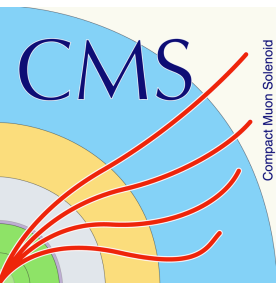


# Studies of beauty suppression via nonprompt $D^0$ mesons in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

Hao Qiu

for the CMS Collaboration

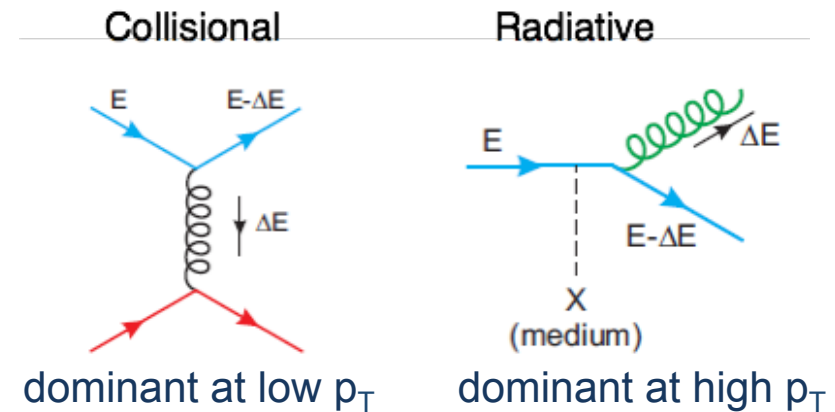
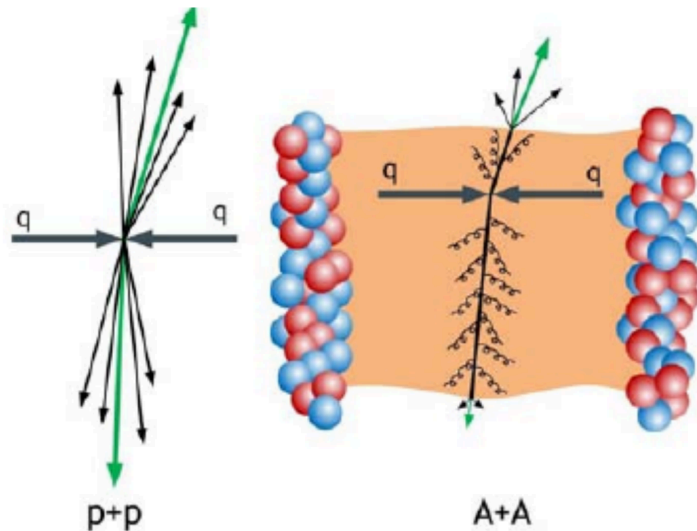
Purdue University



Hard Probes 2018

# Probing QGP with heavy quark energy loss

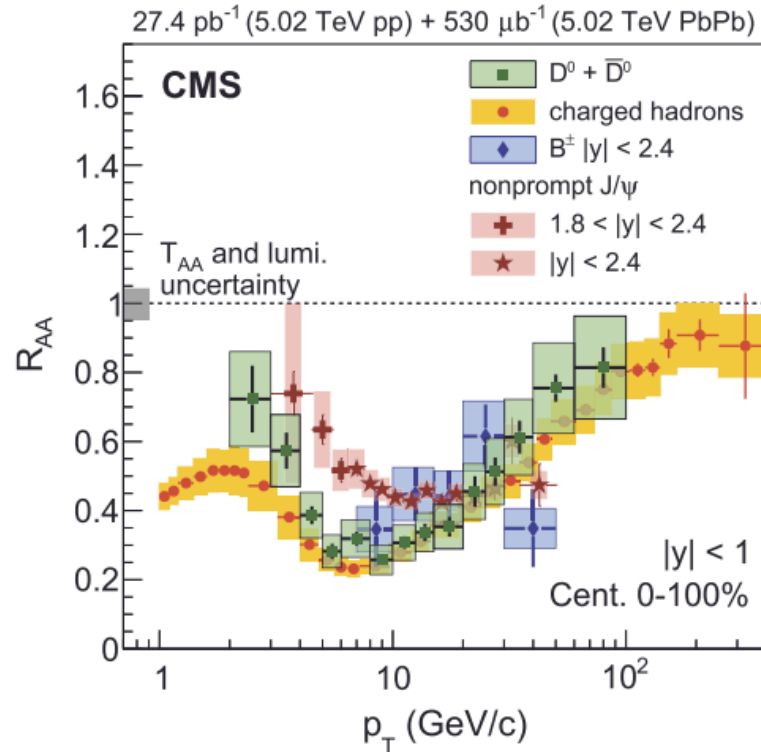
- Quark-gluon plasma (QGP) is created in heavy ion collisions.
- Heavy  $\longrightarrow$  predominantly produced in the early hard scatterings  $\longrightarrow$  carry information about QGP evolution history



- Heavy quarks can lose energy in QGP medium by collisional and radiative interactions
- Particle p<sub>T</sub> spectra will be modified, quantified with nuclear modification factor:

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{T_{AA}} \frac{dN_{PbPb}}{dp_T} \bigg/ \frac{d\sigma_{pp}}{dp_T}$$

# Probing QGP with heavy quark energy loss



PLB 782 (2018) 474

$B \rightarrow J/\psi$ : EPJC 78 (2018) 509

$B^\pm$ : PRL 119 (2017) 152301

charged hadrons: JHEP 04 (2017) 039

- Mass and  $p_T$  dependence of heavy quark  $R_{AA}$  are observed
- This talk: studying the energy loss of b quark via  $B \rightarrow D^0$ 
  - larger decay BR than  $B \rightarrow J/\psi$  & fully reconstructed  $B^{+/-}$   $\rightarrow$  larger B sample
  - larger  $p_T$  coverage  $\rightarrow$  discriminate radiative vs. collisional parton energy loss

# 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 (100x150  $\mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$  channels  
Microstrips (80x180  $\mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$  channels

precise all-silicon trackers:  
reconstruct heavy flavor  
using their decay length

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

MUON CHAMBERS  
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

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

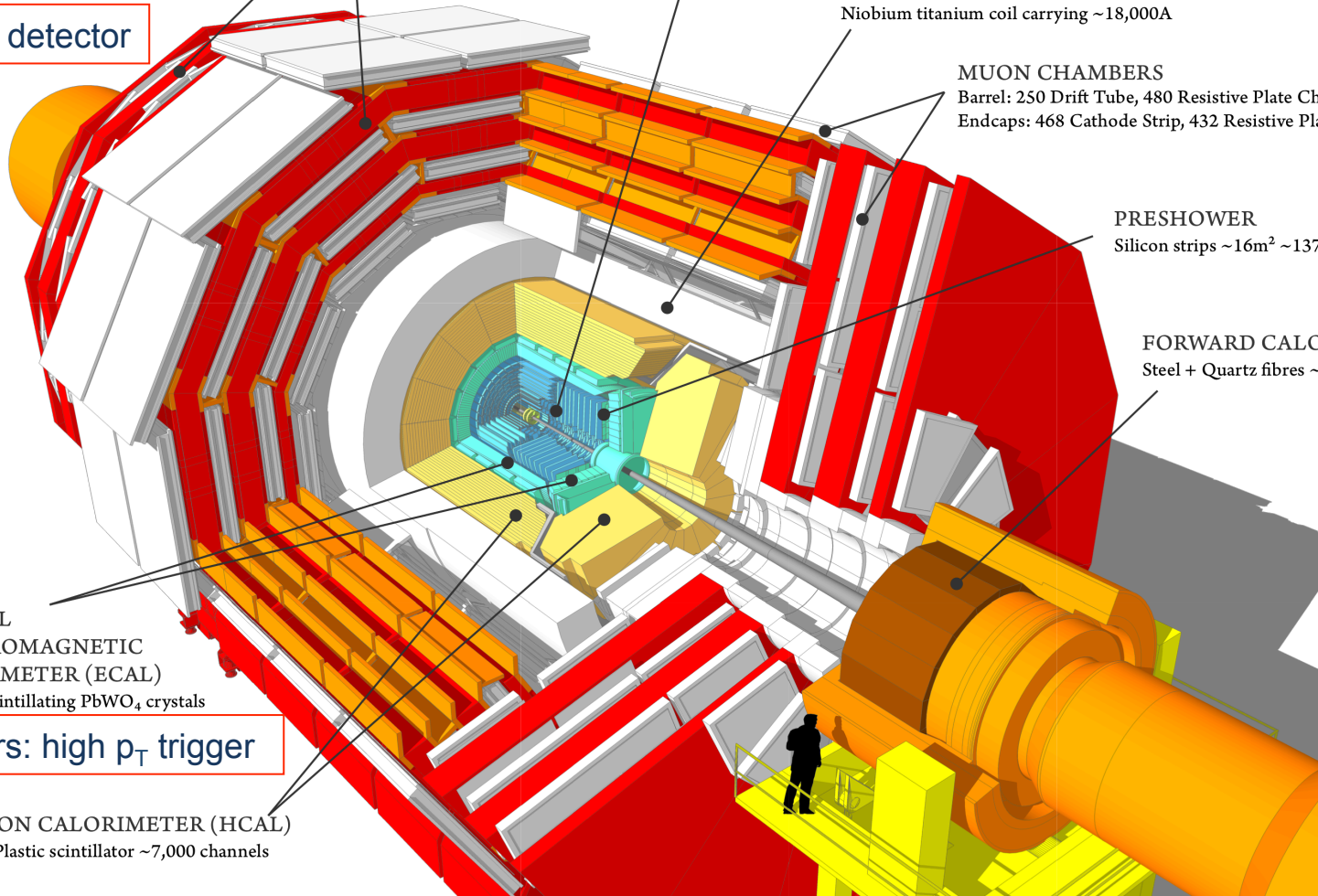
FORWARD CALORIMETER  
Steel + Quartz fibres  $\sim 2,000$  Channels

all fast detector

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

calorimeters: high  $p_T$  trigger

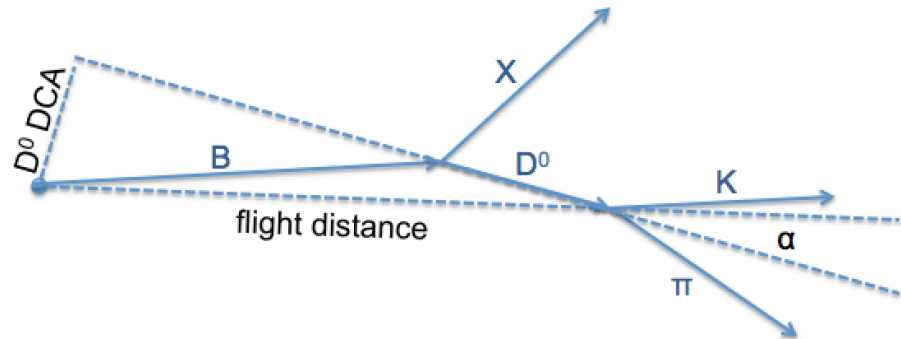
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)  
Brass + Plastic scintillator  $\sim 7,000$  channels



# Data sets and analysis channel

- 2015 pp @ 5.02 TeV
  - minimum-bias (MB) events: 2.67 B collisions
  - high  $p_T$   $D^0$  triggers: 27.4 pb<sup>-1</sup>
- 2015 PbPb @ 5.02 TeV
  - MB events: 294 M
  - high  $p_T$   $D^0$  triggers: 530  $\mu\text{b}^{-1}$

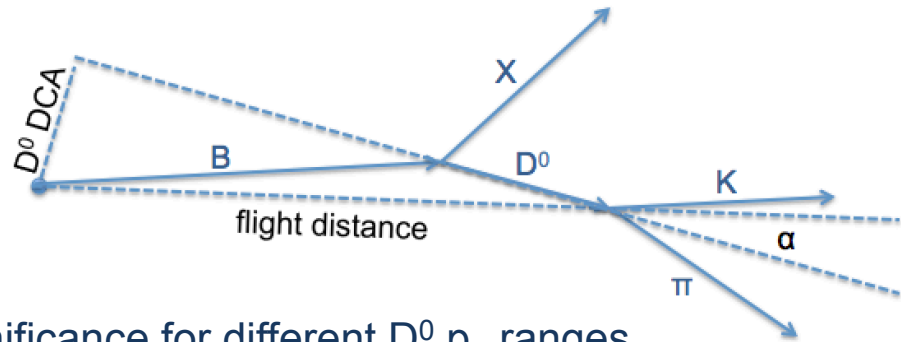
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ 
  - BR =  $(3.88 \pm 0.05)\%$
  - $c\tau(D^0) = 122.9 \mu\text{m}$



- $B \rightarrow D^0$  and prompt  $D^0$  separation
  - $B \rightarrow D^0$ : non-zero Distance of Closest Approach (DCA) due to B decay
  - Prompt  $D^0$ : DCA only from track and vertex resolution

# D<sup>0</sup> reconstruction

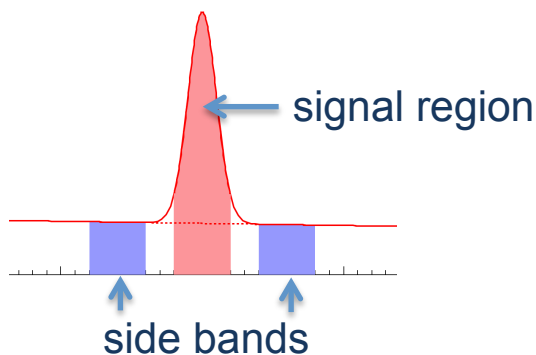
- D<sup>0</sup> → K<sup>-</sup>π<sup>+</sup> each track pair reconstructed twice assuming Kπ and πK
- Daughter track selection
  - $|\eta| < 1.5$
  - $p_T > 1$  GeV/c (minimum-bias),  $p_T > 2$  GeV/c (pp D<sup>0</sup> triggered),  $p_T > 8.5$  GeV/c (PbPb D<sup>0</sup> triggered)



- Geometry cuts, optimized for B → D<sup>0</sup> significance for different D<sup>0</sup> p<sub>T</sub> ranges
  - minimum probability that the two tracks comes from a common decay vertex
  - minimum flight distance /  $\sigma(\text{flight distance})$
  - minimum daughter track DCA /  $\sigma(\text{daughter track DCA})$

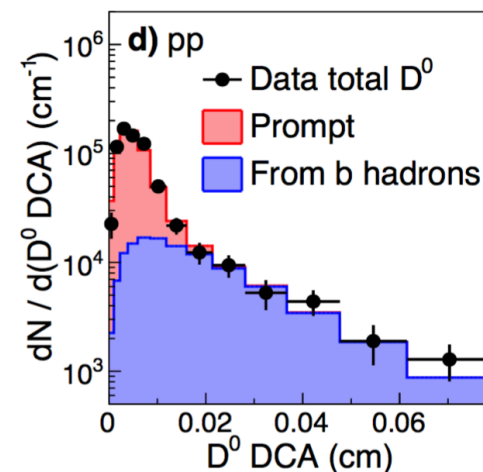
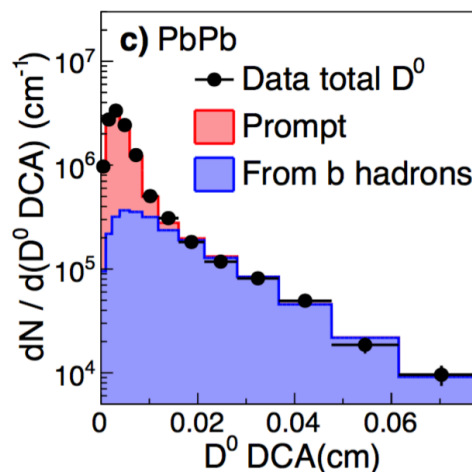
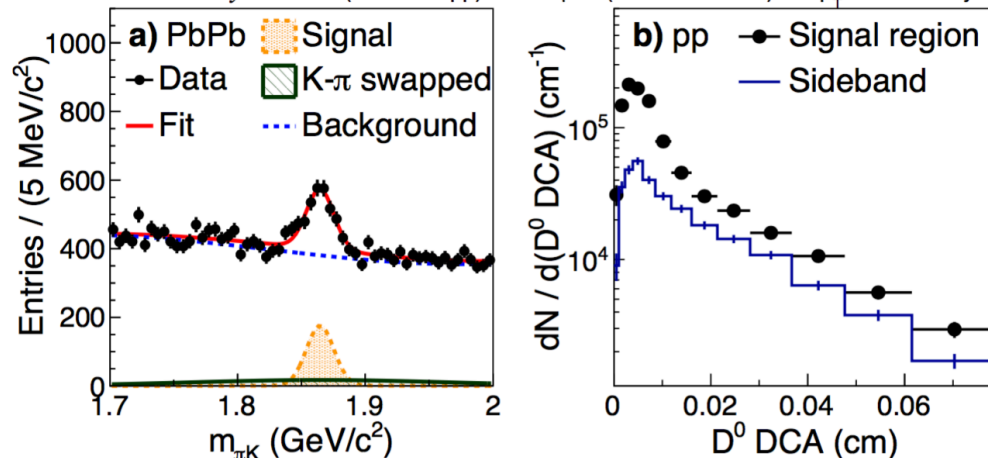
# D<sup>0</sup> signal extraction and prompt / nonprompt separation

- D<sup>0</sup> signal extraction within a DCA bin
  - invariant mass fit: PbPb low p<sub>T</sub> (larger background)
  - side bands subtraction: pp and PbPb high p<sub>T</sub> (low background)



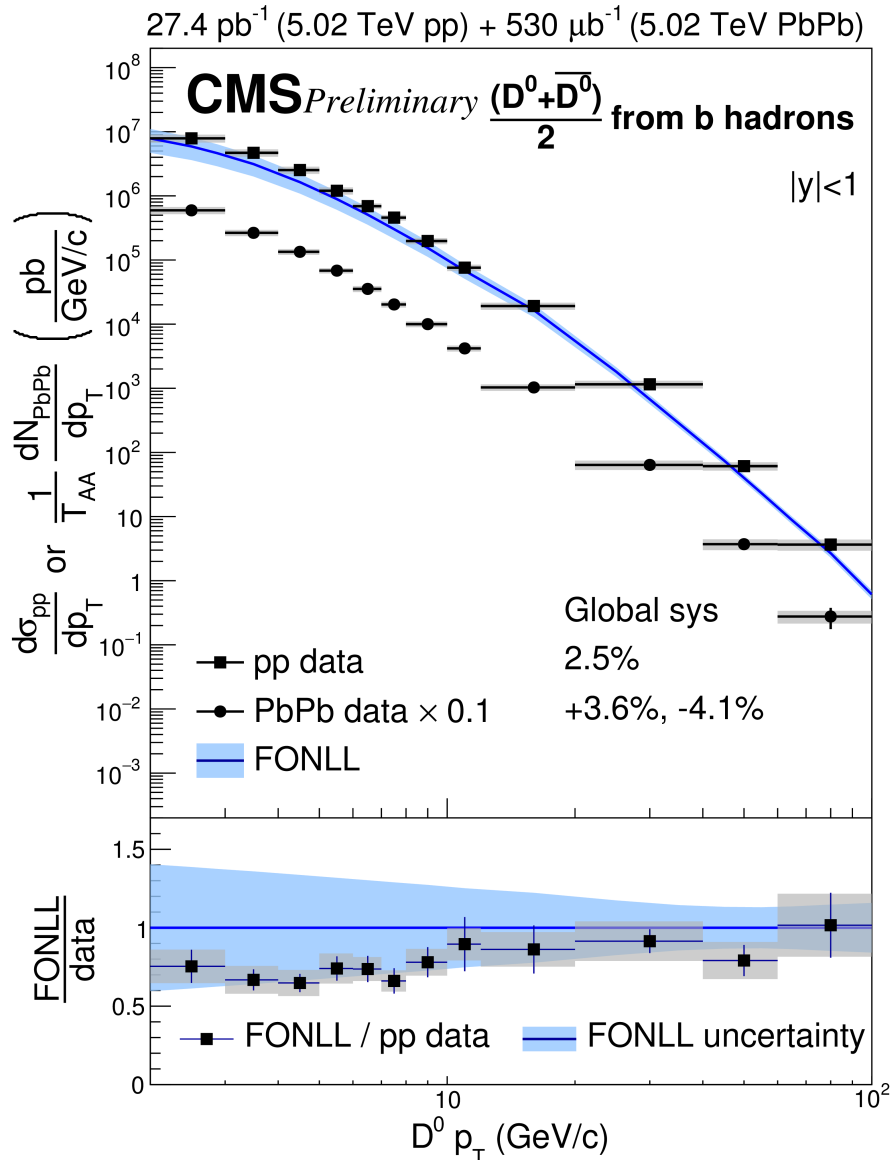
- 2-component fit with MC DCA templates, to get prompt and nonprompt D<sup>0</sup> yields

**CMS** Preliminary 38.1 nb<sup>-1</sup> (5.02 TeV pp) + 70.5 μb<sup>-1</sup> (5.02 TeV PbPb) 6 <p<sub>T</sub><7 GeV/c |y|<1



CMS-PAS-HIN-16-016

# $p_T$ spectra



$$\left. \frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{B \rightarrow D^0}}{dp_T} \right|_{|y| < 1} = \frac{1}{2\mathcal{L}\Delta p_T \mathcal{B}} \left. \frac{N_{pp}^{B \rightarrow D^0 + \bar{D}^0}}{\alpha\epsilon} \right|_{|y| < 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{AA}} \left. \frac{dN_{PbPb}^{B \rightarrow D^0}}{dp_T} \right|_{|y| < 1} = \frac{1}{T_{AA}} \frac{1}{2N_{events}\Delta p_T \mathcal{B}} \left. \frac{N_{PbPb}^{B \rightarrow D^0 + \bar{D}^0}}{\alpha\epsilon} \right|_{|y| < 1}$$

- close to the upper bound of the FONLL calculation in pp

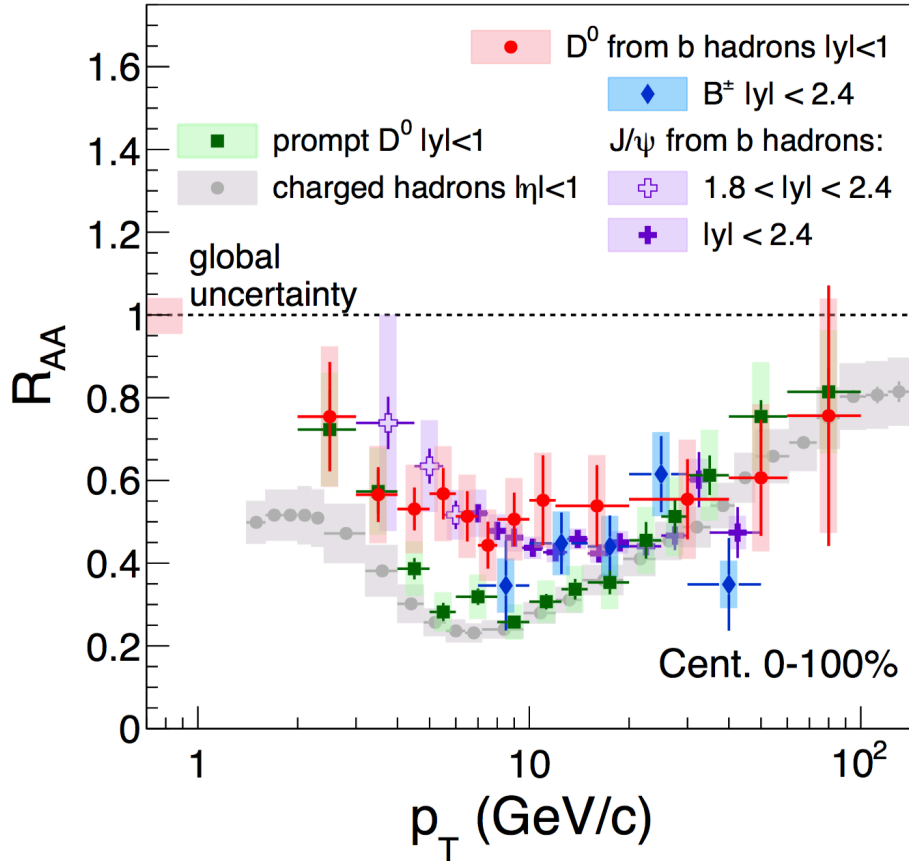
CMS-PAS-HIN-16-016



# $R_{AA}$

CMS Preliminary

5.02 TeV pp + PbPb



$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{T_{AA}} \frac{dN_{PbPb}^{B \rightarrow D^0}}{dp_T} / \frac{d\sigma_{PP}^{B \rightarrow D^0}}{dp_T}$$

CMS-PAS-HIN-16-016

$B \rightarrow J/\psi$ : EPJC 78 (2018) 509

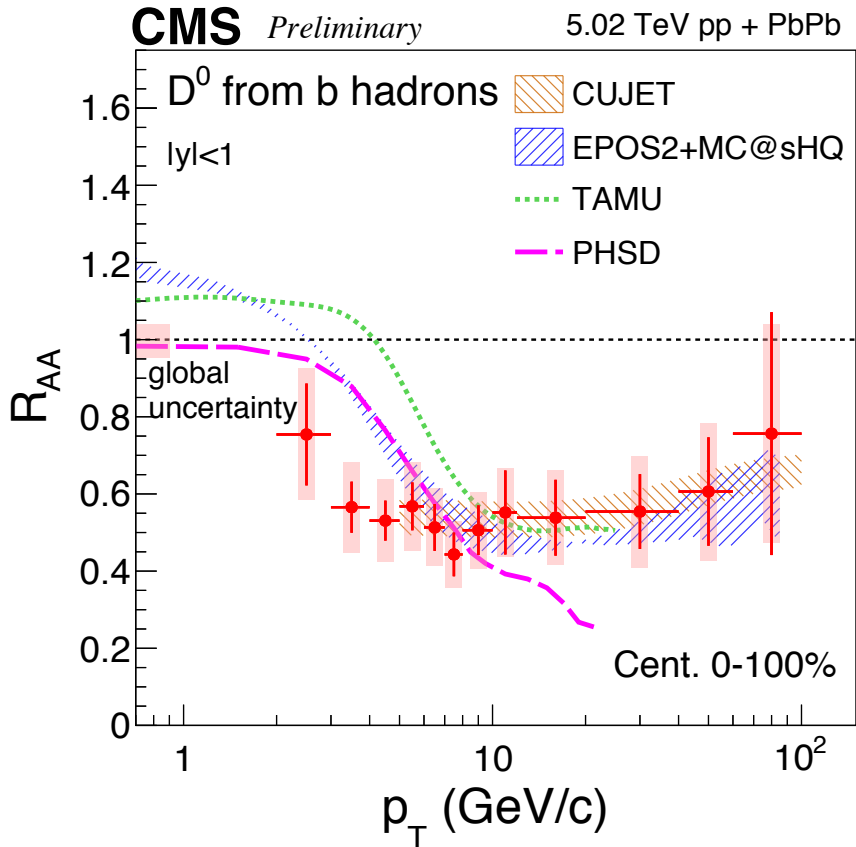
$B^\pm$ : PRL 119 (2017) 152301

prompt  $D^0$ : PLB 782 (2018) 474

charged hadrons: JHEP 04 (2017) 039

- $R_{AA}(B \rightarrow D^0) \approx R_{AA}(B \rightarrow J/\psi) \approx R_{AA}(B \text{ meson})$
- $R_{AA}(B \rightarrow J/\psi), R_{AA}(B \rightarrow D^0) > R_{AA}(D^0), R_{AA}(\text{charged hadrons})$ , for  $p_T \sim 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ 
  - quark mass ordering
  - decay kinematics should be considered: e.g. ancestor B  $p_T \neq$  daughter  $D^0$  or  $J/\psi$   $p_T$

# R<sub>AA</sub>



**CUJET3, EPOS2+MC@sHQ:** perturbative QCD-based models that includes both collisional and radiative energy loss.

*Xu, Liao, Gyulassy JHEP 1602 (2016) 169*  
*Gossiaux et al., NPA 931 (2014) 581*

**TAMU:** non-perturbative transport model with thermodynamic T-matrix approach.

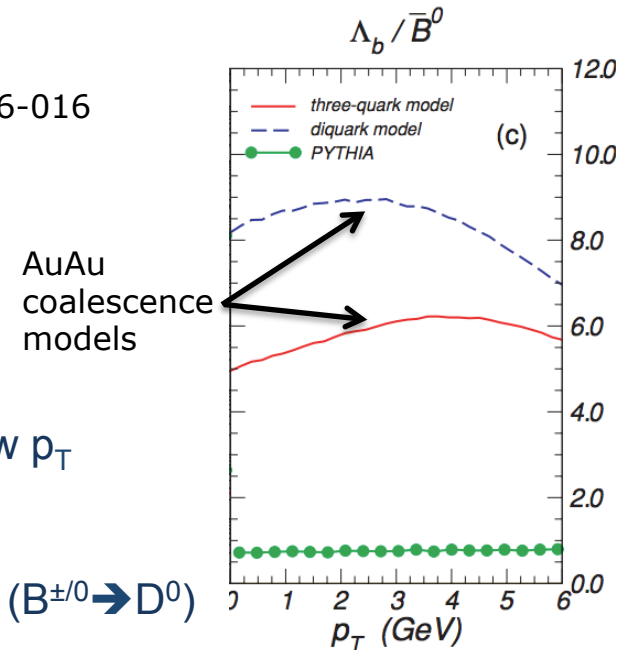
*He, Fries, Rapp, PLB 735 (2014) 445*

**PHSD:** microscopic off-shell transport model based on a Boltzmann approach that includes collisional energy loss only.

*Song et al., PRC 92 (2015) 014910*

CMS-PAS-HIN-16-016

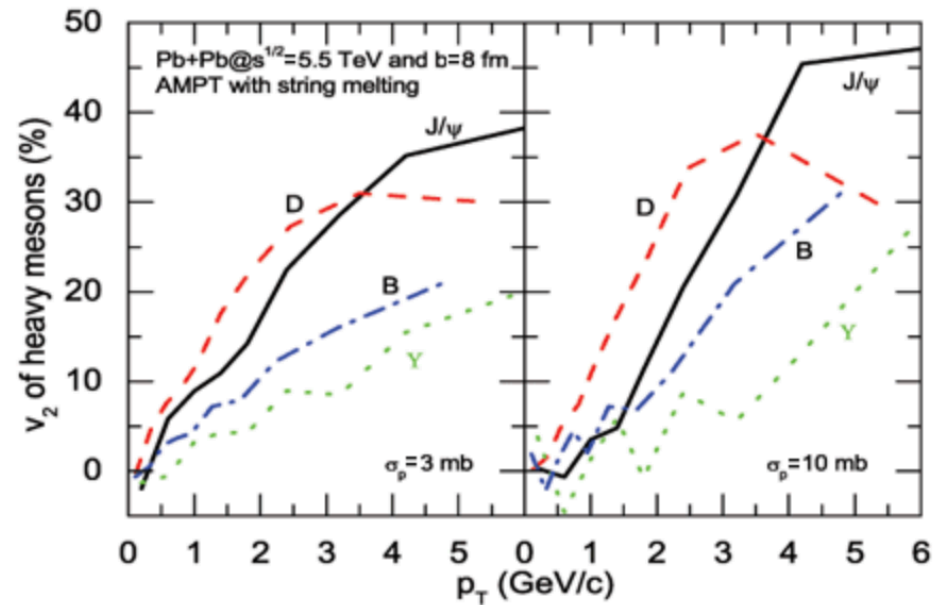
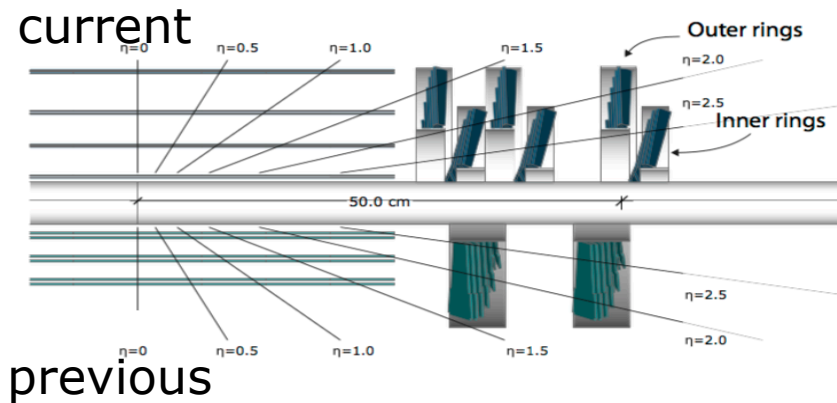
- consistent with several models at high  $p_T$
- hint of stronger suppression than all available models at low  $p_T$ 
  - stronger b quark energy loss?
  - baryon enhancement?  $BR(b \text{ baryon} \rightarrow D^0) \ll BR(B^{\pm/0} \rightarrow D^0)$



Oh et al., Phys. Rev. C 79 (2009) 044905

# Outlook

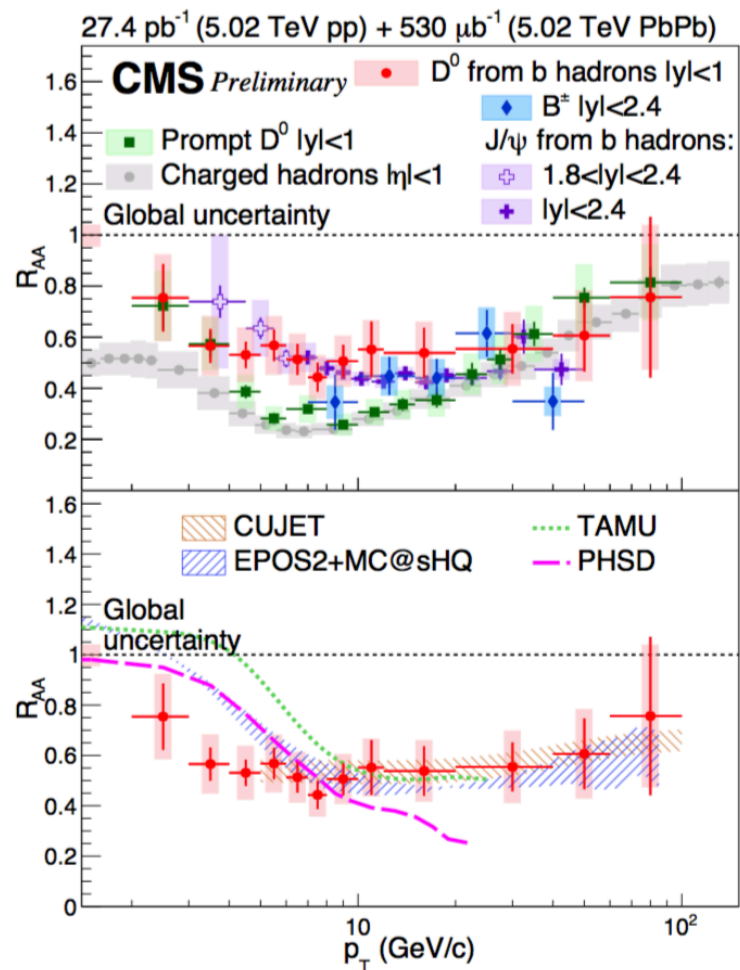
- More precise and differential measurements in the future
  - 20x MB data statistics in year 2018
  - pixel detector upgrade: 3  $\rightarrow$  4 layers
  - $B \rightarrow D^0$   $v_2$  error projection:  $\sim 3\%$  for best  $p_T$  bins



Che Ming Ko et al. Braz. J. Phys. vol.37 no.3a 2007

# Summary

- $R_{AA}(B \rightarrow D^0) \approx R_{AA}(B \rightarrow J/\psi) \approx R_{AA}(B \text{ meson})$
- Beauty seems to be less suppressed than charm and light flavor at  $\sim 10$  GeV.
  - quark mass ordering
- $B \rightarrow D^0$   $R_{AA}$  result is consistent with models at high  $p_T$ .
- Hint of stronger suppression than models at low  $p_T$



**Thank you**

