

Update on D^0 analysis progress in Isobar collisions

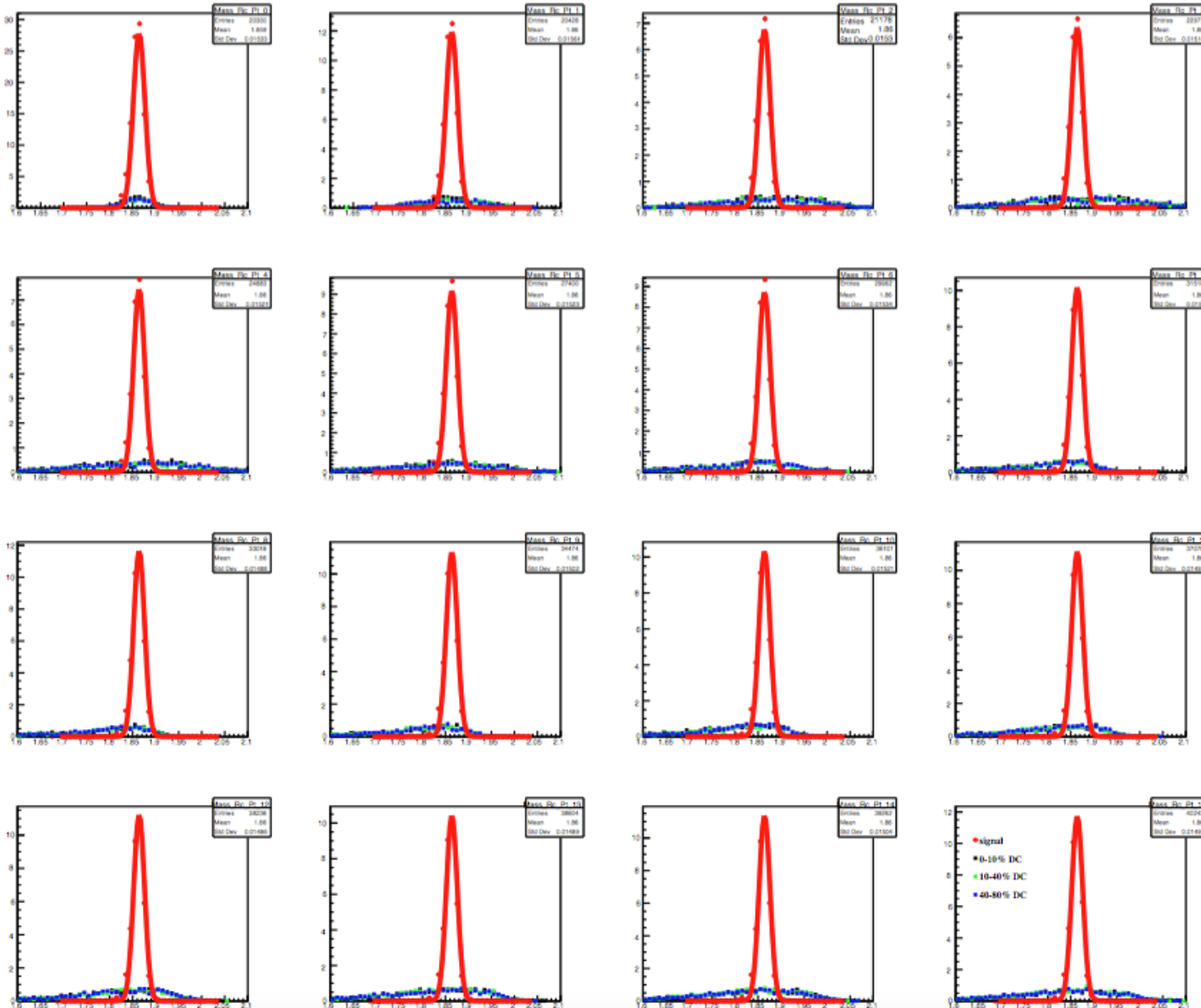
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D^0 Double-counting Estimation



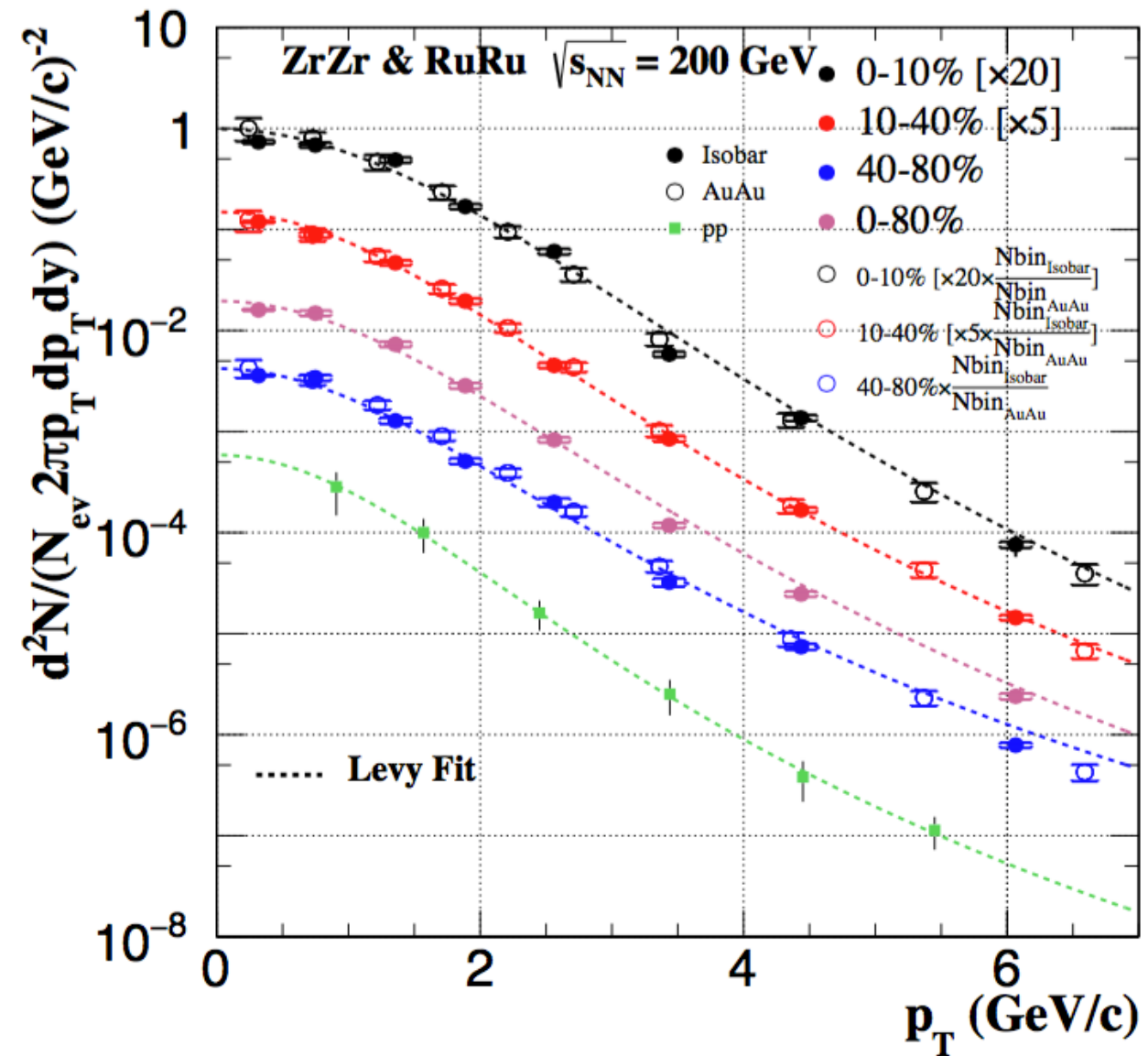
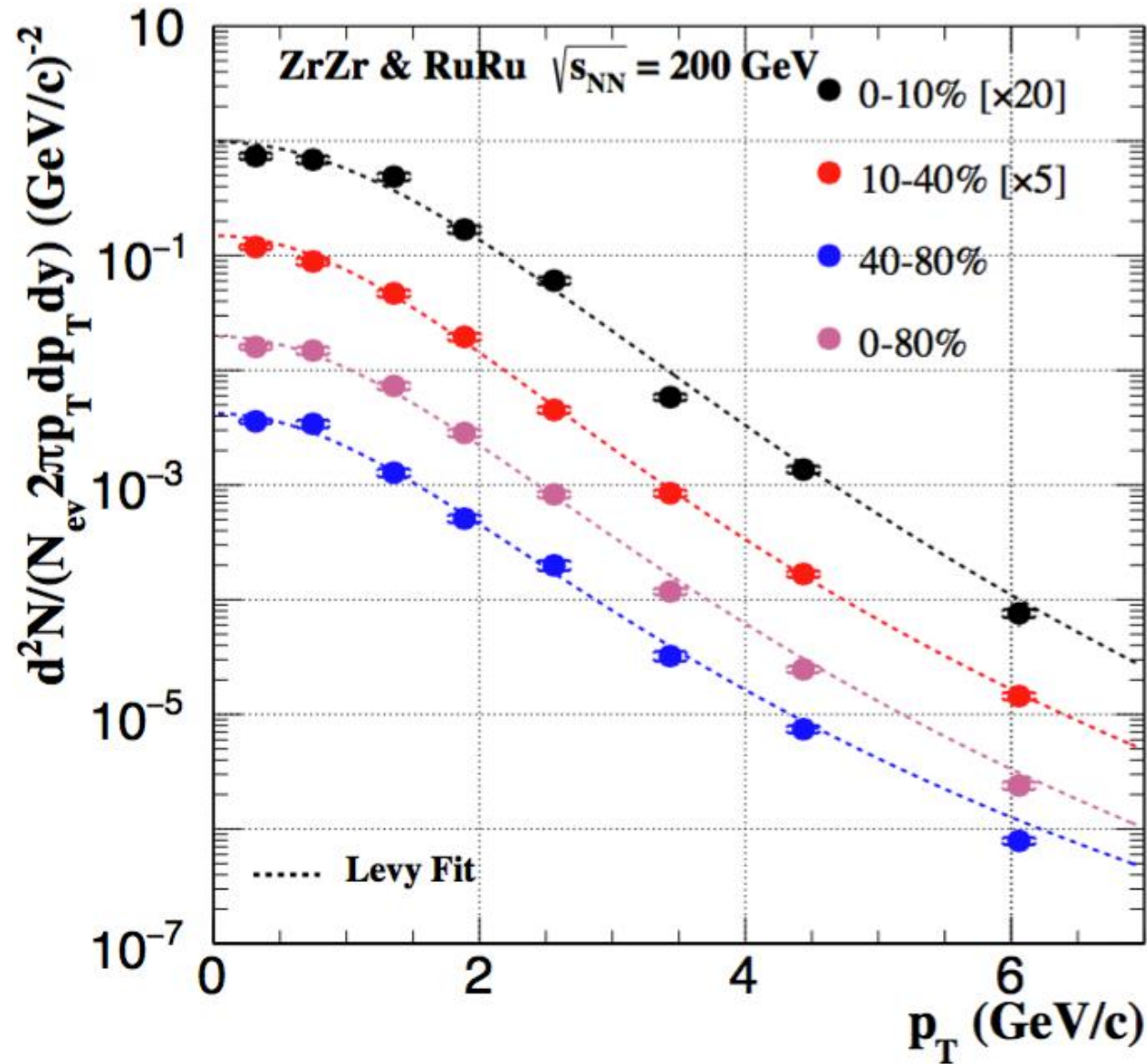
- Momentum resolution smearing obtained from embedding;
- Fold in the mis-PID probability into the D^0 decay kinematics by PYTHIA;
- Signals and double-counting entries were counted within 3σ mass window as done in real data analysis.

- Reconstructed $K\pi$ invariant mass distributions from clean PID and doubly misidentification.
- The relative magnitude is fixed according to the realistic mis-identification probability.
hDC -> Scale(0.01)
hsig -> Scale(0.01*(Max_DC/Max_Sig)/0.06)
- Double-counting Rate 0.06

Systematic uncertainties

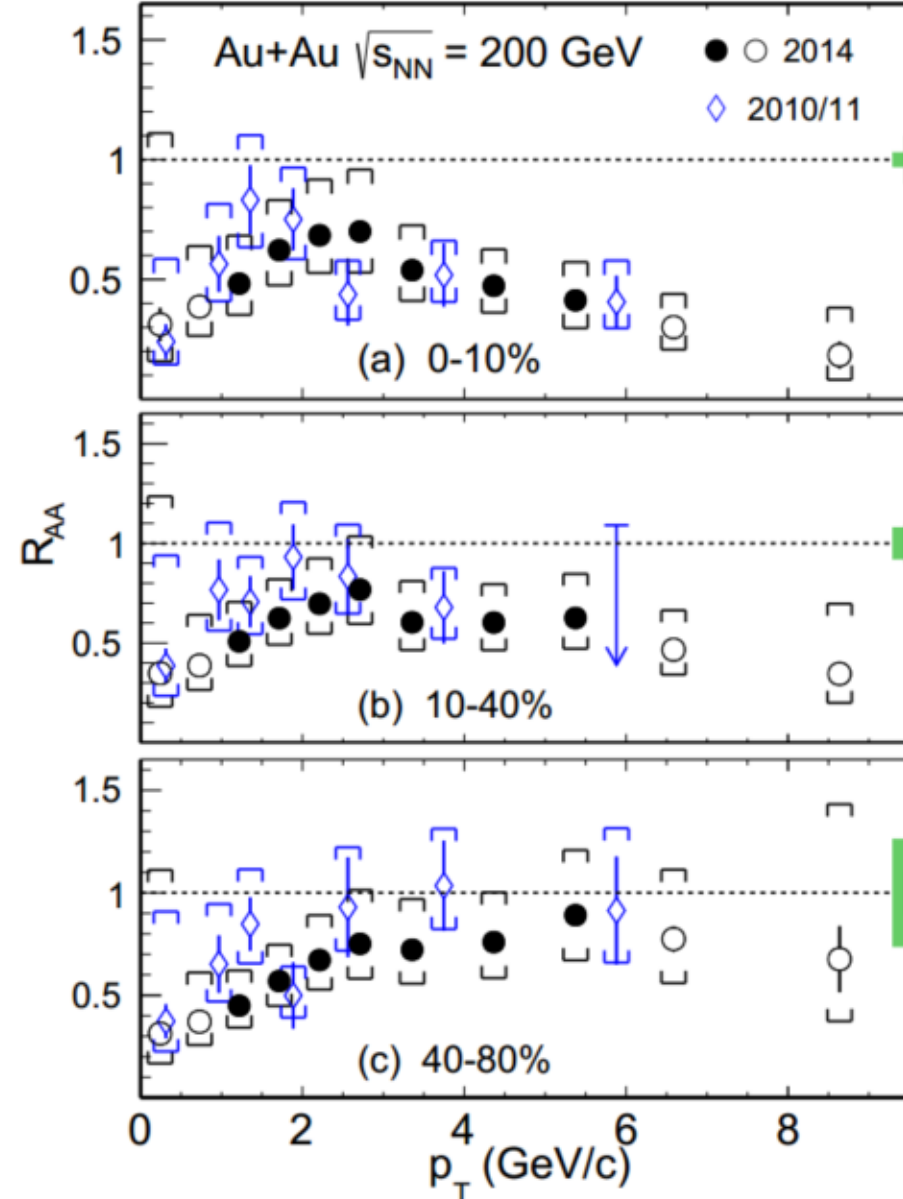
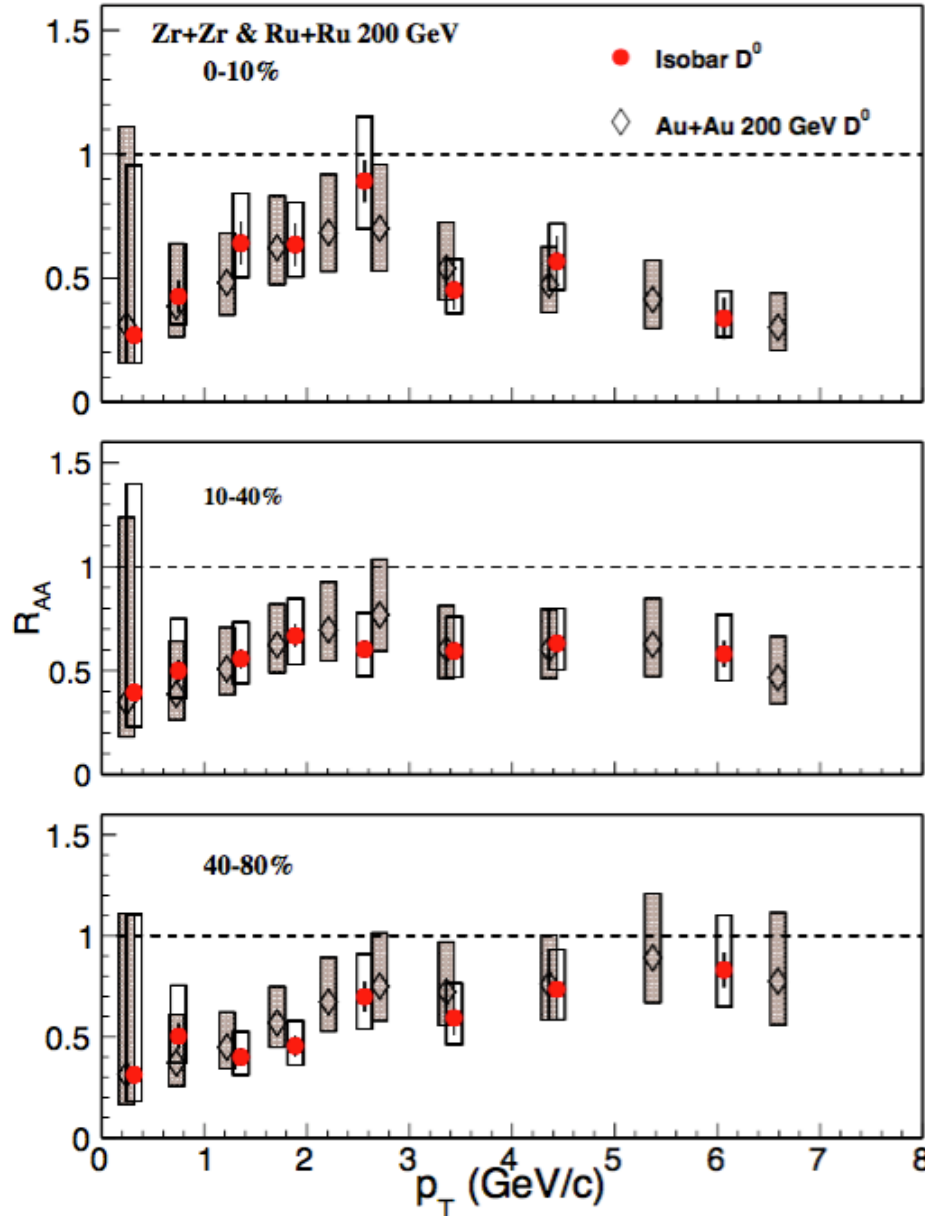
		0-10%	10-40%	40-80%	Correlation in p_T
spectra	Raw yield	1-4%	1-3%	1-8%	uncorrelated
	Double counting	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	uncorrelated
	Efficiency correction	2-6%	2-6%	2-6%	Largely correlated
	B.R.	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	global
R_{AA}	$\langle N_{bin} \rangle$	1.6%	0.6 %	0.4 %	global
	pp_{base}	7.6-68.6%	12.3-100.4%	8.9-79.4%	partially correlated
	pp_{base}	20.6-71.8%	20.6-71.8%	20.6-71.8%	partially correlated
R_{cp} (/40-80%)		0-10%		10-40%	
	Double counting	negligible		negligible	uncorrelated
	B.R.	0		0	global
	Efficiency correction	0		0	
	Total	8.3-12.7% (3.7-8.4%)		6.9-12.4% (1.6-8.0%)	
Integrated cross section		$p_T > 0$		$p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}/c$	
	Total	7.0-7.6% (5.4-6.2%)		7.0-7.6% (6.2-7.2%)	

D^0 spectra in Isobar



⊙ Measured D^0 spectra in Isobar and AuAu (2014)

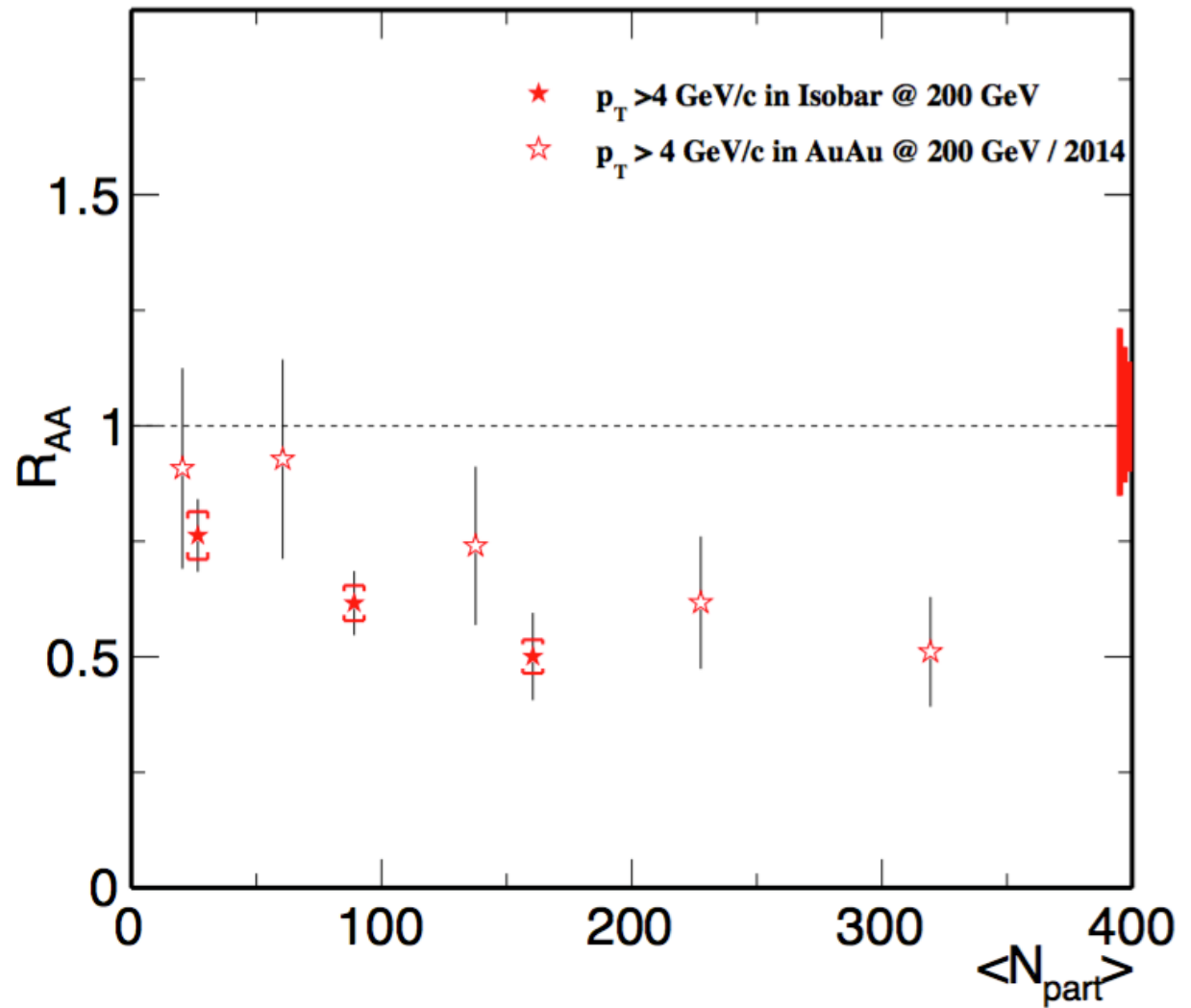
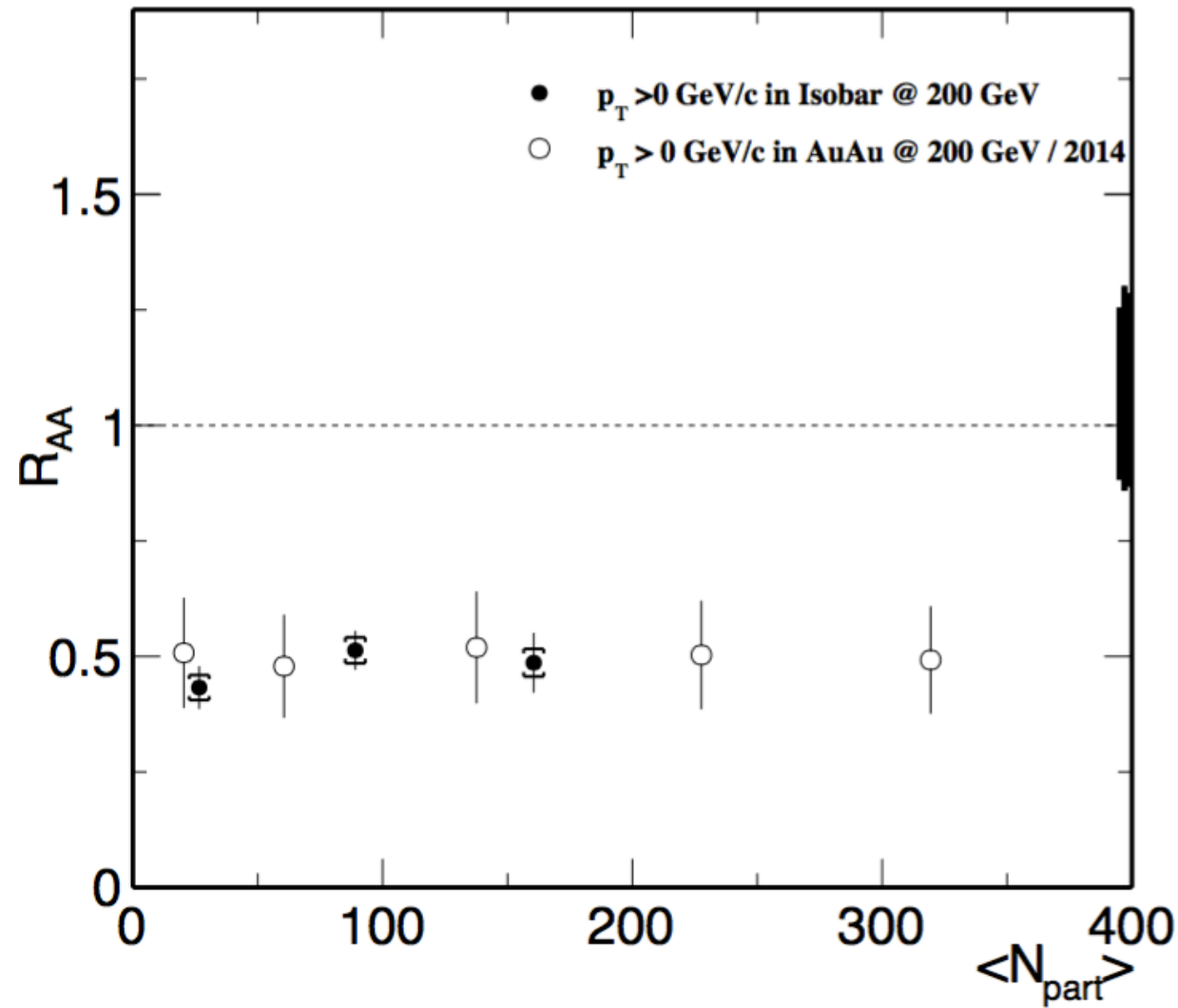
$D^0 R_{AA}$ in Isobar



Phys. Rev. C 99, 034908 (2019)

● The light and dark green boxes on the right depict the normalization uncertainties in determining the N_{bin} in Au+Au collisions and the total inelastic cross section in p+p collisions, respectively.

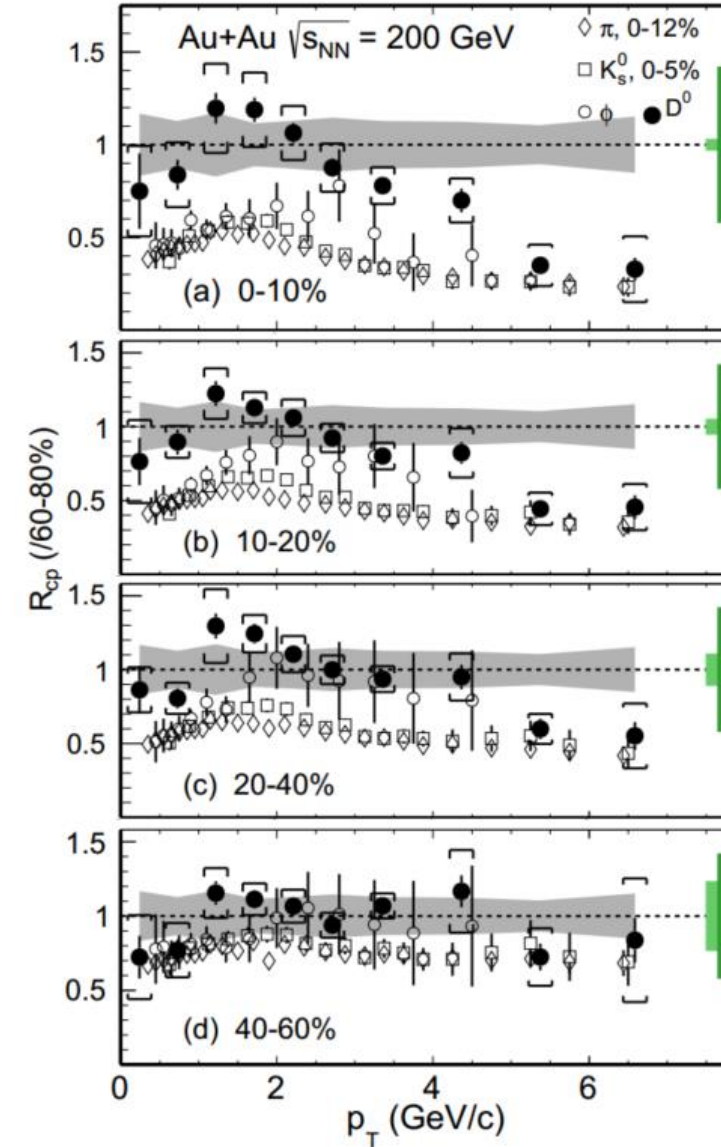
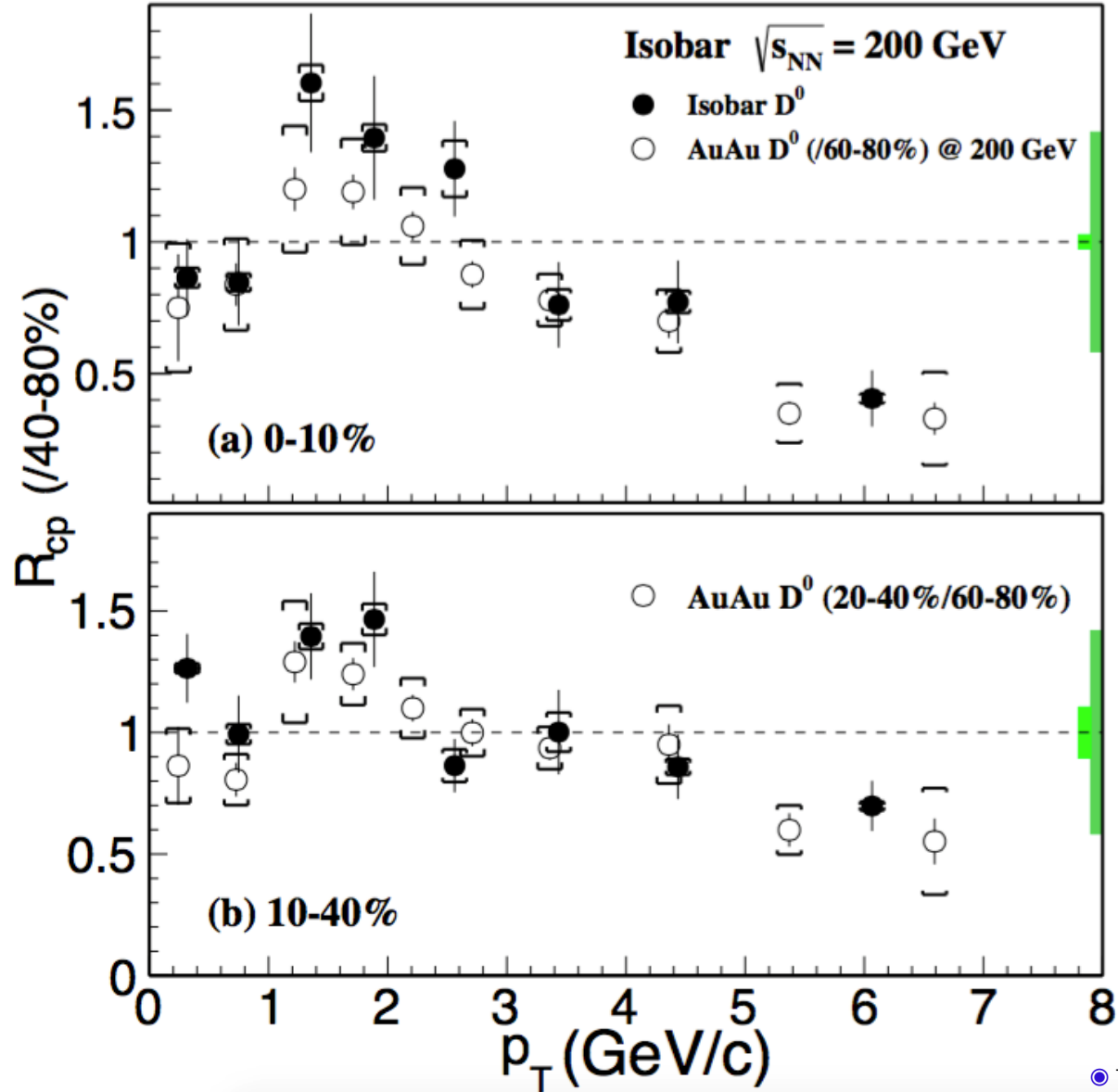
R_{AA} as a function of N_{part}



● Integrated D^0 R_{AA} as a function of N_{part} in $p_T > 0$ GeV/c.

● Integrated D^0 R_{AA} as a function of N_{part} in $p_T > 4$ GeV/c.

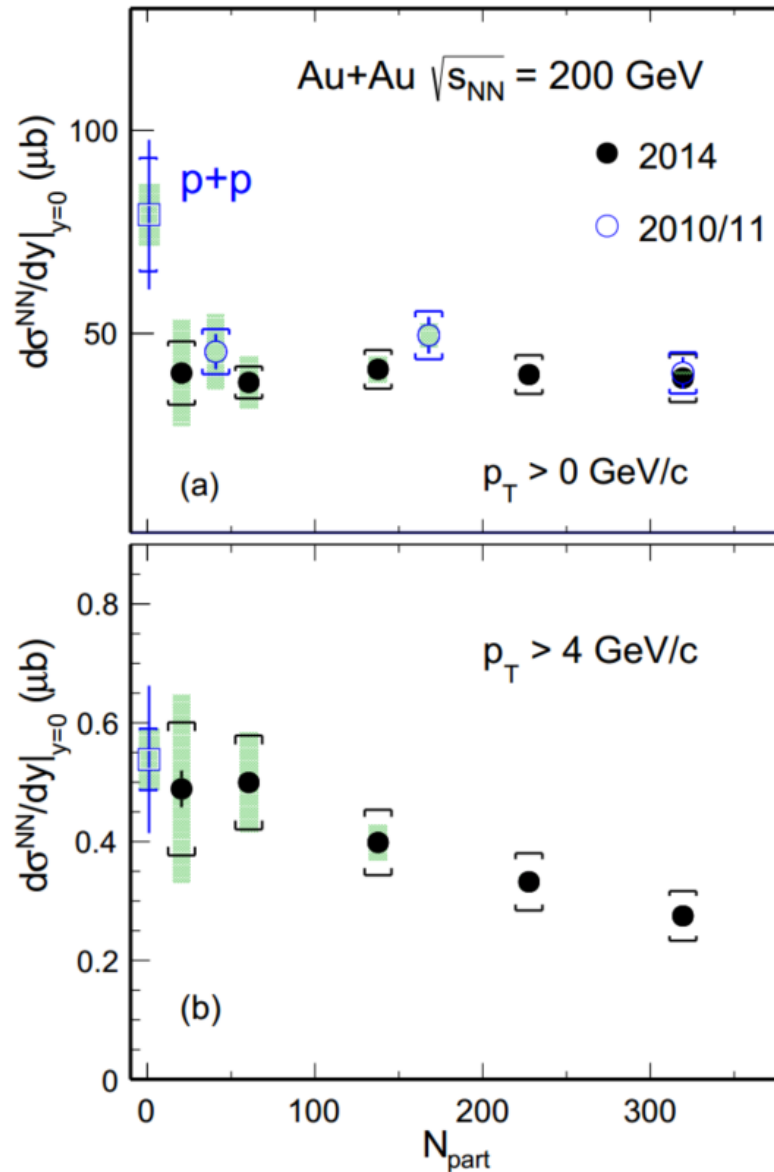
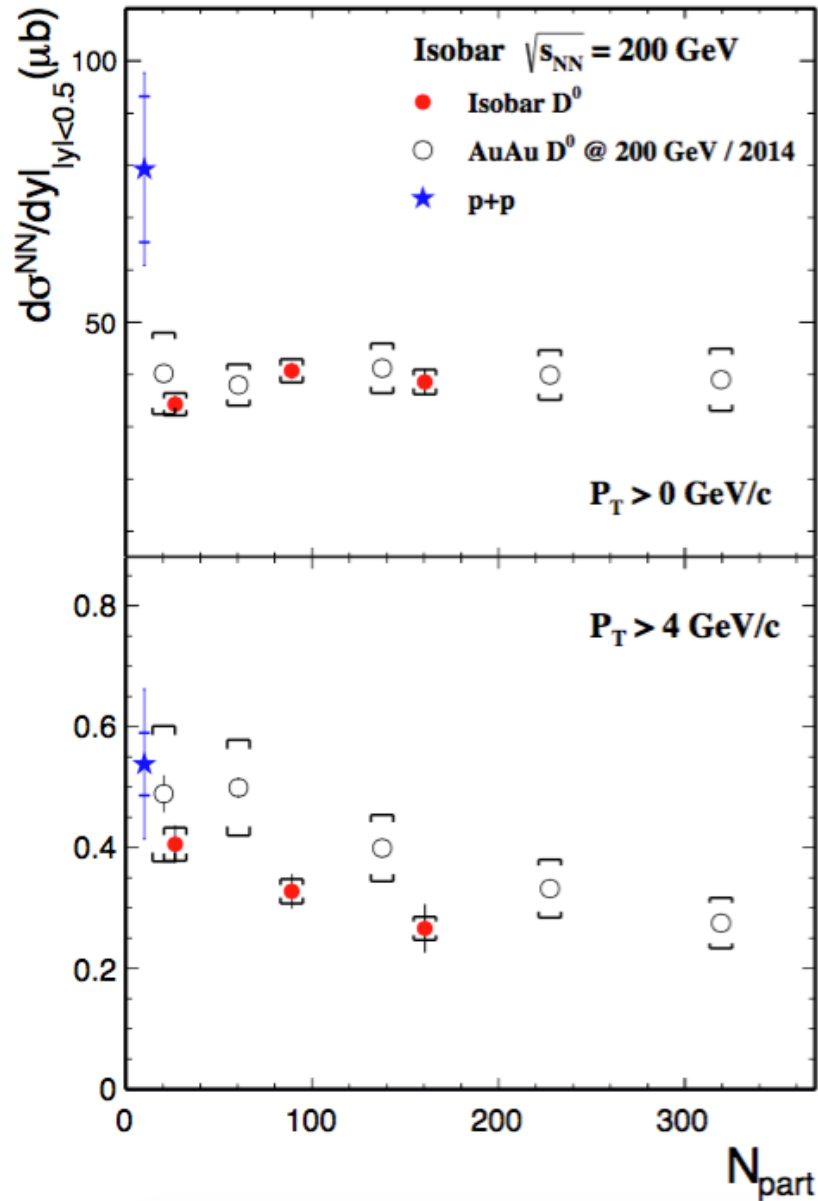
$D^0 R_{cp}$ in Isobar



Phys. Rev. C 99, 034908 (2019)

- The grey bands around unity depict the systematic uncertainty due to vertex resolution correction
- The normalization uncertainties in determining the N_{bin} for each centrality (light green) and the 60-80% (dark green).

Integrated D^0 cross section in Isobar



Phys. Rev. C 99, 034908 (2019)

$$\frac{d\sigma_{D^0}^{NN}}{dy}|_{y=0} = \frac{dN_{D^0}^{AA}}{dy}|_{y=0} \times \frac{\sigma_{inel}^{pp}}{\langle N_{bin} \rangle}$$

$$\frac{dN_{D^0}^{AA}}{dy}|_{y=0} = \frac{\Delta N^{raw}/\epsilon_{D^0}^{tot}/2}{\Delta y \times N_{events} \times B.R.}$$

○ σ_{inel}^{pp} error

$$\frac{0.4054}{0.538 * 31.75} = \frac{0.754}{31.75} = 0.024$$

○ The green boxes on the data points depict the overall normalization uncertainties in p+p and Au+Au data respectively.

Summary and Future plan

- D^0 p_T spectra, R_{AA} , R_{cp} and integrated cross sections are measured in Isobar, and the result is compared to Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV;
- Isobar D^0 production paper proposal.

Back up

Levy func (charm differential cross section):

$$\frac{A(n-1)(n-2)}{nT(nT+m_0(n-2))} \times \left(1 + \frac{m_T - m_0}{nT}\right)^{-n}$$

$$\text{par}[4]=\{A, n, T, m_0\}; \quad m_T = \sqrt{p_T^2 + m_0^2}$$

$\odot \frac{d^2 N}{2\pi dp_T dy} \big|_{pp} = \text{Levy func} * p_T * \text{F.R} / \sigma_{inel}^{pp} (D^0 \text{ differential production } p_T),$

$$Y(pp) = \int_{p_{T1}}^{p_{T2}} \frac{d^2 N}{2\pi dp_T dy} \big|_{pp} dp_T * 2\pi$$

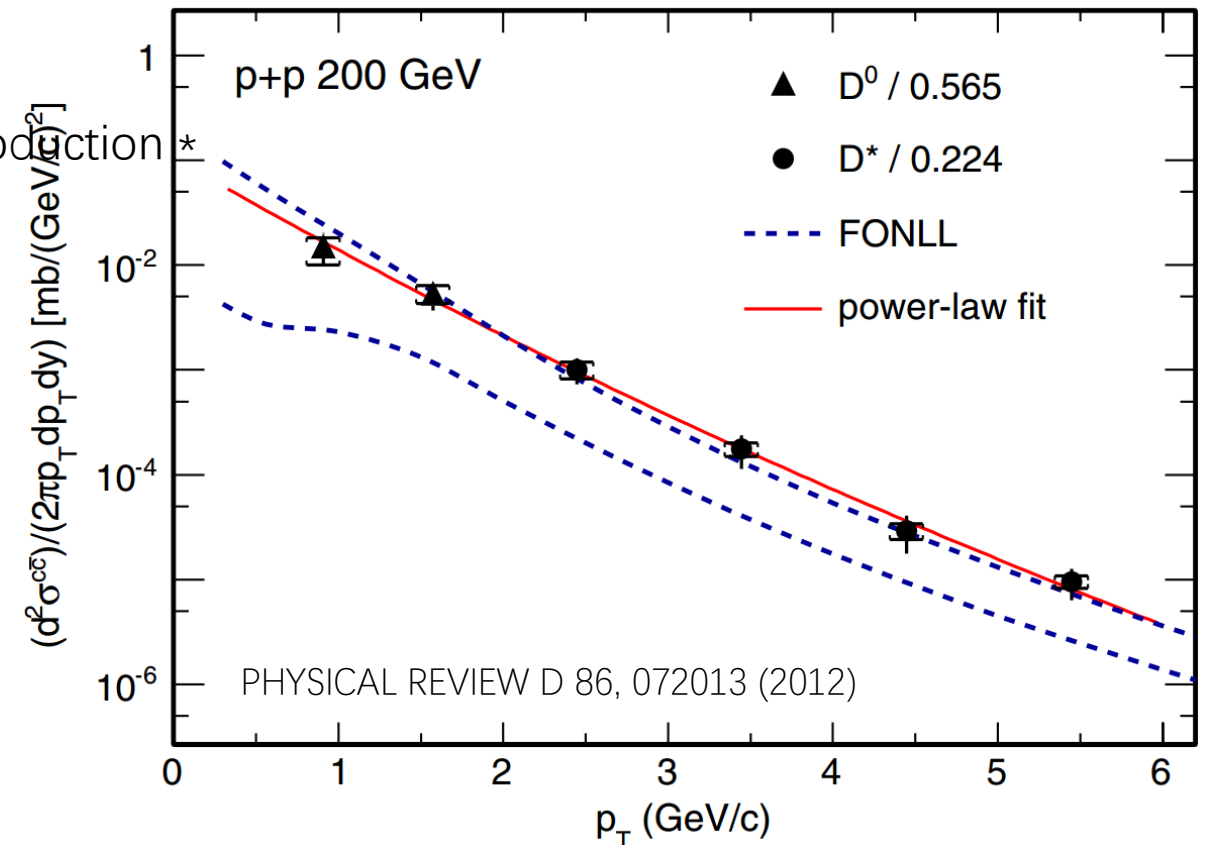
$\odot Y(\text{Isobar}) = \frac{d^2 N}{2\pi p_T dp_T dy} \big|_{\text{Isobar}} * 2\pi * p_{T_{center}} * \Delta p_T$

$$R_{AA} = \frac{Y(\text{Isobar})}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle Y(pp)}$$

$$D^0(c\bar{u}) \rightarrow K^- + \pi^+ \quad \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ + \pi^- \quad 0.6 \sim 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$D^{*+}(c\bar{d}) \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+ \rightarrow K^- + \pi^+ + \pi^+ \quad 2.0 \sim 6.0 \text{ GeV}/c$$

Charm quark fragmentation ratios
0.565 (c → D⁰) and 0.224 (c → D^{*})



Back up

$$\odot Y(pp) = \int_{p_{T1}}^{p_{T2}} \frac{d^2\sigma^{c\bar{c}}}{2\pi p_T dp_T dy} dp_T * F.R / \sigma_{inel}^{pp}$$

$$Y_{pp_{low}} = \sum_{p_{T1}}^{p_{T2}} \{ (pp_{base}[i] - EY[i]) * p_T[i] \} * F.R / \sigma_{inel}^{pp} * 2\pi * \frac{10}{500}$$

$$Y_{pp_{up}} = \sum_{p_{T1}}^{p_{T2}} \{ (pp_{base}[i] + EY[i]) * p_T[i] \} * F.R / \sigma_{inel}^{pp} * 2\pi * \frac{10}{500}$$

$$R_{AA_{low}} = \frac{Y(Isobar)}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle Y_{pp_{up}}}$$

$$R_{AA_{up}} = \frac{Y(Isobar)}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle Y_{pp_{low}}}$$

$$R_{AA_{sys_low}} = \sqrt{(R_{AA} - R_{AA_{low}})^2 + R_{AA_{sys}}^2}$$

$$R_{AA_{sys_up}} = \sqrt{(R_{AA_{up}} - R_{AA})^2 + R_{AA_{sys}}^2}$$

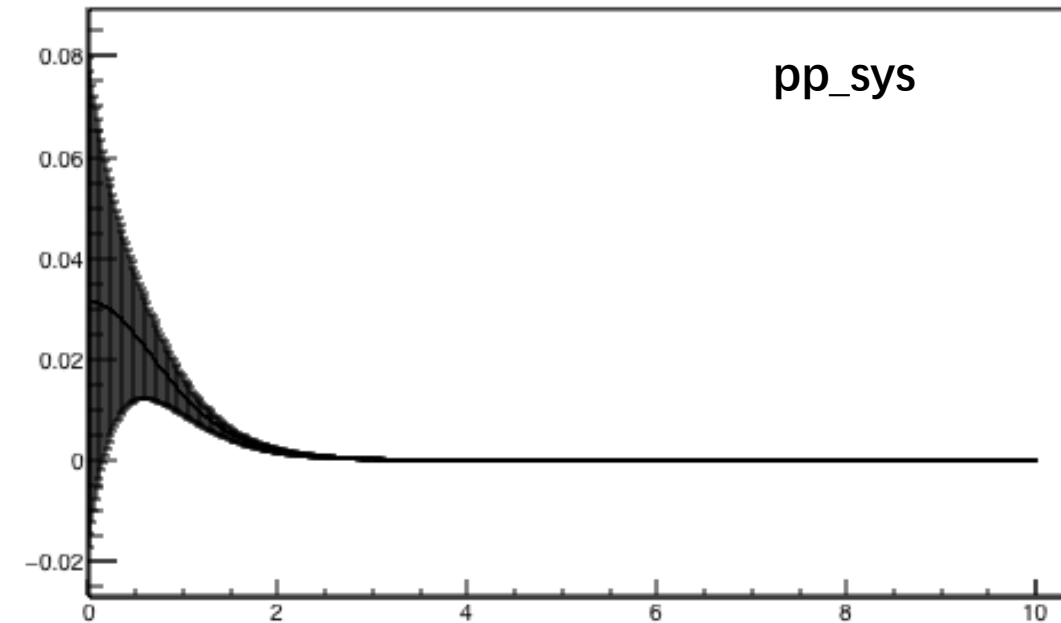
⊙ List results for HP PWG on 7/14/2022

$R_{AA} - R_{AA_{low}}$ are different for different centrality bin;
 $(R_{AA} - R_{AA_{low}})/R_{AA_{low}}$ are universal.

⊙ Systematic uncertainties for pp_{base} :

$$Sys_{low} = \frac{Y(pp) - Y_{pp_{low}}}{Y(pp)}$$

$$Sys_{up} = \frac{Y_{pp_{up}} - Y(pp)}{Y(pp)}$$



Back up

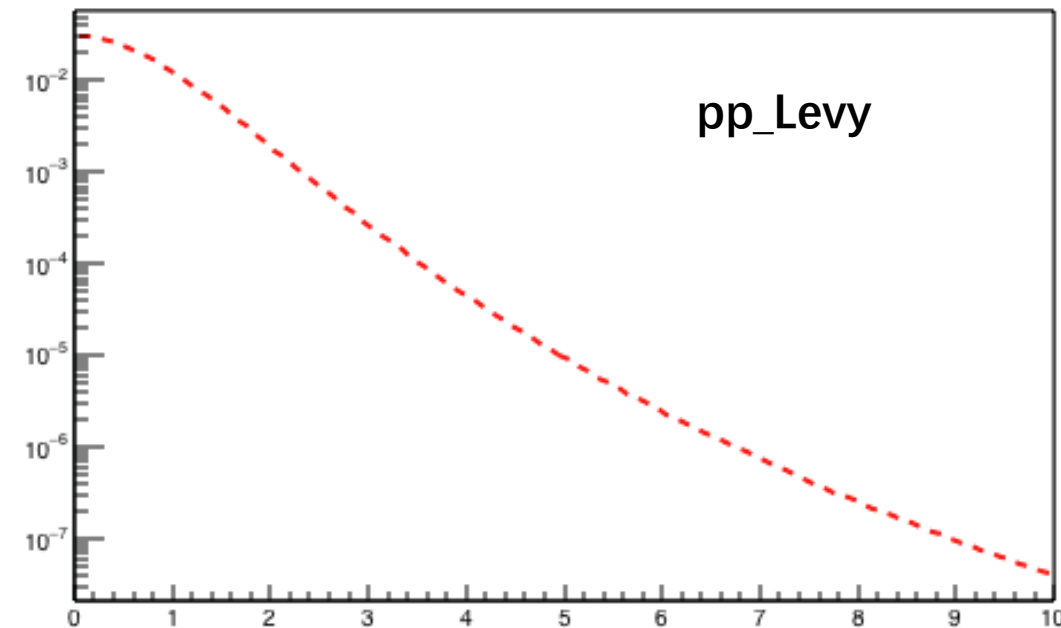
$$Sys_{low}[0.718, 0.331, 0.236, 0.207, 0.222, 0.214, 0.206, 0.242] = \frac{R_{AAup} - R_{AA}}{R_{AAup}}$$

$$Sys_{up}[0.718, 0.340, 0.262, 0.243, 0.260, 0.250, 0.237, 0.268] = \frac{R_{AA} - R_{AAlow}}{R_{AAlow}}$$

⊙ $Y(pp) = \sum_{p_T1}^{p_T2} (pp_base[i] * p_T[i]) * F.R / \sigma_{inel}^{pp} * 2\pi * \frac{10}{500}$

$$Sys_{low} = \frac{Y(pp) - Y_{pplow}}{Y(pp)} = Sys_{up} = \frac{Y_{ppup} - Y(pp)}{Y(pp)}$$

$$Sys_{low/up}[0.718, 0.334, 0.246, 0.221, 0.236, 0.228, 0.218, 0.252]$$



Back up

- Systematic uncertainties for R_{cp} :

$$R_{cp} = \frac{Y(0-10\%)/\langle N_{coll_0-10} \rangle}{Y(40-80\%)/\langle N_{coll_40-80} \rangle}$$

$$Y(0-10\%) = \frac{(\Delta N^{raw} - D.C.) / \epsilon_{D^0}^{tot} / 2}{2\pi p_T \Delta p_T \Delta y \times N_{events} \times B.R.} = \frac{(\Delta N^{raw} - D.C.)}{\epsilon_{D^0}^{tot} * B.R.} * \text{Const.}$$

$$\text{Const.} = \frac{1}{2 * 2\pi p_T \Delta p_T \Delta y \times N_{events}}$$

- Systematic uncertainties for spectra

$$\text{Const.}_{Rcp} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{D^0}^{tot} * 2 * 2\pi p_T \Delta p_T \Delta y \times N_{events}}$$

- Systematic uncertainties of $\epsilon_{D^0}^{tot}$ for R_{cp} cancel (same embedding)

Function	Standard Deviation
$f=aA$	$\sigma_f = a \sigma_A$
$f=aA \pm bB$	$\sigma_f = \sqrt{a^2\sigma_A^2 + b^2\sigma_B^2 \pm 2ab\sigma_{AB}}$
$f=AB$	$\approx f \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_A}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_B}{B}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\sigma_{AB}}{AB}}$
$f=A/B$	$\approx f \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_A}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_B}{B}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{\sigma_{AB}}{AB}}$

Back up

- Systematic uncertainties for integrated D^0 cross section:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{D^0}^{NN}}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{dN_{D^0}^{AA}}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \times \frac{\sigma_{inel}^{pp}}{\langle N_{bin} \rangle} \quad \frac{dN_{D^0}^{AA}}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{1}{\Delta y \times N_{events} \times B.R.} \frac{(\Delta N^{raw} - D.C.)/\epsilon_{D^0}^{tot}/2}{}$$

2 (two methods, directly sys. Uncertainty propagator or transfer absoluty error)

- Note for counting method: the statistical uncertainties in different p_T bins are considered uncorrelated while the systematic uncertainties are considered fully correlated as a conservative estimate. ($R_{AA}-N_{part}$)

Au-Au			
Centrality	$\langle N_{bin} \rangle$	$\langle N_{part} \rangle$	ϵ_{trg}
0-10 %	938.8 $\pm$ 26.3	319.4 $\pm$ 3.4	1.0
10-20 %	579.9 $\pm$ 28.8	227.6 $\pm$ 7.9	1.0
20-40 %	288.3 $\pm$ 30.4	137.6 $\pm$ 10.4	1.0
40-60 %	91.3 $\pm$ 21.0	60.5 $\pm$ 10.1	0.92
60-80 %	21.3 $\pm$ 8.9	20.4 $\pm$ 6.6	0.65