EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

CERN-EP-2018-264
2019/07/12

CMS-HIN-16-016

Studies of beauty suppression via nonprompt D^0 mesons in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

The transverse momentum spectra of D^0 mesons from b hadron decays are measured at midrapidity ($|y| < 1$) in pp and PbPb collisions at a nucleon–nucleon center of mass energy of 5.02 TeV with the CMS detector at the LHC. The D^0 mesons from b hadron decays are distinguished from prompt D^0 mesons by their decay topologies. In PbPb collisions, the $B \to D^0$ yield is found to be suppressed in the measured p_T range from 2 to 100 GeV/c as compared to pp collisions. The suppression is weaker than that of prompt D^0 mesons and charged hadrons for p_T around 10 GeV/c. While theoretical calculations incorporating partonic energy loss in the quark-gluon plasma can successfully describe the measured $B \to D^0$ suppression at higher p_T, the data show an indication of larger suppression than the model predictions in the range of $2 < p_T < 5$ GeV/c.

"Published in Physical Review Letters as `doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.022001`*."*

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Quantum chromodynamics (QCD) predicts the existence of a quark-gluon plasma (QGP) phase, consisting of deconfined quarks and gluons, at extremely high temperatures and/or densities [1–3]. Experiments at the BNL RHIC and the CERN LHC indicate that a strongly coupled QGP is created in relativistic heavy ion collisions at nucleon–nucleon center-of-mass energies $\sqrt{s_{_{NN}}}$ from 200 GeV to several TeV [4–8]. Heavy quarks (charm and beauty) produced in heavy ion collisions are valuable probes for studying the properties of this deconfined medium. They are mostly produced in primary hard QCD scatterings at an early stage of the collision. During their propagation through the QGP, heavy quarks lose energy via radiative and collisional interactions with the medium constituents, with the 2 processes dominating at high and low transverse momentum (p_T), respectively. Parton energy loss can be studied using the nuclear modification factor (R_{AA}), which is defined as the ratio of the particle yield in nucleus–nucleus (AA) to that in proton–proton (pp) collisions, normalized by the number of binary nucleon–nucleon collisions (N_{coll}) [9]. Precise measurements of R_{AA} for particles containing light, charm, and beauty quarks over a wide p_T range can test the predicted flavor (parton mass) and energy dependence of the parton energy loss in the QGP [10]. This can provide both important tests of QCD at extreme densities and temperatures, and constraints on theoretical models describing the system evolution in heavy ion collisions.

Charm suppression in heavy ion collisions was reported by RHIC and LHC experiments [11–16]. For beauty production, the CMS Collaboration measured R_{AA} for nonprompt J/ψ mesons (coming from decays of b hadrons) and for fully reconstructed $B^{\pm}$ mesons [17–19]. A suppression by a factor of about two was observed in both channels for $p_T > 6$ GeV/c at mid-rapidity. At the same time, the R_{AA} of nonprompt J/ψ mesons in the p_T range of 6.5–30 GeV/c was found to be larger than the R_{AA} of prompt D mesons in the 8–16 GeV/c p_T region for central events, which is in line with a mass ordering of quark energy loss [10]. An indication of less suppression of nonprompt J/ψ mesons is seen at forward rapidity ($1.8 < |y| < 2.4$), at low p_T, down to 3 GeV/c. Extending measurements of charm and beauty suppression to a broader p_T coverage should provide improved discrimination between the radiative and collisional parton energy loss mechanisms, leading to better constraints on theoretical predictions.

In this letter, we report a study of beauty production and in-medium energy loss performed by measuring nonprompt D^0 p_T spectra in pp and 0%–100% centrality (i.e., the degree of overlap of the two colliding nuclei) PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{_{NN}}}$ = 5.02 TeV with the CMS detector. The measurement is done in the rapidity region $|y| < 1$, in a wide p_T range from 2 to 100 GeV/c. The D^0 and $\overline{D}^0$ mesons, whose yields are merged in this analysis, are reconstructed via the hadronic decay channel $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ that has a branching fraction of 3.93% [20]. The combined branching fractions of B mesons $\rightarrow D^0X/\overline{D}^0X$ and the following $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ are significantly higher than those for previous measurements via nonprompt J/ψ mesons and fully reconstructed $B^{\pm}$ mesons.

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. For nonisolated particles of $1 < p_T < 10$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 1.4$, the track resolutions are typically 1.5% in p_T and 25–90 (45–150) μm in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter [21]. A detailed description of the CMS experiment can be found in Ref. [22].

This analysis is performed using pp and PbPb data collected in 2015 at $\sqrt{s_{_{NN}}}$ = 5.02 TeV. For D^0 p_T less than 20 GeV/c, minimum-bias samples corresponding to about 2.67 billion pp (294 million PbPb) collisions are used. For D^0 p_T above 20 GeV/c, we use samples from dedicated D^0 high-level trigger (HLT) algorithms [16], corresponding to integrated luminosities of 27.4 pb^{-1} [23] and 530 μb^{-1} for pp and PbPb collisions, respectively. The same event selection as in Refs. [16, 24, 25] is used to reject instrumental background processes (beam–gas collisions, beam scraping events and ultra-peripheral non-hadronic collisions).

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated events are used to evaluate detector acceptance, reconstruction and selection efficiency for D^0, and to obtain geometrical distributions for prompt and nonprompt D^0 meson decay vertices relative to the primary vertex (PV, the reconstructed collision point). The MC samples are produced by generating pp collisions containing a D^0 meson with PYTHIA 8.122 [26] tune CUETP81M1 [27]. The decay kinematics of the heavy flavor hadrons are simulated with EVTGEN 1.3.0 [28]. Each pp event is then overlaid with a PbPb collision event generated with HYDJET 1.8 [29]. The centrality distribution in real data is approximated by weighting the HYDJET event sample by the number of inelastic nucleon-nucleon collisions. The generated B meson p_T distributions are also weighted such that they reproduce the measured nonprompt D^0 spectra in this analysis. The detector response is simulated with GEANT4 [30].

The D^0 candidates are reconstructed by combining pairs of oppositely charged tracks. Each track is required to pass a high purity selection based on a multi-variate analysis of track quality variables [31]. Tracks are required to have $|\eta| < 1.5$ and p_T larger than 1 GeV/c for the pp and PbPb minimum-bias data, and 2 and 8.5 GeV/c for pp and PbPb D^0-triggered samples, respectively. For each pair of selected tracks, two D^0 candidates are created by assuming that one of the particles has the pion mass and the other has the kaon mass, and vice-versa. The D^0 candidates are required to have $|y| < 1$, where the track resolution is better. In order to reduce the combinatorial background and prompt D^0 contribution, the D^0 candidates are selected based on several geometrical criteria: a minimum probability that the two tracks come from a common decay vertex, a minimum distance between the decay vertex and the PV divided by its uncertainty, and minimum distances of closest approach (DCA) to the PV for the pion and kaon tracks divided by their uncertainties. The selection is optimized using simulated signal samples complemented by background events from mass sidebands in the data. Dedicated optimizations are performed for different p_T ranges and for pp and PbPb collisions, in order to maximize the statistical significance of the $B \to D^0$ (i.e., D^0 mesons from b hadron decays) yield.

The $B \to D^0$ decays are distinguished from prompt D^0 mesons by fitting the distribution of DCA between the D^0 path and the PV. The signal D^0 DCA distribution, including both the prompt and nonprompt components, is extracted by two methods. For p_T bins in which there is abundant background (D^0 $p_T < 20$ GeV/c for PbPb), the D^0 meson yield in each D^0 DCA bin is obtained from an invariant mass fit with three components: a double-Gaussian function describing the signal, a broad Gaussian function describing K–π swapped pairs, and a third-order polynomial component for the combinatorial background. Figure 1a shows an example of a three-component invariant mass fit for a selected D^0 DCA and p_T bin. For the pp data and for D^0 candidates with $p_T > 20$ GeV/c from PbPb events, for which the background is low, a sideband subtraction method is used to obtain the signal D^0 DCA distribution. Figure 1b shows the DCA distributions for D^0 candidates in the signal invariant mass region ($|m_{rec} - m_{D^0}| < 0.025$ GeV/c^2) and for candidates in the sidebands ($0.05 < |m_{rec} - m_{D^0}| < 0.1$ GeV/c^2). The latter is scaled by the mass range ratio of 0.5, in order to estimate the background yield in the narrower signal region. Here m_{rec} is the reconstructed K–π invariant mass and m_{D^0} is the nominal mass of the D^0 meson, 1.8648 GeV/c^2 [20]. The signal D^0 DCA distribution is calculated as the difference of the D^0 DCA distributions in the signal region and the sidebands.

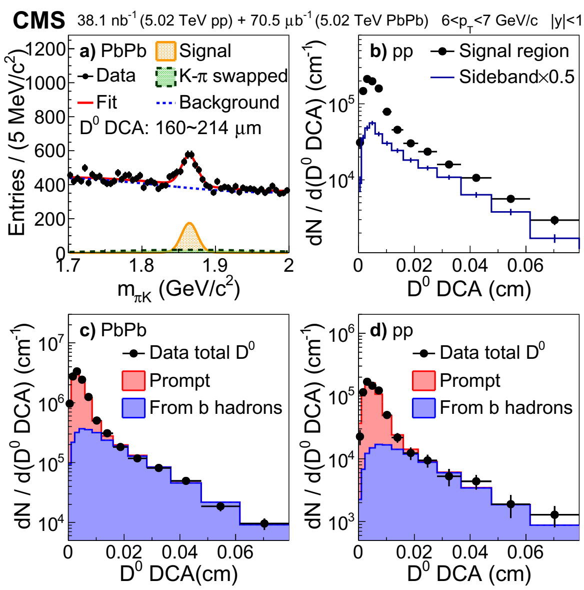

Figure 1: a) Example of a three-component invariant mass fit of a D^0 DCA bin for p_T of 6–7 GeV/c in PbPb collisions; b) DCA distributions for D^0 candidates in the signal invariant mass region and in the sidebands (scaled by the mass range ratio of 0.5) for D^0 p_T of 6–7 GeV/c in pp collisions; c) Signal DCA distribution obtained with the invariant mass fit for each DCA bin, and a prompt+nonprompt two-component fit to it, for D^0 p_T of 6–7 GeV/c in PbPb collisions; d) Signal DCA distribution obtained with the sideband subtraction, and a prompt+nonprompt two-component fit to it, for D^0 p_T of 6–7 GeV/c in pp collisions.

In order to obtain the $B \to D^0$ yield, a two-component fit to the signal D^0 DCA distribution is carried out using prompt and nonprompt D^0 DCA templates obtained from MC simulations, as shown in Fig. 1c and 1d, for PbPb and pp, respectively. The prompt D^0 mesons have a narrow DCA distribution near zero, with the width purely resulting from the detector resolution, while the nonprompt D^0 DCA distribution is much wider because of the kink between the b hadron and D^0 meson directions. This two-component fit is sensitive to the modeling of the D^0 DCA distributions in the simulation. To assess systematic effects on the two-component fit arising from potential differences between the resolution in data and simulation, the widths of the simulated DCA distributions are varied by a floating scale factor. The best simulated DCA width scale factor to match the data is determined by minimizing the χ^2 of the two-component fit. It is found to be in the range of 1.0 ± 0.1 for all p_T bins, indicating a good data-to-simulation consistency.

The $B \to D^0$ differential cross section with $|y| < 1$ in pp collisions is calculated with the following equation:

$$\left.\frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{B\to D^0}}{dp_T}\right|_{|y|<1} = \frac{1}{2\mathcal{L}\Delta p_T \mathcal{B}} \left.\frac{N_{pp}^{B\to D^0+\overline{D}^0}}{\alpha\epsilon}\right|_{|y|<1}. \quad (1)$$

Here $N_{pp}^{B\to D^0+\overline{D}^0}$ are the nonprompt D^0 and $\overline{D}^0$ meson yields extracted in each p_T interval; $\mathcal{L}$ is the integrated luminosity for the corresponding trigger; Δp_T is the width of the p_T interval; $\mathcal{B}$ is the decay branching fraction; and $\alpha\epsilon$ represents the product of acceptance and efficiency. The factor 1/2 accounts for the fact that the yields were measured for D^0 plus $\overline{D}^0$, but the cross section is for either D^0 or $\overline{D}^0$ production.

The B $\rightarrow$ D^0 yield with $|y| < 1$ in PbPb collisions is calculated similarly, and normalized by the nuclear overlap function $T_{\mathrm{AA}} = N_{\mathrm{coll}}/\sigma_{\mathrm{NN}}^{\mathrm{inelastic}} = 5.61\,\mathrm{mb}^{-1}$ [24] calculated with the Glauber model [9], to facilitate the comparison with the pp spectrum, as:

$$\frac{1}{T_{\mathrm{AA}}}\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}N_{\mathrm{PbPb}}^{\mathrm{B}\rightarrow\mathrm{D}^0}}{\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}\right|_{|y|<1} = \frac{1}{T_{\mathrm{AA}}}\frac{1}{2N_{\mathrm{events}}\Delta p_{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{B}}\left.\frac{N_{\mathrm{PbPb}}^{\mathrm{B}\rightarrow\mathrm{D}^0+\overline{\mathrm{D}}^0}}{\alpha\epsilon}\right|_{|y|<1}, \tag{2}$$

where the number of sampled inelastic collision events N_{events} replaces the integrated luminosity $\mathcal{L}$.

The nuclear modification factor is defined as

$$R_{\mathrm{AA}} = \frac{1}{T_{\mathrm{AA}}}\frac{\mathrm{d}N_{\mathrm{PbPb}}^{\mathrm{B}\rightarrow\mathrm{D}^0}}{\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}} \Big/ \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\mathrm{pp}}^{\mathrm{B}\rightarrow\mathrm{D}^0}}{\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}}. \tag{3}$$

The global systematic uncertainty (common to all points) of the B $\rightarrow$ D^0 p_{T} spectrum in pp collisions (2.5%) is the sum in quadrature of the uncertainties in the integrated luminosity (2.3% [23]) and in the D^0 $\rightarrow$ K$^-\pi^+$ branching fraction (1% [20]). The global uncertainty in the PbPb measurement (+4.1%, −3.6%) includes the uncertainties in the number of sampled PbPb inelastic collision events (2%), in the branching fraction (1%), and in T_{AA} (+2.8%, −3.4% [24]). In the calculation of R_{AA}, the uncertainty in the branching fraction cancels out. The other uncertainties are summed in quadrature, amounting to a total global systematic uncertainty in the R_{AA} of +4.6%, −4.1%.

The following systematic uncertainties are evaluated separately in different p_{T} ranges. The systematic uncertainty due to the signal extraction from the invariant mass fit (3.2–5.3%) is evaluated by varying the function used to fit the background, and by comparing the default double-Gaussian signal yield with that obtained with a different method, in which the integral of a third-order polynomial function describing the background and the K–π swapped pairs in the signal invariant mass region is subtracted from the number of candidate counts. The uncertainty due to the signal extraction with the sideband subtraction method (1.4–8.6%) is obtained by comparing the D^0 meson yield from the sideband method with the yield from the invariant mass fit, both obtained within the D^0 DCA range where the nonprompt D^0 component dominates. The systematic uncertainty associated with the separation of prompt D^0 mesons and D^0 mesons from b hadron decays (4.2–30.4%) comes from two sources. The first part, which is due to the data–simulation difference in the D^0 DCA shapes, is estimated by comparing the default B $\rightarrow$ D^0 yields (from the two-component fit using MC DCA templates with varied widths to match the data) with that obtained using the original MC DCA templates without the width variation. The second part, which is due to statistical uncertainty in the simulated samples, is obtained by smearing simulated D^0 DCA distributions according to the statistical uncertainties in each individual bin, and repeating the two-component fit 1000 times. The systematic uncertainty in the tracking efficiency is 4% for a single track [32], and 8% for a pair of tracks. For R_{AA}, the systematic uncertainty in the tracking efficiency ratio between PbPb and pp data is 6% for a track [24], and 12% for a pair of tracks. The systematic uncertainty in the selection efficiency due to the geometrical criteria (6.9–11.6%) is evaluated by varying the selection variables. The systematic uncertainty in the D^0 HLT trigger efficiency (2.0–7.9%) is from the statistical precision of the number of D^0 meson candidates in the events common to the D^0 triggered and minimum-bias triggered samples. The systematic uncertainty in the acceptance and efficiency due to the simulated B meson p_{T} distribution (0.0–3.6%) is estimated by changing the default B meson p_{T} shapes (that reproduce the measured nonprompt D^0 spectra) to the fixed-order next-to-leading logarithm (FONLL) [33] pQCD calculated (pp) and FONLL+TAMU model [34, 35] predicted (PbPb) B meson p_T shapes. The systematic uncertainty in the acceptance and efficiency due to the simulated B meson centrality distribution (0.4–2.3%) is estimated by assuming the B meson yield to be proportional to the number of participating nucleons instead of the number of inelastic nucleon-nucleon collisions. The total systematic uncertainty in each p_T interval is computed as the sum in quadrature of the individual uncertainties listed above.

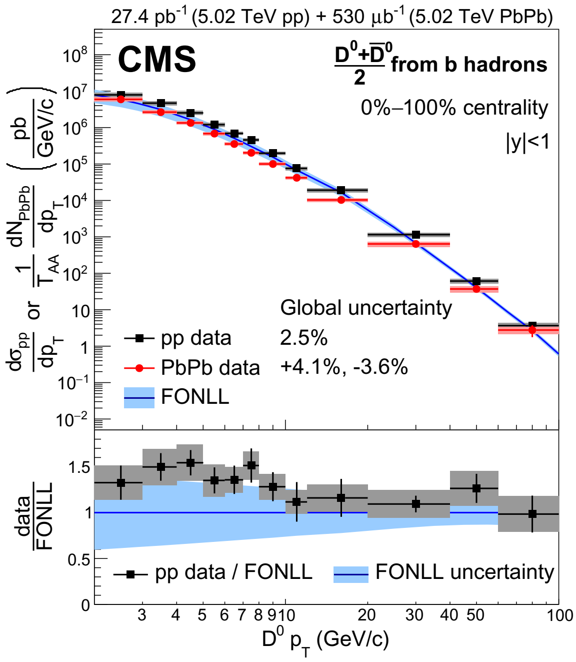

Figure 2: Upper panel: B $\to$ D^0 p_T-differential cross section in pp collisions and invariant yield in PbPb collisions normalized with T_{AA}, at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV. The vertical bands around the data points represent the bin-by-bin systematic uncertainties. Uncertainties are smaller than the symbols in most cases. The cross section in pp collisions is compared to FONLL calculations [33]. Lower panel: The data/FONLL ratio for the B $\to$ D^0 p_T spectra in pp collisions.

In Fig. 2, the B $\to$ D^0 p_T-differential cross section in pp collisions and the invariant yield in PbPb collisions normalized with T_{AA} are presented. The plot also shows the nonprompt D^0 p_T spectra found by decaying a B meson p_T spectrum calculated using FONLL [33] pQCD. The ratio of the measured pp spectrum over the FONLL prediction is shown in the bottom panel. The measurement in pp collisions lies close to the upper limit of the FONLL predicted range.

Figure 3 shows the B $\to$ D^0 nuclear modification factor R_{AA}. It can be seen that the B $\to$ D^0 R_{AA} is below unity in the measured p_T range from 2 to 100 GeV/c. In the upper panel, the B $\to$ D^0 R_{AA} is compared with the R_{AA} of B mesons [18], nonprompt J/ψ mesons from b hadron decays [19], prompt D^0 mesons [16], and charged hadrons [24]. The B $\to$ D^0 R_{AA} is close to the B meson and nonprompt J/ψ meson results, and extends the reach of b quark related R_{AA} studies to a larger p_T coverage at midrapidity. The B $\to$ D^0 yield is less suppressed than prompt D^0 mesons and charged hadrons with p_T around 10 GeV/c. This may reflect a dependence of the suppression effects on the quark mass [10], although a direct comparison requires a full modeling of the quark initial spectrum and hadronization, as well as of the decay kinematics.

In the lower panel of Fig. 3, the measured B $\to$ D^0 R_{AA} is compared with various theoretical predictions. The CUJET and EPOS2+MC@sHQ models are perturbative QCD-based calculations that include both collisional and radiative energy loss [36–39]. The TAMU model is a transport model based on a Langevin equation that includes collisional energy loss and heavy

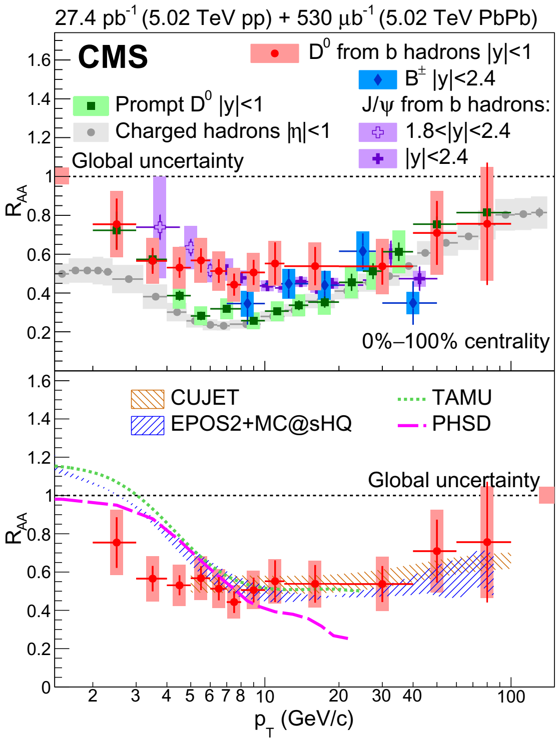

Figure 3: The B $\rightarrow$ D^0 nuclear modification factor R_{AA} for PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV (red circles) compared to other particles [16, 18, 19, 24] (upper panel), and to various theoretical predictions [34–41] (lower panel). The vertical bands around the data points and at unity represent the bin-by-bin and global systematic uncertainties, respectively.

quark diffusion in the medium [34, 35]. The PHSD model is a microscopic off-shell transport model based on a Boltzmann approach that includes collisional energy loss only [40, 41]. At higher p_T, the CUJET, EPOS2+MC@sHQ and TAMU models all match the data well. However, at p_T below 5 GeV/c, our measurements show a hint of stronger suppression than predicted by all available models in this p_T range. This could indicate a stronger energy loss of b quarks in QGP than predicted at low p_T, where collisional parton energy loss begins to dominate. It could also be due to other effects. For example, the fraction of b baryons out of all b hadrons may be enhanced at low p_T in PbPb collisions, because b quarks can hadronize by coalescing with light quarks in the medium [42–45]. Given the much lower decay fractions of b baryons $\rightarrow$ D^0 with respect to the $B^\pm$ $\rightarrow$ D^0 and B^0 $\rightarrow$ D^0 cases, fewer b hadrons are seen in this analysis than expected by the models. This baryon enhancement effect is not accounted for by the models considered.

In summary, this letter presents the transverse momentum spectra of D^0 mesons from b hadron decays measured in pp and PbPb collisions at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV per nucleon pair with the CMS detector at the LHC. The D^0 mesons from b hadron decays are distinguished from the prompt D^0 mesons by the distance of closest approach of the D^0 path relative to the primary vertex. The measured spectrum in pp collisions is close to the upper limit of a Fixed-Order Next-to-Leading Logarithm perturbative quantum chromodynamics calculation. In PbPb collisions, the B $\rightarrow$ D^0 yield is suppressed in the measured transverse momentum (p_T) range from 2 to 100 GeV/c. The B $\rightarrow$ D^0 nuclear modification factor R_{AA} is higher than for prompt D^0 mesons and charged hadrons around 10 GeV/c, which is in line with a quark mass ordering of suppression. Compared to theoretical predictions, the measured R_{AA} is consistent with some models at higher p_T, but shows a hint of stronger suppression than all of the available models at low p_T. This could indicate a stronger energy loss of b quarks in the quark-gluon plasma than predicted at low p_T, or could reflect an enhanced b baryon production due to quark coalescence in PbPb collisions.

Acknowledgments

We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centers and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMBWF and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, FAPERGS, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); SENESCYT (Ecuador); MoER, ERC IUT, and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); NKFIA (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); MSIP and NRF (Republic of Korea); MES (Latvia); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); BUAP, CINVESTAV, CONACYT, LNS, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MOS (Montenegro); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS, RFBR, and NRC KI (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI, CPAN, PCTI, and FEDER (Spain); MOSTR (Sri Lanka); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); MST (Taipei); ThEPCenter, IPST, STAR, and NSTDA (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU and SFFR (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).

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