

The EIC IR and diffractive eA physics

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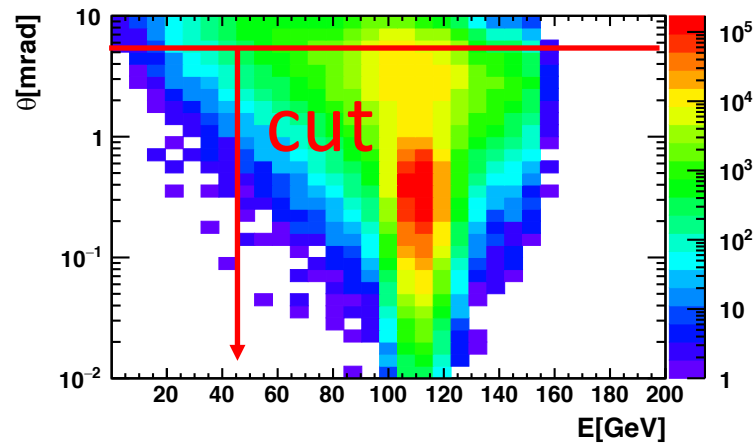
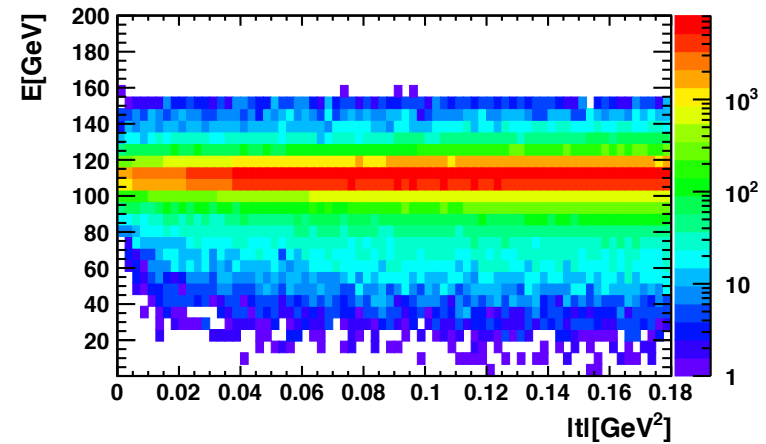
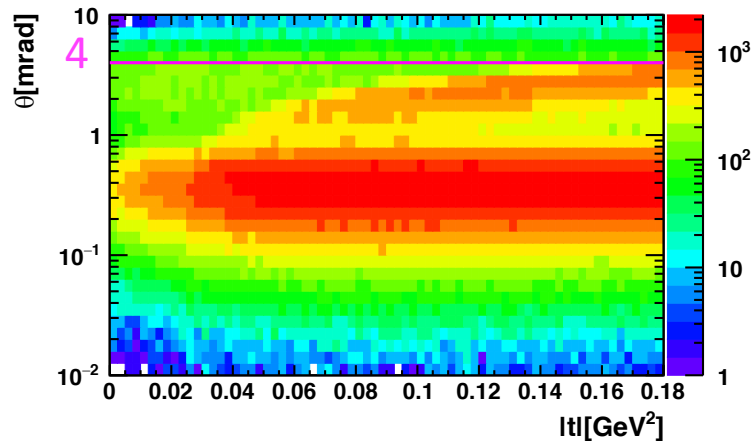
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Data sample

- ❑ e+Pb(BeAGLE)
 - ❑ 18×110 (GeV)
 - ❑ $1 < Q^2 < 10$
 - ❑ $0.01 < y < 0.95$
 - ❑ 1M events
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- The goal is to remove all the incoherent diffractive events
 - Veto on forward neutrons, photons, protons

Neutron

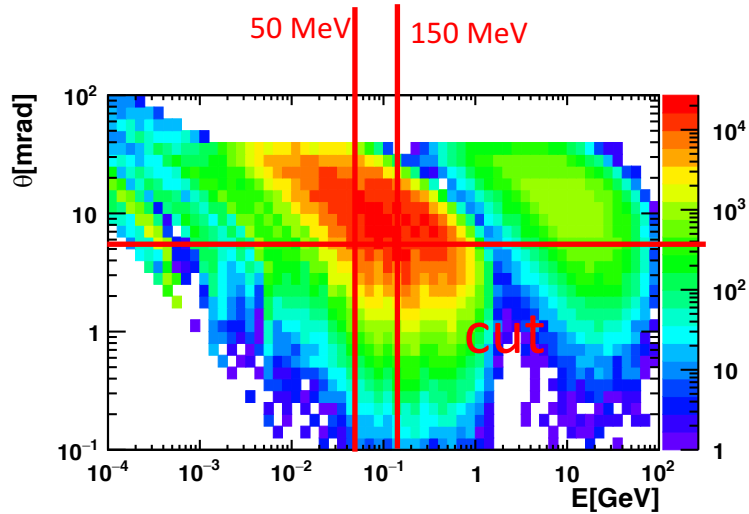
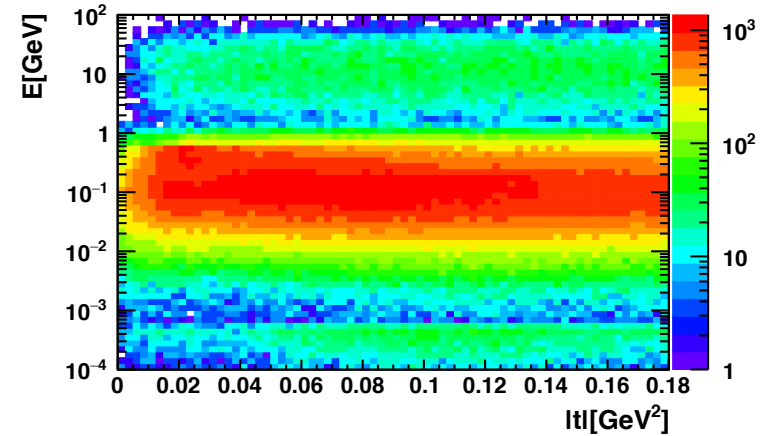
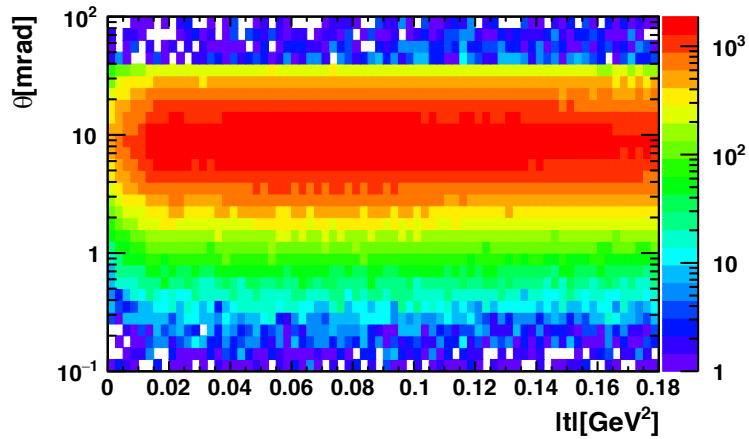
Beagle distribution before cuts



Neutrons to be detected in
ZDC: $\theta < 5.5$ mrad

Photon

Beagle Distribution before cuts

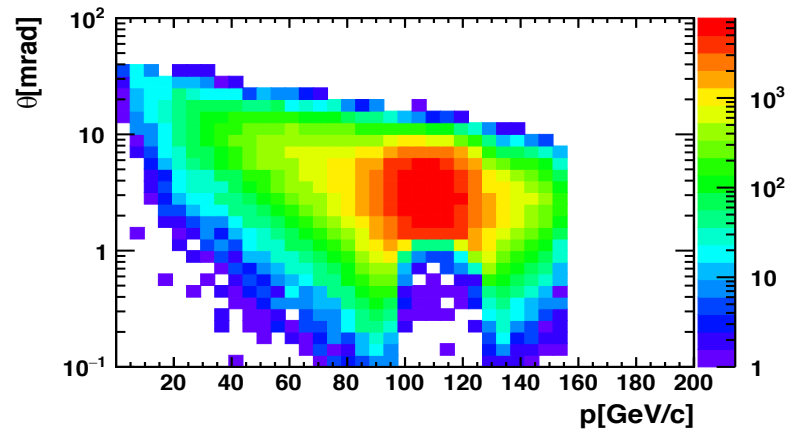
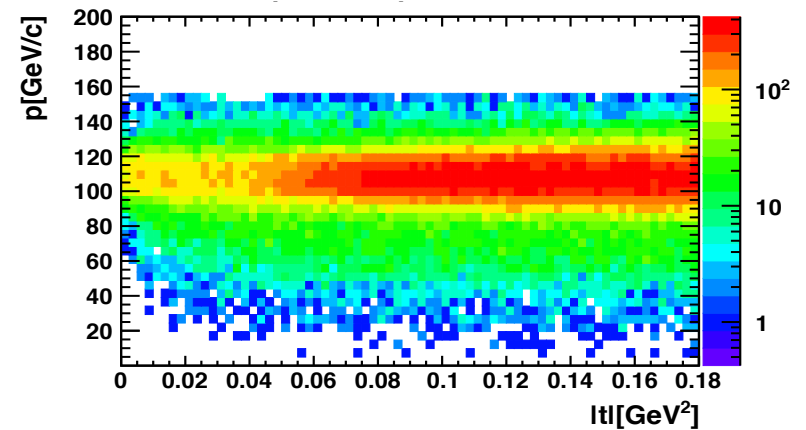
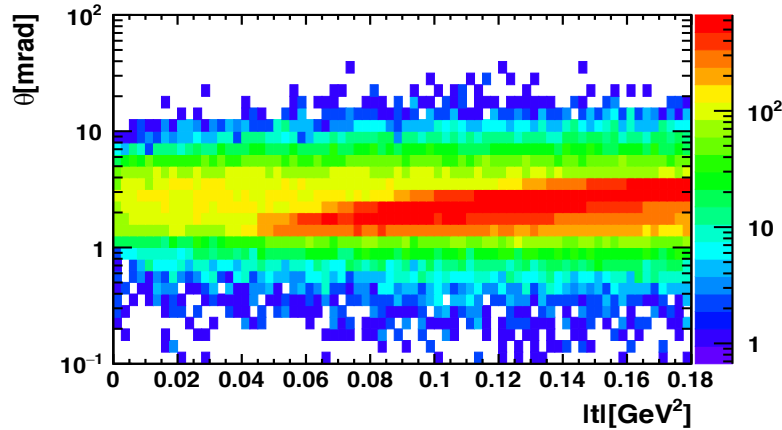


Photons to be detected in ECal part of ZDC $\theta < 5.5$ mrad

Challenge lowest detectable photon energy

Proton

Beagle Distribution before cuts

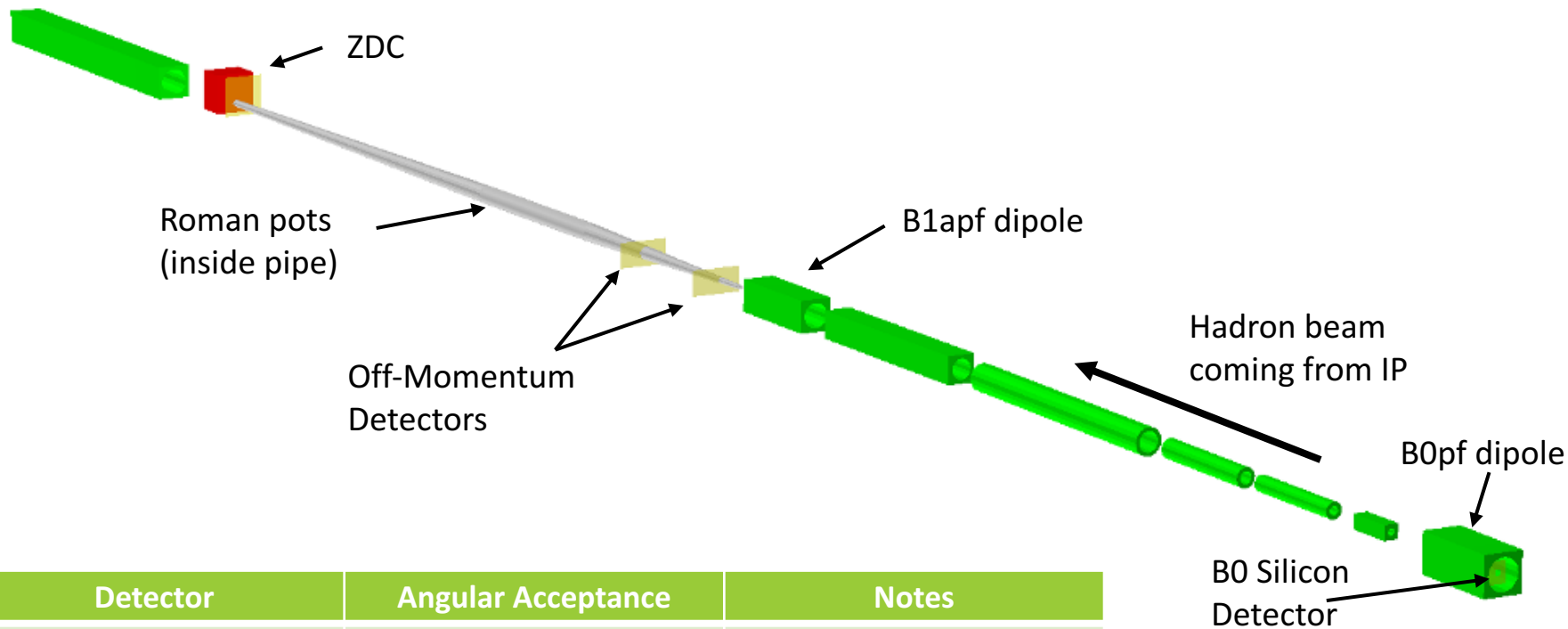


Protons to be detected in

- ☐ Roman Pots: 0 – 5 mrad
- ☐ B0-Si detectors: 5.5 – 20 mrad
- ☐ off-p Si Detectors: 0 – 5 mrad

IR: Outgoing Hadron Beam

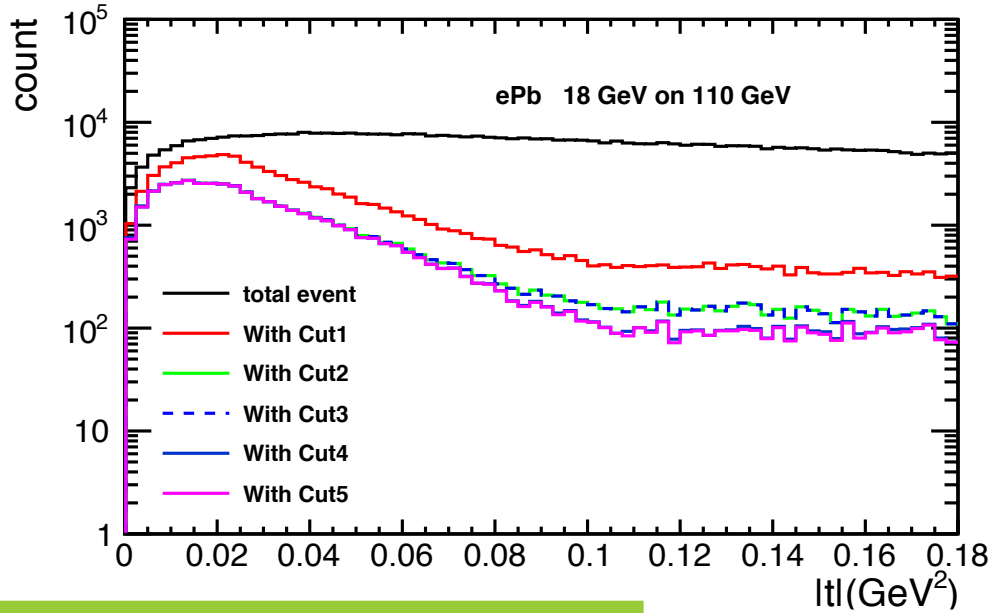
Layout and Acceptances



Detector	Angular Acceptance	Notes
ZDC	$\theta < 5.5$ mrad	About 4.0 mrad at $\varphi \sim \pi$
Roman Pots	$0.0 < \theta < 5.0$ mrad	Need 10σ cut.
Off-Energy Detectors	$0.0 < \theta < 5.0$ mrad	$.4 < x_L < .6$
B0 Sensors	$5.5 < \theta < 20.0$ mrad	$.4 < x_L < .6$

$$x_L = \frac{p_{z,nucleon}}{p_{z,beam}}$$

Event distribution



The impact of the different detectors is studied by adding one requirement / cut after the other.

Cut1:

➤ no neutron in ZDC

Cut2 :

➤ Cut1 + no photon $E > 50 \text{ MeV}$ in ZDC

Cut3:

➤ Cut2 + no proton in Roman Pots

Cut4:

➤ Cut3 + no proton in off-energy detector

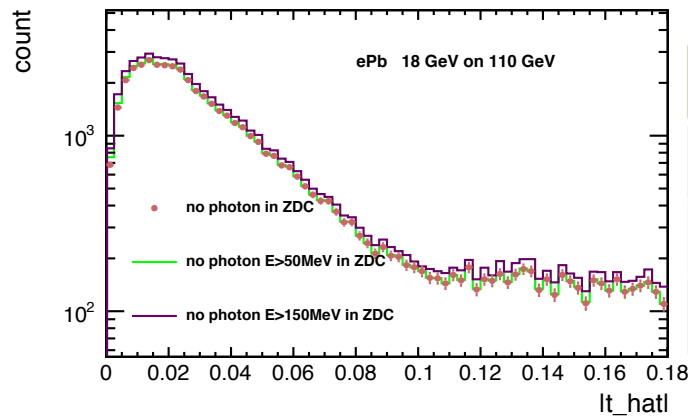
Cut5:

➤ Cut4 + no proton in B0

The survived events count after Cut2 with different energy cut on photon:

Survived event count

Total events	1000000
Cut1	132127
Cut2	66101
Cut3	66099
Cut4	61487
Cut5	55792



Survived event count

$E > 150 \text{ MeV}$	71773
$E > 50 \text{ MeV}$	66101
$E > 0 \text{ MeV}$	65278



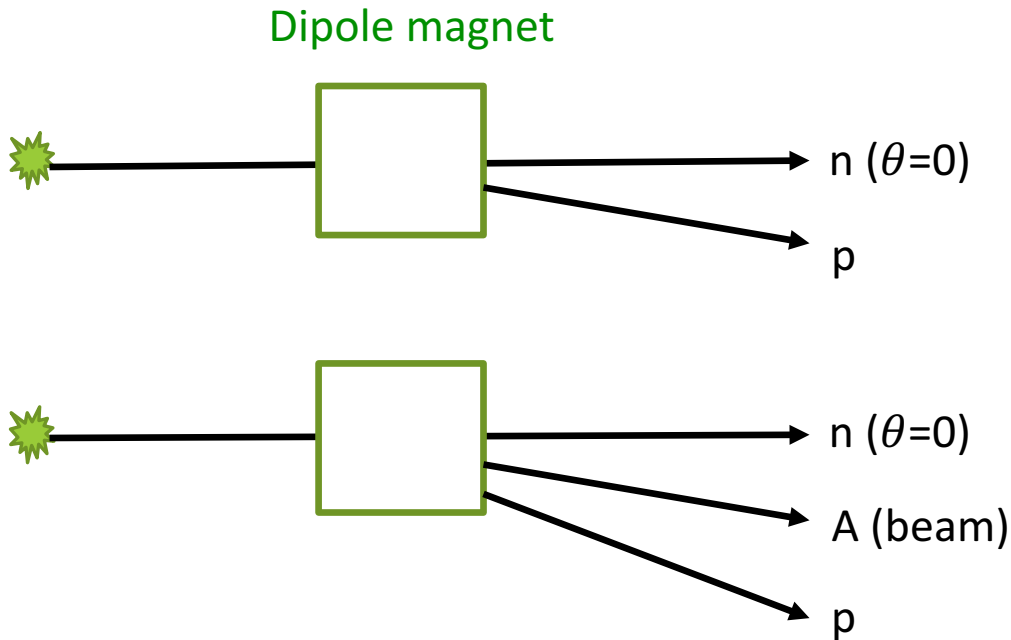
Back up

Beam parameters set up

Species energy [GeV]	ep collision	18 × 110
Beam emittance [mm]	E_x	33.1E-6
	E_y	2.4E-6
Beam energy spread D_p :RMS $\Delta p/p$ [mm]		6.8E-4
β_x at Roman Pots [mm]		166E3
β_y at Roman Pots [mm]		212E3
Dispersion at RP location D_x [mm/E-3]		-0.21

Rigidity

rigidity is the effect of particular magnetic fields on the motion of the charged particles, it refers to the fact that a higher momentum particle will have a higher resistance to deflection by a magnetic field.



$$\text{Rigidity} = \frac{p}{q} \sim \frac{A}{Z}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$$
$$\frac{p}{q} = Br$$

p: momentum

q: charge

A: mass number

Z: proton number

Pb: $A \rightarrow 208$, $Z \rightarrow 82$

Proton: $A \rightarrow 1$, $Z \rightarrow 1$

Forward proton acceptance in e+A is DIFFERENT from e+p.