EIC Users Group Introduction and Status

Bernd Surrow

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

On behalf of the EIC UG Steering Committee

Welcome

Welcome

- Welcome Everybody to the 2018 EICUG meeting on behalf of the EIC Users' group Steering Committee

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- Special welcome to representatives of funding agencies, community representatives and BNL / JLab leadership

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- Special Thanks to Tanja Horn and her group for hosting the Users' meeting this summer at The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC

Outline

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- Summary

EIC Users' Group: News

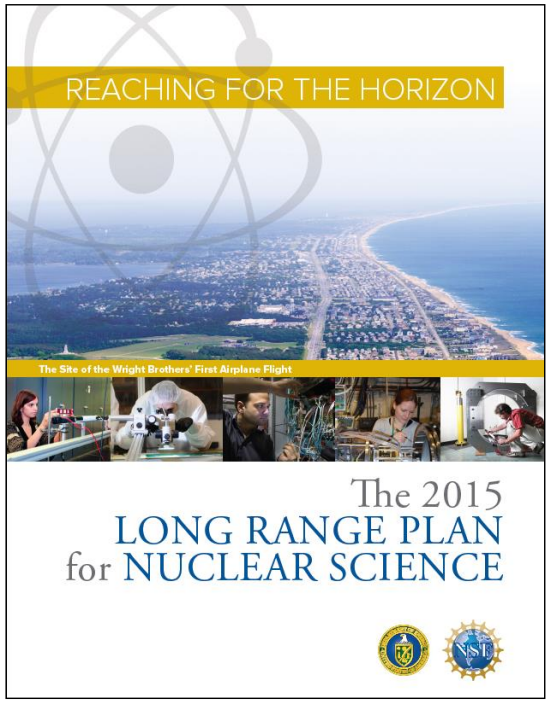
T. Hallman

- NSAC Long-Range Plane 2015

The 2015 Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science

Recommendations:

1. Capitalize on investments made to maintain U.S. leadership in nuclear science.
2. Develop and deploy a U.S.-led ton-scale neutrino-less double beta decay experiment.
3. Construct a high-energy high-luminosity polarized electron-ion collider (EIC) as the highest priority for new construction following the completion of FRIB.
4. Increase investment in small-scale and mid-scale projects and initiatives that enable forefront research at universities and laboratories.



The FY 2018 Request supports progress in important aspects of the 2015 LRP Vision

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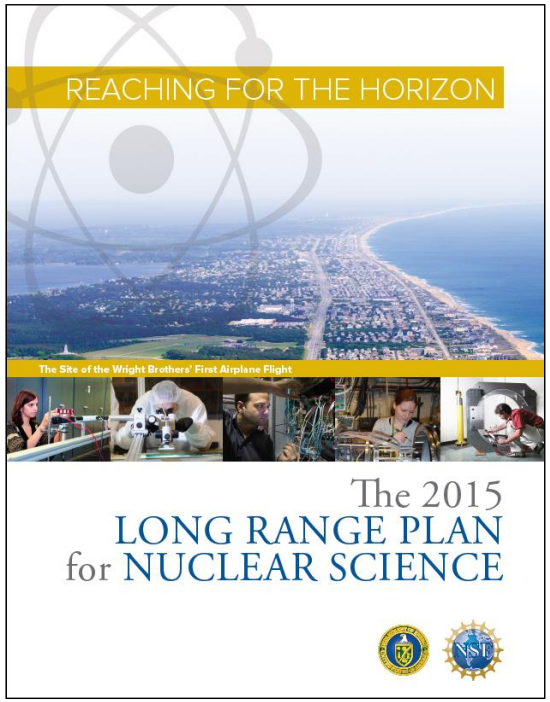

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- NAS review request by DOE: US-based EIC Science Assessment

Next Formal Step on the EIC Science Case is Continuing

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND MEDICINE
Division on Engineering and Physical Science
Board on Physics and Astronomy
U.S.-Based Electron Ion Collider Science Assessment

Summary
The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine ("National Academies") will form a committee to carry out a thorough, independent assessment of the scientific justification for a U.S. domestic electron ion collider facility. In preparing its report, the committee will address the role that such a facility would play in the future of nuclear science, considering the field broadly, but placing emphasis on its potential scientific impact on quantum chromodynamics. The need for such an accelerator will be addressed in the context of international efforts in this area. Support for the 18-month project in the amount of $540,000 is requested from the Department of Energy.

"U.S.-Based Electron Ion Collider Science Assessment" is now getting underway. The Chair will be Gordon Baym. The rest of the committee, including a co-chair, will be appointed in the next couple of weeks. The first meeting is being planned for January, 2017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of Science NSAC Meeting June 2, 2017 19

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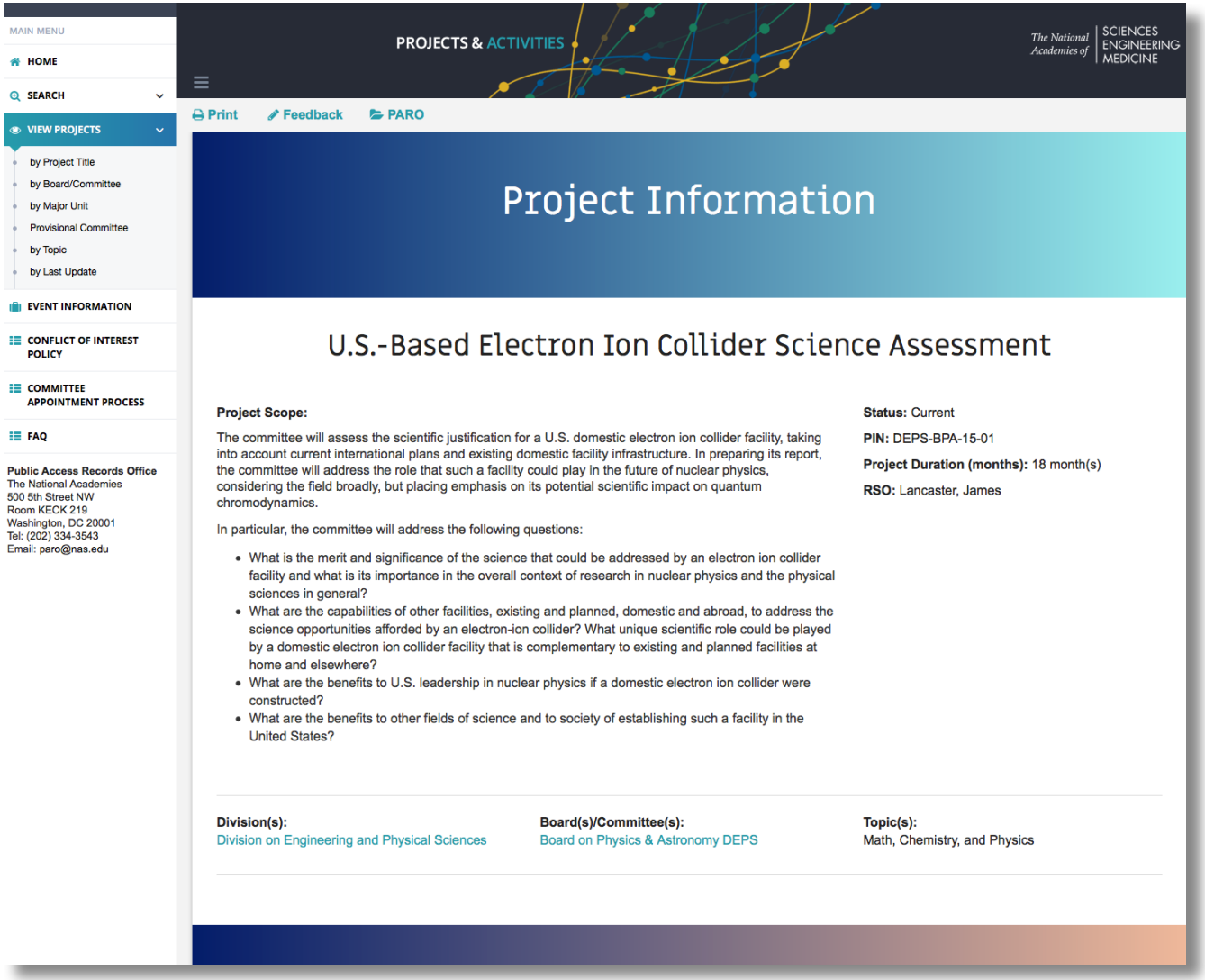
EIC Users' Group: News

NAS charge and status

https://www8.nationalacademies.org/pa/projectview.aspx?key=49811

- Charge: Focus on scientific justification besides impact to other fields in science and society
- Status: NAS report released 07/24/2017!



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PROJECTS & ACTIVITIES

The National Academies of SCIENCES ENGINEERING MEDICINE

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Project Information

U.S.-Based Electron Ion Collider Science Assessment

Project Scope:

The committee will assess the scientific justification for a U.S. domestic electron ion collider facility, taking into account current international plans and existing domestic facility infrastructure. In preparing its report, the committee will address the role that such a facility could play in the future of nuclear physics, considering the field broadly, but placing emphasis on its potential scientific impact on quantum chromodynamics.

In particular, the committee will address the following questions:

- What is the merit and significance of the science that could be addressed by an electron ion collider facility and what is its importance in the overall context of research in nuclear physics and the physical sciences in general?
- What are the capabilities of other facilities, existing and planned, domestic and abroad, to address the science opportunities afforded by an electron-ion collider? What unique scientific role could be played by a domestic electron ion collider facility that is complementary to existing and planned facilities at home and elsewhere?
- What are the benefits to U.S. leadership in nuclear physics if a domestic electron ion collider were constructed?
- What are the benefits to other fields of science and to society of establishing such a facility in the United States?

Status: Current
PIN: DEPS-BPA-15-01
Project Duration (months): 18 month(s)
RSO: Lancaster, James

Division(s): Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences
Board(s)/Committee(s): Board on Physics & Astronomy DEPS
Topic(s): Math, Chemistry, and Physics

EIC Users' Group: News

- NAS Webinar and NAS report release: 07/24/2018

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http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=25171&_ga=2.209086742.50427317.1532451645-1385917444.1532451645

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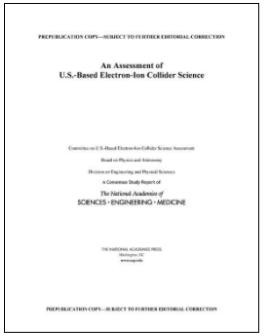
NEWS — The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

July 24, 2018

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Domestic Electron Ion Collider Would Unlock Scientific Mysteries of Atomic Nuclei, Maintain U.S. Leadership in Accelerator Science, New Report Says

WASHINGTON – The science questions that could be answered by an electron ion collider (EIC) – a very large-scale particle accelerator – are significant to advancing our understanding of the atomic nuclei that make up all visible matter in the universe, says a new report by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Beyond its impact on nuclear science, the advances made possible by an EIC could have far-reaching benefits to the nation's science- and technology-driven economy as well as to maintaining U.S. leadership in nuclear physics and in collider and accelerator technologies.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An Assessment of U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science

Committee on U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science Assessment

Board on Physics and Astronomy

Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences

A Consensus Study Report of

The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES PRESS

Washington, DC

www.nap.edu

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The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine chartered a committee to examine the scientific importance of an EIC, as well as the international implications of building domestic EIC facility. The committee that conducted the study and wrote the report concluded that the science that could be addressed by an EIC is compelling and would provide long-elusive answers on the nature of matter. An EIC would allow scientists to investigate where quarks and gluons, the tiny particles that make up neutrons and protons, are located inside protons and neutrons, how they move, and how they interact together. While the famous Higgs mechanism explains the masses of the quarks, the most significant portion of the mass of a proton or neutron comes from its gluons and their interactions. Crucial questions that an EIC would answer include the origin of the mass of atomic nuclei, the origin of spin of neutrons and protons – a fundamental property that makes magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) possible, how gluons hold nuclei together, and whether emergent forms of matter made of dense gluons exist.

The report says a new EIC accelerator facility would have capabilities beyond all previous electron scattering machines in the U.S., Europe, and Asia. High energies and luminosities – the measure of the rate at which particle collisions occur – are required to achieve the fine resolution needed, and to reach such intensities and energy levels requires a collider where beams of electrons smash into beams of protons or heavier ions. Comparing all existing and proposed accelerator facilities around the world, the committee concluded that an EIC with high energy and luminosity, and highly polarized electron and ion beams, would be unique and in a position to greatly further our understanding of visible matter.

"An EIC would be the most sophisticated and challenging accelerator currently proposed for construction in the U.S. and would significantly advance accelerator science, and more specifically collider science and technologies, here and around the world," said committee co-chair Gordon Baym, Center for Advanced Study Professor Emeritus, George and Ann Fisher Distinguished Professor of Engineering Emeritus, and Research Professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "The realization of an EIC is absolutely crucial to maintaining the health of the field of nuclear physics in the U.S. and would open up new areas of scientific investigation."

Currently, the Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in Long Island, New York, has a heavy ion collider, and the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Laboratory (JLab) in Newport News, Virginia, has very energetic electron beams. Both labs have proposed design concepts for an EIC that would use their already available infrastructure, expertise, and experience. The report, without favoring one over the other, says that taking advantage of the existing facilities would make development of an EIC cost-effective and reduce associated risks that come with building a large accelerator facility. While both labs have well-developed designs for an EIC, both would require considerable R&D to fully deliver on the compelling science questions. The report states DOE R&D investment has been and would continue to be crucial to minimizing design risks in a timely fashion and to addressing outstanding accelerator challenges.

The committee added that along with advancing nuclear science, an EIC would also benefit other areas such as astrophysics, particle physics, accelerator physics, and theoretical and computational modeling. It would also play a valuable role in sustaining the U.S. nuclear physics workforce in the coming decades. Moreover, it would have a significant role in advancing more broadly the technologies that would result from the research and development undertaken in the implementation and construction of an EIC in the U.S. The report emphasizes that an EIC is the only high-energy collider being planned for construction in the U.S. currently, and building such a facility would maintain U.S. leadership in accelerator collider science while benefiting the physical sciences.

"The science that an EIC would achieve is simply unique and would ensure U.S. leadership in nuclear science as well as the accelerator science and technology of colliders around the world," said committee co-chair Ani Aprahamian, Freimann Professor of Experimental Nuclear Physics at the University of Notre Dame.

The study was sponsored by DOE. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine are private, nonprofit institutions that provide independent, objective analysis and advice to the nation to solve complex problems and inform public policy decisions related to science, technology, and medicine. The National Academies operate under an 1863 congressional charter to the National Academy of Sciences, signed by President Lincoln. For more information, visit http://national-academies.org.

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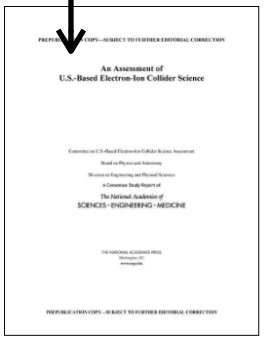

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The National Academies were asked by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to examine the scientific importance of an EIC, as well as the international implications of building domestic EIC facility. The committee that conducted the study and wrote the report concluded that the science that could be addressed by an EIC is compelling and would provide long-elusive answers on the nature of matter. An EIC would allow scientists to investigate where quarks and gluons, the tiny particles that make up neutrons and protons, are located inside protons and neutrons, how they move, and how they interact together. While the famous Higgs mechanism explains the masses of the quarks, the most significant portion of the mass of a proton or neutron comes from its gluons and their interactions. Crucial questions that an EIC would answer include the origin of the mass of atomic nuclei, the origin of spin of neutrons and protons – a fundamental property that makes magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) possible, how gluons hold nuclei together, and whether emergent forms of matter made of dense gluons exist.

The report says a new EIC accelerator facility would have capabilities beyond all previous electron scattering machines in the U.S., Europe, and Asia. High energies and luminosities – the measure of the rate at which particle collisions occur – are required to achieve the fine resolution needed, and to reach such intensities and energy levels requires a collider where beams of electrons smash into beams of protons or heavier ions. Comparing all existing and proposed accelerator facilities around the world, the committee concluded that an EIC with high energy and luminosity, and highly polarized electron and ion beams, would be unique and in a position to greatly further our understanding of visible matter.

"An EIC would be the most sophisticated and challenging accelerator currently proposed for construction in the U.S. and would significantly advance accelerator science, and more specifically collider science and technologies, here and around the world," said committee co-chair Gordon Baym, Center for Advanced Study Professor Emeritus, George and Ann Fisher Distinguished Professor of Engineering Emeritus, and Research Professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "The realization of an EIC is absolutely crucial to maintaining the health of the field of nuclear physics in the U.S. and would open up new areas of scientific investigation."

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- Webinar on Tuesday, July 2014, 2018 - Public presentation and report release

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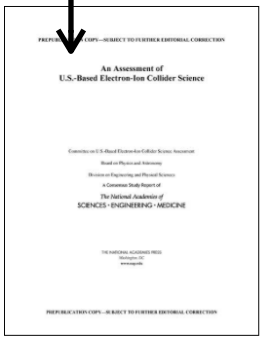

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EIC Users' Group: News

- NAS Webinar and NAS report release: 07/24/2018

http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=25171&_ga=2.209086742.50427317.1532451645-1385917444.1532451645

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- Gordon Baym (Co-chair): Webinar presentation

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July 24, 2018

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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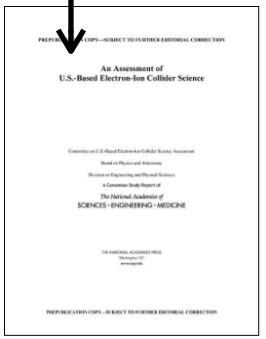

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The National Academies were asked by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to examine the scientific importance of an EIC, as well as the international implications of building domestic EIC facility. The committee that conducted the study and wrote the report concluded that the science that could be addressed by an EIC is compelling and would provide long-elusive answers on the nature of matter. An EIC would allow scientists to investigate where quarks and gluons, the tiny particles that make up neutrons and protons, are located inside protons and neutrons, how they move, and how they interact together. While the famous Higgs mechanism explains the masses of the quarks, the most significant portion of the mass of a proton or neutron comes from its gluons and their interactions. Crucial questions that an EIC would answer include the origin of the mass of atomic nuclei, the origin of spin of neutrons and protons – a fundamental property that makes magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) possible, how gluons hold nuclei together, and whether emergent forms of matter made of dense gluons exist.

The report says a new EIC accelerator facility would have capabilities beyond all previous electron scattering machines in the U.S., Europe, and Asia. High energies and luminosities – the measure of the rate at which particle collisions occur – are required to achieve the fine resolution needed, and to reach such intensities and energy levels requires a collider where beams of electrons smash into beams of protons or heavier ions. Comparing all existing and proposed accelerator facilities around the world, the committee concluded that an EIC with high energy and luminosity, and highly polarized electron and ion beams, would be unique and in a position to greatly further our understanding of visible matter.

"An EIC would be the most sophisticated and challenging accelerator currently proposed for construction in the U.S. and would significantly advance accelerator science, and more specifically collider science and technologies, here and around the world," said committee co-chair Gordon Baym, Center for Advanced Study Professor Emeritus, George and Ann Fisher Distinguished Professor of Engineering Emeritus, and Research Professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "The realization of an EIC is absolutely crucial to maintaining the health of the field of nuclear physics in the U.S. and would open up new areas of scientific investigation."

Currently, the Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in Long Island, New York, has a heavy ion collider, and the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Laboratory (JLab) in Newport News, Virginia, has very energetic electron beams. Both labs have proposed design concepts for an EIC that would use their already available infrastructure, expertise, and experience. The report, without favoring one over the other, says that taking advantage of the existing facilities would make development of an EIC cost-effective and reduce associated risks that come with building a large accelerator facility. While both labs have well-developed designs for an EIC, both would require considerable R&D to fully deliver on the compelling science questions. The report states DOE R&D investment has been and would continue to be crucial to minimizing design risks in a timely fashion and to addressing outstanding accelerator challenges.

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- More details will be provided by Ernst Sichtermann (LBL) in this session.

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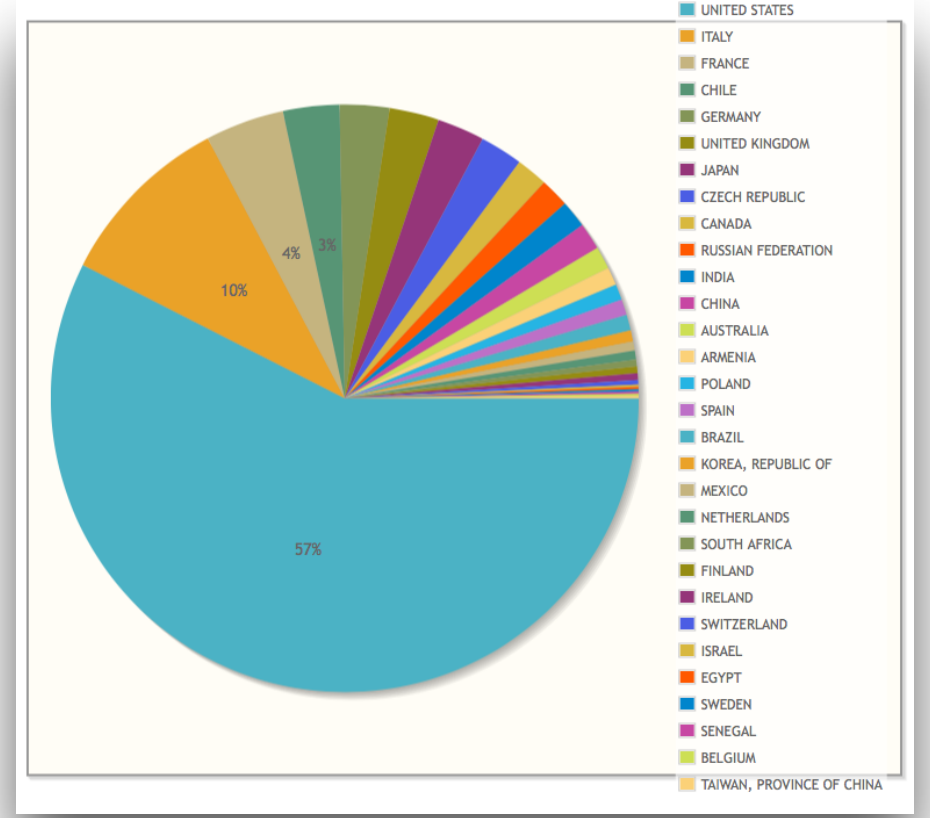
EIC Users' Group: Size and Demographics

- Size and demographics (1)
  - EICUG organization established in summer 2016
  - In numbers….: 807 members (Experimental scientists: 465 / Theory scientists: 158 / Accelerator scientists: 142 / Support: 3 / Other: 39), 171 institutions, 30 countries, 7 world regions
  - World map:

EIC Users' Group: Size and Demographics

- Size and demographics (2)

Members by Country:



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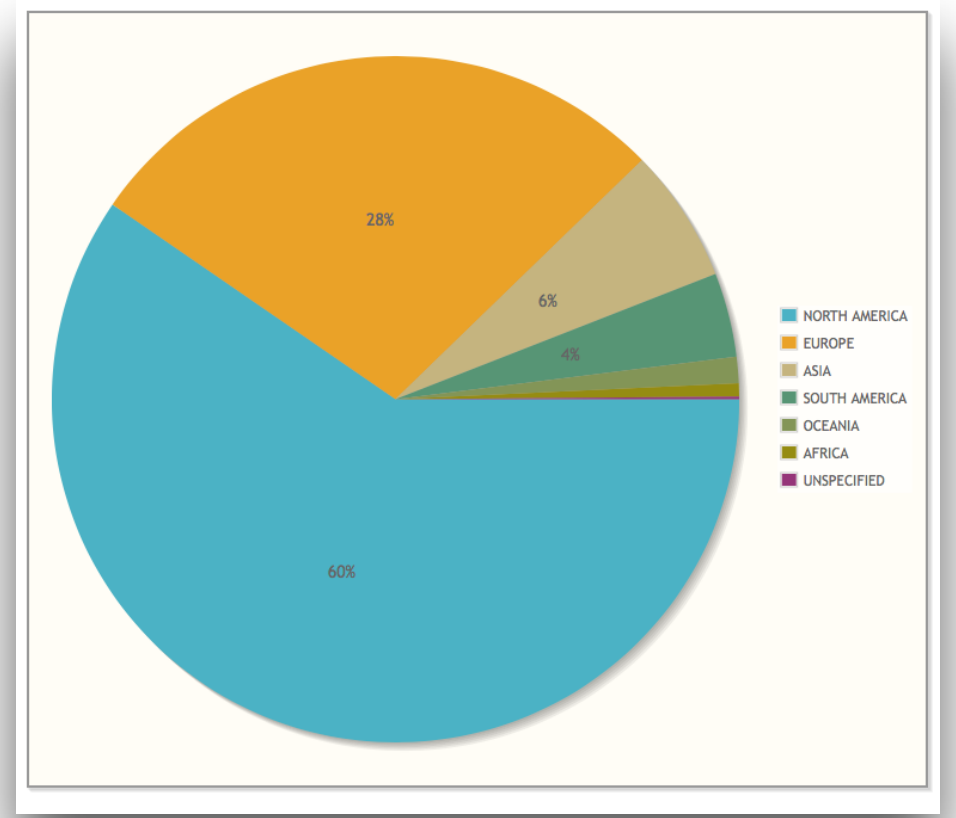

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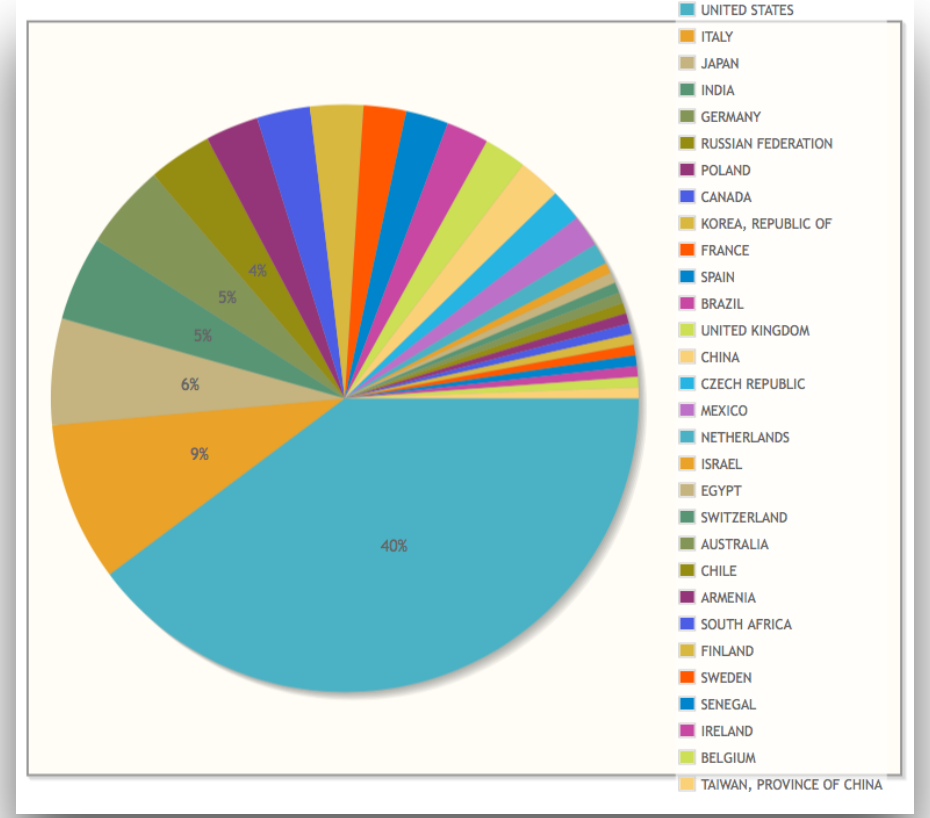

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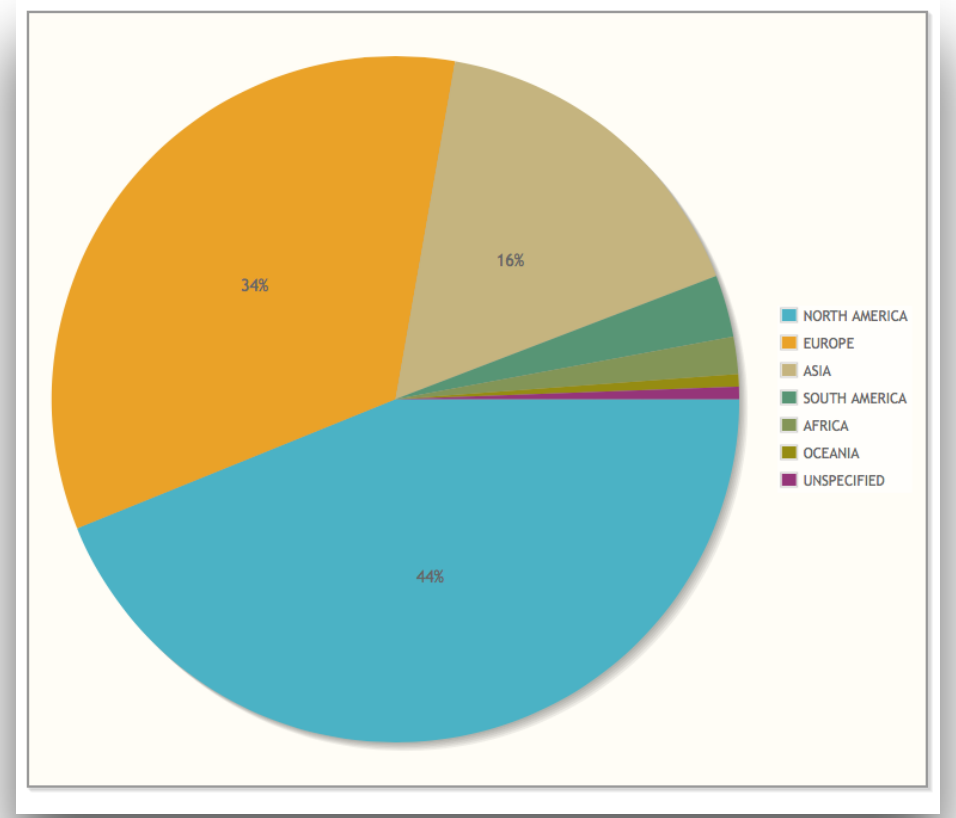

EIC Users' Group: Regional Highlights

S. Dalla-Torre

Major development regarding Italian EIC participation

- 2017/2018: Several direct discussions with BNL and JLab leadership concerning Italian EIC participation of INFN
- Participation of multiple INFN members in EIC activities such as EICUG group meeting in Trieste (July 2018), EIC R&D program, EICUG SC work
- Major step in June 2018: Approval of a new domestic collaboration and related activities dedicated to EIC
  - Formally starting in 2019 / Reference scientific committee INFN CSN 3 (National committee for nuclear physics)
  - 11 INFN unit: Bari, Bologna, Catania, Ferrara, Frascati, Genova, Padova, Roma 1, Roma 2, Torino and Trieste
  - Participants: ~50
  - Goals: Network activity / INFN support towards R&D activities
  - Perspective: Contribution to the EIC program and experiments at EIC

Internationalization critical

Strong EU interest in EIC program (EICUG 2017 Meeting in Trieste)

EIC Users' Group: Lab News

- EIC Science Centers at BNL/Stony Brook University and JLab

- Dedicated EIC Science Centers at both BNL/Stony Brook University and JLab

- BNL/Stony Brook University: Center for Frontiers in Nuclear Science
  - Director: Abhay Deshpande
  - WWW-page: https://www.stonybrook.edu/cfns/

Center for Frontiers in Nuclear Science

The mission of this Center is to promote and facilitate the realization of the U.S. based EIC by enhancing the science case and collaborations amongst the scientists around the world interested in the EIC.

- JLab: EIC2@JLab
  - Director: Rik Yoshida
  - WWW-page: https://www.eiccenter.org

EIC² EIC Center at Jefferson Lab

The Electron-Ion Collider Center at Jefferson Lab (EIC2@JLab) is an organization to advance and promote the science program at a future electron-ion collier (EIC) facility. Particular emphasis is on the close connection of EIC science to the current Jefferson Lab 12 GeV CEBAF science program.

EICUG Committees

- Steering Committee (SC)
  - Vice Chair / Chair:
    - Vice Chair: Charles Hyde (ODU)
    - Chair: Bernd Surrow (Temple University)
  - Ex-officio Chair Institutional Board:
    - Christine Aidala (University of Michigan)
  - Three regular members:
    - John Arrington (ANL)
    - Marco Radici (INFN Pavia, Italy)
    - Ernst Sichtermann (LBNL)
  - EU representative:
    - Daniel Boer (University of Groningen, NL)
  - International representative:
    - Yuji Goto (RIKEN, Japan)
  - Weekly BlueJeans Working Meetings: 10:00AM-11:00AM (EDT) / Evernote online Agenda and Notes
  - EICUG Newsletter Status Updates

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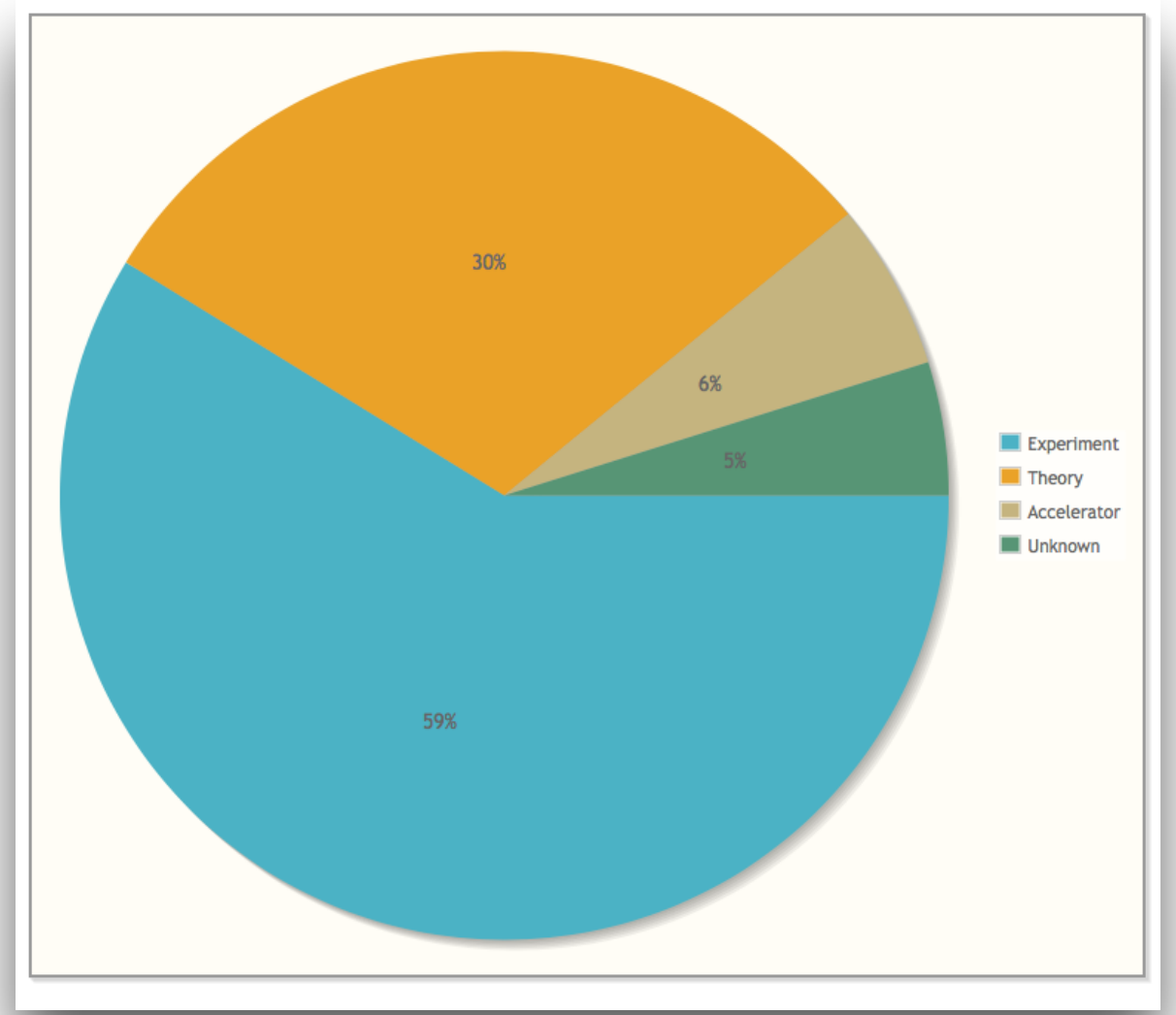

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- Charge:

Once the Steering Committee is in place, the SC Chair will put in place an Election and Nominating (E&N) Committee consisting of five members drawn from the entire EICUG membership, with no more than two members from the same institution, and excluding members of the SC. The E&N Committee will elect by majority vote its own Chair. The term of each member on the E&N Committee is 1 year. Members may serve no more than two consecutive terms on the Nominating Committee. The E&N Committee is charged with drawing up a slate of candidates for all open positions on the Steering Committee, to be presented at the next meeting of the EICUG membership. The slate shall include at least two candidates for each open position. In the event that a full slate of six candidates cannot be identified for the three at-large SC positions, the three candidates who receive the largest vote totals will still be deemed as the newly elected at-large members. In addition, the E&N Committee conducts the elections. To avoid the possibility of conflict of interest, commercial companies will not vote in the elections.

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  - Actively contact upcoming conference and meeting organizers and inform them of the service offered by EICUG Conference & Talks Committee to provide appropriate EIC speakers.
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https://wiki.bnl.gov/conferences/index.php/EIC_R%25D

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Ad-hoc initiatives

- Detector ad-hoc workshops were initiated to stimulate discussions beyond the current EIC R&D program
- Streaming Readout:
  - WWW-page: January 29-30, 2018, MIT, https://eic.jlab.org/wiki/index.php/Streaming_Readout_II
  - Conveners: Doug Hasell (MIT) and Jan Bernauer (MIT)
- Tracking - Gas and silicon detectors:
  - WWW-page: July 24, 2018, UVa, https://indico.cern.ch/event/722363/timetable/#20180724.detailed
  - Conveners: Kondo Gnanvo (UVa) / Matt Posik (Temple University) / Laura Gonella (University of Birmingham)
- Calorimetry:
  - WWW-page: April 9, 2018, Remote Meeting https://indico.bnl.gov/event/4468/
  - Tanja Horn (CUA) / Craig Woody (BNL) / Edward Kistenev (BNL)
- Particle-ID:
  - Conveners Silvia Dalla Torre (INFN Trieste) / Marco Contalbrigo (INFN Ferrara) / Greg Kalisy (CUA)

R&D programs / Ad-hoc initiatives / WG groups

IR / Luminosity Technical Working Group:

- Charge: The EICUG IR working group's mission is to provide an interface between the machine design / IR design and the physics needs to ensure that the EIC physics program is properly implemented with a broad range of physics measurements in particular those requiring forward / backward instrumentation. This should include challenging questions related to the measurement of nuclear fragments for a variety of processes and associated measured energy / momentum range and spacial acceptance. The requirements for the IR design should be determined from detailed simulations for proposed processes. In addition to specific aspects of the IR design, the working group should also address the scheme for luminosity measurement and its impact on the machine element layout. It is strongly suggested that the new EICUG IR working group interface directly with existing efforts at BNL and JLab. The working group will be open to all members of the EICUG. It will communicate via a new mailing list and organize regular online and in-person meetings that enable broad and active participation from within the EICUG as a whole.

- Conveners:

  Physics: Charles Hyde (chyde@odu.edu) (ODU) and Alexander Kiselev (kisselev@mail.desy.de) (BNL)
  Machine: Christoph Montag (montagc@bnl.gov) (BNL) and Vasiliy Morozov (morozov@jlab.org) (JLab)

- Presentation about plans on Thursday, August 2, 2018 / Google-based mailing list

R&D programs / Ad-hoc initiatives / WG groups

Polarization Technical Working Group:

- Charge: The EICUG Polarimetry working group's mission is to plan and/or develop the optimal methods and techniques for measuring the absolute polarization (and polarization direction) of the electron and ion beams with high precision. It is strongly suggested that the new EICUG Polarimetry working group interface directly with existing efforts at BNL and JLab, and with the other EICUG working groups. The working group will be open to all members of the EICUG. It will communicate via a new mailing list and organize regular online and in-person meetings that enable broad and active participation from within the EICUG as a whole.

- Conveners:

  Elke Aschenauer (elke@bnl.gov) (BNL) and Dave Gaskell (gaskelld@jlab.org) (JLab)

- Presentation about plans on Thursday, August 2, 2018 / Google-based mailing list

R&D programs / Ad-hoc initiatives / WG groups

- Software Technical Working Group:
  - Charge: The EICUG Software working group's initial focus will be on simulations of physics processes and detector response to enable quantitative assessment of measurement capabilities and their physics impact. This will be pursued in a manner that is accessible, consistent, and reproducible to the EICUG as a whole. It will embody simulations of all processes that make up the EIC science case as articulated in the White-paper. The Software working group is to engage with new major initiatives that aim to further develop the EIC science case, including for example the upcoming INT program(s), and is anticipated to play key roles also in the preparations for the EIC project(s) and its critical decisions. The working group will build on the considerable progress made within the EIC Software Consortium (eRD20) and other efforts. The evaluation or development of experiment-specific technologies, e.g. mass storage, clusters or other, are outside the initial scope of this working group until the actual experiment collaborations are formed. The working group will be open to all members of the EICUG to work on EICUG related software tasks. It will communicate via a new mailing list and organize regular online and in-person meetings that enable broad and active participation from within the EICUG as a whole.
  - Conveners:

    Markus Diefenthaler (mdiefent@jlab.org) (JLab) / David Blyth (dblyth@anl.gov) (ANL)
  - Presentation about plans on Thursday, August 2, 2018 / Google-based mailing list

R&D programs / Ad-hoc initiatives / WG groups

- Physics Working Groups:
  - Motivation:
    - INT workshop series was instrumental for the EIC Whitepaper formulation and thus the input to the recently completed NAS study.
    - Moving forward it is essential to engage the entire EICUG with organized working groups
  - INT Working groups / Whitepaper structure:
    - Longitudinal Spin of the Nucleon
    - Confined Motion of Partons in Nucleons: TMDs
    - Spatial Imaging of Quarks and Gluons
    - Physics of High Gluon Densities in Nuclei
    - Quarks and Gluons in Nucleus
  - Dedicated discussion session on Thursday, August 2, 2018
    - Organization around physics topc?
    - Organization around probes?

Upcoming conferences / initiatives / meetings

- Conferences:
  - SPIN 2018: Ferrara, Italy, September 10-14, 2018, http://spin2018.unife.it/committees/
  - DNP2018: Waikoloa Village, HI, October 23-27, 2018, 5th Joint Meeting of the Nuclear Physics Divisions of the APS and JPS, (Several EIC-related workshop / sessions) https://www.phy.ornl.gov/hawaii2018/
  - QNP2018: Tsukuba, Japan, November 13-17, 2018, http://www-conf.kek.jp/qnp2018/
- Workshops:
  - INT Workshop: Probing Nucleons and Nuclei in High-Energy Collisions, October 1 - November 16, 2018. http://www.int.washington.edu/PROGRAMS/18-3/ - More details in Yuri Kovchegov's talk on Thursday!
- DIS2018:
  - Several EIC related presentations / Formulation of DIS Strategy Document as input to European Particle Physics Strategy Update - 1st version circulated by A. Levy (Tel Aviv University)
- Visit to Hill from EICUG / Discussion started within the EICUG SC!

Media

- The release of the NAS report will likely generate a lot of interest by the media. In case you receive media requests and wish to refer them to the Laboratories, staff is available and their contact information is provided below.
- Brookhaven Lab Press Contact: http://www.bnl.gov/newsroom/

  Peter Genzer, Manager, Media and Communications Office, (631) 344-3174, genzer@bnl.gov
- Jefferson Lab Press Contact: http://www.jlab.org/pressroom/

  Lauren Hansen, Communications Manager, (757) 269-7689, lhansen@jlab.org
- Brochure (EICUG Document section):

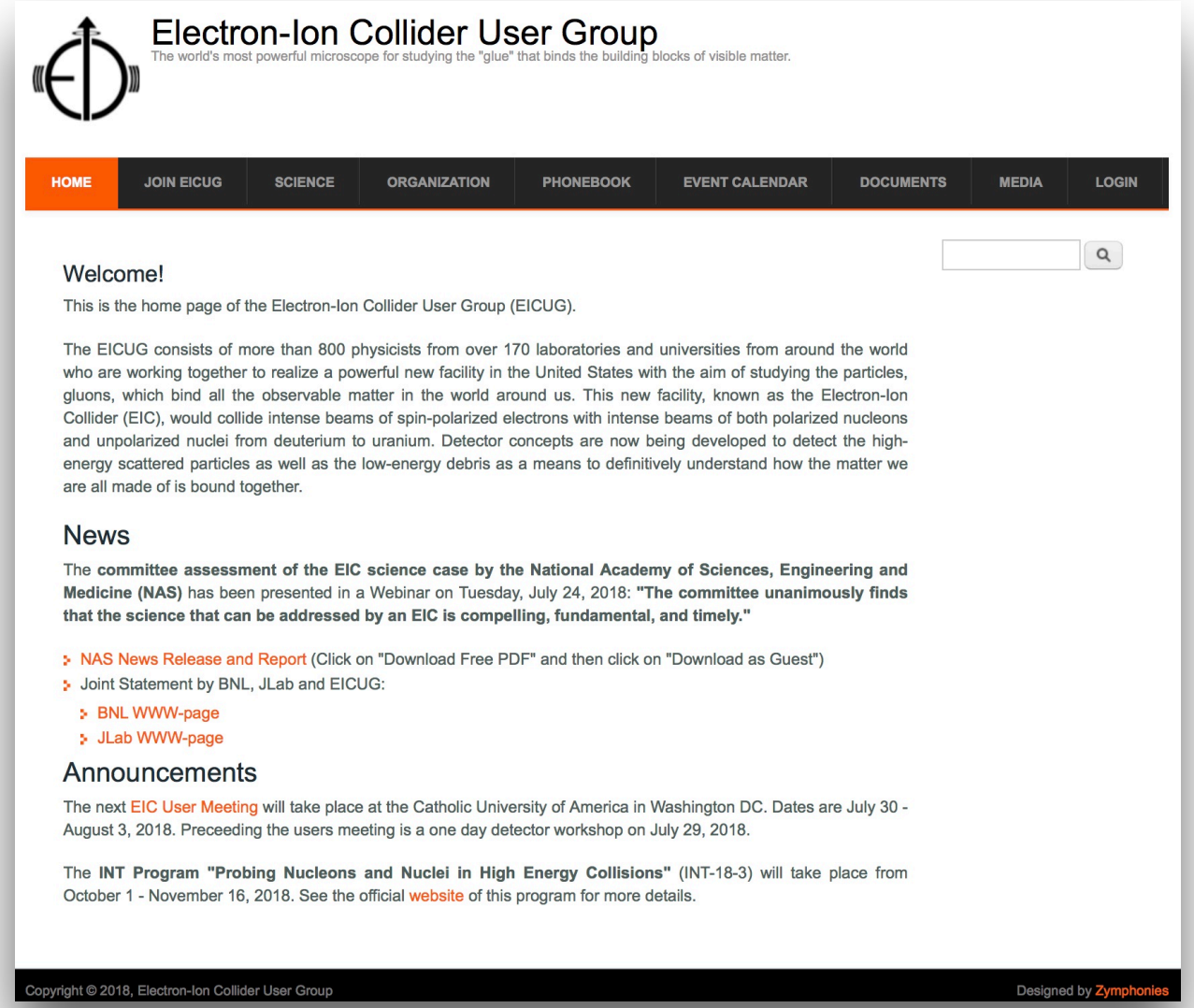
  http://www.eicug.org/web/sites/default/files/EIC_Brochure.pdf
- Fact sheet (EICUG Document section):

  http://www.eicug.org/web/sites/default/files/EIC_OnePage_FactSheet.pdf
- Additional information such as a list of 'Frequently Asked Questions' is available from the EICUG Media link:

  http://www.eicug.org/web/media
- As a courtesy, we would like to ask also that you inform BNL and JLab staff of any media requests; this will be of great help in tracking EIC coverage in the press.

Communication

- Updated WWW-page:
  - Link: http://www.eicug.org/web/
  - New Media and Science (Thanks to Marco Radici) section
  - WWW-support: Jinlong Zhang (SBU)
- Mailing lists:
  - Google-based mail system
  - Support: Nils Feege (SBU)



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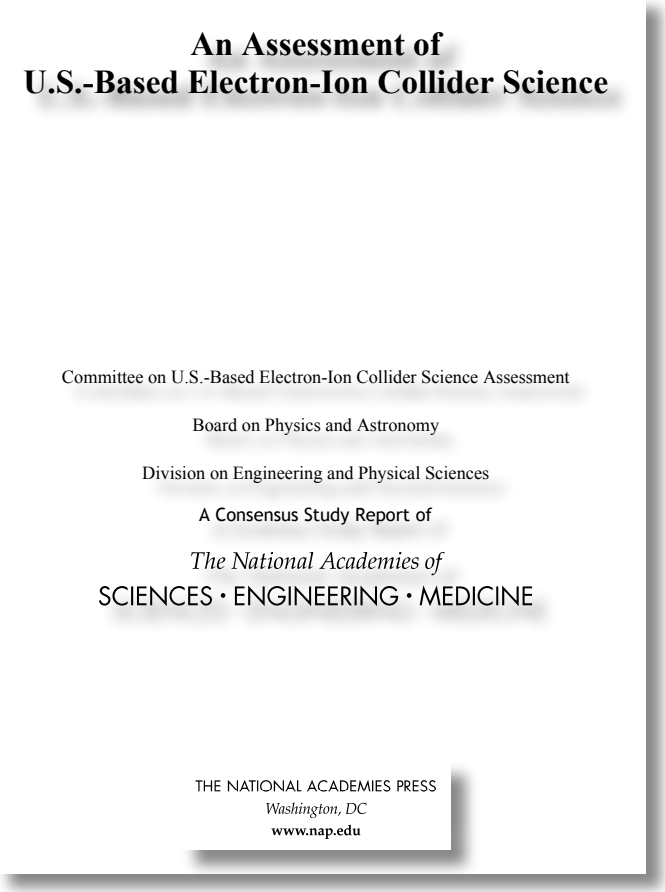

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Committee on U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science Assessment

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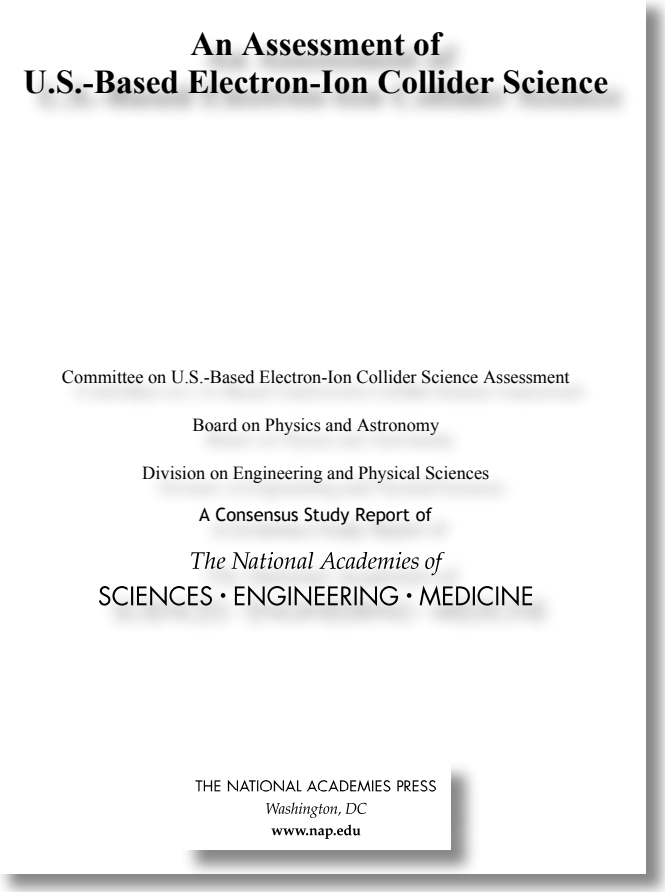
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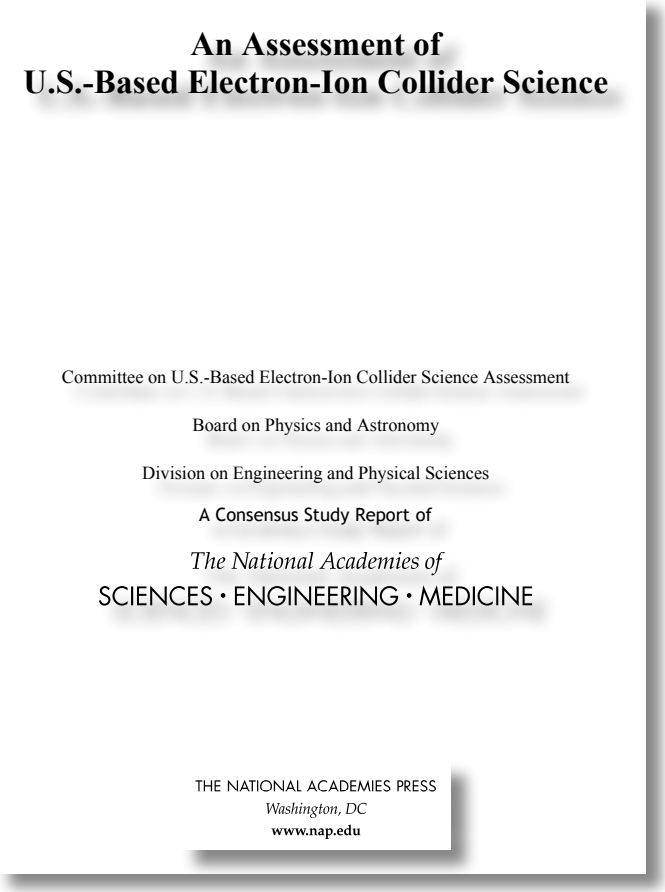
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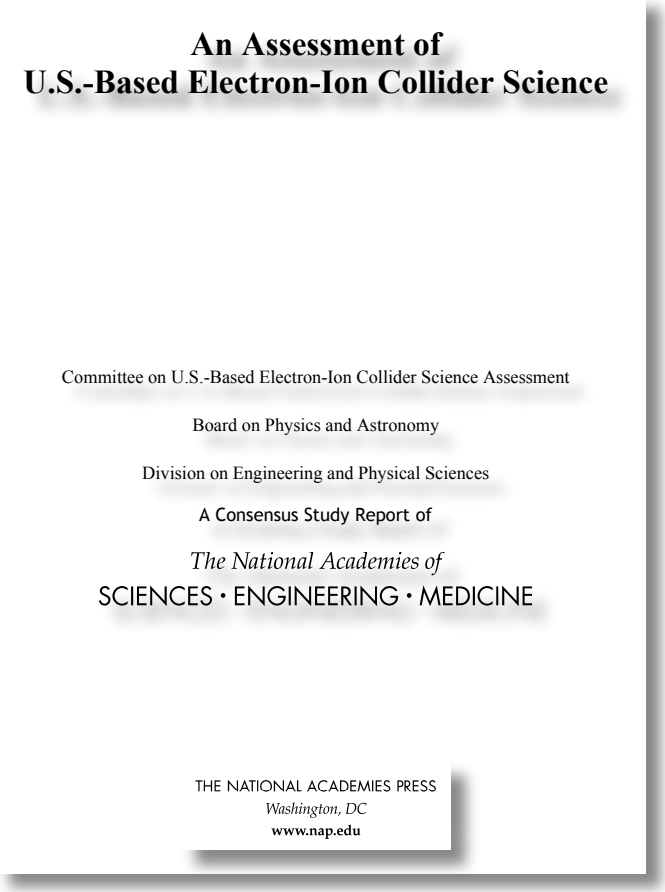
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- We need you! Let us know where you would like to contribute!!