Study QGP with sPHENIX Upgrade at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

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Outline

- Physics motivation
- sPHENIX proposal
- Heavy Flavor physics and MVTX upgrade
- Outlook



Quark Gluon Plasma and Heavy Ion Collisions



Heavy Ion Collisions - Artists' View





About to collide





Ion collision



Quarks and gluons freed



A FEW MINUTES

HIGH ENERGY PARTICLE REACTIONS

The Universe ha expanded and cooled ever sinc

DBSERVABLE U

BIG BANG 300,000

A FEW HU

POTENTIALLY OBSERVAL

QGP formed

Relativistic Lorentz Contraction:

$$L=rac{L_0}{\gamma(v)}=L_0\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$$

At RHIC (LHC): $\gamma(v) \sim 100(2,500)$

RHIC: Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider @BNL



APS NEWS

RHIC Sets Temperature Record



PHENIX, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 132301

Mar, (2010)

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At the "April" meeting, physicists from Brookhaven National Lab announced that they measured the hottest temperature ever recorded, thus recreating an exotic form of matter that hasn't existed since microseconds after the Big Bang. This is the first time that physicists were able to positively confirm the creation of the much sought after quark-gluon plasma.

"The RHIC at Brookhaven created matter that seems to be at a temperature of <mark>4 trillion degrees Celsius</mark>. This is the hottest matter ever created in a laboratory," said Steven Vigdor, Associate Laboratory Director for Nuclear Particle Physics at the Lab, "We're talking about the highest temperature in the known universe,"

RHIC Delivers Whatever it Takes

The world's most versatile facility for the exploration of the phases of QCD matter from high temperature to high baryon density.

- Discovery of "perfect liquid" QGP
- Discovery of jet quenching in QGP
- Proton spin decomposition, quark & gluon



RHIC energies, species combinations and luminosities (Run-1 to 17)



Run18 in preparation: $({}^{96}Zr^{40+} + {}^{96}Zr^{40+})$ and $({}^{96}Ru^{44+} + {}^{96}Ru^{44+})$

Next Step: Understand Inner Workings of QGP

REACHING FOR THE HORIZON





The 2015 LONG RANGE PLAN for NUCLEAR SCIENCE

"To understand the workings of the QGP, there is no substitute for microscopy. We know that if we had a sufficiently powerful microscope that could resolve the structure of QGP on length scales, say a thousand times smaller than

the size of a proton, what we would see are quarks and gluons interacting only weakly with each other. The grand challenge for this field in the decade to come is to understand how these quarks and gluons conspire to form a nearly perfect liquid."



sPHENIX Upgrade the next Generation HI experiment at RHIC



1/8/2018

Evolution of the PHENIX Interaction Region

PH×ENIX **PHENIX** experiment An EIC detector **Comprehensive central** Path of PHENIX upgrade leads 16y+ operation ٠ upgrade base on BaBar magnet to a capable EIC detector Broad spectrum of physics (QGP, Rich jet and beauty guarkonia Large coverage of tracking, Hadron Physics, Dark Matter) calorimetry and PID physics program \rightarrow nature of QGP Open for new 170+ physics papers with 24k ٠ Possible forward tracking, and collaboration/new ideas citations calorimeter \rightarrow Spin, CNM Last run in this form 2016 • ucl-ex] arXiv:1402 2000-2016 >2025 2017→2022, CD-0@ 2016 Time : A+A, spin-polarized p+p, spin-polarized p+A : e+p, e+A



sPHENIX 3 Physics Pillars



1. Jets

2. Heavy Quarks

3. Upsilons



(I) Precision Calorimetry for Jets and Photons



Jet Quenching Observed @RHIC and LHC



 Great progress in the last decade, but significant model dependence remains in the understanding of the physics of jet suppression and QGP properties at RHIC and LHC
sPHENIX goals - understand the inner workings of QGP

sPHENIX: Detail Study of the Path-length Dependence of Jet Suppression

Medium induced gluon radiation:

- BDMPS, GLV etc.

 $<\Delta E>\sim \alpha_s \times C_R \times \hat{q} \times L^2$





Direct Photon + Jet in Au+Au: Simulations



A Broad Physics Program with Jets @sPHENIX

Parton Mass and Flavor Dependence of Jet Suppression and more



(II) Heavy Quarks - Unique Probe of QGP

- Study mass dependence
 - Jet quenching

 $m_u m_d$

- Flow interaction with medium
- Access QGP properties





 $m_{\rm s}$

Recent Highlight I: Charm R_{AA} @RHIC and LHC



 R_{AA} (D-meson) ~ R_{AA} (h) at high p_T ~> 4 GeV/c

- significant suppression of charmed hadron R_{AA} in central A+A collisions
- strong charm-medium interactions
- mass effects?: expected important at low pT, dead-cone, collisional effects etc.



Particle "Flow" and QGP Medium Response





Anisotropic flow: due to interactions w/ medium

 $dN/d(\phi-\Psi_2) \sim 1+2v_2\cos[2(\phi-\Psi_2)] = v_2$: elliptic flow

Universal Scaling of V₂ - Perfect QGP Liquid!?



A Surprise from RHIC!

Charm quarks flow just as well as lighter quarks – "Perfect liquid"





M(c) = 1,300 MeV M(b) = 4,200 MeV M(t) = 175,000 MeV - PDG 2017

Recent Highlights II: Charm V₂ @RHIC and LHC

• v_2 of D^0 follows the same trend as light hadrons

• Charm quarks flow the same as light quarks

• Strong coupling to medium at low pT?



How about the much heavier Beauty?

 $M_b >> \Lambda_{QCD}, T_{QGP}$

*R*_{AA} (B->e) > *R*_{AA} (D->e, h) @low pT
B⁺ & b-jet ~ light hadrons & charm @high pT

Highly desired: precision measurements of B @low-intermediate pT ~< 50GeV



MAPS-based VerTex detector: MVTX Upgrade

To enable B-hadron and b-jet physics in sPHENIX



Monolithic-Active-Pixel-Sensors (MAPS)

The next Generation State of the Art Pixel Tracker

- Advantages of ALICE MAPS/ALPIDE:
 - Very fine pitch (28x28 μm)
 - High efficiency (>99%) and low noise (<10⁻⁶)
 - Time resolution, as high as ~5 μs
 - Ultra-thin/low mass, 50μm (~0.3% X₀)
 - On-pixel digitization, low power dissipation

An ideal detector for QGP physics!





A 9-chip MAPS stave, 1.5 x 27cm²

Tower Jazz 0.18 µm CMOS

- feature size 180 nm
- metal layers 6
- gate oxide 3nm

Evolving RHIC Multi-Year Plan: sPHENIX 2022-2026+

Year	Species	Energy [GeV]	Phys. Wks	Rec. Lum.	Samp. Lum.	Samp. Lum. All-Z
2022	Au+Au	200	16.0	7 nb^{-1}	8.7 nb^{-1}	34 nb^{-1}
2023	p+p	200	11.5		48 pb^{-1}	267 pb^{-1}
2023	p+Au	200	11.5		0.33 pb^{-1}	1.46 pb^{-1}
2024	Au+Au	200	23.5	14 nb^{-1}	26 nb^{-1}	88 nb^{-1}
2025	p+p	200	23.5		149 pb^{-1}	783 pb^{-1}
2026	Au+Au	200	23.5	14 nb^{-1}	48 nb^{-1}	92 nb^{-1}

- Precision B-tagging w/ MVTX:
 - Tracking resolution better than 50um @pT=1GeV
 - High multiplicity HI collisions
 - Low multiplicity but high rate p+p collisions
 - High efficiency and high purity



Physics Channels: Open Charm and Beauty

Hadron	Abundance	cτ (μm)
D ⁰	61%	123
D+	24%	312
D _s	8%	150
$\Lambda_{\sf c}$	6%	60
B+	40%	491
B ⁰	40%	455
B _s	10%	453
Λ_{b}	10%	435

b-tagged jet and cor. p_T>15 GeV

$$\begin{array}{cccc} B \rightarrow \overline{D}^0 + X & {}_{60\%} & {}_{p_{\rm T}} < {}_{15 \ {\rm GeV}} \\ B^+ \rightarrow \overline{D}^0 \pi^+ & {}^{0.5\%} \\ & {}_{\rm Exploring} \ B \rightarrow J/\psi + X & {}_{\rm and \ more} \end{array}$$



Simulation: *b*-jet and *B*-meson Tagging



Tracking Performance with Full GEANT

- MVTX geometry modeled and digitized according to ALICE ITS/IB
- Cluster resolution: ~5 μ m
- DCA_{2D} , $DCA_z < 30 \ \mu m$ down to 1 GeV/c







B-jet tagging

- Multi-tracks w/ large DCA
- 2nd vertex mass reco'd









sPHENIX Simulation

CMS work-point, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 132301 (2014)

B-hadron Tagging

- Impact parameter (DCA) method to tag non-prompt D⁰ from B-meson decays
- Inclusive and exclusive channels possible





sPHENIX Projected R_{AA} Sensitivity

Open questions to be answered: energy loss mechanisms and QGP medium properties



sPHENIX Project Elliptical Flow v₂

Open questions to be answered: nature of quasi-particles, medium interactions and transportation



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(III) Heavy Quarkonia and QGP Color Screening





Plasma Debye Length:

The shorter the r_D, the stronger the screening effects



J/Psi Suppression Observed, w/ Surprises



- 1. QGP Suppression
 - Color screening
 - Breakup w/ "co-movers"
- 2. Regeneration
 - Coalescence of many c-cbar pairs produced in A+A

Upsilons! – focus of sPHENIX

- Color screening
- Breakup w/ "co-movers"
- No regeneration





Thermometer of QGP via clean separation of three Upsilon states ($M_{ee} < 100 \text{ MeV/c}^2$)



Ming Liu, UCLA Seminar

Potential timeline for sPHENIX, RHIC, LHC



Summary and Outlook











- sPHENIX CD-0 granted Sept 2016; In preparation for CD-1, May 2018
- 1st data taking: Early 2023

Ming Liu, UCLA Seminar

Evolving sPHENIX Collaboration



~70 institutions from world wide & growing!





backup



Dealy (1) at all 1 aparaiaal

Jet Probes of QCD Structure

Parton virtuality evolves quickly and is sensitive to the medium at the <u>scale it probes</u>



Unique critical microscope resolution range at RHIC
Kinematic overlap between RHIC and LHC provides complementarity





Heavy Quark Probes at RHIC



T. Sjostrand, EPJC17 (2000) 137

Topic-1: Probe the Density QGP and Jet Quenching



Jet Quenching Observed



QGP density > 10x normal nucleus

Jet Quenching @RHIC and LHC





Calorimeters beam tests



February 2014 Proof of principle

February 2016: n~0 prototype



February 2017: η~0.9 prototype



Outer Hca

Super conducting magnet

- 1.4 Tesla magnet, Φ = 2.8 m, L = 3.8 m Previously used in BaBar @ SLAC
- Moved to BNL in Feb 2015
- Successful cold low field test in 2016
- On-going full field test





breaking January 16, 2015

Photo by Andy Freeberg, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

20-ton magnet heads to New York A superconducting magnet begins its journey from SLAC laboratory in California to Brookhaven Lab in New York.

By Justin Eure



Sheet 1, section view of sPHENIX inner detector assembly (inside the superconducting solenoid magnet), the ALICE service barrel has been modified – shortened, see later sheets for detail



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sPHERNIX cross-section view, including envelope for services; TPC and INTT, the following 2 slides detail views -

