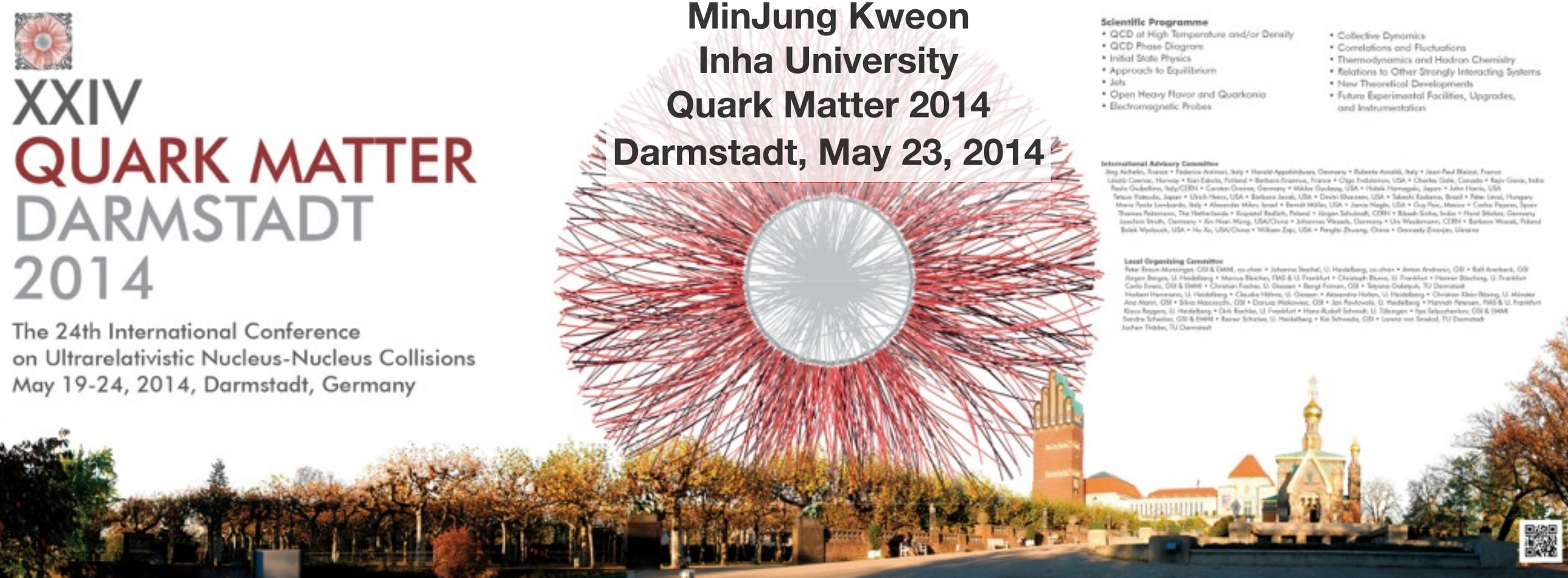
Recent Results on Open Heavy Flavour Observables in Relativistic Nuclear Collisions

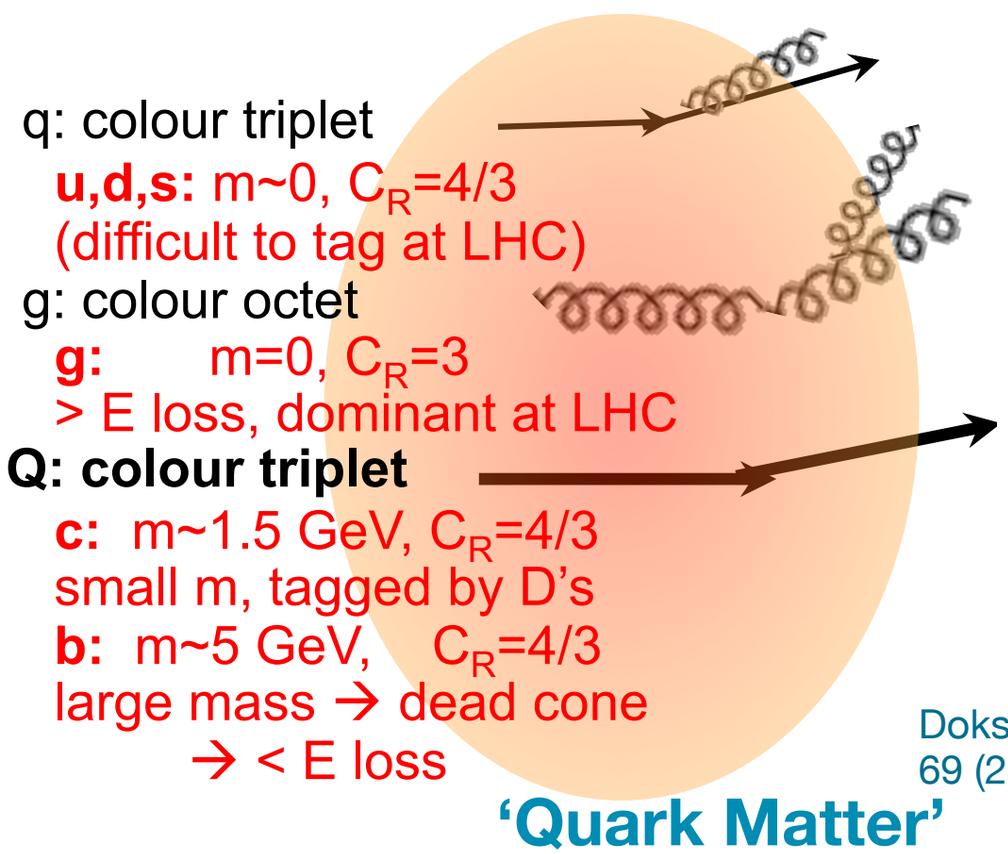
MinJung Kweon
Inha University

Quark Matter 2014
Darmstadt, May 23, 2014



What's special about heavy quarks

- Large mass ($m_q \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$) → produced in the early stages of the HI collision with short formation time($t_{charm} \sim 1/m_c \sim 0.1$ fm/c << $\tau_{QGP} \sim O(10$ fm/c)), traverse the medium interacting with its constituents
  - ➡ natural probe of the hot medium created in HI interactions
- Interactions with QGP don't change flavour identity
- Uniqueness of heavy quarks: cannot be destroyed/created in the medium
  - ➡ transported through the full system evolution



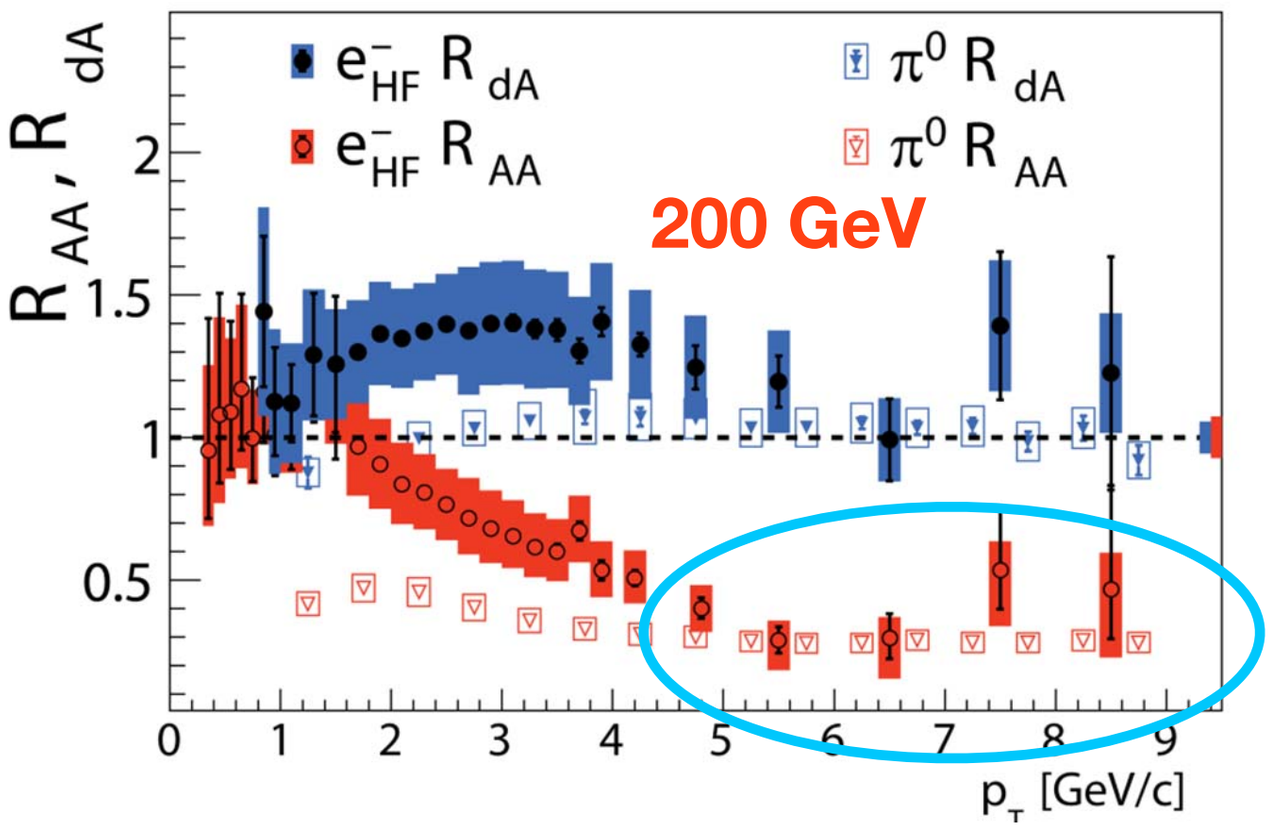
Parton Energy Loss by
→ medium-induced gluon radiation
→ collisions with medium constituents

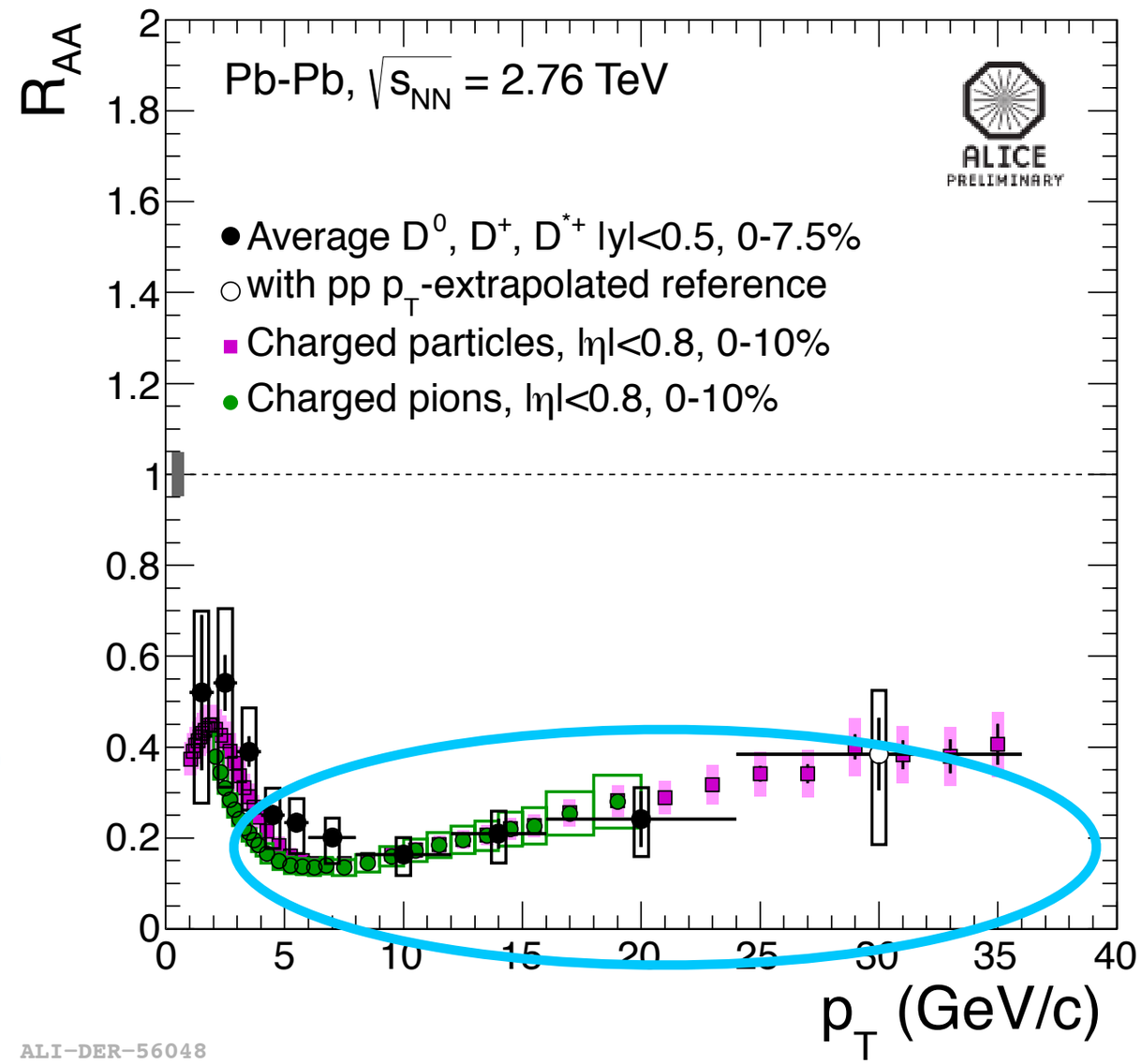
$$\Delta E(\varepsilon_{medium}; C_R, m, L)$$

Prediction: $\Delta E_g > \Delta E_{c \approx q} > \Delta E_b$

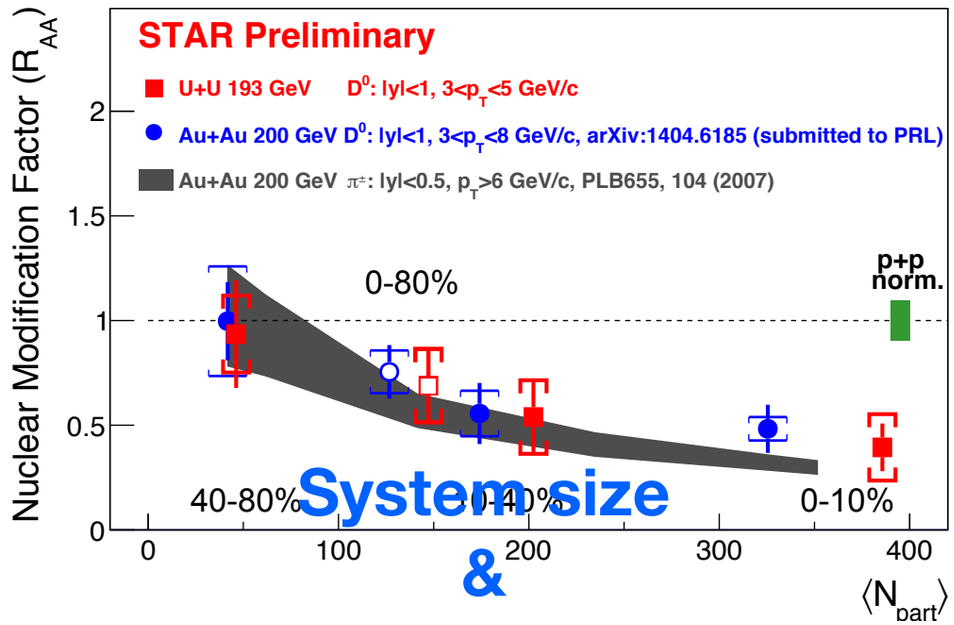
Dokshitzer and Kharzeev, PLB 519 (2001) 199. Armesto, Salgado, Wiedemann, PRD 69 (2004) 114003. Djordjevic, Gyulassy, Horowitz, Wicks, NPA 783 (2007) 493.

At both RHIC and LHC: suppressed as much as ...

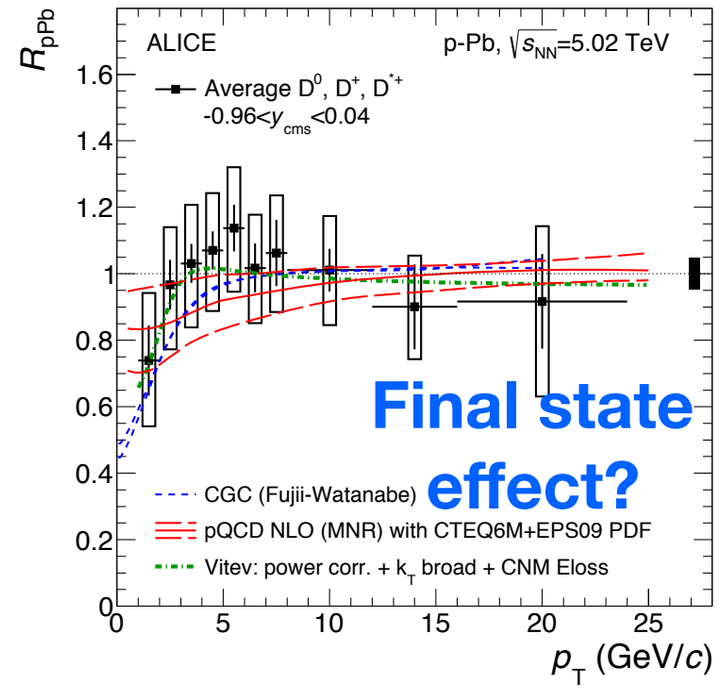




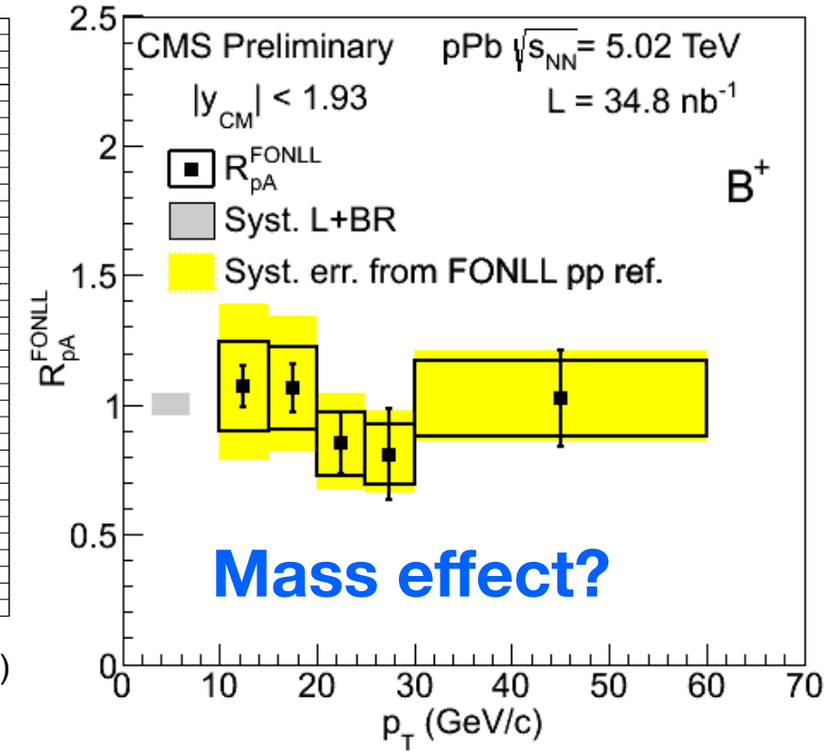
Suppressed → Answers to more differential questions



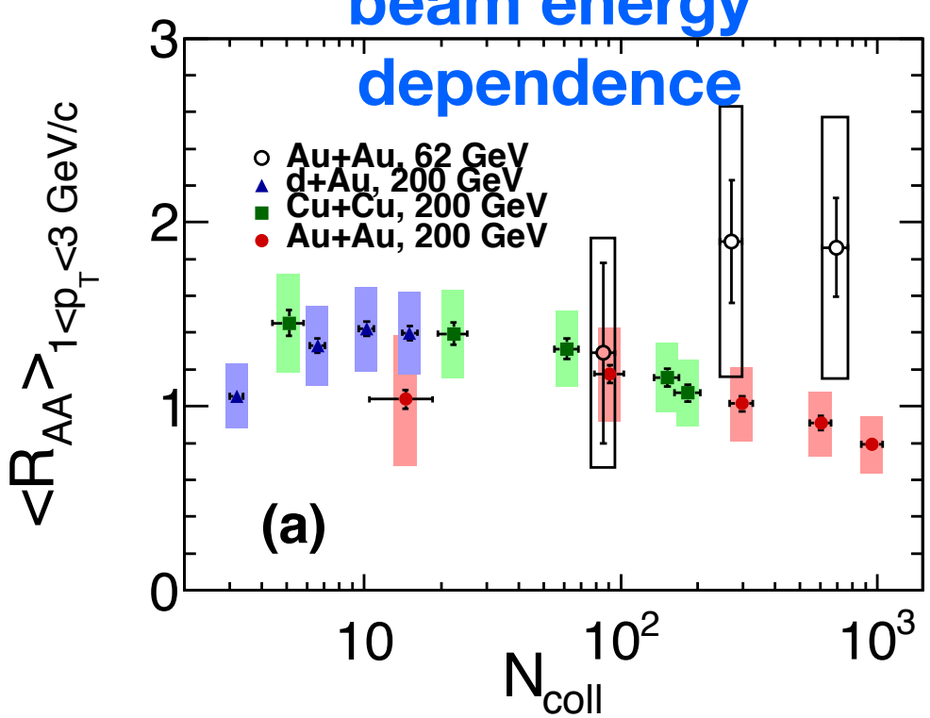
System size & beam energy dependence

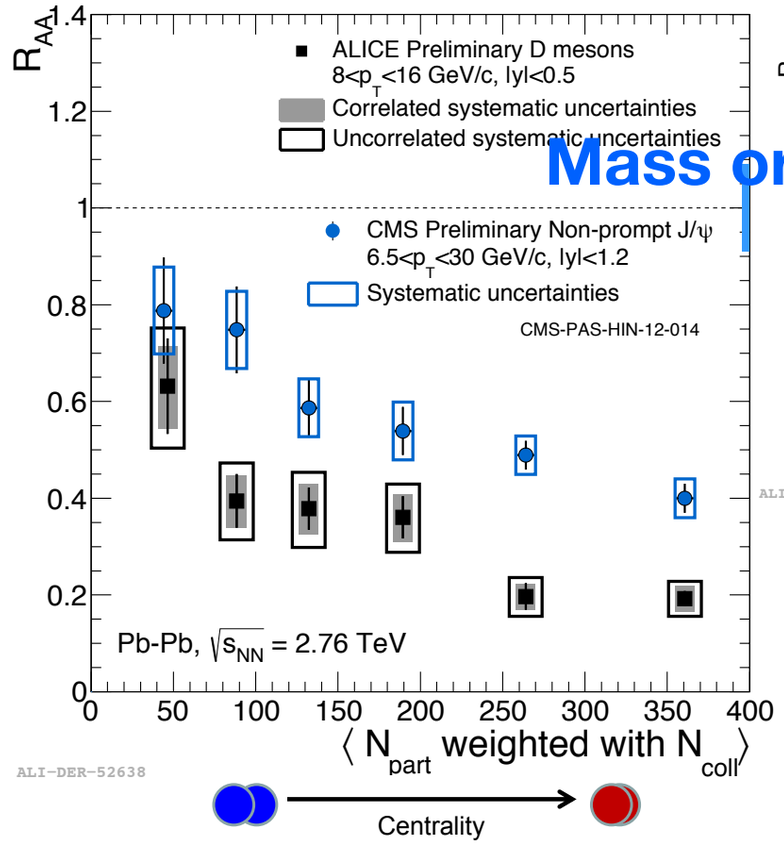


Final state effect?

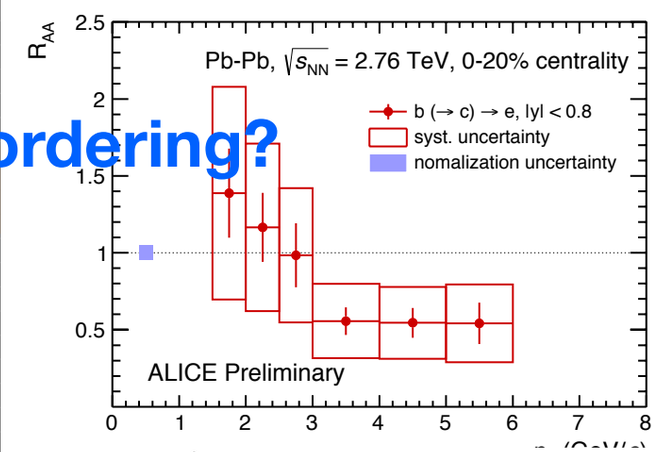


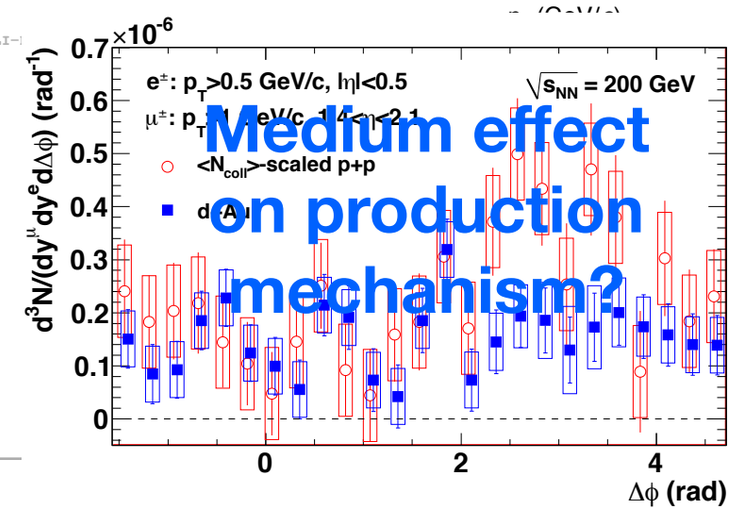
Mass effect?





Mass ordering?





Medium effect on production mechanism?

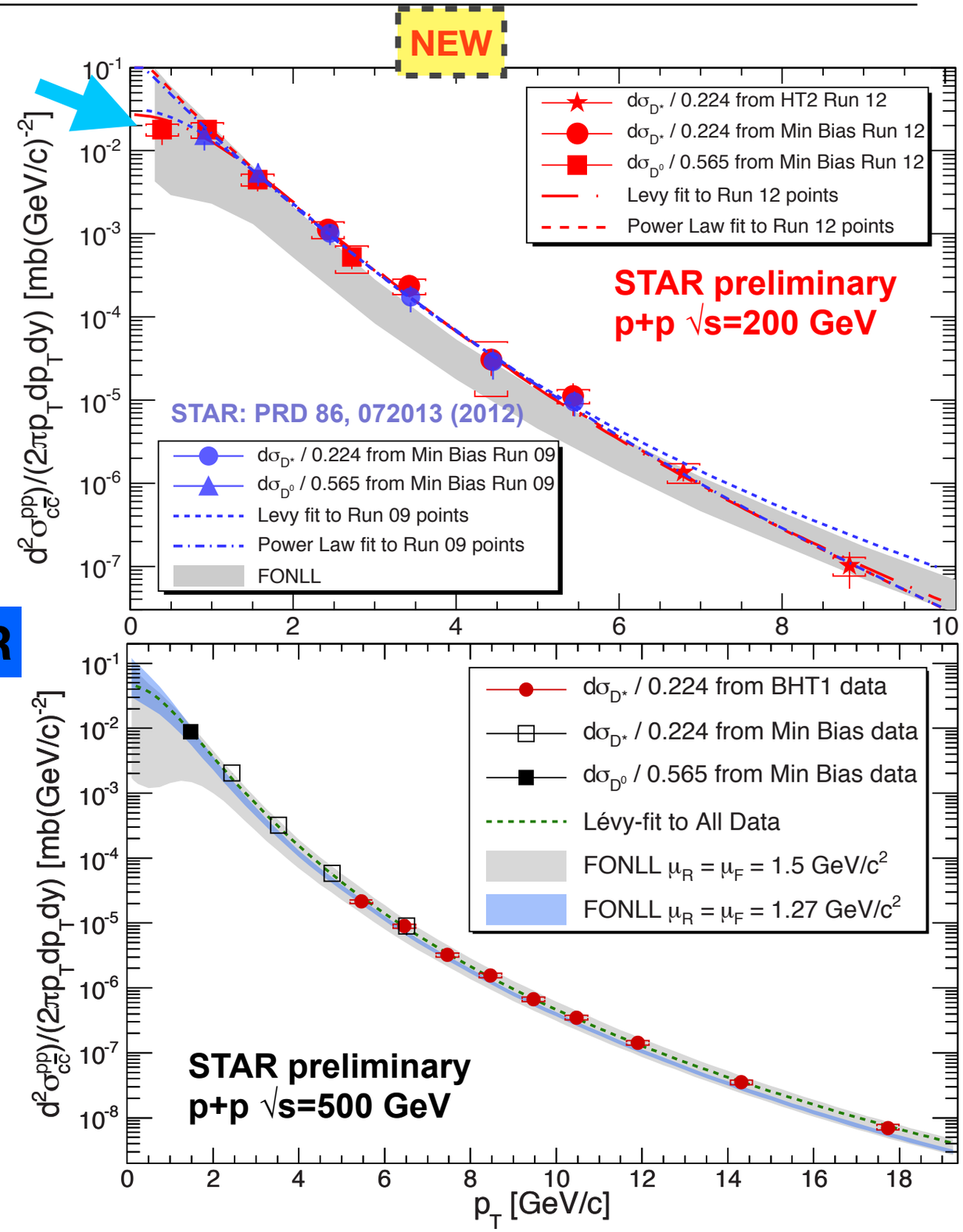
pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 0.2, 0.5, 2.76 and 7 TeV

Baseline for AA, pA
Test pQCD: more differentially...

p_T-differential cross sections in pp collisions

- Heavy flavour cross section measurements: **extended kinetic reaches, beam energy dependences**

- pQCD-based calculations (FONLL, GM-VFNS, k_T factorization) compatible with data
  - D^0, D^{*+} (mid rapidity, down to p_T~0.4 GeV/c at 200 GeV) at **200 & 500 GeV** **STAR**

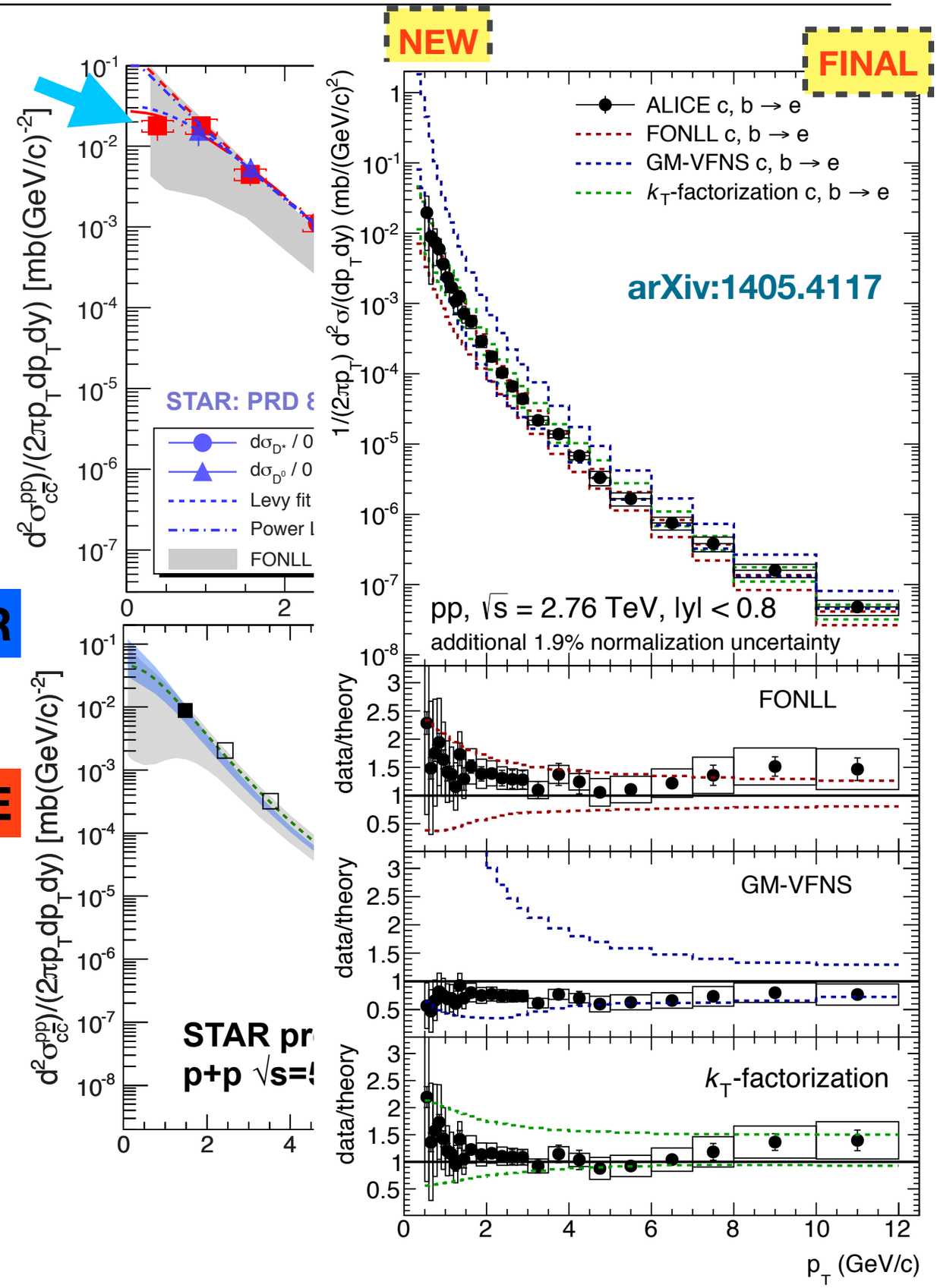


FONLL: JHEP 1210 (2012) 137, GM-VFNS: Eur. Phys. J. C 72 (2012) 2082, k_T factorisation: arXiv:1301.3033

p_T-differential cross sections in pp collisions

- Heavy flavour cross section measurements: **extended kinetic reaches, beam energy dependences**

- pQCD-based calculations (FONLL, GM-VFNS, k_T factorization) compatible with data
  - D^0, D^{*+} (mid rapidity, down to p_T~0.4 GeV/c at 200 GeV) at **200 & 500 GeV** **STAR**
  - D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity) at 2.76 & 7 TeV **ALICE**
  - c,b→e (mid rapidity, down to p_T~0.5 GeV/c) at **2.76** & 7 TeV
  - c,b→μ (forward rapidity) at 2.76 & 7 TeV

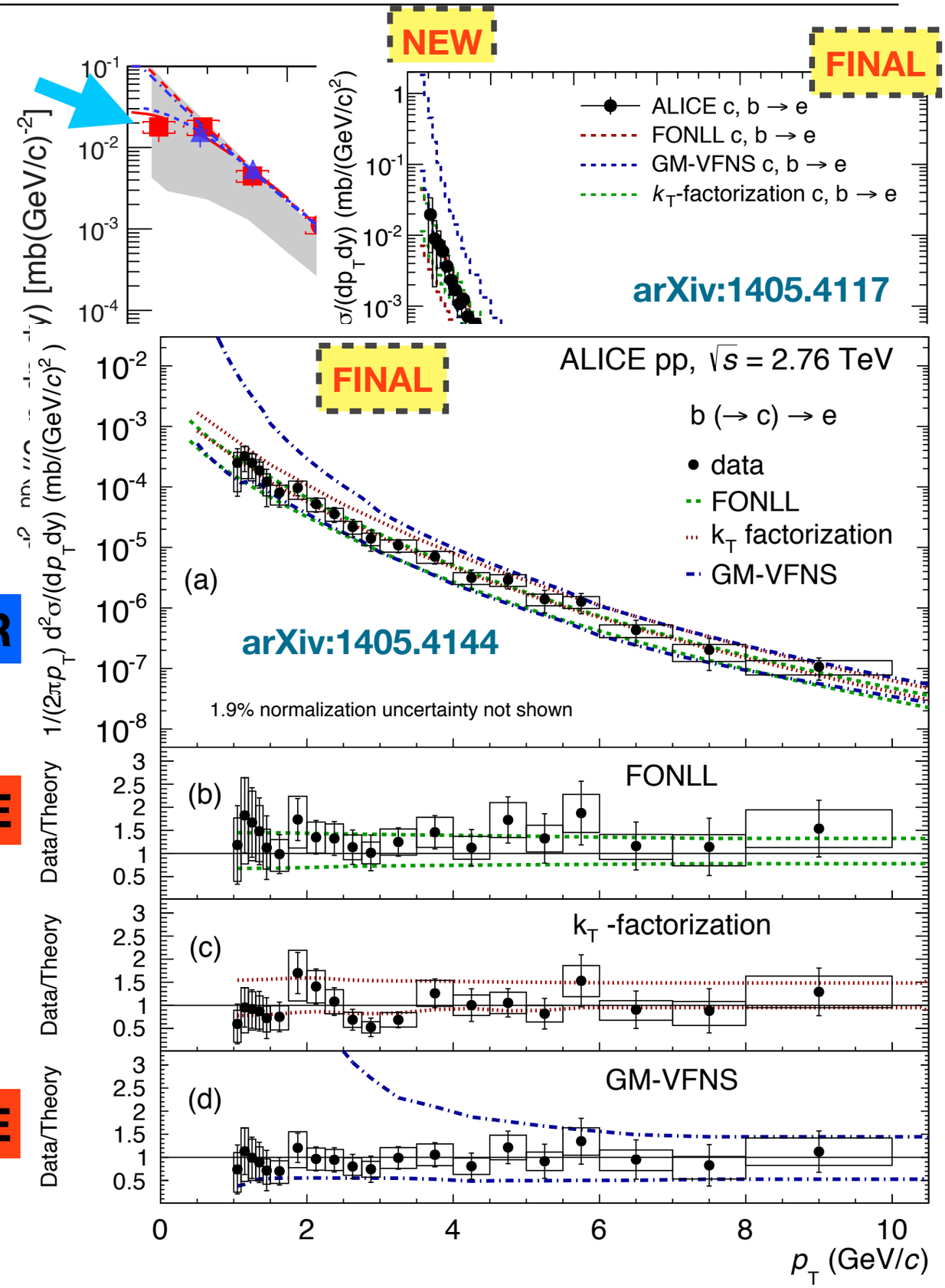


FONLL: JHEP 1210 (2012) 137, GM-VFNS: Eur. Phys. J. C 72 (2012) 2082, k_T factorisation: arXiv:1301.3033

p_T-differential cross sections in pp collisions

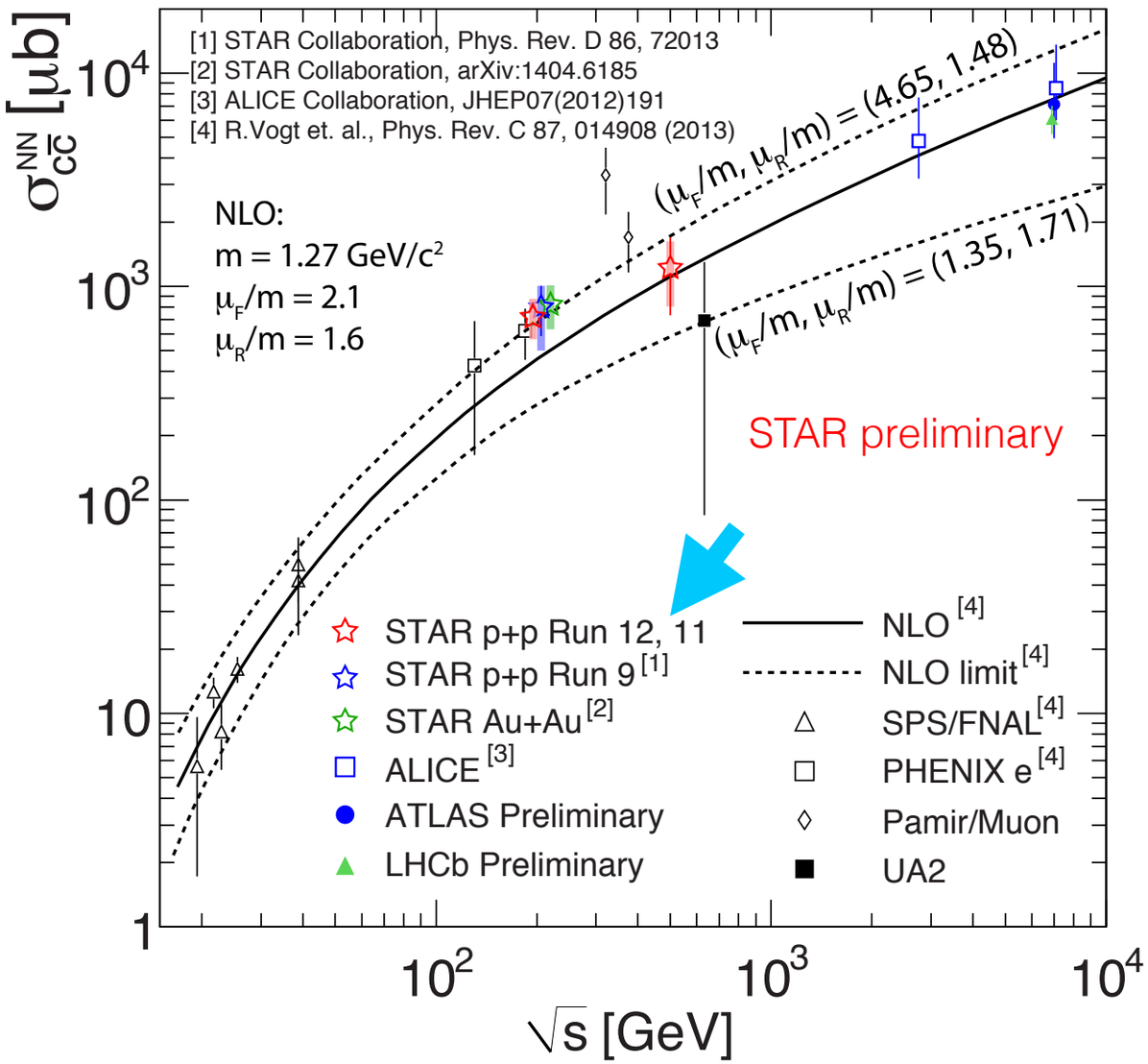
- Heavy flavour cross section measurements: **extended kinetic reaches, beam energy dependences**

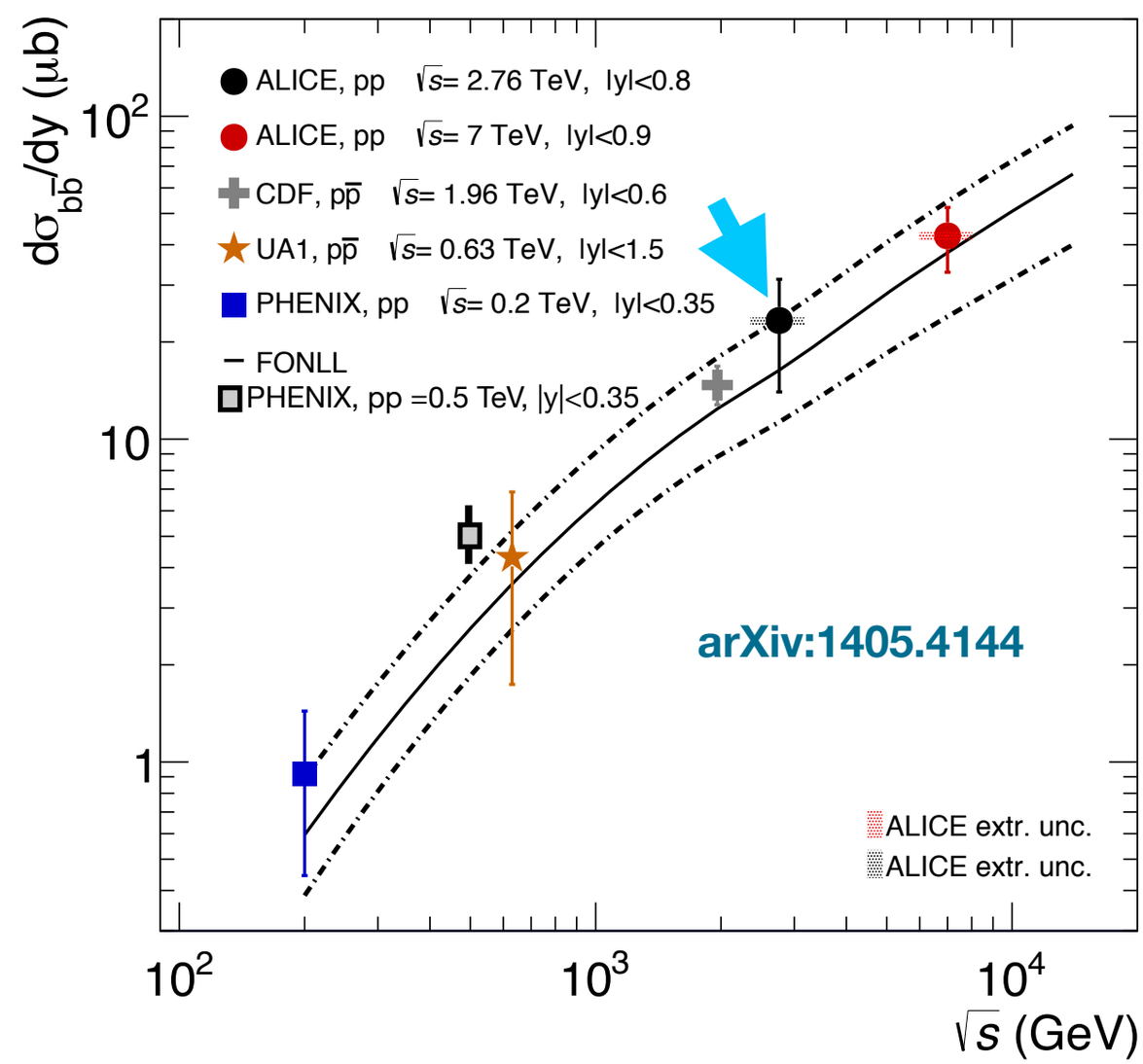
- pQCD-based calculations (FONLL, GM-VFNS, k_T factorization) compatible with data
  - D^0, D^{*+} (mid rapidity, down to p_T~0.4 GeV/c at 200 GeV) at **200 & 500 GeV** **STAR**
  - D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity) at 2.76 & 7 TeV **ALICE**
  - c,b→e (mid rapidity, down to p_T~0.5 GeV/c) at **2.76** & 7 TeV
  - c,b→μ (forward rapidity) at 2.76 & 7 TeV
  - b→e (mid rapidity, down to p_T~1 GeV/c) at **2.76** & 7 TeV **ALICE**



FONLL: JHEP 1210 (2012) 137, GM-VFNS: Eur. Phys. J. C 72 (2012) 2082, k_T factorisation: arXiv:1301.3033

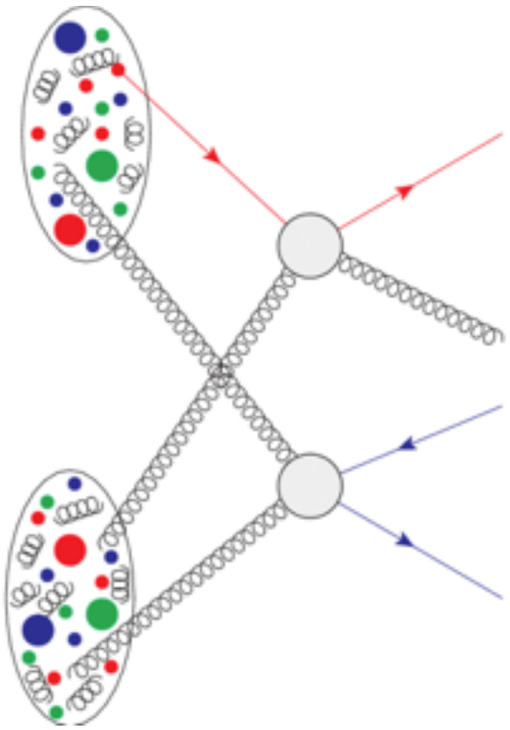
Heavy flavour production cross sections





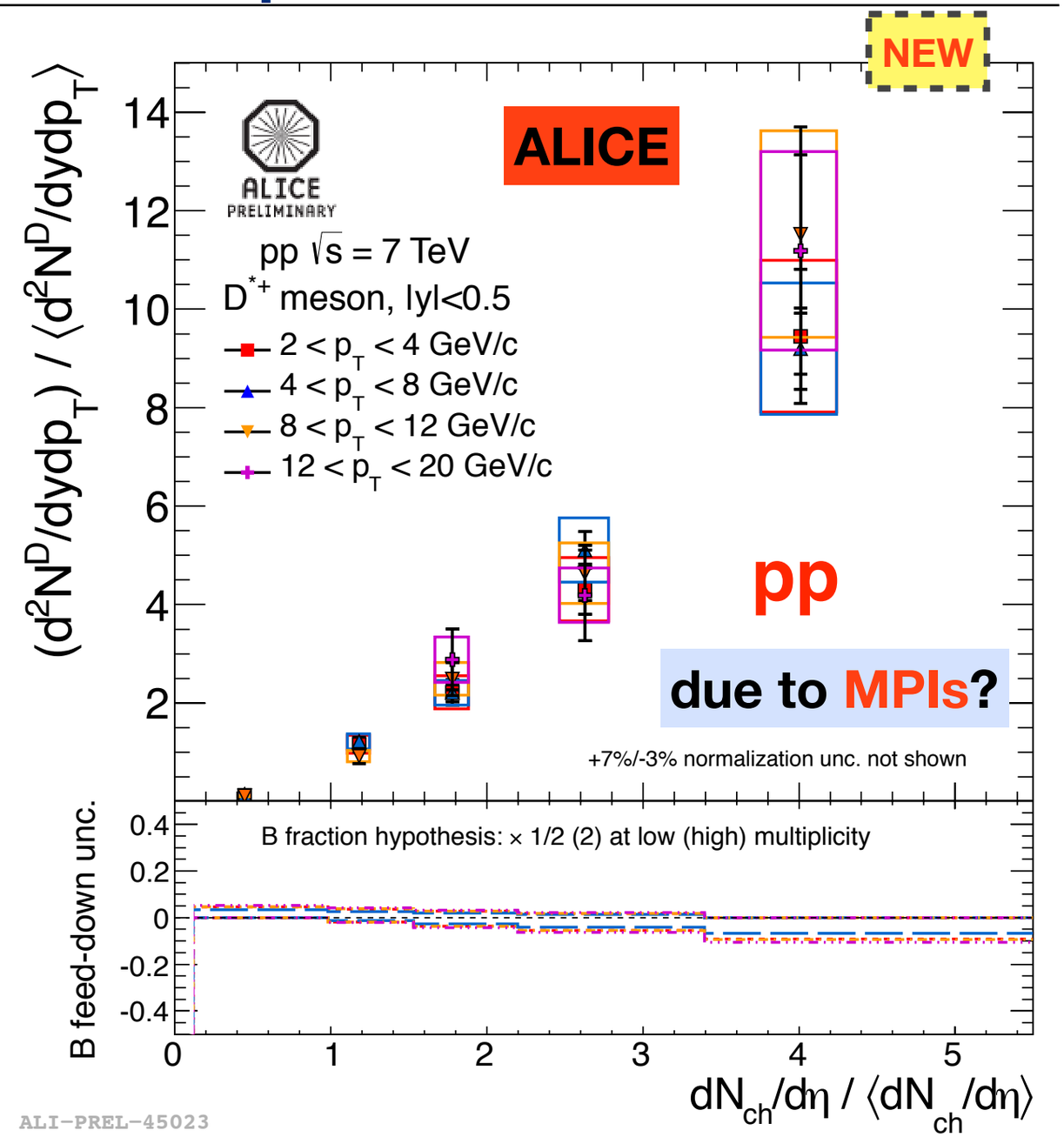
- Calculation based on pQCD (ex. FONLL) describes consistently energy dependence of total cross sections
- Charm (beauty) x~10 (~100) from RHIC (200 GeV) to LHC

More on production mechanism:
Multiplicity dependences of charm production



Particle production in pp collisions at LHC shows **better agreement with models including MPIs**

Eur. Phys. J. C 73 (2013) 2674



For heavy flavours:

- LHCb: double charm production agrees better with models including double parton scattering

J. High Energy Phys., 06 (2012) 141

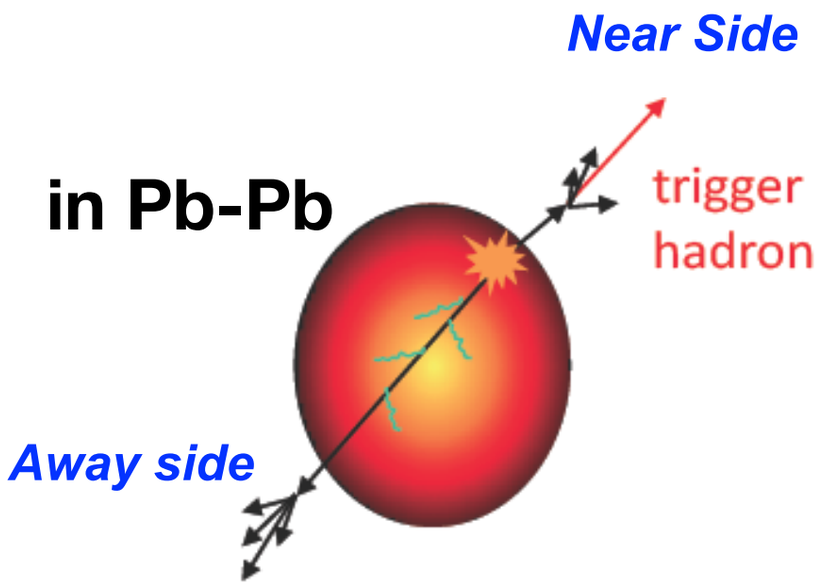
MPIs involving only light quarks and gluons?

- D-meson yields increase with charged-particle multiplicity

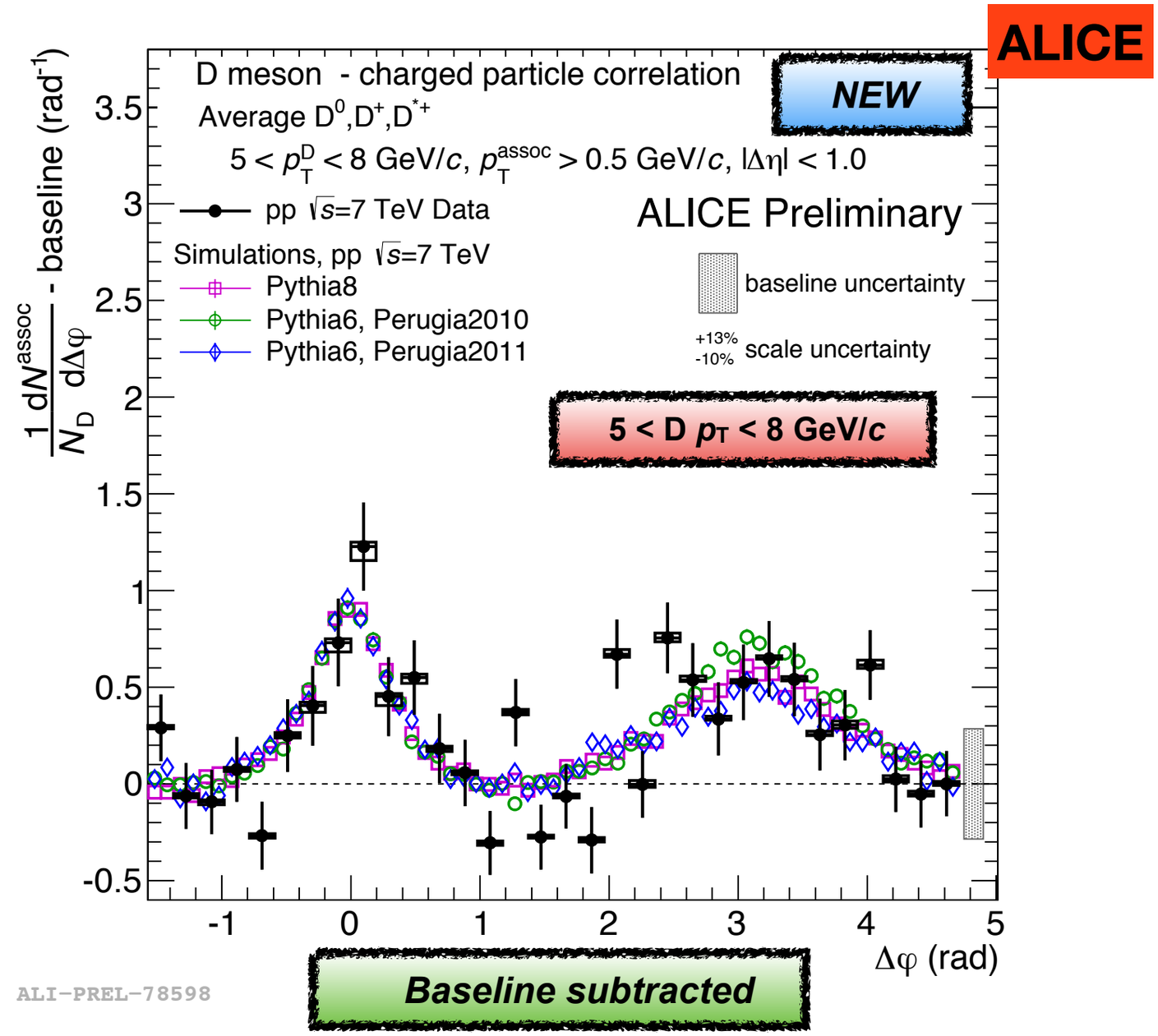
→ presence of MPI and contribution on the a harder scale?

More differential information:
Heavy flavour correlations

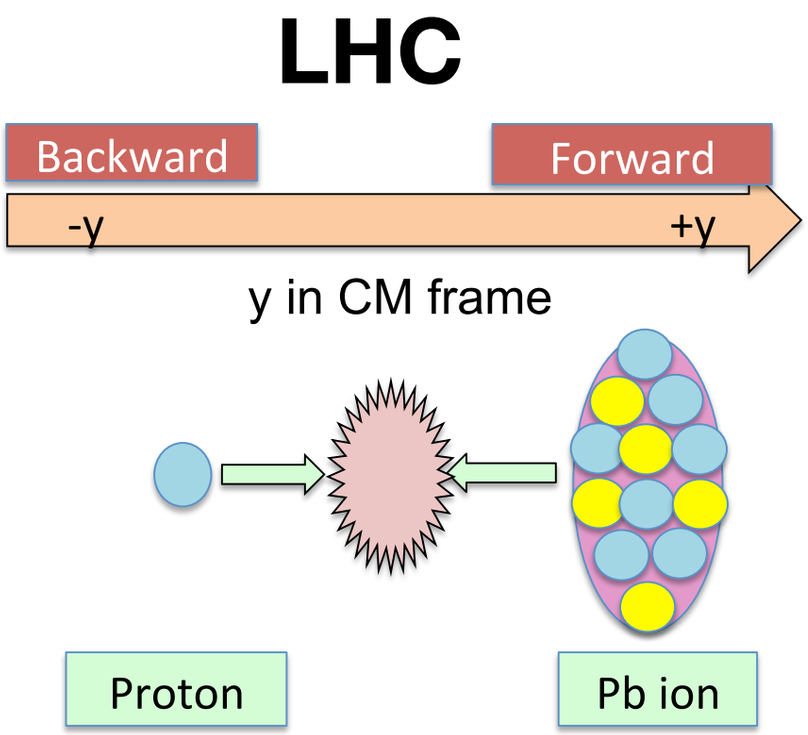
Heavy flavour jet properties

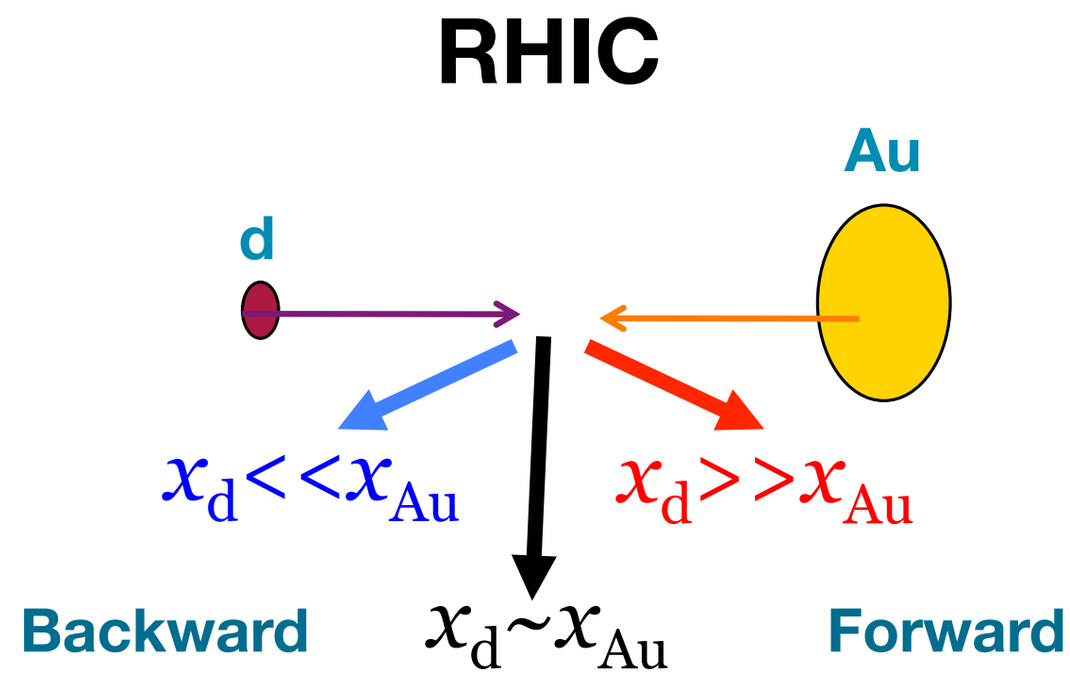


Path length dependence



- D-hadron correlations in pp show good agreement with expectations from Pythia (different tunes)





y_{CMS} = 0.465 in the p-beam direction

p-A collisions at √s = 0.2 and 5.02 TeV

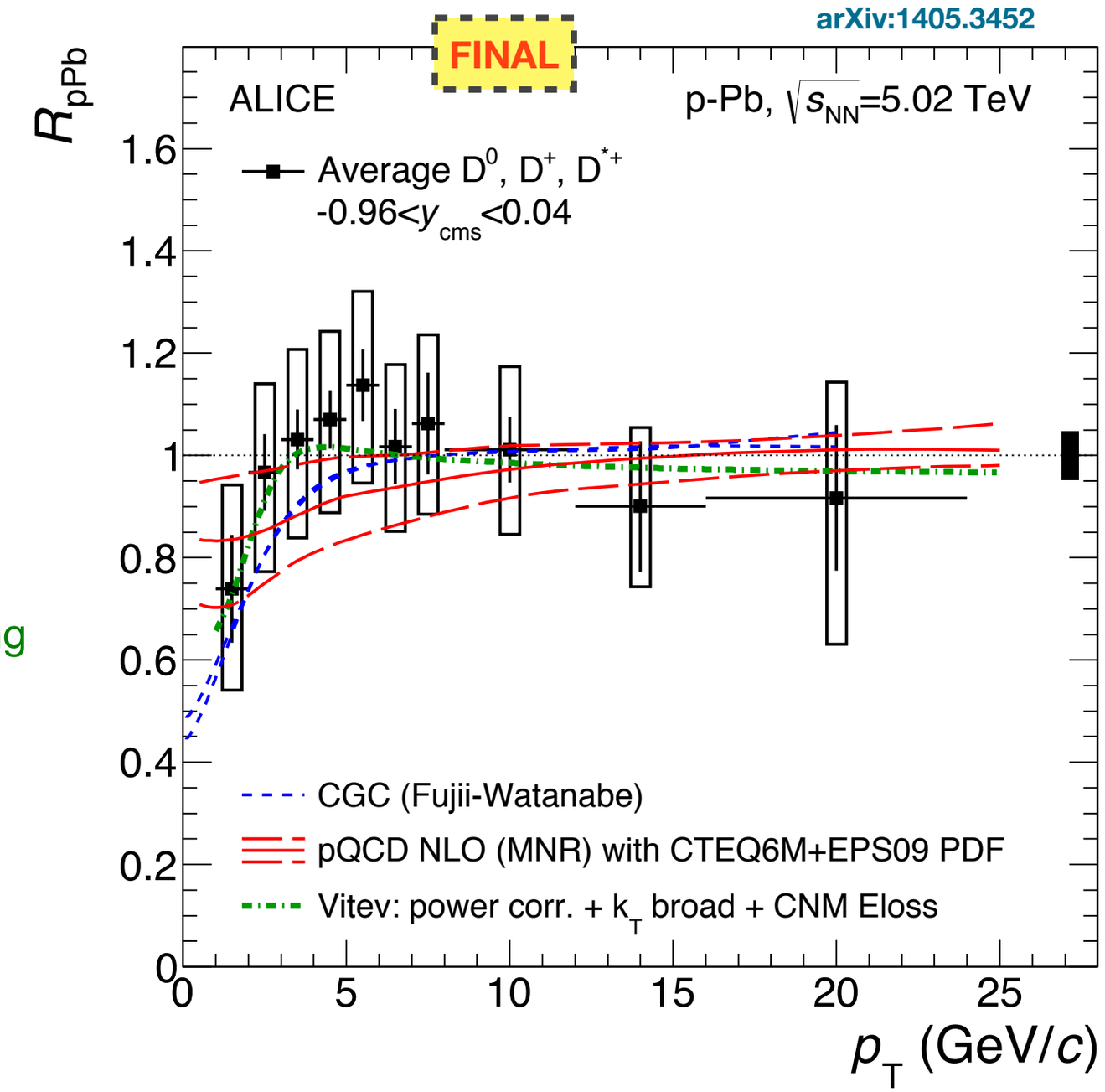
d-Au, p-Pb
Cold nuclear matter effect

$$\frac{dN^{D}_{PbPb}}{dp_T} = PDF(x_1)PDF(x_2) \otimes \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{c}}{dp_T} \otimes P(\Delta E) \otimes D_{c\to D}(z)$$

Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

- R_{pPb} measured in various channels
- R_{pPb} consistent with unity within uncertainties

ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): can be described by CGC calculations, pQCD calculations with EPS09 nuclear PDF and a model including energy loss in cold nuclear matter, nuclear shadowing and k_T-broadening

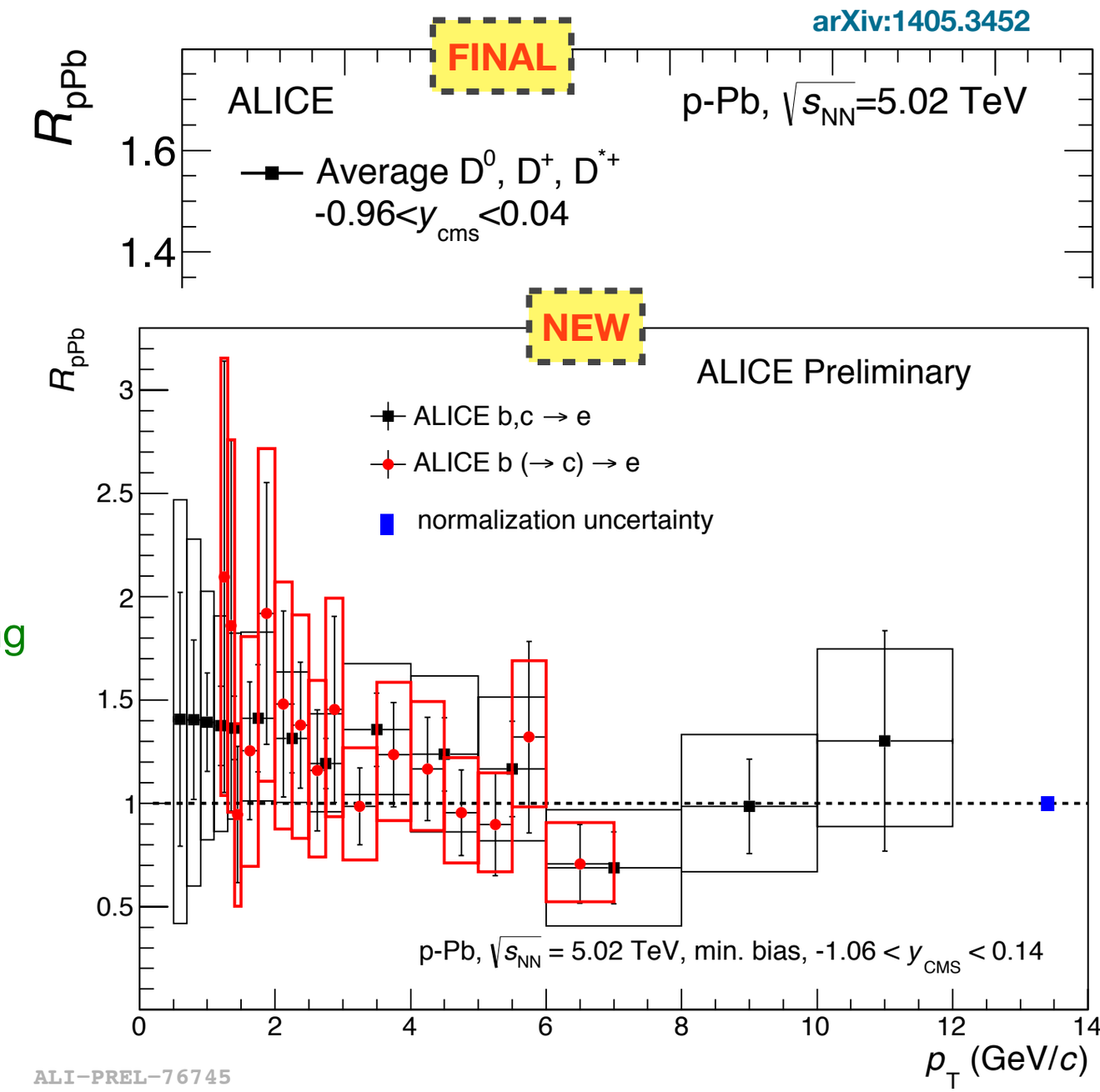


Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

- R_{pPb} measured in various channels
- R_{pPb} consistent with unity within uncertainties

ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): can be described by CGC calculations, pQCD calculations with EPS09 nuclear PDF and a model including energy loss in cold nuclear matter, nuclear shadowing and k_T-broadening

ALICE ◉ c,b→e & b→e (mid rapidity)



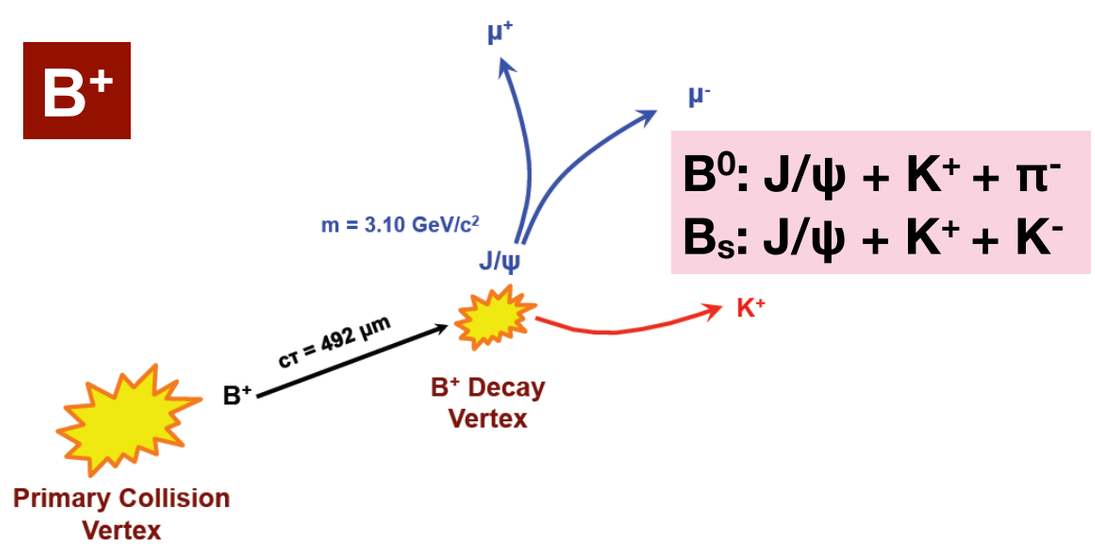
Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

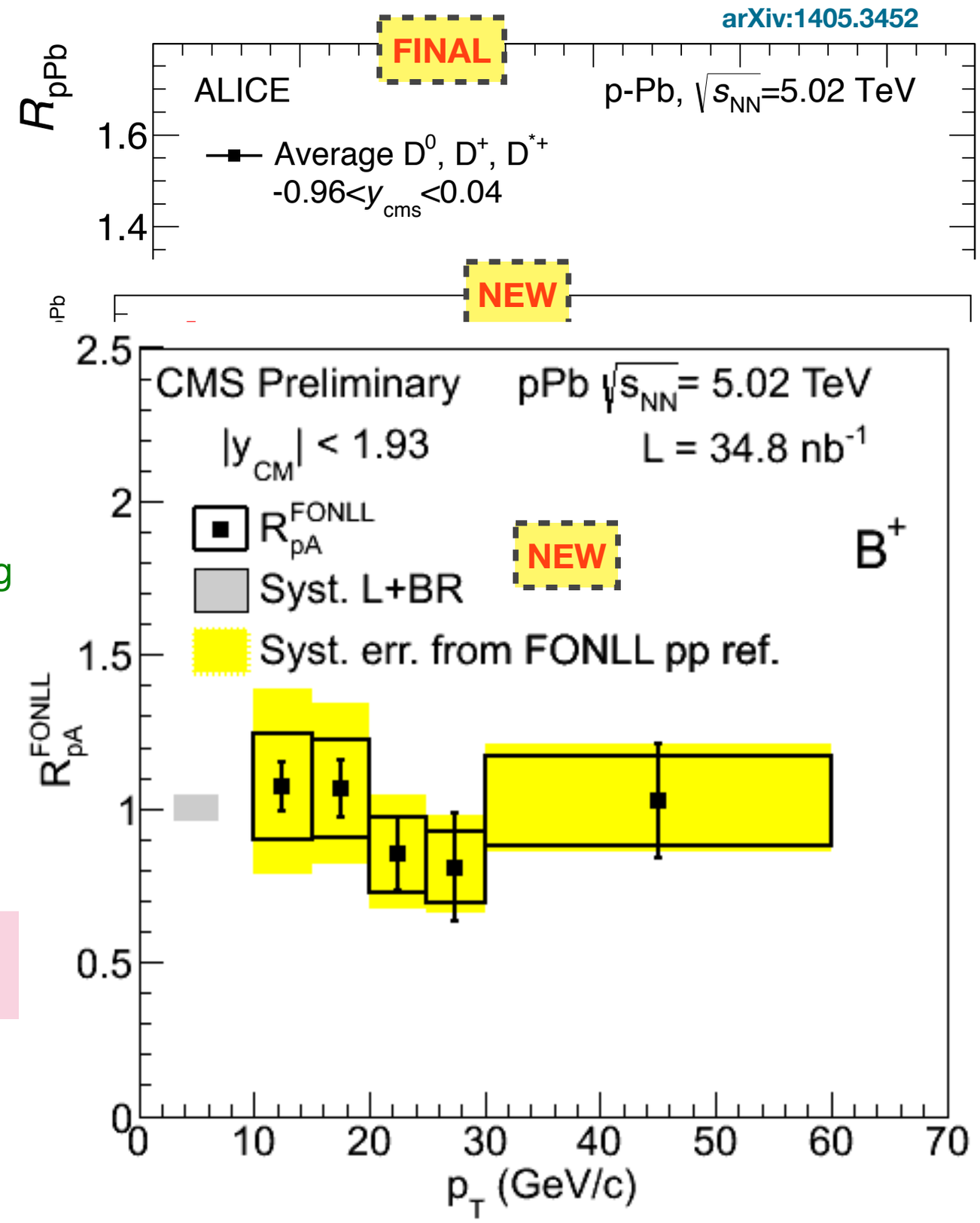
- R_{pPb} measured in various channels
- R_{pPb} consistent with unity within uncertainties

ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): can be described by CGC calculations, pQCD calculations with EPS09 nuclear PDF and a model including energy loss in cold nuclear matter, nuclear shadowing and k_T-broadening

ALICE ◉ c,b→e & b→e (mid rapidity)

CMS ◉ B^+, B^0, B_s (mid rapidity): FONLL expectation as a pp reference





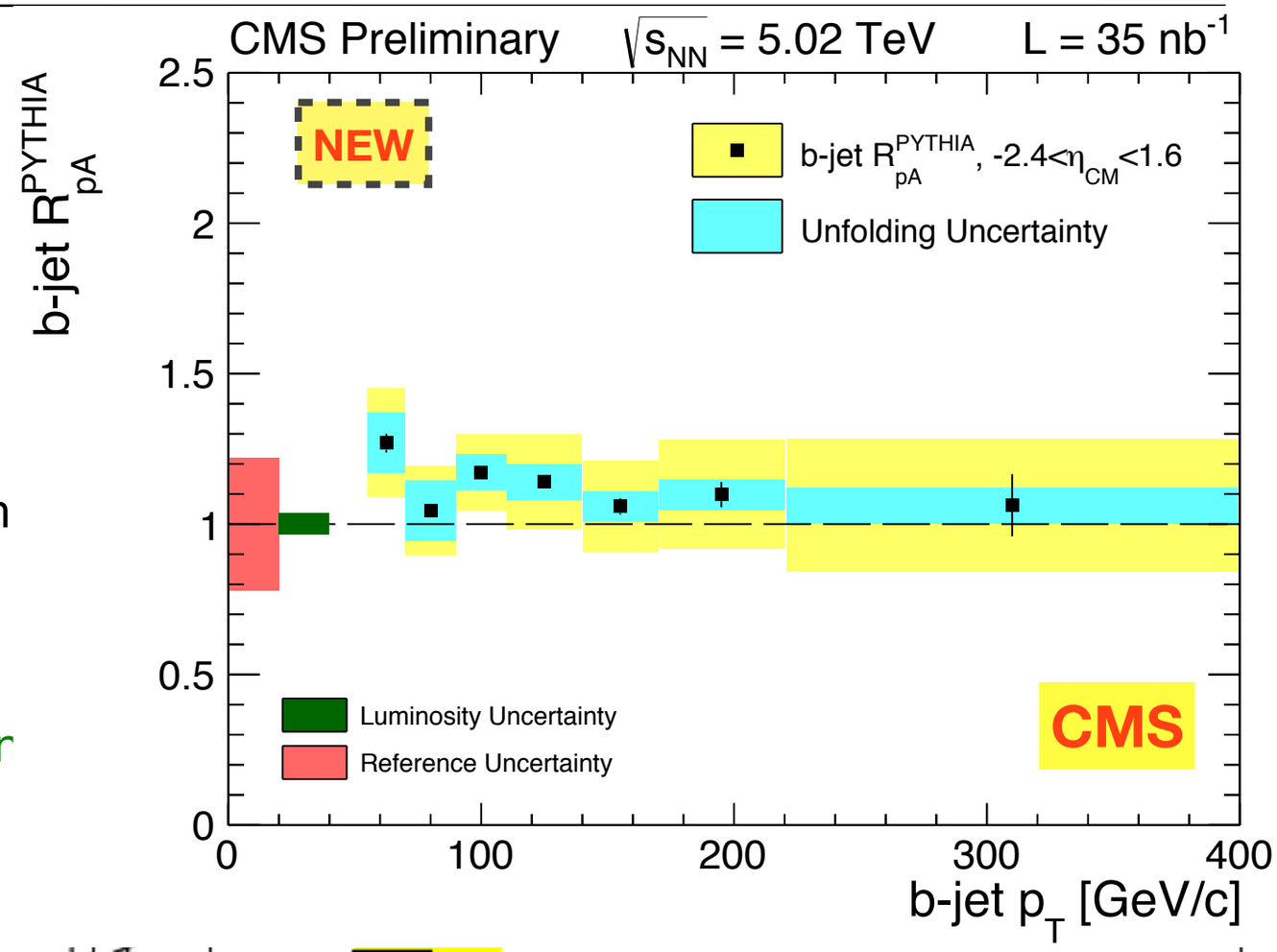
Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

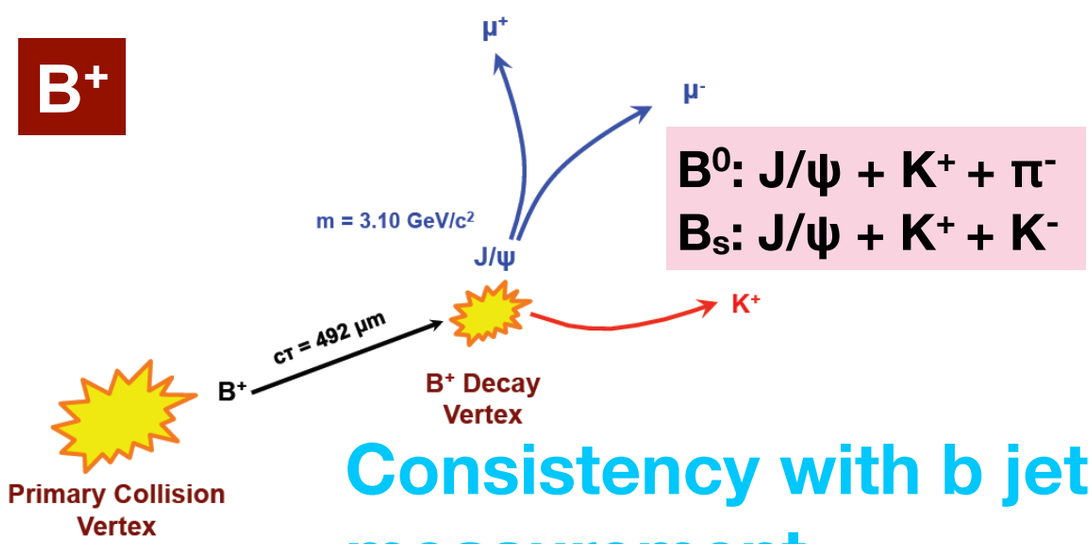
- R_{pPb} measured in various channels
- R_{pPb} consistent with unity within uncertainties

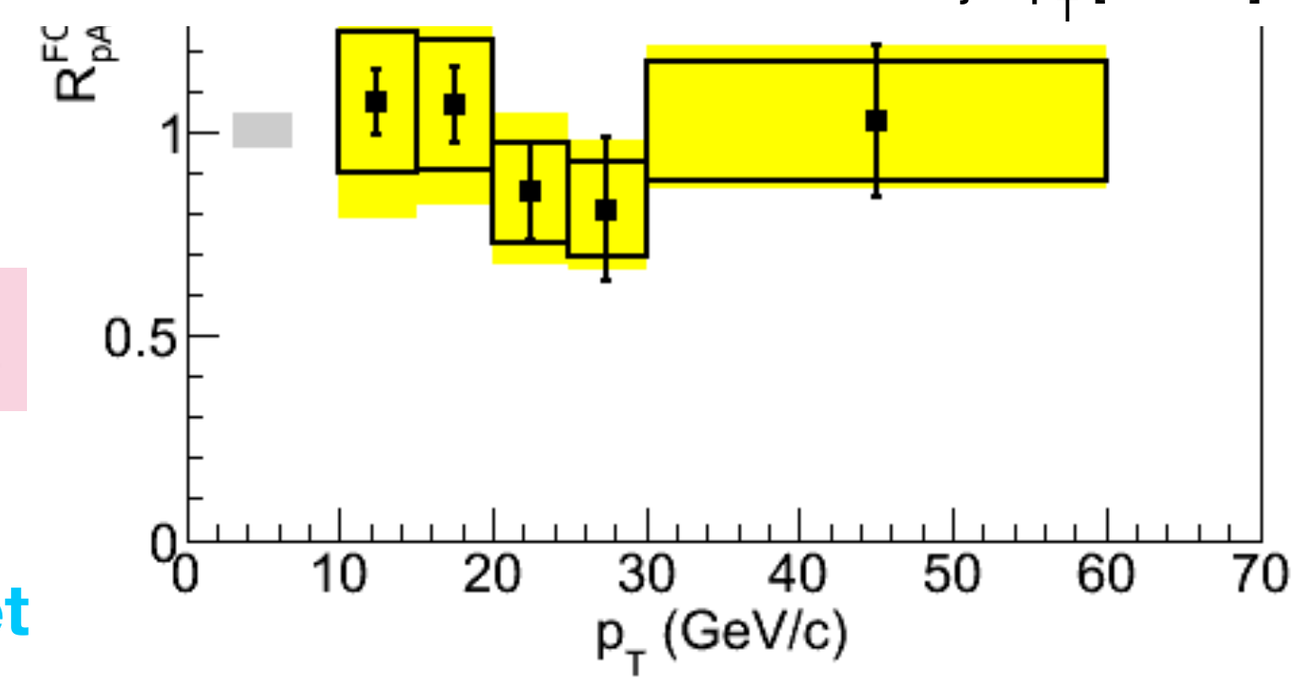
ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): can be described by CGC calculations, pQCD calculations with EPS09 nuclear PDF and a model including energy loss in cold nuclear matter, nuclear shadowing and k_T-broadenir

ALICE ◉ c,b→e & b→e (mid rapidity)

CMS ◉ B^+, B^0, B_s (mid rapidity): FONLL expectation as a pp reference







Consistency with b jet measurement

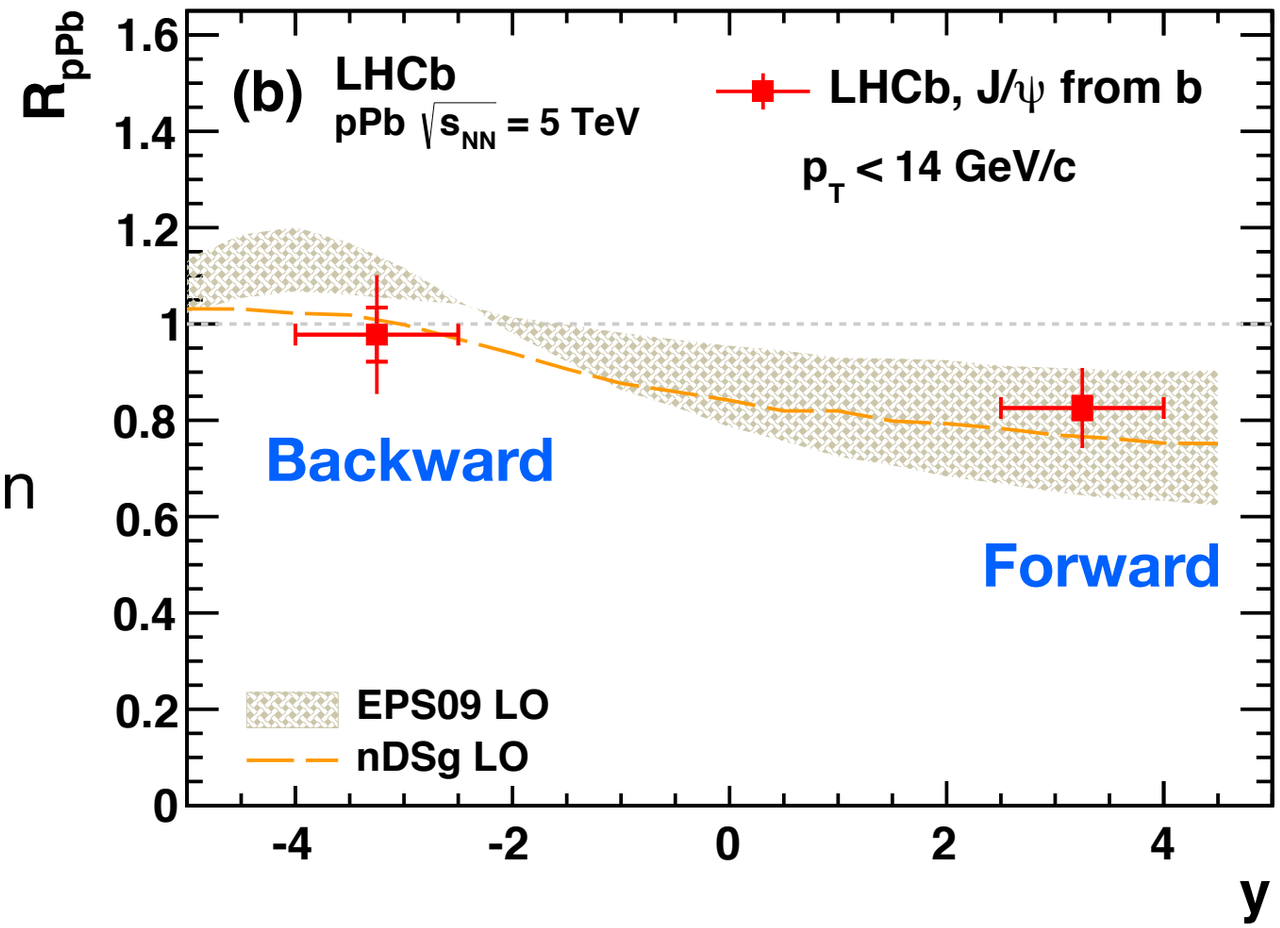
Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

- R_{pPb} measured in various channels

- Slight rapidity dependence

LHCb ◉ non-prompt J/ψ:

  - at forward, modest suppression
  - at backward, consistent with unity within uncertainties



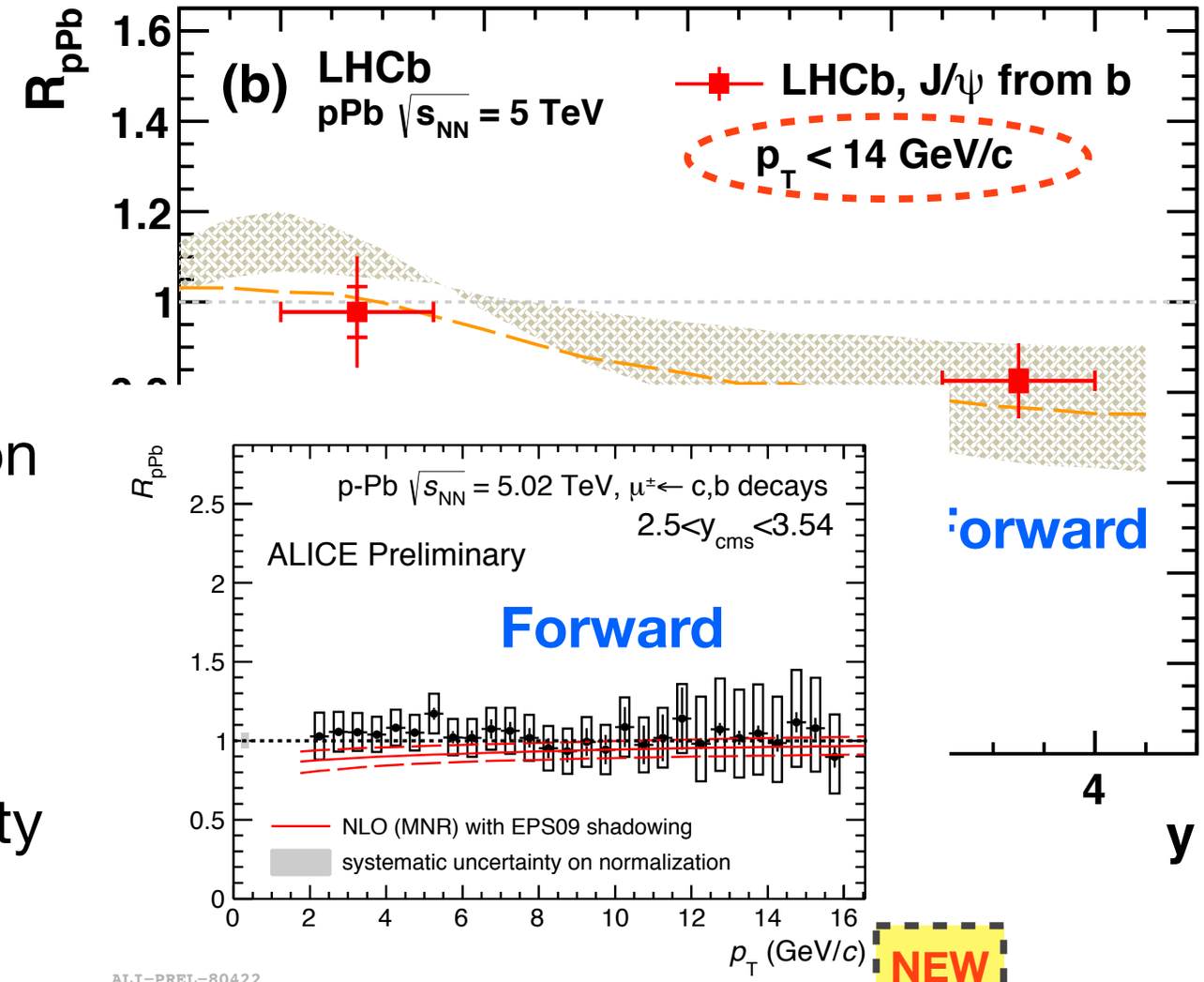
Heavy flavour in p-Pb at LHC (at 5.02 TeV)

- R_{pPb} measured in various channels

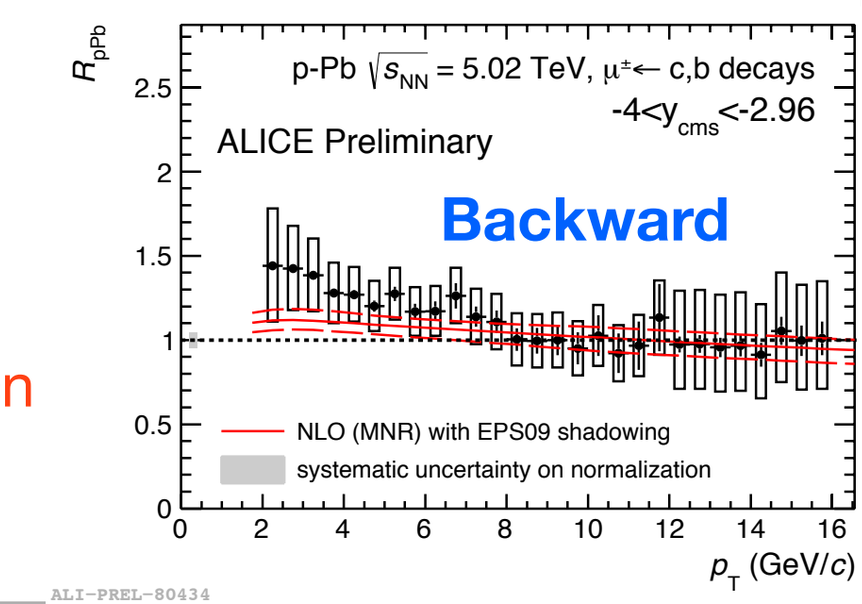
- Slight rapidity dependence

LHCb
- non-prompt J/ψ:
  - at forward, modest suppression
  - at backward, consistent with unity within uncertainties

ALICE
- c,b→μ:
  - at forward, consistent with unity within uncertainties
  - at backward, slightly larger than unity in $2<p_T<4$ GeV

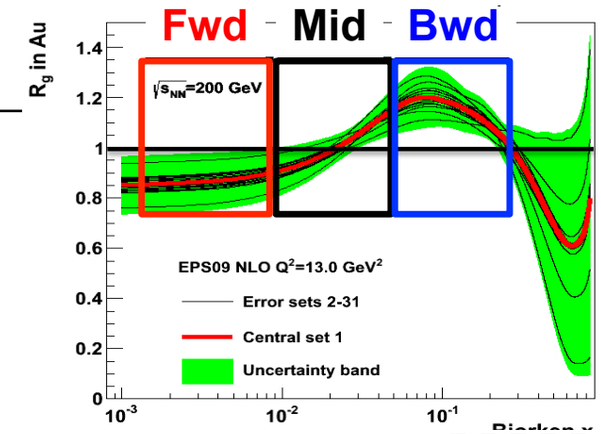


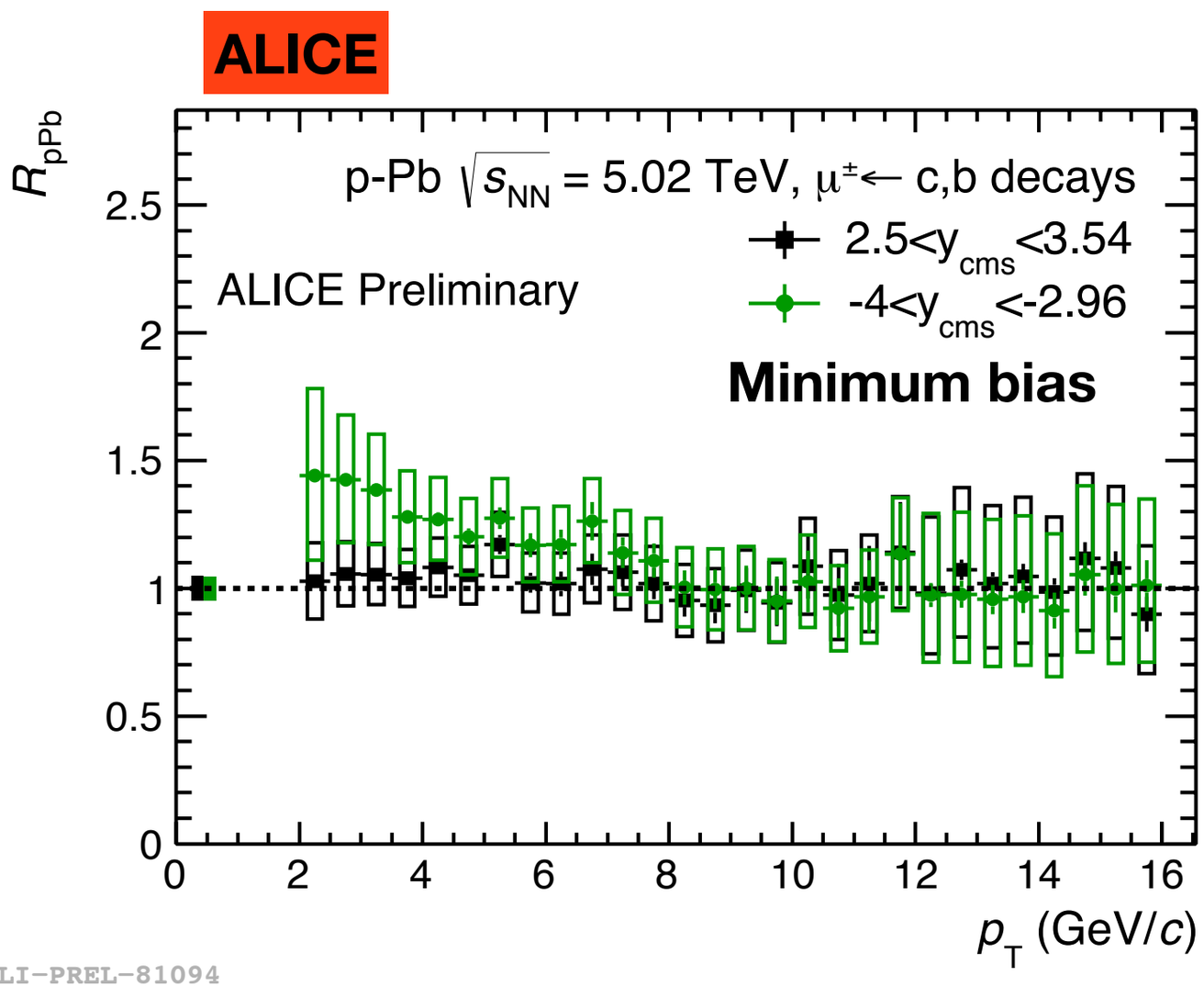
NEW

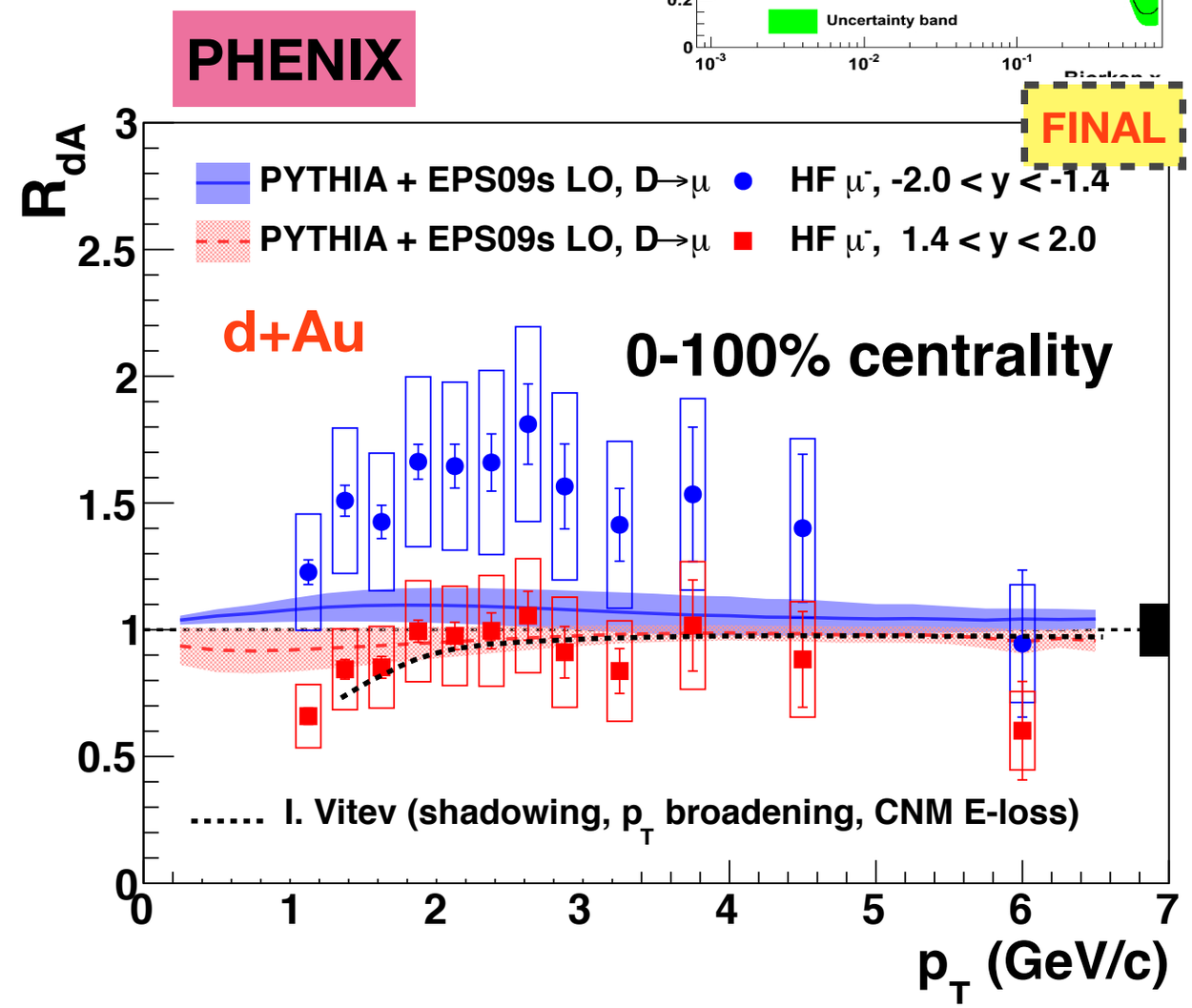


Within uncertainties, data can be described by pQCD calculations with EPS09 parameterization of shadowing

Heavy flavour in pA at LHC and RHIC





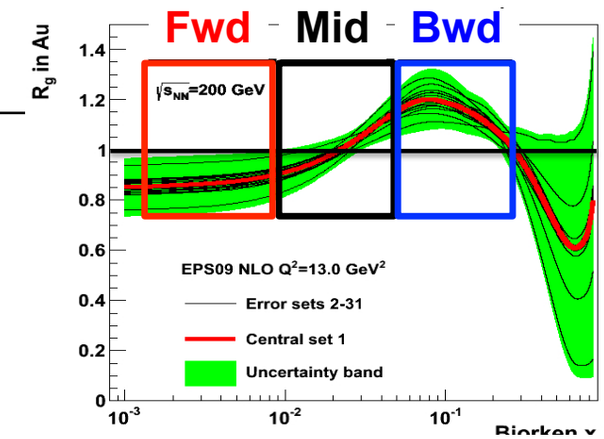


LI-PREL-81094

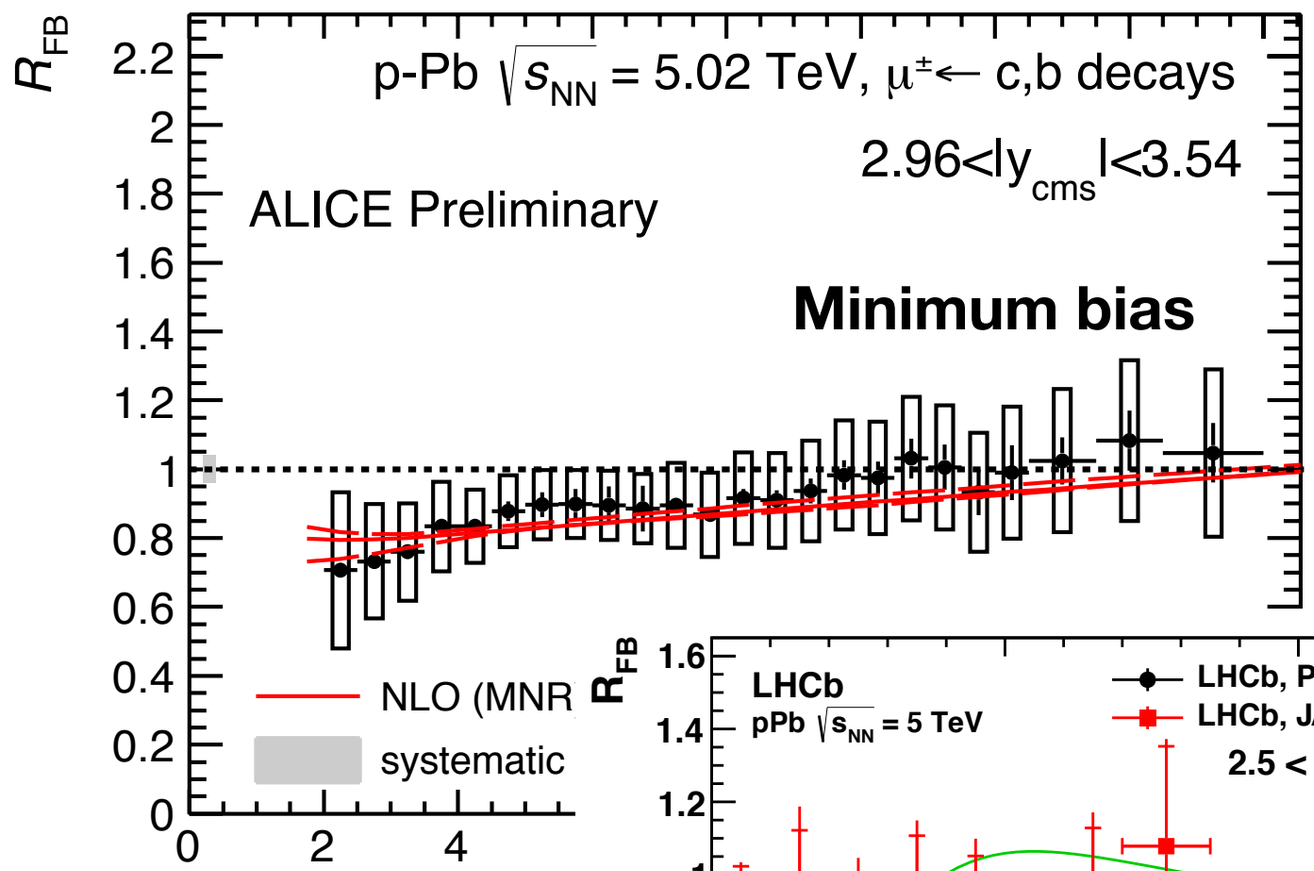
At RHIC, fail to reproduce the data at both rapidity simultaneously

arXiv:1310.1005

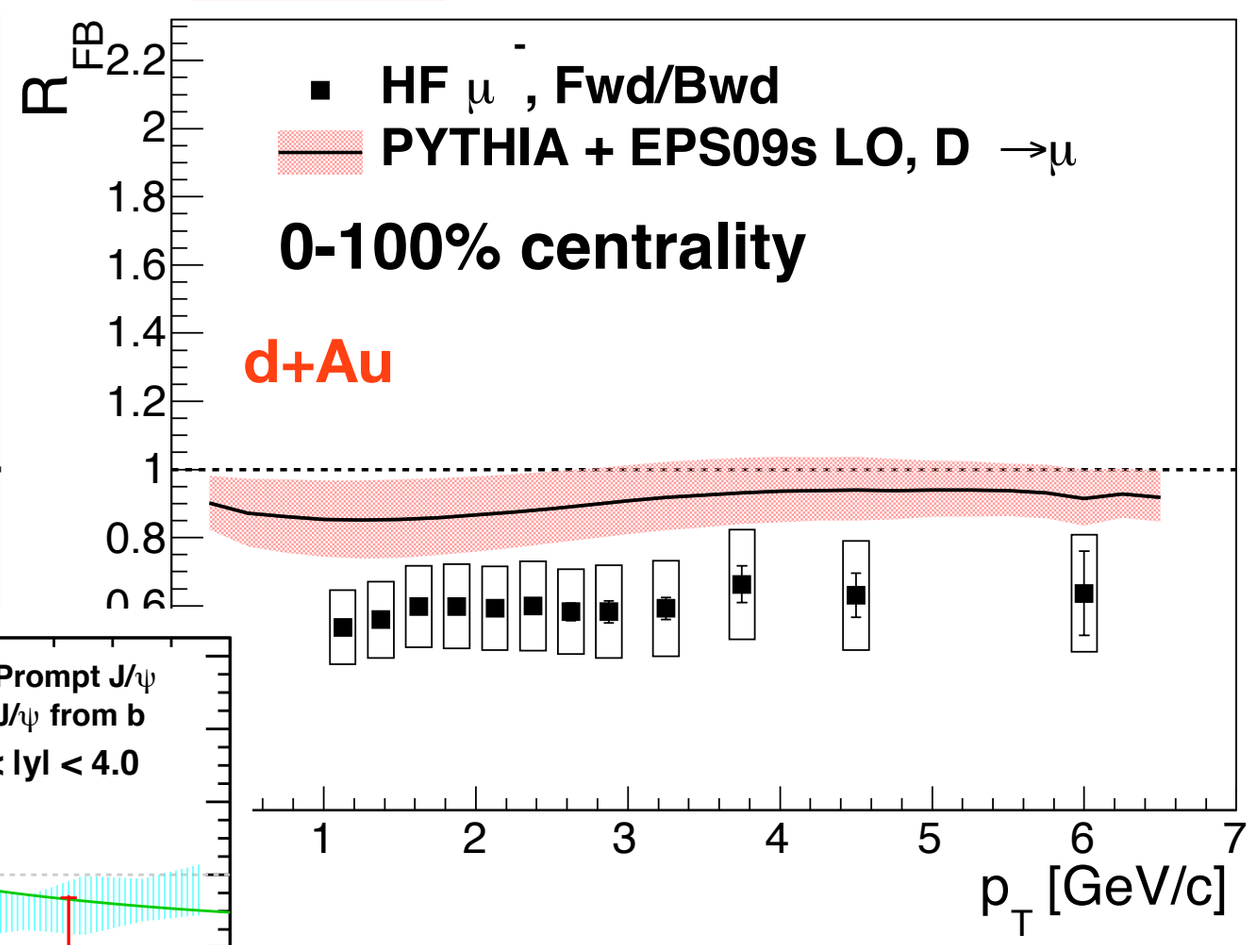
Heavy flavour in pA at LHC and RHIC

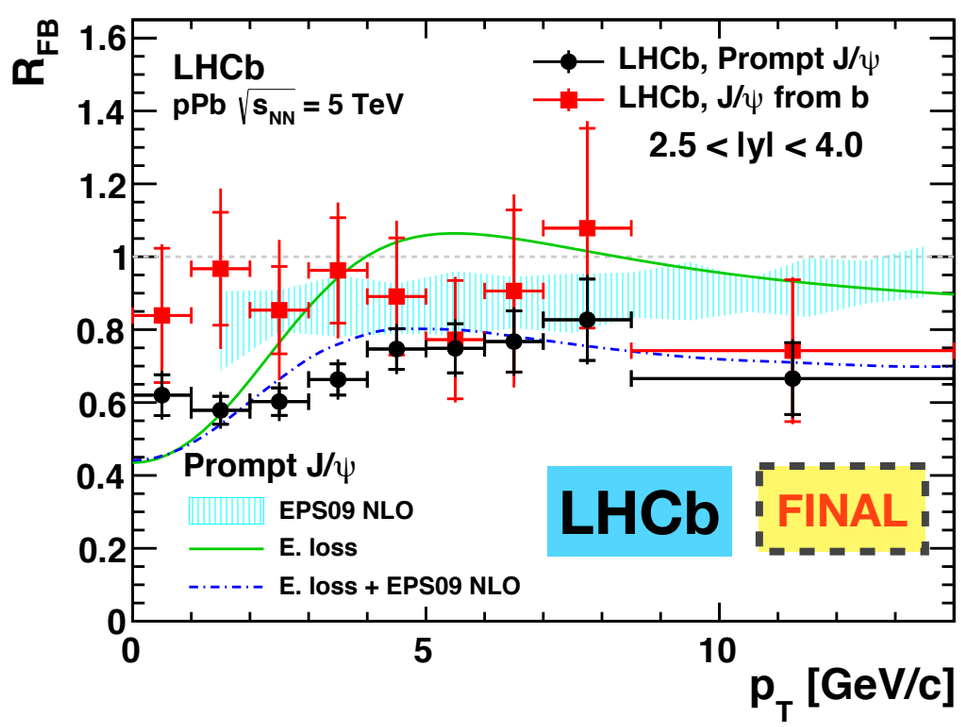


ALICE



PHENIX

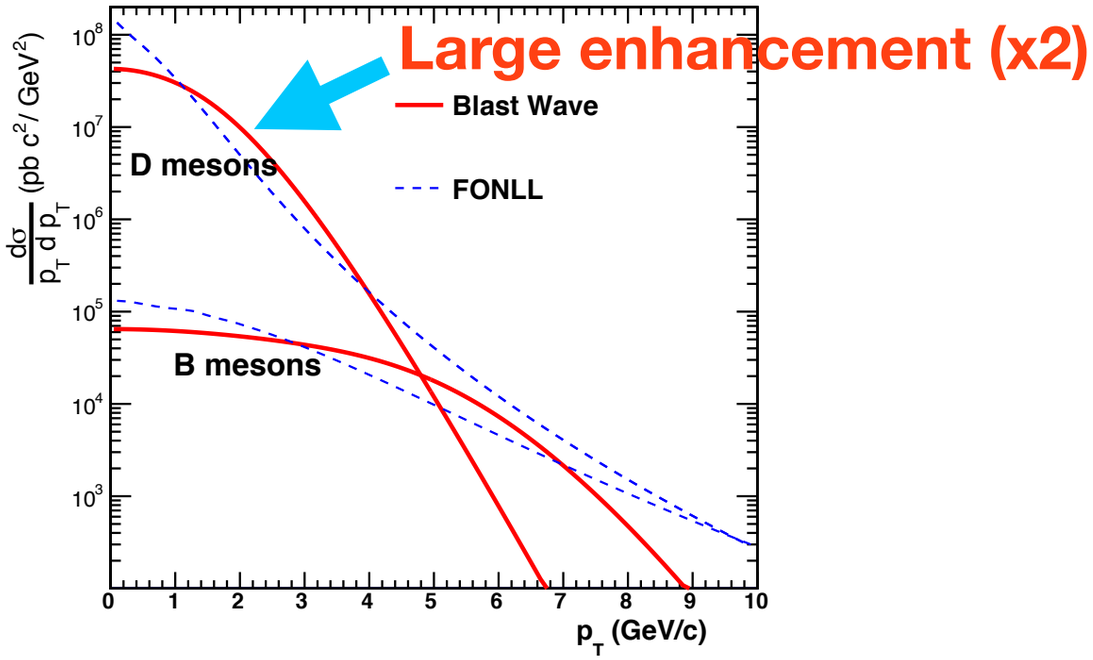


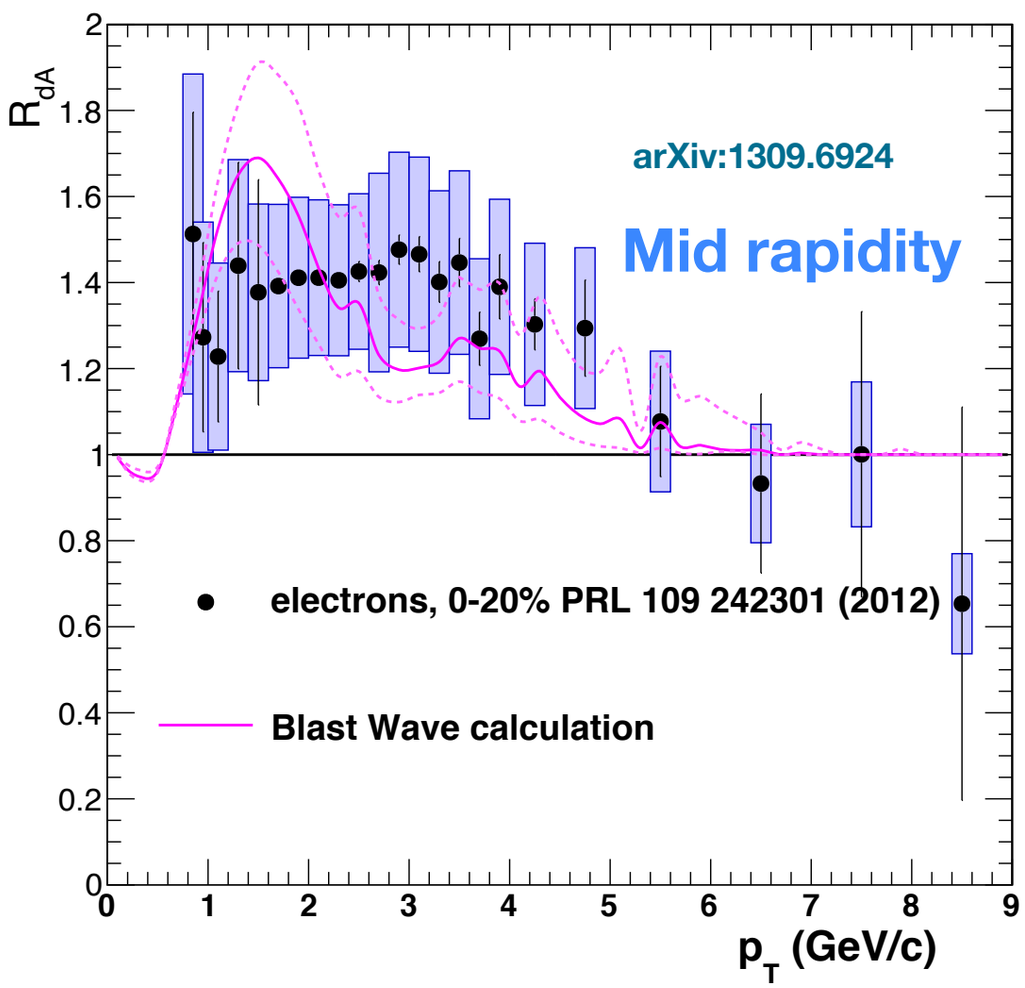


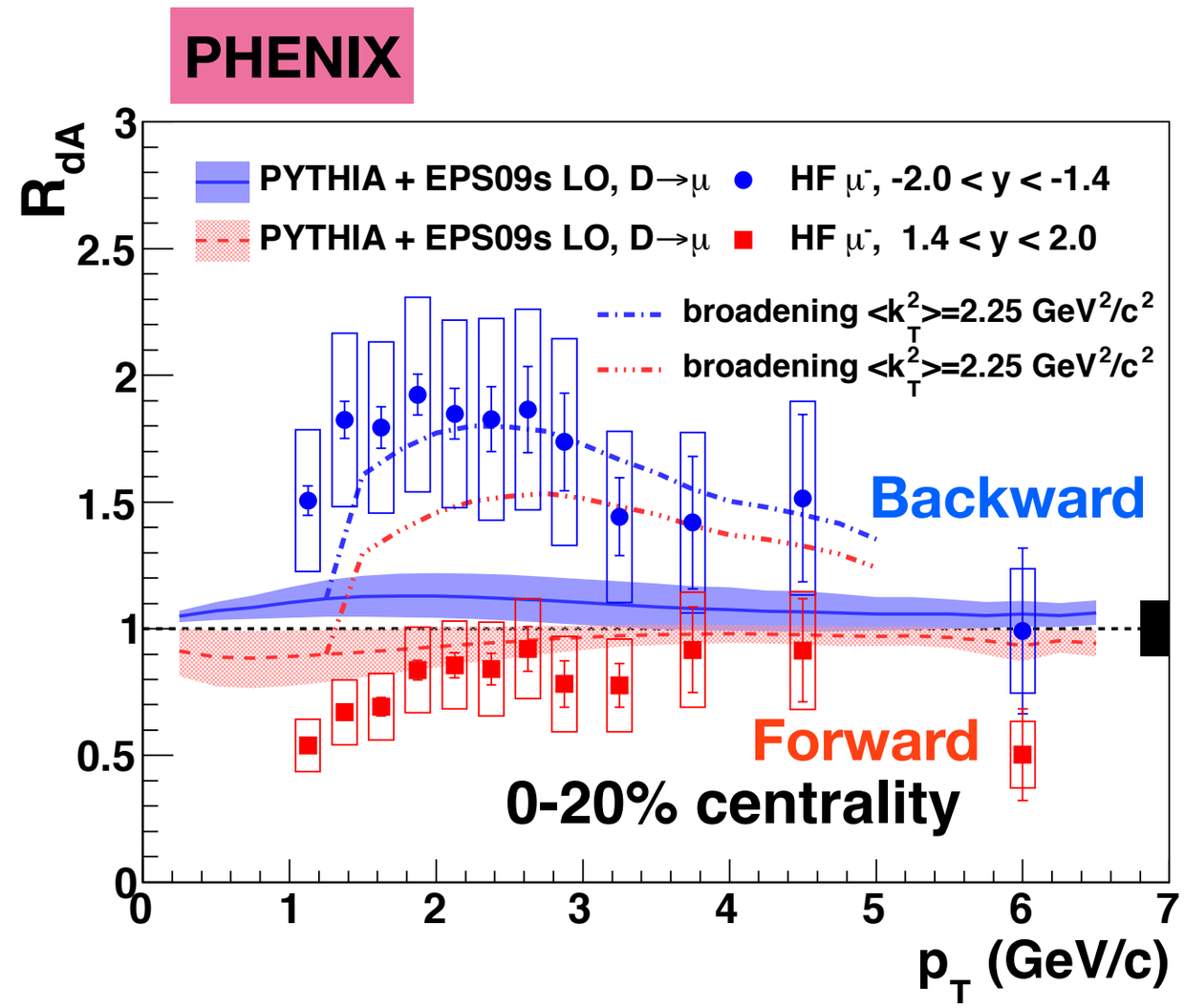
LI-PREL-80458

At RHIC, fail to reproduce the data at both rapidity simultaneously

Enhancement in central d+Au







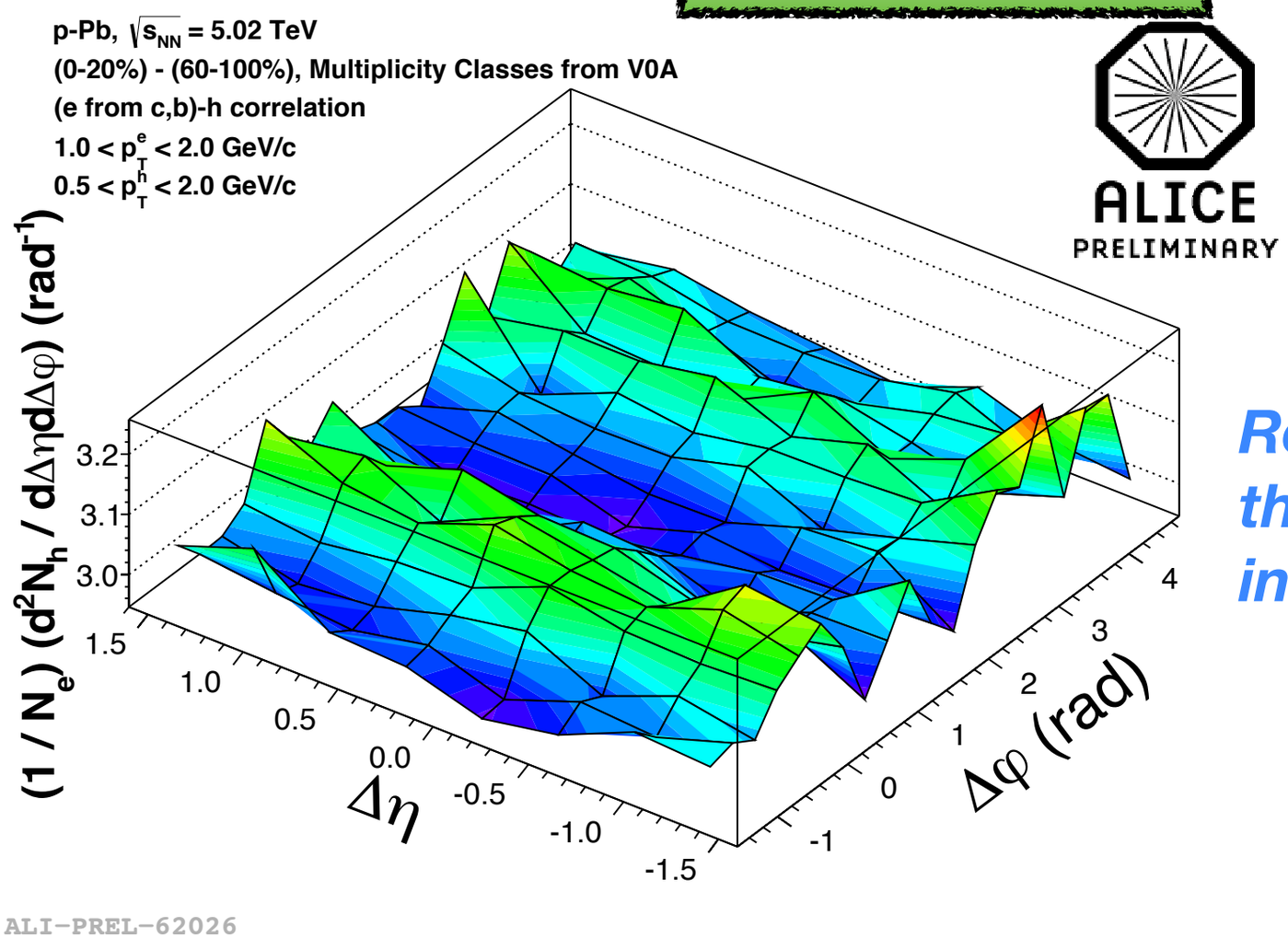
← **Radial flow qualitatively reproduces the data!**

Enhancement at mid- and backward rapidity possibly due to hydrodynamics?

More differential information:
Heavy-flavour electron-hadron correlations

ALICE

Multiplicity class:
(0-20%) - (60-100%)



ALICE PRELIMINARY

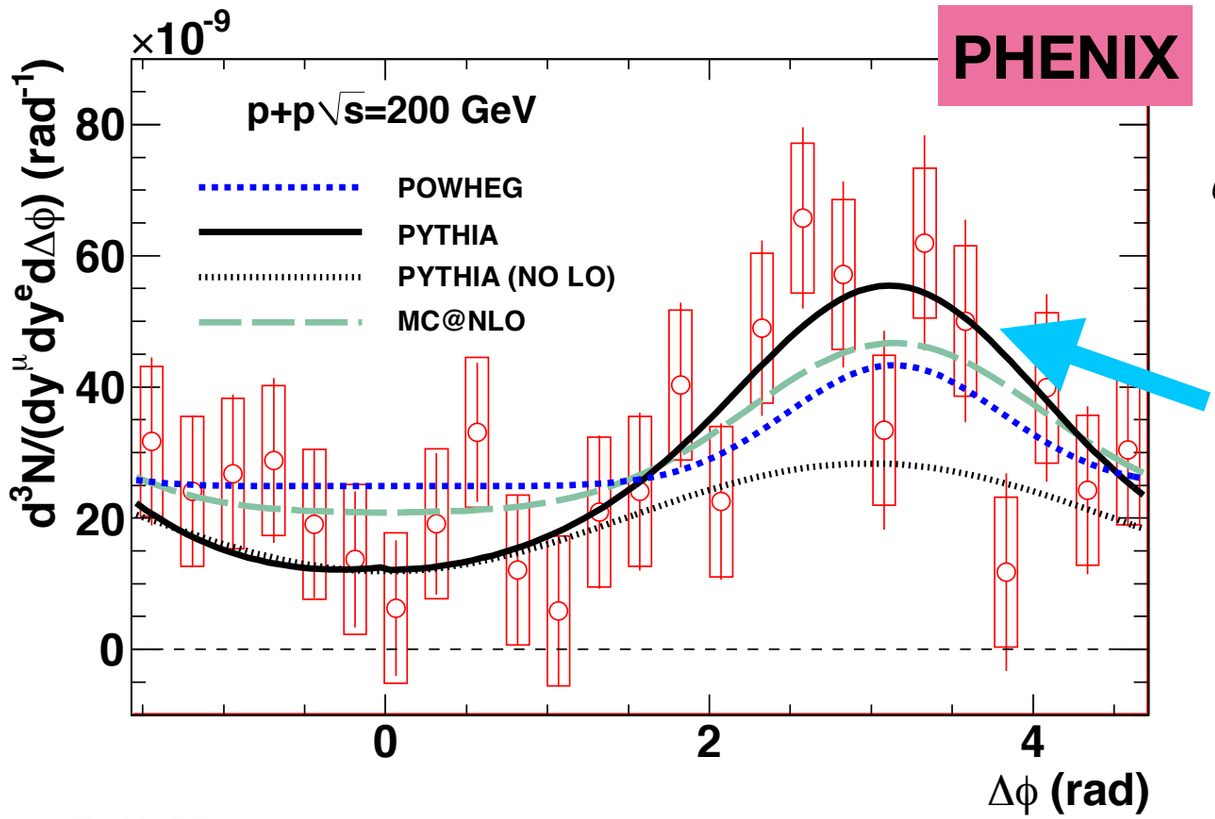
supporting?

Resembles the structure that in AA is interpreted in terms of collective flow

The double ridge also observed in heavy-flavour sector!

The mechanism (CGC? Hydro?) that generates it affects also HF

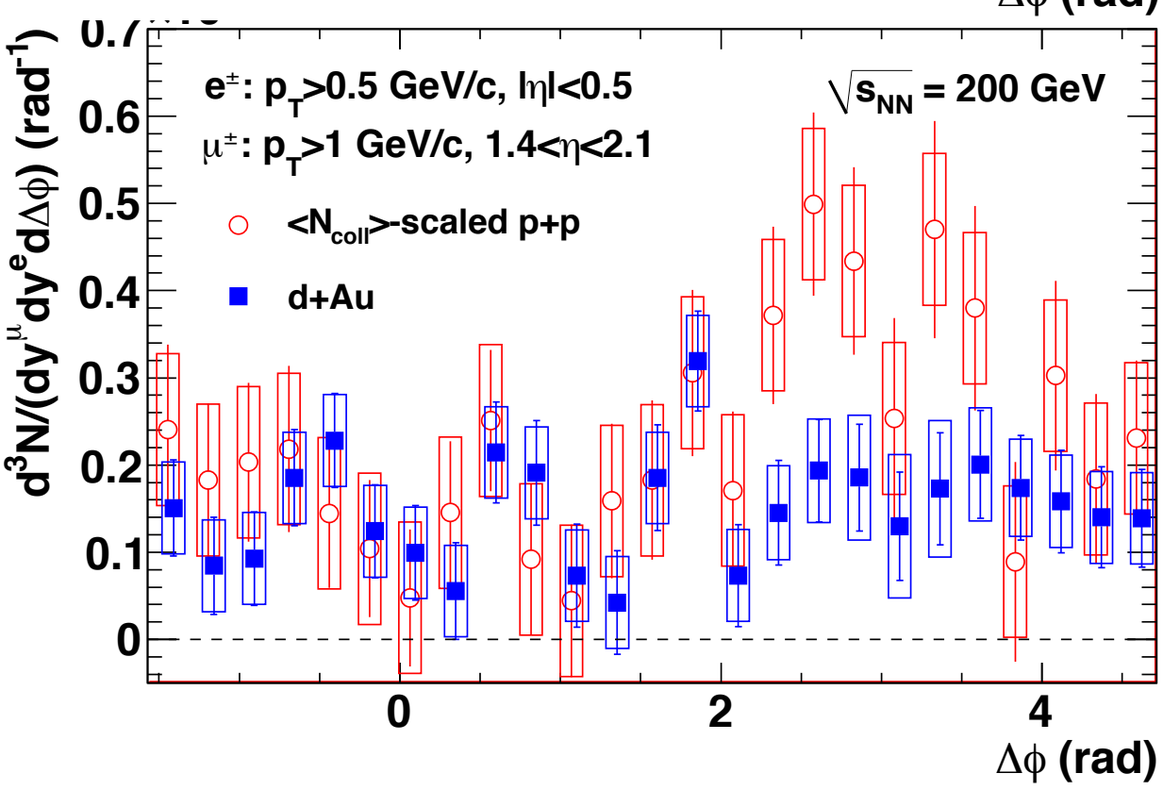
More differential information:
Heavy-flavour electron-muon correlation in d+Au



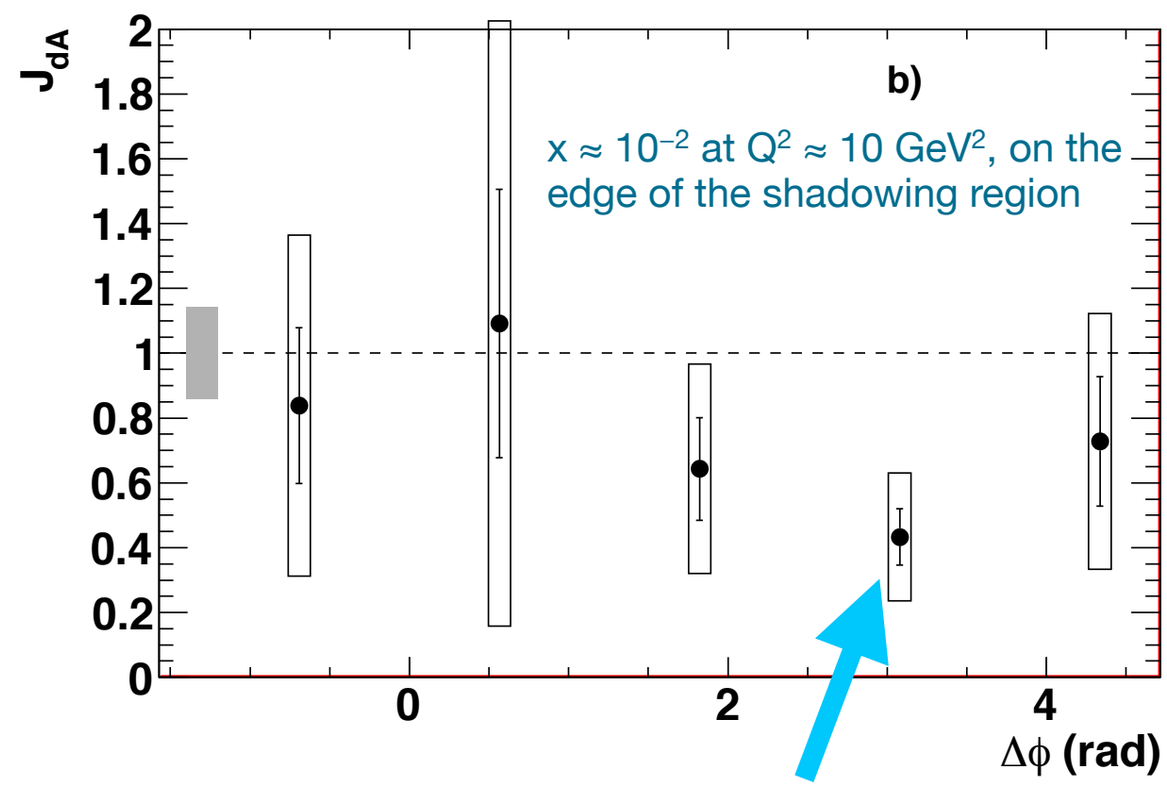
Access to the *g*-PDF?

$$\sigma_{cc} = 538 \pm 46(\text{stat}) \pm 197(\text{data sys}) \pm 174(\text{model sys})\mu b$$

Peak by leading order gluon fusion
Continuum by higher order processes



$$J_{dA} = \frac{d + \text{Au pair yield}}{\langle N_{\text{coll}} \rangle \; p + p \text{ pair yield}}$$



Phys. Rev. C 89, 034915 (2014)

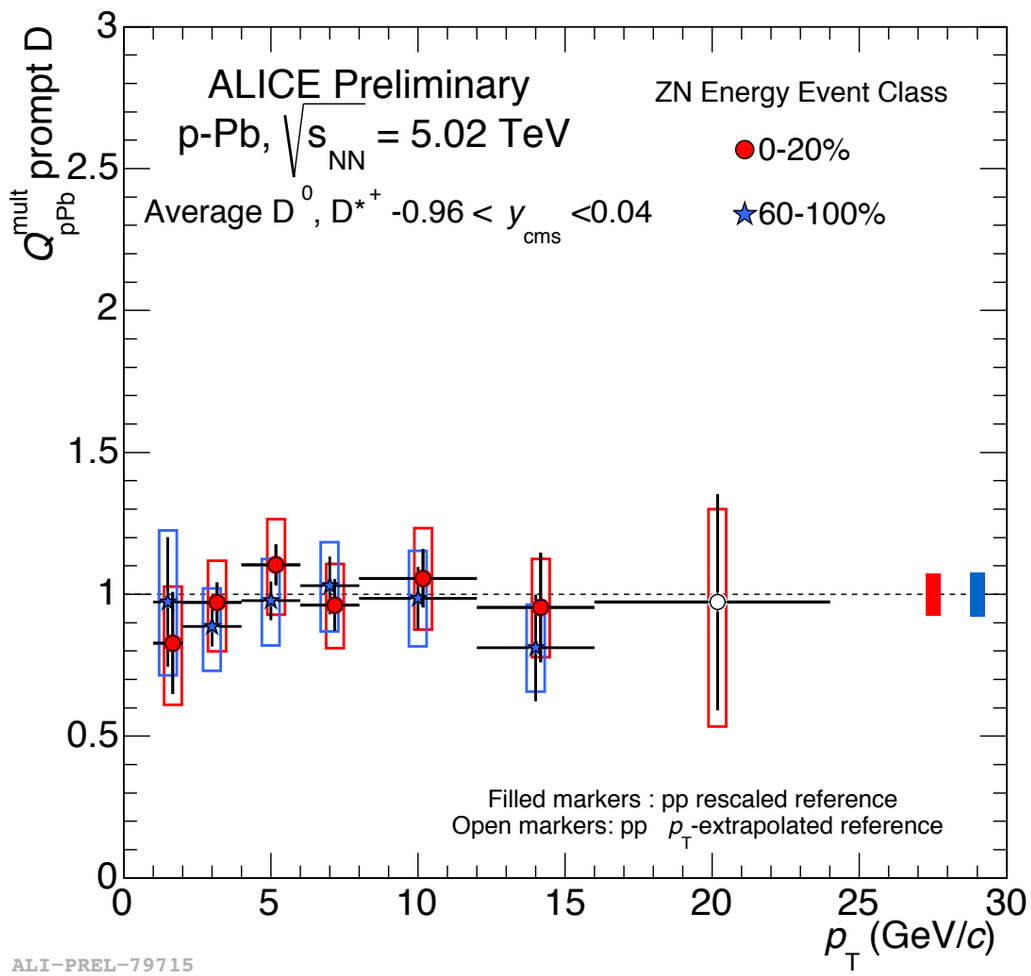
Cold nuclear medium modifies the $c\bar{c}$ correlations

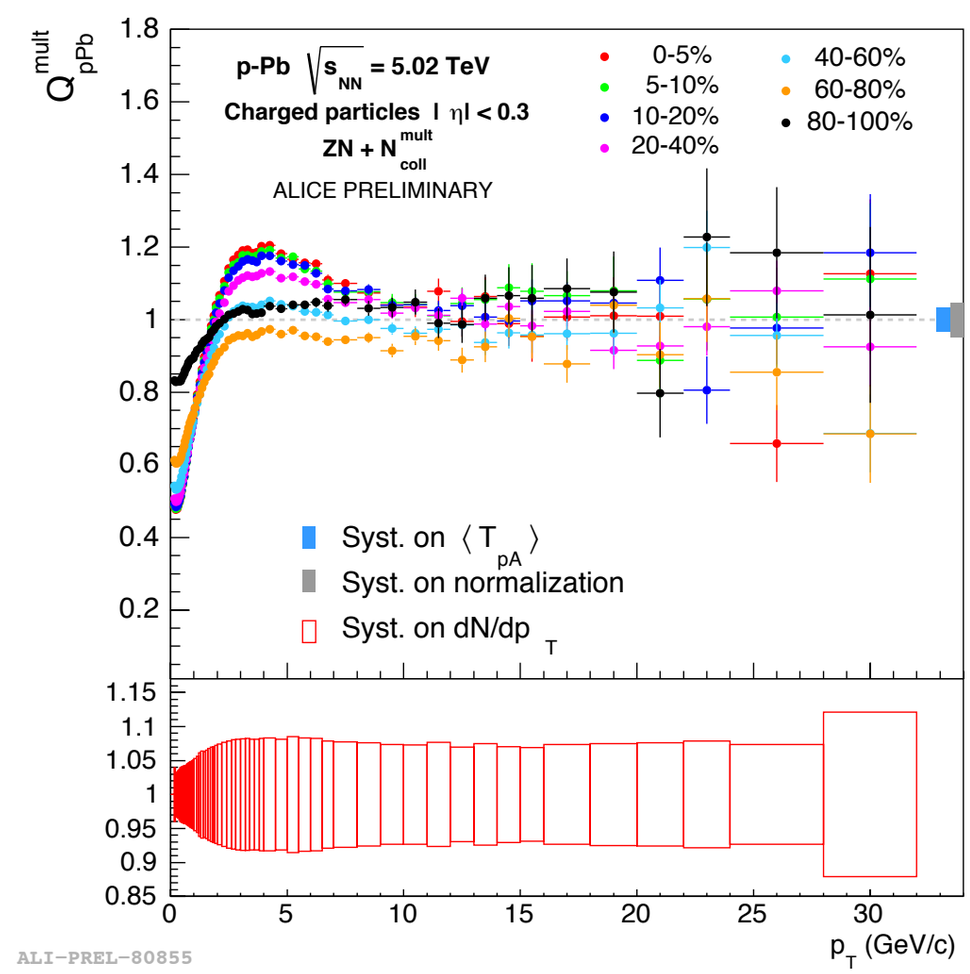
More differential information:
Multiplicity dependence of modification

Investigate the scaling of charm production in p-Pb collisions w.r.t. pp collisions

$$Q_{\mathrm{pPb}}^{\mathrm{V0A}}(p_{\mathrm{T}}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}N_{\mathrm{mult}}^{\mathrm{pPb}}/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}{N_{\mathrm{coll}}^{\mathrm{Glauber}}\mathrm{d}N^{\mathrm{pp}}/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}$$

ALICE





No multiplicity dependent modification of the p_T spectra in p-Pb

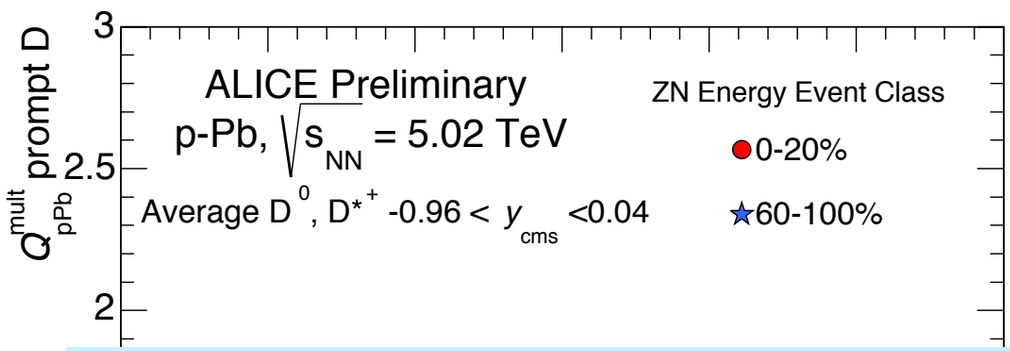
Similar pattern for D mesons and high-p_T charged particles

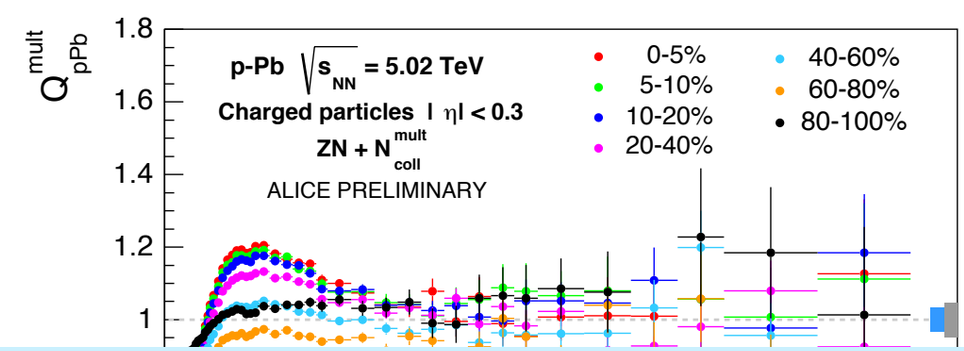
More differential information:
Multiplicity dependence of modification

Investigate the scaling of charm production in p-Pb collisions w.r.t. pp collisions

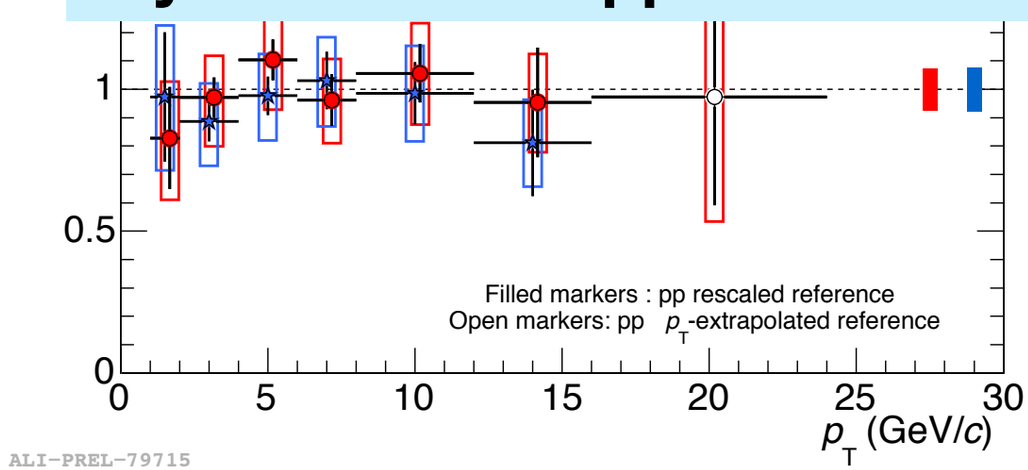
$$Q_{\mathrm{pPb}}^{\mathrm{V0A}}(p_{\mathrm{T}}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}N_{\mathrm{mult}}^{\mathrm{pPb}}/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}{N_{\mathrm{coll}}^{\mathrm{Glauber}}\mathrm{d}N^{\mathrm{pp}}/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}$$

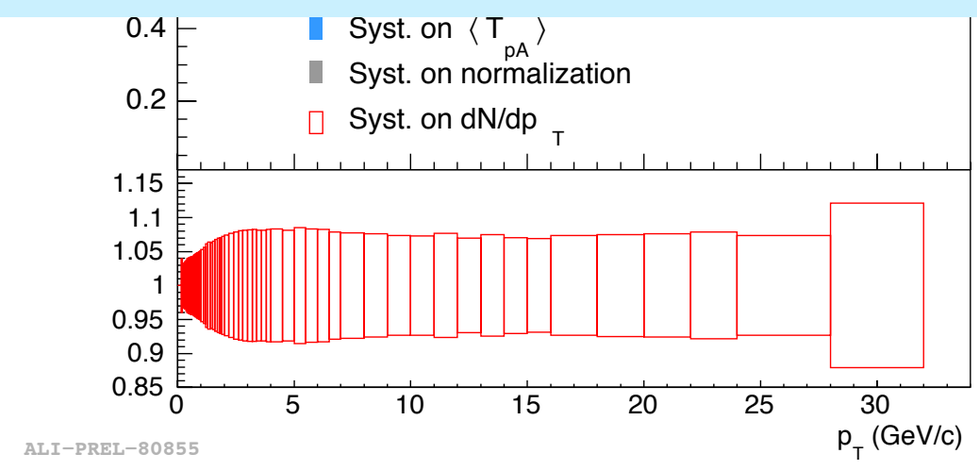
ALICE





Production rates in high- multiplicity p-Pb collisions doesn't exhibit any effect like suppression.

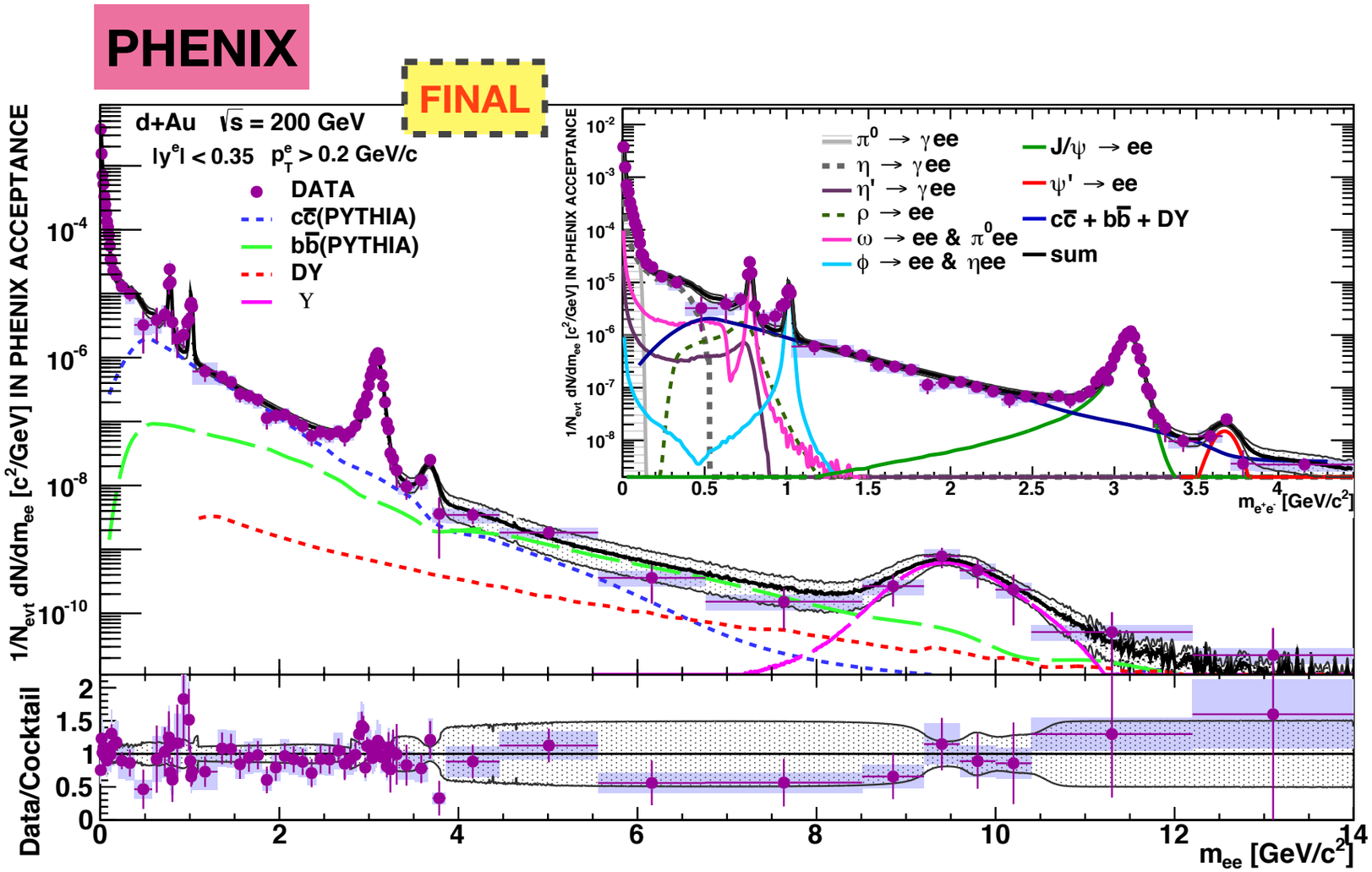




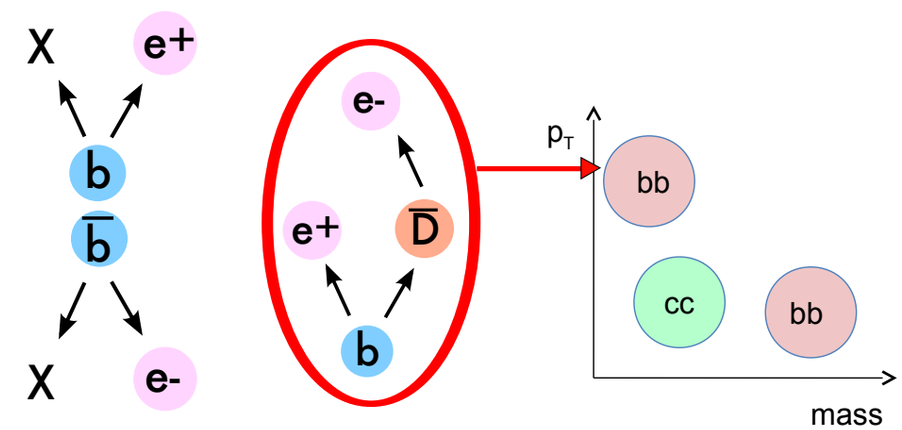
No multiplicity dependent modification of the p_T spectra in p-Pb

Similar pattern for D mesons and high-p_T charged particles

Bottom measurement in d+Au via di-electrons



arXiv:1405.4004

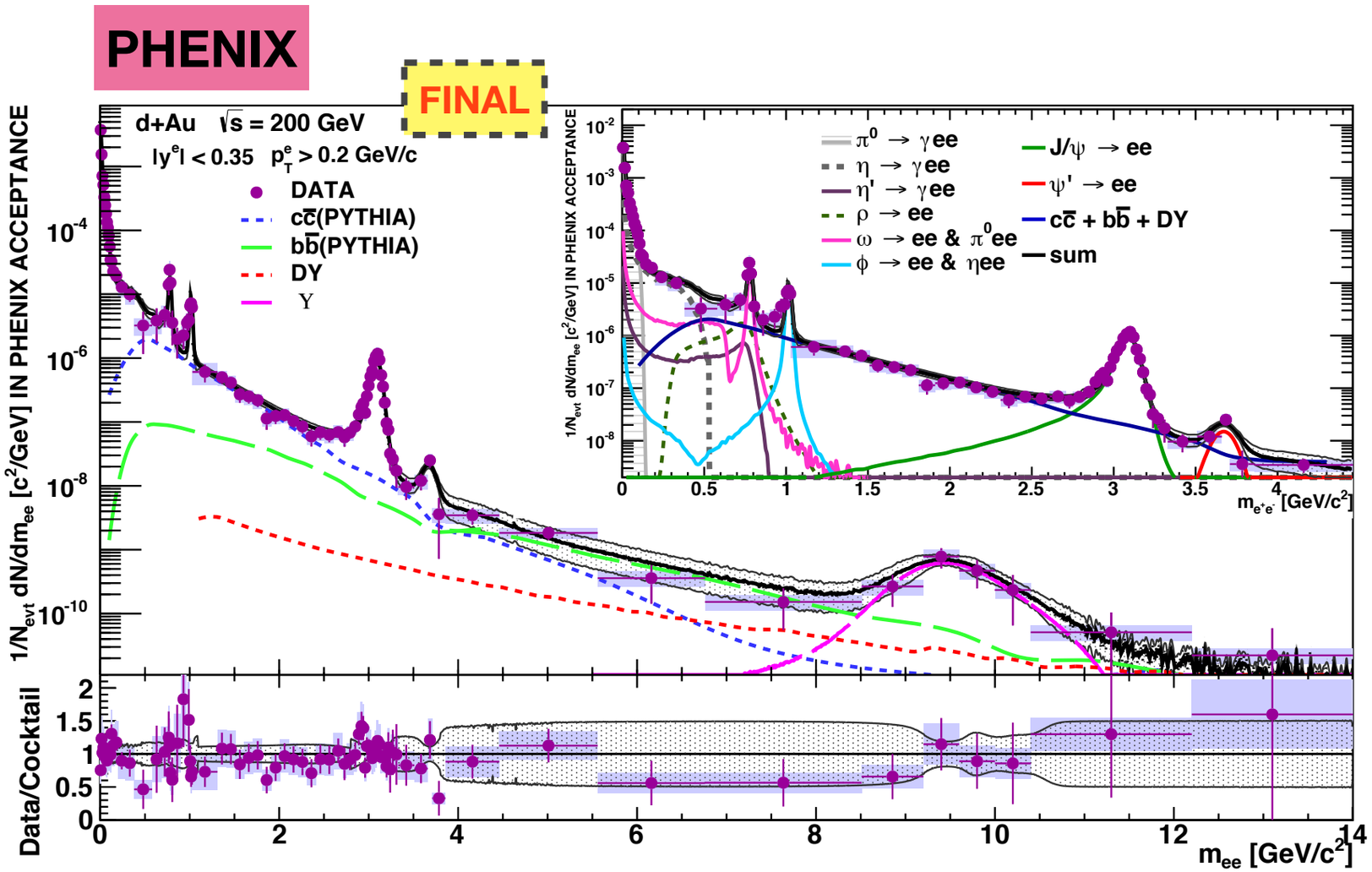


- Low mass, high p_T region is dominated by the decay from a single B meson
- For $m_q \gg p$, less model dependent

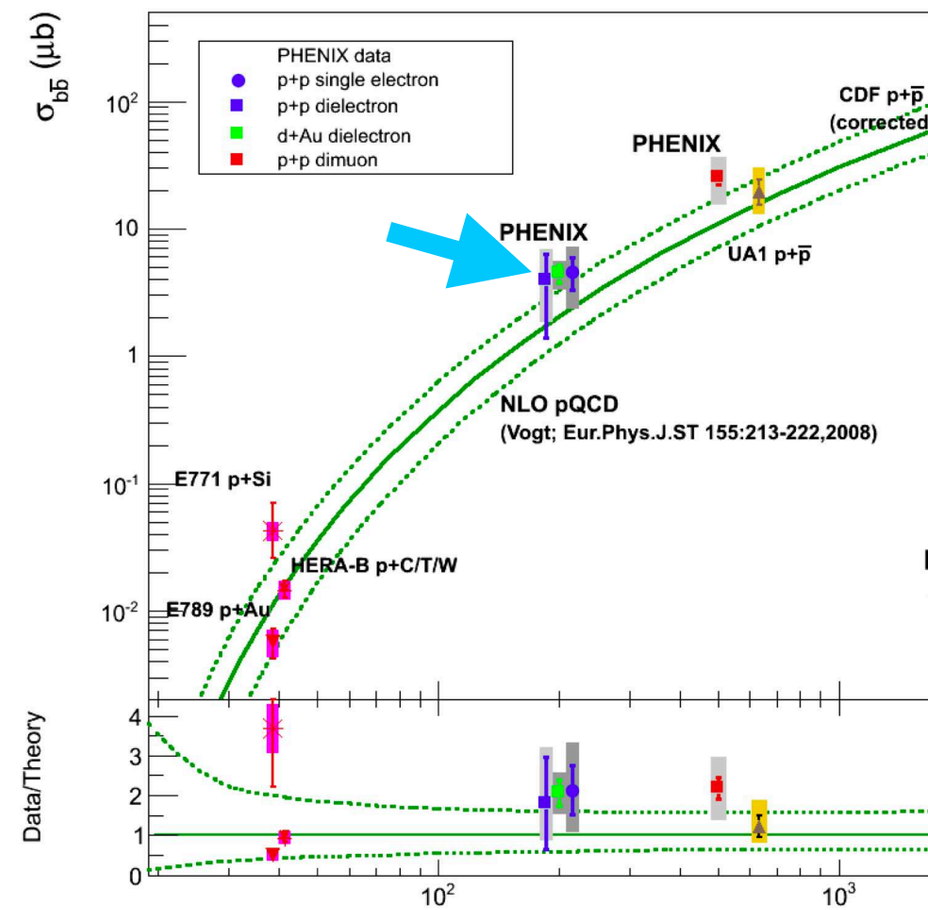
p+p equivalent cross sections extracted from PYTHIA and MCNLO as

$$\sigma_{bb} = 3.4 \pm 0.28(stat) \pm 0.46(sys)\mu b$$

Bottom measurement in d+Au via di-electrons



arXiv:1405.4004



p+p equivalent cross sections extracted from PYTHIA and MCNLO as

$$\sigma_{bb} = 3.4 \pm 0.28(stat) \pm 0.46(sys)\mu b$$

A-A collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 0.2 and 2.76 TeV

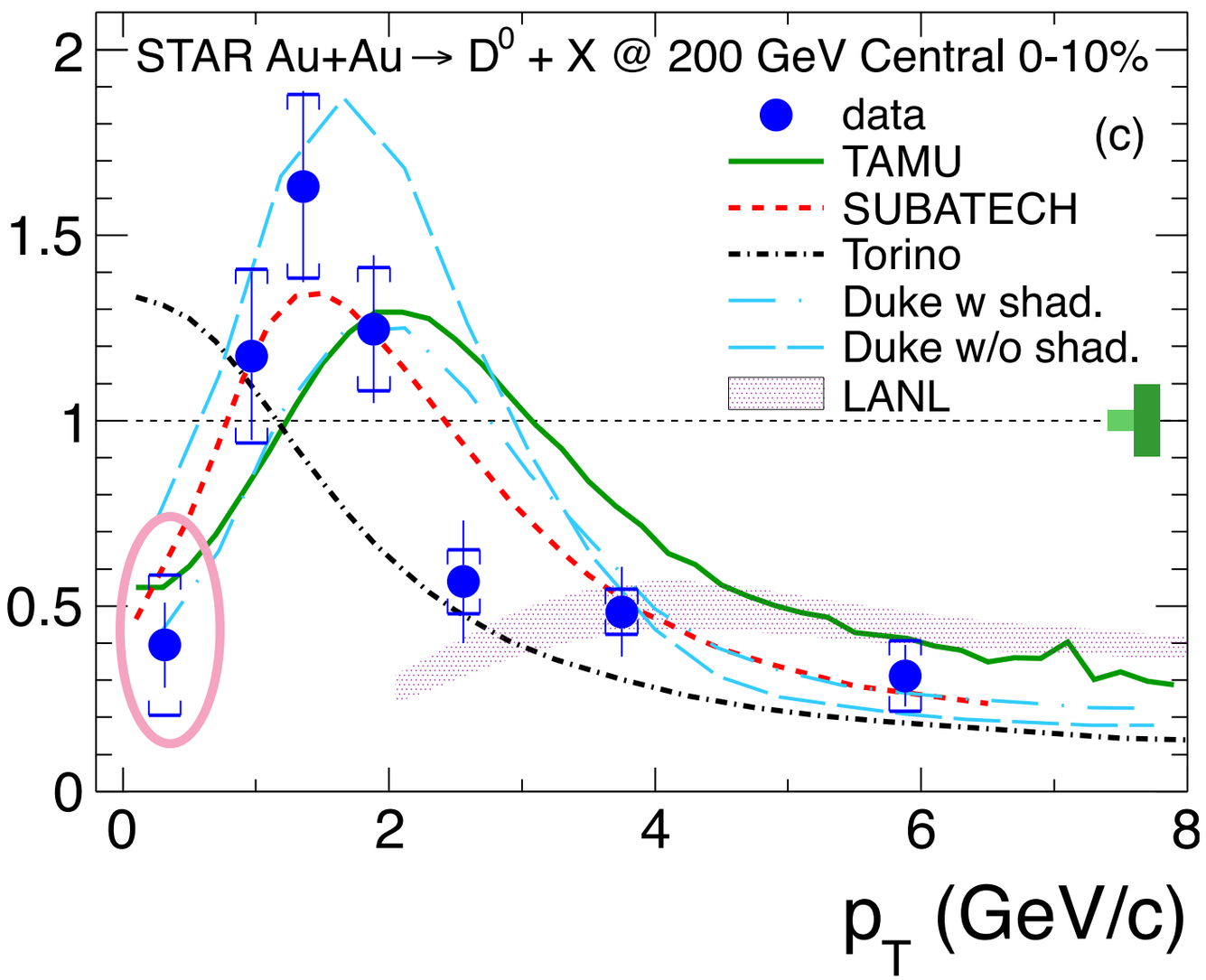
Cu-Cu, Au-Au, Pb-Pb, U-U
Initial & final state effect

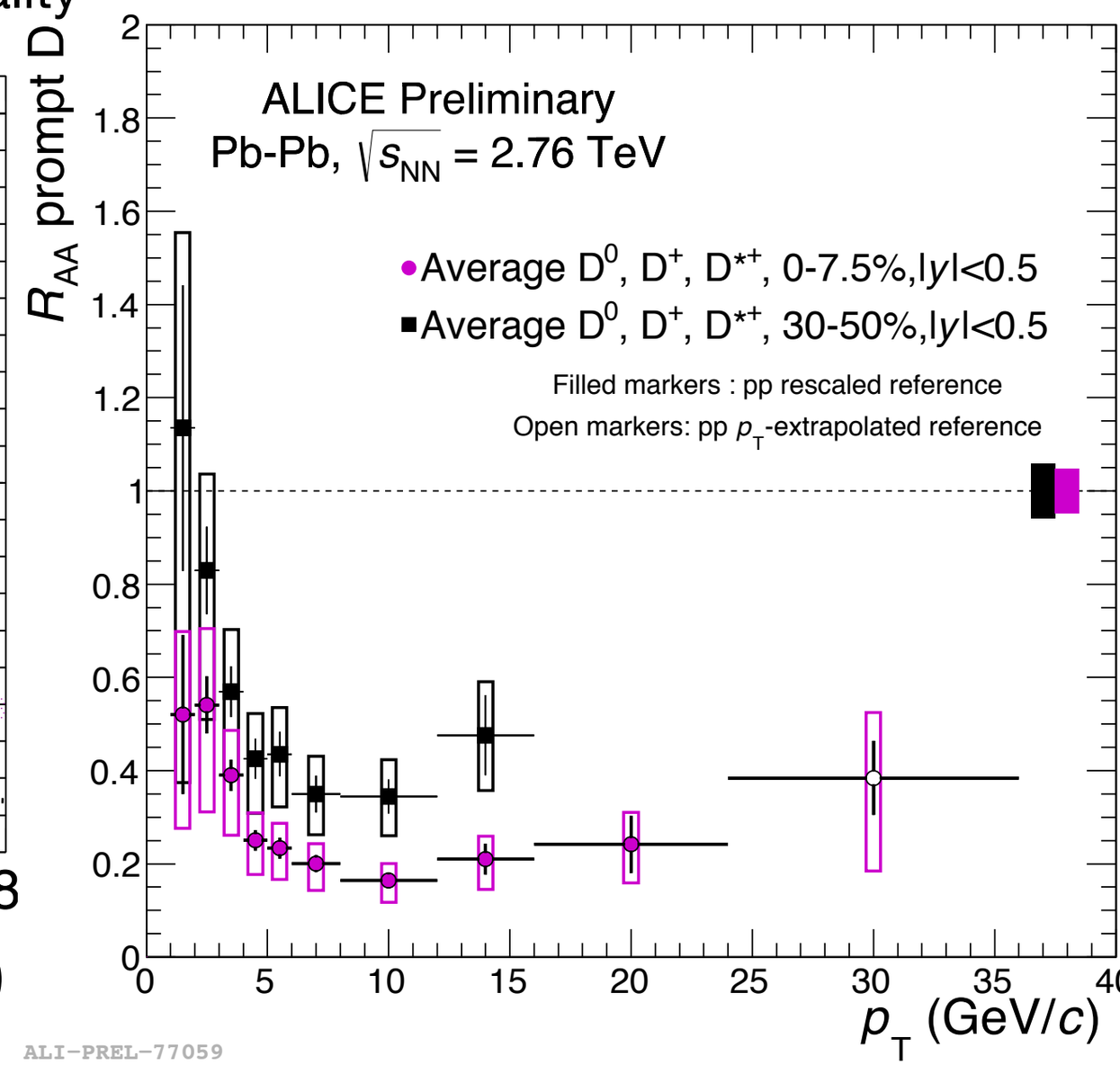
D-meson R_{AA} at LHC and RHIC

- Significant suppression at high p_T

ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): 0-7.5 % & 30-50 % centrality

STAR ◉ D^0 mesons (mid rapidity): 0-10 % centrality





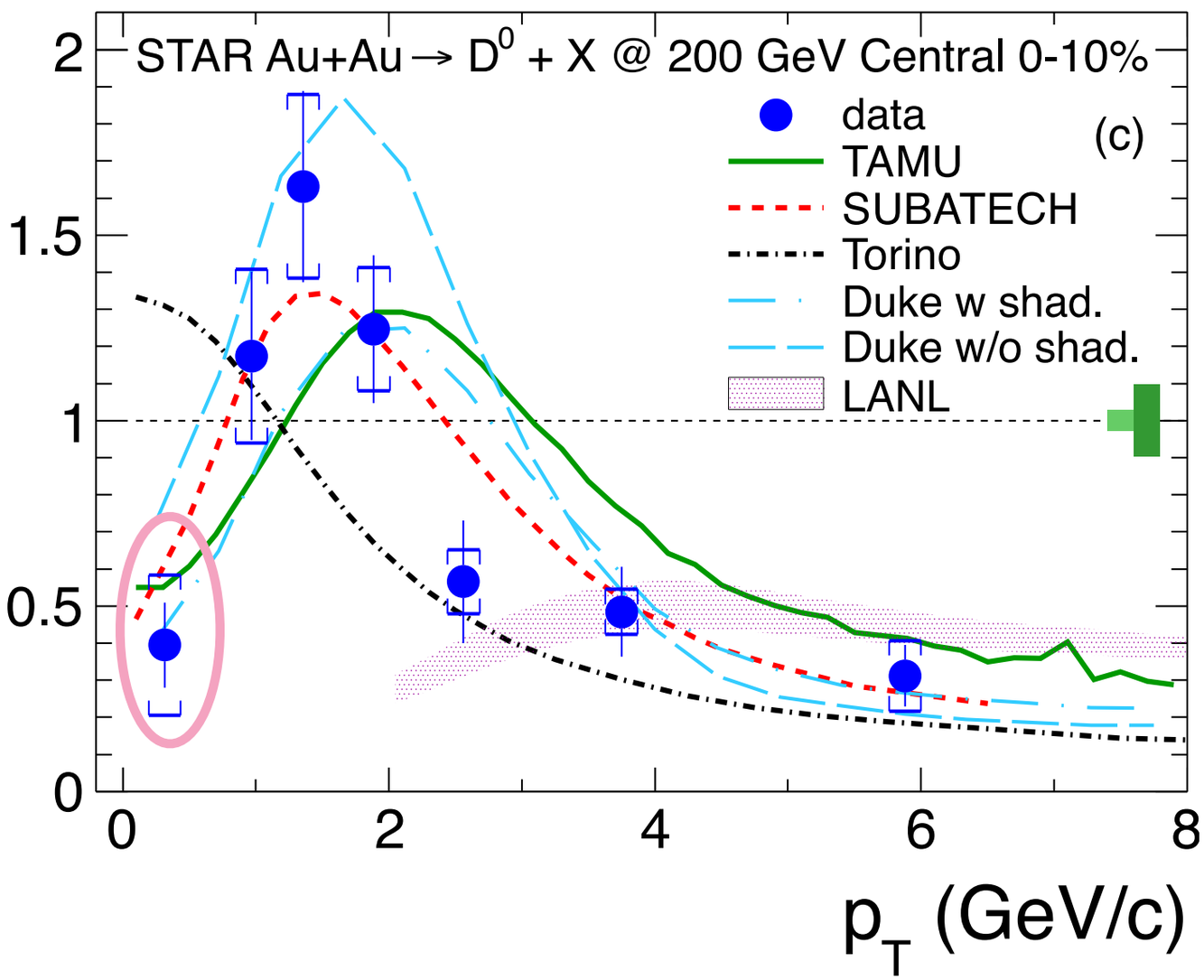
- Similar at high p_T, different at low p_T(1-2 GeV/c)
- Shadowing? recombination? radial flow?

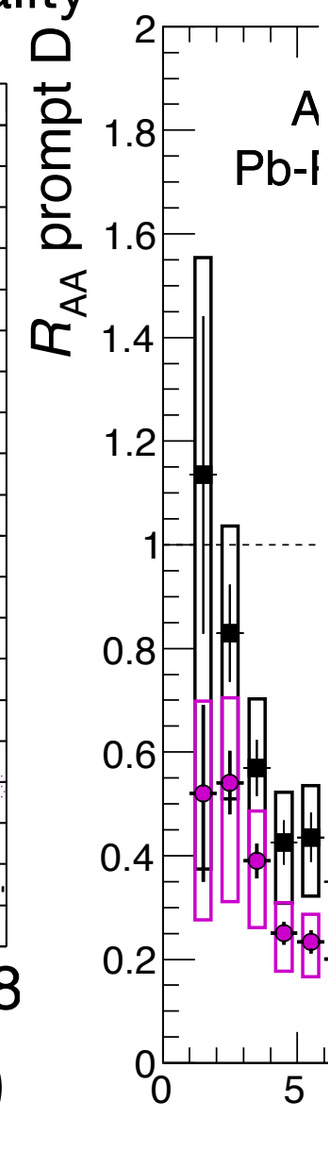
D-meson R_{AA} at LHC and RHIC

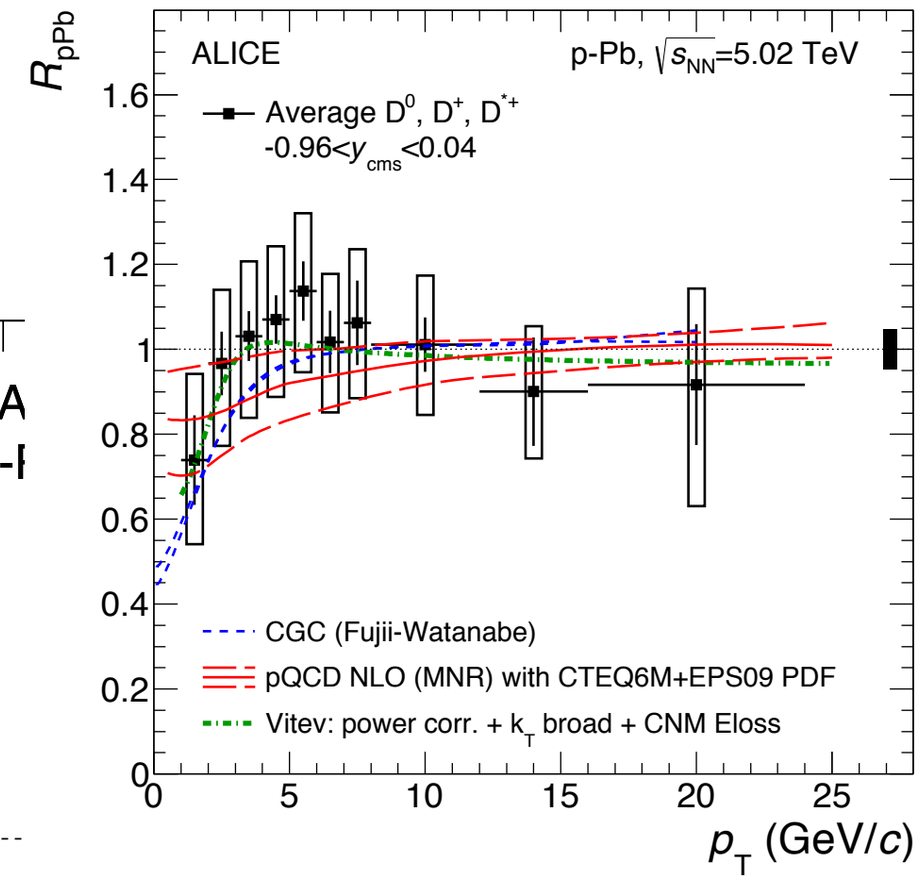
- Significant suppression at high p_T

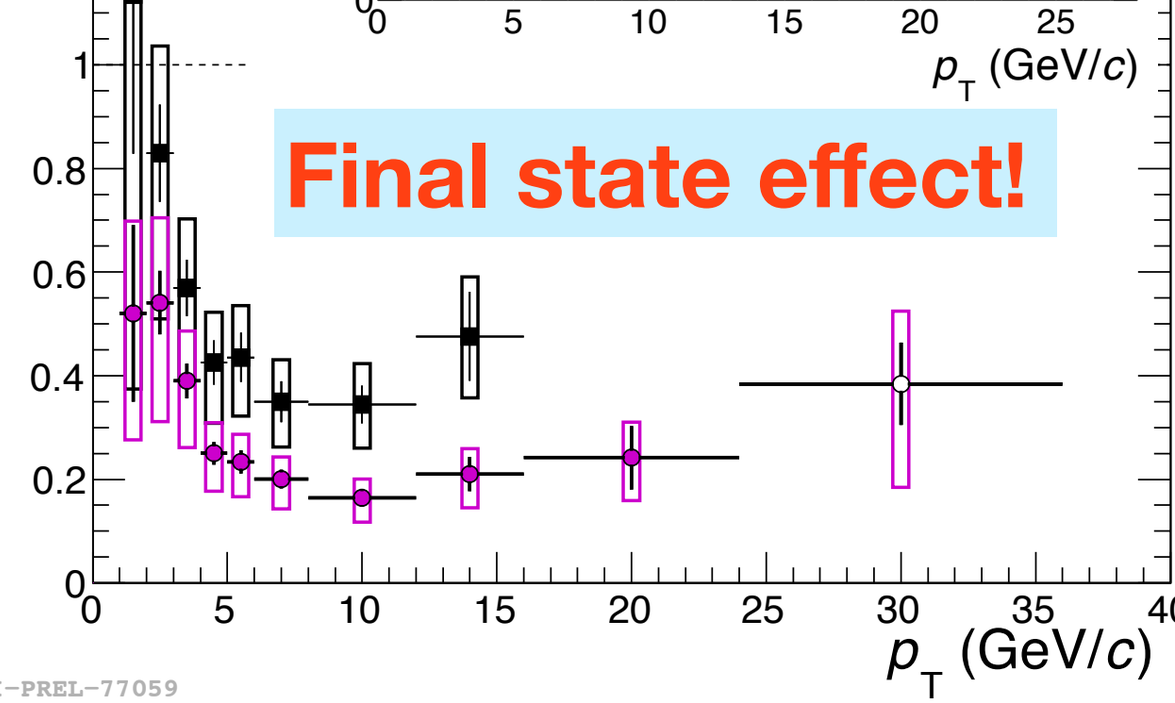
ALICE ◉ D^0, D^+, D^{*+} mesons (mid rapidity): 0-7.5 % & 30-50 % centrality

STAR ◉ D^0 mesons (mid rapidity): 0-10 % centrality







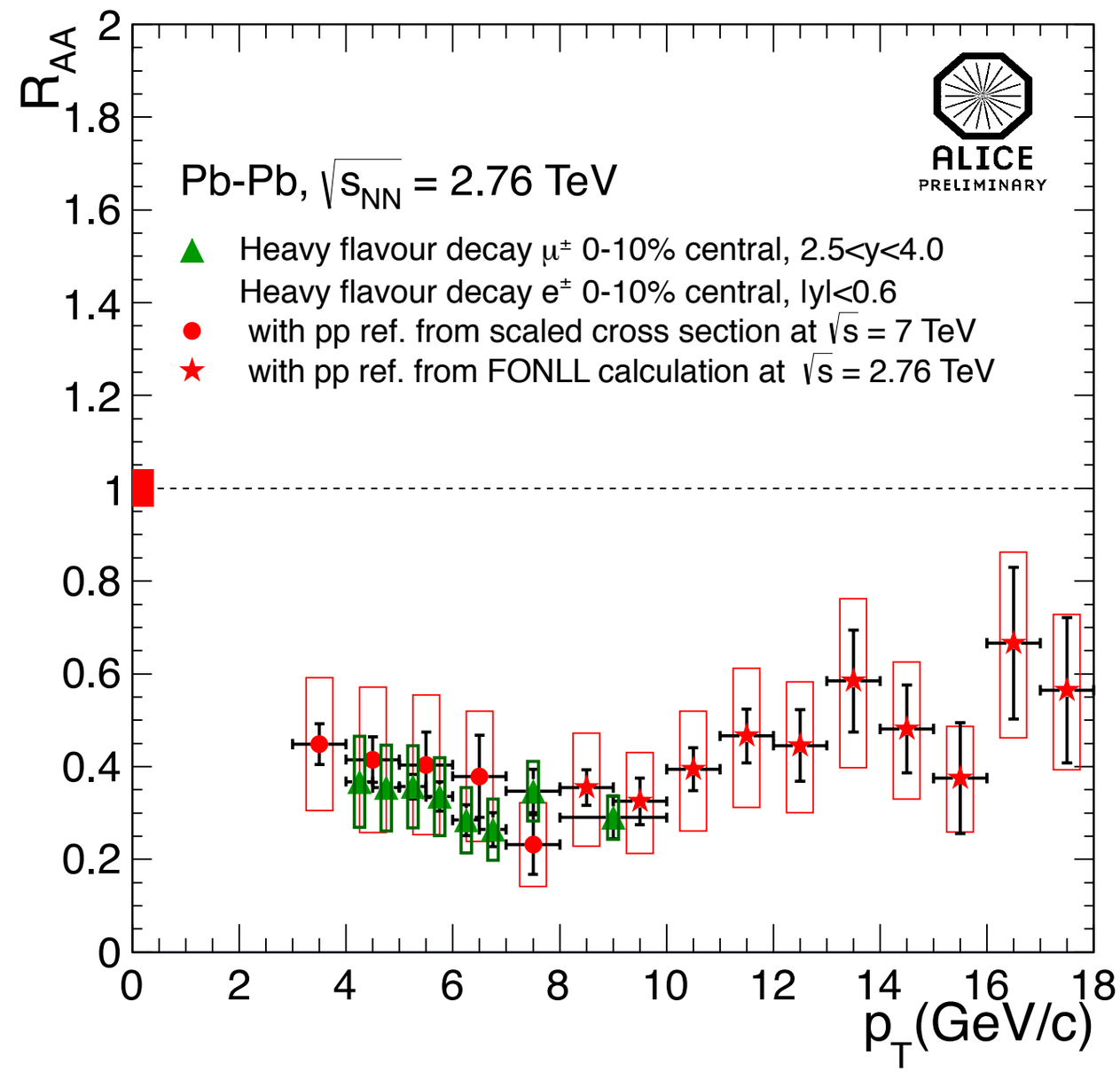


- Similar at high p_T, different at low p_T(1-2 GeV/c)
- Shadowing? recombination? radial flow?

HF-decay lepton R_{AA} at LHC and RHIC

- Significant suppression at high p_T down to 200 GeV

ALICE ◉ c,b→e (mid rapidity) & c,b→μ (forward rapidity)

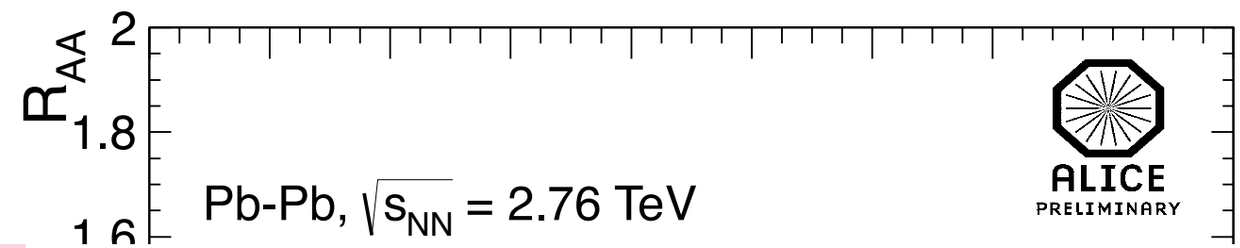


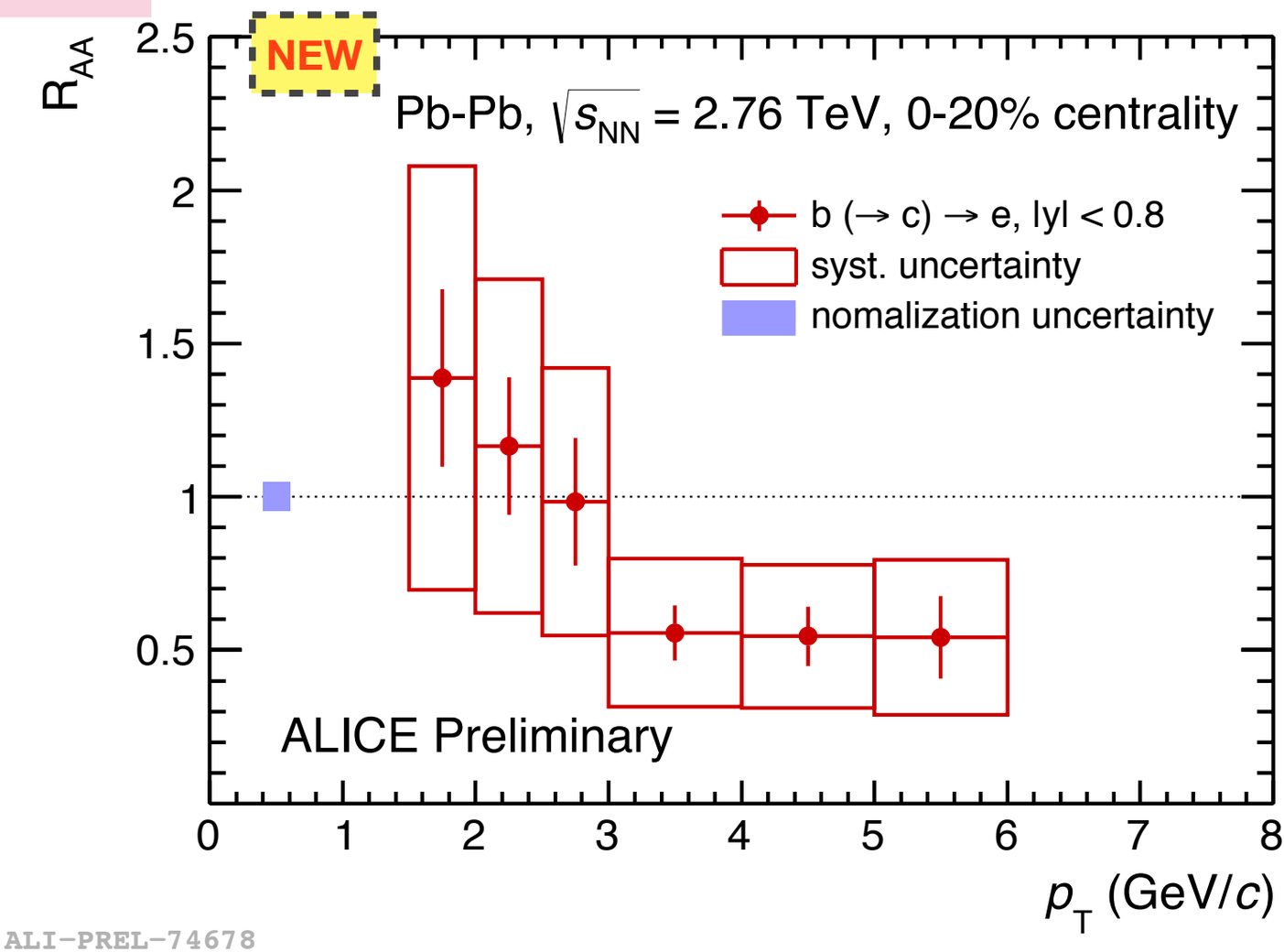
HF-decay lepton R_{AA} at LHC and RHIC

- Significant suppression at high p_T down to 200 GeV

ALICE

- c,b→e (mid rapidity) & c,b→μ (forward rapidity)
- b→e (mid rapidity) **hint of suppression**

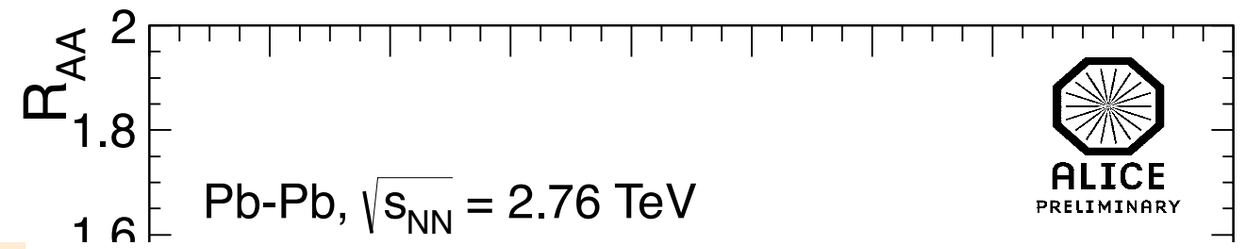


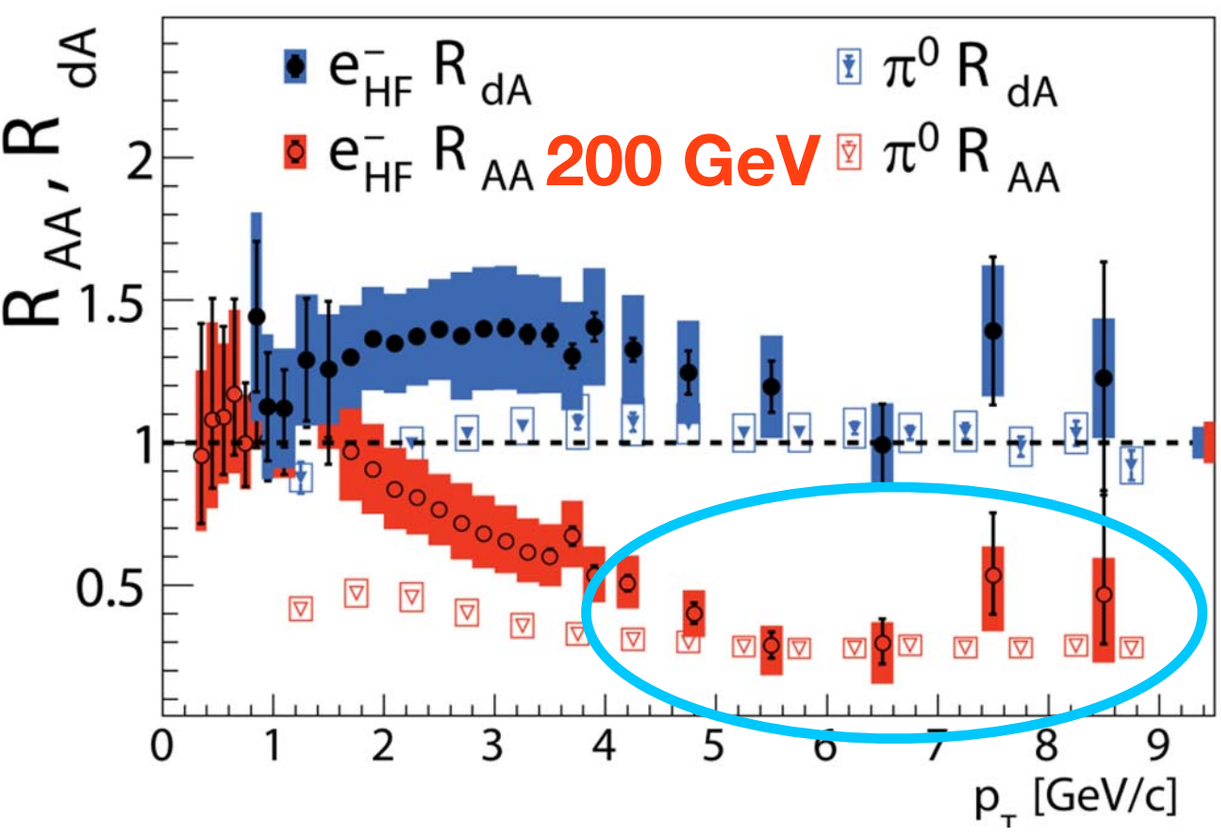


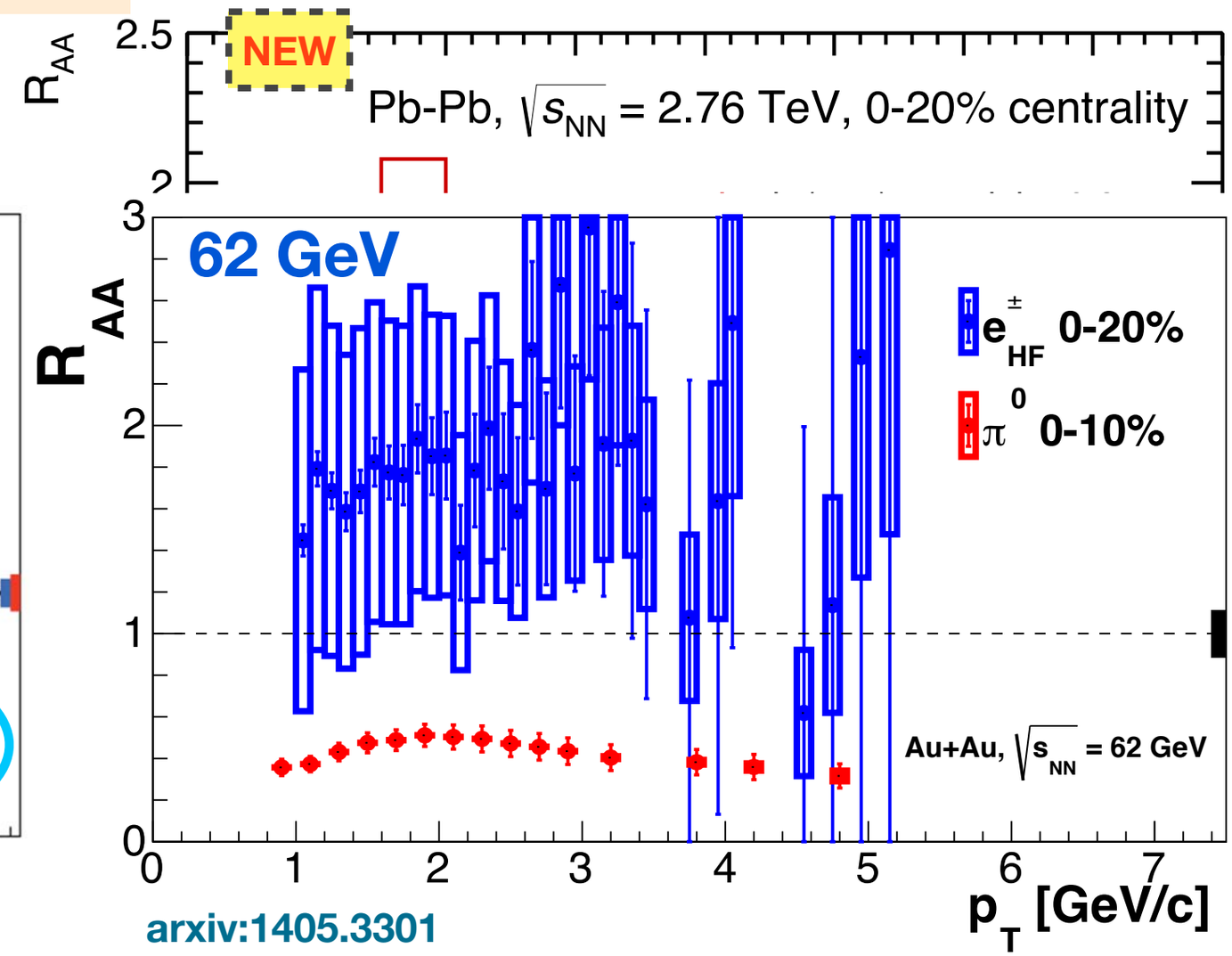
HF-decay lepton R_{AA} at LHC and RHIC

- Significant suppression at high p_T down to 200 GeV

ALICE
- c,b→e (mid rapidity) & c,b→μ (forward rapidity)
- b→e (mid rapidity) **hint of suppression**
- c,b→e (mid rapidity) **PHENIX**

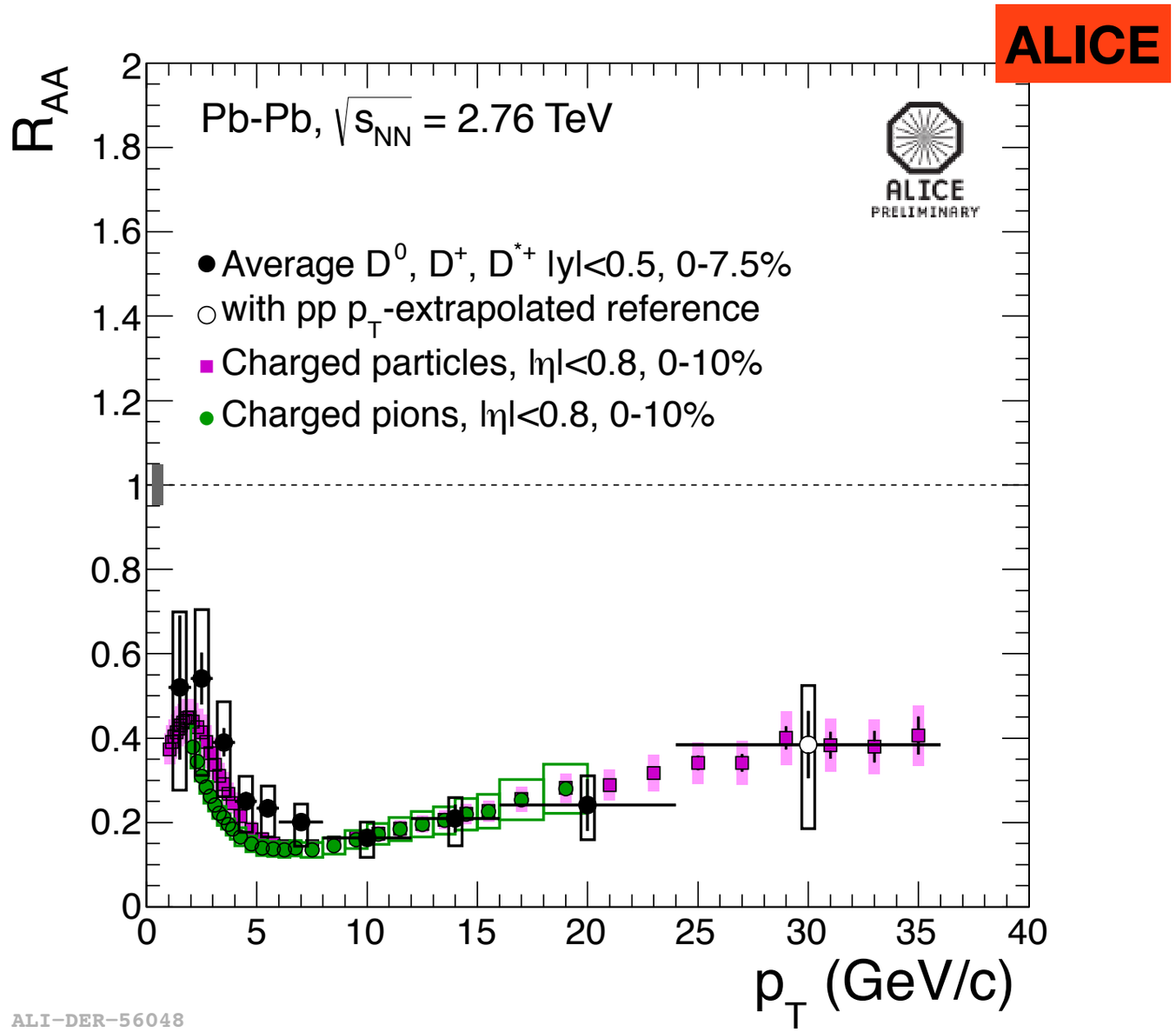






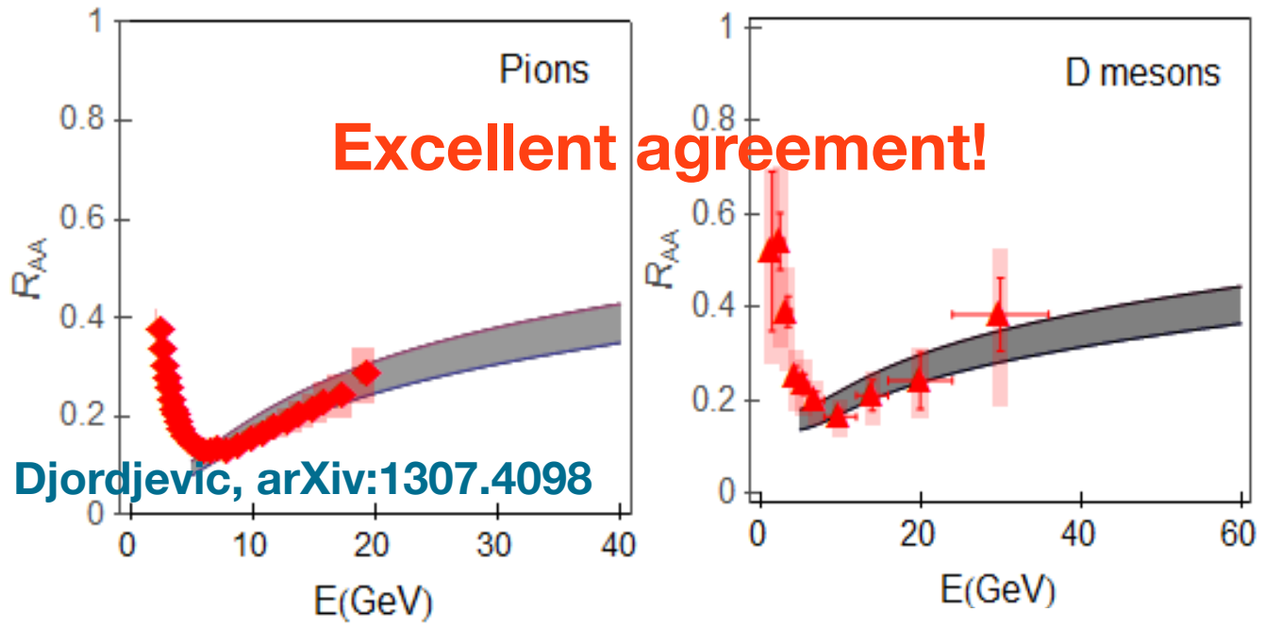
Not the same story for 62 GeV

Color charge dependence?: D-meson R_{AA} vs. $\pi^{\pm}$

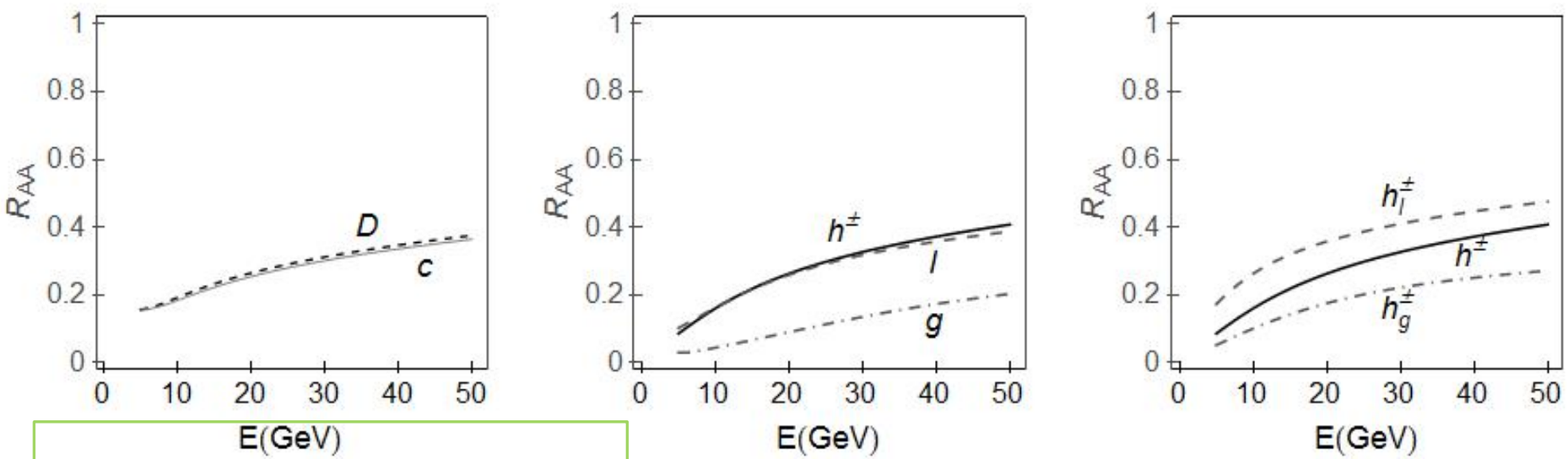


- Comparable results for π and D mesons suppressions within uncertainties
- Is it consistent with the colour charge dependence picture?

Color charge dependence?: D-meson R_{AA} vs. $\pi^{\pm}$



Calculation by M. Djordjevic (rad+coll energy loss) can describe both R_{AA}



Shows strong colour charge effect in partonic R_{AA} (g vs. light and c)

R_{AA} (D) = R_{AA} (charm)

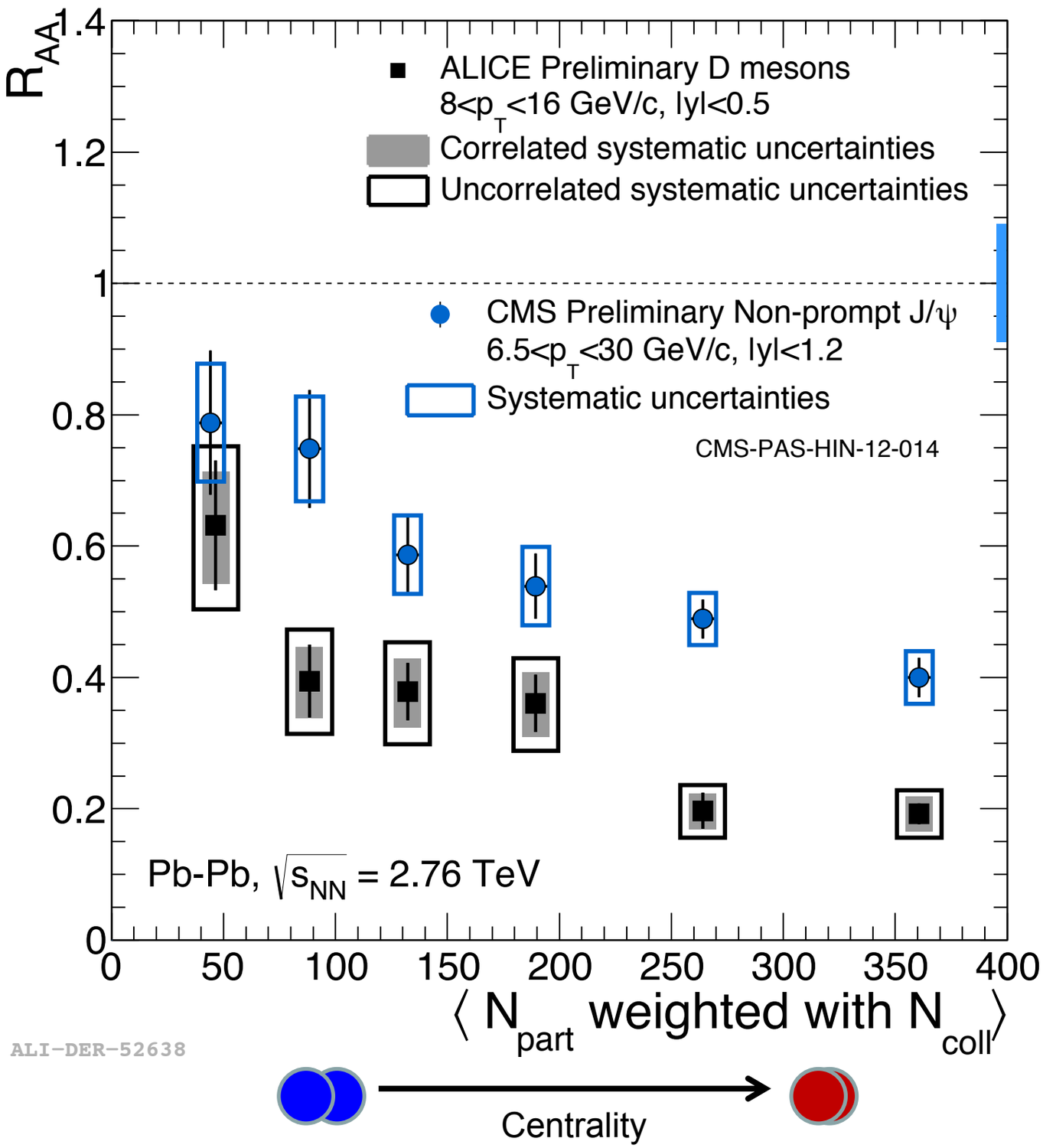
R_{AA} (light quarks) = R_{AA} (charm)

Distortion by fragmentation!

R_{AA} ($h^{\pm}$) = R_{AA} (D)

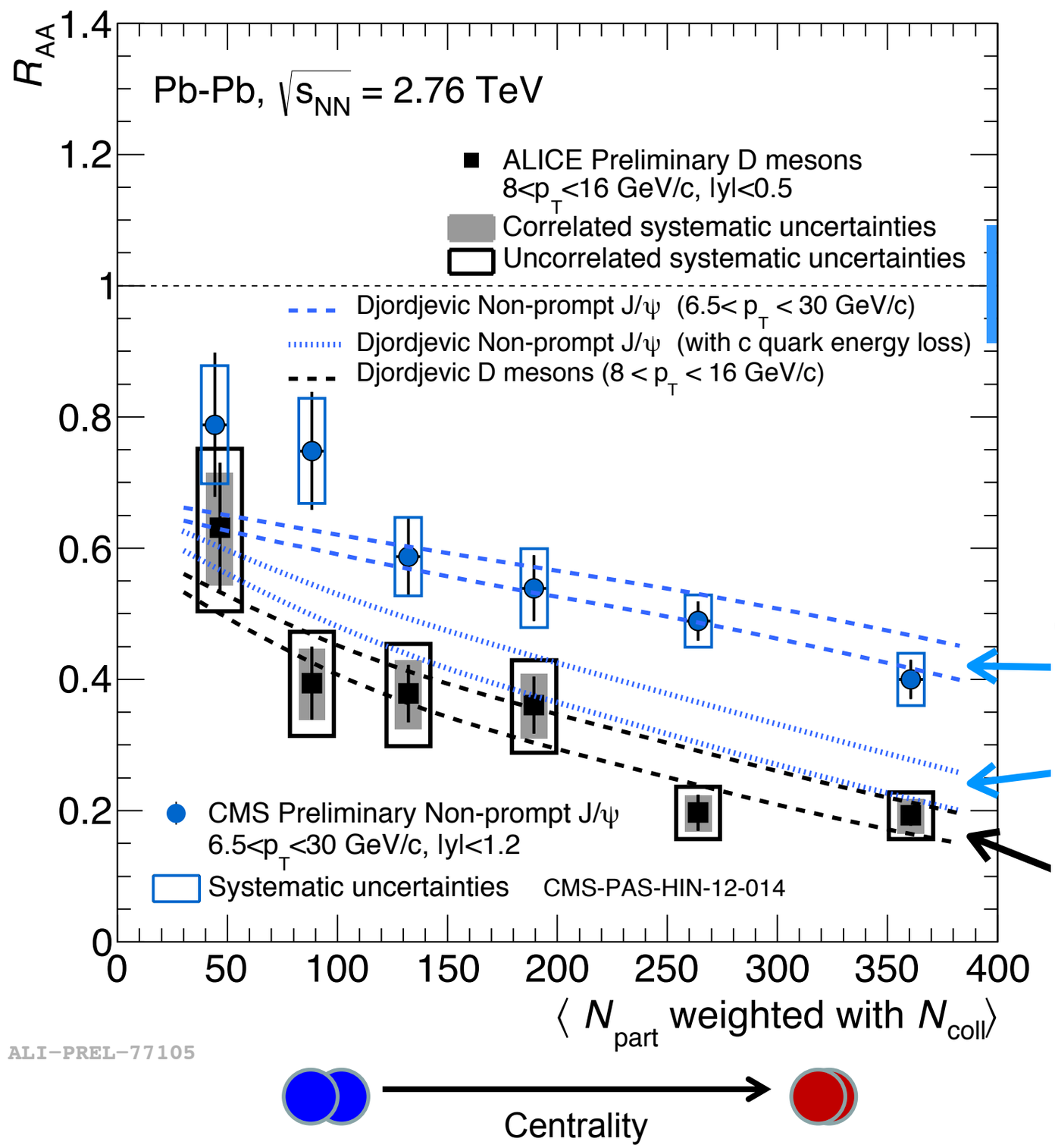
Colour charge effect plays!

Quark mass dependence?: D-meson R_{AA} vs. non-prompt J/ψ



- ALICE prompt D mesons & CMS non-prompt J/ψ:
  - B and D mesons <p_T>~10 GeV/c
- **Clear indication of a dependence on quark mass : $R_{AA}^B > R_{AA}^D$**

Quark mass dependence?: D-meson R_{AA} vs. non-prompt J/ψ



- ALICE prompt D mesons & CMS non-prompt J/ψ:
  - B and D mesons <p_T>~10 GeV/c
- **Clear indication of a dependence on quark mass : $R_{AA}^B > R_{AA}^D$**

✓ Djordjevic: non-prompt J/ψ R_{AA} considering for energy loss
- b quark mass
- c quarkmass

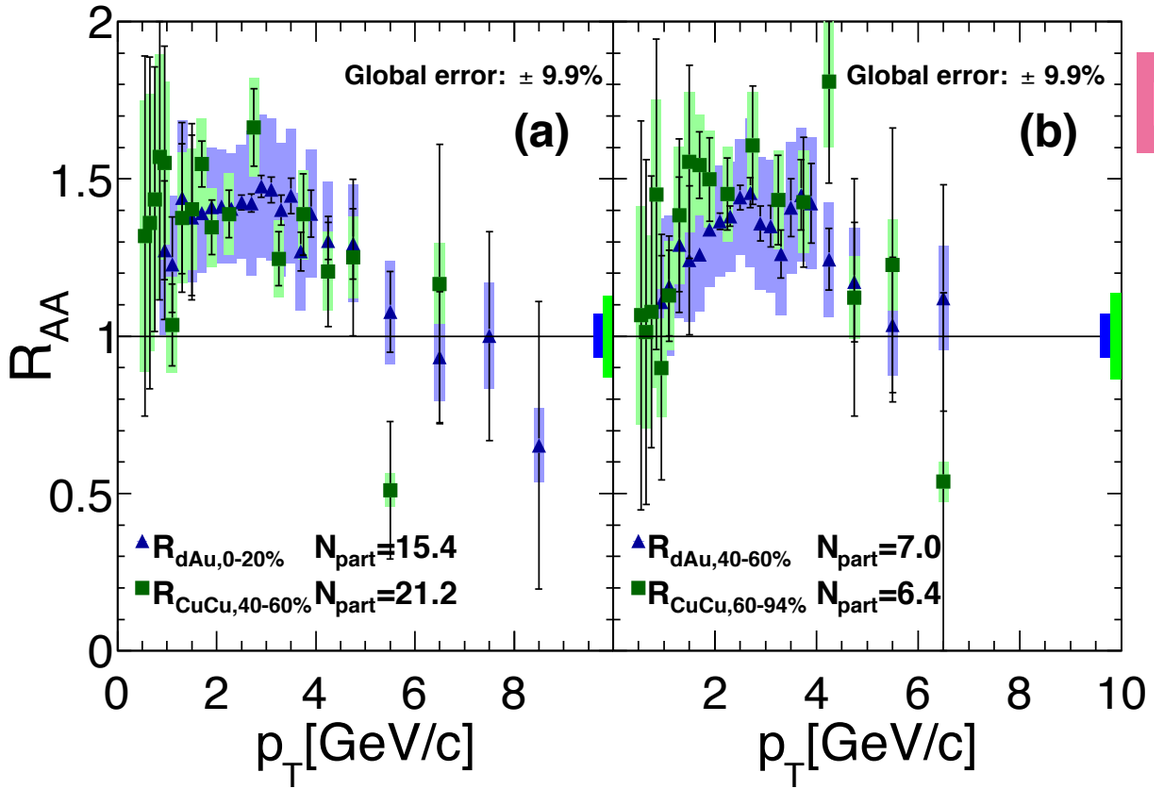
✓ Djordjevic: D meson R_{AA}

No trivial relation between ΔE and R_{AA}

Calculation by M. Djordjevic (including mass-dependent rad+coll energy loss) predict a difference

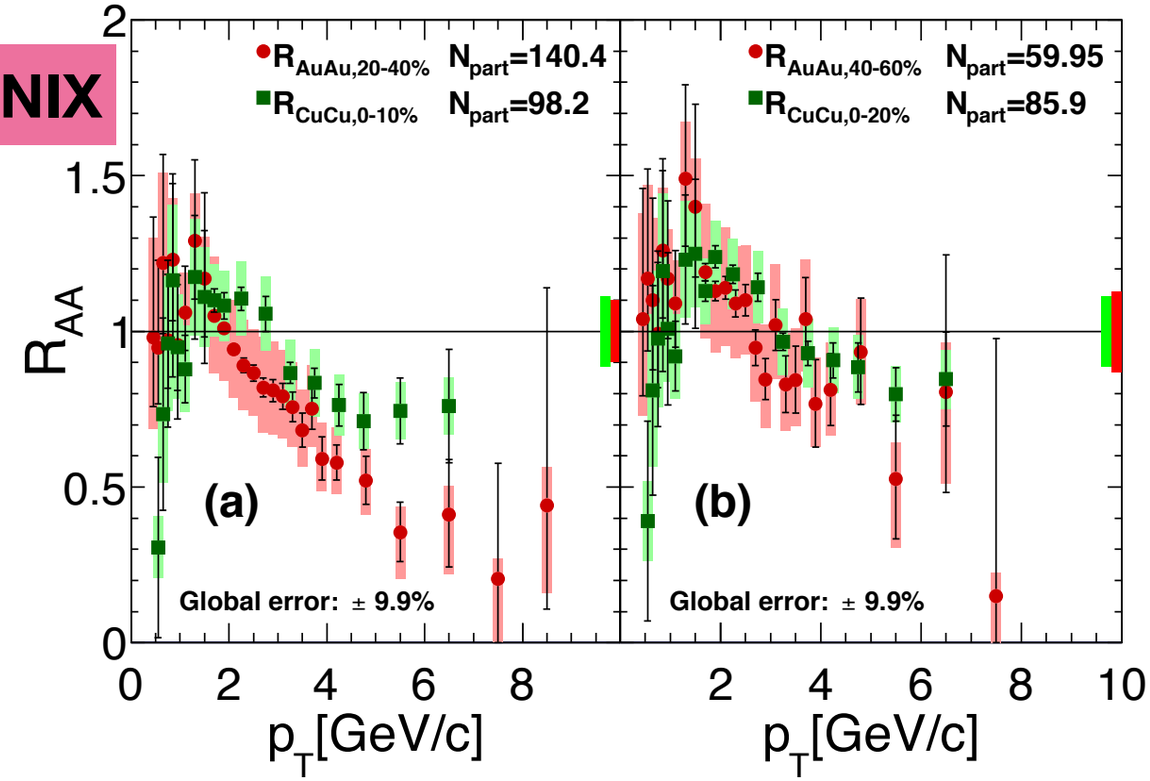
Similar pattern from other calculations (e.g. BAMPS, WHDG, Vitev et al.).

System size dependence of R_{AA}



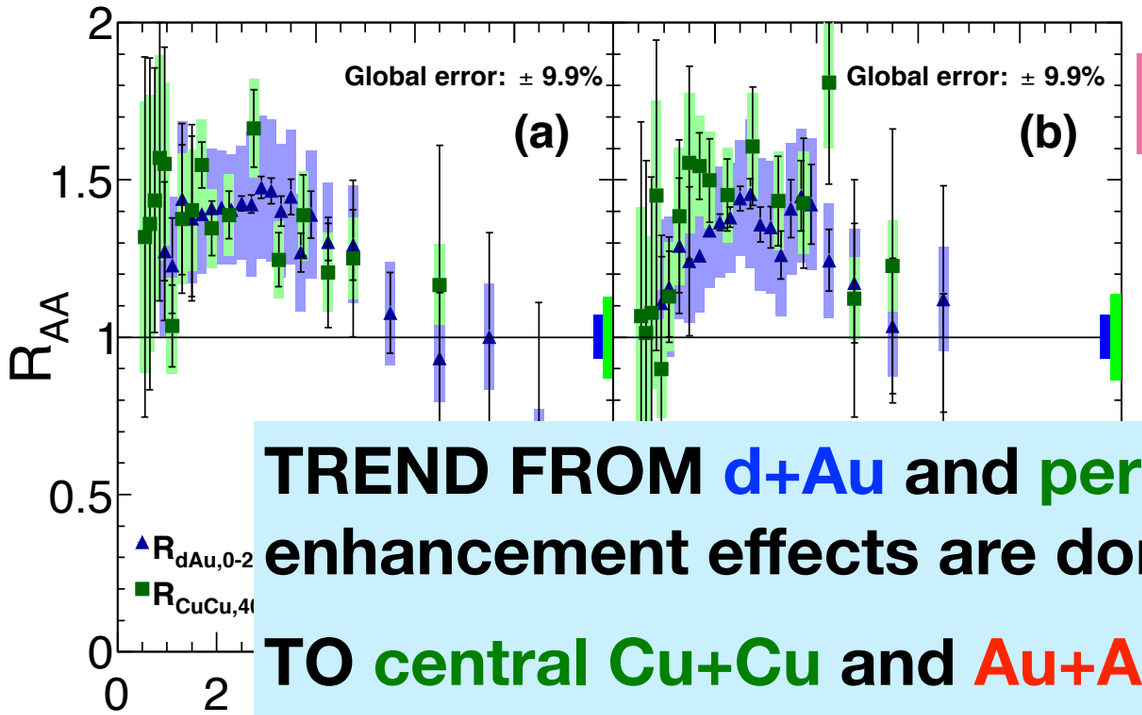
CENTRAL d+Au ≈ PERIPHERAL Cu+Cu

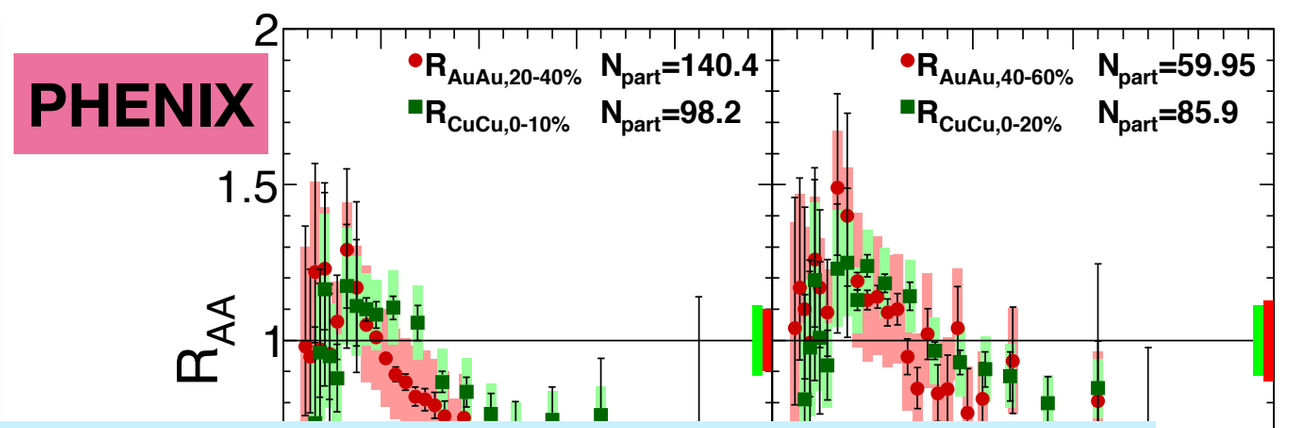
PHENIX



CENTRAL Cu+Cu ≈ MID Au+Au

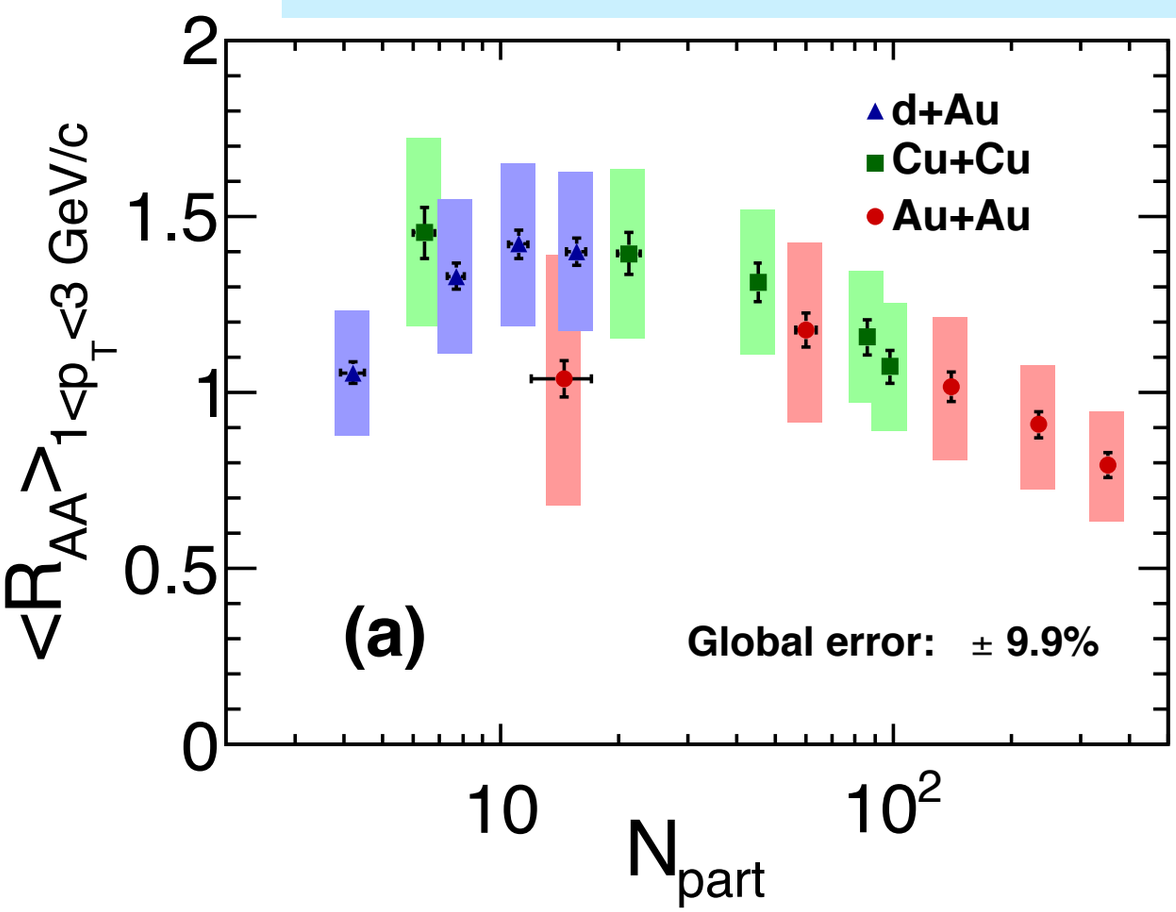
System size dependence of R_{AA}

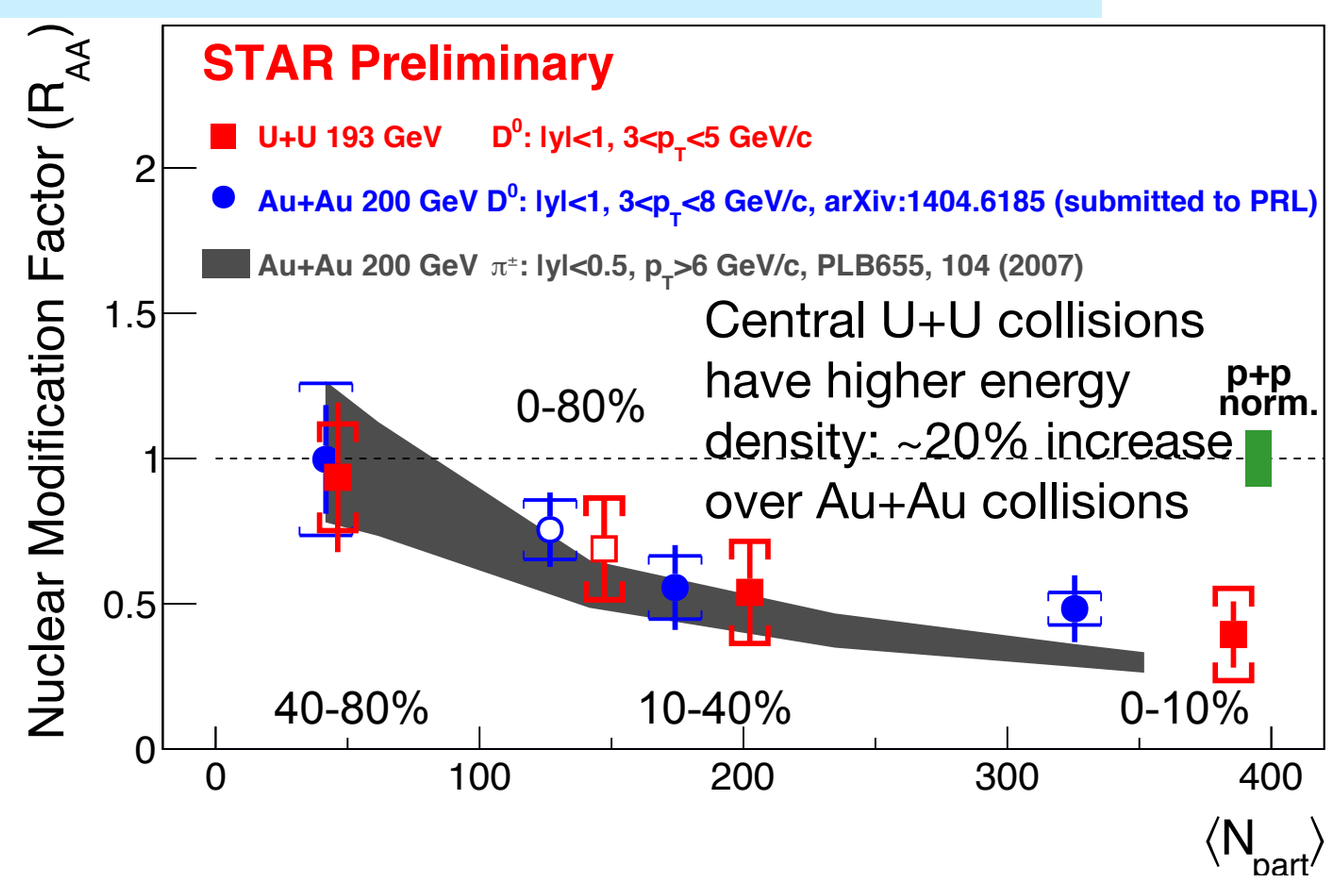




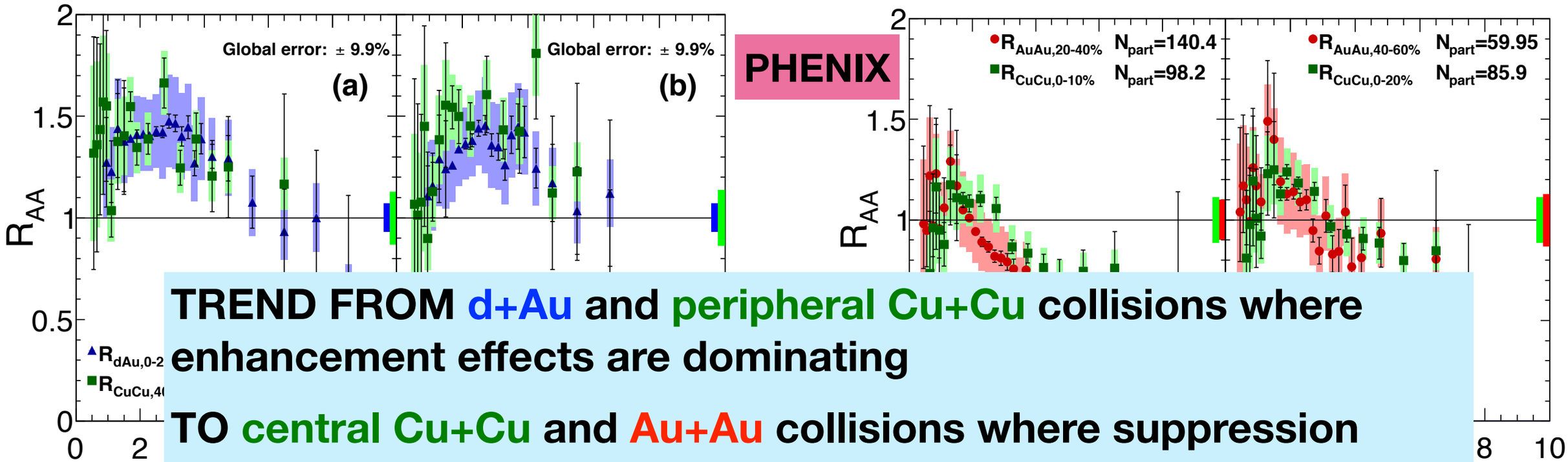
TREND FROM d+Au and peripheral Cu+Cu collisions where enhancement effects are dominating

TO central Cu+Cu and Au+Au collisions where suppression effects take over



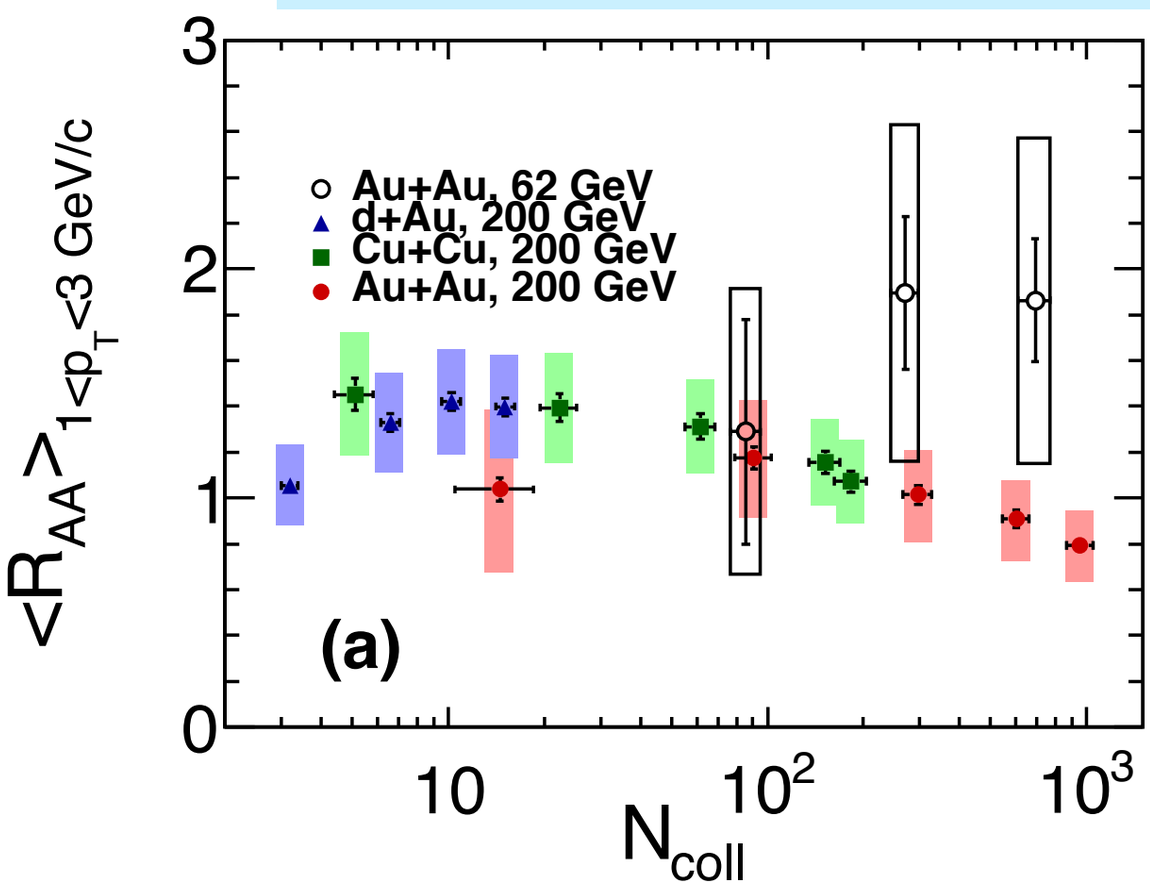


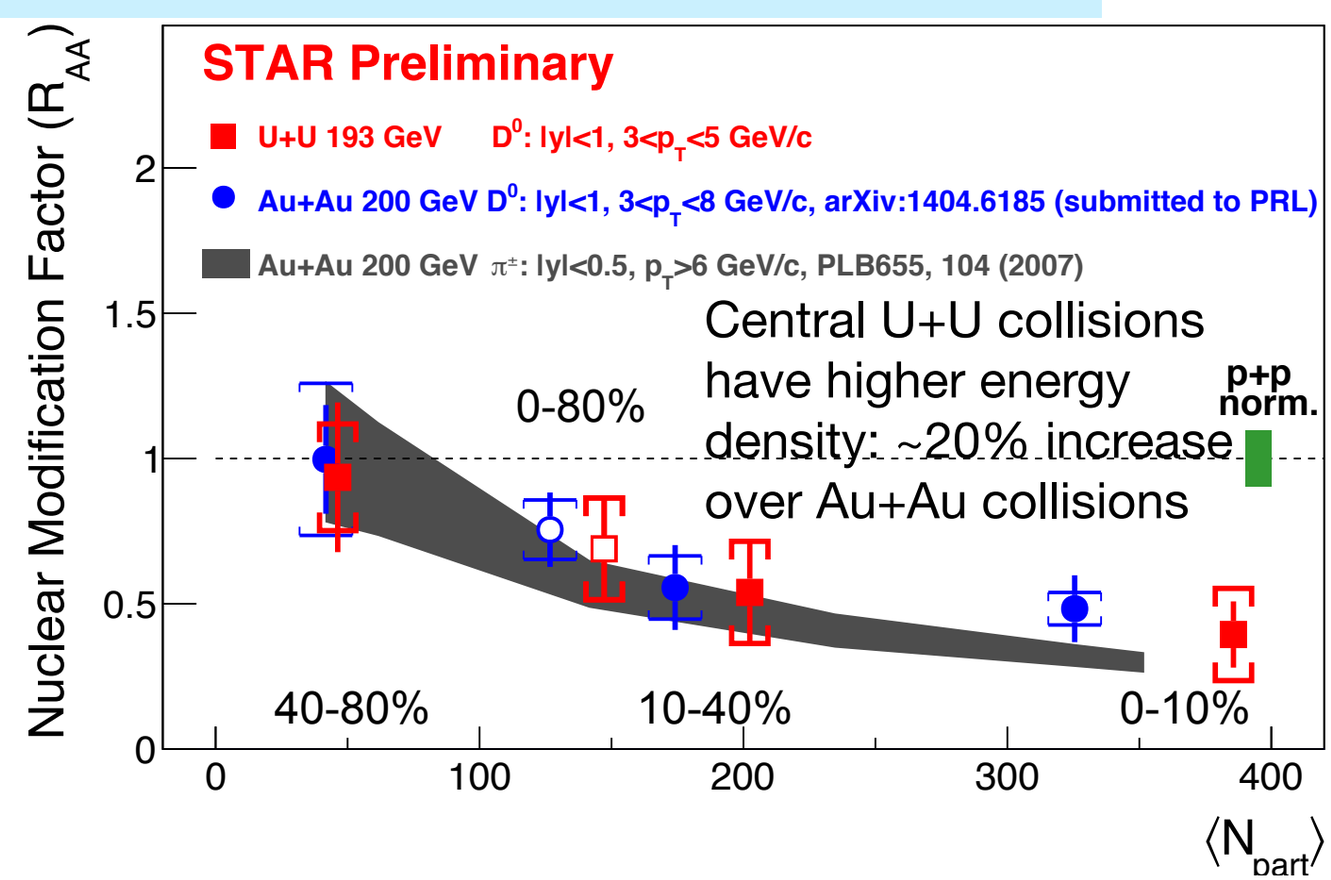
System size dependence of R_{AA}



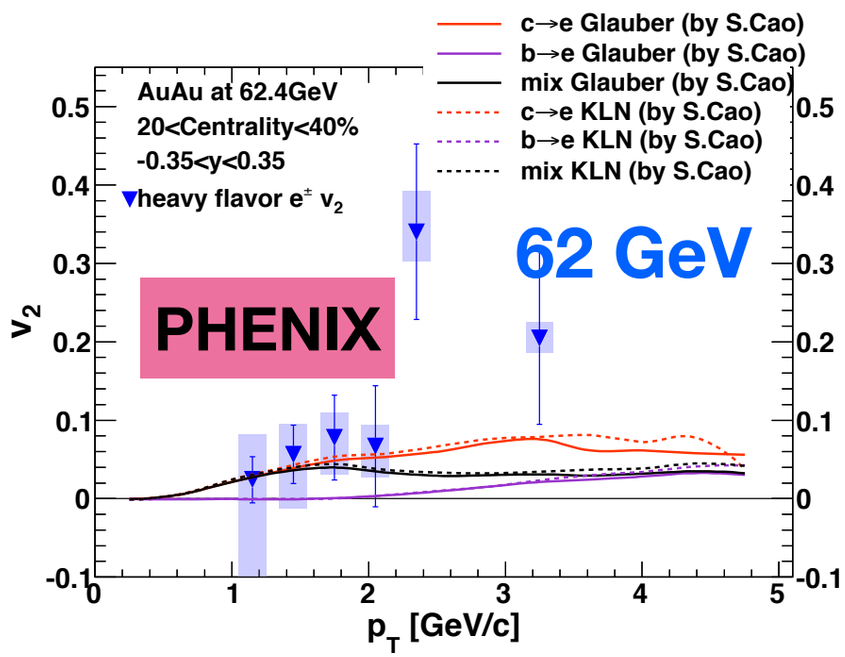
TREND FROM d+Au and peripheral Cu+Cu collisions where enhancement effects are dominating

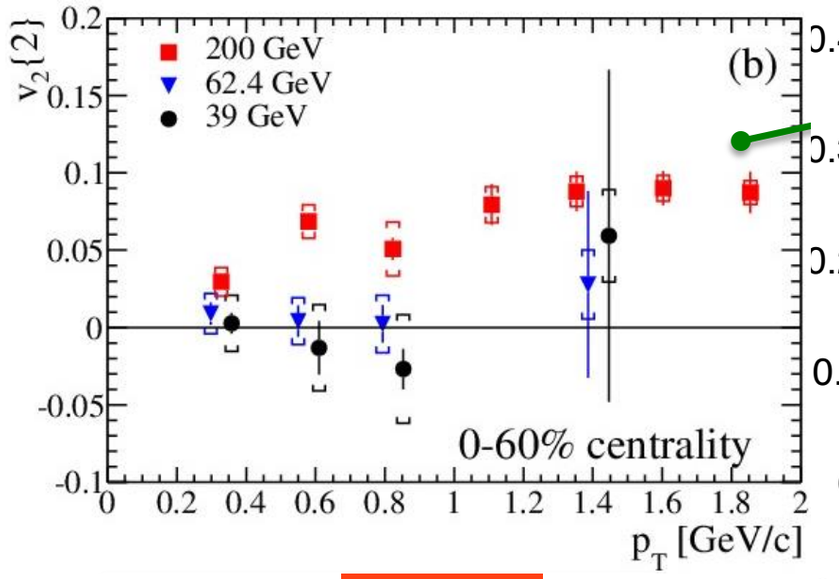
TO central Cu+Cu and Au+Au collisions where suppression effects take over

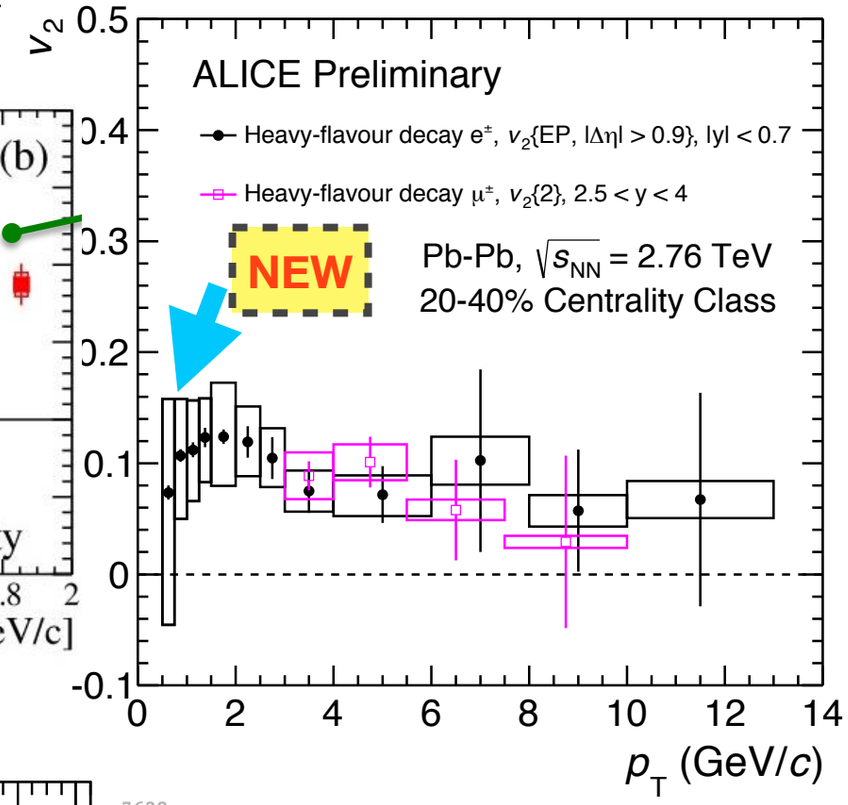




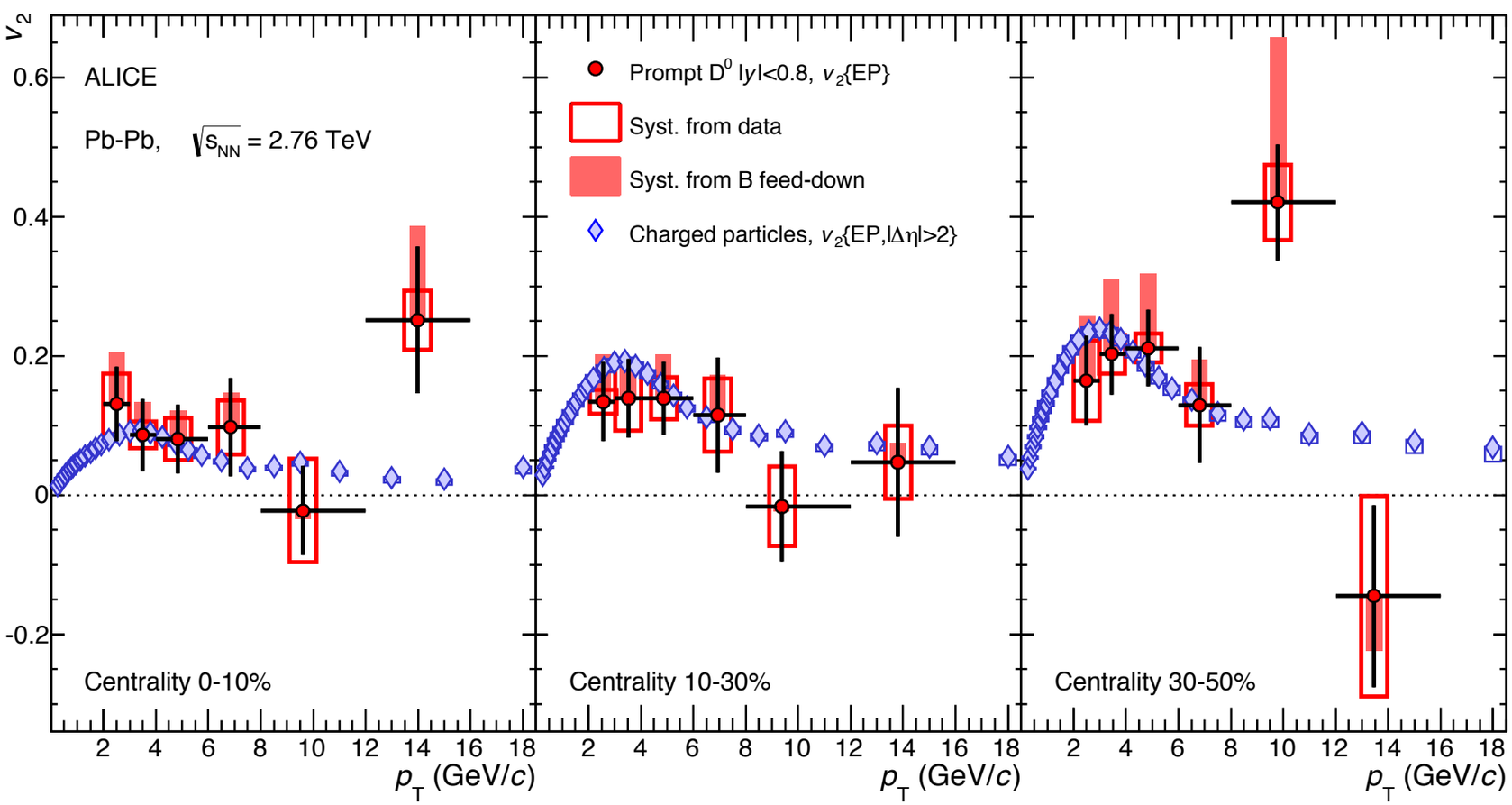
Heavy flavour v_2 at RHIC & LHC





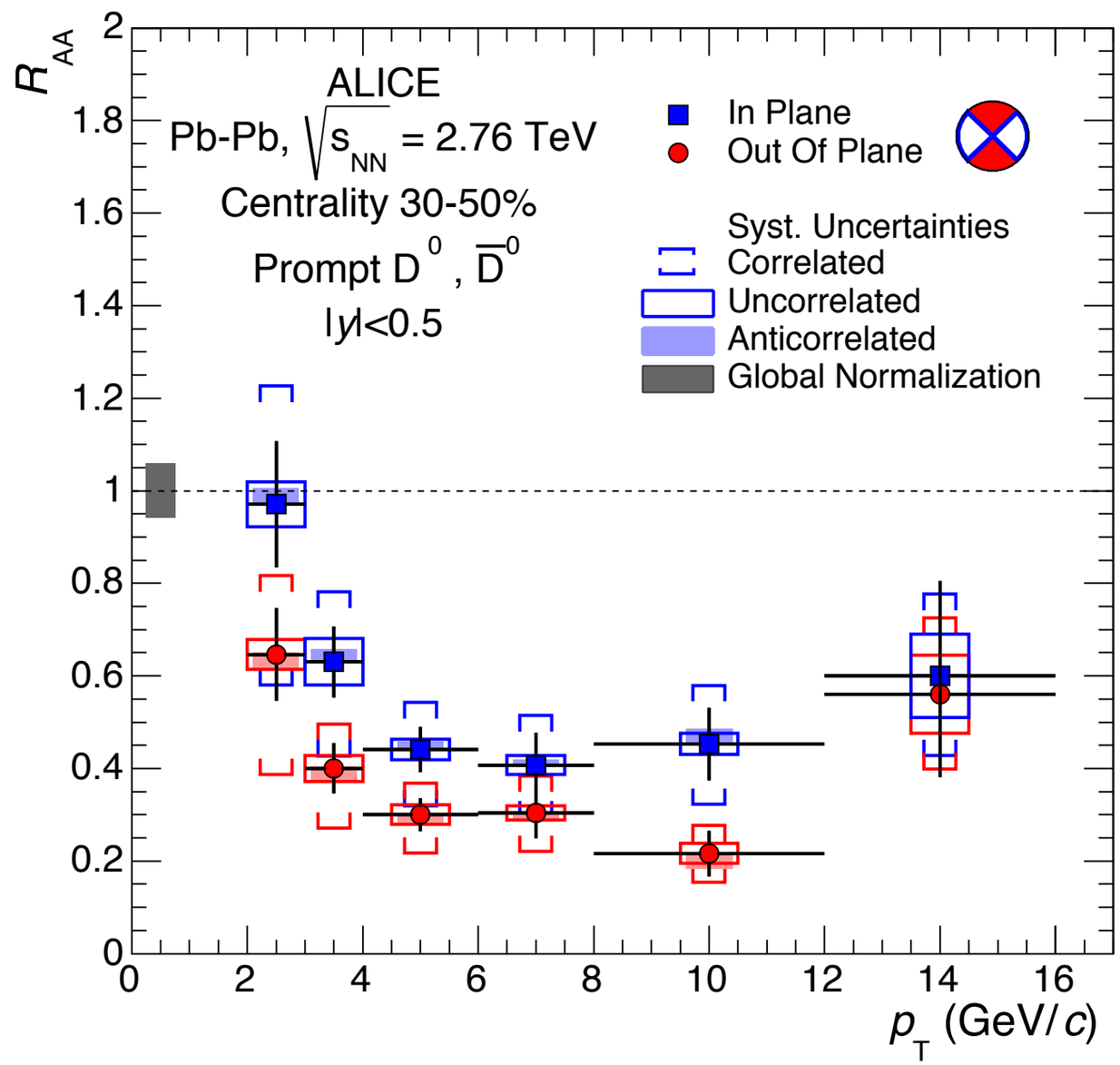


ALICE



- Charm does flow (at low energy, questionable)!
- Confirm significant interaction of charm quarks with the medium
- Suggest collective motion of low-p_T charm quarks in the expanding fireball

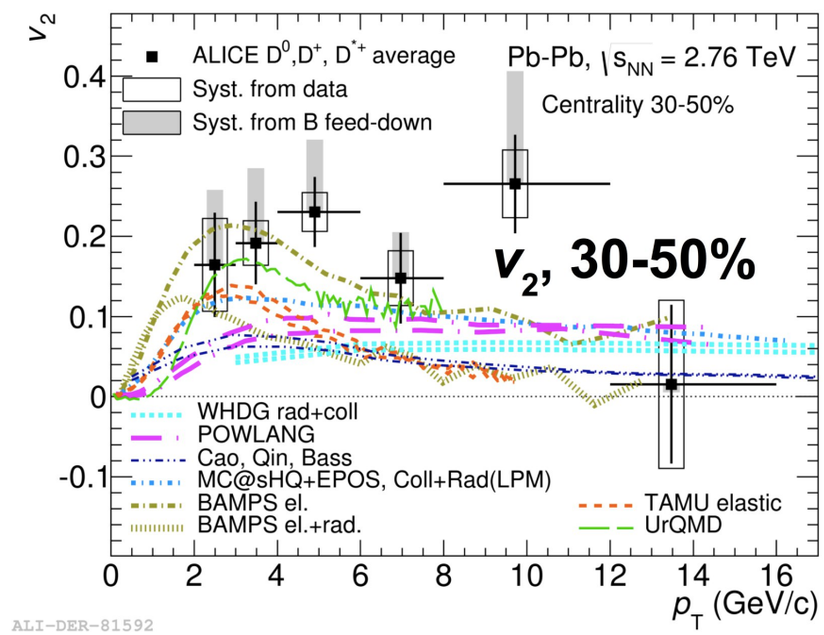
Path length dependence of R_{AA}

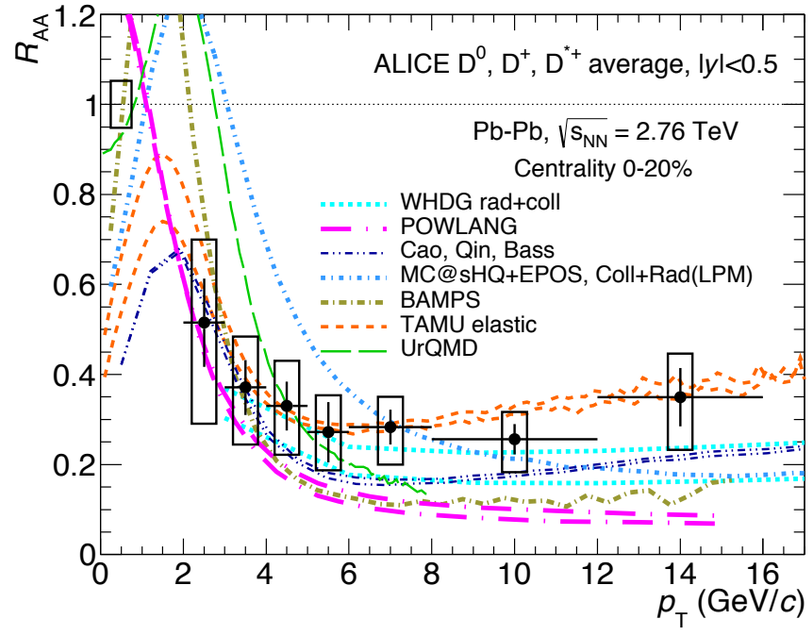


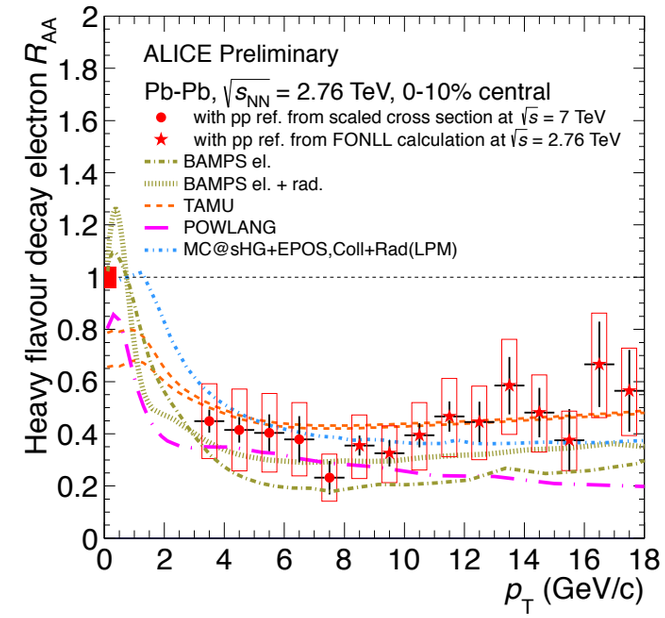
R_{AA} measured in-plane and out-of-plane, sensitive to

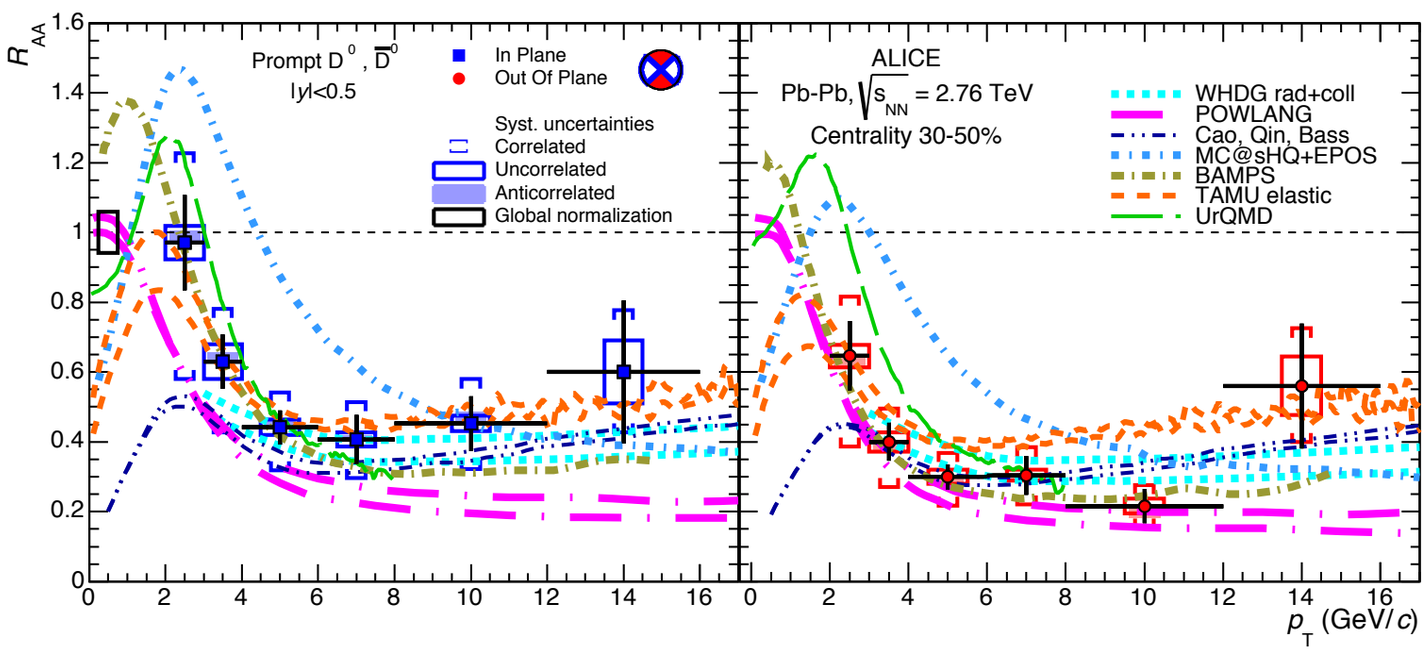
- high p_T: path length dependence of parton energy loss
- low p_T: collectivity

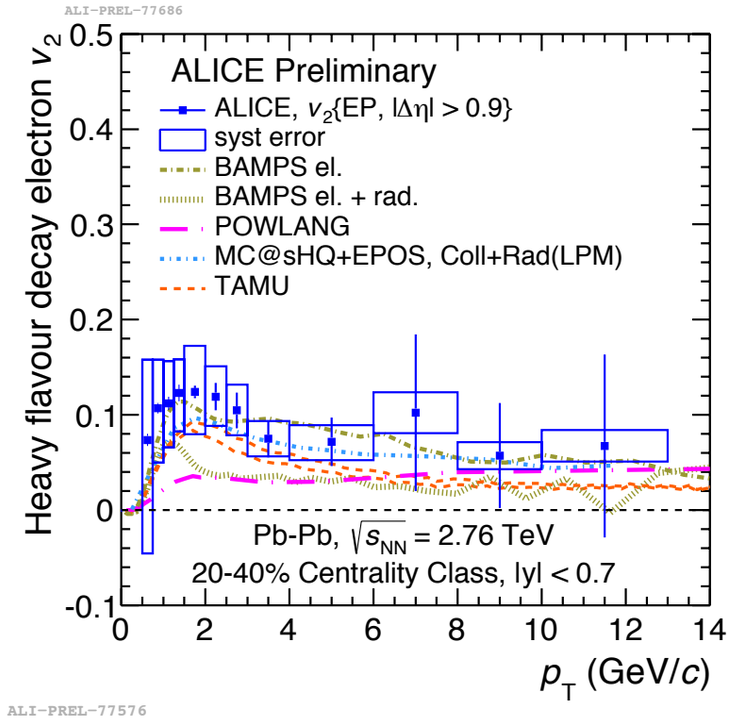
Observables constraining models







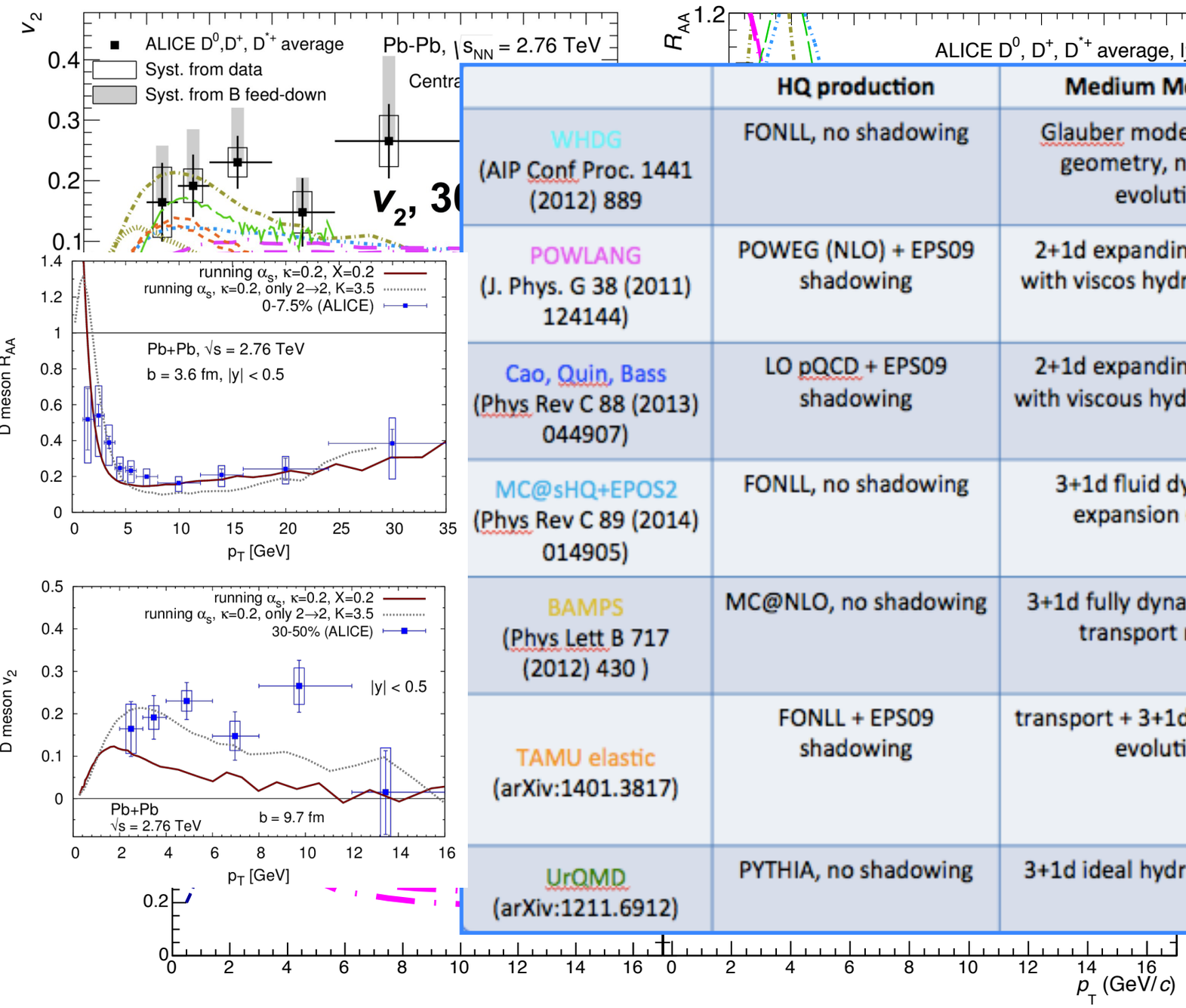




- TAMU elastic: arXiv:1401.3817
- Djordjevic: arXiv:1307.4098
- Cao, Qin, Bass: PRC 88 (2013) 044907
- WHDG rad+coll: Nucl. Phys. A 872 (2011) 265
- MC@sHQ+EPOS: PRC 89 (2014) 014905
- Vitev, rad+dissoc: PRC 80 (2009) 054902
- POWLANG: JPG 38 (2011) 124144
- BAMPS: PLB 717 (2012) 430

Various observables provide constraints for the models

Observables constraining models



	HQ production	Medium Modeling	Heavy quarks interactions	Hadronization
WHDG (AIP Conf Proc. 1441 (2012) 889	FONLL, no shadowing	Glauber model collision geometry, no hydro evolution	radiative + collisional energy loss	fragmentation
POWLANG (J. Phys. G 38 (2011) 124144)	POWEG (NLO) + EPS09 shadowing	2+1d expanding medium with viscos hydro evolution	HQ transport (Langevin) + collisional energy loss	fragmentation
Cao, Quin, Bass (Phys Rev C 88 (2013) 044907)	LO pQCD + EPS09 shadowing	2+1d expanding medium with viscous hydro evolution	HQ transport (Langevin) + quasi elastic scattering + radiative energy loss	recombination + fragmentation
MC@sHQ+EPOS2 (Phys Rev C 89 (2014) 014905)	FONLL, no shadowing	3+1d fluid dynamical expansion (EPOS)	HQ transport (Boltzmann) + radiative + collisional energy loss.	recombination + fragmentation
BAMPS (Phys Lett B 717 (2012) 430)	MC@NLO, no shadowing	3+1d fully dynamic parton transport model	HQ transport (Boltzmann) + collisional energy loss (w/ & w/o radiative)	fragmentation
TAMU elastic (arXiv:1401.3817)	FONLL + EPS09 shadowing	transport + 3+1d ideal hydro evolution	HQ transport (Langevin) + collisional energy loss + diffusion in hadronic phase	recombination + fragmentation
UrQMD (arXiv:1211.6912)	PYTHIA, no shadowing	3+1d ideal hydro evolution	HQ transport (Langevin) + collisional energy loss	recombination + fragmentation

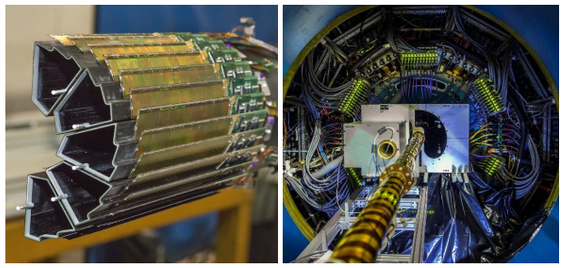
Summarized by Davide Caffarri

TAMU elastic: arXiv:1401.3817
Djordjevic: arXiv:1307.4098
Cao, Qin, Bass: PRC 88 (2013) 044907
WHDG rad+coll: Nucl. Phys. A 872 (2011) 265
MC@sHQ+EPOS: PRC 89 (2014) 014905
Vitev, rad+dissoc: PRC 80 (2009) 054902
POWLANG: JPG 38 (2011) 124144
BAMPS: PLB 717 (2012) 430

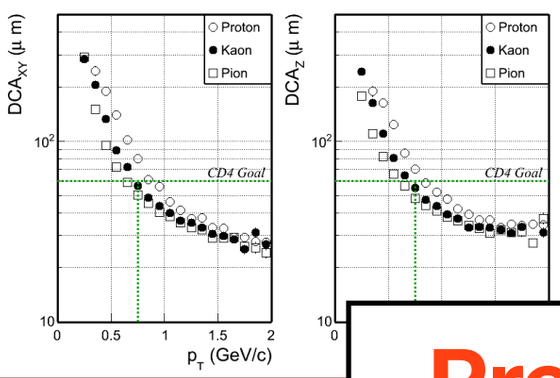
Various observables provide constraints for the models

Outlook

Status: **Heavy Flavor Tracker**



$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200GeV Au+Au Collisions



Heavy Flavor Tracker (HFT)

Physics goal: **Precision measurement of heavy quark hadron production in heavy ion collisions**

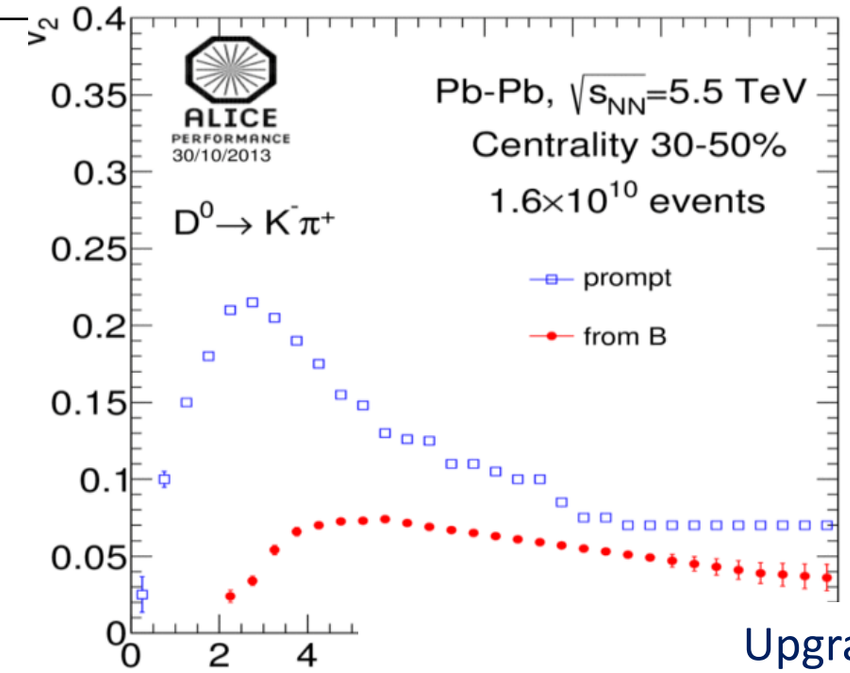
All 3 sub-detectors (PXL, IST, SSD) were completed, installed prior to Run14

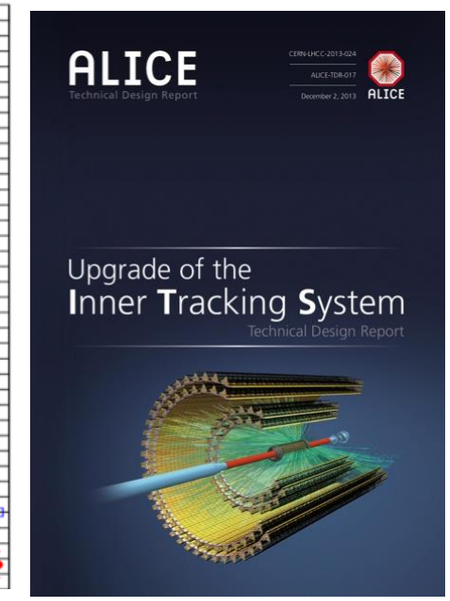
PXL – heart of the HFT: state-of-art detector, MAPS technology, first time used at a collider experiment.
Integration time ~ 160μs

Taking data with STAR detector system, on track towards the physics goal

With survey and preliminary alignment, **Kaons at 750 MeV/c: DCA < 60μm**

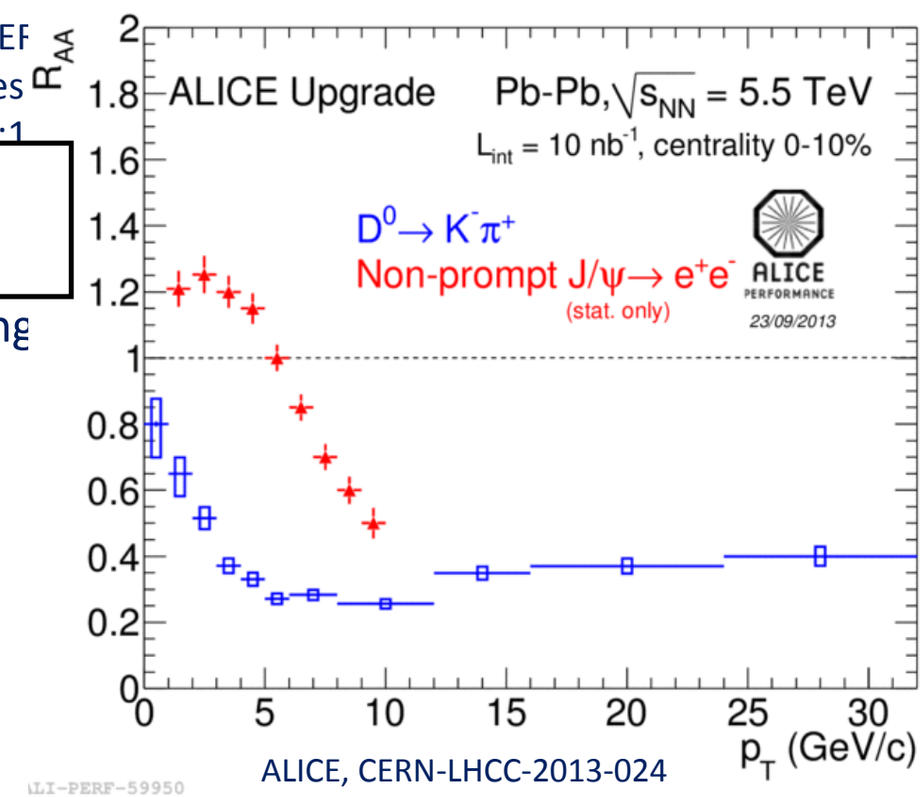
Upgrade





Upgrade

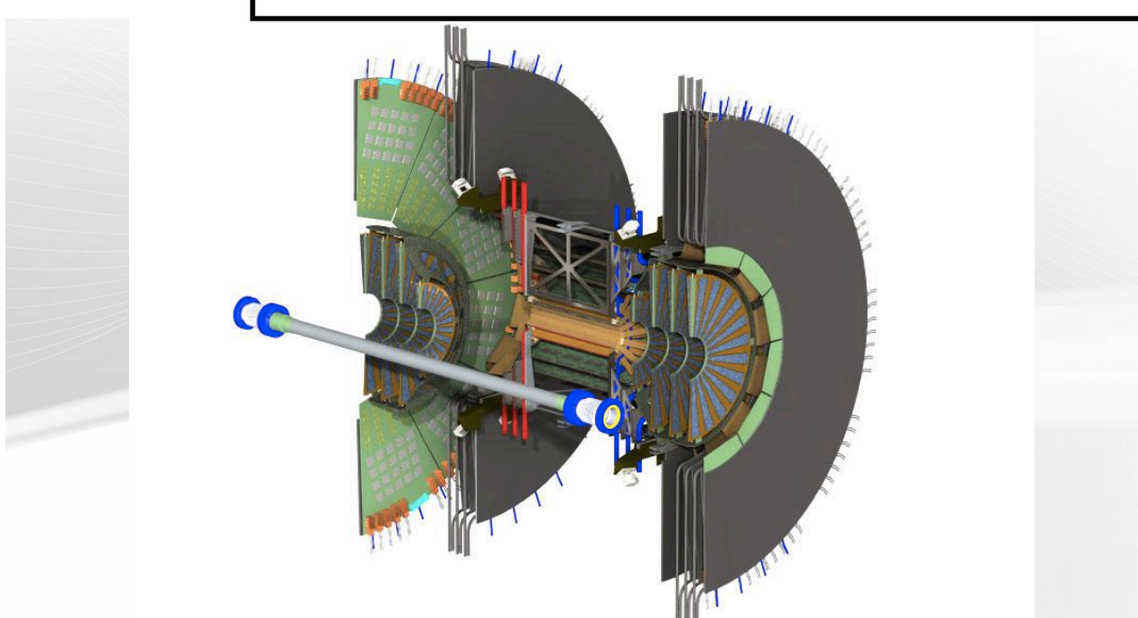
ALICE, CEF
Input values
et al. arXiv:1



ALICE, CERN-LHCC-2013-024

Precision measurements

p$_T$~0 using



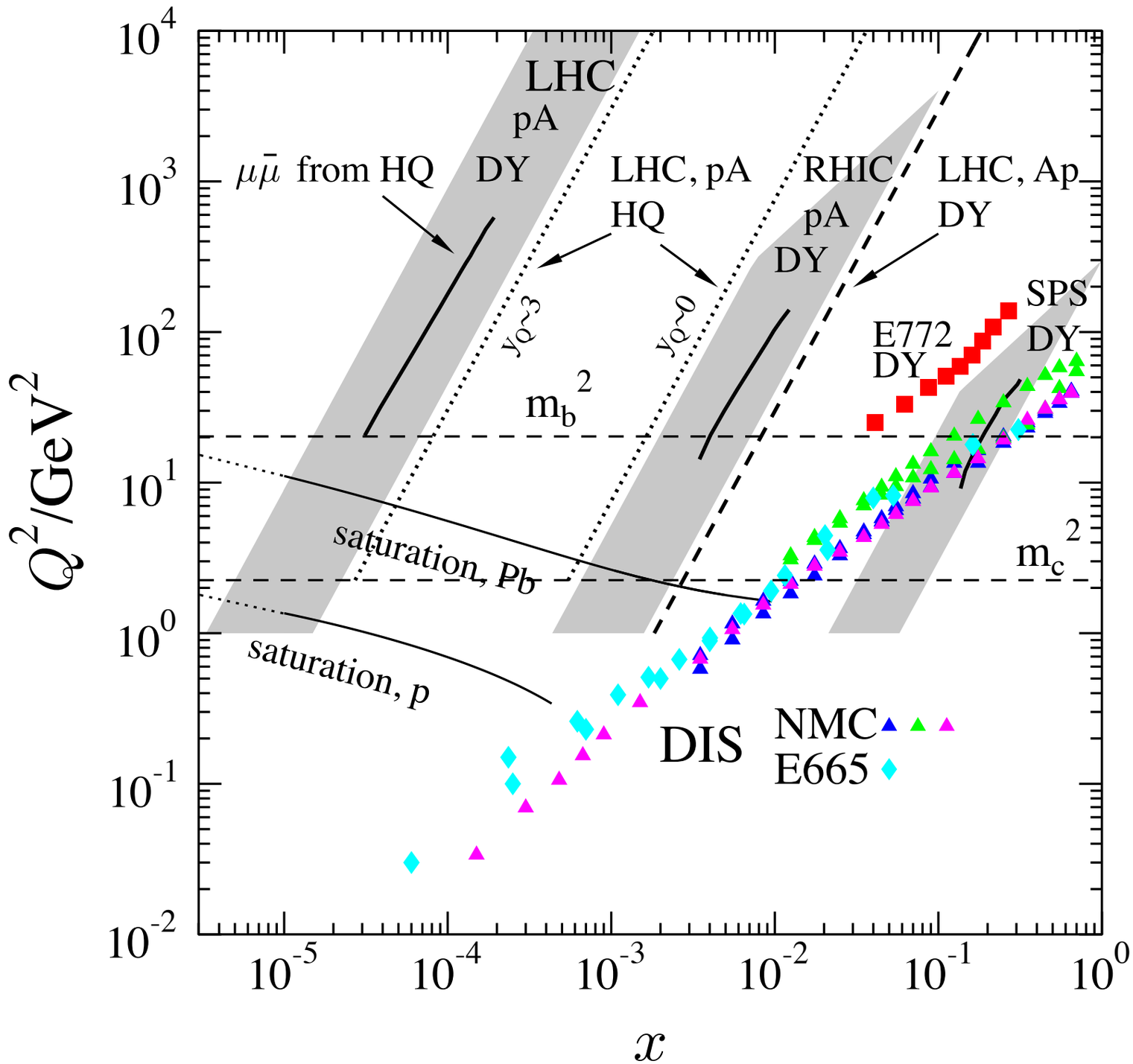
PHENIX Silicon Vertex Tracking System

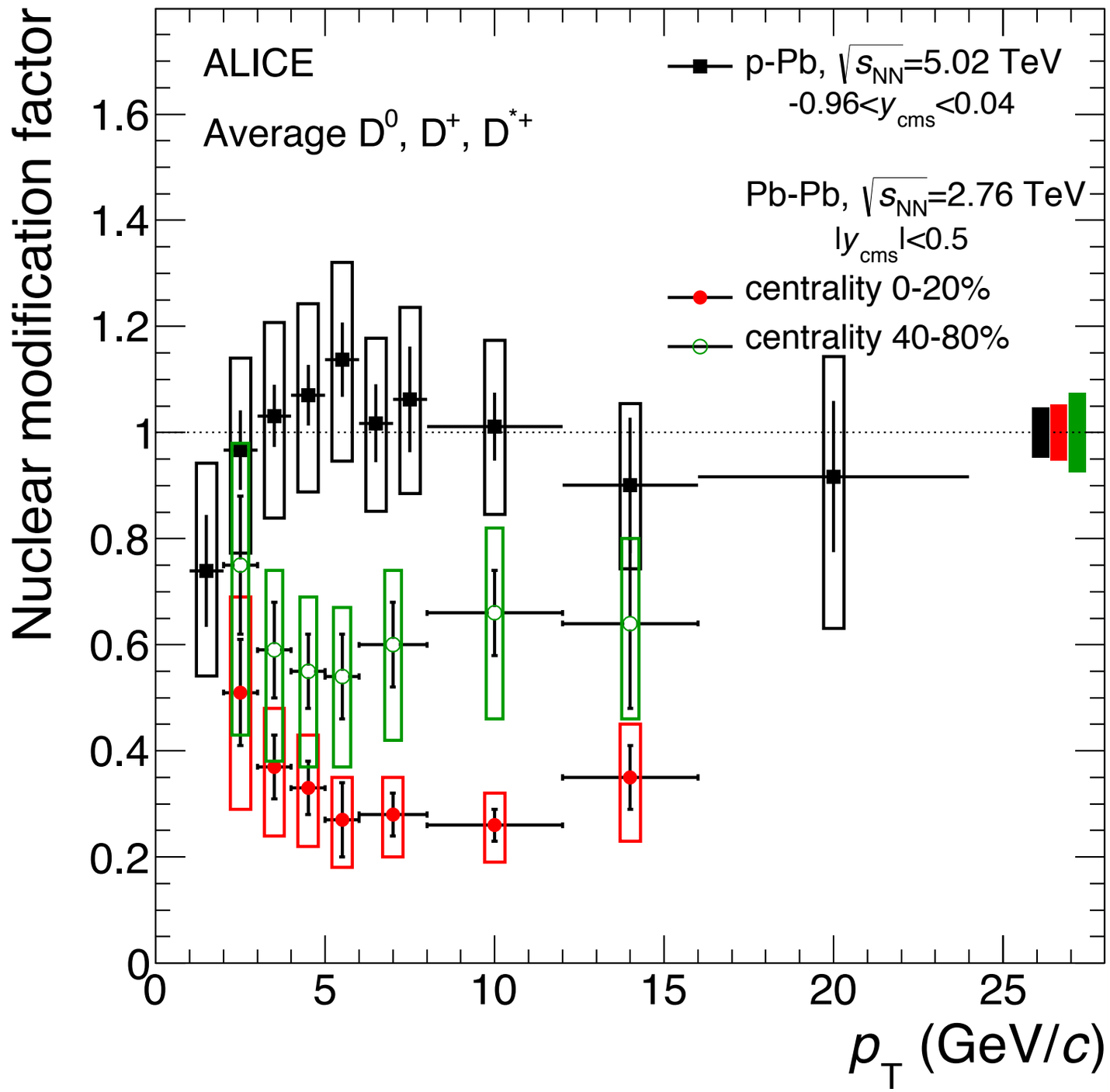
Charm and beauty R_{AA} down to p$_T$~0 using D^0 and B-decay J/ψ

Thank you for your attention!

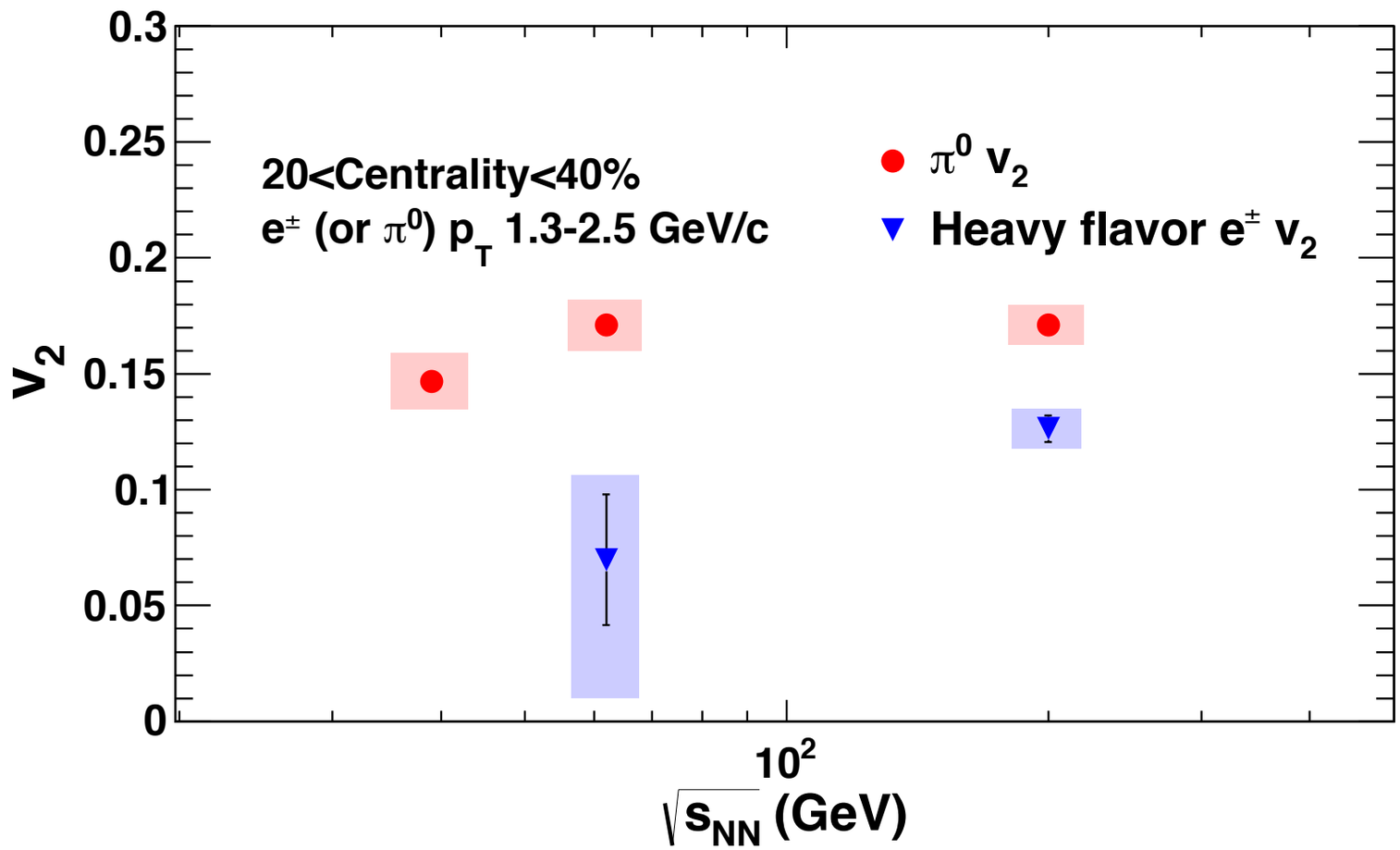
Special thanks to:
Francesco Prino, Jamie Nagle, Nu Xu, Zhangbu Xu, Christof Roland, Magdalena Djordjevic, Alan Dion, SangHoon Lim, Zhenwei Yang, Davide Caffarri, Andrea Rossi, Yvonne Pachmayer, Raphaelle Bailhache, Ralf Averbeck, Korinna Zapp, Martin Voelkl, Shingo Sakai, Shaung Li, Hyunchul Kim, Gian Michele

Backup

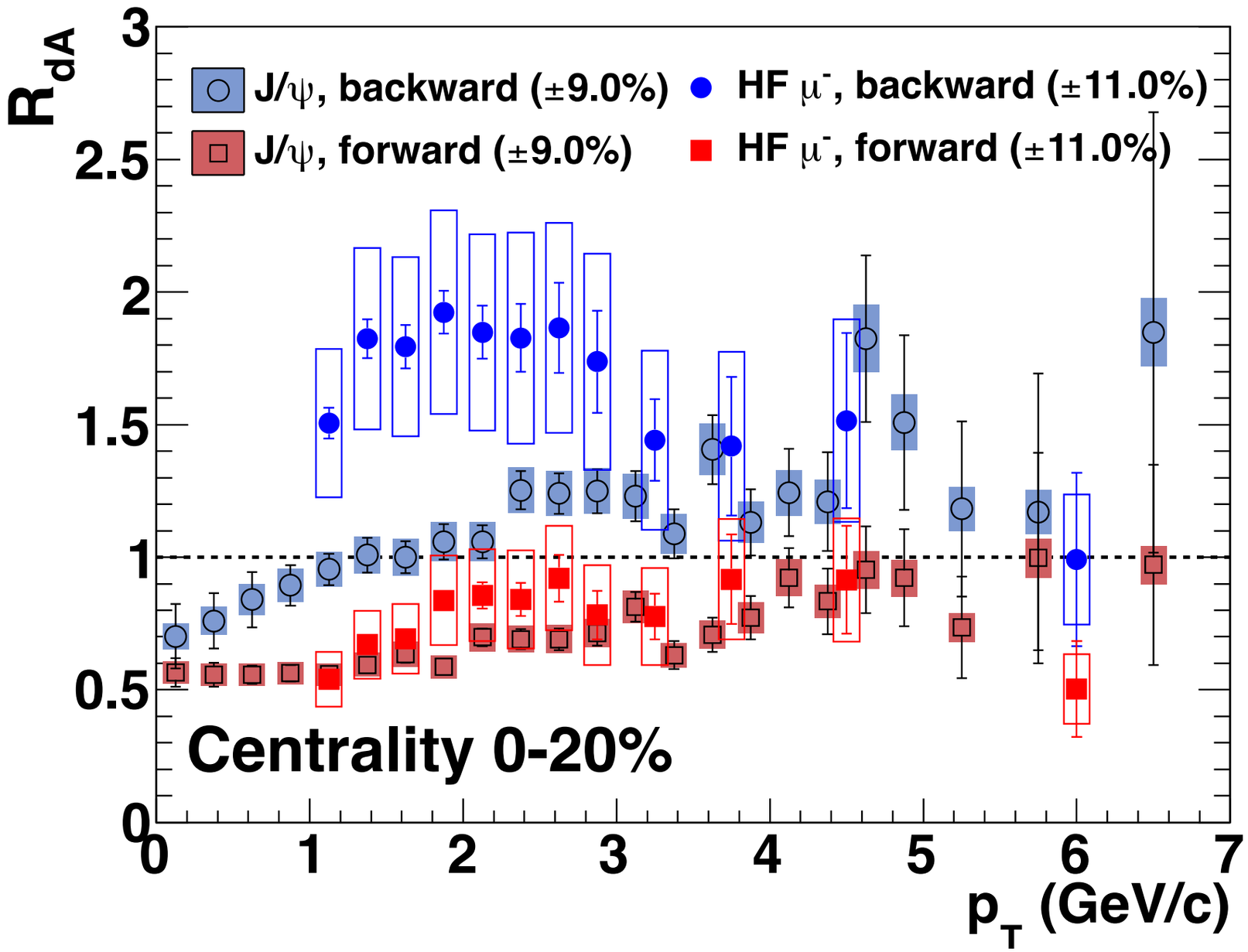

LHC
pA
DY
$\mu\bar{\mu}$ from HQ
LHC, pA
HQ
RHIC
pA
DY
LHC, Ap
DY
SPS
DY
E772
DY
y_Q~3
y_Q~0
m_b^2
m_c^2
saturation, Pb
saturation, p
DIS
NMC
E665
Q^2/GeV^2
x

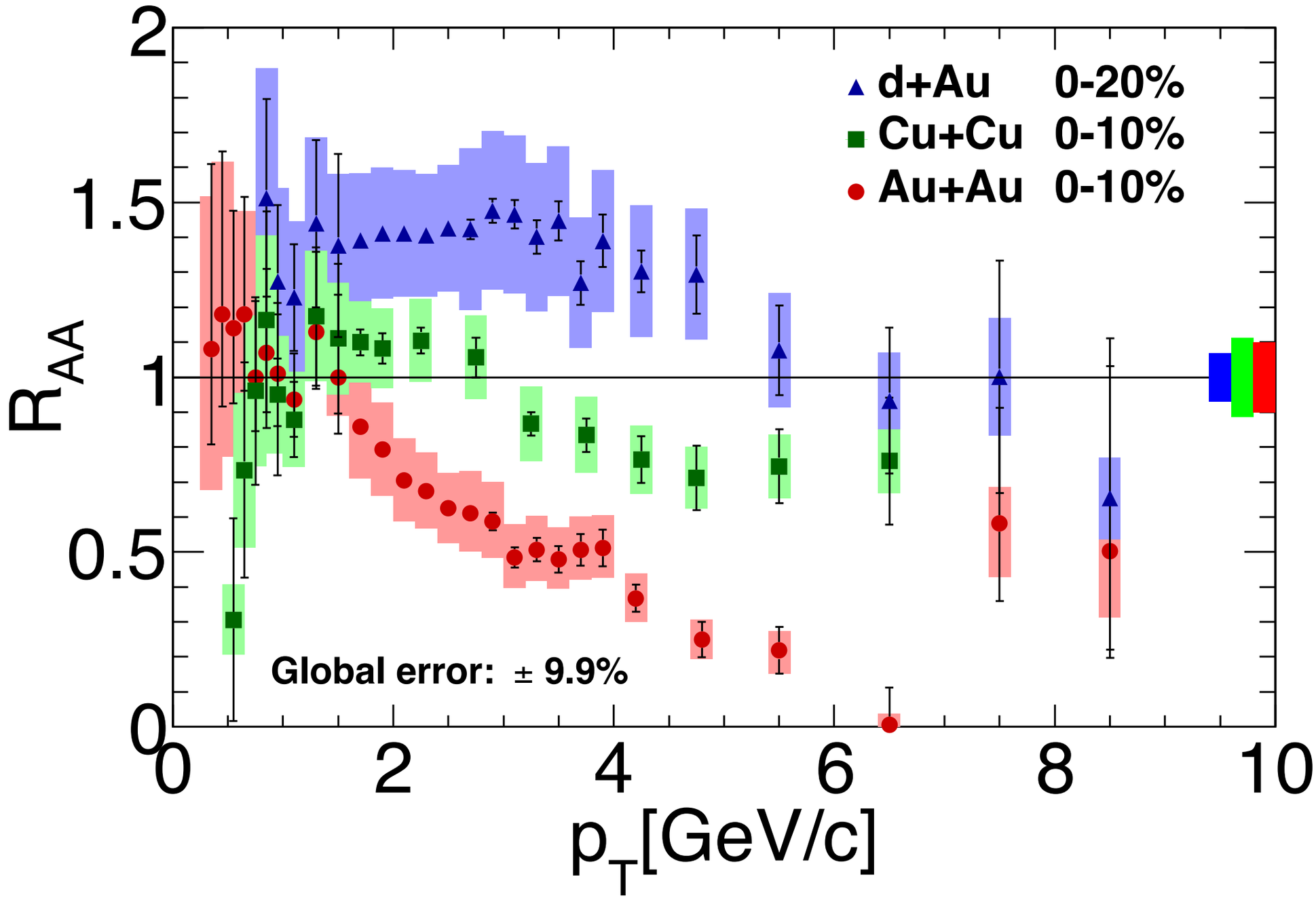

ALICE
Average D0, D+, D*+
p-Pb, √sNN=5.02 TeV
-0.96<ycms<0.04
Pb-Pb, √sNN=2.76 TeV
|ycms|<0.5
centrality 0-20%
centrality 40-80%
Nuclear modification factor
pT (GeV/c)
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
0
5
10
15
20
25

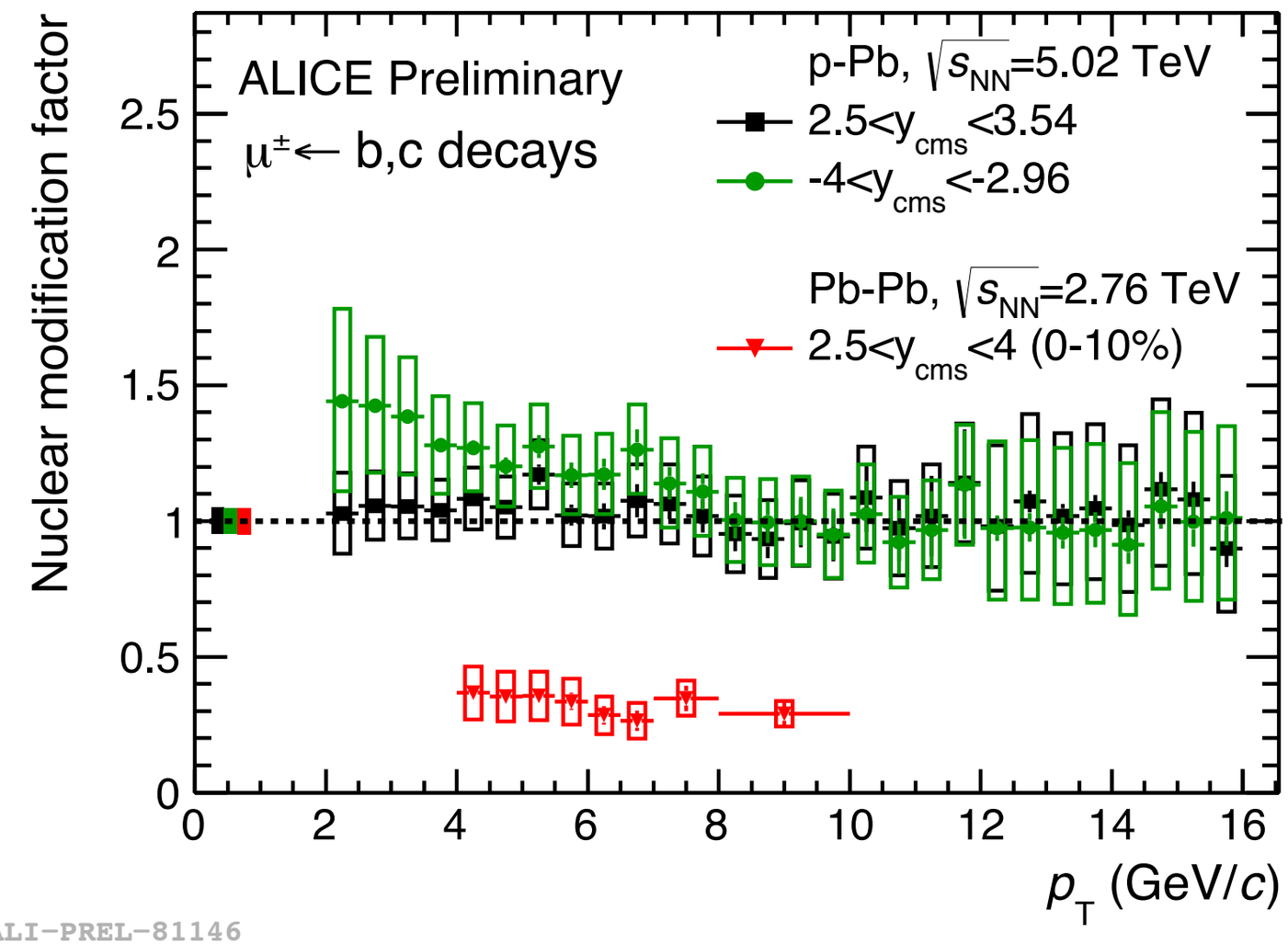
Flow



Is charm actually flowing? or is this v_2 just from recombination with a light quark?


R_{dA}
J/ψ, backward (±9.0%)
J/ψ, forward (±9.0%)
HF μ⁻, backward (±11.0%)
HF μ⁻, forward (±11.0%)
Centrality 0-20%
p_T (GeV/c)
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7


d+Au 0-20%
Cu+Cu 0-10%
Au+Au 0-10%
Global error: ± 9.9%
R_{AA}
p_T[GeV/c]
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
0
2
4
6
8
10


ALICE Preliminary
μ±← b,c decays
p-Pb, √sNN=5.02 TeV
2.5<ycms<3.54
-4<ycms<-2.96
Pb-Pb, √sNN=2.76 TeV
2.5<ycms<4 (0-10%)
Nuclear modification factor
pT (GeV/c)
ALI-PREL-81146

Heavy Quark Energy Loss in Medium

Radiative energy loss via gluon radiation

Color charge dependence of energy loss

gluon radiation spectrum by the parton propagation in the medium:

$$\omega \frac{dI}{d\omega} \propto \alpha_s C_R f(\omega)$$

$$where \quad C_R = 3 \ for\ g, \ \frac{4}{3} \ for\ q$$

Dead Cone Effect

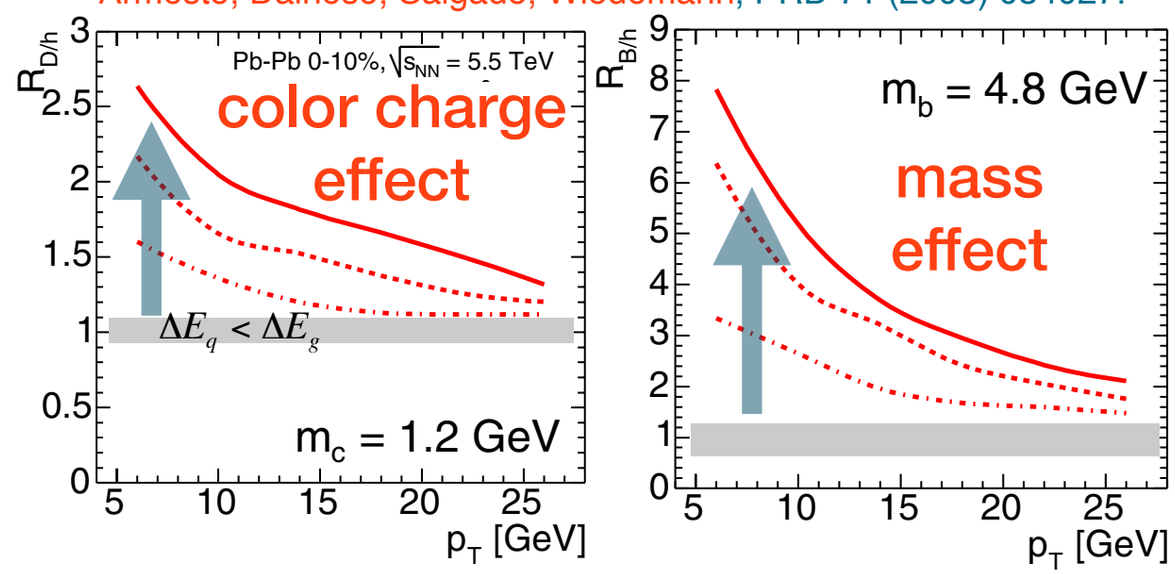
- In vacuum, gluon radiation is suppressed at angles smaller than M_Q/E_Q (ratio of the quark mass to its energy)
- In medium, dead cone implies lower energy loss for massive partons

(Dokshitzer and Kharzeev, PLB 519 (2001) 199.)

$$\Rightarrow R^{\pi}_{AA} < R^{D}_{AA} < R^{B}_{AA} \qquad R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{1}{<T_{AA}>} \times \frac{dN_{AA}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}/dp_T}$$

$R_{D/h}$: R^D_{AA}/R^h_{AA}

Armesto, Dainese, Salgado, Wiedemann, PRD 71 (2005) 054027.



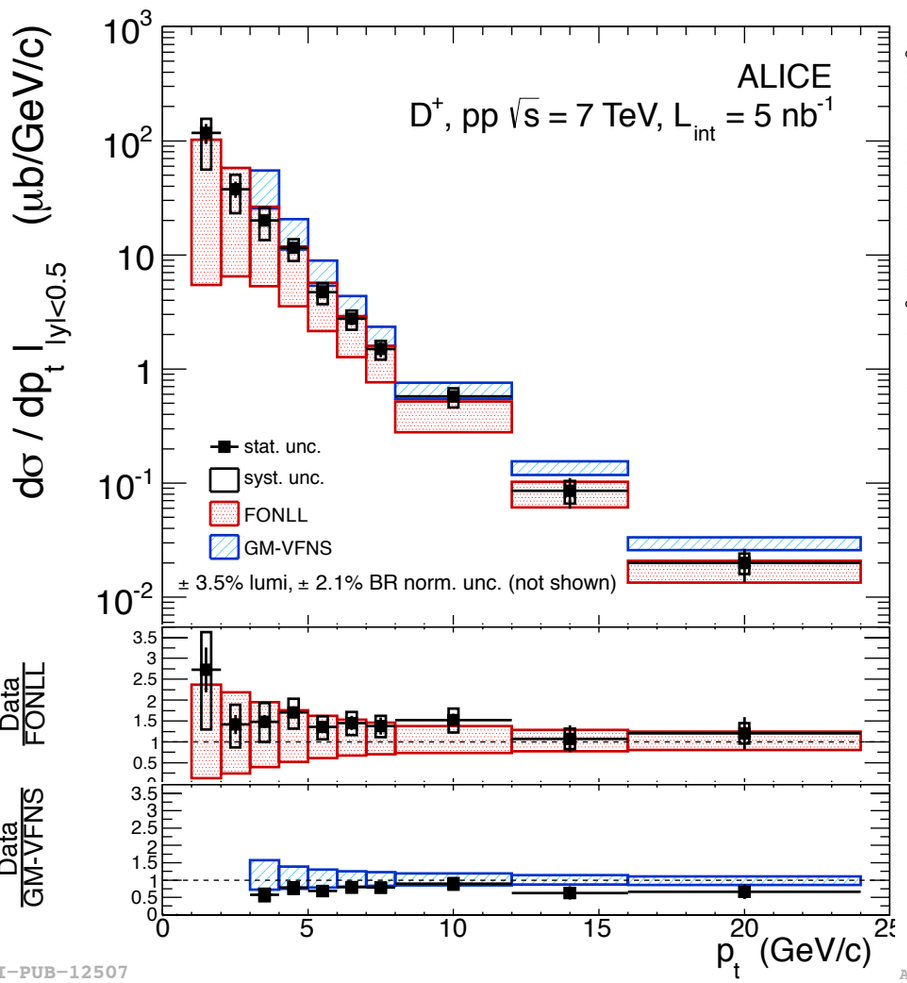
Elastic energy loss is not negligible?

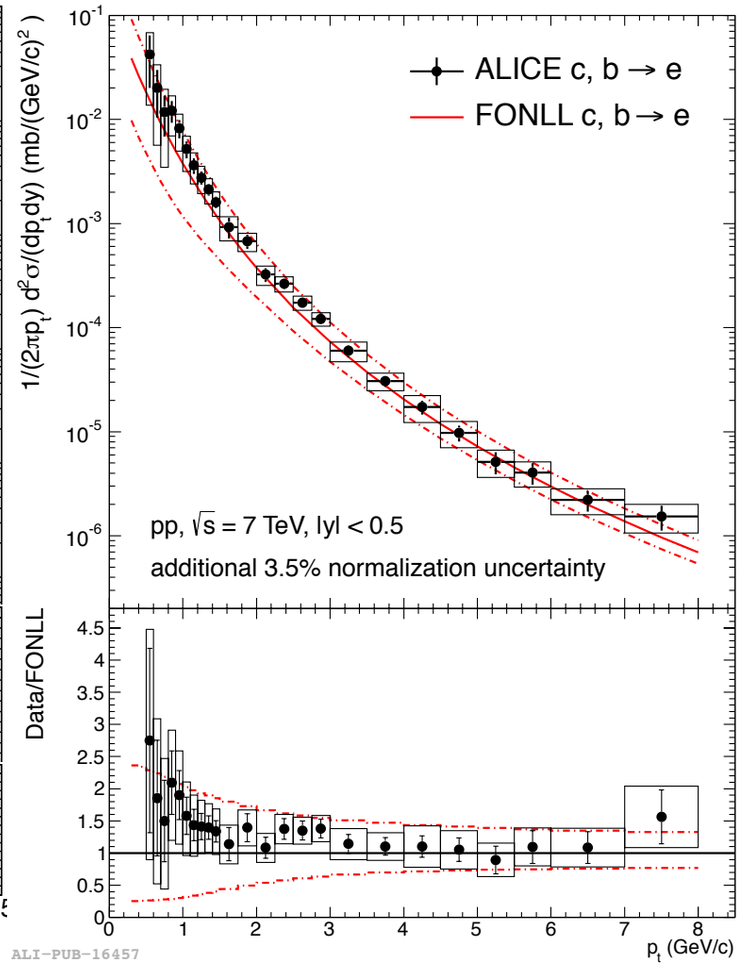
Simon Wicks, William Horowitz, Magdalena Djordjevic, Miklos Gyulassy, Nucl.Phys.A784:426-442,2007

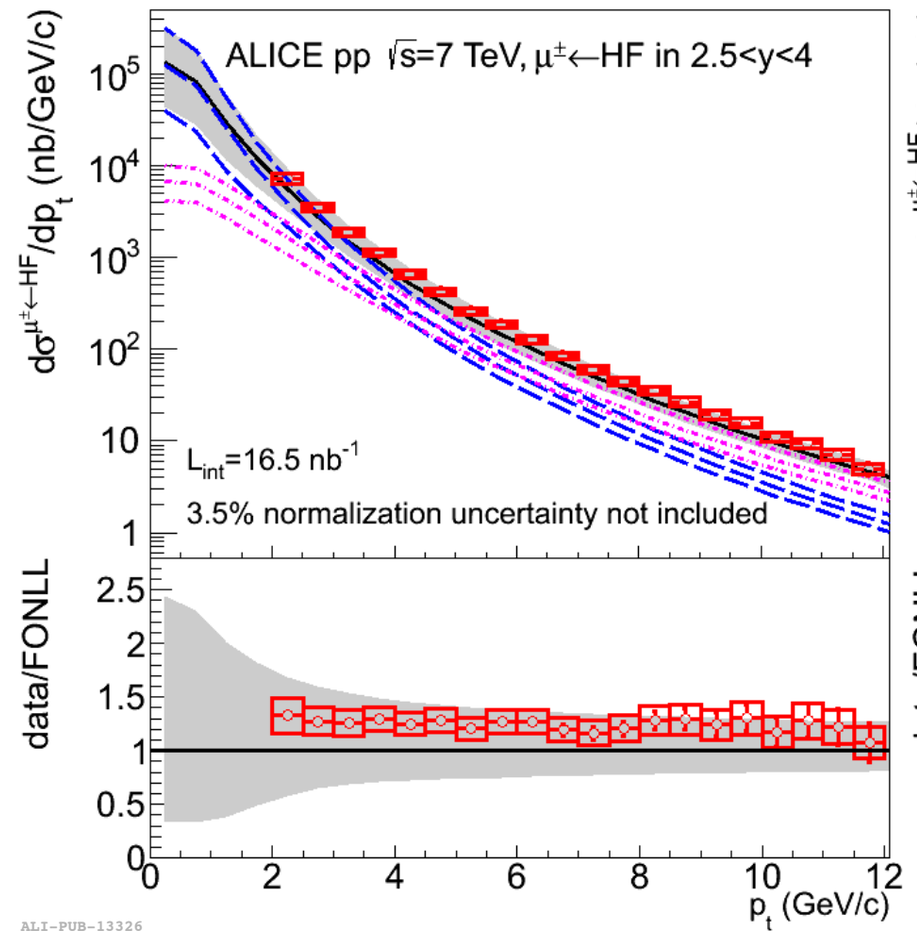
Collisional dissociation probability of heavy mesons in the QGP?

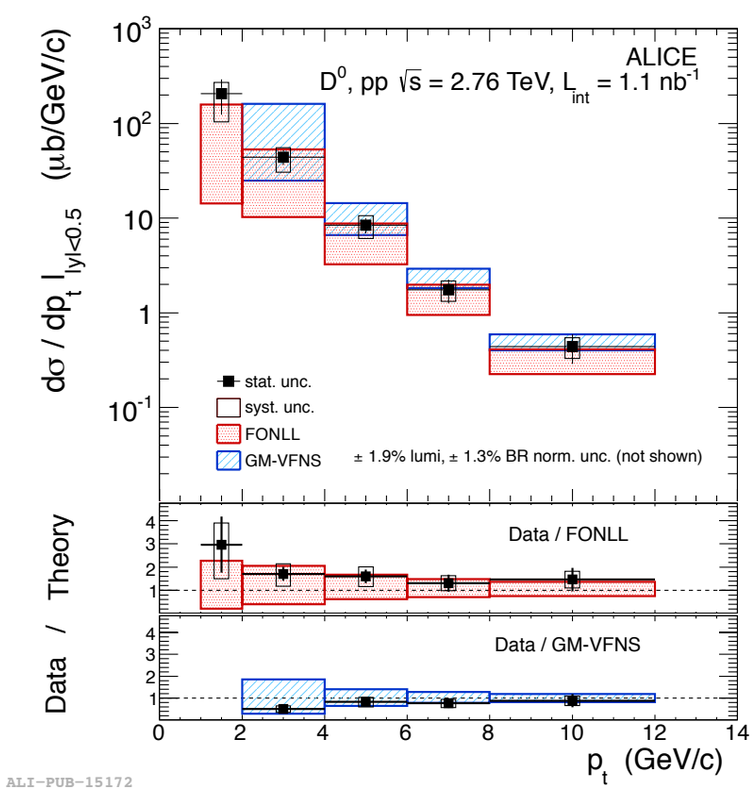
I Vitev, A Adil and H van Hees, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 34 (2007) S769–S773

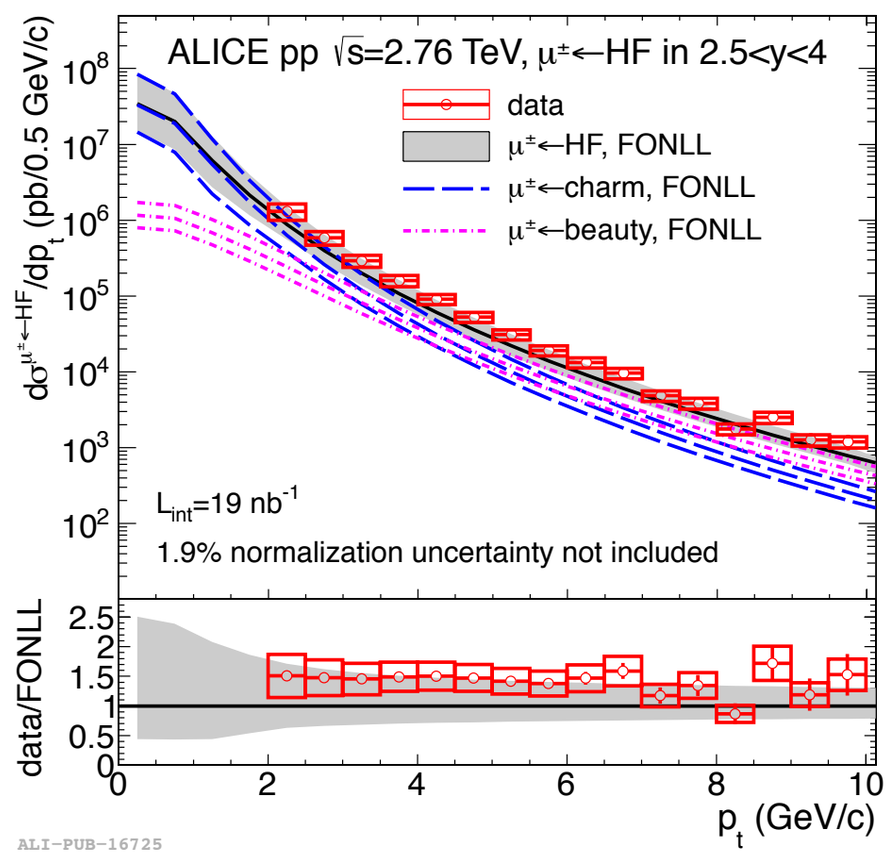
Proton-proton collisions: provide important test of pQCD in a new energy domain and heavy ion reference


ALICE
D+, pp √s = 7 TeV, Lint = 5 nb-1
stat. unc.
syst. unc.
FONLL
GM-VFNS
± 3.5% lumi, ± 2.1% BR norm. unc. (not shown)
dσ / dpt |y|<0.5 (μb/GeV/c)
Data / FONLL
Data / GM-VFNS
pt (GeV/c)
ALI-PUB-12507


ALICE c, b → e
FONLL c, b → e
pp, √s = 7 TeV, |y| < 0.5
additional 3.5% normalization uncertainty
1/(2πpt) d2σ/(dptdy) (mb/(GeV/c)2)
Data/FONLL
pt (GeV/c)
ALI-PUB-16457


ALICE pp √s=7 TeV, μ±←HF in 2.5<y<4
Lint=16.5 nb-1
3.5% normalization uncertainty not included
dσμ±←HF/dpt (nb/GeV/c)
data/FONLL
pt (GeV/c)
ALI-PUB-13326


ALICE
D0, pp √s = 2.76 TeV, Lint = 1.1 nb-1
stat. unc.
syst. unc.
FONLL
GM-VFNS
± 1.9% lumi, ± 1.3% BR norm. unc. (not shown)
dσ / dpt |y|<0.5 (μb/GeV/c)
Data / FONLL
Data / GM-VFNS
Data / Theory
pt (GeV/c)
ALI-PUB-15172


ALICE pp √s=2.76 TeV, μ±←HF in 2.5<y<4
data
μ±←HF, FONLL
μ±←charm, FONLL
μ±←beauty, FONLL
Lint=19 nb-1
1.9% normalization uncertainty not included
dσμ±←HF/dpt (pb/0.5 GeV/c)
data/FONLL
pt (GeV/c)
ALI-PUB-16725