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Measurement of prompt D^0 meson azimuthal anisotropy in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV

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Abstract

The prompt D^0 meson azimuthal anisotropy coefficients, v_2 and v_3 , are measured at midrapidity ($|y| < 1.0$) in PbPb collisions at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV per nucleon pair with data collected by the CMS experiment. The measurement is performed in the transverse momentum (p_T) range of 1 to 40 GeV/c, for central and midcentral collisions. The v_2 coefficient is found to be positive throughout the p_T range studied. The first measurement of the prompt D^0 meson v_3 coefficient is performed, and values up to 0.07 are observed for p_T around 4 GeV/c. Compared to measurements of charged particles, a similar p_T dependence, but smaller magnitude for $p_T < 6$ GeV/c, is found for prompt D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 coefficients. The results are consistent with the presence of collective motion of charm quarks at low p_T and a path length dependence of charm quark energy loss at high p_T , thereby providing new constraints on the theoretical description of the interactions between charm quarks and the quark-gluon plasma.

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The formation of a strongly-coupled quark-gluon plasma (QGP), a state of matter comprising deconfined quarks and gluons and exhibiting near-perfect liquid behavior, was established first in experiments performed at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) [1–4] and then later confirmed at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [5, 6]. The azimuthal anisotropy of produced light flavor particles, one of the key signatures for the QGP formation, can be characterized by the Fourier coefficients v_n in the azimuthal angle (ϕ) distribution of the hadron yield, $dN/d\phi \propto 1 + 2 \sum_n v_n \cos[n(\phi - \Psi_n)]$, where Ψ_n is the azimuthal angle of the direction of the maximum particle density of the n th harmonic in the transverse plane [7]. Heavy quarks (charm and bottom) are primarily produced via initial hard scatterings because of their large masses, and thus carry information about the early stages of the QGP [8, 9]. Detailed measurements of the azimuthal anisotropy of the final-state charm and bottom hadrons can supply crucial information for understanding the properties of the QGP medium and the interactions between heavy quarks and the medium [10]. At low transverse momentum (p_T), the charm hadron v_n coefficient can help quantify the extent to which charm quarks flow with the medium, which is a good measure of their interaction strength. The measurements can also help explore the coalescence production mechanism for charm hadrons where charm quarks recombine with light quarks from the medium, which could also lead to positive charm hadron v_n [11, 12]. At high p_T , the charm hadron v_n coefficient can constrain the path length dependence of charm quark energy loss [13, 14], complementing the measurement of the nuclear modification factor [15–17].

The charm hadron v_2 coefficient has been studied indirectly by measuring the v_2 of leptons from heavy-flavor hadron decays [18–22]. The D meson v_2 coefficient, which can provide cleaner information on the interactions between charm quarks and the medium, has also been measured [23–25]. The D^0 meson v_2 results from STAR suggest that the charm quarks have achieved local thermal equilibrium with the QGP medium in the hydrodynamic picture [23]. The D meson v_2 values measured by ALICE are similar to those of light hadrons [24, 25]. These results indicate that low- p_T charm quarks take part in the collective motion of the system. The D meson v_3 coefficient, which is predicted to be more sensitive to the interaction strength between charm quarks and the medium [26], has not been measured previously. In general, a precise measurement of the D meson v_n coefficient over a wide momentum range is expected to provide valuable insight into the QGP properties and can further constrain theoretical models.

In this Letter, we report the measurements of the azimuthal anisotropy coefficients, v_2 and v_3 , of prompt D^0 mesons in lead-lead (PbPb) collisions at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV per nucleon pair with the CMS experiment at the LHC. The coefficients are determined at midrapidity ($|y| < 1.0$) over a wide range in p_T (1 to 40 GeV/c) using the scalar product (SP) method [27, 28]. Results are presented for the centrality (i.e. the degree of overlap of the two colliding nuclei) classes 0–10%, 10–30%, and 30–50%, where the centrality class of 0–10% corresponds to the 10% of collisions with the largest overlap of the two nuclei.

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. Iron and quartz-fiber Cherenkov hadron forward (HF) calorimeters cover the pseudorapidity range $3.0 < |\eta| < 5.2$ on either side of the interaction region. The granularity of the HF towers is $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.175 \times 0.175$ radians, allowing an accurate reconstruction of the heavy ion collision event planes. The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. Reconstructed tracks with $1 < p_T < 10$ GeV/c typically have resolutions of 1.5–3.0% in p_T and

25–90 (45–150) μm in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter [29]. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [30].

The PbPb data used in this analysis are selected by a minimum bias trigger and a 30–100% centrality trigger. The collision centrality is determined from the transverse energy (E_T) deposited in both HF calorimeters. The minimum bias trigger requires energy deposits in both HF calorimeters above a predefined threshold of approximately 1 GeV. Furthermore, to increase the data sample in the 30–50% centrality range, a dedicated trigger is used to select events in the 30–100% centrality range. In the offline analysis, an additional selection of hadronic collisions is applied by requiring at least three towers in each of the HF detectors with energy deposits of greater than 3 GeV per tower. Events are required to have at least one reconstructed primary vertex, formed by two or more associated tracks and required to have a distance from the nominal interaction region of less than 15 cm along the beam axis. The numbers of events used in the 0–10%, 10–30%, and 30–50% centrality ranges are 32×10^6 , 64×10^6 and 151×10^6 , respectively.

The D^0 mesons (including both the D^0 and $\bar{D}^0$ states) are reconstructed through the hadronic decay channel $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, which has a branching fraction of $(3.93 \pm 0.04)\%$ [31]. The D^0 candidates are formed by combining pairs of oppositely-charged tracks and requiring an invariant mass within a $\pm 200 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ window of the nominal D^0 mass of $1864.83 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ [31]. Tracks are required to pass kinematic selections of $p_T > 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $|\eta| < 1.5$, and must satisfy high-purity track quality criteria [29] to reduce the fraction of misreconstructed tracks. For each pair of selected tracks, two D^0 candidates are considered by assuming one of the tracks has the pion mass while the other track has the kaon mass, and vice versa. Kinematic vertex fits [32] are performed to reconstruct the secondary vertices of D^0 candidates. Several selections related to the topology of the decay are applied in order to reduce the combinatorial background. In particular, the selections are applied to the three-dimensional (3D) decay length significance ($L_{xyz}/\sigma(L_{xyz})$), defined as the 3D distance between the secondary and primary vertices divided by its uncertainty; the pointing angle (θ_p), defined as the angle between the total momentum vector of the two tracks and the vector connecting the primary and secondary vertices; the χ^2 probability of the secondary vertex fit; and the distance of the closest approach (DCA) of the total momentum vector to the primary vertex. The signal-to-background ratios are p_T dependent, thus p_T -dependent selection criteria are applied to $L_{xyz}/\sigma(L_{xyz})$ and the vertex probability, ranging from 6.0 to 3.0 and 0.25 to 0.05 for low to high p_T , respectively. In the selection, $\theta_p < 0.12$ radians and $\text{DCA} < 0.008 \text{ cm}$ is required. The selection on DCA not only increases the signal significance, but also suppresses the fraction of nonprompt D^0 (D^0 mesons from decays of b hadrons) significantly, which reduces the systematic uncertainties from the nonprompt D^0 meson contribution, as discussed later.

The event plane angles corresponding to the n th harmonic can be expressed in term of Q-vectors, $Q_n = \sum_{k=1}^M \omega_k e^{in\phi_k}$, where M represents the subevent multiplicity, ϕ_k is the azimuthal angle of the k th particle, and ω_k is a weighting factor. In this analysis, event planes determined from the two HF calorimeters covering the range $3 < |\eta| < 5$, and from the tracker using tracks within $|\eta| < 0.75$ are used. For the HF (tracker) event planes, M is the number of towers (tracks), and ω_k is the E_T deposited in each HF tower (p_T of each track). The Q-vector of each D^0 candidate is defined as $Q_{n,D^0} = e^{in\phi}$, where ϕ is the azimuthal angle of the D^0 candidate. In

the SP method, v_n coefficient can be expressed in terms of the Q-vectors as:

$$v_n \{SP\} = \frac{\langle Q_{n,D^0} Q_{nA}^* \rangle}{\sqrt{\frac{\langle Q_{nA} Q_{nB}^* \rangle \langle Q_{nA} Q_{nC}^* \rangle}{\langle Q_{nB} Q_{nC}^* \rangle}}}, \quad (1)$$

where the subscripts A and B refer to the HF event planes, the subscript C refers to the tracker event plane, and the $\langle \rangle$ in denominator (numerator) indicates an average over all events (all D^0 candidates). The denominator of Eq. (1) corrects for the finite resolution of the event plane A . To avoid few-particle correlations, such as those induced by high- p_T dijets and particle decays, the η gap between D^0 candidates and the correlated event plane A is required to be at least three units. Thus, if the D^0 candidate comes from the positive- η side, Q_{nA} (Q_{nB}) is calculated using the negative- η (positive- η) side of HF, and vice versa. The real part is taken for all averages of Q-vector products. To account for asymmetries that arise from acceptance and other detector-related effects, the Q-vectors of event planes are recentered [7, 33]. These corrections and their effects on the results are found to be negligible.

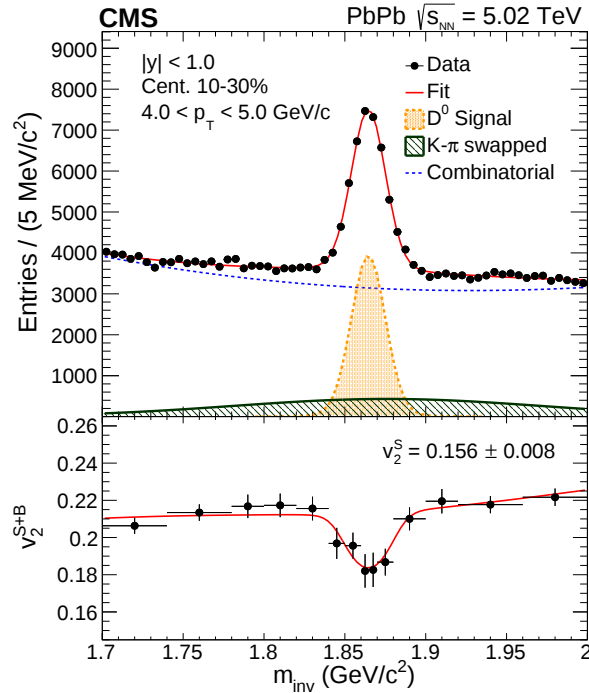


Figure 1: Example of simultaneous fit to the invariant mass spectrum and $v_2^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}})$ in the p_T interval 4–5 GeV/c for the centrality class 10–30%.

To extract v_n ($n = 2, 3$) values of the D^0 signal (v_n^S), a simultaneous fit to the invariant mass spectrum of D^0 candidates and their v_n distribution as a function of the invariant mass ($v_n^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}})$) is performed in each p_T interval. The mass spectrum fit function is composed of three components: two Gaussian functions with the same mean but different widths for the D^0 signal ($S(m_{\text{inv}})$), an additional Gaussian function to describe the invariant mass shape of D^0 candidates with an incorrect mass assignment from the exchange of the pion and kaon designations ($SW(m_{\text{inv}})$), and a third-order polynomial to model the combinatorial background ($B(m_{\text{inv}})$). The width of $SW(m_{\text{inv}})$ is fixed according to PYTHIA+HYDJET simulations, in which the D^0 signal events from PYTHIA 8.209 [34, 35] are embedded into the minimum bias PbPb events from HYDJET 1.9 [36]. Furthermore, the ratio of the yields of $SW(m_{\text{inv}})$ and $S(m_{\text{inv}})$ is fixed to the

value extracted from simulations. The $v_n^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}})$ distribution is fit with:

$$v_n^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}}) = \alpha(m_{\text{inv}})v_n^S + [1 - \alpha(m_{\text{inv}})]v_n^B(m_{\text{inv}}),$$

where

$$\alpha(m_{\text{inv}}) = [S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}})] / [S(m_{\text{inv}}) + SW(m_{\text{inv}}) + B(m_{\text{inv}})].$$

Here $v_n^B(m_{\text{inv}})$ is the v_n value of background D^0 candidates and is modeled as a linear function of the invariant mass, and $\alpha(m_{\text{inv}})$ is the D^0 signal fraction as a function of the invariant mass. The $K-\pi$ swapped component is included in the signal fraction because these candidates are from genuine D^0 mesons and should have the same v_n value as that of the true D^0 signal. Figure 1 shows an example of a simultaneous fit to the mass spectrum and $v_2^{S+B}(m_{\text{inv}})$ in the p_T interval 4–5 GeV/ c for the centrality class 10–30%.

The D^0 signal in data is a mixture of prompt and nonprompt D^0 components, thus the v_n^S is a combination of the v_n coefficients of prompt D^0 (v_n^{prompt}) and nonprompt D^0 ($v_n^{\text{nonprompt}}$) components,

$$v_n^S = f_{\text{prompt}}v_n^{\text{prompt}} + (1 - f_{\text{prompt}})v_n^{\text{nonprompt}},$$

where f_{prompt} is the fraction of prompt D^0 mesons. Besides the measurement of v_n of D^0 mesons with all analysis selections applied (v_n^S), the v_n of D^0 mesons obtained by removing the $\text{DCA} < 0.008$ cm requirement ($v_{n,*}^S$) and the corresponding prompt D^0 fraction ($f_{\text{prompt},*}$) are also measured. The prompt D^0 fractions are evaluated from data by fitting the DCA distribution using the probability distribution functions for prompt and nonprompt D^0 derived from the PYTHIA+HYDJET simulations. The DCA distributions of the D^0 signal in data are obtained with fits to mass spectra in bins of DCA. The discrimination between prompt and nonprompt D^0 mesons lies mainly in the large DCA region, thus the fit is performed on the entire range. The f_{prompt} and $f_{\text{prompt},*}$ are then evaluated from the fit. It is found that the $\text{DCA} < 0.008$ cm requirement can suppress the fraction of nonprompt D^0 mesons by approximately 50%. The f_{prompt} ranges between 75 and 95%, depending on p_T and centrality. The v_n^{prompt} can then be expressed as:

$$v_n^{\text{prompt}} = v_n^S + \frac{1 - f_{\text{prompt}}}{f_{\text{prompt}} - f_{\text{prompt},*}}(v_n^S - v_{n,*}^S). \quad (2)$$

The second term,

$$\frac{1 - f_{\text{prompt}}}{f_{\text{prompt}} - f_{\text{prompt},*}}(v_n^S - v_{n,*}^S),$$

is a correction factor to account for the remaining nonprompt D^0 mesons after all analysis selections. Taking the uncertainties in f_{prompt} and $f_{\text{prompt},*}$ into account, the second term on the right of Eq. (2) is found to lie approximately between -0.02 and $+0.02$. In this analysis, the v_n^S values are kept as the central values of the measured prompt D^0 meson v_n , while the second term of Eq. (2) is taken as a source of systematic uncertainty.

Apart from the systematic uncertainties from the remaining nonprompt D^0 mesons discussed above, other sources of systematic uncertainty in this analysis include the background mass probability distribution function (PDF), the D^0 meson yield correction (acceptance and efficiency), the track selections, and the background v_n PDF. In this Letter, the quoted uncertainties in v_n are absolute values. The systematic uncertainties from the background mass PDF (0.001 for both v_2 and v_3) are evaluated by the variations of v_n while changing the background mass PDF to a second-order polynomial or an exponential function. Both the D^0 meson yield correction, and the values of v_n are functions of the D^0 meson p_T , so there will be systematic uncertainties arising from the correction. To evaluate these uncertainties (0.002 to 0.003 for

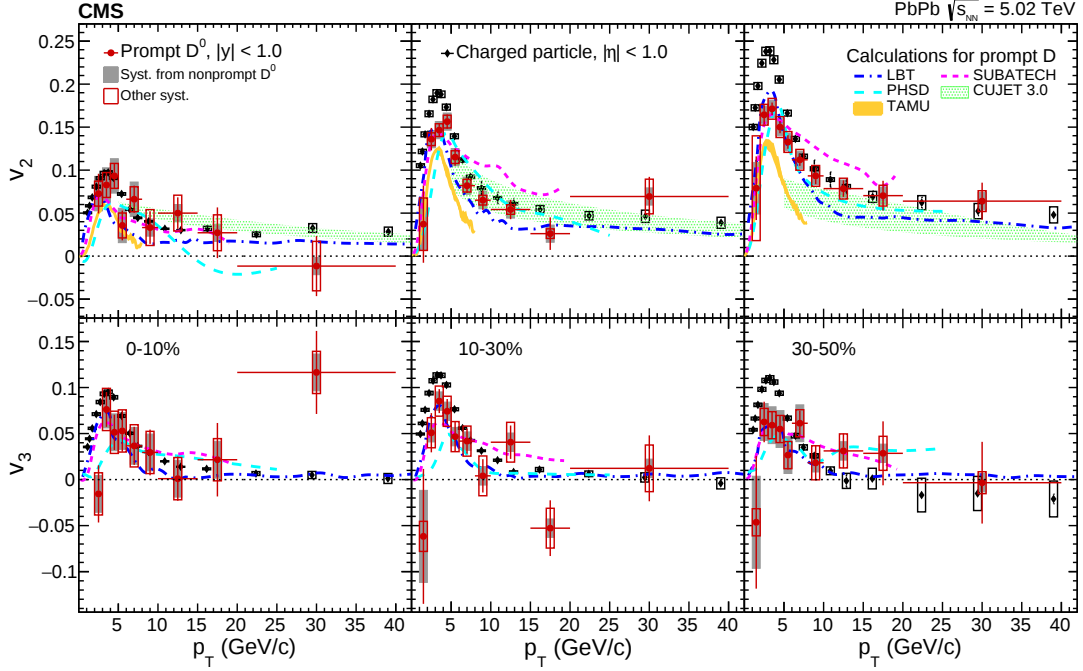


Figure 2: Prompt D^0 meson v_2 (upper) and v_3 (lower) coefficients at midrapidity ($|y| < 1.0$) for the centrality classes 0–10% (left), 10–30% (middle), and 30–50% (right). The vertical bars represent statistical uncertainties, grey bands represent systematic uncertainties from nonprompt D^0 mesons and open boxes represent other systematic uncertainties. The measured v_n coefficient of charged particles at midpseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 1.0$) [37] and theoretical calculations for prompt D meson v_n coefficient [26, 38–41] are also plotted for comparison.

v_2 and 0.004 to 0.005 for v_3), the yield correction is applied, and then v_n values are extracted from the corrected distributions and compared with the default v_n values. The track selections are also varied and systematic uncertainties from track selections (0.005 to 0.02 for v_2 and 0.01 to 0.02 for v_3) are assigned based on the variations of v_n . The systematic uncertainties from the background v_n PDF (mostly 0.001 to 0.01 for v_2 and 0.005 to 0.015 for v_3) are evaluated by changing $v_n^B(m_{\text{inv}})$ to a second-order polynomial function of the invariant mass. The effects from few-particle correlations are also studied by varying the η gap and are found to be negligible.

Figure 2 shows the prompt D^0 meson v_2 (upper) and v_3 (lower) coefficients at midrapidity ($|y| < 1.0$) for the centrality classes 0–10% (left), 10–30% (middle), and 30–50% (right), and compares them to those of charged particles (dominated by light flavor hadrons) at midpseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 1.0$) [37]. The D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 coefficients increase with p_T to significant positive values in the low- p_T region, and then decrease for higher p_T . Compared to those of charged particles, the D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 coefficients exhibit a similar p_T dependence. As has been observed for charged particles, the D^0 meson v_2 coefficient increases with decreasing centrality in the 0–50% centrality range, while the v_3 coefficient shows little centrality dependence. This is consistent with an increasing elliptical eccentricity with decreasing centrality [42], and an approximately constant triangularity stemming from geometry fluctuations [43].

For $p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$, the magnitudes of D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 coefficients are smaller than those for charged particles in the centrality classes 10–30% and 30–50%. Further study may determine whether it is a pure mass ordering or whether other effects, such as the degree of charm quark thermalization, coalescence, and the path length dependence of energy loss, are at play. The

comparison between the D^0 meson results and theoretical calculations in this low- p_T region (see discussion below) suggests a collective motion of charm quarks. For $p_T > 6 \text{ GeV}/c$, the D^0 meson v_2 values remain positive, suggesting a path length dependence of the charm quark energy loss; the D^0 meson v_3 precision is limited by the available data. The D^0 meson v_2 values are consistent with those of charged particles, suggesting that the path length dependence of charm quark energy loss is similar to that of light quarks.

Figure 2 also compares calculations from theoretical models [26, 38–41] to the prompt D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 experimental results. The calculations from LBT [38], CUJET 3.0 [41], and SUBATECH [26] include collisional and radiative energy losses, while those from TAMU [40] and PHSD [39] include only collisional energy loss. Initial-state fluctuations [44] are included in the calculations from LBT, SUBATECH, and PHSD; thus calculations for the v_3 coefficient are only available from these three models. For $p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$, LBT, SUBATECH, TAMU, and PHSD can qualitatively describe the shapes of the measured v_2 , while the TAMU model underestimates the v_2 values. This may suggest that the heavy quark potential in the TAMU model needs to be tuned [45] or that the addition of radiative energy loss is needed. The calculations from LBT and SUBATECH are in reasonable agreement with the v_3 results, while the PHSD calculations are systematically below the measured v_3 for centrality class 10–30%. In the calculations from LBT, SUBATECH, TAMU, and PHSD, the charm quarks have acquired significant elliptic and triangular flow through the interactions with the medium constituents, and the coalescence mechanism is incorporated. Without including the interactions between charm quarks and the medium, these models will significantly underestimate the data [26, 38–40]. Thus, the fact that the calculated v_n values are close to or even lower than the measured results suggests that the charm quarks take part in the collective motion of the system. Whether and how well the D^0 anisotropy can be described by hydrodynamics and thermalization requires further investigation. For $p_T > 6 \text{ GeV}/c$, PHSD and CUJET can generally describe the v_2 results. LBT and SUBATECH predict lower and higher v_2 values than in data, respectively, indicating that improvements of the energy loss mechanisms in the two models are necessary.

In summary, measurements of prompt D^0 meson azimuthal anisotropy coefficients, v_2 and v_3 , using the scalar product method in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ have been presented. The v_2 values are found to be positive in the p_T range of 1 to 40 GeV/c . The v_3 coefficient is measured for the first time, and values up to 0.07 are observed for p_T around 4 GeV/c . The v_2 coefficient is observed to be centrality dependent, while the v_3 coefficient shows little centrality dependence. Compared with those of charged particles, the measured D^0 meson v_2 and v_3 coefficients are found to be smaller for $p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$ but to have similar p_T dependence. Through the comparison with theoretical calculations, the v_2 and v_3 results at low p_T suggest that the charm quarks take part in the collective motion of the system. The v_2 values for $p_T > 6 \text{ GeV}/c$, which are consistent with those of charged particles, suggest that the path length dependence of charm quark energy loss is similar to that of light quarks. The results provide new constraints on models of the interactions between charm quarks and the quark-gluon plasma, and the charm quark energy loss mechanisms.

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