

Collectivity of strange, charm, and bottom hadrons in pPb and PbPb with CMS

Raghunath Pradhan

On behalf of the CMS collaboration

Indian Institute Of Technology Madras

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

*The VIth International Conference on the Initial Stages
Of High-Energy Nuclear Collisions*

10-15 Jan 2021, Weismann Institute of Science, Rehavot (Israel)

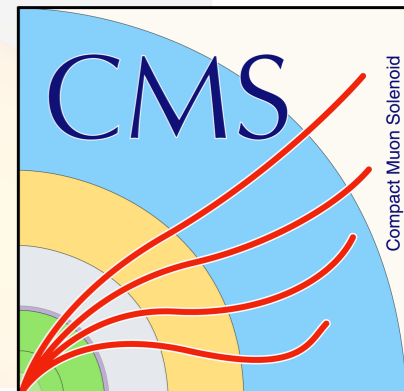
CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)



Diamond Jubilee
2018 2019

IS2021

The VIth International Conference on the
INITIAL STAGES
OF HIGH-ENERGY NUCLEAR
COLLISIONS



Collective Phenomena:

In large system (A-A collisions):

- What are the properties of the medium created?
- How partons interact with the medium?

In small system (p-p and p-A collisions):

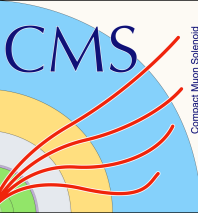
- Do we observed similar effect in small system as in large system?

Flavor in CMS:

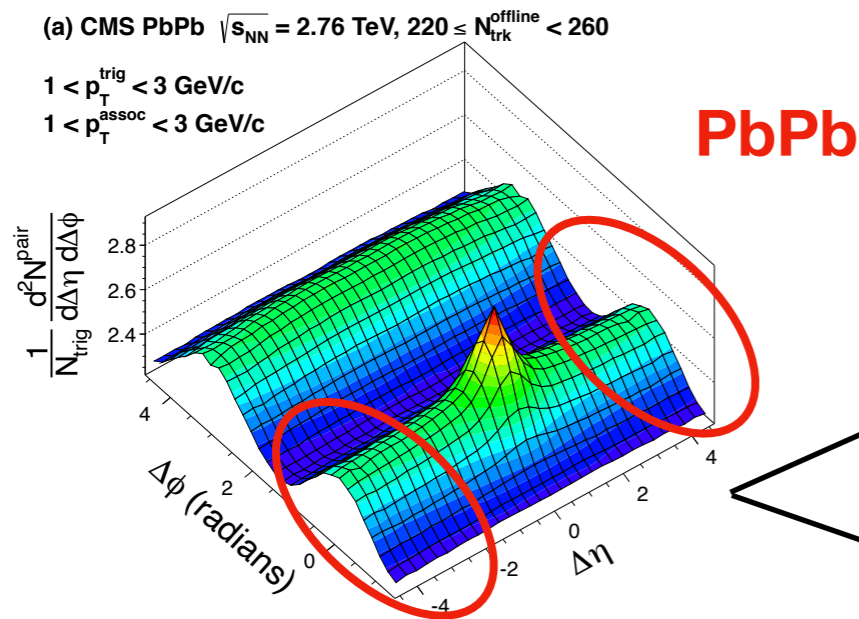


- **Light Flavor:** up, down, strange and multi-strange hadron
- **Heavy Flavor:** charm, bottom, top

Introduction: Two Particle Correlation

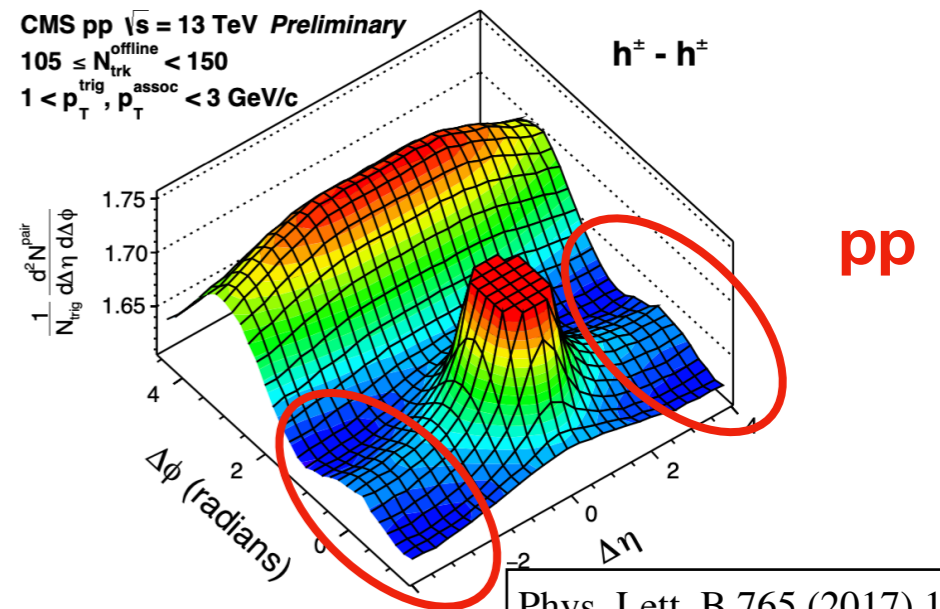


Long range ($|\Delta\eta| > 2$), near side ($\Delta\phi \approx 0$) angular correlation

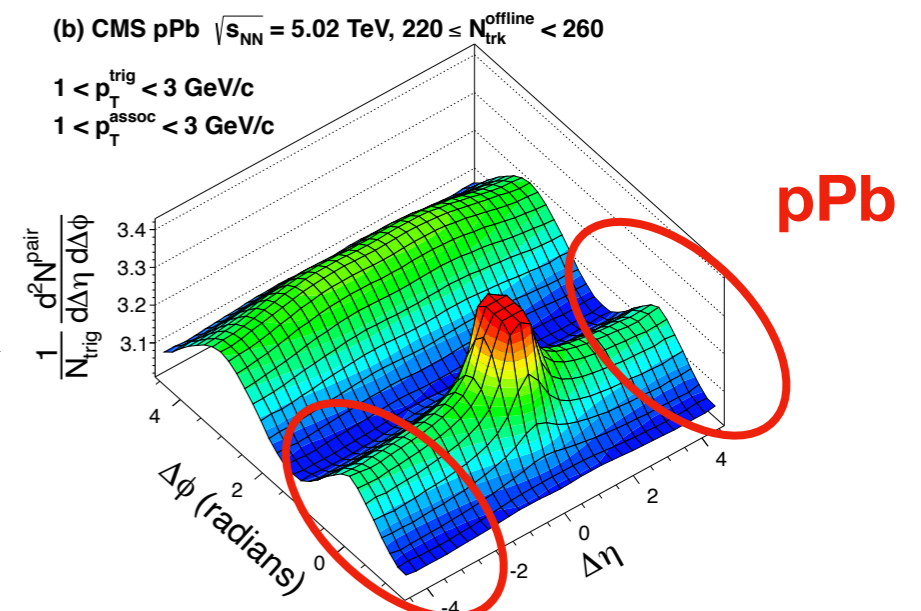


Phys. Lett. B 724 (2013) 213

Similar ridge observed
in pp and pPb also

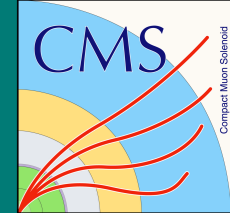


Phys. Lett. B 765 (2017) 193



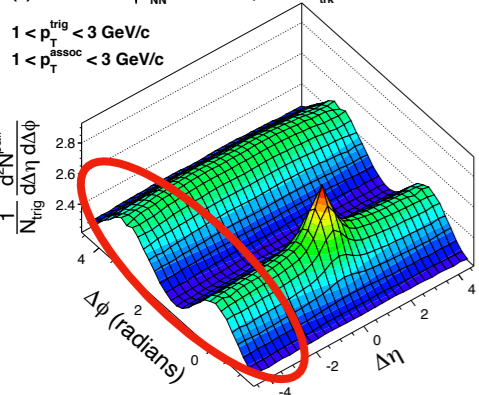
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 092301 (2018)

Nature of the ridge



(a) CMS PbPb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV, $220 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 260$

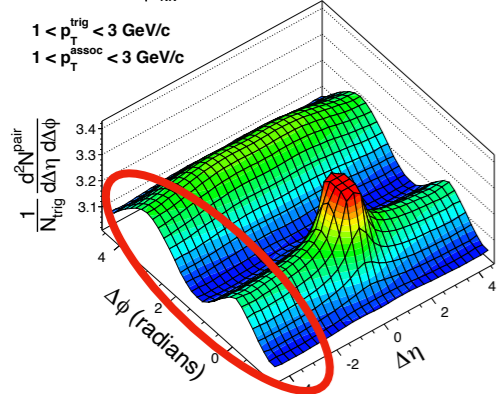
$1 < p_T^{trig} < 3$ GeV/c
 $1 < p_T^{assoc} < 3$ GeV/c



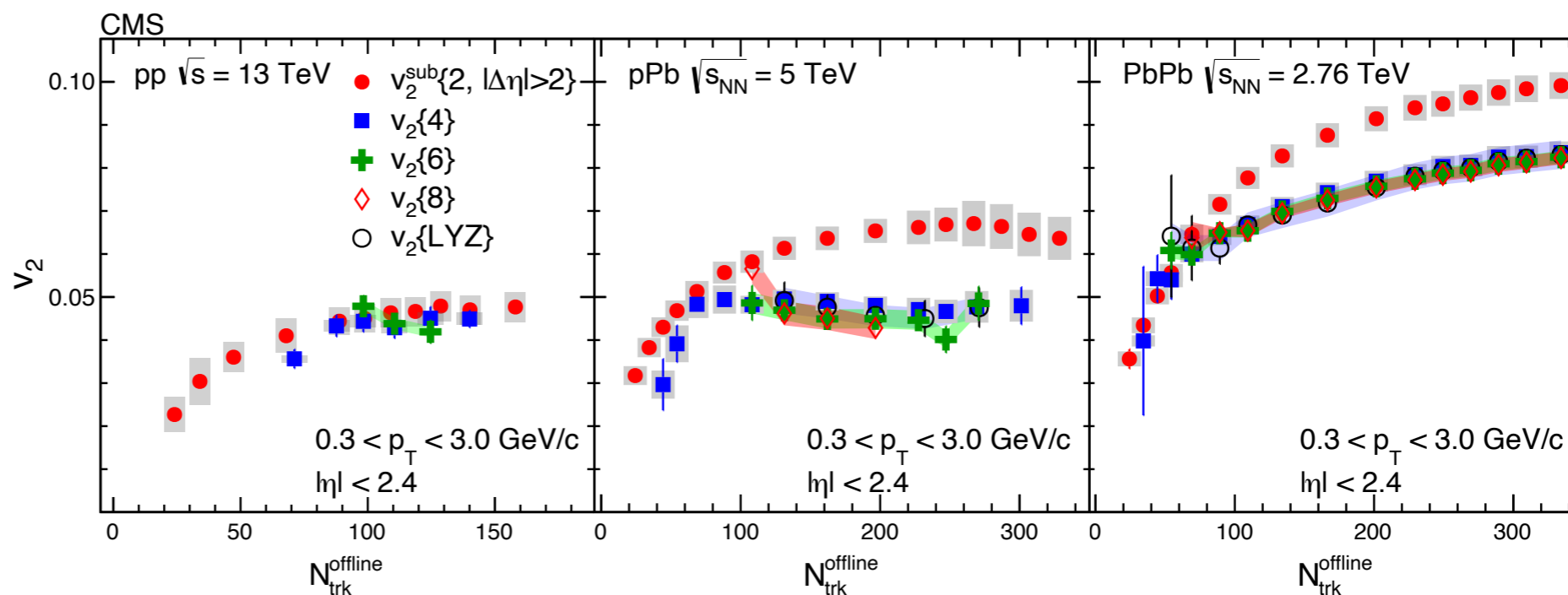
Phys. Lett. B 724 (2013) 213

(b) CMS pPb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, $220 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 260$

$1 < p_T^{trig} < 3$ GeV/c
 $1 < p_T^{assoc} < 3$ GeV/c



Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 092301 (2018)



Phys. Lett. B 765 (2017) 193

pp $\longrightarrow v_2\{2\} \approx v_2\{4\} \approx v_2\{6\} \approx v_2\{8\}$

Collective behavior !

pPb and PbPb $\longrightarrow v_2\{2\} \geq v_2\{4\} \approx v_2\{6\} \approx v_2\{8\}$

Collective nature:

- Multi particle correlation
- Similar pattern for all the system

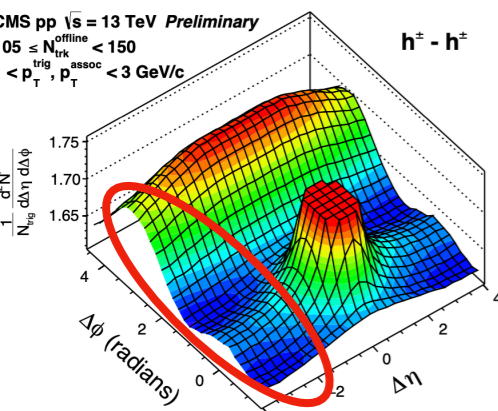
◆ Is this a sign of hydro in small system?

◆ Is it collectivity in small system?

CMS pp $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV Preliminary

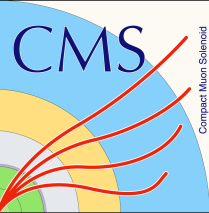
$105 \leq N_{trk}^{offline} < 150$

$1 < p_T^{trig}, p_T^{assoc} < 3$ GeV/c



Phys. Lett. B 765 (2017) 193

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

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

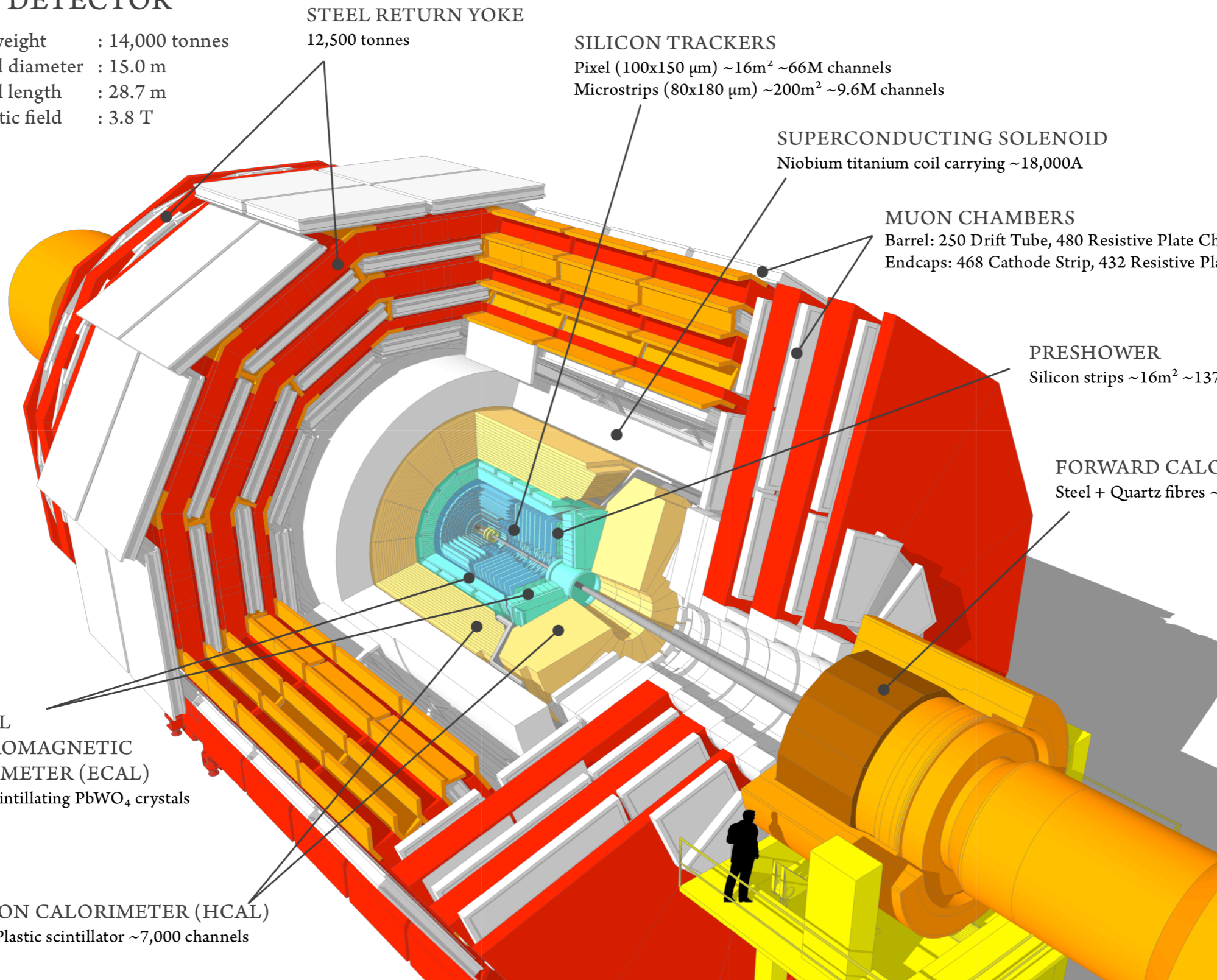
MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

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

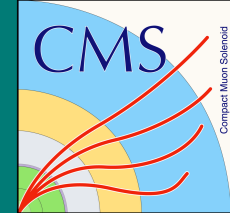
FORWARD CALORIMETER
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

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

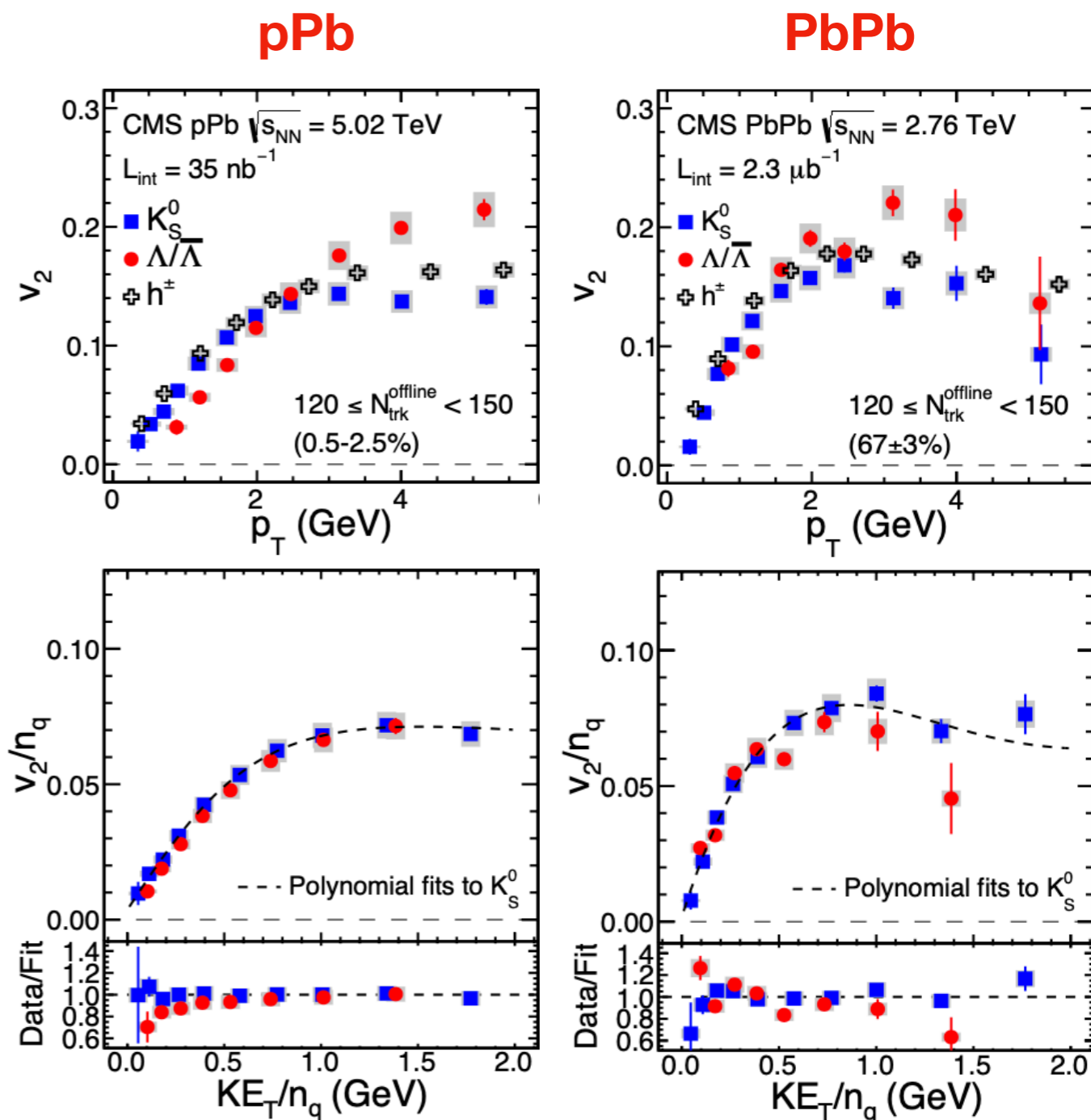


Strange hadron v_2



p_T dependence v_2 of K_S^0, Λ

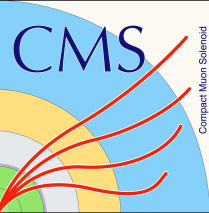
- Significant p_T dependent v_2 in both pPb and PbPb
- Follow mass ordering at low p_T (Radial flow)
- Number of constituent quark scaling:
 - ▶ Strange hadrons following universal trend in pPb
 - ▶ Violation in PbPb up to 25% compared to pPb in higher KE_T/n_q



Phys. Lett. B 742 (2015) 200

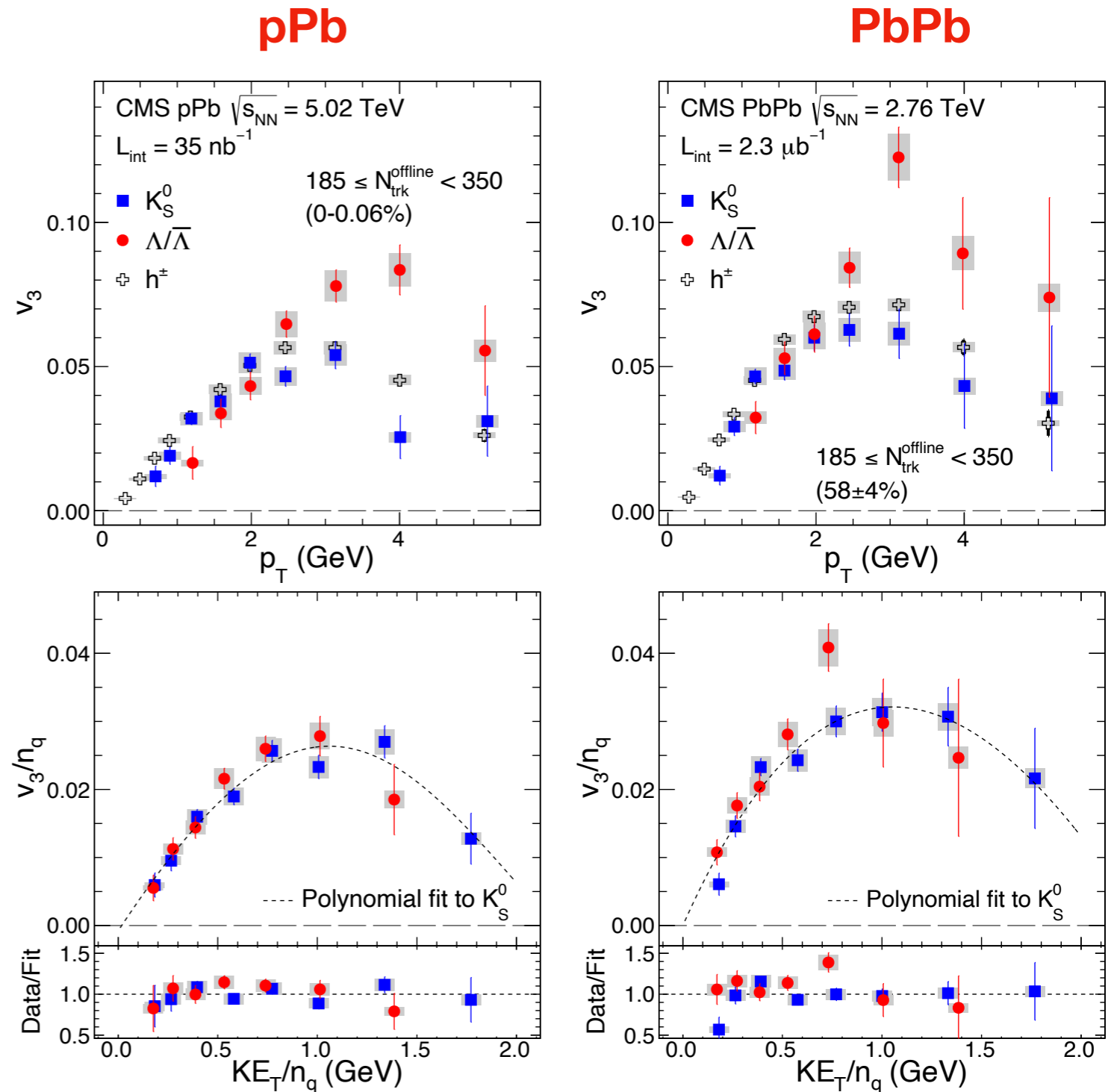


Strange hadron v_3



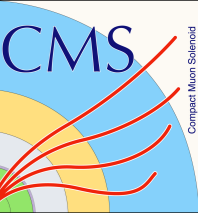
p_T dependence v_3 of K_S^0, Λ

- Significant p_T dependent v_3 in both pPb and PbPb
- Positive v_3 signifies geometry driven fluctuation
- Both pPb and PbPb showing similar behavior for strange hadron.
 - ▶ Similar origin?



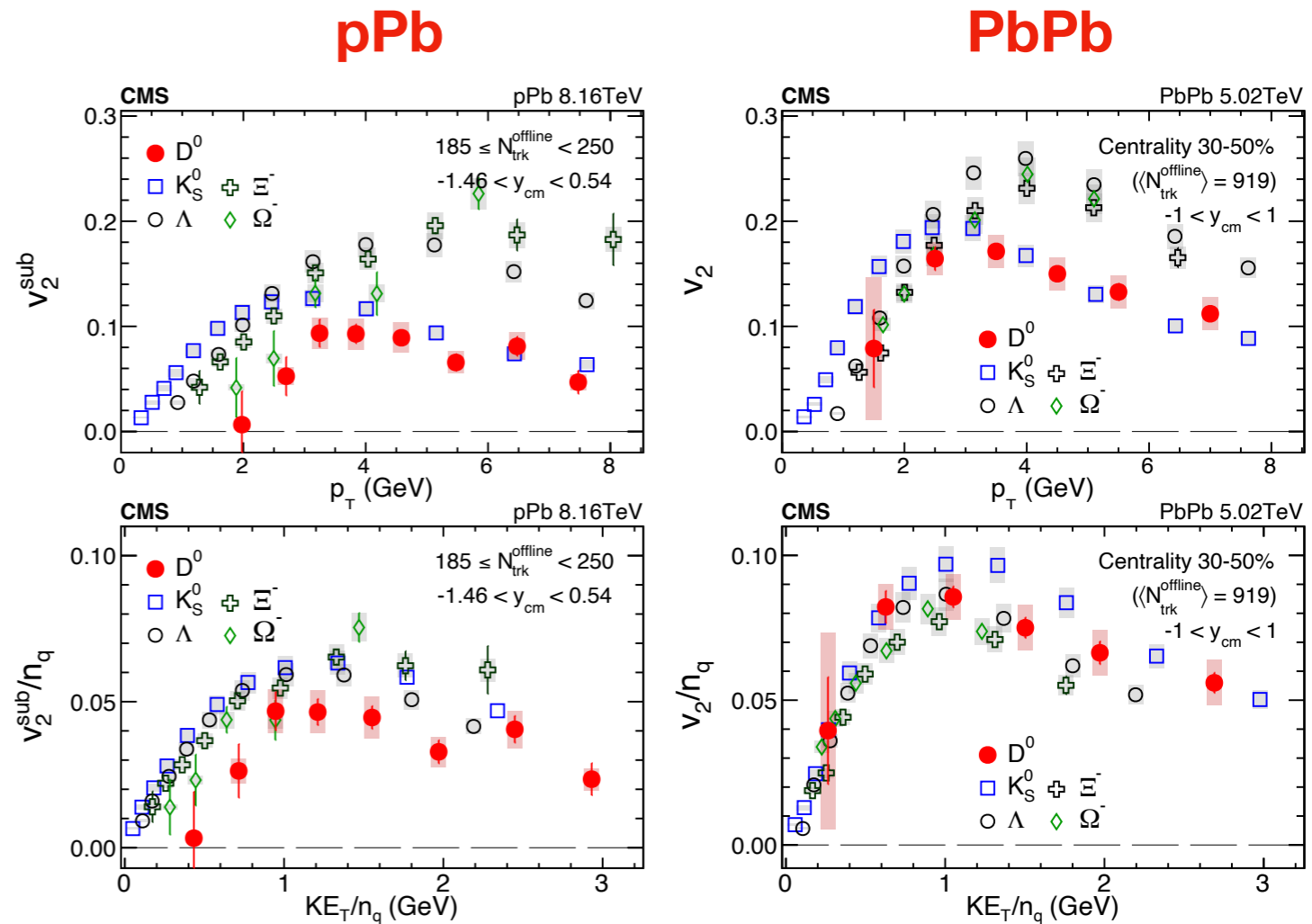
Phys. Lett. B 742 (2015) 200

Charm hadron v_2



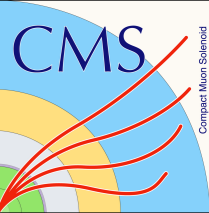
p_T dependence v_2 of prompt D^0

- Heavy quarks are produced in the early stage of collisions
 - ▶ Experience the full evolution of the produced medium
- Clear trend of rising and declining with p_T
- Clear mass ordering at $p_T < 2$ GeV in pPb
 - ▶ Indicating significant collective behavior of charm quark in small system
- v_2^{sub}/n_q of D^0 in $KE_T/n_q < 1.5$ GeV, is smaller than strange hadron in pPb
 - ▶ Weaker collectivity of charm quark in pPb
- In PbPb, following universal trend in $KE_T/n_q < 1.0$ GeV
 - ▶ Strong collectivity in PbPb



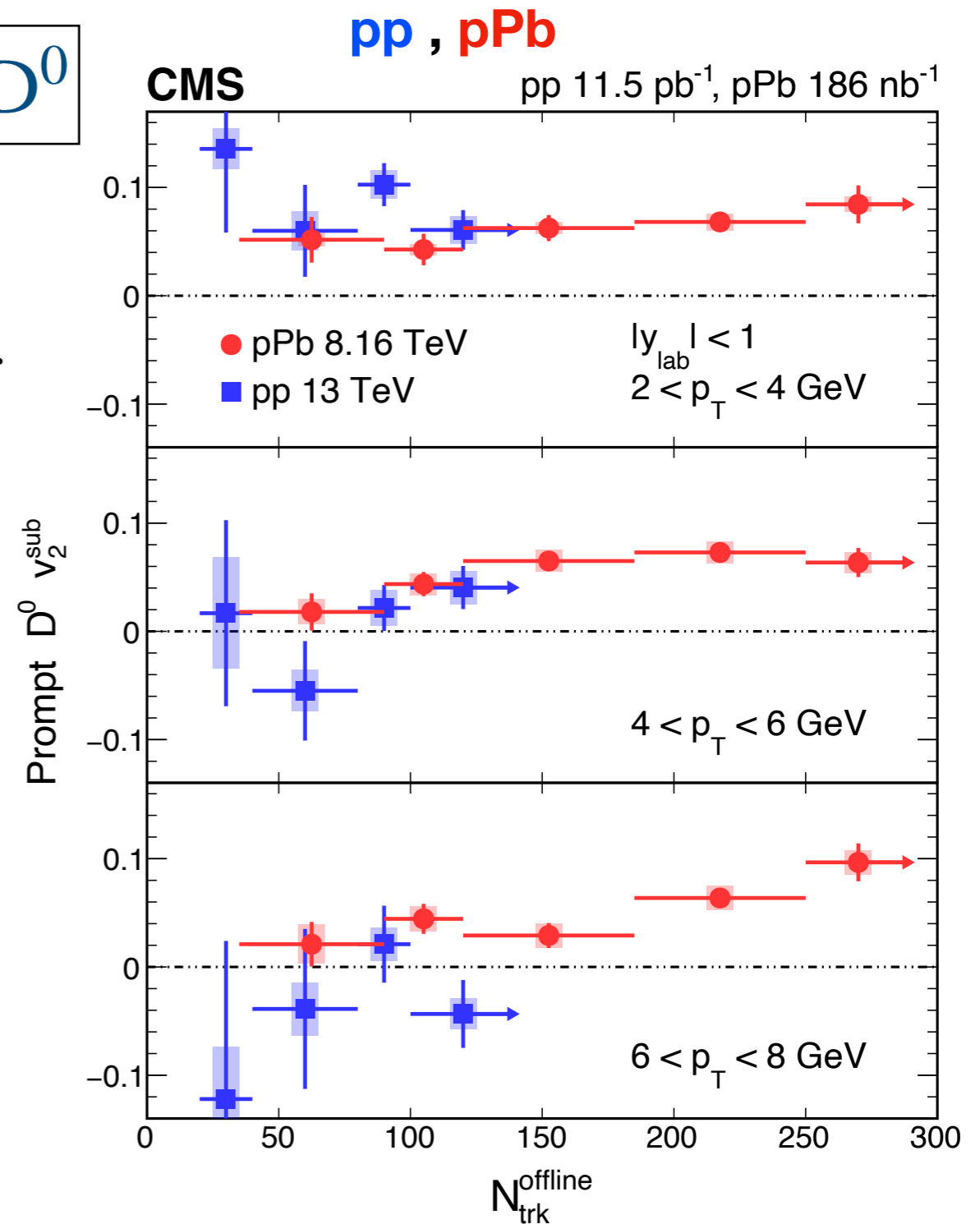
Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 082301 (2018)

Charm hadron v_2



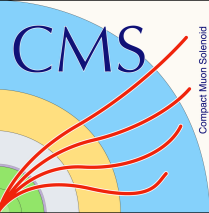
Multiplicity dependence v_2 of prompt D^0

- Significant positive v_2 down to $N_{\text{trk}} \approx 50$ for $2 < p_T < 4$ GeV in pPb
- Compatible magnitude of v_2 between pp and pPb for region with similar multiplicity in $2 < p_T < 4$ GeV
- v_2 signal tend to diminish in pPb as multiplicity decrease for $p_T > 6$ GeV



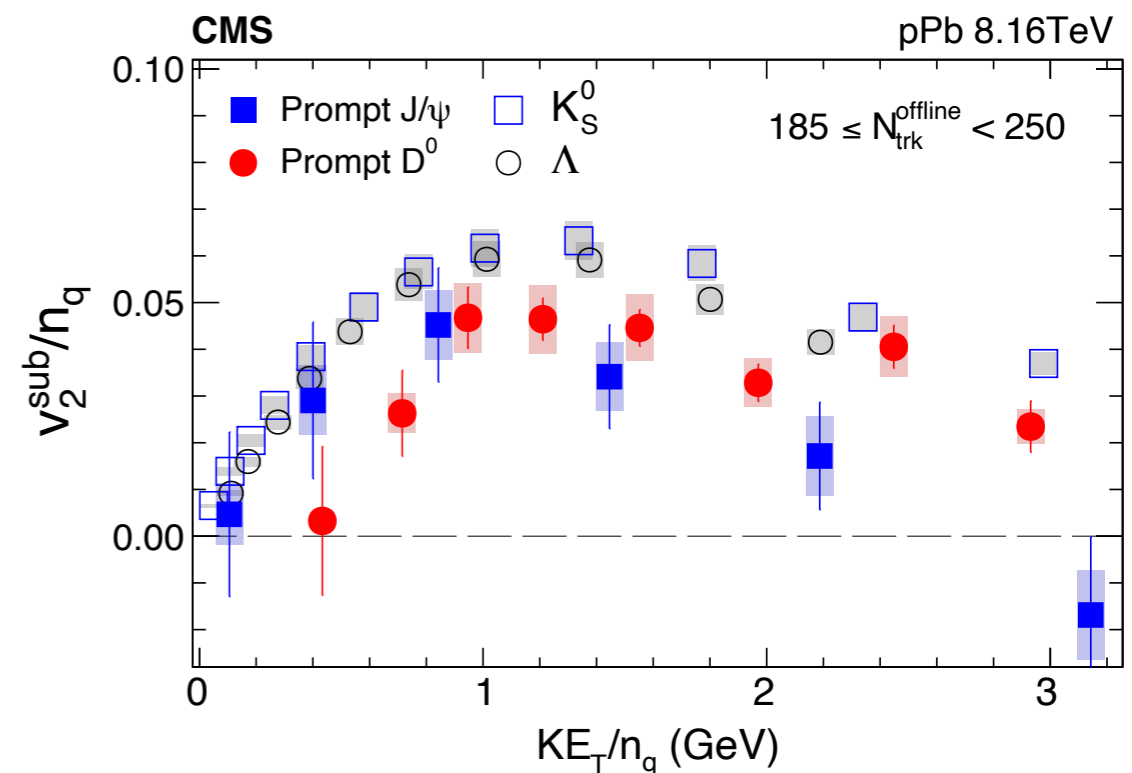
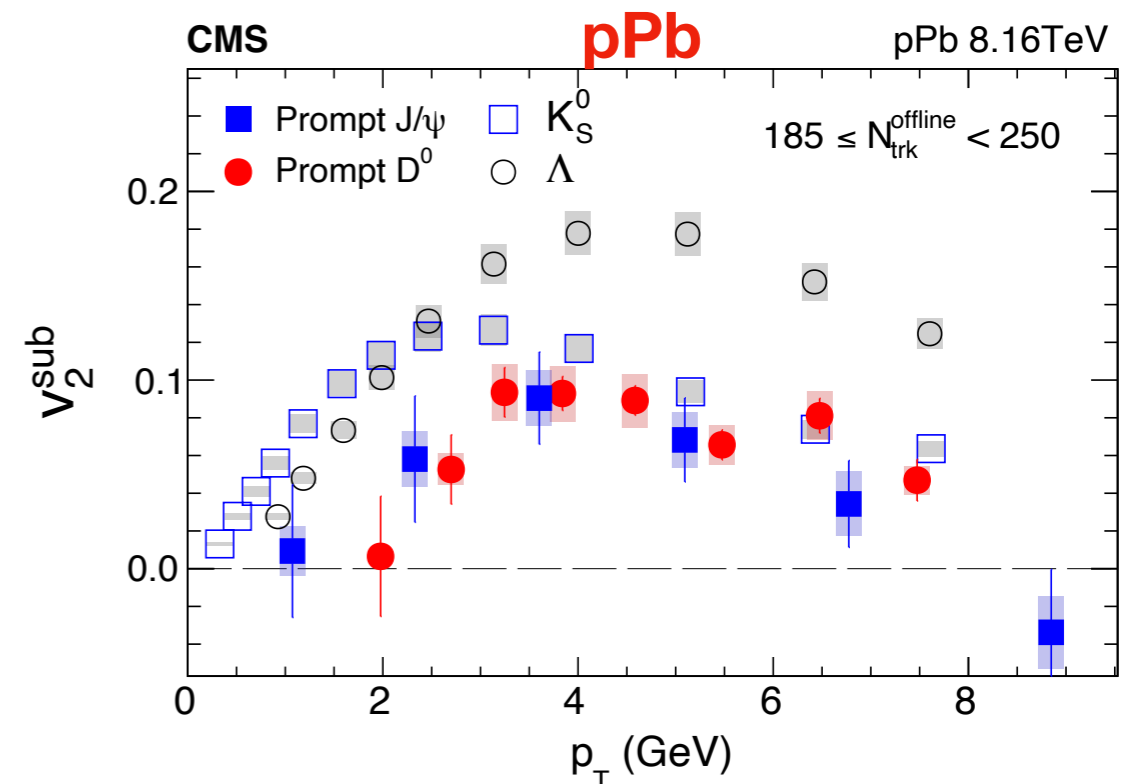
Phys. Lett. B 813 (2021) 136036

Charm hadron v_2



Adding prompt J/ψ

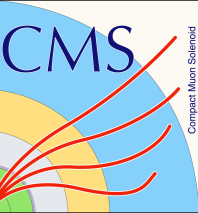
- Heavy quarks are produced in the early stage of collisions
 - ▶ Experience the full evolution of the produced medium
- Positive v_2 value in $2 < p_T < 8$ GeV
- $v_2(D^0)$ and $v_2(J/\psi)$ smaller than strange hadron in entire p_T range
 - ▶ $v_2(c) < v_2(u, d, s)$
 - ▶ Flavor hierarchy
- $v_2^{\text{sub}}/n_q(J/\psi) < v_2^{\text{sub}}/n_q(D^0)$, for $KE_T/n_q > 1.0$ GeV
 - ▶ $D^0(c, \bar{u}), J/\psi(c, \bar{c})$



Phys. Lett. B 791 (2019) 172

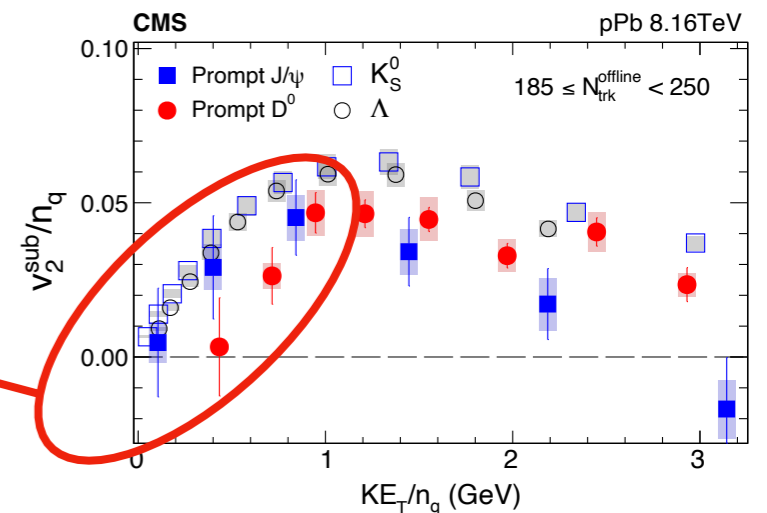
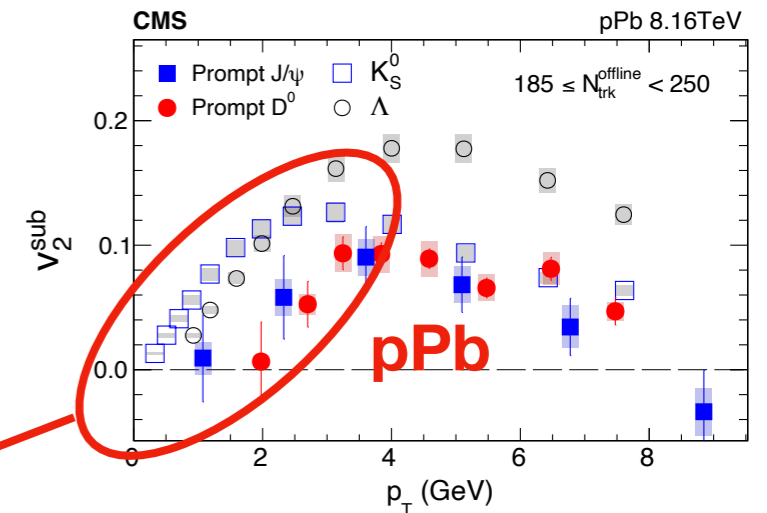
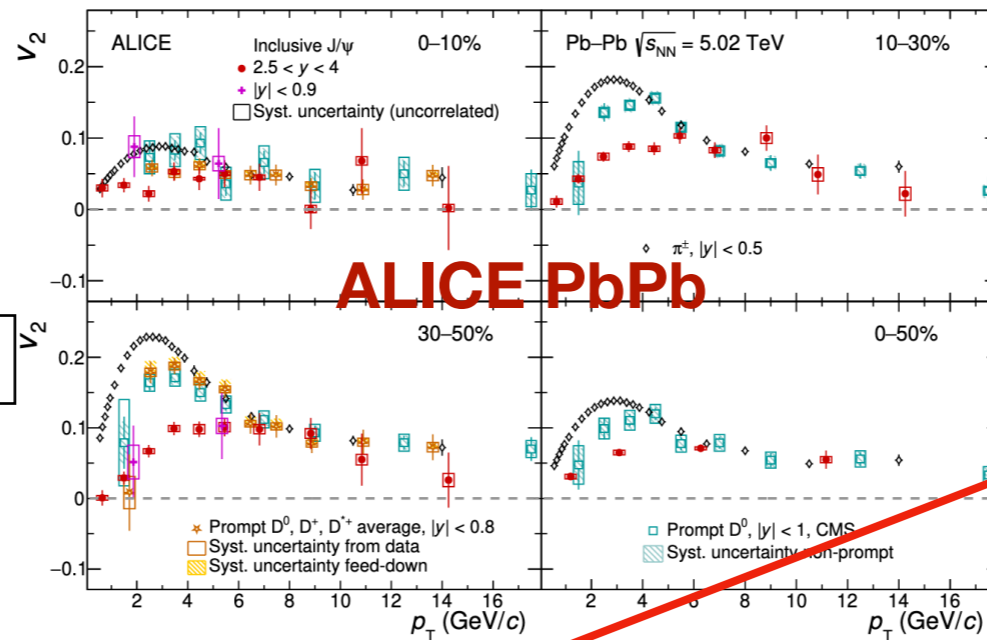


Charm hadron v_2

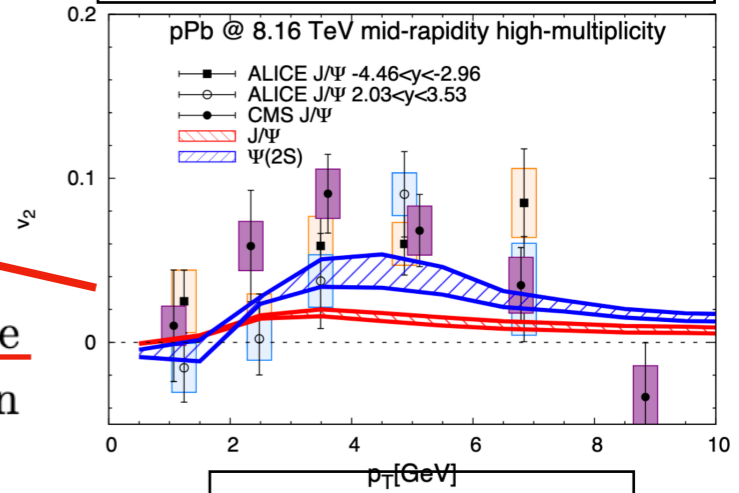


Adding prompt J/ψ

JHEP10(2020)141



Phys. Lett. B 791 (2019) 172



JHEP03(2019)015

Surprisingly!

v_2^{sub}/n_q of J/ψ in $KE_T/n_q < 1.0$ GeV, is greater than v_2^{sub}/n_q of D^0 in pPb

From hydrodynamic model calculation, v_2 of J/ψ should come below D^0

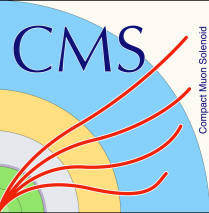
Final state interaction alone can not explain this.

LHC data. We are therefore forced to conclude that this signal must be in large part due to initial-state (or pre-equilibrium) effects not included in our approach. This situation

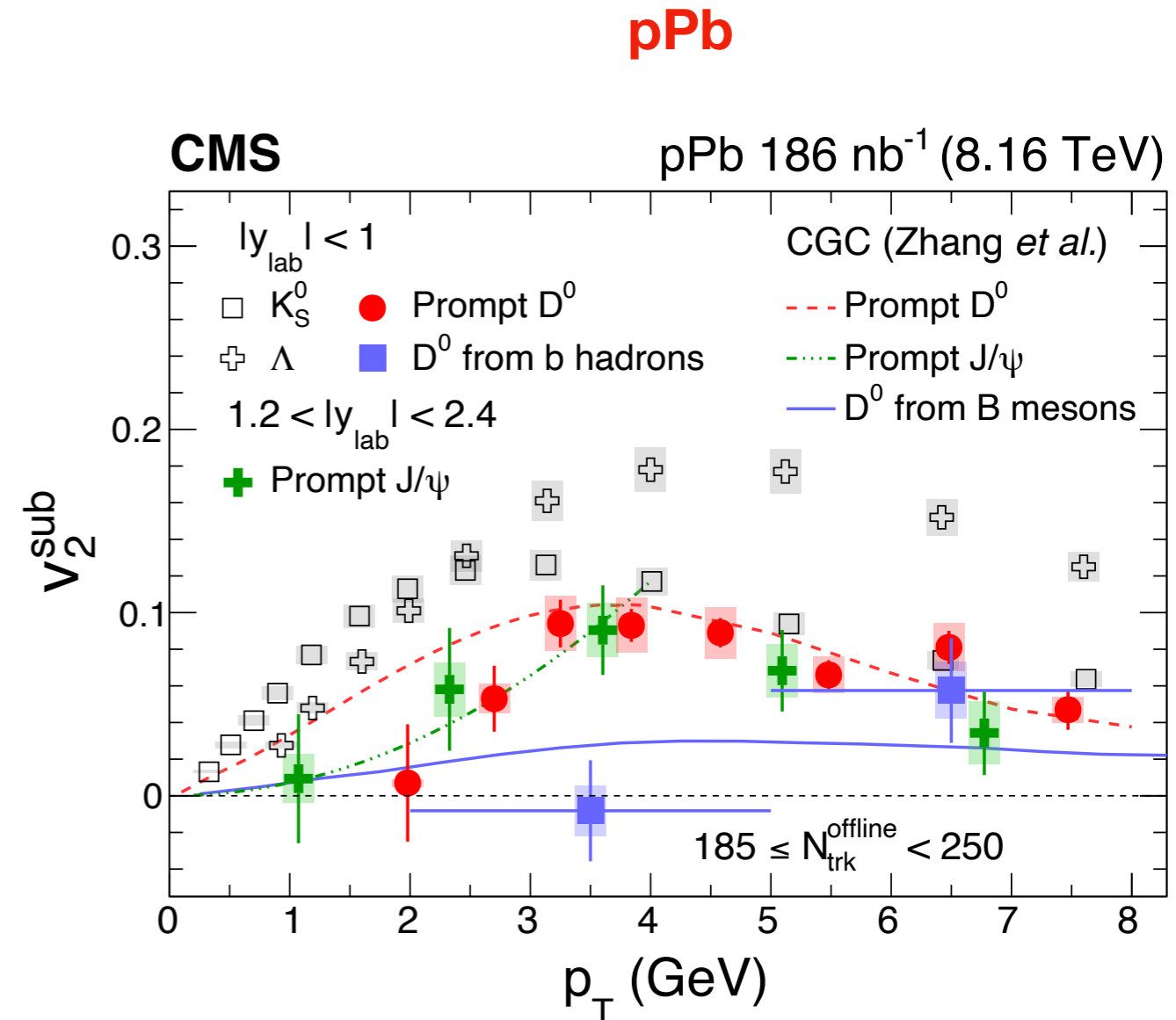
JHEP03(2019)015



Prediction from CGC model



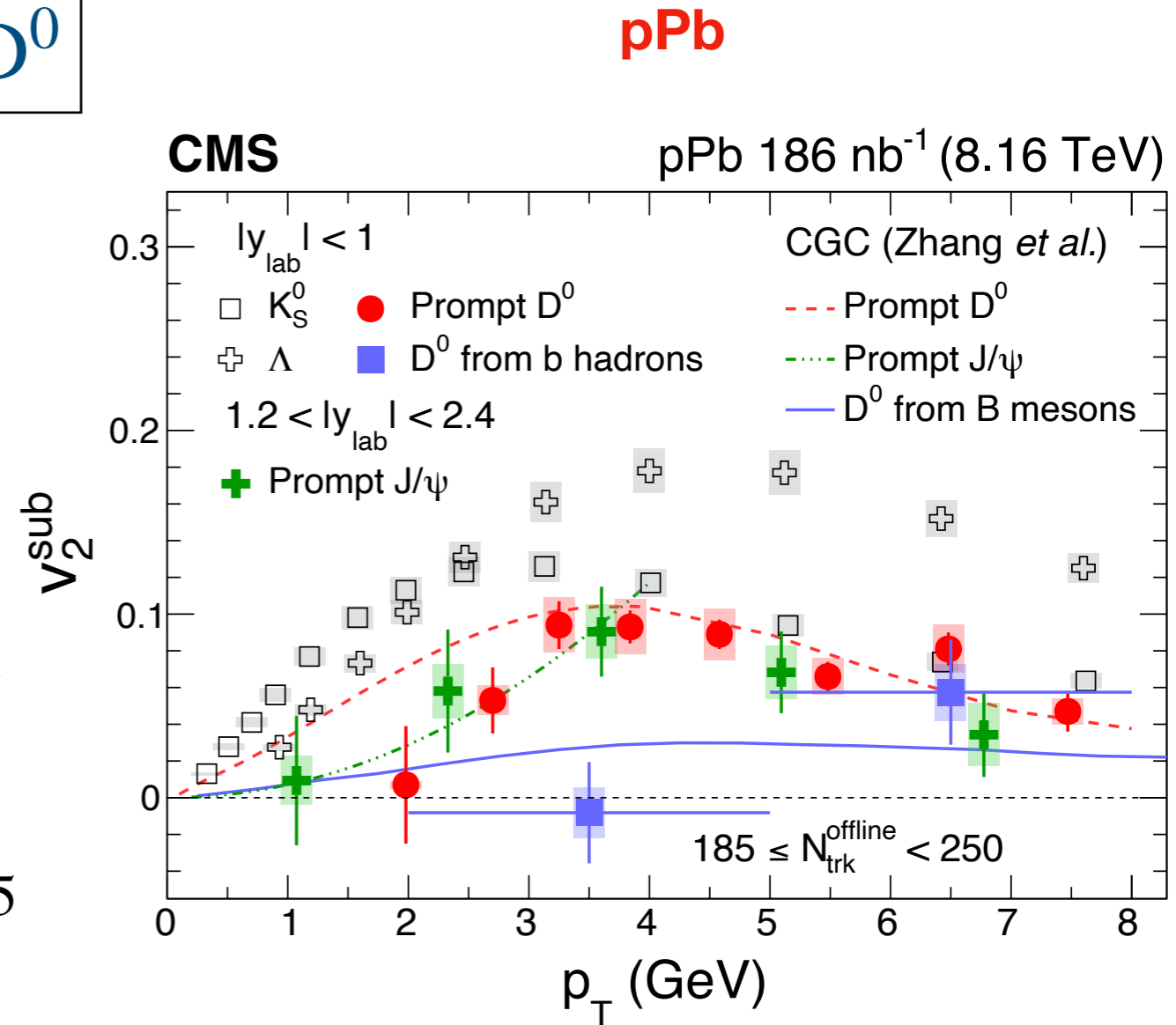
- Prediction of J/ψ v_2 from CGC model
 - ▶ Correlations between partons originated from the projectile proton and dense gluons inside the target nucleus
- Qualitative agreement between data and theory for J/ψ
 - ▶ Suggesting that **initial-state effects may play an important role in the generation of collectivity** for these particles in pPb collisions



Phys. Lett. B 813 (2021) 136036

p_T dependence v_2 of non prompt D^0

- Non-prompt D^0 originate primarily from B hadron
 - ▶ Contain 50% of B transverse momenta based on MC simulations using PYTHIA 8.209 and tune CUETP8M1
- Have a larger distance of closest approach
- v_2 of non-prompt D^0 consistent with zero in low p_T , while in high p_T , hint of a positive v_2
- $v_2(\text{prompt } D_0) > v_2(\text{non-prompt } D_0)$ in $2 < p_T < 5$ GeV
- Indication of Flavor hierarchy of collectivity signal
 - ▶ Heavier quark tend to develop a weaker collective v_2 signal



Phys. Lett. B 813 (2021) 136036

- Significant p_T dependent v_2 and v_3 observed for the strange hadrons in pPb and PbPb
- D^0 and J/ψ v_2 is smaller than strange hadron in entire p_T range
- Evidence of weaker collectivity of charm quark in pPb than PbPb
- Multiplicity dependence v_2 measured for D^0 meson in pPb
- Qualitative agreement from CGC model for J/ψ
- Non-prompt D^0 v_2 consistent with zero in low p_T , while in high p_T , hint of a positive v_2
- Indication of flavor hierarchy of v_2 between c and b quark in pPb

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m
 Overall length : 28.7 m
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

SILICON TRACKERS
 Pixel (100x150 μm) $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
 Microstrips (80x180 μm) $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

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

Thank You for your attention



CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

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

ER
 $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels
 RD CALORIMETER
 Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m
 Overall length : 28.7 m
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

SILICON TRACKERS
 Pixel (100x150 μm) $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
 Microstrips (80x180 μm) $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

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

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

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

Backup

V_2 Signal extraction:

- Two particle correlation technique

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{dN^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{N_{\text{assoc}}}{2\pi} \left\{ 1 + \sum_n 2V_{n\Delta} \cos(n\Delta\phi) \right\}$$

- v_2 extracted from charge reference particle ($0.3 < p_T < 3.0$ GeV)

$$v_n\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\}(p_T) = \frac{V_{n\Delta}(p_T, p_T^{\text{ref}})}{\sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{\text{ref}}, p_T^{\text{ref}})}}, n = 2, 3$$

$$v_n^{\text{signal}} = \frac{v_n^{\text{obs}} - (1 - f_{\text{sig}})v_n^{\text{bkg}}}{f_{\text{sig}}}$$

- f_{sig} is the signal fraction extracted from mass fit
- For back-to-back jet correction

$$V_{n\Delta}^{\text{sub}} = V_{n\Delta} - V_{n\Delta}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35) \times \frac{N_{\text{assoc}}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35)}{N_{\text{assoc}}} \times \frac{Y_{\text{jet}}}{Y_{\text{jet}}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35)}$$

D⁰ v₂ Signal extraction

D⁰ v₂ Signal extraction:

- Two particle correlation technique

$$\frac{1}{N_{D^0}} \frac{dN^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{N_{\text{assoc}}}{2\pi} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^3 2V_{n\Delta} \cos(n\Delta\phi) \right)$$

- v₂ extracted from charge reference particle (0.3 < p_T < 3.0 GeV)

- Assuming V_{nΔ} to be the product of single-particle anisotropies

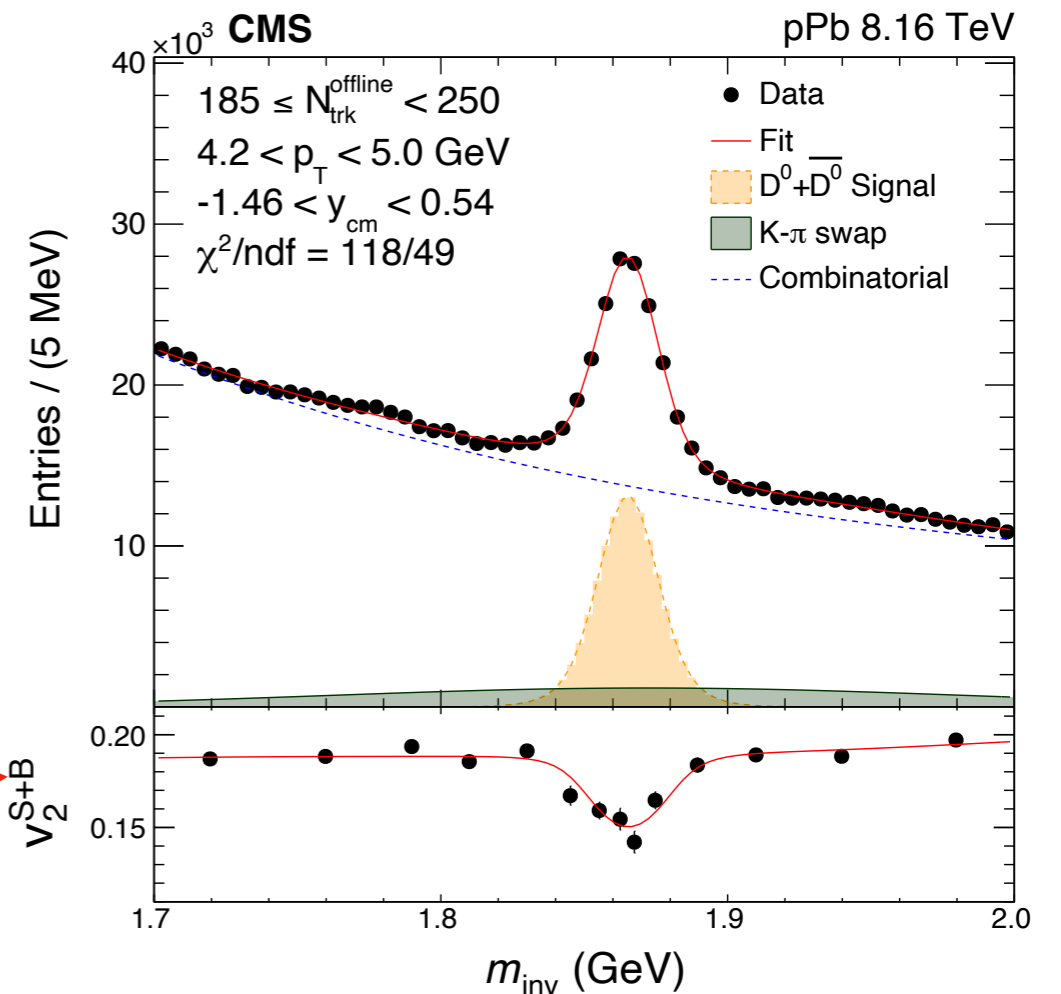
$$v_n(D^0) = V_{n\Delta}(D^0, \text{ref}) / \sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(\text{ref}, \text{ref})}$$

- Fit the v₂^{S+B} vs. mass to extract v₂^S

$$v_2^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}}) = \alpha(m_{\text{inv}}) v_2^S + [1 - \alpha(m_{\text{inv}})] v_2^B(m_{\text{inv}}),$$

where

$$\alpha(m_{\text{inv}}) = \frac{S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}})}{S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}}) + B(m_{\text{inv}})}$$



Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 082301 (2018)

- For back-to-back jet correction

$$V_{n\Delta}^{\text{sub}} = V_{n\Delta} - V_{n\Delta}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35) \times \frac{N_{\text{assoc}}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35)}{N_{\text{assoc}}} \times \frac{Y_{\text{jet}}}{Y_{\text{jet}}(N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} < 35)}$$