

# Heavy Flavor Production in PHENIX

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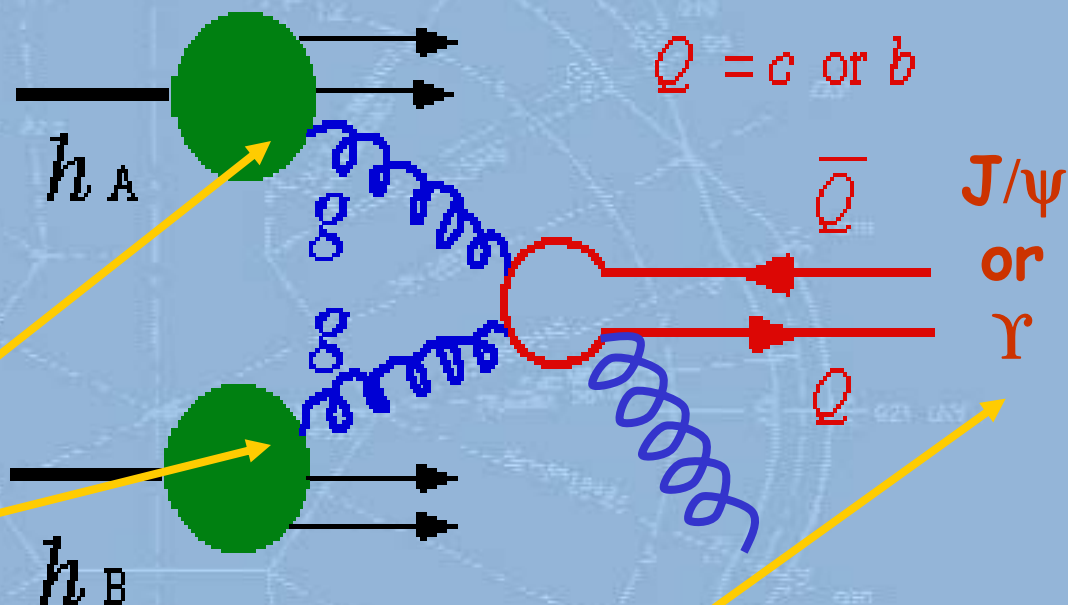
- ✓ "Onia" production
  - ✓ Leading order at low  $x$  = "gluon fusion"

✓ Sensitive to:

- ✓ Initial state
  - ✓ Parton distribution functions
  - ✓  $p_T$  broadening
  - ✓ Parton energy loss in the initial state ?
  - ✓ Polarization ?

- ✓ Final state
  - ✓ Parton energy loss in the hot & dense medium ?
  - ✓ Thermal enhancement ?
  - ✓ Flow ?

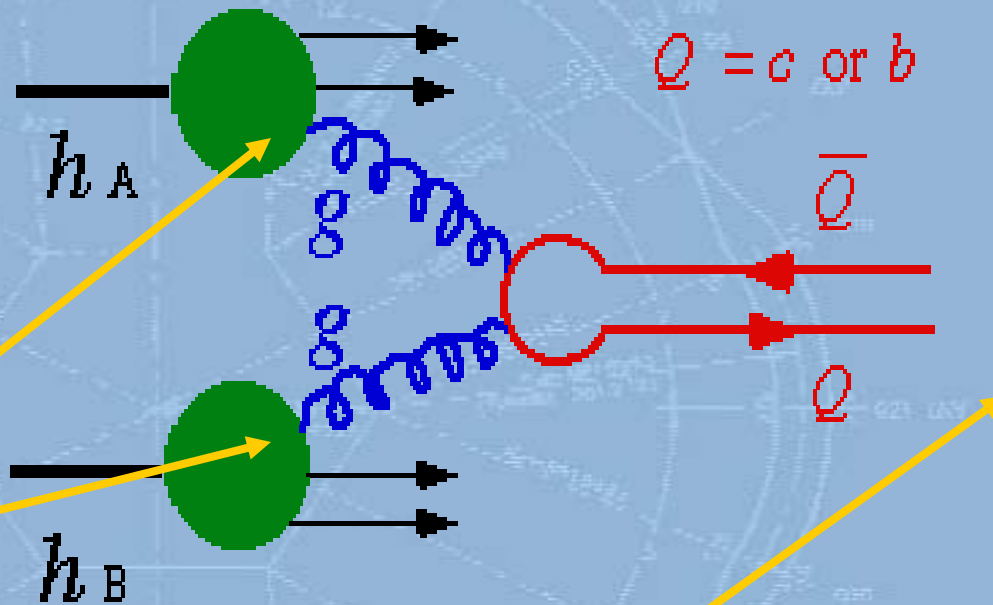
+ feed-down (e.g.  $B$  or  $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi$ )



- ✓ Open charm (or beauty) production
  - ✓ Leading order at low  $x$  = "gluon fusion"

- ✓ Sensitive to:

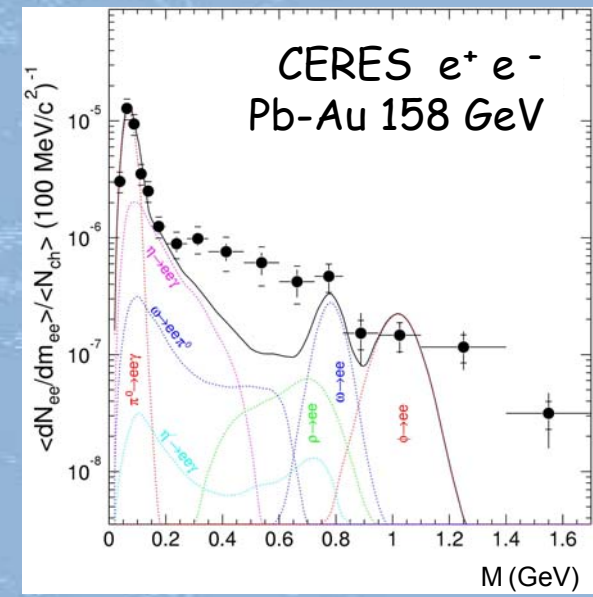
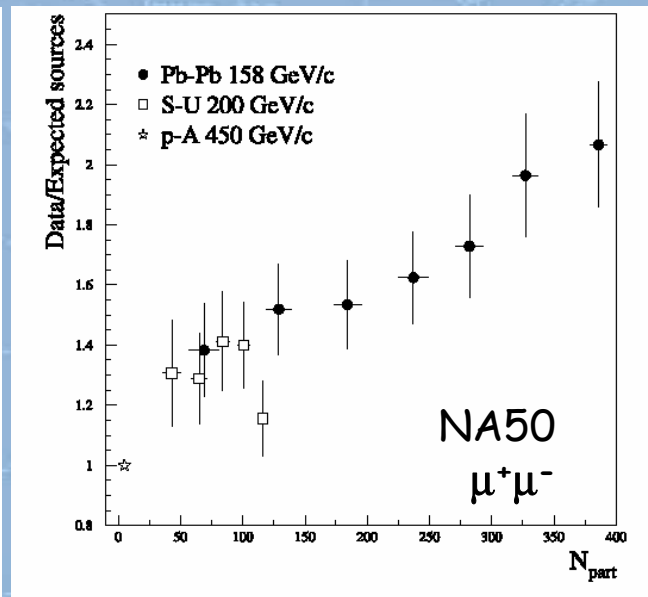
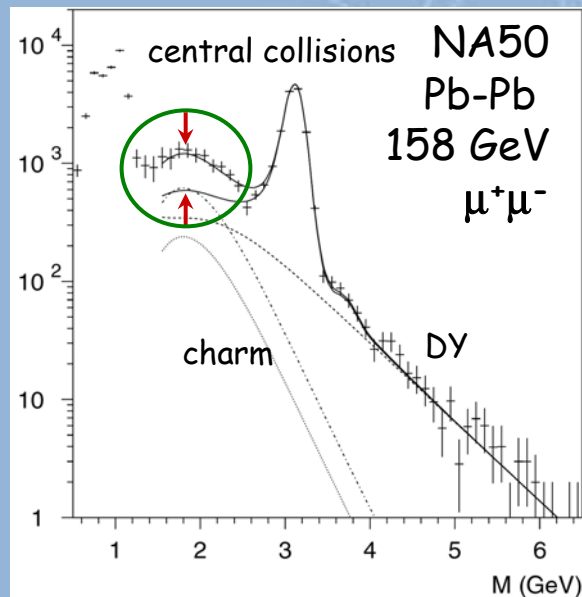
- ✓ Initial state
  - ✓ Parton distribution functions
  - ✓  $p_T$  broadening
  - ✓ Parton energy loss in the initial state ?
  - ✓ Polarization ?



- ✓ Final state
  - ✓ Parton energy loss in the hot & dense medium ?
  - ✓ Thermal enhancement ?
  - ✓ Flow ?

- ✓ Open flavors are interesting *per se* :
- ✓ Do heavy quark suffer « quenching », as light flavors do ?
  - ✓ Higher quark mass  $\rightarrow$  less gluon radiation ("dead cone effect")
  - ✓  $D/\pi$  modified at moderate  $p_T$  due to different quenching
    - ✓ Y. L. Dokshitzer & D.E. Kharzeev, Phys.Lett.B519(2001)199-206
- ✓ Do heavy quark flow ?
  - ✓ Early creation in hard process  $\rightarrow$  they should not
  - ✓ Additional creation, enhancement, "in medium" effects  $\rightarrow$  they could
  - ✓ In any case, OPEN = they're detected once bound to light quarks
    - ✓ Influence of light quark flow
    - ✓ Influence of decay if detected in semi-leptonic decay channels

- ✓ Possible charm enhancement in Heavy Ion collisions ?
  - ✓ "unexpected sources" of dileptons observed at SPS
  - ✓ This contribution doesn't scale as the number of collisions

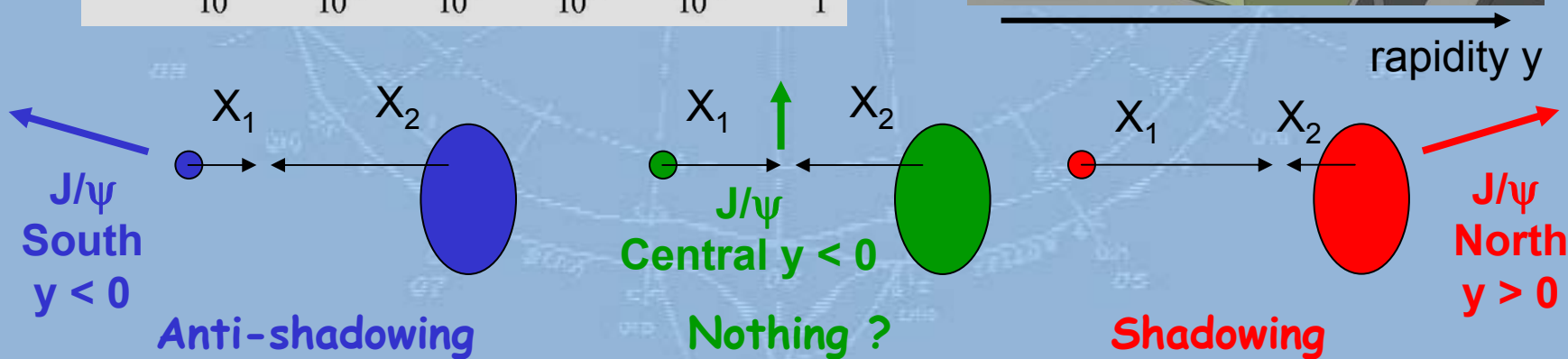
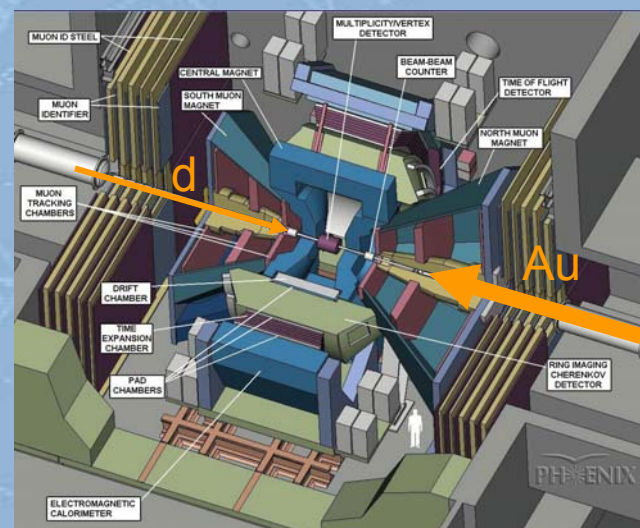
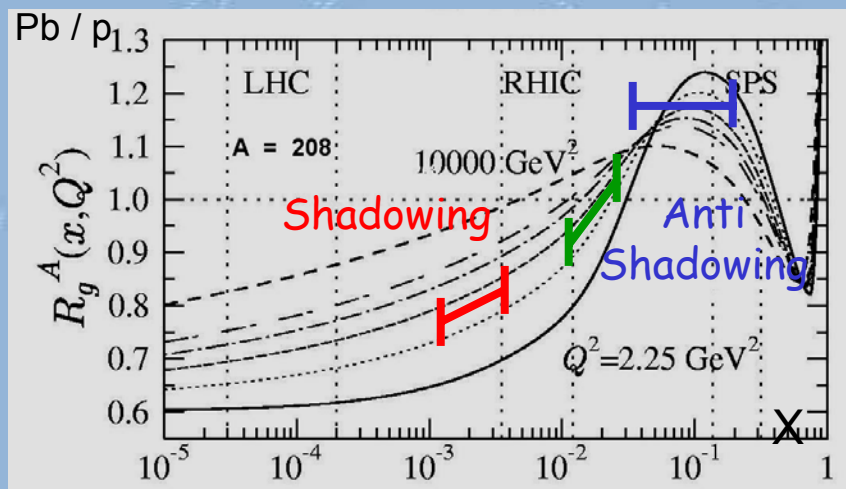


- ✓ Is there an enhancement of charm production ?
- ✓ Ideally, open charm should be used as a reference for  $J/\psi$  production, as color screening prevents charmonia bound states

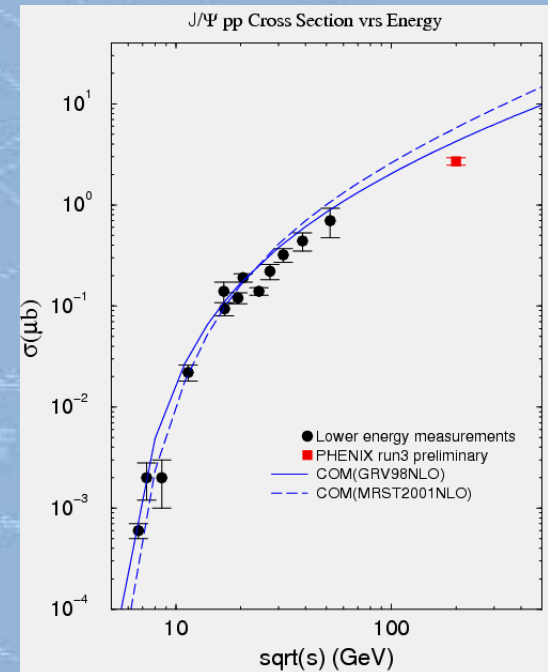
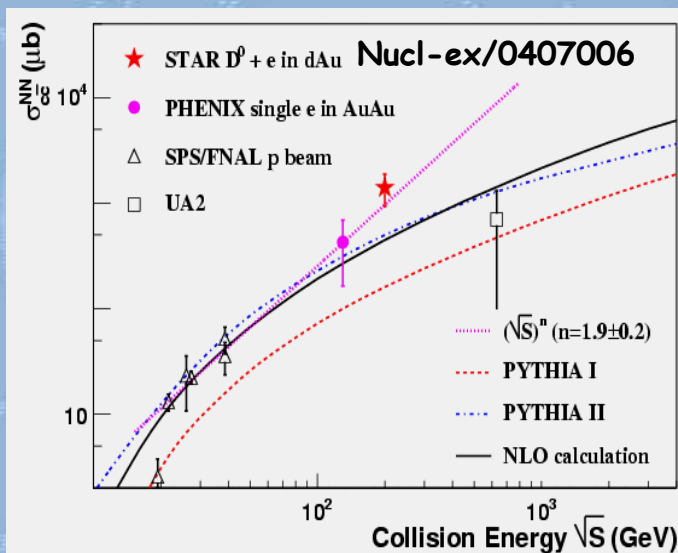
**color screening  $\Leftrightarrow$  bound charmonia / open charm**



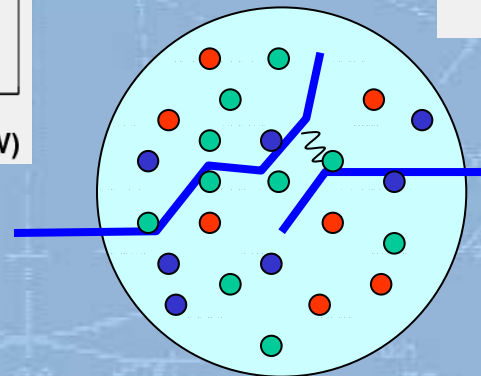
- ✓ Heavy flavor = probe for « cold » nuclear effects
  - ✓ Parton distribution functions are modified in nuclei  
**color screening**  $\leftrightarrow$  **bound charmonia / open charm**
  - ✓ e.g. in d-Au collisions :



- ✓ Charm production is sensitive to incident energy of partons
  - ✓ Possible energy loss in the initial state may affect charmonium production
    - ✓ Holds both for charmonia and open charm, so could be checked with open charm



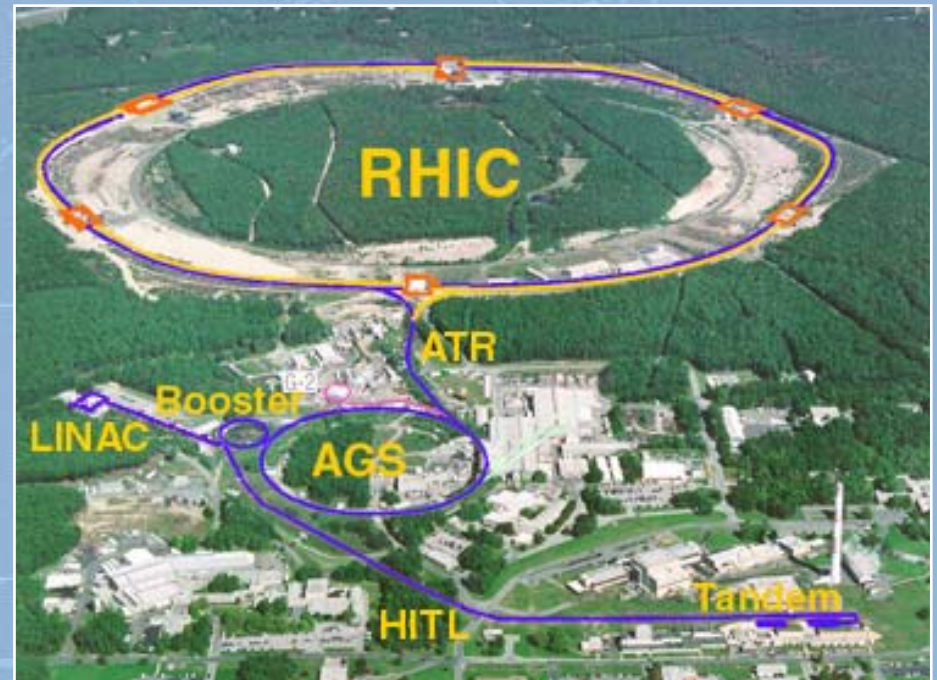
- ✓ Sensitive  $p_T$  broadening (e.g.: gluon-nucleon scattering)



**color screening  $\Leftrightarrow$  bound charmonia / open charm**

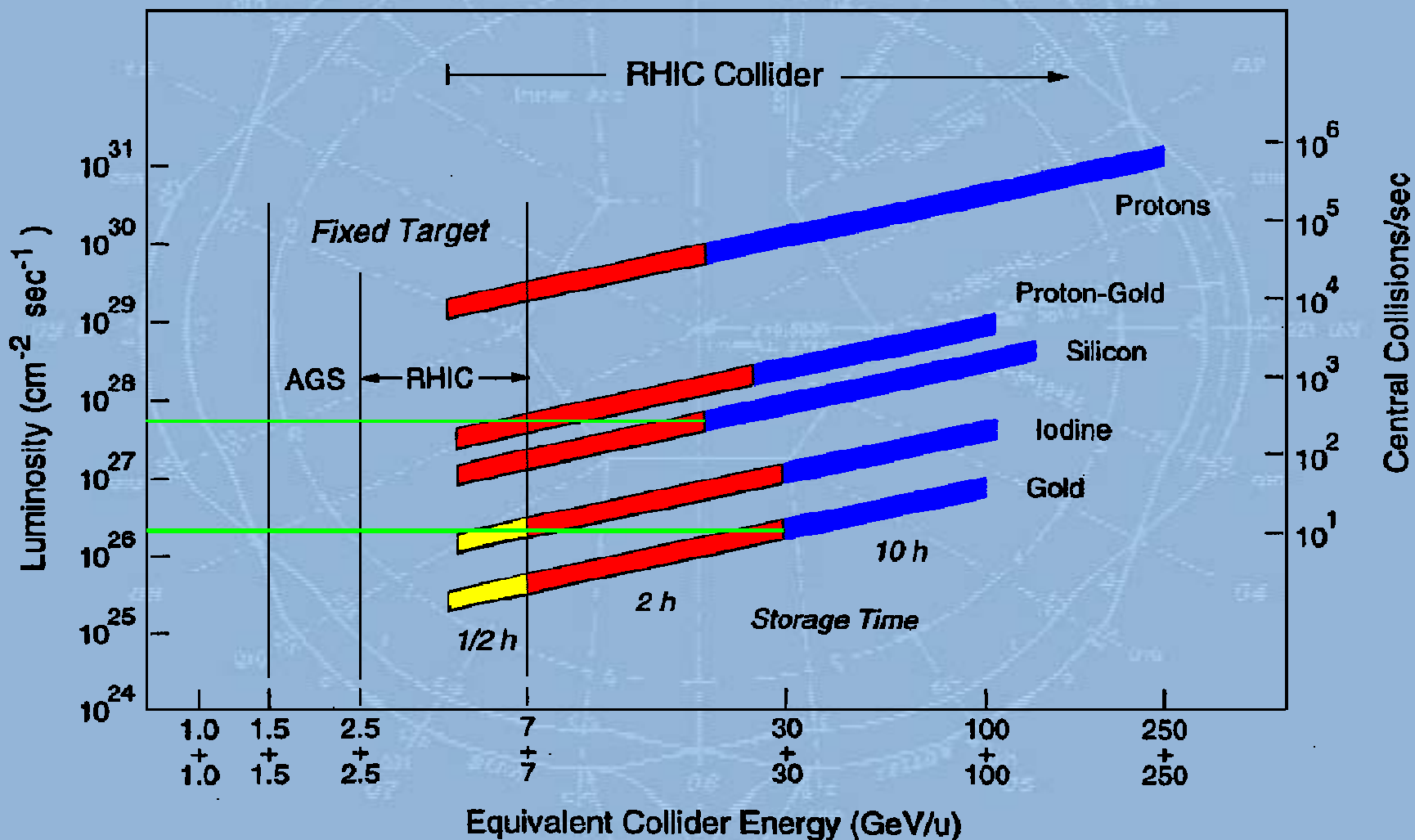


- ✓ RHIC (Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider)
  - ✓ Long Island, not so far from Manhattan :-)
  - ✓ Dedicated to heavy ion physics & spin studies
  - ✓ 4 experiments
  - ✓ 100+100 GeV/A
  - ✓ Variable incident energy
  - ✓ p-p up to 500 GeV





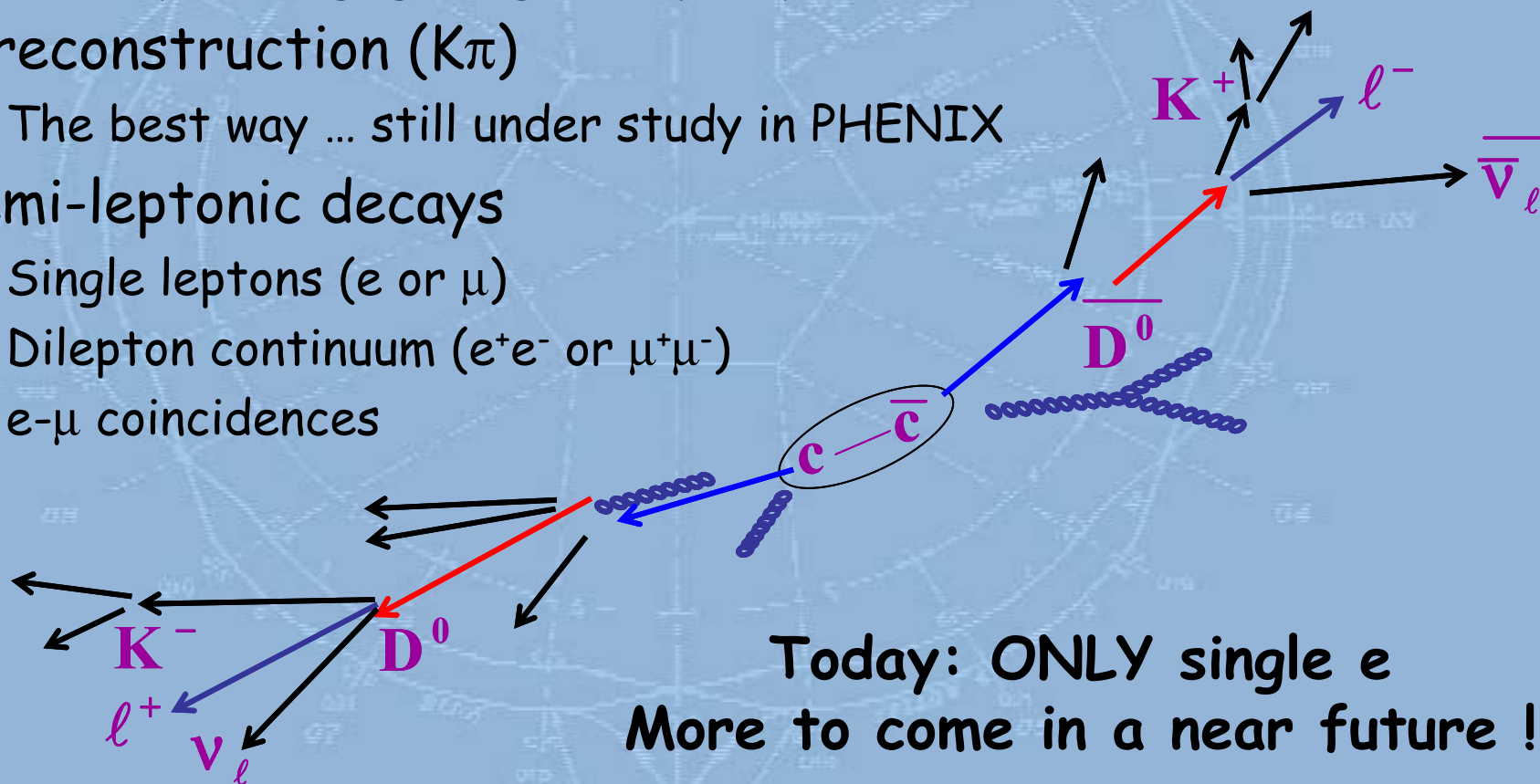
- ✓ Vast incident energy range
- ✓ Various ion species from p to Au



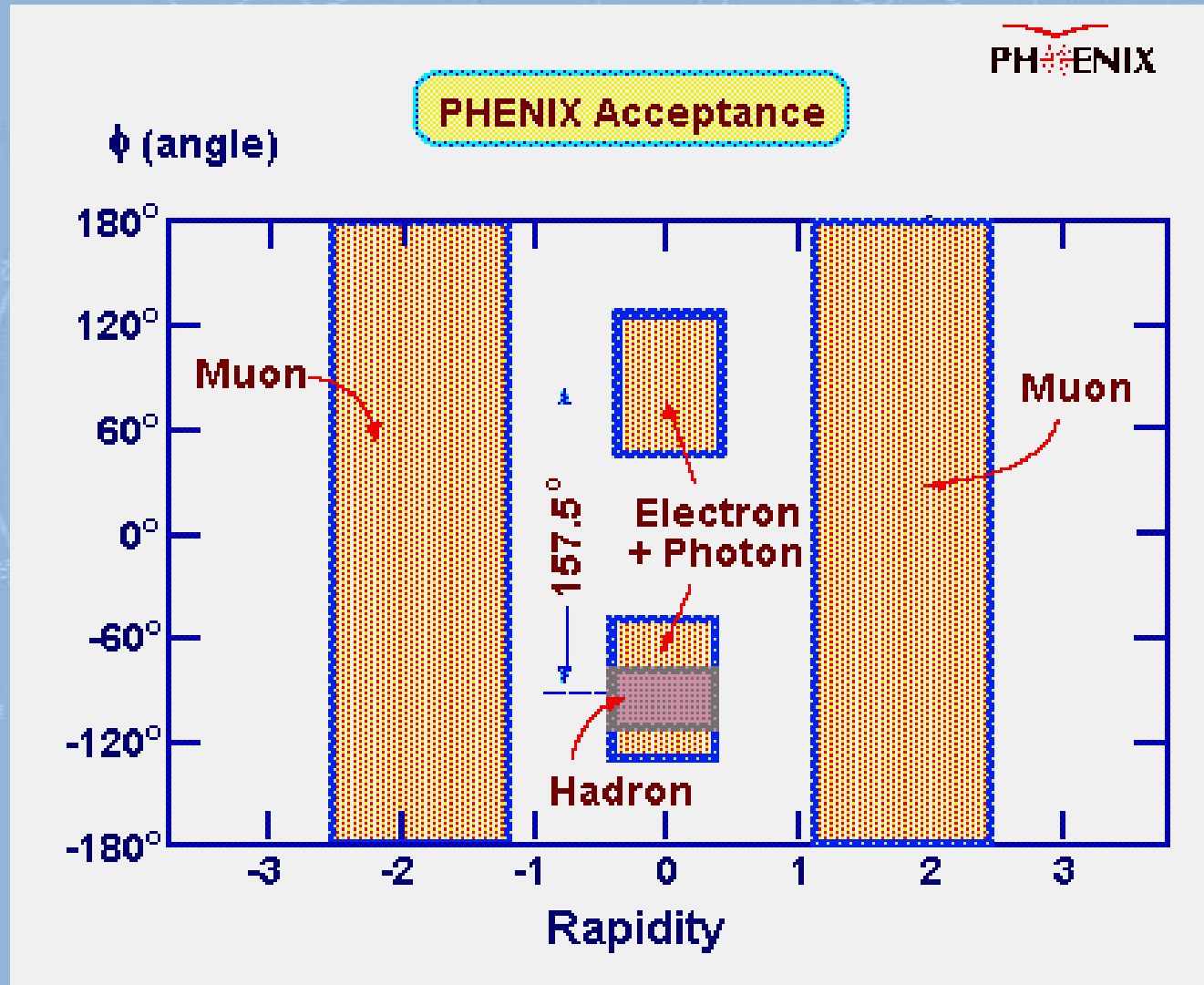
- ✓ Electrons in EM-Cal + RICH
- ✓ Muons in MuTr + MuId



- ✓ Secondary decay vertex ... long term future ?
  - ✓ Needs precise tracking close to IP to see displaced vertex ...
    - ✓ we have no detector to do this
    - ✓ Very challenging in high multiplicity & radiation environment
- ✓ D reconstruction ( $K\pi$ )
  - ✓ The best way ... still under study in PHENIX
- ✓ Semi-leptonic decays
  - ✓ Single leptons (e or  $\mu$ )
  - ✓ Dilepton continuum ( $e^+e^-$  or  $\mu^+\mu^-$ )
  - ✓ e- $\mu$  coincidences



- ✓ Different acceptance domains

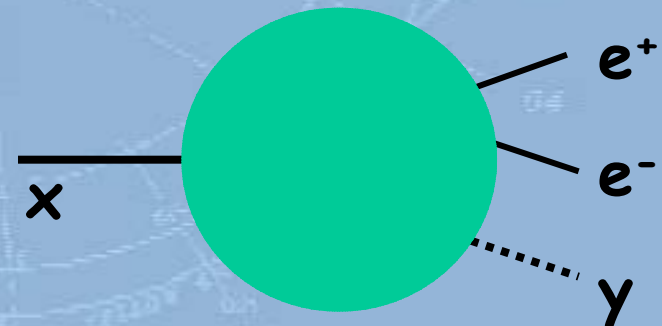
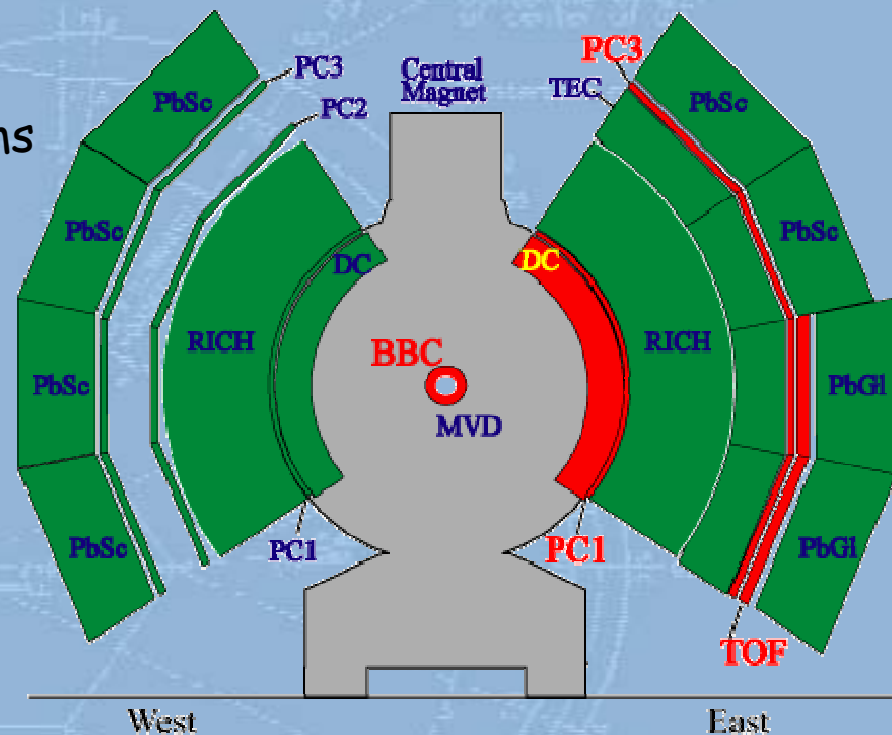




- ✓ For now:
  - ✓ Only single electrons in central arms
  - ✓ Only open charm

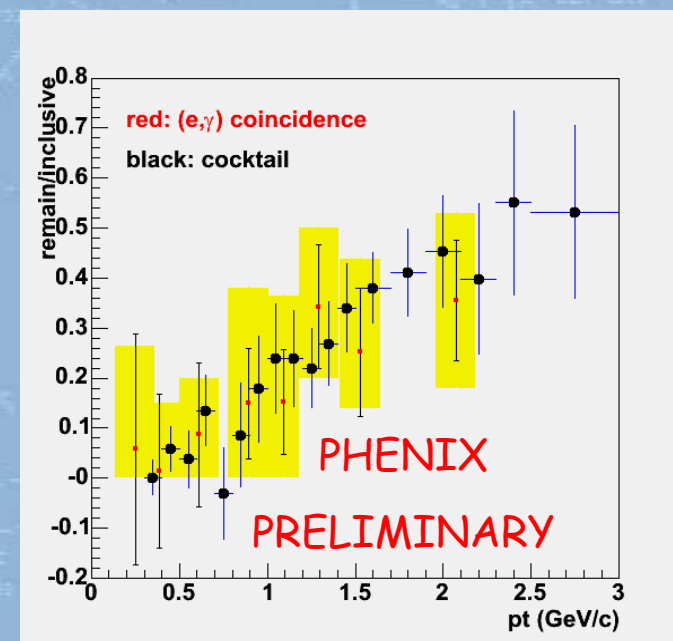
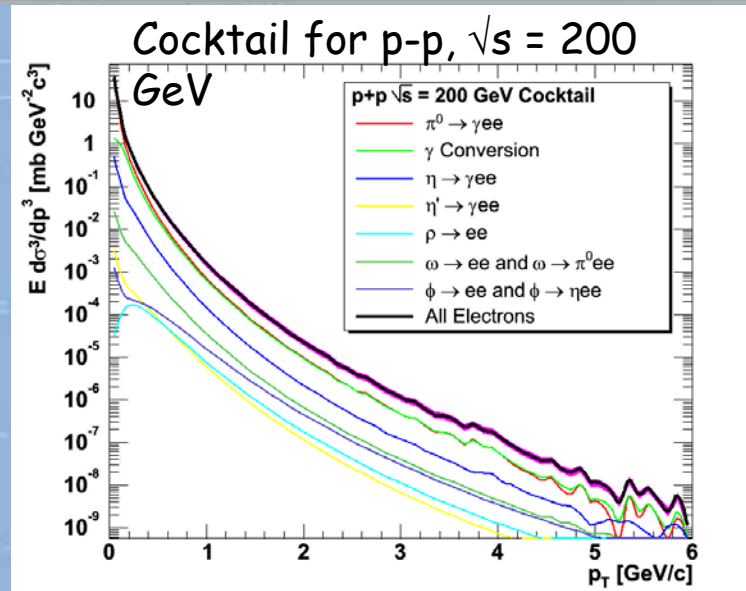
- ✓ Electrons
  - ✓  $|\eta| < 0.35$   $\Delta\phi = \pi / 4$
  - ✓ Tracks reconstructed with Drift Chamber & PC1
  - ✓ EM-Cal matching hit
  - ✓ RICH hits + ring shape
  - ✓ Timing (EMC or TOF)

- ✓ "Photonic" electrons
  - ✓  $\gamma$  conversion
  - ✓  $\pi^0$  and  $\eta/\eta'$  Dalitz decay:  $\rightarrow \gamma ee$
  - ✓ light vector meson decay:
    - ✓  $\omega, \phi \rightarrow (\pi^0, \eta) ee$

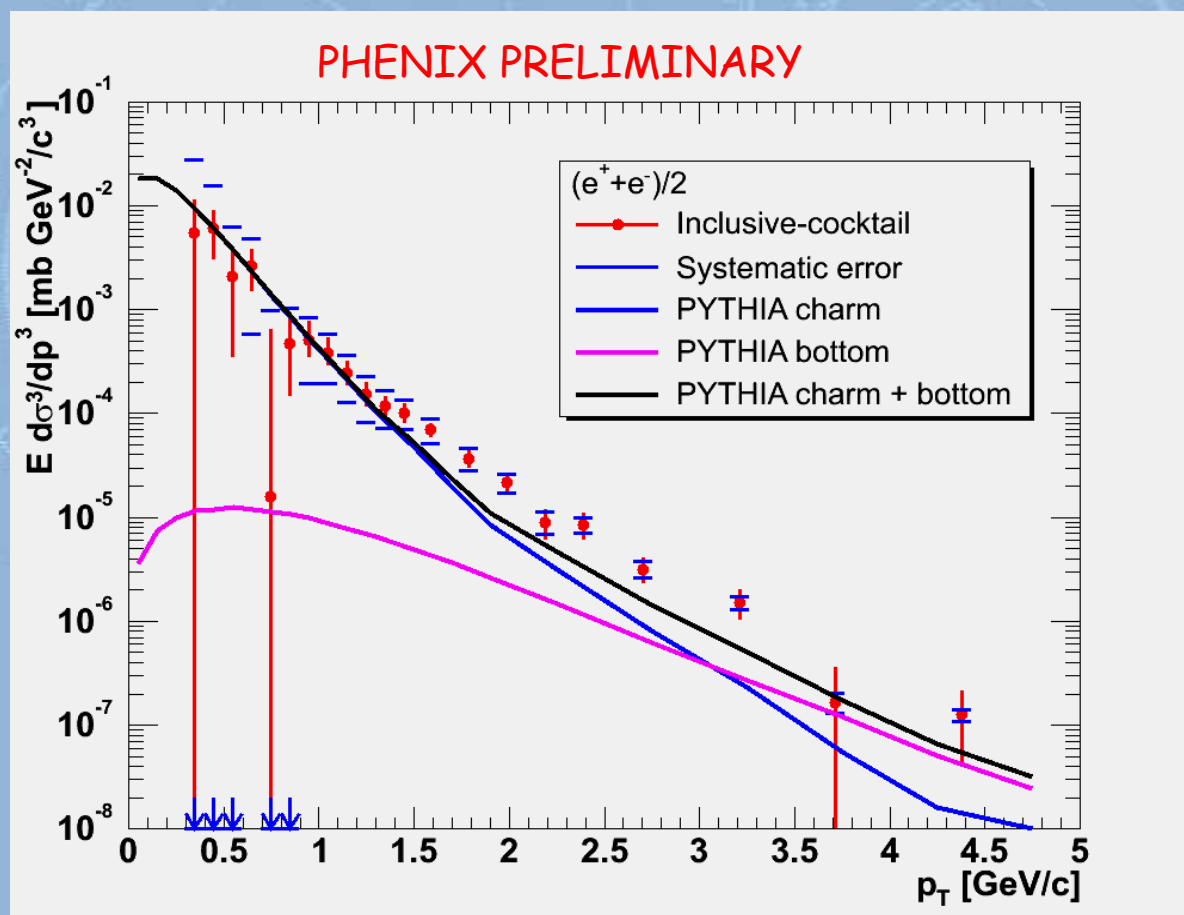


Yield proportional to real  $\gamma$

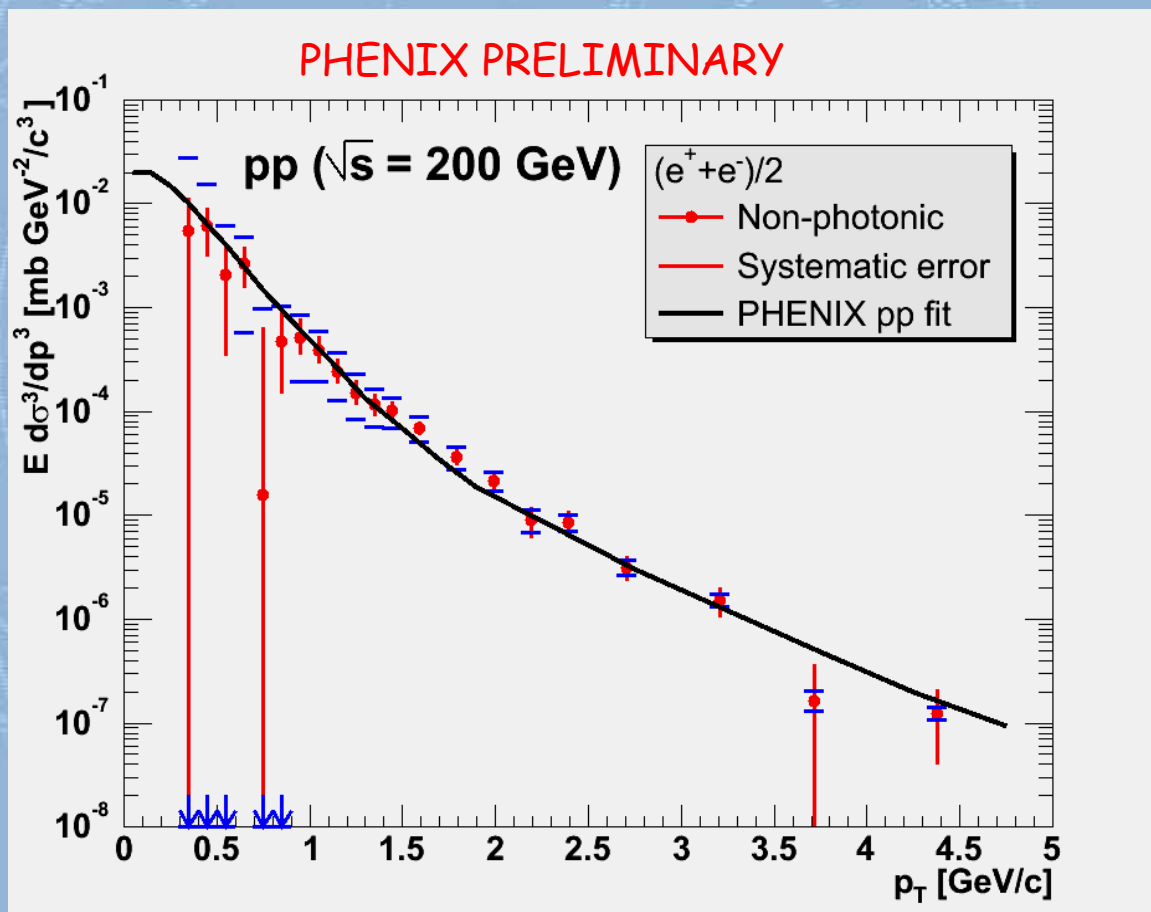
- ✓ NON-photonic electrons = ALL - PHOTONIC
  - ✓ K decay
  - ✓  $\rho, \omega, \phi \rightarrow ee$
  - ✓  $c \rightarrow e$  (dominant)
  - ✓  $b \rightarrow e$
  
- ✓ Subtract background by:
  - ✓ Cocktail method
  - ✓ Converter method
  - ✓ Direct measurement of  $\gamma e$  coincidences + event mixing
  
- ✓ Correct for acceptances and efficiencies
  
- ✓ Non-photonic contribution increases with  $p_T$ 
  - ✓ Good agreement between cocktail method and  $\gamma e$  coincidence method



- ✓ Non-photonic electrons in p-p as compared to Pythia:
  - ✓ Reasonable agreement
    - ✓ Charm alone not sufficient at high  $p_T$
    - ✓ Bottom  $\rightarrow$  not enough statistics

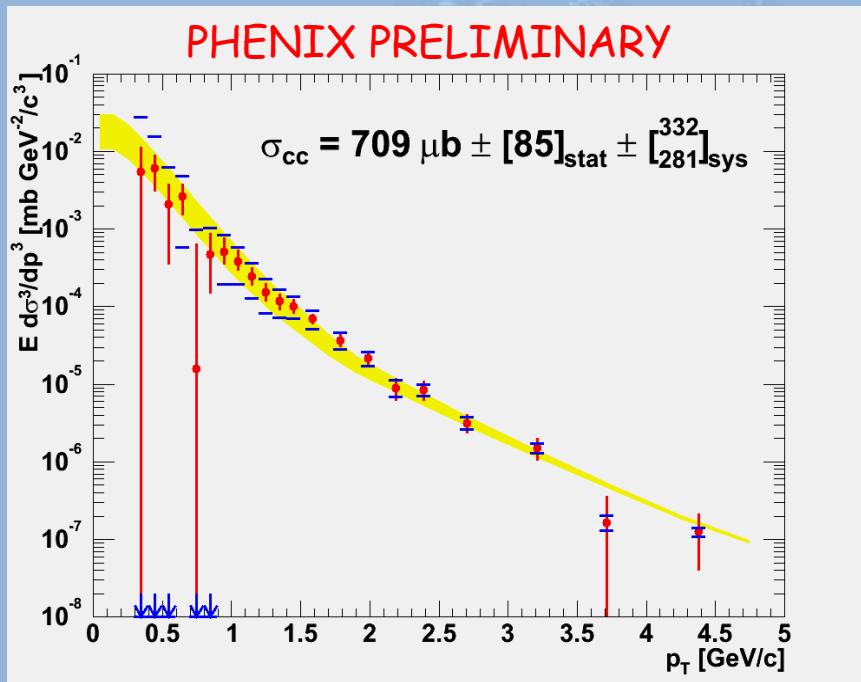


- ✓ Phenomenological fit
  - ✓ To compare with d-Au and Au-Au ...

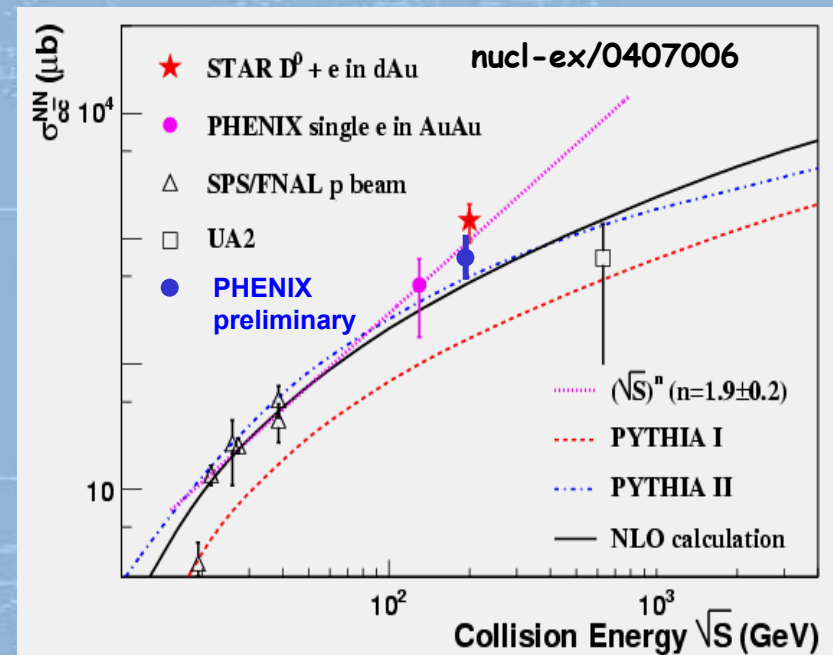




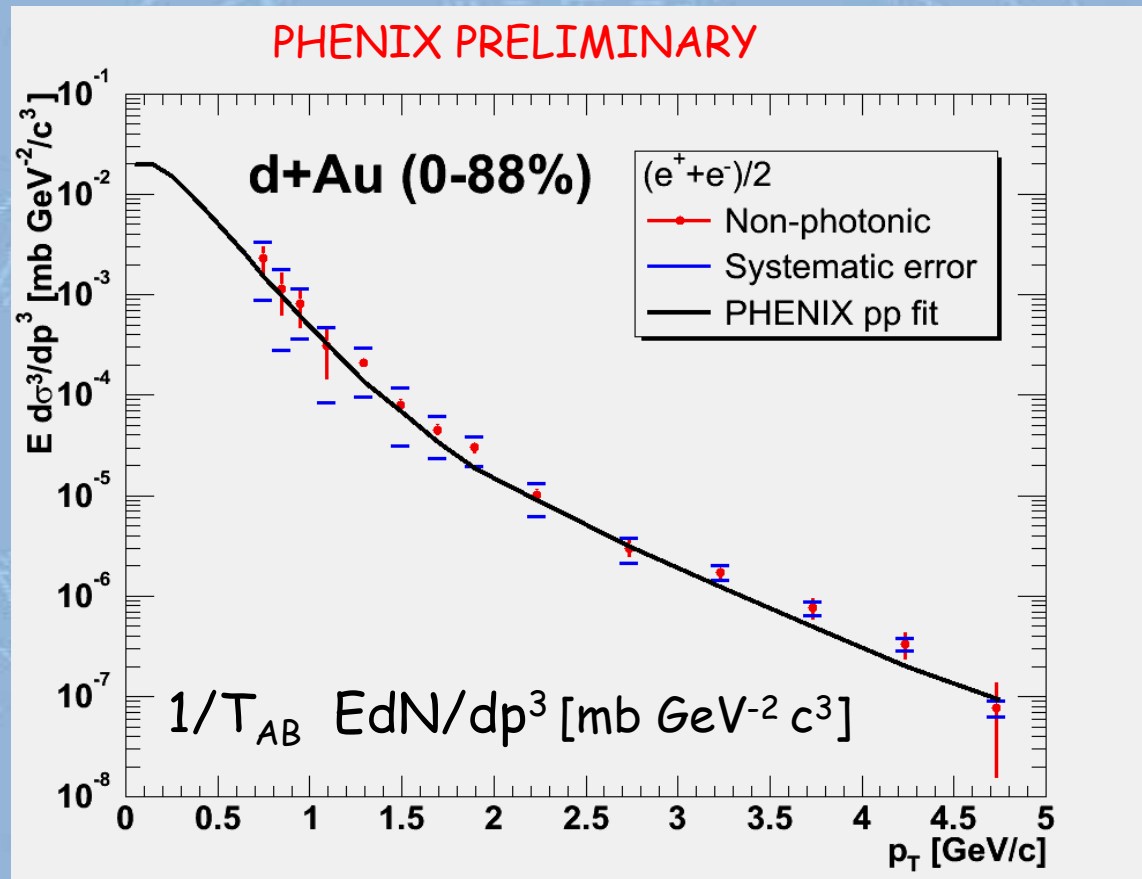
✓ ... and to extract charm cross section



$$\sigma_{cc} = 709 \mu\text{b} \pm 85(\text{stat})^{+332}_{-281}(\text{syst})$$

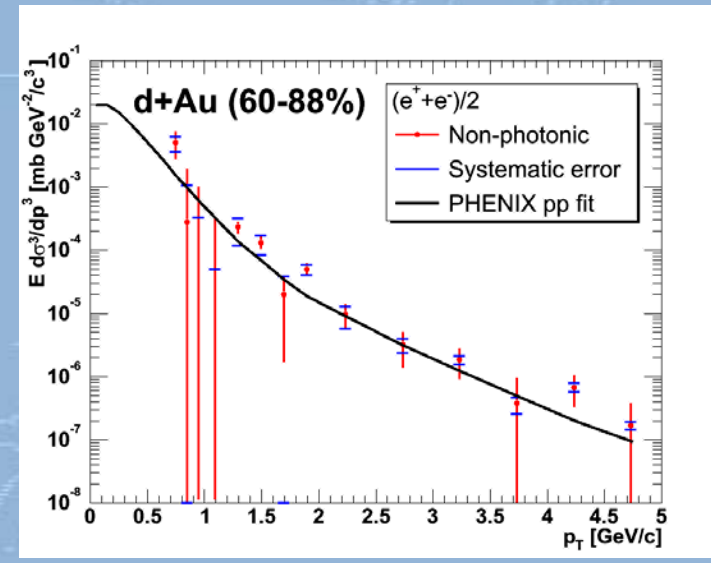
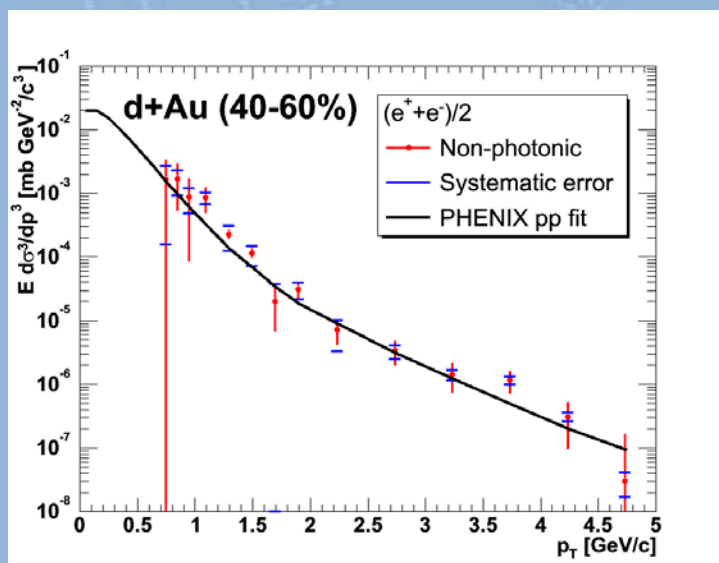
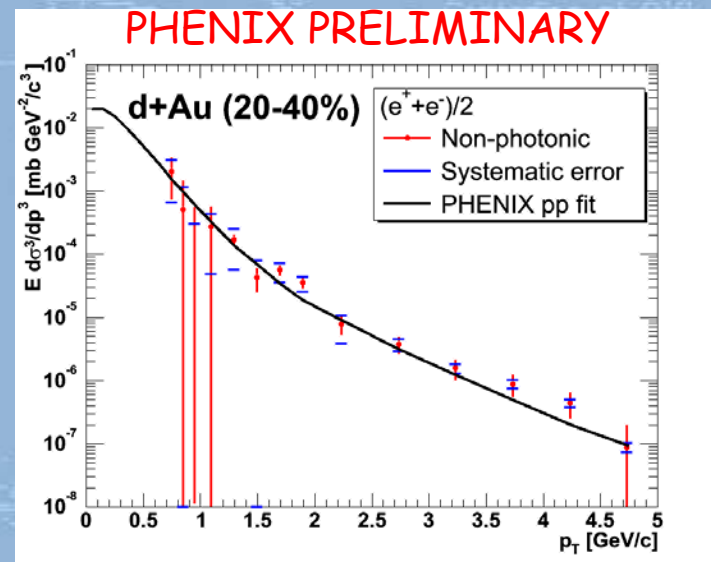
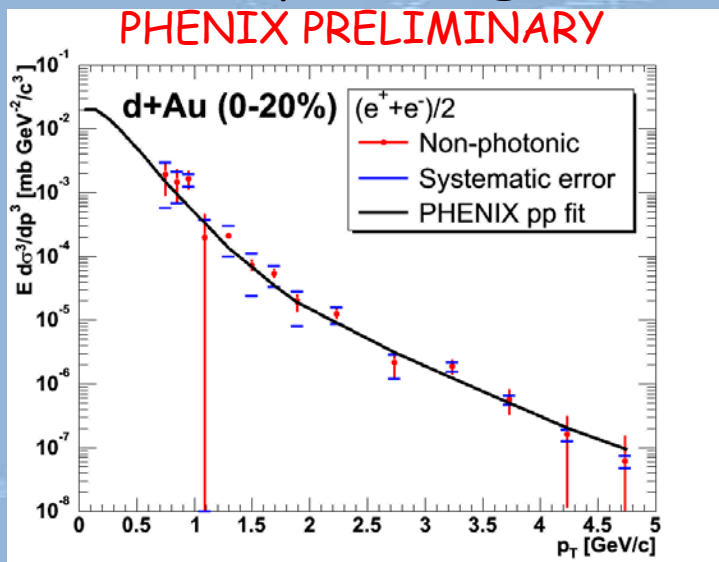


- ✓ d-Au collisions: minimum bias result (binary scaled)

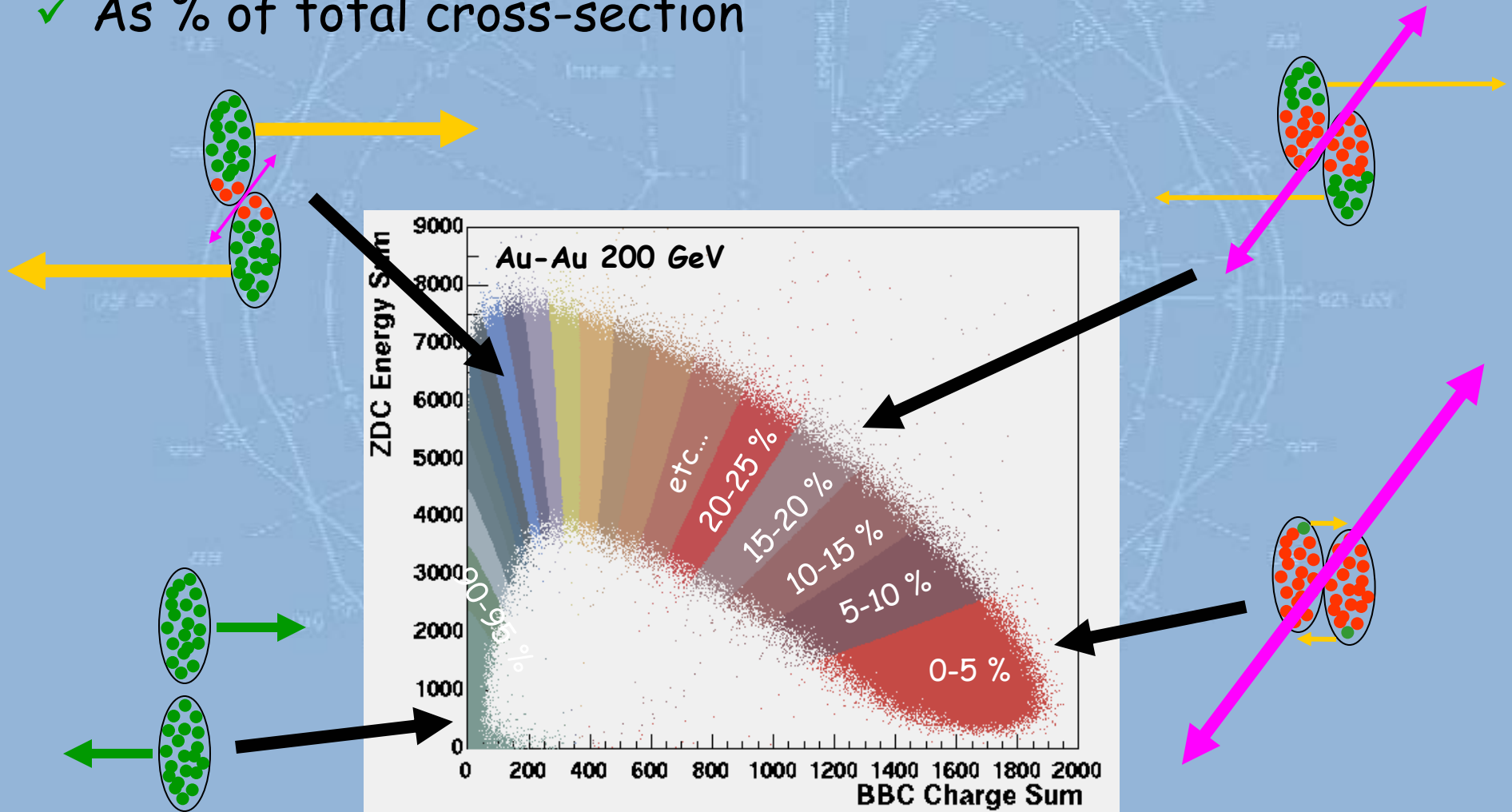


- ✓ COMPATIBLE WITH BINARY SCALING

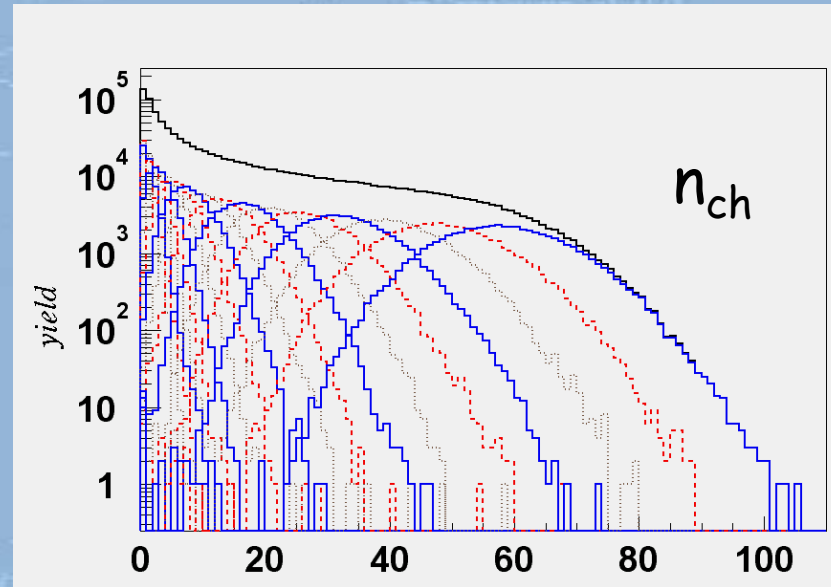
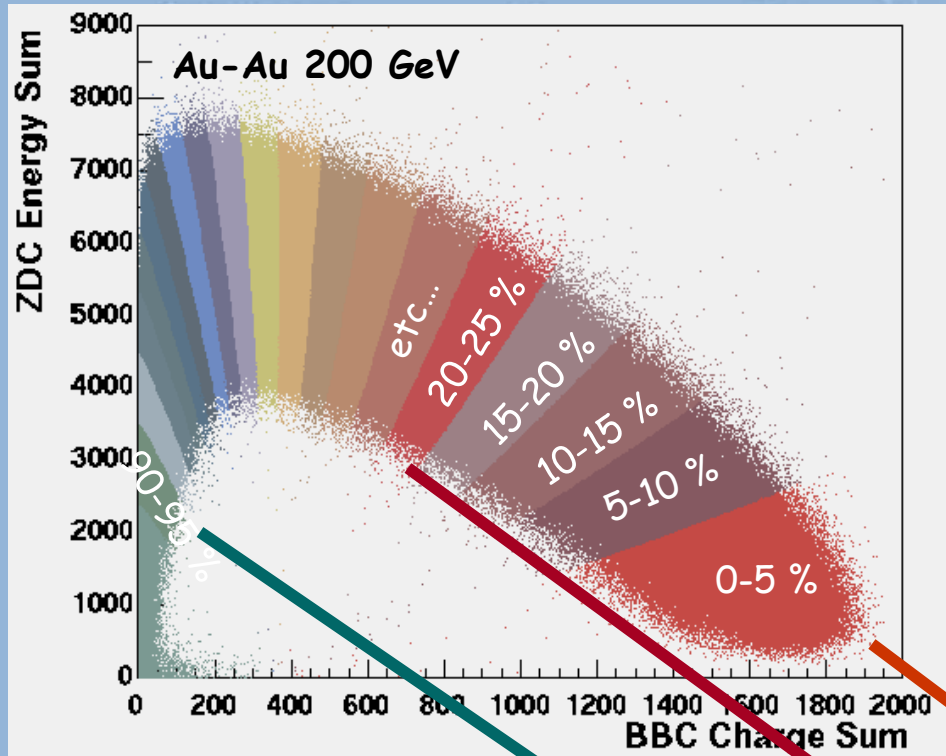
- ✓ d-Au: binary scaling also holds for different centralities



- ✓  $E_{ZDC}$  (spectators) / BBC (secondary particles) correlation
  - ✓ "zero degree calorimeter" + "beam-beam counter"
- ✓ As % of total cross-section





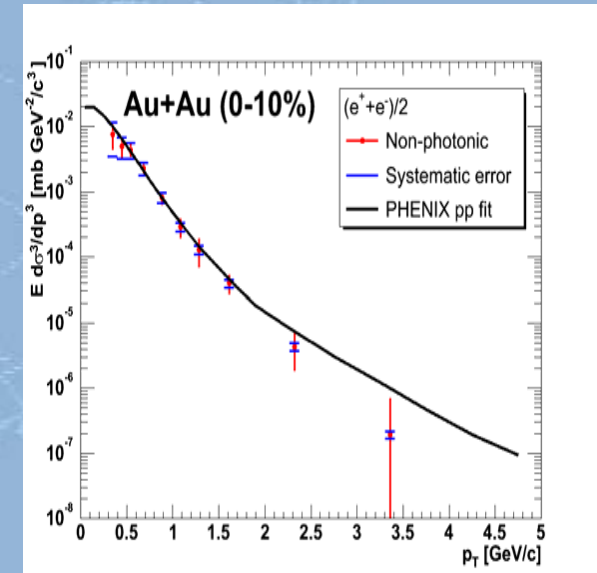
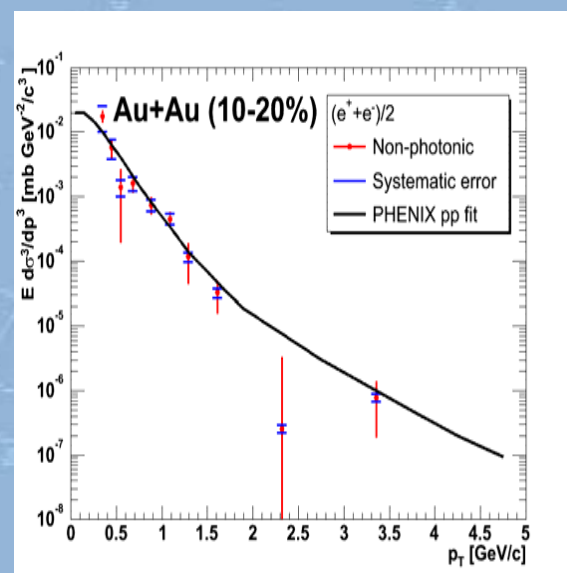
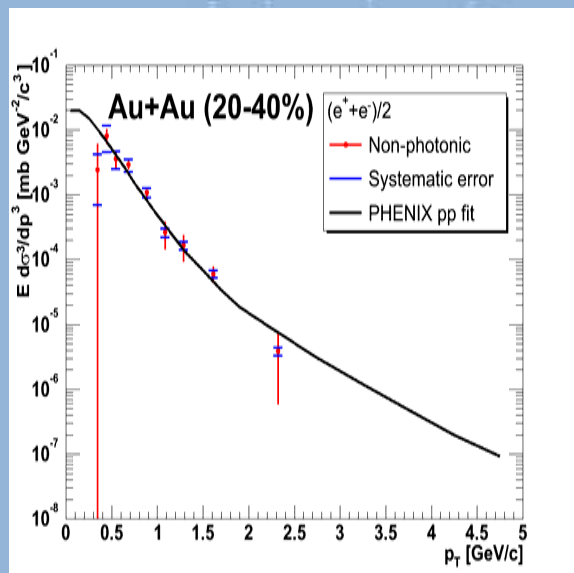
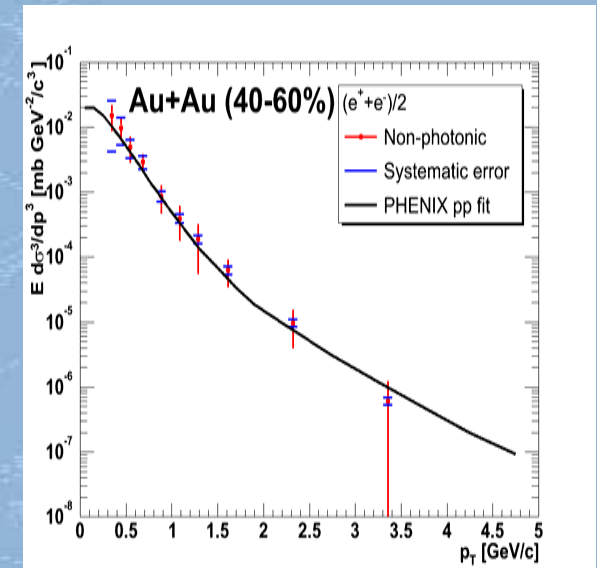
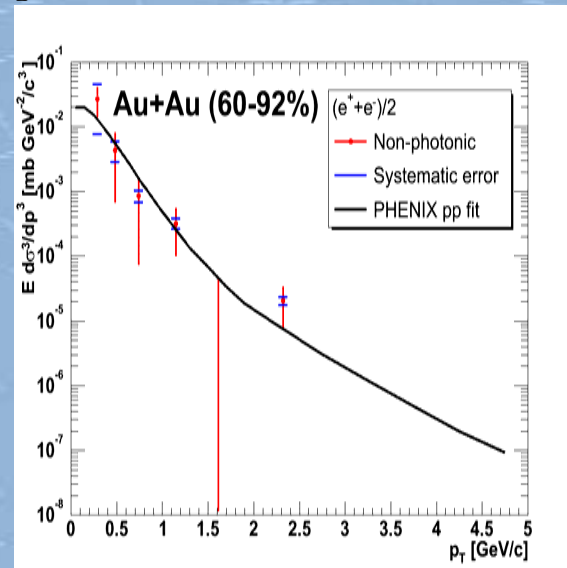


- ✓ Glauber model
  - ✓ Nuclear density profile
  - ✓ Geometry
  - ✓ N-N cross-section

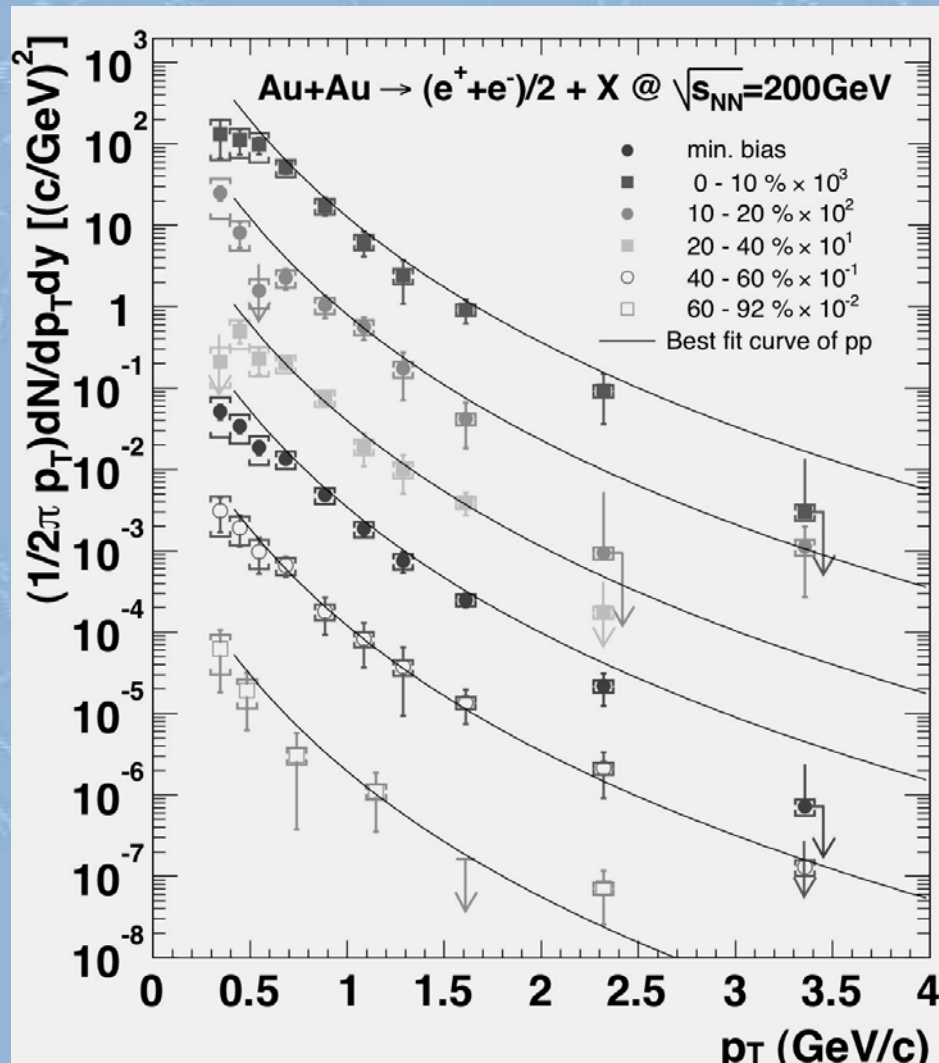
| B (fm)        | $N_{part}$   | $N_{coll}$    |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2,3<br>± 0,9  | 353<br>± 19  | 1091<br>± 102 |
| 7,1<br>± 0,5  | 181<br>± 16  | 422<br>± 65   |
| 14,5<br>± 0,3 | 4.1<br>± 2.5 | 2.8<br>± 2.2  |

$$1/T_{AB} \text{ EdN}/dp^3 [\text{mb GeV}^{-2} \text{ c}^3]$$

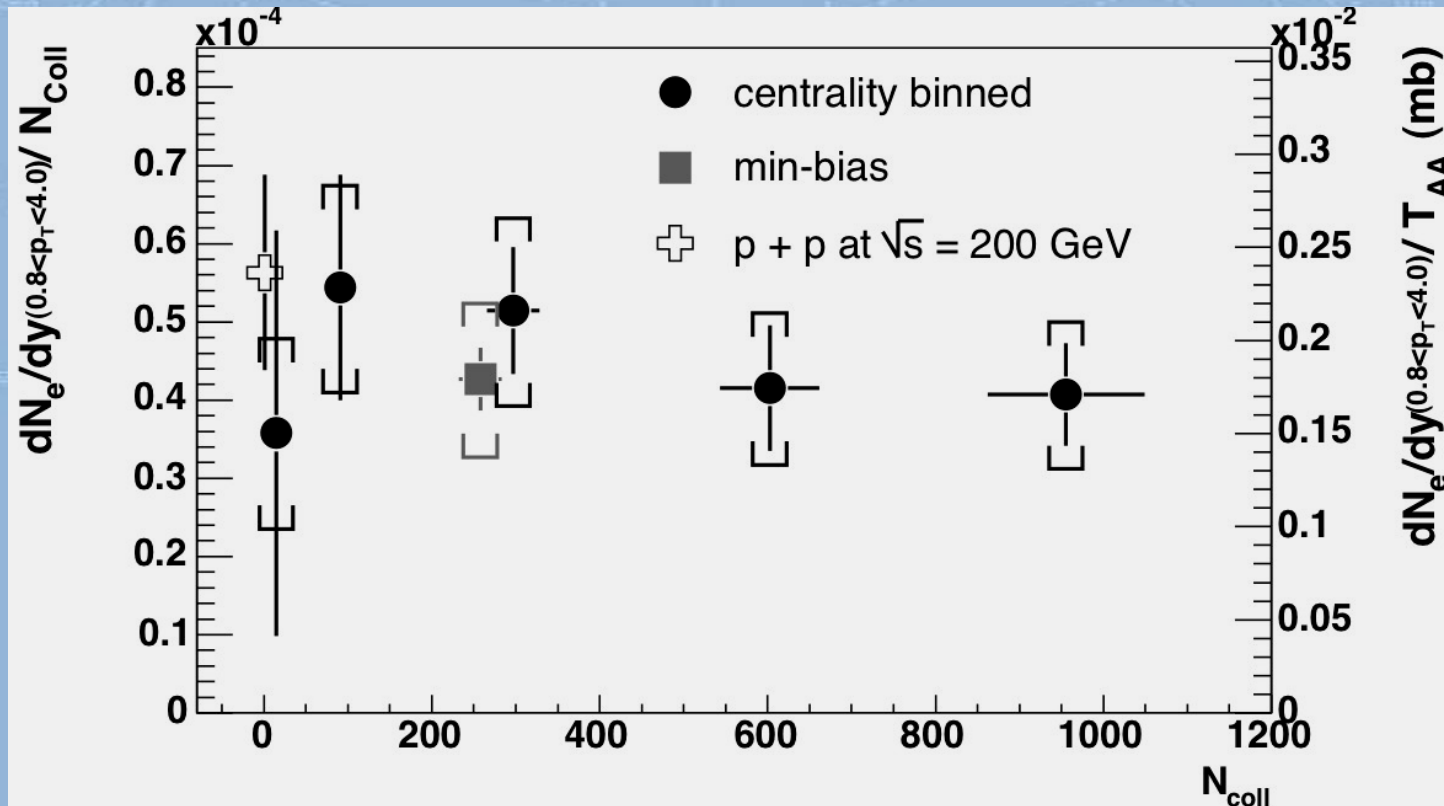
- ✓ Au-Au as a function of centrality
- ✓ Compatible with binary scaling
  - ✓ Need more stat. at high  $p_T$  !!!



- ✓ Au-Au as a function of centrality: summary plot

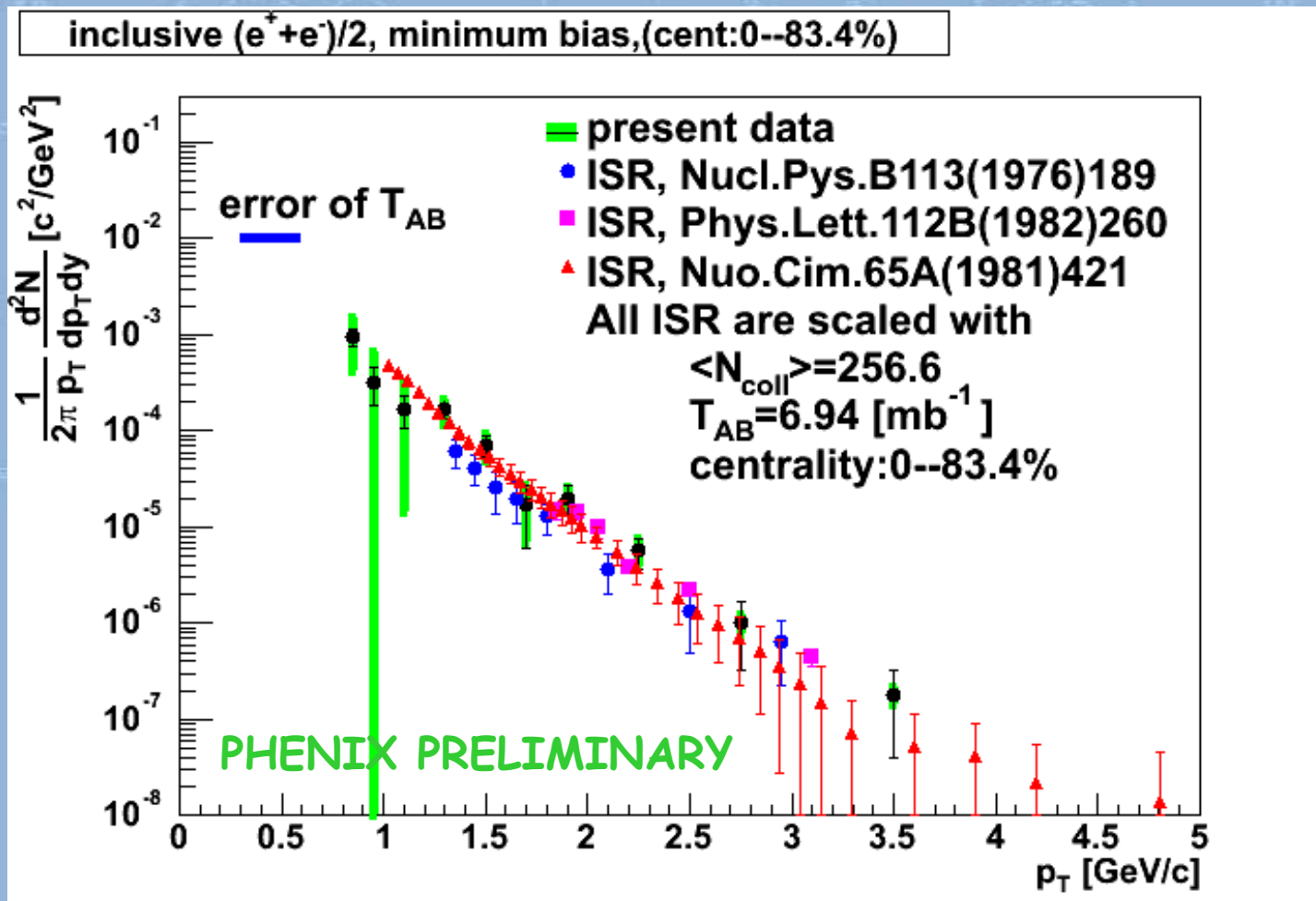


- ✓ Open charm in Au-Au : consistent with Ncoll scaling
  - ✓  $0.8 < p_T < 4.0$
  - ✓  $\alpha = 0.938 \pm 0.075 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.018 \text{ (syst)}$
  - ✓ Together with p-p:  $\alpha = 0.958 \pm 0.035 \text{ (stat)}$

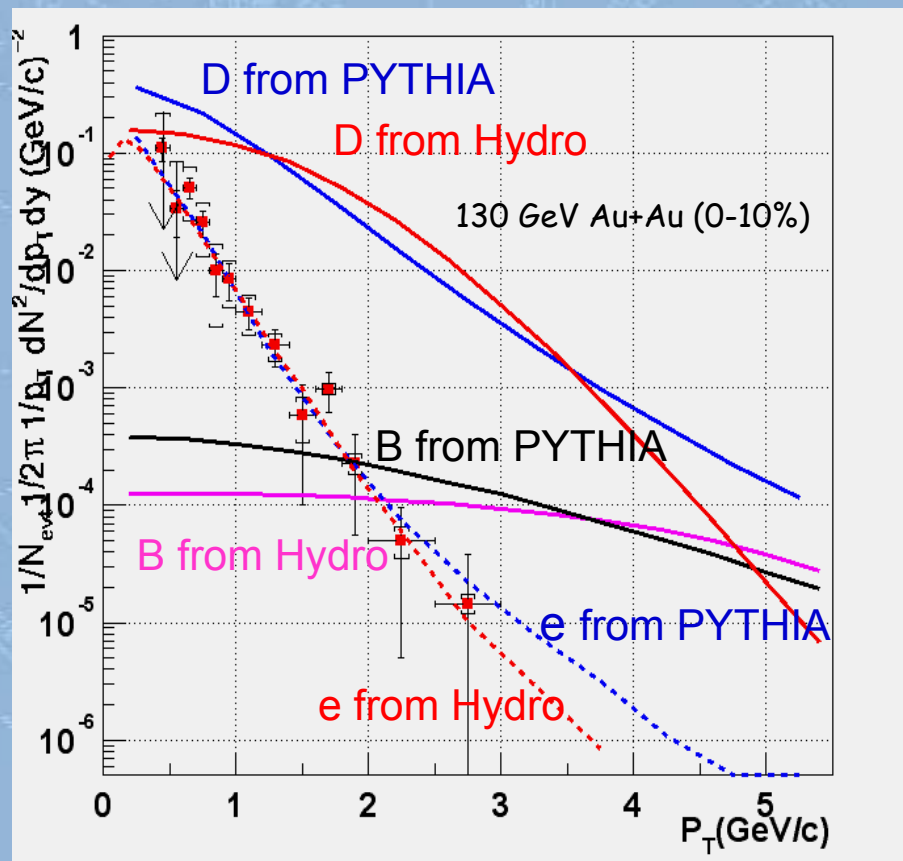




- ✓ Open charm in Au-Au @ 62.4 GeV, as compared to ISR p-p data at the same incident energy
  - ✓ Also compatible with  $\langle N_{\text{coll}} \rangle$  scaling

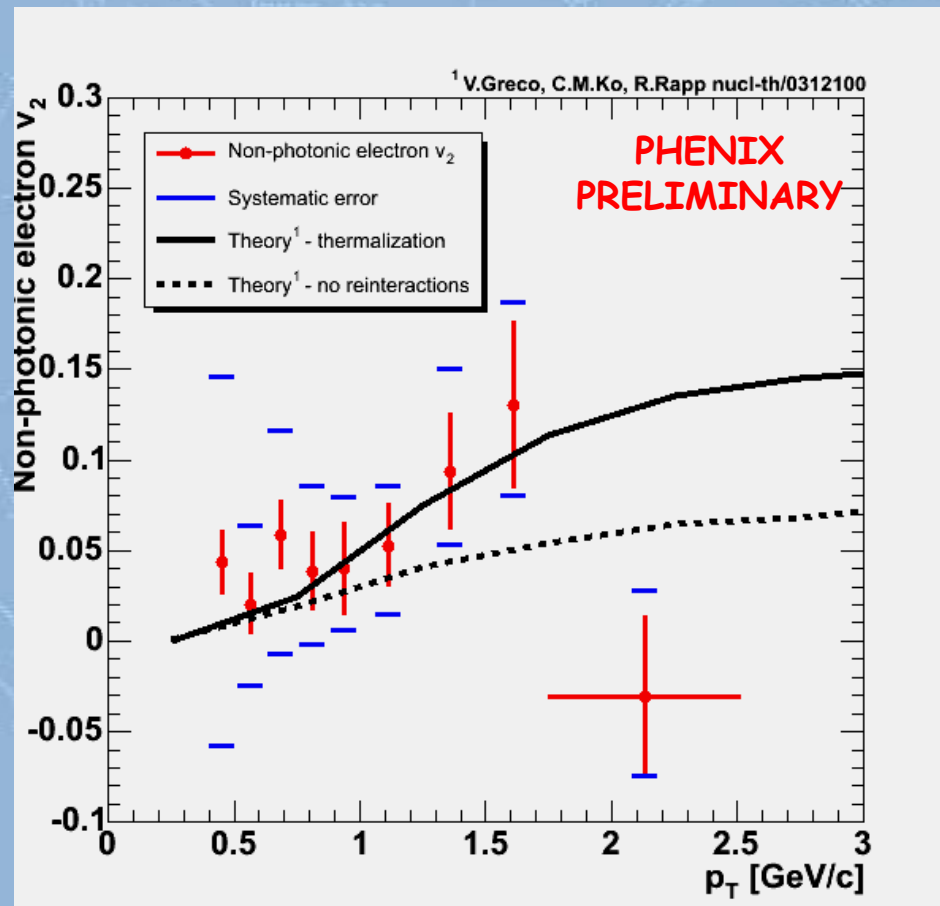


- ✓ Undistinguishable scenarios from  $p_T$  distributions
  - ✓ Would require high statistics at high  $p_T$
  - ✓ Difference smoothed by decay



S. Batsouli, S.Kelly, M.Gyulassy, J.Nagle  
 Phys.Lett. B557 (2003) 26-32

- ✓ What about direct flow measurement ...  $V_2$  ?
  - ✓  $V_2$  of non photonic electrons in 200 GeV/A Au-Au (run 2)
  - ✓ Need more statistics (run 4)



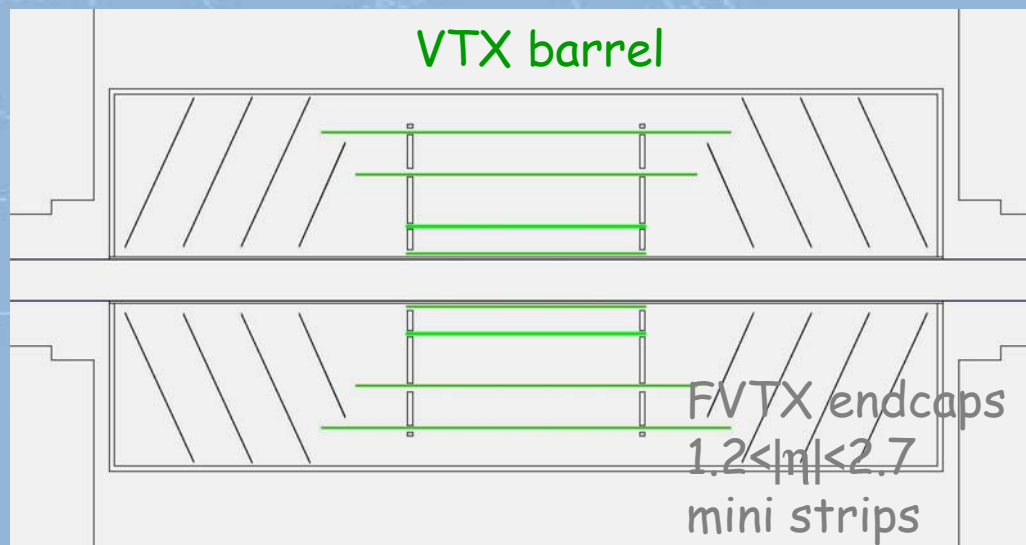
- ✓ PHENIX measures open charm with single electrons
- ✓ Proton-proton : reasonable agreement with PYTHIA
  - ✓ Charm + bottom
  - ✓  $\sigma$  somewhat lower than reported by STAR
- ✓ d-Au: good agreement with Ncoll scaling for the 4 centrality bins
- ✓ Au-Au : good agreement with Ncoll scaling for the 5 centrality bins:  $\alpha = 0.938 \pm 0.075$  (stat)  $\pm 0.018$  (syst)
  - ✓ Together with p-p:  $\alpha = 0.958 \pm 0.035$  (stat)
- ✓ NO DEVIATION FROM BINARY SCALING OBSERVED SO FAR IN OPEN CHARM PRODUCTION



- ✓ Near future: Run4 = much more statistics to come !
  - ✓ + Single muons
  - ✓ + Dilepton continuum
    - ✓ needs high stat + good control of combinatorial background
  - ✓ + Electron-muon coincidences ?

✓ PHENIX upgrades:

- ✓ Barrel VTX
  - ✓ Pixel + strips
- ✓ Forward VTX
  - ✓ strips



Future heavy flavor detection in PHENIX:

- Beauty and low  $p_T$  charm via displaced  $e$  and/or  $\mu$   $-2.7 < \eta < -1.2$  ,  $|\eta| < 0.35$  ,  $2.7 < \eta < 1.2$
- Beauty through displaced  $J/\psi \rightarrow ee$  ( $\mu\mu$ )  $-2.7 < \eta < -1.2$  ,  $|\eta| < 0.35$  ,  $2.7 < \eta < 1.2$
- High  $p_T$  charm through  $D \rightarrow \pi K$   $|\eta| < 0.35$

PHENIX



**12 Countries; 58 Institutions; 480 Participants\***

- Brazil** University of São Paulo, São Paulo
- China** Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan  
China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing  
Peking University, Beijing
- France** LPC, University de Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand  
Dapnia, CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette  
IPN-Orsay, Université Paris Sud, CNRS-IN2P3, Orsay  
LLR, École Polytechnique, CNRS-IN2P3, Palaiseau  
SUBATECH, École des Mines at Nantes, Nantes
- Germany** University of Münster, Münster
- Hungary** Central Research Institute for Physics (KFKI), Budapest  
Debrecen University, Debrecen  
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest
- India** Banaras Hindu University, Banaras  
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay
- Israel** Weizmann Institute, Rehovot
- Japan** Center for Nuclear Study, University of Tokyo, Tokyo  
Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima  
KEK, Institute for High Energy Physics, Tsukuba  
Kyoto University, Kyoto  
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki  
RIKEN, Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, Wako  
RIKEN-BNL Research Center, Upton, NY  
Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan  
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo  
University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba  
Waseda University, Tokyo
- S. Korea** Cyclotron Application Laboratory, KAERI, Seoul  
Kangnung National University, Kangnung  
Korea University, Seoul  
Myong Ji University, Yongin City  
System Electronics Laboratory, Seoul Nat. University, Seoul  
Yonsei University, Seoul
- Russia** Institute of High Energy Physics, Protovino  
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna  
Kurchatov Institute, Moscow  
PNPI, St. Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg  
St. Petersburg State Technical University, St. Petersburg
- Sweden** Lund University, Lund

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Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY  
University of California - Riverside, Riverside, CA  
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO  
Columbia University, Nevis Laboratories, Irvington, NY  
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL  
Florida Technical University, Melbourne, FL  
Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA  
University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, IL  
Iowa State University and Ames Laboratory, Ames, IA  
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA  
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM  
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Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN  
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**\*as of January 2004**