



# D-meson observables in PbPb and pPb collisions in LHC with EPOSHQ model



Vitalii Ozvenchuk,

in collaboration with

J.Aichelin, P.B.Gossiaux, B.Guiot, Iu.Karpenko, M.Nahrgang, J.Steinheimer, K.Werner



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**TOGETHER Project (Region Pays de la Loire)** 



#### **Outline**

- MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results
- MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results
- MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results (with HQ from EPOS3 initial conditions) = EPOSHQ results
- ☐ Summary & Outlook

# MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results

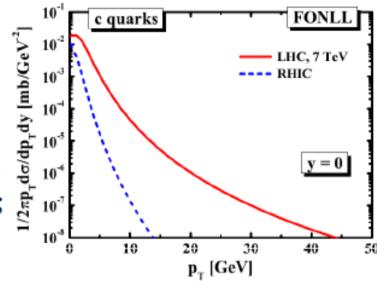
#### MC@sHQ+EPOS2 model

**production** of heavy quarks at the original NN scattering points according to the FONLL spectra

M.Cacciari et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 (2005), JHEP 1210 (2012)

bulk evolution: 3+1d ideal hydro stemming from EPOS2 initial conditions;

provides temperature and velocity fields



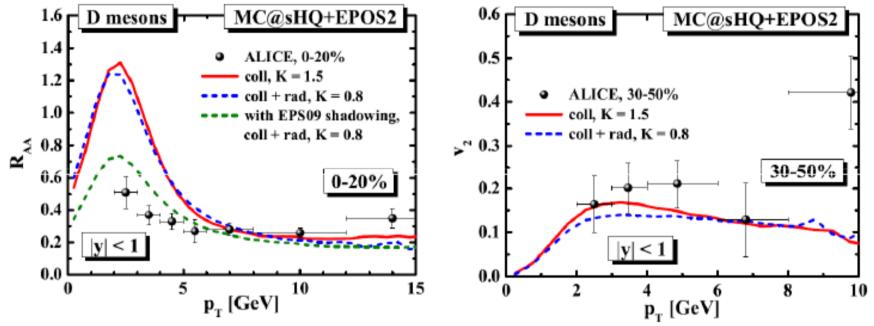
K.Werner et al., Phys. Rev. C 82, 044904 (2010)

- evolution of HQ in the bulk: the Boltzmann equation
- interaction of HQ in the bulk: by either elastic or radiative collisions
- □ hadronization of HQ: coalescence (low p<sub>T</sub>) and fragmentation (high p<sub>T</sub>)  $T_c = 155 \text{ MeV}$

### MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results (RAA and V2 at LHC)

☐ we generate 10000 MC events for 1 EPOS event

MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results: M.Nahrgang et al, Phys. Rev. C89, 014905 (2014)



- $\square$  reasonable agreement for the RAA of D mesons at  $p_{\top} > 5$  GeV;
- □ at low p<sub>T</sub>: sensitive to the medium good agreement with EPS09 shadowing;
- $\square$  reasonable agreement for the  $v_2$  of D mesons.

# MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results

#### EPOS2 vs. EPOS3

coupling

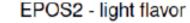
consistent

Slide from Marlene's talk

MC@sHQ - heavy flavor

- Evolution by the Boltzmann transport equation.
- Elastic cross sections from the pQCD Born approximation with HTL+semi-hard propagators.
- Including a running coupling ⇒ selfconsistently determined Debye mass.
- Radiative energy loss including suppression due to coherent radiation.

M.Nahrgang et al, Phys. Rev. C89, 014905 (2014)



- Initial conditions from a flux tube approach to multiple scattering events.
- 3 + 1 d ideal fluid dynamics with viscous effects being mimicked.
- Including a parametrization of the equation of state from lattice QCD.
- Finite initial velocities.
- Event-by-event fluctuating initial conditions.

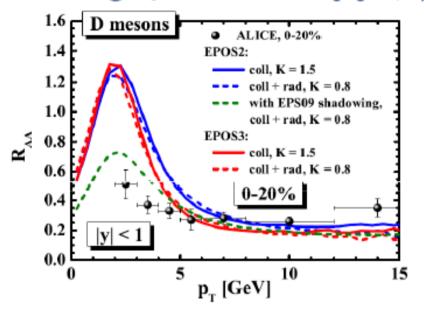
K.Werner et al, Phys. Rev. C89, 064903 (2014)

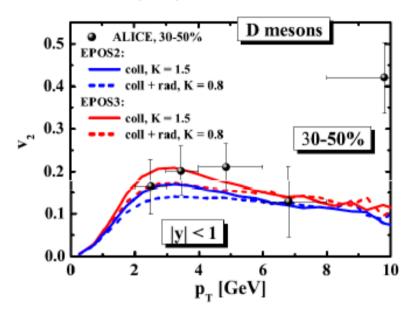
- ☐ 3d+1 viscous hydrodynamical evolution, eta/s = 0.08;
- more sophisticated treatment of nonlinear effects in the parton evolution by considering individual (per Pomeron) saturation scales;
- changes in core-corona procedure

#### MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results (RAA and V2 at LHC)

☐ we generate 10000 MC events for 1 EPOS event

MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results: M.Nahrgang et al, Phys. Rev. C89, 014905 (2014)



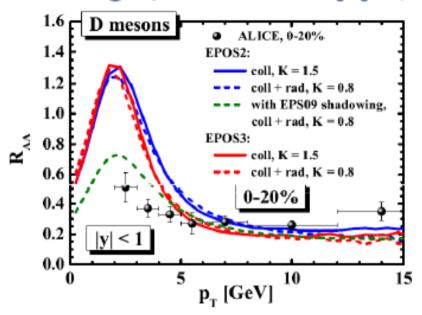


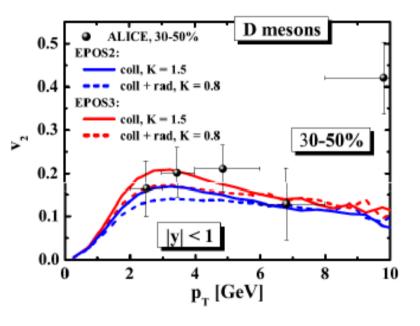
- $\square$  reasonable agreement for the RAA of D mesons at  $p_T > 5$  GeV;
- □ larger suppression for MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results at intermediate pt;
- □ at low p<sub>T</sub>: sensitive to the medium good agreement with EPS09 shadowing;

#### MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results (RAA and V2 at LHC)

■ we generate 10000 MC events for I EPOS event

MC@sHQ+EPOS2 results: M.Nahrgang et al, Phys. Rev. C89, 014905 (2014)



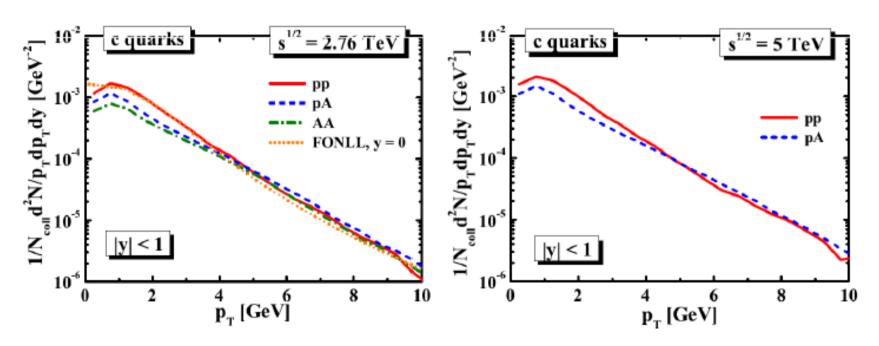


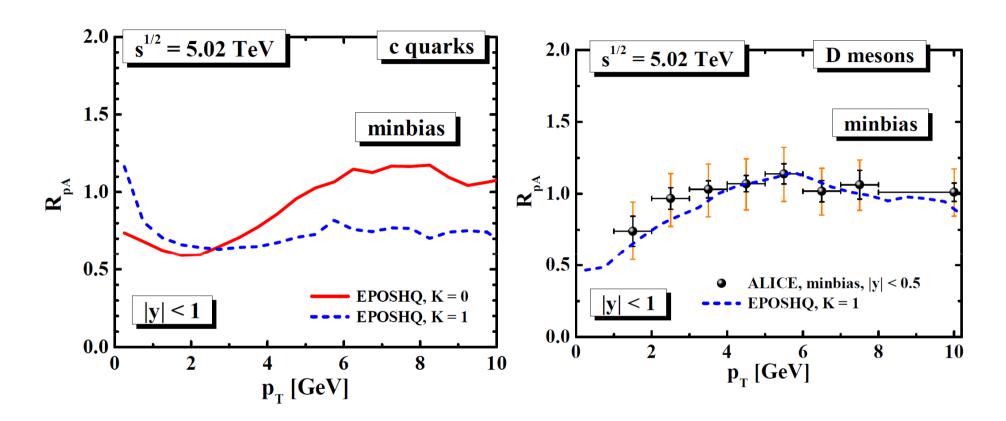
- ☐ reasonable agreement for v2 of D mesons;
- enhancement for MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results at intermediate pt;
- ☐ need to include hadronic contribution (work in progress...)

# MC@sHQ+EPOS3 results (with HQ from EPOS3 initial conditions) = EPOSHQ results

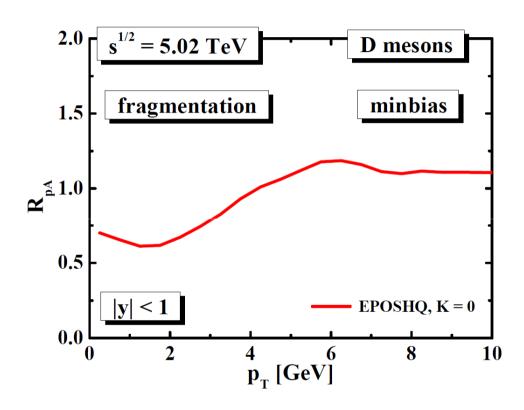
### Heavy quarks from EPOS3

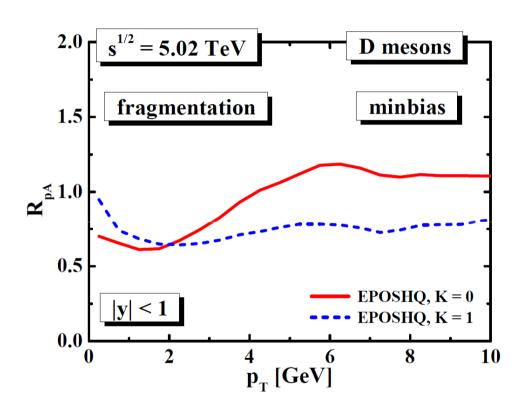
- we implement the heavy quarks from EPOS3 model
- ☐ the heavy quarks in EPOS3 can be produced during:
  - spacelike cascade;
  - Born process;
  - > partonic shower

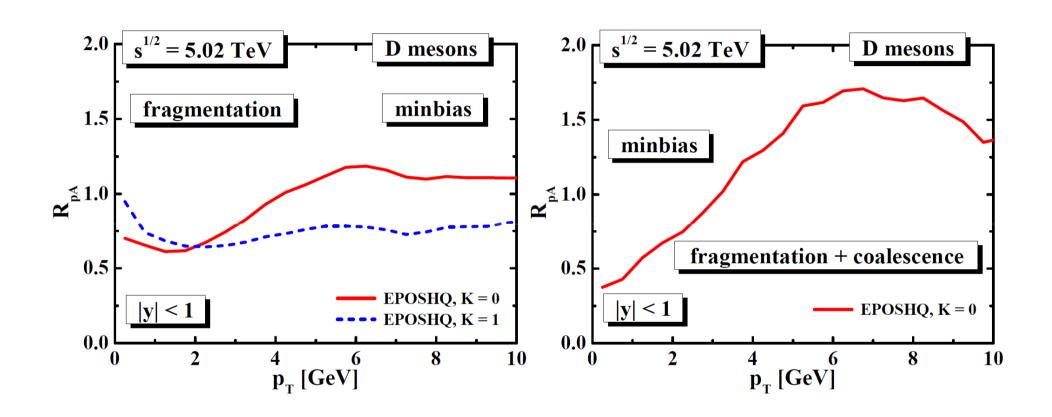


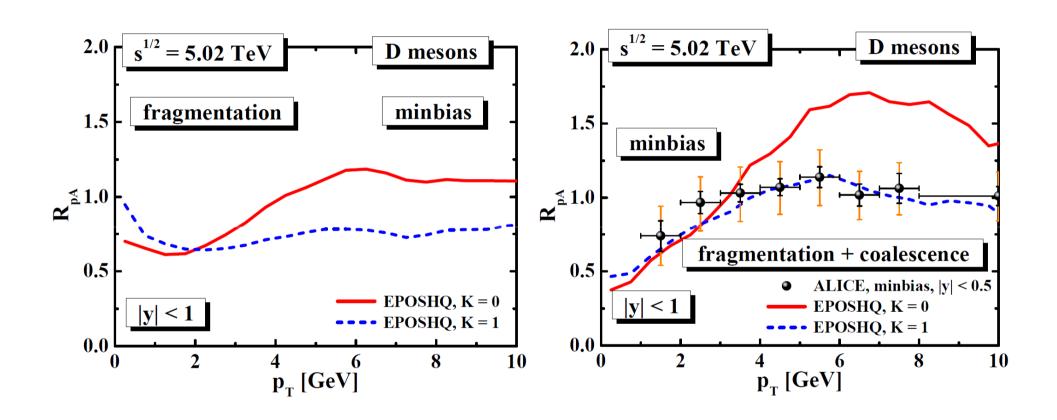


- □ suppression of c-quark yield at low pT for K=0 (no interactions) shows the presence of shadowing initially
- □ good agreement for R<sub>PA</sub> of D mesons for whole range of pt

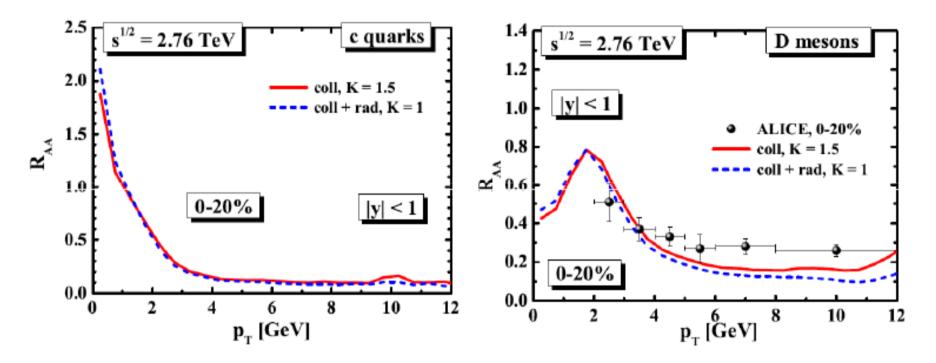








#### RAA of D meson in PbPb@2.76 TeV



- ☐ reasonable agreement for RAA of D mesons for whole range of pt
- ☐ almost the same behavior for two sets of parameters

#### **Summary & Outlook**

- □ EPOSHQ model is a powerful tool to study HQ and HF mesons in pA and AA collisions
   □ Our model well describes the D-meson nuclear modification factor in pPb collisions at LHC
   □ The introduction of HQ from EPOS3 IC to a model leads to the better description of the experimental data for the RAA of D mesons at low pT in PbPb collisions at LHC
- ☐ to define the centrality classes for pPb collisions
- ☐ to calculate the elliptic flow of D mesons both for PbPb and pPb collisions at LHC within EPOSHQ model
- ☐ to include the hadronic rescatterings to our model (to couple with UrQMD)

#### Thank you!

#### **Acknowledgments:**

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