An EIC proposed in China (EicC)



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On behalf of the EicC collaboration

Outline

Introduction of an EIC facility proposed in China

Introduction of several selected physics topics

Project status and future plan

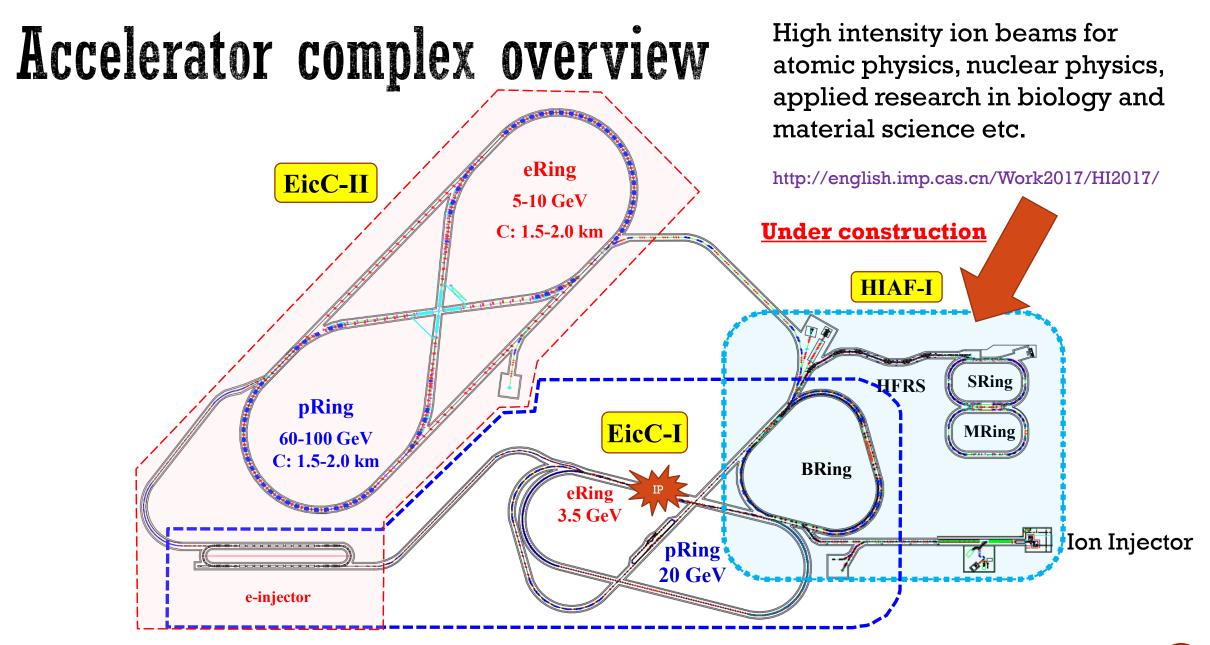
Where we are talking about...Huizhou in Guangdong province

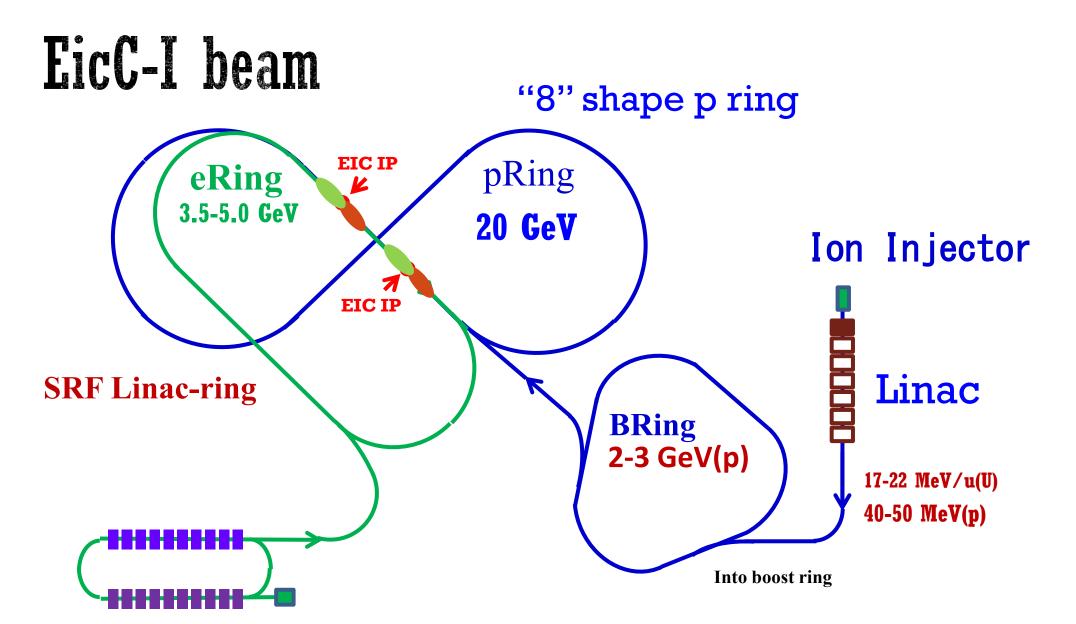


Strong support from local government

EicC

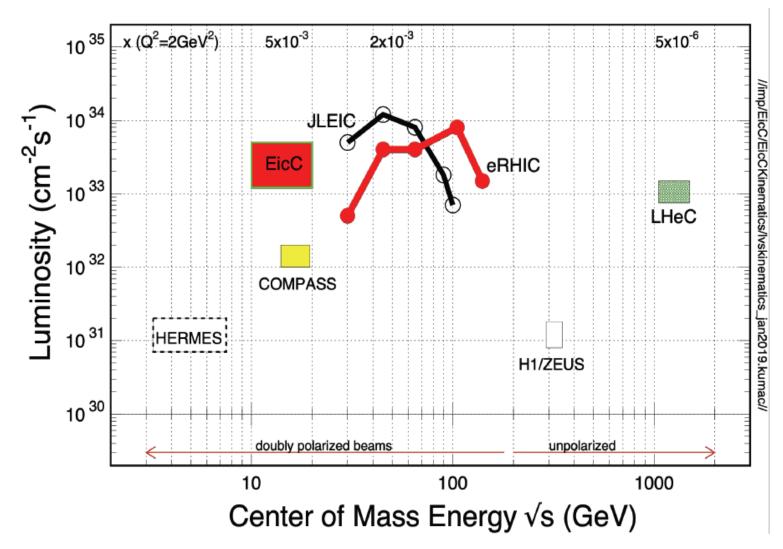
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Electron Injector

EicC beam energy and luminosity



EicC-I:

Beam energy: 3.5 GeV e + 20 GeV P

Polarization: e 80%, P 70% **Inst. Lumi.:** (1-5)×10³³ cm⁻²s⁻¹

Also D, He-3, heavy nuclear beam

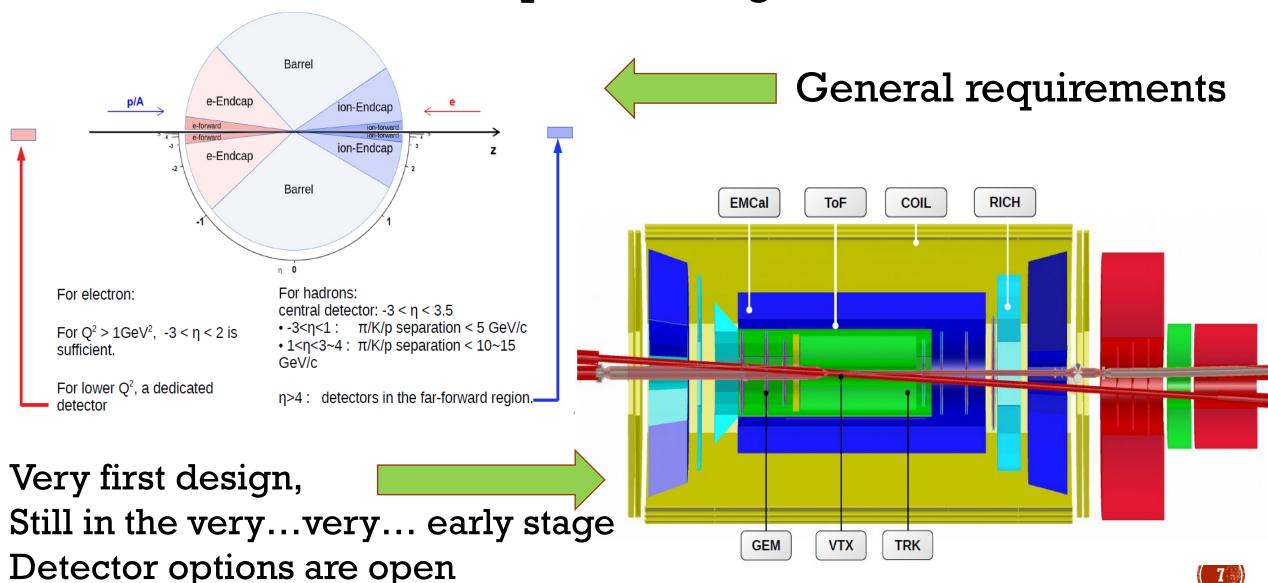
EicC-II:

Beam energy: 10 GeV e + (60-200) GeV P

Polarization: e 80%, P 70%

Inst. Lumi.: up to 5×10^{34} cm⁻²s⁻¹

EicC detector conceptual design



Outline

- Introduction of an EIC facility proposed in China
- Introduction of several selected physics topics
 - ✓ Longitudinal spin structure of the nucleon
 - ✓ TMDs via SIDIS
 - ✓ GPDs via DVCS
 - ✓ Other physics topics

Questions driving the spin physics

• How do quarks/gluons + their dynamics make up the proton spin?



Helicity distributions + orbital contribution

• How is proton's spin correlated with the motion of the quarks/gluons?

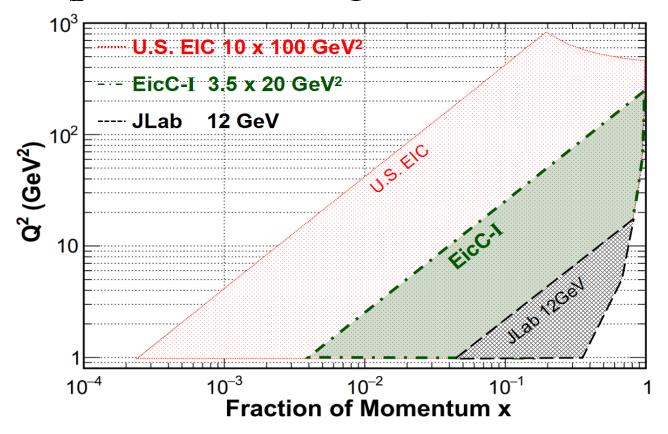


• How does proton's spin influence the spatial distribution of partons?

Deformation of parton's spatial distribution
When hadron is polarized?



Phase space coverage of EicC-I

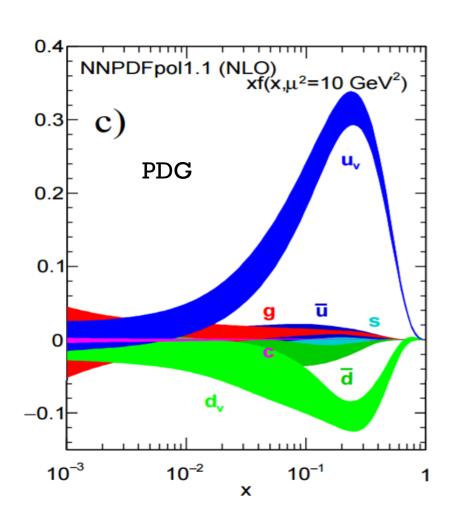


What we can have at EicC-I with polarized electron and polarized ion beam:

Precise measurements for 1D (helicity), 3D (TMDs, GPDs) nucleon spin structure with flavor separations ... in the valence/sea quark region ...

World data of helicity study

ArXiv: 1801.04842 (2018)



			$\langle \Delta f \rangle^{[0]}$,1]	$\langle \Delta f \rangle^{[10^{-3},1]}$							
		Δf	NNPDFpo:		PDFpol1.1	, ,,	DSSV08					
	•	Δu^+	$+0.79 \pm$	0.07 +0	0.76 ± 0.04	+0.793	$3^{+0.028}_{-0.034}$ (+0	0.020)				
		Δd^+	$-0.47 \pm$	0.07 - 0	0.41 ± 0.04	-0.416	$-0.416^{+0.035}_{-0.025} (-0.048)$					
		$\Delta \bar{u}$	$+0.06 \pm$	0.06 + 0	0.04 ± 0.05	+0.028	$+0.028^{+0.059}_{-0.059}(+0.00)$					
		$\Delta ar{d}$	$-0.11 \pm$	0.06 - 0	0.09 ± 0.05	-0.089	$-0.089^{+0.090}_{-0.080} (-0.020)$					
>		Δs	$-0.07 \pm$	0.05 - 0	0.05 ± 0.04	-0.006	10000	0.051)				
		a_0	$+0.18 \pm$	0.21 + 0	0.25 ± 0.10	+0.366	$+0.366^{+0.042}_{-0.062}(+0.1$					
_			$\langle \Delta g \rangle$	$\rangle^{[0,1]}$	$\langle \Delta g \rangle^{[10^{-3},1]}$	$]$ $/\langle \Delta_{\ell}$	$g\rangle^{[0.05,0.2]}$	\				
Ī	NNI	PDFpol1	.1 +0.03	± 3.24	$+0.49 \pm 0.7$	5 + 0.	17 ± 0.06	\ \ \ \ \				
	DSS	8008	_	- 0.0	$01^{+0.70}_{-0.31}$ (+0.	10) 0.	$01^{+0.13}_{-0.16}$	$\frac{1}{2}\Delta G$				
	DSS	SV++	_	_		0.	$0.10^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$					
-												

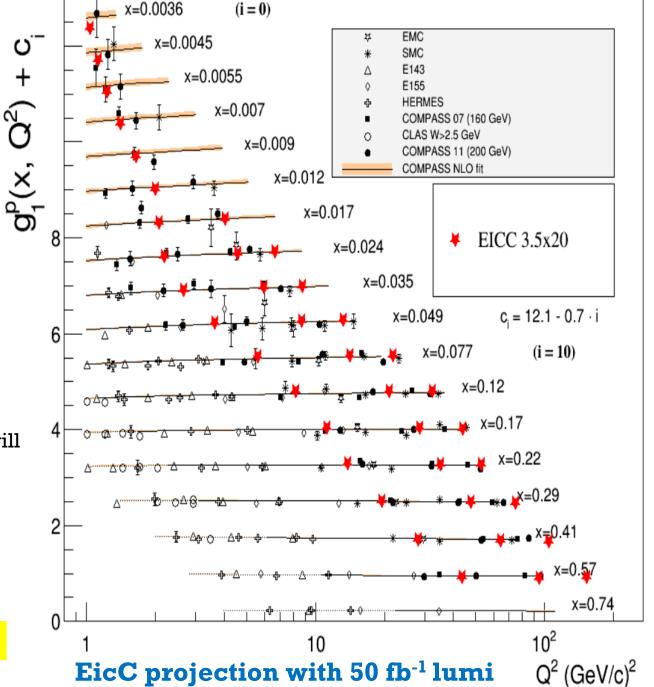
RHIC spin data put strong constraint on ΔG

A few discussions of helicity study

- Light sea, still large uncertainties
 - ✓ Unpol. ubar-dbar < 0, larger than expected \rightarrow polarized?
- Strange quark helicity?
 - √ think about unpolarized s, sbar, with s=sbar in most case
 - ✓ May change sign along x
 - ✓ SU(3) flavor symmetry → deltaS+deltaSbar~-0.1, not observed in SIDIS, because of fragmentation functions?
- SIDIS data is very powerful for flavor separation, however fragmentation functions are involved
- Further ∆g constraint, precise data needed

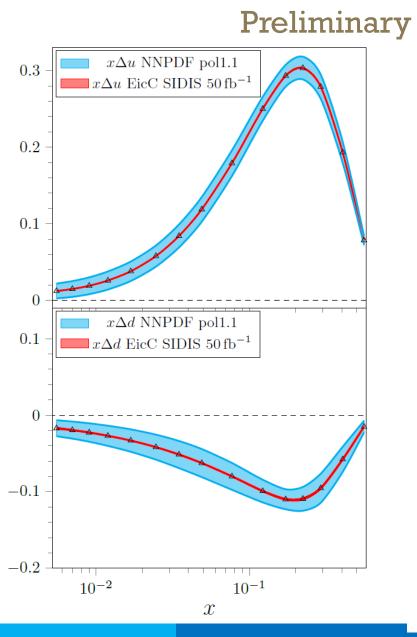
glp world data with EicC data

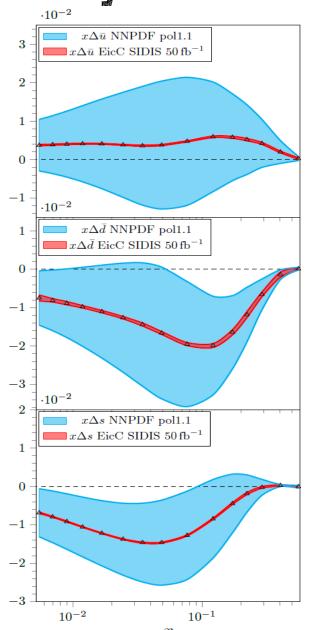
- 3.5 GeV x 20 GeV is similar to COMPASS Center-of-Mass energy, COMPASS is around
 17.9 GeV, EicC-I is about 16.7 GeV
- Looking at the existing world data plot, EicC-I is improving the precision in the low x region that was only accessible by COMPASS, taking advantage of high luminosity and large acceptance at EicC
- High precision of SIDIS data expected from EicC will be very powerful for flavor separations and fragmentation study



Impact of SIDIS data, see the following slide

Projections on helicity distributions (EicC)





LO analysis

EicC SIDIS data:

- Pion(+/-), Kaon(+/-)
- ep: 3.5 GeV X 20 GeV
- eHe-3: 3.5 GeV X 40 GeV
- Pol.: e(80%), p(70%), He3(70%)
- Lumi:
 - ep 50 fb-1
 - eHe3 50 fb-1

Leading-Twist TMDs

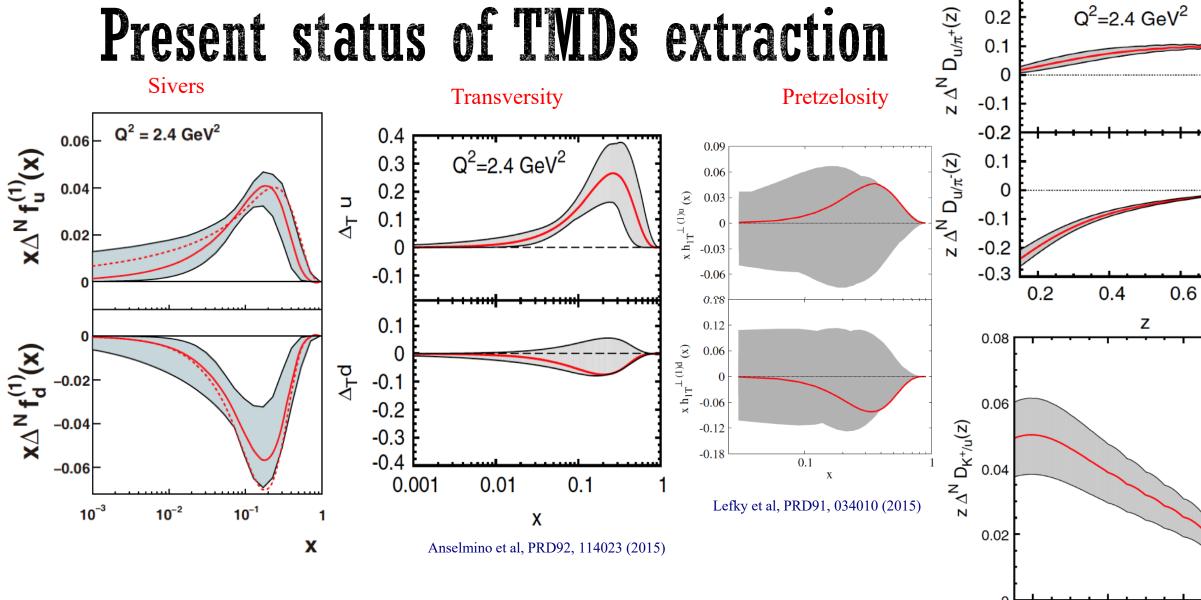
			Quark polarization	
		Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
ion	Ū	$f_1 = \bullet$		$h_1^{\perp} = 1$ - \bullet Boer-Mulders
Polarization	L		g ₁ = Helicity	$h_{1L}^{\perp} = \bigcirc - \bigcirc -$ Worm Gear
Nucleon	Т	$f_{1T}^{\perp} = \bullet - \bullet$ Sivers	$g_{1T} = -$ Worm Gear	$h_{1} = 1$ Transversity $h_{1T}^{\perp} = 2$ Pretzelosity







Present status of TMDs extraction



Anselmino et al, EPJA39, 89 (2009)

Collins fragmentation function

Anselmino et al, PRD92, 114023 (2015) PRD93, 034025 (2016)

0.2

0.4

0.6

Z

0.3

0.2

 $Q^2 = 2.4 \text{ GeV}^2$

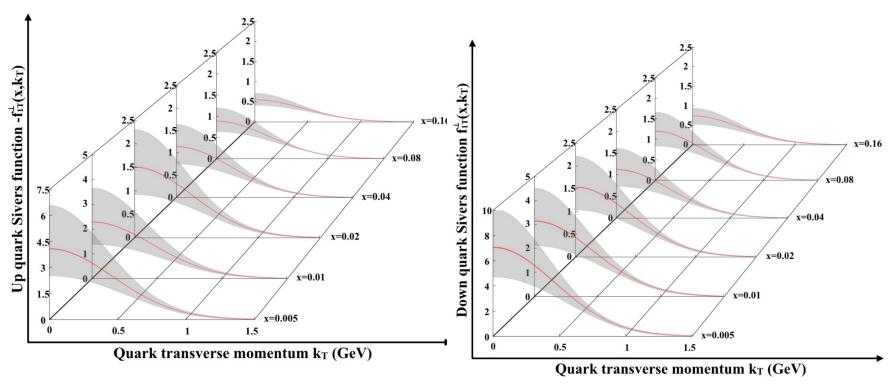
8.0

8.0

EicC-I projections on Sivers

U quark sivers EicC VS world data

d quark



EicC SIDIS data:

- √ e x p 3.5GeV x 20 GeV
- \checkmark e x he3 3.5GeV x 40 GeV(He3)

Lumi:

- ✓ Ep 50 fb⁻¹
- ✓ eHe3 50 fb⁻¹ (per nucleus)

Pion, Kaon SIDIS measurements

LO study

Only u,ubar,d,dbar included

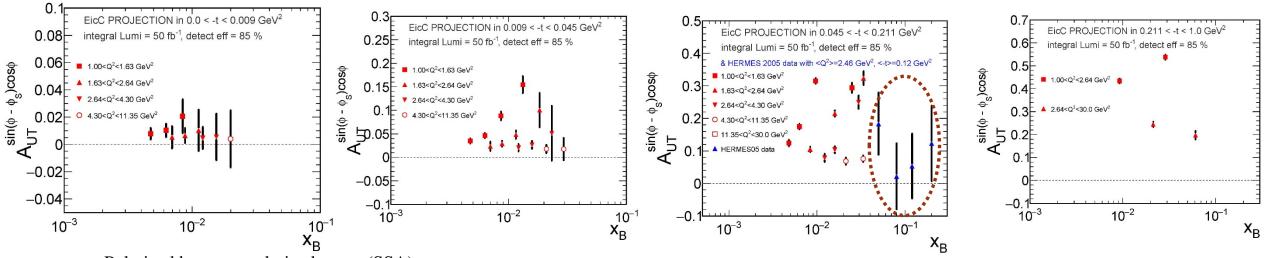
Current & target fragmentation un-distinguished clearly yet:

W > 2.3 GeV W' > 1.6 GeV 0.3 < z < 0.7 $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

Preliminary

GPDs study via DVCS

Projection with multi-dimensional binning: t, Q^2 , x_B (an example)



Polarized beam, unpolarized target (SSA)

$$A_{LU}^{\sin\phi} \propto \frac{y\sqrt{1-y}}{2-2y-y^2} \sqrt{\frac{-t}{y^2Q^2}} \times x_B Im \left[F_1 \mathcal{H} + \xi (F_1+F_2) \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} - kF_2 \mathcal{E} + \ldots \right] (x_B,t,Q^2),$$

Unpolarized beam, longitudinal target (lTSA)

$$A_{UL}^{\sin\phi} \propto \frac{\sqrt{1-y}}{2-y} \sqrt{\frac{-t}{y^2Q^2}} \times x_B Im \left[F_1 \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B (F_1 + F_2) (\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{x_B}{2\mathcal{E}}) - x_B k F_2 \widetilde{\mathcal{E}} + \ldots \right] (x_B, t, Q^2),$$

Unpolarized beam, transverse target (tTSA)

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_{\rm S})\cos\phi} \propto \frac{\sqrt{1-y}}{2-y} \frac{-t}{2yM_NQ} \times x_B Im \left[F_1 \mathcal{H} + \xi (F_1 + F_2)(\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{x_B}{2} \mathcal{E}) - \xi k F_2 \widetilde{\mathcal{E}} + \ldots \right] (x_B, t, Q^2),$$

Polarized beam, longitudinal target (DSA)

$$A_{LL} \propto (A + B\cos\phi) Re \left[F_1 \mathcal{H} + \xi (F_1 + F_2) (\mathcal{H} + \frac{x_B}{2} \mathcal{E}) + \dots \right],$$

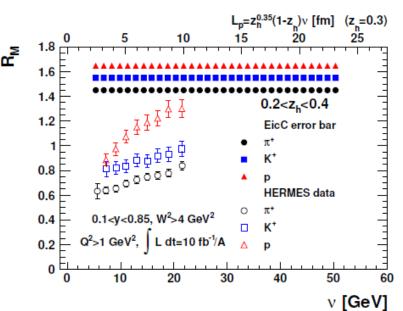
All these asymmetries can be measured at EicC-I in high precision in multi-dimensional bins

On P and n for flavor separations

Other interesting physics topics

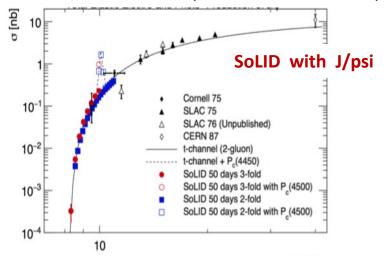
- Proton mass structure study
 - ✓ EicC with Upsilon near threshold production
- Pion/Kaon structure
- Hadronization

And more...

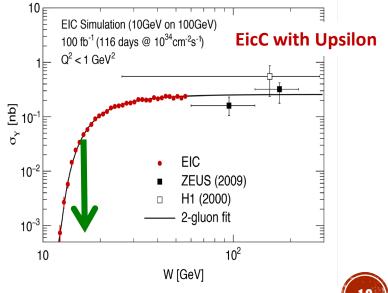


n

Total elastic Electro and photo-Production of J/psi



Ε_γ [GeV]
Total elastic Electro and photo-Production of Upsilon



Timeline for the project

CY	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	5-year-plan 5-year-pla					olan			5-y	ear-p	olan		5-year-plan						
	HIAF																		
EicC-I						R8	&D												
			•						$\sqrt{s} \sim 17 \text{GeV}, 2 \times 10^{33} / \text{s/cm}^2$										
	R&D and construction																		
	In operation																		

EicC white paper will be submitted to the government by the end of 2019 → put project in line in the next 5-year-plan



Summary

- EicC-I has been proposed based on the HIAF facility (under construction)
 - ✓polarized electron beam (3.5 GeV) and polarized proton beam (20 GeV)/ion beam (20 GeV/u)
 - ✓ Both beams are polarized
- High precision measurements for 1D (helicity), 3D (TMDs/GPDs) nucleon spin structure study with flavor separation in the valence and sea quark dominated region
- Other interesting physics topics will be delivered as well, not mentioned here in details
- Complimentary to the US EIC with higher center-of-mass
- Plan: To put EicC-I project in the next 5-year-plan starting from 2021

Please join us if you are interested in the EicC-I project, from physics to detectors, to anything you are interested in!