



# sPHENIX heavy flavour and quarkonium studies

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**on behalf of The sPHENIX Collaboration**  
**Los Alamos National Laboratory**

**The 8th International Workshop on Heavy Flavour Production in Nuclear Collisions**  
**(HF-WINC-2020)**

**July 14 – 16 2022 Torino**



➤ Super PHENIX (sPHENIX) is a hermetic detector designed to study heavy flavor and jet physics in heavy ion collisions at RHIC:

**Jet correlation & substructure**  
 Vary momentum/  
 angular  
 size of probe

**Parton energy loss**  
 Vary mass/  
 momentum  
 of probe

**Upsilon spectroscopy**  
 Vary size  
 of the probe

$\Upsilon(3s)$  - 0.78fm     $\Upsilon(2s)$  - 0.56fm     $\Upsilon(1s)$  - 0.28fm

1S    2S    3S

$\sigma_{1S} = 83 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}$

p+p, 197 pb<sup>-1</sup>  
 signal only

invariant mass (GeV/c<sup>2</sup>)

**Cold QCD**  
 Vary temperature  
 of QCD matter

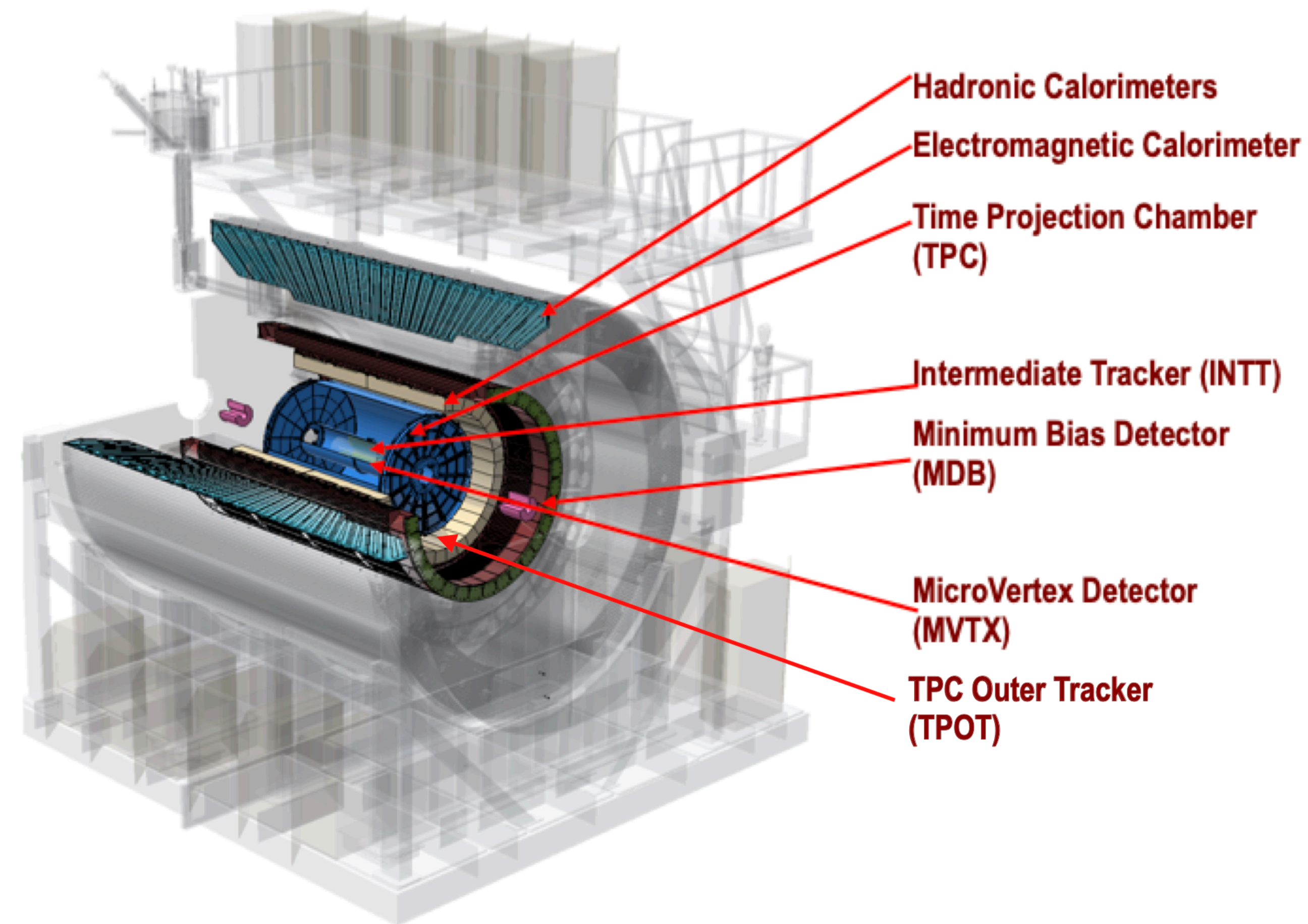
Significant overlap in kinematic reach between LHC and RHIC



- Hermetic coverage:  $|\eta| < 1.1$
- High data rate (AuAu): 15 kHz for all detectors
- Trigger capability combine also with streaming readout
- 1.4 T magnetic field (reuse of old BarBar solenoid)
- High precise vertexing capability with MVTX
- Large-acceptance EM+Had calorimeters

## sPHENIX Tracking Detectors

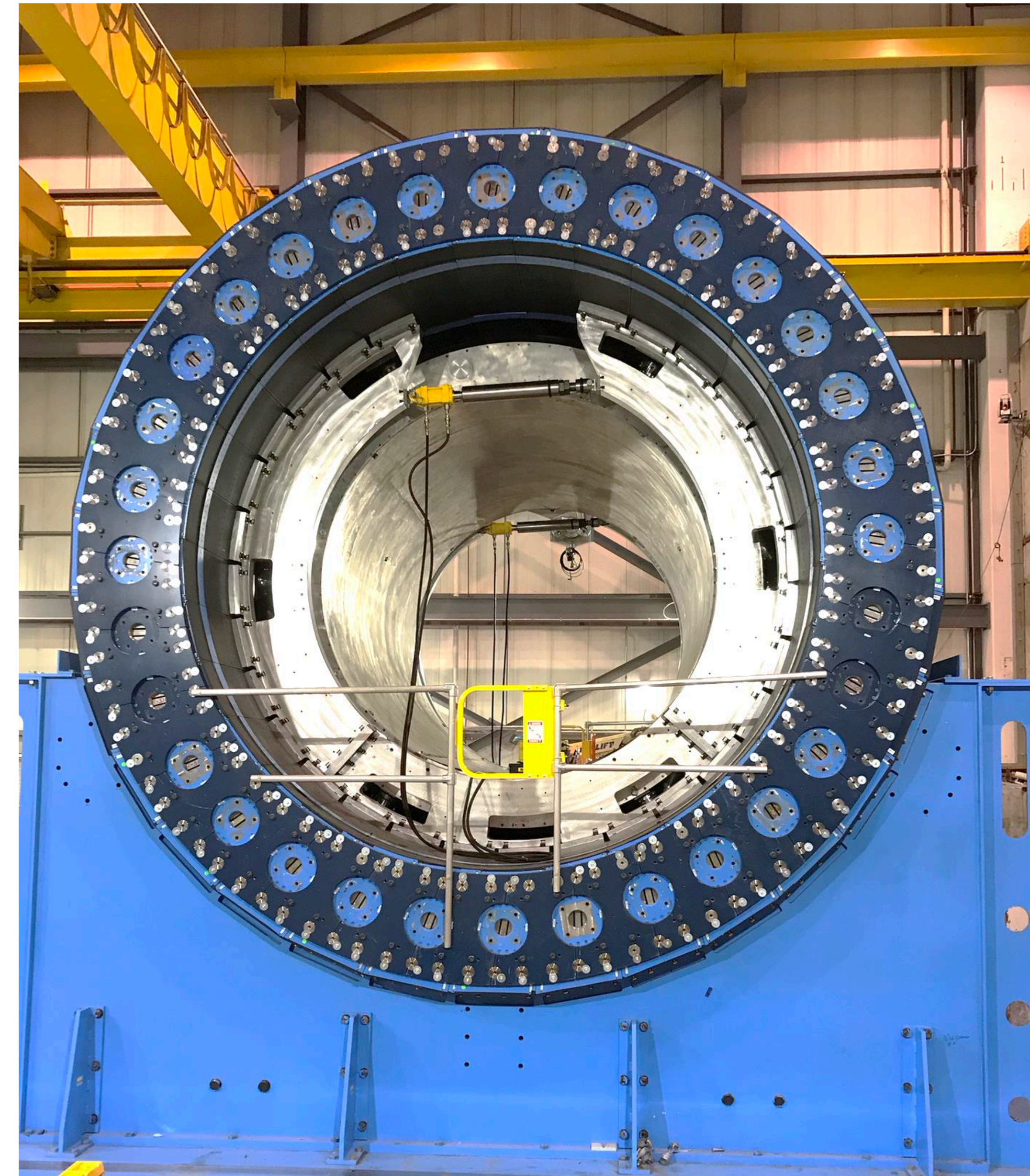
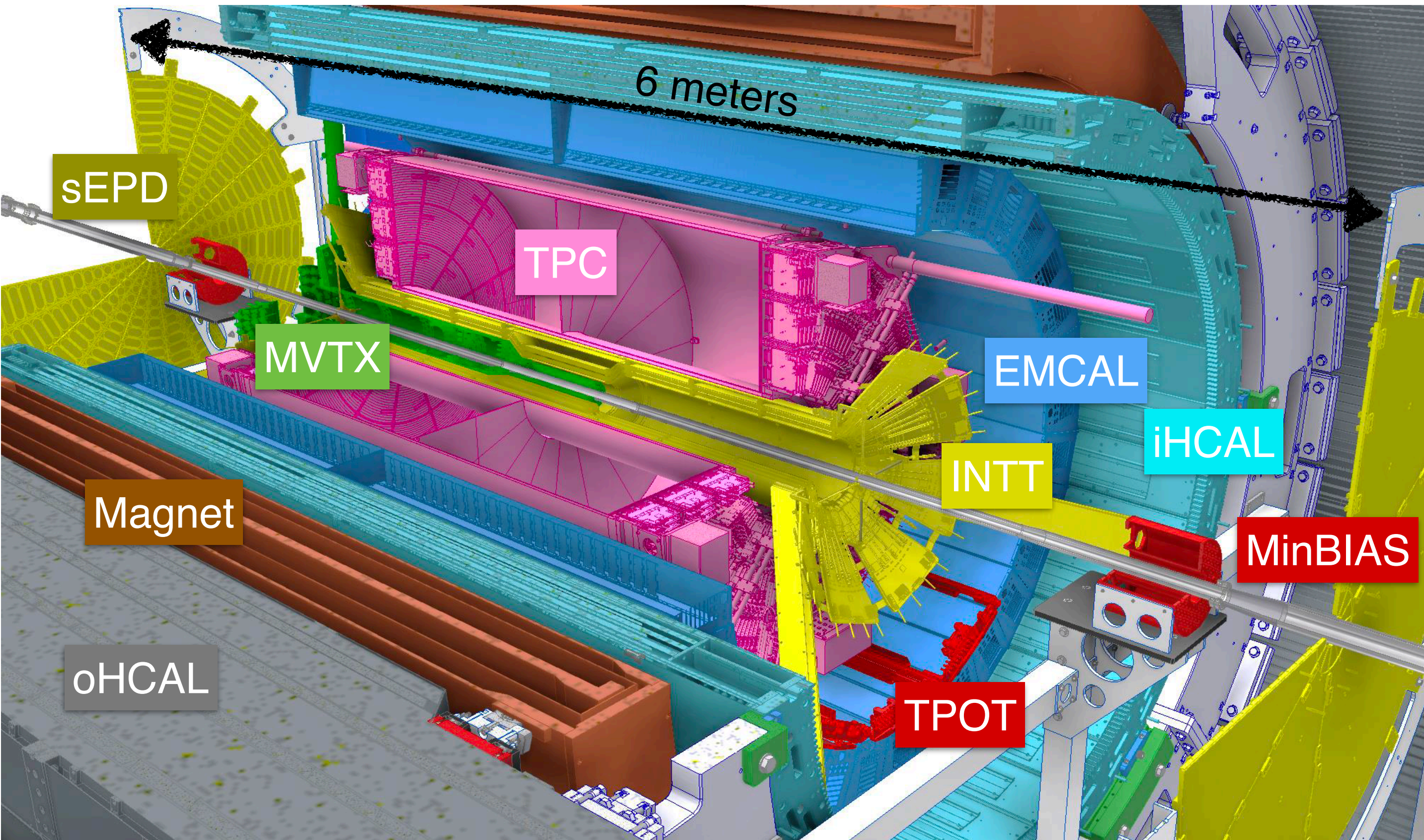
- Tracking currently consists of 3 sub-detectors:
  - MVTX: Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (3 layers)
  - INTT: Intermediate Silicon Tracker
  - TPC: Time Projection Chamber



**first full jet reconstruction & b-jet tagging at RHIC!!**



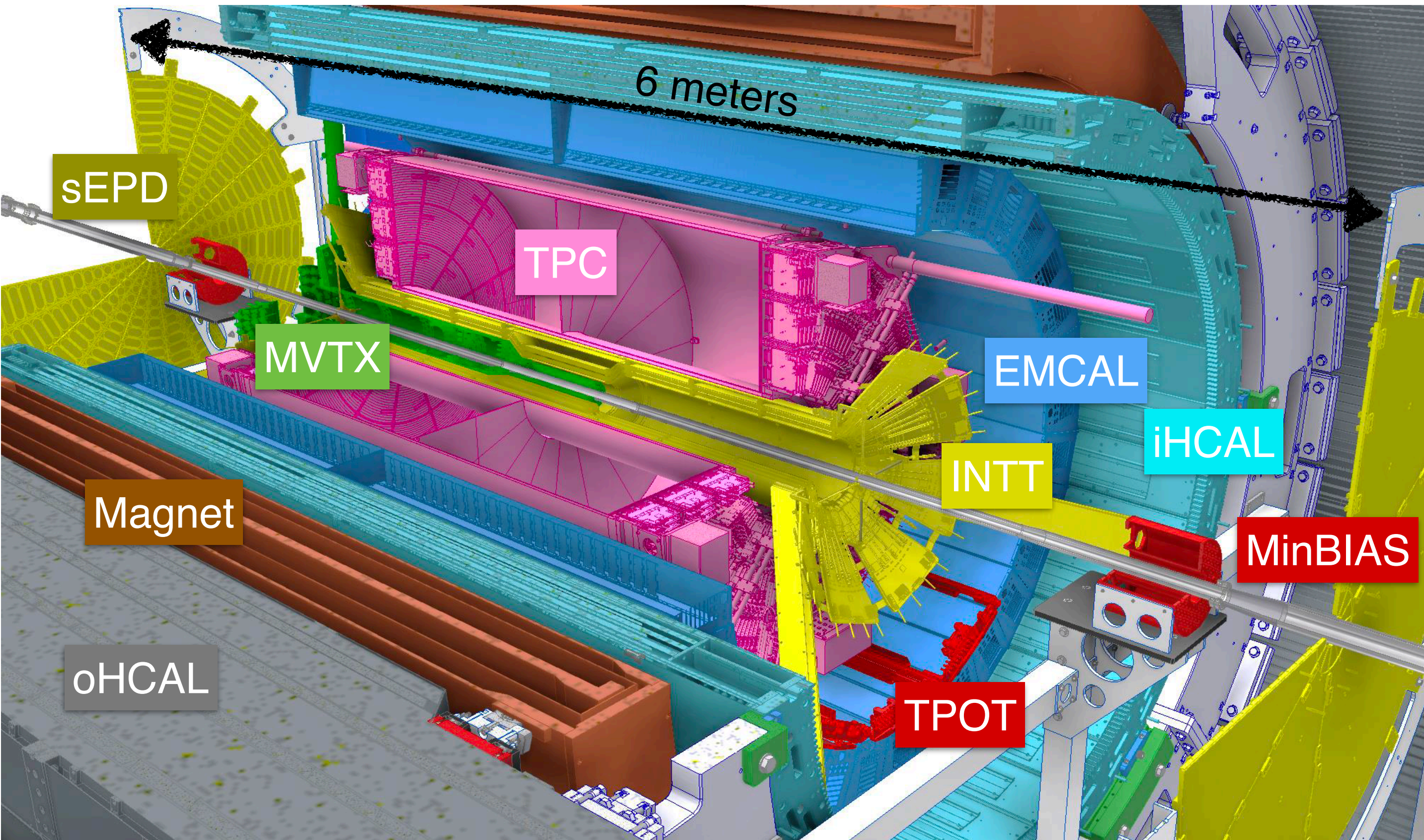
# The sPHENIX Detector



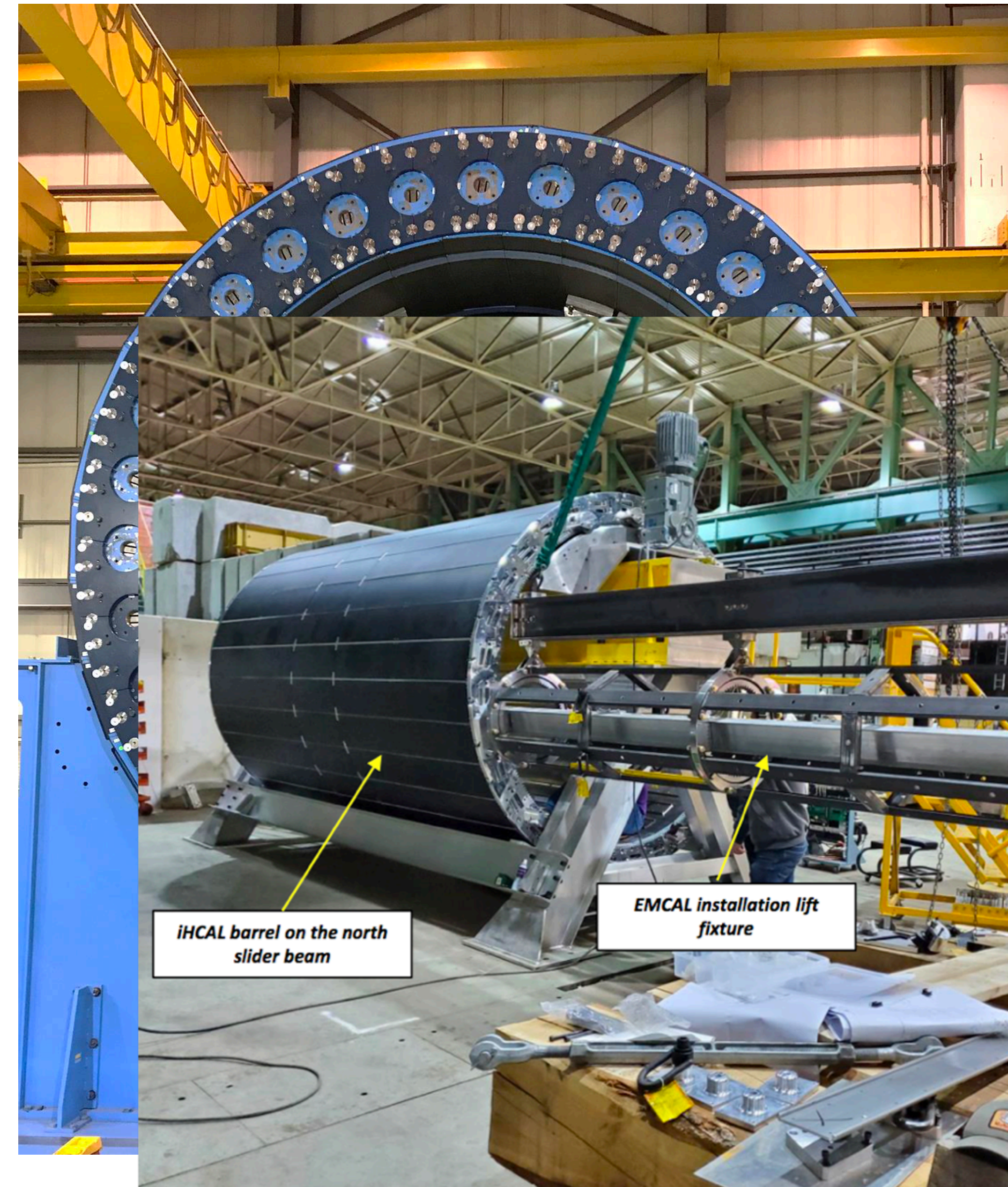
➤ First run year 2023



# The sPHENIX Detector

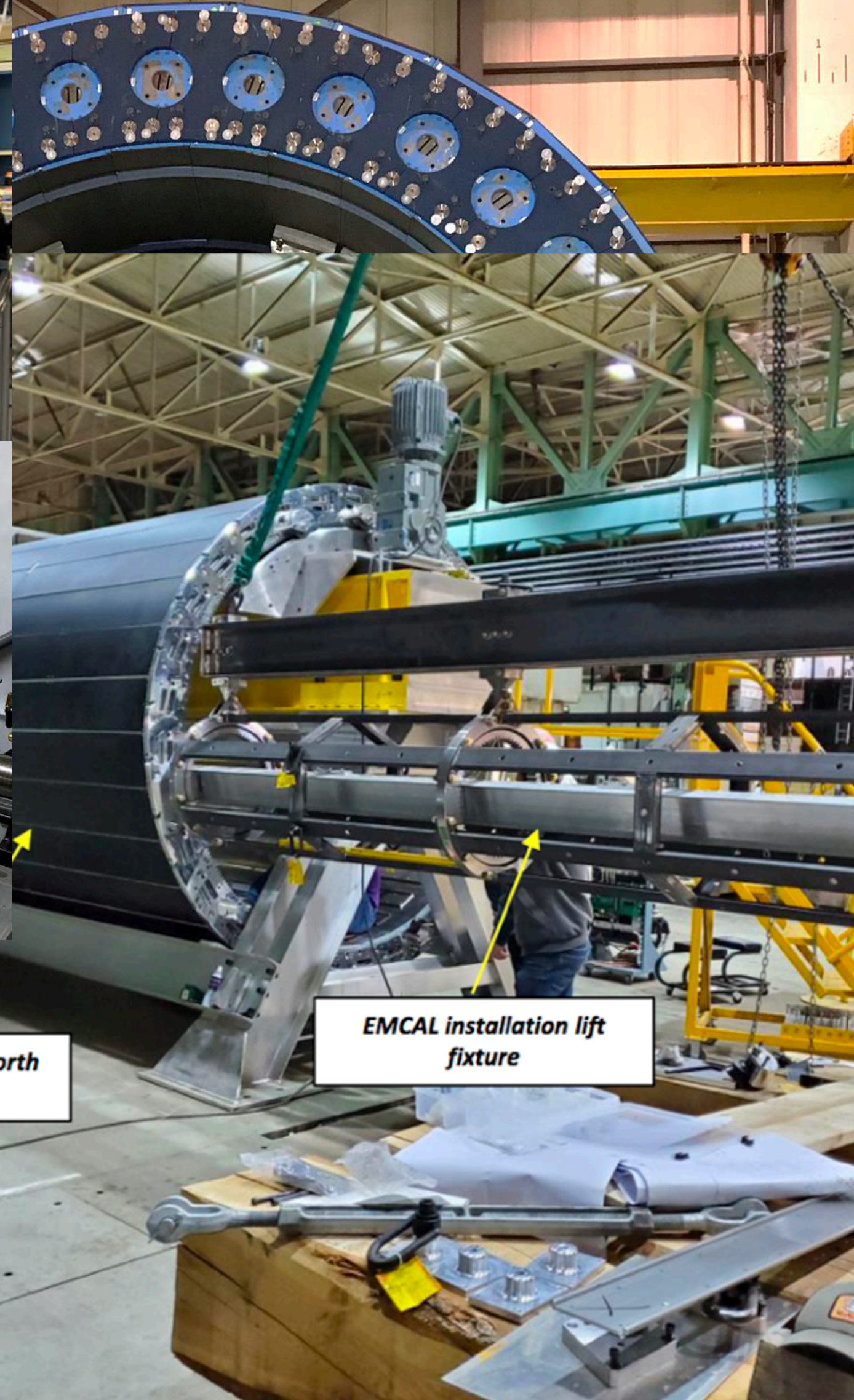
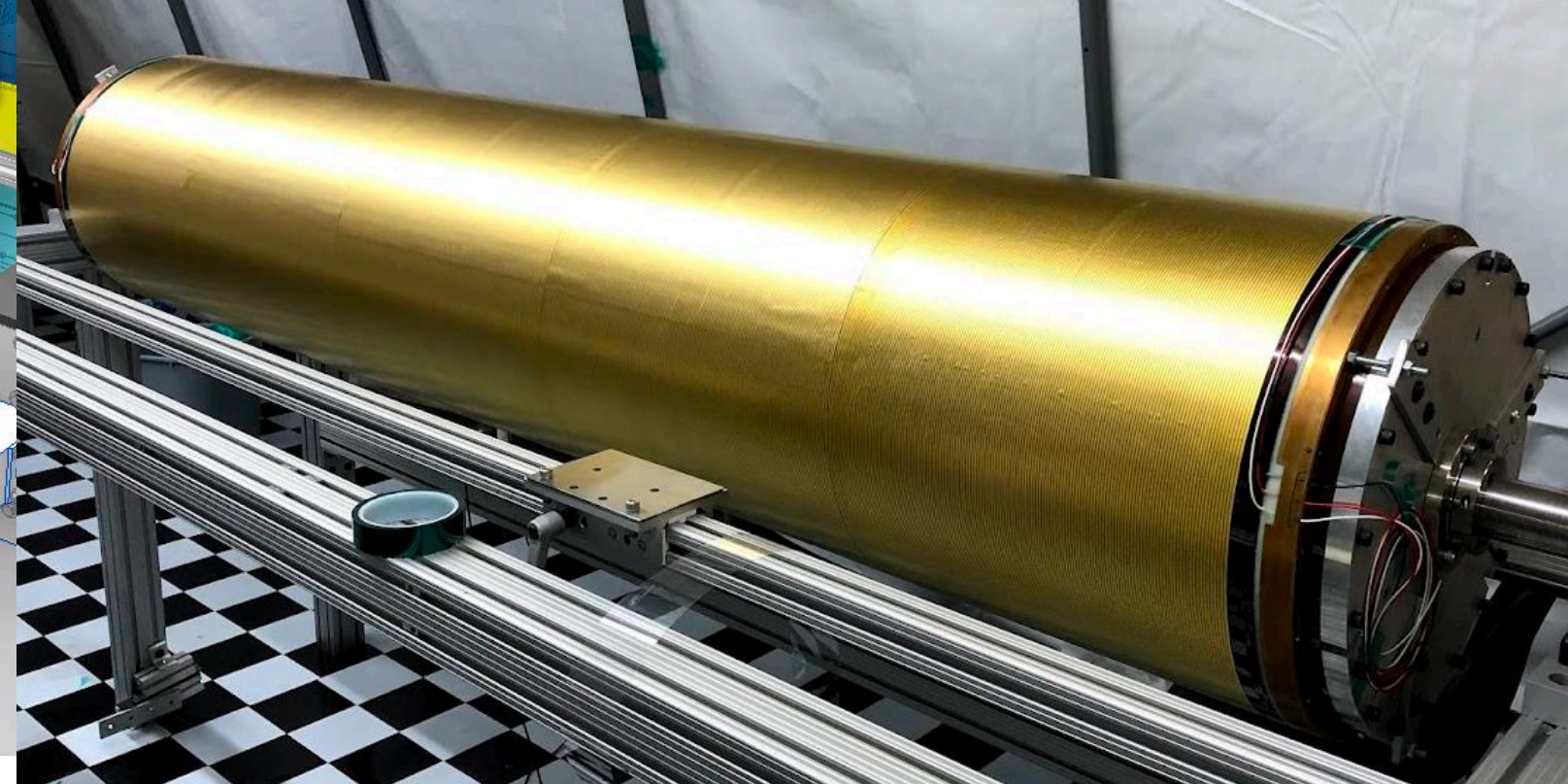
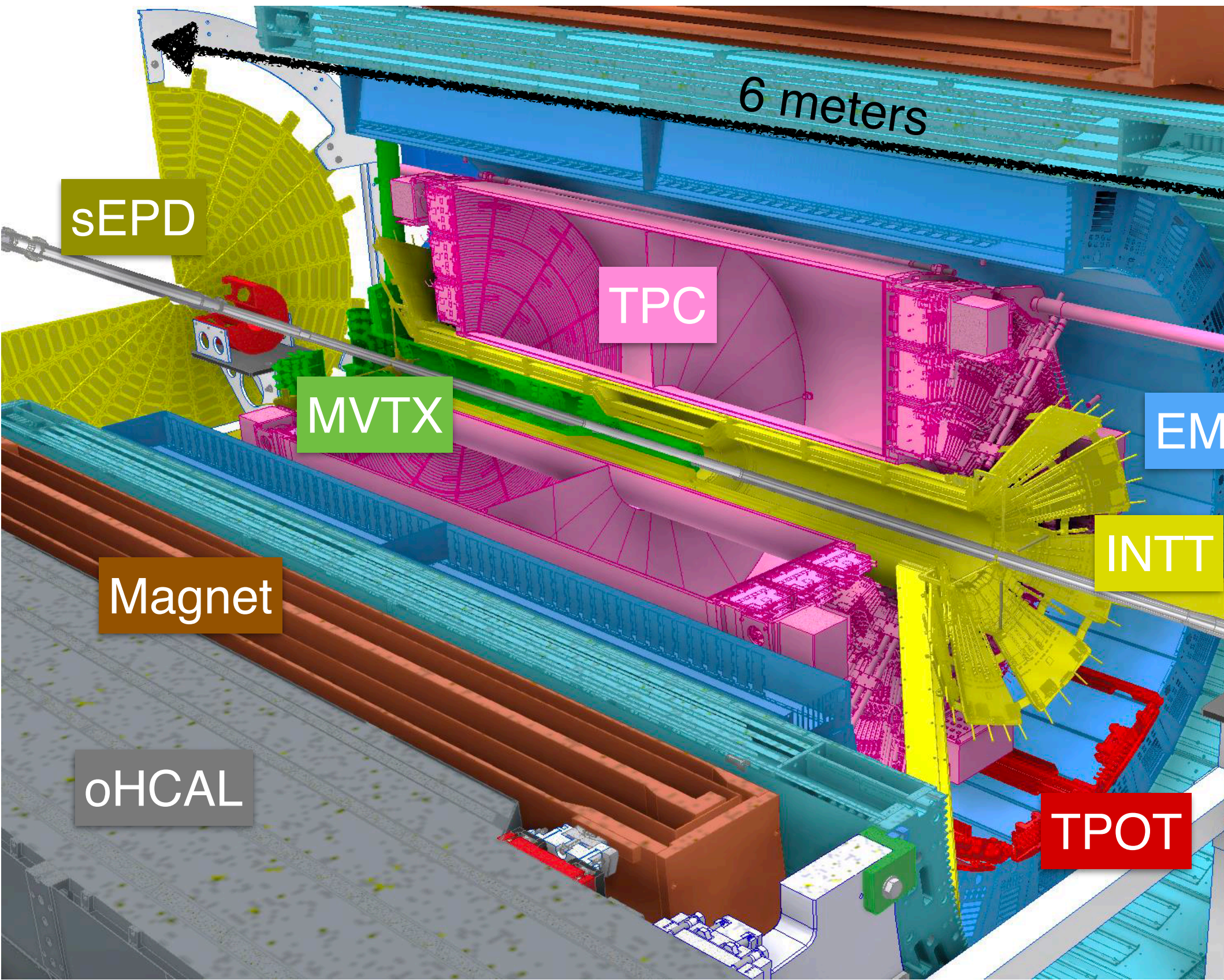


➤ First run year 2023





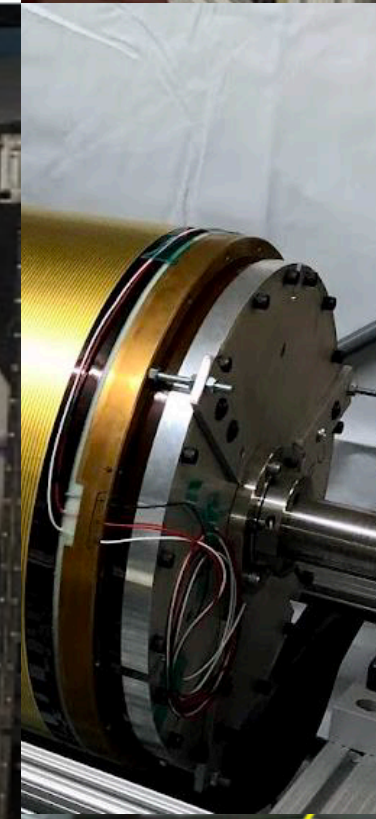
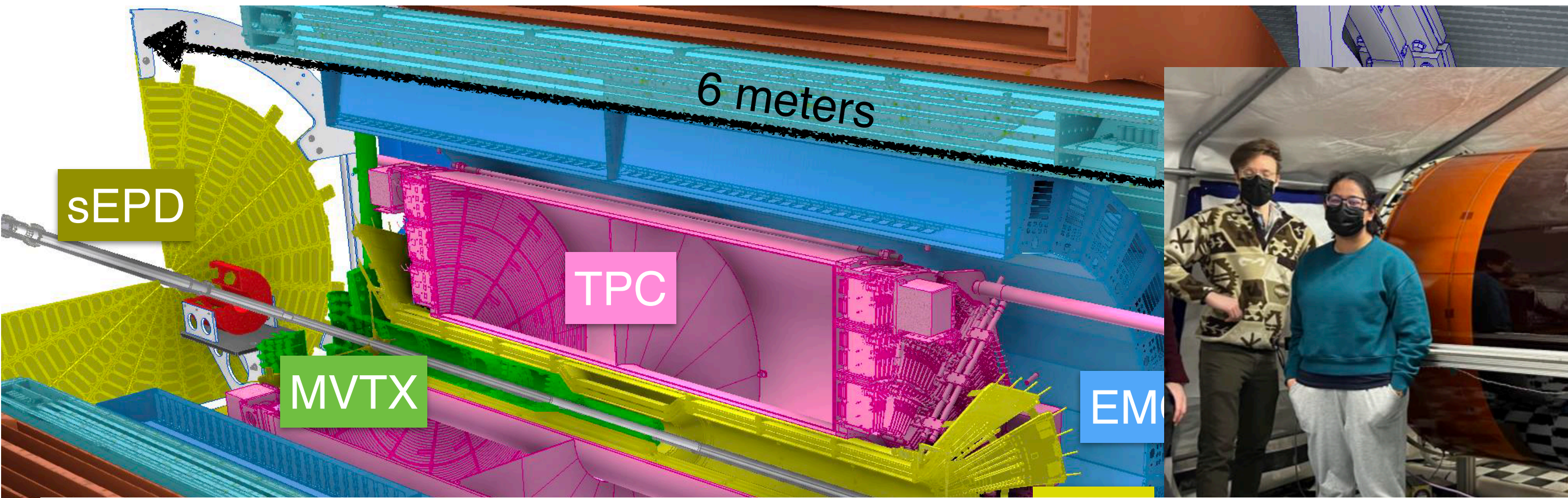
# The sPHENIX Detector



➤ First run year 2023

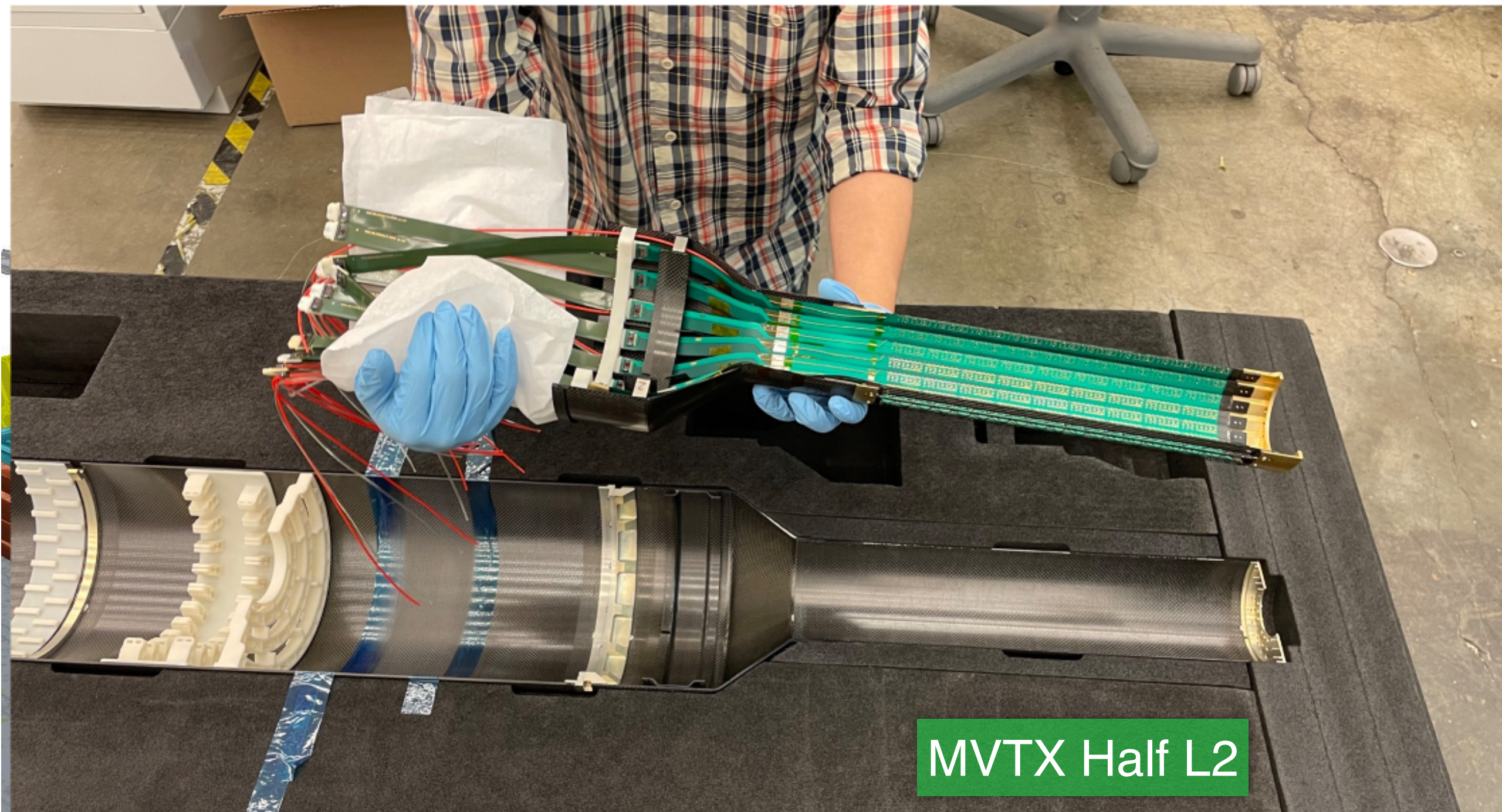


# The sPHENIX Detector





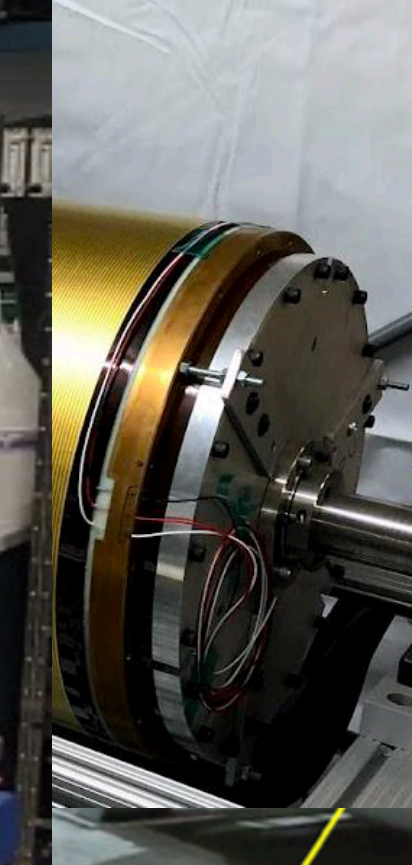
# The sPHENIX Detector



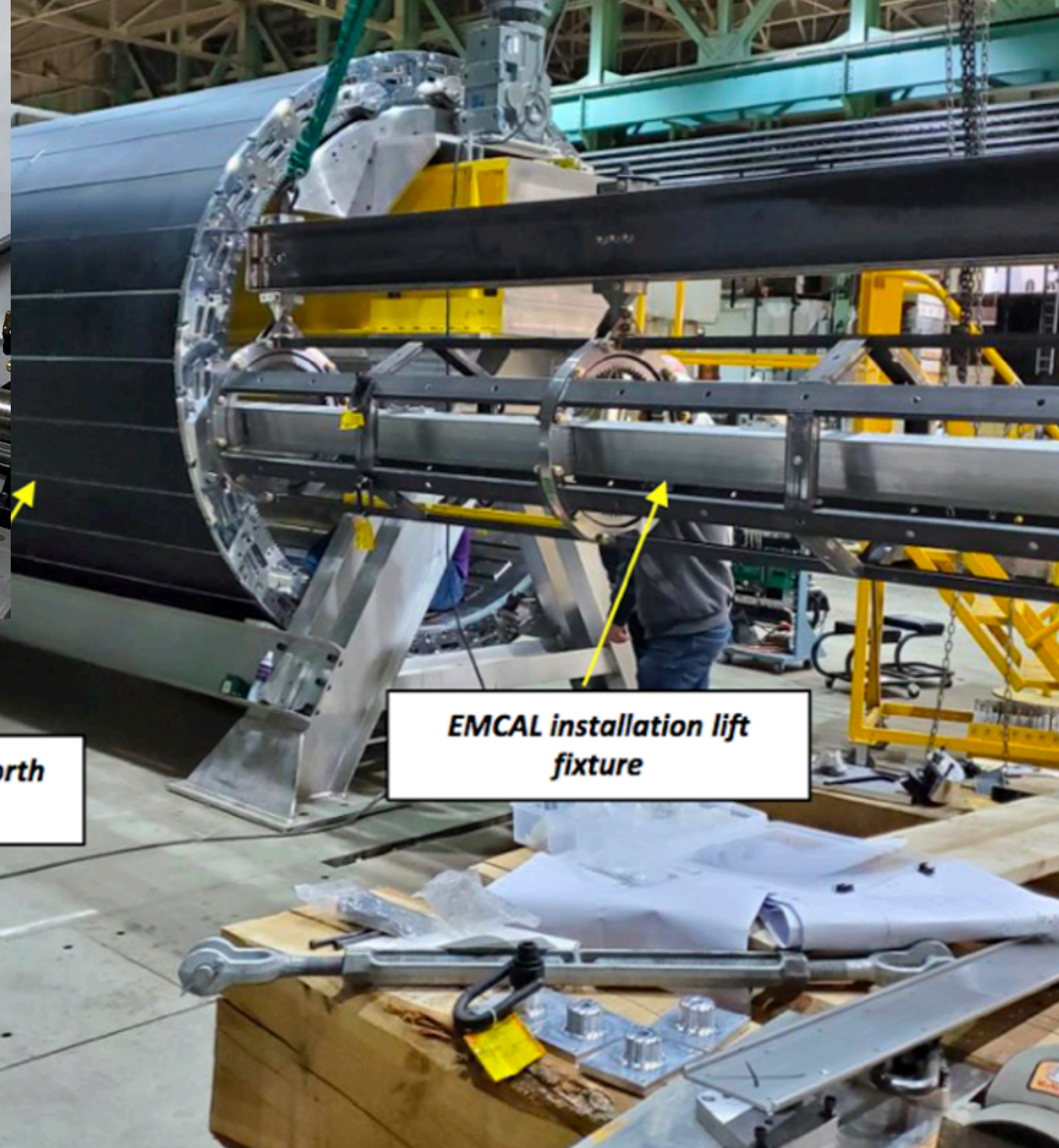
MVTX Half L2



INTT Barrel 0: completed and tested



CAL barrel on the north slider beam



EMCAL installation lift fixture



# Proposed run, year 1-3

- sPHENIX BUP 2022 [sPH-TRG-2022-001] 24 (28) cryo week scenarios
- Proposed run plan constraint by EIC construction

Year-1: commissioning,  
calibration, reco;  
Au+Au standard candle

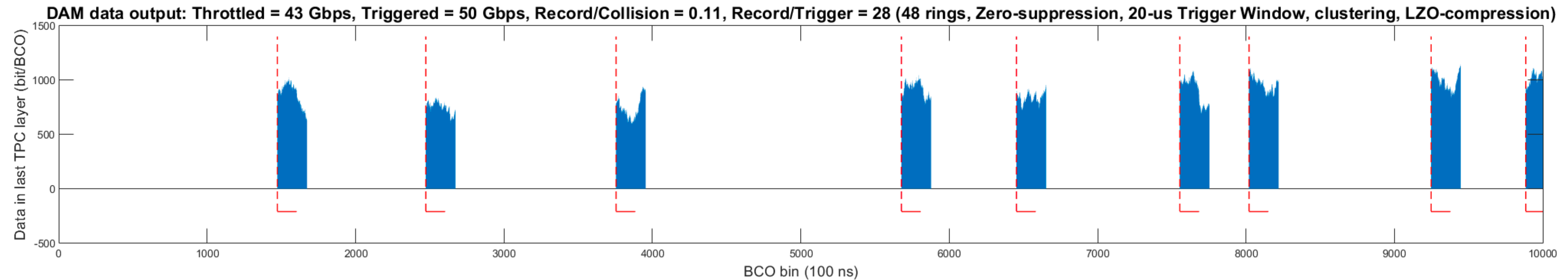
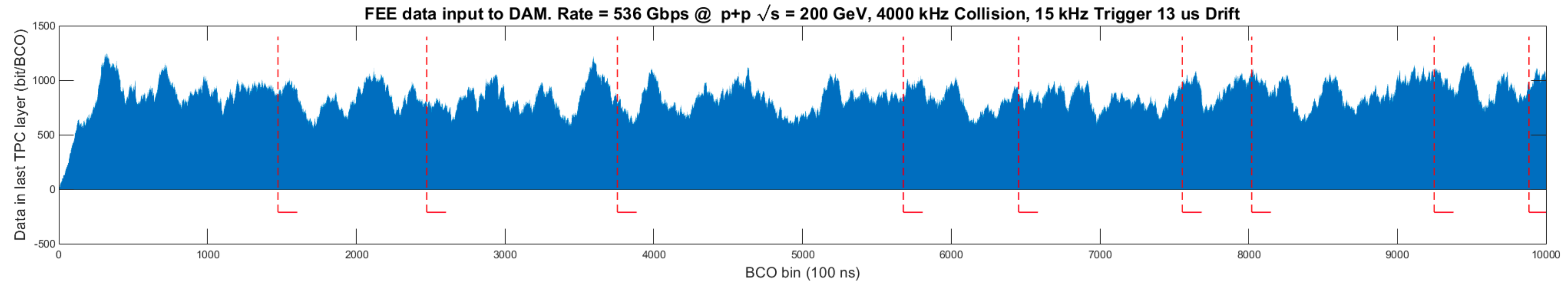
Year-2:  
 $p^\uparrow+p^\uparrow$ ,  $p^\uparrow+Au$ :  
HI reference set & cold  
QCD

Year-3: very large  
Au+Au HI set

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

Data taking in early 2023,  
Just few months for first data

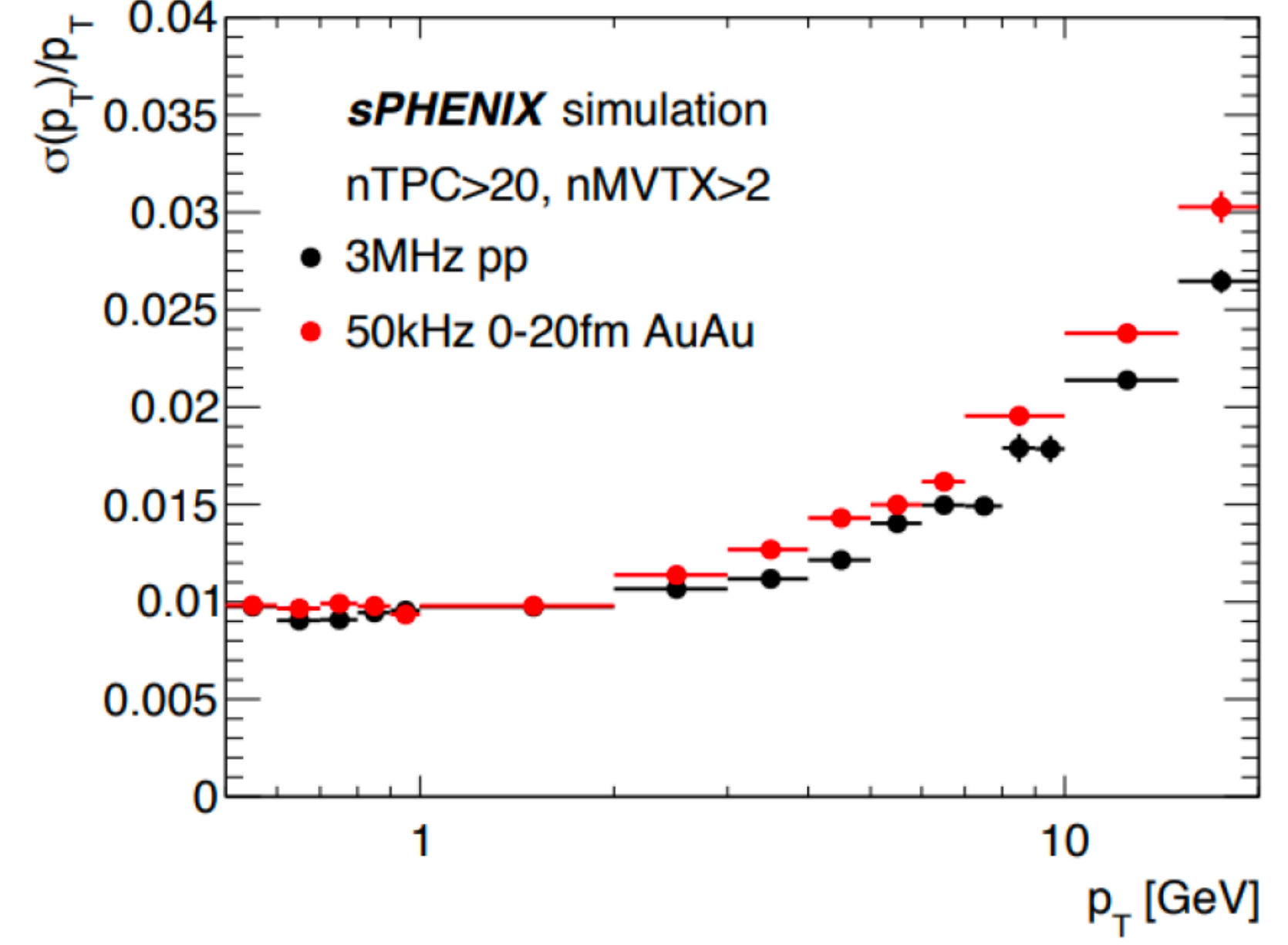
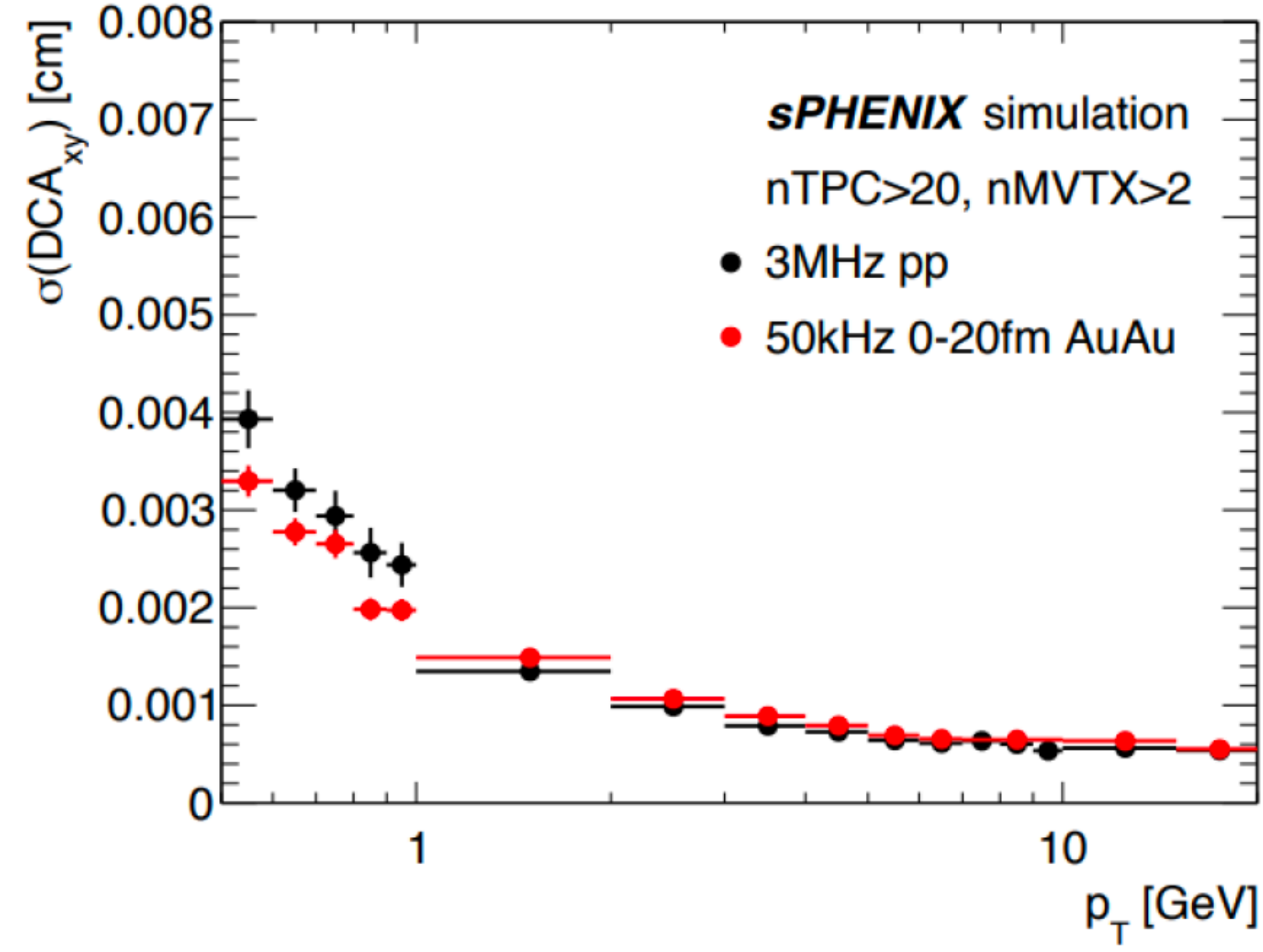
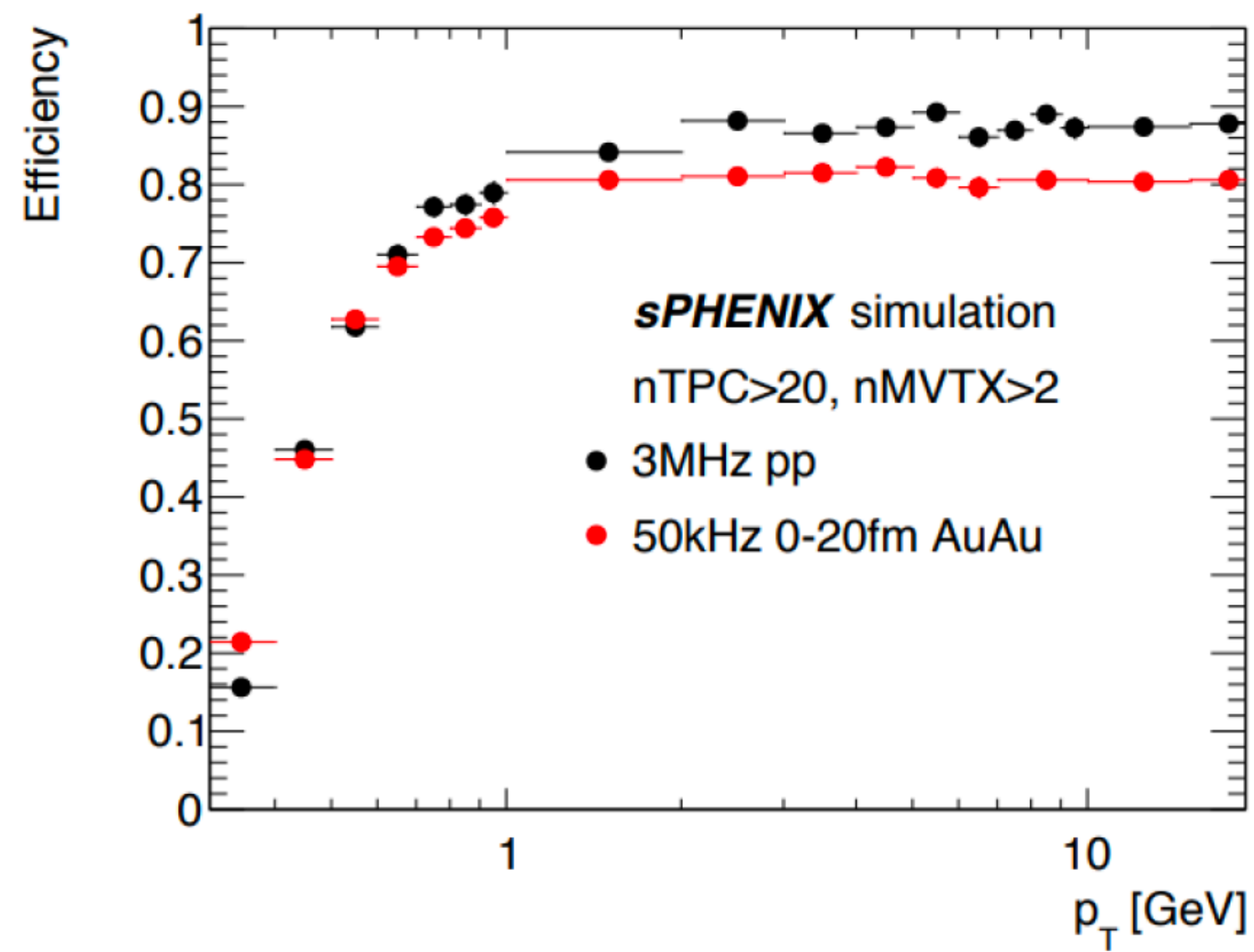




Write 10% of data @ 200 Gbps, each segment corresponding to a calorimeter trigger

- Tracking detectors capable of streaming data - Archive 10% of all pp collisions in hybrid mode
- Increases un-triggerable measurements by orders of magnitude, e.g. low  $p_T$  heavy flavor decays (similar to LHCb and ALICE)

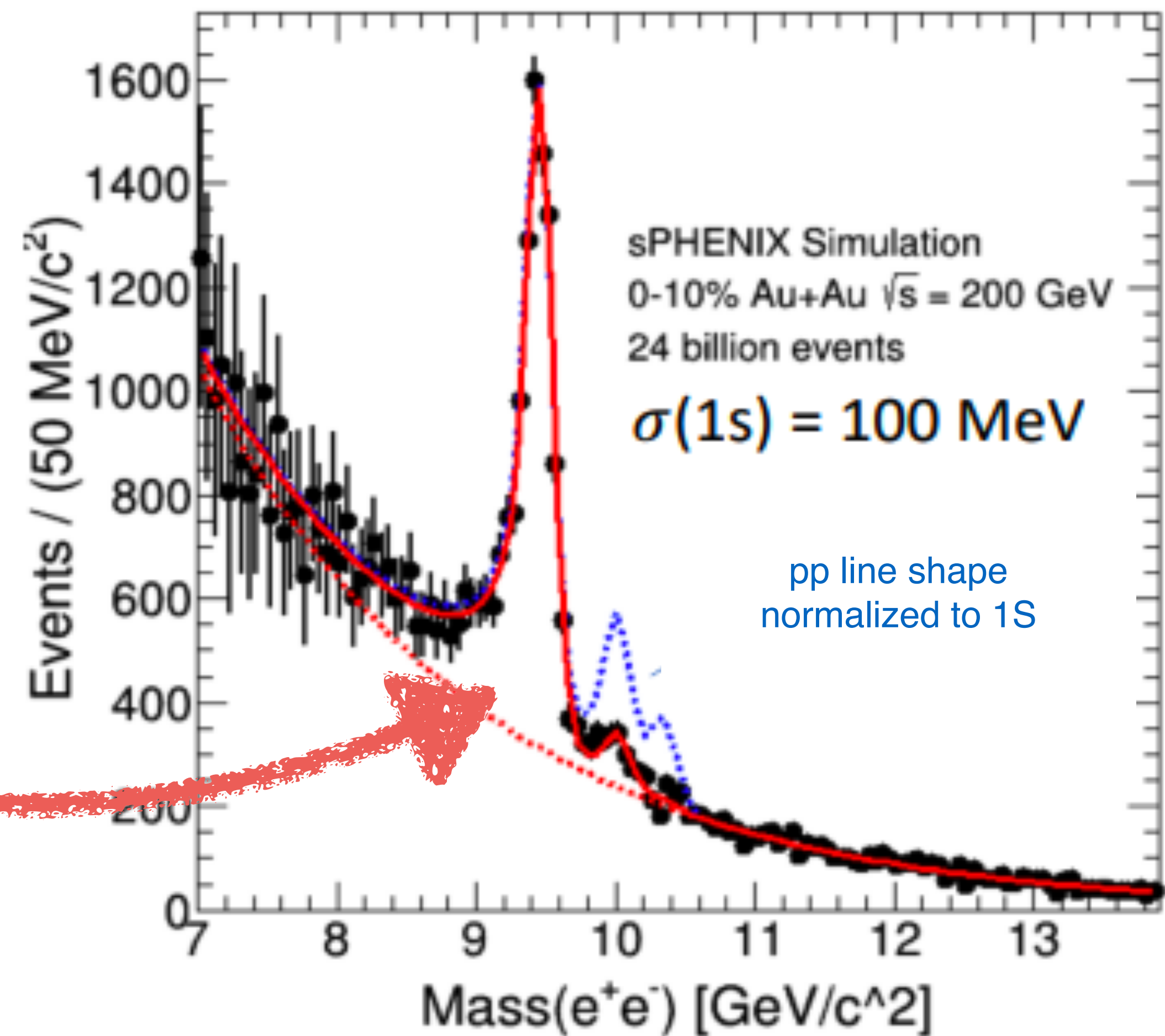
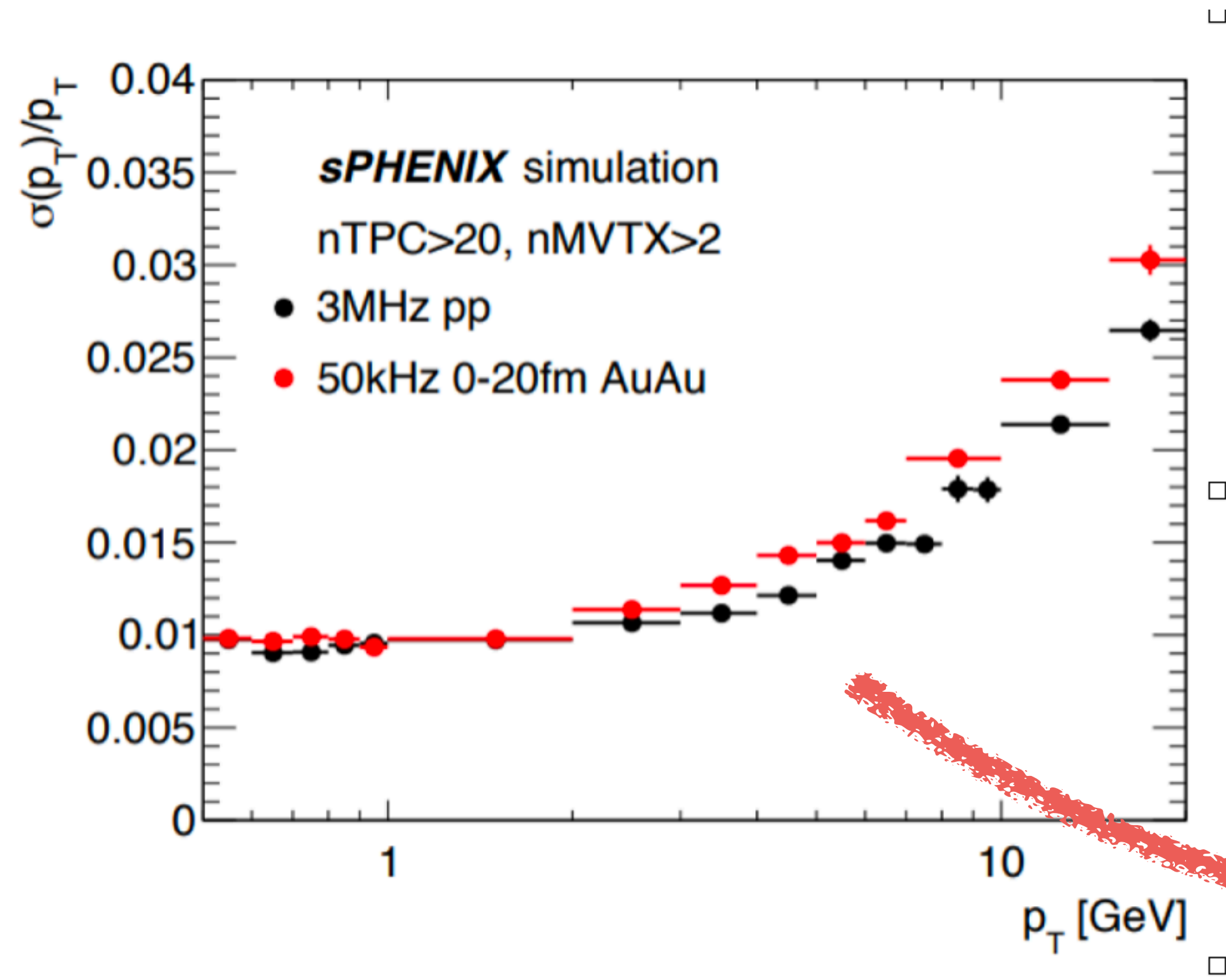




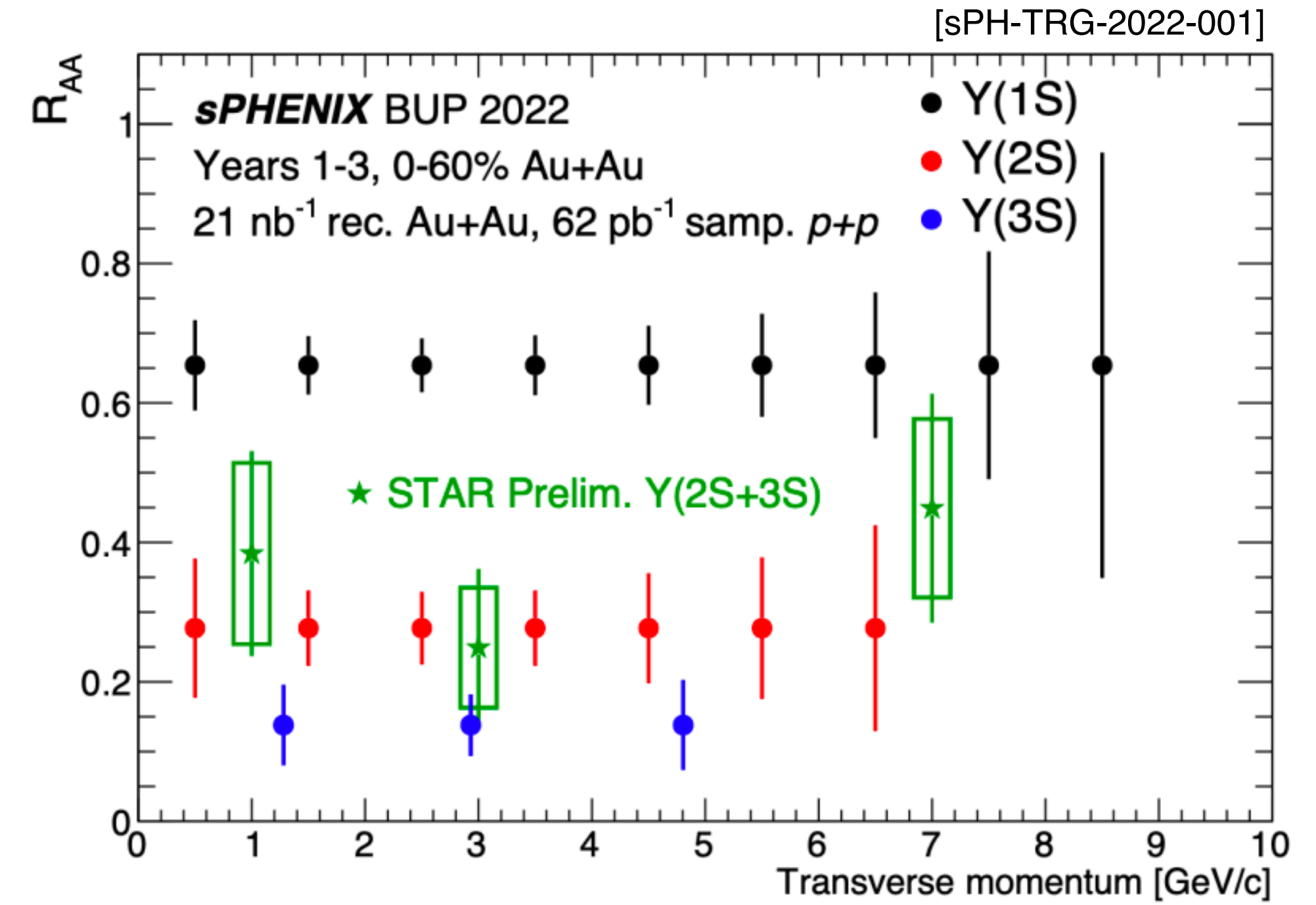
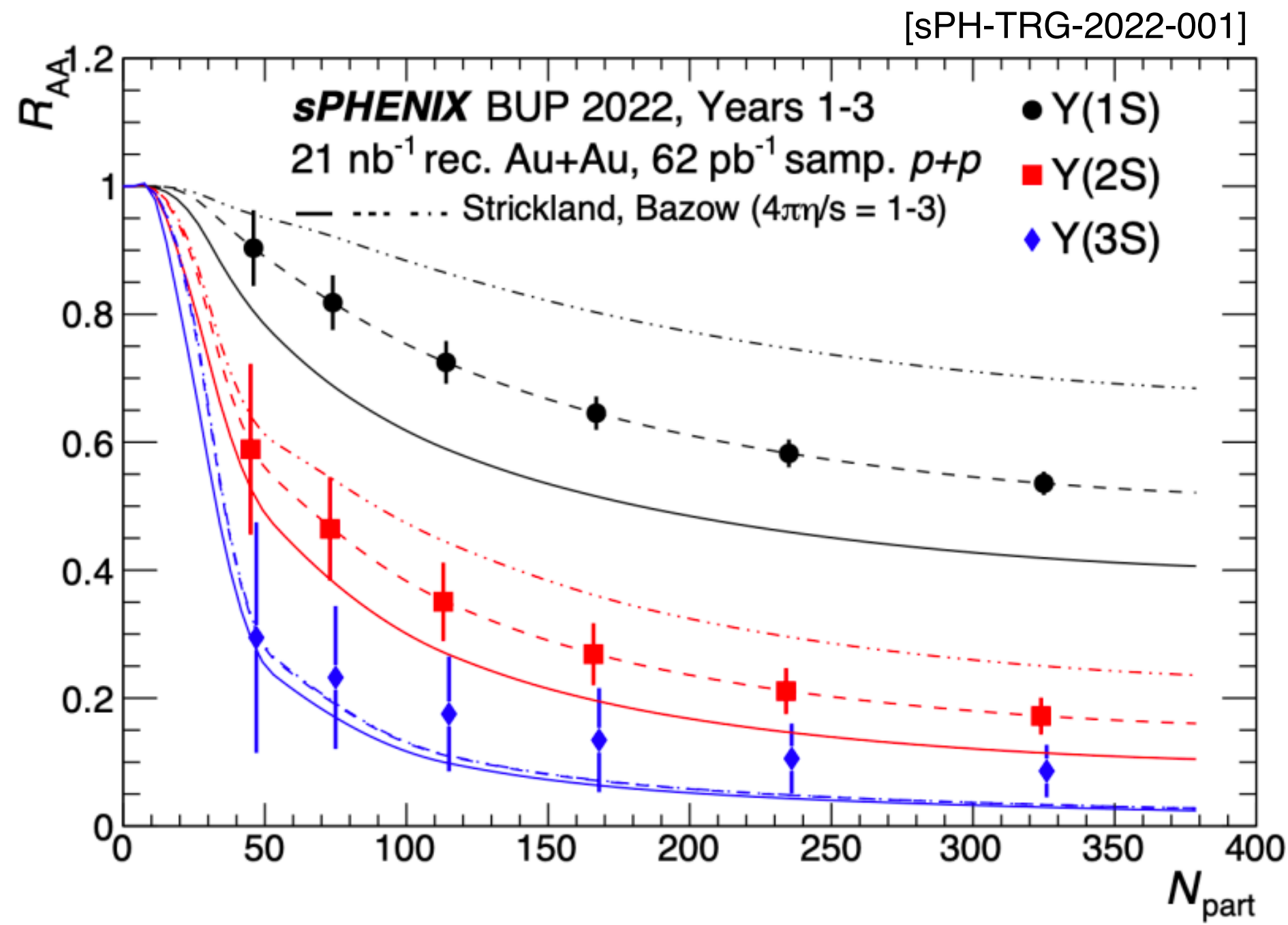
- Eff.  $\sim 90\%$  for pp at  $p_T > 1$  GeV.  $\rightarrow$  promising to measure rare processes: e.g.  $Y(nS)$
- DCA resolutions in  $r\phi$ ,  $z < 40\mu\text{m}$  at  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV.  $\rightarrow$  crucial for open heavy-flavor
- $p_T$  resolution  $< 2\%$  for  $p_T < 10$  GeV.  $\rightarrow$  meets  $\delta M/M < 125$  MeV for  $Y(nS)$  separation



- Mass resolution of precision tracking -> **First separation of three Y states @ RHIC!**



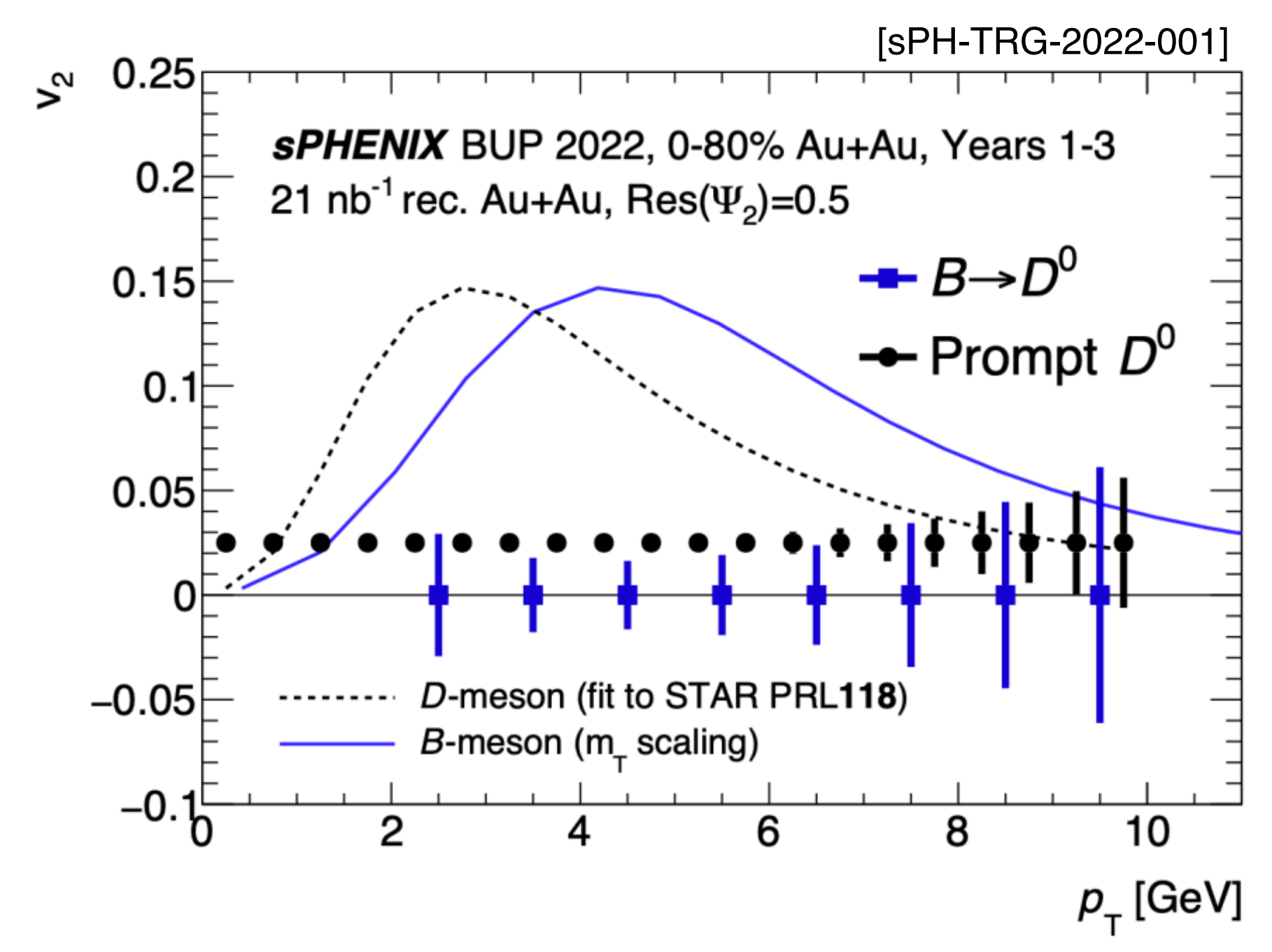
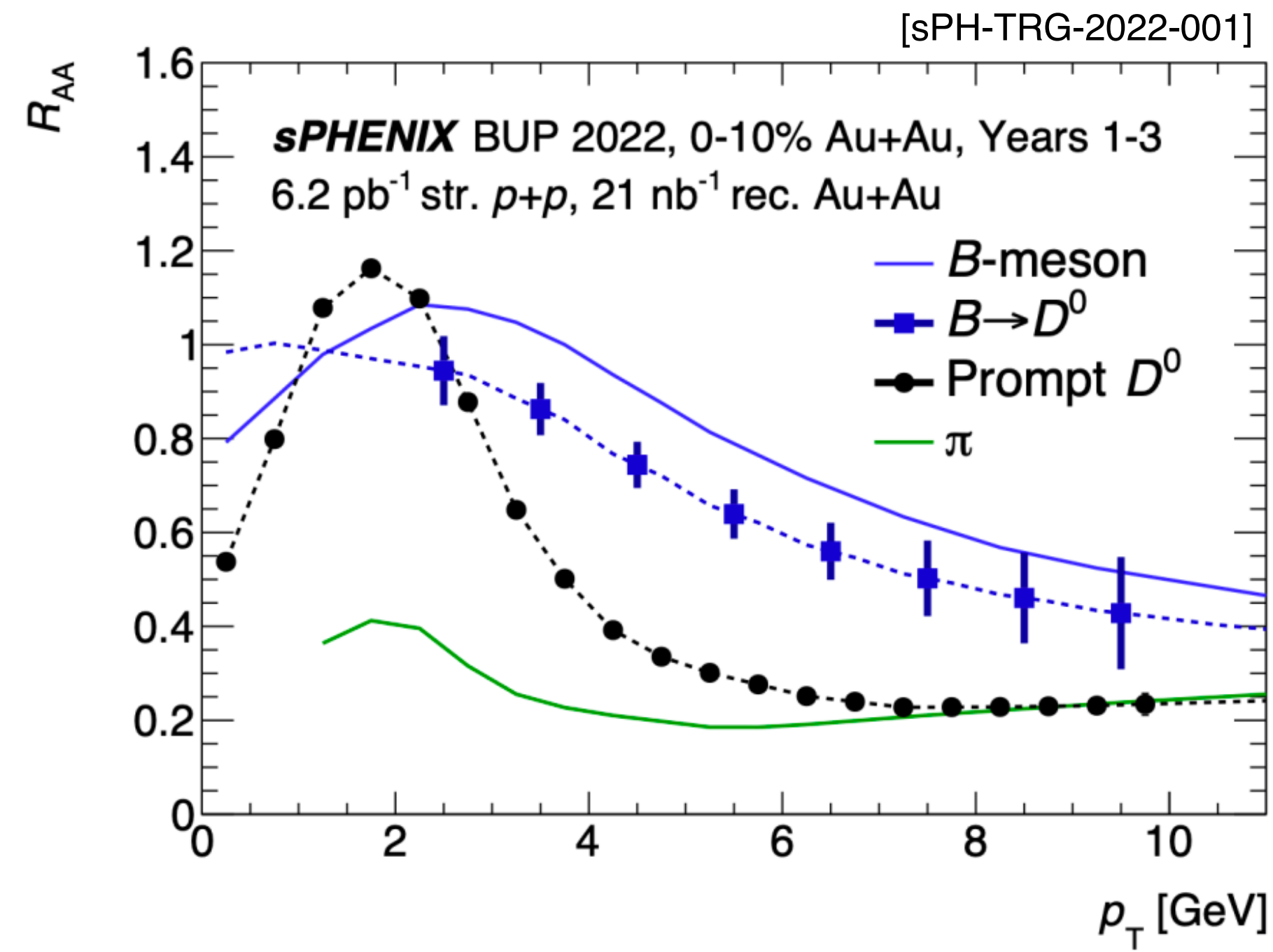
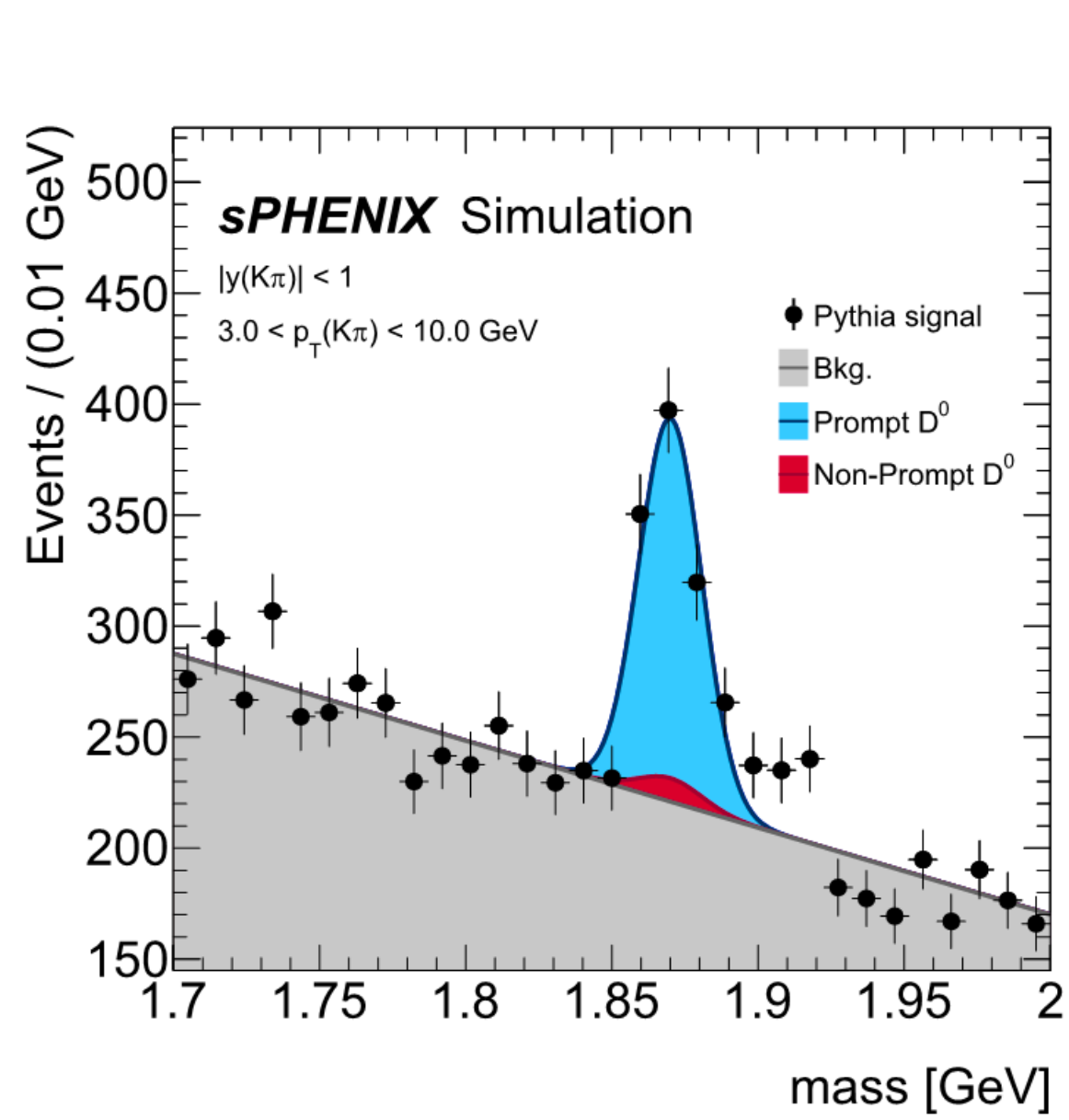




- Centrality &  $p_T$  dependent  $R_{AA}$  measurement -> crucial to compare with LHC.
- Y(3S) projected, given the observation of  $R_{AA}(3S)/R_{AA}(2S) \sim 0.5$  at the LHC.
- sPHENIX has the unique opportunity to measure the Y(3S) suppression at RHIC.



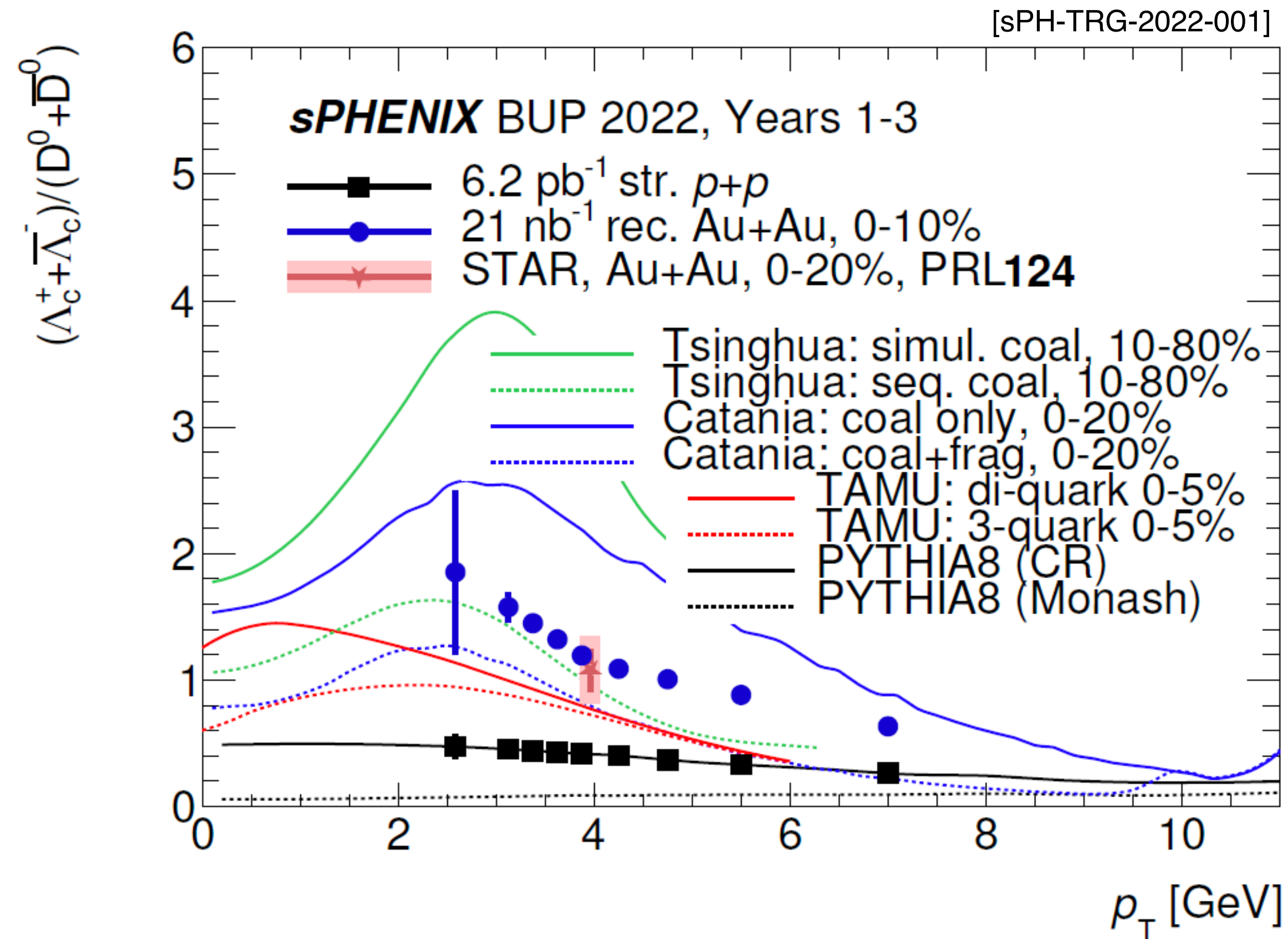
## Precision tracking and vertexing will enable extensive heavy flavor measurements in sPHENIX



- non-prompt  $D^0$  meson proxy for B meson measurements
- Precise measurements provide discrimination between transport models
- Study interplay between collisional and radiative energy loss
- Bottom quark collectivity  $\rightarrow$  clean access to  $D_{HQ}$  at RHIC energy

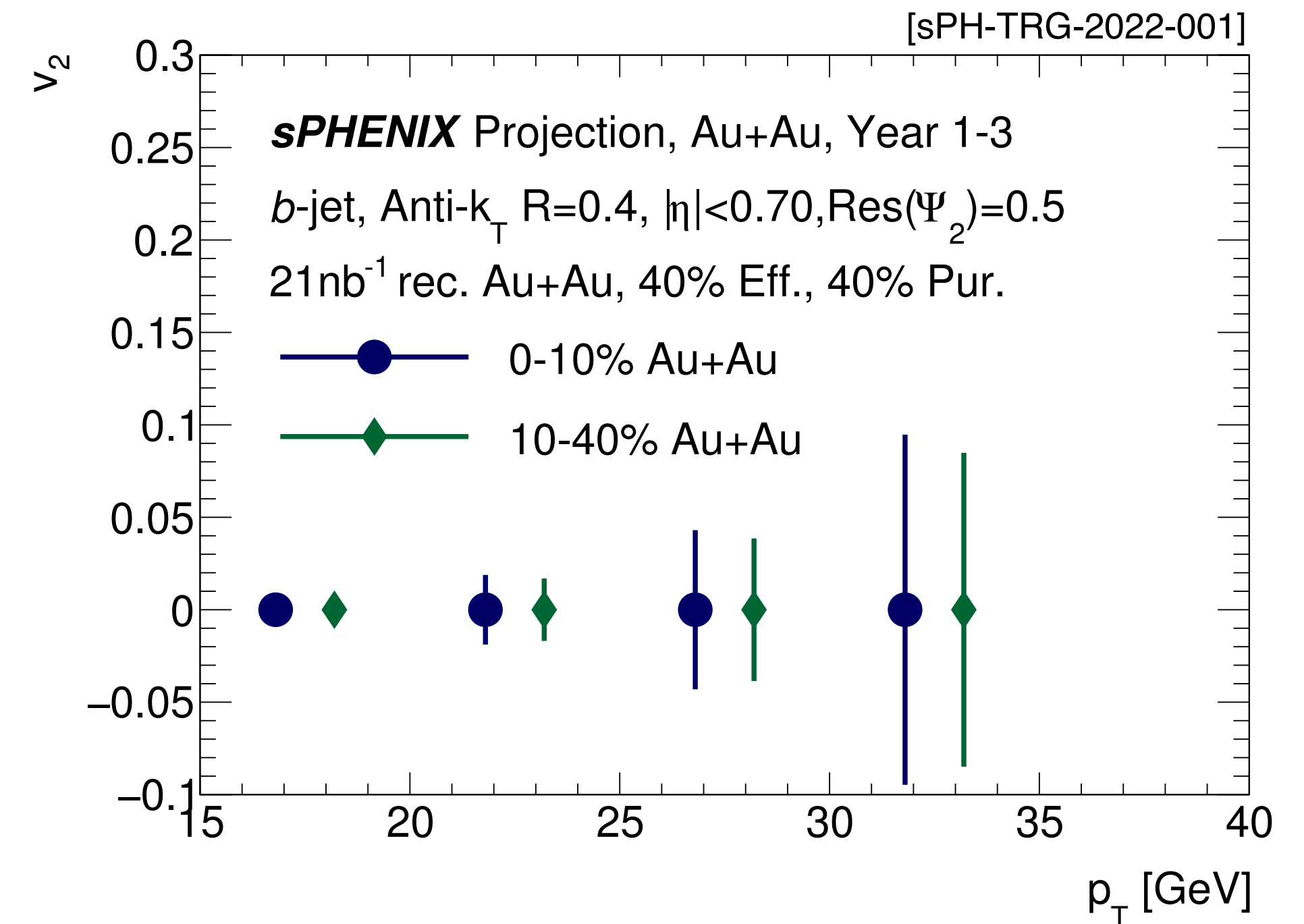
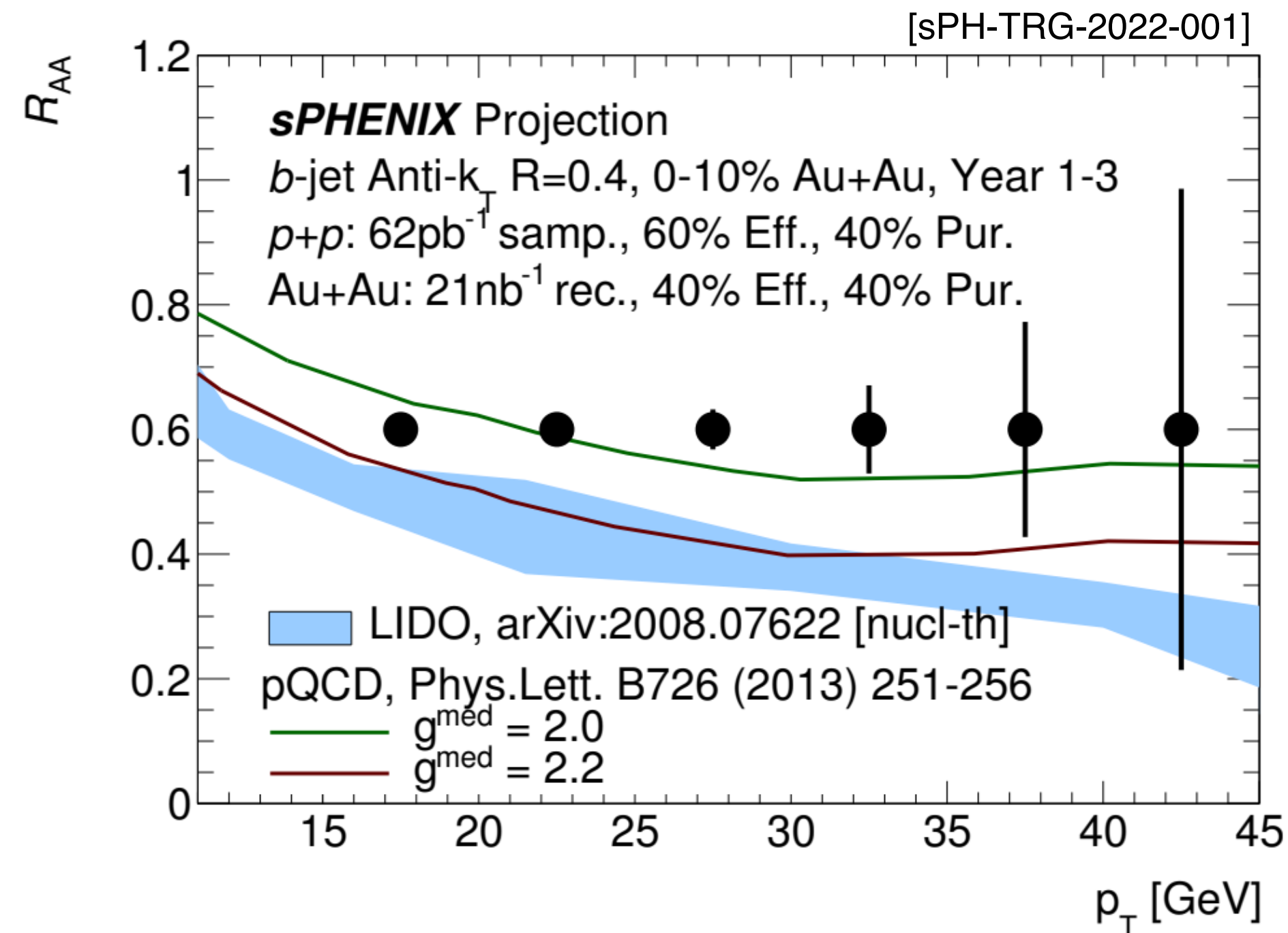
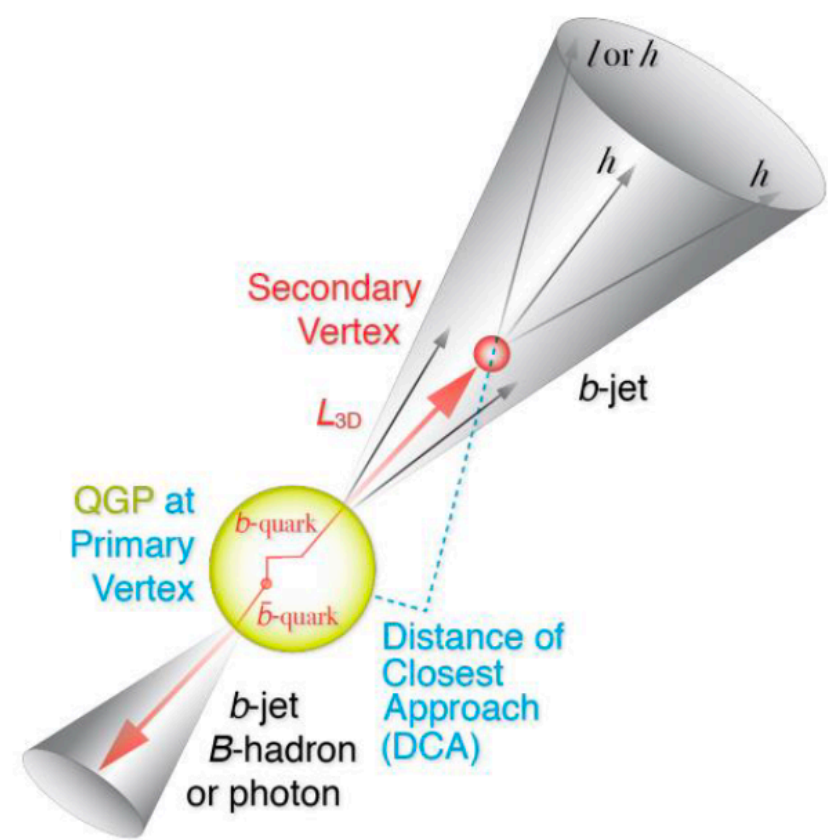


- STAR and ALICE collaboration reported enhanced charm baryon to meson ratio  
-> challenging hadronization models
- sPHENIX streaming readout will deliver first p+p measurement at RHIC
- sPHENIX will also map out the  $\Lambda_c/D$  ratio over momentum dependence





sPHENIX b-Jet tagging capabilities determined: strong measurements of both  $R_{AA}$  and  $v_2$



## First b-jet tagging at RHIC

2 b-jet finding methodologies:

- Track DCA based tagger
- Secondary vertices tagger

Complementary to single hadron measurements

Jets provide better access to parton-level quantities

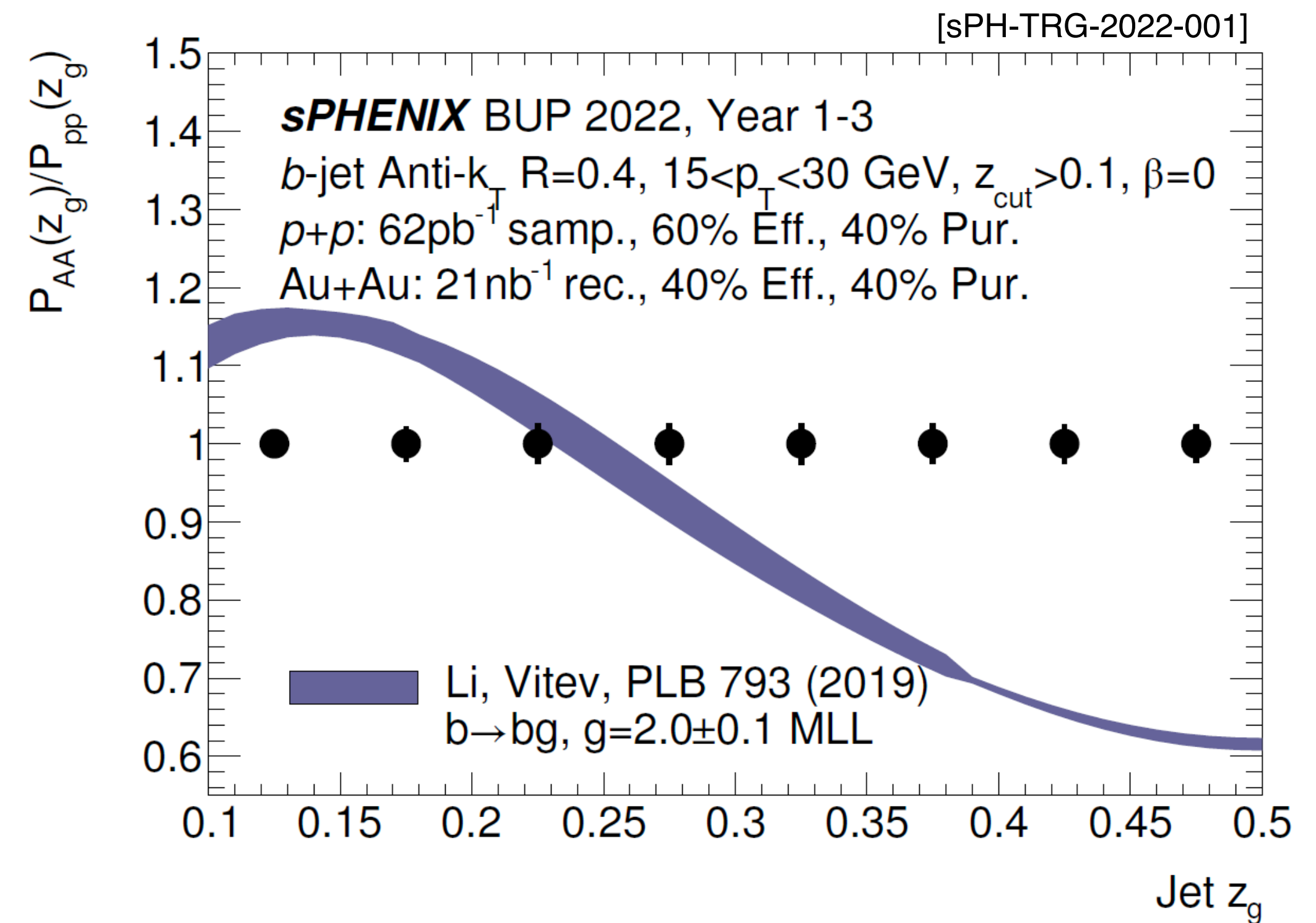
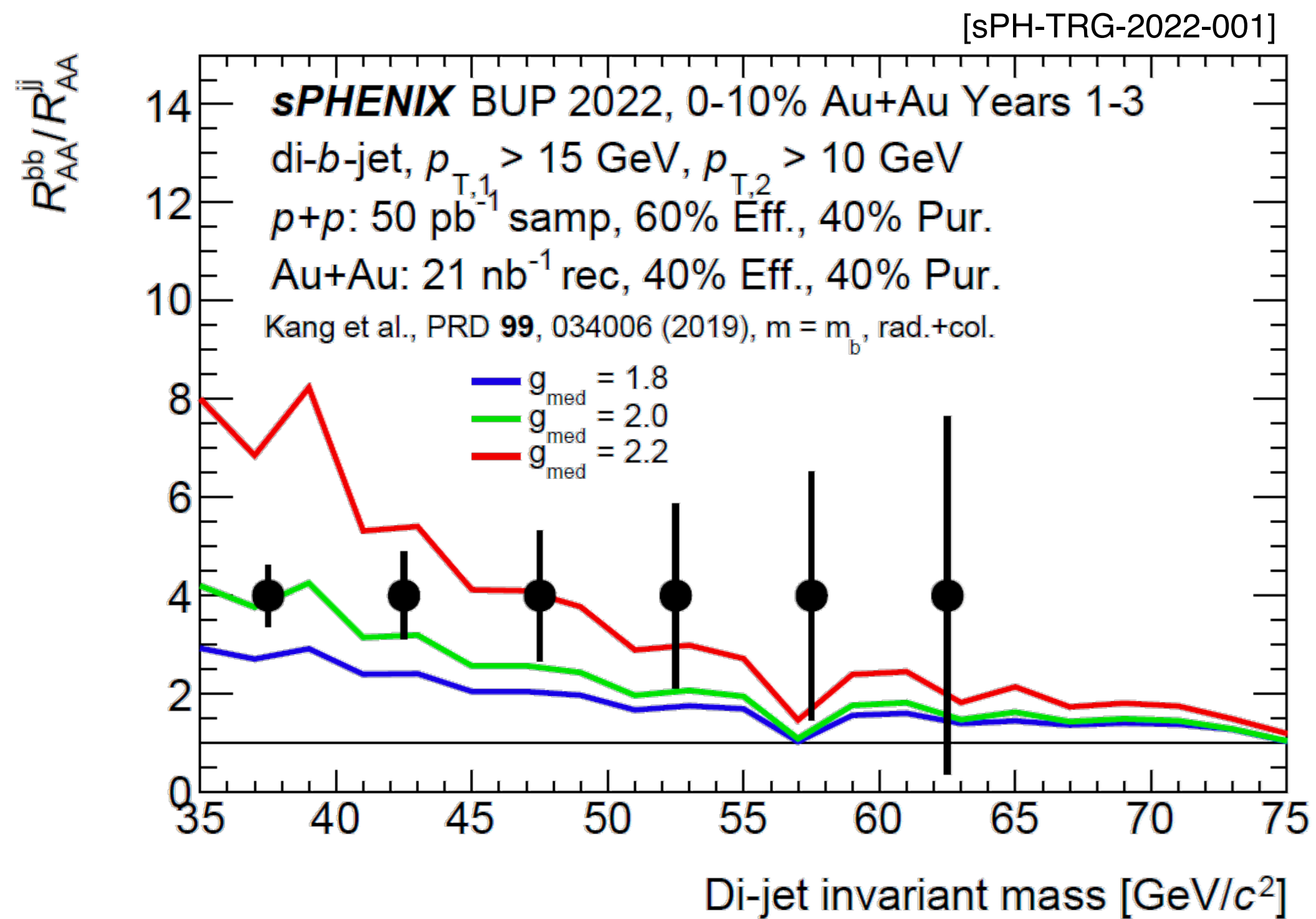
- Study heavy quark energy loss mechanisms in QGP

sPHENIX relevant  $p_T$  range: 15-45 GeV/c

Strong constraints on transport models

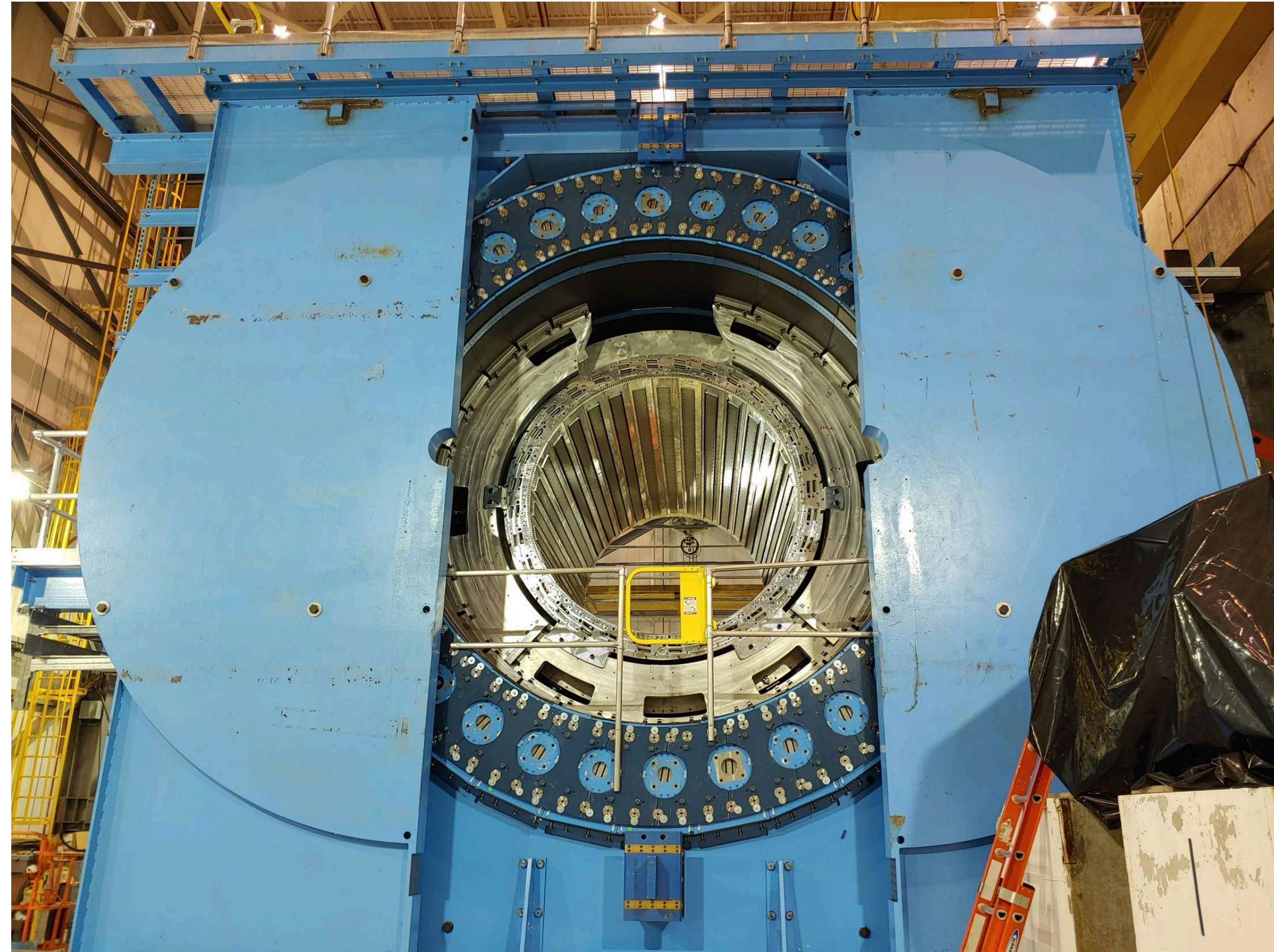


- Large b-jet statistics -> further differential studies
- e.g: di-b-jet pair mass and b-jet substructure
- Expect significant mass effect at the b-jet kinematics region at sPHENIX





- sPHENIX is a new detector at RHIC in more than 20 years.
- Thanks to high precise tracking, full calorimetric jet and streaming DAQ:
- sPHENIX offers unique capabilities to probe QGP at distinct length and mass scales at RHIC
  - $\Upsilon(3S)$  measurement at RHIC
  - Precision open HF physics, in particular via b-quark
- First collision in 7 months!



sPHENIX July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022

*Thank  
you*

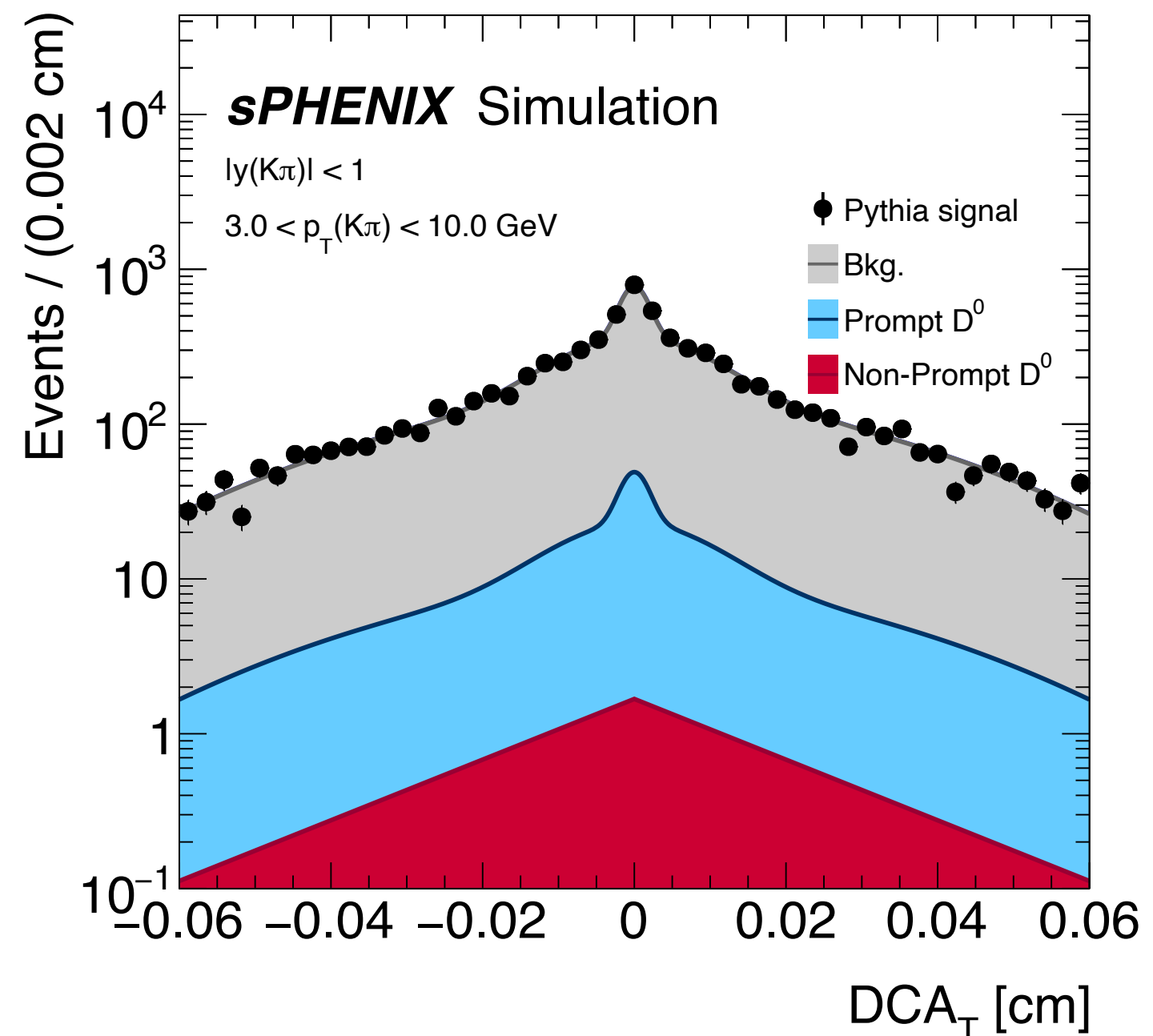
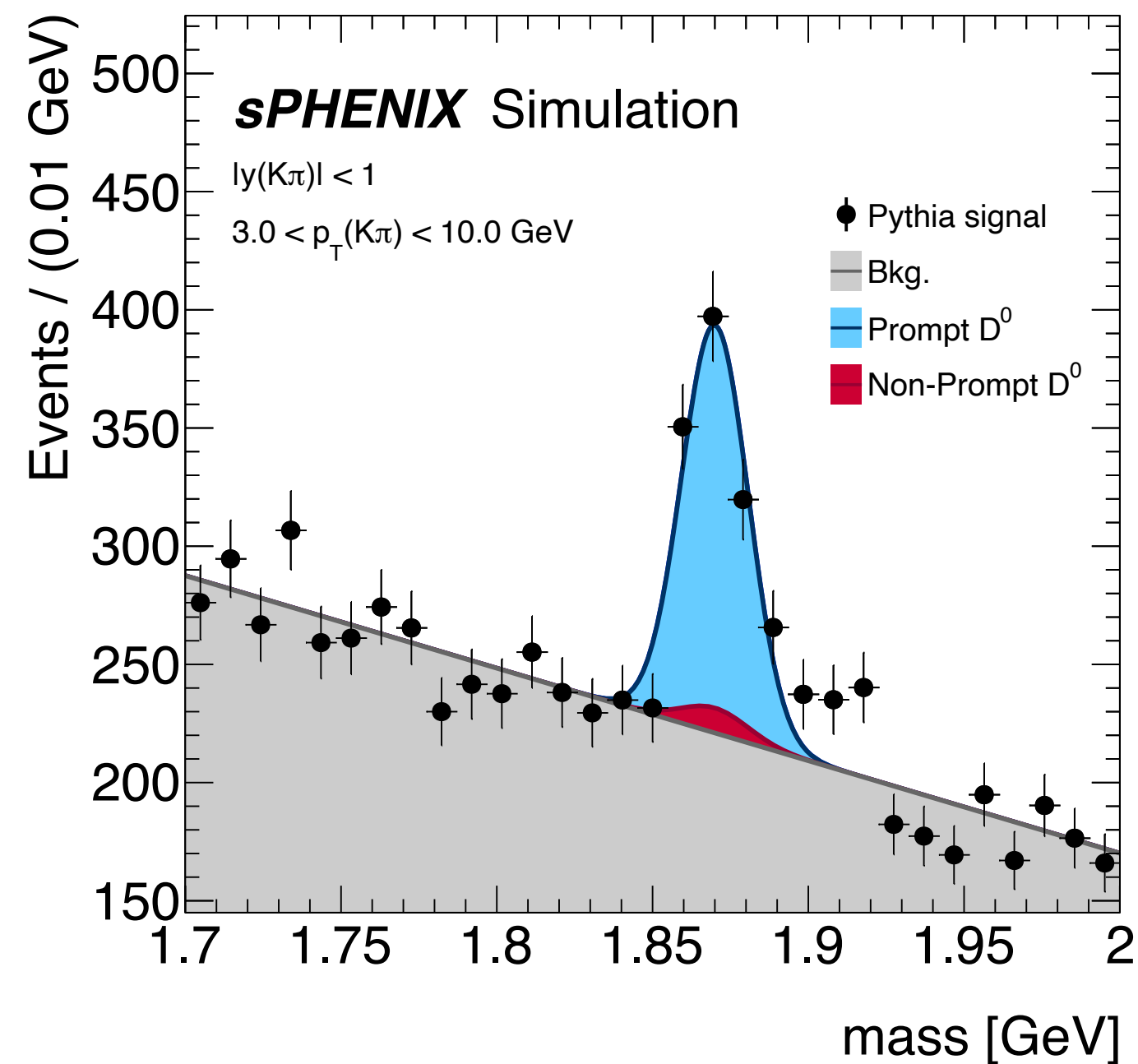




# Backup



## invariant mass and transverse DCA of fully reconstructed $D^0$ in the KFParticle framework



**PYTHIA 8.3 pp + ccbar, bbbar events**  
**Statistic equivalent to 1 day of pp run data taking**  
**No PID information.**

- [KFParticle](#) originally developed for CBM and [ACTS](#) (A Common Tracking Software) **successfully implemented** in the sPHENIX simulation and reconstruction framework.
- ⦿ Both package used as default during the first Mock Data Challenge campaign.

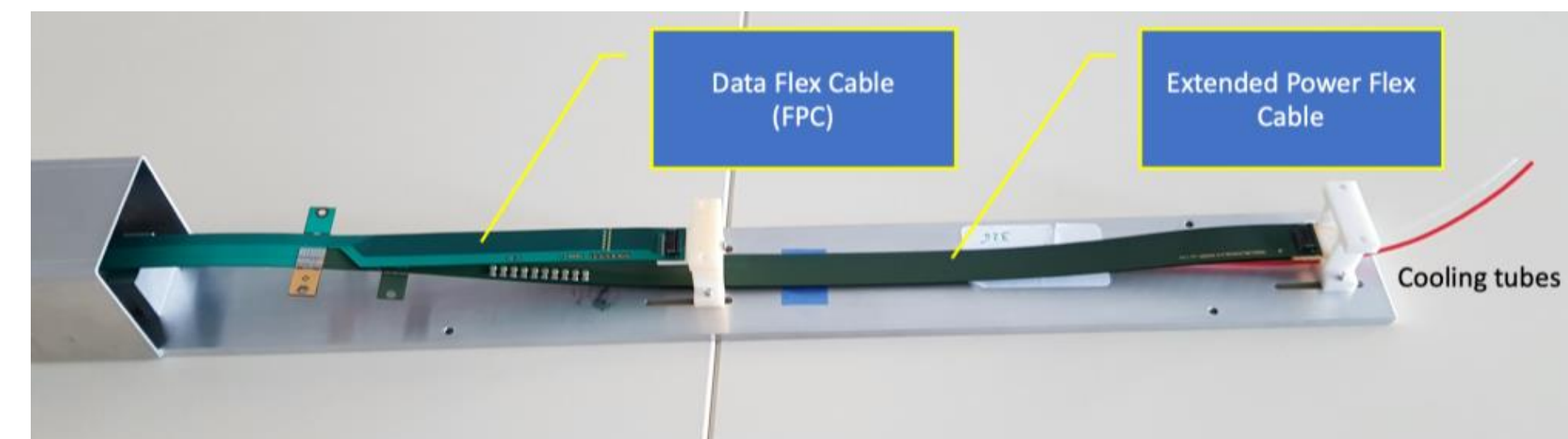
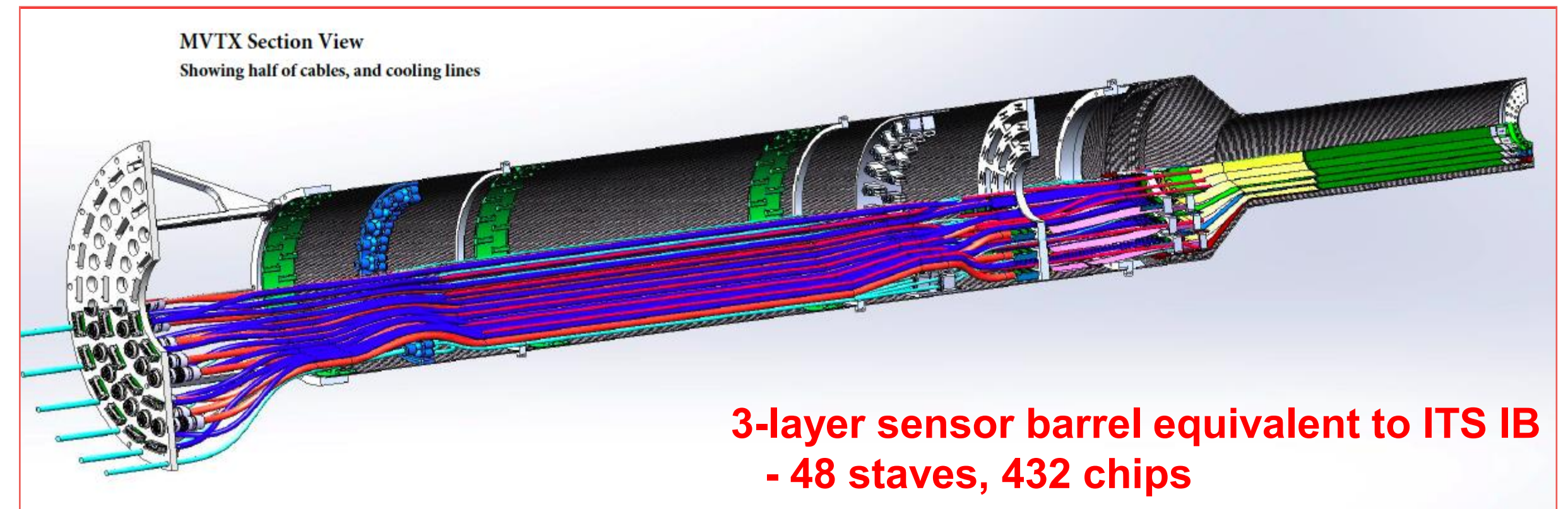


## MVTX:

- 3 active layers (48 staves)
- 9 ALPIDE chips per stave
- Full azimuthal coverage:  $2\pi$
- $|\eta| < 1.1$
- Front-end readout uses ALICE Readout Unit
- The back-end uses the ATLAS FELIX

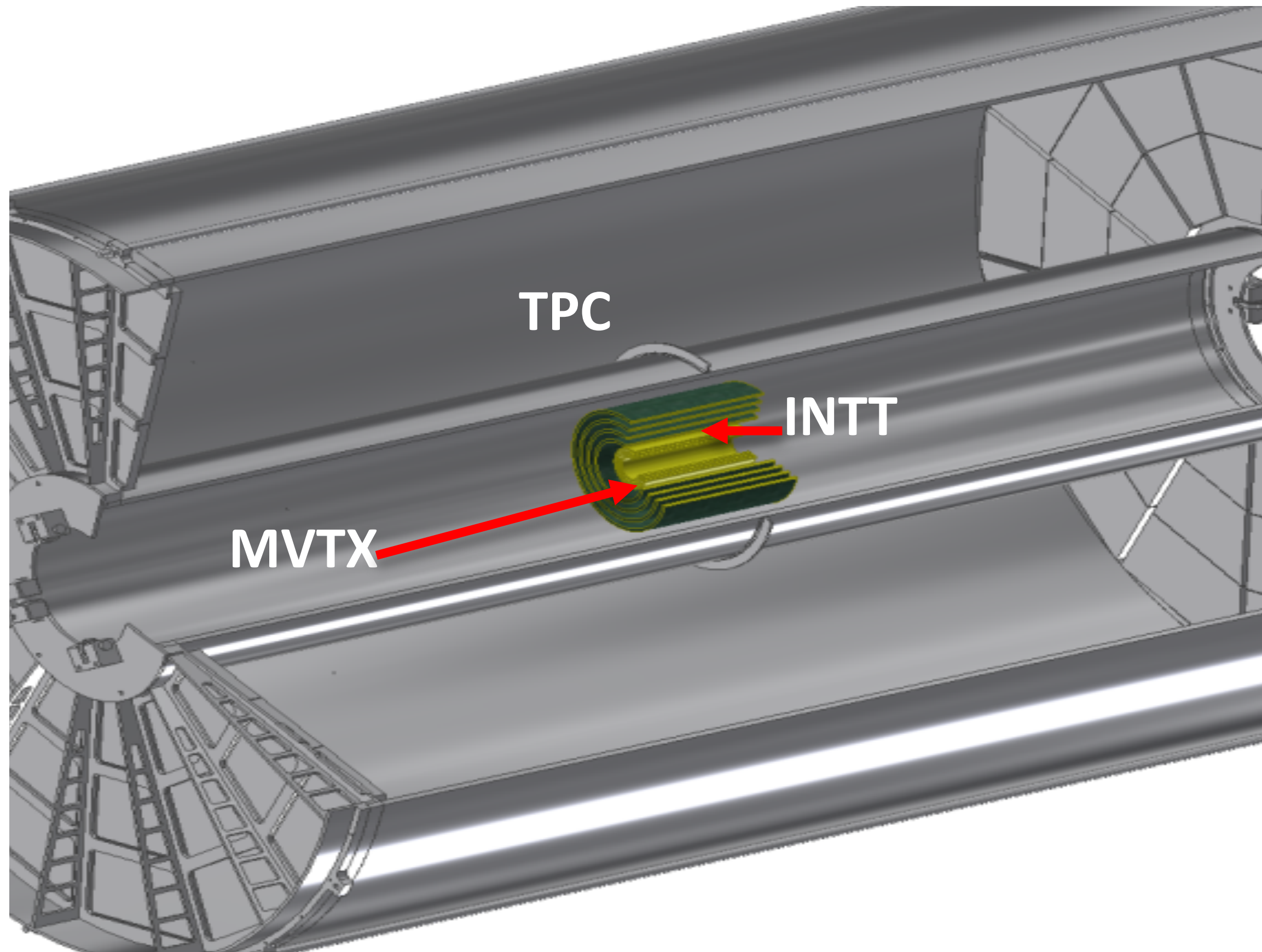
### Basic unit: ALPIDE sensors

- Good spatial resolution
- Low power consumption
- High efficiency
- Low fake rate



Staves are identical to ALICE inner barrel staves, except for leads  
 Produced at CERN and shipped to LBNL for test and assembling





1/30<sup>th</sup> Volume  
ALICE TPC

### MVTX (based on ALICE ITS-II IB):

- 3-layers of Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors using ALICE ALPIDE
- Stave produced at CERN, following same procedure used for ALICE.
- Excellent 2-D DCA resolution,  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- high-performance vertexing to the integrated tracking program

### INTT:

- 2-layers Si strip
- strip size ( $\phi \times z$ ):  $0.086 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$
- very good integration time ( $< 100 \text{ ns}$ )

### TPC:

- very compact TPC
- 48 pad rows, continuous readout,  $R = 20\text{-}78 \text{ cm}$
- Momentum resolution  
 $\sigma_{p_T}/p_T < 0.2\% \times p$  for  $p_T = 0.2\text{-}40 \text{ GeV}/c$



## Full Electromagnetic and Hadronic calorimeter system!

- Large Acceptance:  $1.1 < |\eta|$  and full  $2\pi$  azimuthal coverage
- SiPM used for light collection/readout

### Electromagnetic Calorimeter (EMCal)

- Tungsten powder with embedded scintillating fiber matrix
- $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi \approx 0.024 \times 0.024$
- good energy resolution:  $\sim 15\%/\sqrt{E}$  (demonstrated with 3 beam-test)

### inner Hadronic Calorimeter (Inner HCal)

- Aluminum absorber plates and scintillating tiles with embedded WLS fibers

### outer Hadronic Calorimeter (Outer HCal)

- Steel absorber plates and scintillating tiles with embedded WLS fibers

