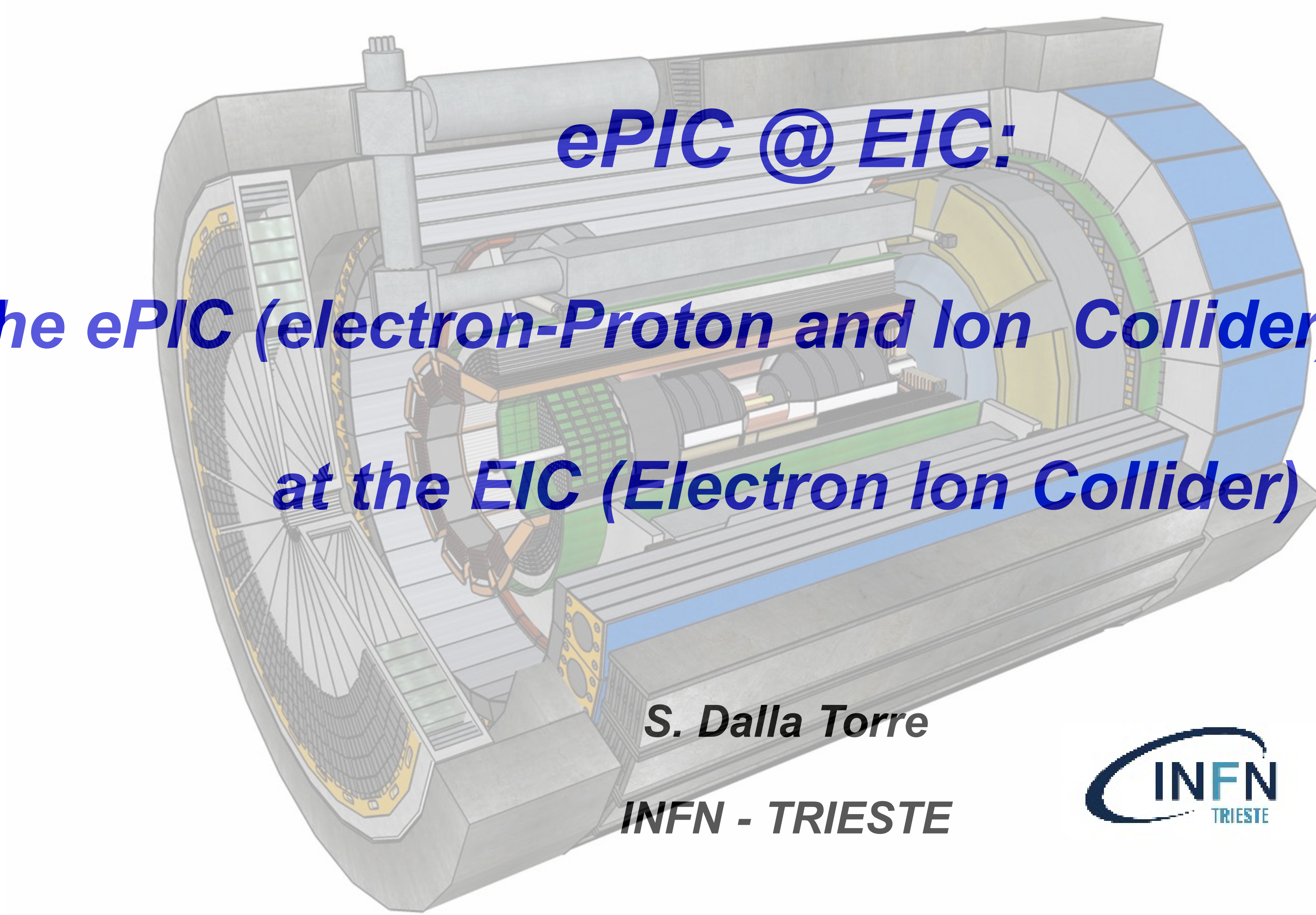


ePIC @ EIC:

The ePIC (electron-Proton and Ion Collider) detector

at the EIC (Electron Ion Collider)

S. Dalla Torre

INFN - TRIESTE

A REMINDER

- Requirements and R&D status of the detectors to operate at the EIC were presented at the Detector Seminar series in August 2020 by Thomas Ullrich

- A long path forward in the last 4 years

  → today seminar

ePIC and CERN

- This seminar is particularly timely as, following the application by **ePIC**, on 6 March 2024, the **Research Board confirmed the positive recommendation of the Recognized Experiments Committee**
- **Wide synergies CERN / EIC including physics and detector topics:**
  - EIC-LHC synergy Workshop, CERN, 21-22 June 2022
  - EIC-LHC synergy Workshop, DESY, 14-15 Dec. 2023
  - CERN EP R&D Day 2021, CERN, 11-12 Nov. 2021
    - Session 3 : EIC R&D
  - CERN/EIC PID R&D meeting, CERN, 25 April 2023
  - ITS3 MAPS adopted in the ePIC detector
    - with contributions to the development
  - EIC in CERN*COURIER*
  - and more opportunities …

JENAA
Joint ECFA-NuPECC-APPEC Activities

CERNCOURIER | Reporting on international high-energy physics

Physics | Technology | Community | In focus | Magazine

ACCELERATORS | FEATURE

Electron–ion collider on the horizon

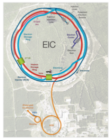
28 September 2018

The National Academy of Sciences in the US finds a compelling scientific case for an advanced collider that would reveal how visible matter emerges from fundamental quarks and gluons.

Image credit: Jefferson Lab.

2018

2024



CERNCOURIER | Reporting on international high-energy physics

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ACCELERATORS | NEWS

EIC steps towards construction

3 May 2024

The Electron–Ion Collider (EIC), located at Brookhaven National Laboratory and being built in partnership with Jefferson Lab, has taken a step closer to construction. In April the US Department of Energy (DOE) approved "Critical Decision 3A", which gives the formal go-ahead to purchase long-lead procurements for the facility.

The EIC will offer the unique ability to collide a beam of polarised high-energy electrons with polarised protons, polarised lightweight ions, or heavy ions. Its aim is to produce 3D snapshots or "nuclear femtography" of the inner structure of nucleons to gain a deeper understanding of how quarks and gluons give rise to properties such as spin and mass (*CERN Courier* October 2018 p31). The collider, which will make use of infrastructure currently used for the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider and is costed at between \$1.7 and 2.8 billion, is scheduled to enter construction in 2026 and to begin operations in the first half of the next decade.

Shaping up A schematic of the future Electron–Ion Collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Credit: BNL/T Bowman

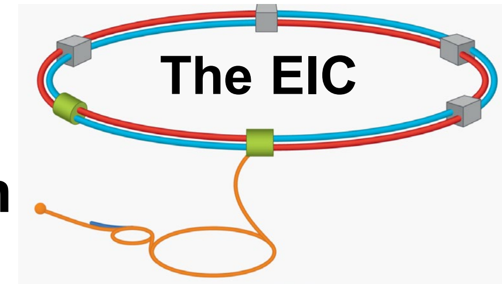
OUTLOOK

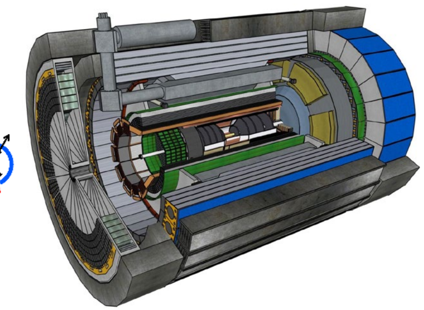
- **The ePIC context:**
  the physics scope and the EIC project

- **The ePIC detector**

The EIC Project in a nutshell

- **Enable the ultimate QCD exploration**
  - **By a high-luminosity polarized electron-ion collider: the EIC**
  - **By a detector highly integrated with the collider and capable to cope with the overall EIC physics scope, ePIC**
- **Status : approved project progressing towards its realization at BNL**
- **Key ingredients : the ample community supporting the EIC and the long dedicated effort path**





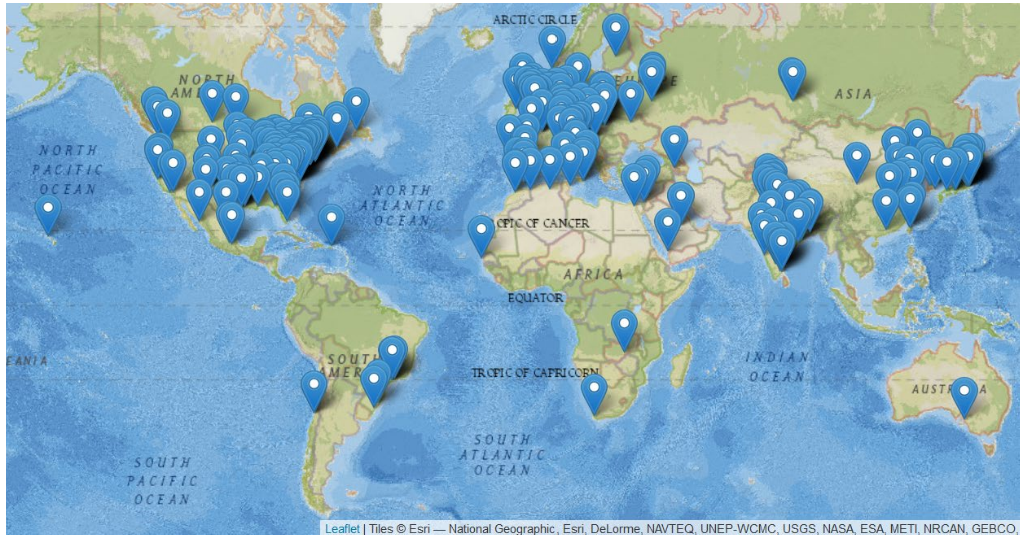
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: the EIC-User Group

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

Formed in 2016 –

- **1487 members**
- **40 countries**
- **6 world regions**
- **292 institutions**

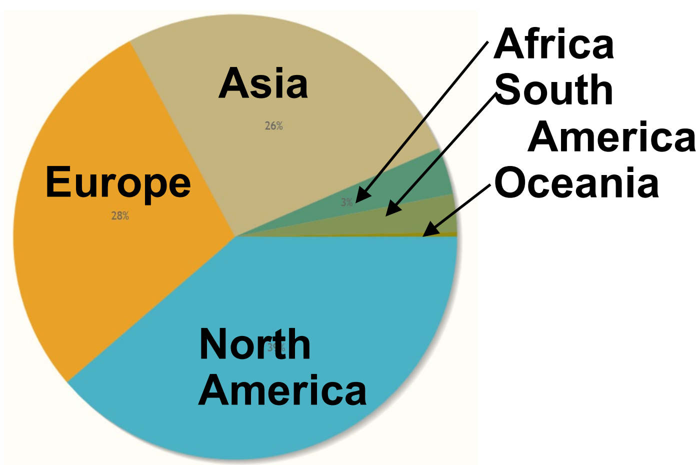
As of May 10, 2024



Among the main Achievements: The Yellow Report (2020)

Nucl. Phys. A 1026 (2022) 122447

Institutions



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
2024 Lehigh U., PA

The ePIC Collaboration

The community dedicated to the EIC science mission by the realization of the ePIC detector

Warsaw, July 2023

JLab, Jan. 2023

ANL, Jan. 2024

The ePIC Collaboration

ePIC Institutions
177

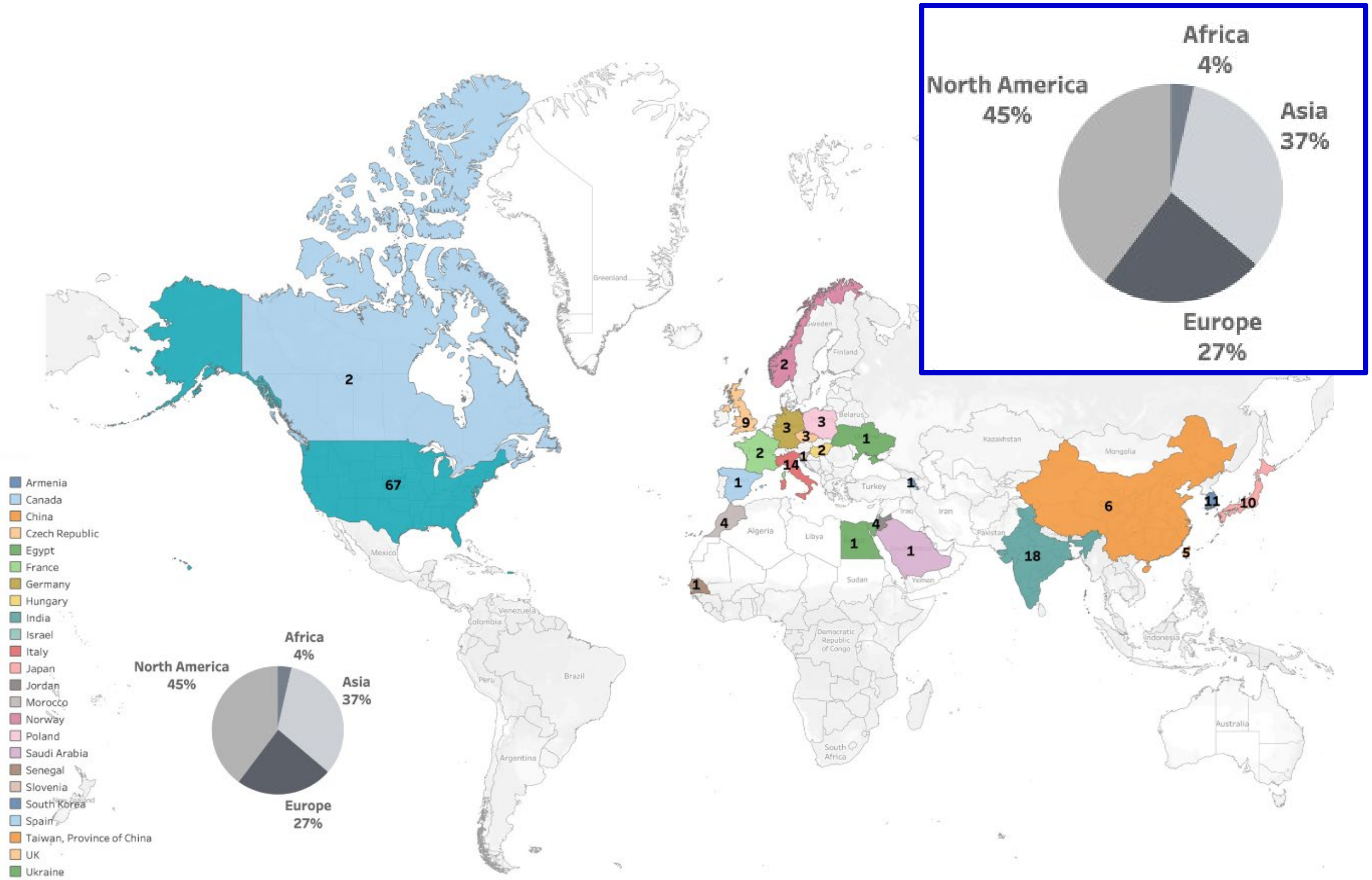
ePIC countries
26

ePIC World Regions
4

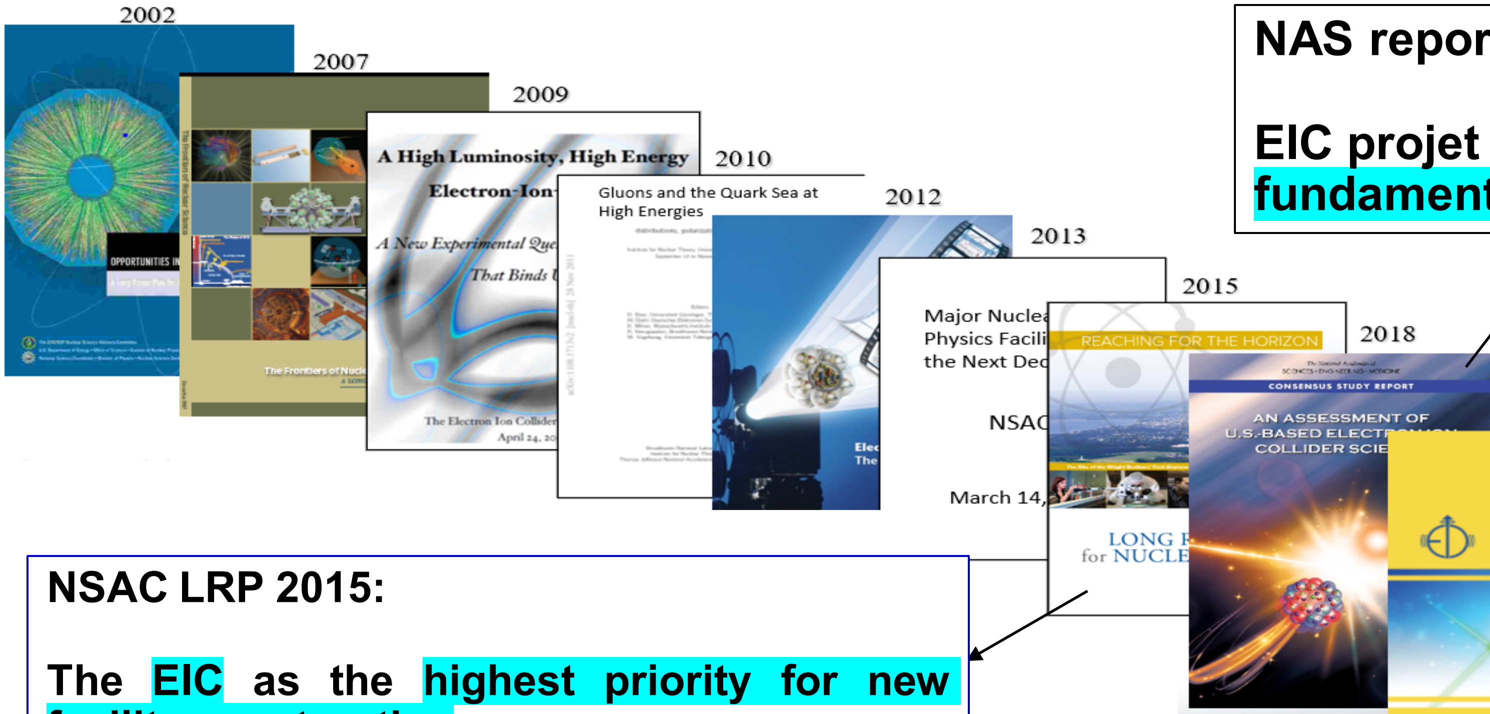
ePIC Initiated in July 2022

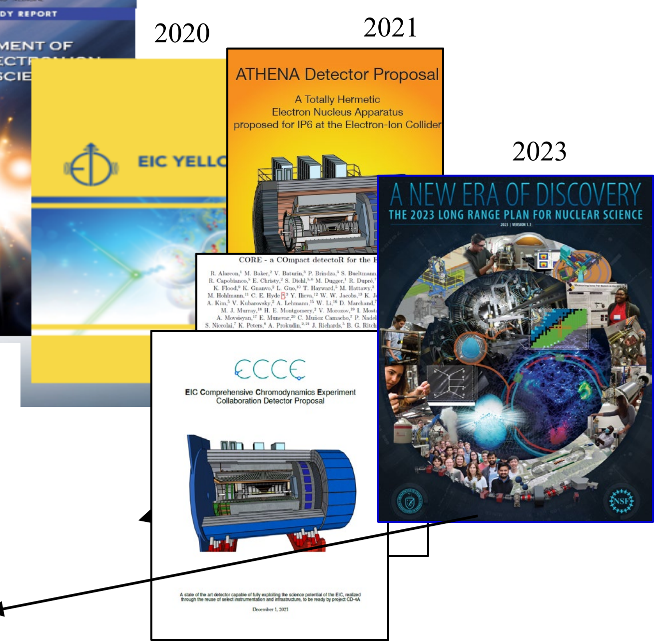
Currently:
>850 collaborators (from 2024 Institutional Survey)

>650 members active in ePIC activities



THE PATH TO THE EIC PROJECT





NAS report

EIC projet is compelling, fundamental and timely

NSAC LRP 2015:

The EIC as the highest priority for new facility construction.

NSAC LRP 2023:

We recommend the expeditious completion of the EIC as the highest priority for facility construction.

Fresh news

Major Nuclear Physics Facilities for the Next Decade

Report of the NSAC Facilities Subcommittee accepted on April 26, 2024, by NSAC

"The EIC will be a new world-leading DOE facility at the forefront of scientific discovery. The Subcommittee ranks the EIC as **(a) absolutely central** in its potential to contribute to world-leading science in the next decade."

"Concerning readiness of the facility for construction, we rank the EIC in category **(a) ready to initiate construction**."

DOE/NSF Nuclear Science Advisory Committee

EIC PHYSICS: ultimate QCD exploration

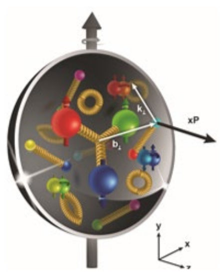
In short words:

Investigate with precision the universal dynamics of gluons to understand the emergence of hadronic and nuclear matter and their properties

In terms of major open questions:

How does the **spin** of the nucleon arise?

How does the **mass** of the nucleon arise?

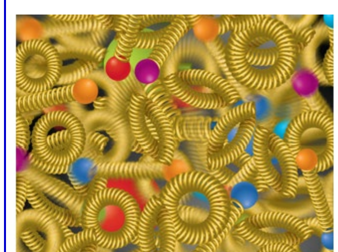


How are the **quarks and gluon distributed in space and momentum** inside the nucleon and nuclei?

How do quarks and gluons **interact with a nuclear medium**?

How do the **confined hadronic states** emerge?

How do the quark-gluon interactions create **nuclear binding**?



What are the emergent properties of **dense system of gluons**?

Ultimate QCD exploration

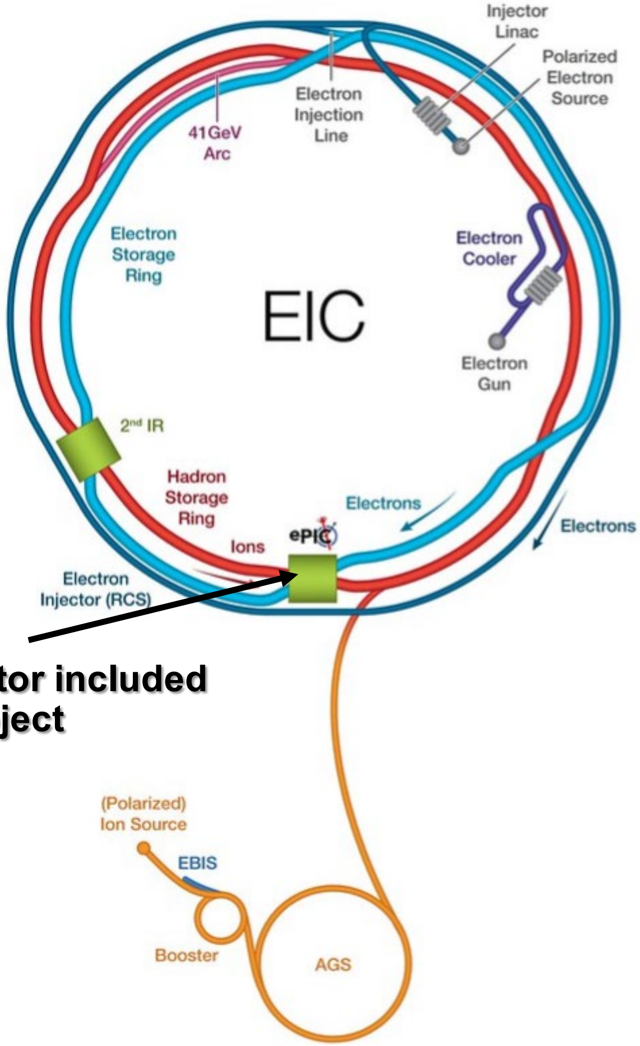
REQUIREMENTS

- Access to gluon dominated region and wide kinematic range in x and Q^2
- Access to spin structure and 3D spatial and momentum structure
- Accessing the highest gluon densities ($(Q_s^A)^2 \sim cQ_o^2\left(\frac{A}{x}\right)^{1/3}$)
- Studying observables as a function of x, Q^2, A, hadronic flavour, …

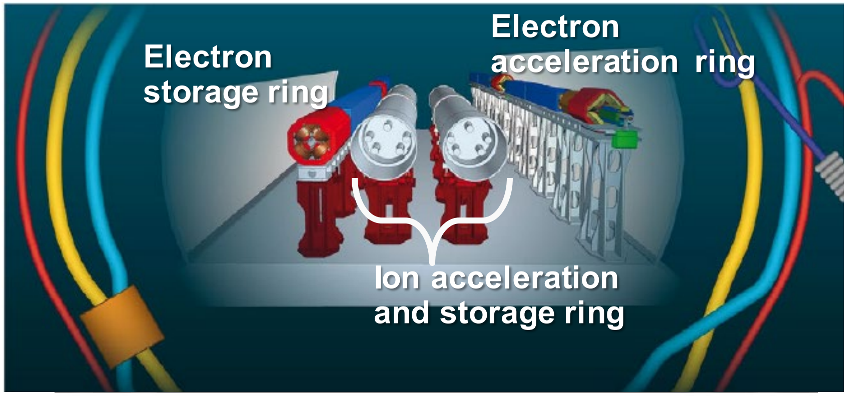
THE EIC COLLIDER PROVIDES

- *Large center-of-mass energy range:* $\sqrt{s}$ *= 21 -140 GeV*
- *Polarized electron, proton and light nuclear beams ≥ 70%*
- *Nuclear beams, the heavier the better (from H to U)*
- *High luminosity (100 x HERA):* $10^{33\text{-}34}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$

Usage of RHIC tunnel and RHIC p/ion complex



IP6 detector included in the project

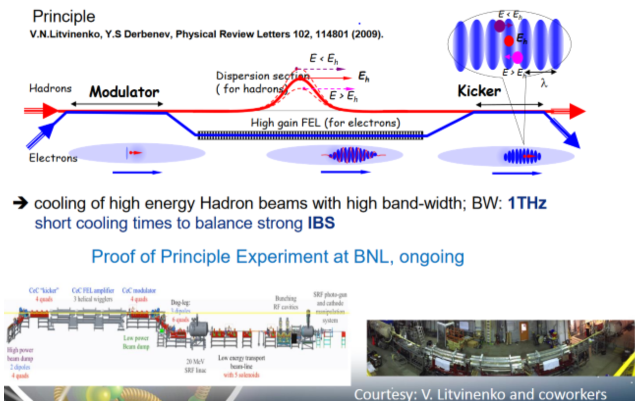


- spanning a wide kinematical range
  - **ECM: 20 – 141 GeV**
- High luminosity
  - up to 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- **highly polarized e (~ 70%) beams**
- **highly polarized light A (~70%) beams**
- wide variety of ions: **from H to U**
- **Number of interaction regions: up to 2**

The EIC Collider

4 critical ingredients for HIGH LUMINOSITY

Coherent Cooling with FEL amplifier



Strong Hadron Cooling

- Work continues on Strong Hadron Cooling, both the Coherent electron Cooling (CeC) approach and a backup solution based on a ring cooler
- Both approaches were reviewed in summer, no show stoppers found in either one

Bunches and beam crossing rates

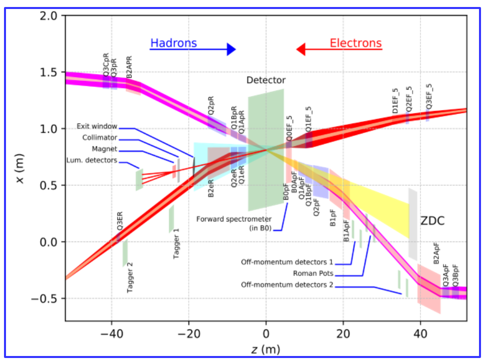
Species	p	e	p	e	p	e	p	e	p	e
Beam energy [GeV]	275	18	275	10	100	10	100	5	41	5
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	140.7		104.9		63.2		44.7		28.6	
No. of bunches	290		1160		1160		1160		1160	

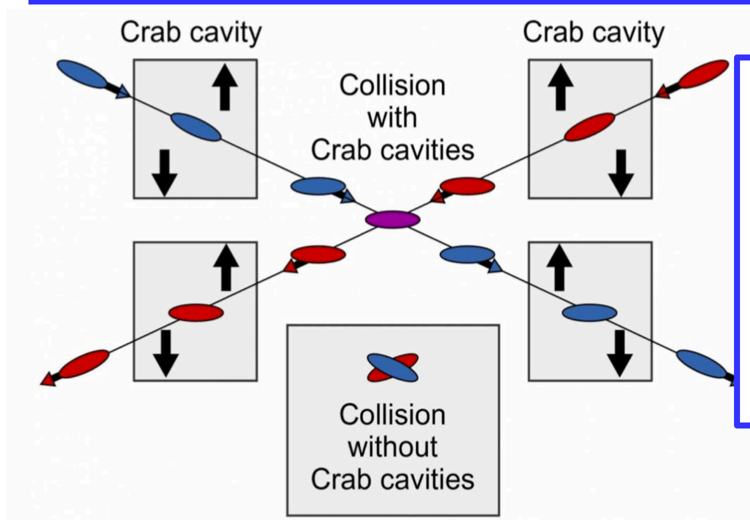
Species	Au	e	Au	e	Au	e	Au	e
Beam energy [GeV]	110	18	110	10	110	5	41	5
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	89.0		66.3		46.9		28.6	
No. of bunches	290		1160		1160		1160	

Up to a beam crossing rate at the IR every 10ns

a challenge for the collider and the experiment !

Small β^*_y → quads close to IP leaving ~10 m for the detector





CRAB CROSSING ANGLE (25 mrad) to restore head-on collisions

The EIC Collider

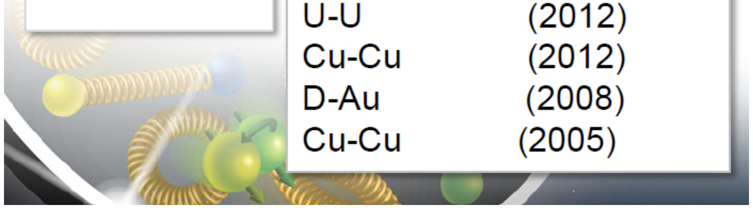
MORE unique aspects

ION SPECIES

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

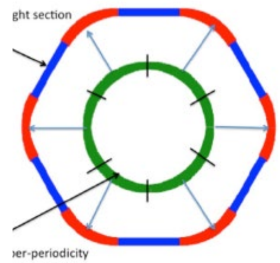
Enormous versatility! is a unique capability!

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)



BEAM POLARIZATION

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%

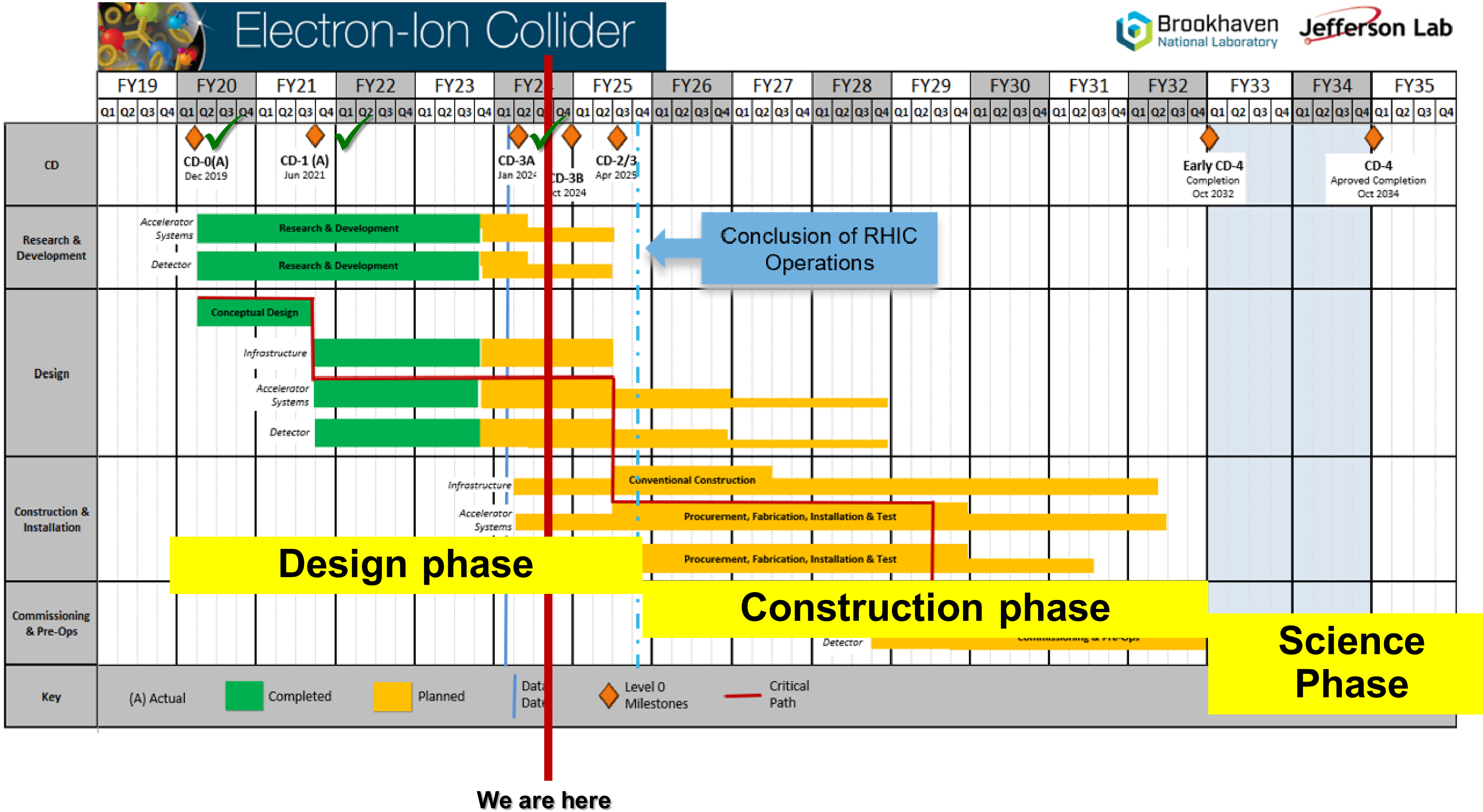
empowerment

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 ^{3}He and D beams also possible

The EIC schedule



OUTLOOK

- **The ePIC context:**

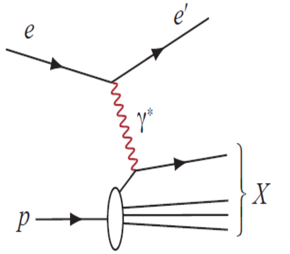
  the physics scope and the EIC project

- **The ePIC detector**

Ultimate QCD exploration

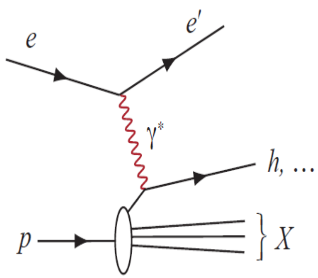
REQUIREMENTS → ePIC detector

Measurement categories to address EIC physics:



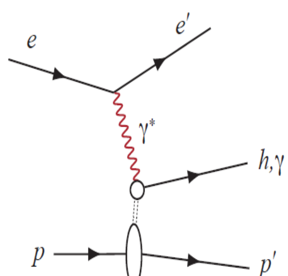
- Inclusive DIS
  - fine multi-dimensional binning in x, Q^2

- ***Large coverage ($-3.5 < \eta < 3.5$) for wide phase-space reach***
- ***Excellent EM-calorimetry with PID support for e/π separation***
- ***Fine resolution tracking by low mass detectors***



- Semi-inclusive DIS
  - 5-dimensional binning in x, Q^2, z, p_T, θ

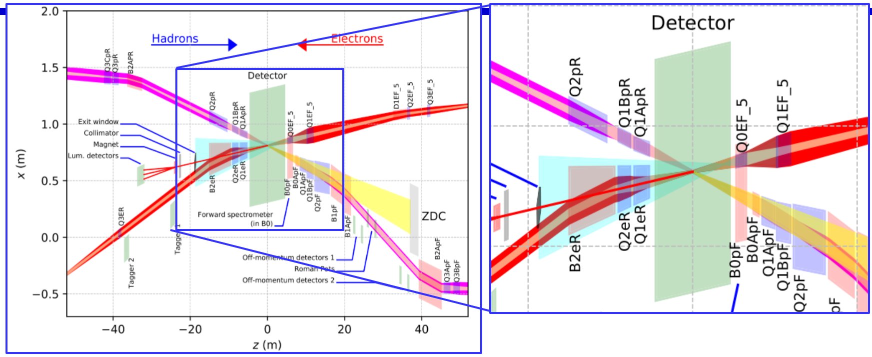
- ***Fine p_T resolution***
- ***Extended PID systems for hadron identification***
- ***H-calorimetry to attempt TMD assessment with jets (new world-wide), as tail chatter, for μ identification***



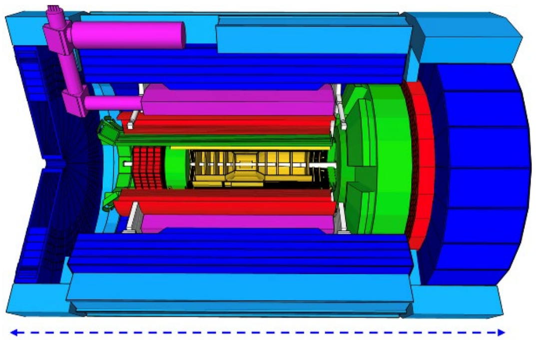
- Exclusive processes
  - 4-dimensional binning in x, Q^2, t, θ to reach |t| > 1 GeV2

- ***Extend acceptance at extremely small scattering angles***
- ***Fine vertex resolution by tracking***

ePIC DETECTOR CHALLENGES

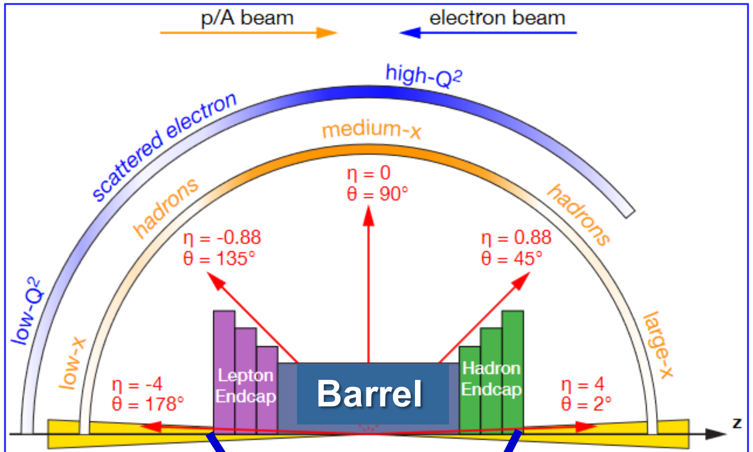


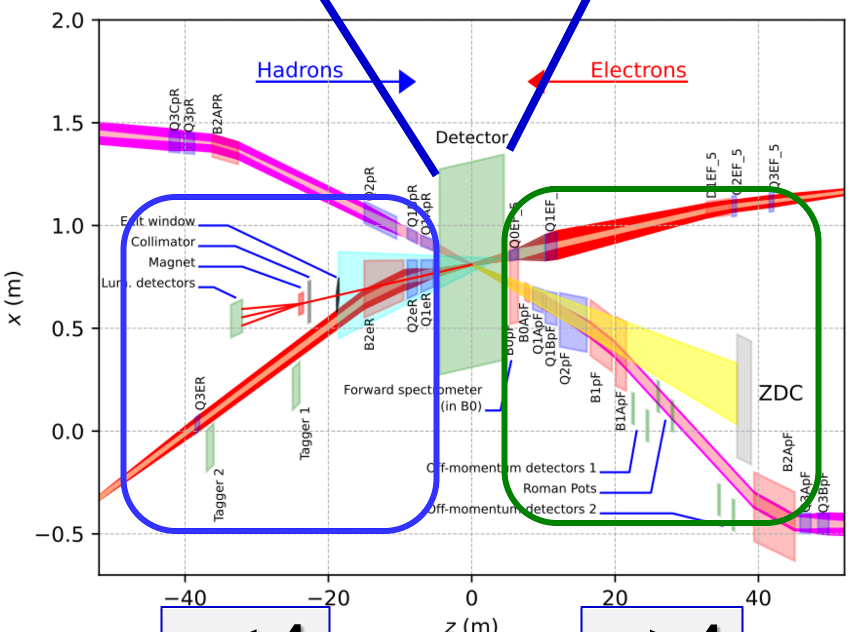
- *Small β^**
  - → *quads near to IP*
  - → *9.5 m to host the central detector*
- *Asymmetry beam energies*
  - → *Asymmetric detector design*
- *Far detectors highly integrated with the storage rings*
- *Synchrotron radiation background*
  - → *solenoid axis aligned with e beam*
  - → *p/ion beams follow a helical path in the CD solenoid*
- *Other physical backgrounds*
  - → *beam-gas scattering*
- *Crab crossing*
  - → *Vertex smearing to be removed with timing information fast timing in the range ~30 – 40 ps*
- *Bunch crossing rate and crossing time*
  - → *Up to a bunch crossing every 10 ns*
  - → *The whole bunch crossing takes ~ 3 ns*

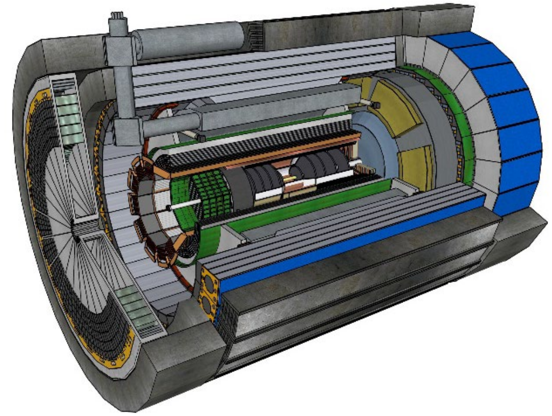


rates in kHz	5x41 GeV	5x100 GeV	10x100 GeV	10x275 GeV	18x275 GeV	Vacuum
Total ep	12.5 kHz	129 kHz	184 kHz	500 kHz	83 kHz	
hadron beam gas	12.2kHz	22.0kHz	31.9kHz	32.6kHz	22.5kHz	10000Ahr
	131.1kHz	236.4kHz	342.8kHz	350.3kHz	241.8kHz	100Ahr
electron beam gas	2181.97 kHz	2826.38 kHz	3177.25 kHz	3177.25 kHz	316.94 kHz	10000Ahr
DIS eA	kHz	kHz	kHz	/	/	
hadron beam (Au) gas	7.36kHz	10.3kHz	10.3kHz	/	/	10000Ahr
	79.1kHz	110.7kHz	110.7kHz	/	/	100Ahr

THE COMPLETE ePIC DETECTOR

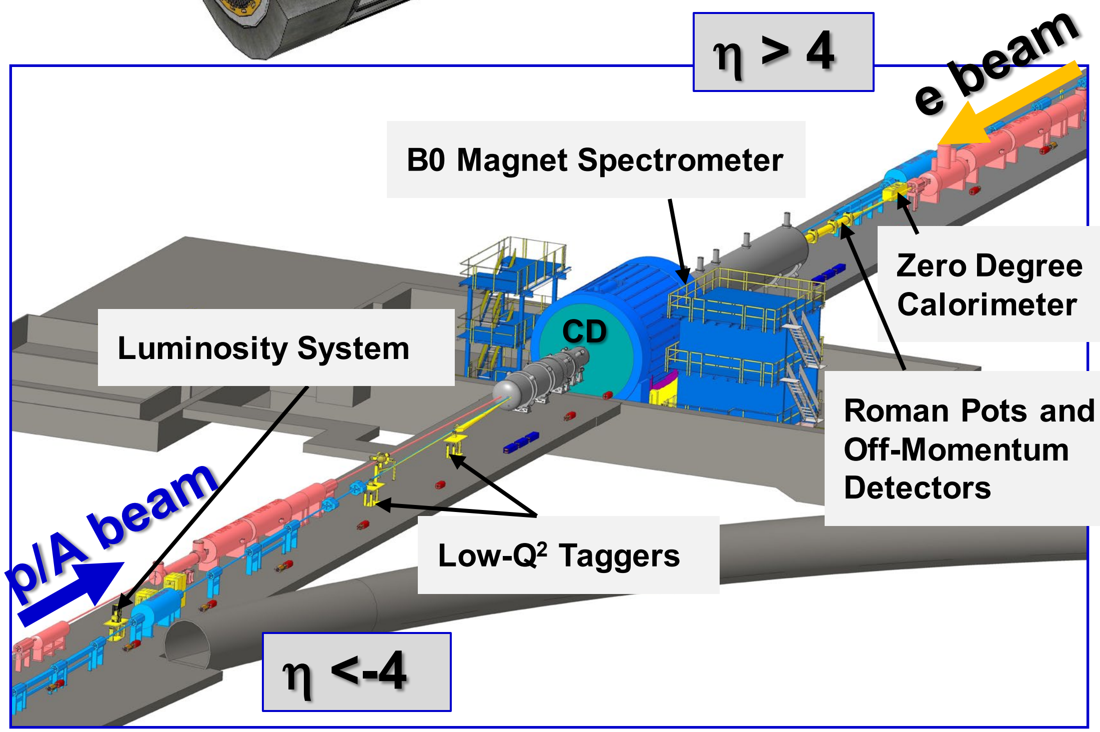




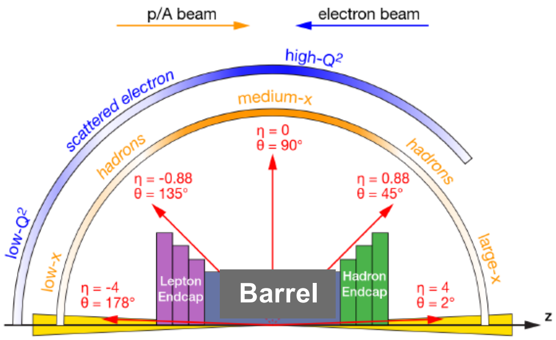


Central Detector (CD)

-4 < η < +4



ePIC Central Detector (CD)



Very naturally organized in:

- **Backward endcap**
- **Barrel**
- **Forward endcap**

subsystems

hadronic calorimeters

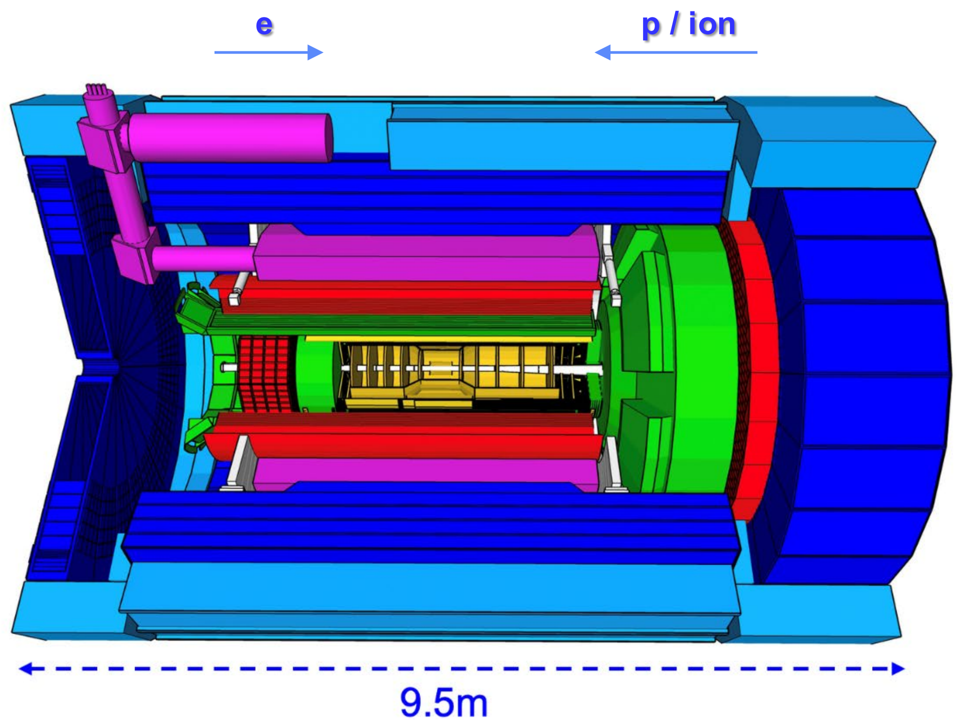
Solenoidal Magnet

e/m calorimeters (ECal)

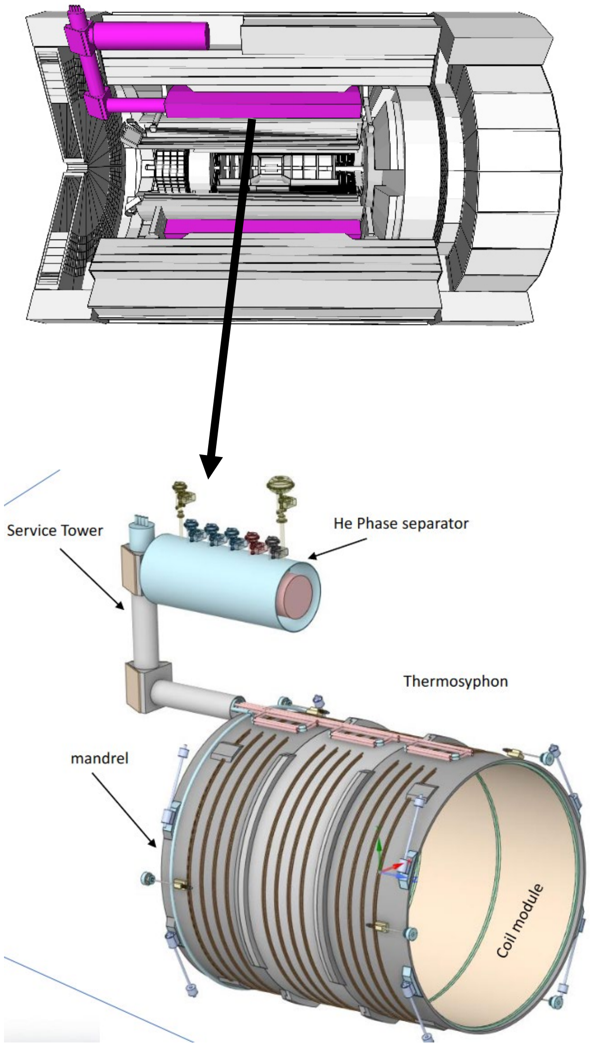
Time.of.Flight, DIRC, RICH detectors

MPGD trackers

MAPS tracker



The ePIC solenoid

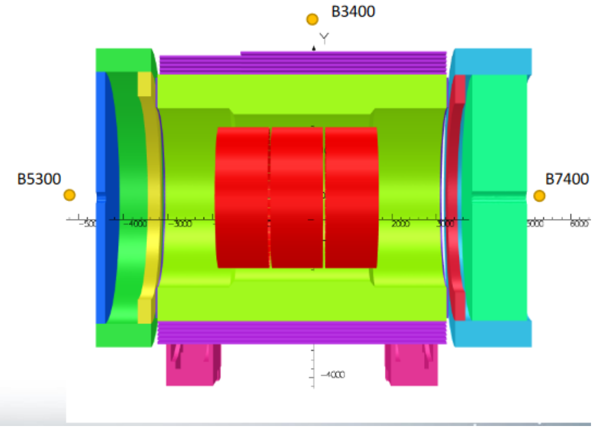


Parameter	Value
Coil length	3512 mm
Warm bore diameter	2840 mm
Cryostat length	< 3850 mm
Cryostat outer diameter	< 3540 mm

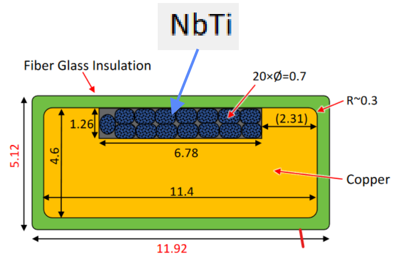
Parameter	Value	Comment
B5300 (B @ Z= -5300 mm)	< 10 G	Stray field requirement is based on IR magnet location
B7400 (B @ Z= 7400 mm)	< 10 G	
B3400 (B @ R= 3400 mm)	< 10 G	

Parameter	Value	Comment
Central Field B_0	2.0 T	
Lowest operating field	0.5 T	
Field Uniformity in FFA	12.5 % ± 100 cm around center 80 cm radius	Magnetic Field Properties
Projectivity in RICH Area	< 0.1 (mrad@30GeV/c) < 10 T/A/mm² From Z = 180 cm to 280 cm	

Reference field value: 1.7 T

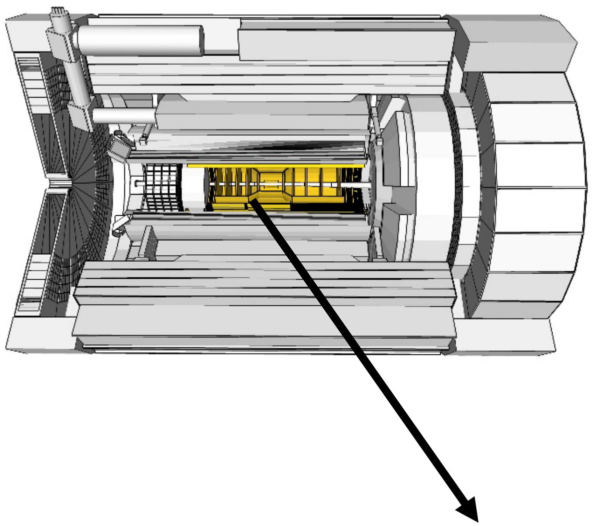


Conductor Design



90% readiness review successfully passed in Fall 2023; finalization review at the end of May 2024

TRACKING IN ePIC CD

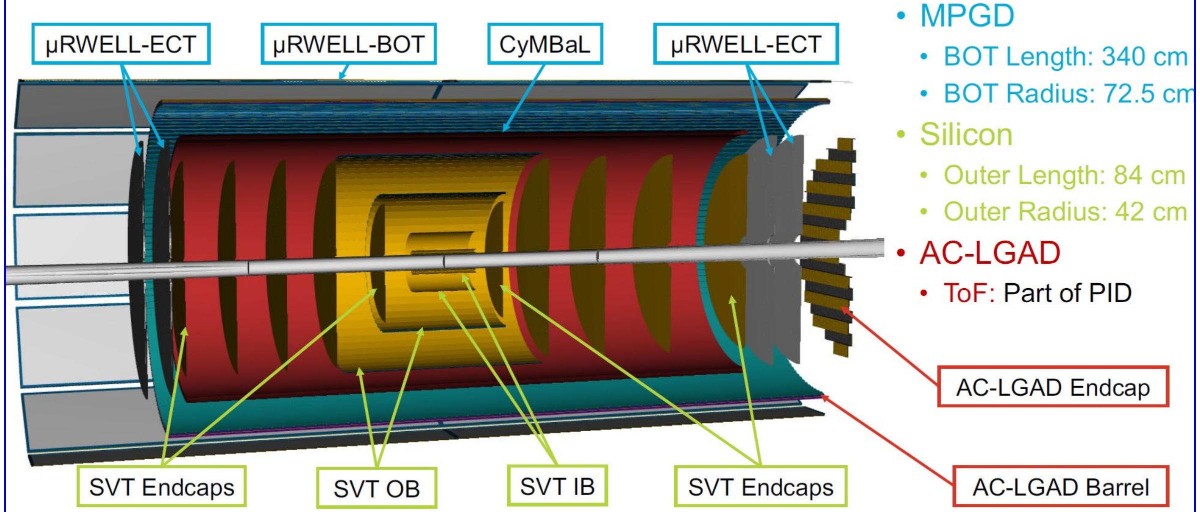


Complementary tracking technologies characterized by light materials

SVT: Si trackers based on ALICE ITS3 65 nm MAPS sensors
- **Fine space resolution < 20 μm**
- **Five cylindrical layers in the barrel and five disks in each endcap**

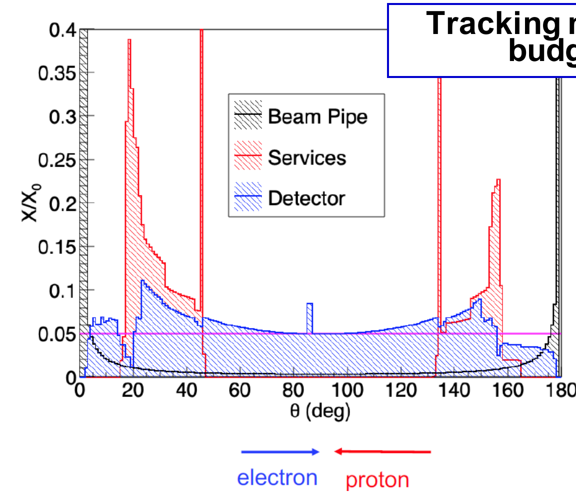
MPGD trackers
- **Good time resolution $\mathcal{O}$(10 ns)**
- **Cylindrical MICROMEGAS**
- **Planar μR-WELL with GEM pre-amplification**

Additional information
- AC-LGADs for ToF (PID) - very fine time resolution: 20/30 ps
- First layer of the barrel imaging EM calorimeter – fine space resolution (150 μm), good time resolution (~ 2 ns)



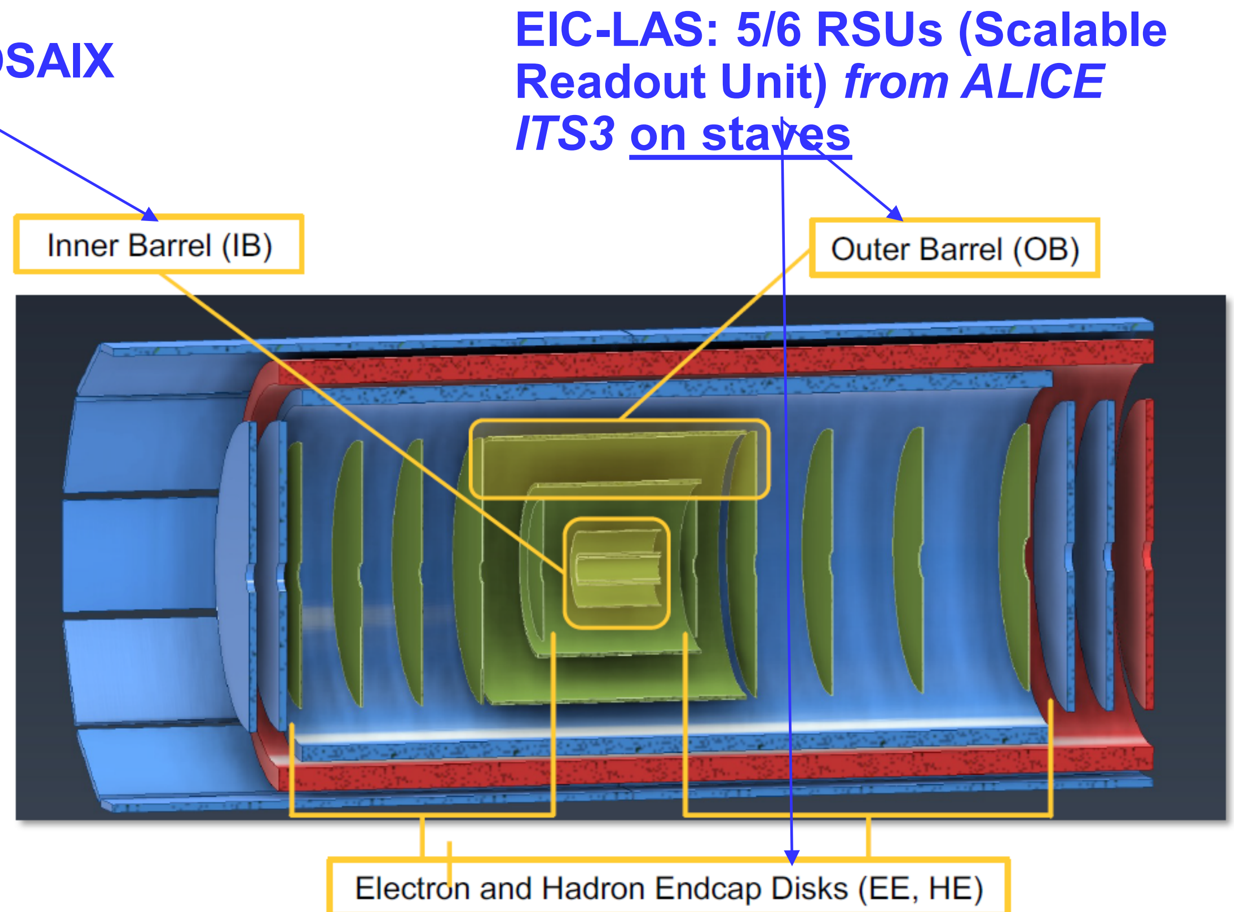
- MPGD
  - BOT Length: 340 cm
  - BOT Radius: 72.5 cm
- Silicon
  - Outer Length: 84 cm
  - Outer Radius: 42 cm
- AC-LGAD
  - ToF: Part of PID

Tracking material budget



Si TRACKING IN ePIC CD

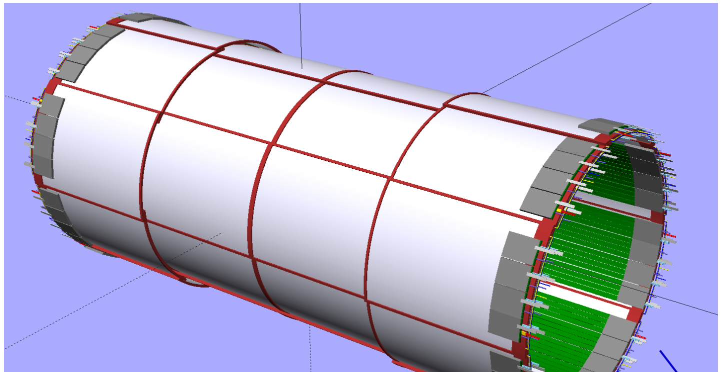
- **Inner Barrel (IB)**
  - Three layers, L0, L1, L2,
  - Radii of 36, 41, 120 mm
  - Length of 27 cm
  - X/X_0 ~ 0.05% per layer
  - Curved, thinned, wafer-scale sensor
- **Outer Barrel (OB)**
  - Two layers, L3, L4
  - Radii of 27 and 42 cm
  - X/X_0 ~0.25% and ~0.55%
  - More conventional structure w. staves
- **Electron/Hadron Endcaps (EE, HE)**
  - Two arrays with five disks
  - X/X_0 ~0.25% per disk
  - More conventional structure



- **Lengths for L2—L4 increase so as to project back to z = 0; disk radii adjust accordingly**

MPGD TRACKING IN ePIC CD

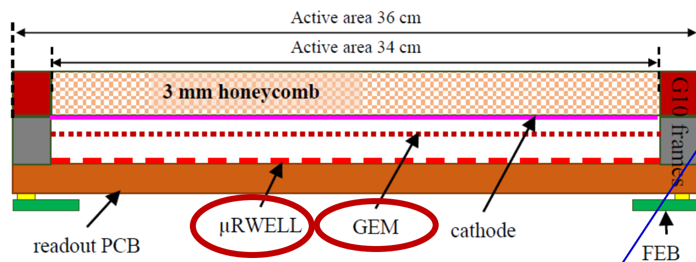
Precious synergies with RD51

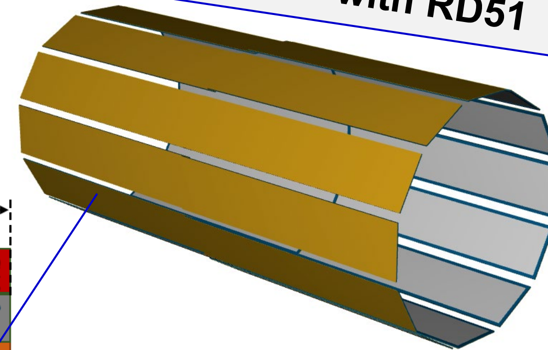


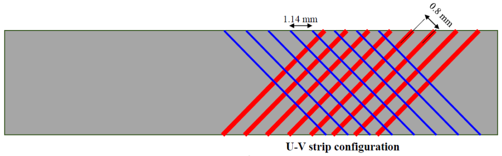
Cylindrical MICROMEGAS

- Successful implementation at CLAS12 (Jlab)
- A single module PCB readout design, with two curvature radii (55 cm and 57.5 cm)
- Overlaps in phi and z allow for hermeticity
- Front end boards (FEBs) on system edges to reduce material budget

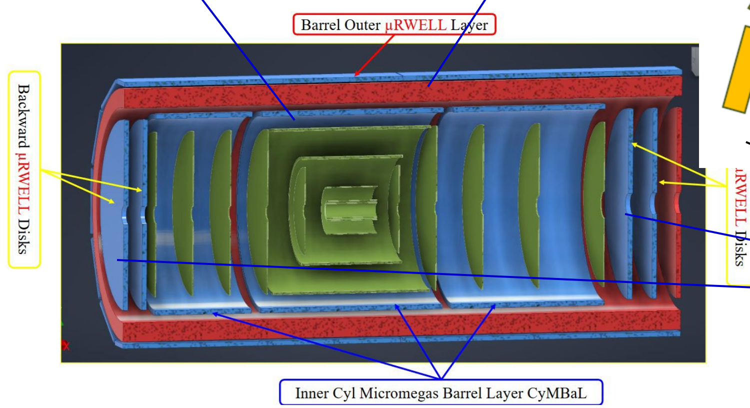
2-D readout for MPGDs in ePIC

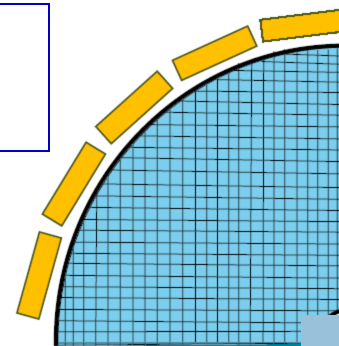


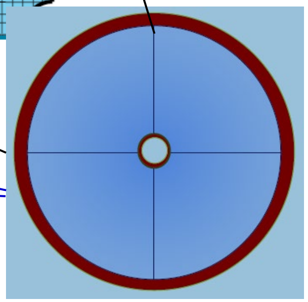




µR-WELL with GEM preamplification layer

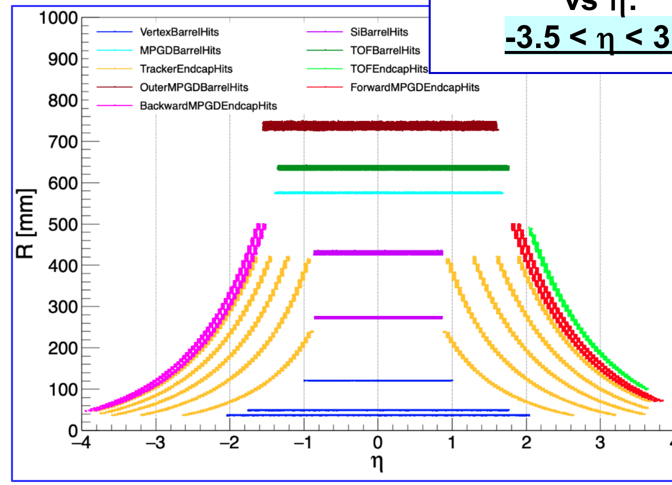




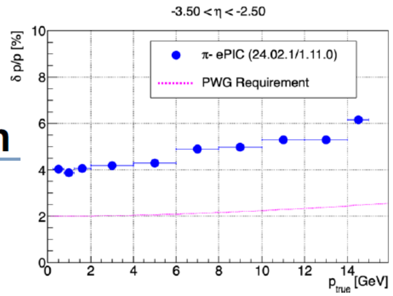


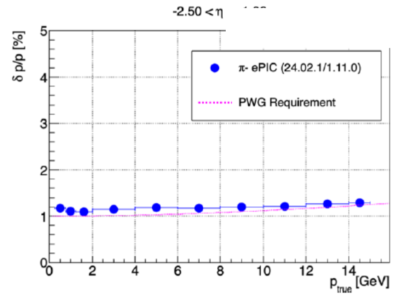
TRACKING IN ePIC CD

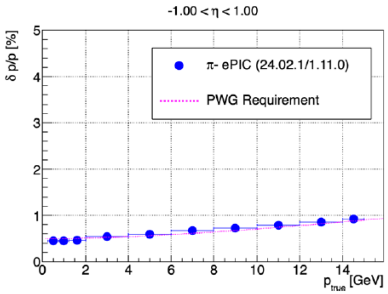
Tracking coverage vs η:
-3.5 < η < 3.5

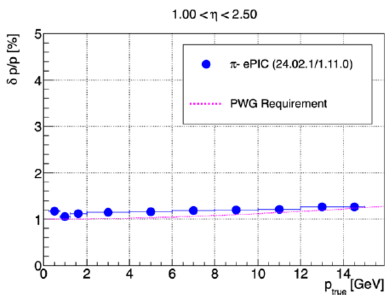


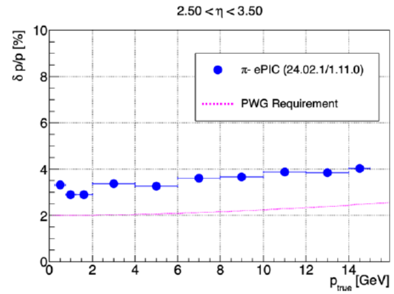
Momentum Resolution



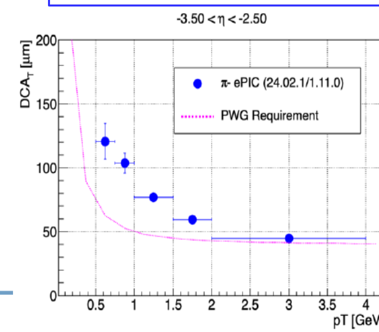


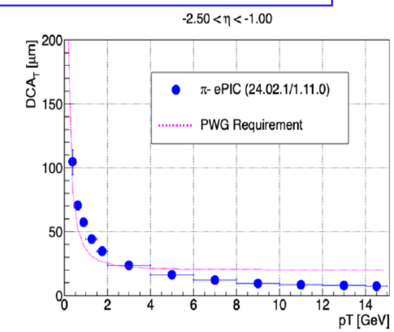


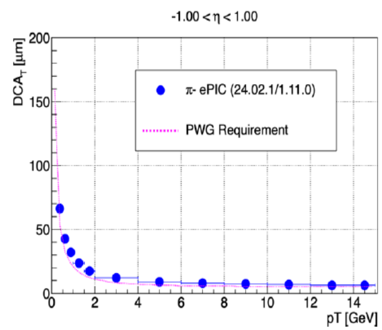


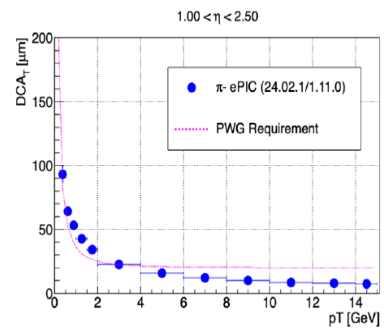


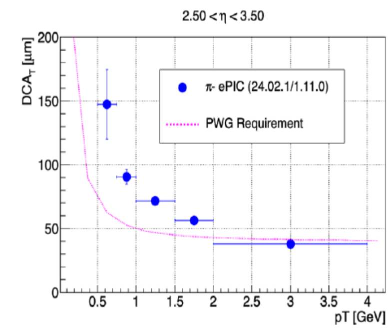
Pointing Resolution











- Single particle
  - Includes AC-LGAD layers
  - Extreme η regions will require use of other ePIC sub detector information
  - Follows requirements elsewhere

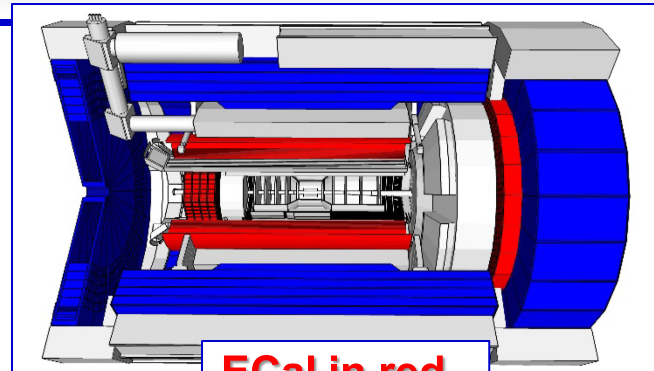
SENSORS FOR CALORIMETRY IN ePIC

SiPM sensors for all Calorimeters in ePIC

- **SiPMs recently introduced in calorimetry**
- direct experience is coming from the applications in GlueX, STAR and sPHENIX
- these colleagues now at work for ePIC calorimetry

Relevant SiPM features for ePIC calorimetry

- **Cost-effective** technology
- Operation in **magnetic field**
- Wide **dynamic range** with tuned parameters for the different calorimeters
- Low **noise** with appropriate thresholding
- Effect of the radiation
  - Not new, already addressed for STAR and sPHENIX
  - Further irradiation campaigns on-going

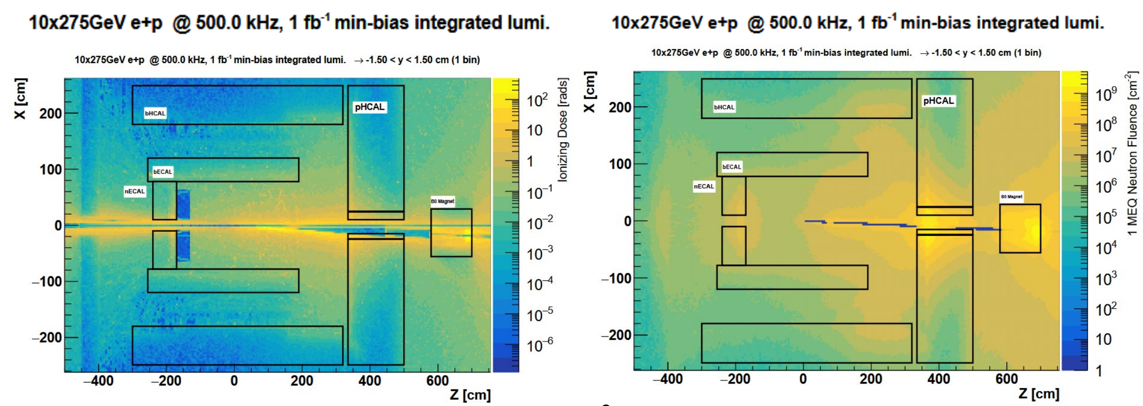


ECal in red
HCal in blue

SiPM requirements for HCals

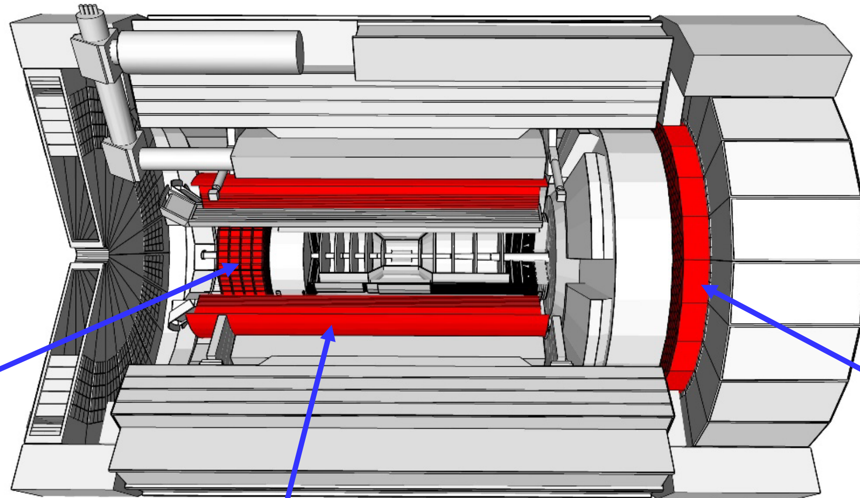
Parameter	Value
Size	1.3mm x 1.3mm
Pixel size	15 µm
Photon Detection Efficiency (PDE)	>25%
Dark Count Rate (DCR)	<400 kHz
Gain	> 5*10^5
Fill factor	>40%
Peak sensitivity	~450 nm

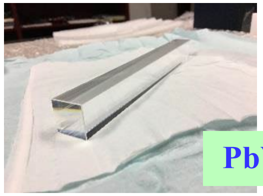
Rad Dose and Neutron Flux



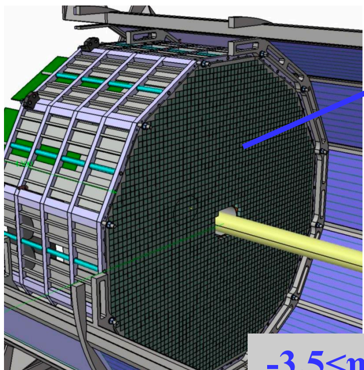
Doses and fluxes ~ 10^{-3} compared to HL-LHC

ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD

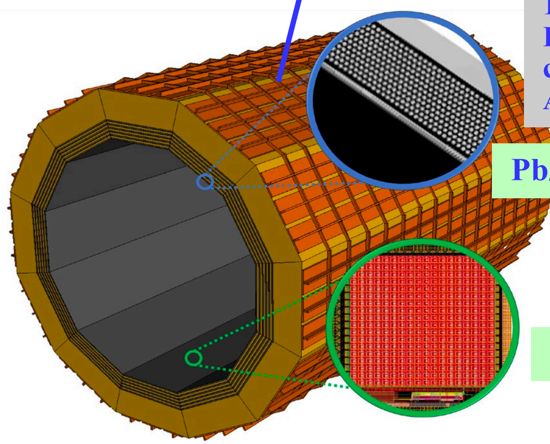




PbWO4



-3.5<η<-1.7
$22X_0$
~3k crystals
R_{outer}=64cm

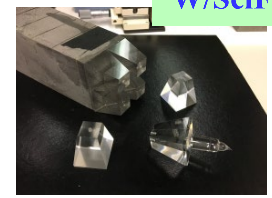


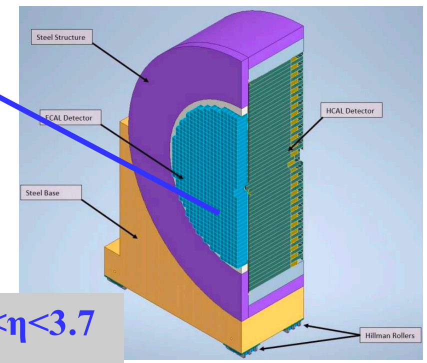
-1.7<η<1.4
$17X_0$
Pb/SciFi: 5760 readout ch.s
AstroPix: ~0.5B pixels

Pb/SciFi

AstroPix

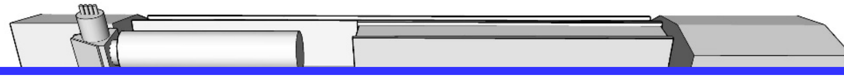
W/SciFi

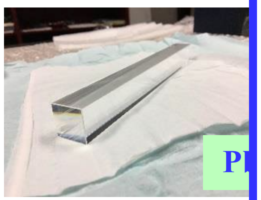


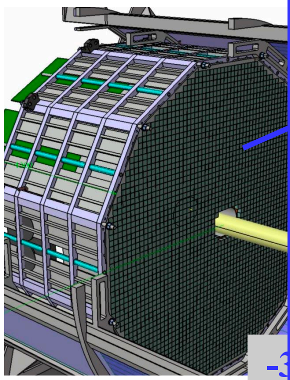


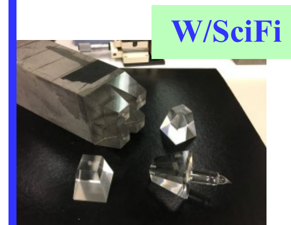
1.4<η<3.7
$23X_0$
~16k towers
R_{outer}=160cm

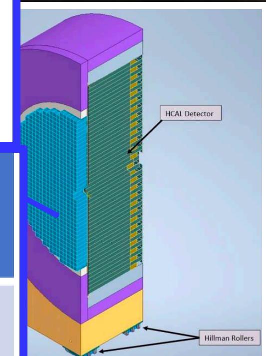
ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD

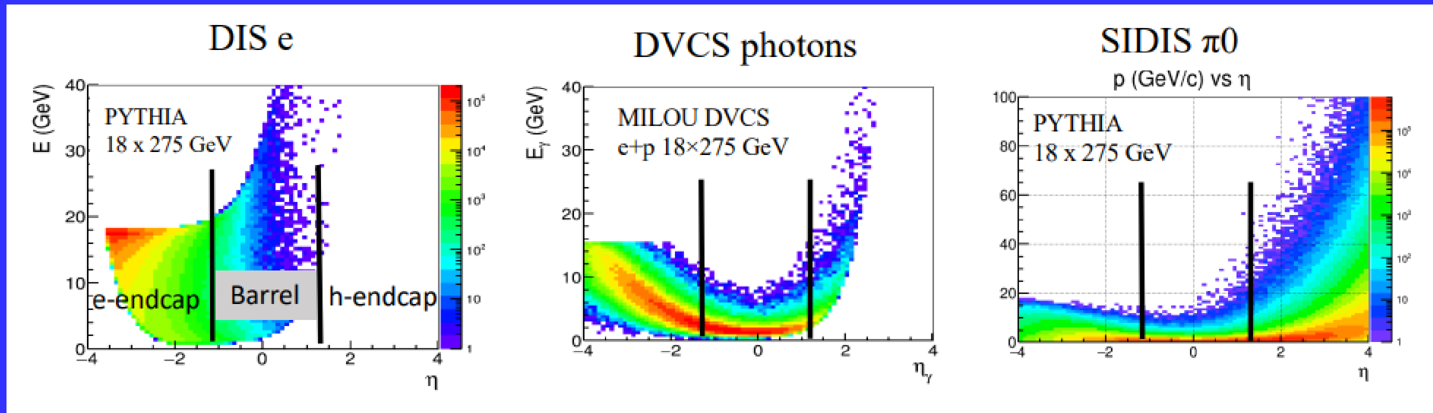




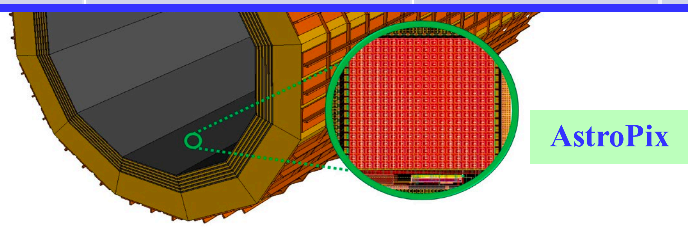




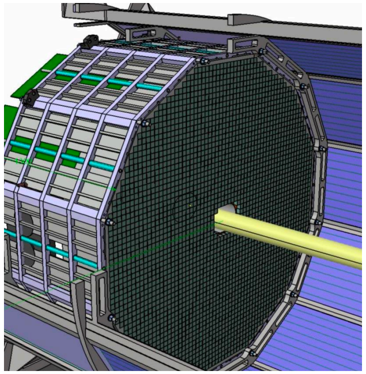


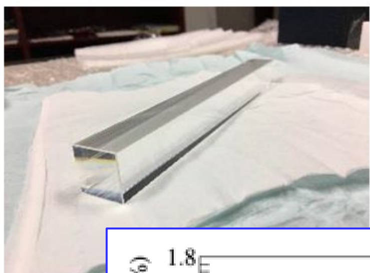


	σ_E/E	E range, GeV	$\pi^{\pm}$ suppression (In combination with other subsystems)	$\pi 0/\gamma$ discr.
e-endcap	$\frac{(2-3)\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus (1-2)\%$	0.05–18 GeV	Up to 10^4	Up to 7 GeV/c
Barrel	$\frac{(7-10)\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus (1-3)\%$	0.05–50 GeV	Up to 10^4	Up to 10 GeV/c
h-endcap	$\frac{(10-12)\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus (1-3)\%$	0.1–100 GeV	Up to 10^4	Up to 50 GeV/c



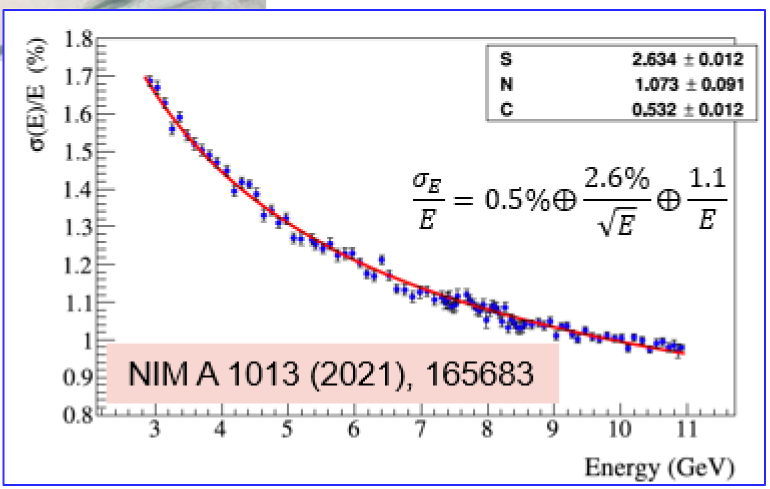
ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD



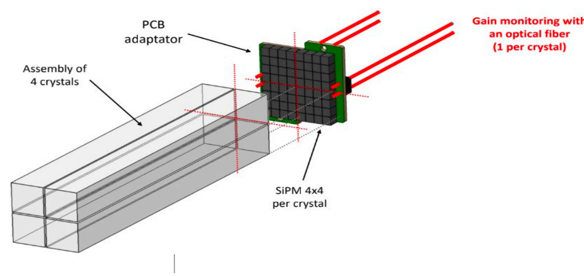


ECal in backward endcap: $PbWO_4$

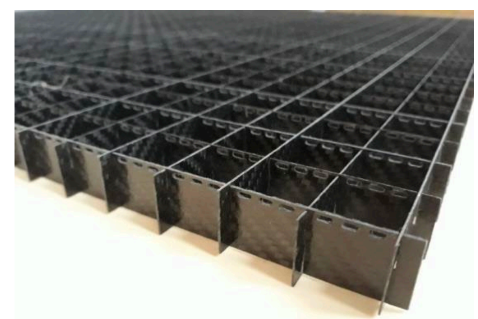
- **Consolidated** technology
- **Finest energy resolution**
  - New challenge: preserving the resolution with SiPMs
- Fine granularity



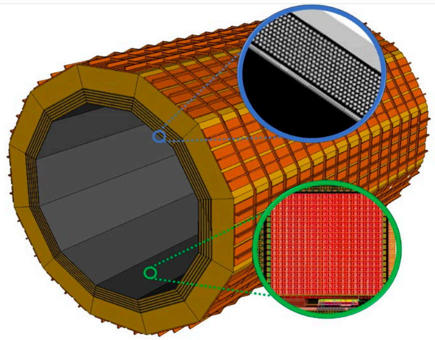
Readout coupling



C-fiber structure to hold crystals

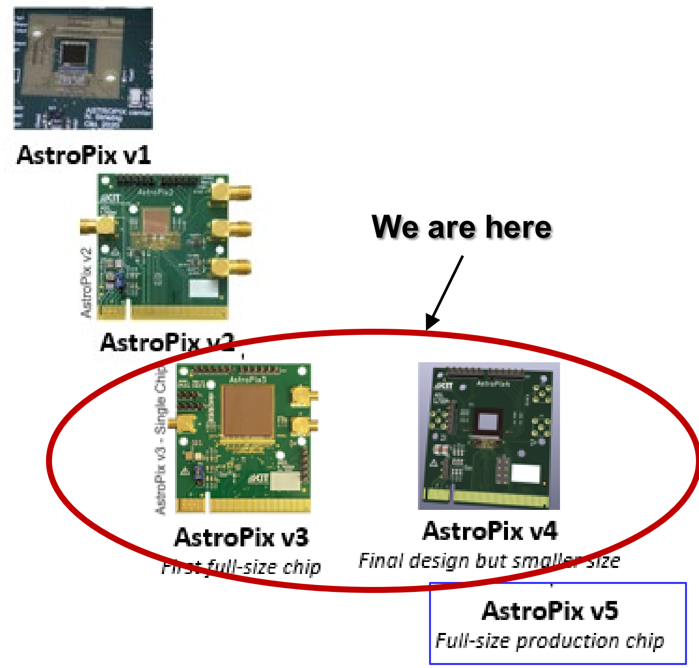


ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD

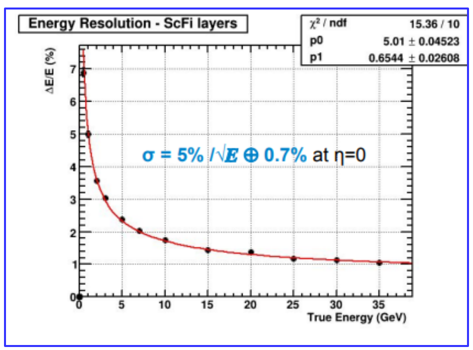


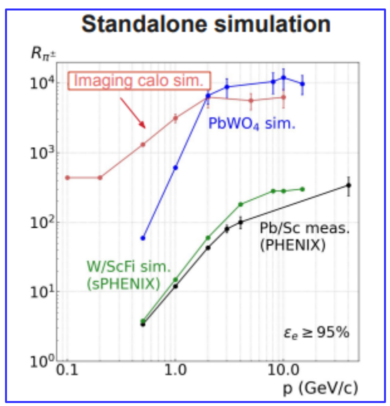
ECal in the barrel: hybrid architecture

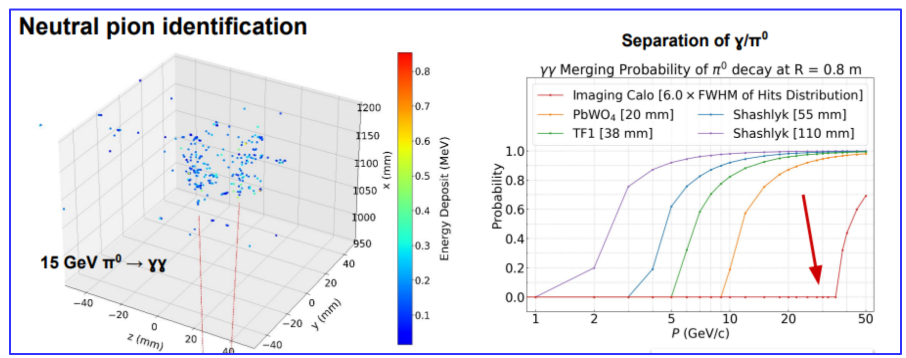
- **Internal layers: imaging**
  - SENSOR : **Astropix** (derived from ATLASpix3, design for NASA AMEGO-X mission)
  - New: **active interposing layers**
- **External and interposing layers:**
  - **Pb/Sci** (validated: KLOE, GlueX, …)

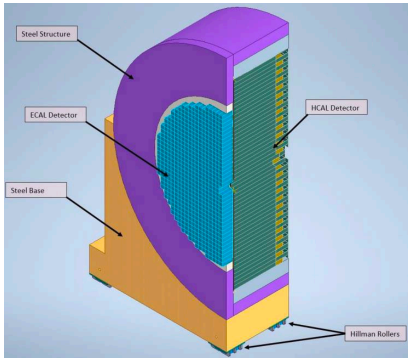


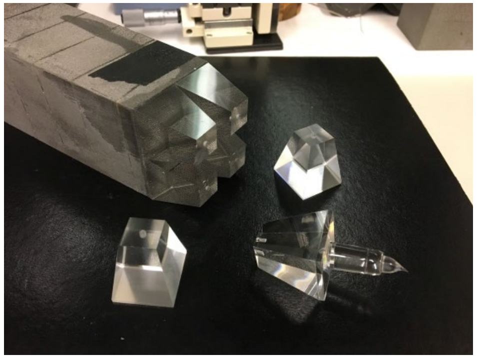
Performance based on simulations







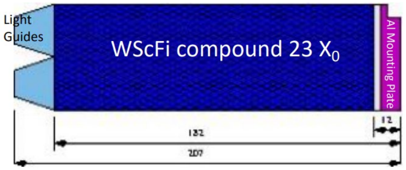


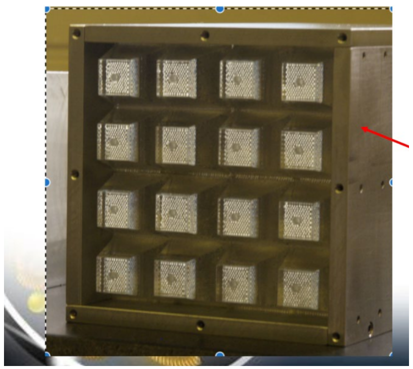


ECal in forward endcap: W/SciFi

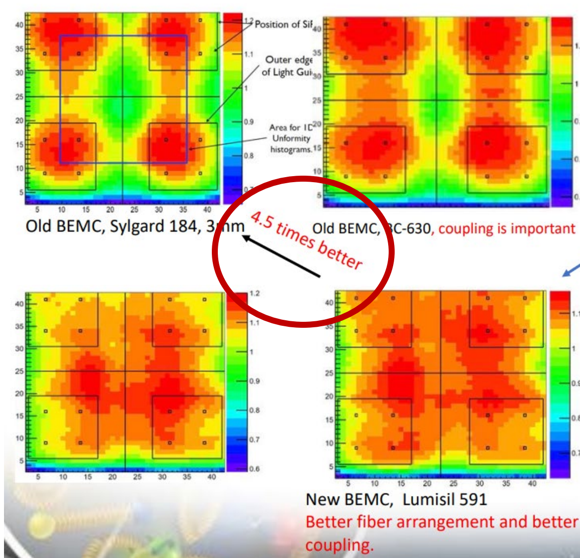
- **Pioneered by UCLA**
  - sPHENIX EMCal: 25k towers
- Good resolution
- High granularity for π^0
- e/h~1 for jets

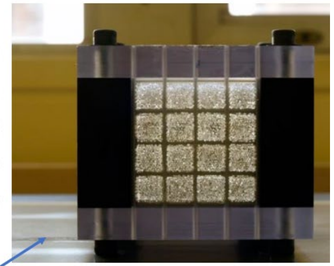
  → ideal to operate in duet with the forward endcap HCal



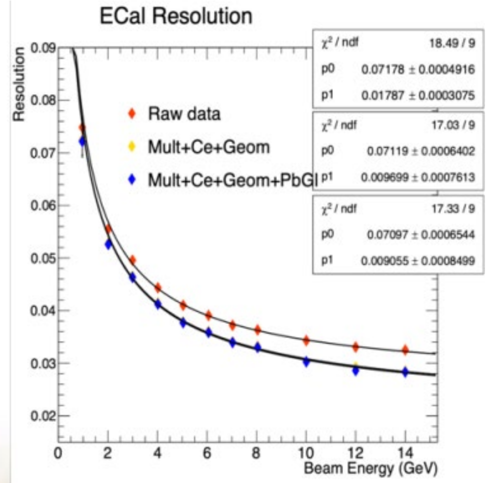


Optimization of light collection: BEMC Superblocks, UV LED Map





One Ecal block was build with pre-bunched fibers to perform scans with UV LED. But there were no beam test.



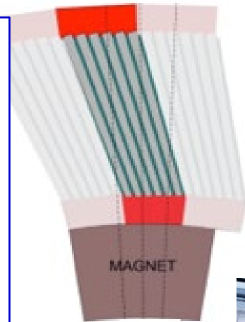
EIC Backward, FNAL 2016

HADRON CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD

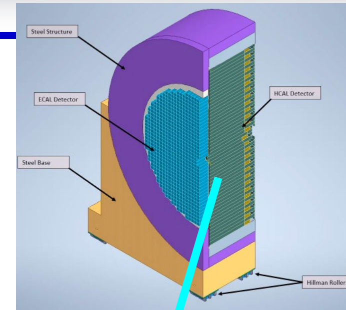
Backward and barrel:

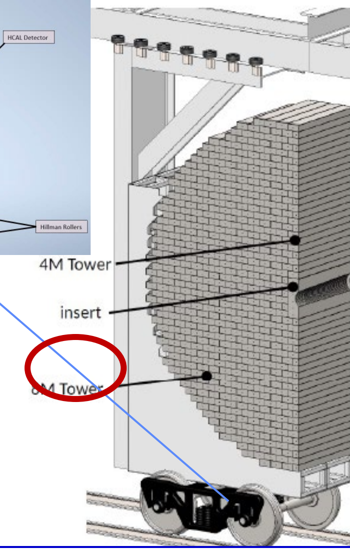
Steel/scintillator sampling calorimetry - CONSOLIDATED TECHNOLOGY

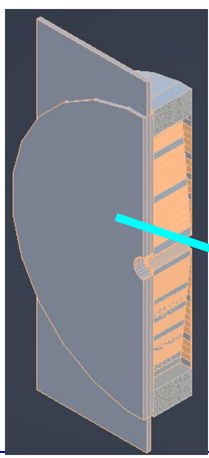
- Identification of neutral hadron jets, especially at low x
- Tail catcher for e/m calorimeter
- μ identification

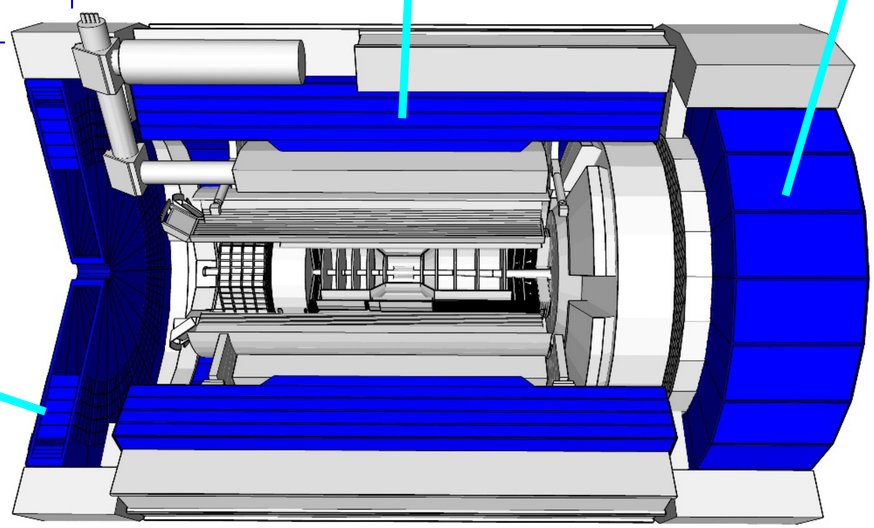


Barrel Hcal
(re-use from sPHENIX)





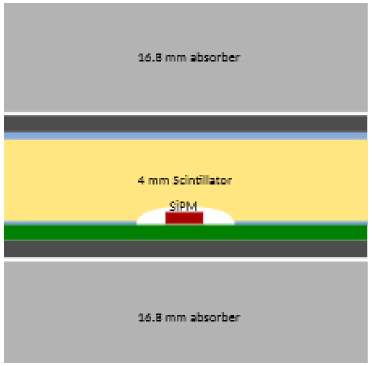




Forward endcap

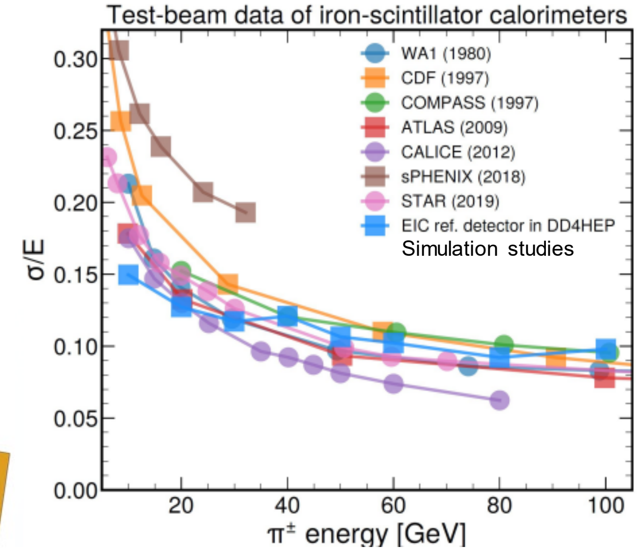
- Original design inspired by CALICE development:
- "SiPM on TILE"
- High granularity insert at high η
- Jet energy measurement
- DIS kinematics reconstruction "Hadronic method"
- muon ID

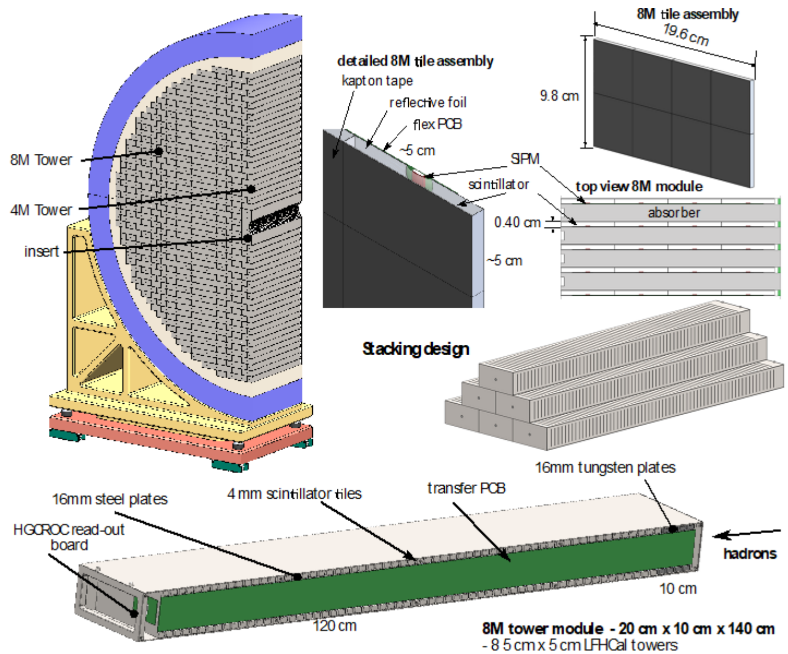
HADRON CALORIMETRY IN ePIC CD



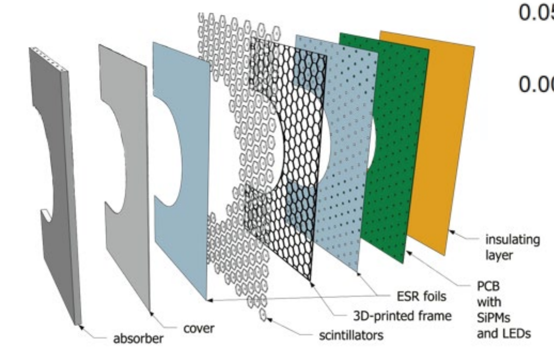
EHal in forward endcap: "SiPM on tile"

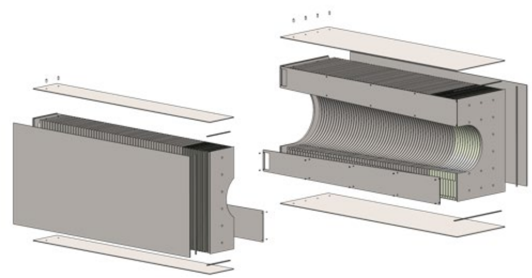
- **Sampling calorimetry with Fe absorber**
- **Derived by a development for CALICE**
- Tower structure with read-out at the rear face



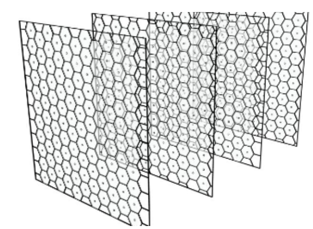


The Insert





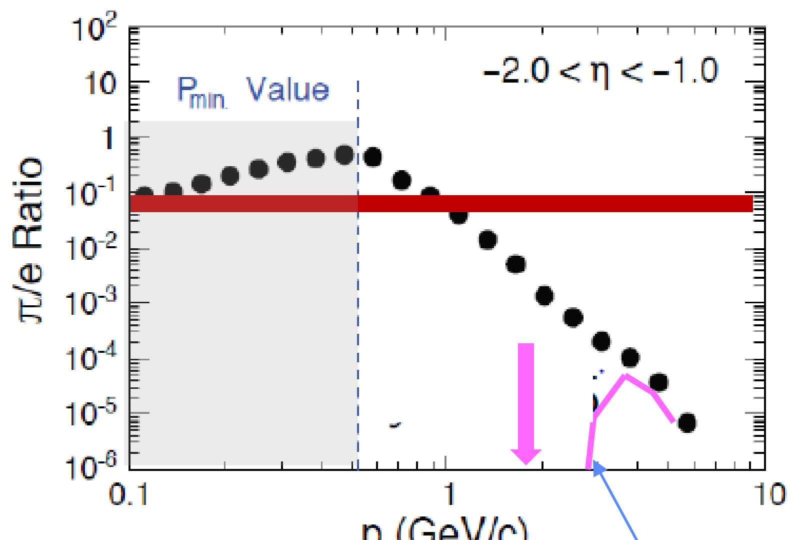
with staggered tiles for improved space resolution



The double role of PID in ePIC CD

Support electron identification, which cannot be provided by ECals only in DIS experiments with electron beams (see HERMES, JLab)

275 GeV p → ← 18 GeV

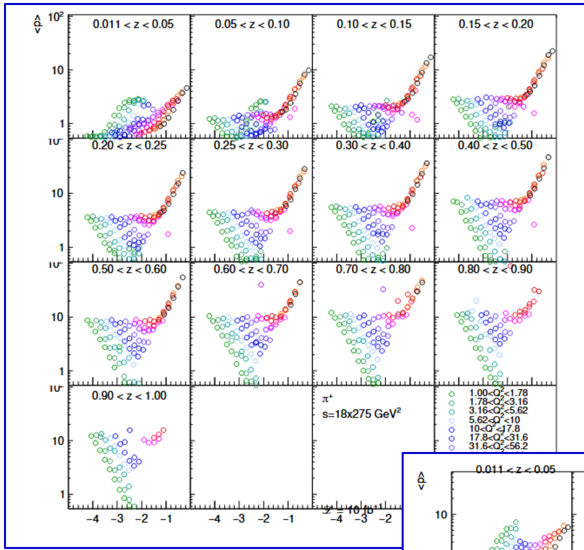


The different physics channels require π contamination in the electron sample down to 10^{-4}

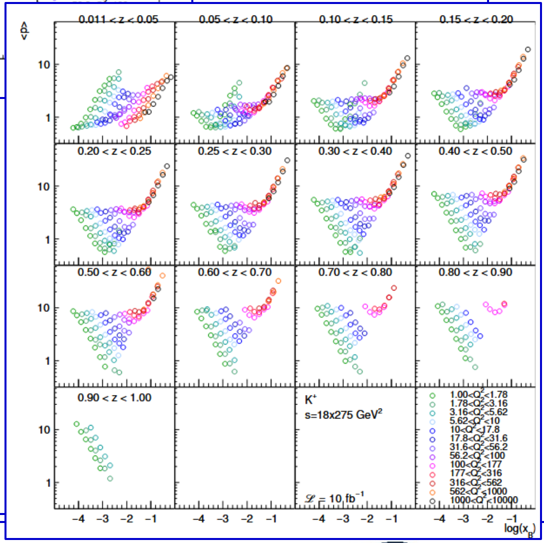
Hadron identification, a key ingredient for TMDs address by SIDIS and with the novel approach of jet reconstruction

275 GeV p → ← 18 GeV

Momentum coverage of hadrons



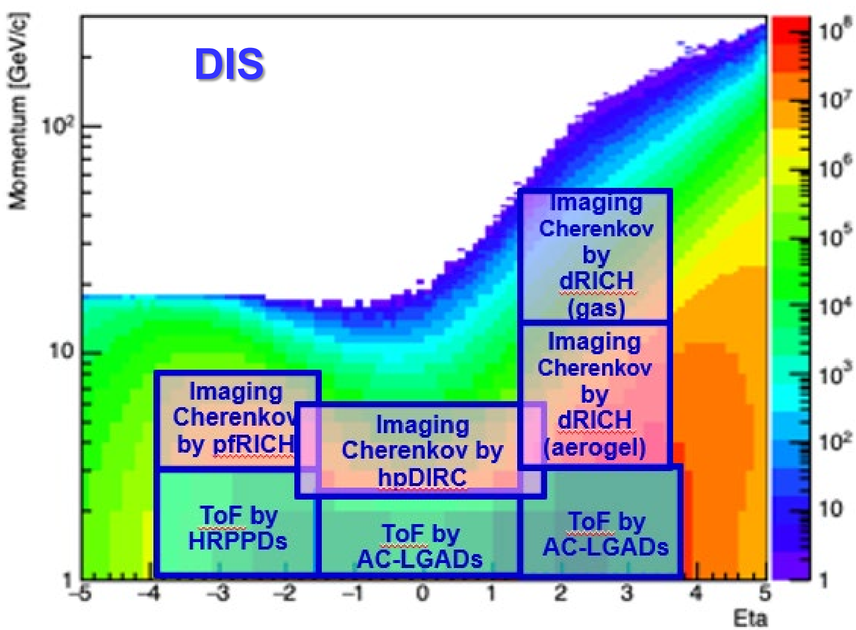
π

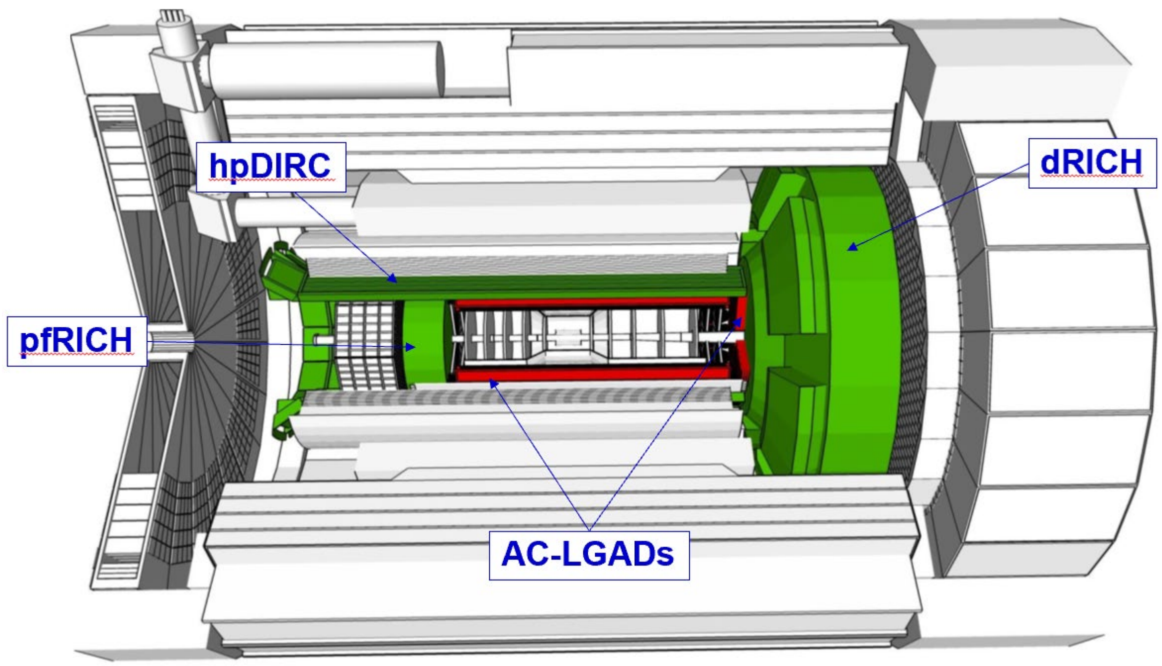


K

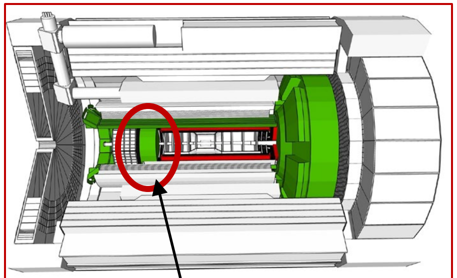
PID IN ePIC CD

Here performance areas are with reference to <u>3 σ π/K separation</u>



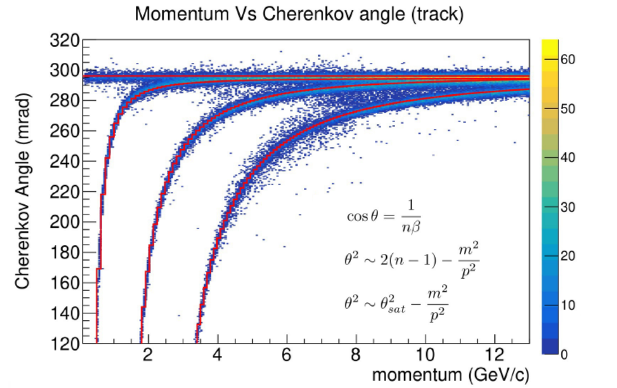


CHERENKOV PID IN ePIC CD



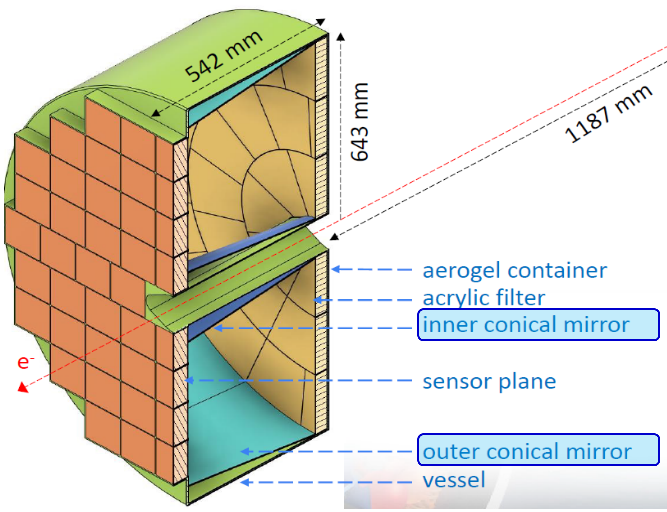
Cherenkov imaging PID in backward endcap:

proximity focusing RICH (pfRICH)



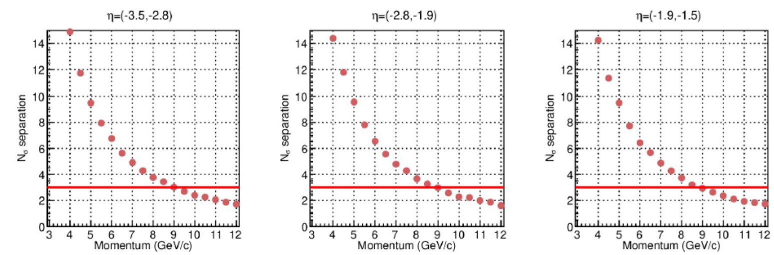
e/π/K/p response integrated over the whole η acceptance

The long proximity gap (~ 35 cm) enhances the resolution

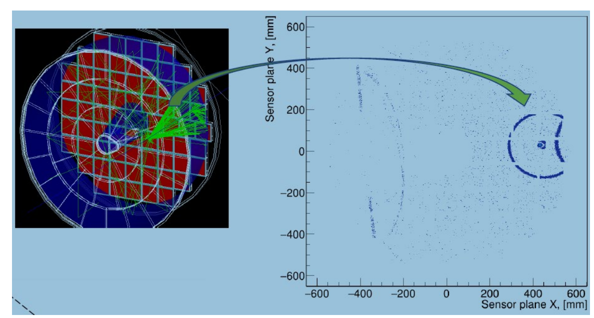


n = 1.040 → 10-11 detected photons/ring at saturation

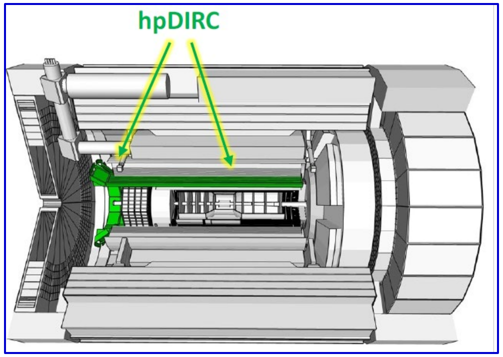
- Aerogel
  - Three radial bands
  - Opaque dividers
  - 2.5 cm thick, 42 tiles total
- Vessel
  - Lightweight structure
  - Reinforced carbon fiber and 3D printed materials
  - Filled with nitrogen
- HRPPD photosensors
  - 120 mm size
  - Tiled with a 1.5mm gap
  - 68 sensors total



π/K N_σ separation in η bins



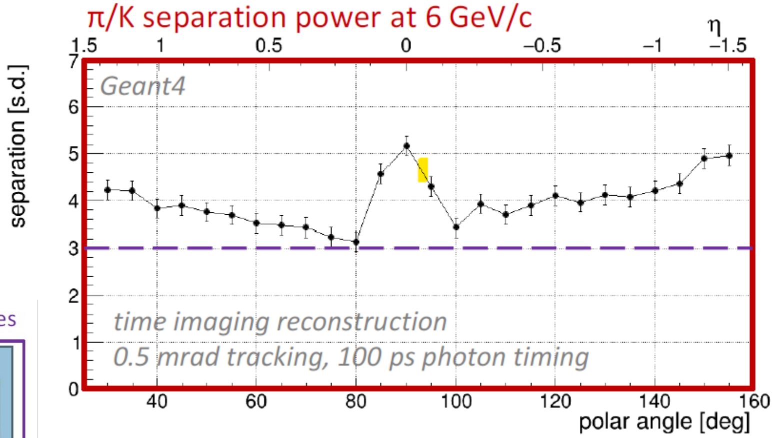
CHERENKOV PID IN ePIC CD

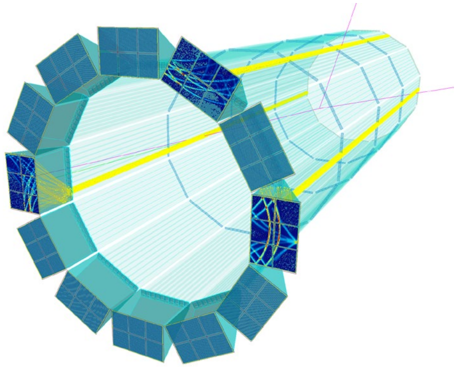


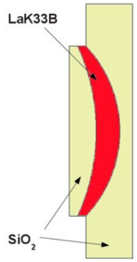
Cherenkov imaging PID in the barrel:

High performance DIRC (hpDIRC)

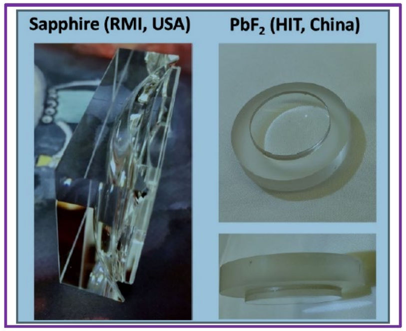
High performance thanks to **focalization** and **fine photosensor pizelization**

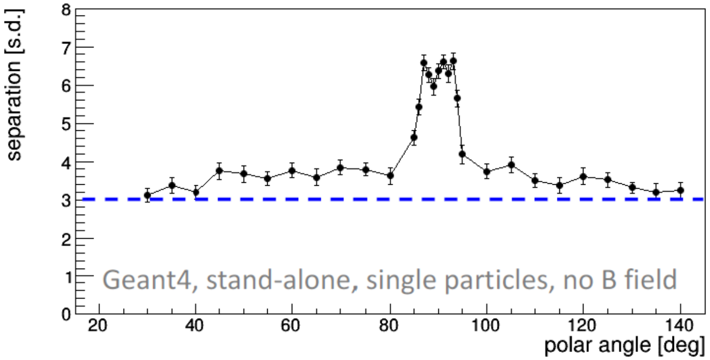




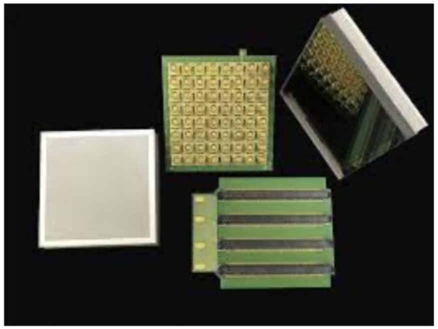


Radiation-hard 3-layer lens prototypes



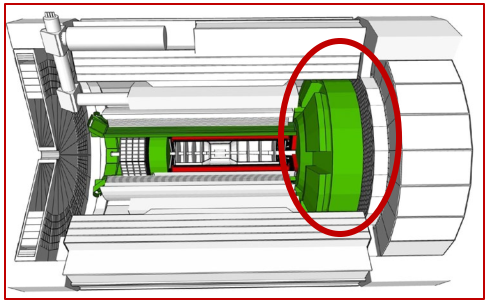


Photek MAPMT 253



A further option: HRPPDs

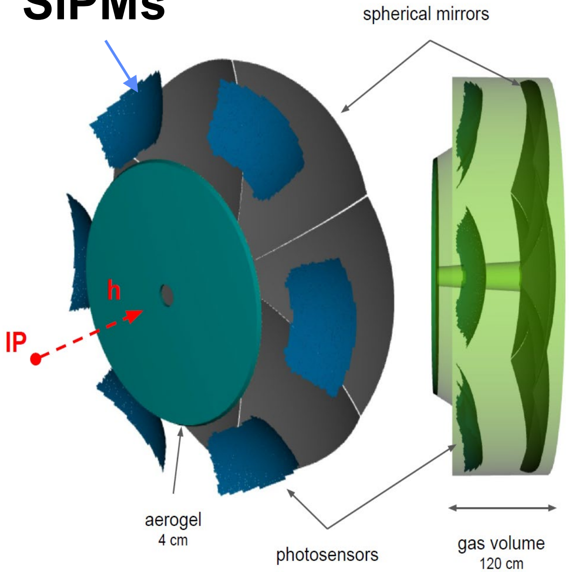
CHERENKOV PID IN ePIC CD

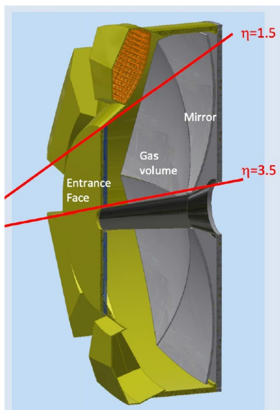


Cherenkov imaging PID in the forward endcap:

Dual radiator RICH (dRICH)

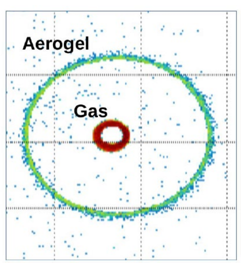
SiPMs





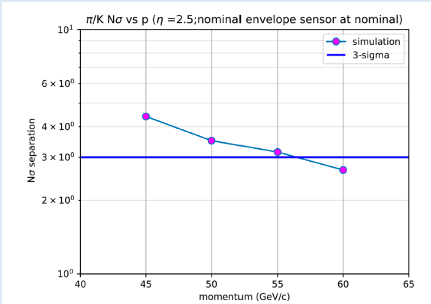
Aerogel: n = 1. 020 – 1.026

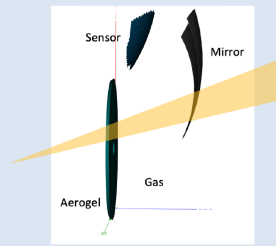
Gas: C_2F_6



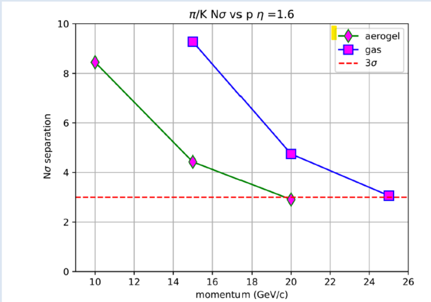
dRICH Simulation: Momentum reach

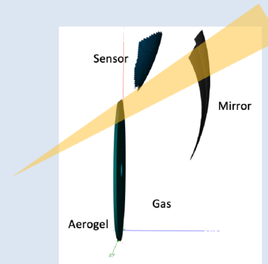
Momentum reach





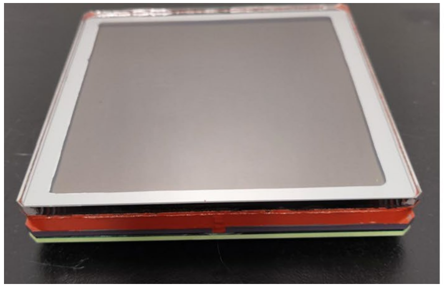
Interplay between radiators

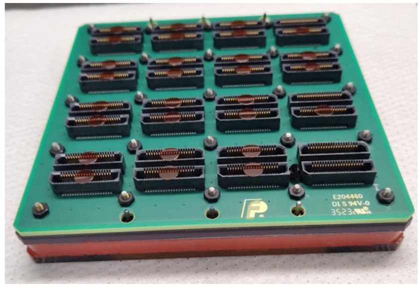


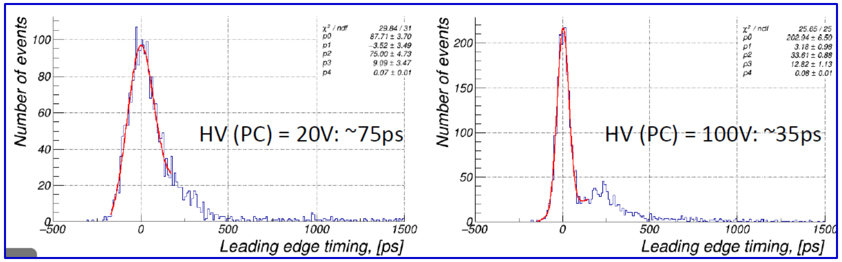


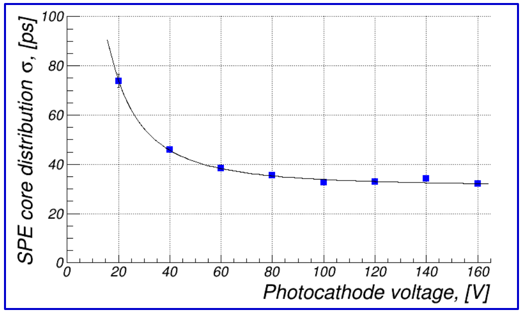
For pfRICH (option for hpDIRC) : **HRPPDs by INCOM**

→ large-size (12 x 12 cm^2) MCP-PMTs, pixelized





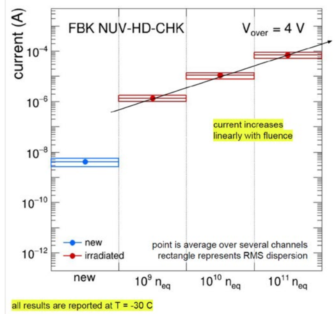


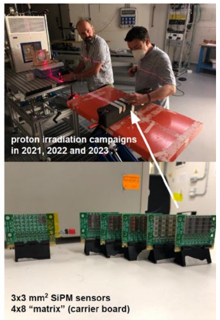


For dRICH : **SiPMs at -30°C**

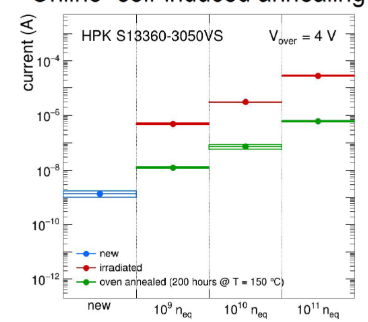
→ Robust R&D for the validation

Studies of radiation damage on SiPM

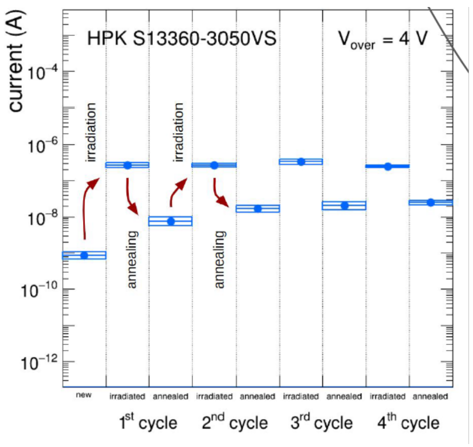




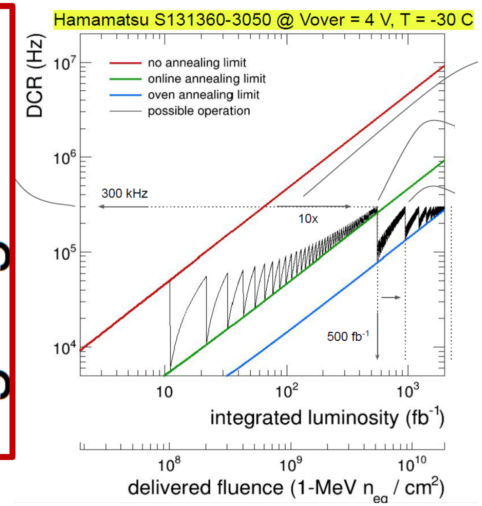
High-temperature annealing recovery
"Online" self-induced annealing



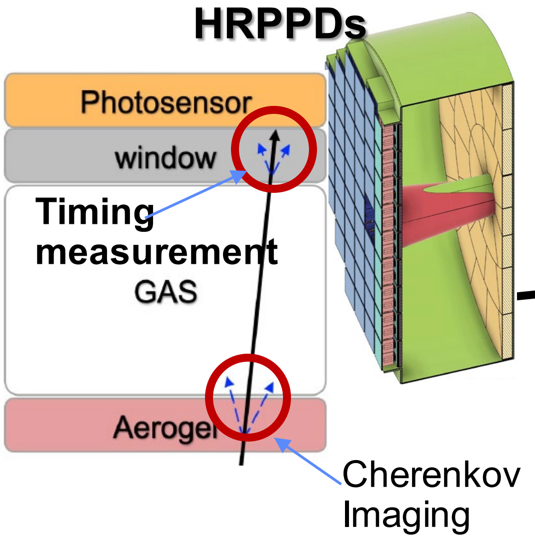
Repeated irradiation/ annealing cycles

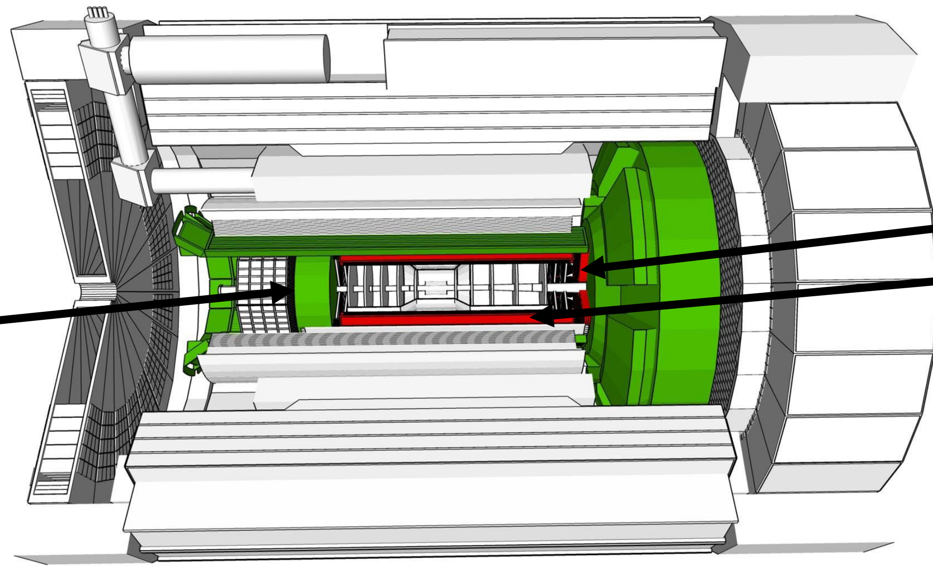


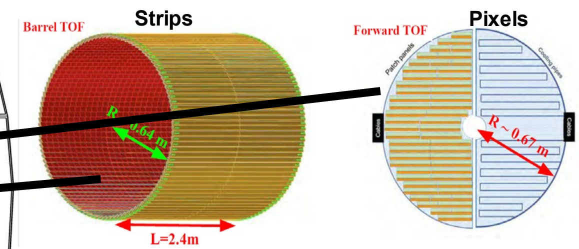
Ageing model



ToF PID IN ePIC CD







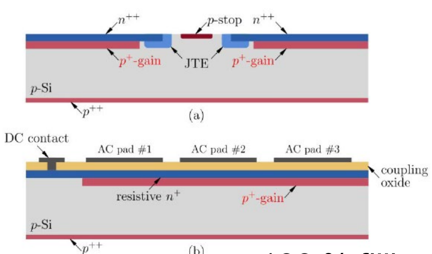
AC-LGADs

Goals for the application in ePIC:

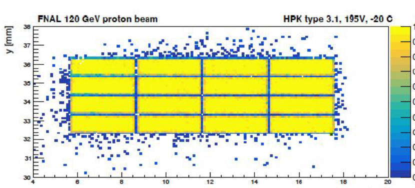
- **30 μm space resolution**
- **25-35 ps time resolution**

(DC-)LGAD

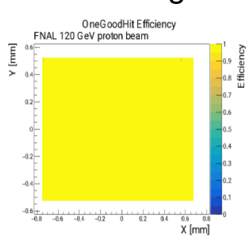
AC-LGAD



~ 100 % filling factor

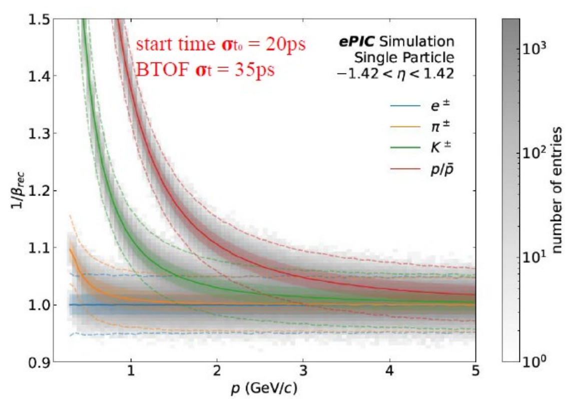


DC-LGAD

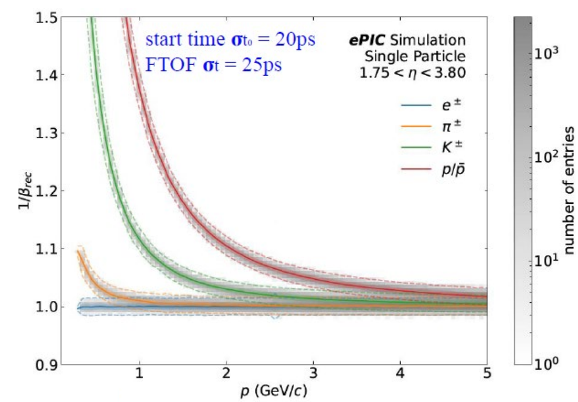


AC-LGAD

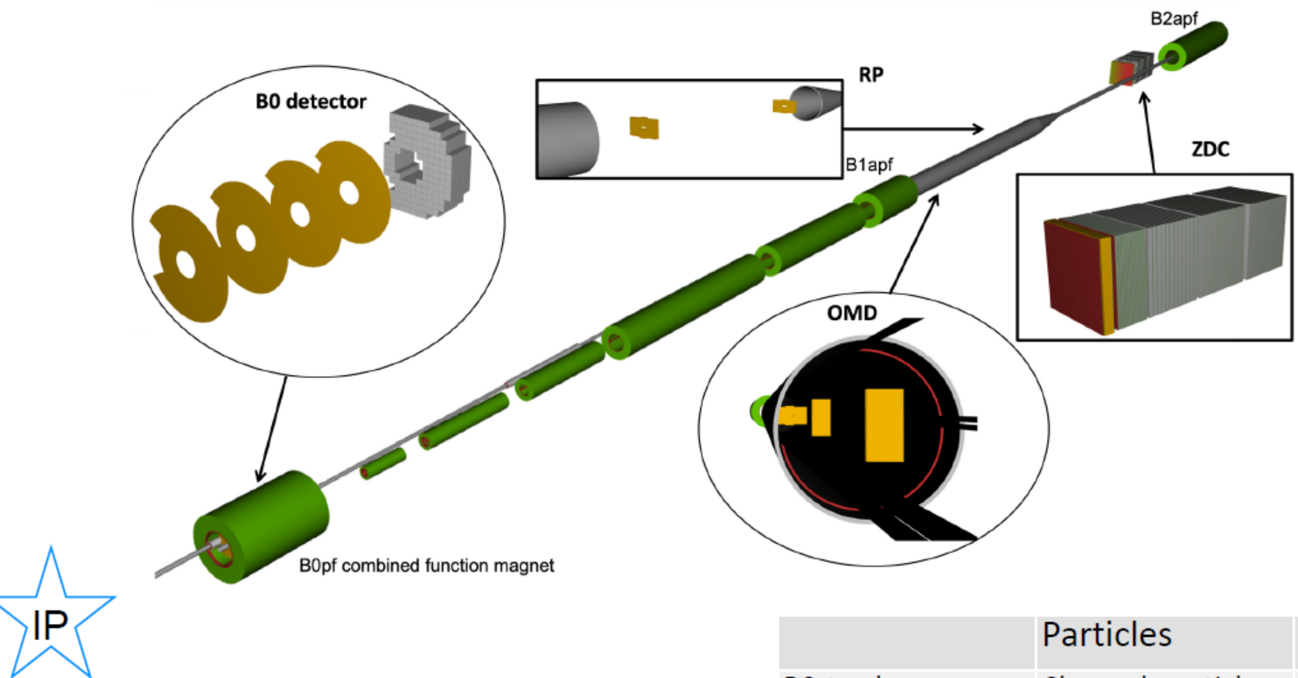
- BTOF with timing resolution of 35 ps can provide 3σ π/K separation upto ~1.3 GeV/c



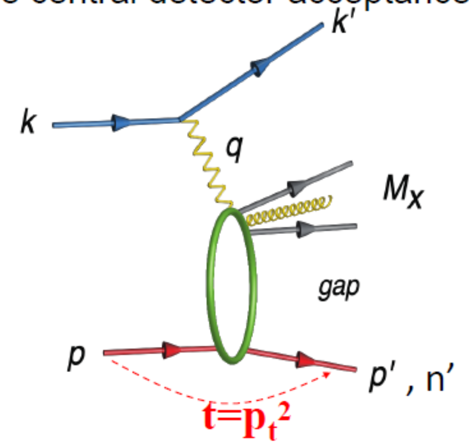
- FTOF with timing resolution of 25 ps can provide 3σ π/K separation upto ~2.4 GeV/c



FAR FORWARD DETECTORS



Exclusive /diffractive reactions driving the design of FF area -> reconstruction of particles outside of the central detector acceptance



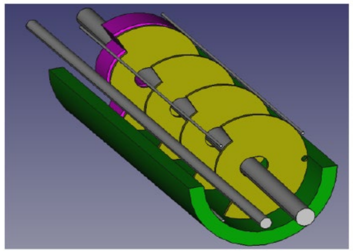
√protons at wide range of p_T^2
√protons with **different rigidity**
√**neutrons and photons**

	Particles	Angle [mrad]		Distance from IP
B0-tracker	Charged particles Photons (tagged)	5.5 - 20		ca 6-7 m
Off-momentum	Charged particles	0-5.0	0.4< xL< 0.65	ca 23-25 m
Roman Pots	Protons Light nuclei	0*-5.0	0.6 < xL< 0.95	ca 27-30 m
ZDC	Neutrons Photons	0-4.0 (5.5)		ca 35 m

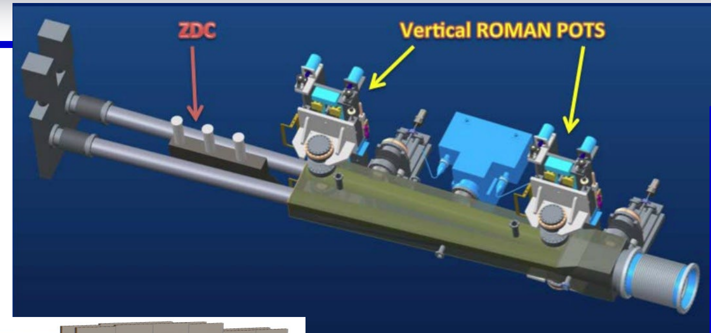
THE ePIC FAR FORFWARD DETECTORS

B0 trackers with AC-LGADS
B0 calorimetry by crystals

- TRACKING - *Synergies with forward ToF*
- CALORIMETRY - *Synergy with backward ECal and ZDC*

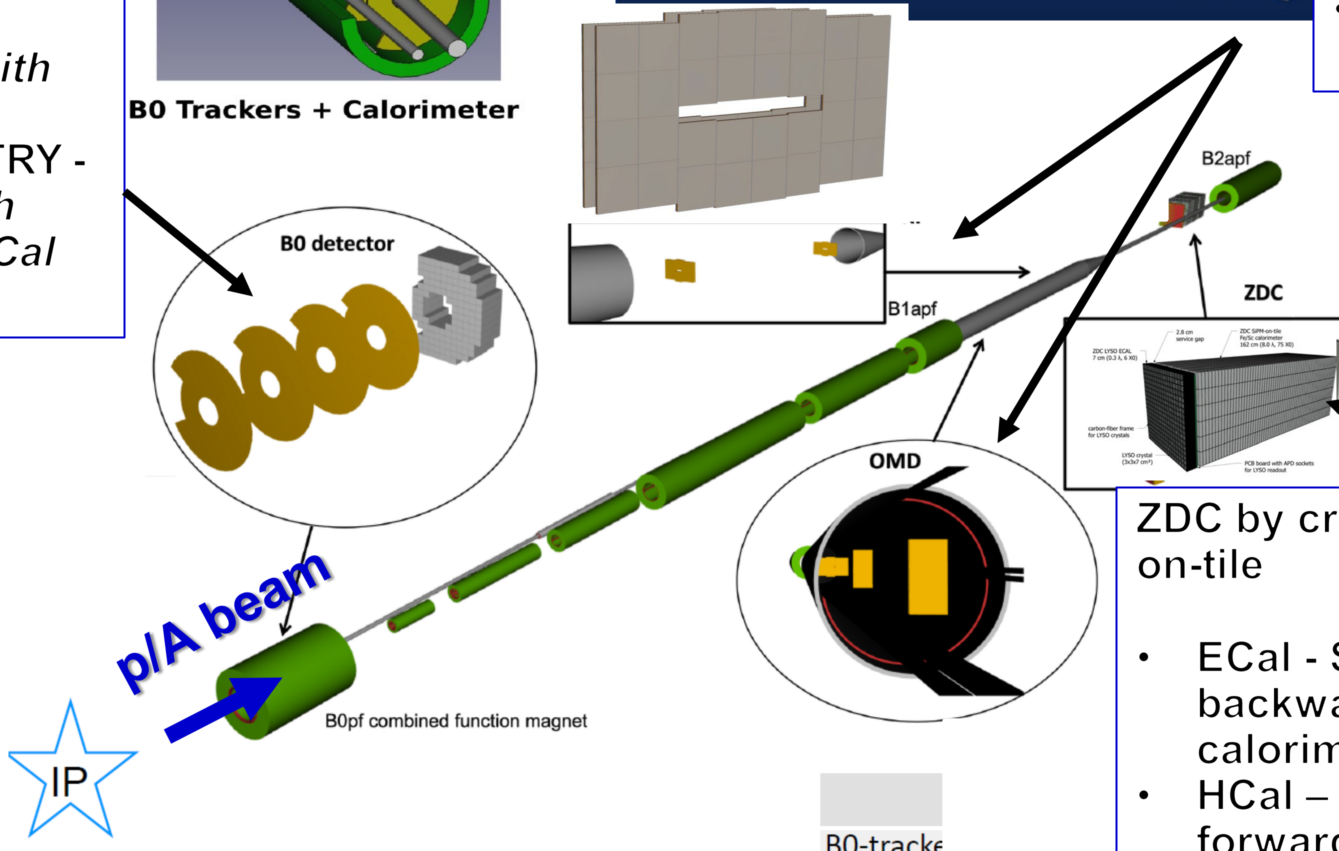


B0 Trackers + Calorimeter



RPs and OMDs by pixelized AC-LGADs

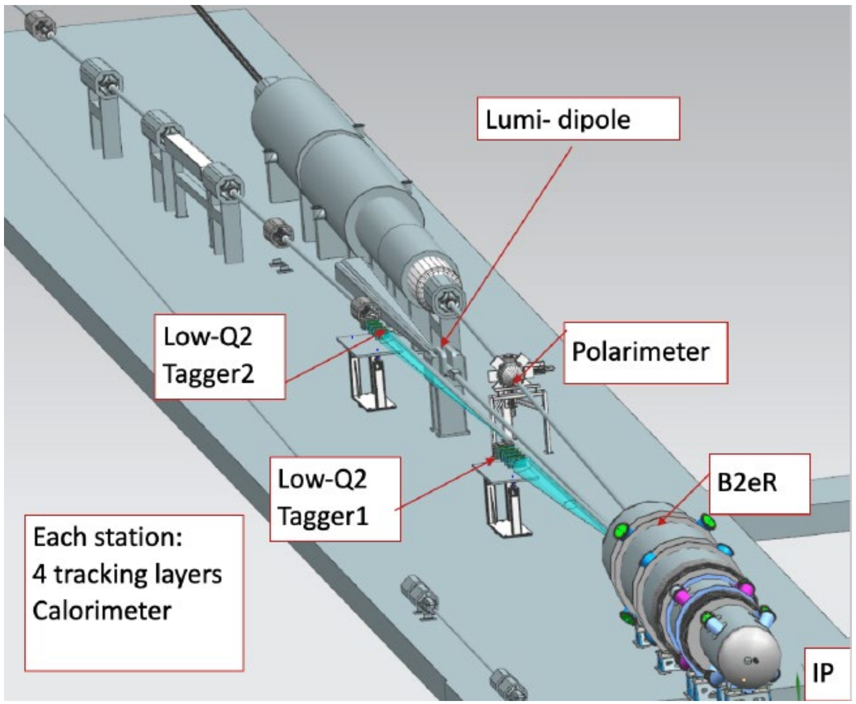
- *Synergies with forward ToF*

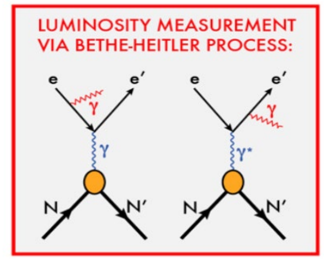


ZDC by crystals and SiPM-on-tile

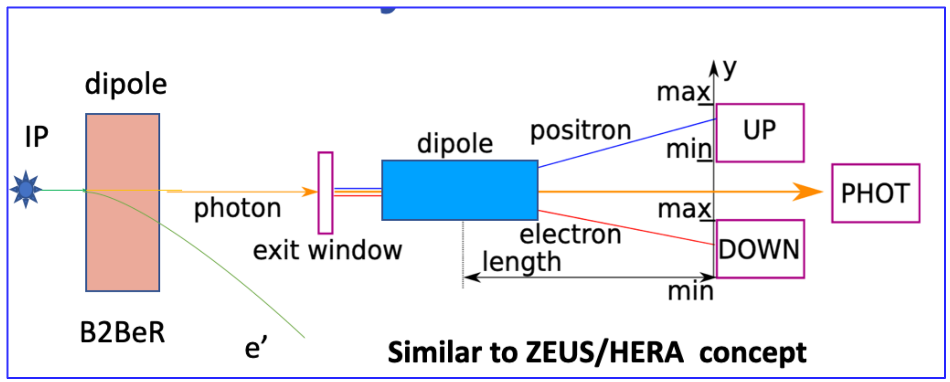
- ECal - Synergy with backward ECal and B0 calorimetry
- HCal – Synergies with forward ECal insert

- This area is designed to provide coverage for the low-Q2 events (photoproduction, $Q^2 < \sim 1 GeV^2$) . Need to measure a scattered electron position/angle and energy
- And luminosity detector (ep -> e'pγ bremsstrahlung photons)



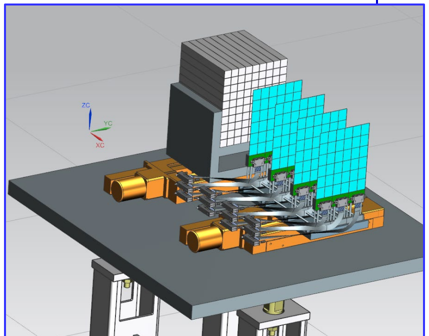


Luminosity monitor



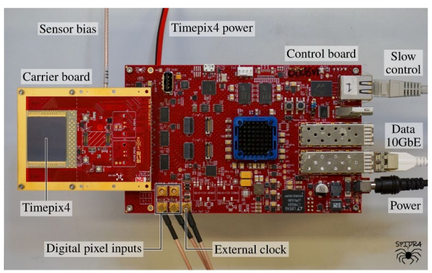
THE ePIC FAR BACKWARD DETECTORS

Low Q2 taggers
- High rate capability
- Fine tracking pixelization

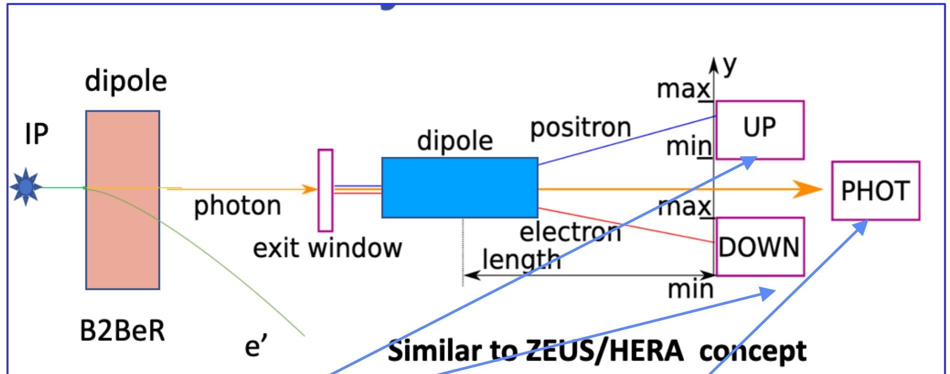


- Tracking – Timepix4 Hybrid (ASIC+Si tracker) – FRONTIER APPLICATION
- Calorimetry – SciFi's

- Timepix4 – wide experience accumulated with the different timepix versions



- CALORIMETRY - Synergy with forward ECal



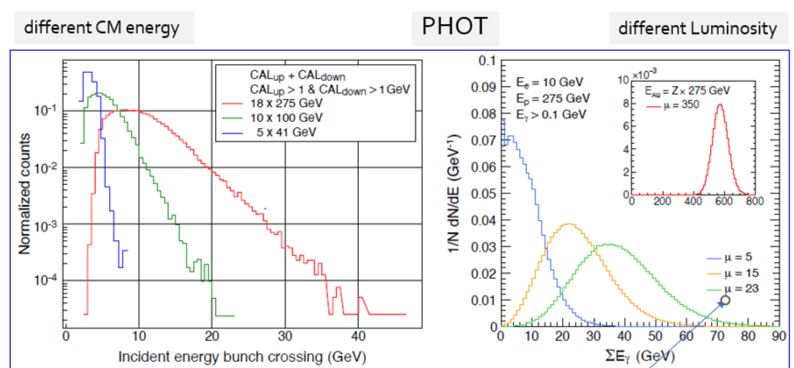
LUMINOSITY – pair spectrometers

- TRACKING – AC-LGAD strips *Synergies with barrel ToF*

- CALORIMETRY – W-SciFi - *Synergy with farward ECal*

Luminosity – high rate calorimeter – CONSOLIDATED TECHNOLOGIES

- W-SCiFi – *synergies with forward ECal*
- Cu-QFi

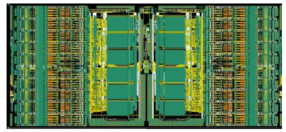


L = 2.2, 6.5 and 10 × 10^{33} cm^{-2}s^{-1}, corresponding to the average photon multiplicity μ

27

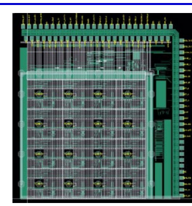
A COHEREENT EFFORT FOR ASIC FEs IN ePIC

H2GCROC / CALOROC
(derived from the CMS HGCROC)



- For all calorimeter SiPMs in ePIC
  - A discreate component approach still under consideration for the backward Ecal ($PbWO_4$)

EICROC
(derived from the CMS HGCROC)

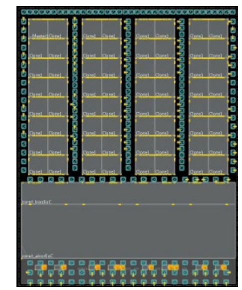


- Pixelized AC-LGAD (RP, OMD, fToF)
- An option for the hpDIRC and the pfRICH (MCP-PMTs)

SALSA
(following the experience with SAMPA)

- Cylindrical MICROMEGAS
- μR-WELL

ALCOR
(following the development for the DARKSIDE cryogenic experiment)

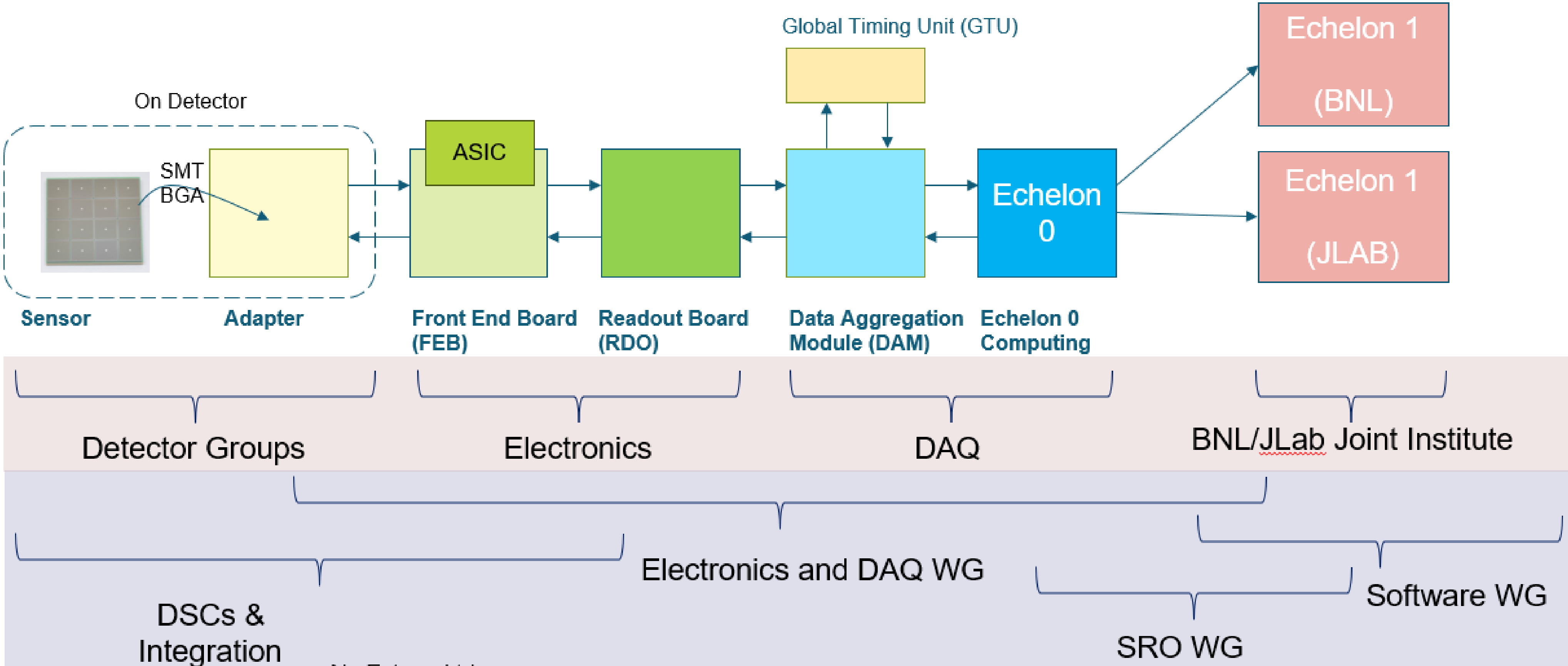


- dRICH SiPMs

FCFD
(CFD within ASIC FE)

- Strip AC-LGAD (ToF, luminosity PS)
- An option for the hpDIRC and the pfRICH (MCP-PMTs)

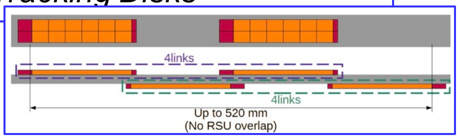
STREAMING - Detector, Electronics, DAQ, Computing



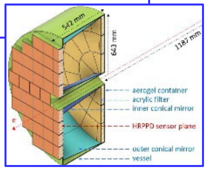
- No External trigger
- All collision data digitized but aggressively zero suppressed at FEB
- Low / zero deadtime
- Collision data flow is independent and unidirectional-> no global latency requirements
- Avoiding hardware trigger avoids complex custom hardware and firmware
- Data volume is reduced as much as possible at each stage ensuring that biases are controlled
- Integrate AI/ML as close as possible to subdetectors → cognizant Detector

TECHNOLOGIES: WORLD FIRST AT ePIC

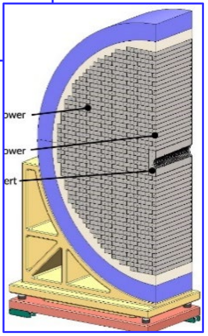
EIC Large Area Sensor (**LAS**), modification of ITS3 sensor with 5 or 6 RSU forming staves as the basic building elements *for the Outer Barrel and the Tracking Disks*

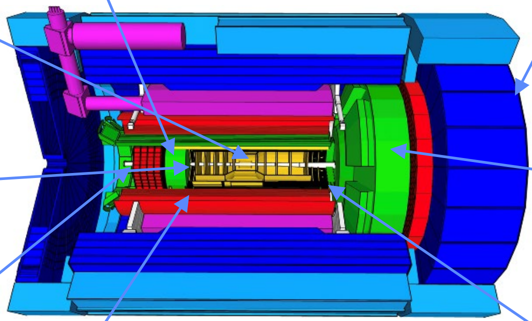


HRPPDs for Cherenkov imaging and Time-of-Flight *for pfRICH*

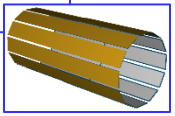


first-time **full-size CALICE-like calorimeter** in collider experiment *in the forward HCal*

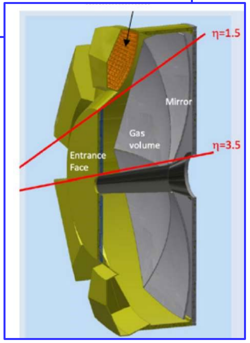




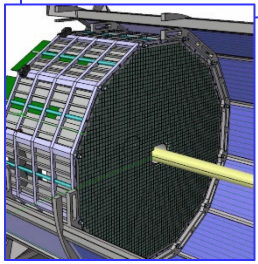
planar **double amplification (GEM & µRWELL)** modules & 2D-strip readout *for the MPGD outer trackers and disks*



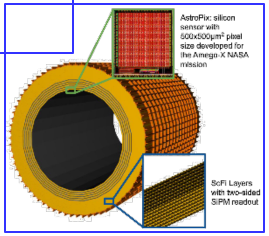
First use **of SiPMs as Photonsensors in a RICH** for the dRICH



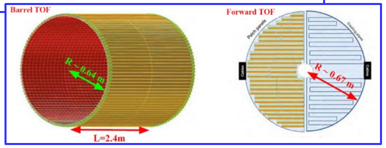
SiPM as Photonsensors in crystal calorimetry *for backward endcap ECal*



Use of **ASTROPIX in Calorimetry** *for the imaging barrel ECal*

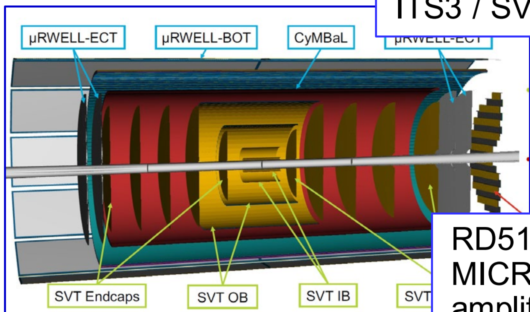


First time use of **AC-LGAD** in a collider detector *for barrel and forward endcap ToF*



TECHNOLOGIES: Main synergies with CERN

TRACKING



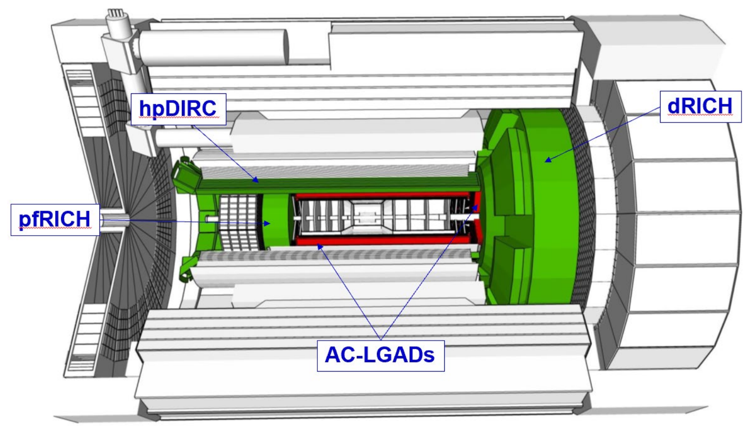
ITS3 / SVT (Si tracking in ePIC)

RD51 & DRD1 / Cylindrical MICROMEGAS and double amplification MPGD (GEM & μRWELL)

Cherenkov PID

LHCb, COMPASS/AMBER, DRD4 / ePIC :

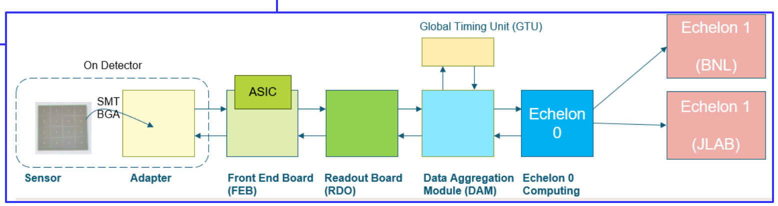
Aerogel, gas radiators, photosensors



Streaming read-out

LHCb, ALICE, … / ePIC:

- *DAQ / analysis architecture*
- *GTU*



ToF PID

HL-LHC, DRD3 / ePIC :

AC-LGADs

And more …

TAKEAWAY MESSAGES

The EIC is a unique project, the word only one approved for the ultimate understanding of QCD

Most likely, the only novel high energy collider in the next 15-20 years

- **The EIC project is approved and progressing according to schedule**
- **The ePIC Collaboration for the project detector ePIC is working and highly committed**
  - **The ePIC detector design is dictated by the physics scope**
  - **A number of established and novel technologies needed to match this scope**
  - **Relevant synergies with CERN in physics (not discussed today) and in detector technologies**
- ***Exciting perspectives in front of us designing, building, operating ePIC and progressing in physics with our detector***

THANK YOU