



Exciting Jet and Prompt Photon Physics Provided by sPHENIX

Justin Frantz Ohio University WWND '19 1/7/2019

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Science Mission

sPHENIX Goals (LRP): 1) Probe Inner structure of QGP with jet probes of wide range of Q² and color charge/ flavor 2) Explore T-dependent QGP Structure by observing directly comparable jet modifications of "More T_C " QGP @ RHIC vs LHC

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Schedule

Commissioning Data Taking in ~3 years!



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In this talk I would like to give a sampling of the many on-going activities that are increasing exponentially to ready for Day 1

Detector

- Hermetic Uniform $2\pi \phi$ Acceptance:
 - $|\eta| < 0.85$ Base DOE MIE
 - $|\eta| < 1.1$ EMCal recent funding from Chinese Consortium!



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sPHENIX Build Underway



OHCAL Production sectors started arriving at BNL in Sep 2018



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EMCAL Sector 0 production underway

SC Magnet Full field magnet test at 1.4 T at BNL in Feb 2018



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Beam Tests

sPHENIX has done multiple beam tests since 2014 to confirm performance expectations and optimize design options – reaping benefits now

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- Feb 2014: Proof of Principle
- Apr 2016: η~0 prototype
 → arXiv.1704.01461
- Feb 2017: η~0.9 prototype
- Feb-May 2018: Final η~0.9 prototype
 First results already available

Slide #6

ay change prior to final publication. Citation information: DOI 10.1109/TNS.2018.2879047, IEEE cience

Design and Beam Test Results for the sPHENIX Electromagnetic and Hadronic Calorimeter Prototypes

C.A. Aidala, V. Bailey, S. Beckman, R. Belmont, C. Biggs, J. Blackburn, S. Boose, M. Chiu, M. Connors, A. Franz, J.S. Haggerty, X. He, M.M. Higdon, J. Huang, K. Kauder, E. Kistenev, J. LaBounty, J.G. Lajoie, M. Lenz, W. Lenz, S. Li, V.R. Loggins, E.J. Mannel, T. Majoros, M.P. McCumber, J.L. Nagle, M. Phipps, C. Pinkenburg, S. Polizzo, C. Pontieri, M.L. Purschke, J. Putschke, M. Sarsour, T. Rinn, R. Ruggiero, A. Sen, A.M. Sickles, M.J. Skoby, J. Smiga, P. Sobel, P. Stankus, S. Stoll, A. Sukhanov, E. Thorsland, F. Toldo, R.S. Towell, B. Ujvari, S. Vazquez-Carson, C.L. Woody

Beam

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Full Calo Stack

- Very unique and complementary calorimeter design
- Unique at RHIC: full Hcal
 - Inner/Outer
 - Currently Inner descoped to be replace w/ uninstrumented Al/Fe
- Photon/EM Measurements Very Important in sPHENIX
 - EMCal Located Inside Magnetic field region
 - SiPM Light Collection
 - Readout/SiPM temperature control inside field



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γ Response & Calibration

- Average response is good in simulation
- Well connected to Beam Tests
- Current work on understanding position dependent response
- Tilt angles (add slight non-projectivity) added to initial design improves uniformity



γ Response & Calibration

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- 2D (ϕ - η) projectivity improves uniformity at large η



E_{γ} Resolution

• EMC Resolution at all η Confirmed with Test Beam
• 2016 Testbeam publication results (mid-rapidity 1D)
• 2017/2018 Results at η = 0.9/2D Testbeam Results:
• Well below "UPP" DOE Perf. Param.

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Single photon resolution (central Au+Au) 0.2 0.2 σ(E)/(E) ப் ம 0.18 **sPHENIX** Preliminary 0.18 **sPHENIX** MIE simulation 4x4 cm region within one SPACAL block 0.16 0.16 0-4 fm Au+Au 10° Incident Angle, Hodoscope Corrected 0.14 2D Projective 0.14 •••• Fit, $\Delta E/E = 2\%(\delta p/p) \oplus 1.6\% \oplus 13\%/1E$ • 10° Incident Angle, Position Corrected -3.85% ⊕ 17.2%/√E 0.12 0.12 ---- Fit, ΔE/E = 2%(δp/p) ⊕ 1.3% ⊕ 13.6%/√E 0.1F UPP: 8%@ 15 GeV 0.1 **GEANT4** Simulation $\Delta E/E = 2\%(\delta p/p) \oplus 2.5\% \oplus 12.7\%/\sqrt{E}$ 0.08 0.08 0.06 0.06 0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 8 10 12 14 16 Input Energy [GeV] E_{truth} [GeV] Justin Frantz - Ohio U - sPHENIX

γ Isolation

• Prompt Photon Isolation depends on UE event subtraction performance

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• Same UE subtraction as for the jet analysis



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Sim details and default UE Subtraction

- Calorimeter tower jet through full Geant4 simulation
- PYTHIA8 QCD dijet for pp, PYTHIA8+HIJING for Au+Au

PRC 86 (2012) 024908

- Iterative UE subtraction algorithm based on ATLAS method
 - Reconstruct R=0.2 jet using 0.1x0.1 calo cells
 - Find seed jet with Max(E_Ttower)/Mean(E_Ttower) > D
 - Define background in each layer and η-ring after excluding seed region (ΔR < 0.4)
 - Determine Ψ₂ and v₂ from η-rings with full Φ
 - Subtract background tower-by-tower modulating by determined flow
 - <u>Iterate</u> the above step (seed jet with E_T > E_T^{threshold})
 - Run jet finder with chosen resolution parameter R on background subtracted event to find final jets



Overall Jet Perf

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0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

(pteco/ptruth) /

Jet Response

Jet Energy Resolution

p+p

 $\square R=0.2$

 $\square R=0.4$

Au+Au b=0-4fm

55

50

R=0.2

R=0.4

45



- Expected ordering in R
- Similar response in p+p and Au+Au
 - → independent of UE level

- At large R and low p_T: dominated by fluctuations in UE
- At small R or high p_T: dominated by an intrinsic resolution of calorimeter
- Response at EM scale (before calibration at jet level)

Flow Dependent Bkg

- Flow dependent bkg subtraction necessary – big resolution variation
- Using recent studies to study impacts and possible ways to provide additional event plane information if needed (in addition to BBC MinBias Detector MBD)



Jet Stucture TG --Perepiltsa

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Jet Calib (cont.)

• Response dependence on EM fraction ~removed:

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Jet Calib in p+p

• Significant improvement in JER



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 Oescoping of Inner Hcal Instrumentation makes big difference ! → NSF MRI for re-scoping

Jet Calib in AuAu

• Similar improvements in Central Au+Au

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Slide #20 SPHENIX Jet Calib/UE Subtraction Interaction? Calibration and current UE bkg subtraction ~independent of one another 0.6[----**sPHENIX** G4Simulation **sPHENIX** G4Simulation 0.5 anti-k_T R=0.2, hl < 0.45 0 5 anti- k_{T} R=0.4, $h_{I} < 0.45$ Instrumented AI IHCAL Instrumented AI IHCAL Au+Au 0-4 fm Au+Au 4-8 fm $\binom{dd}{M} (0.4 + 0.3)^{-4} (0.1 + 0.3)^{-4} = 0.3$ (^{dd}_{Ad} -(0/μ)² 0.3 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.1 01 before calibration before calibration after calibration after calibration 30 20 30 40 50 60 70 60 70 10 20 40 50 10 p_{T.Jet}^{Truth} [GeV] p_{T.Jet}^{Truth} [GeV] $\frac{\sigma_{p_{\rm T}}}{p_{\rm T}} = \frac{n}{p_{\rm T}} \oplus \frac{s}{\sqrt{p_{\rm T}}} \oplus c$ Jet Stucture TG -Perepiltsa Stochastic Noise Constant Justin Frantz - Ohio U - sPHENIX



Dijet Asymmetry

Now go through some jet performance plots....





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Prompt γ (1)

 ${\rm \circ}$ Keep probe flavor constant between LHC/RHIC by looking at γ -Jet

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• $x_{J\gamma}$ (= $p_{Tjet}/p_{T\gamma}$) distributions



Prompt γ (2)

• Keep probe flavor constant between LHC/RHIC by looking at γ -Jet

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 γ –jet and Dijet performance same from p+p through high multiplicity Au+Au



Slide #25 SPHENIX Other Observables? • Evaluating capabilities for other observables **Jet Mass** Jet Grooming E=Q=M_{MAX}=100 GeV 1.4 JETSET coherent $\hat{q} = 1 - 2 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$ MATTER Vac. 1.3 q=1GeV²fm L=2fm L = 5 fm $dN_{\rm vac}$ dz_g $\beta = 0$ q=1GeV²fm L=4fm 1.2 $N_{\rm jet}$ QdP/dM $p_T = 140 \, \text{GeV}$ ----- $p_T = 250 \text{ GeV}$ 1.1 $d N_{\rm med}$ dz_g 1.0 $N_{\rm jet}$ -0.9 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 Zg 10100 M (GeV)

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First Look Alt Constituent UE Subtraction Method

Alternative background subtraction technique redistributes subtracted energy to keep subtracted E > 0 everywhere



Conclusions

• sPHENIX CD-1/3A Approval in 2018:

• **sPHENIX Construction has begun** and is already ramping up into production mode for calorimeter systems

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- Design tweaks ~finalized through comprehensive beam tests
- Software preparations such as calibration techniques and background subtractions for calorimeters, photons, hadrons, and jets, are reaching new levels of sophistication matching the physical construction rate
- sPHENIX poised to make exciting comparison of LHC vs RHIC QGP as seen with jet observables !



Backup

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• > Exciting Jet and Prompt Photon Physics Opportunities Provided by

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> sPHENIX at RHIC.

• >

- > The sPHENIX detector currently under construction at the Relativistic
- > Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) will allow a larger kinematic reach and new
- > measurement capabilities at RHIC for jet-related measurements.
- > Precise tracking and superb hadronic and electromagnetic calorimetry
- > will be allow for new observables that will be directly comparable to
- > similar data at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and allow us to
- > observe how jets with the same properties respond to a QGP created
- > with different initial conditions. The different jet observables
- > sPHENIX will measure will be discussed in this talk, such as those
- > which focus on the jet fragmentation pattern and especially those
- > which involve prompt photons. The properties of the relevant
- > sPHENIX detectors, especially calorimetry, and their implications on
- > their performance with respect to jet and photon-jet observables as
- > determined through informative sPHENIX simulations, will be explained.