# Heavy-Flavour production, propagation, and hadronisation in QGP





LHCP 2024 on behalf of LHC Collaborations, Boston – 05/06/2024 Stefano Politanò University and INFN Torino

- Heavy quarks produced via hard scattering processes before quark-gluon plasma (QGP) formation
  - $\tau$ (HF) ≤ 0.1 fm/c <  $\tau$ (QGP<sub>form., LHC</sub>) ≈ 0.3 fm/c (PRC 89 (2014) 034906



#### Heavy quarks energy loss in QGP

S. Politanò (INFN) stefano.politano@to.infn.it

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  - $\tau(HF) \leq 0.1 \text{ fm/}c < \tau(QGP_{form., LHC}) \approx 0.3 \text{ fm/}c (PRC 89 (2014) 034906)$
  - Elastic interactions: HQs diffuse in QGP medium (Boltzmann, Fokker-Planck or Langevin)
    - → Degree of thermalisation of heavy-quarks in the medium? Spatial diffusion coefficient (D\_)?
  - Radiative interactions: energy loss of charm and beauty quarks in the medium
    - → Colour-charge and quark-mass dependence?
- Key observables: nuclear modification factor ( $R_{AA}$ ) and elliptic flow ( $v_2$ )



#### HQ energy loss

S. Politanò (INFN) stefano.politano@to.infn.it



 $p_{\tau}(\text{GeV}/c)$ 

260 280 p\_ [GeV]

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Centrality 0-20%

√s<sub>NN</sub> = 5.02 TeV

240

•  $R_{\Delta\Delta}$  (charm-hadron) <  $R_{\Delta\Delta}$  (beauty-hadron) at low  $p_{\tau}$  •

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- Different effects: flow, shadowing, recombination
  - Gluon radiation suppressed at angles smaller than  $\theta < m_{A}/E$
- b-tagged jets less suppressed than inclusive jets in central and midcentral Pb–Pb collisions
- Not only mass effects, smaller suppression than gluon jets also due to colour factor

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ALI-PUB-501679

# B-jet structure in heavy-ion collisions

• Gain additional info studying jet shape: measure of charged-particle  $p_{T}$  profile w.r.t. radial distance from jet axis  $10^{\circ}$ 

- ⇒ Depletion of  $p_T$  at small  $\Delta r$  from jet axis compared to inclusive jet shapes, already present in pp
- ⇒ Enhancement at intermediate-large  $\Delta r$ which increases with centrality



 $\Delta r$ 

0.2 0.4 0.6

1

0.5

0.4 0.6 0.8

 $\Delta r$ 

S. Politanò (INFN)

stefano.politano@to.infn.it

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0.2

0.4 0.6 0.8

 $\Delta r$ 

$$\rho(\Delta r) = \frac{P(\Delta r)}{\sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{\text{trk} \in (\Delta r < 1)} p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trk}}}$$

$$P(\Delta r) = \frac{1}{\Delta r_{\rm b} - \Delta r_{\rm a}} \frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}} \Sigma_{\rm jets} \Sigma_{\rm trk \in (\Delta r_{\rm a}, \Delta r_{\rm b})} p_{\rm T}^{\rm trk}$$



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CMS: PLB 844 (2023) 137849



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  - → Depletion of  $p_T$  at small  $\Delta r$  from jet axis compared to inclusive jet shapes, already present in pp
  - ⇒ Enhancement at intermediate-large  $\Delta r$ which increases with centrality
  - Quantitative measurement of dead-cone effect for b-jets

$$\rho(\Delta r) = \frac{P(\Delta r)}{\Sigma_{\text{jets}} \Sigma_{\text{trk} \in (\Delta r < 1)} p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trk}}}$$

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stefano.politano@to.infn.it

## HF elliptic flow



boundino.github.io/hinHFplot



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- Positive  $v_2$  of HF hadrons and leptons from HQ decays
  - Participation to the collective motion of the system
  - Beauty  $v_2$  lower than charm one for  $p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ 
    - → Partial thermalisation of open beauty in QGP?

Prompt D ALICE (30–50%): PLB 813 (2021) 136054  $c \rightarrow \mu$  ATLAS (30–40%): PLB 807 (2020) 135595 Prompt D<sup>0</sup> CMS (30–50%): PLB 816 (2021) 136253  $b \rightarrow D^0$  ALICE (30–40%): EPJC 83 (2023) 1123  $b \rightarrow \mu$  ATLAS (30–40%): PLB 807 (2020) 135595 Y(1S) CMS (30–50%): PLB 819 (2021) 136385

## HF elliptic flow



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• Transport models in hydrodynamical expanding QGP including collisional energy loss + coalescence describe data



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# Constraining HQ transport

S. Politanò (INFN) stefano.politano@to.infn.it



- $R_{AA}$  and  $v_2$  of muons from HF hadron decays from ATLAS
  - Charm:  $2\pi D_s T_c = 2.23$ , Bottom:  $2\pi D_s T_c = 2.79$ 
    - Compatible results between ATLAS and ALICE

- Constraining spatial diffusion coefficient  $D_s$  via D meson measurements
  - Simultaneous fit to  $R_{AA} (\chi^2/ndf < 5)$  and  $v_2 (\chi^2/ndf < 2)$
  - $-1.5 < 2\pi D_s T_c < 4.5 \rightarrow \tau_{charm} = 3-8 \text{ fm/}c$ ີ 1.5 ATLAS ATLAS <mark>♦</mark> C→μ  $C \rightarrow \mu$ Pb+Pb, 5.02 TeV, 246  $\mu b^{-1}$ Pb+Pb, 5.02 TeV, 246 µb<sup>-1</sup> ¢b→μ  $b \rightarrow \mu$ *pp*, 5.02 TeV, 1.17 pb<sup>-1</sup> pp, 5.02 TeV, 1.17 pb<sup>-1</sup> 0-10% 40-60% 0.5 ا<sub>20.2</sub> < >02 - DAB-MOD  $c \rightarrow D^0 \rightarrow u$ -DAB-MOD  $c \rightarrow D^0 \rightarrow u$ -DAB-MOD  $b \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow u$ **DAB-MOD**  $b \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \mu$ **DREENA-B**  $c \rightarrow D^0 \rightarrow \mu$ **DREENA-B**  $c \rightarrow D^0 \rightarrow u$ **DREENA-B**  $b \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \mu$ **DREENA-B**  $b \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \mu$ 15 20 25 25 30 10 30 10 15 20 *ρ*<sub>т</sub> [GeV] ATLAS: PLB 829 (2022) 137077 p\_ [GeV]

#### Heavy quarks hadronisation in QGP

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- Modification of hadronisation mechanism in presence of QGP?



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- Modification of hadronisation mechanism in presence of QGP?
  - Fragmentation  $D_q \rightarrow H(z_q, Q^2)$ : parton shares fraction of its momentum  $z_q$  with hadron H (dominant at high  $p_T$ )
  - Coalescence/Recombination: partons close in phase space recombine into higher  $p_T$  hadron (dominant at low  $p_T$ )
    - $\Rightarrow$  Higher baryon-to-meson ratio at intermediate  $p_T$
- Key observables: relative hadron production



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ALICE: PLB 827 (2022) 136986, TAMU: PRL 124, 042301 (2020), LGR: EPJC 80 (2020) 7, 671, Catania: PRC 96, 044905 (2017), PHSD: PRC 93, 034906 (2016)



- Higher  $D_s^+/D^0$  in central Pb–Pb wrt pp in 2 <  $p_T$  < 8 GeV/c by 2.3 $\sigma$ 
  - Hadronisation via recombination + strangeness enhancement
    - ➡ (Partial) thermal equilibrium required
- Described by transport models including strangeness enhancement and fragmentation + recombination

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- Beauty measurements compatible with transport models implementing strangeness enhancement + recombination
- ➡ More precise measurements and lower p<sub>T</sub> reach needed LHCP 2024, Boston - 05/06/2024

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#### HF hadronisation: baryon-to-meson ratios

S. Politanò (INFN) stefano.politano@to.infn.it

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- Enhanced charm baryon-to-meson ratio wrt  $e^+e^-$ 
  - Modification increasing from pp to central Pb-Pb collisions
    - ➡ Similar results between ALICE and CMS

First measurement of prompt  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  at forward rapidities in Pb-Pb by LHCb in 65-90%

6

 $p_{_{\rm T}}$  [GeV/c]

- Similar to ALICE/CMS but lower in absolute values
  - ➡ Rapidity dependence? Specific for 65-90%?
  - → PYTHIA8+CR compatible
  - ➡ Down to 30% centrality in Run 3

#### HF hadronisation: baryon-to-meson ratios

S. Politanò (INFN) stefano.politano@to.infn.it

 $\Lambda_c^{+} \,/\, D^0$ 

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

1.4 ALICE

– ● pp, √s = 13 TeV

▼ pp, √s = 5.02 TeV

▲ p-Pb,  $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}}$  = 5.02 TeV

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■ Pb-Pb, √*s*<sub>NN</sub> = 5.02 TeV

|y| < 0.5

stat.

syst.

extr.

 $10^{3}$ 

 $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle_{|\eta|<0.5}$ 

N total



- Enhanced charm baryon-to-meson ratio wrt **e**<sup>+</sup>**e**<sup>−</sup>
  - Modification increasing from pp to central Pb–Pb collisions
    - Similar results between ALICE and CMS

 $p_{T}^{-}$ -integrated  $\Lambda_{c}^{+}/D^{0}$  ratio as function of average charged-particle multiplicity

ALICF

 $10^{2}$ 

- Similar values from pp, p-Pb, to Pb-Pb
  - Different p<sub>T</sub> redistribution between baryons and mesons?

#### Summary

- Many HF observables measured at LHC
  - Nuclear modification factor  $R_{AA}$ 
    - ➡ HF quarks undergo energy loss in the medium → mass & color-charge dependence of in-medium energy loss
  - Azimuthal anisotropy
    - → Positive beauty  $v_2$  observed → lower than charm, partial beauty thermalisation?
  - Baryon/meson and meson/meson ratios
    - ➡ Role of coalescence in charm-baryon formation
    - Room for improvements in beauty sector
- What's next? Run 3!





#### Constraining charm quark diffusion coefficient

R<sub>44</sub>: JHEP 01 (2022) 174 v2: PLB 813 (2021) 136054 47 1.6 1.6 <sup>>∾</sup> 0.35 ALICE LIDO IDO w/o radiative 1.4 Coll Pb–Pb,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ 0.30 Centrality 0-10% LGR LGR w/o radiative 0.25 1.2 coll. + |y| < 0.5-<del>□</del>-⊕-<sub>⊕-⊕</sub> 0.20 1.0 radiative 0.15 0.8 ₽₽ 0.10 0.6 0.05 0.00 0-10% Coll. \30-50% 0.05 coll. + radiative 2 3 4 5 6 7 10  $p_{_{\rm T}}$  (GeV/c) ALI-PUB-501960  $R_{\rm AA}$ ≤<sup>™</sup> 0.35F ALICE PHSD w/o recomb PHSD TeV no 0.30 --- POWLANG w/o recomb. POWLANG 10% 1.2 0.25F - · - DAB-MOD w/o recomb DAB-MOD reco. < 0.5 0.20 1.0 reco 0.15 0.8 reco 0.10 0.6 0.05 0.4 0.00 € Centrality 30-50% -0.05E 0. |v| < 0.8no -0.10E 20 30 20 30 4×10 3 4 5 6 7 10 678910 reco  $p_{\tau}$  (GeV/c)  $p_{\tau}$  (GeV/c) ALI-PUB-501964

and R<sub>AA</sub> simultaneously
very challenging for transport models

Constrain c-quark  $D_{c}$  by comparing  $v_{2}$ 

- Differential comparisons:
  - radiative energy loss
    - ➡ no significant effect at low pT
  - fragmentation + coalescence necessary
    - → important to describe low-intermediate  $p_{T}$

DAB-MOD: PRC 96, 064903 (2017) LIDO: PRC 98, 064901 (2018) POWLANG: EPJC 75 (2015) 3, 121 PHSD: PRC 93, 034906 (2016) LGR: EPJC 80 (2020) 7, 671

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#### Constraining beauty quark diffusion coefficient



- R<sub>AA</sub>(non-prompt D<sup>0</sup>) / R<sub>AA</sub> (prompt D<sup>0</sup>) ratio comparison with models
  - both collisional and radiative energy loss mechanisms important to describe data
  - low-p<sub>T</sub> (< 5 GeV/c): pattern hints difference in shadowing/flow/coalescence</li>
  - high- $p_T$  (> 5 GeV/c): 3.9σ above unity → beauty less suppressed than charm
- Testing LGR ingredients effect
  - "valley" structure pT < 5 GeV/c</li>
    - ➡ charm coalescence (iv)
  - enhancement for  $p_{T} > 5 \text{ GeV/}c$ 
    - mass dependent quark in-medium energy loss effect (i)

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#### Transport models



• Boltzmann equation for HQ phase-space distribution  $(f_1)$ 

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\vec{p}}{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r - (\vec{\nabla}_r V) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p\right) f_1(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = I_{\text{coll}}(f_1)$$

 – collision term: semiclassical simulation of medium + HQ quasiparticles

- consider 
$$p^2 \sim m_Q T >> q^2 \sim T^2$$
 (e.g. HF)

• Fokker-Planck equation

$$\frac{\partial f_Q(p,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left[ A_i(p) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} B_{ij}(p) \right] f_Q(p,t) \quad - \text{ impose the } p \to 0 \text{ limit}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_Q}{\partial t} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} (p_i f_Q) + D \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} f_Q$$

arXiv:0803.0901v2

- relaxation time:  $t_0 = 1/\gamma$
- spatial diffusion coefficient:  $D_s = T/[\gamma(p=0)m_Q] \rightarrow \gamma = Tm_Q/D_s$

Models	Bulk	nPDFs	HQ interactions	Hadronization	Hadron phase	D <sub>s</sub>	Ref.
CATANIA	Boltzmann quasi-particles		Langevin	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	No	3.5-4.5	Phys. Rev. C 96 (2017) 044905 (R <sub>AA</sub> ) Phys. Lett. B 805 (2020) 135460 (v <sub>2</sub> )
DAB-MOD (M&T)	Hydro viscous (v-USPhydro)		Langevin	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	No	2.5	Phys. Rev. C 102, 024906 (2020)
LBT	Hydro viscous (VISHNew)	Yes	Boltzmann coll+rad	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	No	2	Phys. Rev. C 94 (2016) 014909 Phys. Lett. B 777 (2018) 255
LIDO	Hydro viscous		Boltzmann Langevin coll+rad	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	Yes	2-4	Phys. Rev. C 100, 064911
LGR	Hydro viscous (3+1 HLLE)	Yes	Langevin coll+rad	Recomb. + Frag.		2-4	Eur. Phys. J. C, 80 (2020) 671
MC@sHQ+ EPOS2	Hydro ideal (EPOS)	Yes	Boltzmann coll+rad	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	No	1.5	Phys. Rev. C 89 (2014) 014905
PHSD	off-shell parton transport	Yes	Collisional	Recomb. (ICM) + Frag.	Yes	4	Phys. Rev. C 93, 034906 (2016) (LHC) Phys. Rev. C 92, 014910 (2015)
POWLANG	Hydro viscous (ECHO-QGP)	Yes	Langevin coll	In-medium strings	No	7	Eur. Phys. J. C 75 (2015) 121 (R <sub>AA</sub> ) JHEP 02 (2018) 043 (v <sub>2</sub> )
TAMU	Hydro ideal	Yes	Langevin T-matrix (coll)	Recomb. (RRM) + Frag.	Yes	4	Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 042301 (2020)