**The Far-Backward Pair Spectrometer**

Alex Smith

University of York

Crucial to meeting the scientific goals of the EIC is a high degree of accuracy in determining luminosity: less than 1% absolute uncertainty and less than 10-4 relative uncertainty.  
  
To achieve this, a three-part luminosity monitoring system will be constructed, providing the means to underpin systematic uncertainties. The three subsystems utilise the well-known bremsstrahlung process. The low Q2 tagger counts the electrons which lose energy and drop out of the beam line as it leaves the detector region. Simultaneously, the direct photon calorimeter will measure the energy of the majority of the bremsstrahlung photons and produce an estimate of their number. Finally, the pair spectrometer system will detect electron-positron pairs that are produced from 1% of the photons at a converter and steered to a pair of calorimeters and tracker by a magnet.  
  
This presentation will give an overview of the luminosity monitoring system. Focus will be on the design of the calorimeters for the system and studies on their use for the pair spectrometer system.