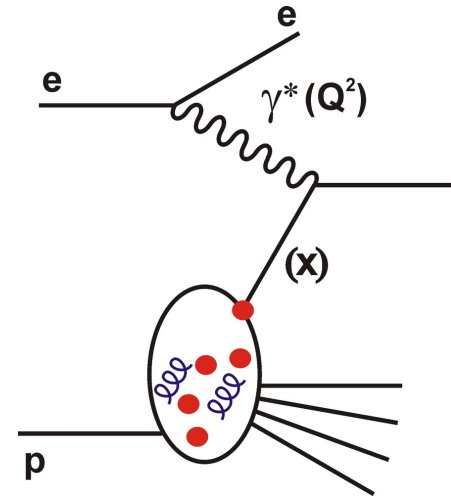



Inclusive Physics at EIC: and the UK

EIC-UK Discussion Meeting
7 December 2022

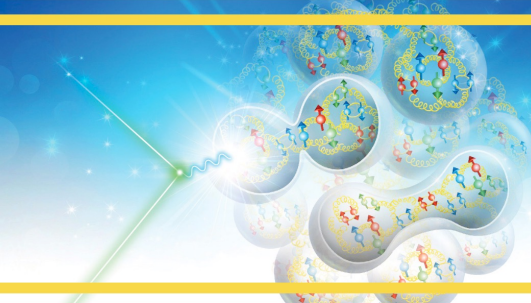
Paul Newman (Birmingham)



**SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS
AND DETECTOR
CONCEPTS FOR THE
ELECTRON-ION COLLIDER**

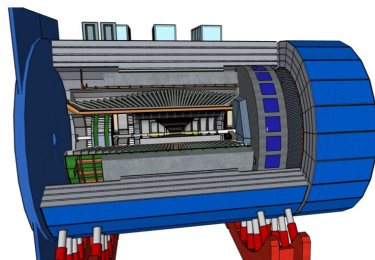


EIC Yellow Report



CCCE

EIC Comprehensive Chromodynamics Experiment
Collaboration Detector Proposal

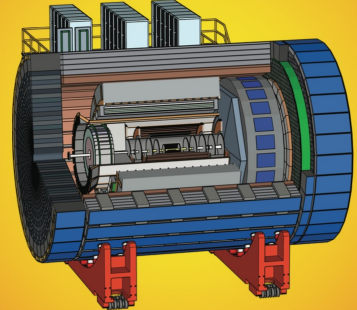



A state of the art detector capable of fully exploiting the science potential of the EIC, realized through the reuse of select instrumentation and infrastructure, to be ready by project CD-4A

December 1, 2021

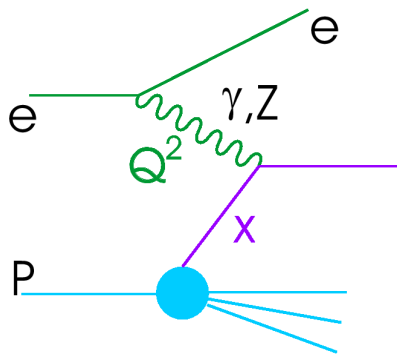
ATHENA Detector Proposal

A Totally Hermetic
Electron Nucleus Apparatus
proposed for IP6 at the Electron-Ion Collider

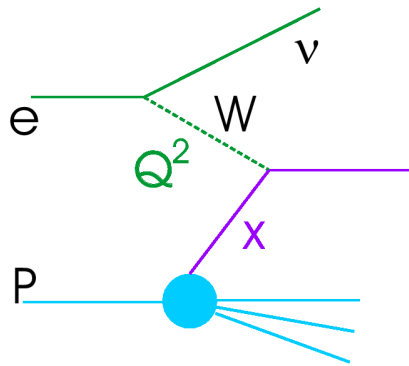


 The ATHENA Collaboration
December 1, 2021

Inclusive Scattering Observables



Neutral Current:
 $ep \rightarrow eX$



Charged Current:
 $ep \rightarrow \nu X$

‘Inclusive’ refers to anything we can measure starting from the inclusive neutral and charged current processes

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

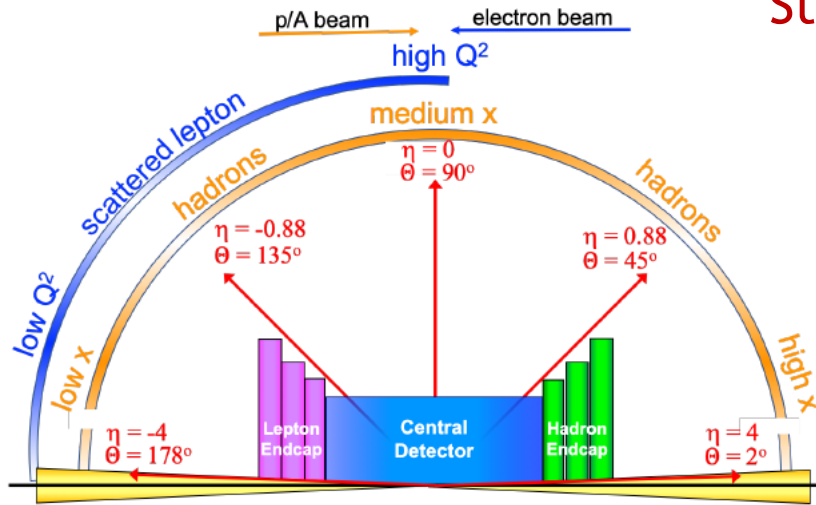
$$y = \frac{p \cdot q}{p \cdot e} \quad Q^2 \simeq sxy.$$

$$W^2 = (q + p)^2.$$

- x, Q^2 (via y, Q^2) can be reconstructed from any two of $E_e, \theta_e, E_h, \theta_h$
- Hadronic final state understanding also important for background rejection

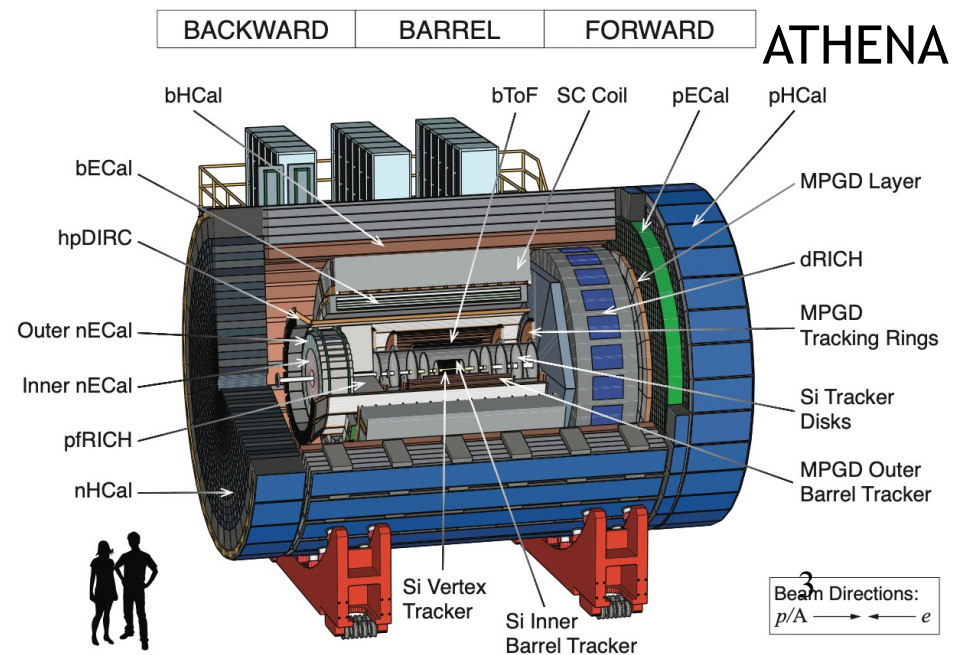
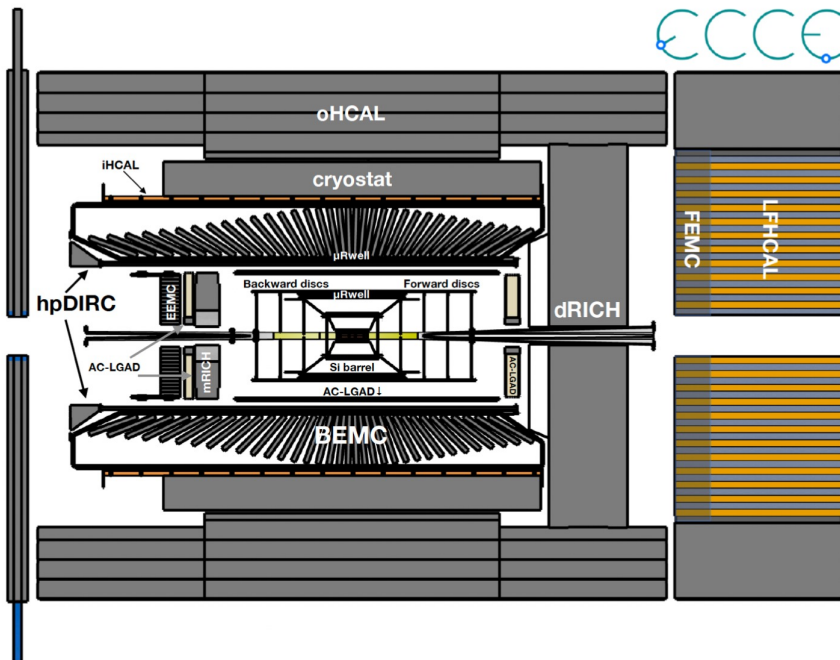
... starting point is electron identification & reconstruction, plus inclusive hadronic final state measurement.

EIC detectors will be transformational

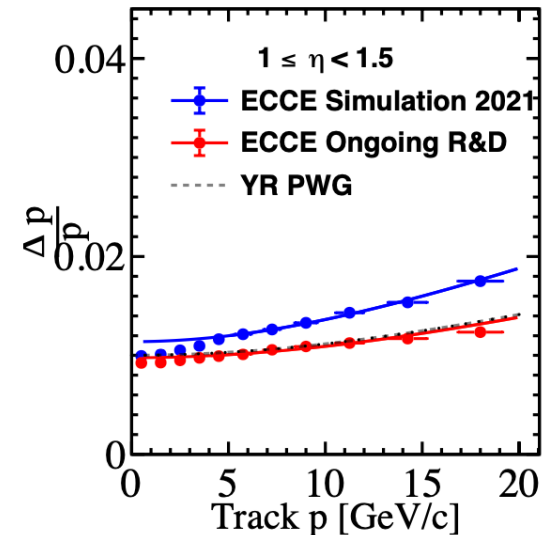
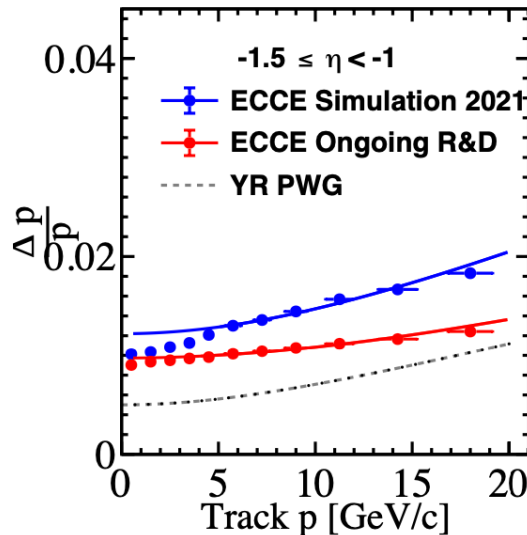
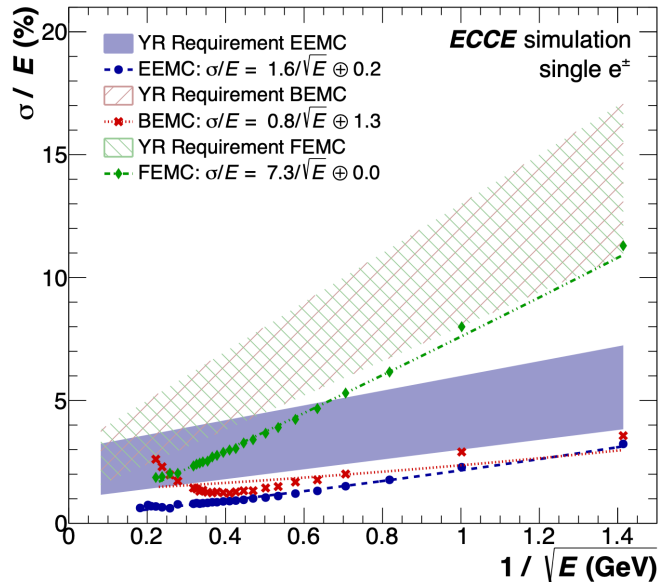


State-of-the-art detectors with:

- Hermetic e, h coverage to $|\eta| \sim 4$
- High tracking resolution (MAPS silicon)
- High precision ECAL (and HCAL)
- Strong emphasis on particle ID
- Strong emphasis on Forward / Backward beamline instrumentation

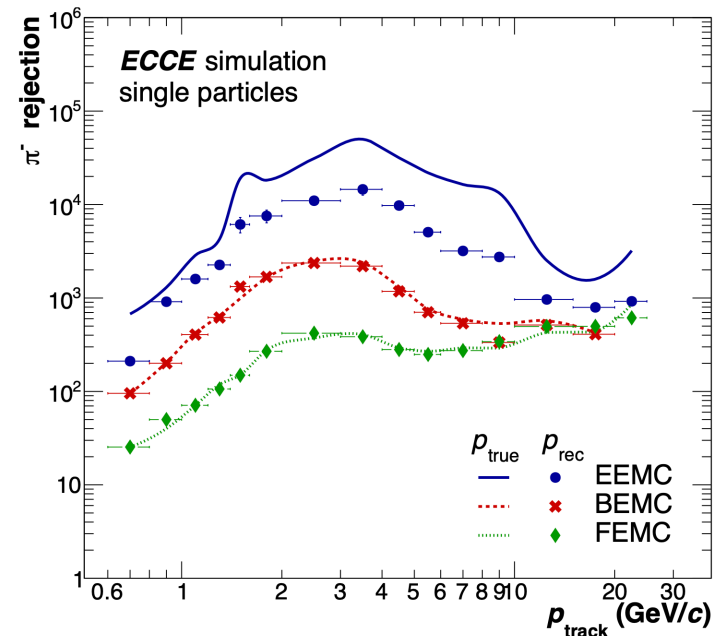


Early Performance Studies:



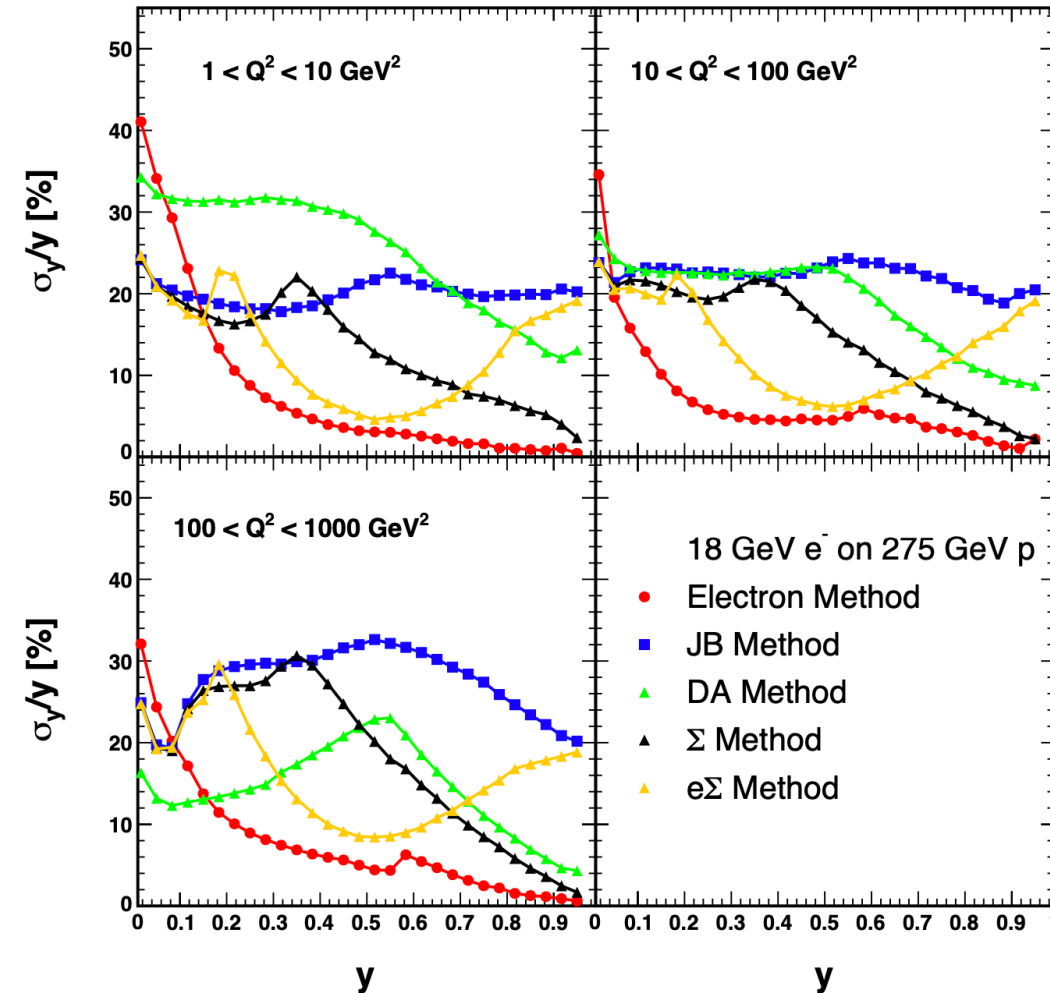
- Electron energy measurement with either tracker (low p_T) or ECAL (high p_T) is at $\sim 1\%$ level throughout measured range

- Photoproduction background to electron ID (from π^-) can be suppressed to $< \text{few}\%$ level using calorimeter alone, and to completely negligible levels when also including particle ID detectors.



Early Performance Studies

ATHENA



- First detailed assessment of relative performance of reconstruction methods throughout measured phase space

- Ongoing work on modernised using all information simultaneously (machine learning / kinematic fitting)

UK Contributions

ATHENA

Paul Newman

- Convener
- Assessment of impact on proton and nuclear PDFs

Stephen Maple

- Performance studies (kinematic reconstruction etc)

Tom Cridge, Lucian Harland-Lang, Robert Thorne

- Assessment of impact on proton PDFs

→ Publication plans?

ECCE

Claire Gwenlan

- Convener
- Assessment of impact on proton PDFs

EPIC

Glaire Gwenlan and Paul Newman

- Conveners

Stephen Maple

- Simulation tests, Kinematic fitting studies

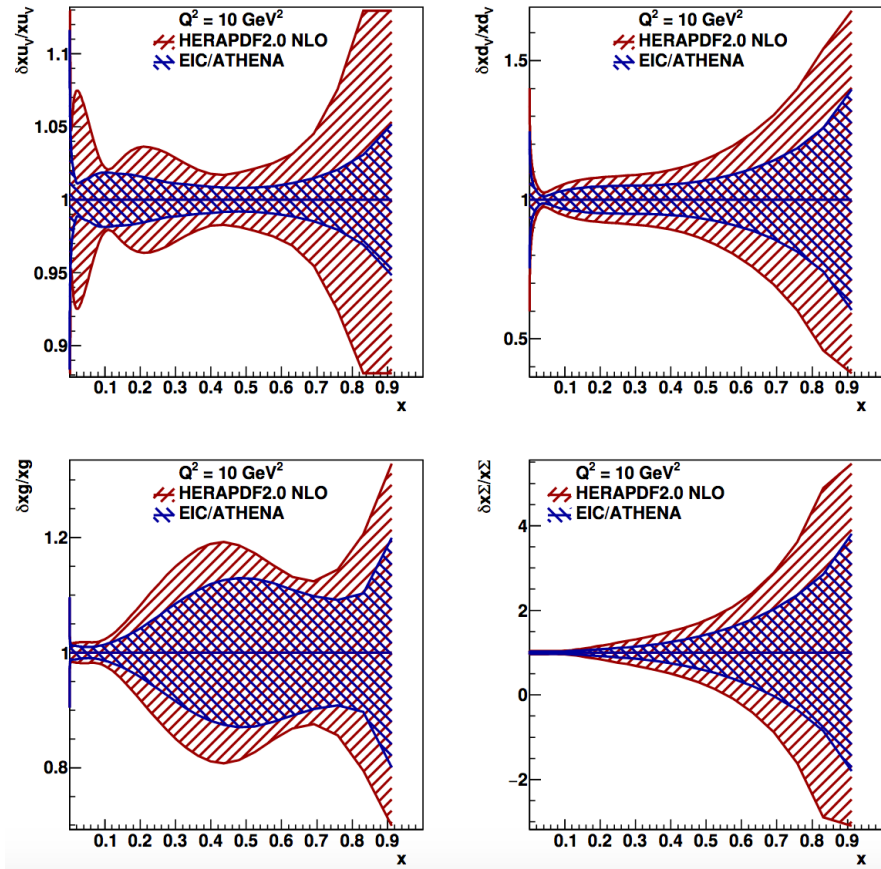
Matthew Hellen / George Williams

- Charged current (particle flow, Strange from $s \rightarrow c$)

... getting up and running → testing simulated files and EICRECO

→ benchmarking detector designs (currently ⁶CALO)

Impact of EIC/ATHENA on PDFs

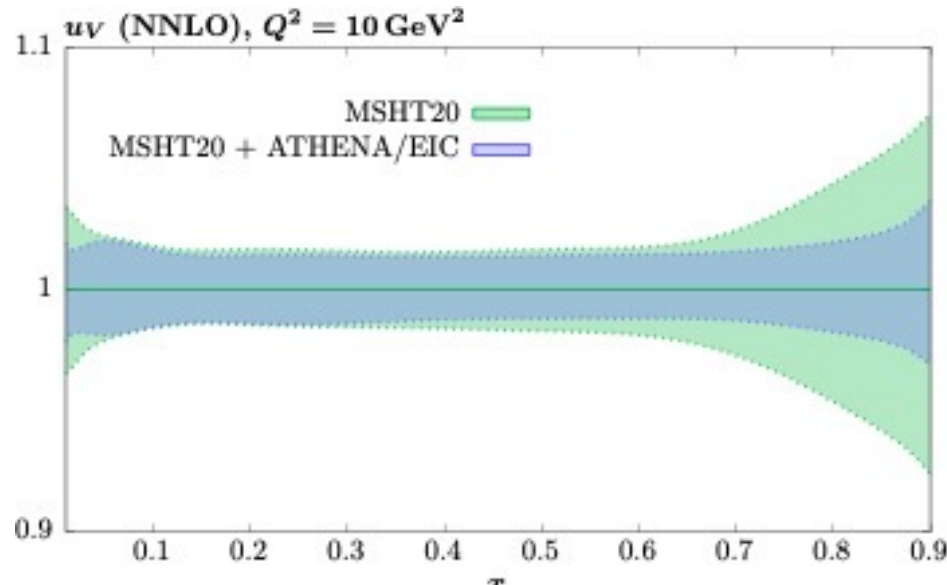


Fractional total uncertainties with / without EIC / ATHENA data included

- Relative to (HERA-only) HERAPDF2.0

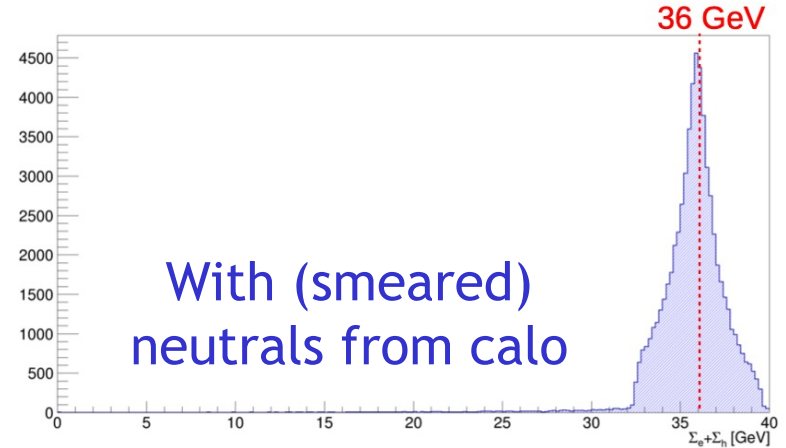
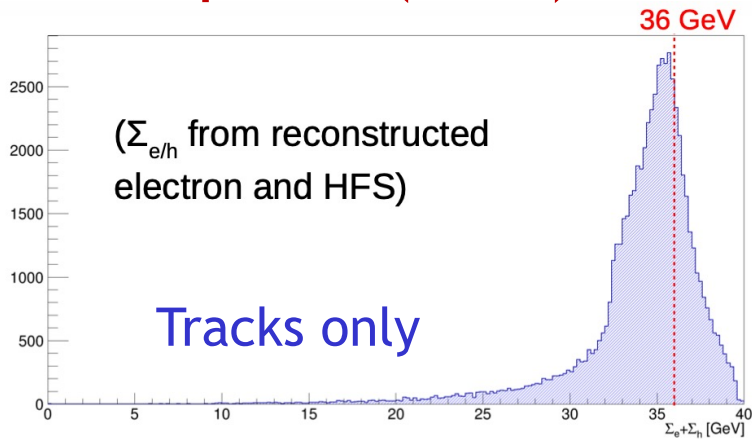
- Relative to MSHT20 Global Fit

- Impact on Nuclear PDFs and sensitivity to low-x effects also studied



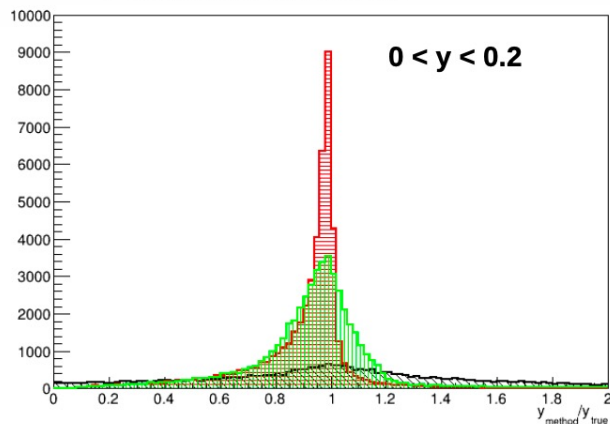
Testing EPIC Simulation and Developing EICRECO (Stephen Maple)

Total E-pz sum (= 2Ee)

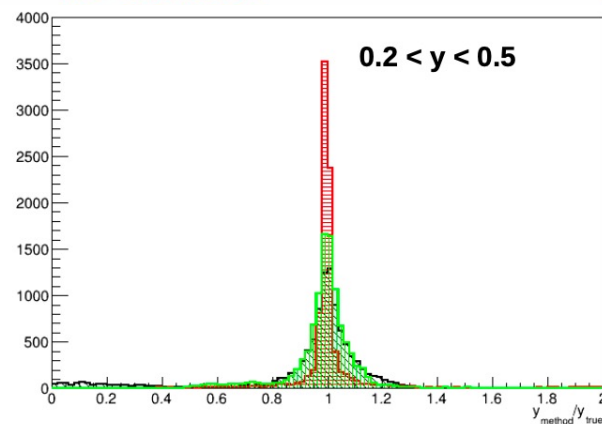


First look at impact on kinematic reconstruction ...

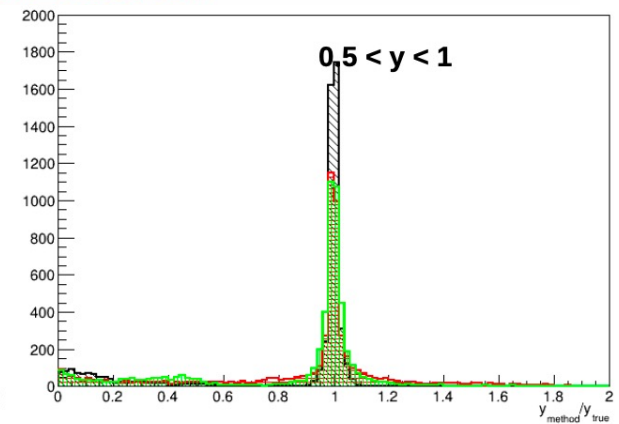
Electron method



JB method



e- Σ method



... next attempt to develop particle flow algorithm

Next Steps

- Benchmarking increasingly detailed EPIC simulations, including performance understanding and main sources of systematics
→ fully simulate an inclusive measurement using MC, event-by-event
- Ongoing work / main current questions:
 - What level of performance can be obtained in overall hadronic final state reconstruction (via energy flow algorithms)
 - How much can we improve on NC kinematic reconstruction by trying novel machine learning or kinematic fitting methods
 - Do we have ISR completely under control?
 - What can we expect / learn from CC?
 - What can we expect / learn from $Q^2 \rightarrow 0$ ('photoproduction') regime?