# Search of hot QCD effects via dynamics and productions of heavy flavor quarks in small systems with CMS detector



**Yousen Zhang** 

**Rice University** 

for CMS collaboration

28 Mar 2023



Supported by

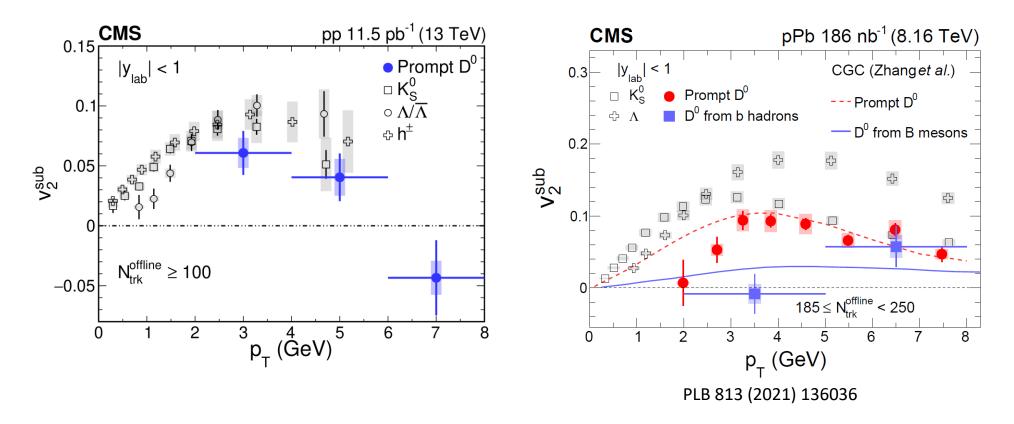


Office of Science

#### Conjectured QGP liquid in small systems?

CMS

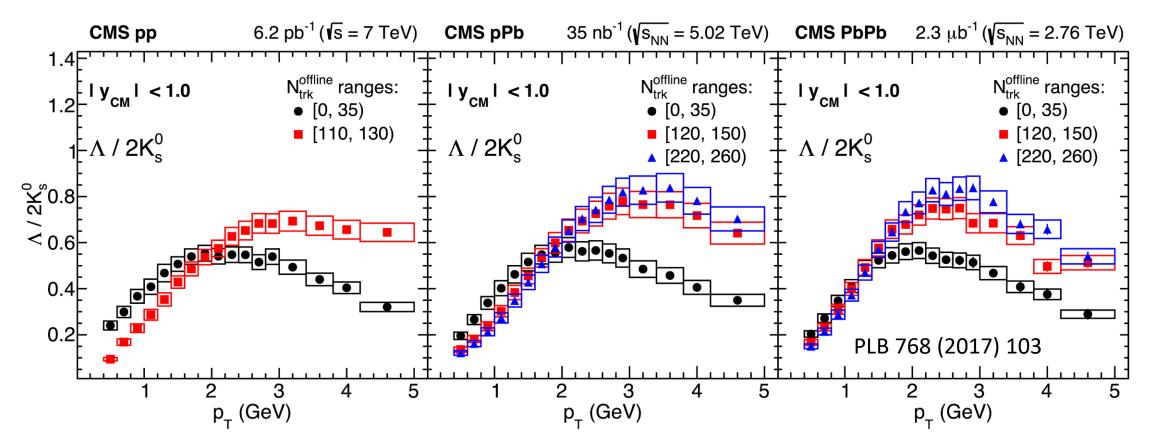
- Significant elliptic flow even for charm quarks in small systems
- Tiny QGP droplet in small systems?
  - Initial state effects vs final state effects



#### Insights from baryon vs meson production

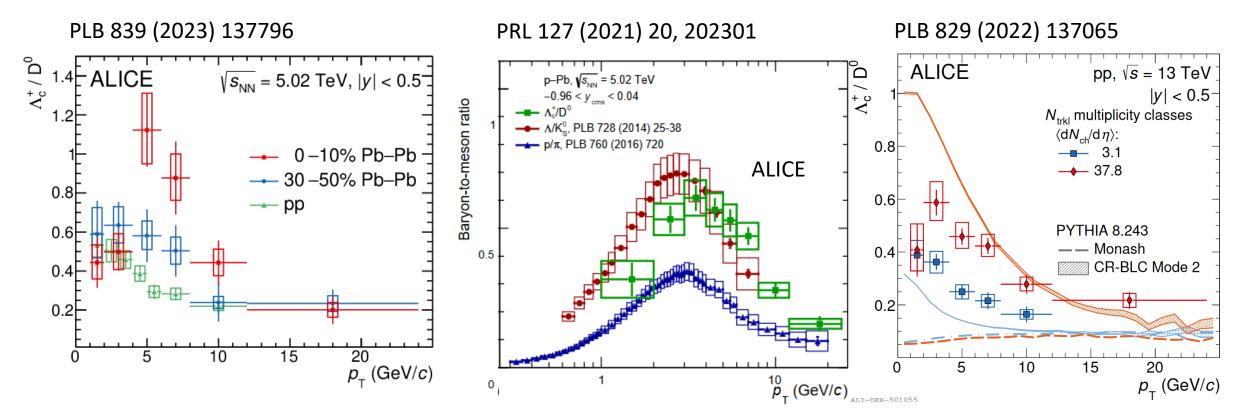


- Insights from baryon vs. meson productions
  - Significant enhancement of baryon to meson ratios from low to high multiplicities across all systems
  - Coalescence processes become stronger as the medium density increases



#### Charm baryon vs meson studies

- Enhancement in PbPb (esp. 0-10%) compared to pp reference
- Similarity between strange and charm in minimum bias pPb
- Separations between (very) low and high multiplicity in pp systems



How would charm baryon to meson production evolve over a wide multiplicity range in pPb collisions?

CMS

#### CMS detector and heavy flavor



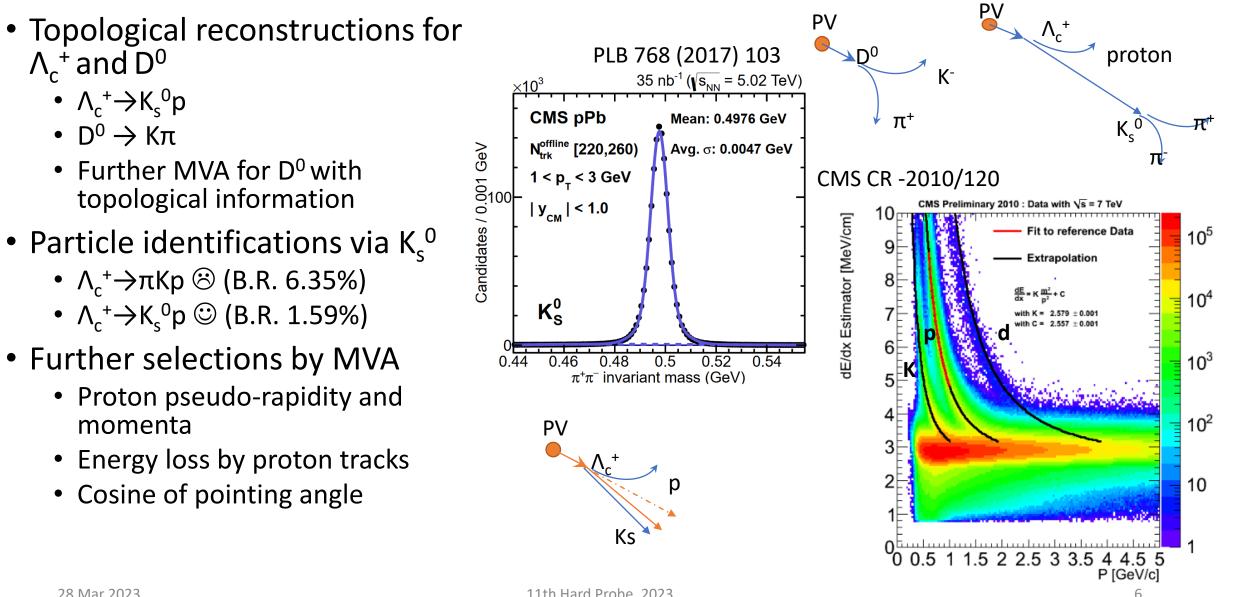
#### CMS DETECTOR STEEL RETURN YOKE : 14,000 tonnes 12,500 tonnes Total weight SILICON TRACKERS Overall diameter : 15.0 m Pixel (100x150 $\mu$ m) ~1m<sup>2</sup> ~66M channels Microstrips (80x180 µm) ~200m<sup>2</sup> ~9.6M channels Overall length : 28.7 m Magnetic field : 3.8 T SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID Niobium titanium coil carrying ~18,000A MUON CHAMBERS Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers PRESHOWER Silicon strips ~16m<sup>2</sup> ~137,000 channels FORWARD CALORIMETER Steel + Quartz fibres ~2,000 Channels CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL) ~76,000 scintillating PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL) Brass + Plastic scintillator ~7,000 channels

### Requirements for heavy flavor reconstructions

- Fast TDAQ 😳
- Tracking and secondary vertexing
  ③
- Hadron identifications
- Lepton identifications ☺

## Reconstructions for $\Lambda_c^+$ and $D^0$

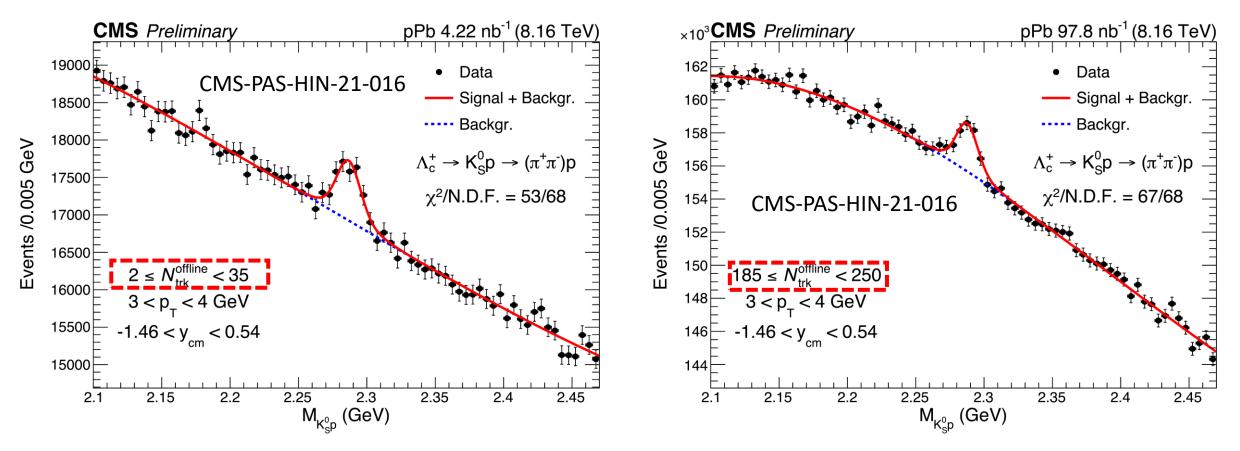




#### Reconstructions for $\Lambda_c^+$



- Clear signal in low and high multiplicity events
  - $N_{trk}^{offline}$ : N tracks with  $p_T$ >0.4GeV and  $|\eta|$ <2.4

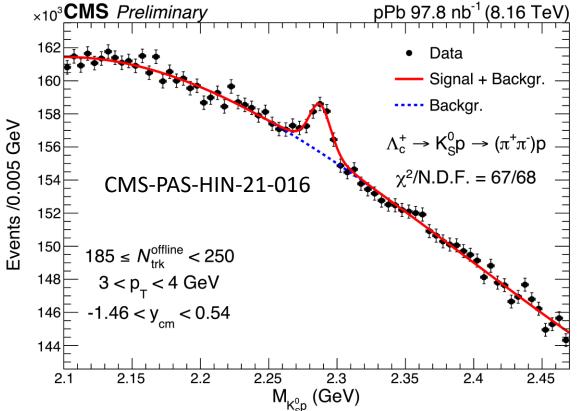




#### • Yields per event

 $\frac{1}{N_{\rm evt}} \frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}p_{\rm T}} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm evt}} \frac{f^{\rm prompt} \times N^{\rm sig}}{2 \times (\alpha \times \epsilon) \times \Delta p_{\rm T} \times \mathrm{BR}}$ 

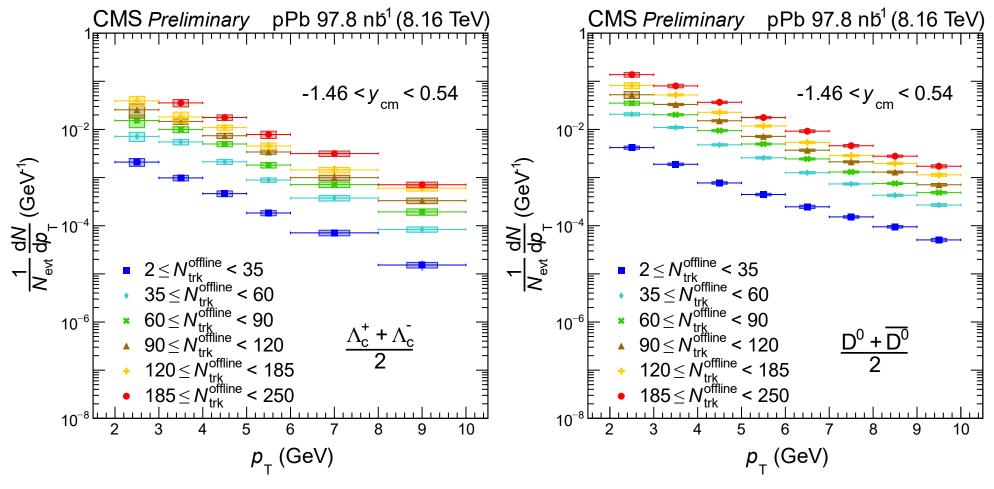
- N<sup>sig</sup> raw yields extracted from fit
- Prompt fraction for charm hadrons
  - Estimated from theory and template fits
- $(\alpha x \epsilon)$  acceptance and efficiency



#### Spectra for charm hadrons

• Increasing yields per event as multiplicity increases

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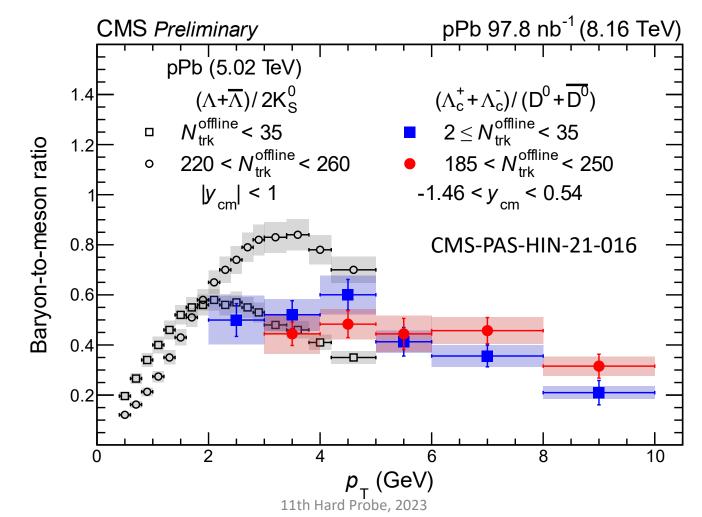


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## $p_T$ dependence of $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ ratios

- No multiplicity dependence over  $p_T$  in contrast to strange hadrons
  - Different origin of collectivity or hadronization?

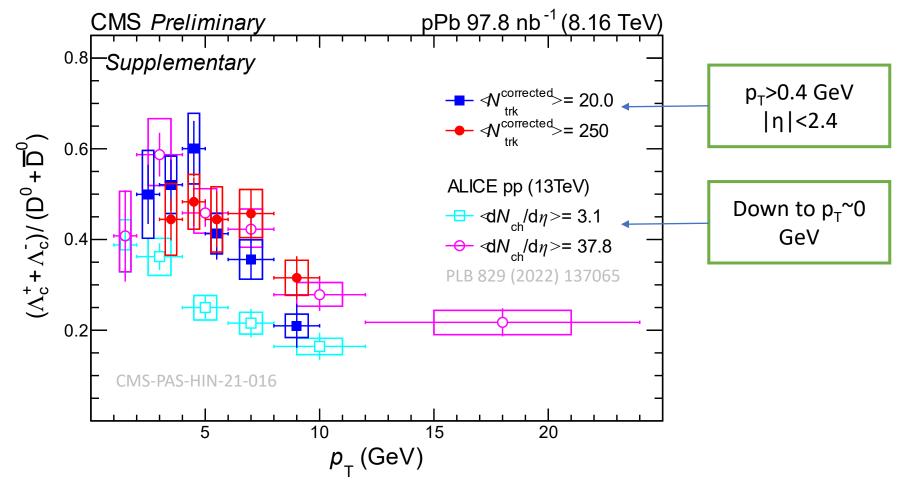




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### Comparisons with $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ ratios in pp

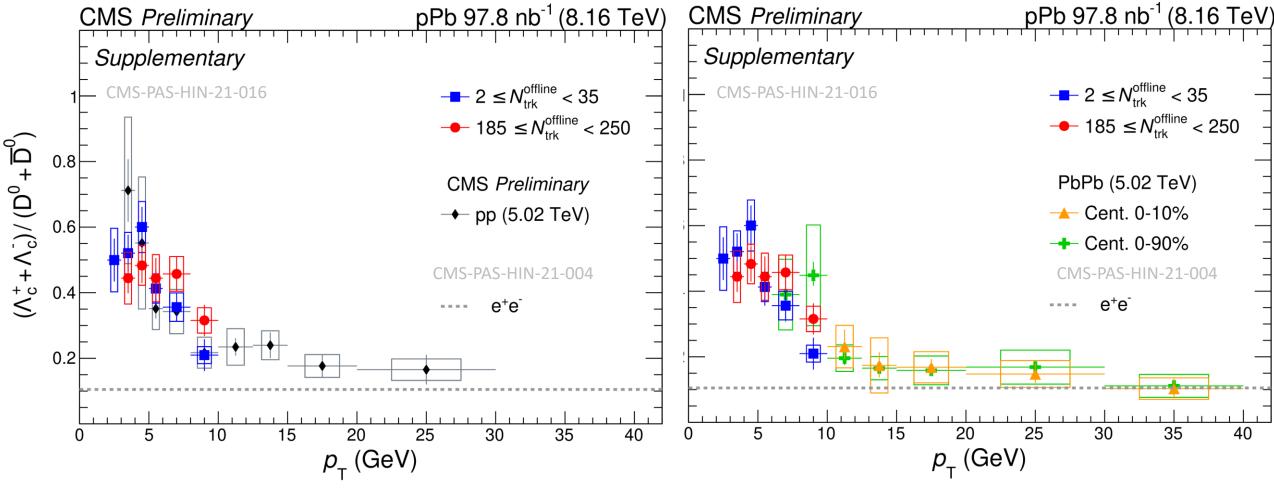
- CMS
- Comparable with high multiplicity pp events no multiplicity dependence except for very low multiplicity pp (below MB)



#### Comparisons with different systems

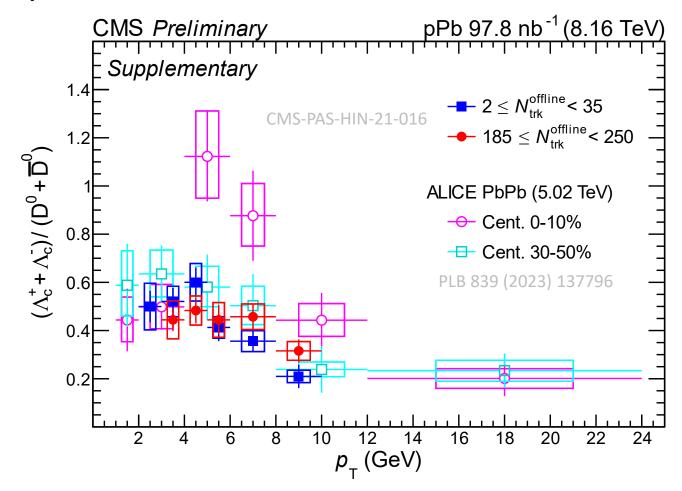


• Comparable ratios at low  $p_T$  and smooth connection towards high  $p_T$  regime different systems <u>More details in S. Chandra Poster</u>



#### Comparisons with $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ ratios in PbPb

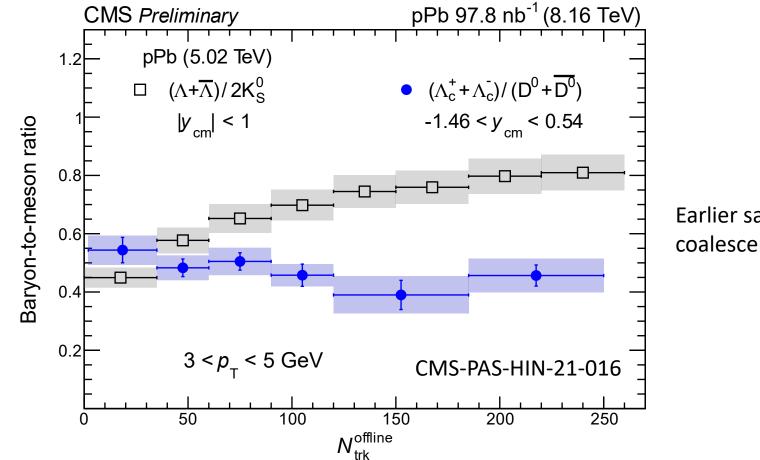
 No multiplicity or medium density dependence over a wide range, except for very central PbPb?



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## Multiplicity dependence of $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ ratios

- Flat dependence on multiplicity but light quarks is increasing
  - Different mechanism for hadronization?





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Earlier saturation if coalescences presents?

#### Future prospects at HL-LHC

CMS

- Fast TDAQ 🙂
  - CMS DAQ 4 and L1/HLT upgrade
- Tracking and secondary vertexing <sup>(3)</sup>
  - Tracking upgrade with larger acceptance and better resolutoin
- Hadron identifications 🙂
  - Timing resolution 30ps
- Lepton identifications <sup>(C)</sup>
- Neutral particle identifications
  - High-granularity calorimeter

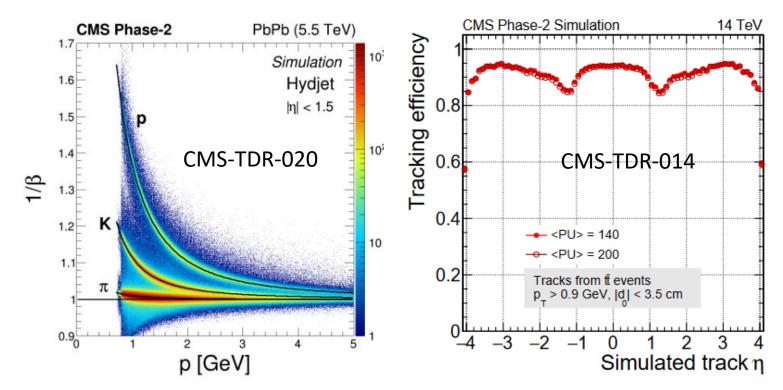
#### **CERN** Courier

ACCELERATORS | FEATURE

#### **CMS prepares for Phase II**

9 January 2023

Novel and established detectors that push technologies to new heights will allow the CMS collaboration to fully exploit the HL-LHC physics potential.



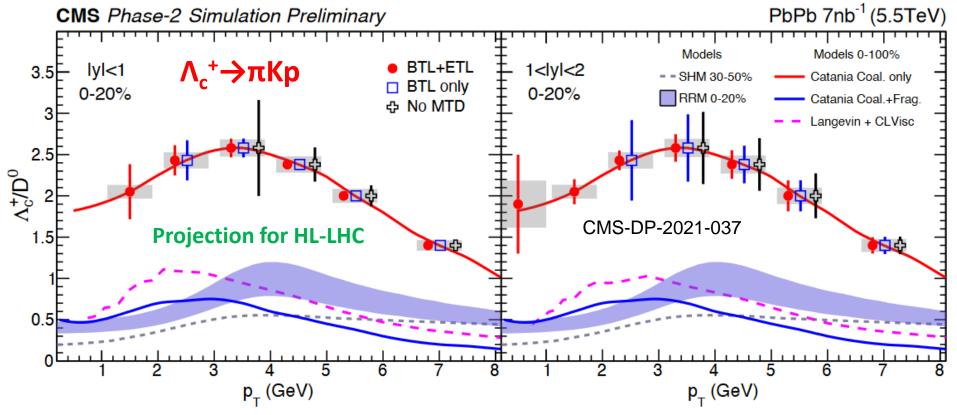
### Coalescence effects of charm hadrons at HL-LHC

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• Access full  $p_T$  range of  $\Lambda_c^+$  with MTD

More details in Lee's talk 28 Mar 2023, 14:00

- Total charm cross section
- CMS unique access over a rapidity range of <u>up to 6 (4) units in MB (central)</u> events

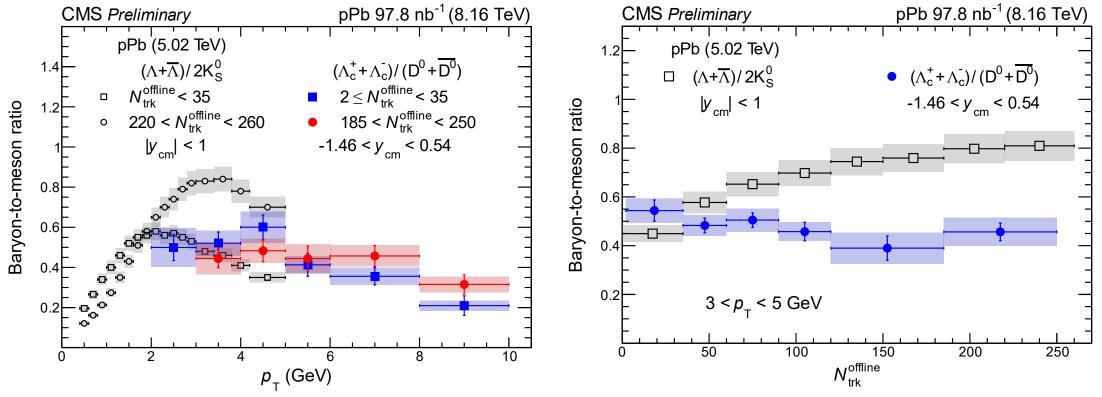


#### Summary

- First measurement for multiplicity dependence of  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratios in pPb at 8.16 TeV
- Small multiplicity dependence for  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratios
  - Different hadronization and dynamics for charm and strange hadrons?
- <u>CMS-PAS-HIN-21-016</u>

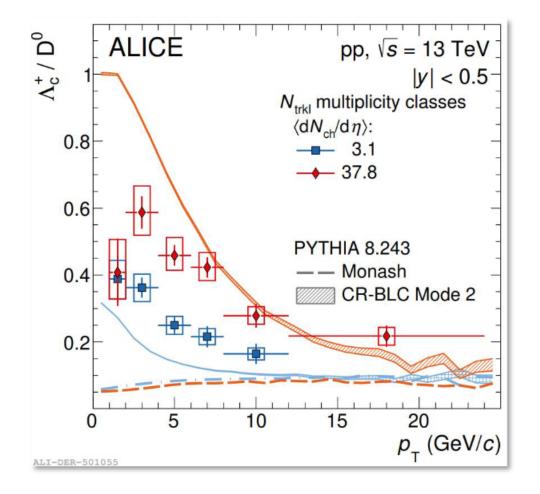
CMS

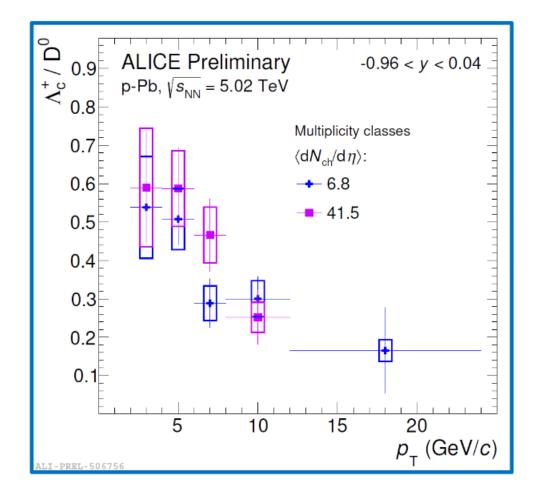
• Exciting opportunities at HL-LHC with CMS Phase II



# Backup

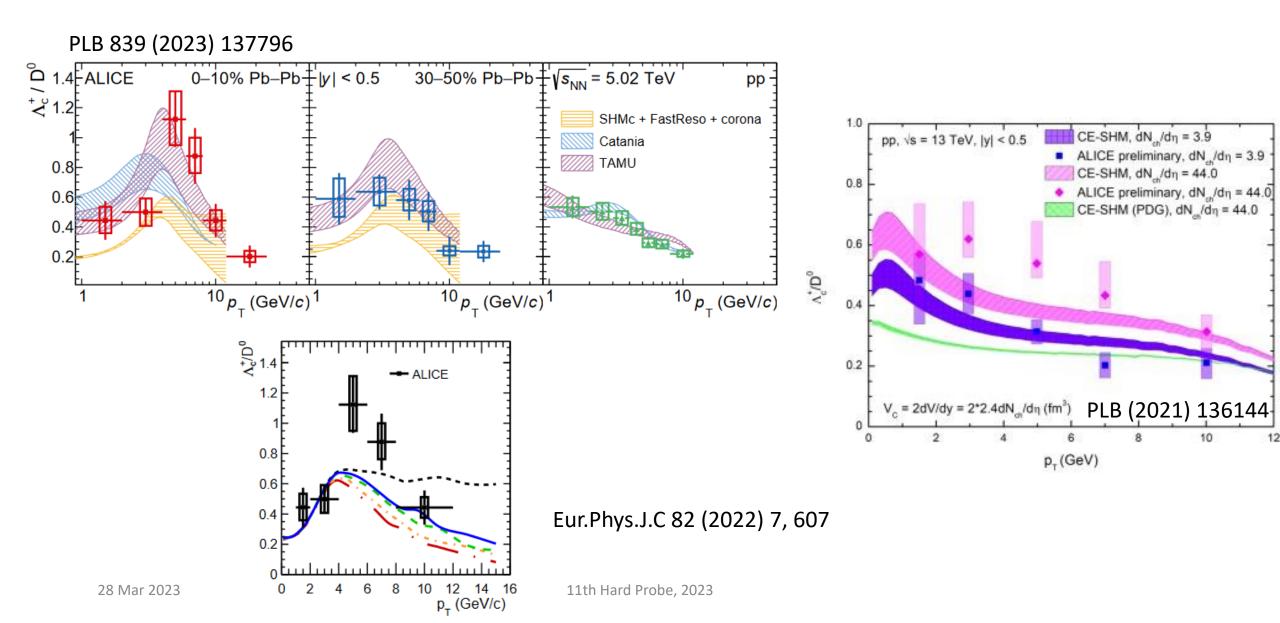






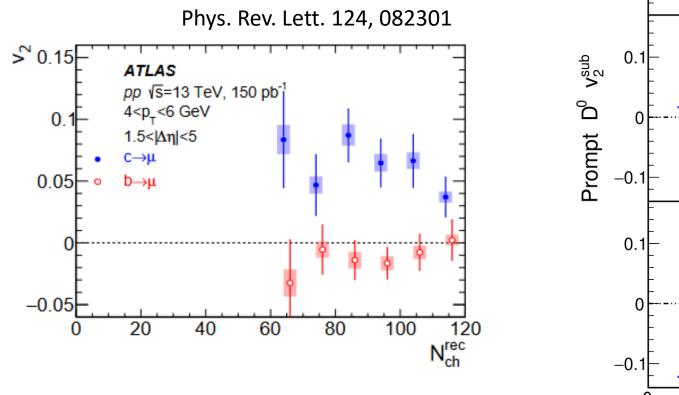
#### Studies comparisons between pp and pPb

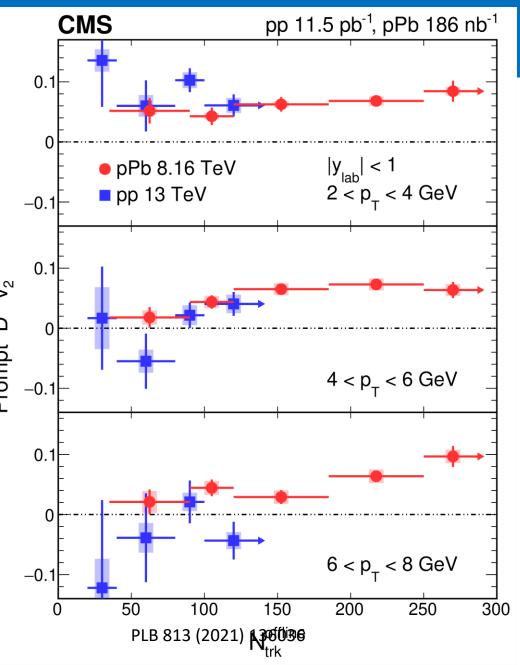




#### Heavy flavor collectivity

• In pp and pPb





CMS/



Multiplicity interval (N <sub>trk</sub>	$\stackrel{\text{ne}}{} \langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \rangle$	$\langle N_{\rm trk}^{\rm corrected} \rangle$
[2,35)	$16.35 \pm 0.02$	$20.00 \pm 0.02$
[35,60]	$46.31 \pm 0.02$	$56.40 \pm 0.02$
[60,90]	$72.99 \pm 0.02$	$88.74 \pm 0.03$
[90, 120)	$102.3\pm0.03$	$124.4\pm0.04$
[120, 185)	$140.1\pm0.09$	$169.9\pm0.11$
[185,250)	$202.1\pm0.33$	$244.9\pm0.40$

#### CMS-PAS-HIN-21-016