



Open bottom production in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ with the STAR experiment

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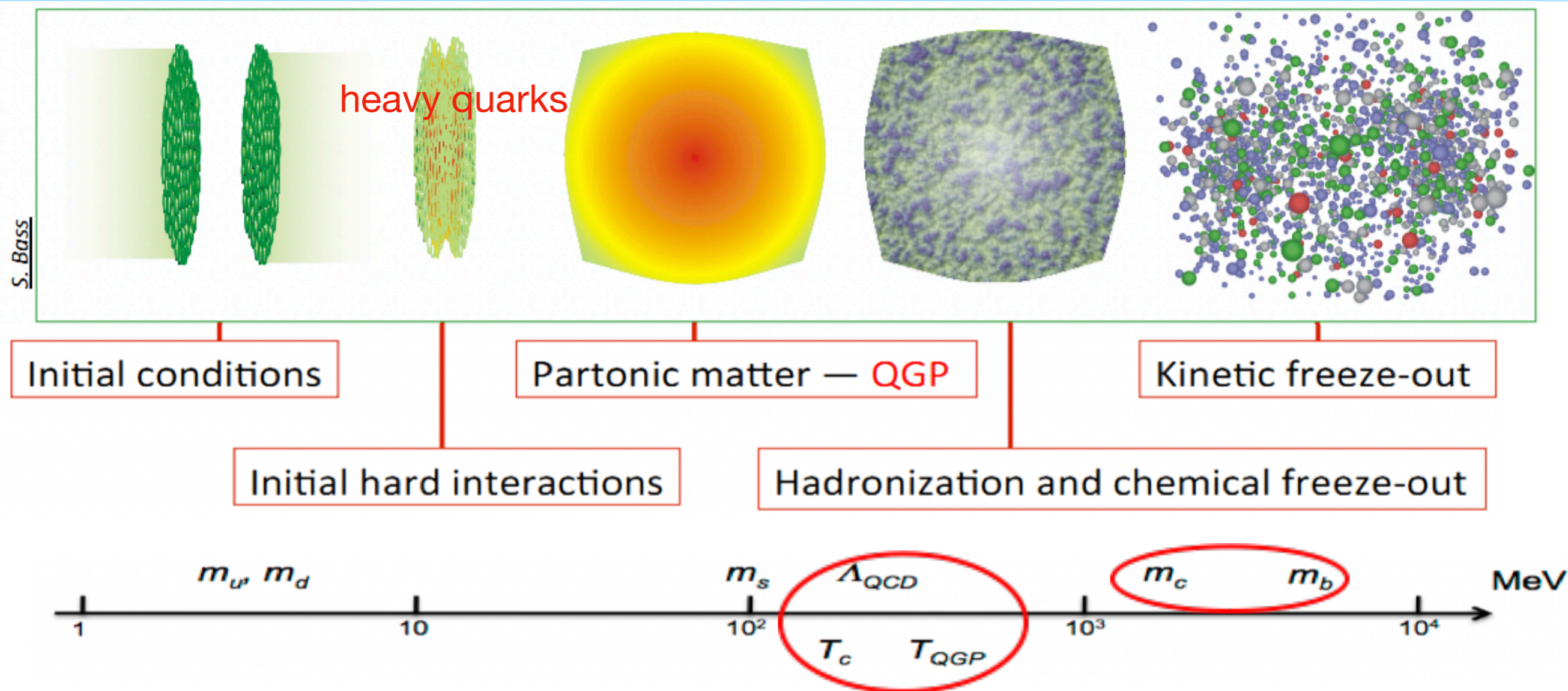


Outline



- Why heavy flavor?
- STAR experiment
- Bottom production in 200 GeV Au+Au collisions
 - ★ $B \rightarrow e$
 - ★ $B \rightarrow J/\psi$
 - ★ $B \rightarrow D^0$
- Summary and Outlook

Why heavy flavor?



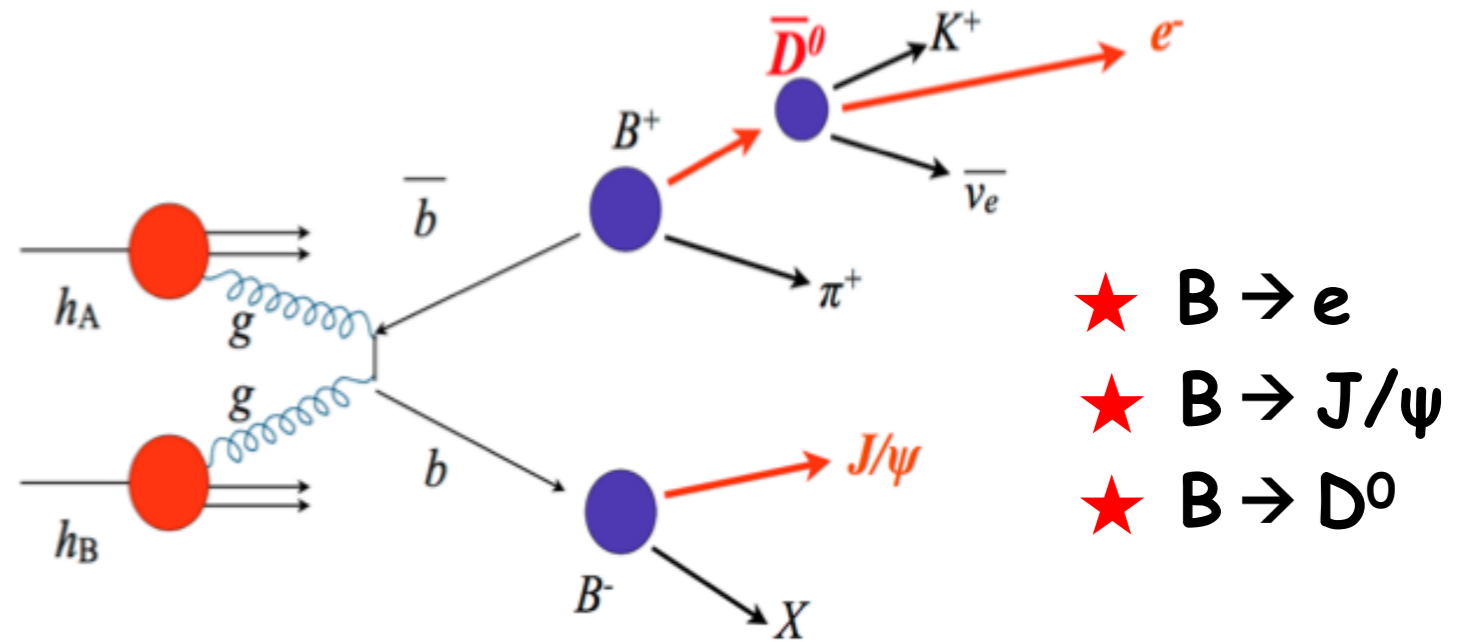
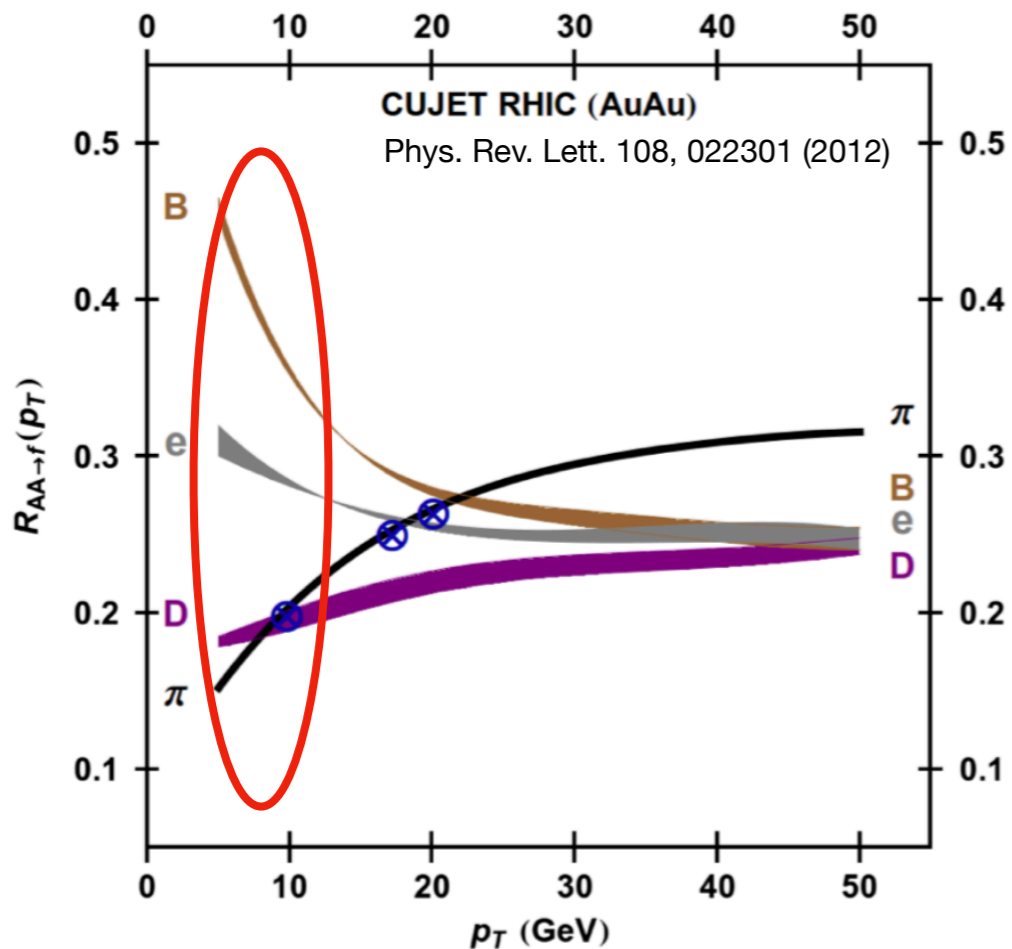
➤ $m_{c,b} \gg T_{QGP}$: **dominantly produced in hard scattering at the early stage**

★ experience all stages of QGP evolution: carry information of interactions with the medium.

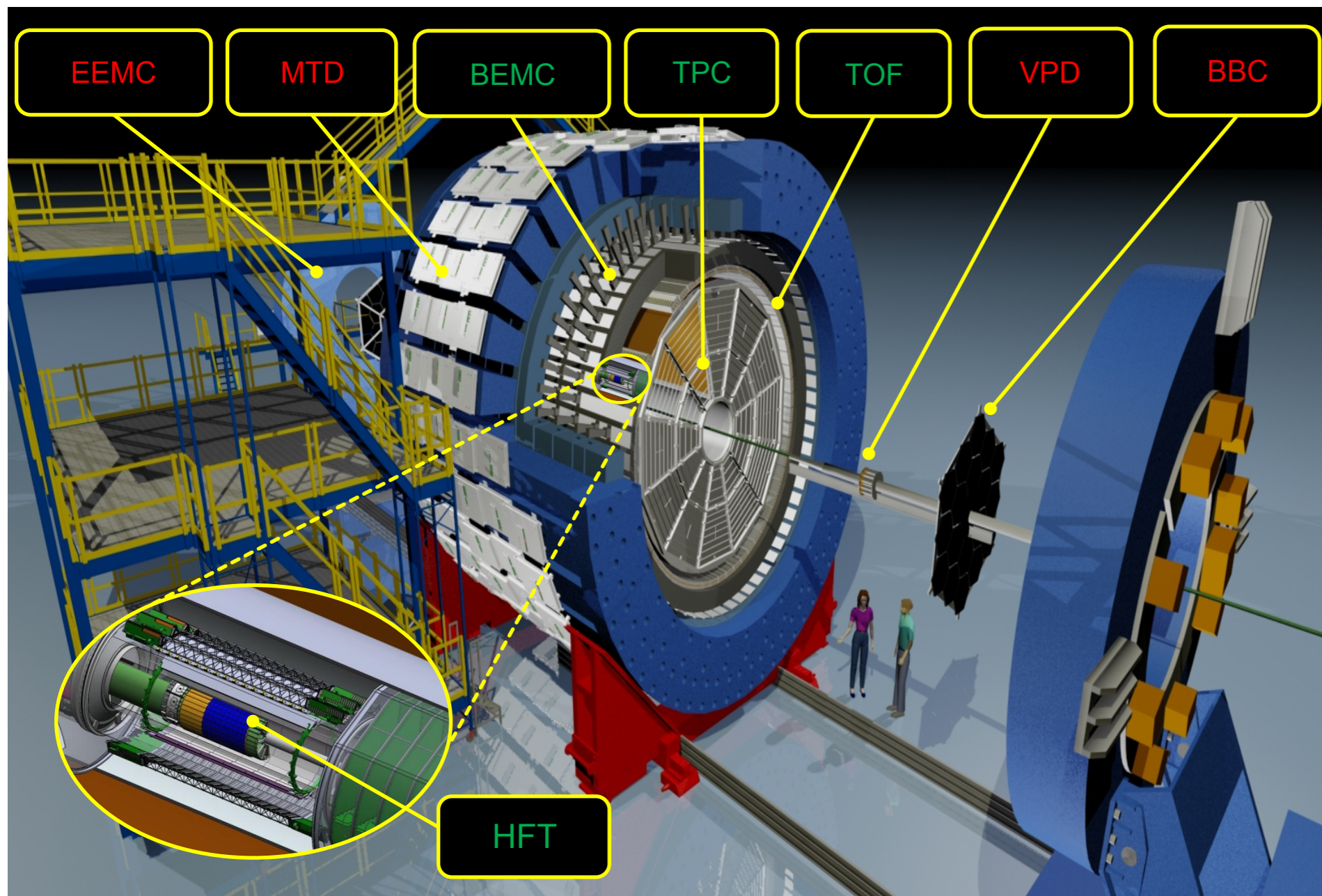
★ an excellent probe to study the properties of the QGP.

➤ **Energy loss** of heavy quarks: a unique **tool** to study the interactions between heavy quarks and the QGP.

- ★ Theoretical prediction for ΔE in medium: $\Delta E_g > \Delta E_{u,d,s} > \Delta E_c > \Delta E_b$.
- ★ Precise measurements of c and b quark energy losses separately are crucial to test the **mass hierarchy** of the parton energy loss.



➤ $|n| < 1$ and full azimuthal coverage



Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- ✦ Momentum determination
- ✦ PID through dE/dx

Time of Flight (TOF)

- ✦ PID through $1/\beta$
- ✦ Timing resolution: ~ 85 ps

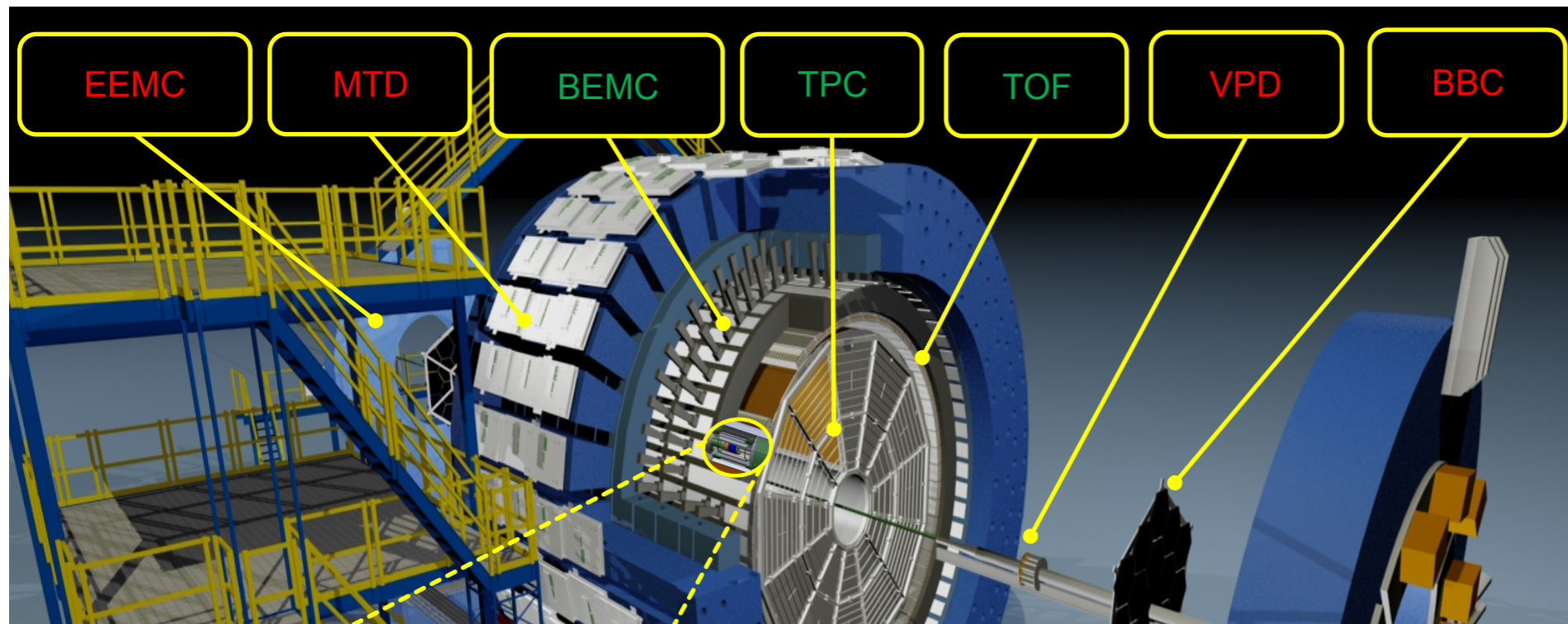
Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC)

- ✦ PID through p/E
- ✦ Triggering on high- p_T electrons

Heavy Flavor Track (HFT)

- ✦ Precise reconstruction of **displaced vertices**

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- ✦ PID through dE/dx

Time of Flight (TOF)

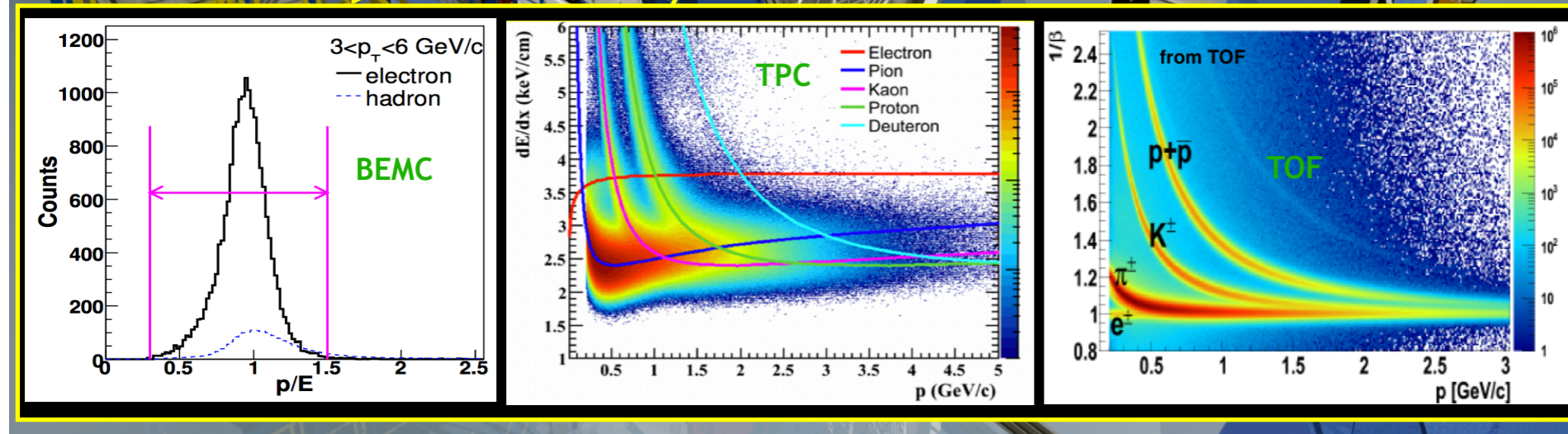
- ✦ PID through the $1/\beta$
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Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC)

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Heavy Flavor Track (HFT)

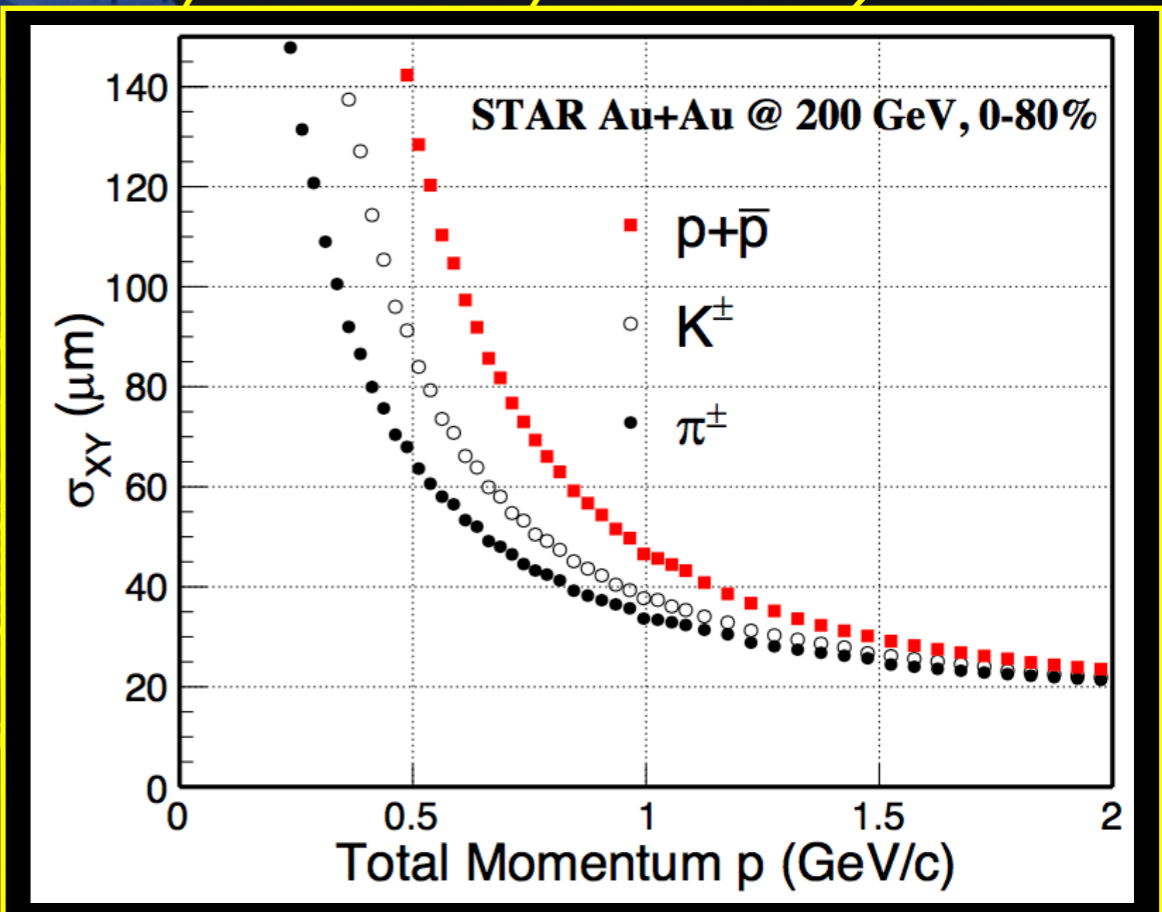
- ✦ Precise reconstruction of **displaced vertices**





HFT (2014-2016):

- ★ Silicon Strip Detector: $r \sim 22$ cm
- ★ Intermediate Silicon Tracker: $r \sim 14$ cm
- ★ PIXEL detector: $r \sim 2.8$ & 8 cm, MAPS, $20.7 \times 20.7 \mu\text{m}^2$, $0.4\% X_0$ thick, air-cooled

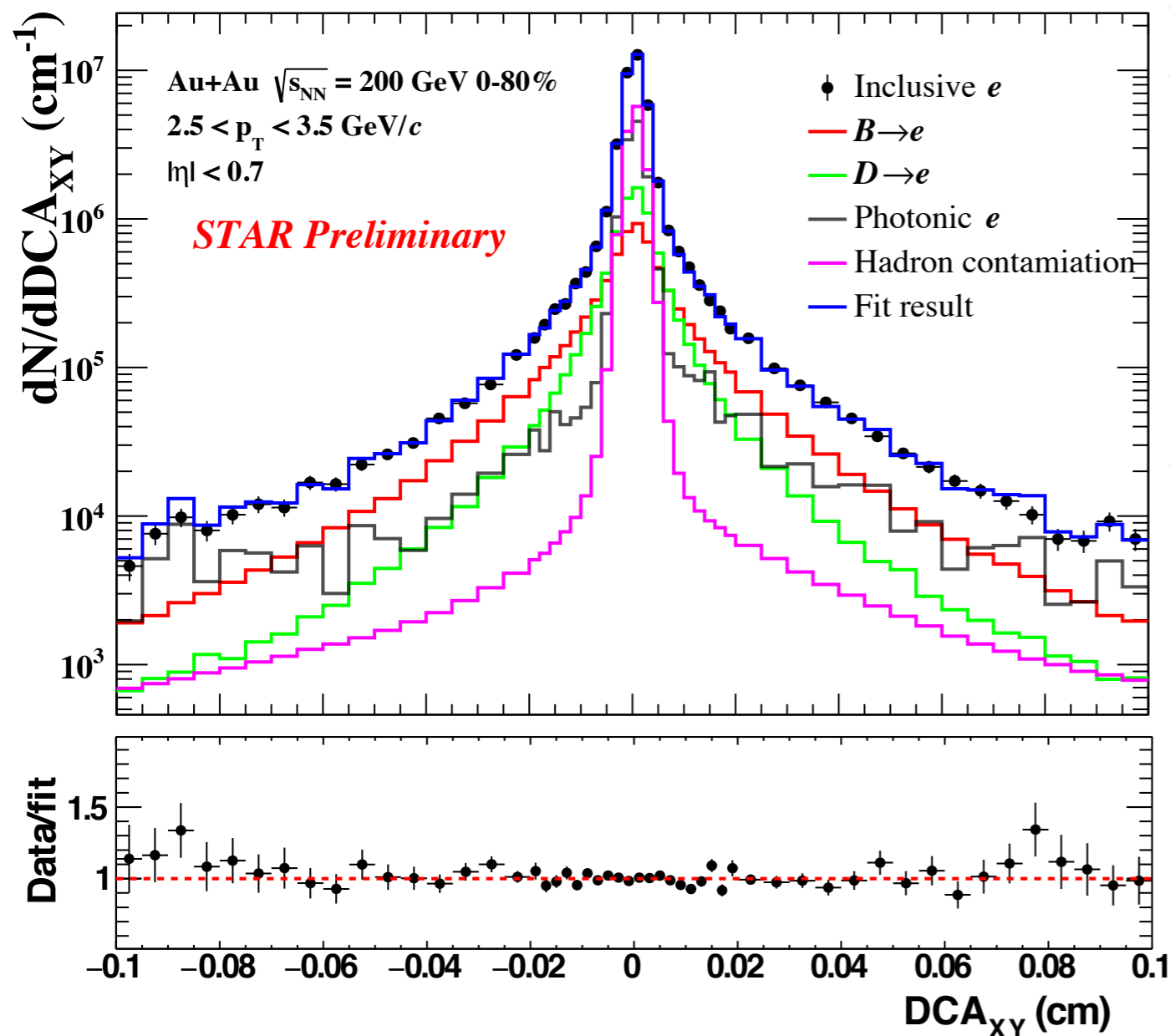


★ Precise reconstruction of displaced decay vertices.

Extract $B/D \rightarrow e$

Template fitting of DCA_{xy} distribution for inclusive electrons from different sources

$\sim 900M$ MB + ~ 0.2 nb $^{-1}$ BEMC triggered (HT) events in 2014



Inclusive electrons

Broader DCA_{xy} distribution for **bottom-** than **charm-** decayed electrons due to longer lifetime of B hadrons

• Signal template: Data-driven simulation + EvtGen decayer (D^0, D^\pm, B^0, B^\pm)

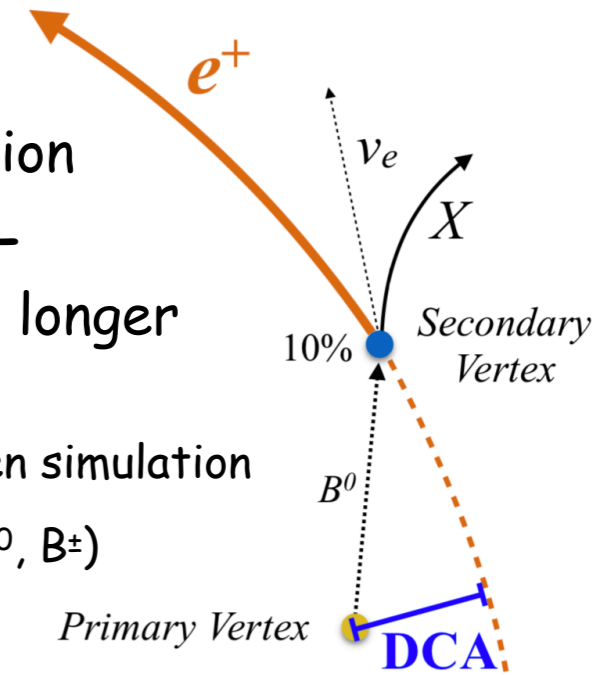
Background:

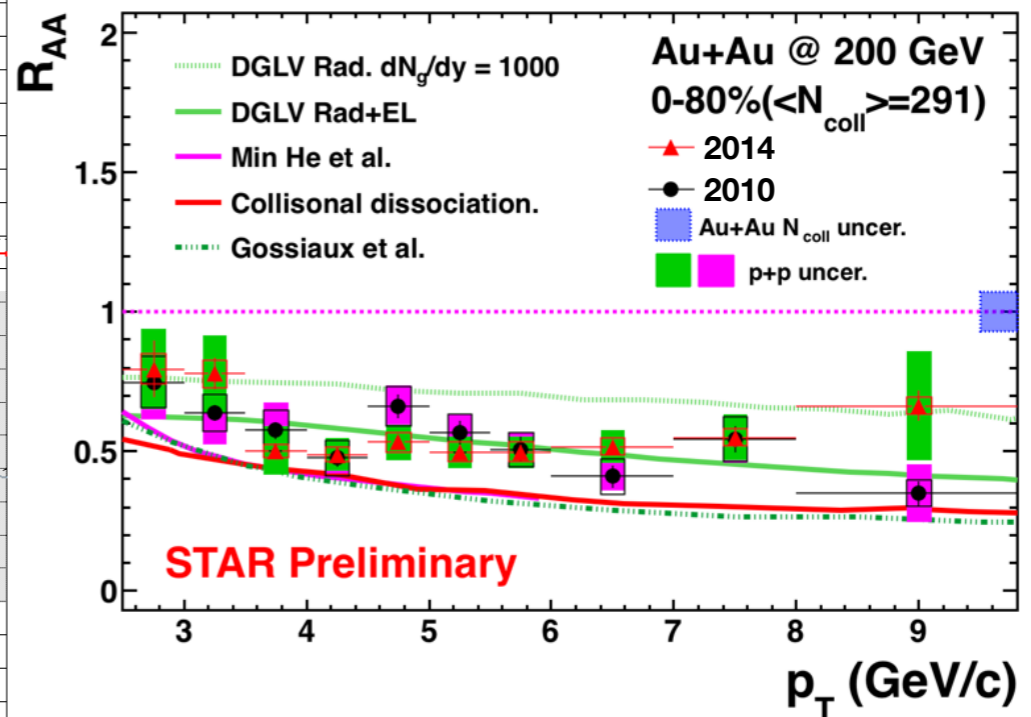
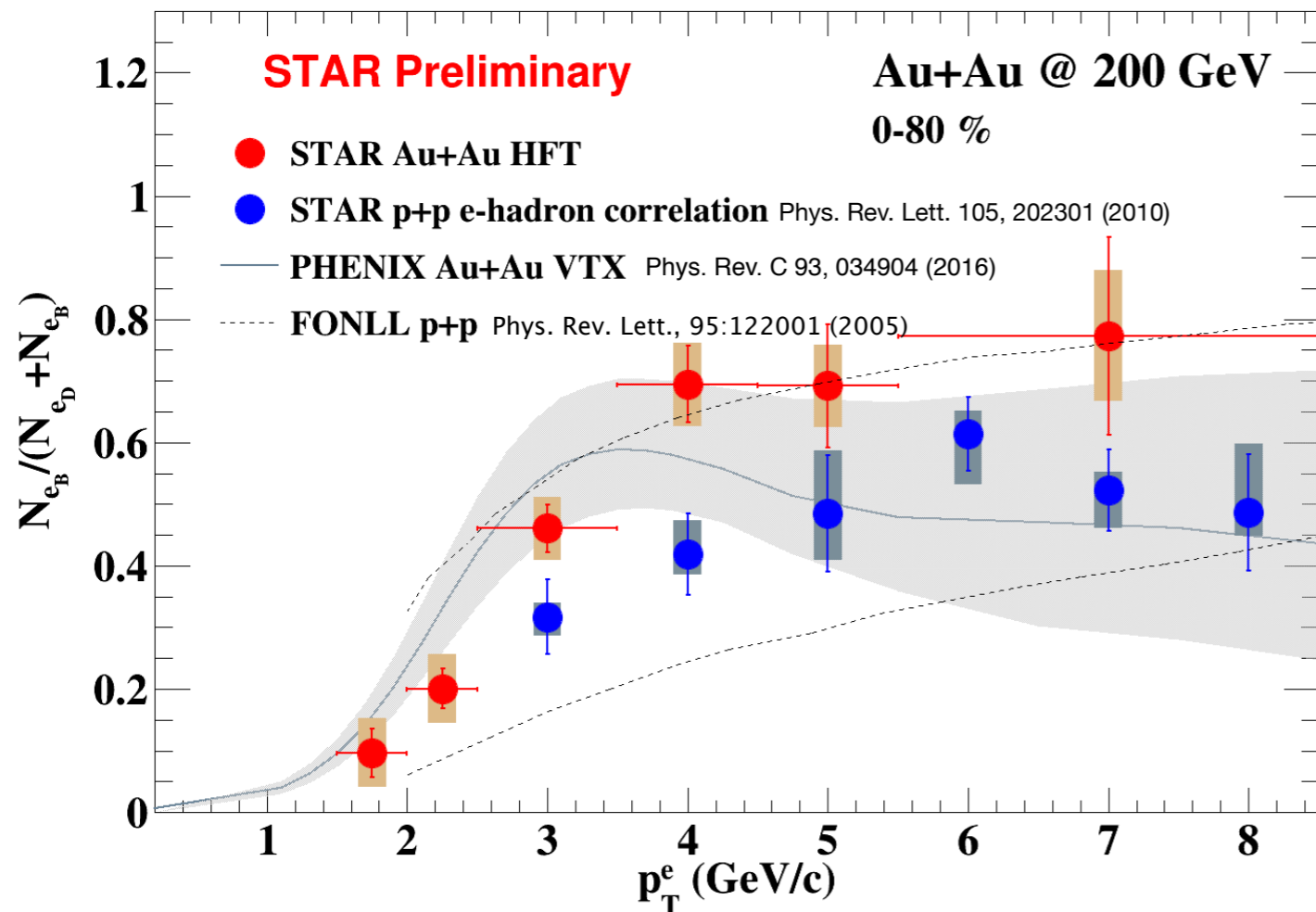
1) **Hadron contamination** — hadrons misidentified as electron candidates

• Template: inclusive hadron distribution from data and contribution constrained using inclusive electron purity

2) **Photonic electron** — gamma conversion and light meson Dalitz decays

• Template: from data with correction factors extracted from Hijing simulations



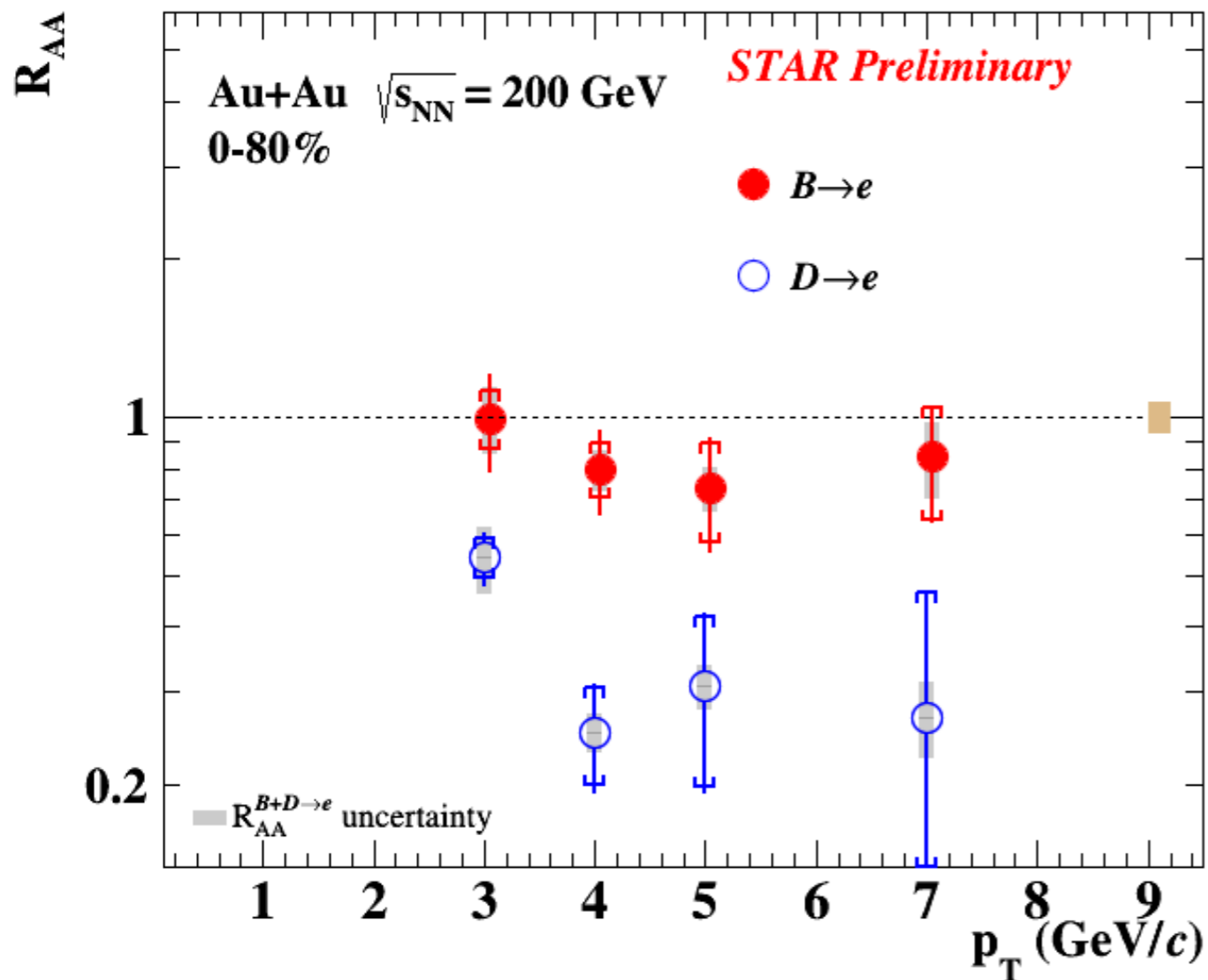


DHLV: Physics Letters B 632 (1) (2006) 81-86
 Min He et al.: Phys. Rev. C 86 (2012) 014903
 Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 044907.
 Collisional dissociation: Phys. Rev. C 80 (2009) 054902
 Gossiaux et al.: Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics 37 (9) (2010) 094019
 Phys. Rev. C 78 (2008) 014904
 ActaPhys. Polon. B 43 (2012) 655-662

➤ Enhancement of the fraction of electrons from B-hadron decays is observed in Au+Au collisions compared to that in p+p collisions.

$$R_{AA}^{B \rightarrow e} = \frac{f_{Au+Au}^{B \rightarrow e}(data)}{f_{p+p}^{B \rightarrow e}(data)} R_{AA}^{HF_e}(data),$$

$$R_{AA}^{D \rightarrow e} = \frac{1 - f_{Au+Au}^{B \rightarrow e}(data)}{1 - f_{p+p}^{B \rightarrow e}(data)} R_{AA}^{HF_e}(data)$$



➤ First separate measurements of electrons from charm and bottom hadron decays in heavy-ion collisions at STAR.

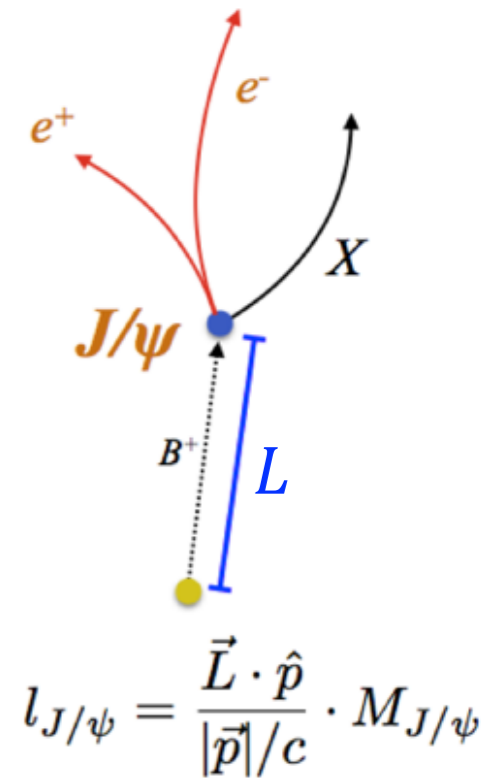
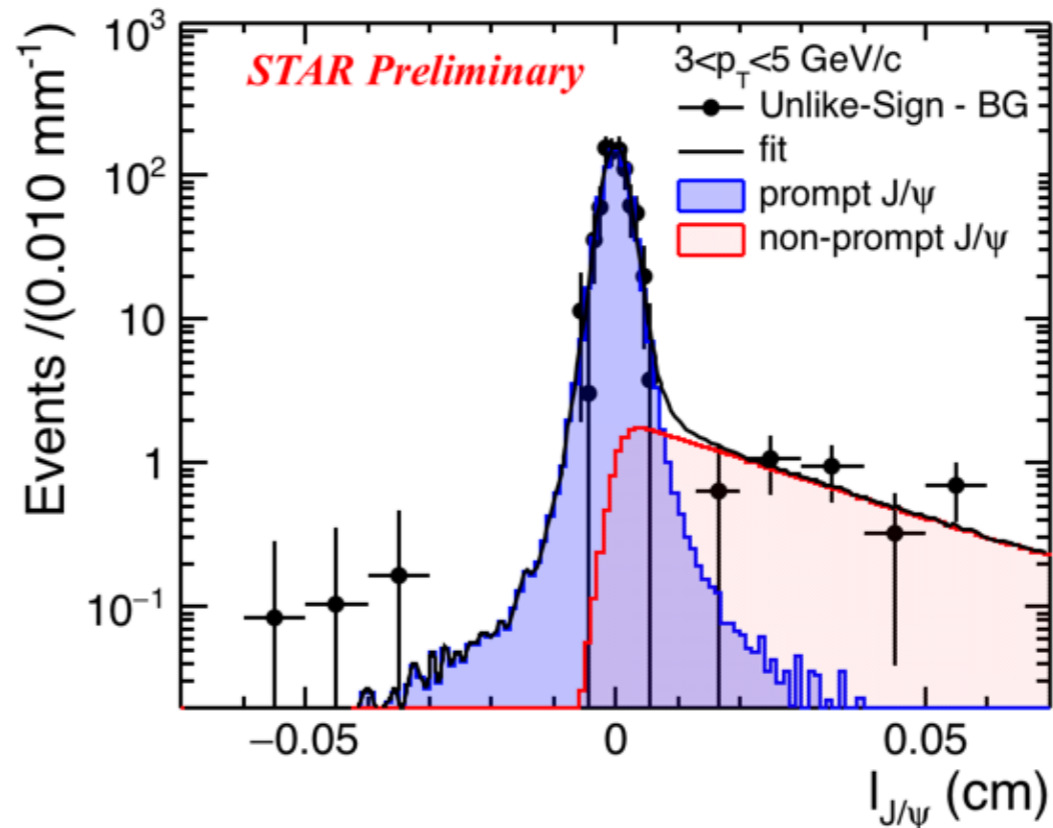
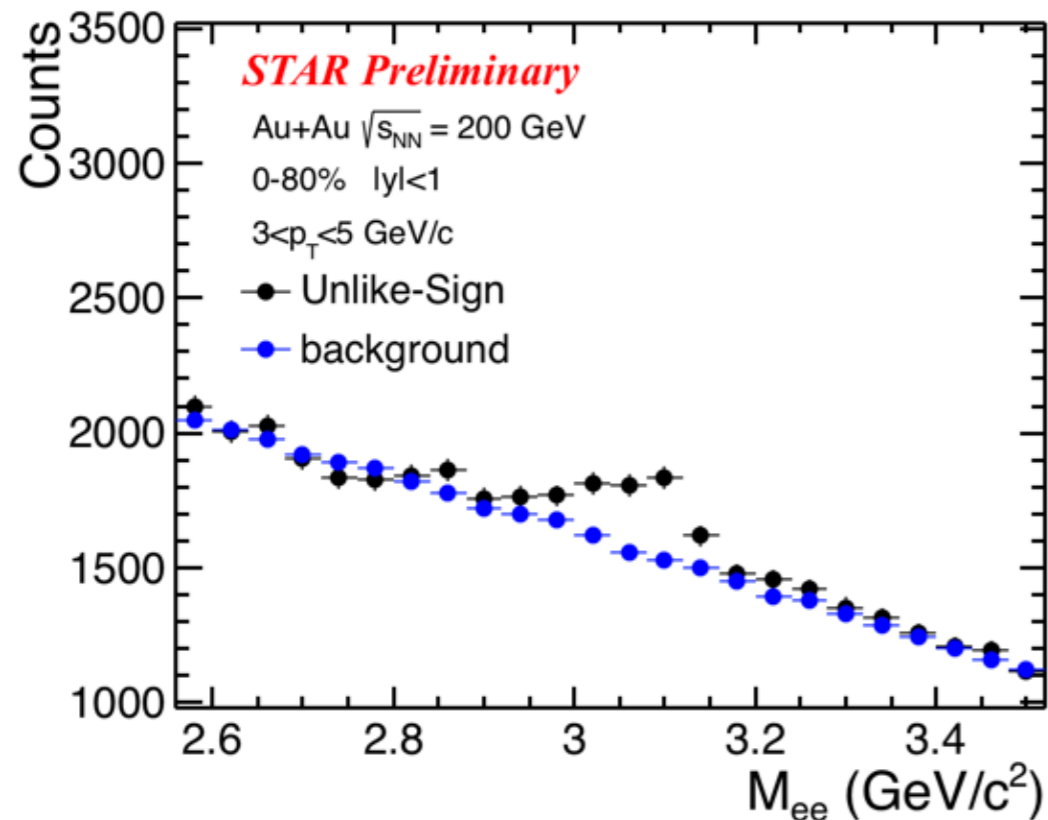
➤ $R_{AA}(e_D) < R_{AA}(e_B)$ ($\sim 2\sigma$ at 3 - 7 GeV/c).

➤ Consistent with mass hierarchy of parton energy loss ($\Delta E_c > \Delta E_b$).

Extract $B \rightarrow J/\psi$

Template fitting of $B \rightarrow J/\psi$ in 200 GeV Au+Au collisions

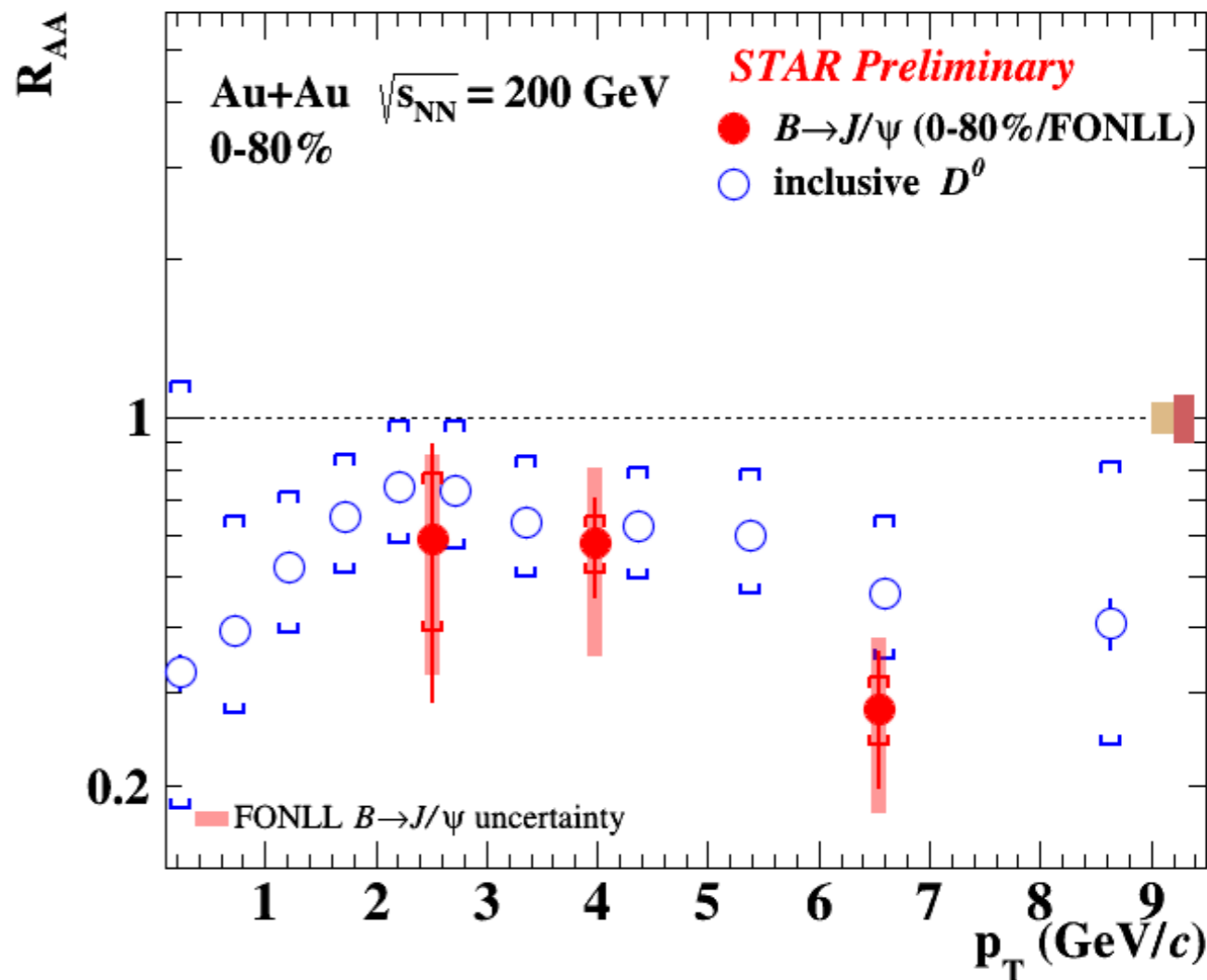
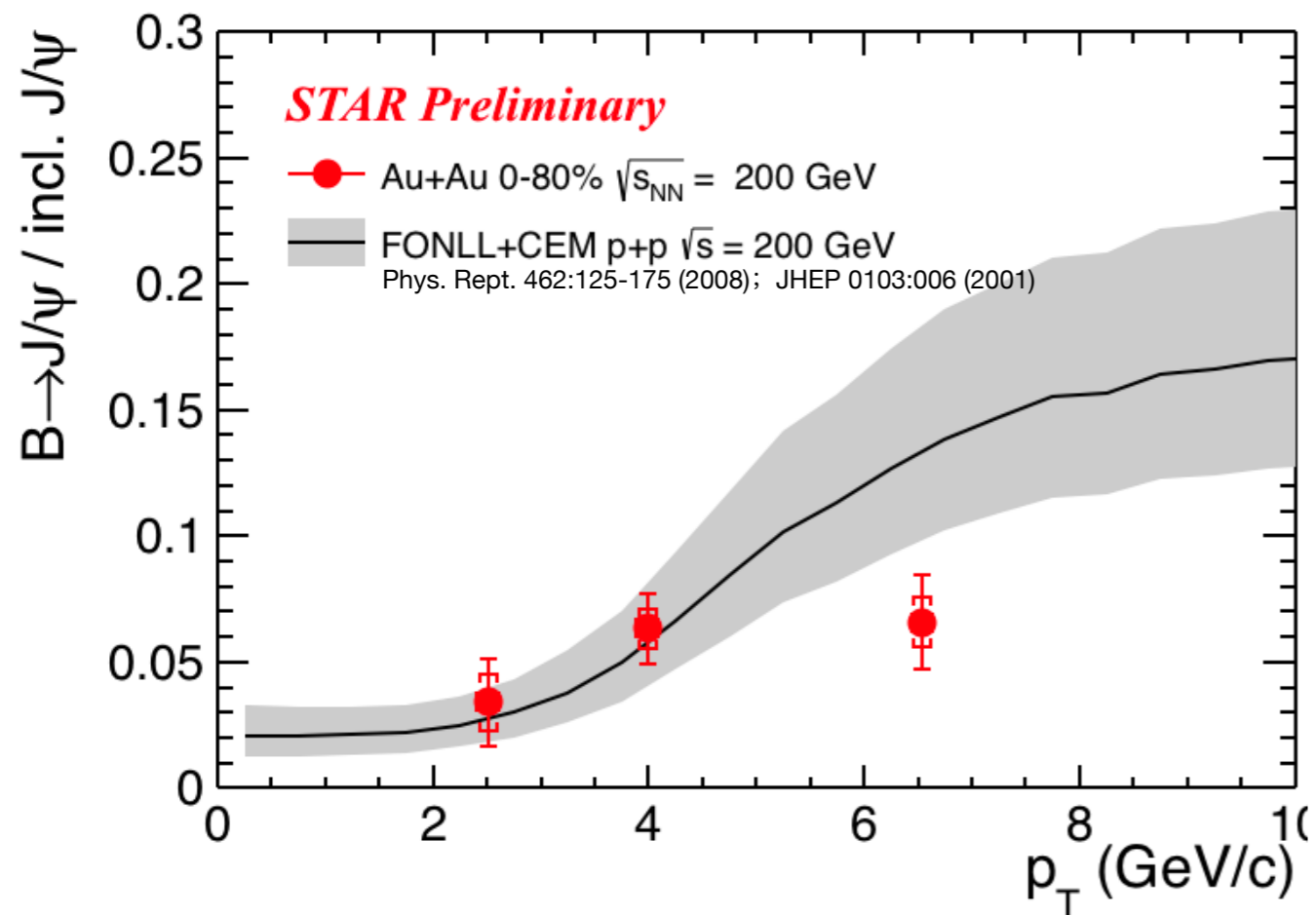
$\sim 900\text{M MB} + \sim 1.2 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ HT events in 2014+2016



- Obtain the pseudo-proper decay length ($l_{J/\psi}$) distribution of J/ψ .
- Template for prompt J/ψ : FONLL + data-driven simulation of detector effects
- Template for non-prompt J/ψ : B-hadrons (B^0, B^\pm) from FONLL decayed to J/ψ via PYTHIA + data-driven simulation of detector effects

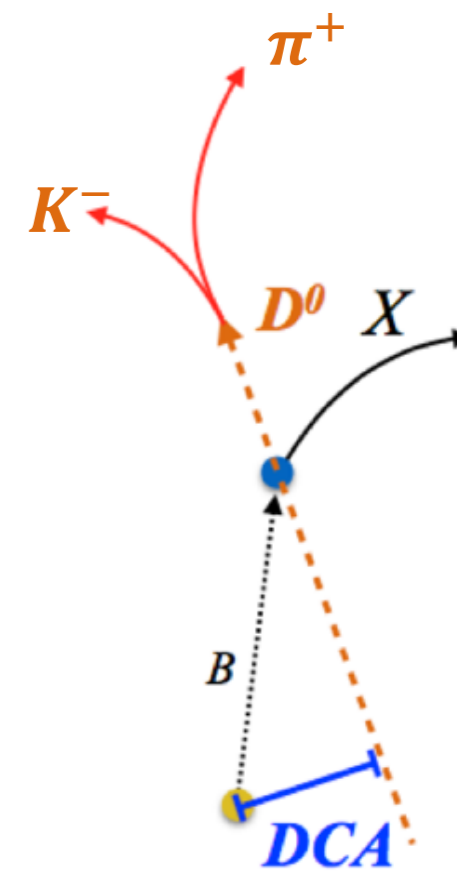
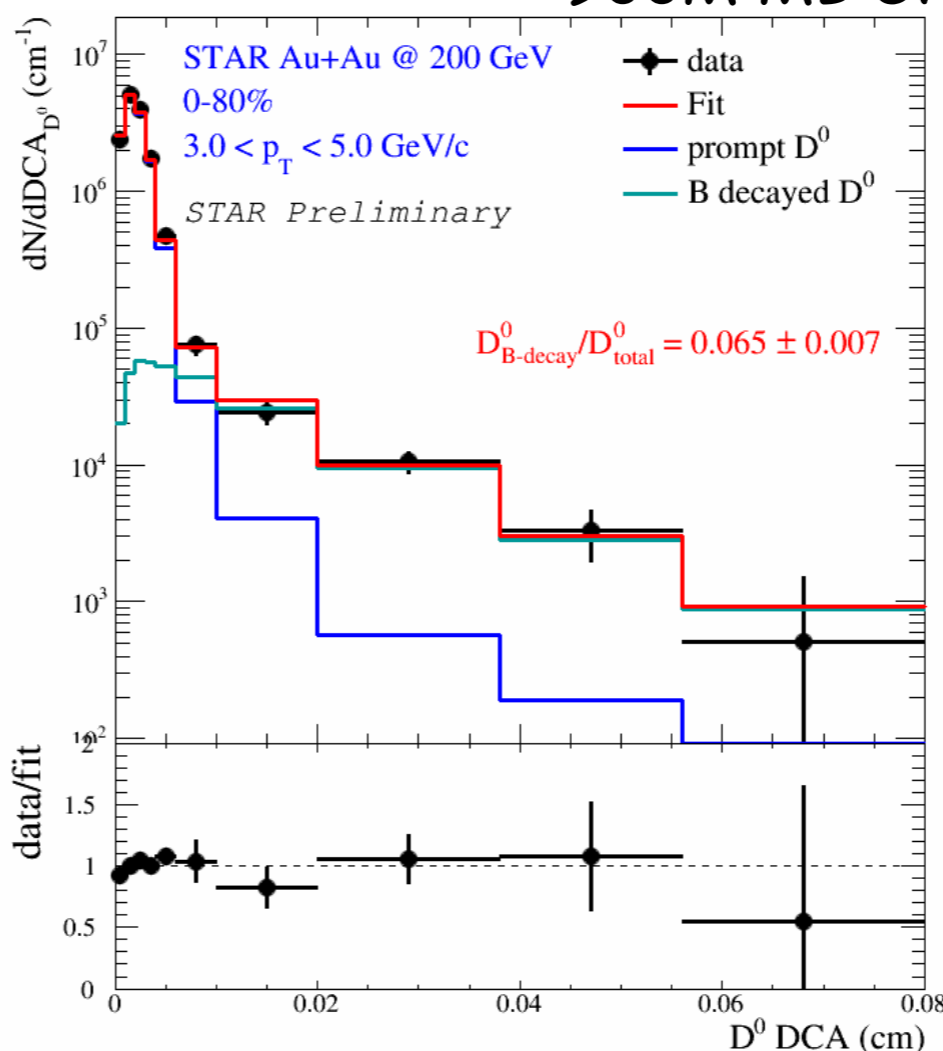
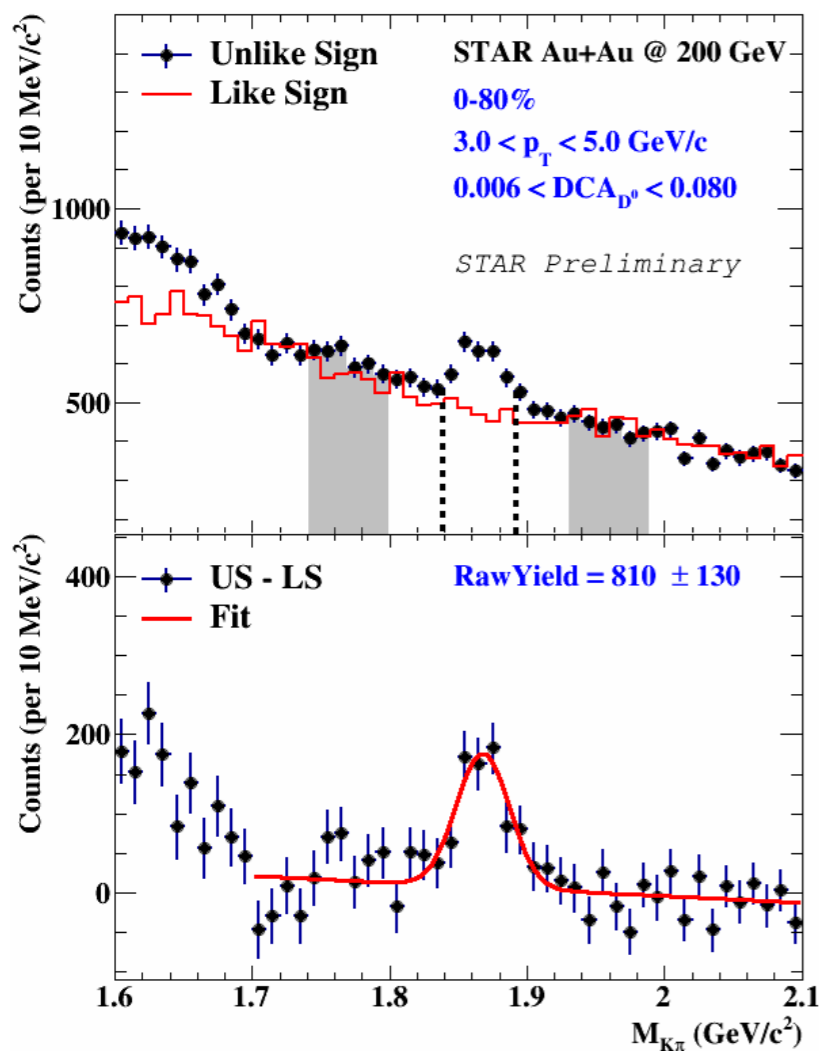
B → J/ψ fraction and R_{AA}

$$R_{AA}^{B \rightarrow J/\psi} = \frac{f_{Au+Au}^{B \rightarrow J/\psi}(\text{data})}{f_{p+p}^{B \rightarrow J/\psi}(\text{theory})} R_{AA}^{\text{incl. } J/\psi}(\text{data})$$



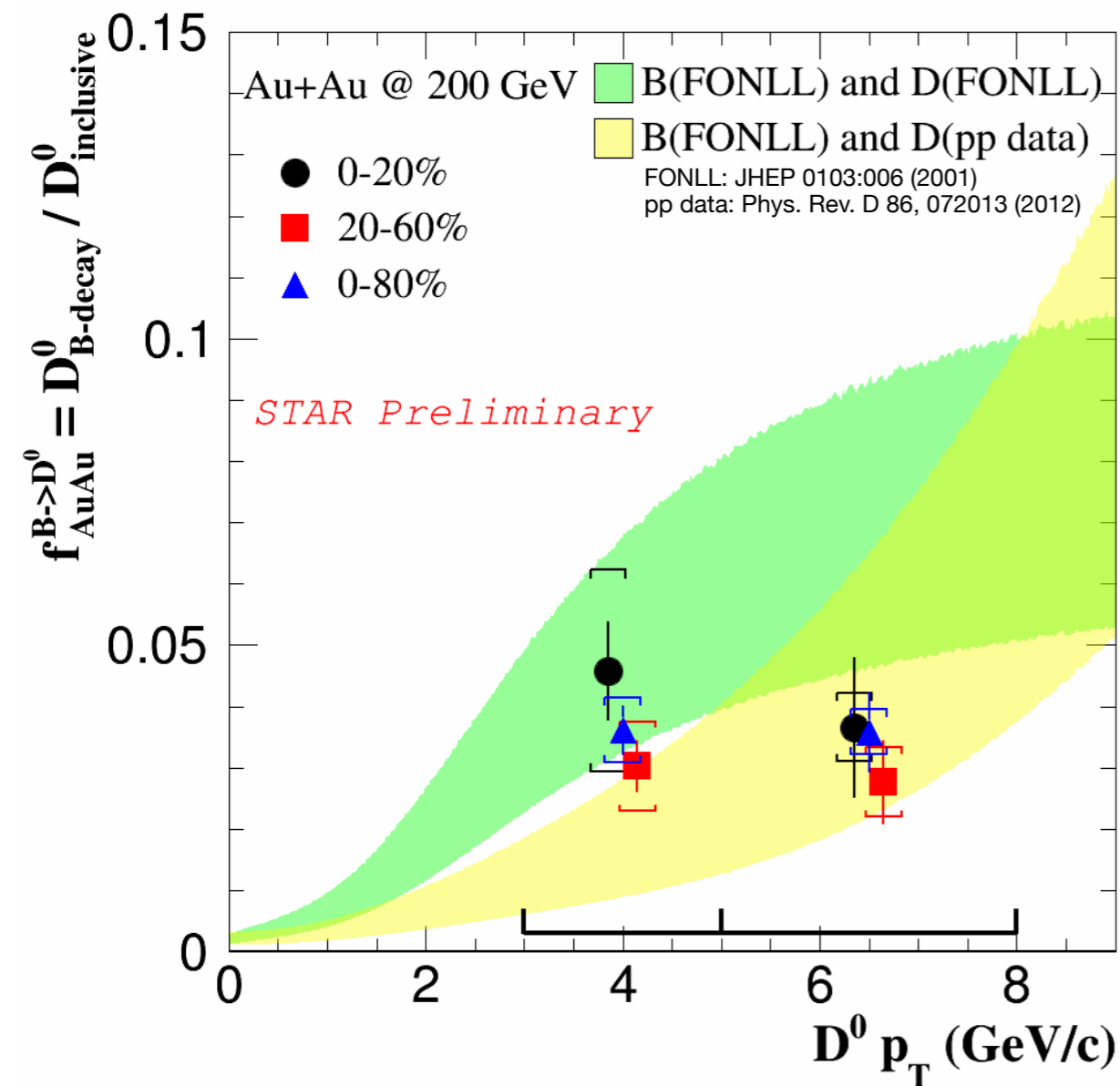
➤ **Strong suppression** is observed for non-prompt J/ψ at high p_T and is similar to that of D⁰ mesons.

Template fitting of $B \rightarrow D^0$ in 200 GeV Au+Au collisions ~900M MB events in 2014

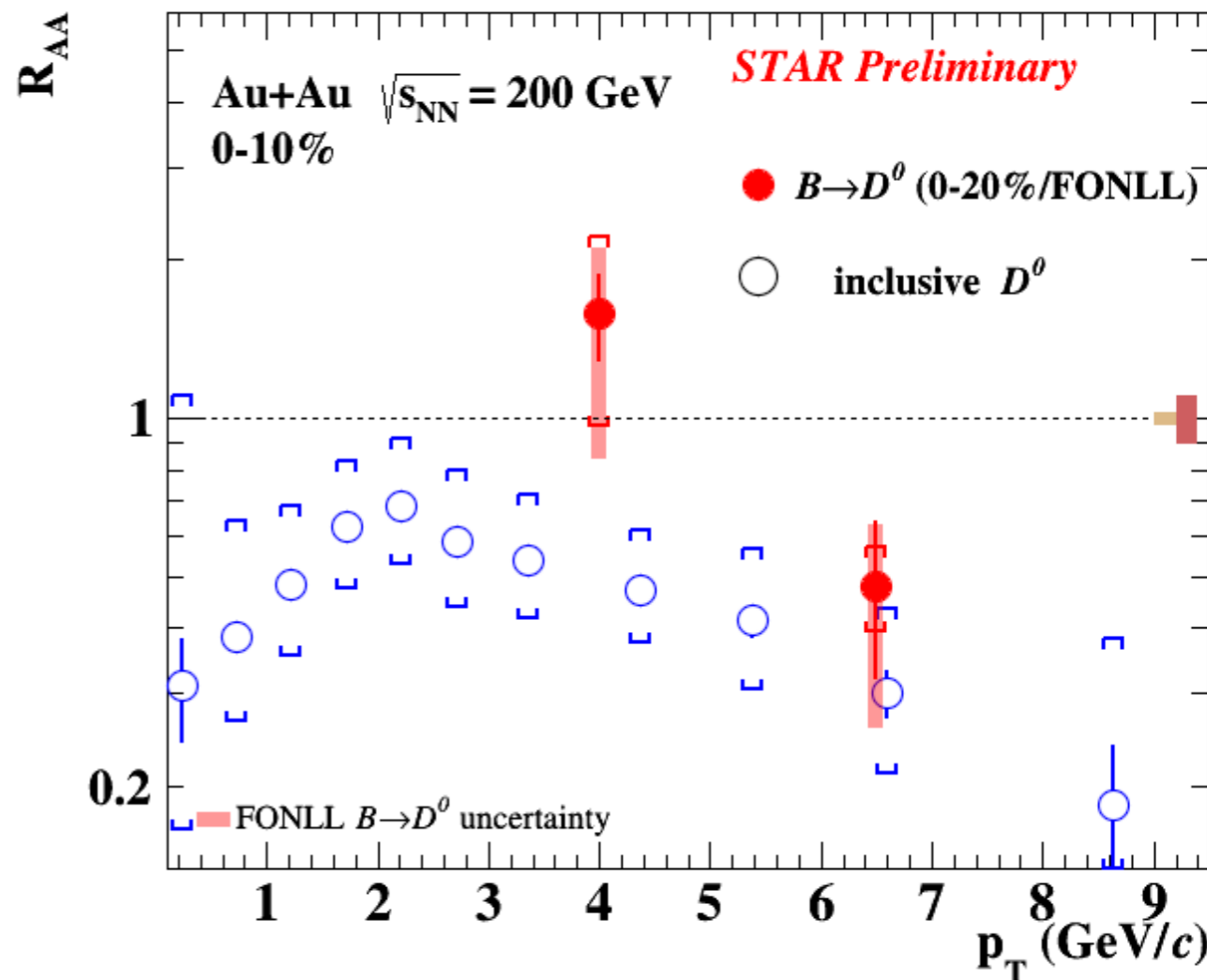


- Obtain the distribution of the D^0 's distance of closest approach (DCA) to the primary vertex from data.
- Template for prompt D^0 : FONLL + data-driven simulation of detector effects.
- Template for non-prompt D^0 : B-hadrons (B^0, B^\pm) from FONLL decayed to D^0 via PYTHIA + data-driven simulation of detector effects.

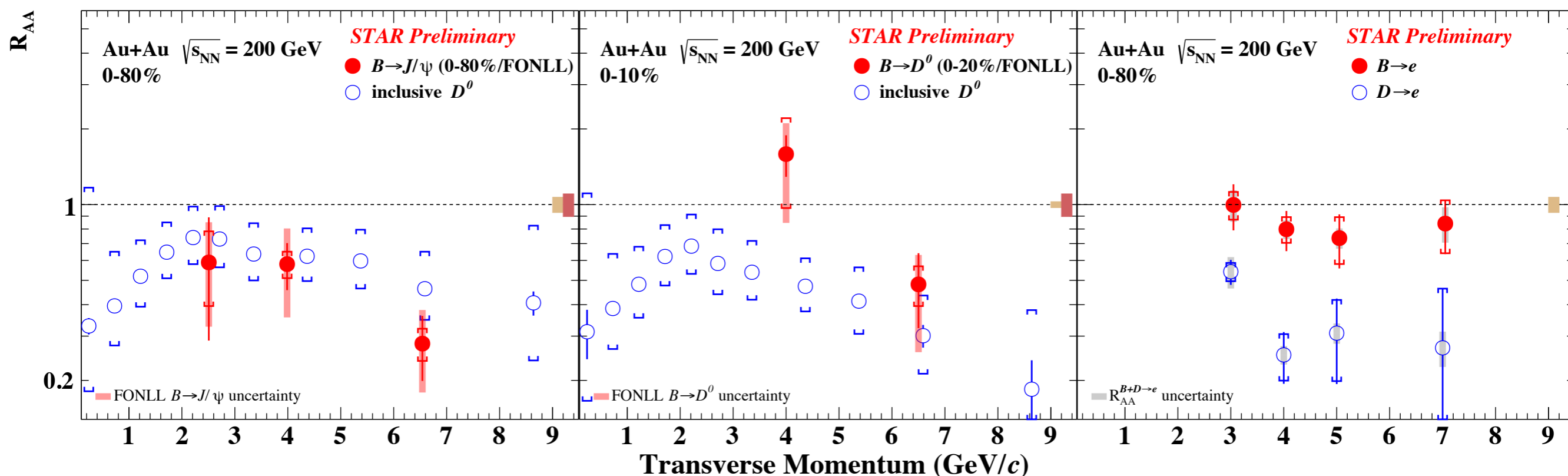
B → D⁰ fraction and R_{AA}



$$R_{AA}^{B \rightarrow D^0} = \frac{1}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle} \frac{f_{Au+Au}^{B \rightarrow D^0} \times dN_{Au+Au}^{inc. D^0} / dp_T}{dN_{FONLL}^{B \rightarrow D^0} / dp_T}$$



- **Strong suppression** of non-prompt D^0 is observed at high p_T .
- A hint of **less suppression** for non-prompt D^0 compared to prompt ones at $4 < p_T < 6.5$ GeV/c.



* Measured B production via J/ψ , D^0 and electron decay channels in 200 GeV Au+Au collisions

- ★ Strong suppression for $B \rightarrow J/\psi$ and $B \rightarrow D^0$ at high p_T .
- ★ Indication of less suppression for $B \rightarrow e$ than $D \rightarrow e$ ($\sim 2\sigma$): consistent with $\Delta E_c > \Delta E_b$.

* Outlook

A factor of ~ 1.5 more MB and ~ 5 more HT Au+Au events recorded in 2016 for D^0 and electron decay channels.



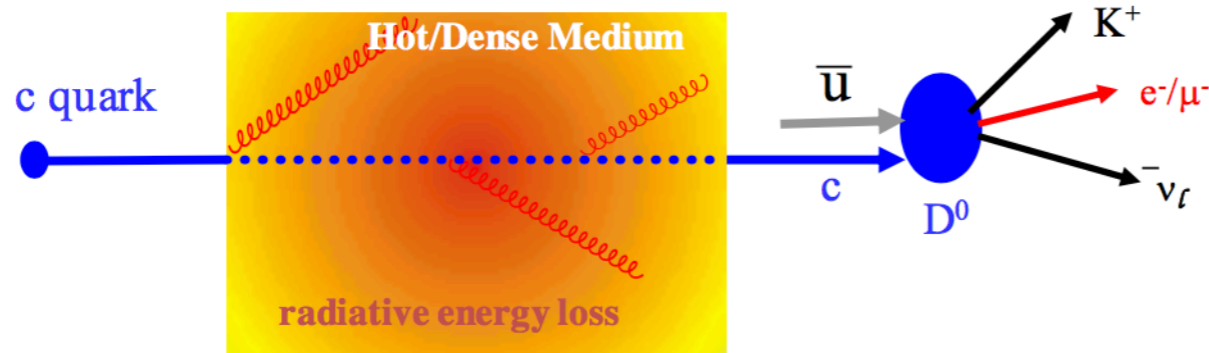
BACK UP

HFT Design

- HFT consists of 3 sub-detector systems inside the STAR Inner Field Cage

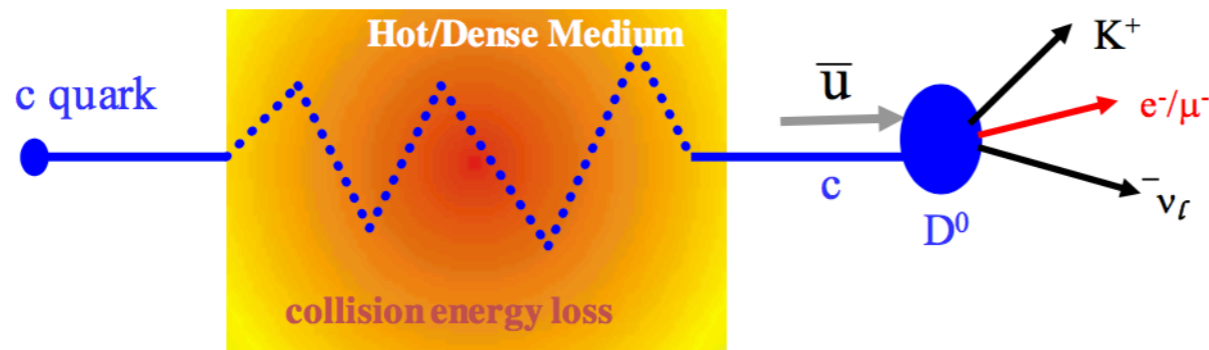
Detector	Radius (cm)	Hit Resolution R/ ϕ - Z (μm - μm)	Thickness
SSD	22	30 / 860	1% X_0
IST	14	170 / 1800	1.32 % X_0
PIXEL	8	6.2 / 6.2	~ 0.52 % X_0
	2.8	6.2 / 6.2	~ 0.39 % X_0

- **SSD** existing single layer detector, double side strips (electronic upgrade)
- **IST** one layer of silicon strips along beam direction, guiding tracks from the SSD through PIXEL detector - **proven pad technology**
- **PIXEL** double layers, $20.7 \times 20.7 \mu\text{m}$ pixel pitch, 2 cm x 20 cm each ladder, 10 ladders, delivering ultimate pointing resolution. - **new active pixel technology**



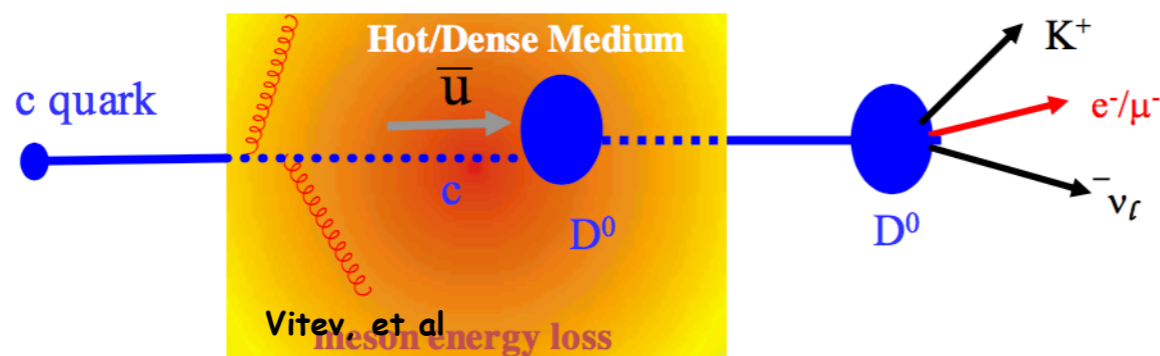
Gluon radiation and the dead cone effect. Suppressed at $\theta < M_Q/E_Q$

(Baier *et al*, Kharzeev *et al*, Djordjevic *et al*, Wiedemann *et al* .)



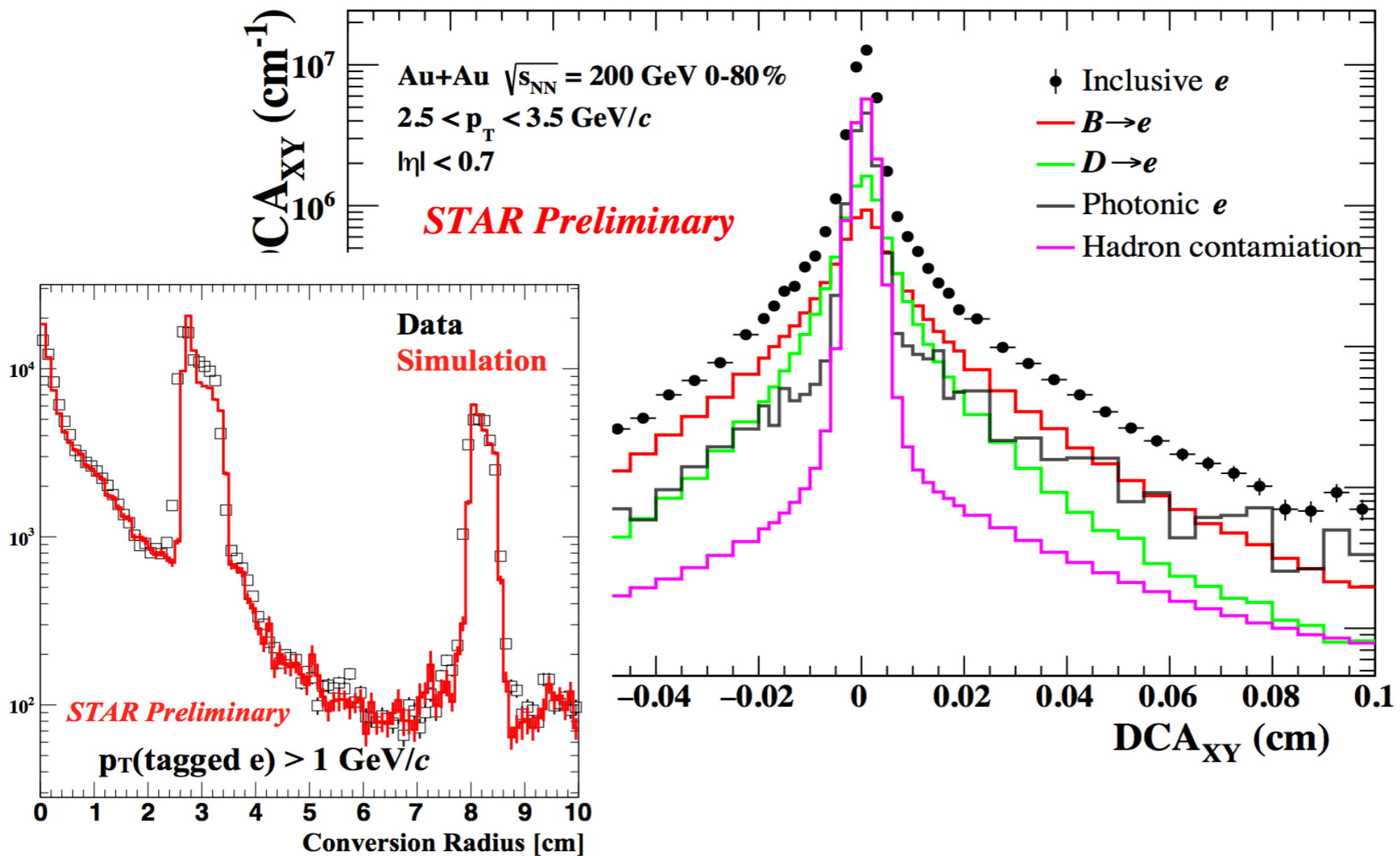
Collisional energy loss. Heavy quarks lose energy through elastic collisions with other partons.

(Teaney *et al*, Rapp *et al*, Molnar *et al*, Gossiaux *et al*.)

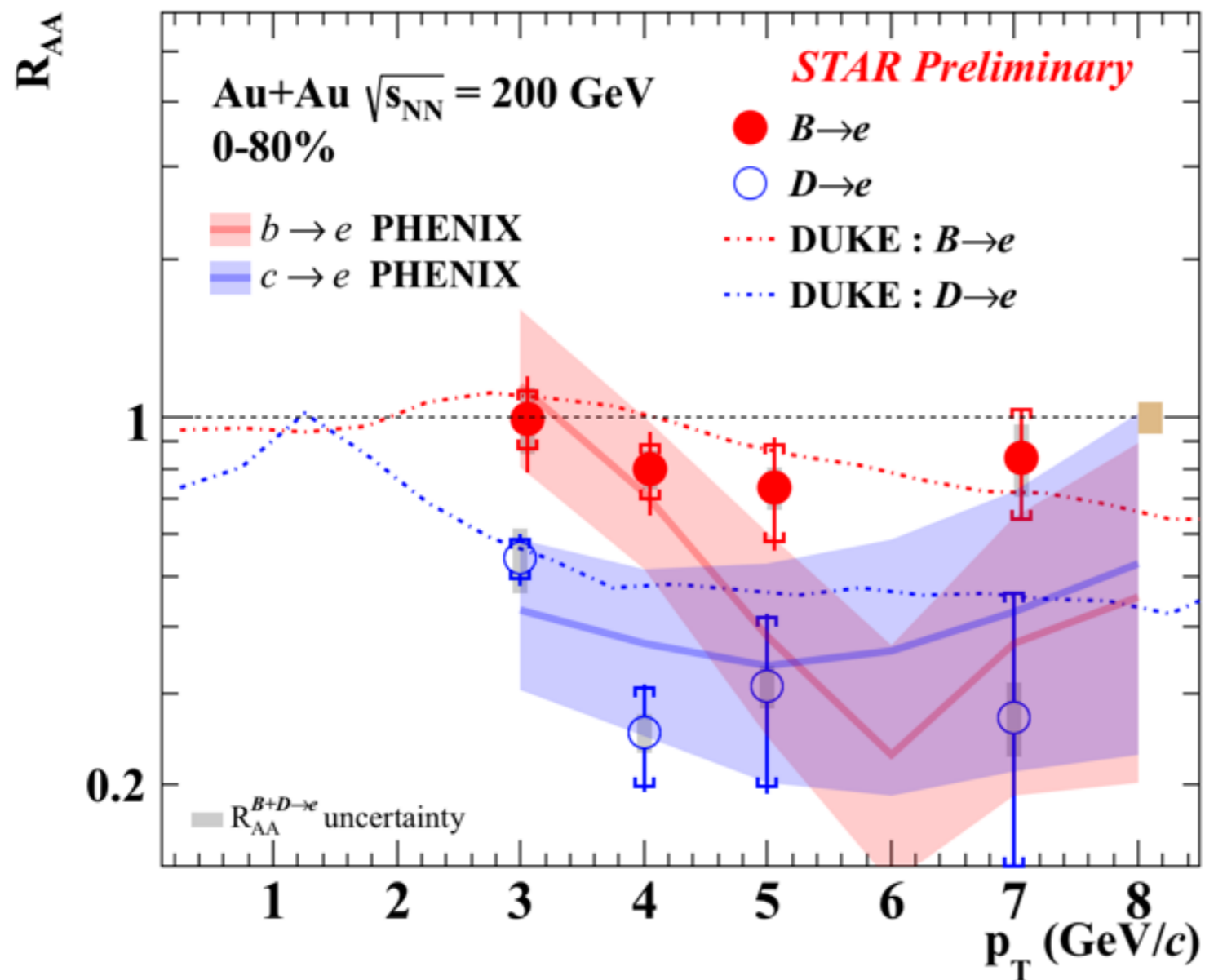


Collisional Dissociation. Medium induced dissociation of heavy mesons.

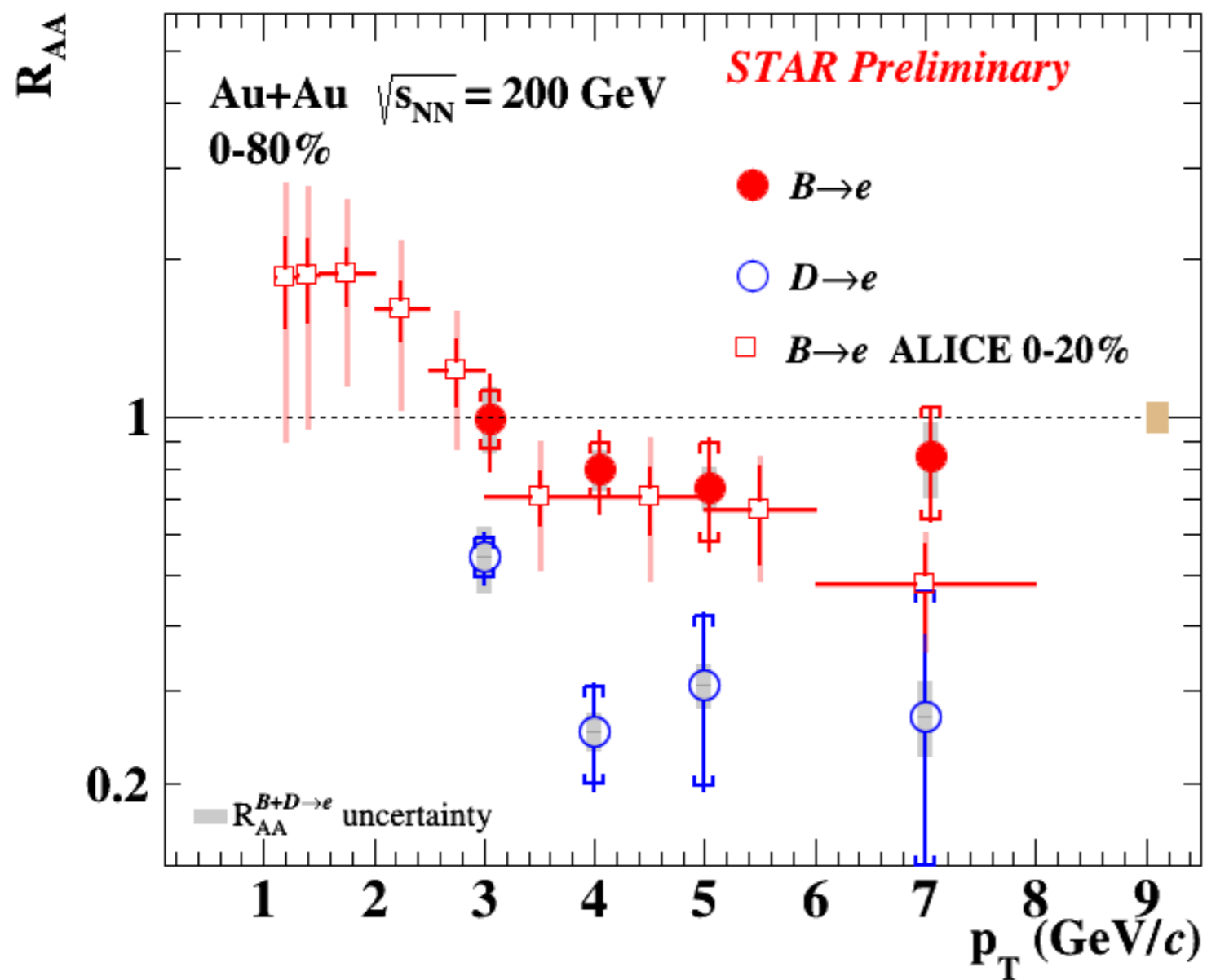
Vitev, et al



- Radius distribution of photonic electron pairs in data can be well described by detector simulation.



Consistent with PHENIX result within uncertainty.



Consistent with ALICE result within uncertainty.