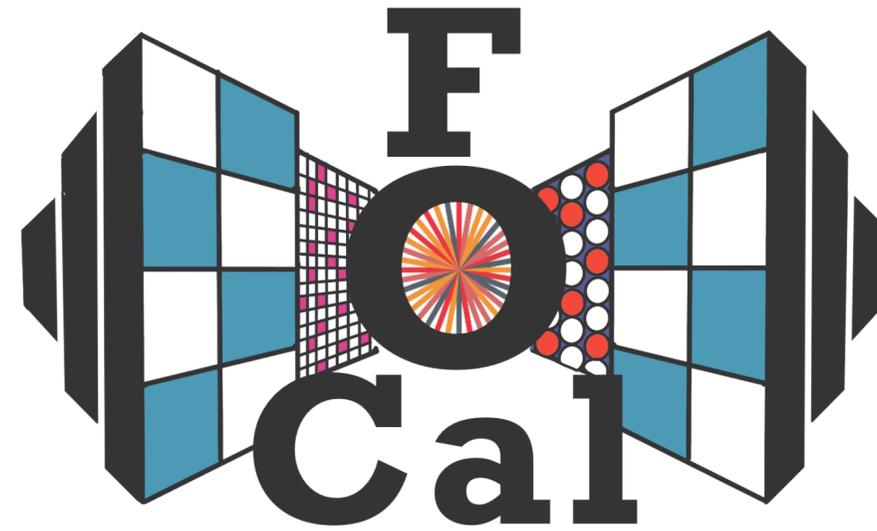




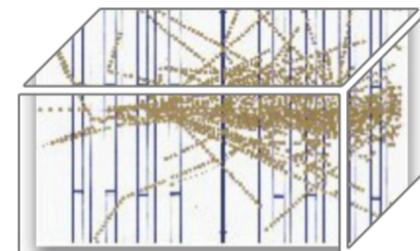
筑波大学
University of Tsukuba



ALICE FoCal overview

Jonghan Park
for the ALICE Collaboration

20th International conference on Calorimetry in Particle Physics
20–24 May 2024, Tsukuba, Japan

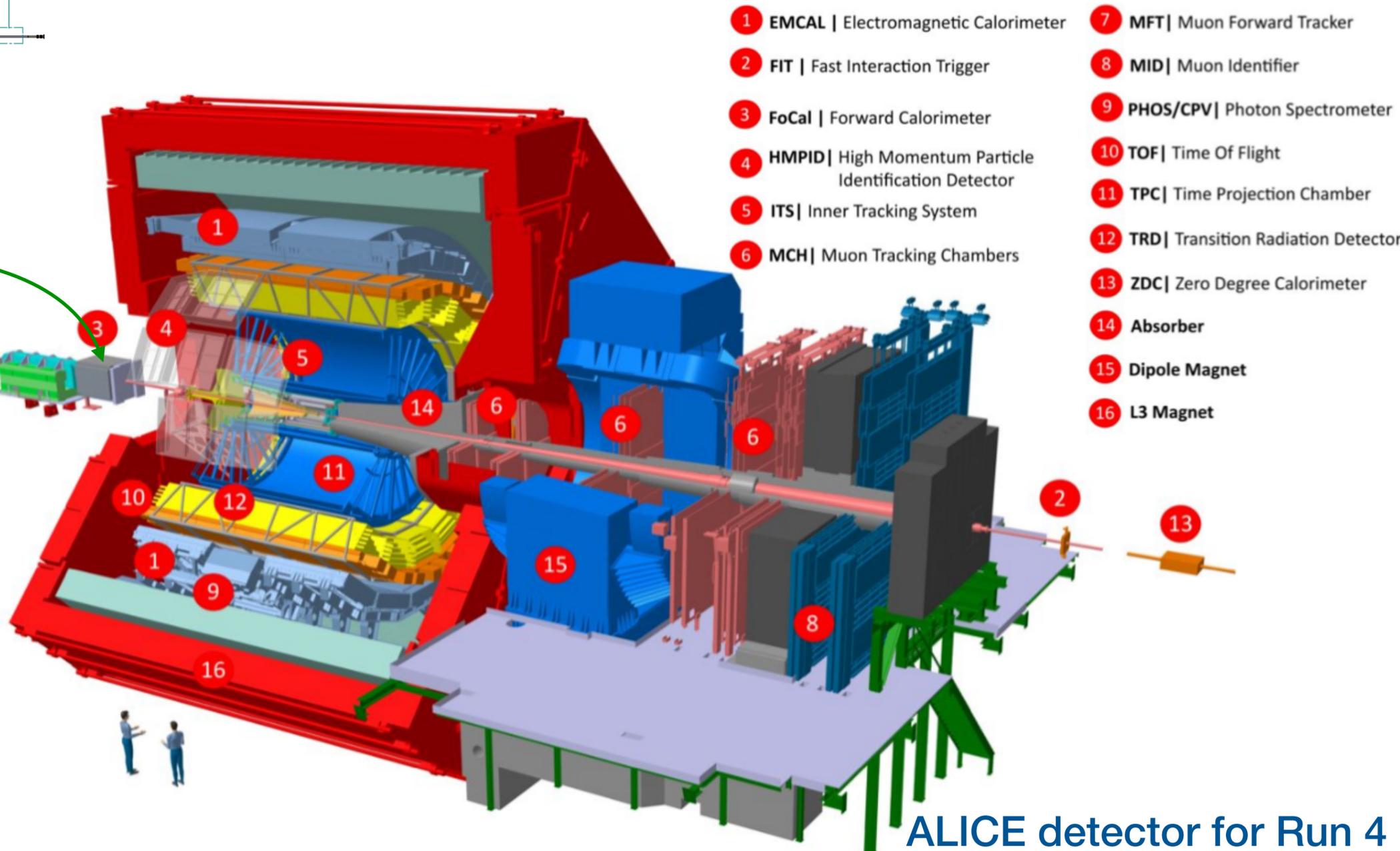
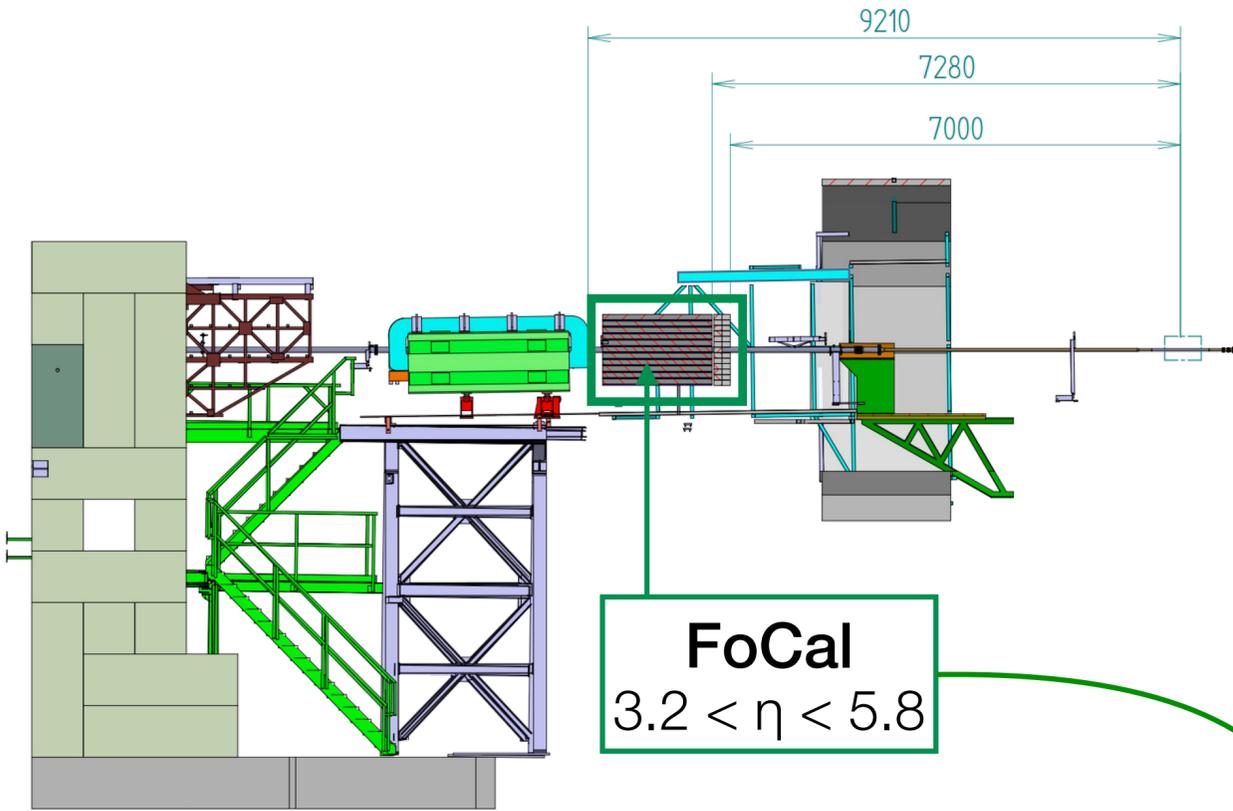


CALOR 2024
Tsukuba



ALICE Forward Calorimeter (FoCal)

- A high-granularity forward calorimeter to be installed in ALICE during the LHC Long Shutdown 3 for Run 4 (2029–2032)
- FoCal is approved as a project by the LHCC in March 2024



public notes & papers

- Letter Of Intent ([CERN-LHCC-2020-009](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2711013/files/CERN-LHCC-2020-009.pdf))
- Physics of the ALICE FoCal ([ALICE-PUBLIC-2023-001](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2711013/files/ALICE-PUBLIC-2023-001.pdf))
- Physics performance of the ALICE FoCal upgrade ([ALICE-PUBLIC-2023-004](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2711013/files/ALICE-PUBLIC-2023-004.pdf))
- Electronics for the silicon pad layers of the ALICE FoCal ([arXiv:2302.13912](https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.13912))
- Performance of the ALICE FoCal ([arXiv:2311.07413](https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.07413))
- Technical Design Report ([CERN-LHCC-2024-004](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2711013/files/CERN-LHCC-2024-004.pdf))

ALICE detector for Run 4



The Forward Calorimeter (FoCal)

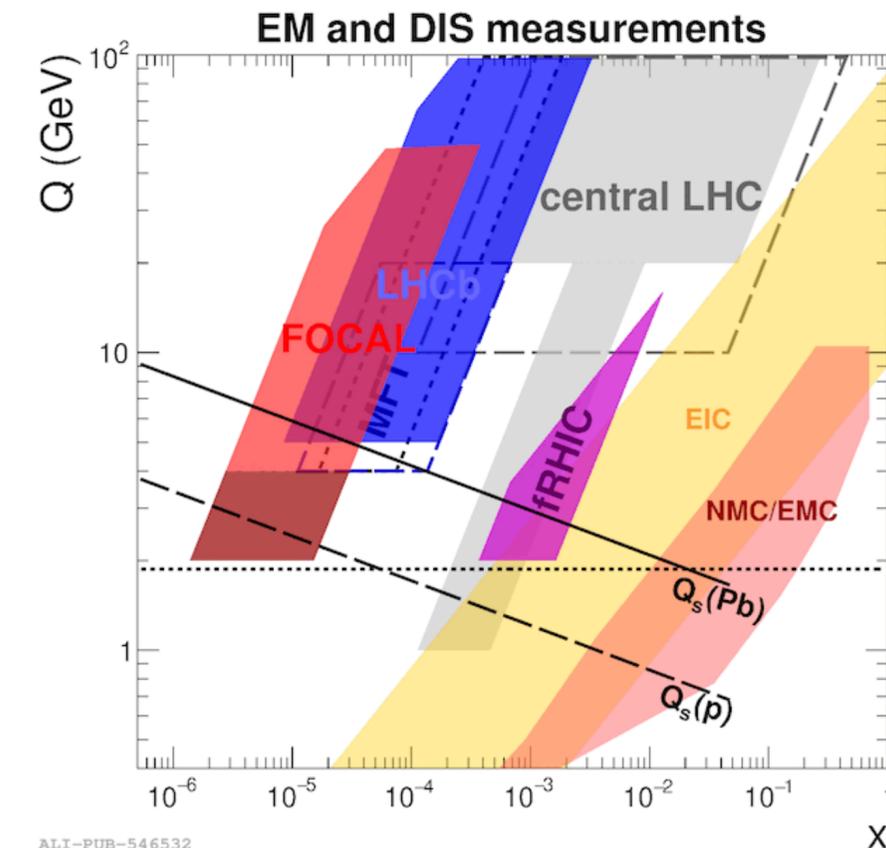
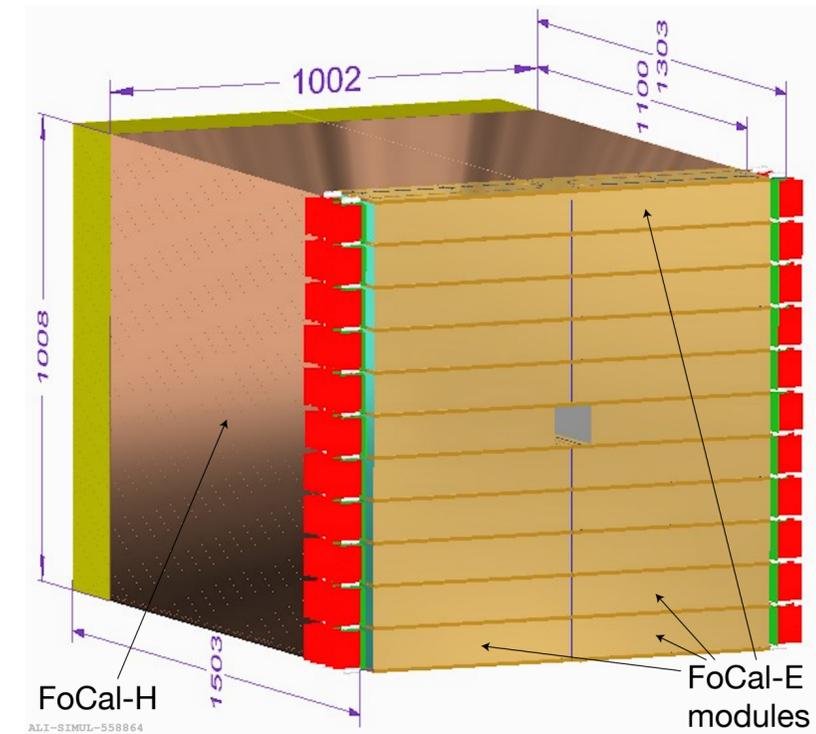
● FoCal-E

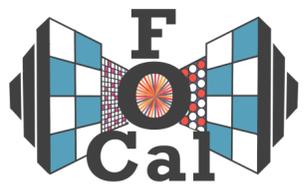
- ✓ Highly-granular, longitudinally-segmented silicon-tungsten (Si+W) electromagnetic calorimeter
- ✓ Consist of 20 Si+W layers ($20X_0$ in total)
 - 18 silicon pad sensor layers ($1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$)
 - 2 silicon pixel layers positioned at 5th and 10th layer ($30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$)
- ✓ Designed for measurements of direct photons and neutral pions

● FoCal-H

- ✓ Conventional metal-scintillator hadronic calorimeter behind FoCal-E
- ✓ Constructed from Cu tubes filled with scintillating fibers
- ✓ Designed for photon isolation and jet measurements

- FoCal can explore non-linear QCD in regime of saturated gluons at low Bjorken- x and constrain nPDFs

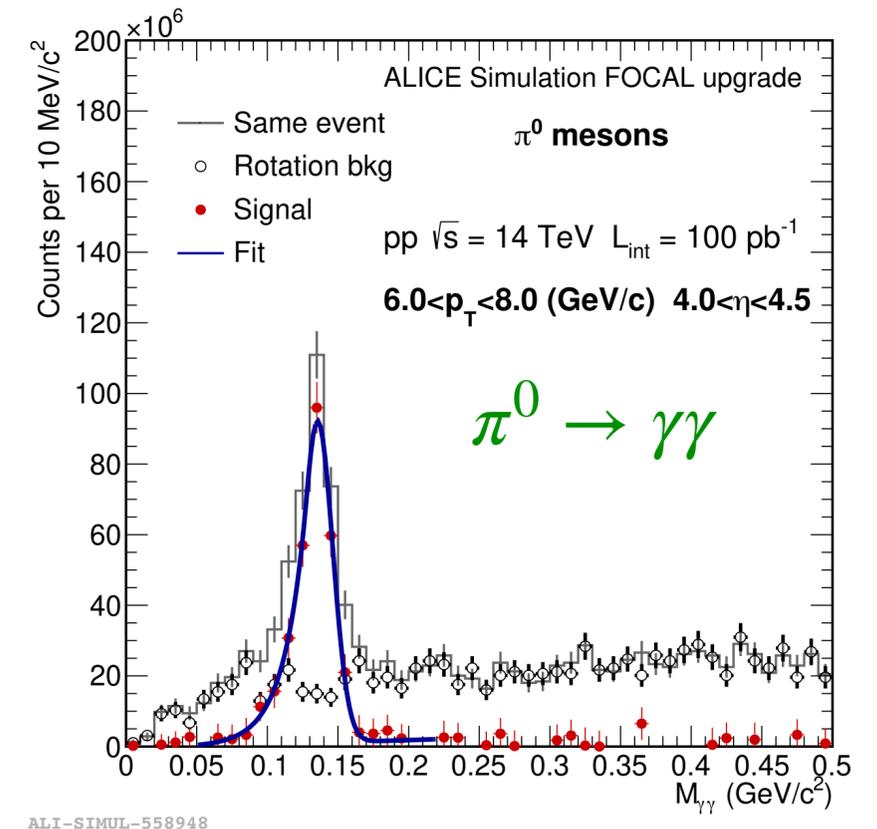
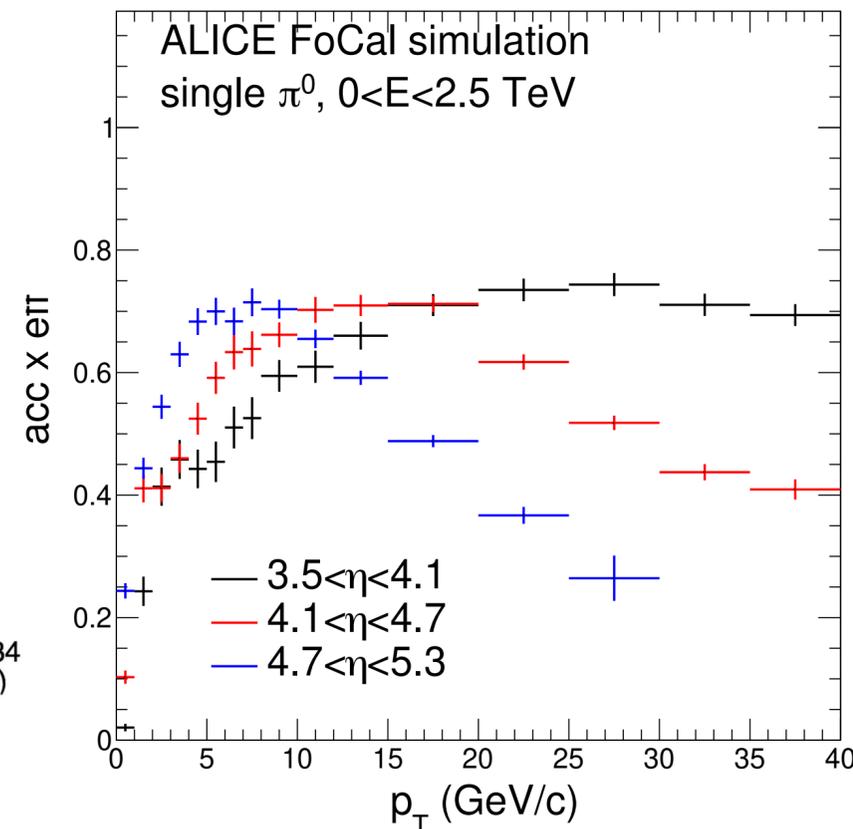
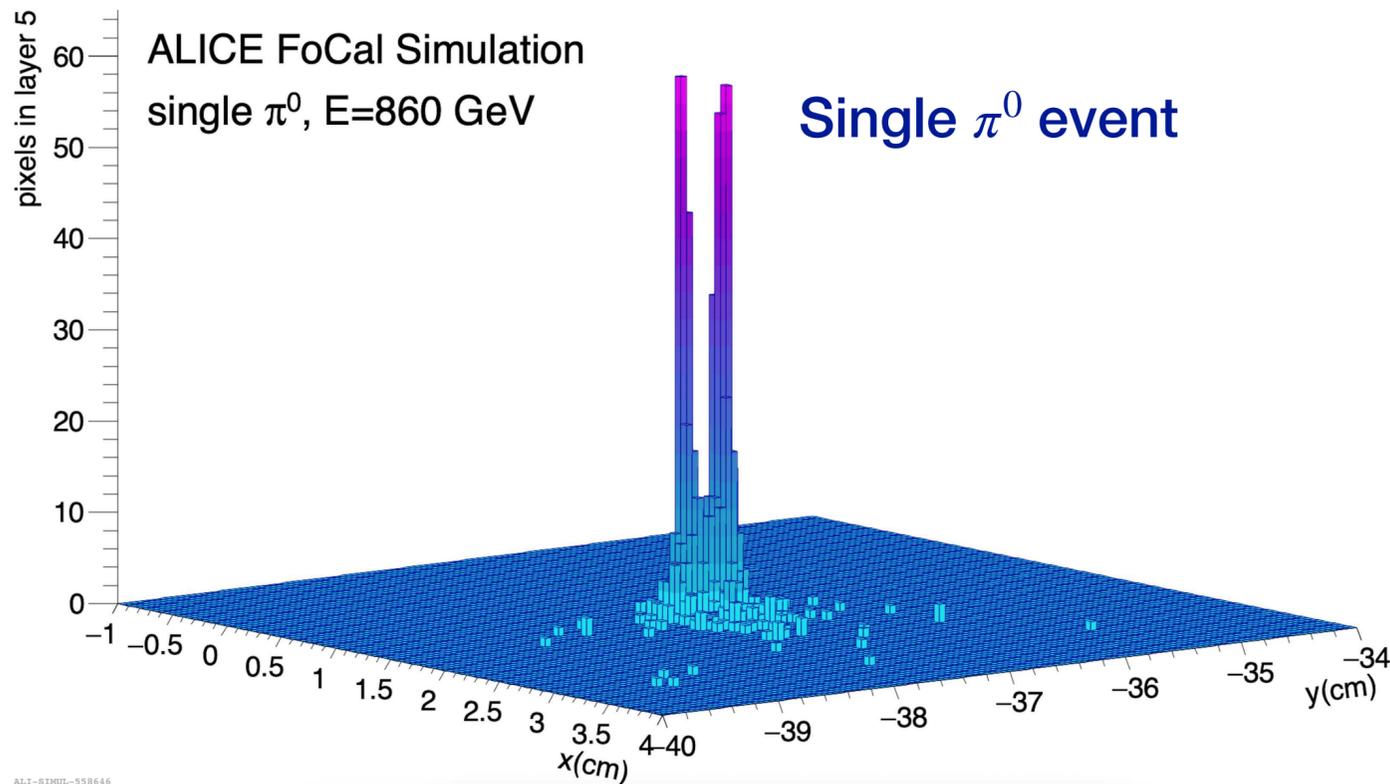




The FoCal physics program

Measurements of neutral and vector mesons

- Simulated data with FoCal geometry in GEANT demonstrate FoCal capabilities to measure neutral mesons
 - Most abundant : $\pi^0, \eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$
 - Vector mesons ($\phi, J/\psi, \psi(2S)$ and Υ) decaying via di-electrons and w^\pm and Z^0 weak bosons can also be reconstructed
- High granularity pixel layers allow efficiency up to 75%, enabling photon separation < 5 mm
 - Clusterization parameters can be tuned for better performance in certain kinematical regions, e.g. high π^0 energy

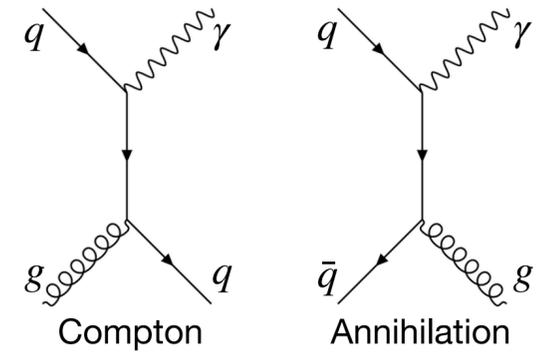




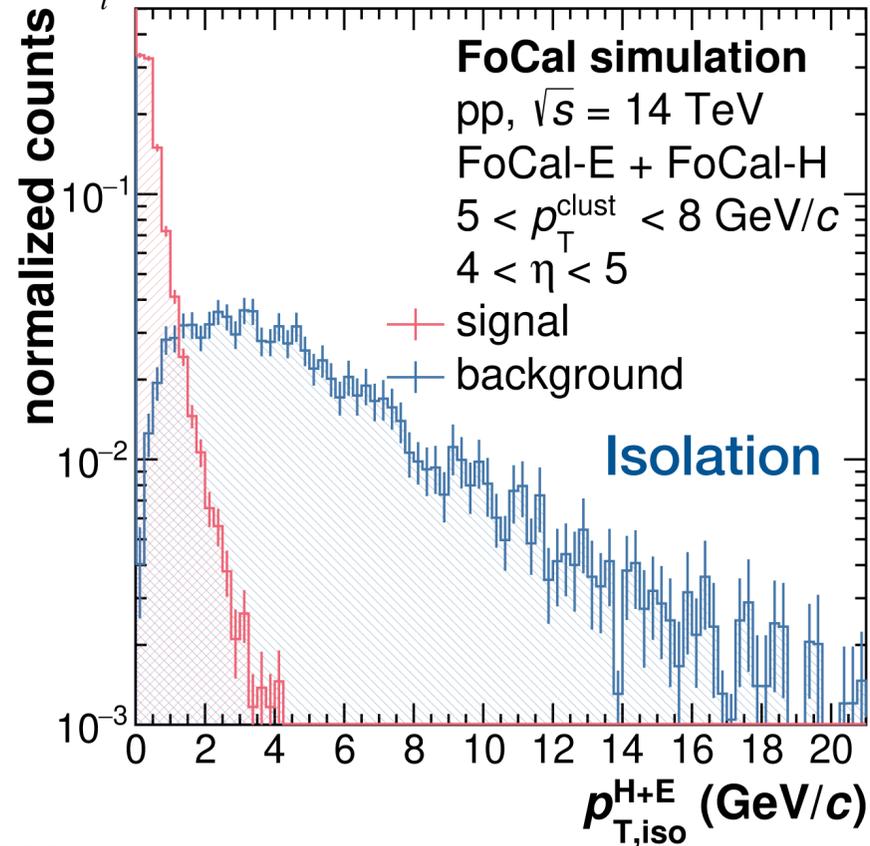
The FoCal physics program

Prompt photon measurements

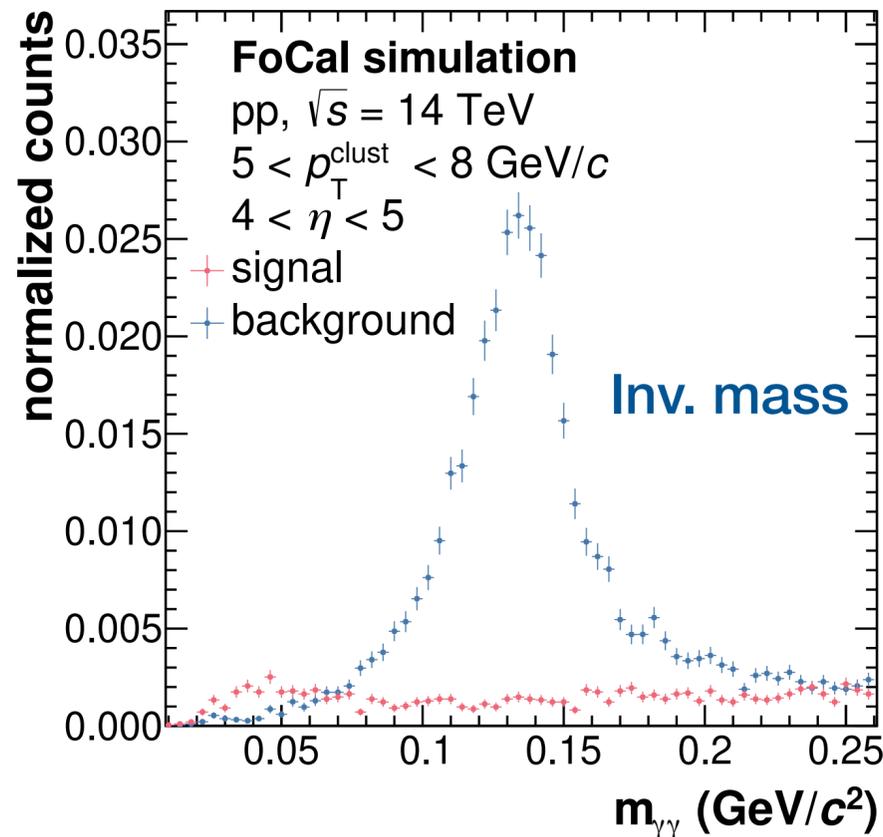
- Prompt photons originating directly from the hard scattering of the collisions
 - ✓ Directly sensitive to gluons with no strong interaction in final state
 - ✓ Measurement of prompt photon production at forward rapidity in p-Pb collisions sensitive to gluon saturation
- Measurement of prompt photons with FoCal utilizing three techniques
 - ✓ Isolation + Invariant mass + Shower shape



$$p_{T,iso} := \sum_i p_{T,i} \theta(R - R_i) \quad \text{with } R_i = \sqrt{(\eta_\gamma - \eta_i)^2 + (\varphi_\gamma - \varphi_i)^2}$$

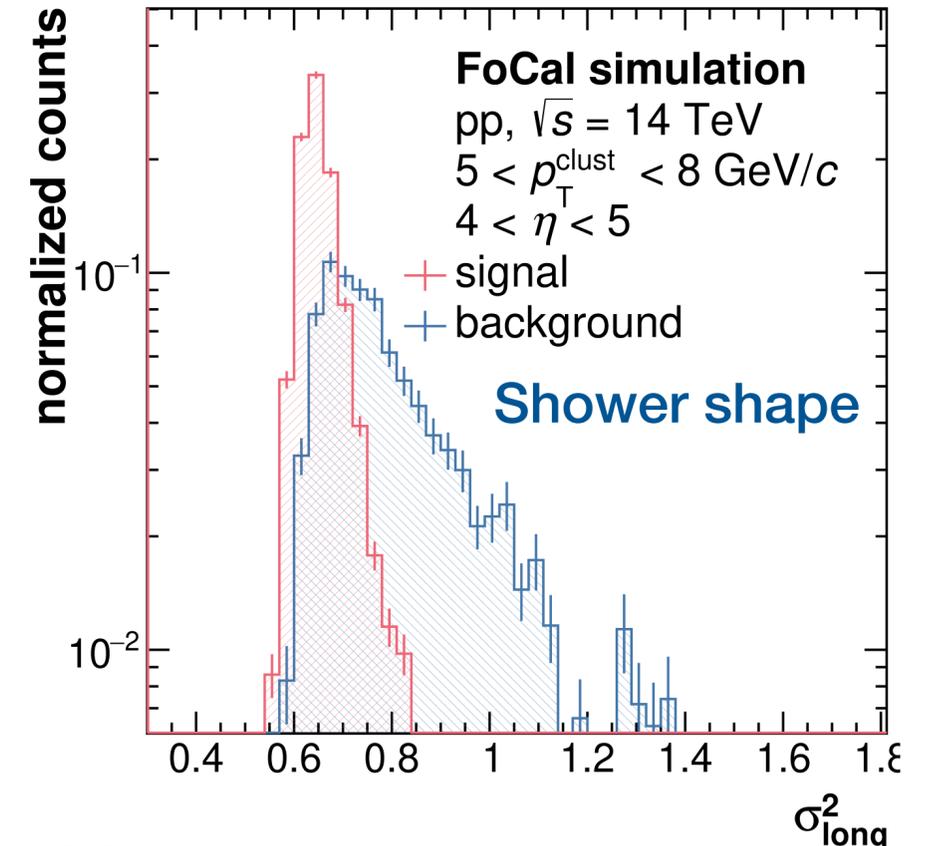


$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_{\gamma_1}E_{\gamma_2}(1 - \cos\theta_{12})}$$



$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^2 = \sum_i \frac{w_i \alpha_i \beta_i}{w_{tot}} - \sum_i \frac{w_i \alpha_i}{w_{tot}} \sum_j \frac{w_j \beta_j}{w_{tot}}$$

$$\sigma_{long}^2 = 0.5 \cdot (\varphi_{\varphi\varphi}^2 + \varphi_{\eta\eta}^2) + \sqrt{0.25 \cdot (\varphi_{\varphi\varphi}^2 - \varphi_{\eta\eta}^2) + \sigma_{\eta\varphi}^4}$$



ALI-SIMUL-558730

ALI-SIMUL-558755

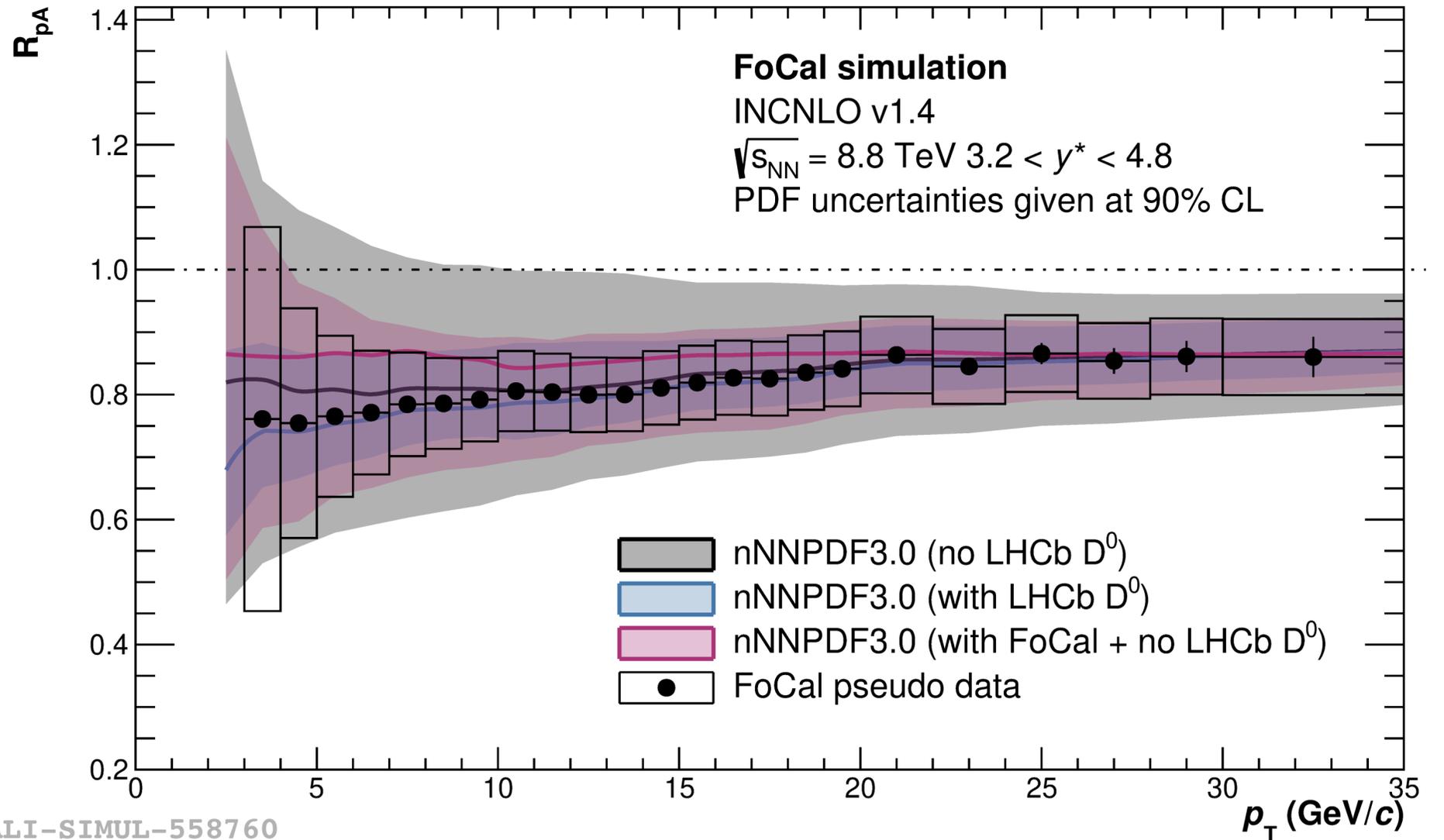
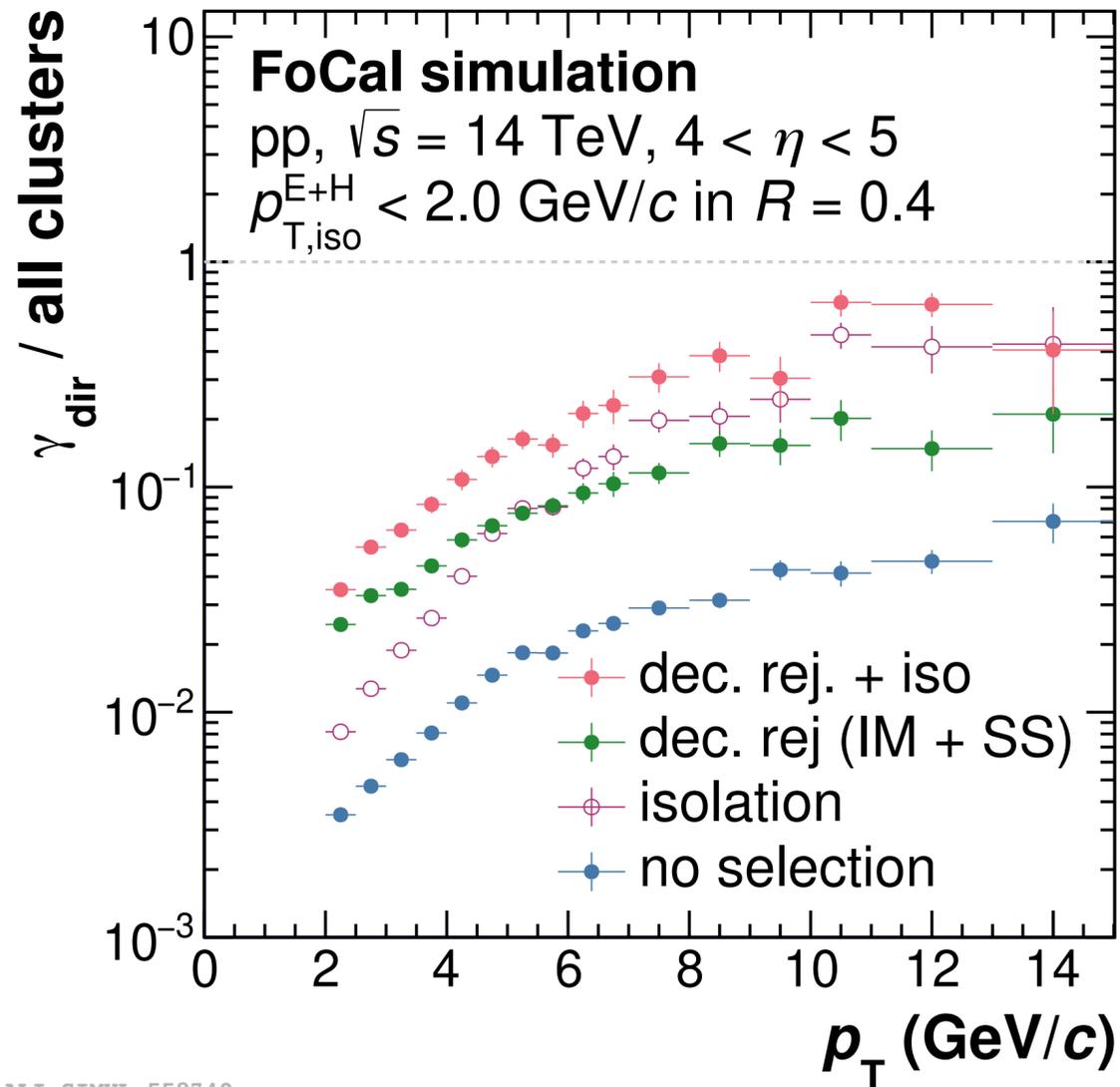
ALI-SIMUL-558745



The FoCal physics program

Prompt photon measurements

- All three techniques allow to increase signal fraction up to 72% (by a factor of 11)



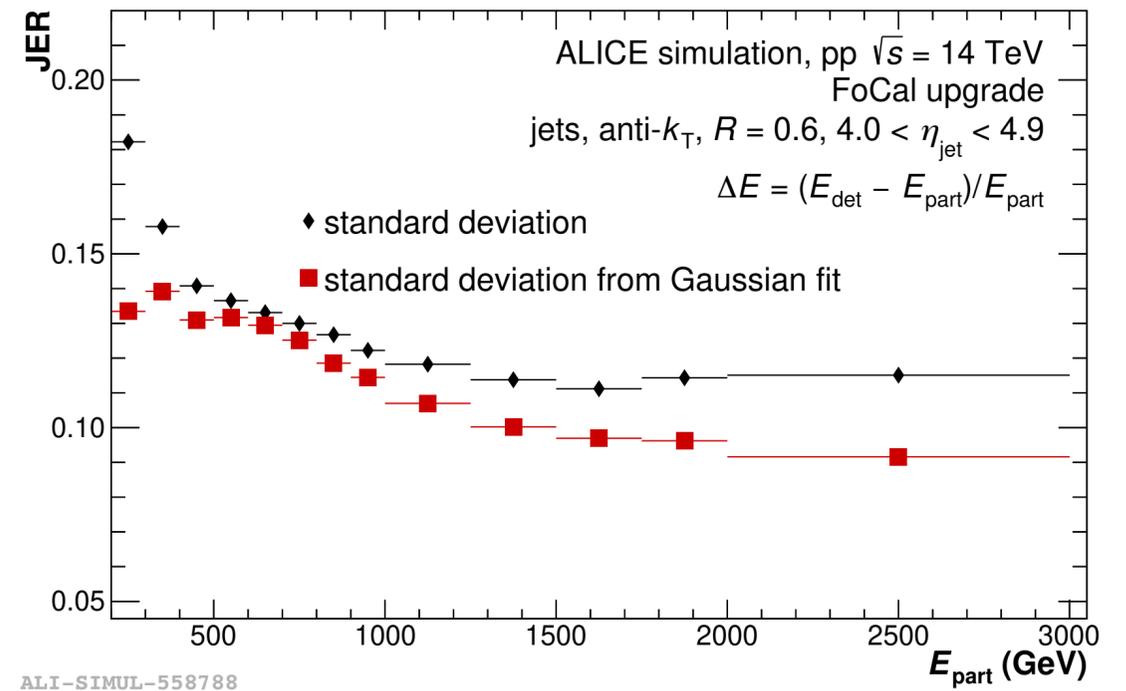
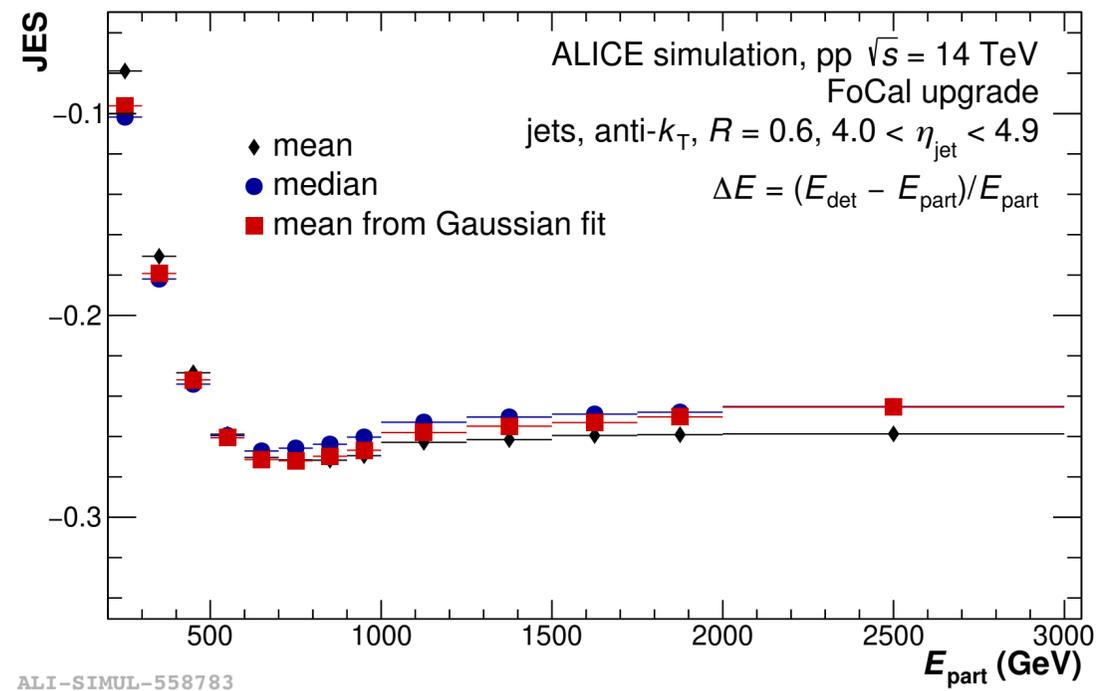
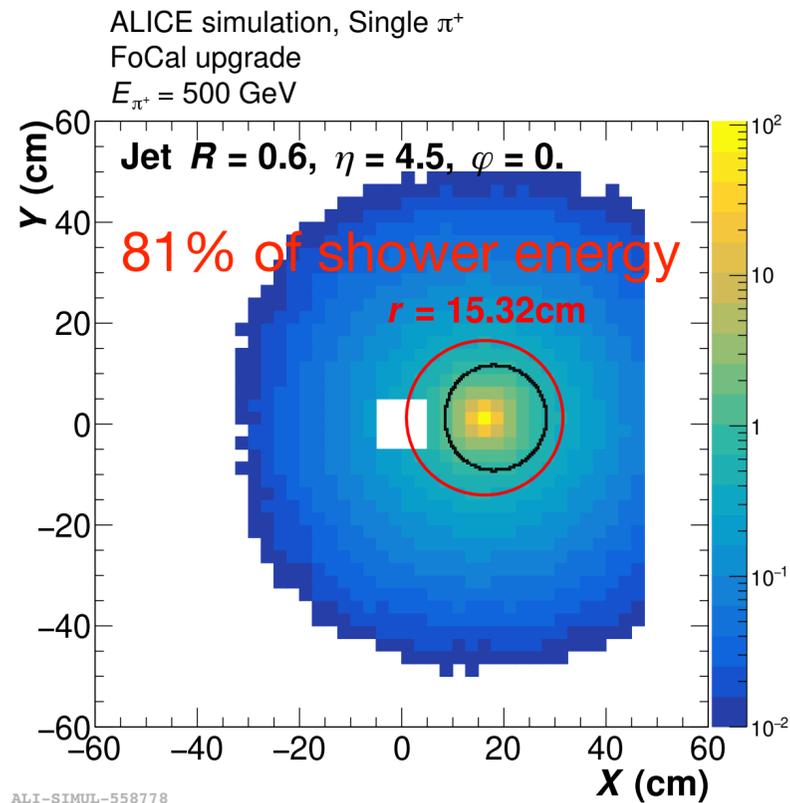
- Inclusion of FoCal pseudo data recedes the nPDF uncertainty ($\sim 50\%$)
- In global PDF fits, the inclusion of FoCal prompt-photon data will provide new insight into factorization and universality in nuclear environments



The FoCal physics program

Jet measurements

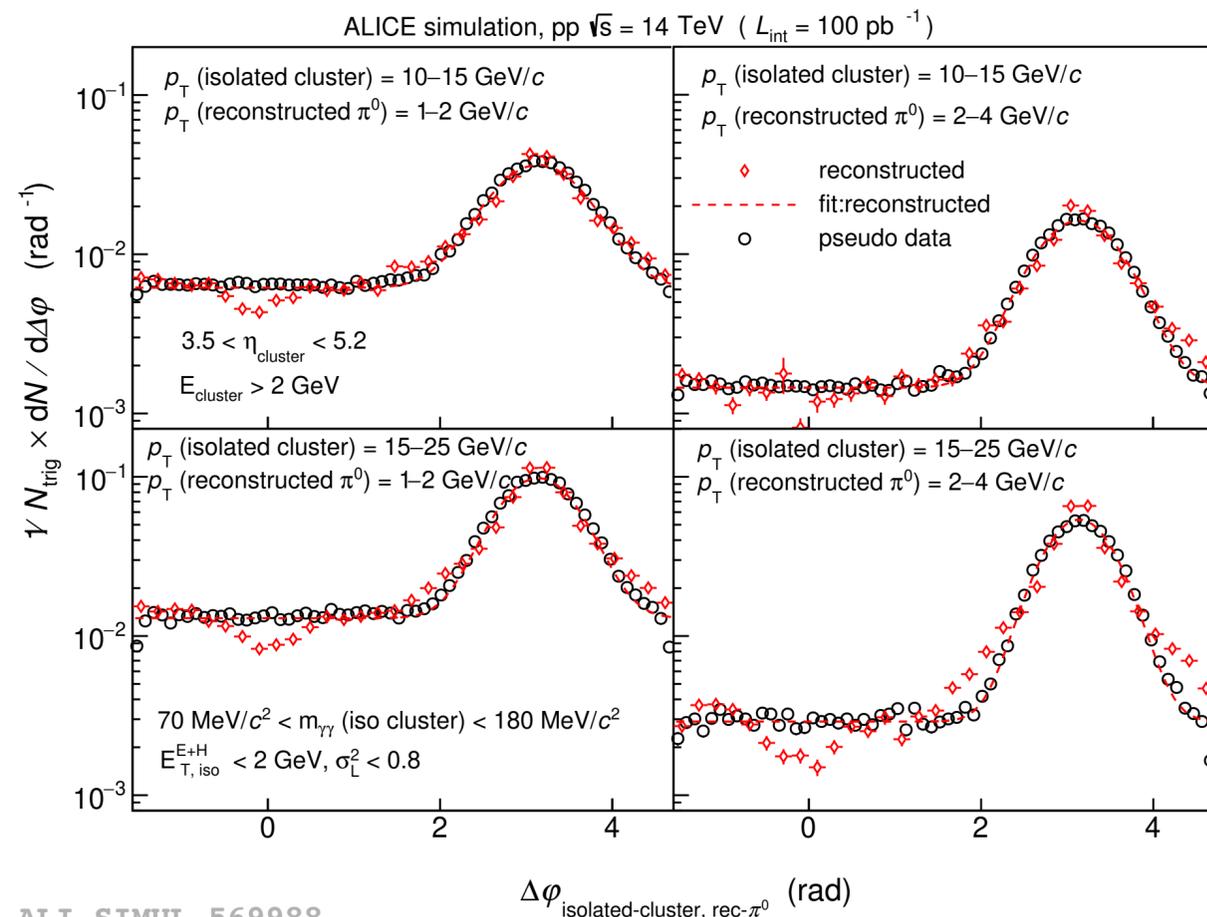
- R_M of FoCal-E ~ 1 cm, transverse extension of shower in FoCal-H : > 10 cm
- Size of jet energy deposition will be shrunk into small geometrical space at forward rapidity
- Forward inclusive jet, γ +jet, dijet are sensitive to gluon saturation
- Jet reconstruction performance quantified by $\Delta E = (E_{\text{det}} - E_{\text{part}})/E_{\text{part}}$
 - Jet Energy Scale (JES) and Jet Energy Resolution (JER) are characterized by the mean and RMS of ΔE
- Study using PYTHIA+GEANT to quantify the FoCal performance
 - JES is influenced by kinematic consideration and neutral energy fraction



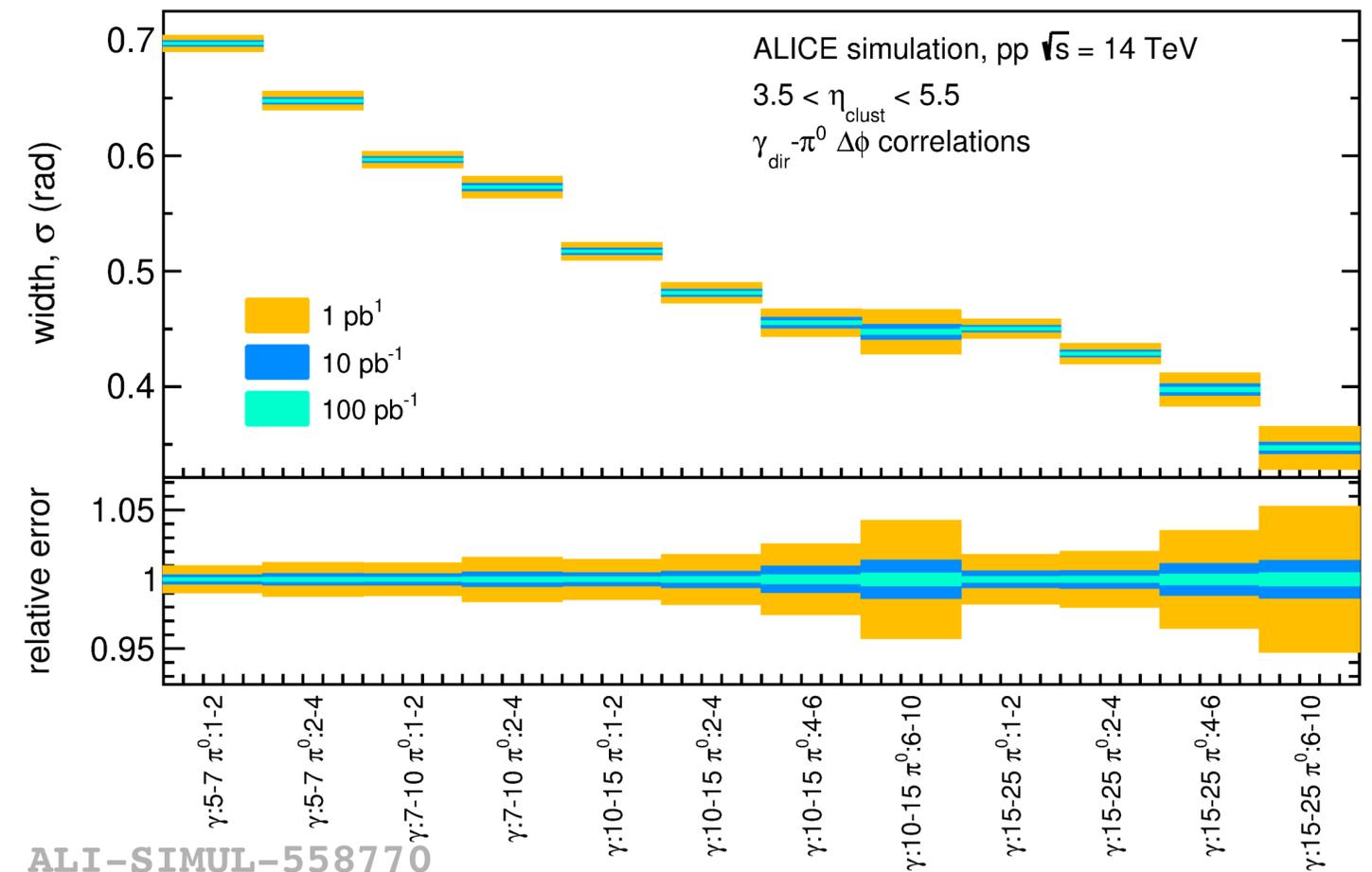
Measurement of $\gamma_{\text{dir}}-h$ and $h-h$ correlations

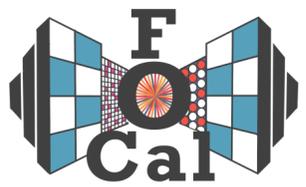
- In pA collisions, photon and hadron-triggered correlations in the forward region help us to understand small- x gluon dynamics, but different insights compared to inclusive yields
 - ✓ Correlated yield suppression probes gluon density, similar to inclusive production measurements
 - ✓ Angular decorrelation is sensitive to the coherence of the gluonic wavefunction

Azimuthal distribution of isolated cluster- π^0 correlation functions



σ and uncertainty from a fit to $\gamma_{\text{dir}}-\pi^0$ correlation function

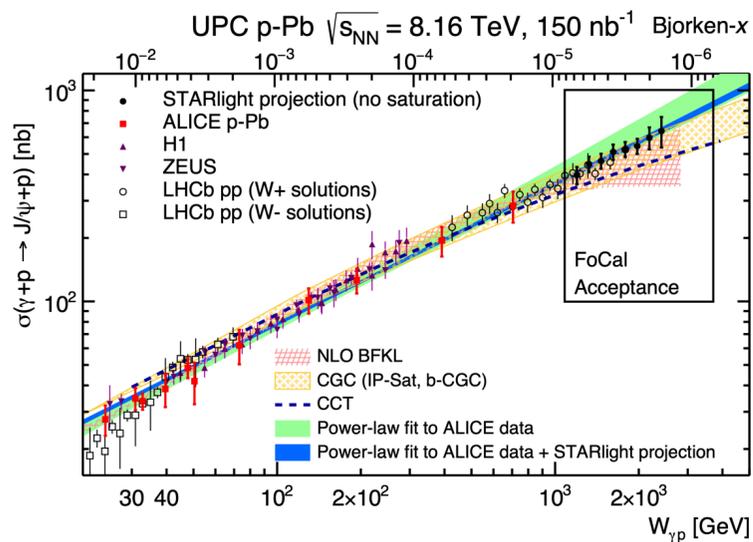




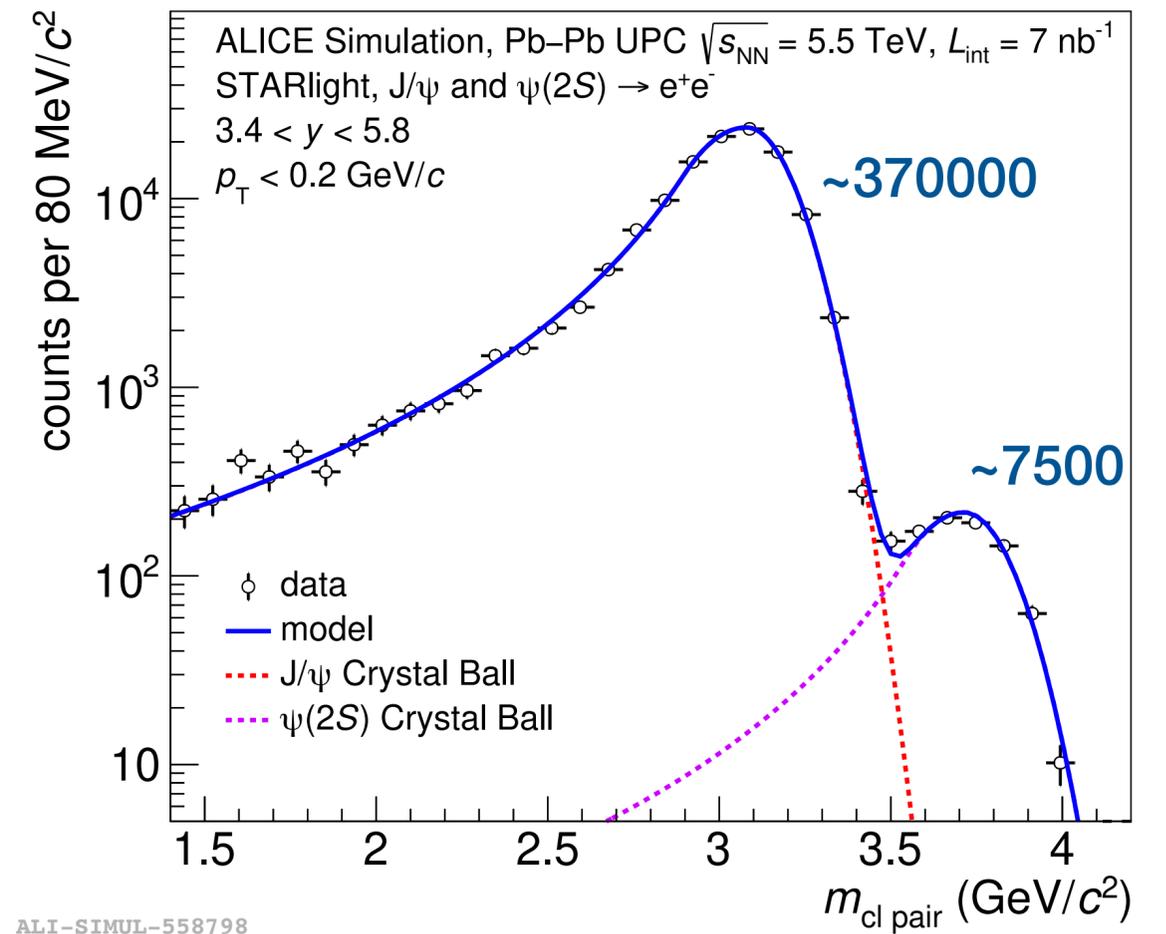
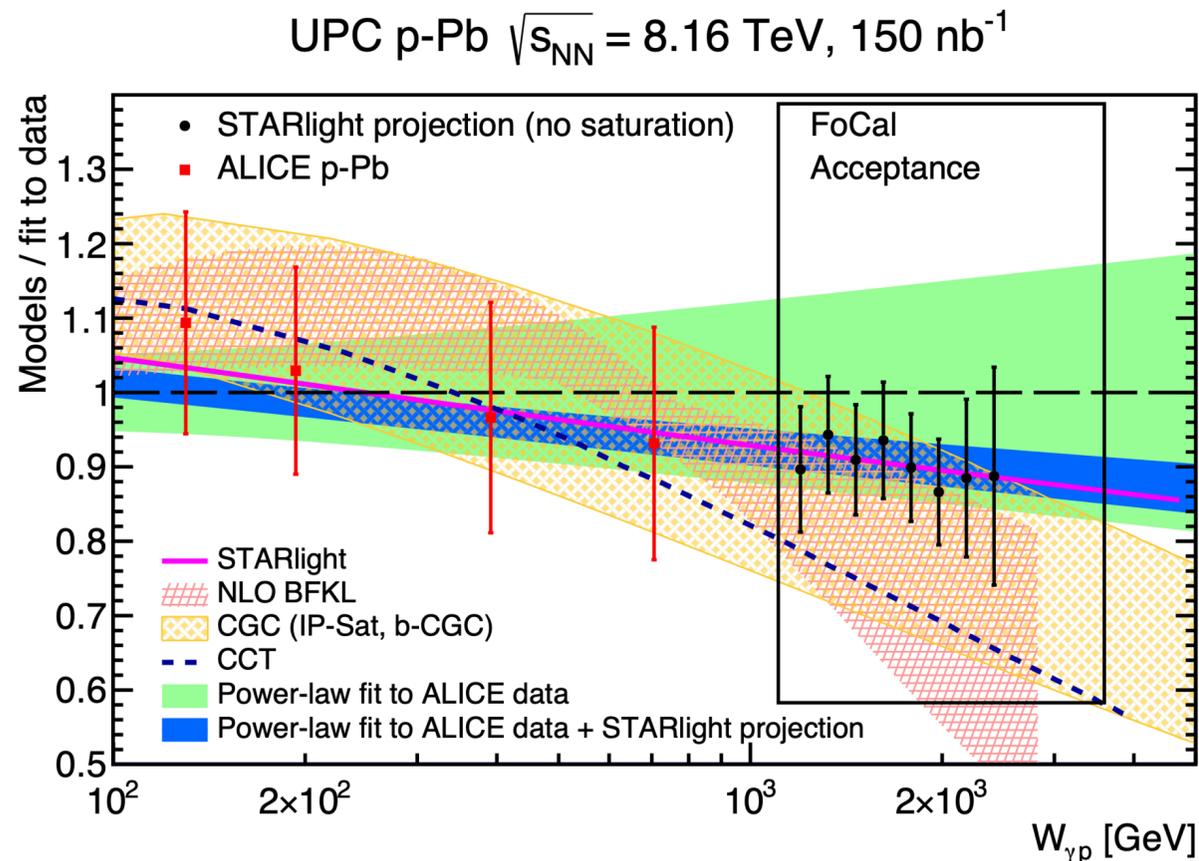
The FoCal physics program

Vector meson photoproduction in ultra-peripheral collisions

- Photoproduction cross sections of heavy vector mesons are proportional to the square of the gluon density
 - ✓ Constrain the PDFs + non-linear behaviour in gluon densities
- Deviation from power-law growth of cross section with increasing $W_{\gamma p}$ expected due to saturation effects
- Reconstruction of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ studied by STARlight Pb–Pb simulations
 - ✓ FoCal allows measurements to $W_{\gamma p} \approx 2$ TeV (10 GeV) for p–Pb (Pb–p)



Figures from [arXiv:2211.16107](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.16107)

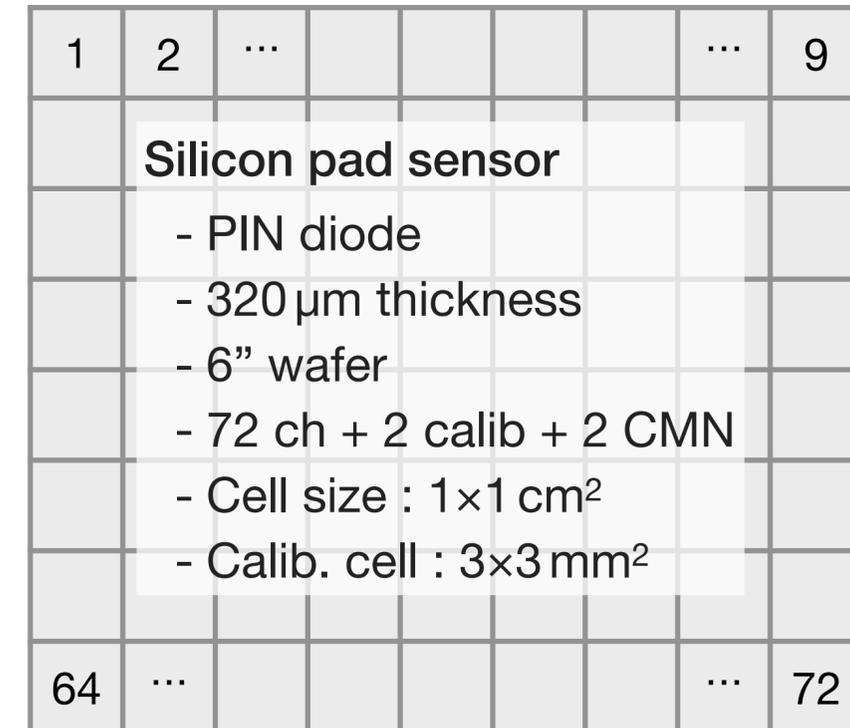




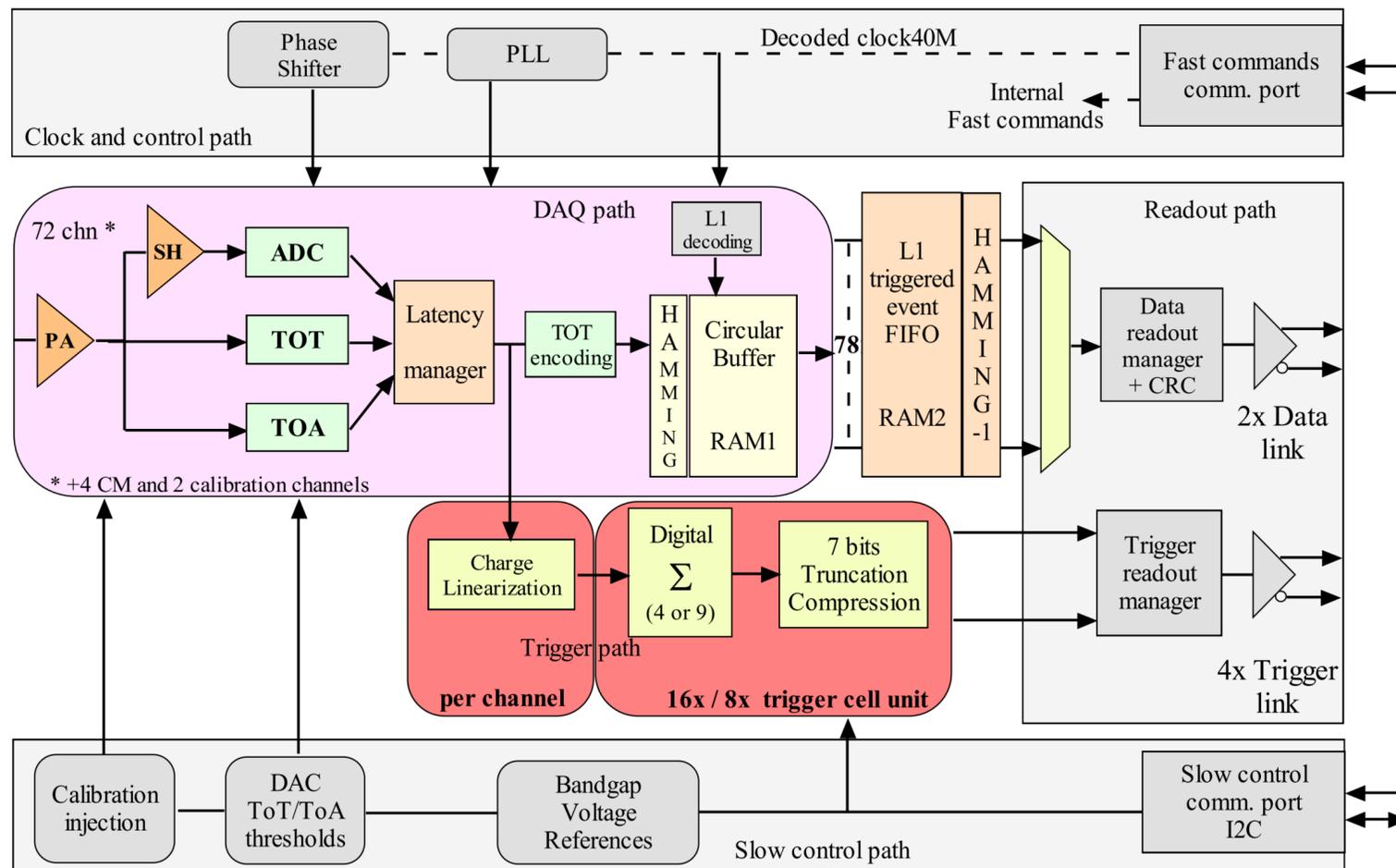
FoCal-E pad design concept

- 18 layers of Si pad sensors interleaved with Tungsten absorbers
 - ✓ Si pad cell size : $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$
 - ✓ Absorber : 3.5 mm Tungsten ($\approx 1X_0$), $R_M \sim 1 \text{ cm}$
 - ✓ Each sensor has 72 main cells (8 rows \times 9 columns) + 2 calib. cells

Map of silicon pad sensor



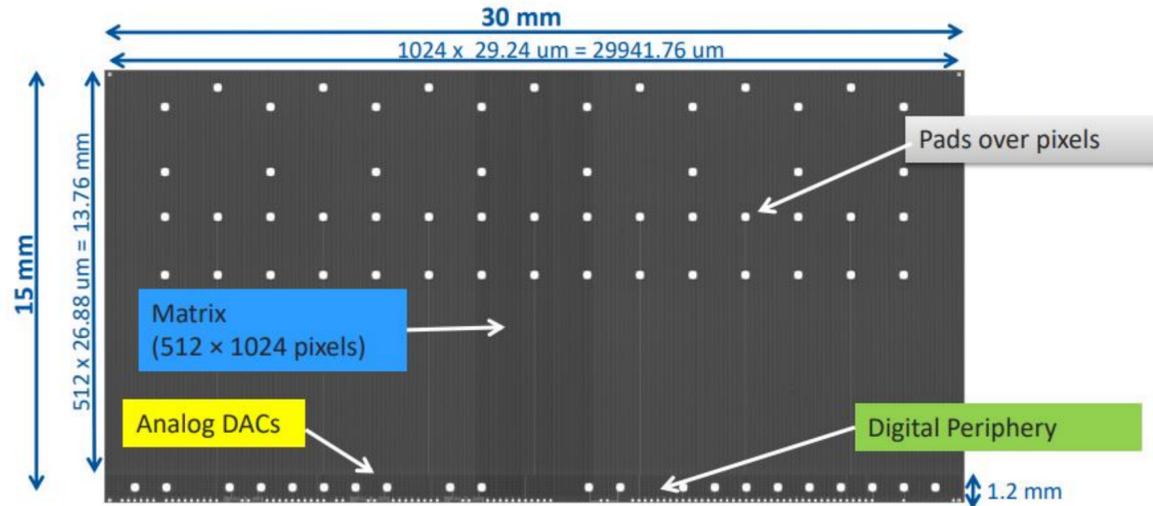
HGCROC v3 architecture (JINST 17 (2022) C03015)



- Readout by HGCROC chip
 - ✓ Provide ADC, ToA, ToT (extend dynamic range)
 - ✓ 40 MHz trigger pulse
 - ✓ Dynamic range for a MIP : $\sim 10 \text{ pC}$
 - ✓ Data transfer : $\sim 960 \text{ kHz}$ with internal circular buffer



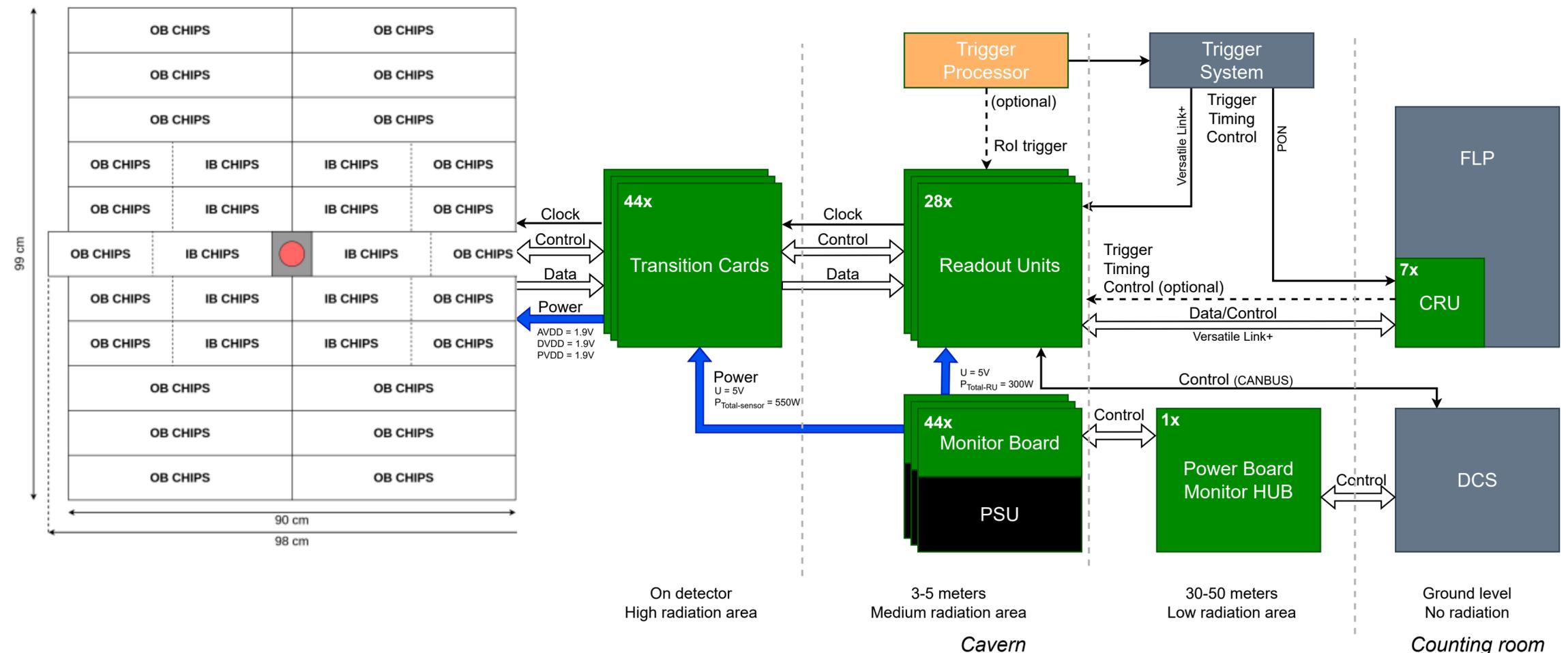
FoCal-E pixel design concept

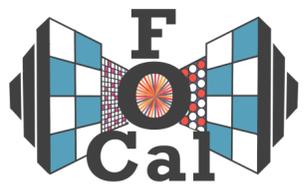


- 2 layers of high granularity pixel sensor inserted in 5th and 10th layer
 - Two photon separation from neutral meson decays
- ALPIDE (**AL**ice **PI**xel **DE**tector)
 - based on MAPS (**M**onolithic **A**ctive **P**ixel **S**ensor technology)
 - Sensor size : $\sim 30 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$ with $100 \mu\text{m}$ thickness
 - 1024×512 pixels per chip with $\sim 30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$ pixel pitch

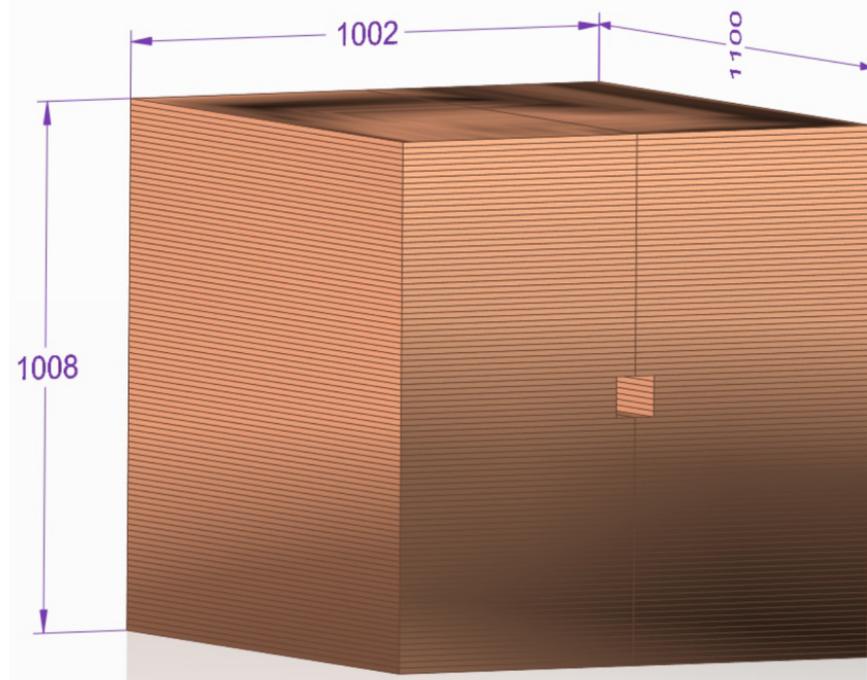
FoCal-E pixel readout

- Readout chain is the same as ITS 2 with modifications
- Data readout of 1.2 Gbps (400 Mbps) for IB (OB)

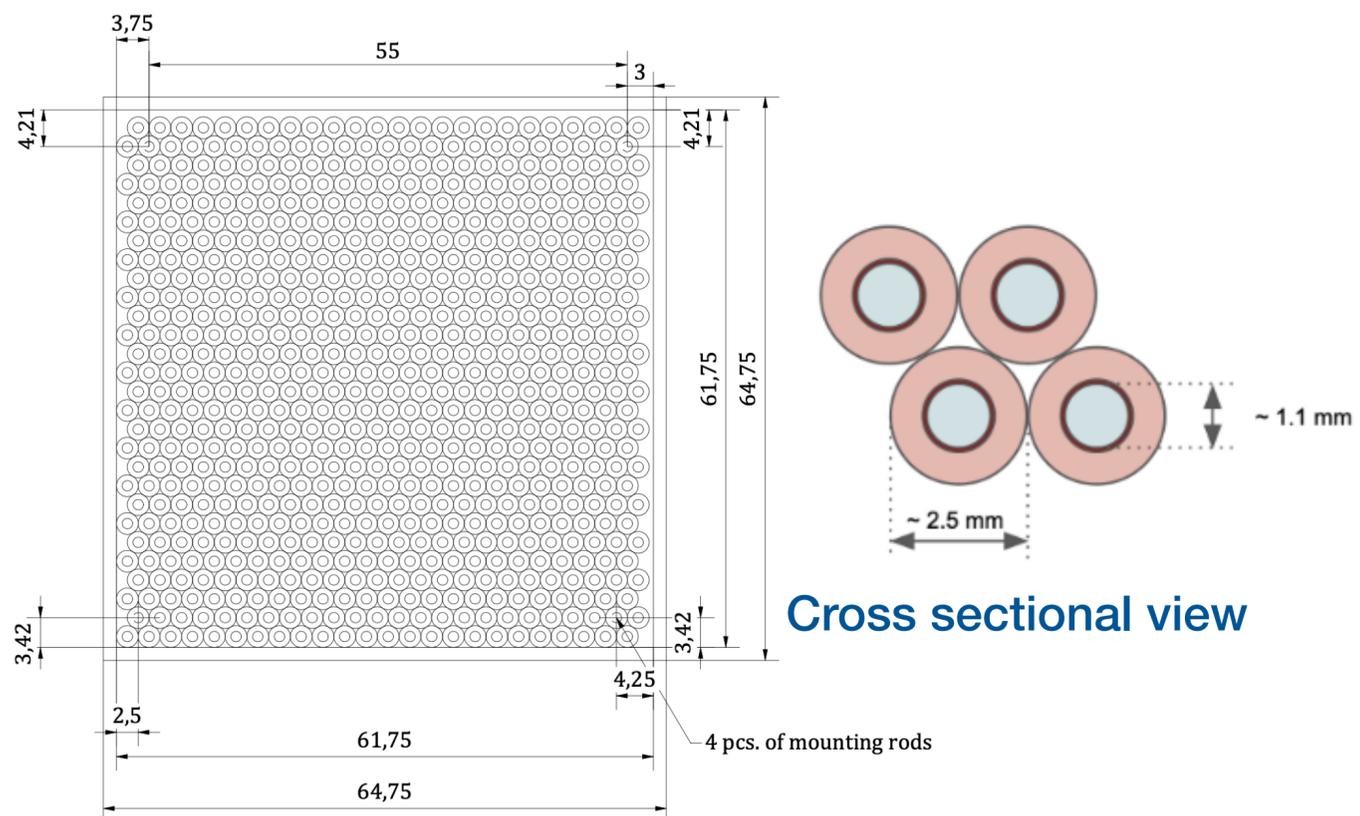




FoCal-H design concept



FoCal-H

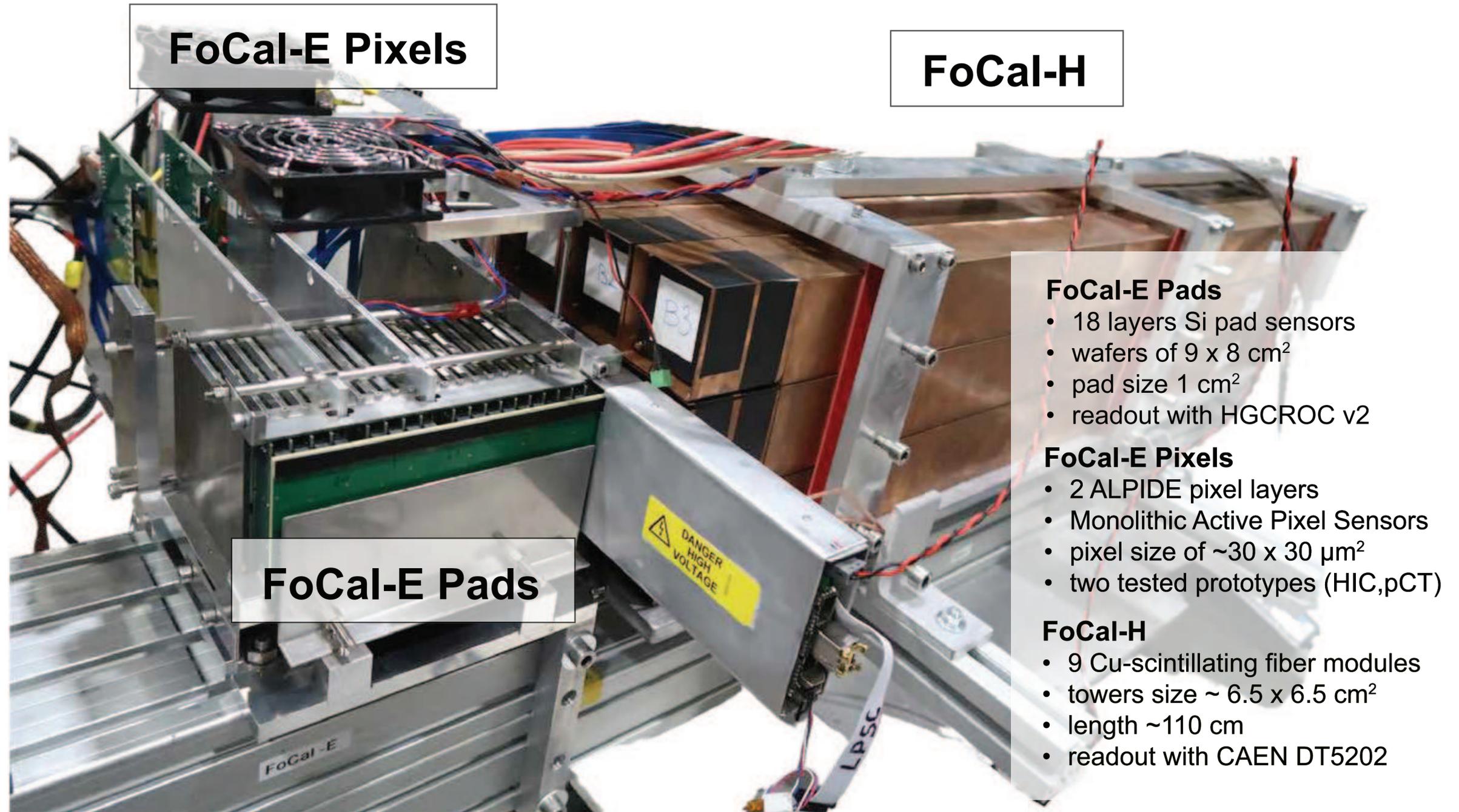


- Cu capillary tube containing a plastic scintillator fiber
- Advantage:
 - ✓ Modularity : allow us to build different size of tower at different rapidity
 - ✓ Simplicity : easy assembly, tubes commercially available
 - ✓ Possibility of upgrade with quartz fibers (dual-readout)
- Empty space between tubes can be filled with copper powder and epoxy
- Readout by H2GCROC3 with SiPMs
 - ✓ Most functionalities are similar with HGCROC



FoCal test beam campaign

- Construct mini-FoCal
- FoCal test beam campaign at CERN PS & SPS in 2022–2023
 - ✓ Hadron beams up to 350 GeV
 - ✓ Electron beams up to 300 GeV
- Additional test beam scheduled in 2024



ALI-PERF-569144

FoCal-E Pads

- 18 layers Si pad sensors
- wafers of 9 x 8 cm²
- pad size 1 cm²
- readout with HGCROC v2

FoCal-E Pixels

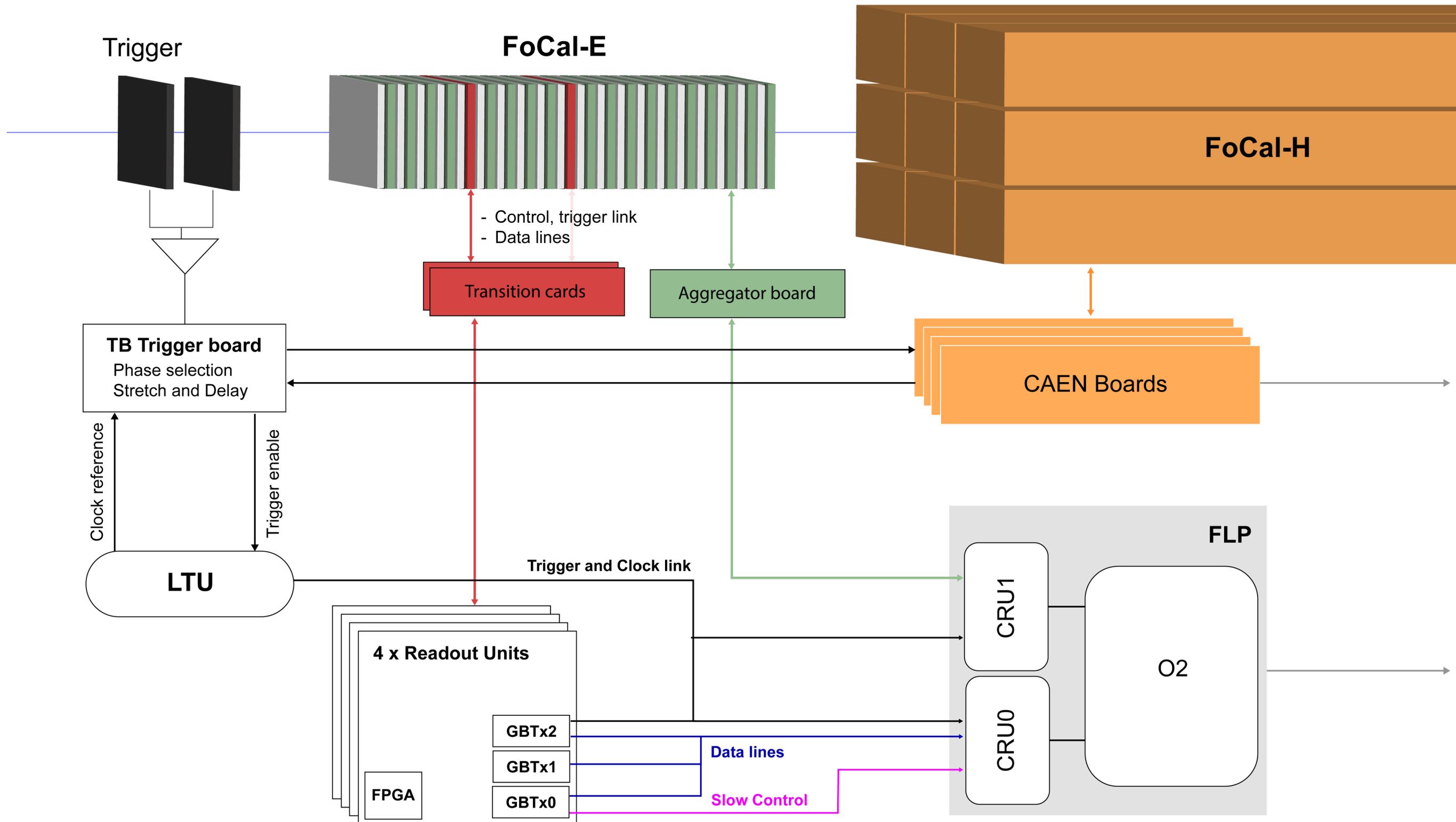
- 2 ALPIDE pixel layers
- Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors
- pixel size of ~30 x 30 μm²
- two tested prototypes (HIC,pCT)

FoCal-H

- 9 Cu-scintillating fiber modules
- towers size ~ 6.5 x 6.5 cm²
- length ~110 cm
- readout with CAEN DT5202



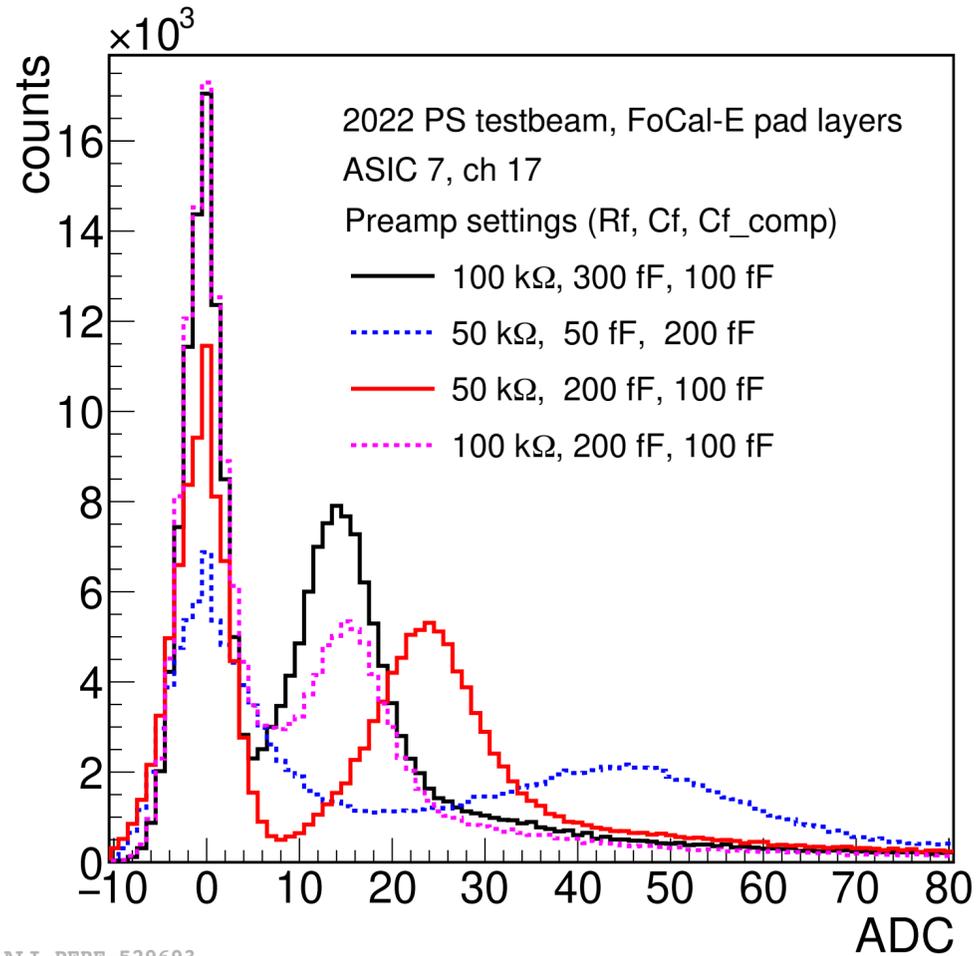
FoCal test beam setup



ALI-PERF-558410



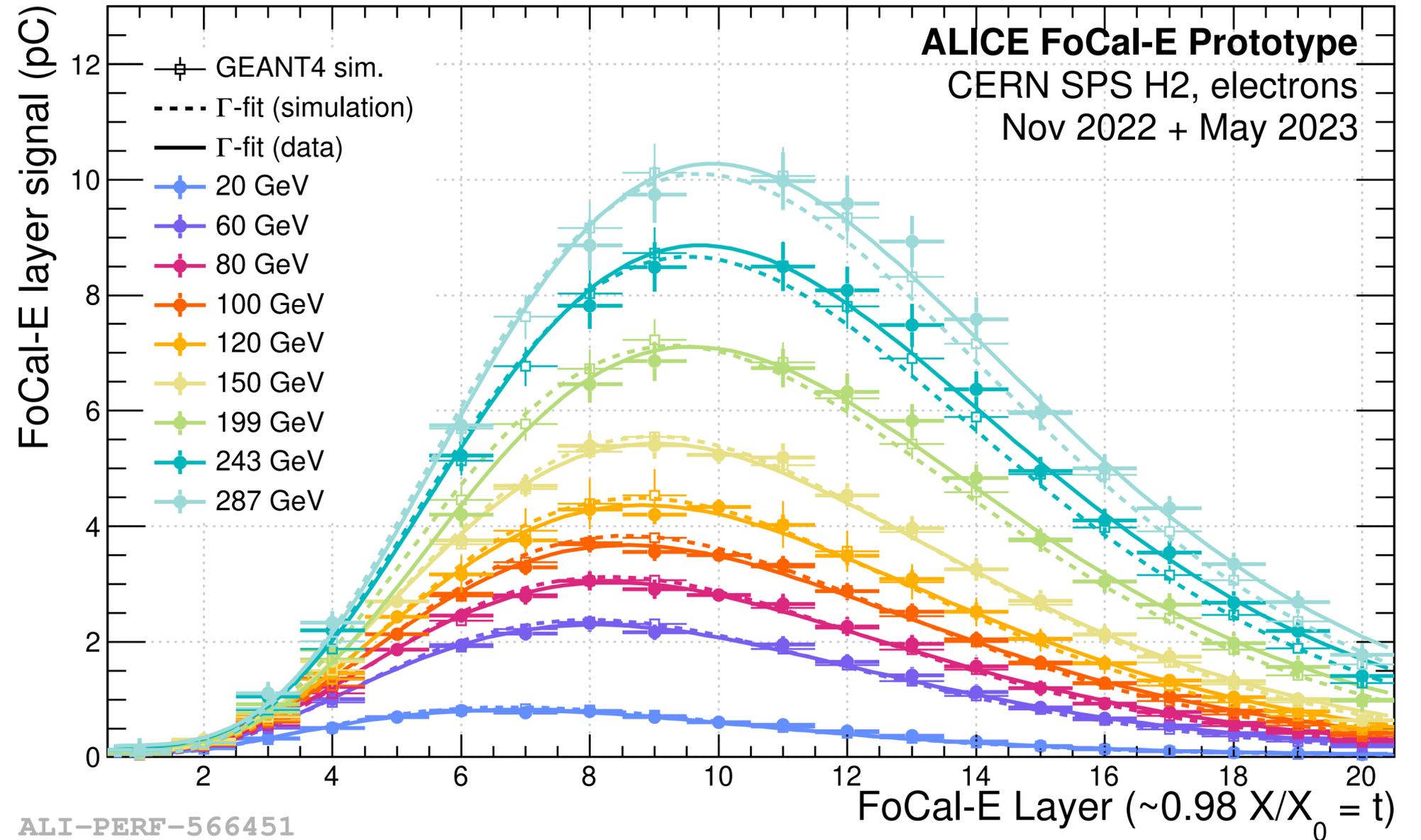
FoCal-E pad test beam results



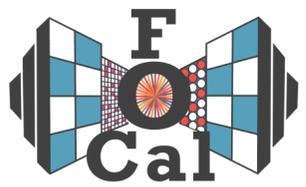
ALI-PERF-529693

- Gain calibrations
- ✓ Characterization of the MIP/noise separation
- ✓ Validate simulation results
- ✓ Optimize energy resolution

Longitudinal shower profile in FoCal-E



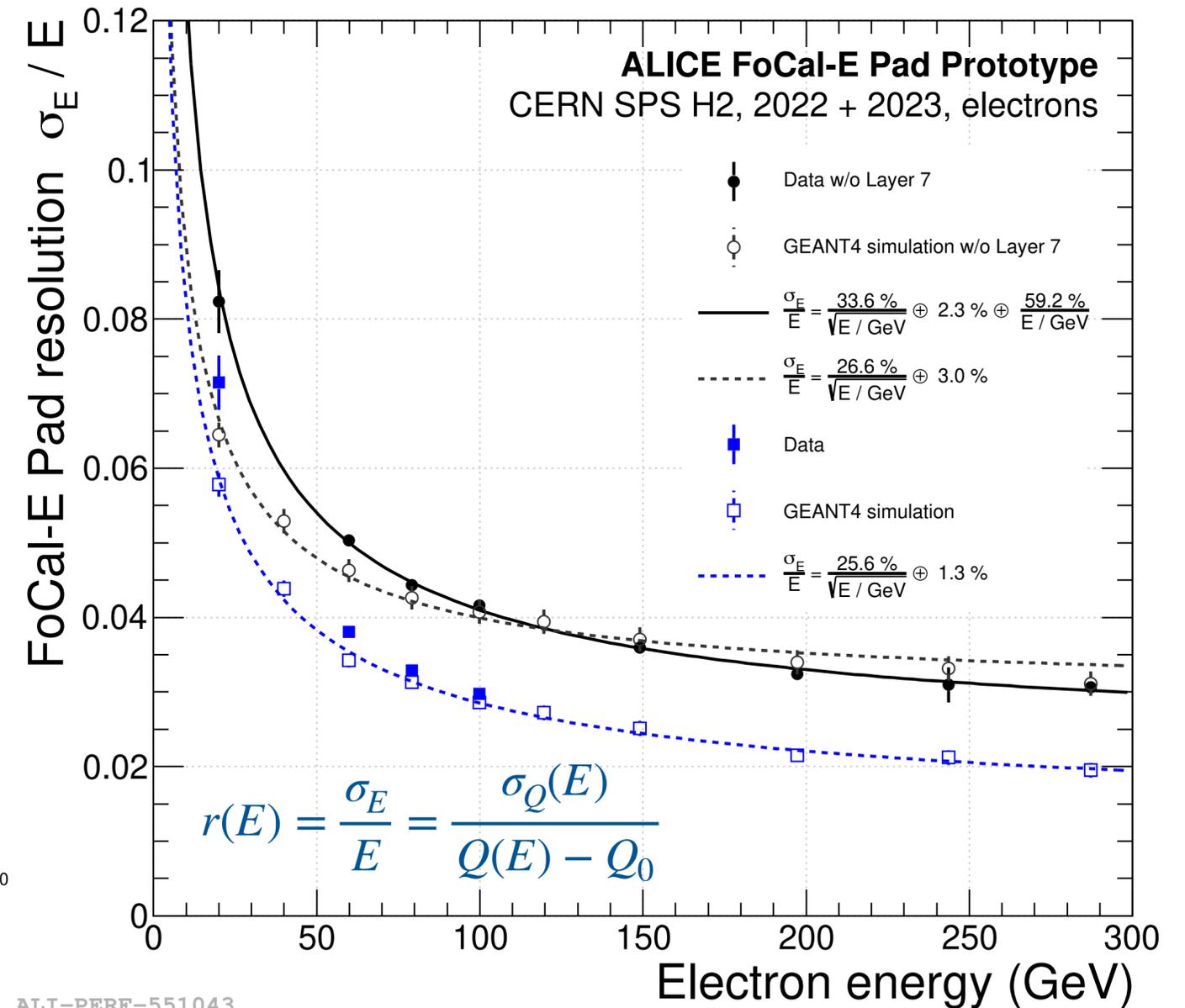
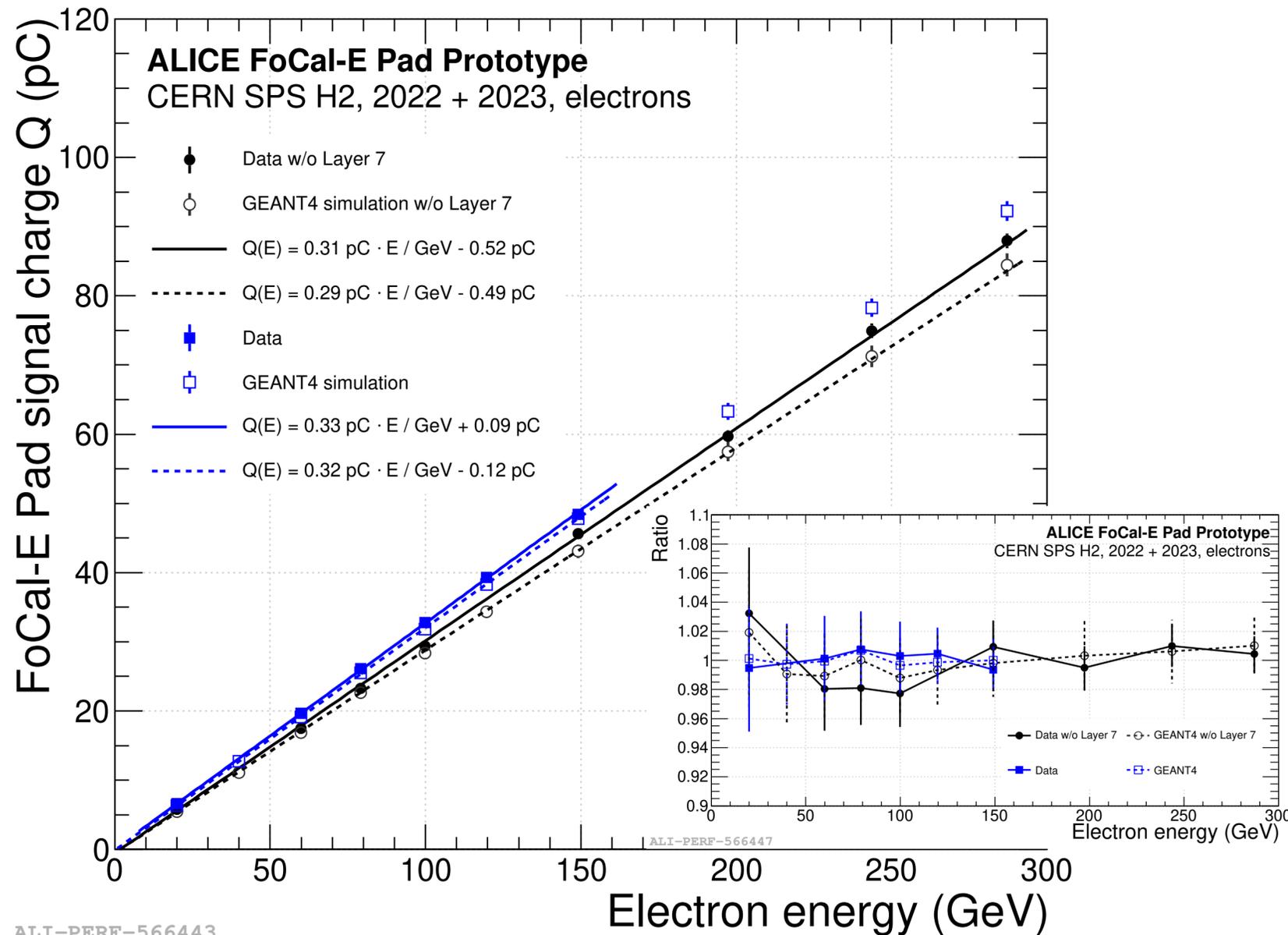
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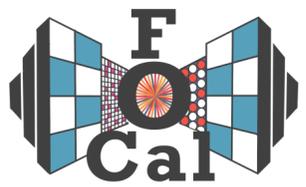


FoCal-E pad test beam results

- Charge signal mean w.r.t electron energy
 - Both data and simulation are described by a linear fit, $Q(E) = q \times E + Q_0$

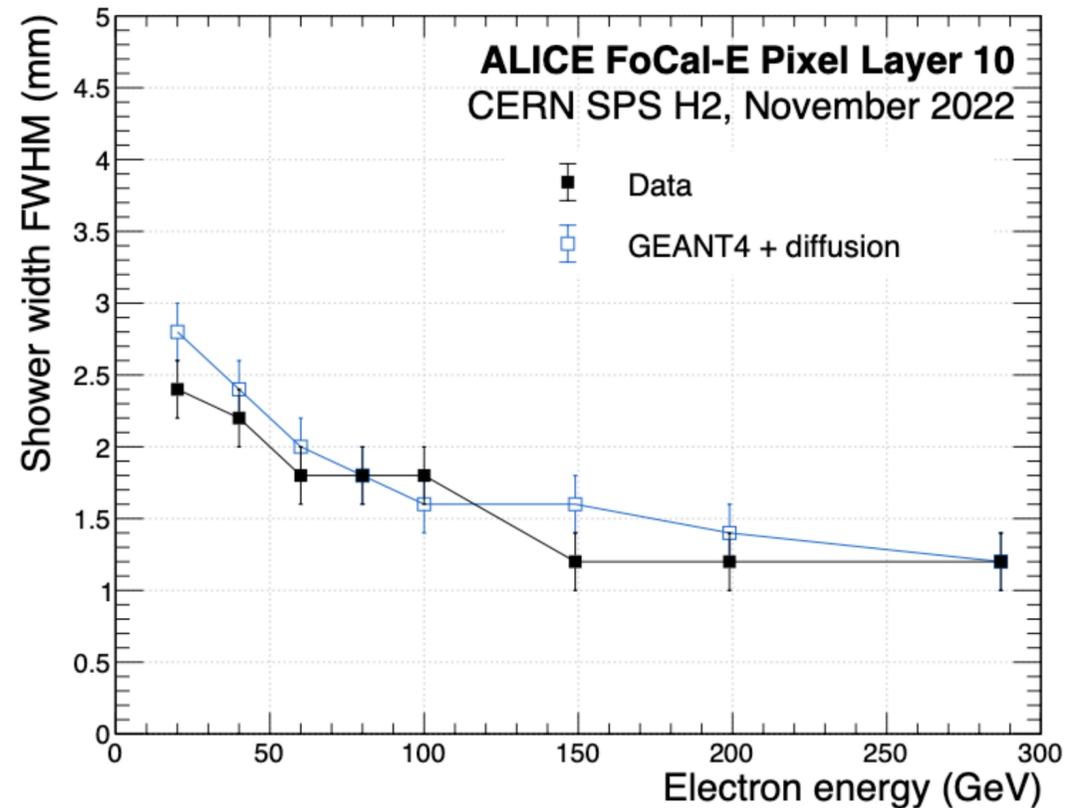
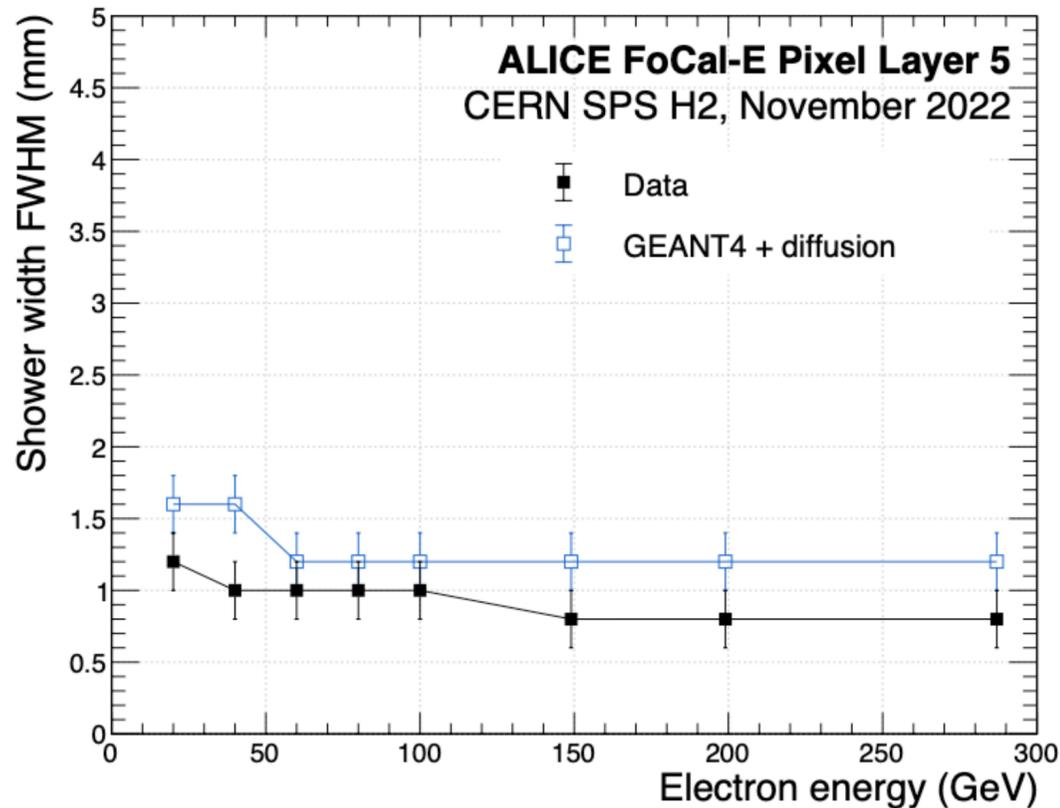
- Relative energy resolution
 - Energy resolution less than 4% above 50 GeV





FoCal-E pixel test beam results

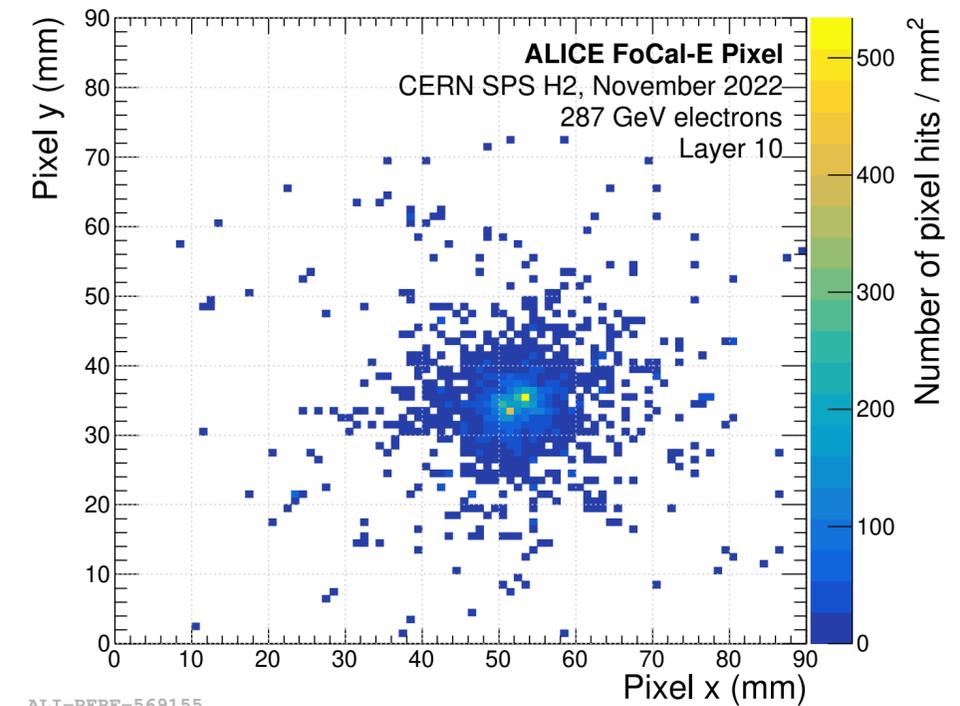
- FWHM of the lateral shower profile as a function of electron energy
 - Decrease from 1.2 mm for 20 GeV to 0.8 mm for 300 GeV for layer 5
 - FWHM values are significantly smaller in layer 5 than in layer 10
 - larger transverse spread at higher shower depths



Functional form of the number of pixel hits on Δx from the shower center x_0

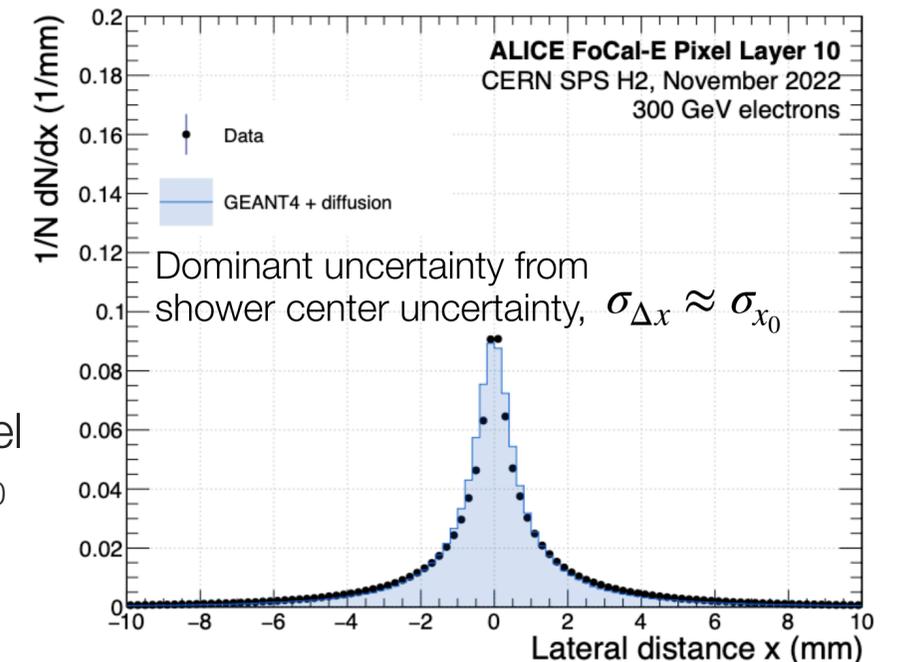
$$f(\Delta x) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{hits}}} \frac{d}{dx} N_{\text{hits}}(x - x_0)$$

Shower separation in FoCal-E pixel



ALI-PERF-569155

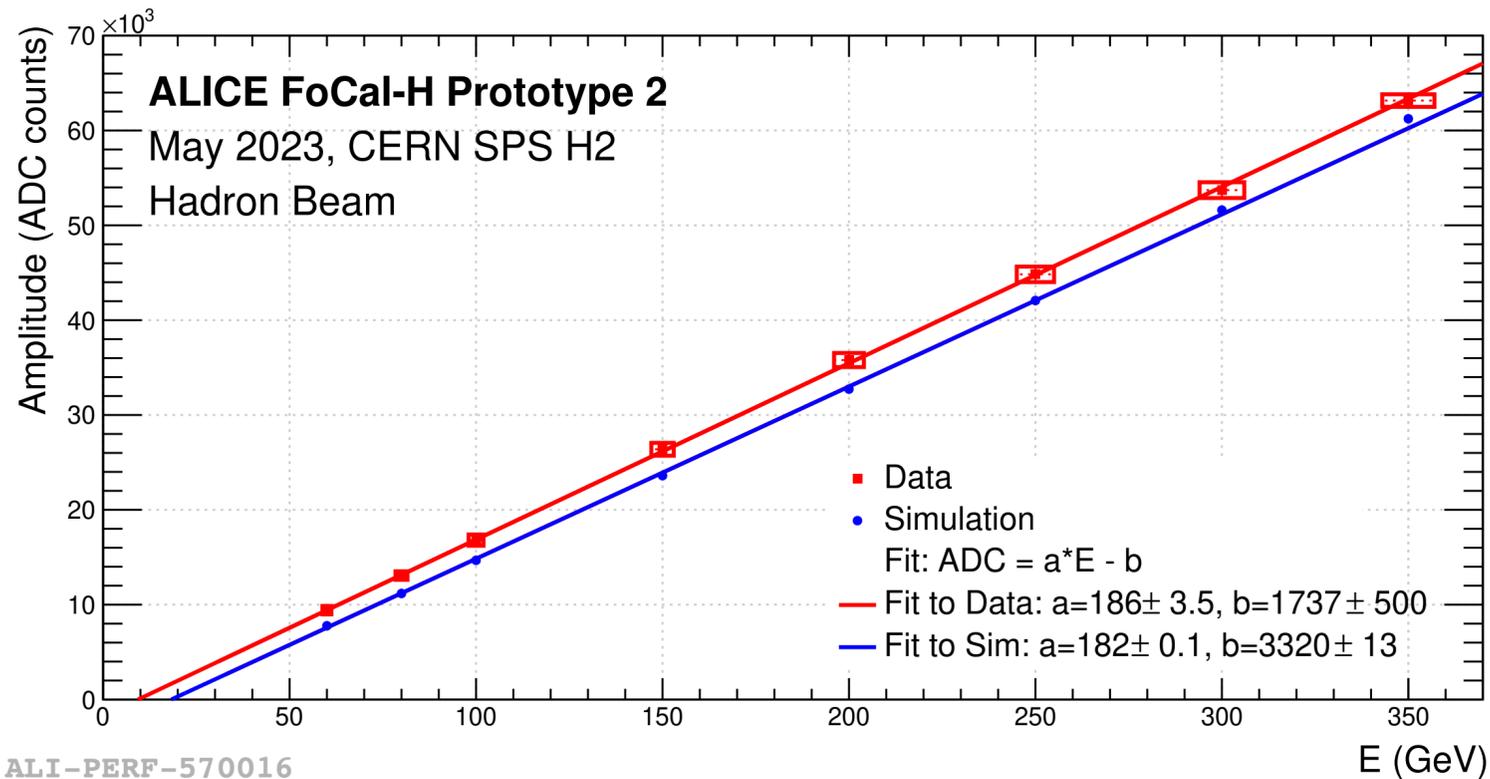
Example of lateral shower profile



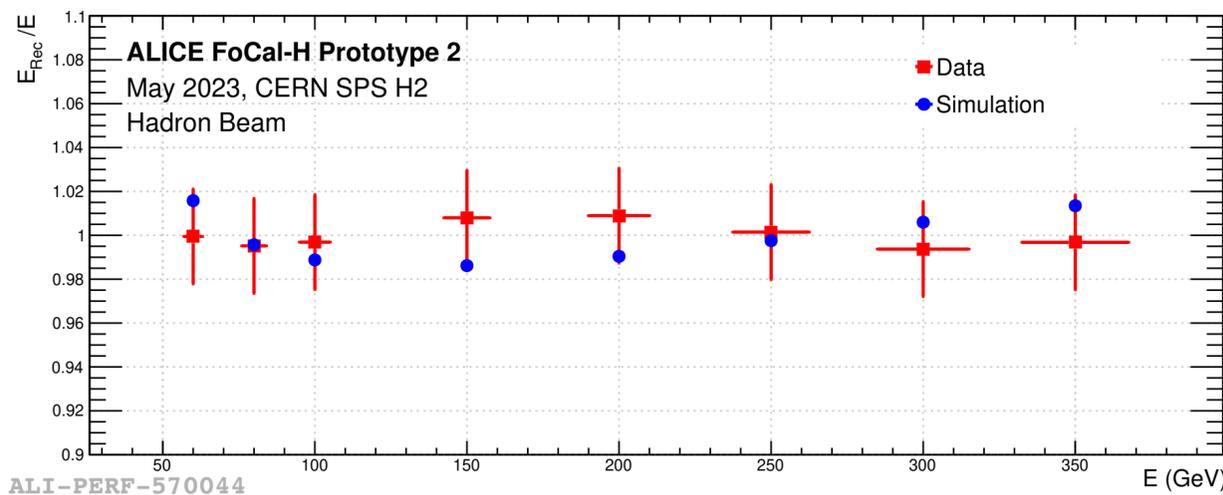
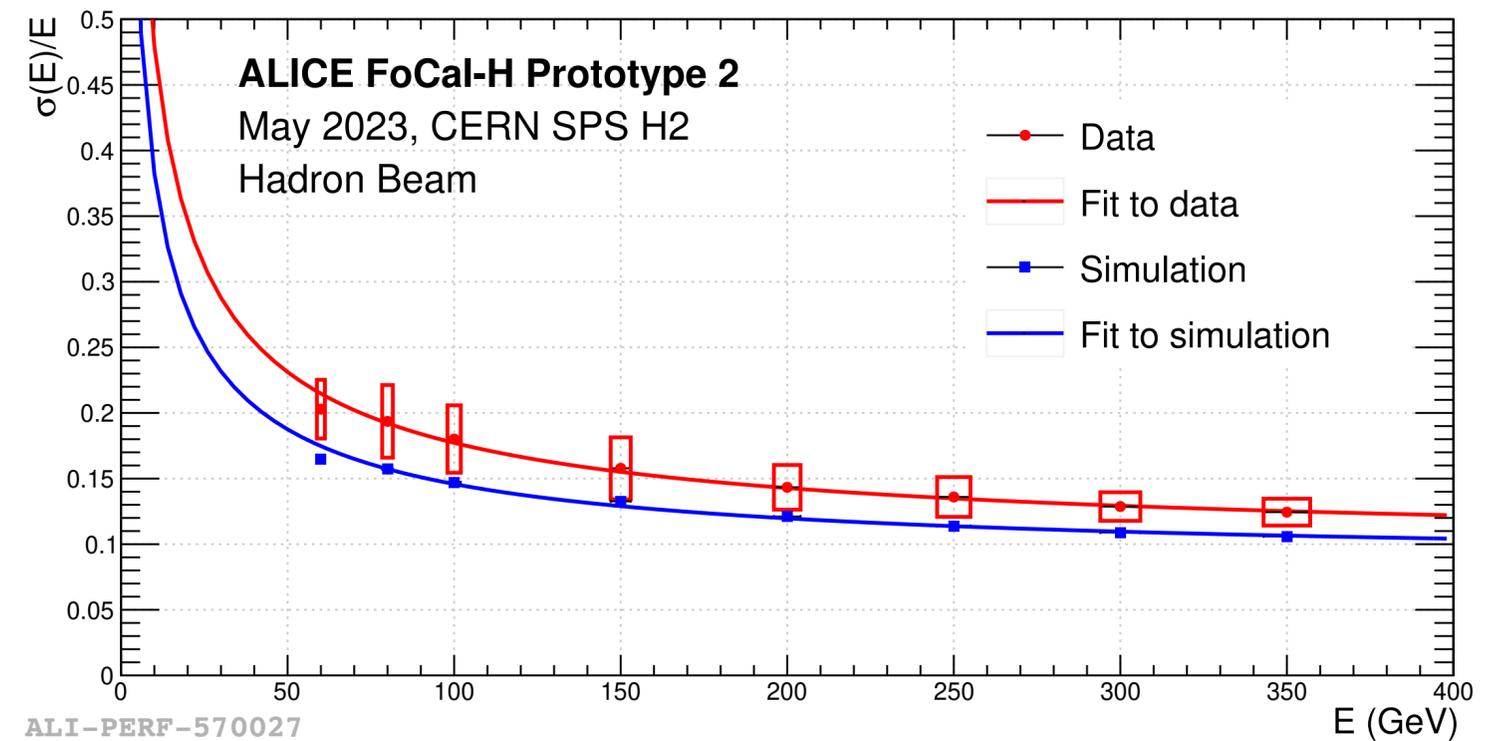


FoCal-H test beam results

- Mean of ADC sum distribution vs beam energy
 - ✓ Linear fit, $E_{rec} = a \times ADC + b$, used for detector response calibration



- Energy resolution as a function of beam energy
 - ✓ Resolution in the simulation is significantly less than that in data due to photoelectrons + light



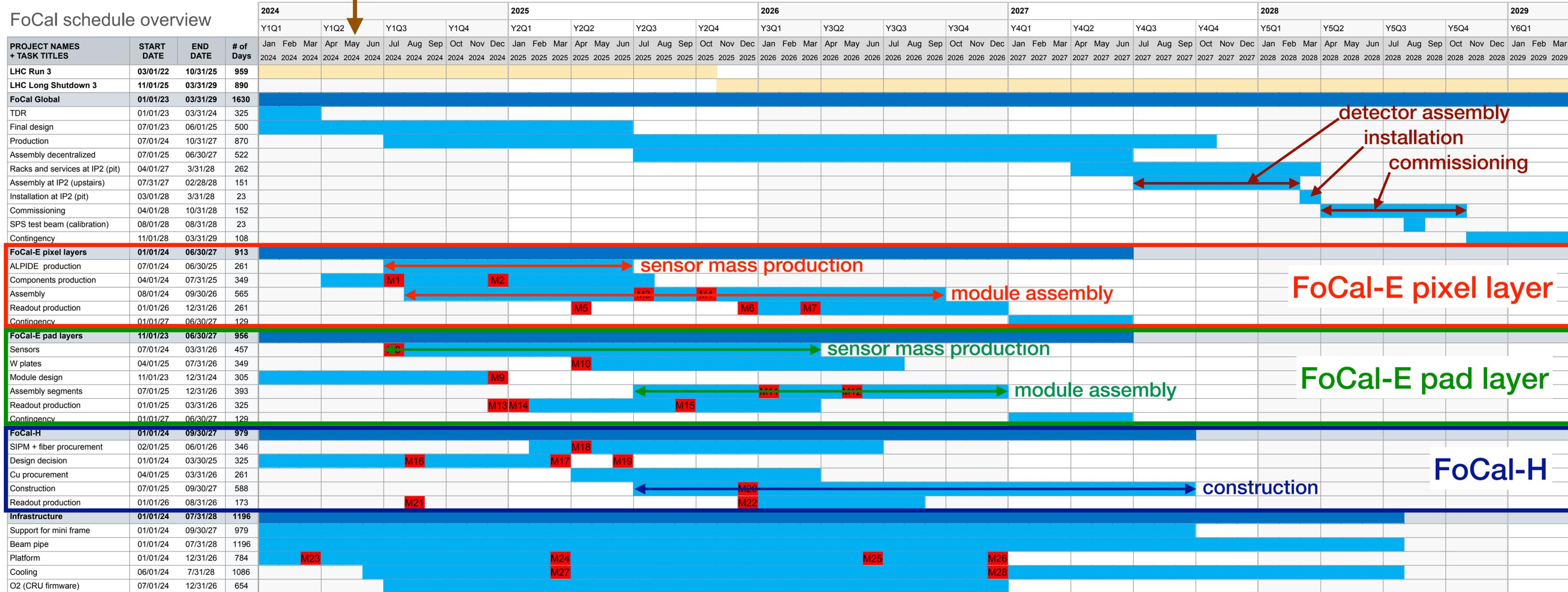
FoCal test beam campaign has validated performance of each prototypes



FoCal schedule

we are here

FoCal schedule overview





Summary

- FoCal is a part of the ALICE upgrade project for Run 4 (starting from 2029)
 - ✓ FoCal can help us to investigate unexplored regions of small- x and low Q^2
- Simulation studies have validated abilities of FoCal for small- x gluon dynamics
 - ✓ Direct photons, Neutral mesons, Jets, Correlations, Vector meson photoproduction in UPC, etc.
- Successful test beam campaign until 2023 and preparing for 2024
 - ✓ Test beam results are in good performance
- FoCal is the ALICE project approved in Mar 2024 from the LHCC
 - ✓ Plan to start mass production, module assembly, etc this year

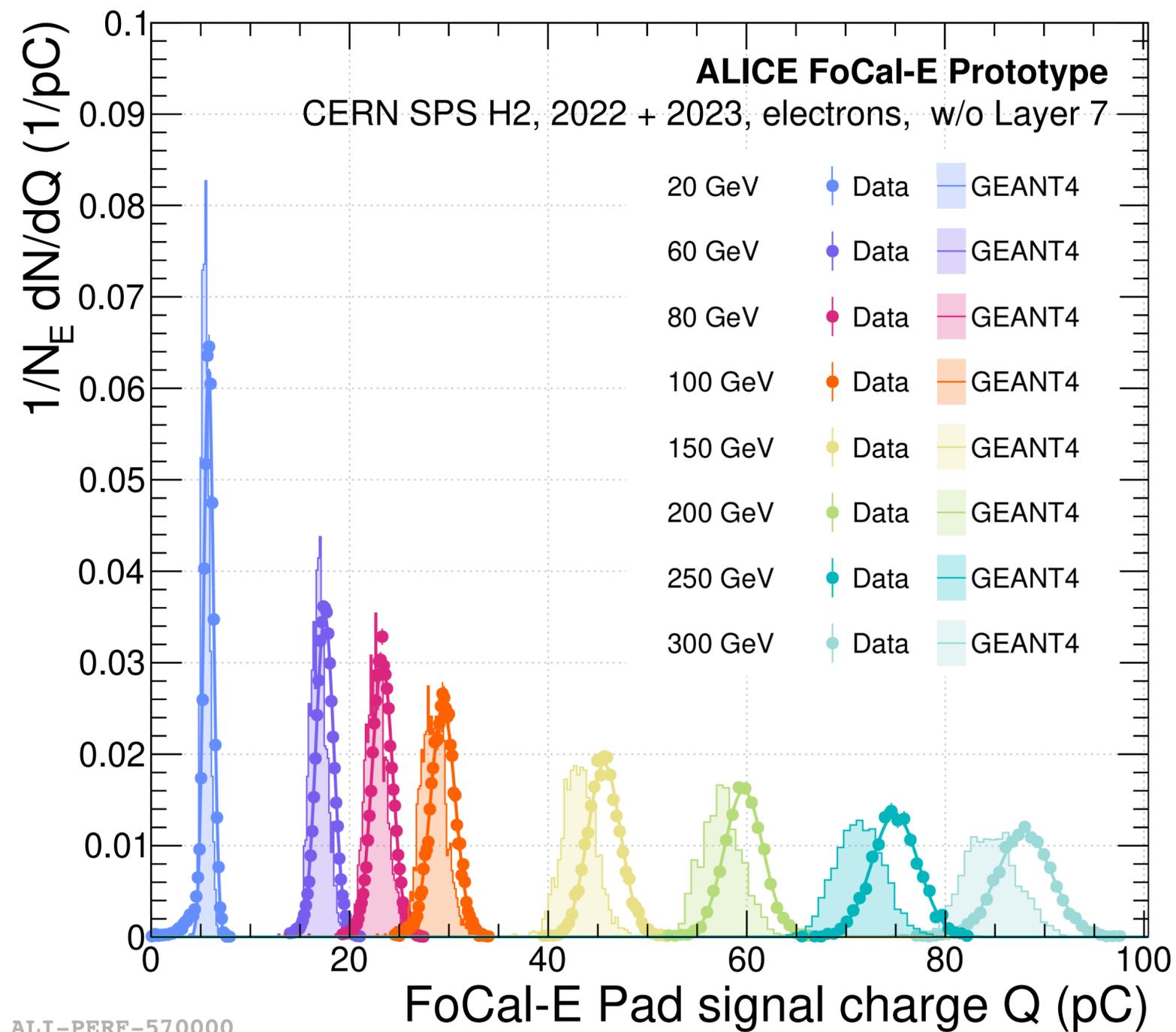
Thank you for your attention

Backup



FoCal-E pad test beam results

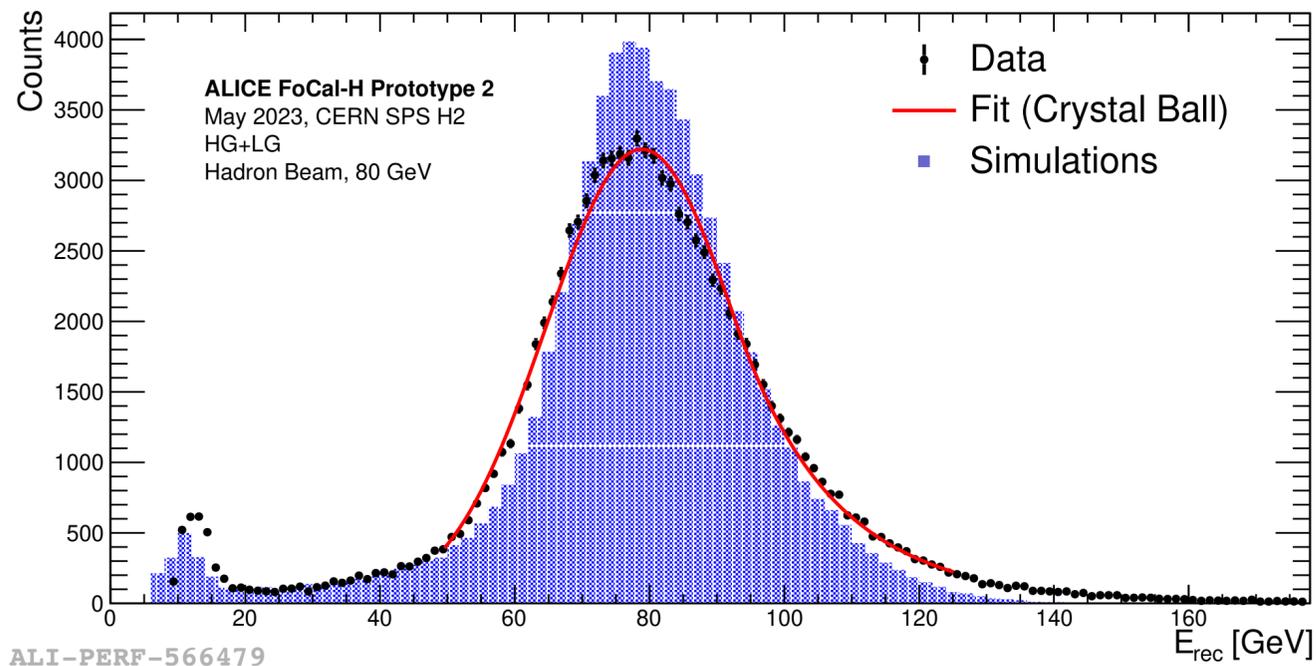
- Charge signal sum distributions for FoCal-E pads



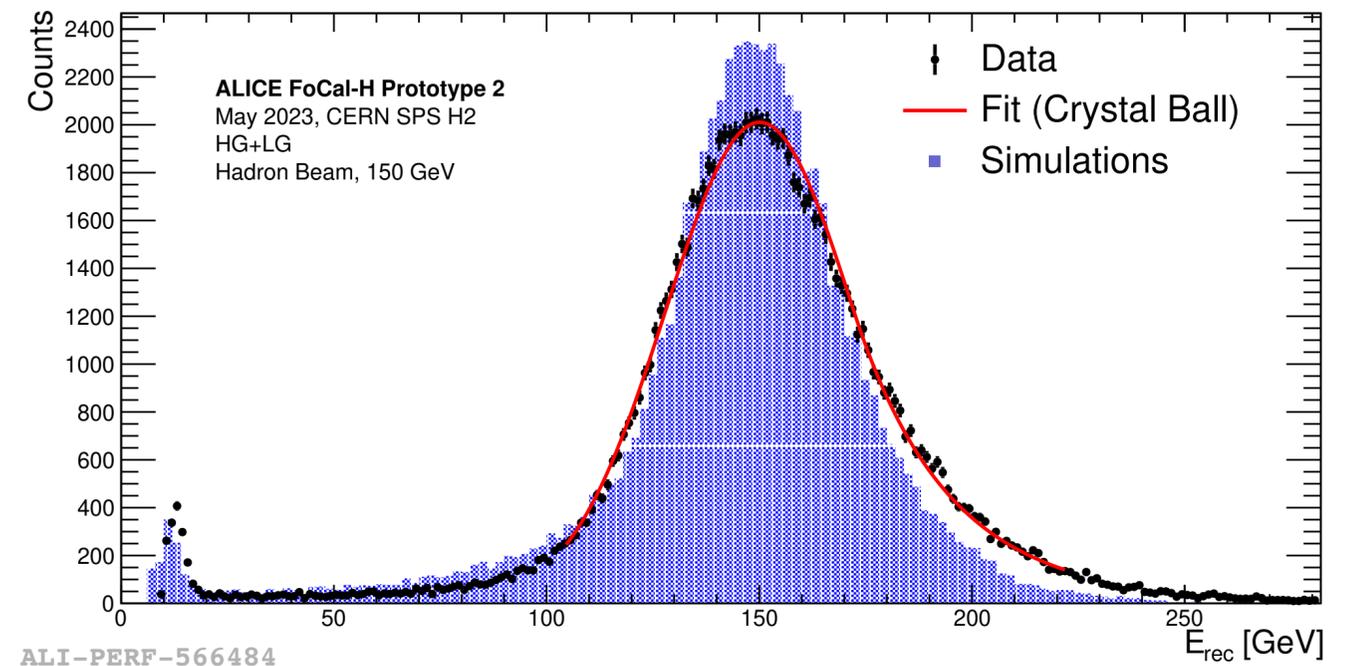


FoCal-H test beam results

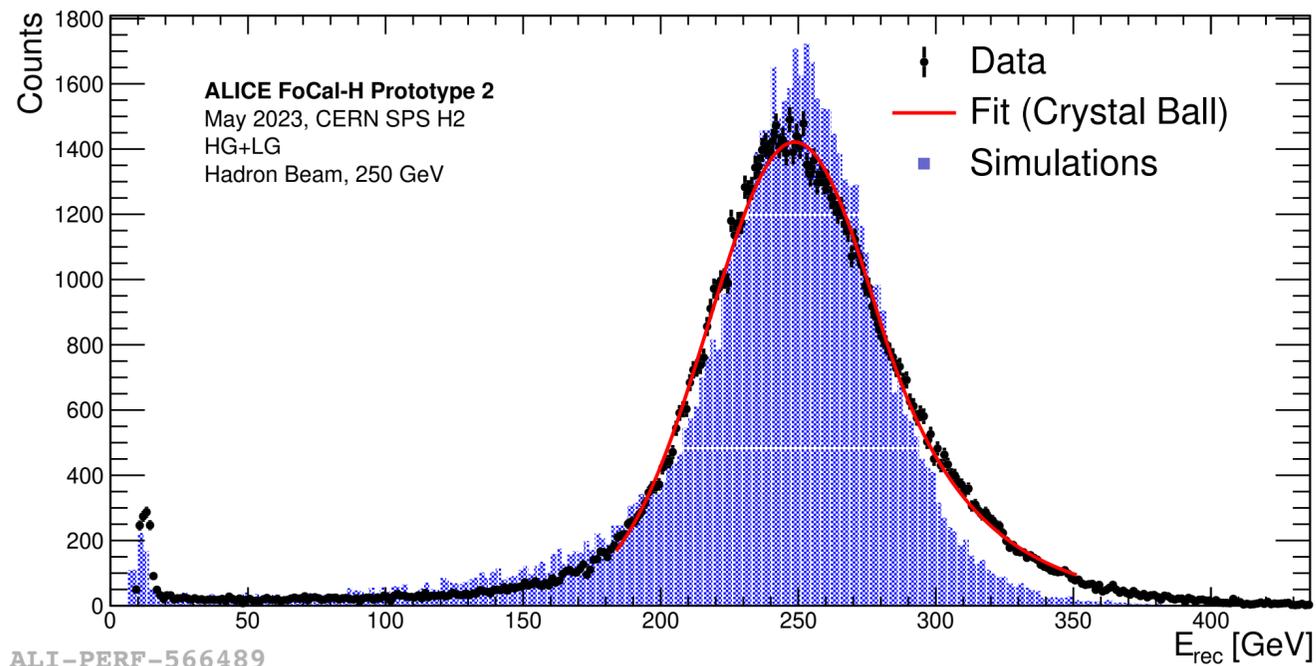
- Reconstructed energy distributions for data and simulations for hadron beams



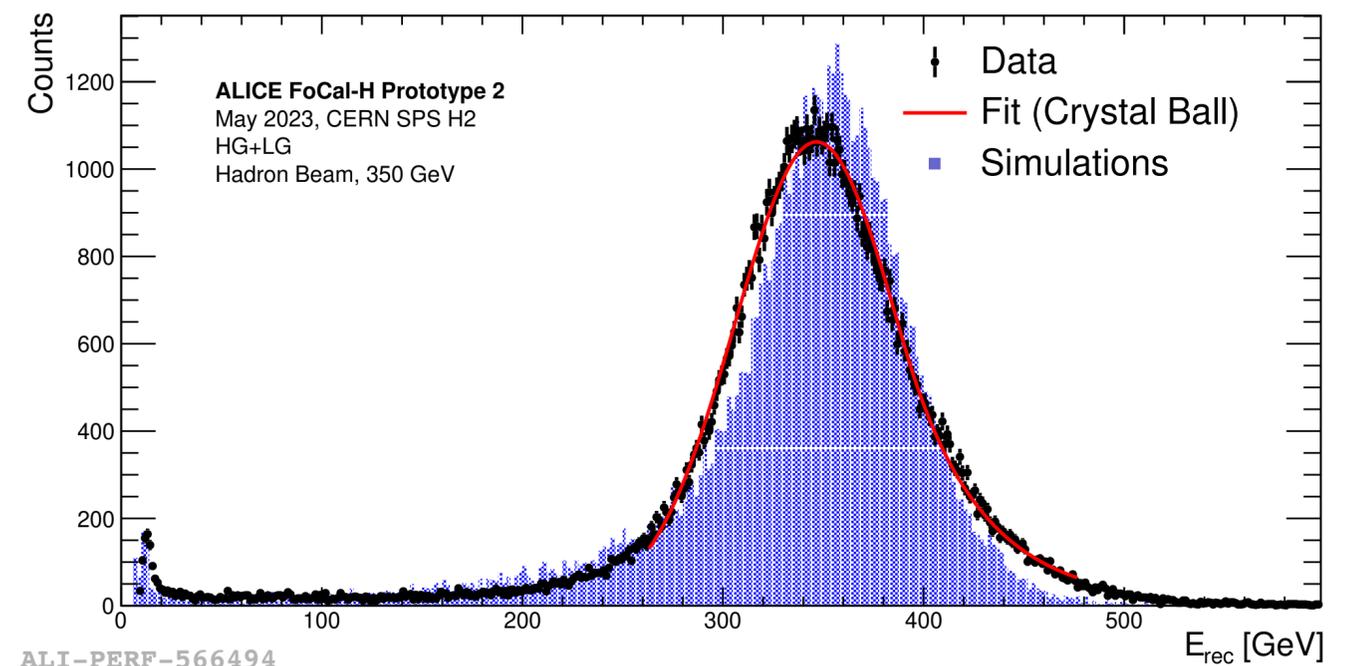
ALI-PERF-566479



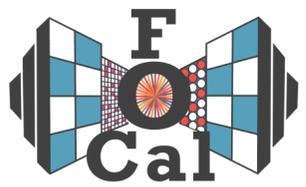
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ALI-PERF-566489

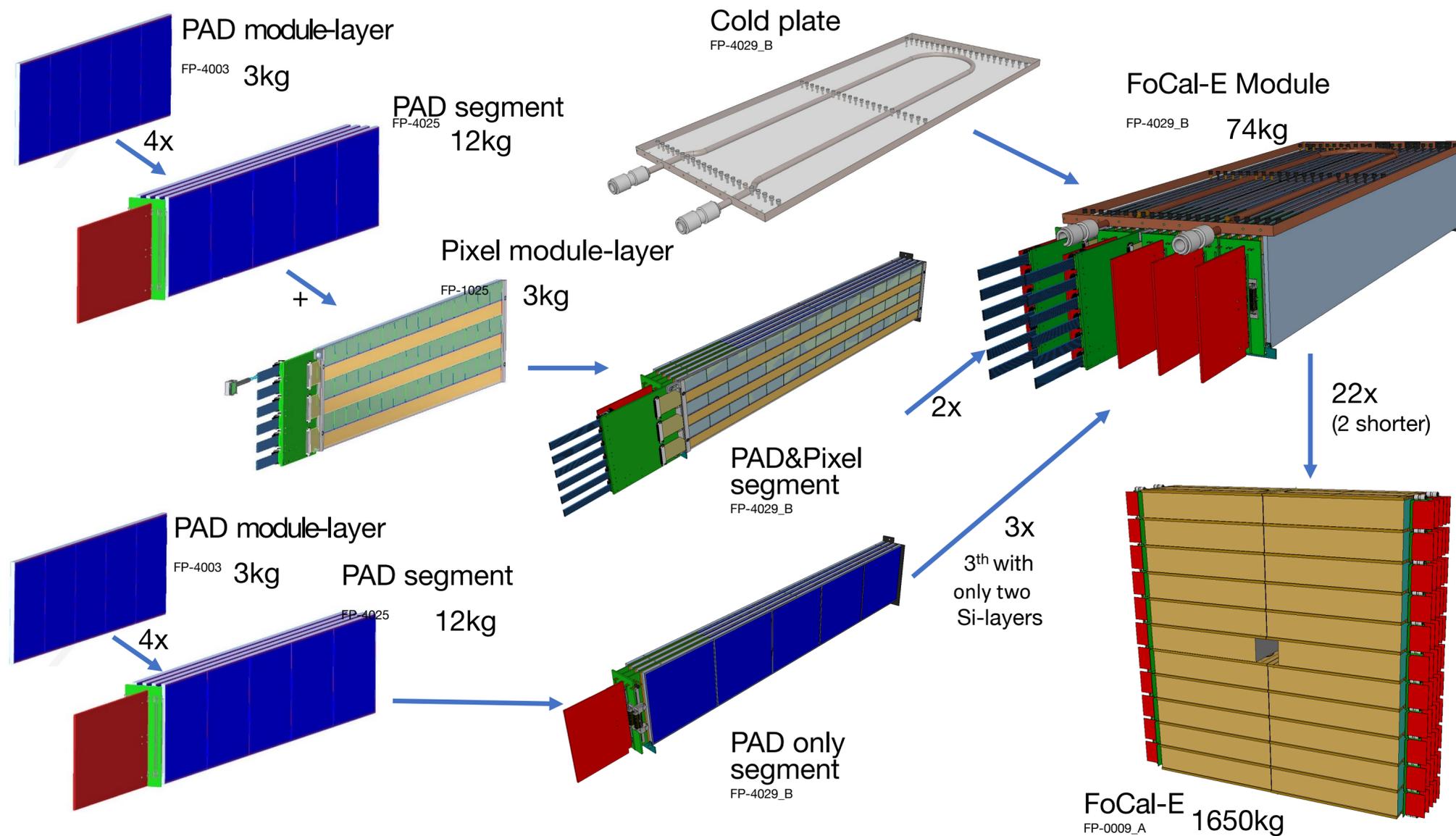


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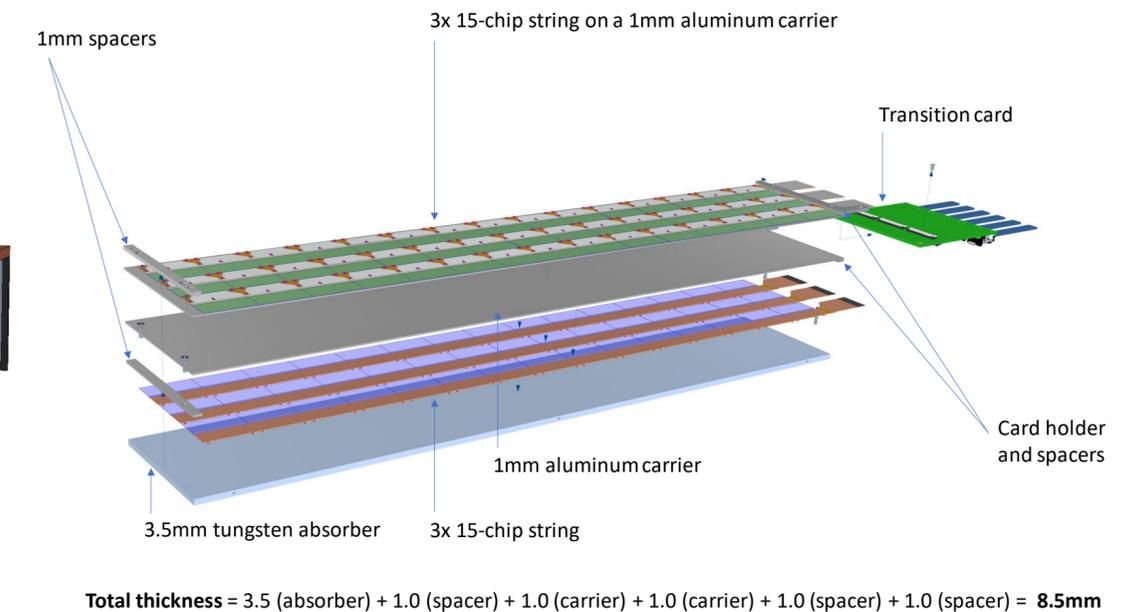


FoCal-E modul assembly

FoCal-E module overall procedure



FoCal-E pixel module assemble



FoCal-E pad module assemble

