

# CPOD 2017

Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement

Charles B. Wang Center - Stony Brook University  
August 7-11, 2017

## *Production of $D_s$ mesons in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV*

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(for the STAR Collaboration)

University of California Los Angeles

**UCLA**

The STAR logo features the word "STAR" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered over a circular, starburst-like pattern of blue and white lines radiating from a central point.

**STAR**

- **Motivation**

- **STAR experiment**

- **Results**

- **Summary**

➤  **$p_T$  spectra of  $D_S$**

➤  **$R_{AA}$  of  $D_S$**

➤  **$D_S/D^0$  ratio**

➤ **Elliptic flow of  $D_S$**

# Motivation

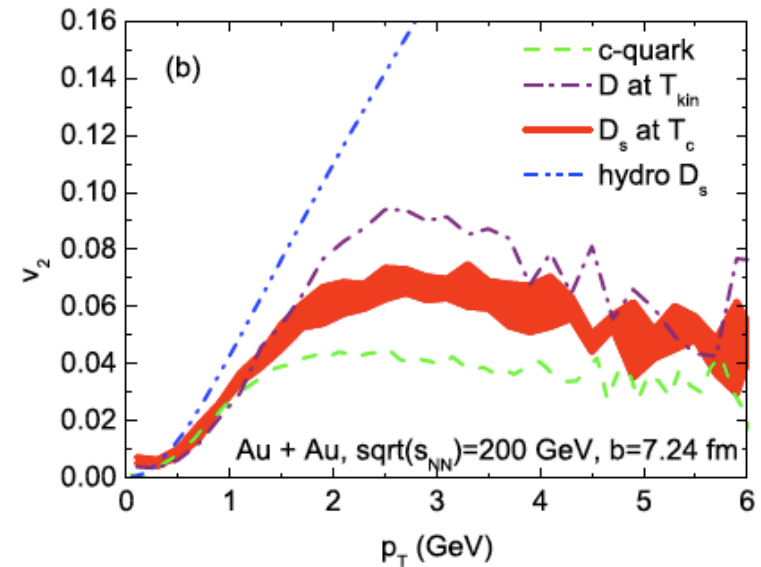
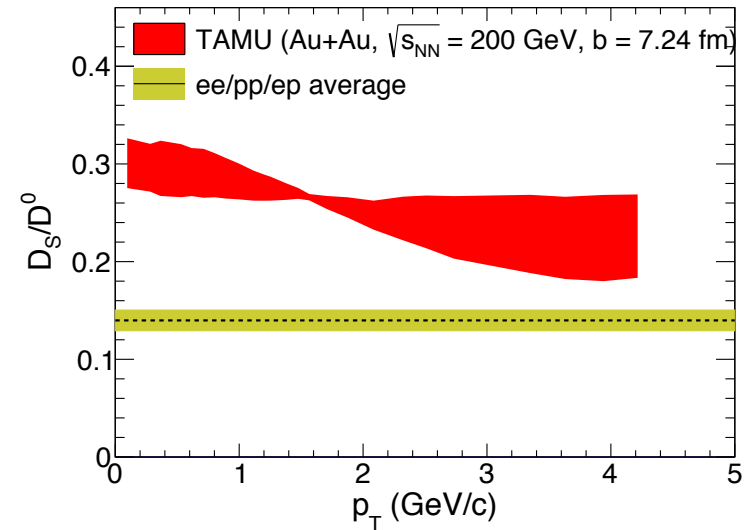
- Strangeness enhancement in QGP is expected to affect the yield of  $D_s$  (if charm quarks participate in coalescence)
- $D_s/D^0$  (Au+Au)  $>$   $D_s/D^0$  (p+p) predicted

**Good Probe to study the charm quark hadronization**

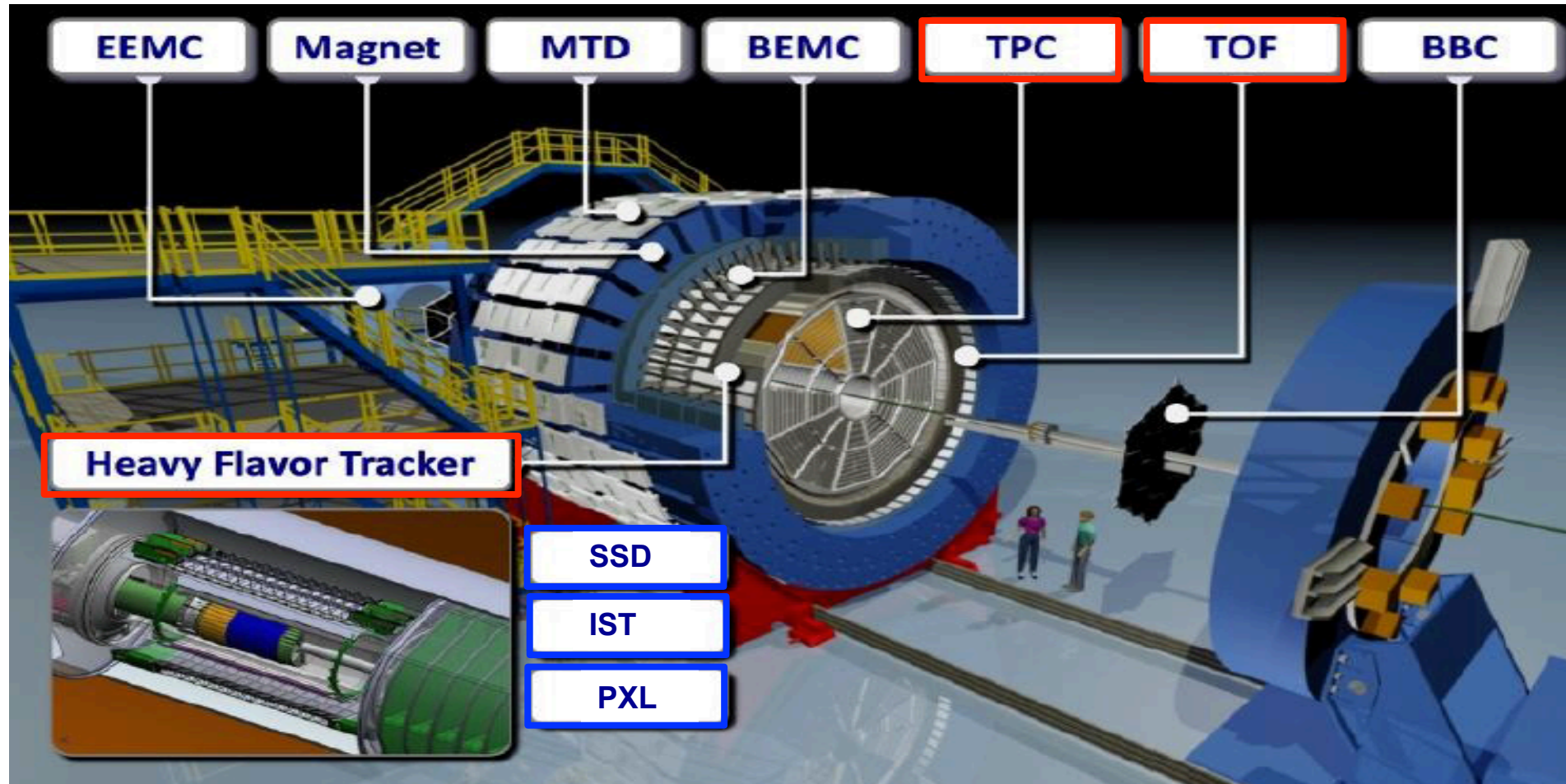
*$D_s$  freezes out early and expected to have smaller hadronic interaction cross-sections compared to  $D^0$*

***Better measure of the partonic contribution to the charm hadron  $v_2$***

Ref: M. He et al., PRL 110, 112301 (2013)

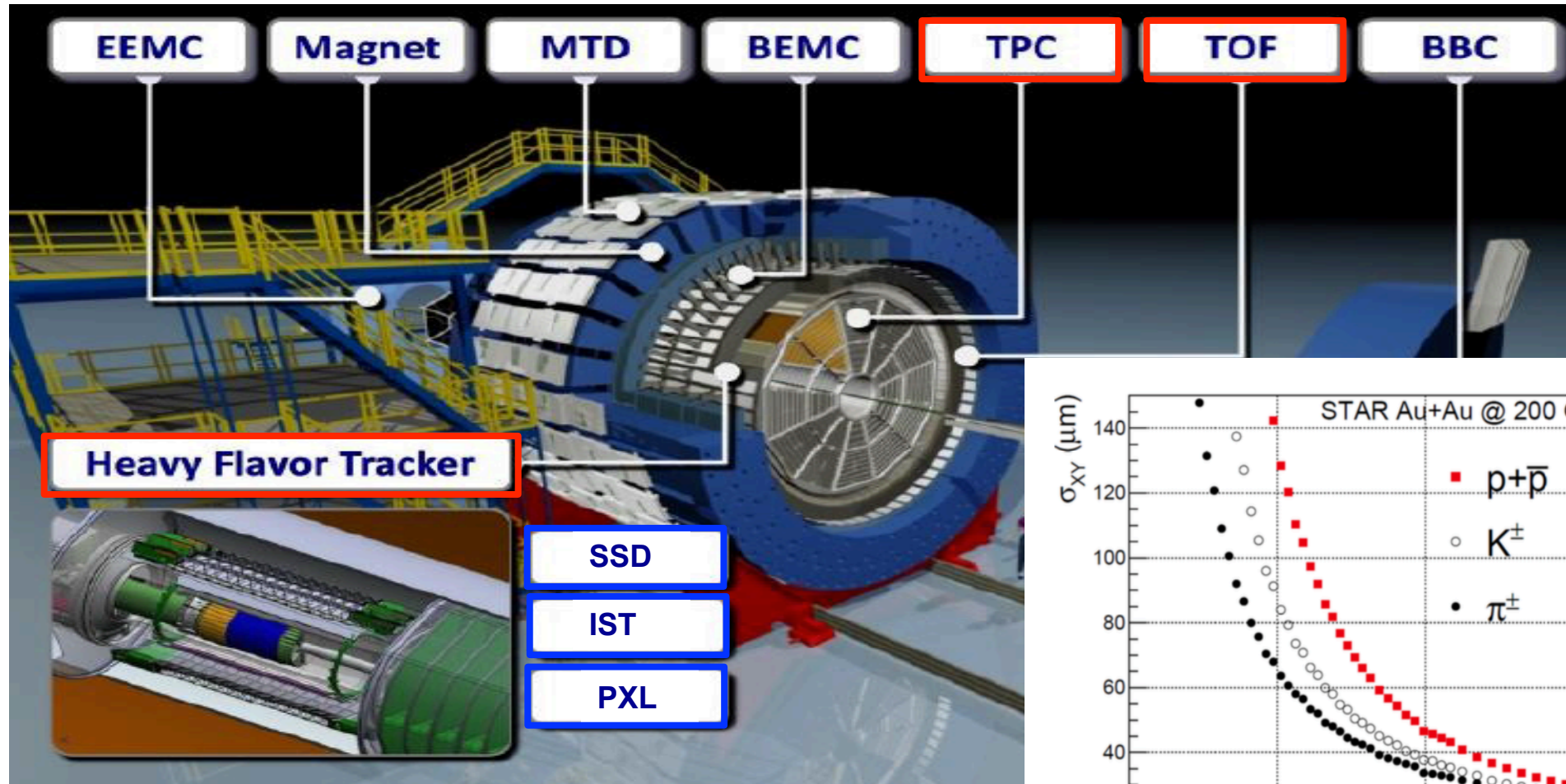


# STAR Detector in Year 2014

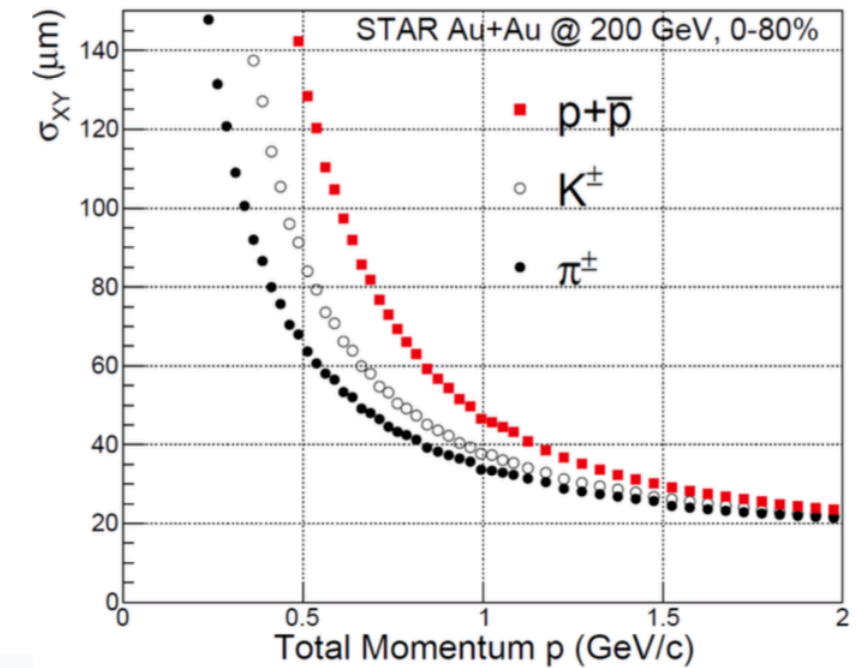


- Full  $2\pi$  coverage
- Pseudorapidity coverage  $\sim \pm 1$  unit

# STAR Detector in Year 2014



- Full  $2\pi$  coverage
- Pseudorapidity coverage  $\sim \pm 1$  unit



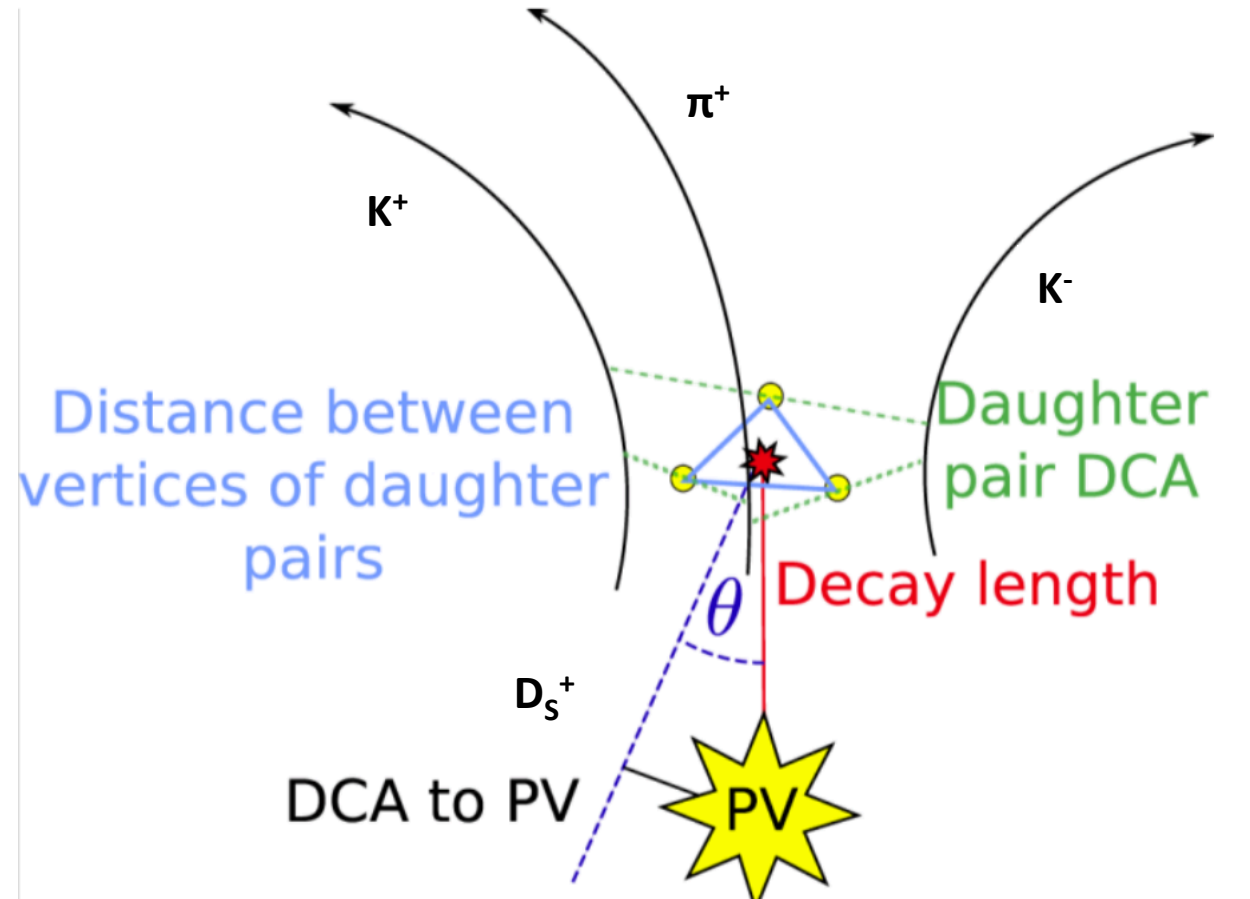
# Analysis Details



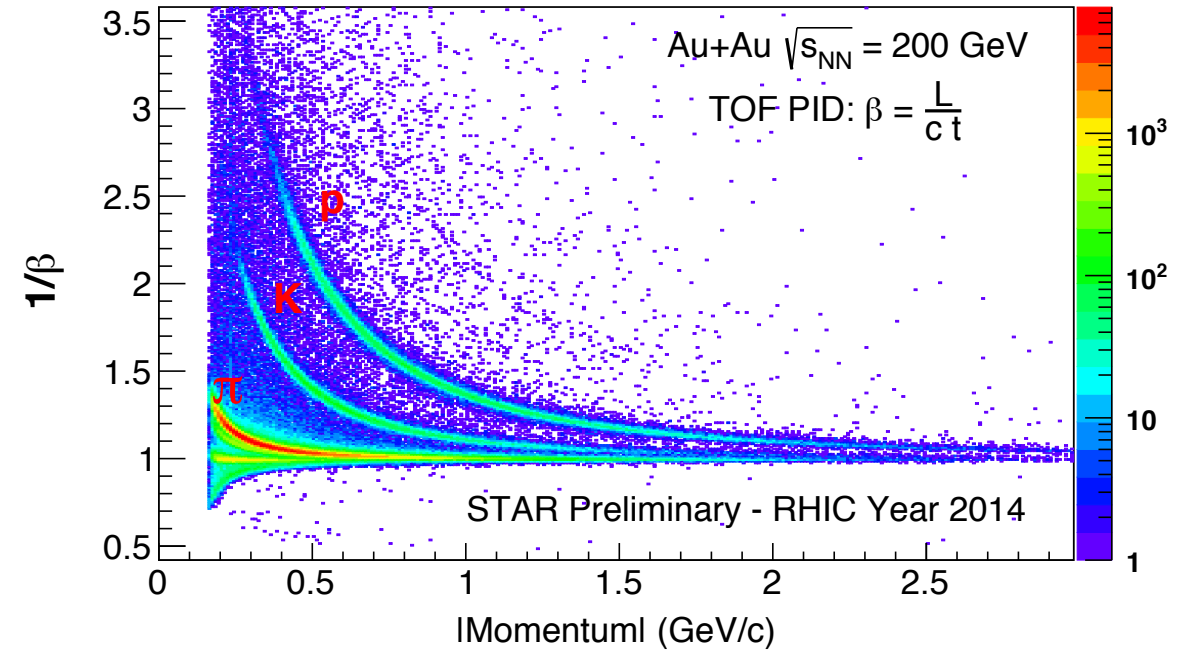
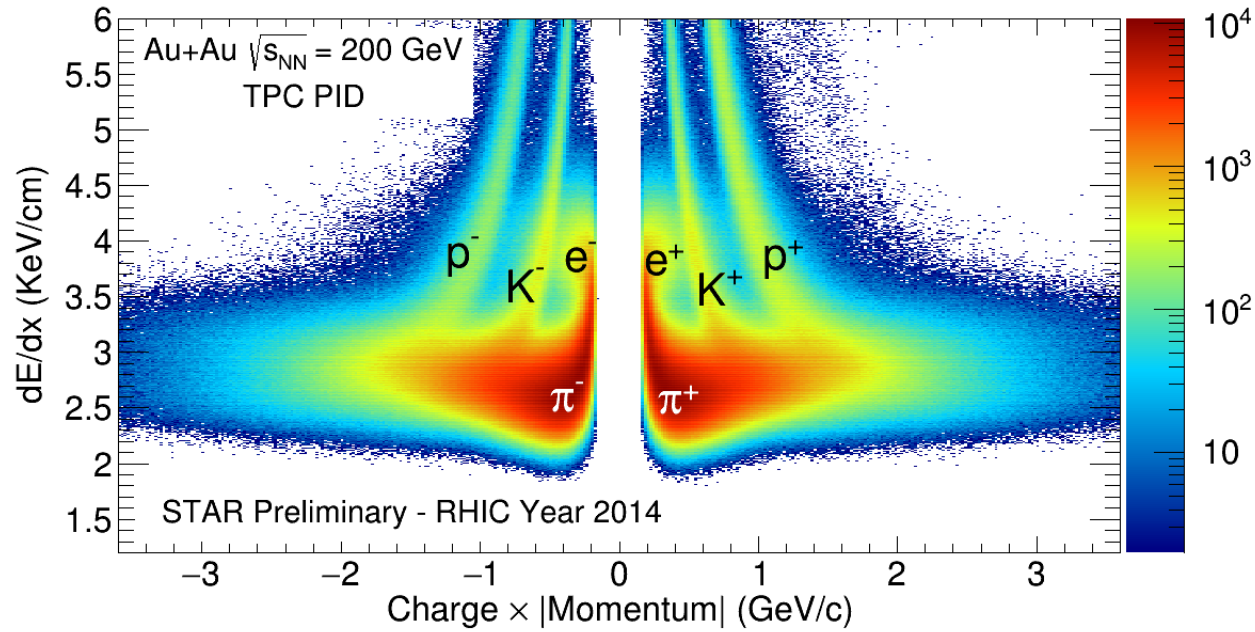
- Au+Au at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV in 2014
- $\sim 900$  M minimum bias events analyzed
- $|V_z| \leq 6$  cm

- Decay channel :  $D_s^\pm \rightarrow \phi (\rightarrow K^+K^-) + \pi^\pm$
- Branching ratio:  $2.32 \pm 0.14$  %
- Decay length :  $150 \pm 2$   $\mu\text{m}$
- Mass :  $1.96847 \pm 0.00033$  GeV/c<sup>2</sup>

## Decay Topology :



# Particle Identification



TPC PID: Energy loss  $dE/dx$

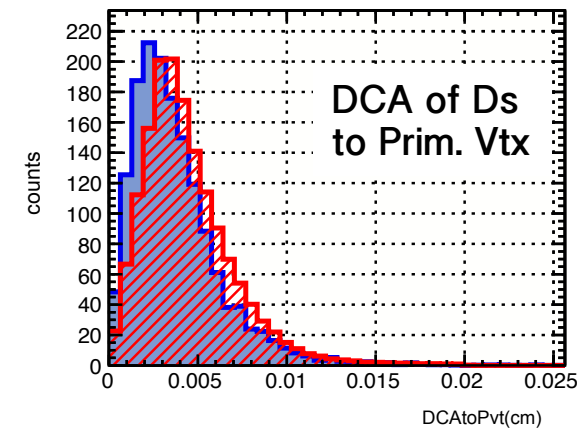
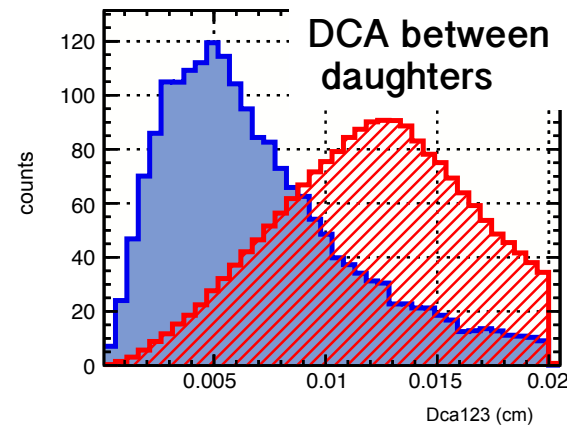
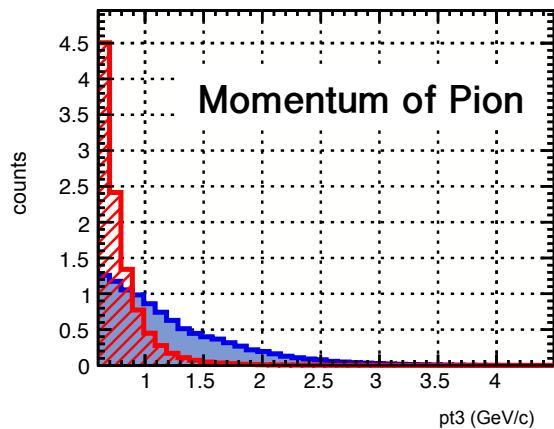
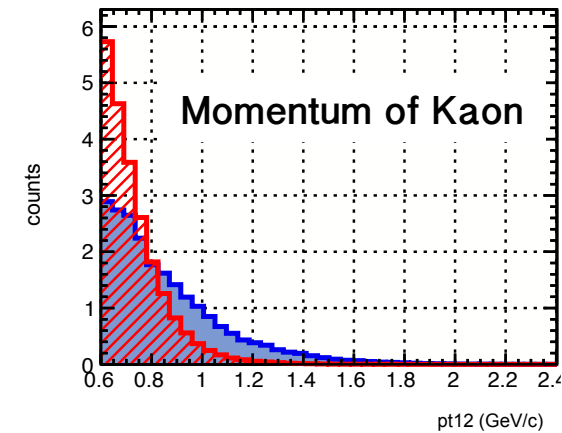
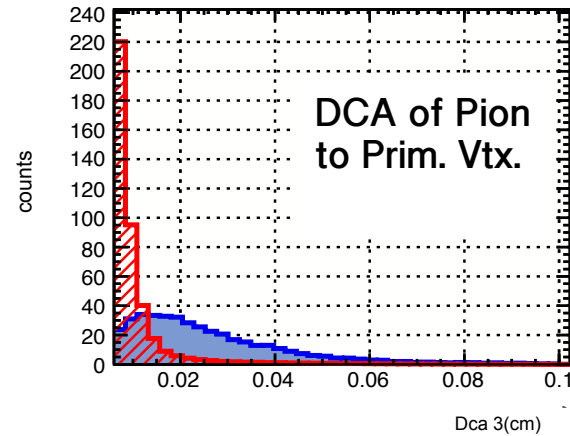
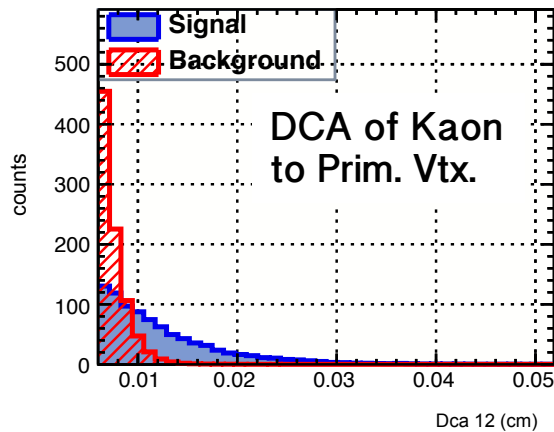
TOF PID: Flight time ( $\beta$ )<sup>\*</sup>

\* TOF PID has been applied only when  $\beta$  information is available.

# Cut Optimization

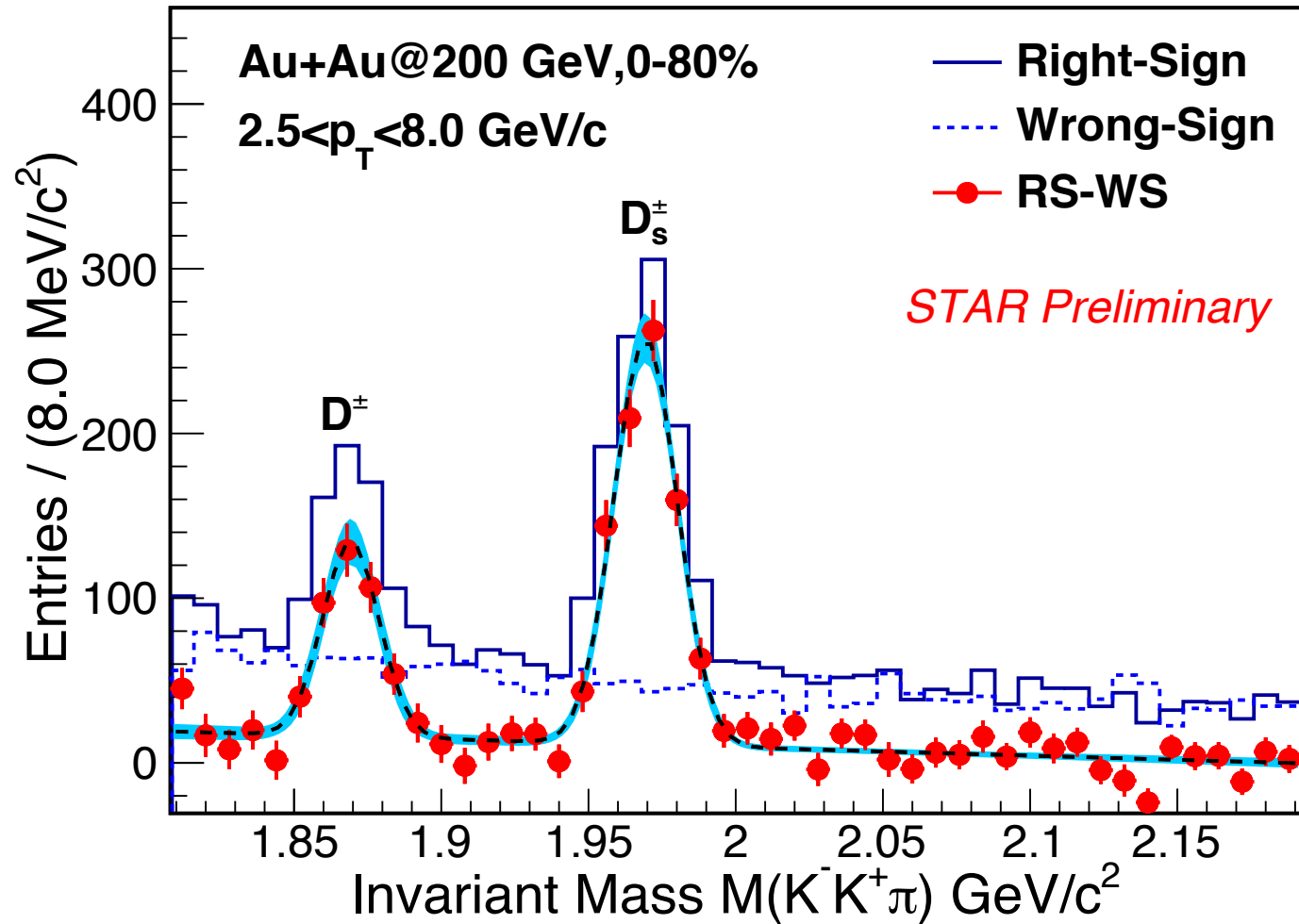


- Topological cuts optimized using TMVA package.
- Background extracted from real data using wrong-sign method
- Signal simulated with data-driven fast simulation





# $D_s$ Meson Reconstruction



Clear signal  
of  $D_s^\pm$  and  $D^\pm$

Significance  
of  $D_s^\pm \sim 25$

# Efficiency and Acceptance Correction



$D_S$  efficiency =

TPC tracking eff.

⊗

HFT tracking eff.

⊗

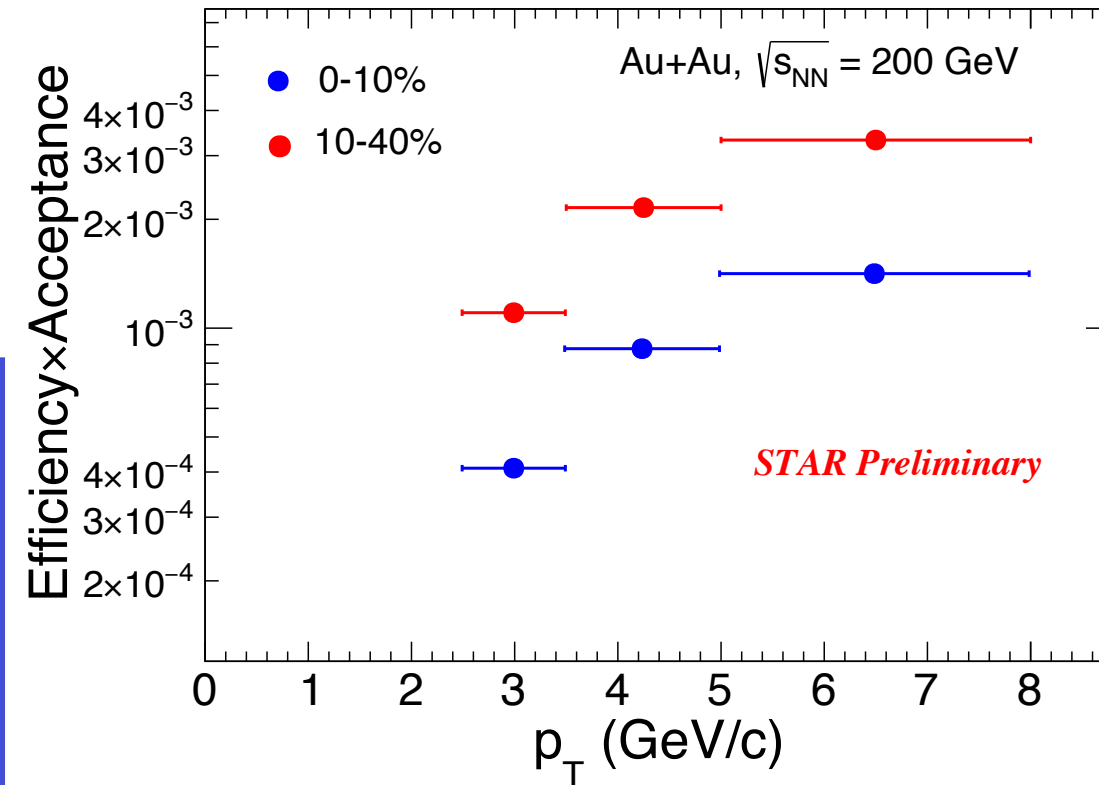
topological cuts

## Embedding for TPC tracking efficiency

- Full STAR GEANT simulation
  - > single tracks embedded in raw data
  - > data reconstruction chain

## Data-driven simulation

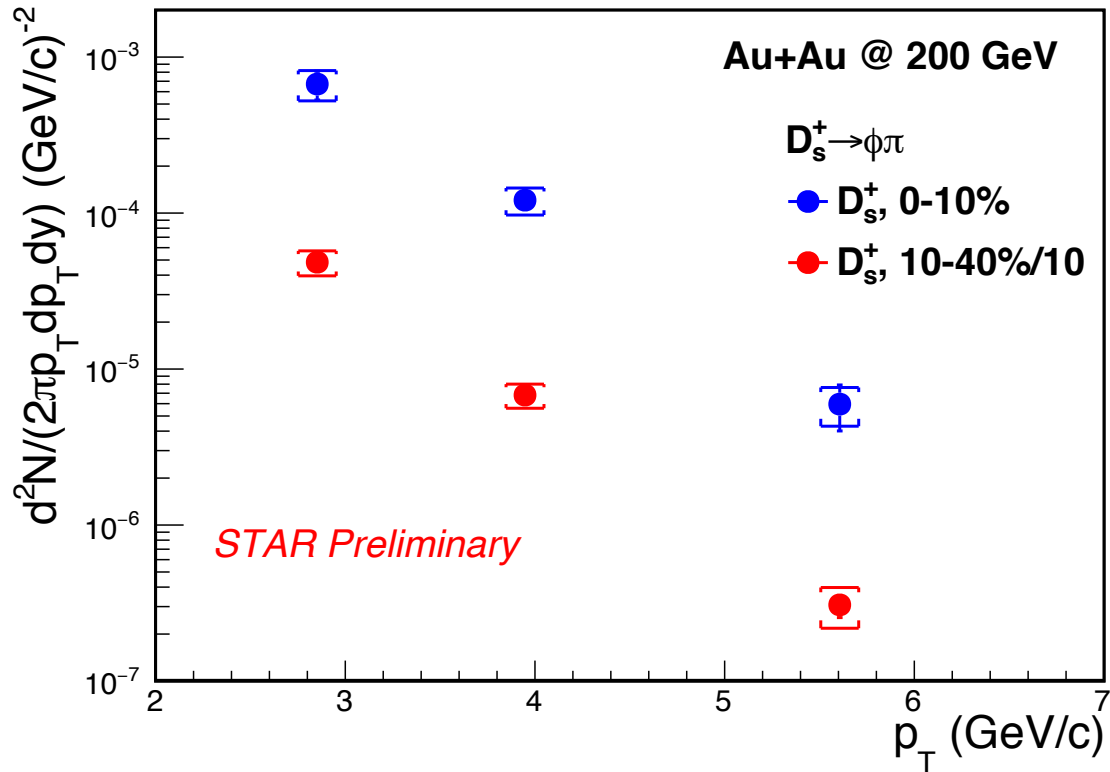
- HFT matching efficiency and resolution extracted from data:
  - HFT eff.  $\times$  geometrical acceptance: (HFT matched tracks) / (TPC tracks).
  - Spatial resolution: DCA distributions of HFT matched tracks (in XY plane and Z direction).



# Transverse Momentum Spectra

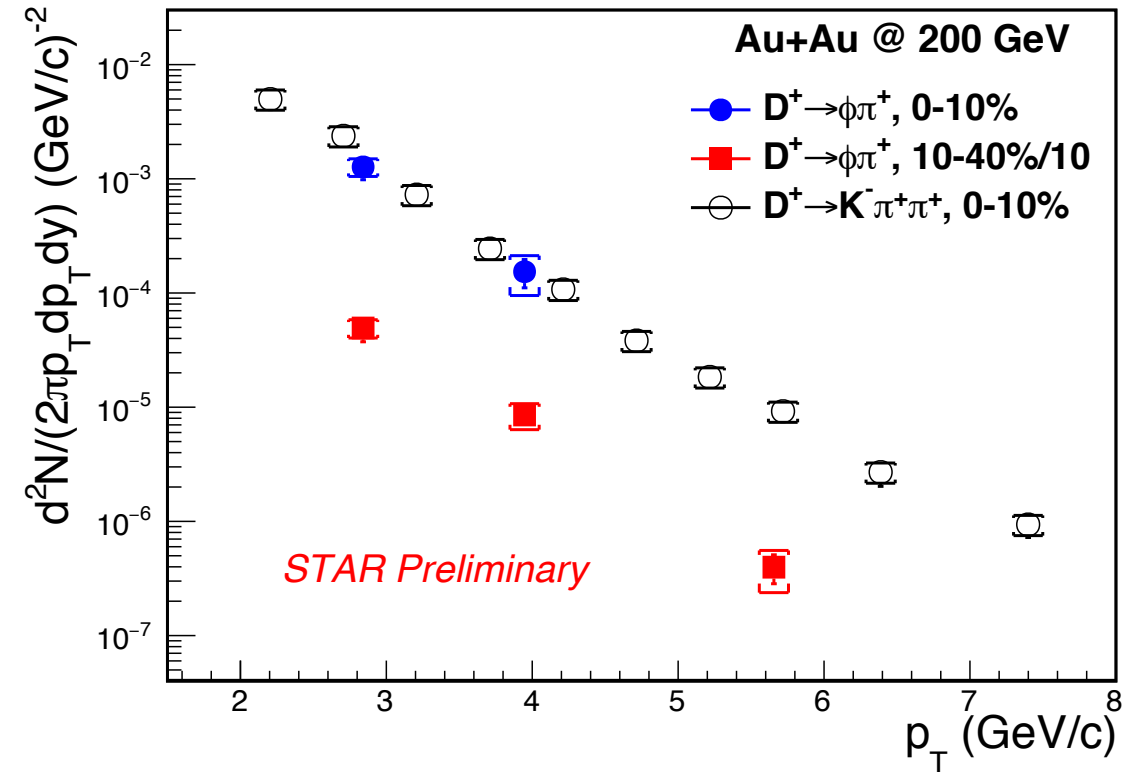


$$D_S = D_S^+ + D_S^-$$



- The  $D_S$   $p_T$  spectra in 0-10% and 10-40% collision centralities

$$D^+ = D^+ + D^-$$



- The  $D^+$   $p_T$  spectra from two decay channels are consistent

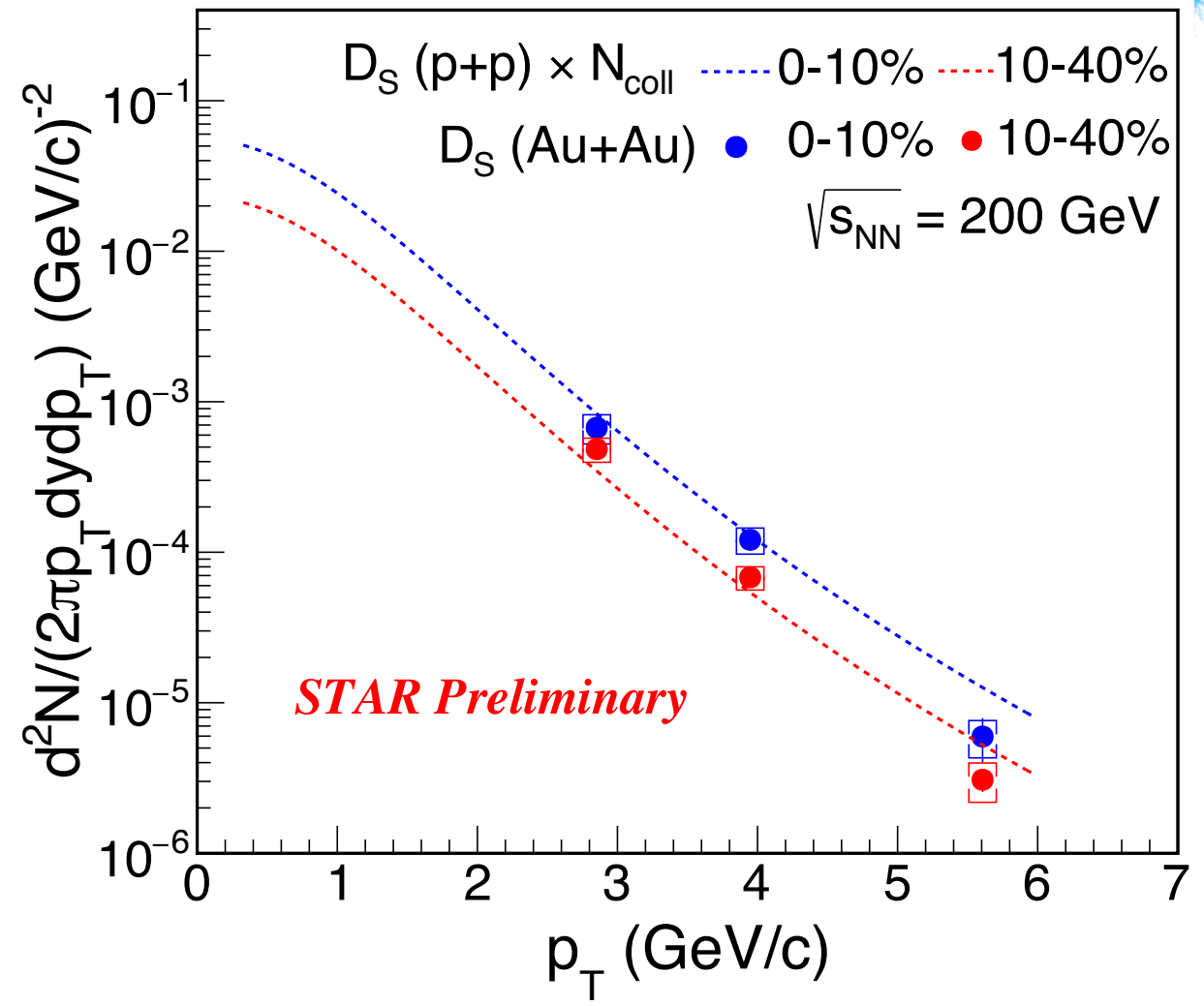
- $D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ K^-$  (B.R. = 9.46%)
- $D^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ K^- K^+$  (B.R. = 0.27%)



# Nuclear Modification Factor ( $R_{AA}$ )

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{N_{coll}} \times \frac{dN^{AA}/dp_T}{dN^{pp}/dp_T}$$

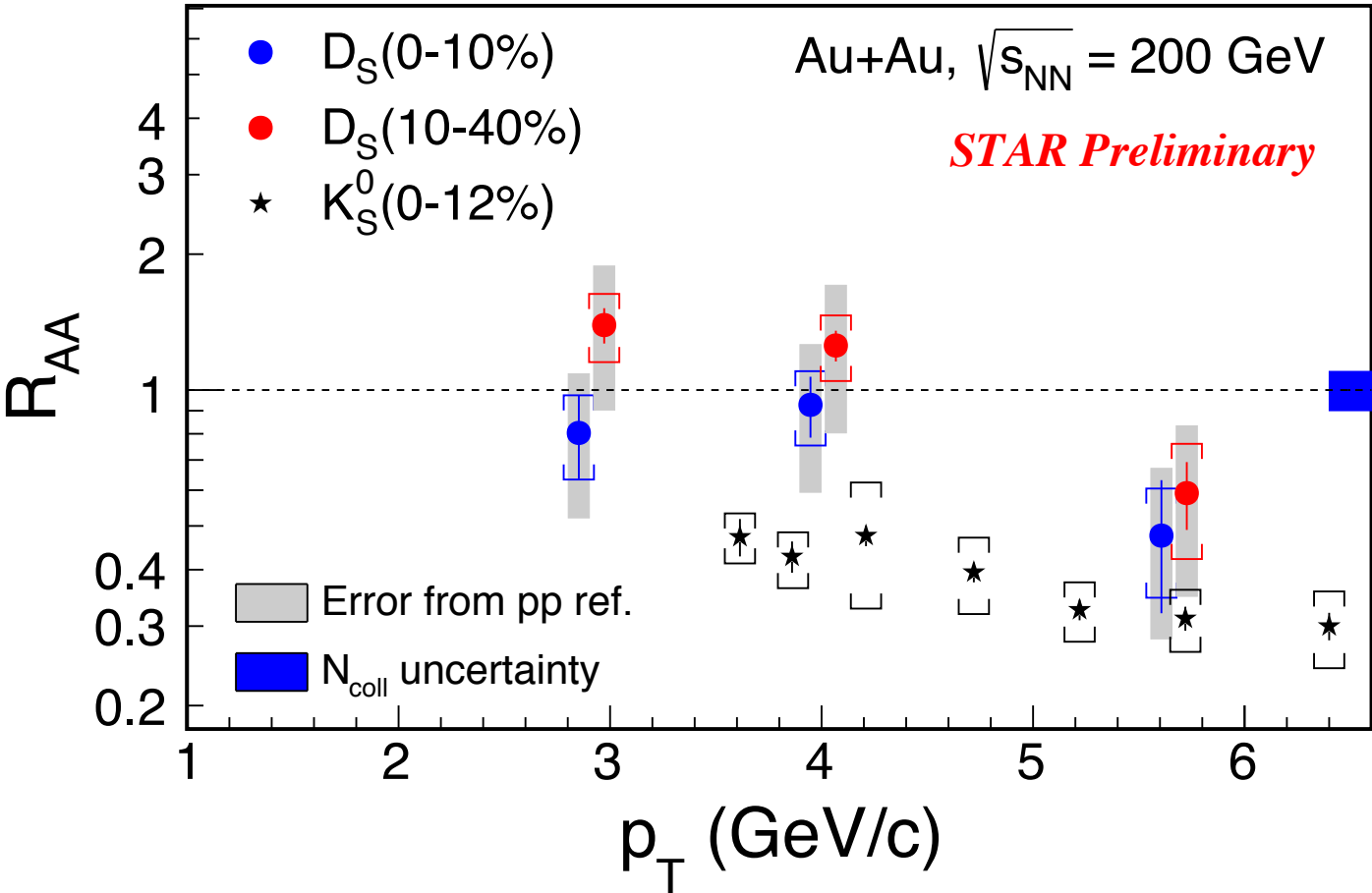
$D_S$  spectra for p+p collisions have been calculated from measured  $D^0/D^*$  cross-section by STAR. Fragmentation factor (c to  $D_S$ ) =  $0.079 \pm 0.004$



Ref: M Lisovsky, et. al. EPJ C 76, 397 (2016)  
STAR: PRD 86, 72013 (2012)



# $R_{AA}$ of $D_S$

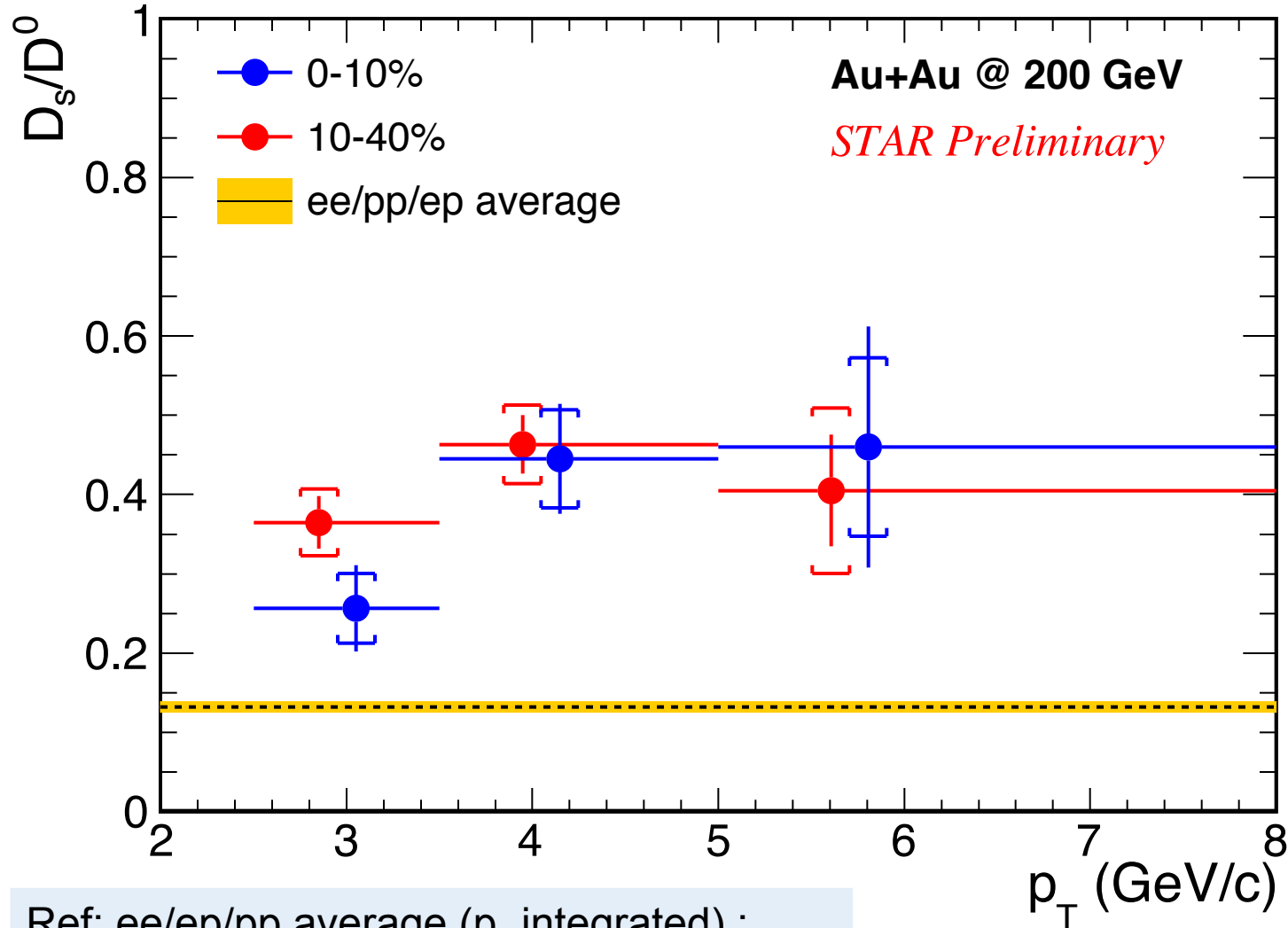


Indication of suppression for high  $p_T$  ( $> 5$  GeV/c)  $D_S$  w.r.t. the p+p reference

$$R_{AA}(K_S^0) \leq R_{AA}(D_S)$$

Ref:  $K_S^0 R_{AA}$  : PRL **108** (2012) 72302 [STAR]

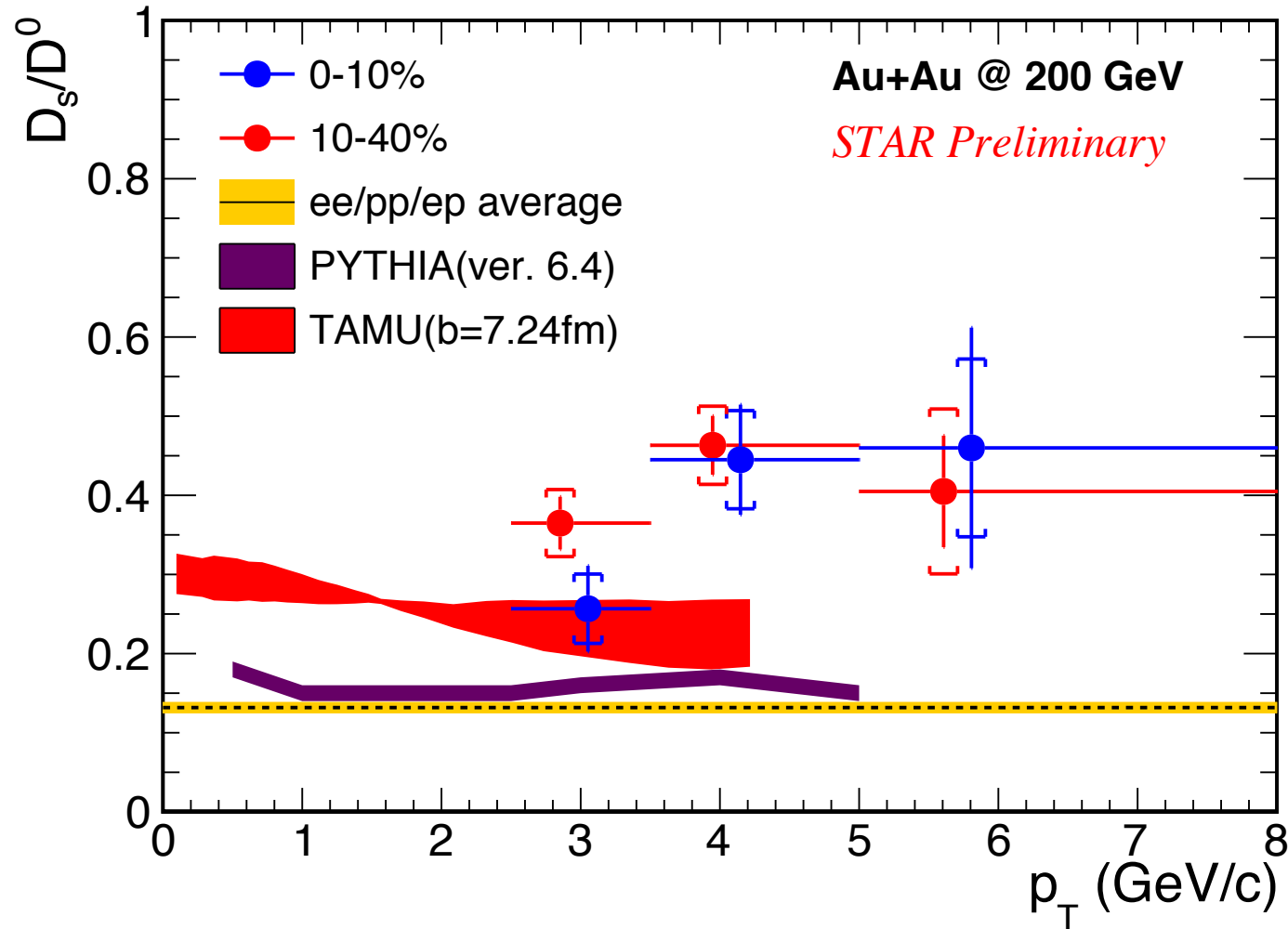
# $D_s/D^0$ Ratio: Probe of Charm Hadronization



Ref: ee/ep/pp average ( $p_T$  integrated) :  
M Lisovsky, et. al. EPJ C 76, 397 (2016)

- **Substantial enhancement in  $D_s/D^0$  ratio in Au+Au collisions w.r.t. the fragmentation baseline.**
  - Indicates that the charm quark recombination plays a crucial role in open charm meson production in central Au+Au collisions.

# $D_s/D^0$ Ratio : Comparison with Model Prediction

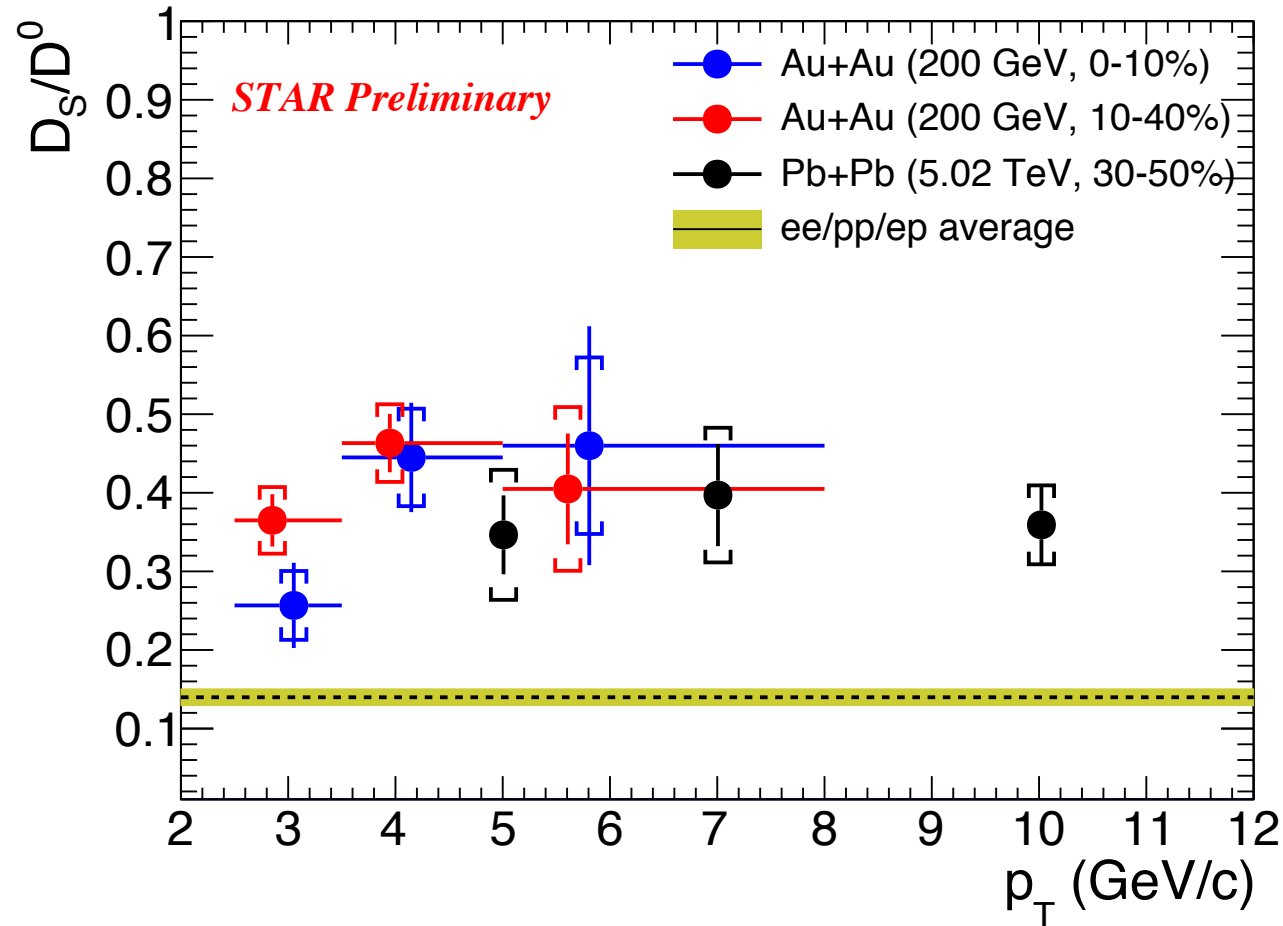


- Substantial enhancement in  $D_s/D^0$  ratio in Au+Au collisions w.r.t. the fragmentation baseline.
- $D_s/D^0$  in Au+Au is higher than the PYTHIA model prediction.
- TAMU model under-predicts measured  $D_s/D^0$  ratio.

Ref: TAMU: H. Min et al. PRL 110, 112301 (2013)



# $D_S/D^0$ Ratio : Comparison with LHC



- Substantial enhancement in  $D_S/D^0$  ratio in Au+Au collisions w.r.t. the fragmentation baseline.
- Comparable to LHC data.

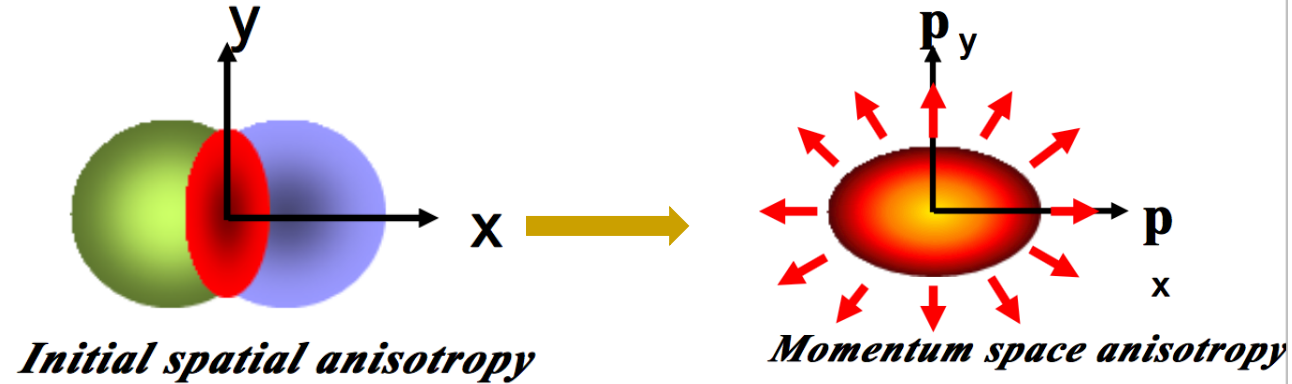
Ref: Pb+Pb : Quark Matter 17 (ALICE Preliminary)



# $D_s v_2$ Measurement: Event Plane Method

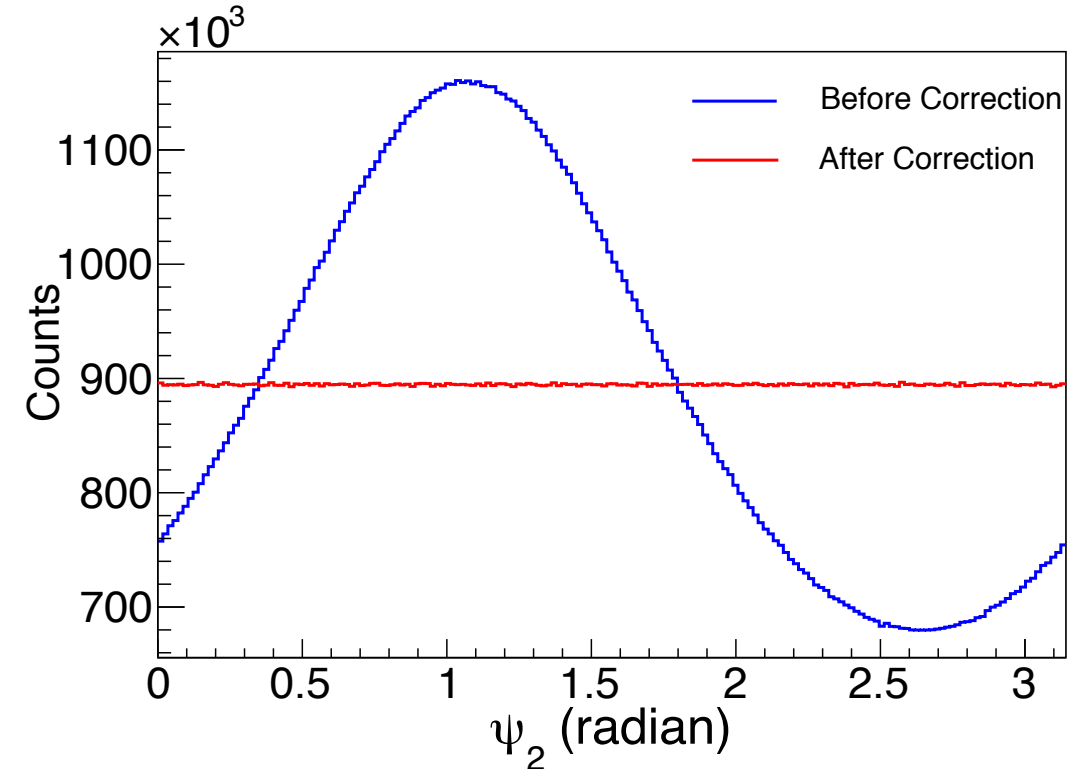


Pressure gradient transfers initial spatial anisotropy to final state momentum space anisotropy



$$v_2 = \langle \cos 2(\varphi - \psi_2) \rangle$$

- Event plane ( $\psi_2$ ) is reconstructed using TPC tracks
- Non-uniformity in acceptance is corrected by re-centering and shifting



# $D_S v_2$ Measurement: Event Plane Method

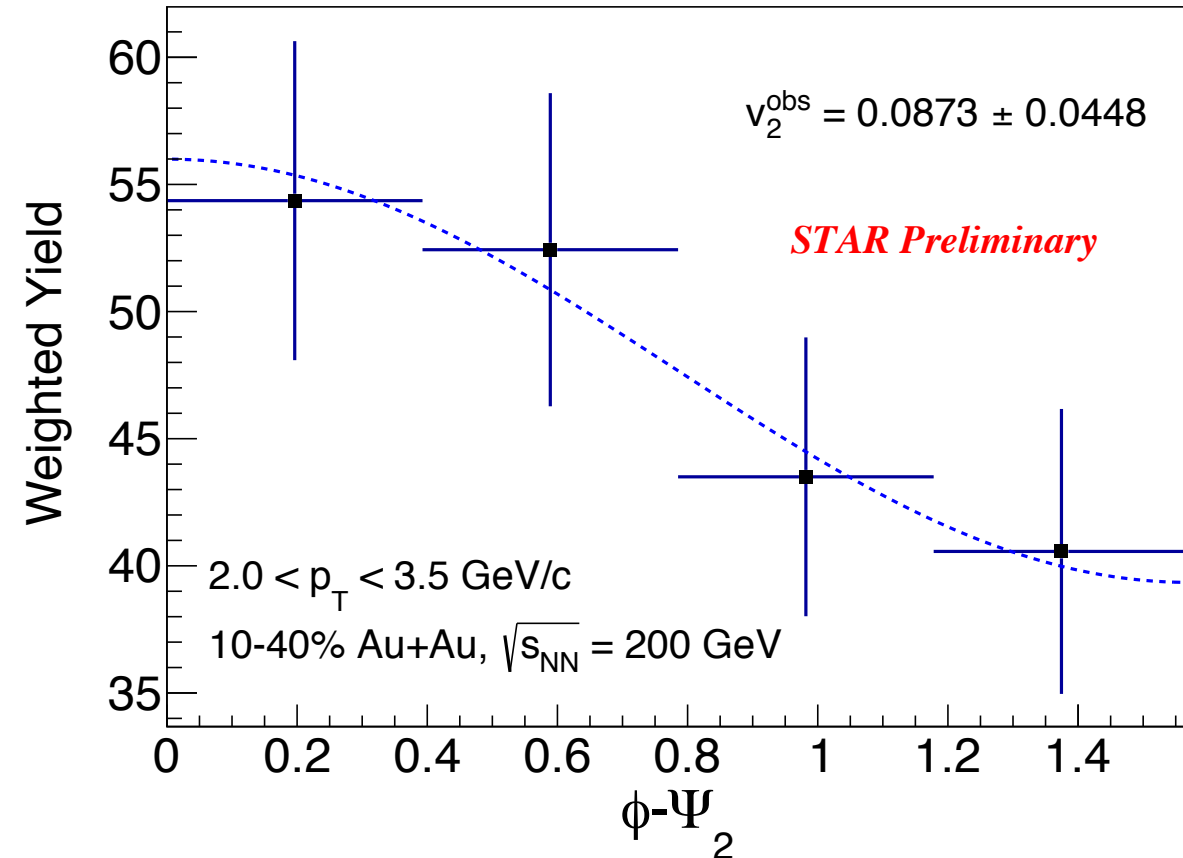


$D_S$  yield as a function of  $(\phi - \psi_2)$  is fitted with the following function,

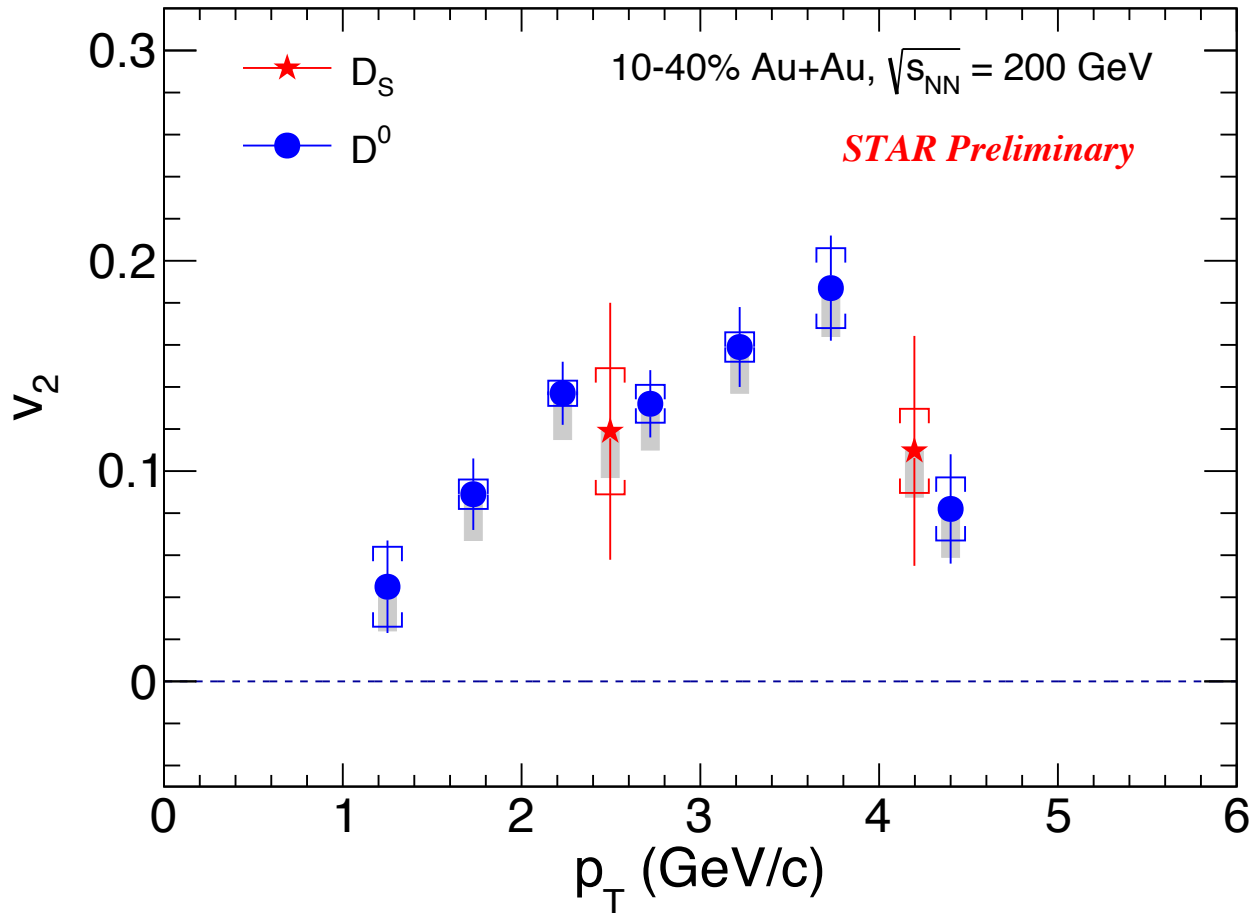
$$\frac{dN}{d(\phi - \psi_2)} = p_0 [1 + 2v_2^{obs} \cos\{2(\phi - \psi_2)\}]$$

where  $p_0$  and  $v_2^{obs}$  are fit parameters.

$$v_n \{EP\} = v_n^{obs} \{EP\} \times \left\langle \frac{1}{EP \text{ Resolution}} \right\rangle$$



# Elliptic Flow vs Transverse Momentum



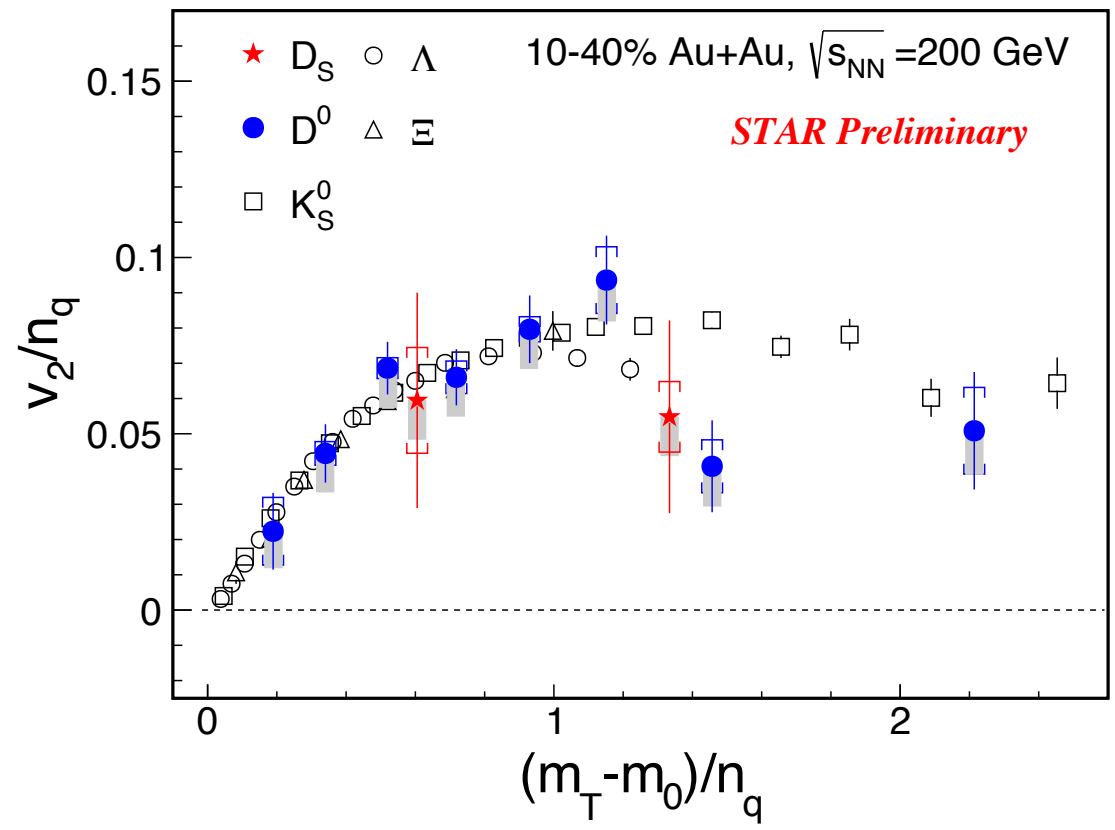
- Finite positive  $D_S$   $v_2$  observed
- $D_S$   $v_2$  is comparable to non-strange  $D^0$  meson within large uncertainties.

More precise measurements of  $D_S$   $v_2$  are underway including 2016 data.

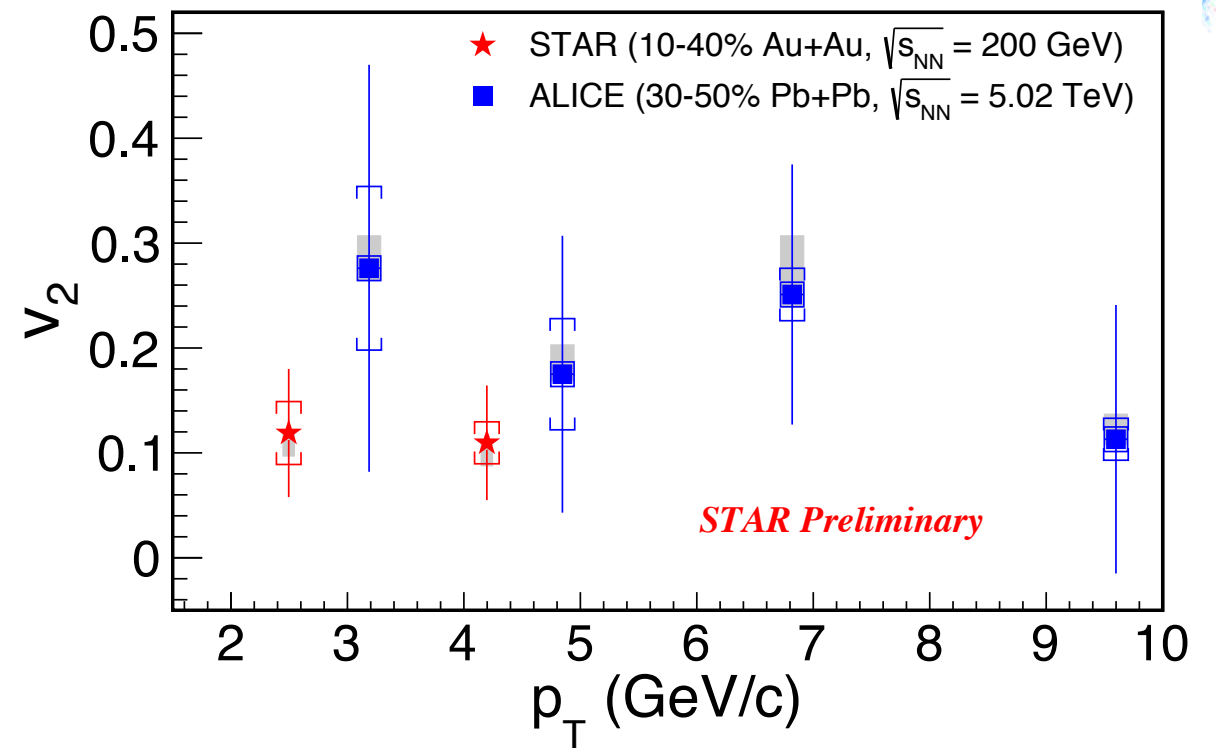
Ref:  $D^0$   $v_2$  : PRL **118** (2017) 212301 [STAR]



# $D_s v_2$ : NCQ Scaling and Comparison with LHC



**Hints of NCQ scaling in  $D_s v_2$**



STAR and ALICE data are consistent within large uncertainties

Ref: STAR: PRL **118** (2017) 212301  
ALICE: arXiv:1707.01005[nucl-ex]

# $D_s v_2$ : Model Comparison



## TAMU:

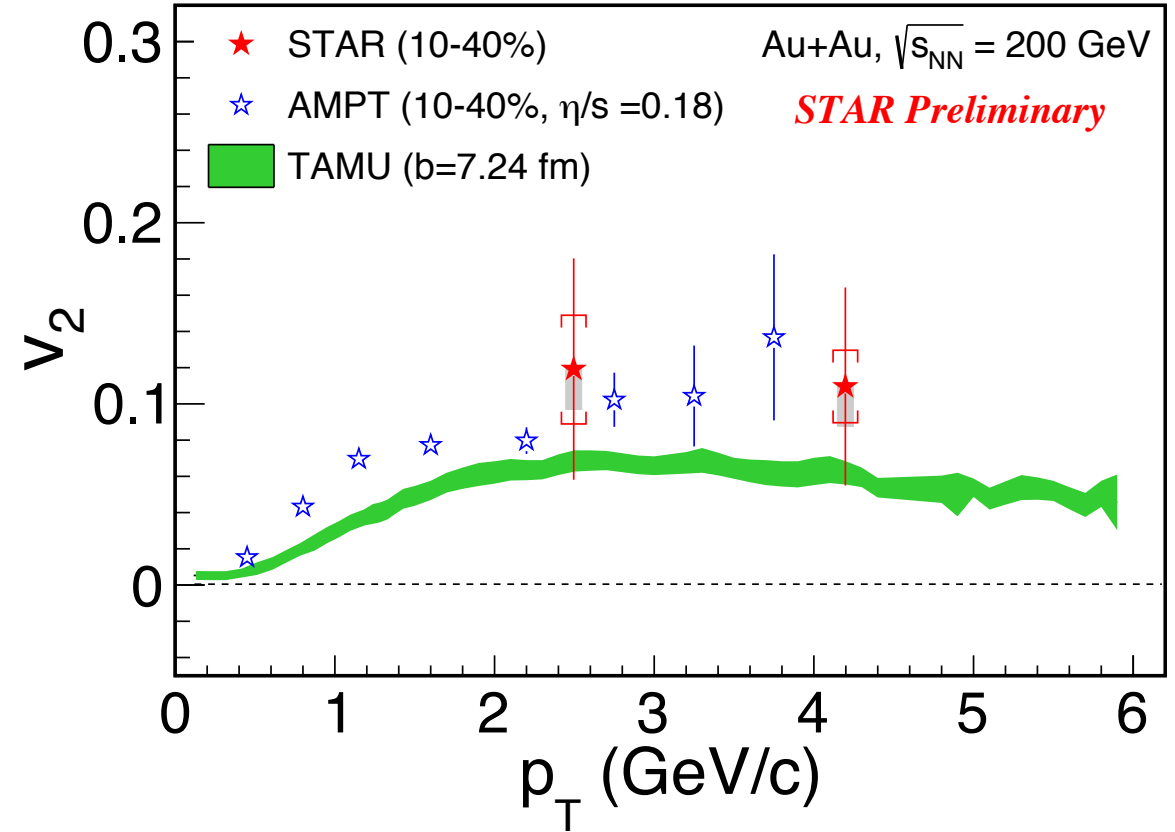
Charm-quark coupling to the QGP and subsequent recombination with equilibrated strange quarks.

## AMPT:

Partonic interaction generates  $v_2$ .  
Hadronization via Dynamic Coalescence Model.

Model predictions are consistent with data within  $1\sigma$  confidence level.

Ref: TAMU: H. Min et al. PRL 110, 112301 (2013)  
AMPT: R. Esha et al. JPG 44, 045107 (2017)



# Summary



- ✧ Nuclear modification factor of  $D_S$  is measured in 0-40% Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV:
  - Production of high  $p_T$  ( $> 5$  GeV/c)  $D_S$  seems to be suppressed w.r.t. the p+p reference
  - $R_{AA}(K^0_S) \leq R_{AA}(D_S)$  : light strange mesons seem to be more suppressed than heavy  $D_S$
  
- ✧ The production ratio  $D_S/D^0$  is measured in 0-40% Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV:
  - Enhancement in  $D_S/D^0$  ratio w.r.t. the fragmentation baseline is observed
  - This indicates that coalescence plays an important role for charm quark hadronization in the QGP
  
- ✧ Elliptic flow of  $D_S$  meson is measured in Au+Au collisions (10-40%) at 200 GeV:
  - Observed  $D_S v_2$  is comparable to non-strange  $D^0 v_2$  within large uncertainties

# Back-Up



# Heavy Flavor Tracker



**The Pixel detector:** First MAPS technology in a collider experiment

**Pointing resolution:**  $\sim 20 \mu\text{m}$  at high  $p_T$  (exceeds the requirement of  $55 \mu\text{m}$  for  $750 \text{ MeV}/c$  kaons)

