

# Heavy Flavor Production in ATLAS at LHC

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on Behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

27 June 2016

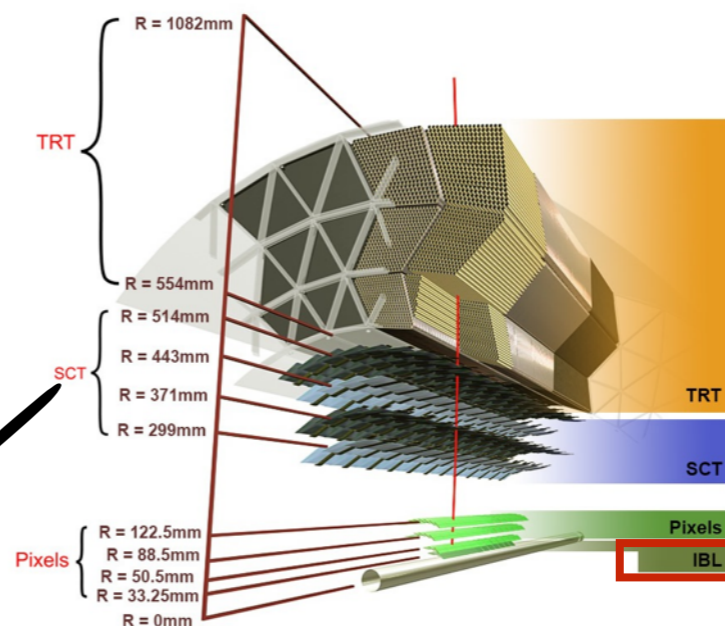


# ATLAS detector

Inner Detector (ID)  $|\eta| < 2.5$

Calorimeter (CALO)  $|\eta| < 4.9$

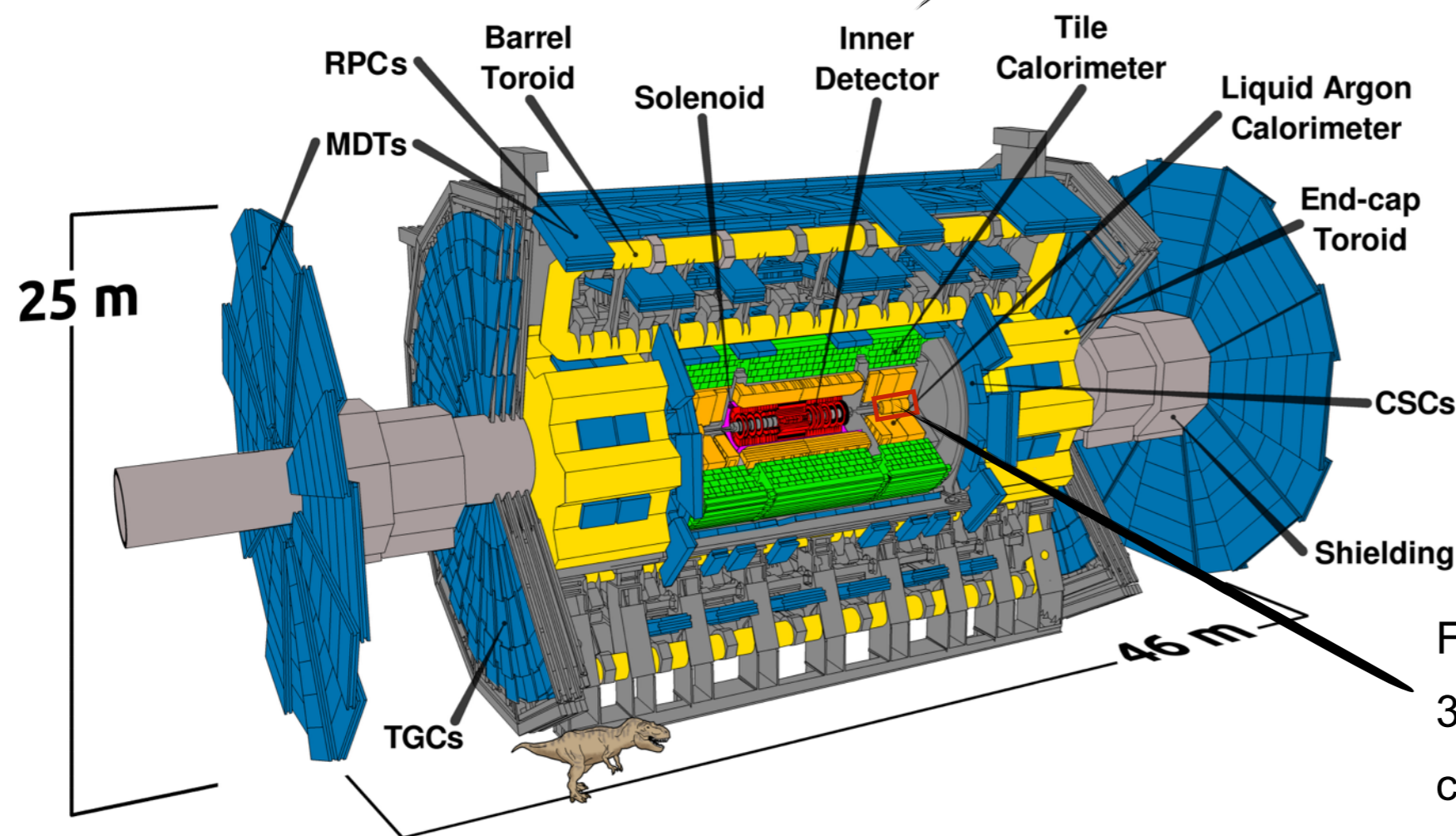
Muon Spectrometer (MS)  $|\eta| < 2.7$



**Insertable B-layer**

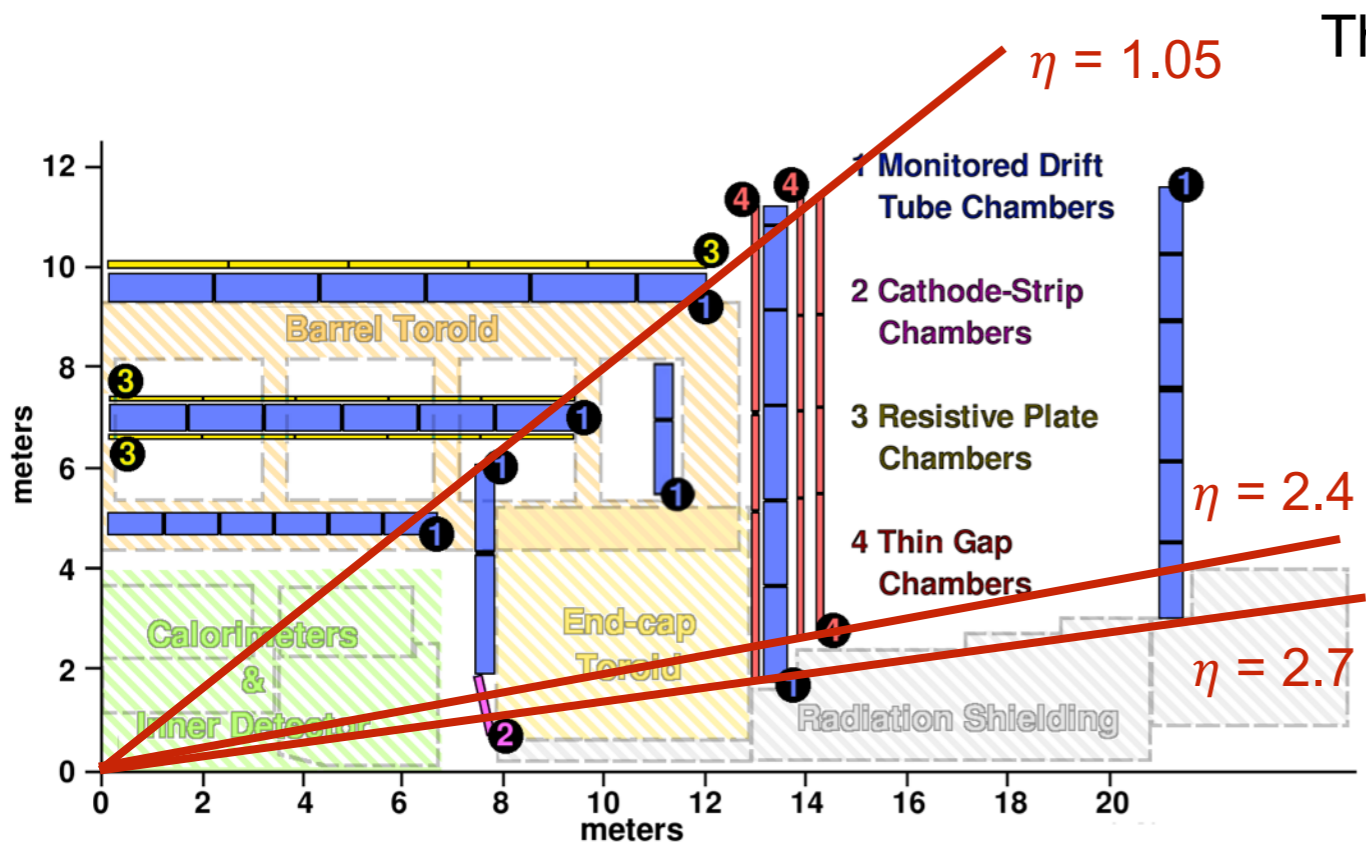
New layered at 33 mm installed in 2014

Improve tracking and vertexing



Forward Calorimeter (FCal)  
 $3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$   
 centrality classification

# Muon detecting with ATLAS

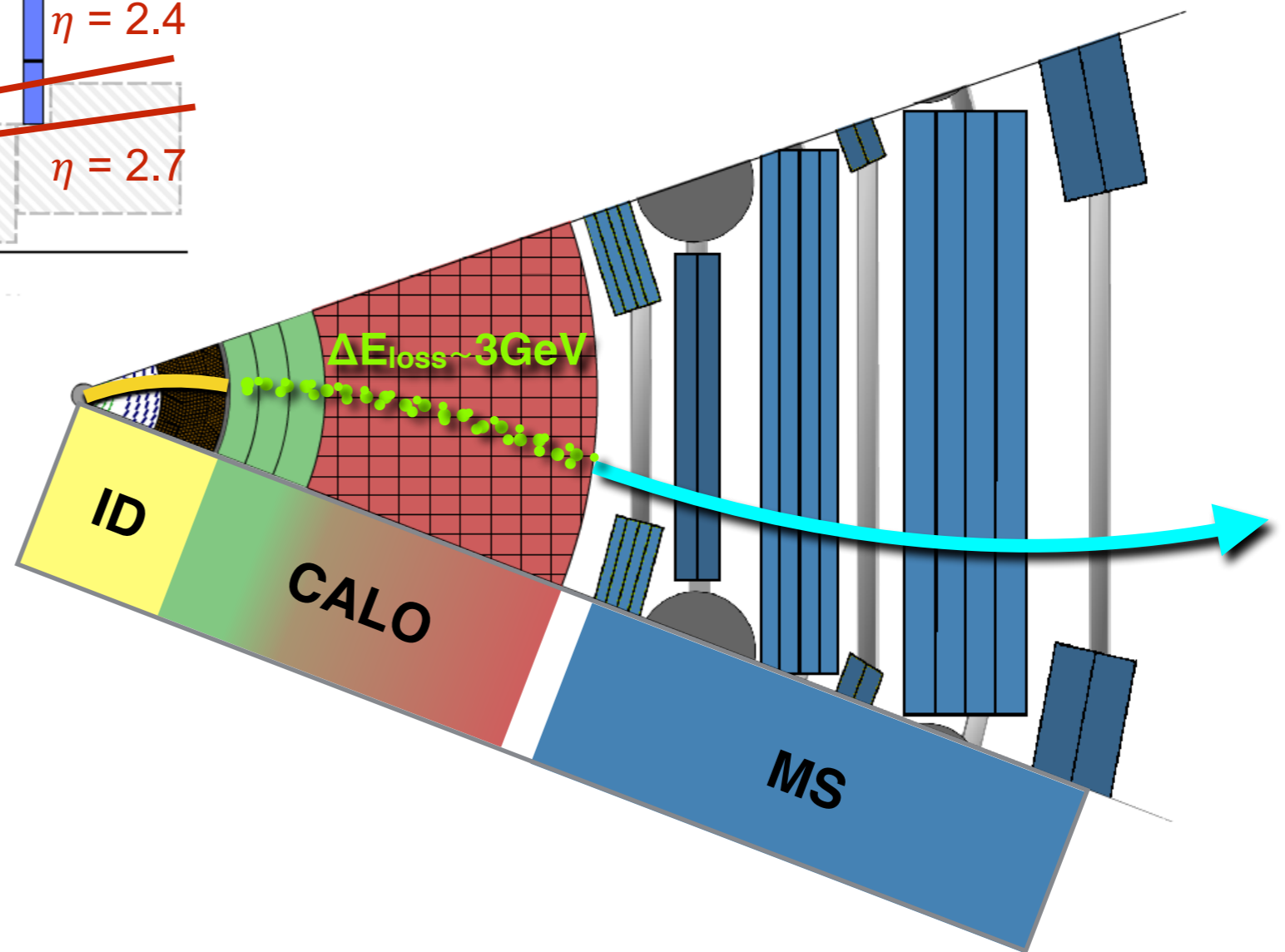


The ATLAS MS covers  $|\eta| < 2.7$

$0 < |\eta| < 1.05$ : best resolution

$1.05 < |\eta| < 2.4$ : worse resolution; large fake rate

$2.4 < |\eta| < 2.7$ : no ID tracking, no triggers






All ATLAS HI heavy flavor measurements are based on muon final states

High quality muons leave tracks in **ID** and **MS**, and lose energy in the **Calorimeter**


Year	Species	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ [TeV]	$L_{int}$ [nb <sup>-1</sup> ]
2010	Pb+Pb	2.76	0.01
2011	Pb+Pb	2.76	0.15
2013	p+Pb	5.02	28
2013	p+p	2.76	5000



## Heavy flavor muons

ATLAS-CONF-2012-050 

ATLAS-CONF-2015-053  

## Quarkonia

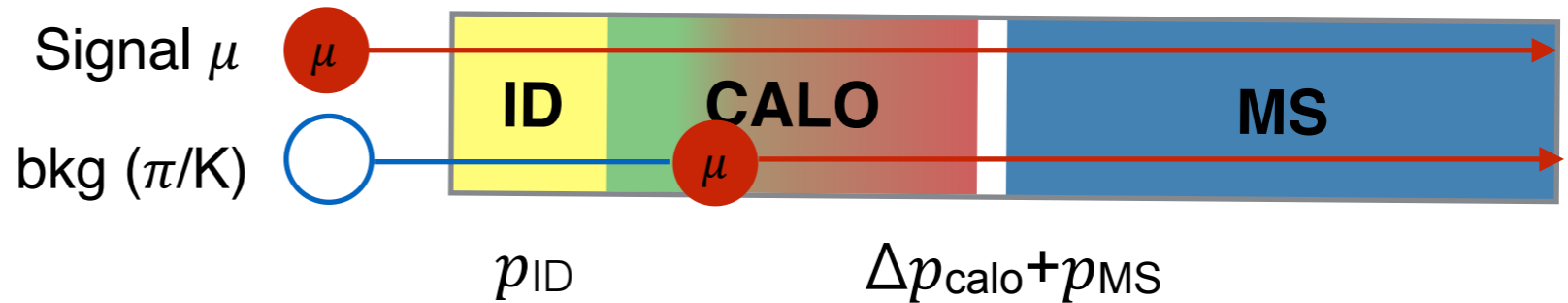
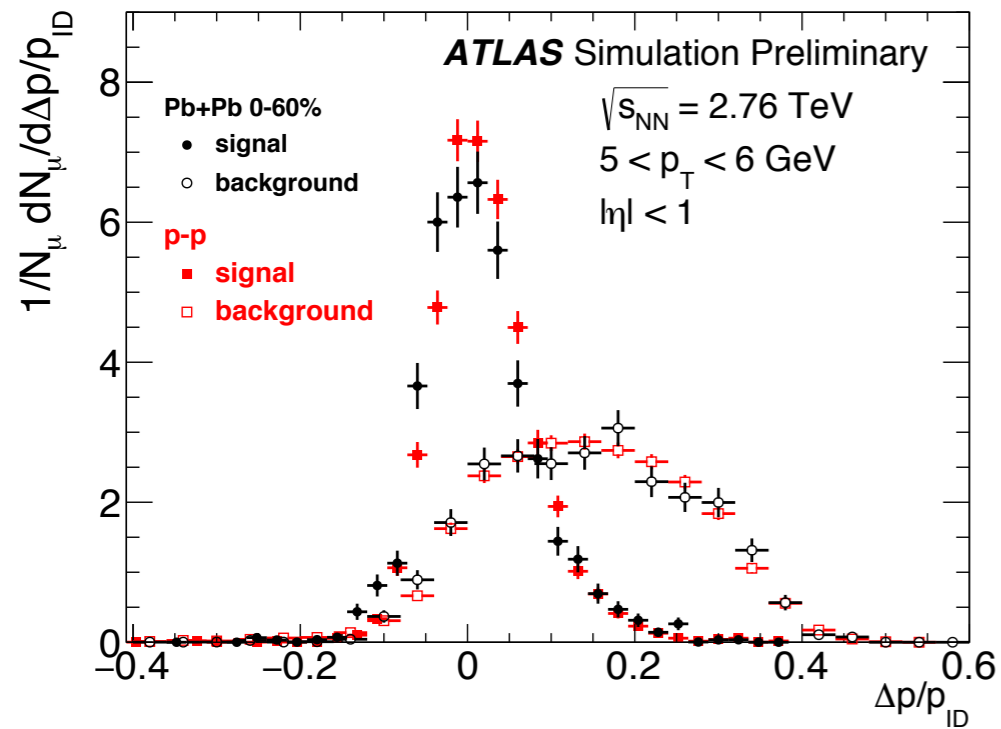
RPC 92(2015)034904 

ATLAS-CONF-2015-023  

ATLAS-CONF-2015-050  

**Hot medium  
Heavy flavor muons in Pb+Pb**

ATLAS-CONF-2015-053



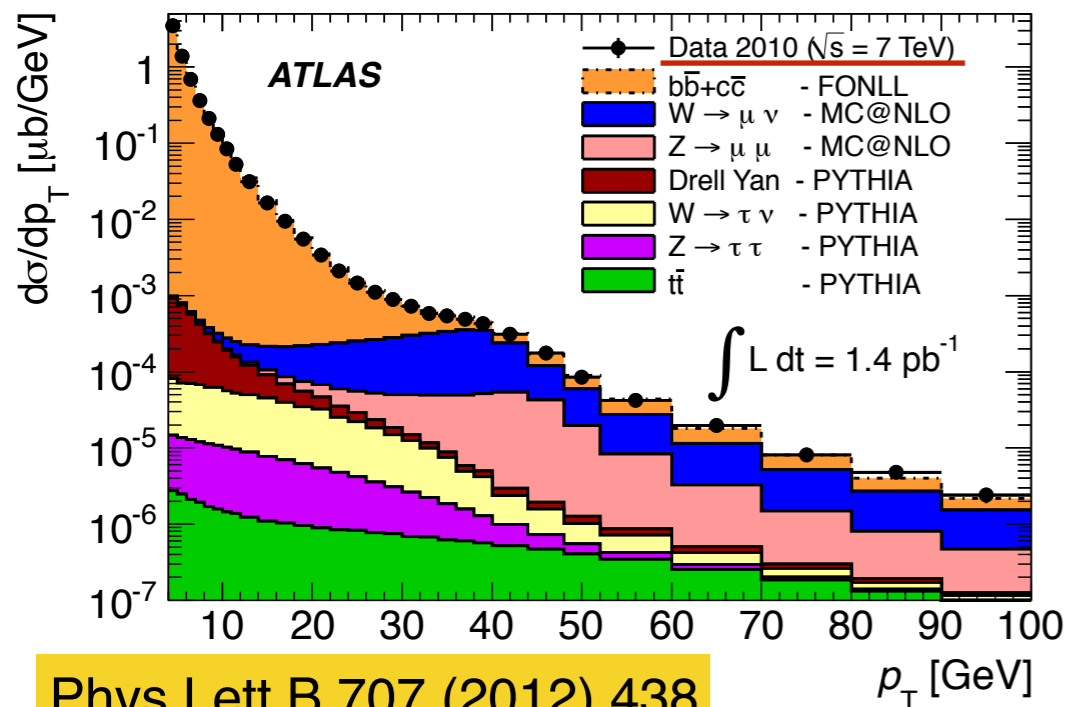
Momentum imbalance:

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p_{ID}} = \frac{p_{ID} - (p_{MS} + \Delta p_{calo})}{p_{ID}}$$

Signal well-separated from background

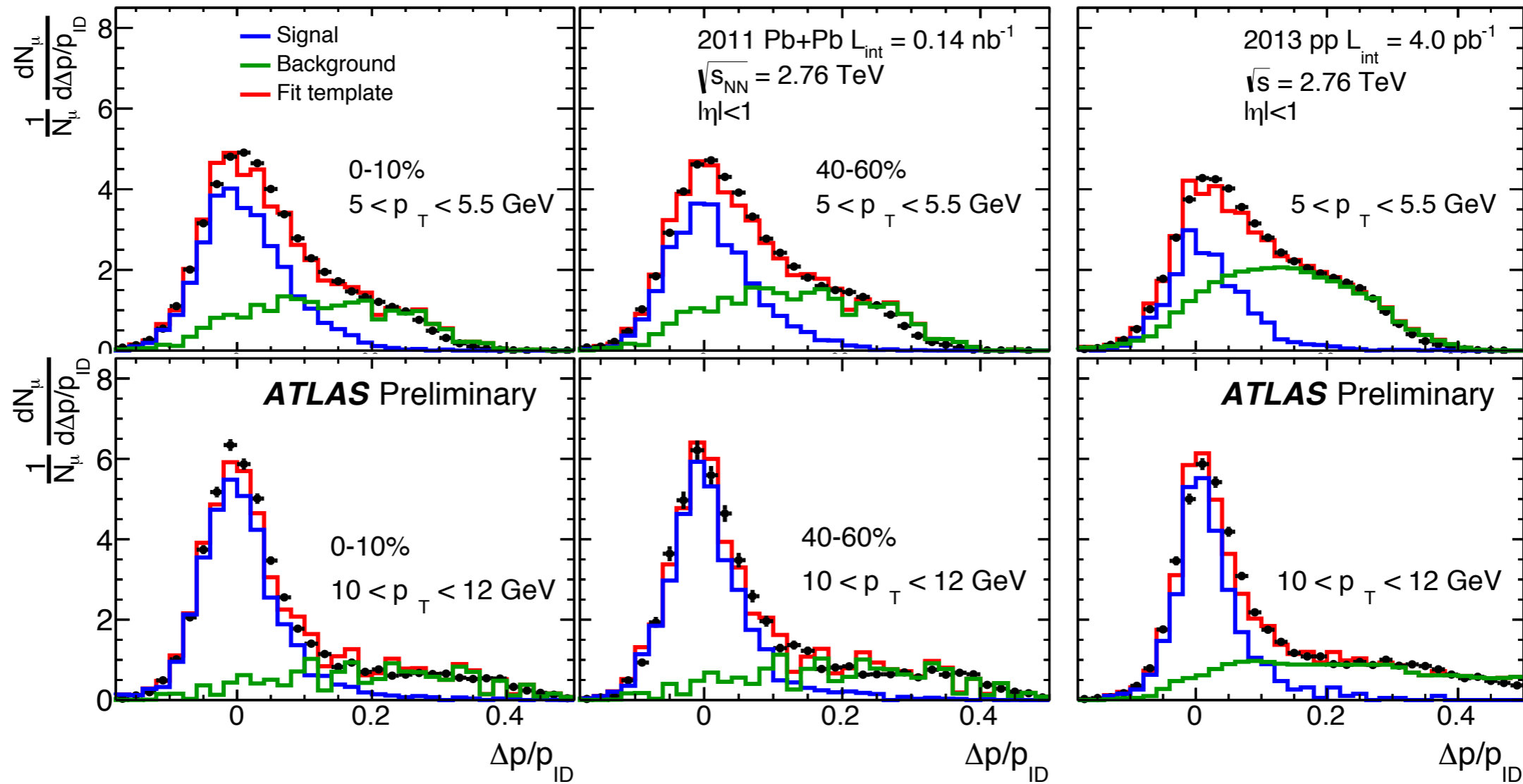
Very similar for pp and Pb+Pb, no centrality dependence

$|\eta| < 1.05, 4 < p_T < 14 \text{ GeV}$



Phys.Lett.B 707 (2012) 438

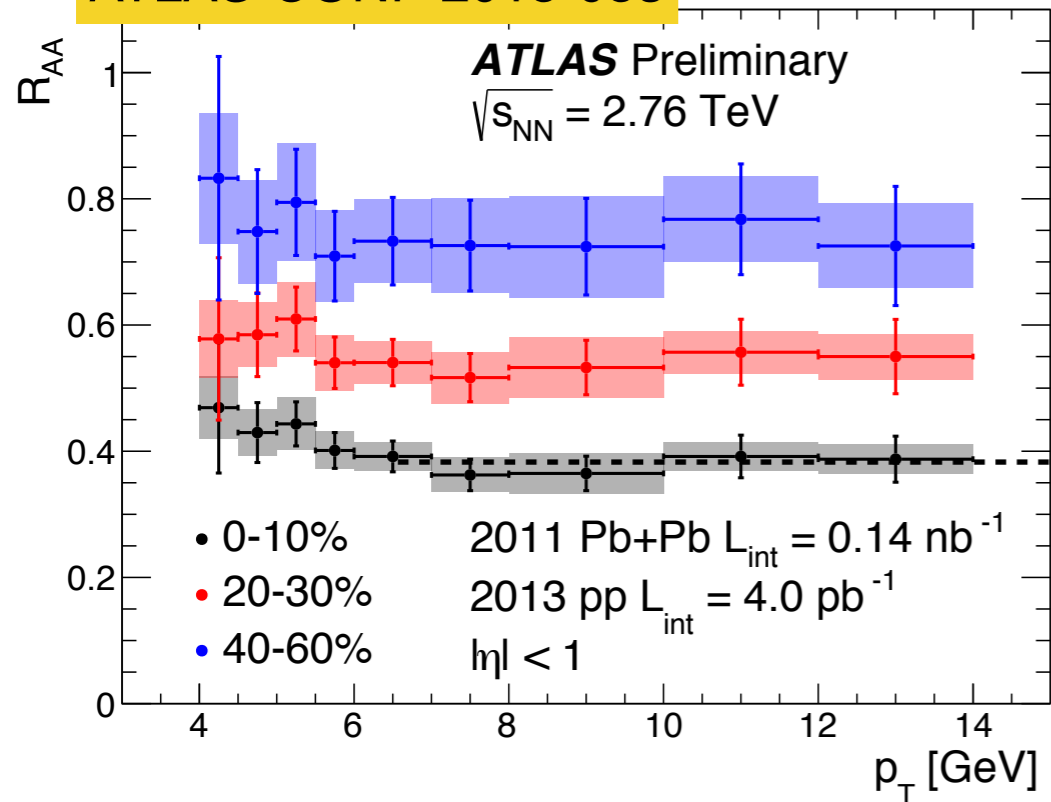
ATLAS-CONF-2015-053



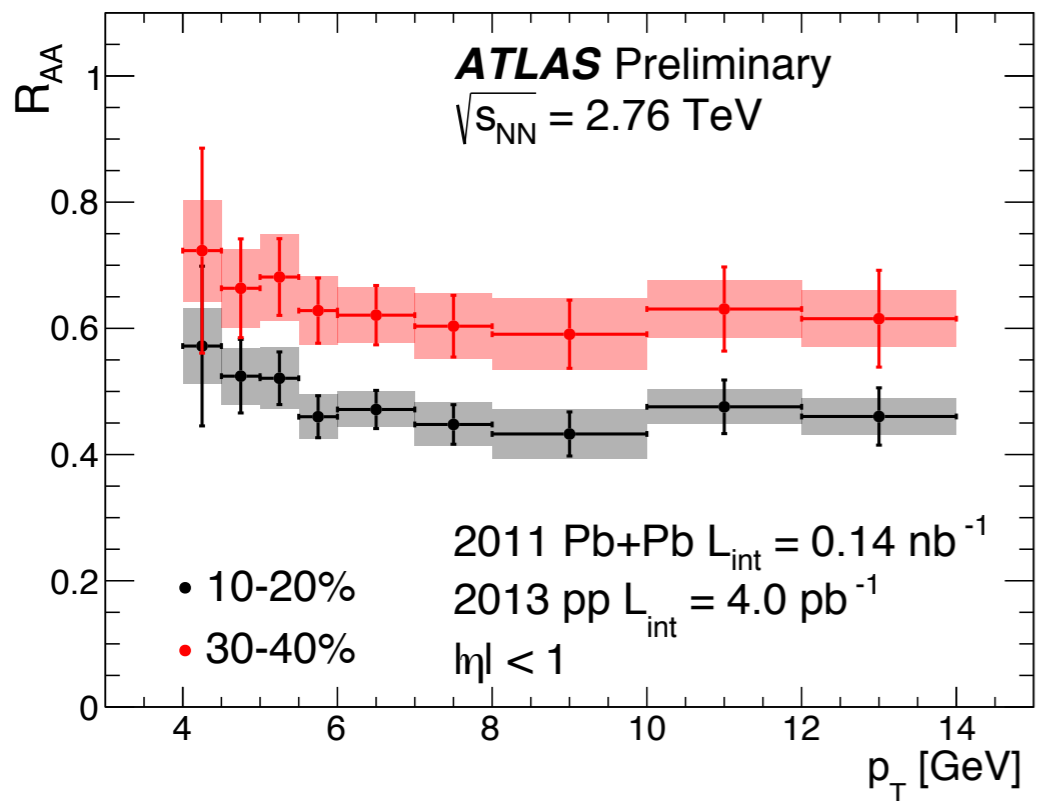
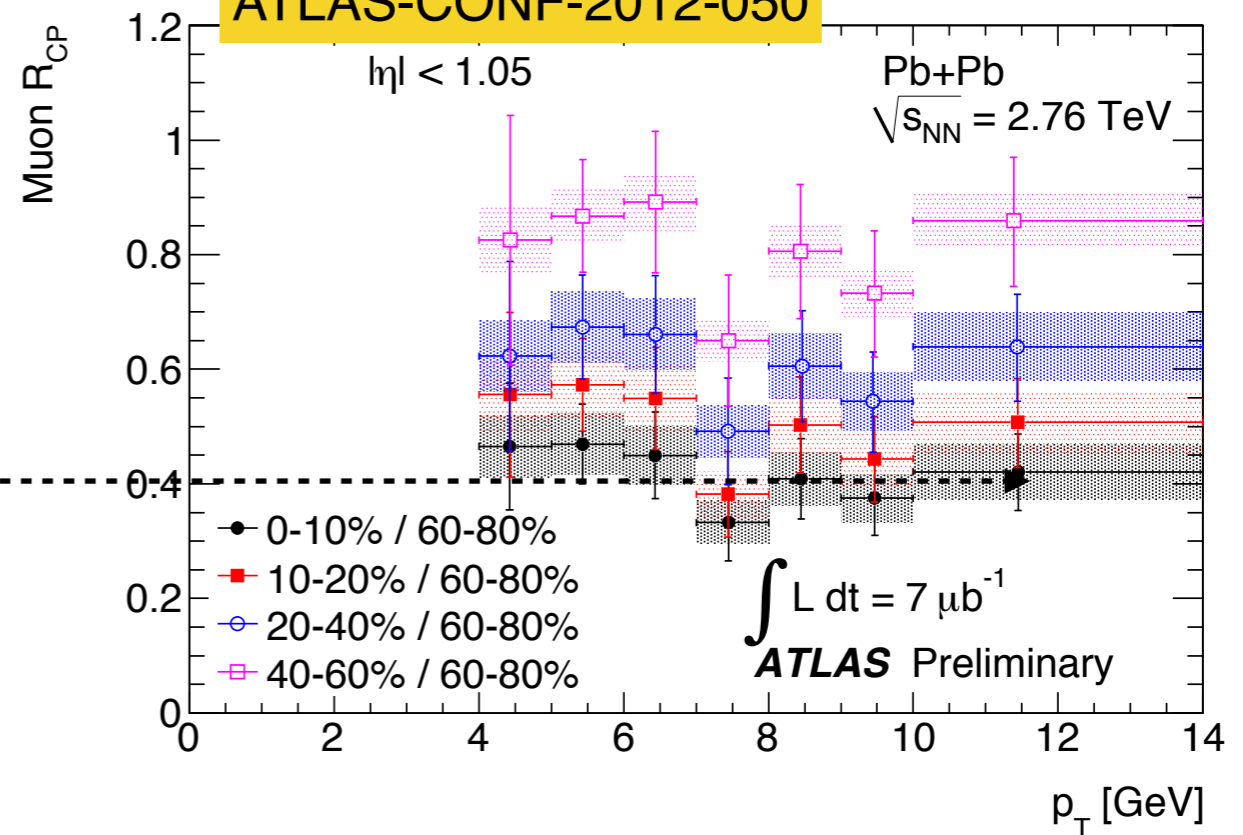
Template fits to extract heavy flavor component from inclusive  $\mu^\pm$  yield  
 Good agreements between data and templates

# Nuclear modification factor

ATLAS-CONF-2015-053



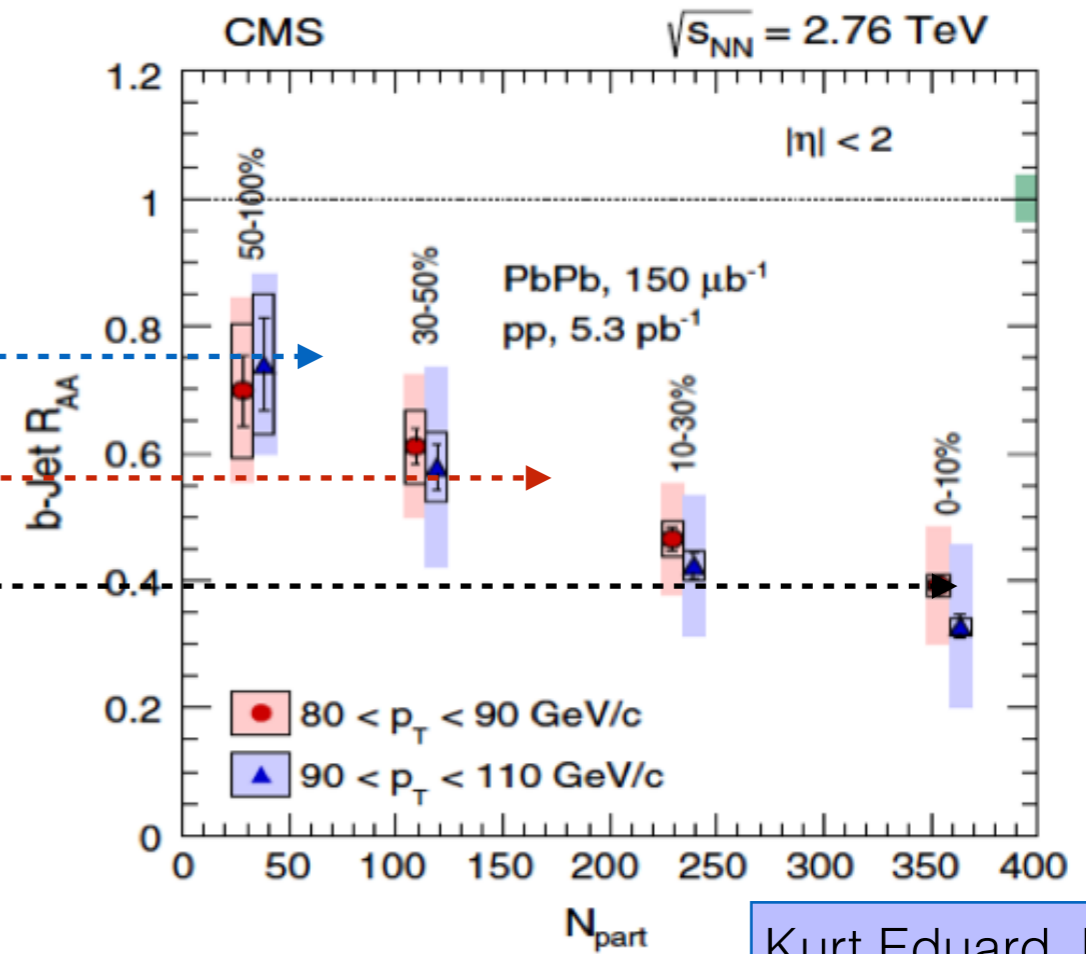
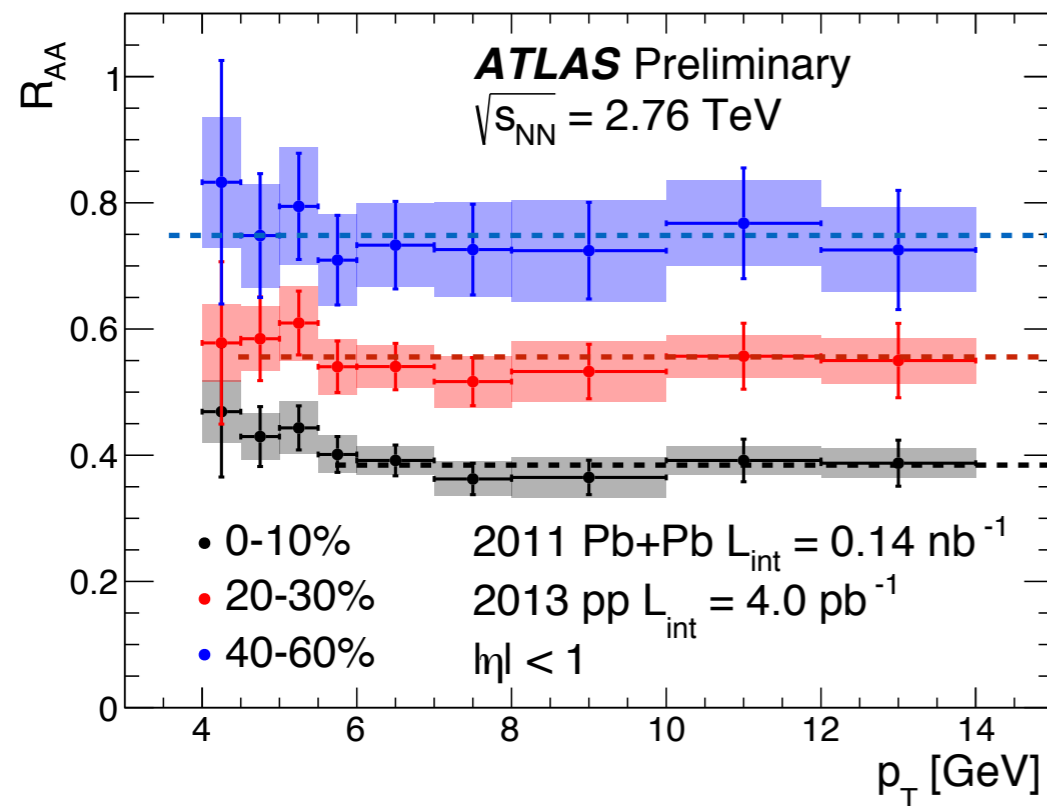
ATLAS-CONF-2012-050



Significant suppression in central  
 No obvious dependence on  $p_T$   
 2010 and 2011 data shows good consistency



# HF muon $R_{AA}$ vs. b-jet $R_{AA}$



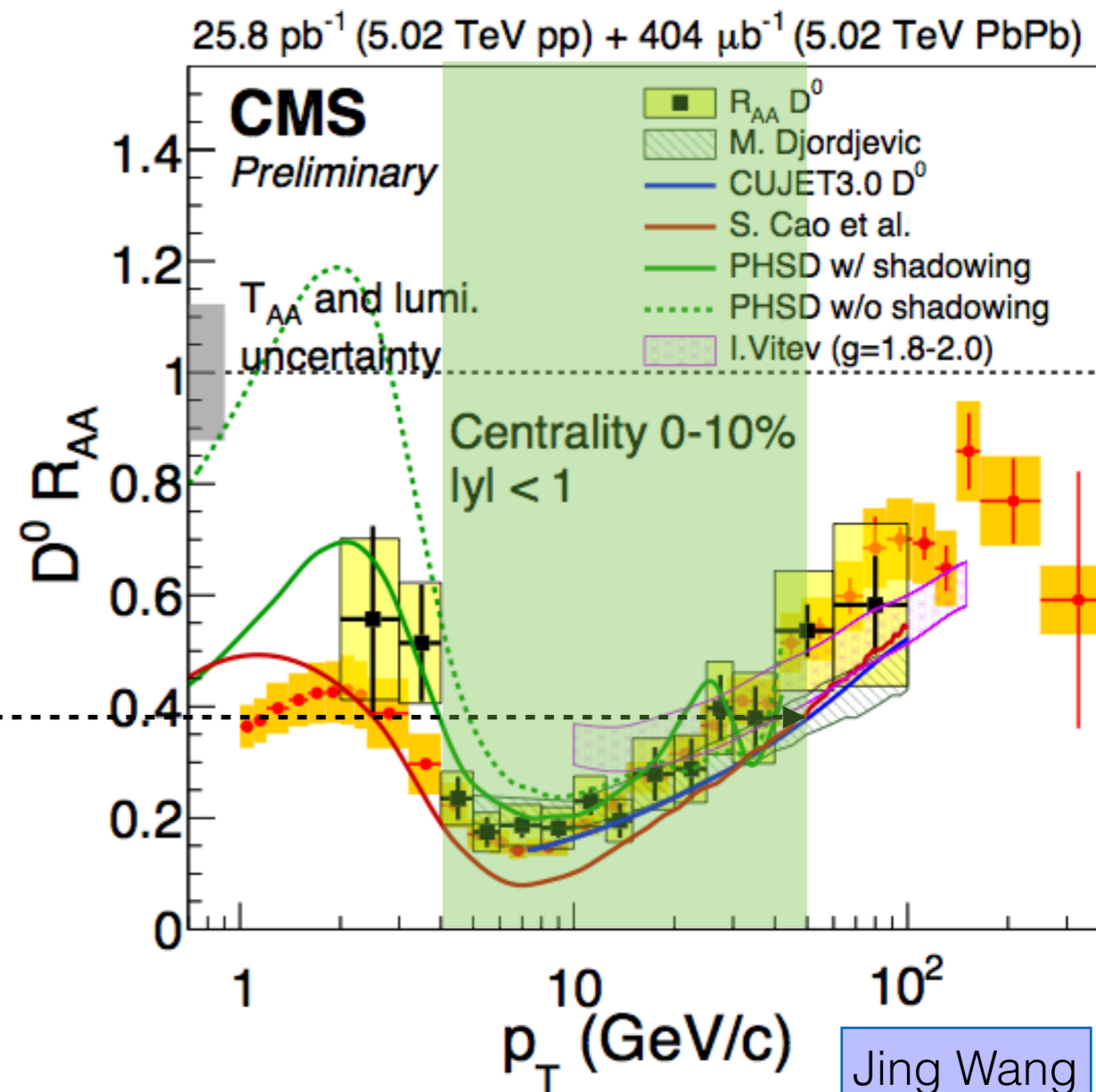
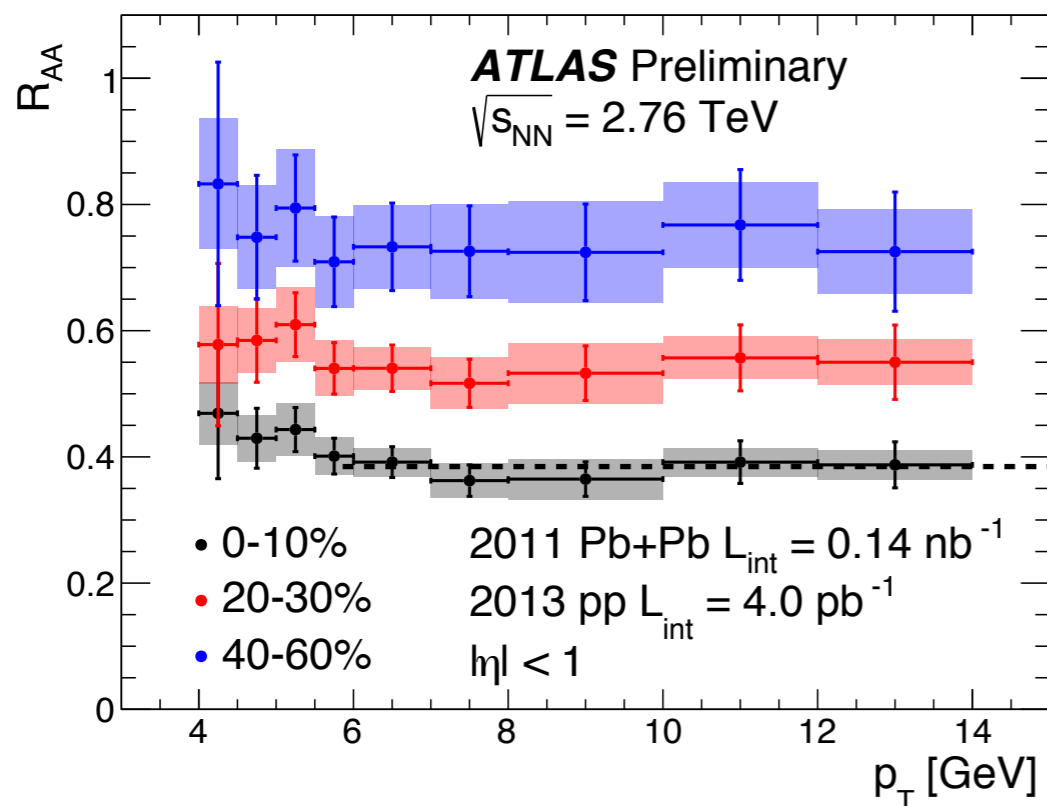
Kurt Eduard Jung

PRL 113(2014)132301

Centralities (averaged over measured ranges) are similar

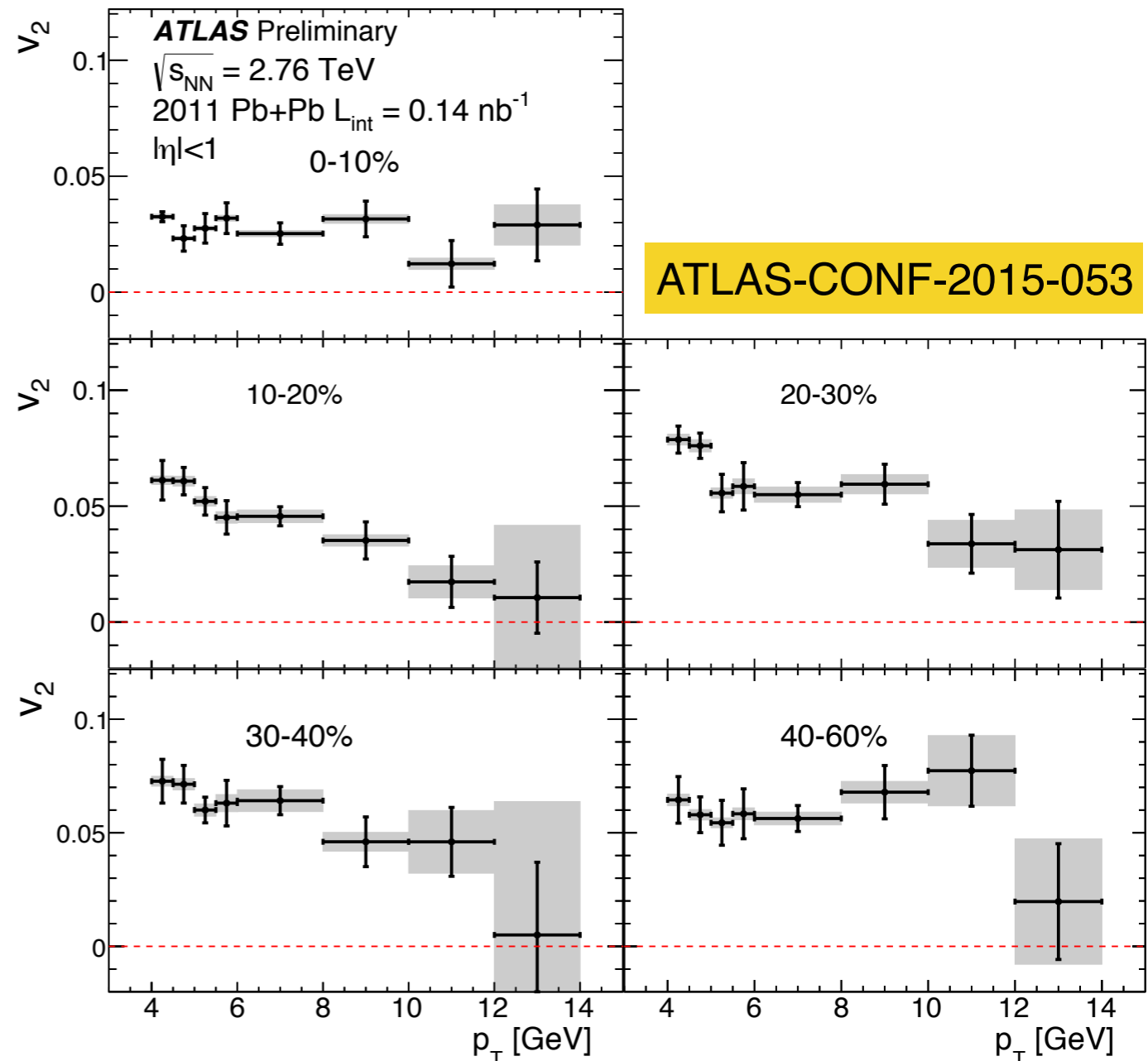
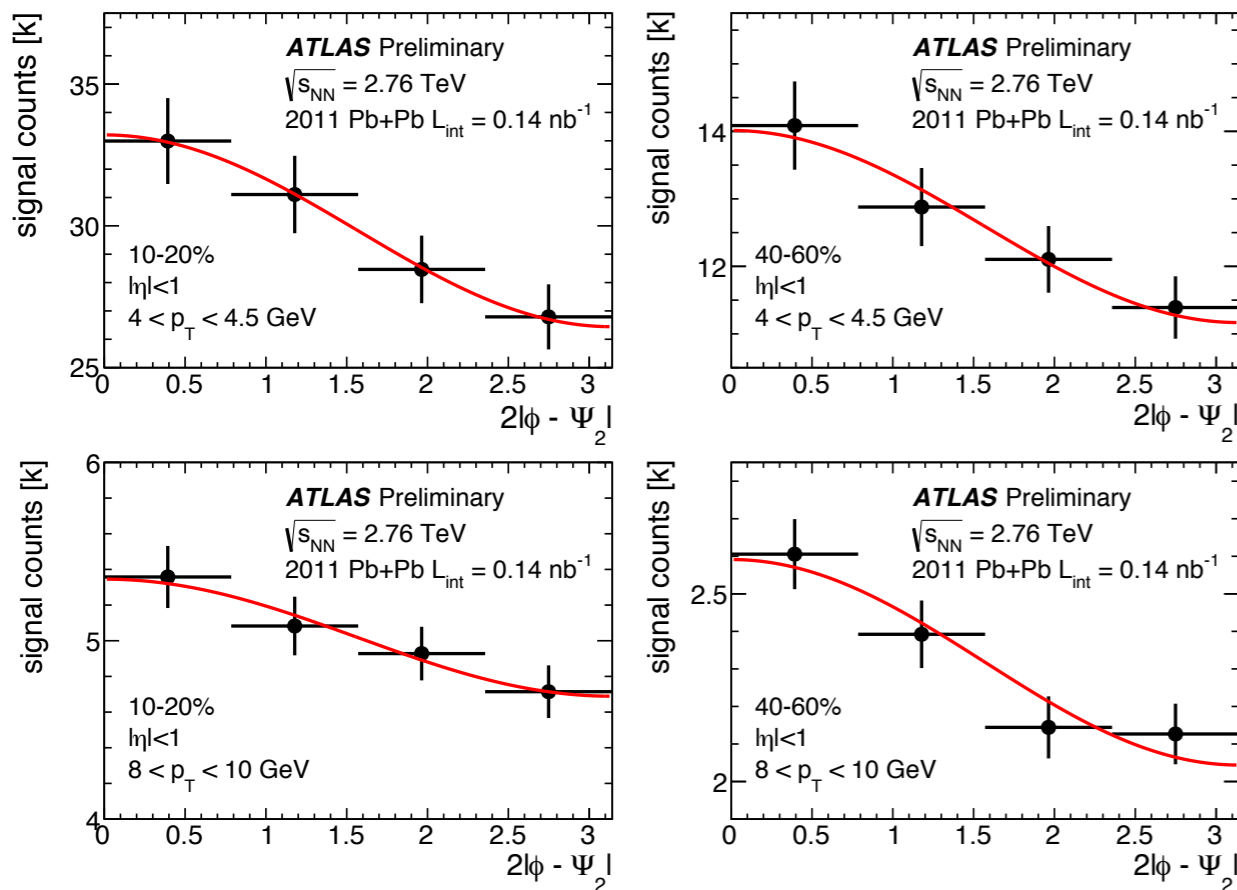
Weak (or none)  $p_T$  dependence in both measurements

# HF muon $R_{AA}$ vs. $D^0$ meson $R_{AA}$



Very different behavior compared to the  $D^0$  or inclusive hadron  
 Significantly smaller suppression for inclusive HF muons  
 Strong momentum dependence for hadrons and c-jets

Jing Wang  
 CMS-HIN-16-001

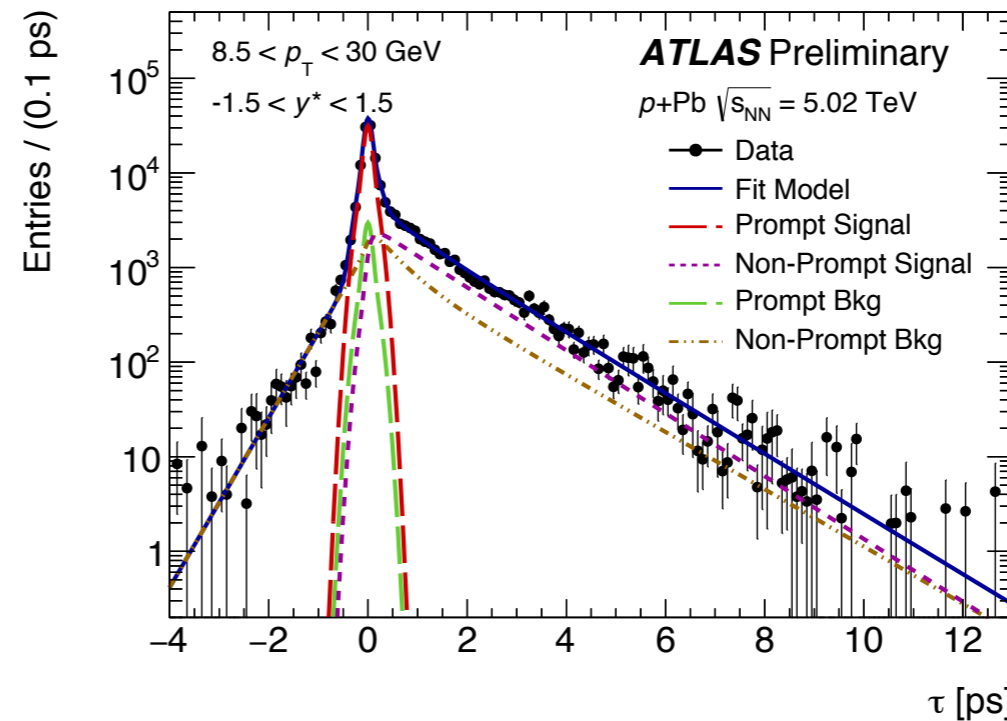
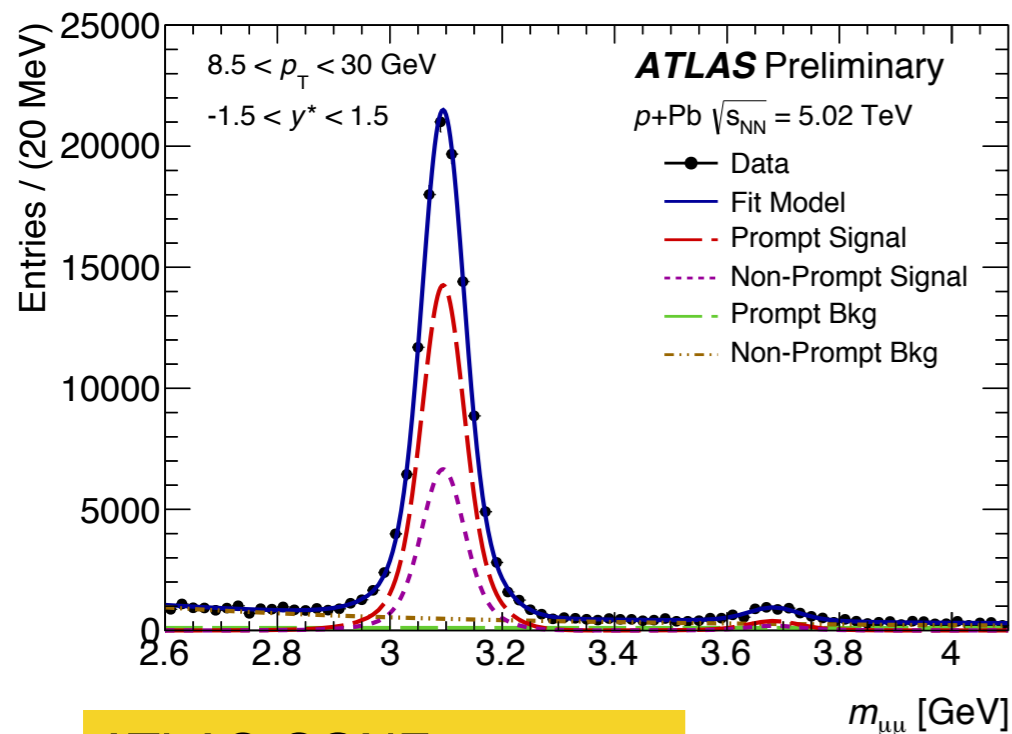


$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} = \left\langle \frac{dN}{d\phi} \right\rangle \left( 1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} 2v_n \cos(n[\phi - \Phi_n]) \right)$$

$v_2$  is extracted based on event plane method

Significant  $v_2$  ( $\sim 8\%$ ) at lower  $p_T$ , still significant at  $p_T \sim 10$  GeV

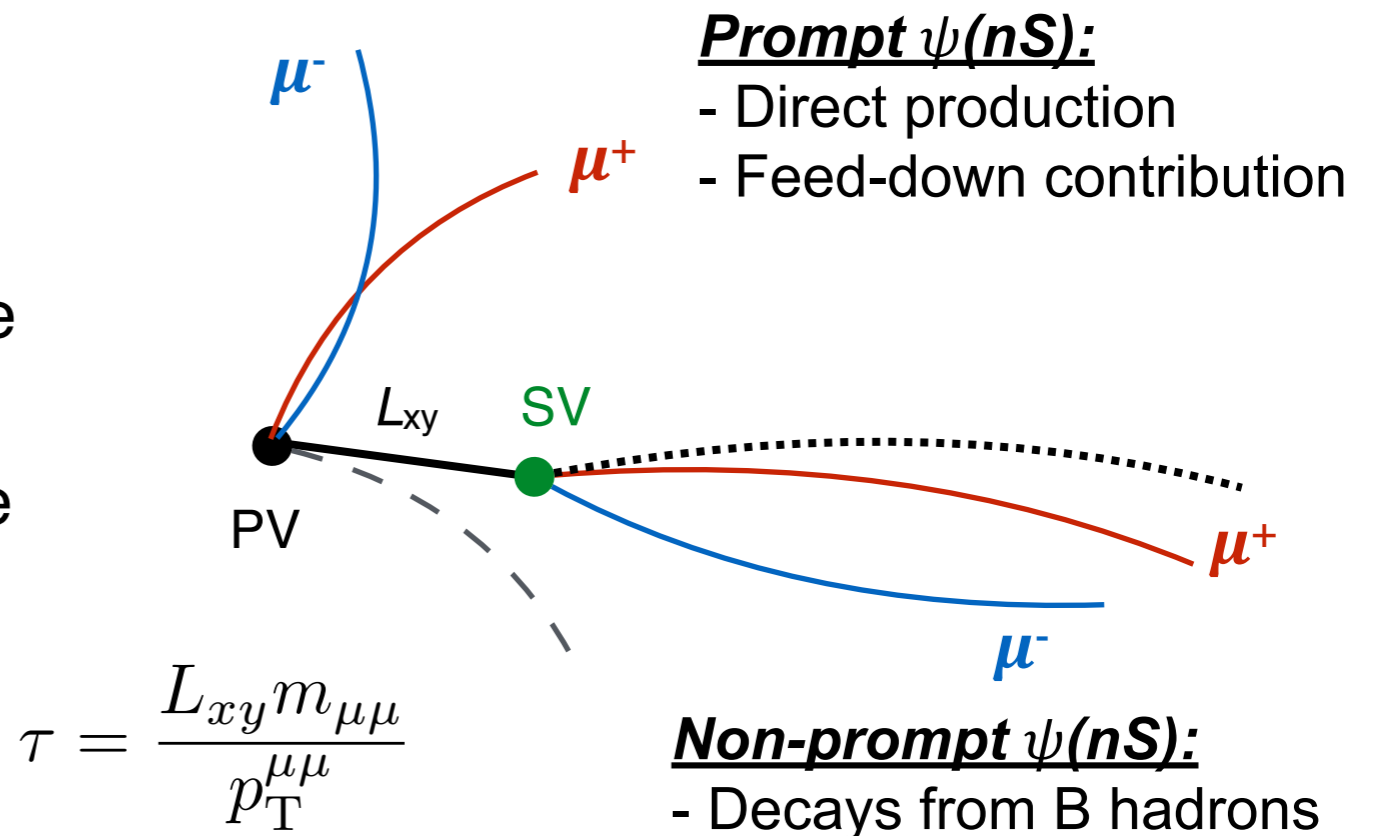
**“Cold” medium  
Quarkonia production in p+Pb**



ATLAS-CONF-2015-023

2D ML fit to weighted data corrected for detecting efficiency and acceptance event-by-event

Prompt and non-prompt charmonia are discriminated based on the pseudo-proper lifetime of dimuon vertex

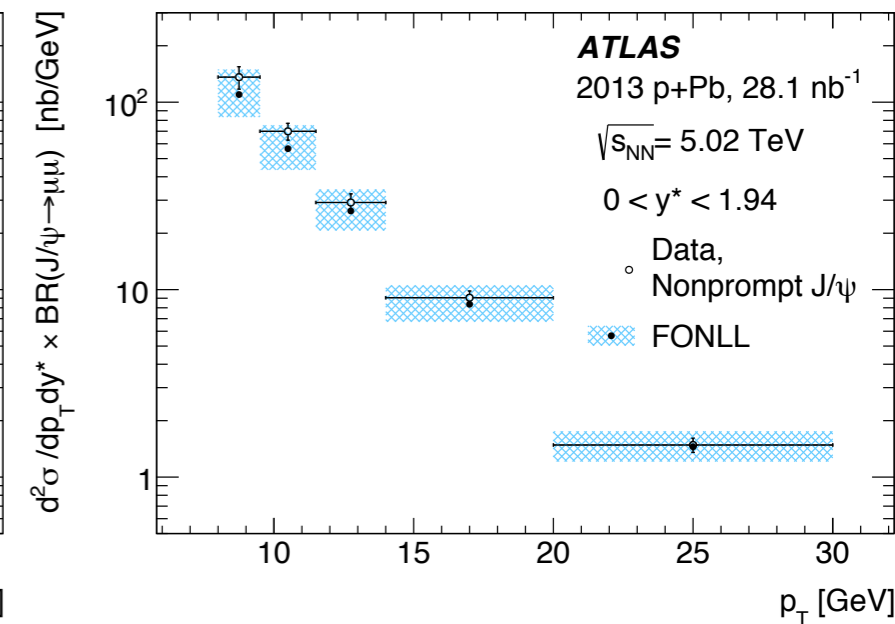
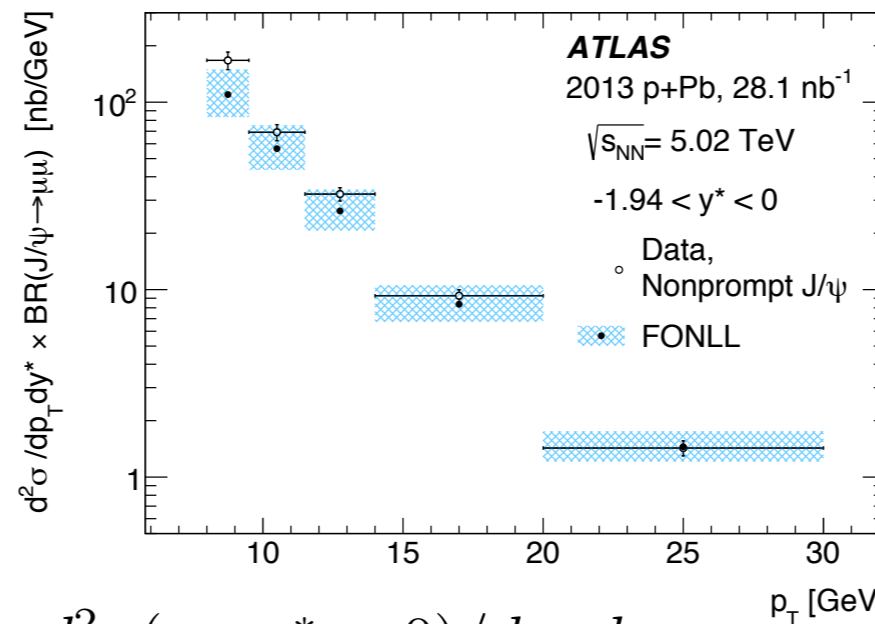


# Non-prompt J/psi R<sub>FB</sub>

Significant production excess  
wrt. FONLL at low  $p_T$

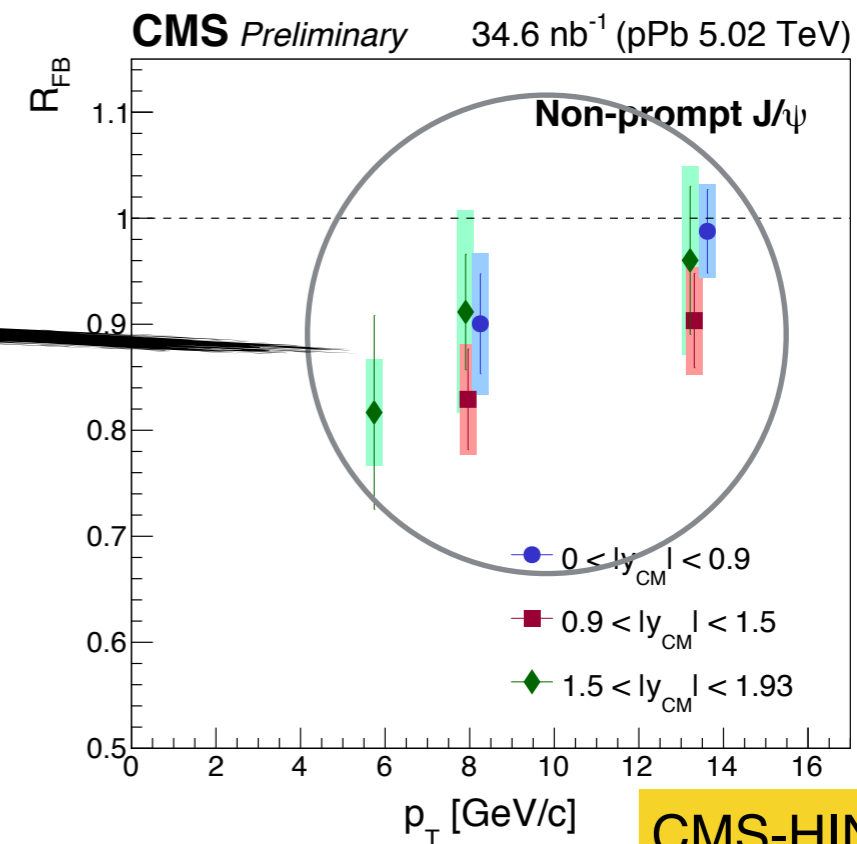
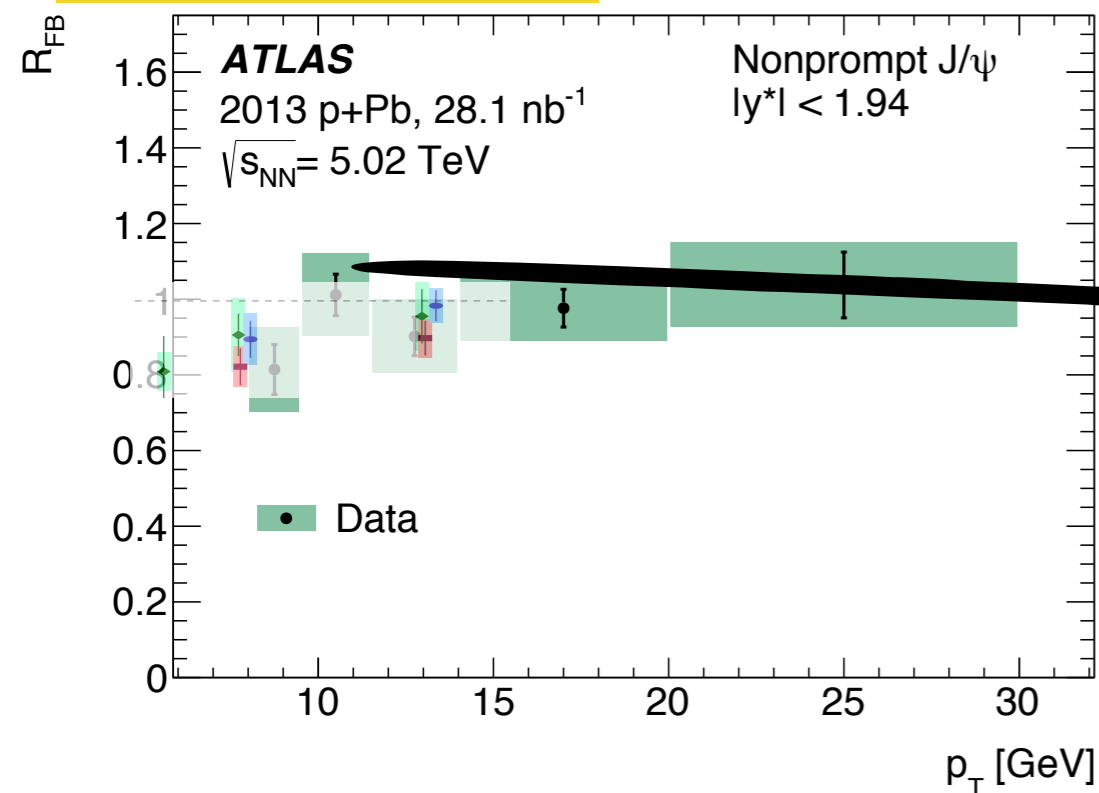
$R_{FB} < 1$  at low  $p_T$

Good agreement between  
ATLAS and CMS



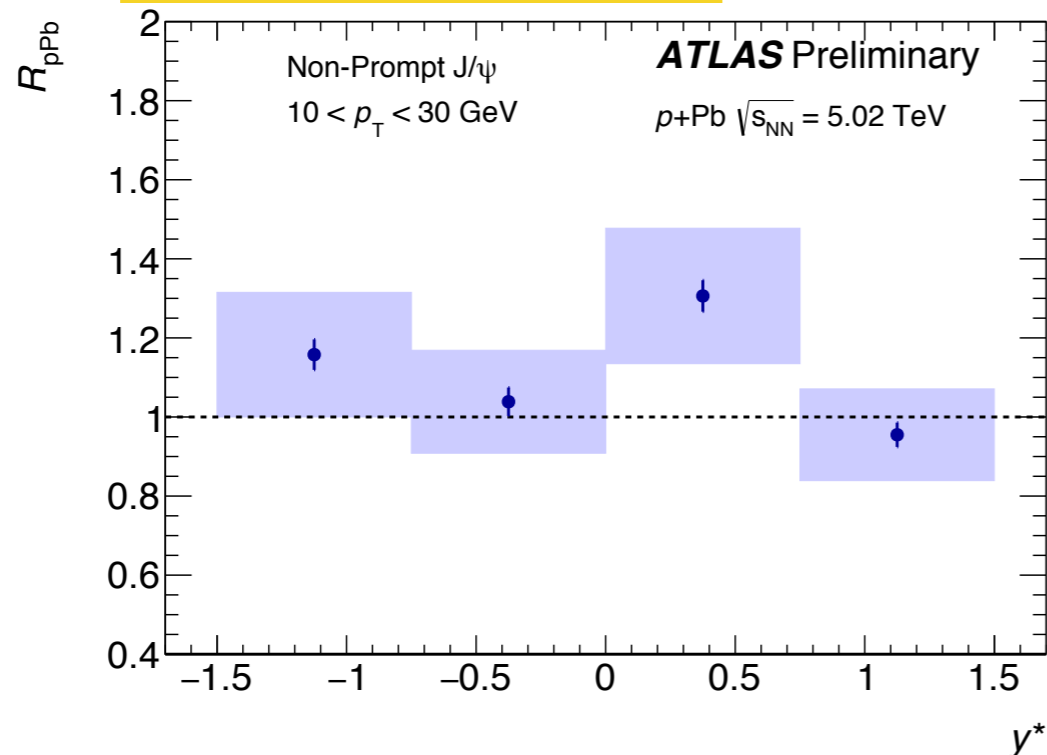
$$R_{FB}(p_T, y^*) = \frac{d^2\sigma(p_T, y^* > 0)/dp_T dy^*}{d^2\sigma(p_T, y^* < 0)/dp_T dy^*}$$

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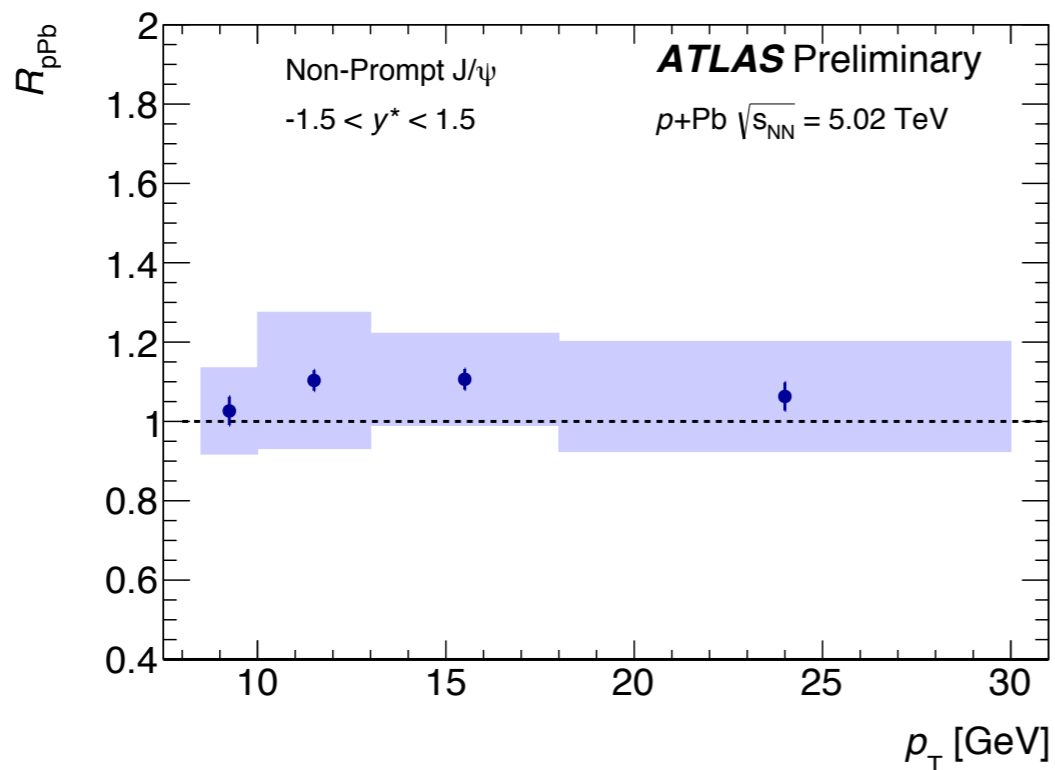


CMS-HIN-14-009

ATLAS-CONF-2015-023



$$R_{pPb} = \frac{1}{A^{Pb}} \frac{d^2\sigma_{\psi}^{p+Pb} / dy^* dp_T}{d^2\sigma_{\psi}^{pp} / dy dp_T},$$

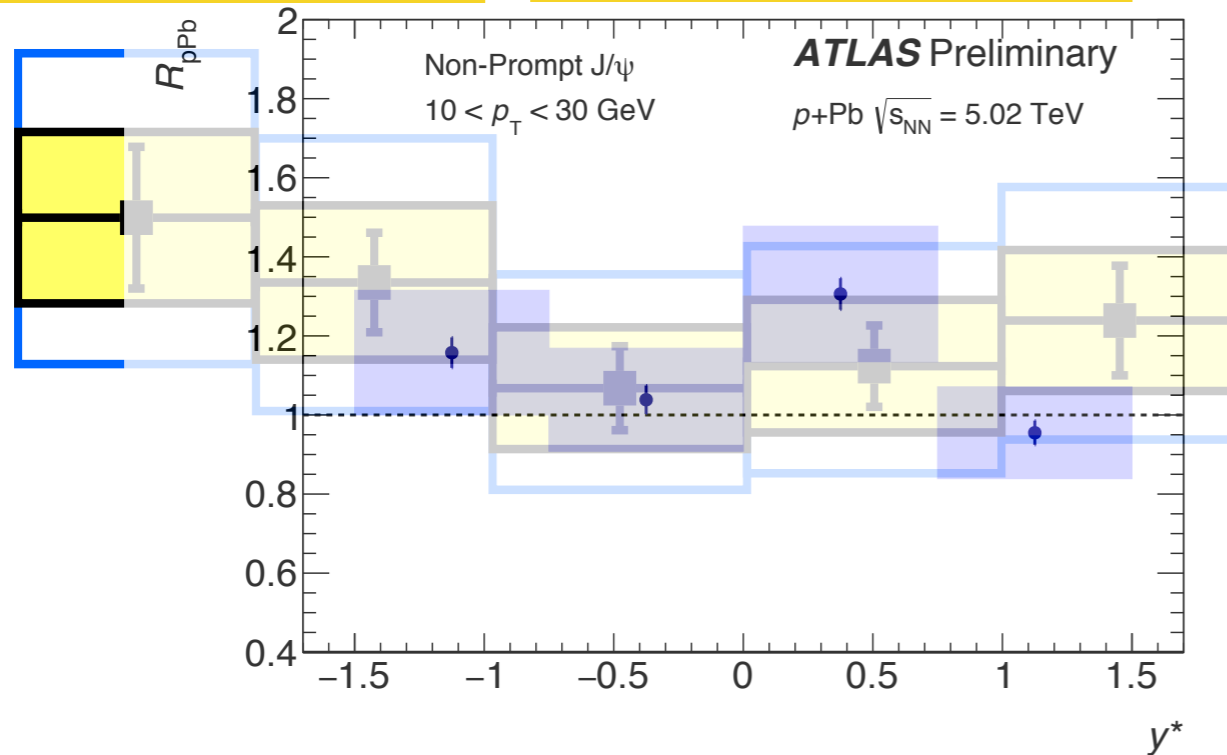


pp reference determined from interpolation of 2.76, 7 and 8 TeV data

# Non-prompt J/psi vs. B<sup>+</sup>

PRL 116 (2016) 032301

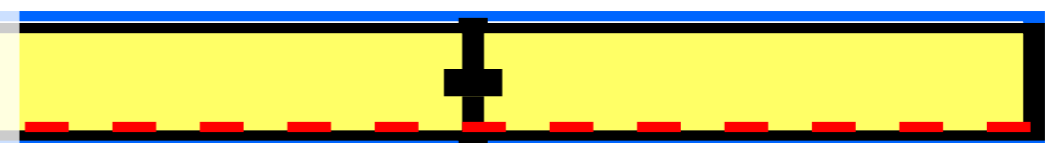
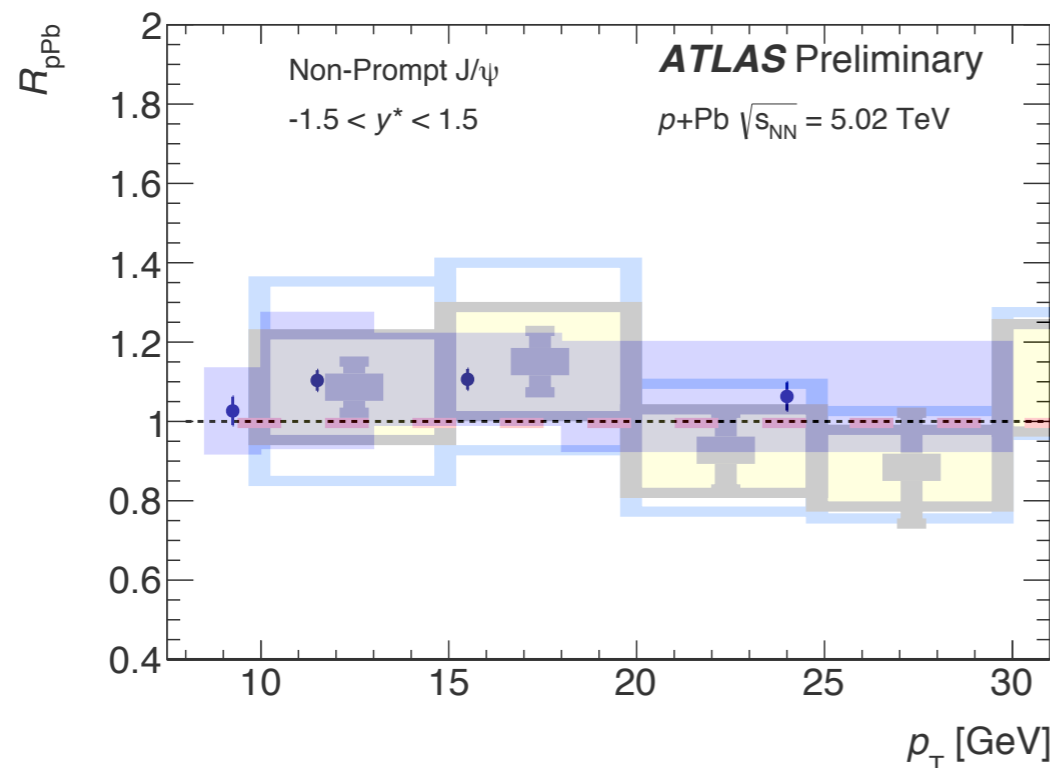
ATLAS-CONF-2015-023



ATLAS:  $10 < p_T < 30$  GeV

CMS:  $10 < p_T < 60$  GeV

Non-prompt J/psi  $R_{pPb}$  are in good consistency with B<sup>+</sup>  $R_{pPb}$  measured by CMS



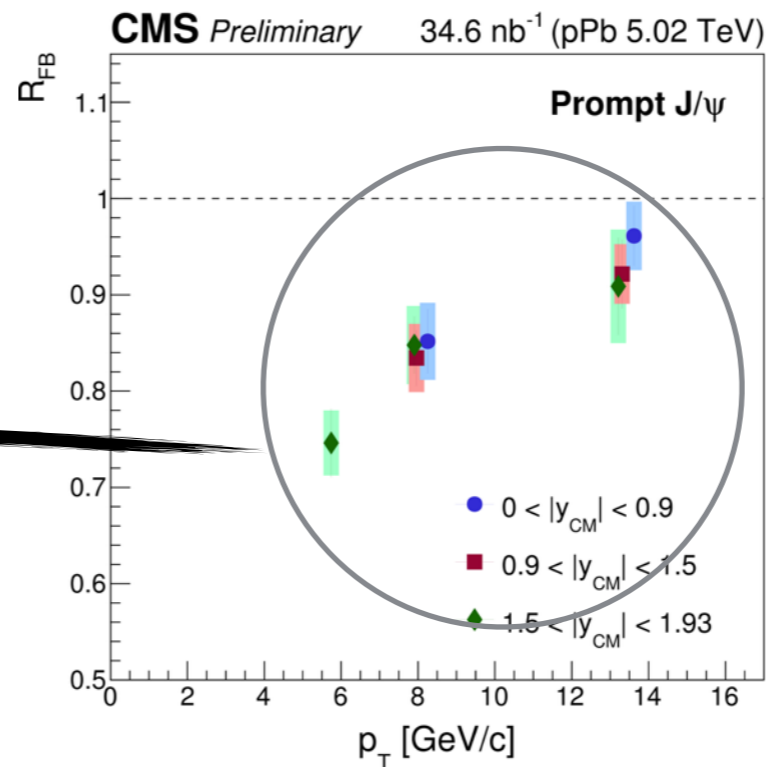
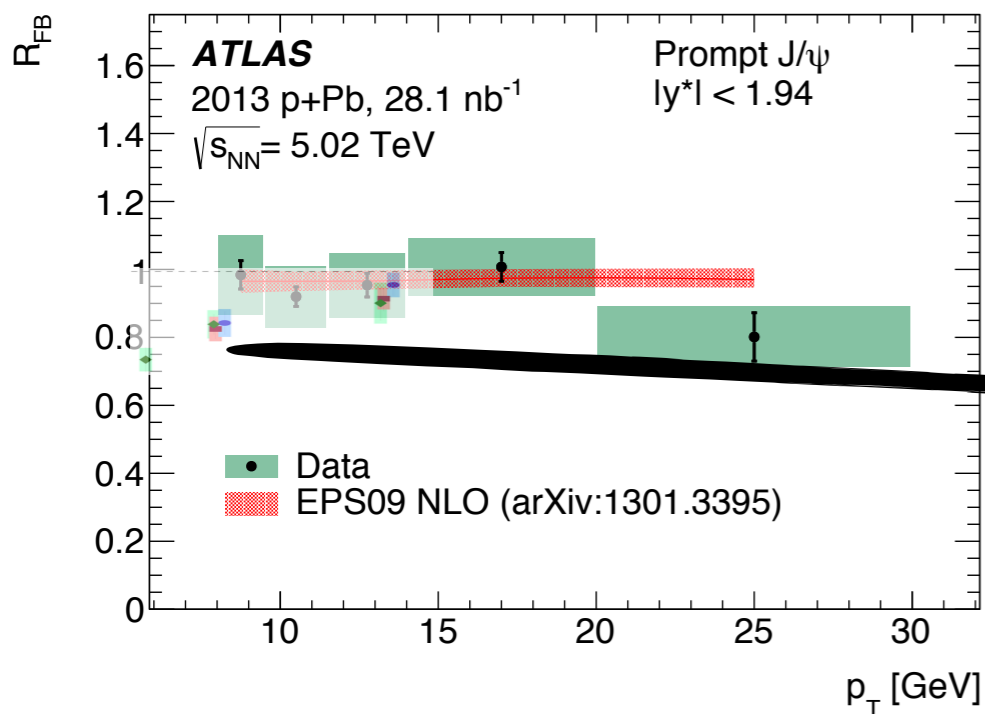
ATLAS:  $|y^*| < 1.5$

CMS:  $|y_{lab}| < 2.4$



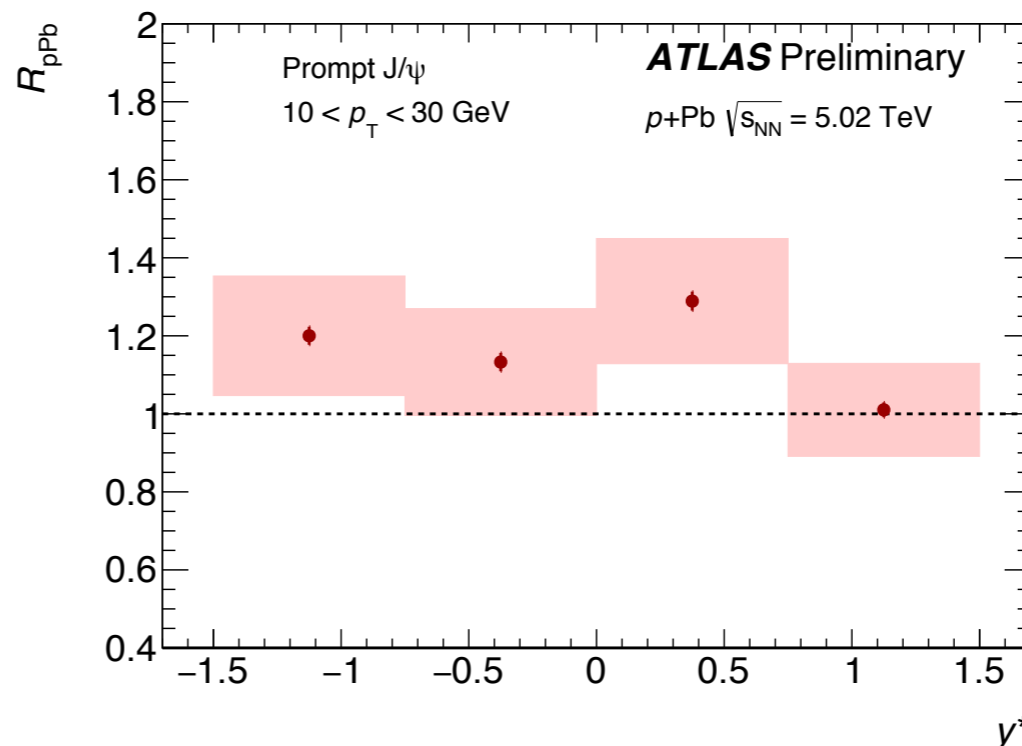
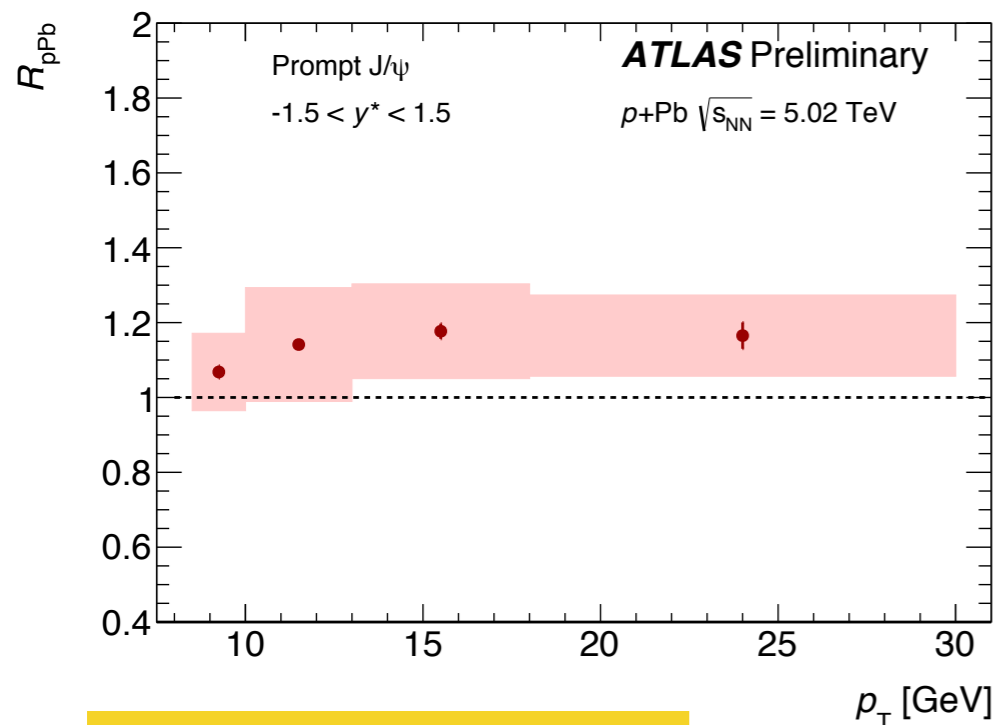
# Prompt charmonium

RPC 92(2015)034904



CMS-HIN-14-009

$R_{FB}$  consistent at common  $p_T$  between ATLAS and CMS

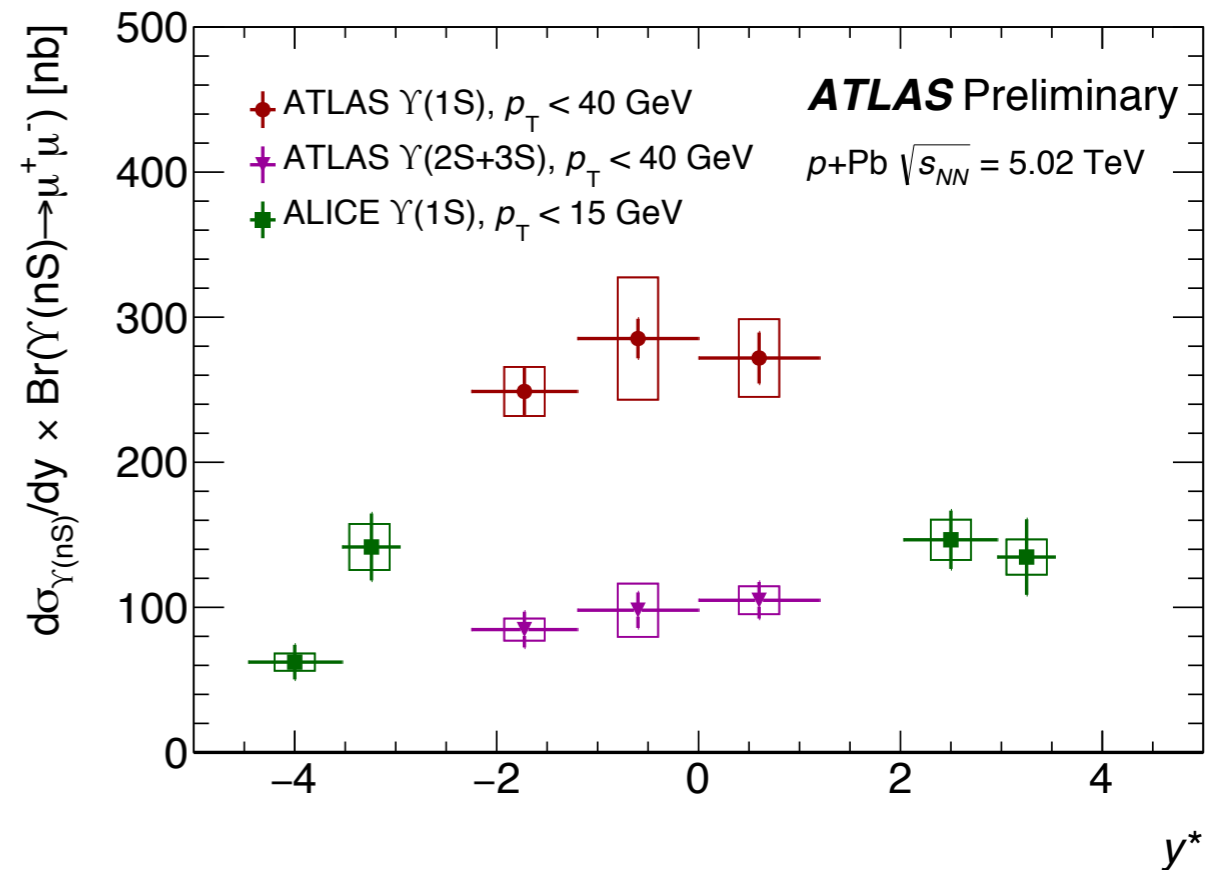
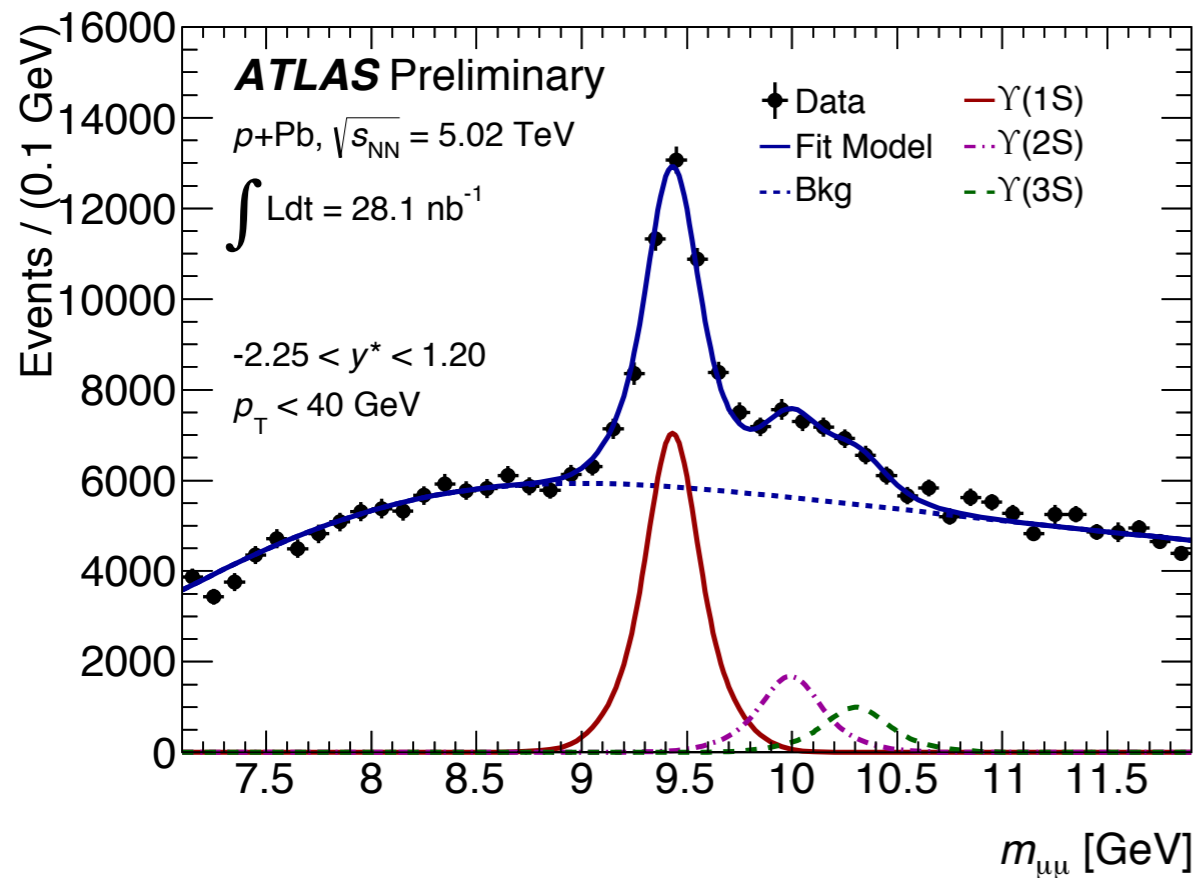


$R_{pPb} > 1$   
No obvious kinematic dependence

William Brooks

ATLAS-CONF-2015-023

ATLAS-CONF-2015-050

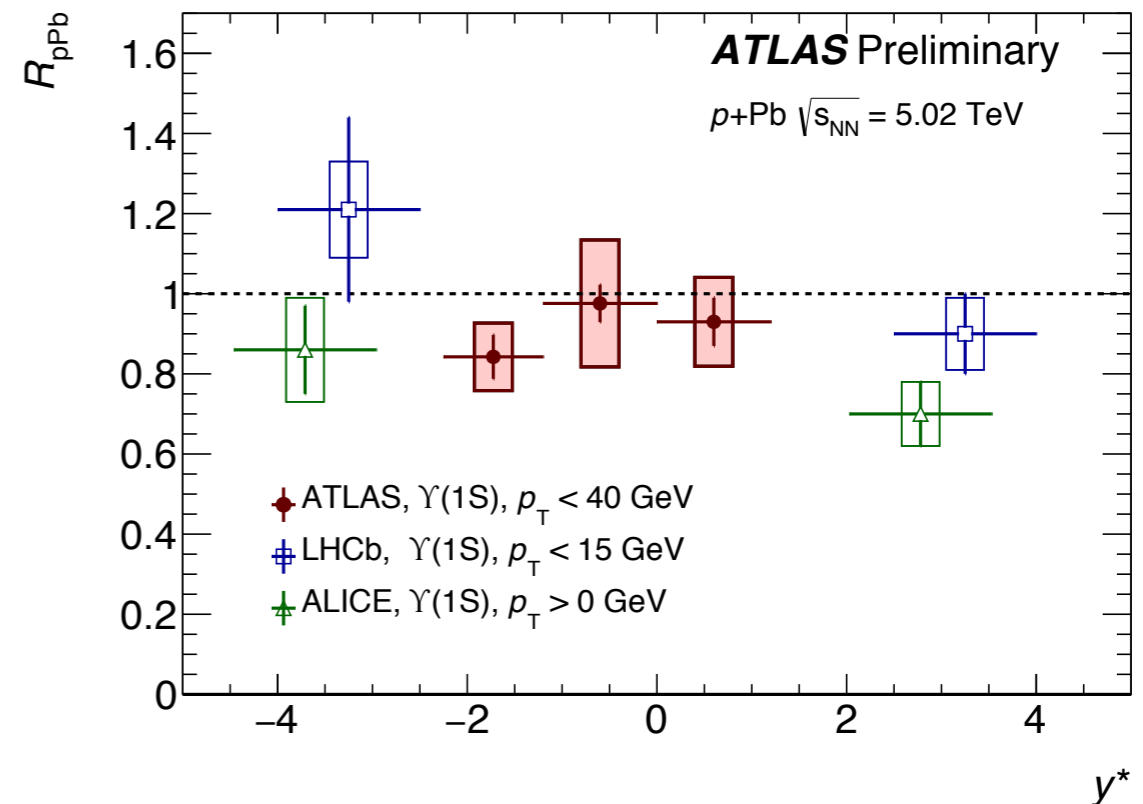
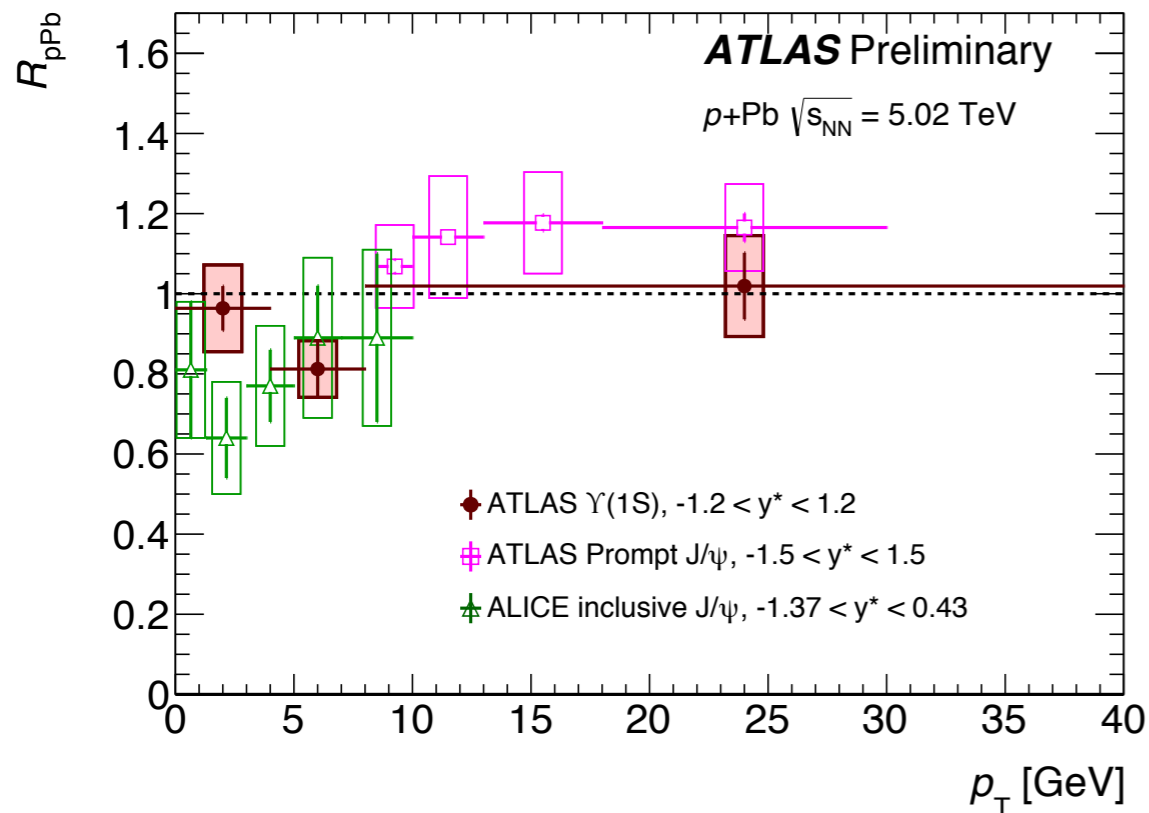


Binned chi2 fit to per-event-corrected data

Upsilon(2S) and Upsilon(3S) are combined as Upsilon(2S + 3S)

$-2.25 < y^* < 1.2$  and  $0 < p_T < 40$  GeV. Thanks to the higher mass, a wider  $p_T$  range can be covered for Upsilon states

ATLAS-CONF-2015-050



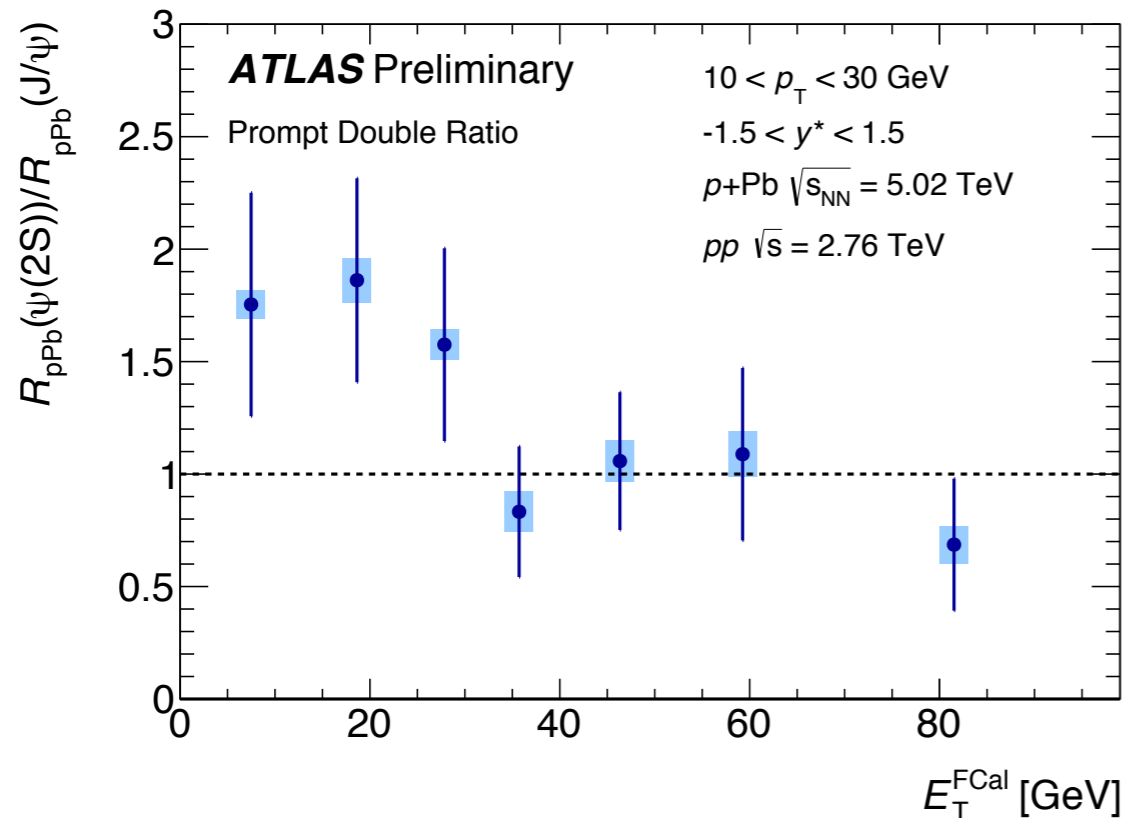
Reference based on interpolation

Upsilon vs. inclusive  $J/\psi$   $R_{pPb}$  at low  $p_T$  and prompt  $J/\psi$   $R_{pPb}$  at higher  $p_T$

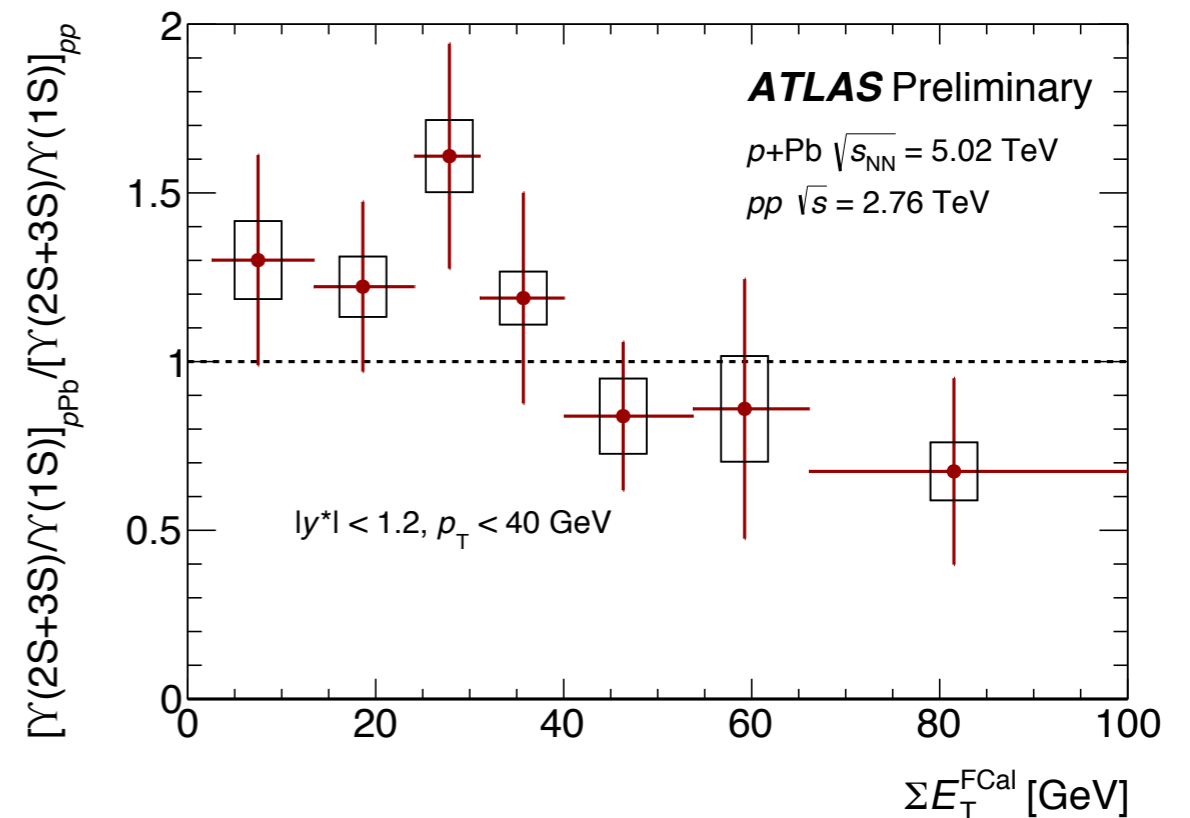
Charmonium  $R_{pPb}$  and bottomonium  $R_{pPb}$  show similar  $p_T$  dependence

Upsilon  $R_{pPb}$  has no strong dependence on rapidity

ATLAS-CONF-2015-023

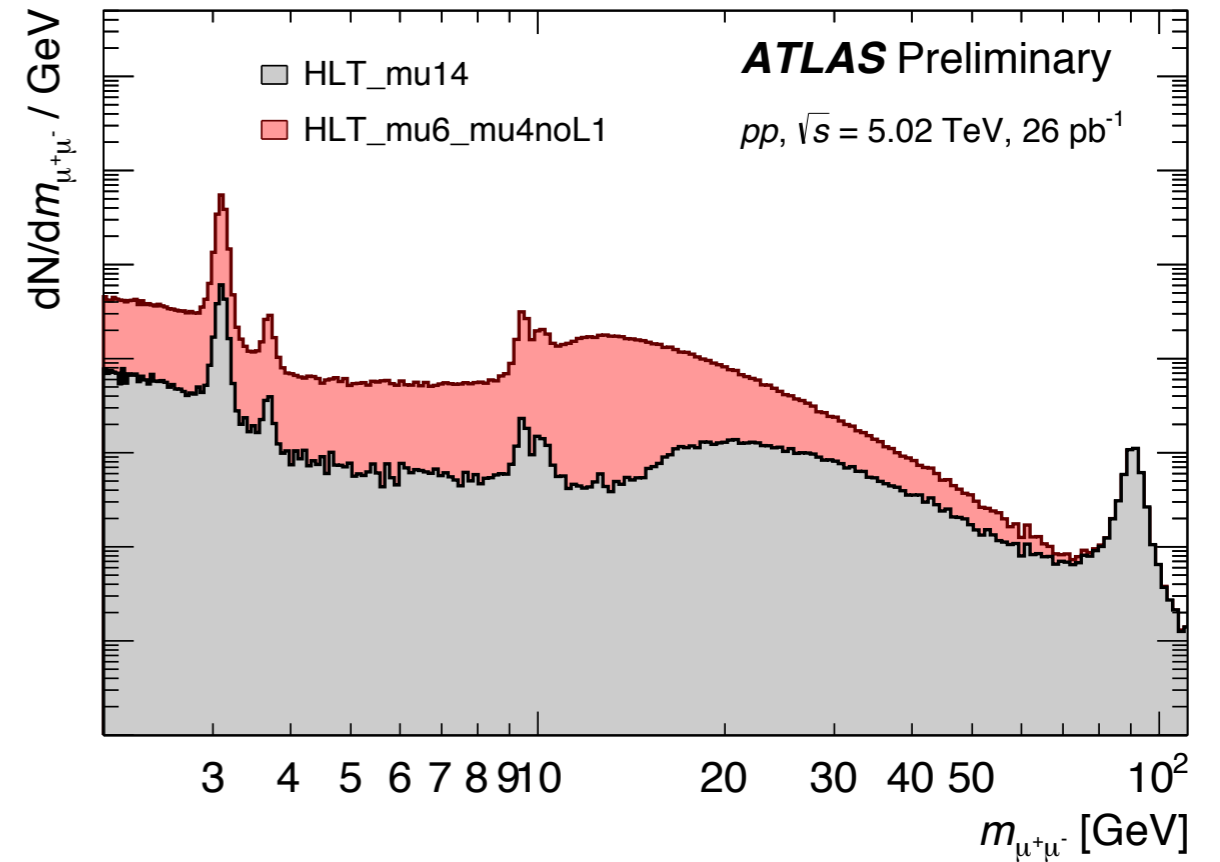
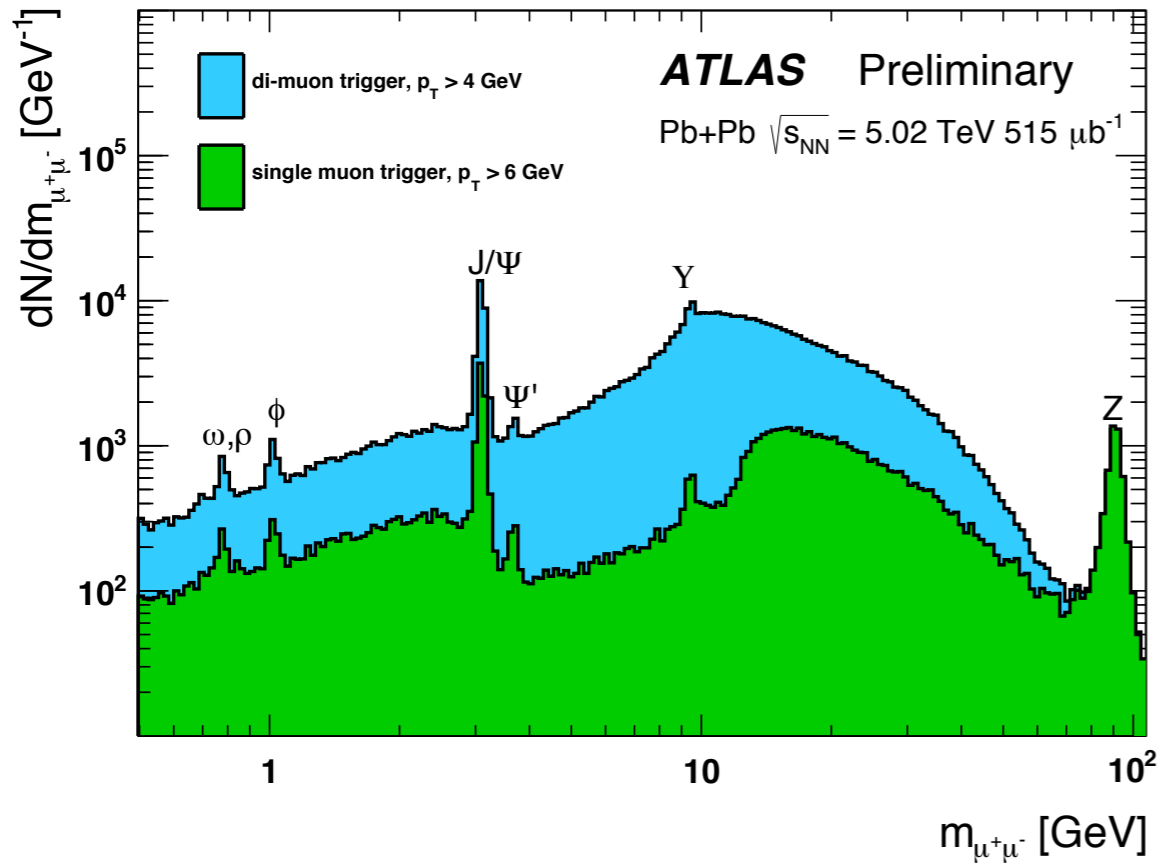


ATLAS-CONF-2015-050



Excited states production is suppressed wrt. ground states in most central p+Pb collisions for both charmonium and bottomonium

May due to interaction with co-movers



What can be expected from ATLAS ?

- ◆ Improved cold quarkonia
- ◆ New results on hot quarkonia

## HF muon production in Pb+Pb

- ◆ HF muon  $R_{AA}$  similar with b-jet, but different from  $D^0$  and charge hadron
- ◆ More suppressed in most central collisions
- ◆ Significant  $v_2$  up to 10 GeV

## Quarkonia production in p+Pb

- ◆ Non-prompt J/psi production excess at low  $p_T$  wrt. FONLL, more significant in backward
- ◆ J/psi and Upsilon(1S)  $R_{pPb}$  show no strong kinematic dependence
- ◆ Excited states are suppressed in most central collisions wrt. peripheral

0.5 nb<sup>-1</sup> of Run2 PbPb collisions collected, analyses are in progress

- ◆ Measurement of the ridge correlations in pp and pPb collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

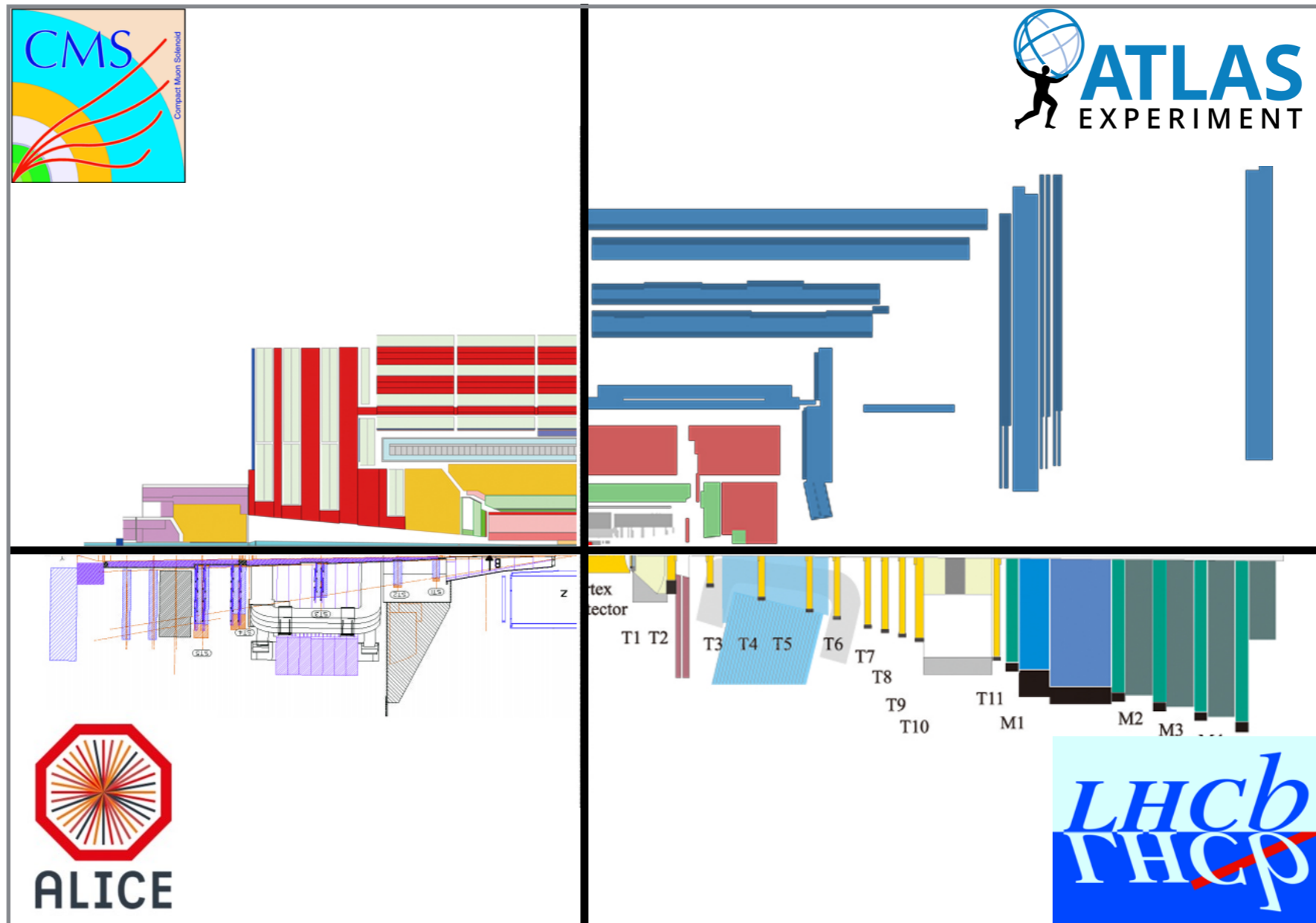
by **Krzysztof Wozniak** on Thursday 11:20 in Room 102

- ◆ Vector boson and Charmonium production in proton-lead and lead-lead collisions with ATLAS at the LHC

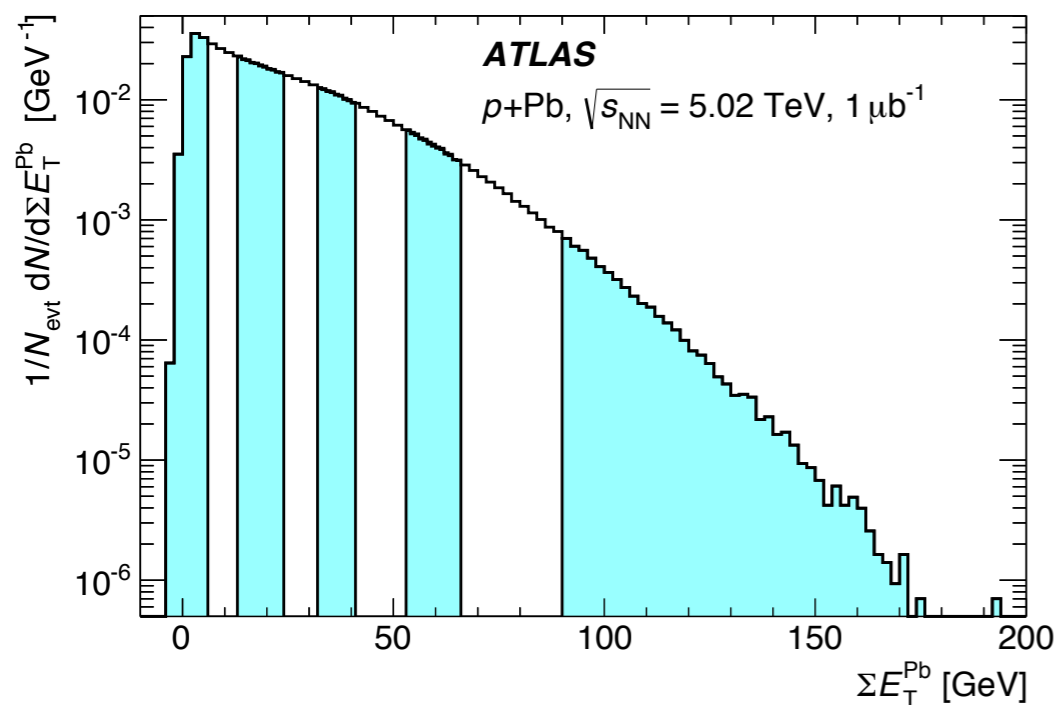
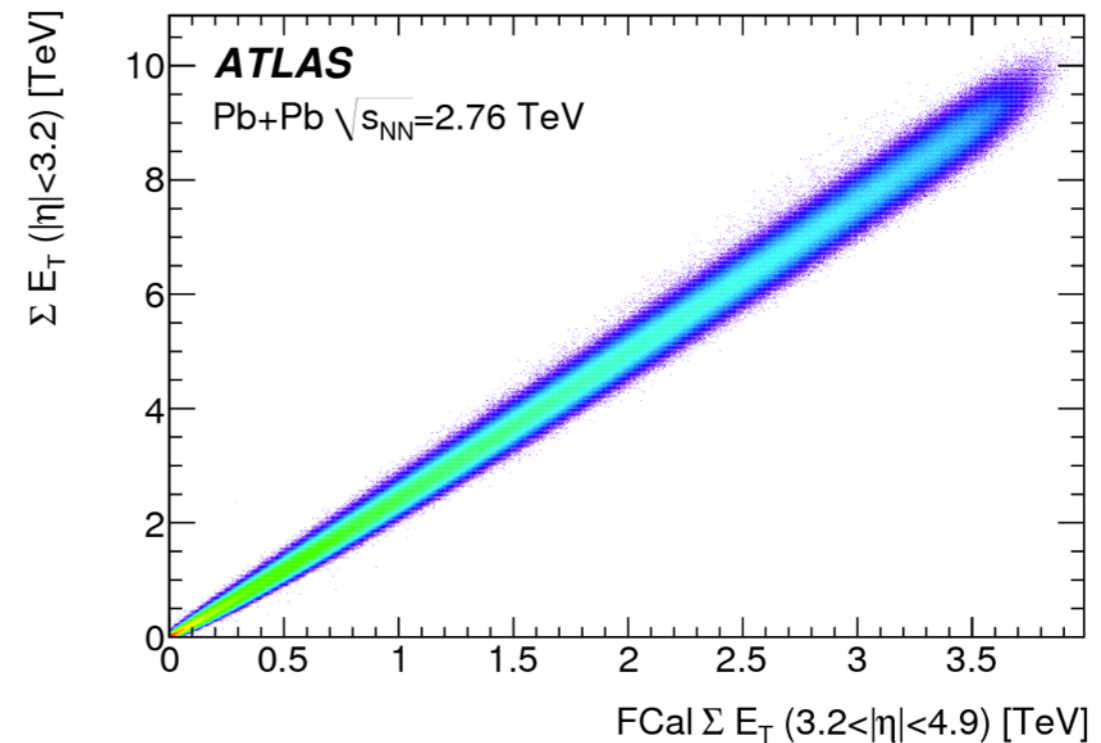
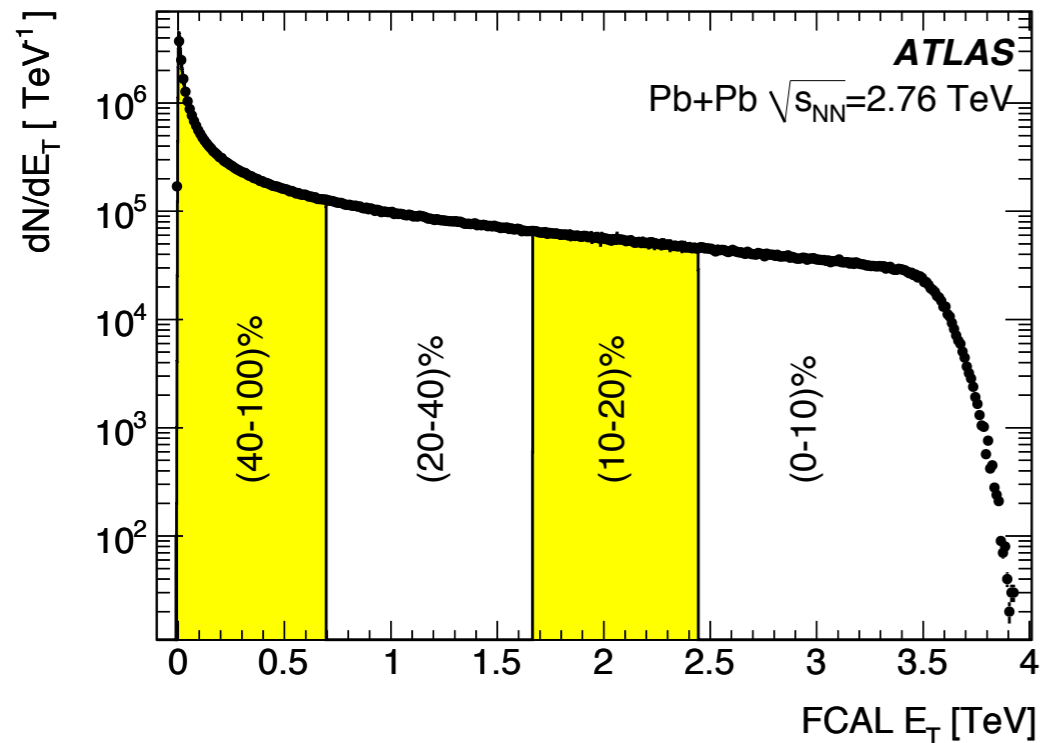
by **William Brooks** on Thursday 12:20 in Krutch Theatre

***Backup***





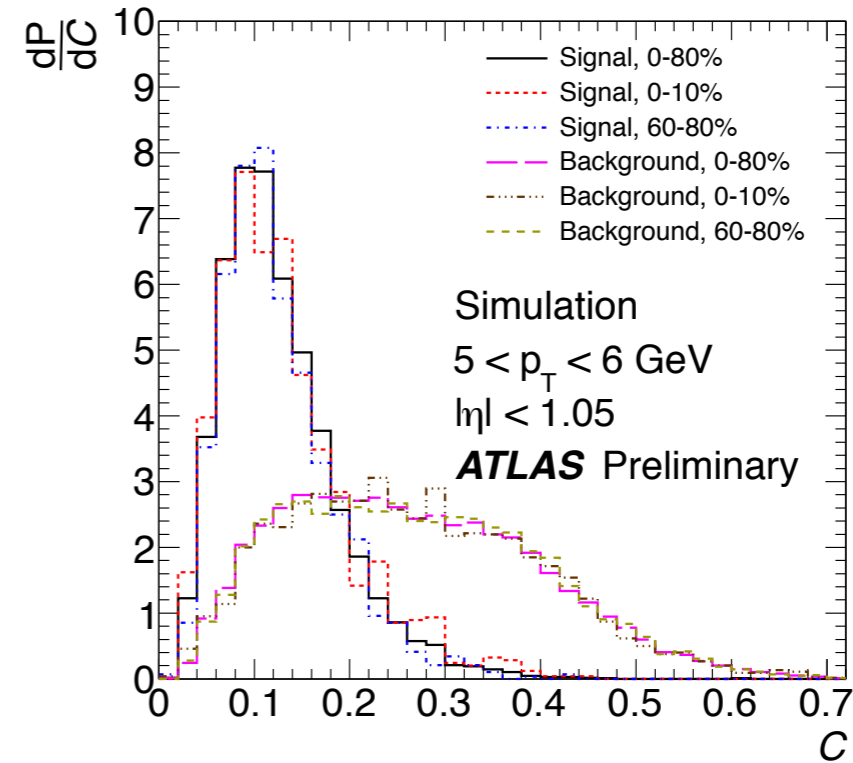
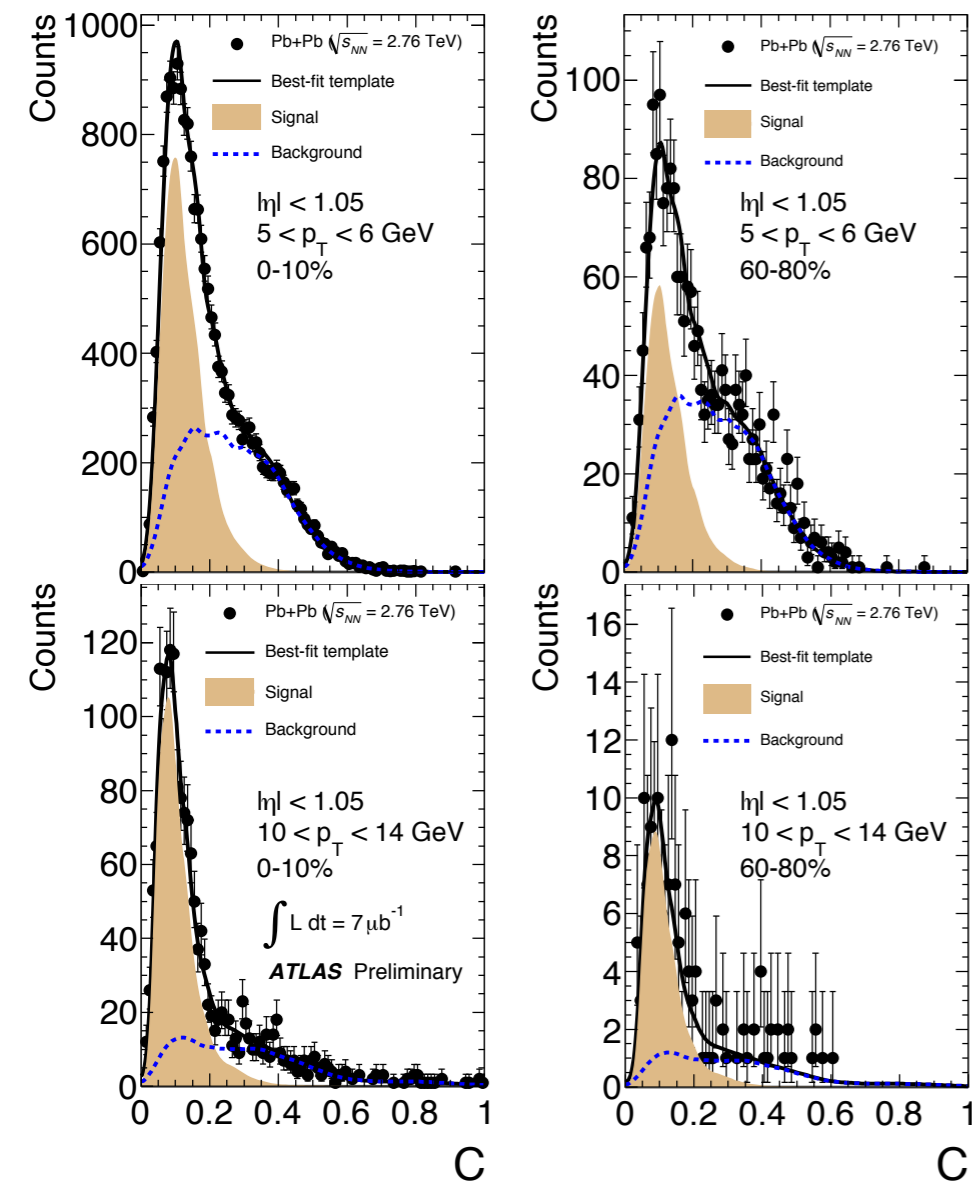
# Centrality definition



$\Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}}$  used to categorize centrality.

In p+Pb collisions, only the lead going direction  $\Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}}$  is used.

# HF signal extraction for 2010 data



ATLAS-CONF-2012-050

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p_{ID}} = \frac{p_{ID} - (p_{MS} + \Delta p_{calo})}{p_{ID}}$$

momentum imbalance

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( \sum_1^j s_i - \sum_{j+1}^k s_i \right) \quad s_i = q \frac{\Delta \phi_i}{\phi_i^{msc}}$$

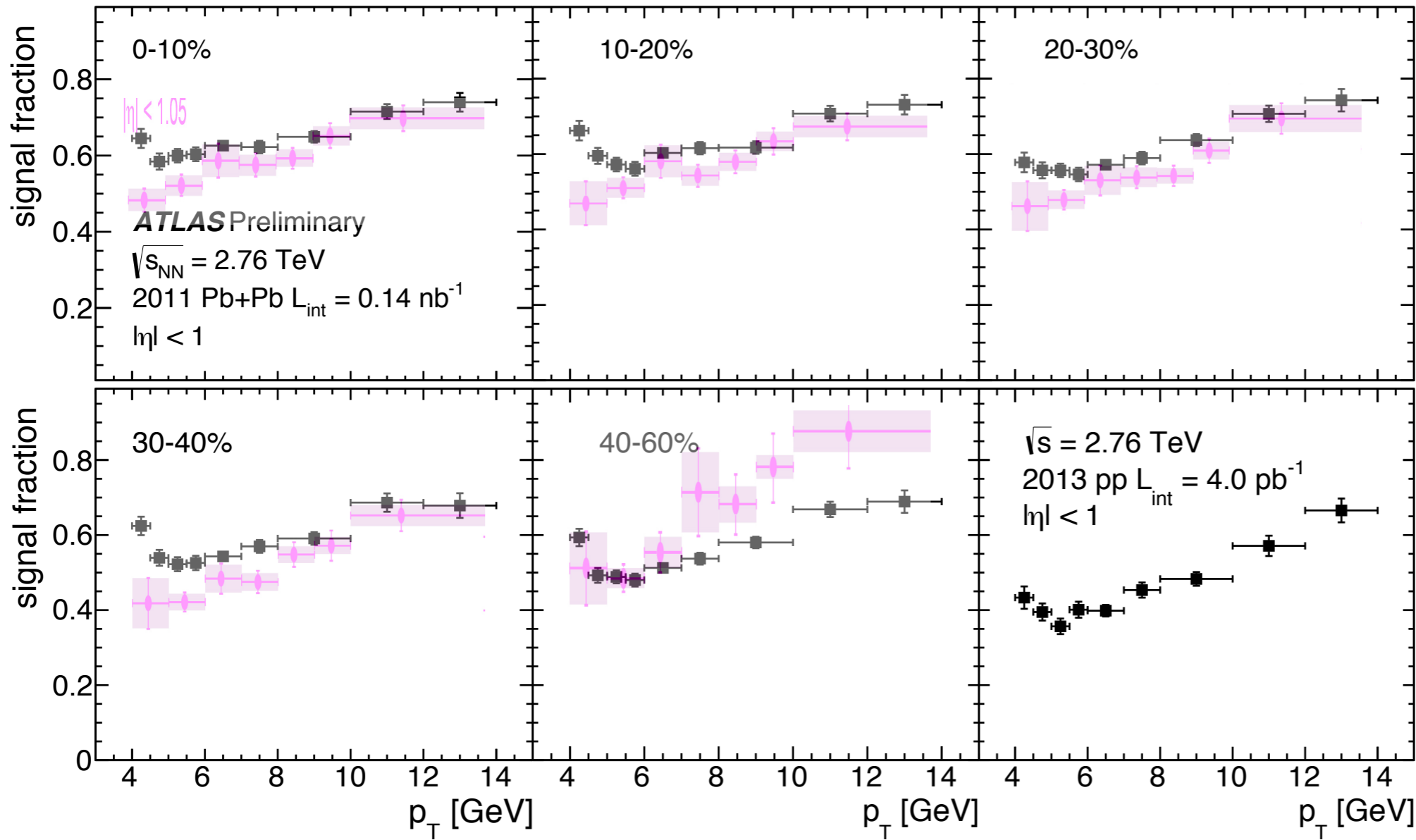
scattering angle significance

decay-in-flight would cause large deflection, useful for very low  $p_T$  ( $\approx 4$  GeV)

$$C = \left| \frac{\Delta p_{loss}}{p_{ID}} \right| + 0.07 \cdot S$$

Composite

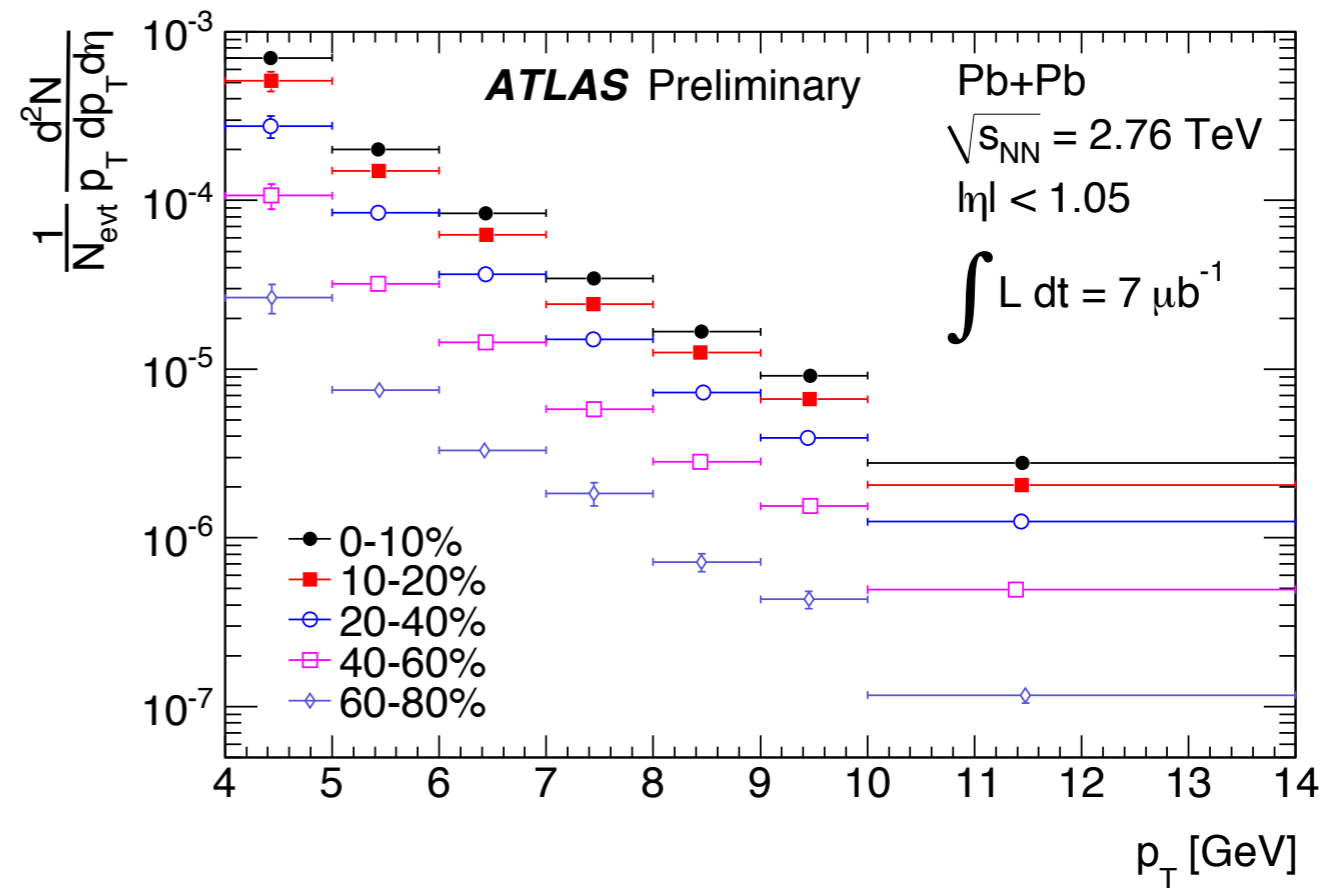
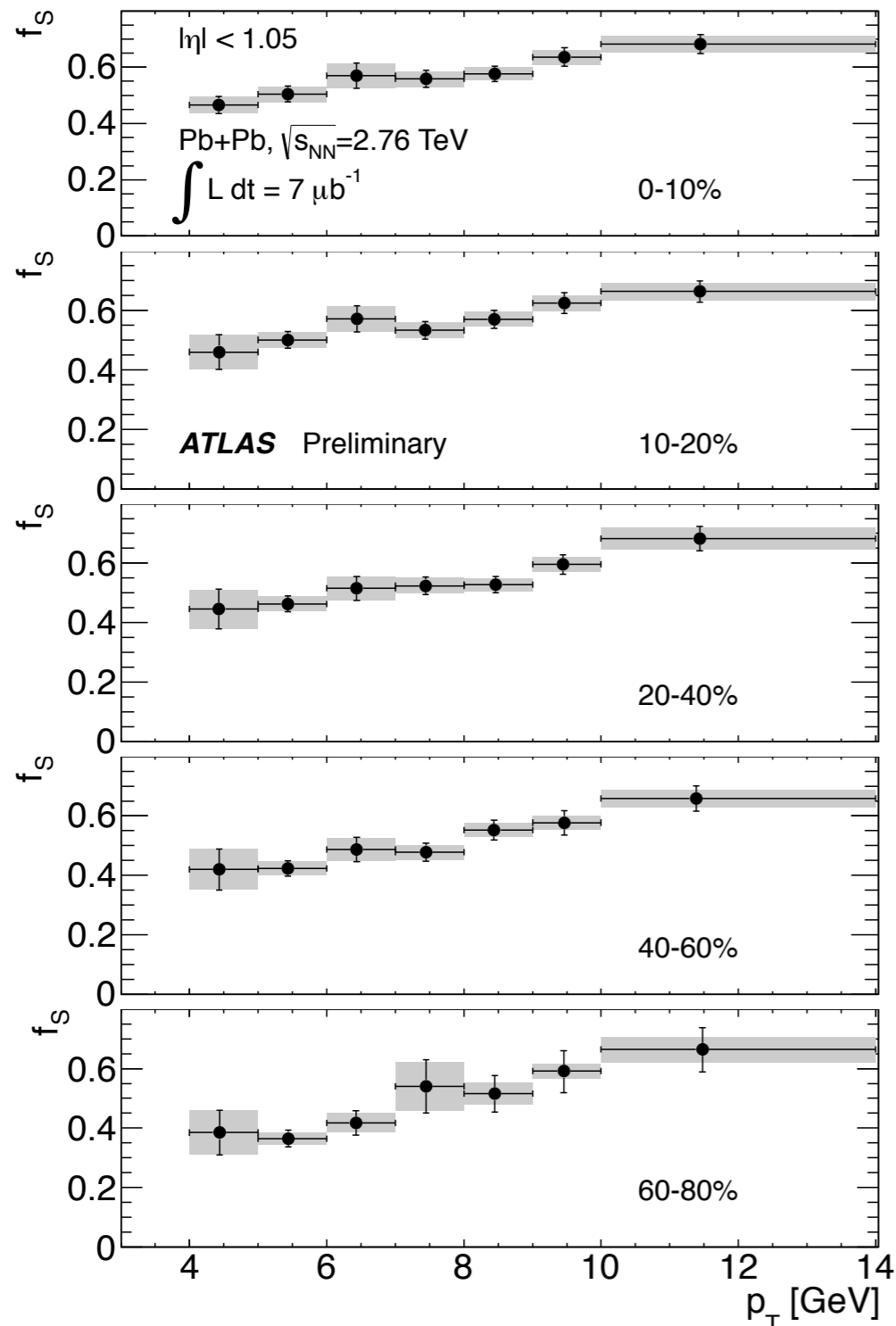
# Signal fraction and spectra

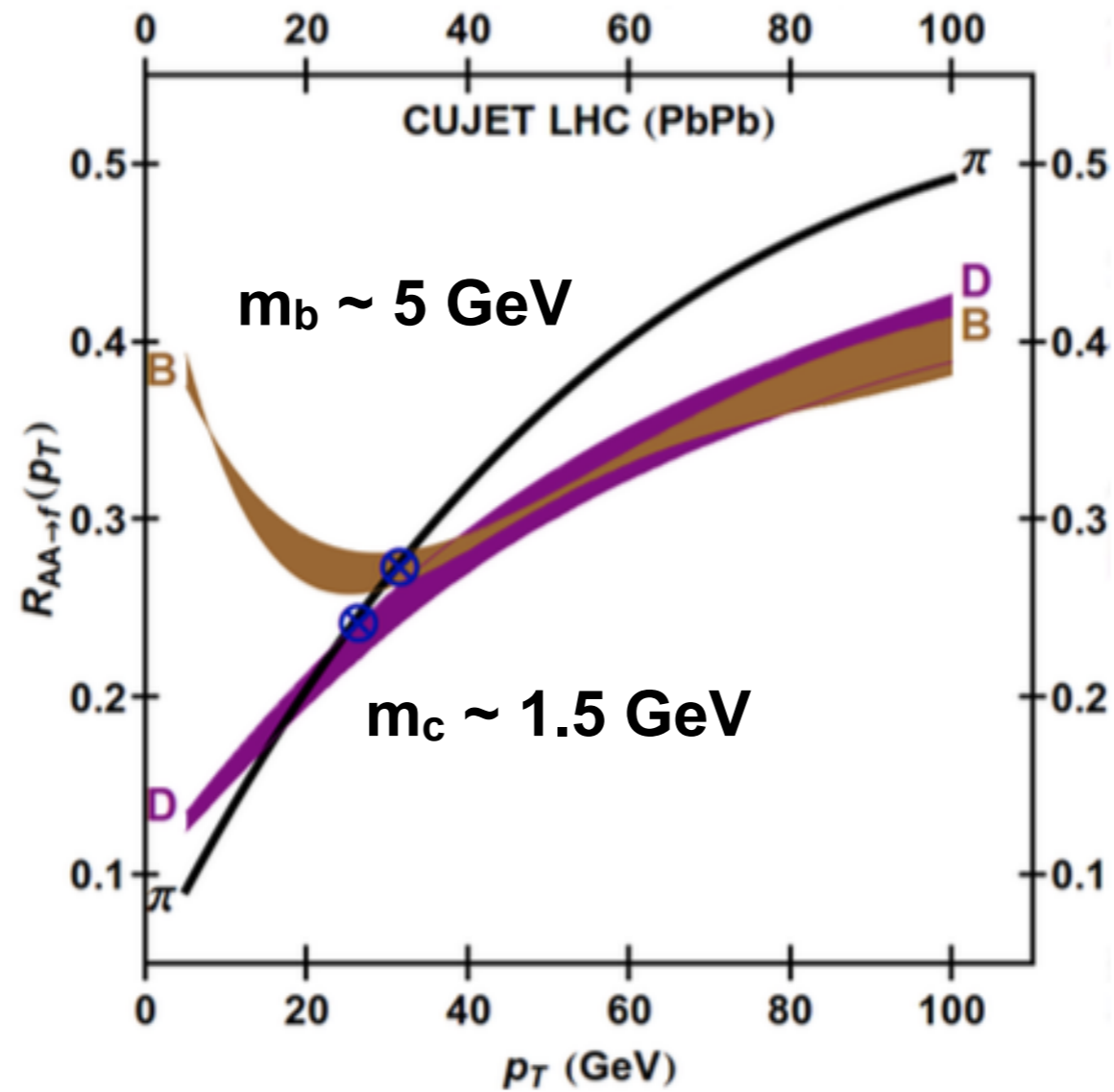


2010 Data

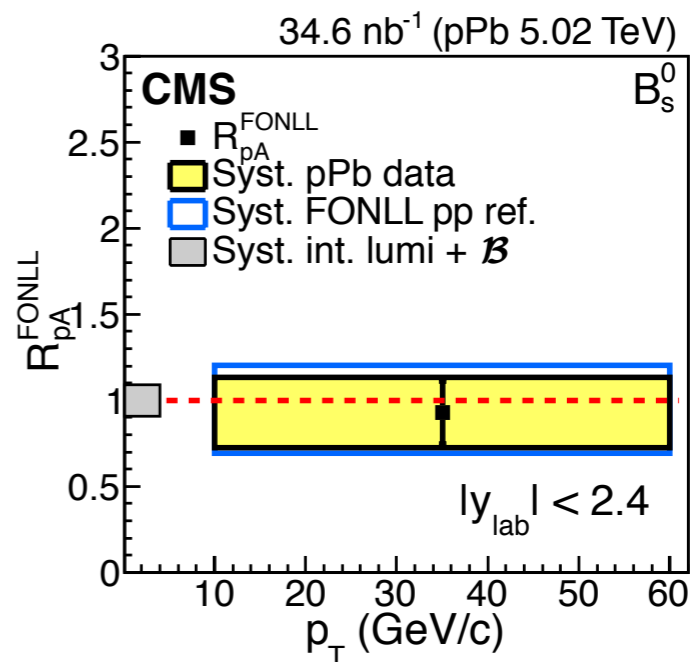
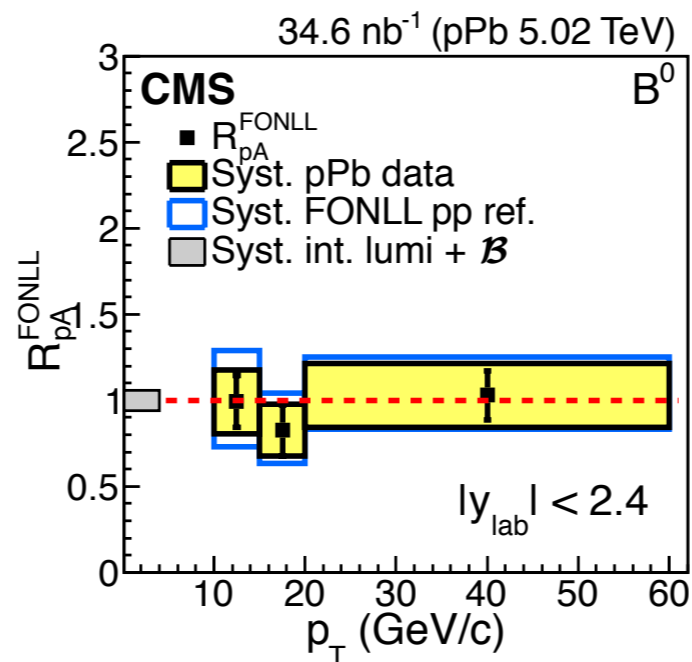
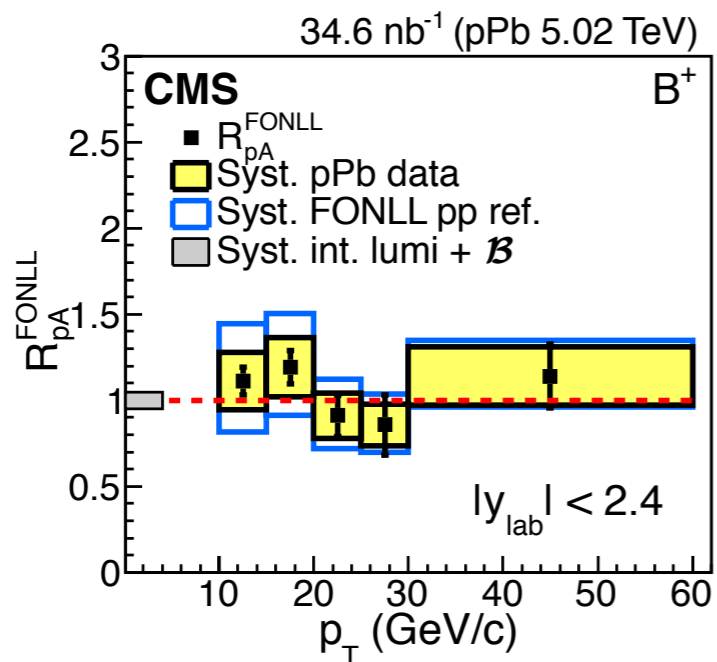
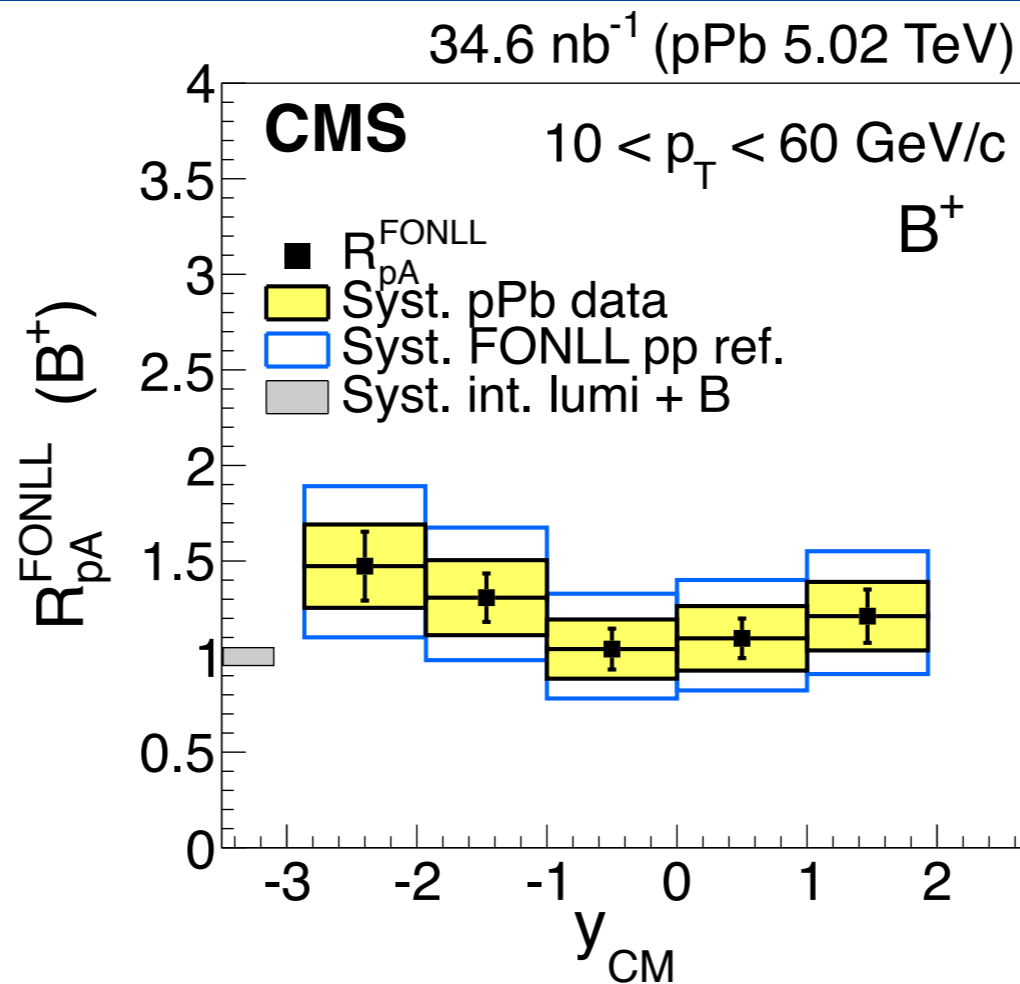
2011 Data

# HF fraction and spectra in 2010 data



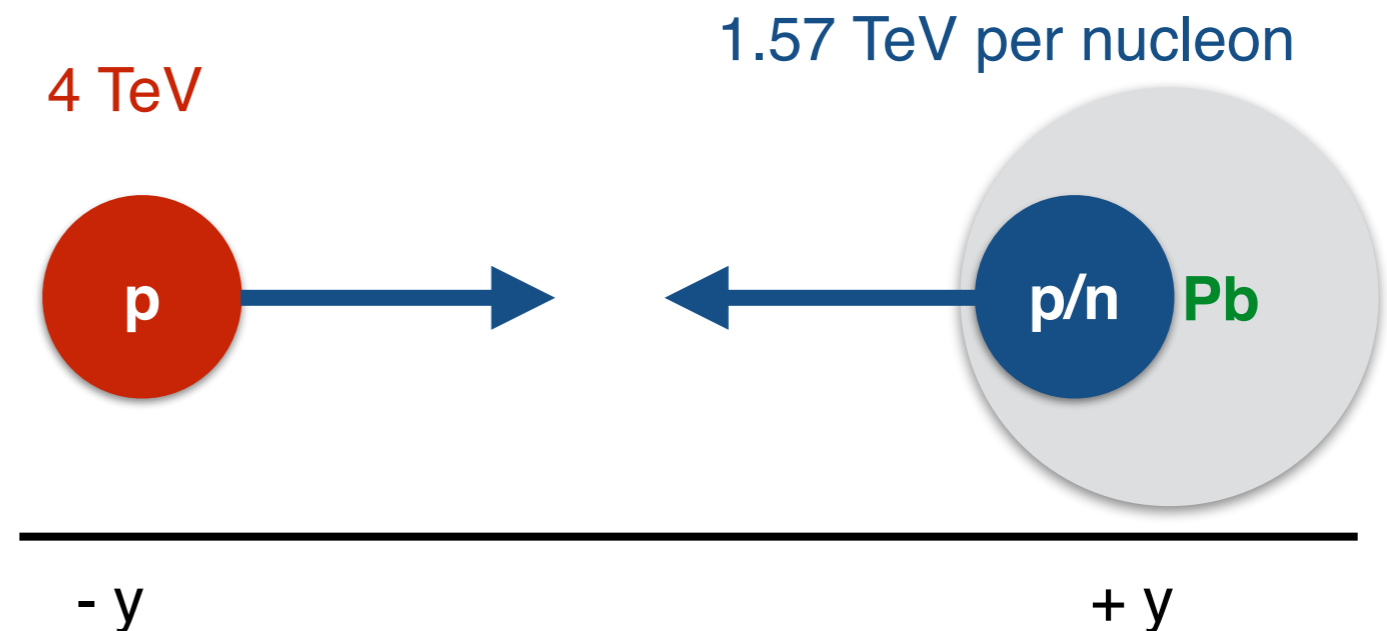


Bugatti, Gyulassy 2011



The proton-nucleon center of mass (CM) frame has a shift of 0.465 in rapidity in the proton beam direction.

$y^*$ : CM rapidity being positive in forward (proton beam direction).



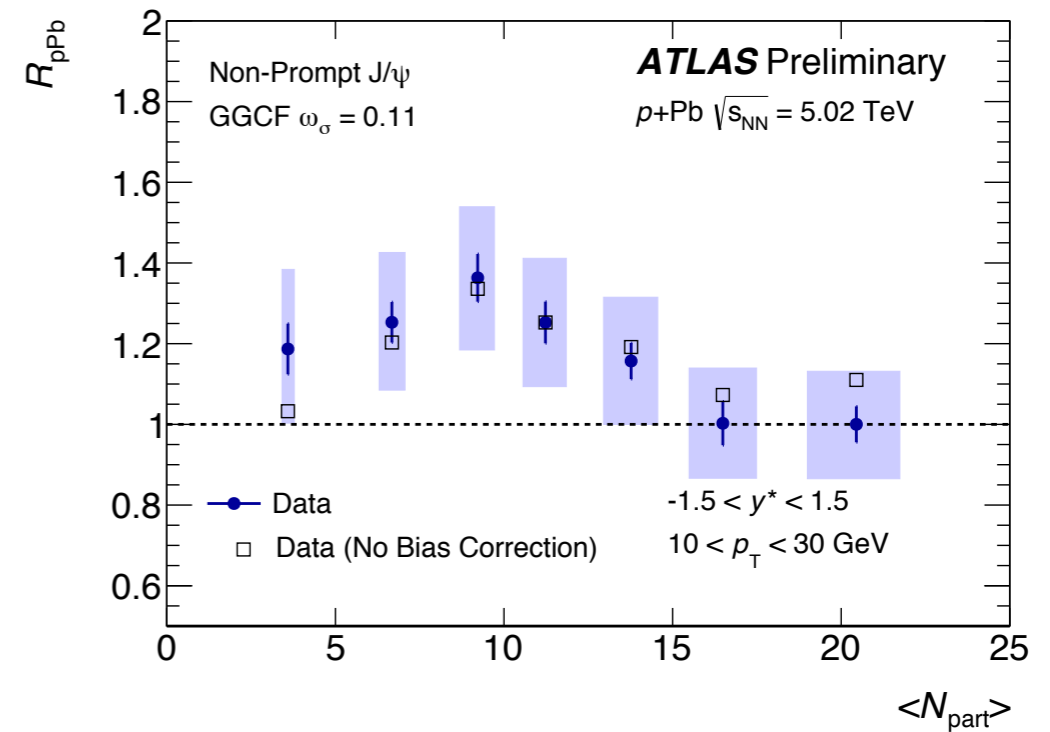
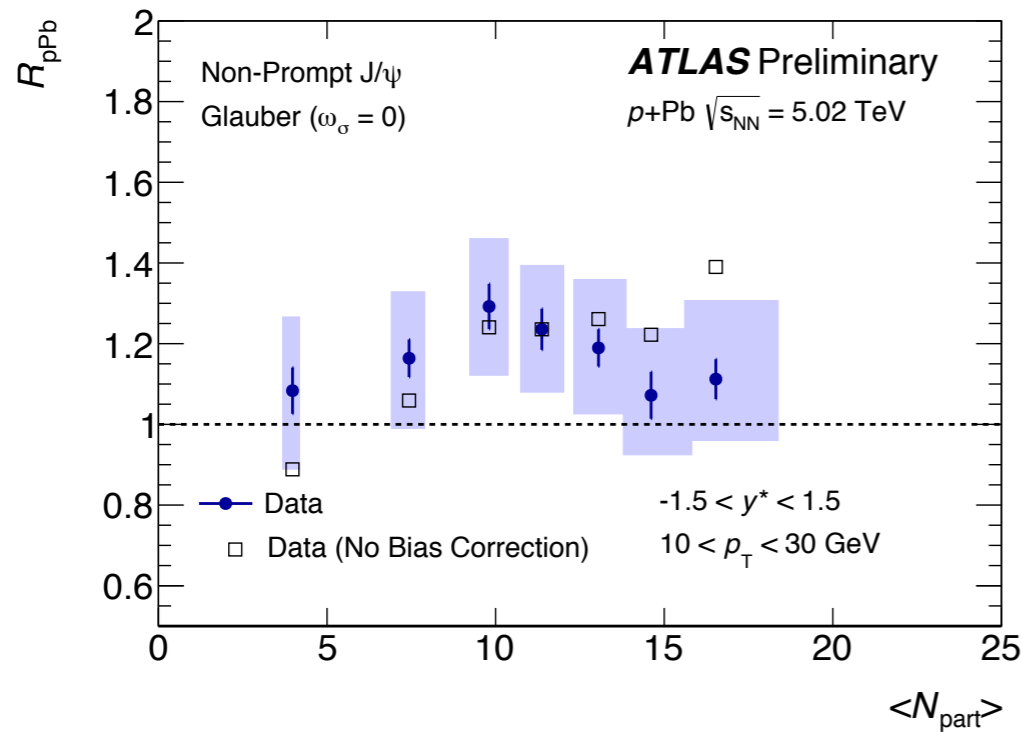
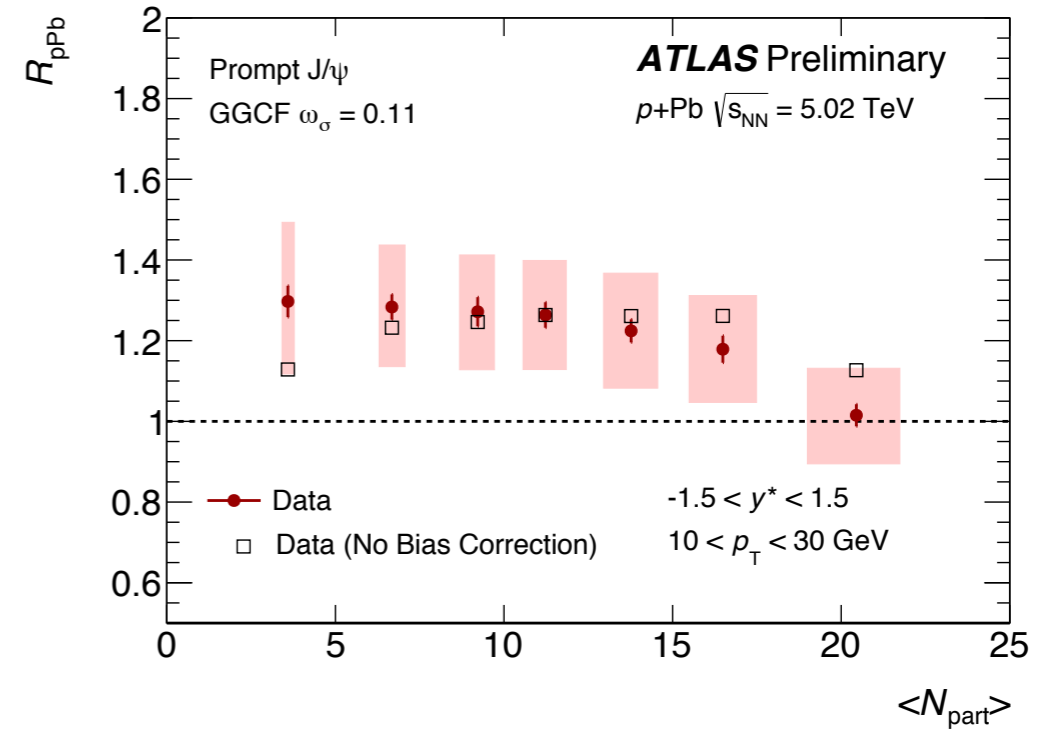
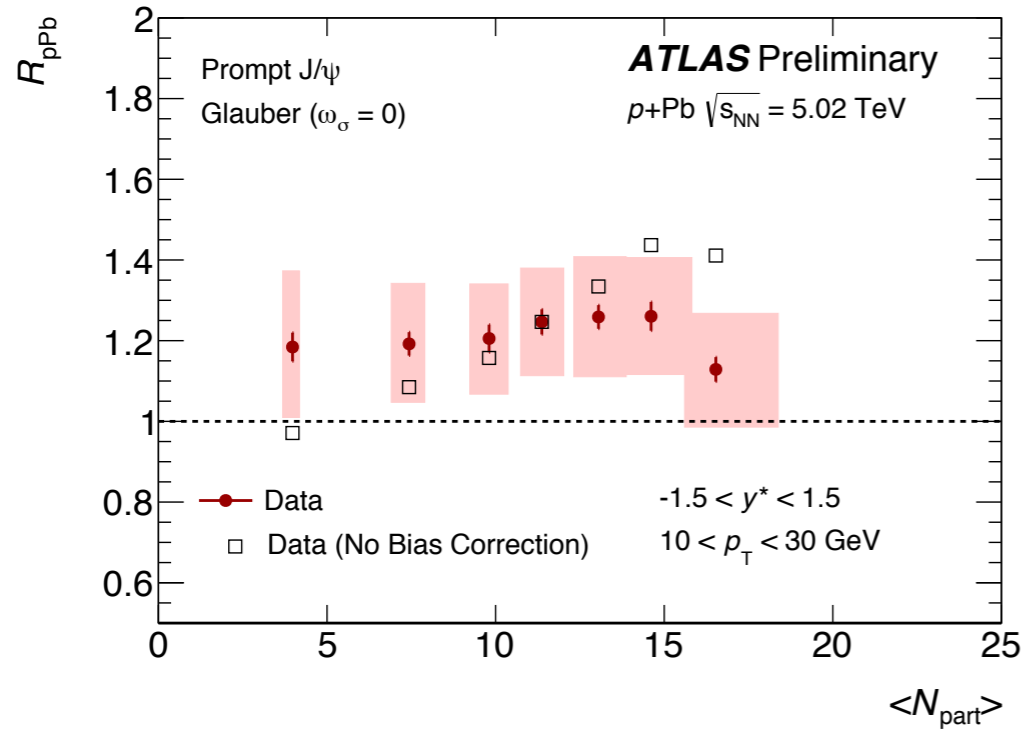
p+Pb collision beam configuration

$$y^* = - (y_{lab} + 0.465) \quad \text{p+Pb run period A}$$

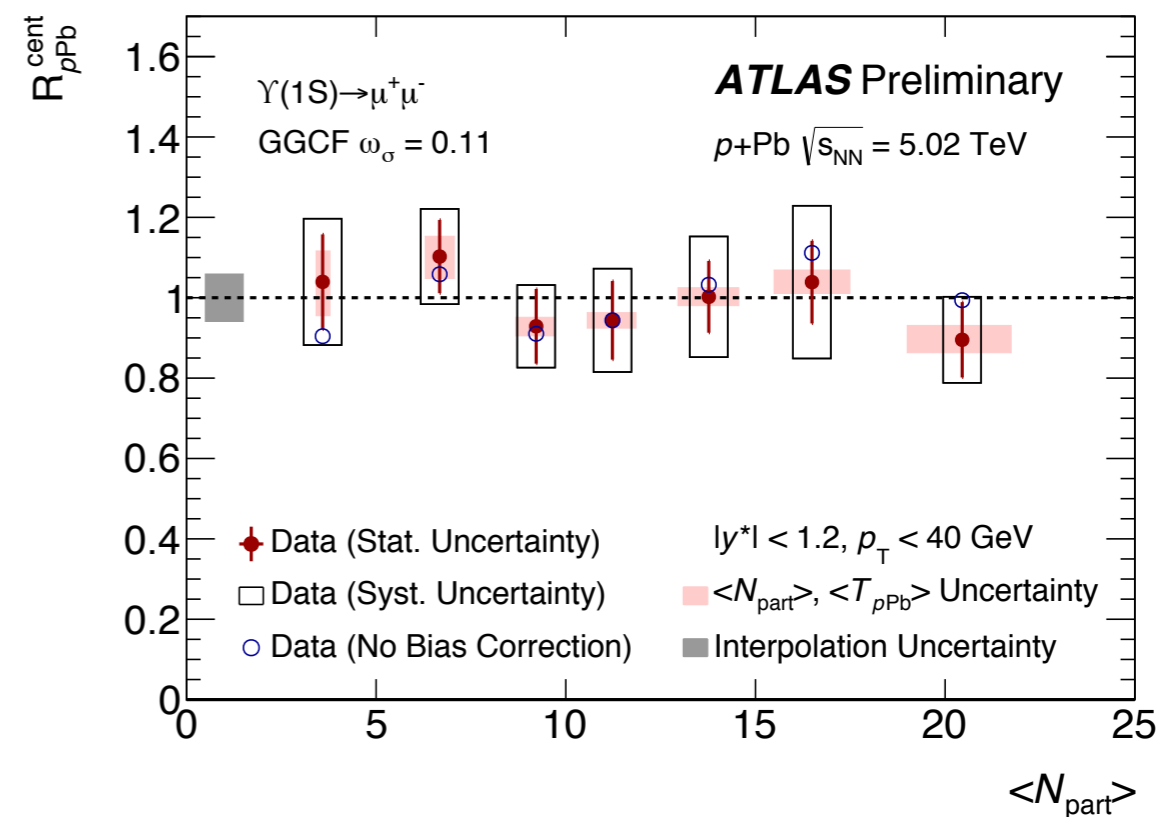
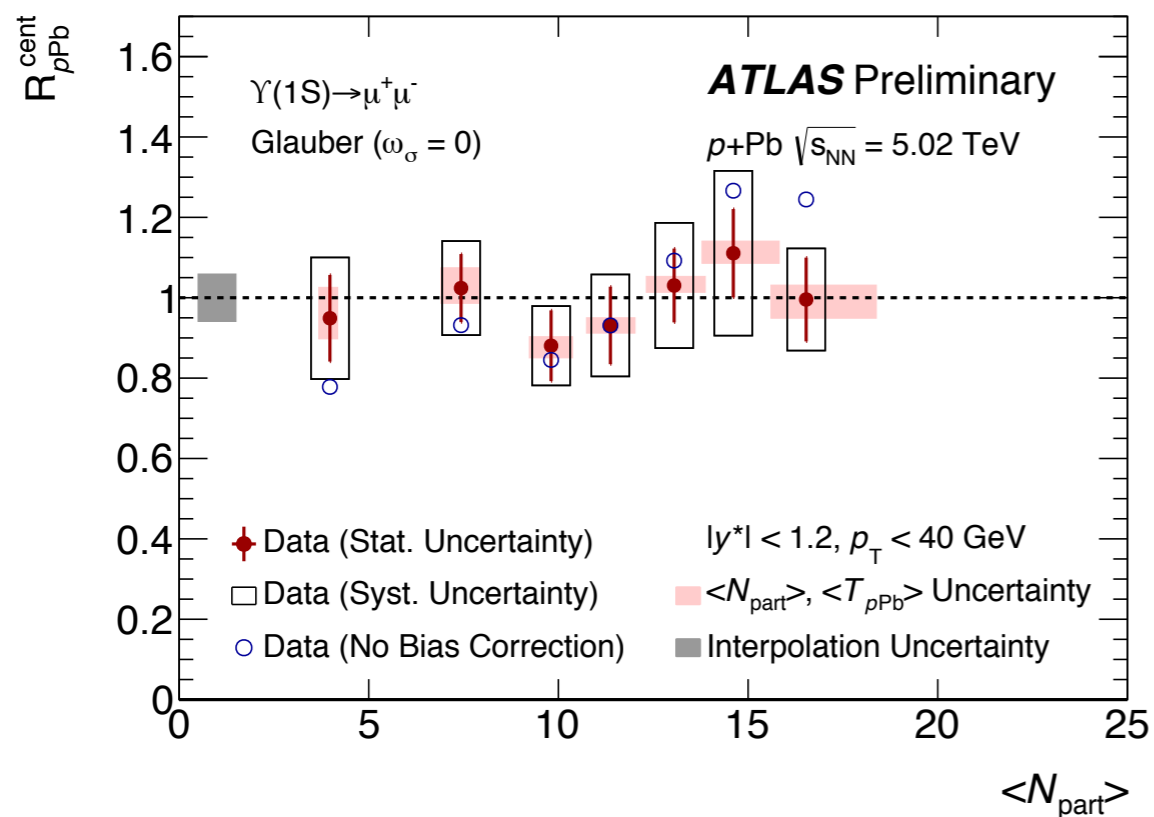
$$y^* = y_{lab} - 0.465) \quad \text{p+Pb run period B}$$



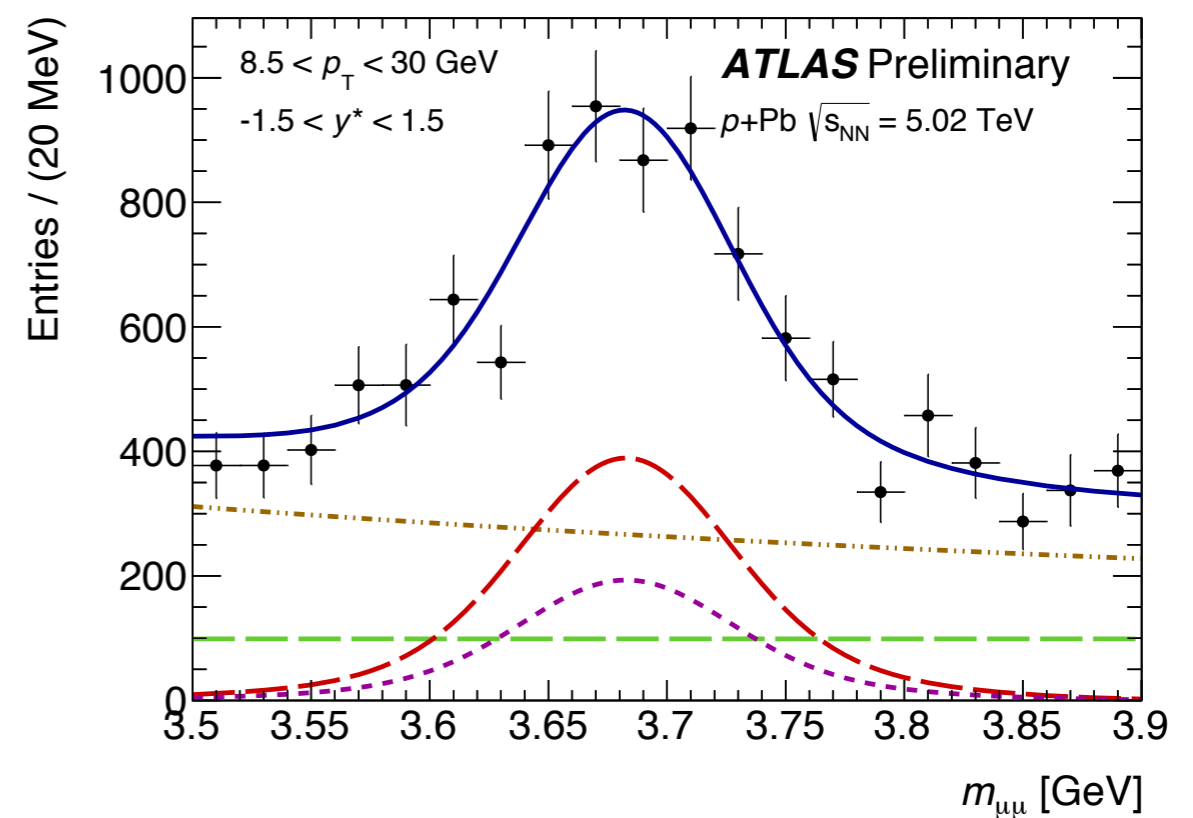
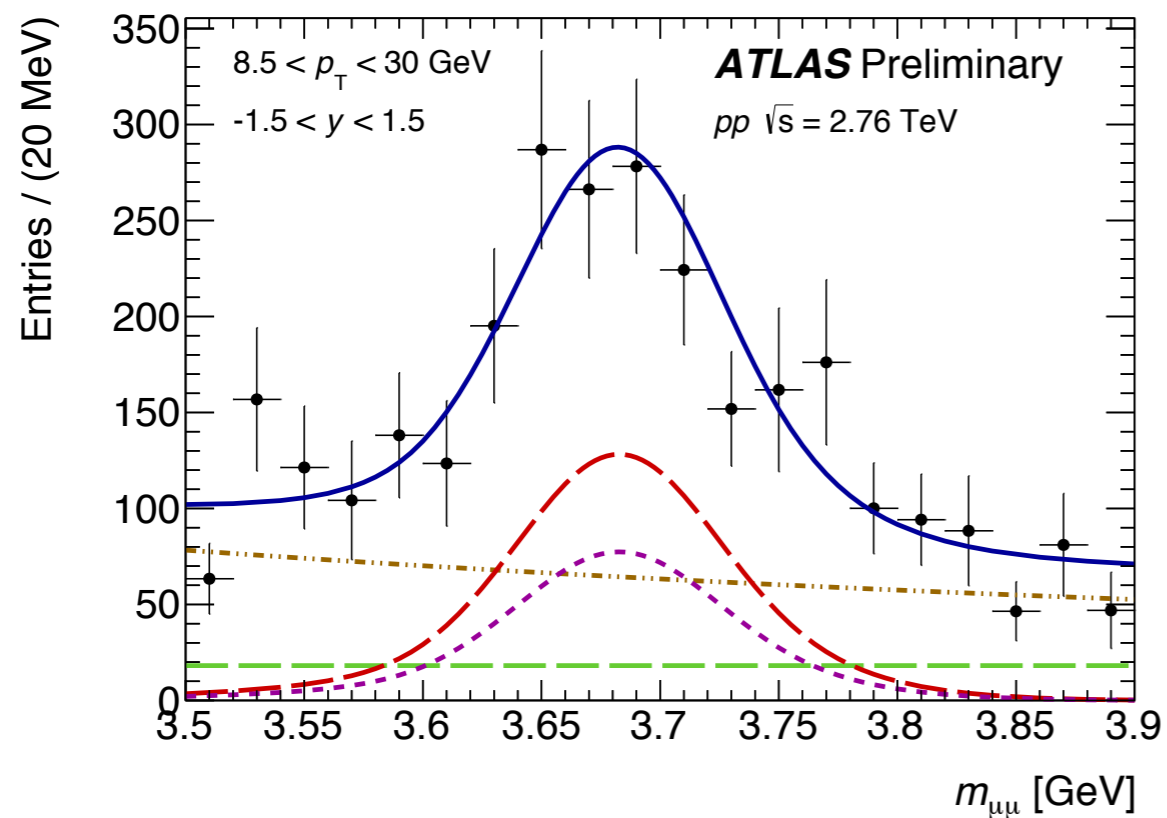
# $R_{pPb}$ vs. Centrality (I)



# R<sub>pPb</sub> vs. Centrality (II)

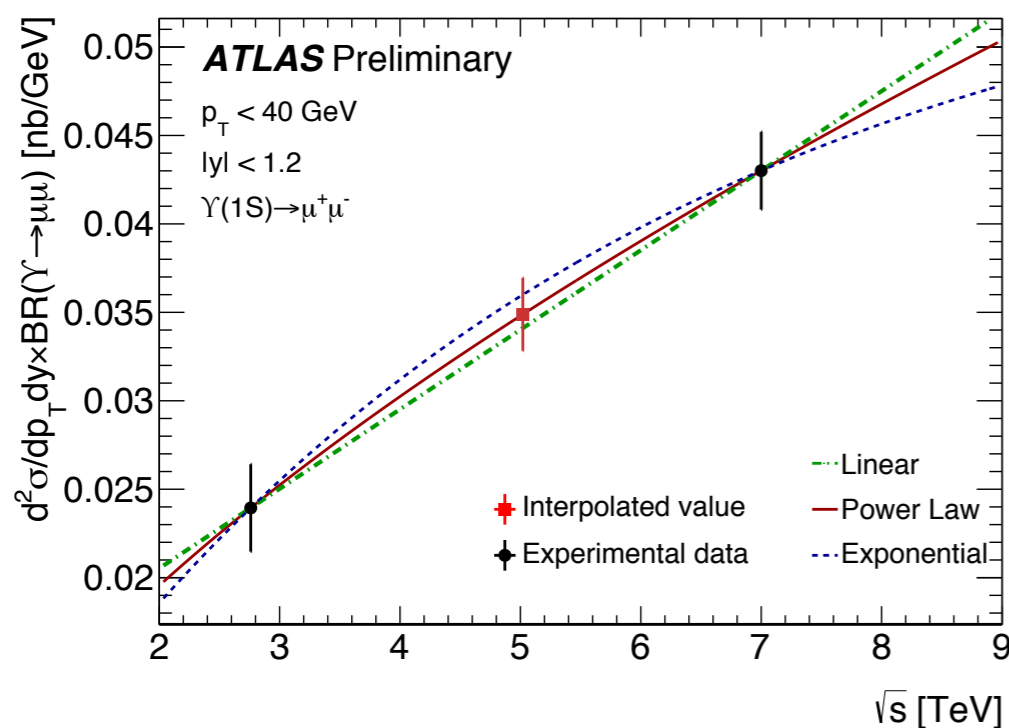
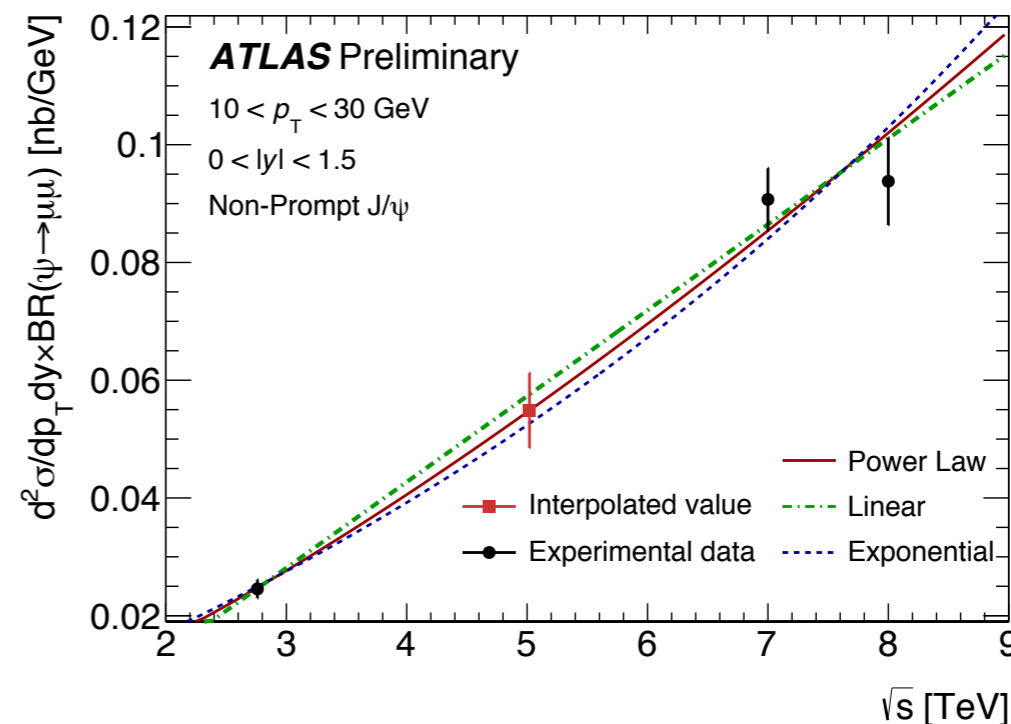
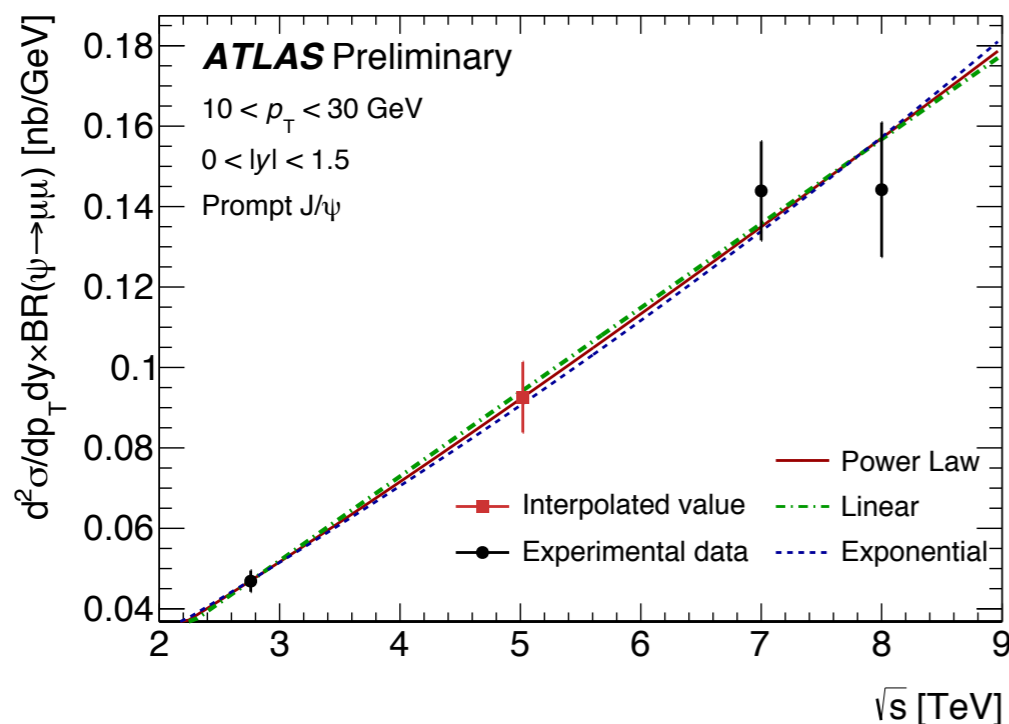


# Psi(2S) fits



- Data
- Fit Model
- - Prompt Signal
- - Non-Prompt Signal
- - Prompt Bkg
- - Non-Prompt Bkg

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Three interpolation functions used to calculate pp reference at 5.02 TeV, central values obtained from power law function.

$$\sigma(\sqrt{s}) = \begin{cases} p_0 + \sqrt{s}p_1 & \text{linear} \\ (\sqrt{s}/p_0)^{p_1} & \text{power law} \\ p_0(1 - \exp(-\sqrt{s}/p_1)) & \text{exponential} \end{cases}$$

Three points for charmoina interpolation  
Two points for bottomoina interpolation