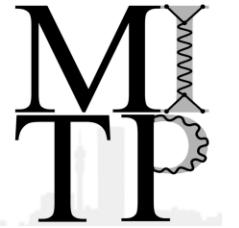




Towards Forward b-Hadrons as Probes of Azimuthal- Dependent Production in High-Energy Collisions

Farelanani Tshwaranang Makatu (Masters Student)
Prof. Zinhle Buthelezi, Dr. Siegfried Förtsch, Dr. Isobel
Kolbe and Dr. Bharati Naik

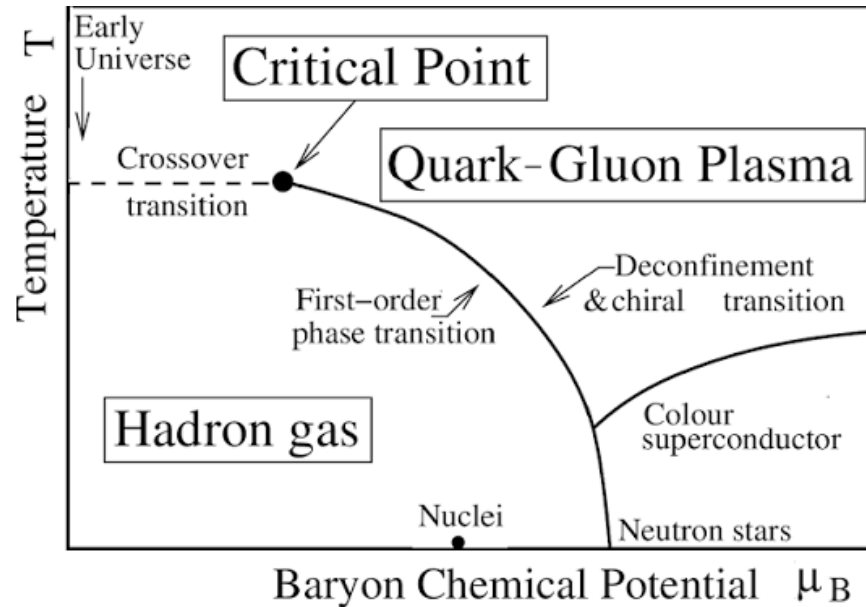
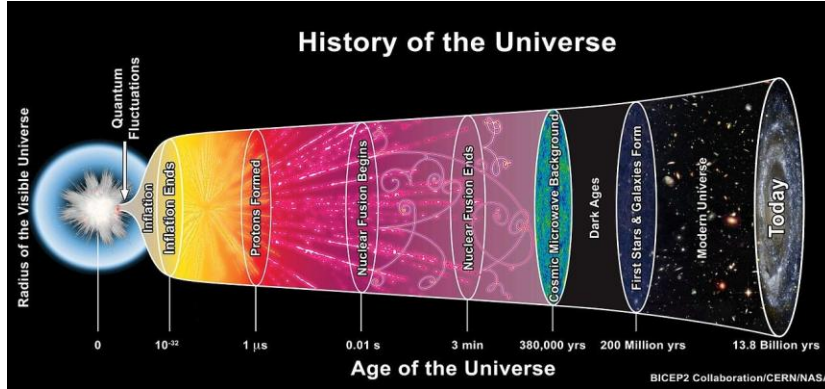


SA-CERN Excellence



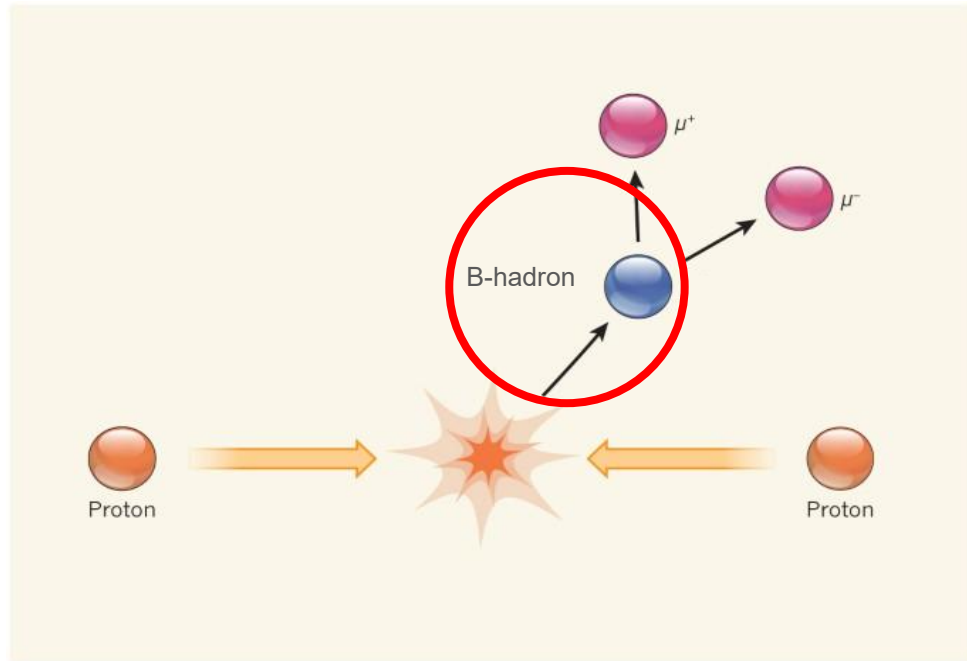
2.

Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP)

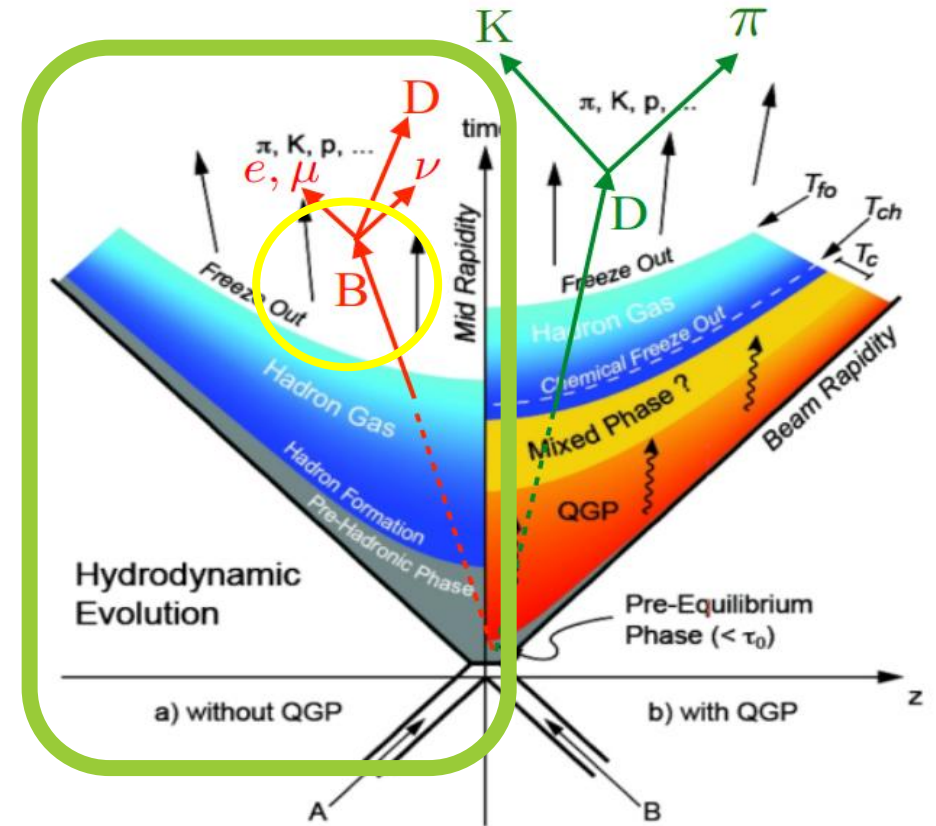


ALICE

Proton-proton (pp) collision



(Zieminska, D, 2015)



(Betz, B, 2009)

$$\frac{d\sigma^{H_b}}{dp_T}(p_T; \mu_F, \mu_R) = \text{PDF}(x_1, \mu_F^2) \otimes \text{PDF}(x_2, \mu_F^2) \otimes \frac{d\sigma^b}{dp_T^b}(p_T; \mu_F, \mu_R) \otimes D_{b \rightarrow H_b}\left(z = \frac{p_{H_b}}{p_b}, \mu_F\right)$$

Parton Distribution Functions
(PDFs)

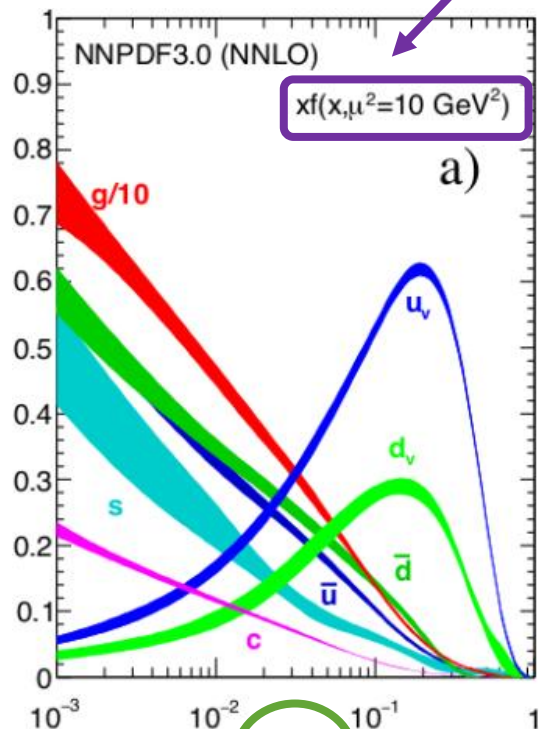
Hard-scattering cross
section (pQCD)

Fragmentation functions
(hadronization)

4.

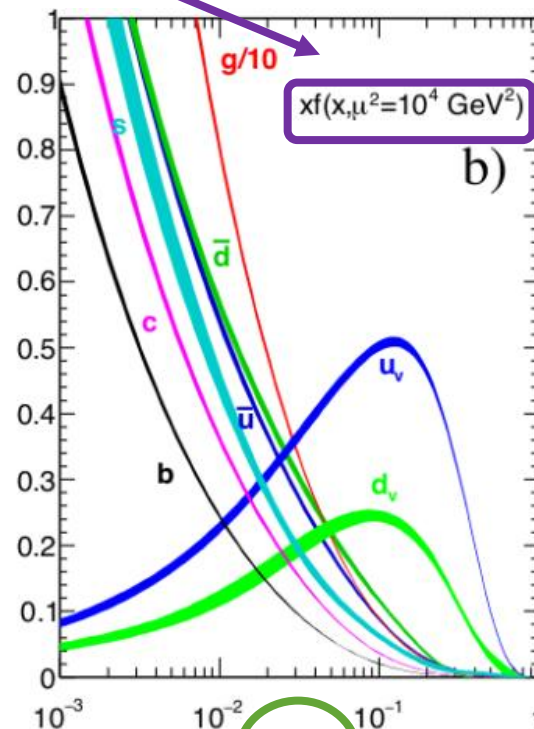
FONLL predictions

a) Low energy scale



Bjorken x (x)

b) High energy scale



x

$x \cdot f(x, \mu^2)$ PDFs

Lower transverse momentum (p_T)

“FONLL” =
Fixed Order (FO)
calculations
+
Next-to-Leading
Logarithm (NLL)

Higher transverse momentum (p_T)

(NNPDF Collaboration, 2018)



Two-particle Correlation Method

(Foka, P, 2012)

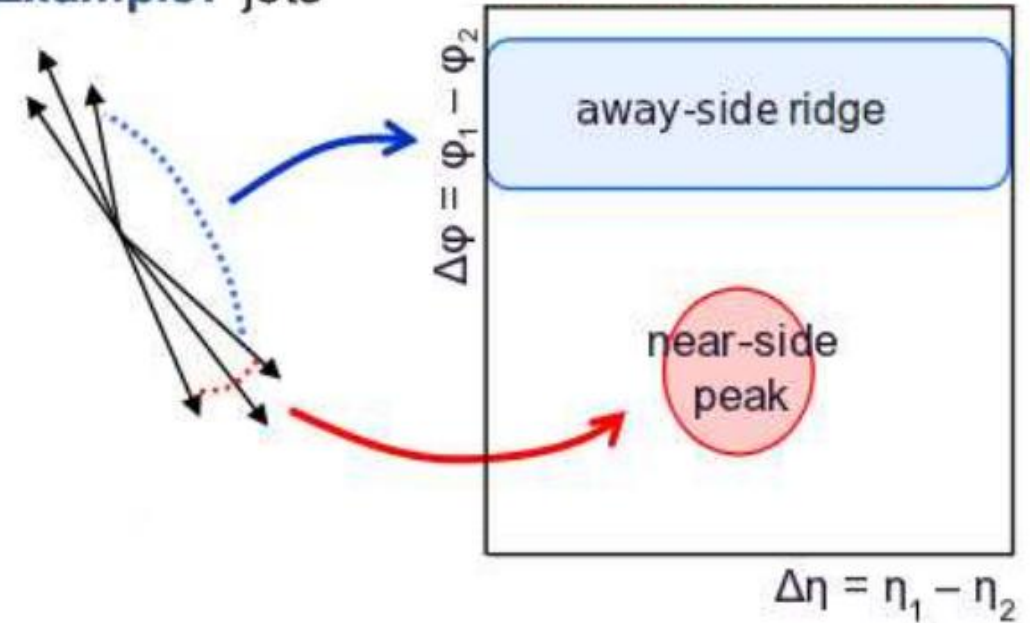
Correlation Function:

$$C(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi) = \frac{N_{pairs}^{mixed}}{N_{pairs}^{signal}} \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi)}$$

Near-side peak: $(\Delta\eta, \Delta\varphi) = (0, 0)$

*trigger particle as b-hadron decay
muon at forward rapidity*

Example: jets

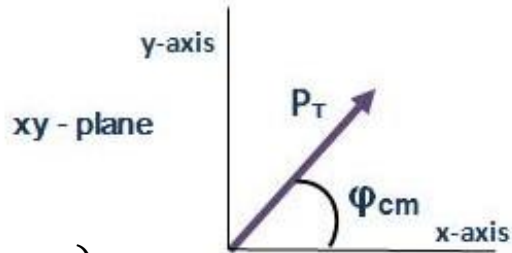


Away-side: $\Delta\varphi \approx \pi$

*associate particle as charged
particles at mid-rapidity*

6.

ALICE Detector



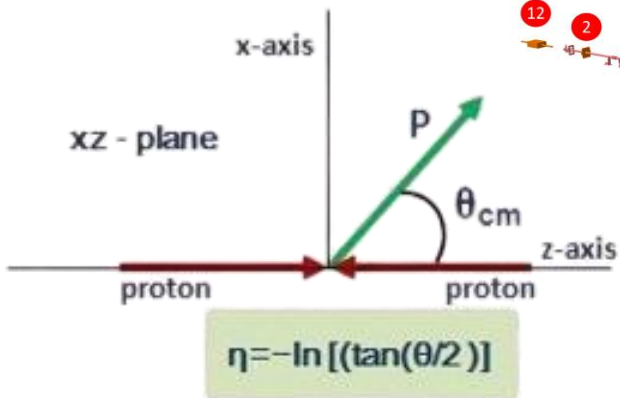
$$P_T = P \cdot \sin \varphi_{cm}$$

Azimuthal angle (φ/ϕ): x-y plane (transverse)

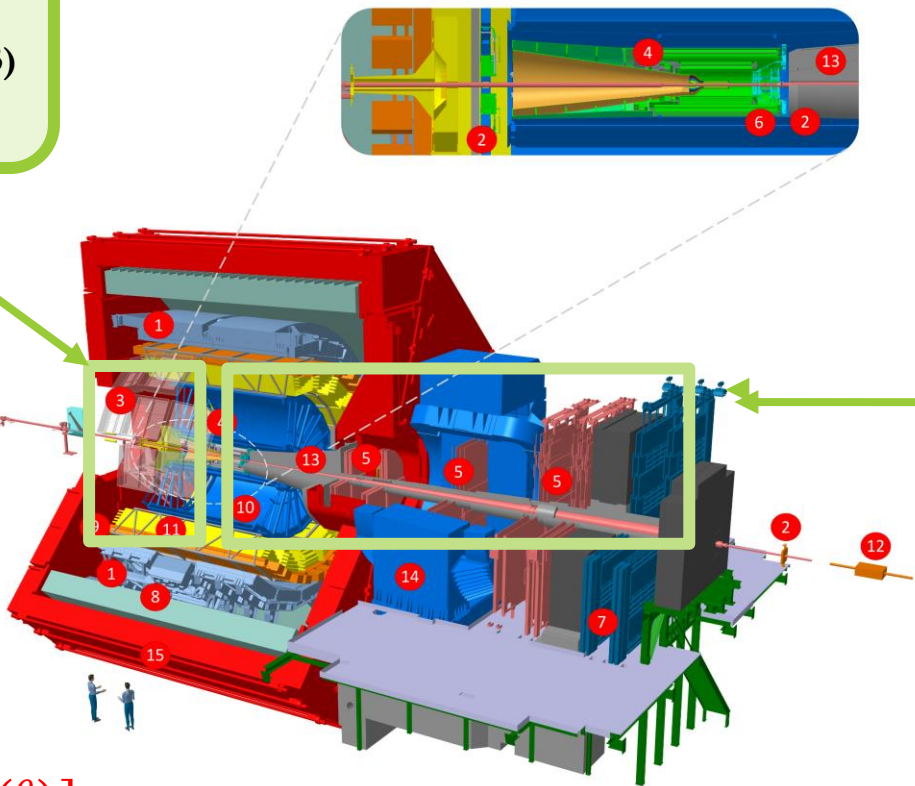
Central Barrel ($|\eta| < 0.9$):

contains Inner Tracking System (ITS3)
+ Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

Mid-rapidity



Pseudo-rapidity: $\eta = -\ln \left[\tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right]$



- 1 EMCAL | Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- 2 FIT | Fast Interaction Trigger
- 3 HMPID | High Momentum Particle Identification Detector
- 4 ITS | Inner Tracking System
- 5 MCH | Muon Tracking Chambers
- 6 MFT | Muon Forward Tracker
- 7 MID | Muon Identifier
- 8 PHOS/CPV | Photon Spectrometer
- 9 TOF | Time Of Flight
- 10 TPC | Time Projection Chamber
- 11 TRD | Transition Radiation Detector
- 12 ZDC | Zero Degree Calorimeter
- 13 Absorber
- 14 Dipole Magnet
- 15 L3 Magnet

Muon Spectrometer

($-4 < \eta < -2.5$):

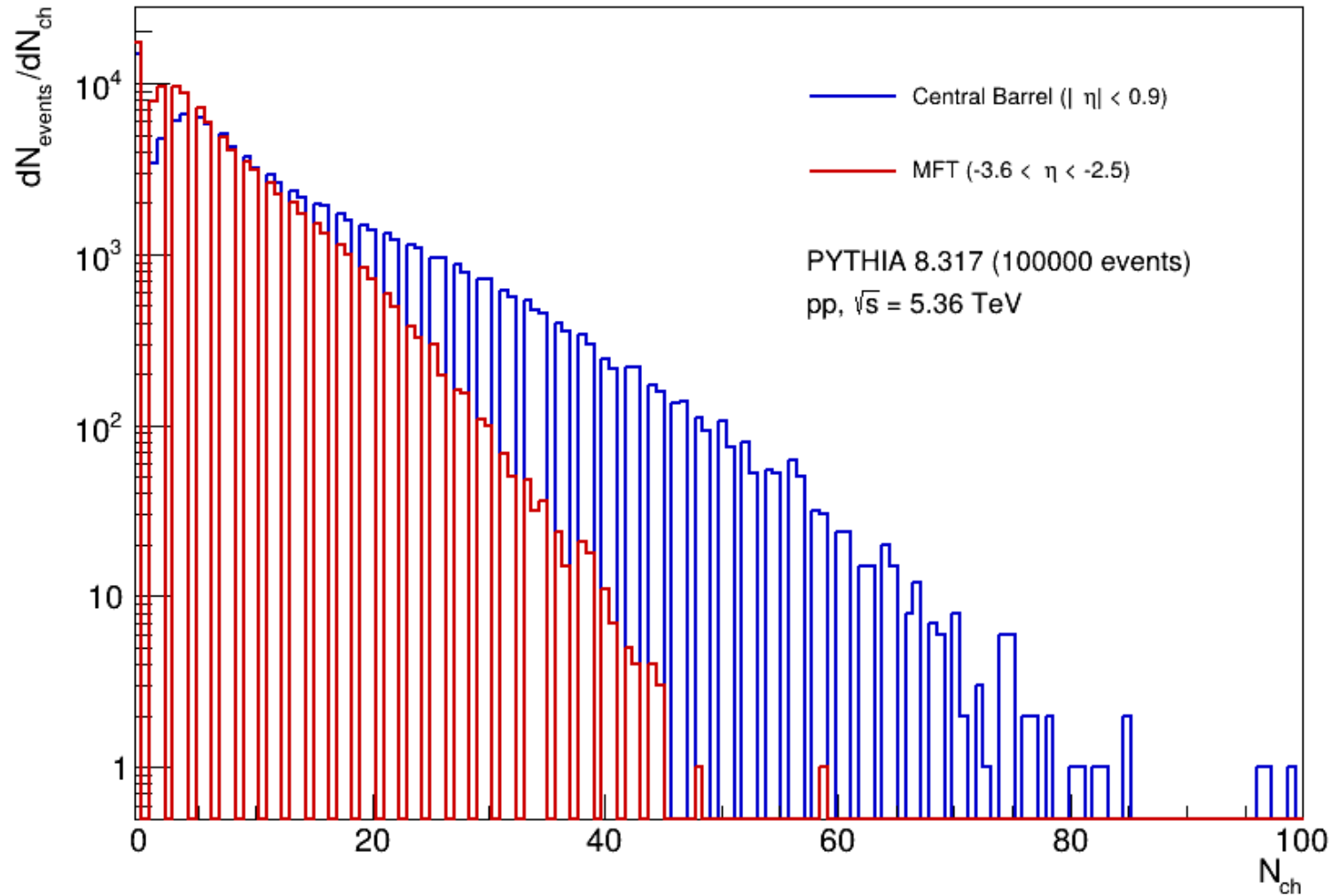
contains the **Muon Forward Tracker (MFT)** at $-3.6 < \eta < -2.5$.

Forward rapidity



Forward rapidity
/ MFT
 $N_{ch} = 588\,426$

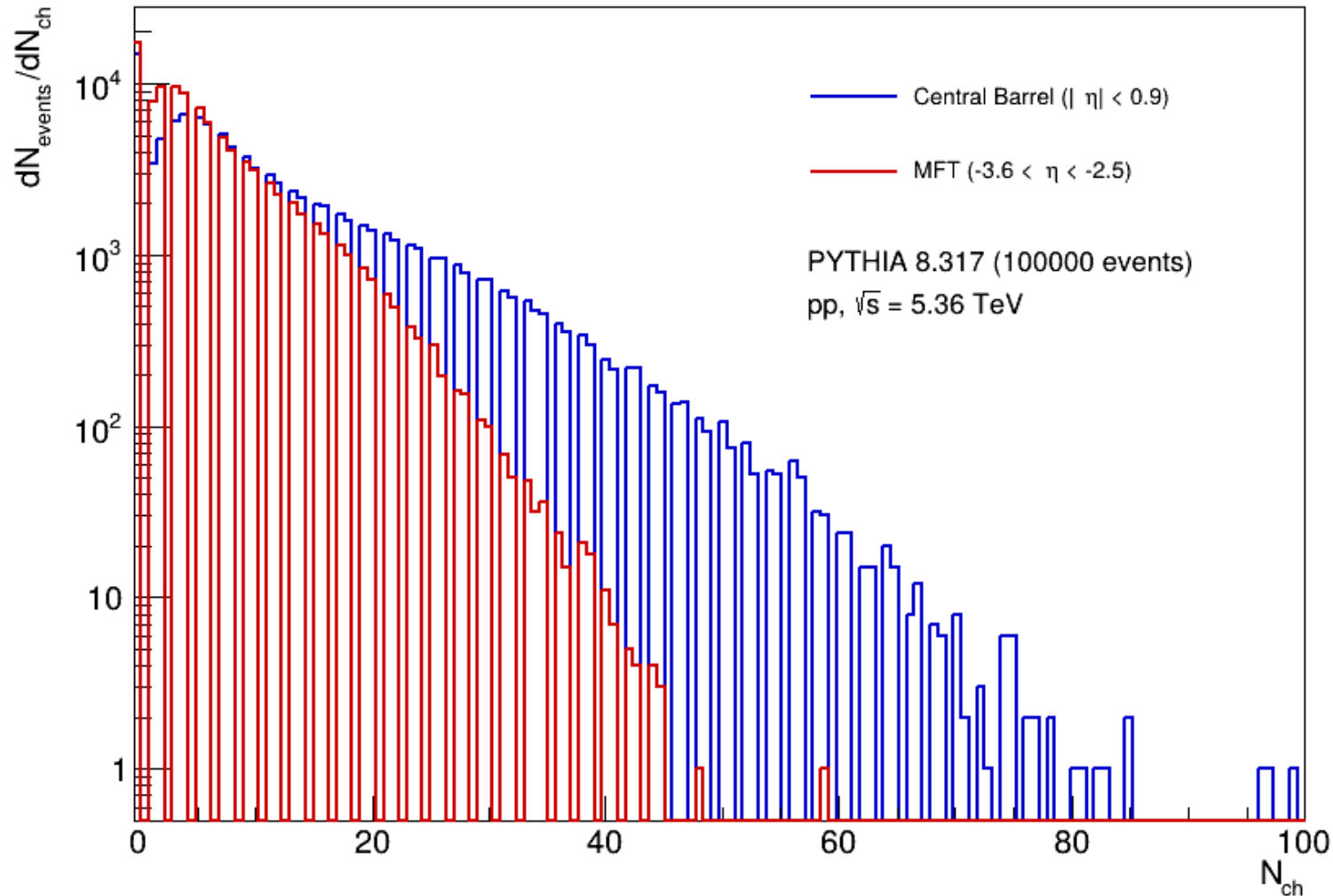
Central barrel vs. MFT (N_{ch}) - Multiplicity



Mid-rapidity /
Central barrel
 $N_{ch} = 1\,055\,485$



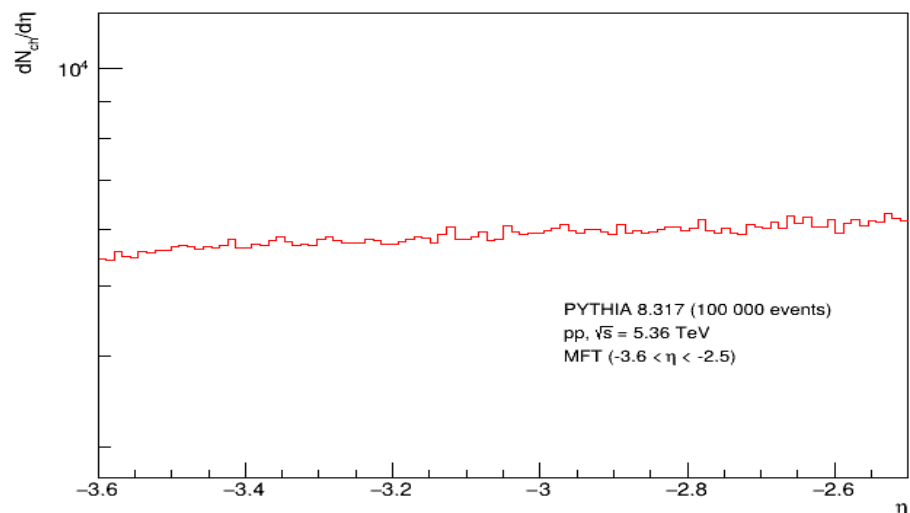
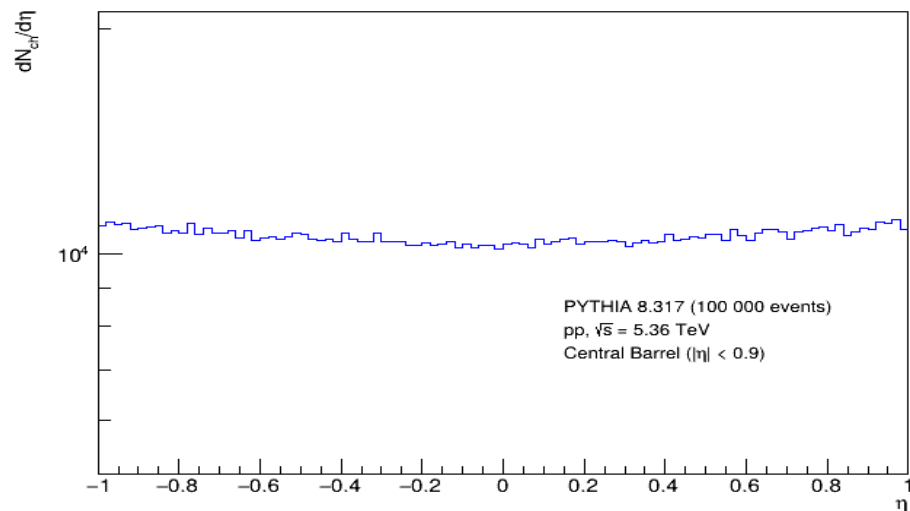
Central barrel vs. MFT (N_{ch}) - Multiplicity



Both distributions show the expected fall-off in N_{ch} per event but **show sufficient statistics for associate particles.**

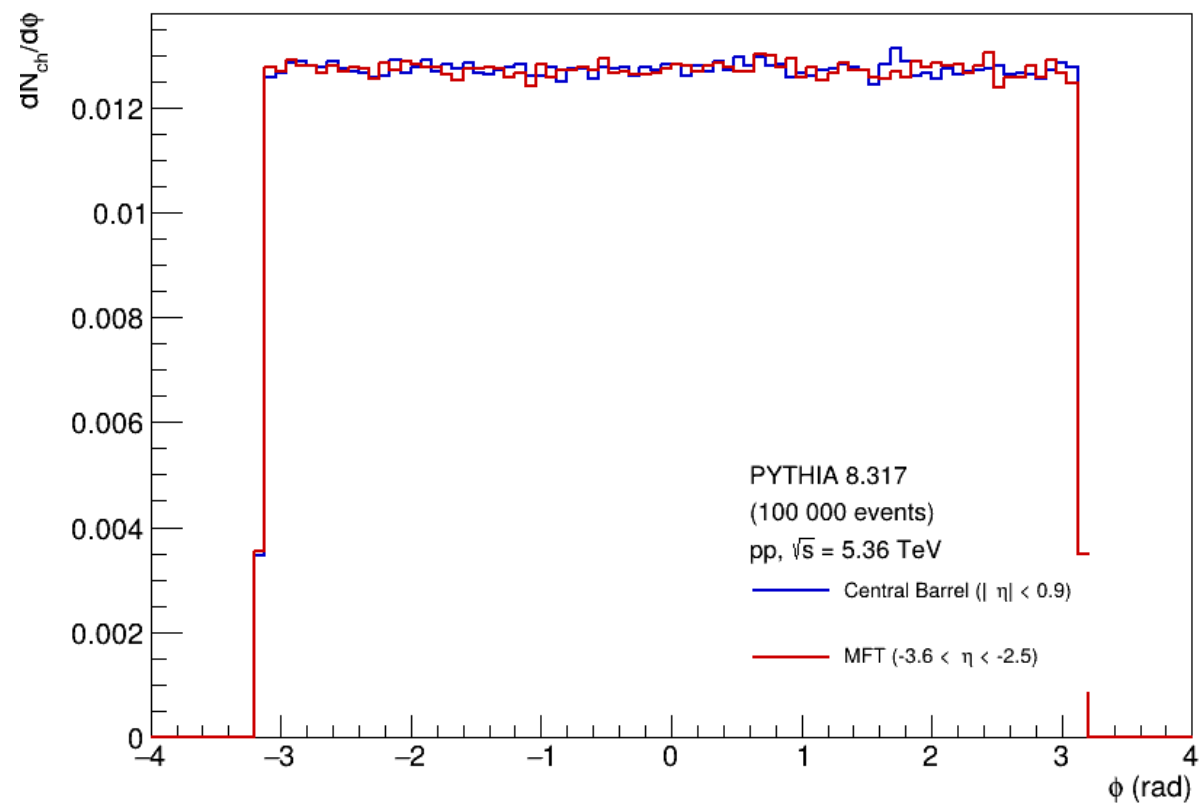


Central barrel vs. MFT (N_{ch}) – Angular distributions



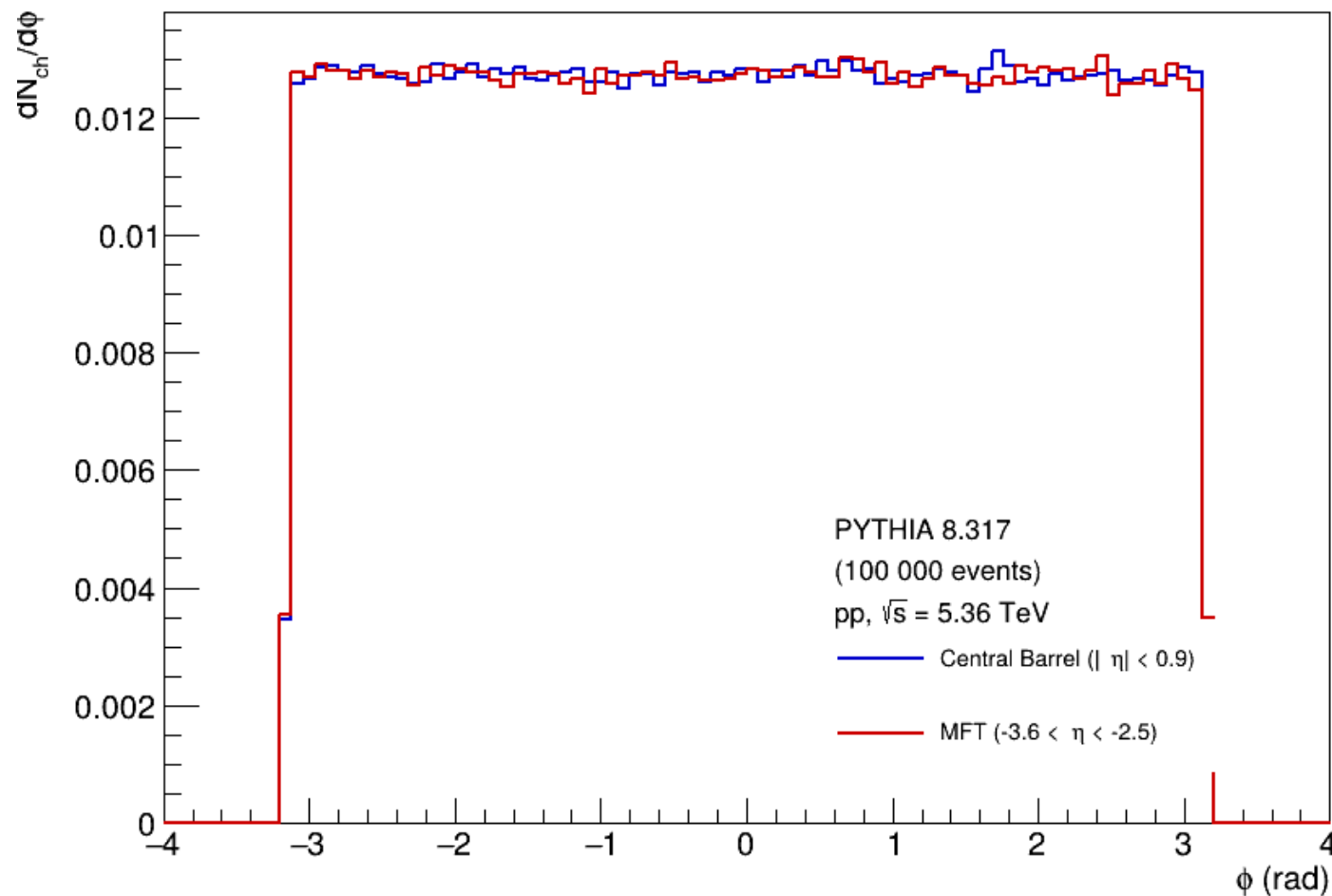
Forward rapidity / MFT
 $N_{ch} = 588\,426$

Mid-rapidity / Central barrel
 $N_{ch} = 1\,055\,485$





Central barrel vs. MFT (N_{ch}) – Angular distributions



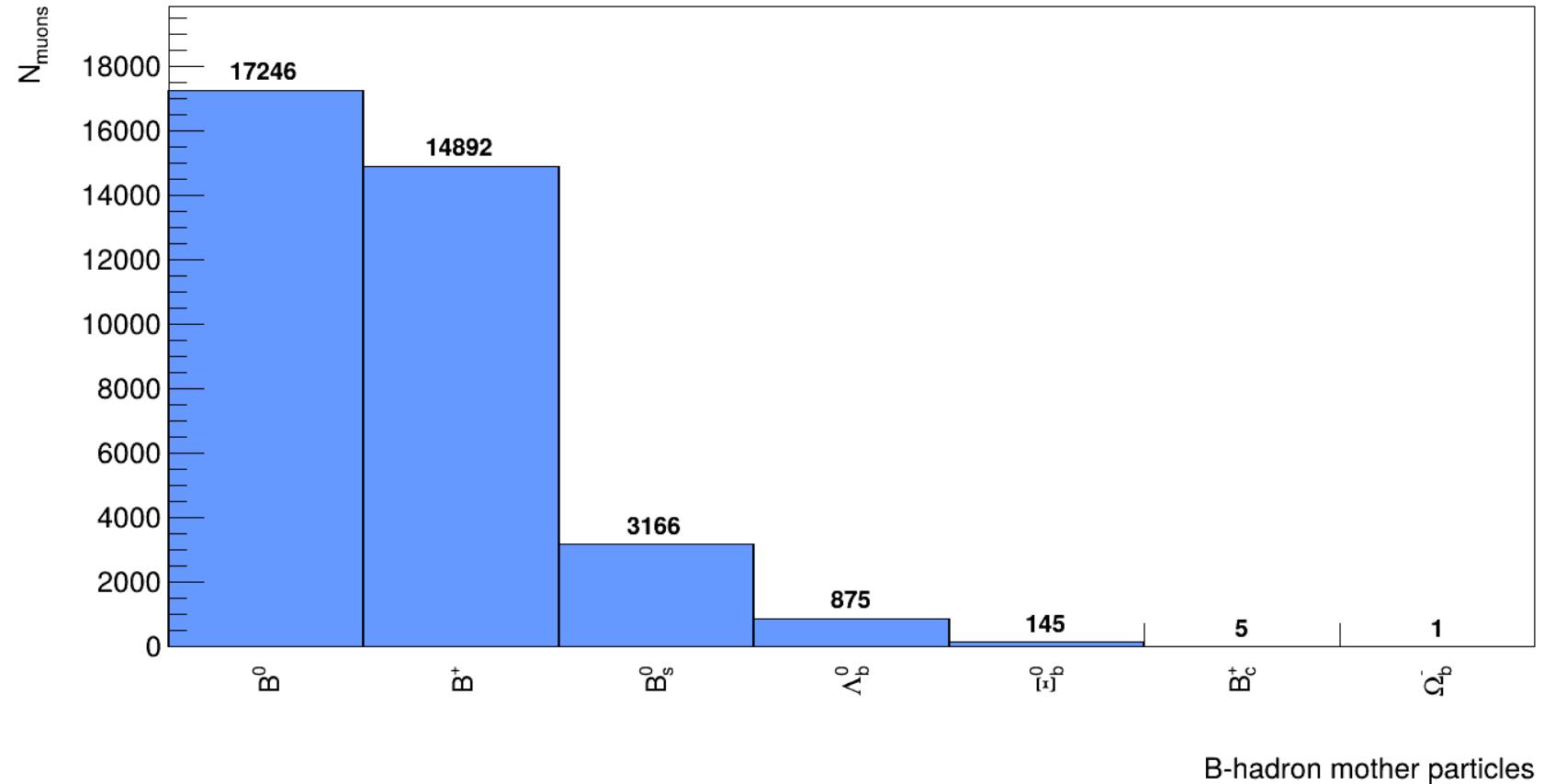
Constant production in both η region =
good characteristic for associate
particles

b-Hadron decayed muons at forward rapidity

Mesons
Baryons

PDG code	Mother particle	Quark content
511	B^0	$d\bar{b}$
521	B^+	$u\bar{b}$
531	B_s^0	$s\bar{b}$
5122	Λ_b^0	udb
5232	Ξ_b^0	usb
541	B_c^+	$c\bar{b}$
5332	Ω_b^-	ssb

$$N_{muons} = 36330$$



12.

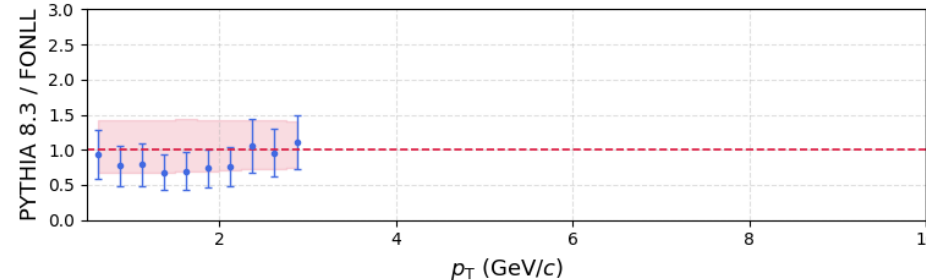
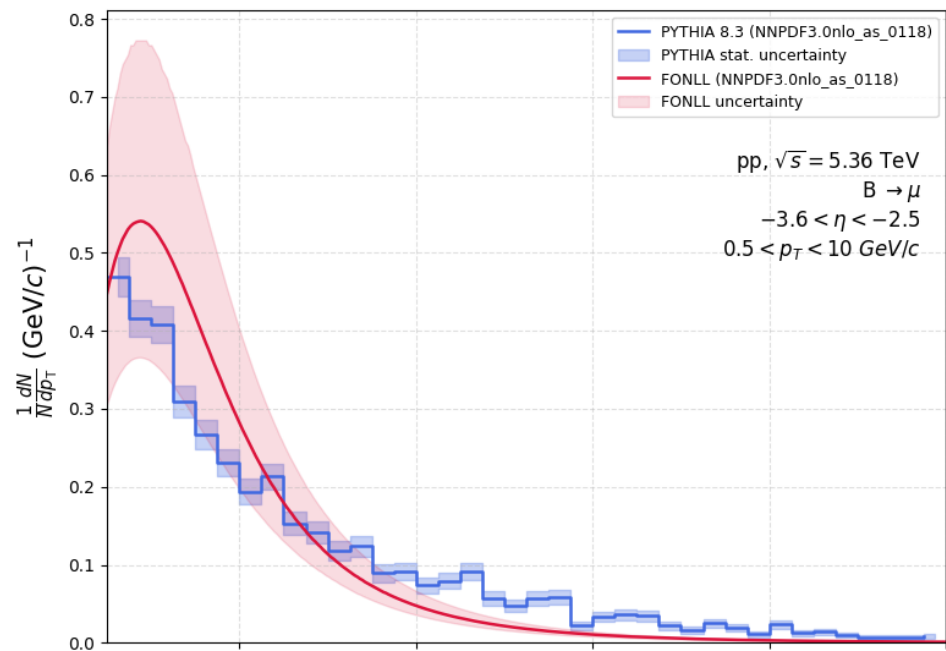
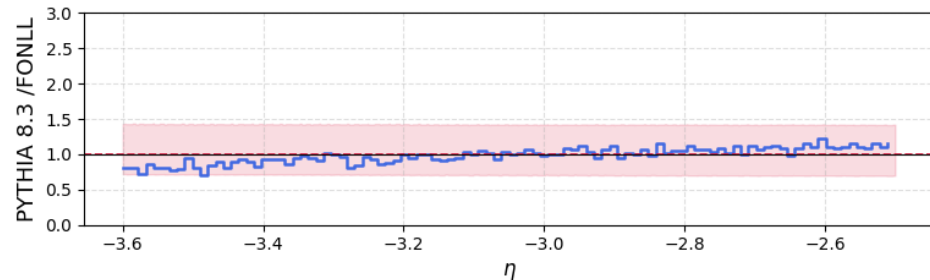
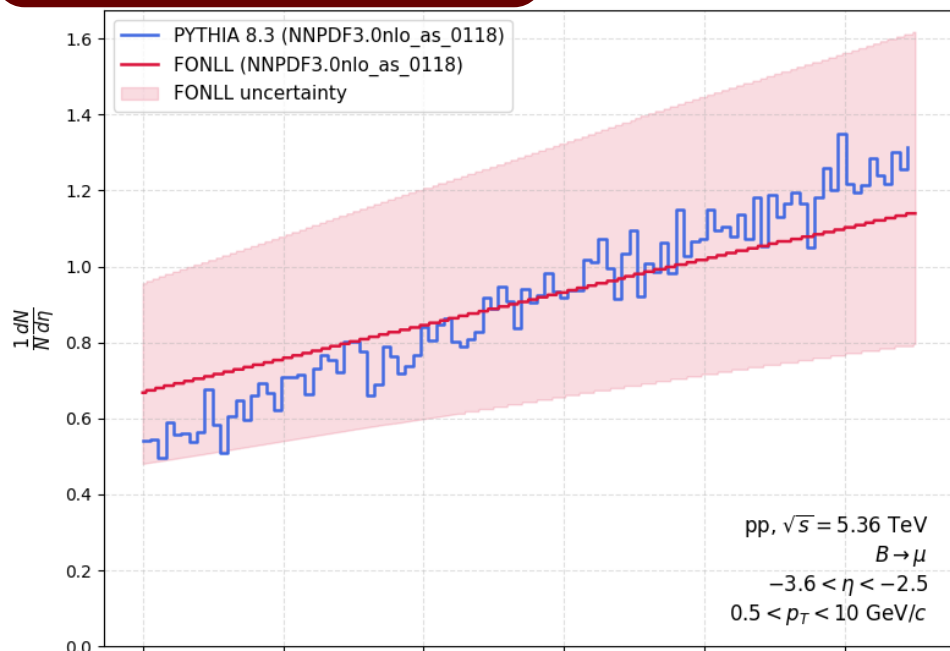
FONLL vs. PYTHIA 8.317 (b-Hadrons)

$$N_{\text{points}} = N_{\text{muons}} = 1000$$

FONLL values from: [LPTHE FONLL Heavy Quark Production \(M. Cacciari\)](#)

$$N_{\text{events}} = 100\,000$$

$$N_{\text{muons}} = 3644$$



Similar shapes and trends observed in both η and p_T = **PYTHIA** agrees with FONLL in shape

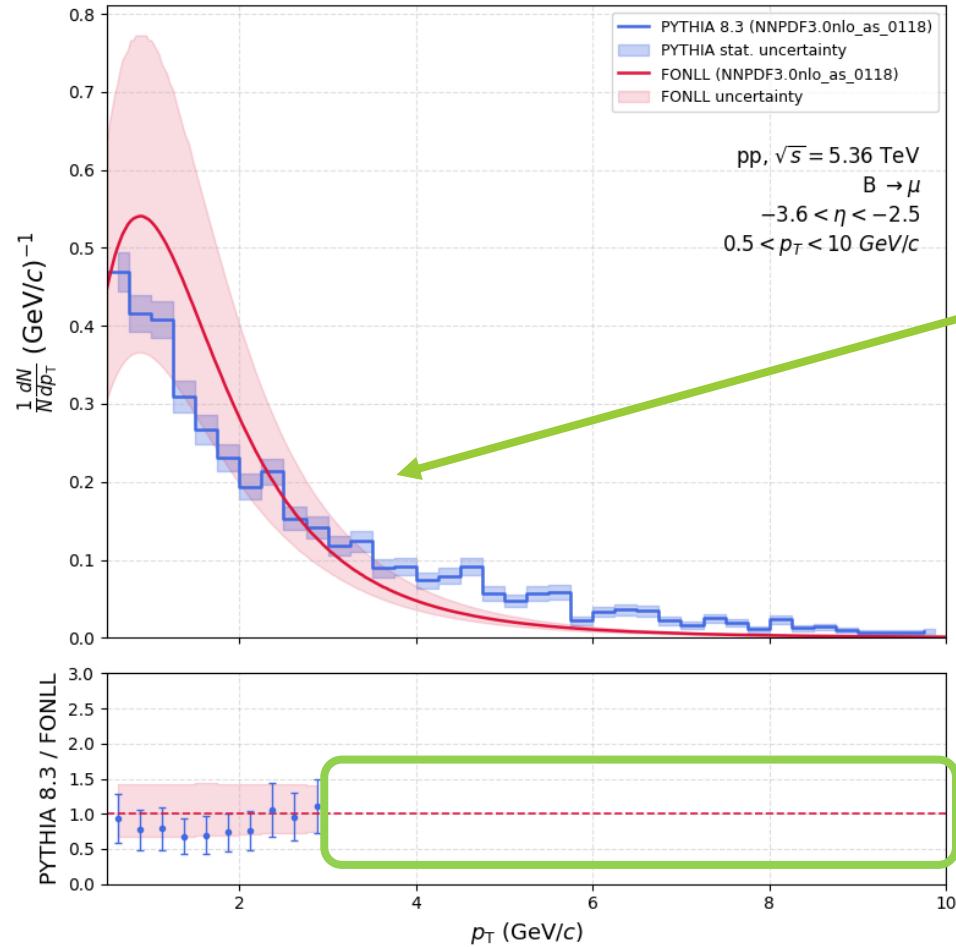


But the ratio bars?

FONLL vs. PYTHIA 8.317 (b-Hadrons)

FONLL values from: [LP THE FONLL Heavy Quark Production \(M. Cacciari\)](#)

$N_{events} = 100\,000$
 $N_{muons} = 3644$



Both FONLL and PYTHIA agree in general shape = exponential decay after peak near 0.5 GeV/c

Too few raw PYTHIA counts per bin = lack of statistics in the higher p_T region.

14.

To-do list



PYTHIA prediction of the correlation function – increasing statistics



Monte Carlo (MC) data at $\sqrt{s} = 5.36 \text{ TeV}$ - basis for Pb-Pb collision



Accurate detector cuts to the datafile – ITS, TPC and MFT



Two-particle correlation method on MC data



RIVET analysis



15.

Summary



Validated the theoretical and simulation framework



Observed the distributions of our particles of interests – confirmed agreement with theoretical predictions



Understand the pp collision baseline → “setting the stage”



Thank you!
Questions?

Charged particles

PDG code	Charged particle detected	Mean lifetime τ (s)	Mass (MeV/ c^2)
211	π^+	2.60×10^{-8}	139.57
-211	π^-	2.60×10^{-8}	139.57
-321	K^-	1.24×10^{-8}	493.68
321	K^+	1.24×10^{-8}	493.68
2212	p	$> 2.84 \times 10^{37}$	938.27
-2212	$\bar{p}$	$> 2.84 \times 10^{37}$	938.27
-11	e^+	2.19×10^{-6}	5.11×10^{-1}
11	e^-	2.19×10^{-6}	5.11×10^{-1}
13	μ^-	$> 2.08 \times 10^{36}$	105.66
-13	μ^+	$> 2.08 \times 10^{36}$	105.66

