

New results on the heavy-flavor and quarkonia measurements with ATLAS

Wenkai Zou for the ATLAS collaboration

The logo for ICHEP 2022 Bologna, featuring a stylized sunburst or starburst design.

ICHEP 2022
BOLOGNA

Abstract line art consisting of several overlapping, curved lines in a light gray color, located in the bottom left corner of the banner.

ICHEP 2022
XLI
International Conference
on High Energy Physics
Bologna (Italy)

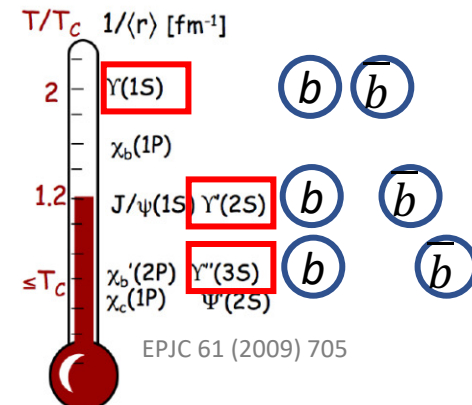
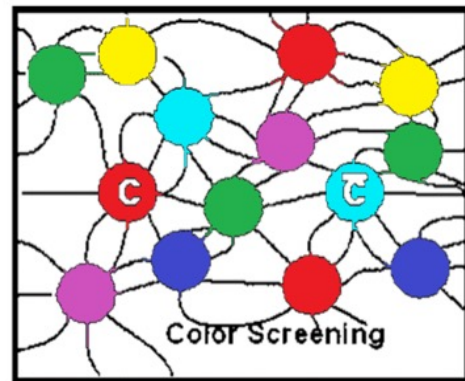
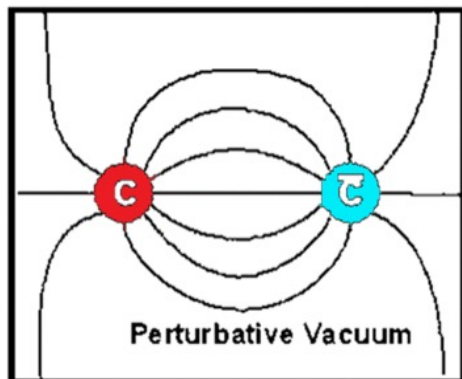
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Motivation

- Heavy flavor (HF) quarks (b/c): large masses compared to the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) temperature
 - Produced primarily at early times in the collisions
 - May not completely thermalize

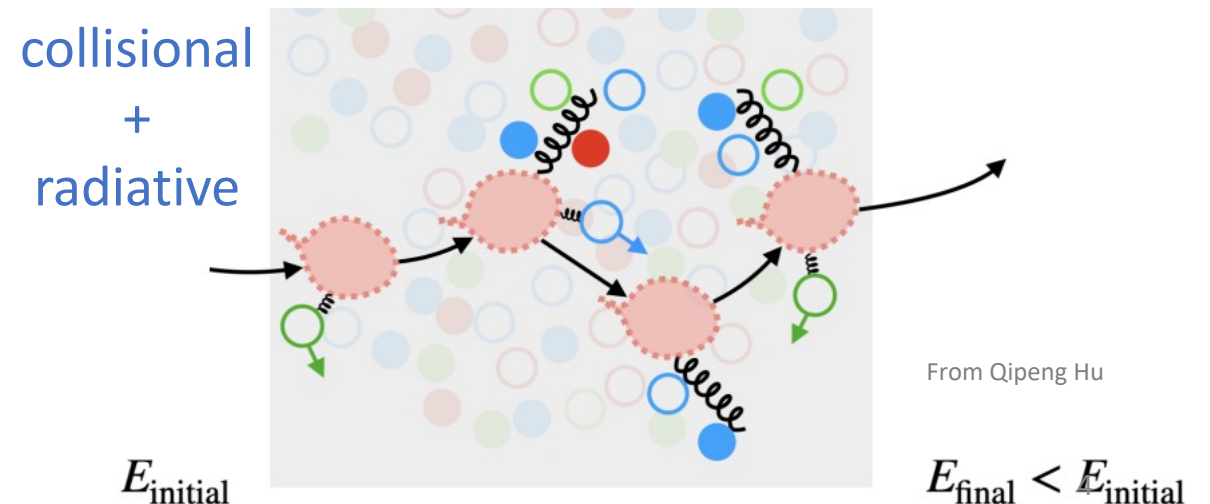
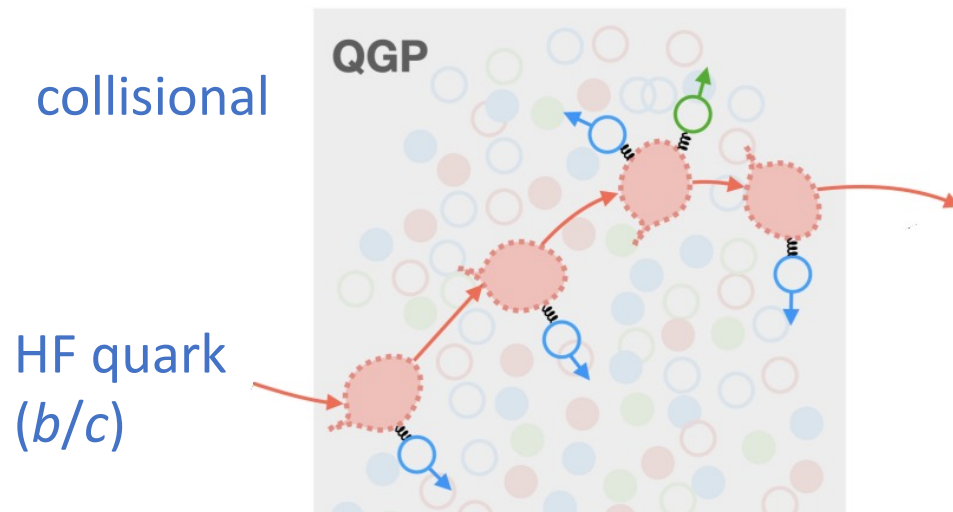
Motivation

- Heavy flavor (HF) quarks (b/c): large masses compared to the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) temperature
 - Produced primarily at early times in the collisions
 - May not completely thermalize
- Color screening from the deconfined medium
- Three Υ meson states (quarkonia) have different binding energies.
 - Their "**sequential melting**" serves as a QGP "**thermometer**".



Motivation

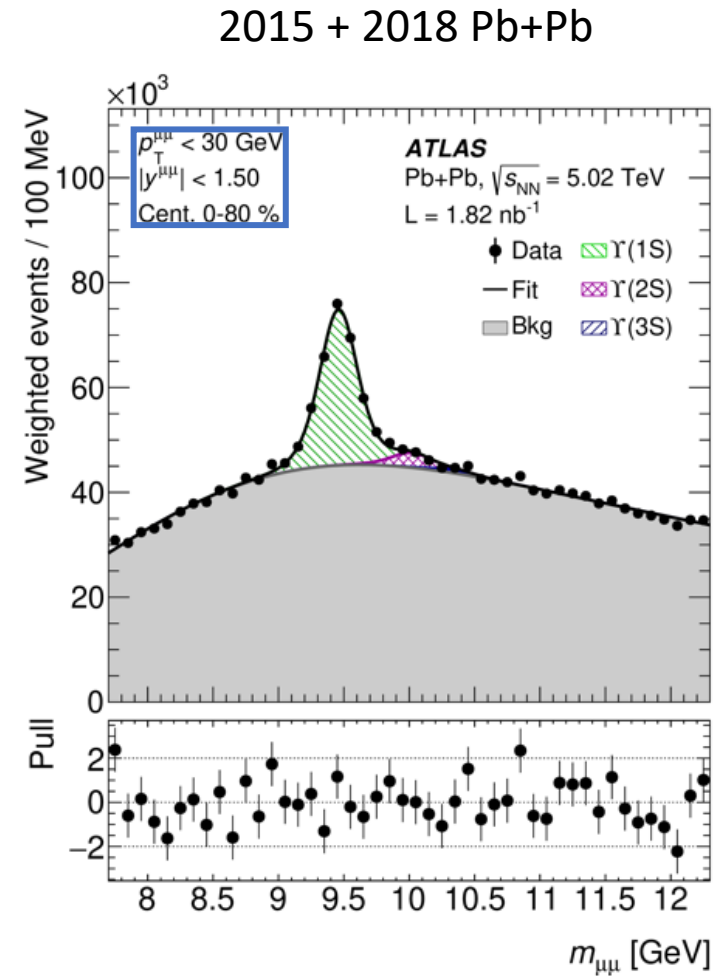
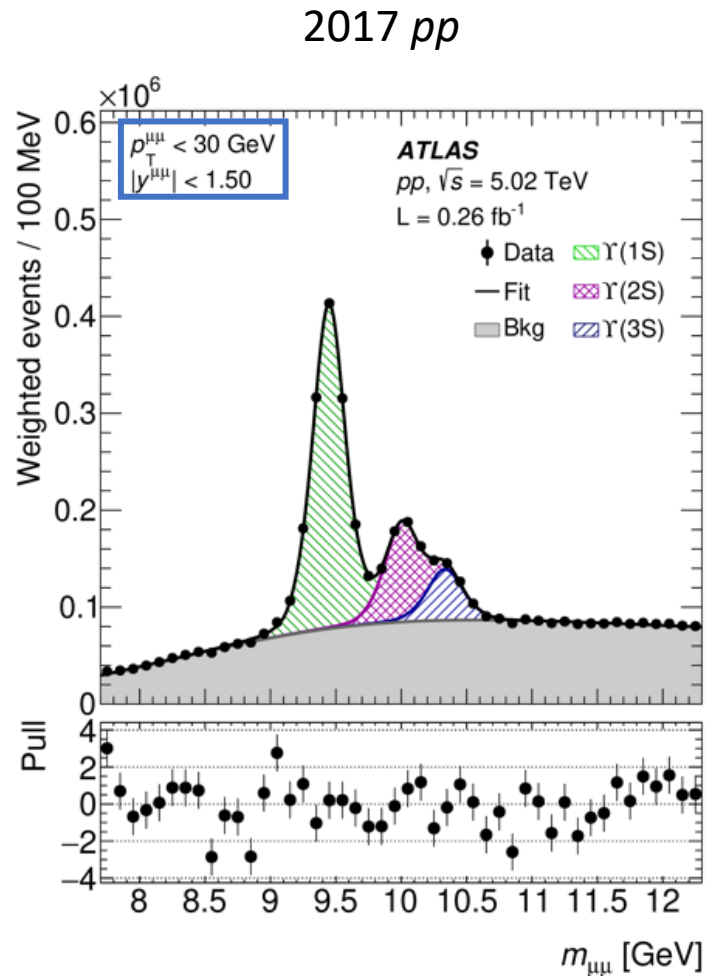
- Heavy flavor (HF) quarks (b/c): large masses compared to the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) temperature
 - Produced primarily at early times in the collisions
 - May not completely thermalize
- Open HF quarks **lose energy** and **deflect** in the QGP.
 - Probe the properties of the medium



Υ signal extraction

[HION-2021-12](#) (submitted to PRC)

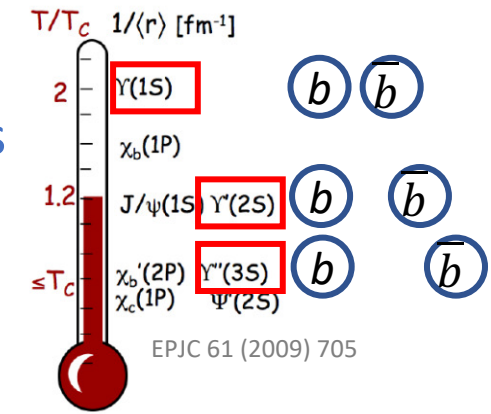
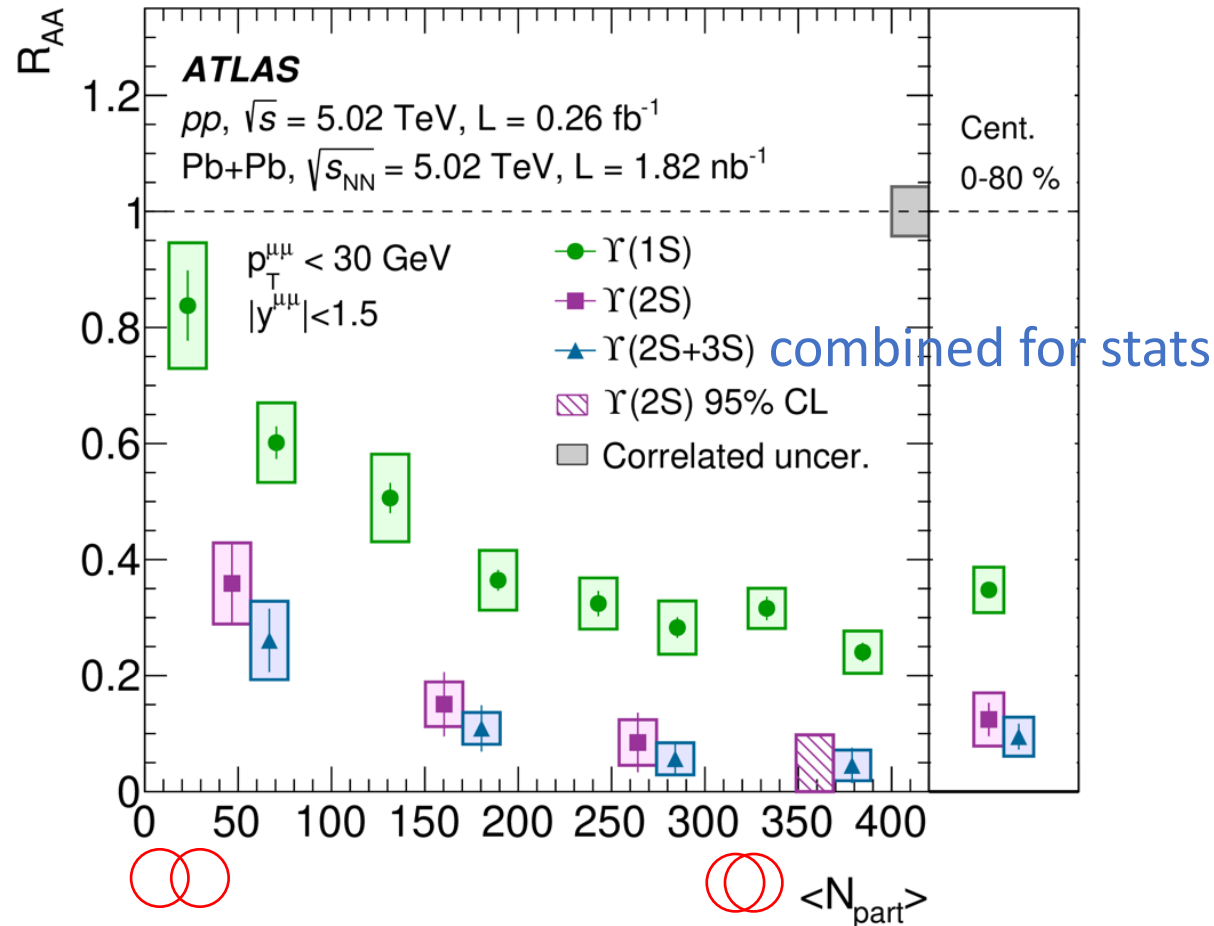
- Υ states measured in the di-muon channel at midrapidity.



Nuclear modification factor

HION-2021-12 (submitted to PRC)

$$R_{AA} = \frac{N_{AA}}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle \times \sigma^{pp}}$$

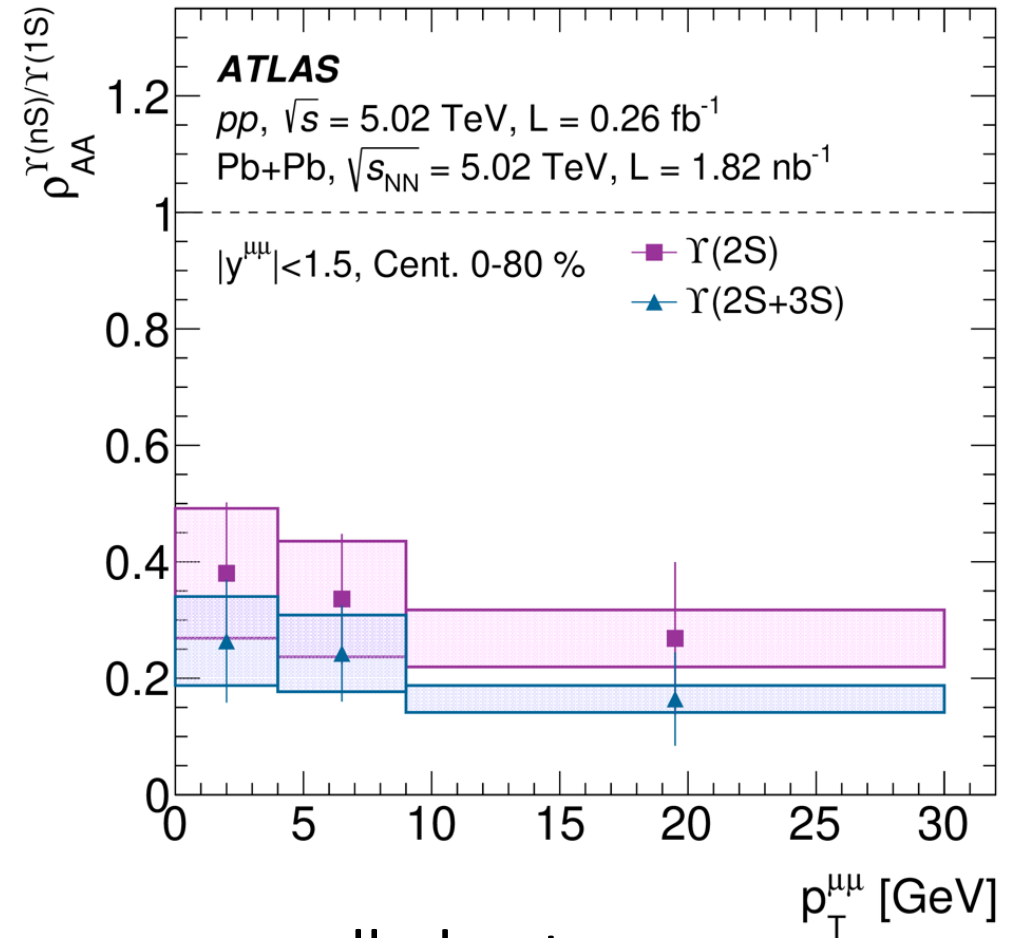
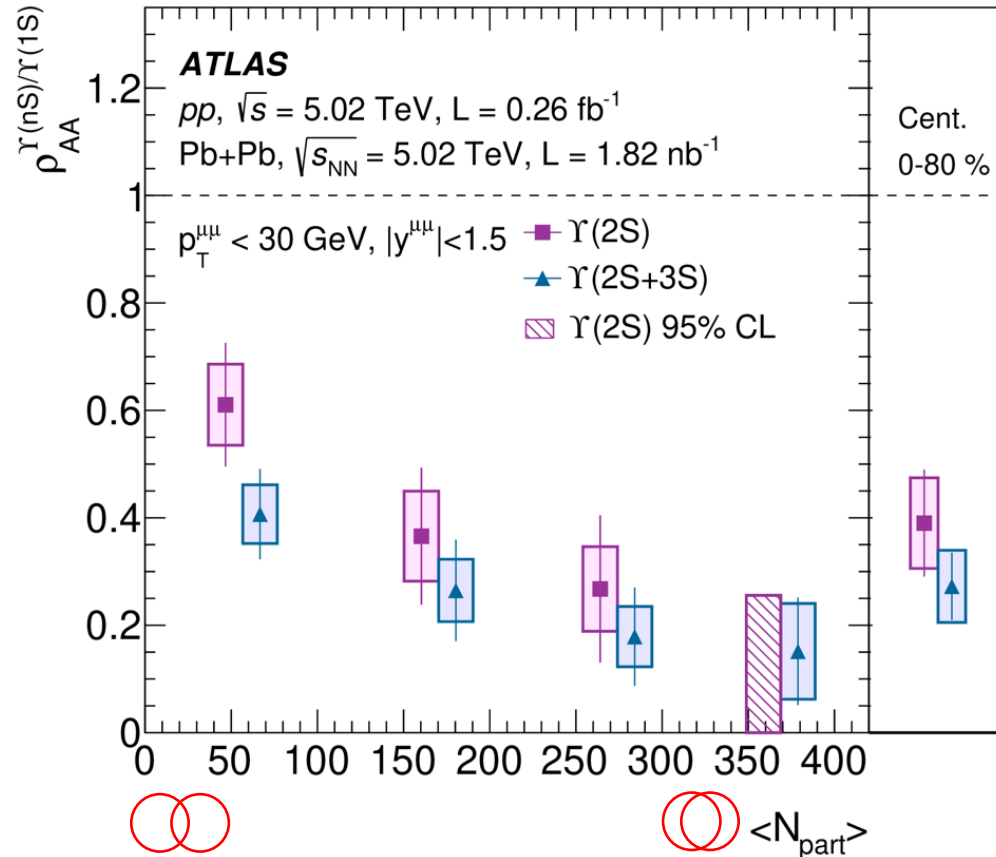


- Sequential suppression: $\Upsilon(1S) > \Upsilon(2S) > \Upsilon(2S+3S)$
- Stronger suppression in central collisions

Double ratio

HION-2021-12 (submitted to PRC)

$$\rho_{AA}^{\Upsilon(nS)/\Upsilon(1S)} = R_{AA}(\Upsilon(nS))/R_{AA}(\Upsilon(1S))$$

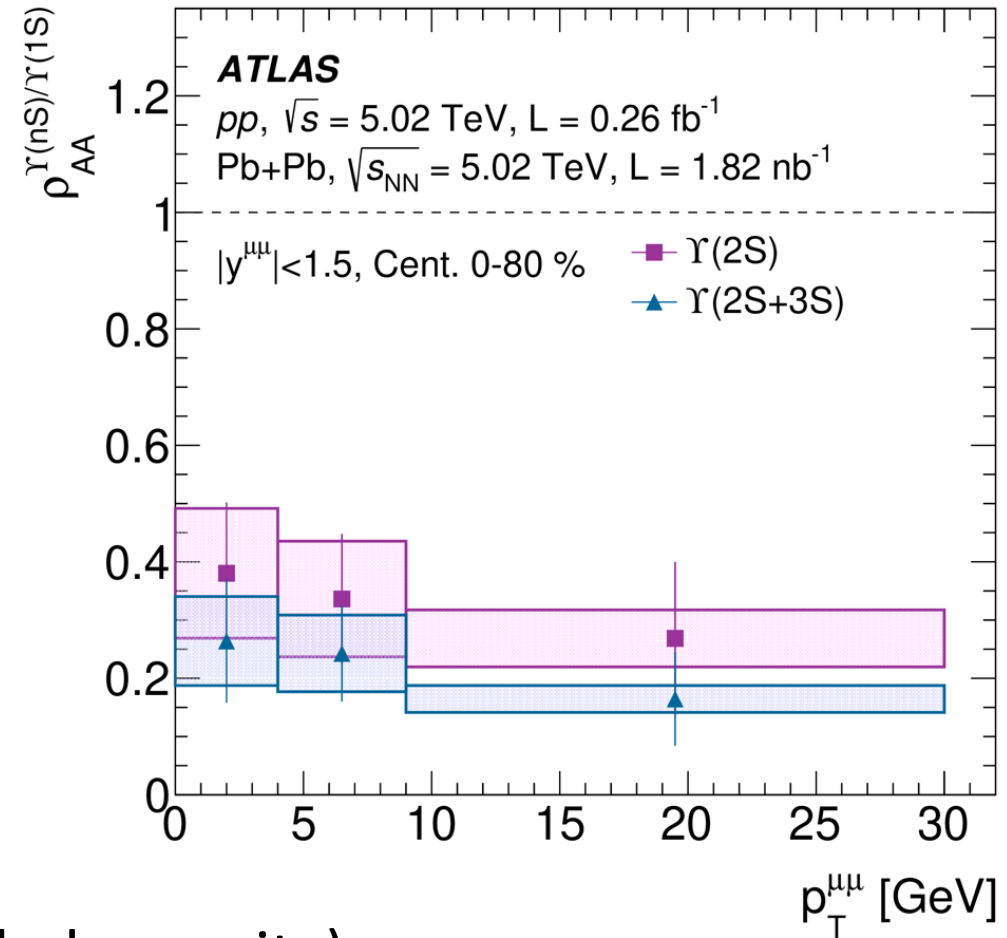
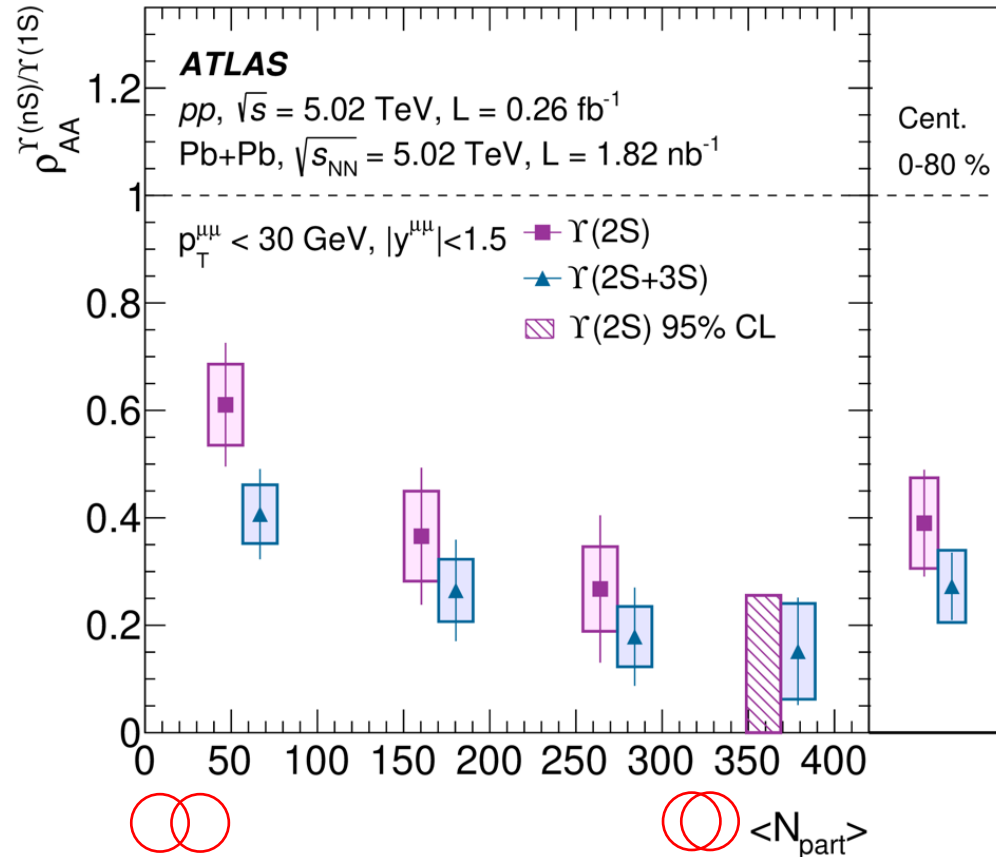


- Some common systematic uncertainties are cancelled out.

Double ratio

HION-2021-12 (submitted to PRC)

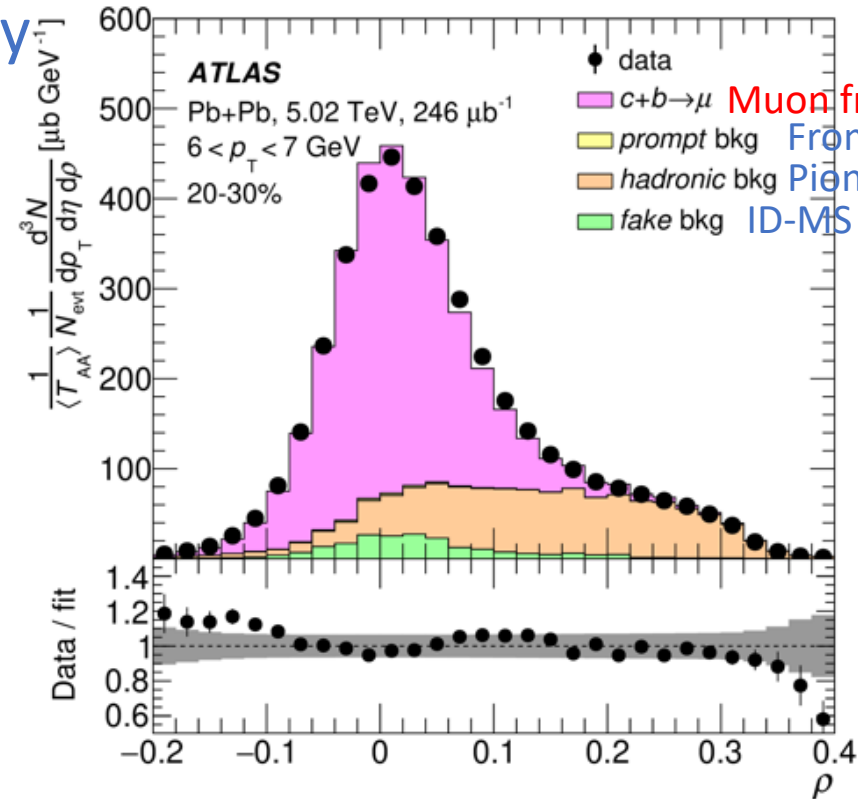
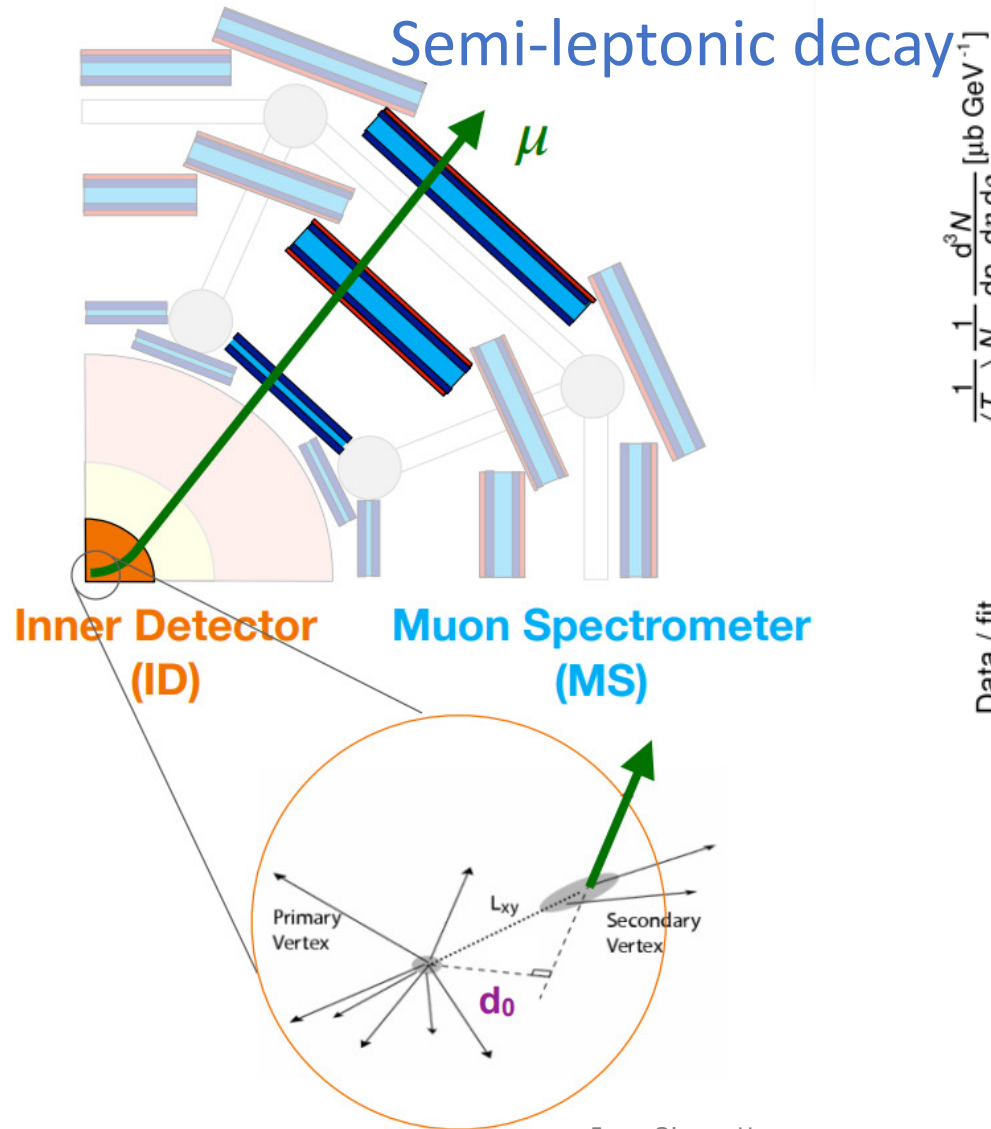
$$\rho_{AA}^{\Upsilon(nS)/\Upsilon(1S)} = R_{AA}(\Upsilon(nS))/R_{AA}(\Upsilon(1S))$$



- Sequential suppression is significant (below unity).
- Slightly decreasing toward more central; no significant p_T dependence.

Open HF (b/c) muon

Phys. Lett. B 829 (2022) 137077



Muon from HF semi-leptonic decay

From quarkonium, W/Z... (small)

Pion, kaon decay

ID-MS random combination

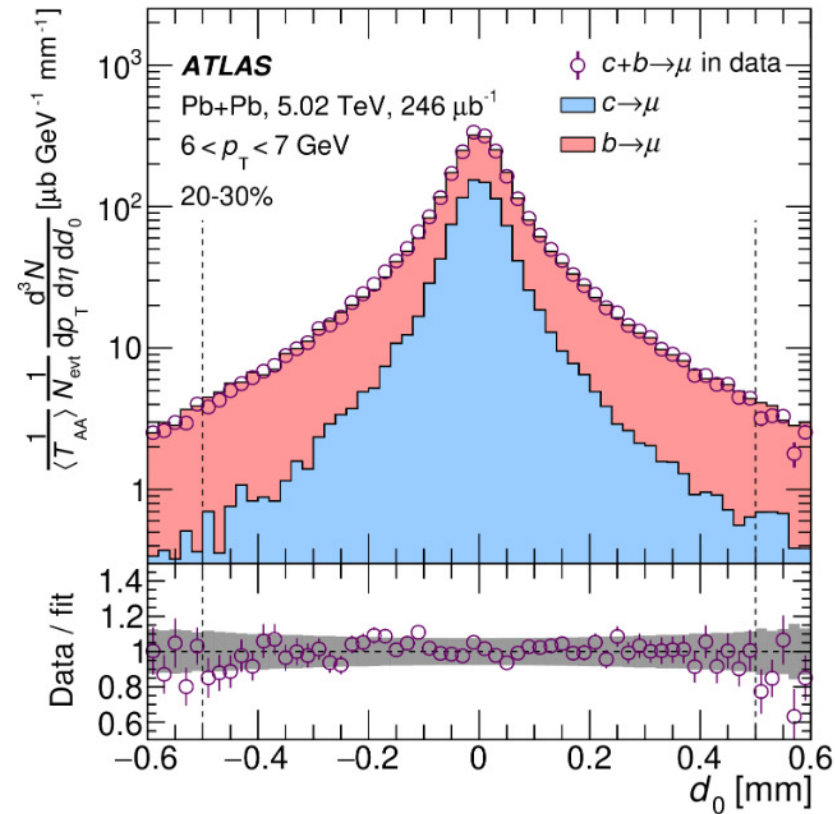
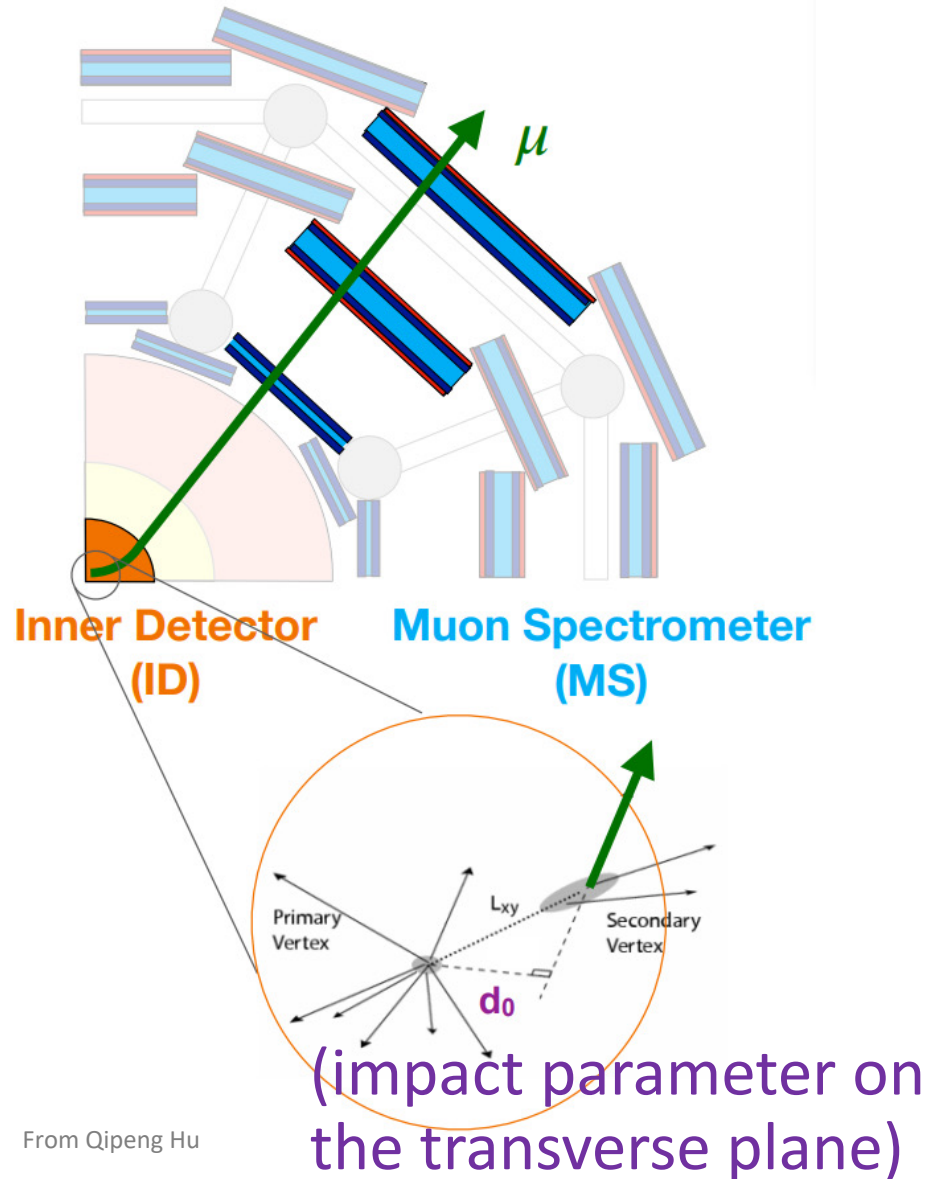
Template fit to remove the background:

ID-MS momentum imbalance

$$\rho = (p^{\text{ID}} - p^{\text{MS}}) / p^{\text{ID}}$$

Open HF (b/c) muon

[Phys. Lett. B 829 \(2022\) 137077](#)

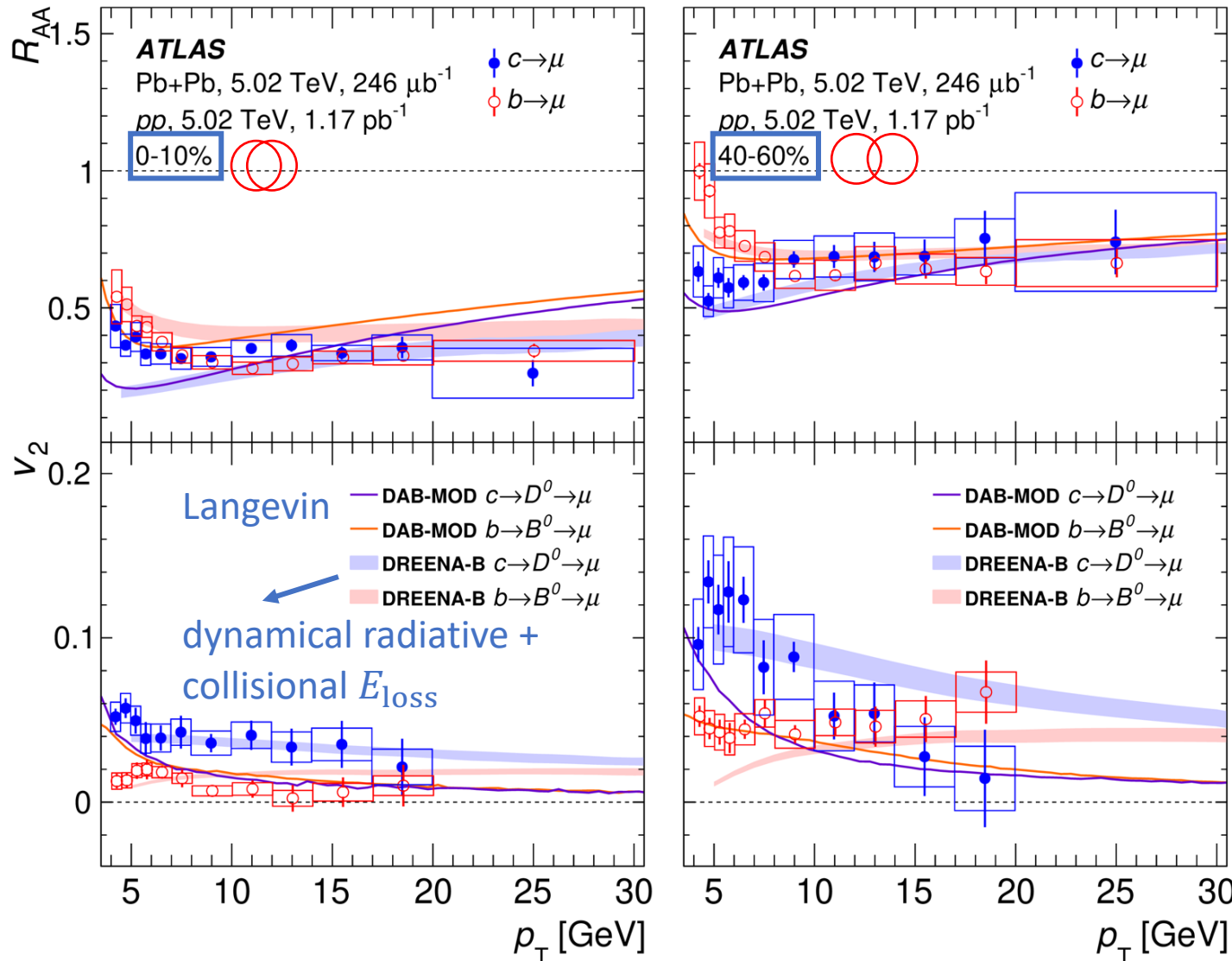


Template fit to statistically separate b/c :
muon d_0

<- slightly different lifetime

Yield suppression and anisotropy

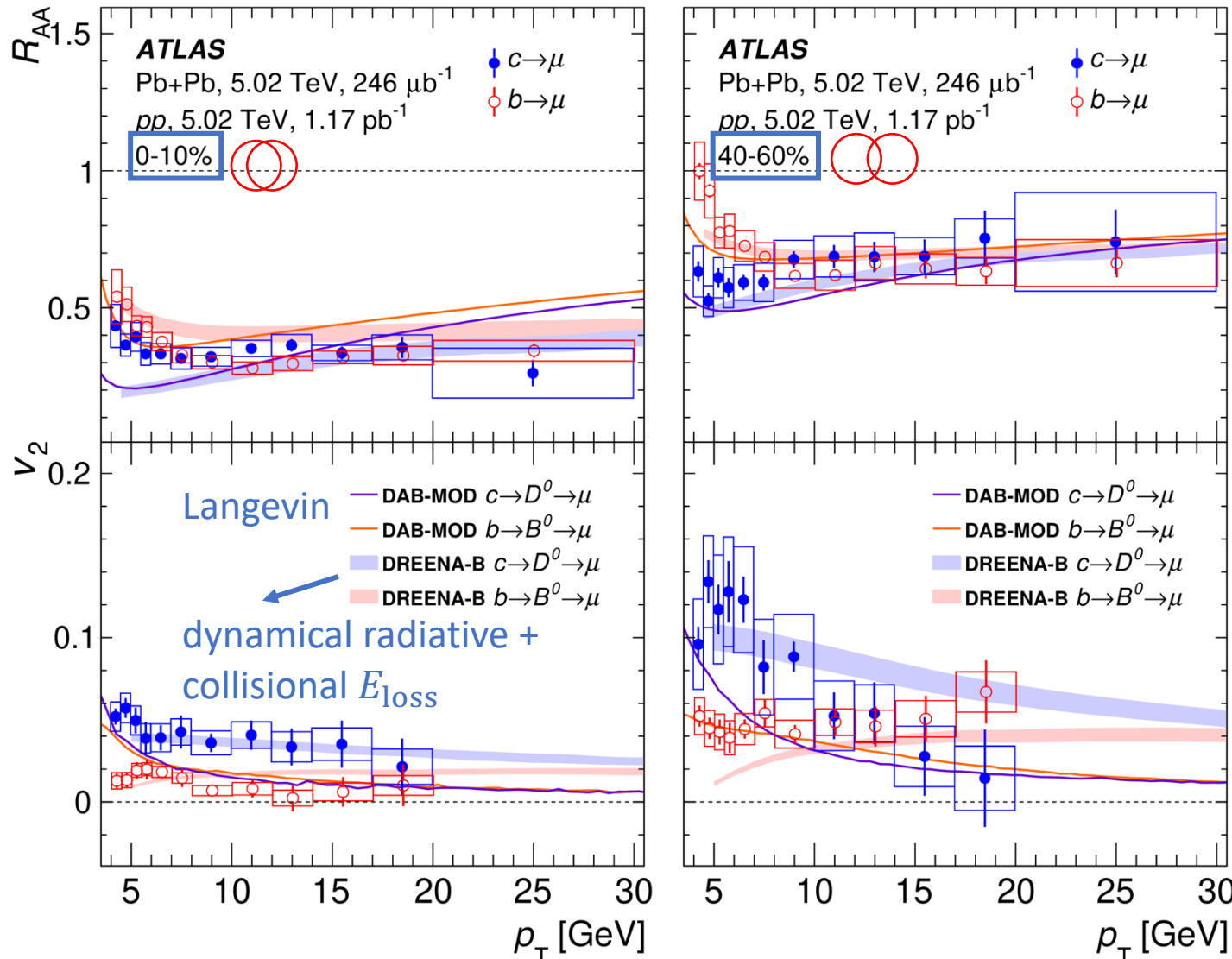
Phys. Lett. B 829 (2022) 137077



- c is more suppressed than b at low p_T
 - Consistent above ~ 10 GeV
- $v_2(c) > v_2(b)$

Yield suppression and anisotropy

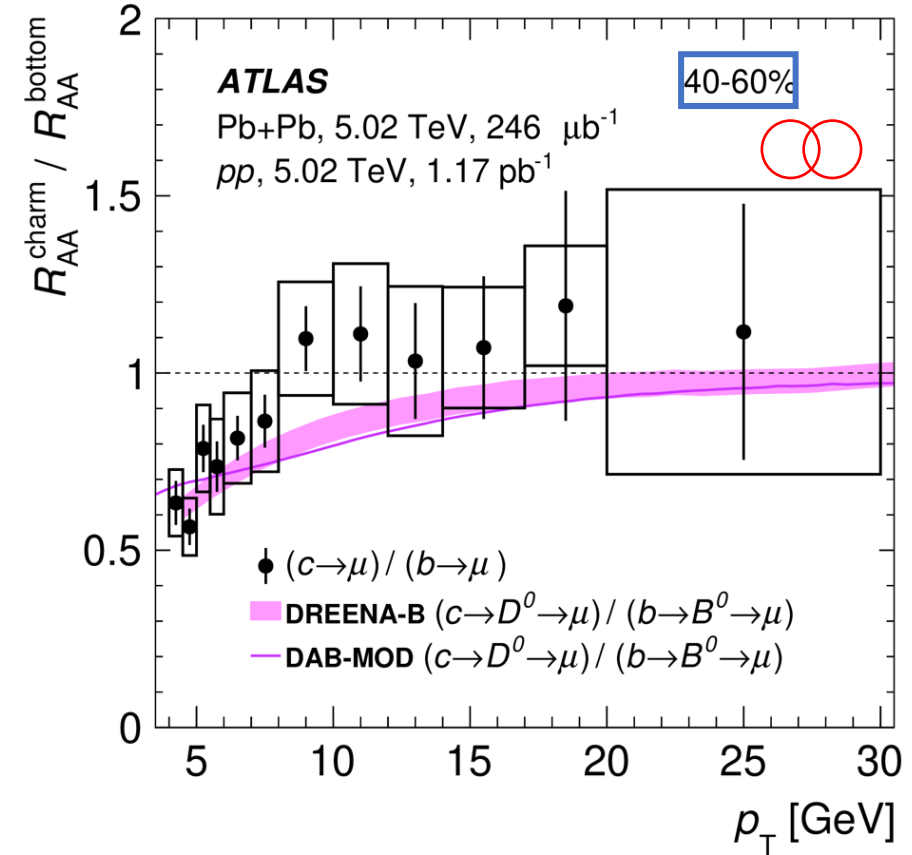
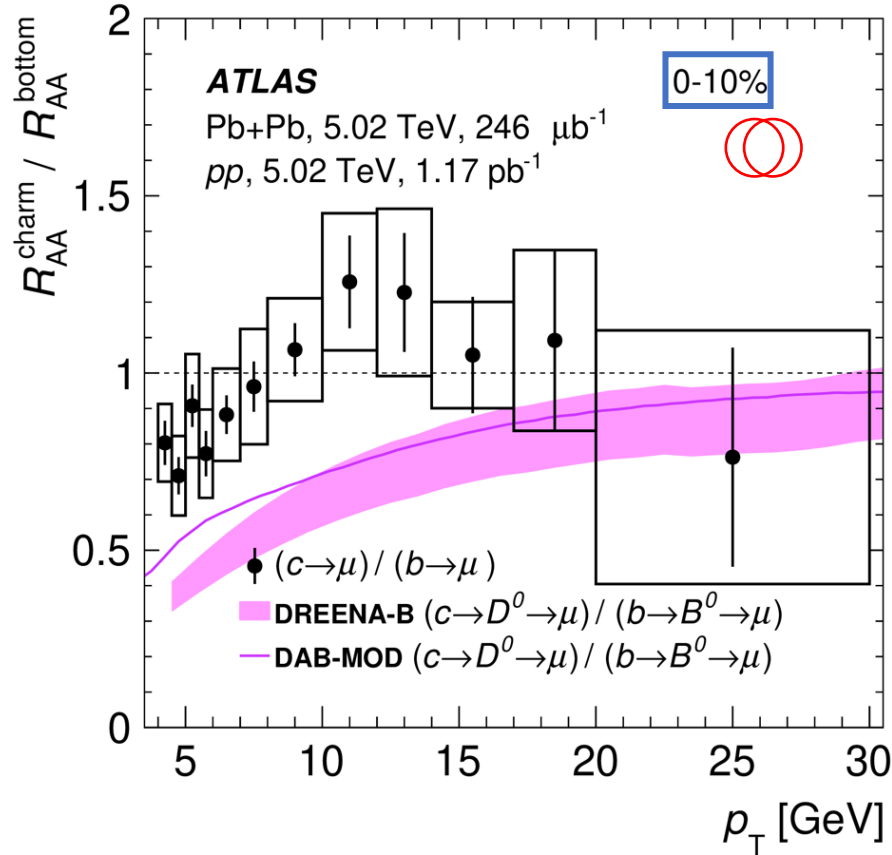
Phys. Lett. B 829 (2022) 137077



- c is more suppressed than b at low p_T
 - Consistent above ~ 10 GeV
- $v_2(c) > v_2(b)$
- Strong centrality dependence observed
- No theory model describes b/c R_{AA}/v_2 simultaneously.

Yield suppression double ratio

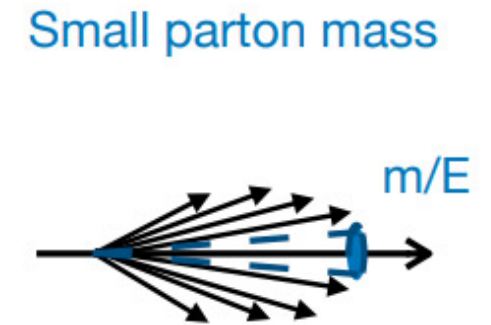
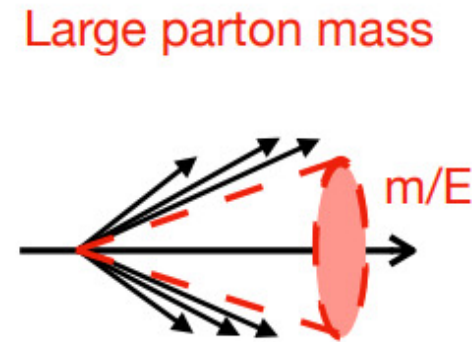
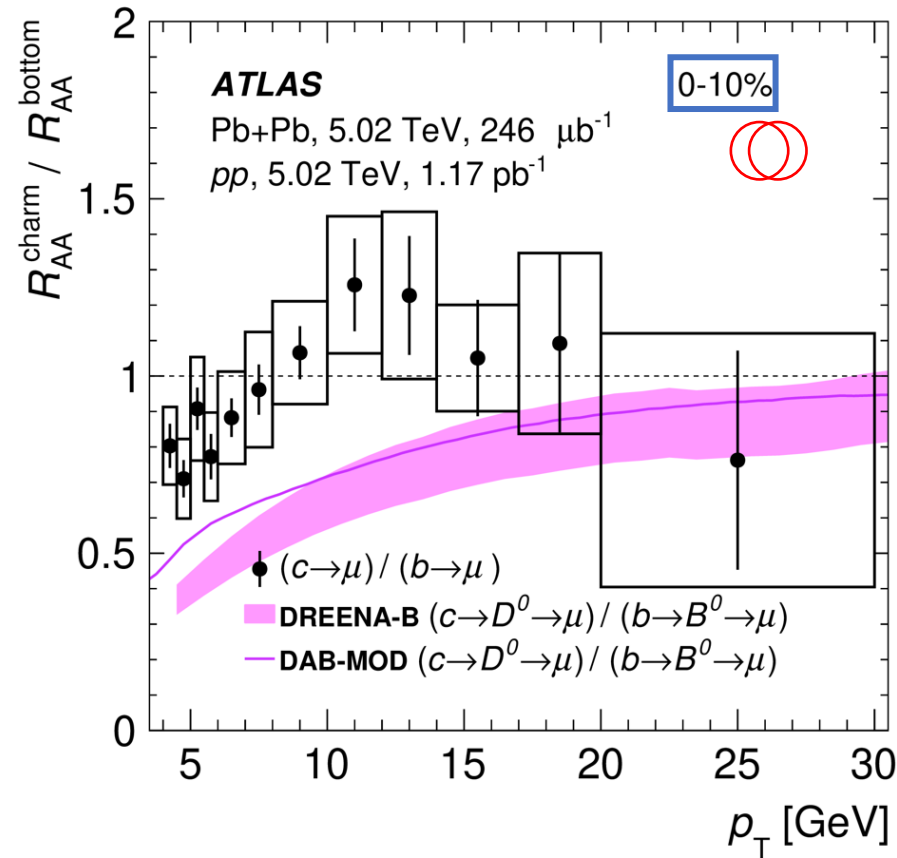
Phys. Lett. B 829 (2022) 137077



- Large uncertainties due to anti-correlation between b and c
- Charm is more suppressed at low p_T ; comparable at higher p_T .
 - Model underestimates $c R_{AA}$ (and the double ratio) at low p_T in 0-10%.

Yield suppression double ratio

Phys. Lett. B 829 (2022) 137077

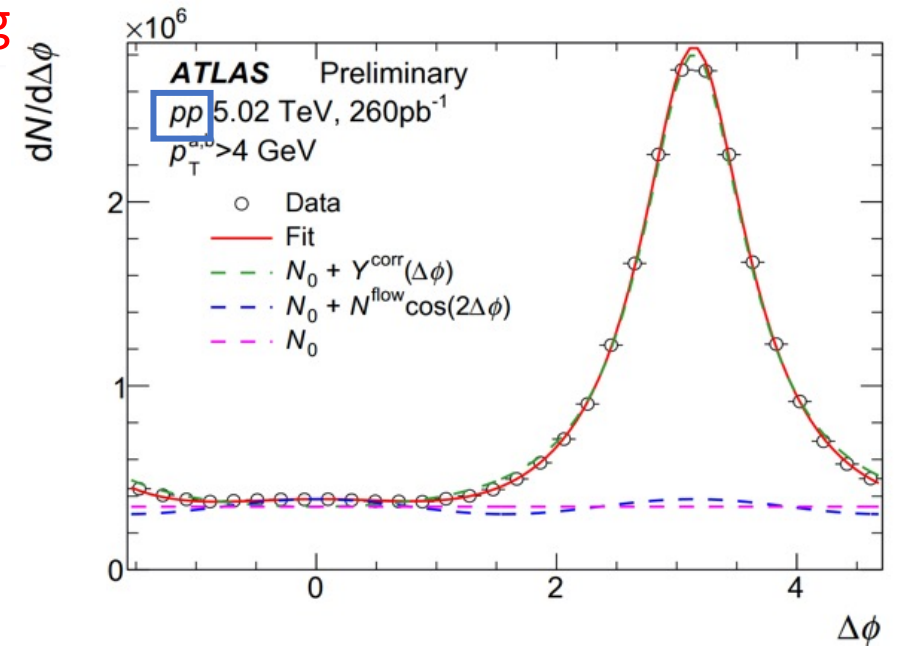
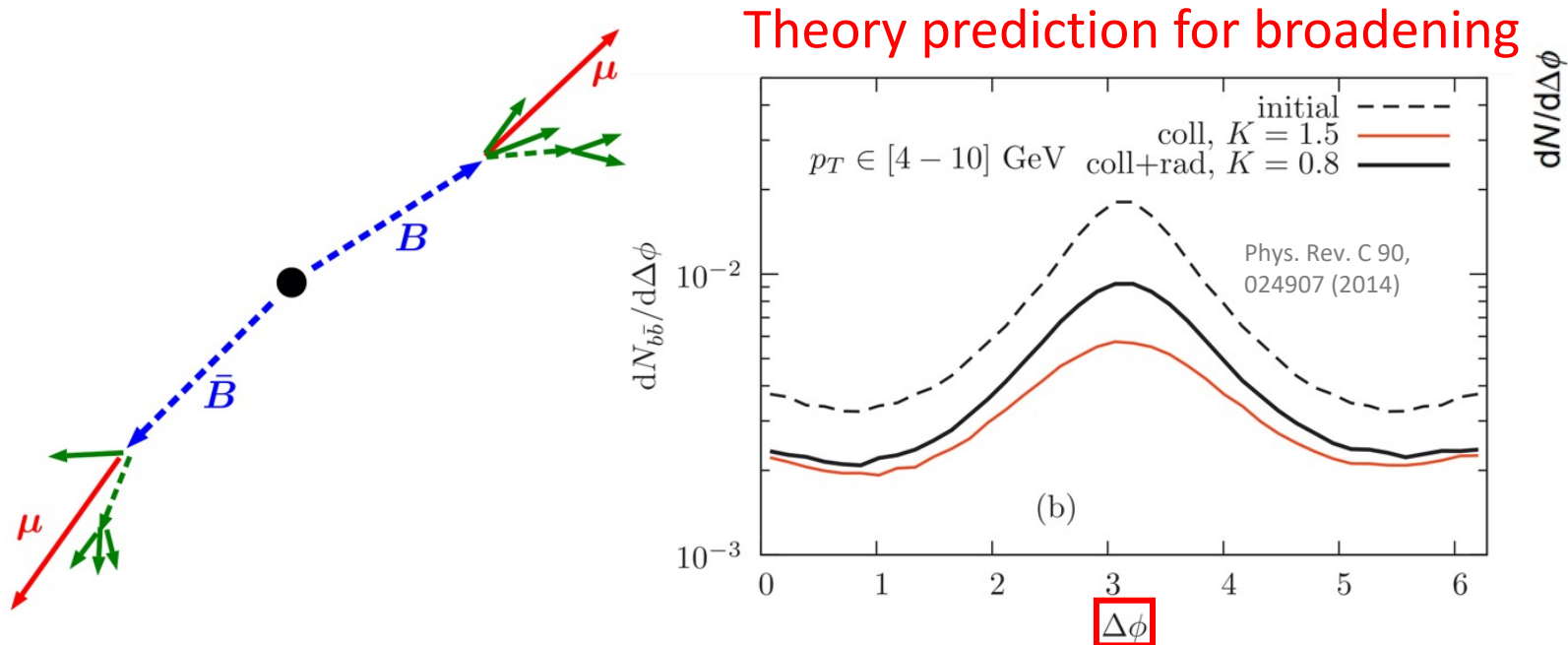


- Charm is more suppressed at low p_T ; comparable at higher p_T .
- Mass ordering consistent with the dead-cone effect

HF muon pair

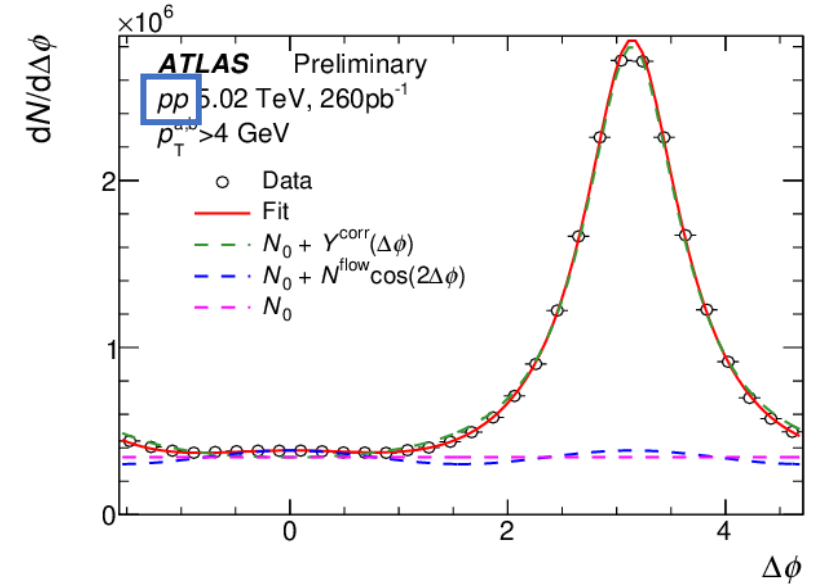
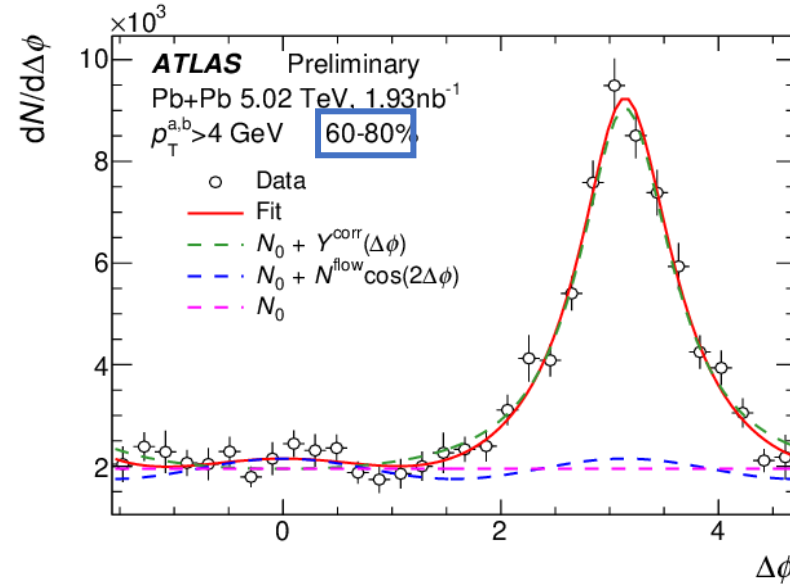
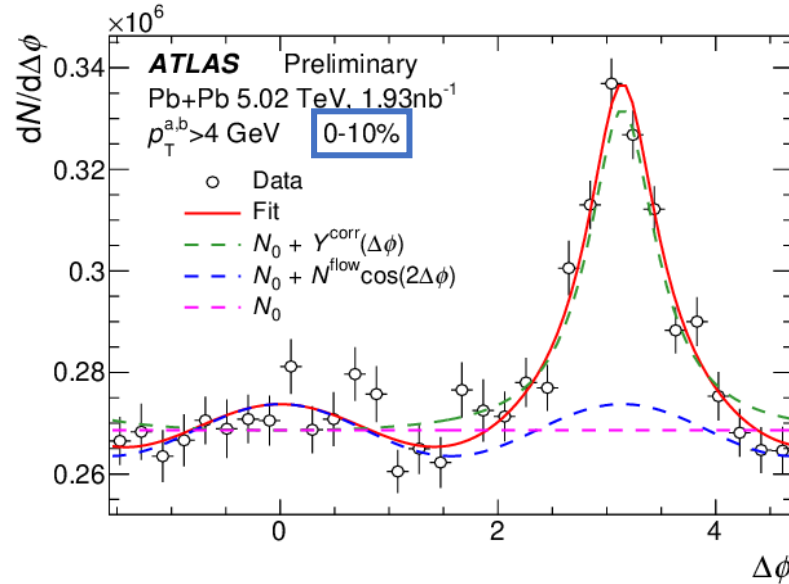
CONF-2022-022

- **Back-to-back** muon pair from semi-leptonic decays of HF quarks:
 - $|\Delta\eta| > 0.8$ -> remove the near-side jet peak
 - Invariant mass cuts (only on opposite sign pairs) -> remove J/ψ , Υ etc.
- $b\bar{b}$ dominate in the **same-sign** (neutral B mixing) and **inclusive** di-muon pairs (kinematic) <- MC



Back-to-back yield extraction

[CONF-2022-022](#)



The following fit function is used to extract the signal:

$$dN/d\Delta\phi = N_0 + N^{\text{flow}} \cos(2\Delta\phi) + Y^{\text{corr}}(\Delta\phi),$$

With (Lorentzian)

Modulated background Back-to-back correlation yields

$$Y^{\text{corr}}(\Delta\phi) = \frac{N^{\text{corr}}}{(\Delta\phi - \pi)^2 + \tau^2} - N^{\text{pedestal}},$$

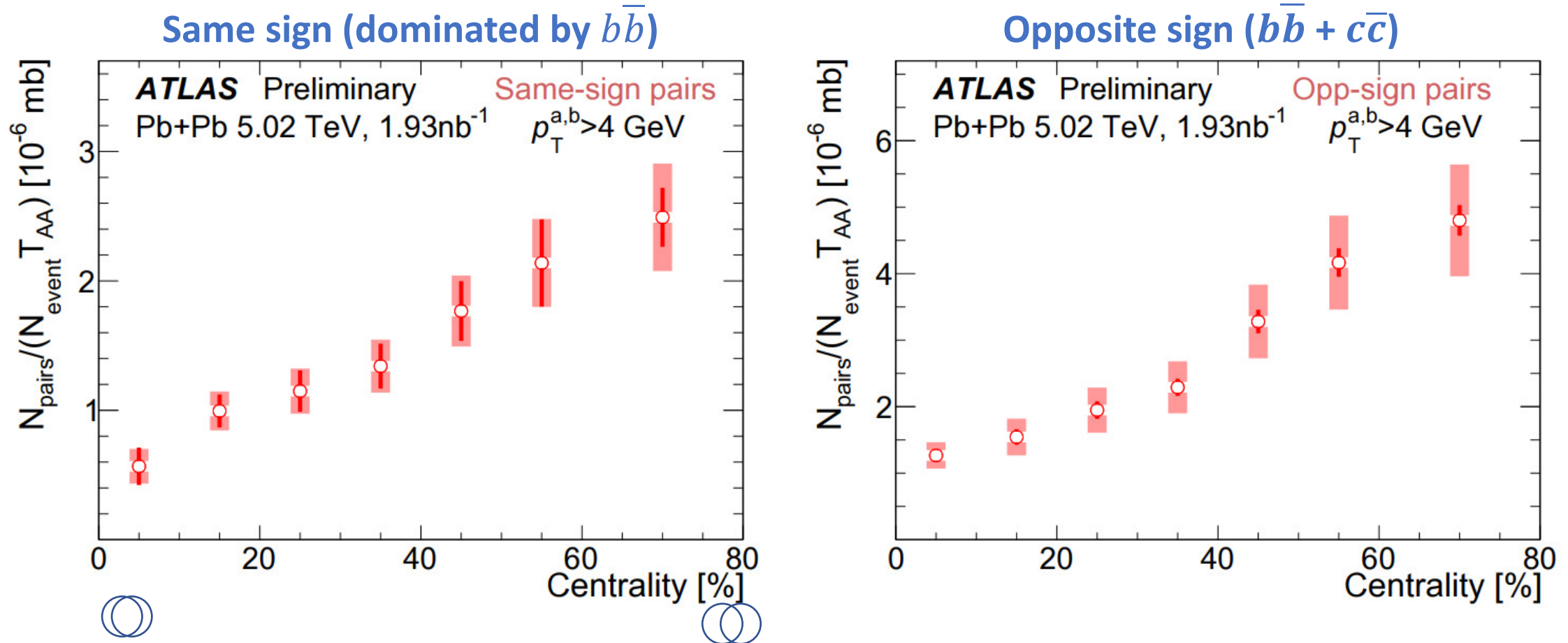
(pedestal term chosen such that $Y(0) = 0$)

Yield = integral of Y

Width = std deviation of Y

Di-muon correlation: yields

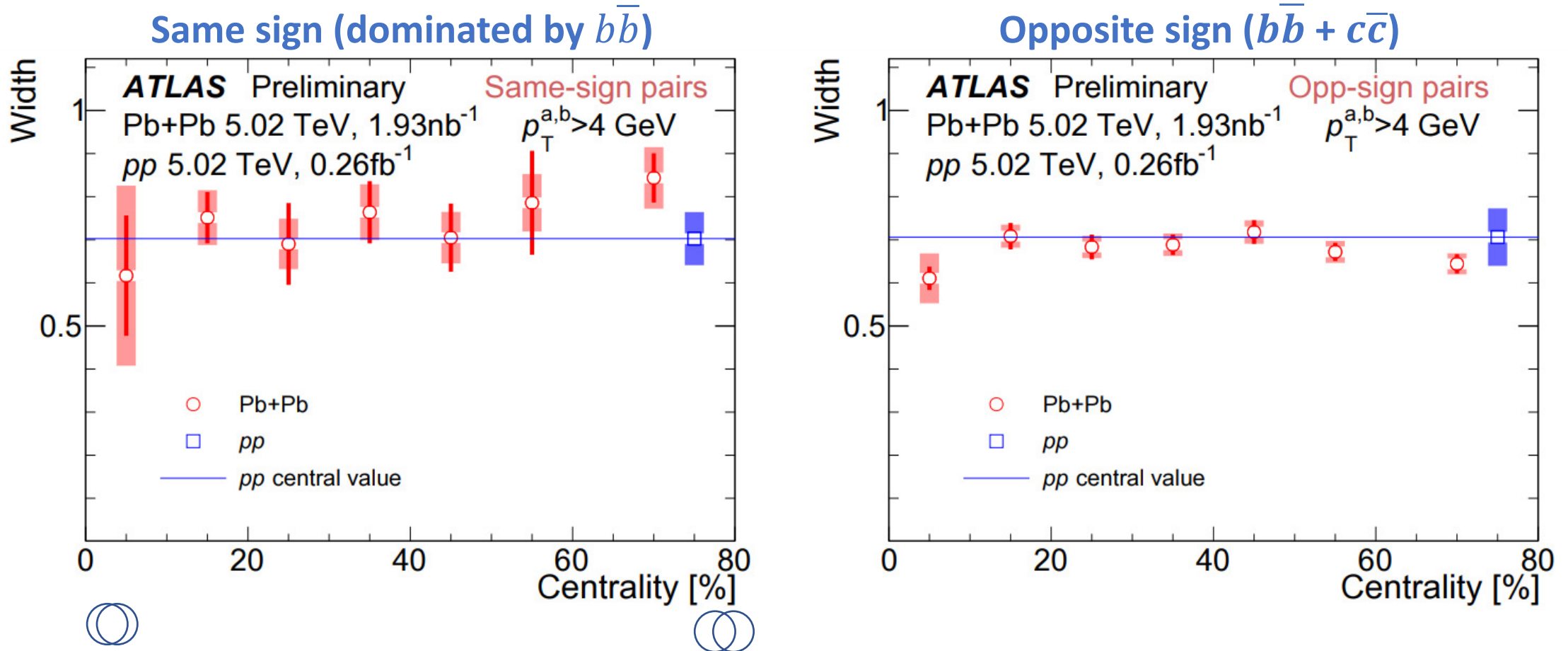
CONF-2022-022



- Similar trend for both the same sign and opposite sign.
- T_{AA} scaled yields suggest **stronger suppression** in **more central** collisions.

Di-muon correlation: width

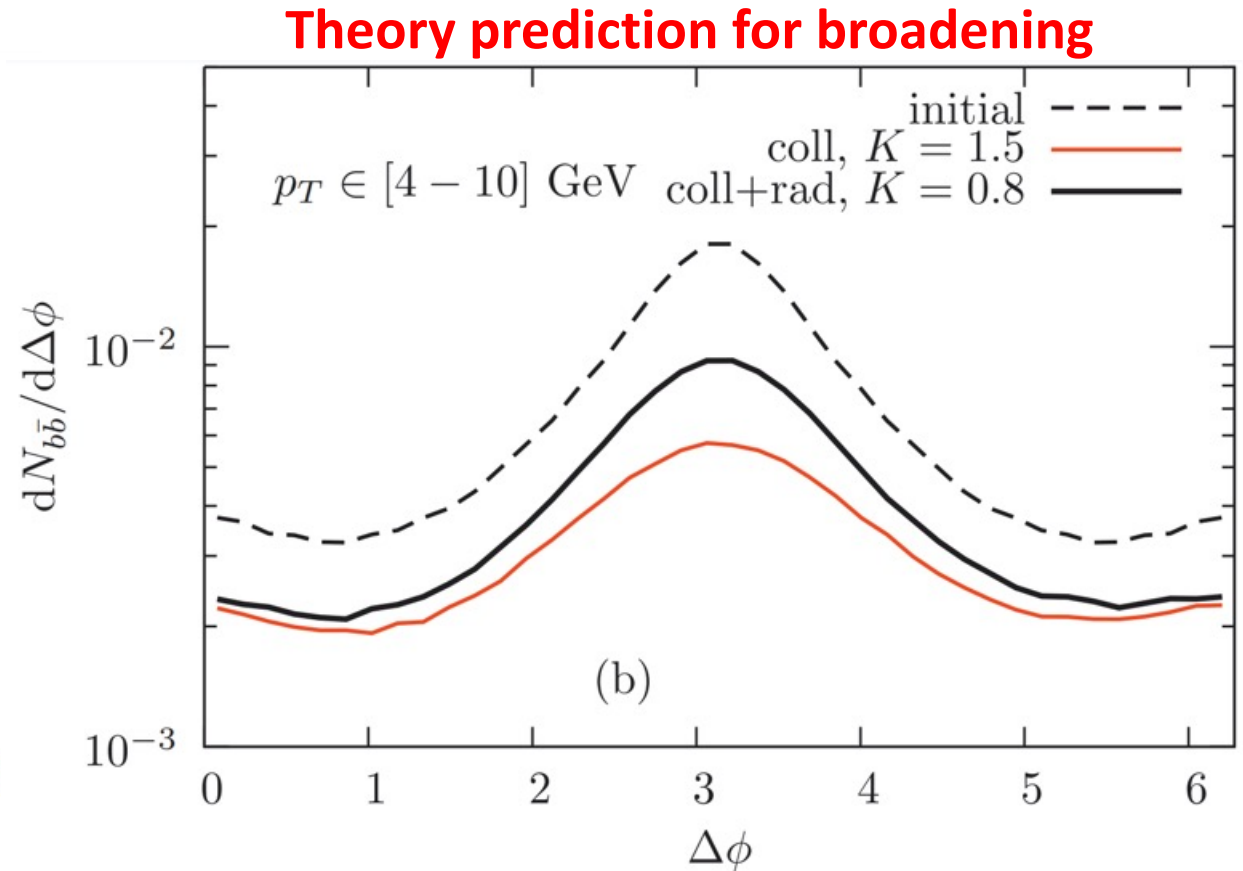
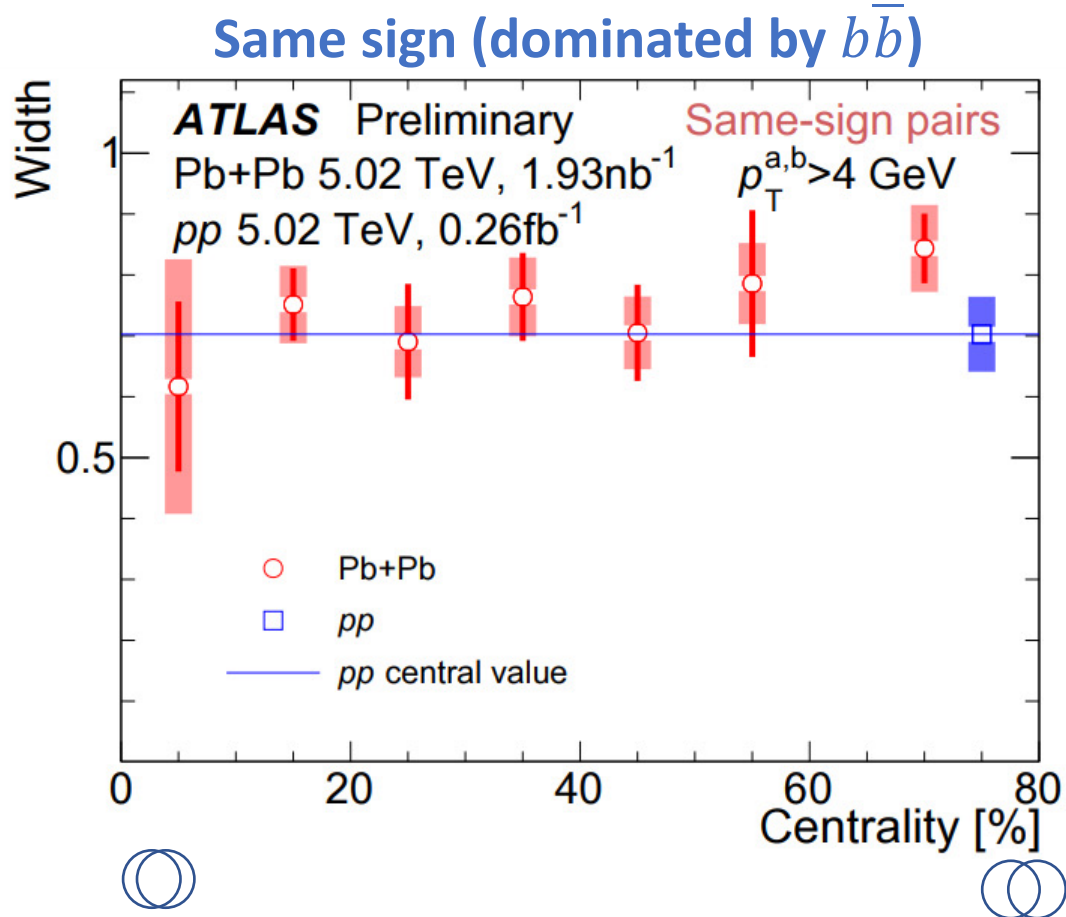
[CONF-2022-022](#)



- Centrality-independent width indicates **no** significant change in the width.

Di-muon correlation: width

[CONF-2022-022](#)



- Both **coll** and **coll + rad** lead to the broadening <- **not** observed
- ❖ However, some recent [new results](#) suggest that the rad. may largely cancel out broadening from the coll.

- b -jet reconstruction: containing muons from the semi-leptonic decay
 - b -quark: directly produced in the hard scattering or from a gluon splitting

- Template fit:

- Jet + μ axis:

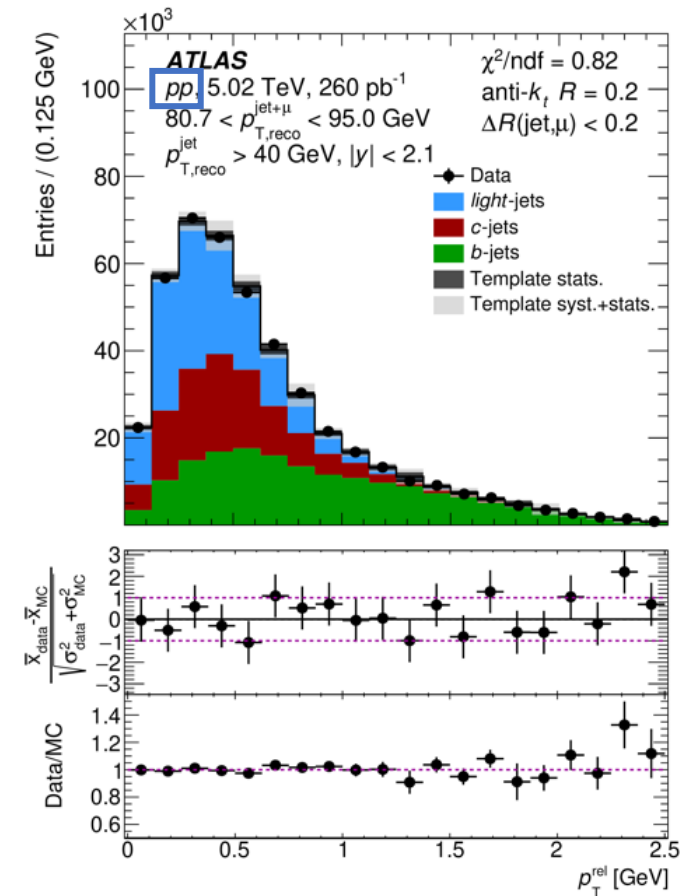
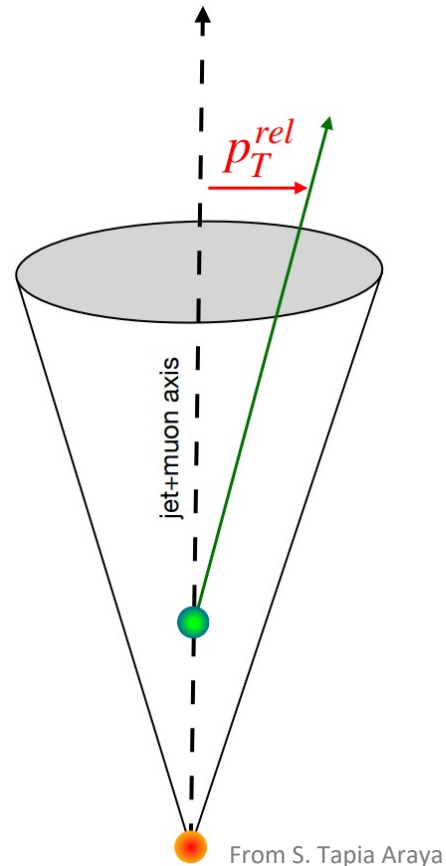
$$\vec{u}_T^{\text{jet}+\mu} = \frac{\vec{p}_T^\mu + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}}{|\vec{p}_T^\mu + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}|}$$

- Muon p_T projection:

$$p_T^{\text{rel}} = |\vec{p}_T^\mu \times \vec{u}_T^{\text{jet}+\mu}|$$

- Muon candidates:

- $p_T > 4$ GeV
- Within the jet cone (R)



b -jet signal extraction

HION-2018-24 (submitted to EPJC)

- b -jet reconstruction: containing muons from the semi-leptonic decay
 - b -quark: directly produced in the hard scattering or from a gluon splitting

- Template fit:

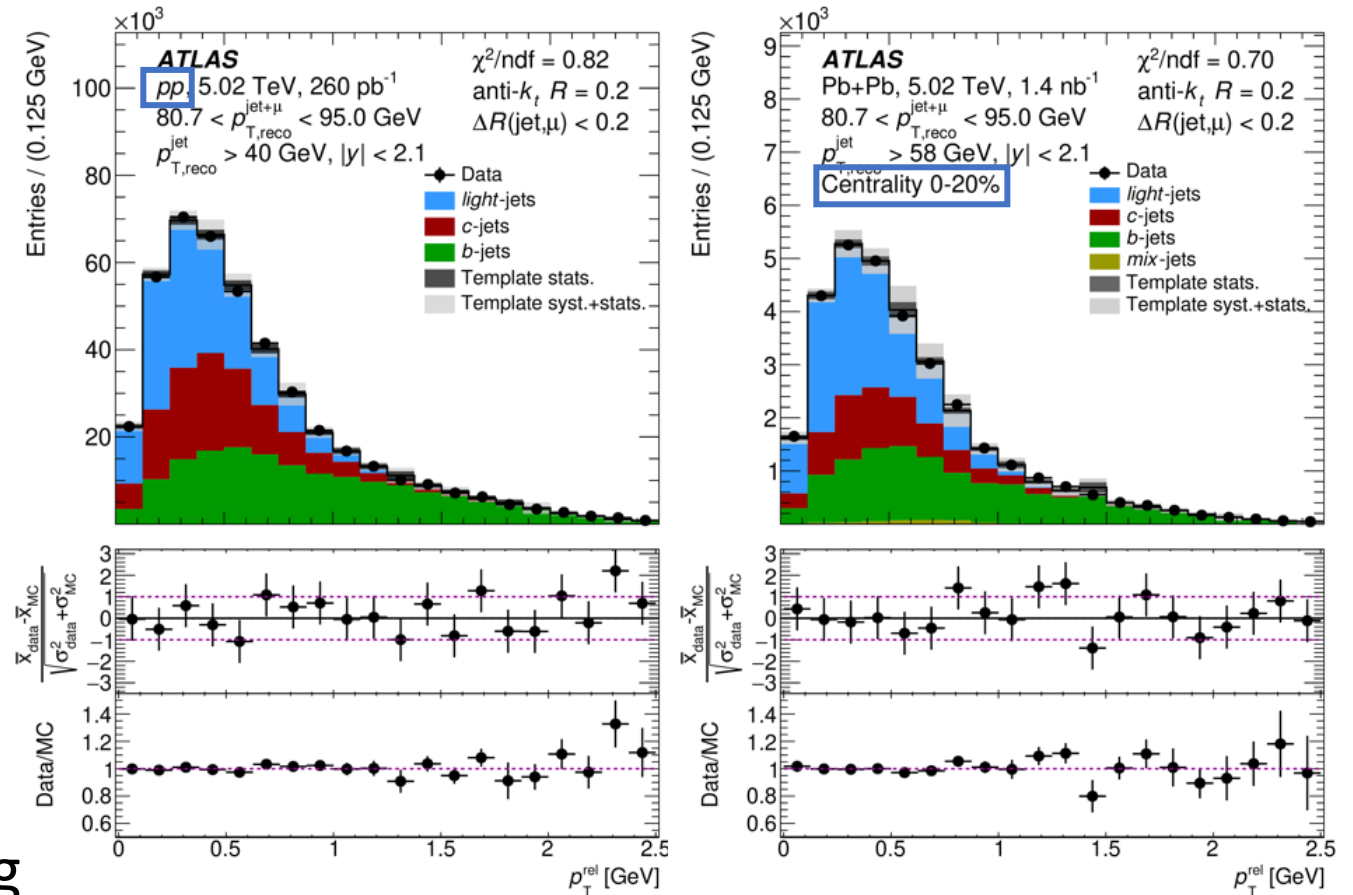
- Jet + μ axis:

$$\vec{u}_T^{\text{jet}+\mu} = \frac{\vec{p}_T^\mu + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}}{|\vec{p}_T^\mu + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}|}$$

- Muon p_T projection:

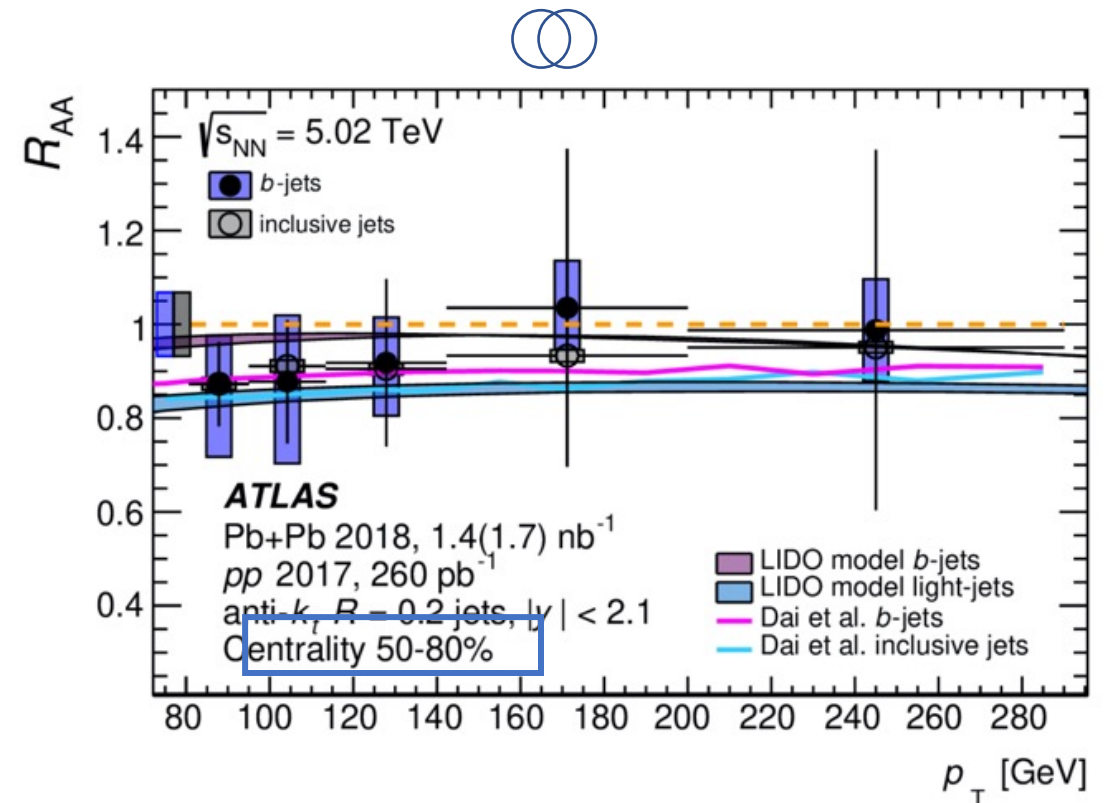
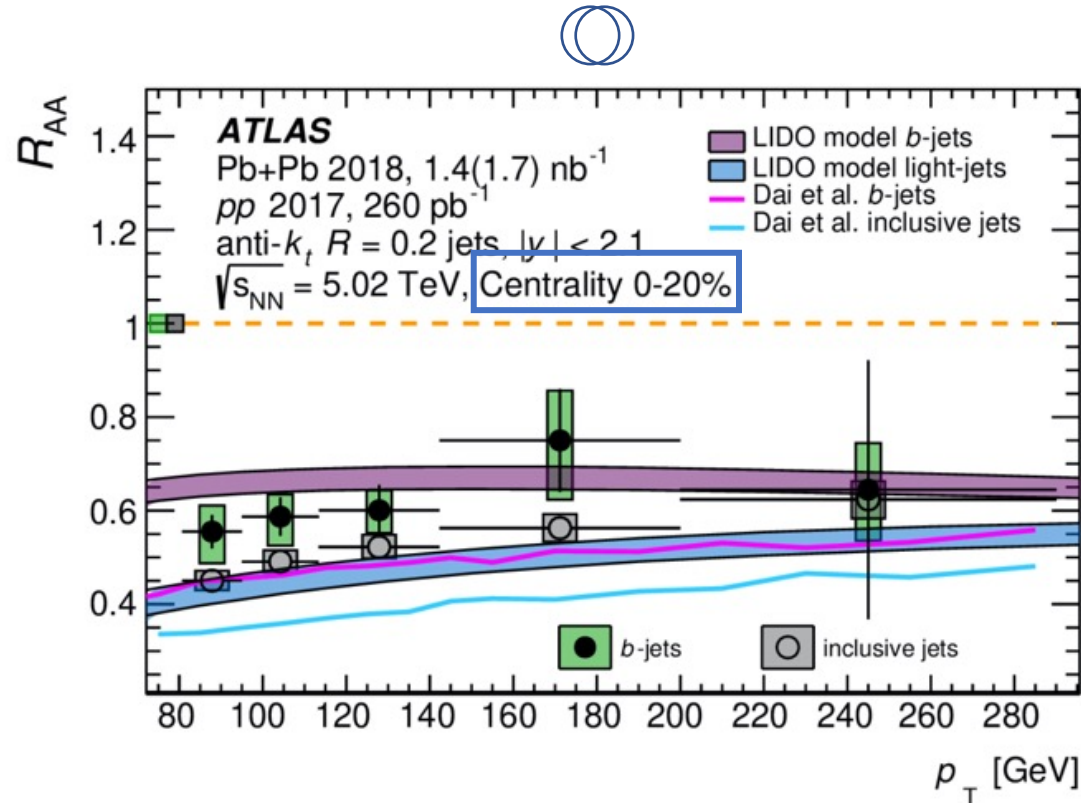
$$p_T^{\text{rel}} = \left| \vec{p}_T^\mu \times \vec{u}_T^{\text{jet}+\mu} \right|$$

- Muon candidates:
 - $p_T > 4$ GeV
 - Within the jet cone (R)
- Pb+Pb combinatoric term estimated from event mixing



Nuclear modification factor

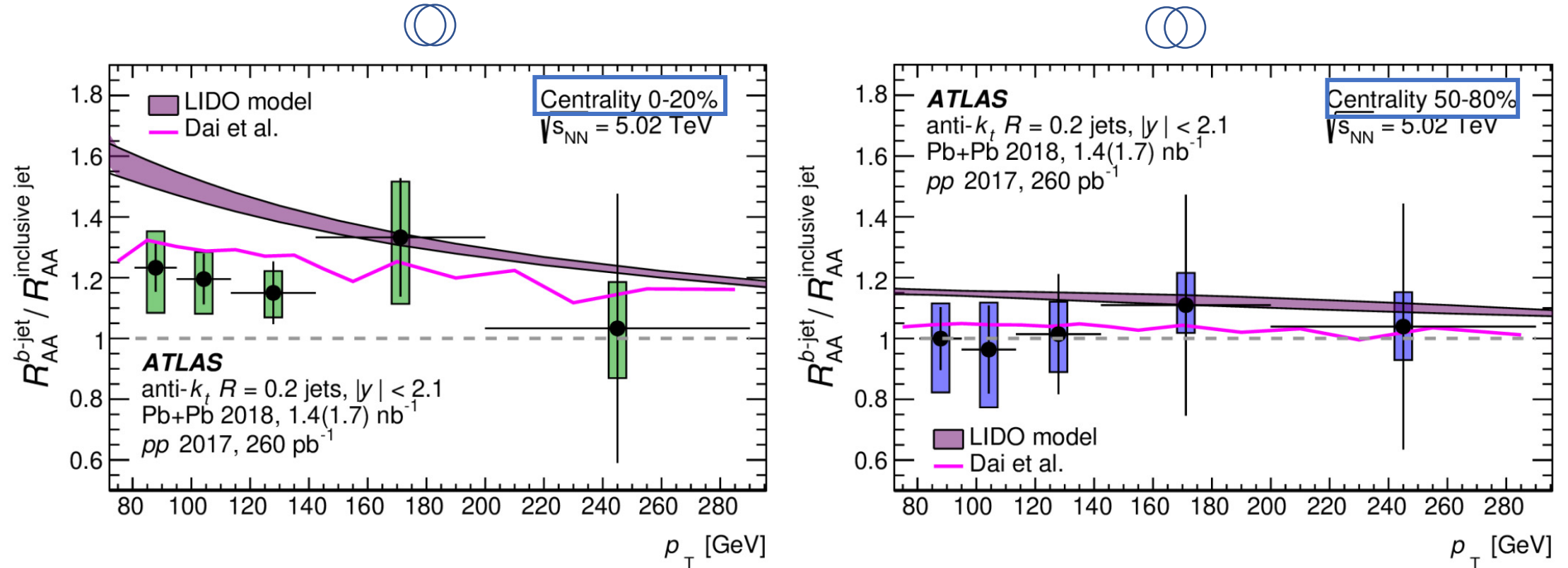
HION-2018-24 (submitted to EPJC)



- b -jets are less suppressed compared to inclusive jets in central collisions.
- Stronger suppression in more central collisions.

Double ratio

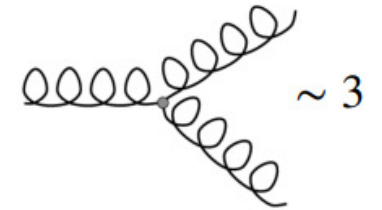
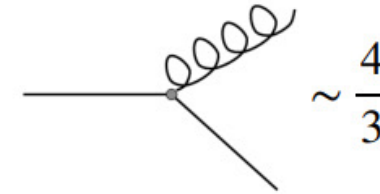
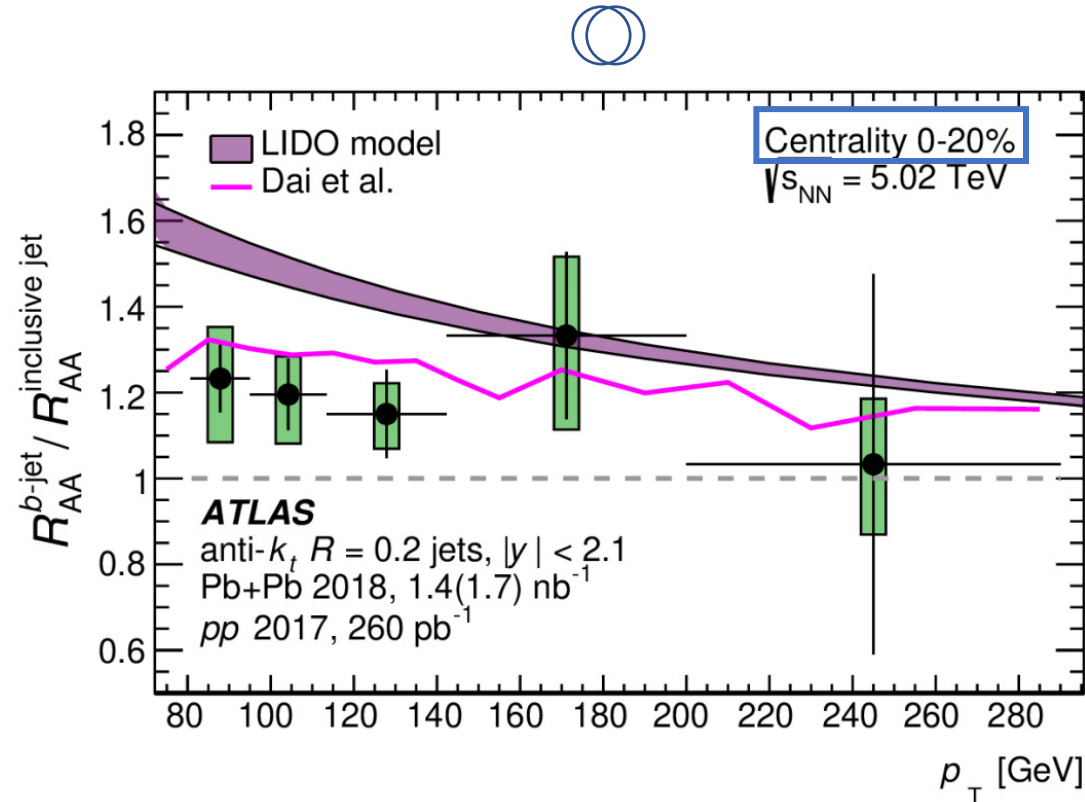
HION-2018-24 (submitted to EPJC)



- Some common uncertainties are cancelled out in the double ratio.
- \sim unity in peripheral; about 20% above unity in central collisions.
- b-jets' suppression < inclusive jets in central.

Double ratio

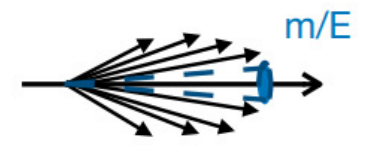
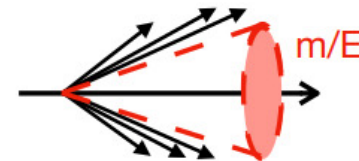
HION-2018-24 (submitted to EPJC)



quark jets lose less energy than gluon jets

Large parton mass

Small parton mass

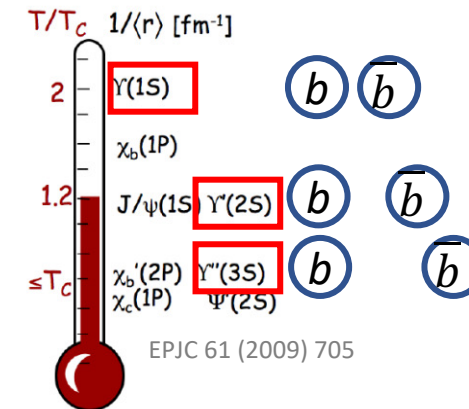
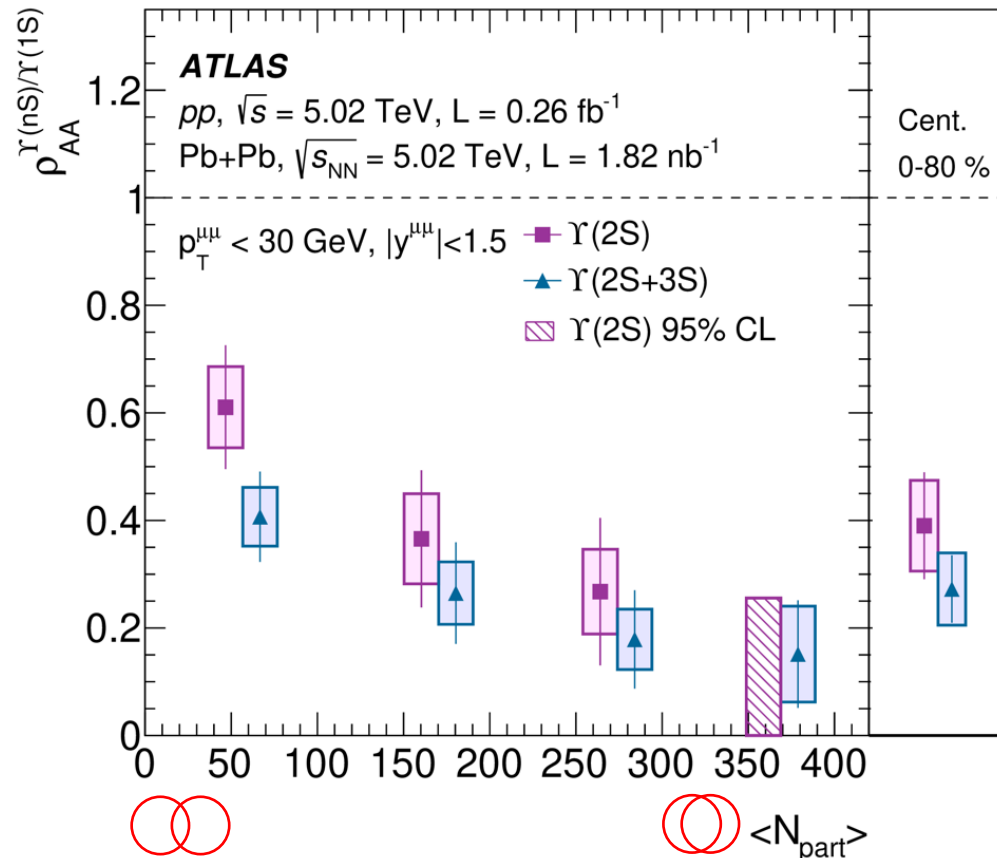


dead-cone effect

- b-jets' suppression < inclusive jets in central.
- Both effects could reduce b-jet energy loss.

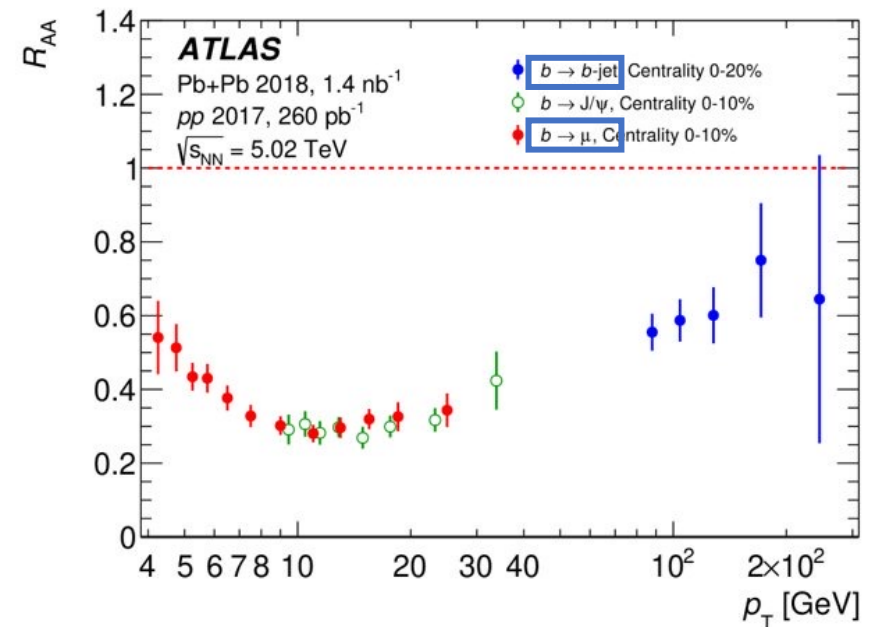
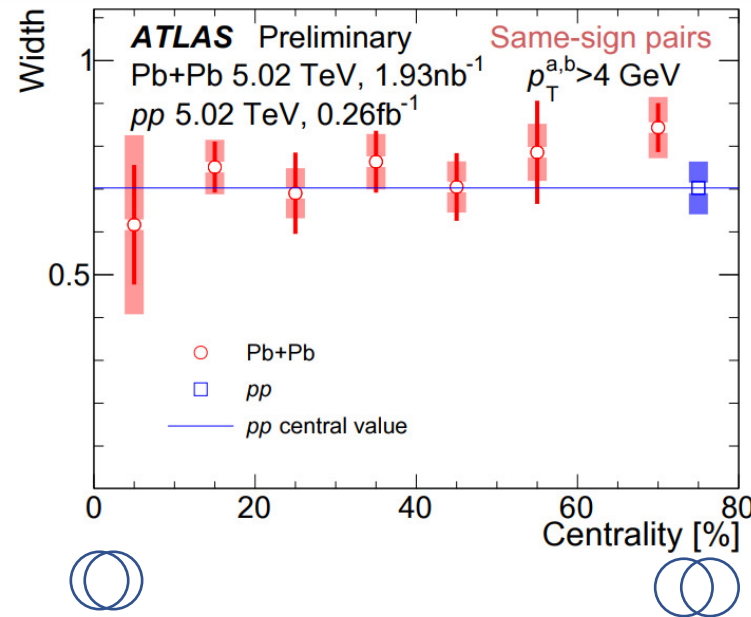
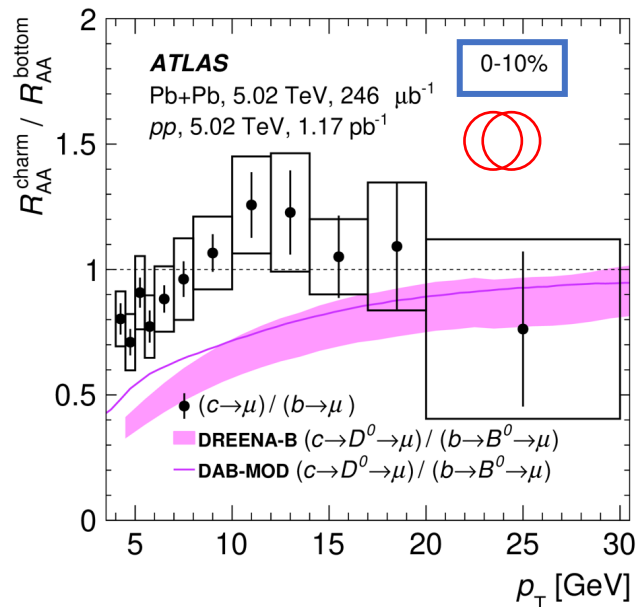
Summary

- Quarkonium:
 - Sequential suppression for the three Υ states observed.



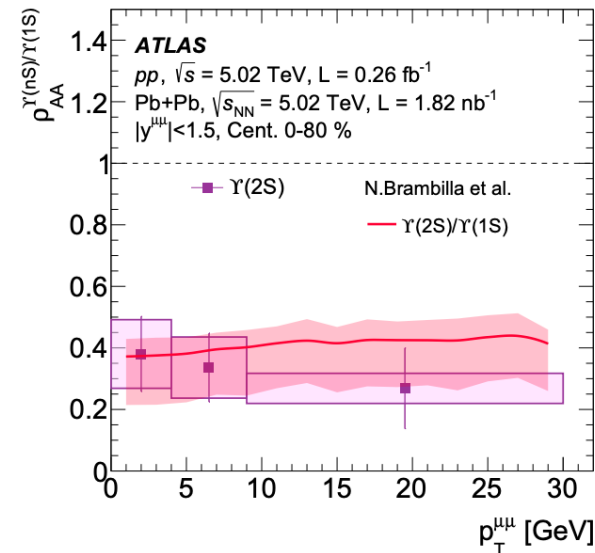
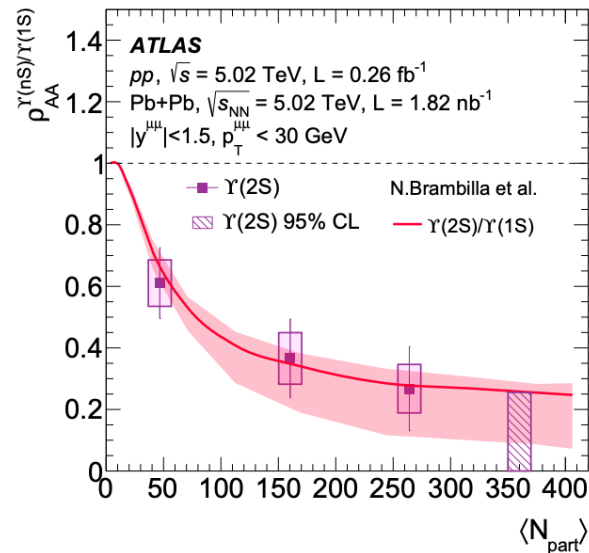
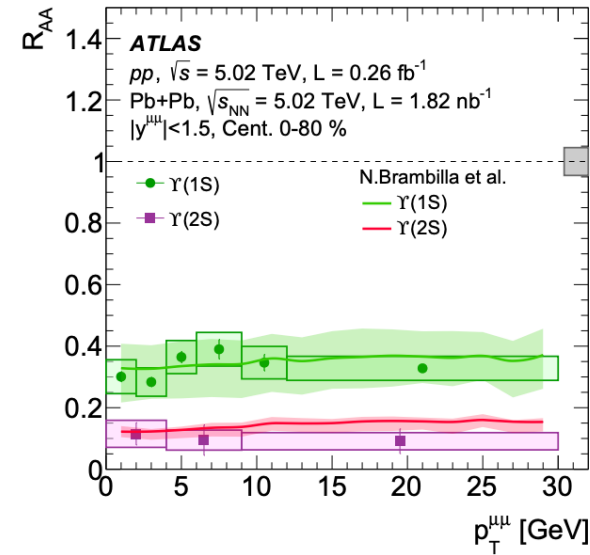
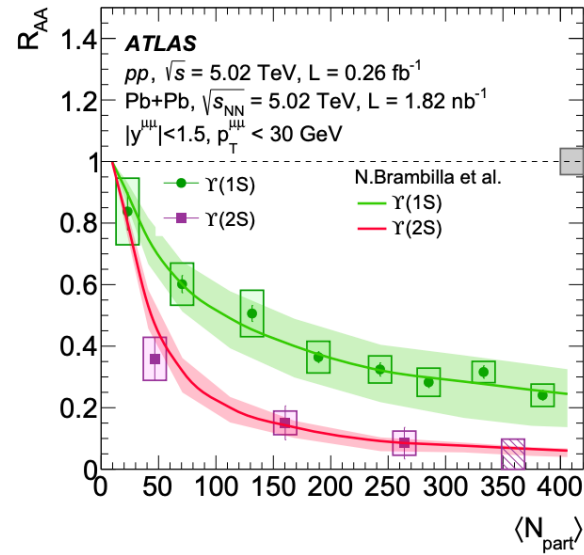
Summary

- Open heavy flavor and hard-probes:
 - c muon more suppressed than b at lower p_T .
 - HF back-to-back muon pairs: no significant open angle broadening observed.
 - b -jets less suppressed than inclusive jets in central collisions.

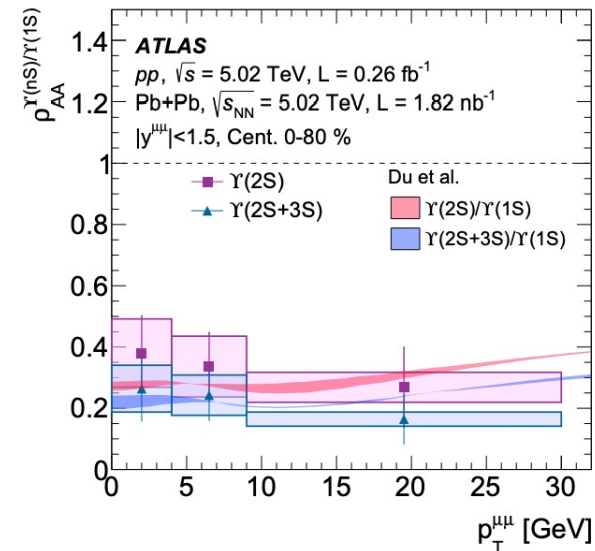
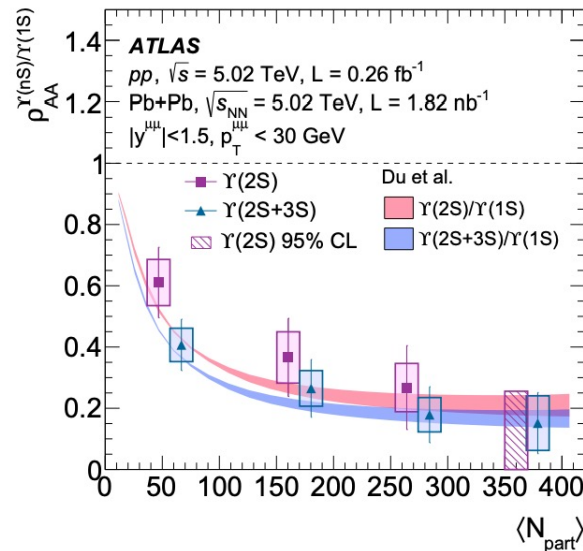
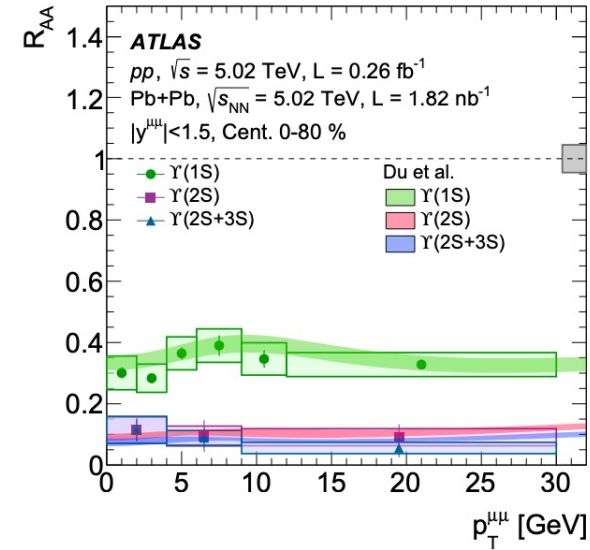
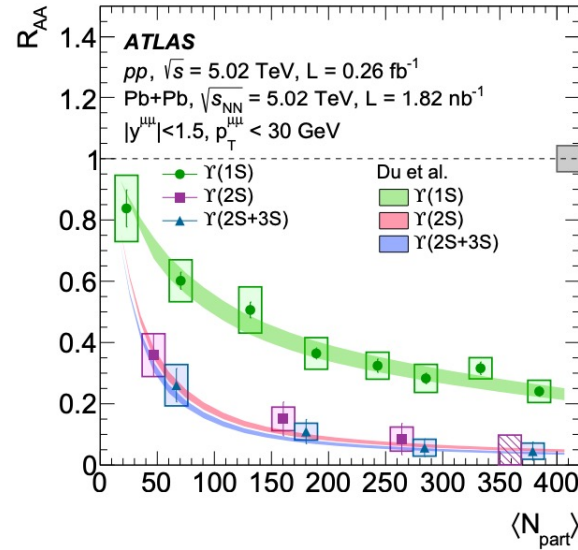


Backup

γ : Comparison with models



Comparison with models



Comparison with models

