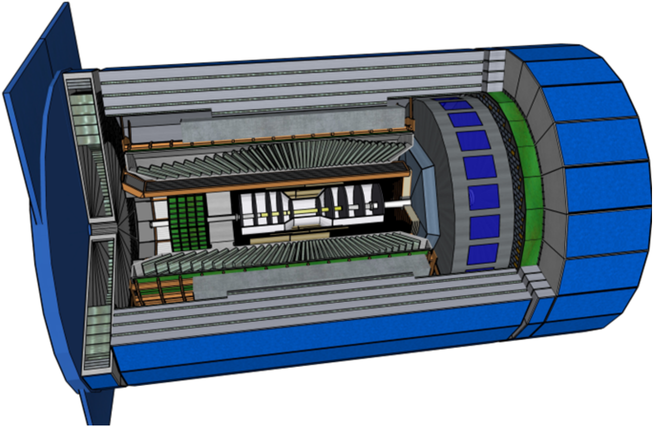
ePIC Far Backward Overview

Stephen JD Kay
University of York

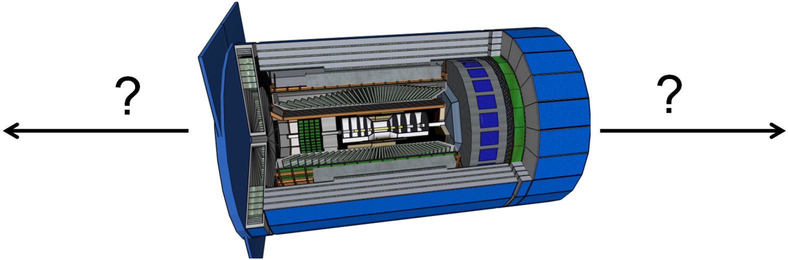
EICUG ECR 2023
24/07/23

ePIC Detector

- Normally when someone shows the ePIC detector, they'll show you something like this -

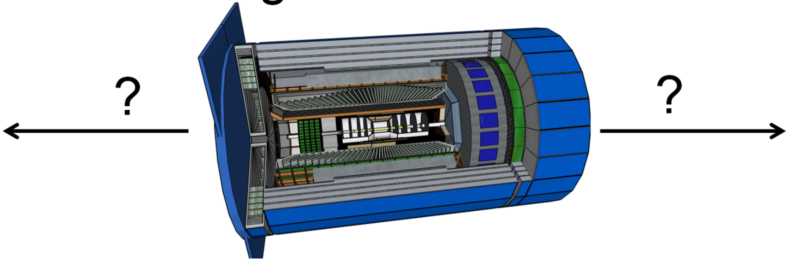


ePIC Detector



ePIC Detector

What goes on out here?



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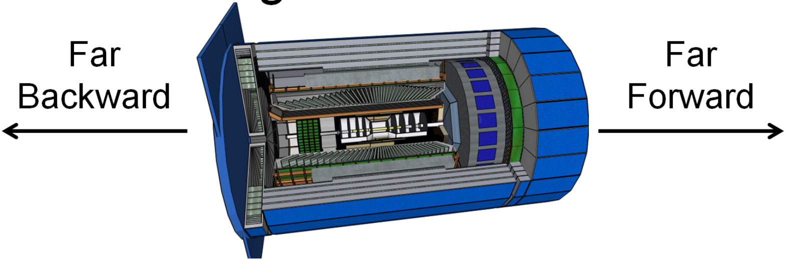

ePIC Detector

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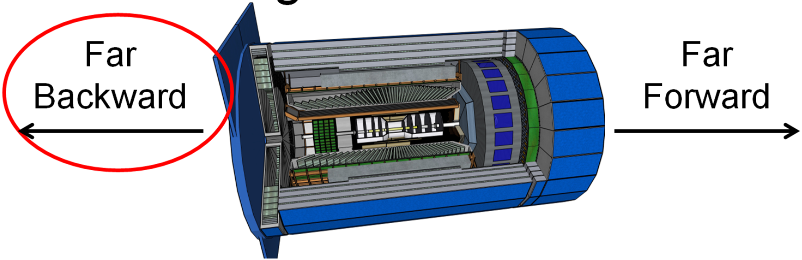


Far Backward Region

- Relatively simple, but very important, set of detectors systems in this region
  - Luminosity monitors
  - Low Q^2 tagger

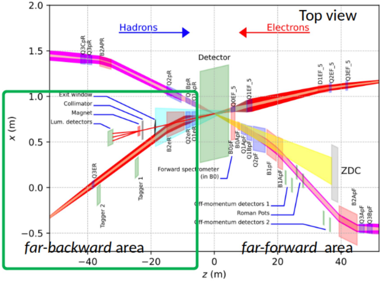
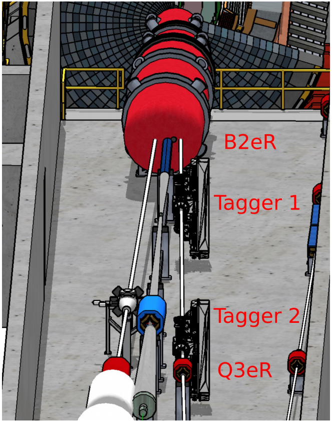


Figure - Igor Korover, MIT, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023



- Luminosity measurements provide the required normalisation for all physics studies
  - Absolute cross sections
  - Combining run periods
  - Asymmetry measurements
    - Relative luminosity of different bunch crossings
- Require accuracy on the order of $\sim$**1%**

  Relative luminosity $> 10^{-4}$ precision

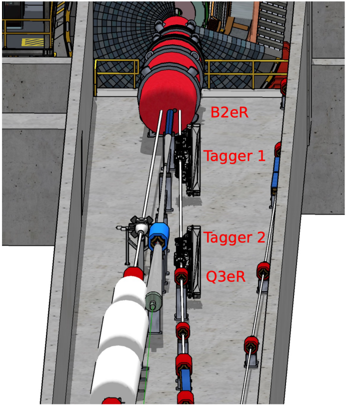


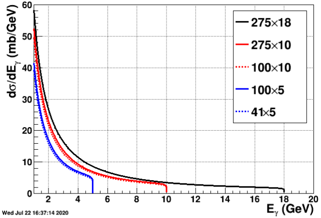
Figure - Igor Korover, MIT, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

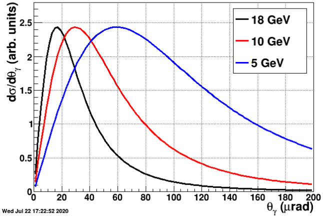
Luminosity Monitors - Measurements

- Use bremsstrahlung process to measure luminosity

$$e + p \rightarrow e + p + \gamma$$
$$e + A \rightarrow e + A + \gamma$$

- σ known precisely from QED
- γ strongly peaked in forward (e^- beam) direction
  - Beam divergence has a large effect - $\sim$200μrad!
- Two luminosity monitor systems
  - **D**irect **P**hoton **D**etector (High rate calorimeter)
  - **P**air **S**pectrometer





Figures - EIC Yellow Report - Section 11.7.1, p575

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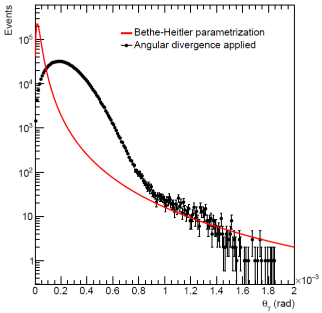


Figure - EIC Yellow Report - Section 11.7.1, p576

Direct Photon Detector

- In principle, direct bremmstrahlung photon measurement straightforward
- Could simply count photons above some energy cutoff
- Only possible at low luminosities
- At EIC luminosity, expect large number of photons
- At $\mathcal{L} \approx 10^{34}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$, expect about 23 hard photons per bunch crossing
- Two separate direct photon detectors proposed
  - One with excellent energy resolution, used only for special luminosity runs at low $\mathcal{L}$
  - One capable of withstanding $>$ 1 GHz rates, used for monitoring during nominal running
- DPD and PS highly complementary detectors, two independent measurements

Direct Photon Detector

- Use thick absorbers/filters to attenuate synchrotron radiation
- Studies underway to quantify dosage for photon detectors
- Latest design, fiber based calorimeter
- See talk by Krzysztof Piotrzkowski at 10:25 on 29/07/23 for more on the DPD/HRC

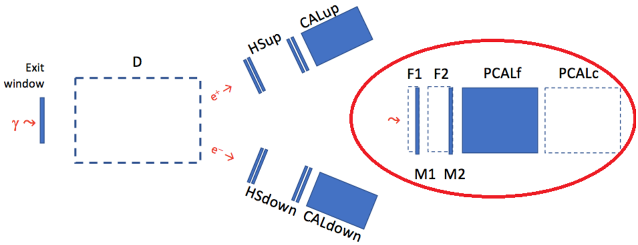


Figure - J. Nam, Temple University, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

Pair Spectrometer

- Pair spectrometer outside of main synchrotron radiation fan
  - 5σ gap
- Some bremmstrahlung photons converted to e^+e^- pairs

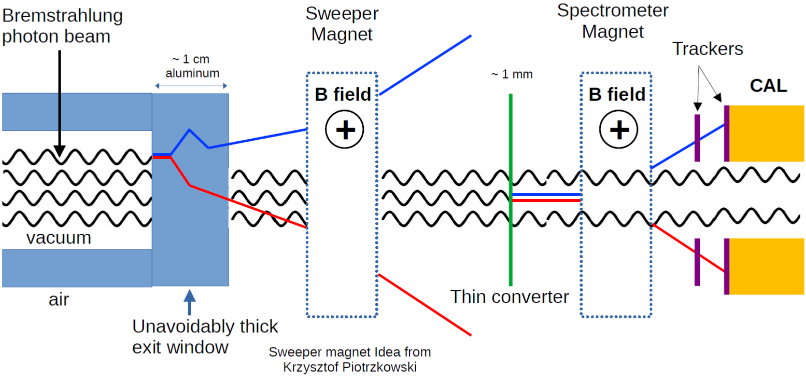


Figure - D. Gangadharan, University of Houston

Pair Spectrometer

- Conversion foil within vacuum pipe, between magnets

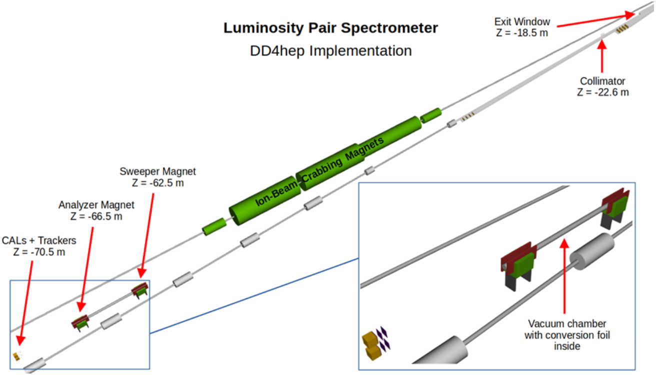


Figure - D. Gangadharan, University of Houston

Pair Spectrometer

- Conversions in air before pipe, negligible effect
  - $< 0.02\%$ contribution to systematics

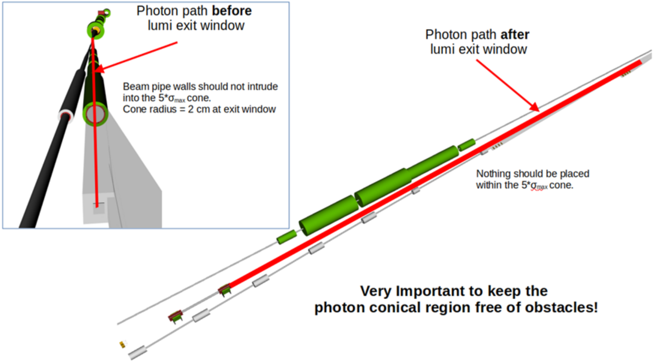


Figure - D. Gangadharan, University of Houston

Pair Spectrometer - Overview

- Based upon recent feedback from magnet designers, 1 Tm fields and 15 cm bore diameter possible
- New baseline design with sweeper magnet $\sim$ 65 m from IP
- See Dhevan's talk at 10:45 on 29/07/23 for more on this updated design!

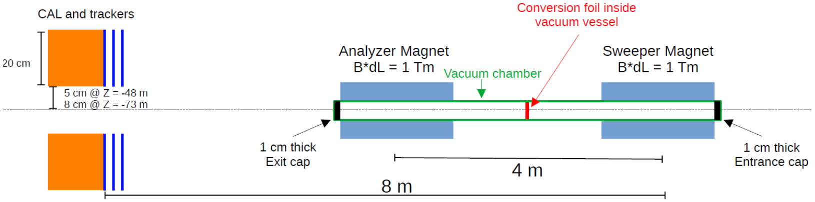


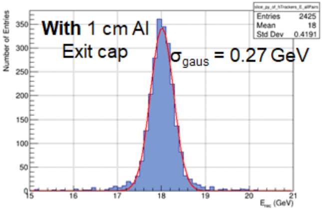
Figure - D. Gangadharan, University of Houston

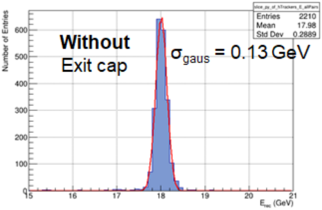
Pair Spectrometer - General Requirements

- Exit window and conversion foils
  - Well known composition and thickness of exit window and conversion foils
    - Foil needs to withstand heat load!
- Sweeper and analyser magnets
  - $BdL \approx 1\ \mathrm{Tm}$, compact system, $\sim 15\ \mathrm{cm}$ bore diameter
    - Allows placement far from central region
  - Small fringe fields
  - Good vacuum for minimal air conversions
- Calorimeter
  - $17\%/\sqrt{E}$ energy resolution sufficient
    - Based upon ZEUS experience
  - Segmented readout, disentangle pileup
  - $\sim$ ns timing resolution, bunch-by bunch $\mathcal{L}$

Pair Spectrometer - Trackers

- Trackers could be used to obtain $\sim 1\%$ energy resolution
- Resolution strongly affected by end cap thickness and material
- Excellent tracking possible
  - Excellent energy resolution
  - Excellent pointing resolution
- Still need to choose technology, same as Low Q^2 tagger

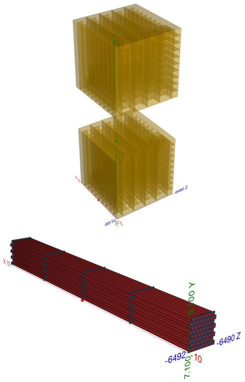




Figures - D. Gangadharan, University of Houston

Pair Spectrometer - Calorimeters, WSciFi

- Updated design - tungsten scintillating fiber calorimeter(WSciFi)
  - W powder and epoxy with embedded fiber grid
- Tweak volumetric ratio between W/SciFi to adjust many parameters
  - Radiation length
  - Molière radius
  - Sampling fraction
  - Energy resolution
- Studying new XY fiber design
  - 3D shower profile possible
  - Potential AI/ML applications



Figures - A. Giri, University of Houston

- See Aranya Giri's talk at 11:40 on 23/07/24 for more info and the latest on simulations!

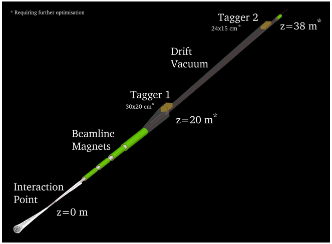
Pair Spectrometer - Calorimeters, WSciFi

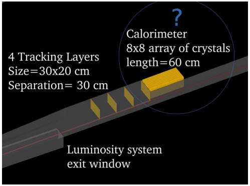
- Preliminary design ideas based upon sPHENIX calorimeters
- Recent R&D work by O.Tsai
  - doi:10.1088/1742-6596/404/1/012023
- Learn from this for ePIC lumical construction

Figure - doi:10.1088/1742-6596/404/1/012023

Low Q^2 Tagger

- Quasi-real tagging (low Q^2), $\theta_e < 10$ mrad
  - $Q^2 \sim 10^{-2}$ GeV^2
- Detector goals
  - Large acceptance ($> 10\%$)
  - Good energy resolution $\leqslant 1\%$
  - Reconstruction of scattering plane (polarisation)
- Two in-vacuum tagger modules
- Timepix4+SPIDR4 detectors
- Investigating neural networks for kinematic reconstruction

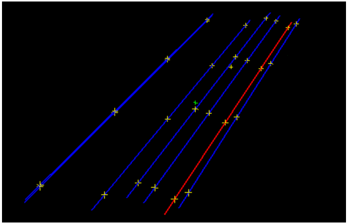


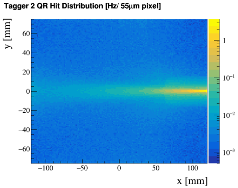


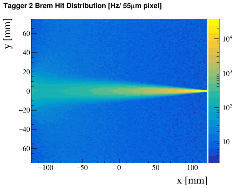
Figures - S.Gardner, University of Glasgow, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

Low Q^2 Tagger

- Typical bunch crossings at 18x275
  - $\sim$12 electrons
  - $\sim$7 accepted by tagger 2
  - 95% reconstruction efficiency







- Quasi-real e^- scattering event amongst bremmstrahlung e^-
- Max rate per pixel - $\sim$20 kHz

Figures - S.Gardner, University of Glasgow, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

Far Backwards - Physics

- Far backward detectors also enable some unique physics measurements
- Meson spectroscopy
  - J/ψ, XY etc
- Example final state
  - J/$\psi + \pi^{+} + \pi^{-} +$ e' and nucleons
- Events at both low Q^2 and t
- $\int \mathcal{L}$ at EIC very high
  - Study rare exclusive processes, not accessible at HERA

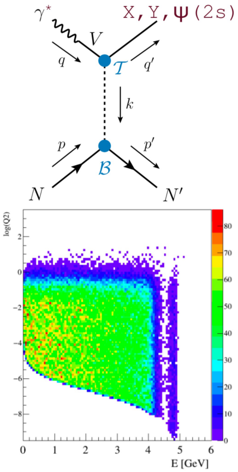
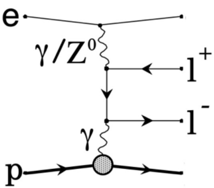


Figure - Igor Korover, MIT, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

Far Backwards - Physics

- Dilepton production channels
  - Utilises FF and FB detectors



- FB taggers detect e'
  - $\pi - \theta_e$ <1 mrad
- Scattered proton in FF
  - $\theta_p < 6$ mrad
- All lepton pairs, $e^{\pm}$, $\mu^{\pm}$, $\tau^{\pm}$ can reach central detector

- Background for J/ψ or υ production
- $\mu^{\pm}$ sensitive to proton charge radius
- Opportunity for data-driven calibrations with two-photon exclusive processes

Figure - Igor Korover, MIT, ePIC Collaboration meeting January 2023

Summary

- ePIC is more than just the central detector!
- Far-backward region critical for luminosity monitoring
  - Needed for absolute cross sections
  - Combining run periods
- Pair spectrometer design maturing
  - Upgraded design in simulation, advanced testing in progress
  - Preliminary design and testing of XY WSciFi calorimeter expected at York this year
- Low Q^2 tagger design also converging
- Far-backward detectors enable unique physics measurements

Thanks for listening, any questions?

stephen.kay@york.ac.uk

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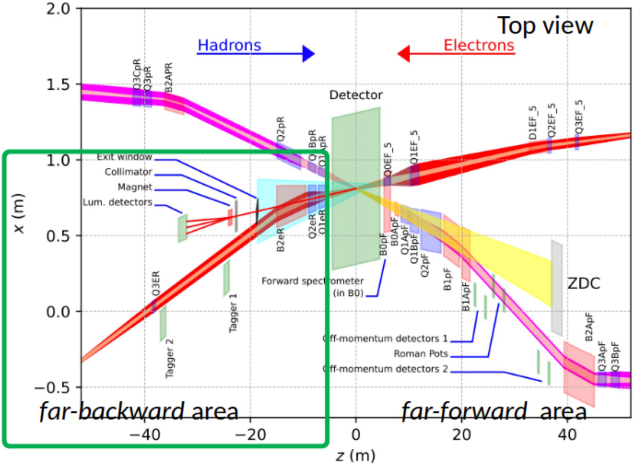
Backup Zone

IP6 Overview



Luminosity Requirements and Systematics

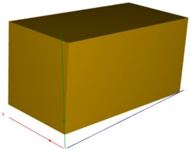
- Yellow Report Requirements
  - $\sim$1% uncertainty for absolute luminosity
  - Less than 10^{-4} for relative luminosity
- Compare to Zeus lumi systematics

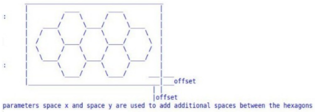
Component	Sub-Component systematics	ePIC Improvements
Acceptance (**1.6%: Total**)	1.0%: Aperture and detector alignment	5σ obstruction free aperture. Low lumi runs with coincidences of low-Q^2 tagger and pair spec
	1.2%: X-position of photon beam	
Photon conversion in exit window (**0.7%: Total**)	0.1%: Thickness	
	0.3%: chemical composition	
	0.6%: photon conversion cross section	
RMS-cut correction (**0.5%: Total**)	Rejection of proton gas interactions	Greatly reduced for ePIC – trackers with good pointing resolution
Total	**1.8%**	

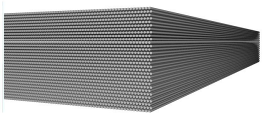
- With reductions, 1% absolute lumi precision within reach

- Latest design - spaghetti calorimeter (fiber based)
- Inclined to avoid events directly hitting (and propagating along) direction of fiber

5 degree



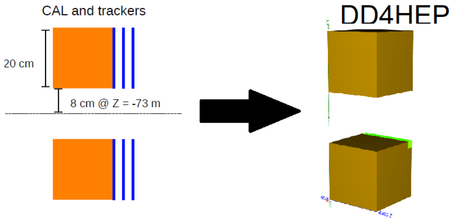




Figures - Yasir Ali, AGH UST, Krakow (modified)

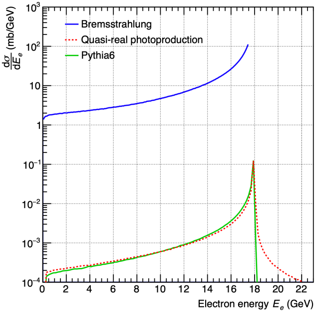
Pair Spectrometer - Calorimeters

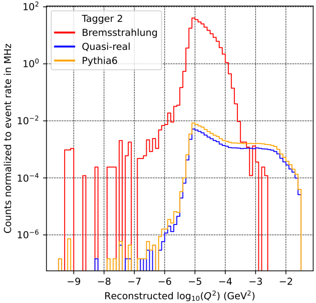
- Calorimeter is fairly simple design
  - Two $\sim 20\mathrm{cm}^3$ calorimeters
  - Vertically separated from direct γ, $\pm 5\sigma$
- Current baseline design in ePIC DD4HEP simulation uses segmented $PbWO_4$ calorimeters
- See talk by Aranya Giri at 11:40 on 23/07/24 for more info and the latest on simulations!



Low Q^2 Tagger - Quasi Real Photoproduction

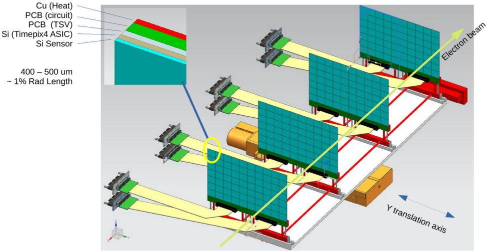
- Clean photoproduction signal over a limited region
  - $10^{-3} < Q^2 < 10^{-1}$ $(\mathrm{GeV/c^2})$



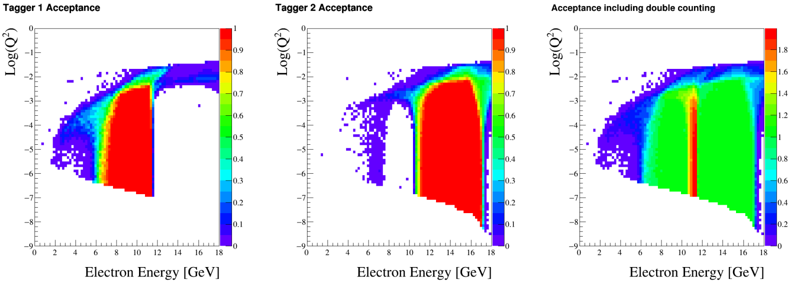


Low Q^2 Tagger - Detail

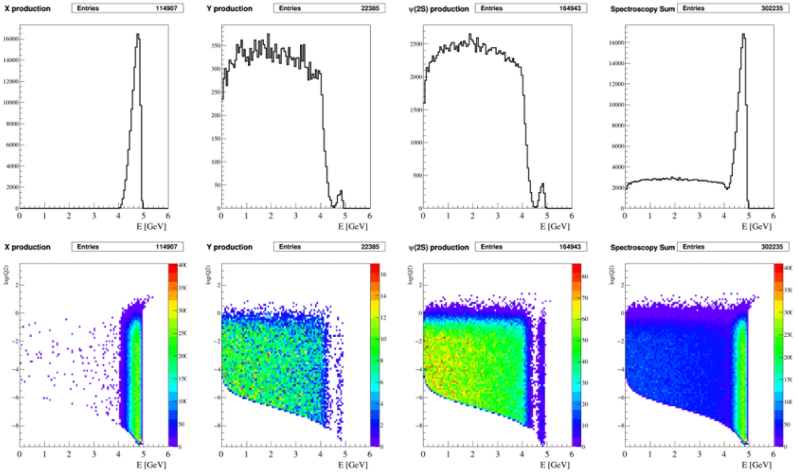
- 4 tracking layers per station, ~ 30 *cm* apart
- Timepix4 + Si hybrids, 55x55 μm pixels, 448x512 pixels per sensor (6.94 cm^2)
- 2 ns timing resolution
- Singles rate capability high, > 20 kHz per 55 μm pixel



Low Q^2 Tagger - Acceptance



Far Backwards - Physics, Spectroscopy Distributions



Figures - D. Glazier, University of Glasgow