

# Particle correlations in small systems

**Dr. Javier Alberto Murillo Quijada**

Universidad de Sonora

Saturation and Diffraction at the LHC and the EIC

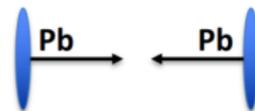
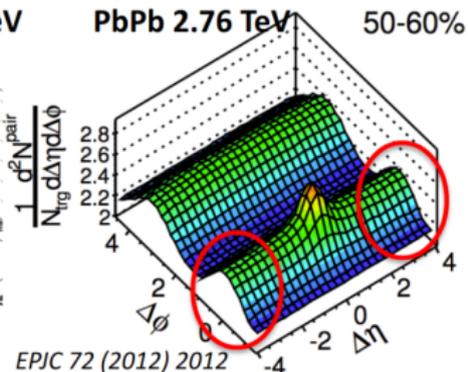
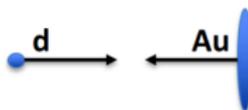
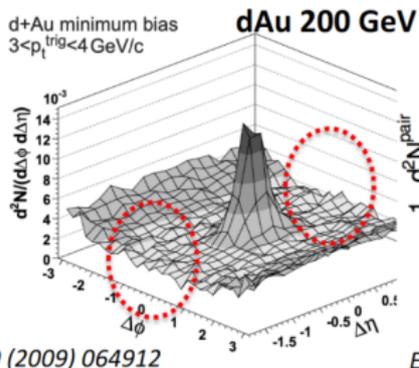
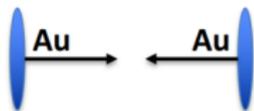
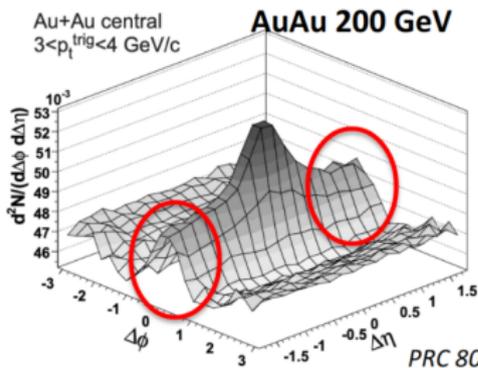
29 June to 1 July 2021



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Recent explorations with small systems
- 3 Current studies with CMS
- 4 Outlook

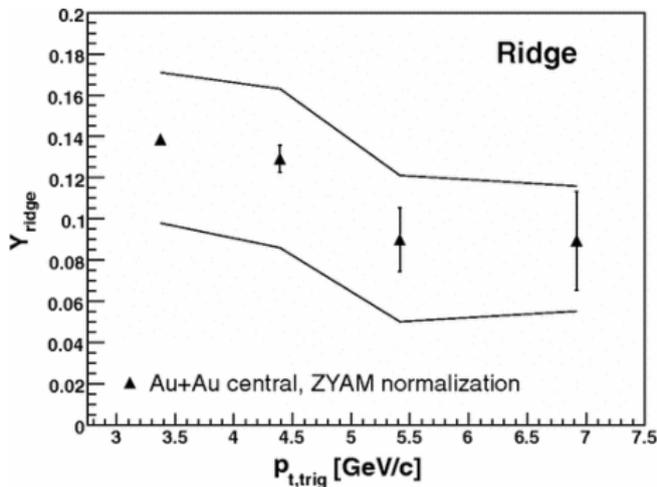
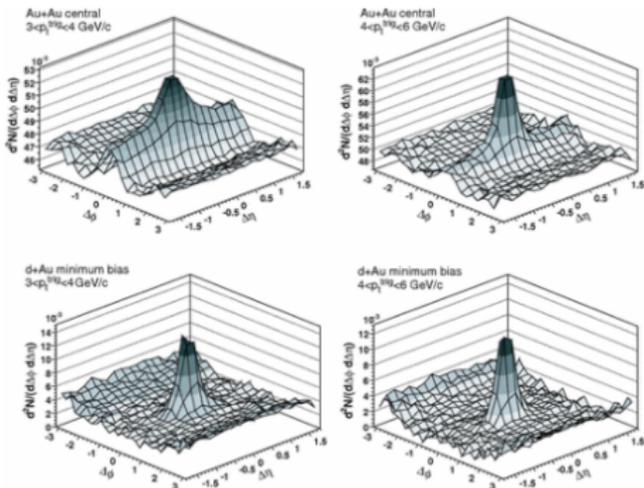
# Long-range, near-side ridge structure

- ▶ Emerges in the two-particle correlation functions
  - High energy nuclear collisions
  - Observed in large collision systems (AA)
  - Absent in MB small collision systems (dAu)
- ▶ Evidence of collectivity and one of the features of QGP



# Long-range, near-side ridge structure

- ▶ Emerges in the two-particle correlation functions
  - High energy nuclear collisions
  - Observed in large collision systems (AA)
  - Absent in MB small collision systems (dAu)
- ▶ Evidence of collectivity and one of the features of QGP

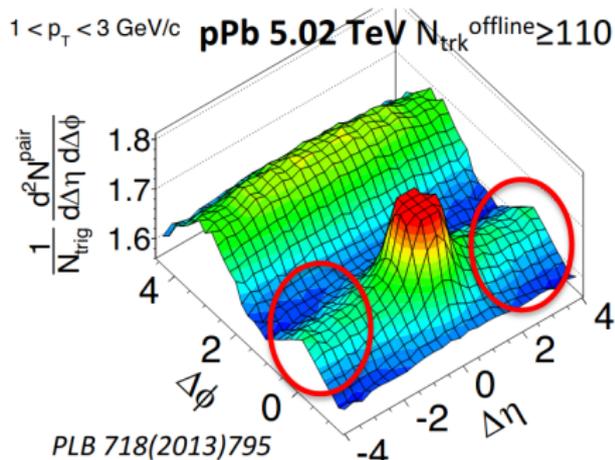
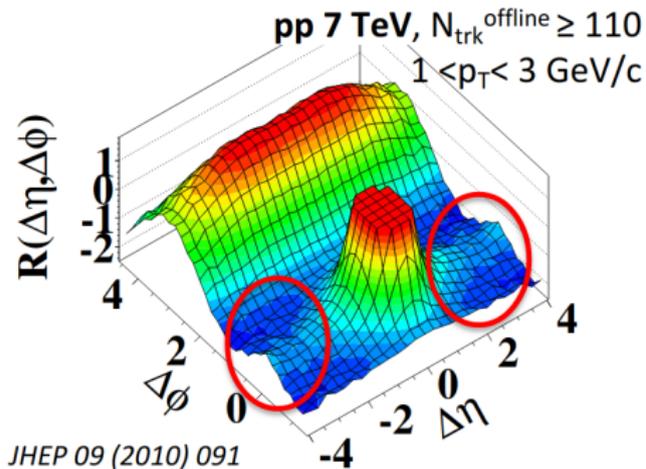


PRC 80 (2009) 064912

# Discovery; strong collectivity found in small systems

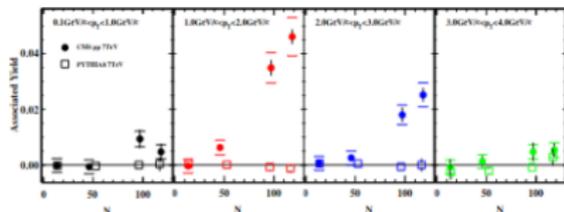
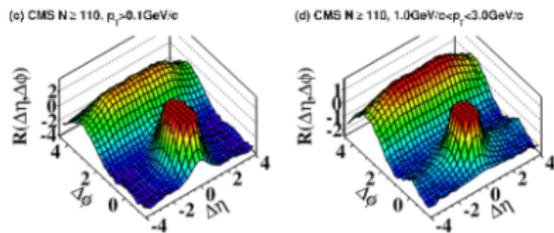
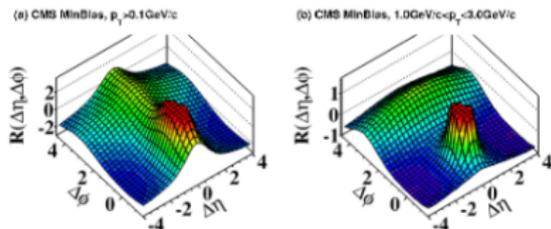
## ► Ridge: near-side long-range 2-particle correlations

- Observed also in small collision systems (pp, pPb) with high event multiplicity
- Predicted by Color Glass Condensate (CGC) effective models



## Discovery; strong collectivity found in small systems

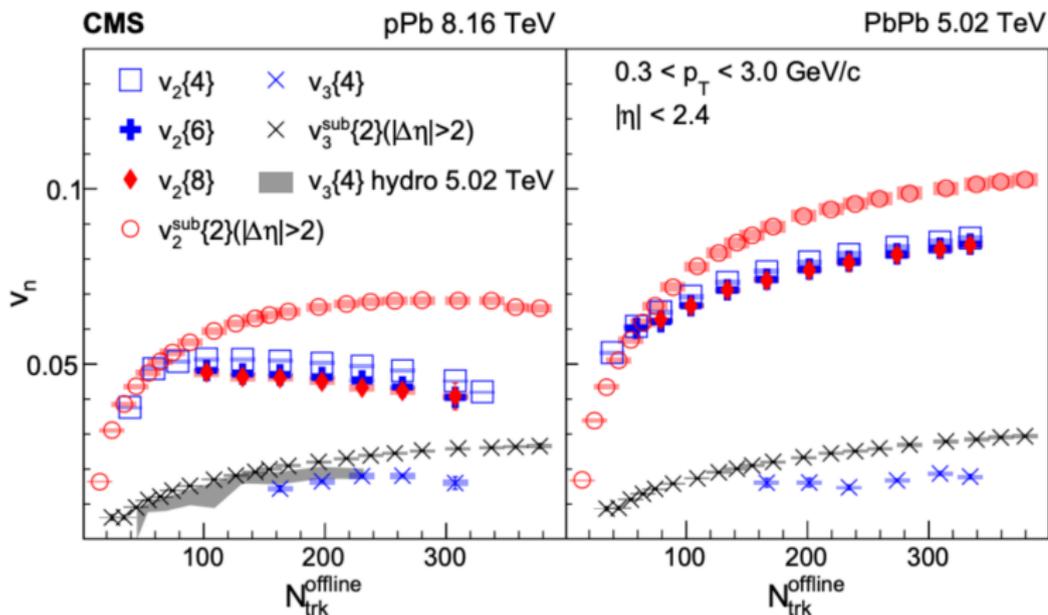
- ▶ Ridge: only seen in intermediate  $p_T$  categories



# Small vs large collision systems

## ► Origin of the ridge in small systems?

- Natural question is whether such signatures persist in even smaller collision systems
- Final state effect?, Pure fluctuations? CGC?



## Recent explorations with small systems

# First measurement with $e^+e^-$ system at $\sqrt{s} = 91$ GeV

## ► ALEPH $e^+e^-$

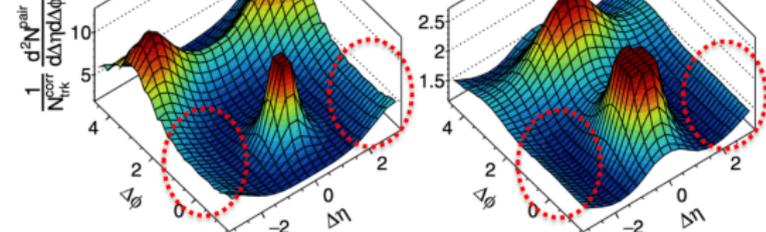
- Sharp near-side peaks arise from jet-like (non-flow) correlations
- No significant long-range correlations; better consistency with Pythia and Sherpa than Herwig
- Confidence limits on associated yield as a function of  $N_{\text{trk}}$  have been set

ALEPH  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ ,  $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{GeV}$

$N_{\text{trk}} \geq 30$ ,  $|\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$

$p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}} > 0.2$  GeV

Lab coordinates

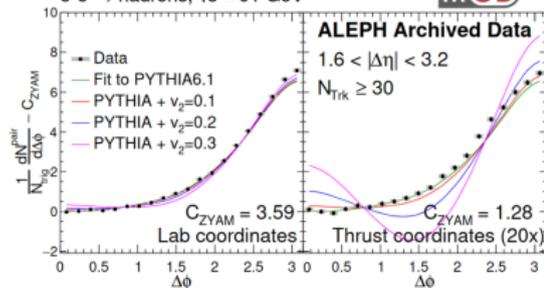


PRL 123 (2019) 212002



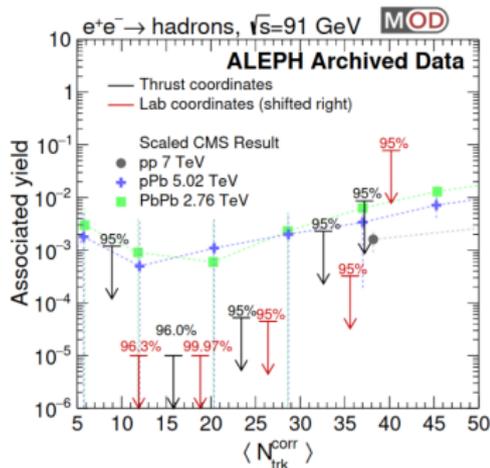
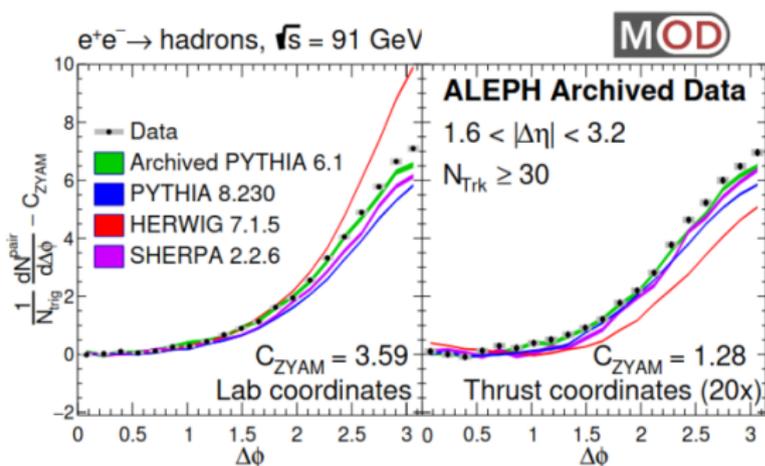
$N_{\text{trk}}$ range	Fraction of data (%)	$\langle N_{\text{trk}} \rangle$	$\langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{corr}} \rangle$
[5, 10)	3.1	8.2	8.9
[10, 20)	59.2	15.2	15.8
[20, 30)	34.6	23.1	23.4
[30, $\infty$ )	3.1	32.4	32.6
[35, $\infty$ )	0.5	36.9	37.2

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ ,  $\sqrt{s} = 91$  GeV



First measurement with  $e^+e^-$  system at  $\sqrt{s} = 91$  GeV▶ ALEPH  $e^+e^-$ 

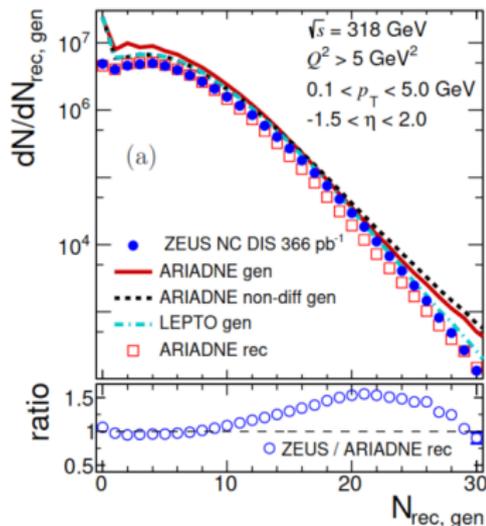
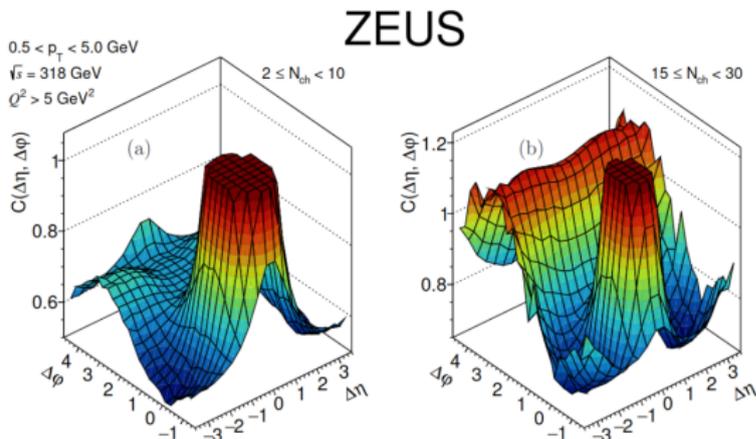
- Sharp near-side peaks arise from jet-like (non-flow) correlations
- No significant long-range correlations; better consistency with Pythia and Sherpa than Herwig
- Confidence limits on associated yield as a function of  $N_{\text{trk}}$  have been set



# Deep inelastic ep scattering with ZEUS at HERA ( $\sqrt{s} = 318$ GeV)

## ► Dominated by contributions from multijet production

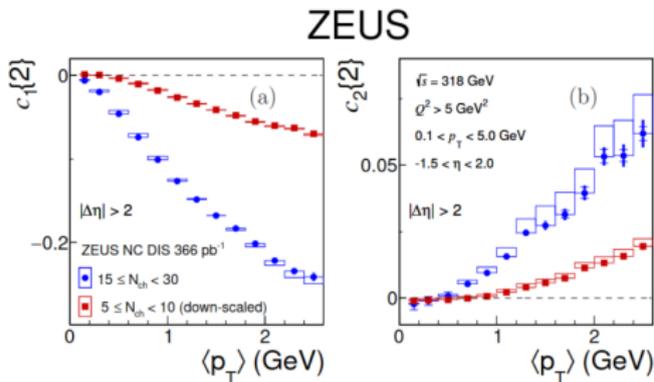
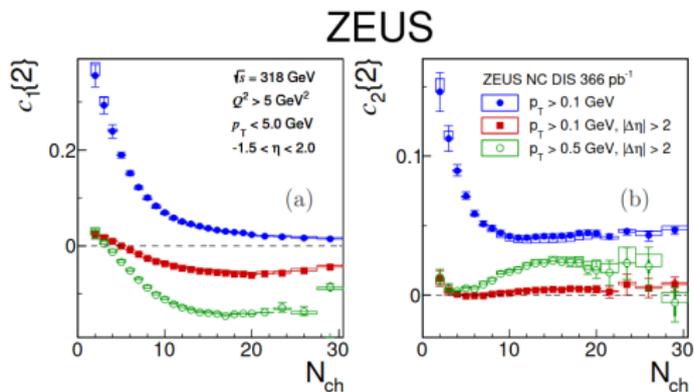
- $\langle N_{\text{trk}} \rangle \approx 5$
- No indication of same collective behaviour observed in high-multiplicity hadronic collisions



Deep inelastic ep scattering with ZEUS at HERA ( $\sqrt{s} = 318$  GeV)

## ► Dominated by contributions from multijet production

- $\langle N_{\text{trk}} \rangle \approx 5$
- No indication of same collective behaviour observed in high-multiplicity hadronic collisions



Deep inelastic ep scattering with H1 at HERA ( $\sqrt{s} = 318$  GeV)

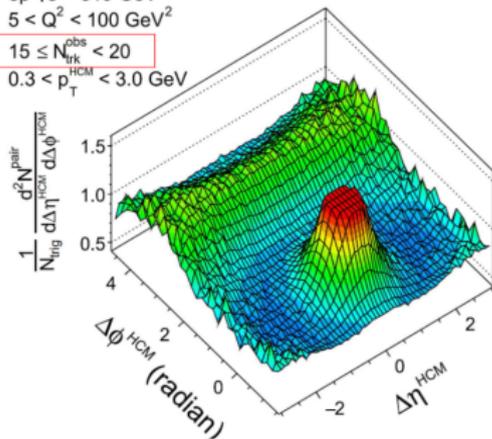
## ► Dominated by contributions from multijet production

- $\langle N_{\text{trk}} \rangle \approx 5$
- No indication of same collective behaviour observed in high-multiplicity hadronic collisions

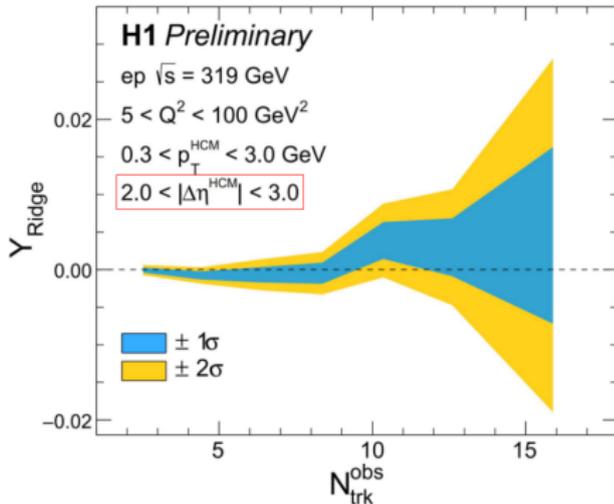
H1 Preliminary

ep  $\sqrt{s} = 319$  GeV $5 < Q^2 < 100$  GeV<sup>2</sup> $15 \leq N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{obs}} < 20$  $0.3 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{HCM}} < 3.0$  GeV

high multiplicity



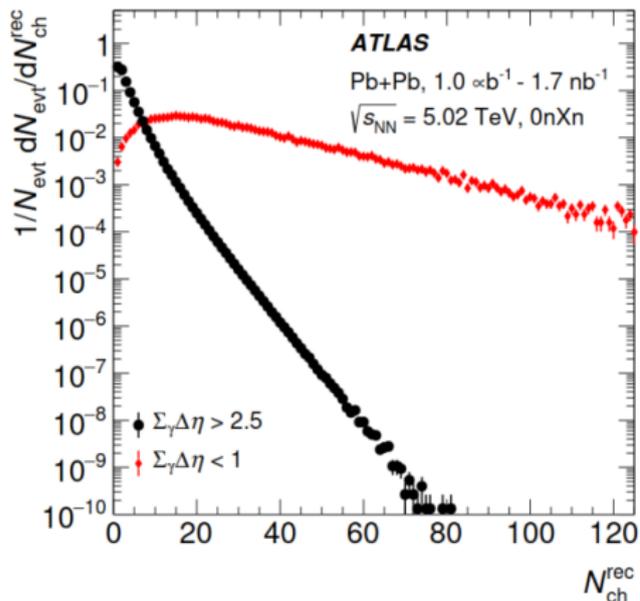
H1 Preliminary

ep  $\sqrt{s} = 319$  GeV $5 < Q^2 < 100$  GeV<sup>2</sup> $0.3 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{HCM}} < 3.0$  GeV $2.0 < |\Delta\eta^{\text{HCM}}| < 3.0$ 

# photonuclear ultraperipheral PbPb at 5.02 TeV with ATLAS

## ► Significant non-zero $v_2$

- Subtracting non-flow contribution using template fitting method

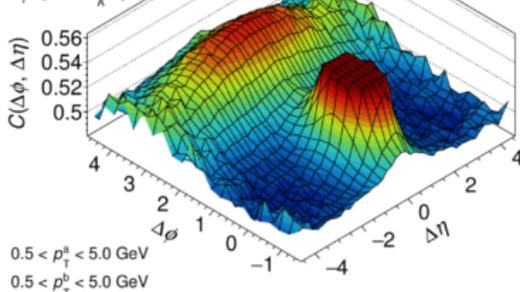


**ATLAS Preliminary**

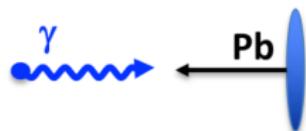
Pb+Pb 2018,  $1.73 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}, 0nXn$

$\Sigma_{\gamma} \Delta\eta > 2.5, \Sigma_A \Delta\eta < 3$



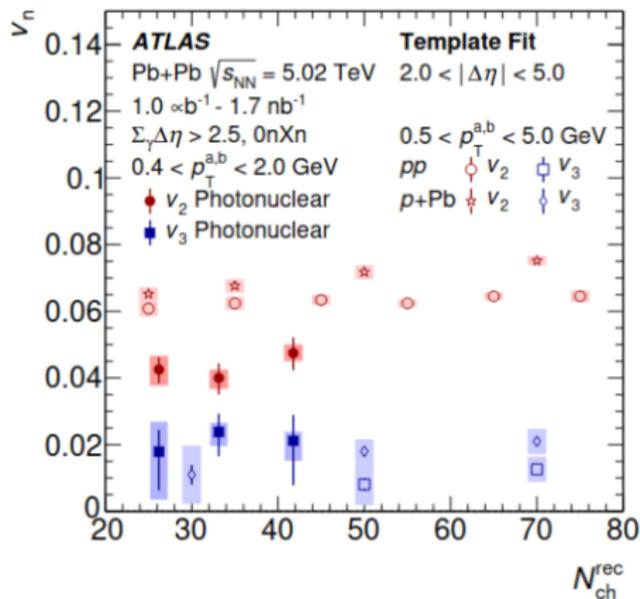
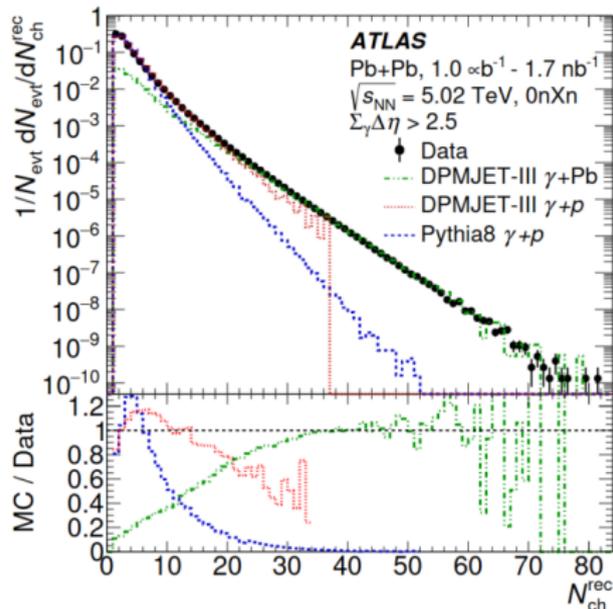
ATLAS-CONF-2019-022



# photonuclear ultraperipheral PbPb at 5.02 TeV with ATLAS

## ► Significant non-zero $v_2$

- Subtracting non-flow contribution using template fitting method



## Crucial CMS detector subsystems

## EM Calorimeter (ECAL)

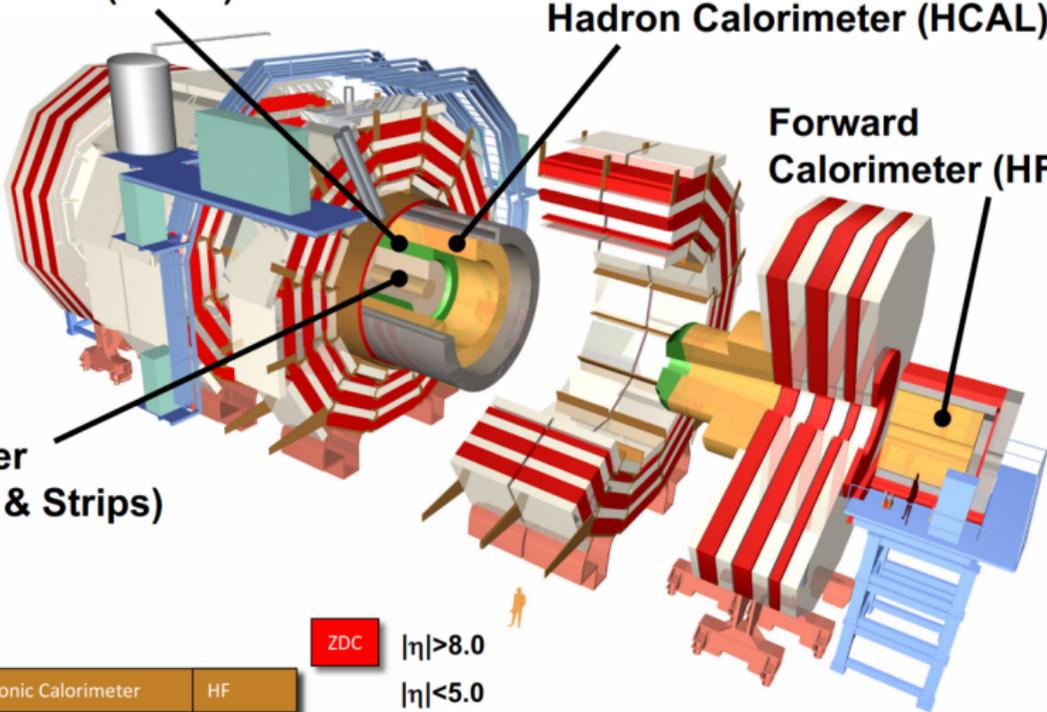
## Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL)

## Forward Calorimeter (HF)



Zero Degree Calorimeter (ZDC)  
140m to IP

Tracker  
(Pixel & Strips)



ZDC

HF

Hadronic Calorimeter

HF

EM Calorimeter

Tracker

ZDC

 $|\eta| > 8.0$  $|\eta| < 5.0$  $|\eta| < 3.0$  $|\eta| < 2.4$

# $\gamma$ interactions within ultra-peripheral pPb collisions

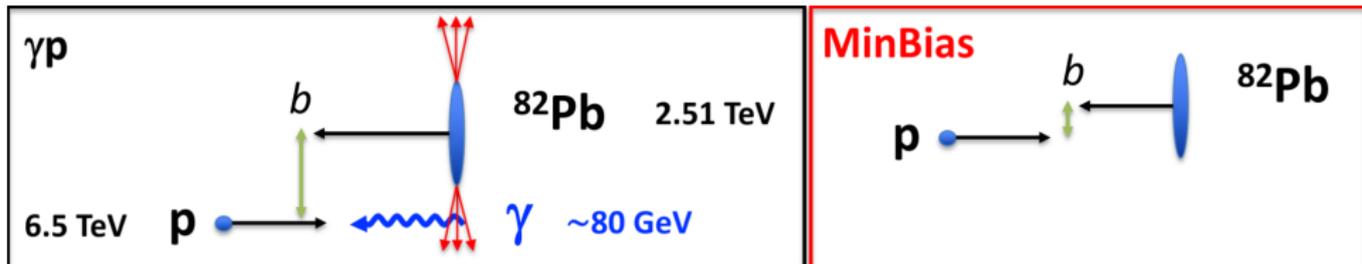
► CMS-PAS-HIN-18-008

J. A. Murillo Quijada, Quan Wang, Michael Murray et al. "Search for elliptic azimuthal anisotropies in  $\gamma$ p interactions within ultra-peripheral pPb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.16$  TeV"

- Being submitted to Physics Letters B (PLB)

►  $\gamma$ -proton interactions ( $b > R_{Pb}$ )

- Minimum-bias ( $b < R_{Pb}$ )



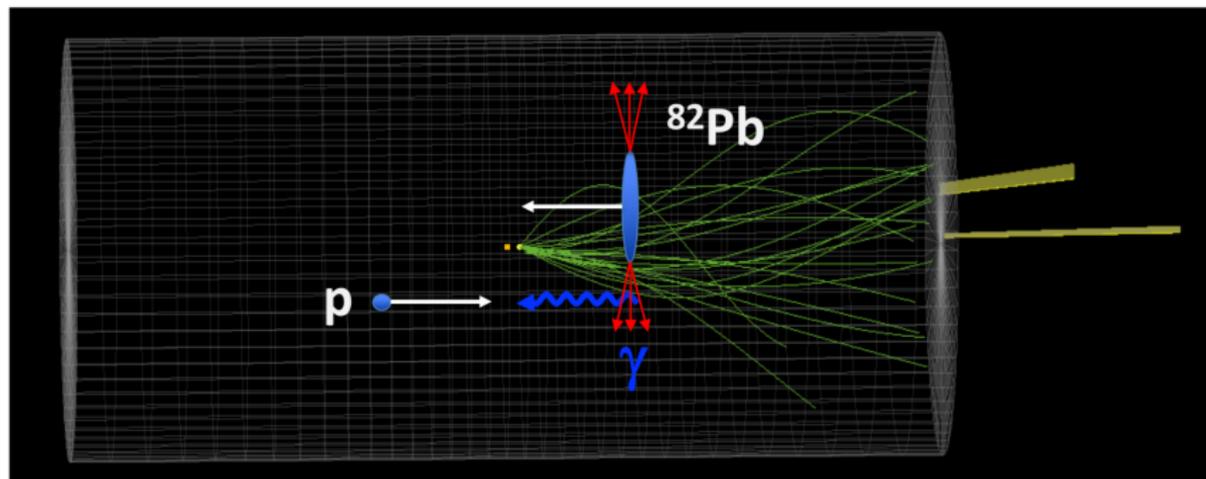
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2725477/>

## Selection requirements; 95% $\gamma$ p purity

- Pb-going side quiet;
  - No neutrons detected by Zero Degree Calorimer (Pb nucleus is not broken)
  - **Rapidity Gap**; No activity in Pb-going side using Particle Flow and tracks
- Activity in proton-going side; HF+ calorimeter with at least one tower with energy  $> 10$  GeV

Tracks satisfying following requirements:

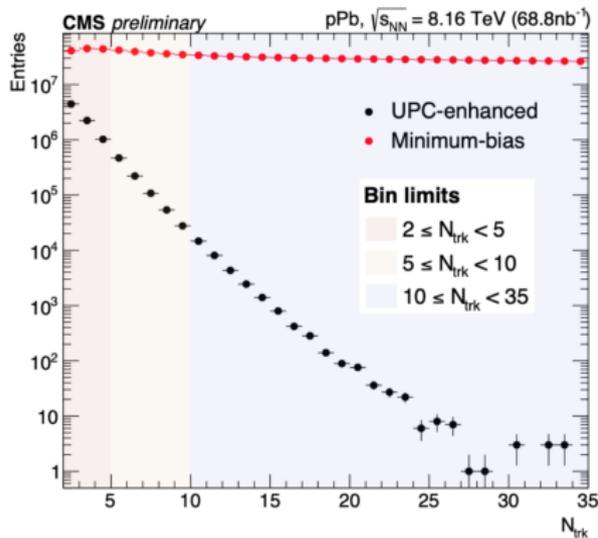
- Kinematic range:  $\eta < 2.4$ ,  $p_T > 0.4$  GeV
- Significance of z separation between track and best vertex:  $d_z/\sigma(d_z) < 3.0$
- Impact parameter significance:  $d_0/\sigma(d_0) < 3.0$ , Momentum uncertainty:  $\sigma(p_T)/p_T < 0.1$



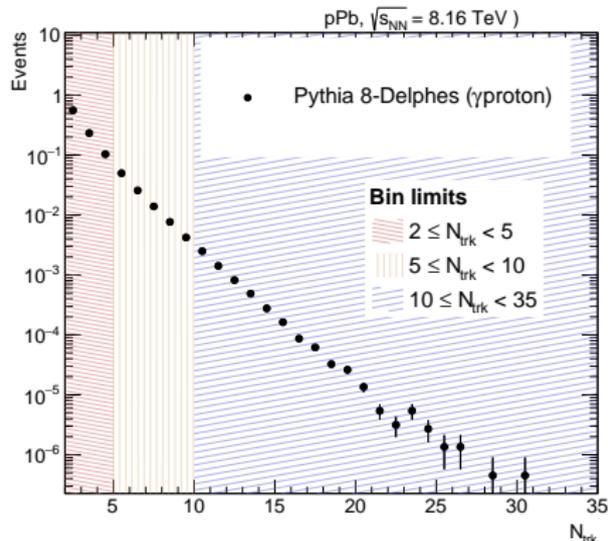
# Available MC for signal $\gamma$ -proton in pPb

- ▶ **Recent addition to Pythia8 simulation:** Standard Equivalent Photon Approximation (EPA) flux model with low-virtuality  $\gamma$ p in pPb collisions<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ **Comparison with montecarlo is being added to final paper**
  - It reproduces  $N_{\text{trk}}$  distribution with limit up to  $\sim 35$  as data sample

CMS Data



Pythia8 + detector fast simulation

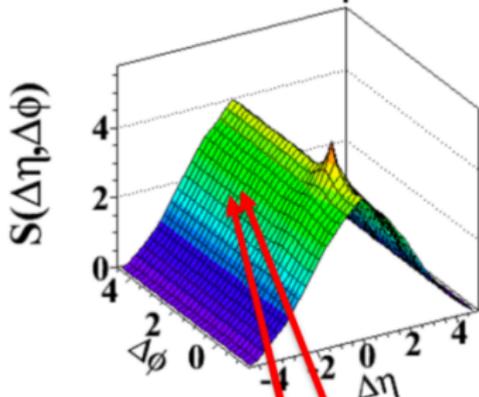


[1] Ilkka Helenius, Christine O. Rasmussen, "Hard diffraction in photoproduction with Pythia 8", Eur.Phys.J.C 79 (2019)

## Signal pair distribution:

$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

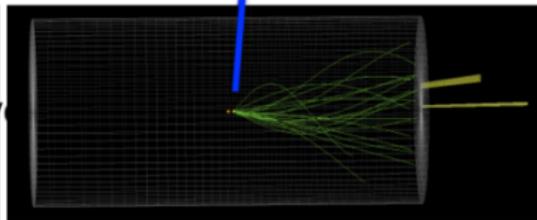
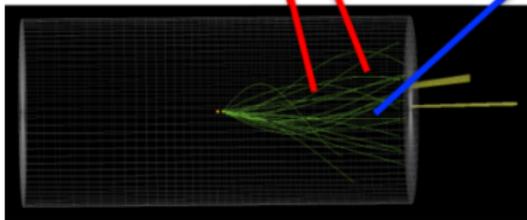
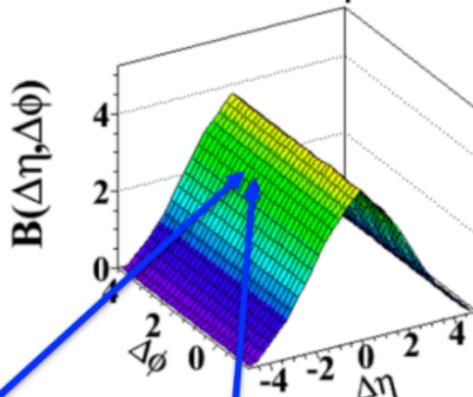
same event pairs



## Background pair distribution:

$$B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{mix}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

mixed event pairs



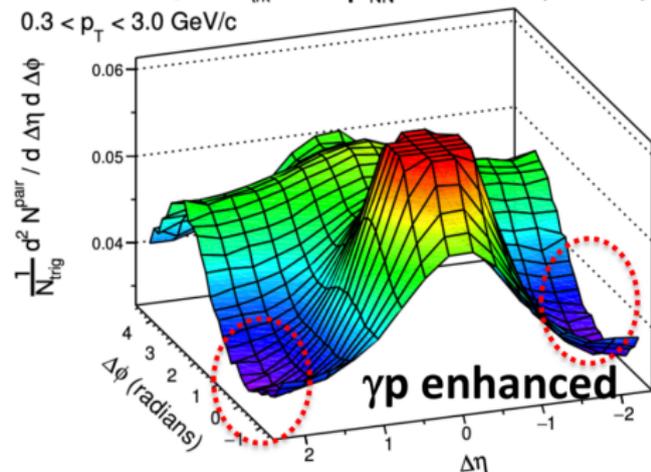
## 2D ratio distribution

► 2D correlations for  $\gamma p$  enhanced and Minimum-bias

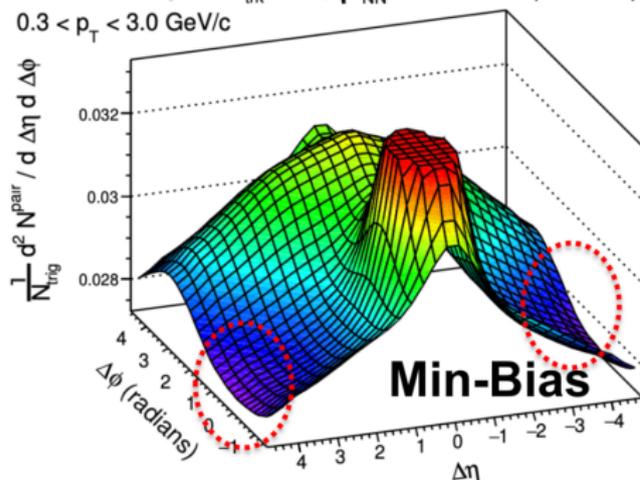
- $N_{\text{trk}}$  limited up to  $\sim 35$  for  $\gamma p \rightarrow$  divided in different bins for two  $p_T$  categories
- No evidence of ridge-like correlations

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0,0) \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}$$

**CMS Preliminary**  $N_{\text{trk}} < 35$ ,  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.16$  TeV ( $68.8\text{nb}^{-1}$ )  
 $0.3 < p_T < 3.0$  GeV/c



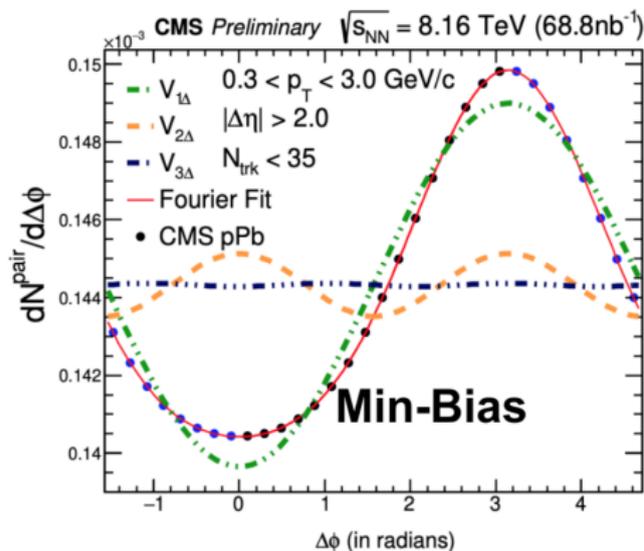
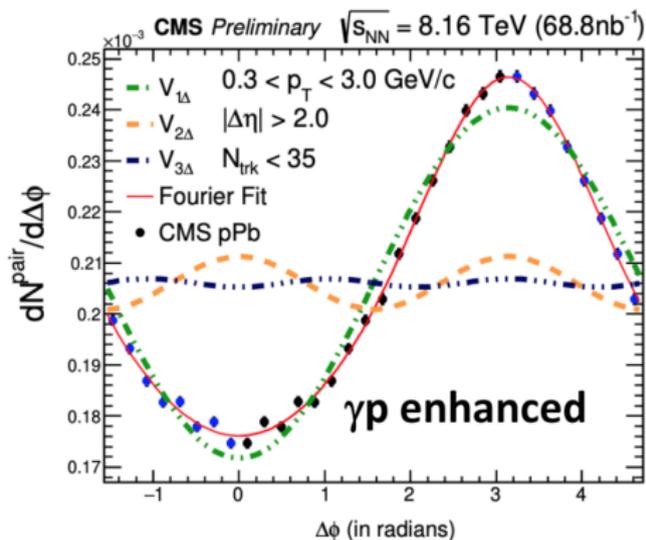
**CMS Preliminary**  $N_{\text{trk}} < 35$ ,  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 8.16$  TeV ( $68.8\text{nb}^{-1}$ )  
 $0.3 < p_T < 3.0$  GeV/c



## 1D Long-range projection

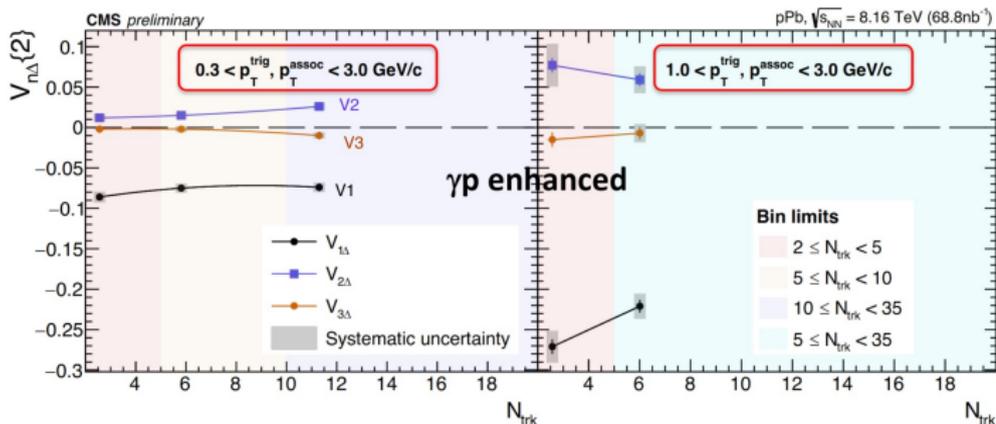
- ▶ Azimuthal distributions for  $|\Delta\eta| > 2.0$
- ▶  $V_n\Delta$  Fourier coefficients obtained from the decomposition fit:

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{dN^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{N_{\text{assoc}}}{2\pi} \left[ 1 + \sum_n 2V_{n\Delta} \cos(n\Delta\phi) \right]; \quad n = 1, 2, 3$$

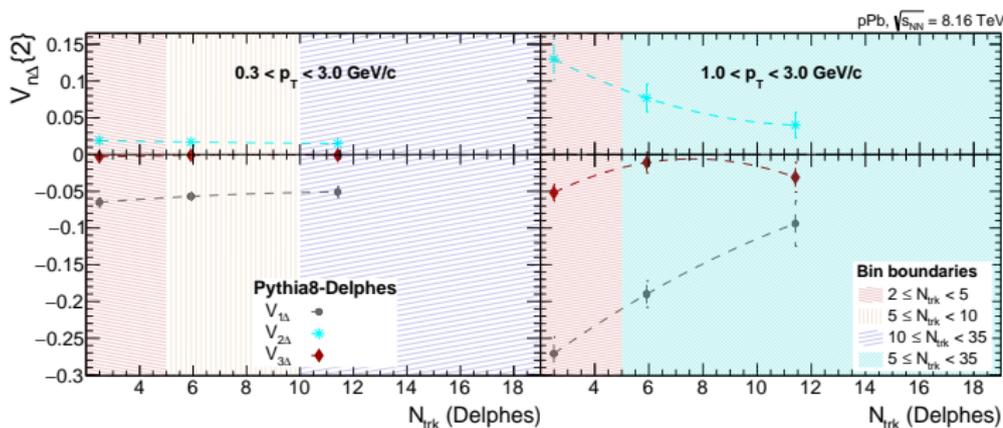


► Results on two-particle Fourier coefficient;  $V_{n\Delta}$

-  $V_{1\Delta}$  negative,  $V_{2\Delta}$  positive and  $V_{3\Delta}$  consistent with zero

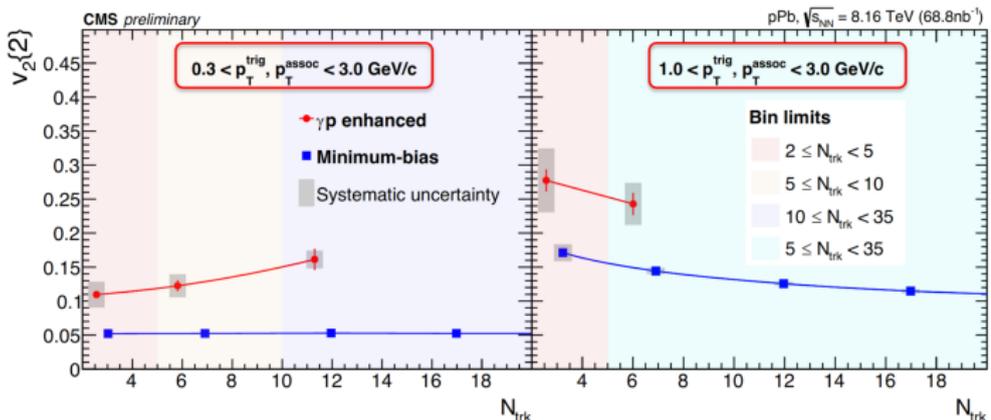


► Measurements with  $\gamma p$ -enhanced dataset



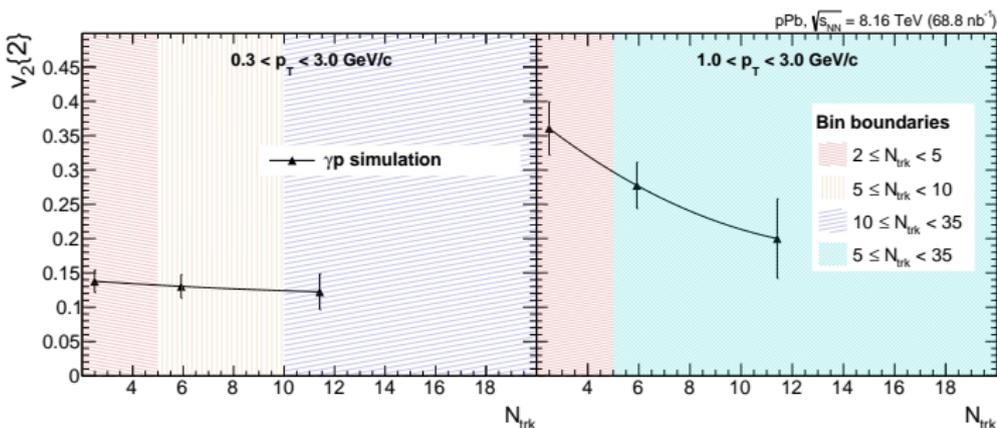
► Predictions from Pythia8 + Delphes fast simulation

- ▶ Single-particle  $v_2$  coefficient,  $v_2 = \sqrt{V_{n\Delta}}$ ; consistent with non-flow effects



- ▶ Measurements with  $\gamma$ p-enhanced dataset

Comparison with simulation and Minimum-bias to appear in final paper



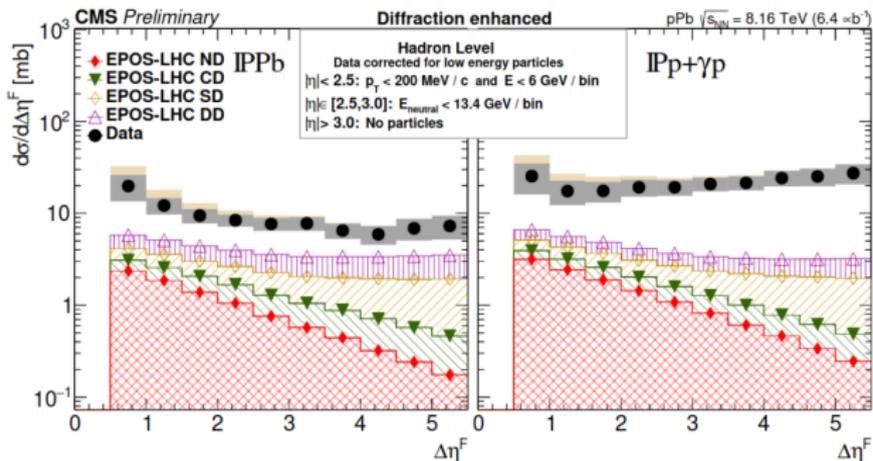
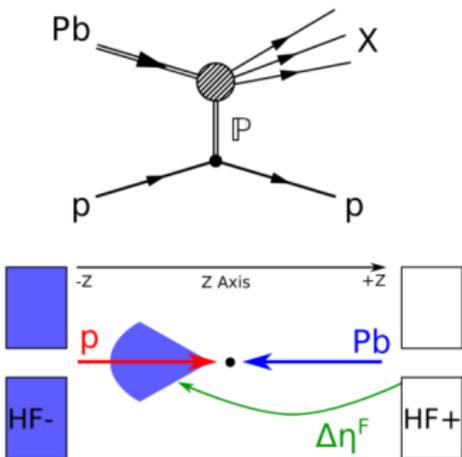
- ▶ Predictions from Pythia8 + Delphes fast simulation

## Other systems

## Pomeron-Pb system within pPb 8.16 TeV collisions

## ► Large rapidity gaps

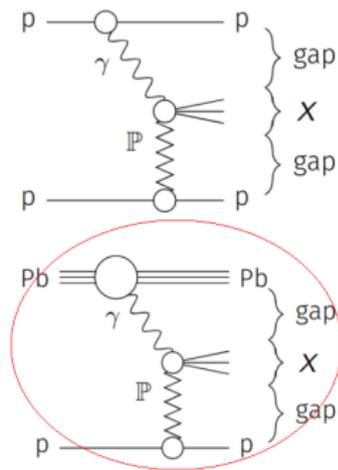
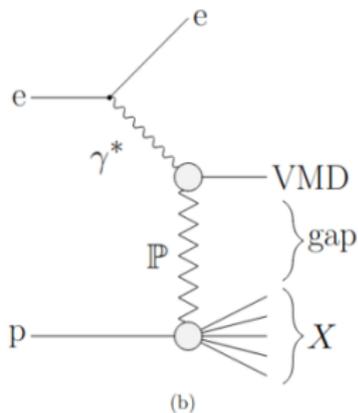
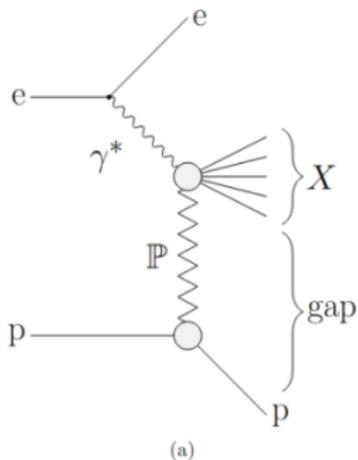
- Generator predictions: Non (ND), Central (CD), Single (SD) and Double Diffractive (DD)



CMS-PAS-HIN-18-019

## Pomeron-photon system within pPb 8.16 TeV collisions

- ▶ **Hard diffraction with photons**
  - Large rapidity gaps



[1] Ilkka Helenius, Christine O. Rasmussen, "Hard diffraction in photoproduction with Pythia 8", Eur.Phys.J.C 79 (2019) 5, 413

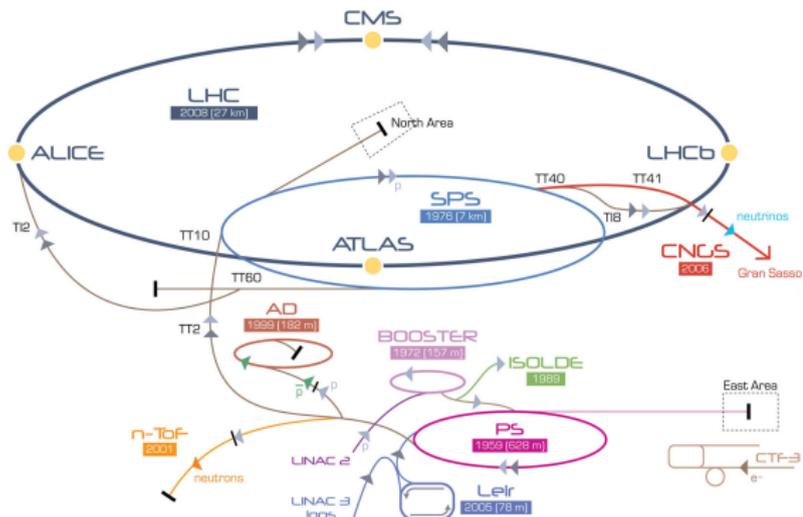
## Summary

- ▶ Study of two-particle correlations ( $V_{1\Delta}$ ,  $V_{2\Delta}$ ,  $V_{3\Delta}$ ) and azimuthal anisotropies ( $v_2$ ) in small systems has been expanded to  $e^+e^-$ , ep,  $\gamma$ -proton
  - Limited  $N_{\text{trk}}$  range; confirmed by signal Monte Carlo
  - $V_{1\Delta}$  negative,  $V_{2\Delta}$  positive and  $V_{3\Delta}$  consistent with zero
  - No evidence of ridge-like correlations observed
- ▶ More systems such as pomeron-Lead or Pomeron-photon can be studied
- ▶ Results providing insights to the origin of ridge-like structures

# Backup

# Acceleration complex at CERN

- ▶ The LHC extends to both sides of the border between France and Switzerland
- ▶ Proton bunches are produced, split and accelerated sequentially through different accelerators before injection into the LHC
- ▶ Done with Run 2 at 13 TeV (2015-2018) → several analyses ongoing
- ▶ Preparation for Run 3 (2021 to 2023/24) and HL-LHC  
(at least  $160 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  for ATLAS and CMS at  $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{-}14 \text{ TeV}$ )



# CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes  
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
 Overall length : 28.7 m  
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE  
 12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS  
 Pixel ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$ )  $\sim 1.9 \text{ m}^2 \sim 124\text{M}$  channels  
 Microstrips ( $80\text{--}180 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$  channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID  
 Niobium titanium coil carrying  $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

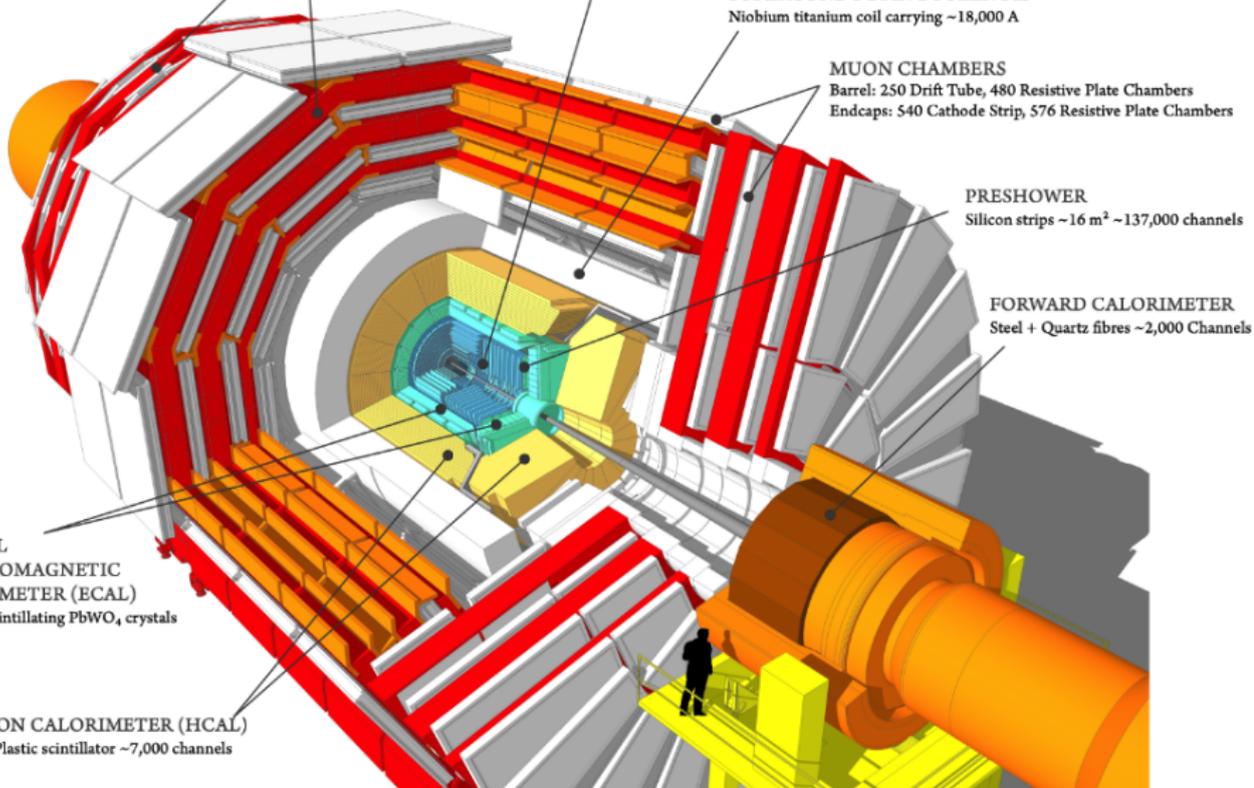
MUON CHAMBERS  
 Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
 Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER  
 Silicon strips  $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2 \sim 137,000$  channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER  
 Steel + Quartz fibres  $\sim 2,000$  Channels

CRYSTAL  
 ELECTROMAGNETIC  
 CALORIMETER (ECAL)  
 $\sim 76,000$  scintillating  $\text{PbWO}_4$  crystals

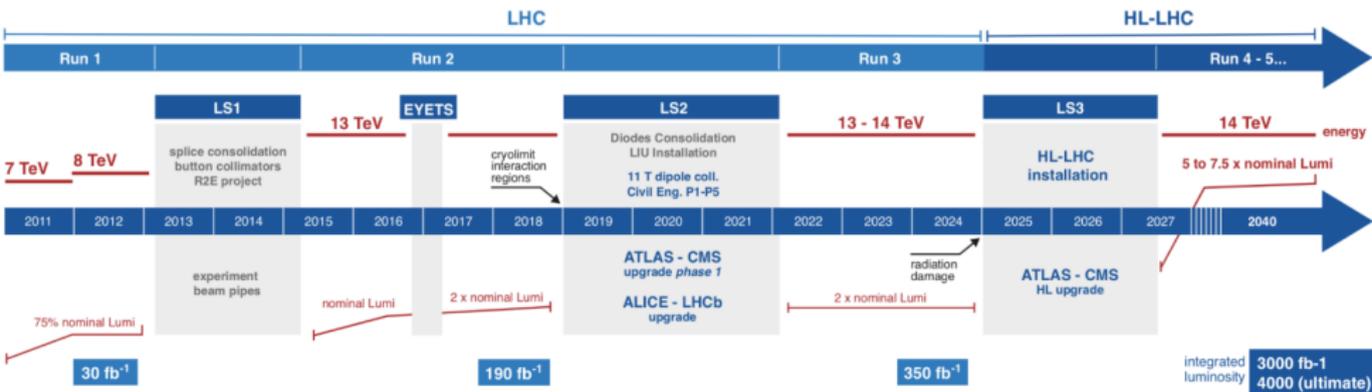
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)  
 Brass + Plastic scintillator  $\sim 7,000$  channels



# LHC / HL-LHC Plan with extended LS2



## LHC / HL-LHC Plan



### HL-LHC TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT:



## Hydrodynamic flow in A-A collisions

- Azimuthal anisotropy Fourier coefficients  $v_n$  well understood in A-A collisions in the context of hydrodynamical model
  - Mass ordering dependence at low  $p_T$
  - Quark content grouping at high  $p_T$

