

# First measurement of high $p_T$ azimuthal anisotropy using subevent cumulants in pPb collisions at CMS

**Rohit Kumar Singh**

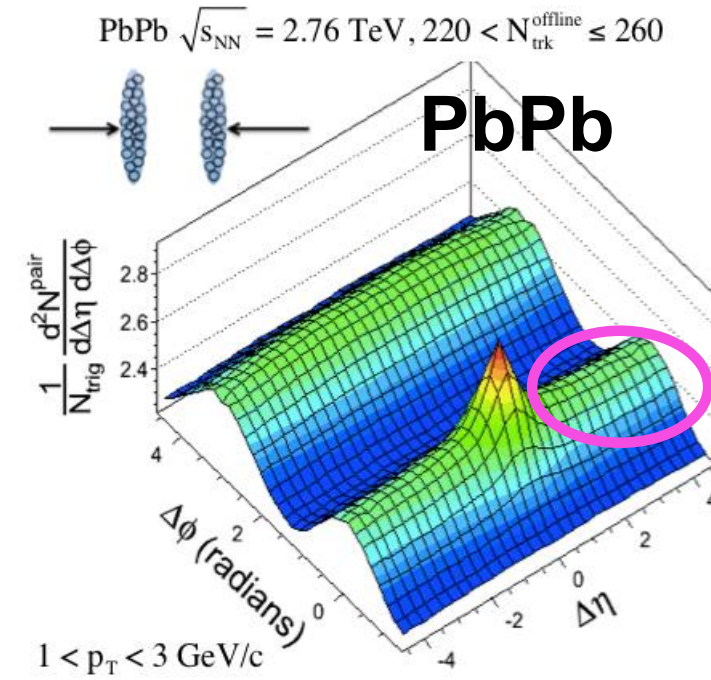
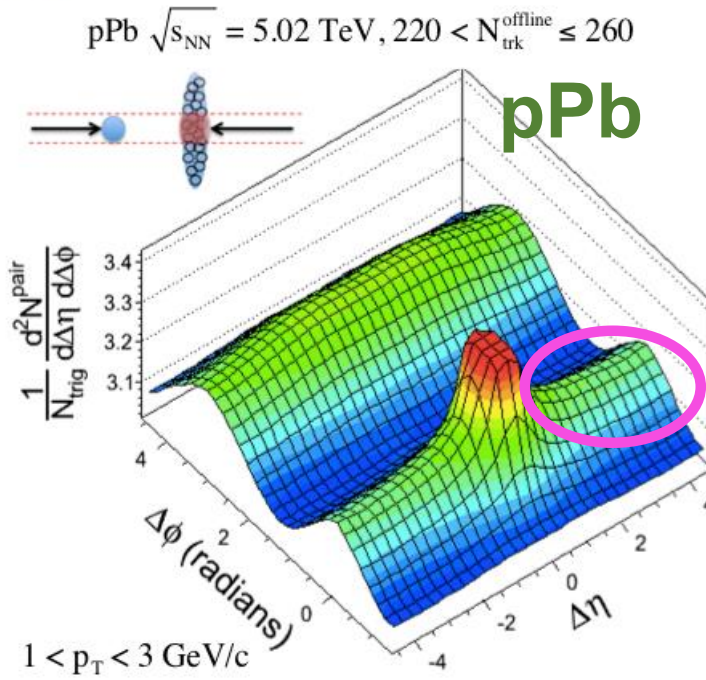
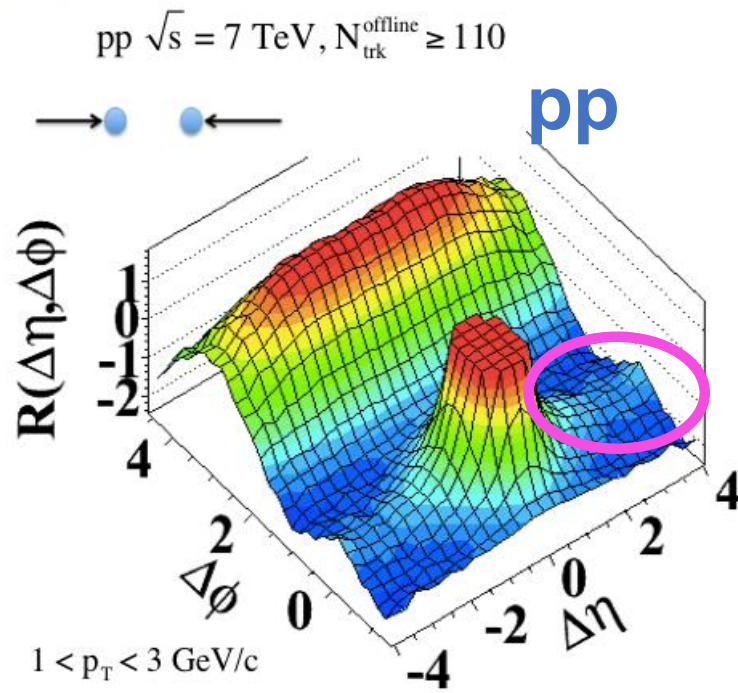
(For the CMS Collaboration)

**Indian Institute of Technology Madras**

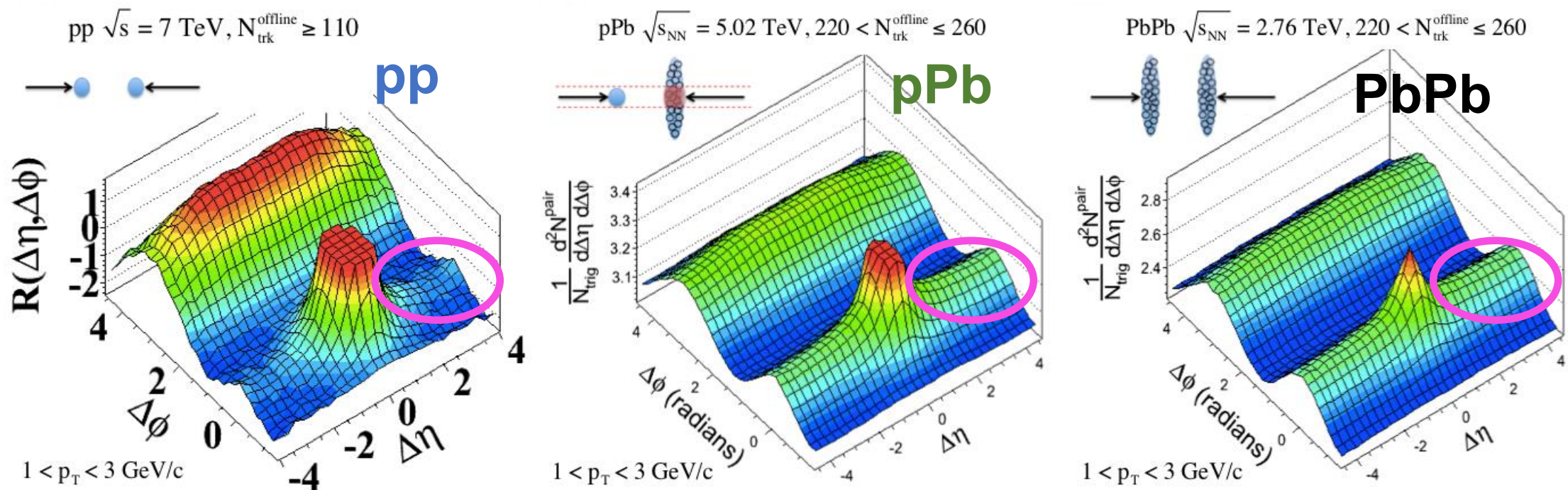


**Date: Jan 15, 2025**

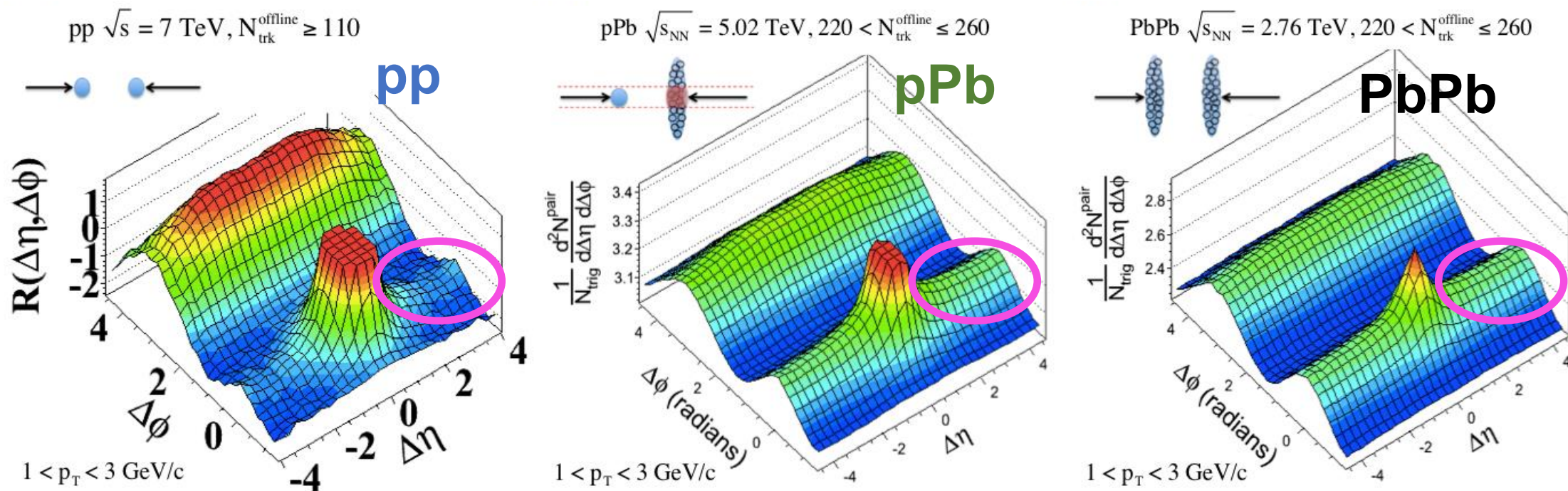
# Ridge is everywhere







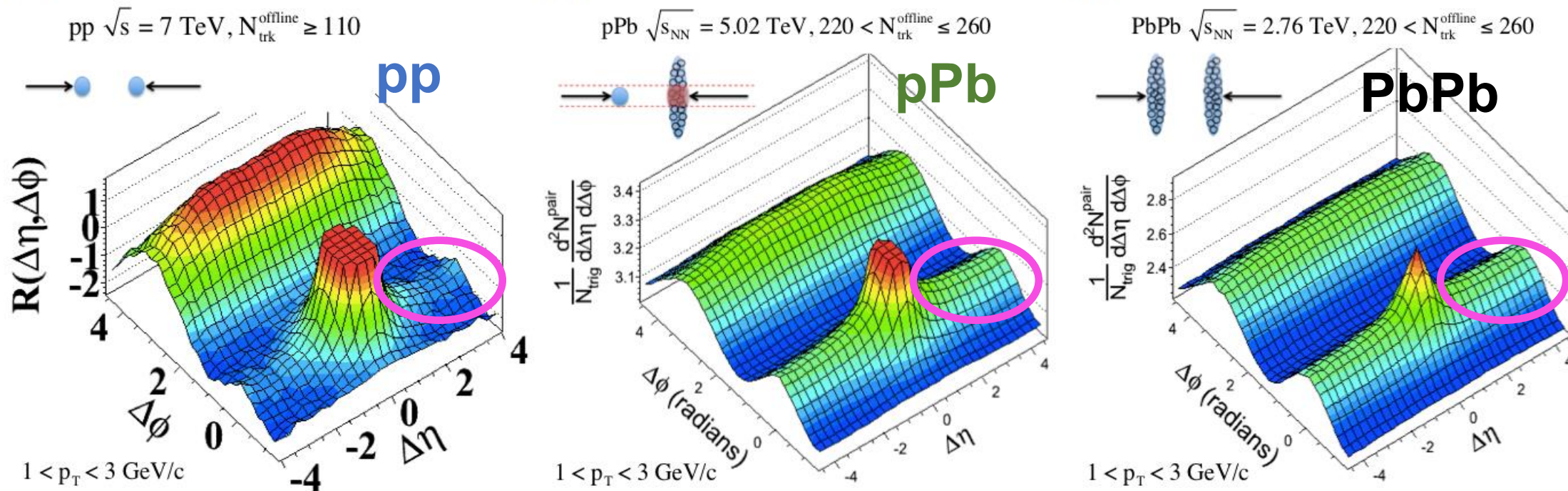
The first unexpected discovery at LHC: **Ridge** in high multiplicity pp & pPb collisions from CMS



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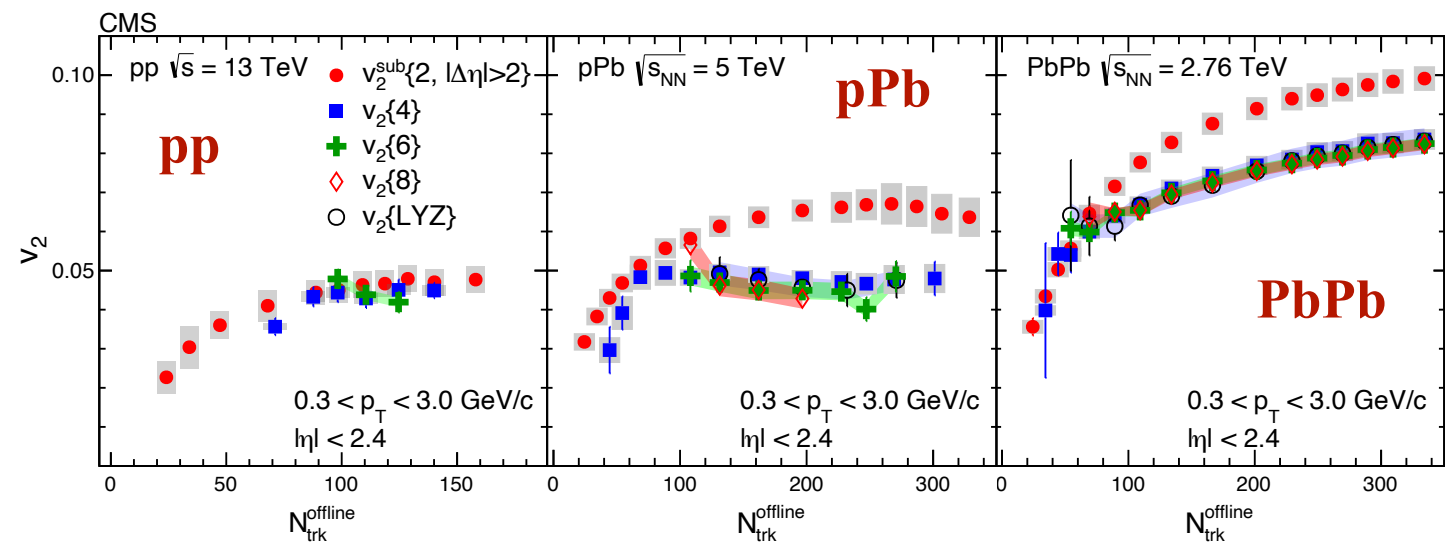
- ❖ Discovery of “Ridge” in pp & pPb  
=> sign of collectivity? same origin?
- ❖ Geometry + Fluctuations
- ❖ Well described by hydrodynamics
- ❖ Similar trend of  $v_2$  in three systems





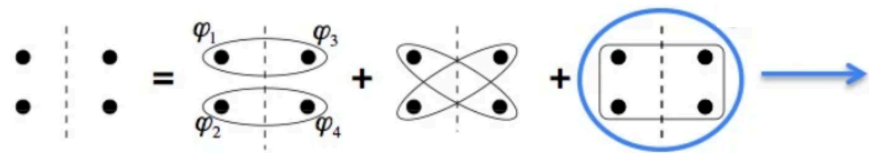
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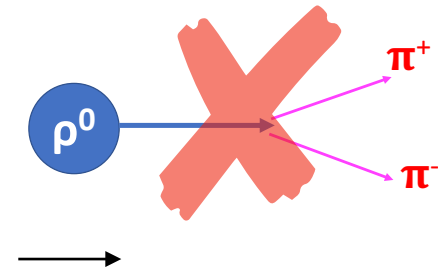


## ✱ Cumulant method:

- ❖ Multiparticle correlation technique
- ❖ Non-flow suppression in a data-driven way



$$c_n\{4\} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle\rangle - 2 \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle$$



$$\Rightarrow \text{Differential cumulant : } d_n\{4\} = \langle\langle 4' \rangle\rangle - 2 \langle\langle 2' \rangle\rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle$$

1 POI    3 RFPs

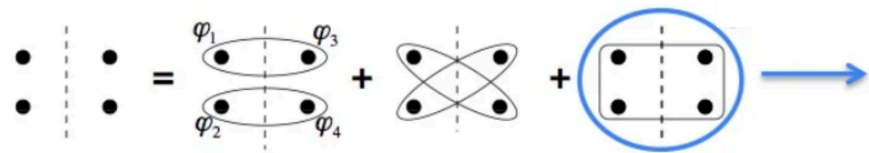
$\Rightarrow$  Differential Flow :

$$v'_n\{4\} = - \frac{d_n\{4\}}{(-c_n\{4\})^{3/4}}$$

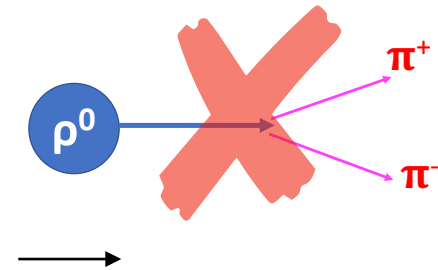


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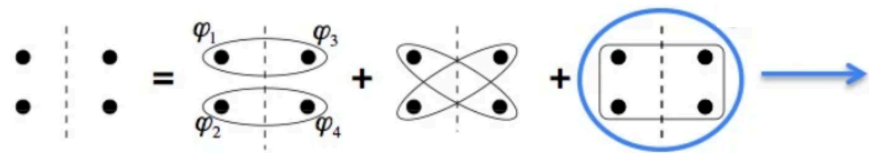
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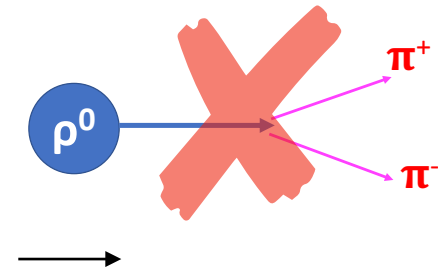
**Final observable**

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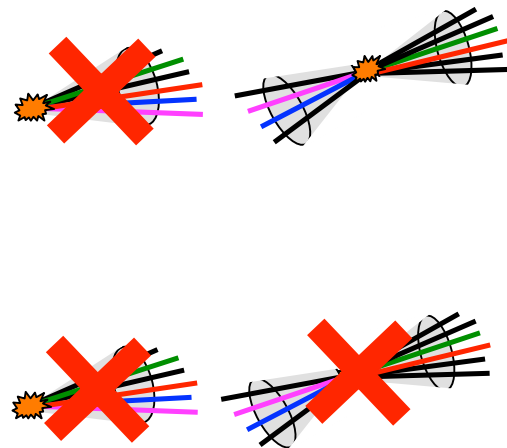


w/o subevent

2 subevent  
a a      b b

3 subevent  
a    b b    c

4 subevent  
a    b    c    d



$$\Rightarrow \text{Differential cumulant : } d_n\{4\} = \langle\langle 4' \rangle\rangle - 2 \langle\langle 2' \rangle\rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle$$

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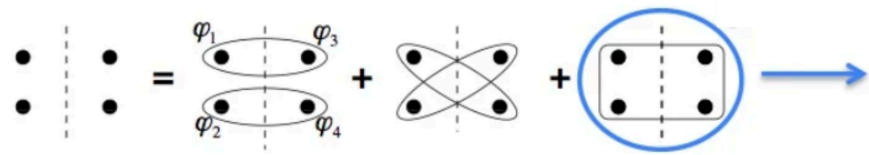
Final observable

- In standard cumulant, nonflow from jets contribute to four-particle correlation
- Subevent method removes these nonflow correlations
- Large  $\eta$  coverage of CMS: enough statistics

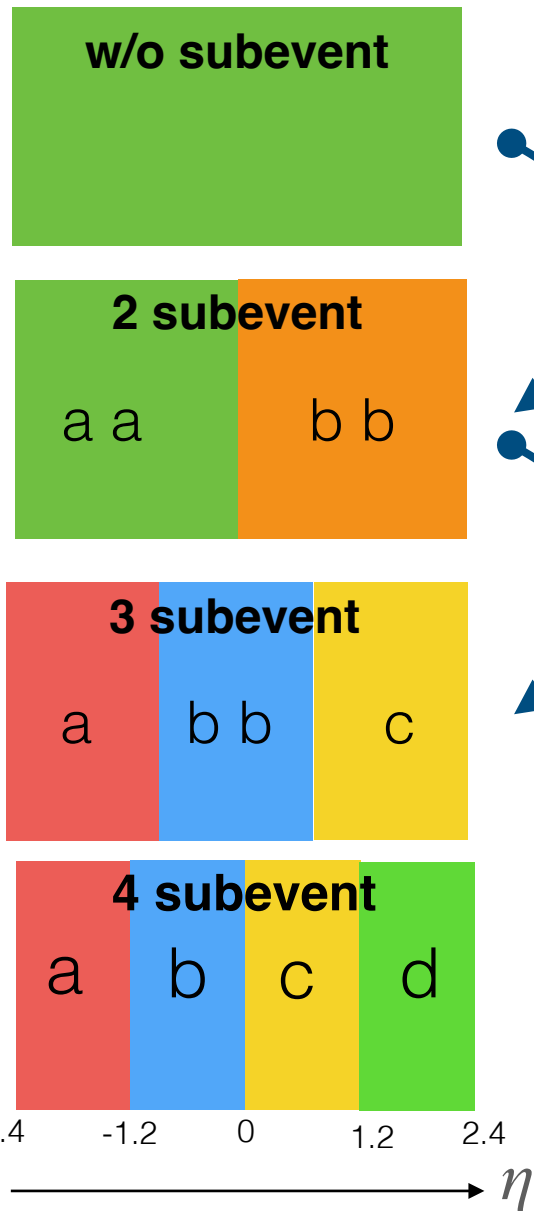
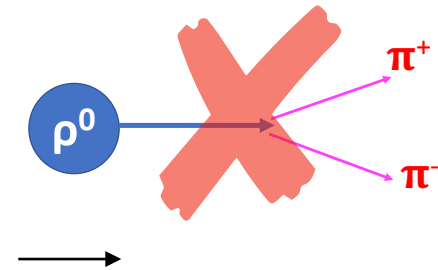


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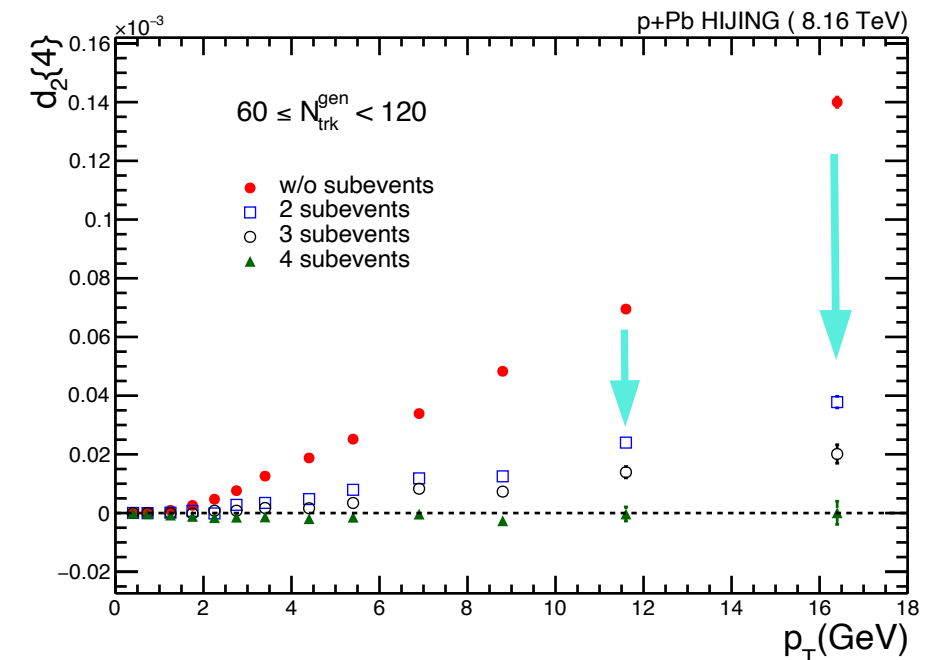


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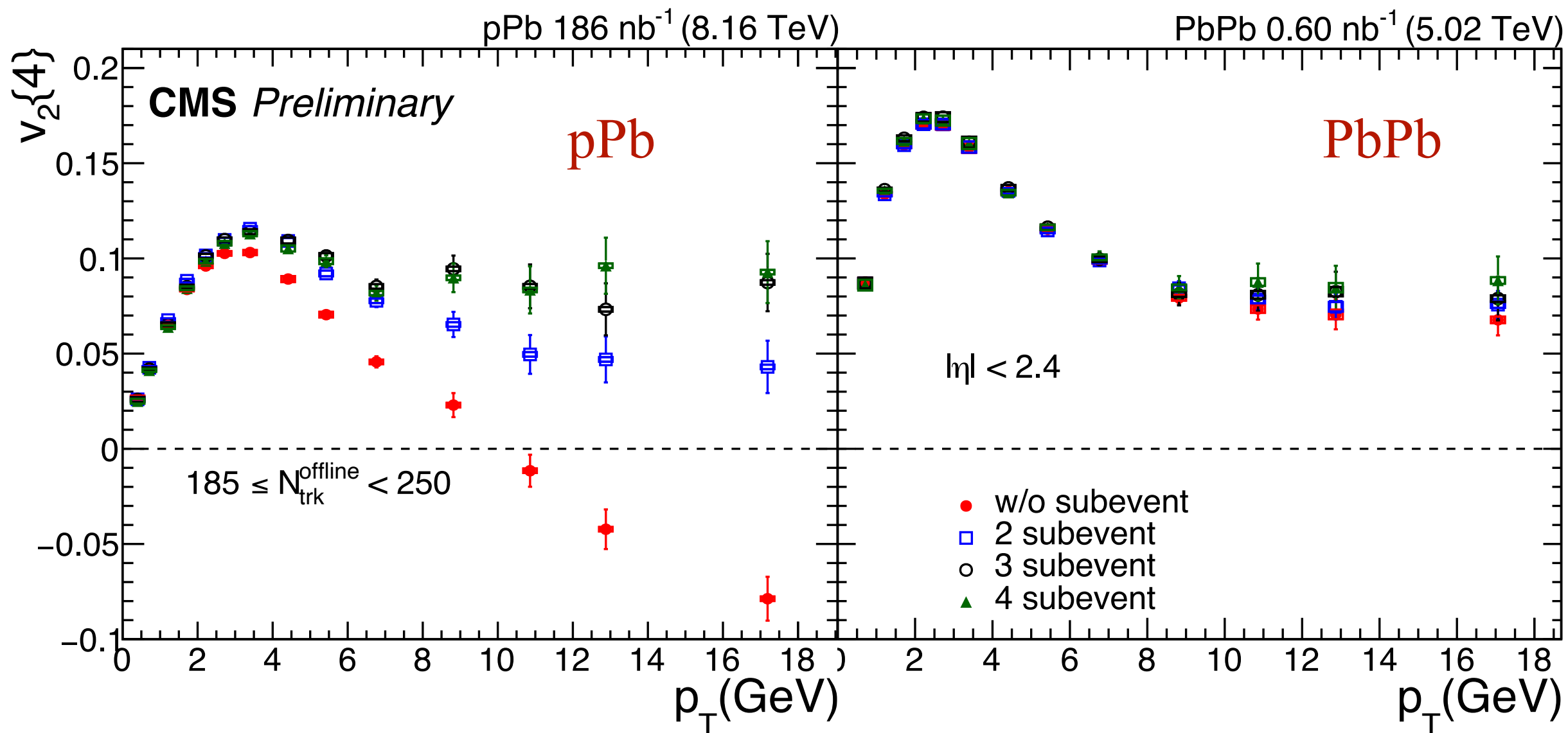
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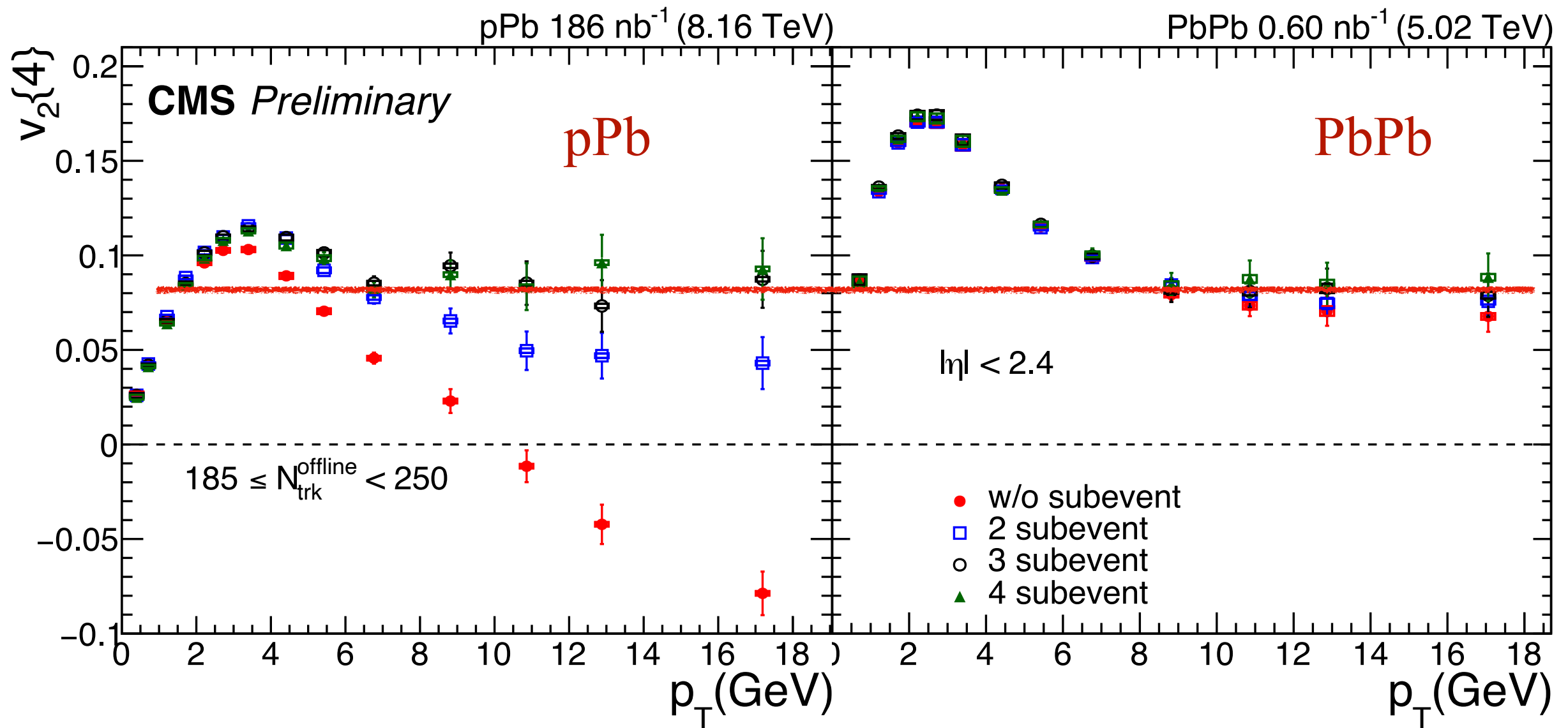
✱  $v_2\{4\}$  in  $185 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 250$  as a function of  $p_T$



- At low  $p_T$ , PbPb has larger  $v_2\{4\}$  than pPb
- At high  $p_T$ , similar magnitude and similar trend of subevent  $v_2\{4\}$

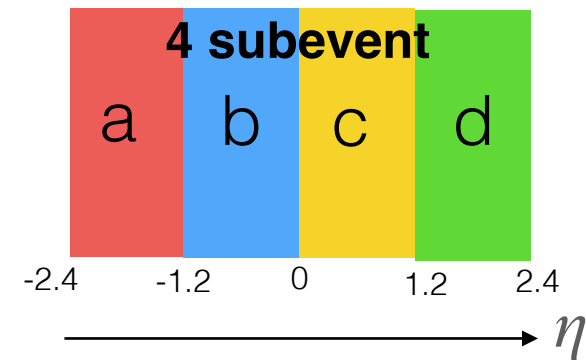
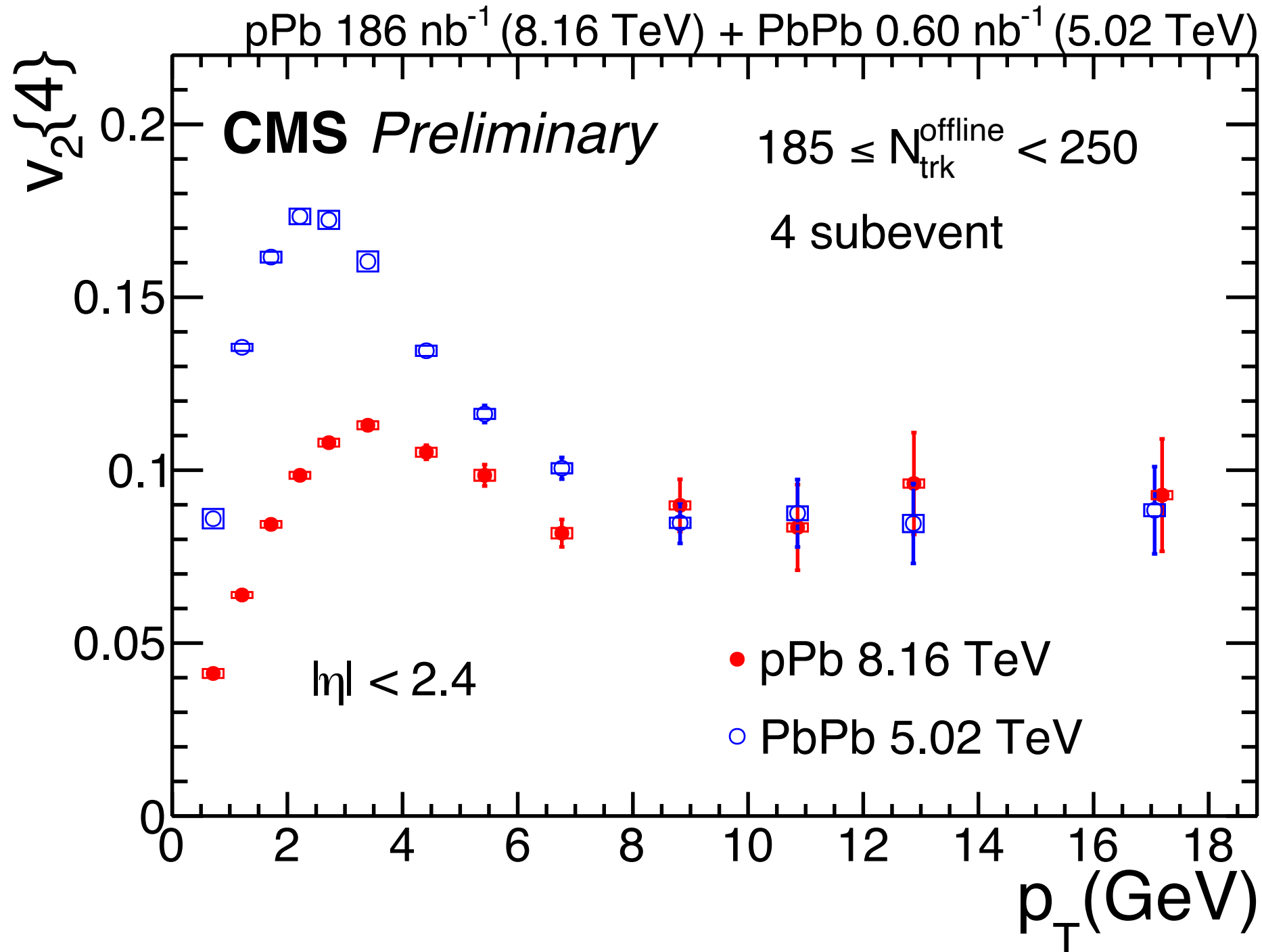


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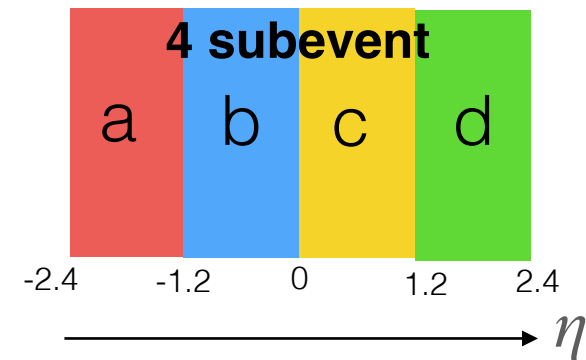
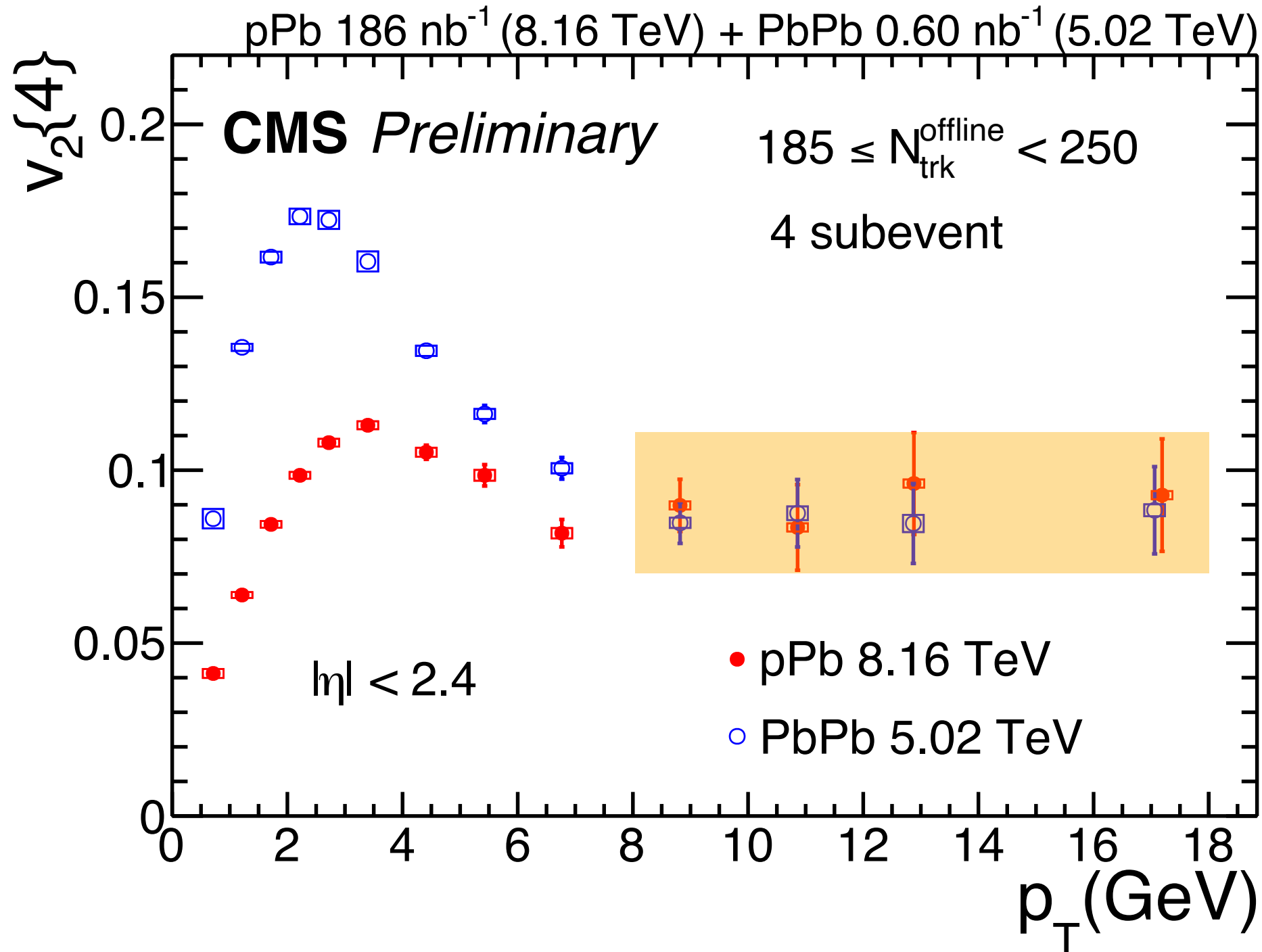
✱ **4 subevent  $v_2\{4\}$  in  $185 \leq (N_{trk}^{offline}) < 250$**



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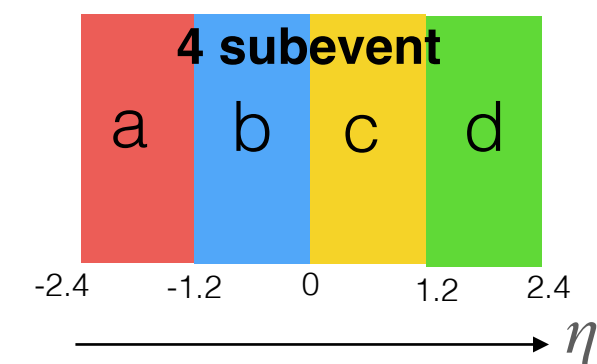
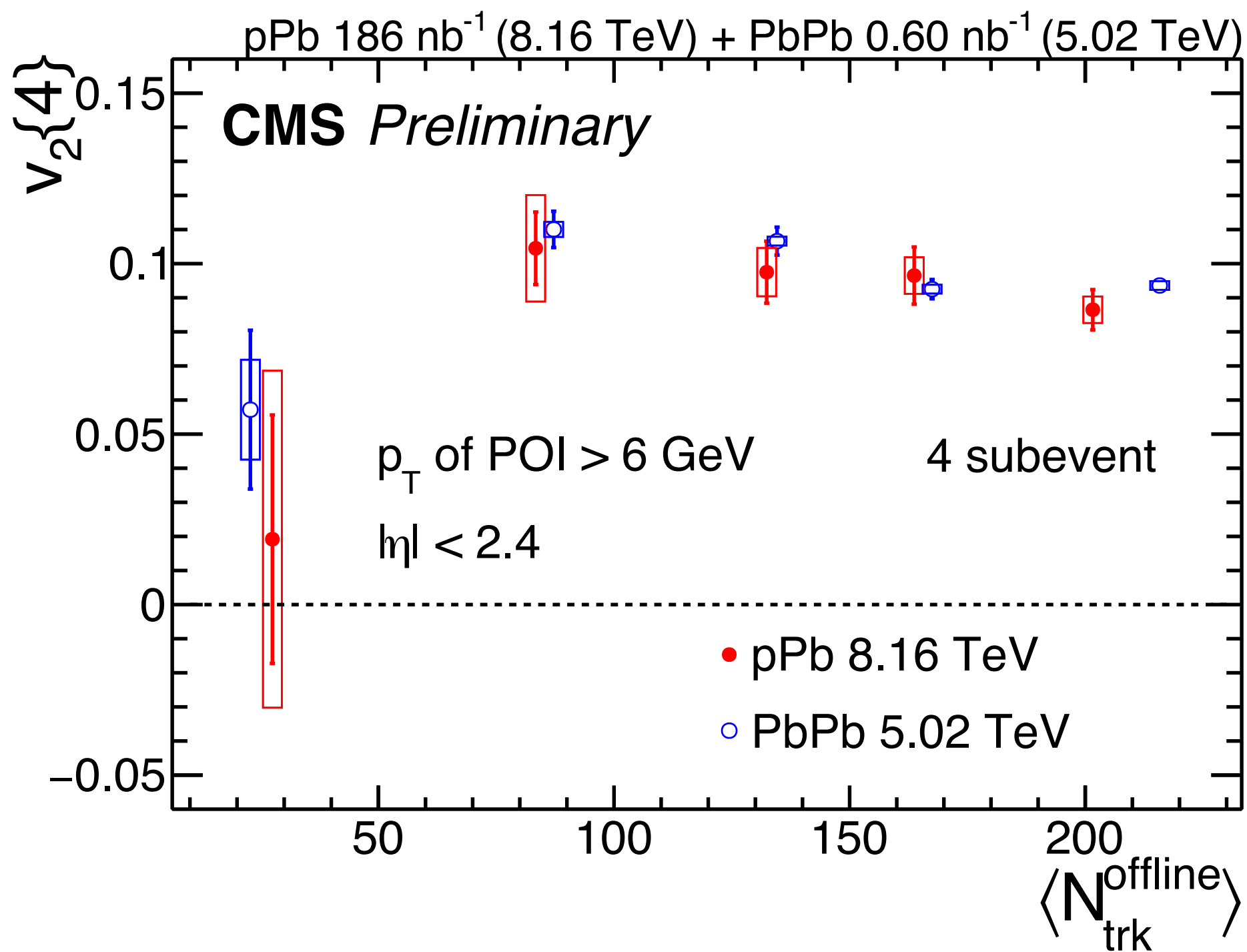


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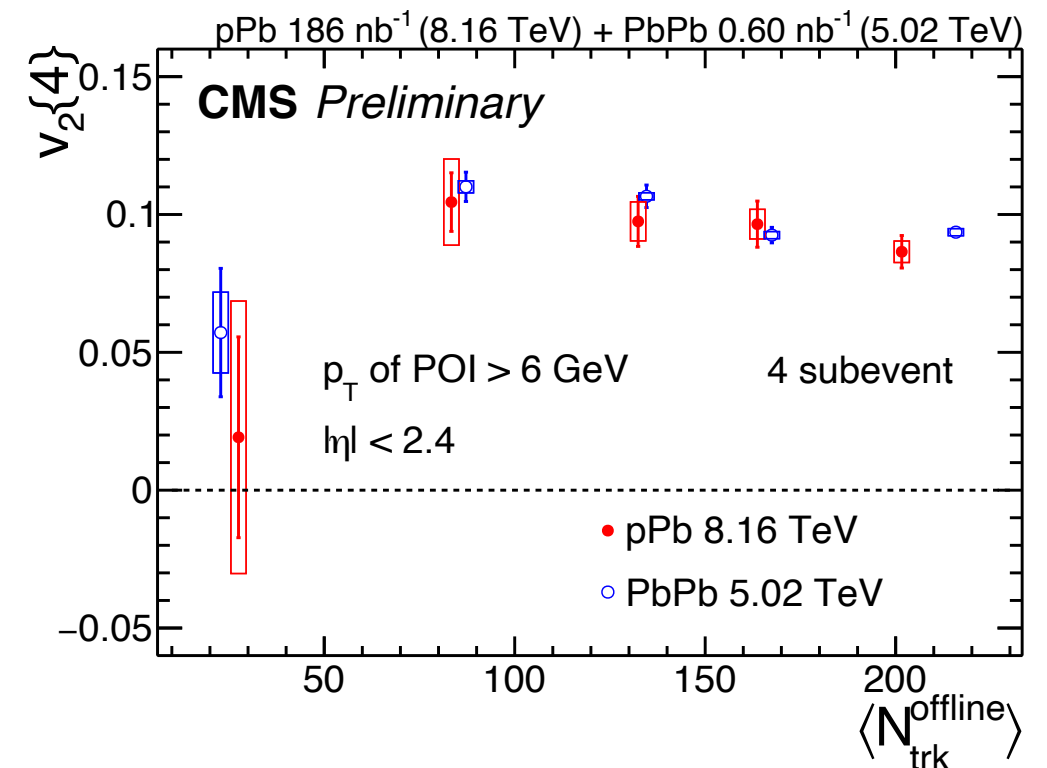
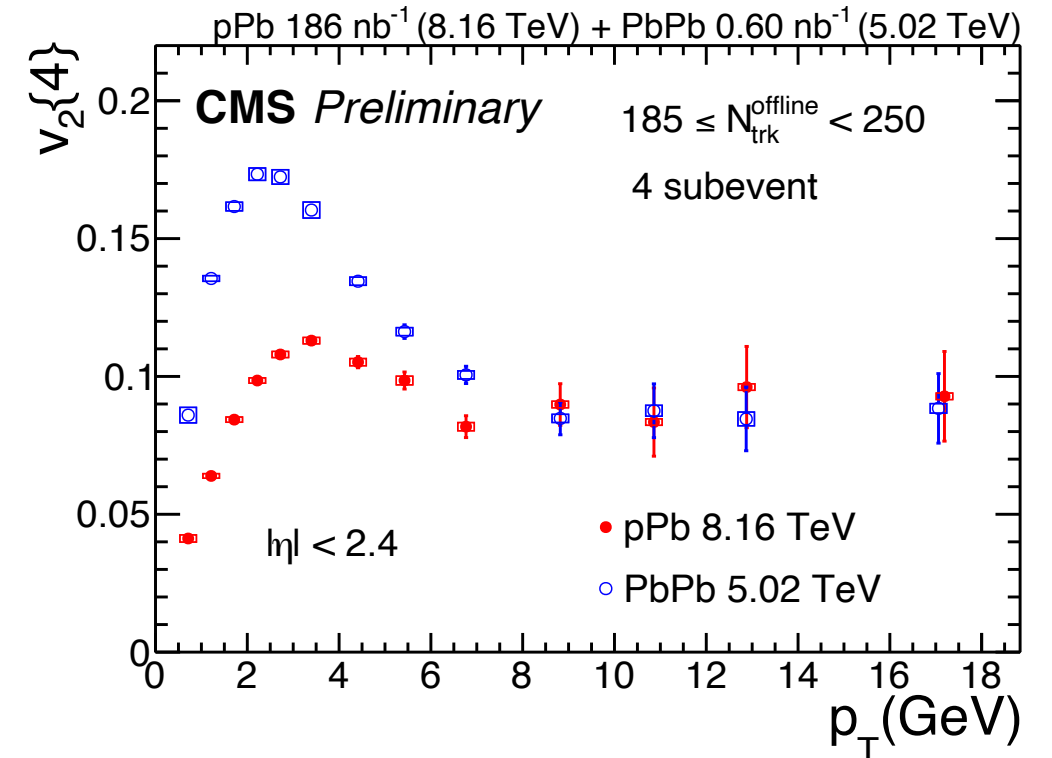
✱  $v_2\{4\}$  in different  $N_{trk}^{offline}$  bins with  $p_T^{POI} > 6$  GeV



- Similar magnitude and trend for both PbPb and pPb when  $p_T^{POI} > 6$  GeV across all multiplicity bins

- ❖ The results of  $v_2\{4\}$  with subevents for pPb & PbPb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$  TeV &  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$  TeV, resp.
- ❖ After using subevent to remove nonflow, we have obtained a significant positive value for  $v_2\{4\}$  at high  $p_T$  in pPb
- ❖ A remarkable similarity in **high multiplicity pPb** and **peripheral PbPb collisions**

(Ready for journal submission (PRL) and selected for a talk at QM 25)



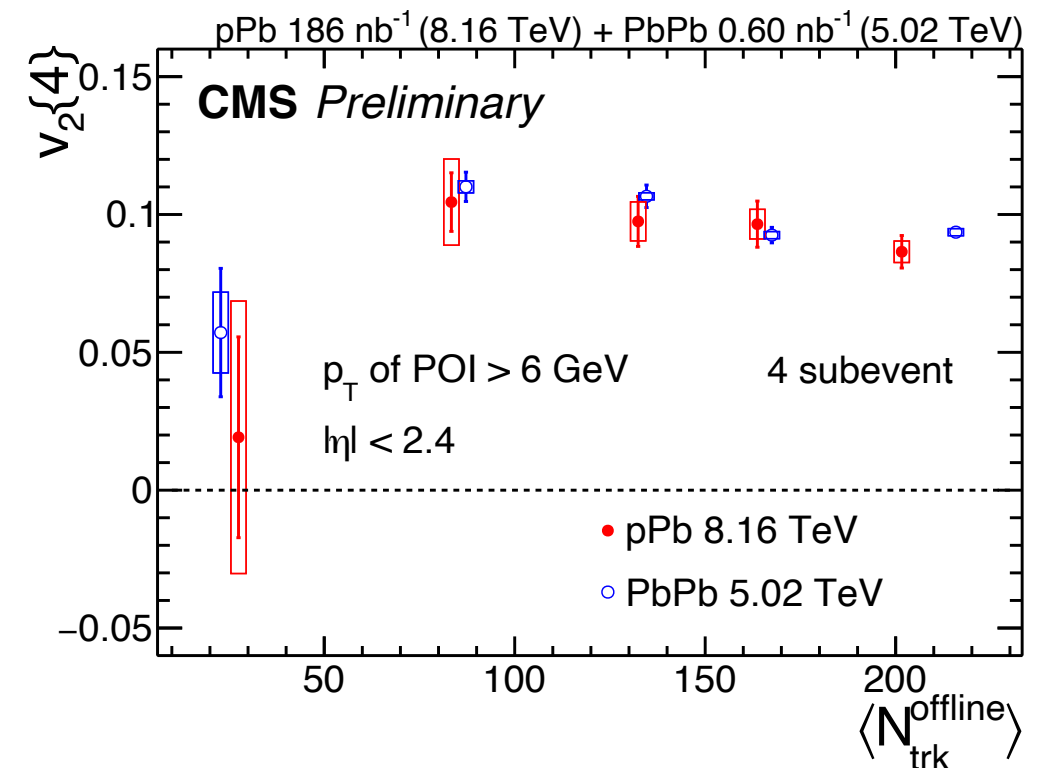
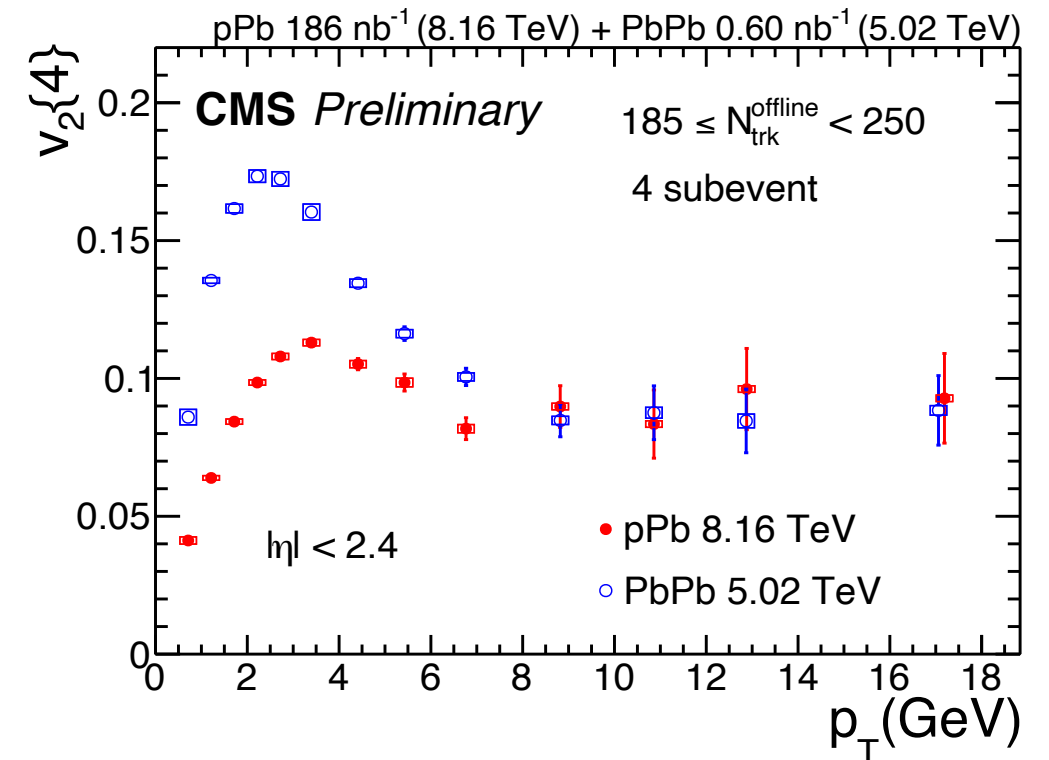


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## ✿ Final thoughts: 🤔

- ❖ Enough evidence to show QGP is created in small and large systems!
- ❖ Conditions under which QGP formation is possible needs further discussion
- ❖ Where in system size is the onset of particle suppression?
- ❖ Strong motivation for system size scan at the LHC (O-O, p-O)





*Thank you*

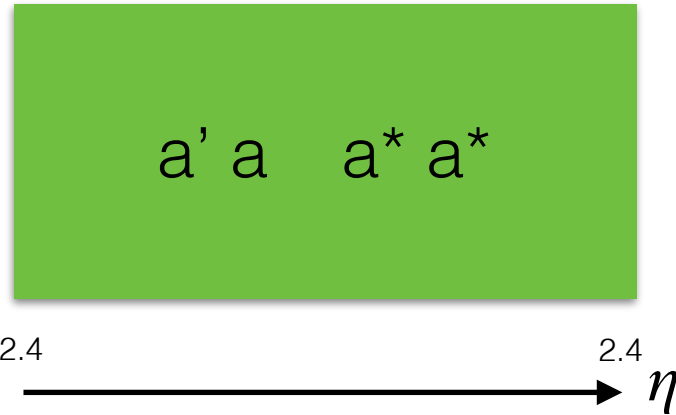




**BACK-UP**

## \* Differential cumulant $d_2\{4\}$ calculation in standard and 2 subevent method

### ❖ Standard (w/o subevent)

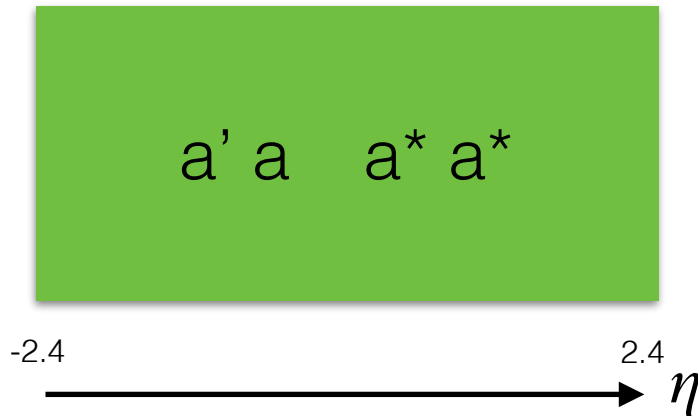


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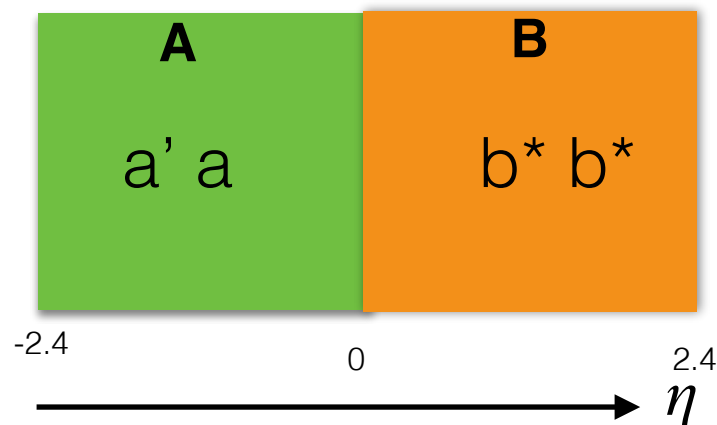
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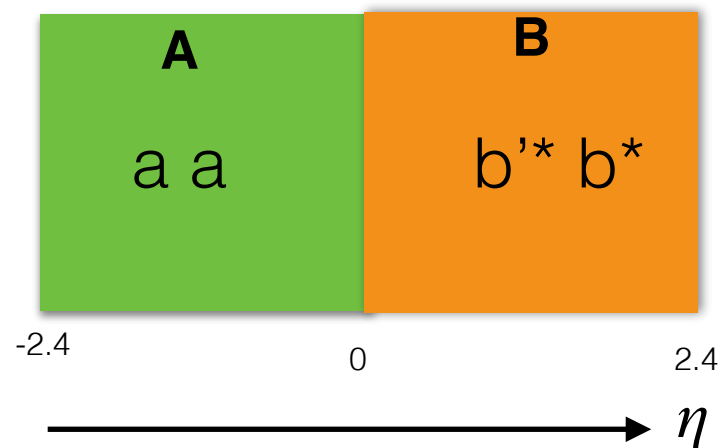


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### ❖ 2 subevent



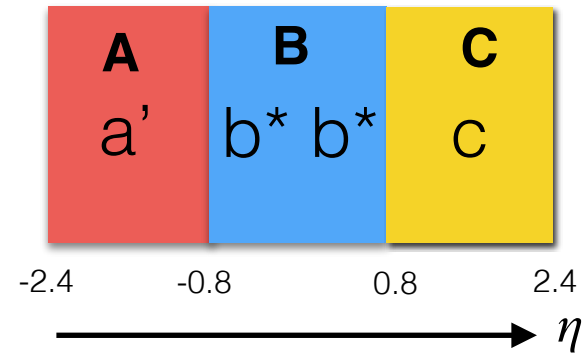
$$\longrightarrow d_n\{4\}_{2sub} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle^{a'a|bb} \rangle - 2\langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a'|b} \rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|b} \rangle$$



$$\longrightarrow d_n\{4\}_{2sub} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle^{aa|b'b} \rangle - 2\langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|b'} \rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|b} \rangle$$

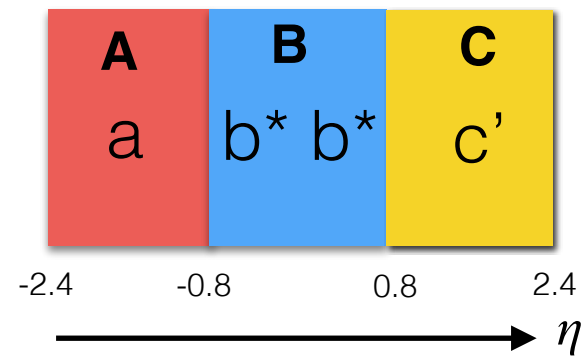
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### ❖ 3 subevent



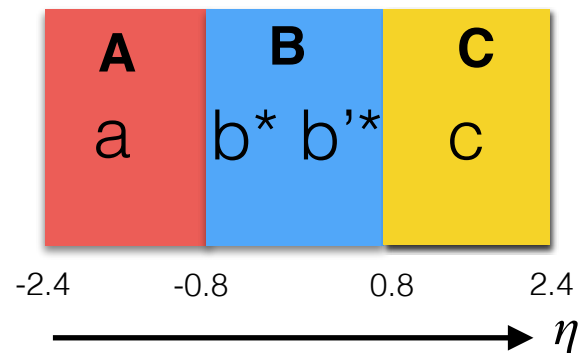
**POI :  $(-2.4 < \eta < 0.8)$**

$$\bullet d_n\{4\}_{3sub} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle^{a|bb|c}\rangle - 2\langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|b}\rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{b|c}\rangle$$



**POI :  $(0.8 < \eta < 2.4)$**

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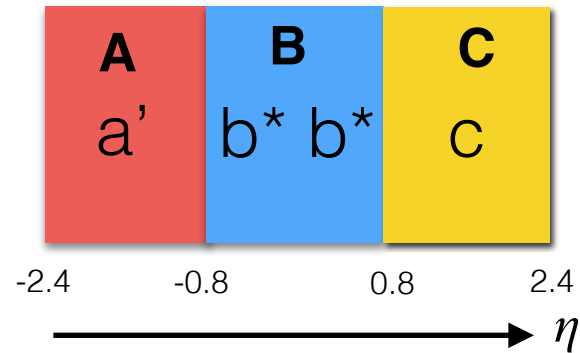


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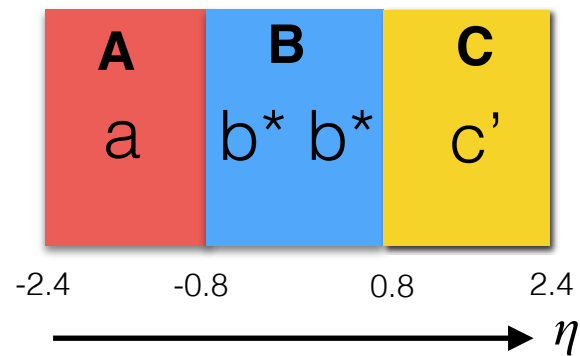
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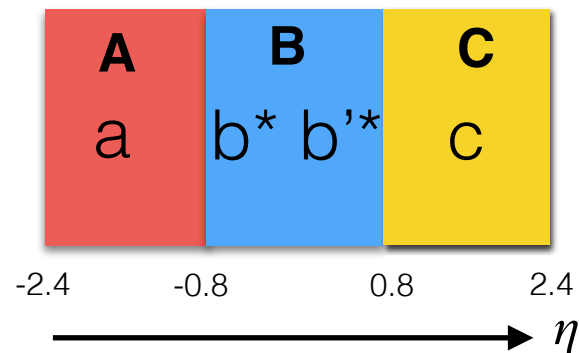
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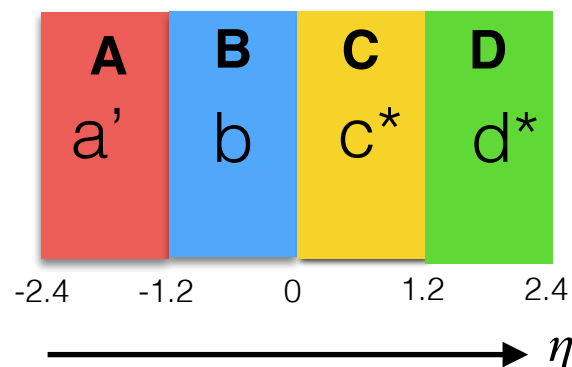
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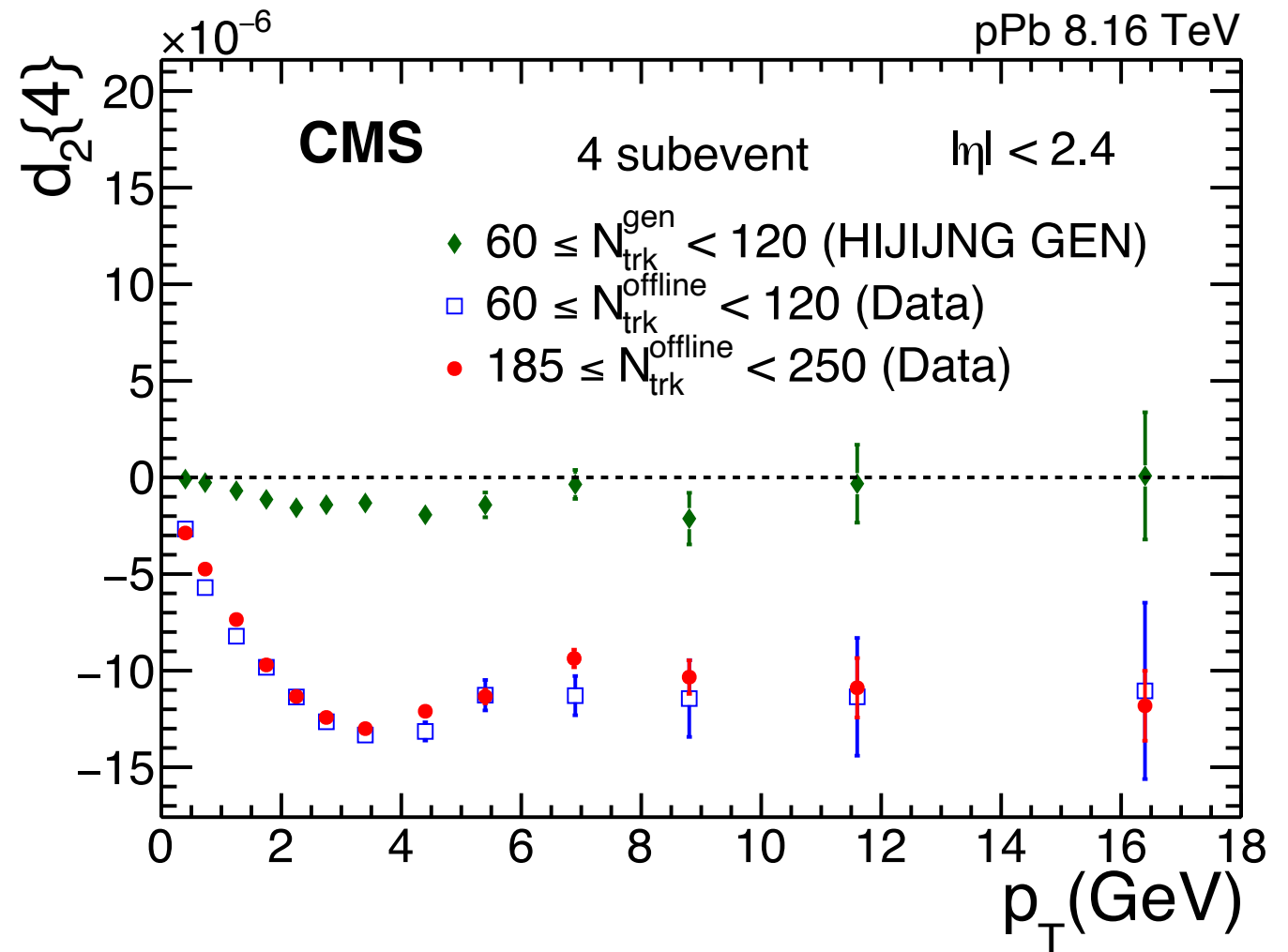
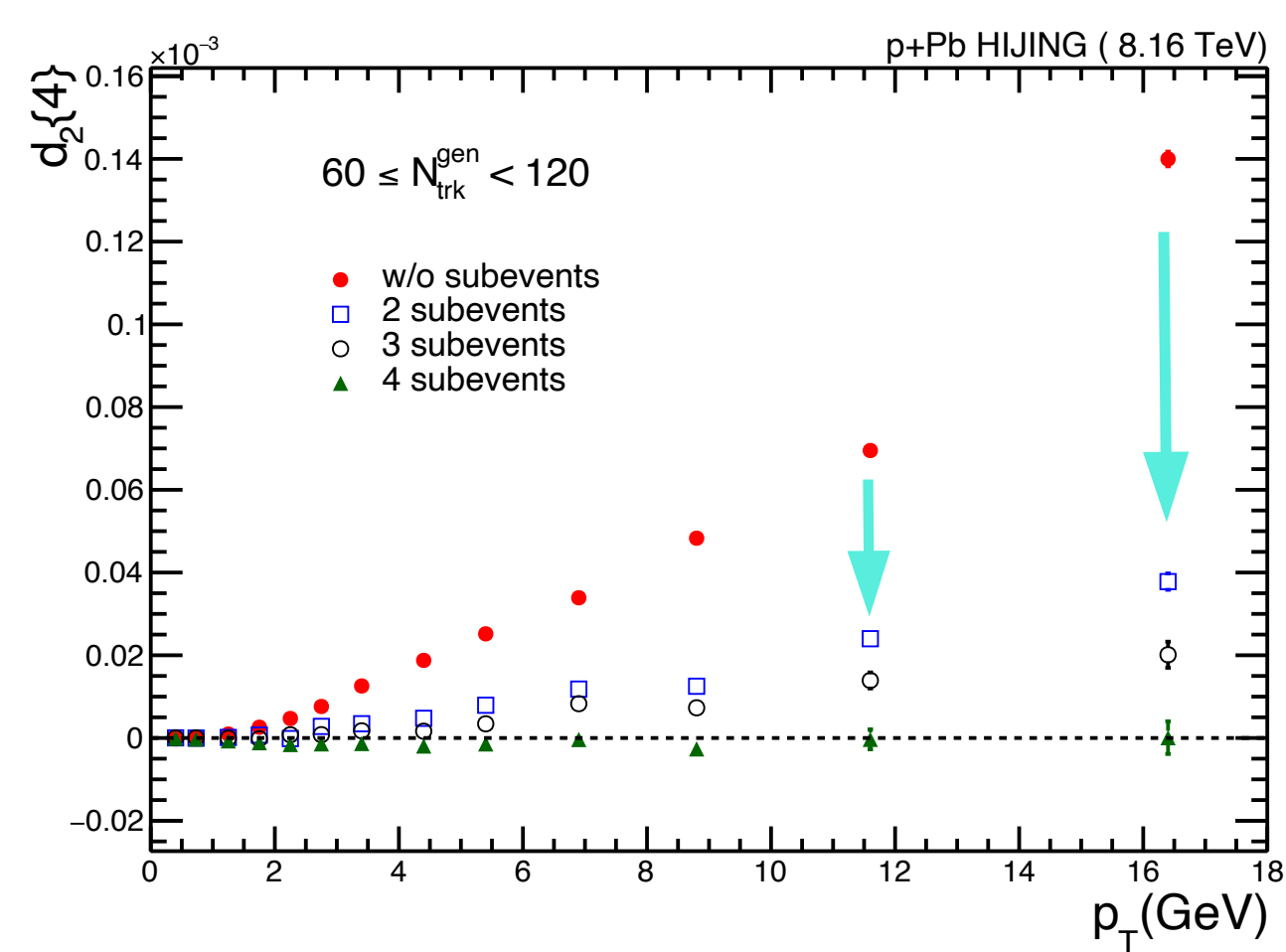
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### ❖ 4 subevent



$$d_n\{4\}_{4sub} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle^{a|b|c|d}\rangle - \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|c}\rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{b|d}\rangle - \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{a|d}\rangle \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle^{b|c}\rangle$$

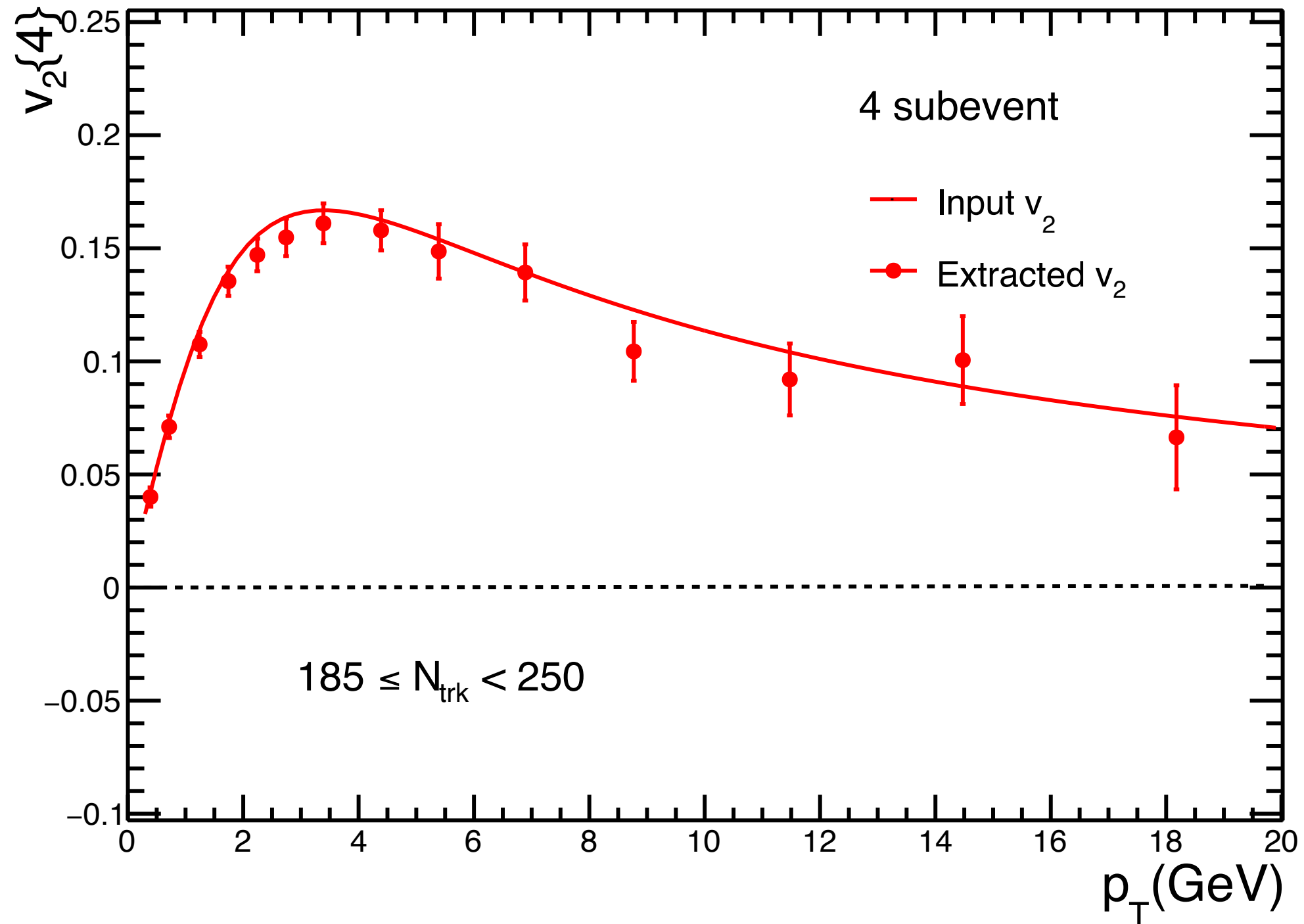
✱  $d_2\{4\}$  in **HIJING** in  $60 \leq (N_{trk}^{gen}) < 120$



- **HIJING lacks collectivity => used to cross check non-flow subtraction of subevent cumulant**



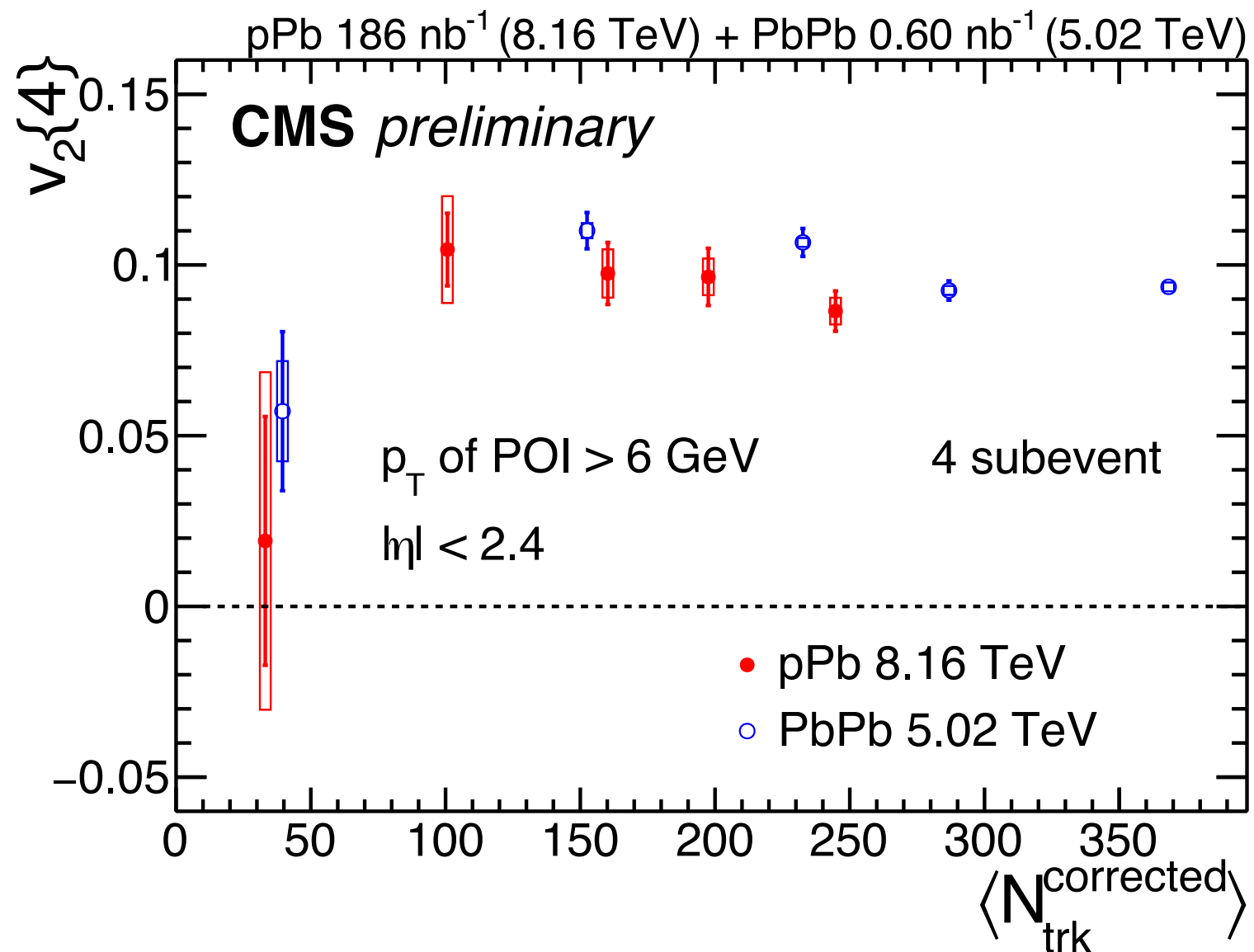
## \* $v_2\{4\}$ with toy model simulation



- Able to extract almost all input  $v_2$  with 4 subevent

# Supplementary plot

✱  $v_2\{4\}$  in different  $N_{trk}^{corrected}$  bins with POI  $p_T > 6$  GeV



$N_{trk}^{offline}$ range	pPb		PbPb	
	$\langle N_{trk}^{offline} \rangle$	$\langle N_{trk}^{corrected} \rangle$	$\langle N_{trk}^{offline} \rangle$	$\langle N_{trk}^{corrected} \rangle$
(0, 60)	27	$33 \pm 1$	23	$39 \pm 2$
[60, 120)	83	$101 \pm 4$	87	$152 \pm 6$
[120, 150)	132	$160 \pm 6$	135	$233 \pm 10$
[150, 185)	164	$198 \pm 7$	168	$287 \pm 12$
[185, 250)	202	$245 \pm 10$	216	$368 \pm 16$