The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with numerous small white dots, representing particle tracks. Overlaid on these are several larger, glowing green and blue dots, which likely represent identified particles or specific interaction points. A network of thin, wavy lines in green and blue connects these points, suggesting a complex particle interaction or decay process. The overall aesthetic is scientific and data-driven.

Particle identification in ALICE with the High
Momentum Particle Identification Detector
(HMPID)

LIEKE GIJSEN MARCH 2024



ALICE (a Large Ion Collider Experiment)

Investigate the Quark Gluon Plasma (QGP)

ALICE's HMPID

Probe the QGP with high
momentum ion measurements

Test perturbative QCD

HE hadronisation



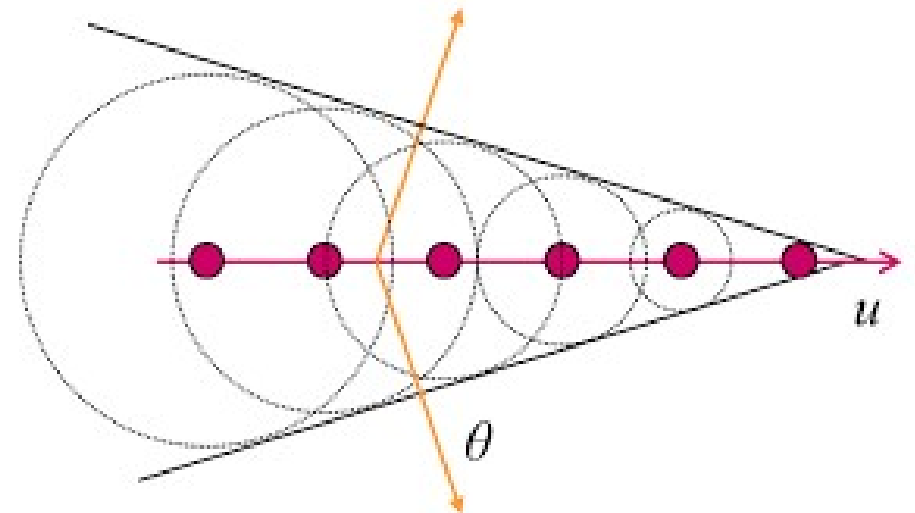
HMPID is a RICH detector

Cherenkov: charged particles faster than speed of light -> medium oscillations

$$\cos \theta_c = \frac{c/n}{\beta c} = \frac{1}{n\beta}$$

Charge from intensity

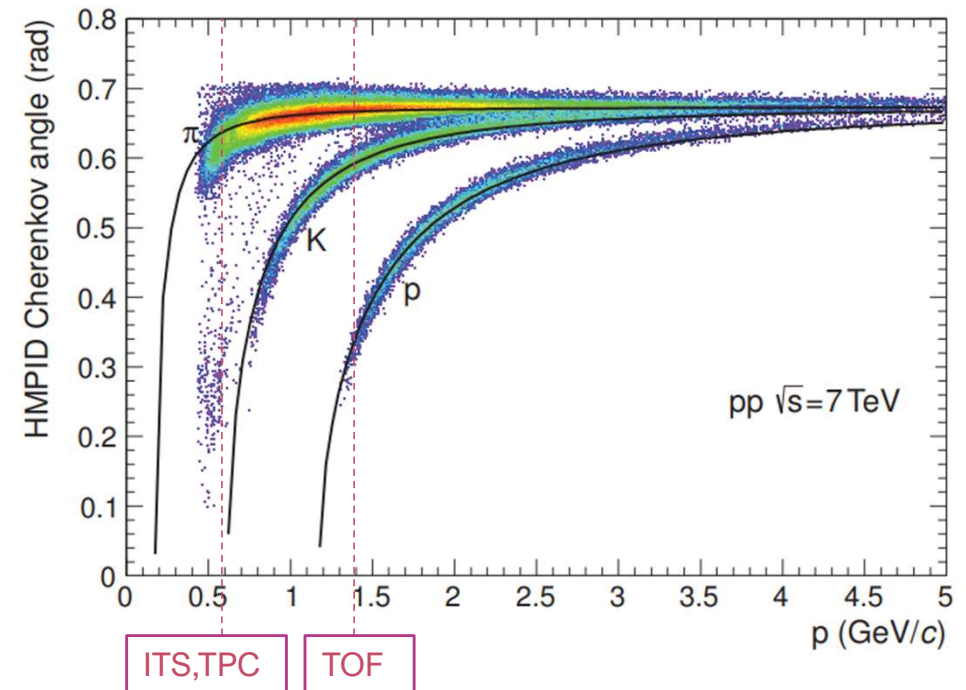
Mass in combination with tracking detectors

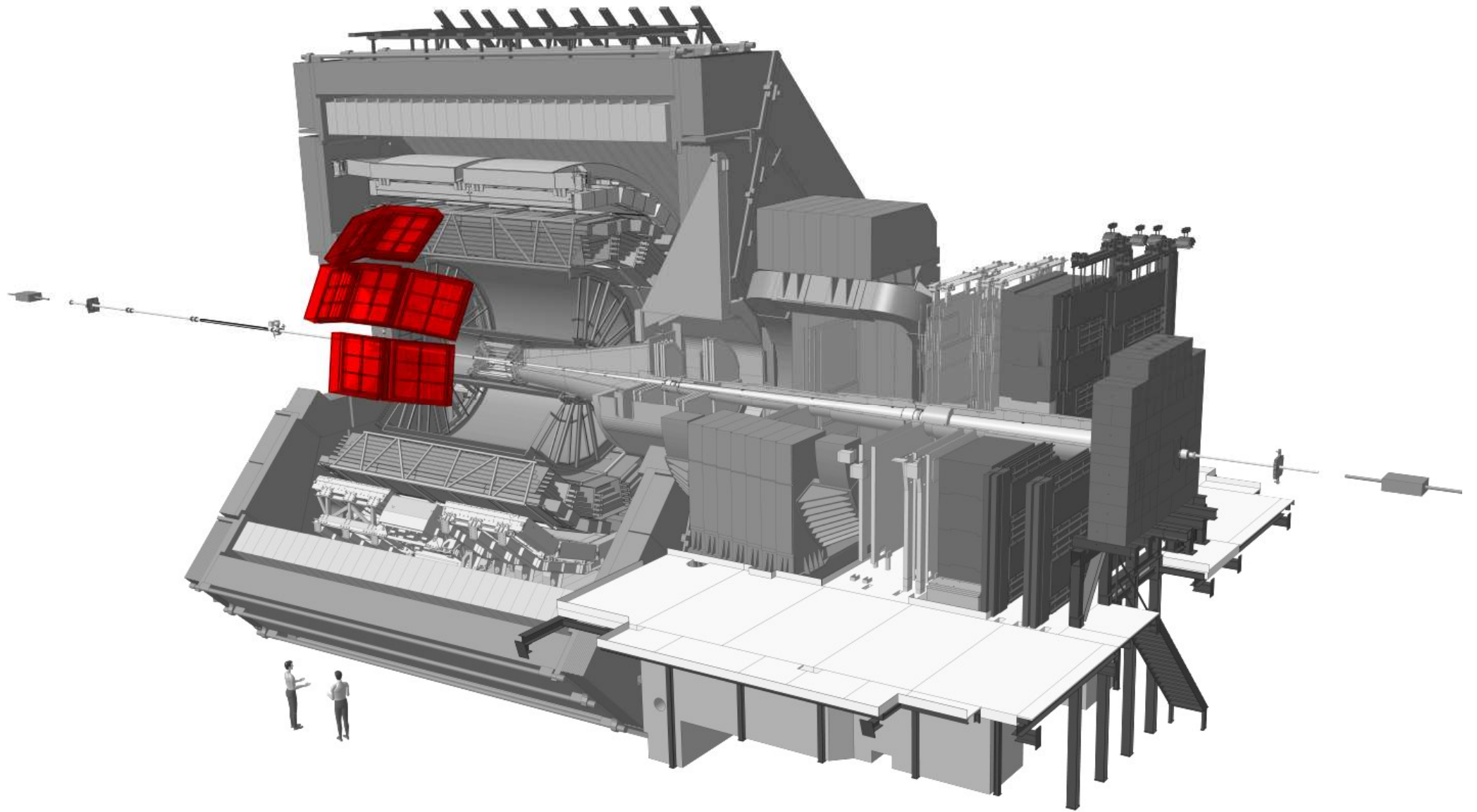


HMPID in the high momentum range

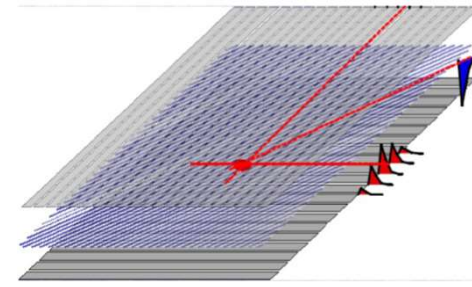
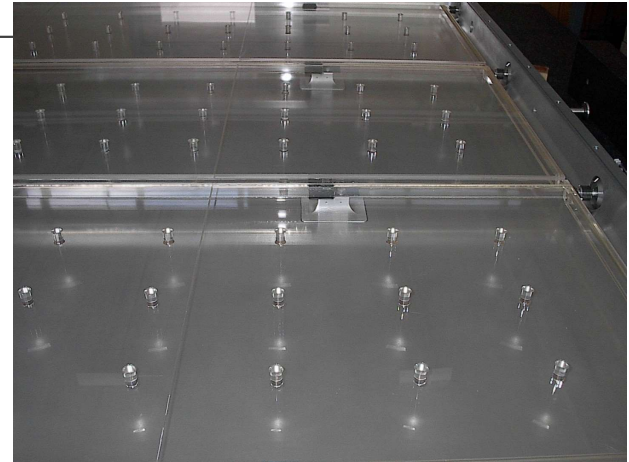
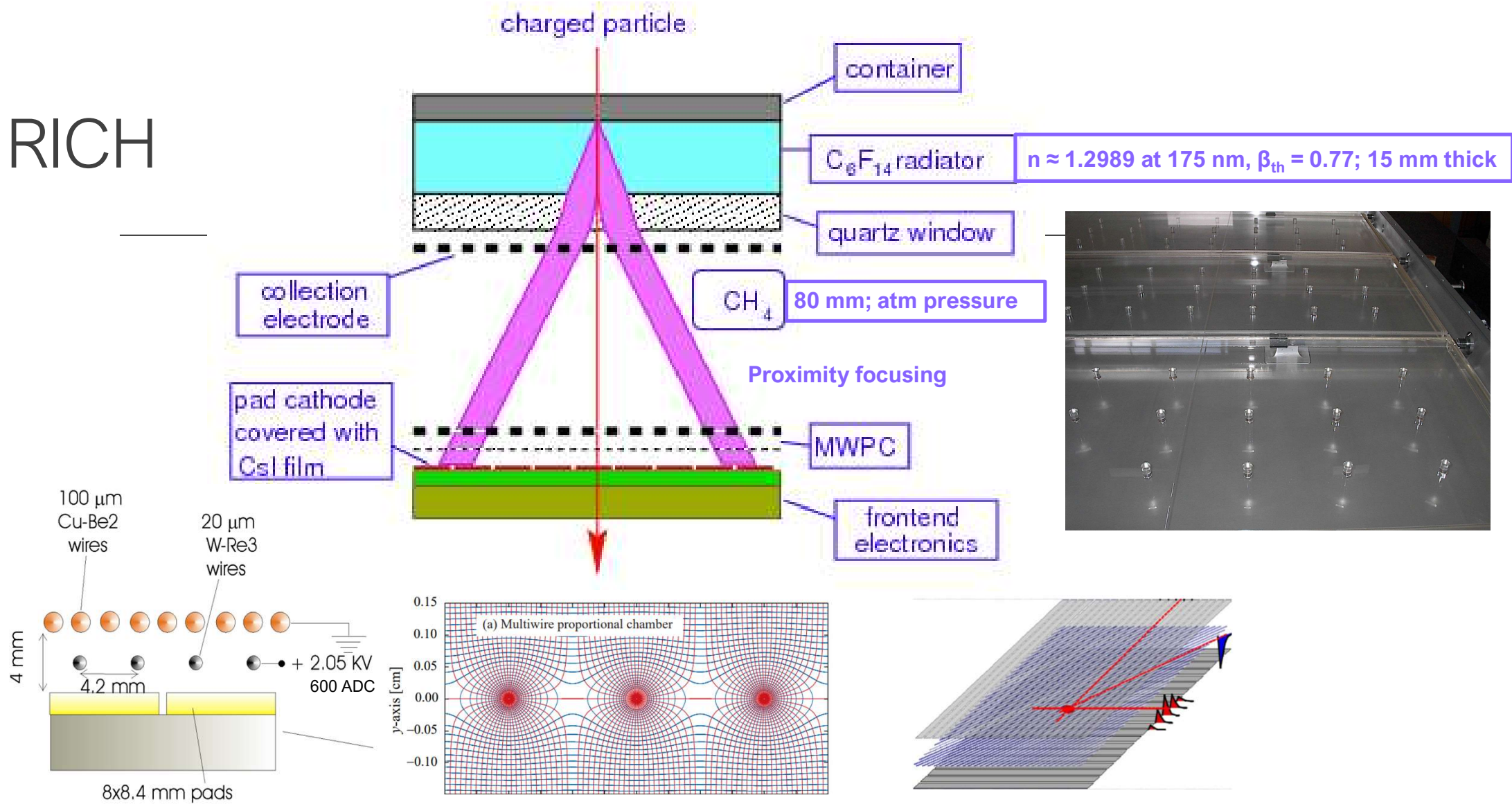
Cherenkov: charged particles faster than speed of light -> medium oscillations

$$\cos \theta_c = \frac{c/n}{\beta c} = \frac{1}{n\beta}$$





RICH



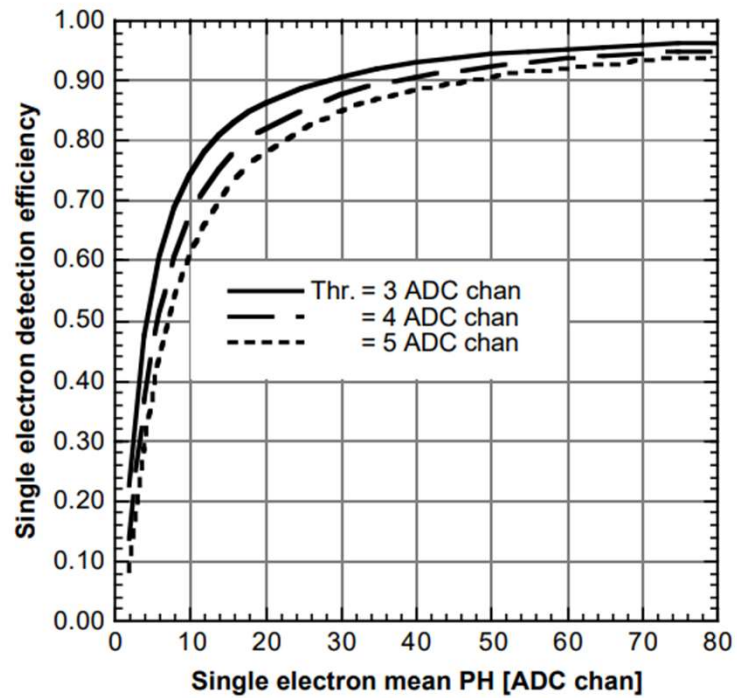
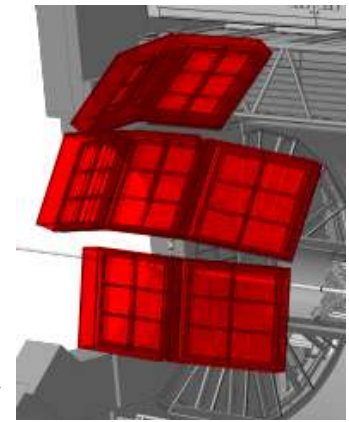
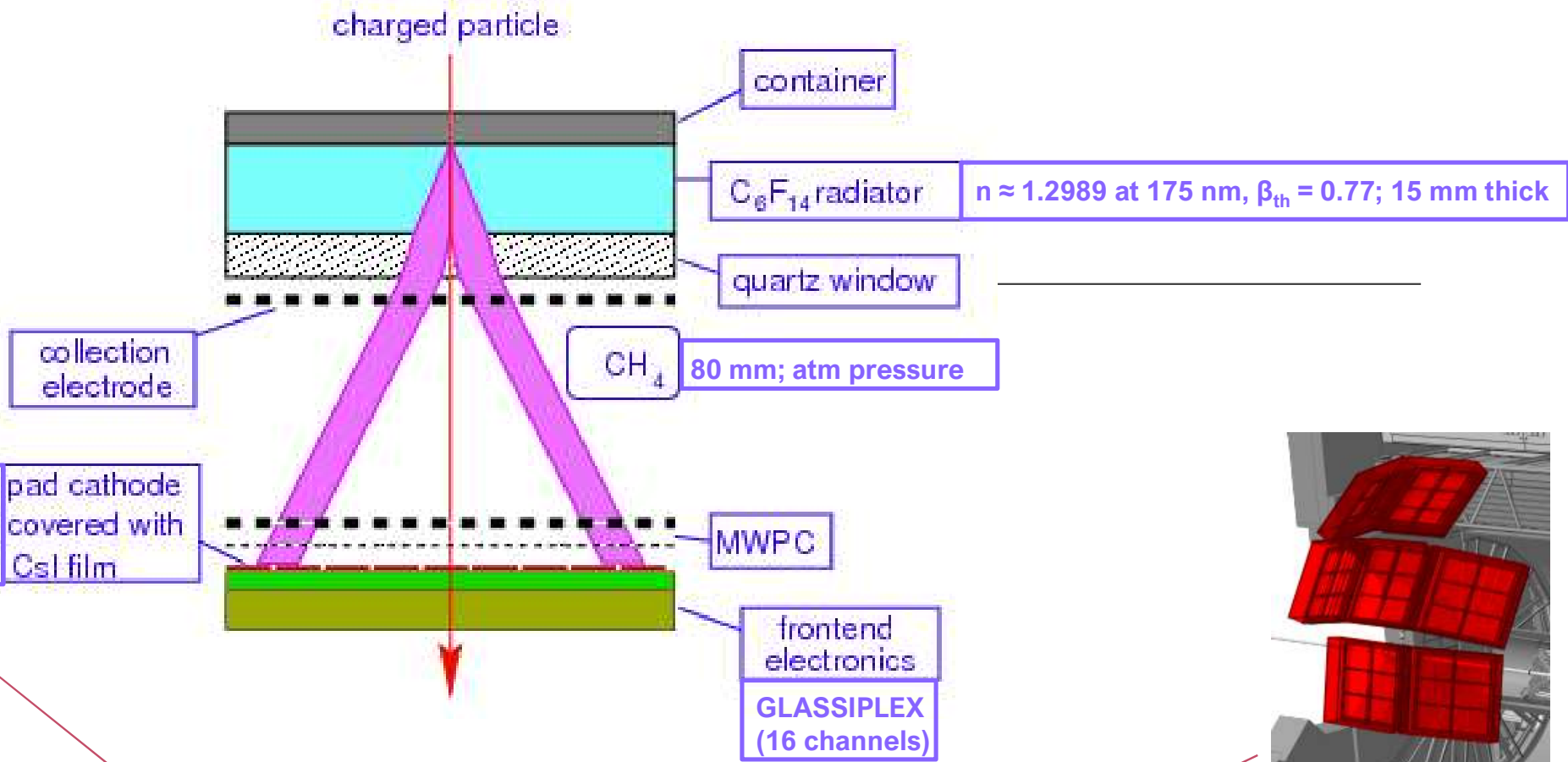


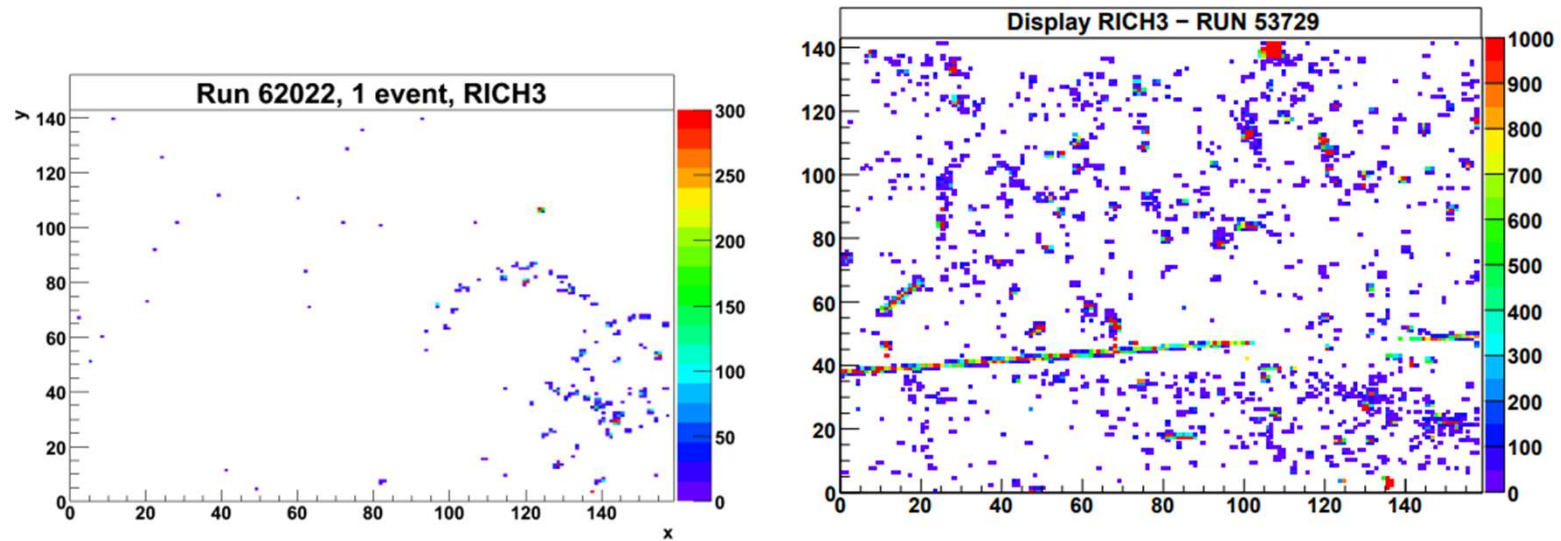
Figure 2.35: Single-electron detection efficiency as a function of the single-electron mean PH calculated at different experimental FEE thresholds.

RICH



42 photo-cathodes → 3840 pads with individual readout
 First such a detector of this size and high readout rate

Results from the experiment



2 mrad ring resolution dependent on ring radius: 7 mrad \sim 100 mm

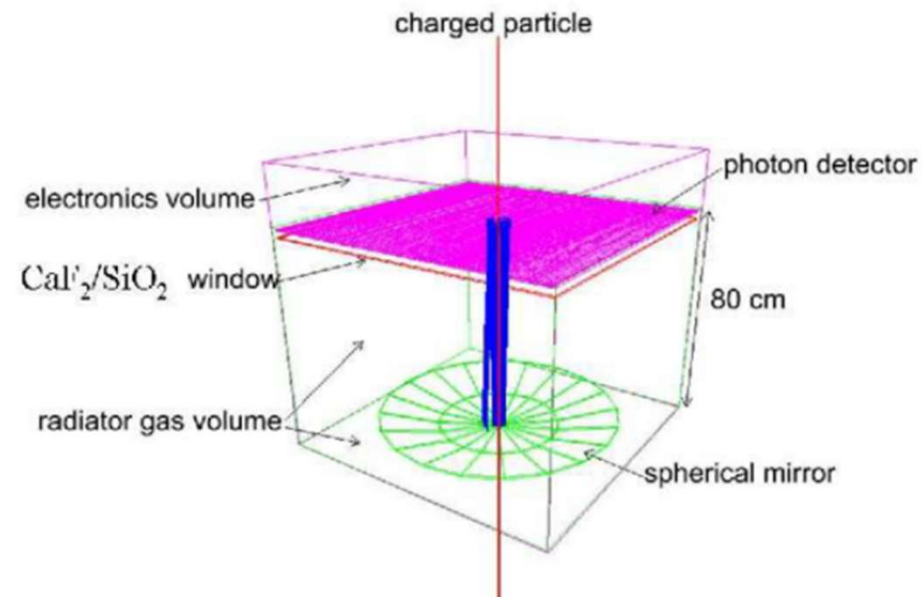
Future: Very High Momentum Particle Identification Detector (VHMPID)

Momentum $p > 10 \text{ GeV}/c \rightarrow \text{VHMPID}$

gas Cherenkov radiator (C_4F_{10} , $n \approx 1.0014$)

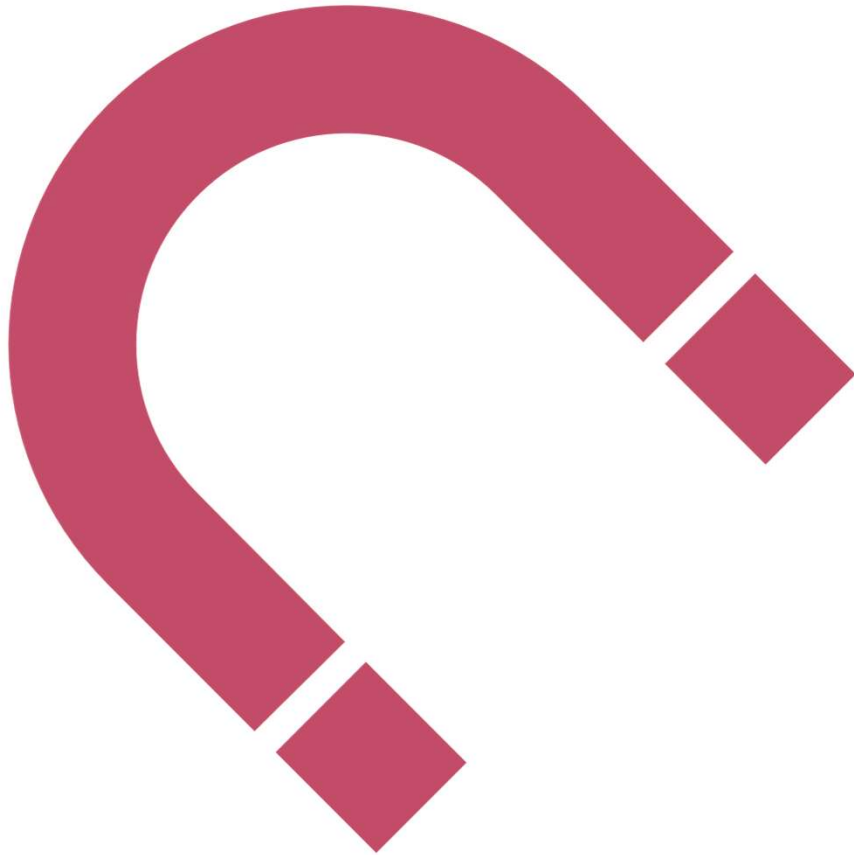
-> higher energies needed for gas with low refractive index

Spherical mirrors



References

- [1] CERN (2020). *Alice's dark side*, *CERN Courier*. Available at: <https://cerncourier.com/a/alices-dark-side/> (Accessed: 24 March 2024).
- [2] ALICE Collaboration (2024). *CERN accelerating science*. Available at: https://alice-collaboration.web.cern.ch/menu_proj_items/HMPID (Accessed: 24 March 2024).
- [3] Saba, A. (2006). *The ALICE HMPID detector with the three project leaders: Paolo Martinengo, Eugenio Nappid and Francois Piuz*. <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1045964>
- [4] Alaeian, H. (2014). *An introduction to cherenkov radiation*. Available at: <http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2014/ph241/alaeian2/> (Accessed: 22 March 2024).
- [5] ALICE Collaboration (2014). 'Performance of the alice experiment at the CERN LHC', *International Journal of Modern Physics A*, 29(24), p. 1430044. doi:10.1142/s0217751x14300440.
- [6] Beole, S. *et al.* (1998). *Technical design report high momentum particle identification detector*. Available at: https://alice-collaboration.web.cern.ch/sites/default/files/Documents/PROJECTS/HMPID/HMPID_TDR.pdf (Accessed: 22 March 2024).
- [7] Maire, A., & Dobrigkeit Chinellato, D. (2017). *ALICE sub-detectors highlighted (LHC runs 1+2 // runs 3+4)*. <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2302924>
- [8] PDG (2019). *35.6.2 Multi-Wire Proportional and Drift Chambers, 35. Particle detectors at accelerators*. Available at: <https://pdg.lbl.gov/2020/reviews/rpp2020-rev-particle-detectors-accel.pdf> (Accessed: 25 March 2024).
- [9] ALICE Collaboration (2003). *ALICE HMPID Radiator Vessel*. <https://cds.cern.ch/record/629896>
- [10] Yi, J. (2012). *CERN, The VHMPID detector upgrade for ALICE experiment at LHC*. Available at: https://indico.cern.ch/event/178170/contributions/295335/attachments/233770/327069/HLT_ATHIC2012.pdf (Accessed: 25 March 2024).
- [11] Volpe, G. (2009). 'Results from cosmics and first LHC beam with the ALICE HMPID detector', *Nuclear Physics A*, 830(1–4), pp. 539c–542c. doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2009.10.048.
- [12] Volpe, G. (2011). 'VHMPID detector for the Alice Experiment Upgrade at LHC', *Nuclear Physics B - Proceedings Supplements*, 215(1), pp. 222–224. doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysbps.2011.04.014.



ALICE B-field: 0.5 T

Magnetic field parallel to the photocathodes does not affect the electron detection efficiency

Why CsI?



Large QE

Broad spectral response

Low dark current

Stable

Can operate in vacuum

