



07/18/2025, ePIC Collaboration Meeting at JLab

# ePIC Calorimeter Priorities for preTDR

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... and some assorted topics.

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# Open Questions on ePIC Calorimeter Systems

- LFHCAL/Insert:
  - Justification of high granularity insert vs. simply extending LFHCAL towards the beam pipe
  - Needs bullet proof simulation study to prove performance vs. increased complexity and risk
- Barrel HCAL:
  - Momenta in ePIC barrel region are low -> barrel HCAL largely contributes to neutral+muon reco
  - Needs bullet proof simulation study to prove performance with individual tile readout
- Backwards HCAL:
  - Needs bullet proof simulation study to prove physics need
  - Is modified LFHCAL-style design appropriate?
- We need answers to these questions in the preTDR by the end of the year

# Readout Options for FEMC/EEEMC + HGCROC Validation

- Most ePIC calorimeters plan for HGCROC/CALOROC readout
  - Great global efforts ongoing to use and understand HGCROC in labs and beams
  - Operating HGCROCs and providing feedback towards CALOROC design must be (and already is) a prime priority for calorimetry groups
  - Yet, many steps needed towards reliable large-scale HGCROC systems
- FEMC and EEEMC are the only two ePIC calorimeters considering discrete readout electronics
  - FEMC plans on fully custom, discrete readout
- EEEMC testing both discrete and HGCROC readout in beam tests
  - Does HGCROC linearity and dynamic range meet requirements for EEEMC performance goals?
    - ePIC physics depends on this.

# Impact of SiPM Irradiation on Calorimeters

- Impacts on: detection thresholds, noise, data rate
  - UCR-led SiPM irradiation studies: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.14622>
  - Expected ePIC radiation doses: [https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/index.php?title=Radiation\\_Doses](https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/index.php?title=Radiation_Doses)
- Detailed studies presented in past few CC-Calo WG meetings
  - <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/28287/>, <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/28712/>,  
<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/28900/>
  - However: Methodology and interpretations differ between systems
- Can CC-Calo WG unify the demonstrated approaches and quantify sensor irradiation impact on all calos?

# ePIC Beam Time Requirement Projections

- ePIC consists of (at least) 15 independent Detector Subsystem Collaborations (DSCs)
- Estimated beam time requirements (input for European Particle Physics Strategy Update EPPSU):
  - 2026: 31 weeks
  - 2027: 27 weeks
  - 2028: 28 weeks
  - ... this is a significant fraction of available beam facilities in the world.





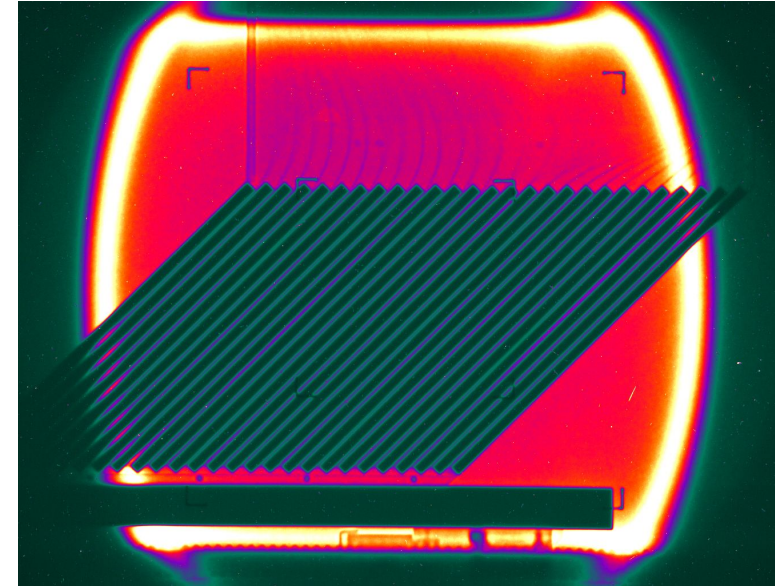
# The Great Hadron Drought of 2026+

- We are entering a true drought in hadron beam facilities starting 2026
  - Even if all facilities come back on schedule, they will be seriously overbooked
- **ePIC cannot afford to under-utilize granted beam times**, especially at SPS
  - We ask DSCs for detailed beam test preparation presentations at TIC meeting
  - We will coordinate beam test application for next PS/SPS beam periods via TC-office
- A (hadron) beam test facility at BNL would be a significant reduction of risk for ePIC
  - There are ideas for such a facility at BNL AGS, see e.g. recent CFNS workshop:  
<https://indico.cfnssbu.physics.sunysb.edu/event/430/>

# Test Beam Available at BNL

at the BNL NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam line

- Beam Available:
  - Protons: up to 2.5 GeV kinetic energy,  $2 \times 10^{11}$  protons per spill ( $\sim 400$  ms beam, every  $\sim 4.2$  sec).
  - Ions, for example,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$  kinetic energy up to 1.0 GeV/n,  $2 \times 10^9$  Fe-ions/spill
  - Quick changes of beam energy and species, in minutes.
- Beam Shapes:
  - uniform beam:  $10 \times 10$ ,  $20 \times 20$ , ...  $60 \times 60$  cm<sup>2</sup>
  - pencil beam  $\sim 1$  cm spot size.
- Supports Available:
  - Remote controlled tables for rotation and positioning
  - Patch panels for HV, signal, ethernet cables.
  - Electronics for trigger setup, a simple DAQ, ADCs TDCs.
- Easy and quick access to the experimental area



PHENIX Zero-Degree Calorimeter being tested with  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ -beam (1 GeV/n), beam size:  $20 \times 20$  cm<sup>2</sup>

More details at: <https://www.bnl.gov/nsrl/>

Please plan ahead and tell us what you need.

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Parasitic beam test: UC Riverside group tested a prototype calorimeter detector for EIC at NSRL, with 1 GeV and 2.5 GeV proton beams, on July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2025.