



# Highlights and perspectives from the ALICE experiment

Mateusz Ploskon (Berkeley Lab)

on behalf of the ALICE Collaboration

## Outline

- ① *ALICE 2.0 readiness*
- ② *Physics highlights – focus on new results*
- ③ *Perspectives*



<https://alice-collaboration.web.cern.ch>



# ALICE preparing for Run 3

## Progress on installation and commissioning of LS2 upgrades

Retain unique PID capabilities & improve tracking while operating at high rates

Maximize LHC's potential with precision measurements in nuclear collisions

- **Charm and beauty baryons** – in-medium thermalization, coalescence, flow and energy loss
- **Precision in charmonium states** – forward and midrapidity – suppression, flow, polarization, nuclei structure via UPCs
- **Low-mass dileptons** – chiral symmetry restoration, early temperature, space-time evolution and EOS (flow)
- **NEW: comprehensive pp programme at top LHC energy** [ALICE-PUBLIC-2020-005 ; CERN-LHCC-2020-018 ; LHCC-G-179](#)



# Introduction to ALICE in one minute or less

#CERN #heavy-ions #QGP #~2000people #>340papers #>10 years running

**ALICE version 2.0** – coming up online this summer...

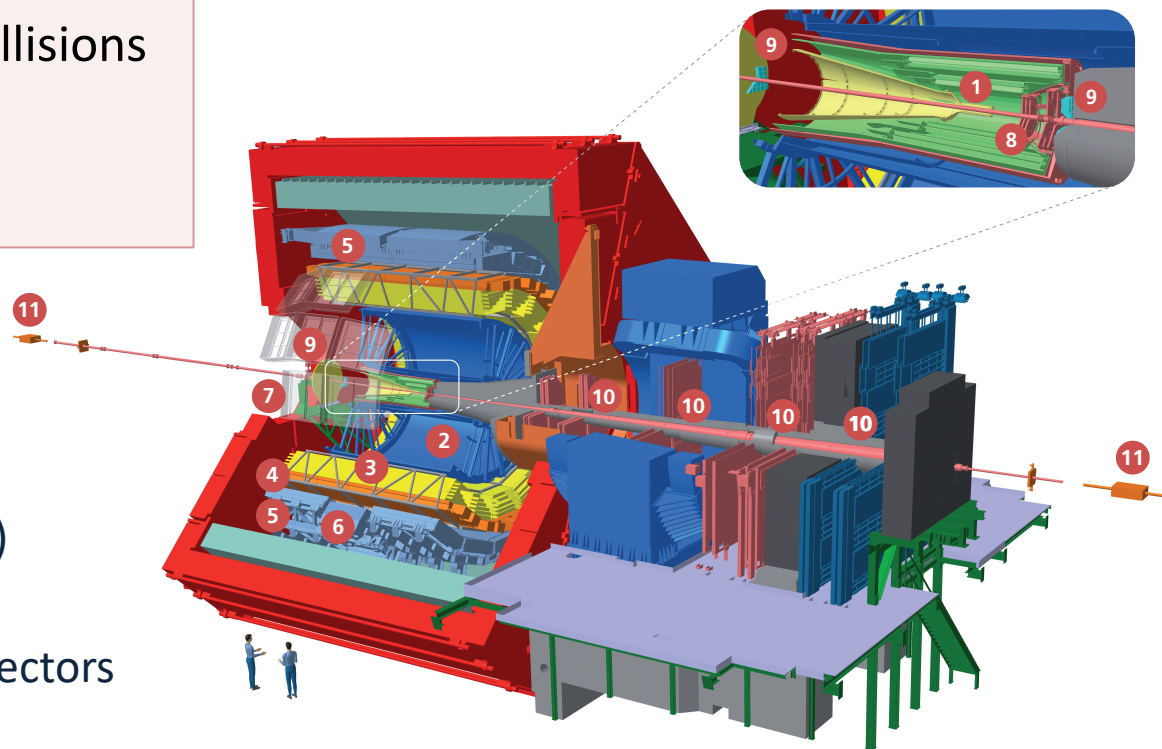
Runs 1 and 2:  $1 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  of Pb-Pb collisions

Interaction rate  $\sim 8 \text{ kHz}$

readout rate  $\approx 1 \text{ kHz}$

## LS2 upgrade

- **New** TPC R/O planes
- **New** silicon tracker (ITS & MFT)
- **New** Fast Interaction Trigger (FIT)
- **New** Online/Offline system (O2)
- Upgrade readout of all other detectors



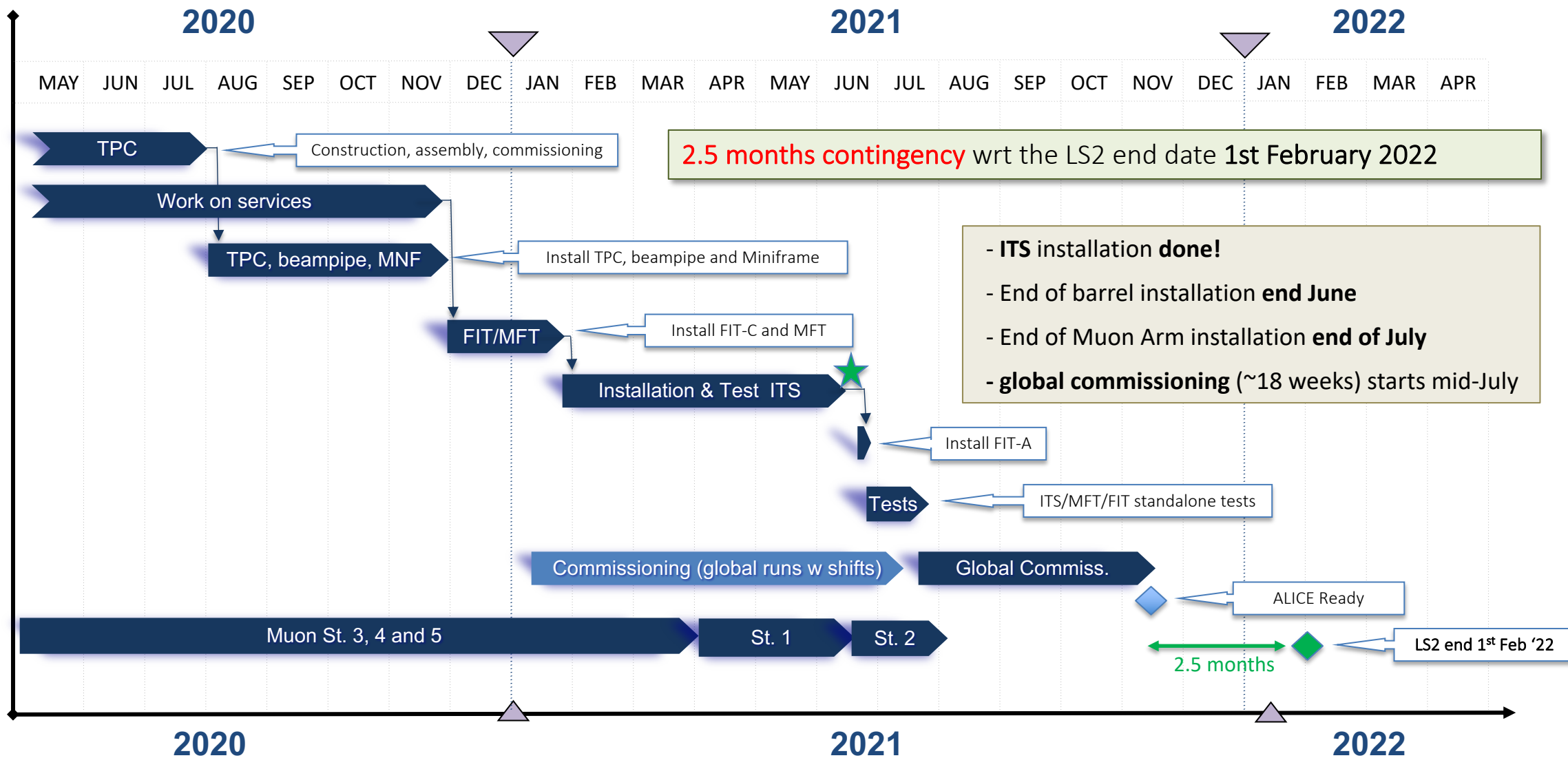
- 1 ITS | Inner Tracking System
- 2 TPC | Time Projection Chamber
- 3 TRD | Transition Radiation Detector
- 4 TOF | Time Of Flight
- 5 EMCal | Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- 6 PHOS / CPV | Photon Spectrometer
- 7 HMPID | High Momentum Particle Identification Detector
- 8 MFT | Muon Forward Tracker
- 9 FIT | Fast Interaction Trigger
- 10 Muon Spectrometer
- 11 ZDC | Zero Degree Calorimeter

> Improve tracking  
resolution at low  $p_T$

x50 statistics increase  
for most observables

Run 3 and Run 4:  $13 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  of Pb-Pb collisions  
readout rate  $\approx 50 \text{ kHz}$  (Pb-Pb),  $\approx 1 \text{ MHz}$  (pp)  
online reconstruction : all events to storage!

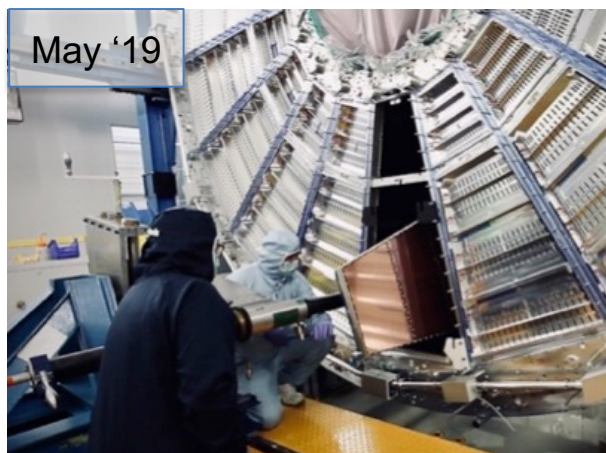
# ALICE LS2 Schedule – good progress - ALICE is on pace for Run 3



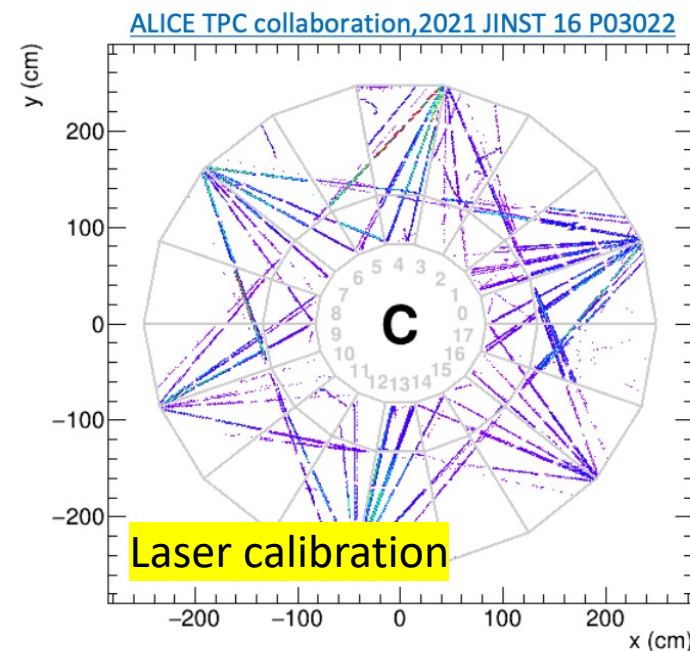
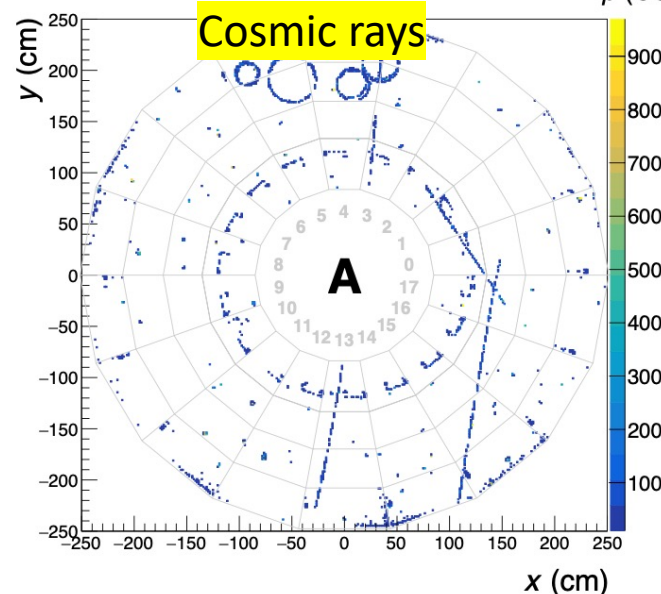
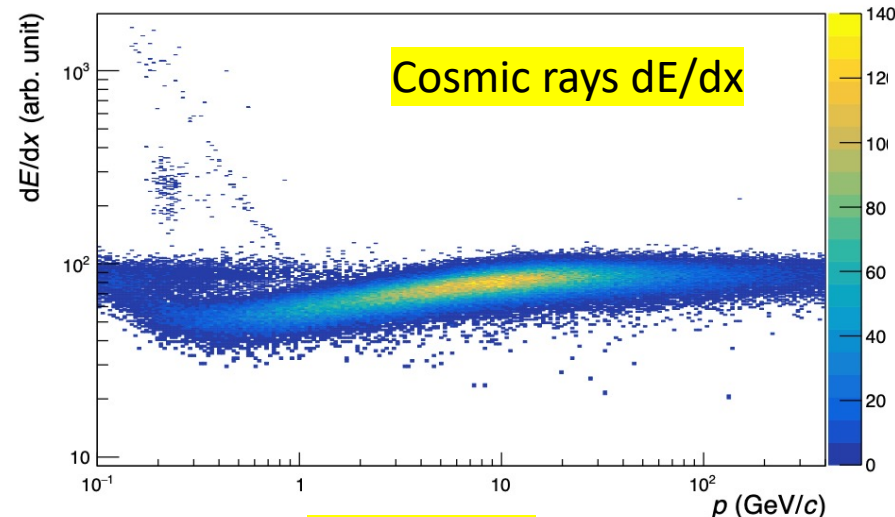
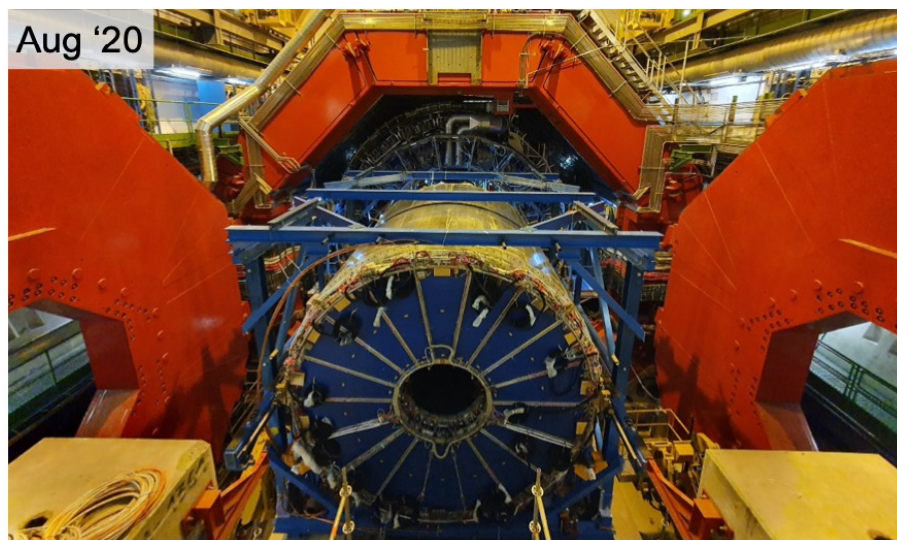


# TPC with GEM chambers and new readout electronics

Detector at P2 since August 2020 – after re-connection commissioning ongoing since December 2020



Start GEM ROC installation

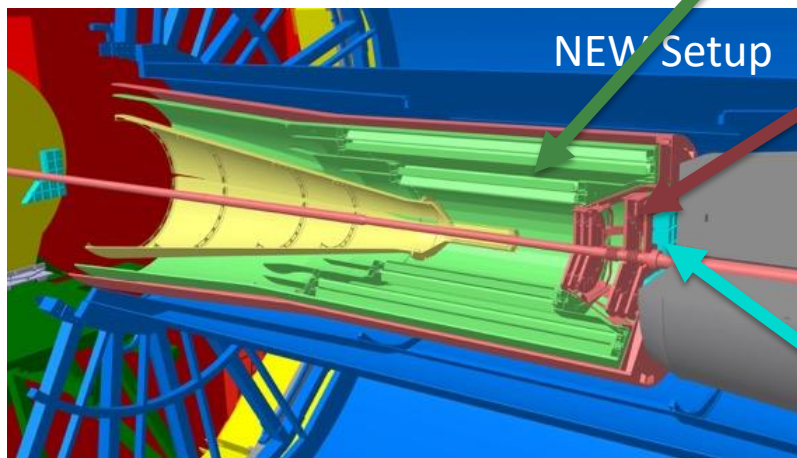
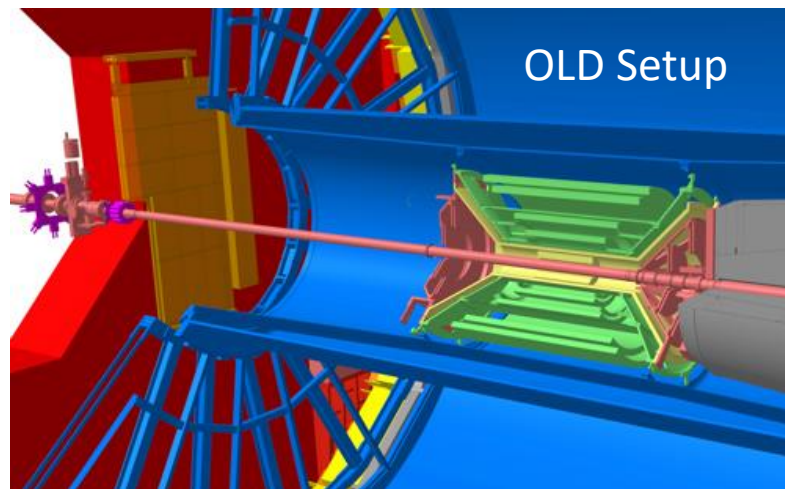
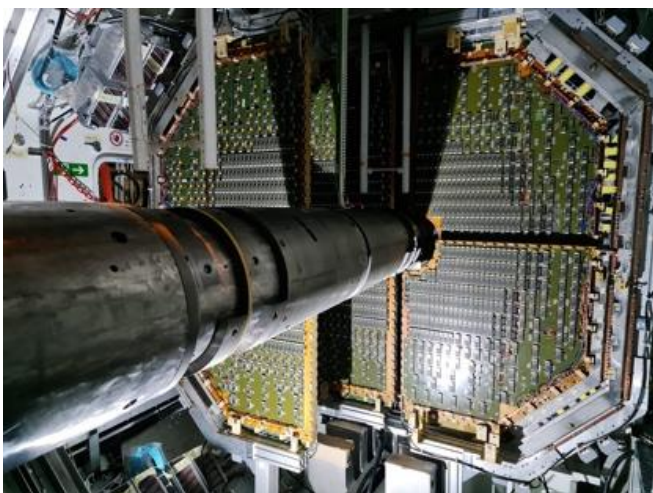
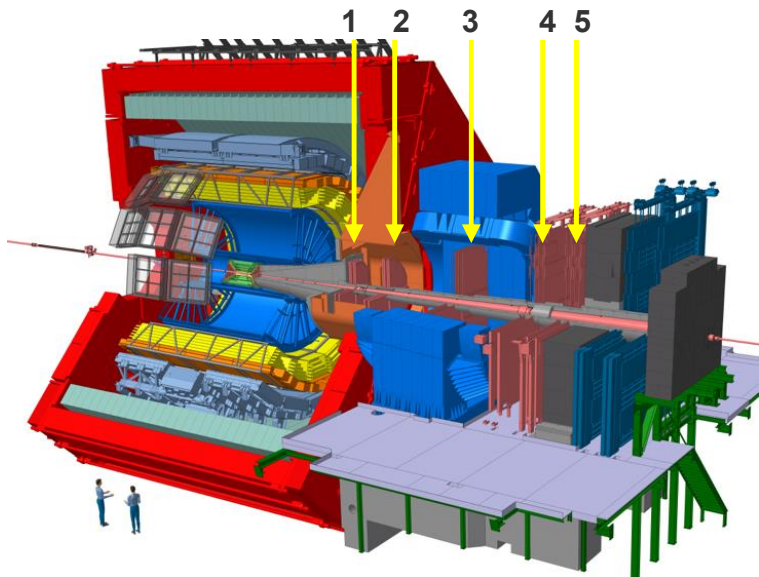


Software development completed  
- data reconstruction on GPU



# ALICE 2.0 – selected subsystems

Re-installation of muon chambers ongoing



## Reconfiguration of the inner tracker region

- New Inner Tracking System (ITS 2)
- Improved pointing precision
  - Monolithic CMOS sensors (ALPIDE)
  - Smaller beampipe, 1<sup>st</sup> layer closer

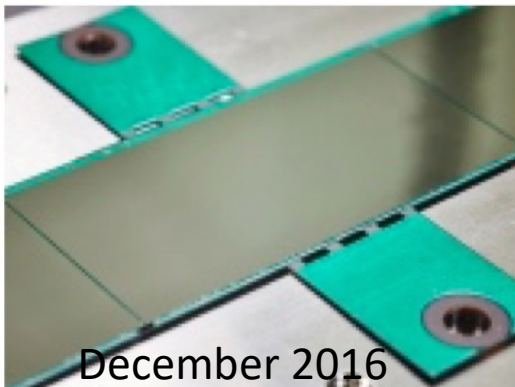
- Muon Forward Tracker (MFT)
- New tracker based on ALPIDE
  - Improved MUON pointing precision, prompt vs. decay muons

New Trigger Detectors (FIT)

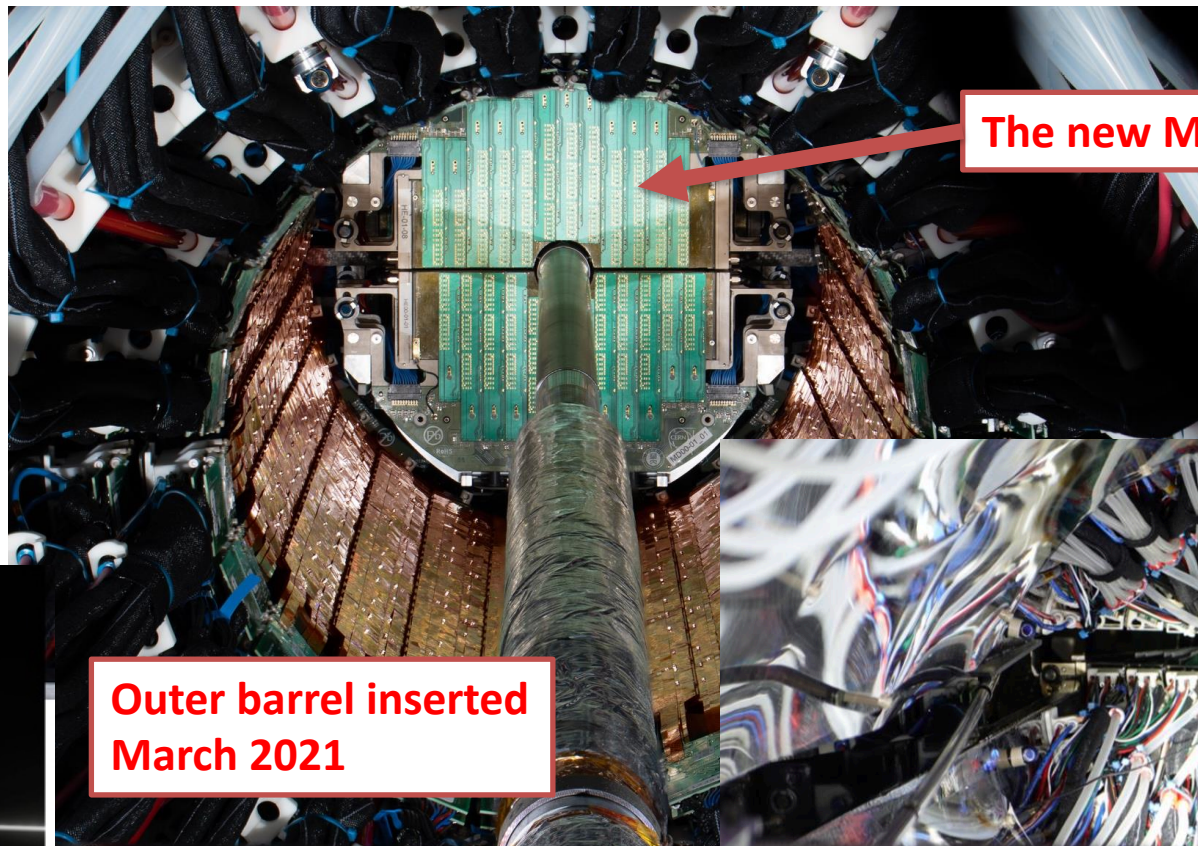


# New Inner Tracker System installed

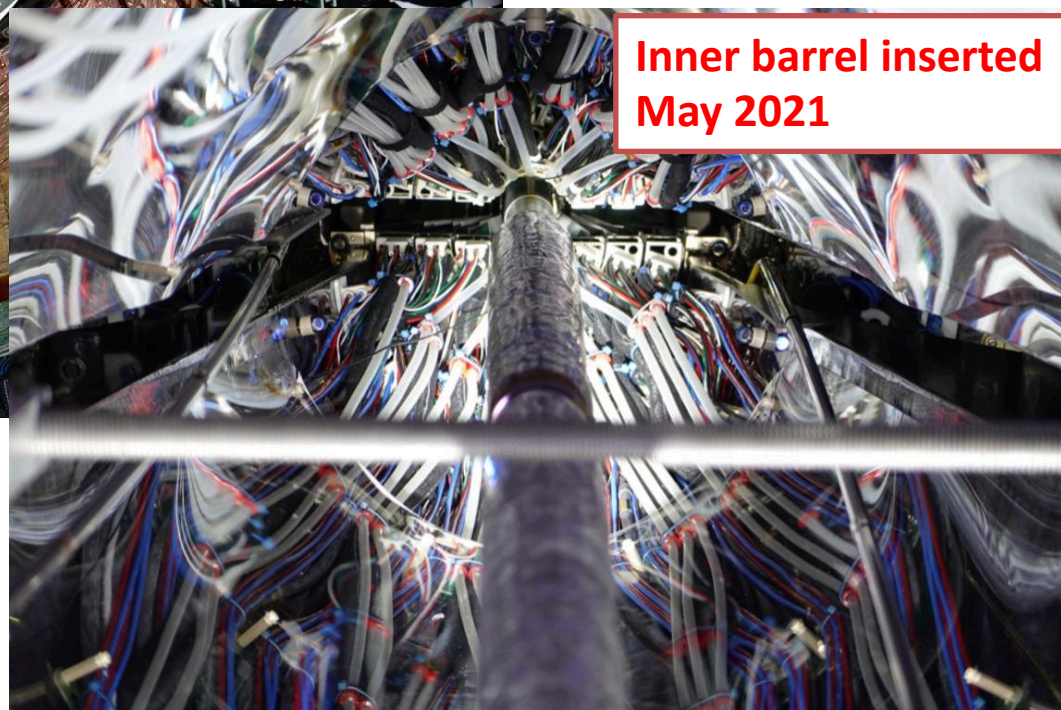
~72000 chips ~280 staves  
>10 production sites worldwide  
~ 30 institutes involved



December 2016  
Start detector construction  
and assembly

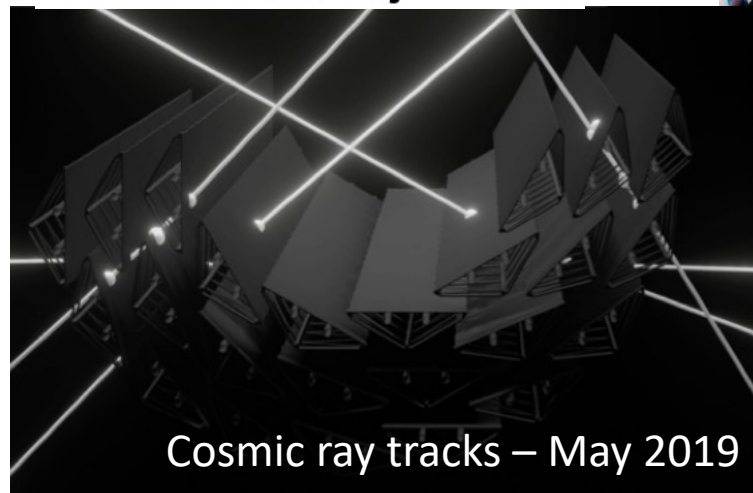


The new Muon Forward Tracker



Inner barrel inserted  
May 2021

Outer barrel inserted  
March 2021



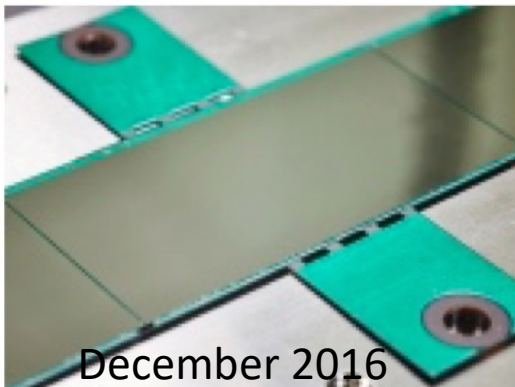
Cosmic ray tracks – May 2019  
Start on-surface commissioning  
with final services



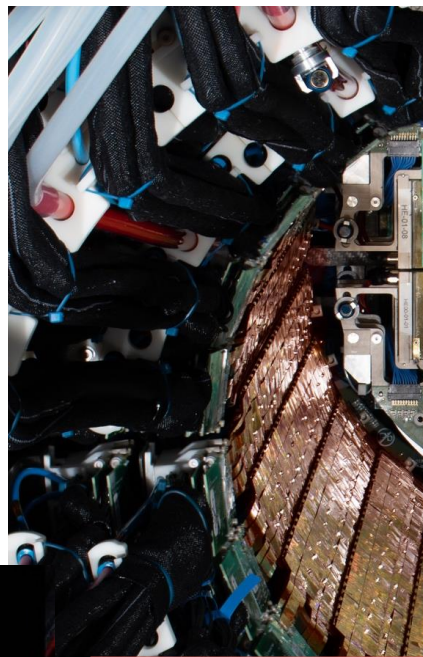
Talks by Christian Lippmann, Ivan Ravasenga  
Read more in the [CERN Courier](#)

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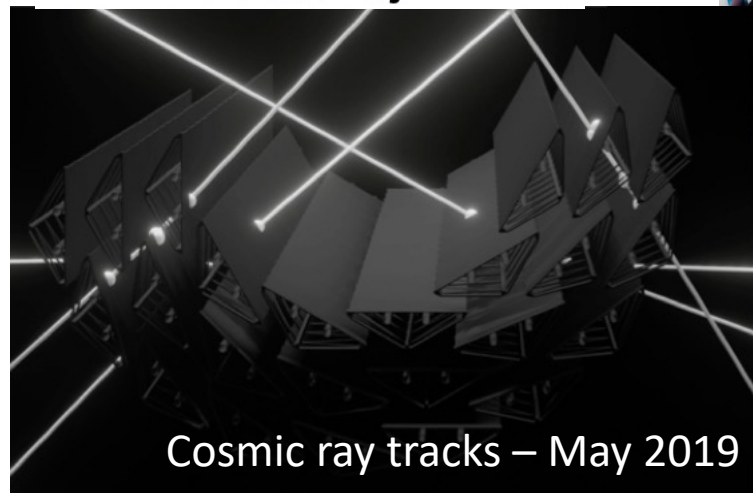
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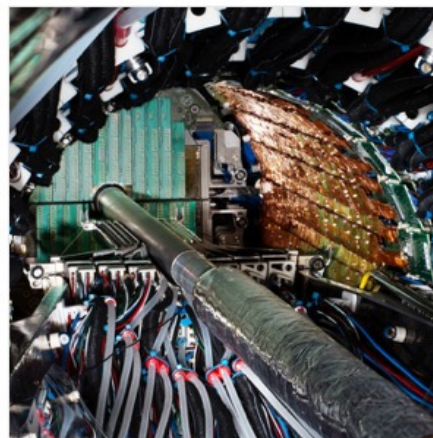
## CERN COURIER | Reporting on international high-energy physics

DETECTORS | FEATURE

### ALICE tracks new territory

7 June 2021

The recently installed, upgraded ALICE inner tracking system is the largest pixel detector ever built and the first at the LHC to use monolithic active pixel sensors, describe Luciano Musa and Stefania Beole.

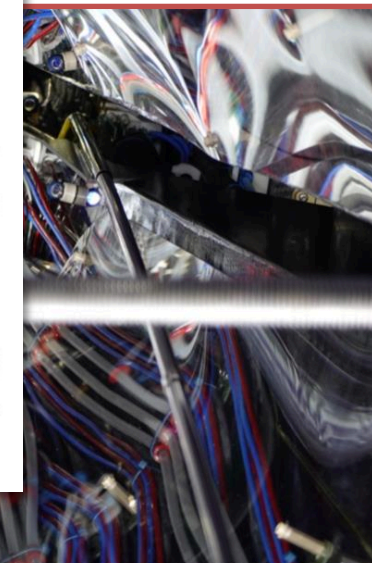


**All in** The inner (left, middle) and outer (gold colour) barrels of ALICE's state-of-the-art inner tracker in place, along with the new muon forward tracker (green panel). Credit: ALICE-PHOS-GEN-2021-002-10

In the coming decade, the study of nucleus–nucleus, proton–nucleus and proton–proton collisions at the LHC will offer rich opportunities for a deeper exploration of the quark–gluon plasma (QGP). An expected 10-fold increase in the number of lead–lead (Pb–Pb) collisions should both increase the precision of measurements of known probes of the QGP medium as well as give access to new ones. By focusing on rare probes down to very low transverse momentum, such as heavy-flavour particles, quarkonium states, real and virtual photons, as well the study of jet quenching and exotic heavy nuclear states, very large data samples will be required.

Inner Tracker

Outer barrel inserted  
March 2021

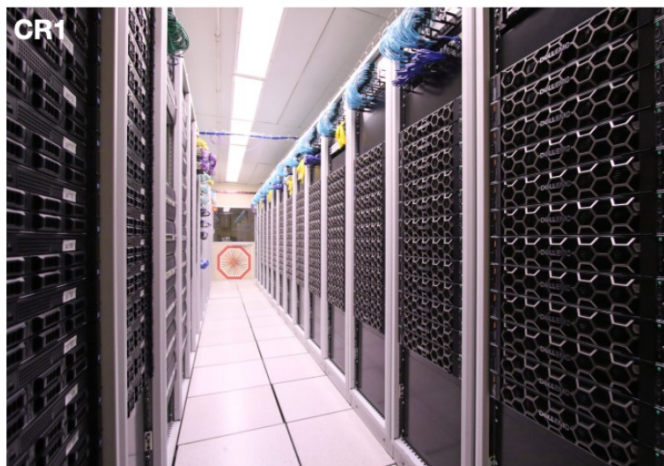




# ALICE 2.0 – a new computing challenge

## Online-offline processing software + new offline analysis framework

200 First Level Processors (FLP) in CR1



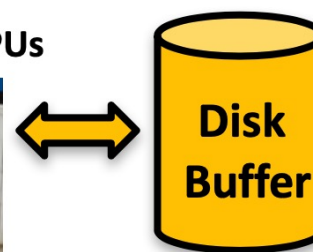
- 1) Readout of detectors and raw data processing  
(e.g. TPC baseline corrections, ZS)  
Data compression  
**3.5 TB/s → 600 GB/s**

250 Event Processing Nodes (EPN) with 2000 GPUs



- 2) Synchronous processing  
⇒ Event/time frame building  
⇒ **Online** reconstruction and calibration
- 3) Asynchronous reprocessing  
⇒ Final calibration and full reconstruction

**20 out of 100 PB** deployed  
joint effort with the ALICE IT team



- 4) Permanent storage  
Data compression  
**600 GB/s → < 100 GB/s**

99% on GPUs

80% on GPUs



**ALICE**

# Physics highlights

## ... focus on new results





ALICE

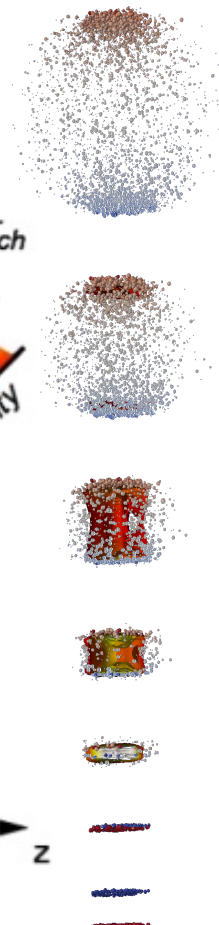
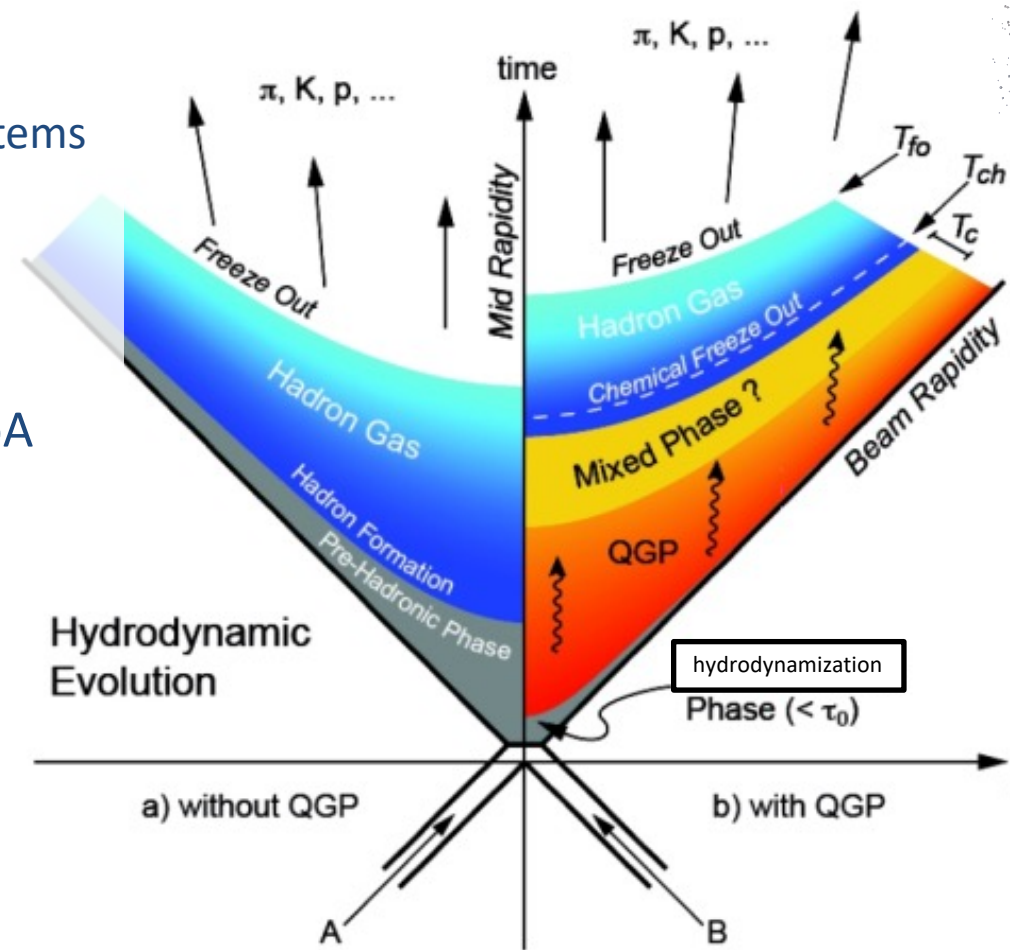
# Physics of ALICE – in broad strokes

- ⇒ **Study emergent QCD phenomena via nuclear collisions**
  - Properties of quark-gluon plasma
  - Details of the parton-hadron transition in dense and dilute systems
  - Explore the structure of nuclei
- ⇒ **Must measure the baseline for Pb-Pb in pp collisions**
- ⇒ **+ QCD studies in pp: pQCD and h-h interactions**
- ⇒ Understand the new effects in high-multiplicity pp and pA collisions that mimic AA



*In this talk: #femtoscopy #baryon/meson #strangeness  
#charm #dead-cone #jet-structure #jetty-v<sub>2</sub>  
#quarkonia #photoproduction*

**Other talks on physics by A. Ohlson, L. Havener, L. Cunqueiro, J. Mulligan, M. Kim, L. Barioglio, V. Vislavicius, F. Grosa, Simone Ragoni, Sushanta Tripathy, Dimitar Mihaylov, Mattia Faggin**



[Jonah E. Bernhard arXiv:1804.06469](https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.06469) [nucl-th]

LHCP2020 in Paris online

[A. Dainese for ALICE Collaboration](#)



# proton-proton collisions



NEW

# Systematic study of jet substructure in pp collisions

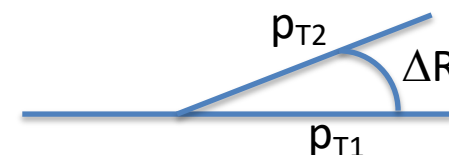
*New measurements for low- $p_T$  jets – unique feedback to theory – guidance for heavy-ion collisions*

## Lund jet plane – density map of splittings

– region-by-region sensitivity to perturbative and non-perturbative effects

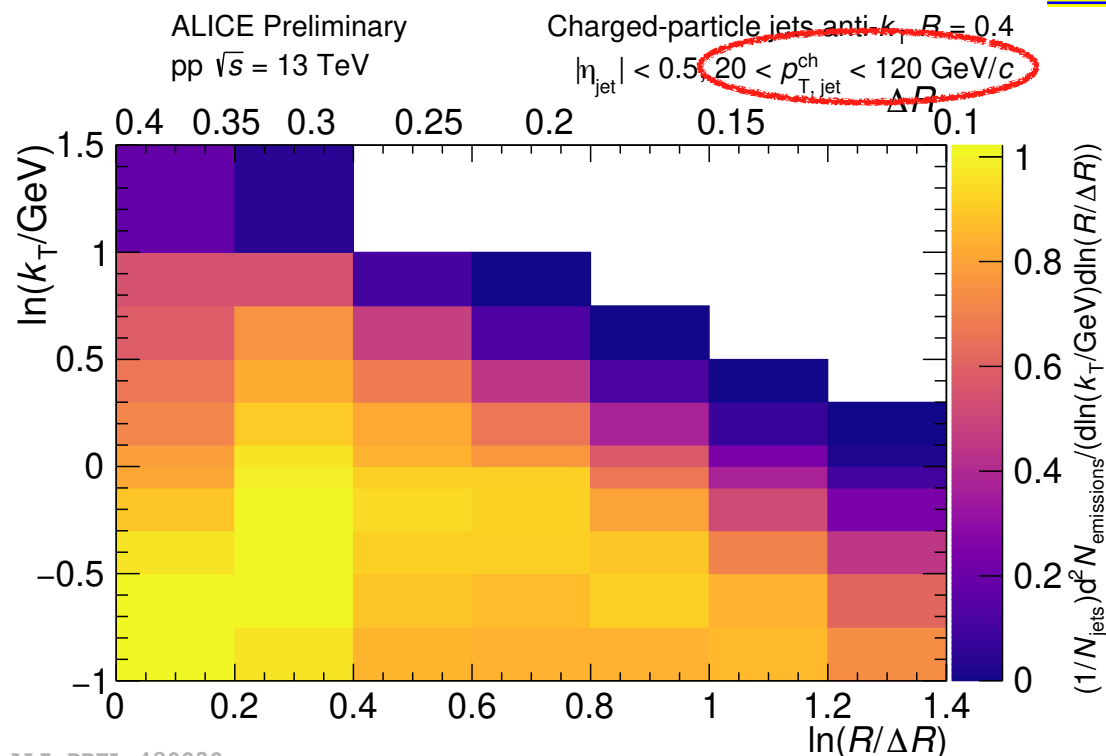
[Dreyer et al JHEP12\(2018\)064](#), [Lifson et al. JHEP10\(2020\)170](#)

ALICE-PUBLIC-2021-002

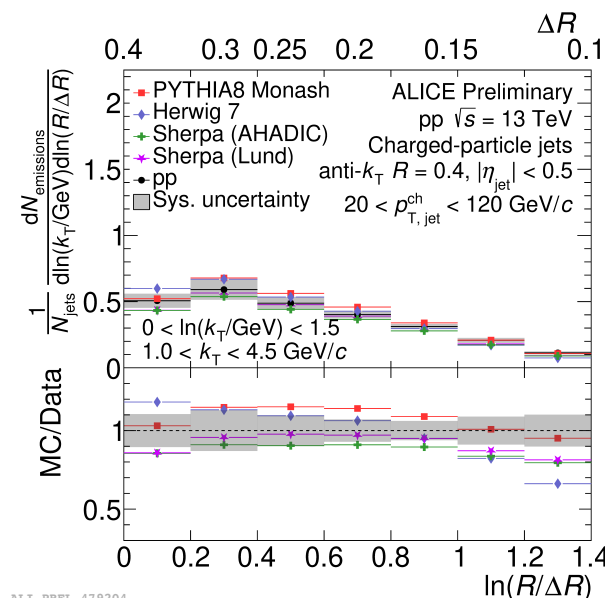


$$p_{T1} > p_{T2}$$

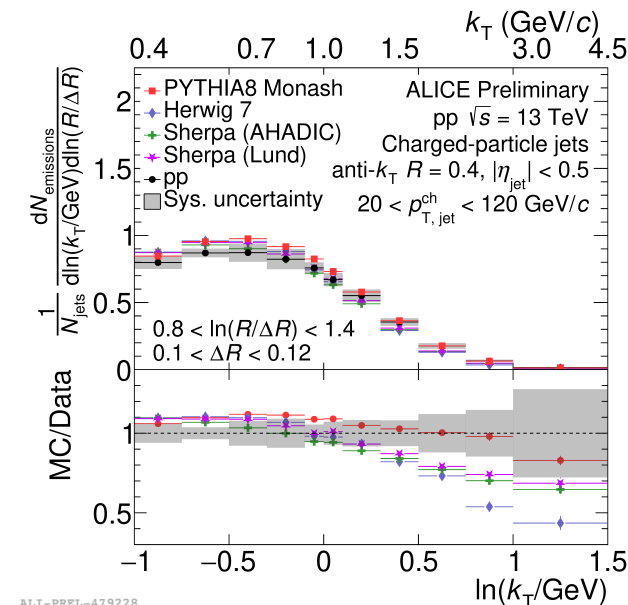
$$k_T = \Delta R p_{T2}$$



Harder



Small-angle



- **Lund plane: projections along angular (wide - narrow) or  $k_T$  (hard vs. soft) axes**
- **Generalized angularities, jet axis, dynamical grooming** [talk by J. Mulligan](#)

NEW

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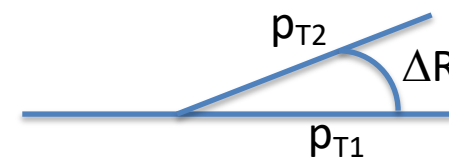
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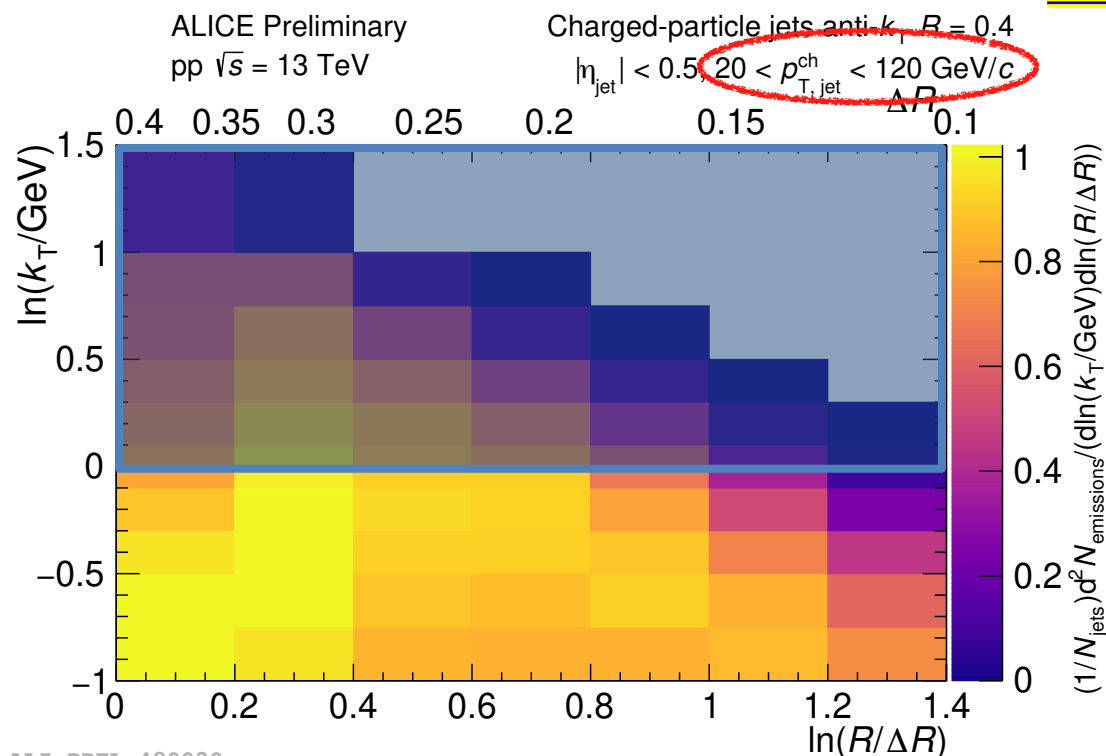
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ALICE-PUBLIC-2021-002

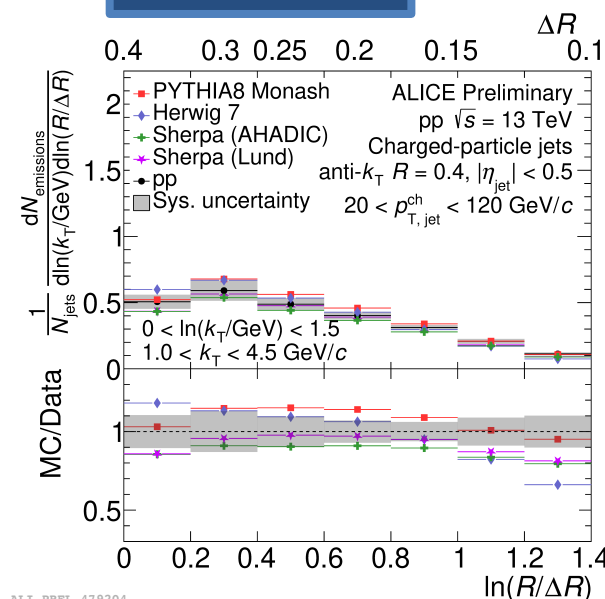


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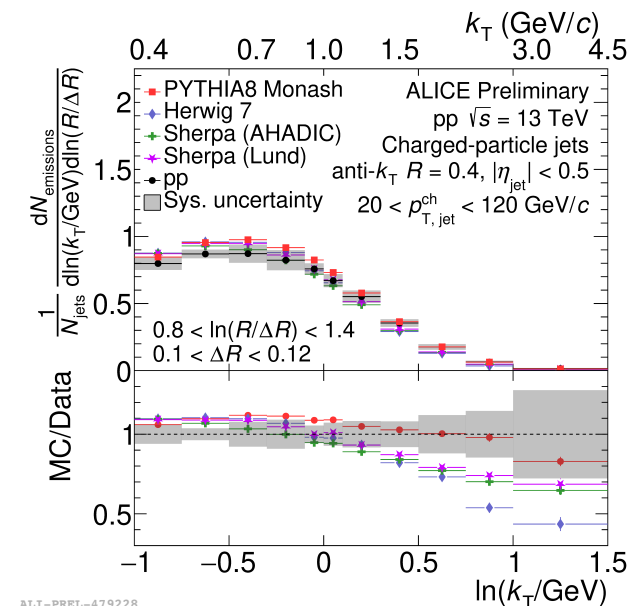
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Harder



Small-angle



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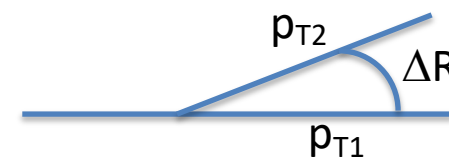
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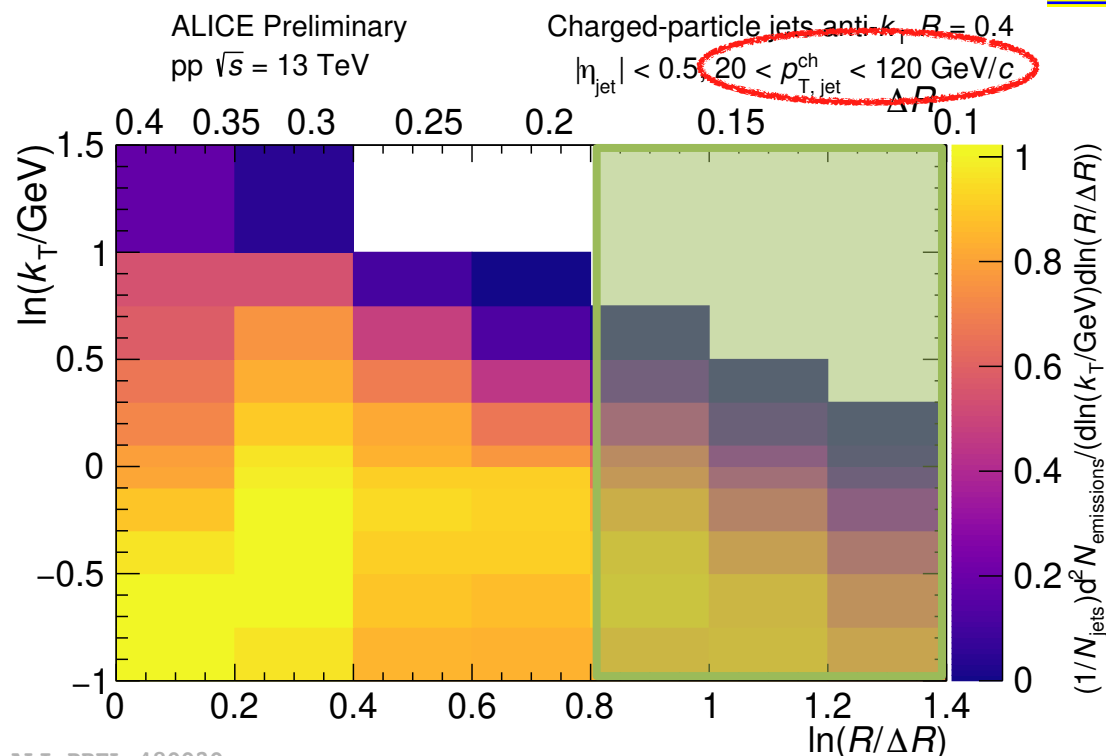
[Dreyer et al JHEP12\(2018\)064](#), [Lifson et al. JHEP10\(2020\)170](#)

ALICE-PUBLIC-2021-002



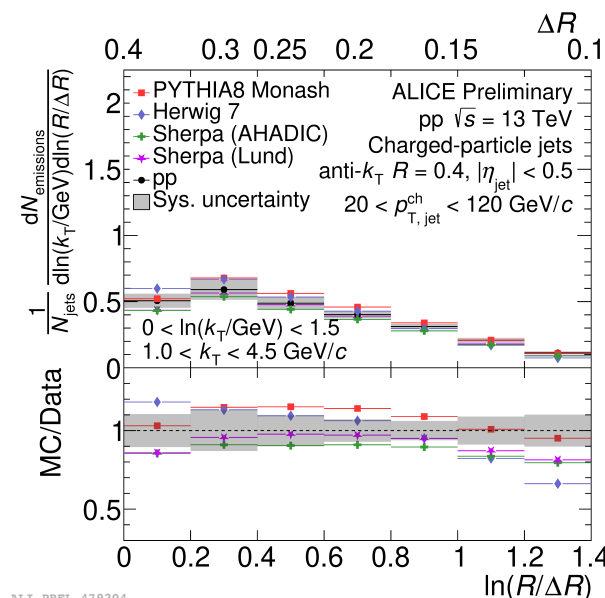
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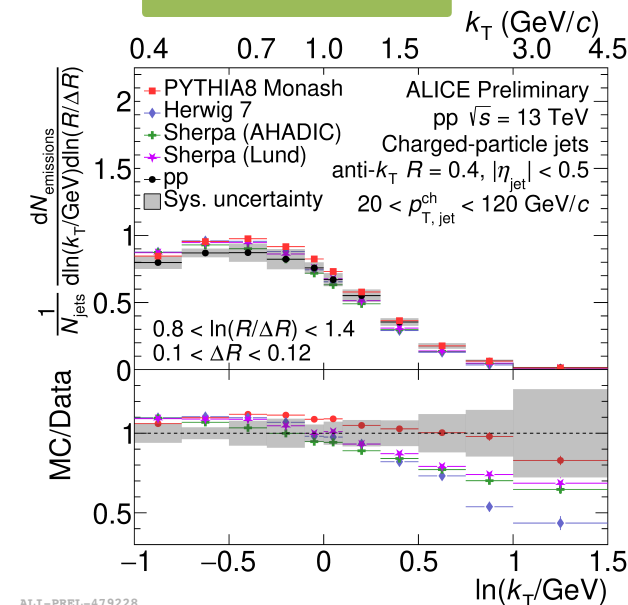
ALI-PREL-480020

Harder



ALI-PREL-479204

Small angle



ALI-PREL-479228

- **Lund plane: projections along angular (wide - narrow) or  $k_T$  (hard vs. soft) axes**
- **Generalized angularities, jet axis, dynamical grooming** [talk by J. Mulligan](#)

# Measuring the dead-cone in radiation off a heavy quark

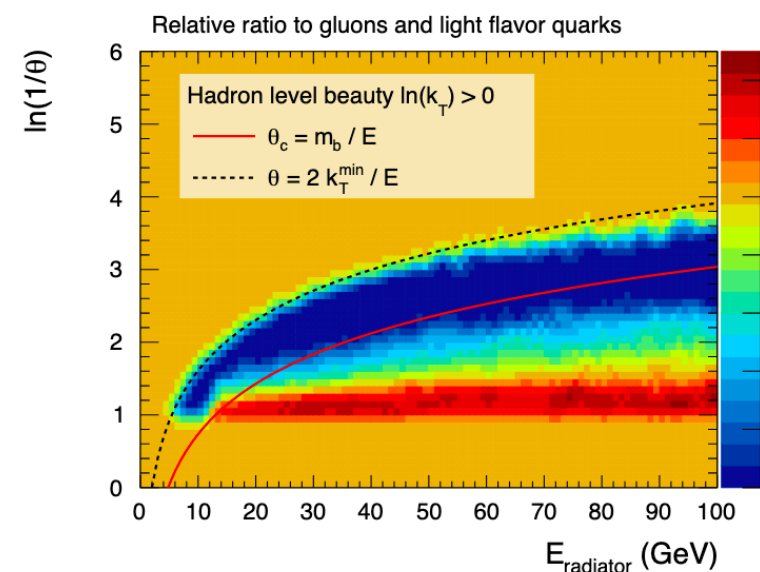
*Follow heavy-quark through the primary Lund Plane & suppress hadronization effects/non-pert. (at small  $k_T$ )*

**Expectation: radiation suppressed for  $\theta_c < m_Q/E$**

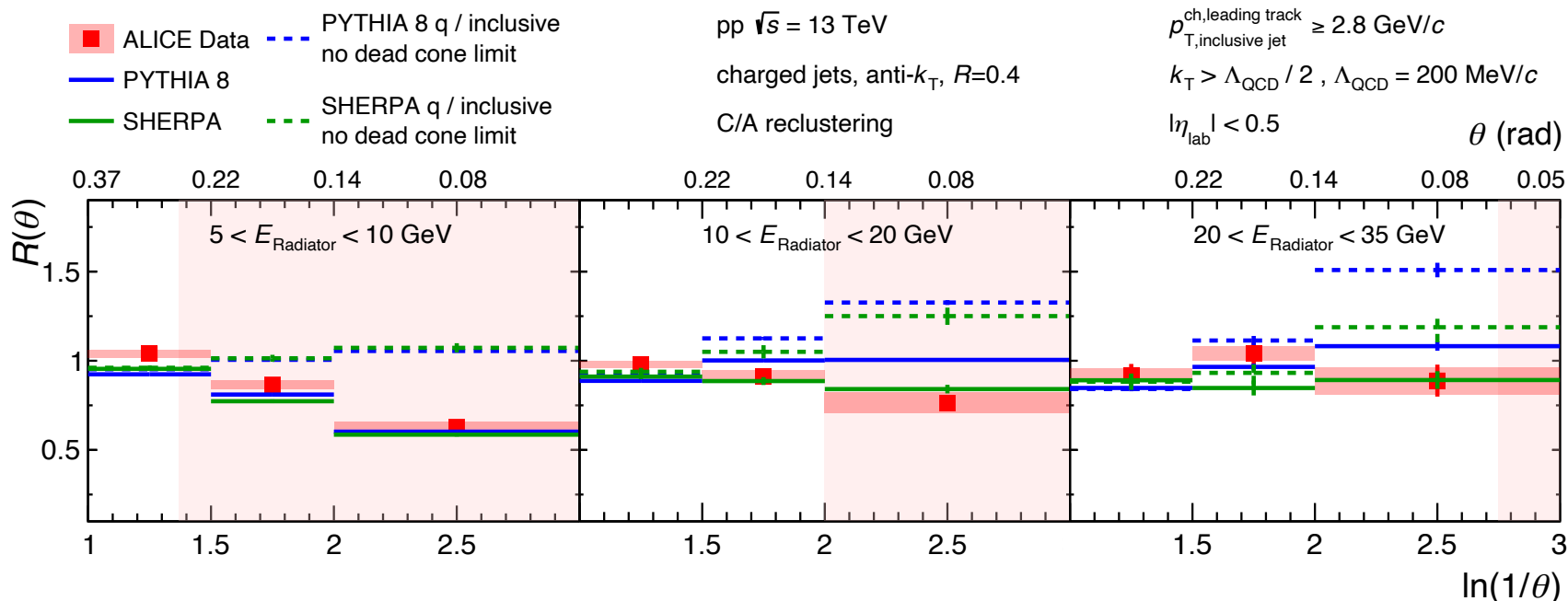
$$R(\theta) = \frac{1}{N^{D^0 \text{ jets}}} \frac{dn^{D^0 \text{ jets}}}{d\ln(1/\theta)} \bigg/ \frac{1}{N^{\text{inclusive jets}}} \frac{dn^{\text{inclusive jets}}}{d\ln(1/\theta)} \bigg|_{k_T, E_{\text{Radiator}}}$$

CERN-EP-2021-107

Principle outlined in [PhysRevD.99.074027](#)



Radiator: quark lead prong



New ALICE measurement for D-tagged jets

- Radiation suppressed in the expected angular region (shaded)
- Suppression lifted as  $m_Q \ll E_{\text{radiator}}$

**Outlook: b-jets**

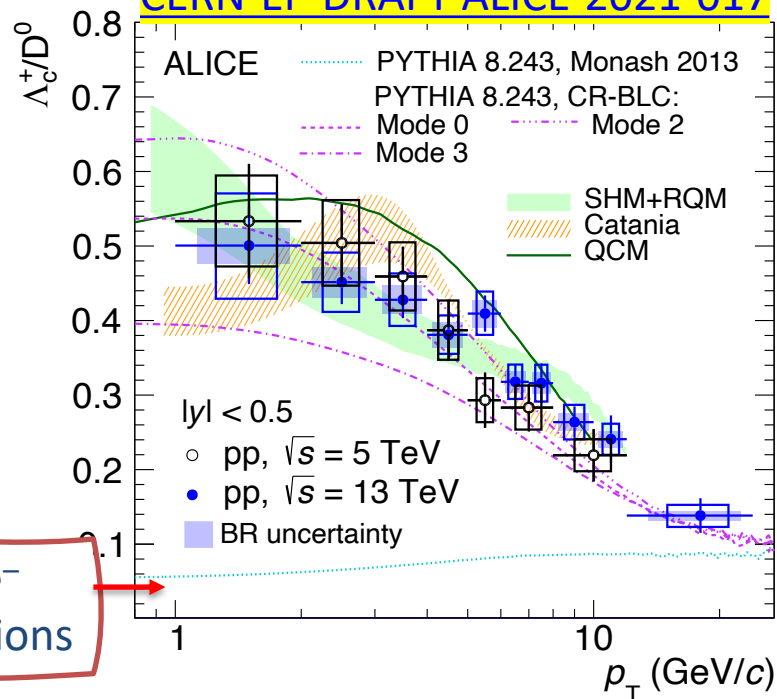


# Charmed baryons in pp collisions

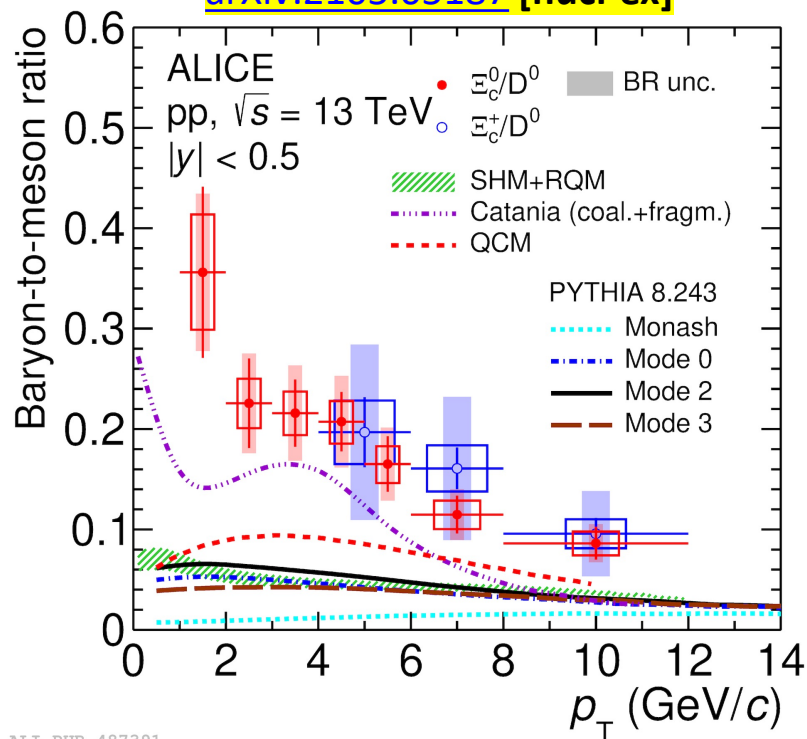
*Hadronization & non-perturbative effects of the underlying event; parton-hadron transition with heavy quarks*

[arXiv:2011.06078](https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.06078) [nucl-ex]

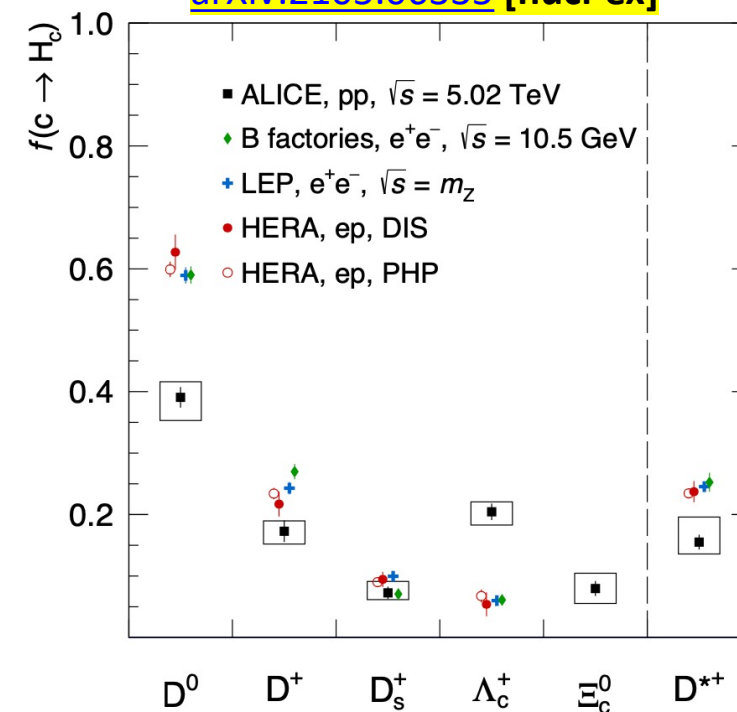
CERN-EP-DRAFT-ALICE-2021-017



[arXiv:2105.05187](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05187) [nucl-ex]



[arXiv:2105.06335](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06335) [nucl-ex]



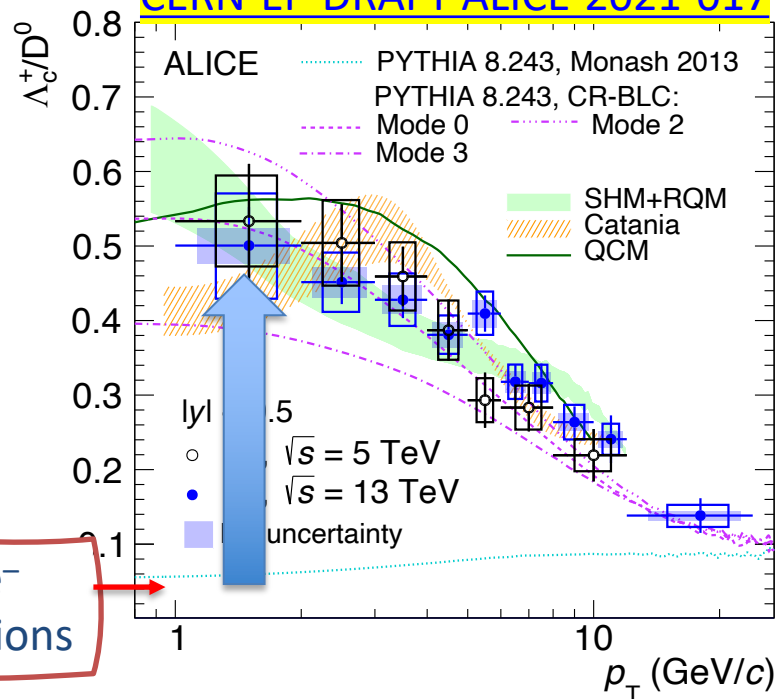
- Unique measurements (at low-momenta) of  $\Lambda_c$  (also  $\Xi_c$  and  $\Omega_c$ )
- Cross section (fragmentation fraction) larger than expected (ee and ep) – **breaking universality between collision systems**
- Models with ‘high-density’ effects in hadronization describe  $\Lambda_c$ , but not  $\Xi$ ; some support for parton coalescence picture
- **Baryon/meson ratio – features similar to all flavors** – characteristic for parton (re-)combination at hadronization

# Charm baryon/meson measurements in pp collisions

*Hadronization & non-perturbative effects of the underlying event; parton-hadron transition with heavy quarks*

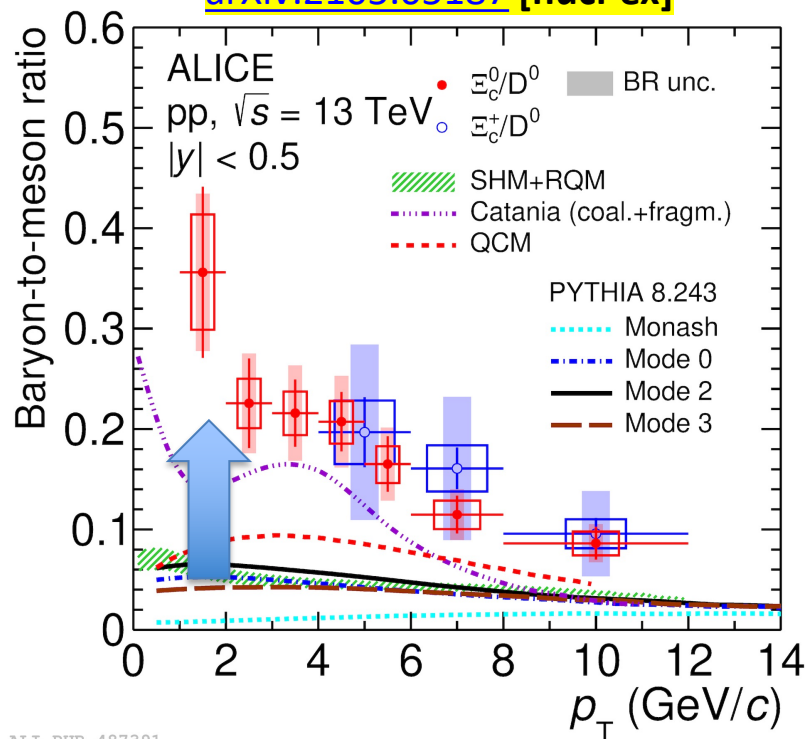
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CERN-EP-DRAFT-ALICE-2021-017

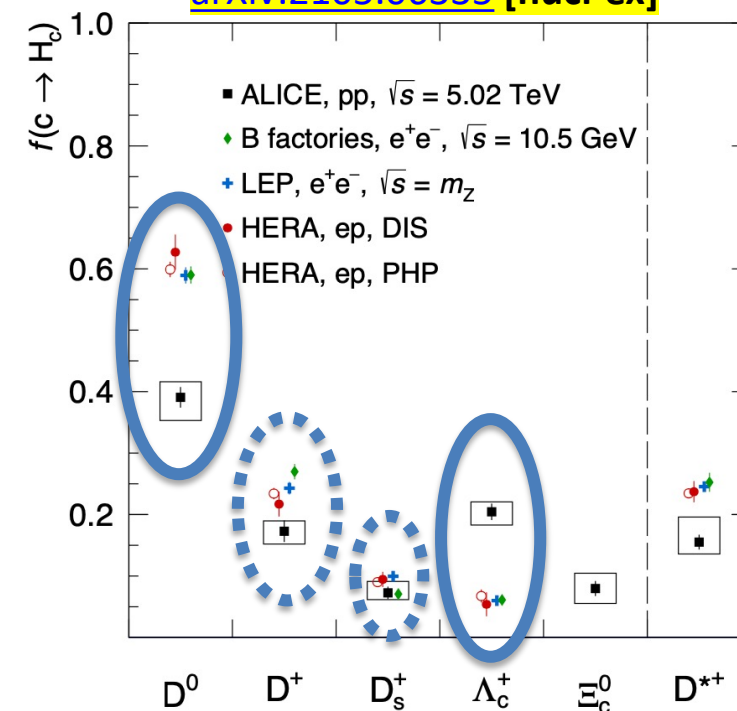


$e^+e^-$   
collisions

[arXiv:2105.05187](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05187) [nucl-ex]



[arXiv:2105.06335](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06335) [nucl-ex]



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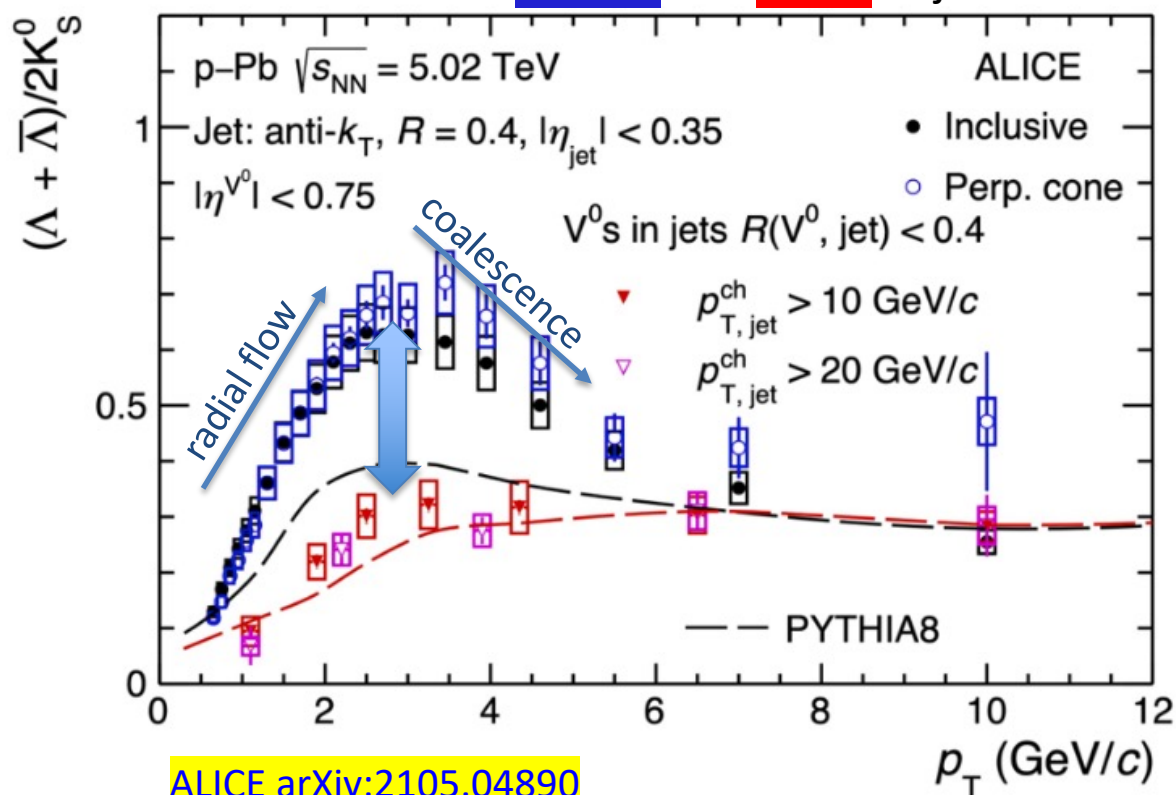
# proton-Pb collisions

# Uncovering details of hadronization with strangeness

*Understanding hadronization & non-perturbative effects of the underlying event*

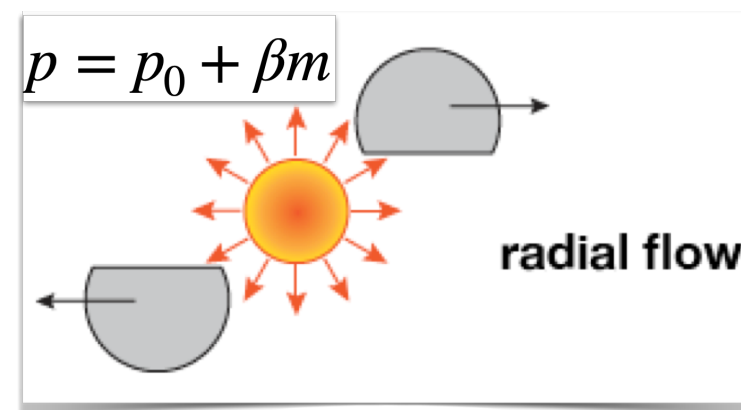
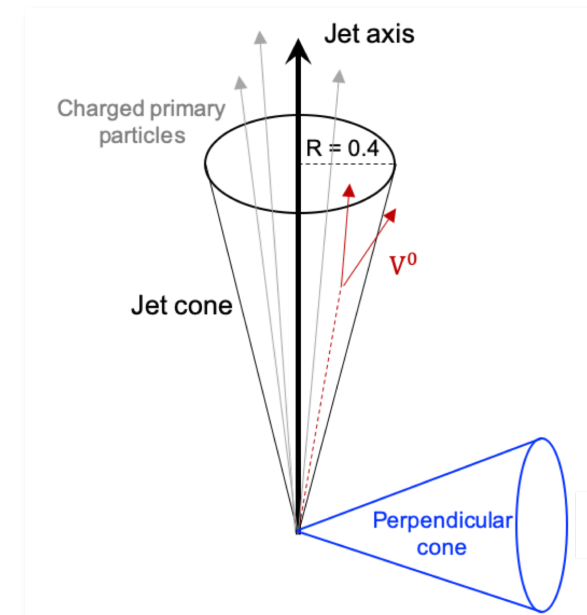
*Probing fundamental features of QCD: confinement  $\leftrightarrow$  parton-hadron transition with light quarks*

Lambda and kaons **outside** and **inside** of jets



**Baryon/meson enhancement not seen in jets** – property of soft UE  
 – input to modelling (hadronization / coalescence)

Precision studies in heavy-flavour jets with Run 3

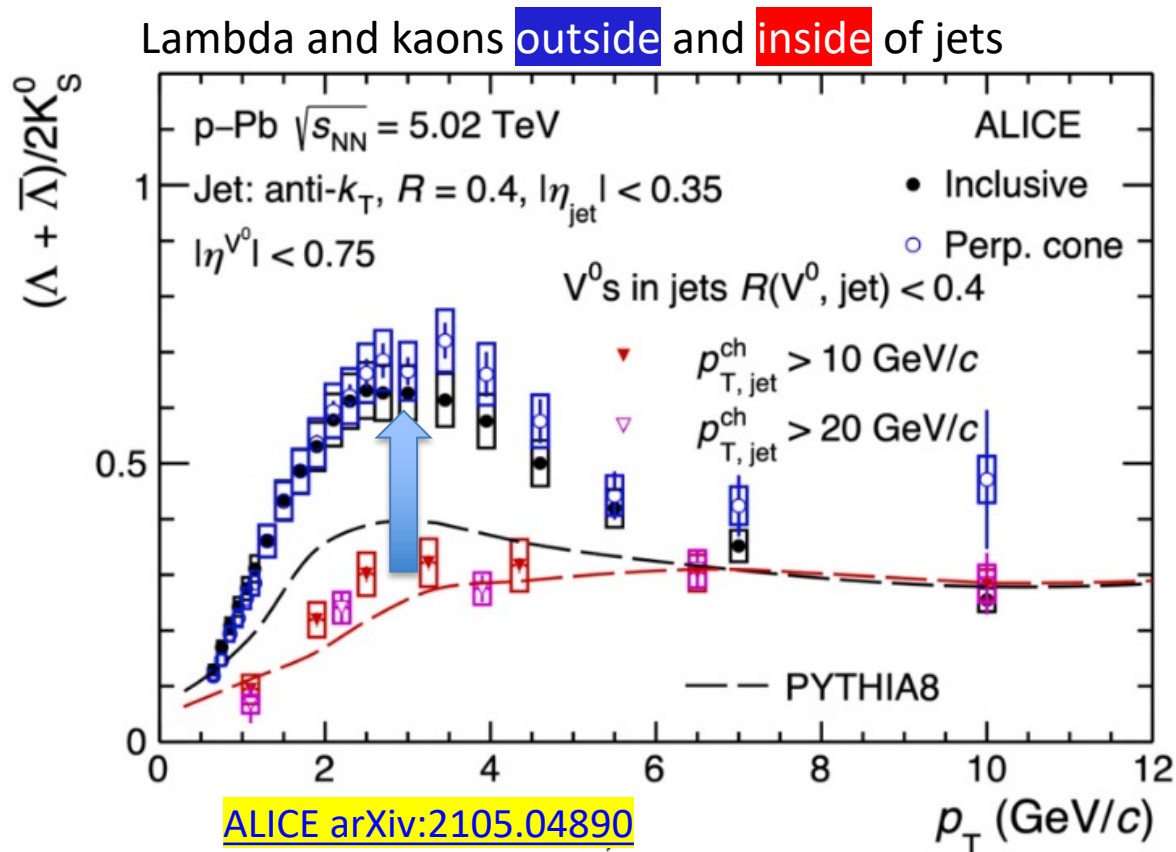
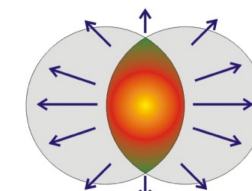




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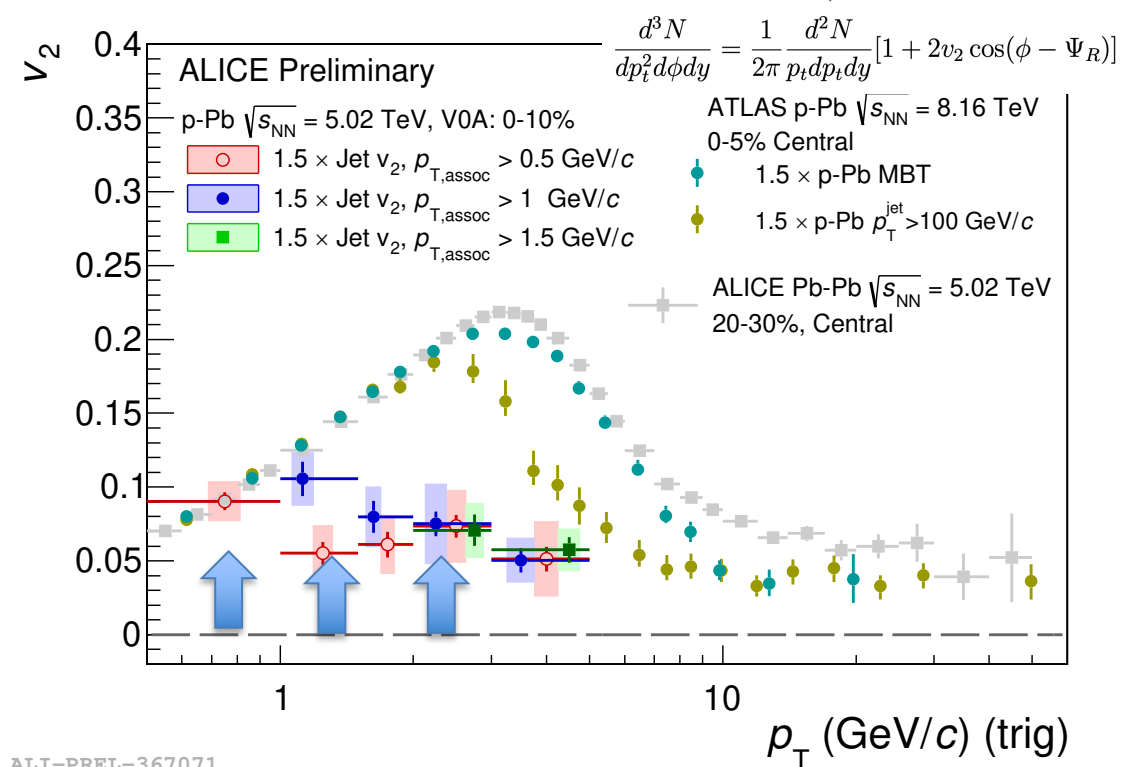
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**Baryon/meson enhancement not seen in jets** – property of soft UE  
– input to modelling (hadronization / coalescence)

Precision studies in heavy-flavour jets with Run 3 and Run 4



**However, azimuthal flow ( $v_2$ ) seen also for jet associated particles**  
Not expected from limits on jet quenching / e-loss in small systems



# Pb-Pb and Xe-Xe collisions

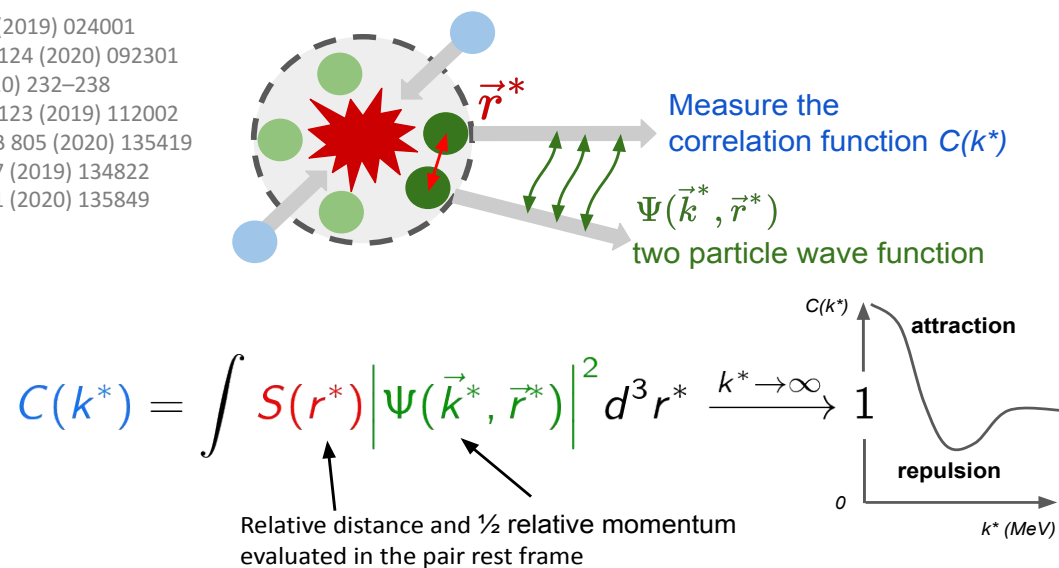
# Strong interaction among hadrons

*Precision QCD from w/ hadron correlations – new information on neutron star EOS*

## ALICE on topic

$p\Lambda$ ,  $Kp$ ,  $p\Xi^-$ ,  $p\Omega$ ,  $p\Sigma^0$ ,  $\Lambda\Lambda$ ,  $p\bar{p}$

Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 024001  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 (2020) 092301  
Nature 588 (2020) 232–238  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 (2019) 112002  
Physics Letters B 805 (2020) 135419  
Phys. Lett. B 797 (2019) 134822  
Phys. Lett. B 811 (2020) 135849



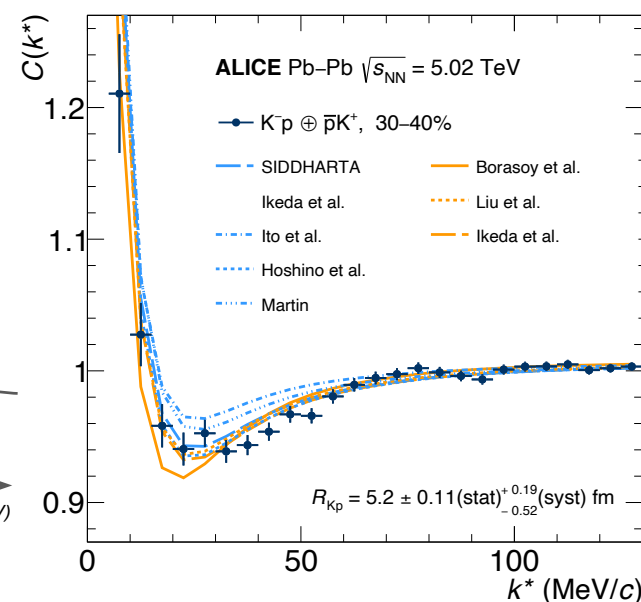
- Measure  $C(k^*)$ , fix  $S(r)$ , study the interaction. [Phys. Lett. B 811 \(2020\) 135849](#)

## "Femtoscopy"

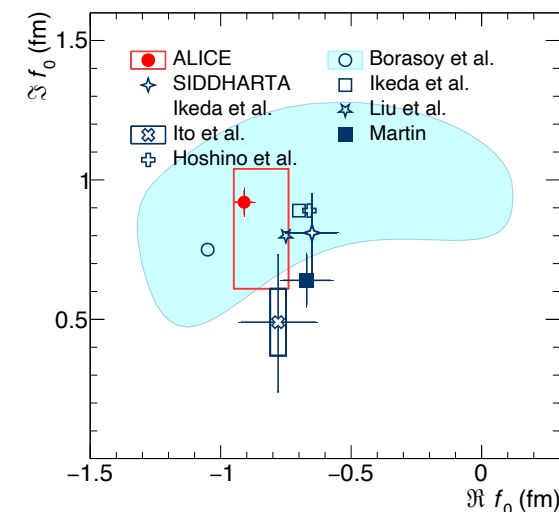
- Small systems (pp)  $r^* \sim 1$  fm – sensitive to inelastic channels
- Large systems (PbPb)  $r^* > 3$  fm – only elastic channels
  - Alternative to scattering experiments; exotic atoms

[arXiv:2105.05683 \[nucl-ex\]](#)

## $K^-p$ correlations in Pb-Pb collisions



## On scattering parameter plane

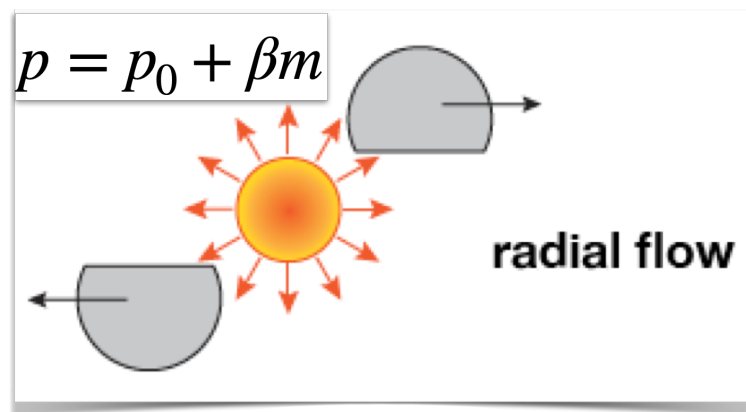


**New input to world-data**  
**Novel input to theoretical calculations**

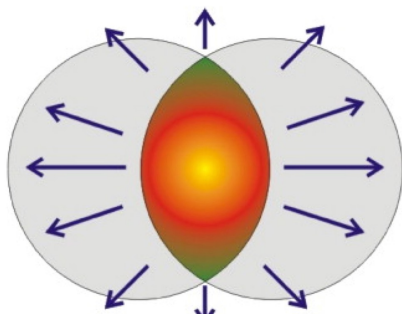


# Xe-Xe vs Pb-Pb – system dependence of radial and elliptic flow

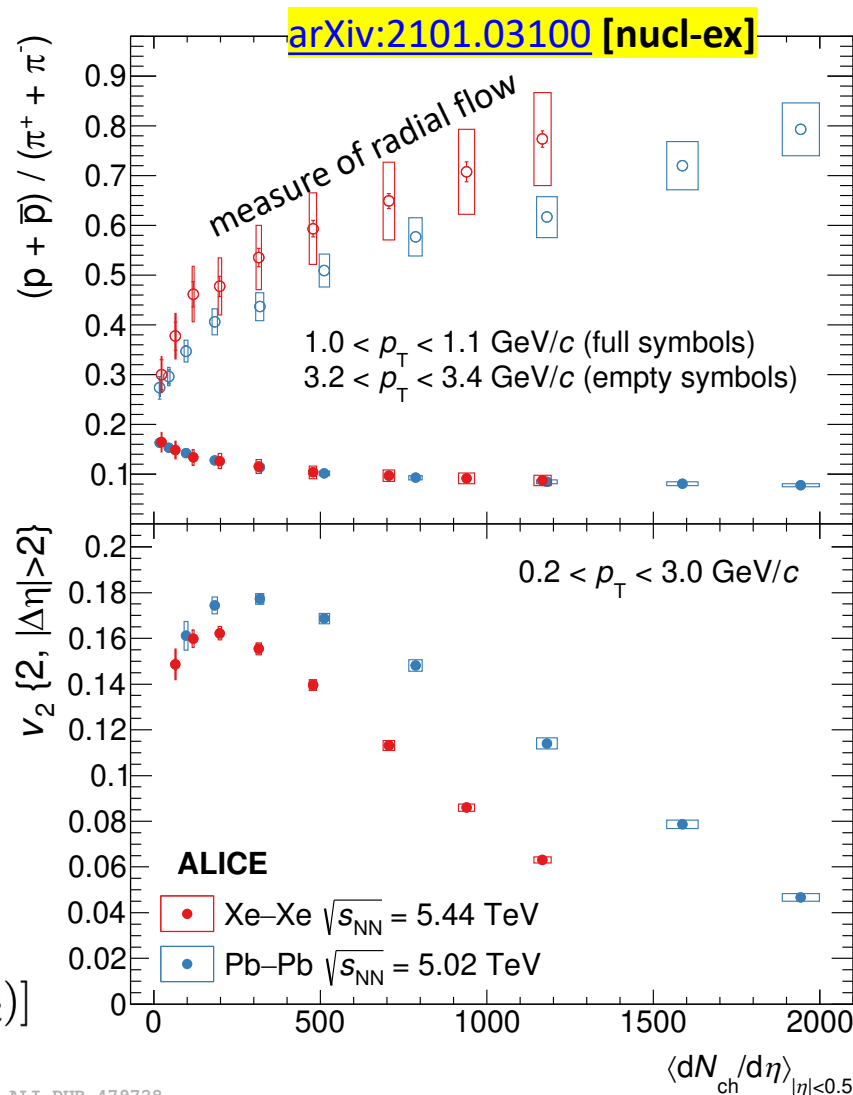
Comparing small to large system – also, different initial geometries



Elliptic flow in transverse plane



$$\frac{d^3 N}{dp_t^2 d\phi dy} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 N}{p_t dp_t dy} [1 + 2v_2 \cos(\phi - \Psi_R)]$$



Particle spectra shapes => **very different behaviour for radial and elliptic flow**

- radial flow does not depend on the colliding system (at similar charged-particle multiplicity)
- Strong dependence of  $v_2$  (radial flow) on geometry/system – different at different multiplicity

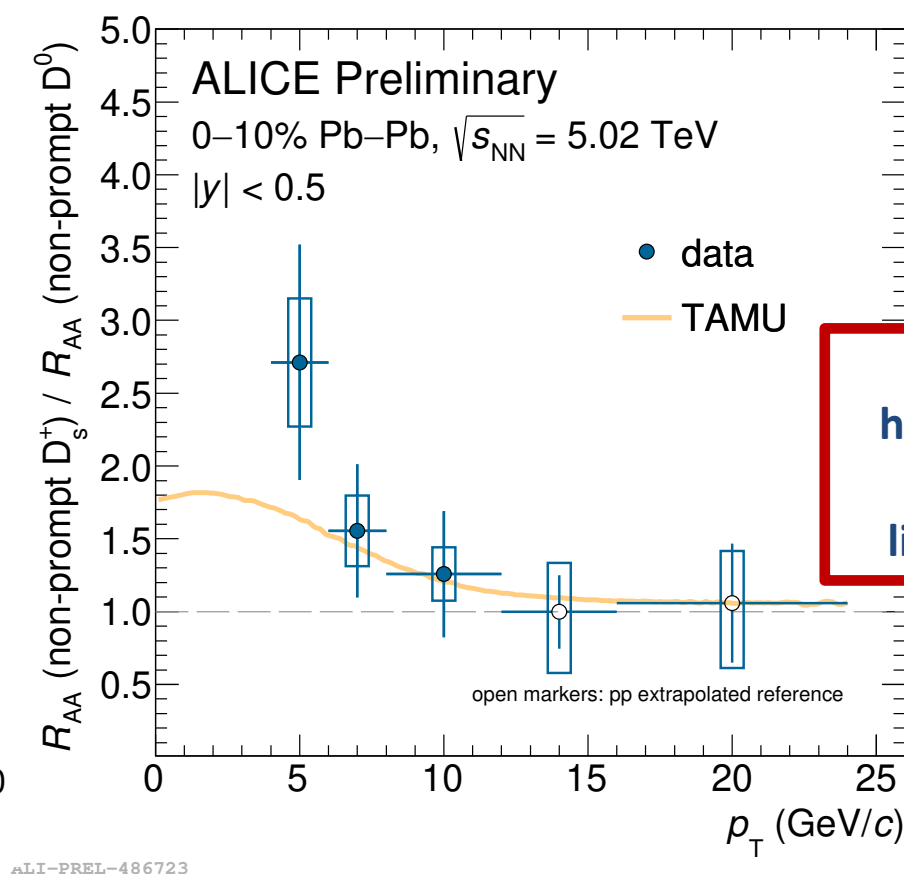
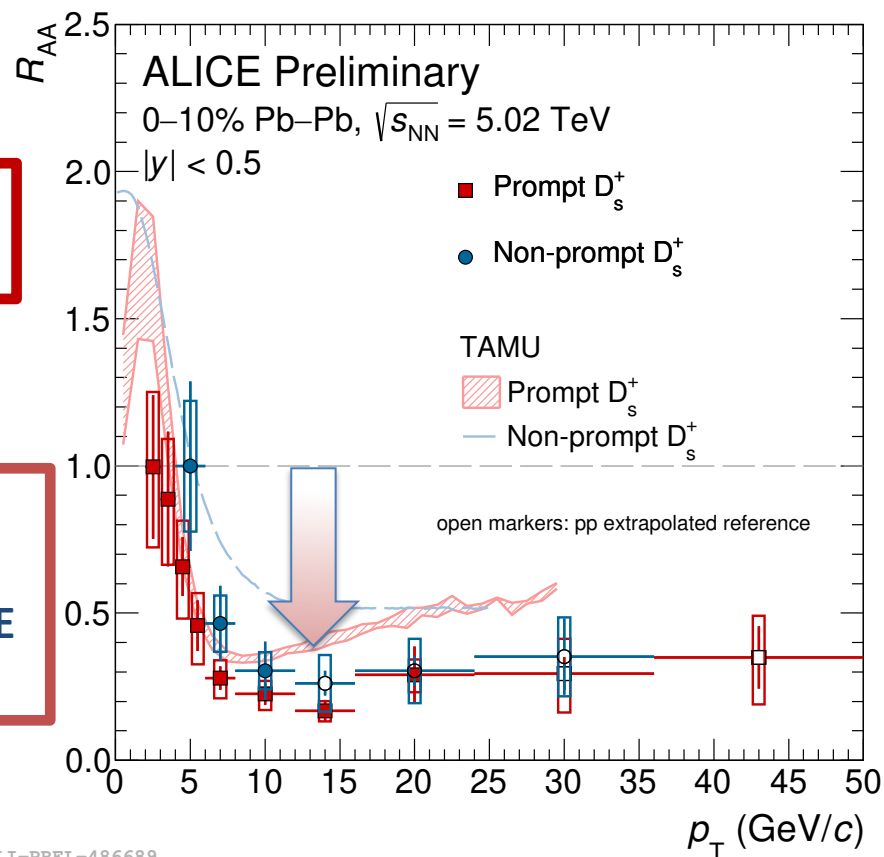


# Probing QGP with heavy quarks

Expectation: beauty loses less energy in QGP as compared to lighter charm (dead-cone effect)

$$R_{AA} = \text{yield in AA per NN} / \text{yield in pp}$$

$$R_{AA} = 1 \text{ at high } p_T \Leftrightarrow \text{no nuclear effects}$$



NEW

Enhanced  $B_s^0$  from  
hadronization of b via  
coalescence  
lifts  $R_{AA}$  for s-content

ALI-PREL-486689

ALI-PREL-486723

Two observations: 1) hint  $R_{AA}(\text{n.-p.}D_s^+) > R_{AA}(\text{p.}D_s^+)$  and 2)  $R_{AA}(\text{n.-p.}D_s^+) > R_{AA}(\text{n.-p.}D^0)$

- Consistent with  $m_b > m_c$  ( $R_{AA}^{\text{non-prompt}} > R_{AA}^{\text{prompt}}$  follows expectation  $\Delta E_b < \Delta E_c$ ) and coalescence
- Enhanced production of  $B_s^0$  from beauty hadronization via coalescence (50% of  $D_s^+$  from  $B_s^0$ )

TAMU  
PRL **124**, 042301

# Modifications of jet substructure in quark-gluon plasma

Follow up on groomed jet substructure in AA => subjet tagging – quark vs. gluon



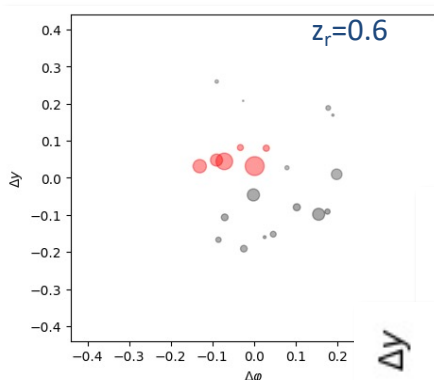
$$z_r = \frac{p_T^{\text{ch subjet}}}{p_T^{\text{ch jet}}}$$

Fully corrected **leading** subjet distributions

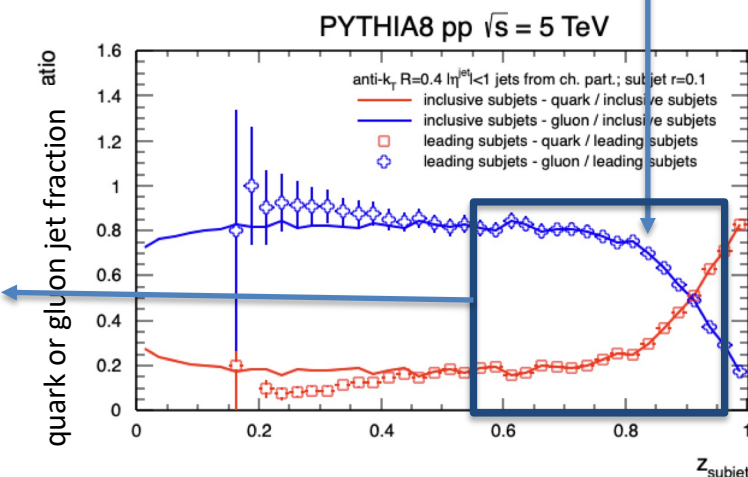
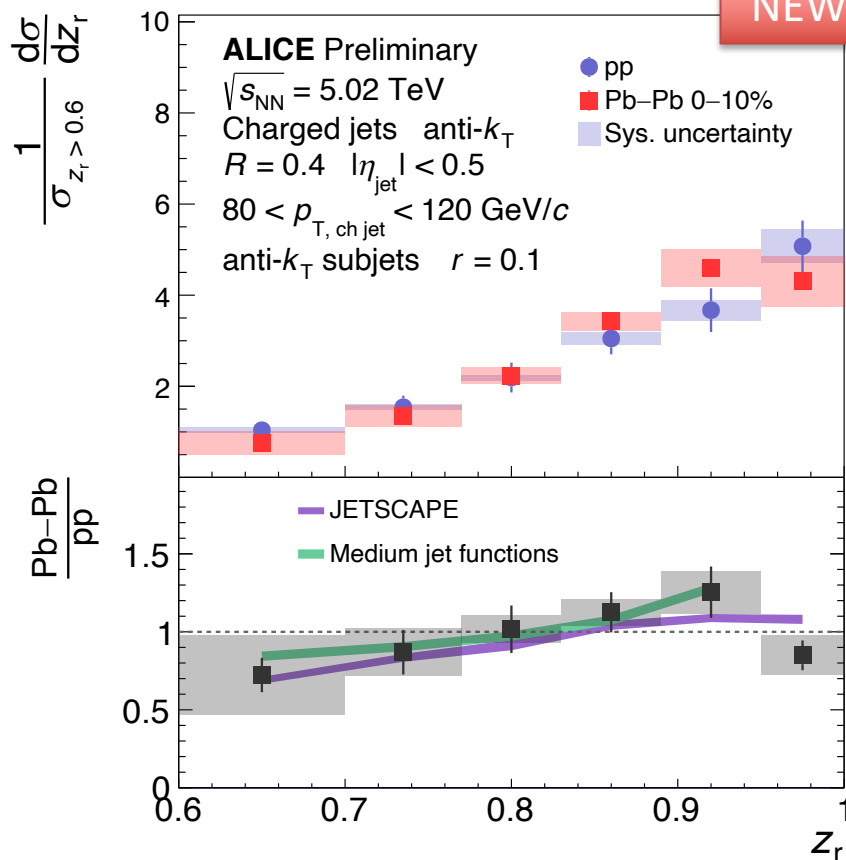
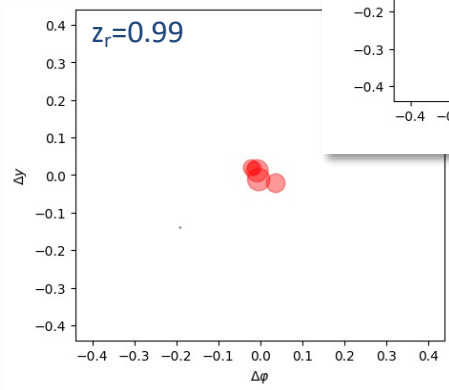
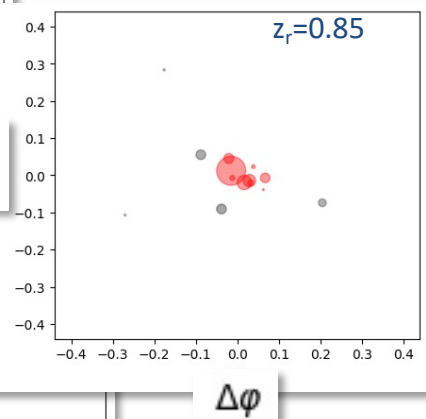
NEW

New measurement of jet structure modifications

- redistribution of energy from the leading subjet (at different  $r < R$ ) – collimation and  $z \approx 1$  suppression
- sensitivity to quark vs. gluon jet in-medium energy loss?



PYTHIA 8  
Simulation



id 05/05/2021 02:24:55 PDT

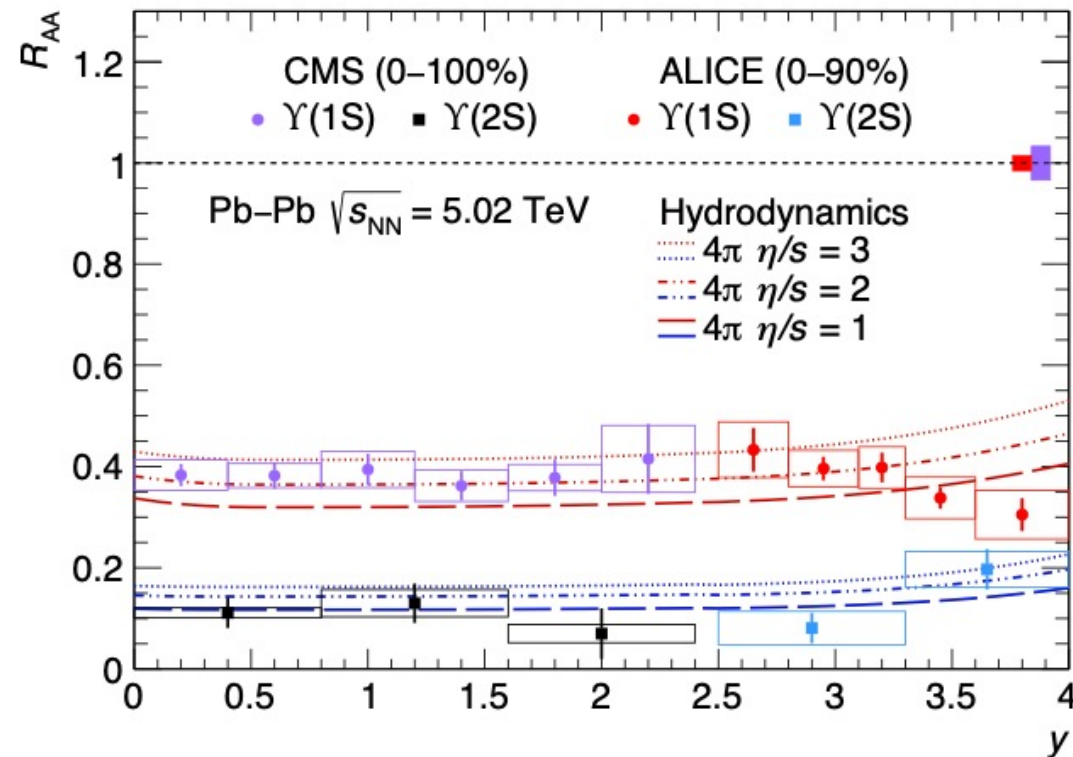
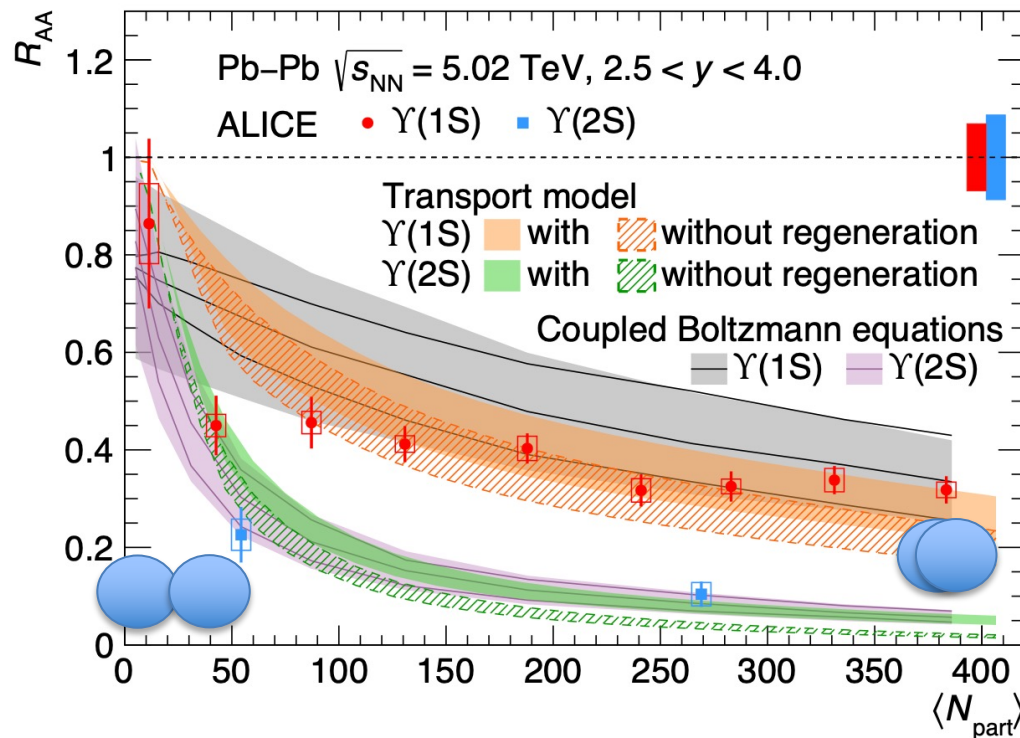


# Suppression of botomonia in Pb-Pb collisions

$\Upsilon(1S)$  is suppressed by a factor of about three with respect to the proton-proton collisions

[arXiv:2011.05758](https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.05758) [nucl-ex]

$\Upsilon(2S)$  (first time!) at forward rapidity - a suppression stronger by about a factor 2-3 with respect to the ground state



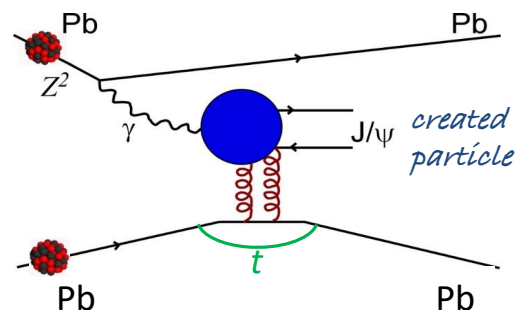
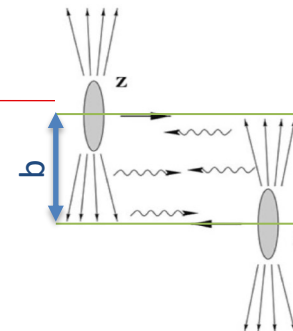
Context: suppression vs. binding energy –  $\Upsilon(2S)$   $R_{AA}$  expected lower

Comparison to model calculation largely in line with data

Interesting trend reversal as a function of rapidity (CMS + ALICE data)

# Ultra-peripheral heavy-ion collisions

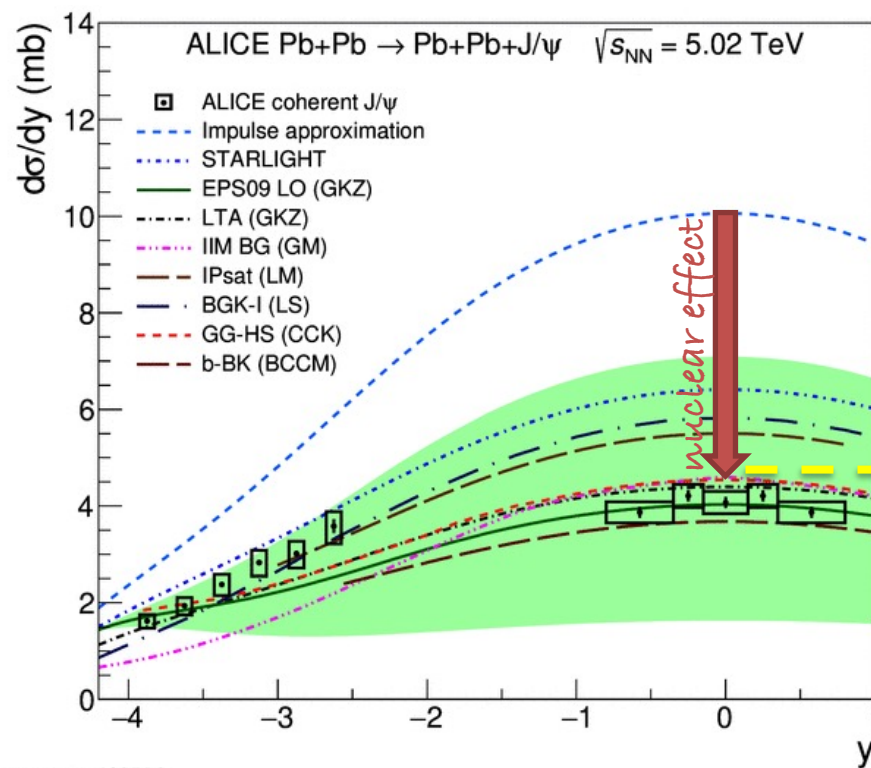
Probing nuclear gluon density using photon-induced reactions



Coherent  $J/\psi$  production cross section sensitive to gluon distribution function at  $(x, M_{J/\psi})$

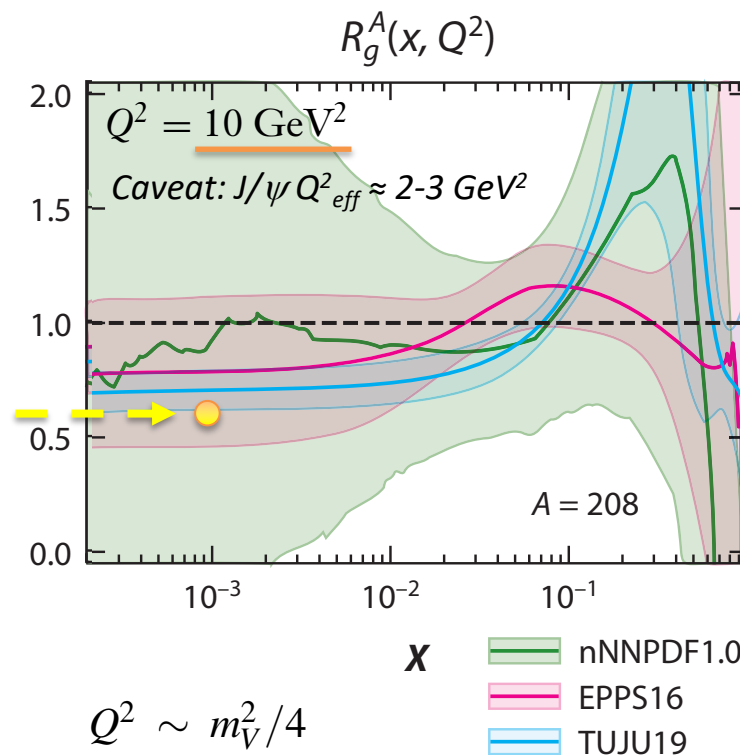
$$\left. \frac{d\sigma_{\gamma A \rightarrow J/\psi A}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}^3 \Gamma_{ee} \pi^3 \alpha_s^2(Q^2)}{48 \alpha_{em} Q^8} \left[ x g_A(x, Q^2) \right]^2$$

[arXiv:2101.04577](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.04577) [nucl-ex]



ALI-PUB-482756

[Ann. Rev. Nucl. 011720 \(2020\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.01172)



$$Q^2 \sim m_V^2/4$$

$$x = (m_V/\sqrt{s_{NN}}) \exp(\pm y)$$

**New measurement probes low-x gluon nuclear PDFs**

- Extracted gluon shadowing factor:  $R_g = 0.65 \pm 0.03$  at  $x \approx 10^{-3}$

- **First measurement** of the t-dependence: sensitivity to transverse gluon distribution ( $|t| \approx p_T^2$ ) [Phys.Lett.B 817 \(2021\) 13628](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.04577)



# Perspectives

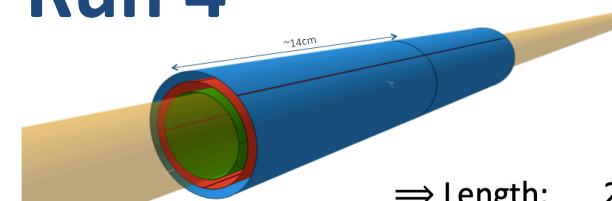
## LS3 upgrades, ALICE 3 for Run 5



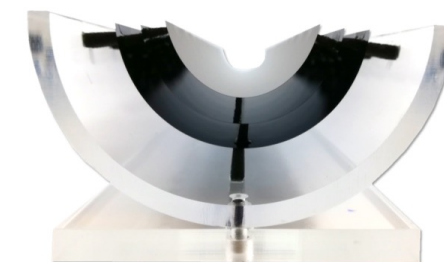
# Strengthening vertexing – Inner Tracker 3 for Run 4

*ITS3: Ultrathin MAPS/ALPIDE chip – detector curled ‘onto’ the beam pipe*

**in-beam performance of bent MAPS** [arXiv:2105.13000](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.13000) [physics.ins-det]

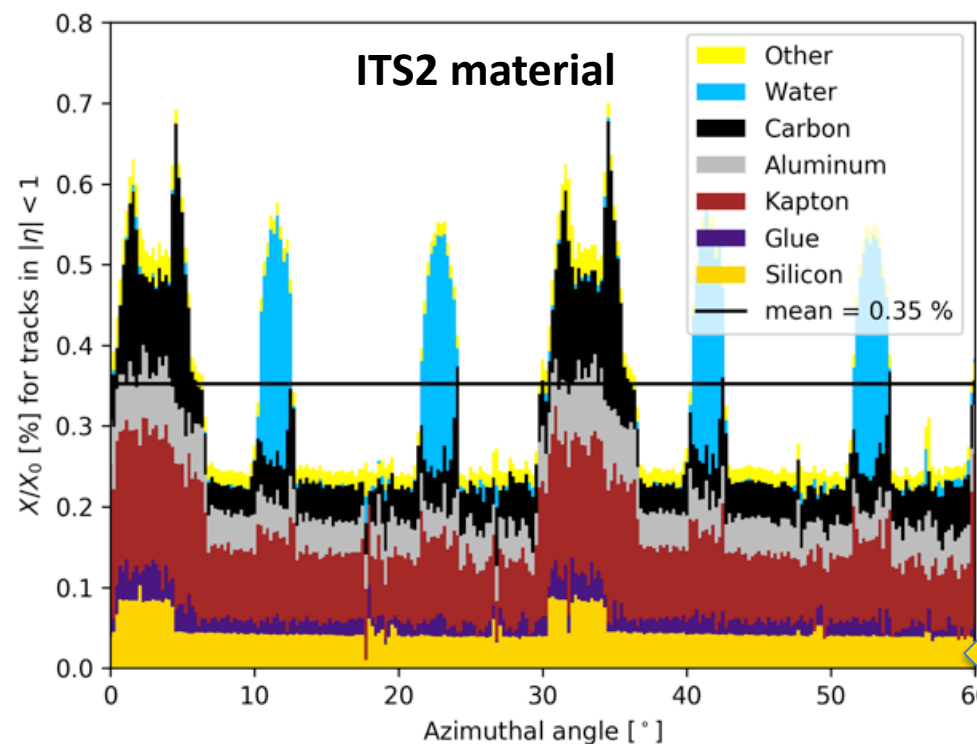


⇒ Length: 24 cm  
⇒ Radii: 18, 24, 30 mm  
⇒ Thickness: 50, 40, 40  $\mu\text{m}$

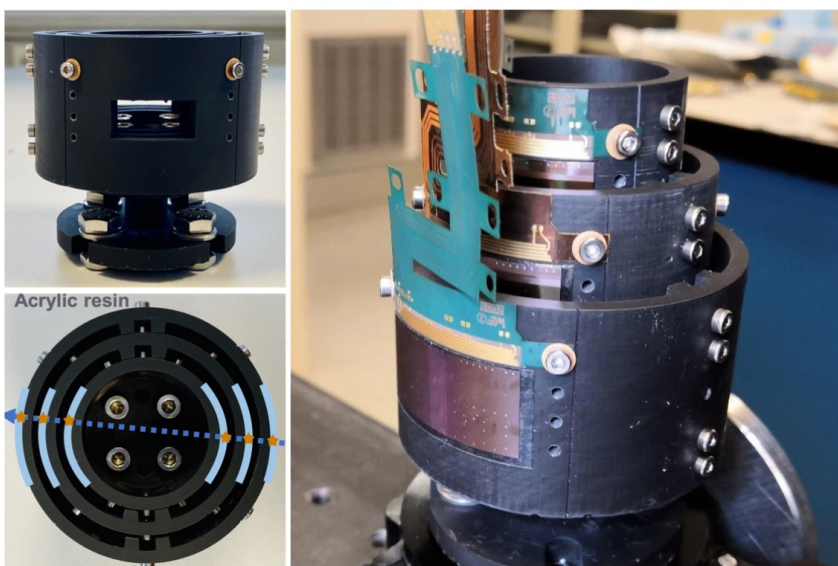
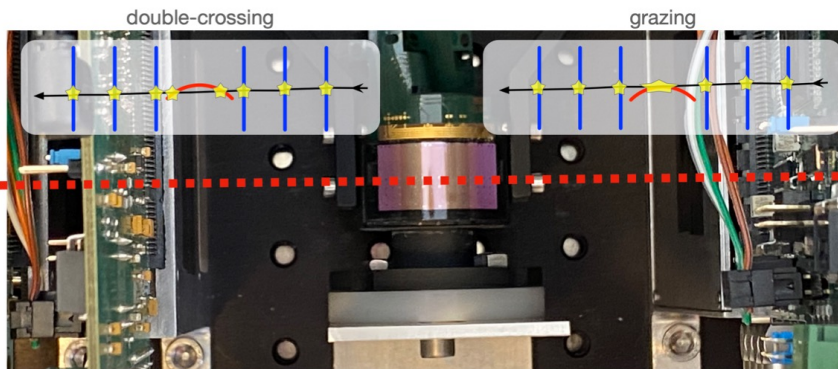


ITS3: keep silicon ‘only’!

[ALICE-PUBLIC-2018-013]



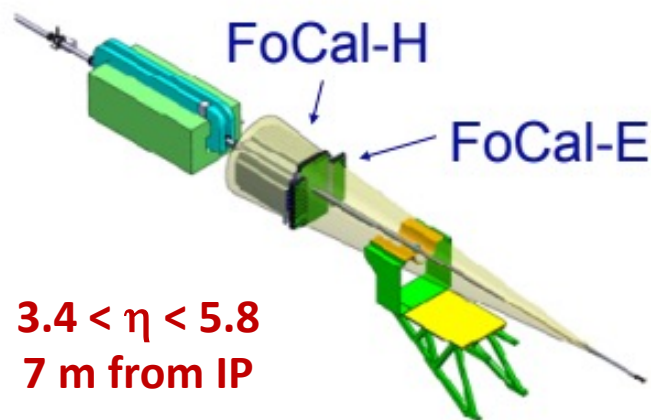
remove cooling, PCBs, mechanical support → ultra-light inner layers



# Maximizing LHC's potential – glue at smallest-x ever - FoCal

*Nuclear modification of gluon distributions with photons*

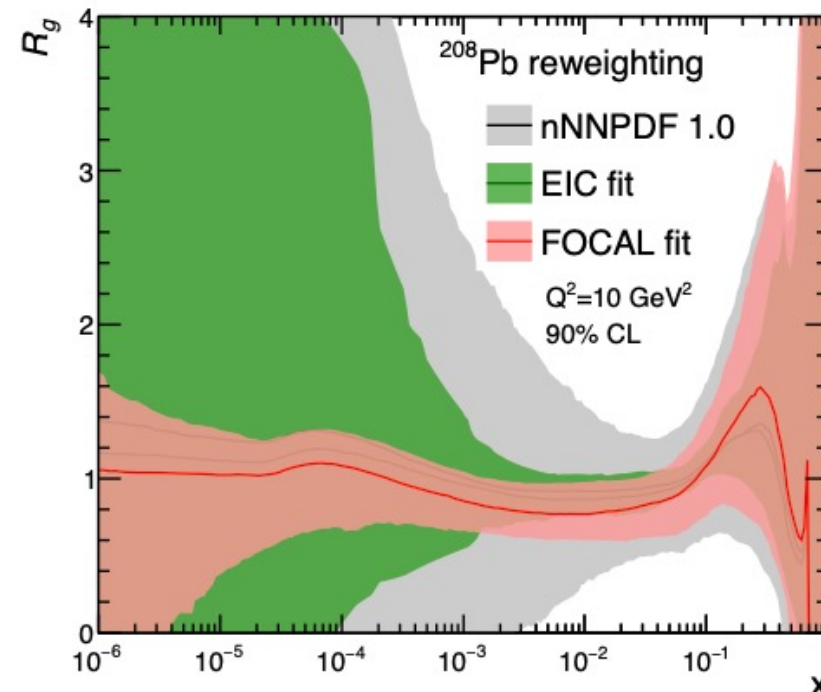
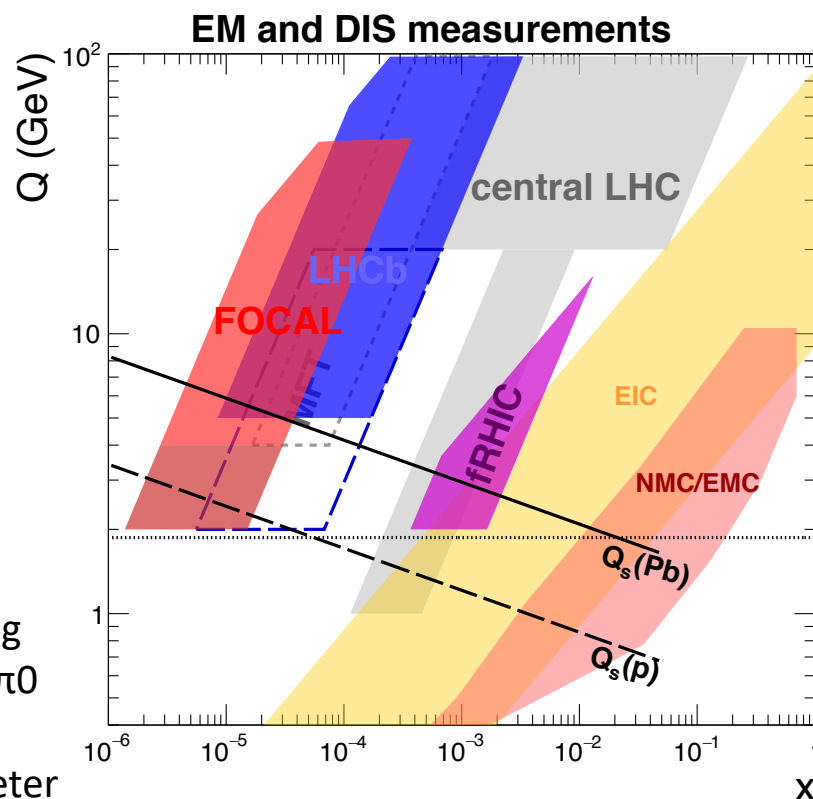
But also jets (di-jets), J/ψ (Y) in UPC, W, Z, event plane & centrality of nuclear collisions



$3.4 < \eta < 5.8$   
7 m from IP

**FoCal-E:** high-granularity Si-W sampling sandwich calorimeter for photons and  $\pi^0$

**FoCal-H:** conventional sampling calorimeter for photon isolation



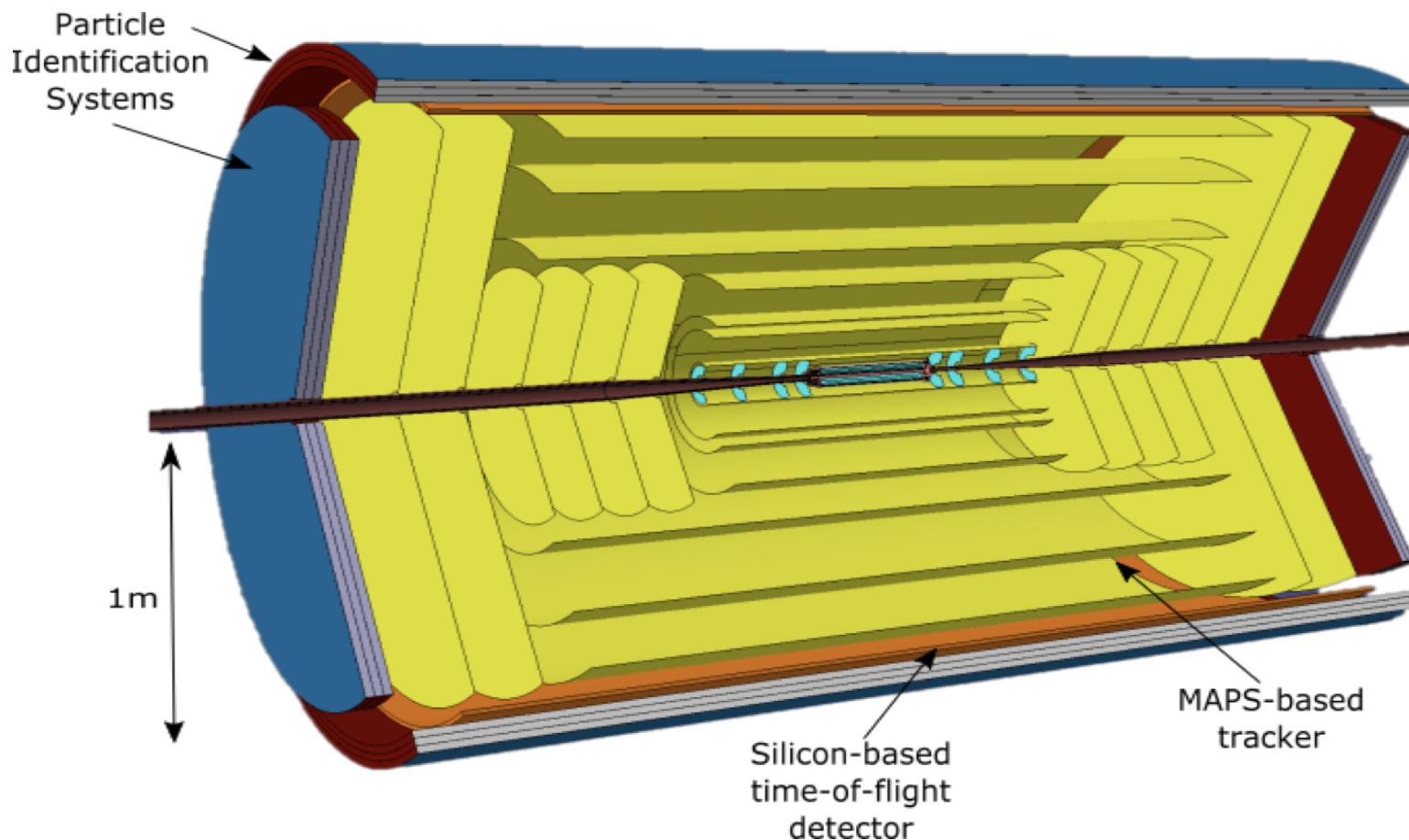
## Timeline

- Lol completed & LHCC endorsed (2020)
- Prototyping, beam tests (SPS) - 2021
- Discussions with funding agencies - ongoing
- Development of TDR by 2022
- Construction and installation by LS3

[Lol - CERN-LHCC-2020-009 ; LHCC-I-036](#)

# ALICE version 3 – for Run 5+

Completely new detector system for novel physics @ LHC 2030+



## New dedicated heavy-ion LHC experiment

- novel measurements of electromagnetic and hadronic probes of the QGP at very low momenta, but also BSM, ...

[arXiv:1902.01211](https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.01211) [physics.ins-det]

## Timeline

- Expression of Interest - 2019
- Conceptual work ongoing 2019/2020
- A public workshop in fall 2021
- **Submit a Lol by 2021**
- ...
- Construction and installation by LS4



# ALICE 3 – developing science case...

## In-depth studies of deconfinement and hadronization

- Multiple charm (x3) hadrons, quarkonia, X(3872) – total charm

## Next level probes of quasi-particle nature of QGP

- collisional vs. radiative energy loss with  $c\bar{c}$  correlations, c-jet substructure, photon-jet down to very low- $p_T$

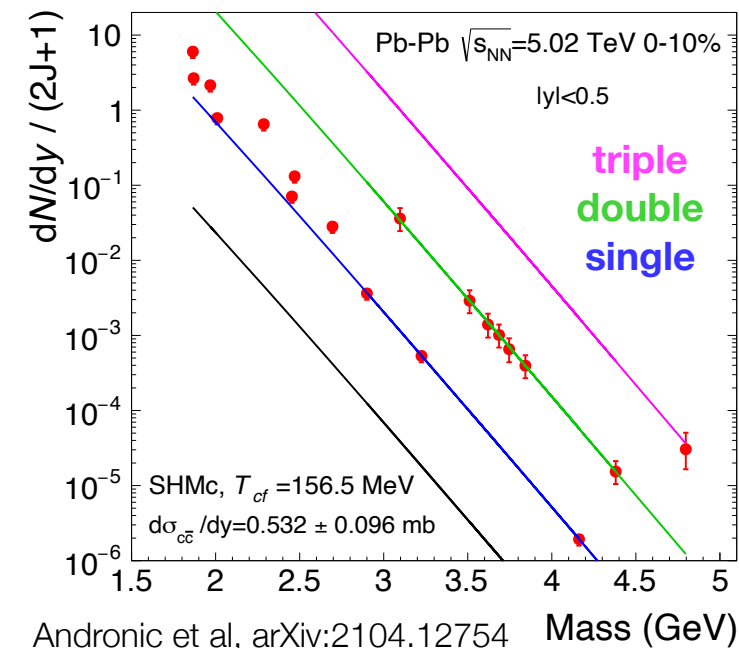
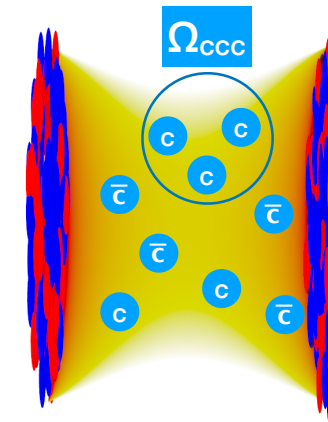
## QGP properties – T, chiral symmetry, electric conductivity

- Dileptons – mass and  $v_2$  – time evolution
- $\rho$  spectral shape – sensitivity to  $\rho$ - $a_1$  mixing
- Access very low-mass and  $p_T$

## Details on pre-QGP / hydrodynamization stages

- Dileptons at high-masses and high  $p_T$

More under considerations: Low's theorem photons ( $p_T < 50$  MeV/c), NLO pQCD processes, exotic states, ..., new (tau g-2, light-by-light scattering, dark photons, long-lived particles, magnetic monopoles)



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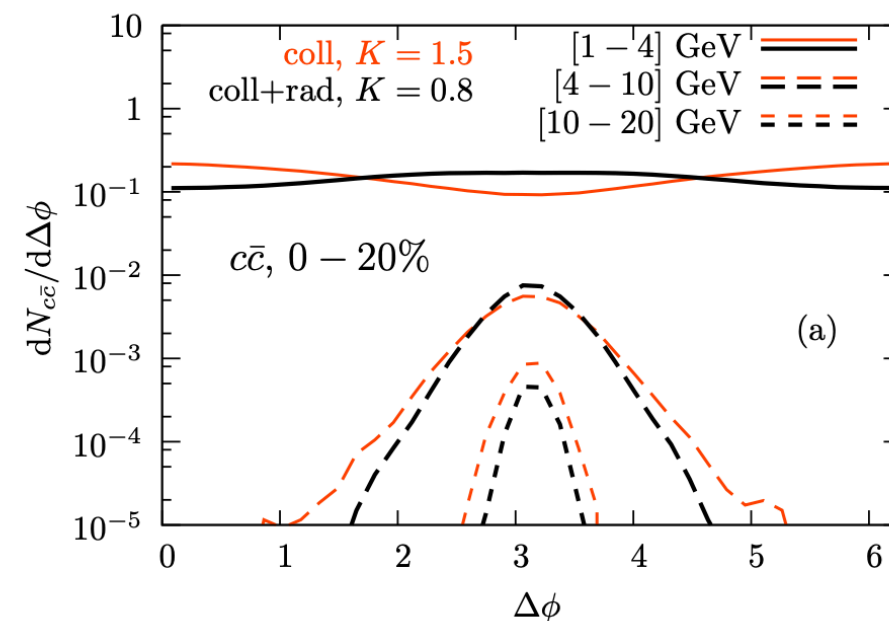
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## $D\bar{D}$ azimuthal correlations



# ALICE 3 – developing science case...

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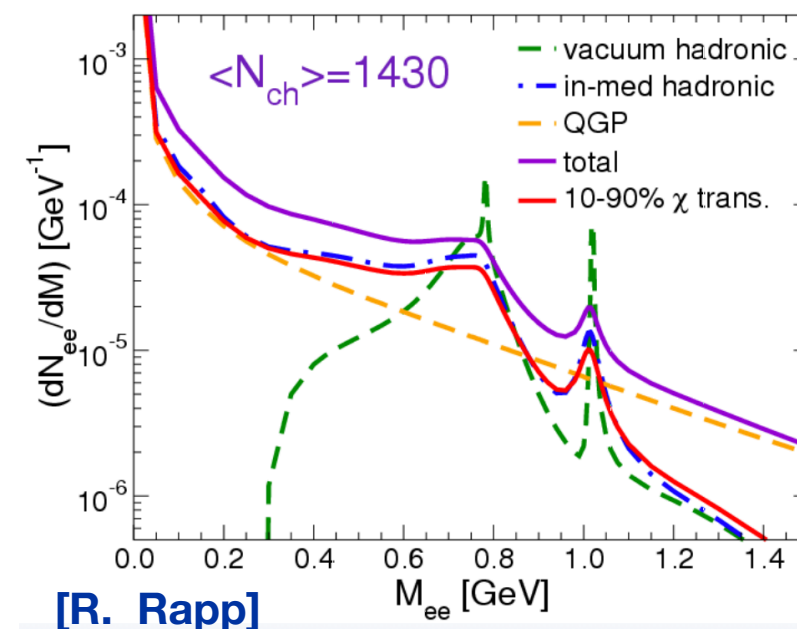
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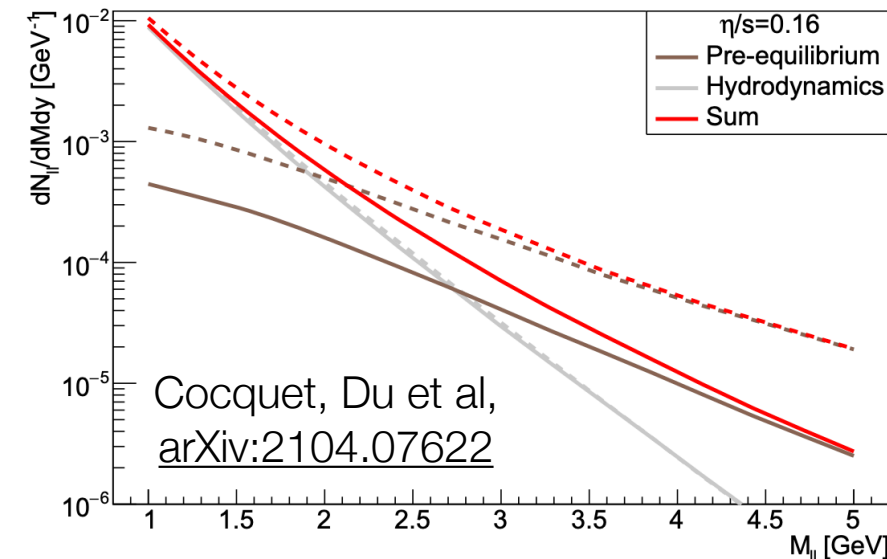
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## dilepton mass distribution





# Summary

**ALICE is well on track for Run 3**

**Many new results – from QGP studies to new insights into QCD**

**Exciting perspectives for upgrades:**

- New ultra-thin inner tracker layers on track for Run 4
- Forward calorimetry – nucleon structure at smallest  $x$  in Run 4
- ALICE 3 for Run 5 and beyond - in preparation

# ALICE Speakers / ALICE featuring talks at LHCP 2021

Jet properties, substructure, experimental/theory (in pp)	Leticia Cunqueiro
Hard probes of QGP (excl. HF and quarkonia, so jets)	Laura Havener
Soft particle production from QGP	Alice Ohlson
ALICE upgrades	Christian Lippmann
New measurements in quarkonia sector with focus on new discriminatory observables	Minjung Kim
(Anti)(hyper)nuclei production	Luca Barioglio
Collectivity of soft probes in heavy ion collisions	Vytautas Vislavicius
Heavy flavor collectivity in heavy ion collisions	Fabrizio Grosa
New measurements on diffractive vector mesons	Simone Ragoni
Nucleon Structure and Soft QCD from ALICE	Sushanta Tripathy
Jet Substructure + Correlations in Hadronic Final States from ALICE	James Mulligan
Precision QCD Measurements from ALICE	Dimitar Mihaylov
Heavy-flavour hadron production	Mattia Faggin
Highlight: ALICE: reconstruction and TPC calibration in Run 3	Ernst Hellbar
ALICE: new ITS commissioning and impact on vertexing in Run 3	Ivan Ravasenga
Use of hardware acceleration for online event rec. for Run 3 and later	Marten Ole Schmidt
PID and tracking with timing detectors in ALICE and LHCb in Run 5	Stefania Bufalino
Physics prospects ALICE in Run 5 and beyond	Antonio Uras
Novel detector concepts for ALICE for Run 4 and beyond	Giacomo Contin
Advances in exp. analysis frameworks (framework, data models, analysis facilities...)	Jan Fiete Grosse-Oetringhaus
LHC and diversity	Adriana Telesca

# ALICE Posters at LHCP 2021

Projections for jet quenching measurements in O–O collisions at 6.37 TeV during the LHC Run3	Filip Krizek
Search for jet quenching effects in high-multiplicity proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV	Artem Kotliarov
Analysis of b-jets production in p–Pb and pp collisions at 5.02 TeV with ALICE	Artem Isakov
Measurement of DD meson production as a function of charged-particle multiplicity in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV with ALICE at the LHC	Yoshini Bailung
$\Lambda+c\Lambda c+$ cross section in pp and p–Pb collisions down to $p_T = 0$ at 5.02 TeV measured with ALICE	Annalena Sophie Kalteyer
Angular correlations of heavy-flavour decay electrons and charged particles in pp and p–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV with ALICE at LHC	Ravindra Singh
Strange-hadron correlation studies to investigate strangeness enhancement in pp collisions	Chiara De Martin
Femtoscopic analysis of $K^0_S$ – $pK^0_S$ – $p$ pairs in proton–proton collisions at 13 TeV with ALICE	Marta Urioni
$\Omega^0 c \Omega^0 c$ production cross section in pp collisions at 13 TeV with ALICE	Jianhui Zhu
Measurements of inclusive photons and charged particles at forward rapidities in p–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV with ALICE	Abhi Modak
Hyperloop – The ALICE analysis train system for Run 3	Raquel Estefania Quishpe
Insight into $K^*(892)^0$ production in pp collisions as a function of collision energy, event-topology and multiplicity with ALICE at the LHC	Rutuparna Rath
Particle-yield modification in jet-like azimuthal $V_0$ –hadron correlations in Pb–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV with ALICE at the LHC	Mustafa Anaam



**Thank you!**





# Additional slides



# Extended high-energy pp programme

## Executive Summary

- Highest-multiplicities ever studied in pp
- Nuclei and baryon-baryon interactions
- Rare QCD processes
- Low-mass dielectron production
- Baryon-baryon interactions

- Target data samples:
  - $L_{\text{int}} = 200/\text{pb}$  with continuous data-taking and processing followed event skimming with selectivity of  $\sim 10^{-3}$ , based on multiplicity or signal candidates
    - e.g. compared to Run 2 sample: x20 for high-multiplicity; x3000 for measurements that were based on minimum bias sample
  - $L_{\text{int}} = 3/\text{pb}$  at low field (0.2 T) with continuous data-taking and no event selection
    - x400 compared to Run 2 sample
- Upgraded ALICE enables **unique physics programme** at the LHC, with full-year operation in pp, as done in Runs 1 and 2
- Proposed running scenario: **500 kHz interaction rate**
  - Requires 5 full pp years at 50% LHC efficiency (in physics periods)
  - Computing capacity of O<sup>2</sup> facility sufficient, moderate increase at Tier-0
  - Aim at increasing interaction rate to 1 MHz after first year(s), to reach target within Run 3, if computing resources have positive outlook

# Extended high-energy pp programme

## Executive Summary – complementarity at the LHC

- Highest-multiplicities ever studied in pp
- Nuclei and baryon-baryon interactions
- Rare QCD processes
- Low-mass dielectron production
- Baryon-baryon interactions

Measurement	ALICE uniqueness	Other experiments
$\Omega/\pi$ ratio vs. multiplicity	$\pi, K, p$ PID $p_T > 0.15$ GeV/c mid-y	— *
Flow of $\pi, K, p$ at high multiplicity	$\pi, K, p$ PID $p_T > 0.15$ GeV/c mid-y $p_T < 0.5$ GeV/c crucial for mass ordering	CMS in Run 4 (with proposed timing layer) limited to $p_T > 0.4$ GeV/c at $ \eta  \approx 1.4$
h-jet recoil at high multiplicity	Charged jets $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 15$ GeV/c maximum sensitivity to jet $\Delta E$ at low $p_T^{\text{jet}}$	ATLAS and CMS ( $\gamma/Z$ -jet with $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV/c)
Nuclei and hypernuclei	$Z = 2$ nuclei PID $p_T > 0.8$ GeV/c	— *
p-hyperon(Y) and Y-Y interaction	$\pi, K, p$ PID $p_T > 0.15$ GeV/c mid-y	—
B mesons	PID, B mesons $p_T > 0$ mid-y Reference for $p_T < 5$ GeV/c B $R_{AA}$	ATLAS and CMS ( $p_T > 5$ GeV/c), LHCb (forward rapidity)
Jets and HF jets	Charged jets $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 10$ GeV/c Larger dead cone aperture at low radiator $E$	ATLAS and CMS ( $p_T > 30$ GeV/c)
Charmonia	$J/\psi, \psi(2S)$ $p_T > 0$ mid- and fwd-y, central-forward correlations	ATLAS and CMS ( $p_T > 3$ GeV/c), LHCb (forward rapidity)
Low-mass central diffraction	$\pi, K, p$ PID $p_T > 0.15$ GeV/c mid-y	LHCb (forward rapidity)
Low-mass dielectrons	e ID $p_T > 75$ MeV/c	—

\* possible in CMS only in Run 4 and with extended running (years) at low rate (min-bias readout rate CMS Run 4:  $< 250$  kHz i.e. 2–5 times lower than ALICE).



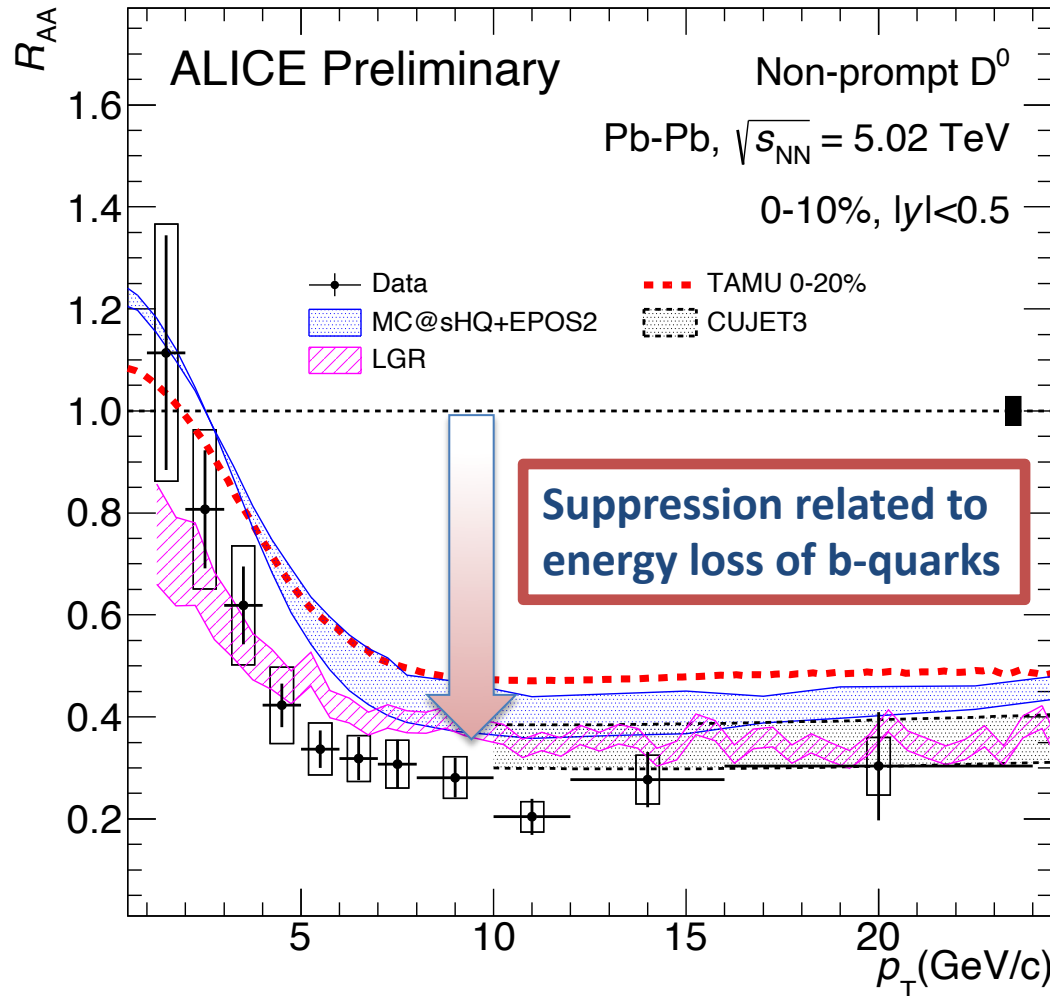
# Probing QGP with heavy quarks

Heavy quarks produced early – large mass – well calibrated probe

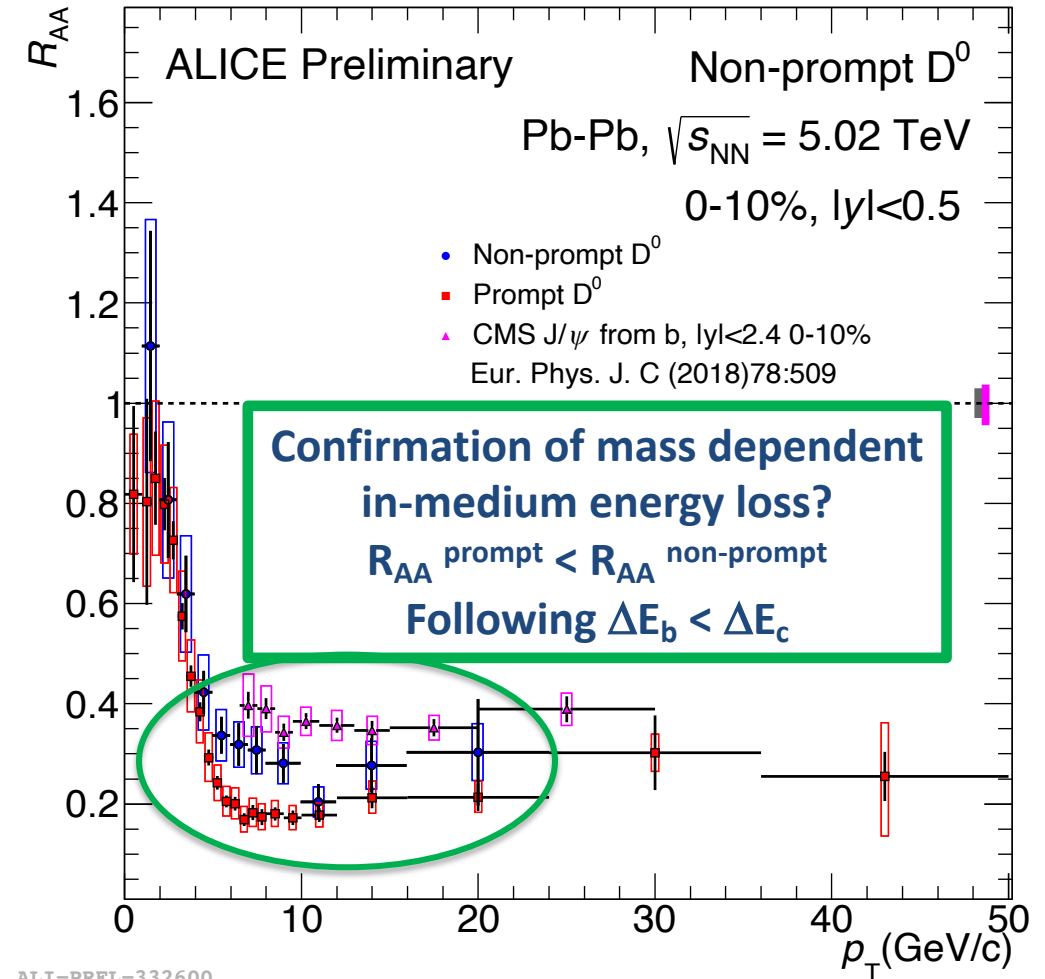
Expectation: beauty loses less energy in QGP as compared to lighter charm (dead-cone effect)

$R_{AA} = \text{yield in AA per NN} / \text{yield in pp}$   
 $R_{AA} = 1$  at high  $p_T \Leftrightarrow$  no nuclear effects

NEW



ALI-PREL-332615



ALI-PREL-332600

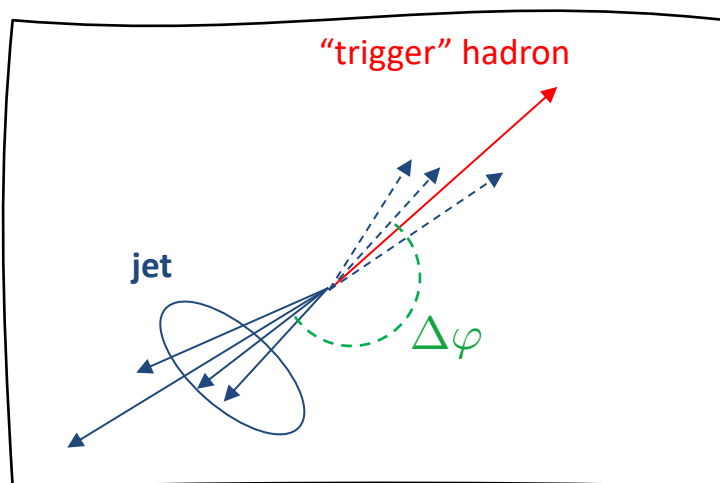


# First measurements of N-subjettiness in central Pb–Pb

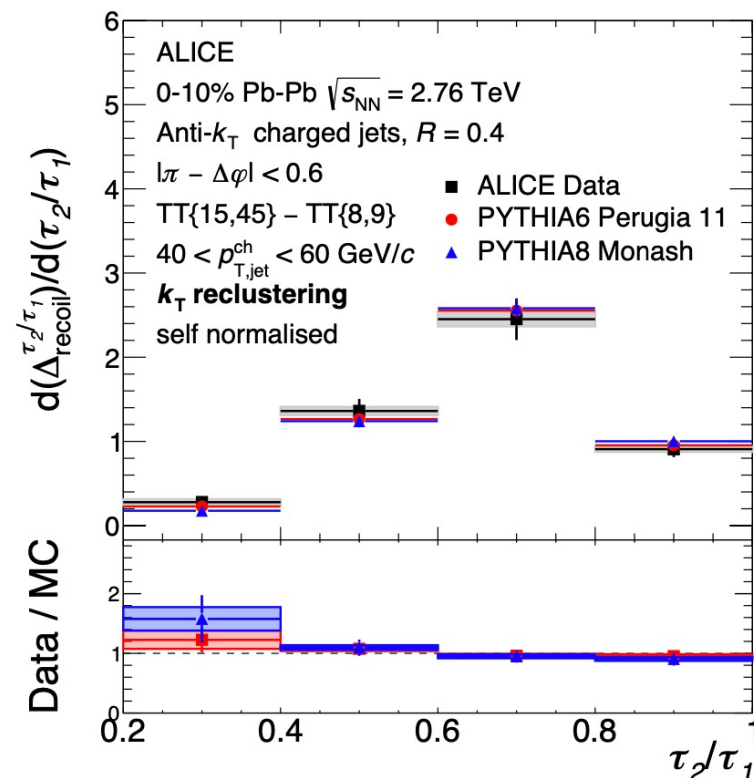
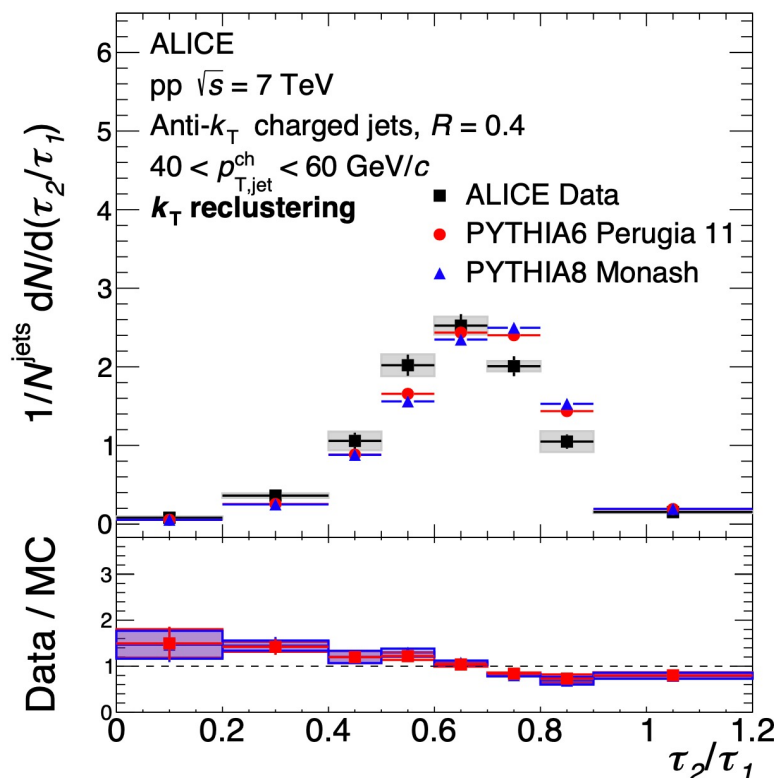
$\tau_2/\tau_1$  sensitivity to the rate of two-pronged jet substructure

[arXiv:2105.04936](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.04936) [nucl-ex]

$$\tau_N = \frac{1}{p_{T,\text{jet}} \times R} \sum_k p_{T,k} \text{minimum}(\Delta R_{1,k}, \Delta R_{2,k}, \dots, \Delta R_{N,k})$$



$$\Delta_{\text{recoil}}^{\tau_2/\tau_1} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig,Sig}}} \frac{d^2N}{dp_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\tau_2/\tau_1} \bigg|_{p_{T,\text{trig}} \in \text{TT}_{\text{Sig}}} - \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig,Ref}}} \frac{d^2N}{dp_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\tau_2/\tau_1} \bigg|_{p_{T,\text{trig}} \in \text{TT}_{\text{Ref}}}$$



⇒ **pp Data: Important input for MC generators**

⇒ **Pb-Pb: Hint of modification in central Pb-Pb collisions**

⇒ **Medium induced radiation modifies the structure only slightly (consistent with measurements of  $z_g$ )**