energy ranges, e+p versus e+A etc.
- Need for double-checks
- The option of having two differently optimized IRs.

DOE does not plan to finance the second detector (?!)

The second detector will come later.



Concrete examples. 1. PANDA hpDIRC



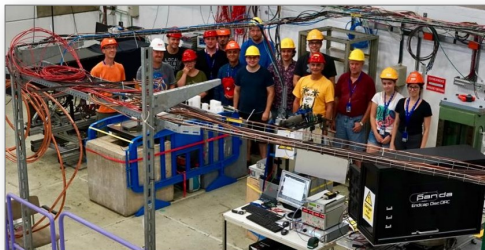
hpDIRC R&D Achievements:

Developed of EIC PID detector with momentum coverage reaching 6 GeV/c for π/K ;

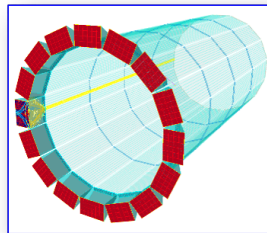
Integrated in all EIC detector designs.

Validated performance in detailed Geant4 simulation

Developed innovative 3-layer lens, built and validated radiation hard prototype



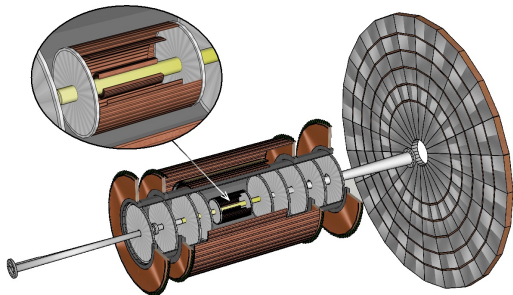
EIC-PANDA crew 2018 at CERN



GEANT simulation

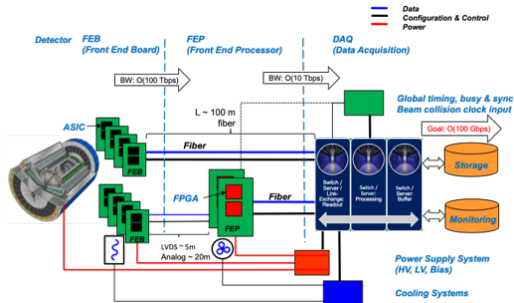
Concrete examples. 2. Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors

- ongoing R&D collaboration with **CERN/ALICE ITS-3** (innermost tracking layer) development
- **new development**: low mass EIC ITS-3 based forward disks

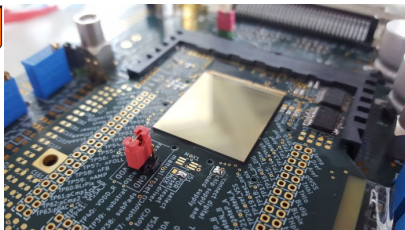
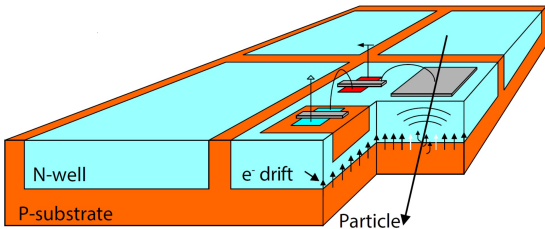


Concrete examples. 3. Streaming readout

- baseline DAQ for EIC (and most future experiments)
- Large synergies, i.e. with GSI and LHC-b
- fully cognizant detectors, AI/ML integrated as close as possible to hardware.

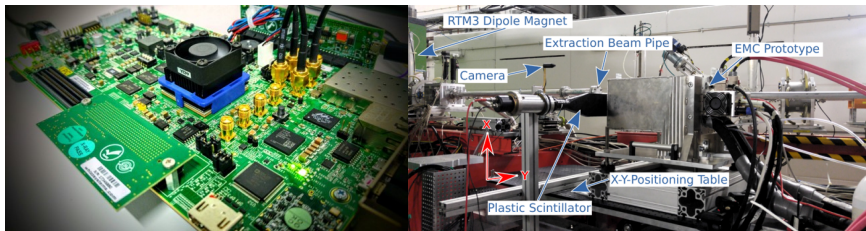


Just one example: PANDA



- DMAPS “Depleted Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors”
- codeveloped by Bochum, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Mainz

The full streaming chain



- no trigger, very fast on-chip digital processing
- measuring different decay modes simultaneously
- Extensive tests at MAMI

4.) Theory: With novel lattice approaches formulated in recent years, lattice calculations can play a much more important role.

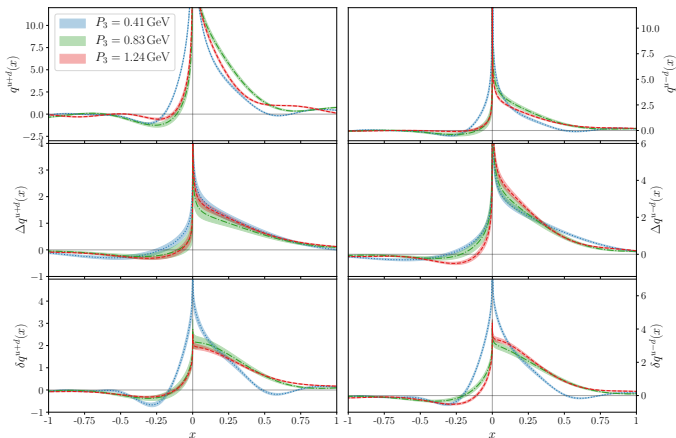
- X. Ji, PRL 110 (2013) 262002; arXiv:1305.1539
quasi-PDFs etc.
- Y.Q. Ma and J.W. Qiu PRD 98 (2018) 074021;
arXiv:1404.6860 lattice cross sections
- A. Radyushkin, PRD96 (2017) 034025; arXiv:1705.01488
pseudo-PDFs etc.
- U. Aglietti et al. Phys.Lett. B441 (1998) 371;
hep-ph/9806277
- V. Braun and D. Müller, EPJ C55 (2008) 349;
arXiv:0709.1348
- A.J. Chambers et al., PRL 118 (2017) 242001;
arXiv:1703.01153
- ...

I am a member of LPC (Y.B. Yang, X. Ji)

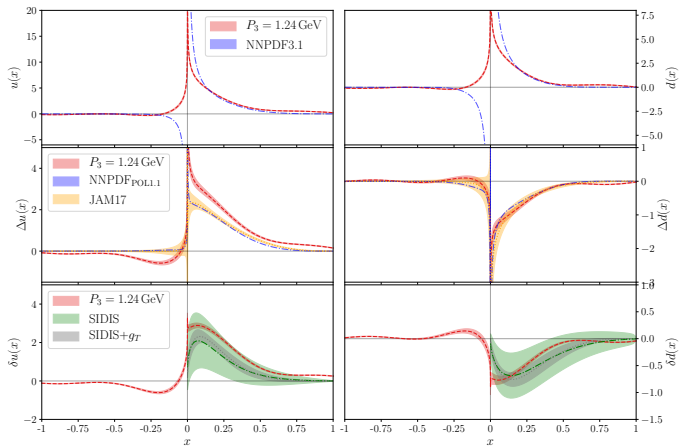
The idea in a nutshell

- What is needed are correlators along the lightcone $t \pm z$. These cannot be calculated on the lattice because of analytic continuation to Euclidean time $t \rightarrow -ix_4$ resulting in $e^{iS} \rightarrow e^{-S_E}$
- Old method: Mellin moments. $\int_0^1 dx x^{n-1} q(x)$ given by local correlators (Operator Product Expansion)
- Problem: Operator mixing
- New method: Calculate quasi-PDFs, quasi-TMDs, quasi- ... nonlocal in space and relate quasi-PDFs etc. to PDFs. etc. by continuum perturbation theory.
- The limit $P_z \rightarrow \infty$ is problematic but the method seems to work better than expected.

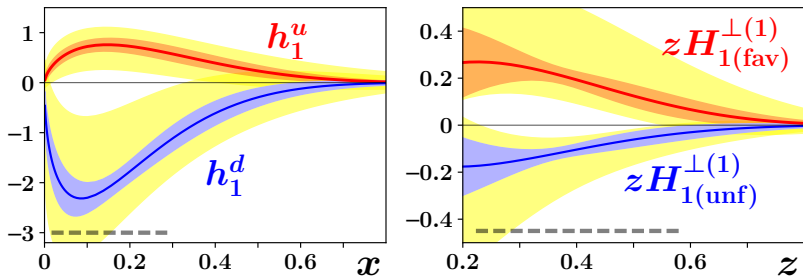
Some results of ETMC 2106.16065



light quark PDFs, quasi-PDFs



the light quark PDFs



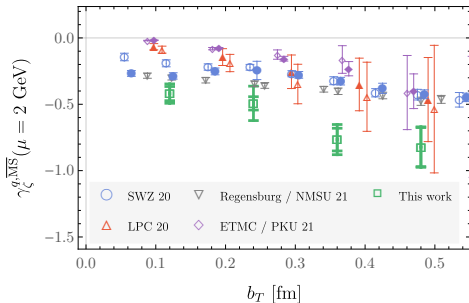
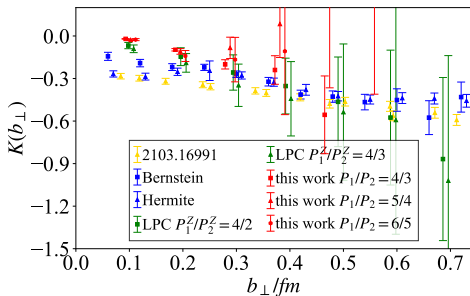
Lattice augmented transversity fits from JAM

Lin et al. arXiv:1710.09858

Transversity PDFs $h_1^{u,d}$ and favored $zH_{1(fav)}^{\perp(1)}$ and un-favored $zH_{1(unf)}^{\perp(1)}$ Collins FFs

A crucial theory input for the physics of TMDs: the Collins-Soper kernel

The newest result from Beijing/ETMC 2106.13027 and MIT/ANL/BNL/FNL 2107.11930



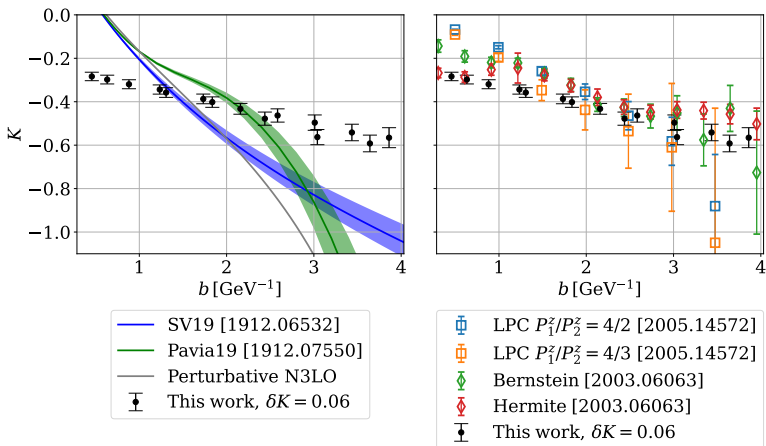
Five groups using three different lattice approaches get compatible results (most reliable way to estimate systematic uncertainties)

Conclusions

- EIC, LHC, FAIR, ... are highly complementary. High-energy hadron physics has a bright future
- The EIC will explore many aspects of the many-particle wave functions of hadrons which are presently only poorly known or even unknown.
- EIC is moving forward very fast. Many commitments have already been made. There are three detector proposals: ATHENA, CORE, and ECCE. The plans are very ambitious and additional expert knowledge is still in high demand.
- Concrete examples for collaboration were given. Windows of opportunity for others will close in the not so distant future.
- Lattice QCD will be a complementary discovery tool.

A crucial theory input for the physics of TMDs: the Collins-Soper kernel

arXiv:2103.16991



Estimated higher twist uncertainty $\delta K = 0.06$