A 3D cutaway diagram of the sPHENIX detector. The detector is a large, cylindrical structure with a green outer shell and a blue inner core. It is mounted on a grey metal frame. The top and bottom of the detector are covered with yellow rectangular modules. The central part of the detector shows a complex internal structure with various components and wiring. The text "Prospects for Jet Measurements with the sPHENIX Detector" is overlaid on the image in a bold, black font.

# Prospects for Jet Measurements with the sPHENIX Detector

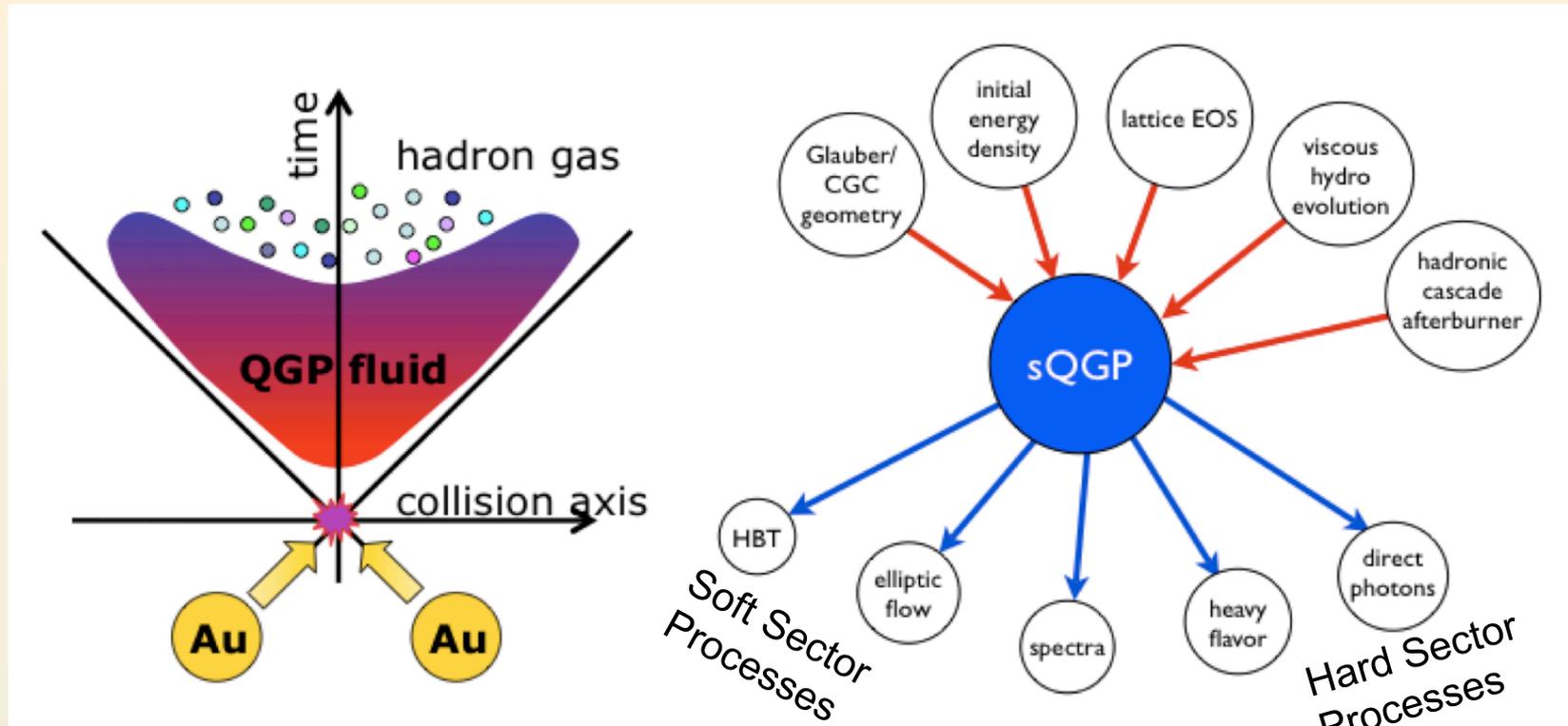
*E.J. Mannel*

*For the sPHENIX Collaboration*

*October 14, 2016*



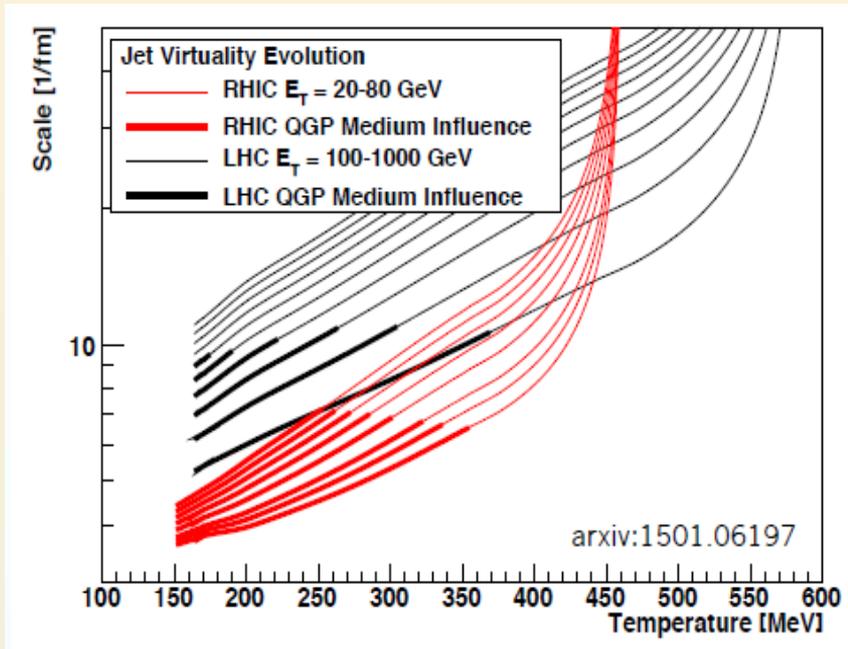
# Strongly Coupled (s)QGP



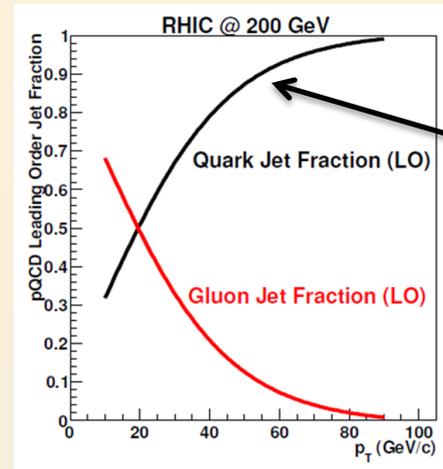
The small-viscosity hydrodynamic evolution of the QGP suggests a strong coupling. This is a key aspect of the “standard model” for heavy ion collisions.

Missing is a detailed examination of the hard sector, parton energy loss, and a detailed program in the heavy quark sector

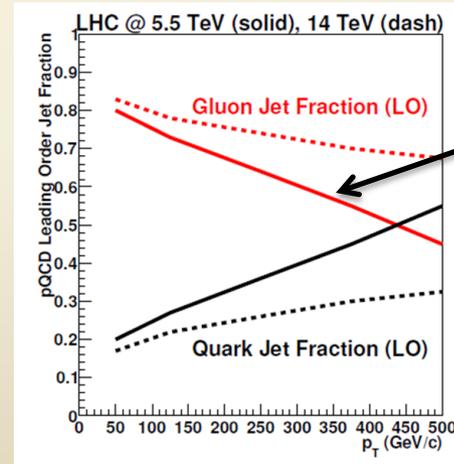
# Using Jets to Probe the QGP



Lower energy jets at RHIC have increased sensitivity to QGP interactions



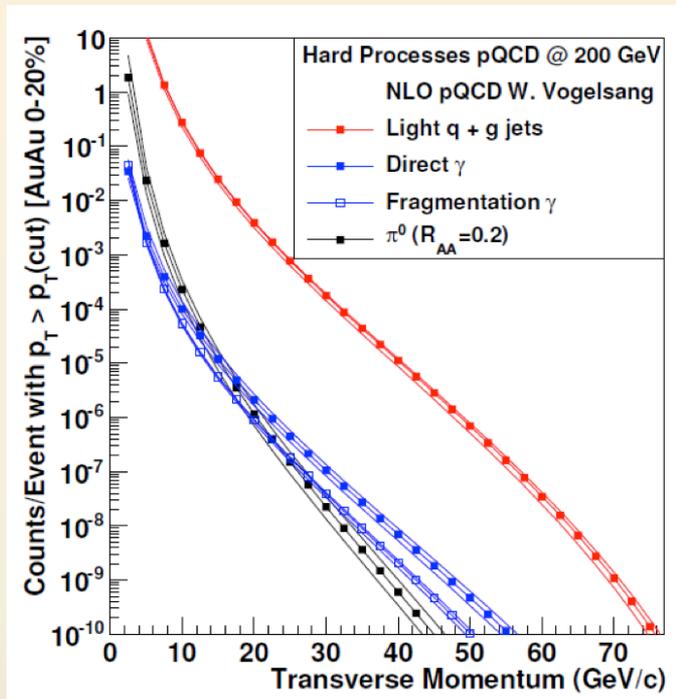
Higher quark-jet fraction at RHIC



Gluon-jets dominate at LHC

# Anticipated Jet Rates at RHIC

200 billion sampled, 50 billion collected  
In 20 weeks of Au+Au running



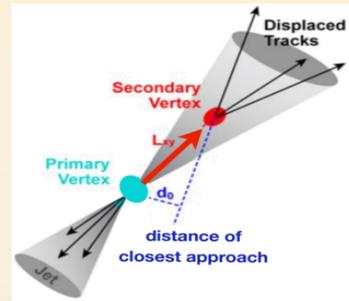
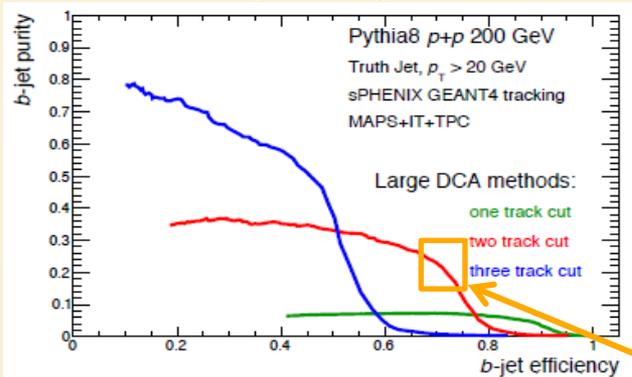
Rates based on stochastic cooling, but no additional upgrades to RHIC

$-1 < \eta < 1$	Au+Au (central 20%)	p+p	d+Au
> 20GeV	10 <sup>7</sup> jets 10 <sup>4</sup> photons	10 <sup>6</sup> jets 10 <sup>3</sup> photons	10 <sup>7</sup> jets 10 <sup>4</sup> photons
> 30GeV	10 <sup>5</sup> jets 10 <sup>3</sup> photons	10 <sup>5</sup> jets 10 <sup>2</sup> photons	10 <sup>4</sup> jets 10 <sup>3</sup> photons
> 40GeV	10 <sup>5</sup> jets	10 <sup>4</sup> jets	10 <sup>5</sup> jets
> 50GeV	10 <sup>4</sup> jets	10 <sup>3</sup> jets	10 <sup>4</sup> jets

Large rates allow differential measurements with geometry ( $v_2$ ,  $v_3$ , A+B, U+U, ...) and Precise control measurements (p(d)+Au, and p+p)  
80% of events are dijets

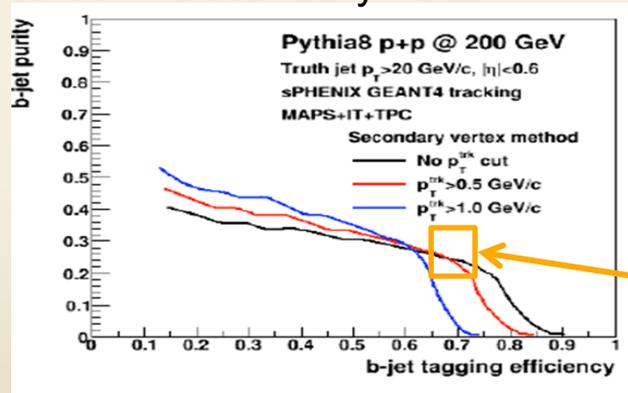
# Tagging b-Jets

## Method 1: Multiple large DCA tracks



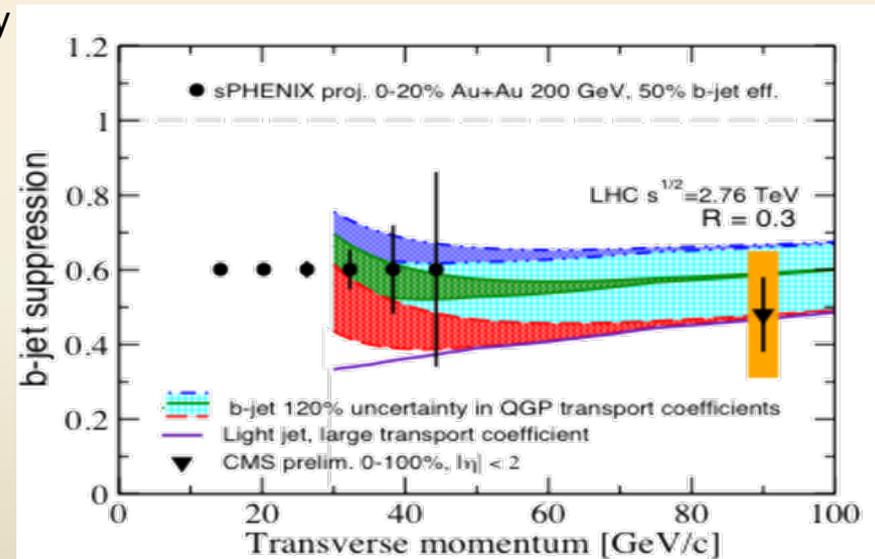
30% purity  
70% eff.

## Method 2: Secondary vertex



30% purity  
70% eff.

## Method 3: B-meson tagging by semi-leptonic decay or by $m_B \rightarrow$ in progress



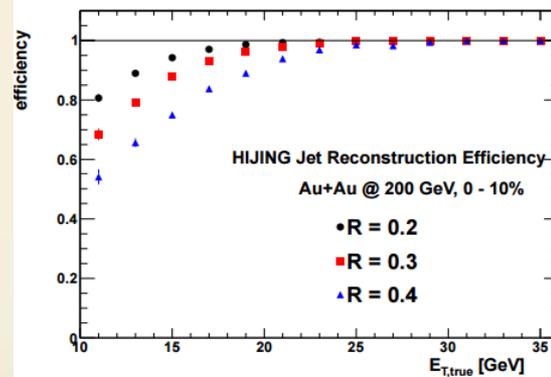
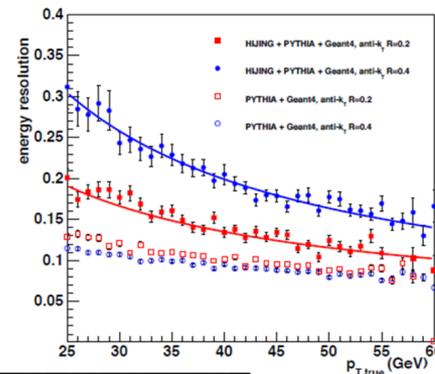
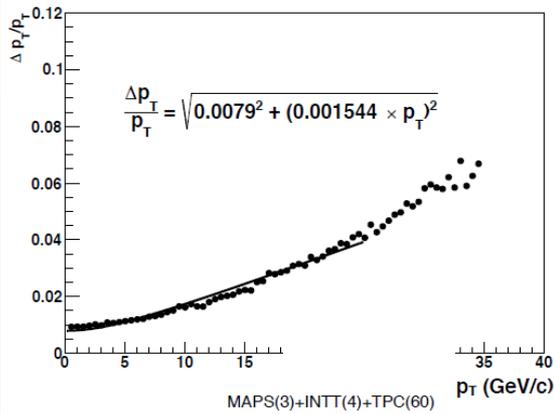
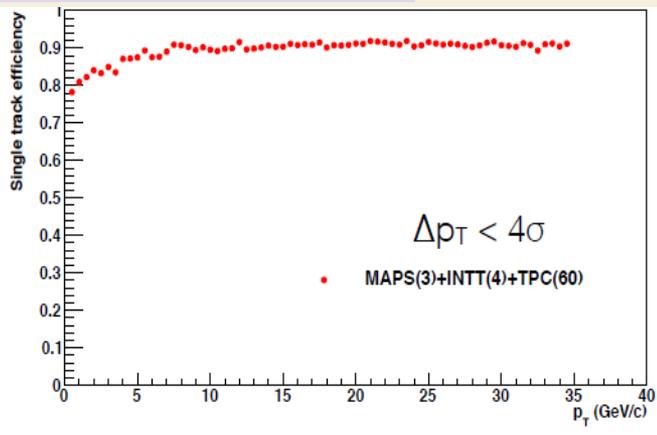
# Tracking

Embedded  $\pi$ 's  
in central  
HIJING events

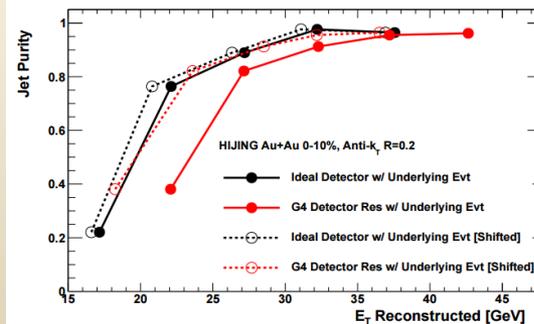
# Projected Detector Capabilities

# Jets

Efficient tracking  
out to  $p_T \sim 40$  GeV/c

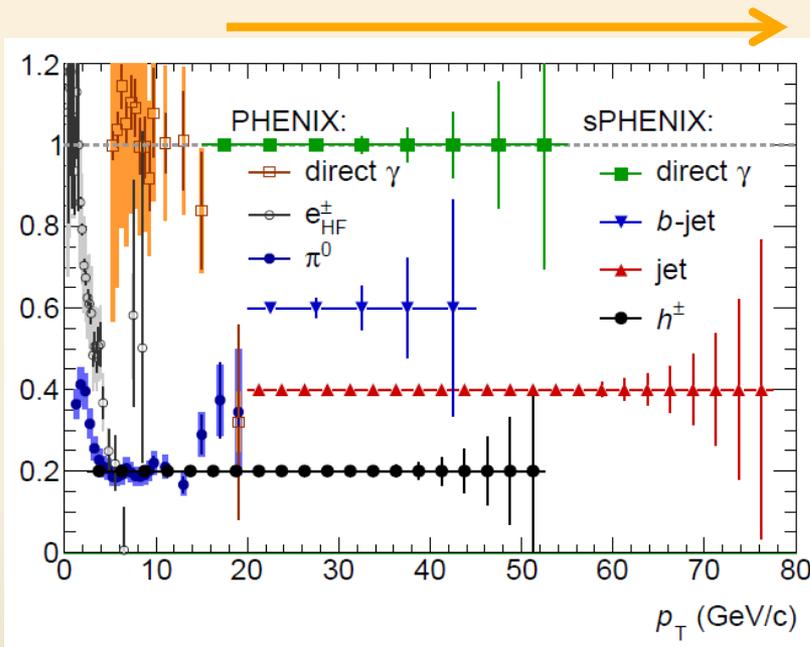


Tracking simulation  
improvements ongoing

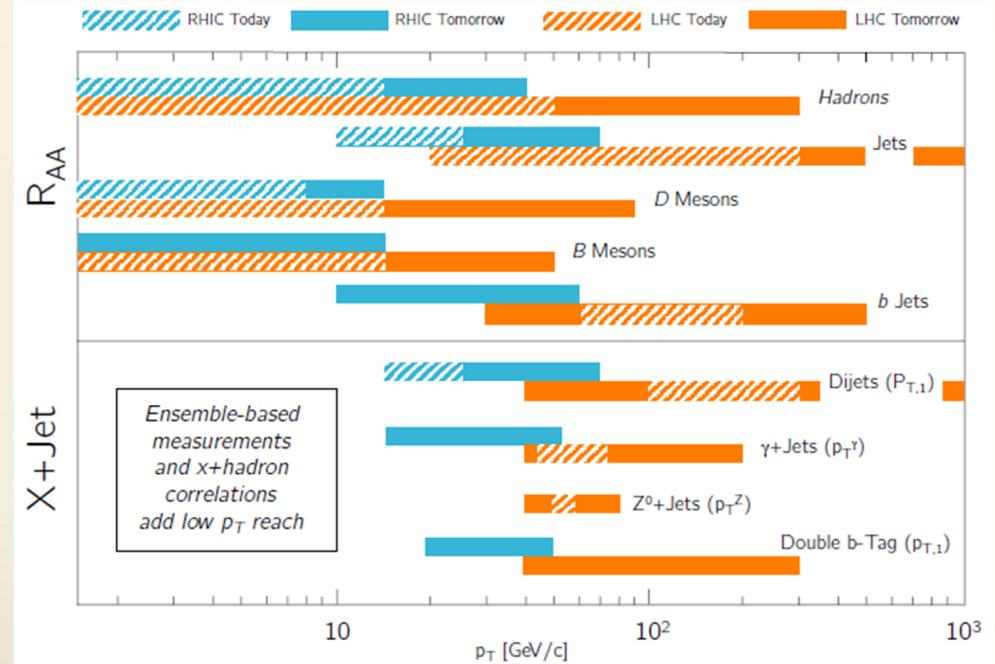


# Kinematic Reach

Extends range at RHIC

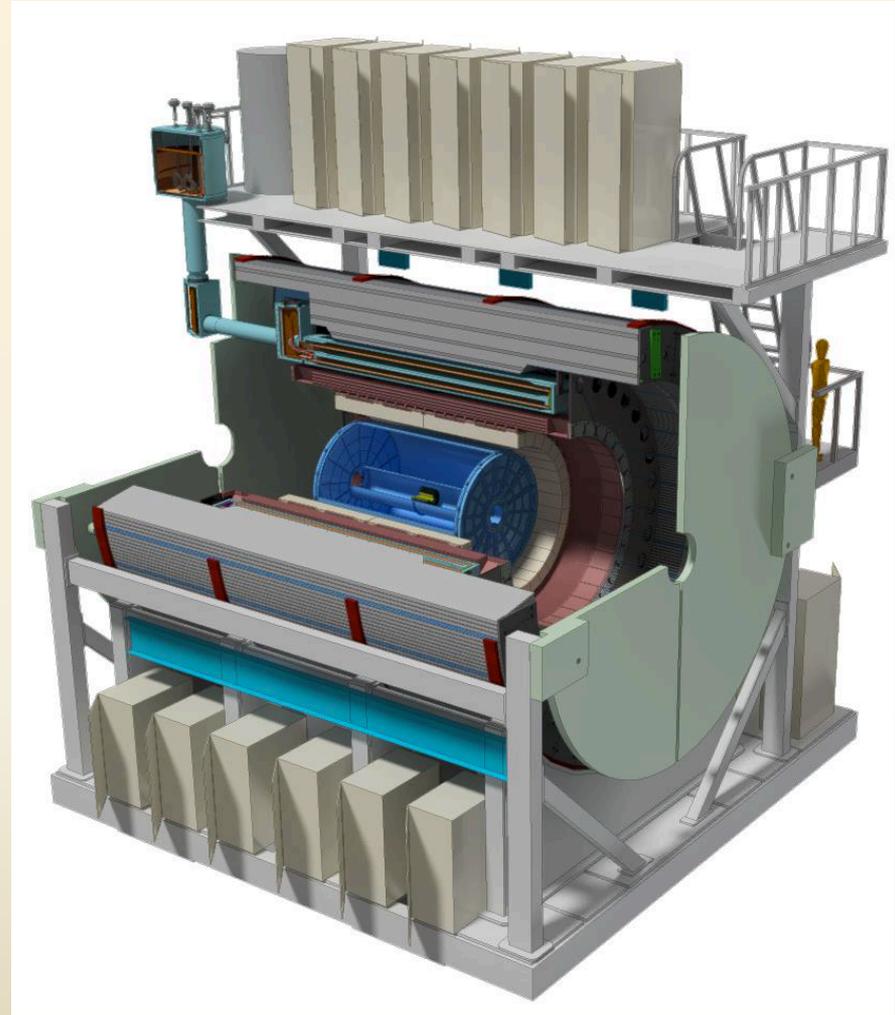


Overlaps with LHC



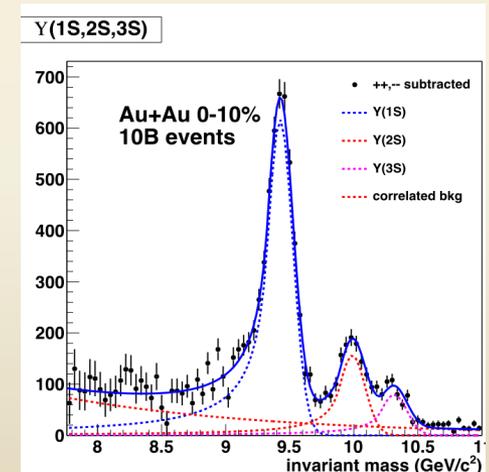
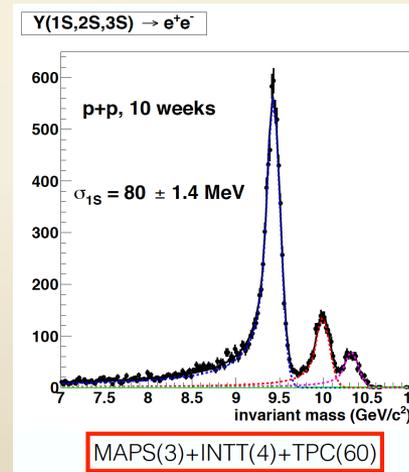
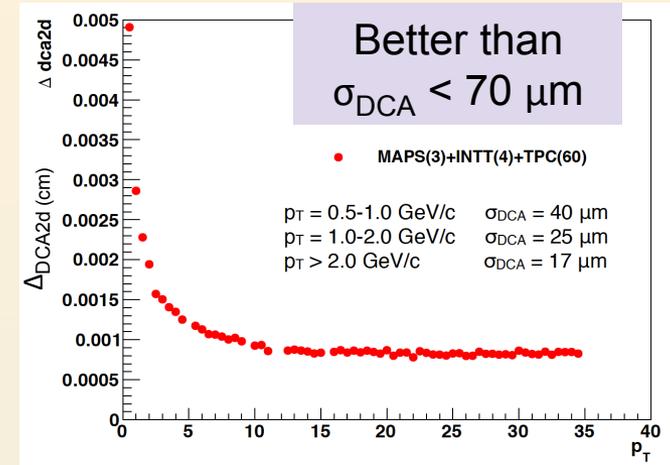
# The sPHENIX Detector

- Uniform acceptance from  $-1.1 < \eta < 1.1$  and  $0 < \phi < 2\pi$
- 1.5T Superconducting Solenoid Magnet
- Tracking:
  - Vertex Detector
  - Intermediate Silicon Strips
  - Outer TPC
- Calorimetry:
  - Electromagnetic; Tungsten-Scintillating Fiber (W/SciFi)
  - Inner Hadronic Calorimeter
  - Outer Hadronic Calorimeter; serves as flux return
- Possibilities for a forward program: fsPHENIX



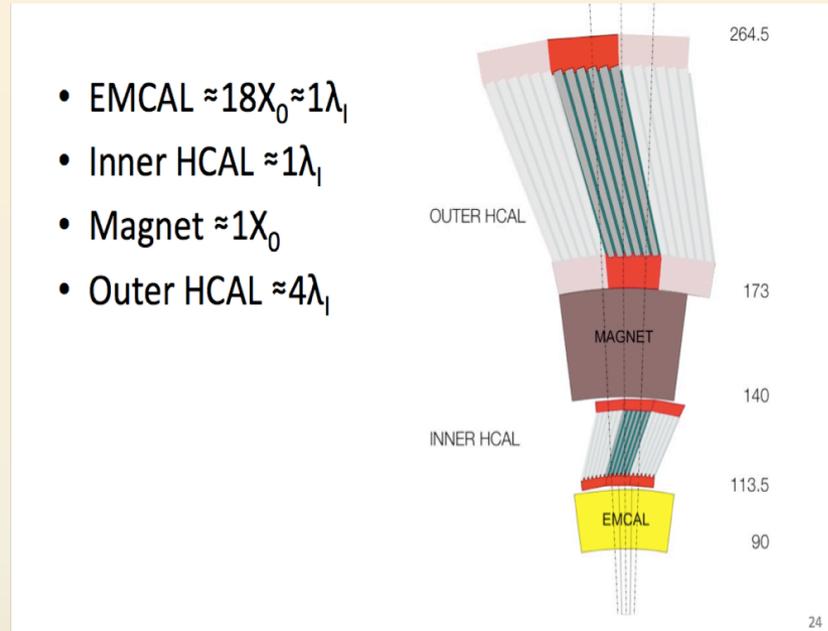
# sPHENIX Tracking

- Consists of 3 subsystem
  - MAPS for vertexing: based on ALICE ITS IB
  - Silicon Strips: Based on FPHX chip
  - TPC: Continuous readout (non-gated)
- Large acceptance/high rate:
  - $-1.1 \leq \eta \leq 1.1, 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$
  - $\approx 15$  kHz
- Good Resolution:
  - $DCA_{VTX} \leq 70 \mu\text{m}$
  - $\sigma_{\text{mass}}(\text{Upsilon}) < 100$  MeV



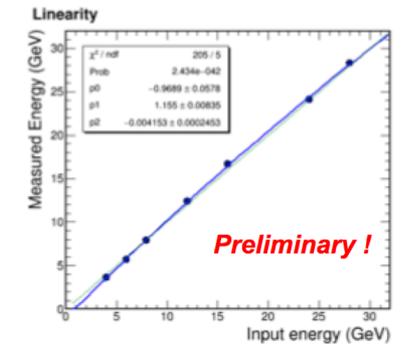
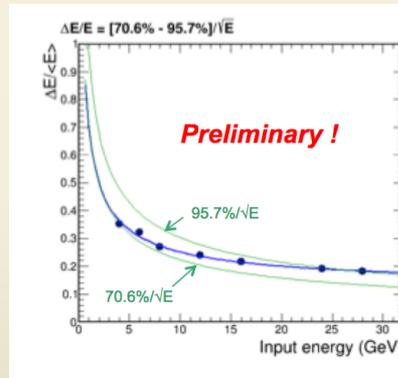
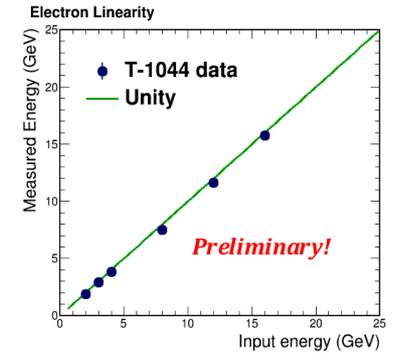
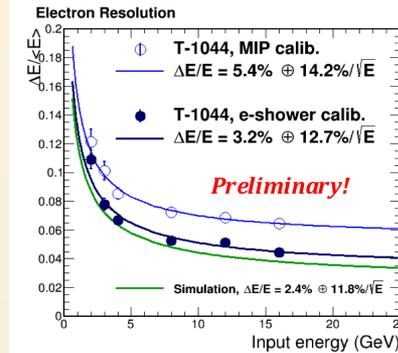
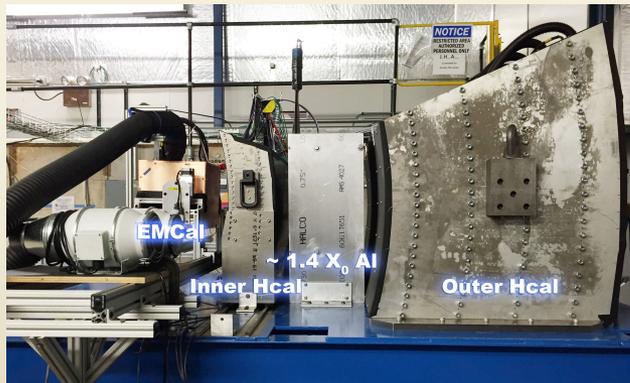
# Calorimetry

- EMCal:
  - Tungsten/Scintillating Fiber
  - 2-D Projective
  - $0.024 \times 0.024$  in  $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi$
  - $\approx 18$  Radiation lengths deep
  - Energy Resolution  $\leq 15\%/\sqrt{E}$
- HCal:
  - 2 Sections, inner and outer
  - Tilted plate design: minimum of 4 crossings
  - Scintillating tiles with wave shifting fiber readout
  - Outer HCal serves as flux return
  - $\Lambda_L \approx 5$  combined
  - Energy Resolution  $\leq 100\%/\sqrt{E}$



# T-1044

- Second round of testing at FNAL Test Beam Facility, April 2016
- 8x8 EMCal (1-D Projective)
- 4x4 HCal (inner and outer)
- Mock Cryostat
- First generation digitizers
- Next round in Jan 2017



# Prospects for the Future

- The sPHENIX MIE; Submitted to DOE, Spring 2016
- PHENIX IR is being prepared for sPHENIX.
- Last PHENIX data run ended in June of 2016 after 16 years of running
- Reference detector consisting of:
  - Large Acceptance:  $-1.1 \leq \eta \leq 1.1$  and  $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$
  - Tracking: MAPS – Silicon – TPC
  - Electromagnetic Calorimetry
  - Hadronic Calorimetry
  - 1.5T Superconducting Solenoid
  - High Speed Data Acquisition ( > 15 kHz)
- Future Schedule:
  - Expect CD-0 in FY17
  - Construction to start in 2018
  - Installation in 2021
  - First Data in 2022

T. Hallman,  
RHIC/AGS Users Meeting  
June 2016

