Zimanyi 75 Memorial Workshop



Biro TS, Levai P, and Zimanyi J, J. Phys. G27 (2001) 439 and J. Phys. G28 (2002)1561.



John Harris (Yale)

Heavy lon Physics at the LHC

<u>LHC Heavy lons –</u>

- guidance from pQCD predictions
- expectations (detector simulations) based on RHIC extrapolations and theory
- lesson from RHIC theory guidance + versatility + "expect the unexpected"

<u>Soft Physics at LHC –</u>

- smooth extrapolation from SPS \rightarrow RHIC \rightarrow LHC?
- expansion will be different (v₂, HBT, T_{chem} & T_{kin}, strange/charm particles & resonances)



Heavy Ion Physics at the LHC

<u>LHC Heavy lons –</u>

- guidance from pQCD predictions
- expectations (detector simulations) based on RHIC extrapolations and theory
- lesson from RHIC "expect the unexpected"

<u>Soft Physics at LHC –</u>

smooth extrapolation from SPS → RHIC → LHC?
 expansion will be different (v₂, HBT, T_{chem} & T_{kin}, strange/charm particles & resonances

<u>Hard Probes at LHC –</u>



 $\rightarrow \sigma_{hard} / \sigma_{total} \sim$

2% at SPS 50% at RHIC 98% at LHC

- "real" jets, large \textbf{p}_{T} processes
- abundance of heavy flavors



John Harris (Yale)



 σ_{bb} (LHC) ~ 100 σ_{bb} (RHIC)

 σ_{cc} (LHC) ~ 10 σ_{cc} (RHIC)



John Harris (Yale)



ALICE Detectors & Acceptance

<u>central barrel</u> -0.9 < η < 0.9

- $\Delta \phi = 2\pi$ tracking, PID (TPC/ITS/ToF)
- single arm RICH (HMPID)
- single arm e.m. cal (PHOS)
- jet calorimeter (EMCal)

forward muon arm 2.4 < *η* < 4

absorber, 3 T-m dipole magnet
10 tracking + 4 trigger chambers

multiplicity detectors -5.4 < η < 3

including photon counting in PMD

trigger & timing detectors

- 6 Zero Degree Calorimeters
- **T0:** ring of quartz window PMT's
- V0: ring of scint. Paddles



John Harris (Yale)











Lead-scintillator sampling calorimeter $\Delta\eta=1.4, \quad \Delta \phi{=}110^{\rm o}$

Shashlik geometry, APD photosensor ~13K towers ($\Delta\eta \ x \ \Delta\phi \sim 0.014 \ x \ 0.014$)

Energy resolution $\leq 15\%/\sqrt{E} + 2\%$ over-takes tracking above 30 GeV

 $\pi^{\rm o}\!/\gamma$ discrimination to $p_{\rm T}$ ~ 30 GeV

John Harris (Yale)

Zimanyi 75 Memorial Workshop, Budapest, 2 – 4 July 2007



Approved by LHCC 9/28/06

10+1/2+1/2=11 super-modules 8 SM from US 3 SM from France, Italy

<u> Allows Jet Measurements /</u>

Triggering with ALICE



Jet Capabilities of ALICE (with EMCal)

EMCal improves detector capabilities:

- Fast trigger ~10 -100 enhancement of jets
- Allows jet reconstruction (with TPC)
- Good γ/π^0 discrimination

increases coverage

- Good electron/hadron discrimination

EMCal extends the physics of ALICE:

```
10<sup>4</sup> / year in minbias Pb+Pb:

inclusive jets: E_T \sim 200 \text{ GeV}

dijets: E_T \sim 170 \text{ GeV}

\pi^0: p_T \sim 75 \text{ GeV}

inclusive \gamma: p_T \sim 45 \text{ GeV}

inclusive e: p_T \sim 30 \text{ GeV}
```



John Harris (Yale)

Synopsis of ALICE Physics

<u>Soft Probes – "ala RHIC"</u>

- ALICE important soft physics measurements ala RHIC (+ extended PID)
- Expansion dynamics different from RHIC (note timescales, densities)
- Day 1 physics + (unexpected...)

<u>Heavy Quarks</u>

- Displaced vertices (D^o \rightarrow K⁻ π +) from TPC/ITS (charm and beauty)
- Electrons in Transition Radiation Detector (TRD)



ALICE Collaboration



Jet Physics with ALICE EMCal

John Harris (Yale)

Jet Physics in ALICE (with EMCal)

Utilize Initial Hard Parton Scattering

- High energy jets, photons and heavy flavors \rightarrow requires EMCal and triggering
 - Exploit large kinematic range of jets at LHC
 - Measure jet structure & medium-induced jet modification
 - Investigate energy loss mechanism with
 - quark-tagged jets (heavy flavor decays)
 - gluon jets (light hadron leading)
 - γ jet coincidences
- Low energy particles correlated with trigger or quenched jet
 - \rightarrow requires ALICE acceptance, robust tracking, & PID to low/high p_T
 - Investigate energy propagation in medium to determine medium properties





Start of Detailed "Tomography" of the QGP

 $F_{QGP} (\rho_q^{QGP}) = f_{initial} (\sqrt{s}, A_1 + A_2, b, x_1, x_2, Q^2) \cdot$



Extensive di-hadron measurements from PHENIX (hep-ex/0605039) & STAR (nucl-ex/0510002): Di-hadron fragmentation functions exhibit only a weak sensitivity to medium!

 γ - jet and full jet (better jet energy) measurements necessary

Tagging Jets with Photons

Strategy (event by event):

Search for identified prompt photon (in PHOS) with largest p_T (E $_{\gamma}$ > 20 GeV)

Search for leading particle :

 $\phi_{\gamma} - \phi_{\text{leading}} \sim 180^{\circ}$ E_{leading} > 0.1 E_{γ}

Reconstruct the jet :

Particles around leading with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV/c, inside a cone of R = 0.3.

2 configurations:

charged and neutral hadrons (TPC+EMCAL) and charged only (TPC).

Thanks - Gustavo Conesa Balbastre – INFN Frascati

John Harris (Yale)







Soft Background in Jet Cones





Cone radius $R=\sqrt{(\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \Phi^2)}$

John Harris (Yale)



<u>Ideal Case for Pb + Pb and p + p</u>

Pythia-based simulation with quenching



John Harris (Yale)

Jet Quenching in ALICE with EMCAL in 1 Year 1/N_{Jet,rec} dN/dξ 1/N_{Jet,rec} dN/dἕ 16 16 Ideal R=1.0 pt=0.0 EMCAL + tracking R=0.4, pt=1.0 Ideal R=1.0, pt=0.0, APQ EMCAL + tracking R=0.4, pt=1.0, APQ 12 Annual ALICE run statistics <E_{Input}>~175 GeV 10 ratio 10 <EInput>~175 GeV 8 6 4 2 2 00^L $\xi = \ln(E_{rec}^{corr}/p_t)^6$ $\xi = \ln(E_{rec}^{corr}/p_t^6)$ 4.5 Pb+Pb 0-10% / p+p Ideal R=1.0 pt=0.0 10³ ¹ 10¹ 10² R < 0.8 4 R < 0.6 EMCAL + tracking R=0.4, pt=1.0 R < 0.4 3.5 Background Annual ALICE run statistics $E_T^{\text{ret}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$ 3 <E_{Input}>~175 GeV 2.5 Pb+Pb 0-10%: <ĝ>=50 101 2 10^{-2} 1.5 $\xi = \ln(\mathbf{E}_{T}^{\text{Jet}}/\mathbf{p})$ 0.5 0^L 2 3 4 5 6 $\xi = ln(E_{rec}^{corr}/p)$

Jet Yields per LHC Year & Jet Trigger Enhancements

Jet yield in 20 GeV bin



System	jet trigger?	N_{jets} (125 GeV)	N_{jets} (175 GeV)
Pb+Pb cent	У	1.1×10^{4}	1700
	n	2100	320
Pb+Pb periph	у	410	62
	n	8	1
p+Pb 8.8 TeV	у	2.7×10^{4}	4200
	n	250	40
p+p 14 TeV	у	6.9×10^{5}	1.0×10^{5}
	n	1200	190

Large gains due to jet trigger

Large variation in statistical reach for different reference systems

John Harris (Yale)

Jet Trigger Enhancements vs Reference System

Compare central Pb+Pb to reference measurements:

- Pb + Pb peripheral: vary system size and shape
- p + A: cold nuclear matter effects
- p + p: no nuclear effects

Systematic study involves all reference systems

Jet trigger

(includes acceptance, efficiency, dead time, energy resolution) $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (TeV) EMCal System L_{mean} Time DAQ rate $(cm^{-2}s^{-1})$ Trigger gain (Hz) (s) $5 \cdot 10^{30}$ 10^{6} p+p5.5500110 $5 \cdot 10^{30}$ 10^{7} 14 550100 p+p $1 \cdot 10^{29}$ p+Pb 10^{6} 8.8 500110 Pb+Pb $5\cdot 10^{26}$ 10^{6} cent 10%5.520 5.3 $5 \cdot 10^{26}$ periph 60-80% 5.5 10^{6} 5320

Also *e*,*y* cluster trigger enhancement factors 10 - 100

for Pb-Pb to p-p

John Harris (Yale)

Zimanyi 75 Memorial Workshop, Budapest, 2 – 4 July 2007



L1 jet "patch" trigger $\Delta \eta \mathbf{x} \Delta \phi = 0.4 \mathbf{x} 0.4$

Summary and Concluding Remarks



ALICE - versatile, general purpose heavy ion detector at LHC will contribute significantly to understanding of HI physics

- soft physics
- high p_T physics

ALICE EMCal provides significant high p_T and jet physics to LHC measures and triggers on jets, photons, pi-zeros heavy quark jet tags triggered jets \rightarrow response of medium in lower p_T sector

Work continues to develop best jet algorithm for heavy ions deal with background, jet-splitting & jet-merging develop heavy flavor (quark) tag algorithms

Need detailed theoretical/simulation approach at parton level

John Harris (Yale)

Special thanks for contributors:

Joern Putschke Gustavo Conesa Balbastre Marco van Leeuwen Peter Jacobs Andreas Morsche