cryogenic chimney

The sphenic Open and Close flux return door Heavy Flavor Program ter HCal inner HCal

-EMCal

PC

Zhaozhong Shi on behalf of the sPHENIX collaboration

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QNP2022 - The 9th International Conference on Quarks and Nuclear Physics

5-9 September 2022, Tallahassee, Florida, USA (Virtual)





The sPHENIX Experiment at RHIC





2015 NSAC Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science: sPHENIX Experiment at RHIC

- Probe the inner workings of QGP by resolving its properties at shorter and shorter length scales
- Complementary to LHC experiments

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sPHENIX Recent Schedule and Milestones





- Collective efforts of international collaboration from 85 institutions in 14 countries
- Intense preparation schedule to ensure timely and high-quality data taking in 2023

sPHENIX Detector Commissioning



TPC construction at Stony Brook University

TPOT effort by LANL/Stony Brook



INTT half barrels completed and tested



EMCAL assembly at **BNL**



Commissioning task force



sPHENIX detector with

HCAL in sPHENIX IP

- Lots of construction activities of detectors ongoing in many places
- Collaborative and diverse workforce of students, postdocs, staff, and faculty
- Install the sPHENIX detector from outermost to innermost in sPHENIX IP at BNL

MVTX Commissioning Status





<image>

LBNL MVTX Detector Assembling

- Precision placement of staves at around 50 μm obtained by CMM
- Stave gluing to carbon structure
- Power system and cabling preparation
- Readout mechanical structure
- Half detector fully assembled

BNL Commissioning

Clean tent setup

MOSAIC system to test the staves performance

Entire MVTX system testing

Readout chain test

Detector alignment with cosmic ray data and machine learning

Online monitoring and slow control system Ensure MVTX functionality for data taking



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sPHENIX Beam Use Proposal

Year	Species	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$	Cryo	Physics	Rec. Lum.	Samp. Lum.
		[GeV]	Weeks	Weeks	z < 10 cm	z < 10 cm
2023	Au+Au	200	24 (28)	9 (13)	3.7 (5.7) nb ⁻¹	4.5 (6.9) nb ⁻¹
2024	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	200	24 (28)	12 (16)	0.3 (0.4) pb ⁻¹ [5 kHz]	45 (62) pb ⁻¹
					4.5 (6.2) pb ⁻¹ [10%- <i>str</i>]	
2024	p^{\uparrow} +Au	200	-	5	0.003 pb ⁻¹ [5 kHz]	$0.11 \ {\rm pb^{-1}}$
					0.01 pb ⁻¹ [10%- <i>str</i>]	
2025	Au+Au	200	24 (28)	20.5 (24.5)	13 (15) nb ⁻¹	21 (25) nb ⁻¹

sPHENIX Beam Use Proposal endorsed by the BNL NPP (Nuclear and Particle Physics) PAC (Physics Advisory Committee)

SPHE

Extensive 3-year data taking starting in around 6 months

Year-1: commissioning and first physics in Au+Au

Year-2: p+p and p+Au runs for heavy-ion reference and cold QCD physics

Year-3: very large Au+Au dataset (141B events in total)

The sPHENIX Physics Program



Tracking System and Performance

TPOT Efficiency TPOT 0.9 TPC 0.8 0.7 TPC **sPHENIX** simulation 0.6 nTPC>20, nMVTX>2 INT 0.5 • 3MHz pp 0.4 50kHz 0-20fm AuAu 0.3 0.2 0.1 INT 10 **MVTX** p_{_} [GeV] ⁻ 0.04 d/(¹ 0.035 $\sigma(DCA_{xy})$ [cm] **sPHENIX** simulation **sPHENIX** simulation 0.007 nTPC>20, nMVTX>2 nTPC>20, nMVTX>2 0.006 0.03 • 3MHz pp 3MHz pp 0.005 0.025 50kHz 0-20fm AuAu 50kHz 0-20fm AuAu 0.004 0.02 0.003 0.015 0.002 0.01 0.001 0.005 10 10 1 p_{_} [GeV] p_{_} [GeV]

- MVTX and INTT operating in continuous streaming readout mode with advanced electronics
- TPC + TPOT as the outer tracking device for momentum determination
- Excellent tracking reconstruction and vertexing performance for HF physics studies

Fully Reconstructed $D^0 R_{AA}$ and v_2



- Fully reconstructed D^0 via $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$ without hadronic PID B^+
- High precision D-meson thanks to dataset size and tracking system
- Data-driven method: separation of prompt and non-prompt D⁰ via B → D⁰ decay with DCA Constrain beauty quark diffusion coefficient in QGP medium Flavor dependence of energy loss
 - Investigate charm quarks thermalization

D-meson Directed Flow v_1



Rapidity

SPHENIX

- Directed flow v_1 : first order Fourier coefficient of particle emission in the azimuthal direction with respect to the reaction plane in heavy-ion collisions
- Relatively large mass of charm quark Predominantly produced in early hard scattering processes Long thermal relaxation time Induce larger v₁ due to the Lorentz force
- D-meson v_1 sensitive the initial tilt and pressure asymmetry due to non-equilibrium effects in the initial stage of heavy ion collisions

Novel probe of the spacetime evolution of the initial magnetic field in heavy-ion collisions

D_s^+/D^+ and Λ_c^+/D^0 Ratios



- More complex 3-prong decays
- High precision measurement thanks to streaming readout data taking and tracking
- Study charm hadronization from vacuum to QGP via the measurements of D_s^+/D^+ and Λ_c^+/D^0 as a function of event multiplicity

Calorimeter System Performance





- High p_T trigger implemented to the calorimeter system dedicated for jet physics studies
- Advanced 3D topological jet clustering algorithm
- Capable of performing precision calorimetric jet measurements
- First mid-rapidity calorimetric jet measurements at RHIC

b-jet R_{AA} and v_2



 Utilization of MVTX to reconstruct secondary vertex within the jet cone

> Identify jets with displaced vertices to tag the b quarks Inclusive measurement with better statistics

- First b-jet measurement at RHIC
- Sensitive to heavy-quark collisional and radiative in-medium energy loss
- Pathlength dependence of beauty energy loss in the QGP
- Complementary to LHC with better precision at lower p_T

h

b-jet

Distance of

Closest

(DCA)

Approach

Secondary

b-quar

b-jet

or photon

B-hadron

QGP at Primary

Vertex

Vertex



 Back-to-back b-jet pairs studies enabled by the large detector acceptance and multiobservable capabilities

Precision di-b-jet R_{AA} as a function of di-jet invariant mass measurement

- Pinpoint the propagation of beauty quarks in the QGP
- Extract beauty quark coupling parameter to the medium
- Complementary to LHC di-b-jet balance measurements

SPHE

b-jet Splitting Function z_g



- Differential subjet splitting function measurements thanks to the large dataset statistics
- Test pQCD model calculations in p + p collisions
- Quantify the medium modification of b-jets in the sPHENIX kinematic region
- Complementary to LHC jet substructure measurements

SPHE

Electron Identification Capabilities



Minimum Bias $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV Au + Au Events



- Use shower core energy information from central EMCAL and HCAL for e/h separation
- Working point: EMCAL/p > 0.9 and iHCAL/EMCAL < 0.2 to maintain 90% electron efficiency
- Excellent electron identification capabilities for quarkonia background rejection
- Improvement with machine learning techniques currently in development

Upsilon Spectroscopy



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Quark and Nuclear Physics 2022, September 5-9

Summary

The sPHENIX Experiment at RHIC

- Physics program: jets, open heavy flavor, quarkonia, cold QCD
- Detector installation in interaction region in progress

Detector Performance

- Excellent tracking and vertexing capabilities for heavy flavor physics measurements
- Outstanding calorimetric jet performance for heavy flavor jet studies
- Good electron identification performance for quarkonia background rejection

Open Heavy Flavor Physics Program

- Fully reconstructed charm hadron measurements Heavy quark diffusion Heavy quark energy loss Heavy quark hadronization
- First inclusive b-jet measurements at RHIC High precision at low p_T Complementary to LHC experiments

Hidden Heavy Flavor Physics Program

- Upsilon Spectroscopy
 - Thermometer of QGP

Potential observation of $\Upsilon(3S)$ at RHIC

First data taking starts in around 03/2023: STAY TUNED!





Thank You





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- Thank you very much for your attention!









Back Up

Fully Reconstructed B_s^0 Meson



- Exotic-hadron like complex 4-prong decays
- FONLL weighted B_s^0 in GEANT simulation for signal only prediction
- First observation of fully reconstructed B-meson in nuclear collisions at RHIC
- Study beauty quark hadronization mechanism with B_s^0/B^+ ratio
- Test QCD factorization theorem at RHIC energy in the beauty sector