

Overview of the PHENIX Experiment

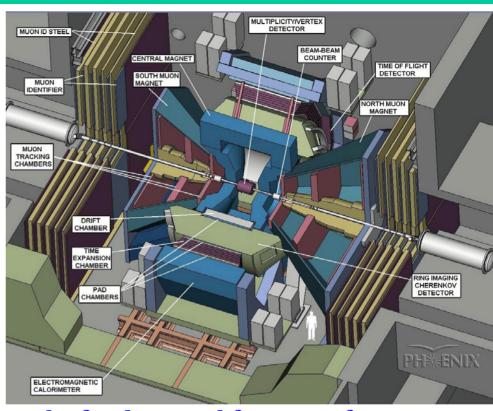
Dr. Edward J. O'Brien Brookhaven National Laboratory

CIPANP2003
New York, New York
May 2003

Welcome to PHENIX

Tale of the Tape:

- **▶**Begun Operation June 2000
- **▶16 Detector subsystems**
- **▶**4 Spectrometer arms
- ightharpoonup Total weigh = 3500T
- **>315,000** readout channels
- >125 Varieties of custom printed circuit boards
- ➤ 13 ASICs designed specifically for PHENIX
- **▶**Pipe-lined DAQ Front-end
- >500, GHz Optical Data Links



The PHENIX Experiment is designed to probe fundamental features of the strong nuclear force including:

- •The detection and characterization of the Quark-Gluon Plasma
- •The spin structure of the nucleons
- •Initial and final state nuclear effects

The Configuration:

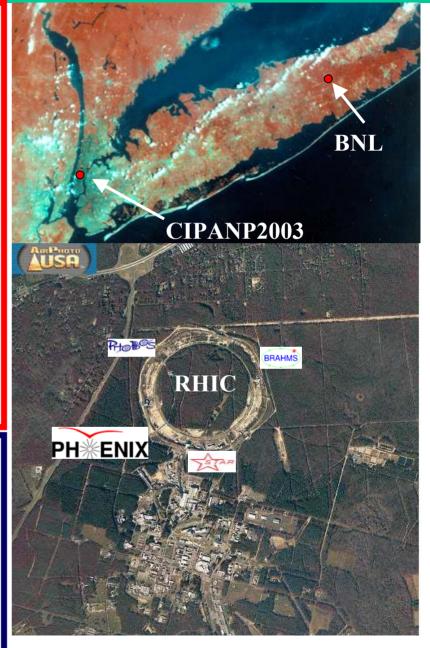
- 2 Forward Muon Arms
- •2 Central Spectrometer Arms to measure photons, electrons, and hadrons
- Event Characterizing Detectors



The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at BNL

- Two independent rings 3.83 k in circumference
 - 120 bunches/ring
 - 106 ns crossing time
- Maximum Energy
 - $s^{1/2} = 500 \text{ GeV p-p}$
 - $s^{1/2} = 200 \text{ GeV/N-N} \text{ Au-Au}$
- Design Luminosity
 - Au-Au 2x10²⁶ cm⁻²s⁻¹
 - $p p 2x10^{32} cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (polarized)
- Capable of colliding any nuclear species on any other nuclear species

PHENIX Runs to date: =							
	s ^{1/2} [GeV]	∫Ldt	N_{tot}				
Run1 2000 Au-Au	130	1 μb ⁻¹	10M				
Run2 2001/02 Au-Au	200	24 μb ⁻¹	170M				
р-р	200	0.15 pb ⁻¹	3.7G				
Run3 2002/03 d-Au	200	2.74 nb ⁻¹	5.5G				
p-p	200	ongoing					



Edward J. O'Brien

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, Universite Paris Sud, CNRS-IN2P3, Orsay LLR, Ecòle Polytechnique, CNRS-IN2P3, Palaiseau SUBATECH, Ecòle 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

University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba Waseda University, Tokyo

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



12 Countries; 57 Institutions; 460 Participants*

USA Abilene Christian University, Abilene, TX 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 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

New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

Dept. of Chemistry, Stony Brook Univ., Stony Brook, NY

Dept. Phys. and Astronomy, Stony Brook Univ., Stony Brook, NY

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN

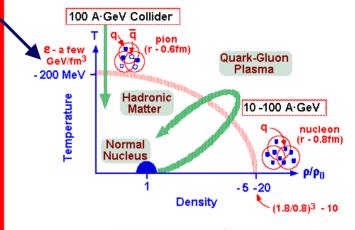
* as of May 2003

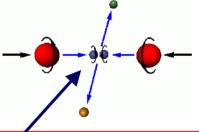


Some of the Physics of PHENIX

QGP:

- Temperature and Energy Density
 - dN/dy, E_T , Identified single particle spectra
- Jet Quenching, parton dE/dx
 - High p_T jets using leading π^0 , π^{\pm}
- Space –Time Evolution
 - HBT($\pi\pi$, KK,pp), v2=Elliptic Flow
 - Event by Event Fluctuations
- Deconfinement
 - J/Ψ, Ψ'→ e+e-,μ+μ-, Y→μμ
- Chiral Symmetry Restoration
 - ϕ →e+e-,K+K-, ϕ , ω , ρ width/shift
 - DCC's π^0/π^{\pm}
- Heavy Quark Production
 - K/ π , ϕ , J/ Ψ , Ψ ', Y, D, B mesons
- Thermal Radiation
 - $-\gamma$, $\gamma*\rightarrow e+e-$, $\mu+\mu-$





Nucleon Spin:

- Gluon spin: ΔG
 - Direct γ , high p_T π 's
- Sea quark spin: $\Delta \overline{u}$, $\Delta \overline{d}$
 - − W⁺/W⁻ production
 - Drell-Yan Polarization



PHENIX Design Elements

- > Detector Redundancy
- > Fine Granularity, Mass Resolution
- > High Data Rate
- **➢ Good Particle ID**
- > Limited Acceptance

Charged Particle Tracking:

Drift Chamber

Pad Chamber

Time Expansion Chamber/TRD

Cathode Strip Chambers

Particle ID:

Time of Flight

Ring Imaging Cerenkov Counter

TEC/TRD

Muon ID (PDT's)

Calorimetry:

Pb Scintillator

Pb Glass

Event Characterization:

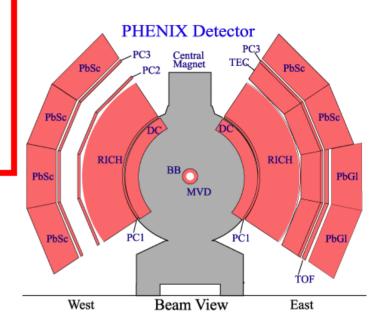
Multiplicity Vertex Detector (Si Strip, Pad)

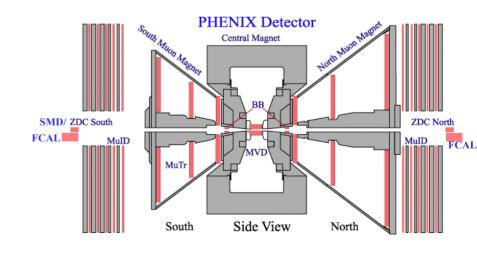
Beam-Beam Counter

Zero Degree Calorimeter/Shower Max Detector

Forward Calorimeter

Normalization Trigger Counters

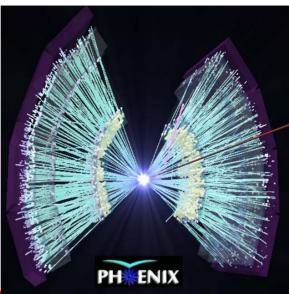






PHENIX Detector Technologies



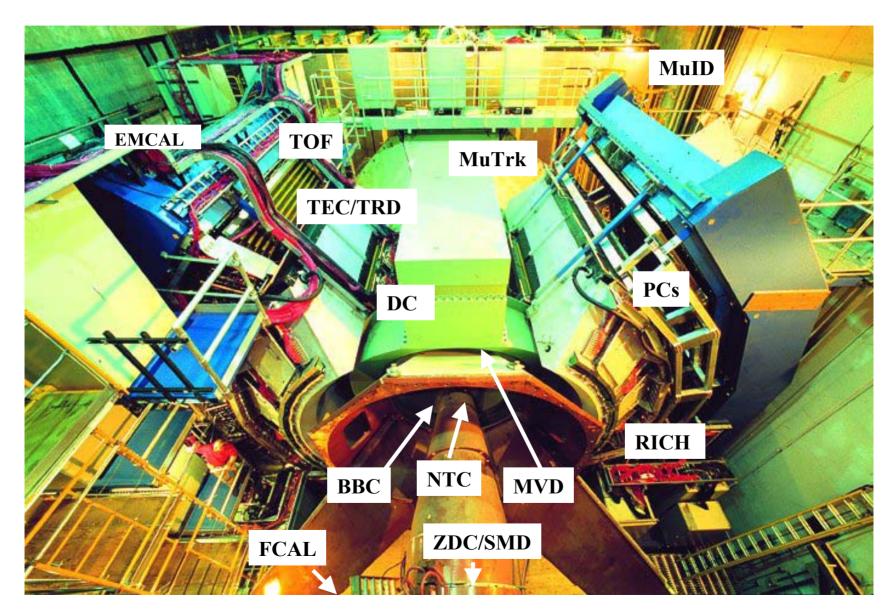




- Large Area Cathode Strip Chamber with 100 μm position resolution
- Fine-segmented EMCal (0.01 Φ , 0.01 η) with $\sigma_t <$ 0.4 ns
- Time Expansion Chamber that combines tracking, dE/dx and TRD
- Drift Chamber configured as focusing –jet chamber
- Ring Imaging Cerenkov Counter readout with 5000+ PMTs
- Low mass, non-projective pixel-pad wire chambers covering ~100 m²
- Time of Flight system with $\sigma_t < 100 \text{ ps}$
- Fully data-pipelined front-end electronics
- All data, timing, control and serial communication between detector and counting house is via optical link.



We Probably Could Have Used a Second Hall

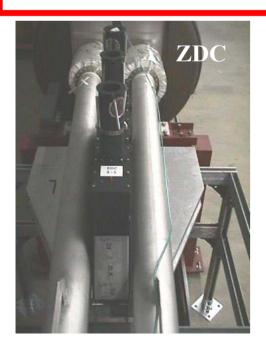


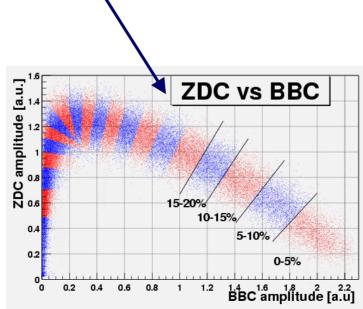


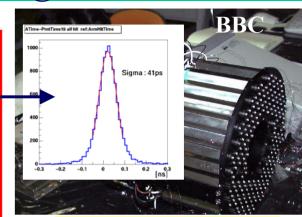
Event Characterization Detectors

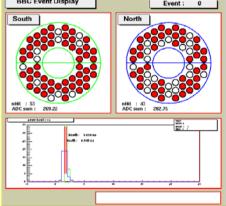
Beam-Beam Counter & Zero Degree Calorimeter

- BBC is 2 arrays of 64 PMTs with quartz radiators
 - Provides T0 for PHENIX. $\sigma_t = 41 \text{ ps}$
- ZDC is Cu-W calorimeter with fiber readout.
 - Common centrality measure for all 4 RHIC experiments
- Combined they provide the PHENIX LVL1 centrality trigger





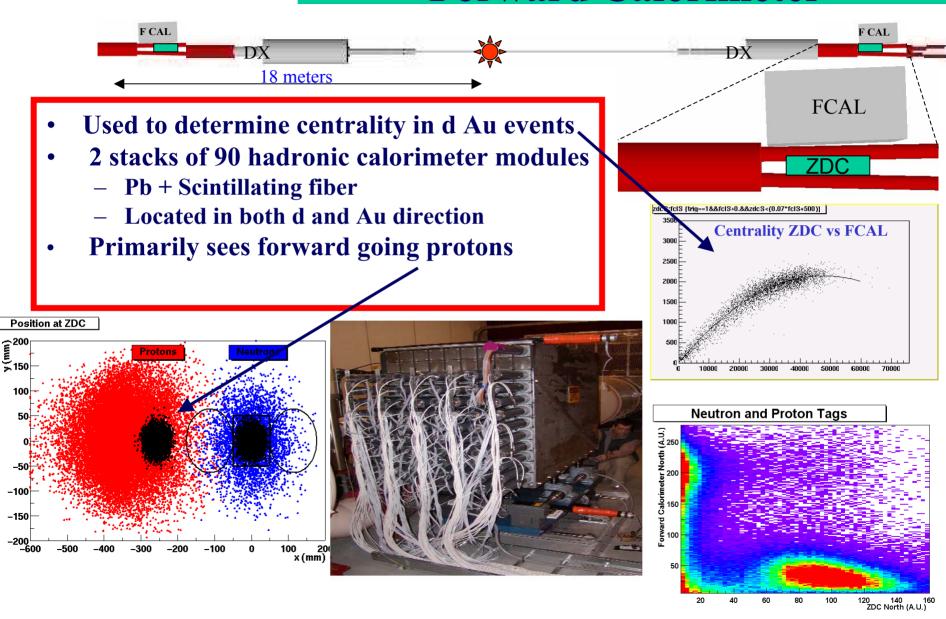








Event Characterization in dAu Run Forward Calorimeter

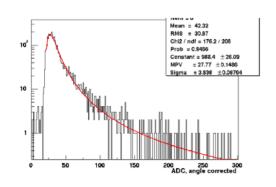


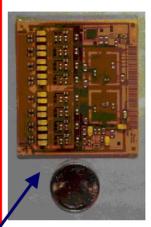


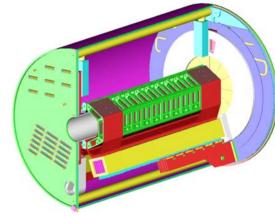
Event Characterization Detectors Multiplicity Vertex Detector

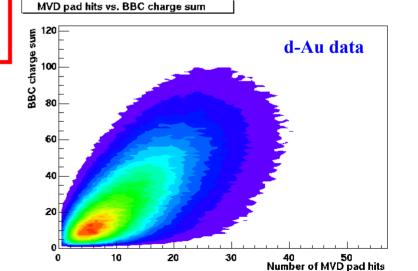
- Two concentric barrels of 300 μm Si strips
- Two endplates of Si pads
- Total coverage of $-2.5 < \eta < +2.5$
- 28,672 Si strips, 6048 Si pads
 - − ~75% instrumented
- Determines event vertex and measures particle multiplicity/event
- Electronics is bare die on ceramic Multi- Chip Module

Min ionizing peak dist from single pad







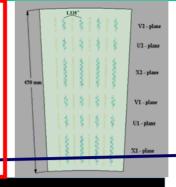


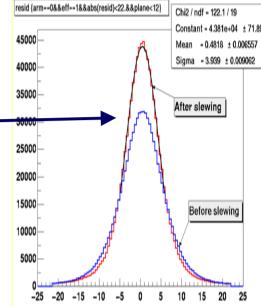
PHRENIX

Central Tracking:

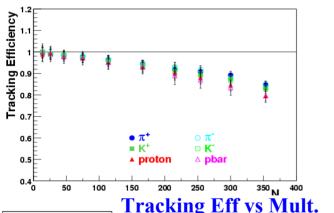
Drift Chamber

- Jet -chamber anode/cathode structure modified for HI high multiplicity
- Joint Russia/US design & construction
- All Titanium frame
- $\sigma_x = 120 \ \mu m$, two-track sep = 2mm

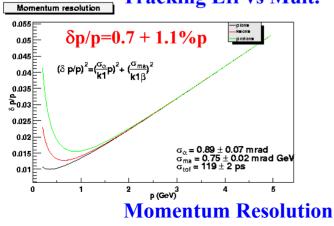


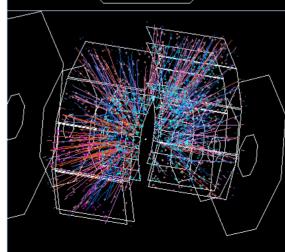


Central Au Au Event

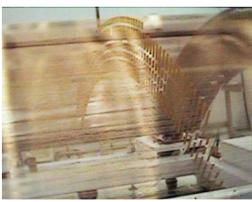


Tracking Eff vs Mult.





DC Position Resolution



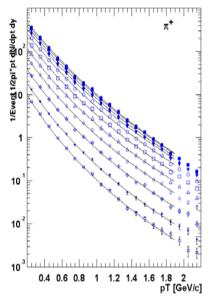
DC wires with kapton wire dividers

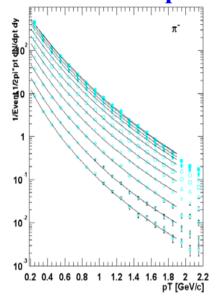
CIPANP2003 New York, NY

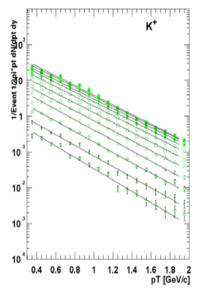


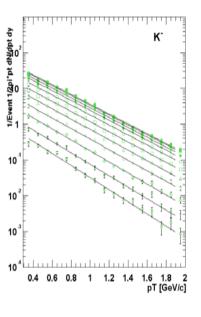
Central Tracking Physics Spectra

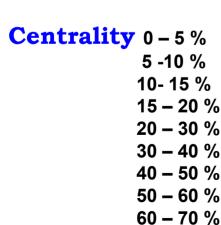
Au+Au at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV PHENIX preliminary

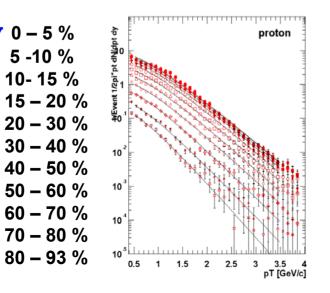


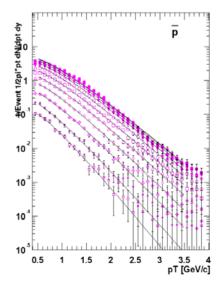










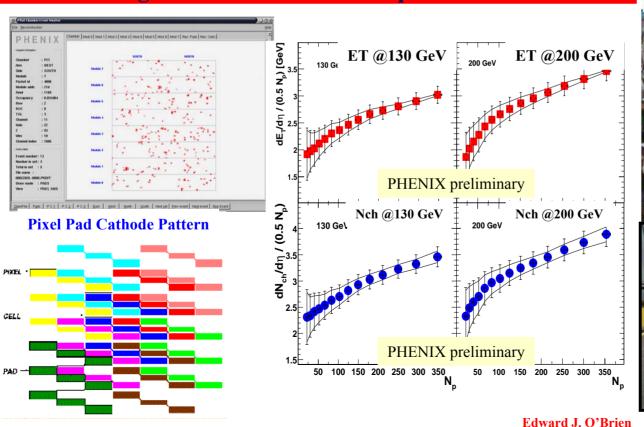


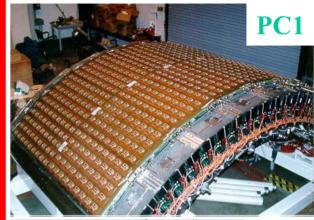


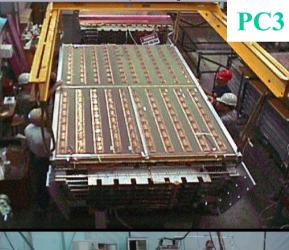
Central Tracking:

Pad Chambers

- Cathode wire chambers using fine granularity pixel pad readout
 - 2-D hit position, $\sigma_x = \sigma_y \sim O(mm)$
 - 173k channels total, $\sim 100 \text{ m}^2$ detector coverage
- Low-mass, rigid honeycomb/circuit board construction
- All signal digitization takes place on-board in detector active region. Solves interconnect problem.







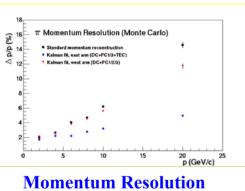


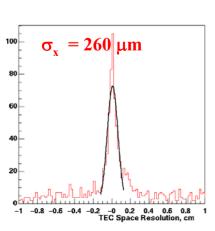


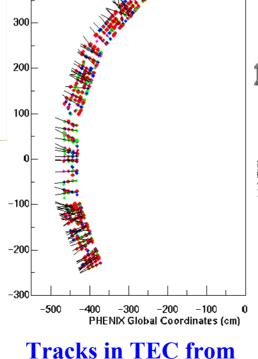
Time Expansion Chamber Central Tracking:

- 24 TEC Chambers arranged in 4, 6-Chamber sectors
- Used for tracking and PID (dE/dx,TR). $\sigma_v = 260 \mu m$
- dE/dx: $e/\pi = 5\%$ at 500 MeV/c (4 pls), $e/\pi = 1.5\%$ (6pls) **Important for momentum resolution** $p_T > 4.0 \text{ GeV/c}$
- TR polypropylene fiber/foam radiator packs installed

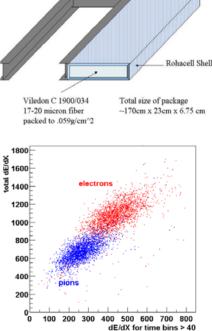
400





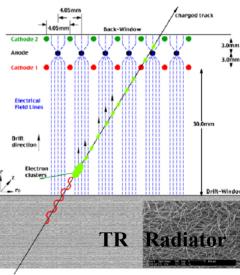


Central Au-Au Collisions



e/π Separation using TR & dE/dx Edward J. O'Brien



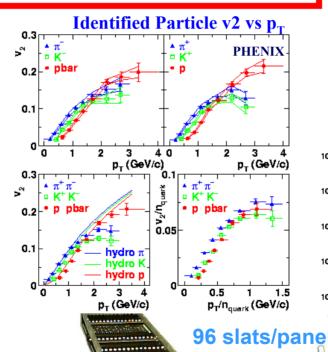




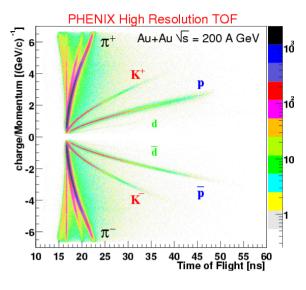
Particle ID Detectors: Time of Flight

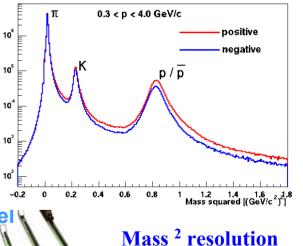
- 1000 finely segmented slats readout w/ 2000 PMTs
- Combines with BBC timing for an overall time resolution of σ_{TOF} < 96 ps
- K/π separation <~ 2 GeV/c
- p/K separation <~ 4 GeV/c





10 panels

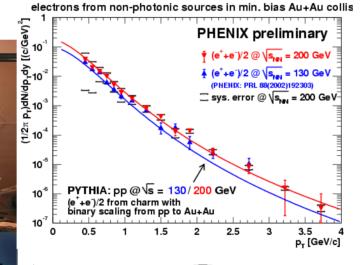


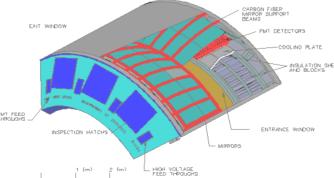


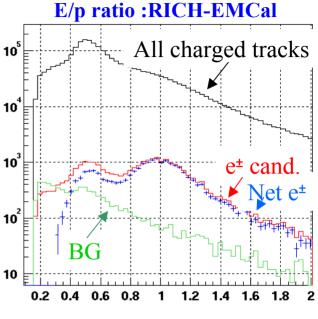
Particle ID Detectors: RICH

- Gas radiator CO_2 , e/π separation for p < 5 GeV/c
- 5120 PMTs sensitive to single photoelectrons, $\sigma_t < 1$ ns
- Ring resolution $\sim 1^{\circ}$ in both Φ and η



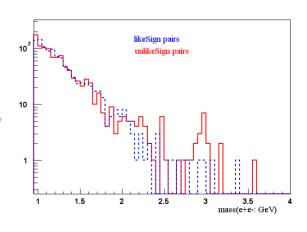






Energy/momentum (E/p)

Online Data Reconstruction d Au





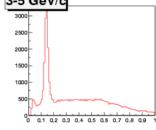
Particle ID Detectors: EM Calorimeter

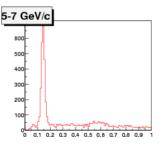
- 60 m² of calorimeter (6 Sectors Pb Scin, 2 Sectors PbGlass)
- Very Fine Segmentation .01 x .01 ($\Delta\Phi$ x $\Delta\eta$)
- Timing $\sigma_t \sim 340$ ps Pb Scin $\sigma_t \sim 600$ ps Pb Glass
- $\sigma_E = 10\%/\sqrt{E+6.5\%}$ Pb Scin, $\sigma_E = 8.5\%/\sqrt{E+9.0\%}$ Pb Glass

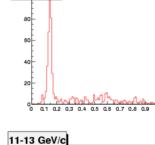
24,768 channels total, all PMTs [1-3 GeV/c]



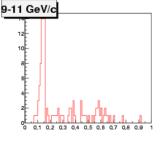


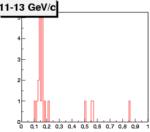


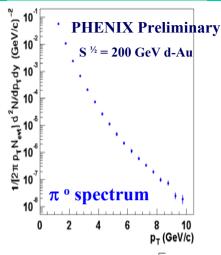


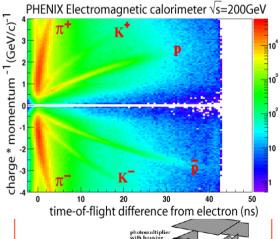


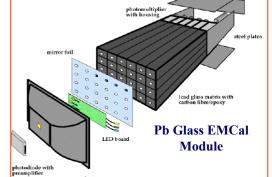
7-9 GeV/c









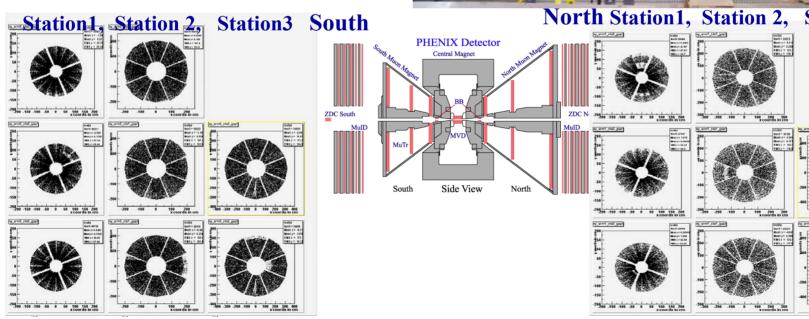




Forward Spectrometers: Muon Tracking

- ➤ First large cathode-strip chambers (CSC) used in an experiment (1 m x 2.5 m octant)
- Low mass honeycomb-printed circuit board and etched metalized-mylar design.
- Each CSC station has a pos. resolution of $σ_x=100 \mu m$
- > ~20k elec. channels/ arm



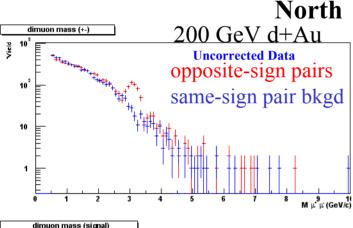


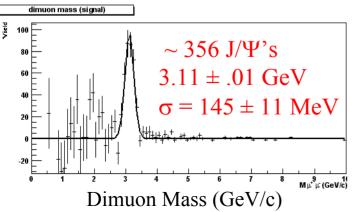


Particle ID Detectors: Muon ID

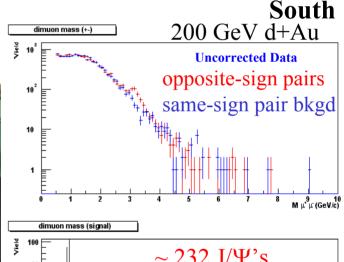
- 5 layers of steel absbr plate interleaved w/ 5 layers of Iarocci tubes (2x,2y 4plns/layer)
- Active cross section of each wall 10m x 10m
- Muon low energy cutoff off 1.9 GeV/c. Interact 99% of the π 's

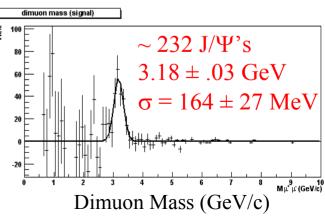
PHENIX Online Analysis





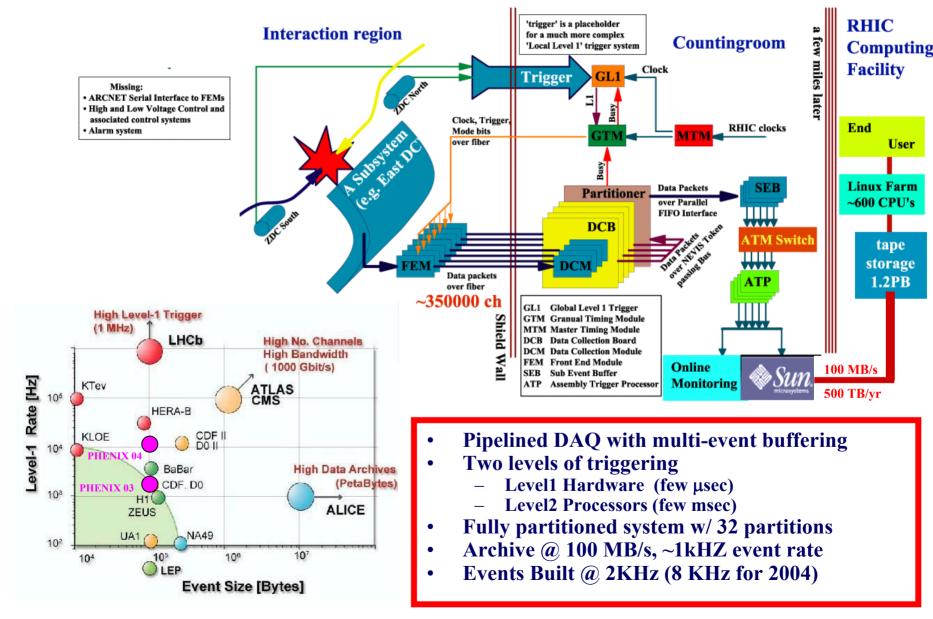






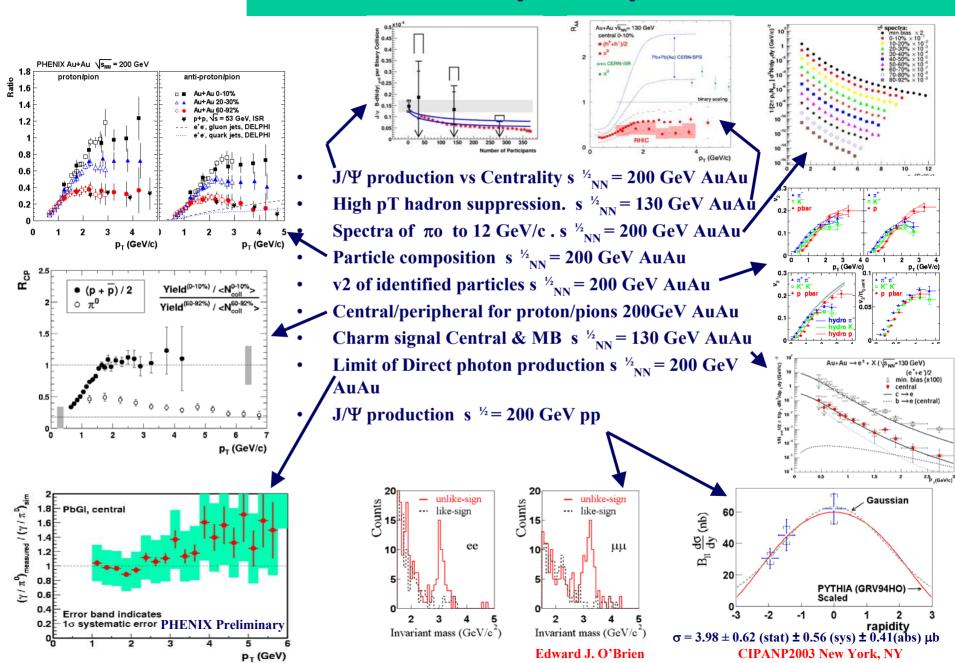


PHENIX DAQ and Trigger





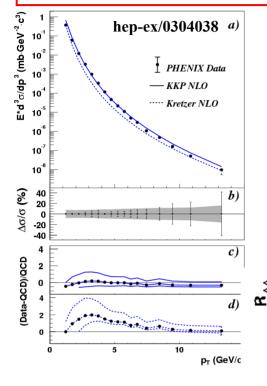
A Variety of Physics Results



PHENIX

New Results on High p_T Suppression

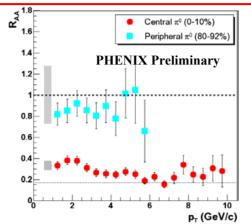


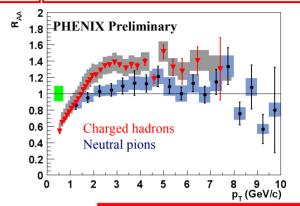


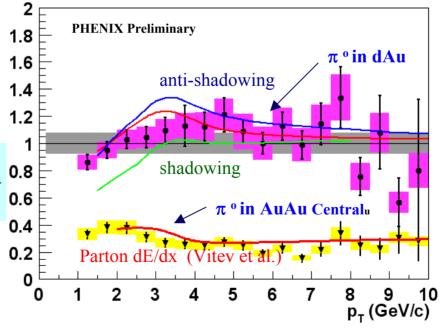
$$R_{AA} = \frac{Yield_{AuAu}/\langle N_{binary} \rangle_{AuAu}}{Yield_{DD}}$$











- Certain processes are observed to scale w/ # of collisions (N_{coll})
- PHENIX observes π^0 production in AuAu peripheral/ N_{coll} to agree with π^0 production in pp
- All previous exper. at other $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ observed π^0 production enhancement in central AuAu coll. due to Cronin effect.
- At RHIC PHENIX observes a suppression not enhancement in central collisions!

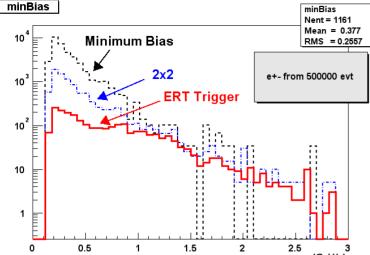


Summary

- RHIC and PHENIX are just finishing the third year of physics runs.
- PHENIX was operated in its completed configuration for the first time in the current run.
 - All 4 spectrometer arms complete. Commissioning of North Muon Arm for Run 3 was very rapid
 - The experiment is operating smoothly. All 16 detector subsystems OK.
- There has been significant physics production to date. The variety of physics results is remarkable.
 - AuAu, pp, dAu
- We are observing some very intriguing effects in our data and we are only a fraction of the way through our physics program.
- We are looking forward to a long AuAu run in 2004.

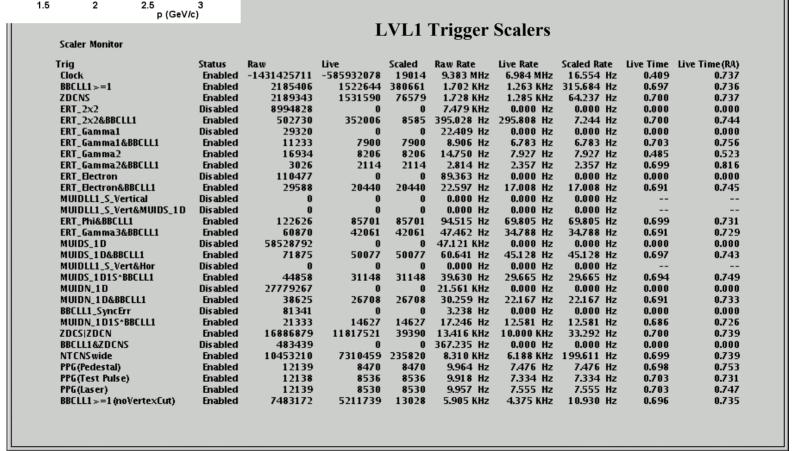


Backup



Full Complement of Level1 Triggers Now Running

New LVL1 Triggers for Emcal/Rich and MuID including commissioning of LL1 Boards



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PHENIX: Run History

Run	Year	Species	s ^{1/2} [GeV]	∫Ldt	N_{tot}	
01	2000	Au-Au	130	1 μb ⁻¹	10M	
02	2001/2002	Au-Au	200	$24 \mu b^{-1}$	170M	
		p-p	200	0.15 pb ⁻¹	3.7G	
03	2002/2003	d-Au	200	2.74 nb ⁻¹	5.5G	
		p-p	200	ongo	ongoing	

