



# 初めに EICおよびePIC実験の現状

TAKU GUNJI

*CENTER FOR NUCLEAR STUDY*

*THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO*



# 研究会の趣旨

2020年に行われたKEK研究会「[素粒子・原子核コライダー物理の交点](#)」を受けて、今回は、米国の次期大型計画EIC（Electron-Ion Collider）に焦点を置き、EICが今後の素粒子物理学と原子核物理学にどのような新しい展開をもたらすかを議論したいと思います。

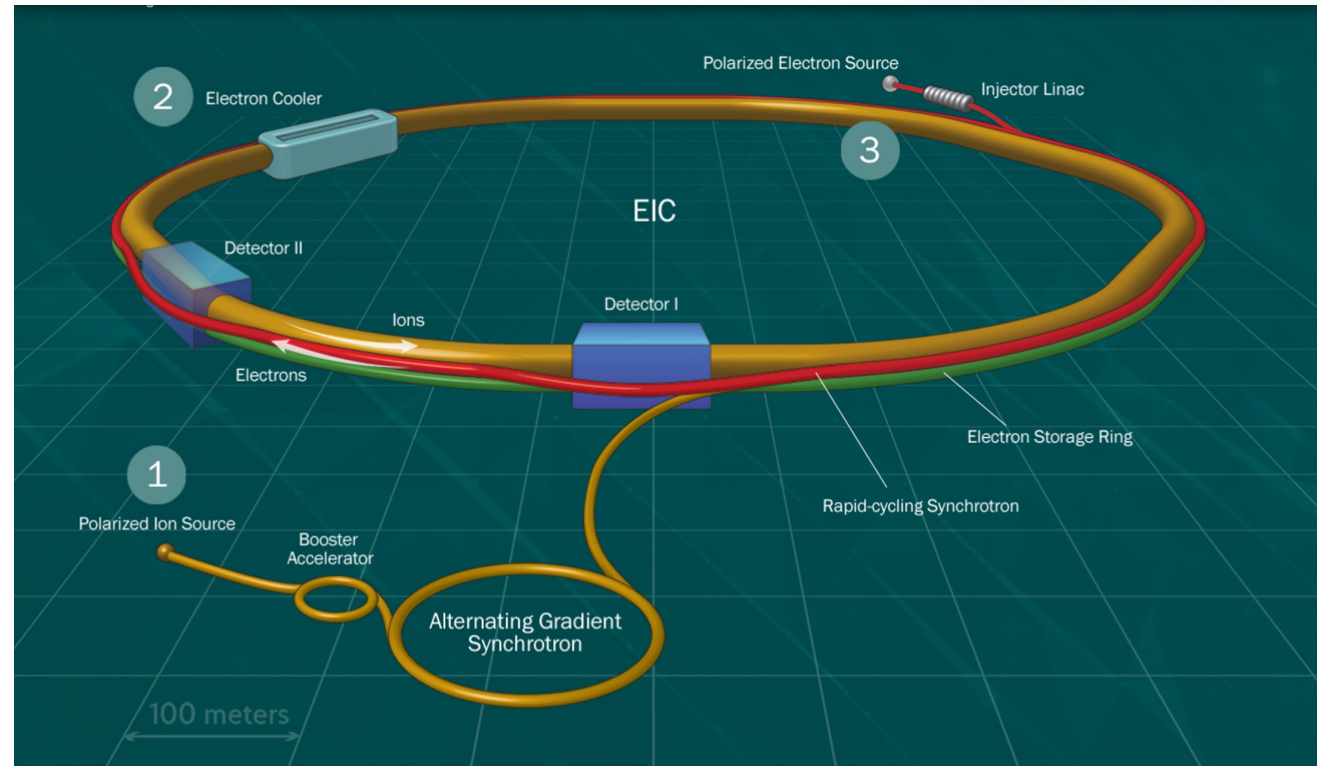
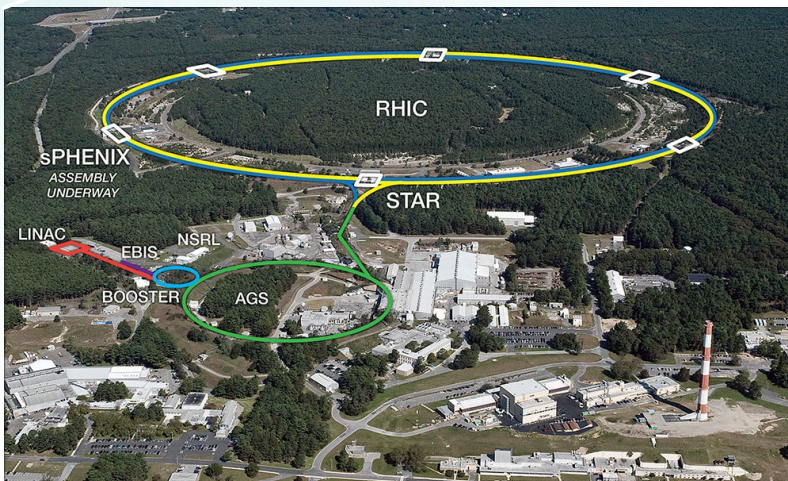
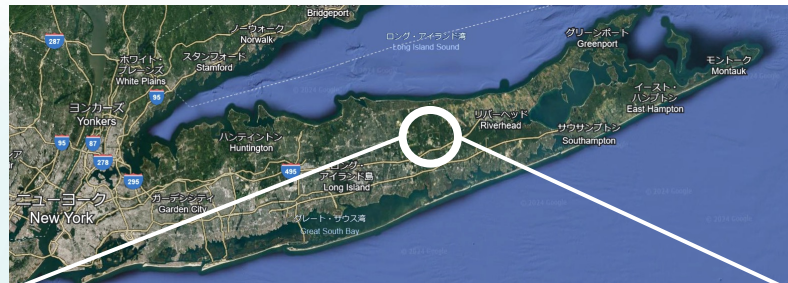
EICはアメリカ原子核物理の最優先計画であり、ブルックヘブン国立研究所に建設される世界初の偏極電子＋偏極陽子及び原子核衝突型加速器です。EIC計画は現在アメリカエネルギー省から計画実行段階への権限を与えられ、次の施設建設段階へ、そして2032年頃の建設完了に向けて、順調に進んでいます。

EICは今後10年程度で実現する新たなコライダーとしては唯一のものとなる可能性もあり、原子核物理分野と素粒子物理分野が協力して推進することを目指したいと思います。

# What is EIC?

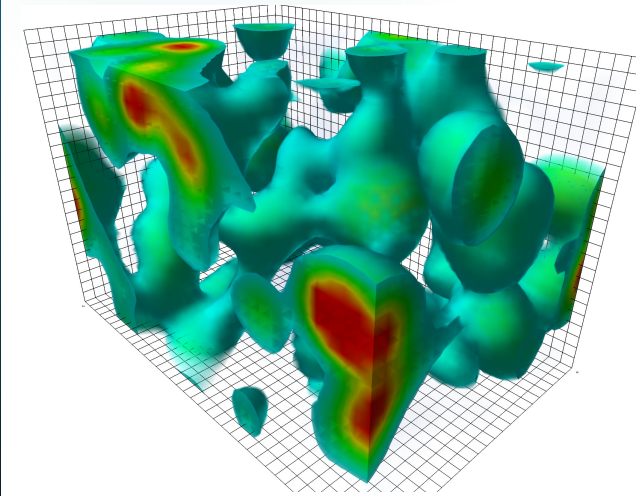
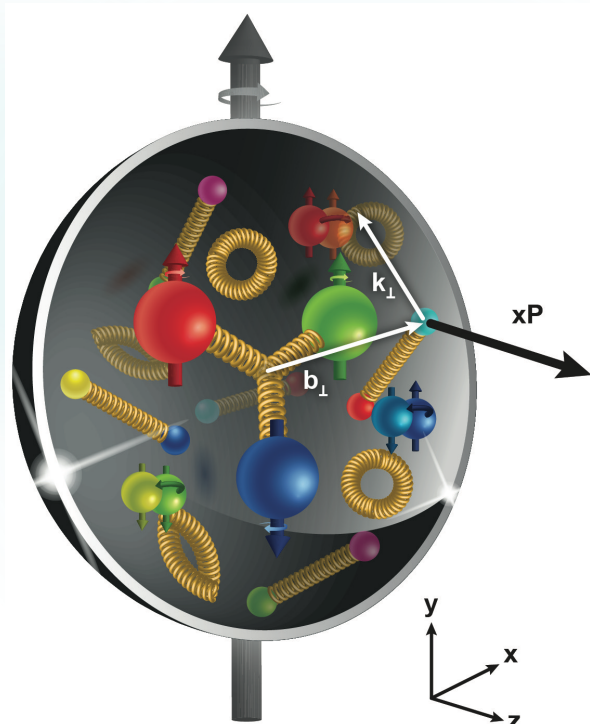
Electron-Ion Collider (EIC):

A new particle accelerator that collides electrons with protons and nuclei to produce snapshots of those particles' internal structure  
unlock the secrets of the strongest force in Nature



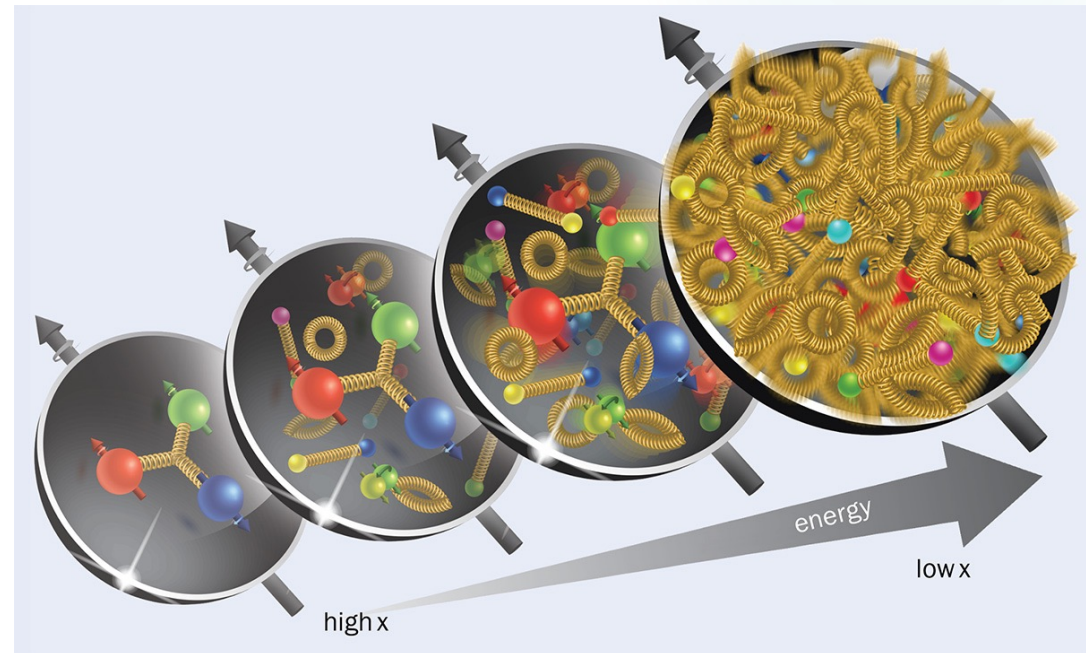
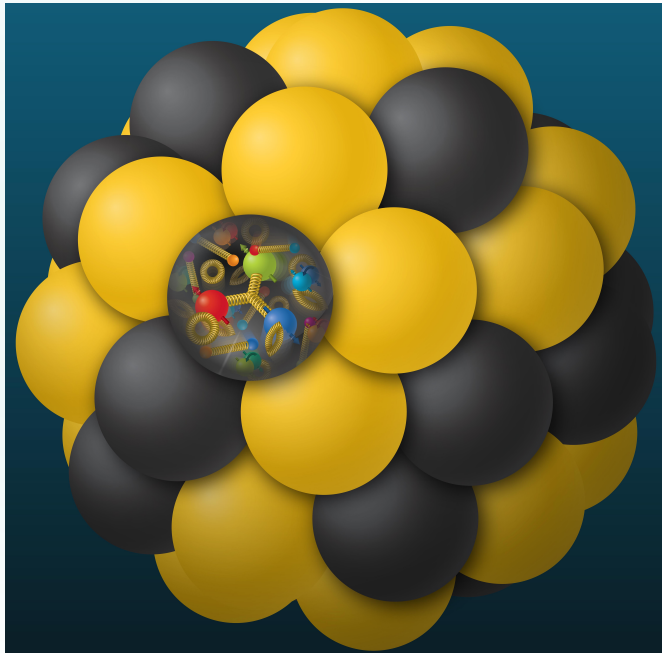
# Uniqueness of EIC Science

- 3D tomography of proton, deuteron and  $^3\text{He}$  (light nuclei)
  - How do the nucleon properties emerge from quarks, gluons, and their interactions?
  - Probing q-g structure of NN and NNN interaction in light nuclei



# Uniqueness of EIC Science

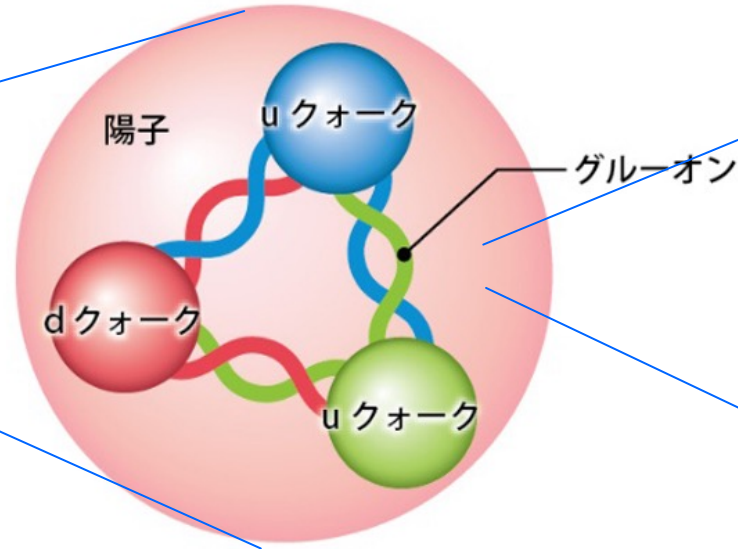
- Evolution of partonic structure from nucleons to nuclei
  - How does a dense nuclear environment affect the quarks and gluons, their correlations, and their interactions?
  - How do the quark-gluon interactions create nuclear binding?
  - Properties of gluon saturation at high-energy



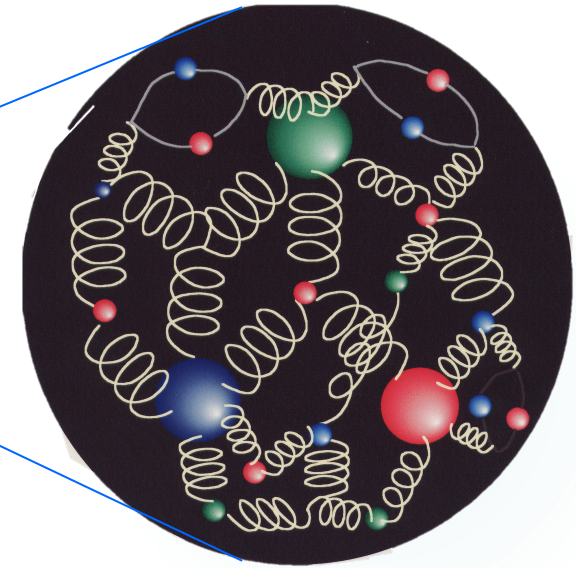
# Hierarchical structure of matter



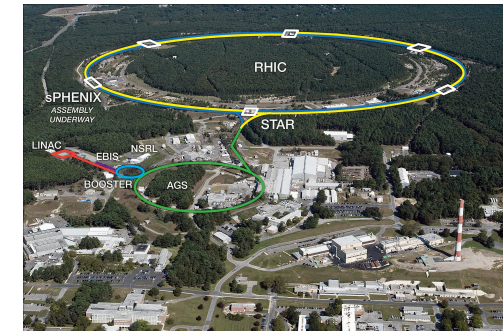
**Nucleus  
(MeV)**



**Hadron  
Constituent quarks (GeV)**



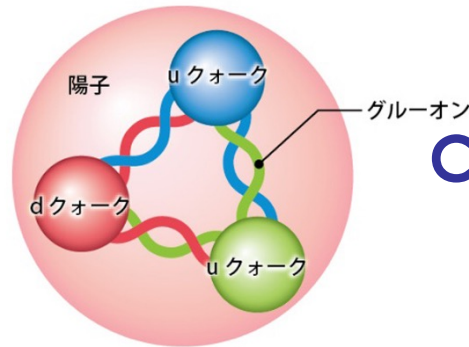
**Quarks and Gluons  
(TeV)**



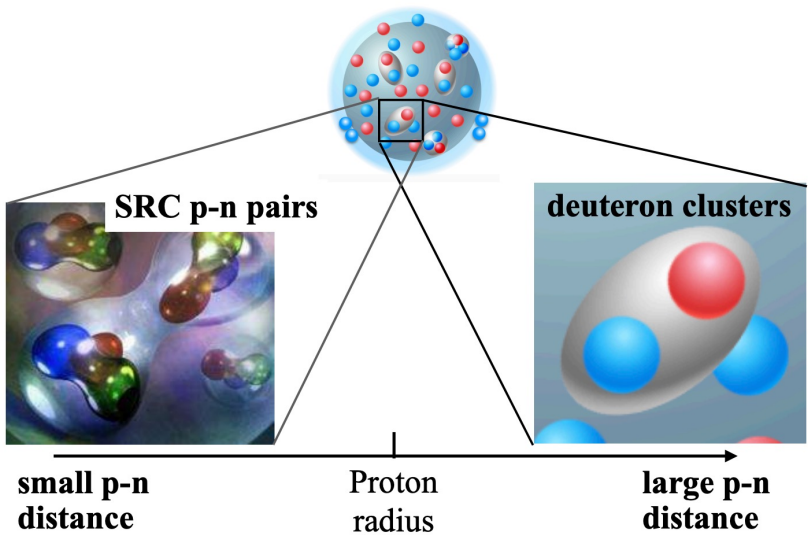
# Collaborative creation examples



Nucleus (MeV)



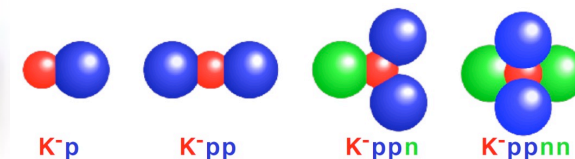
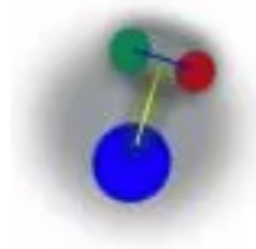
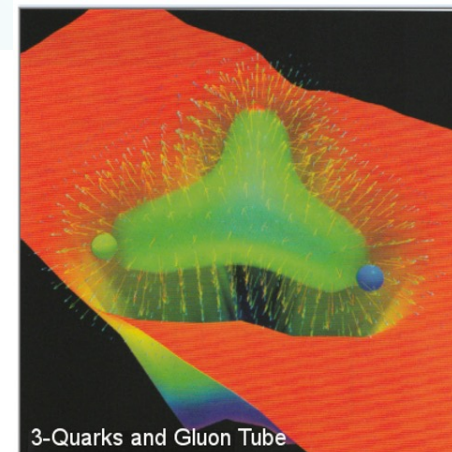
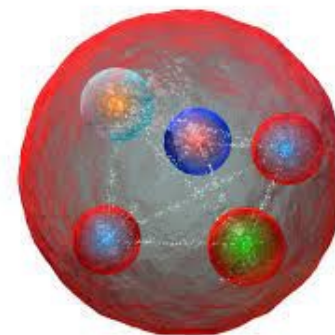
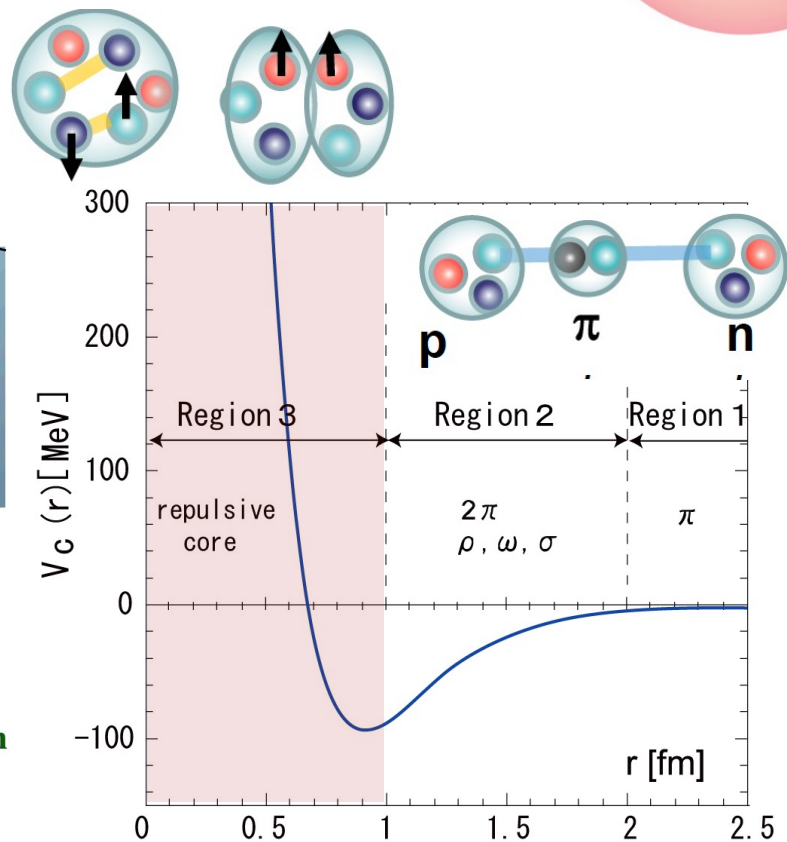
Hadron  
Constituent quarks (GeV)



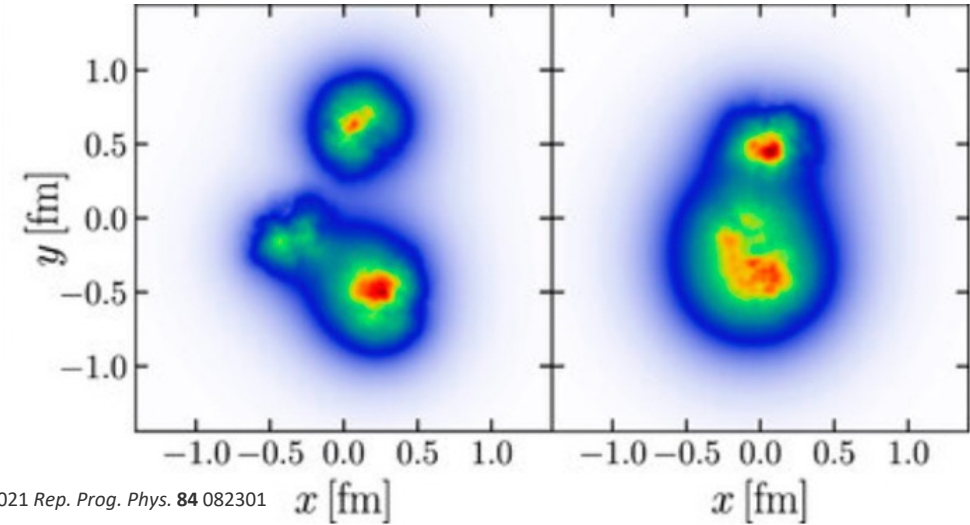
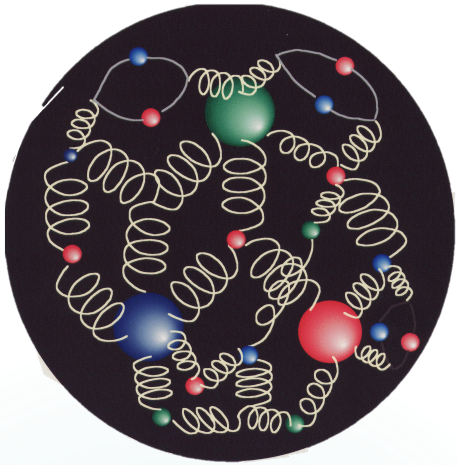
large  $Q^2$   
quark-gluon dynamics

small  $Q^2$   
nucleon-meson dynamics

上坂氏

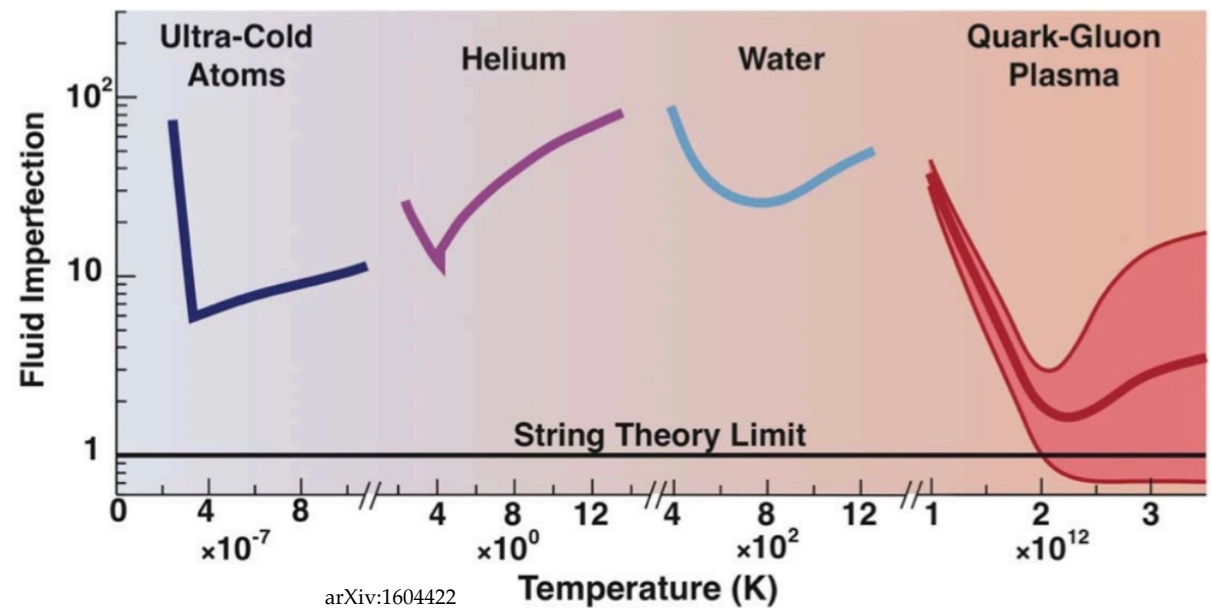
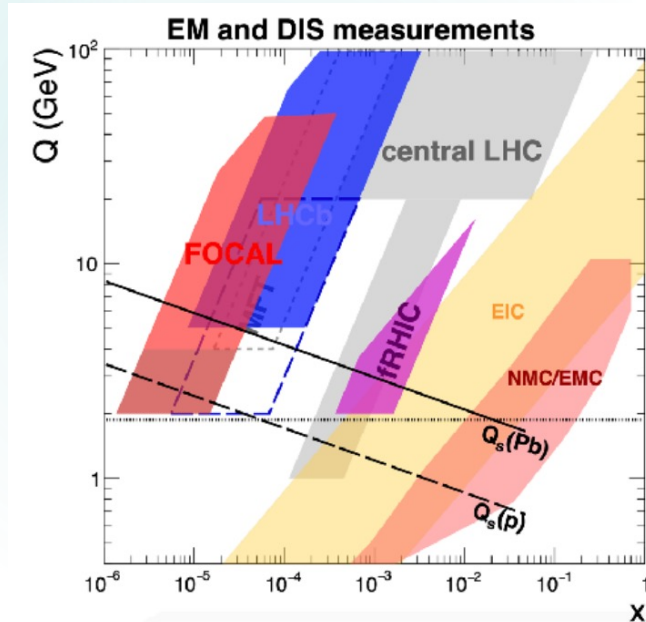


# Collaborative creation examples



Björn Schenke 2021 *Rep. Prog. Phys.* 84 082301

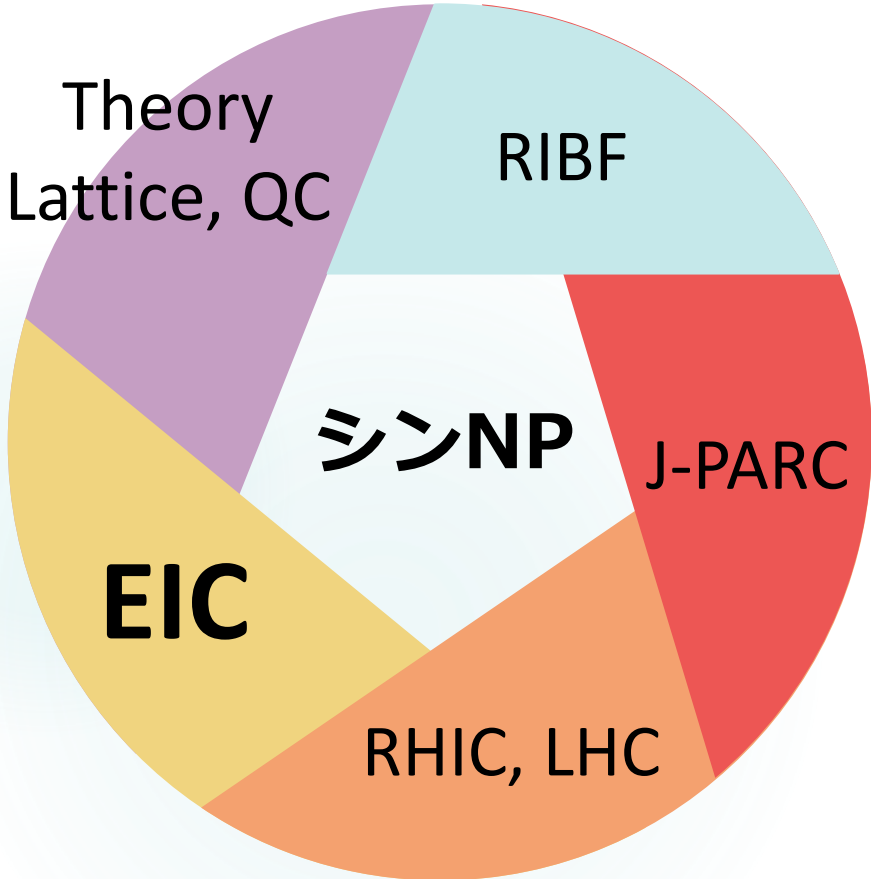
## Quarks and Gluons (TeV)





# Develop collaborative creation

entanglement



10:00	基調講演: The Electron-ion Collider: the ultimate electron microscope Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Prof. Gordon Baym 09:45 - 10:35
	coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	10:35 - 10:55
11:00	RHICスピンの発展 Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Yuji Goto 10:55 - 11:20
	ePIC Experiment Overview Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
12:00	Lunch Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	11:45 - 13:15
13:00	Studies of exotic-hadron candidates in high-energy reactions Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Shunzo Kumano 13:15 - 13:50
	Study of internal structure of baryons using hadron beam Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
14:00	Searching for Lepton Flavor Violation at EIC Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Kaori Fuyuto 14:05 - 14:35
	Workshop photo // coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	14:35 - 14:55
15:00	Recent trend of timing silicon detectors and development plan for future colliders Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Koji Nakamura 14:55 - 15:20
	MAPS (TBD) Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
	Streaming readout DAQ development and standardization by SPADI Alliance Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Prof. Shinsuke OTA 15:45 - 16:10
16:00	coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	16:10 - 16:30
	基調講演: Status of Collinear PDFs and the impact of the EIC data Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Enrico Tassi 16:30 - 17:20
17:00	Measurement of Hadron Mass in nuclei Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Megumi Naruki 17:20 - 17:45
	ハドロンの重力形状因子と質量分解 Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Kazuhiro Tanaka 17:45 - 18:10

09:00	The color entanglement in TMD-factorization breaking (TBD) Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
	EIC Physics from Lattice QCD: The Nucleon Mass and Spin Decomposition (zoom) Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Raza Suftan 09:25 - 09:50
10:00	格子QCDの量子計算に向けて Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Arata Yamamoto 09:50 - 10:15
	coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	10:15 - 10:35
	Introduction to TMD and higher twist frameworks and their expected role in EIC Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Shinsuke Yoshida 10:35 - 11:00
11:00	Fragmentation functions for nucleon structure measurements Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Ralf Seidl 11:00 - 11:25
	Initial and final state effects on QGP in relativistic heavy-ion collisions Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Shingo Sakai 11:25 - 11:50
12:00	Lunch Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	11:50 - 13:00
	cluster and SRC を含む原子核物理の最近のトピック (TBD) Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
14:00	hadron spectroscopy from Belle to EIC Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
	Hadron structure studies with antiproton beam at J-PARC Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
	coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
	kaon-nucleus bound systems Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	
15:00	cSeaQuest実験・COMPASS実験で何が分かったのか? ~陽子のフレーバー&スピン構造~ Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Yoshiyuki Miyachi 15:15 - 15:40
	Measurements of Generalized Parton Distribution functions Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Natsuki Tomida 15:40 - 16:05
16:00	coffee break Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	16:05 - 16:25
17:00	議論 Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	16:25 - 17:05
	Closing Koshiha-hall, University of Tokyo	Yuji Goto 17:05 - 17:15

Spin

technologies

Hadron structure

BSM

technologies

PDF

mass

Lattice, QC

TMD

QGP

Nuclear cluster

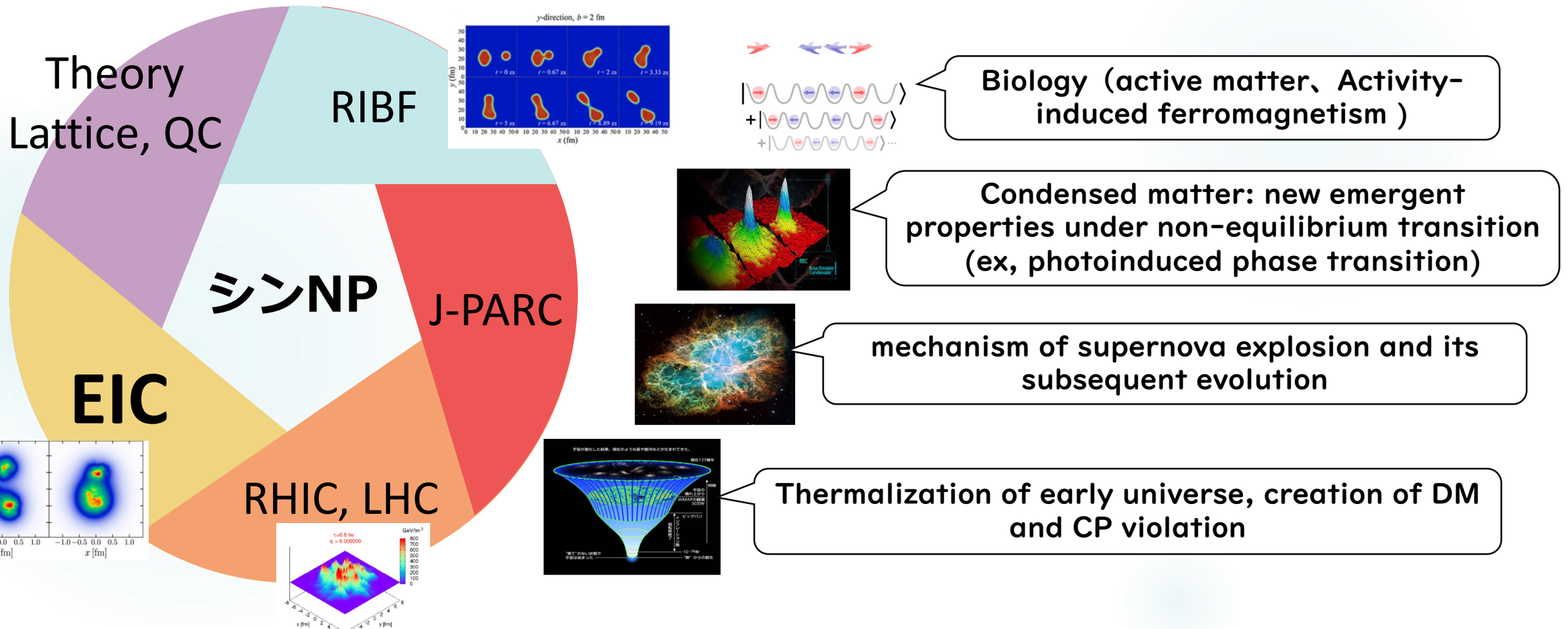
Hadron structure

Hadron cluster

Spin, GPD

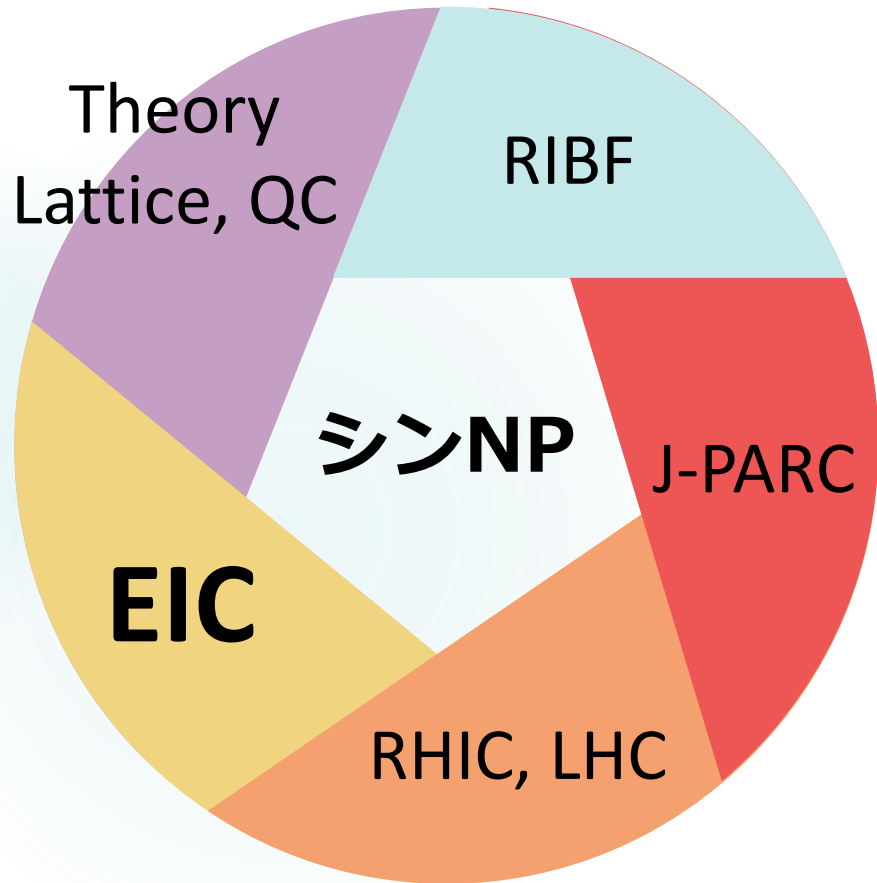
# Develop collaborative more!

New insights in non-equilibrium quantum physics and its universality from quarks to the universe and life science

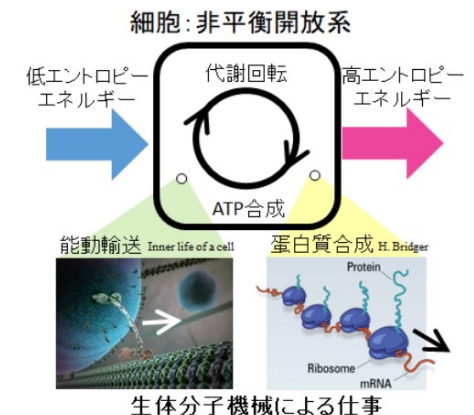
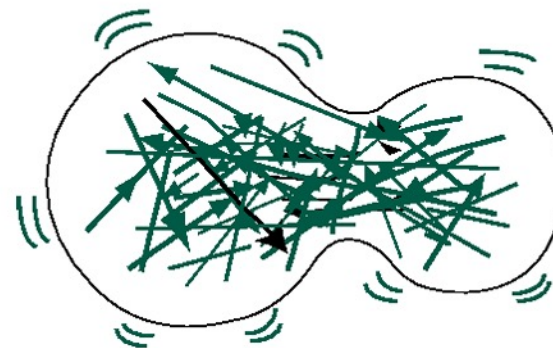
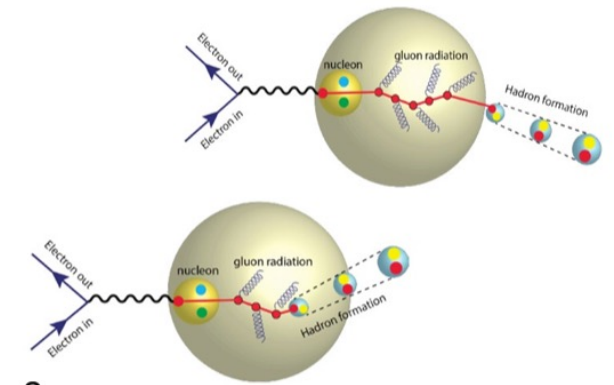
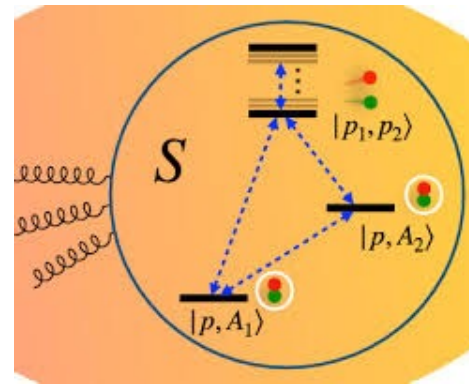


# Develop collaborative more!

New insights in non-equilibrium quantum physics and its universality from quarks to the universe and life science



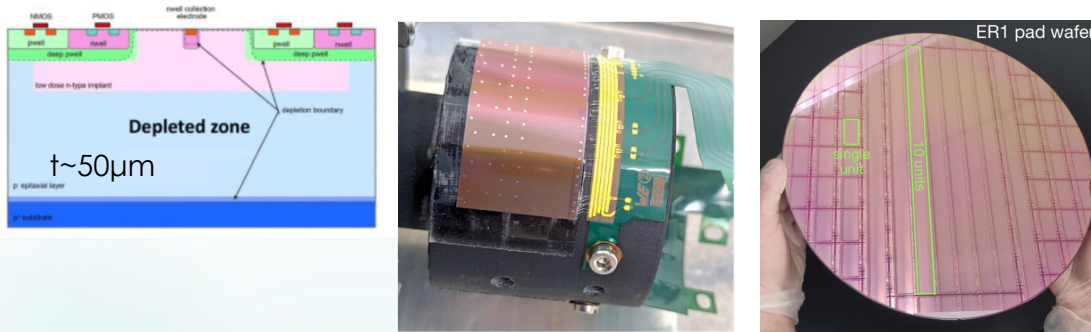
Ex, non-equilibrium open quantum system



# Technologies

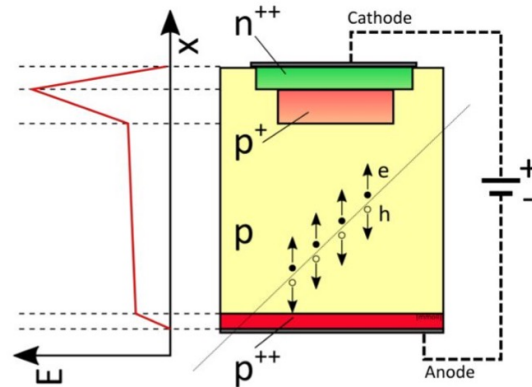
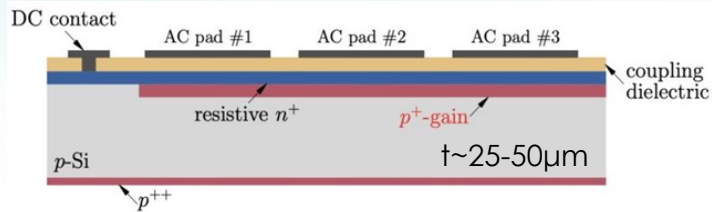
CMOS sensor ( $\sigma \sim 1\mu\text{m}$ )  
(TPSCo,  $10\mu\text{m} \square$ )

65nm process, wafer-sized sensor

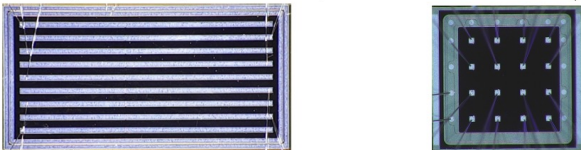


AC-LGAD Si sensor ( $\sigma \sim 20\text{ps}$ )  
(Hamamatsu)

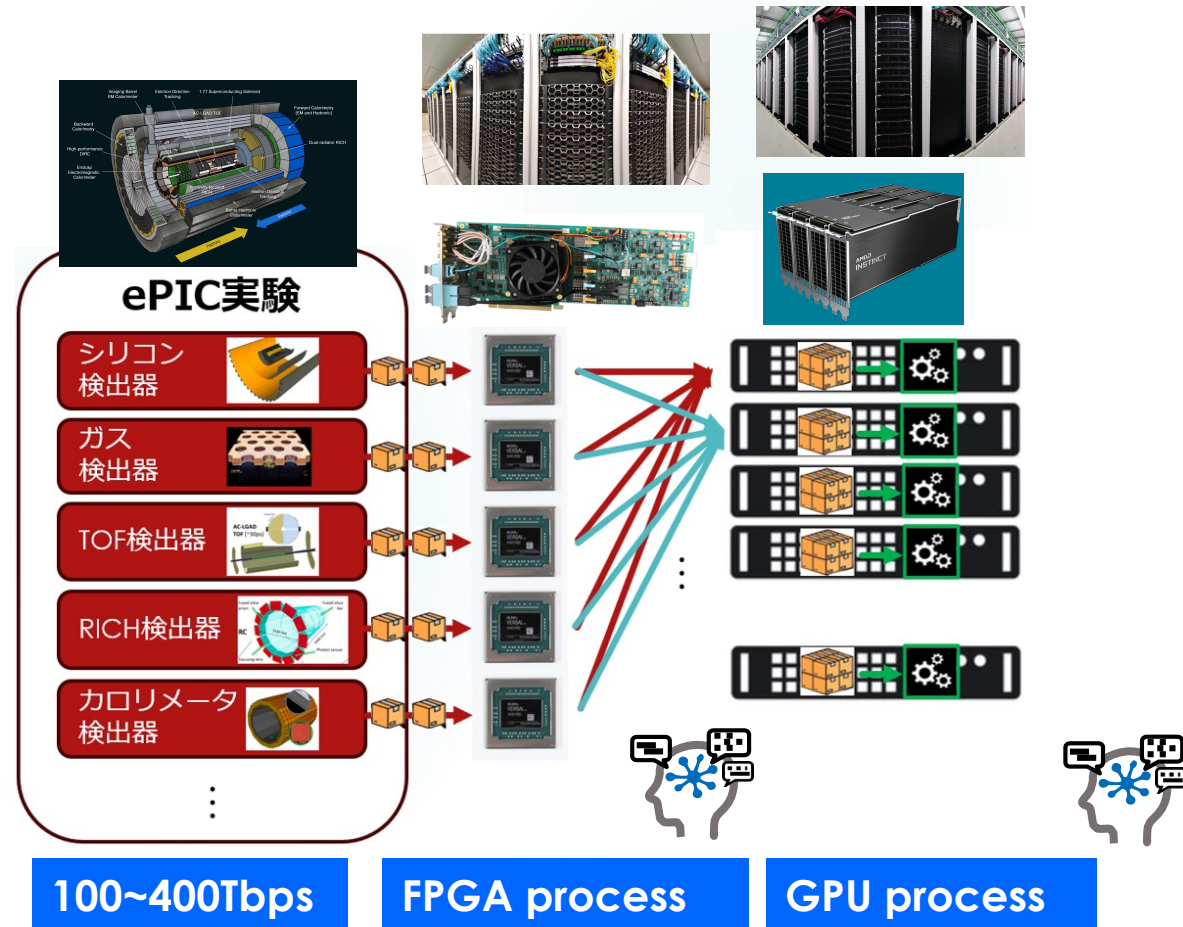
Low Gain Avalanche Detector (LGAD)



HPK Strip Sensor ( $4.5 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ )    HPK Pixel Sensor ( $2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ )



AI implemented Streaming  
heterogeneous Computing







# Goal of this workshop

- EIC will delve deep into the building blocks of our visible Universe and revolutionize our understanding of the nucleon, nuclei and the strong interaction.
- EIC will be the place to develop the technology frontiers.
- EIC will be the project for entire nuclear physics community and particle physics community.
  - What are the synergies between EIC and other facilities (RIBF, J-PARC, LHC)?
- How we can benefit from EIC and can develop nuclear physics and particle physics using EIC? Which kinds of new academic/science domains we can make?
- How we can establish the collaboration across the different facilities?

# EIC Users Group

<https://www.eicug.org/>

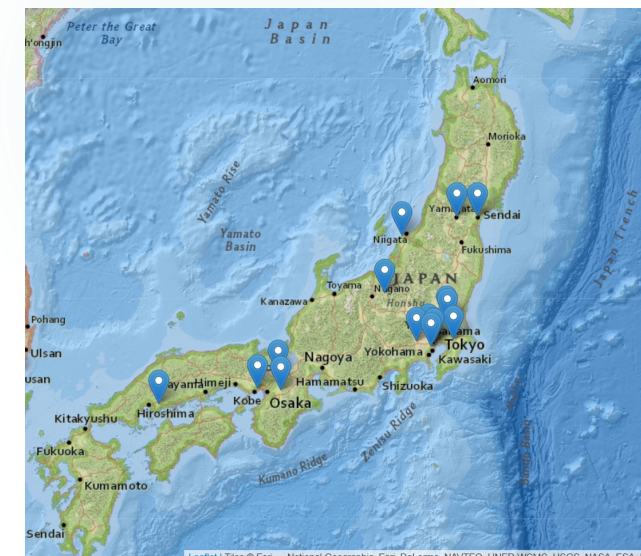
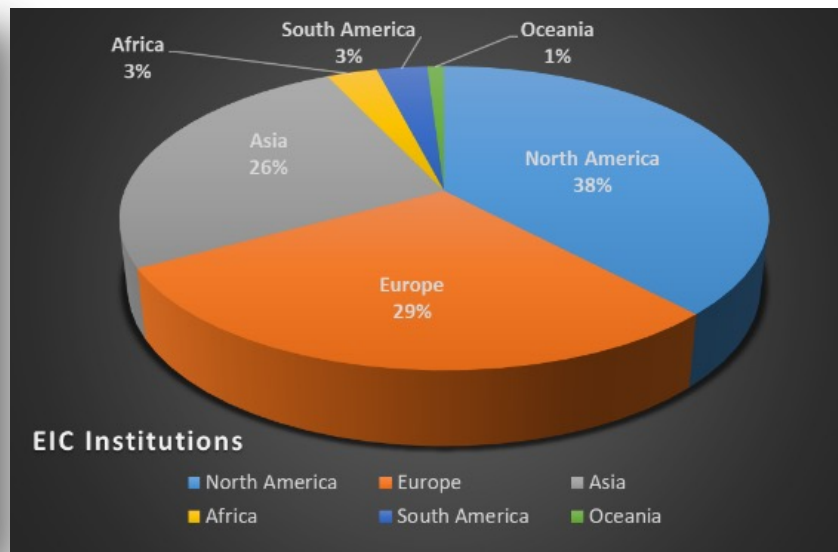
 EIC User Group

-  Home
-  Join EICUG
-  Organization

## The Electron-Ion Collider User Group

### Welcome

This is the home page of the Electron-Ion Collider User Group (EICUG). The EICUG consists of more than 1400 physicists from over [290 laboratories and universities from 38 countries around the world](#).



- Currently, 291 institutions from 40 countries participate in the EIC User Group.
- The EIC scientific community is rapidly growing with more than 1,454 members.
- Japanese participation : 15 institutes

# ePIC experiment

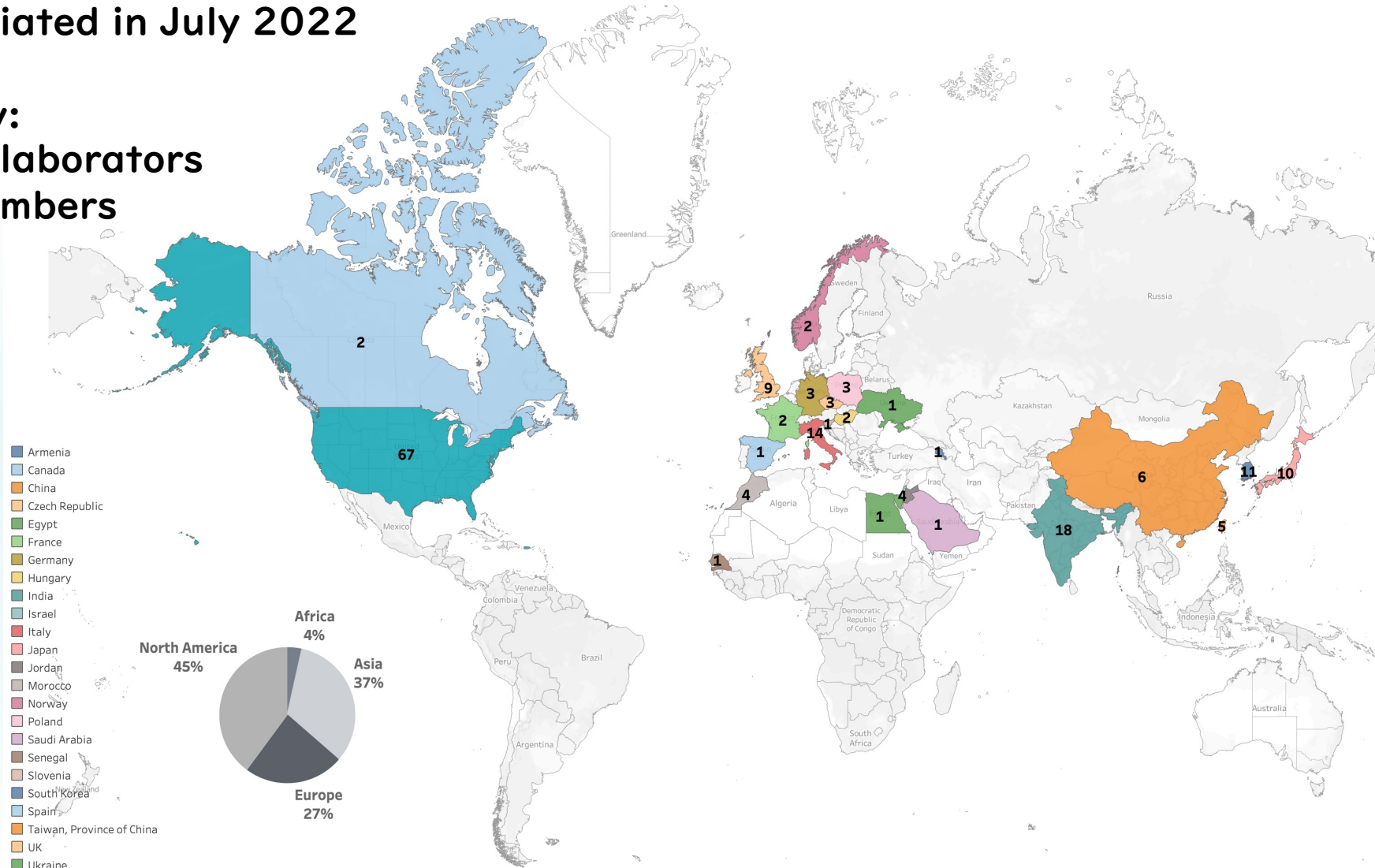
ePIC Institutions  
173

ePIC Countries  
25

ePIC World Region  
4

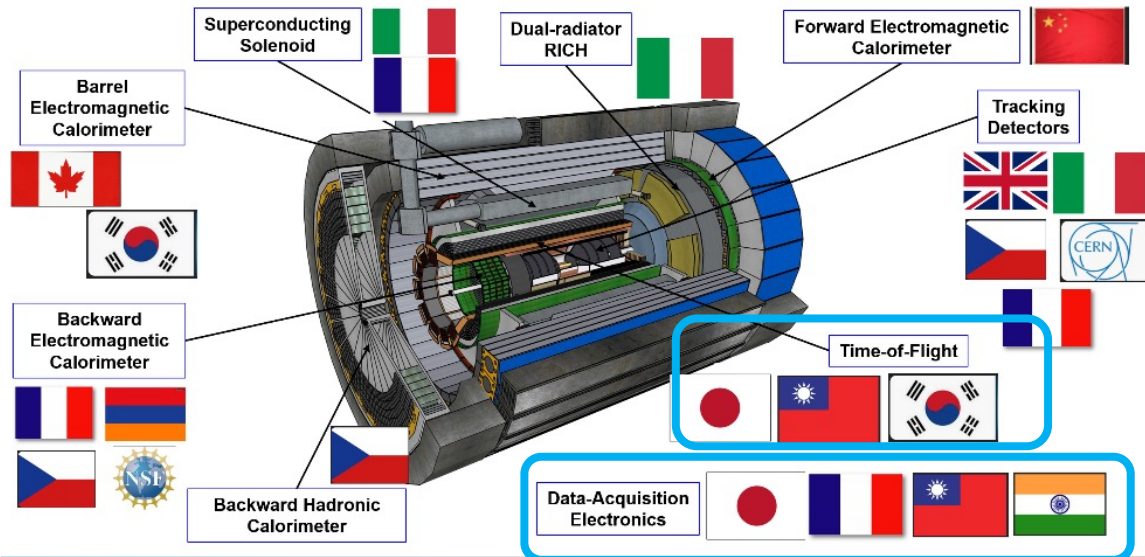
ePIC Initiated in July 2022

Currently:  
>850 collaborators  
>650 members



# ePIC-Japan strategy

## Central Detector Non-DOE Interest & In-Kind

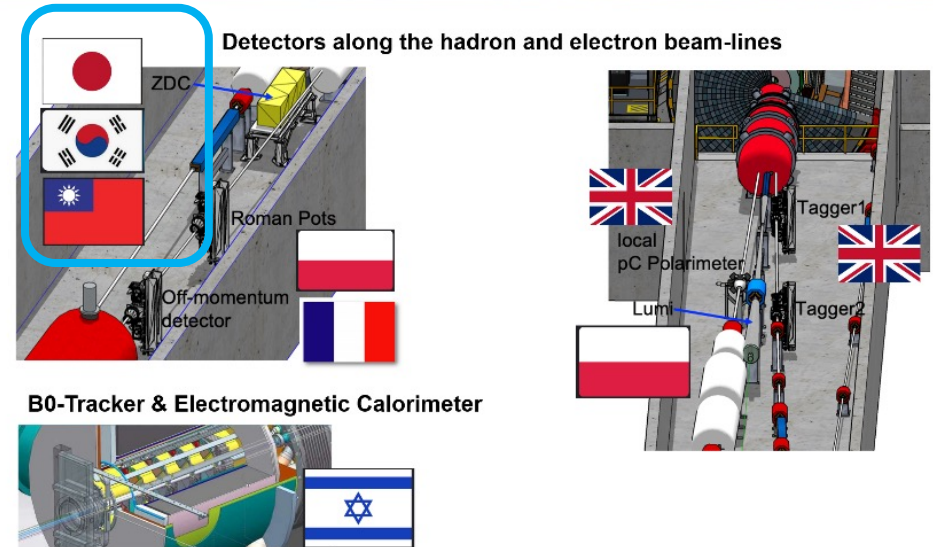


Electron-Ion Collider  
EIC RRB Meeting, December 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023

E.C. Aschenauer

20

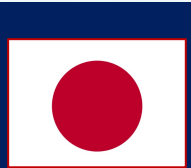
## Far-Forward/Far-Backward Detectors Non-DOE Interest & In-Kind



Electron-Ion Collider  
EIC RRB Meeting, December 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023

E.C. Aschenauer

21



- ① Time-of-Flight based on AC-LGAD system (30 ps)
- ② Zero Degree Calorimeter : ALICE FoCAL technology
- ③ DAQ : AI implemented Streaming DAQ/Computing
- (④ MAPS: for ePIC Upgrade)

**SPADI Alliance**

Signal processing and data acquisition infrastructure alliance

## Major Posts in ePIC

### Executive Board

At-Large Members: Barbara Jacak <bvjacak@lbl.gov>, Taku Gunji <gunji@cns.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp>, Paul Newman <paul.newman@cern.ch>

DEI Member: Megan Connors <meganconnors@gmail.com>

Early-Career Member: Fernando Flor <fernando.flor@yale.edu>

Coordinators: Markus Diefenthaler <mdiefent@jlab.org>, Salvatore Fazio <salvatore.fazio@unical.it>, Rosi Reed <rosireed@gmail.com>



**FAR FORWARD**  
**DSL:** Alex Jentsch (BNL)  
**DSTC (B0):** Zvi Citron (Ben-Gurion)  
**DSTC (Roman Pots/OMD):** Alex Jentsch (BNL)  
**Co-DSTC (ZDC):** Yuji Goto (RIKEN)  
**Co-DSTC (ZDC):** Miguel Arratia (UCR)

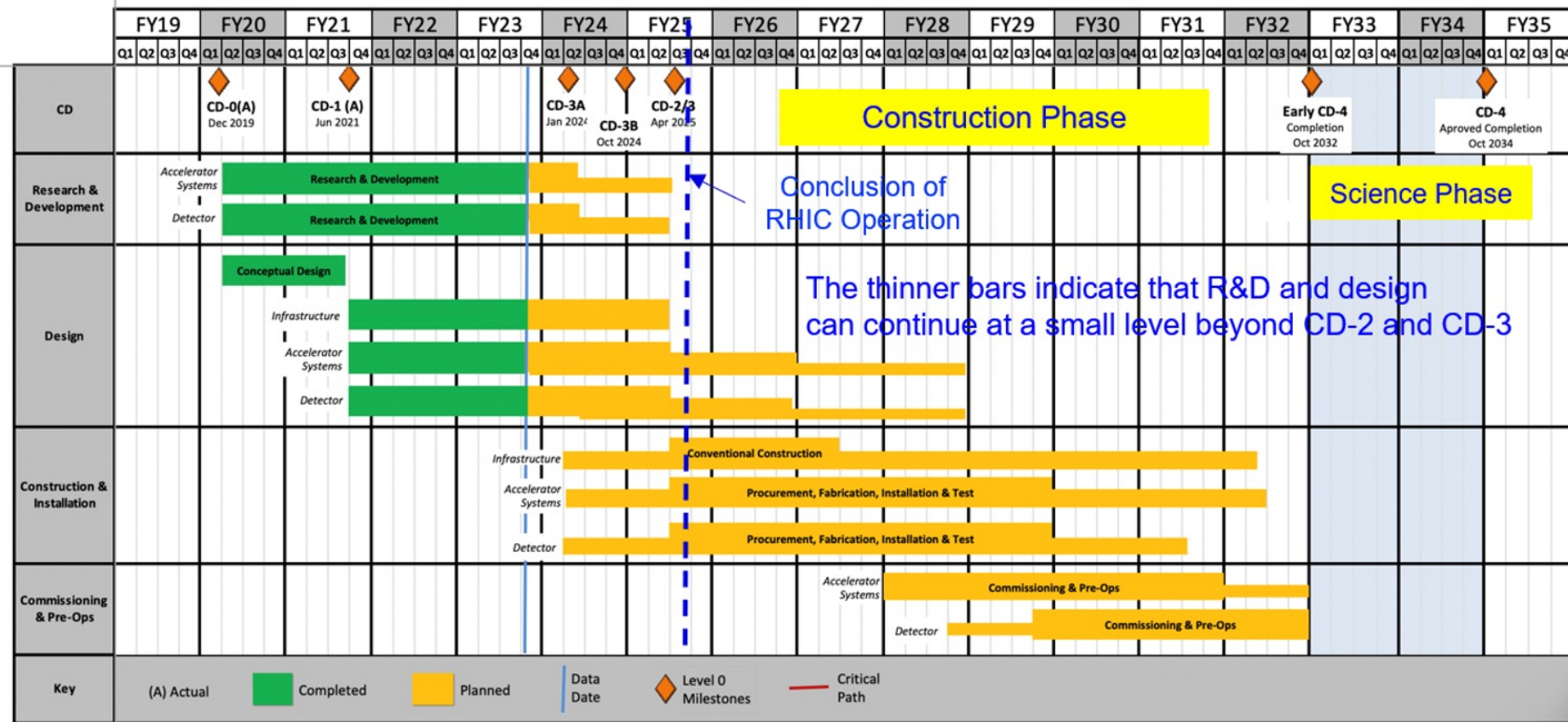


**AC-LGAD TOF**  
**DSL:** Zhangbu Xu (Kent State)  
**Dep. DSL:** Satoshi Yano (Hiroshima)  
**DSTC's:** Mathieu Benoit (ORNL), Matthew Gignac (Santa Cruz)



# Timeline

- 2026 CD-3 Start of Construction
- 2033 CD-4 Start of Operations (Early Finish)
- 2035 CD-4 Start of Operations



令和6年5月15日(水) 読売1面

### 米大型加速器 日本参加

#### 26年着工 先端技術実用化貢献へ

1兆分の1レベルの世界を観察できる米国の大型加速器の建設計画に、日本が参加することがわかった。極微の世界を支配する物理法則を解明し、量子コンピュータなどの先端技術の実用化にも貢献する。2032年の稼働を目標に、文部科学省が計画に参加する方針を表明する。

最新鋭の加速器「EIC」は円形(周約3.8キロメートル)の実験装置で、ニューヨーク州にある米エネルギー

1兆分の1レベルの世界を観察できる米国の大型加速器の建設計画に、日本が参加することがわかった。極微の世界を支配する物理法則を解明し、量子コンピュータなどの先端技術の実用化にも貢献する。2032年の稼働を目標に、文部科学省が計画に参加する方針を表明する。

最新鋭の加速器「EIC」は円形(周約3.8キロメートル)の実験装置で、ニューヨーク州にある米エネルギー



期待される主な成果

- 1兆分の1レベルの極微の世界を分析
- 物質の起源解明
- 量子コンピュータや核融合エネルギーなど先端技術の実用化

EICは、電子と原子核を高速で衝突させる。それにより、原子核内部の陽子が複数の粒子に分解する様子を観察。1兆分の1レベルの極微の世界の挙動を超高精度な顕微鏡のように分析できる。粒子の振る舞いから物質とエネルギーの関係性も把握できる。

EICがあれば、いかに宇宙で物質が誕生したのかの解明など、基礎科学の飛躍的な発展につながる可能性がある。極微の世界を支配する物理法則を量子コンピュータの開発や核融合エネルギーを生む仕組み

令和6年5月15日(水) 読売27面

### 国内技術継承 大きな意義

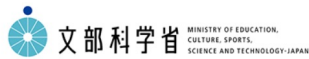
#### 米加速器参加

日本が米国の新型加速器「EIC」の建設計画に参加することは、これまで蓄積した加速器の技術を更に高め、将来の研究人材を育成できる点で意義が大きい。極微の世界を捉える加速

器の建設には、ミリ単位の精度を要求され、総合科学技術の結晶とも呼ばれる。日本は実験成果をノーベル物理学賞の受賞につながり、高い技術力を持つ。だが、研究者は「技術の継承が途絶えるかもしれない」と危機感を強めている。国内には現在、科学研究を目的とした大型加速器の具体的な建設計画はない。全長20キロメートルの大型直線加速器「国際リニアコライダー(ILC)」の日本誘致を推進する動きもあるが、総額約8000億円に上る巨額の建設費が必要で、日本政府や他国も慎重な立場だ。

加速器は高エネルギーを使ったがん患者の放射線治療など、幅広い用途がある。日本は、理化学研究所の放射施設「スプリング8」(兵庫県)など複数の大型

加速器を運用し、その成果を社会にも還元してきた。EIC建設も安くはないが、米国の計画に相乗りするは、少ない負担で最新鋭の加速器を利用できる。低迷傾向にある研究力の強化につなげるなど、日米連携の効果を最大化したい。(科学部 中根圭一)



文部科学省 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-JAPAN

会見・報道・お知らせ | 政策・審議会 | 白書・統計・出版物

トップ > 政策・審議会 > 審議会情報 > 調査研究協力者会議等(研究振興) > EIC計画及びこれに関連する原子核物理学の新たな展開に関する有識者会議

### EIC計画及びこれに関連する原子核物理学の新たな展開に関する有識者会議

開催状況 | 名簿

開催状況

第1回【開催日時: 令和6年5月15日(水曜日) 16時00分～18時00分】

開催案内 | 配付資料

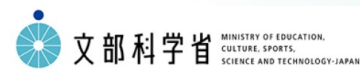
開催状況一覧を見る

米国の大型加速器研究施設のプロジェクに、東京大などの研究チームが参画する見通しになった。物質の成り立ちを知る原子核物理学の新発見のほか、量子コンピュータや核融合の実現にも貢献する可能性があるという。

新たな施設は、ニューヨーク州に建設される「EIC(電子・イオン衝突型加速器)」。全周3.8キロメートルの既存の円形加速器を改修し、2032年の稼働をめざす。

日本のチームを率いる郡司卓・東京大准教授によると、加速した高エネルギーの電子を原子核などに衝突させる世界初の実験装置となる。衝突によって飛び出す中間子などの粒子を検出することで、陽子や原子核の詳しい構造や、質量が生じる仕組みを明らかにすることをめざす。核融合によるエネルギー生成の仕組みの解明や、安定的に稼働する量子コンピュータの技術にもいかなる可能性があるという。

日本が担う検出器や解析システムの開発・研究費などに計約90億円かかる見通し。(竹野内崇宏)



文部科学省 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-JAPAN

会見・報道・お知らせ | 政策・審議会 | 白書・統計

トップ > 政策・審議会 > 審議会情報 > 科学技術・学術審議会 > 基礎研究振興部会 > 基礎研究振興部会(第14回)の開催について

### 基礎研究振興部会(第14回)の開催について

1. 日時

令和6年5月16日(木曜日) 16時00分～18時00分

2. 場所

オンライン開催

3. 議題

- EIC計画及びこれに関連する原子核物理学の新たな展開に関する有識者会議の設置について
- AIの研究開発力強化の方向性について

# 補足資料

# EIC Science I



SPIN is one of the fundamental properties of matter.

Spin cannot be explained by a static picture of the proton. It is the interplay between the intrinsic properties and interactions of quarks and gluons.

The EIC will unravel the different contribution from the quarks, gluons and orbital angular momentum.

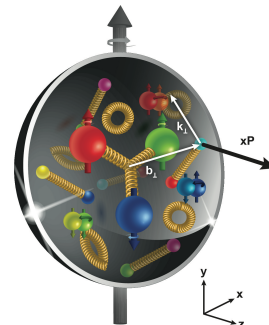


Does the mass of visible matter emerge from quark-gluon interactions?

Atom: Binding/Mass = 0.00000001

Nucleus:  
Binding/Mass = 0.01  
Proton: Binding/Mass = 100

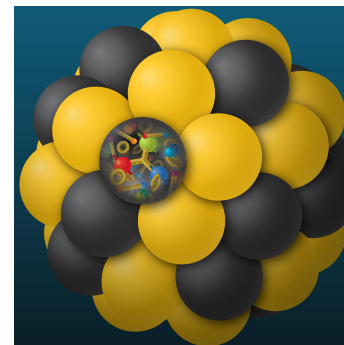
The EIC will determine an important term contributing to the proton mass, the so-called "QCD trace anomaly"



How are the quarks and gluon distributed in space and momentum inside the nucleon & nuclei?

How do the nucleon properties emerge from them and their interactions?

What is the relation to confinement?  
How do the confined hadronic states emerge from these quarks and gluons?

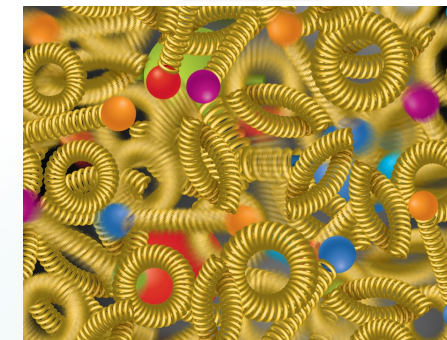


Is the structure of a free and bound nucleon the same?

How the short range correlations or nucleon-clusters are derived from quark and gluon interactions?

How do the quark-gluon interactions create nuclear binding?

How do quarks and gluons, interact with a nuclear medium?



How many gluons can fit in a proton?

How does a dense nuclear environment affect the quarks and gluons, their correlations, and their interactions?

What happens to the gluon density in nuclei? Does it saturate at high energy?



?

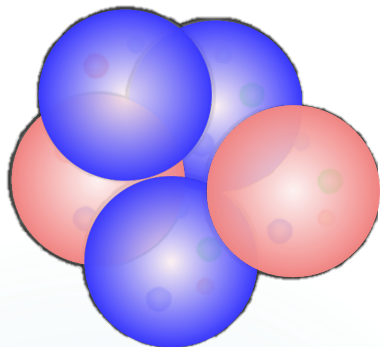
=



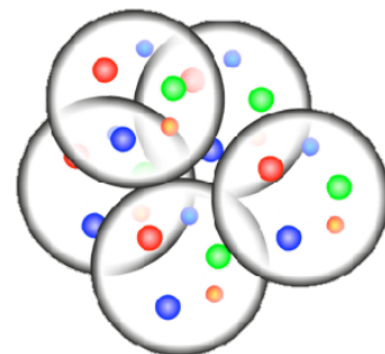
gluon recombination

# EIC Science II

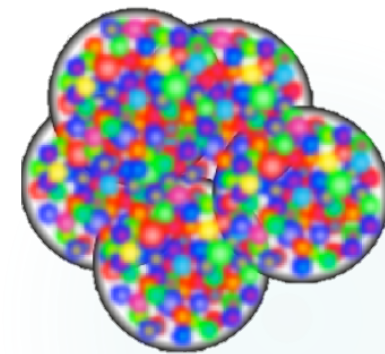
RIBF



J-PARC

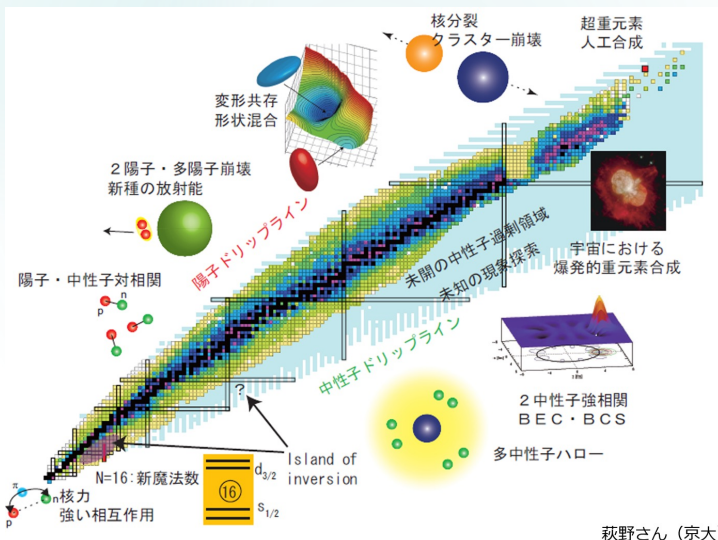


RHIC, LHC



EIC

How is the hierarchical structure of materials created and developed?



萩野さん (京大)

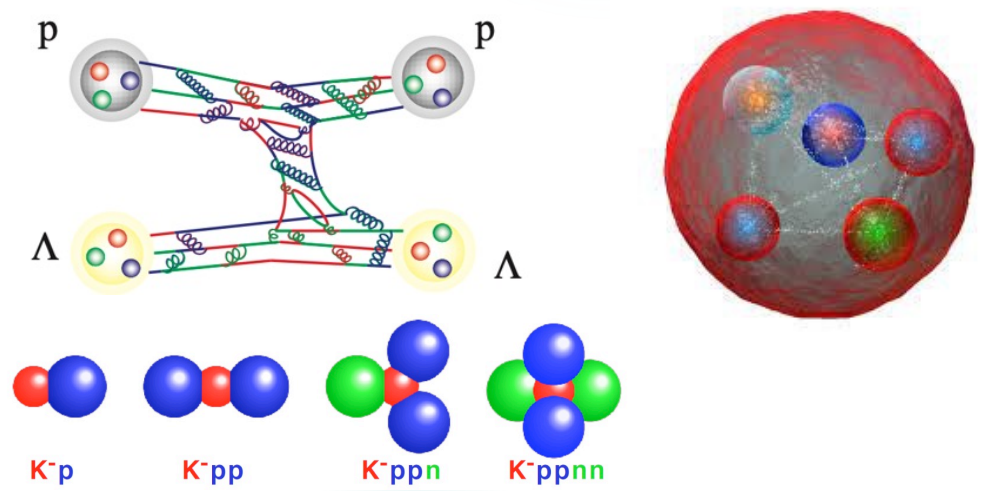
**重陽子クラスターと短距離相関**

@EIC

陽子-中性子間距離小  
クォークグルーオンダイナミクス

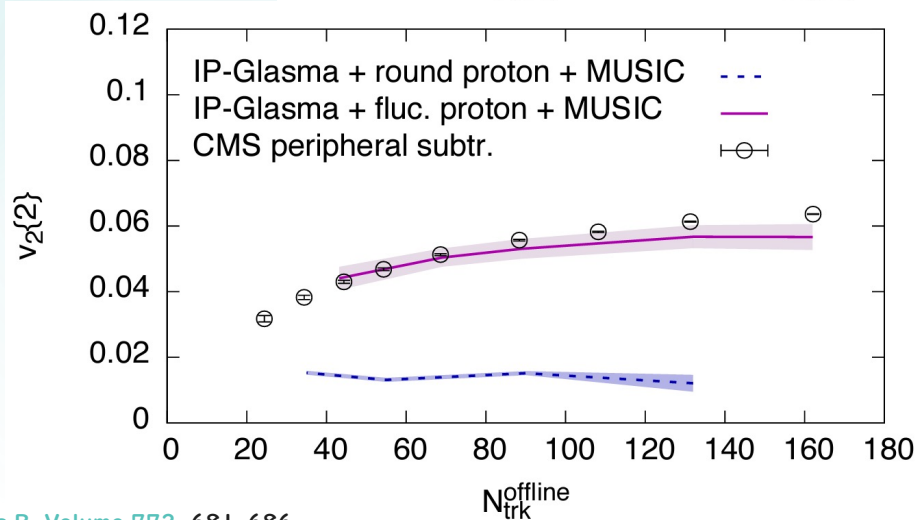
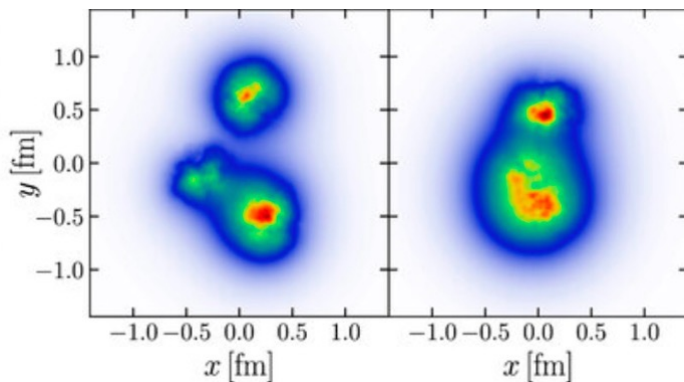
陽子半径

陽子-中性子間距離大  
核子ダイナミクス

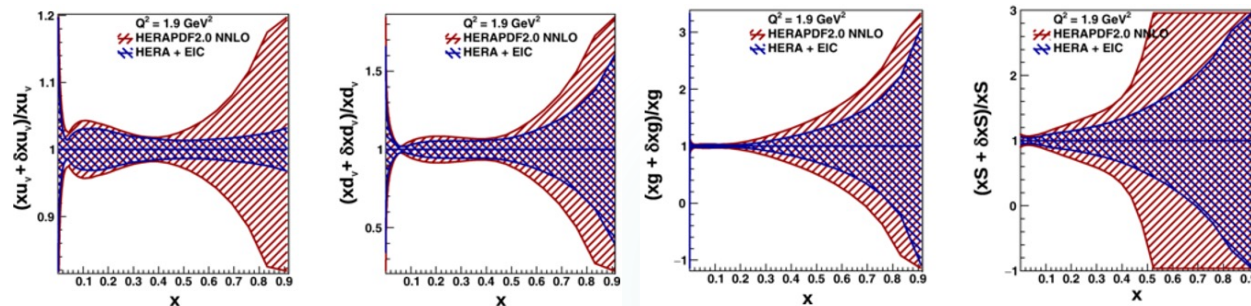


# EIC Science III

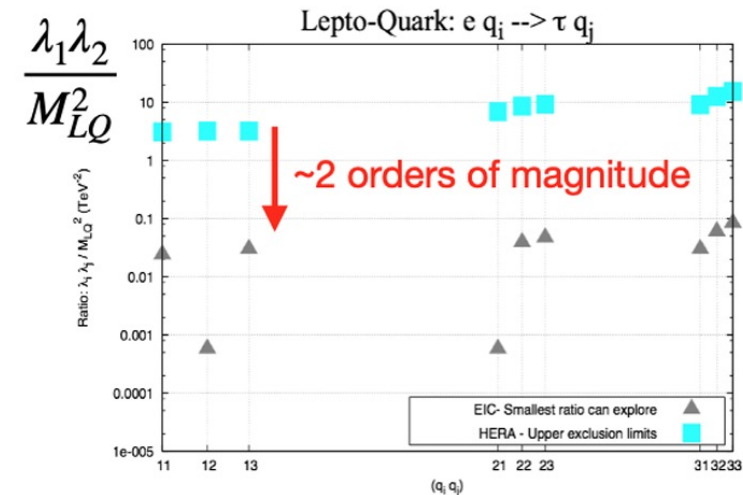
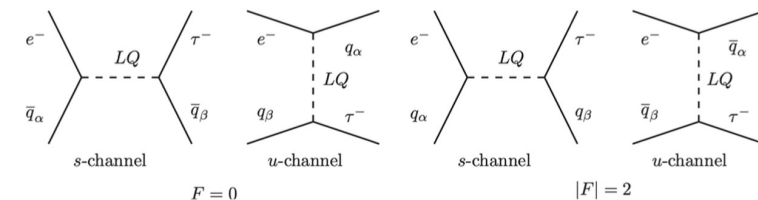
Quantum Fluctuation in proton/nucleus  
 What is the nature of proton/nucleus at smallest time scales (which we never saw)?



## High-x PDF



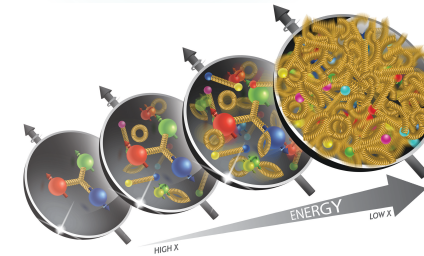
## BSM searches (sin theta\_w^2 and CLFV)



# Accelerator Performance

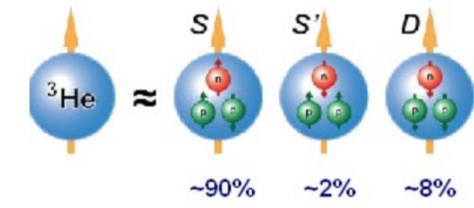
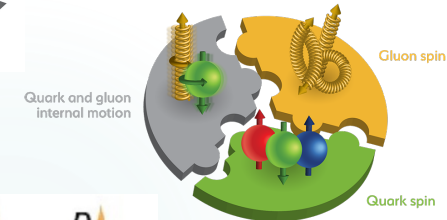
Wide center-of-mass energy  $\sqrt{s}$ :  $\sim 20 - 140$  GeV :

- map the out nucleon and nuclei structure from high to low  $x$



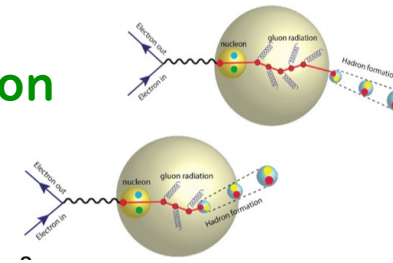
Polarized electron and hadron (p, He-3) beams:

- access the spatial and momentum structure of the nucleon in 3d
- access to spin structure of nucleons and nuclei
- probing q-g structure of NN and NNN interaction in light nuclei



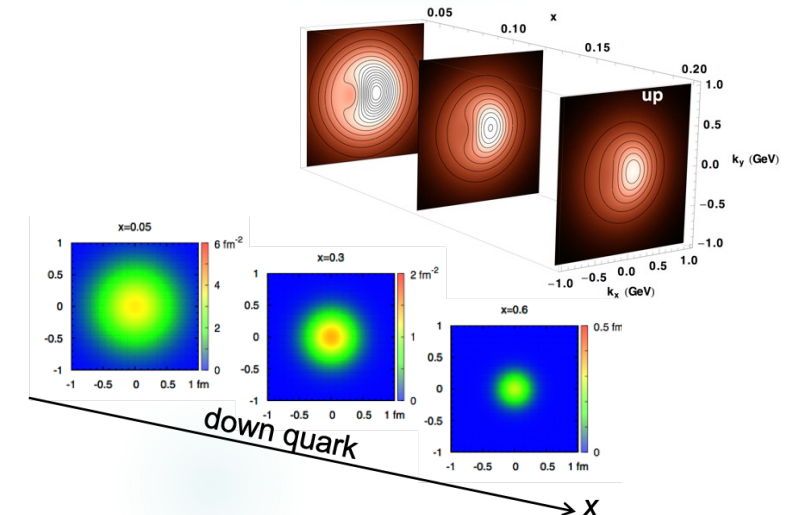
Nuclear beams: d to Pb

- accessing the highest gluon densities  $\rightarrow$  saturation
- quark and gluon interact with a nuclear medium



High luminosity  $10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  :

- mapping the spatial and momentum structure of nucleons and nuclei in 3d

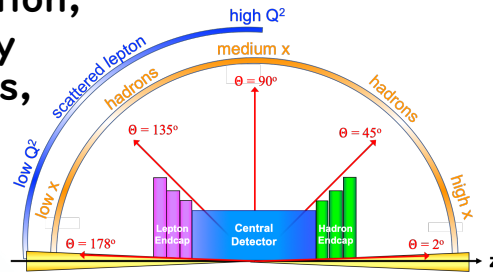


Large acceptance (0.2 - 1.3 GeV) through forward focusing IR magnets

- spatial imaging of nucleons and nuclei

# Experimental Equipment Scope

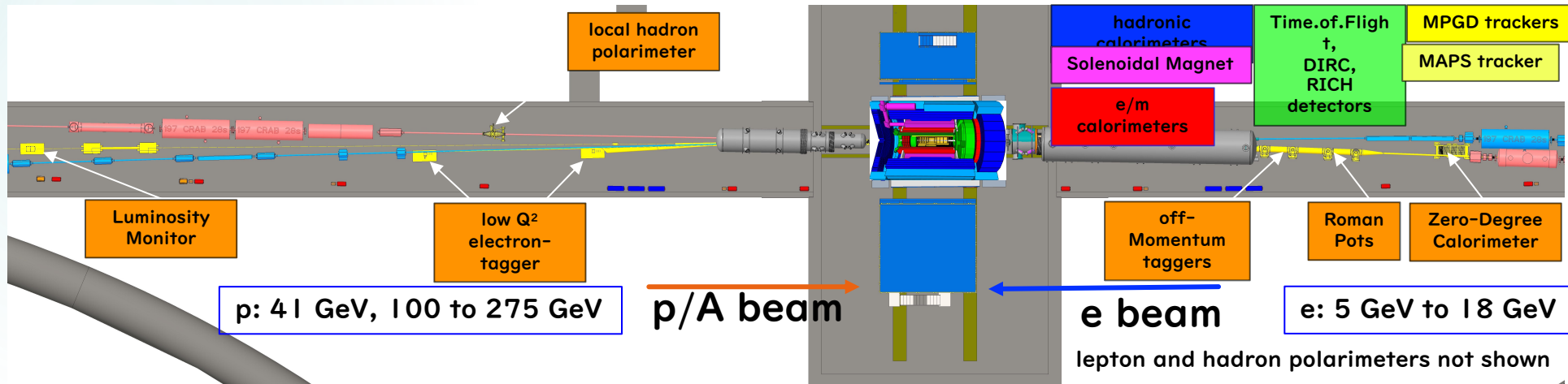
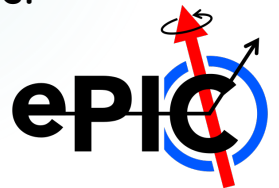
- Asymmetric beam energies
  - requires an asymmetric detector with electron and hadron endcap  $\rightarrow$  9.5 meter
  - tracking, particle identification, EM and hadronic calorimetry functionality in all directions, covering equal rapidity area:  $(-4 < h < 4)$



- Imaging science program with protons and nuclei
  - requires specialized detectors integrated in the IR over 80 m
- Momentum resolution for EIC science
  - requires a large bore ( $\varnothing$  2.4 m) 2T magnet
- Highest scientific flexibility
  - requires Streaming Readout electronics model

Highly Polarized Beams: 70%

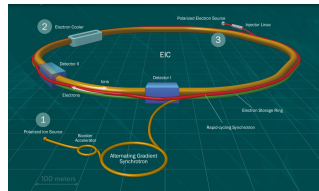
25 Subsystems incl. high-precision Polarimetry





# Big data and streaming computing

- EIC x AI implemented Streaming DAQ/Computing
- Society 5.0: fusion of physics space and cyber-space
  - Accelerate computing technologies and develop quantum computing
  - Provide new innovative framework for scientific researches in many fields



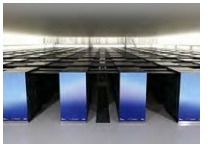
Big and good quality data

Development of computing technologies

Nuclear physics  
Particle physics  
Condensed matter  
Cosmology  
Astronomy  
Social ...



量子コンピュータ



スパコン「富岳」

Pioneering the science of prediction using AI x Mathematics

New discoveries in many fields using big data + streaming computing technologies