



Heavy Ion Physics with the CMS Experiment at the Large Hadron Collider

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Physics at LHC 2004

Vienna, 15 July 2004

Summary of physics opportunities

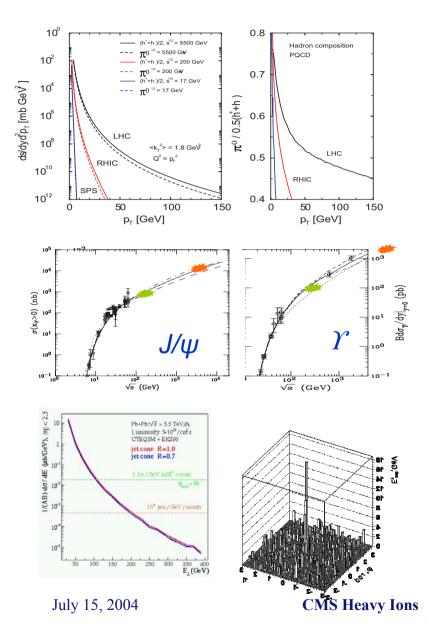
- LHC will accelerate and collide heavy ions at energies far exceeding the range of existing accelerators
 - The increase of beam energy will result in:
 - Extended kinematic reach for pp, pA, AA
 - New properties of initial state, saturation at mid-rapidity
 - A hotter and longer lived partonic phase
 - Increased cross sections and availability of new hard probes

New energy regime will open a new window on hot and dense matter physics: another large energy jump!

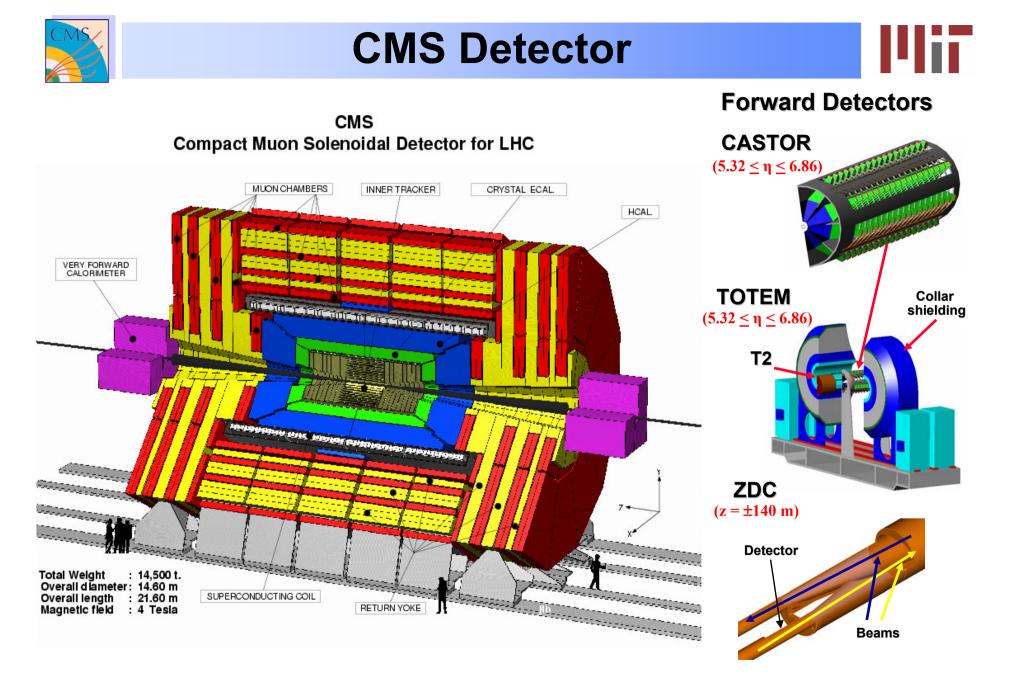
	AGS	SPS	RHIC	LHC
√s _{NN} [GeV]	5	20	200	5500
E increase		x4	x10	x28
y range	±1.6	±3.0	±5.3	±8.6



Heavy Ion Physics at the LHC



- Medium modification at high p_T
 - Copious production of high p_T particles
- Different "melting" for members of *Y* family
 - Large cross section for $J\!/\psi$ and Υ family production
 - Detailed studies of medium effects on jets
 - Jets shape and fragmentation modified by the medium
 - Jet tomography
 - Dijet/monojet ratio
 - Jet-γ
 - Jet-Z⁰
 - Multi jets



CMS Heavy Ions



CMS as a Detector for Heavy Ion Physics



Muons

- Wide rapidity range $|\eta|$ < 2.4
- $\sigma_m \text{~~}$ 50 MeV at Υ
- ECAL
 - Barrel
 - $|\eta| \le 1.48$
 - $\Delta \eta x \Delta \phi = 0.0175 \times 0.0175$
 - ◆ Resolution: 0.027/√E ⊗ 0.0055
 - Endcap
 - $1.48 \le |\eta| \le 3$
 - Preshower $1.65 \le \eta \le 2.6$

HCAL

- Barrel+Endcap
 - $\blacklozenge |\eta| \le 3$
 - $\Delta\eta x \Delta \phi = 0.087 \times 0.087$
 - Resolution: $1.16/\sqrt{E} \otimes 0.05$

• Forward HCAL - HF

- $3 \le |\eta| \le 5$
- $|\eta| < 7$ including CASTOR

Zero Degree CalorimeterTOTEM and CASTOR

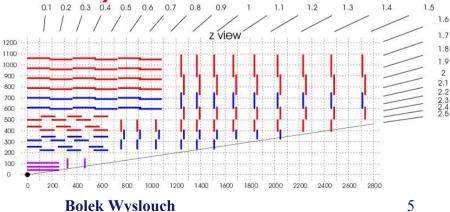
Silicon Tracker

Pixel Detector

- 3 barrel layers and 2 forward layers on each side
- 100x150 μm pixel size
- Low occupancy: 2% for pixel L1
 @ dN/dη = 5000

Strip Detector

• 10 barrel layers of single- and double-sided silicon, 9 forward layers on each side





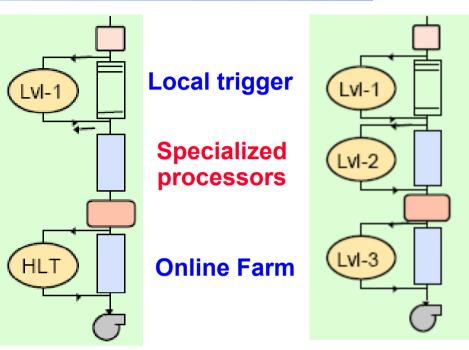
Data Acquisition and Trigger

CMS has a two-level DAQ/Trigger architecture:

- Low level hardware trigger (L1)
 - Muon track segments
 - Calorimetric towers
 - No tracker data
 - Output rate: a few kHz
- Powerful online farm (HLT) doing event building and traditional L2, L3,..., LN triggering. Full event information available
 - L2 –use only muon + calorimeter information
 - ◆ L3 –add tracker information
 - ♦ Output to tape: ~40Hz

Online Farm

- Racks filled with processors
- Associated networking and storage

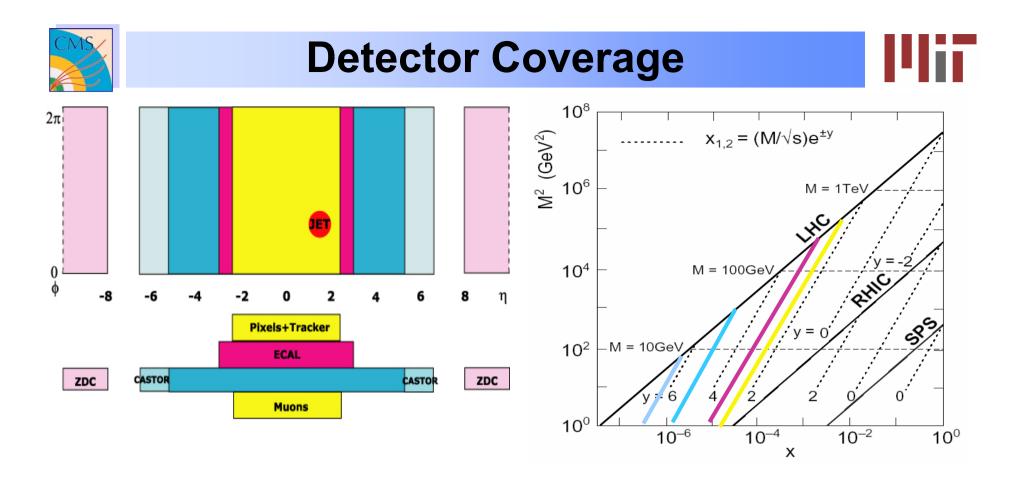


CMS

Others

Every event accepted by L1 trigger must pass through online farm (HLT)

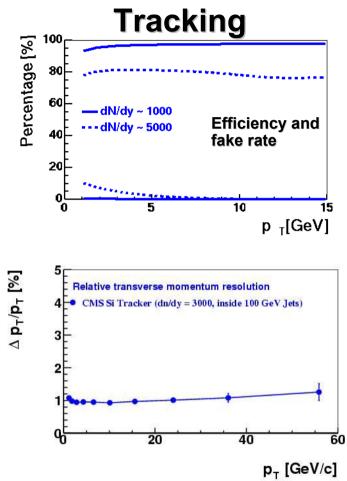




Large Range of Hermetic Coverage in η, x and Q² Unique Forward Capability

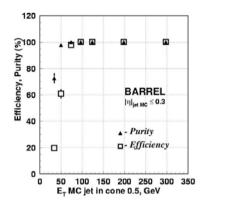


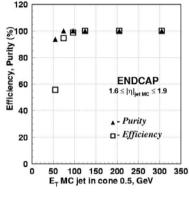
Reconstruction (Baseline Studies)

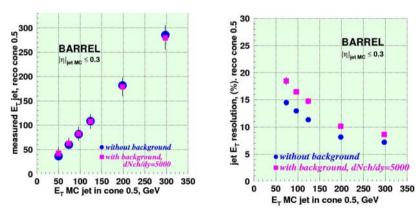


High track reconstruction efficiency and low fake rate even at very high track density

Jets – Calorimeters Alone







Energy resolution for 100 GeV jets is $\approx 16\%$



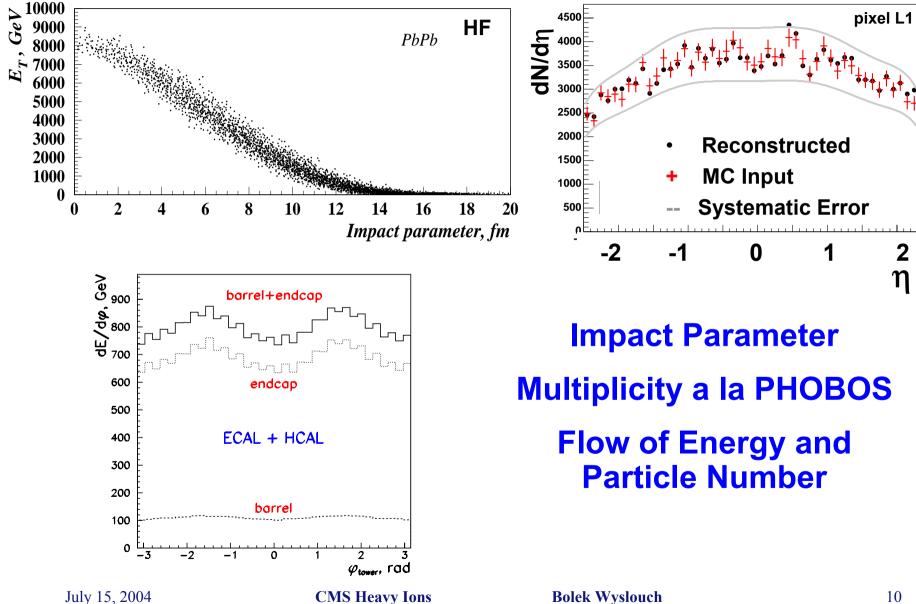
Physics Measurements in CMS



- Soft Physics and Global Event Characterization
 - Centrality
 - Charged Particle Multiplicity Wide Rapidity Range
 - Spectra + Correlations π^0 , Direct Photons, Decay Topology
 - Azimuthal Asymmetry (Flow)
 - Energy Flow in Wide Rapidity Range
- High p_T Probes:
 - Quarkonia (J/ ψ , Υ) and heavy quarks
 - High $p_{\rm T}$ jets, detailed studies of jet fragmentation, centrality dependence, azimuthal asymmetry, quark flavor dependence, leading particle studies
 - High energy photons, Z⁰
 - Jet-γ, Jet-Z⁰
 - Leading particle correlations a la RHIC
 - Multijet events (e.g. 3 Jet)
- Forward Physics
 - X~10⁻⁶ Saturation, Color Glass, Limiting Fragmentation,
 - Ultra Peripheral Collisions
 - Exotica



Global Event Characterization

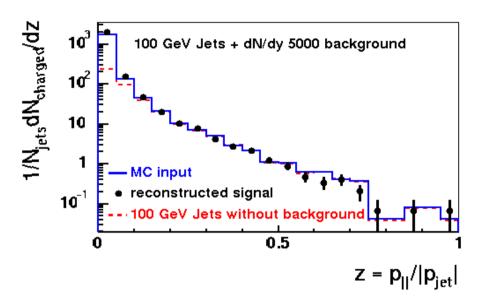




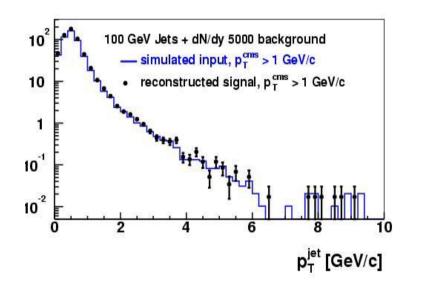
Jet Fragmentation



Longitudinal momentum fraction z along the thrust axis of a jet:

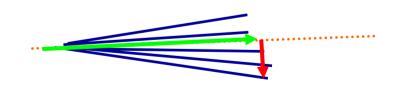


p_T relative to thrust axis:



Fragmentation function for 100GeV Jets embedded in dN/dy ~5000 events.

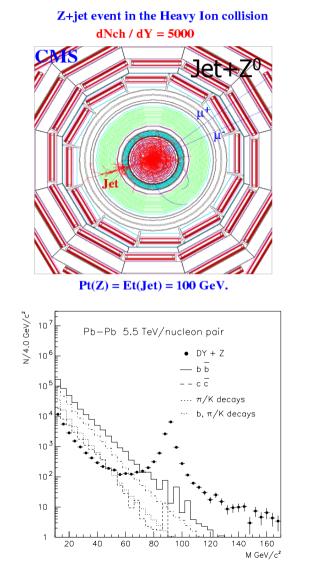
Use charged particles and possibly electromagnetic clusters



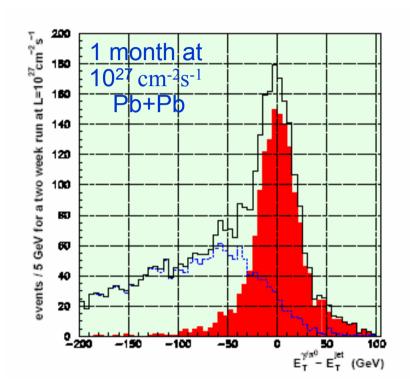


Balancing γ or Z⁰ vs Jets





E_{Tiet}, _y>120 GeV in Barrel



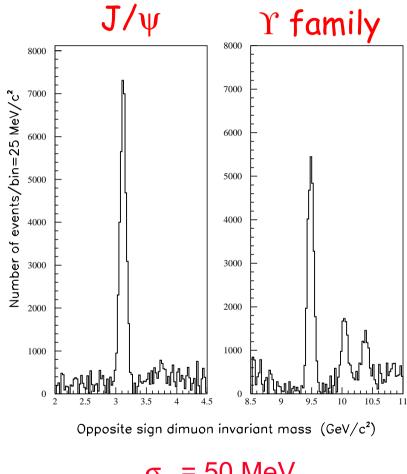
Study of jets with known parton energy

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CMS Heavy Ions







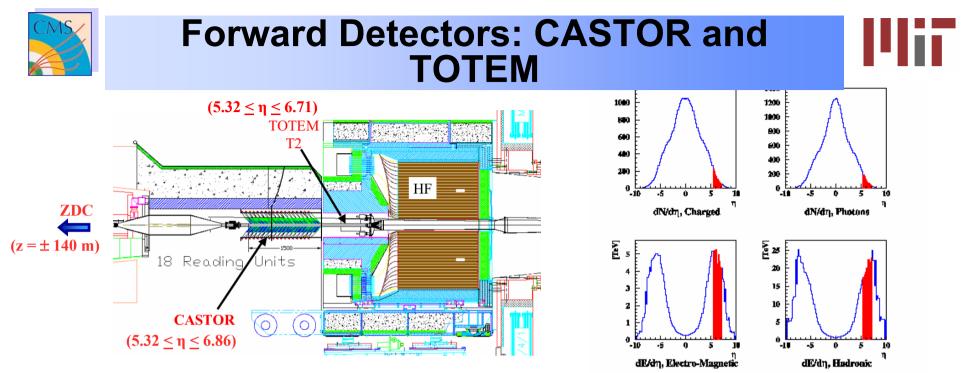
$\sigma_{\rm M}$ = 50 MeV

CMS Heavy Ions

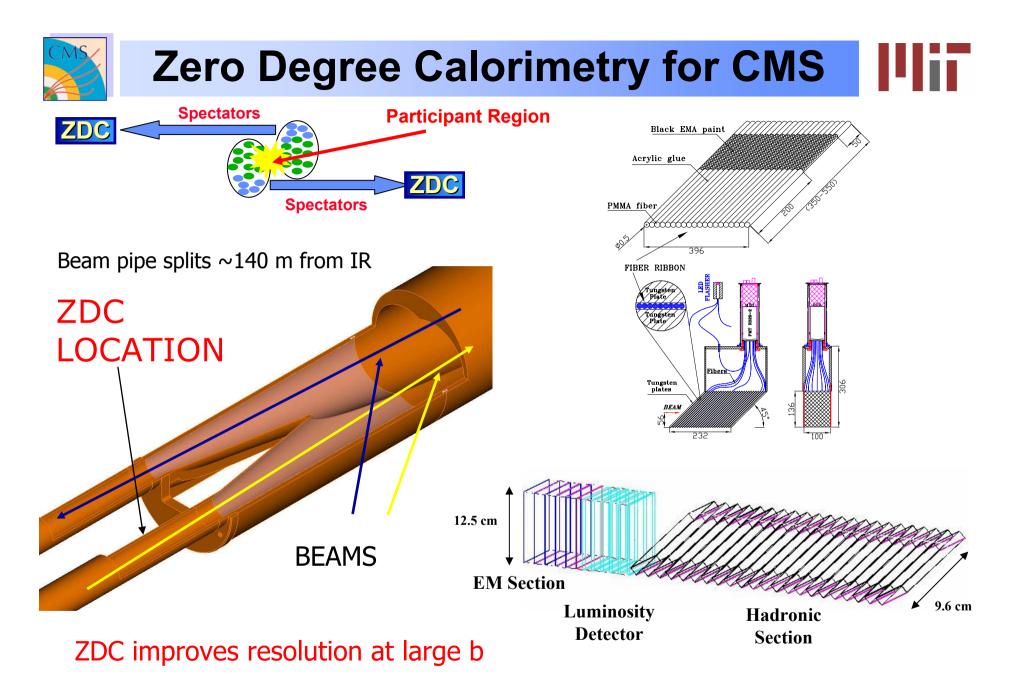
Yield/month (with 50% duty factor)

	Pb+Pb	Kr+Kr	Ar+Ar
Ĺ	10 ²⁷	7×10 ²⁸	10 ³⁰
J/Ψ	28.7k	470k	2200k
Ψ́	0.8k	12k	57k
Ŷ	22.6k	320k	1400k
Ϋ́	12.4k	180k	770k
Υ.	7k	100k	440k

More details in Olga Kodolova's talk later today



- Near Hermetic coverage (out to |η|<7 with CASTOR)</p>
- Physics
 - Centrality
 - Nuclear PDFs particularly gluon distributions
 - Momentum fractions $X \sim 10^{-6} 10^{-7}$ at scales of a few GeV² in pp
 - Diffractive processes (10-20% of total cross section at high energies)
 - Limiting Fragmentation
 - Peripheral and Ultra-Peripheral collisions
 - DCC, Centauros, Strangelets



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CMS Heavy Ions





LHC will extend energy range and in particular high p_T reach of heavy ion physics

CMS is preparing to take advantage of its capabilities

- Excellent coverage and resolution
 - ♦ Quarkonia
 - ♦ Jets
- Centrality, Multiplicity, Energy Flow reaching very low p_T
- Essentially no modification to the detector hardware
- New High Level Trigger algorithms
- Zero Degree Calorimeter, CASTOR and TOTEM as important additions extending forward coverage
- Heavy Ion program is well integrated into overall CMS Physics
 Program
- The knowledge gained at RHIC will be extended to the new energy domain