

Highlights from ALICE

Kai Schweda (GSI, CERN)

for the ALICE Collaboration

Workshop on the Standard Model and Beyond

August 25 - September 4, 2024

Mon Repos, Corfu



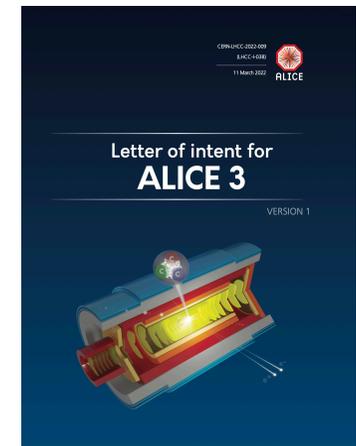
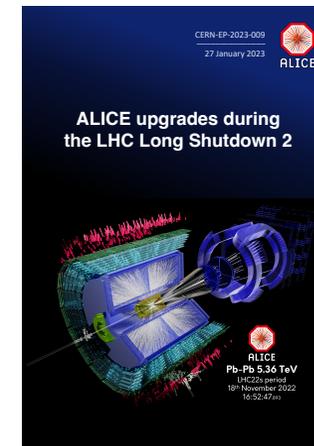
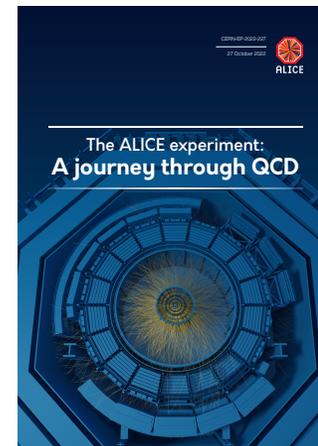
31-August-2024

kai.schweda@cern.ch

OUTLINE



- ① ALICE 1 (2009 - 2018) — physics harvest
- ② ALICE 2 (2022 - 2032) — marvels of technology
- ③ ALICE 3 (2035 - 2041) — the future



SOME 50 YEARS AGO

“It would be **intriguing** to explore **new phenomena** by **distributing high energy** or **high nuclear matter** over a relatively **large volume**.”

“In this way one could temporarily **restore** broken **symmetries** of the physical vacuum and possibly **create** abnormal **states** of **nuclear matter**.”

T.D. Lee (24-Nov-1926 - 04-Aug-2024), Bear Mountain, NY, 1974.



source: Nobel foundation

“Nevertheless, such speculations reminds us that the **possibility** of totally **unexpected phenomena** may be the **most compelling** reason to consider **relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions**. It is regrettable that It is so **hard** to **estimate** the **odds** for this to happen.”

J.D. Bjorken (22-Jun-1934 - 06-Aug-2024), FNAL,
Highly Relativistic Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions:
The Central Rapidity Region, FNAL, PRD 27 (1983) 140. 3673 citations



source: AIP



ALICE

MOTIVATION



Early universe governed by **phase transitions** of fundamental **quantum fields**

QCD quark/gluon-hadron transition at high temperature **accessible** in **collisions** of heavy nuclei at highest energies

→ Probe **QCD** as genuine **multi-particle theory**

→ Relate **collective phenomena** to **fundamental interactions** in QCD



Source: Michael Turner, *National Geographic* (1996)

THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER AT CERN



ALICE



THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER AT CERN

LHC	7	TeV	$c - 10 \text{ km/h}$
Geiger and Marsden	1	MeV	$c * 5\%$



ALICE



ALICE 1 (2009 - 2018): LHC RUN 1 & 2



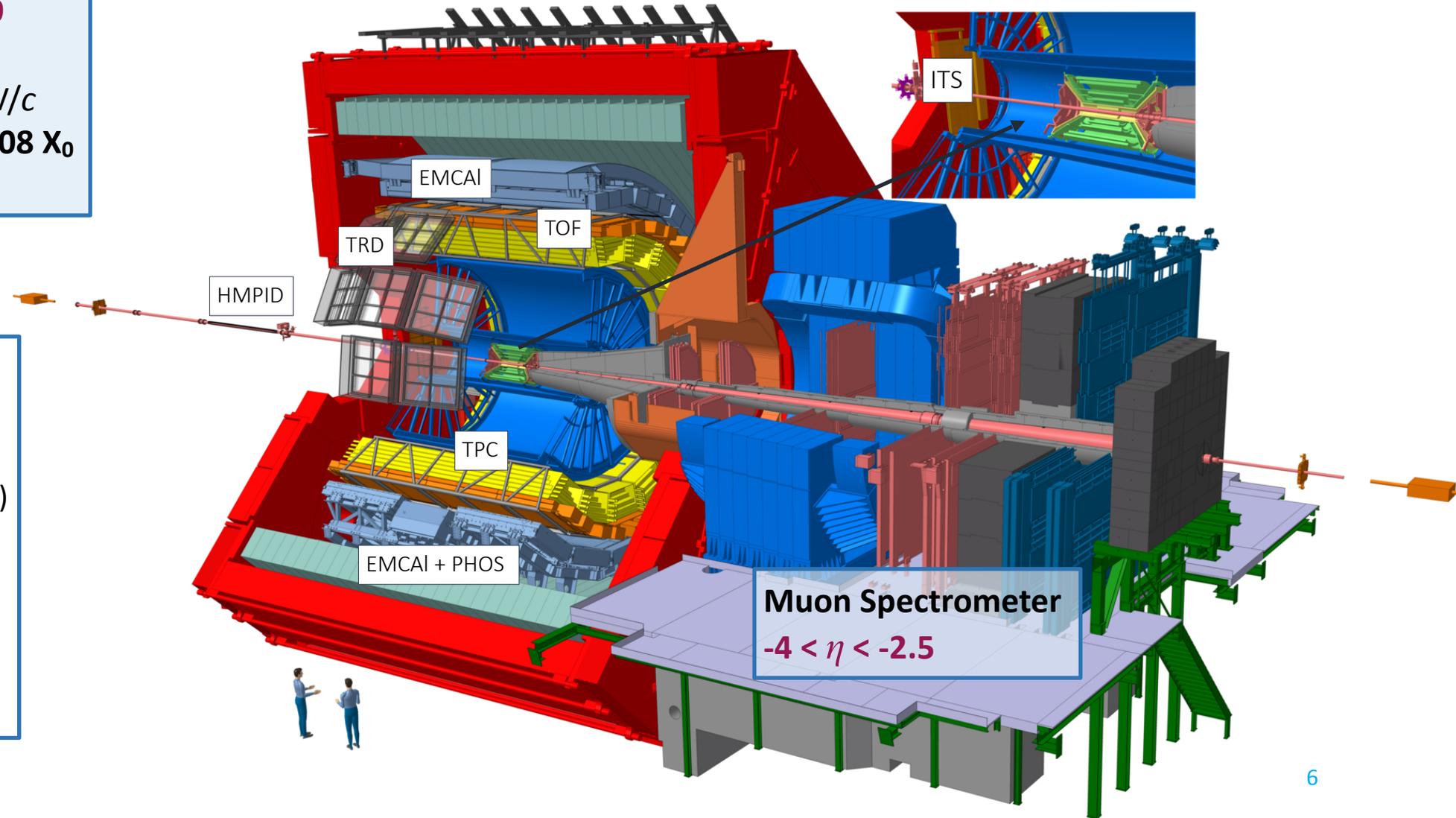
Central Barrel $|\eta| < 0.9$

- Tracking
- PID, $p = 0.1 - 20 \text{ GeV}/c$
- **Material budget: $0.08 X_0$**
- EM-Calorimeters

ACORDE (cosmics)

Forward detectors:

- Muon Spectrometer
- AD (diffraction selection)
- V0 (trigger, centrality)
- T0 (timing, luminosity)
- ZDC (centrality, ev. sel.)
- FMD (N_{ch})
- PMD (N_γ, N_{ch})



ALICE COLLABORATION

40 countries, 169 institutes

2002 members, 1034 scientific authors

377 doctoral students, 124 postdocs

Participation from **Greece:**

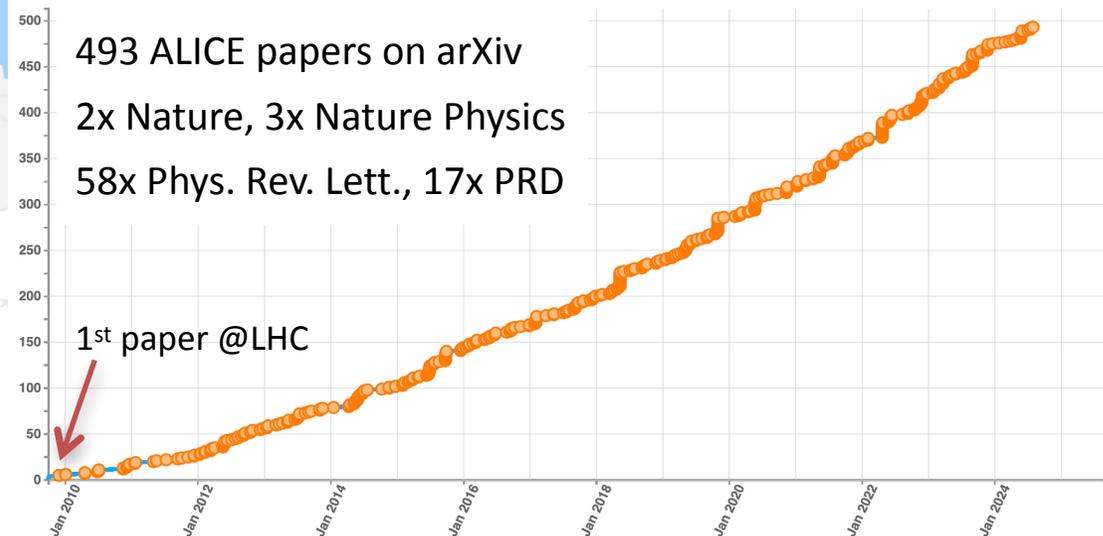
University of Athens

6 members, 2 PhD scientists, 1 doctoral student,
3 authors

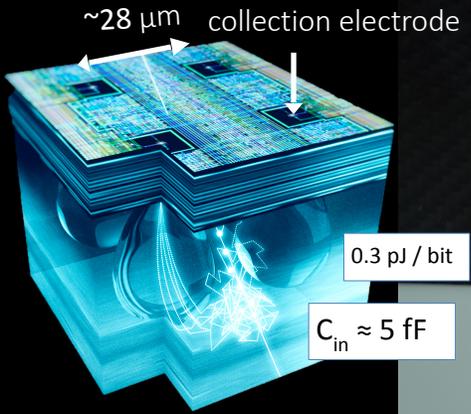
Run 1

Run 2

System	Year(s)	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (TeV)	L_{int}
Pb-Pb	2010, 2011	2.76	$\sim 75 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
	2015, 2018	5.02	$\sim 800 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
Xe-Xe	2017	5.44	$\sim 0.3 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
p-Pb	2013	5.02	$\sim 15 \text{nb}^{-1}$
	2016	5.02, 8.16	$\sim 3 \text{nb}^{-1}, \sim 25 \text{nb}^{-1}$
pp	2009-2013	0.9, 2.76, 7, 8	$\sim 200 \text{mb}^{-1}, \sim 100 \text{nb}^{-1}$ $\sim 1.5 \text{pb}^{-1}, \sim 2.5 \text{pb}^{-1}$
	2015, 2017	5.02	$\sim 1.3 \text{pb}^{-1}$
	2015-2018	13	$\sim 36 \text{pb}^{-1}$



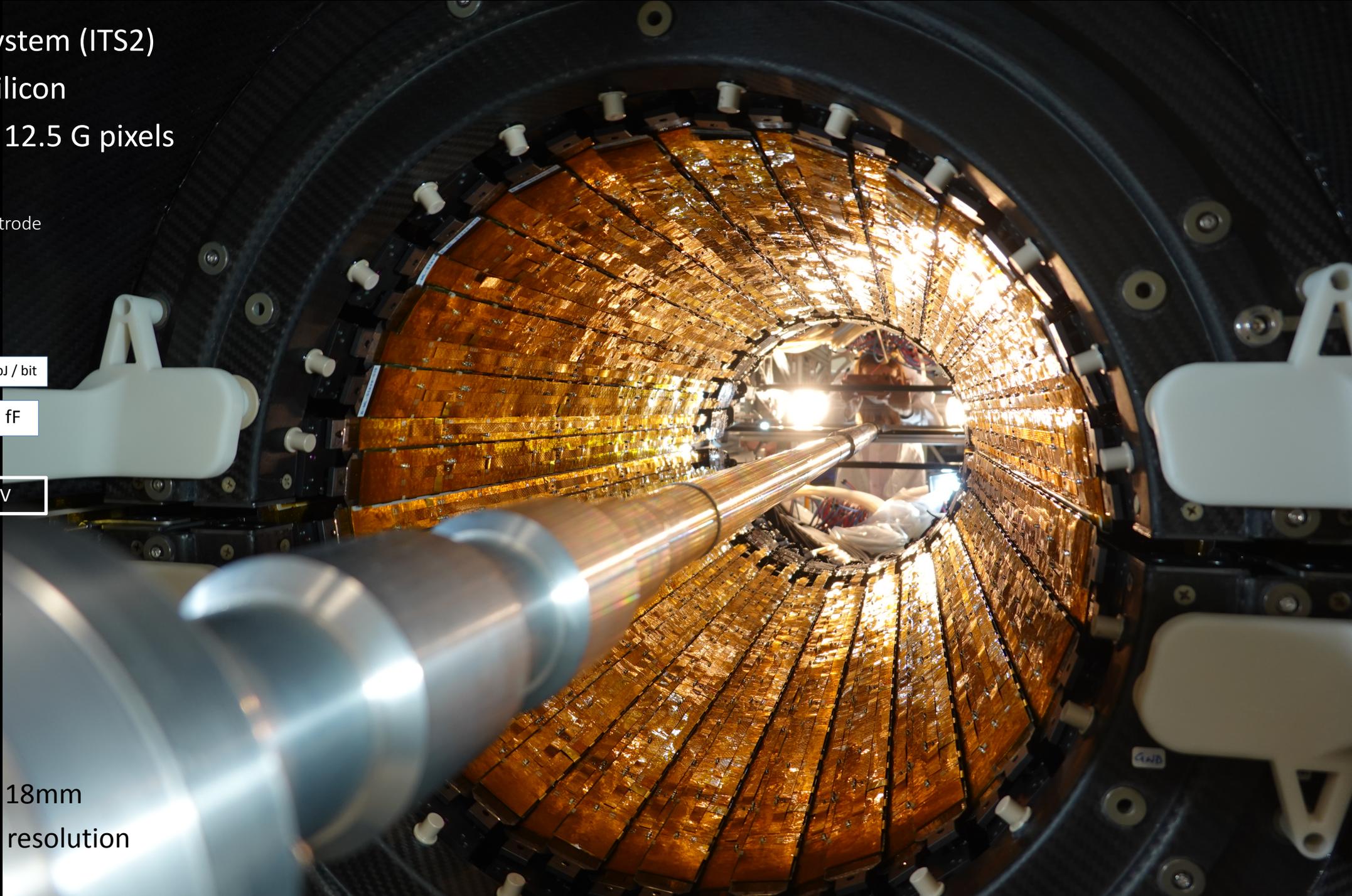
Inner Tracking System (ITS2)
7 layers, 10 m² silicon
based on MAPS, 12.5 G pixels



$Q_{in} \text{ (MIP)} \approx 1300 \text{ e} \Rightarrow V \approx 40\text{mV}$

0.36% X_0 per layer
pixel size:
 $30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$

beam pipe radius: 18mm
3x higher pointing resolution



Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

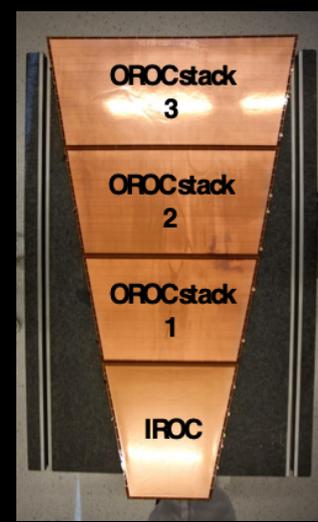
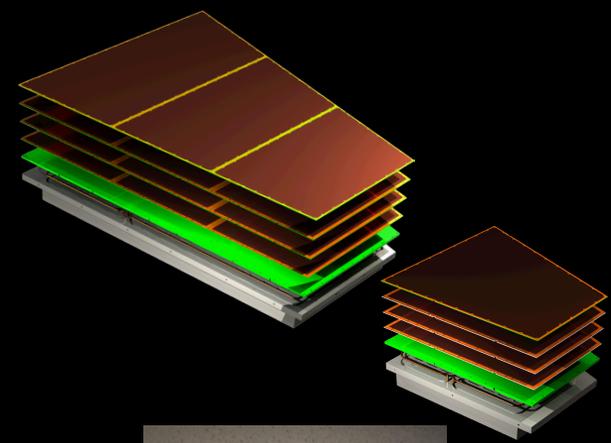
$V = 88\text{m}^3$, $\Delta T < 0.1 \text{ K}$

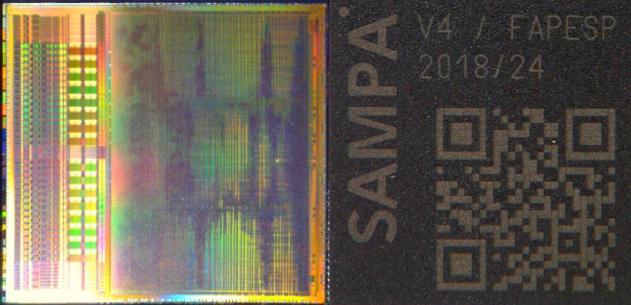
Multiwire proportional chamber

→ quadruple-GEM readout

→ continuous readout (100x faster)

3.4 TeraBytes/second

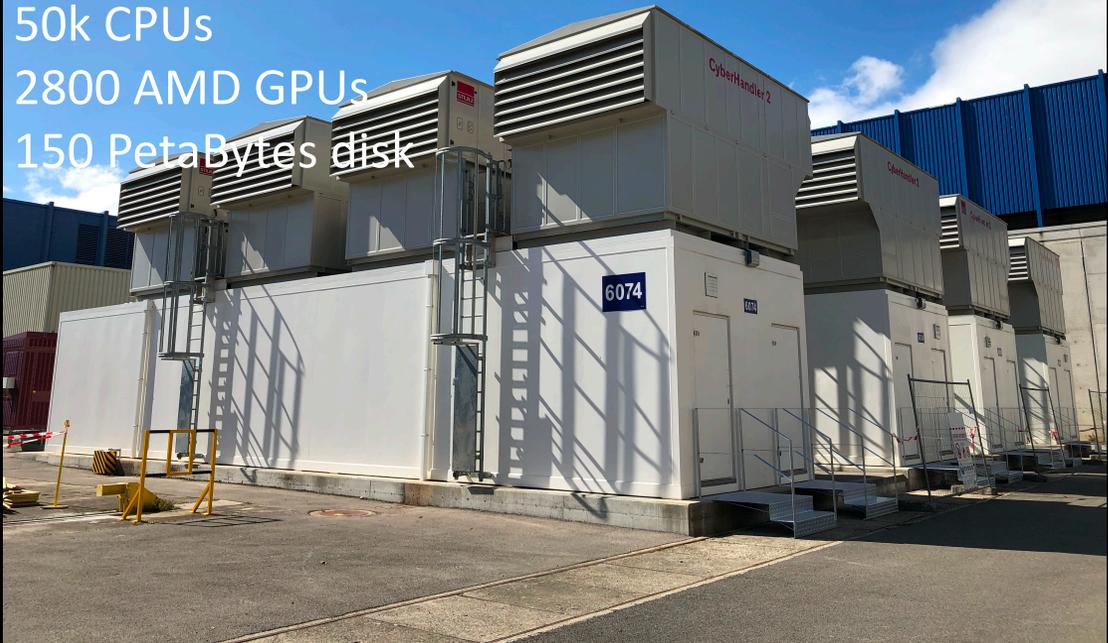




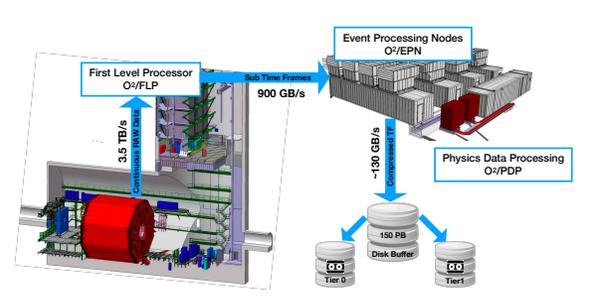
SAMPAs chip

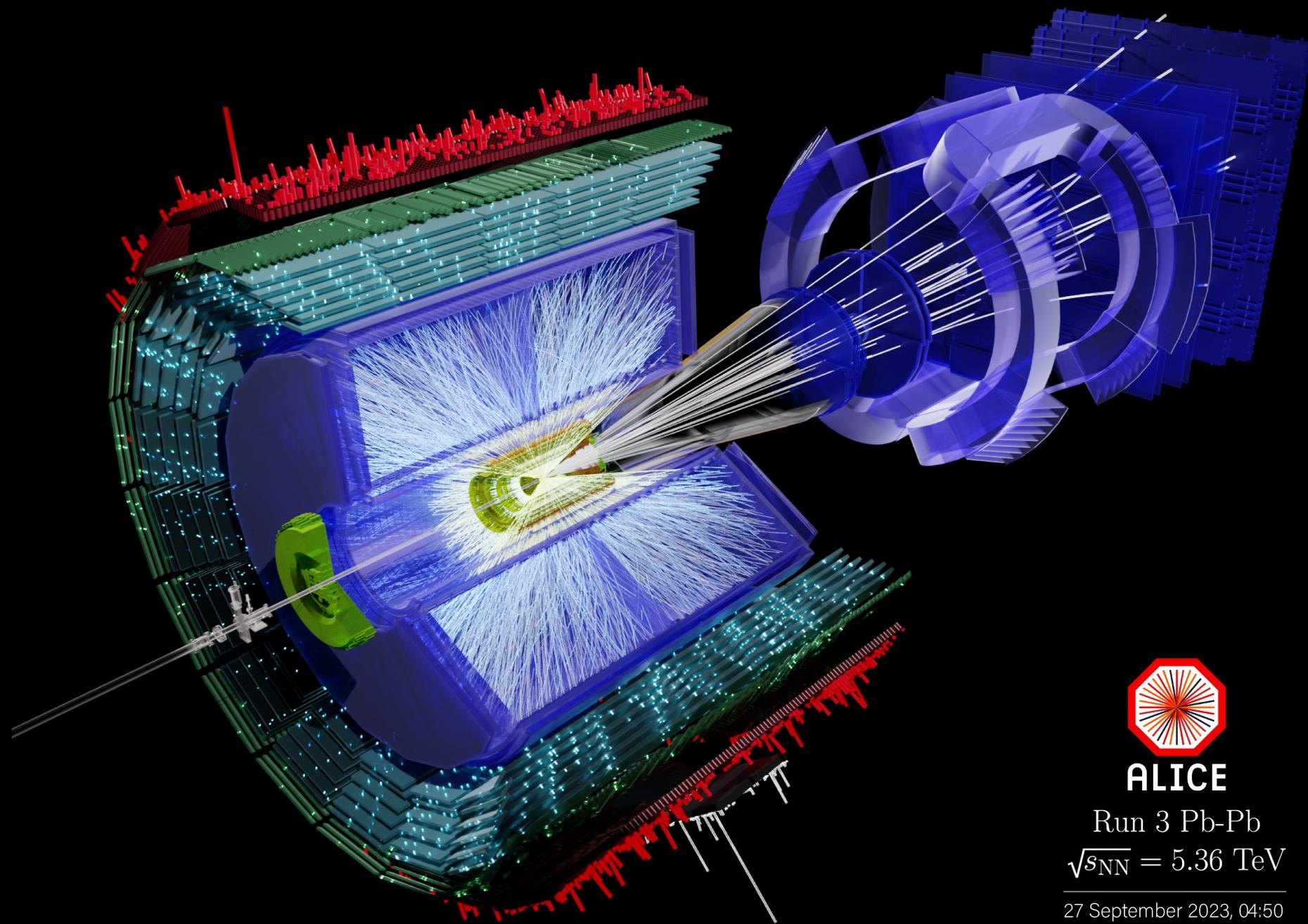
ALICE computing: 3.6 TeraBytes/s raw data —> up to 170 GBytes/s to disk

- 350 EPN servers
- 50k CPUs
- 2800 AMD GPUs
- 150 PetaBytes disk



common readout unit (world's largest FPGA)





ALICE

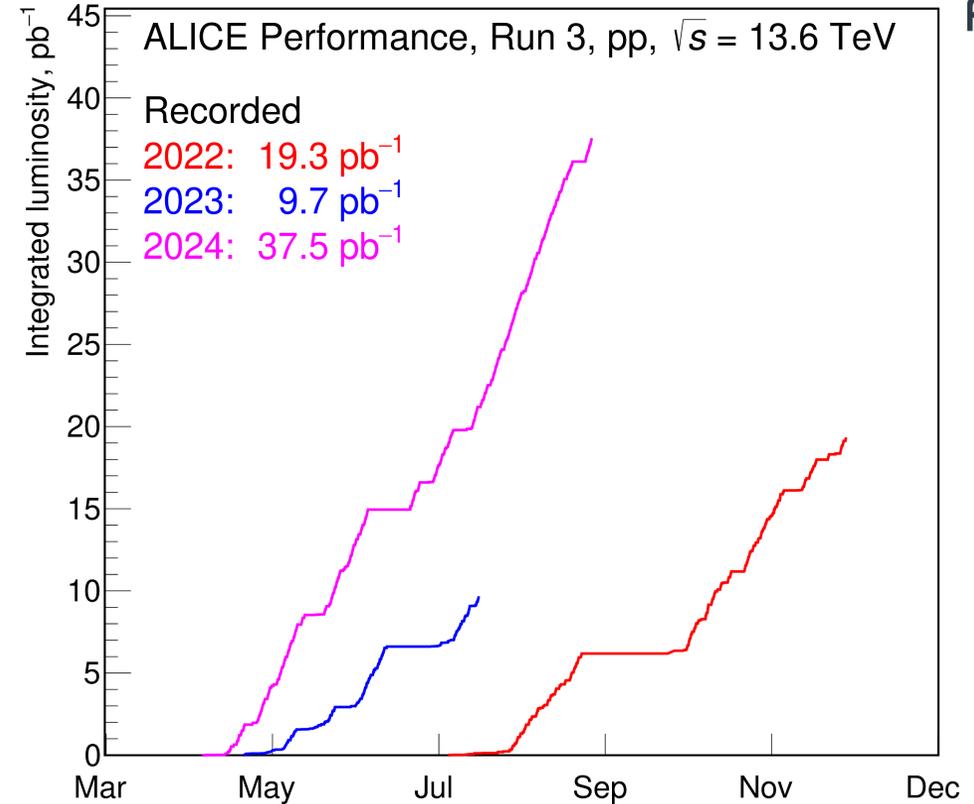
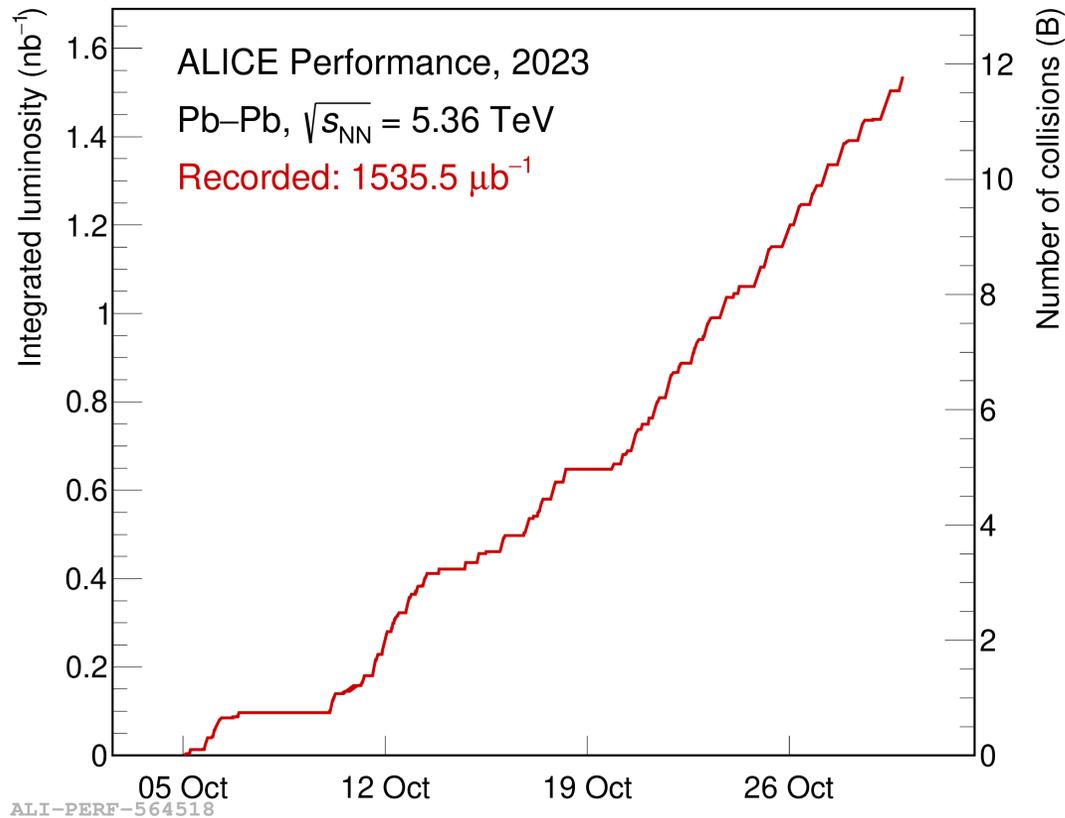
Run 3 Pb-Pb
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.36 \text{ TeV}$

27 September 2023, 04:50



ALICE

Run 3: INTEGRATED LUMINOSITY



2023 Pb-Pb: 12 billion minimum bias collisions
40x minimum bias, 6x central wrt Run 1 + 2
expect similar Pb-Pb data set in **2024**

2024 pp: > 1.5 trillion minimum bias collisions
still counting at **95%** data recording **efficiency**
expect **about 55 pb⁻¹** pp collisions in 2024

THE HIGH-LUMINOSITY LHC (Pb-Pb)



instantaneous luminosity

$$L = 6 \cdot 10^{27} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$dN/dt = L \cdot \sigma, \quad \sigma_{\text{Pb-Pb}} = 8 \text{ b}, \quad 1 \text{ b} = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$$

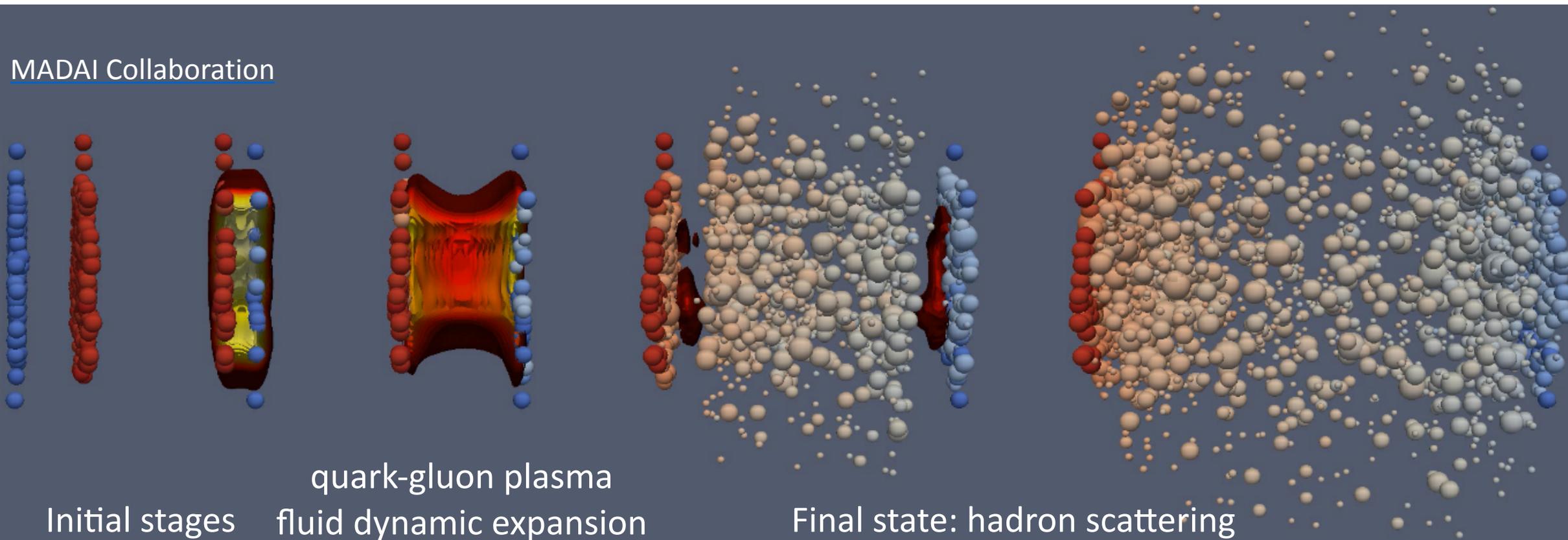
$$dN/dt = 6 \cdot 10^{27} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ s}^{-1} = 48000 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

integrated luminosity for Pb-Pb (Run 3 + 4): 2023 - 2032

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 13 \text{ nb}^{-1} \rightarrow 100 \text{ B zero-bias Pb-Pb collisions (!) in continuous readout}$$

HISTORY OF A LEAD-LEAD COLLISION

MADAI Collaboration



Emission of thermal radiation $\propto T^2$

geometry
gluon density
saturation ?

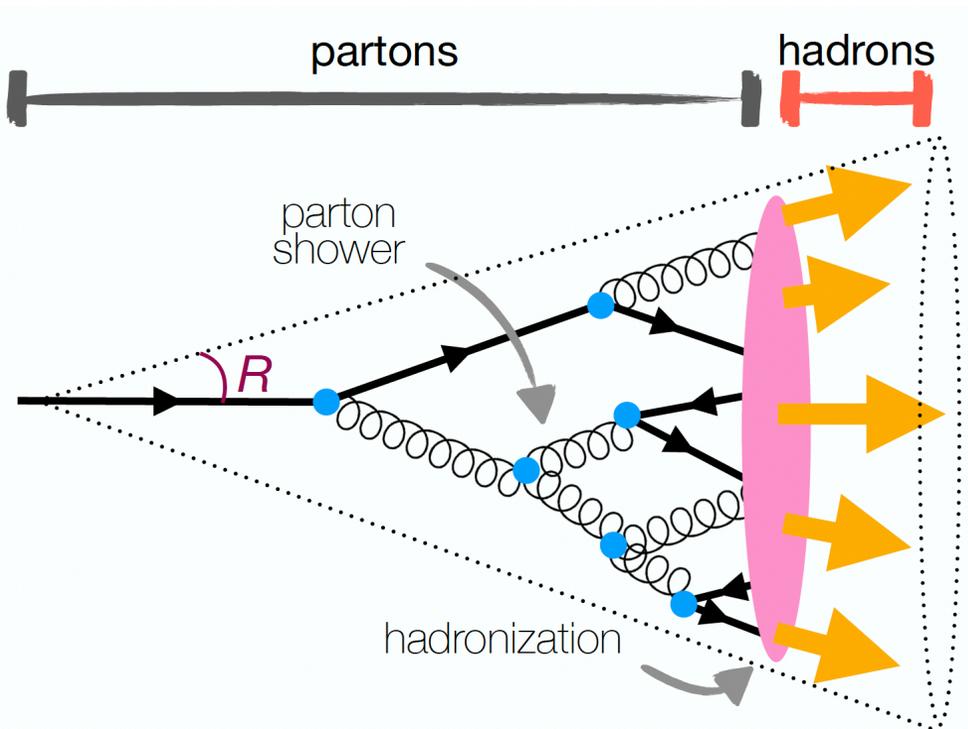
parton energy loss, collectivity
transport coefficients, temperature

scattering lengths
hypernuclei, exotica

Probing QGP with jets

Vacuum fragmentation (e.g. pp collisions)

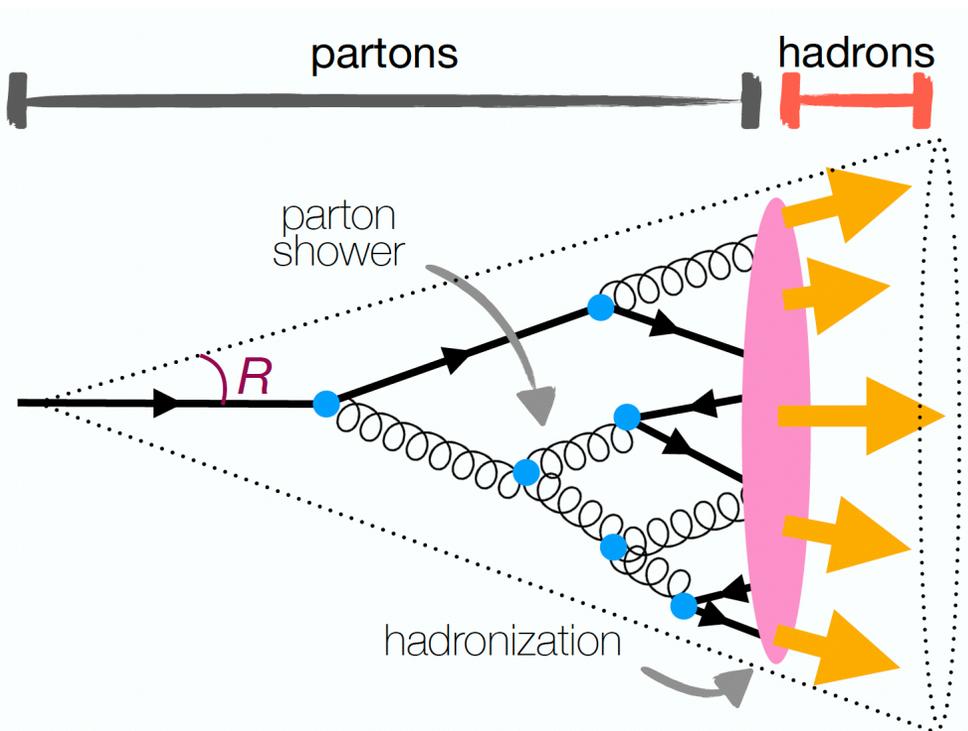
Collimated sprays of hadrons resulting from fragmentation and subsequent hadronization of “high-energy” partons (quarks&gluons)



Probing QGP with jets

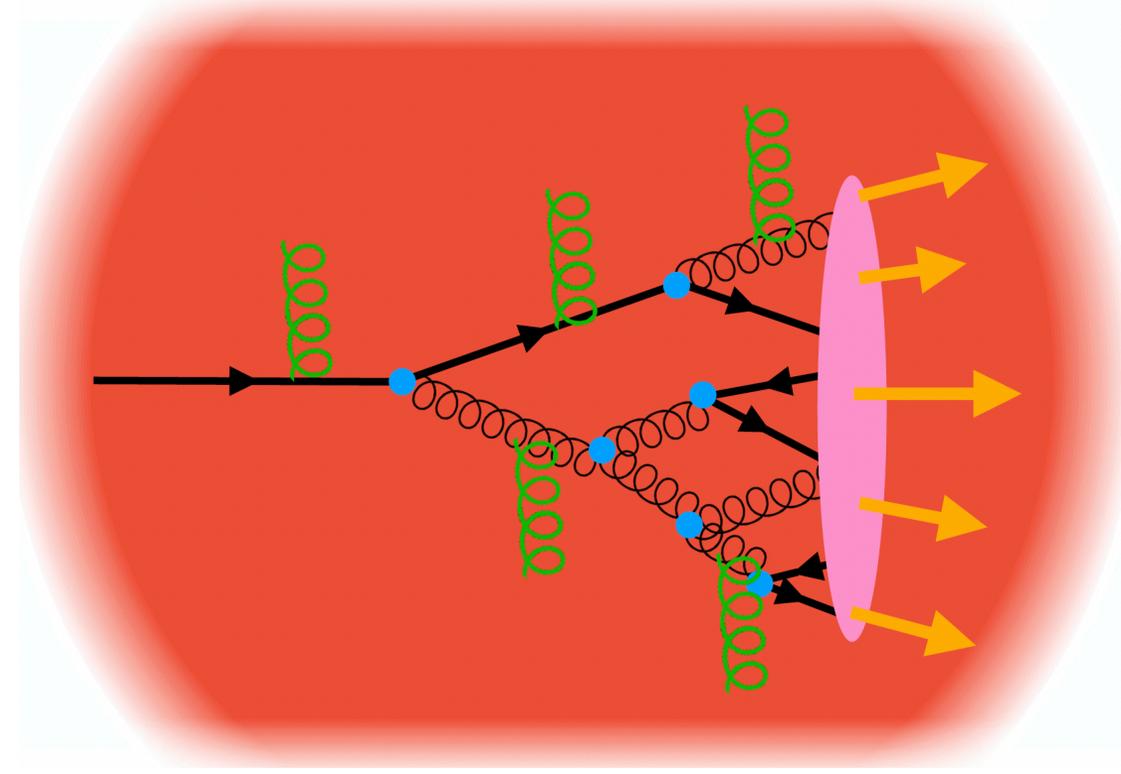
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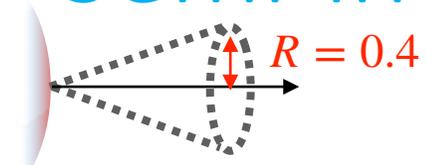


In-medium fragmentation (e.g. Pb-Pb collisions)

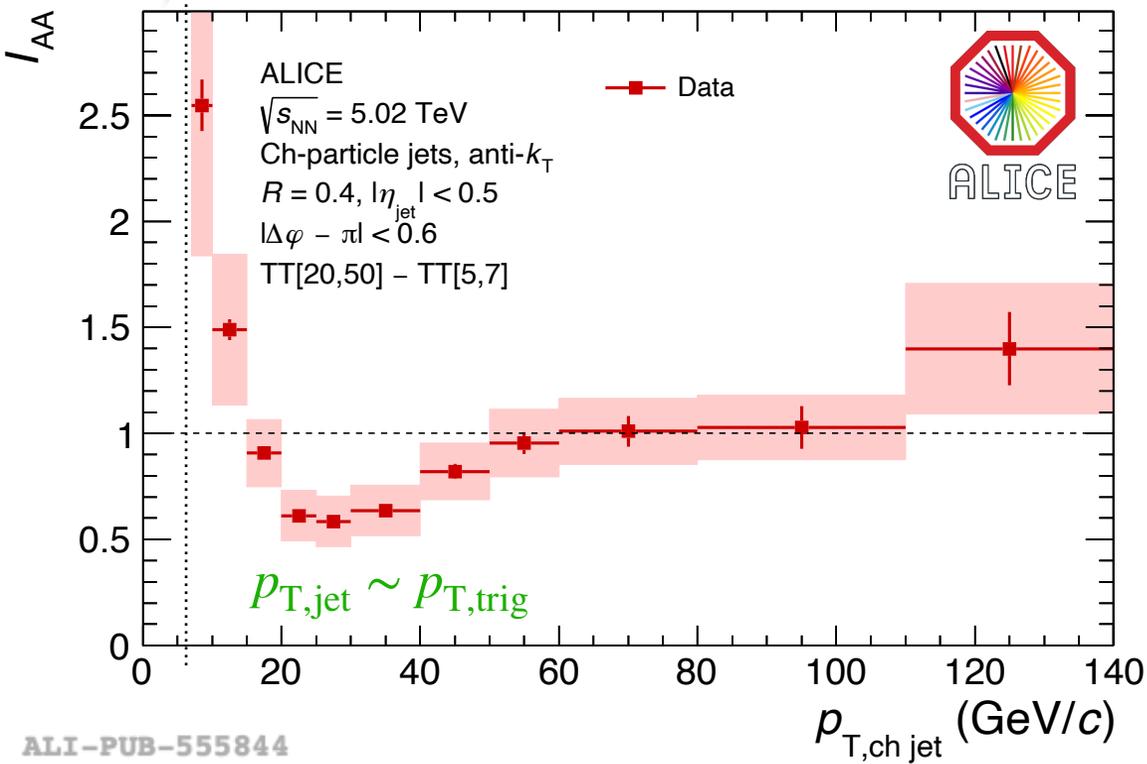
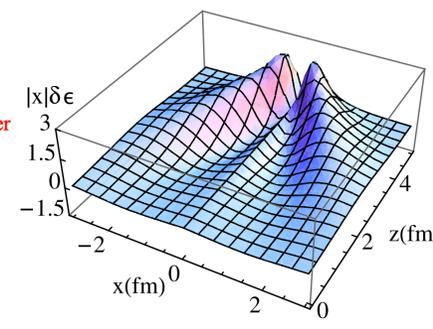
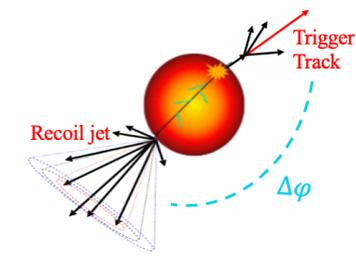
Quenching \rightarrow parton lose energy through medium-induced gluon radiations and collisions with medium constituents



Semi-inclusive jet energy redistribution



$$I_{AA} \equiv \frac{\Delta_{\text{recoil}}(p_T)_{AA}}{\Delta_{\text{recoil}}(p_T)_{pp}}$$



First measurements of semi-inclusive recoil jet yields down to very low p_T (7 GeV/c) with ALICE

Jet yield enhancement at low p_T

→ hint of energy recovery in low p_T jets?

Jet yield suppression at $20 < p_{T, \text{jet}} < 60 \text{ GeV/c}$

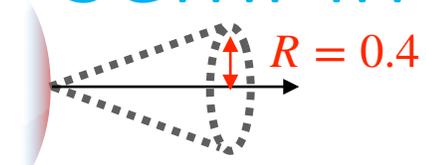
→ Jet energy loss

Rising trend with increasing jet p_T

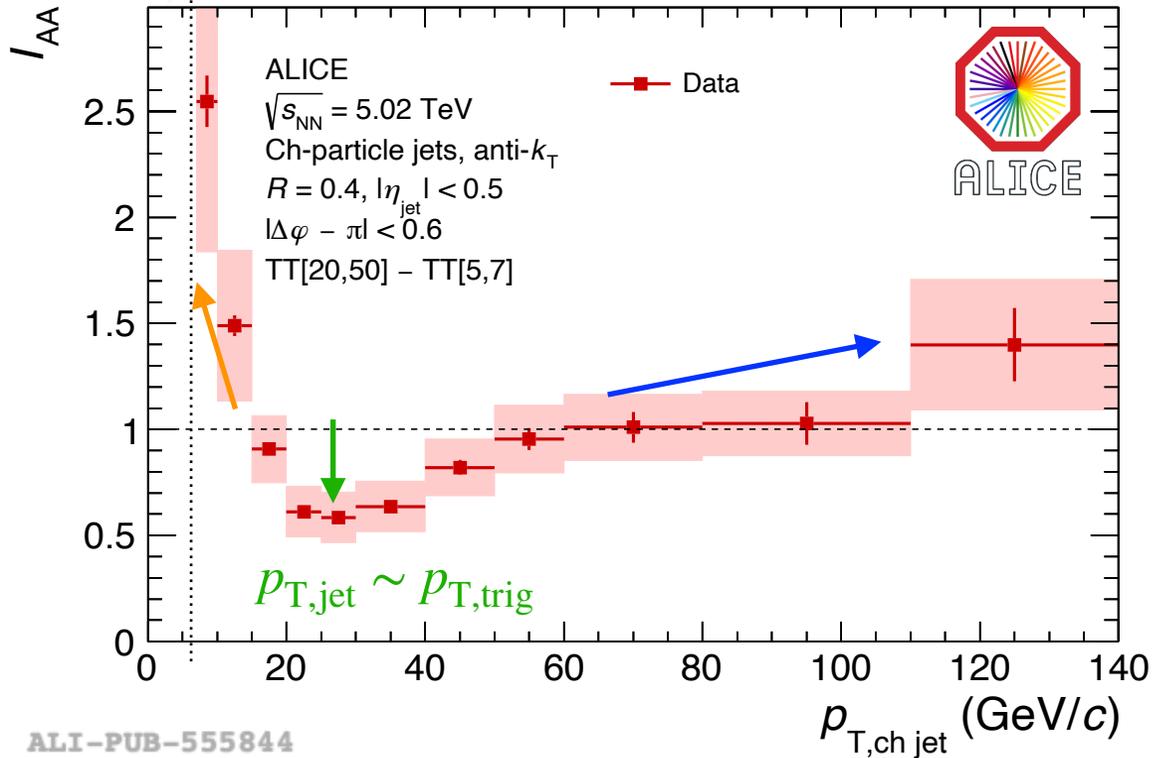
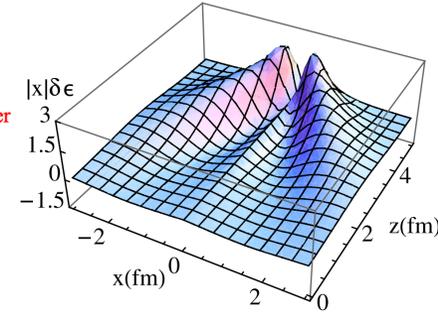
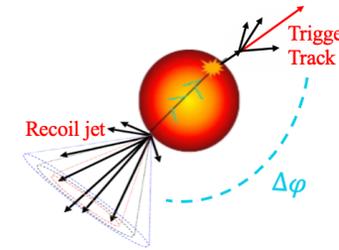
→ Interplay of jet quenching and jet production

ALI-PUB-555844

Semi-inclusive jet energy redistribution



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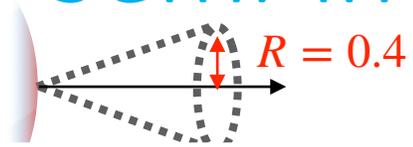
Jet yield suppression at $20 < p_{T, \text{jet}} < 60$ GeV/c

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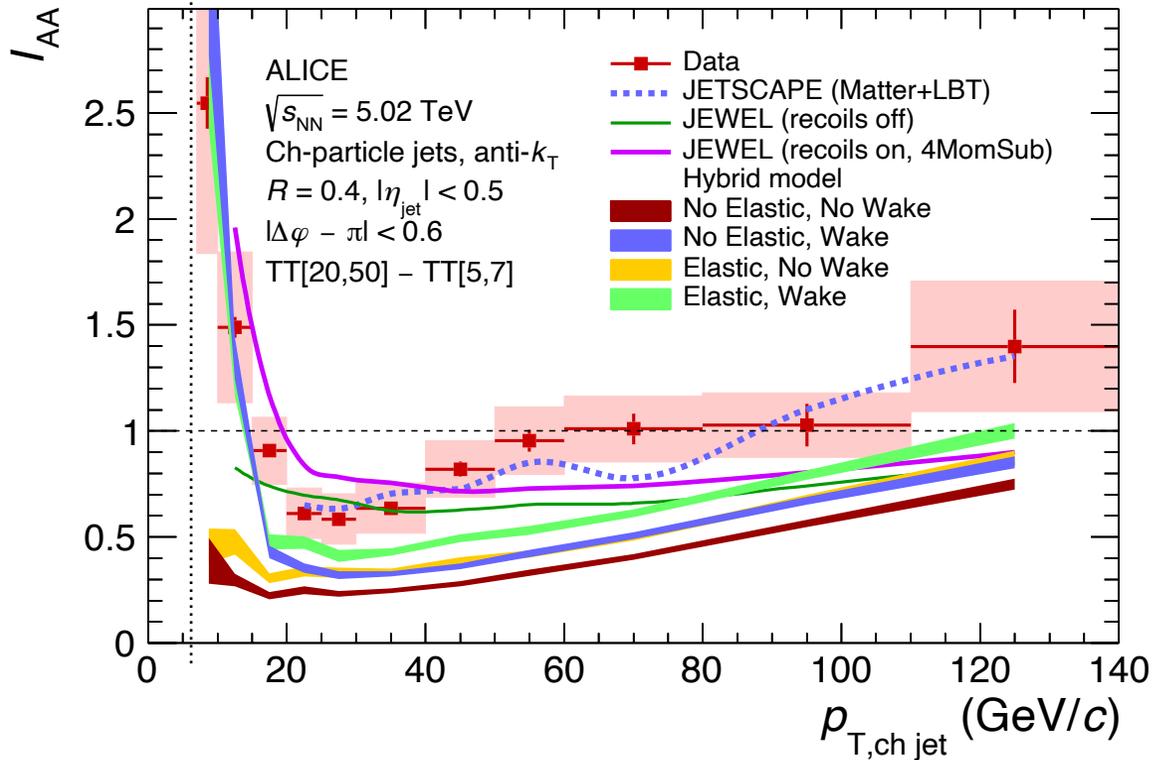
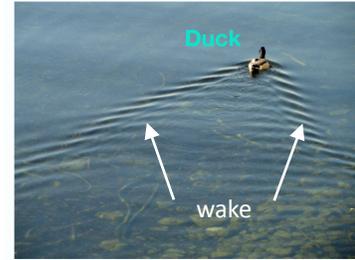
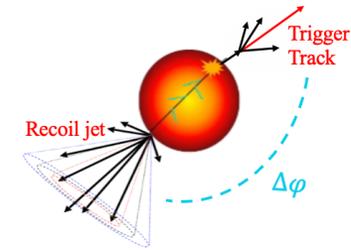
Rising trend with increasing jet p_T

→ Interplay of jet quenching and jet production

Semi-inclusive jet energy redistribution



$$I_{AA} \equiv \frac{\Delta_{\text{recoil}}(p_T)_{AA}}{\Delta_{\text{recoil}}(p_T)_{pp}}$$



[PRL 133 \(2024\) 022301](#)

[PRC 110 \(2024\) 014906](#)

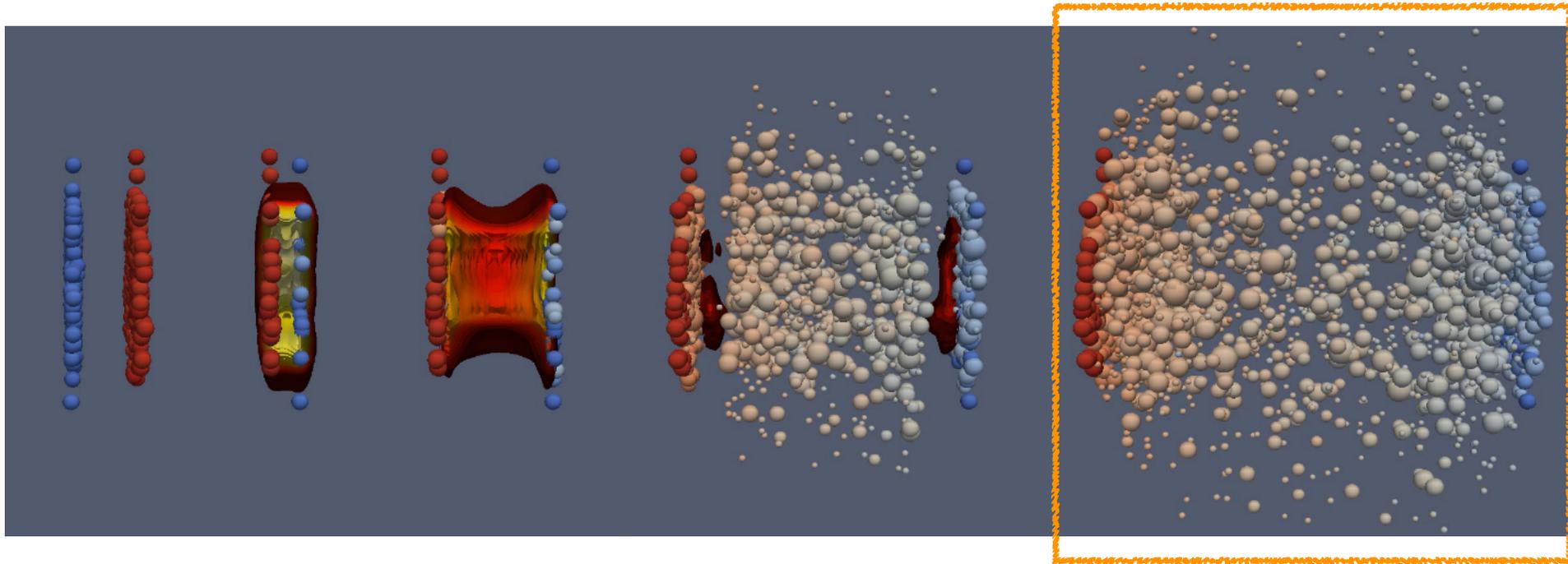
First measurements of semi-inclusive recoil jet yields down to very low p_T (7 GeV/c) with ALICE

The **rising trend** is qualitatively described by all predictions

Hybrid model and JEWEL predictions overestimate the **suppression at high p_T**

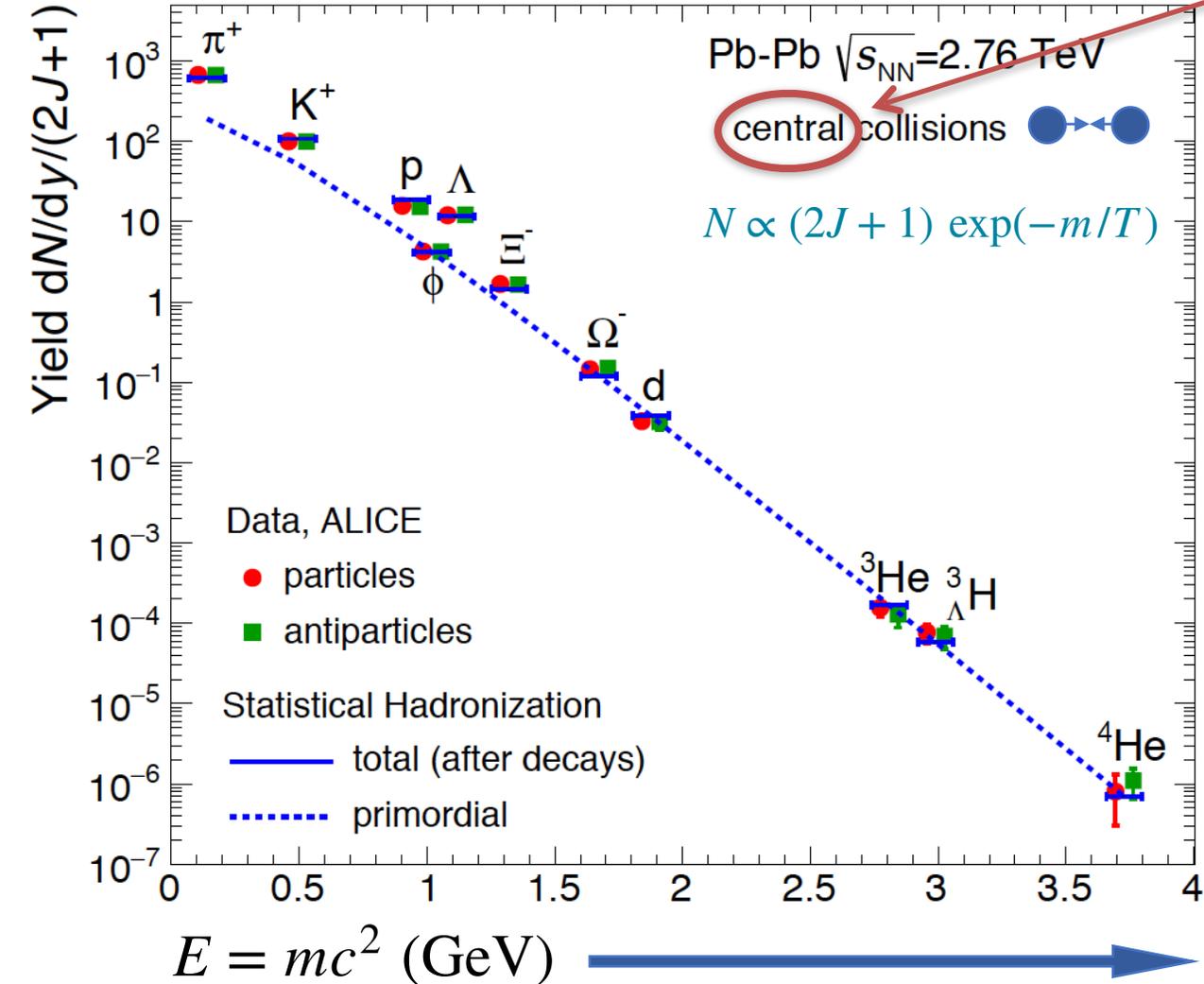
Hybrid model with wake effect and JEWEL with recoils on capture the **yield enhancement at low p_T** → Medium response could be responsible for enhancement

FINAL STATE: HADRON PRODUCTION



Hadronic Stage
particle production, resonances,
scattering lengths, ...

Thermal particle production



Highest multiplicity

QCD-analog of Planck spectrum

$T = 156.2 \pm 2$ MeV

[Nature 561, 321 \(2018\)](#)

Baryo-chemical potential

$\mu_B = 0.71 \pm 0.45$ MeV

Particle and antiparticles created at almost **identical yields**

[arXiv:2311.13332](#)

Lattice-QCD results agree

$T_{pc} = 156.5 \pm 1.5$ MeV

A. Bazavov et al. (Hot QCD) [arXiv:1812.08235](#)

Chemical Freeze-out Model

Hadron resonance ideal gas

P. Braun-Munzinger et al., nucl-th/0304013

Density of particle i

$$\rho_i = \frac{N_i}{V} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi^2} T_{\text{ch}}^3 \left(\frac{m_i}{T_{\text{ch}}} \right)^2 K_2(m_i/T_{\text{ch}}) \lambda_q^{Q_i} \lambda_s^{S_i}$$

$$\lambda_q = \exp(\mu_q/T_{\text{ch}}), \quad \lambda_s = \exp(\mu_s/T_{\text{ch}})$$

q_i : 1 for u and d, -1 for \bar{u} and \bar{d}

T_{ch} : Chemical freeze-out temperature

s_i : 1 for s, -1 for \bar{s}

μ_q : light-quark chemical potential

g_i : spin-isospin freedom

μ_s : strange-quark chemical potential

m_i : particle mass

V : volume term, drops out for ratios!

$$\mu_B = 3\mu_q$$

$$\mu_S = \mu_q - \mu_s$$

All resonances and unstable particles are decayed

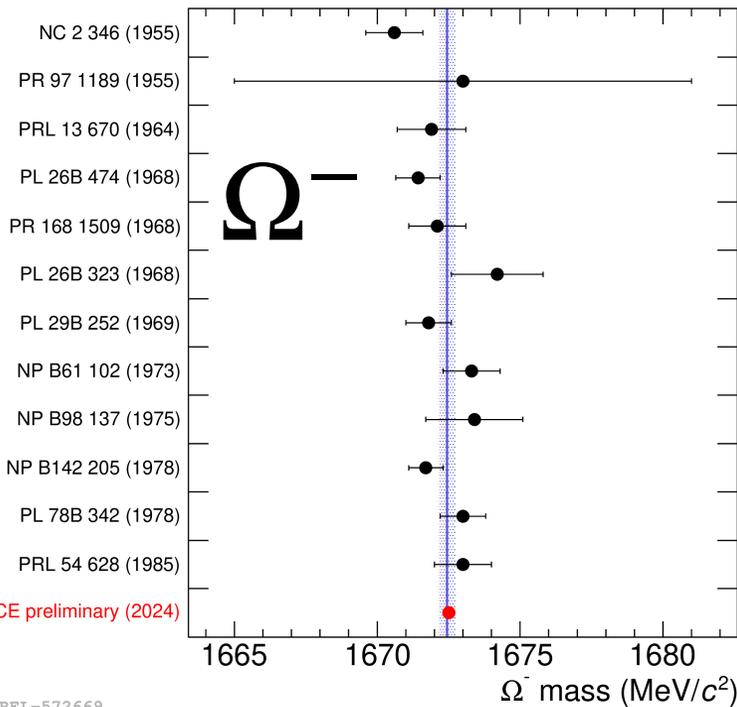
Compare particle ratios to experimental data



Ω^- AND $\bar{\Omega}^+$ MASS - MUON G-2

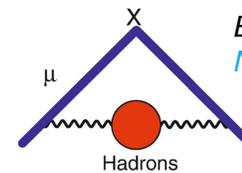
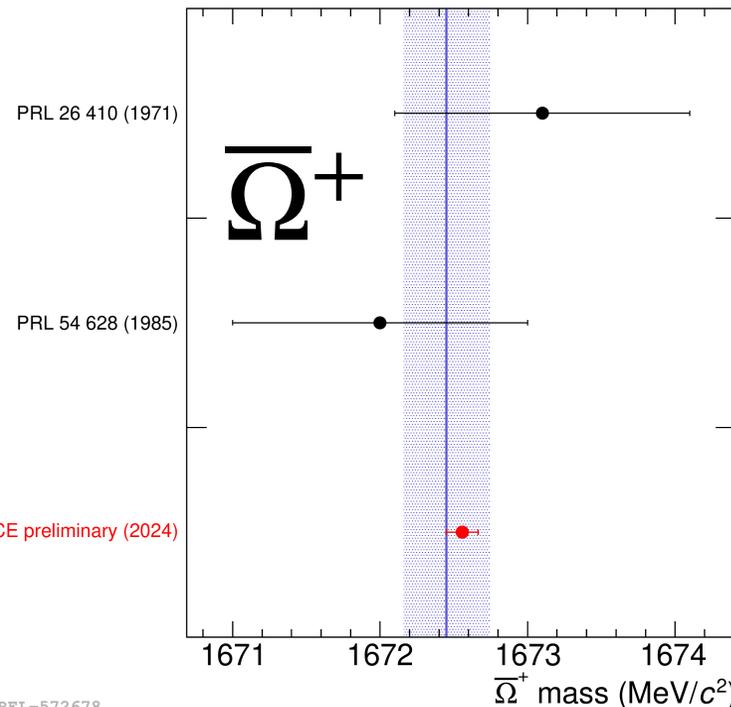
PDG (2023)

PDG (2023)

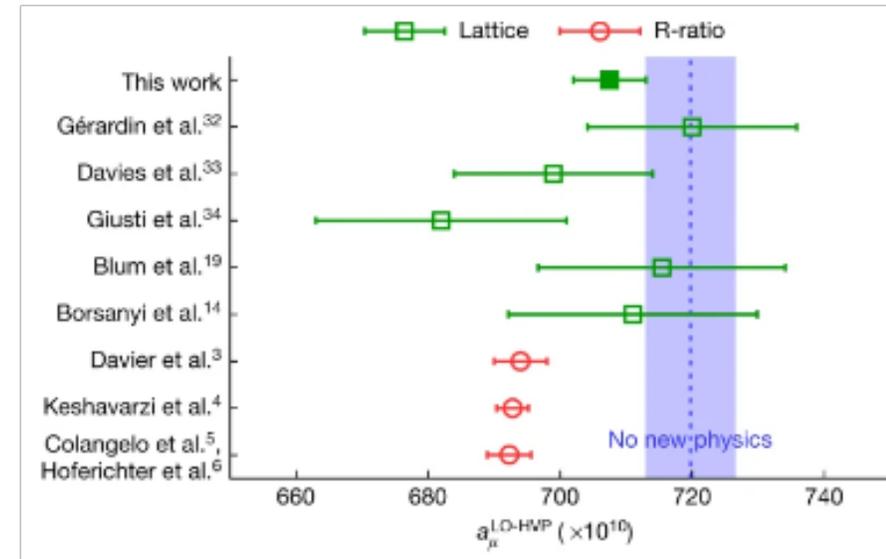


ALICE preliminary (2024)

ALI-PREL-572678



Borsanyi, Fodor, Guenther, et al. *Nature* 593, 51–55 (2021)



high-precision measurement of Ω^- and $\bar{\Omega}^+$ mass

3x more precise than world average Ω^- and $\bar{\Omega}^+$

(world average based on 257 counts)

Ω^- and $\bar{\Omega}^+$ used to set physical scale in lattice QCD

muon g-2, 4 σ discrepancy between

theory and experiment

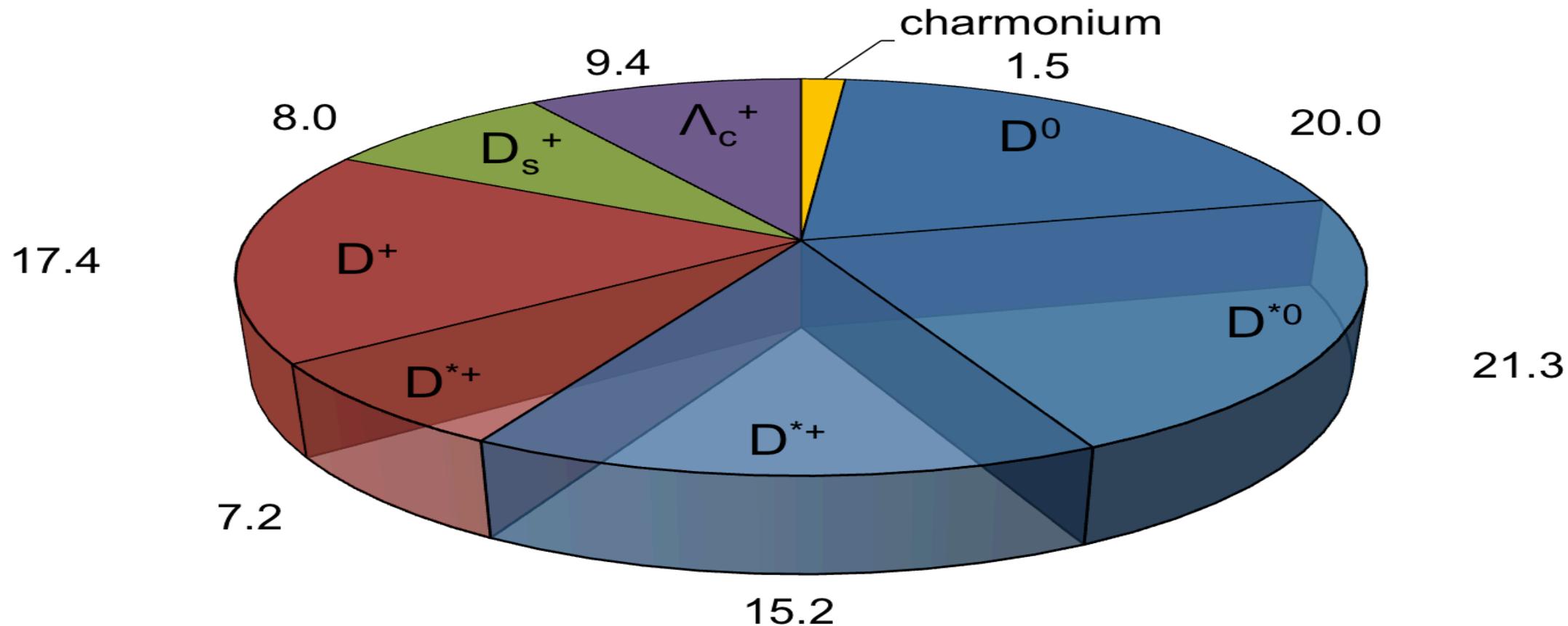
might be due to hadron vacuum

polarization (HVP)

calculate HVP in lattice QCD

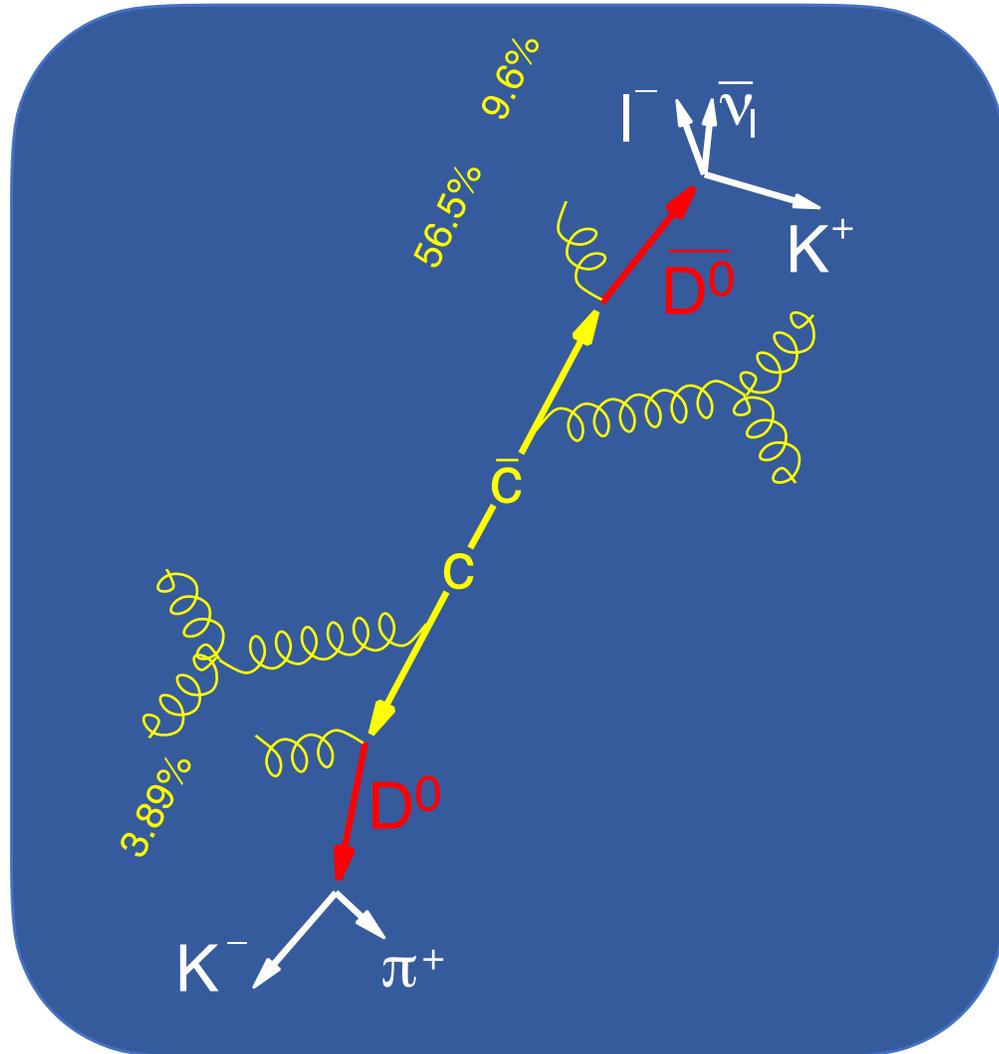


Where does all the charm go ?



in vacuo (e^+e^- collisions): about **56%** of all **charm quarks** fragment into **D^0** mesons

heavy-quark detection



e.g., $D^0 (c\bar{u}) \rightarrow K^- + \pi^+$, $c\tau = 123 \mu\text{m}$
 displaced decay vertex is signature of heavy-quark decay

→ need sub-millimeter pointing precision to collision vertex

separation of time scales:

charm quark creation - 0.08 fm/c

hadronization - 1 fm/c

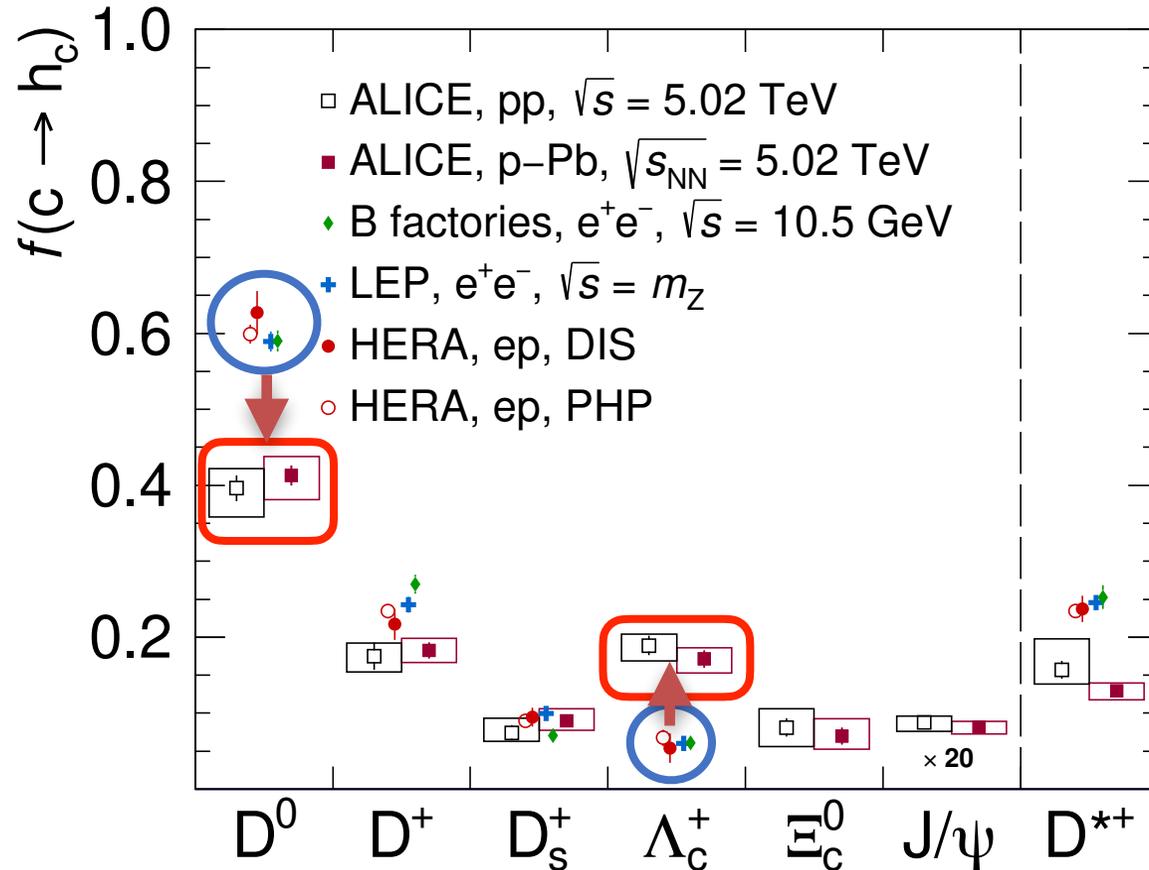
D^0 decay - 10^{10} fm/c

plot: courtesy of D. Tlusty

CHARM PRODUCTION AND FRAGMENTATION



Charm fragmentation fraction



Charmed baryon production larger
in **pp** and also **p-Pb** than in **e^+e^-**

Λ_c , Ξ_c measured

charm hadronization not universal

$\sigma_{c\bar{c}}$ **experimental precision** much

better than theory

→ calls for N³LO calculations

ALI-PUB-570972

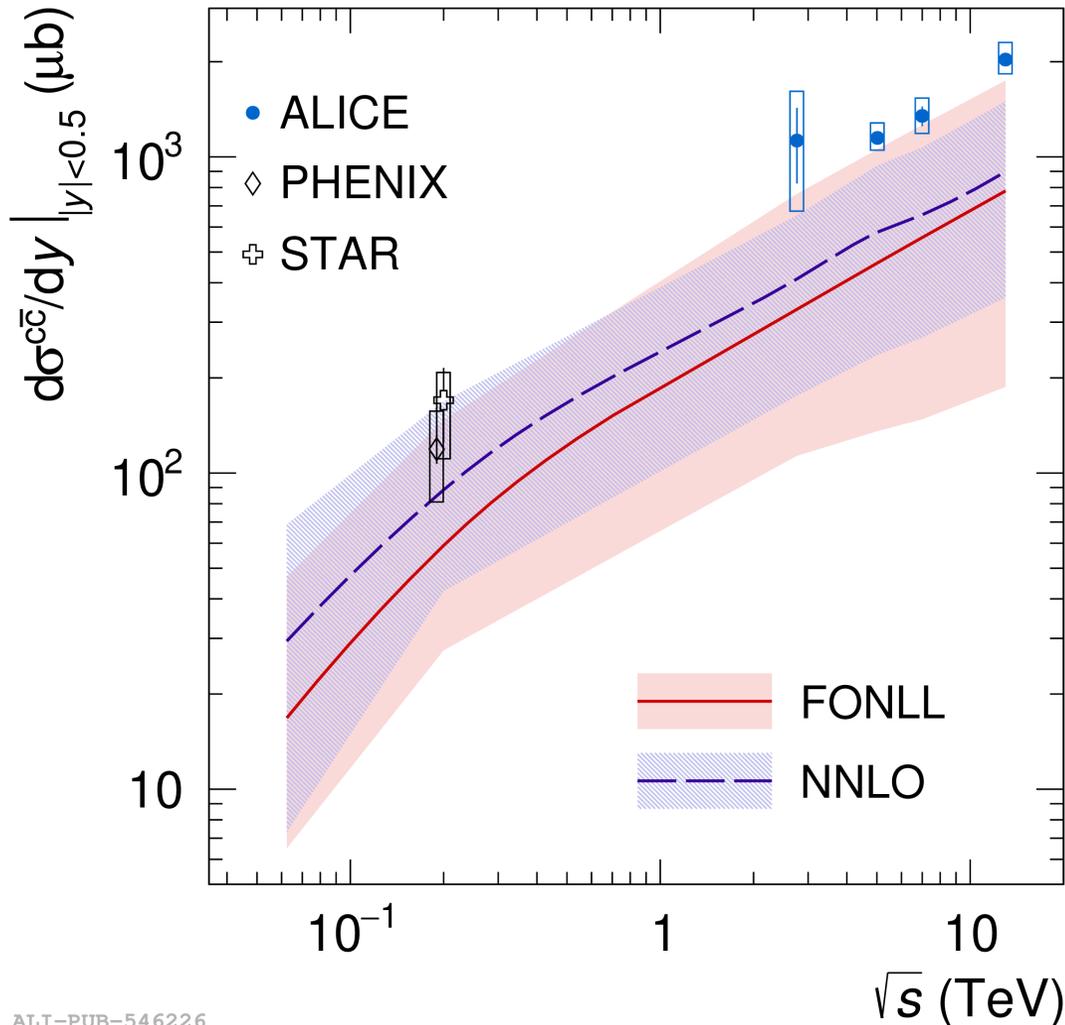
[arXiv:2405.14571](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.14571)

[arXiv:2308.04877](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.04877)

CHARM PRODUCTION AND FRAGMENTATION



ALICE



Charmed baryon production larger
 in **pp** and also **p-Pb** than in **e⁺e⁻**

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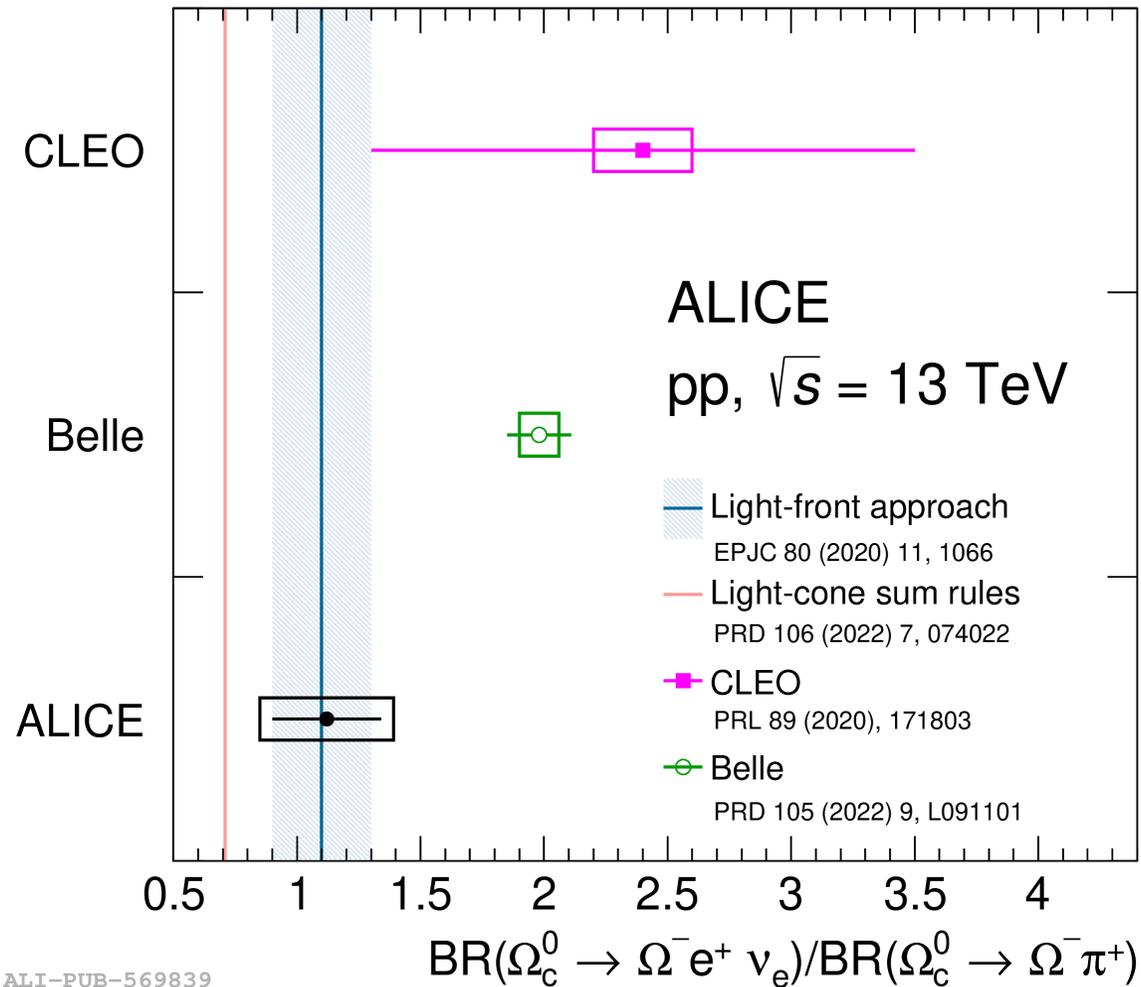
better than theory

→ calls for N³LO calculations

[arXiv:2405.14571](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.14571)

[arXiv:2308.04877](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.04877)

branching ratios - $\Omega_c, |css\rangle$



ALI-PUB-569839

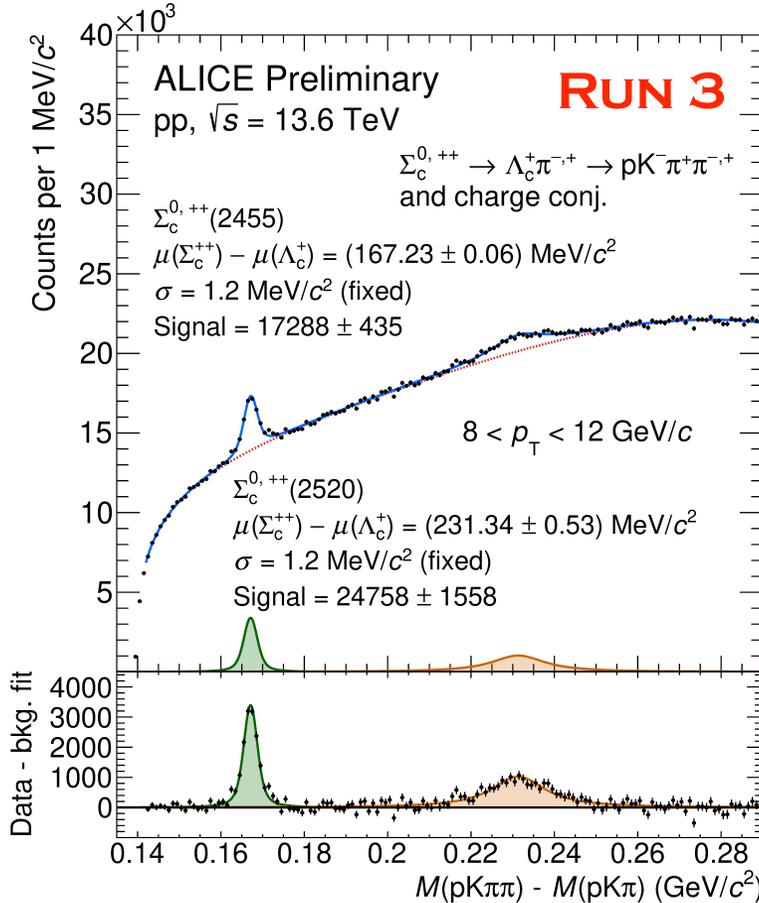
[arXiv:2404.17272](https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.17272)

branching ratios

- essential for determining total charm production
- challenge to theory

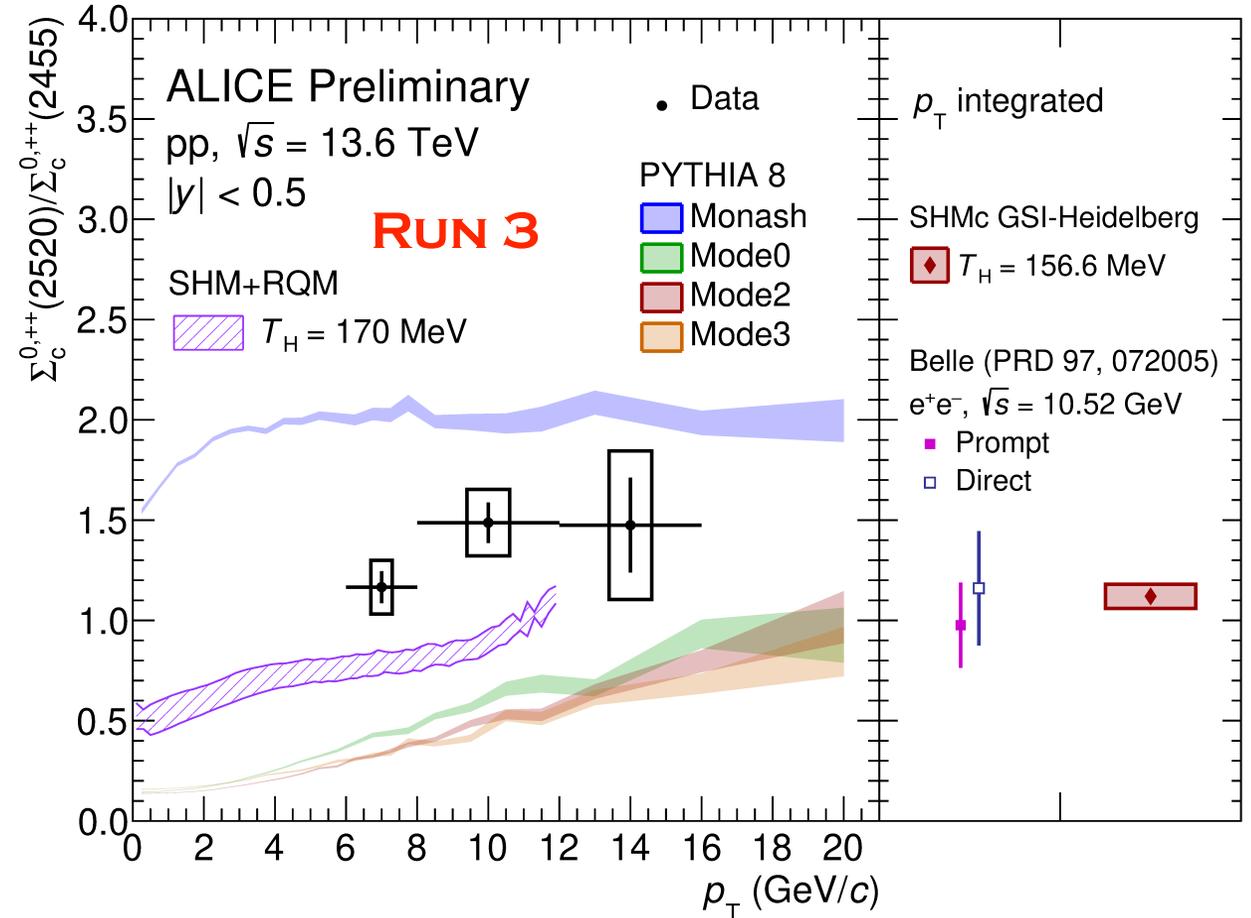


$\Sigma_c^{0,++}(2520)/\Sigma_c^{0,++}(2455)$ in pp @ 13.6 TeV



$|uuc\rangle, s = 1/2$

$|uuc\rangle, s = 3/2$



ALI-PREL-571534

ALI-PREL-574270

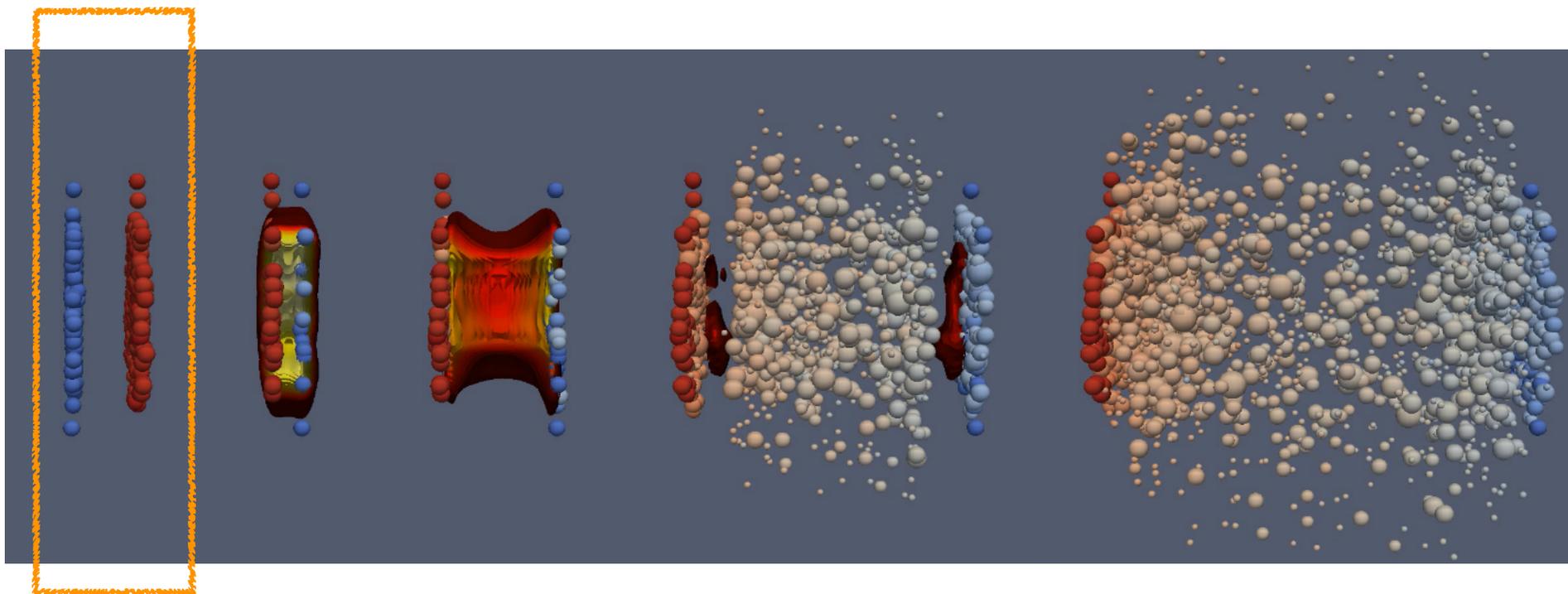
→ Resonances of charmed baryons might play an important role in the baryon enhancement discussion

→ Run 3: Large pp dataset now allows to address this. PYTHIA does not describe the data in contrast to SHM.

CAN WE PROBE THE INITIAL STATE OF Pb?



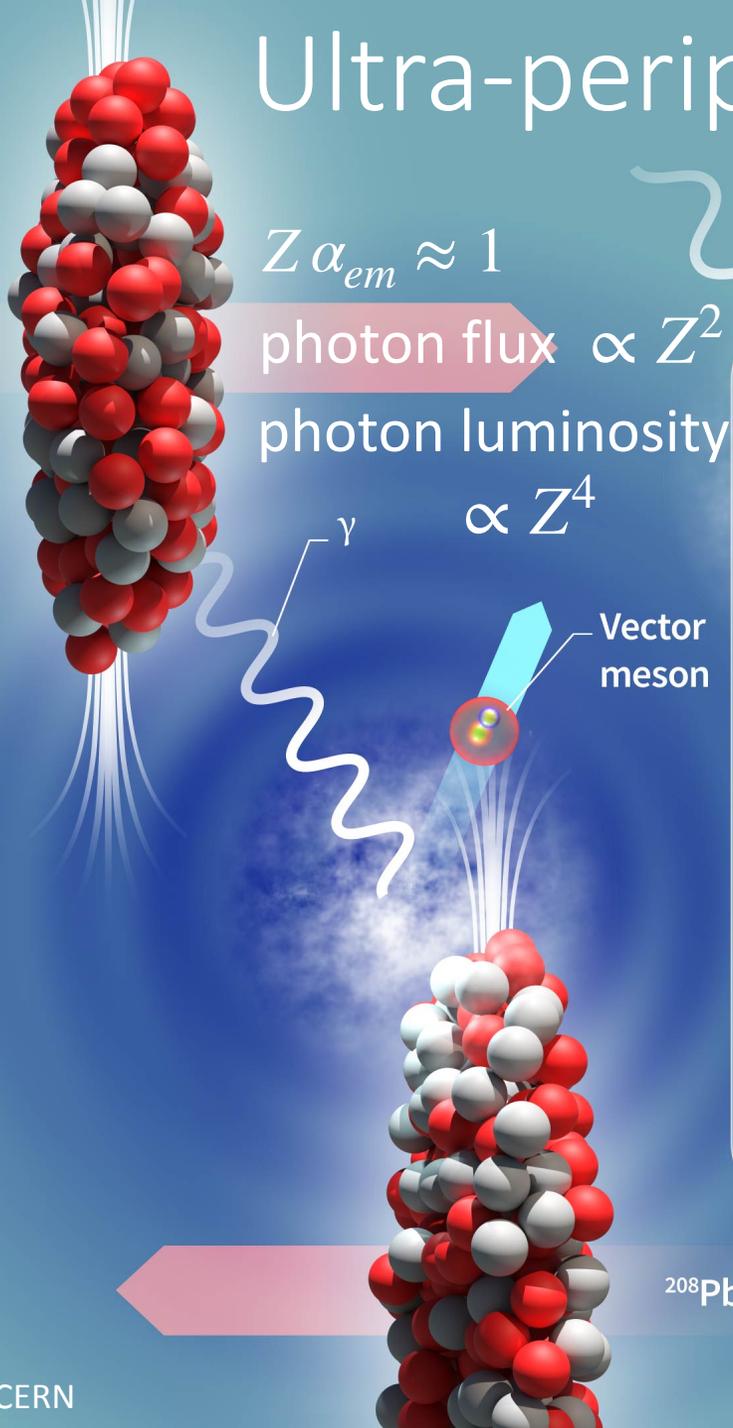
ALICE



Probing the initial stage
Gluon-dominated
Color Glass Condensate?

Ultra-peripheral collisions - QED processes

^{208}Pb



$$Z \alpha_{em} \approx 1$$

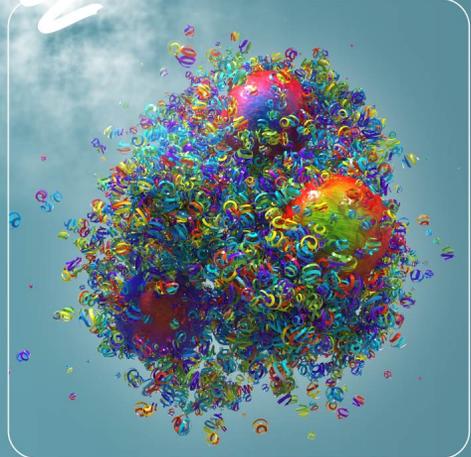
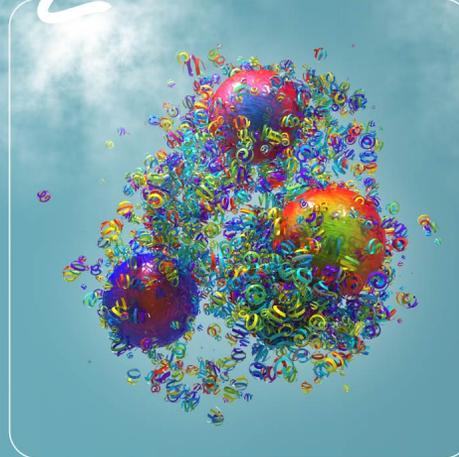
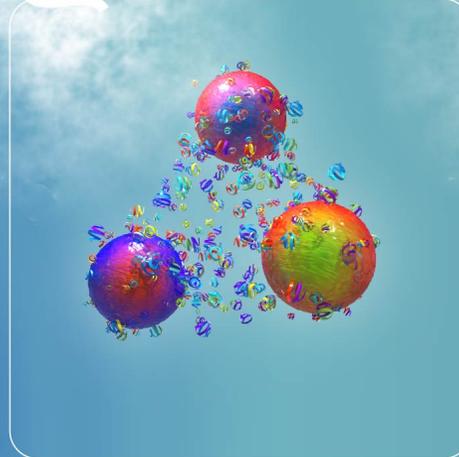
$$\text{photon flux} \propto Z^2$$

$$\text{photon luminosity} \propto Z^4$$

γ

$$\propto Z^4$$

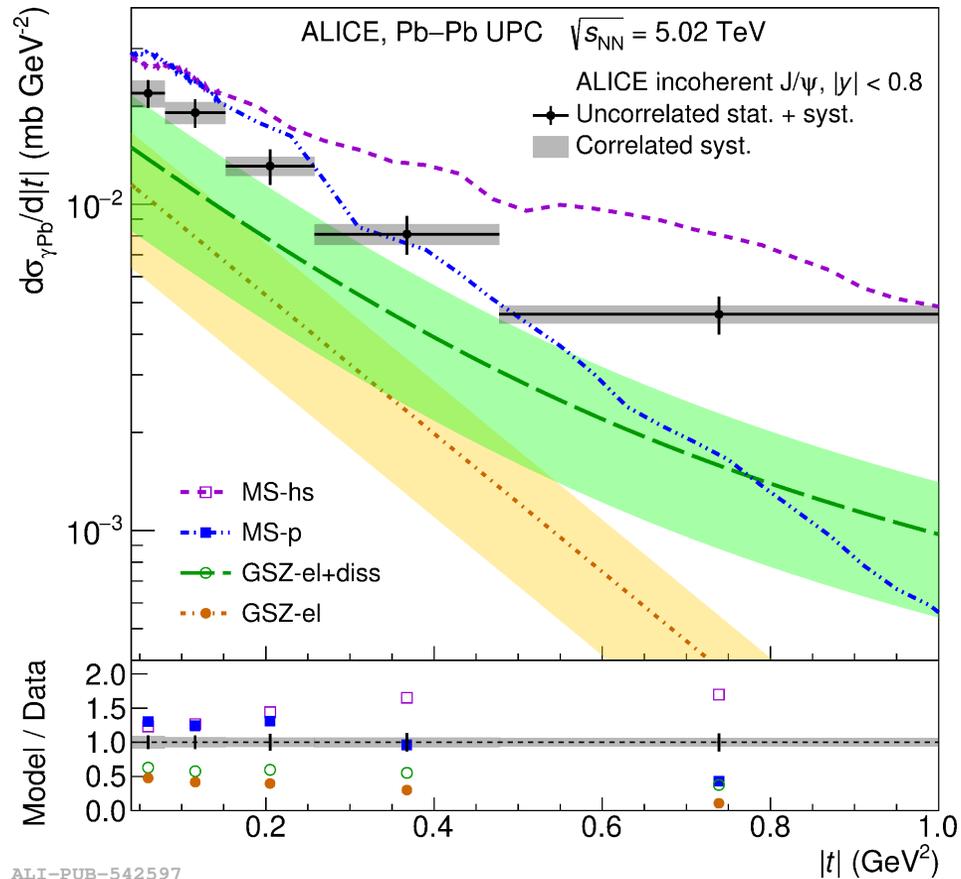
Vector meson



Photon energy

INCOHERENT J/ψ PHOTOPRODUCTION

Incoherent $\gamma + \text{Pb} \rightarrow J/\psi + \text{Pb}$



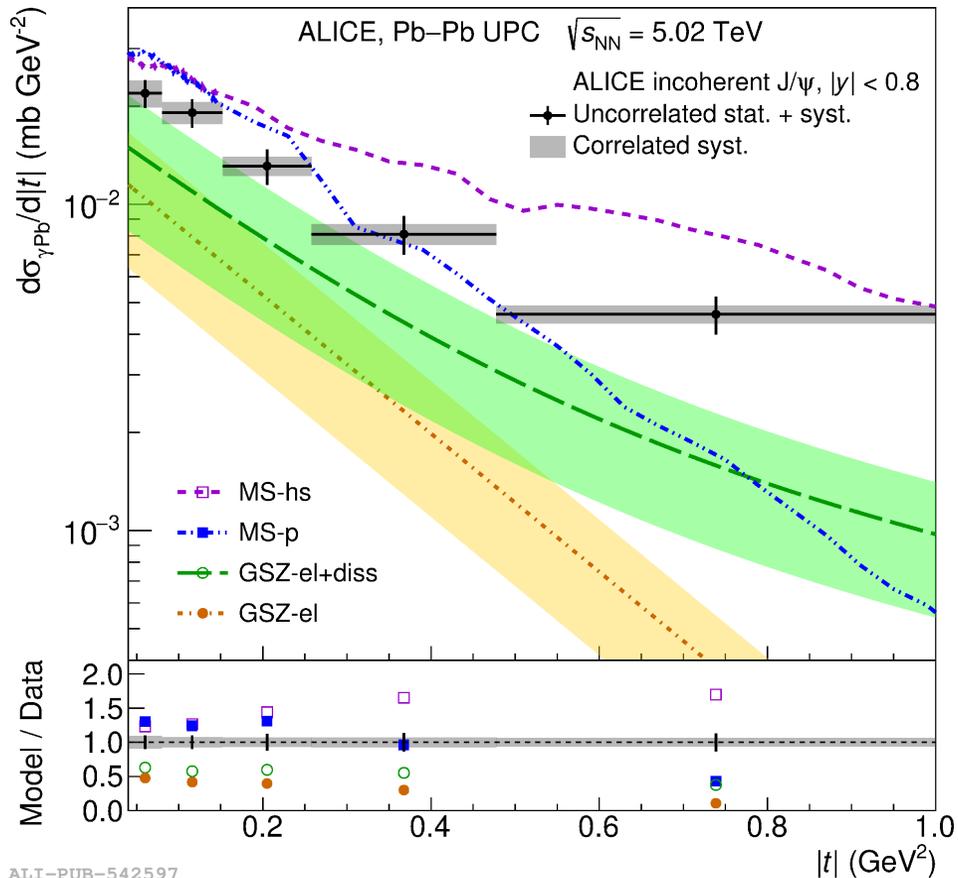
ALI-PUB-542597

[arXiv:2305.06169 \[nucl-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.06169)

Models including scattering structures at a **sub-nucleon scale** (large $|t|$) provide a better description of the data including **large fluctuations of spatial distribution**, “gluonic hotspots”

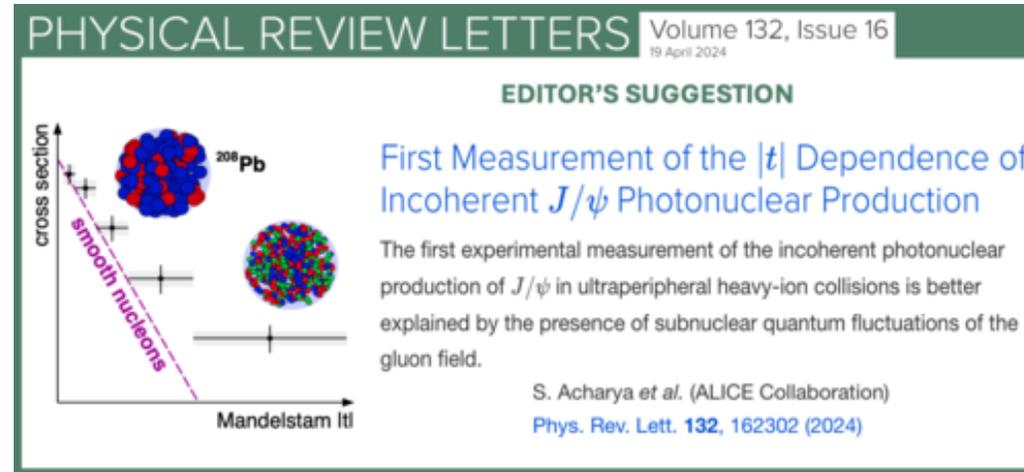
INCOHERENT J/ψ PHOTOPRODUCTION

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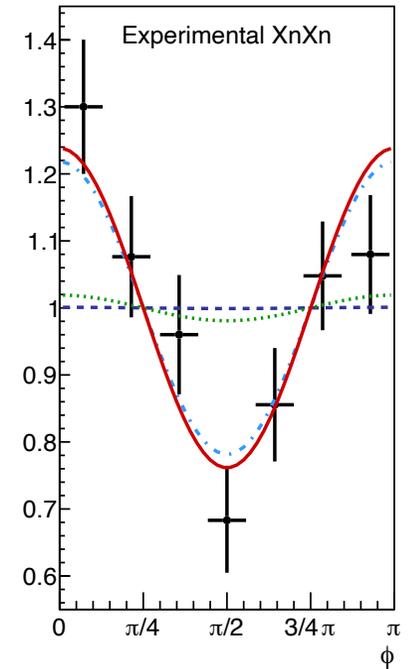
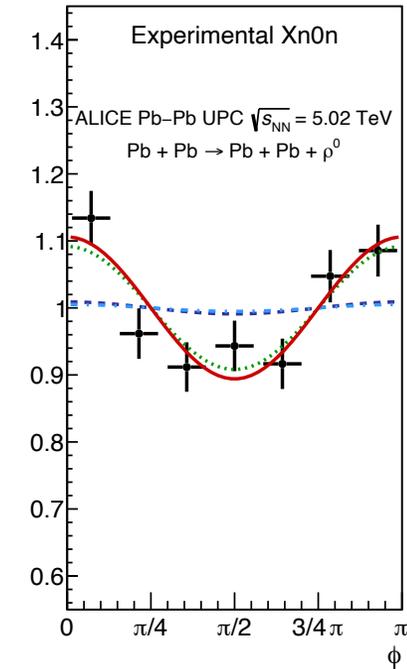
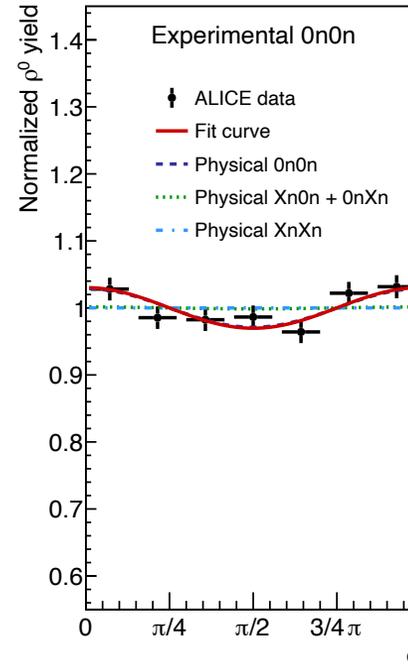
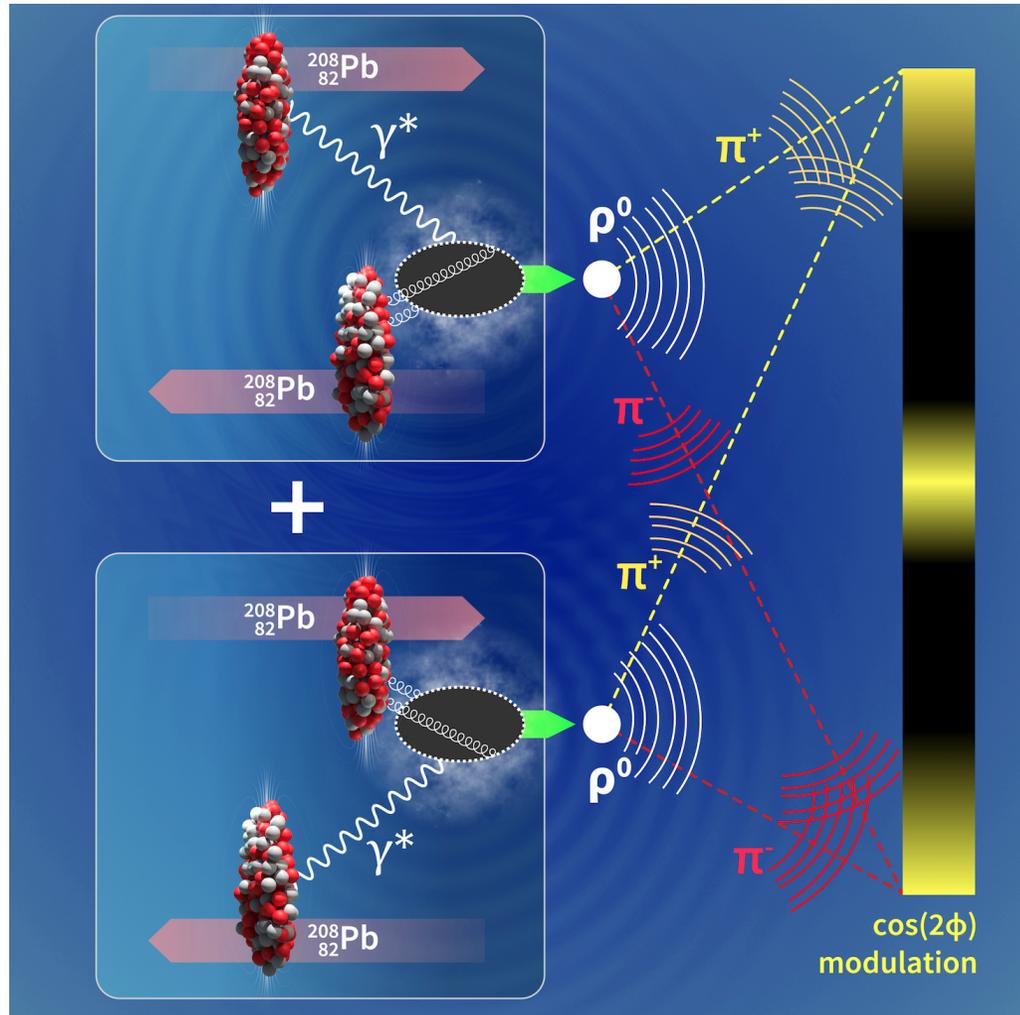
ALI-PUB-542597

[arXiv:2305.06169 \[nucl-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.06169)



Models including scattering structures at a **sub-nucleon scale** (large $|t|$) provide a better description of the data including **large fluctuations of spatial distribution**, “gluonic hotspots”

Interferometry in coherent photo production



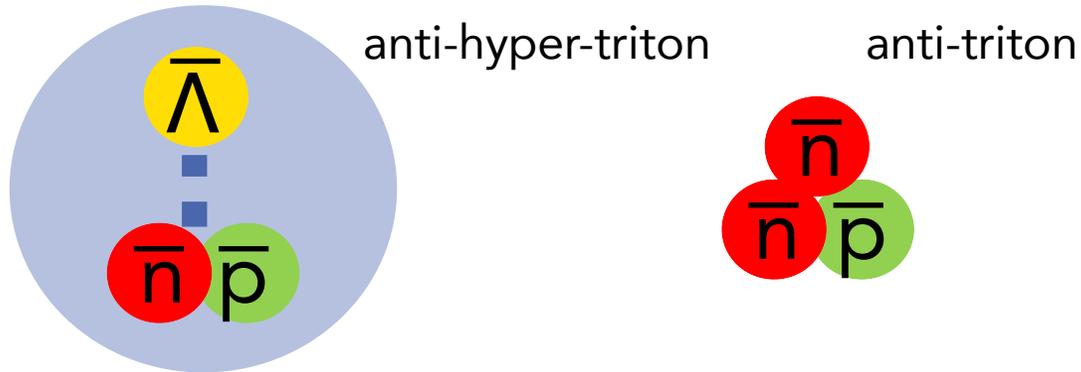
coherently photo-produced ρ^0 mesons
interference leads to **angular modulation**
 impact-parameter dependent
double slit experiment at the **femtometer scale!**

[arXiv:2405.14525](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.14525)

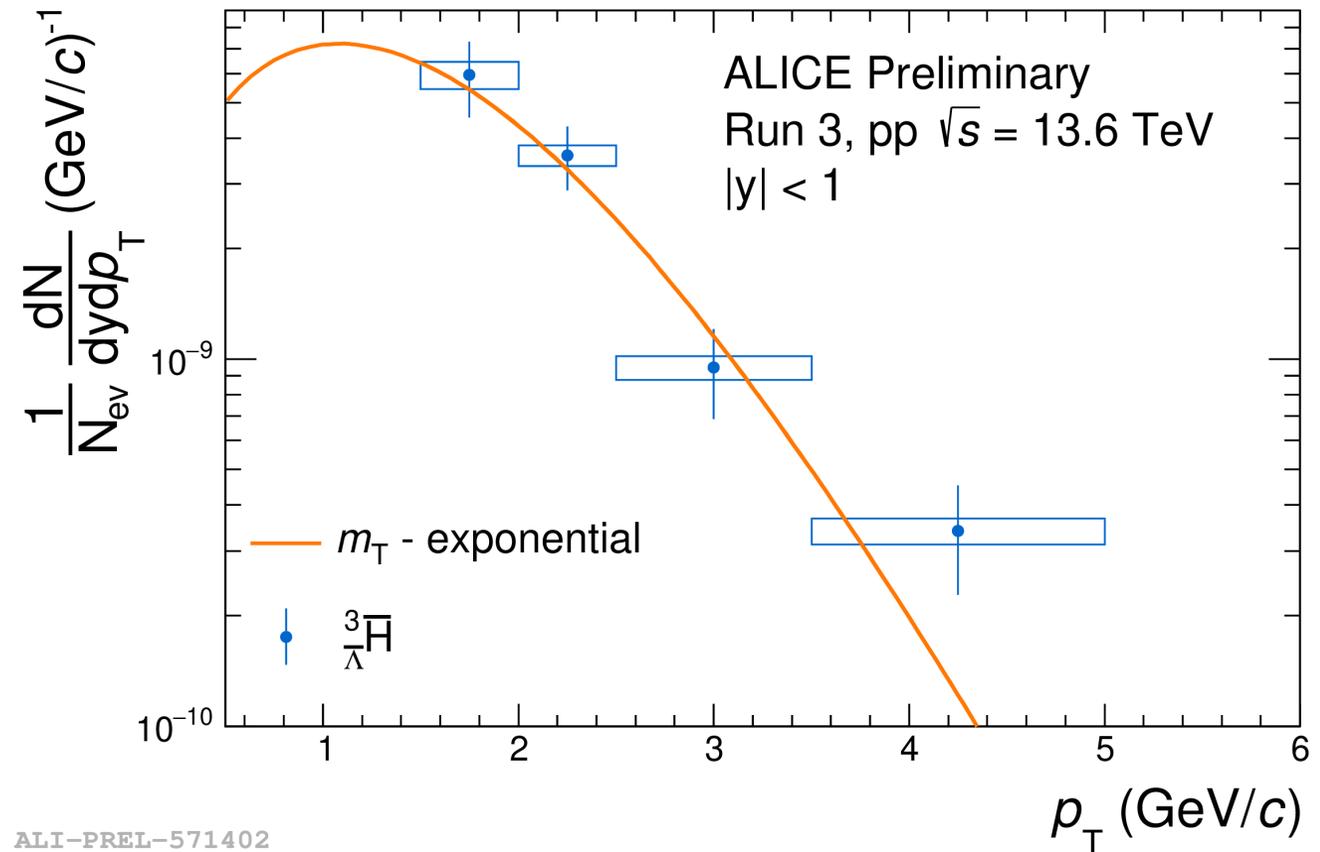


Results from Run 3: pp collisions at 13.6 TeV

Hypertriton in pp at 13.6 TeV (1)



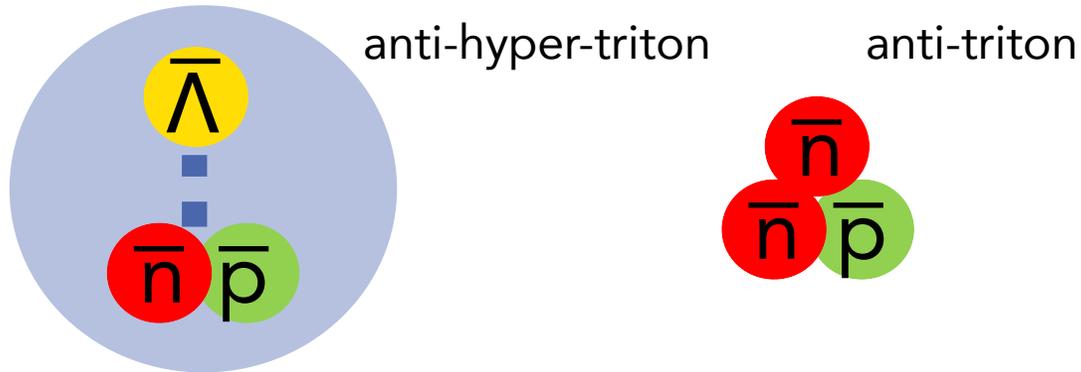
- First p_T -**differential** measurement of the **hypertriton** production in **pp collisions**
- Already now **challenging** the **precision** of the **Run 2** measurement.
- Favours coalescence model versus SHM production in pp collisions.



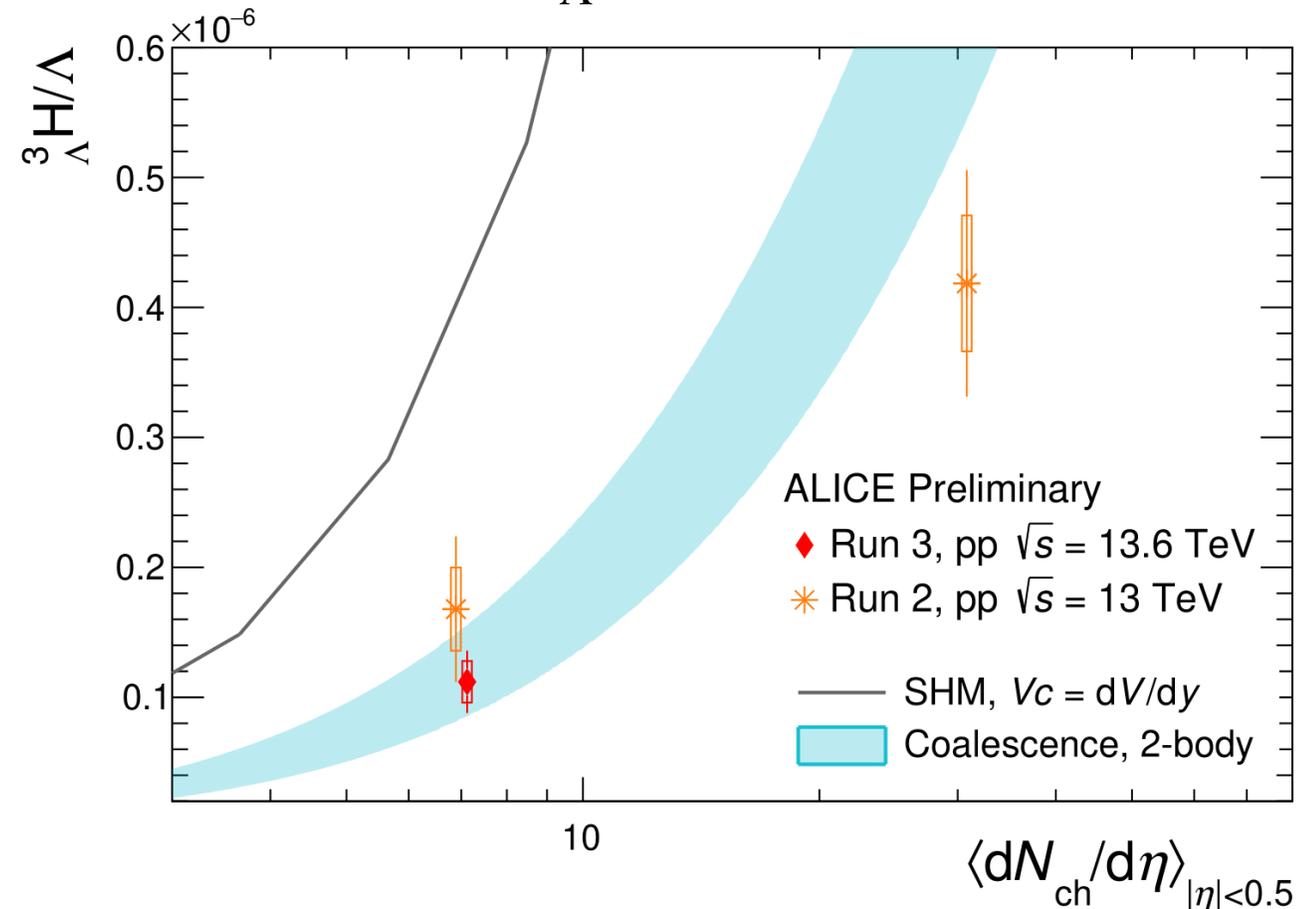
ALI-PREL-571402

kai.schweda@cern.ch

Hypertriton in pp at 13.6 TeV (1)



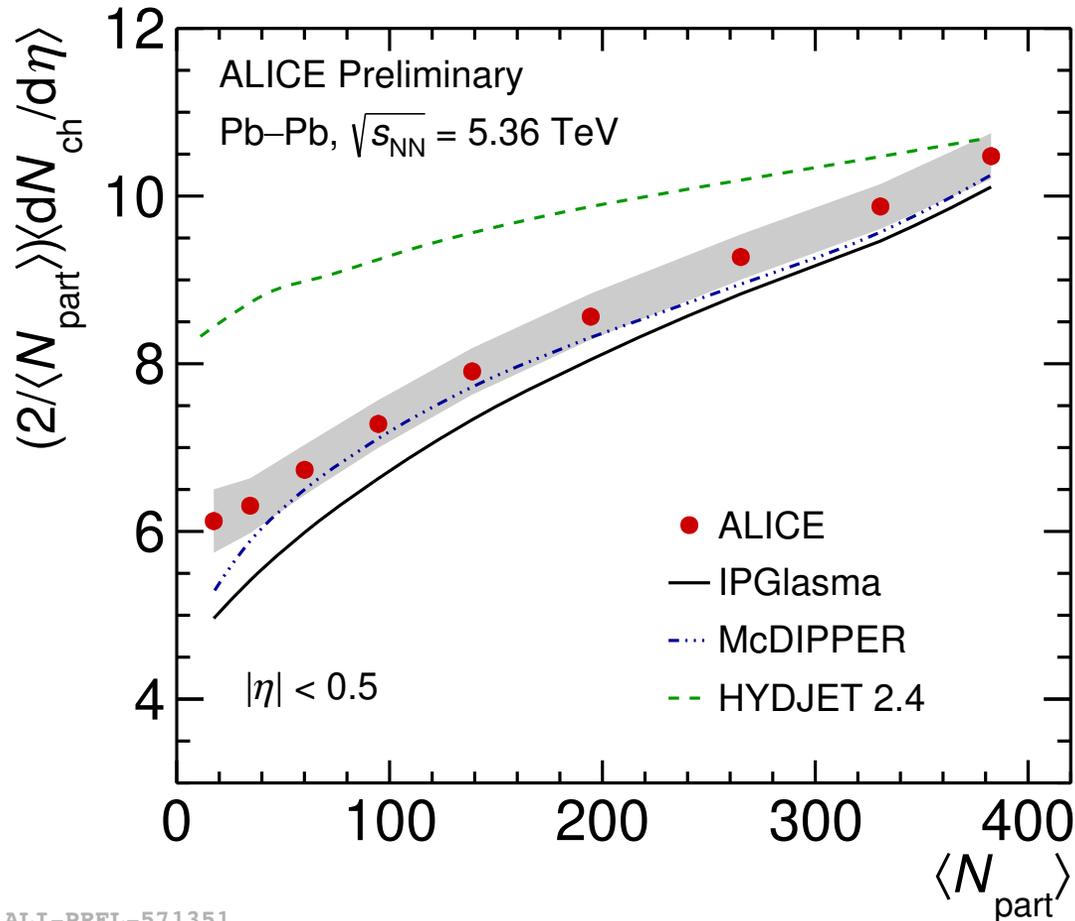
- First p_T - **differential** measurement of the **hypertriton** production in **pp collisions**
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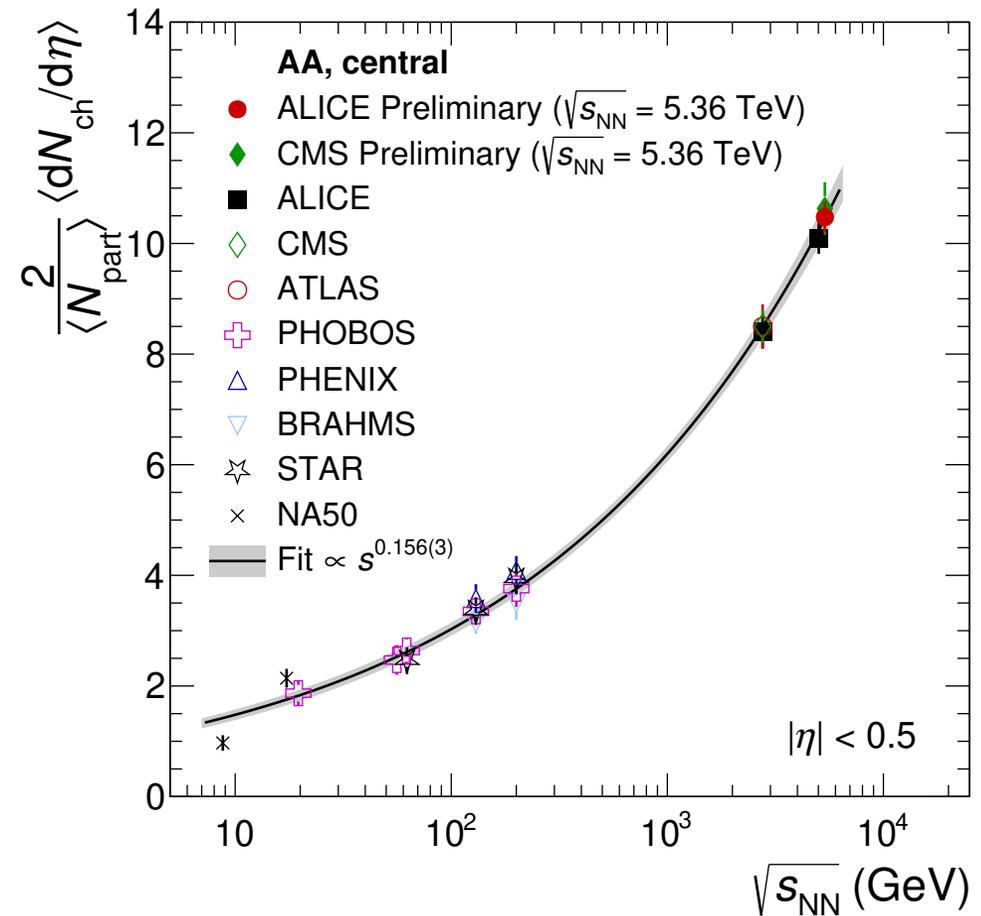


First results from Run 3: Pb-Pb collisions at 5.36 TeV

Charged-particle $dN/d\eta$



ALI-PREL-571351

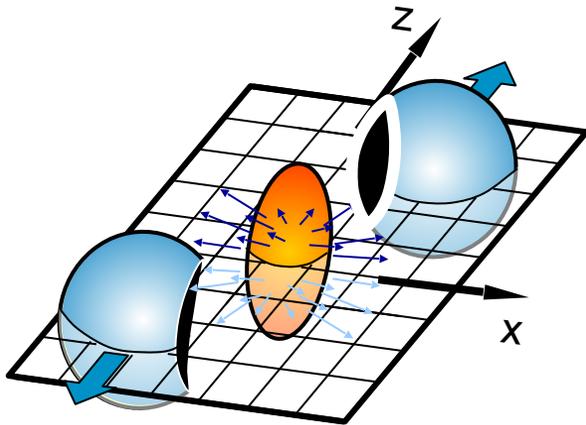


ALI-PREL-571650

Important **baseline measurement** is in **agreement** with lower energy data

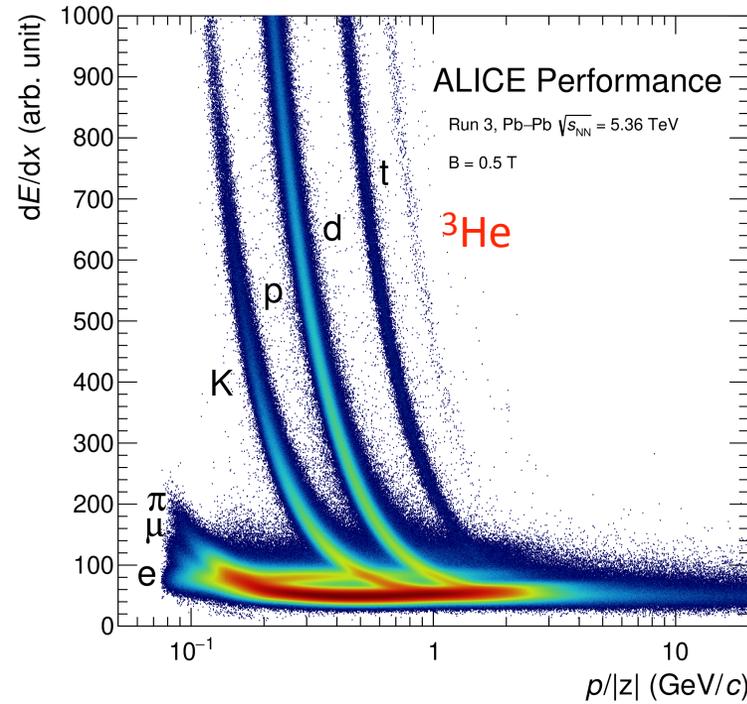
This gives us **confidence** in many basic calibrations, in particular **centrality calibration**

COLLECTIVE EXPANSION - ANTINUCLEI - ${}^3\text{He}$

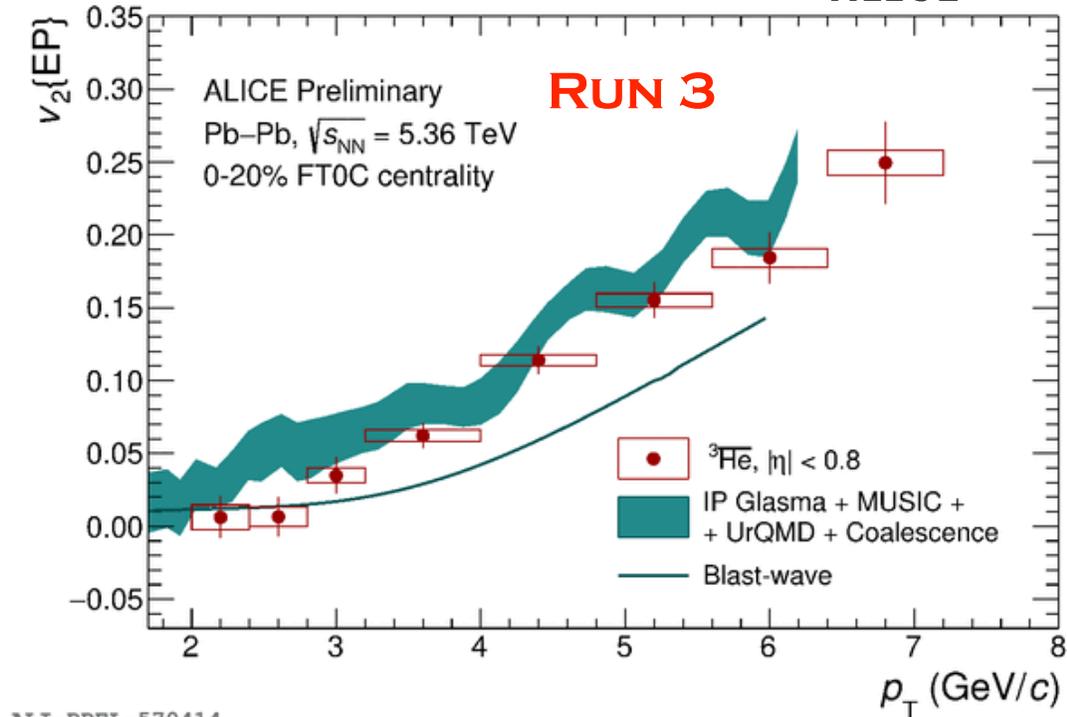


$$v_2 = \langle \cos 2\phi \rangle$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{p_y}{p_x} \right)$$



ALI-PERF-529714



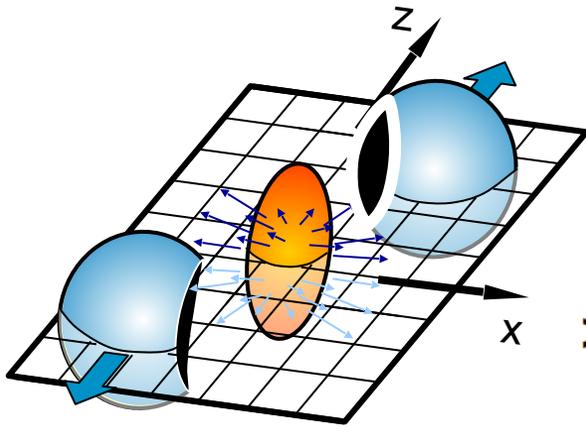
ALI-PREL-570414

initial spatial configuration
momentum space
sensitive to
specific entropy η/s

Helium nucleus (Z = 2), clean
PID, rare probe
control measurement: Z^0 boson

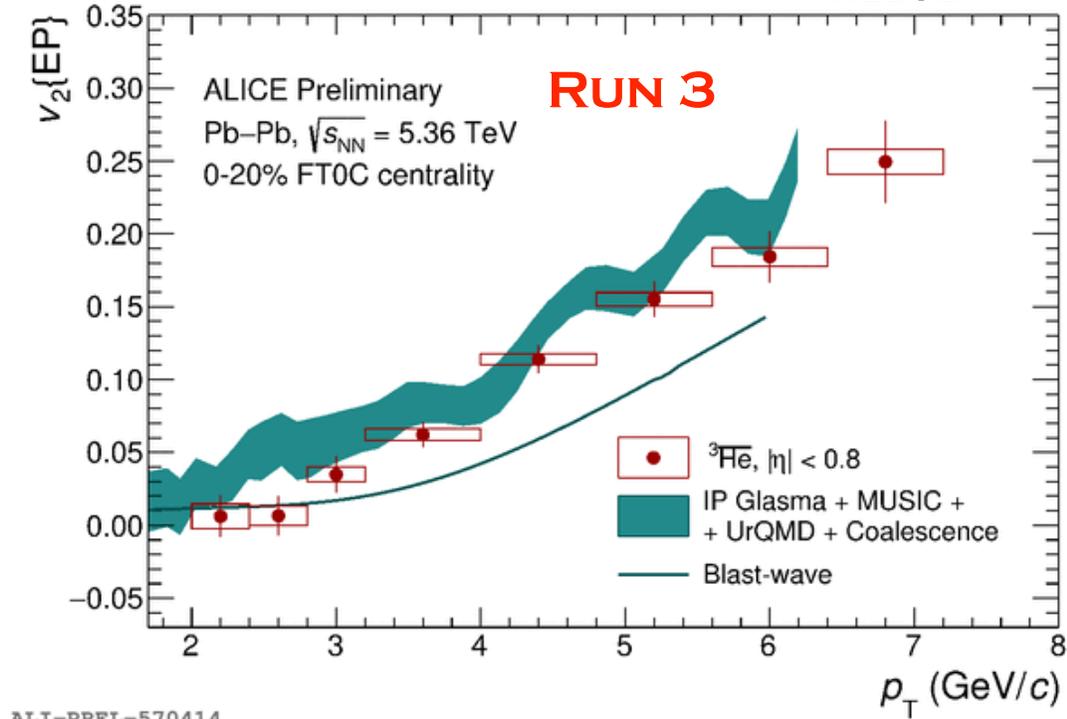
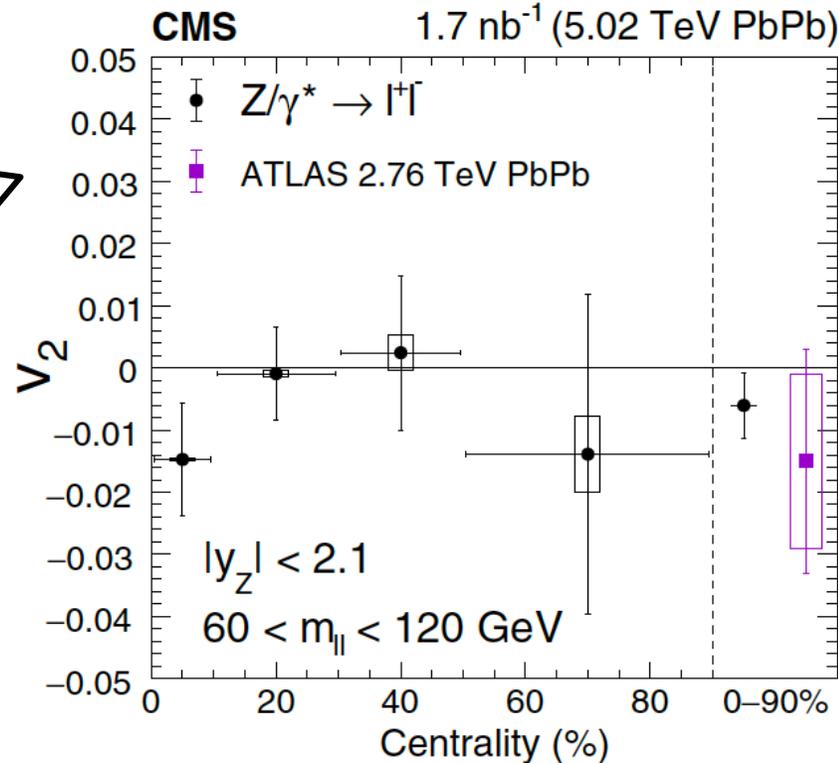
collective expansion
microscopic model describes data
10 - 100x increased data rate in Run 3

COLLECTIVE EXPANSION - ANTINUCLEI - ^3He



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ALICE 3 DETECTOR

high-efficiency for heavy-quark identification
and reconstruction of low-mass dielectrons
e.g. **chiral symmetry restoration, proton mass**

vertexing close to the beam with
unprecedentedly low material budget

large acceptance with excellent coverage down to low p_T
excellent particle ID (muons, electrons, photons, hadrons)

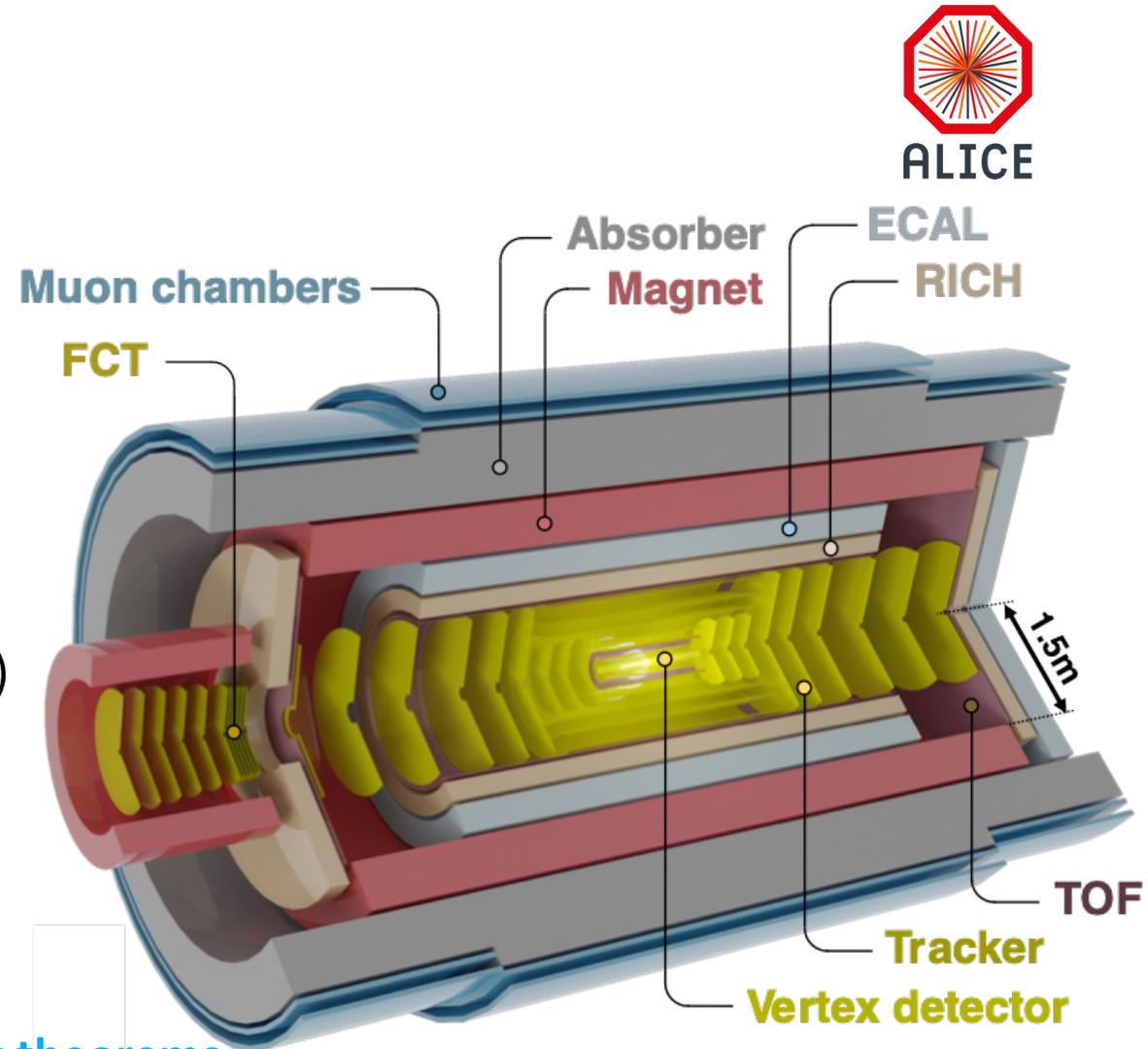
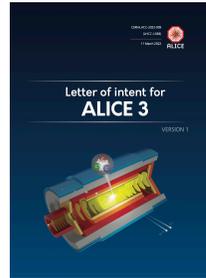
⇒ **Vertexing precision x 3:** $10\mu\text{m}$ at $p_T = 200 \text{ MeV}/c$

⇒ **Acceptance x 4.5:** $|\eta| < 4$ (with particle ID)

⇒ **A-A rate x 5 (pp x 25)**

Forward conversion tracker (FCT) : **ultrasoft photons, soft theorems**

⇒ **novel technologies relevant for future HEP and NP programs**



ALICE 3 VERTEX DETECTOR - IRIS



Pointing resolution $\propto r_0 \cdot \sqrt{x/X_0}$ (multiple scattering regime)

- driven by radius and material of first layer
- minimal radius given by required aperture:

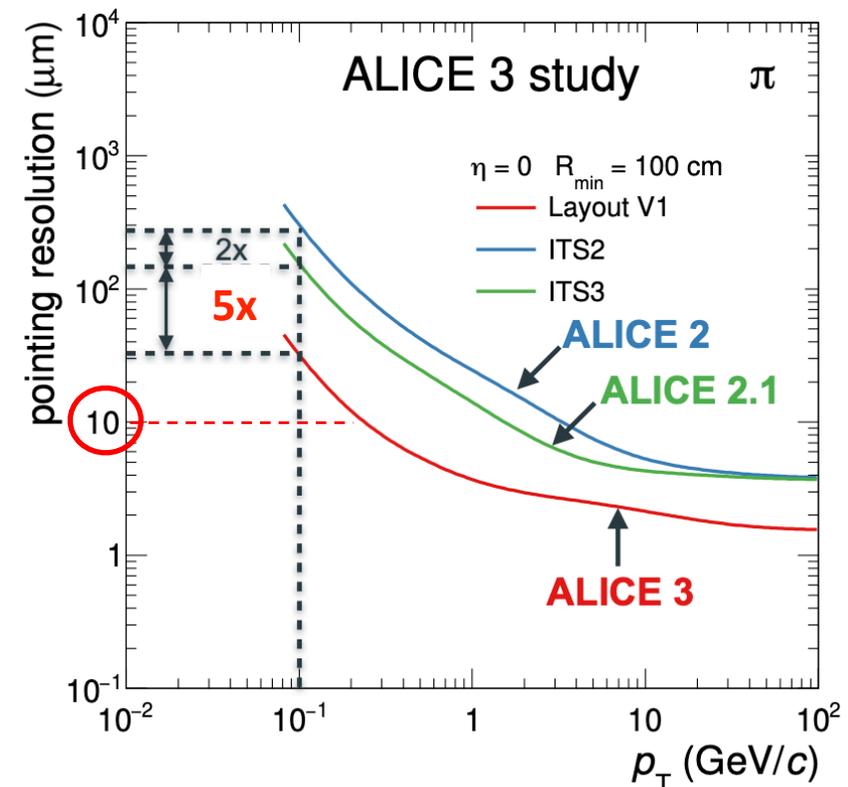
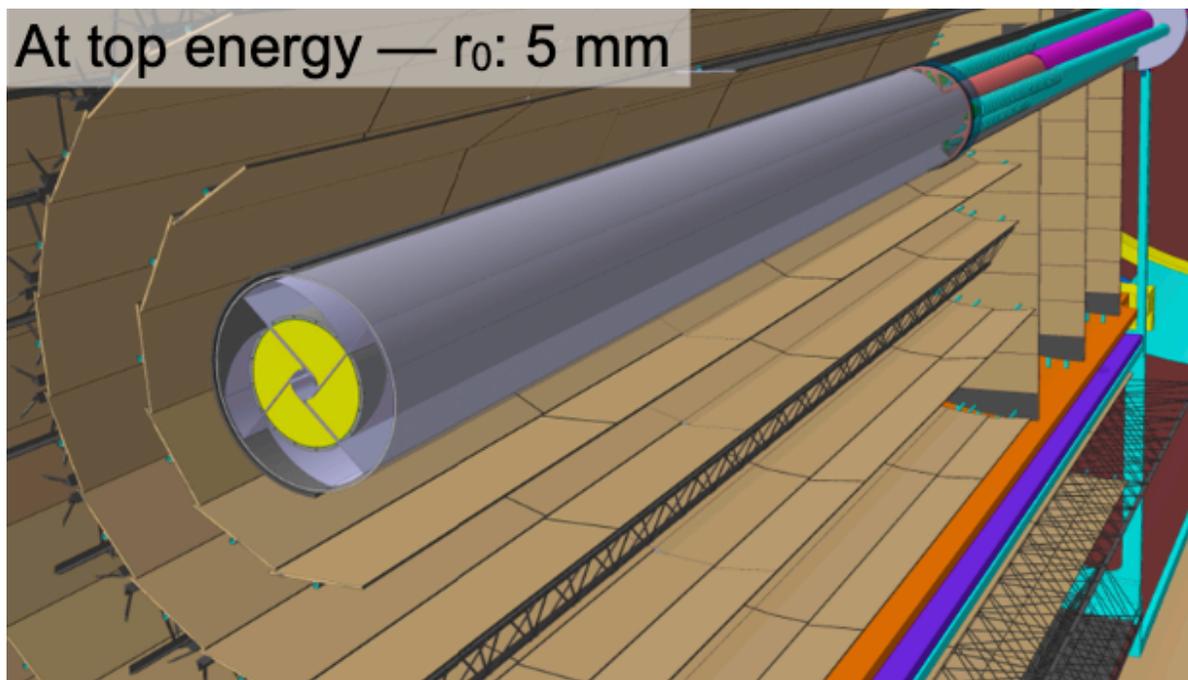
$R \approx 5$ mm at top energy

$R \approx 15$ mm at injection energy

→ need retractable vertex detector

Key detector characteristics

- 3 detection layers (barrel + disks)
- Retractable: $r_0 = 5$ mm
- Material budget: **0.1% X_0 / layer**
- Unprecedented spatial resolution of **2.5 μm**



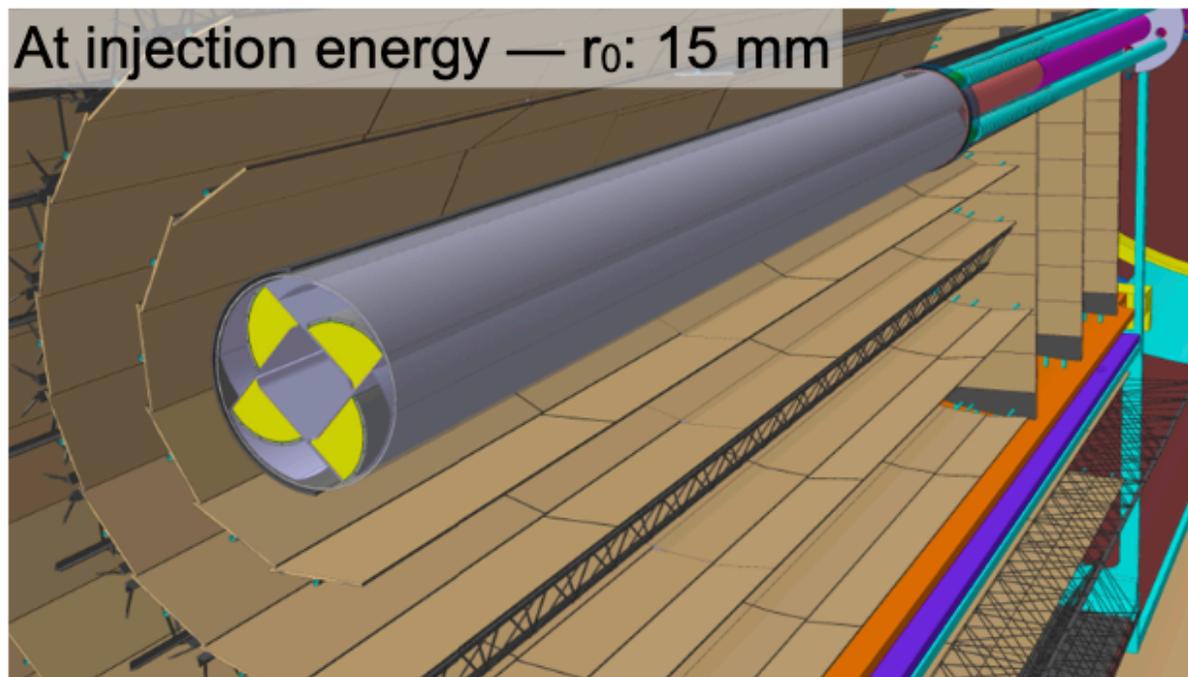
ALICE 3 VERTEX DETECTOR - IRIS



Pointing resolution $\propto r_0 \cdot \sqrt{x/X_0}$ (multiple scattering regime)

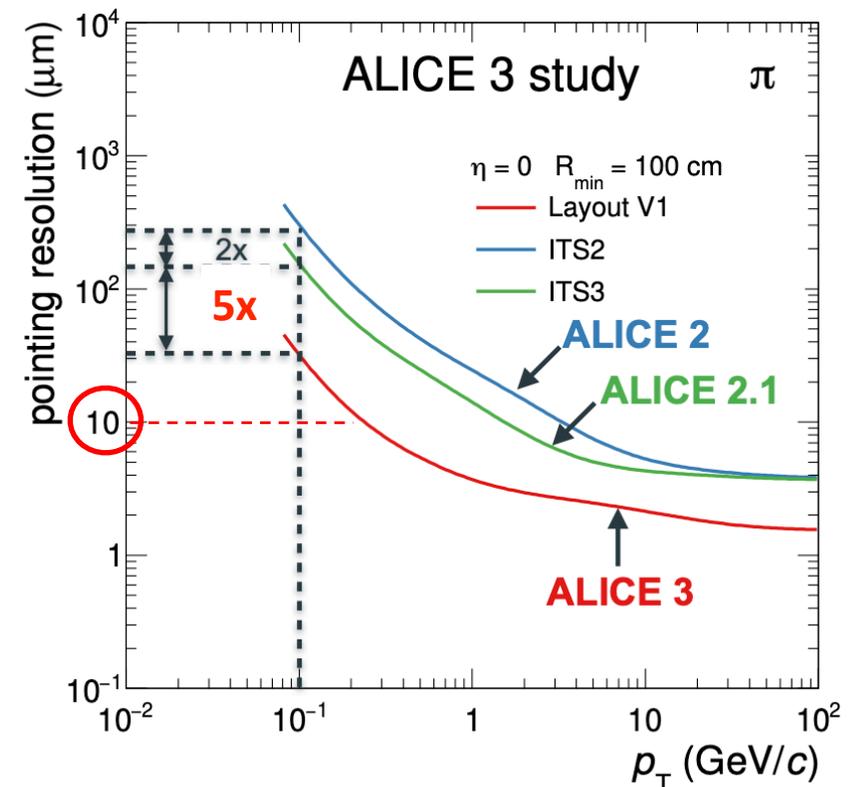
- driven by radius and material of first layer
- minimal radius given by required aperture:
 $R \approx 5 \text{ mm at top energy}$
 $R \approx 15 \text{ mm at injection energy}$

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Key detector characteristics

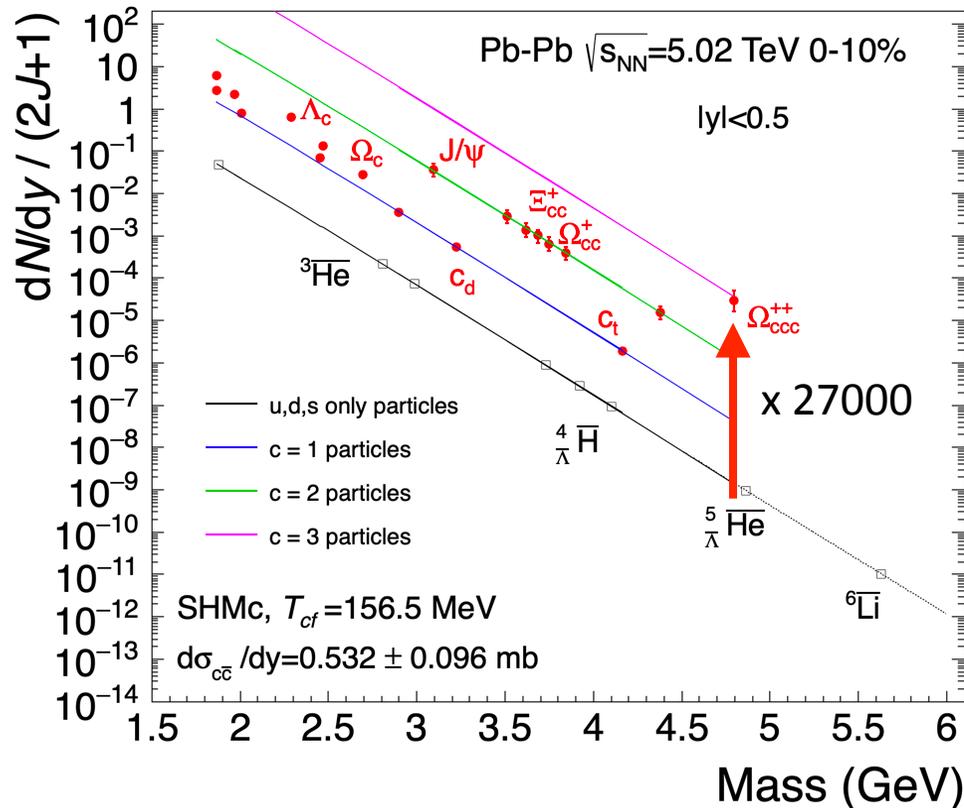
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POINTING x ACCEPTANCE x INTERACTION RATE: NEW OPPORTUNITIES

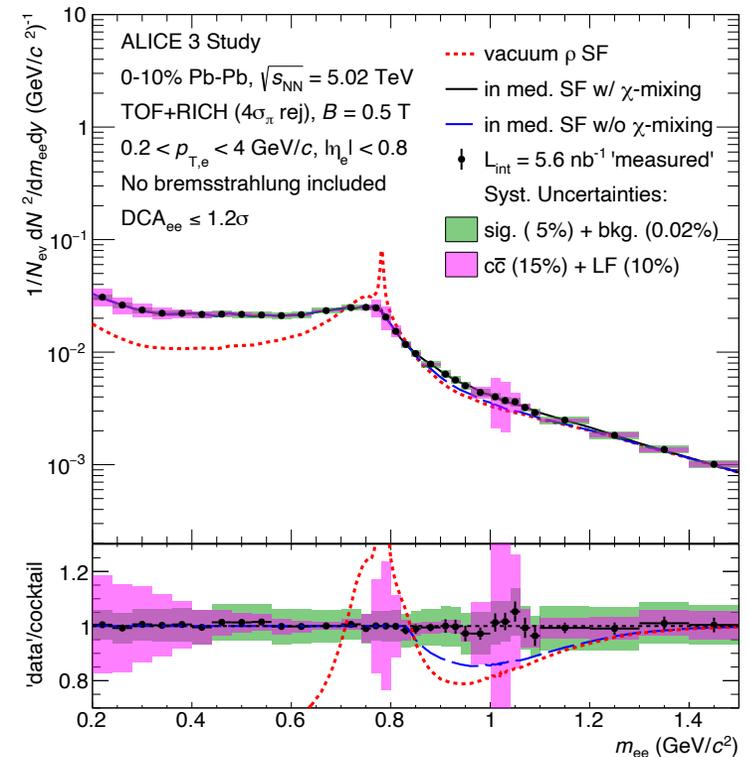
Multiply-charmed baryons

[arXiv:2211.02491](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.02491)



- charm oversaturated through direct production
- probe deconfinement of charm quarks

access $\rho - a_1$ mixing



- chiral symmetry restored in quark-gluon plasma
- address origin of 99% of visible mass in universe
- ultimate heavy-flavor background rejection



CONCLUSIONS

The wealth and breadth of results achieved in Run 1 and 2 offer

- detailed insights into **QGP properties**
 - e.g. macroscopic and fluid-dynamic properties, heavy quark interaction, jet modification;
- plus a broader **program**
 - **pQCD**, interaction between hadrons, formation and interactions of **nuclei** and **antinuclei**, **high-precision** measurements, **high-field QED**, ...

ALICE completed the Phase I upgrade ... and is now enjoying **Run 3** with significantly enhanced capabilities

Future

- In preparation for Run 4: **ITS3** and **FoCal**, Technical Design Reports endorsed by LHCC
 - **ALICE 3 LoI** (phase II upgrade, installation during LS4) endorsed by LHCC
- ⇒ Moving forward to the R&D phase, scoping document submitted for LHCC review