

# Cumulants, pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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# 내용

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# 1. 동기

현재까지 사람들이 pp충돌과 PYTHIA에 대해 확인한 것:  
식별된 여러 종류의 단일 입자 분포가 잘 맞는다.  
제한적이지만 식별된 두 입자간 상관 분포가 잘 맞는다.

지속적인 토의사항:

Jet production/modification/fragmentation, Flow 등.

→ 식별된 다수 입자들의 고차 운동량 상관.

물리적으로 잘 정의된 접근이 있는가?

Key variable: Multiplicity 에 대한 의존도

## 2. Cumulants란 무엇인가?

체계적으로 저차원의 상관을 제거한 본질적인 상관

$$\text{예: } \langle\langle e^{in(\phi_1 - \phi_2)} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle e^{in(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - \phi_3 - \phi_4)} \rangle\rangle \quad \langle\langle e^{ip\psi - in\phi_1} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle e^{ip\psi - in(\phi_1 + \phi_2)} \rangle\rangle$$

## 2. Cumulants란 무엇인가?

$\rho_2(\phi_a, \phi_b)$ 에 내재된 상관 관계

$$\bar{\rho}_2(\phi_a, \phi_b) \equiv \rho_2(\phi_a, \phi_b) - \bar{\rho}_1(\phi_a)\bar{\rho}_1(\phi_b)$$

$$\rho_2(\phi_a, \phi_b) = \bar{\rho}_2(\phi_a, \phi_b) + \bar{\rho}_1(\phi_a)\bar{\rho}_1(\phi_b)$$

$\bar{\rho}_2(\phi_a, \phi_b)$  : 두 개의 입자가 갖는 본질적인 상관(intrinsic correlation)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle e^{in(\phi_j - \phi_k)} \rangle\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{in(\phi_j - \phi_k)} \{ \rho_2(\phi_j, \phi_k) - \bar{\rho}_1(\phi_j)\bar{\rho}_1(\phi_k) \} d\phi_j d\phi_k \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{in(\phi_j - \phi_k)} \rho_2(\phi_j, \phi_k) d\phi_j d\phi_k - \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} e^{in\phi_j} \bar{\rho}_1(\phi_j) d\phi_j \right] \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-in\phi_k} \bar{\rho}_1(\phi_k) d\phi_k \right] \\ &= \langle e^{in(\phi_j - \phi_k)} \rangle - \langle e^{in\phi_j} \rangle \langle e^{-in\phi_k} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Cumulants란 무엇인가?

Cumulants with a selected particle

$$\langle\langle e^{ip\psi - in\phi_1} \rangle\rangle = \langle e^{ip\psi - in\phi_1} \rangle - \langle e^{ip\psi} \rangle \langle e^{-in\phi_1} \rangle$$

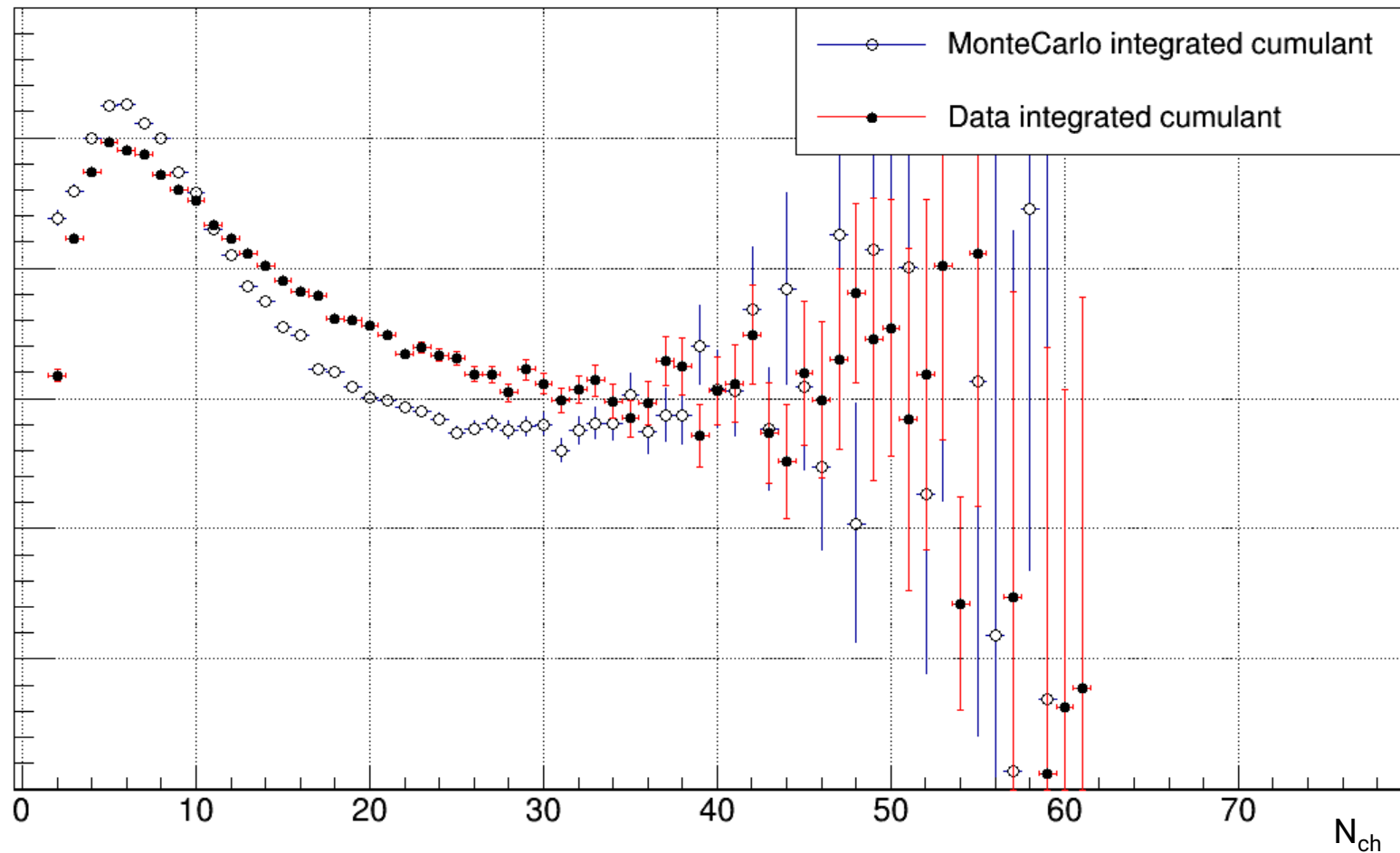
$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle e^{ip\psi - in(\phi_1 + \phi_2)} \rangle\rangle &= \langle e^{ip\psi - in(\phi_1 + \phi_2)} \rangle - \langle e^{ip\psi} \rangle \langle e^{-in(\phi_1 + \phi_2)} \rangle \\ &\quad - 2 \langle e^{ip\psi - in\phi_1} \rangle \langle e^{-in\phi_1} \rangle + 2 \langle e^{ip\psi} \rangle \langle e^{-in\phi_1} \rangle^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 현재 진행상황

# Cumulants

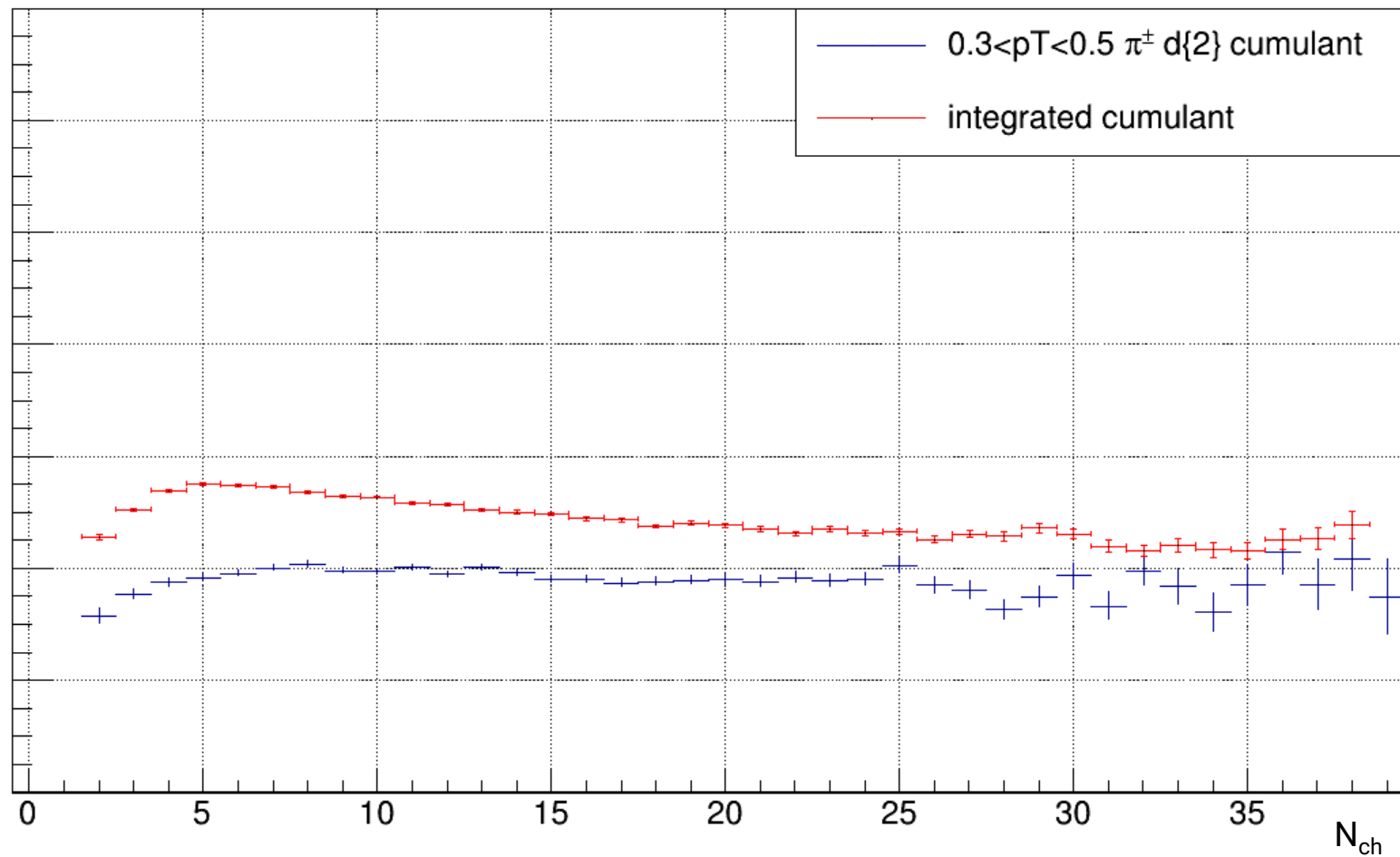


$$\langle\langle \exp(2i(\phi_1 - \phi_2)) \rangle\rangle$$

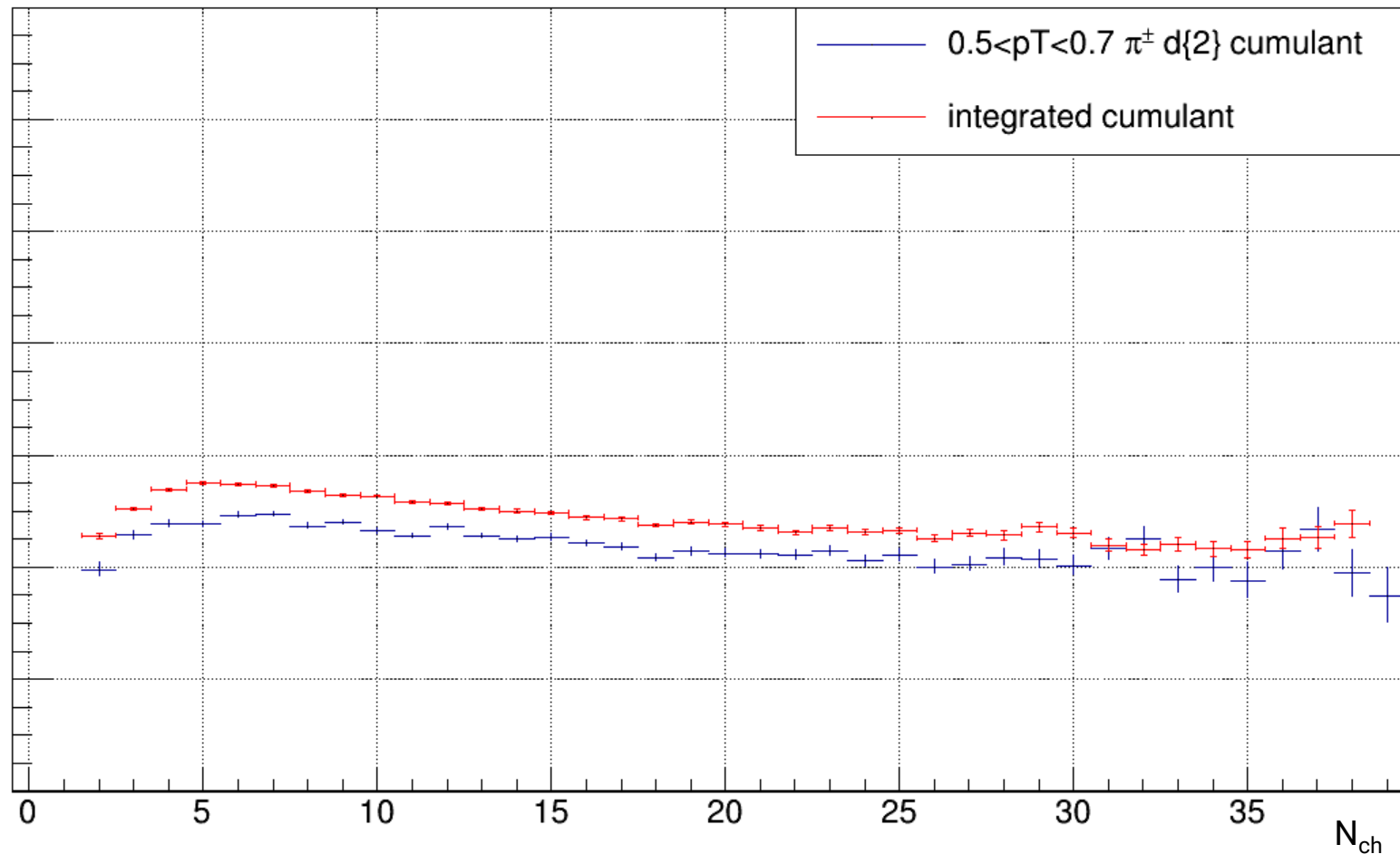


# Cumulant with a selected particle

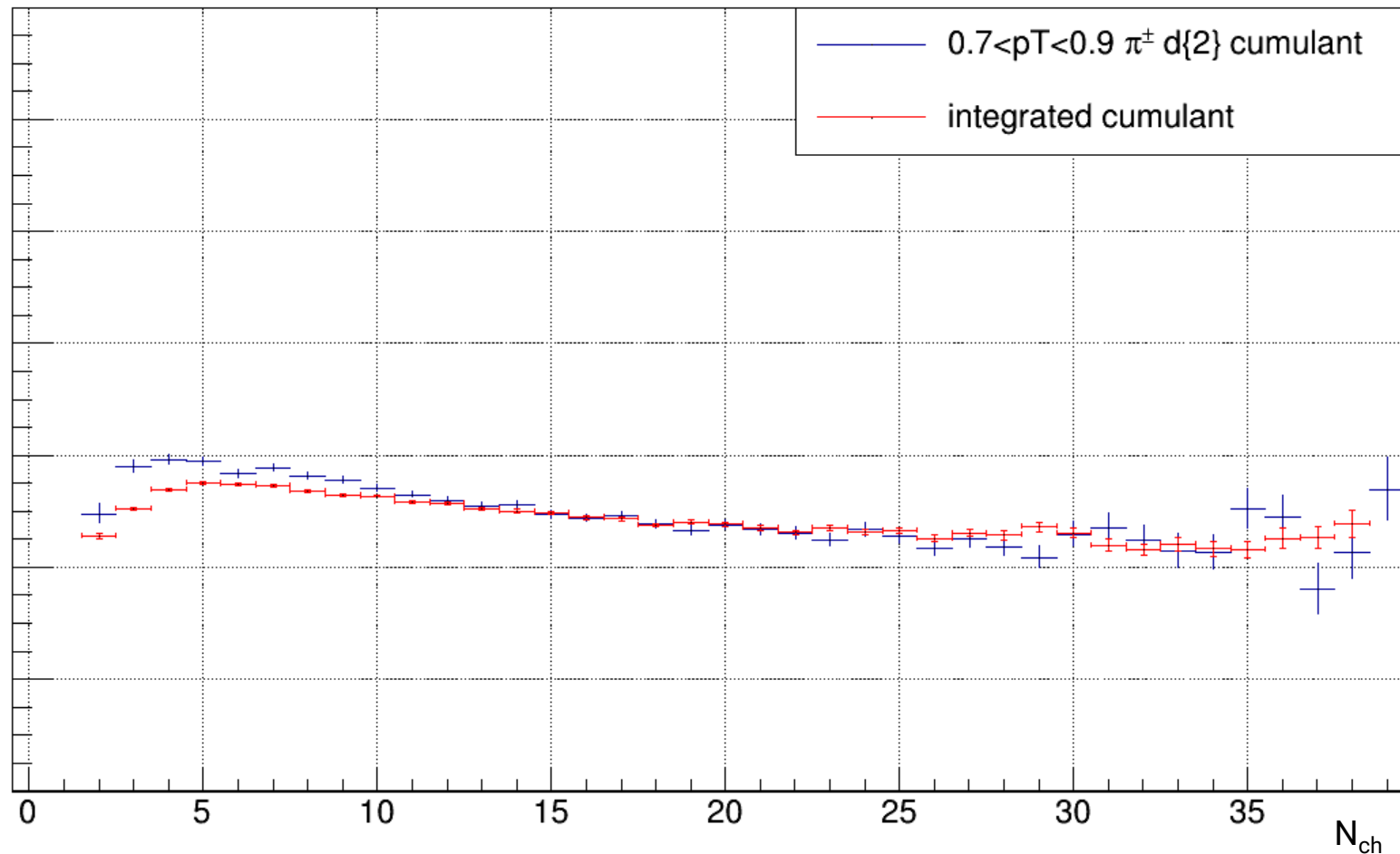
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} 0.3 < p_T < 0.5 \pi^\pm$



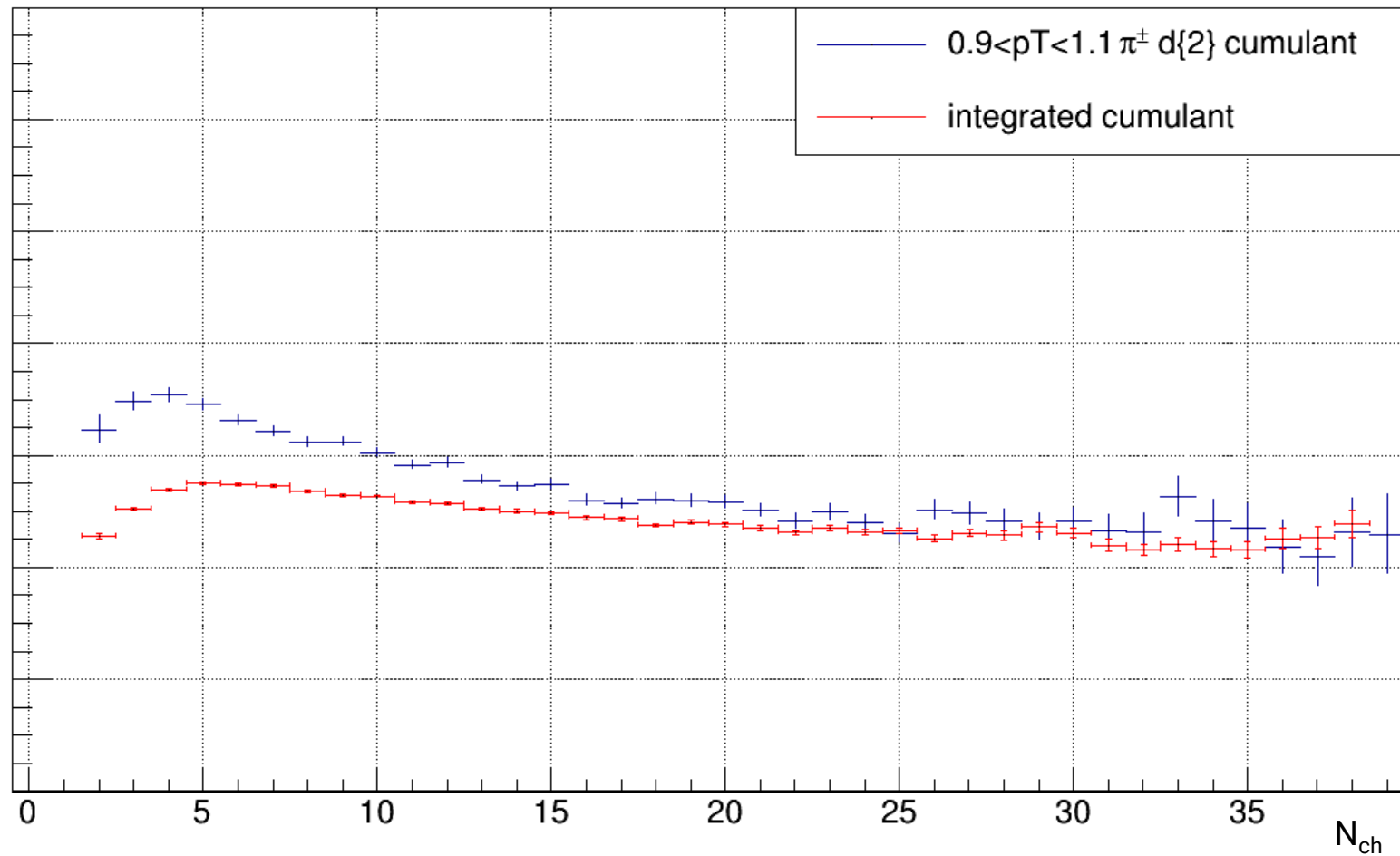
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} 0.5 < p_T < 0.7 \pi^\pm$



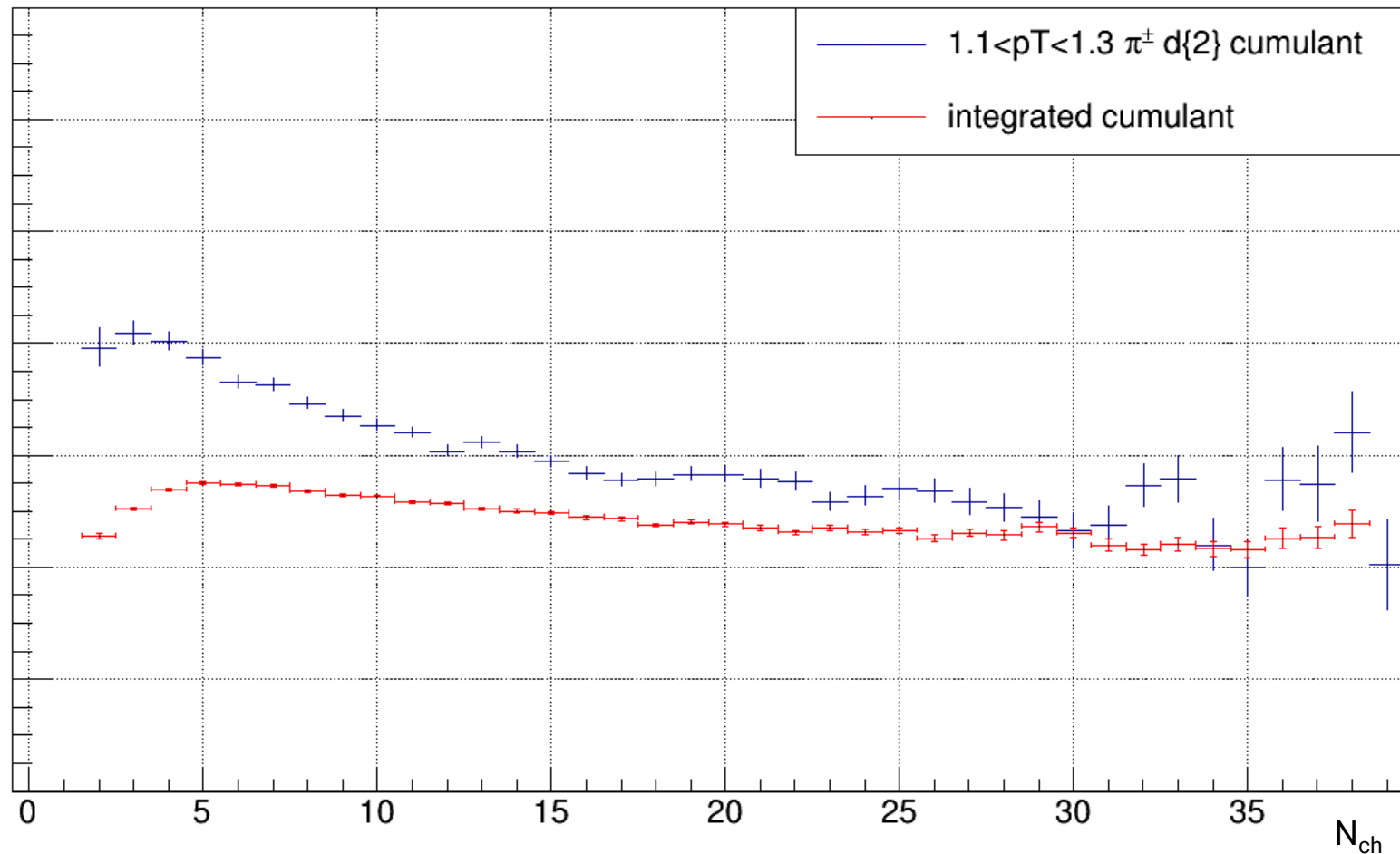
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} 0.7 <p_T < 0.9 \pi^\pm$



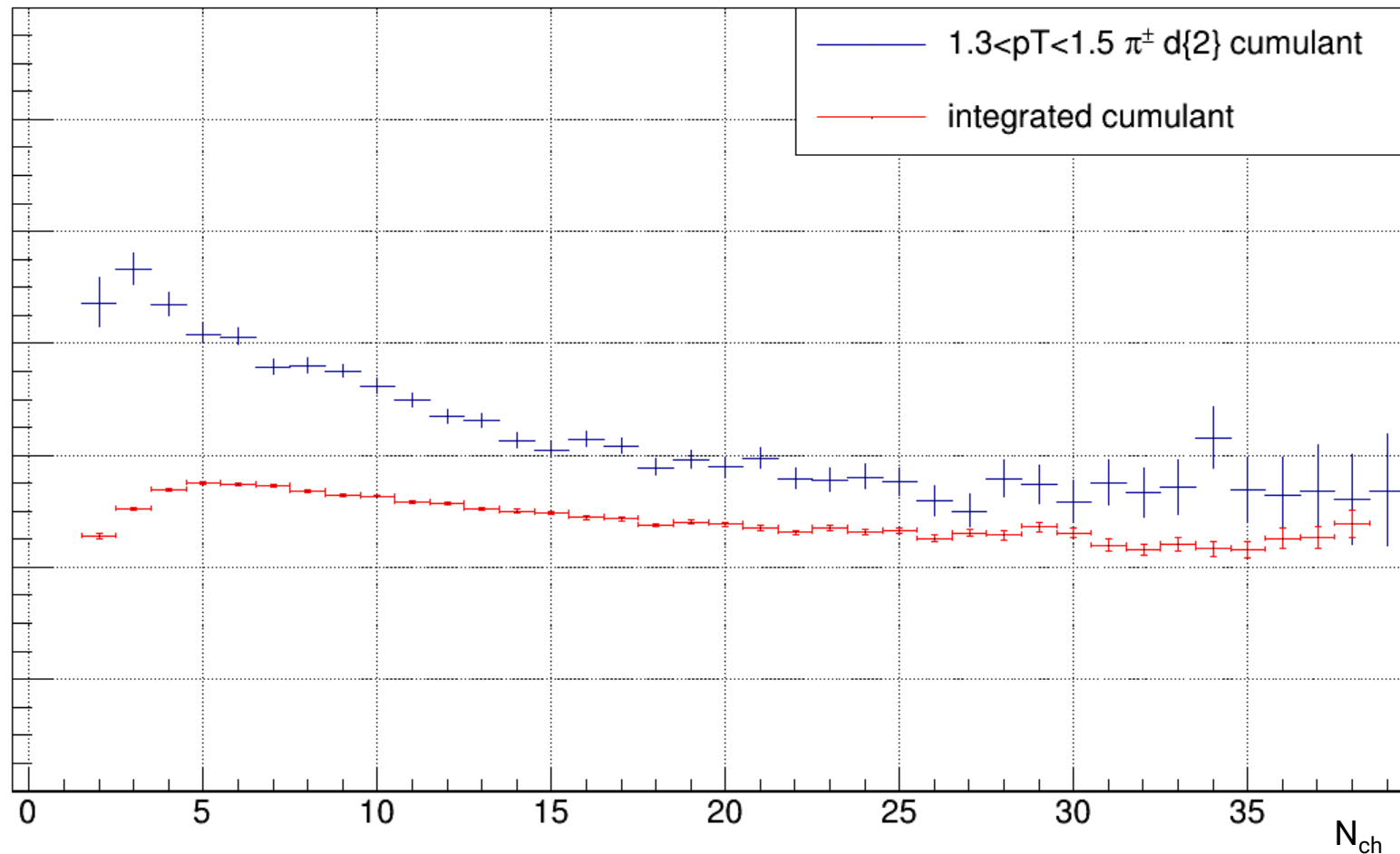
$$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} \text{ } 0.9 < p_T < 1.1 \pi^\pm$$



$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} 1.1 < p_T < 1.3 \pi^\pm$

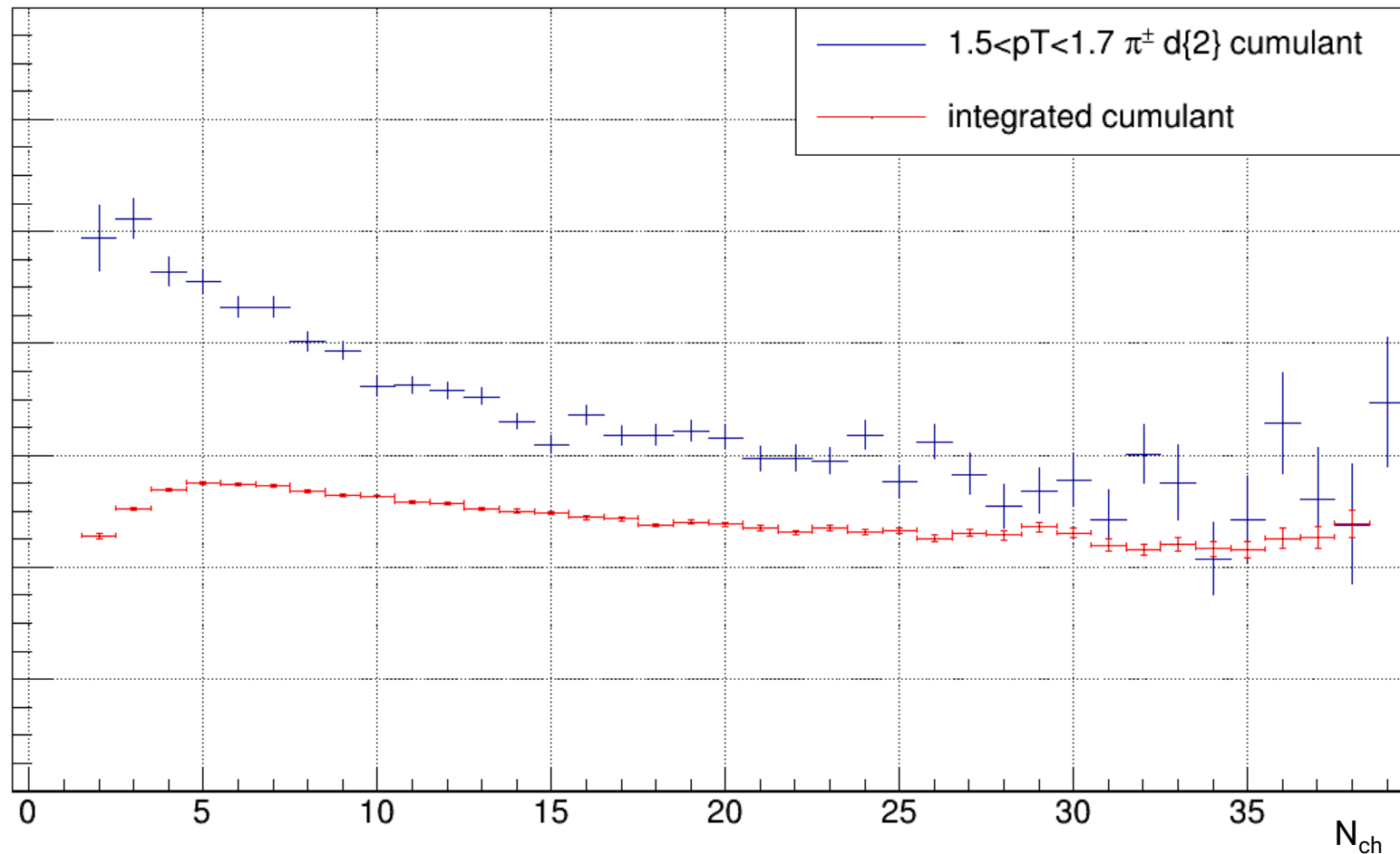


$$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} \quad 1.3 < p_T < 1.5 \pi^\pm$$

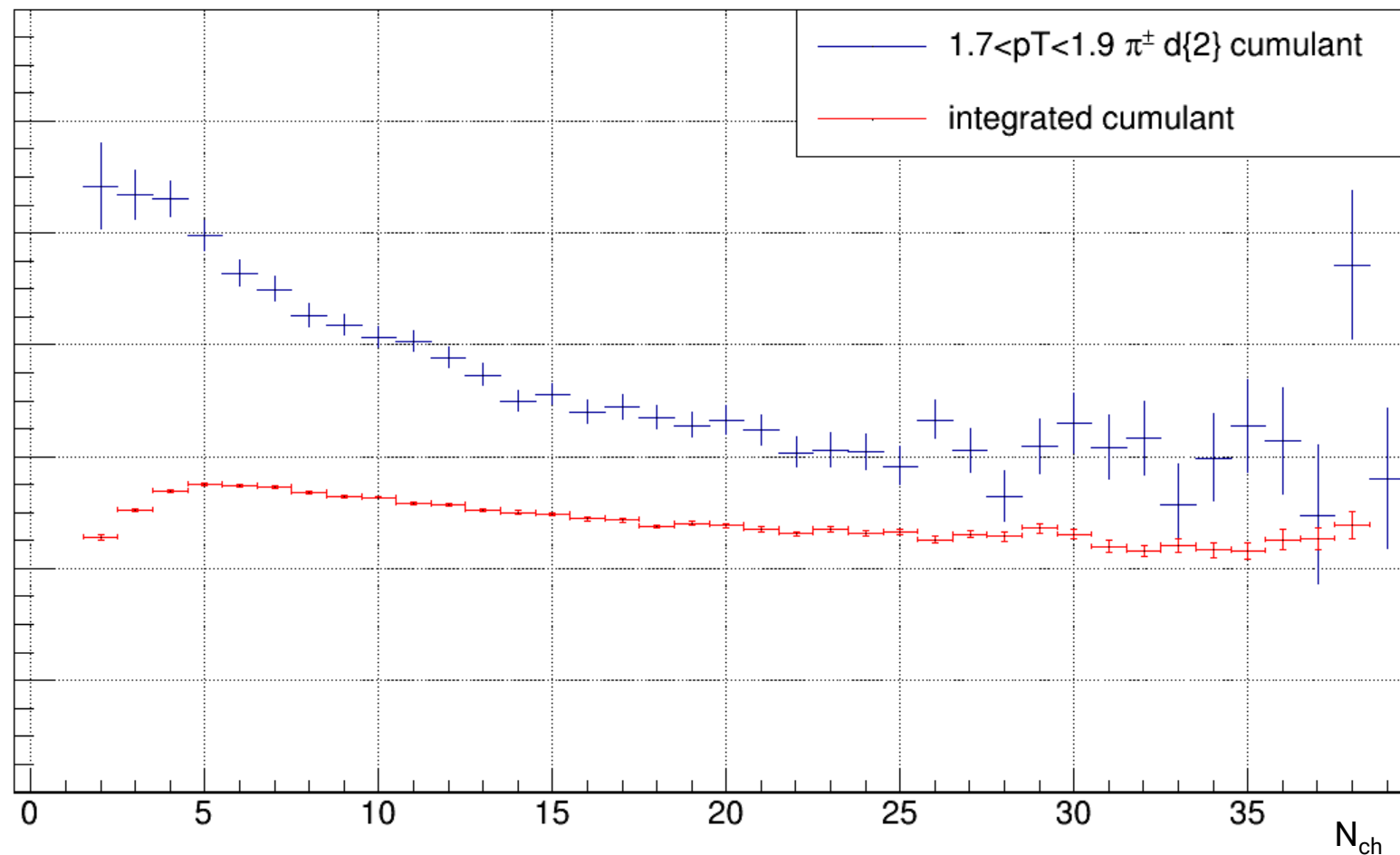




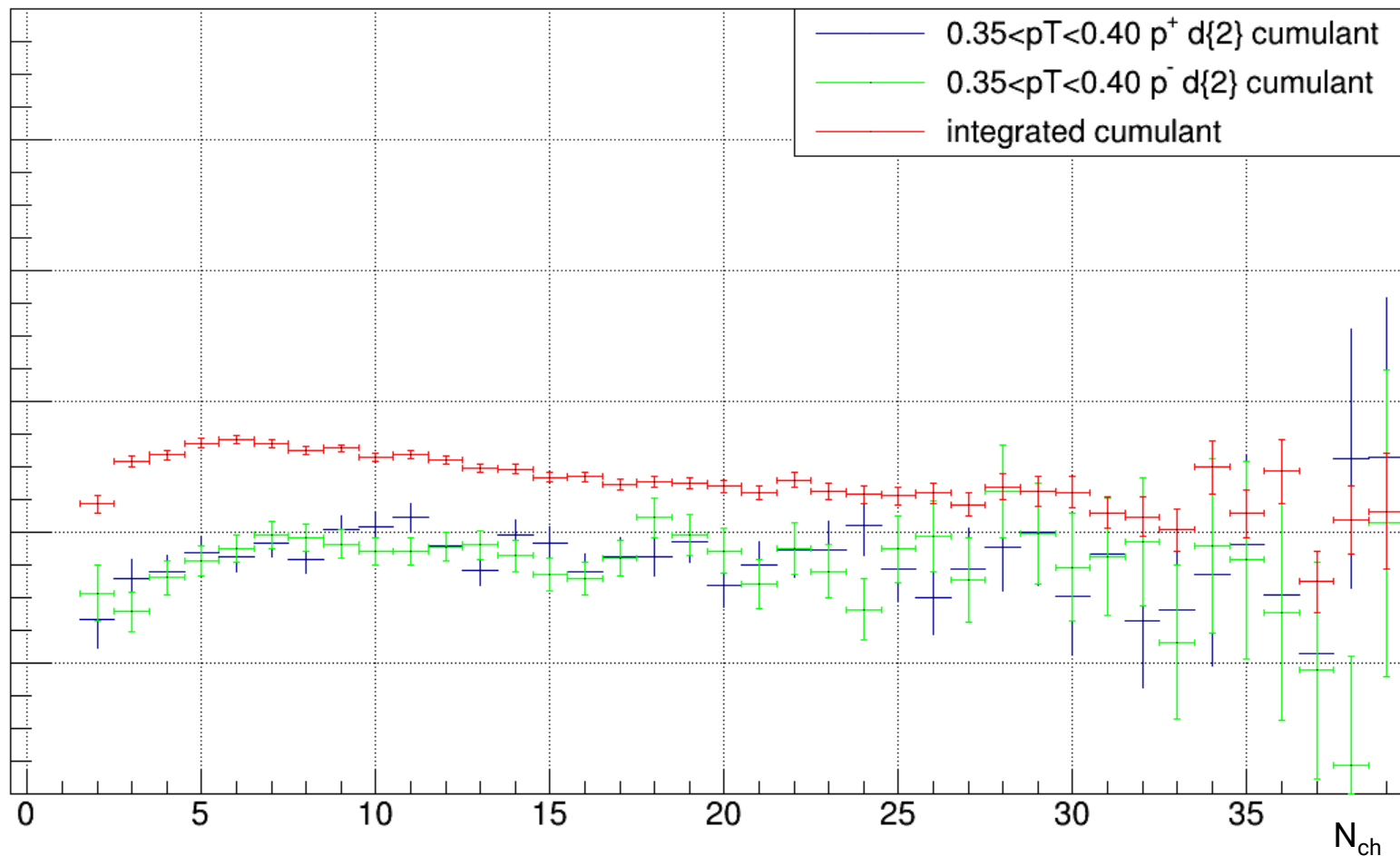
$$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} \quad 1.5 < p_T < 1.7 \quad \pi^\pm$$



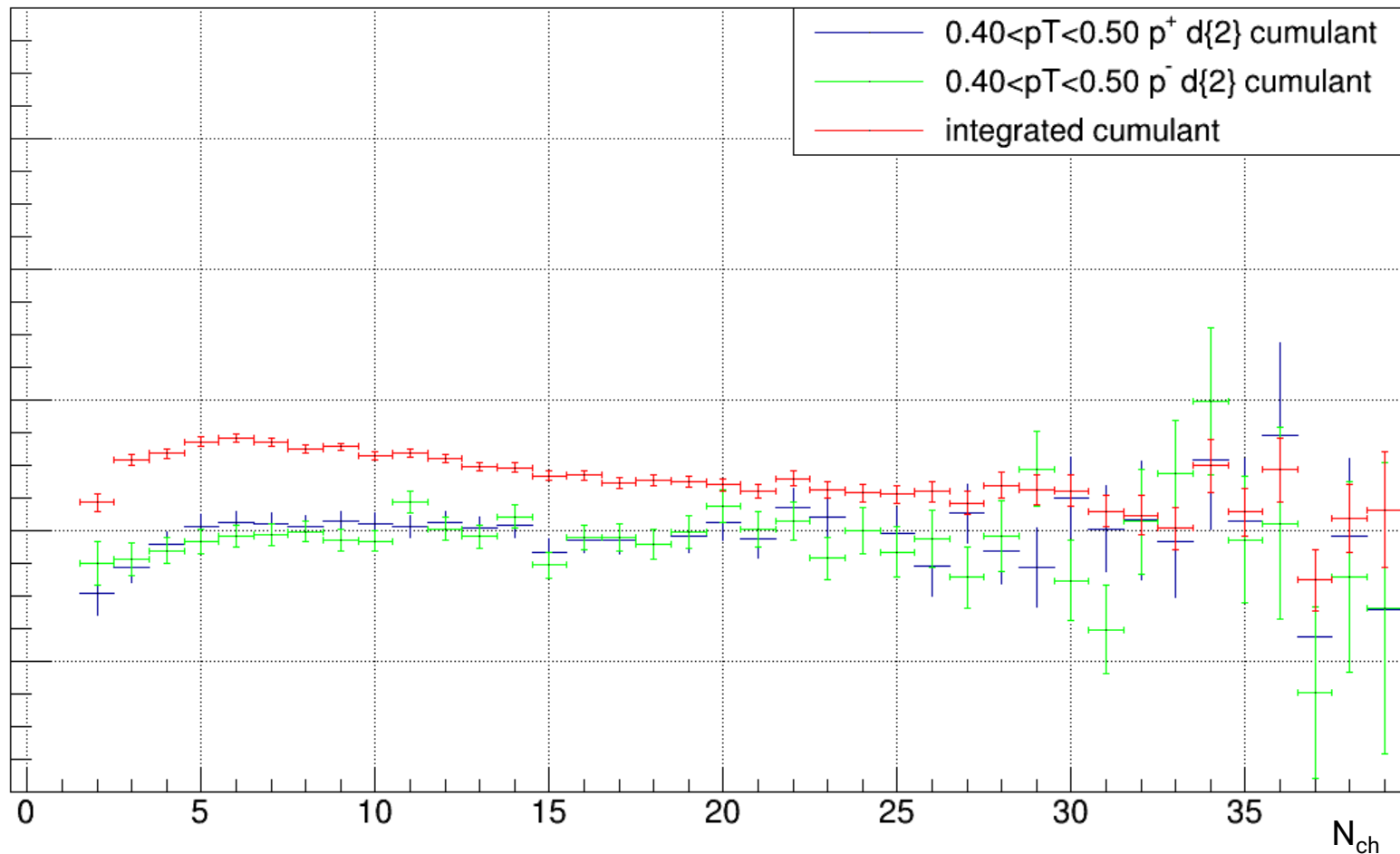
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\} 1.7 < p_T < 1.9 \pi^\pm$



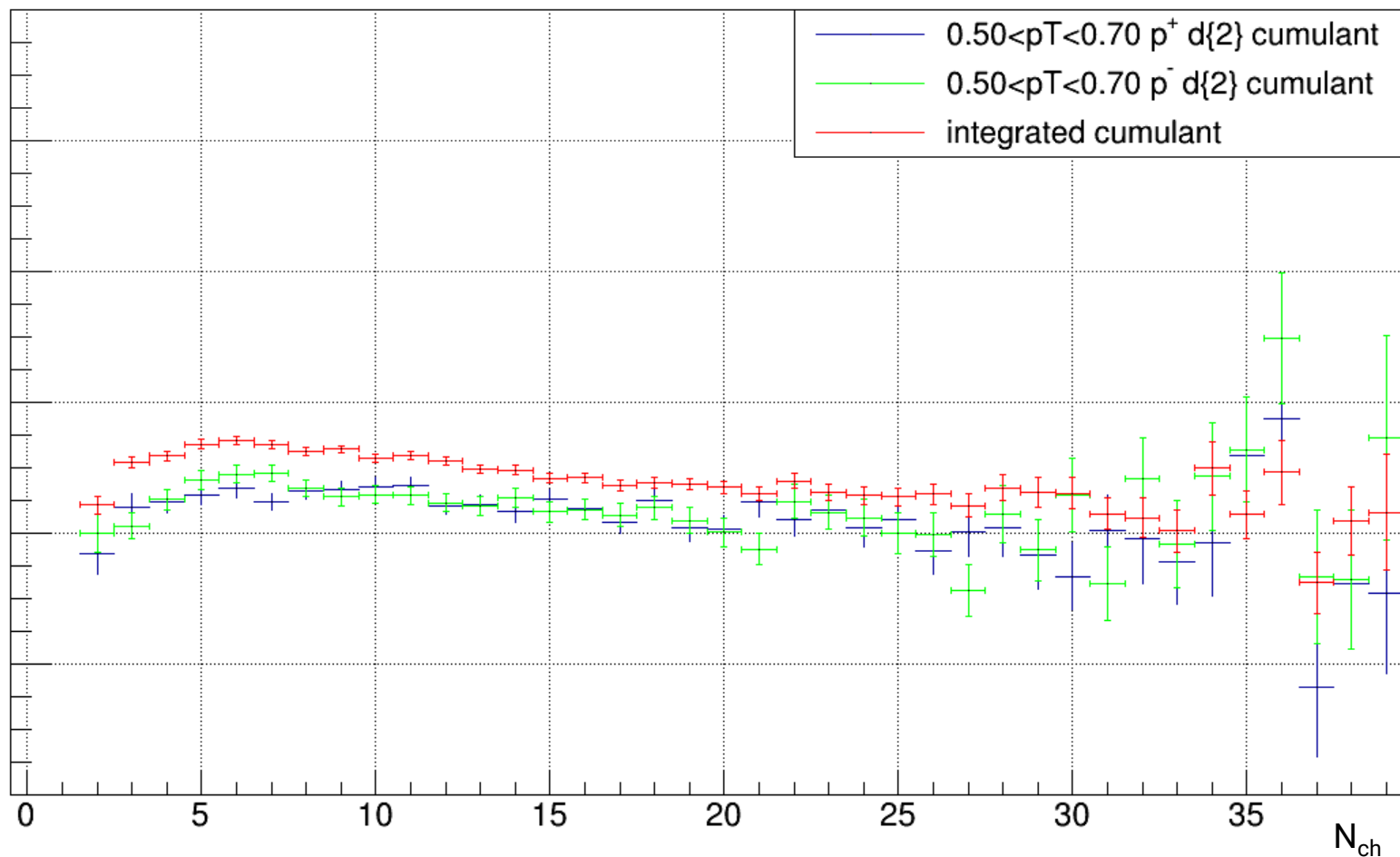
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_p))\rangle\rangle\}$   $0.35 < p_T < 0.40$  p



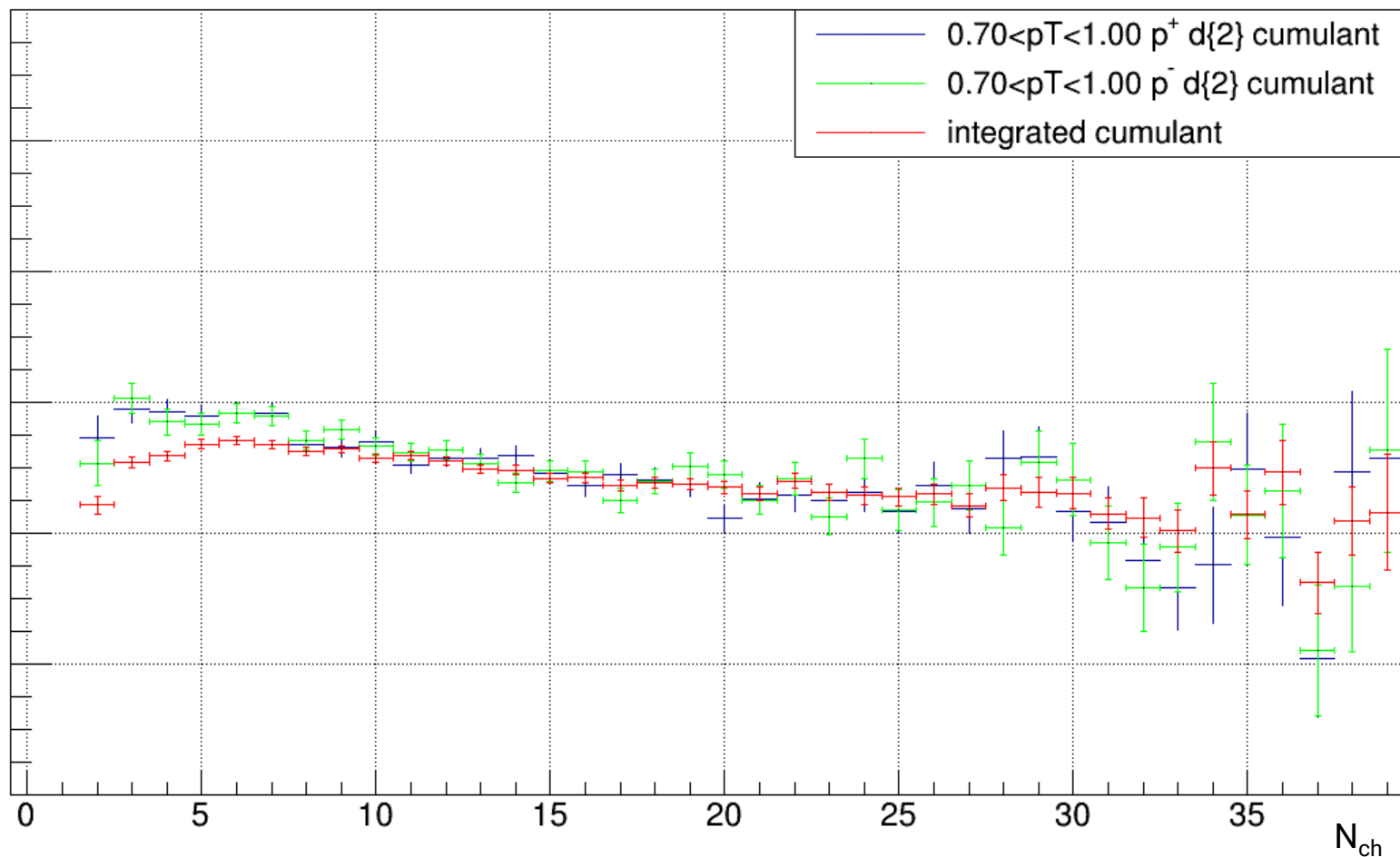
$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\}$   $0.40 < p_T < 0.50$  p



$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\}$   $0.50 < p_T < 0.70$  p



$\text{Re}\{\langle\langle\exp(2i(\psi-\phi_1))\rangle\rangle\}$   $0.70 < p_T < 1.00$  p



# Cumulant with a selected particle

Deuteron에 대한 cumulants 분석이 진행중

PYTHIA에는 존재하지 않으나 coalescence로 생성될 것.

Electron 에 대한 cumulants 분석이 진행중

pT에 따라 light/charm/beauty hadron 의 상관특성을 보일 것.

## 4. 계획

Completion of cumulant analysis: Approval(final)

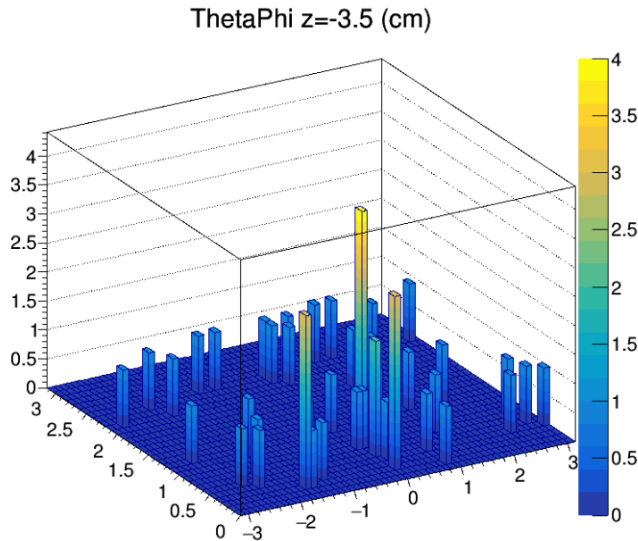
Challenging, aggressive effort will be made.

졸업 (2023.02)

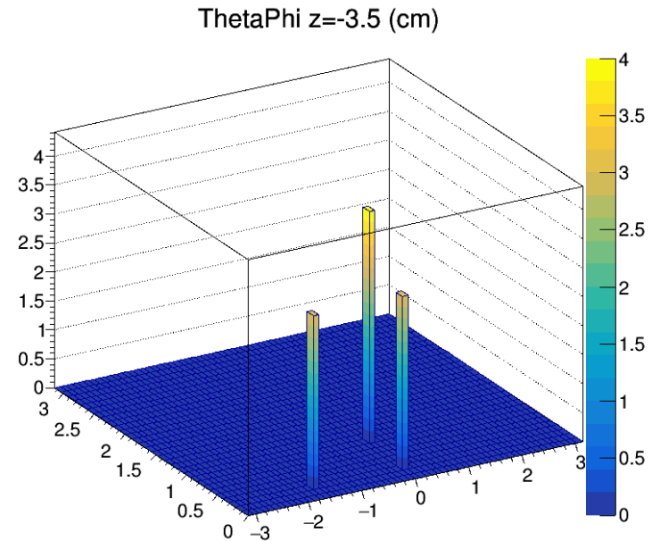


# Quick Track Finding with Jaehyun

We assume  $(\varphi, \theta)$  bins with more than 3 hits contain a track, and associated clusters within  $\pm \pi/30$  ( $\varphi$ ) and  $\pm \pi/30$  ( $\theta$ ) to the seed track.



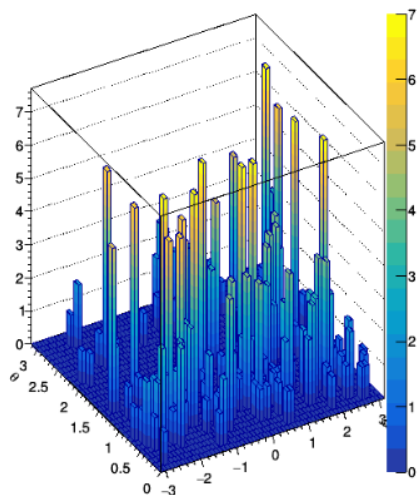
Cluster distribution  $(\varphi, \theta)$



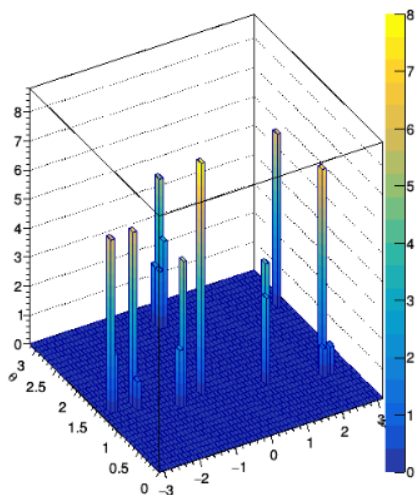
$(\varphi, \theta)$  for Track seed

# Quick Track Finding with Jaehyun

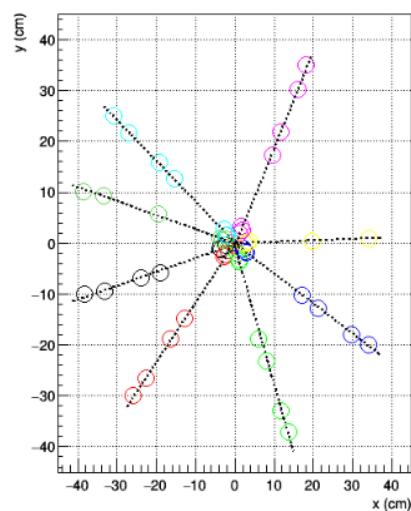
ThetaPhi z=-3.5 (cm)



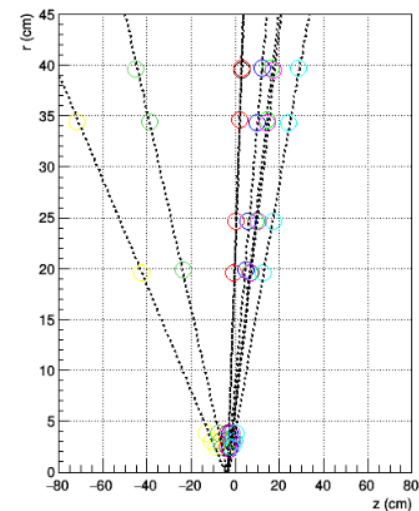
ThetaPhi z=-3.5 (cm)



x-y cluster position



r-z cluster position



Run 505600 Orbit 417241153 BC 1782