

# Vector meson spin alignment measurements with ALICE

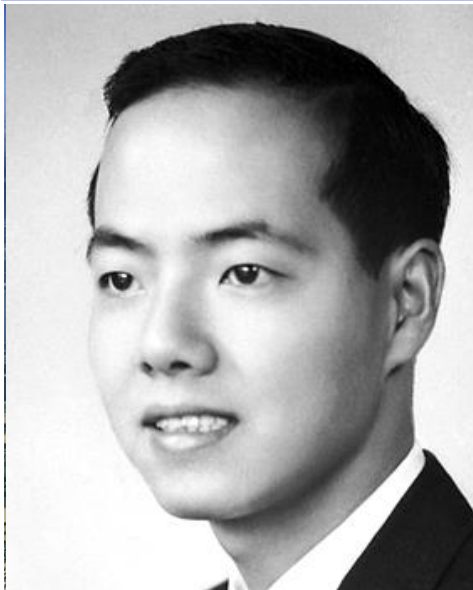
Xiaozhi Bai (白晓智)

University of Science and Technology of China

Qingdao, July 24, 2024



# Motivation (some 50 years ago)

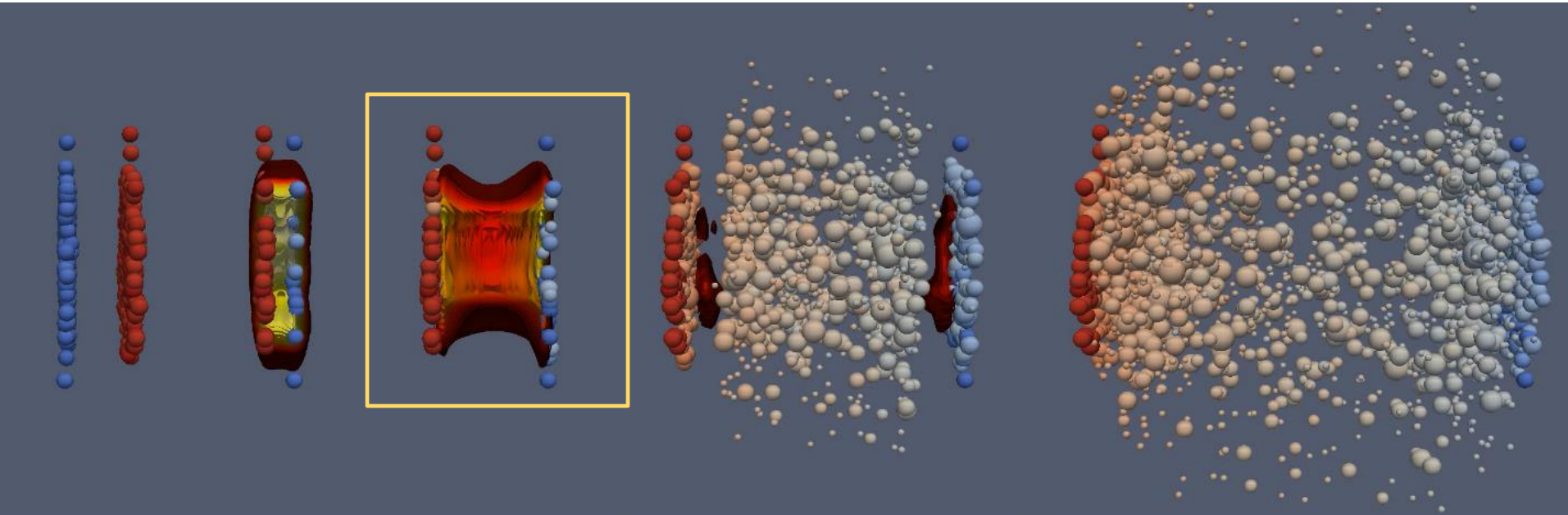


T.D. Lee (李政道)  
(11.24.1926 – 08.04.2024)



“It would be **intriguing** to explore **new phenomena** by **distributing** high energy or high nuclear matter over a relatively large volume. , In this way, one could possibly **create abnormal states of nuclear matter.**”

# Introduction to heavy-ion collisions

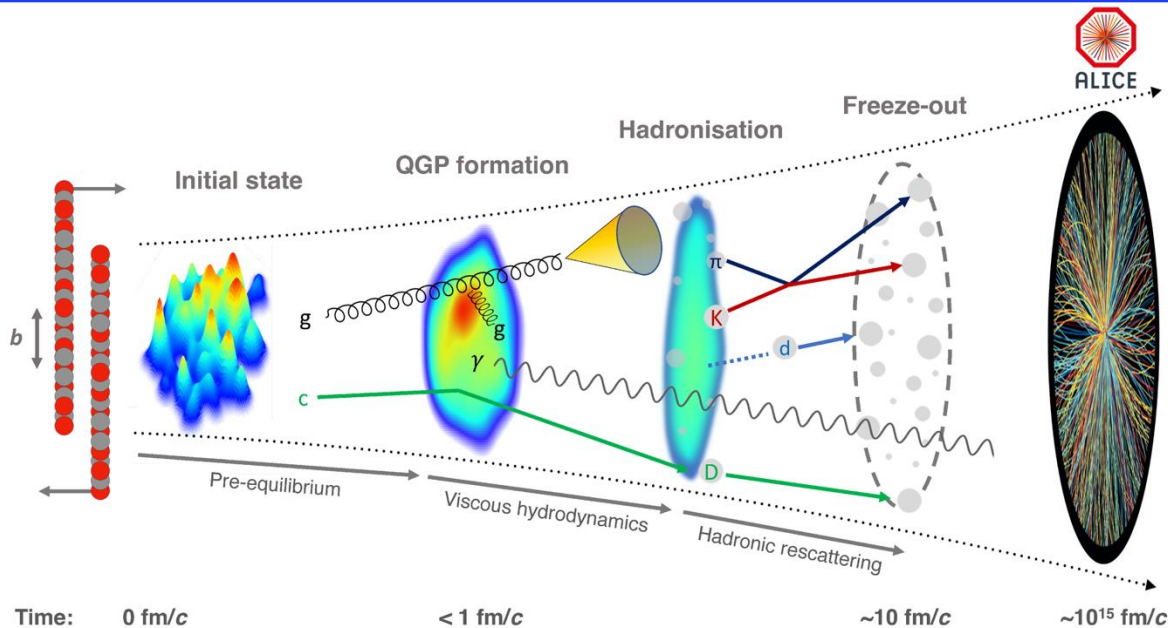


Initial stages

**quark-gluon plasma (QGP)  
fluid dynamic expansion**

Final state: hadron scattering

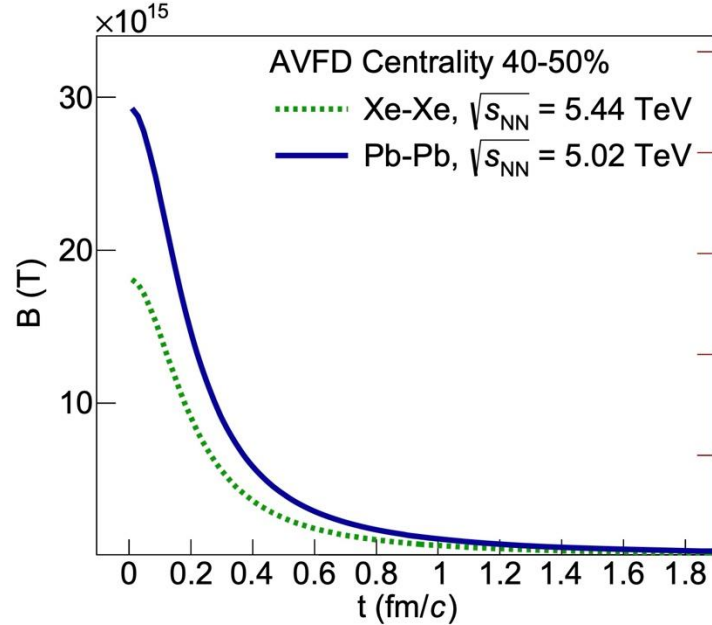
# Introduction to heavy-ion collisions



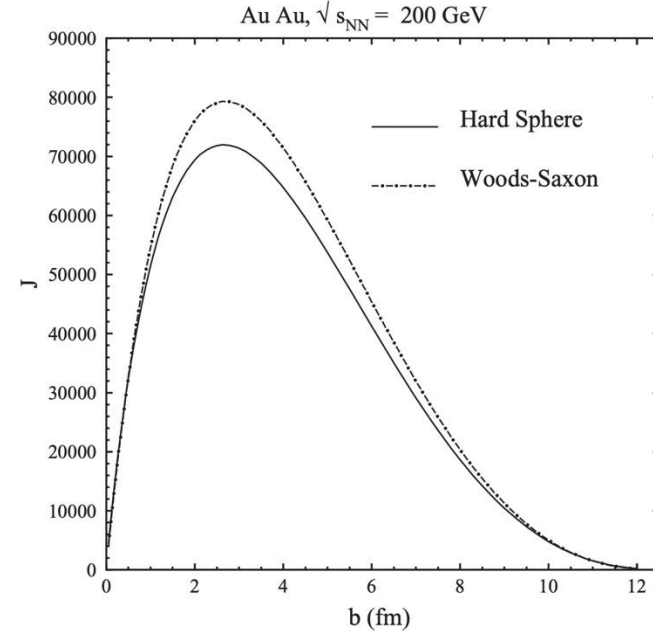
ALI-PUB-528781

- In non-central heavy-ion collisions, short-lived magnetic fields ( $B$ ) and very strong orbital momentum ( $L$ ) are expected to be produced
- The magnetic fields and orbital momentum can influence the global polarization

# Strong magnetic field and orbital momentum



Christakoglu et al., EPJC (2021) **81**: 717

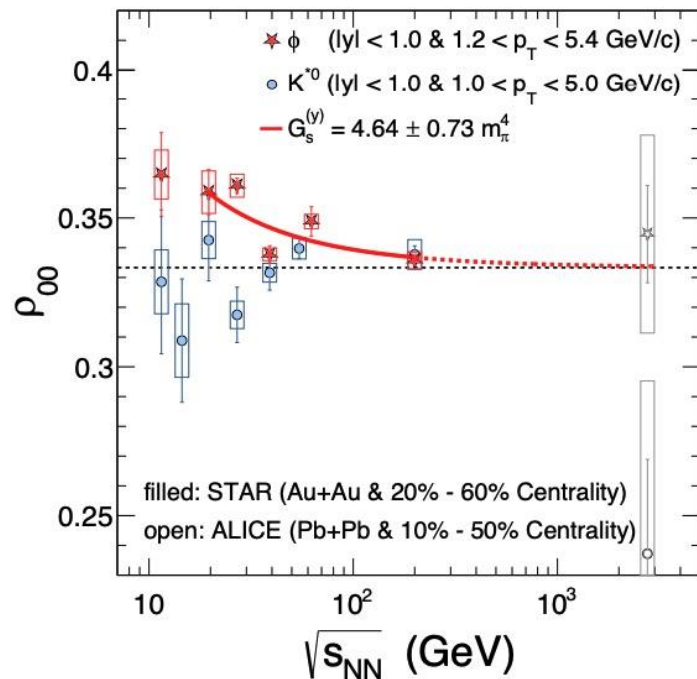


F. Becattini et al., PRC 77 (2008)

- The **most intense magnetic field in nature** [STAR, Nature 548, 62 (2017)]
- Angular momentum strongly depends on impact parameter ( $b$ )



# Vector meson spin alignment



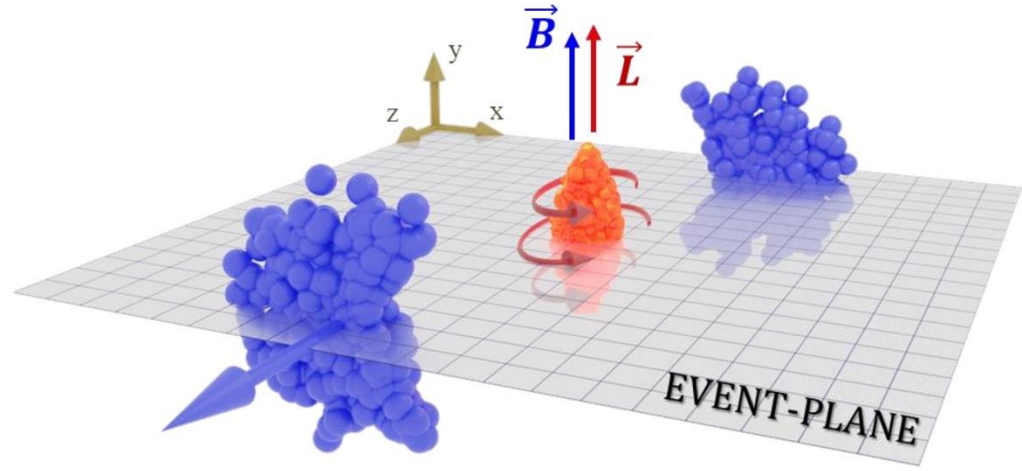
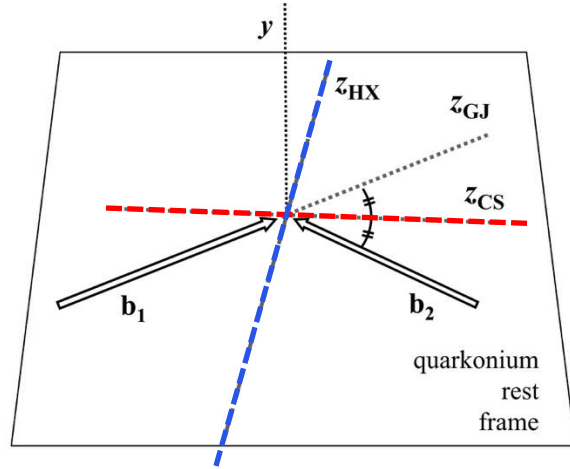
STAR, *Nature* 614 244 (2023)

- Vector meson spin alignment measures field square, which corresponds to the local correlation and fluctuation of the strong force field
- The vector field is induced during the hadronization process
- This mechanism will open a new window for the strong force field study once it is confirmed!

X.-L. Sheng, L. Oliva, Z.-T Liang et al, PRL131 (2023)4,042304

X.-L. Sheng, L. Oliva, Z.-T Liang et al, PRD109 (2024)3, 036004

# Introduction to spin alignment measurements



## Polarization axis:

- **Helicity (HX):** direction of vector meson in the collision center of mass frame
- **Collins-Soper (CS):** the bisector of the angle between the beam and the opposite of the other beam, in the vector meson rest frame
- **Event Plane based frame (EP):** axis orthogonal to the reaction plane in the collision center of mass frame

# The vector mesons polarization measurements

## Quarkonia measurements:

$$W(\cos \theta, \phi) \propto \frac{1}{3 + \lambda_\theta} \cdot (1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2 \theta + \dots)$$

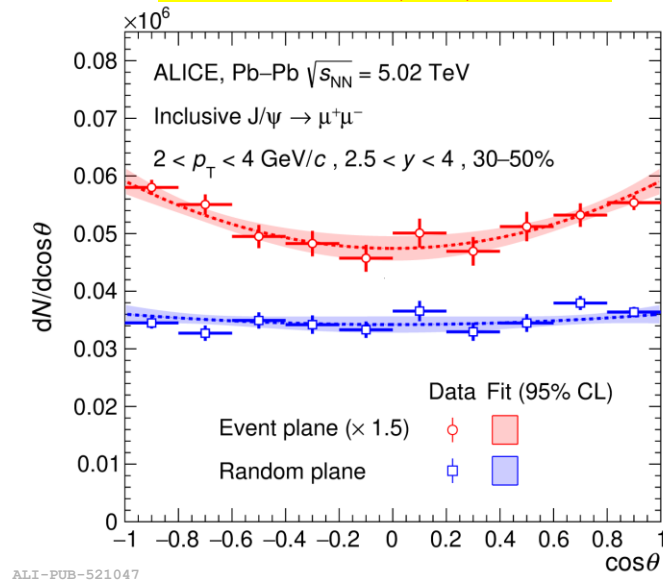
$$W(\cos \theta) \propto (1 - \rho_{00}) + (3\rho_{00} - 1) \cos^2 \theta$$

$\lambda_\theta$  = polarization parameter

$\lambda_\theta = 0$  no spin alignment

$$\lambda_\theta = \frac{1 - 3\rho_{00}}{1 + \rho_{00}} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_\theta > 0 \rightarrow \rho_{00} < 1/3 \\ \lambda_\theta < 0 \rightarrow \rho_{00} > 1/3 \end{cases}$$

ALICE, PRL 131 (2023) 4, 042303

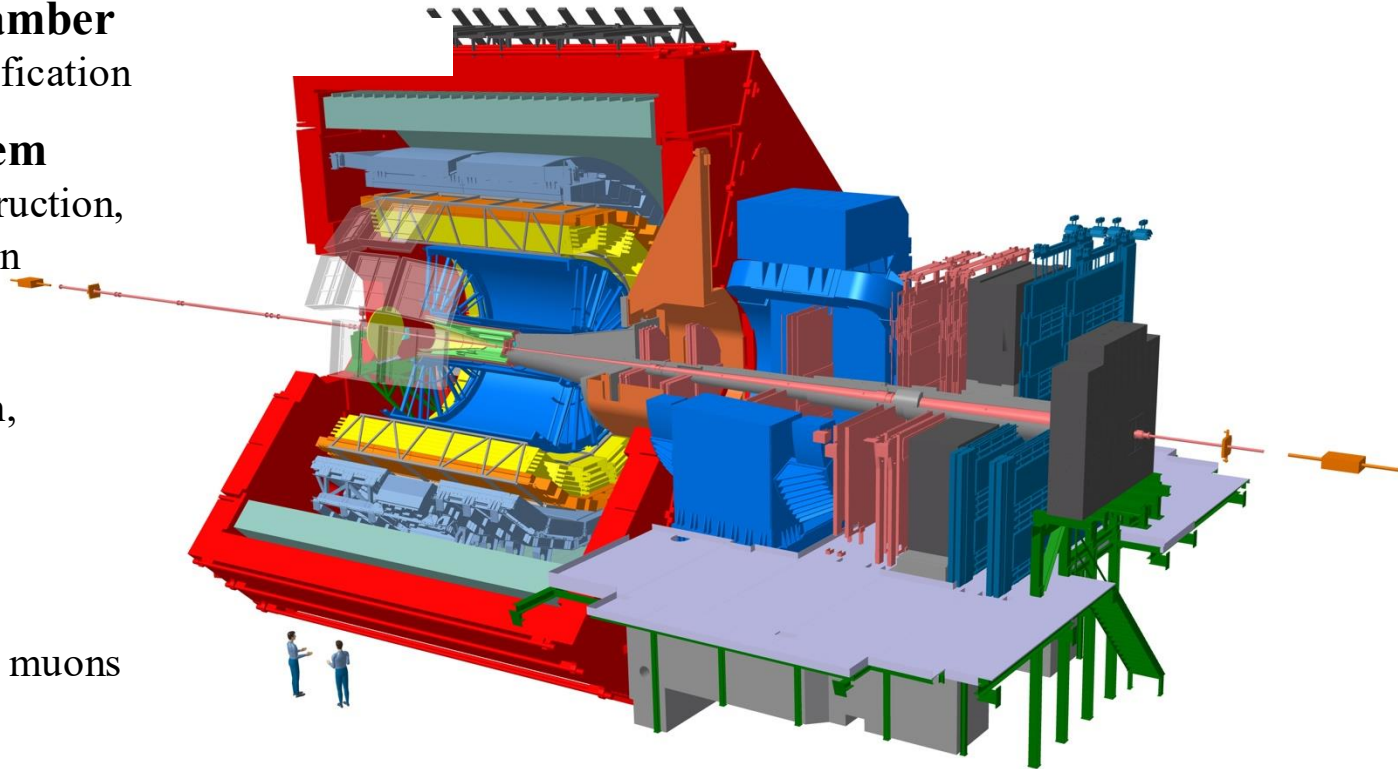


ALI-PUB-521047

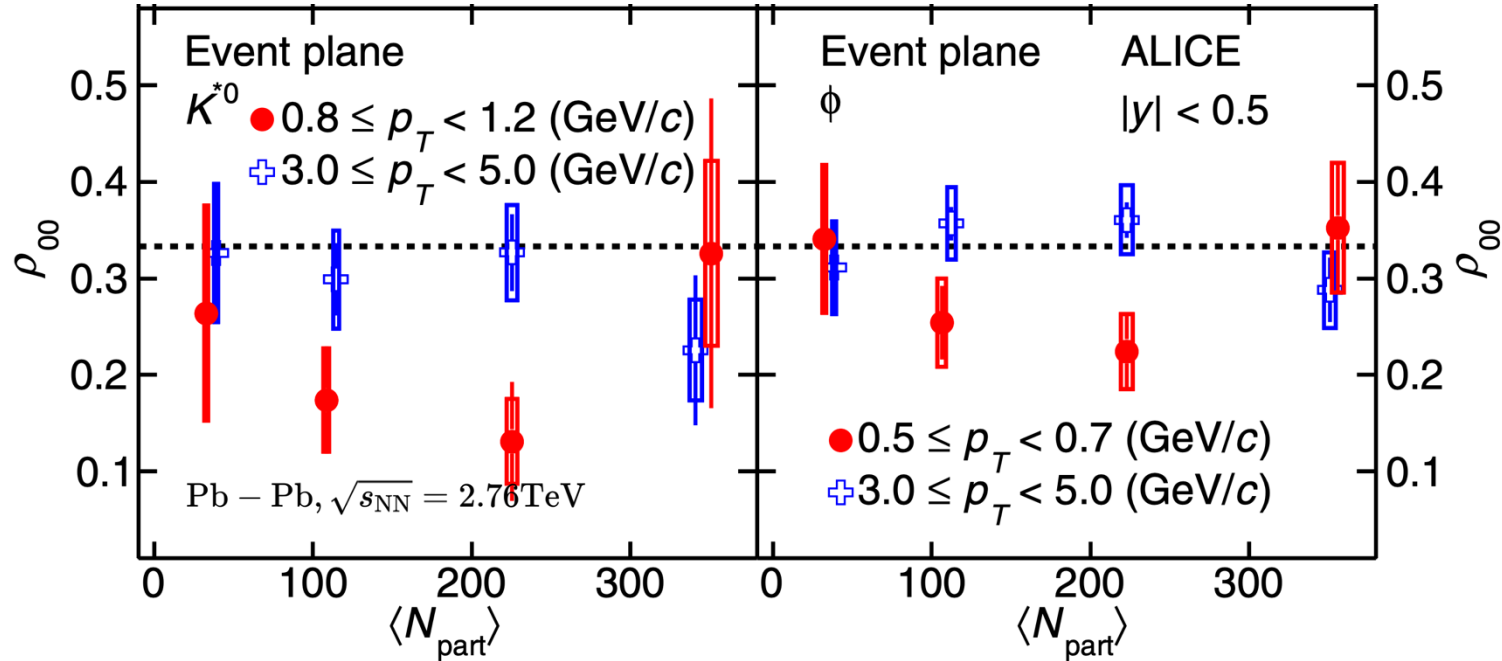
- **pp collisions:** Important to constrain quarkonium production mechanisms in hadronic collisions
- **AA collisions:** Polarization measurements gives access to different time scales and mechanisms, like the early-produced magnetic field, angular momentum, and hadronization mechanisms.



- **Time Projection Chamber**  
Tracking, particle identification
- **Inner Tracking System**  
Tracking, vertex reconstruction,  
event plane determination
- **V0 Detector**  
Centrality determination,  
triggering, event plane  
determination
- **Muon spectrometer**  
Trigger and tracking for muons



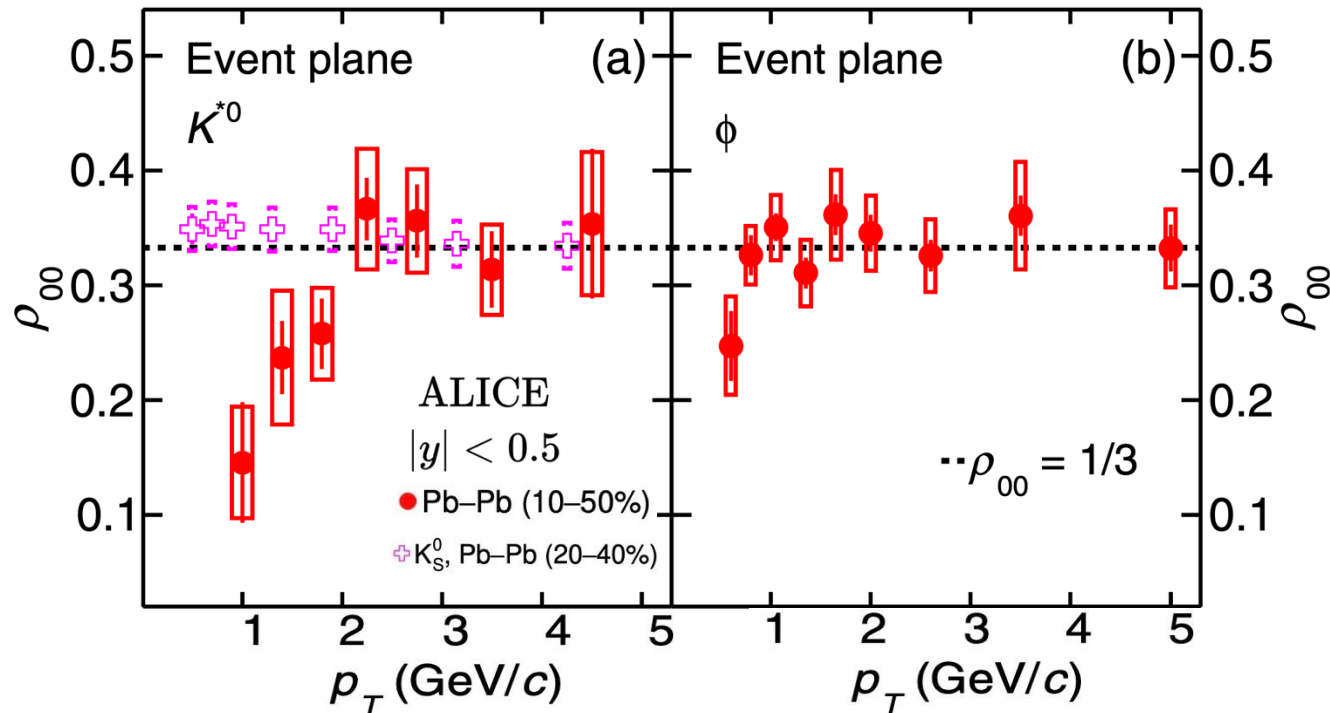
# $K^{*0}$ and $\phi$ spin alignment vs. centrality



- Maximum deviation of  $\rho_{00}$  in semicentral collisions and low  $p_T$
- Deviation w.r.t 1/3 are  $2.6\sigma$  and  $1.9\sigma$  for  $K^{*0}$  and  $\phi$ , respectively

ALICE, PRL 125(2020) 012301

# $K^{*0}$ and $\phi$ spin alignment Vs $p_T$

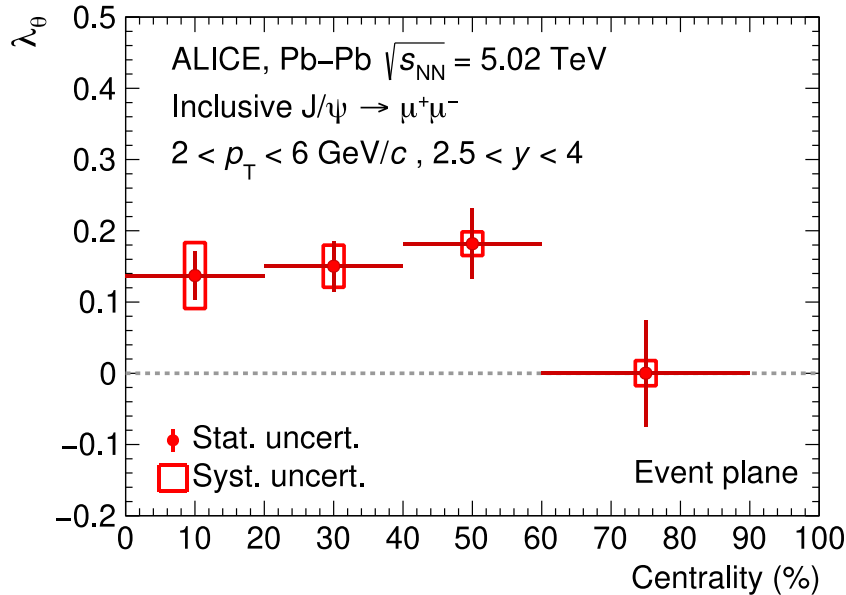


- $\rho_{00} < 1/3$  for  $K^{*0}$  and  $\phi$  at low  $p_T$ ,  $\rho_{00}$  consistent with  $1/3$  at high  $p_T$
- $\rho_{00}$  for  $K_S^0$  (spin=0) consistent with  $1/3$

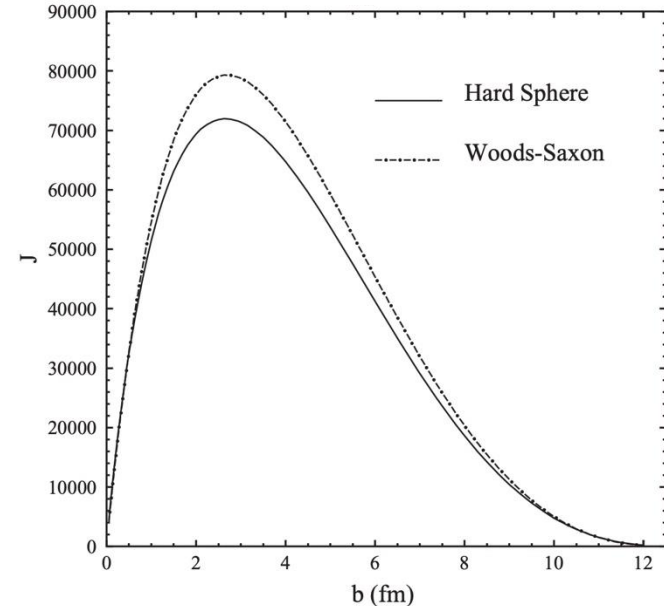
ALICE, PRL 125(2020) 012301

# J/ψ spin alignment vs centrality

ALICE, PRL 131 (2023) 4, 042303



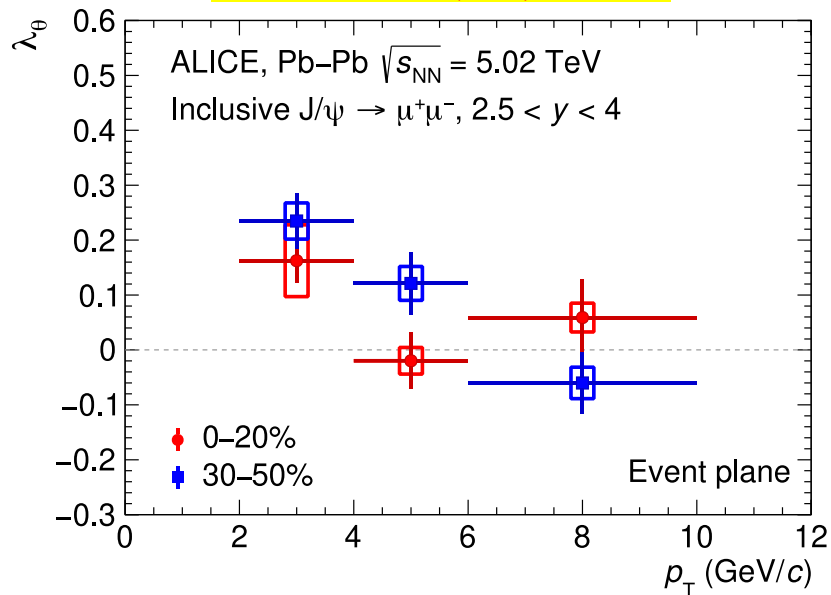
F. Becattini et al., PRC 77 (2008)



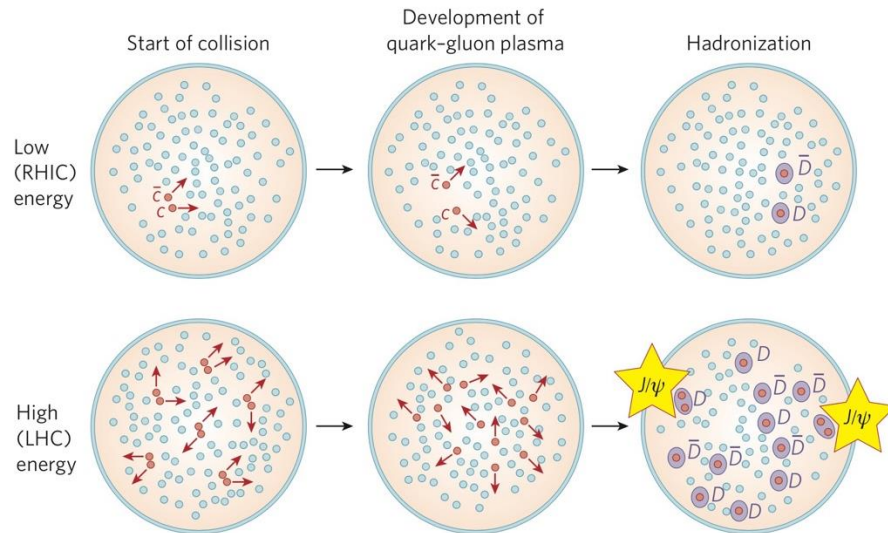
- First measurement of quarkonium spin alignment **with respect to the event plane**
- The significance of the spin alignment reaches  **$\sim 3.9\sigma$**  at the semi-central collisions
- Interpretation of results requires inputs from theoretical models

# J/ψ spin alignment vs $p_T$

ALICE, PRL 131 (2023) 4, 042303

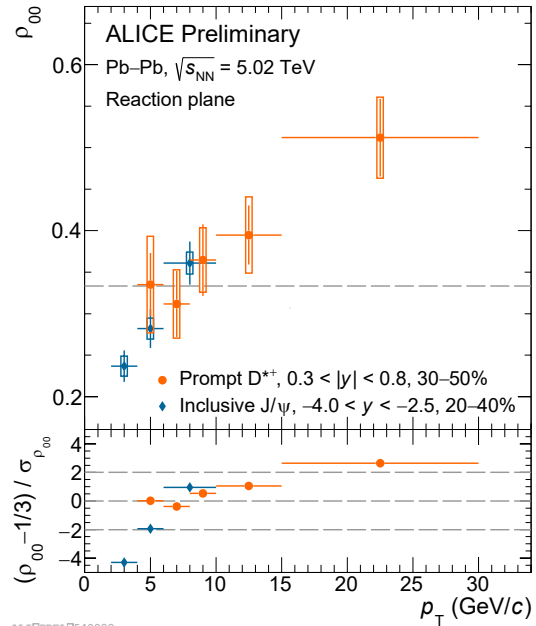
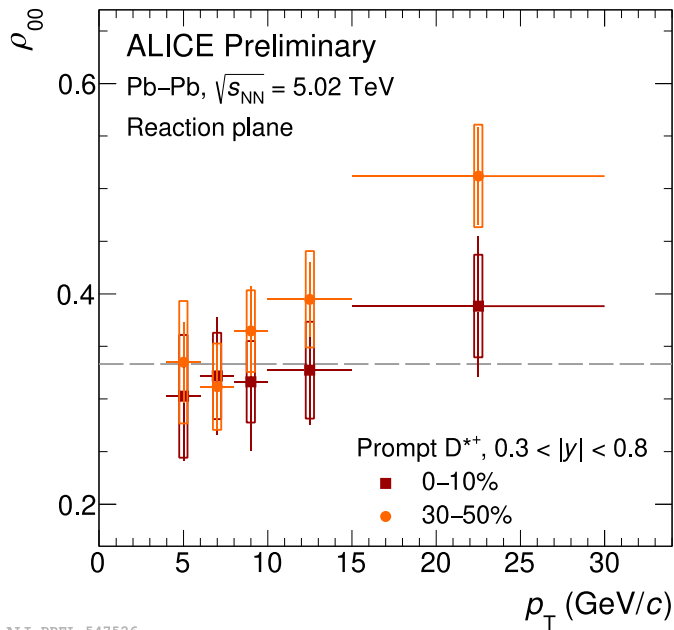


P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, *Nature* 448 (2007) 302



- **Significant J/ψ spin alignment** observed at low  $p_T$ , are they from (re)generated contribution?
- **J/ψ (re)generation** from uncorrelated charms quarks contributions are found to be the dominate production mechanism at low  $p_T$  in the LHC energies

# $D^{*+}$ spin alignment $p_T$ dependence

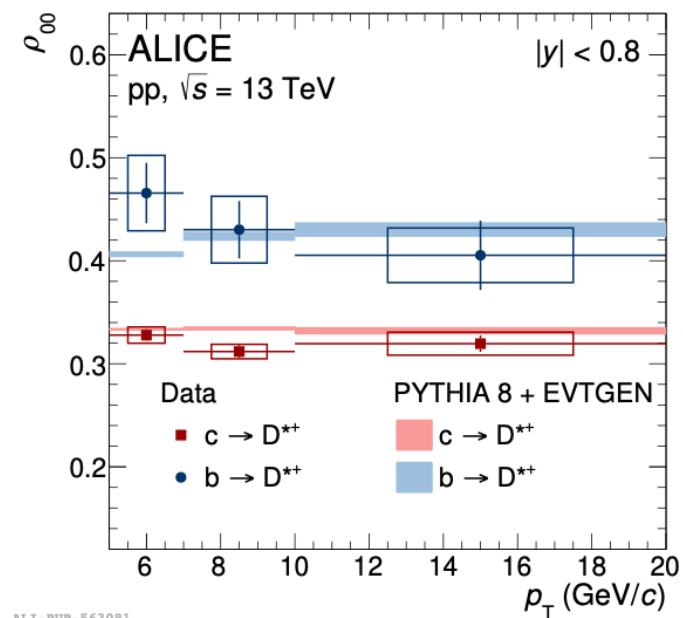
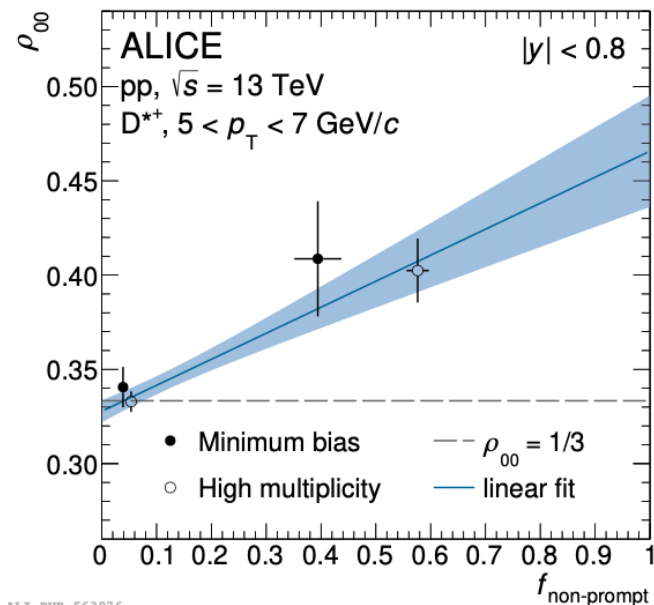


- 0 – 10% :  $\rho_{00}$  compatible with  $1/3$  , 30 – 50% :  $\rho_{00} > 1/3$  at high  $p_T$
- $\rho_{00} < 1/3$  quark recombination at low  $p_T$  while  $\rho_{00} > 1/3$  quark fragmentation at high  $p_T$
- Theory guidance needed!

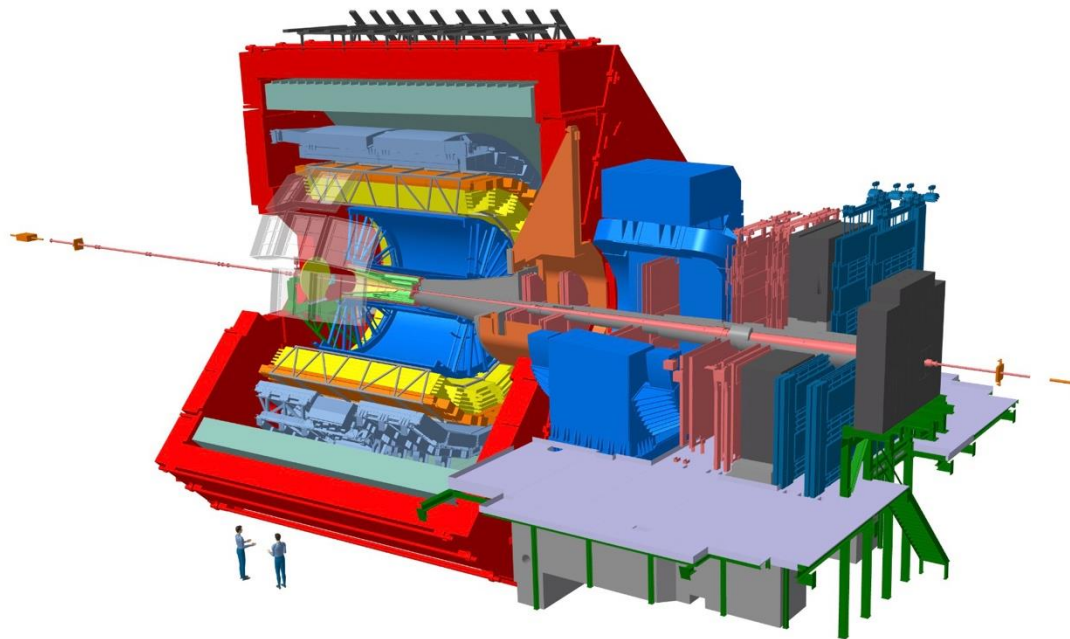


# $D^{*+}$ spin alignment in pp collisions

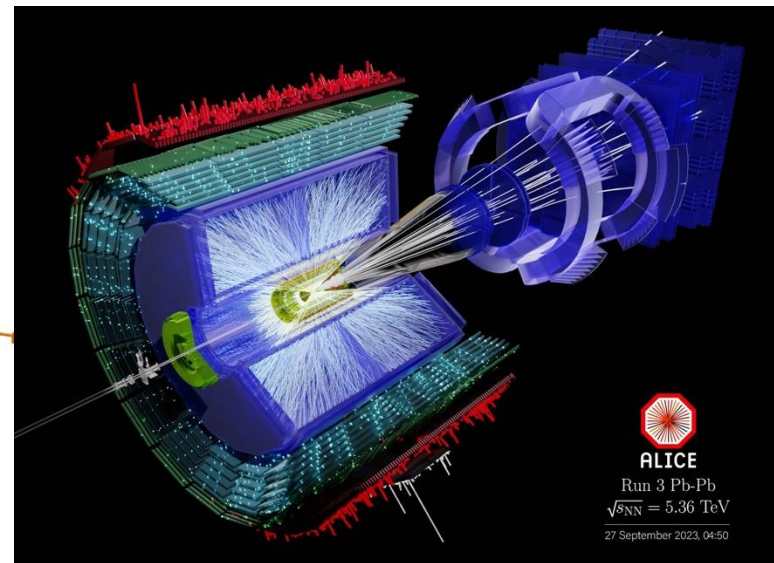
ALICE, Phys. Lett. B 846 (2023) 137920



- $\rho_{00} = 1/3$  for prompt  $D^{*+}$ ,  $\rho_{00}$  larger than  $1/3$  for non-prompt  $D^{*+}$ , due to the helicity conservation in weak decays
- New measurement in pp collisions provides an important baseline for Pb-Pb collisions



## Major upgrades installed in 2019- 2021

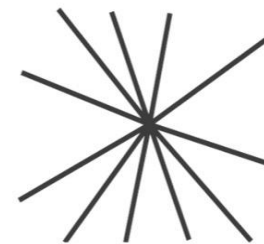
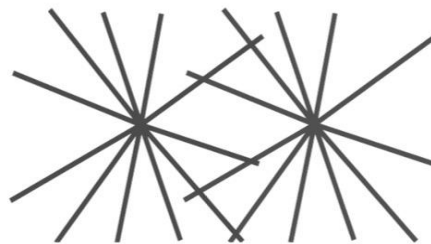
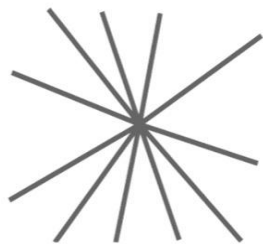


LHC LS2	LHC RUN 3	LHC LS3	LHC RUN 4	LHC LS4	LHC RUN 5 and RUN 6
2019-2021	2022-2025	2026-2028	2029-2032	2033-2034	2035-2041

# ALICE in Run 3

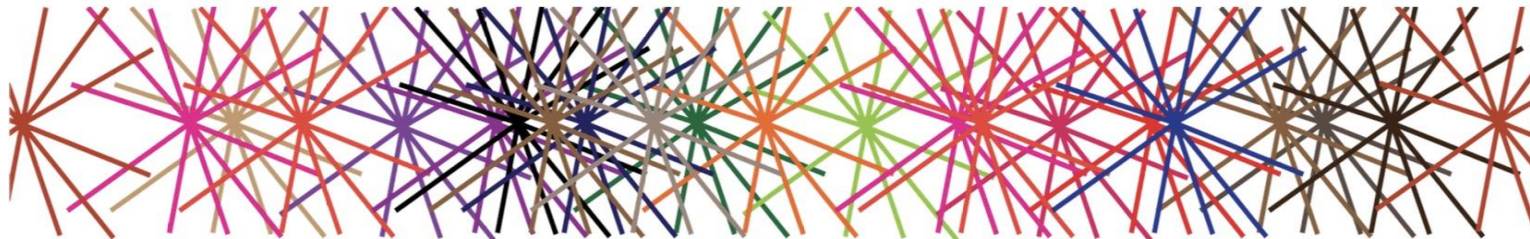
TPC operation

**Run 1 and Run 2  
(2009-2018)**



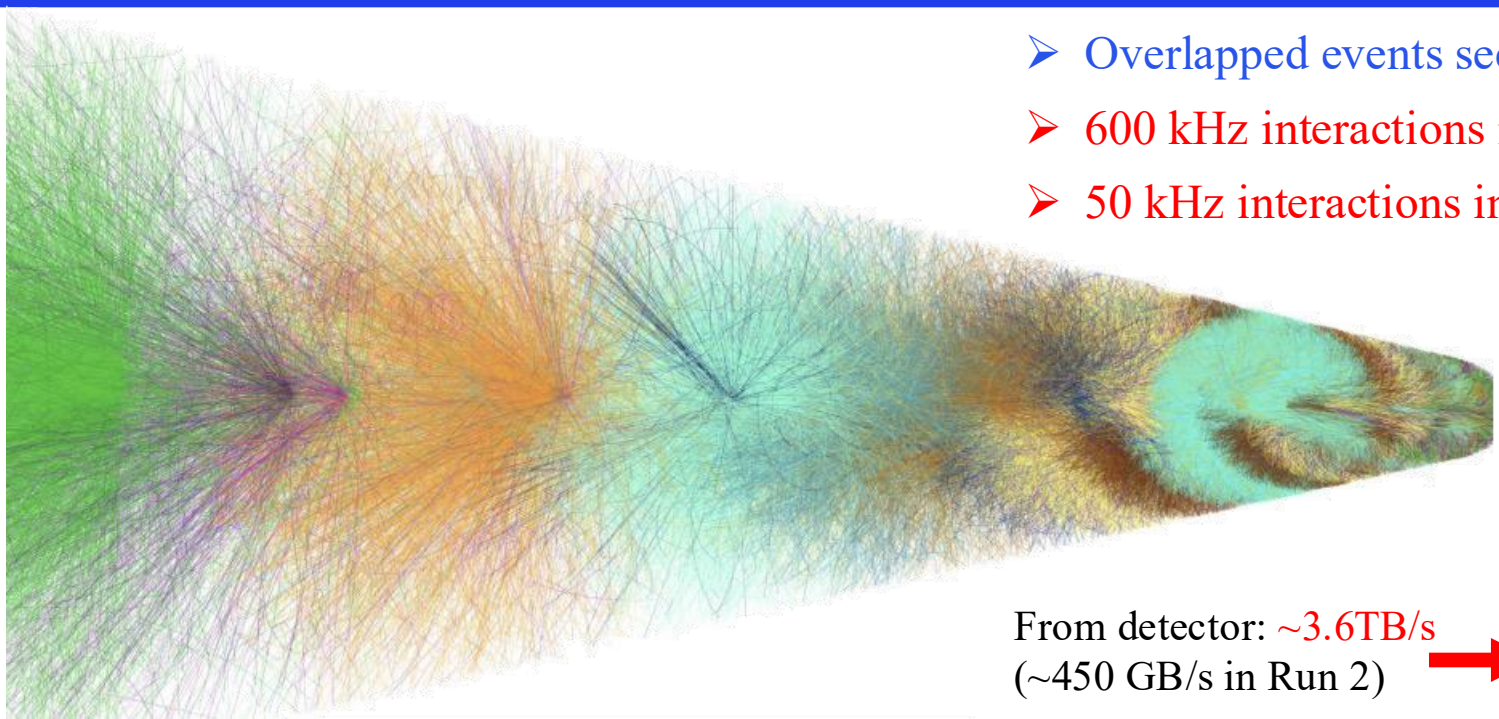
time →

**Run 3 and Run 4  
(2022-2032)**



LHC LS2	LHC RUN 3	LHC LS3	LHC RUN 4	LHC LS4	LHC RUN 5 and RUN 6
2019-2021	2022-2025	2026-2028	2029-2032	2033-2034	2035-2041

# Continues Readout in Run 3



- Overlapped events seen in TPC
- 600 kHz interactions in pp data taking
- 50 kHz interactions in Pb-Pb

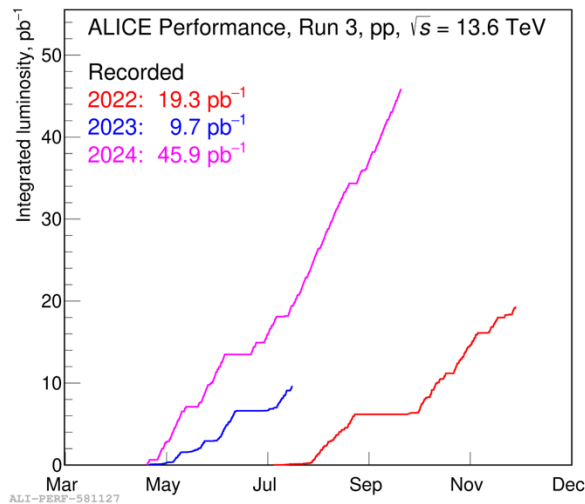
From detector:  $\sim 3.6 \text{ TB/s}$   
 ( $\sim 450 \text{ GB/s}$  in Run 2) ➔ Storage: **130 PB**  
 (1 PB in Run 2)

LHC LS2	LHC RUN 3	LHC LS3	LHC RUN 4	LHC LS4	LHC RUN 5 and RUN 6
2019-2021	2022-2025	2026-2028	2029-2032	2033-2034	2035-2041

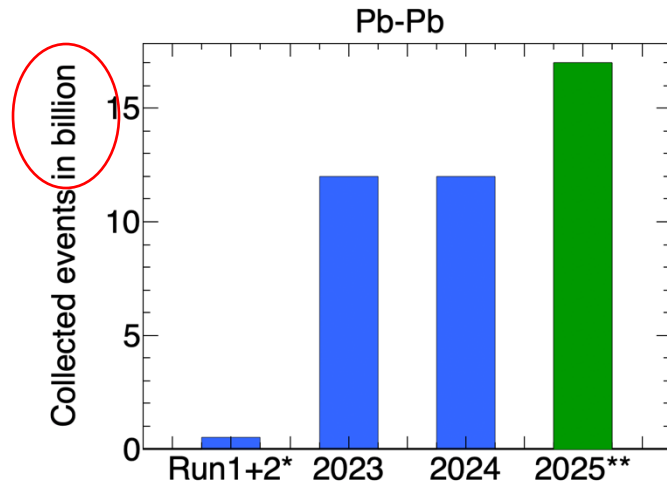
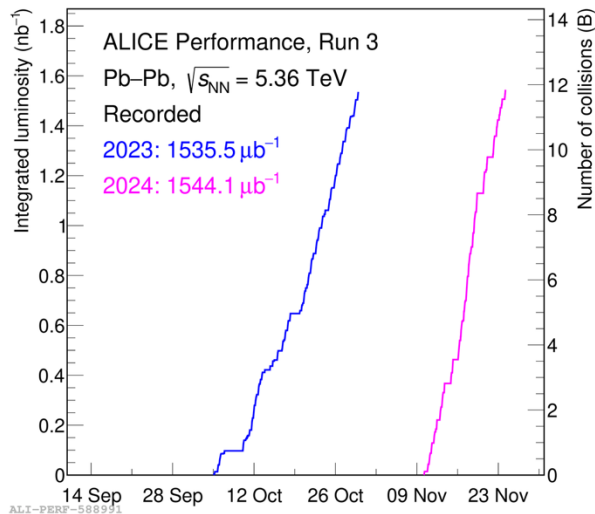


# Statistics collected in LHC Run 3 (so far)

## pp @13.6 TeV



## Pb-Pb @5.36 TeV

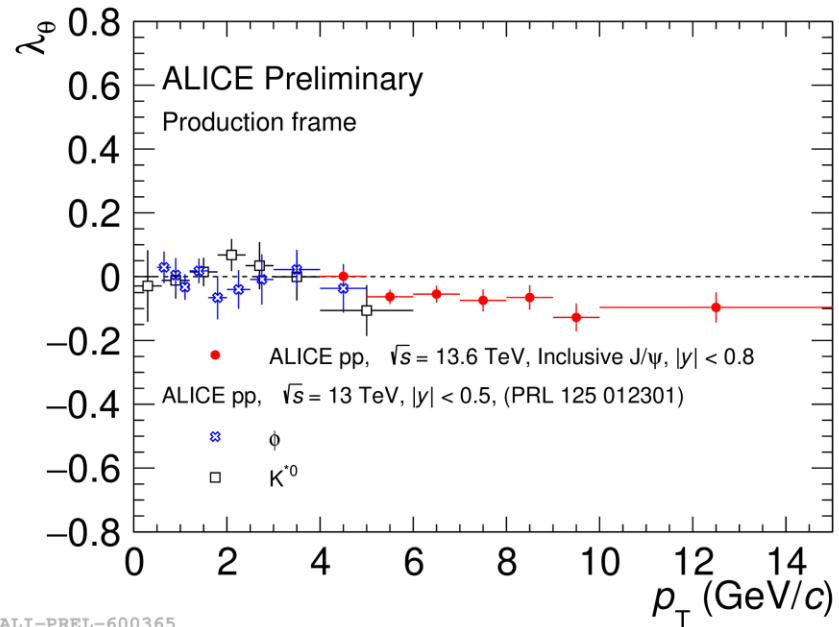
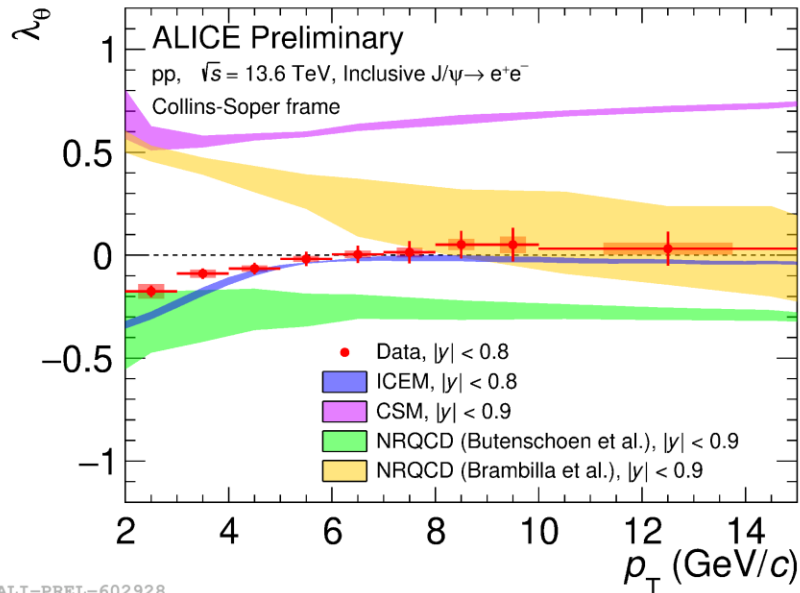


- Record all the minimum bias (MB) events during the data taken
- Collected approx. **24B and 2000B MB** events **in Pb-Pb and pp** collisions, respectively



# Charmonia polarization in pp collisions

New Preliminary



- The Run 3 statistics allow for the measurement of  $J/\psi$  polarization at midrapidity
- The measurement of  $J/\psi$  polarization in Pb–Pb collisions is ongoing



# Summary and outlook

## ➤ Pb–Pb collisions

The significant  $J/\psi$  spin alignment ( $\sim 3.9\sigma$ ) observed w.r.t the reaction plane

The measured  $\rho_{00}$  of light flavor vector meson  $K^{*0}$  and  $\phi$  are less than 1/3 at low  $p_T$

## ➤ Prospect of Run 3

New and more precise measurements can be expected – **stay tune with Run 3**

# Thanks