Workshop di Sezione sulla Strategia Europea per la Fisica delle Particelle Elementari

ALICE 3, ePIC@EIC and Heavy-ion physics at FCC-hh

21/11/2024

Giacomo Volpe

1

Quark-gluon plasma: future research directions



High energy collisions (LHC, FCC-hh):

- Quantify properties of QGP and relate them to its constituents
- How do collectivity and thermalization emerge in QCD?
- Can they be developed also in small systems (pp, pA)?

High baryon density collisions (SPS, FAIR, ...):

- Search for onset of deconfinement via energy scans
- Search for the Critical Endpoint (IQCD: μ_B > 300 MeV, T < 140 MeV)
- QGP constituents at high $\mu_B \rightarrow$ Neutron Star EoS

ALICE roadmap at LHC



٠

٠

•

•

3



- ALICE-ITS3 project is the main backbone of the R&D for the ALICE 3 tracker
 - Intense R&D since 2018 at INFN-BA, after the big commitment with construction of ITS2:
 - Prin_2017 budget 1M€
 - CSN3 substantial funding
 - ITS3 MoU prepared
 - INFN-BA committed for ITS3 on CMOS sensor ASIC, mechanics and integration, physics performance and reconstruction 4











LHC heavy-ion physics beyond Runs 3-4

Early stages: temperature, chiral symmetry restoration

> Dilepton and photon production, elliptic flow

Heavy flavour diffusion and thermalization in the QGP

Beauty and charm flow, charm hadron correlation

Hadronization in heavy-ion collisions

- Multi-charm baryon production: quark recombination
- Quarkonia, exotic mesons: dissociation and regeneration





Understanding fluctuations of conserved charges

Hadron correlation and fluctuation measurements

Nature of exotic hadrons

Momentum correlations, production yields and dacays

Beyond QGP physics

- Ultra-soft photon production: test of Low's theorem
- Search for axion-like particles in ultra-peripheral Pb-Pb
- Search for super-nuclei (c-deuteron, c-triton)



ALICE 3 detector concept

Novel and innovative detector concept

- Compact and lightweight all-silicon tracker
- Retractable vertex detector
- Superconducting magnet system
- Extensive particle identification
- Large acceptance: $|\eta| < 4$
- Continuous readout + online processing





ALICE 3 at INFN BA

- Physics performance studies
- Detector R&D
 - Inner tracker
 - RICH
 - R&D for ALICE upgrade covers a significant part of the long-term strategic
 R&D lines defined by ECFA → the way for future HEP experiments

ALICE 3 at INFN BA

Physics performance studies

Heavy-flavour correlations (e.g. D-Dbar $\Delta\eta$ - $\Delta\phi$)

- Elastic scatterings of charm quarks \rightarrow diffusion regime
- Direct constraints on heavy-quark "equilibration"



ALICE 3 Study, $L_{int} = 35 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

 $p_{\tau}^{D^0} > 4 \text{ GeV}/c, 2 < p_{\tau}^{\overline{D^0}} < 4, |y_{\tau}| < 4$

PYTHIA 8.2, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5 \text{ TeV}$, 0-100% central

 $D^0-\overline{D^0}$ azimuthal correlations, bkg-subtracted

Correl. unc. ± 1.8e-04 (indep. c-cbar contrib.)

3

 $\Delta \phi$ (rad)

Unc. NS width \pm 18.0%, AS width \pm 3.8% Unc. NS yield \pm 19.3%, AS yield \pm 3.4%



ALICE 3 R&D at INFN BA unit: inner tracker

- For the ALICE 3 Inner tracker furher R&D beyond ITS3 is required
- At INFN-Ba dedicated R&D is ongoing since 2023 on studies in the vacuum
 - Outgassing properties of components and materials
 - Interconnection under vacuum



ALICE 3 R&D at INFN BA unit: inner tracker

- For the ALICE 3 Inner tracker furher R&D beyond ITS3 is required
- At INFN-Ba dedicated R&D is ongoing since 2023 on studies in the vacuum
 - Outgassing properties of components and materials
 - Interconnection under vacuum





ALICE 3 R&D at INFN BA unit: RICH detector

Requirements

- Extend charged PID beyond TOF limits
 - e/π up to $\approx 2 \text{GeV}/c$
 - π/K up to $\approx 10 \text{GeV}/c$
 - K/p up to $\approx 16 \text{GeV}/c$
- Cherenkov threshold: $p \ge m/(n-1)^{1/2}$
 - n = 1.03 (barrel), n = 1.006 (forward)
 - Aerogel radiator
 - SiPM for photon detection (2x2 mm² pixel size)
- Angular resolution: $\sigma_{ring} \approx 1.5$ mrad







L=2 cm

d ~ 20 cm



ALICE 3 R&D at INFN BA units: RICH

- Bari group interested/involved in RICH detector:
 - **Project coordination**
 - Simulation studies •
 - Aerogel Characterization (synergical to ePIC)
 - SiPM studies (in collaboration with astro-particle group)
 - Beam testing (PS at CERN) of prototypes
 - Tests performed in 2022, 2023 and October 2024







SiPM Array PCB Interposer with embedded CO2 cooling and annealing

Data

Far future: heavy ions at FCC-hh

- FCC-hh HI performance: Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 39 TeV about 7 x LHC $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$
- Integrated luminosity larger than 100 nb⁻¹/month in "ultimate" luminosity scenario: ~ 20-30 x LHC
 L_{int}
- QGP from LHC to FCC: volume x2, energy density x3, initial temperature ~1 GeV.



Thermal charm-anticharm

Ko, Liu, JPG43 (2016) 12, 125108 Zhou et al., PLB758 (2016) 434

New hard probes of QGP



Apolinario et al., PRL120 (2018) 23, 232301

Smallest Bjorken-x ever for gluons in nuclei



ePIC@EIC

Electron-Ion Collider @BNL



EPPS 2020

CERN/SPC/1239/Rev.2 Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics: Remit of the European Strategy Group

The ESG should take into consideration:

- the input of the particle physics community;
- the status of implementation of the 2020 Strategy update;
- the accomplishments over recent years, including the results from the LHC and other experiments and facilities worldwide, the progress in the construction of the High-Luminosity LHC, the outcome of the Future Circular Collider Feasibility Study, and recent technological developments in accelerator, detector and computing;
- the international landscape of the field.
- \mathcal{L}_{ep} ~10³⁴ cm⁻² s⁻¹ (>100 × HERA)
 - crab crossing, CEC, small β^* , crossing rate 100 MHz
- $E_e \times E_h = 5-18 \times 41-275$ (A) GeV $\rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 20-141$ GeV
- Polarization $e/(p^{-3}He) \sim 70\%$ (for the first time!)
- Hadronic beams: from H up U, at different \sqrt{s}
- The only new large accelerator to start within the next ~10 years
- Start of construction: end of next year/beginning of 2026!
- DOE: project approved and financed



Physics at the EIC 3D imaging of the nucleon, study of the nucleon "glue"

How are the sea quarks and gluons, and their spins, distributed in space and momentum inside the nucleon? How do the nucleon properties (mass & spin) emerge from their interactions?



How does a dense nuclear environment affect the quarks and gluons distribution & interactions? Do gluons saturate at high energy in nucleons and nuclei? Properties of the novel gluonic matter?





20

ePIC@EIC

ePIC@EIC

EIC-LHC synergies on scientific topics:

- COMPASS/AMBER
 - wide range of measurements, from nucleon spin to DVCS measurements,
 - chirality from PDF pion/kaon, TMD from SIDIS, etc.
- FOCAL (@ALICE)
 - ALICE Forward Calorimeter (e.m.+ hadronic)
 - Saturation, gluon pdf via prompt foton, γ -jet, γ -hadron, vector mesons

• LHCspin (@LHCb)

- polarized target
- gluon/quark TMD's via HF mesons
- Very high impact on PDFs see workshop JENAA "Synergies between the EIC and the LHC" <u>https://indico.desy.de/event/41404/</u>



Q (GeV)

10

EM and DIS measurements

central LHC

NMC/EM

Q (Ph)

ePIC: electron-proton/ion collider Collaboration



ePIC@EIC at INFN BA



R&D for ePIC@EIC



ePIC@EIC timeline





Final remarks

- Europe and CERN should support the continuation of heavy-ion programmes to pursue the exploration of the emergent properties of hot QCD matter and the measurement of its fundamental physics parameters
 - New detectors at LHC (ALICE 3) can address the open fundamental questions, while ensuring a full exploitation of these accelerators, and a rich and diverse scientific environment
- LHC and EIC: complementary programs, with great mutual impact
 - Detector technologies: many opportunities for synergy
 - EIC timelines: life cycle ~20 years, between HL-LHC and FCC
- New detectors for the LHC and EIC also open paths for advancing full-scale frontier detectors, laying the groundwork for sensor technology in future high-energy physics experiments.