

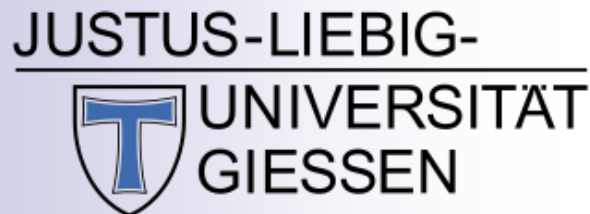


KHuK Jahrestagung / Annual Meeting 2025

11.–13. Dez. 2025
Physikzentrum Bad Honnef

Deutsche Beteiligung am Electron-Ion-Collider

Stefan Diehl



Justus Liebig University Giessen
University of Connecticut

12/12/2025

EIC science questions

How do the **nucleon properties like mass and spin emerge** from their partonic structure?

Nucleon Spin:

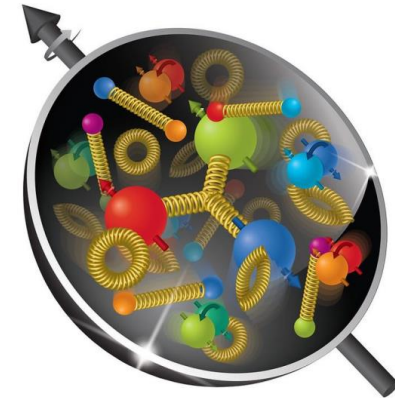
- Spin is one of the fundamental properties of matter
 - Proton has spin-1/2
 - Proton is a composite system consisting of spin-1/2 quarks and spin-1 gluons
- Sum of the contribution of quarks and gluons together must be 1/2

Possible contributions ...

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

Quark spins Gluon spins Quark orbital angular momentum Gluon orbital angular momentum

→ The EIC will unravel the different contributions from the quarks, gluons and orbital angular momentum

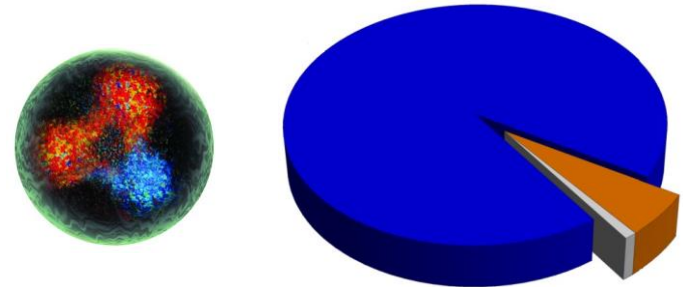


pictures: EIC yellow report

EIC science questions

Nucleon Mass:

- In a simple picture, the proton ($m_p \sim 940 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) consists of 2 up-quarks ($m_u \sim 2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) and 1 down-quark ($m_d \sim 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) bound by gluons



Where is the proton mass coming from?

- Proton mass needs to be produced by the dynamics and interactions of quarks and gluons!
- How are the quarks and gluon distributed in space and momentum inside the nucleon?

➔ The EIC will determine an important term contributing to the proton mass, the so-called “QCD trace anomaly”

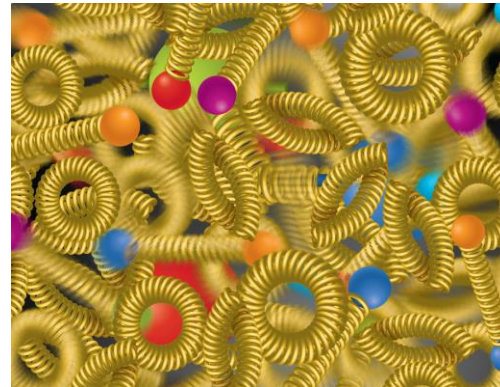
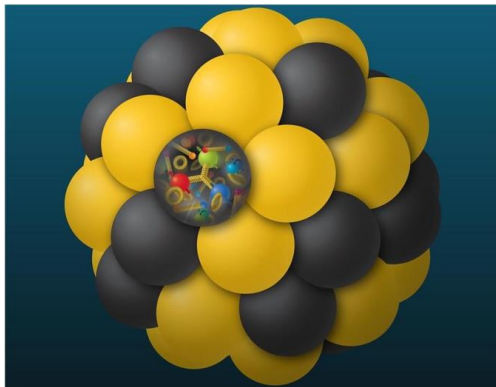


pictures: EIC yellow report

EIC science questions

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

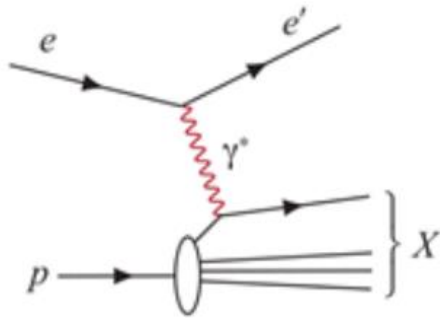
- Is the structure of a free and bound nucleon the same?
- How do quarks and gluons interact with a nuclear medium?
- How do the quark-gluon interactions create nuclear binding?



pictures: EIC yellow report

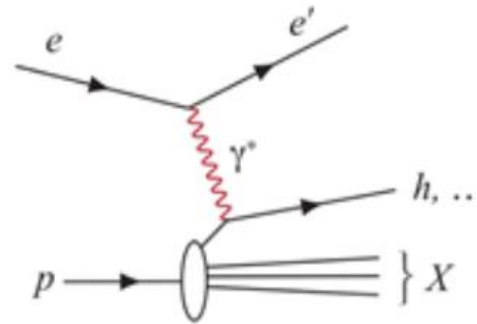
- ➔ The EIC will provide the opportunity to have very high gluon densities in collisions of electrons and heavy nuclei
- ➔ Map the transition from a linear to a non-linear QCD regime

EIC main physics processes



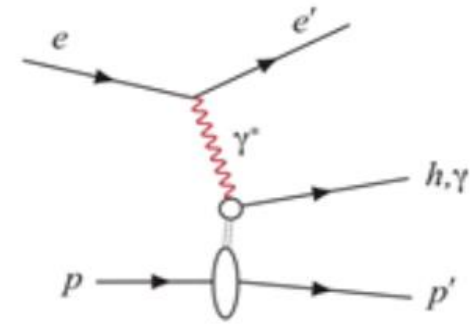
Deep-inelastic scattering (DIS)

- Detection of the scattered electron only



Semi - inclusive DIS

- Detection of the scattered electron and at least 1 hadron (or a jet)



Deep - exclusive processes

- Detection of all final state particles

Parton distributions in nucleons and nuclei

Spin and flavor structure of nucleons and nuclei

3D momentum distributions of partons (TMDs)

QCD at extreme parton densities (saturation)

Spatial imaging of partons (GPDs)

EIC overview

Planned at Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, New York, US)

- Construction start in 2026

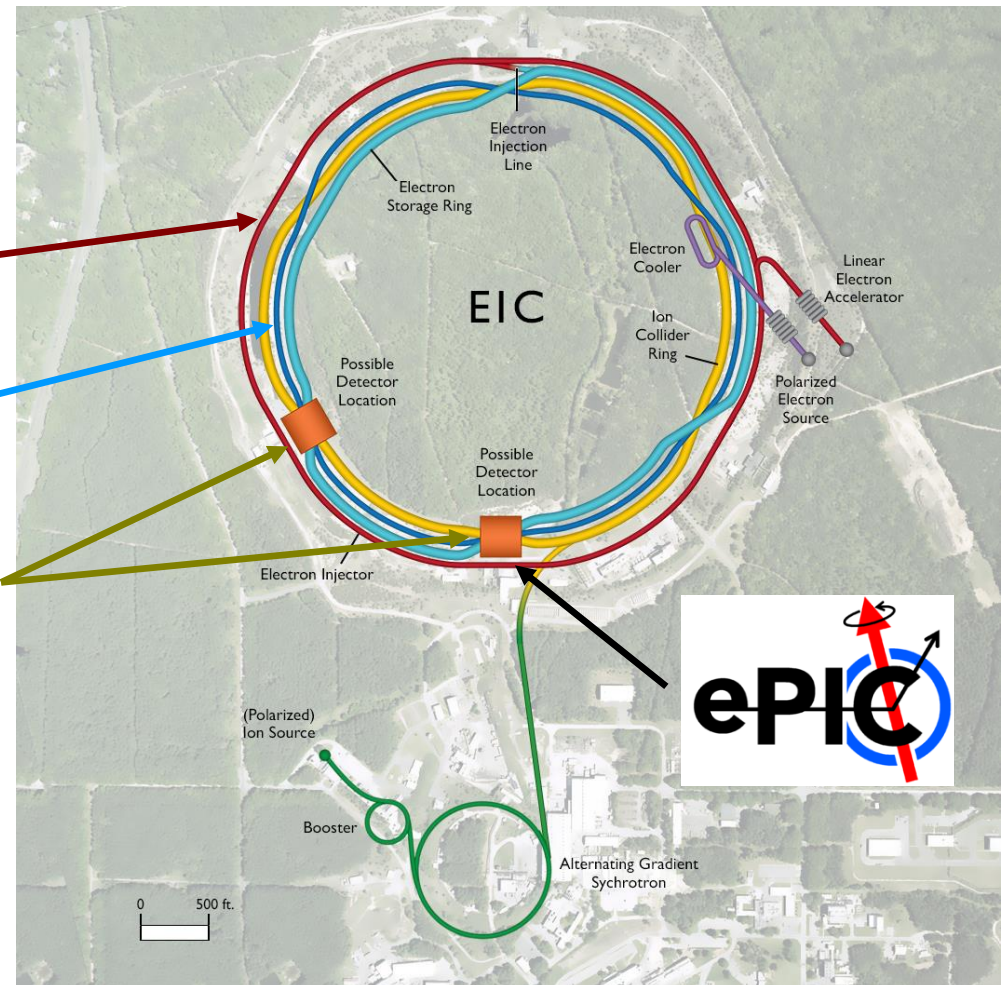
Hadron storage ring (RHIC Rings)
41 - 275 GeV

Electron storage ring 5 - 18 GeV

High luminosity interaction region(s)

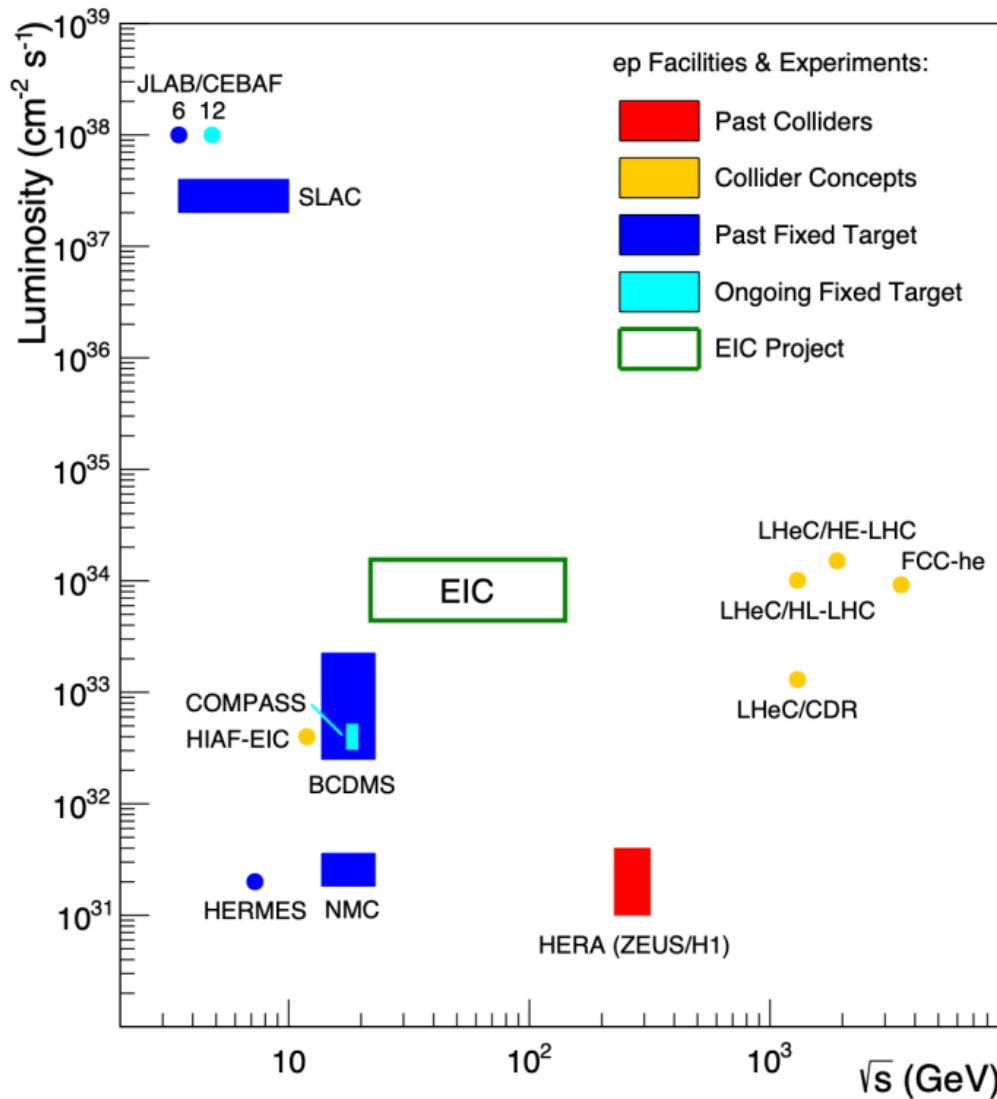
- Luminosity: $L = 10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
→ 10 - 100 $\text{fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$

- Highly polarized beams: ~ 70%



https://www.bnl.gov/today/body_pics/2020/01/EIC-satellite-HR.jpg

EIC in comparison to other experiments



The EIC will be the first ...

- High-luminosity e-p collider
- Polarized beam collider
- Electron-nucleus collider

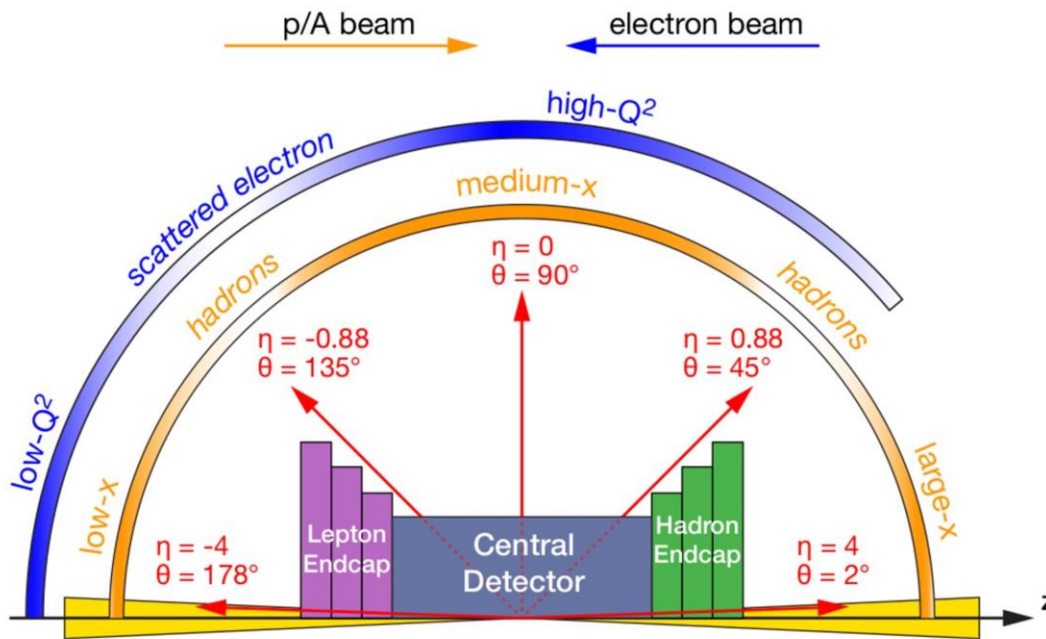
EIC cm energy range:

$$29 < \sqrt{s} < 141 \text{ GeV}$$

EIC detector challenges

p, A: 41 - 275 GeV

e: 5 - 18 GeV



$$\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$$

Large center-of-mass energy range:
29 - 141 GeV

- Large detector acceptance

Asymmetric beams

- **Asymmetric detector:** Barrel + electron and hadron end-caps
- Large central coverage ($-4 < \eta < 4$) in **tracking, particle identification, em and hadronic calorimetry**
 - High precision low mass tracking
 - Good e/h separation critical for scattered electron ID
 - Good separation of e, p, π , K over a wide momentum range

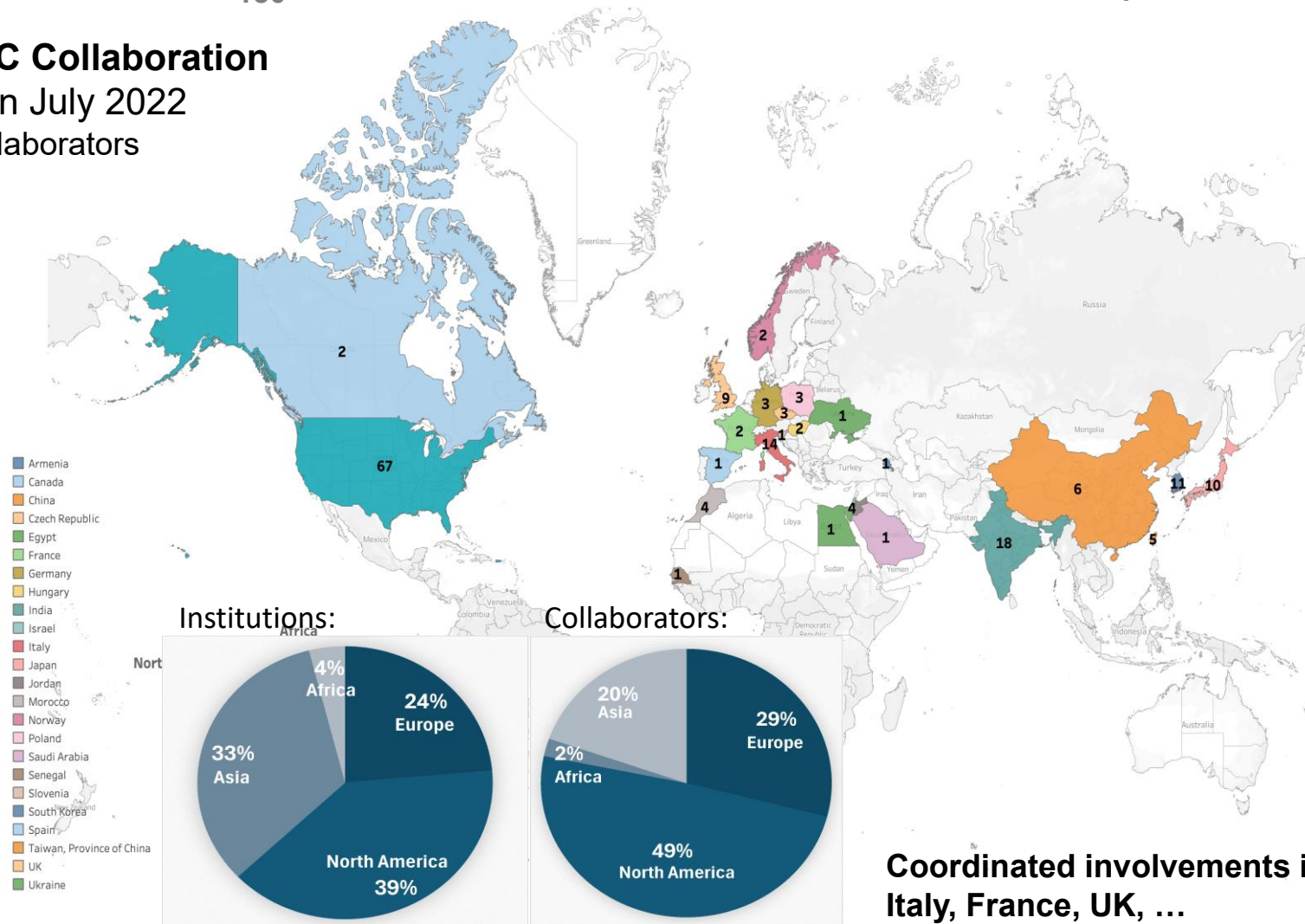
The ePIC collaboration

ePIC Institutions
180

ePIC Countries
25

ePIC World Region
4

The **ePIC Collaboration**
formed in July 2022
> 850 collaborators

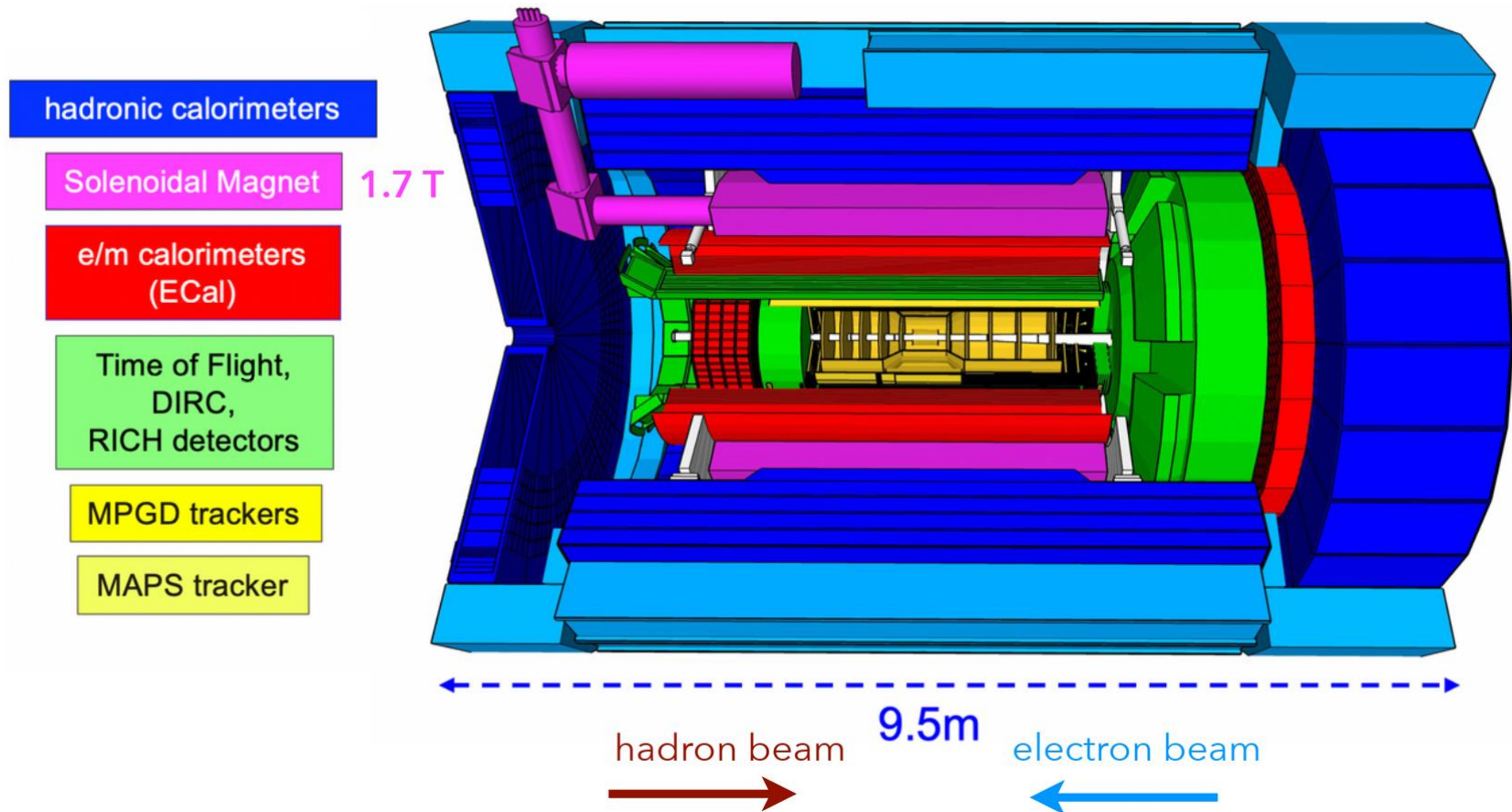


The ePIC detector



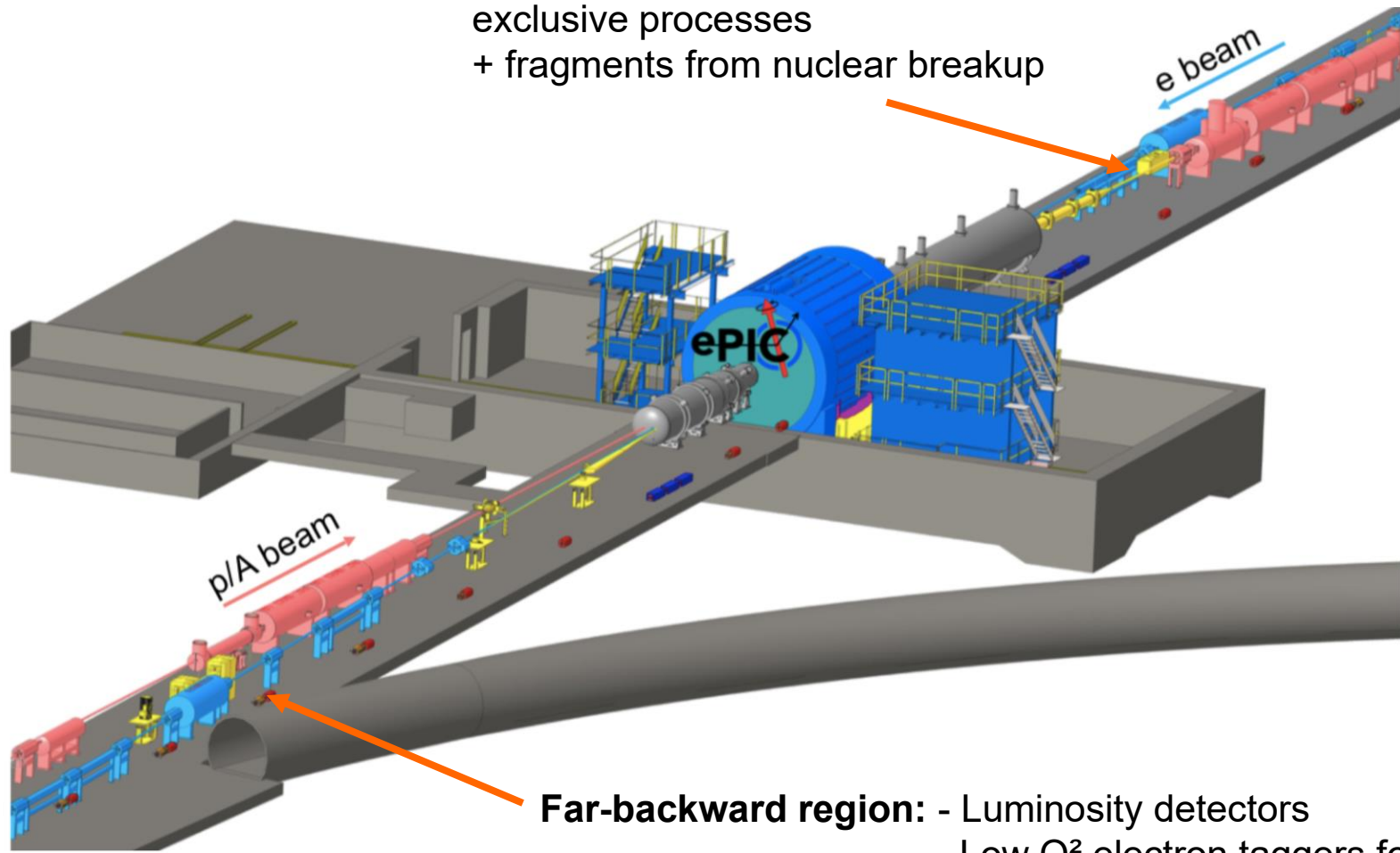
Electron-Proton and -Ion Collider detector

- Hermetic detectors within a central solenoid



ePIC far forward and backward detectors

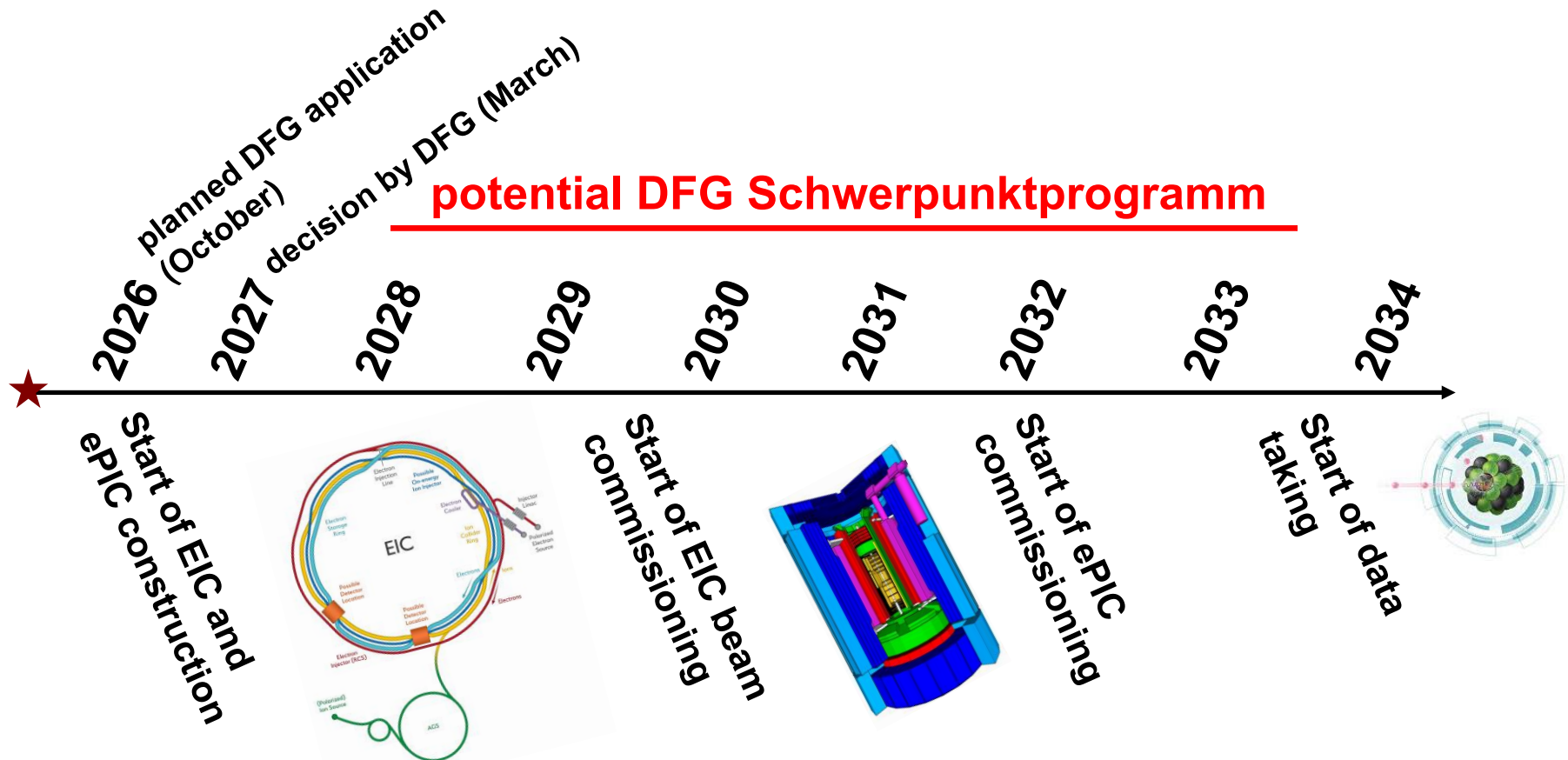
Far-forward region: Detection of low $-t$ protons from exclusive processes
+ fragments from nuclear breakup



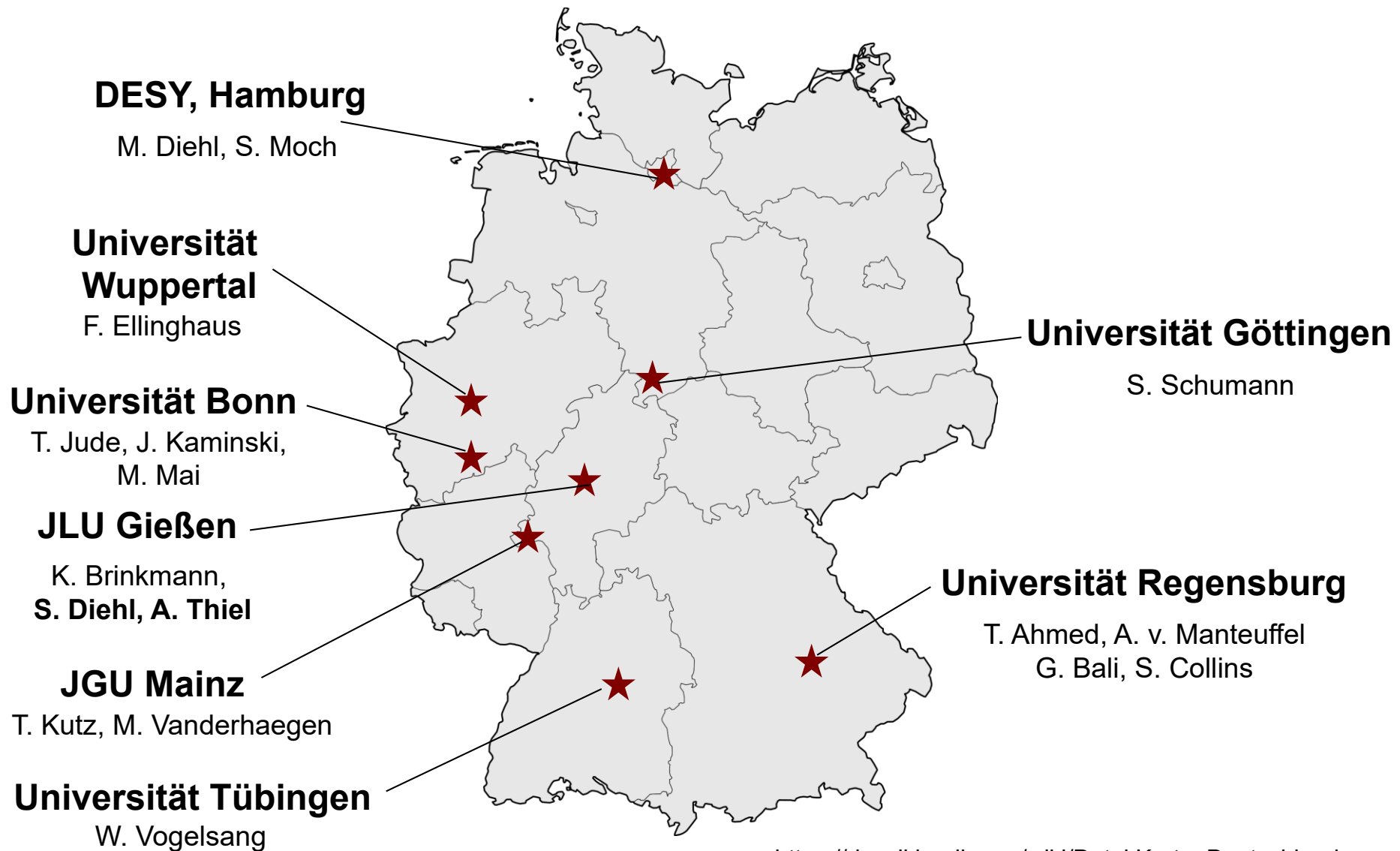
Far-backward region: - Luminosity detectors
- Low Q^2 electron taggers for quasi-real photo-production

Spectroscopy

EIC schedule and timelines



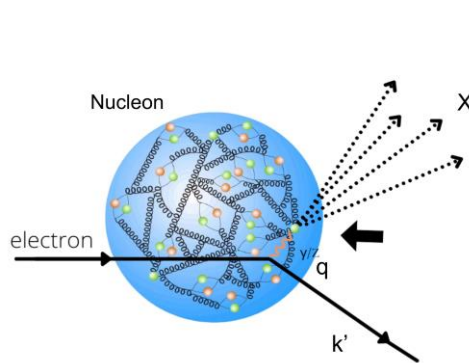
Currently involved EIC Germany institutions



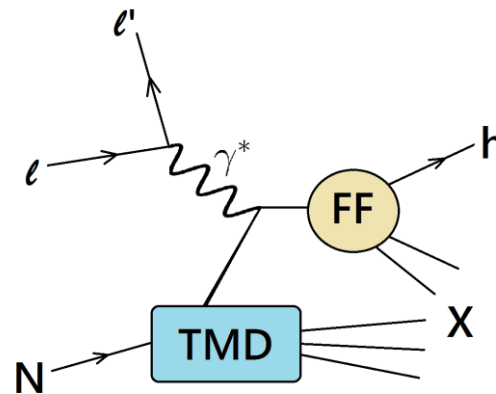
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Karte_Deutschland.svg

Interests of German groups

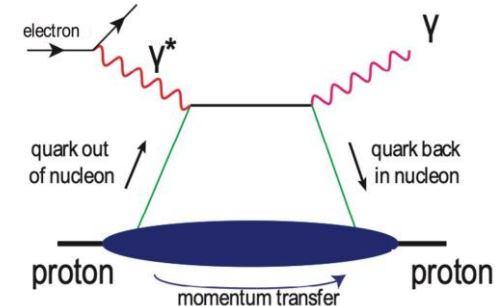
- Structure of the free and bound nucleon (PDFs, TMDs, GPDs, transition GPDs)



DIS



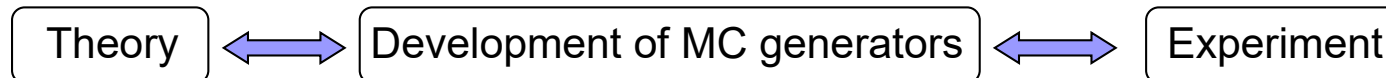
SIDIS



DVCS / DVMP

- Spectroscopy (exotica, quarkonia, production in nuclei)

→ Theory developments → MC based feasibility / benchmark studies



- Software- and Hardware contributions → Calorimetry, readout, slow control, ...

Join us!

- **Planned application: DFG „Schwerpunktprogramm“ for a German EIC involvement**
 - Currently ~ 15 people from 8 Universities / Institutes (theory + experiment)
 - Hadron structure, hadron spectroscopy, MC-, software-, detector- development

DFG application deadline: October 15th 2026

Ongoing: Monthly zoom-meetings to coordinate the application

DFG Rundegespräch (to be approved): March 3 - 4 2026 at JLU Gießen



Evrybody with interest in the EIC is welcome to join the effort!

Contact: Stefan Diehl, JLU Gießen, stefan.diehl@exp2.physik.uni-giessen.de
Annika Thiel, JLU Gießen, annika.thiel@uni-giessen.de