



Probing Strongly Interacting Matter with the ALICE Detector

Matthew Ockleton

Dr Jaime Norman, Prof. Marielle Chartier

Liverpool HEP Meeting

21 May 2026



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

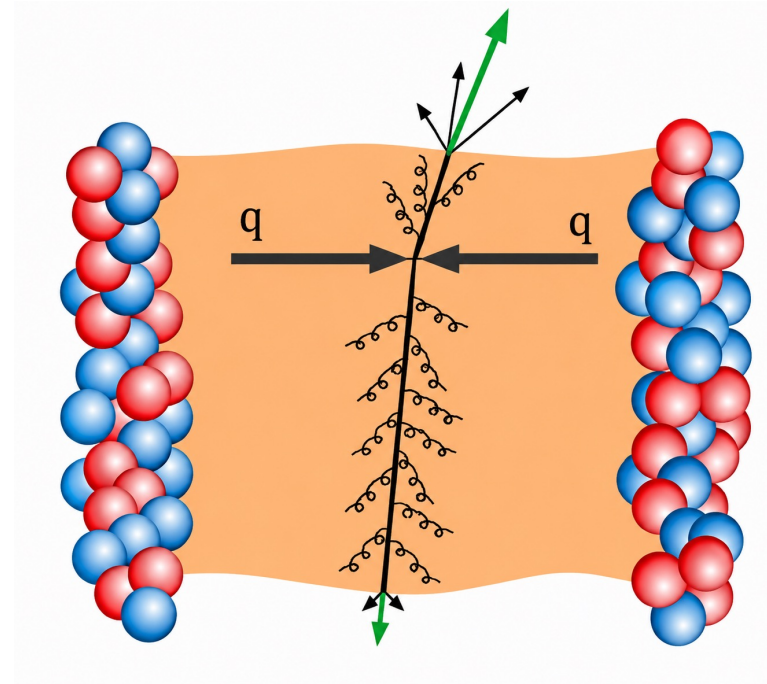
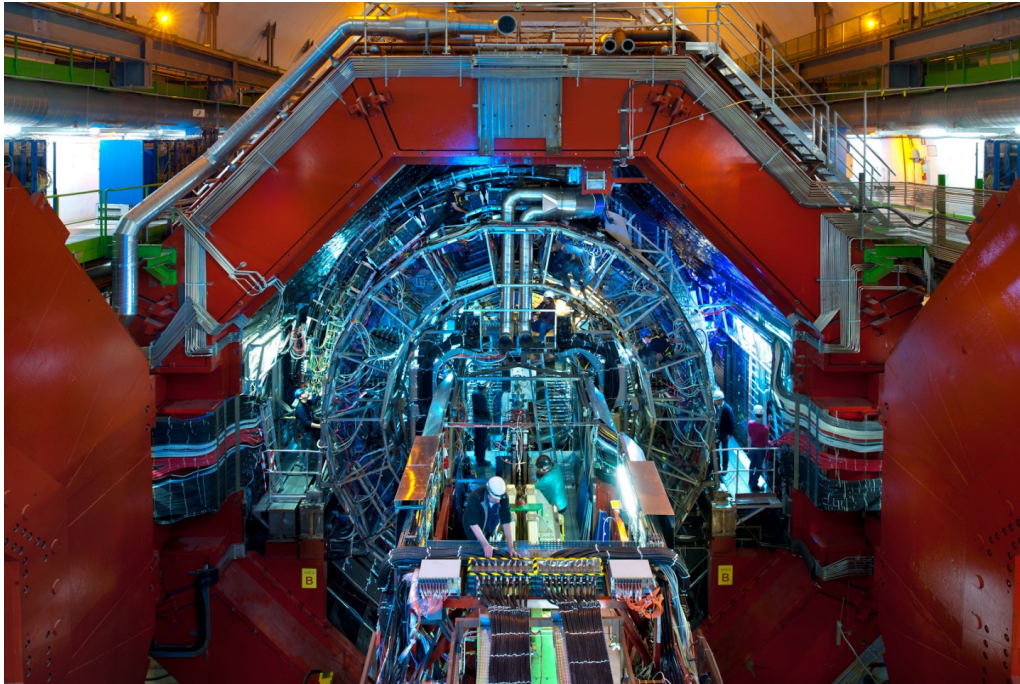
LIV.INNO



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL

A Large Ion Collider Experiment

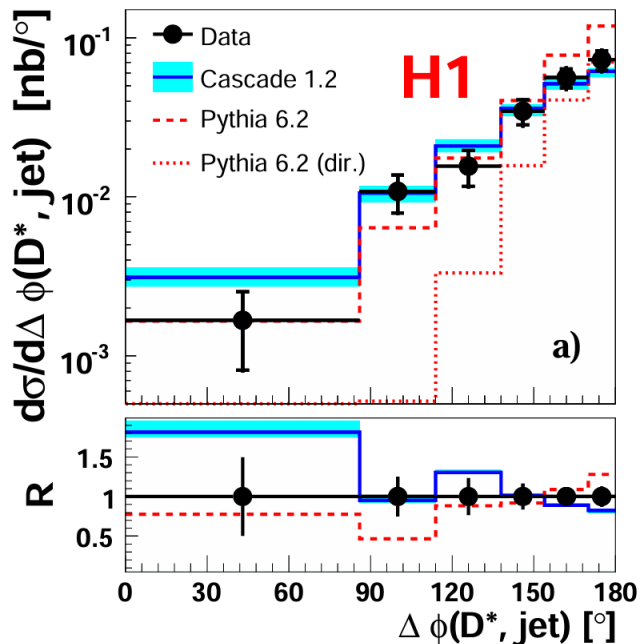
- LHC Detector specialised for study of heavy-ion collisions
- ALICE primarily studies the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) formed when partons are subject to extreme energy densities
- Quarks and gluons produced in hard scattering processes (jets, heavy quarks) interact with QGP across its evolution which makes them ideal to study QGP properties



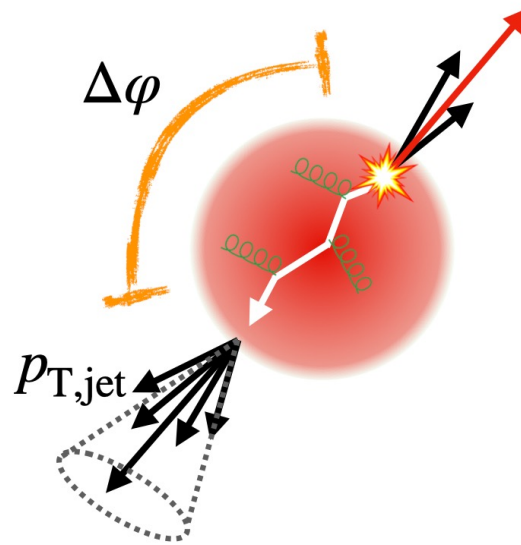
Analysis: D^0 +jet Correlations in pp at $\sqrt{13.6}$ TeV

- Charm correlation studies probe ...
 - QCD charm production mechanisms in pp
 - Leading order processes
 - Gluon splitting
 - Heavy quark transport properties of QGP in Pb-Pb
 - Medium-induced decorrelation
 - Quenching
- D^0 +jet proxy for $D^0\bar{D}^0$ correlations
- Measure yields of charged jets recoiling from D^0 s, as a function of the D^0 p_T , jet p_T and azimuthal correlation

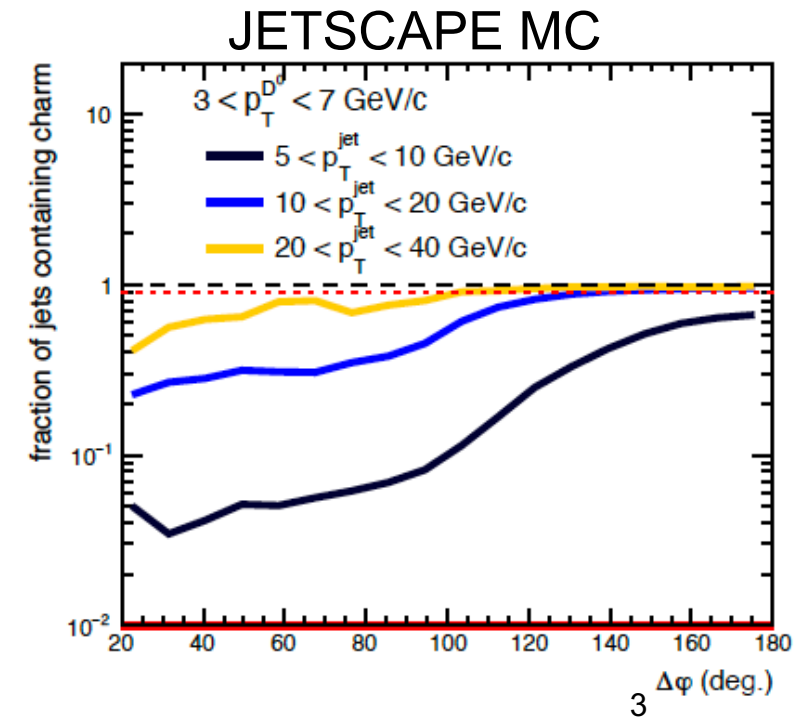
[H1 paper](#) γp : $D^* + \text{other jet}$



21/05/2026



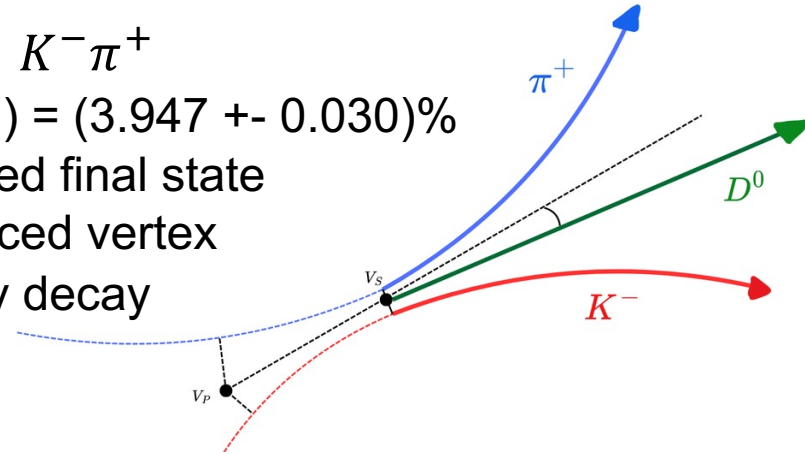
Liverpool HEP Meeting



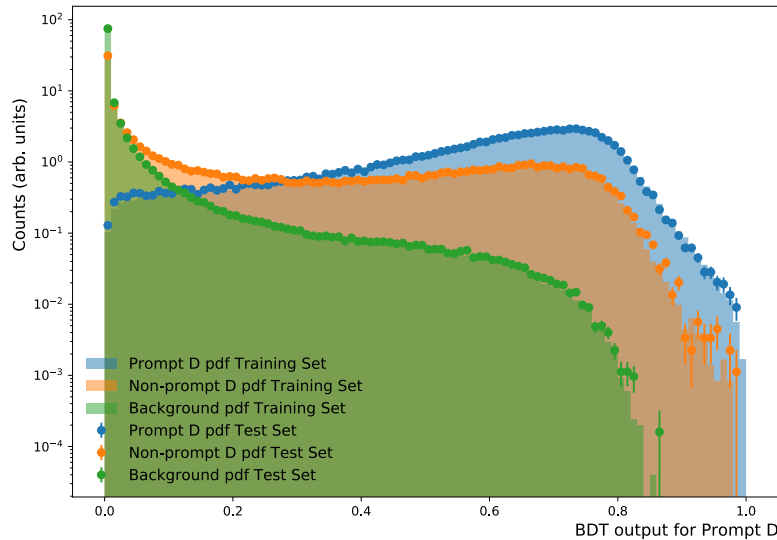
D^0 Reconstruction + Selection

- $D^0(c\bar{u}) \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

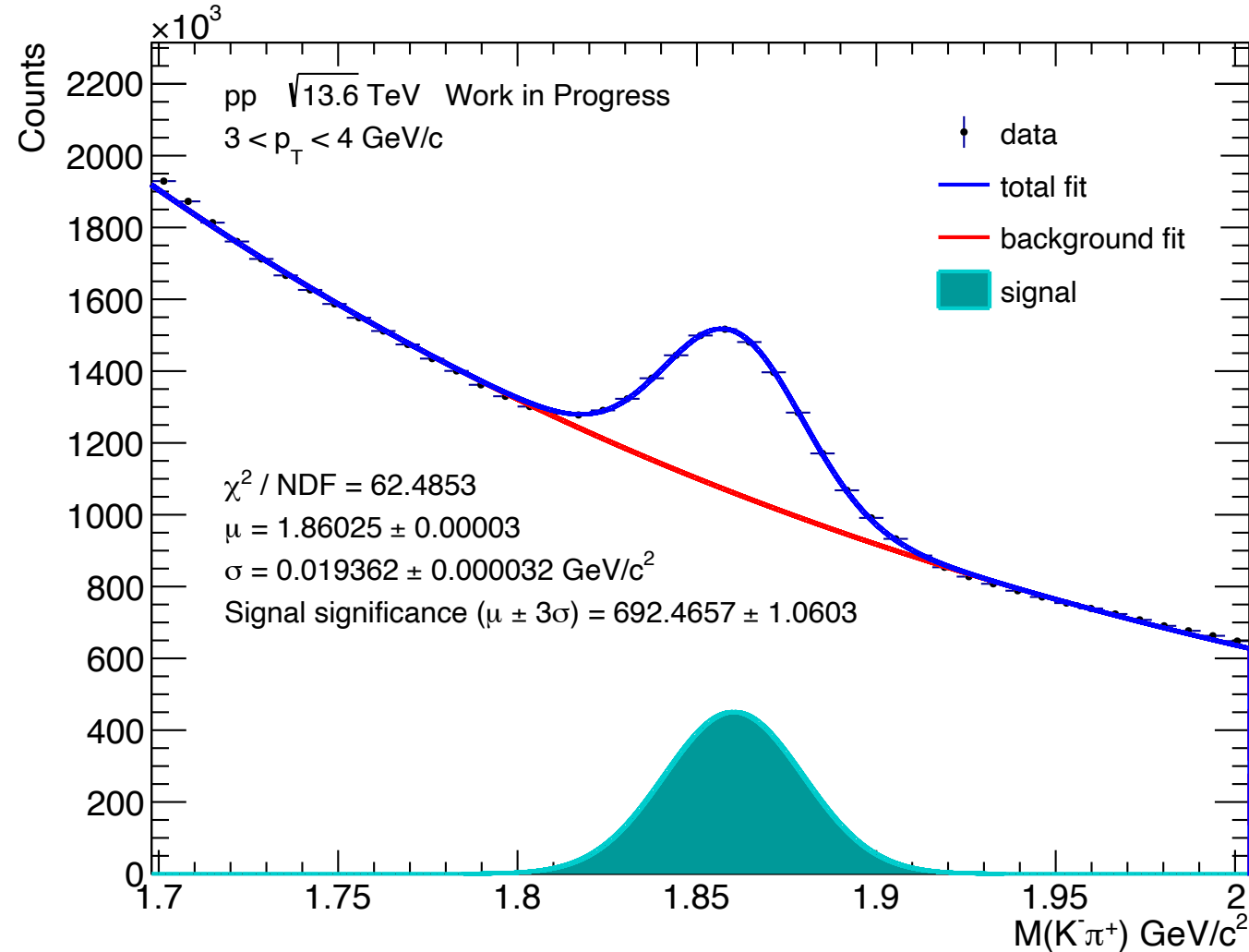
- $BR(D^0) = (3.947 \pm 0.030)\%$
- Charged final state
- Displaced vertex
- 2-body decay



- D^0 Candidates identified using multiclass Boosted Decision Trees



- Gaussian + exponential fit to invariant mass



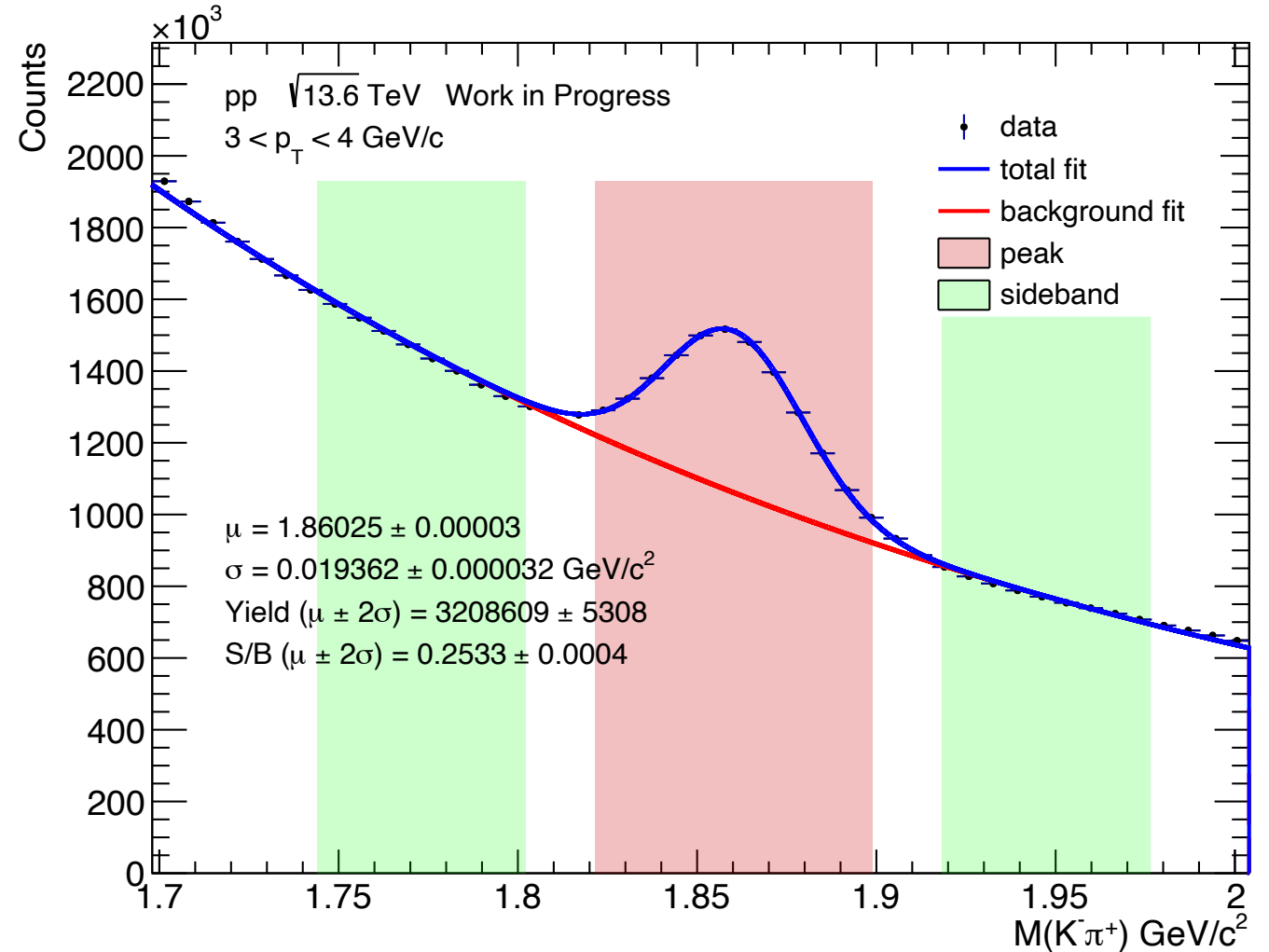
Sideband Subtraction

- Disentangle signal D^0 s from peak region
- Subtract background contribution in recoiling jet distributions

- PR: $|m_{inv} - m_{fit}| < 2\sigma$
- SB: $4\sigma < |m_{inv} - m_{fit}| < 6\sigma$

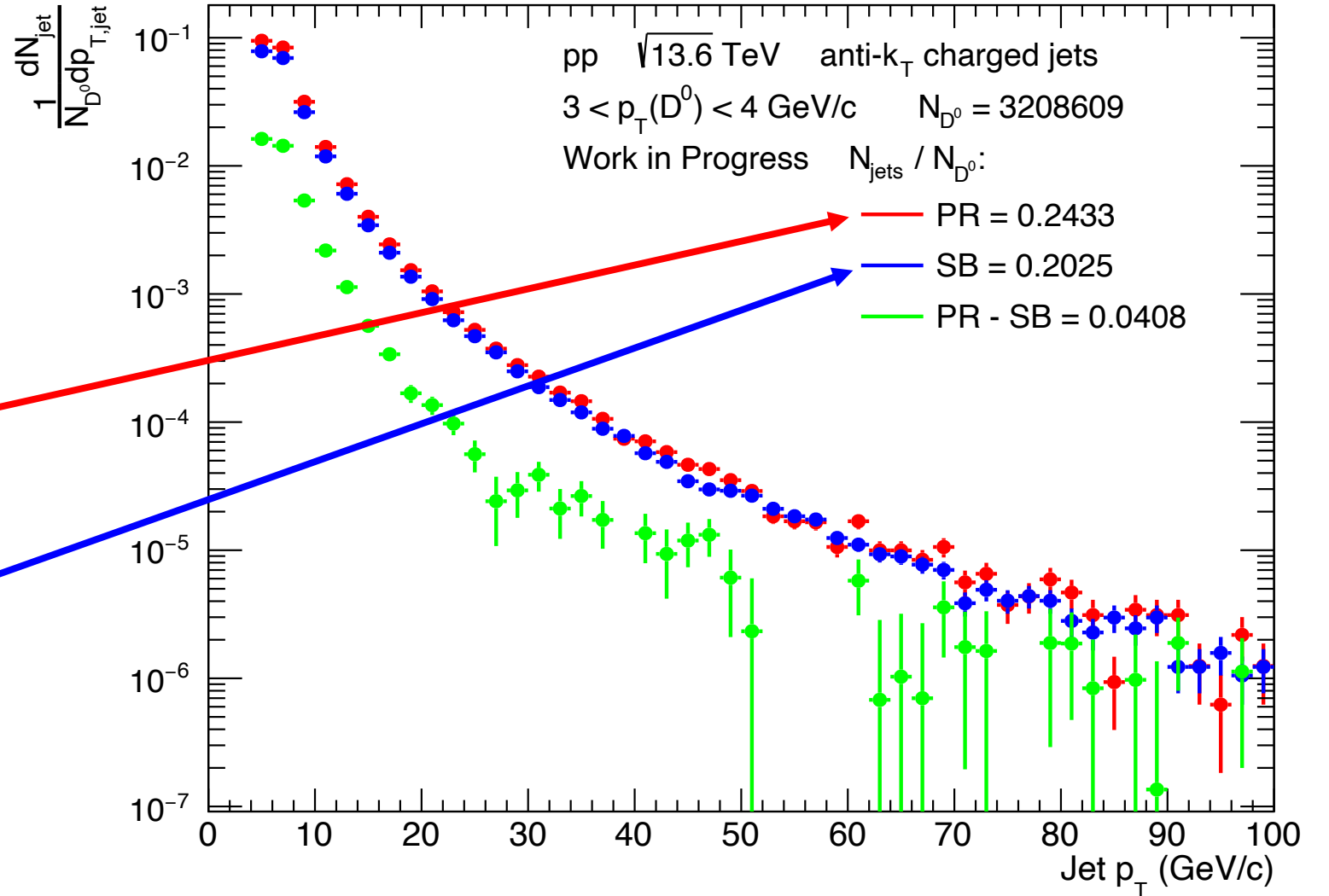
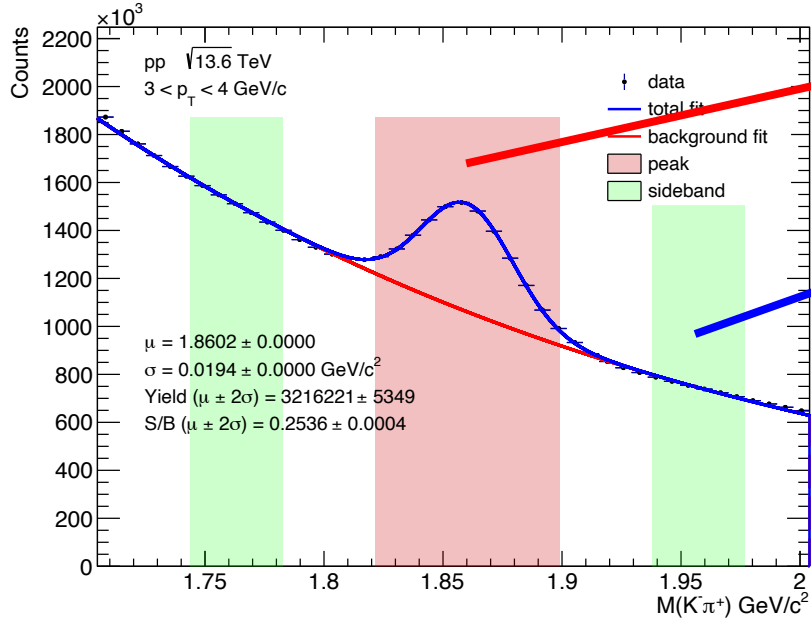
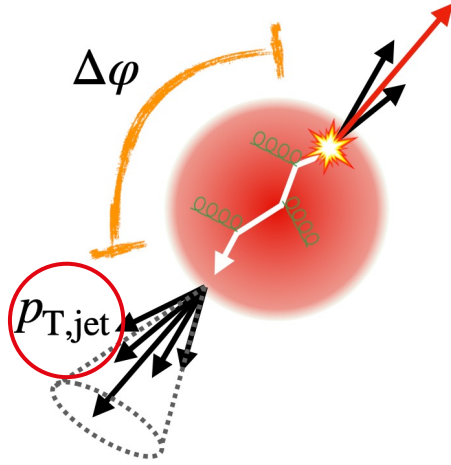
For a given jet observable X :

$$X^{raw} = X^{PR} - \frac{N_{bkg}^{PR}}{N_{tot}^{SB}} X^{SB}$$



Recoiling Jet p_T Distribution

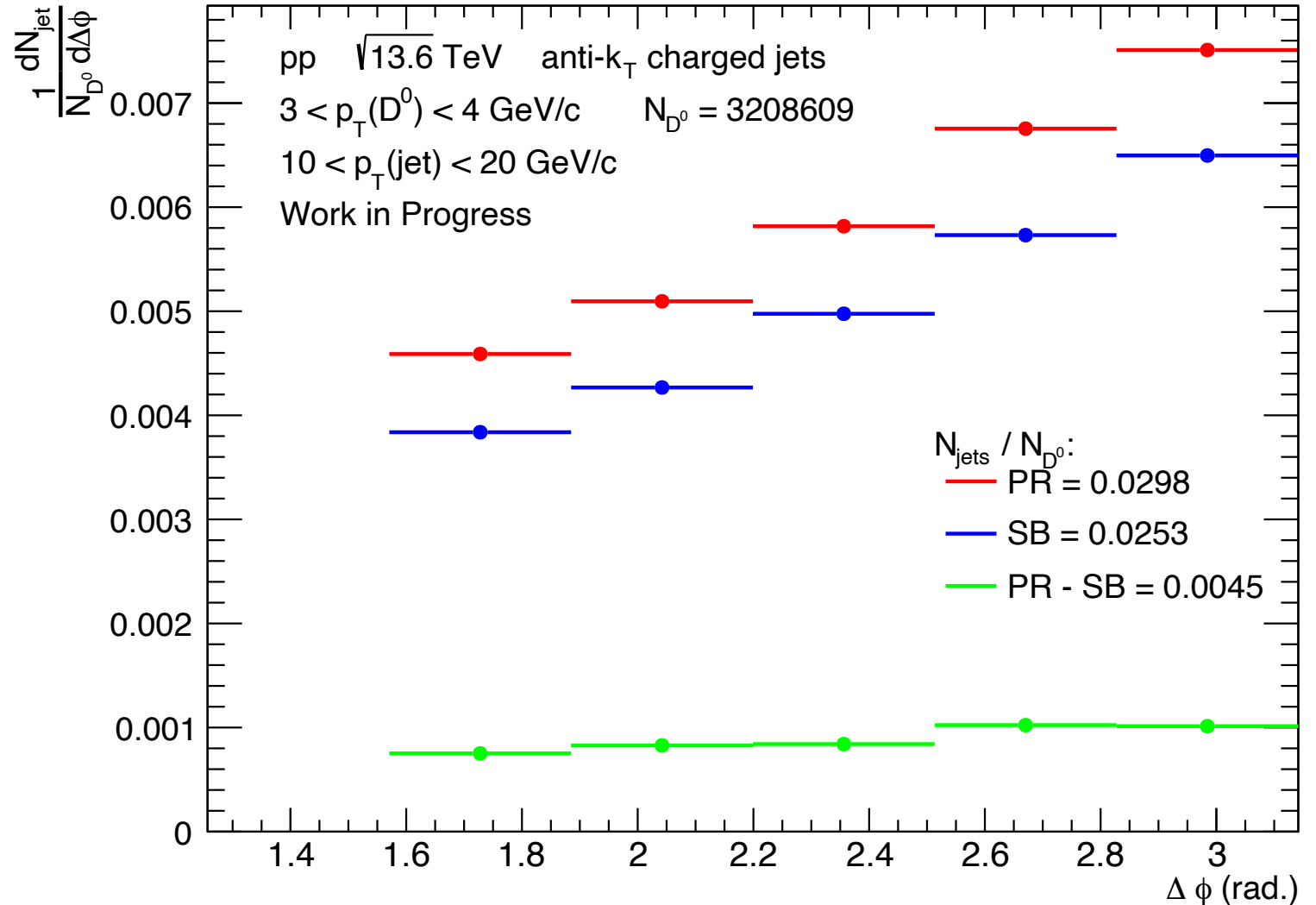
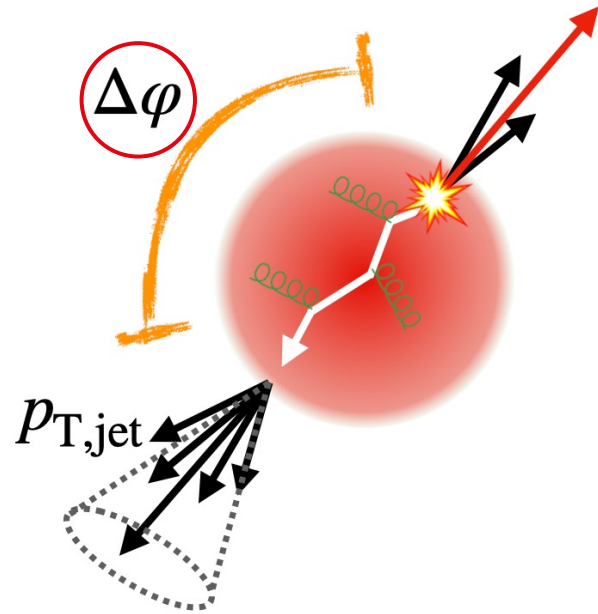
$3 < D^0 p_T < 4 \text{ GeV}$



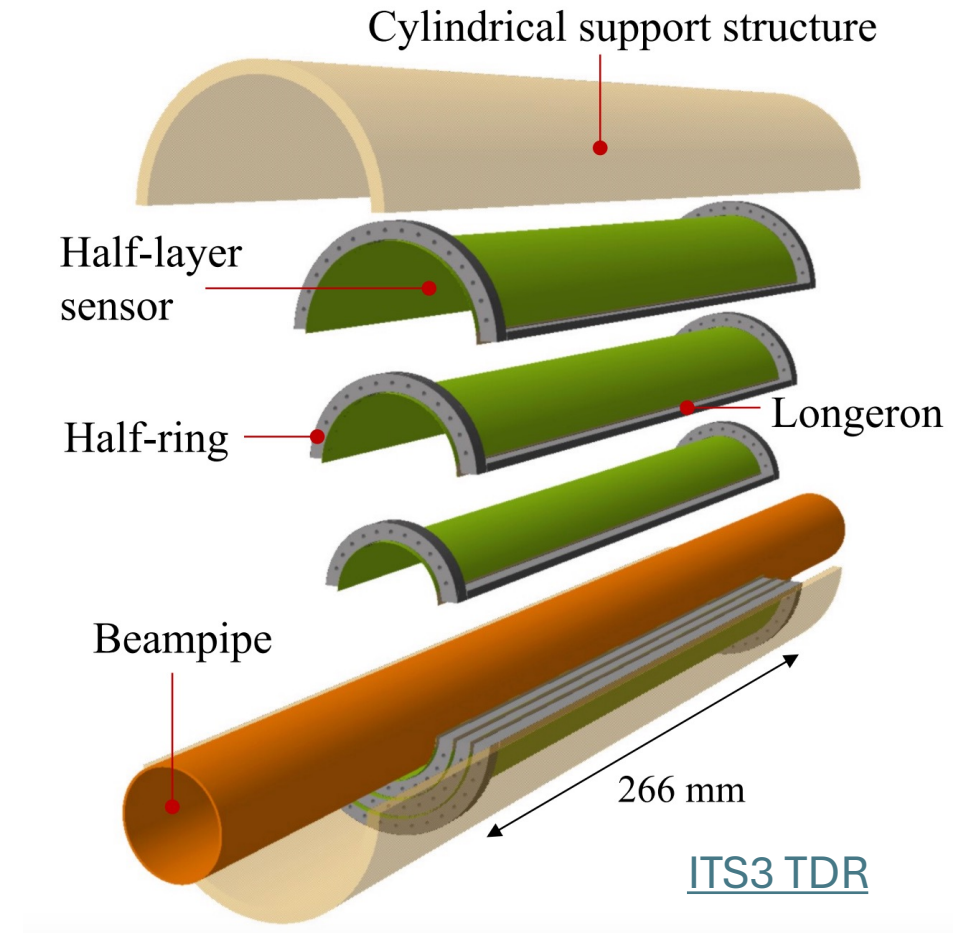
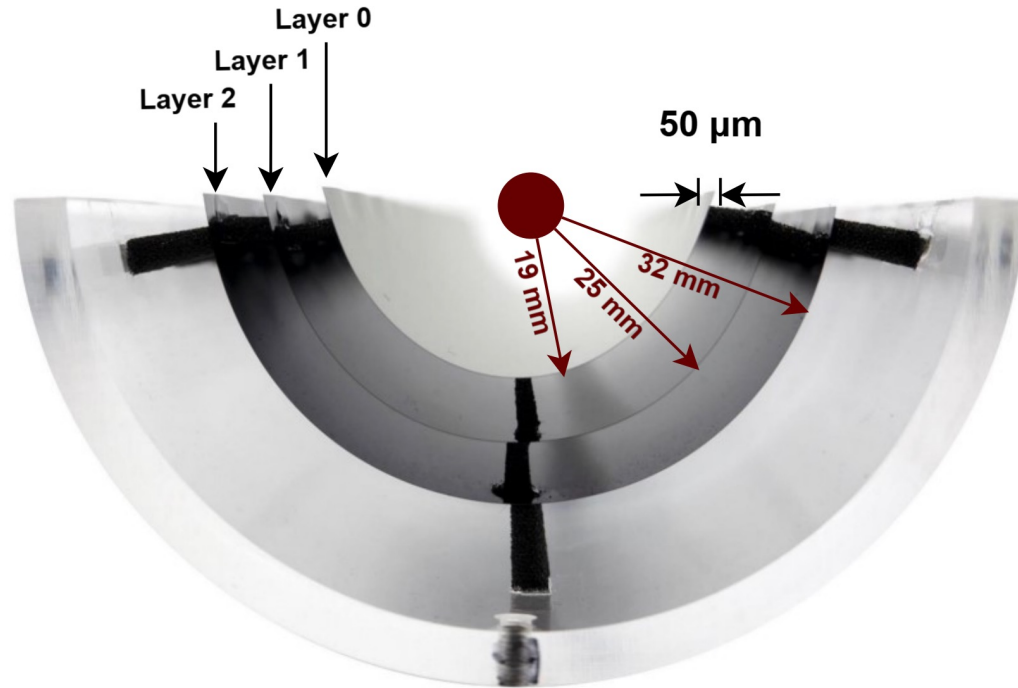
D^0 +jet Azimuthal Correlation Distribution

$3 < D^0 p_T < 4 \text{ GeV}$

$10 < \text{jet } p_T < 20 \text{ GeV}$



- Inner tracker upgrade for LHC Run 4
- MOSAIX (MONolithic Stitched Active pIXel sensor)
- Goal: improve vertexing and tracking performance



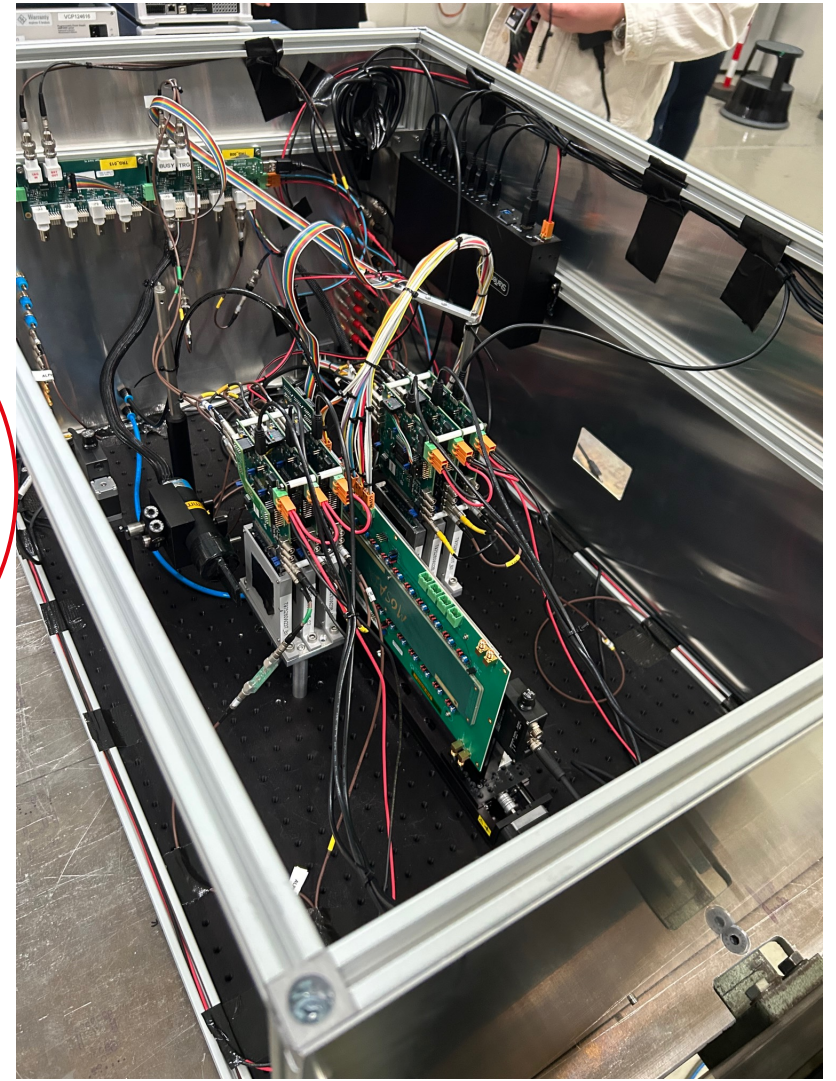
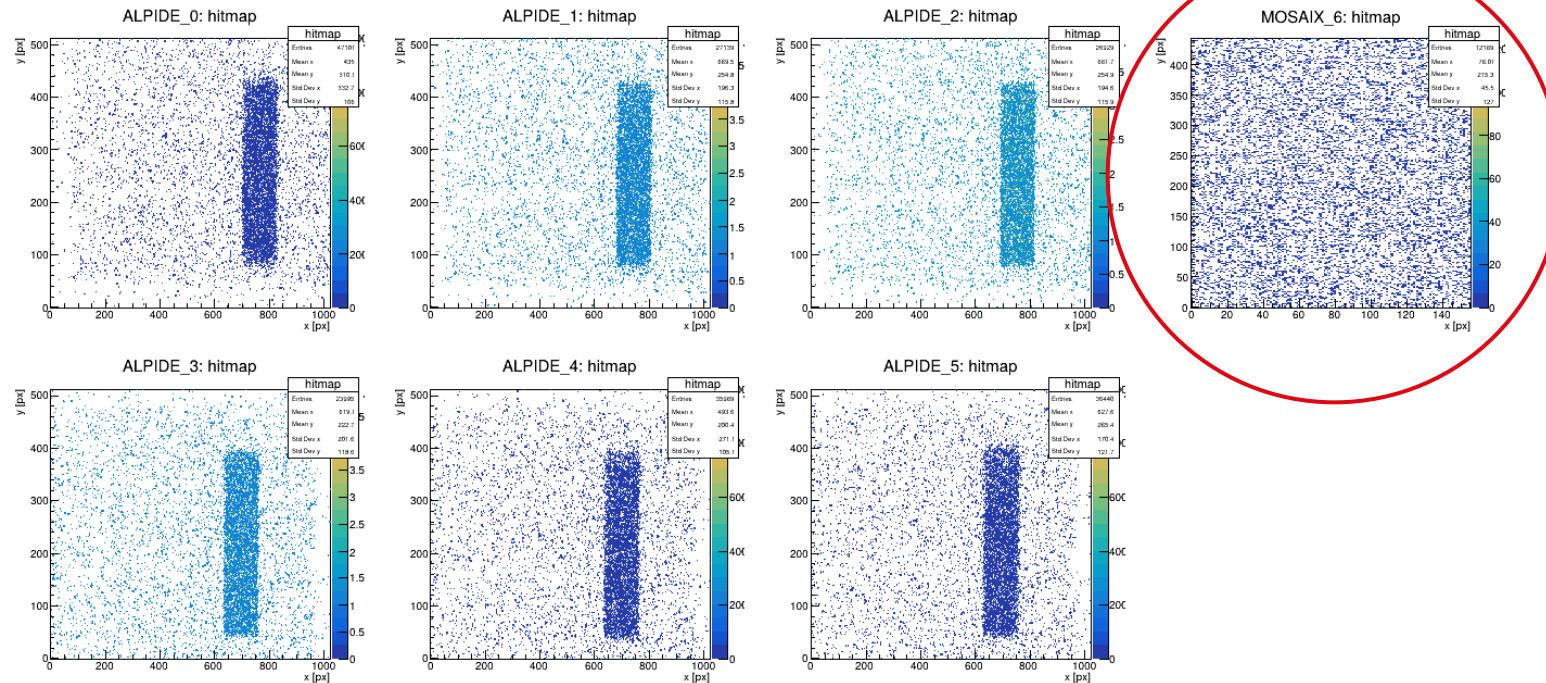
Test Beams



ALICE

- First TB conducted at CERN's Proton Synchrotron
- Telescope: MOSAIX, 6 ALPIDE chips, 2 scintillators
- Successfully measured hits on MOSAIX for first time

Telescope Hit Map



Analysis

- Optimise invariant mass fit by modelling combinatorial and correlated backgrounds separately
 - Correct raw jet distributions via unfolding
 - Explore prompt / non prompt D^0 selection for charm / beauty separation
 - Explore tagging jets for charm content using ML
-

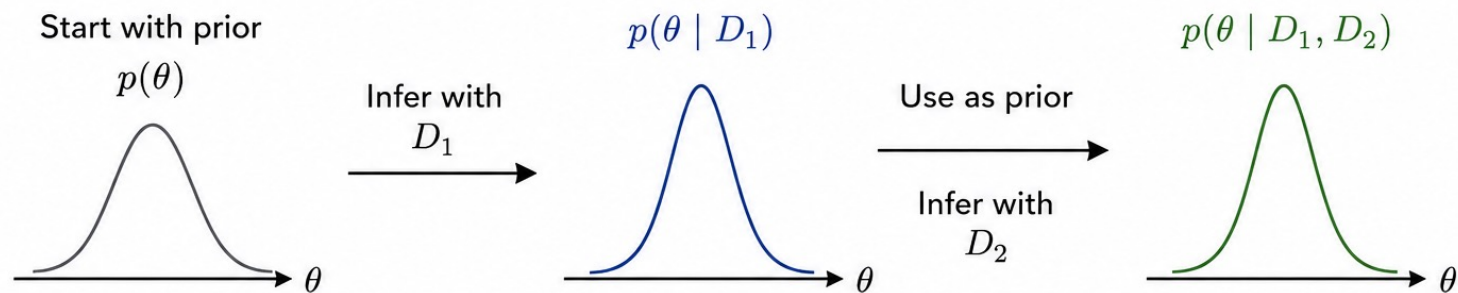
Service Task

- Contribute to future MOSAIX test beams

- MC framework for simulating heavy-ion collisions
- Model used to constrain QGP properties via rigorous data-theory comparison using Bayesian Inference

$$P(\theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\theta)P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

- Develop framework for prior sampling for sequential Bayesian Inference
 - Normalising flow: algorithm for simplifying complex probability distributions by transforming them into a simple base (Gaussian) distribution



Back Up

- Multiclass: prompt, non-prompt, background
- BDT training variables:
 - Decay length
 - Decay length XY
 - χ^2 PCA
 - $\cos(\theta_P)$
 - Impact parameter product
 - $N \sigma$ TPC TOF Pi exp Pi
 - $N \sigma$ TPC TOF Ka exp
- Separate BDT trained for D^0 p_T range:
 - 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, 16-24 GeV
- Background score cut on pre-optimised values

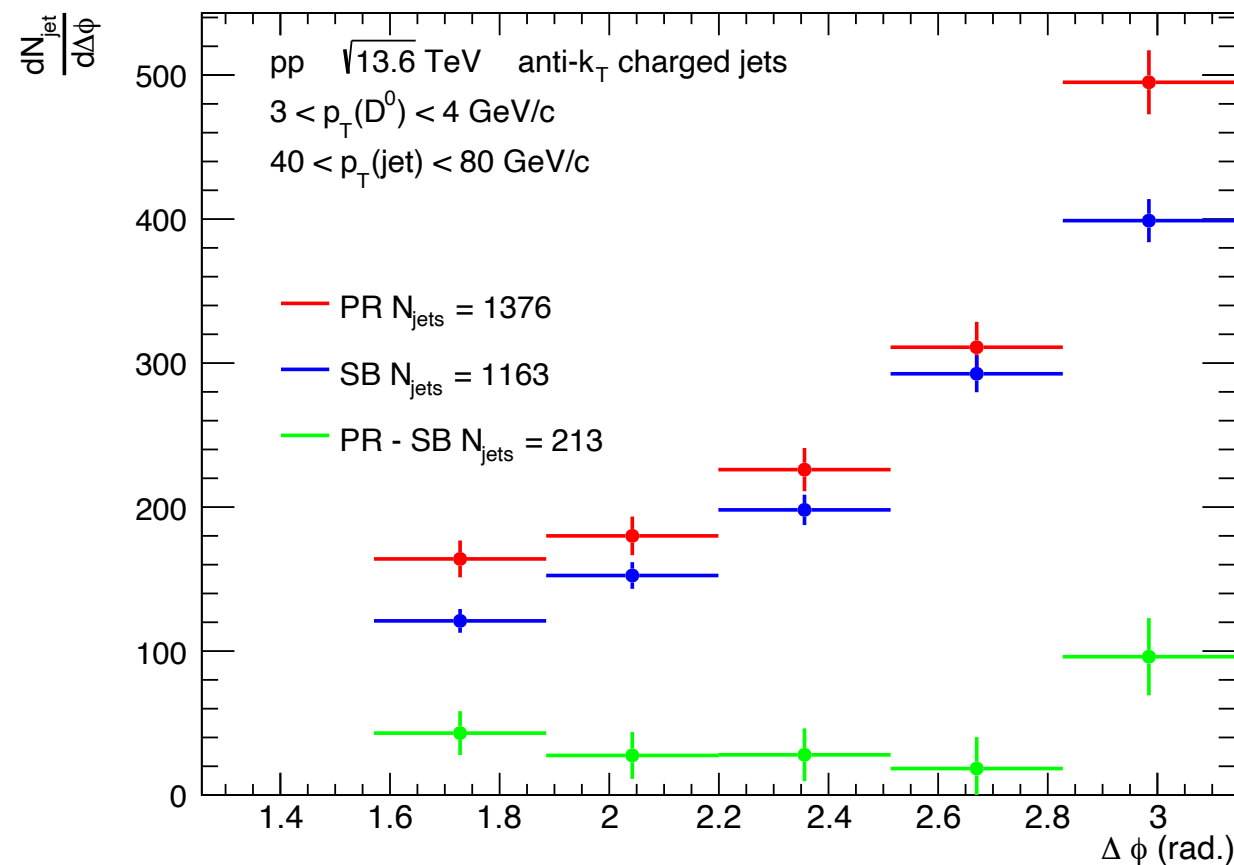
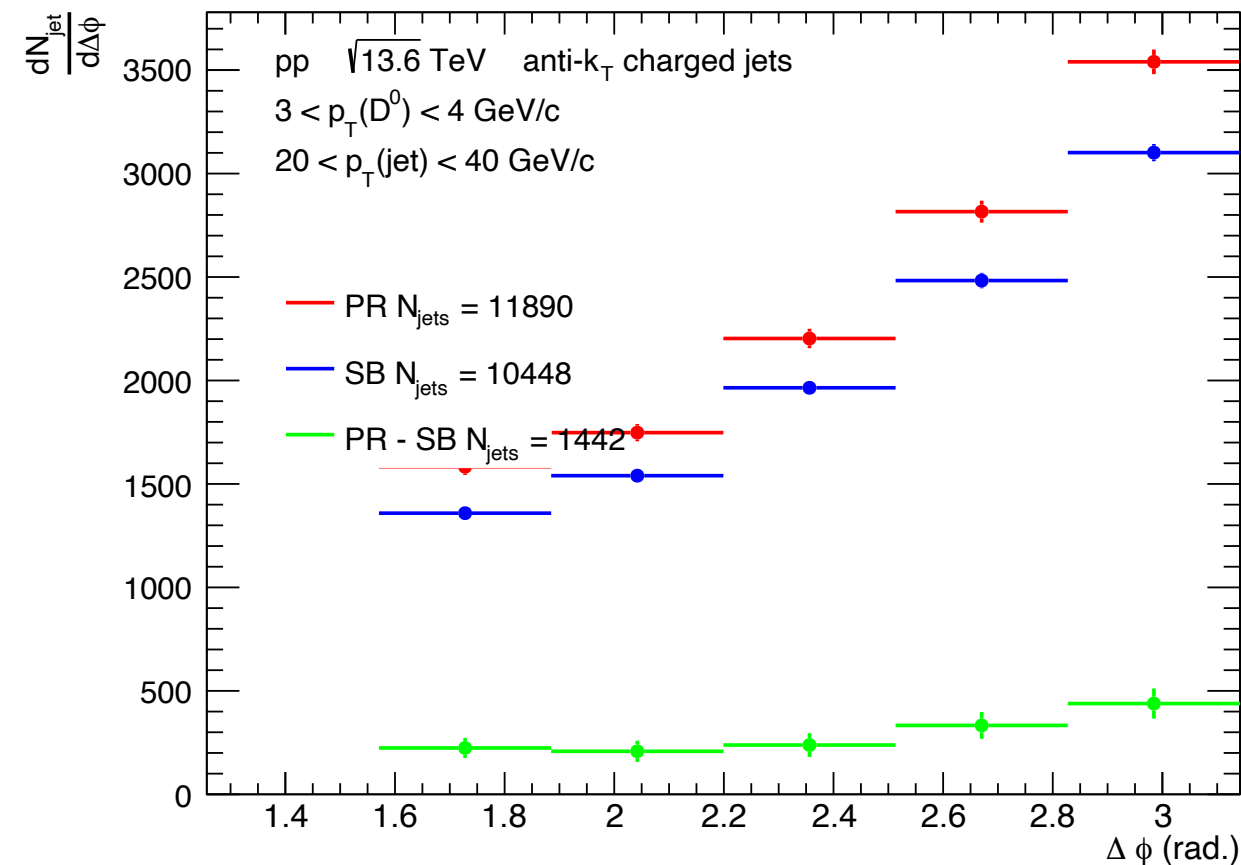
D^0 +jet Azimuthal Correlation Distribution



$3 < D^0 p_T < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$

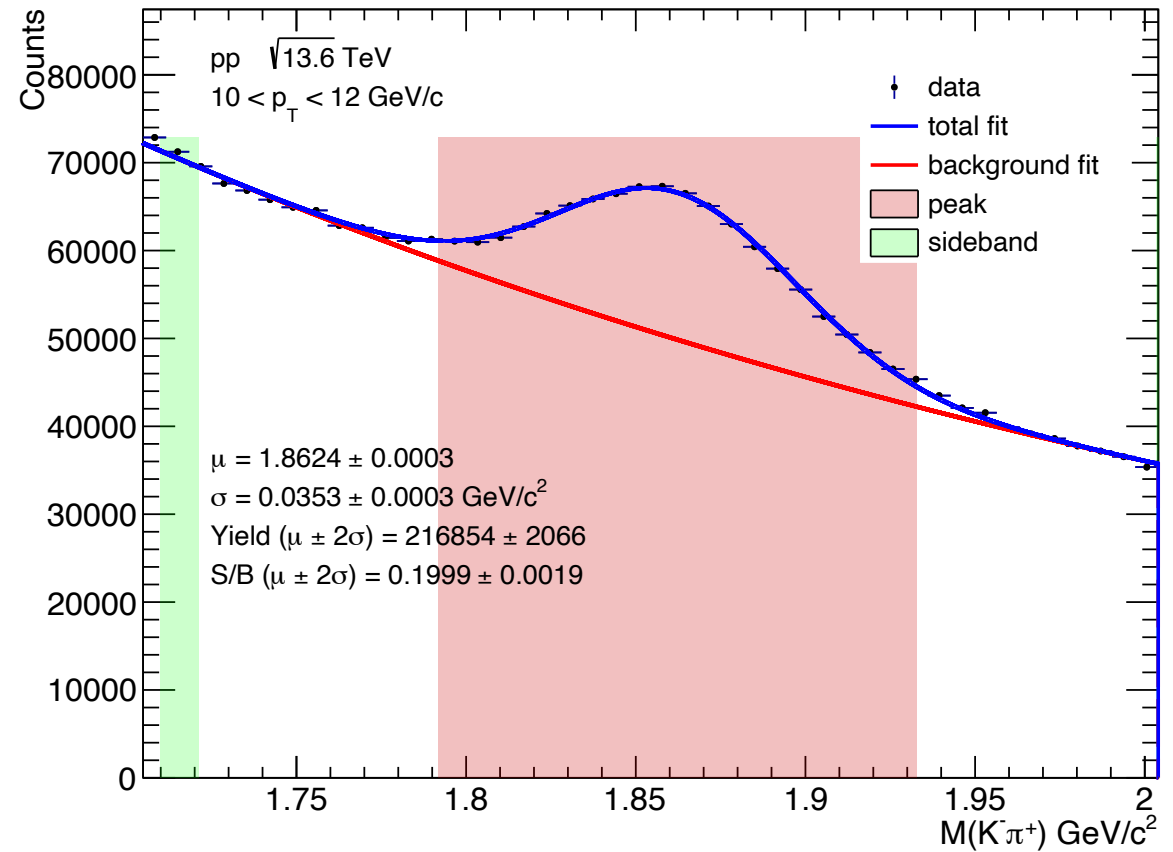
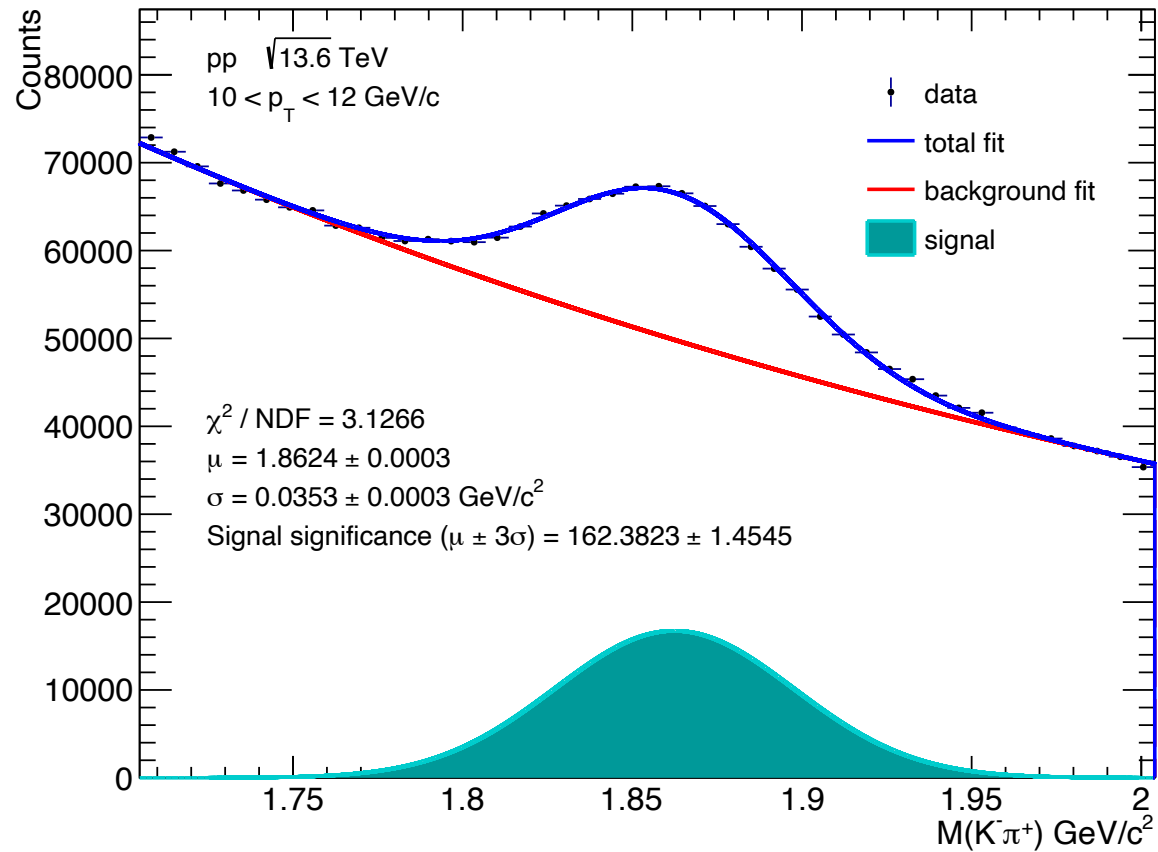
$20 < \text{jet } p_T < 40 \text{ GeV}/c$

$40 < \text{jet } p_T < 80 \text{ GeV}/c$



Invariant Mass

$10 < D^0 p_T < 12 \text{ GeV}/c$

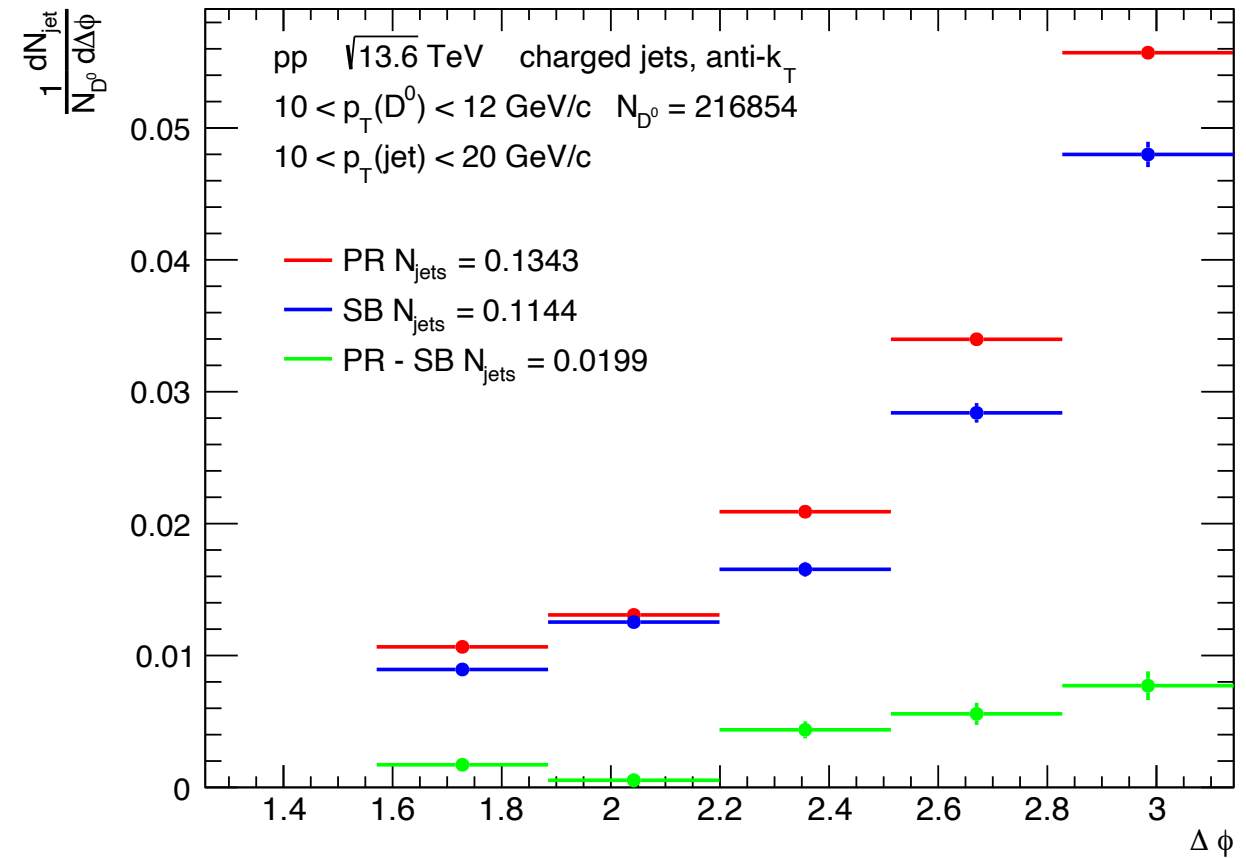
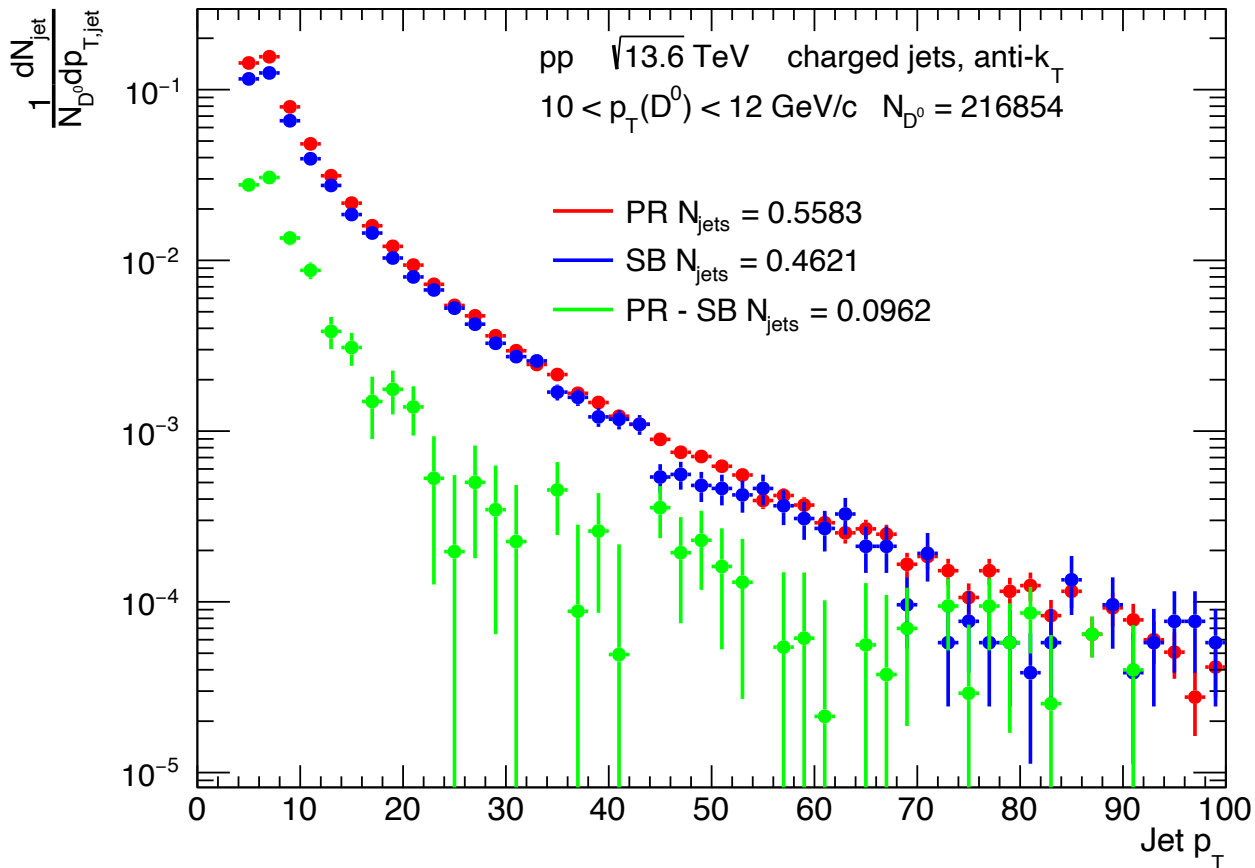


Jet p_T & D^0 +jet Azimuthal Correlation Distributions



$10 < D^0 p_T < 12 \text{ GeV}/c$

$10 < \text{jet } p_T < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$

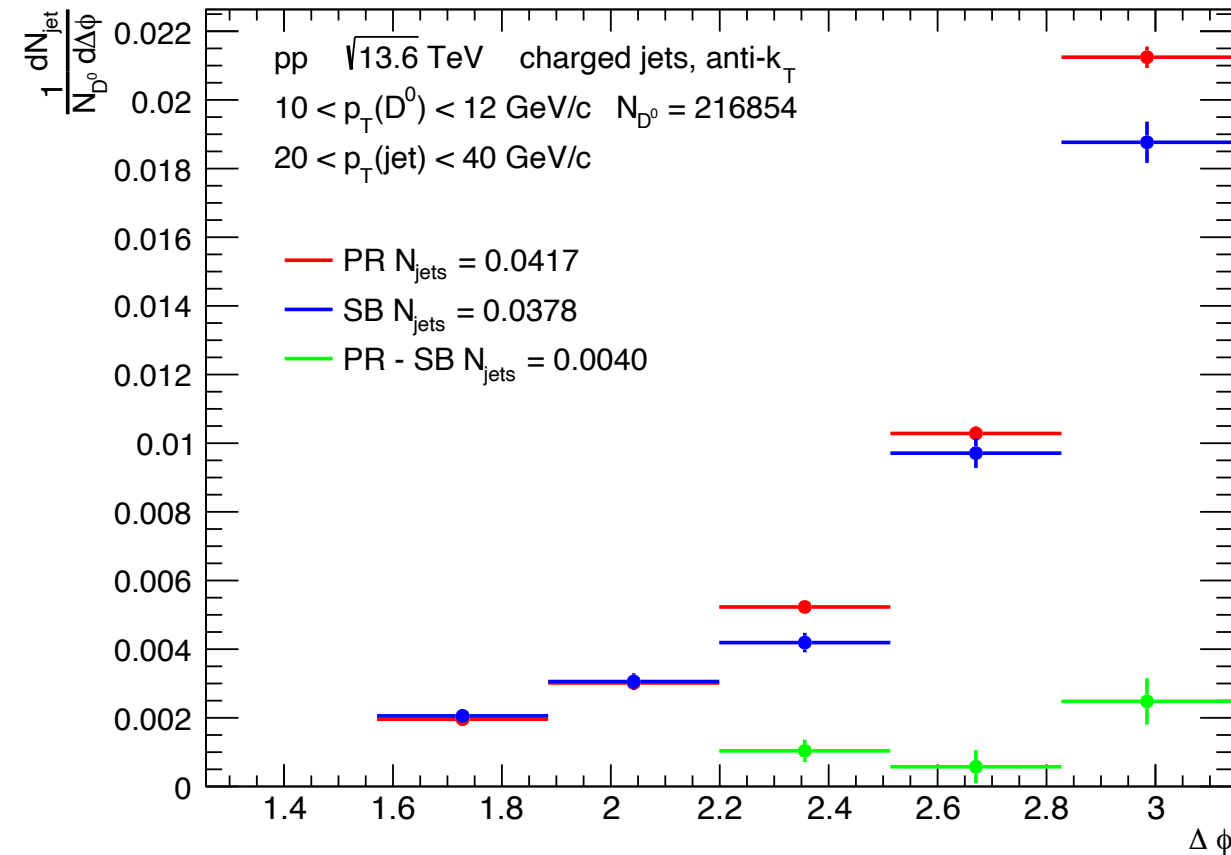


D^0 +jet Azimuthal Correlation Distributions



$10 < D^0 p_T < 12 \text{ GeV}/c$

$20 < \text{jet } p_T < 40 \text{ GeV}/c$



$40 < \text{jet } p_T < 80 \text{ GeV}/c$

