

## Pushing the frontiers of heavy-ion physics with ALICE 1, 2 and 3

The Quark-Gluon Plasma A performance in honour of Johanna's 60th birthday



Jochen Klein (CERN) February 11, 2025 Never at Rest: A Lifetime Inquiry of QGP

# My way to ALICE

- Move from Kaiserslautern to Heidelberg autumn 2006
  - meeting Johanna in lecture on "Standard Model" (jointly with Otto Nachtmann)
  - CERN summer student  $\rightarrow$  ALICE offline group
  - wish to get more involved in detector aspects → ALICE TRD
- Extended stays at CERN since 2007
  - experiment in installation and commissioning phase, perfect moment to get in-depth views of full detector
  - going to CERN always felt like coming back to CERN

#### **ALICE 1**





#### **ALICE during installation**





during test of full super-module at PS beam line

![](_page_2_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_2_Picture_8.jpeg)

### TRD commissioning 2007-11

### Connection and control of first installed super-modules

from connection to powering on

#### • Control and readout of detector in the cavern

• first readout with full DAQ chain

#### • Noise measurements

• verification of modified power supplies

![](_page_3_Figure_7.jpeg)

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#### **TRD and TPC stations**

![](_page_3_Picture_13.jpeg)

#### **Main control room**

![](_page_3_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Picture_16.jpeg)

# Cosmic trigger

- Remember: LHC not yet running cosmic rays only source of tracks for calibration and reconstruction
- 4 super-modules in horizontal configuration very low rate for cosmic rays
- **TRD cosmic trigger** to provide clean sample
  - random pre-selection, later from TOF trigger
  - TRD chamber: charge above threshold
  - TRD stack: threshold exceeded  $\geq$  4 layers
  - TRD global: back-to-back configuration

#### **Events from first night of triggering**

![](_page_4_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_15.jpeg)

# First collisions

- First stable beams in the LHC
  imit first data taking with TRD
- Dedicated pre-trigger to wake up electronics based on LHC filling scheme

![](_page_5_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### • Confirmation of signals and timing from pulse height plot (amplification peak)

![](_page_5_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_8.jpeg)

# Online tracking

- Multi-stage approach to tracking fully realised in hardware
  - chamber-wise reconstruction of **tracklets** (75k MCMs, 250k CPUs)
  - stack-wise reconstruction of **tracks** (90 FPGAs)

![](_page_6_Figure_4.jpeg)

- Hardware-based reconstruction of track parameters
  - position
  - transverse momentum (incl. sign)
  - electron likelihood

![](_page_6_Picture_10.jpeg)

# Track-based triggers

- Online tracking complete within ~6 µs (latency!) up to large multiplicities
- Fast p<sub>T</sub> reconstruction sufficiently precise for p<sub>T</sub> thresholds at trigger level
- Level-1 triggers based track parameters fully reconstructed in hardware
  - (local) multiplicity
  - transverse momentum
  - charge sign
  - electron likelihood

![](_page_7_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_13.jpeg)

# Jet trigger

- Consider  $\eta$ - $\varphi$  region of TRD stack  $\rightarrow$  area of typical jet cone (R  $\approx 0.4$ )
- Minimum number of tracks above  $p_T$  threshold → jet trigger
  - enhancement of data sample
  - limited bias on fragmentation

![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

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#### TRD geometry in $\eta$ - $\varphi$ plane

![](_page_8_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_11.jpeg)

### Electron trigger 2012

- Heavy-flavour hadrons, incl.  $J/\psi$ , decay into electrons
- Selection of tracks with minimum  $p_T$  and electron likelihood → (di-)electron trigger

![](_page_9_Figure_4.jpeg)

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#### • separate optimisations for electrons from semi-leptonic heavy-flavour and $J/\psi$ decays

![](_page_9_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_10.jpeg)

# J/ $\psi$ with TRD trigger

- **TRD electron trigger enabled measured of J/\psi production** in p-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_N N} = 8.16$  TeV
  - little bandwidth allocated to min. bias sample
  - exploited precise (bit-equivalent) simulation of trigger chain for corrections

![](_page_10_Figure_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_10_Figure_6.jpeg)

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### Drop read-out of ADC data 2014 (default mode in Run 3)

#### • TRD read-out separated in two phases

• fast read-out of trigger data (tracklets) → ~6 µs

• slow read-out of raw data (zero-suppressed ADC data)  $\int_{0}^{1}$  $\rightarrow$  ~8 µs hand-shaking + data transmission

- Operation beyond few kHz relies on → avoiding read-out raw data → limiting data volume reading out tracklets only
- Readout upgrade for LHC Run 3
  - new tracklet format optimised for reconstruction
  - transition to common read-out card (instead of global tracking unit used for triggering)

#### **Read-out timing**

![](_page_11_Figure_10.jpeg)

#### **Tracking efficiency (online / offline)**

![](_page_11_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_13.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_16.jpeg)

## ALICE 2 (current)

• High interaction rate: 50 kHz Pb-Pb, 1 MHz pp → limit ion backflow in TPC without gating!

**GEM-based Time Projection** Chamber

- Reconstruction of heavy-flavour decay vertices → improve pointing resolution
- Large statistics of untriggerable probes → continuous readout
- Data reduction based on tracking → online reconstruction

**Consolidation and readout** upgrade of all subsystems

![](_page_12_Picture_8.jpeg)

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![](_page_12_Picture_10.jpeg)

**MAPS-based Inner Tracking System** and **Muon Forward Tracker** 

![](_page_12_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### **Integrated online**/ offline processing

![](_page_12_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_17.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_18.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_19.jpeg)

# Pushing beyond ALICE 2

- (Multi-)heavy-flavoured probes
  - method modified parton shower
  - transport properties
  - hadronisation
- Dielectrons down to low mass
  - temperature and early stage
  - chiral symmetry restoration
- Correlations and fluctuations
  - net-baryon fluctuations
  - transport properties
  - strong interaction potentials

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![](_page_13_Figure_13.jpeg)

Background from heavy-flavour decays  $c\bar{c} \rightarrow D\bar{D} \rightarrow e^+ e^- \dots$ 

#### Key ingredients

- Excellent pointing resolution
- Tracking down to  $p_T \approx 0$
- Excellent particle identification
- Large acceptance
- High rates for large data samples

## Progress relies on detector performance and statistics

![](_page_13_Picture_22.jpeg)

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# Heavy-flavour jets

- Evolution of high-energy partons described by QCD parton shower → radiation/splittings depend on
  - colour factors (gluon vs quark)
  - mass (charm and beauty)
  - interactions with QGP
- Programme
  - characterisation of jet radiation, e.g. dead cone effect (charm & beauty)
  - modification of jet substructure

#### **Excellent prospects** already with Run 3 and 4

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![](_page_14_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_13.jpeg)

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- Challenging probes with strange decays
  - rare with large background
  - Imited pointing resolution for vertexing
- Strangeness tracking before decay → improved pointing resolution
- Programme
  - $\Omega_c \rightarrow \Omega$ , hypertriton (Run 3 & 4)
  - $\Xi_{cc}$ ,  $\Omega_{cc}$ ,  $\Omega_{ccc}$  (Run 5 & 6)

### **Novel technique for** Run 3 and beyond

![](_page_15_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_11.jpeg)

## Multi-charm baryons

- Large heavy-flavour yields
  - combination of independently produced charm quarks
     → strong enhancement of multi-charm states
- Programme
  - multi-charm hadrons
  - (anti-)nuclei

### Extreme sensitivity to equilibration and hadronisation in Run 5 & 6

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![](_page_16_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_9.jpeg)

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## Thermal radiation

#### • Hot QCD matter emits thermal radiation

- invariant mass of dileptons not affected by blueshift from expansion
- emission throughout the entire evolution
- Programme
  - average temperature (Run 3 & 4)
  - temporal evolution (Run 5 & 6)  $\rightarrow$  multi-differential measurements (p<sub>T</sub>, v<sub>2</sub>)
  - imprints of chiral mixing (Run 5 & 6)

#### **Particularly interesting** with ITS3 and ALICE 3

![](_page_17_Figure_13.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_14.jpeg)

## ALICE 3 tracking and vertexing

![](_page_18_Figure_5.jpeg)

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## Bent and stitched MAPS

- Exploit flexibility of thin ( $\leq 50 \ \mu m$ ) silicon → truly cylindrical detection layers
  - bent sensors retain full performance, with bending radii down to cm
  - bending possible with full wafers
- MAPS realized in 65 nm technology (TPSCo imaging process with modification) → denser integration, **larger wafers**, stitching
  - power distribution and readout fully integrated → no external components in active area
  - wafer-sized stitched sensor,  $O(10 \times 10) \mu m^2$  pixels  $\rightarrow$  MOSAIX under development for ALICE ITS3

![](_page_19_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### **Bent ALPIDE**

![](_page_19_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### **Stitched sensors**

![](_page_19_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_15.jpeg)

### New adventures ahead of us!

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

- New analyses with Run 3 & 4 data
- Innovative and exciting R&D
- Construction of new detectors
- Preparation for physics with ALICE 3

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# Thank you, Johanna!

![](_page_20_Picture_9.jpeg)

Backup

### ALICE 3

#### • Novel and innovative detector concept

- compact, lightweight all-silicon tracker
- retractable vertex detector
- extensive particle identification
- large acceptance
- superconducting magnet system
- continuous read-out and processing
- Further detectors
  - Muon identifier
  - Electromagnetic calorimeter
  - Forward Conversion tracker

![](_page_22_Figure_13.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_14.jpeg)

# Heavy-flavour transport

- Propagation of (traceable) heavy quarks depends on interaction with QGP
  - diffusion and approach to thermal equilibrium
  - extent of thermalisation depends on mass → beauty quarks retain more information
- Programme
  - determine spatial diffusion coefficient  $\rightarrow$  precise suppression (R<sub>AA</sub>) and anisotropy (v<sub>2</sub>)
  - directly measure **decorrelation of charm pairs**  $\rightarrow D\overline{D}$  correlations

#### **Required precision only achievable** with ALICE 3

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![](_page_23_Figure_12.jpeg)

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### Momentum resolution

• Tracking and momentum measurement  $\rightarrow$  3 - N space points in magnetic field • momentum resolution limited by multiple scattering and lever arm  $\sigma_p / p \propto \frac{\sqrt{x/X_0}}{B \cdot L}$ 

metic field, minimise material • linear contribution from position resolution of hit measurements

 $\sigma_p / p \propto \frac{\sqrt{x/X_0}}{R \cdot I^2} \cdot p$ keep sub-dominant in region of interest

- Additional considerations
  - high rate  $\rightarrow$  occupancy  $\rightarrow$  combinatorics
  - acceptance and cost (area)

### $\rightarrow$ low material, large field, large lever arm, large-acceptance, high rate

![](_page_24_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_13.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_14.jpeg)

## Vertex resolution

- Primary and decay vertices reconstructed through pointing of tracks → 2 - 3 detection layers
  - pointing resolution fundamentally limited by multiple scattering:  $\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{0.0136 \,\text{GeV}/c}{\beta p} \sqrt{\frac{d}{X_0}}, \ \sigma_{\text{DCA}} = \sigma_{\alpha} \cdot r_0$

#### minimal radius minimal material

- constant contribution from position resolution → stay below limit from multiple scattering
- boundary conditions on proximity, e.g. radiation, beam aperture, ...

### → proximity, low material

![](_page_25_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_13.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_14.jpeg)