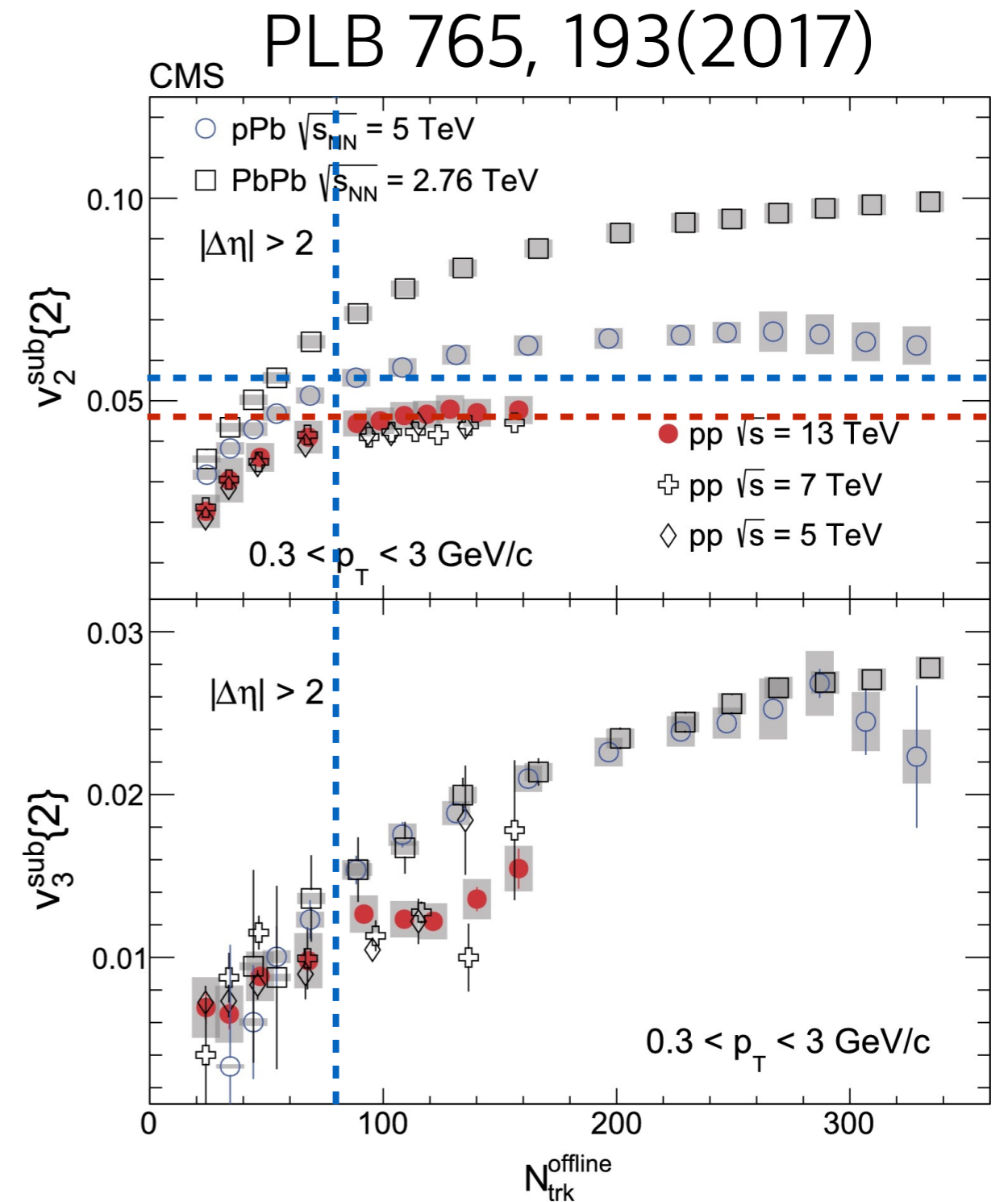


# pPb 8TeV Upsilon v2 status

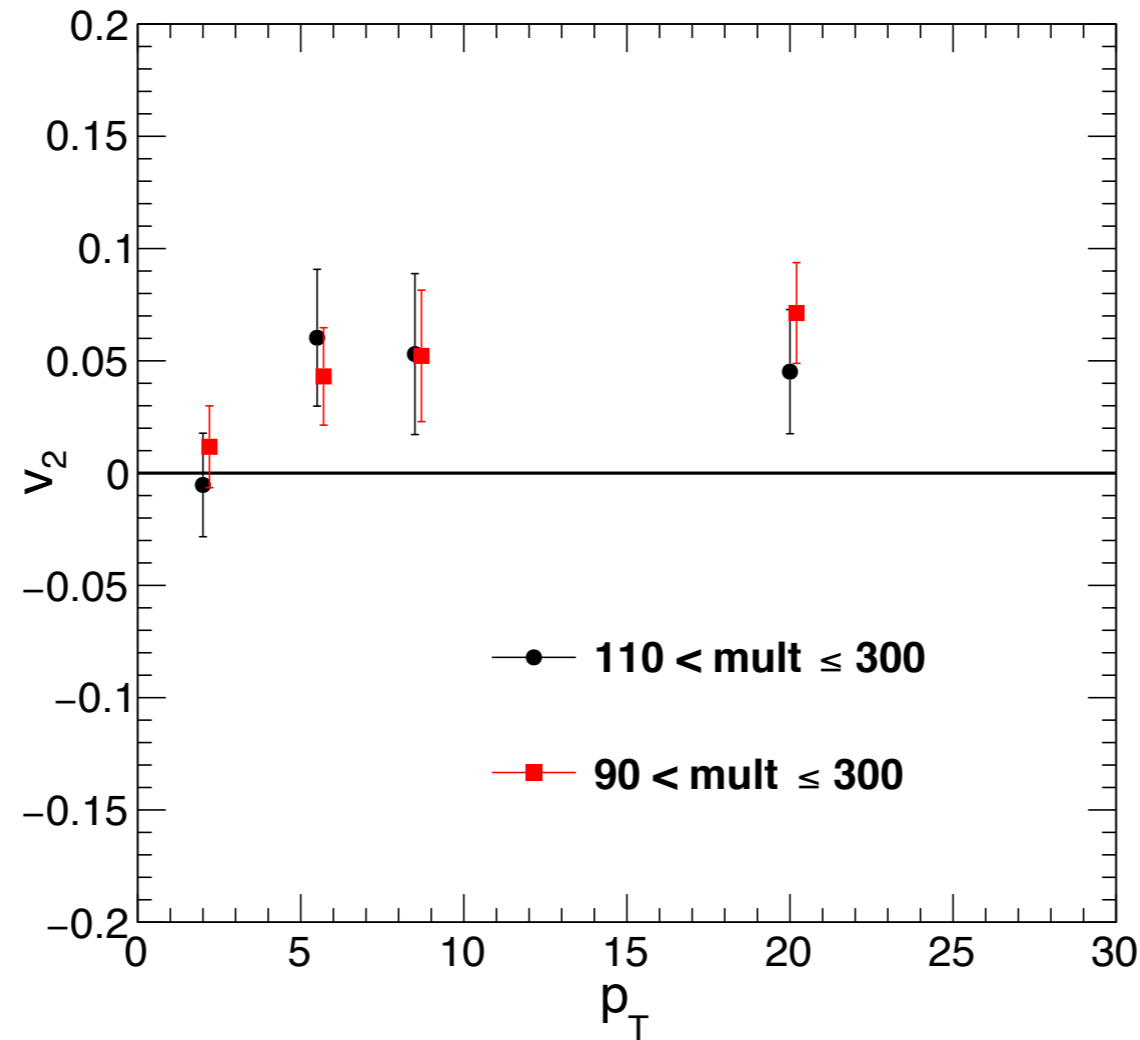
KiSoo Lee

# High-multiplicity

- What is high-multiplicity?
  - No clear definition
  - If there is heavy-ion like phenomena (i.e. ridge) at relatively high-multiplicity, it is high-multiplicity
- How about  $\Upsilon$  case?
  - If  $v_2$  is 0, can not define high-multiplicity
  - Should be defined with verified range in the previous analysis
  - Higher than 90 shows higher  $v_2$  than pp

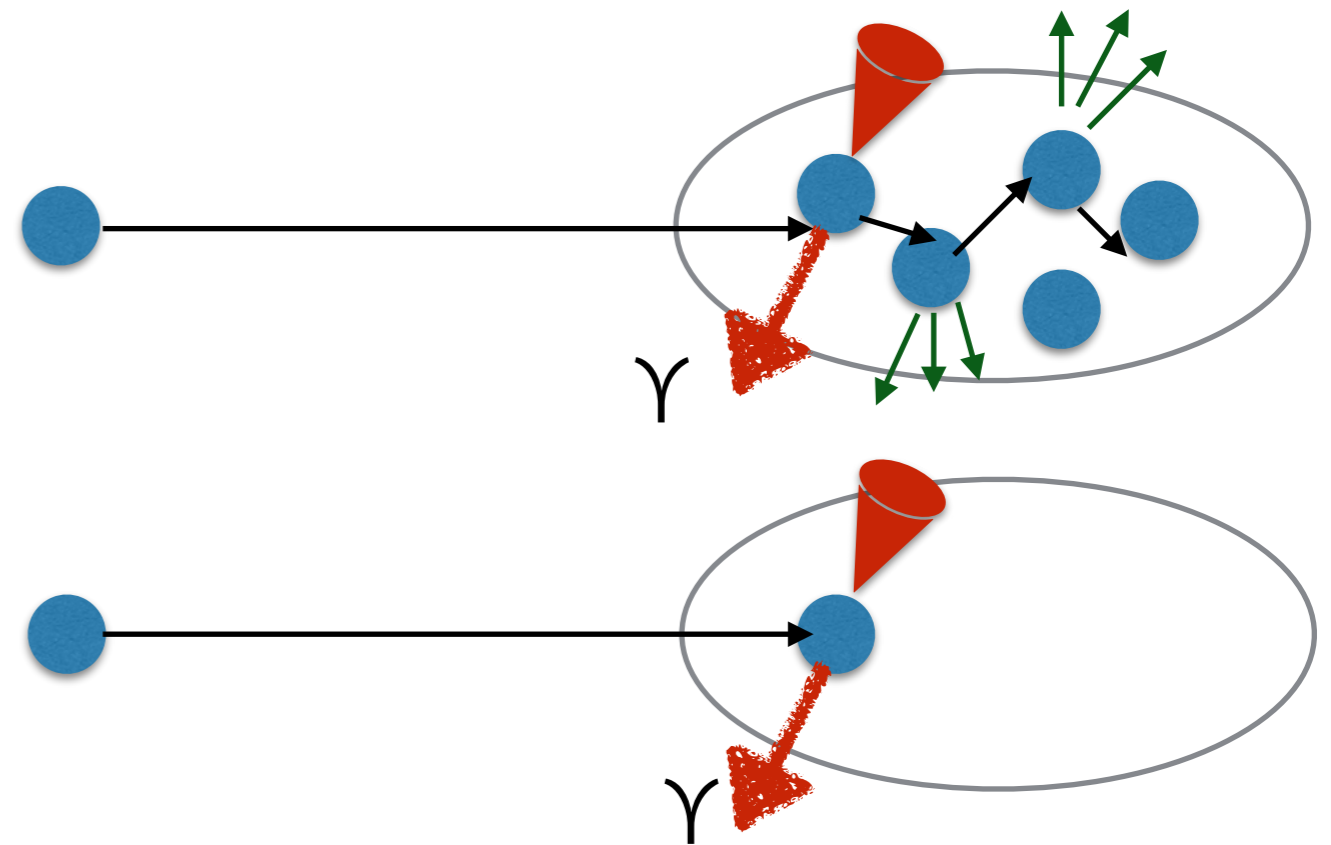
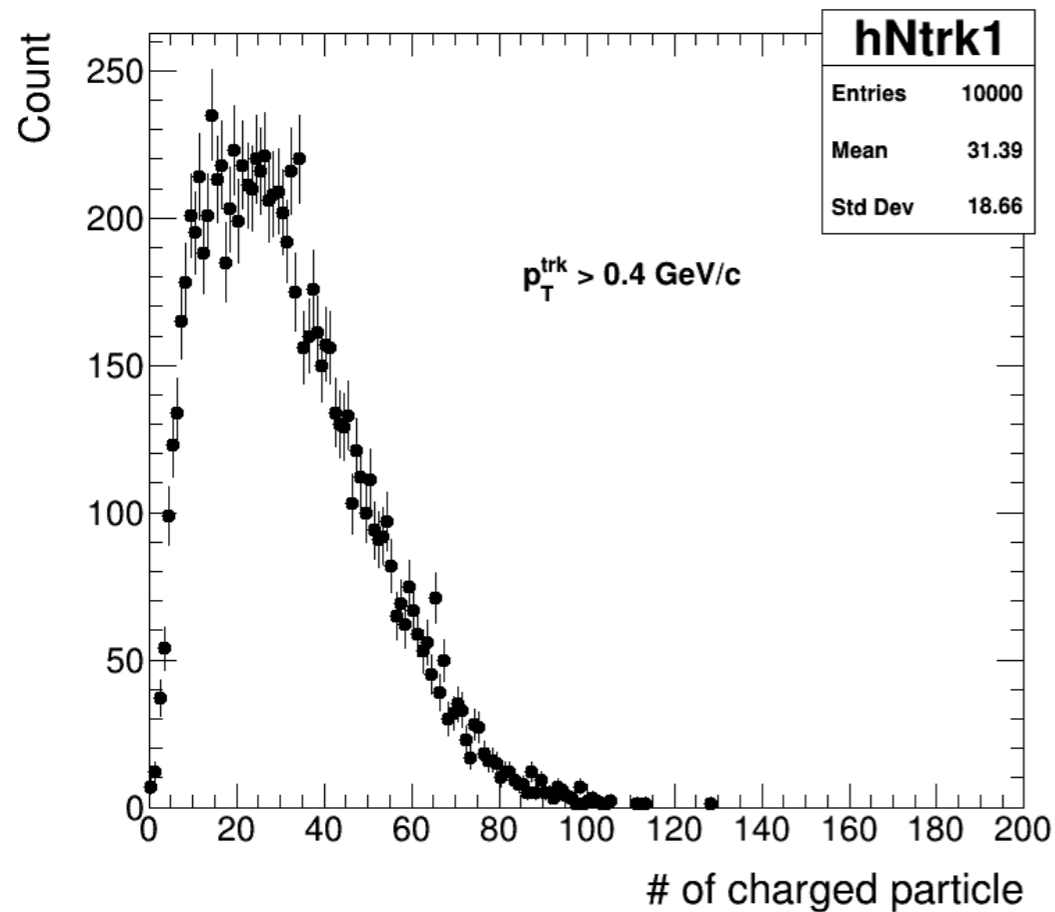


# New high-multiplicity range



- Statistical uncertainty reduced with multiplicity 90~300
- Slight trend difference between two multiplicity range

# Low multiplicity

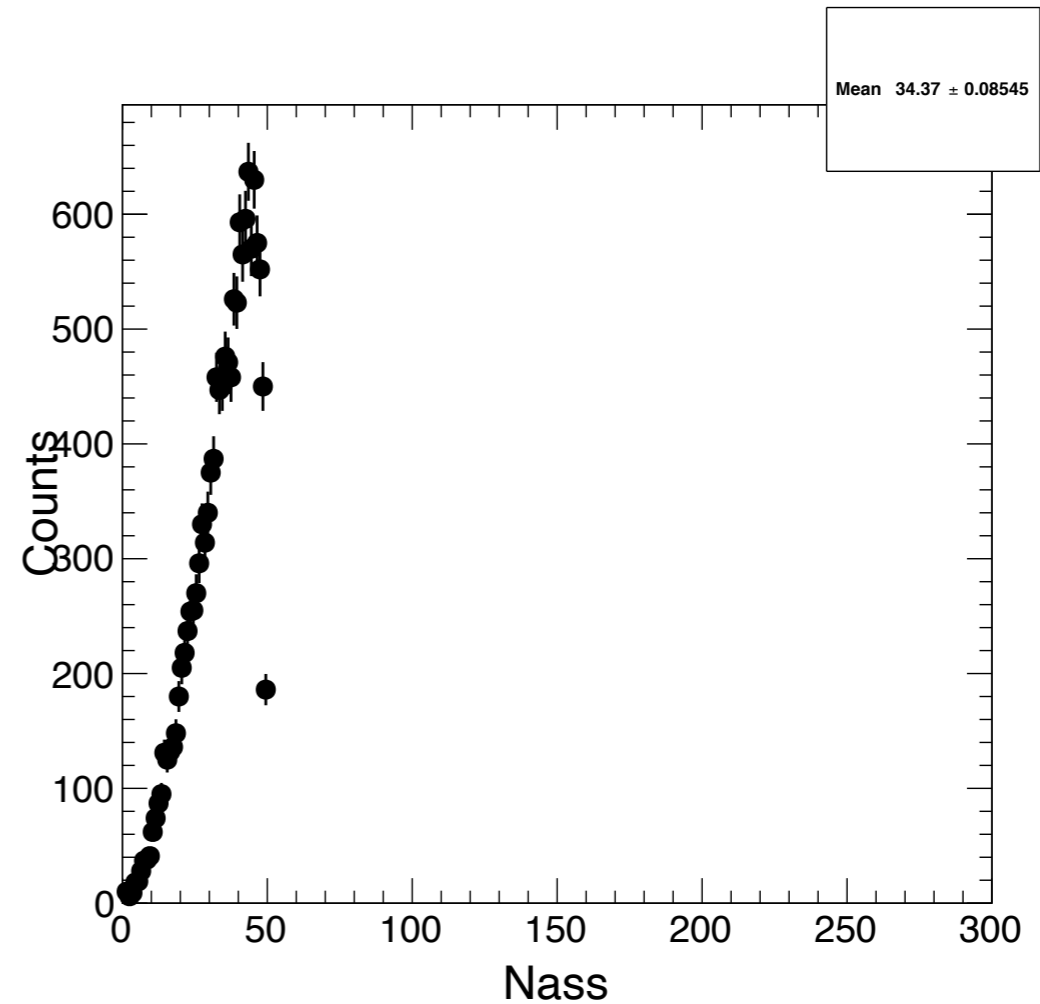
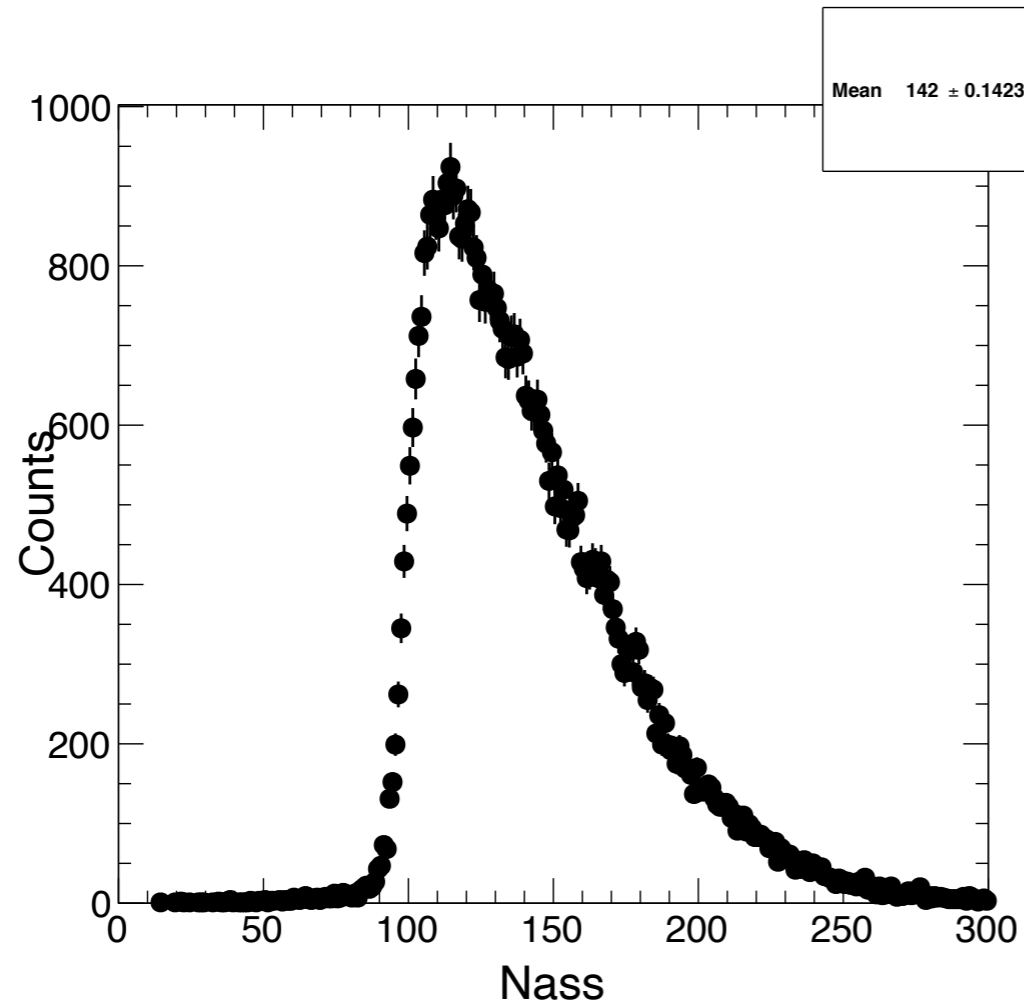


- Low-multiplicity range also need to retain enough  $\Upsilon$
- Low-multiplicity subtraction is needed to estimate residual contribution from back-to-back jet correlations
- $N_{\text{coll}} == 1$  is back-to-back jet correlation case
- Multiplicity 50 ( $31 \pm 18$ ) is tentative multiplicity range

# Low-multiplicity subtraction

- $v_2^{sub} = v_2(high) - v_2(low) \times \frac{N_{assoc}(low)}{N_{assoc}(high)} \times \frac{Y_{jet}(high)}{Y_{jet}(low)}$
- $Y_{jet}^{sig} = \frac{Y_{jet}^{peak} - (1 - f)Y_{jet}^{bkg}}{f}$
- $Y_{jet} = Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| < 1) - Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| > 2)$
- Number of associator ratio and jet yield ratio are needed

# Number of associator

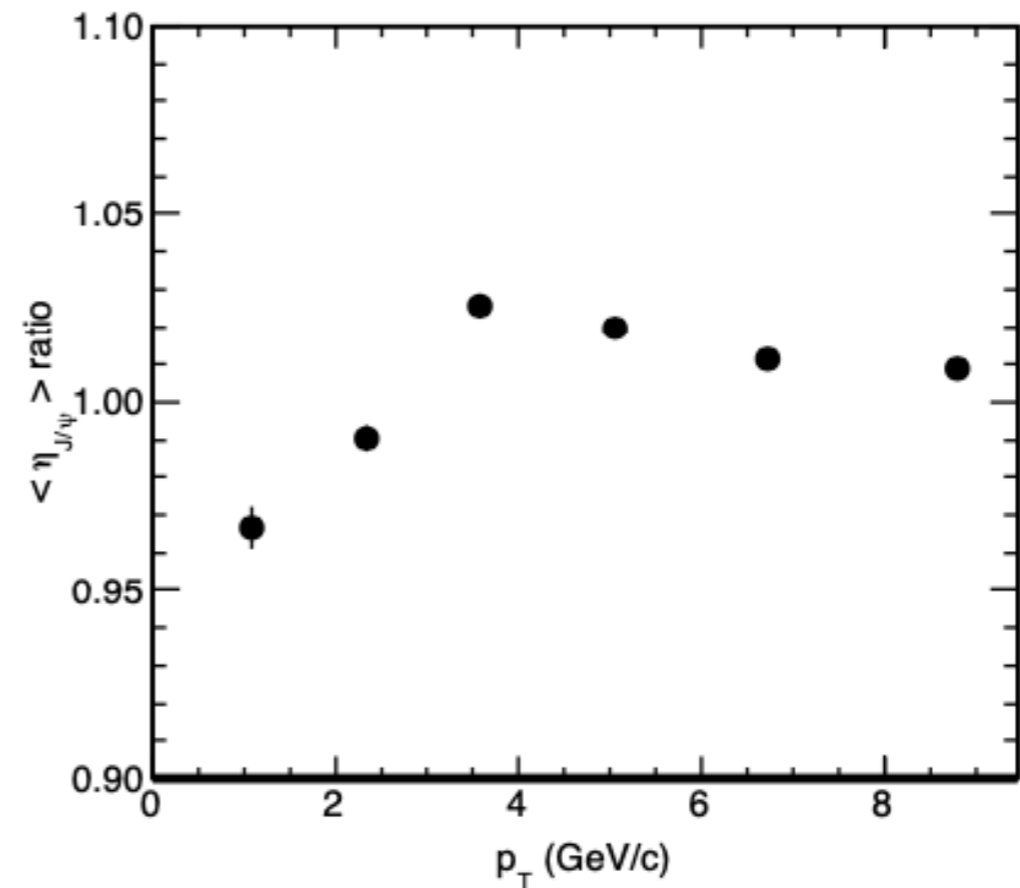
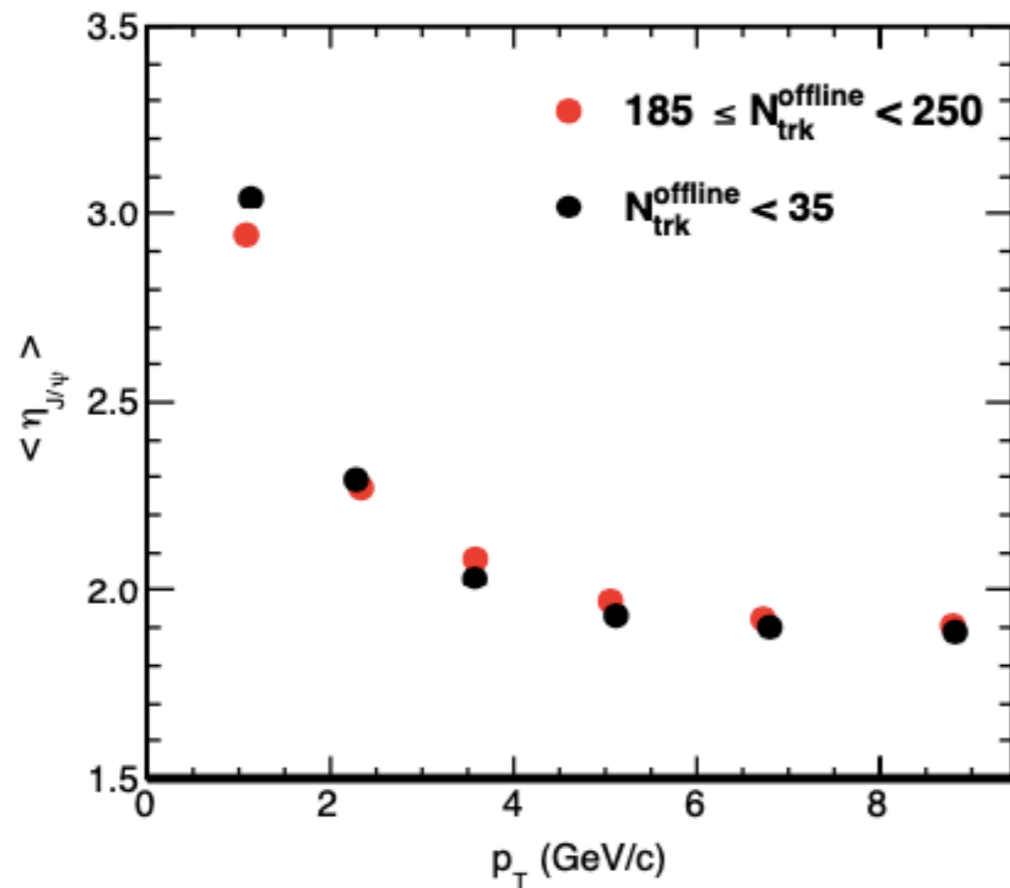


$$\bullet v_2^{sub} = v_2(high) - v_2(low) \times \frac{N_{assoc}(low)}{N_{assoc}(high)} \times \frac{Y_{jet}(high)}{Y_{jet}(low)}$$

$$\bullet Y_{jet}^{sig} = \frac{Y_{jet}^{peak} - (1 - f)Y_{jet}^{bkg}}{f}$$

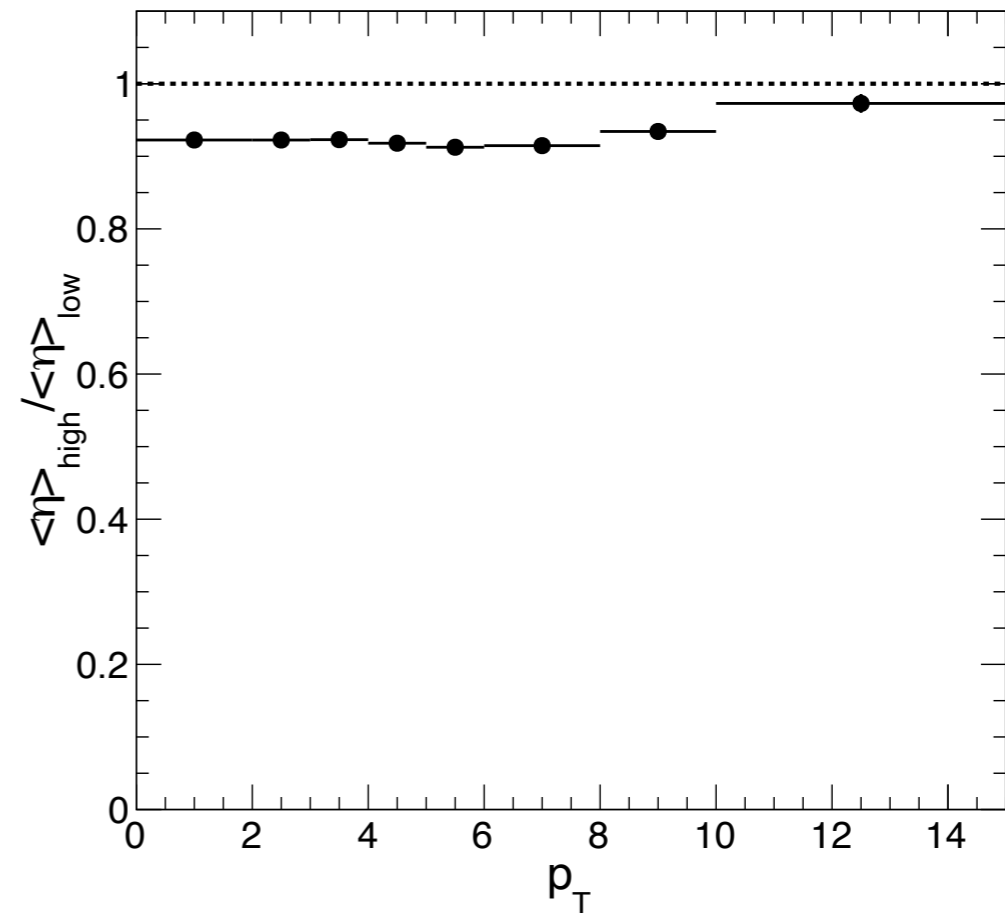
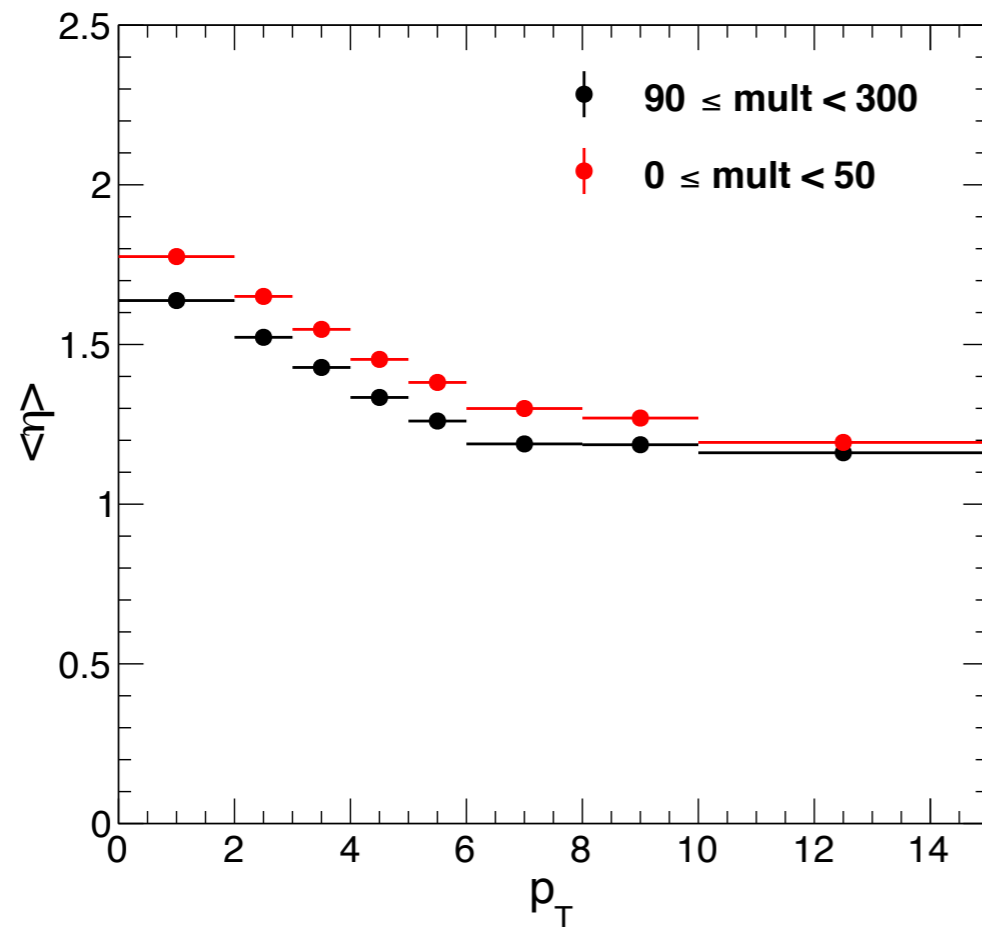
$$\bullet Y_{jet} = Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| < 1) - Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| > 2)$$

# mean $\eta$ of J/ $\psi$



- Mean  $\eta$  distribution and ratio of J/ $\psi$
- No strong multiplicity dependence has been observed for the entire  $p_T$  region measured. Thus, when taking the ratio of jet yield, the effect from truncation are largely cancelled

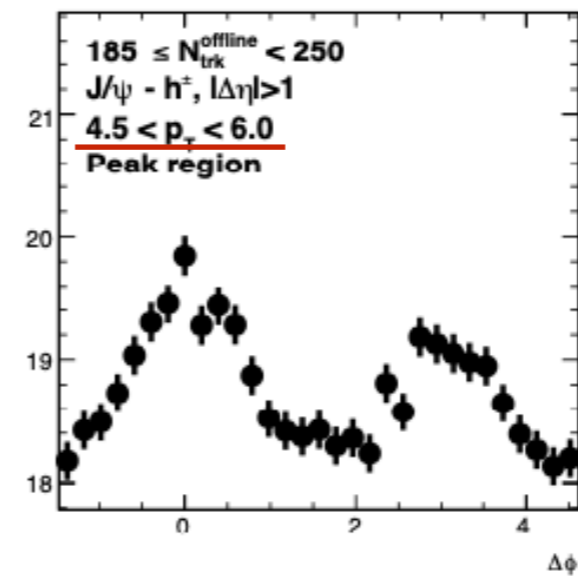
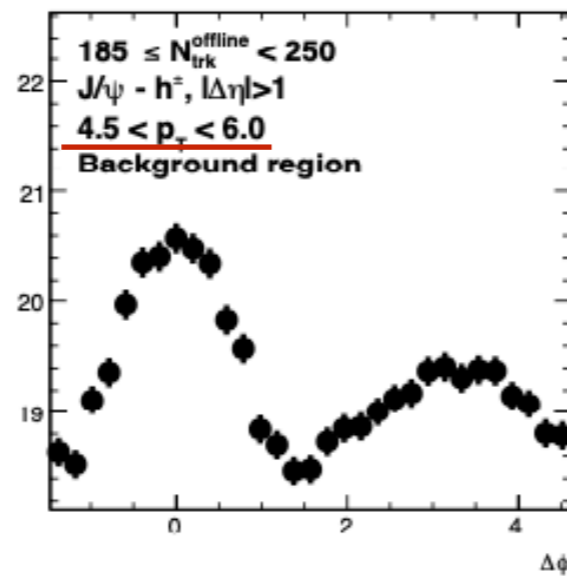
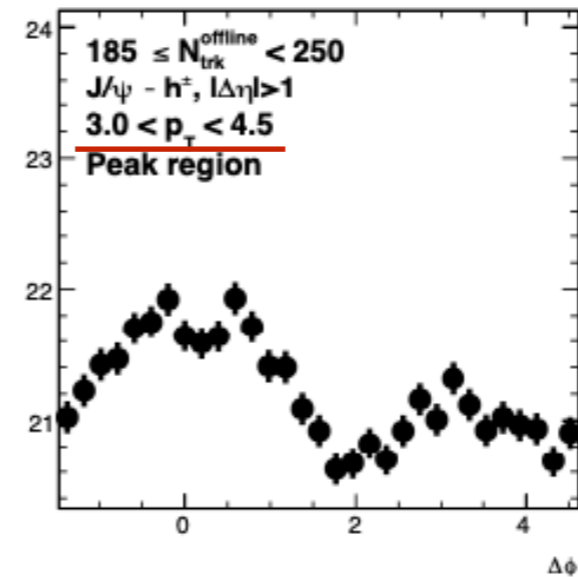
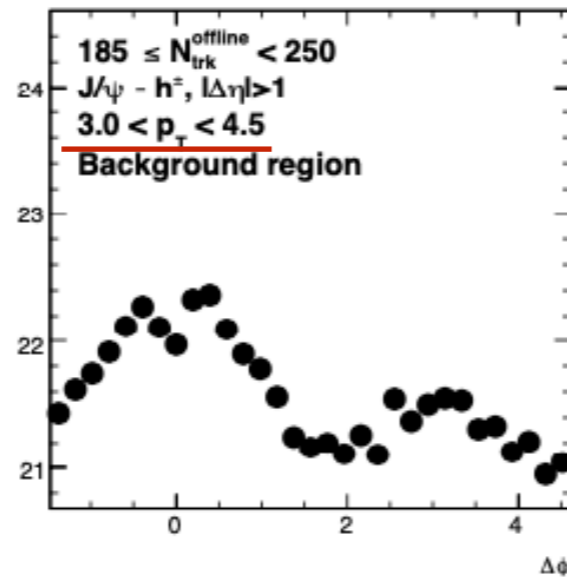
# mean $\eta$ of $\Upsilon$



- Mean value of histogram is used as  $\langle \eta \rangle$
- Lower than  $J/\psi$  because  $J/\psi$  used only forward events
- Trend is different from  $J/\psi$  but ratio between high and low shows no strong multiplicity dependence as  $J/\psi$
- $\Upsilon$  case also can say that the effect from truncation are largely cancelled

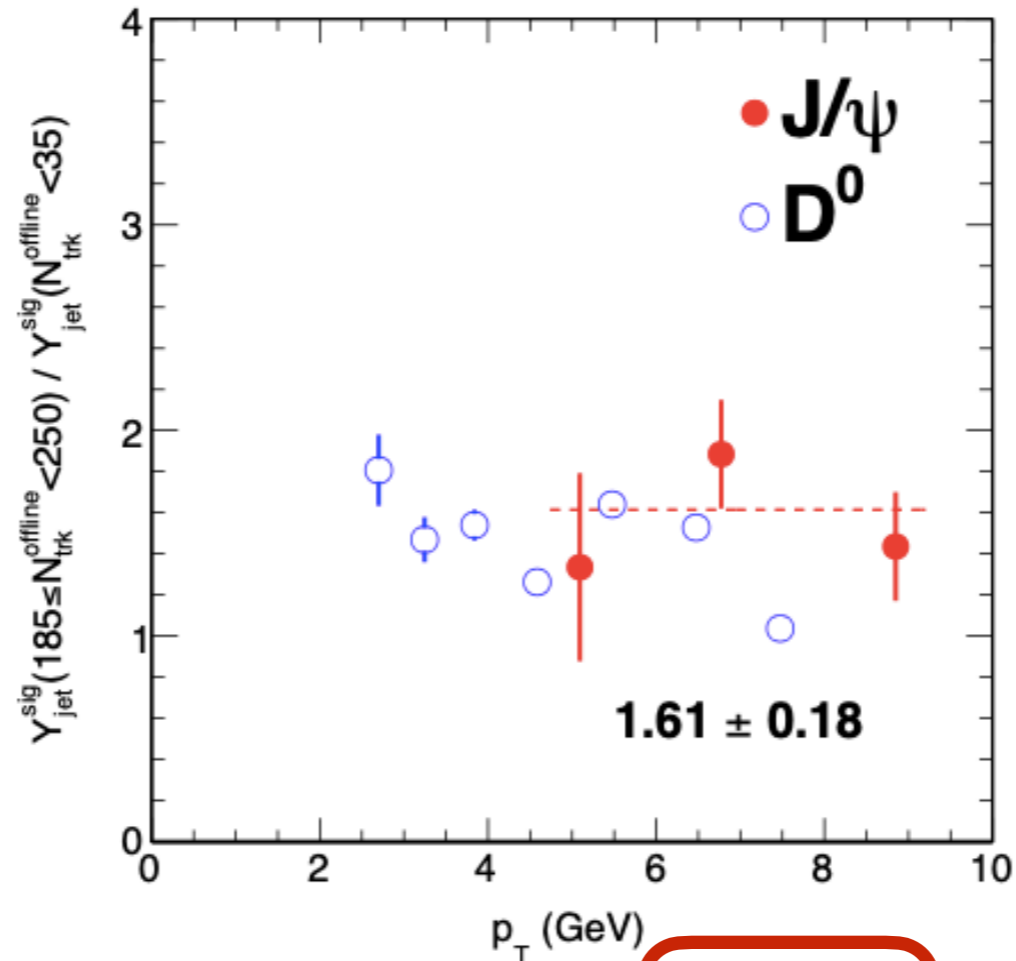


# J/ $\psi$ $p_T$ range



- J/ $\psi$  choose  $p_T > 4.5$  to use regions which is not truncated
- 3 bin for J/ $\psi$  case (same binning with  $v_2$ )

# Yield ratio(J/ψ)

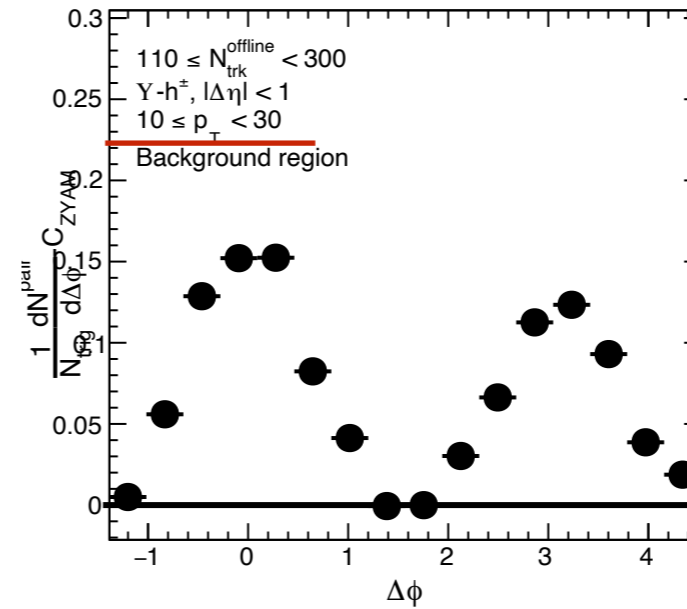
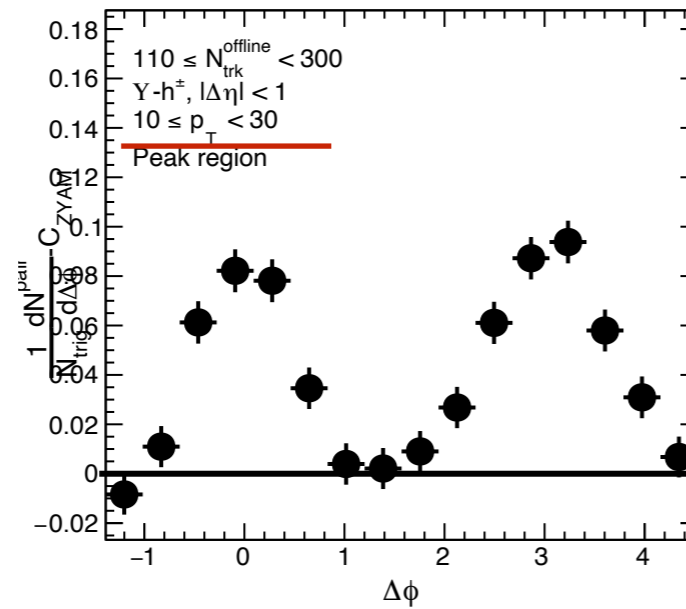
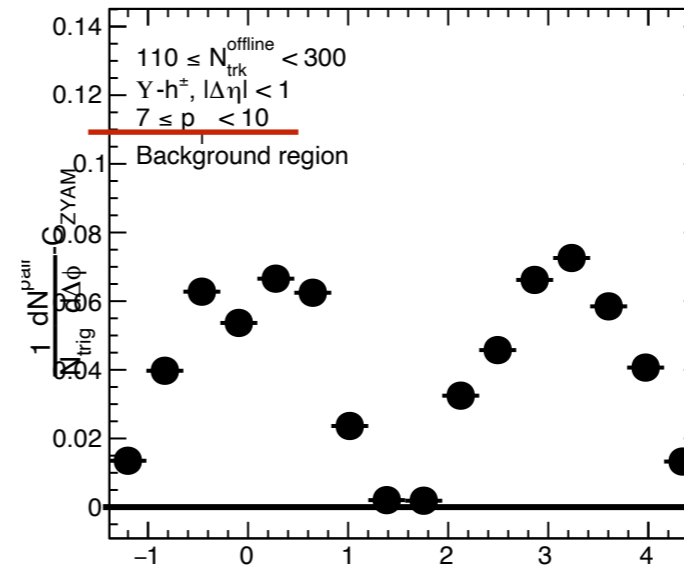
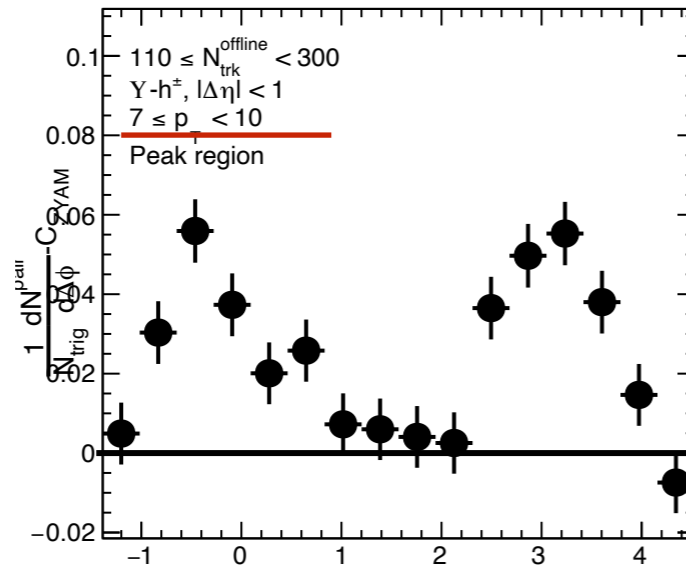


$$\bullet v_2^{sub} = v_2(high) - v_2(low) \times \frac{N_{assoc}(low)}{N_{assoc}(high)} \times \frac{Y_{jet}(high)}{Y_{jet}(low)}$$

$$\bullet Y_{jet}^{sig} = \frac{Y_{jet}^{peak} - (1 - f)Y_{jet}^{bkg}}{f}$$

$$\bullet Y_{jet} = Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| < 1) - Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| > 2)$$

# $\Upsilon$ $p_T$ range



- Just one bin for  $\Upsilon$
- Different binning with  $v_2$  is needed [9, 10, 12, 15]

# Yield ratio( $\Upsilon$ )

- Peak region is narrower than whole  $\Upsilon(1S)$  region due to  $\Upsilon(2S)$  contamination
- To extract jet yield of signal,  $f$  at the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  PDG mass is used
- Ratio is 0.4 ( $110 < \text{mult.} < 300$ ) while  $J/\psi$  is opposite
- Yield at low-multiplicity is higher than high-multiplicity

$$\bullet v_2^{sub} = v_2(high) - v_2(low) \times \frac{N_{assoc}(low)}{N_{assoc}(high)} \times \frac{Y_{jet}(high)}{Y_{jet}(low)}$$

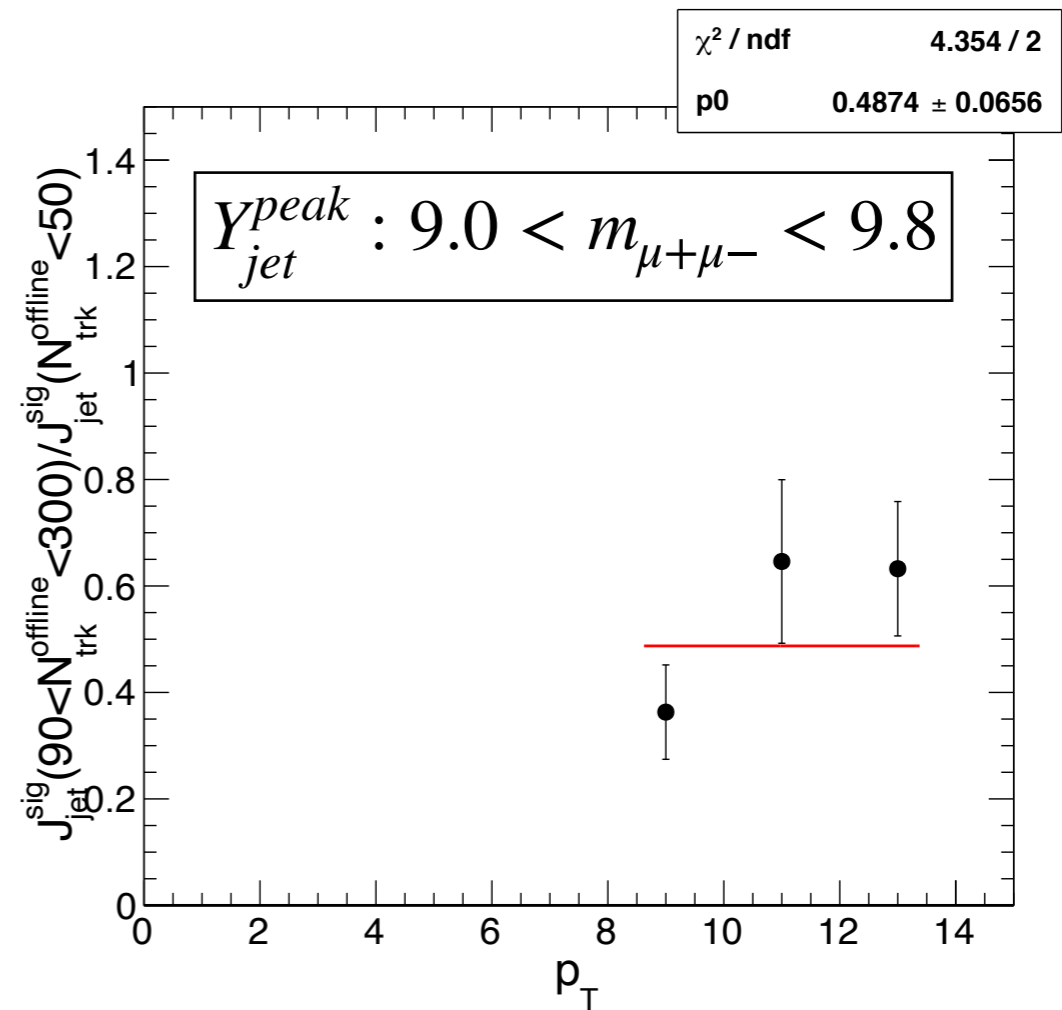
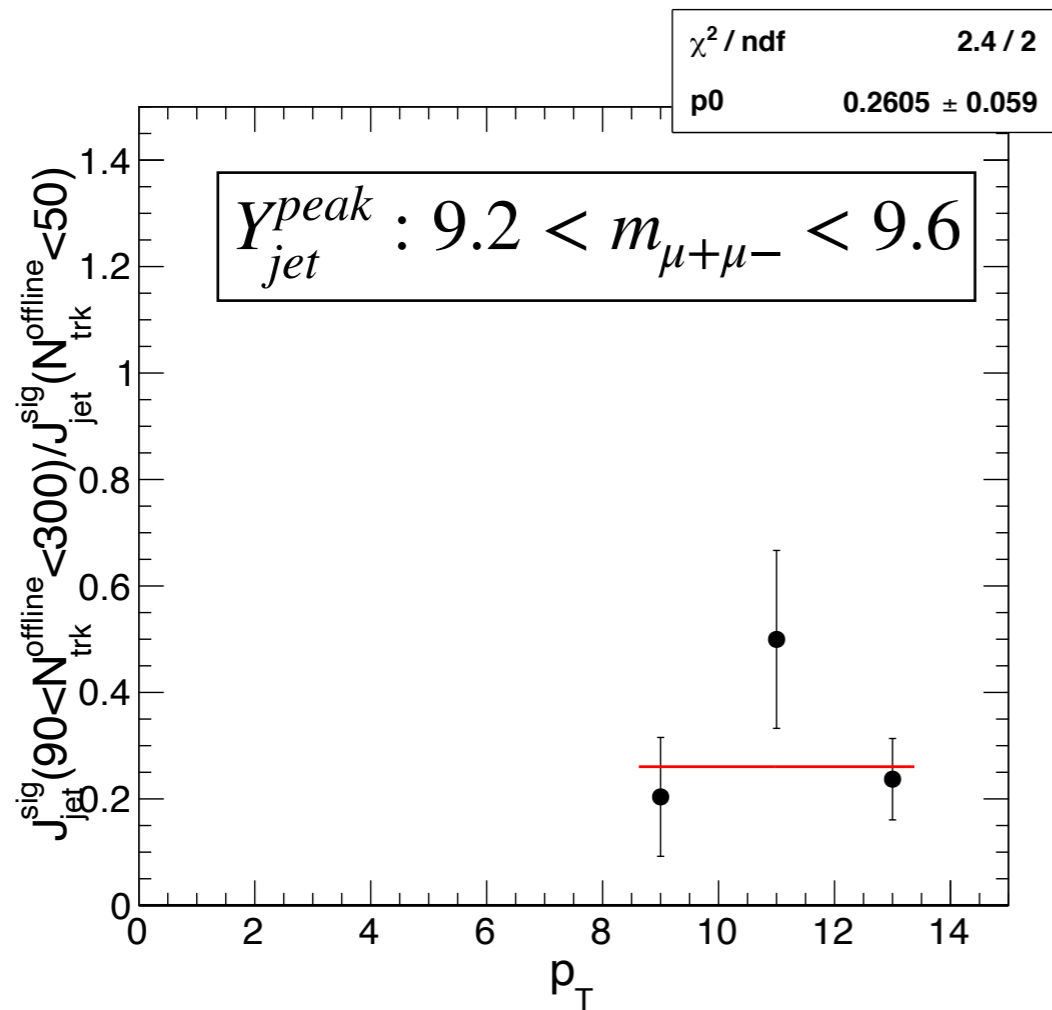
$$\bullet Y_{jet}^{sig} = \frac{Y_{jet}^{peak} - (1 - f)Y_{jet}^{bkg}}{f}$$

$$Y_{jet}^{peak} : 9.2 < m_{\mu+\mu-} < 9.6$$

$$\bullet Y_{jet} = Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| < 1) - Y_{jet}(|\Delta\eta| > 2)$$

$$Y_{jet}^{bkg} : 8 < m_{\mu+\mu-} < 9, 12 < m_{\mu+\mu-} < 14$$

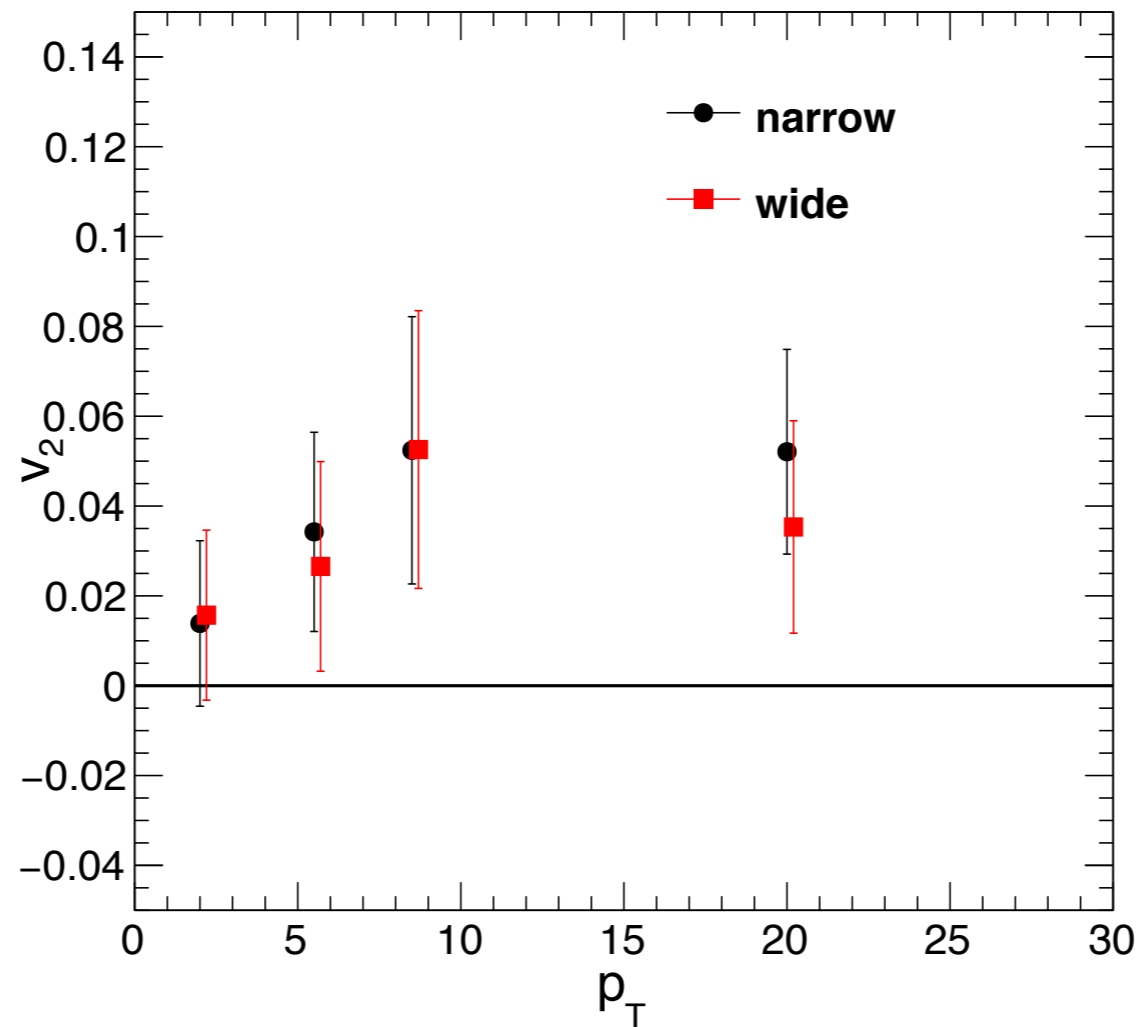
# Yield ratio( $\Upsilon$ )



$$Y_{jet}^{sig} = \frac{Y_{jet}^{peak} - (1 - f)Y_{jet}^{bkg}}{f}$$

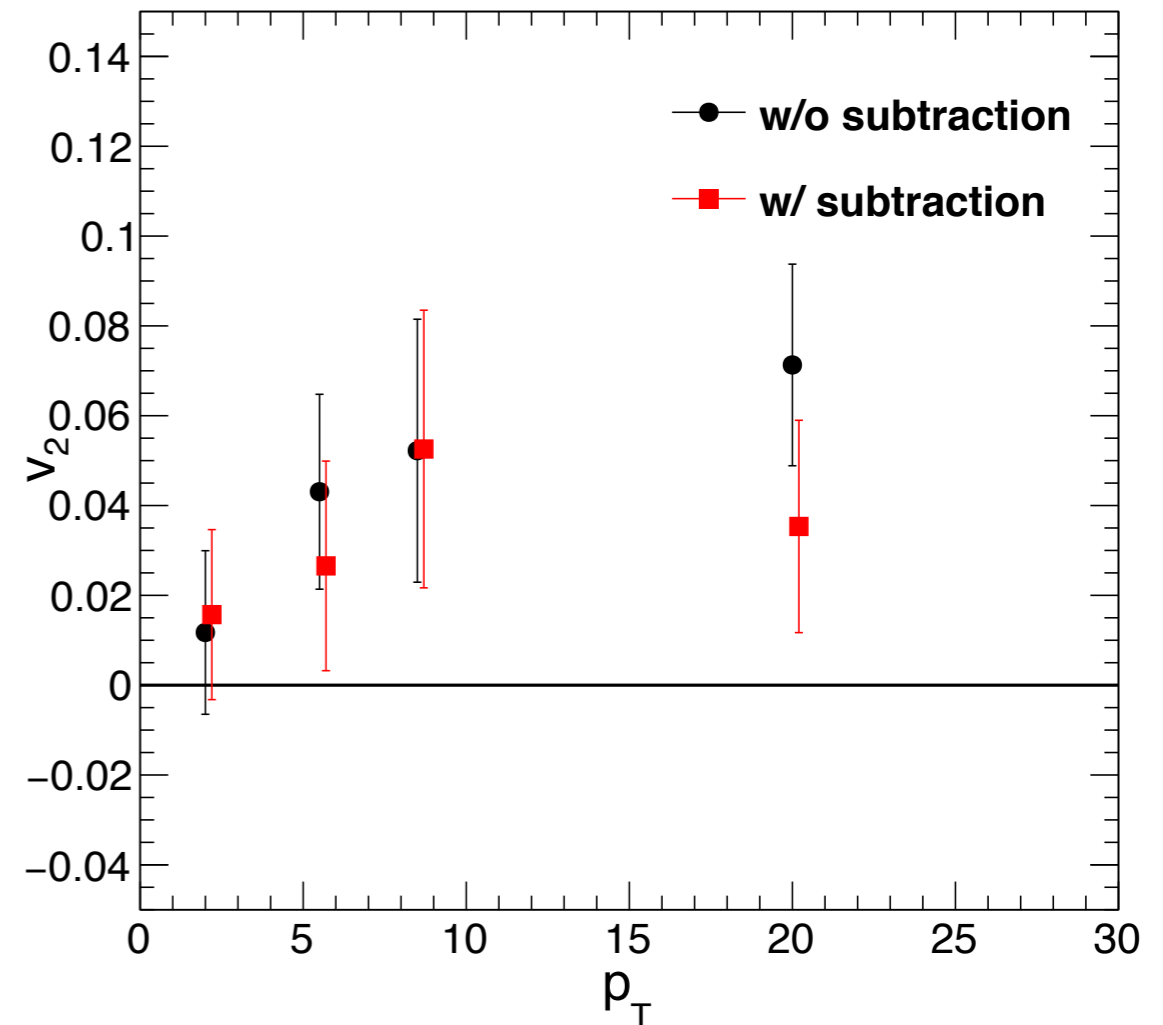
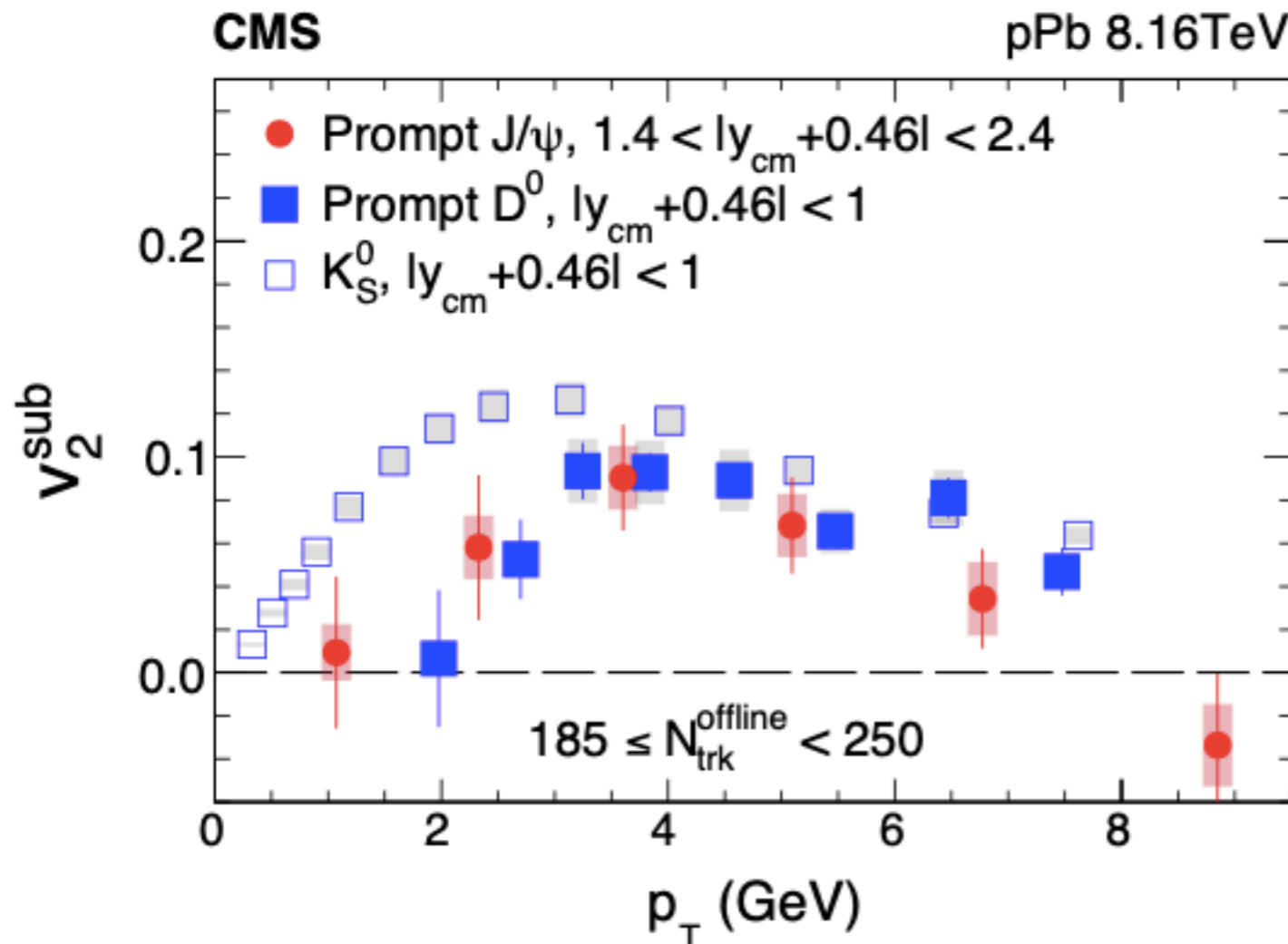
- Jet yield ratio is different for peak region range definition
- Need to check integrated signal fraction for wide range

# Low-multiplicity subtraction



- Effect of peak region width increases along  $p_T$

# Comparison of high, sub



- Considering systematics mean points touch 0 after subtraction while  $J/\psi$  is 0.1

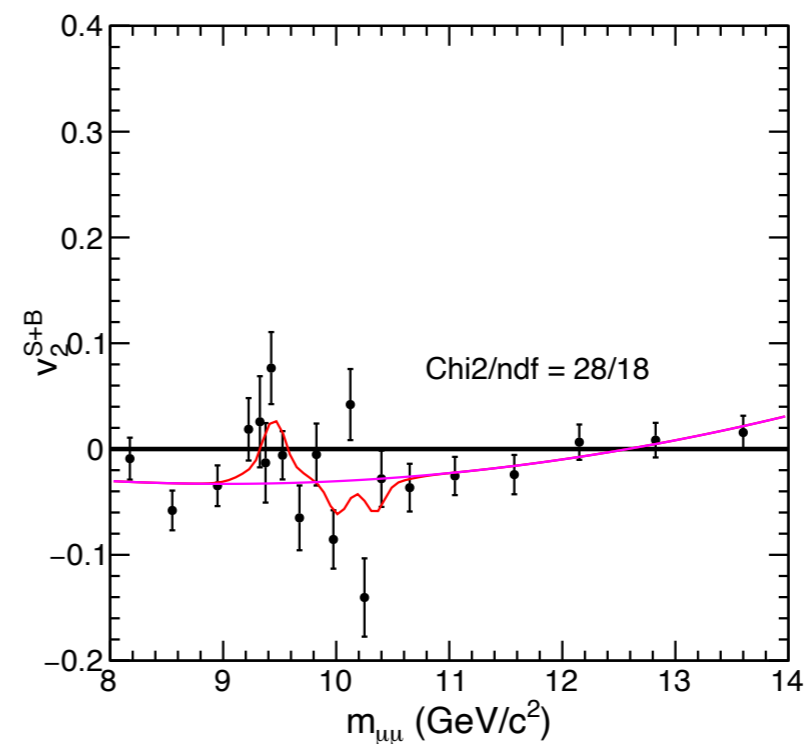
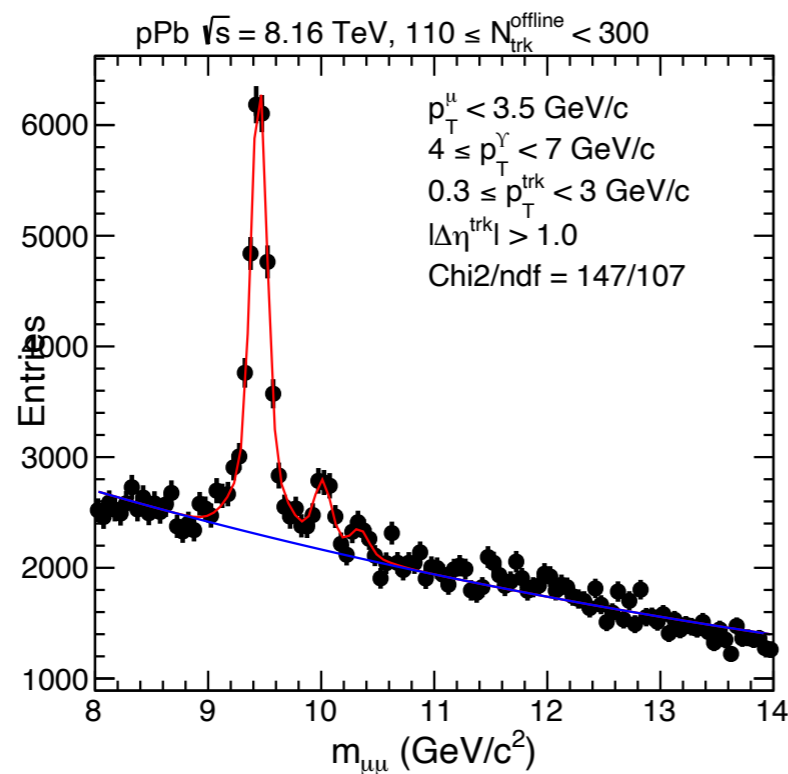
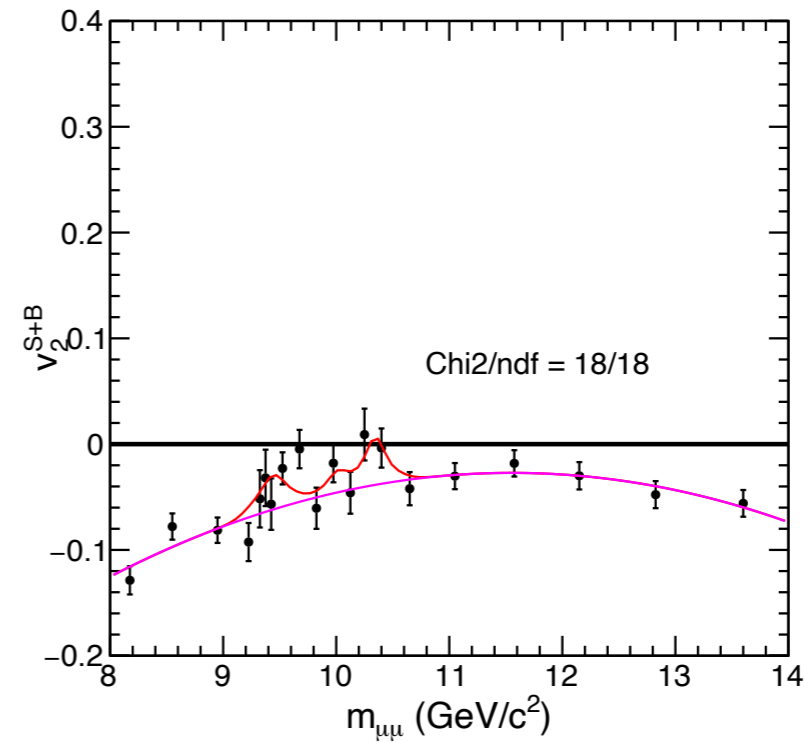
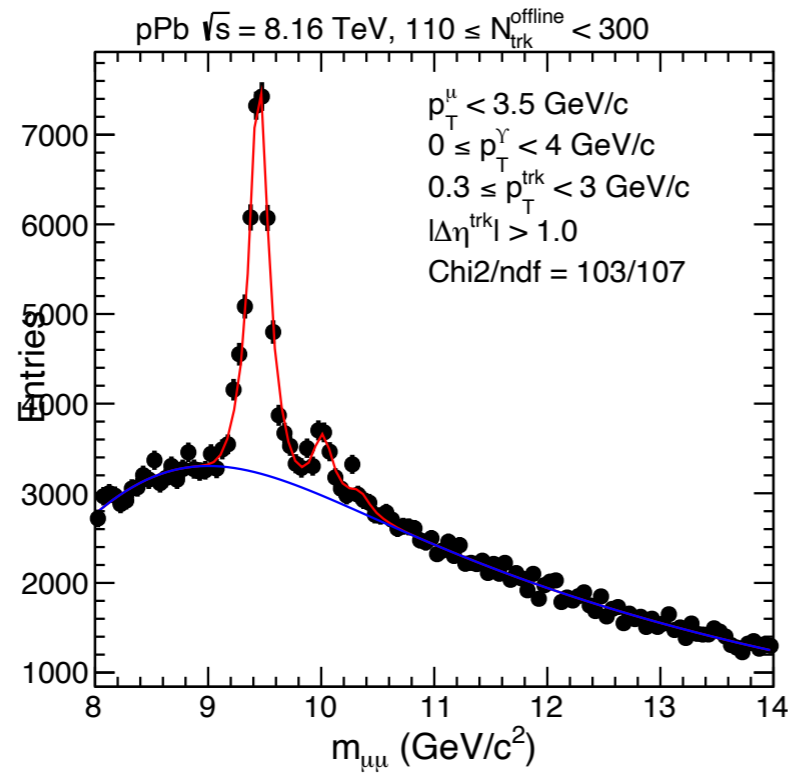
# Summary

- High-multiplicity range extended to 90
  - - Large charged hadron  $v_2$  compared to saturated pp charged hadron  $v_2$
- Components of low-multiplicity subtractions are almost ready
- 1. Low-multiplicity  $v_2$ : need to define range with MC
- 2. Number of associator ratio: ready
- 3. Jet yield ratio: tendency is different with other particle ( $J/\psi$ ,  $D^0$ )
- Low-multiplicity subtracted result touches 0

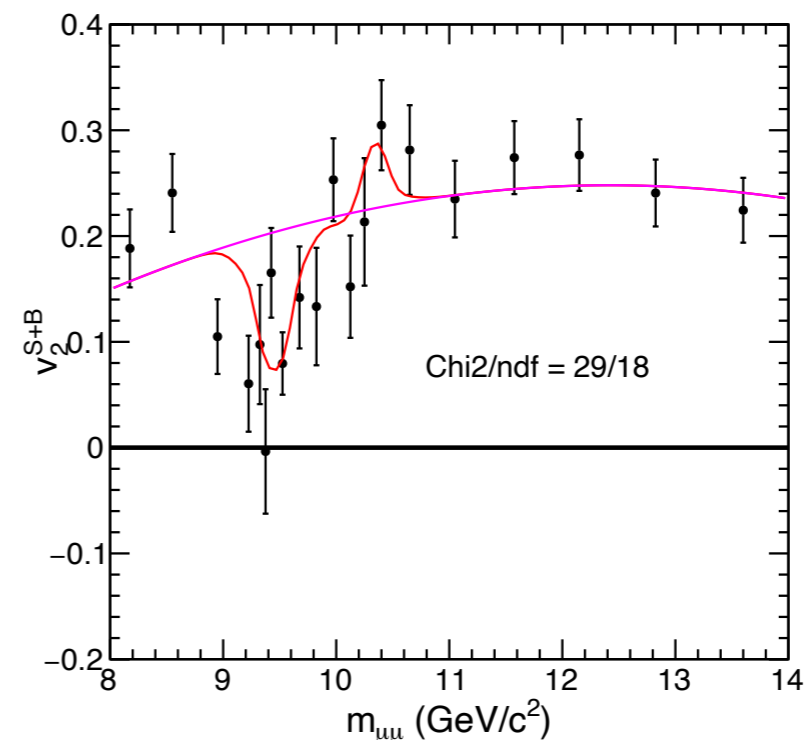
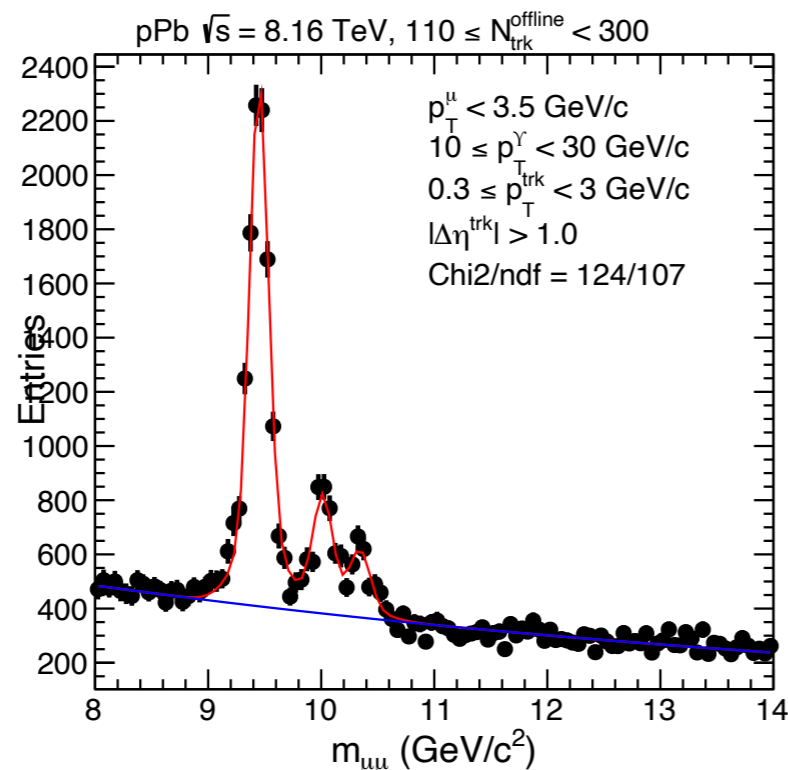
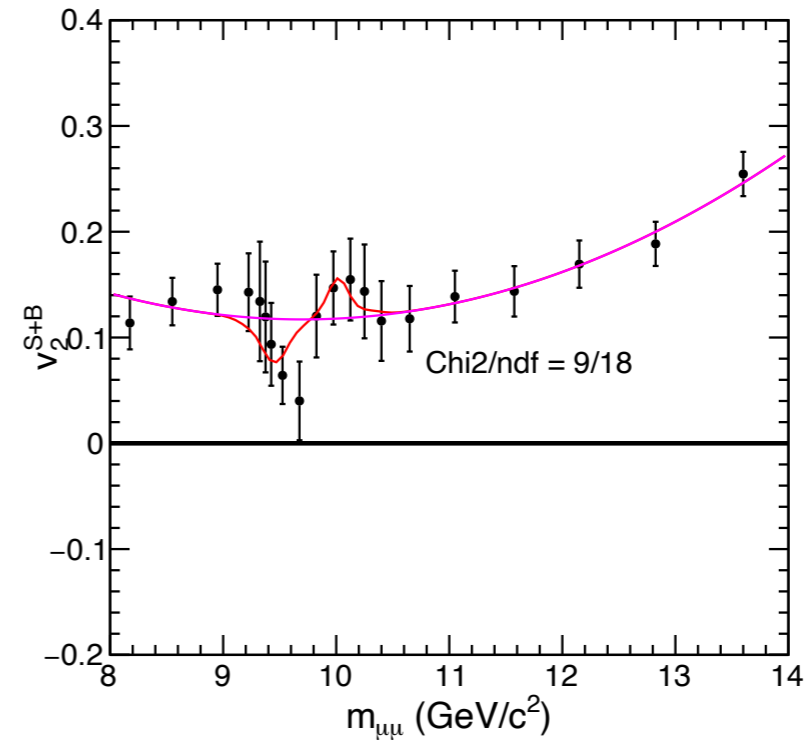
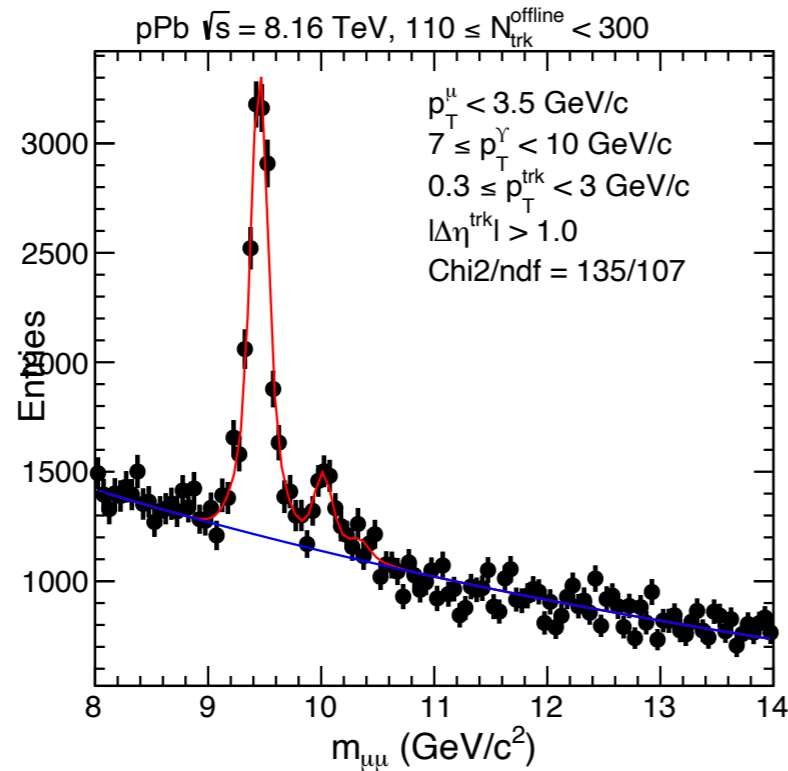


# Back up

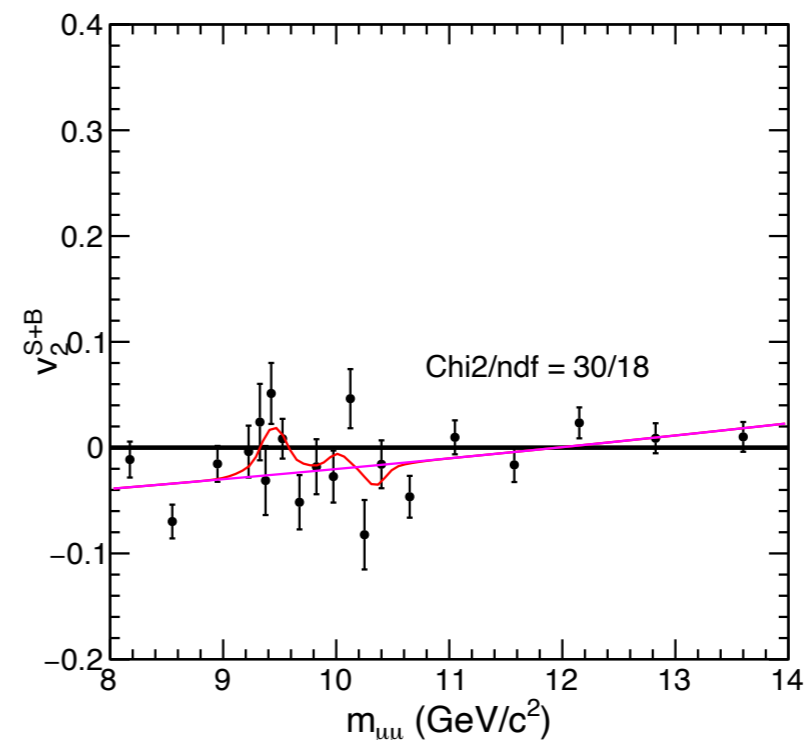
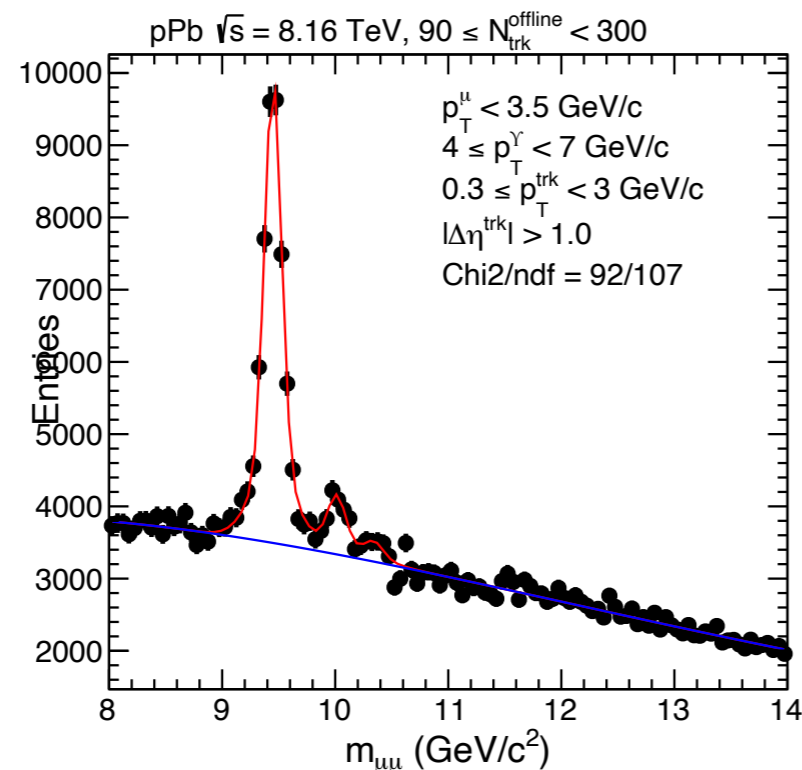
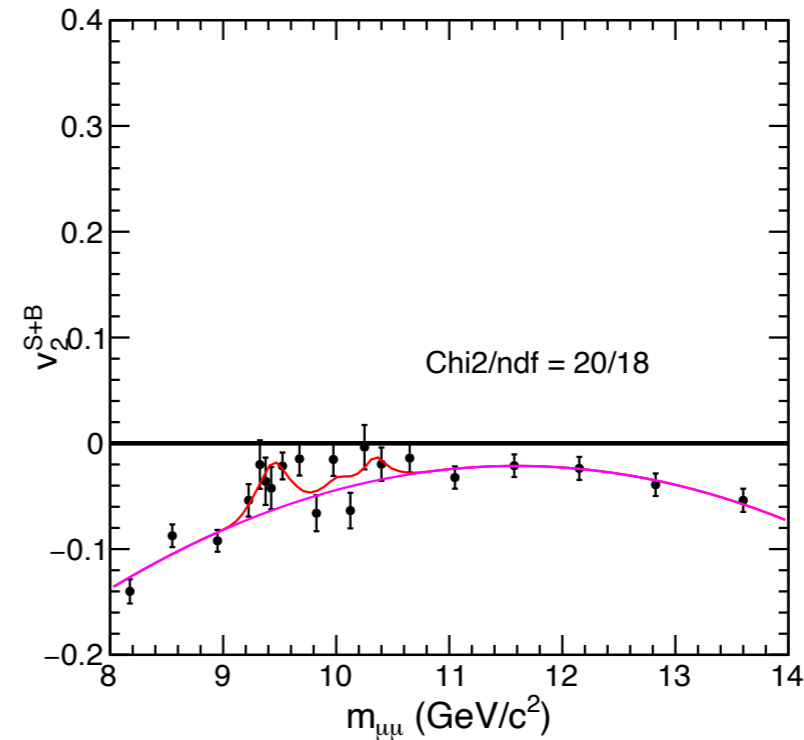
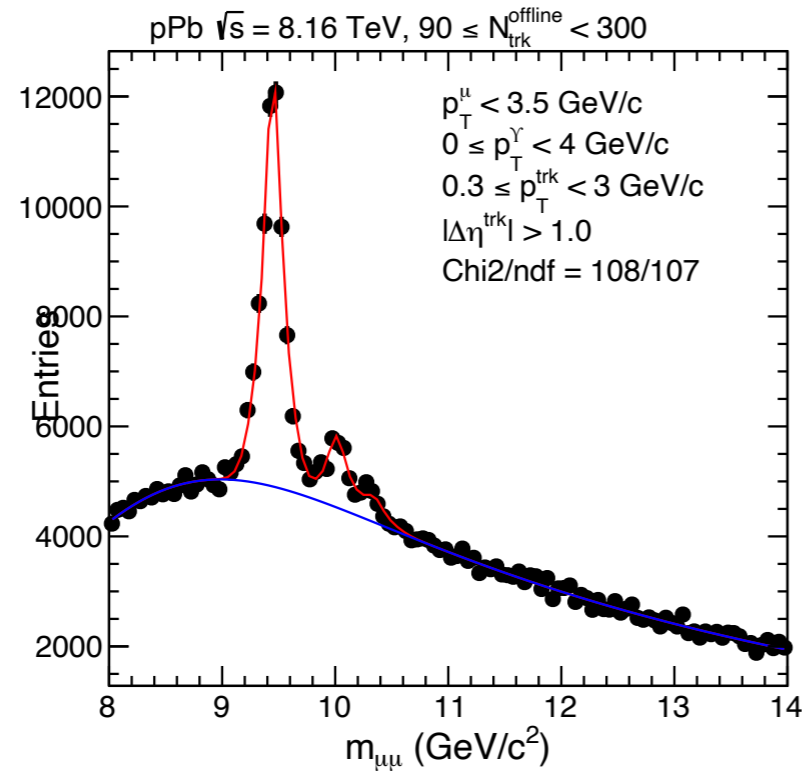
# Simultaneous fitting $110 < \text{mult.} < 300$



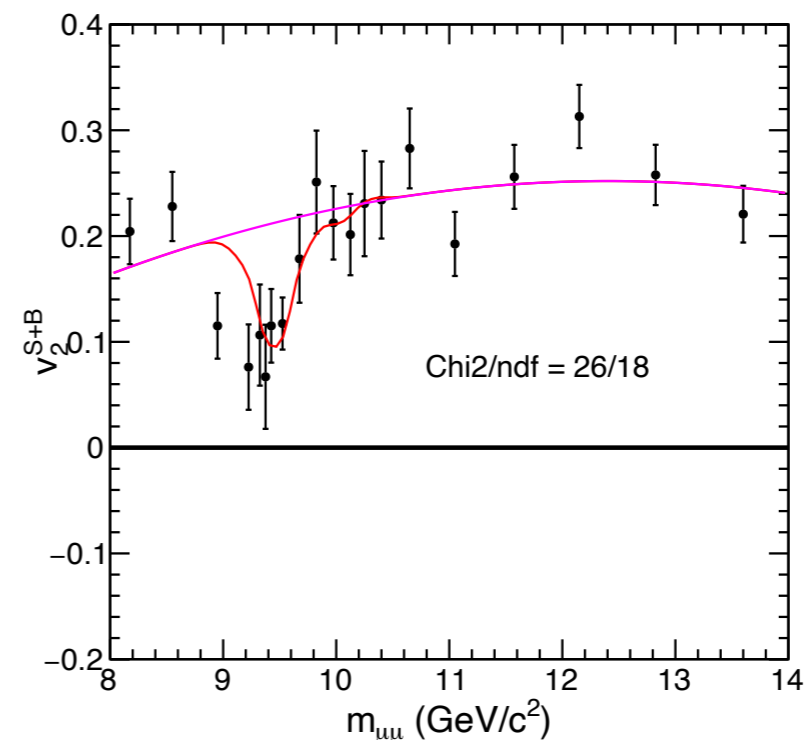
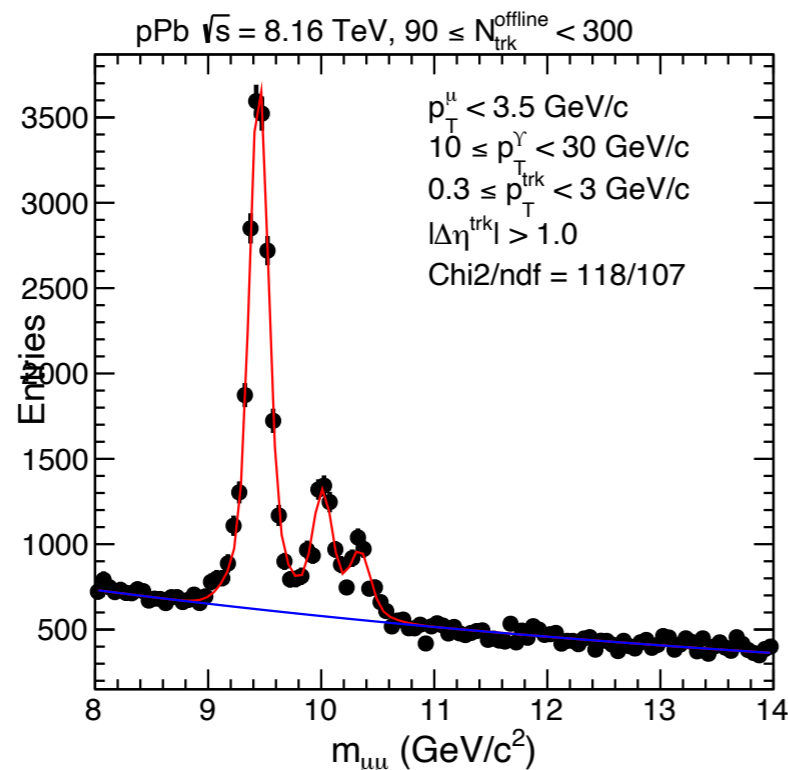
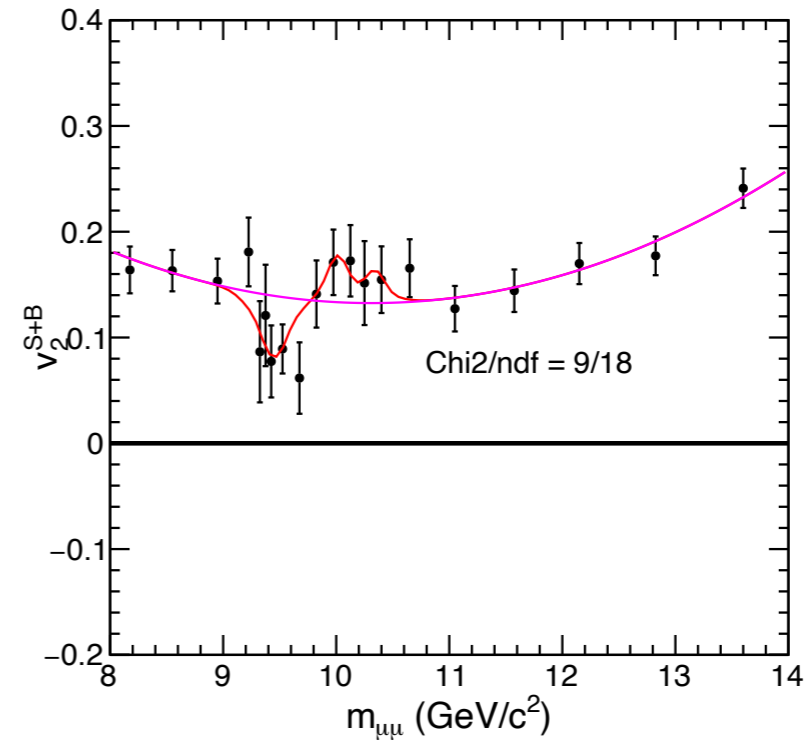
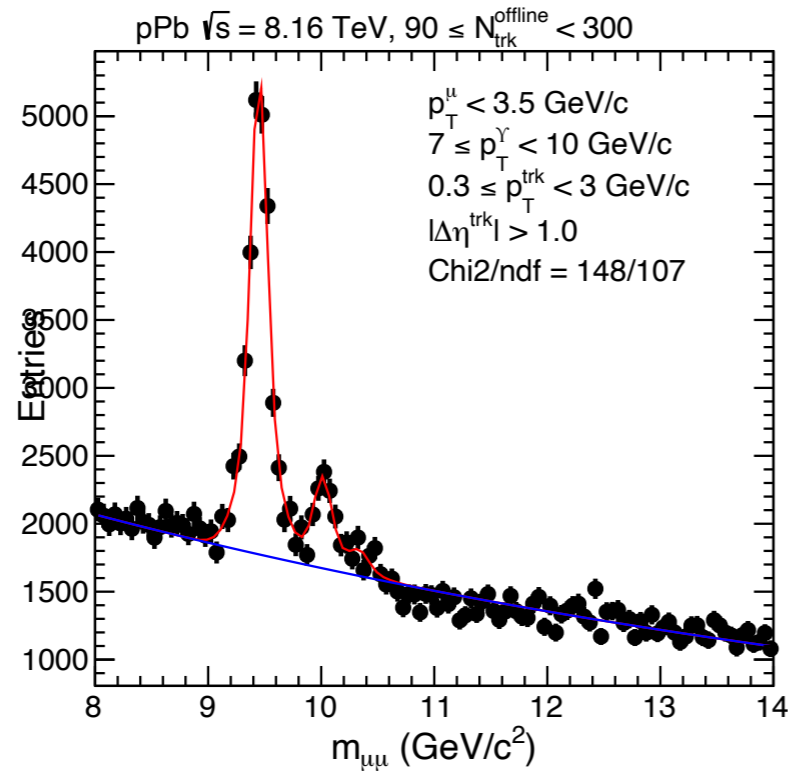
# Simultaneous fitting $110 < \text{mult.} < 300$



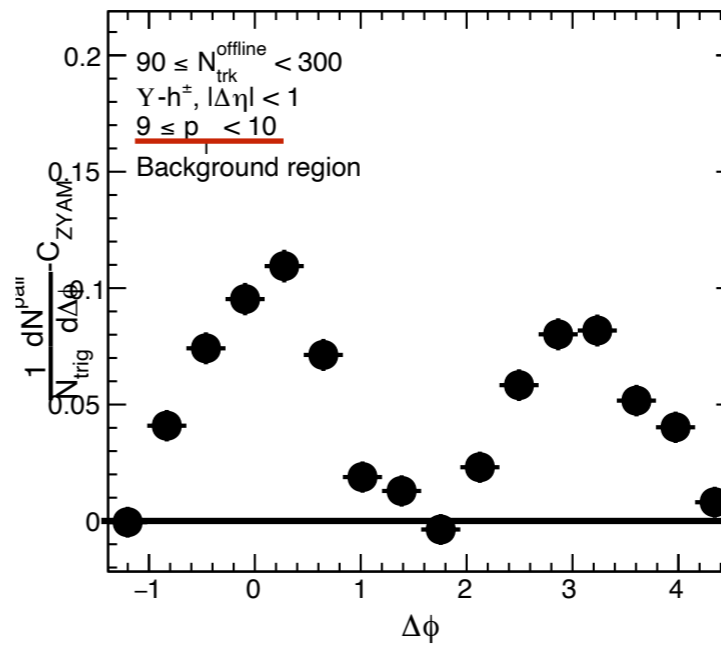
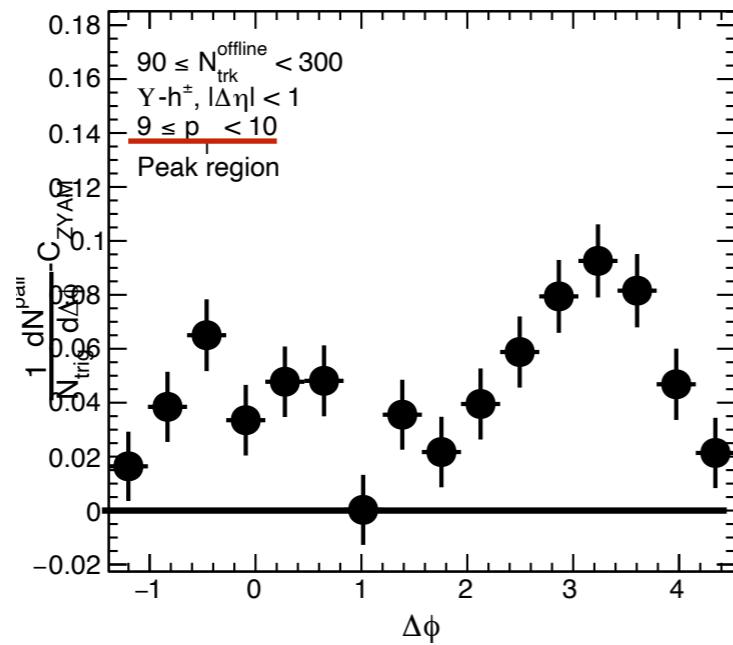
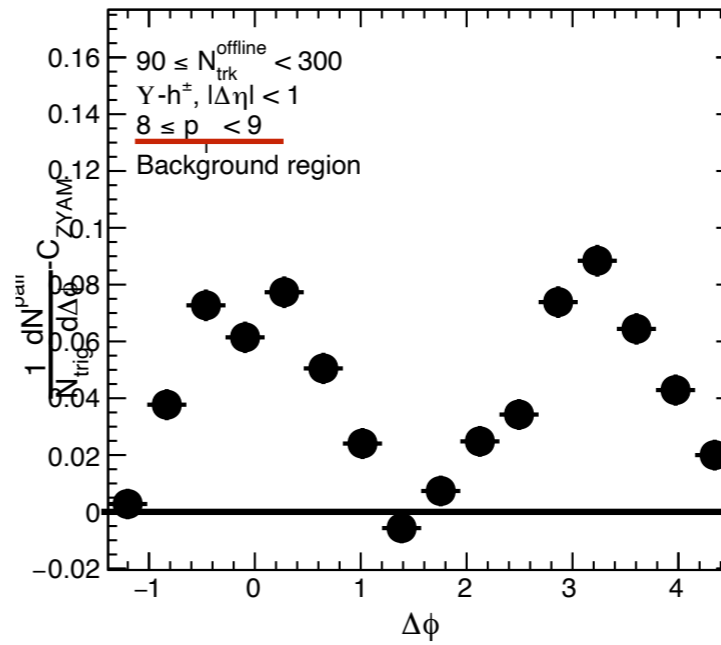
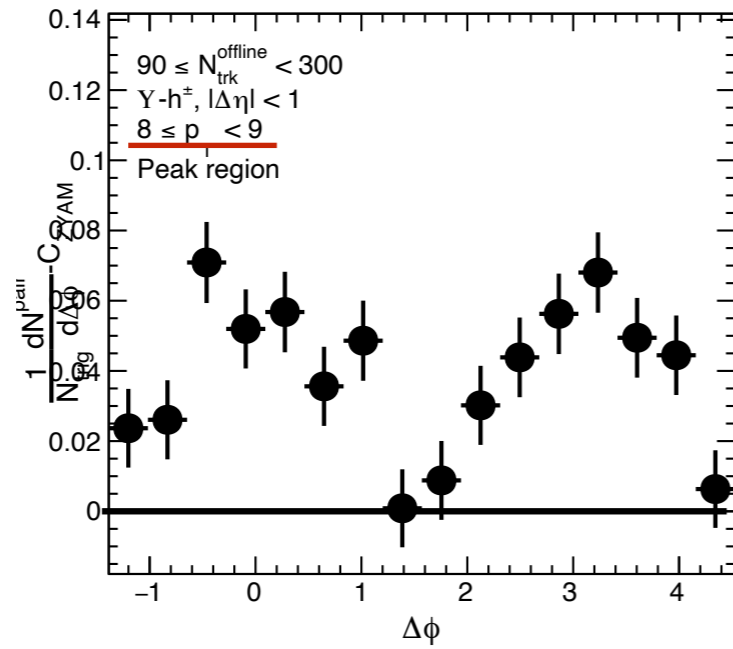
# Simultaneous fitting $90 < \text{mult.} < 300$



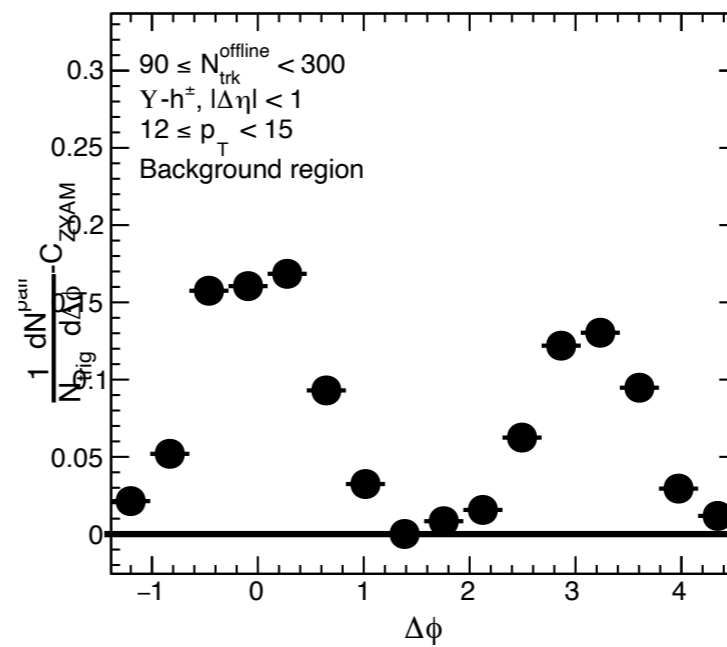
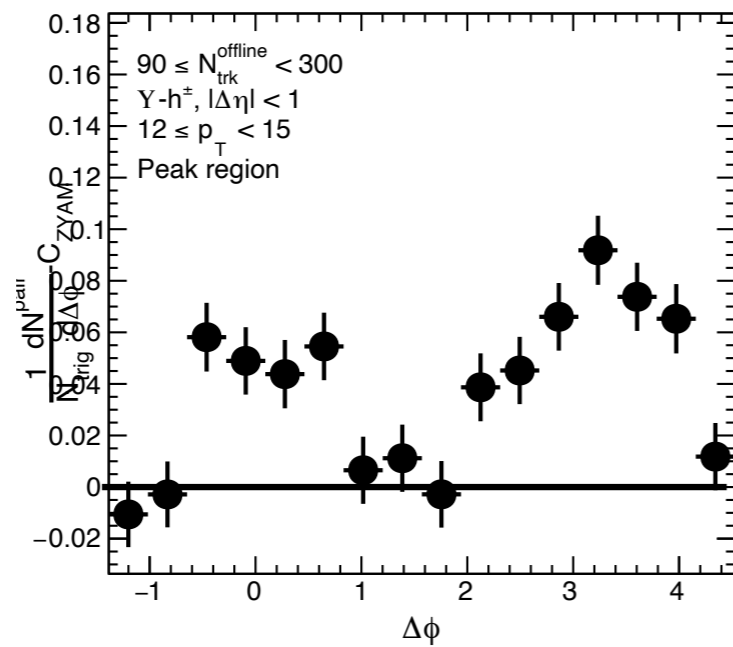
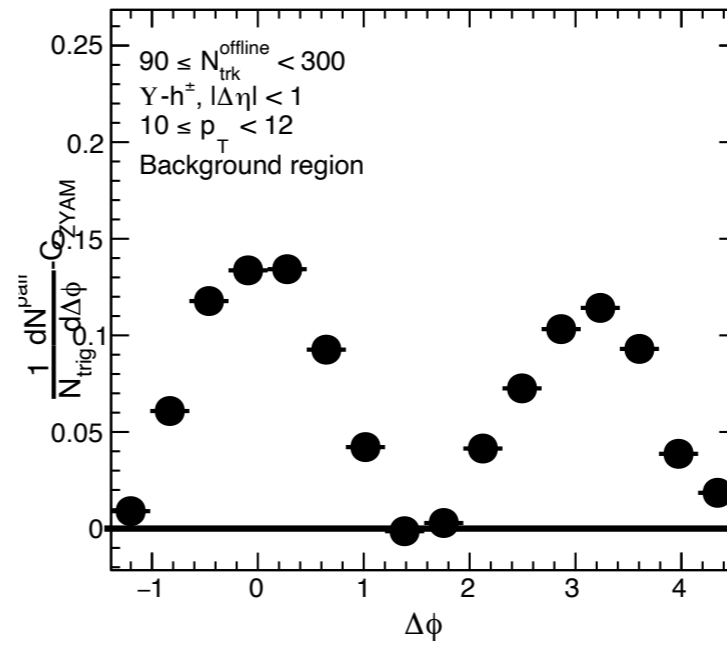
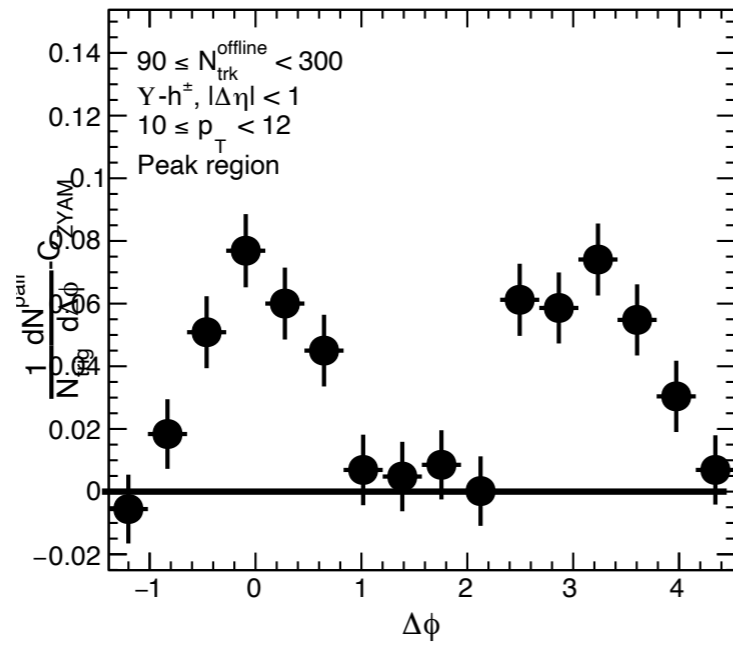
# Simultaneous fitting $90 < \text{mult.} < 300$



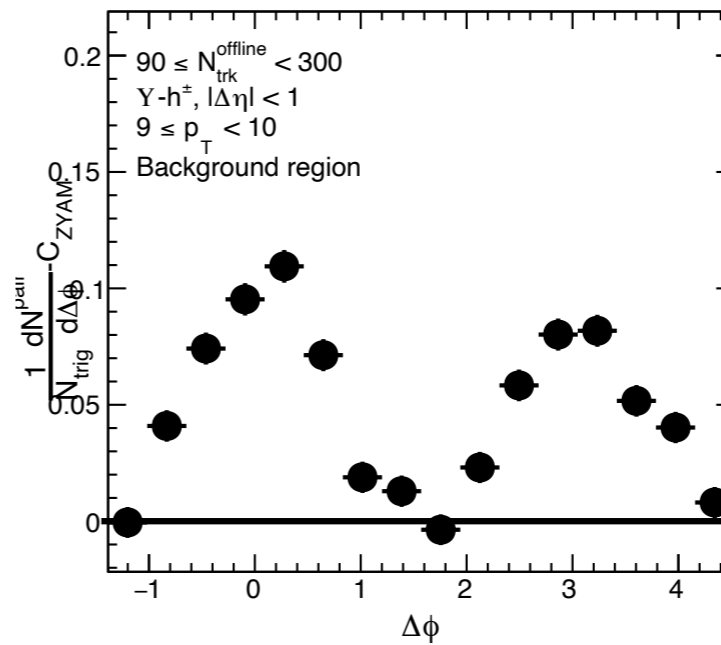
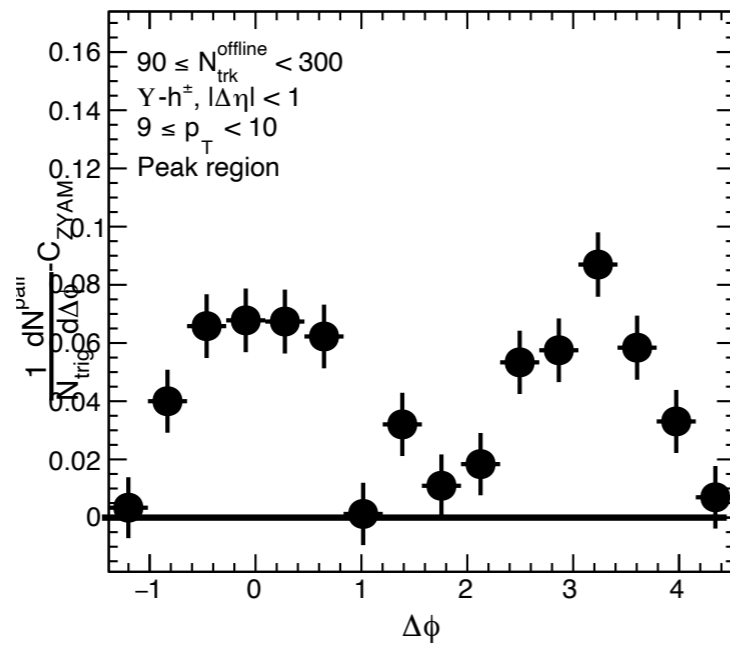
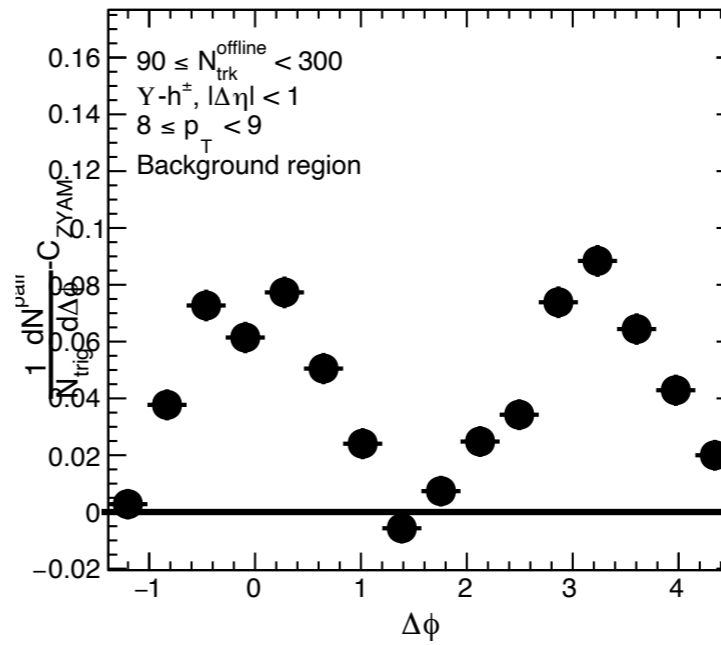
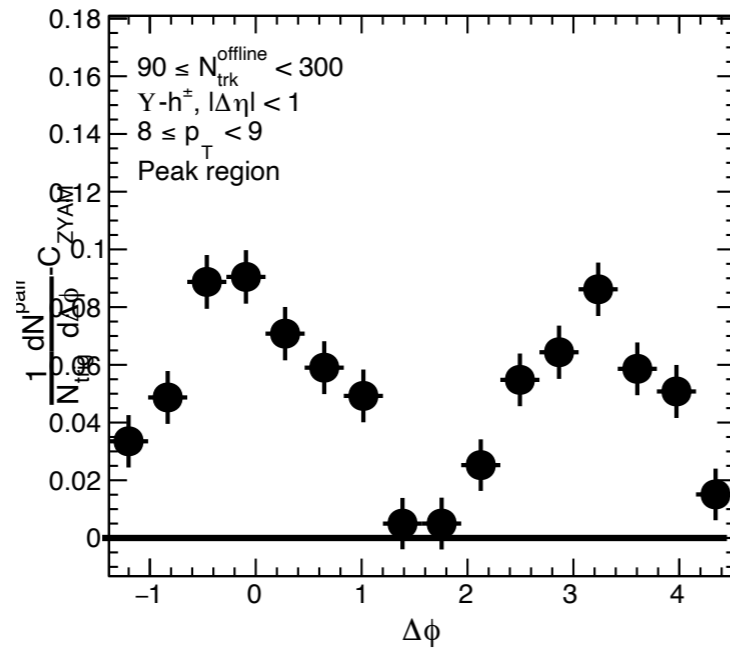
# 90 < mult. < 300 (9.2 < m < 9.6)



# 90 < mult. < 300 (9.2 < m < 9.6)

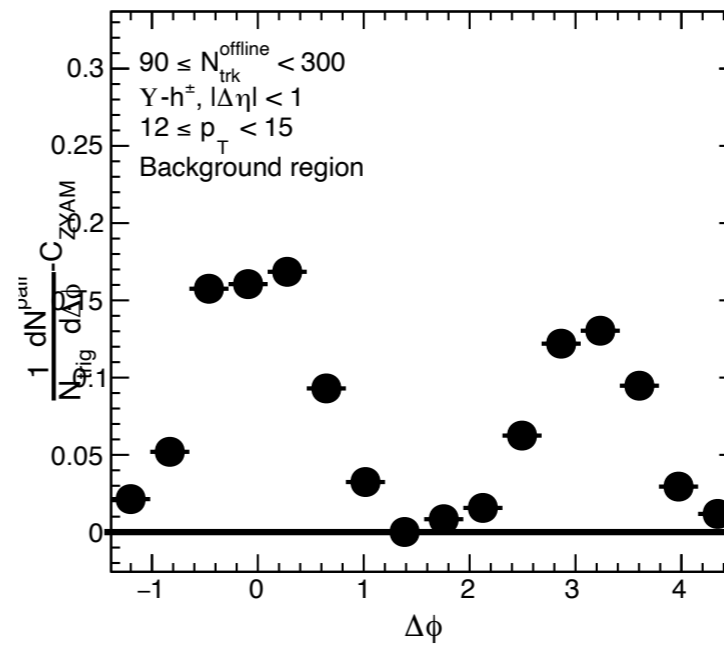
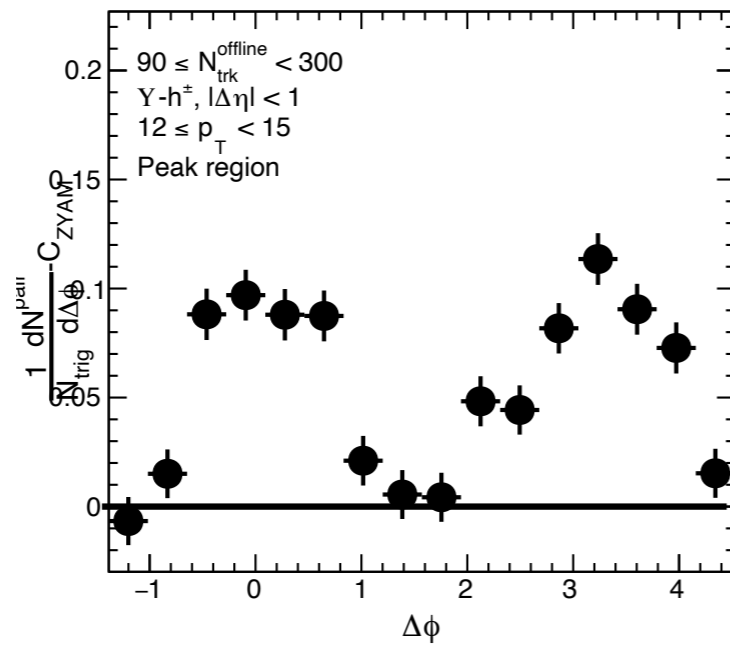
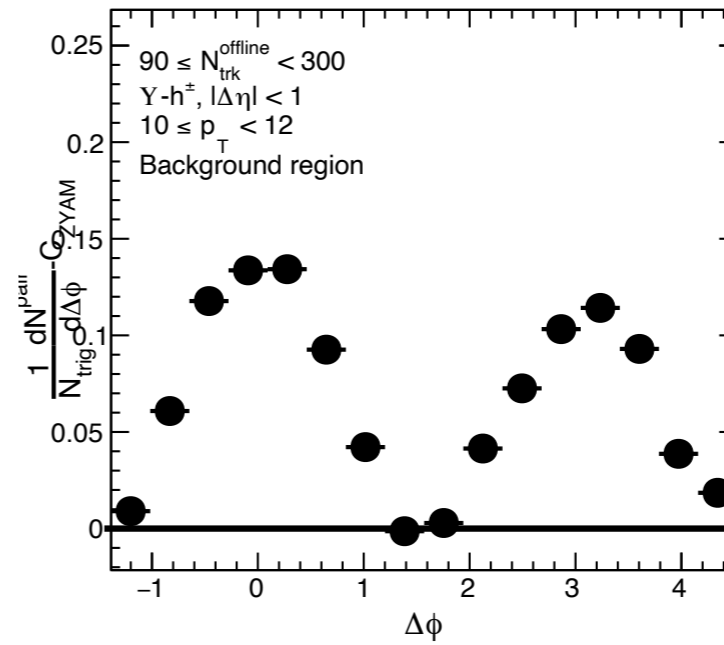
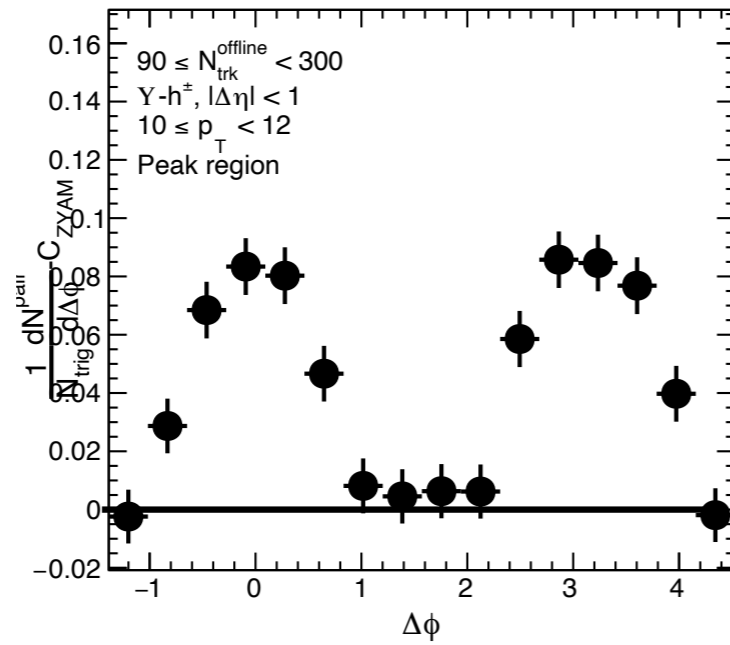


# 90 < mult. < 300 (9.0 < m < 9.8)

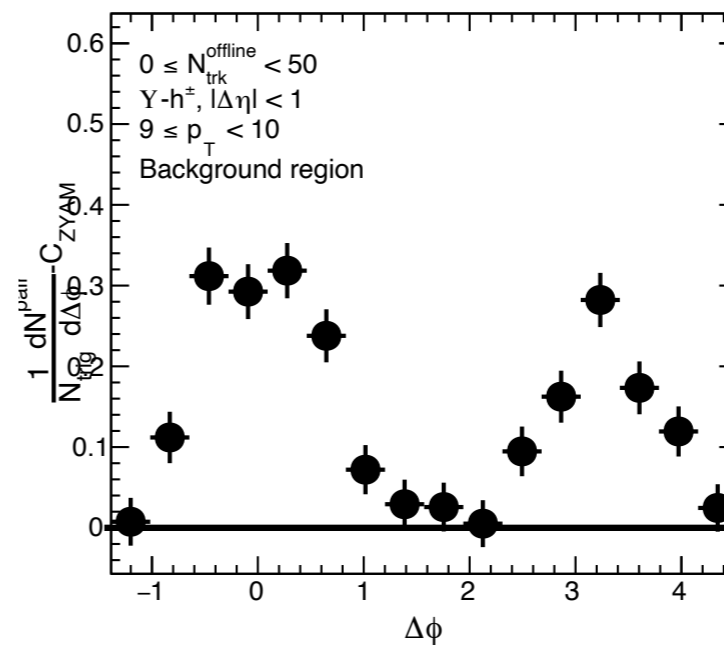
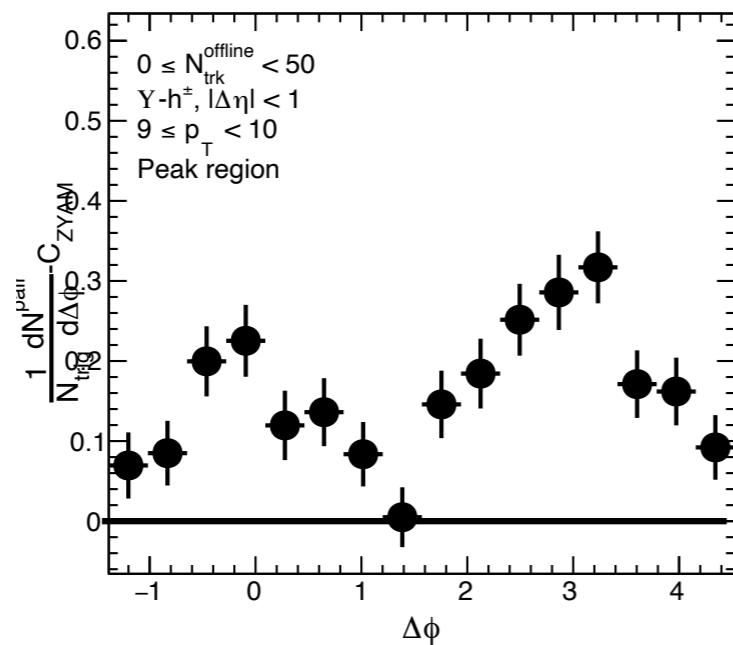
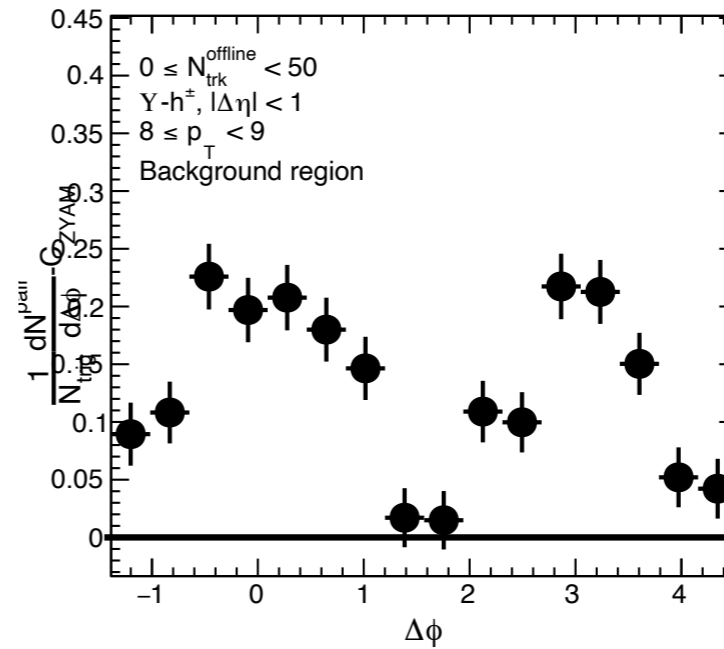
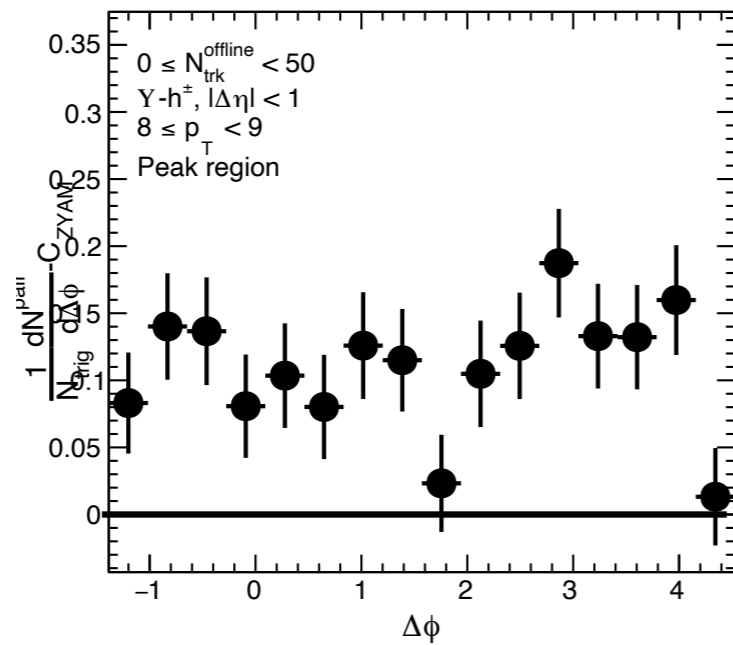




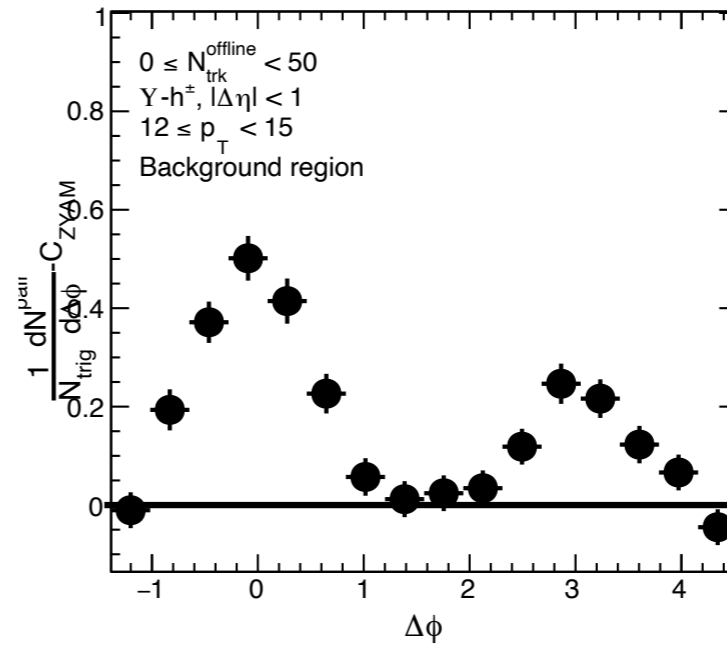
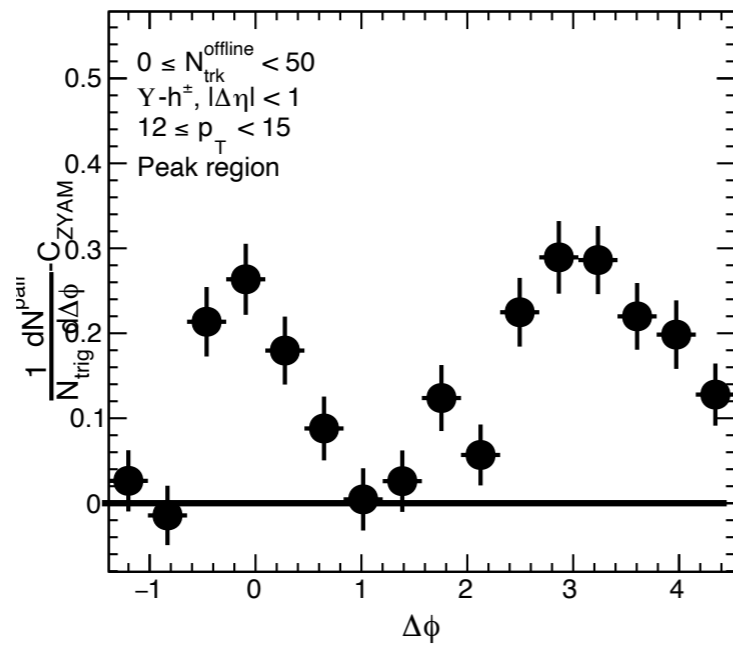
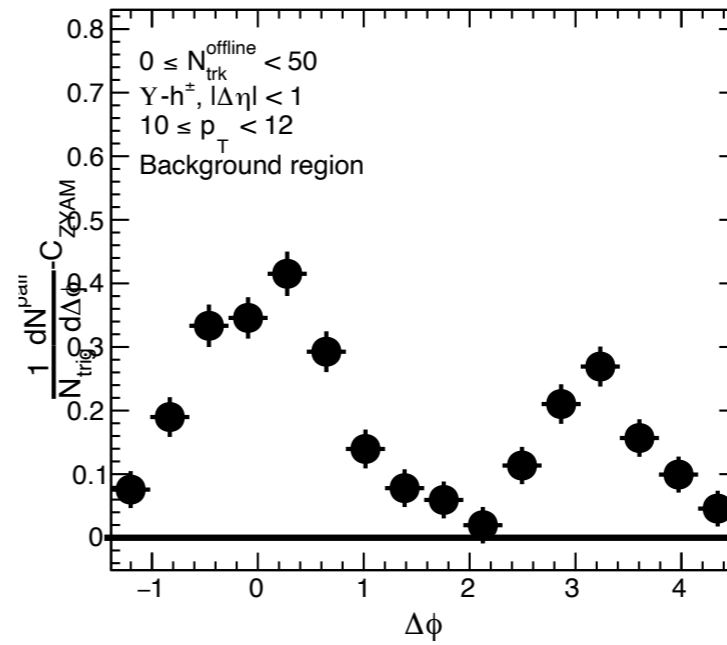
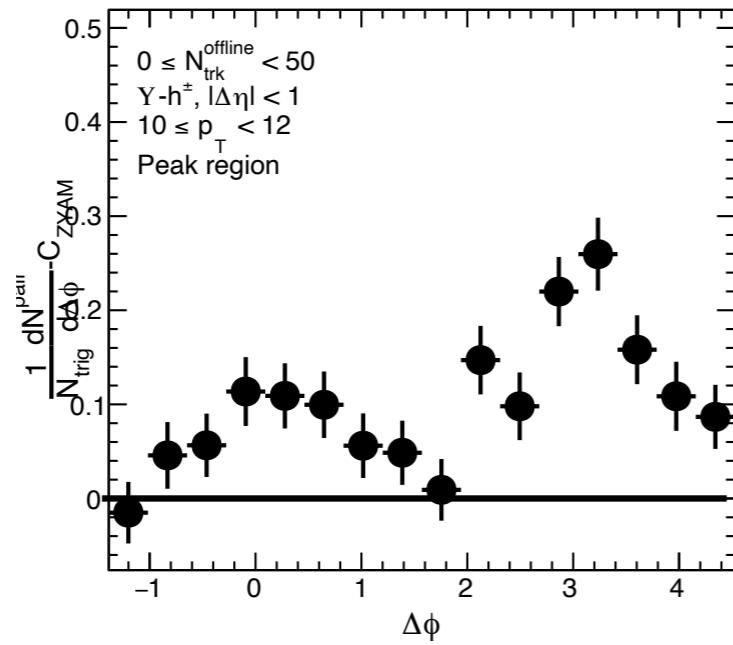
# 90 < mult. < 300 (9.0 < m < 9.8)



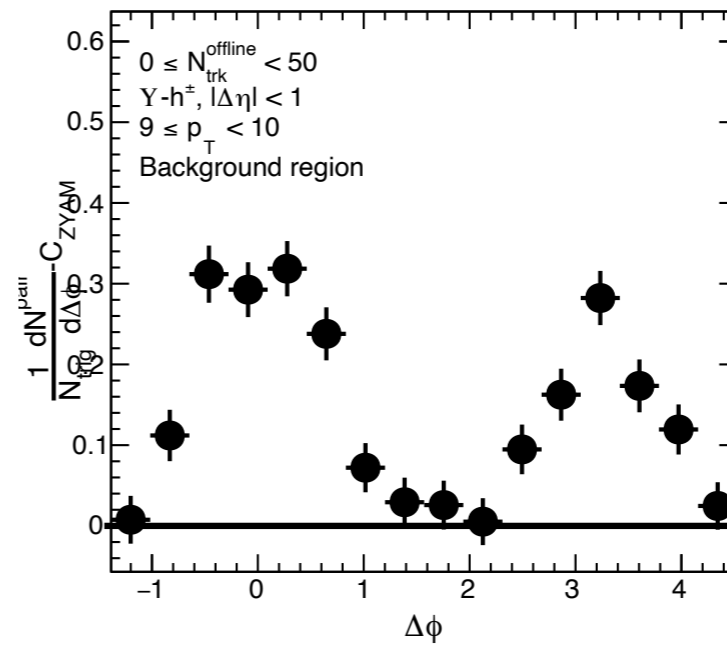
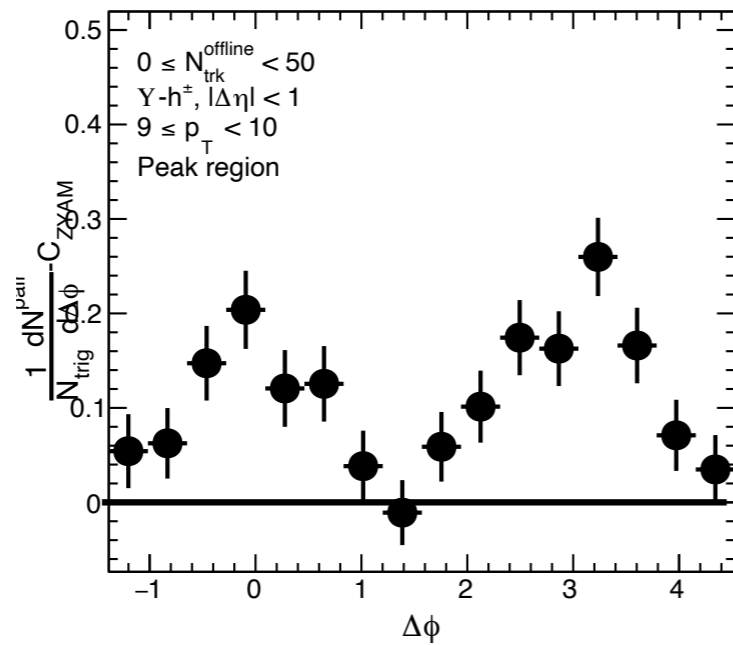
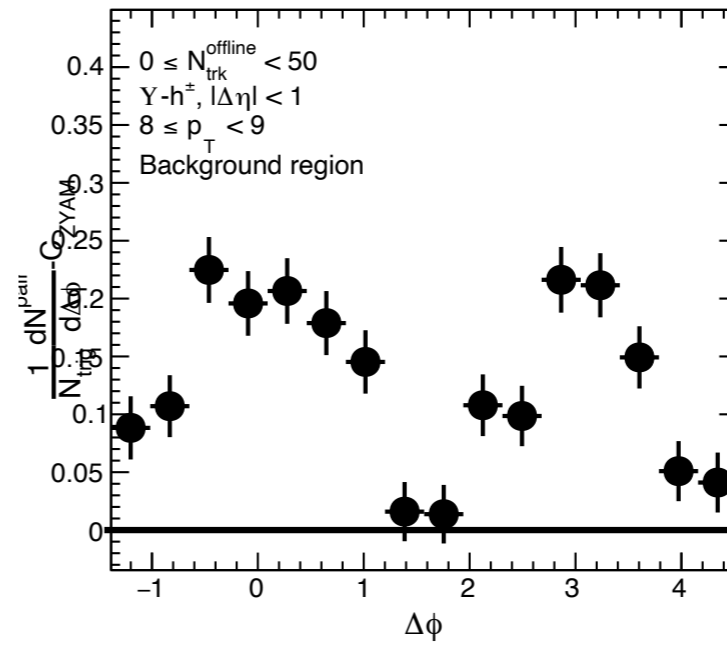
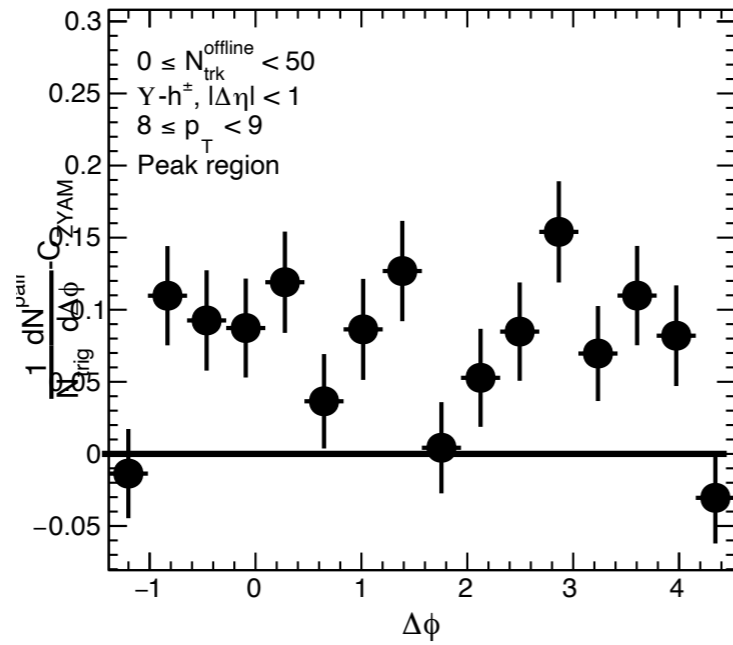
# $0 < \text{mult.} < 50$ ( $9.2 < m < 9.6$ )



# $0 < \text{mult.} < 50$ ( $9.2 < m < 9.6$ )



# $0 < \text{mult.} < 50$ ( $9.0 < m < 9.8$ )



# $0 < \text{mult.} < 50$ ( $9.0 < m < 9.8$ )

