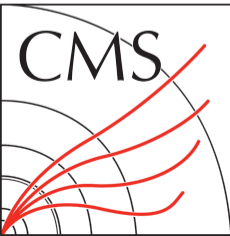


# Recent highlights on QCD and QED studies with heavy ion collisions at CMS

Chris McGinn on behalf  
of the CMS collaboration

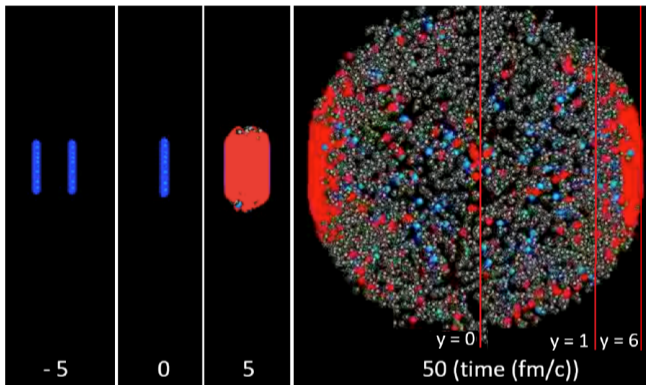
ICHEP, Prague

18 July 2024



MITHIG group's work was supported by US DOE-NP

# The Quark Gluon Plasma



1

2

3

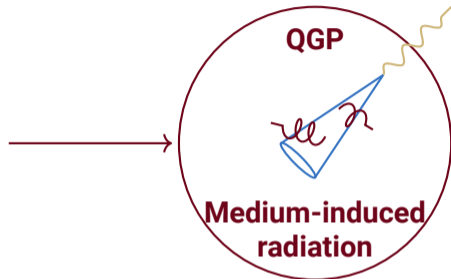
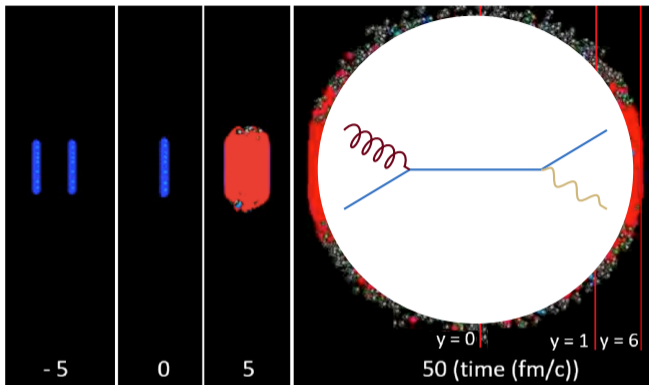
4

1. Lorentz-contracted nuclei inbound
2. Initial collision; Hard-probes formed here
3. After some formation time, Quark Gluon Plasma (QGP)
4. After some longer time, freezeout and hadronization

Still via [Ann.Rev.Nucl.68 \(2018\)](#)

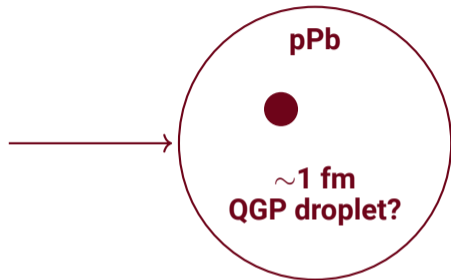
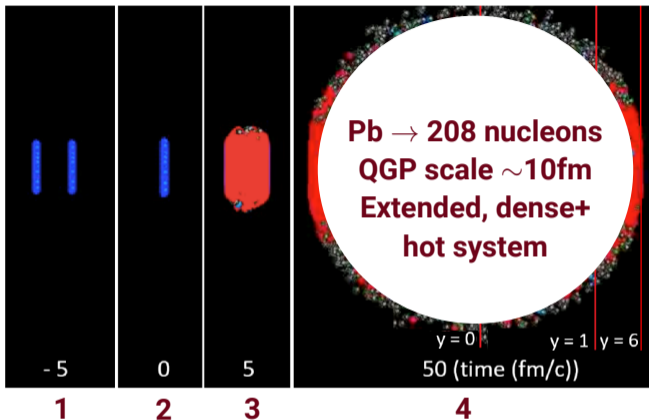
Full video via [Yen-jie Lee, Wit Busza, and Andre Yoon](#)

# The Quark Gluon Plasma



- Deconfined quarks and gluons form a dense medium (3)
  - Strong interactions make it opaque to color charge
- Early time (2) hard scatterings produce jets as probes!
- Today: 2 new results probing jet-medium interactions in PbPb

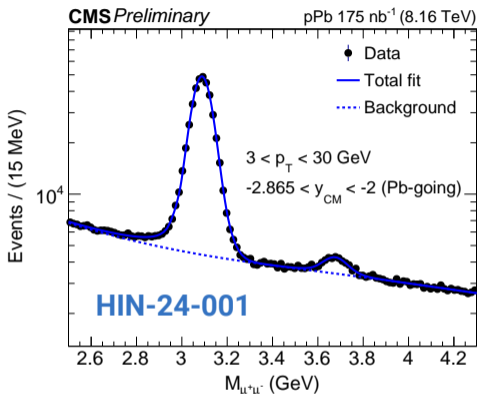
# Quark Gluon Plasma... in Small Systems?



- Have observed QGP-like behavior in small systems many years now
  - True droplet of QGP? Something else?
- Signatures like flow, strangeness enhancement, etc.
- Today: Three new pPb results exploring QGP signatures

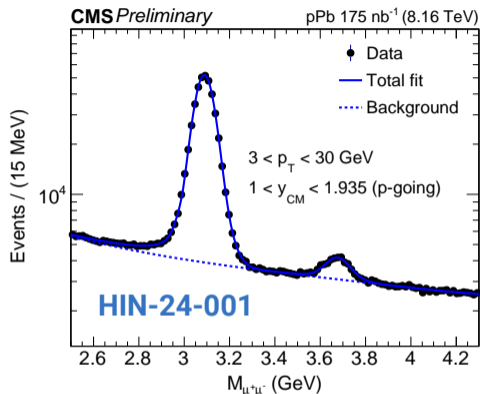
## **Recent Results exploring QPG-like effects in pPb**

# $\sigma(\psi(2S))/\sigma(J/\psi)$ in pPb (I)



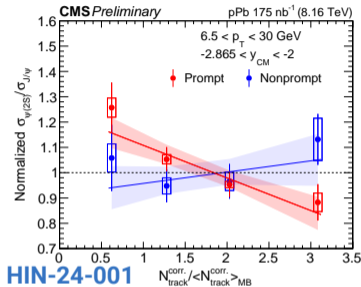
## Backward, Pb-going

- Measured in bins of  $p_T$ ,  $y$ , and charged particle multiplicity, for prompt and non-prompt
- Above mass peaks in two rapidity binnings
  - Relative peak size implies statistical limitations in  $\psi(2S)$  measurement



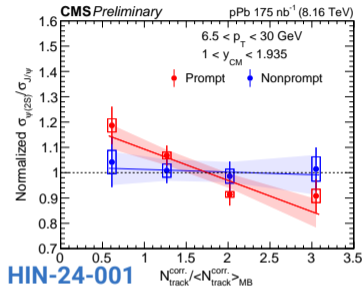
## Forward, p-going

# $\sigma(\psi(2S))/\sigma(J/\psi)$ in pPb (II)

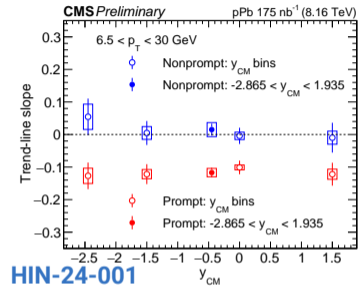


## Backward, Pb-going

- Consistently observe negative slope in prompt, across all  $y$ 
  - No slope observed in nonprompt
- Qualitatively consistent with expected final-state effects on hadronization
  - Prompt experience full evolution of the system
  - b-hadron produces non-prompt post-system evolution



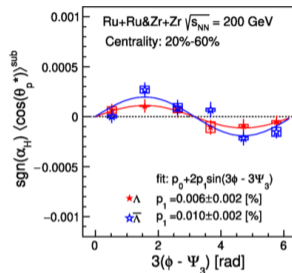
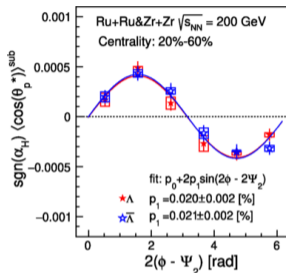
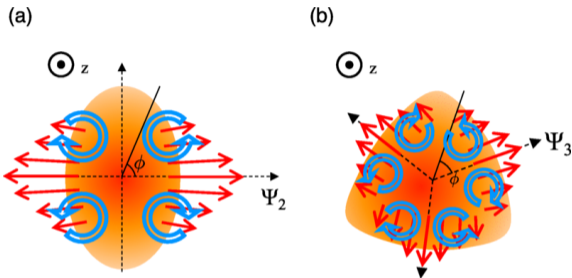
## Forward, p-going



## Slope (y-averaged)

# Lambda Polarization in pPb (I)

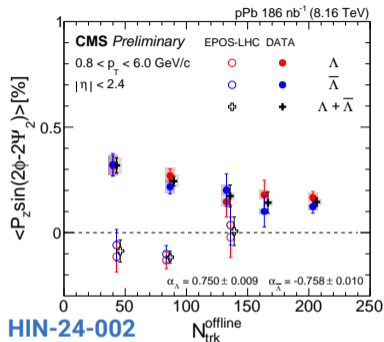
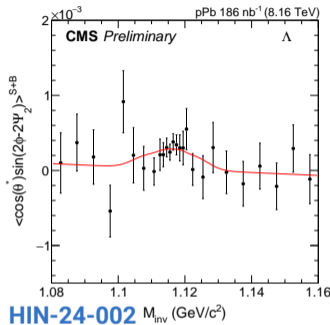
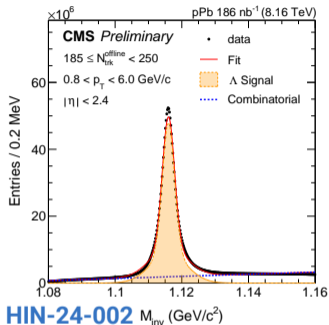
Via STAR, PRL 131 202301



- Pressure gradient induces vorticity fields; can result in local polarization of hyperons
  - Extract as  $P_z \sin(2(\phi - \Psi_2))$
- Star has observed the local polarization in AA collisions!
- We also observe signatures of flow in small systems...
  - Similar to our history w/ the ridge, search for this effect in small systems



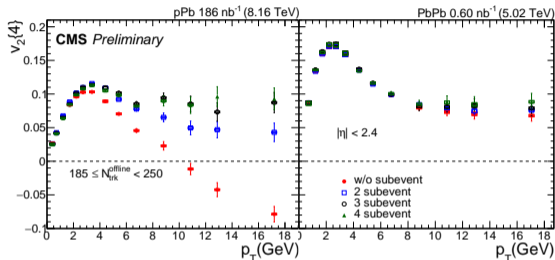
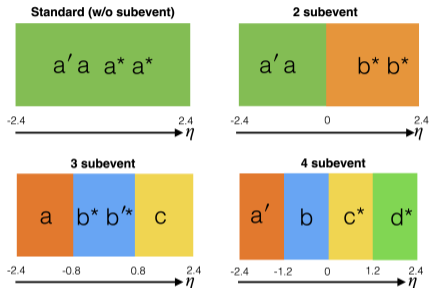
# Lambda Polarization in pPb (II)



- Left and middle: Simultaneous fit in mass and  $\cos\theta^* \sin(2(\phi - \Psi_2))$
- Right: Extracted  $P_z \sin(2(\phi - \Psi_2))$  in pPb multiplicity classes
- EPOS-LHC does not capture this behavior (negative values)
- Analysis also performed for  $K_S^0$  - result 0, consistent with 0 spin

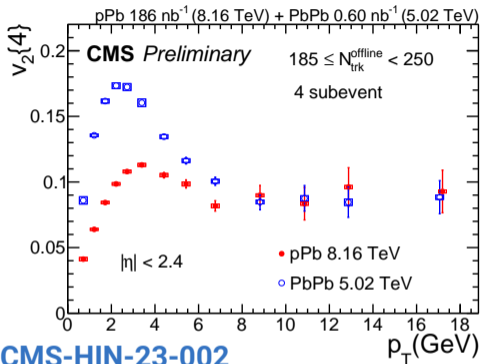
# High- $p_T$ $v_2$ in pPb (I)

CMS-HIN-23-002

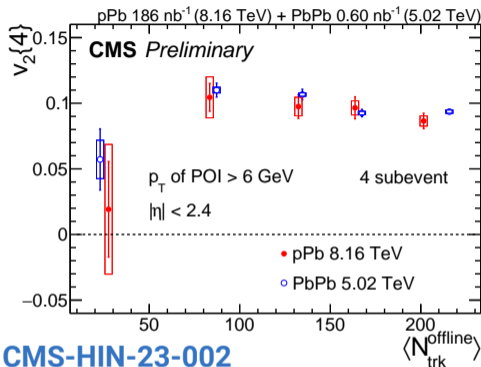


- $v_2$ : Magnitude of correlations from elliptical anisotropy
- Left: Subevent categories, particles taken from each subevent region
- Right: Results with different subevent cumulant methods in pPb, PbPb
  - No subevent, negative sign, suggests significant confounders (nonflow)
  - 3 / 4 subevent self-consistent, suggest confounders removed

# High- $p_T$ $v_2$ in pPb (II)



CMS-HIN-23-002



CMS-HIN-23-002

- **Result: Observe a consistent high- $p_T$   $v_2$  in pPb**
- **Consistent with original observation by ATLAS using different method**
- **High- $p_T$   $v_2$  is understood as signature of differential jet energy-loss**
  - **No observed jet energy loss in pPb**
  - **Does high- $p_T$   $v_2$  in PbPb come from differential jet energy-loss alone?**

# Jet axis decorrelation with $\gamma$ +jet events

# WTA and E-Scheme Jet Axes

Study of jet-axis decorrelation in photon-tagged jets through the observable  $\Delta j$ , defined as

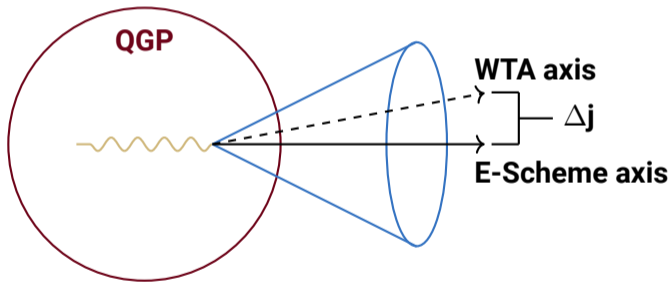
$$\Delta j = \sqrt{(\phi_{\text{E-Scheme}} - \phi_{\text{WTA}})^2 + (\eta_{\text{E-Scheme}} - \eta_{\text{WTA}})^2}$$

## E-Scheme

- Axis from 4-vector sum at each step of clustering
- “Average energy flow” of jet

## WTA (Winner-take-all)

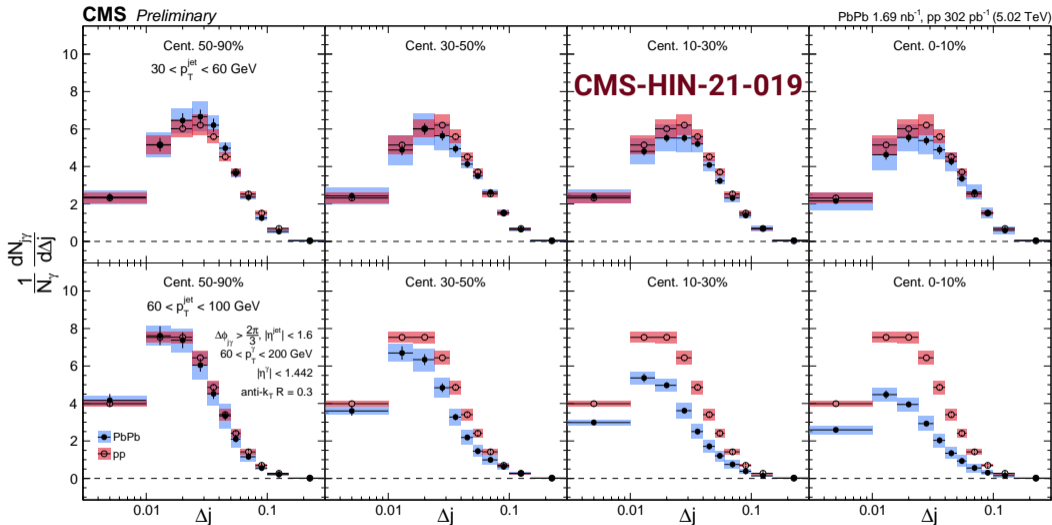
- At every step of clustering, set axis to harder prong
- “Leading energy flow” of jet



In QGP, jet quenching effects can modify E-Scheme-WTA correlation compared to pp!

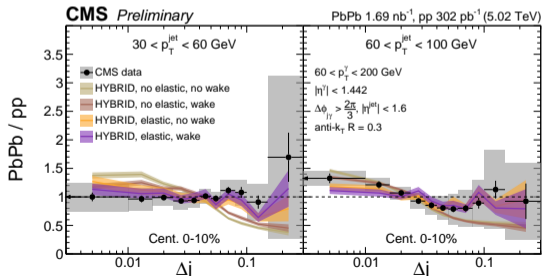
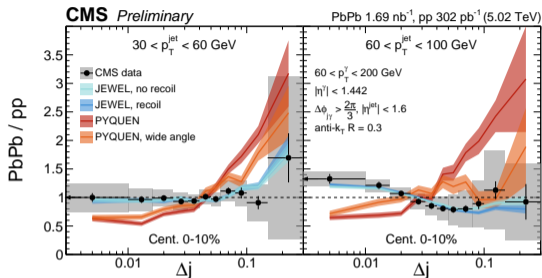
# New CMS $\Delta j$ Result in $\gamma$ -tagged Events (I)

**$60 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 100 \text{ GeV}$**   
 **$30 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 60 \text{ GeV}$**



# New CMS $\Delta j$ Result in $\gamma$ -tagged Events (II)

Shape Ratios



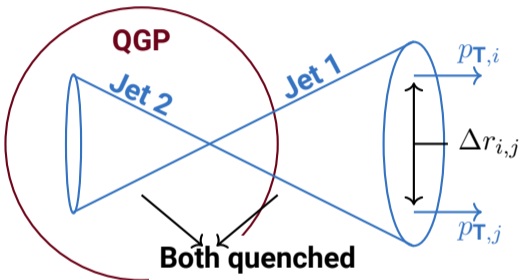
**CMS-HIN-21-019:** (hosted [here](#) soon!)

- PbPb data agrees well with JEWEL independent of recoil handling
- PYQUEN overpredicts broadening observed in data
- PbPb data agrees well with Hybrid, with elastic effects closer to central values
- Observable appears insensitive to wake as implemented in Hybrid

# **Energy-energy correlators in PbPb collisions**



# Motivating EEC's in Heavy Ions



Experimental Definition:

$$EEC(\Delta r) = \frac{1}{W_{\text{pairs}}} \sum_{\text{jets} \in |p_{T,1}, p_{T,2}|} \sum_{\text{pairs} \in \Delta r_a, \Delta r_b} (p_{T,i} p_{T,j})^n$$

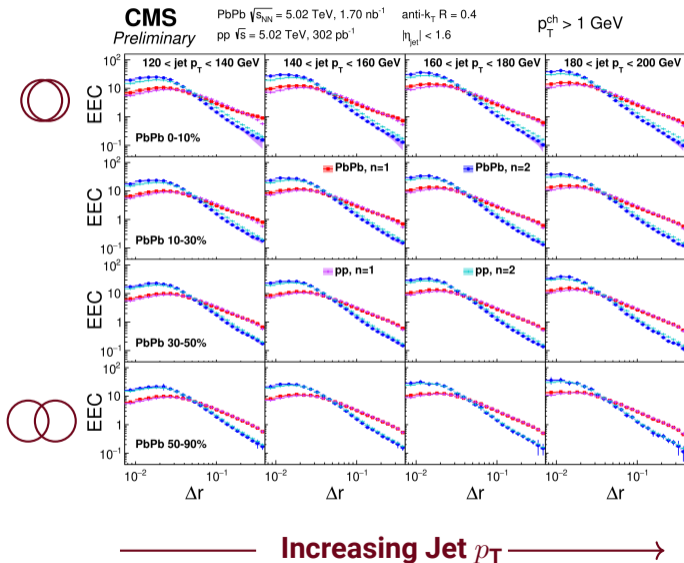
- All charged particle pairs with  $p_T > p_T^{\text{ch}}$ 
  - Measured with  $p_T^{\text{ch}}$  1 GeV and 2 GeV
- $\Delta r \equiv \Delta r_{i,j} = \sqrt{(\eta_i - \eta_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2}$
- Weighted by  $p_T$  product  $(p_{T,i} p_{T,j})^n$  per pair
  - Measured for  $n = 1$  and  $2$
- No jet  $p_T$  normalization
  - Instead restrict to tight jet  $p_T$  window
- Normalize by  $W_{\text{pairs}}$  such that integral is 1

In QGP, study proposed as probe of **color coherence** and **jet wake** effects

# Spectra Results in pp, PbPb for $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$ (I)

CMS-HIN-23-004: (hosted [here](#) soon!)

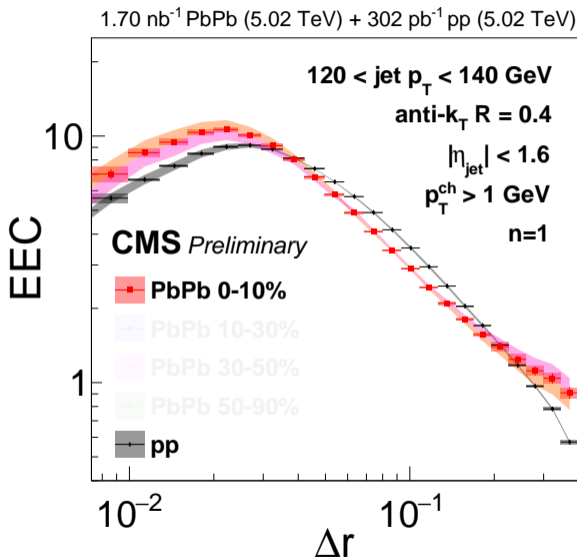
- Panels in bins of jet  $p_T$ , centrality
- Shapes strongly depend on  $n$ 
  - $n=2$  shifts distribution left relative  $n=1$
- Let's zoom in on one selection



# Spectra Results in pp, PbPb for $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$ (II)

CMS-HIN-23-004: (hosted [here](#) soon!)

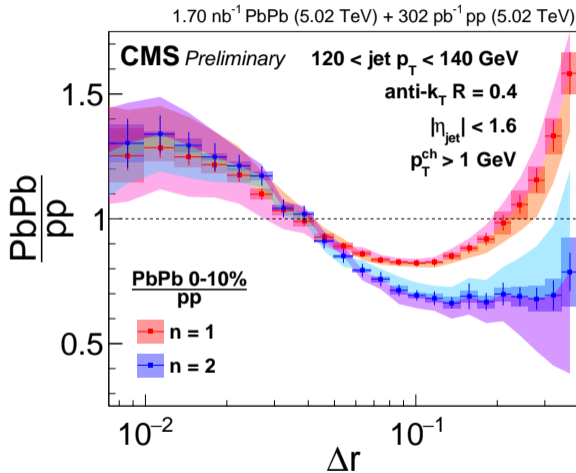
- Central 0-10% PbPb compared to pp
- $n=1$ ,  $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$ 
  - Emphasizes soft particle contributions
- PbPb peak shifted to left  $\rightarrow$  jet E-loss
- To quantify difference between PbPb and pp, check ratios!



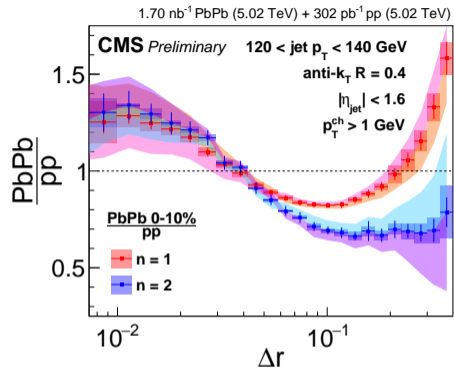
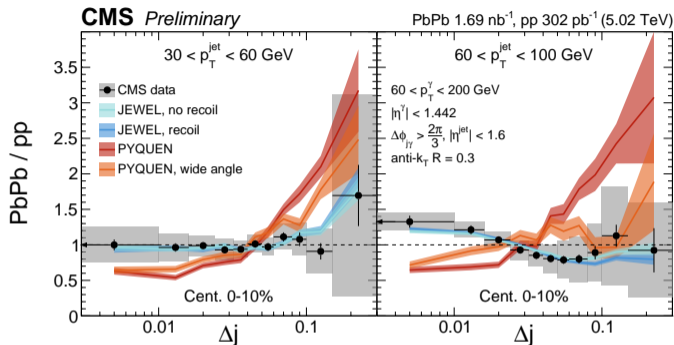
# Ratio of PbPb/pp for $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$

**CMS-HIN-23-004: (hosted [here](#) soon!)**

- As QGP effects increase, observe significant modification in PbPb
  - Maximal in 0-10% selection (right)
- Enhancement in small  $\Delta R$  (Free hadron regime)
  - Expected from jet energy loss in QGP
- Enhancement at large  $\Delta R$  (Quark/Gluon perturbative regime)
  - Not modeled by simple energy loss
  - Also not explained by q/g fraction
  - Soft particles key to observation



# Conclusions



- Three new CMS measurements probing QGP-like behaviors in pPb
- Two new-for-ICHEP CMS measurements of jet-medium interactions
  - First measurement of jet-axis decorrelation with photon-tag in PbPb data
  - First measurement of EEC modifications in PbPb compared to pp
- For a global perspective on the CMS HI program, see our [overview publication!](#)

**Backup**

# The CMS Detector

## CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes  
Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
Overall length : 28.7 m  
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE  
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS  
Pixel ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$ )  $\sim 1 \text{ m}^2$   $\sim 66\text{M}$  channels  
Microstrips ( $80$ – $180 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 200 \text{ m}^3$   $\sim 9.6\text{M}$  channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID  
Niobium titanium coil carrying  $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

MUON CHAMBERS  
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER  
Silicon strips  $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2$   $\sim 137,000$  channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER  
Steel + Quartz fibres  $\sim 2,000$  Channels

CRYSTAL  
ELECTROMAGNETIC  
CALORIMETER (ECAL)  
 $\sim 76,000$  scintillating  $\text{PbWO}_4$  crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)  
Brass + Plastic scintillator  $\sim 7,000$  channels

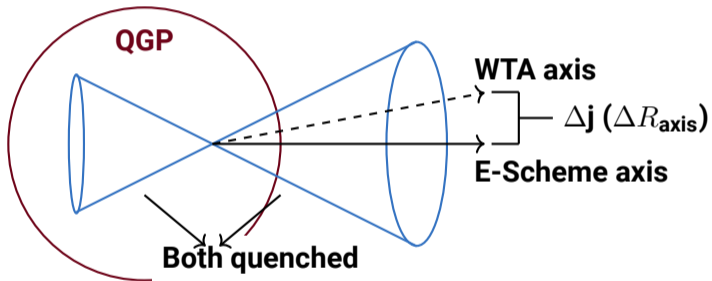
## Study of QGP enabled by The CMS Detector

- Silicon trackers for charged hadrons
- ECAL for photons /  $\pi^0$
- HCAL for neutrals
- Forward calorimeters for event activity / centrality
- All detectors in combination produce jets

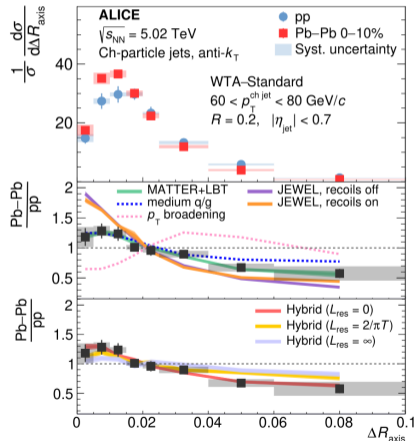
# ALICE Study in Inclusive Jets

Previous study by ALICE used inclusive jets ([Submitted PRL](#))

- Observed narrowing between axes in PbPb compared to pp reference
- Both jets are quenched  $\rightarrow$  cannot tag initial hard-scattering  $p_T$



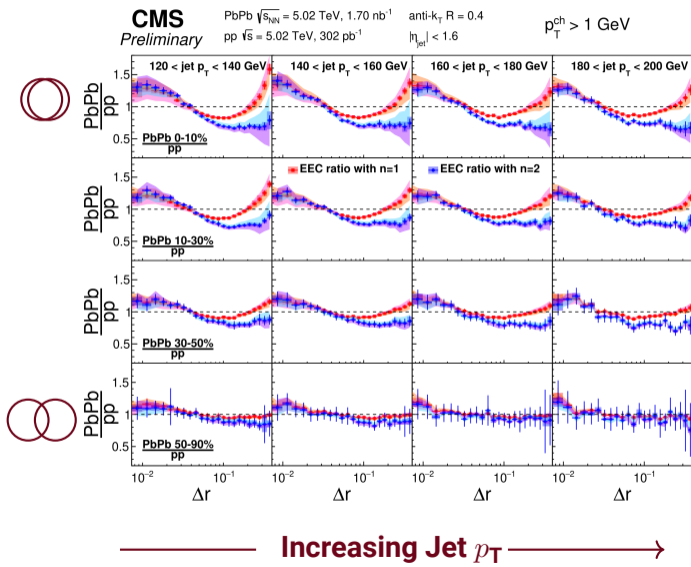
- With  $\gamma$  tag, unquenched measure of initial  $p_T$ !



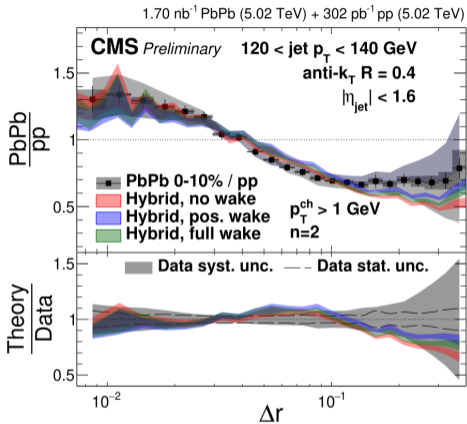
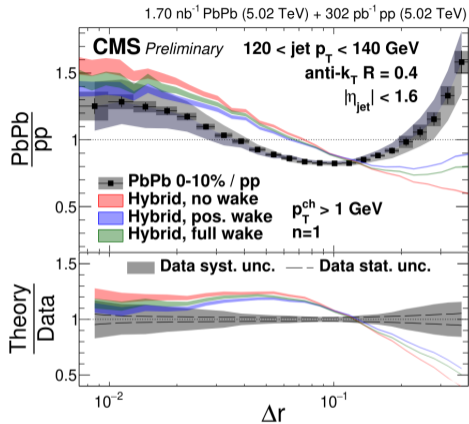


# Ratio of PbPb/pp for $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$

- Same panel by panel binning
- In peripheralmost (bottom), PbPb and pp agree within errors
- As QGP effects increase, observe significant modification in PbPb
- $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 2 \text{ GeV}$  in backup



# Comparison to Theory for $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1 \text{ GeV}$



- Hybrid fails to model the  $n=1$  case (left)
  - $n=1$  choice is more sensitive to soft medium effects
  - Both  $n=2$  and  $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 2 \text{ GeV}$  don't see the large  $\Delta R$  enhancement
- Good agreement in  $n=2$  case (right)