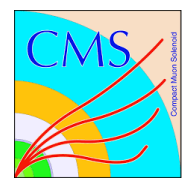


New insights on heavy flavor dynamics and hadronization from small to large collision systems from Λ_c^+ production with CMS

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Purdue University
on behalf of the CMS collaboration

SQM 2022





Motivation

- ❖ Heavy quarks produced at earliest stages of the collision
 - follow the whole evolution of the system
 - provide information on initial states as well as interactions with the QGP medium and hadronization process

- ❖ Studying energy loss mechanism
 - different than light quarks

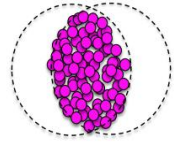
- ❖ Hadronization process
 - Fragmentation, coalescence, color reconnection, etc.
 - $\Lambda_c^+(udc)$ and $D^0(c\bar{u})$ essential for charm quark coalescence (baryon - meson ratio)

- ❖ Collectivity in small systems
 - Initial state correlations or final state effect?
 - Heavy quarks could provide further insight into the origin of collectivity

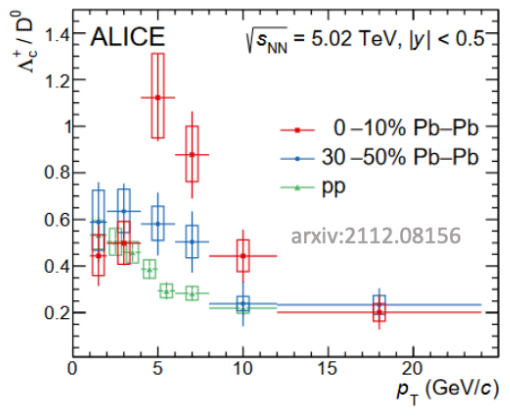
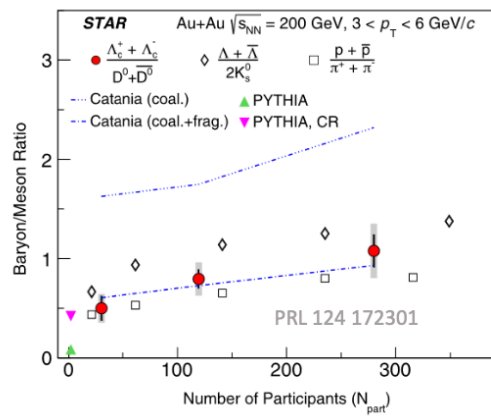
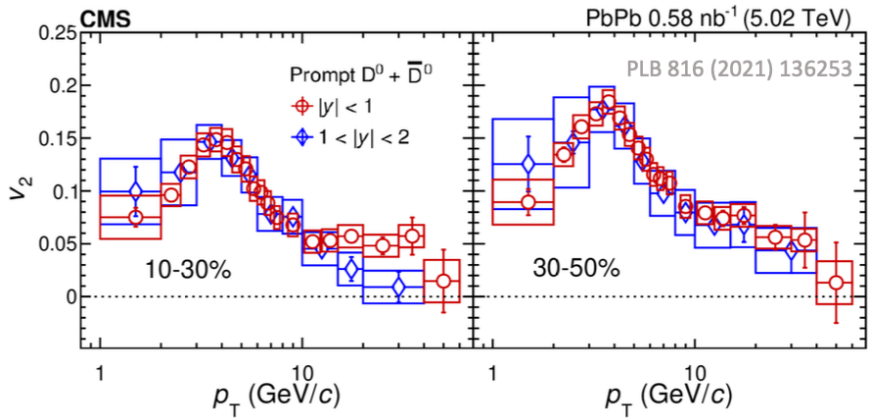
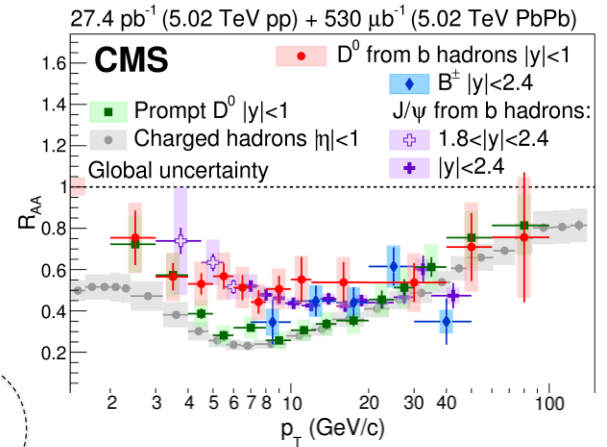
Heavy flavor in large systems

PRL 123(2019) 022001

- ❖ Significant v_2 of heavy flavor quarks
- ❖ Heavy flavor suppression
- ❖ Coalescence process:
 - Baryon/meson ratio enhancement
 - Both light and heavy flavor hadrons

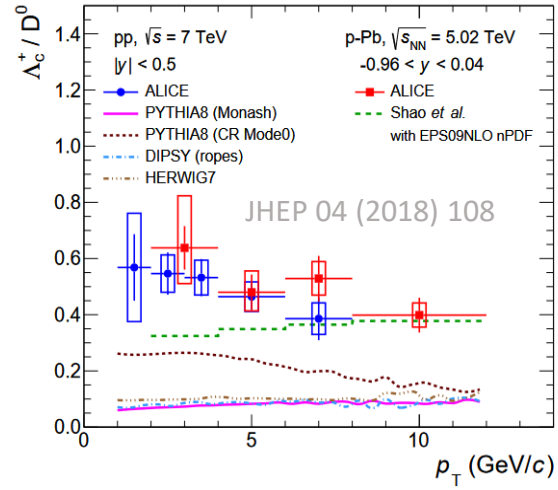
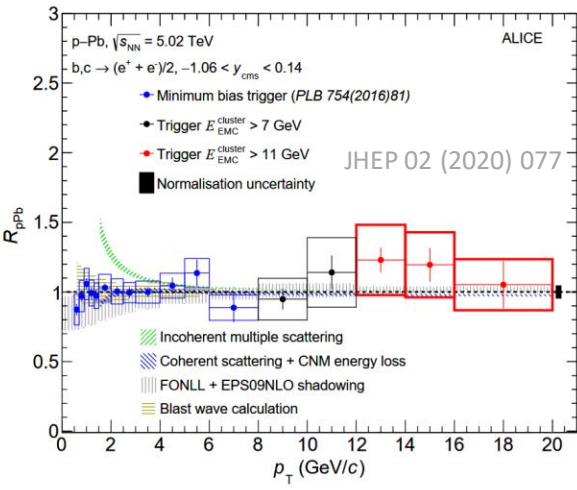
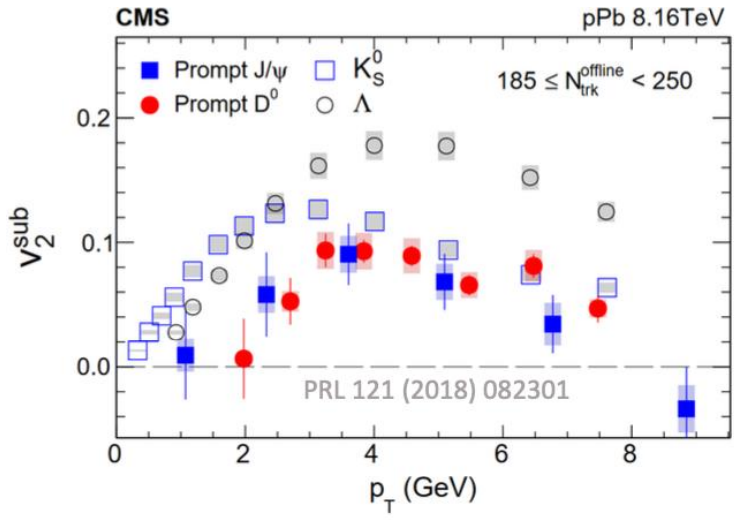
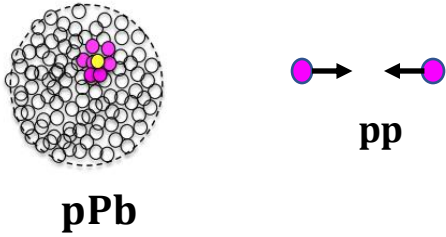


PbPb



Heavy flavor in small systems

- ❖ Significant v_2 of heavy flavor quarks
- ❖ No heavy flavor suppression!
- ❖ Coalescence process:
 - ❖ Baryon/meson ratio enhancement



Reconstruction

- ❖ Λ_c^+ reconstruction

- ❖ $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow P^+ K^- \pi^+$

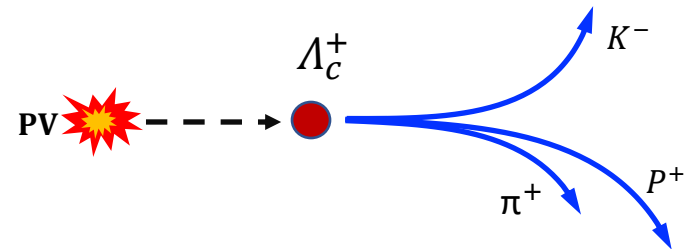
- ❖ BR ~ 6.23%

$p\bar{K}^*(892) \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ 1.31%

$\Delta^{++}K^- \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ 1.08%

$\Lambda(1520)\pi^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ 0.49%

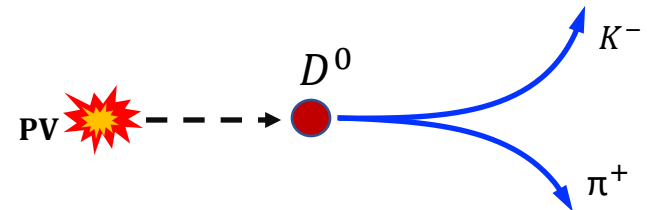
Non resonance = 3.5%



- ❖ D^0 reconstruction

- ❖ $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

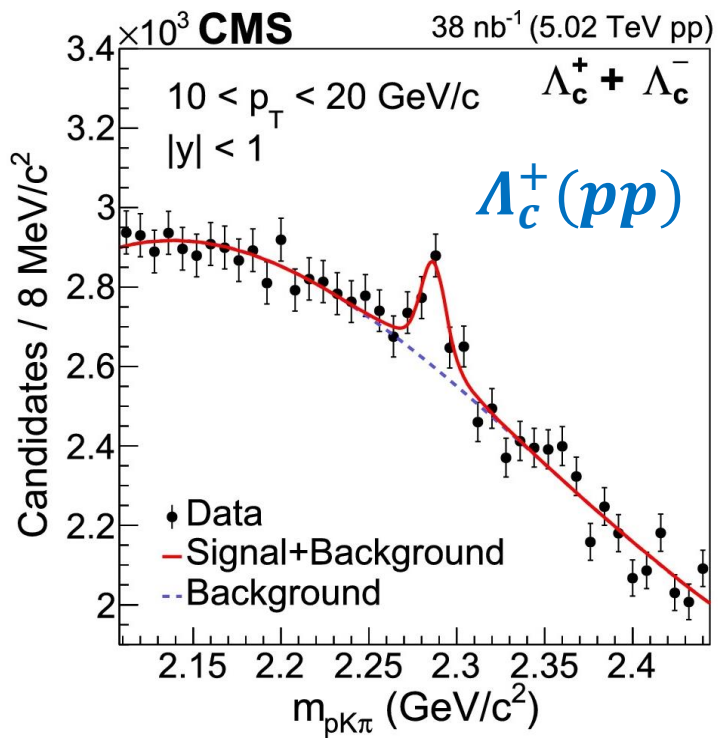
- ❖ BR ~ 3.93%



- ❖ No particle identification → All possible combinations of three (two) charged tracks in an event are taken into account

- ❖ Additional selection done with TMVA training

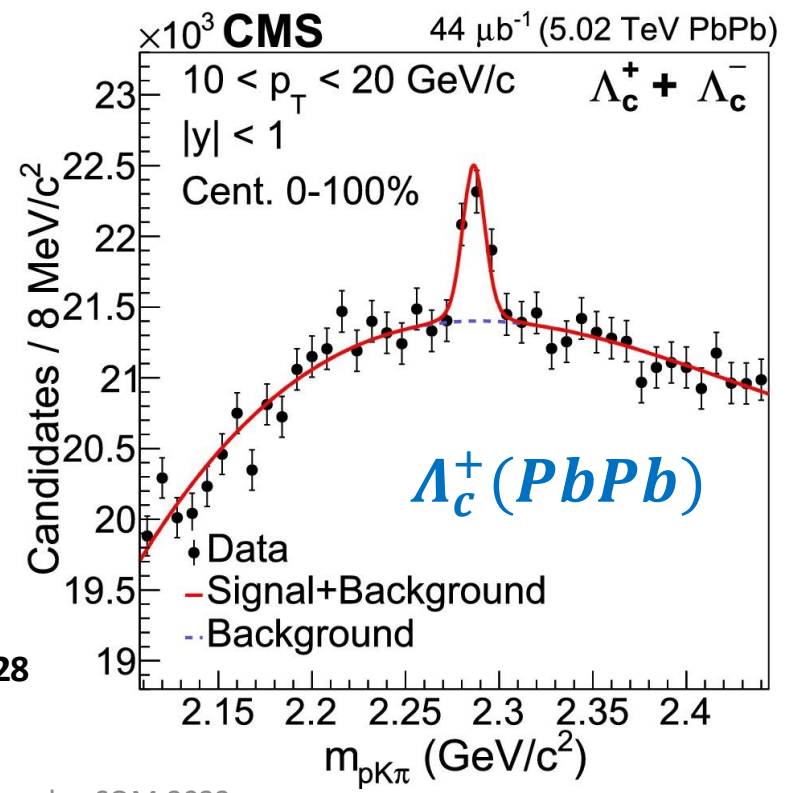
Signal Extraction Λ_c



❖ Combinatorial background:
3rd order Chebyshev
polynomial function

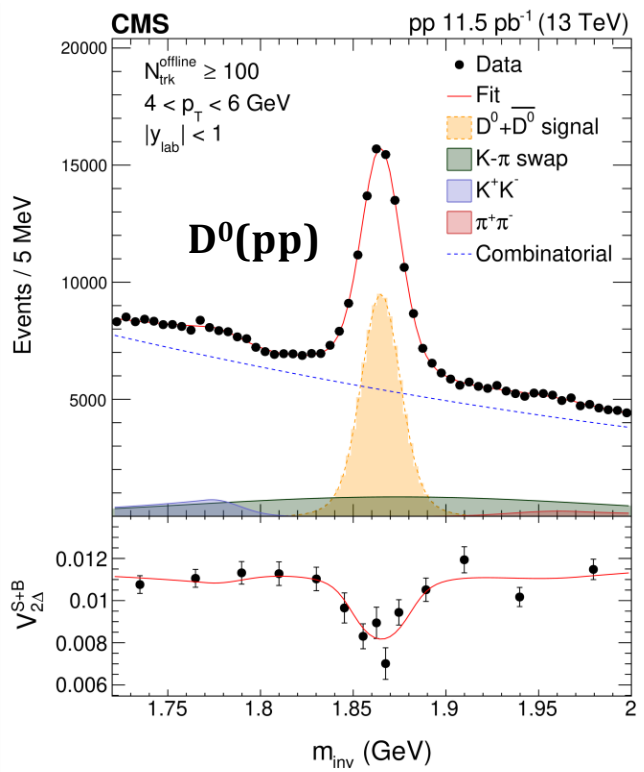
❖ Signal: Double Gaussian

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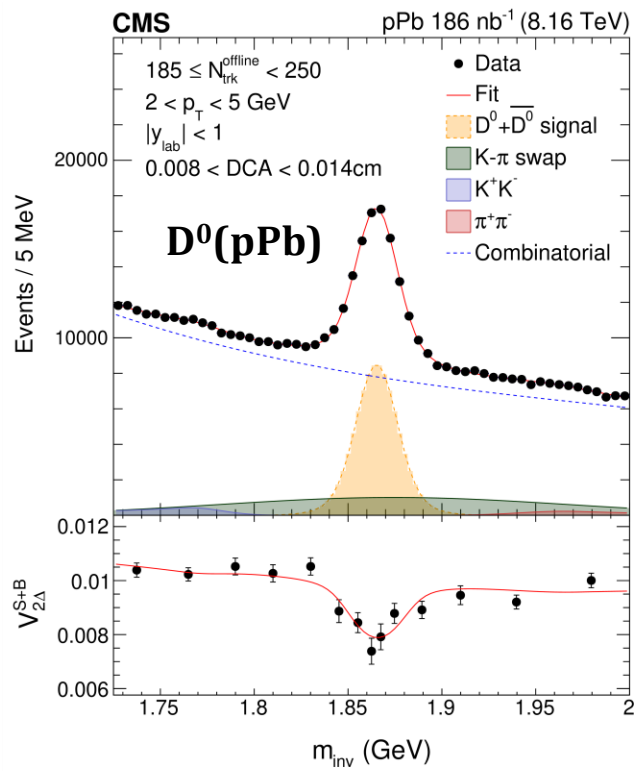


Signal Extraction D^0

Simultaneous fit of mass and v_2

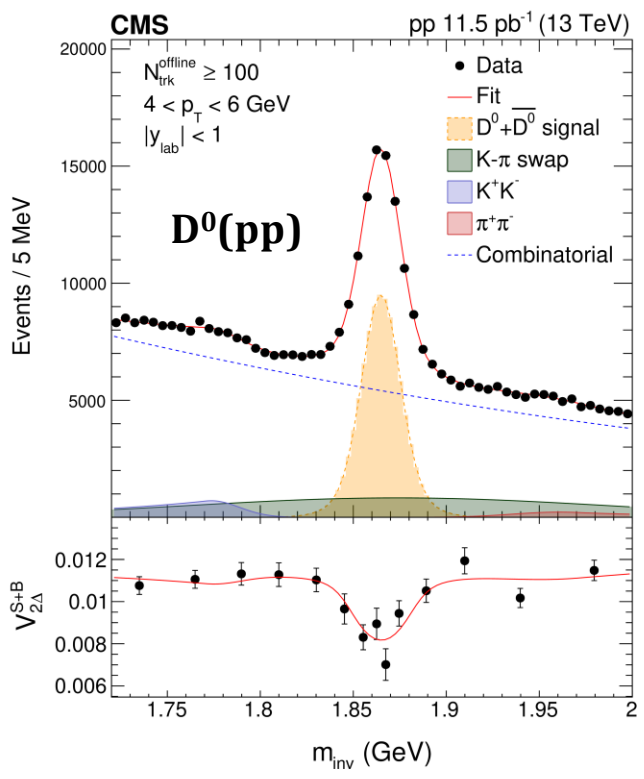


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- Mass Fit:
- ❖ $D^0 + \bar{D}^0$ signal: Double Gaussian
 - ❖ K- π swap: Single Gaussian
 - ❖ KK and $\pi^+\pi^-$: Crystal ball function
 - ❖ Combinatorial background: 3rd order polynomial

Signal Extraction D^0



Simultaneous fit of mass and v_2

Mass Fit:

- ❖ $D^0 + \bar{D}^0$ signal: Double Gaussian
- ❖ K- π swap: Single Gaussian
- ❖ KK and $\pi^+\pi^-$: Crystal ball function
- ❖ Combinatorial background: 3rd order polynomial

v_2 :

- Background $V_{2\Delta}^B(m_{\text{inv}})$: Linear function

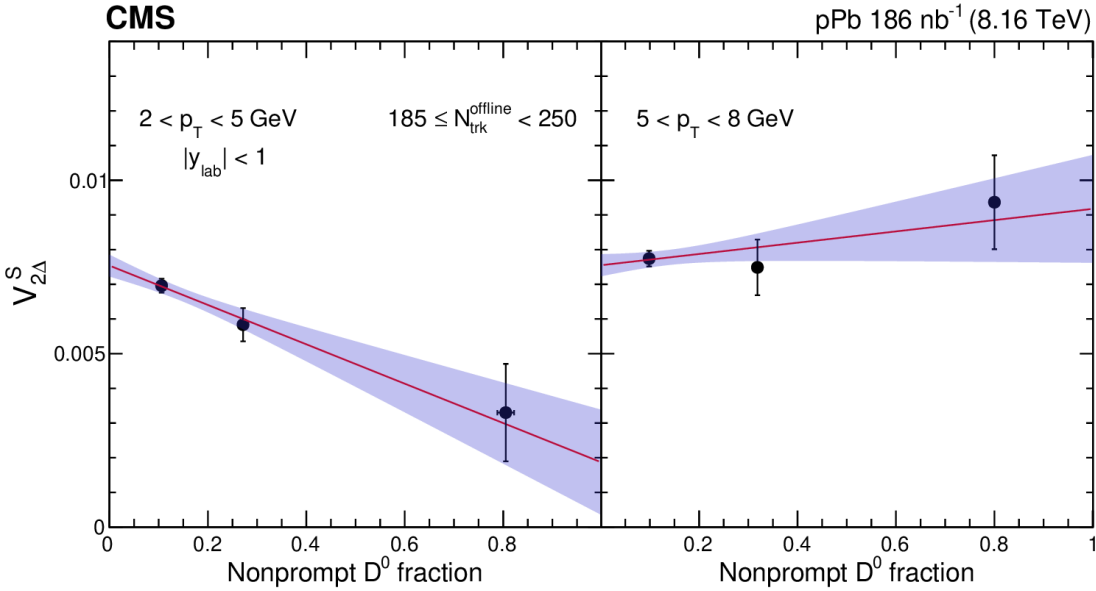
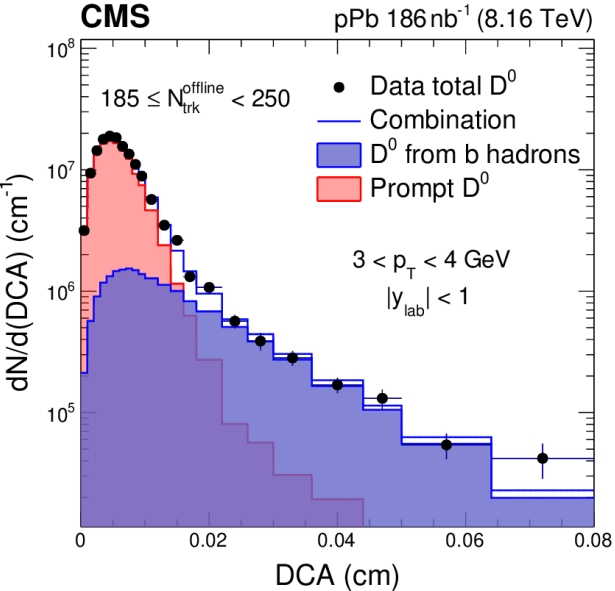
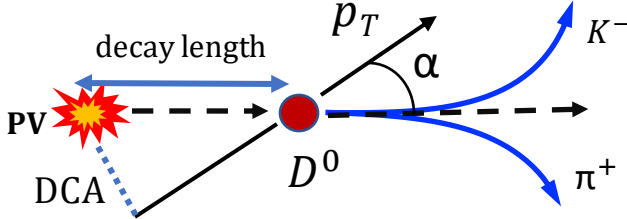
$$V_{2\Delta}^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}}) = \alpha(m_{\text{inv}}) V_{2\Delta}^S + [1 - \alpha(m_{\text{inv}})] V_{2\Delta}^B(m_{\text{inv}})$$

$$\alpha(m_{\text{inv}}) = \frac{[S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}}) + S(m_{K^+K^-}) + S(m_{\pi^+\pi^-})]}{[S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}}) + S(m_{K^+K^-}) + S(m_{\pi^+\pi^-}) + B(m_{\text{inv}})]}$$

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Nonprompt D^0 Extraction

- ❖ Distance of closest approach (DCA) fit to extract non-prompt fraction
- ❖ v_2 vs non-prompt fraction (3 DCA ranges)

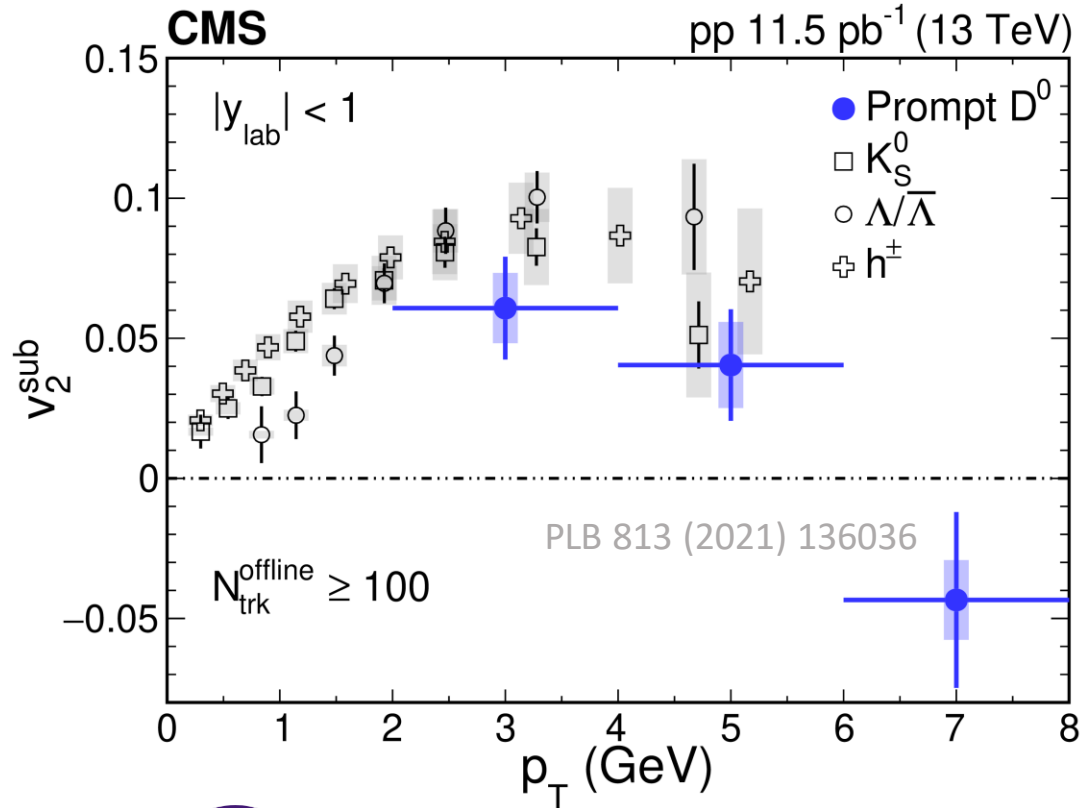


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Results

D⁰ v₂ in pp collisions

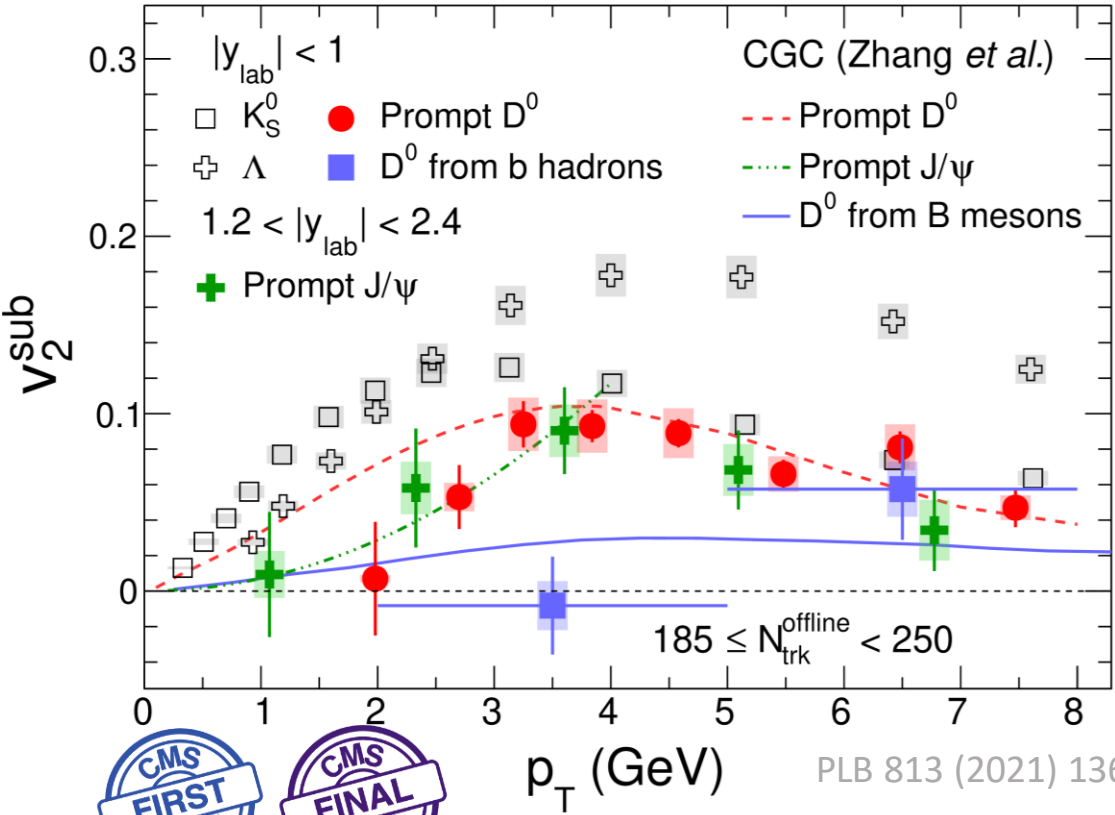
- ❑ First measurement of prompt D⁰ v₂ in pp collisions
- ❑ Indication of nonzero charm flow!
- ❑ Comparable with light hadrons



pp

D⁰ v₂ in pPb collisions

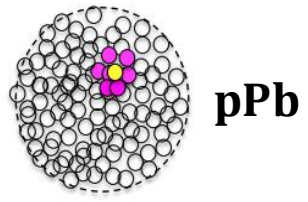
CMS pPb 186 nb⁻¹ (8.16 TeV)



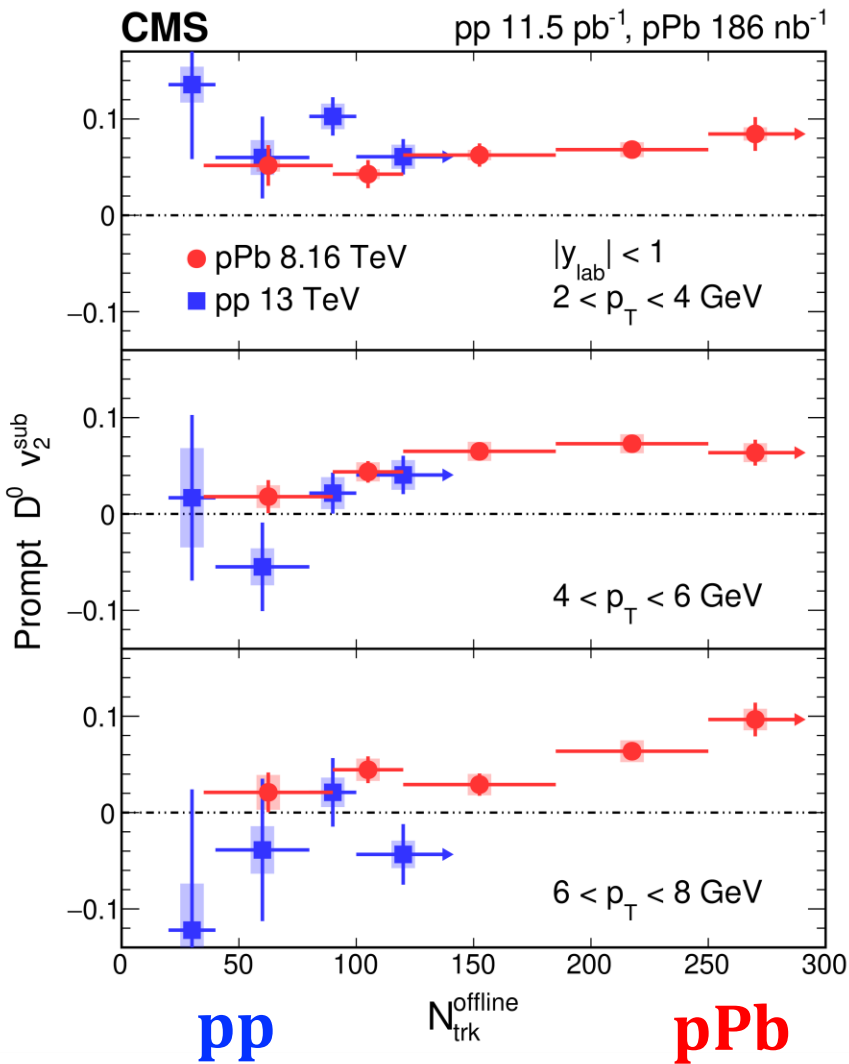
- First measurement of $b \rightarrow D^0 v_2$
 - v_2 consistent with 0
- Mass hierarchy at lower p_T
- CGC model consistent with data
 - Although with large uncertainties



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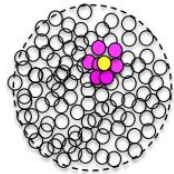
Prompt D^0 v_2 in pp & pPb



☐ Positive v_2 of prompt D^0 is observed in high multiplicity events

☐ Non-zero v_2 diminish towards low-multiplicity regimes

☐ pp & pPb results compatible within the same multiplicity range
 ➤ With large uncertainties



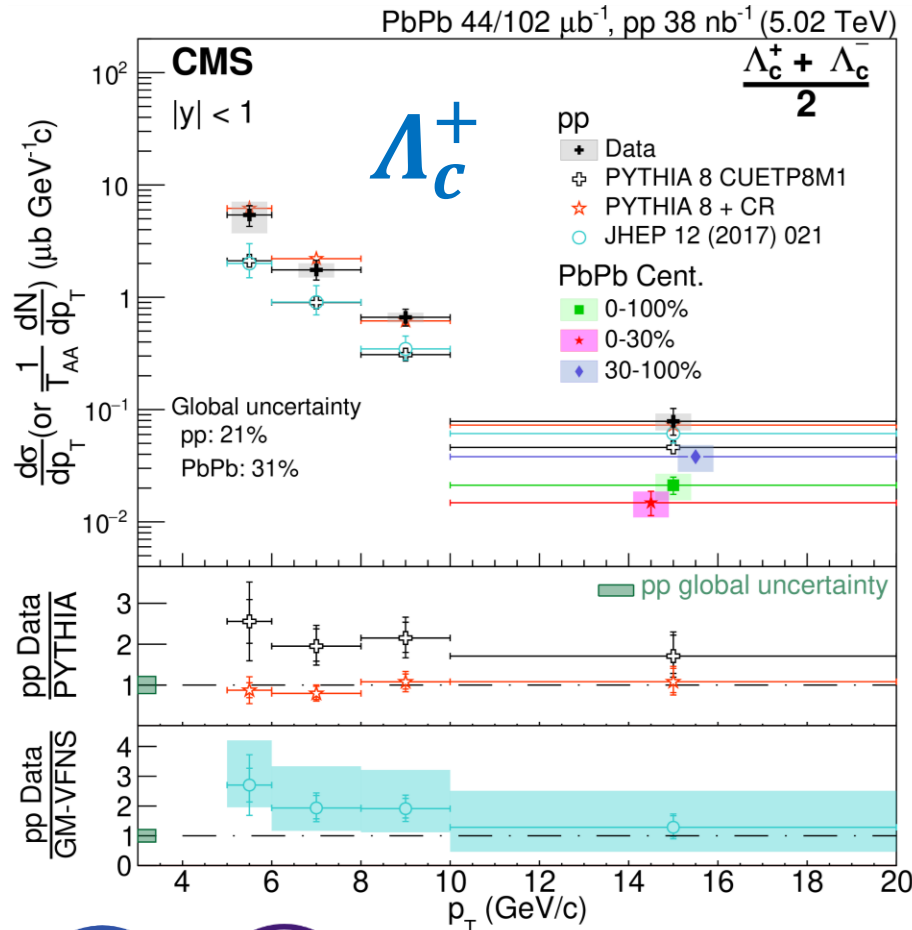
pPb



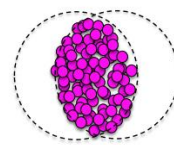
pp

Λ_c^+ : p_T spectra

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- ❖ PYTHIA 8 systematically below data
- ❖ PYTHIA 8 + color reconnection (CR) mode 2 consistent with pp data
- ❖ GM-VFNS Systematically below data for $p_T < 10$ GeV/c
- ❖ T_{AA} scaled yield for PbPb collisions is lower than cross-section in pp collisions.



PbPb



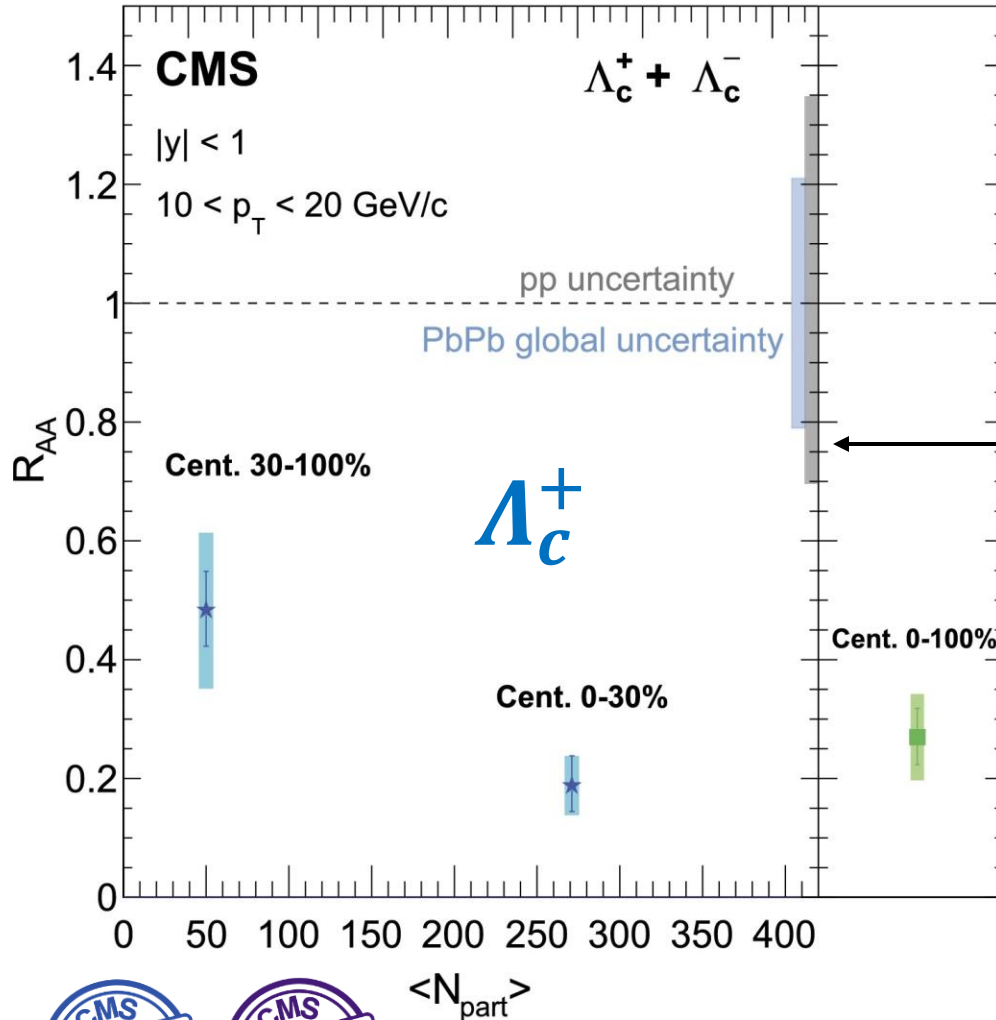
pp



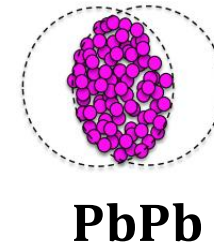
$\Lambda_c^+ : R_{AA}$

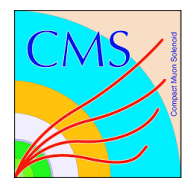
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PbPb 44/102 μb^{-1} , pp 38 nb^{-1} (5.02 TeV)



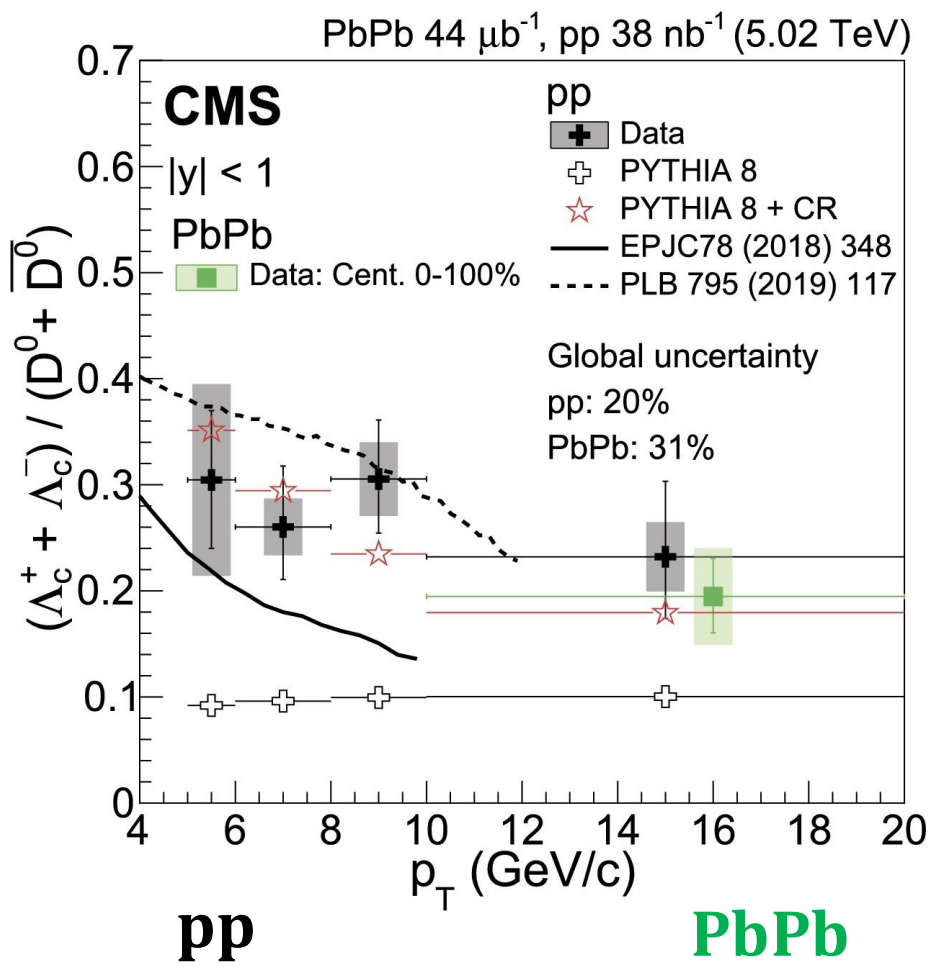
- ❖ Indication of Λ_c^+ suppression in PbPb collisions
- ❖ Suppression larger in central events
- ❖ Cannot draw definite conclusion due to large global uncertainties





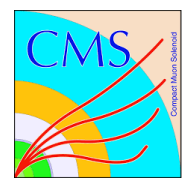
Λ_c/D^0 enhancement

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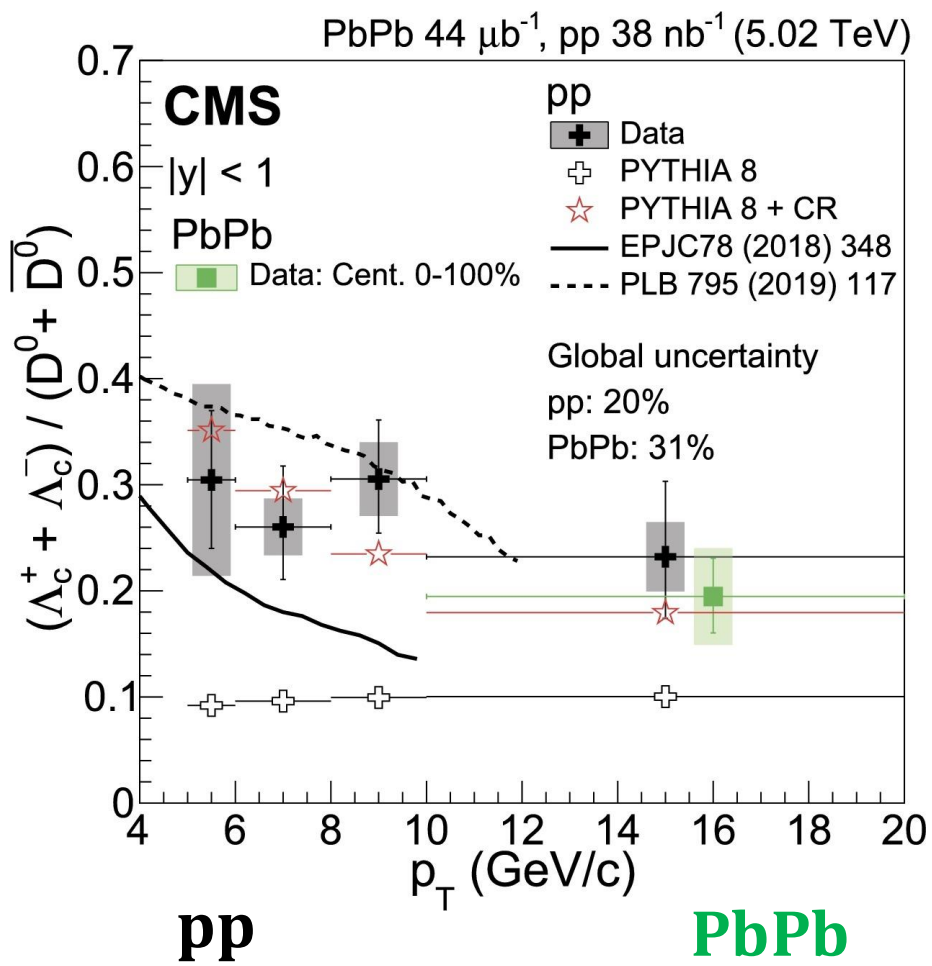
- ❖ Similarity between pp & PbPb results suggest that there is no significant coalescence of Λ_c^+ ($10 < p_T < 20$ GeV/c)
- ❖ No significant p_T dependence observed within large uncertainties.





Λ_c/D^0 enhancement

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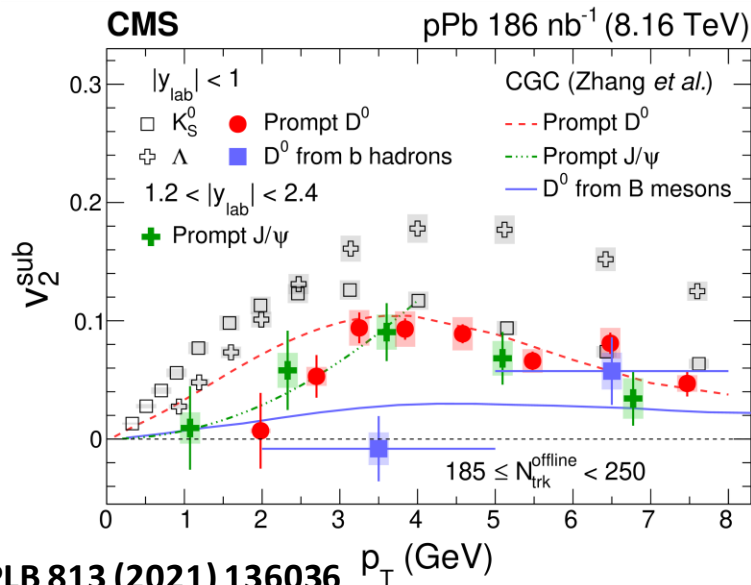


- ❖ Similarity between pp & PbPb results suggest that there is no significant coalescence of Λ_c^+ ($10 < p_T < 20$ GeV/c)
- ❖ No significant p_T dependence observed within large uncertainties
- ❖ PYTHIA8 underestimates pp data
- ❖ PYTHIA8 + color reconnection – good description of data
- ❖ Solid line (Catania) - predicts stronger p_T dependence
 - Coalescence + fragmentation
- ❖ Dashed line (TAMU) – reasonable description of data for $p_T < 10$ GeV/c
 - Includes charm baryon states beyond PDG



- ❖ Comprehensive study of heavy flavor in all collision systems
- ❖ Significant elliptic flow of charm quark in pPb and indication in pp collisions
- ❖ $b \rightarrow D^0 v_2$ in pPb consistent with 0
- ❖ Suppression of Λ_c^+ consistent with D^0 results in PbPb
- ❖ No significant coalescence of Λ_c^+ observed for $10 < p_T < 20$ GeV/c
- ❖ Λ_c^+ in pp collisions described well by PYTHIA 8 + CR
- ❖ New analysis is ongoing with increased statistics:
 - ~ 13 times for PbPb data
 - ~ 6 times for pp data

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