Overview of recent ALICE highlights

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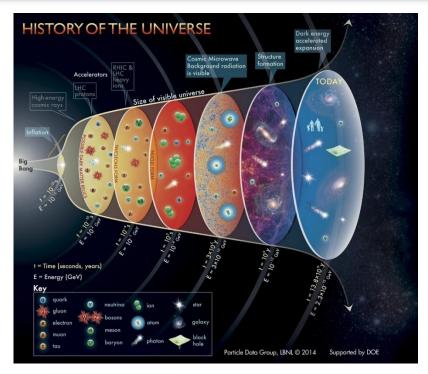


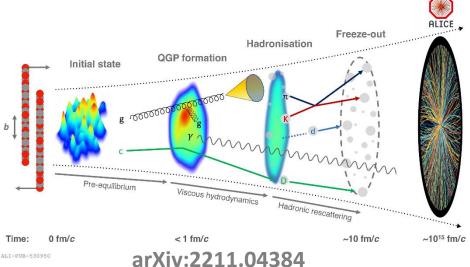


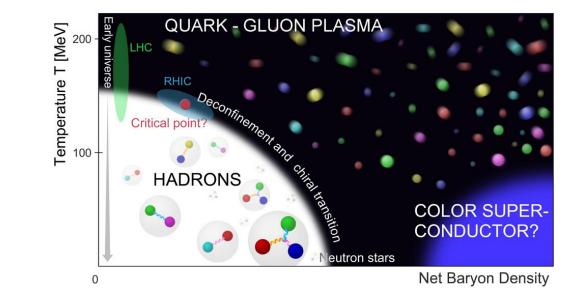
15th FCPPN/L Workshop June 10-14, 2014 | Bordeaux, FRANCE



The QCD phase diagram and the quark-gluon plasma (QGP)







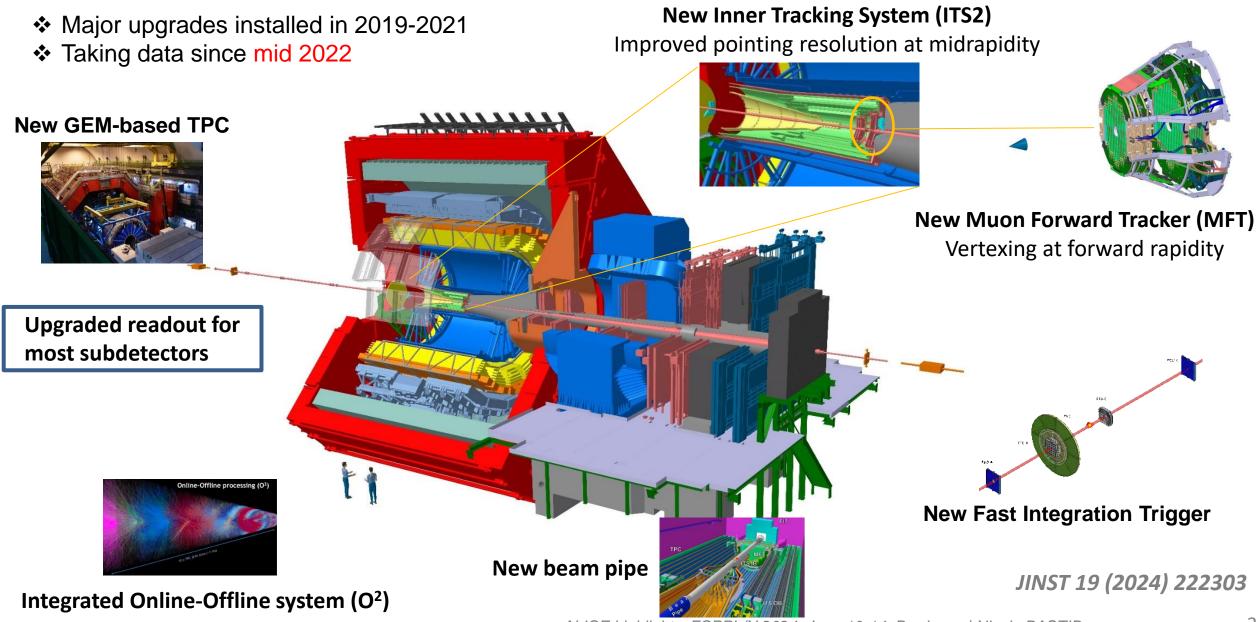
Study the properties of nuclear matter at extreme conditions of temperature and energy density

- Deconfined state of matter: quark-gluon plasma (QGP)
- Predicted by QCD: $T_c \sim 155 \text{ MeV}$, $\varepsilon_c \sim 0.5 \text{ GeV/fm}^3$

A QGP state can be created using ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions
 ALICE at the LHC: dedicated experiment for heavy-ion physics

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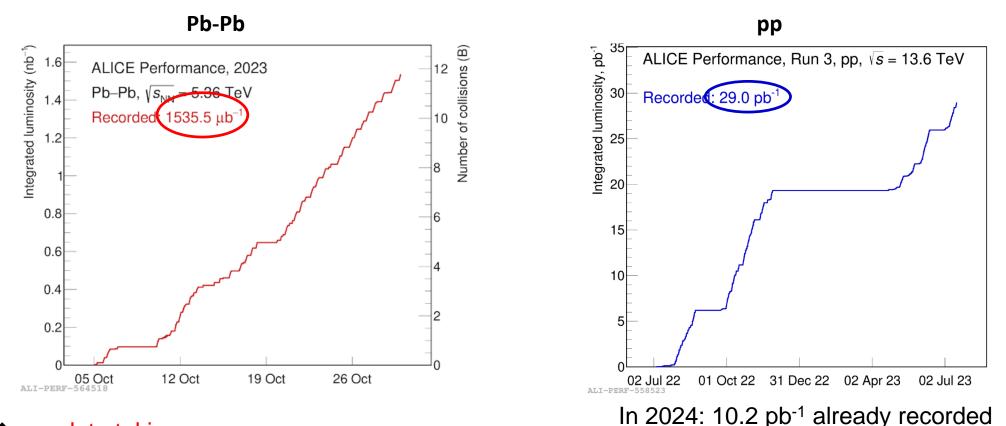
The ALICE detector: Run 3 setup



Data taking in Run 3

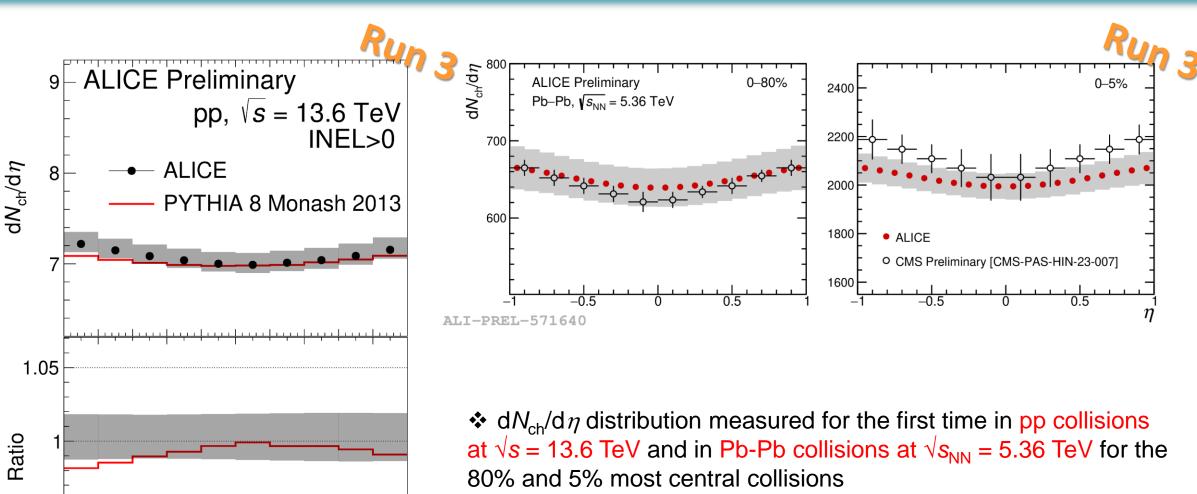


Continuous readout: up to 500 kHz in pp collisions and 50kHz in Pb-Pb collisions



- pp data taking
 - needs be filtered to reduce the size on disk
 - selection of interesting physics events based on high-level offline triggers
- Pb-Pb data taking
 - All compressed timeframe data stored

Charged-particle multiplicity density in pp & Pb-Pb collisions (



0.95

ALI-PREL-557314

-0.2

-0.4

0.2

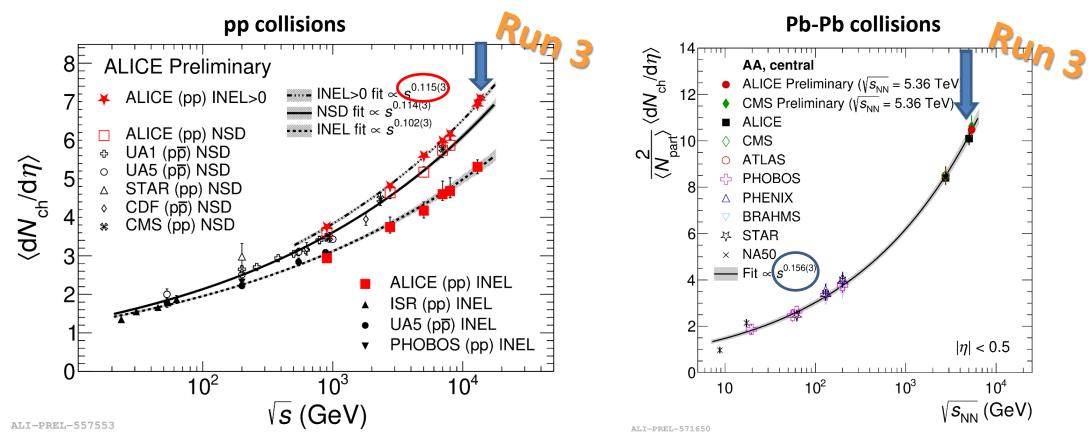
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0.4

- pp results well described by PYTHIA8 for INEL > 0
- Pb-Pb results in agreement with CMS measurement

Charged-particle multiplicity density in pp & collisions (II)





<d N_{ch}/d η > vs. √s in pp collisions described by a powerlaw up to √s = 13.6 TeV

- ✤ Powerlaw dependence of $2/\langle N_{part} \rangle \langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$ vs. $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ confirmed with the measurement for the 5% most central Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.36$ TeV
 - Stronger increase with $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ compared to pp collisions
- Confirmation that the upgraded ALICE detector is working well

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Why study heavy flavours?

✤ A-A collisions:

□ Charm and beauty quarks produced in initial hard scatterings, prior to the formation of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP)

 $\tau_{c/b} \sim 0.01-0.1 \text{ fm/}c < \tau_{QGP} (\sim 0.3 \text{ fm/}c)$

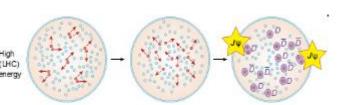
- □ Experience the full collision history
 - Excellent probes to characterise the QGP

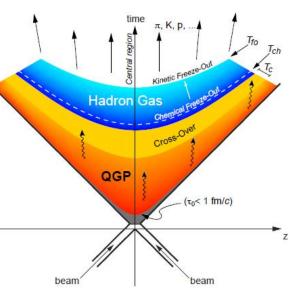
Open heavy flavours:

- In-medium parton energy loss \rightarrow colour-charge and quark-mass dependence
- Collective motion, thermalisation of the medium
- Modified hadronisation in the medium
- **Quarkonia**:
 - Colour screening in the QGP \rightarrow suppression
 - Regeneration

p—A collisions: reference for A-A, cold nuclear matter (CNM) effects, nuclear parton distribution functions
 pp collisions: reference for p-A & A-A, tests of pQCD-based predictions, production mechanisms

High-multiplicity pp and p-A collisions: collective-like behaviour







Heavy-flavour measurements with ALICE



Prompt & non-prompt J/ ψ via $\mu^+\mu^-$ Quarkonia pp, $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}} = 13.6~{\rm TeV}$ 2000 MFT+MCH+MID **Open heavy flavours** $0 < p_{\pi}^{\mu\mu} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ • $J/\psi, \psi(2S) \rightarrow e^-e^+ (|y| < 0.8)$ $2.5 < |y^{\mu\mu}| < 3.6$ 1400 • $J/\psi, \psi$ (2S) $\rightarrow \mu^{-}\mu^{+}$ (2.5 < y < 4) 🖡 Data 1200 -Total fit 1000 E - Prompt J/v -Non-Prompt J/w **\Rightarrow** Hadronic decays (|y| < 0.8) • Υ (1S, 2S, 3S) $\rightarrow \mu^{-}\mu^{+}$ Background • $B \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$ (|y| < 0.8) • $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ 27 28 29 3 3.1 3.2 3.3 34 • $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ • $B \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ (2.5 < γ < 3.6) • $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^-\pi^+) \pi^+$ ALICE Performance pp, $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}} = 13.6 \, {\rm TeV}$ MFT+MCH+MID • $D^+_{s} \rightarrow \phi (\rightarrow K^-K^+)\pi^+$ 🕴 Data $0 < p_{-}^{\mu\mu} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ - Total fit Background $2.5 < |v^{\mu\mu}| < 3.6$ J/ψ Prompt _ J/ψ Non-Prompt • $D_{s1}^{+} \rightarrow D^{*+} K^{0}_{s}$ ALICE Preliminary Data D⁺ signal pp, √s = 13.6 TeV • $D_{s2}^{*+} \rightarrow D^+ K^0_s$ 2500 D⁺ signal D_{a}^{+} , $D^{+} \rightarrow \phi \pi^{+} \rightarrow K^{+} K^{-} \pi^{+}$ Combinatorial bkg. and charge coni. • $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^0_s, \Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$ $D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ K^- \pi^+ bkg$ Counts 2000 $2.0 < p_{\perp} < 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ Total fit function Normalised counts / 8 MeV/c ALICE Performance • $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow e^+ \Lambda v_e$ pp, √s = 13.6 TeV 1,.... (mm) D⁺,D_s⁺ 1500 • $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow e^+ \Xi^- v_e, \Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \Xi^ 6 < p_{-} < 8 \, \text{GeV}/c$ $J/\psi, \psi(2S) \rightarrow e^+e^ \Lambda_{c}$ 35 $= \Xi_{c}^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{+}\Xi^{-}$ 1000 • $\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^+$ op√s = 13.6 TeV mix event unlike-s $J/\psi, \psi(2S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$ 500 0.0 < p_ < 16.0 GeV/c, |y| < 0.9 30 • $\Sigma_c^{0,++}(2455) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^{-,+}$ $\Lambda_{c}^{+} \rightarrow pK^{-}\pi^{+}$ and charge conj. • $\Sigma_c^{0,++}(2520) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^{-,+}$ ij 1500 - D⁺ meson D_e⁺ meson Data $1000 E^{\mu} = (1865.8 \pm 0.2) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ Жg. $\mu = (1964.1 \pm 0.1) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ Background $\sigma = (9.9 \pm 0.1) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\sigma = (8.1 \pm 0.2) \text{ MeV/ } c^2$ • $B \rightarrow D$ Total fit function 500 E S = 8221 ± 173 s = 15810 ± 202 Data 2.2 2.25 2.3 2.35 2.4 $\left(\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}\right)_{J/\psi} = 462.42$ $M(pK\pi)$ (GeV/ c^2) CB2 + residual bkg 1.75 1.85 1.95 2 2.05 1.8 1.9 Semi-leptonic decays AT.T-PERE-545812 $\left(\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}\right)_{\psi(2S)} = 19.19$ residual bkg 10⁵ $M(KK\pi)$ (GeV/ c^2) AT.T-DRET-571573 • c, b $\rightarrow \mu^{\pm}$ (2.5 < y < 4.0) • c, b $\rightarrow e^{\pm}(|y| < 0.8 \text{ or } 0.6)$ 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 m_{ee} (GeV/c²)

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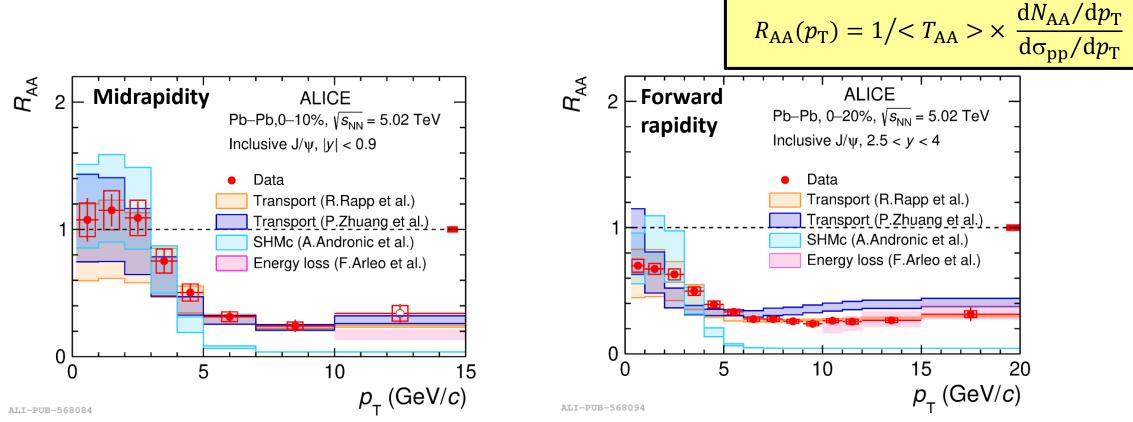


Selected recent highlights from quarkonium measurements

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Inclusive J/ ψ production in Pb-Pb collisions

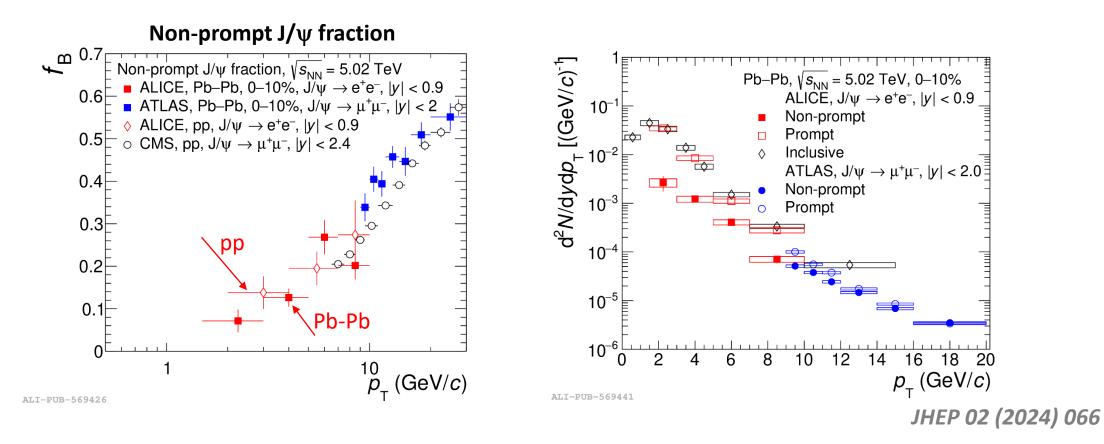




- Stronger suppression at high p_T than at low p_T at both midrapidity and forward rapidity
- ✤ R_{AA} larger at midrapidity compared to forward rapidity in the low p_T region
 - Interplay between suppression and regeneration from charm quarks
- Transport and energy loss models describe the data within uncertainties
- Some tension with the SHMc model at high p_T at both midrapidity and forward rapidity

PLB 849 (2024) 138451

Non-prompt J/ ψ (B \rightarrow J/ ψ) production at midrapidity in Pb-Pb collision



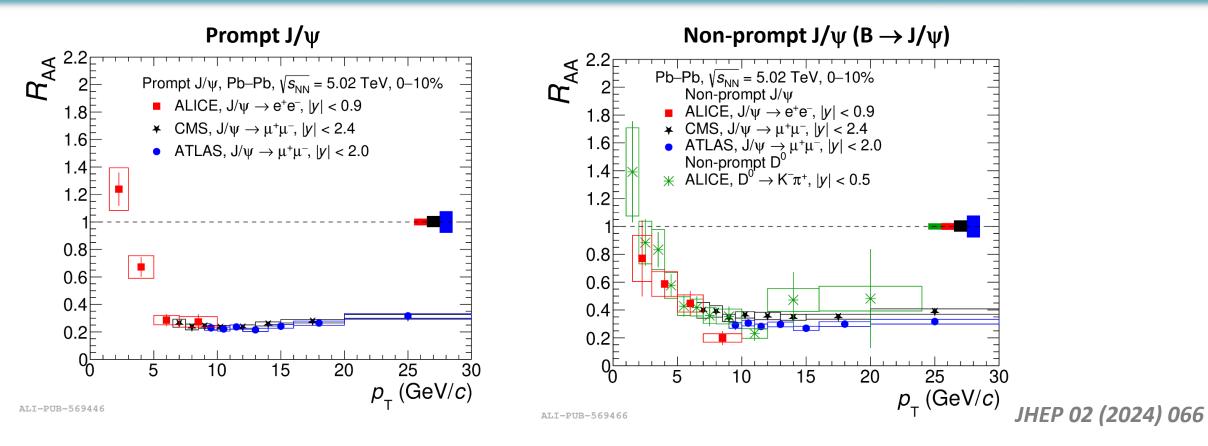
• Prompt and non-prompt J/ ψ measured separately at midrapidity in the dielectron channel for 1.5 < p_T < 10 GeV/c

in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV, based on displaced vertex

- Complement existing high-pT measurements by ATLAS and CMS
- Compatible non-prompt J/ ψ fraction in pp and Pb-Pb collisions at low p_T within uncertainties
- Hint for a higher non-prompt J/ ψ fraction in Pb-Pb than pp collisions at high p_T

Prompt and non-prompt J/ ψ R_{AA} in Pb-Pb collisions

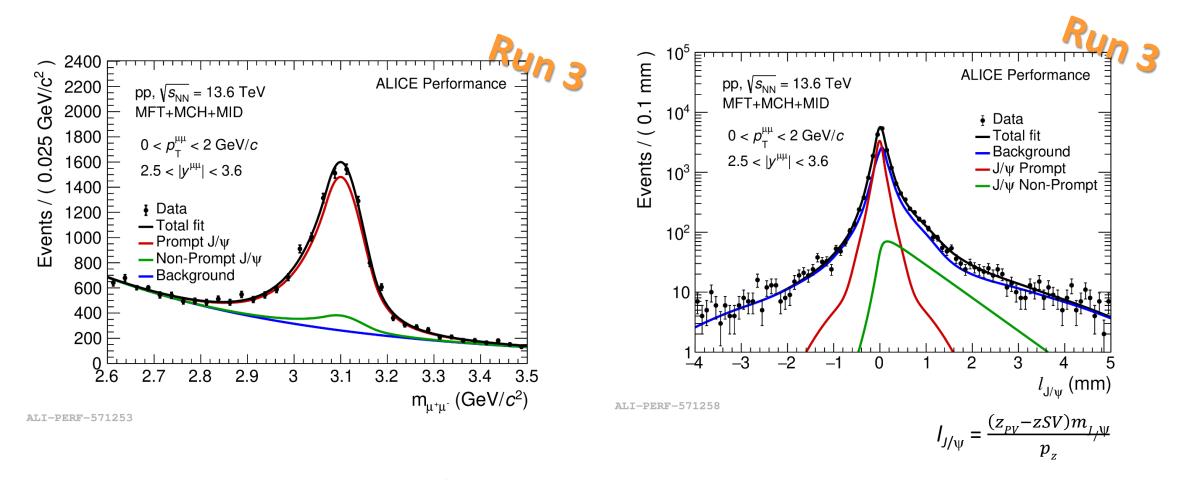




• Measurement of prompt and non-prompt J/ ψ nuclear modification factor R_{AA} extended down to $p_T = 1.5$ GeV/c

- Significant suppression measured for non-prompt J/ ψ due to the QGP formation
- $(R_{pPb} \sim 1 \text{ [JHEP 06 (2022) 011]})$
- Smaller suppression at low p_T for prompt J/ ψ compared to non-prompt J/ ψ
- Compatible results with ATLAS and CMS measurements in the overlapping region
- Similar trends for non-prompt J/ψ and non-prompt $D^0 R_{AA}$, although different decay kinematics

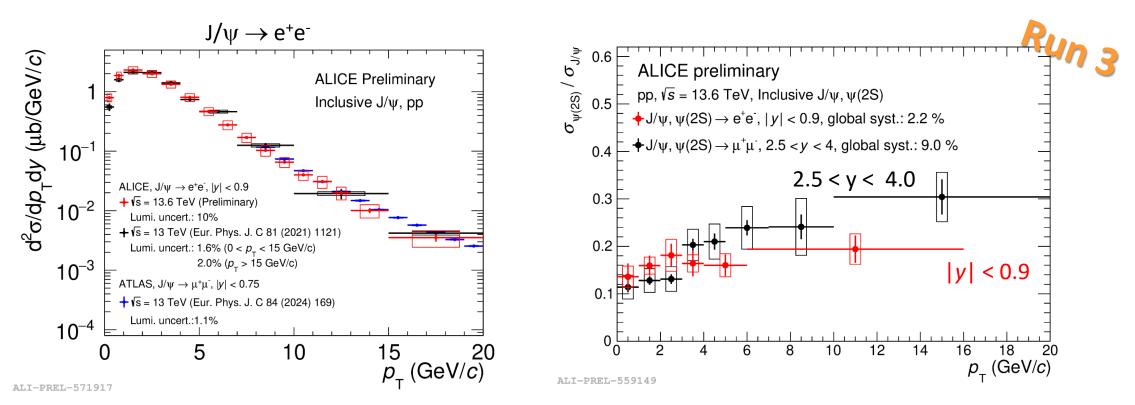
Performance: prompt & non-prompt J/ ψ at forward rapidity in Run 3



- Performance results in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV using muon tracks in the muon spectrometer and MFT
- Possible to distinguish prompt and non-prompt J/ψ in the dimuon channel at forward rapidity in Run 3
- Measurement of the beauty production via displaced J/ψ possible down to $p_T = 0$ due to the boost at forward

J/ ψ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV





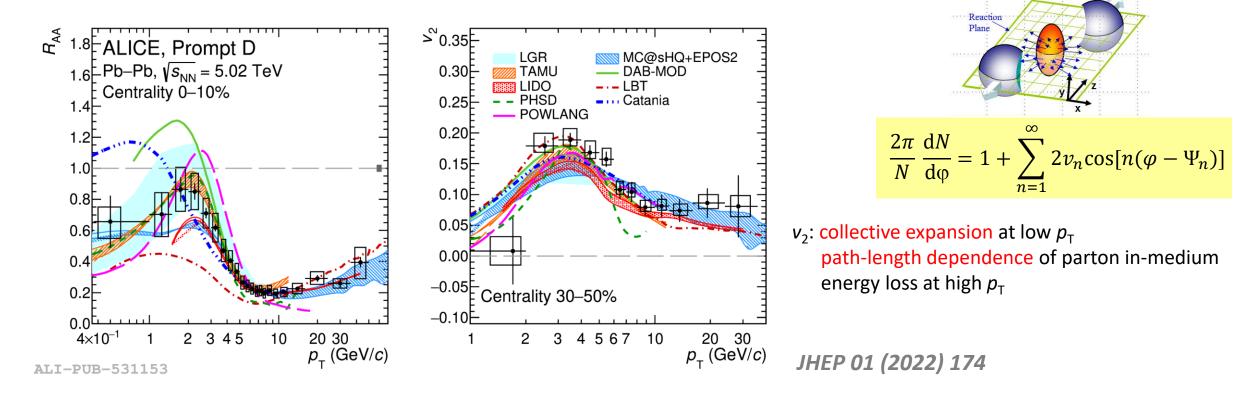
- First measurement of the p_{T} -differential inclusive J/ ψ production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV
 - Measurement at midrapidity in agreement with Run 2 results
 - Higher granularity compared to Run 2
- ↔ First measurement of the $\sigma_{\psi(2S)}$ to $\sigma_{J/\psi}$ ratio in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV
 - Compatible results at midrapidity and forward rapidity



Select recent highlights from open heavy flavour measurements

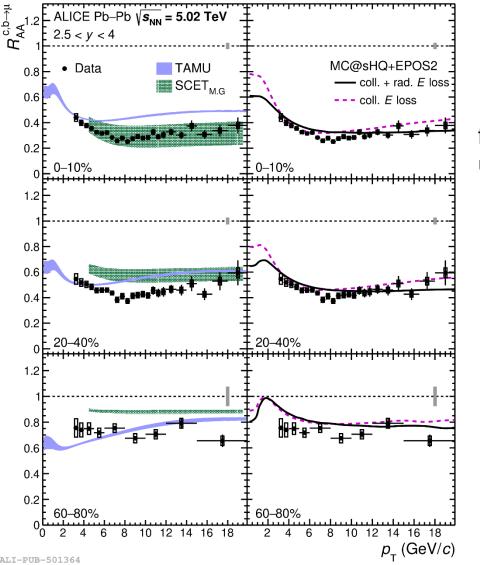
D-meson nuclear modification factor and elliptic flow





- ✤ R_{AA} and v_2 measurements of prompt D mesons over a wide p_T interval
- Strong suppression increasing with p_T and reaching a factor ~5 for 6< p_T < 8 GeV/c in the 10% most central collisions</p>
 - Due to final-state effects induced by the hot and dense QGP medium
- Positive $v_2 \rightarrow$ participation of charm quarks to the collective expansion of the system
- Simultaneous description of R_{AA} and v_2 over the entire p_T range challenging for some models





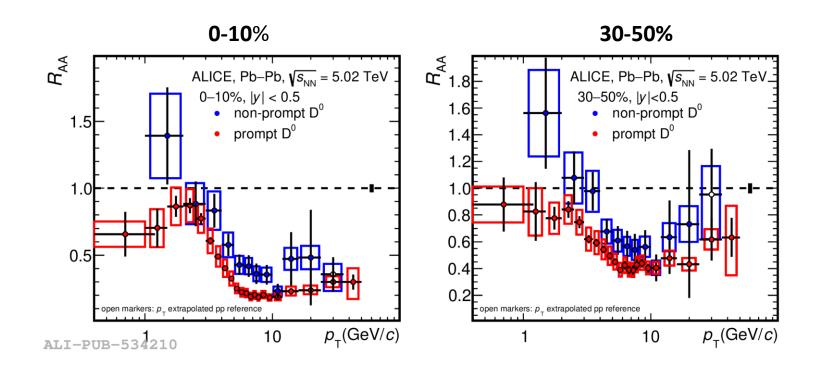
✤ Strong suppression measured also at forward rapidity (2.5 < y < 4.0) for muons from heavy-flavour hadron decay muons which persists up to $p_T = 20 \text{ GeV/c}$

- Heavy quarks suffer strong in-medium energy loss over a wide rapidity interval
- Indication that beauty quarks lose a significant fraction of their energy in the medium
- Decreasing trend of the suppression from central to peripheral collisions
- Precise measurements
 - Potential to distinguish between model predictions implementing different mechanisms of parton energy loss

PLB 820 (2021) 136558

Open heavy-flavour R_{AA} hierarchy



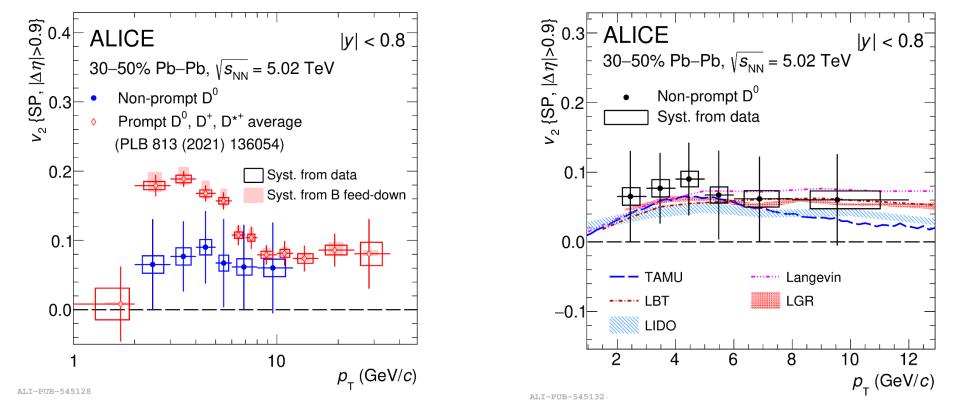


♦ Non-prompt D⁰ (B → D⁰) measured for the first time down to $p_T = 1 \text{ GeV}/c$

- ✤ Larger suppression in central (0-10%) than semicentral (30-50%) collisions
- Expected R_{AA} hierarchy observed at intermediate p_T via the measurement of prompt and non-prompt D⁰
 - $\Delta E_{\rm b} < \Delta E_{\rm c} \Rightarrow R_{\rm AA} ({\sf B} \rightarrow {\sf D}) > R_{\rm AA} ({\sf B} \rightarrow {\sf D})$

JHEP 12 (2022) 126



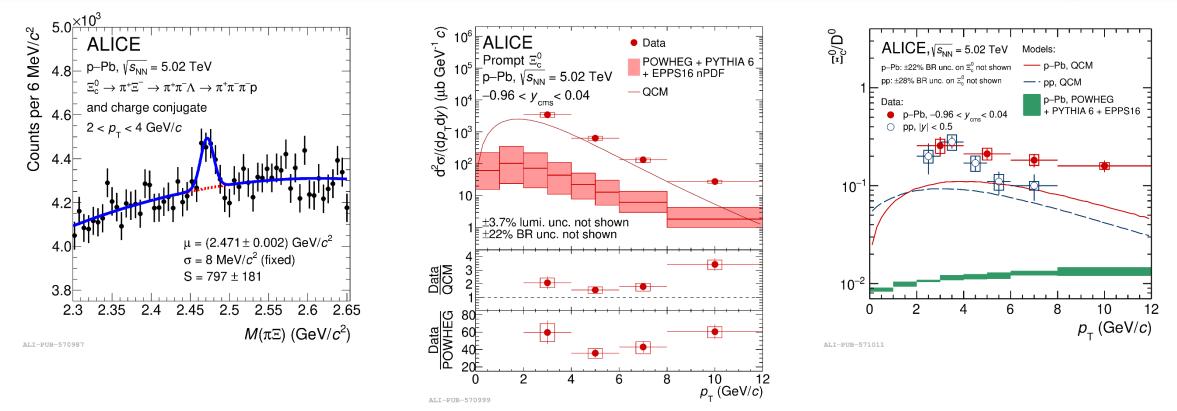


- Positive v_2 measured for non-prompt D⁰ with a significance of 2.7 σ
- No significant p_{T} dependence
- ♦ v_2 (B → D) < v_2 (D) with a significance of 3.2σ
 - Different degree of participation to the collection motion of the medium between charm and beauty quarks
- Measurement in fair agreement with beauty-quark transport models

EPJC 83 (2023) 1183

Production of prompt Ξ_c^0 baryons in p-Pb collisions



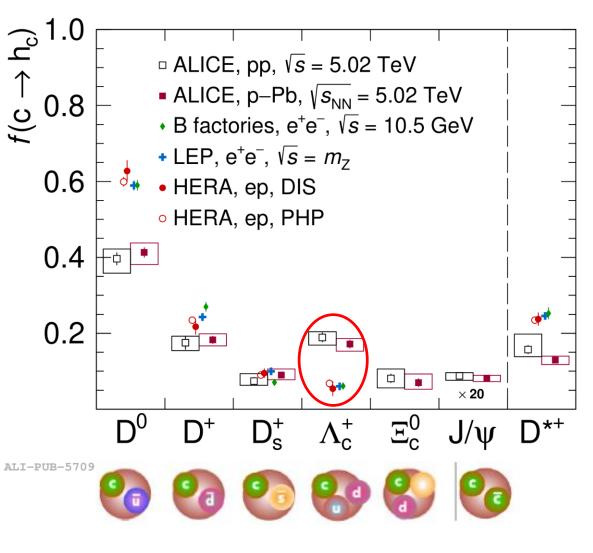


- p_{T} -differential prompt Ξ_{c}^{0} production cross section measured in p-Pb collisions
 - Underestimated by POWHEG+PYTHIA 6 calculations with only CNM effects by a factor of ~50
 - Discrepancy reduced with QCM model which implements hadronisation via coalescence
- ↔ Hint for a slight decreasing trend with p_T of the Ξ_c^0/D^0 ratio in p-Pb collisions
- * Ξ_c^0/D^0 ratio underestimated by QCM and POWHEG + PYTHIA6 by a factor ~2 and ~20, respectively
 - Provides important constraints to models of the hadronisation process

arXiv: 2405.14538

Charm fragmentation fractions in p-Pb collisions





Charm fragmentation fractions to different charm-hadron species measured for the first time in p-Pb collisions
 No significant modification of the hadronisation with the system size at the LHC

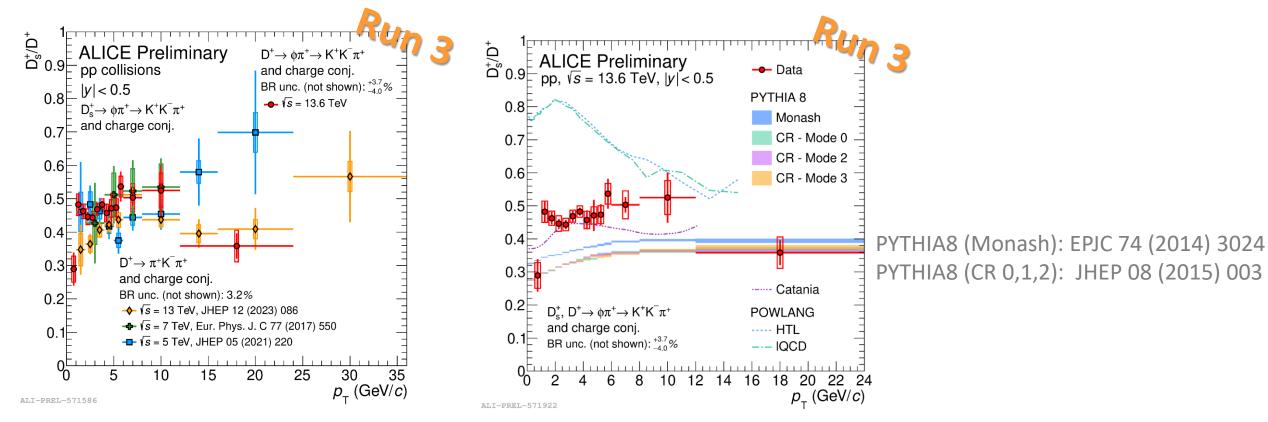
Charm fragmentation fractions significantly increased for baryons with respect to e⁺e⁻ and e⁻p collisons

- Different hadronisation in a parton-rich environment
- Constraints for hadronisation models

arXiv:2405.14571

D_s^+/D_r ratio in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV

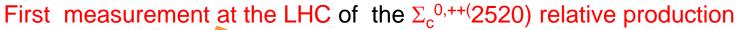


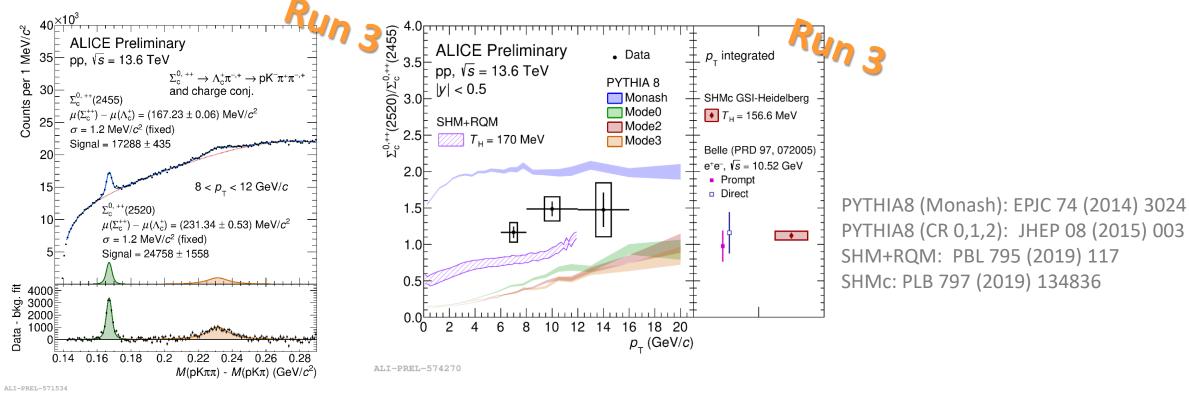


- New measurement of the D+s/D+ ratio in Run 3
 - Extended down to $p_{\rm T} = 0.5 \, {\rm GeV/c}$
 - Higher granularity compared to Run 2
- ✤ No significant dependence on the collision energy
- Measurement challenging for PYTHIA 8 and POWLANG models, CATANIA model in qualitative agreement with the data at intermediate p_T

Production of $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV







- ↔ Hint for $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ (2455) / $\Sigma_c^{0,++}$ (2520) ratio larger than unity
- Measured ratio compatible with the p_{T} -integrated ratio obtained in e⁺e⁻ collisions within uncertainties
- Measurement challenging for PYTHIA 8 Monash and CR-BLC
- ✤ In qualitative agreement with SHMc model, while SHM+RQM underestimates the ratio
 - Constraints on hadronisation models



- Impressive amount of new exiting results in the heavy-flavour sector have been obtained by ALICE with Run 2 and Run 3
 - 453 Run 2 publications submitted in arXiv, several Run 3 publications in preparation
- Run 3 allows more precise measurements with smaller uncertainties and gives access to new set of observables to characterize the QGP properties
- Run 3 analyses are just at the beginning
 - Several ongoing analyses with pp and Pb-Pb Run 3 data

More to come soon \rightarrow Stay tuned!

More physics results on:

- Open heavy flavours via (di)muons: see Maolin Zhang's talk
- Quarkonium polarisation: see Xiaozhi Bai's talk
- Photons: see Gustavo Conesa Balbastre's talk
- Jets: see Yongzhen Hou's talk

Thank you for your attention

Merci pour votre attention

感谢您的聆听

 \mathbf{ALICE} Run 3 Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 5.36 \text{ TeV}$

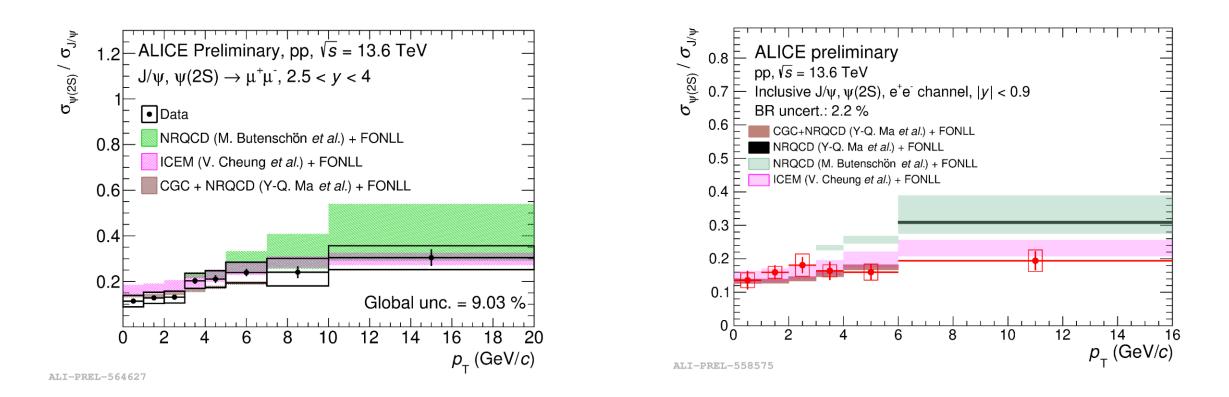
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Charmonium production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV

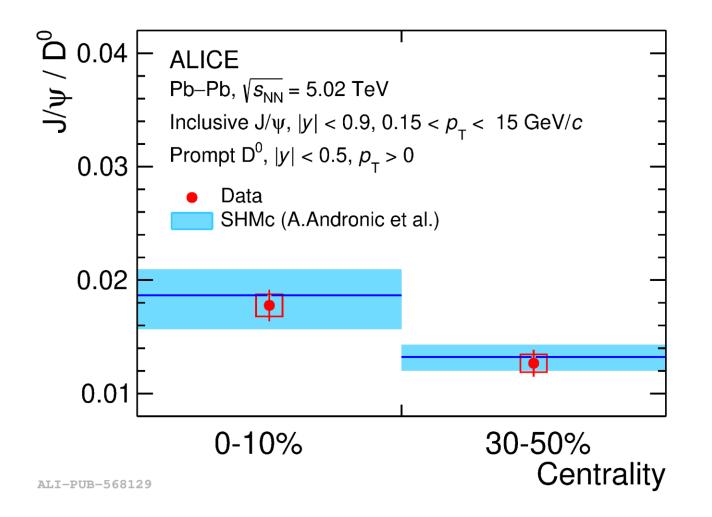




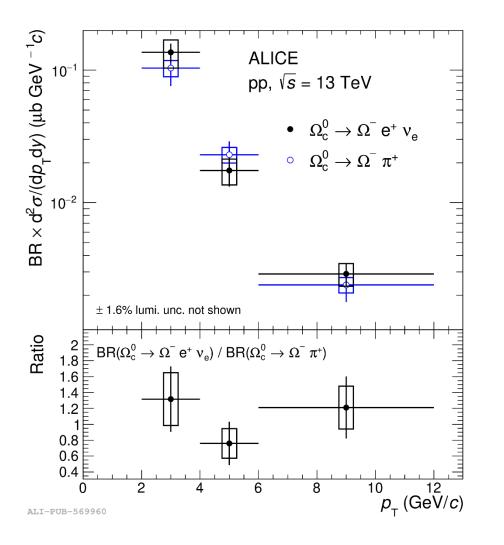
The new results at forward rapidity and midrapidity are described by model calculations

Charmonium production: J/ψ to D⁰ ratio





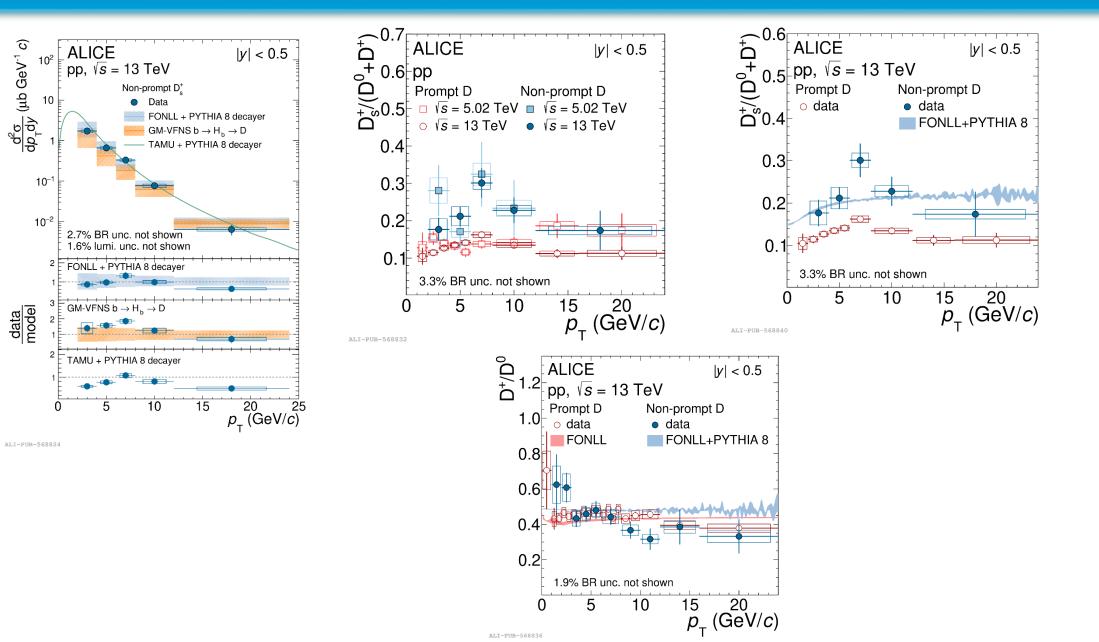
ALICE



 Ω_{c}^{0}

RATIOS





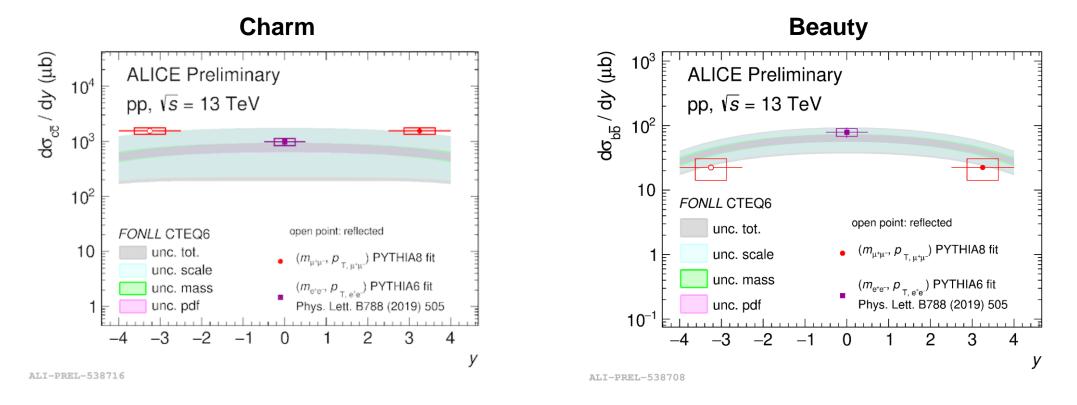
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Coherent J/ ψ photoproduction in peripheral Pb-Pb collisions



Charm and beauty production cross sections at forward y in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV





* p_{T} -integrated charm and beauty production cross sections measured separately at forward rapidity via the dimuon continuum

Results in agreement with FONLL predictions within uncertainties

- lie in the upper and lower limit of the calculations for charm and beauty production cross section, respectively
- Complement the previously published results at midrapidity in the dielectron channel