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Studies of charm quark diffusion inside jets using PbPb and pp collisions at $\sqrt{s_{_{ m NN}}}=5.02\,{ m TeV}$

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Abstract

The first study of charm quark diffusion with respect to the jet axis in heavy ion collisions is presented. The measurement is performed using jets with $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet} > 60\,{\rm GeV/}c$ and D⁰ mesons with $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} > 4\,{\rm GeV/}c$ in lead-lead (PbPb) and proton-proton (pp) collisions at a nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}} = 5.02\,{\rm TeV}$, recorded by the CMS detector at the LHC. The radial distribution of D⁰ mesons with respect to the jet axis is sensitive to the production mechanisms of the meson, as well as to the energy loss and diffusion processes undergone by its parent parton inside the strongly interacting medium produced in PbPb collisions. When compared to Monte Carlo event generators, the radial distribution in pp collisions is found to be well-described by PYTHIA, while the slope of the distribution predicted by SHERPA is steeper than that of the data. In PbPb collisions, compared to the pp results, the D⁰ meson distribution for $4 < p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} < 20\,{\rm GeV/}c$ hints at a larger distance on average with respect to the jet axis, reflecting a diffusion of charm quarks in the medium created in heavy ion collisions. At higher $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$, the PbPb and pp radial distributions are found to be similar.

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The quark gluon plasma (QGP), the deconfined matter created in collisions of heavy ions accelerated to ultrarelativistic energies [1, 2], can be probed by studying the remnants of hard scatterings occurring in this medium. The outgoing partons (quarks and gluons), which produce final-state jets of particles, interact strongly with the QGP and lose energy [3–5], a phenomenon known as jet quenching, as observed at the BNL RHIC [6, 7] and the CERN LHC [8–10]. Jet quenching results in modifications of the energy and structure of jets observed in heavy-ion collisions, compared to proton-proton (pp) collisions. One of the most striking features of jet quenching is the enhanced production of low transverse momentum hadrons ($p_T \approx 2-5\,\text{GeV/}c$) at large angles with respect to the final-state jet axis. This phenomenon manifests itself in the form of modifications of the jet fragmentation function [11–13], as well as the jet radial profile and the energy flow [14–17]. Interpretations of experimental results include medium-induced gluon radiation, modification of jet splitting functions, and medium response to the hard scattered partons [4, 5, 18–20].

Studying heavy flavor (HF) mesons in jets should give further insight into the origin of the observed modifications for light flavored particles [21] and can provide new information about HF jet fragmentation in both pp and lead-lead (PbPb) collisions. Moreover, measurements of angular correlations between HF mesons and jets can be used to constrain parton energy loss mechanisms and to better understand the heavy-quark diffusion (i.e., propagation) inside the medium [21–25]. This is complementary information to that obtained with measurements of inclusive HF meson spectra [26–30], HF meson azimuthal anisotropy [30–34], and HF-tagged jets [35, 36].

In this Letter, the first measurements of the radial distributions of D^0 mesons in jets from the same parton scattering are presented, for two D^0 meson p_T intervals: a low- p_T interval $4 < p_T^D < 20\,\text{GeV/}c$, and a high- p_T one, $p_T^D > 20\,\text{GeV/}c$. The D^0 mesons are measured via their hadronic decay channels $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$ and $\overline{D}{}^0 \to K^+\pi^-$ with the CMS detector at the LHC. The observable is the normalized radial distribution of the D^0 meson with respect to the jet axis, defined as

$$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jD}} \frac{\mathrm{d}N_{\rm jD}}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm jD}} \frac{N_{\rm jD}\big|_{\Delta r}}{\Delta r},\tag{1}$$

where the distance from the jet axis, $r = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi_{j\mathrm{D}})^2 + (\Delta\eta_{j\mathrm{D}})^2}$, is defined as the quadratic sum of the differences in pseudorapidity $(\Delta\eta_{j\mathrm{D}})$ and azimuth $(\Delta\phi_{j\mathrm{D}})$ of the D^0 meson with respect to the jet axis, and Δr is the width of the r interval. The quantity $N_{j\mathrm{D}}\Big|_{\Delta r}$ is the number of D^0 mesons in the Δr interval, and $N_{j\mathrm{D}}$ is the integral of the distribution in the r region from 0 to 0.3, the distance parameter used for the jet reconstruction.

The main feature of the CMS detector [37] is a superconducting solenoid, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume is a silicon pixel and strip tracker, which is used to detect charged particles, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Hadron forward calorimeters extend the coverage up to $|\eta|=5.2$ and are used for collision event selection. Muons are detected in gas-ionization chambers embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid.

The pp (PbPb) data set used in this analysis corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 27.4 pb⁻¹ (404 μ b⁻¹). High- $p_{\rm T}$ jet events were selected by a high-level trigger algorithm [38] with a $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet}$ threshold of 60 GeV/c. For the offline analysis, events must pass a set of selection criteria designed to reject beam-gas collisions and beam scraping events [39, 40]. The PbPb results are

reported for the inclusive sample: no selection on centrality (i.e., the degree of overlap of the two colliding nuclei) is made.

Several Monte Carlo (MC) simulated event samples are used to evaluate the background contributions, signal efficiencies, and detector acceptance corrections. The simulated events include both prompt (produced directly from the c quark fragmentation) and nonprompt (from b hadron decays) D⁰ meson events. The pp collisions are generated using PYTHIA v.8.212 [41], tune CUETP8M1 [42]. The EVTGEN 1.3.0 [43] generator is used to simulate D⁰ meson and b hadron decays, and final-state photon radiation in the D⁰ meson decays is simulated with PHOTOS 2.0 [44]. For the PbPb MC samples, each PYTHIA event is embedded into a PbPb collision event generated with HYDJET 1.9 [45], which is tuned to reproduce global event properties. The MC events are propagated through the CMS detector using the GEANT4 package [46].

The particle-flow (PF) algorithm [47] is used to reconstruct and identify each individual particle in a pp or PbPb event. To form jets, the PF particles are clustered using an anti- $k_{\rm T}$ algorithm provided by the FASTJET framework [48, 49] with a distance parameter of 0.3. In order to subtract the underlying event (UE) background in PbPb collisions [9, 50], an iterative algorithm [51] is employed. In pp collisions jets are reconstructed without UE subtraction. The jet energy corrections are derived from simulation, separately for pp and PbPb data, and are confirmed via energy-balance methods applied to dijet, multijet, photon+jet, and leptonically decaying Z+jet events in pp data [52]. Jets with $|\eta^{\rm jet}| < 1.6$ and corrected $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet} > 60\,{\rm GeV}/c$ are selected for this analysis.

The D⁰ candidates are reconstructed by combining pairs of oppositely-charged particle tracks with an invariant mass within $\pm 0.2 \,\text{GeV}/c^2$ of the world-average D⁰ meson mass, 1.8 GeV/ c^2 [53]. They are reconstructed independently from the PF jets, which do use the same track collection. In order to suppress the combinatorial background, each track is required to have $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$, to be within $|\eta|$ < 2, and pass a set of quality selections [39]. For each pair of selected tracks, two D⁰ candidates are created by assuming that one of the particles has the mass of the pion while the other has the mass of the kaon, and vice-versa. The D⁰ candidates are required to have rapidity |y| < 2 and $p_T^D > 4 \text{ GeV/}c$. They are further paired with every selected jet in the same event, and have their invariant mass distributions recorded in two p_T^D bins, $4 < p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} < 20\,{\rm GeV}/c$ and $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} > 20\,{\rm GeV}/c$, and four r bins, 0–0.05, 0.05–0.1, 0.1–0.3, and 0.3–0.5. In order to reduce further the combinatorial background, the D⁰ candidates are required to pass three additional topological selections. The three-dimensional (3D) decay length (distance between the primary vertex and D^0 secondary vertex L_{3D}) normalized to its uncertainty is required to be larger than 2.34–4.00. The pointing angle θ_p (defined as the angle between the total momentum vector of the D⁰ candidate and the vector connecting the primary and secondary vertices) is required to be smaller than 0.020-0.046 radians. In both cases (the 3D decay length and θ_p), the selection criteria depend on the p_T^D and r bins, and are optimized separately for the pp and PbPb data. The selection is optimized using a multivariate technique [54] in order to maximize the statistical significance of the D⁰ meson signals. Tighter selections are found for the low- p_T^D bin, with increasing or decreasing r values, for θ_D and the 3D decay length significance, respectively. Finally, the χ^2 probability of the secondary vertex fit is required to be larger than 5%. These selections ensure a prompt D⁰ meson fraction larger than 80% in both p_T^D bins of this analysis.

The D⁰ meson yield in each $p_{\rm T}$ and r interval is extracted with a binned maximum likelihood fit to the invariant mass distributions in the range $1.7 < m_{\pi \rm K} < 2.0 \, {\rm GeV}/c^2$. The combinatorial background originating from random pairs of tracks not produced by a D⁰ meson decay is modeled by a third-order polynomial. The signal shape is found to be best modeled by the

sum of two Gaussian functions with the same mean but different widths. The two Gaussians are found to best capture the many contributions to the D^0 peak resolution from tracks with a highly η -dependent p_T resolution. The common mean of the Gaussian functions, the D^0 yield, and all the background parameters are free parameters in the fit. An additional Gaussian function with a larger width is used to describe the invariant mass shape of D^0 candidates with an incorrect mass assignment from the exchange of the pion and kaon designations. The widths of the Gaussian functions that describe the D^0 signal shape and the shape of the D^0 candidates with swapped mass assignments are fixed by simulation, after correcting for the difference in resolution between data and MC. The ratio between the numbers of the signal D^0 candidates and the ones with swapped mass assignments is fixed to the value extracted from simulation. No significant variation with r was observed for the shape of the combinatorial background, or in the mean and in the root-mean-square of the distributions of signal D^0 mesons or D^0 candidates with swapped mass. Two examples of D^0 candidate invariant mass distributions, for pp and PbPb collisions, are available in Appendix A.

The raw D^0 radial distributions undergo several corrections, all calculated in bins of p_T^D and r. First, the D^0 meson yields are corrected for detector acceptance, and for trigger, track reconstruction, and selection inefficiencies. The correction factors are obtained from a PYTHIA (PYTHIA +HYDJET) MC sample for the pp (PbPb) analysis. Second, the background contribution from combining a D⁰ meson with either a jet not coming from the same hard scattering or with a misreconstructed jet is subtracted using an event mixing technique, in which the background is estimated by combining the distributions of D⁰-jet pairs formed with i) jets from the signal event and D⁰ mesons from minimum bias (MB) events [39], ii) jets from MB events with D^0 mesons from the signal event, and iii) jets and D^0 mesons from MB events. In this procedure, each signal event is mixed with a MB event, which has a similar primary vertex position, amount of energy deposited in the forward hadronic calorimeters, and event plane angle [55]. The resulting background radial distributions, which are in all cases less than 10%, are then subtracted from the raw D^0 radial distributions measured in the signal event. Finally, the background-subtracted radial distribution is corrected for jet resolution effects, using PYTHIA +HYDJET and PYTHIA simulations, for the PbPb and pp results, respectively. The correction was calculated as the ratio between the D⁰ radial distributions after and before smearing the generated p_T^{jet} by energy and angular resolution corrections.

Several sources of systematic uncertainty are considered for the D⁰ meson yield extraction and the jet reconstruction, and are studied in bins of p_T^D and r. The uncertainty in the raw yield extraction (2.6–5.4% for pp and 1.4–8.2% for PbPb data) is evaluated by repeating the fit procedure using different background and signal fit functions and by varying the widths of the Gaussian functions that describe the D⁰ signal according to the differences (up to 20%, as observed for the most forward region) between data and simulation. In the signal variation study, the sum of three Gaussian functions with the same mean but different widths is considered, while in the background variation study, a second-order polynomial function is used. This functional form gives a good description of the combinatorial background according to studies performed on same-sign pairs, which provide a pure combinatorial background with the same kinematic conditions. In these studies, the secondary vertex candidates are obtained by combining two same-sign tracks, which are assigned pion and kaon masses. The systematic uncertainty from the selection of the D⁰ meson candidates (3.6 and 0.5% for the low- and high- p_T^D bin, respectively, for pp, and 3.5 and 2.7% for PbPb data) is estimated by considering the differences in the D⁰ kinematic variables between simulation and data when applying each of the D⁰ candidate selection variables. The study is performed by varying one selection at a time and by considering the maximum relative discrepancies in the yield between data and simulation. The total uncertainty is the quadratic sum of the maximum relative discrepancy obtained by varying each of the three topological selection variables separately.

The systematic uncertainties for the jets include components for the uncertainty in the jet energy scale (JES) and jet energy resolution (JER). The systematic uncertainty pertaining to the JES is estimated by varying the $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet}$ by 2.8% (in both pp and PbPb data), which represents the sum in quadrature of the observed data-to-simulation differences (2%) and the nonclosure (i.e., deviation from unity) in simulation, when comparing reconstructed (detector-level) versus truth (generator-level) jets smeared by the known detector and reconstruction effects. An additional uncertainty 1.8–42% for PbPb data is added to account for the different detector response to quark versus gluon jets, since in PbPb events, as opposed to pp events, the quark- vs. gluon-initiated jet composition is not known because of the energy loss in the medium. The largest variation is observed at high $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$ and largest r value, a region influenced by the small sample size. The assigned uncertainty represents the maximum difference from the nominal results when applying JES corrections obtained with a pure-gluon sample or a pure-quark sample.

The systematic uncertainty due to the JER in PbPb collisions is estimated by varying the $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet}$ energy resolution by 15% to account for an imperfect description of the fluctuations of the UE in the MC simulation. The variation considered is estimated by studying the effects of these fluctuations using two different methods: the random-cone technique [52, 56] and by embedding signal PYTHIA dijet events into background HYDJET samples. The random cone method consists of reconstructing many jets in a zero bias event, clustering particles in randomly placed cones in the entire (η,ϕ) space. When the method is applied in events with negligible contribution from hard scatterings, as is the case for zero bias events, the standard deviation of the distribution of $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet}$ obtained with this procedure can be used to estimate the magnitude of the UE fluctuations. The relative variations in the D⁰ spectra are 0.3–3.0% in pp and 0.6–5.6% in PbPb collisions. The systematic uncertainties from the trigger efficiency correction are estimated by the difference between the result with no correction and the nominal result, which are 0.3–2.7% in pp and 0.7–15% in PbPb data. Finally, a remaining nonclosure observed in MC between generated and reconstructed distributions of D⁰ mesons in jets, is corrected bin-bybin. The magnitude of the correction is quoted as the systematic uncertainty in the resolution unfolding, which varies in the range 1.3–31% in pp and 0.7–32% in PbPb data.

The top panels of Fig. 1 show the measured D^0 meson radial distributions in pp and PbPb collisions. The calculated $\langle r \rangle$ for the PbPb (pp) distributions is 0.198 ± 0.015 (stat) ± 0.005 (syst) $(0.160 \pm 0.007$ (stat) ± 0.009 (syst)) and 0.048 ± 0.002 (stat) ± 0.004 (syst) $(0.046 \pm 0.001$ (stat) ± 0.003 (syst)), for the low- and high- $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$ intervals, respectively. This result indicates that D^0 mesons at low $p_{\rm T}$ are farther away from the jet axis in PbPb compared to pp collisions. At high $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$, the measured spectra in pp and PbPb collisions fall rapidly, at a similar rate, as a function of r, similar to what was observed in inclusive jet-hadron correlation functions [16].

The pp results are compared to calculations from two pp MC event generators: PYTHIA [41], a leading-order matrix element event generator, and SHERPA [57], which computes the next-to-leading QCD matrix elements matched to parton shower to generate the charm-jet events [21]. For low- $p_{\rm T}$ D⁰ mesons, the measured spectrum in pp collisions reaches a maximum at 0.05 < r < 0.1, consistent with both PYTHIA and SHERPA [21]. In the r > 0.3 region however, PYTHIA captures the features of the data better than SHERPA, which underpredicts the pp spectrum, in both $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$ intervals. The PbPb spectra is compared to an energy-loss model, CCNU [21], which uses SHERPA for simulating the pp baseline. The CCNU calculation includes in-medium elastic (collisional) and inelastic (radiative) interactions for both the heavy and the light quarks. This model, which predicts a small depletion (increase) of the D⁰ meson yield at small (large) r

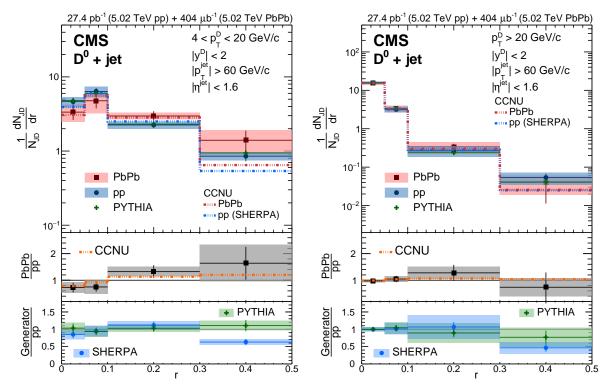


Figure 1: Distributions of D^0 mesons in jets, as a function of the distance from the jet axis (r) for jets of $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet} > 60\,{\rm GeV/c}$ and $|\eta^{\rm jet}| < 1.6$ measured in pp and PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}} = 5.02\,{\rm TeV}$. The measurement is performed in the $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$ range 4–20 GeV/c (left) and $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} > 20\,{\rm GeV/c}$ (right). Each spectrum is normalized to its integral in the region 0 < r < 0.3. The vertical bars (boxes) correspond to statistical (systematic) uncertainties. The PbPb spectra are compared to the CCNU energy loss model [21], while the pp spectra are compared with predictions from the PYTHIA and SHERPA pp MC event generators. The ratios of the D^0 meson radial distributions in PbPb and pp data are shown in the middle panels. In the bottom panels the ratios of the D^0 meson radial distributions of pp over the two MC event generators are presented.

compared to pp collisions, is consistent with data.

To measure the medium modification of the radial profile, the ratio of PbPb to pp spectra is also presented in the first sub-panel of Fig. 1. In this ratio, the uncertainties from JES, JER and D⁰ candidate selections are considered uncorrelated between pp and PbPb datasets, and are not cancelled in the ratio. The uncertainties from the modeling of the signal shape, as well as the nonclosures observed, are partially cancelled: the systematic uncertainties are re-estimated directly on the ratio of the PbPb to pp yields. The ratio increases slightly as a function of r at low p_T^D , corresponding to a small shift of the D^0 mesons to larger radii in PbPb, while the ratio is consistent with unity within the uncertainties at high p_T^D . This shows that the modification of the radial profile of high p_T^D is small. These features of the ratios at low and high p_T^D are qualitatively different from inclusive charged particle radial distributions with respect to the jet axis measured in similar transverse momentum ranges [16]. The inclusive measurements show a ratio significantly smaller than one, corresponding to a shift of the light quark mesons to smaller radii in PbPb, for all tracks with $p_{\rm T} > 4\,{\rm GeV}/c$ measured in jets with $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet} > 120\,{\rm GeV}$, for r > 0.1 and more central PbPb collisions. The CCNU model gives a good description of the ratio of PbPb to pp spectra. Although this ratio is less sensitive to the choice of pp reference spectra, the pp measurements presented in this Letter could improve the description of the pp

baseline.

In summary, this Letter presents the first measurement of the radial distributions of D^0 mesons with respect to the jet axis in lead-lead (PbPb) and proton-proton (pp) collisions, performed with the CMS detector using jets with transverse momentum $p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet} > 60\,{\rm GeV/}c$ and D^0 mesons with $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D} > 4\,{\rm GeV/}c$. When compared to the results of Monte Carlo event generators, the radial distribution in pp collisions is found to be well-described by PYTHIA, while the slope of the distribution predicted by SHERPA is steeper than that of the data. The modification of the D^0 meson radial distributions in PbPb collisions are studied by comparing them to those from pp collisions. The comparisons hint at a modification of the D^0 meson radial profile in PbPb collisions at low $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$ that vanishes at higher $p_{\rm T}^{\rm D}$. The results show that this modification is different from that of the light flavor hadrons. This measurement provides new experimental constraints on the mechanisms of heavy-flavor production in pp collisions, as well as on the processes affecting the heavy quark propagation inside the quark-gluon plasma.

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A Supplemental material

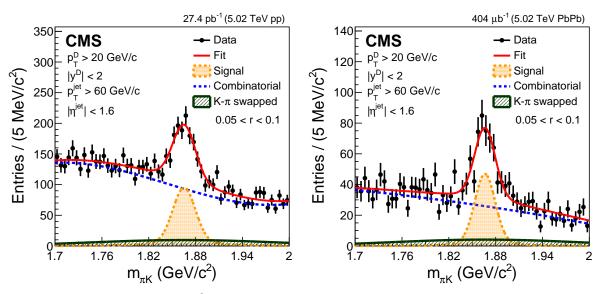


Figure A.1: Examples of raw D^0 candidate invariant mass distributions in pp (left) and PbPb (right) collisions at $\sqrt{s_{_{\mathrm{NN}}}} = 5.02\,\mathrm{TeV}$, for one r interval, 0.05 < r < 0.1.

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