ATLAS measurements of correlations between Υ mesons and inclusive charged particles

Iakov Aizenberg on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

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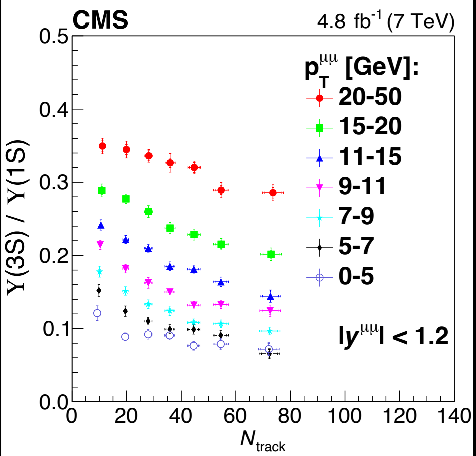
Introduction and Motivation

- Many studies of small systems demonstrate QGP-like signatures that belong to soft physics, but there are not many measurements with hard probes. This motivates a search for new phenomenon in *pp* collisions with hard probes.

- In this analysis, we search for modification of the underlying event (UE) for different $\Upsilon(nS)$ states in *pp* collisions by measuring n_{ch}, dn_{ch}/dp_T and $dn_{ch}/d\Delta\phi$, where $\Delta\phi = \phi^{\Upsilon} - \phi^{h}$

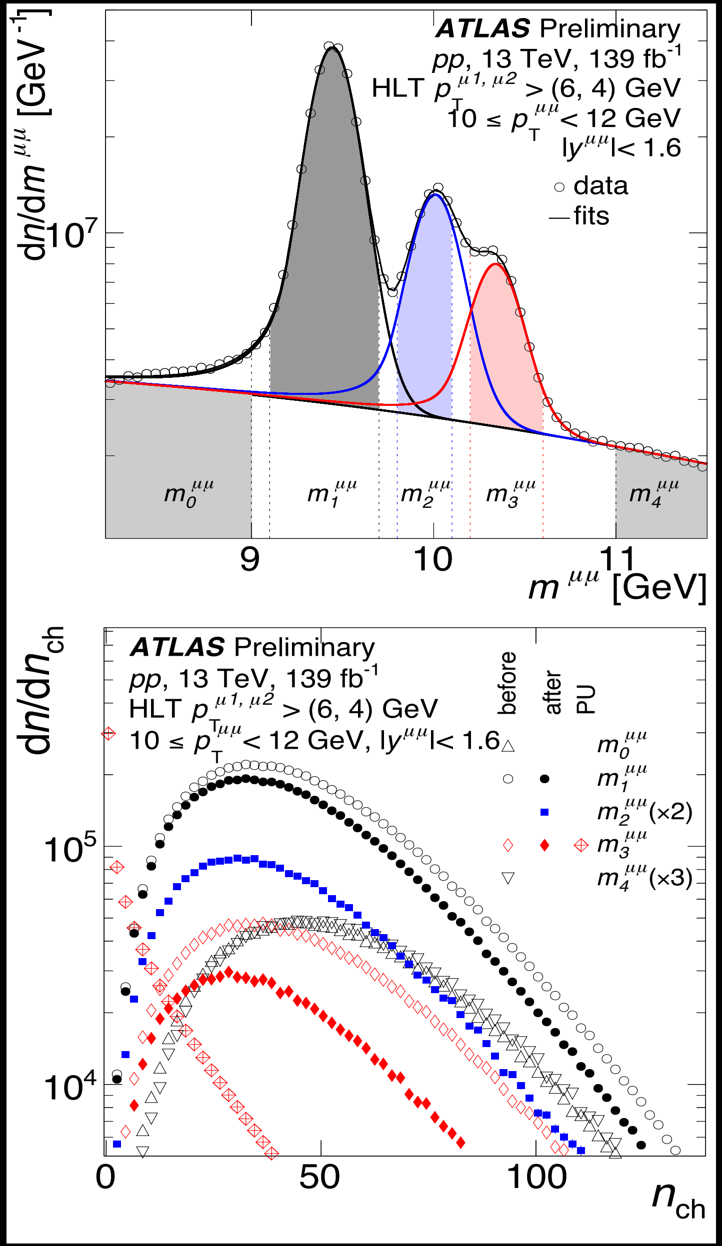
- Υ states are most sensitive hard probes of QGP formed in A+A system. $\Upsilon(nS)$ are rare probes that require high statistics which is available at high pileup.

- CMS observed a decrease of yields $\Upsilon(nS)$ / $\Upsilon(1S)$ ratios as a function of multiplicity and studied the effect in different sphericity intervals (JHEP04 (2014) 103, JHEP11 (2020) 001). CMS concluded that the effect is related to the underlying event (UE).

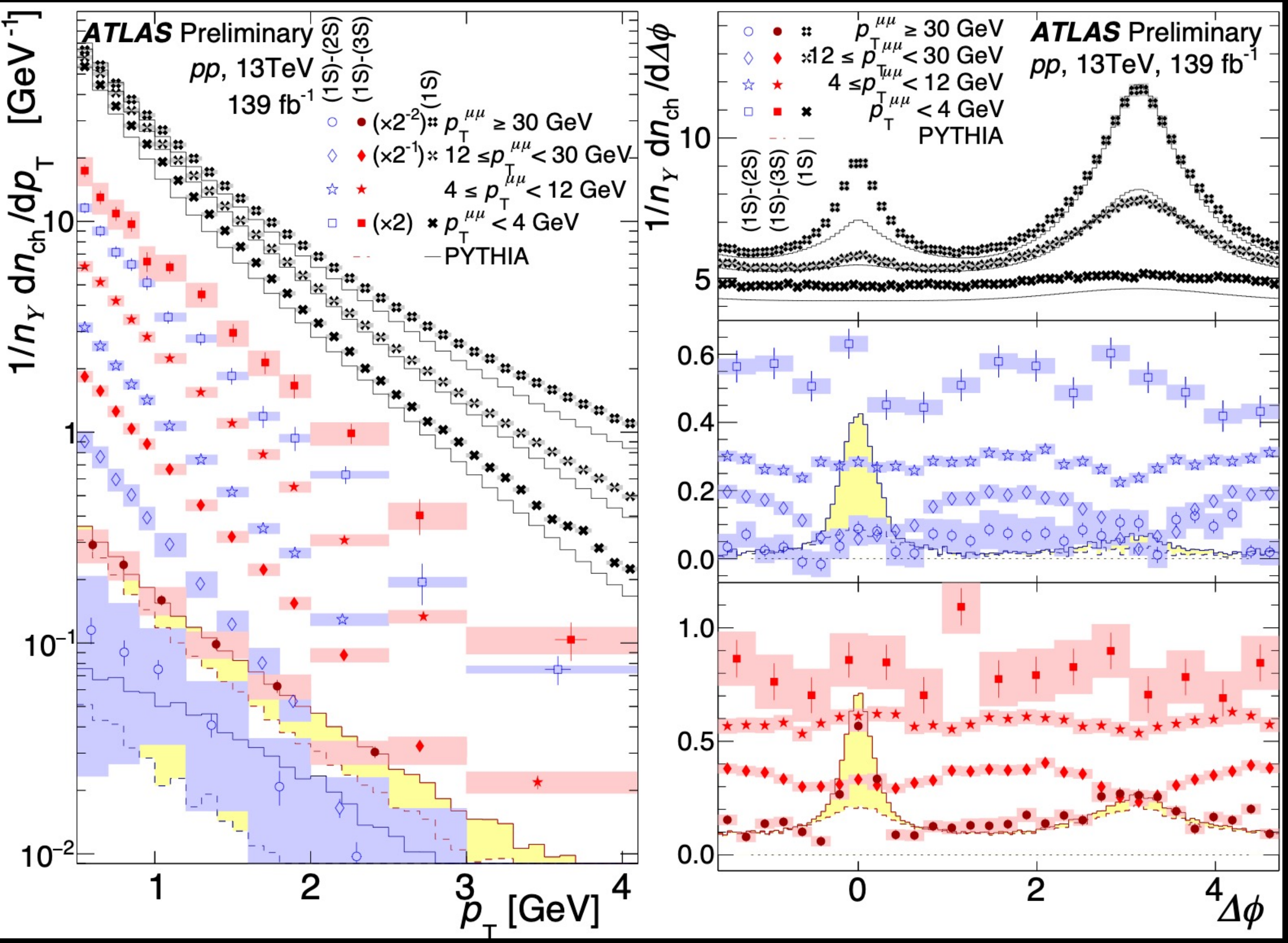


Analysis

- Full Run-2 13 TeV *pp* collisions data obtained by the ATLAS detector with di-muon triggers.
- $\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events with $|y^{\mu\mu}| < 1.6$.
- Charged hadrons: $0.5 < p_T < 10$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$.
- Define $\Upsilon(nS)$ and background rates using fits.
- Extract n_{ch} and all kinematic distributions using the side-band subtraction method by defining five $m^{\mu\mu}$ regions.
- Subtract the pileup using the Mixed Event technique (EPJC 80 (2020) 64).
- n_{ch} distributions for Υ states are different.
- dn_{ch}/dp_T $dn_{ch}/d\Delta\phi$ are measured using the same procedure.



Kinematic Distributions of $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(1S) - \Upsilon(nS)$



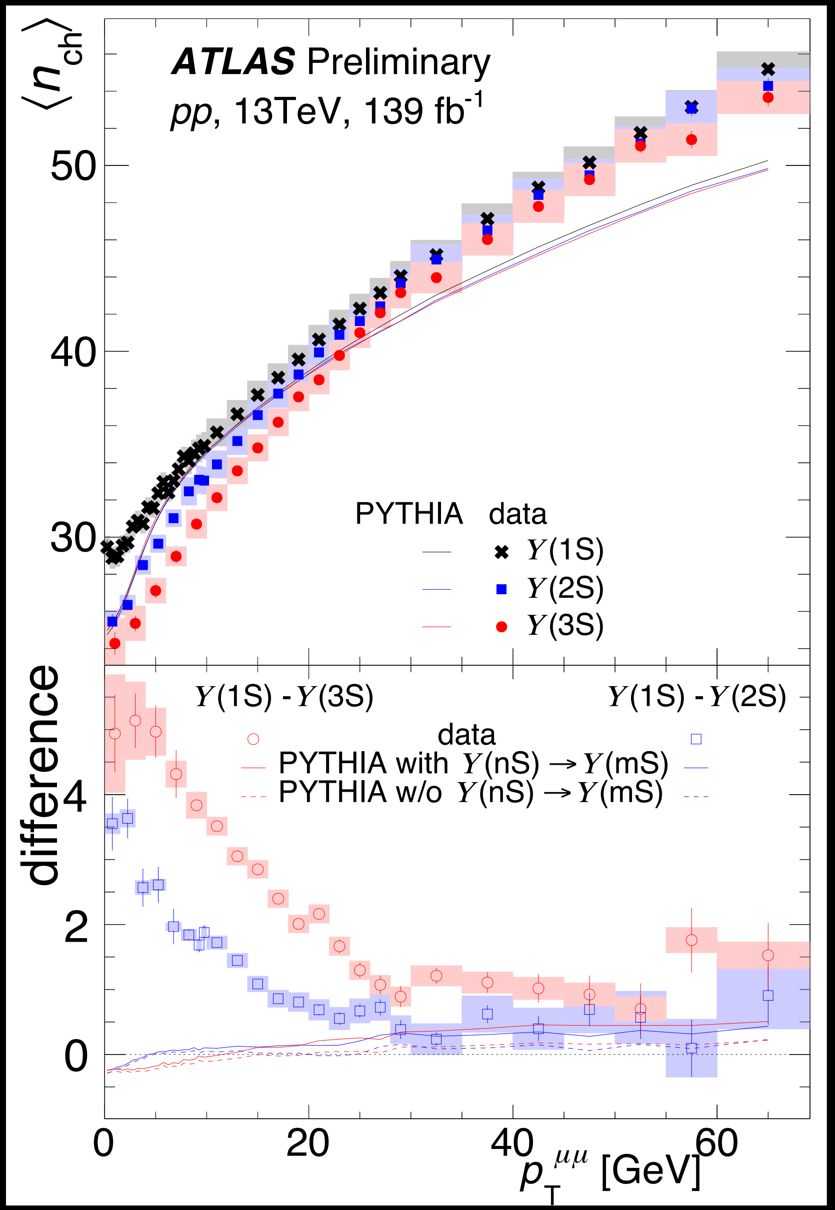
- Subtracted p_T distributions are consistent in shape with the UE and not jets.
- Subtracted $\Delta\phi$ distributions resemble UE
- $\Upsilon(1S)$ distribution for $p_T^{\mu\mu} < 4$ GeV represents the UE.
- The effect is stronger for $\Upsilon(3S)$ than for $\Upsilon(2S)$
- Above 30 GeV, subtracted distributions gets harder, peaks appear around $\Delta\phi = 0$ and $\Delta\phi = \pi$ that can be explained by feed-downs $\Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)$ (yellow from Pythia).
- Subtracted distributions display some residual non-uniformity in $\Delta\phi$ presumably due to $\chi_b(m\text{P}) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$decays which are not well studied.

Multiplicity dependence on Υ momentum

- Strong difference in the multiplicity of the UE for different $\Upsilon(nS)$ states is observed.
- The effect is strongest at $p_T^{\mu\mu} = 0$ and diminishes with increasing $p_T^{\mu\mu}$, but still visible at 20-30 GeV.
- Feed-down of $\Upsilon(nS)$ states, mass differences, systematic uncertainties cannot explain the effect.
- Pythia does not describe the effect.
- At the lowest $p_T^{\mu\mu}$

$\Upsilon(1S) - \Upsilon(2S)\ \Delta\langle n_{\mathrm{ch}}\rangle = 3.6 \pm 0.4$ 12% of $\left\langle n_{\mathrm{ch}}^{\Upsilon(1S)}\right\rangle$

$\Upsilon(1S) - \Upsilon(3S)\ \Delta\langle n_{\mathrm{ch}}\rangle = 4.9 \pm 1.1$ 17% of $\left\langle n_{\mathrm{ch}}^{\Upsilon(1S)}\right\rangle$



Thank you for your attention