

ALICE upgrades



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Exploring Quark-Gluon Plasma through soft and hard probes

Belgrade - May the 31st 2023

ALICE upgrades



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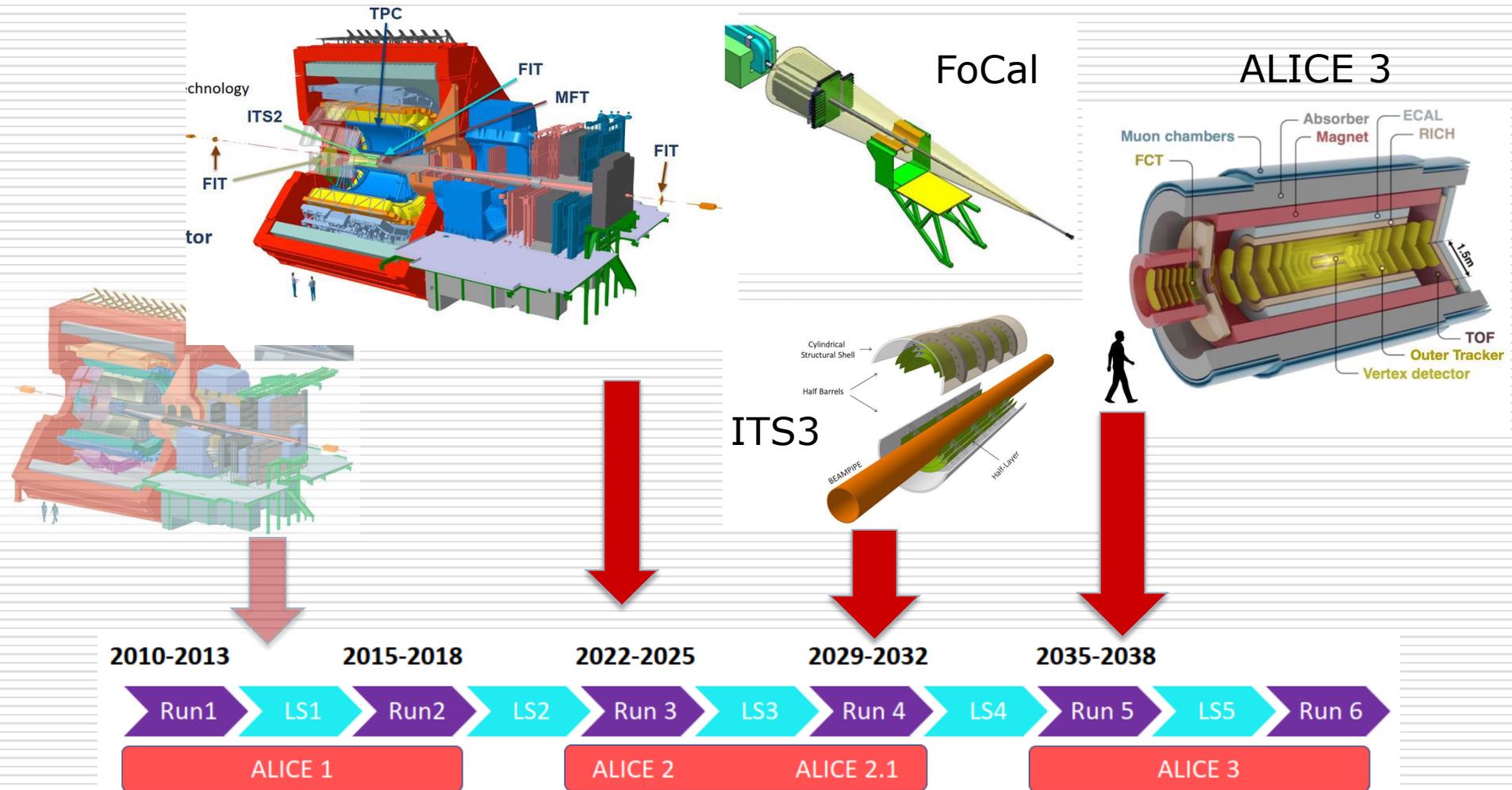


Outline:

- Expected timeline
- ALICE in Run 3: current experiment
- ALICE for Run 4: upgrades in LS3
 - ITS3
 - FoCal
- ALICE 3: a new experiment for Run 5 and beyond
- Conclusions

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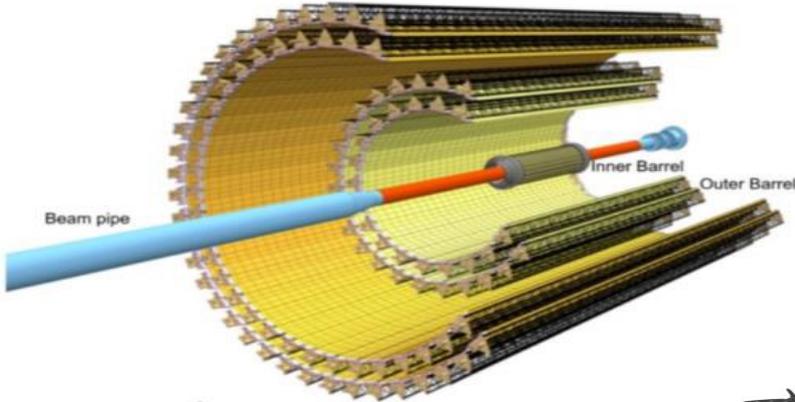
ALICE Timeline



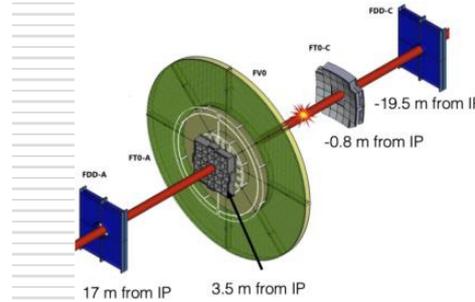
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 824093.

ALICE upgrades for Run 3

New Inner Tracking system (ITS2)



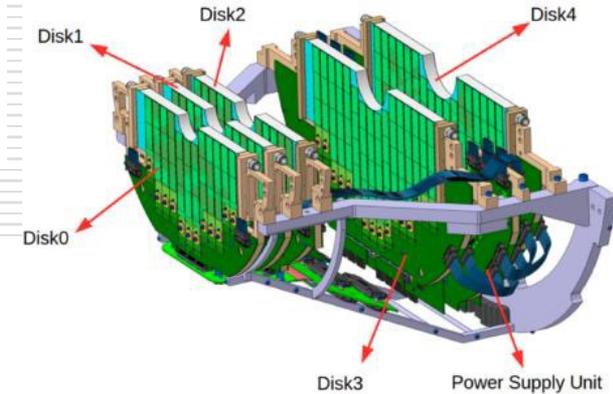
New Fast Interaction Trigger (FIT)



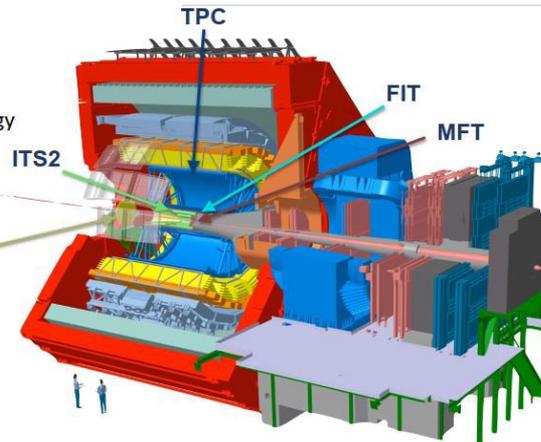
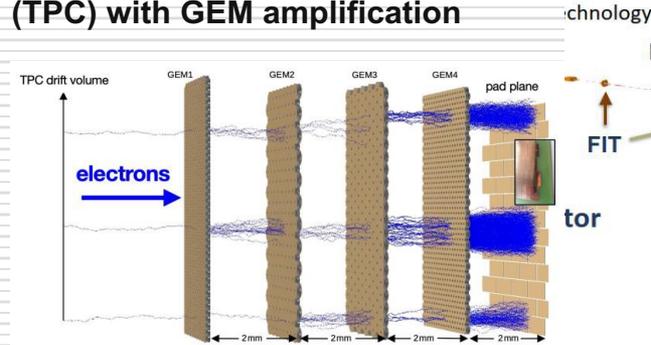
ALICE upgrades during the LHC Long Shutdown 2

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.01238>

New Muon Forward Tracker (MFT)

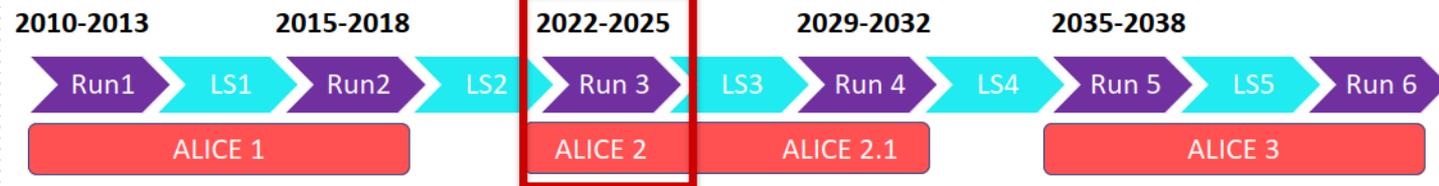


Upgrade of Time Projection Chamber (TPC) with GEM amplification



New data acquisition and reconstruction framework –(Online –Offline , O2)

Continuous data taking of min. bias Pb-Pb data at 50 kHz

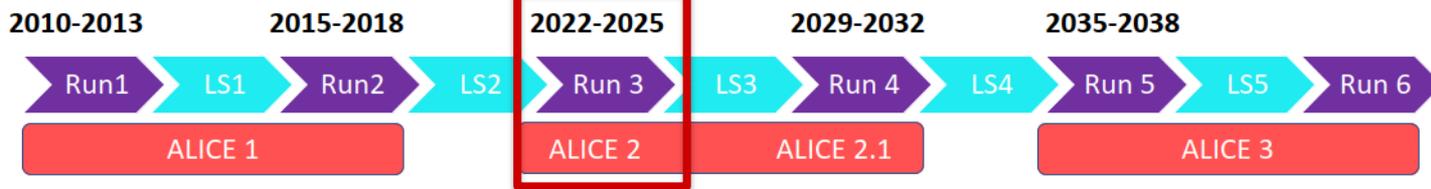
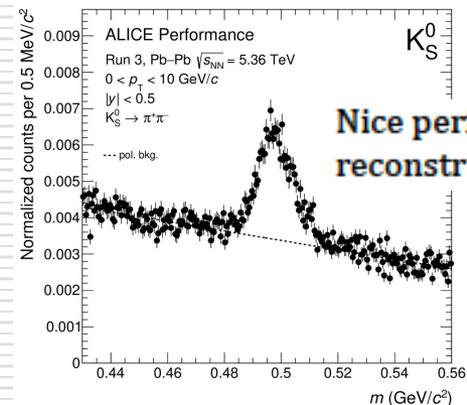
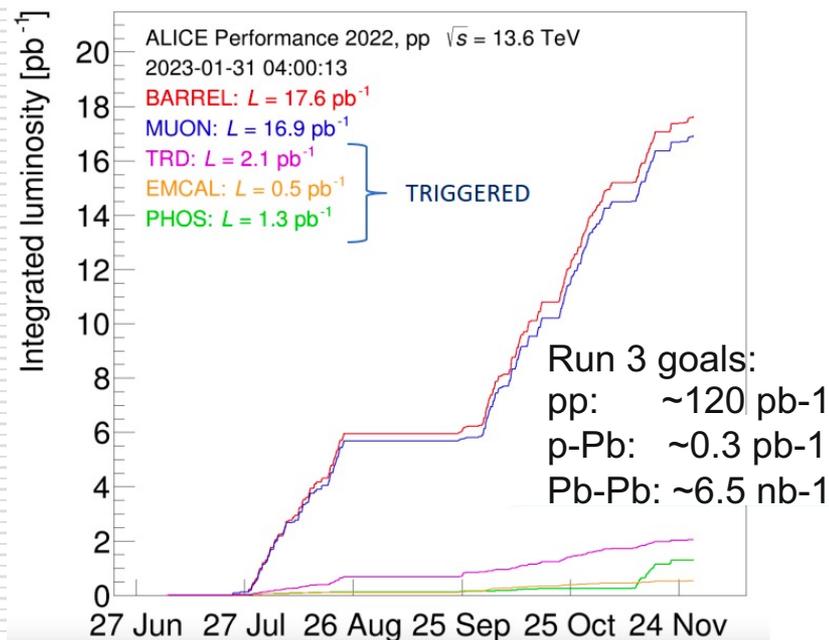
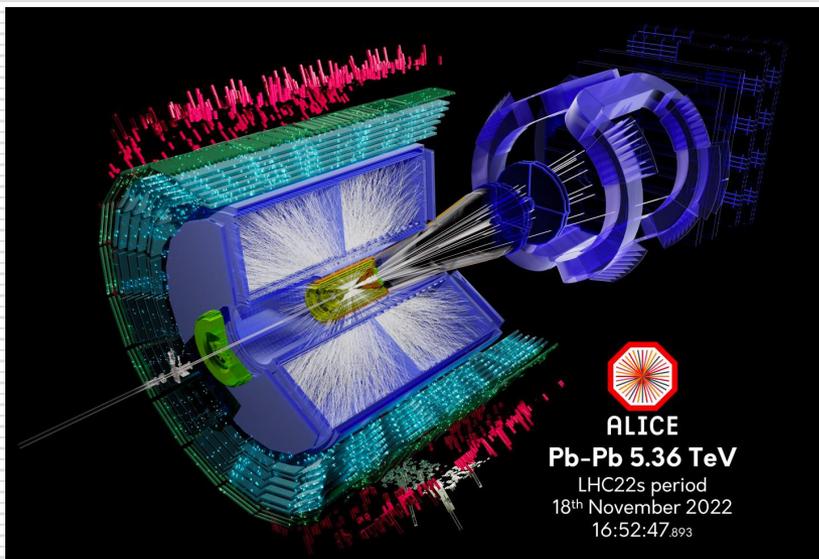


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ALICE upgrades for Run 3

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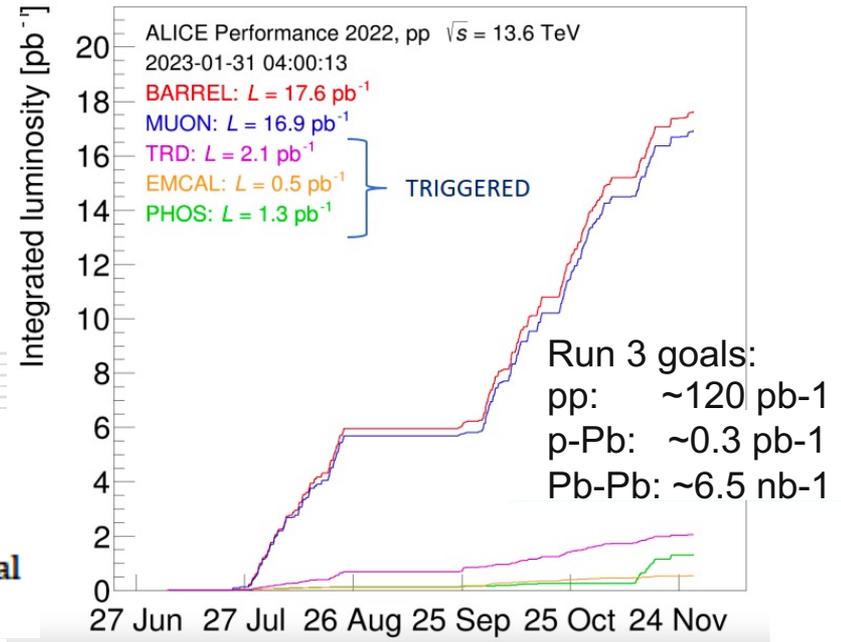
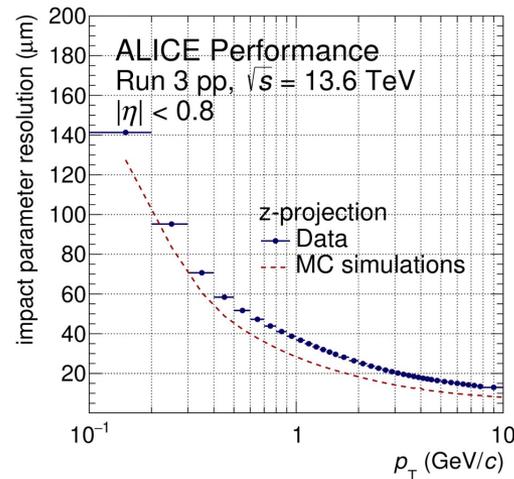
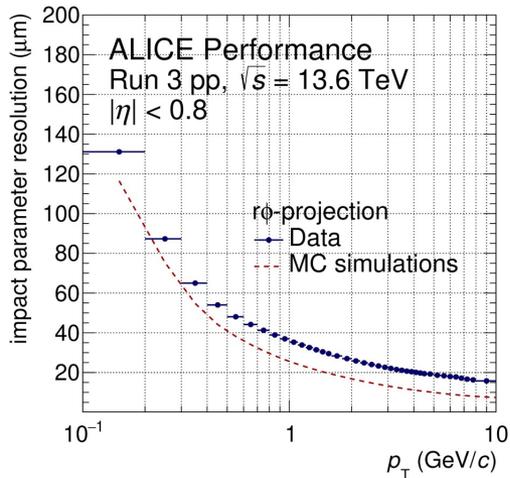
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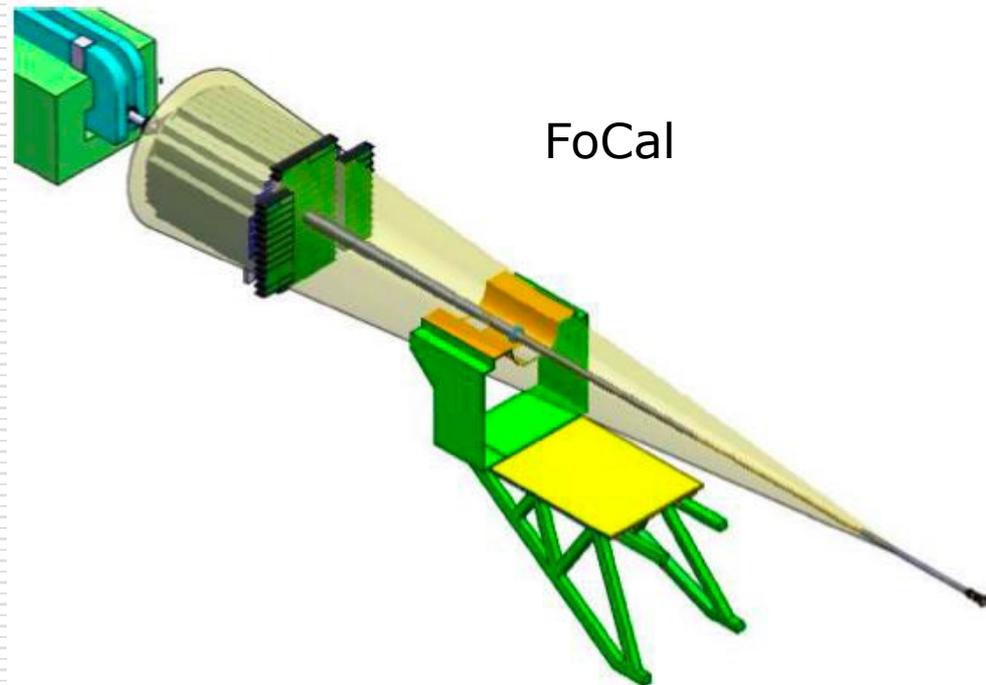
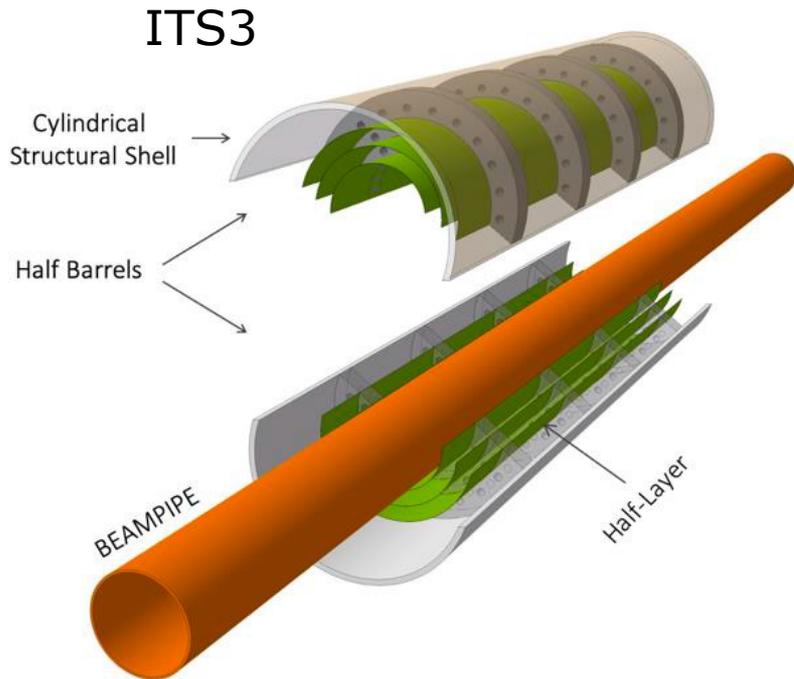


Pointing resolution to the PV of $\sim 35\text{-}40 \mu\text{m}$ @ $p_T = 1 \text{ GeV}/c$
2x (4-5x) better performance in $r\phi$ (z) compared to Run 2
 Fine-tuning on TPC calibrations/ITS alignment ongoing to fix residual mismatch with MC



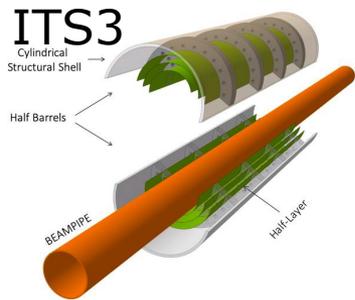
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ALICE upgrades for Run 4



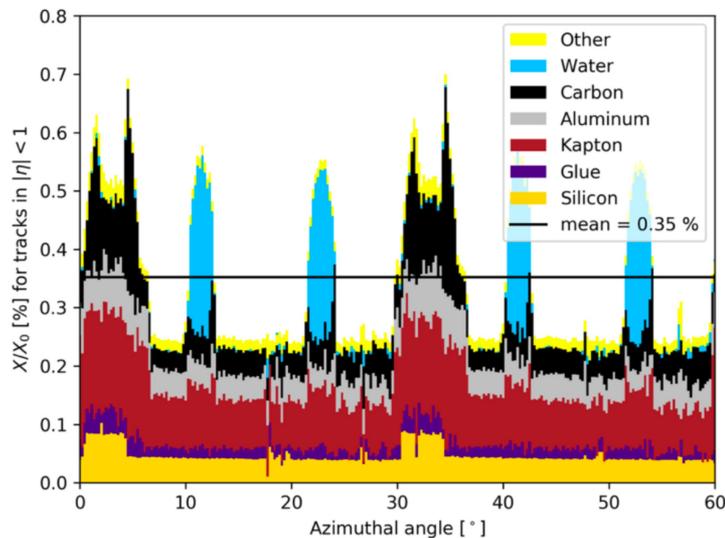
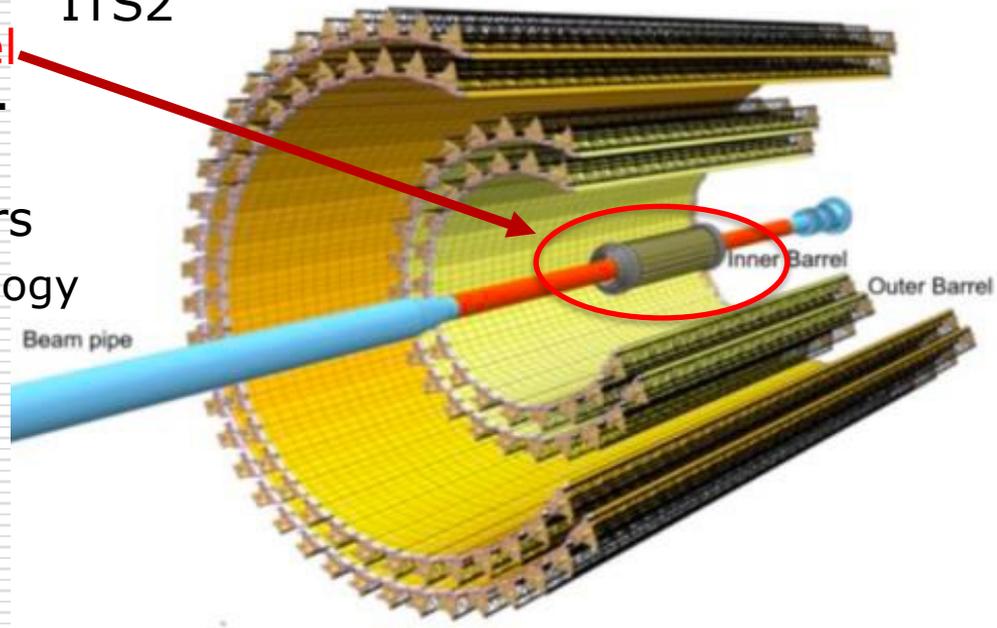
This project has received funding

ALICE upgrades for Run 4



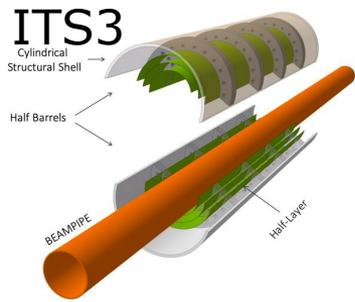
goal of ITS3 project:
replacing **inner barrel**
of ITS2 with **silicon-**
only wafer-scale
truly-cylindrical layers
in 65 nm CMOS technology

ITS2



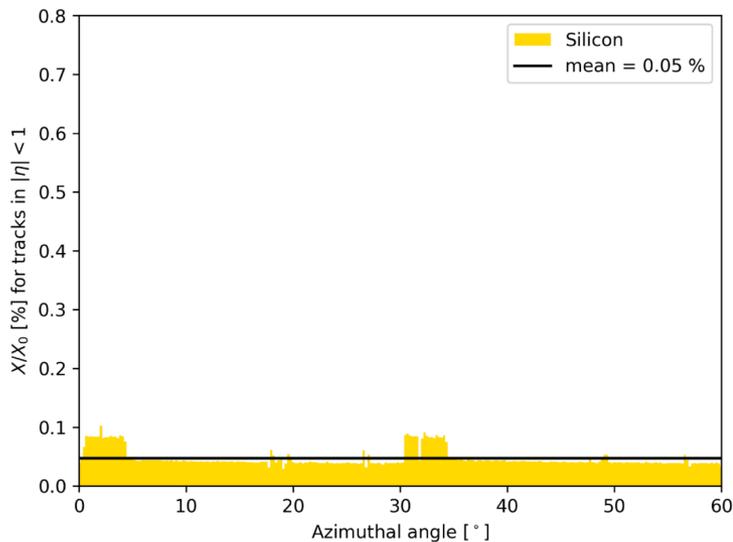
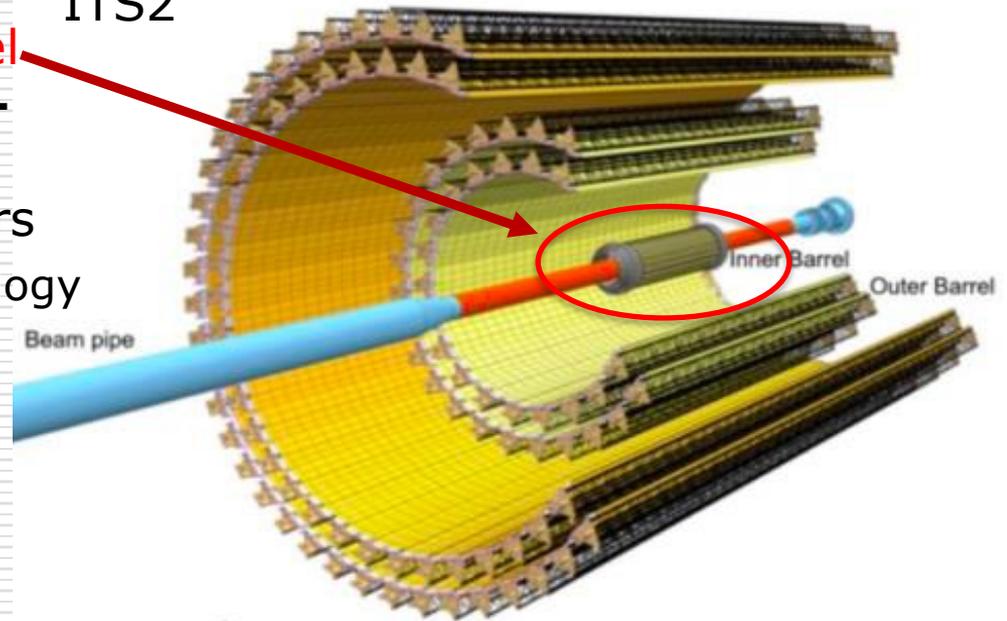
This project has received funding

ALICE upgrades for Run 4



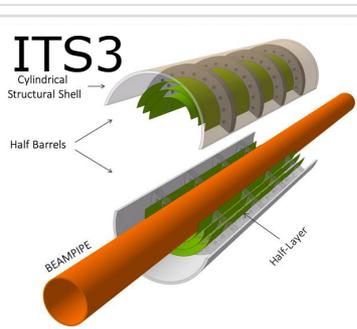
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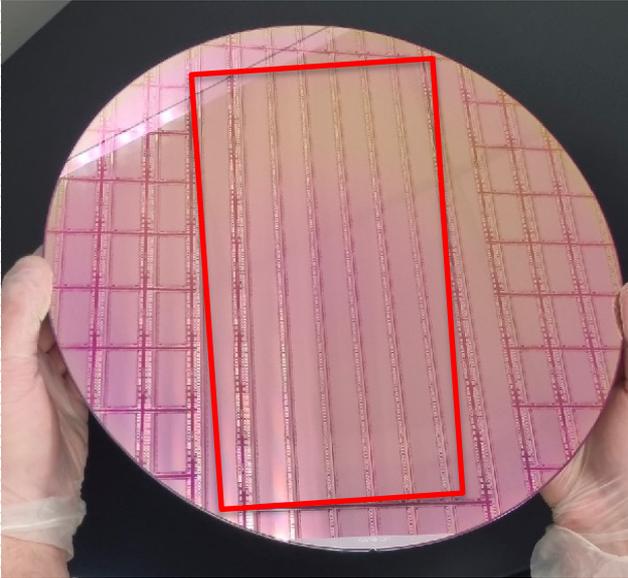
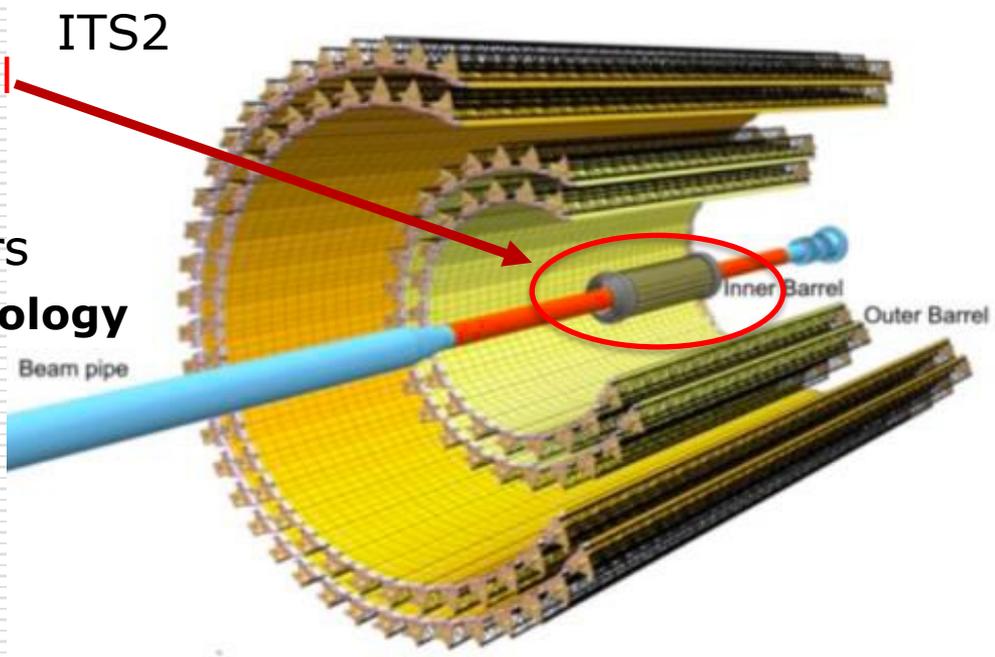


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ALICE upgrades for Run 4

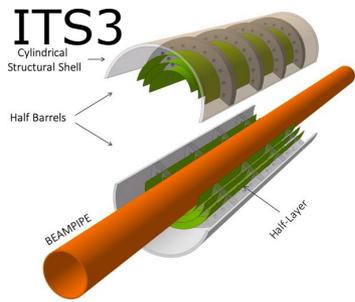


goal of ITS3 project: replacing **inner barrel** of ITS2 with silicon-only **wafer-scale** truly-cylindrical layers in **65 nm CMOS technology**



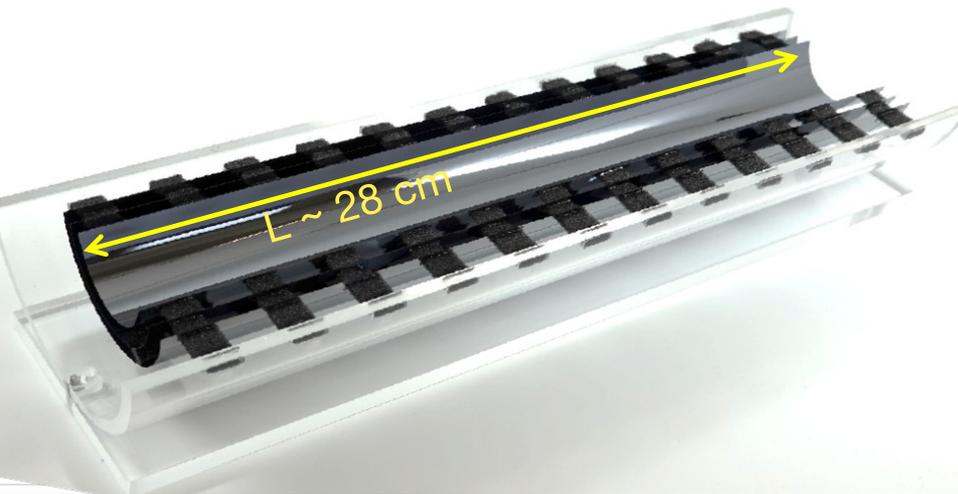
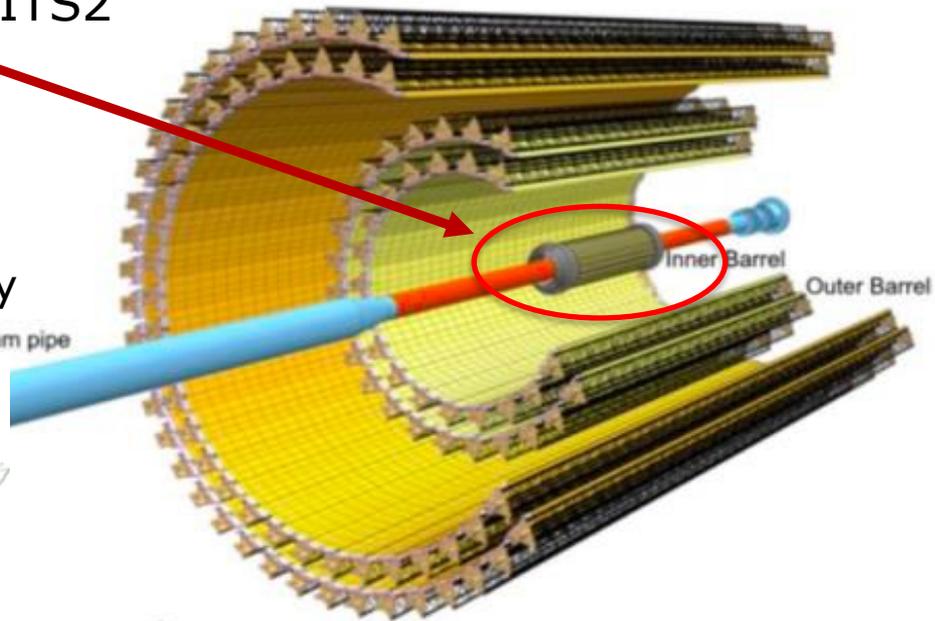
This project has received funding

ALICE upgrades for Run 4



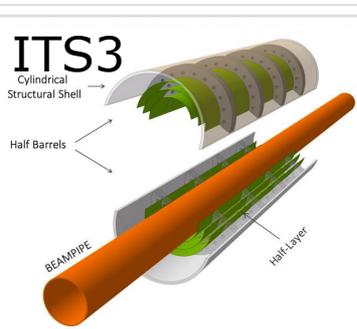
goal of ITS3 project: replacing **inner barrel** of ITS2 with silicon-only wafer-scale **truly-cylindrical** layers in 65 nm CMOS technology

ITS2



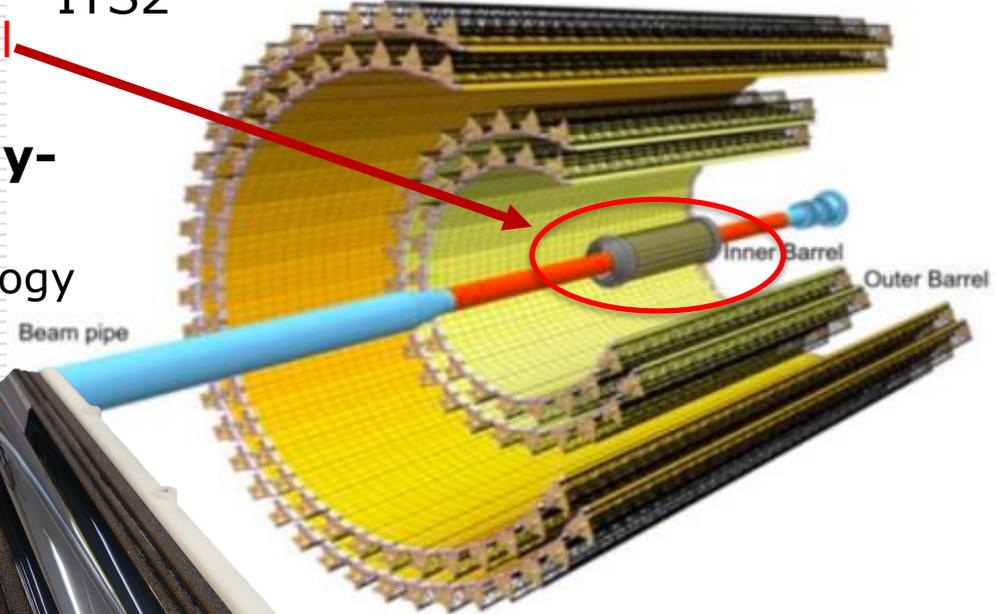
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ALICE upgrades for Run 4



goal of ITS3 project:
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in 65 nm CMOS technology

ITS2



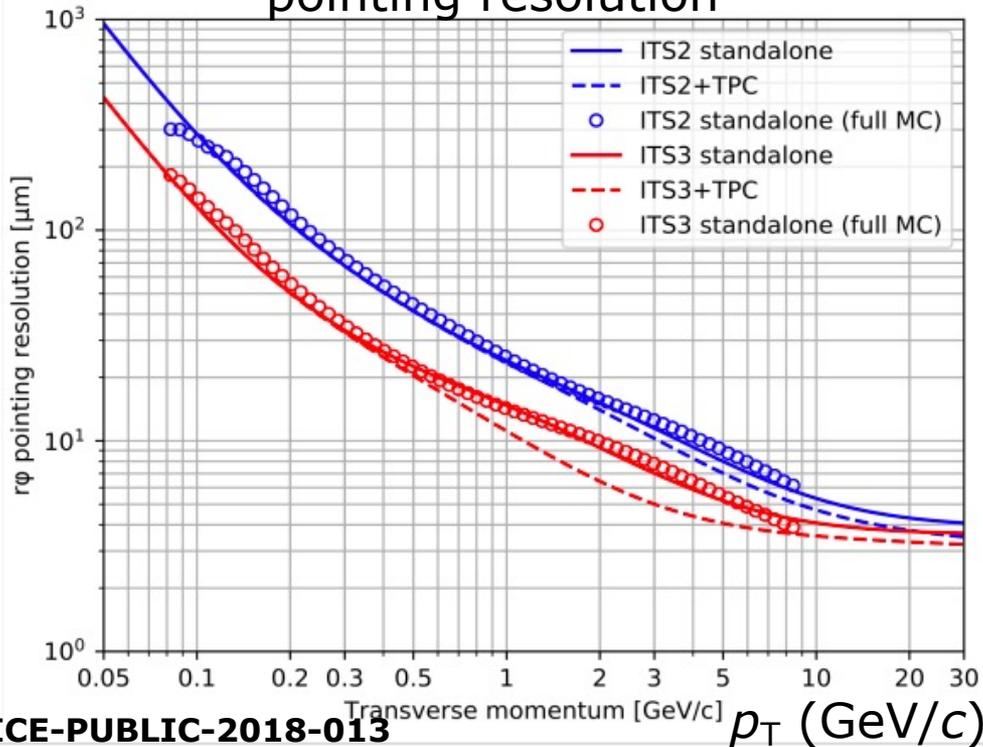
R = 18, 24, 30 mm
(beam pipe: 16 mm)



This project has received funding

ALICE upgrades for Run 4

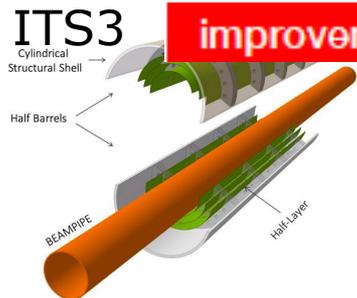
pointing resolution



- Improvement of pointing resolution by:
 - drastic reduction of **material budget** ($0.3 \rightarrow 0.05\%$ X0/layer)
 - being **closer** to the interaction point ($24 \rightarrow 18$ mm)
 - thinner and smaller **beam pipe** ($700 \rightarrow 500$ μm ; $18 \rightarrow 16$ mm)
- Directly boosts the ALICE core physics program that is largely based on:
 - low momenta
 - secondary vertex reconstruction
- E.g. Λ_c S/B improves by factor 10, significance by factor 4

ALICE-PUBLIC-2018-013

improvement of factor 2 over all momenta

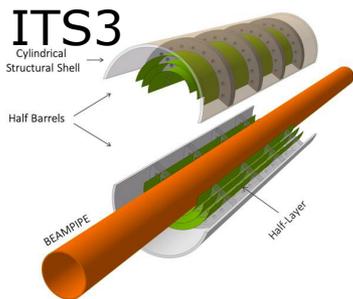
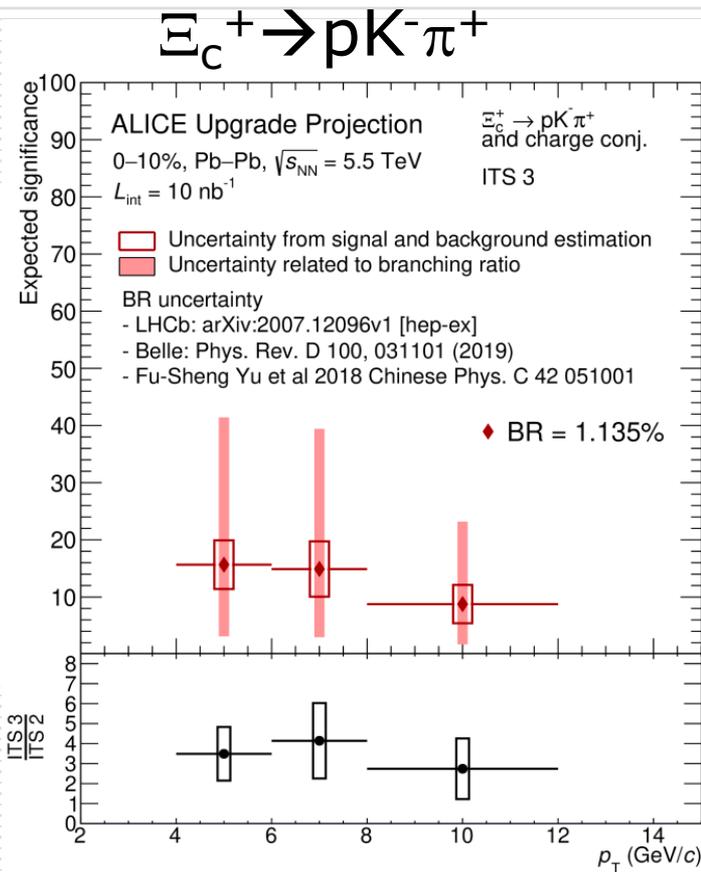
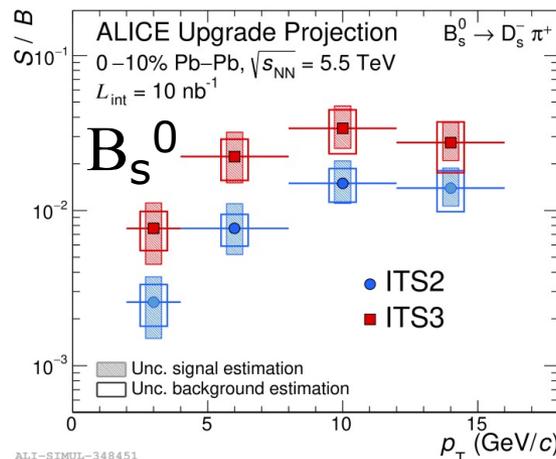
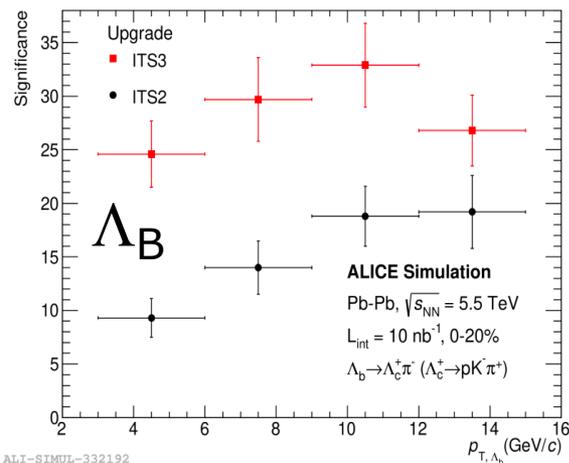


This project has received funding



ALICE upgrades for Run 4

Physics performances



This project has received funding

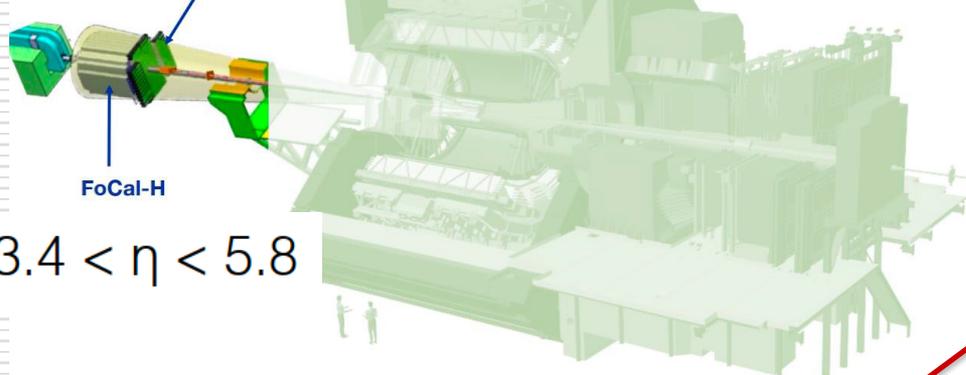


ALICE upgrades for Run 4

FoCal Letter of Intent: CERN-LHCC-2020-009

<https://inspirehep.net/literature/1805025>

FoCal FoCal-E



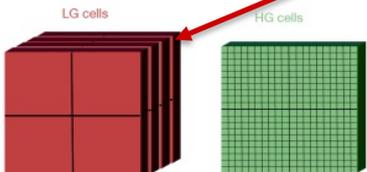
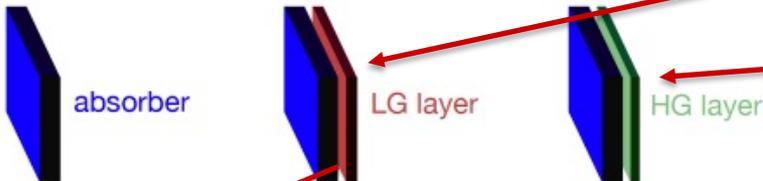
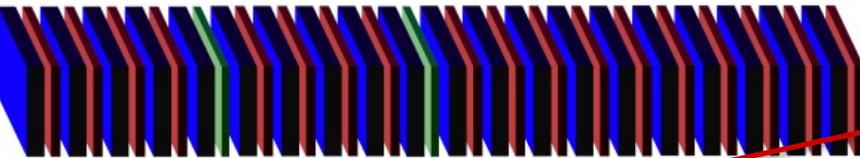
$3.4 < \eta < 5.8$

FoCal-H

- Cu-scintillator: direct γ isolation and jets
- Metal/scintillating calorimeter with high granularity of up to $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}^2$

FoCal-E

- Optimized for γ and π^0 reconstruction
- Segmented in 18 layers of tungsten and silicon pads with low granularity ($\sim 1 \text{ cm}$)
- Two layers of tungsten and silicon pixels with high granularity ($\sim 30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$)**



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ALICE upgrades for Run 4

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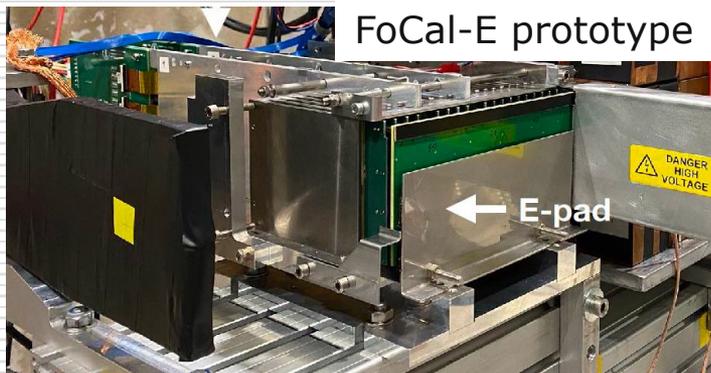


FoCal-H

- ❑ Cu-scintillator: direct γ isolation and jets
- ❑ Metal/scintillating calorimeter with high granularity of up to $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}^2$

FoCal-E

- ❑ Optimized for γ and π^0 reconstruction
- ❑ Segmented in 18 layers of tungsten and silicon pads with low granularity ($\sim 1 \text{ cm}$)
- ❑ **Two layers of tungsten and silicon pixels with high granularity ($\sim 30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$)**



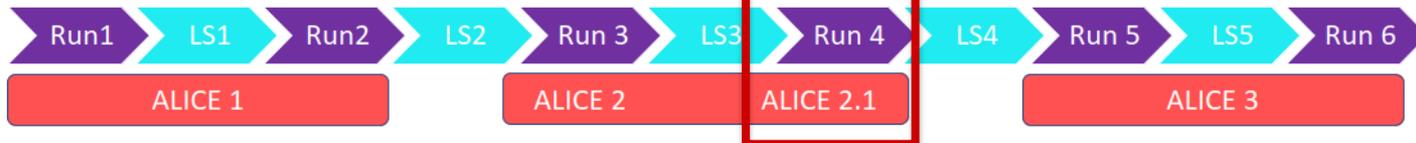
2010-2013

2015-2018

2022-2025

2029-2032

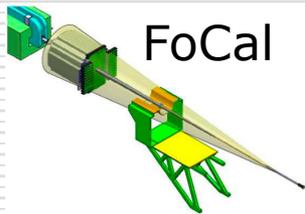
2035-2038



This project has received funding

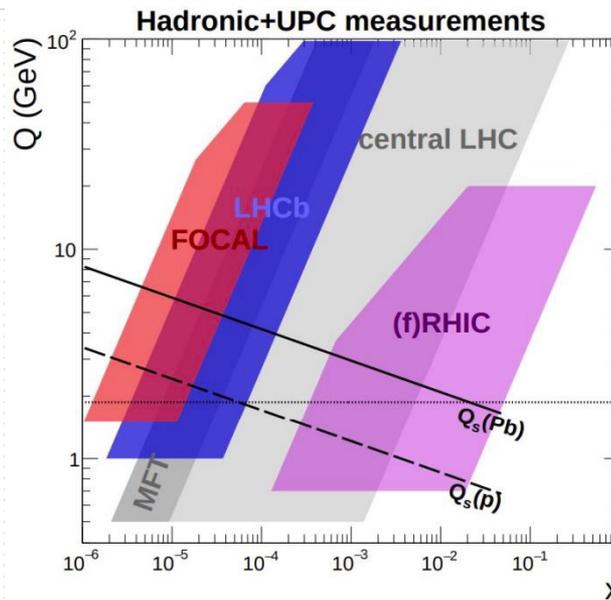
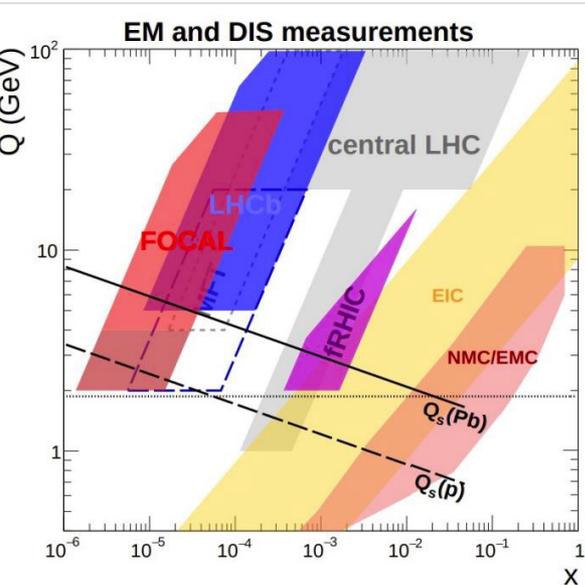
ALICE upgrades for Run 4

FoCal Letter of Intent: CERN-LHCC-2020-009 <https://inspirehep.net/literature/1805025>

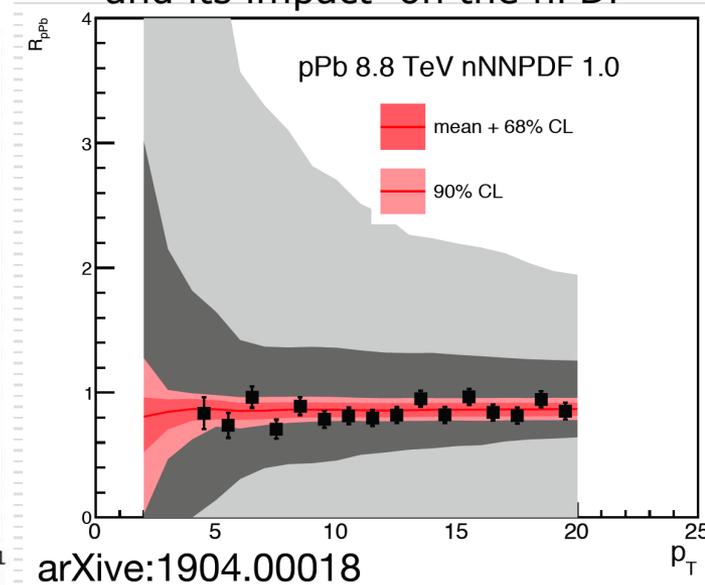


FoCal

- Energy resolution: $\sim <5\%$ (EM) $\sim 12\%$ (hadron)
- Position resolution: ~ 5 mm (EM shower)
 - Required for two shower separation
- S/B ratio > 0.1 for $p_T > 4$ GeV/c



Expected uncertainties and its impact on the nPDF



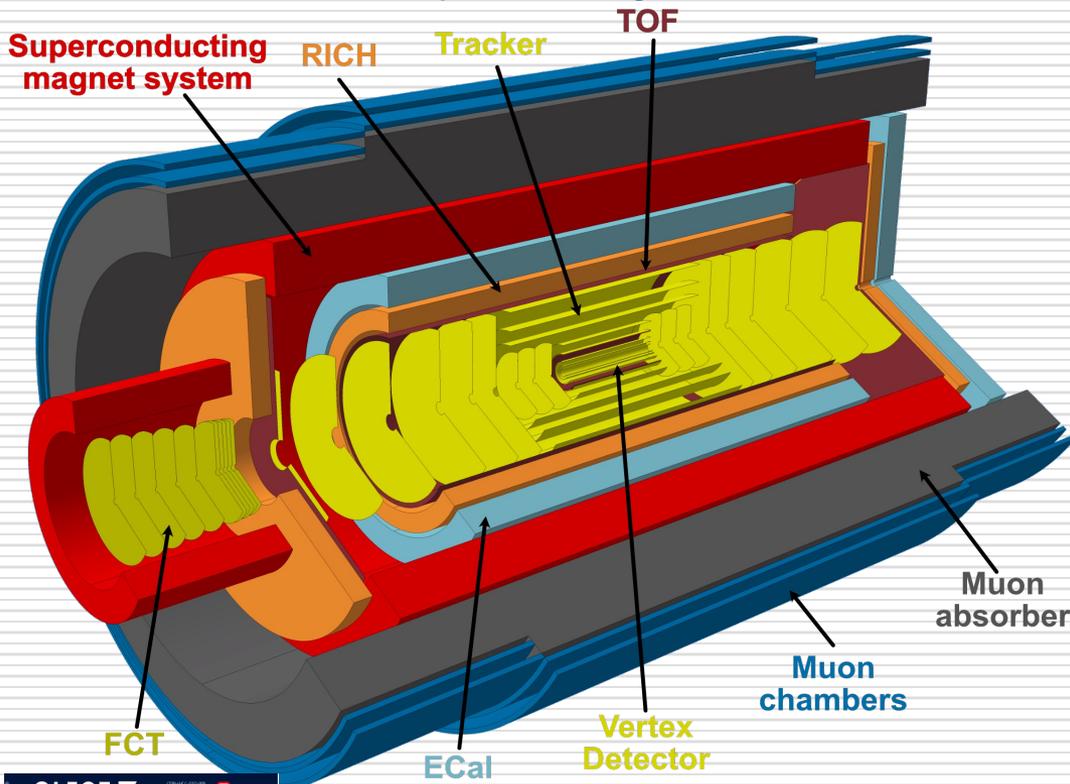
ALICE-PUBLIC-2023-001



This project has received funding

ALICE 3: Run 5 and beyond

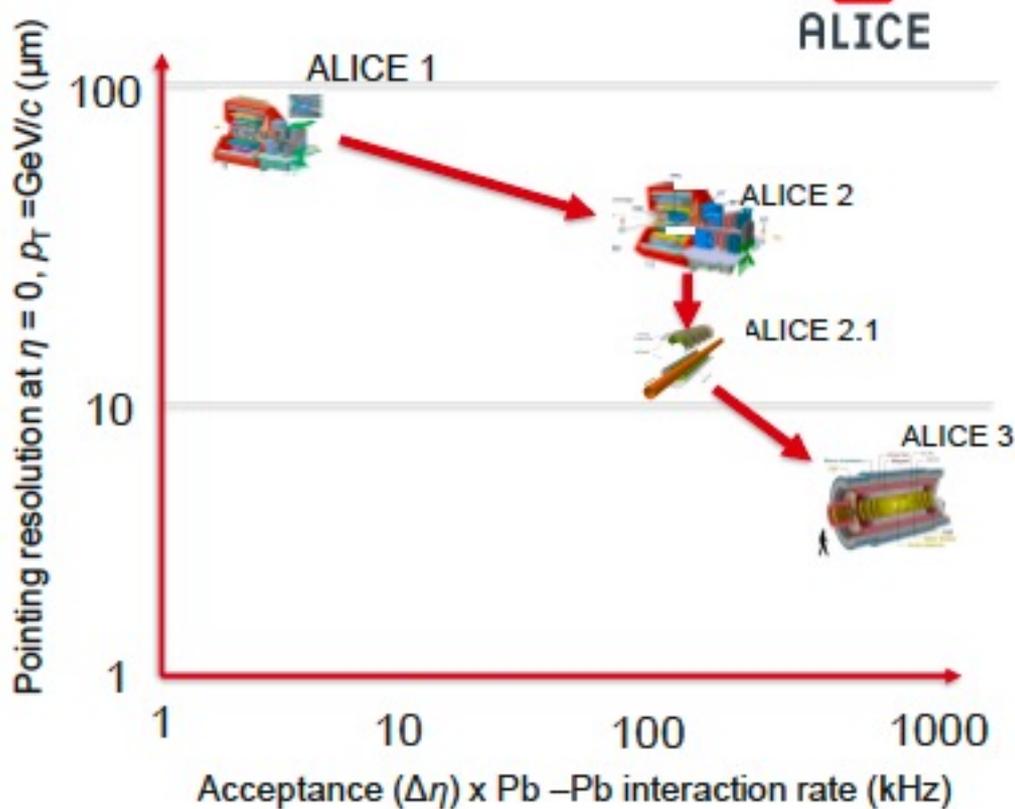
CERN-LHCC-2022-009 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.02491v1>



- Compact **all-silicon** tracker
 - Pointing resolution $\sim 3\text{-}4\ \mu\text{m}$ and p_T resolution $< 1\%$ @ $1\ \text{GeV}/c$
- Large acceptance, $|\eta| < 4$, $p_T > 0.02\ \text{GeV}/c$
- Superconducting magnet system
 - Max field: $B = 2\ \text{T}$ ($0.5\ \text{T}$ runs foreseen)
- Continuous readout and online processing
- Particle Identification (PID) in a wide range of p_T and $|\eta| < 4$



ALICE 3: Run 5 and beyond



- Compact **all-silicon** tracker
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ALICE 3: vertex detector

“Iris” vertex detector

- ❑ In vacuum, *retractable*, tracker (**3 layers + 3 disks**): in closed position first layer at **5 mm** from the beam
- ❑ Wafer-size sensors based on CMOS MAPS technology (synergy with ITS3 R&D)
- ❑ Pixel pitch of about $10\ \mu\text{m}$ (**$2.5\ \mu\text{m}$** intrinsic resolution) and **$\sim 0.1\%$ X0/layer**
- ❑ Max. radiation load per operational year $\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot 1\ \text{MeV neq/cm}^2$
- ❑ Cooling on the outer surface of the 3rd layer (micro-channel) while the layer 0 and 1 cooled via conduction on the petals

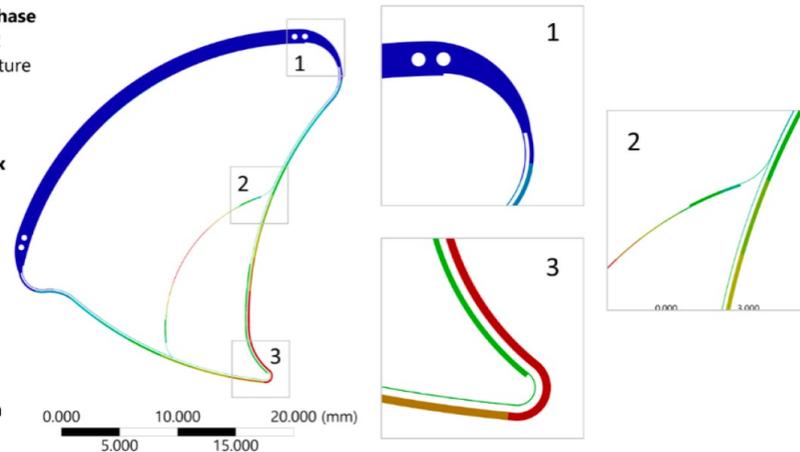
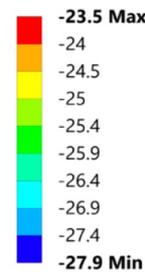
R&D challenges: rad. hardeness, mechanics, cooling & services



mockup



AE: 2D Two-phase
All-70mW/cm2
Type: Temperature
Unit: °C
Time: 11



ALICE 3: PID systems

CERN-LHCC-2022-009

Time-of-flight

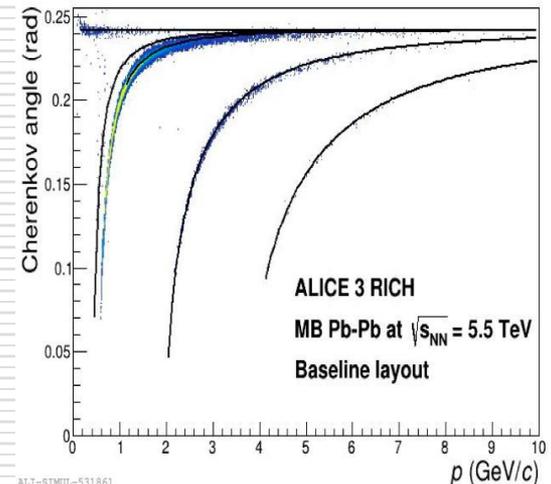
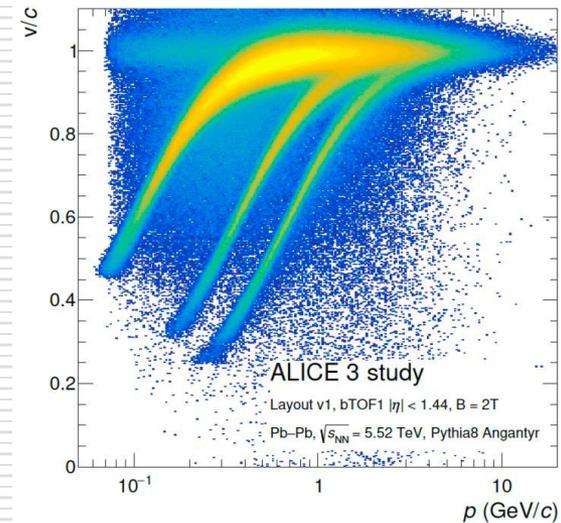
- **Barrel TOF:** two layers at 19 cm and at 85 cm. Time resolution **20 ps**, $|\eta| < 1.75$. Total surface $\sim 31.5 \text{ m}^2$
- **Two forward disks:** $1.75 < |\eta| < 4$ with $r_{\text{in}} = 15 \text{ cm}$, $r_{\text{out}} = 50 \text{ cm}$ at $z = \pm 405 \text{ cm}$. Tot. surface $\sim 14 \text{ m}^2$

R&D challenges: depends on technology If MAPS uniform and fast charge collection + fast readout electronics and high S/N ratio

RICH for higher p_T reach

- 2 cm thick aerogel tile and photo-detection layer (SiPMs) at 20 cm from the radiator
- Aerogel radiator refraction index $n = 1.03$ (barrel) and $n = 1.006$ (forward) \rightarrow determine the p_T reach

R&D challenges: quality of the aerogel over production cycle, digital SiPMs radiation resistant



ALICE 3: PID systems

CERN-LHCC-2022-009

Time-of-flight

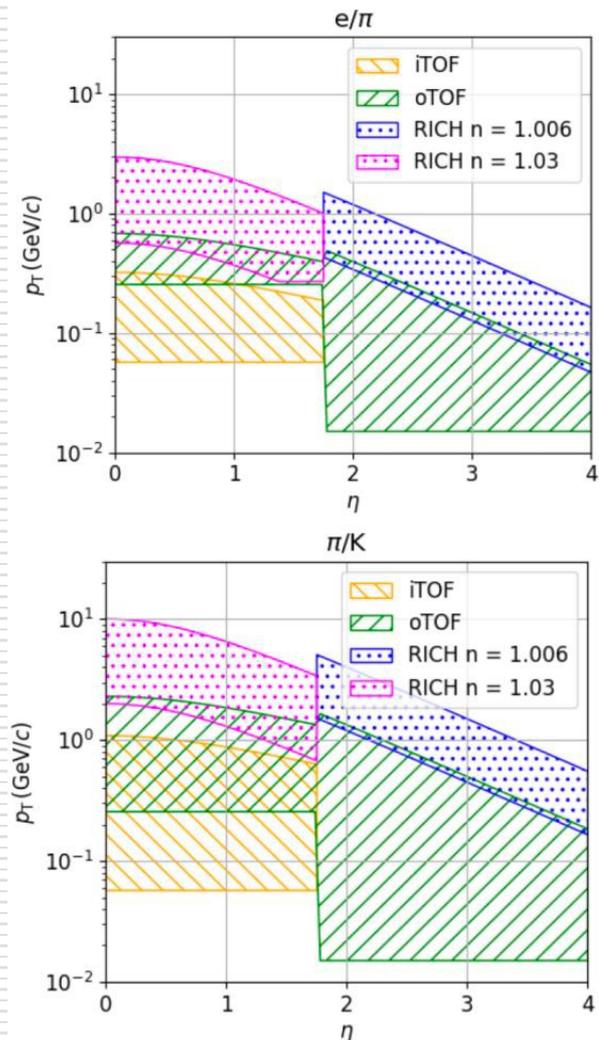
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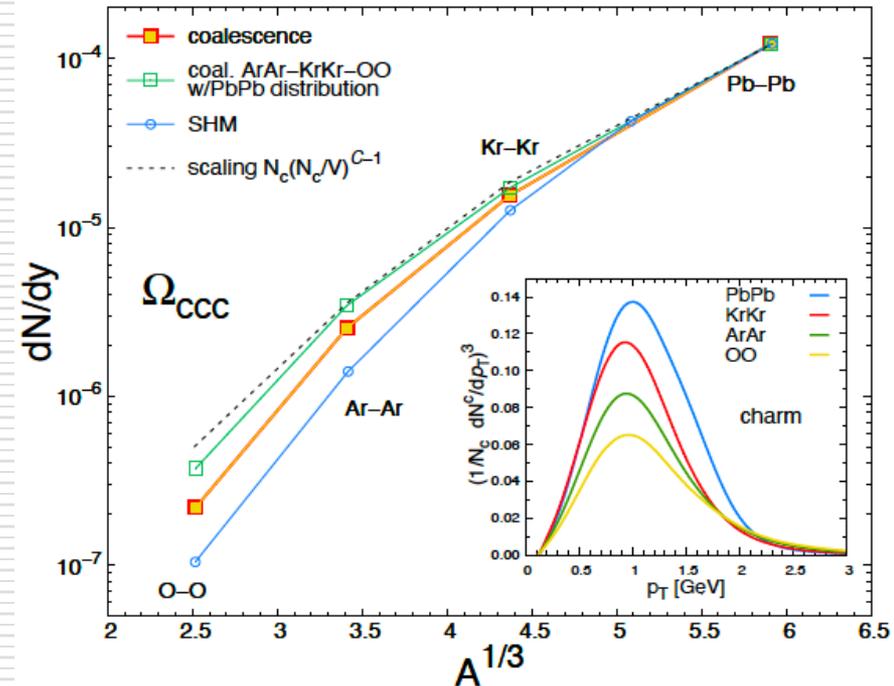


ALICE 3: physics performance

Multi-charm baryons: why?

- different models to describe charm equilibration and hadronisation:
 - H. He et al. PLB 746 (2015) 59
 - A. Andronic et al. JHEP 07 (2021) 035
 - J. Zhao et al. PLB 771 (2017) 349
 - X. Yao et al. PRD 97 (2018) 074003
 - S. Cho et al. PRC 101 (2020) 024902
 - etc...
- study of multi-charm baryons over different collisions systems (e.g. from O-O to Pb-Pb) very sensitive to the non-equilibrium features of charm quarks

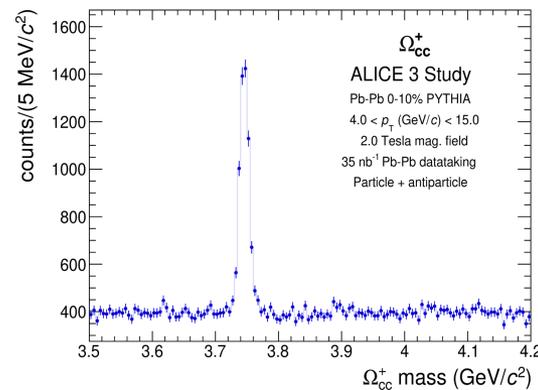
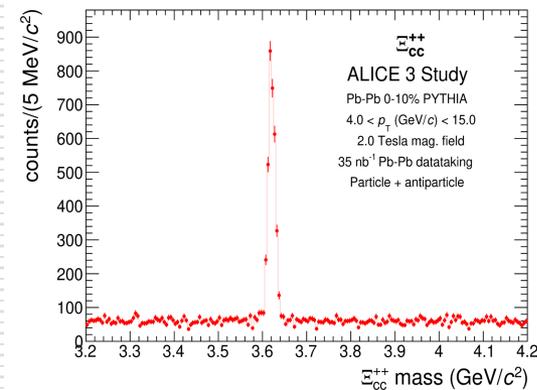
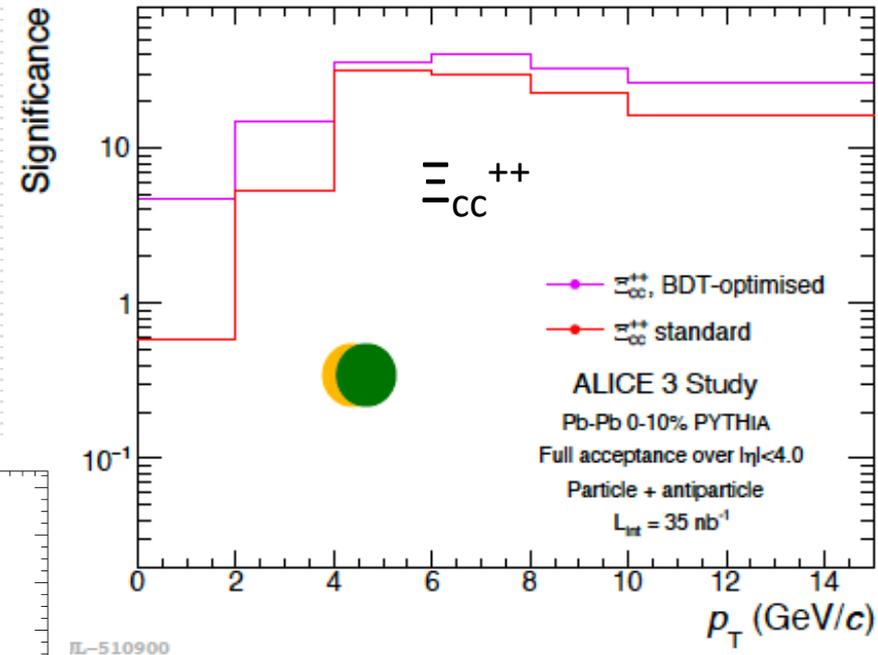
V. Minnisale et al. arXiv:2305.03687



ALICE 3: physics performance

Multi-charm baryons

- Ξ_{cc}^{++} reconstructed in the channel:
 $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^+$
- Ω_{cc}^+ reconstructed in the channel:
 $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Omega_c^0 \pi^+ \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- Performance for Ω_{ccc} studies ongoing



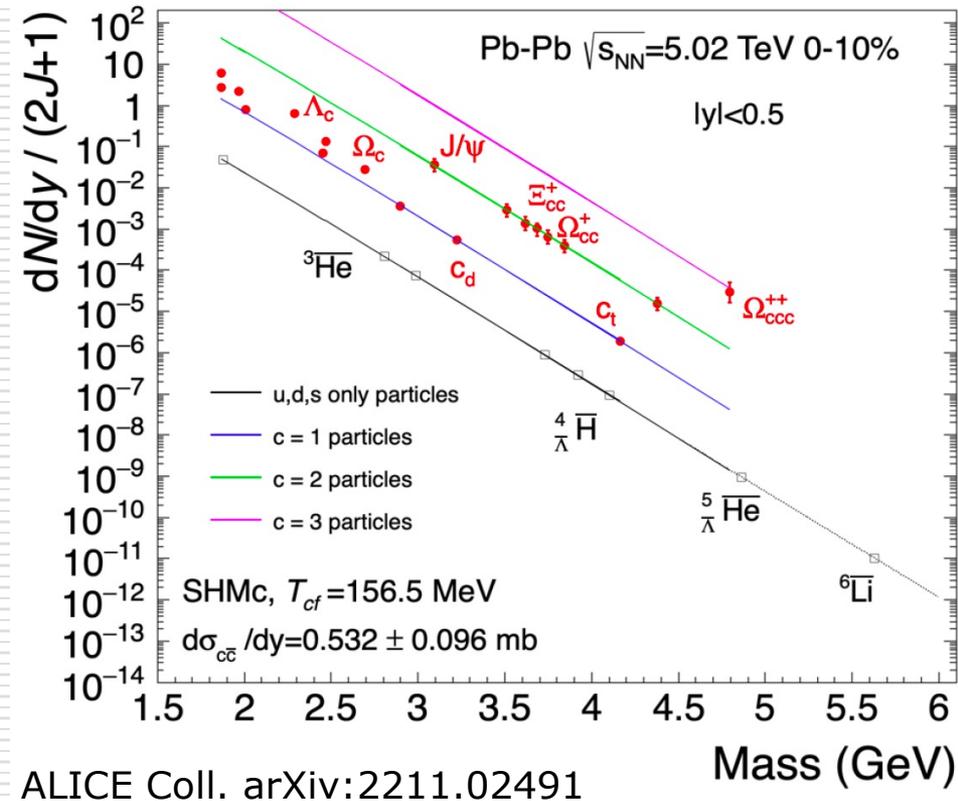
ALICE Coll. arXiv:2211.02491

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ALICE 3: physics performance

Also **exotic nuclei** are abundantly produced

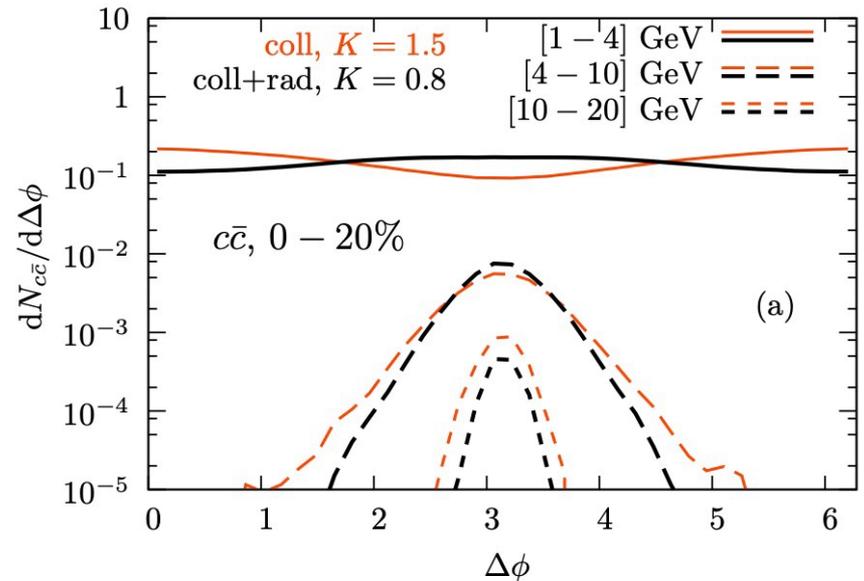
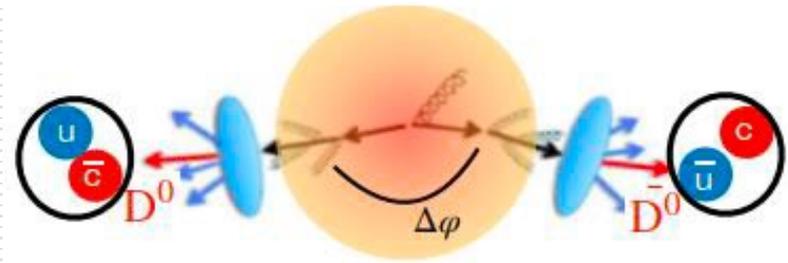
- ALICE 3 can shed light on the sector of hyperon-nucleon and charmed-baryon nucleon interactions.
- Anti-hyper nuclei with $A > 5$ as ${}^5_{\Lambda}\overline{\text{He}}$ or ${}^6_{\Lambda}\overline{\text{Li}}$ yet to be discovered
- ALICE 3 apparatus well suited for the study of ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ or ${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$
- Discovery potential for charm-nuclei like c-deuteron, c-triton and c- ${}^3\text{He}$



ALICE 3: physics performance

$D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ azimuthal correlation

- measure angular (de)correlation
 - direct probe of HF interaction with the QGP
- Strongest signal at low p_T
- Very challenging measurement:
 - good purity, efficiency and η coverage



M Nahrgang et al, [PRC 90, 024907](#)

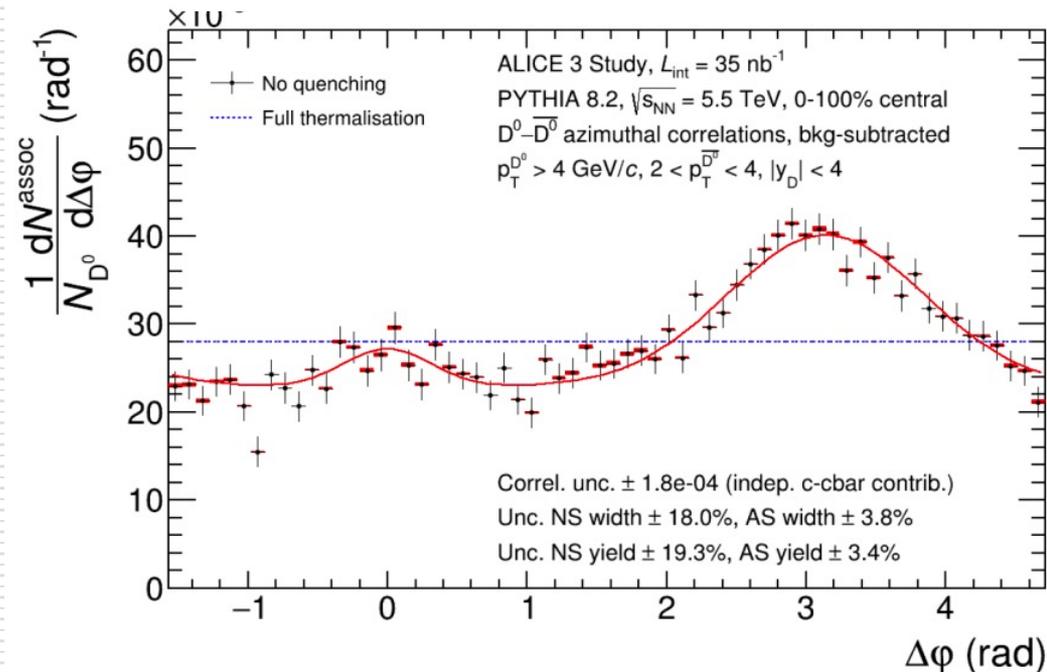
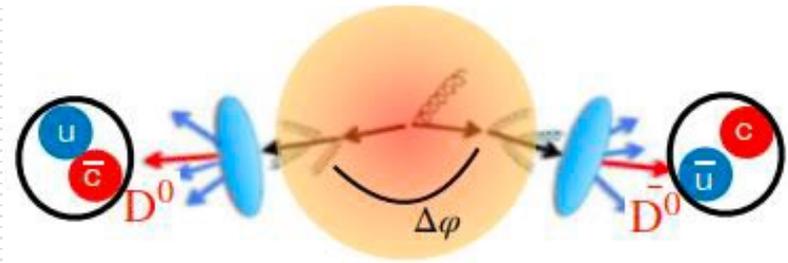
In heavy-ion collisions doable only with ALICE 3

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 824093.

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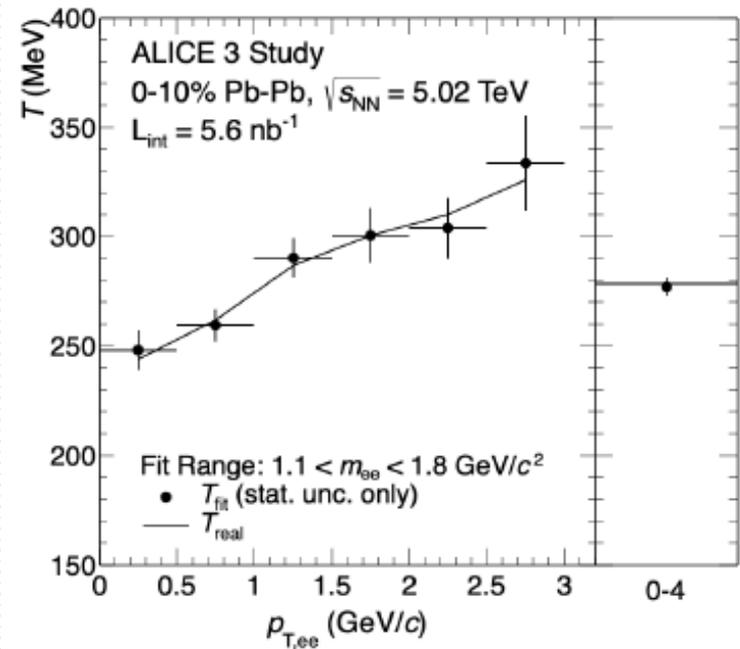
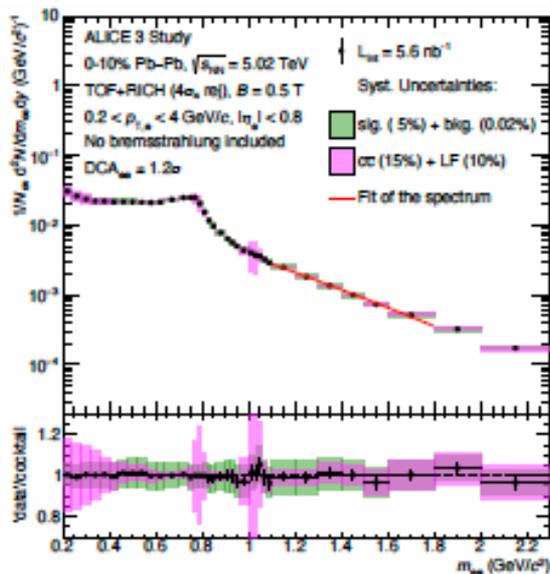
ALICE Coll. arXiv:2211.02491

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ALICE 3: physics performance

Thermal radiation and chiral symmetry restoration

- access to time evolution of the QGP temperature

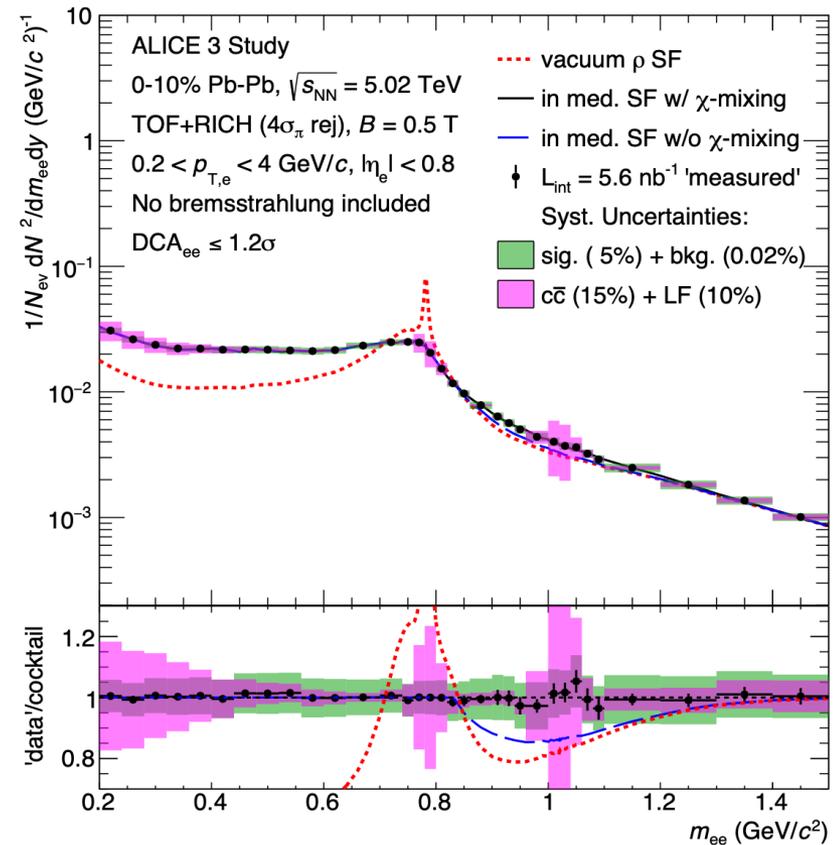


ALICE Coll. arXiv:2211.02491

ALICE 3: physics performance

Thermal radiation and chiral symmetry restoration

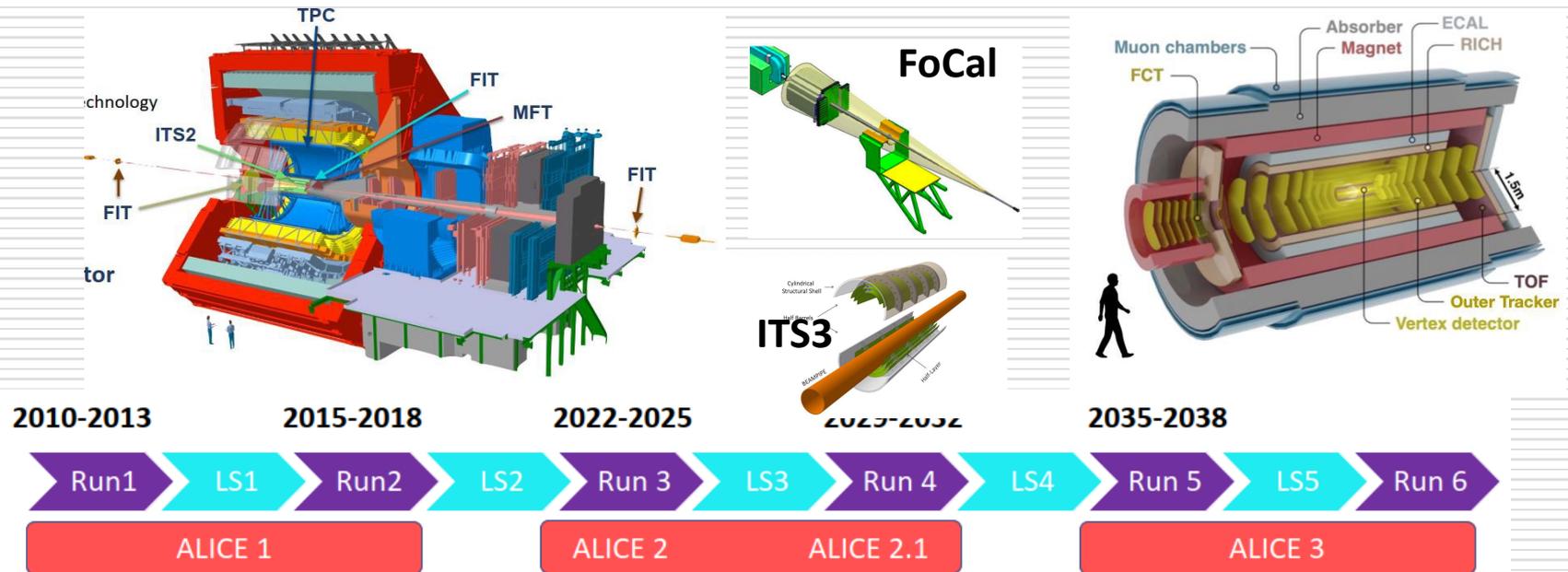
- access to time evolution of the QGP temperature
- Spectral function of low mass dielectrons determined with 6-8% unc. in the region $0.4 \leq m_{ee} \leq 1.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Chiral mixing would produce a 20-25% change versus vacuum spectral functions ($0.8 \leq m_{ee} \leq 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)



ALICE Coll. arXiv:2211.02491

Conclusions and outlook

- ALICE came a long way in the investigation of QCD in extreme conditions
- much more is to come with LHC Run 3 and later on with **ITS3** and **FoCal** in Run 4.
- obtained results pose additional fundamental questions that call for a new detector @ LHC ready for Run 5: ALICE 3 letter of intent published in 2022. Next steps are :
 - Scoping Document (2024)
 - Technical Design Reports (2027)



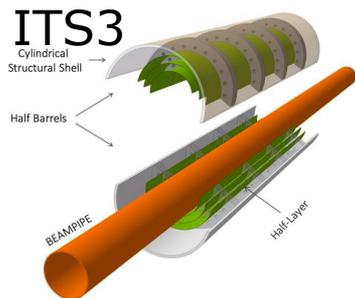
EXTRA



ALICE upgrades for Run 4



- Assembly procedure developed
- Gluing optimised
- Detailed characterization ongoing
 - including wind tunnel tests



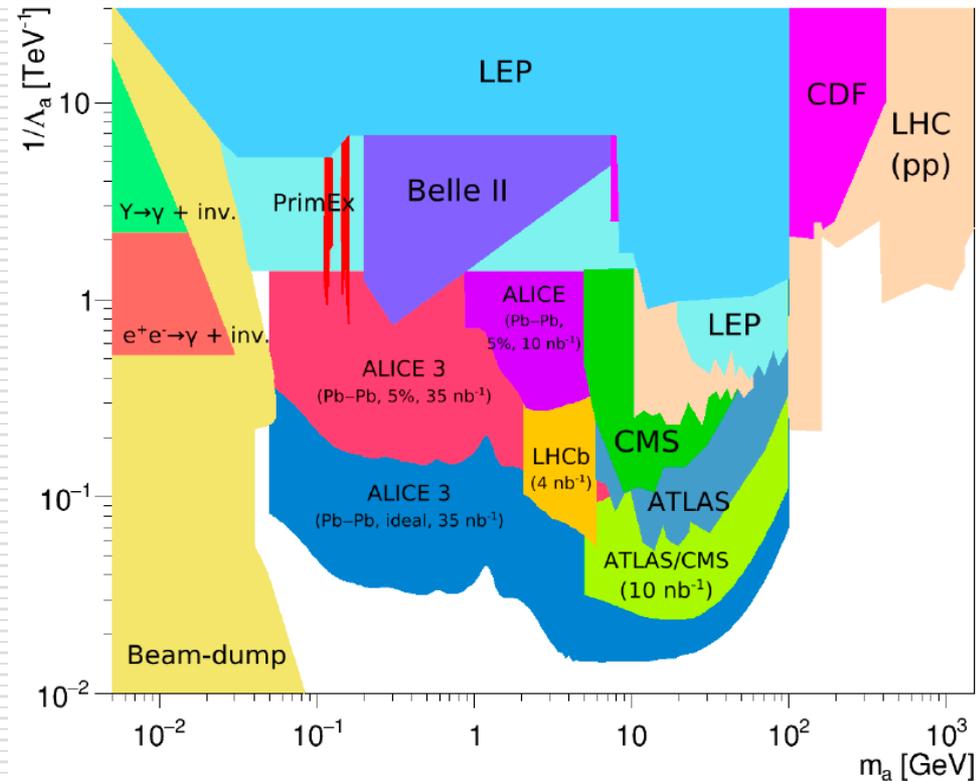
This project has received funding



ALICE 3: physics performance

BSM searches in UPCs

- Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs) are dominated by photon-photon and photon-nucleus interactions. Provide for a clean environment for axion-like particles (ALP) studies
- Searches via $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ process. Signal would be visible as a peak in the diphoton mass distribution
- Performance on the estimated production cross-section given as mass and recast limit in the plane $(m_a, 1/\Lambda_a)$



ALICE Coll. arXiv:2211.02491