

Measurement of initial stages via color neutral probes in pPb and PbPb

Austin Baty for the CMS Collaboration
abaty@rice.edu
Rice University

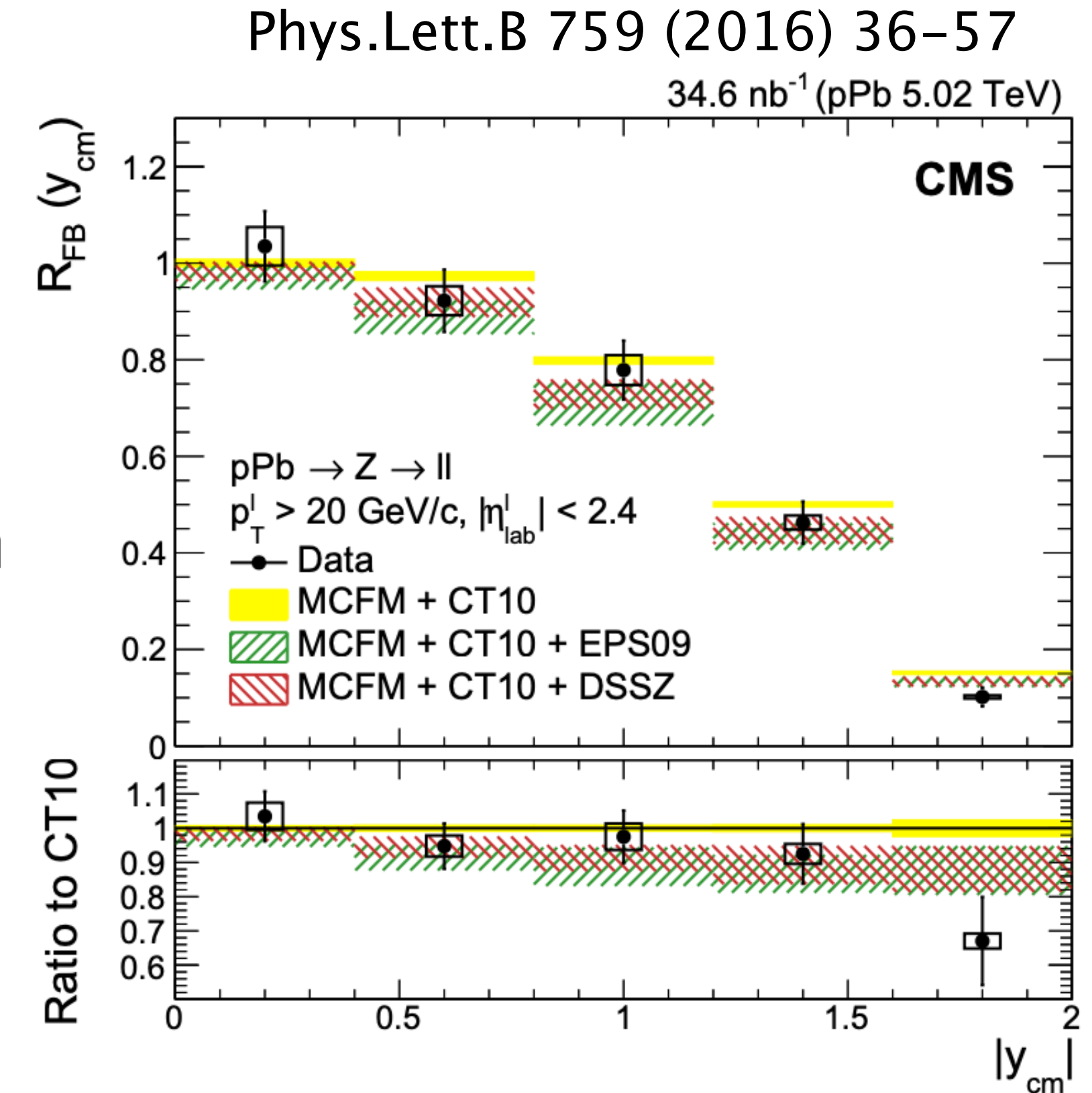
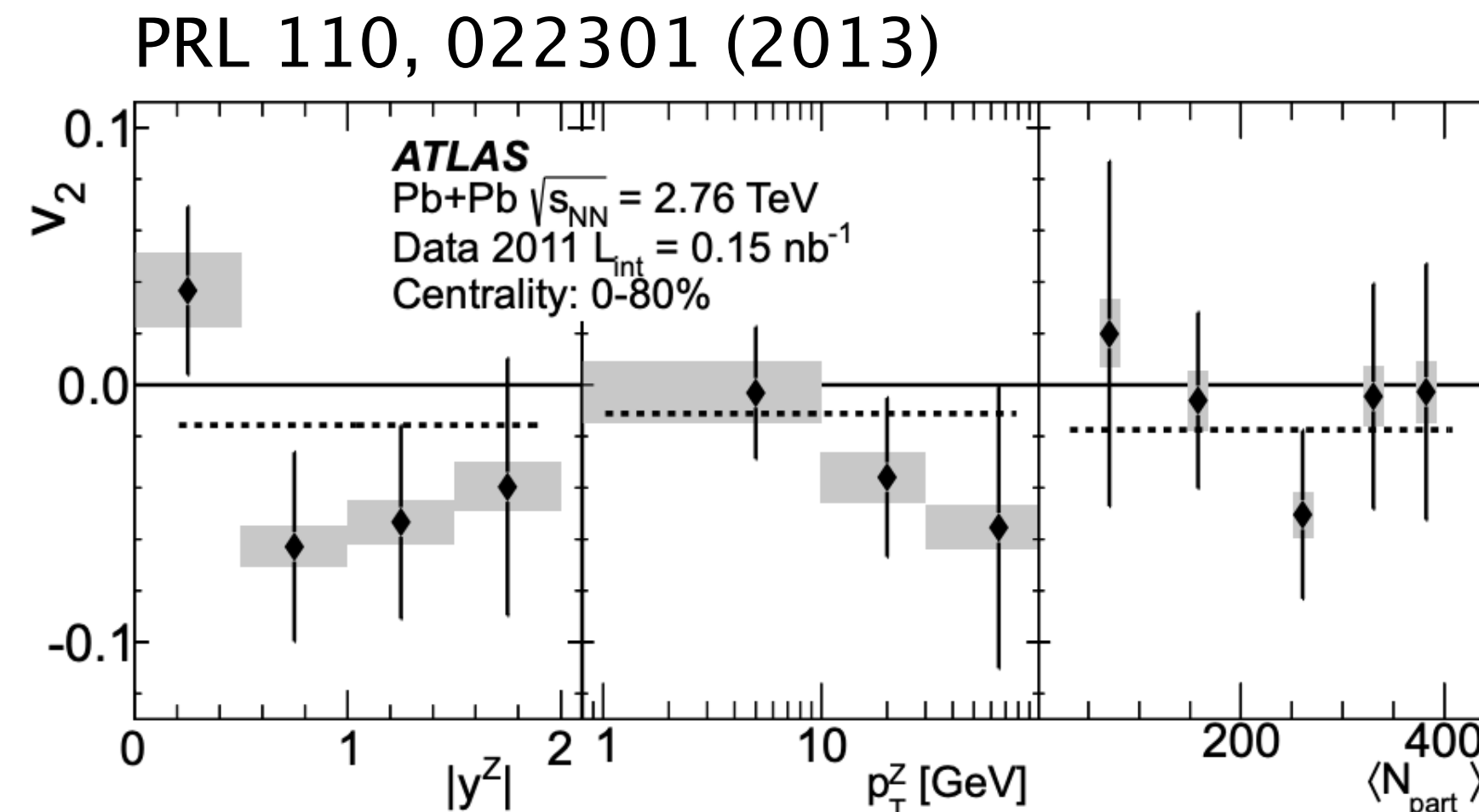
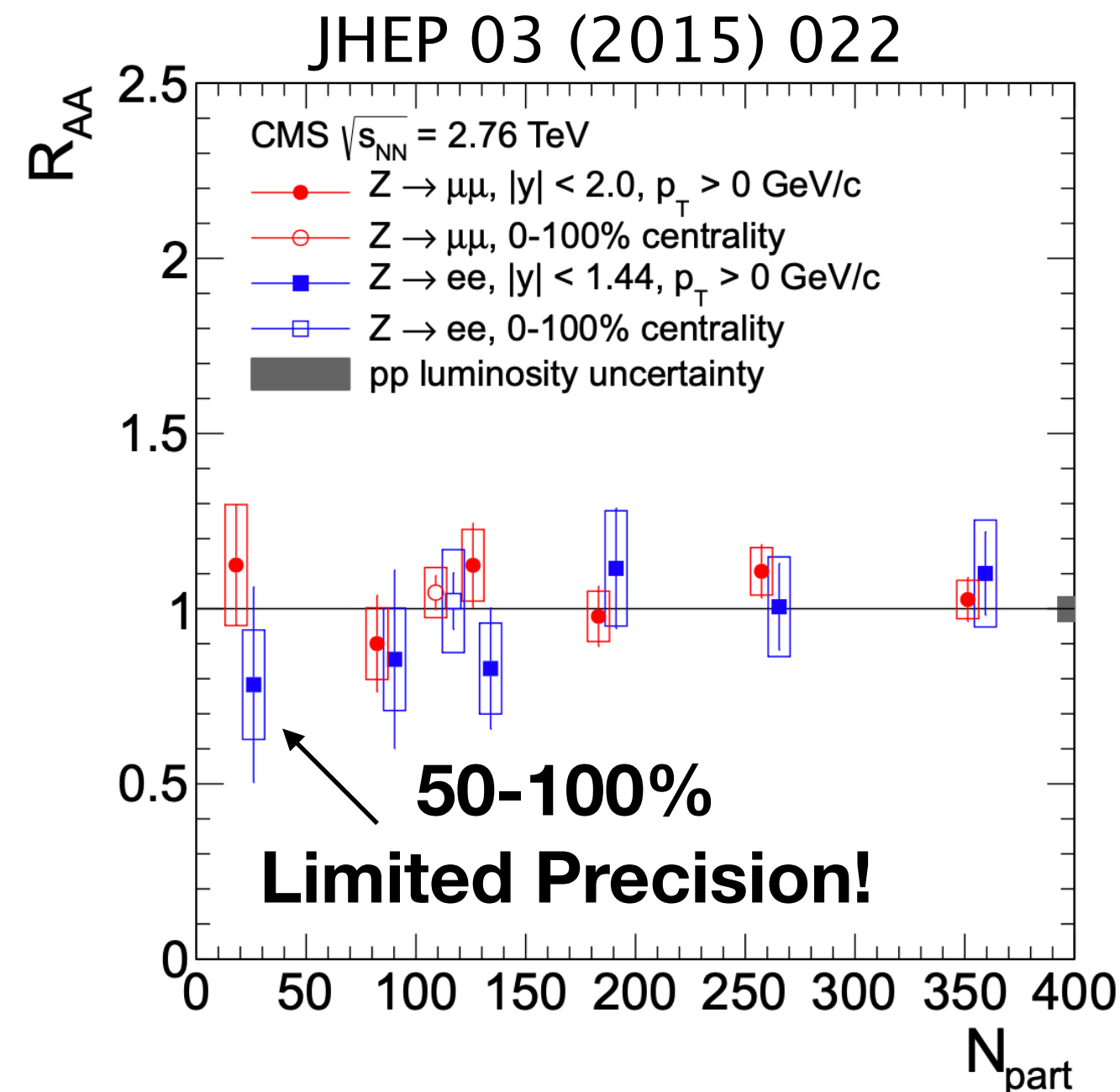
Initial Stages 2021
Online Conference
January 14th

[Drell-Yan in 8.16 TeV pPb](#)
[HIN-18-003](#)

[Z in 5 TeV PbPb](#)
[HIN-19-003](#)

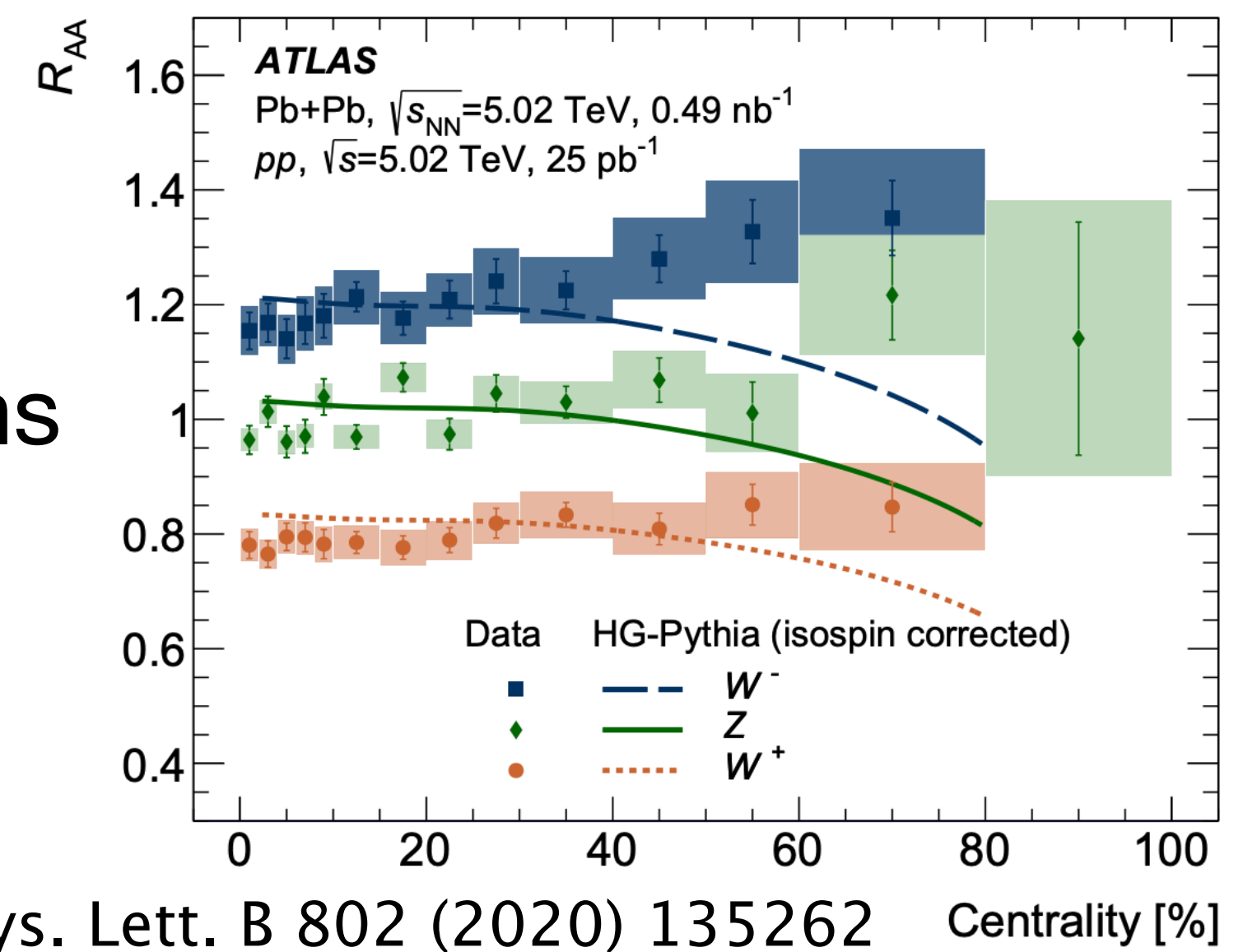
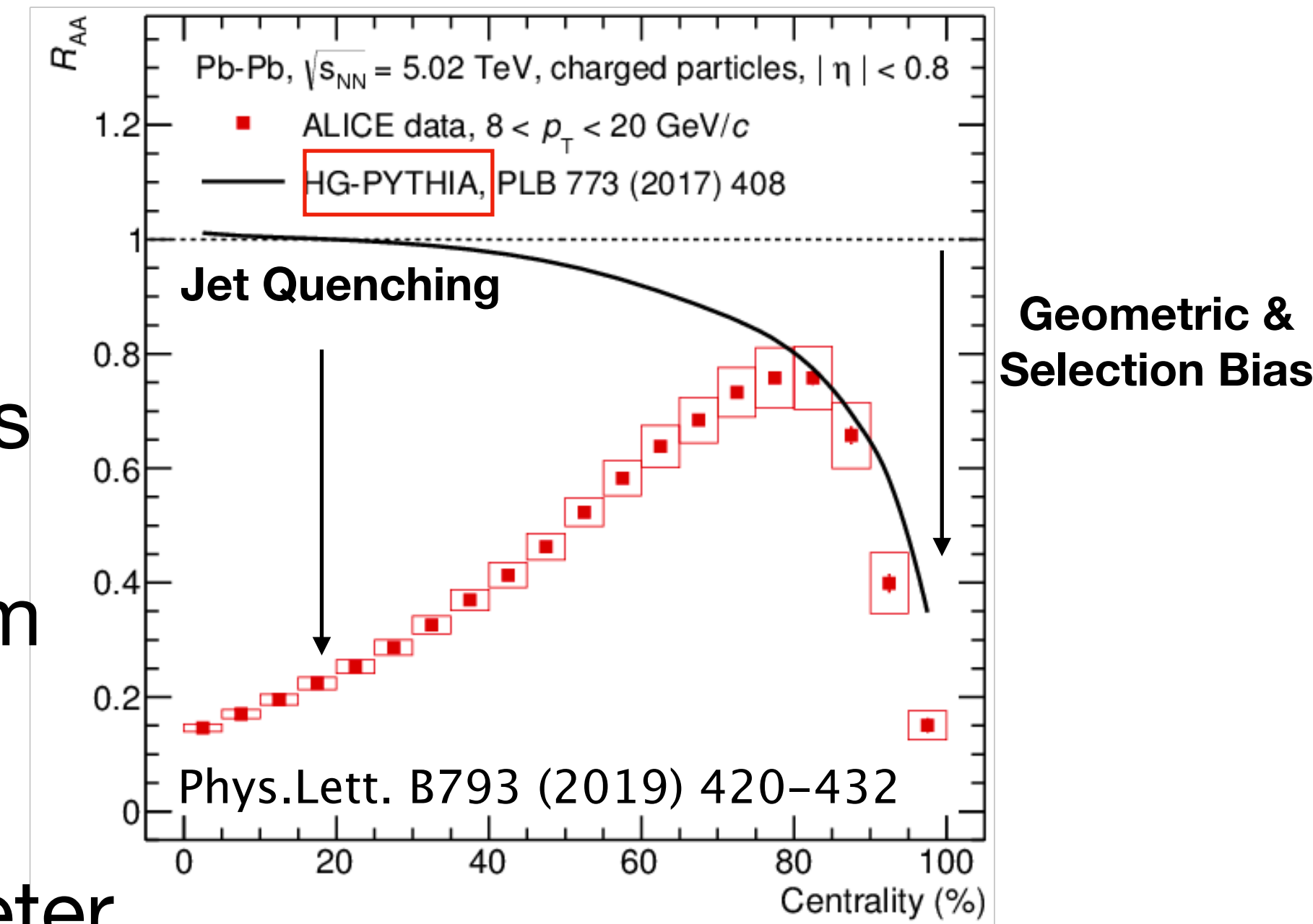
Z/ γ^* in Heavy Ions

- Z/ γ^* lifetime is \sim the QGP formation time in HI collisions
- Should not be modified by QGP - cleanly probe initial state
- Previous yield and v_2 measurements support this
- Limited precision in peripheral events
- Sensitive to valence and sea quark distributions - tests nPDFs
- pPb data used in nPDF fits currently limited to Z mass region



Search for onset of jet quenching

- Studies of high p_T charged hadrons have indicated a suppression in peripheral events
- Problem for jet quenching interpretation in peripheral events
- Recently HG-PYTHIA proposes a mechanism for non-medium suppression in charged hadrons
- Geometric biases on initial nucleon-nucleon impact parameter
- Centrality selection biases - hard/soft correlations
- ATLAS data seems to indicate opposite trend for Z, W bosons
- Precise peripheral yield measurements needed



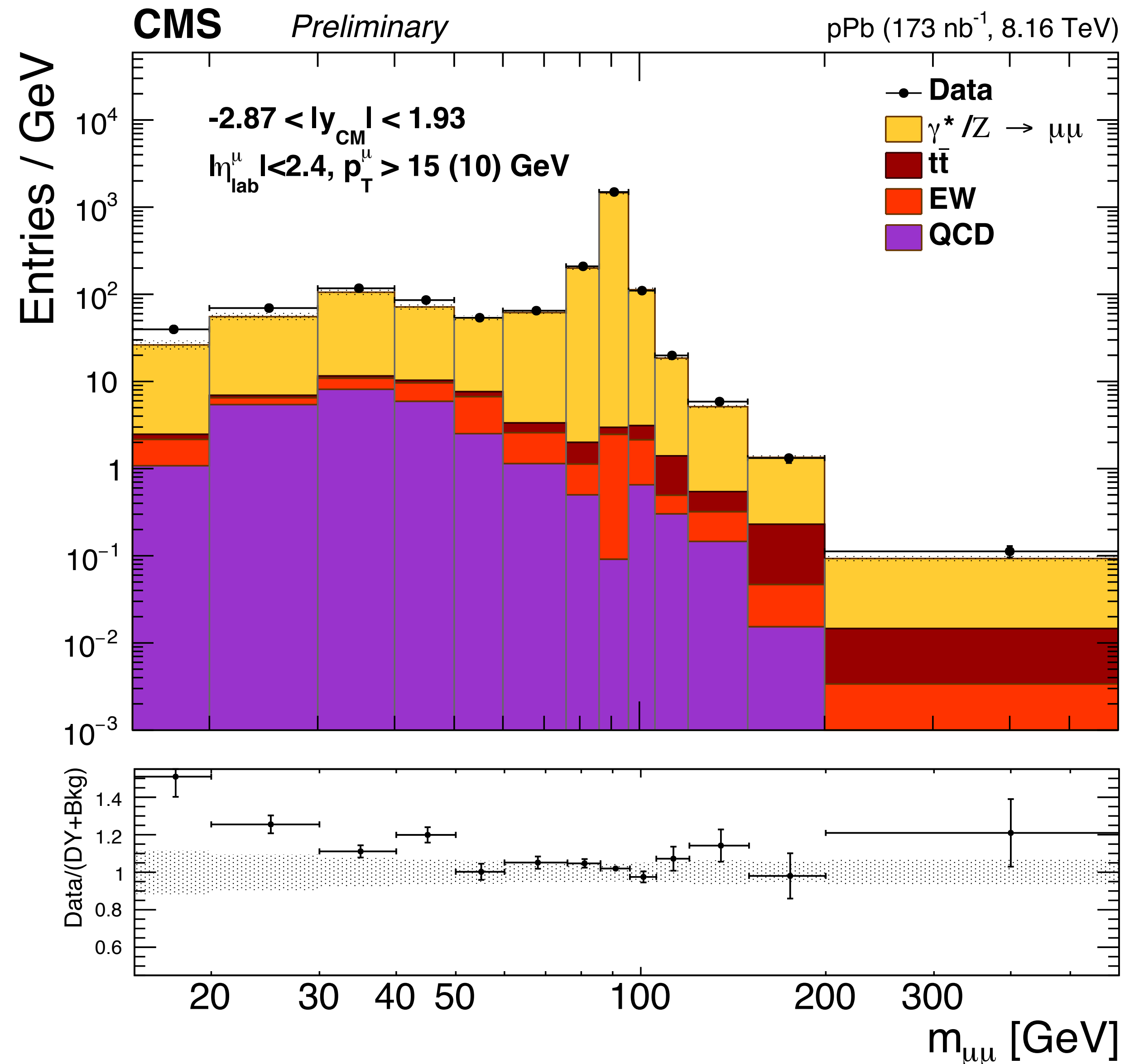
A 3D visualization of a particle detector, likely a calorimeter or tracking chamber, showing a dense grid of blue and green lines. A central point of interaction is shown with a burst of yellow and green lines radiating outwards, representing particle tracks or energy deposits. The overall scene is set against a light blue background with some floating particles.

Testing nPDFs with Drell-Yan in 8.16 TeV pPb

HIN-18-003

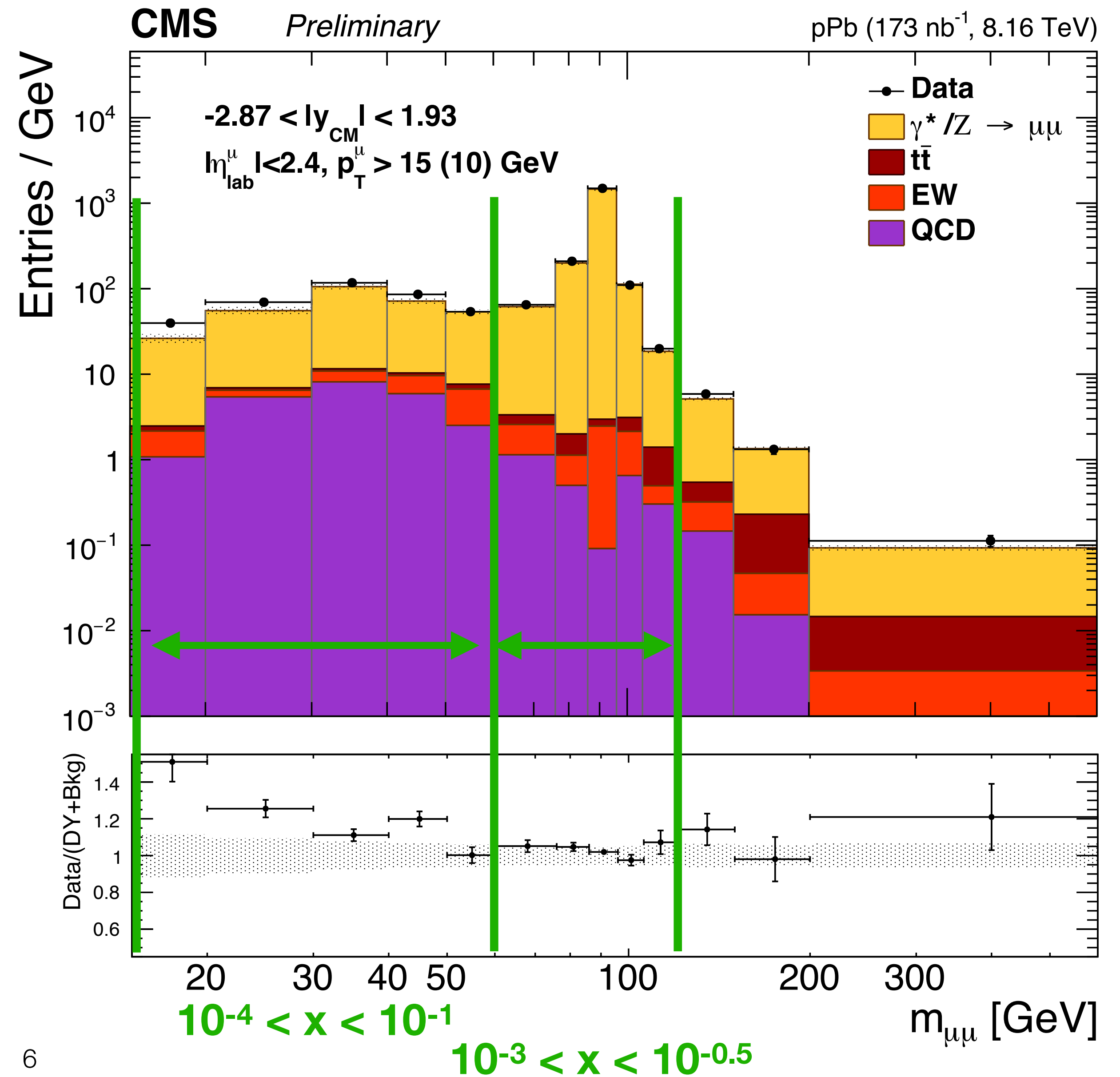
Dimuon Mass Distribution

- 2016 8.16 TeV pPb (173 nb⁻¹)
- $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ Channel
- $10 < m_{\mu\mu} < 600$ GeV
- Able to probe to lower x region!
- $t\bar{t}$, Electroweak, QCD backgrounds subtracted
- Large signal/background ratio
- Data overshoots Powheg at low $m_{\mu\mu}$

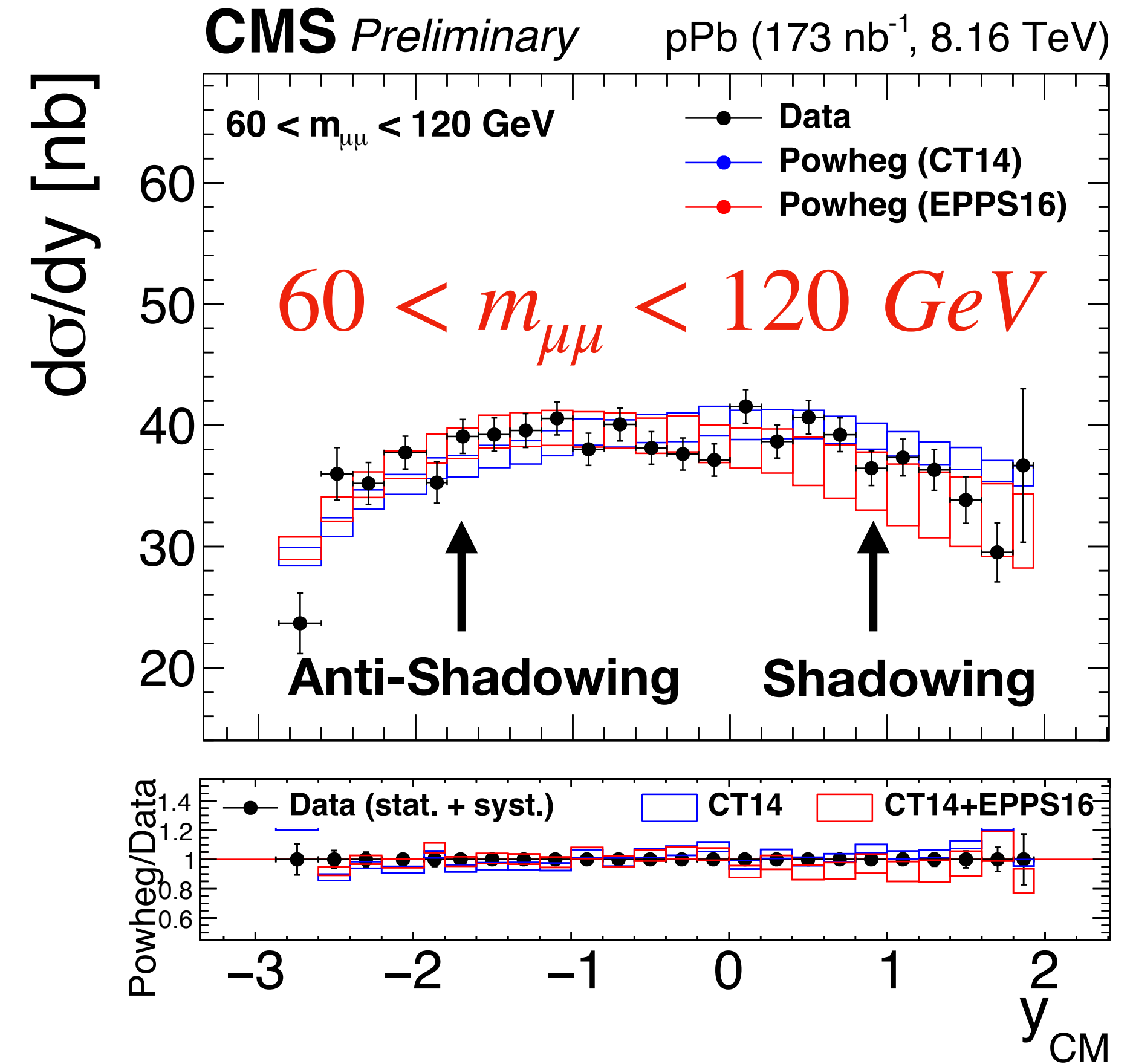
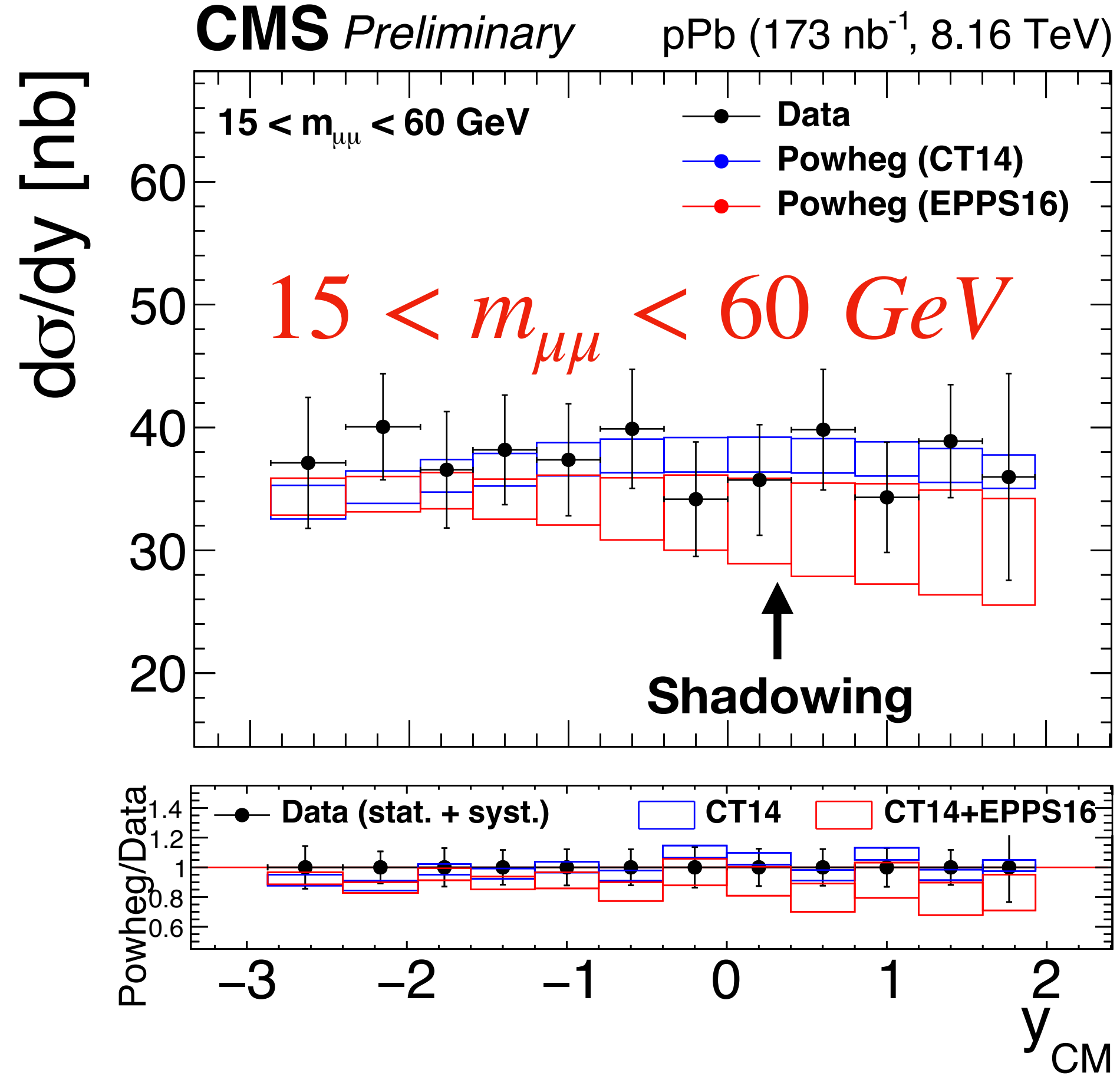


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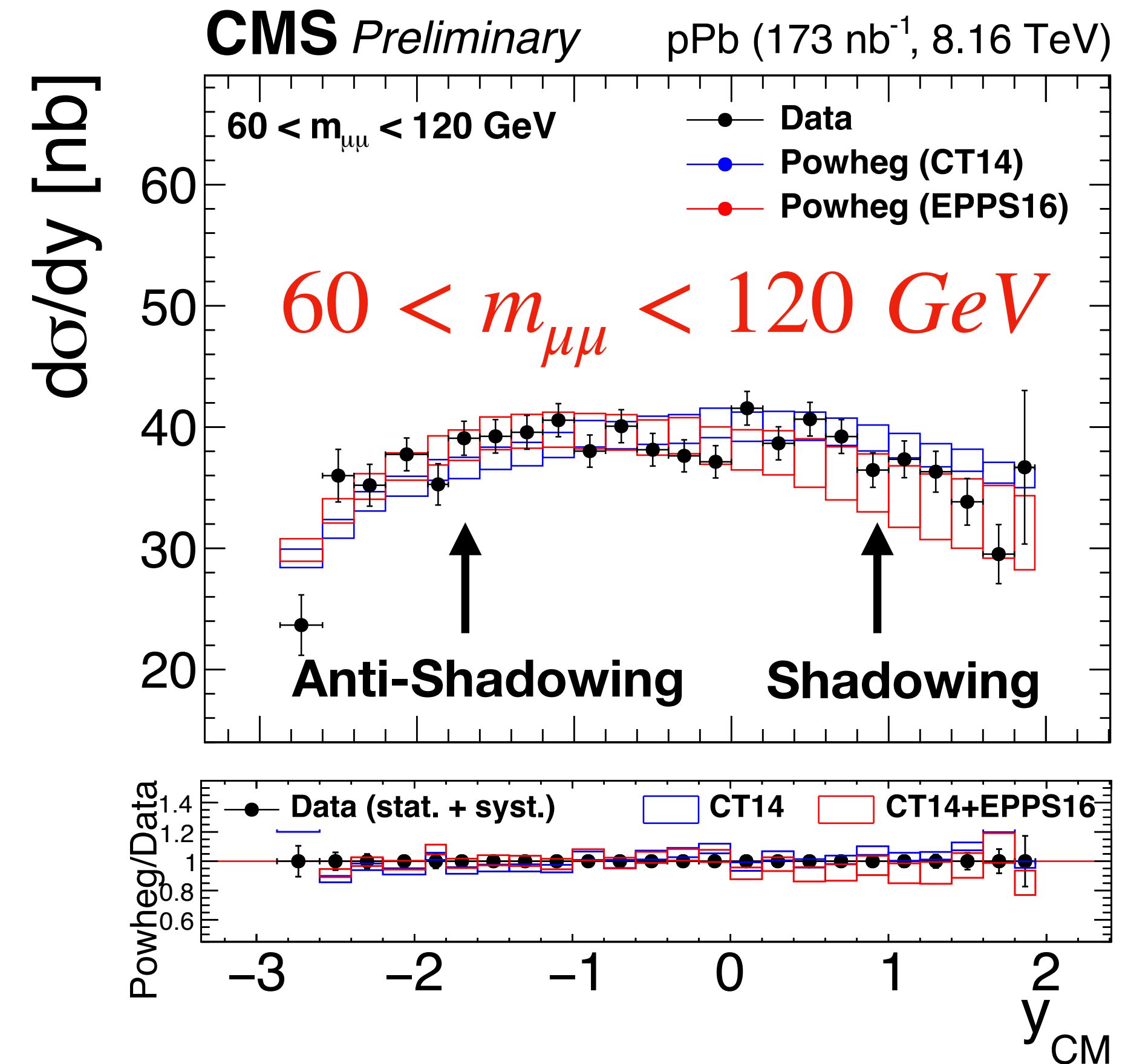
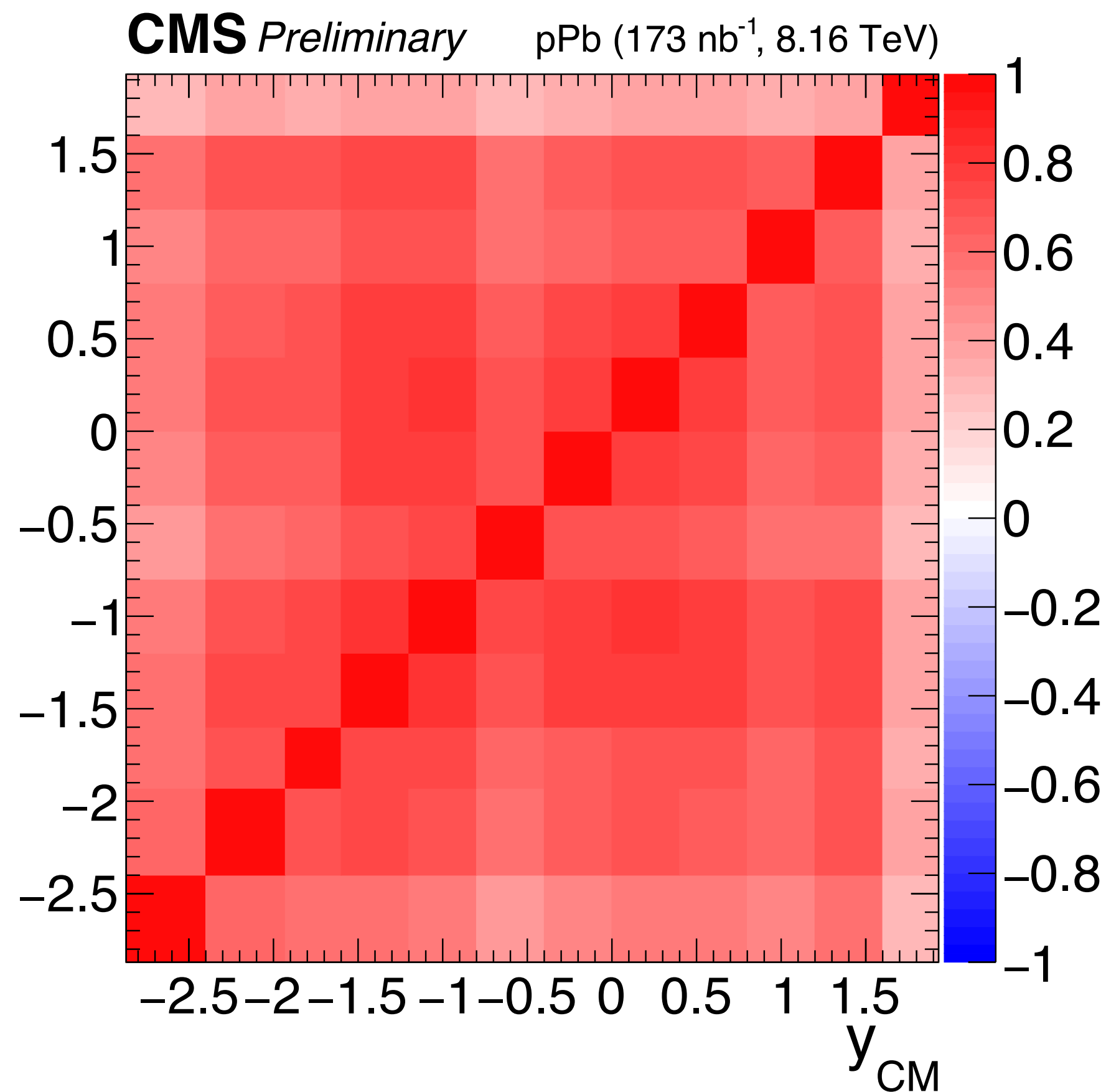


Rapidity Distributions



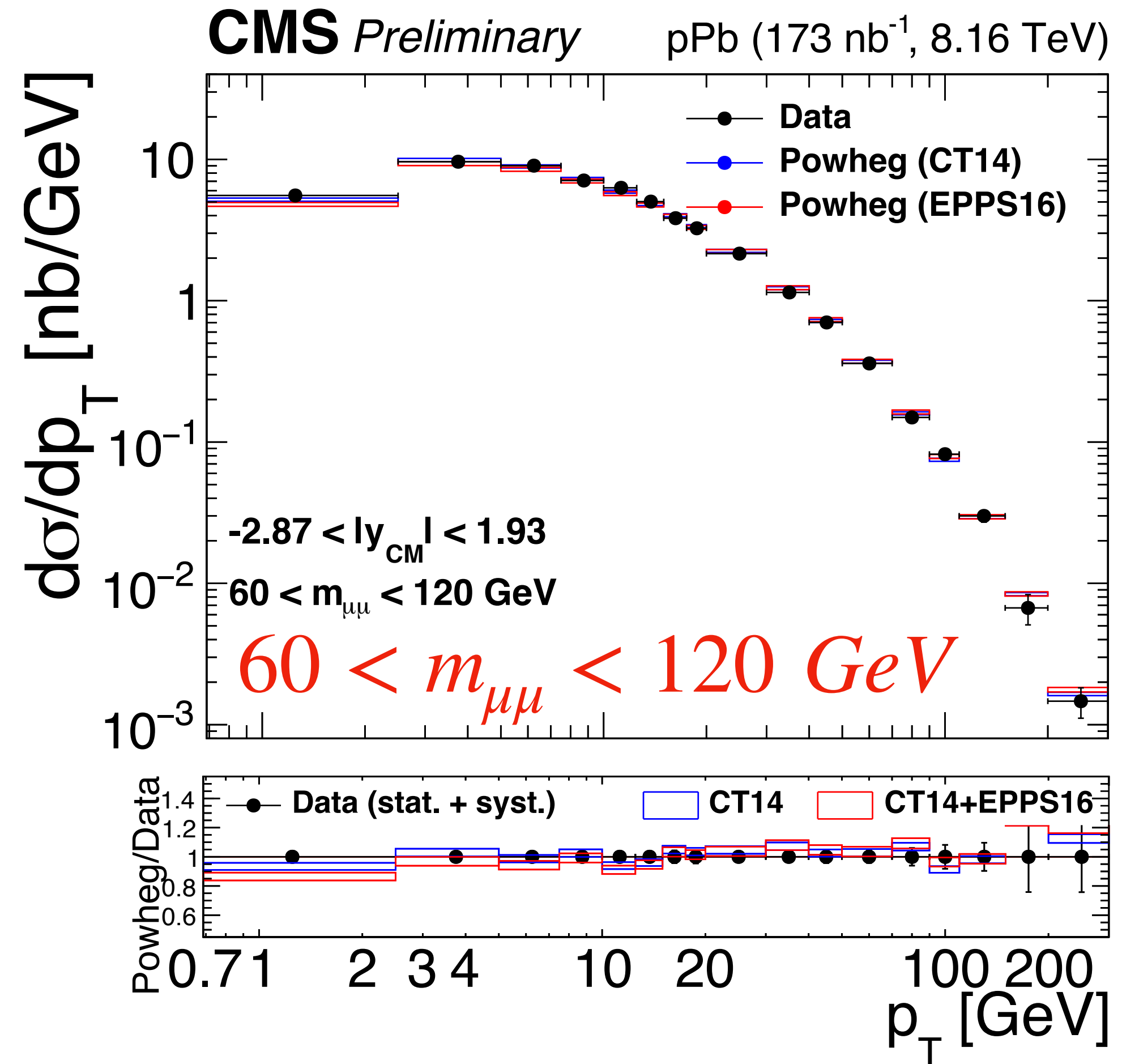
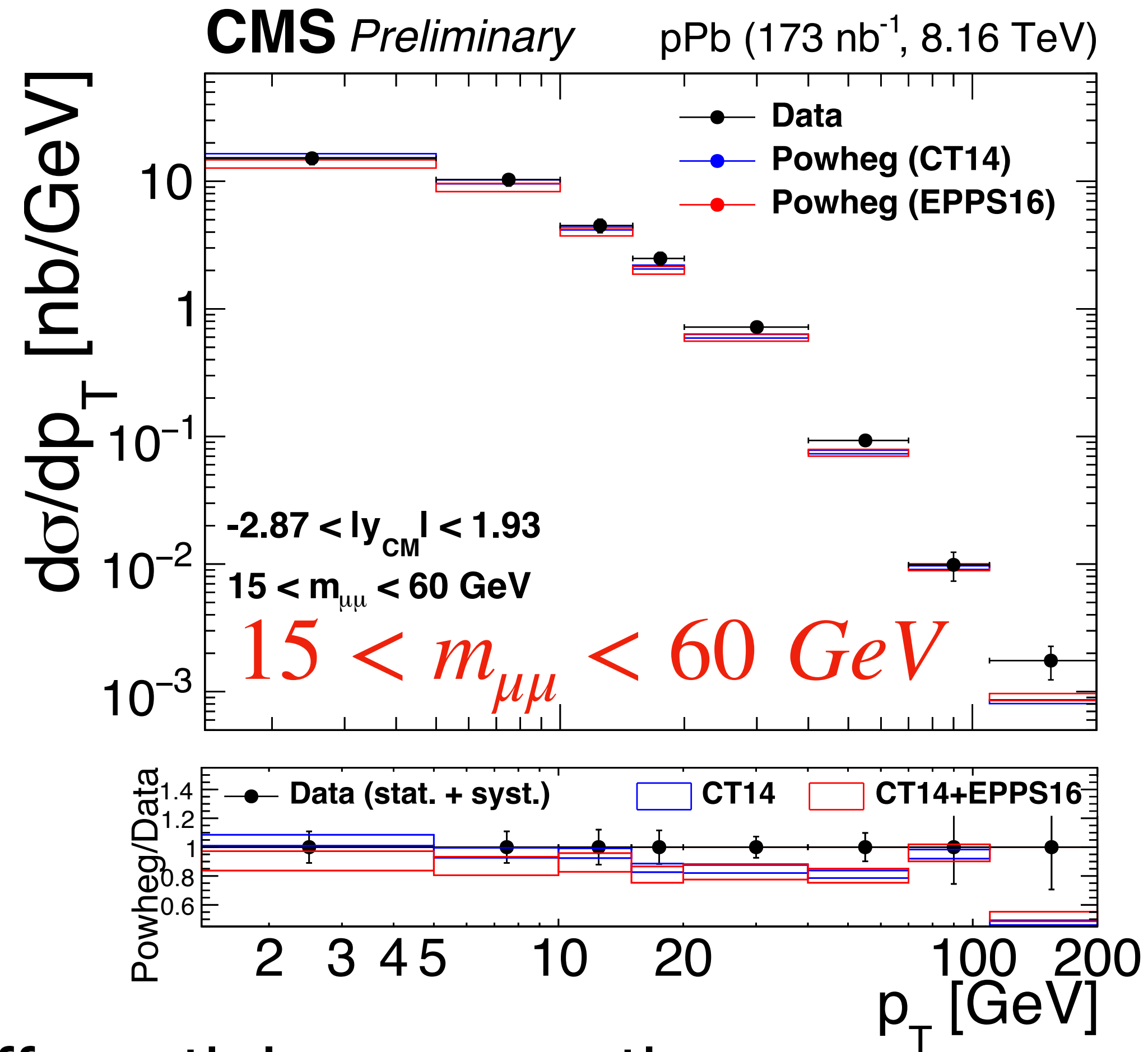
- Rapidity differential cross section measured for low and Z mass
- Compared to **CT14** pdf and **CT14+EPPS16** nPDF
- Favors nPDF around Z mass ($\chi^2/\text{ndof} = 1.45$ vs 2.13); low mass inconclusive

Rapidity Distributions



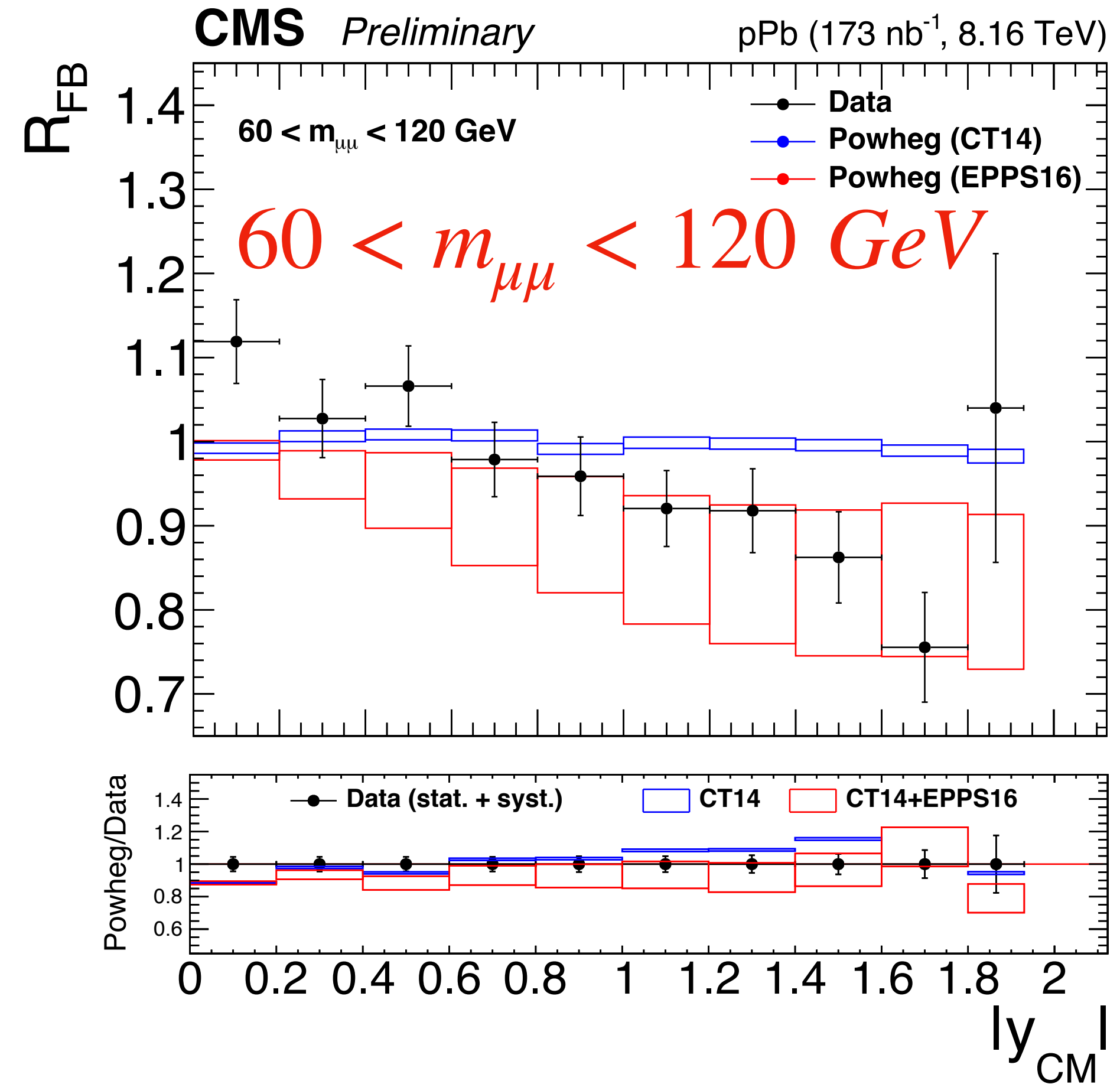
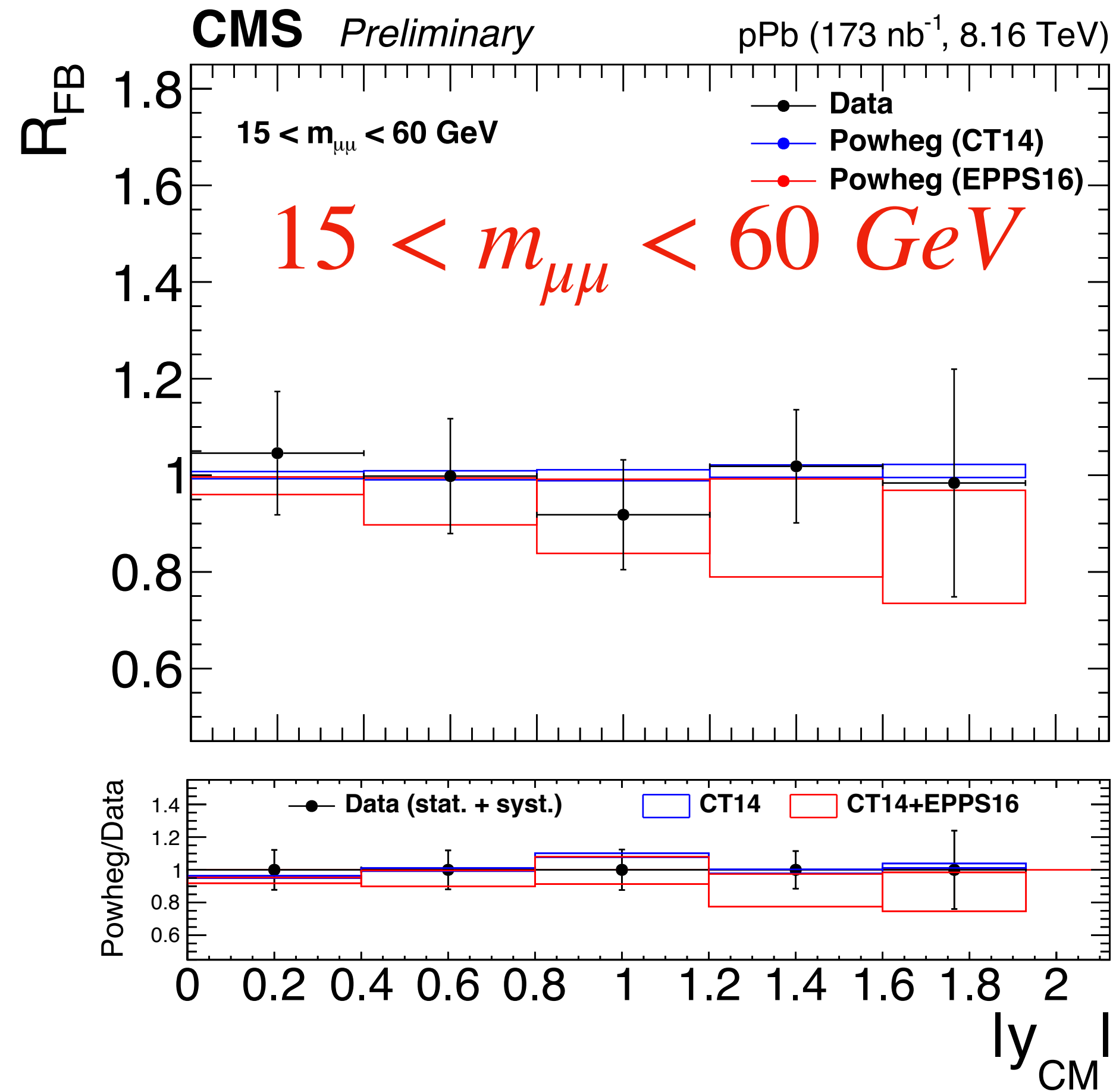
- Uncertainties are comparable to nPDF uncertainties
- Full correlation matrix available
- Allows correct treatment of correlated uncertainties in global fits

p_T Distributions

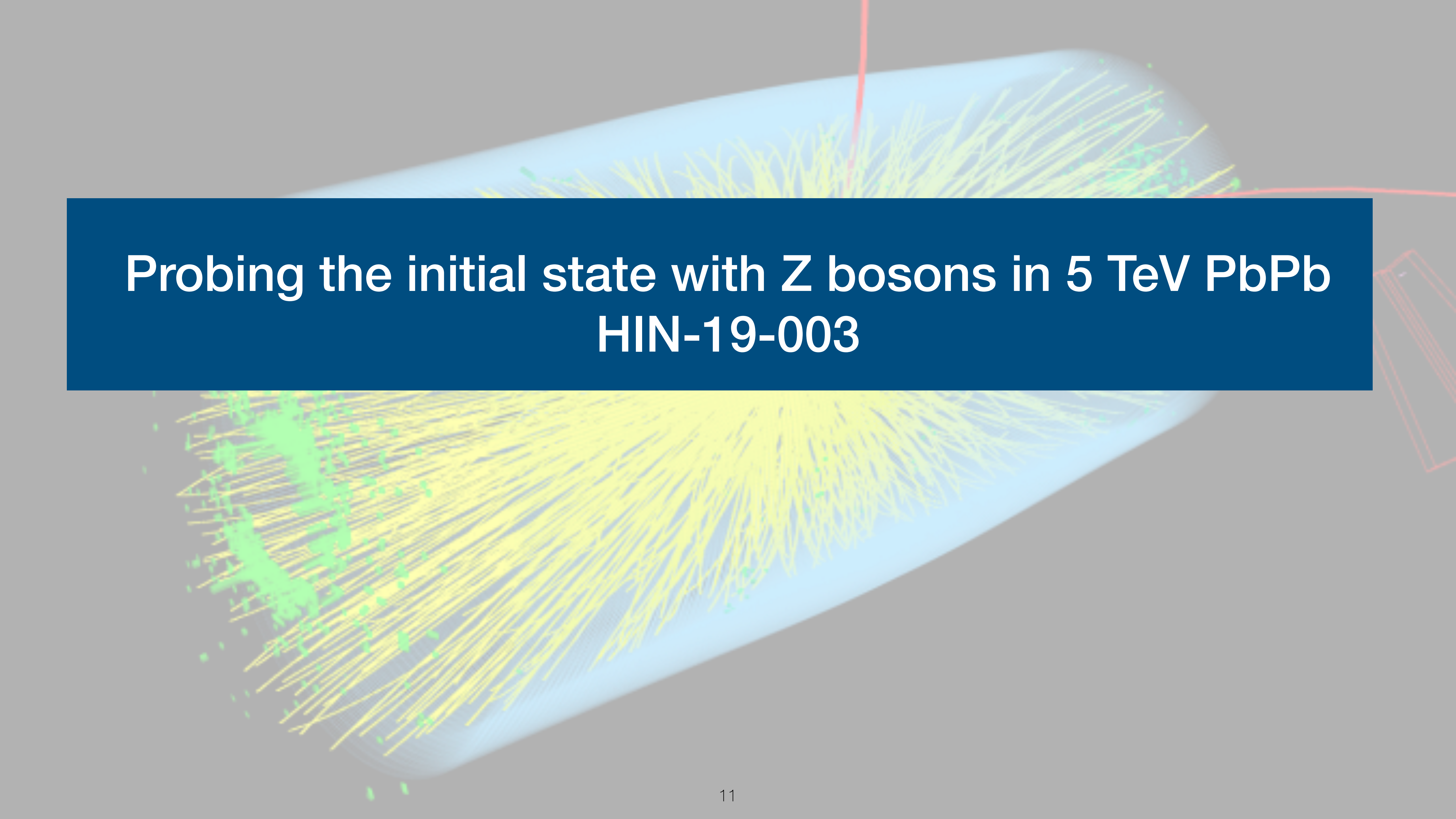


- Differential cross sections
- Difficult to distinguish between different (n)PDFs
- Powheg undershoots data at low $p_T, m_{\mu\mu}$ - better modeling needed in this region

Forward-Backward Ratios



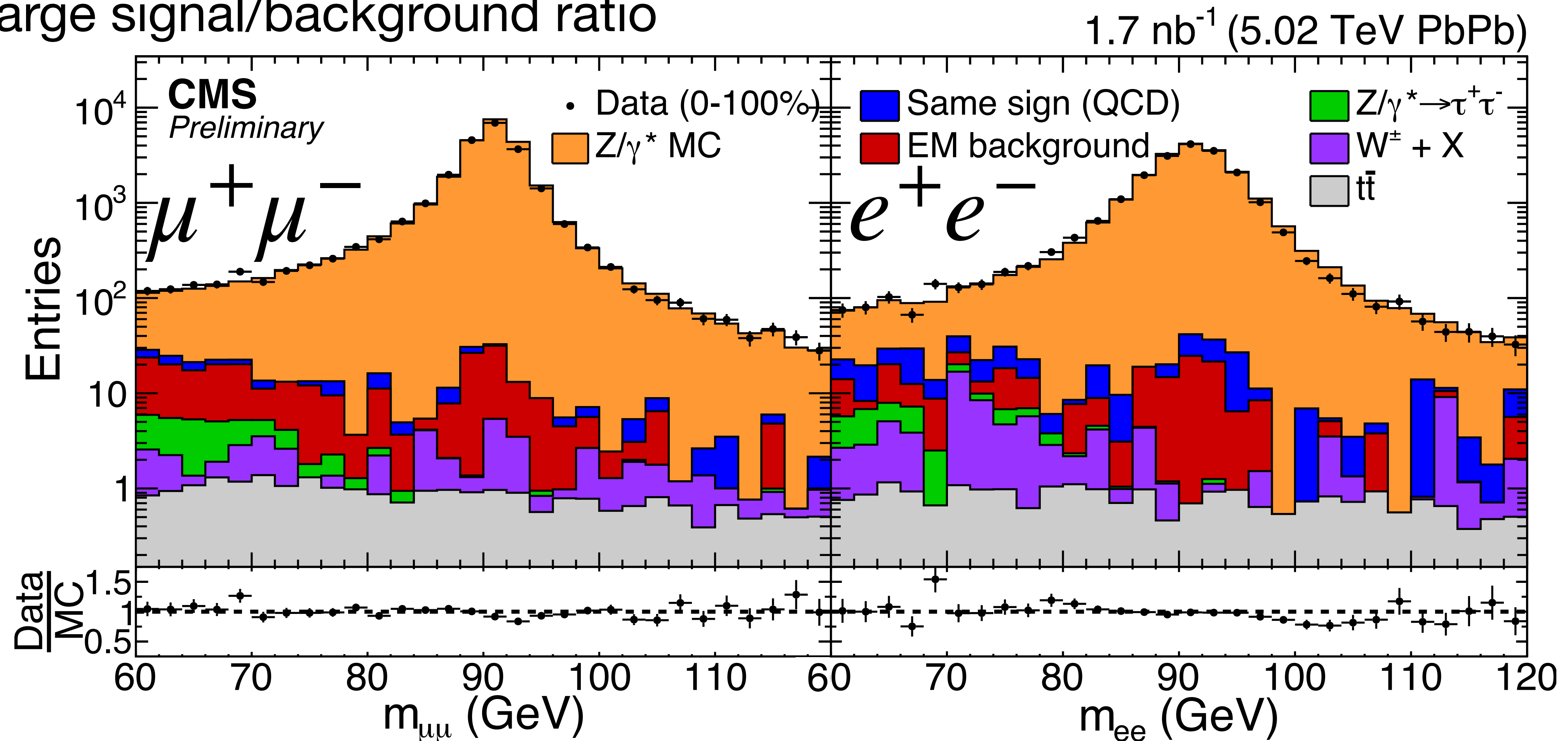
- Ratio of forward-backward yields cancels systematic uncertainties
- Clear preference for **CT14+EPPS16** around Z mass
- Uncertainties significantly smaller than existing nPDF uncertainties

A 3D visualization of particle tracks within a detector volume. The volume is represented by a light blue, semi-transparent cylinder. Numerous thin, yellow-green lines radiate from a central point, representing the paths of particles. Some of these lines are thicker and more prominent, indicating higher energy or specific particle types. A red line is visible at the top, possibly representing a specific track or a detector component. The background is a solid grey color.

Probing the initial state with Z bosons in 5 TeV PbPb HIN-19-003

Mass Peaks

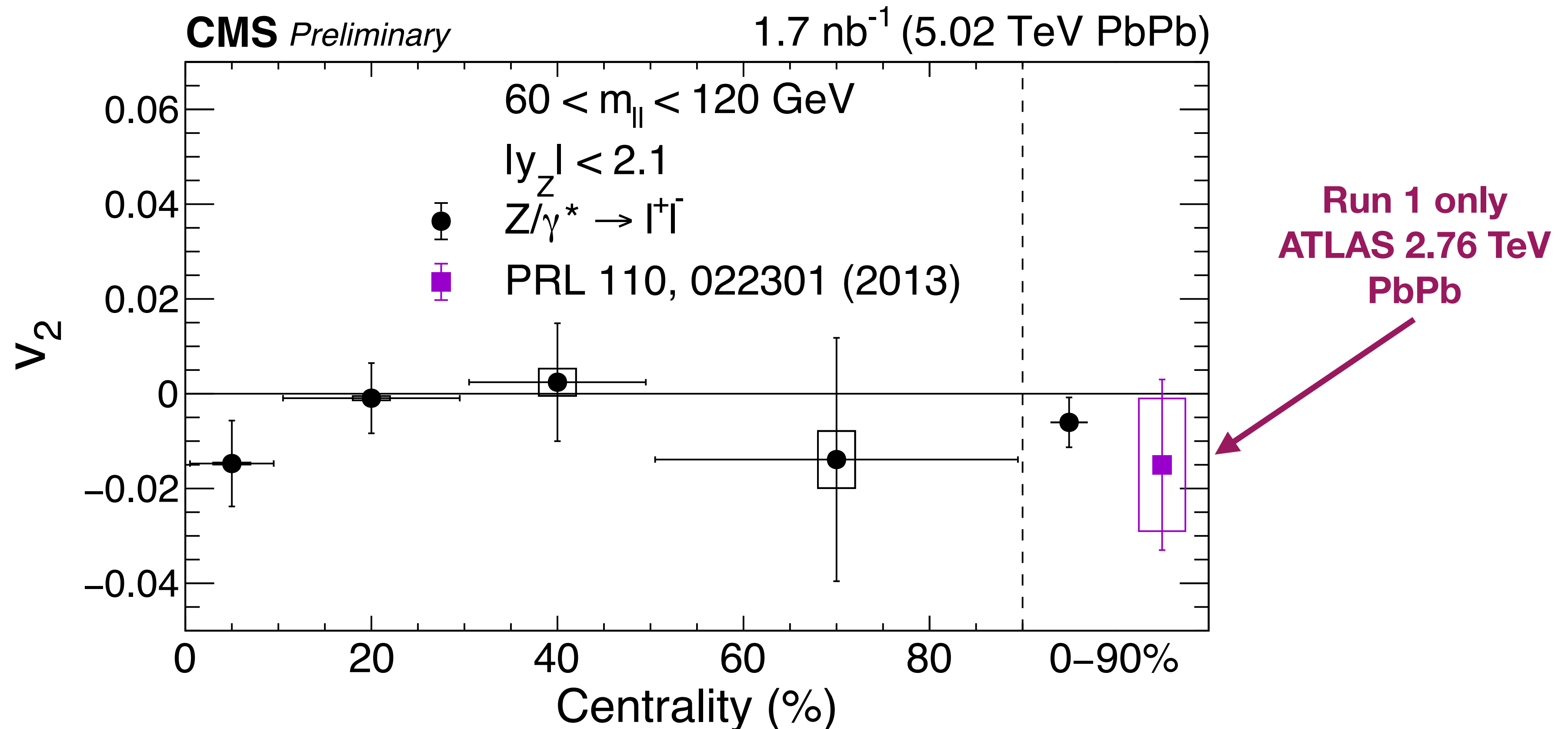
- 2018 5 TeV PbPb (1.7 nb⁻¹)
- $|\eta_\mu| < 2.4, |\eta_e| < 2.1, p_T^l > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- Large signal/background ratio



V₂

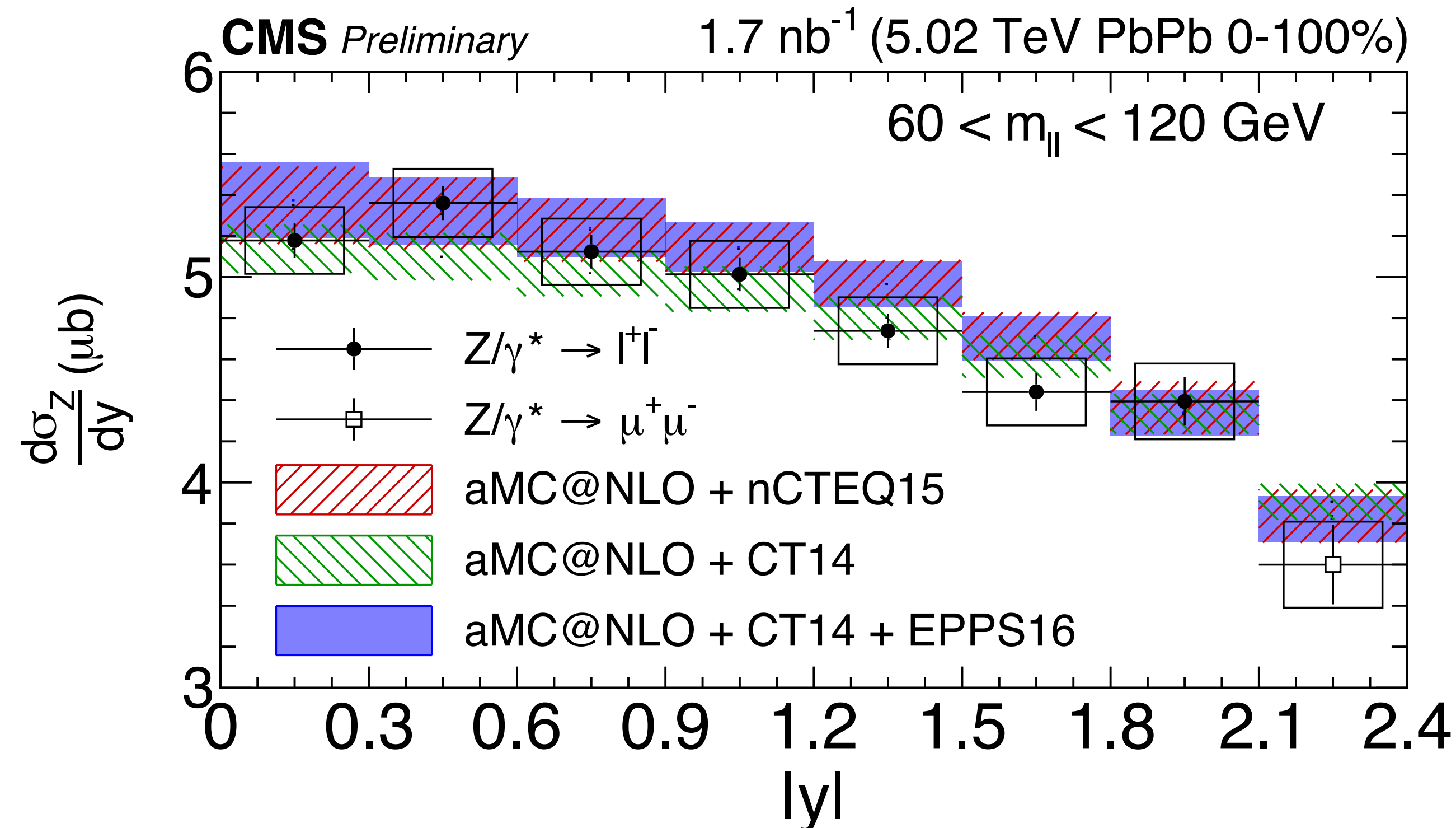
- v₂ measured with 3-subevent method (forward calorimeters and tracker)
- η -gap of >3 units (suppresses non-flow)
- Both channels combined into 1 measurement
- Consistent with Z bosons being created early and not being modified by medium

$$v_2 = \frac{\langle Q_Z Q_A^* \rangle}{\sqrt{\frac{\langle Q_A Q_B^* \rangle \langle Q_A Q_C^* \rangle}{\langle Q_B Q_C^* \rangle}}}$$

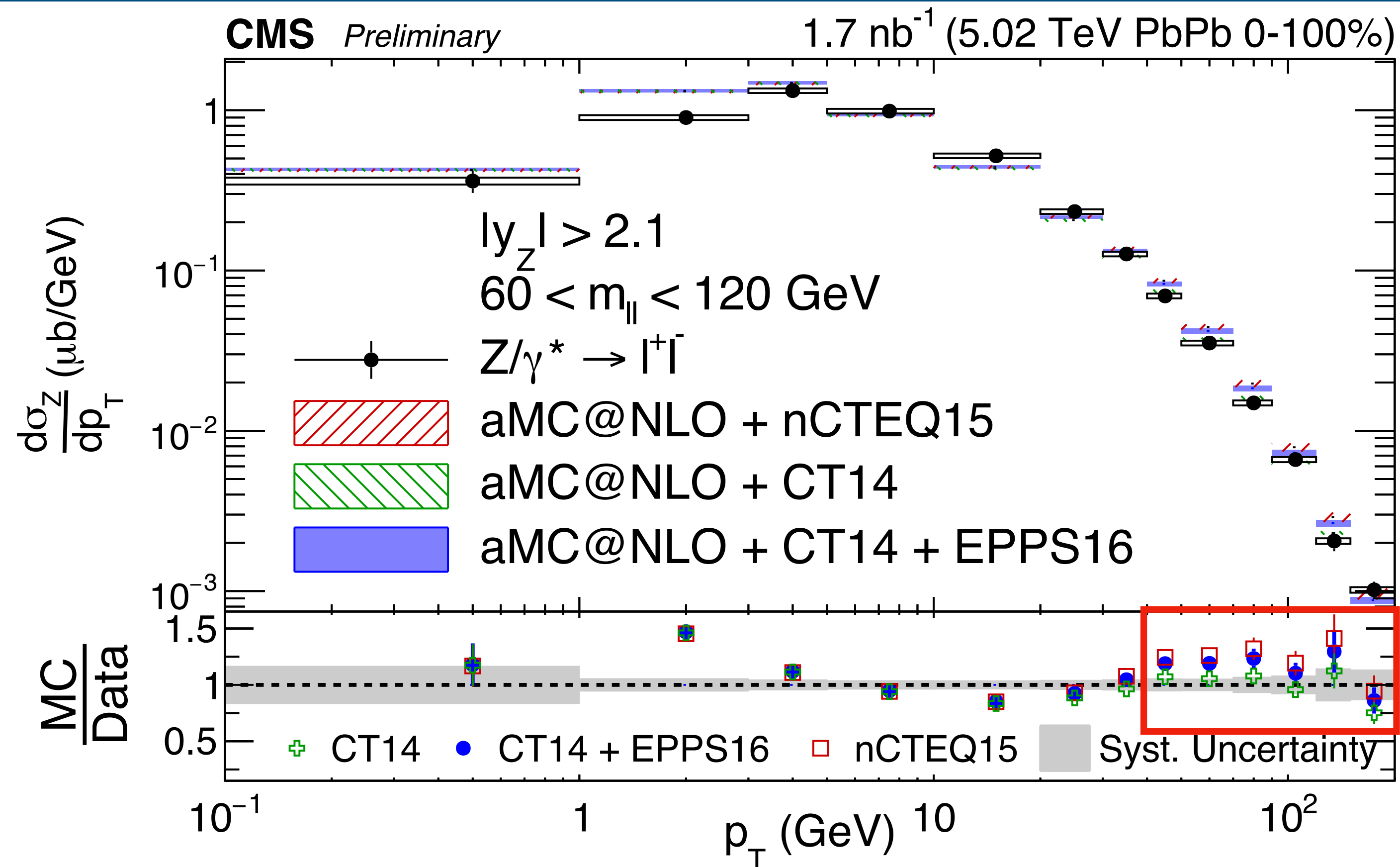


Rapidity compared to models

- Differential cross section compared to MadGraph5_aMC@NLO + 3 (n)PDF sets
- Models scaled by $T_{AA}\sigma_{PbPb}^{MB}$
- Data slightly favors steeper decrease in forward region
- Can't conclusively distinguish between (n)PDF sets with current precision



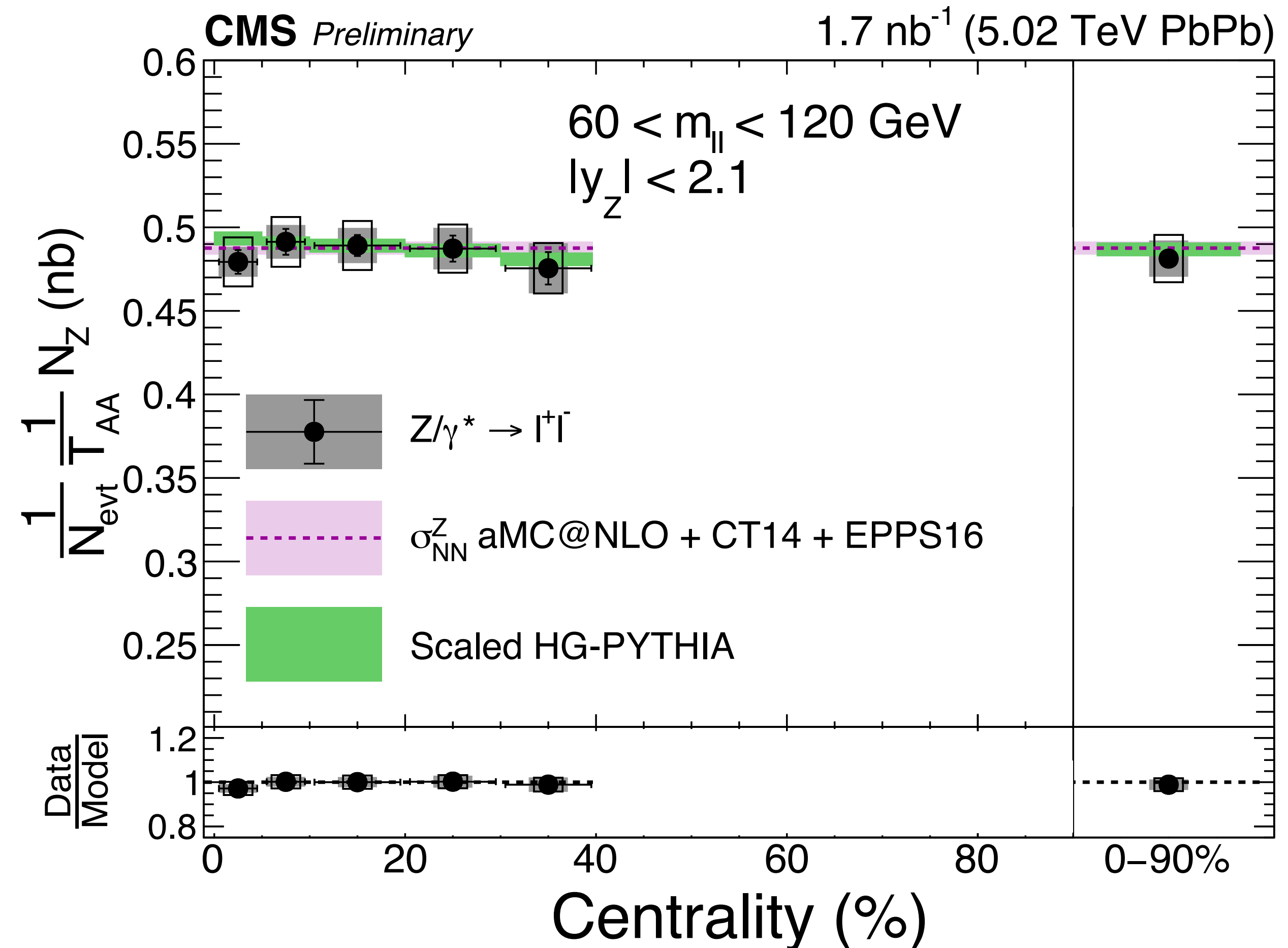
p_T differential cross section



- Similar comparison made for p_T differential cross section
- Deviation between models observed at $p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$
- p_T modeling of aMC@NLO is not perfect - difficult to extract nPDF information
- Potentially a useful probe in the future?

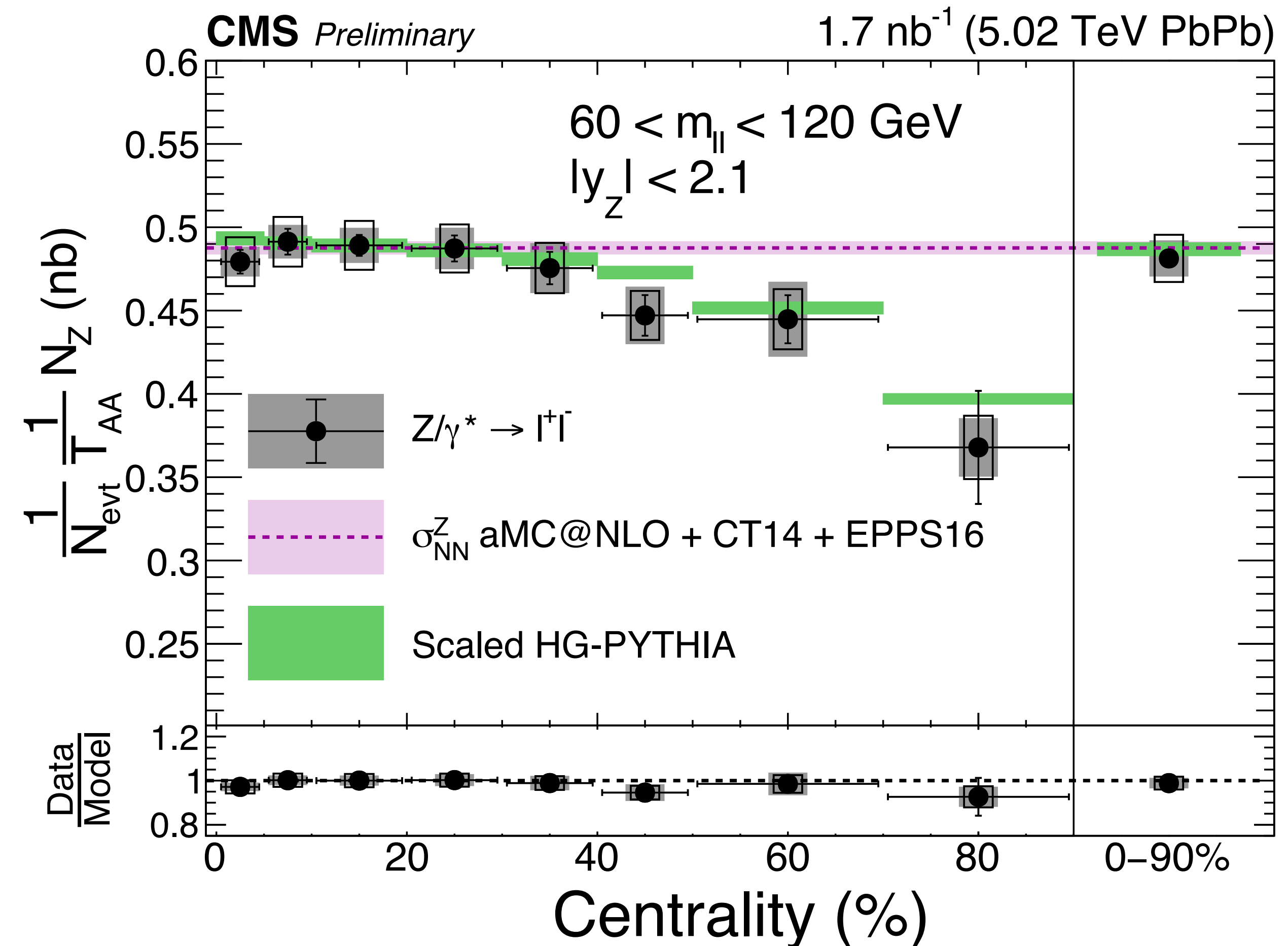
Centrality Dependence

- $\frac{N_Z}{N_{MB}T_{AA}}$ plotted versus centrality
- Numerator of R_{AA}
- Consistent with σ_Z^{NN} from MC
- Data is flat in 0-40%
- Consistent with previous measurements of N_{col} scaling



Peripheral events

- 40-90% deviates from flat scaling at σ_Z^{NN}
- 2.8σ effect in 70-90%
- Effects considered in **HG-PYTHIA**
 - Initial geometry biases in NN impact parameter
 - Centrality selection biases
 - Hard process correlated with more soft production



- Uncertainties similar to Glauber uncertainties

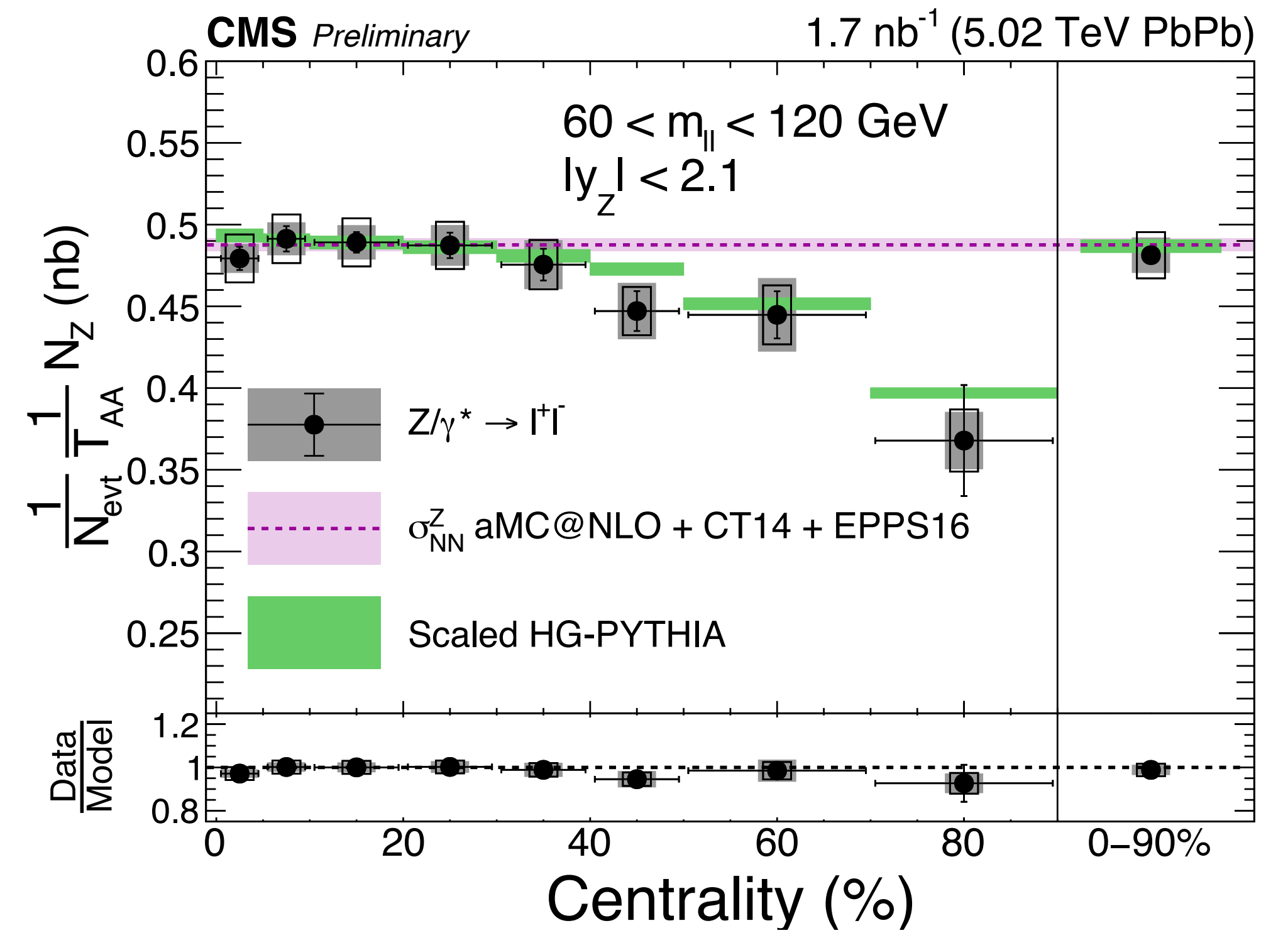
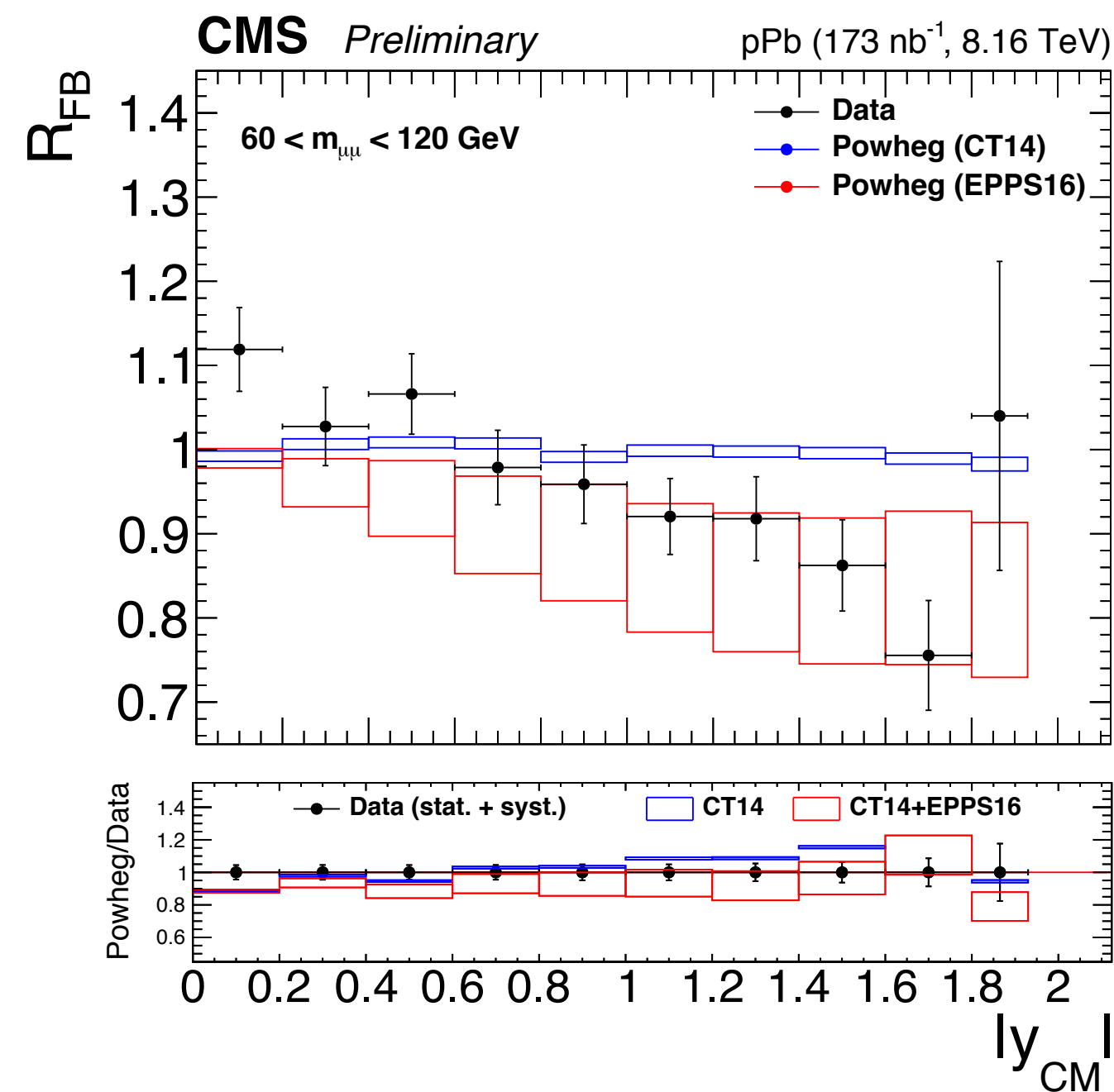
- Advantageous to replace T_{AA} with $\frac{N_Z}{\sigma_Z^{NN} N_{MB}}$: possible cancellation of biases

Conclusions

- New pPb Drell-Yan measurement extended to lower mass region to offer new nPDF constraints
- Shadowing in EPPS16 favored over free nucleon pdf
- PbPb Z boson v_2 consistent with zero and yields support N_{coll} scaling in central events
- Downward trend seen in peripheral Z boson yields - seems to be described by HG-PYTHIA
- Z provides data-driven method to study bias effects when searching for onset of jet quenching

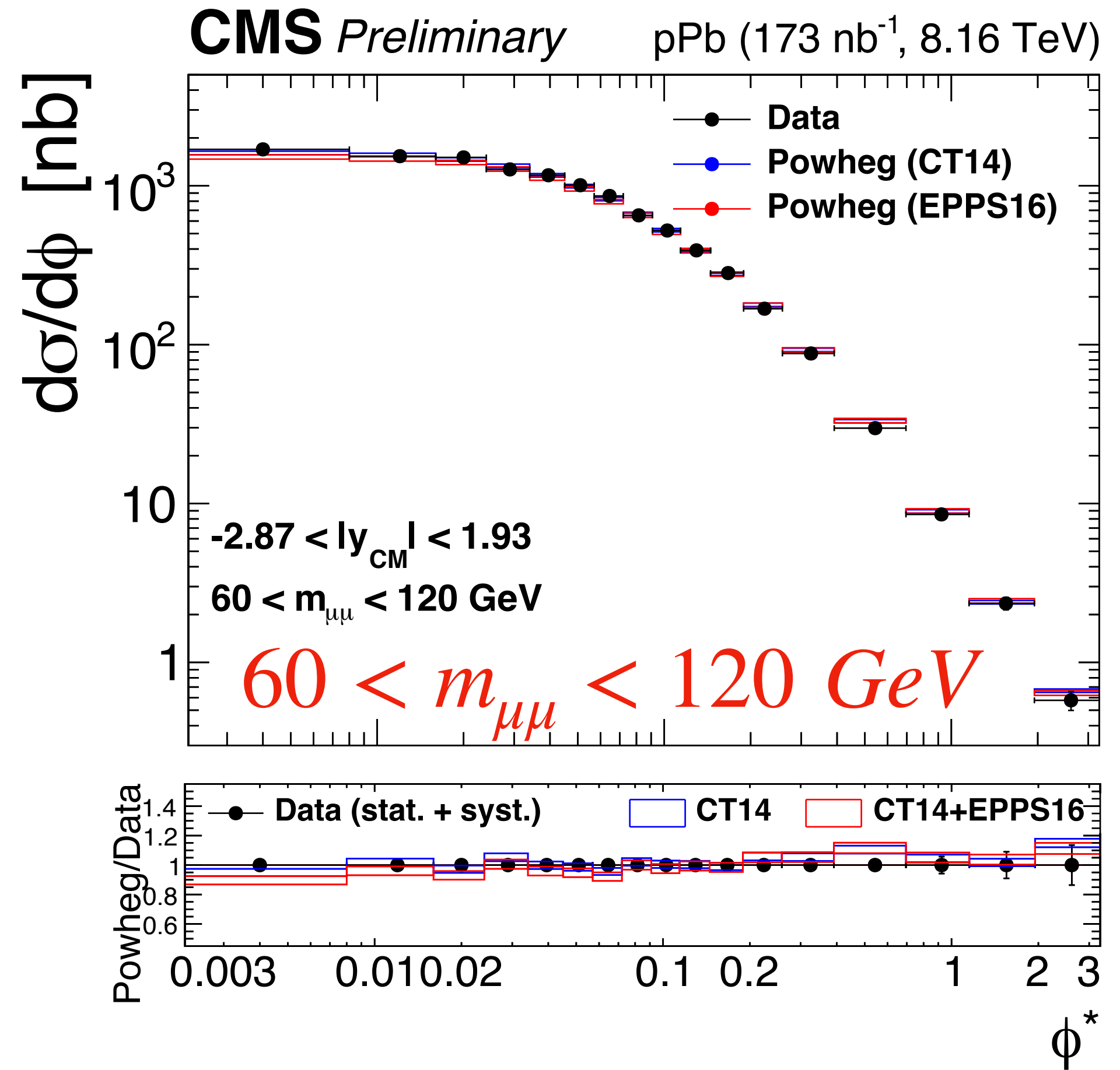
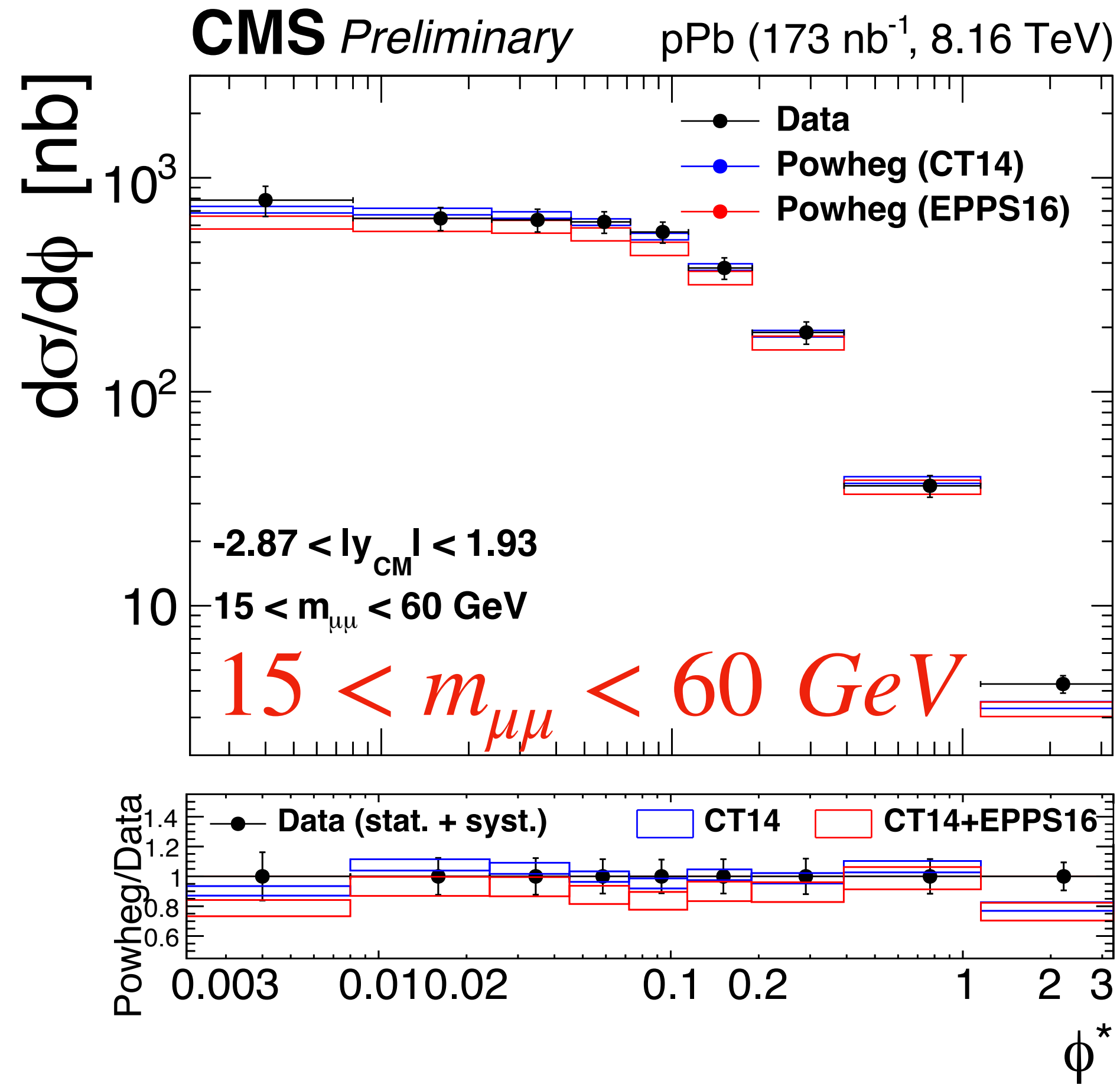
Drell-Yan in pPb
HIN-18-003

Z in PbPb
HIN-19-003



Backup

pPb ϕ^* Distributions



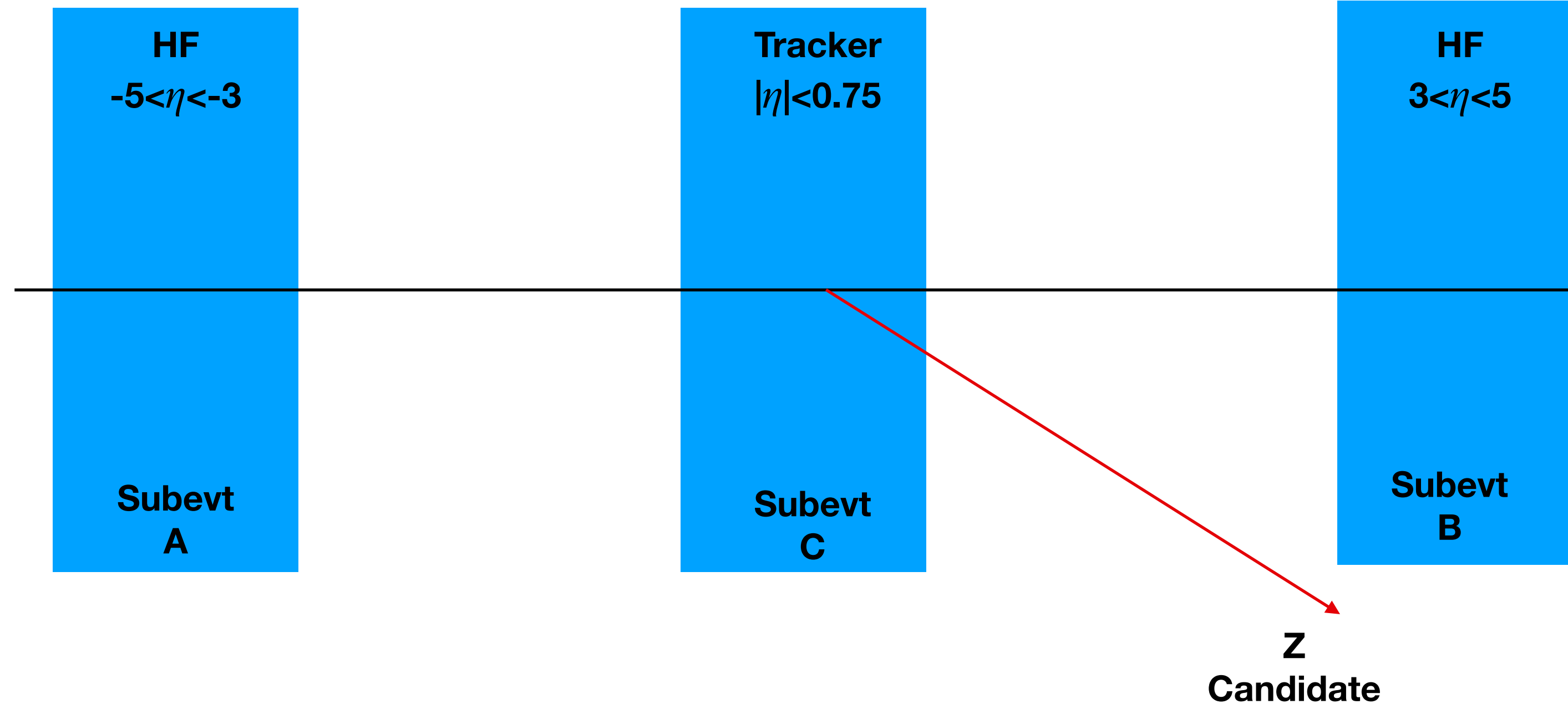
$$\phi^* \approx p_T / m_{\mu\mu} \quad \phi^* \equiv \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \Delta\phi}{2}\right) \sin(\theta_\eta^*), \quad \cos(\theta_\eta^*) = \tanh(\Delta\eta/2),$$

- Only depends on angular variables - better resolution than p_T measurement

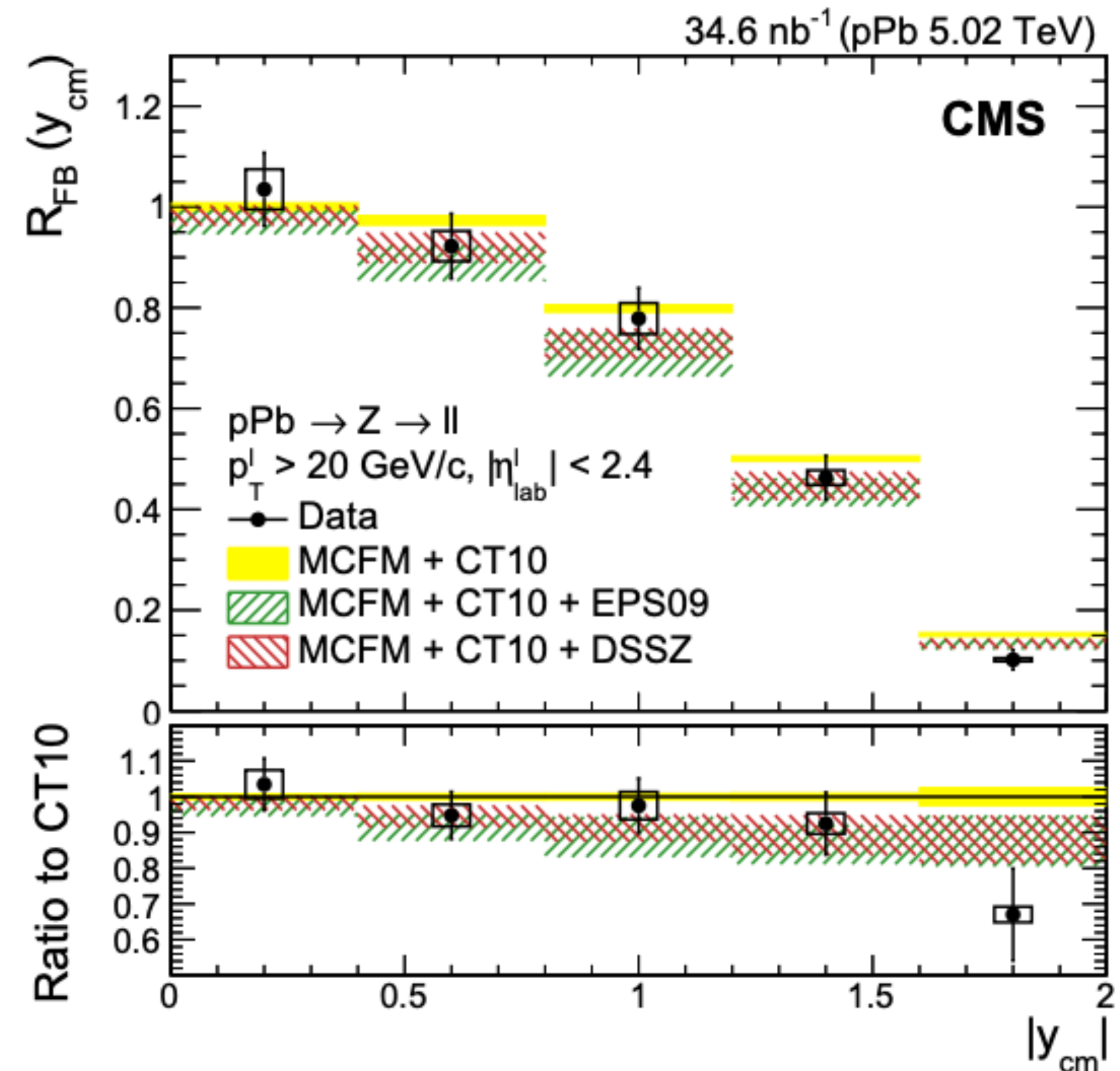
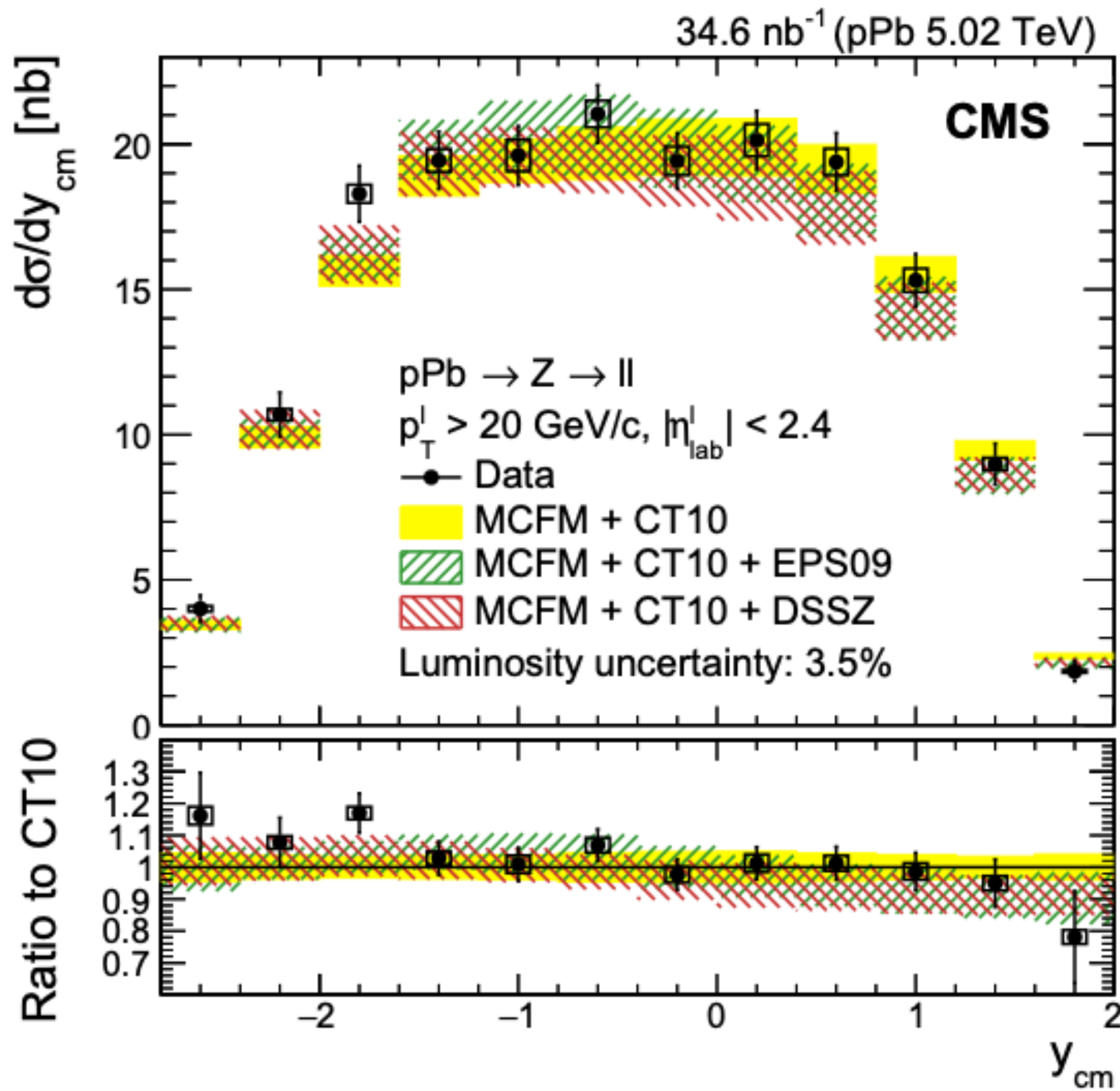
3-subevent v_2 method

$$Q_n = \sum_{k=0}^M \omega_k e^{in\phi_k}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{\langle Q_Z Q_A^* \rangle}{\sqrt{\frac{\langle Q_A Q_B^* \rangle \langle Q_A Q_C^* \rangle}{\langle Q_B Q_C^* \rangle}}}$$

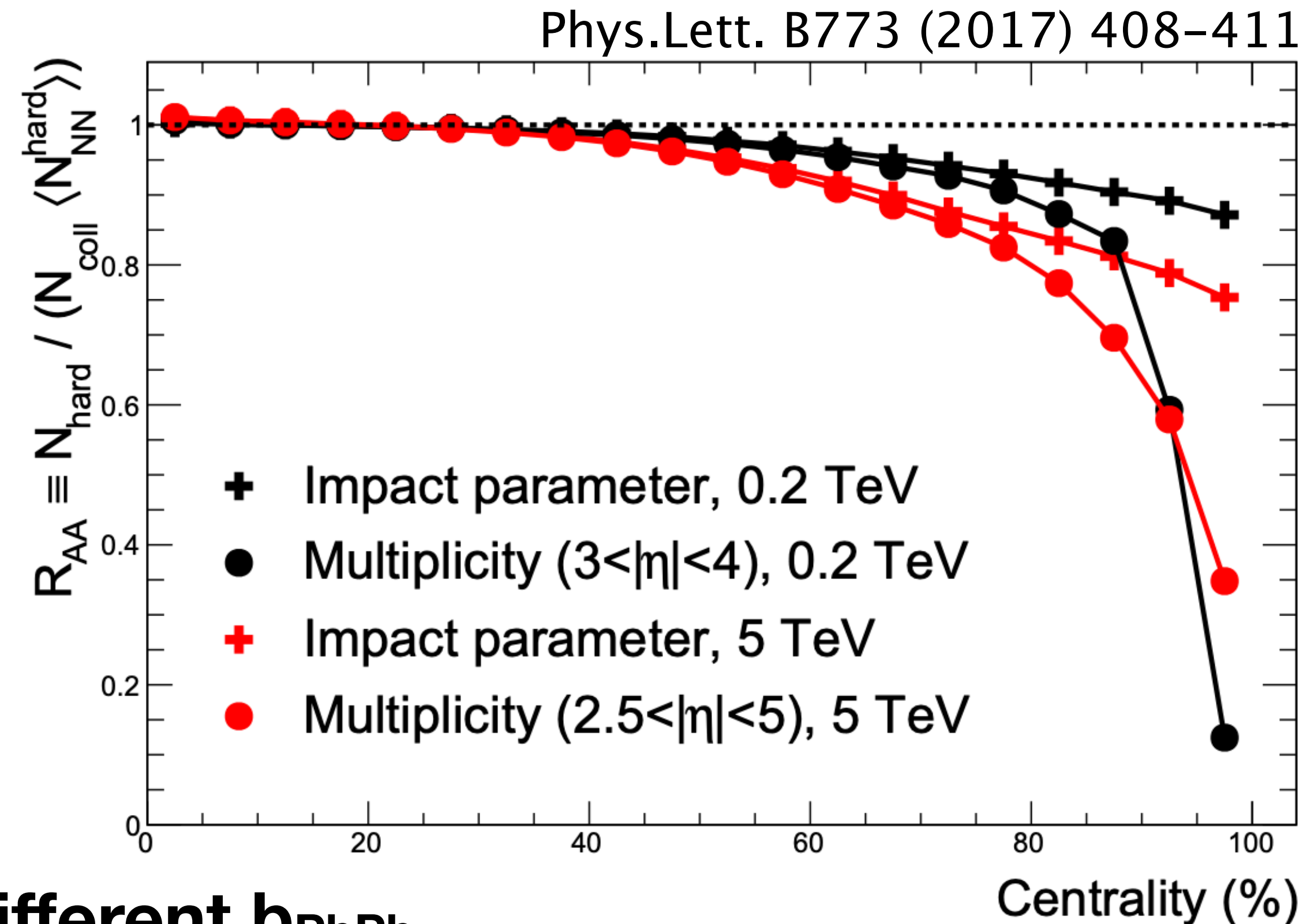


Previous pPb result

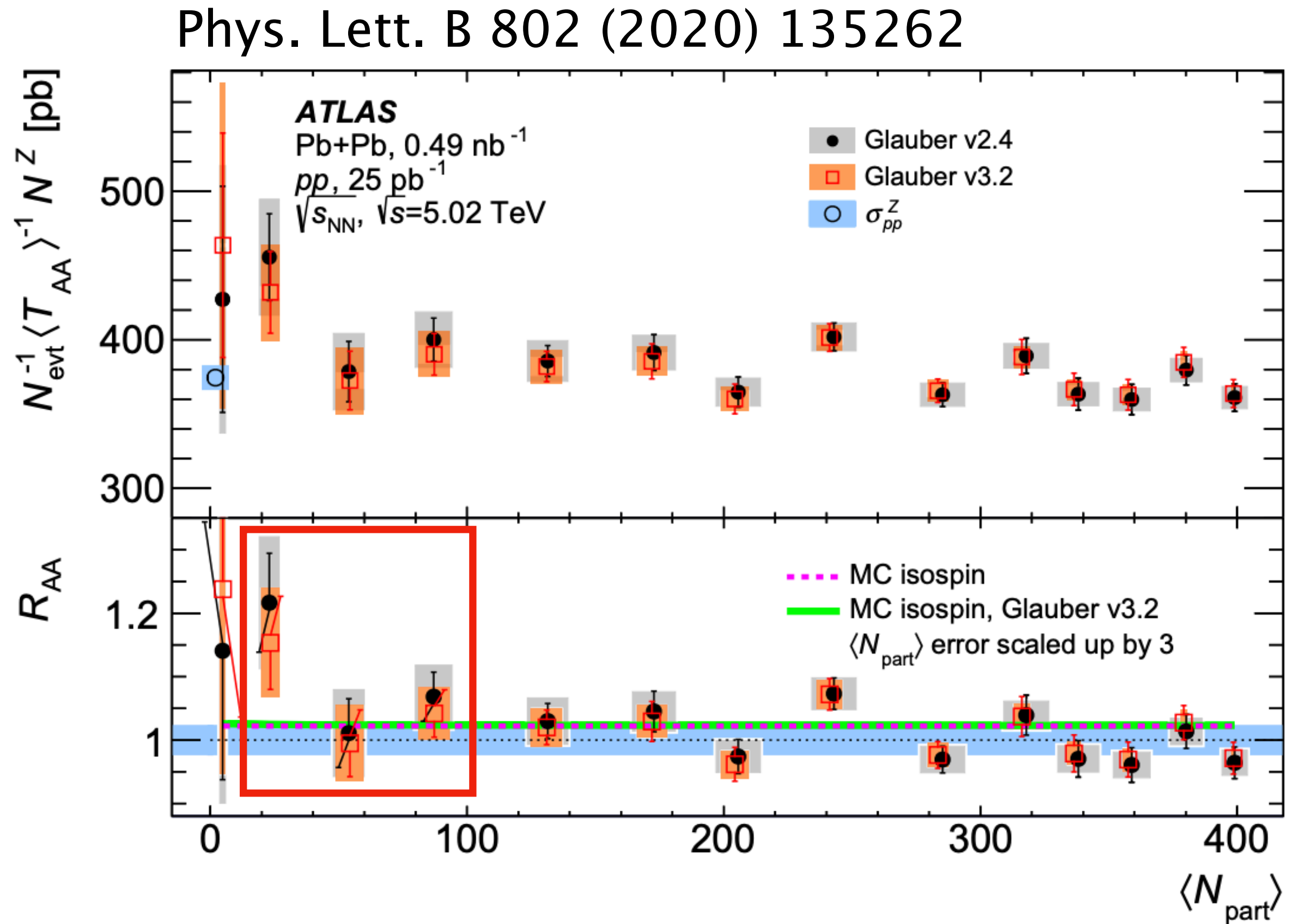


HG-PYTHIA

- Run HIJING to calculate N_{coll} and N_{MPI}
- Superimpose N_{coll} Pythia MB events that have the same number of MPIs
 - These events have no QGP physics
- Perform a centrality calibration
- Plot R_{AA} by comparing to cross section from pp collisions
- Geometry biases - $\langle b_{\text{NN}} \rangle$ can be biased for different b_{PbPb}
- Centrality selection bias - correlations in hard/soft production can cause migration of event with hard processes to higher centrality
 - Leads to depletion in peripheral events



Comparison to ATLAS - Glauber versions



- Choice of TGlauberMC version can affect peripheral results a bit
- CMS uses v3.2
 - Orange points should be used for a fair comparison with ATLAS

Comparison to ATLAS

- Scaled ATLAS RAA by σ_{NN}^Z to try to make a comparison
 - Note: could still be some difference in normalization

- Roughly estimated compatibility
 - CMS T_{AA} uncertainty ignored

- Central bins roughly consistent

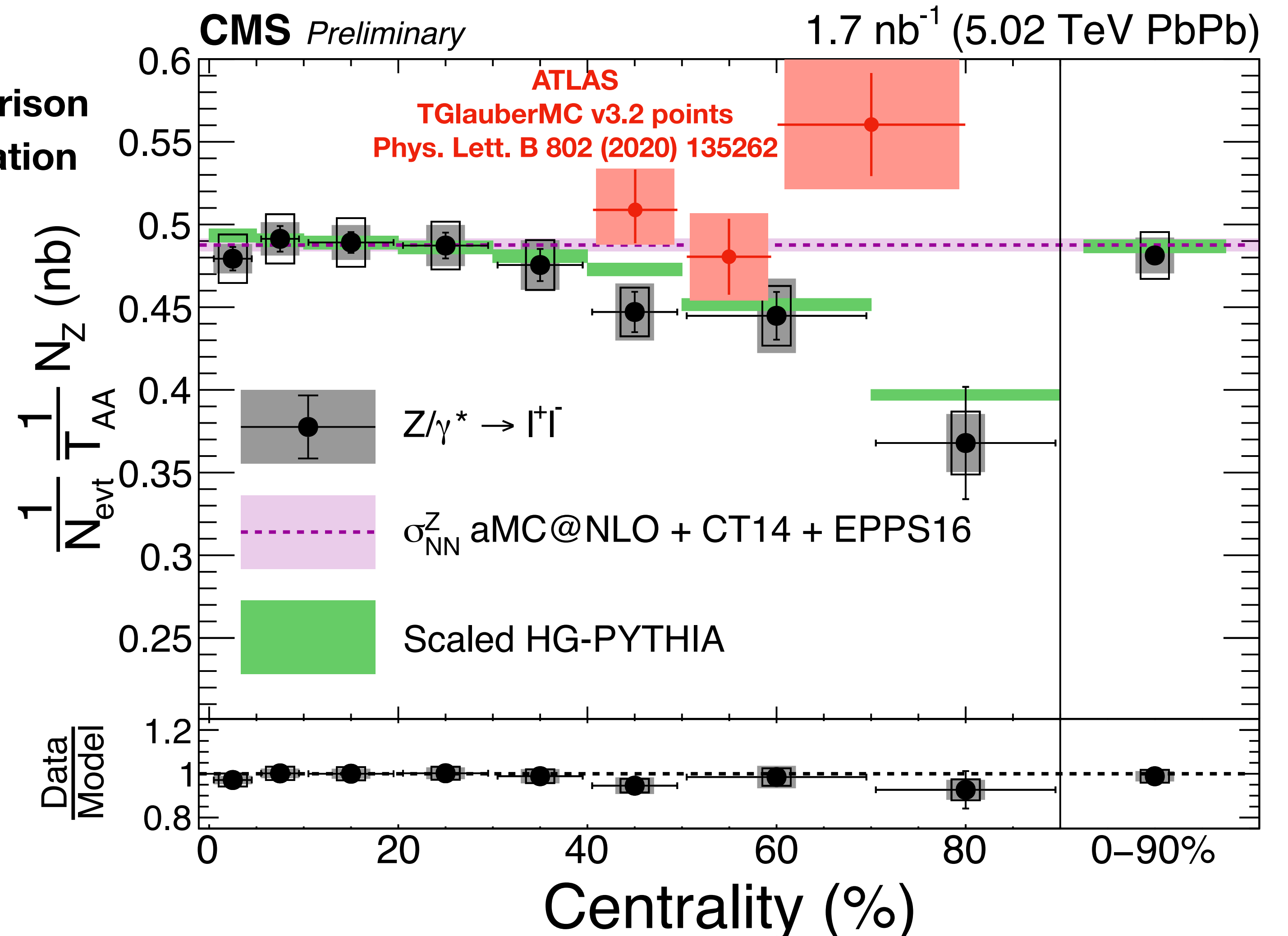
- 40-50% centrality: $\sim 1.8\sigma$ deviation

- ATLAS 50-60% vs. CMS 50-70%: $< 1\sigma$

- ATLAS 60-80% vs.

- CMS 50-70%: $\sim 2\sigma$

- CMS 70-90%: $\sim 2.7\sigma$



- Correlations between centrality bins (and W/Z channels for ATLAS) are important when interpreting these data
 - For example: the leading syst. uncertainty in the CMS 70-90% bin is quite correlated w/ 50-70%