

Open heavy flavor production via semi-leptonic decayed muons in Pb+Pb collisions with the ATLAS detector

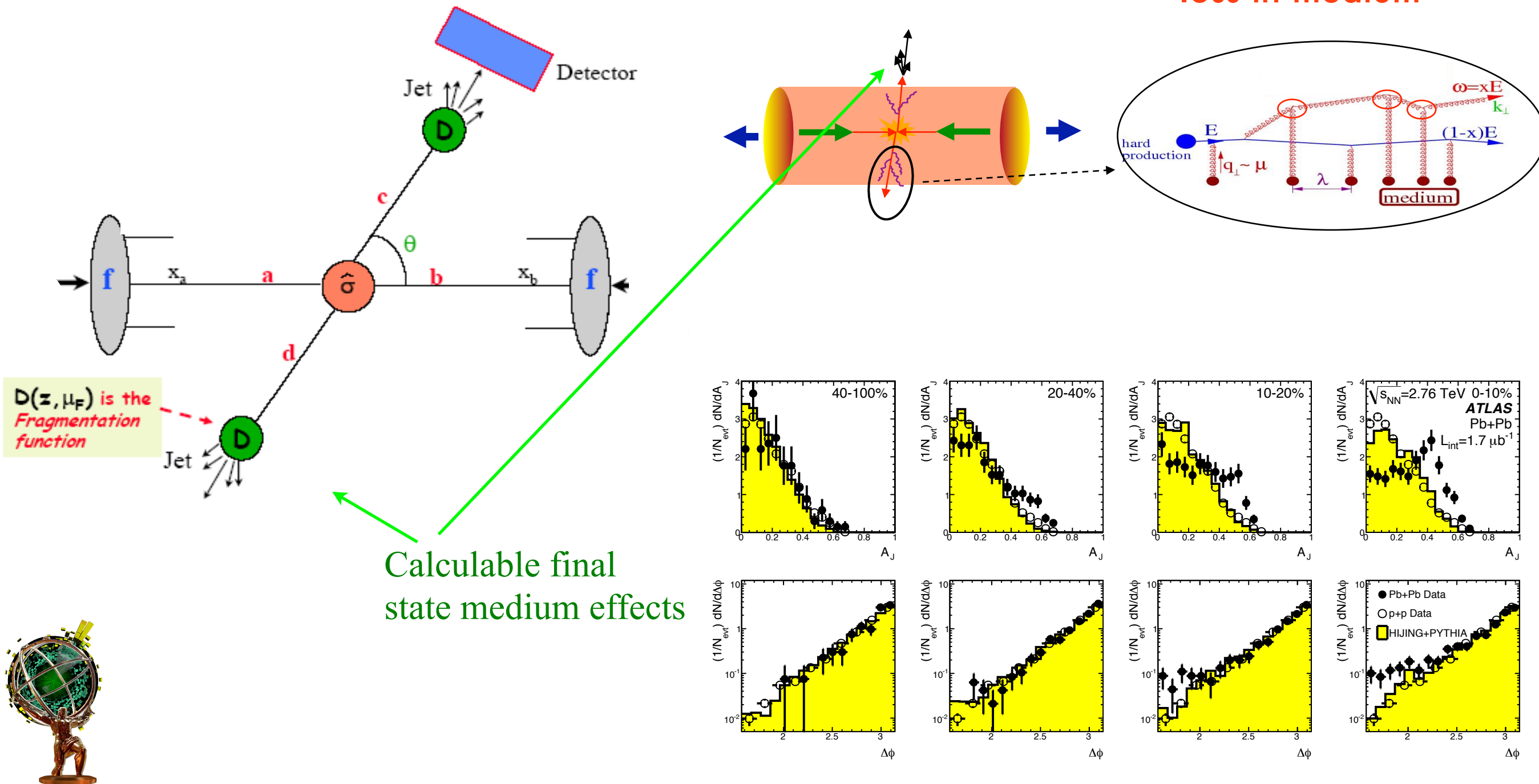
Yujiao Chen on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration



Motivation

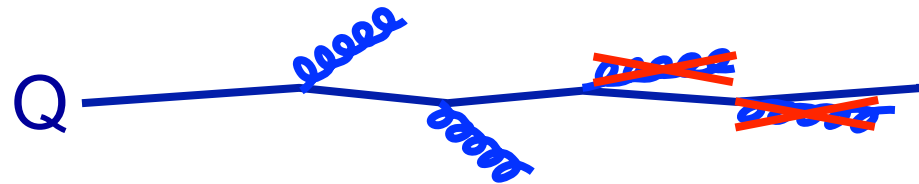
- Study the properties of QGP
- Jet quenching, pQCD framework

Radioactive energy
loss in medium



Motivation

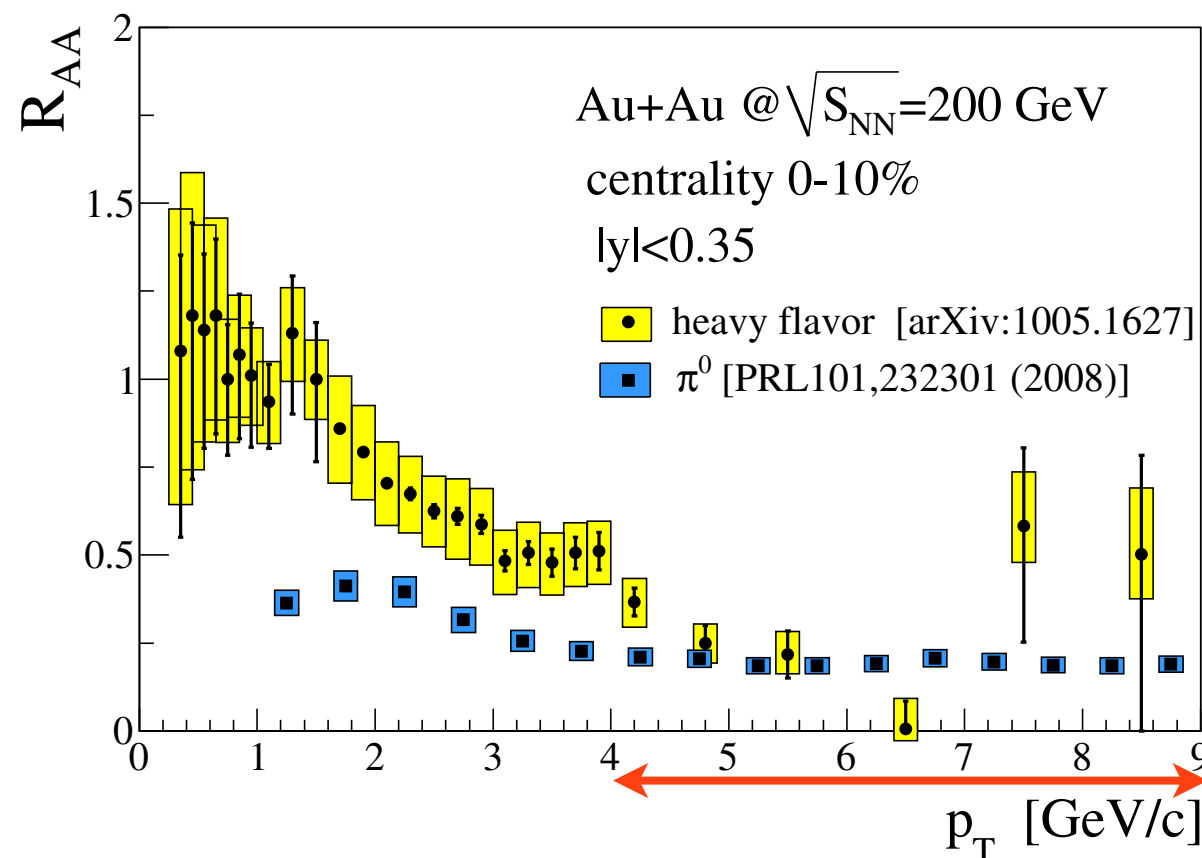
- C/B quarks much heavier, pQCD framework
- “Dead cone” effect: gluon radiation suppressed at small angles



Dokshitzer, Khoze, Troyan, JPG 17 (1991) 1602.
Dokshitzer and Kharzeev, PLB 519 (2001) 199.

- Leptons from heavy flavor decays

- PHENIX, STAR@RHIC with electrons



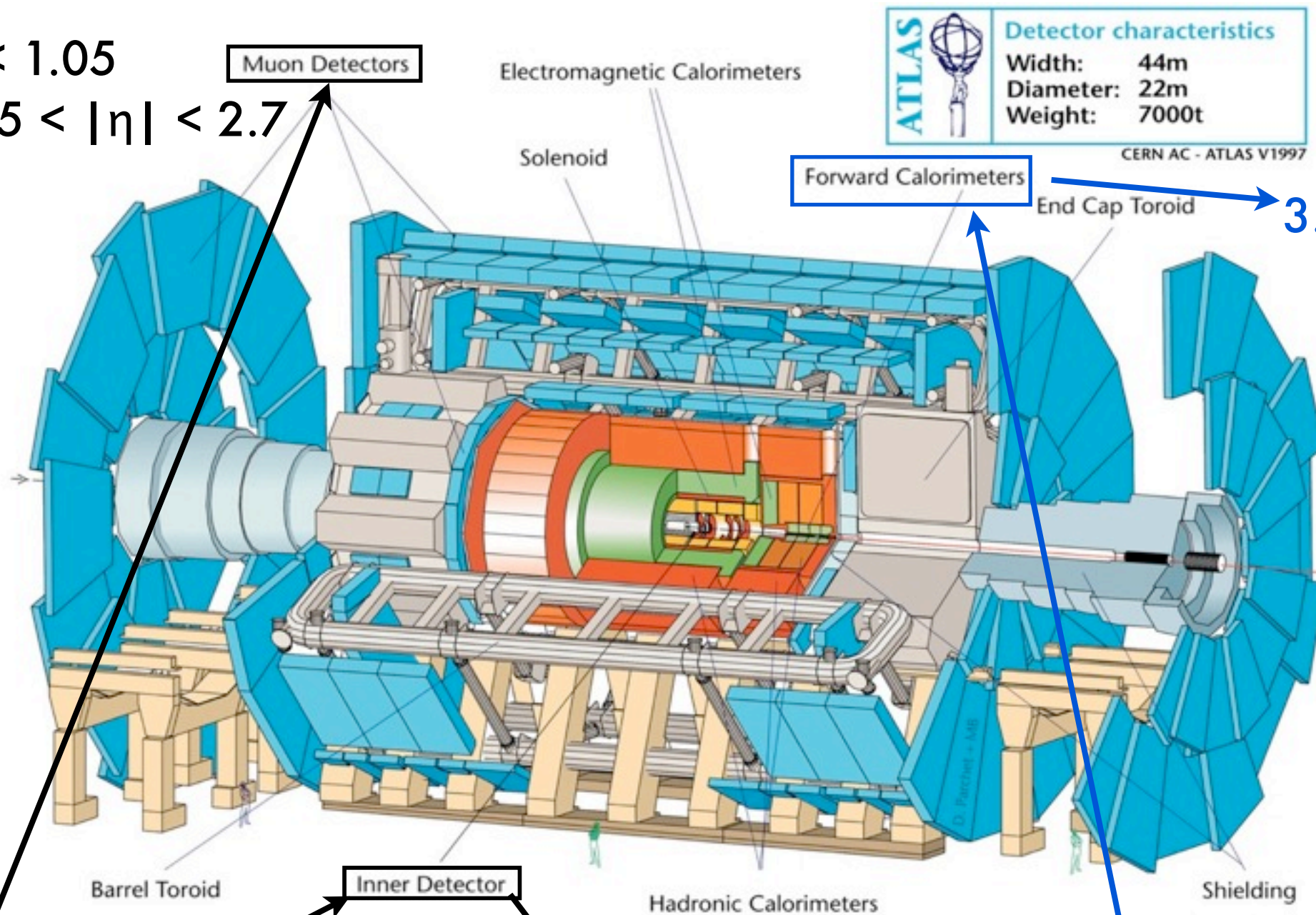
► Heavy flavor suppression at RHIC shows similar behavior as single hadron measurement. How about at LHC?



The ATLAS detector

Barrel: $|\eta| < 1.05$

End cap: $1.05 < |\eta| < 2.7$



Forward Calorimeters

End Cap Toroid

$3.2 < |\eta| < 4.9$

Barrel Toroid

Inner Detector

Hadronic Calorimeters

Shielding

Pixel, SCT, TRT
 $|\eta| < 2.5$

Centrality determination

Muon measurement



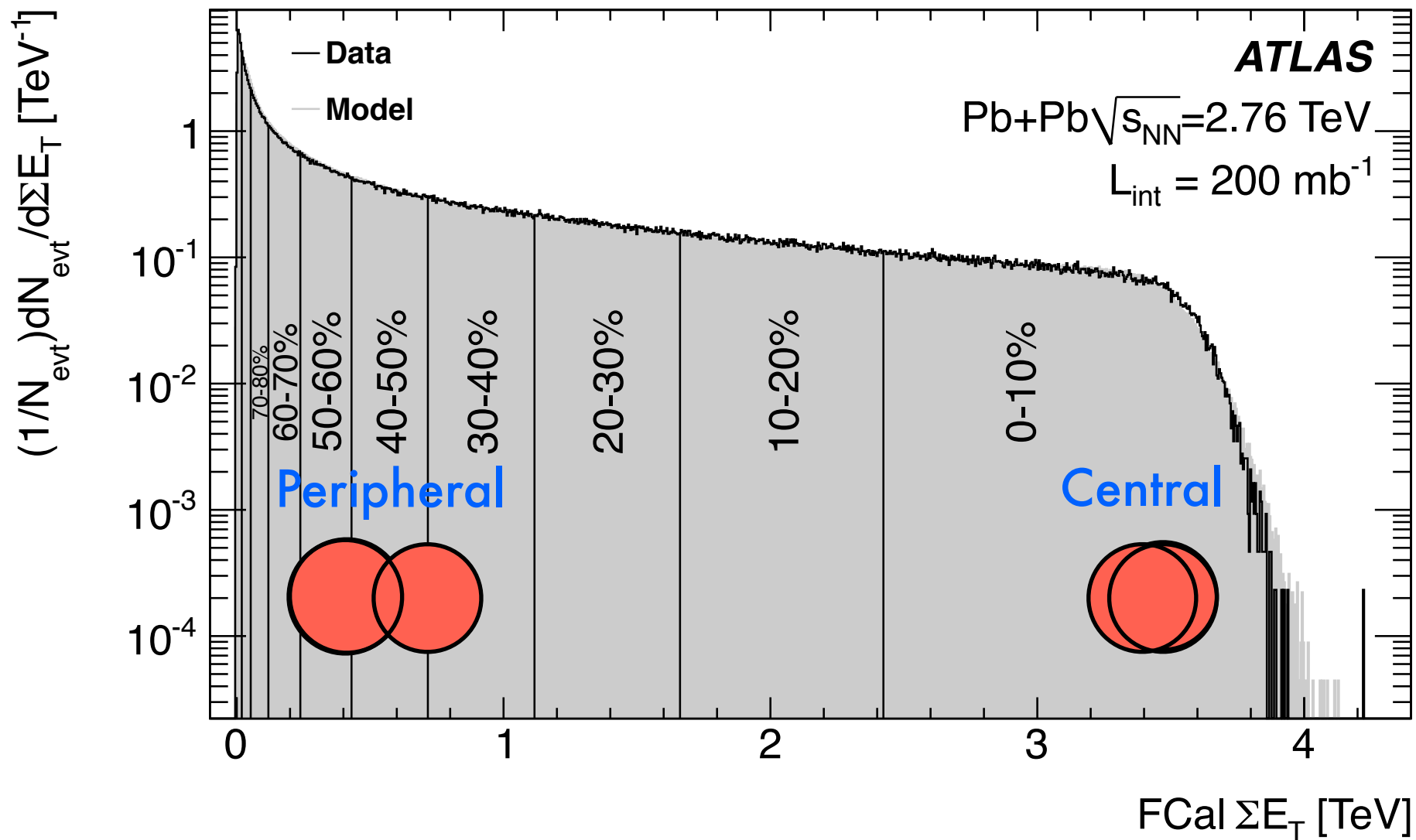
Data and MC samples

- Data, 2010 Pb+Pb collisions at 2.76 TeV, $7 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
- MC, Di-jet J1,J2,J3,J4,J5 overlayed with HIJING
- **Event selection:**
 - Good lumi block, ZDC_AND or ZDC_A_C trigger
 - $\Delta t_{\text{MBTS}} < 3 \text{ ns}$, a primary vertex
- **53236871 events are selected.**
- **MinBias sample, no trigger on muons**
- **Select good quality muons, $|\eta| < 1.05$ and $4 < p_T < 14 \text{ GeV}$.**
- **Characterize centrality with forward calorimeter transverse energy**



Centrality determination

Use forward calorimeter transverse energy



Sampling fraction: $98 \pm 2\%$



Discriminant to separate muon source

- Discriminant I: momentum balance

$$\frac{\Delta p_{loss}}{p_{ID}} = \frac{p_{ID} - p_{MS} - p_{param}(p_{MC}, \eta, \phi)}{p_{ID}}$$

- Discriminant II: scattering angle significance

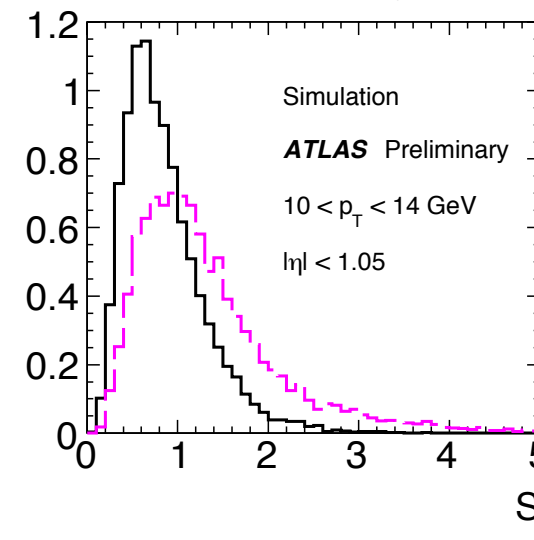
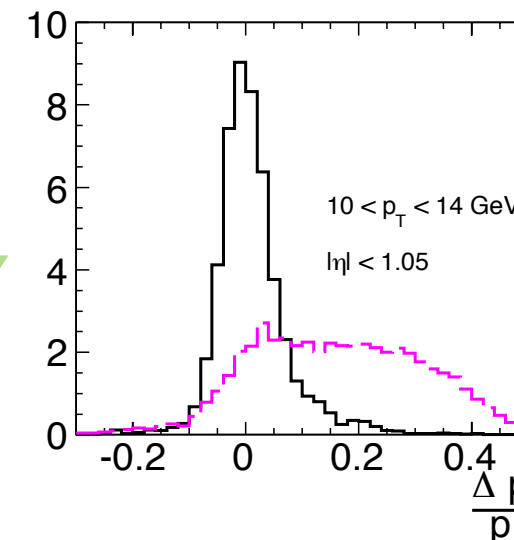
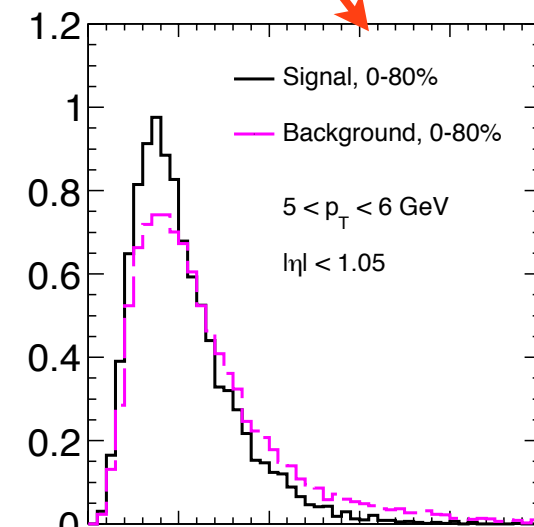
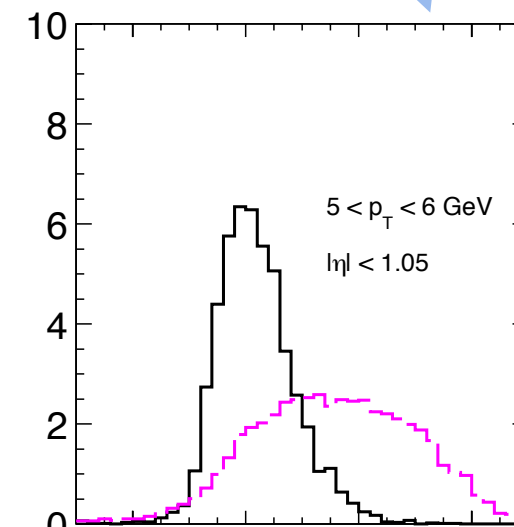
$$s_i = q \frac{\Delta \phi_i}{\phi_i^{msc}} \quad S(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k s_i - \sum_{j=k+1}^n s_j \right)$$

- Composite discriminant

$$c(r) = \left| \frac{\Delta p_{loss}}{p_{ID}} \right| + r |S|$$

$$r = 0.07$$

- Momentum balance has more discrimination power, more weight in constructing composite discriminate.
- Discrimination power increases with p_T for both discriminant.



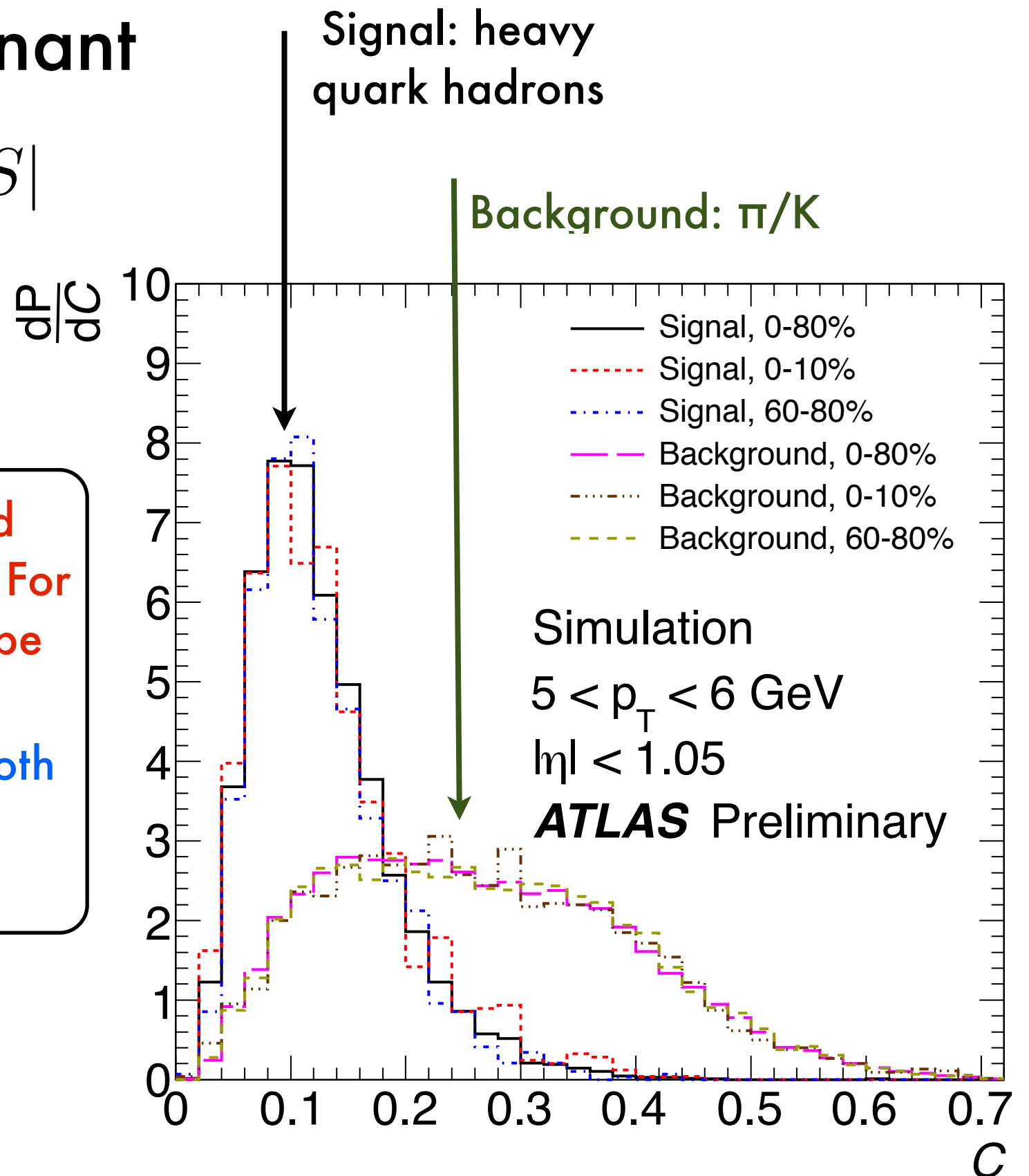
Composite distribution

- **Composite discriminant**

$$c(r) = \left| \frac{\Delta p_{loss}}{p_{ID}} \right| + r|S|$$
$$r = 0.07$$

► **Very well distinguishable signal and background composite distributions. For data, template fitting technique can be used to separate them statistically.**

► **No dependence on centrality for both signal and background composite distributions.**



Template Fitting

MC templates are built from JX samples by RooFit package which uses kernel estimation method.

Data are modeled by two component templates: signal and background.

$$\frac{dP}{dC} = f_S \frac{dP}{dC} \Big|_S + (1 - f_S) \frac{dP}{dC} \Big|_B$$

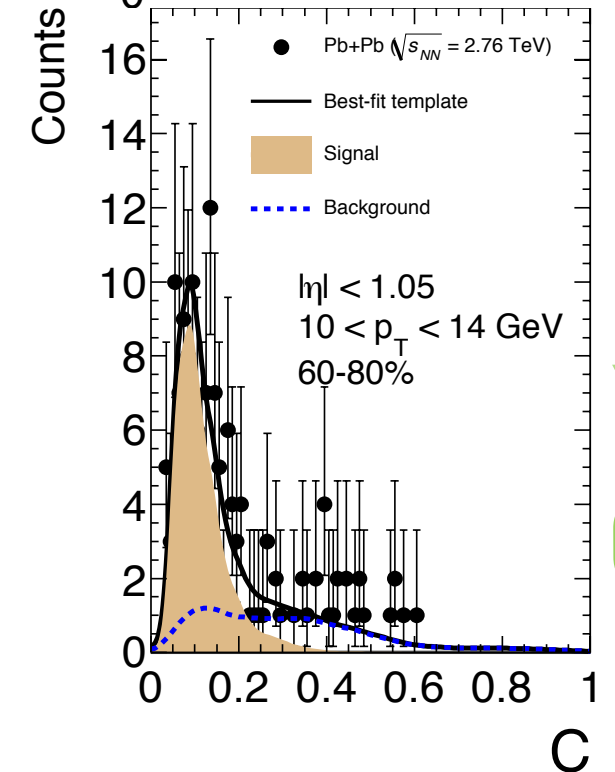
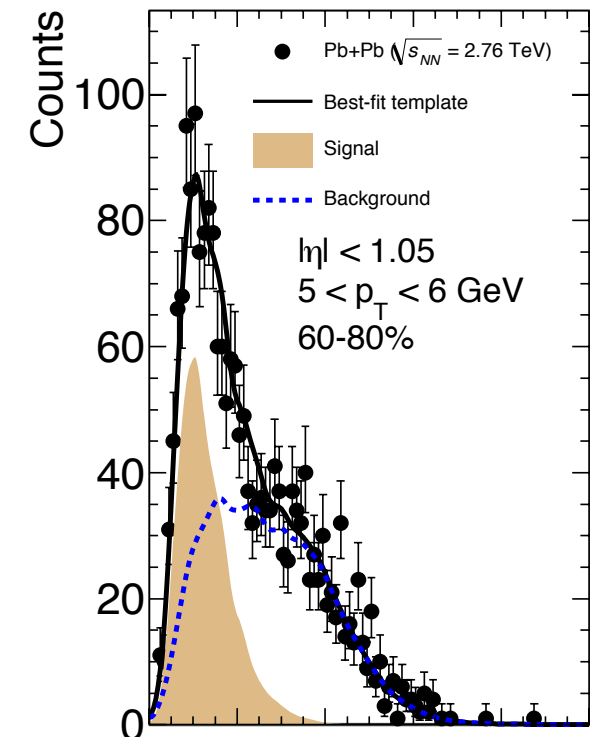
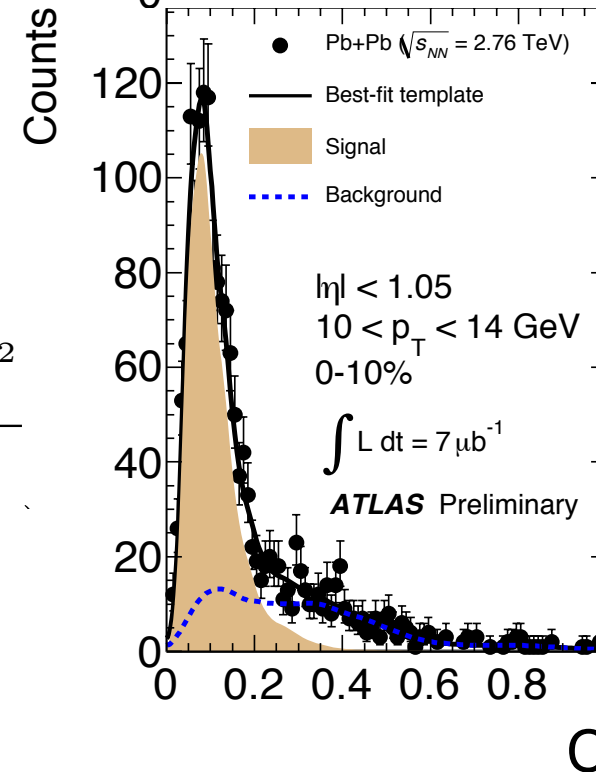
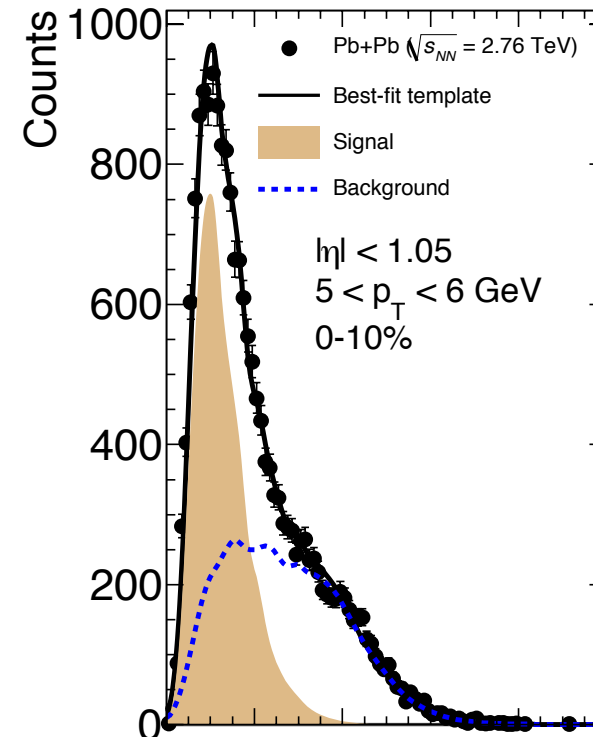
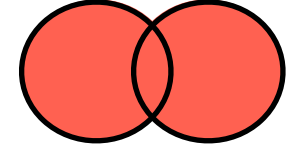
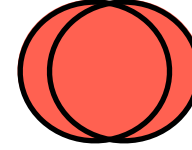
To account for the possible momentum scale shift and momentum resolution worsening in data, we added shift, stretch and smear parameters:

$$C' = a + \langle C \rangle + b (C - \langle C \rangle)$$

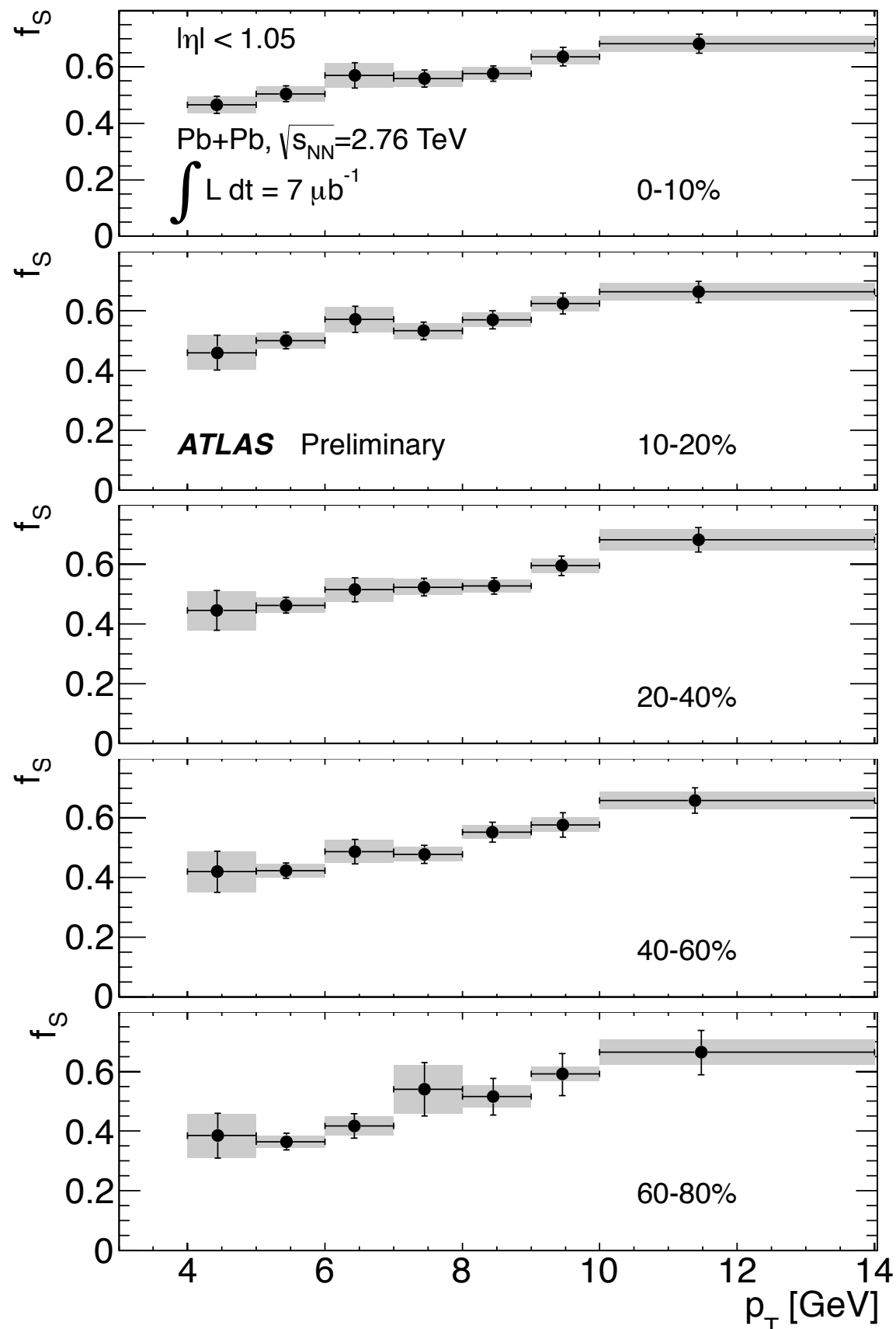
$$\frac{dP'}{dC'} \equiv \left(f_S \frac{dP}{dC'} \Big|_S + (1 - f_S) \frac{dP}{dC'} \Big|_B \right) \otimes \frac{e^{-C'^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$$

$$a \sim 0.02 \quad b \sim 0.95 - 1.05$$

$$\sigma \sim 0.002$$

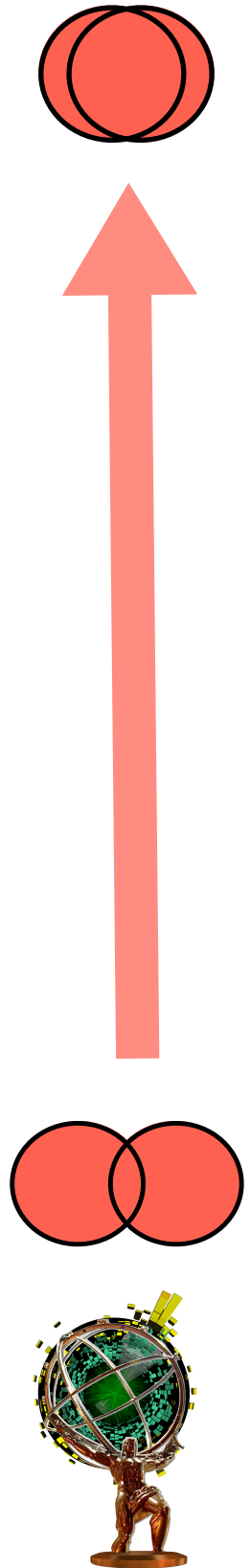


Signal ratio: fraction of muons from HF



Systematic errors shown as shaded areas
Combined errors shown as bars

- f_s increase as a function of p_T .
- f_s increases from peripheral to central collisions, indication of heavy quarks less suppressed in central collisions.



Systematical uncertainties

- Efficiency
- Double π/K composition
- Fitting vs simple cut method
- Fitting with vs without shift, stretch, smear effect

	Uncertainty (%)				
p_T , centrality	dP/dC	Fit	K/π	ε	Total
4 – 5, 0-10%	4	0	5	3	7
7 – 8, 0-10%	5	0.5	0.5	2	5.5
10 – 14, 0-10%	4	1	1	2	5
4 – 5, 60-80%	18	1	5	3	19
7 – 8, 60-80%	14	5	0.5	2	15
10 – 14, 60-80%	4	4	2	2	6



From signal ratio to R_{cp}

$$R_{CP}(p_T)|_{cent} = \frac{1}{R_{coll}^{cent}} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{N_{evt}^{cent}} \frac{N_S^{cent}}{\varepsilon^{cent}}}{\frac{1}{N_{evt}^{60-80}} \frac{N_S^{60-80}}{\varepsilon^{60-80}}} \right)$$

$$R_{coll} = \frac{\langle N_{coll} \rangle}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle_{60-80\%}}$$

Centrality	R_{coll}	$\langle N_{part} \rangle$
0-10%	56.7 ± 6.2	356.2 ± 2.5
10-20%	34.9 ± 3.5	260.7 ± 3.6
20-40%	16.7 ± 1.5	157.9 ± 3.9
40-60%	4.9 ± 0.2	69.3 ± 3.5
60-80%	1.0	22.6 ± 2.3

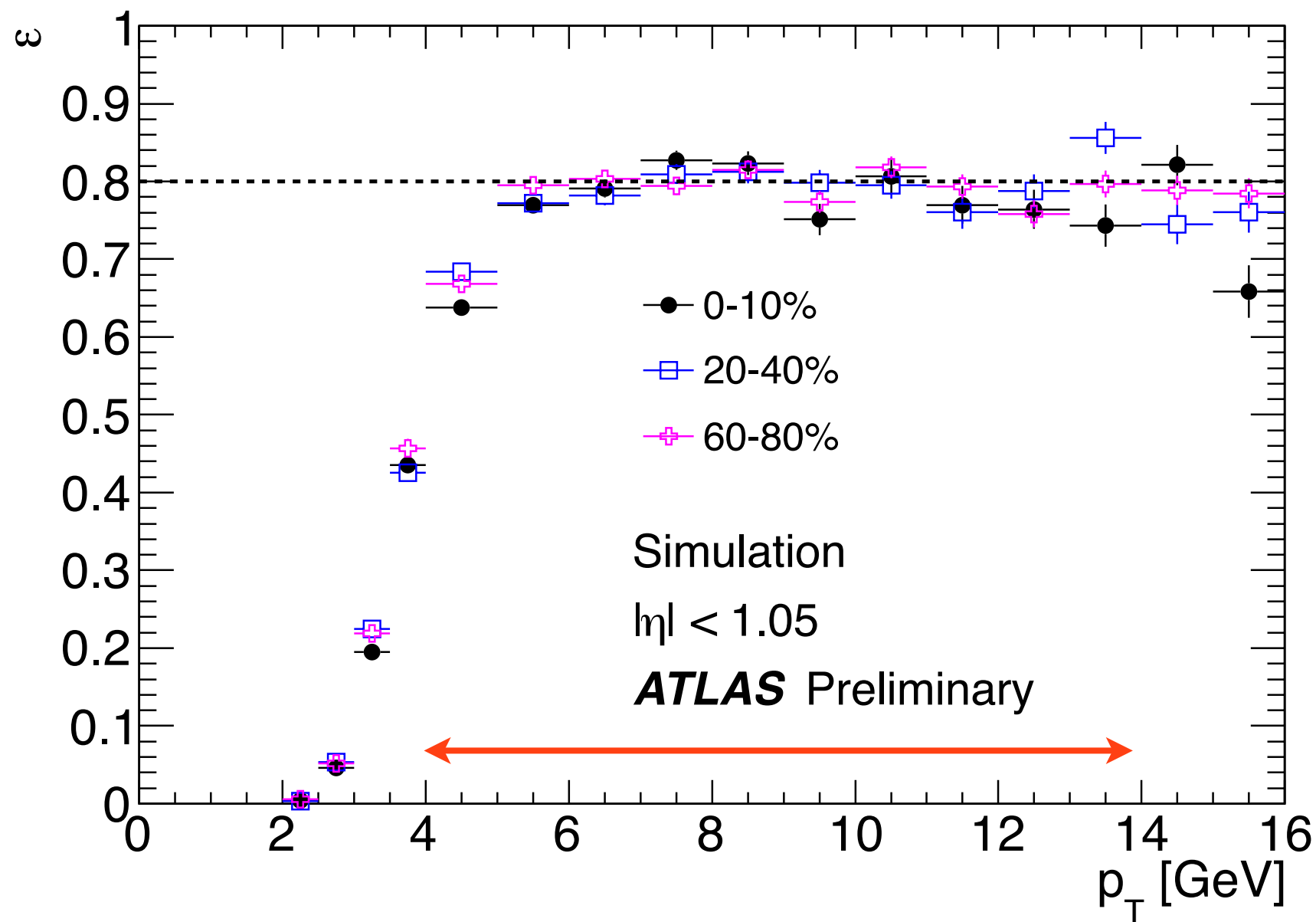
**60-80% as the
reference**

Centrality	R_{coll}
0-10%	1.0
10-20%	0.615 ± 0.006
20-40%	0.294 ± 0.009
40-60%	0.086 ± 0.006
60-80%	0.018 ± 0.002

**0-10% as the
reference**



Efficiency

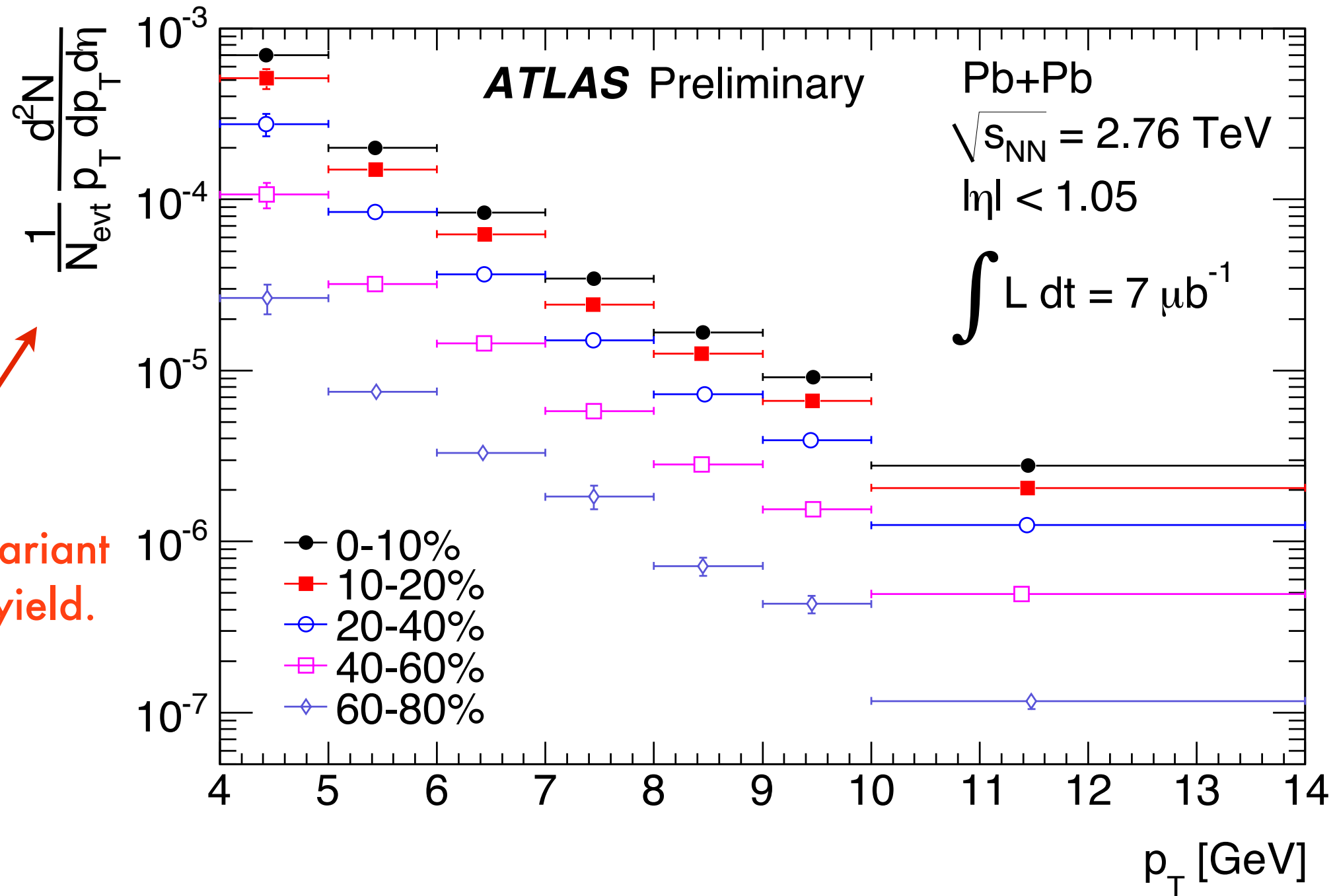


Reach plateau around 5 GeV @ 80%

No dependence on centrality at plateau



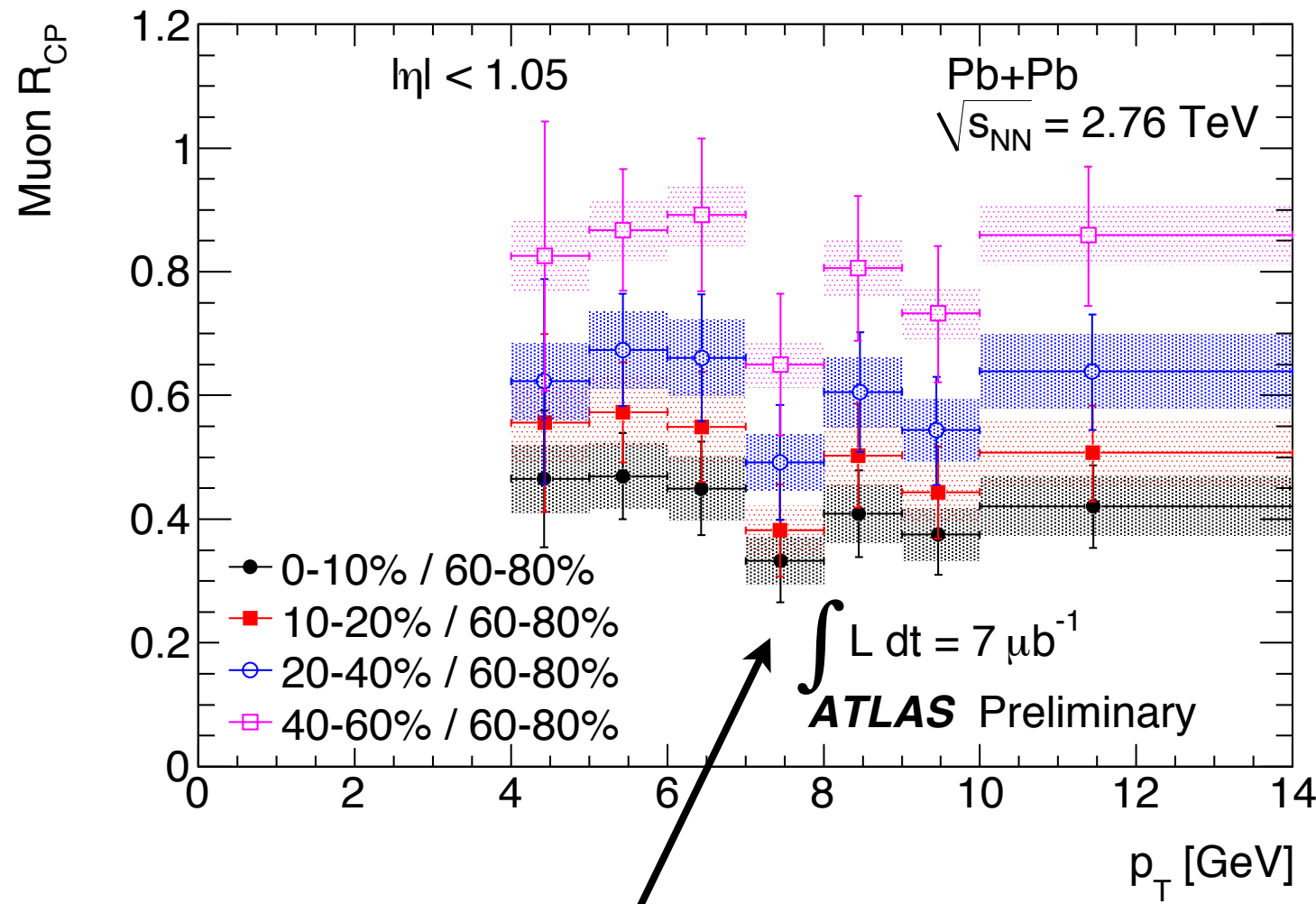
Signal muon yield



Lorentz invariant
per-event yield.

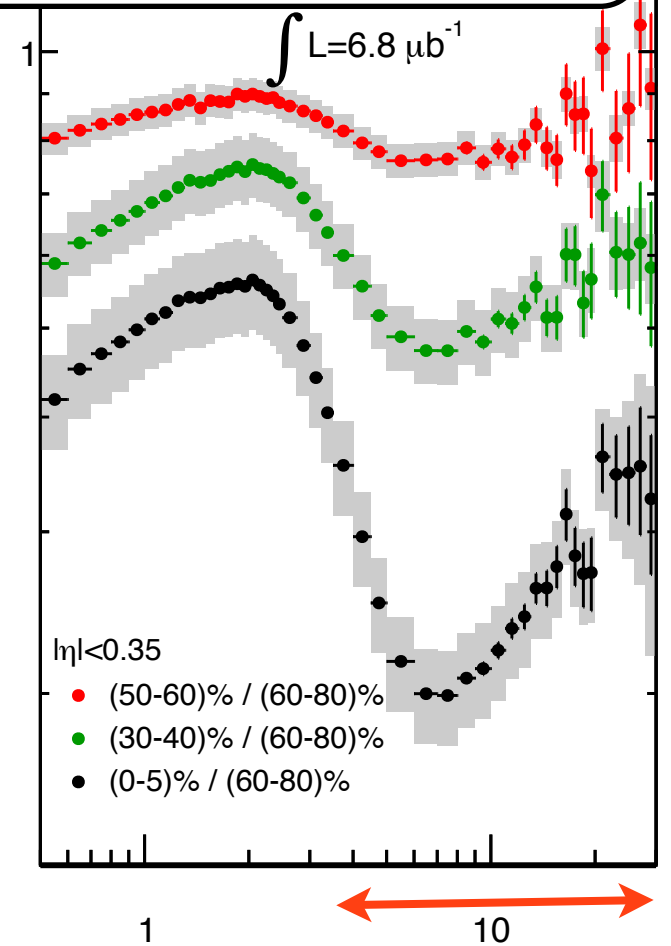
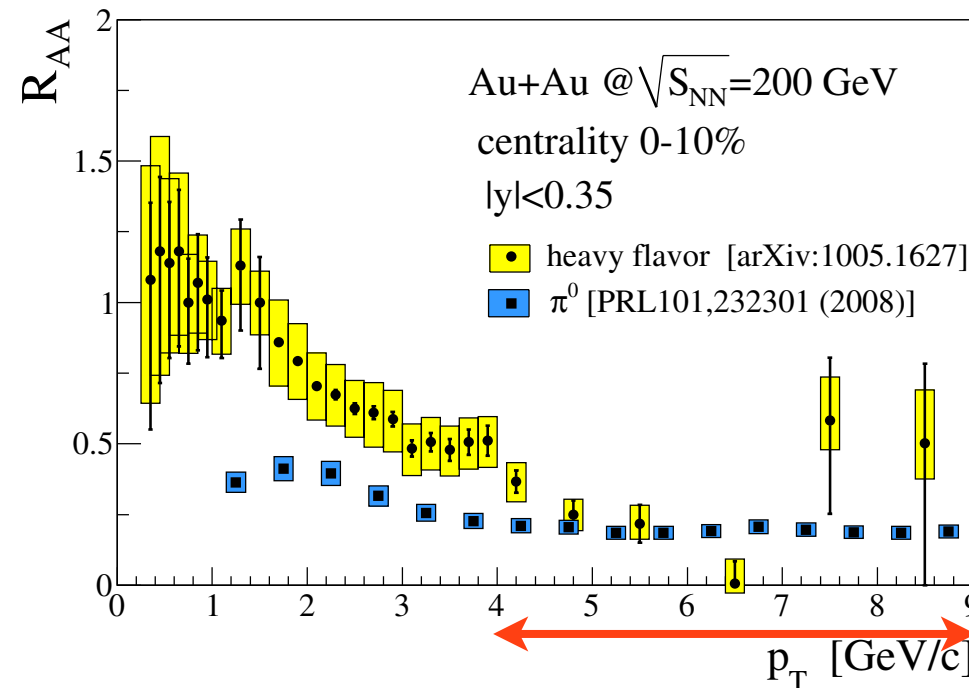


R_{cp} vs p_T



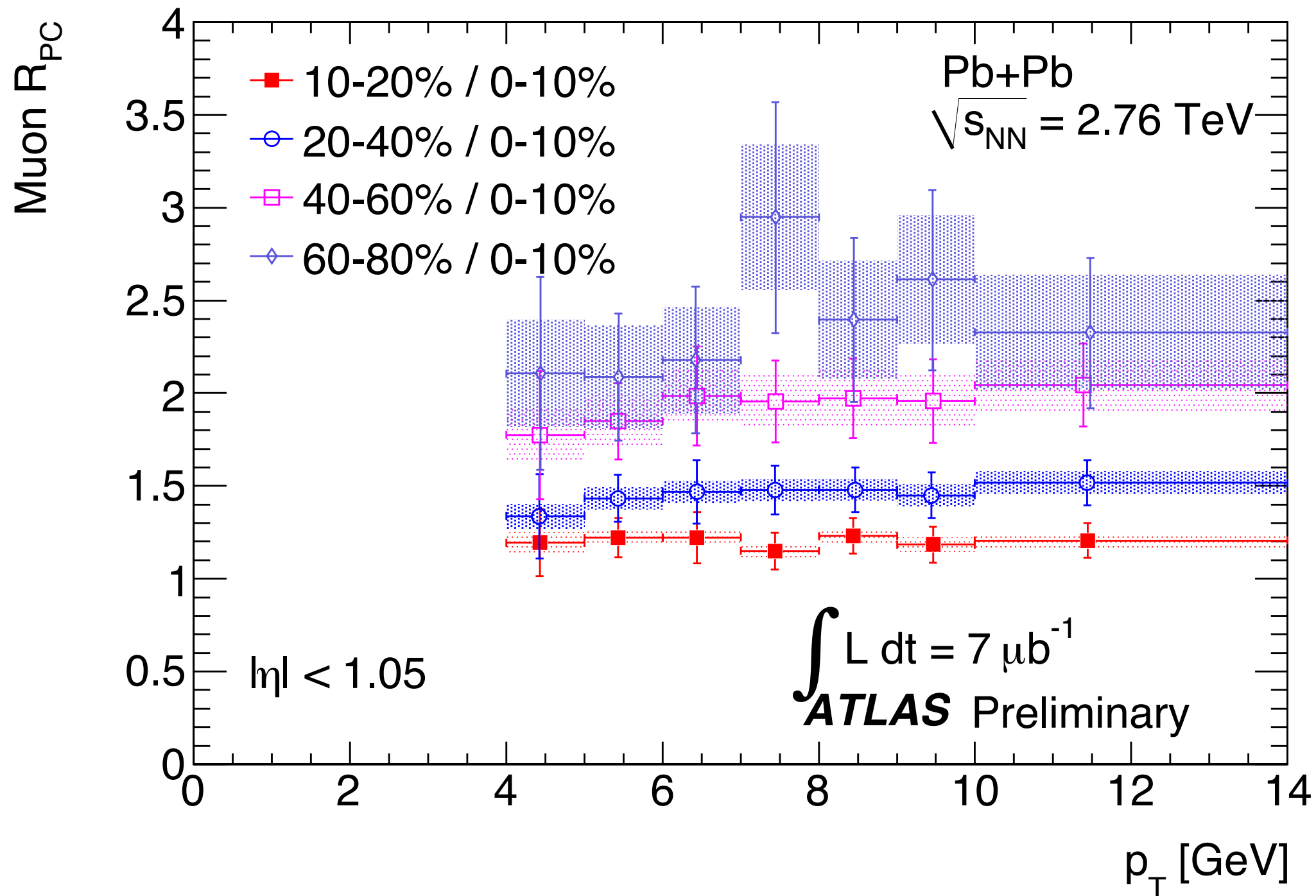
- R_{cp} is around 0.45 for 0-10% with respect to 60-80%.
- No dependence of R_{cp} on muon p_T .
- Different from RHIC results where heavy flavor and light hadrons R_{AA} have similar suppression behavior.

7-8 GeV bin caused by statistical fluctuation of 60-80% centrality.



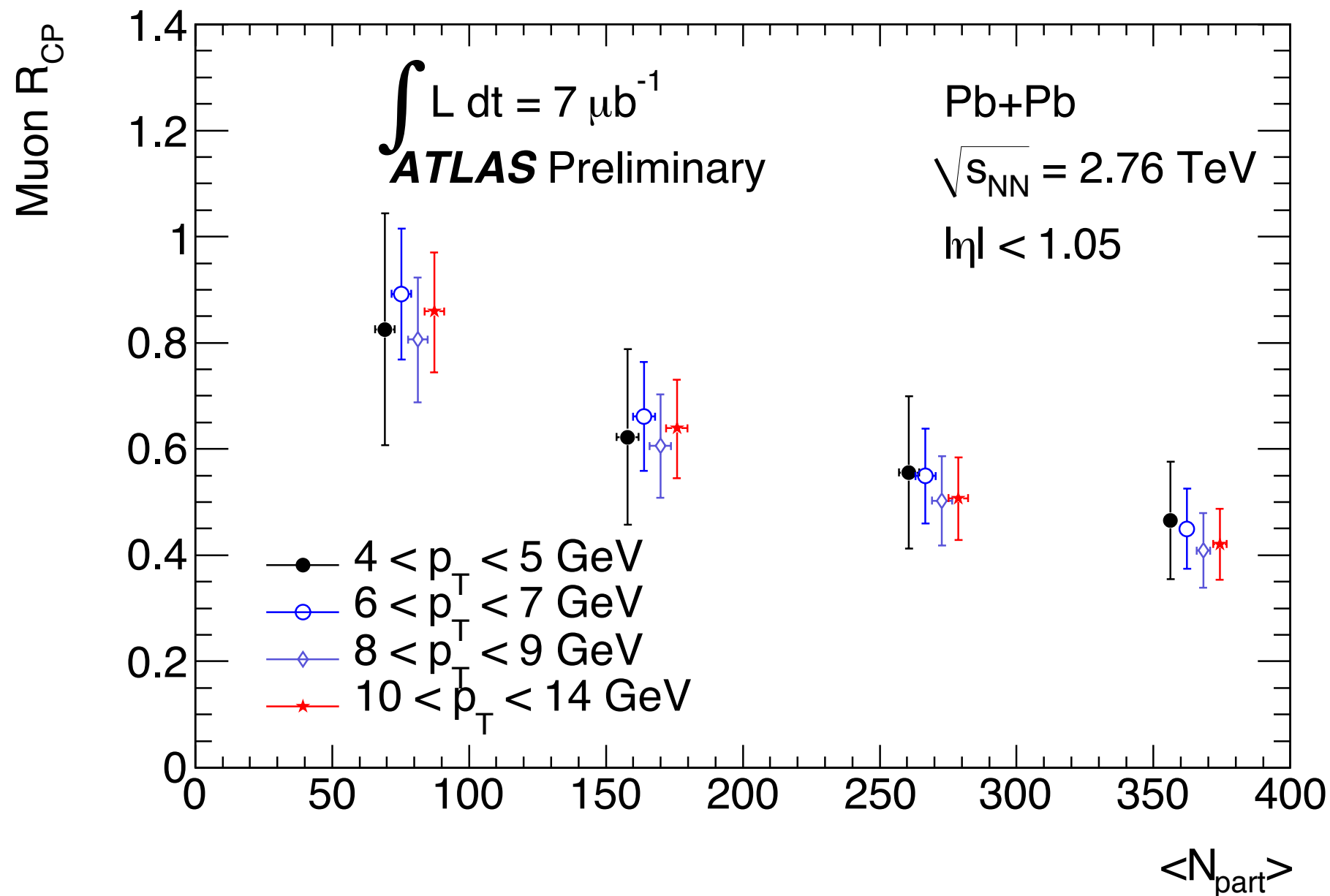
R_{pc} vs p_T

Correlated errors shown as shaded areas



R_{cp} vs $\langle N_{part} \rangle$

x-axis shifted by 6 for each higher p_T bin



- ▶ R_{cp} decreases smoothly from peripheral to central collisions.
- ▶ No dependence of R_{cp} on muon p_T in the range studied here.



Conclusions

- Measured muon yield and suppression from heavy quark decays for muons with $4 < p_T < 14$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.05$ in Pb+Pb collisions.
- R_{cp} indicates a factor of about 2 suppression in the yield of 0-10% collisions compared to 60-80% collisions.
- No significant variation of R_{cp} with muon p_T is observed.
- R_{cp} vs $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ shows a smooth suppression from peripheral to central collisions.
- R_{cp} vs p_T shows different behavior as compared with RHIC electron results.



Backup

- Backup

CMS non-prompt J/ ψ

