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# **Electron-ion collider in China (EicC)**

Jinlong Zhang (张金龙)

Shandong University & SCNT IMP On behalf of the EicC working group





### Lepton scattering: an ideal tool



#### Modern "Rutherford Scattering" Experiment

- Start from unpolarized fixed targets
- Extended unpolarized collider experiments
- and polarized fixed-target experiments

Need polarized electron-ion collider

- High luminosity: 100~1000 × HERA lumi.
- High polarization: both electron and ion beams
- Large acceptance: nearly full detector coverage

#### Questions expecting electron-ion colliders to answer



Does gluon saturate at high energy? How does a dense nuclear environment affect the quarks and gluons, their correlations, and their interactions?

How do the nucleon properties (mass & spin) emerge from their interactions?







How are the sea quarks and gluons, and their spins, distributed in space and momentum inside the nucleon?

### Proposed electron-ion colliders (incomplete list)



## Proposed electron-ion colliders (incomplete list)



#### HIAF - High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility

- Funded 2.5 billion RMB, under construction
- for atomic physics, nuclear physics, applied research in biology and material science etc.
- Upgrades to EicC taken into consideration during the design stage



#### HIAF - High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility



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Picture in May 2024Deliver the first heavy ion beam in 2025

# Layout of Electron-ion Collider in China



- 2 interaction regions
- 3.5 GeV (e) x 20 GeV (p)

# **EicC** white-paper



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REPORT

#### **Electron-ion collider in China**

Daniele P. Anderle<sup>1</sup>, Valerio Bertone<sup>2</sup>, Xu Cao<sup>3,4</sup>, Lei Chang<sup>5</sup>, Ningbo Chang<sup>6</sup>, Gu Chen<sup>7</sup>, Xurong Chen<sup>3,4</sup>, Zhuojun Chen<sup>8</sup>, Zhufang Cui<sup>9</sup>, Lingyun Dai<sup>8</sup>, Weitian Deng<sup>10</sup>, Minghui Ding<sup>11</sup>, Xu Feng<sup>12</sup>, Chang Gong<sup>12</sup>, Longcheng Gui<sup>13</sup>, Feng-Kun Guo<sup>4,14</sup>, Chengdong Han<sup>3,4</sup>, Jun He<sup>15</sup>, Tie-Jiun Hou<sup>16</sup>, Hongxia Huang<sup>15</sup>, Yin Huang<sup>17</sup>, KrešImir KumeričKi<sup>18</sup>, L. P. Kaptari<sup>3,19</sup>, Demin Ll<sup>20</sup>, Hengne Li<sup>1</sup>, Minxiang Li<sup>3,21</sup>, Xueqian Li<sup>5</sup>, Yutie Liang<sup>3,4</sup>, Zuotang Liang<sup>22</sup>, Chen Liu<sup>22</sup>, Chuan Liu<sup>12</sup>, Guoming Liu<sup>1</sup>, Jie Liu<sup>3,4</sup>, Liuming Liu<sup>3,4</sup>, Xiang Liu<sup>21</sup>, Tianbo Liu<sup>22</sup>, Xiaofeng Luo<sup>23</sup>, Zhun Lyu<sup>24</sup>, Boqiang Ma<sup>12</sup>, Fu Ma<sup>3,4</sup>, Jianping Ma<sup>4,14</sup>, Yugang Ma<sup>4,25,26</sup>, Lijun Mao<sup>3,4</sup>, Cédric Mezrag<sup>2</sup>, Hervé Moutarde<sup>2</sup>, Jialun Ping<sup>15</sup>, Sixue Qin<sup>27</sup>, Hang Ren<sup>3,4</sup>, Craig D. Roberts<sup>9</sup>, Juan Rojo<sup>28,29</sup>, Guodong Shen<sup>3,4</sup>, Chao Shi<sup>30</sup>, Qintao Song<sup>20</sup>, Hao Sun<sup>31</sup>, Paweł Sznajder<sup>32</sup>, Enke Wang<sup>1</sup>, Fan Wang<sup>9</sup>, Qian Wang<sup>1</sup>, Rong Wang<sup>3,4</sup>, Ruiru Wang<sup>3,4</sup>, Taofeng Wang<sup>33</sup>, Wei Wang<sup>34</sup>, Xiaoyu Wang<sup>20</sup>, Xiaoyun Wang<sup>35</sup>, Jiajun Wu<sup>4</sup>, Xinggang Wu<sup>27</sup>, Lei Xia<sup>36</sup>, Bowen Xiao<sup>23,37</sup>, Guoqing Xiao<sup>3,4</sup>, Ju-Jun Xie<sup>3,4</sup>, Yaping Xie<sup>3,4</sup>, Hongxi Xing<sup>1</sup>, Hushan Xu<sup>3,4</sup>, Nu Xu<sup>3,4,23</sup>, Shusheng Xu<sup>38</sup>, Mengshi Yan<sup>12</sup>, Wenbiao Yan<sup>36</sup>, Wencheng Yan<sup>20</sup>, Xinhu Yan<sup>39</sup>, Jiancheng Yang<sup>3,4</sup>, Yi-Bo Yang<sup>4,14</sup>, Zhi Yang<sup>40</sup>, Deliang Yao<sup>8</sup>, Zhihong Ye<sup>41</sup>, Peilin Yin<sup>38</sup>, C.-P. Yuan<sup>42</sup>, Wenlong Zhan<sup>3,4</sup>, Jianhui Zhang<sup>34</sup>, Jianog Zhang<sup>22</sup>, Pengming Zhang<sup>44</sup>, Yifei Zhang<sup>36</sup>, Chao-Hsi Chang<sup>4,14</sup>, Zhenyu Zhang<sup>45</sup>, Hongwei Zhao<sup>3,4</sup>, Kuang-Ta Chao<sup>12</sup>, Qiang Zhao<sup>4,46</sup>, Yuxiang Zhao<sup>3,4</sup>, Zhengguo Zhao<sup>3,4</sup>, Jian Zhou<sup>22</sup>, Xiang Zhou<sup>45</sup>, Xiaorong Zhou<sup>3,6</sup>, Bingsong Zou<sup>4,14</sup>, Liping Zou<sup>3,4</sup>

# Highlighted physics topics

1D spin structure of nucleon

3D and 2+1D tomography of nucleon

Partonic structure of nucleus

Proton mass

Exotic hadron states





Quark

Energy

33%

Trace

Anomaly

22%





hadronic molecule glueball

Quark

Mass

11%

Gluon

Energy

34%

# 1D spin structure of nucleon



NLO EicC SIDIS projection:

- Pion(+/-), Kaon(+/-)
- ep: 3.5 GeV x 20 GeV
- eHe-3: 3.5 GeV x 40 GeV
- Pol.: e(80%), p(70%), He-3(70%)
- Lumi: ep 50 fb<sup>-1</sup>, eHe-3 50 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Significantly reduce uncertainties of spin contribution from the sea

$$\langle S_p \rangle = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$

Jaffe-Manohar 1990

 $\Delta \Sigma$  Quark spin  $\Delta G$  gluon spin

 $L_{q,g}$  Orbital angular momentum

D. Anderle, T. Hou, H. Xing, M. Yan, C. -P. Yuan, Y. X. Zhao, JHEP08, 034 (2021)



#### 3D spin structure at momentum space



Access to quark Sivers function, especially the strange quark Sivers via SIDIS

#### LO analysis of EicC projection

- Pion(+/-), Kaon(+/-)
- ep: 3.5 GeV x 20 GeV
- eHe-3: 3.5 GeV x 40 GeV
- Lumi: ep 50 fb-1, eHe-3 50 fb-1
- Stat. Error vs Sys. Error



#### 2+1 structure at momentum+spatial space

- Spatial distribution of partons encoded in GPDs
- GPD is related to quark angular momentum [Ji, 95]
- Access to GPDs via exclusive reactions DVCS, DVMP, etc
- Flavor separation and sea quark GPD in DVMP

Extraction of CFF with neutral network methods [Kumericki, 19]





Polarized beam, unpolarized target (SSA)

## **Understanding Proton Mass**

Mass decomposition [Ji, 95]

$$M = M_q + M_m + M_g + M_a$$

 $egin{aligned} M_q &: ext{quark energy} \ M_m &: ext{quark mass (condensate)} \ M_g &: ext{gluon energy} \ M_a &: ext{trace anomaly} \end{aligned}$ 



- $M_q$  and  $M_g$ : constrained by PDFs
- $M_m$  via  $\pi N$  scattering
- $M_a\,$  via threshold production of  $J/\psi$  (8.2 GeV, JLab) and  $\Upsilon$  (12 GeV)
- Threshold requires low CoM energy (low y at EIC)
- Complementarity between EicC (and EIC) and Lattices.



#### Partonic structure of nucleus

- Use heavy nuclei to study parton energy loss in cold nuclear medium
- Hadronization inside and outside medium. (Nucleus as a lab at the fm scale)
- Medium modification of light meson and heavy meson in SIDIS.
- Precision study of nuclear PDFs with heavy ion beams.



## Exotic hadron states

Exotic hadrons



Exotic states	Production/decay processes	Detection efficiency	Expected events	
$P_c(4312)$	$\begin{array}{c} ep \rightarrow eP_c(4312) \\ P_c(4312) \rightarrow pJ/\psi \\ J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^- \end{array}$	~30%	15-1450	
$P_{c}(4440)$	$\begin{array}{c} ep \rightarrow eP_c(4440) \\ P_c(4440) \rightarrow pJ/\psi \\ J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^- \end{array}$	~30%	20-2200	
$P_c(4457)$	$\begin{array}{c} ep \rightarrow eP_c(4457) \\ P_c(4457) \rightarrow pJ/\psi \\ J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^- \end{array}$	~30%	10-650	
$P_b(\text{narrow})$	$ep \rightarrow eP_b(\text{narrow})$ $P_b(\text{narrow}) \rightarrow p\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon \rightarrow l^+l^-$	~30%	0-20	
$P_b$ (wide)	$ep \rightarrow eP_b(\text{wide})$ $P_b(\text{wide}) \rightarrow p\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon \rightarrow l^+l^-$	~30%	0-200	
$\chi_{c1}(3872)$	$ep \rightarrow e\chi_{c1}(3872)p$ $\chi_{c1}(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}J/\psi$ $J/\psi \rightarrow l^{+}l^{-}$	~50%	0-90	
$Z_c(3900)^+$	$e p \rightarrow e Z_c (3900)^+ n$ $Z_c^+ (3900) \rightarrow \pi^+ J/\psi$ $J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$	~60%	90-9300	

- Complementary to e+e- and pp collisions.
- Larger acceptance, exotic hadrons produced at middle rapidity.
- Heavy-flavor exotic hadrons, in particular to charmonium-like states and hidden charm pentaquarks.
- Polarization helps to determine the quantum numbers.

#### Complementarity of US-EIC and EicC



R.G. Milner and R. Ent, Visualizing the proton 2022

#### Common physics goal:

- nucleon 1D, 3D spin structure
- Nucleon mass origin
- Nuclear environment effect

#### Complementary QCD phase space:

- US-EIC: small-x gluon dominated region; saturation behavior; etc.
- EicC: moderate x sea quark region; exotic hadron states, especially those with heavy flavor quark contents; etc

#### EicC detector design



- Hermetic detector, low mass inner tracking, good PID (e and π/K/p) in wide range, calorimetry
- Moderate radiation hardness requirements, low pile-up, low multiplicity.

## Tracking: Silicon + MPGD



Physics requirements for EicC tracking

Assume B ~ 1.5 T

- Barrel ( -1 <  $\eta$  < 1.6 ):  $\sigma(p)/p \sim 1\%$  @ 1GeV
- e-endcap (-3 <  $\eta$  < -1):  $\sigma(p)/p \sim 2\%$  @ 1GeV
- h-endcap (1.6 <  $\eta$  < 3):  $\sigma(p)/p \sim 2\%$  @ 1GeV

Silicon detector conceptual design

- Reduced Material budget is ~0.26%
- Optimal Pixel size: 10 to 20 mircon
- Thickness: 50 micron

## PID detectors: ToF + DIRC + RICH

PID design concept:

- Barrel region: DIRC+TOF
- Backward e-Endcap: mRICH
- Forward ion-Endcap: dRICH

PID momentum coverage:

- <6 GeV/c at Barrel</p>
- <4 GeV/c at e-Endcap;
- <15 GeV/c at ion-Endcap</li>









#### Calorimeter system: Shashlik + Csl crystal

General EMCal requirement:

- E-endcap: energy resolution,  $2.5\%/\sqrt{E}$
- Barrel: good angle resolution,  $5.0\%/\sqrt{E}$
- Ion-endcap: angle resolution,  $5.0\%/\sqrt{E}$



	EMC	type	z/r[m]	Length[cm], X <sub>0</sub>	Coverage[cm]	pseudorapidit y	Tower size
	e-endcap	Csl/crystal	Z=-1.5	30, 16X <sub>0</sub>	15.0 <r<128< th=""><th>(-3.0, -1.0)</th><th>4.0*4.0(front)</th></r<128<>	(-3.0, -1.0)	4.0*4.0(front)
EicC	barrel	Shashlik	R=0.9	45, 16X <sub>0</sub>	-105.8 <z<187.5< th=""><th>(-1.0, 1.5)</th><th>4.0*4.0</th></z<187.5<>	(-1.0, 1.5)	4.0*4.0
	lon-endcap	Shashlik	Z=2.4	45, 16X <sub>0</sub>	24.0 <r<113< th=""><th>(1.5, 3.0)</th><th>(front)</th></r<113<>	(1.5, 3.0)	(front)

### EicC organization





Software:EicCRoot

Computing (at SCNU):

Southern Nuclear Science Computing Center

## Towards to the Conceptual Design Report

**Physics** 

#### Accelerator

1) EicC Accelerators	1) 1D spin	1) Vertexing + tracking
2) Ion Sources	2) 3D spin (TMDs + GPDs)	2) PID
3) Ion Machine	3) Exotic states	3) Calorimetry
5) Electron Machine	4) EHM and proton mass	4) IR + Magnet
5) Polarization	5) Nuclei	5) Luminosity and polarimetry
6) Electron cooling	6) LQCD	6) Forward detector
7) IR	7) DSE	7) DAQ
8) Common System	8) New ideas	8) Simulations
		Software: EicCRoot
EicC CDR Volume I	EicC CDR	Volume II

Detector

### Timeline



HIAF construction is near complement Finishing EicC Conceptual Design Report

# Summary

Electron-ion collider in China — EicC

- Focused on sea-quark/gluon at moderate/large-x region
- Complements EICs at higher energies

Conceptual design report by 2024

- Geant4 simulations and detector R&D
- More physics topics under development

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   Welcome to join us !

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#### Thanks for your attention!

