

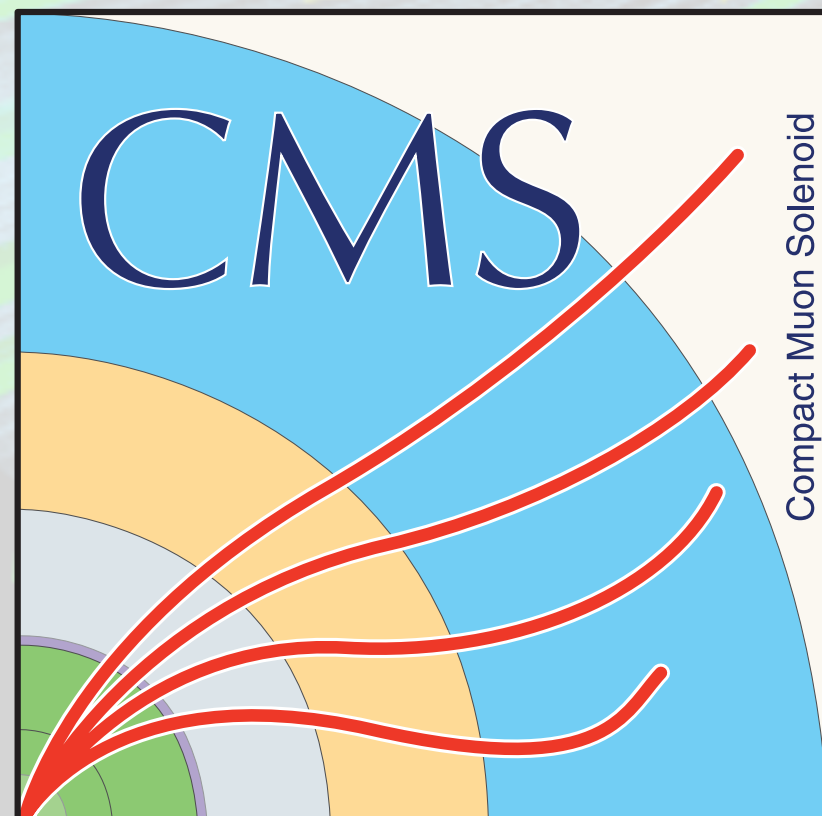
QGP Results from CMS

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University of Illinois Chicago

On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

July 9, 2026

EMMI Workshop: Mining for gluon
saturation at the LHC and the future EIC
Darmstadt, Germany



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS CHICAGO

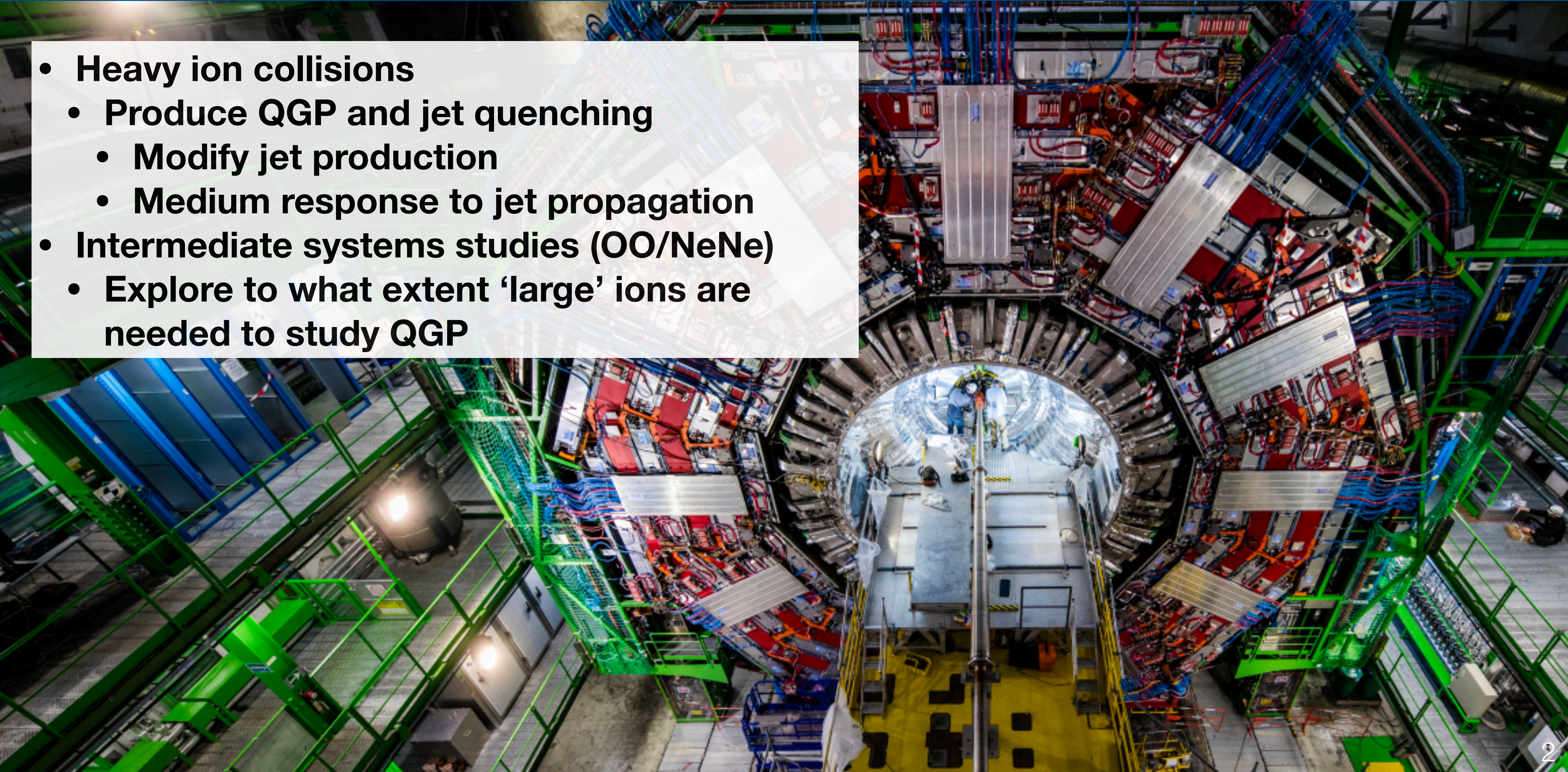


U.S. DEPARTMENT
of **ENERGY**

The UIC group is supported by the DoE Office of Science

Introduction

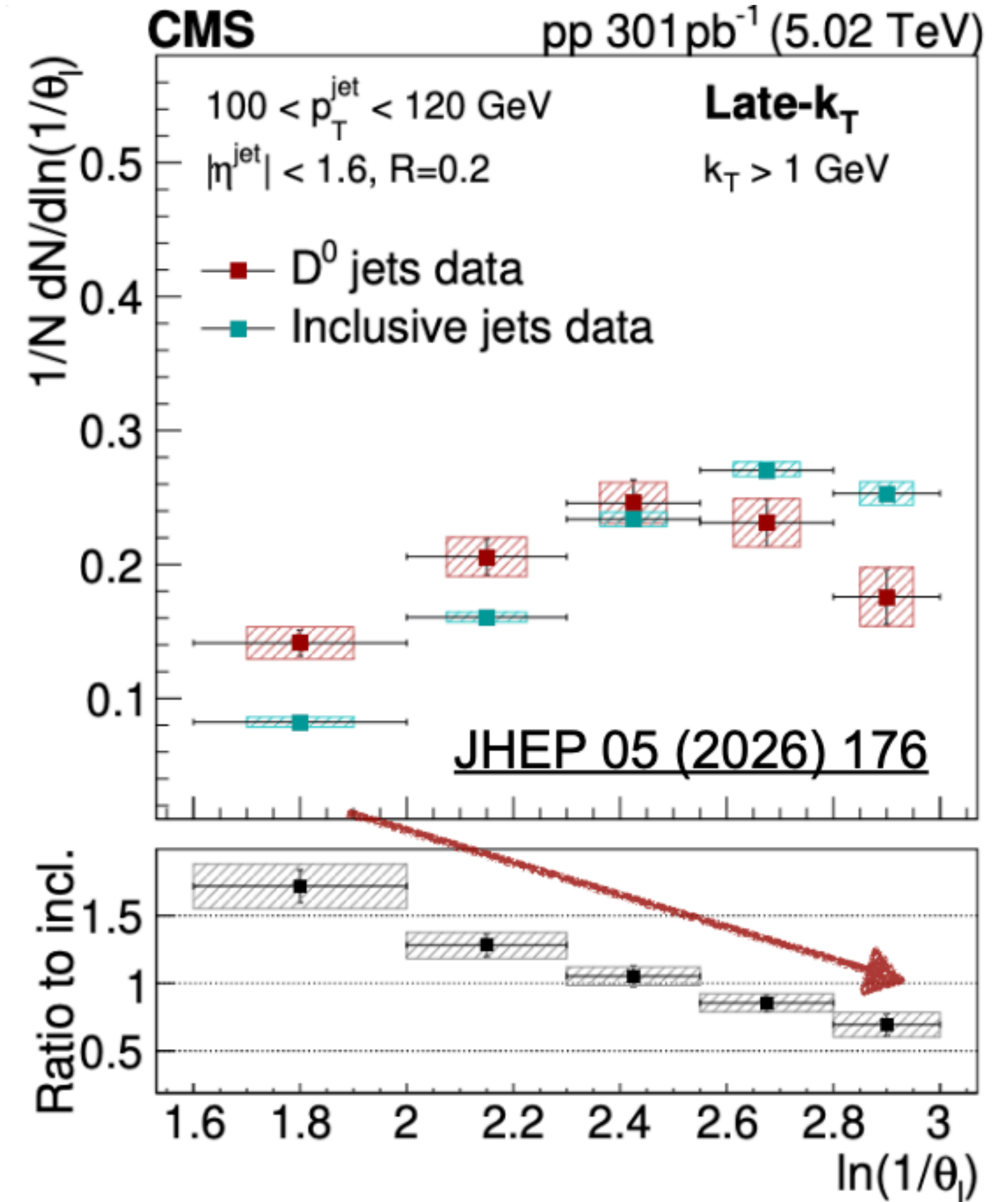
- Heavy ion collisions
 - Produce QGP and jet quenching
 - Modify jet production
 - Medium response to jet propagation
- Intermediate systems studies (OO/NeNe)
 - Explore to what extent 'large' ions are needed to study QGP



Dead cone effect in D-tagged jets (pp)

- Gluon radiation predicted to be suppressed at small angles for heavy quarks
 - “Dead cone effect”
- Systematic exploration of emissions using jet grooming techniques
- Suppression confirmed for D-tagged jets compared to inclusive jets at small angles

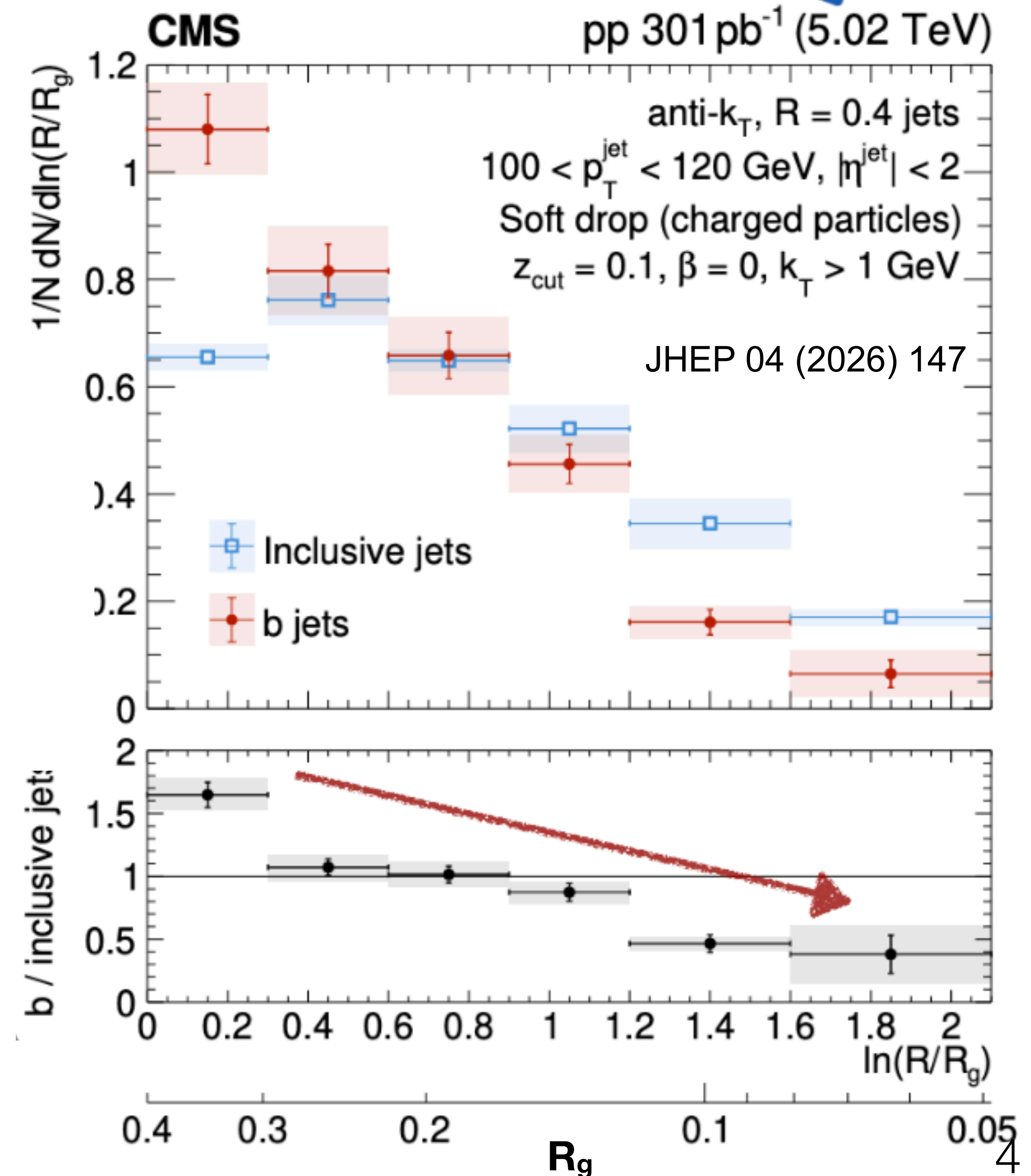
$$\theta_{\text{dc}} \propto \frac{m_q}{E}$$



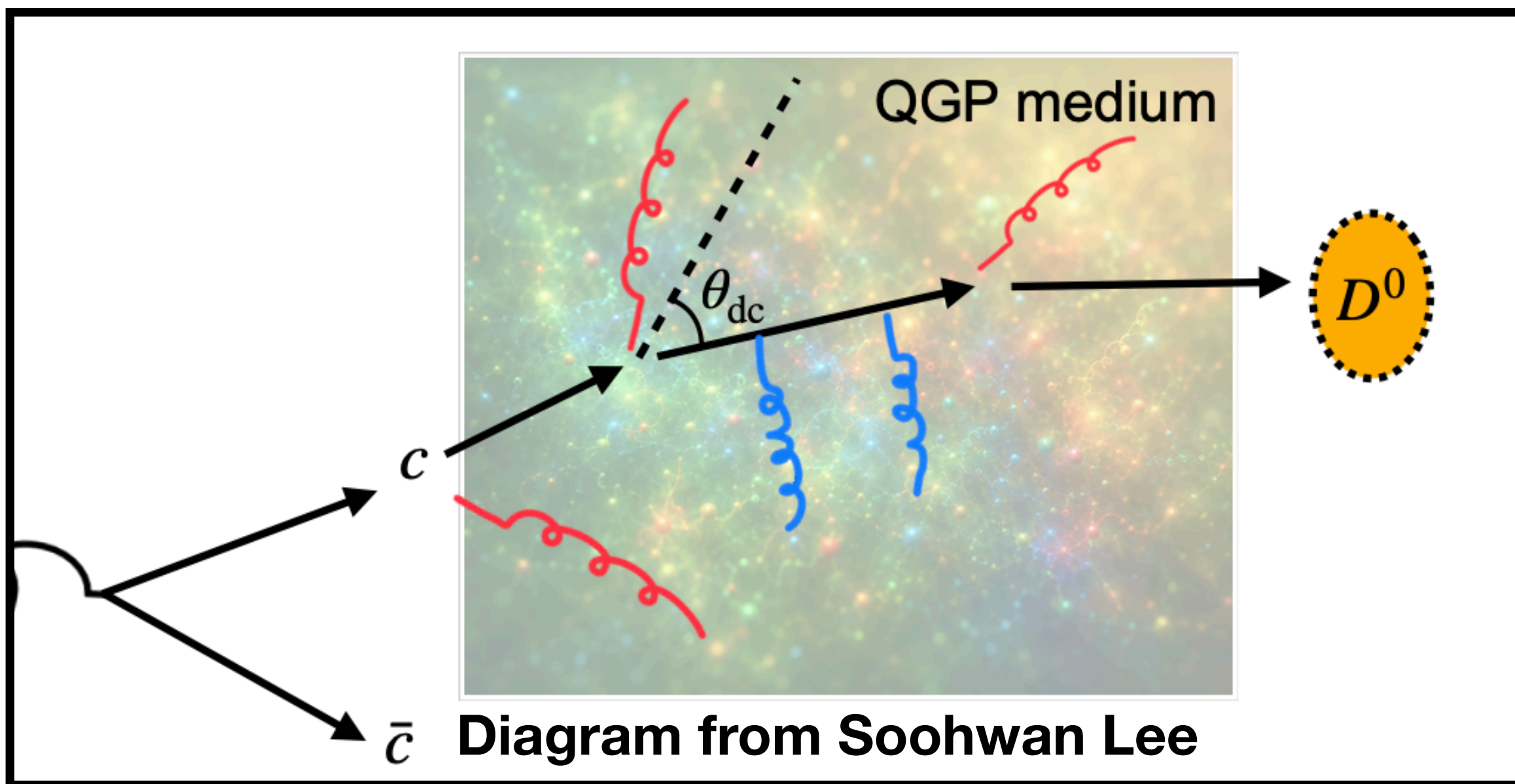
Dead cone effect in b-tagged jets (pp)

- Gluon radiation predicted to be suppressed at small angles for heavy quarks
 - “Dead cone effect”
- Systematic exploration of emissions using jet grooming techniques
- Suppression confirmed for D-tagged jets compared to inclusive jets at small angles
- Effect also seen for b jets!

$$\theta_{\text{dc}} \propto \frac{m_q}{E}$$

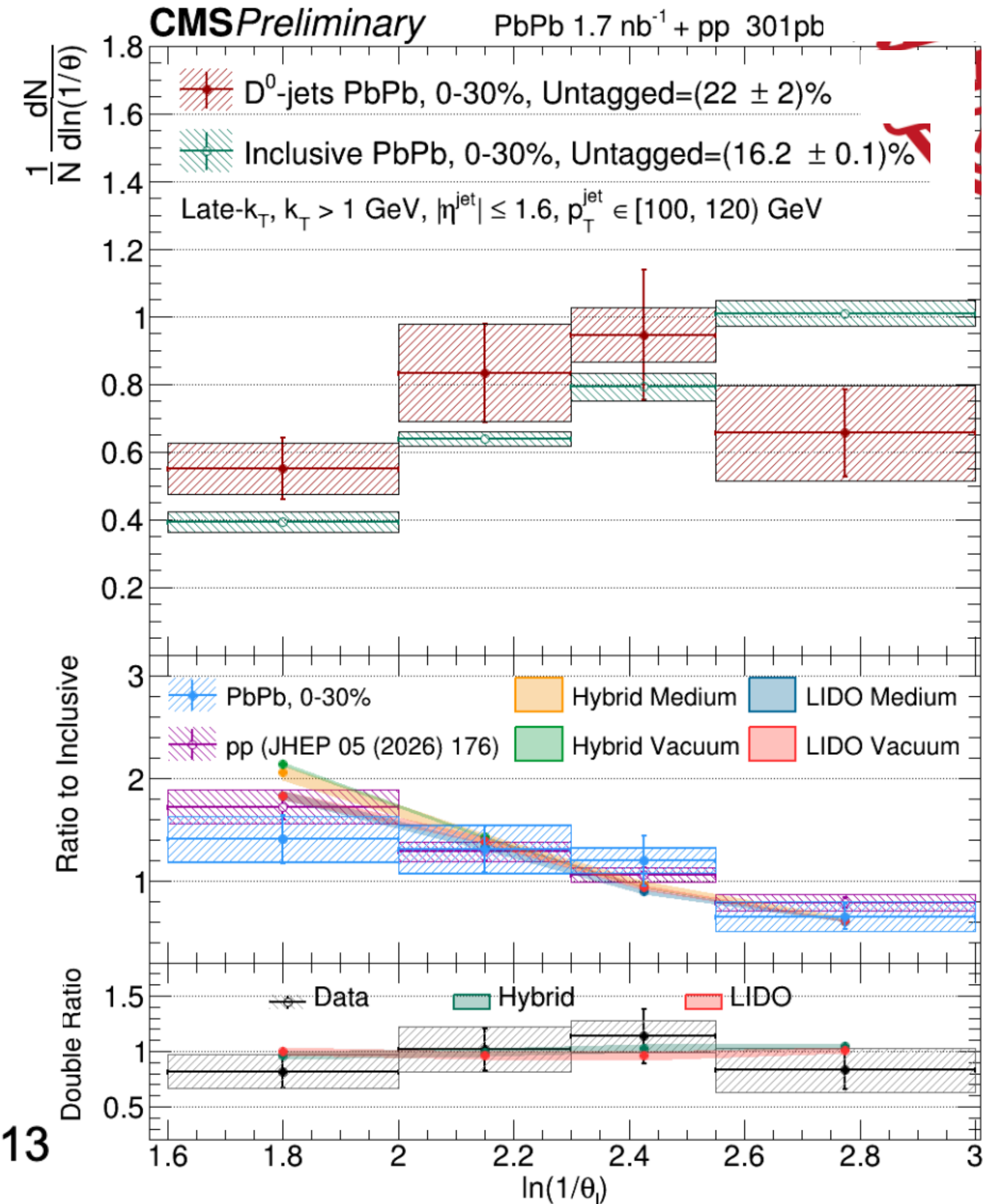


What happens in a QGP?



- Medium-induced gluon radiation predicted to fill the dead cone
- D-tagged study repeated in PbPb
- First measurement of dead-cone in PbPb!
- No indication of 'filling' effect

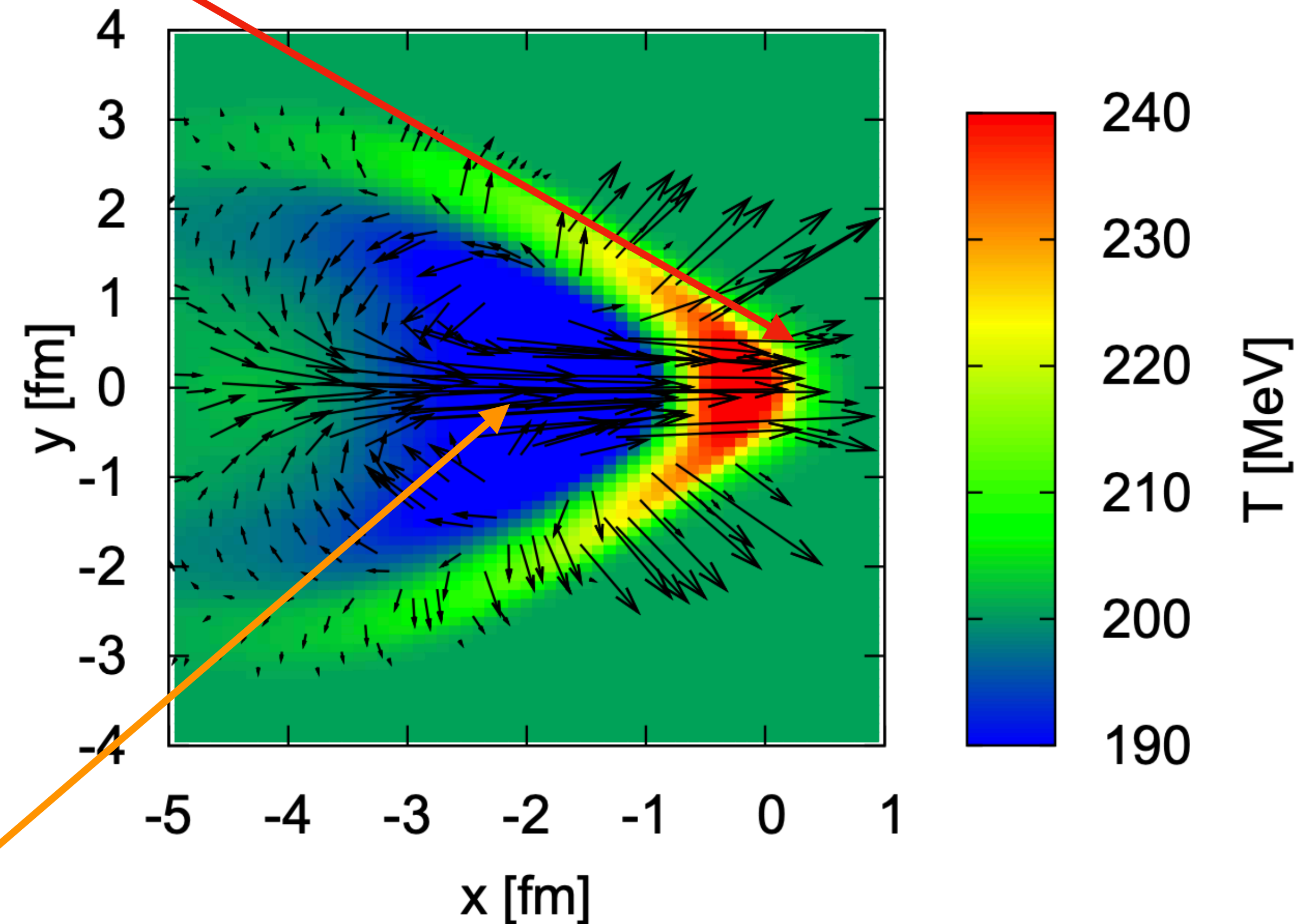
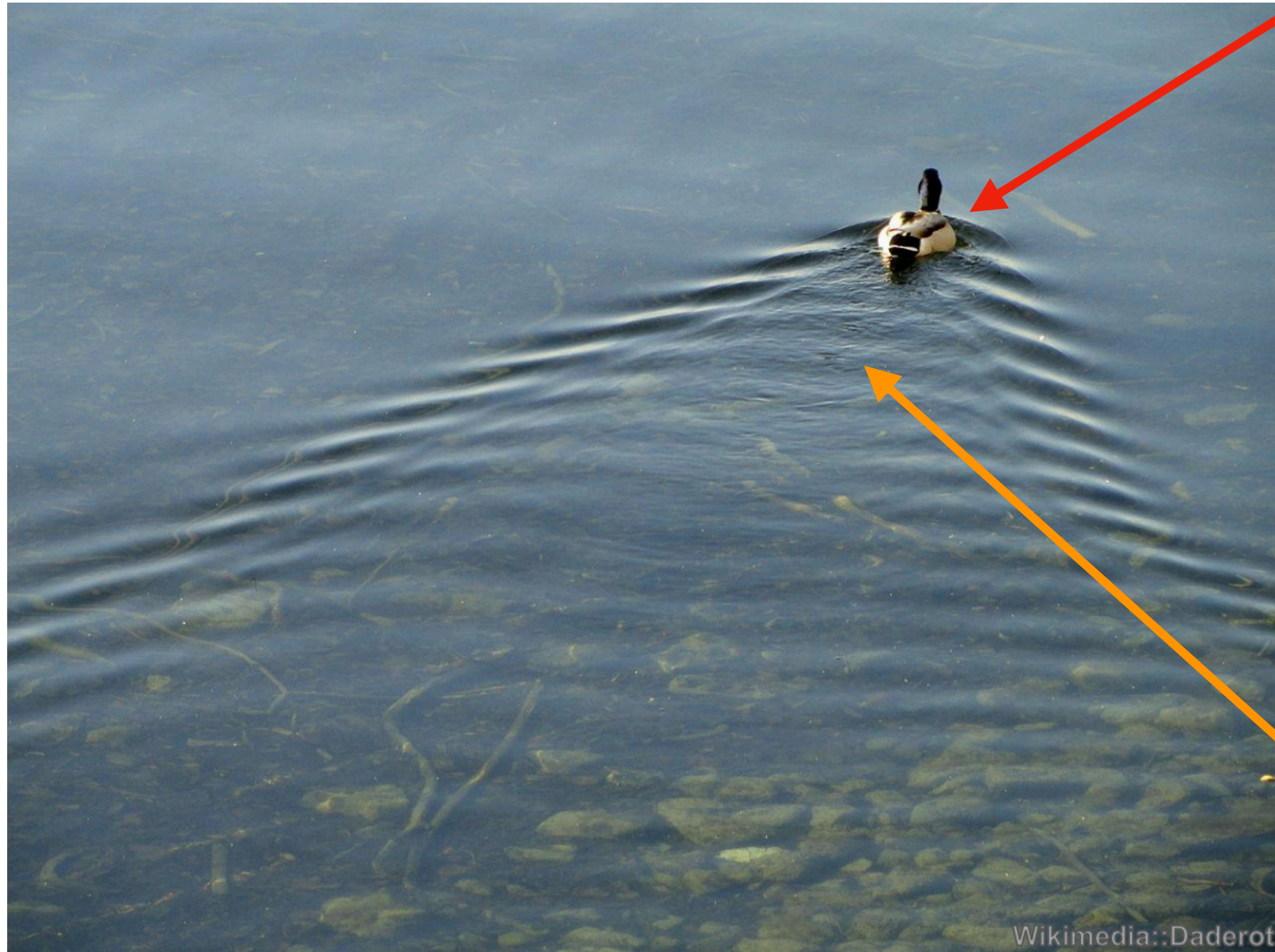
CMS-PAS-HIN-25-013



Wakes in the QGP

- If an energetic quark goes through QGP, can it leave a wake?
- How does QGP respond to perturbations?

More water/QGP in the direction of the duck/quark (positive wake)



Less water/QGP behind the duck/quark (diffusion wake)

Searching for a jet wake

- Proposed to use eta-separated dijets to search for the wake
- Compare large/small eta gap selections to isolate wake from jet modifications

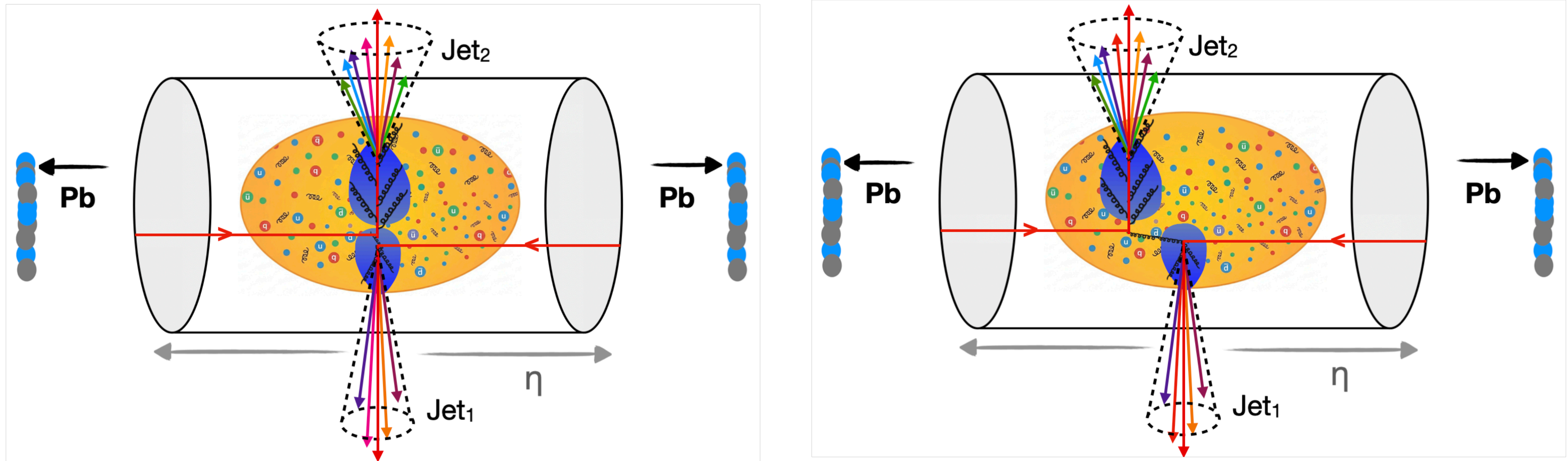
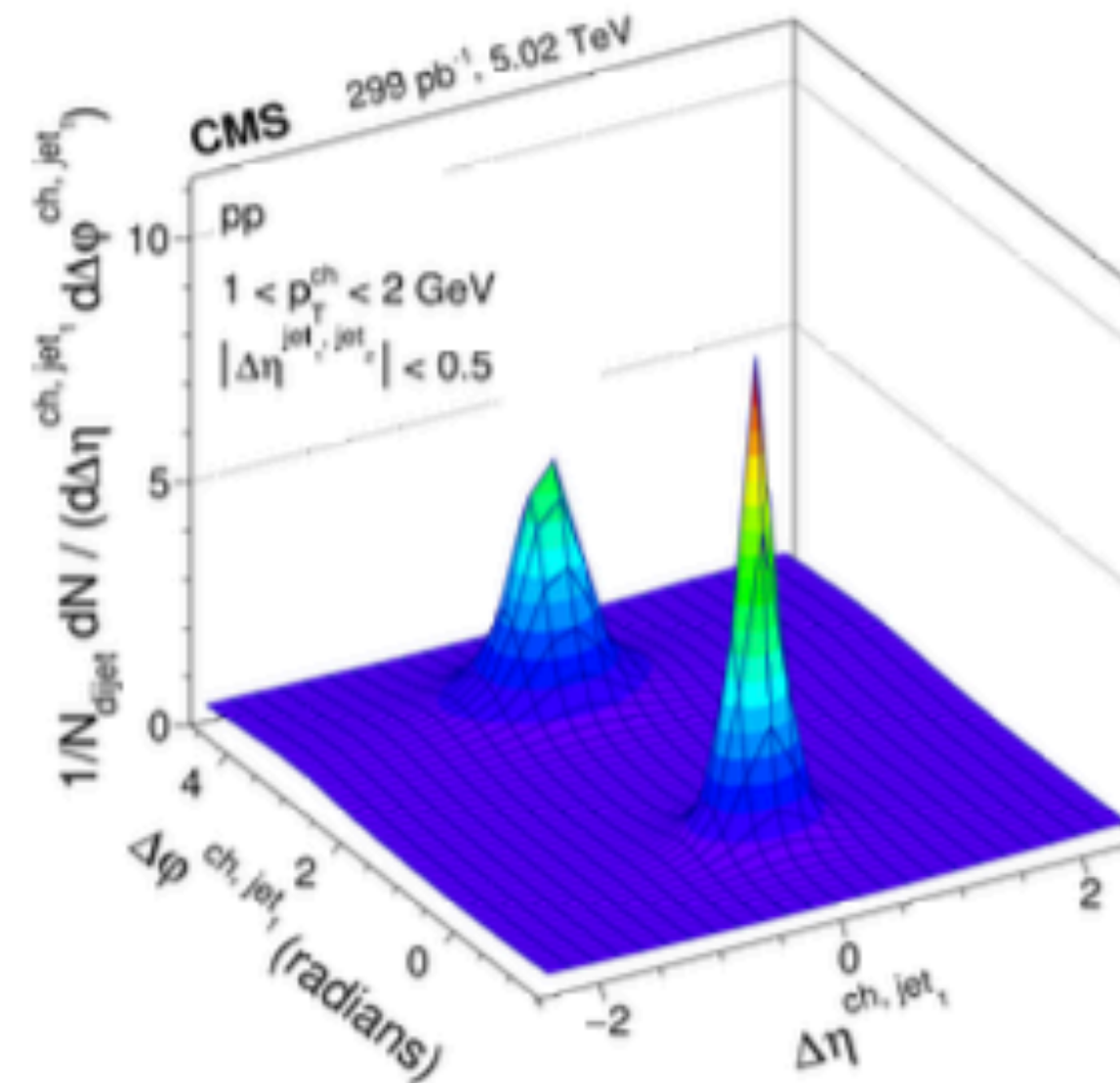


Diagram from Raghunath Pradhan

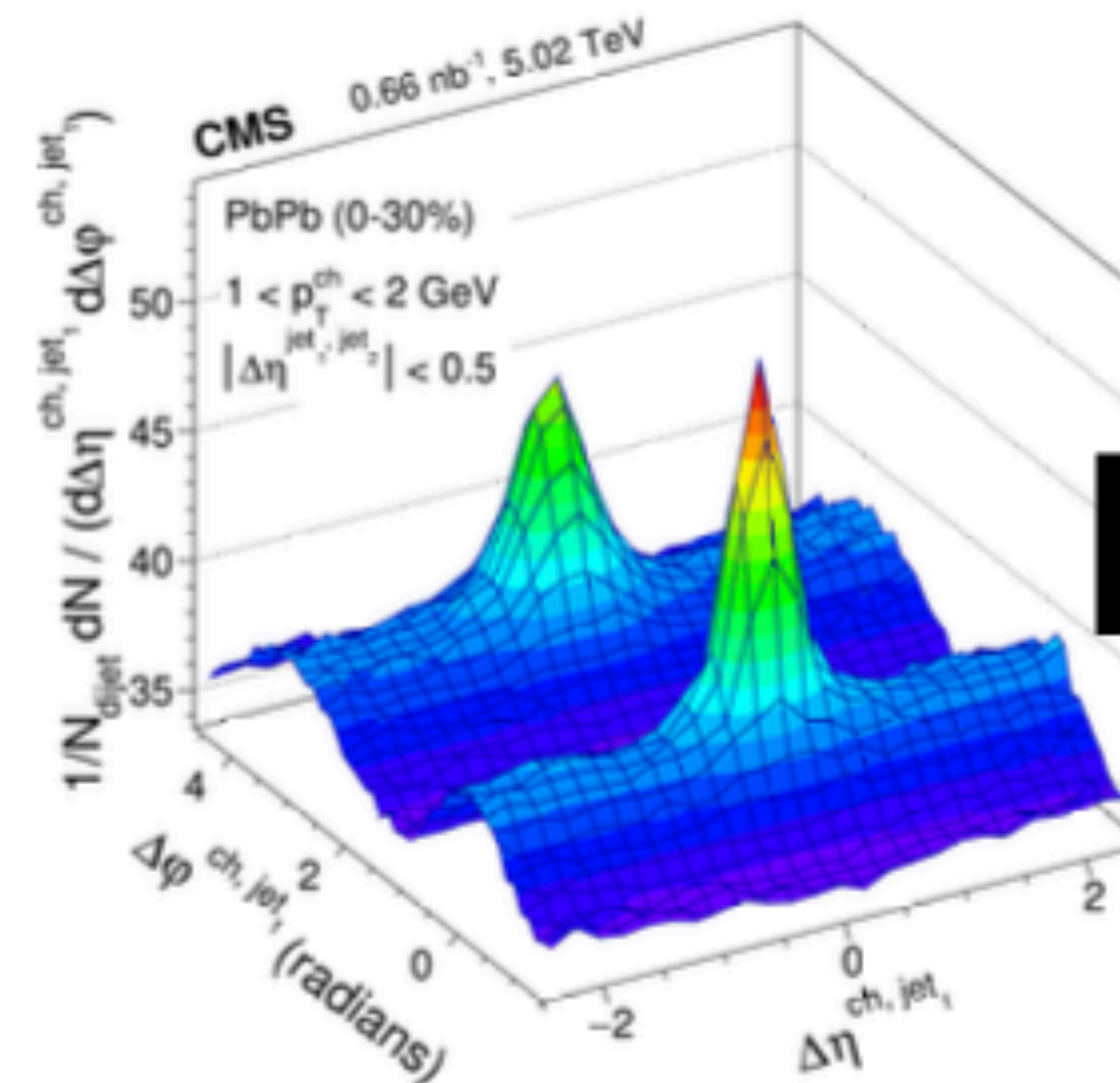
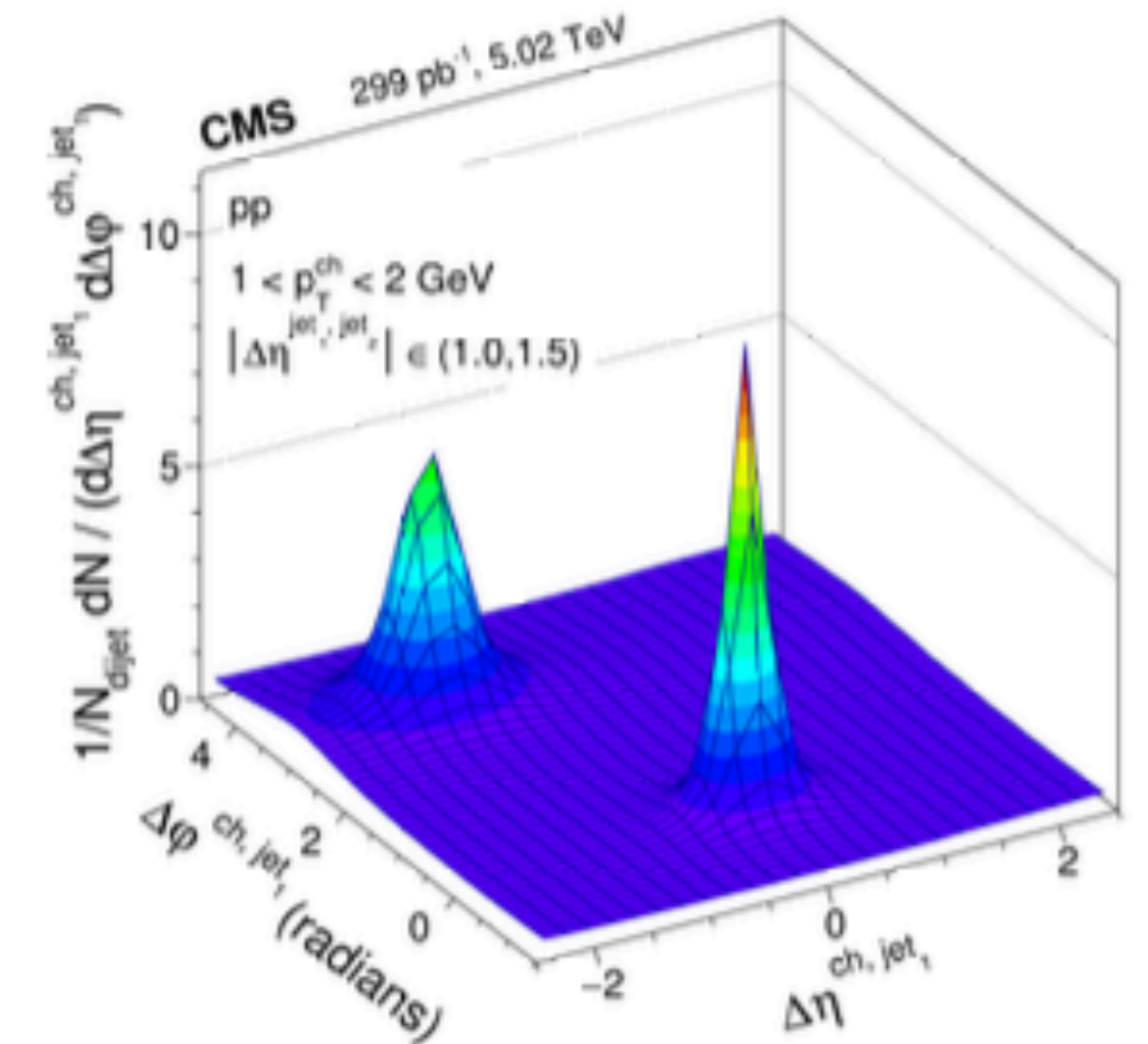
Analysis method

arXiv:2602.19431, Accepted by PRL as editors' suggestion

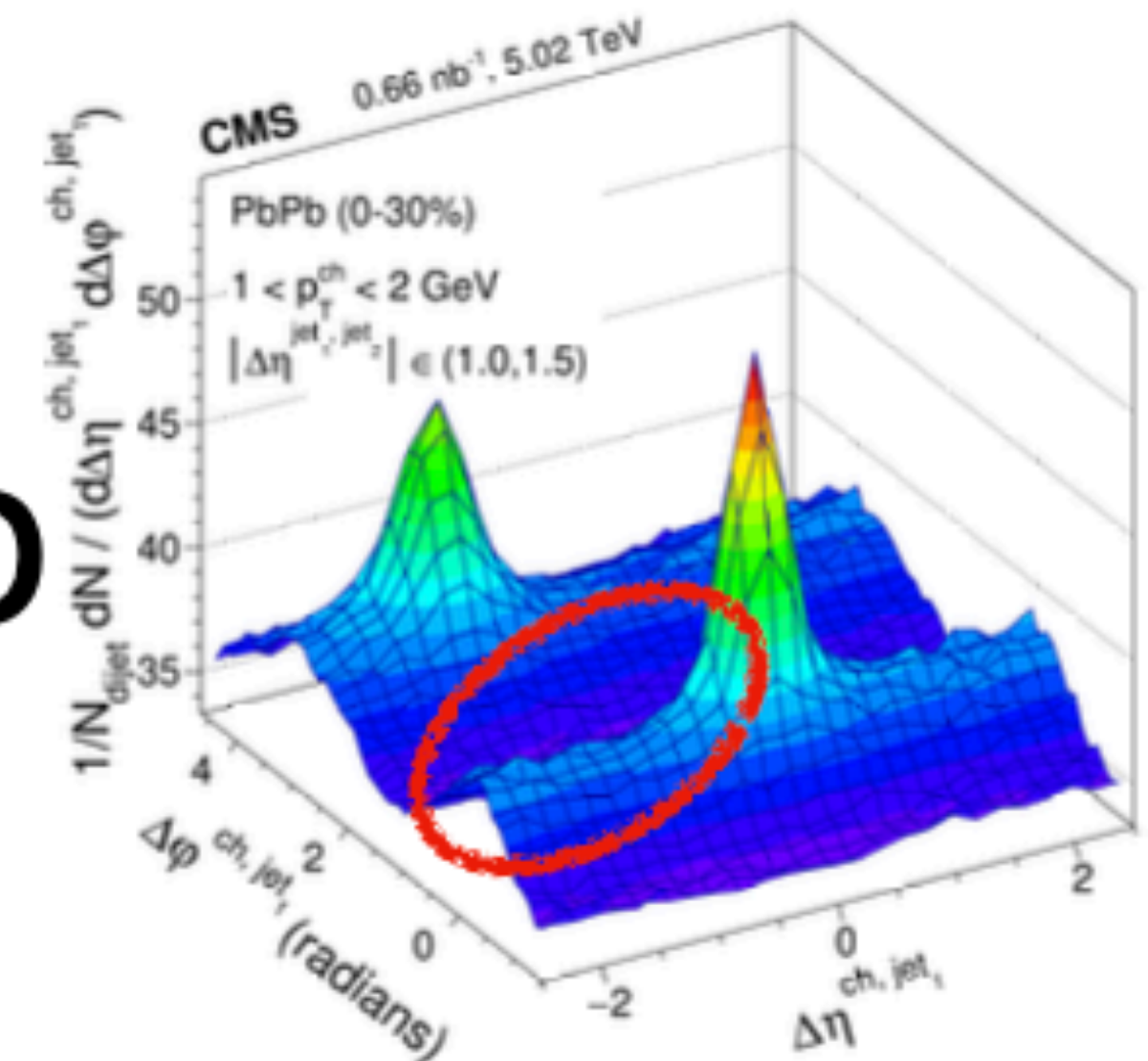
- Examine distribution of particles with respect to dijets
- Compare symmetric and asymmetric cases
- Use pp baseline to remove vacuum effects



pp

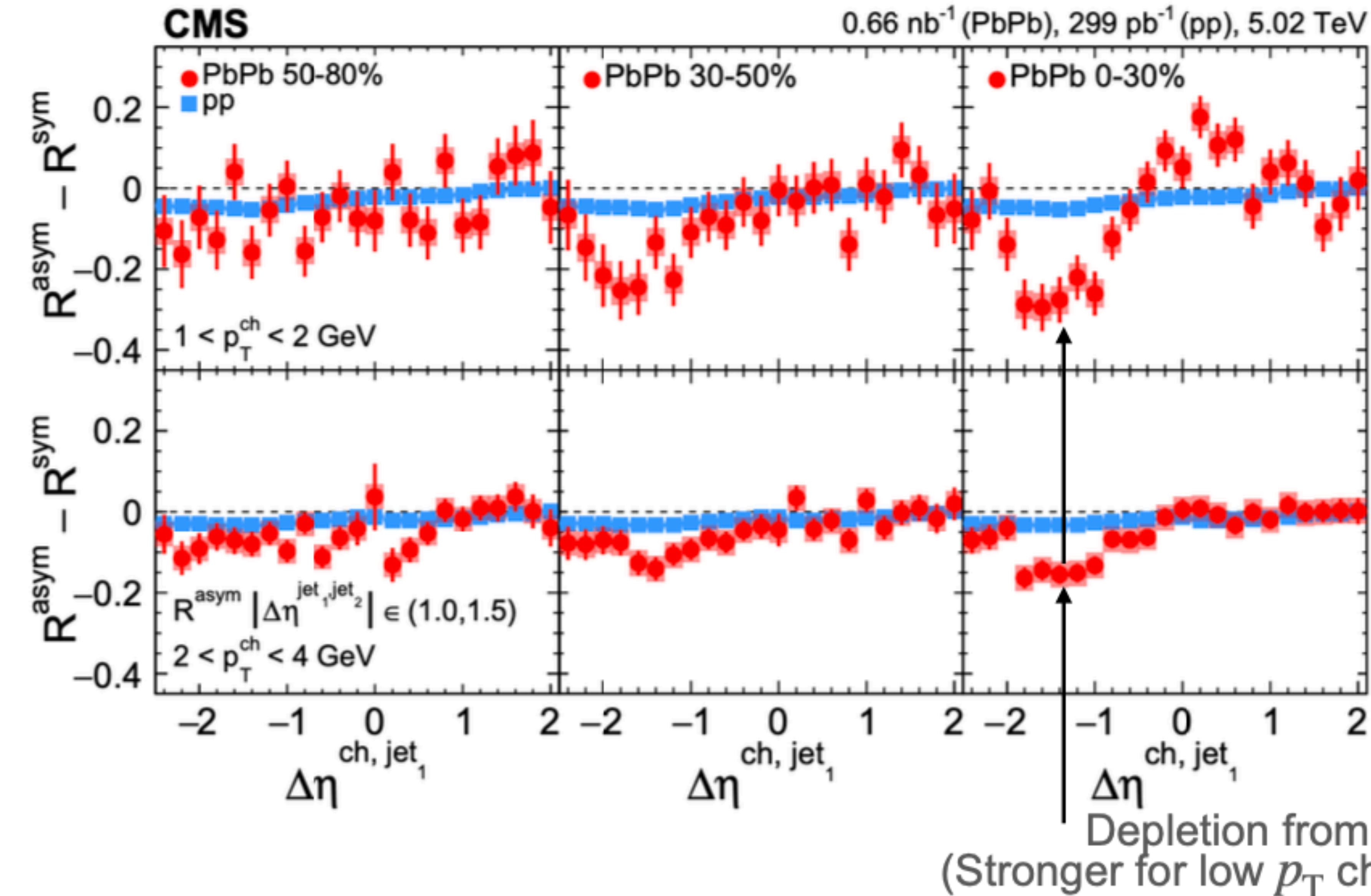


PbPb



Projections

arXiv:2602.19431, Accepted by PRL as editors' suggestion

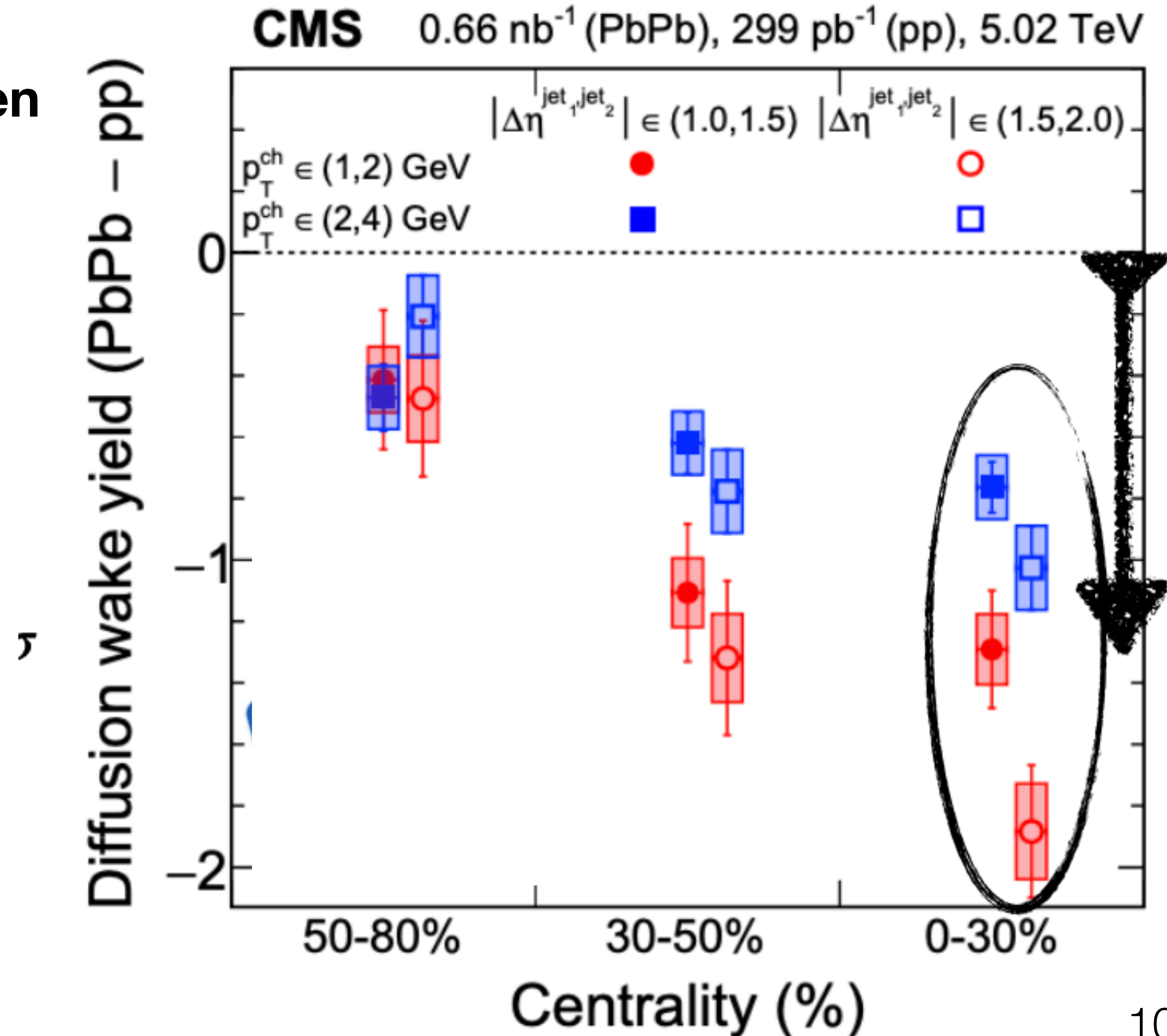


- Take 1-d projections to quantify the effect
- Clear centrality-dependent depletion seen in expected region
- No large effect in pp

Observation of diffusion wake

arXiv:2602.19431, Accepted by PRL as editors' suggestion

- Integrating region where depletion is seen summarizes the effect
- $>5\sigma$ observation
- Increases with centrality
- More pronounced at lower particle p_T
- Depletion moves as you move the subleading jet
- All consistent with diffusion wake effect!



What about OO and NeNe?



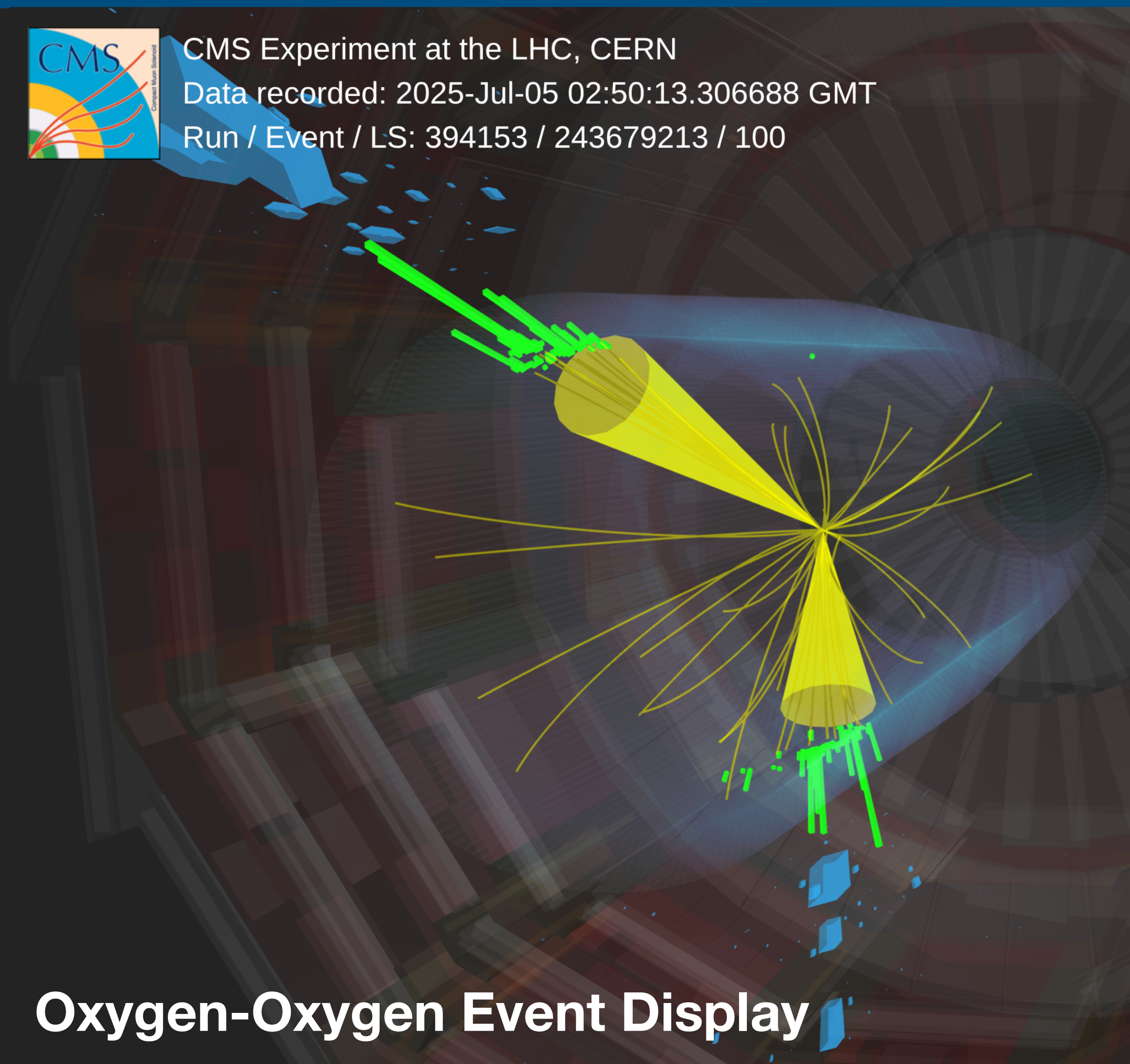
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2025-Jul-05 02:50:13.306688 GMT

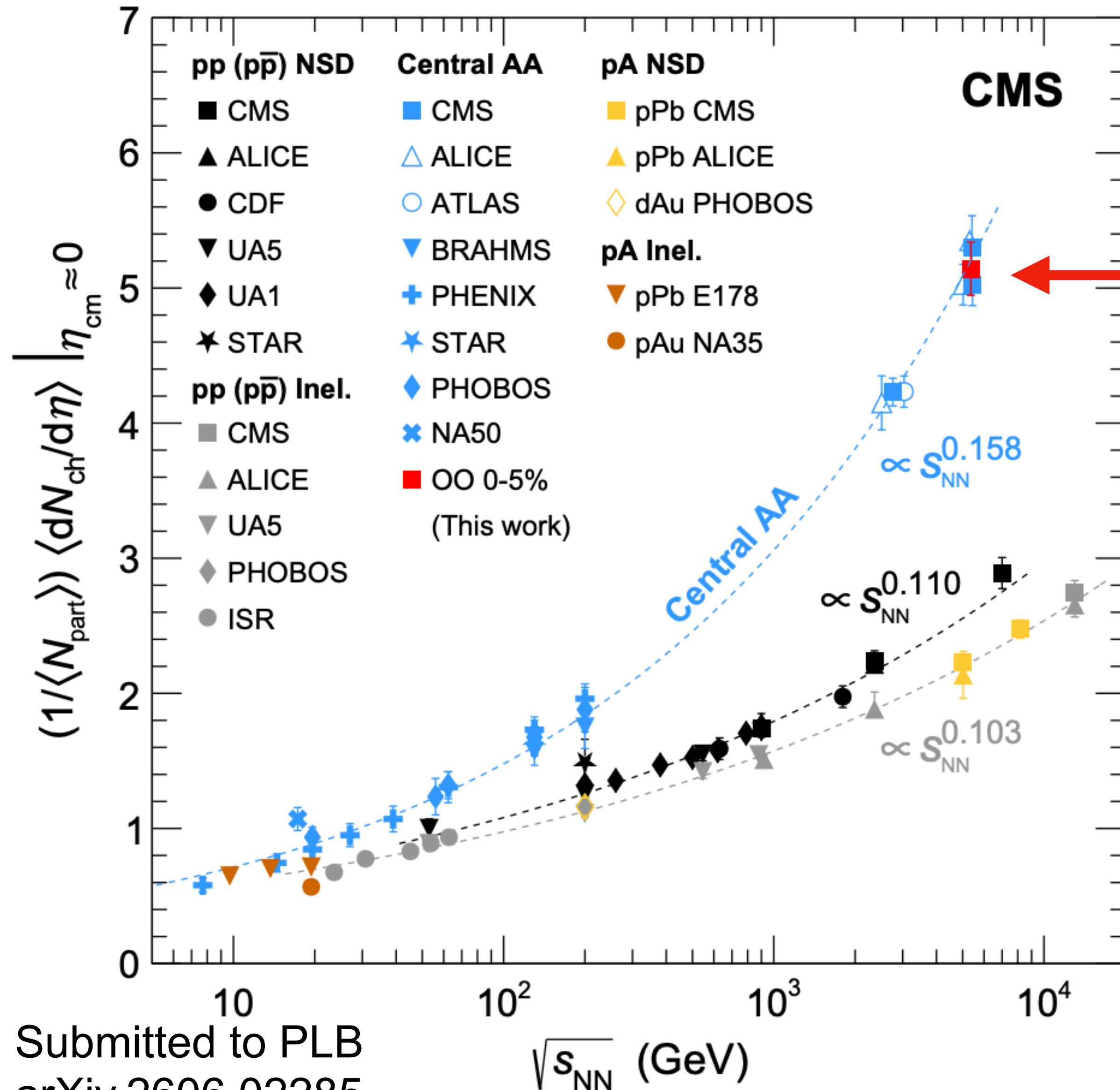
Run / Event / LS: 394153 / 243679213 / 100

- OO/NeNe provide alternative way to probe a similar multiplicity region
- Initial state more well-defined as compared to pPb
- Less chance for selection biases
- More likely to create a QGP?

Oxygen-Oxygen Event Display

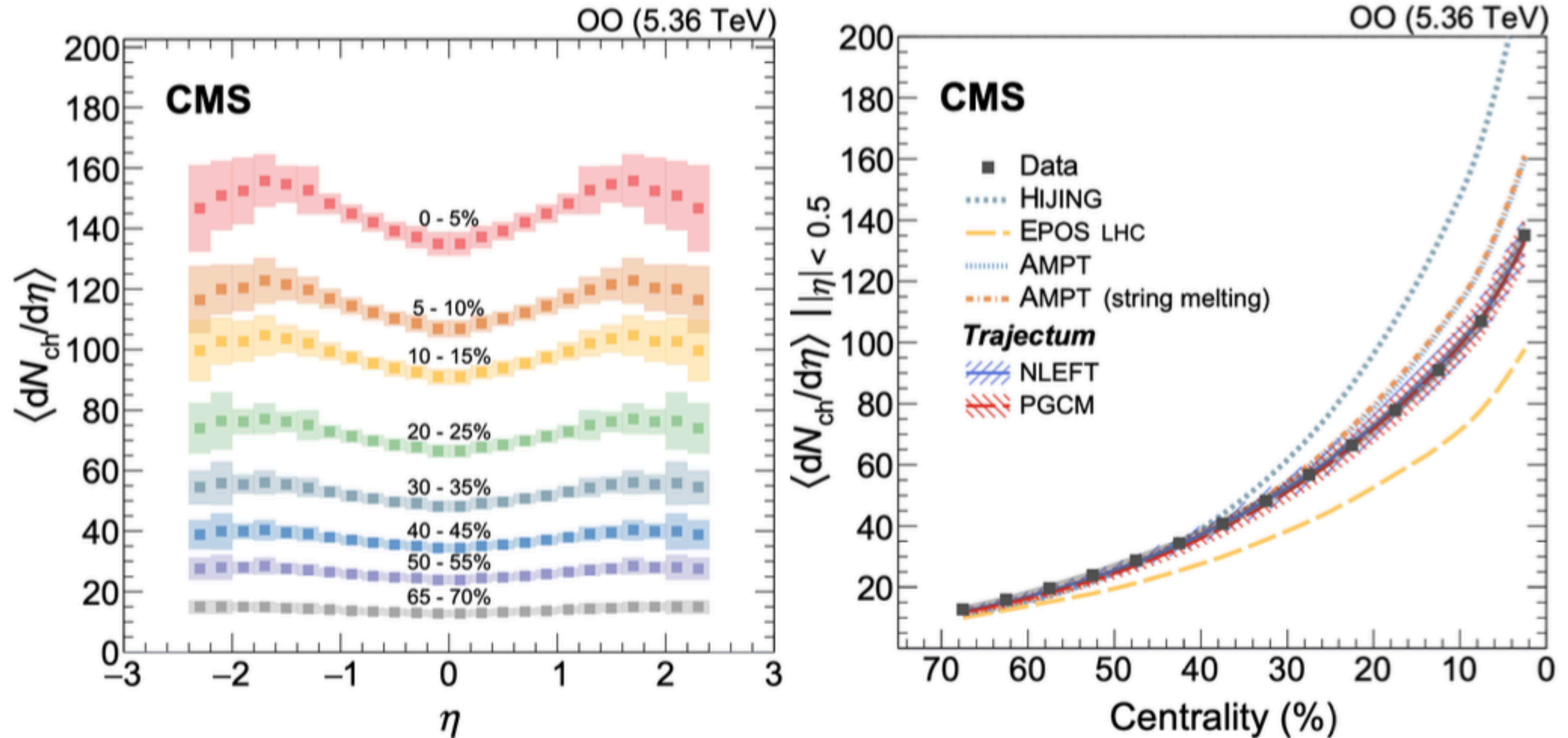


Particle production in OO



- **0-5% OO** on AA power law vs. $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$
- **Similar translation of energy to entropy**
- **Not a superposition of pp collisions!**
- **What about full centrality-dependence?**

Centrality dependence

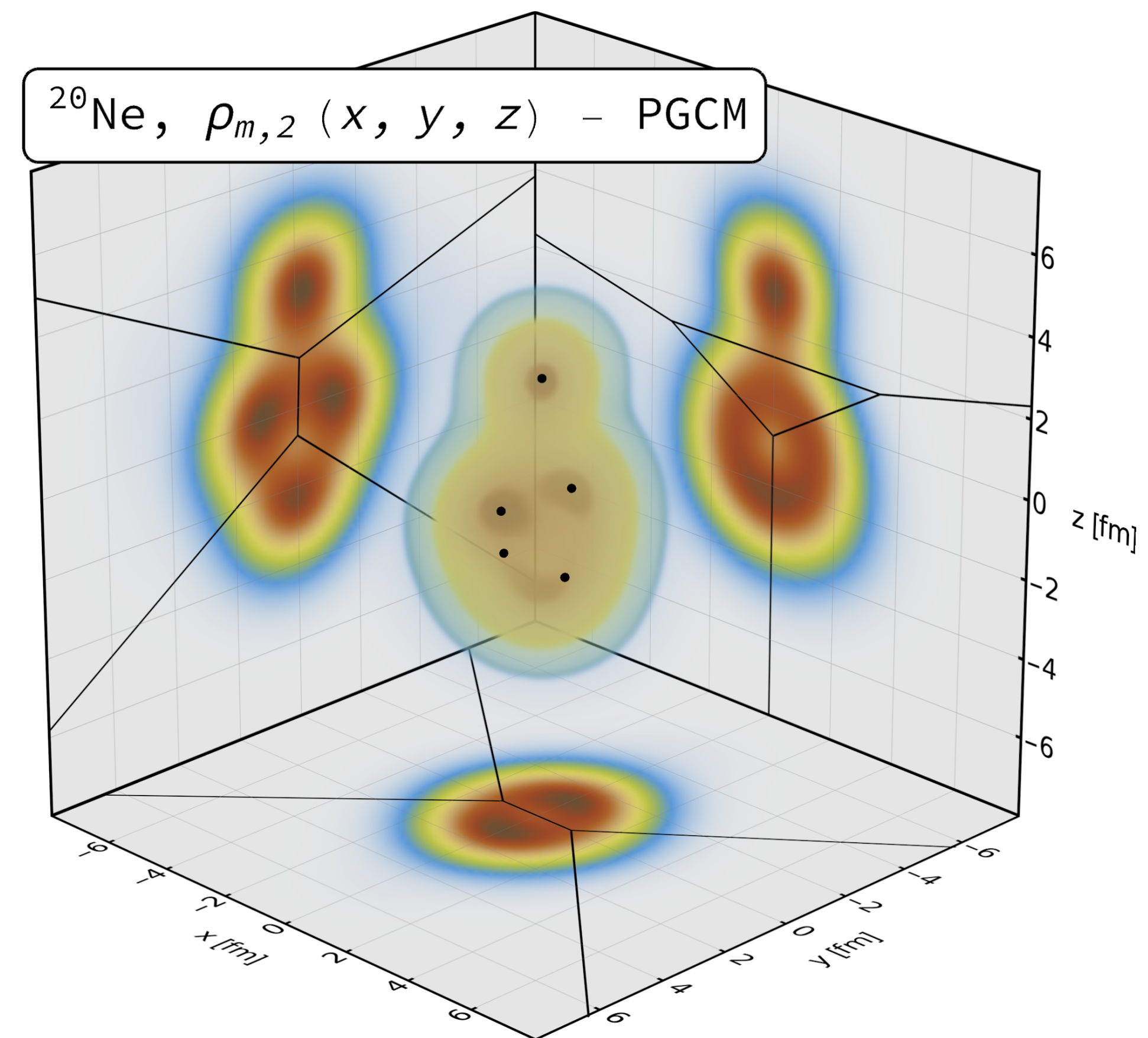
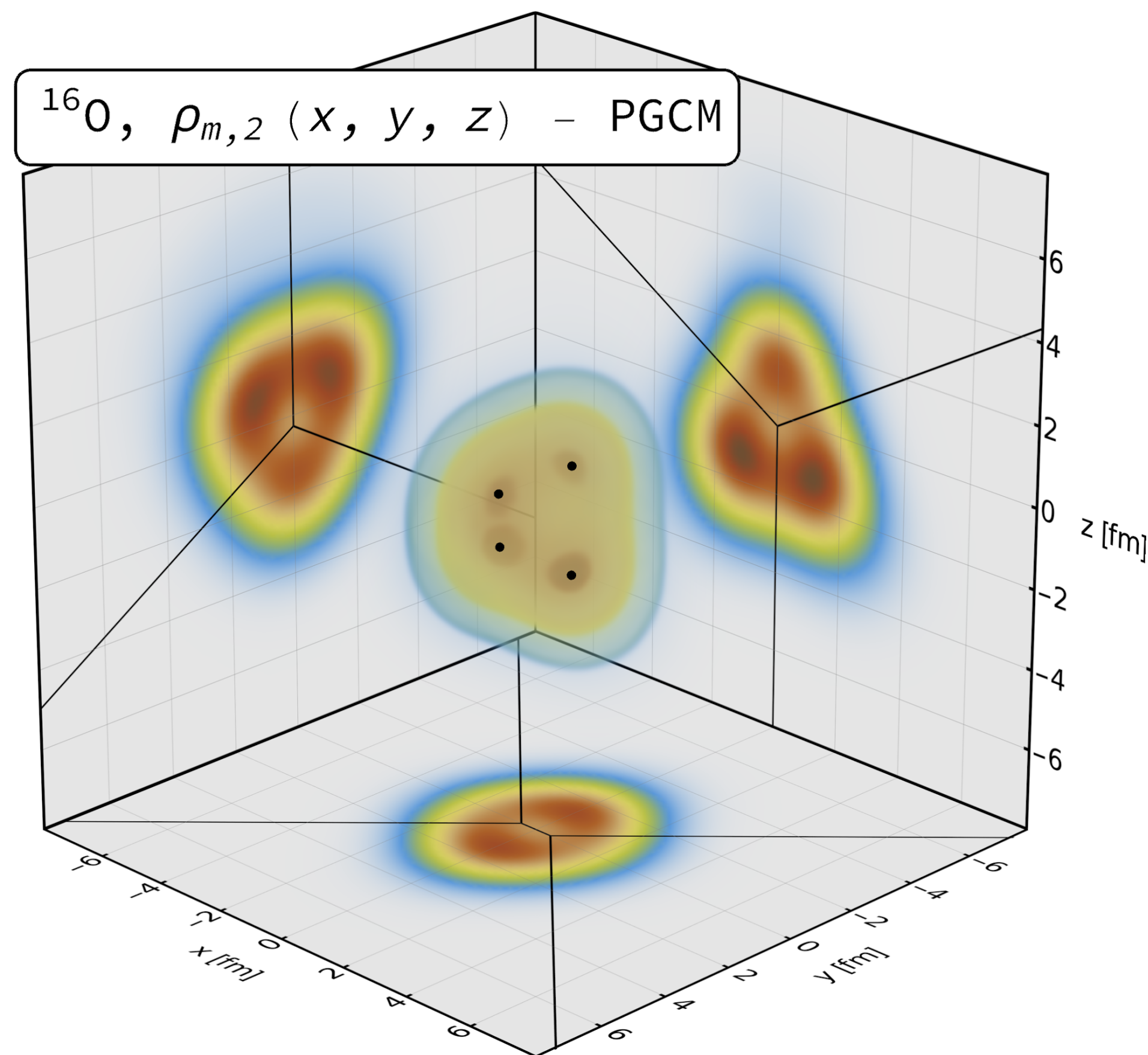


- Characterize the geometry and entropy density of OO collisions
- Centrality-dependence can be used to tune MC models

Submitted to PLB
arXiv.2606.02285

Azimuthal anisotropies in OO and NeNe

- Collectivity effects hypothesized to be present in OO/NeNe
- Proposed as a way to explore nuclear structure (i.e., bowling pin Ne)



Azimuthal anisotropies in OO and NeNe

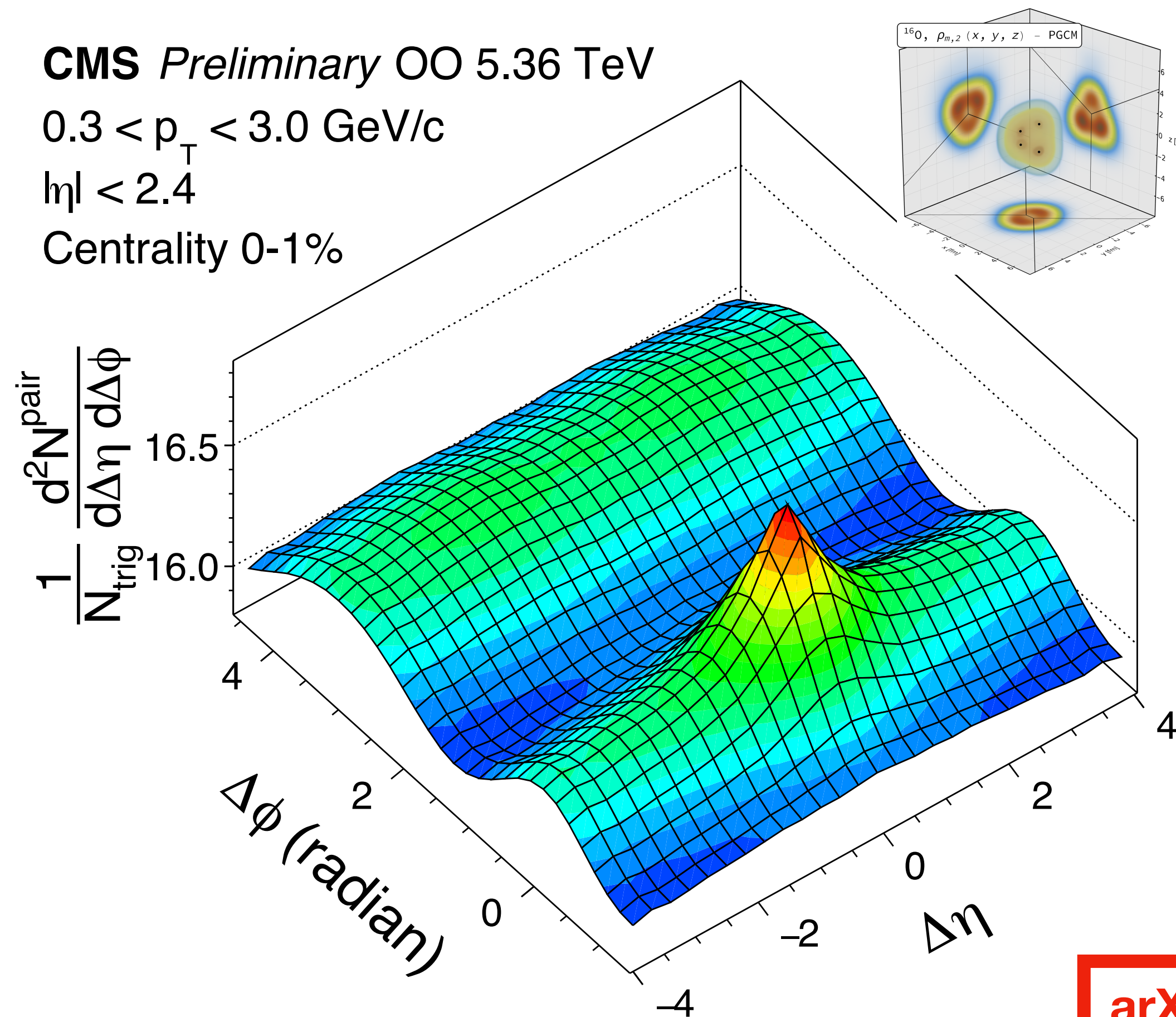
- Clear ridge structures seen in OO and NeNe collisions!

CMS Preliminary OO 5.36 TeV

$0.3 < p_T < 3.0$ GeV/c

$|\eta| < 2.4$

Centrality 0-1%

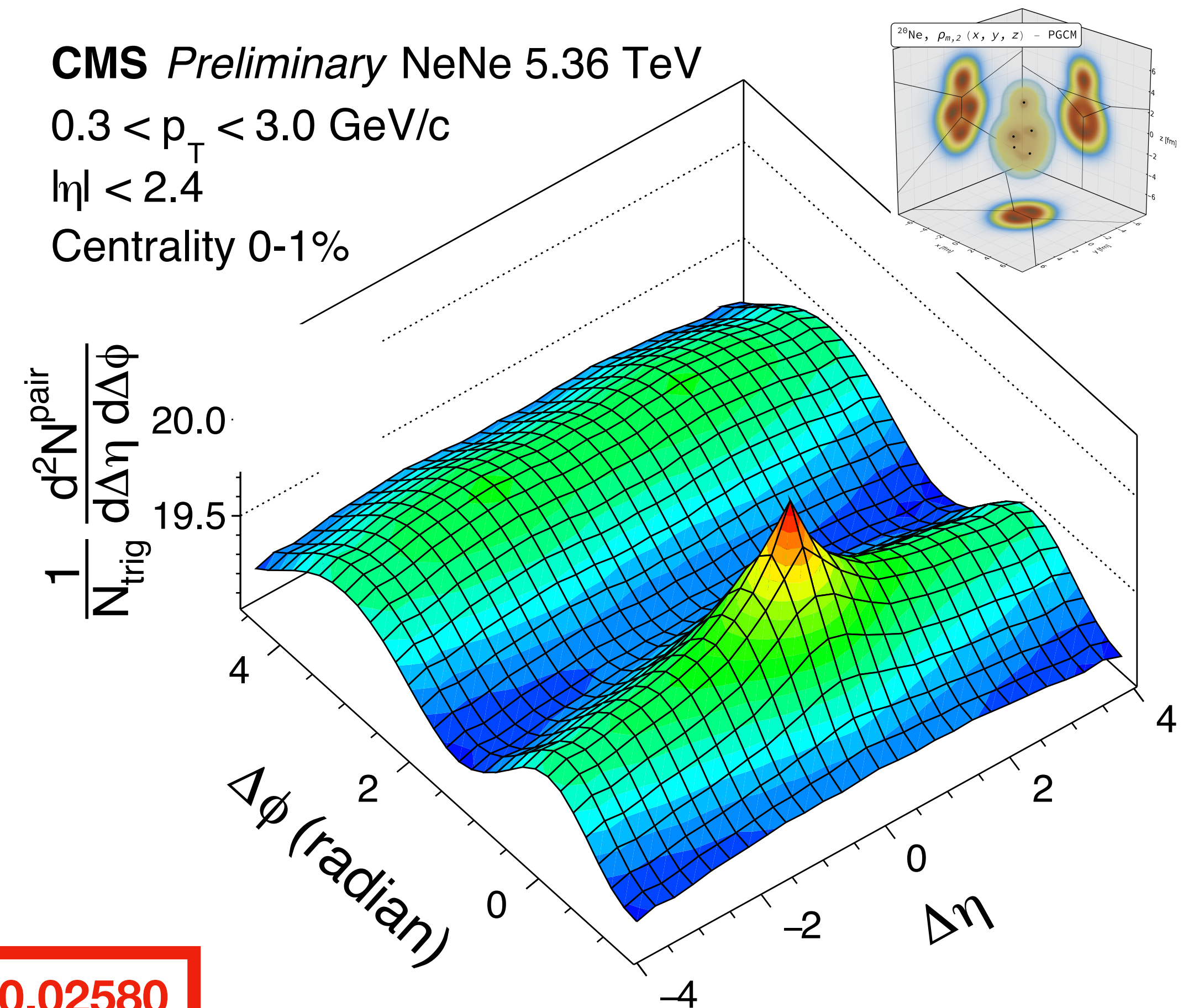


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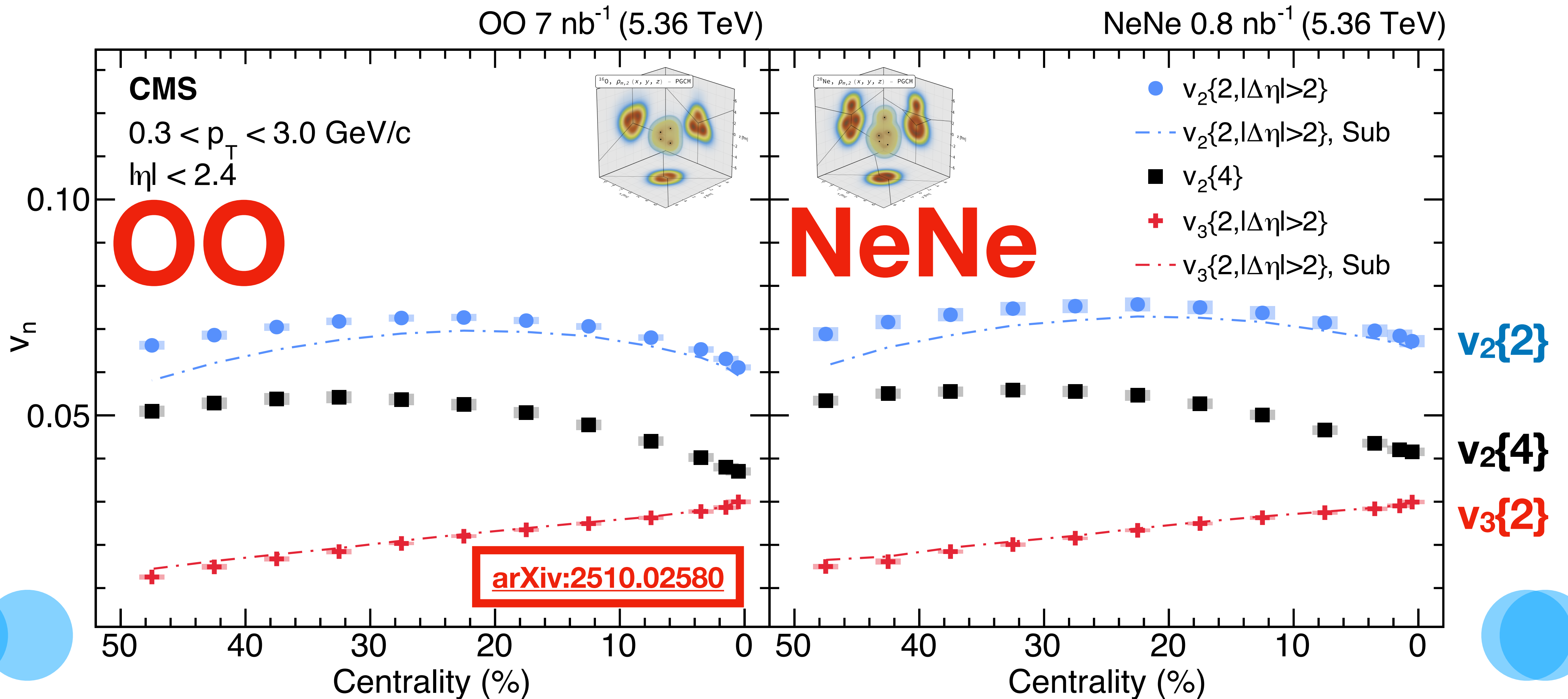
Centrality 0-1%



[arXiv:2510.02580](https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.02580)

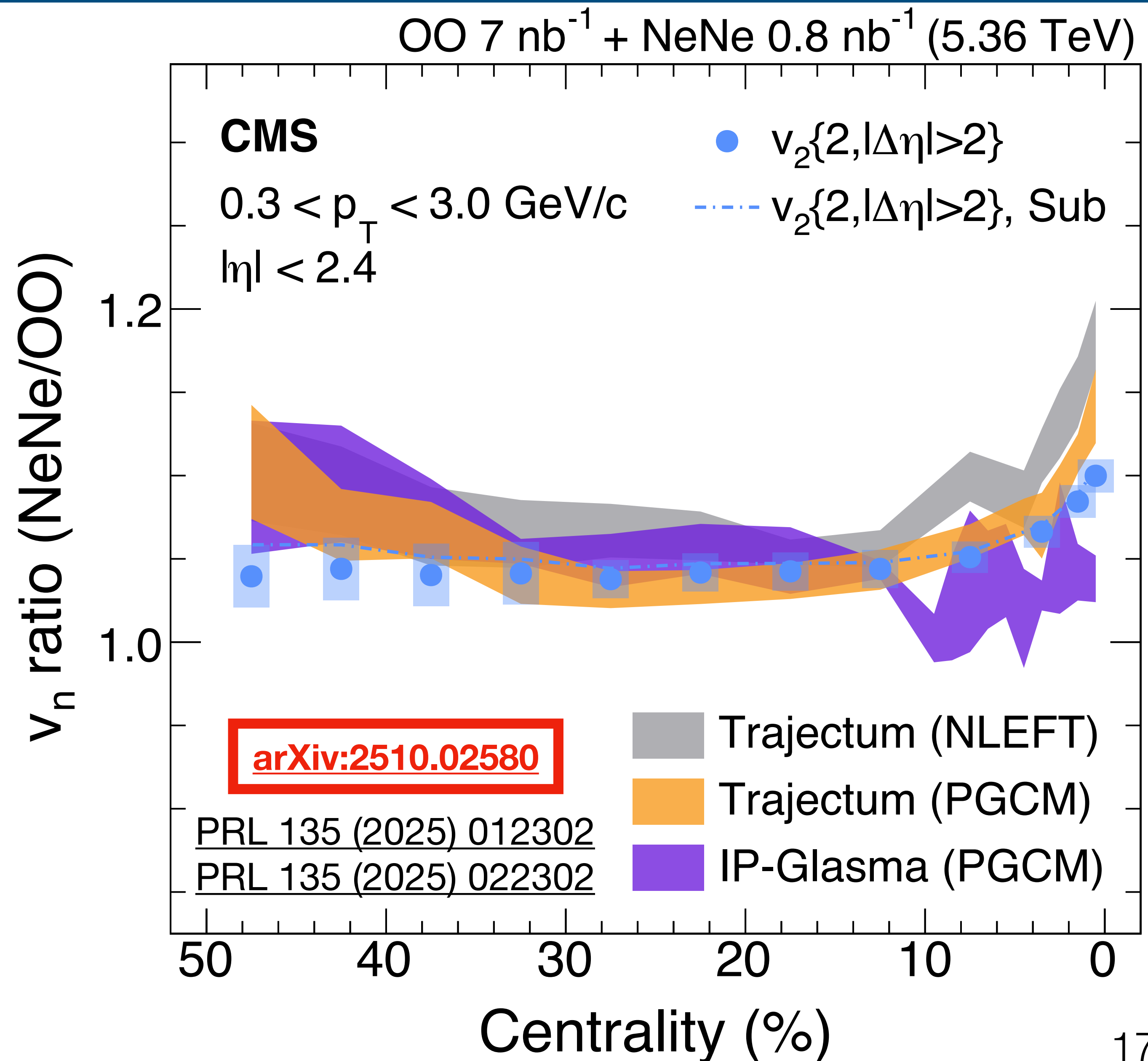
Azimuthal anisotropies in OO and NeNe

- Measured $v_2\{2\}$, $v_3\{2\}$, $v_2\{4\}$ in OO and NeNe collisions
- v_2 dips towards central events - geometry changes with impact parameter
- v_3 increases - fluctuations important!



NeNe/OO v_2 ratios

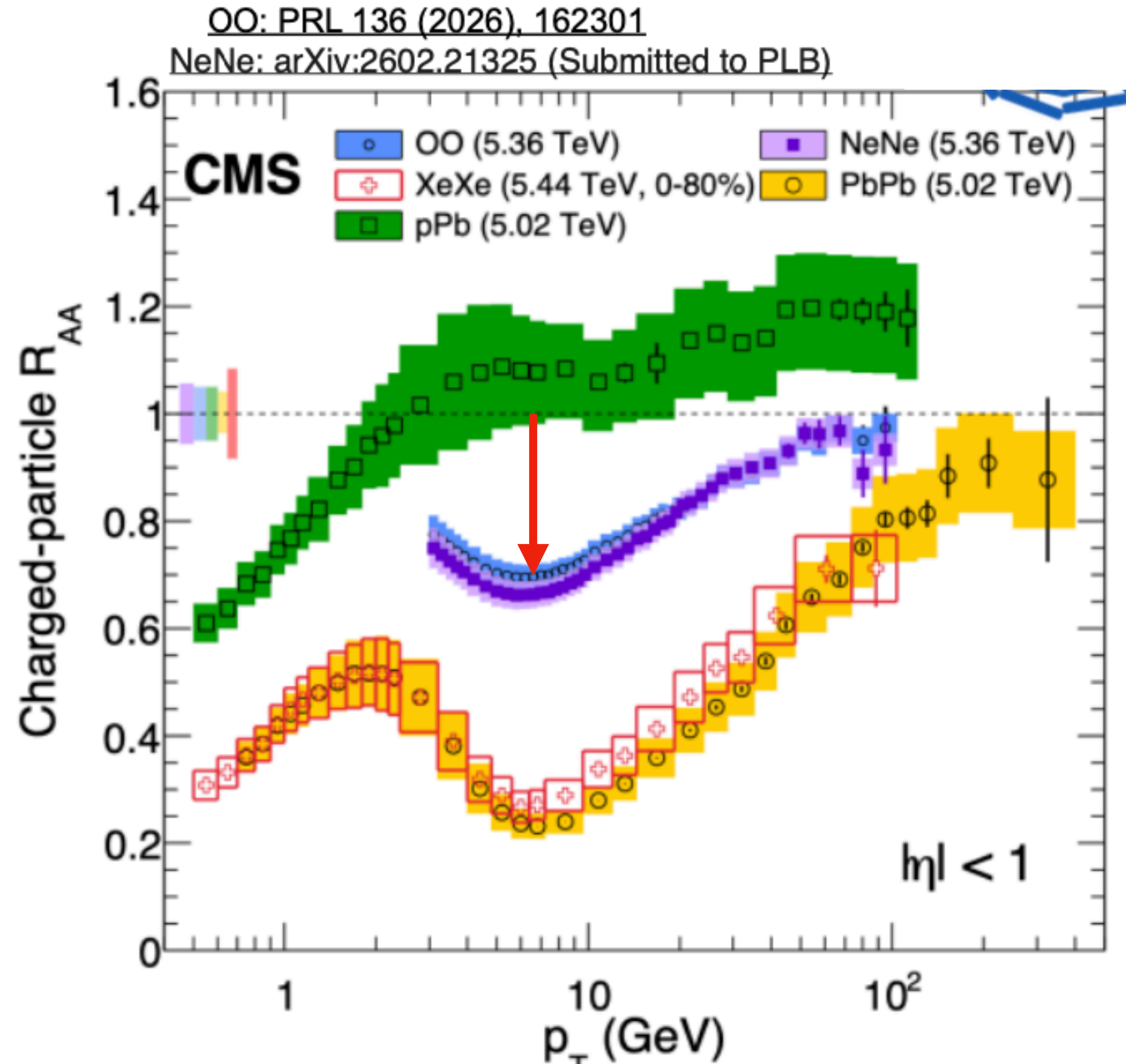
- Ratio cancels hydrodynamic response: sensitive to geometry
- Clear uptick for central events
- Model differences from treatment of deformed nuclear geometry
- Having both NeNe and OO data valuable for nuclear structure



Charged particle R_{AA}

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}/dp_T}$$

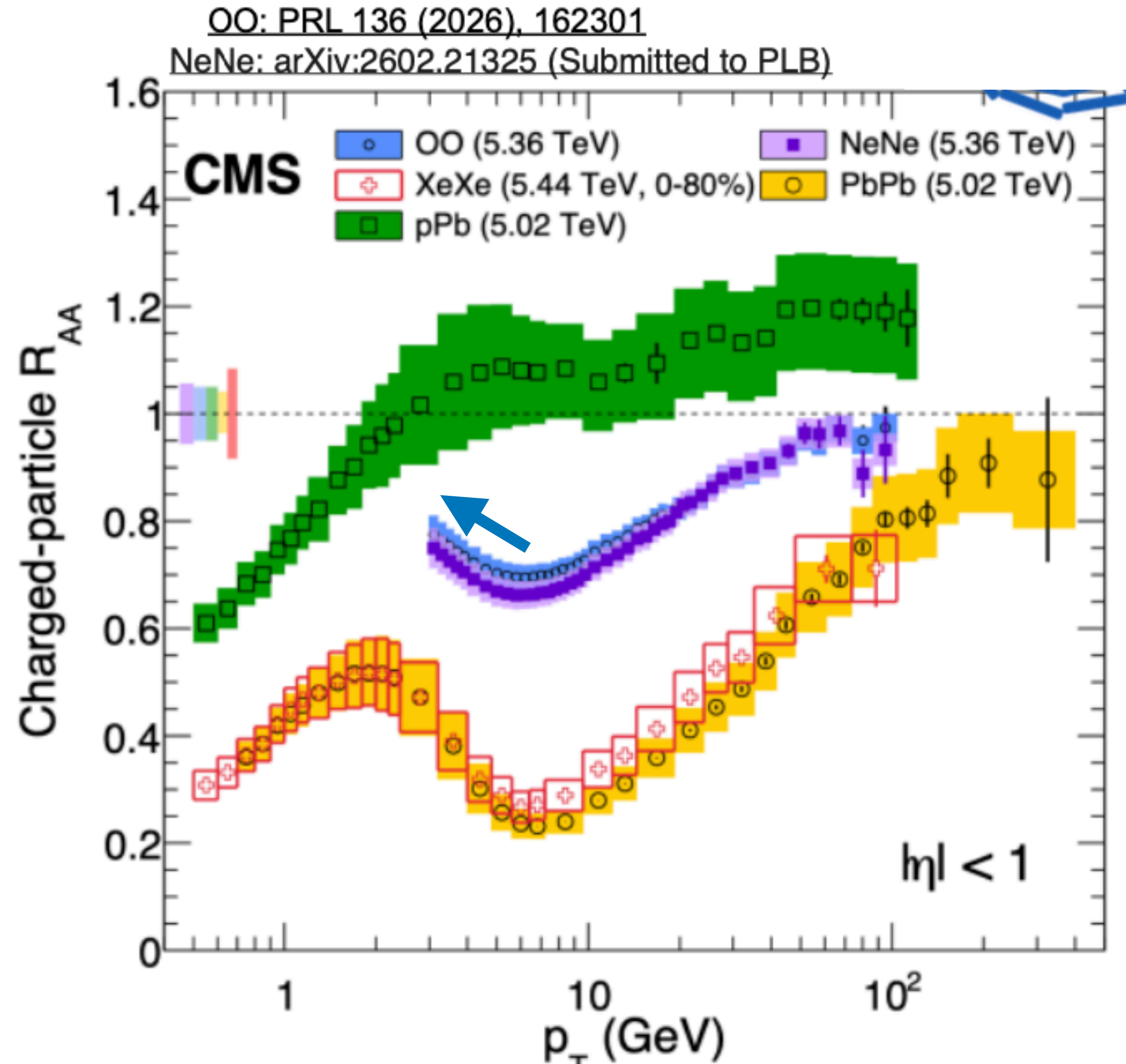
- **Observation** of suppressed high- p_T particle production in OO/NeNe
- Clear hierarchy with system size
- Likely from parton energy loss, but nPDFs also important



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- **Observation** of suppressed high- p_T particle production in OO/NeNe
- Clear hierarchy with system size
- Likely from parton energy loss, but nPDFs also important
- **Radial flow bump** also visible

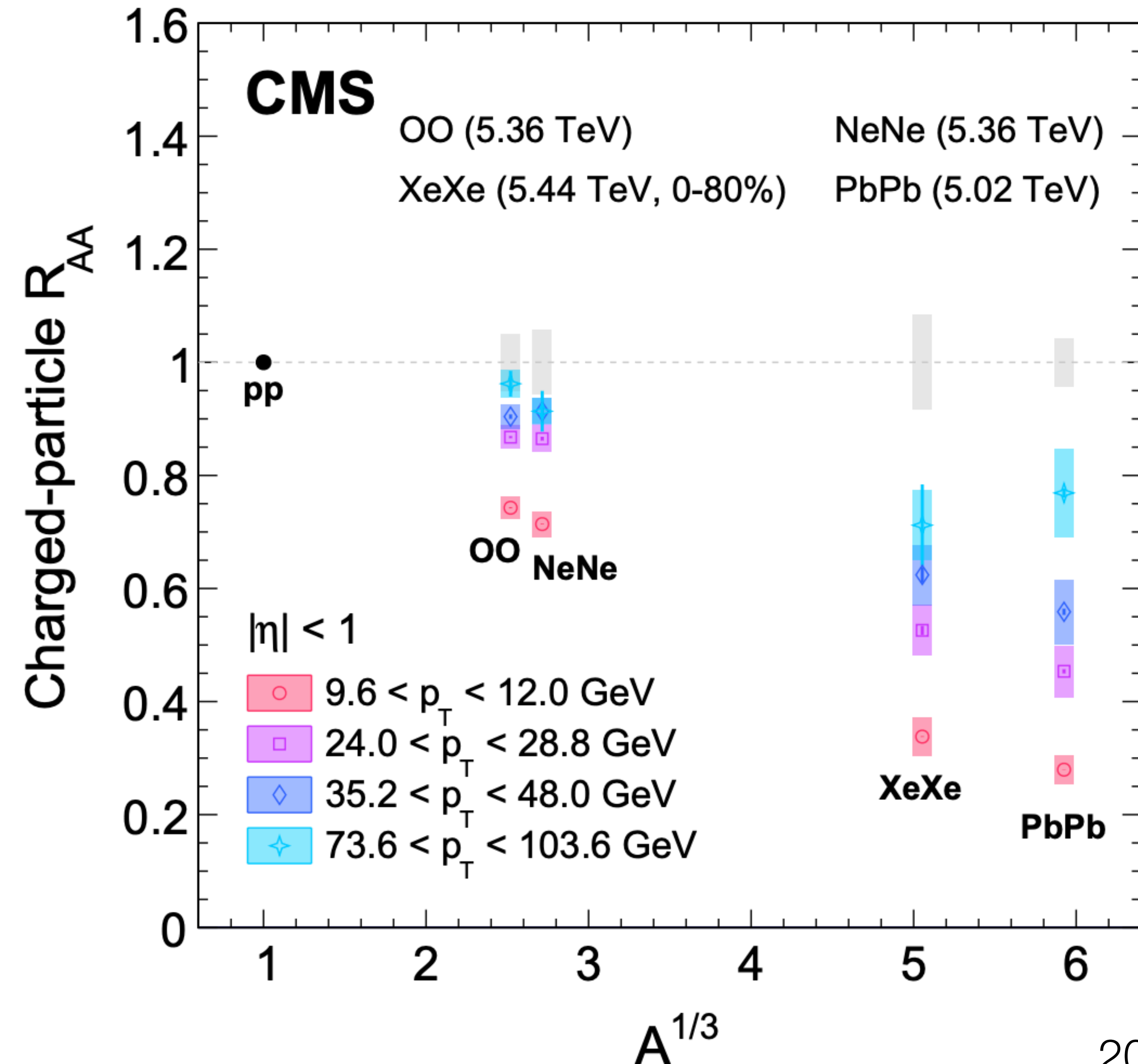


Comparing different systems

Accepted by PLB: arXiv:2602.21425

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}/dp_T}$$

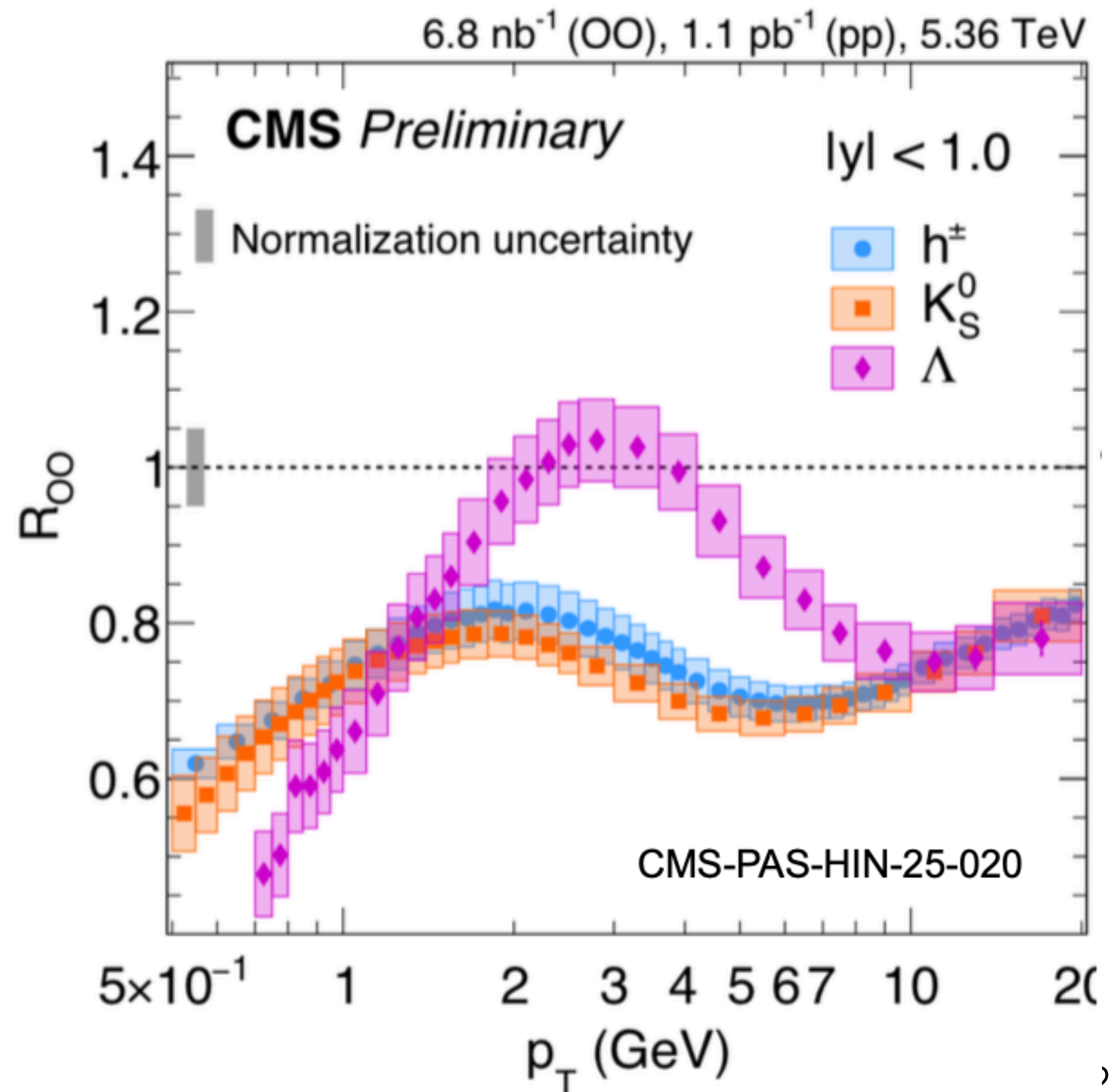
- Using $A^{1/3}$ as proxy for nuclear radius
- Clear evolution see with size
- Provides an unbiased method to evaluate particle suppression vs. system size
- Greatly constraining on models of energy loss



Identified neutral hadron R_{AA}

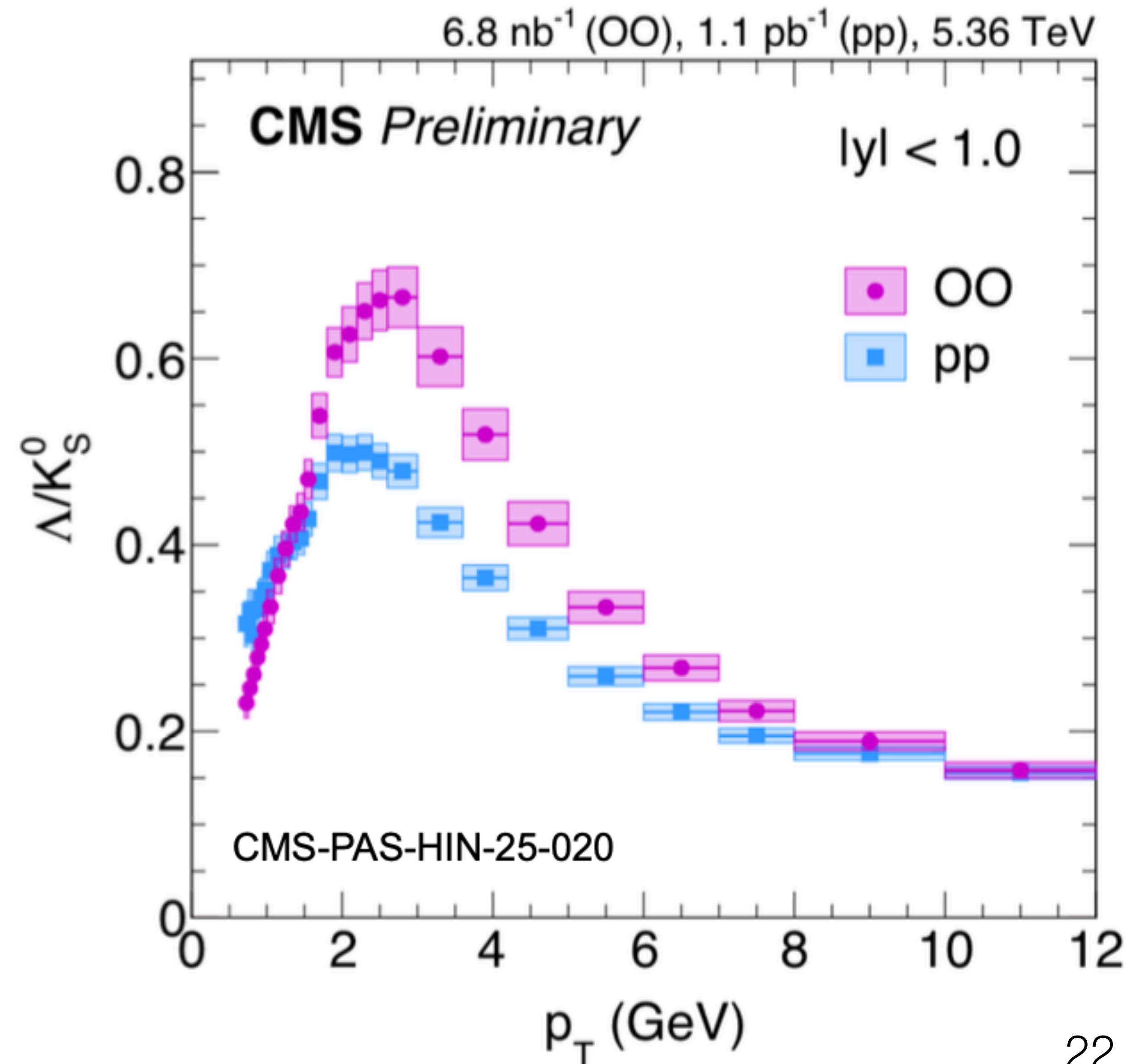
$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}/dp_T}$$

- Charged hadrons extended down to 500 MeV
- Clear radial flow bump
- K_S^0 similar to charged hadrons
- Λ less suppressed for 2-5 GeV
- All particles merge at $p_T > 10$ GeV
 - From energy loss + nPDFs

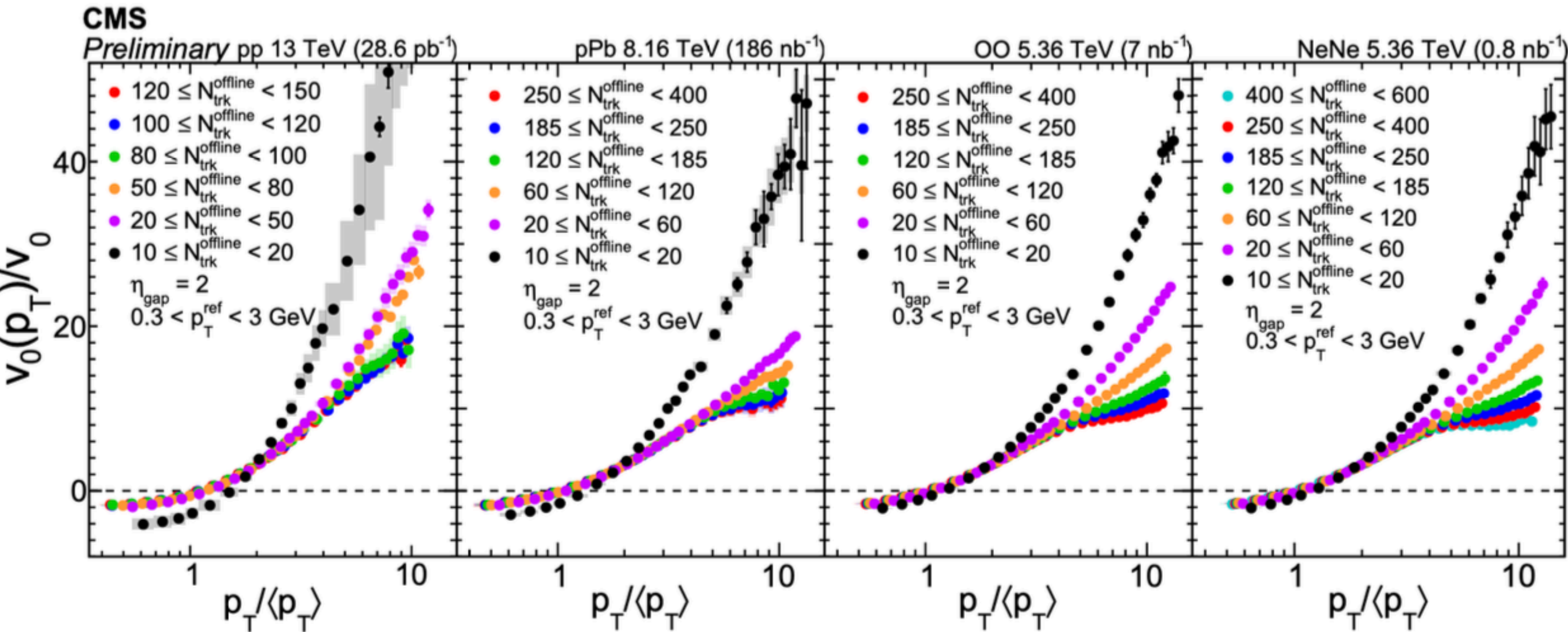


Identified neutral hadron R_{AA}

- Λ/K_s^0 ratio greatly enhanced in **OO** relative to **pp**
- Baryon anomaly likely related to radial flow + quark coalescence
- Roughly comparable to peripheral PbPb in nature



$v_0(p_T)$ in small systems

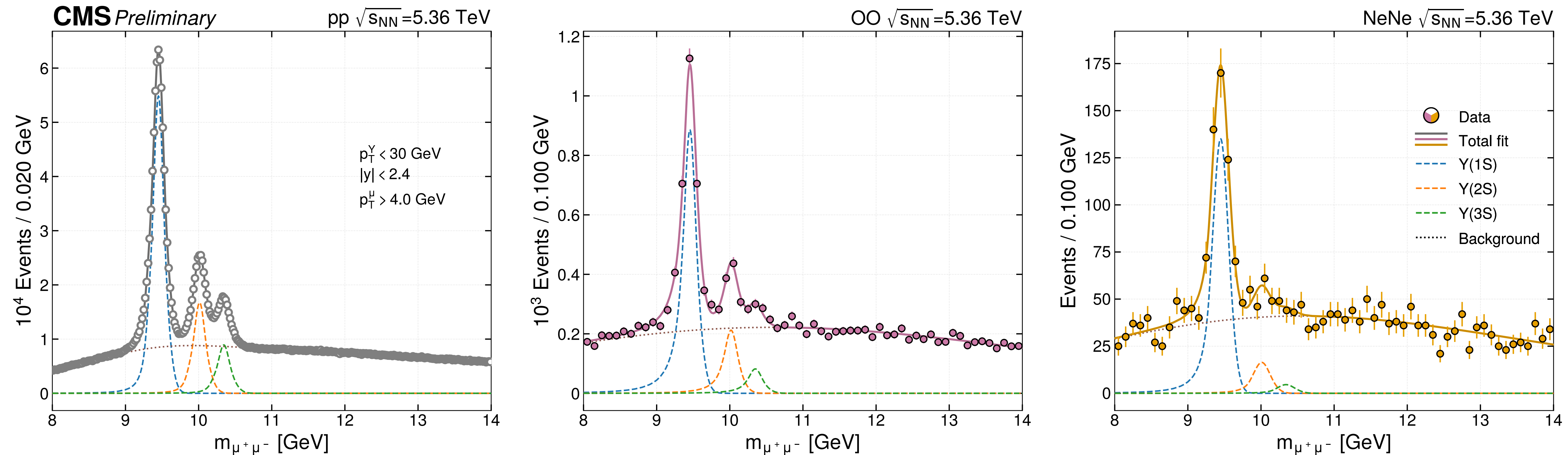


$$v_0(p_T) = \frac{\langle \delta n(p_T) \cdot \delta[p_T] \rangle}{\langle n(p_T) \rangle \cdot \sigma_{[p_T]}}$$

CMS-PAS-HIN-25-016

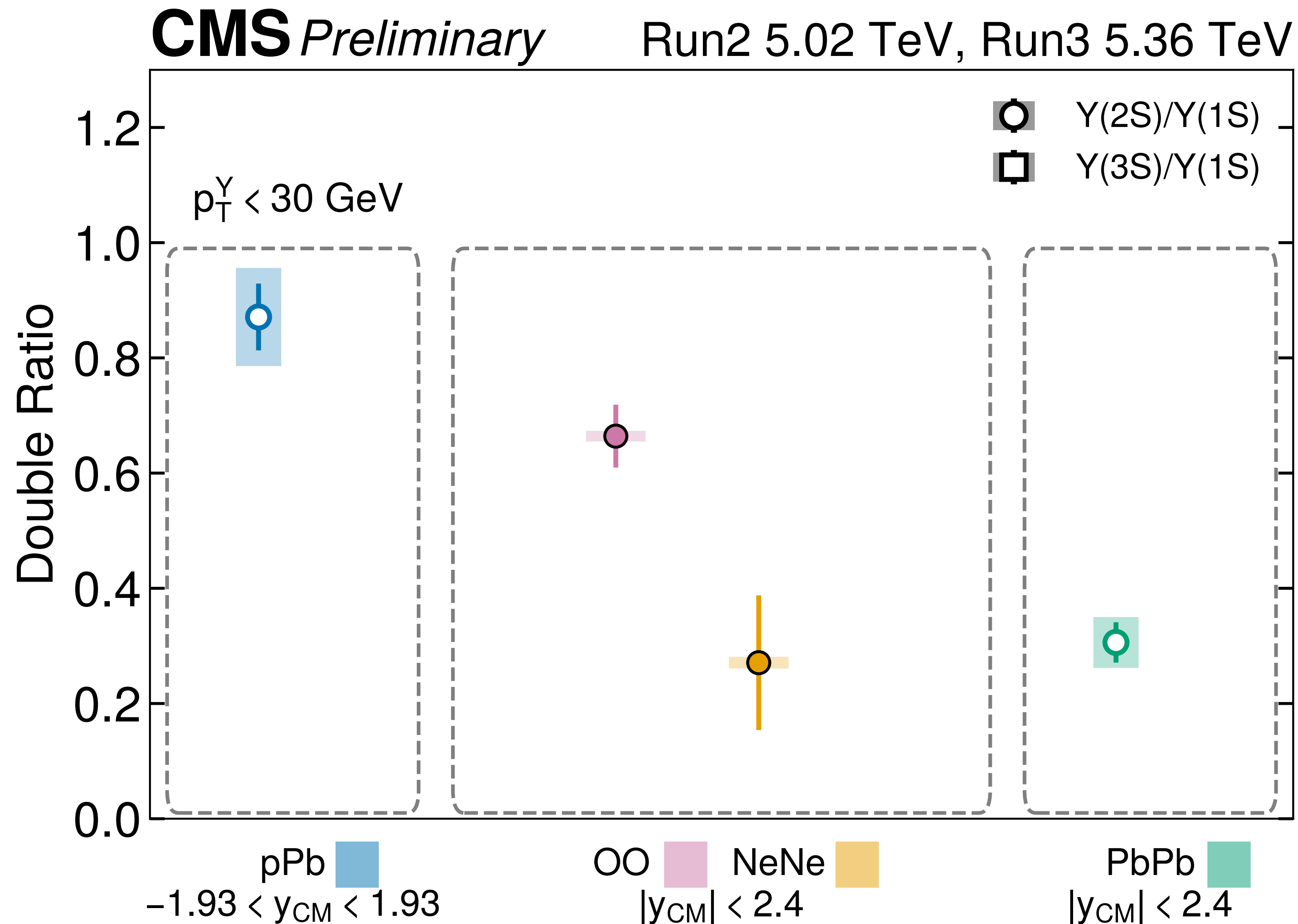
- Quantifying event-by-event radial flow fluctuations
- Comprehensive evaluation of $v_0(p_T)$ in small systems over large N_{trk} range
- Similar behavior across systems for $N_{\text{trk}} > 20$ and $p_T/\langle p_T \rangle < 2$
 - Potential signature of collective behavior, but to be discussed further

Upsilon Invariant Mass Peaks



- **Clear $\Upsilon(3S)$ peak in OO collisions, but not visible for NeNe**
- **5.36 TeV pp reference also analyzed**

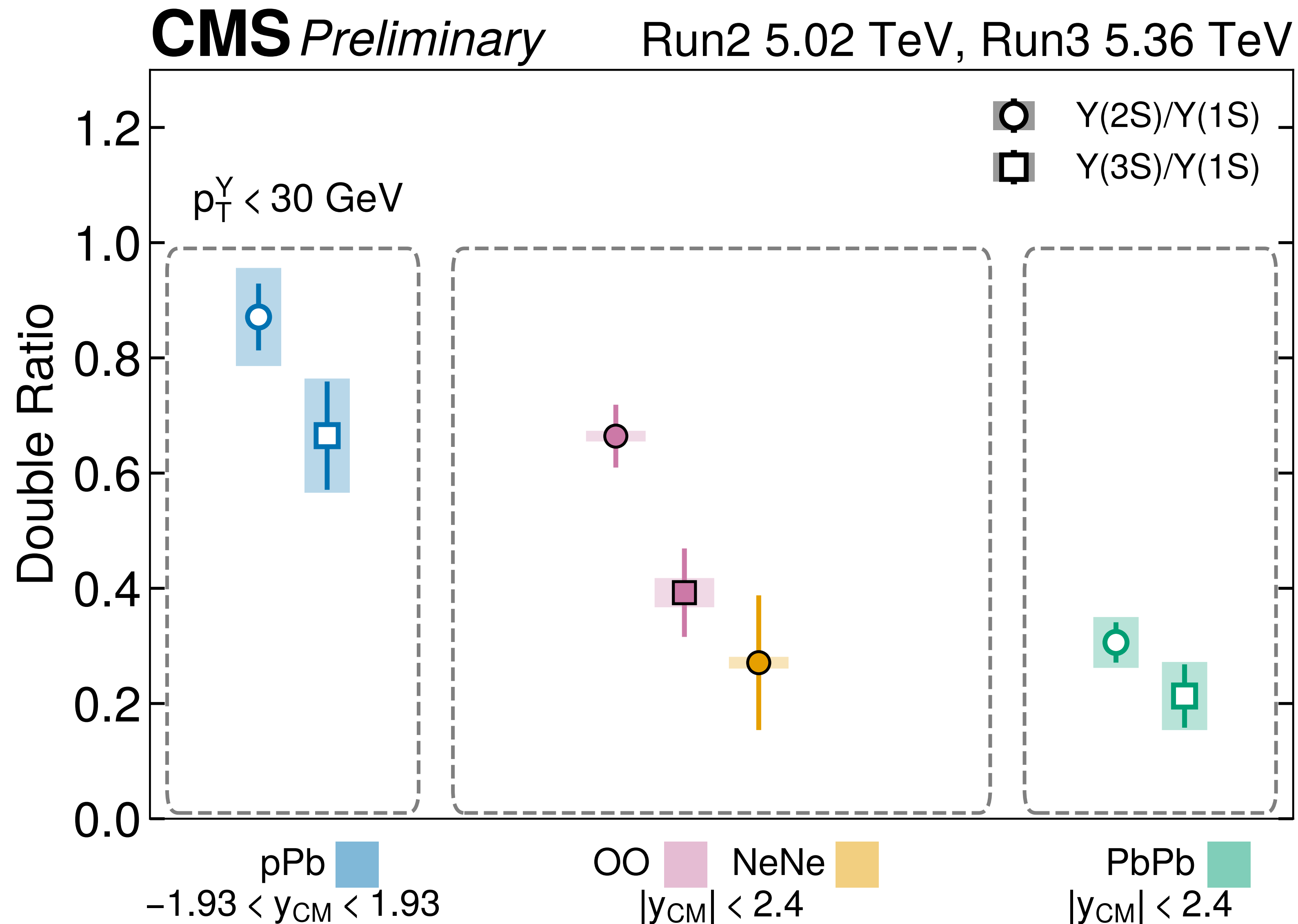
Double Ratio Results - 2S/1S



$$\left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{AA} / \left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{pp}$$

- **2S/1S:**
 - OO between pPb and PbPb
 - NeNe lower, with large uncertainty

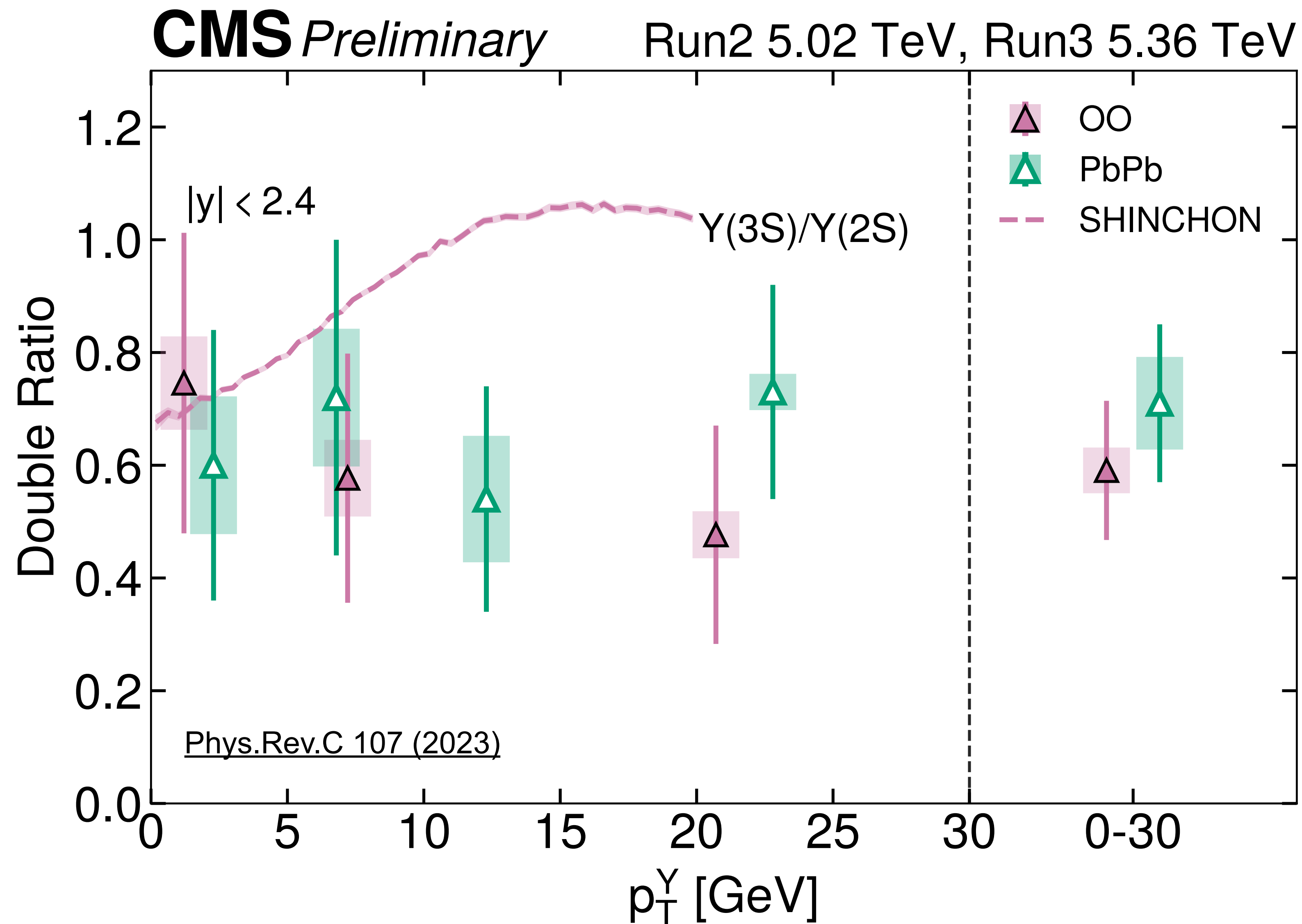
Double Ratio Results - 3S/1S



$$\left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{AA} / \left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{pp}$$

- **2S/1S:**
 - OO between pPb and PbPb
 - NeNe lower, with large uncertainty
- **3S/1S:**
 - Clear ordering seen with system size

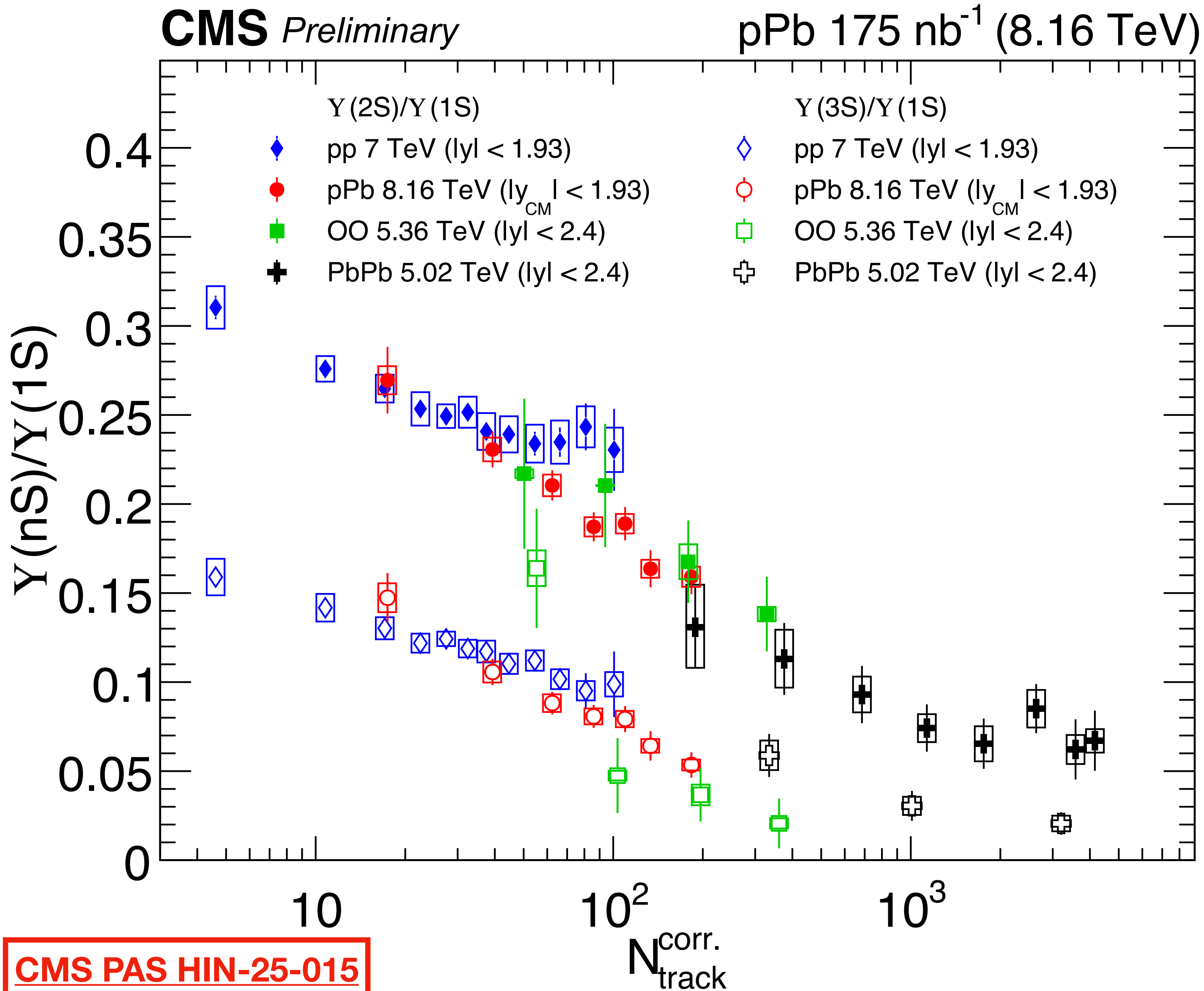
p_T dependence of 3S/2S



$$\left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{AA} / \left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{pp}$$

- **3S/2S double ratio suppressed significantly**
- **Evidence for sequential suppression of Υ in OO**
- **No significant p_T dependence of 3S/2S seen**
- **Trend not captured by SHINCHON at high- p_T**

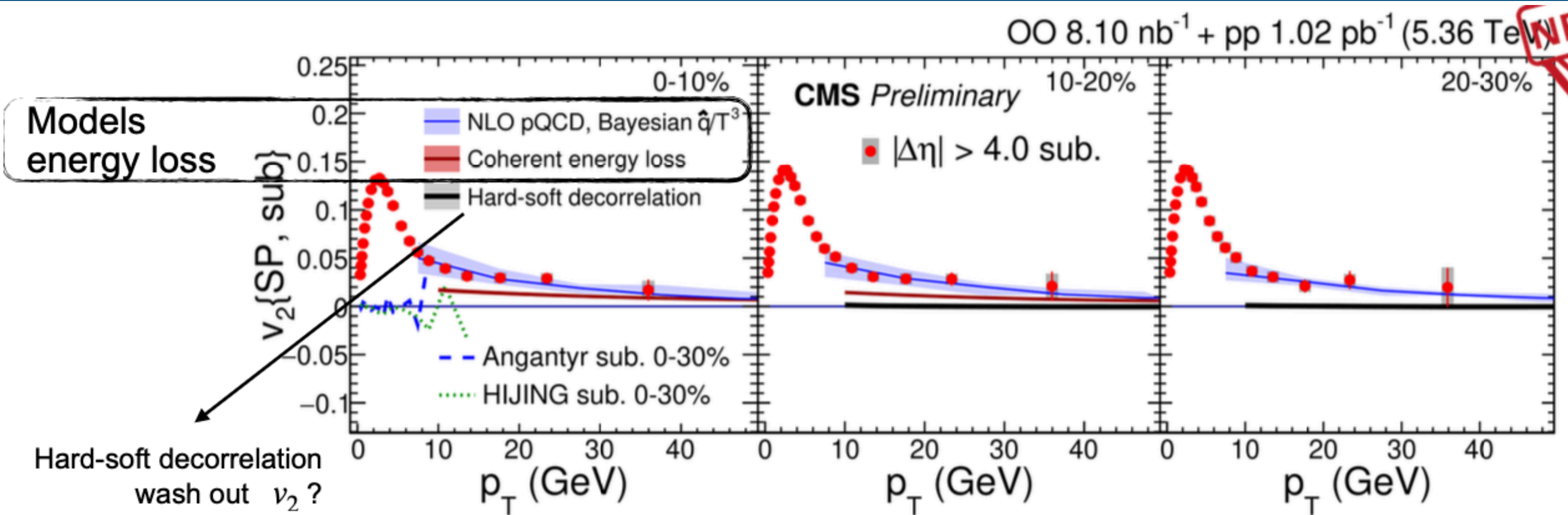
Compilation of N_{trk} -dependent results



$$\left(\frac{N^{Y(nS)}}{N^{Y(mS)}} \right)_{AA}$$

- **OO 2S/1S single ratio follows pPb, PbPb trend**
- **OO 3S/1S tends to be lower than pPb, PbPb at higher N_{trk}**
- **Potentially creating a denser QGP for a fixed N_{trk} ?**
- **But different volumes, temperature, lifetimes, etc.**
- **Need model guidance!**

High- p_T charged particle v_2

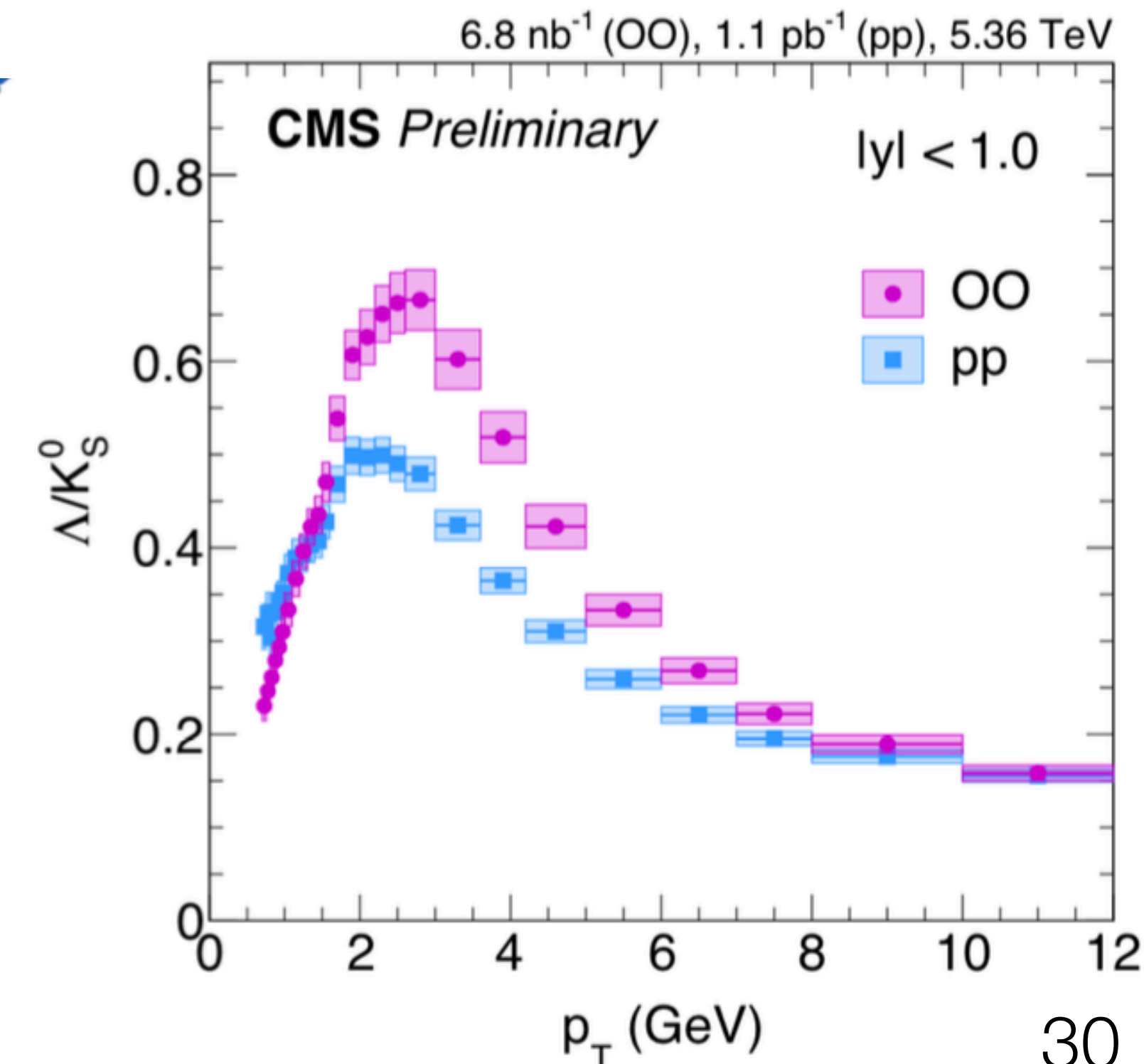
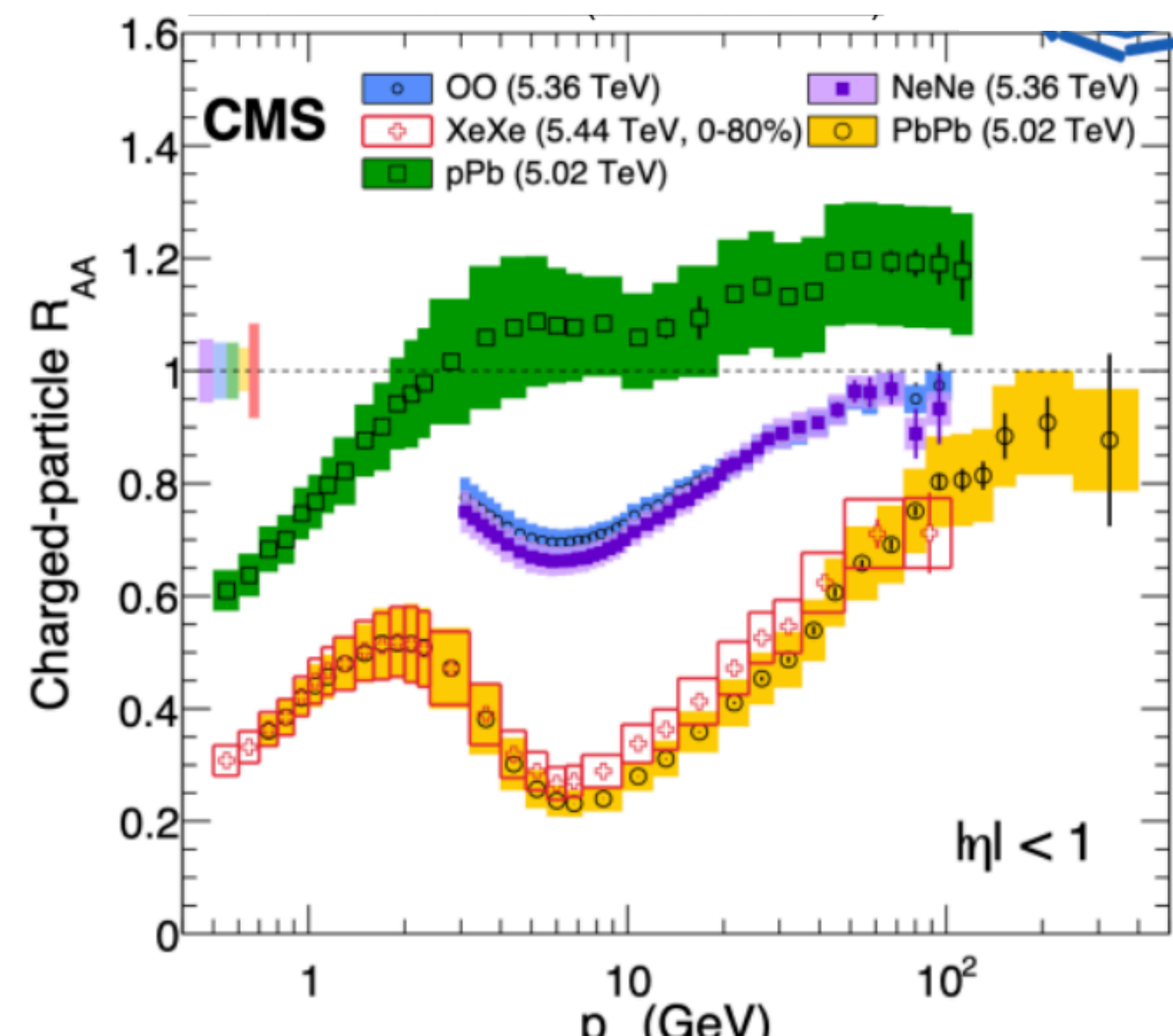
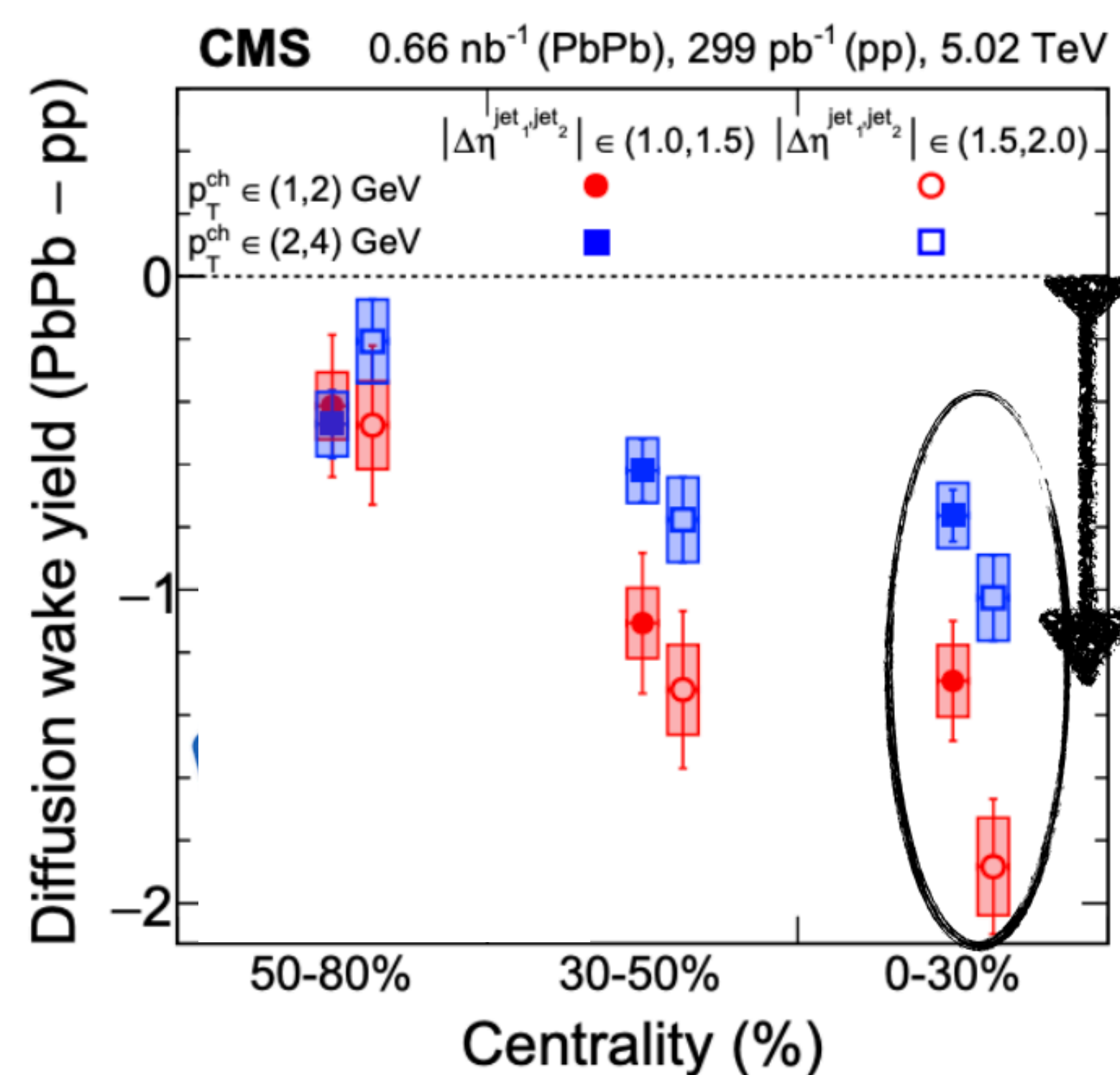


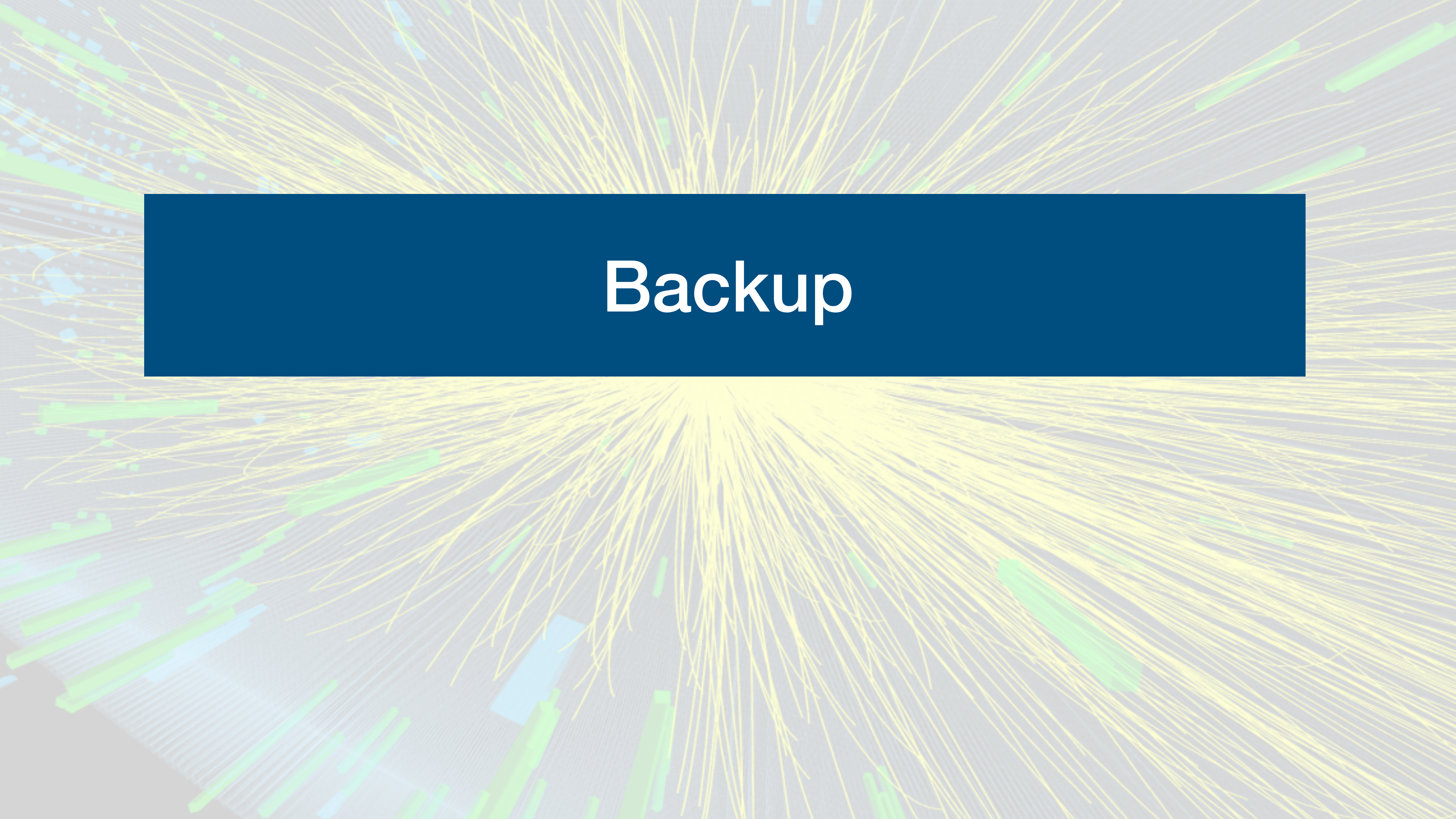
CMS-PAS-HIN-26-005

- Nonzero v_2 observed up to 50 GeV
- Consistent with pQCD parton model with T constraint and radiative energy loss

Conclusions

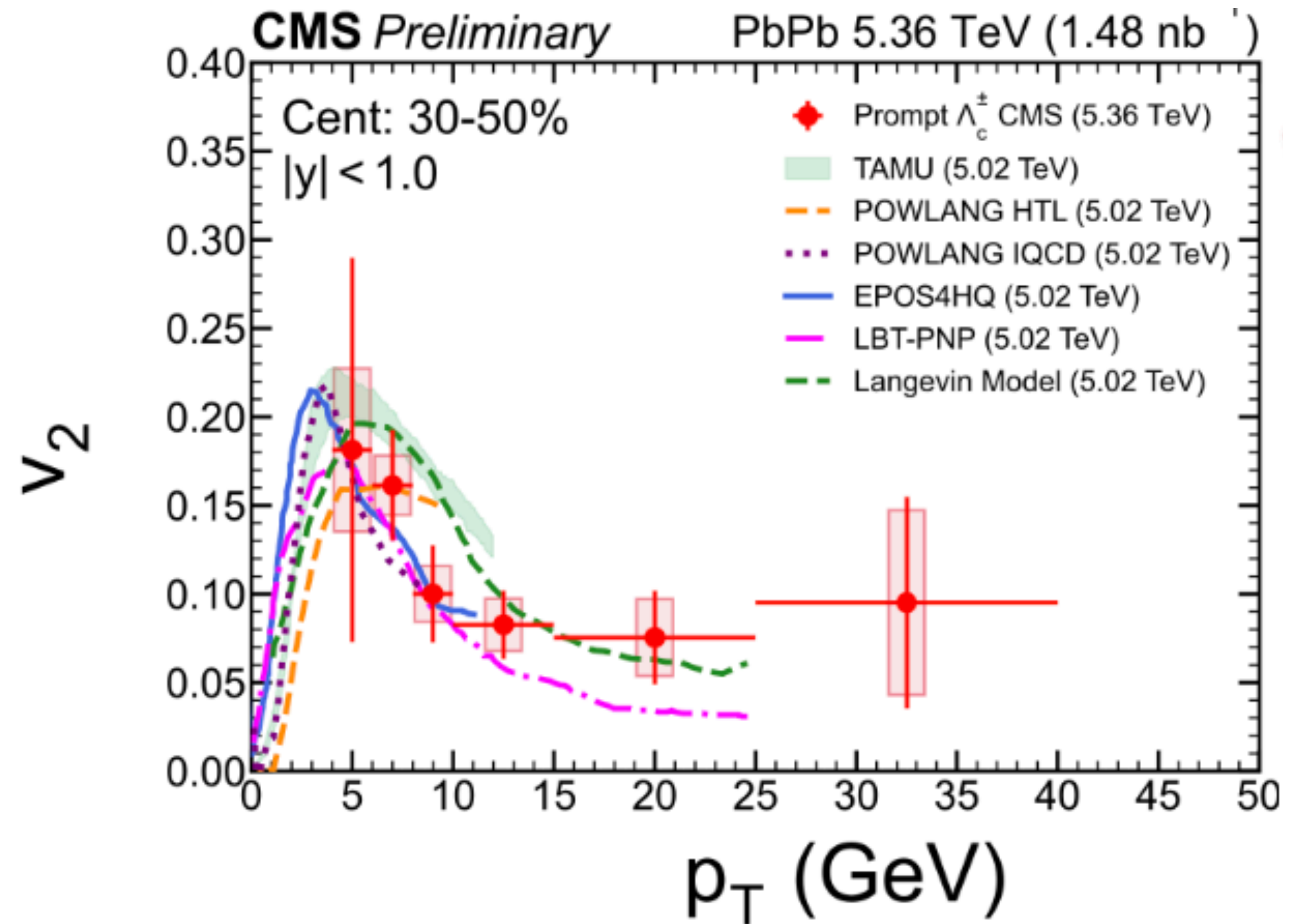
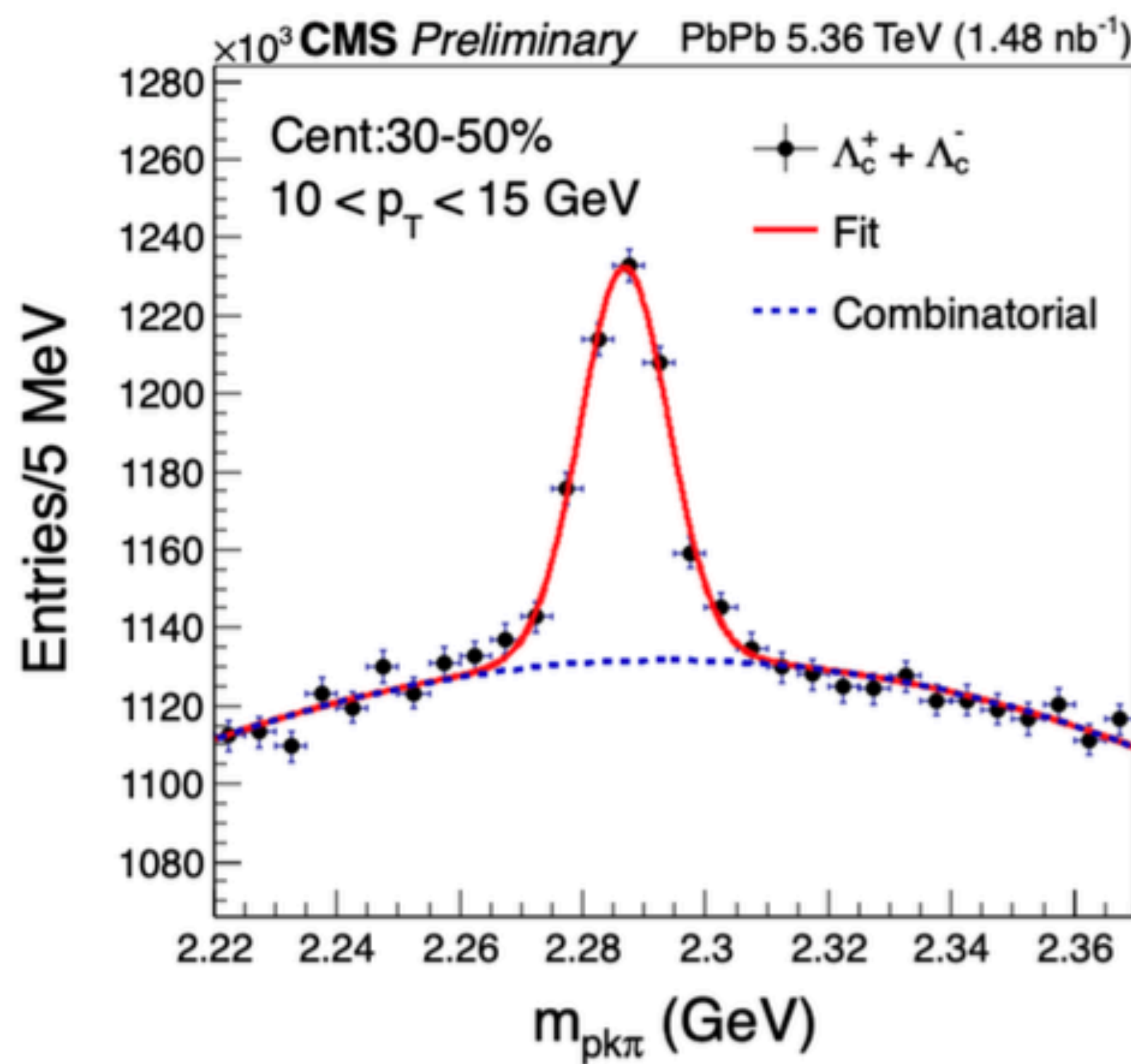
- Very recent exciting new studies exploring jet quenching and medium response
 - No ‘dead cone filling’ and observation of ‘diffusion wake’
- OO and NeNe collisions display nearly all hallmark signs of QGP production
 - Only 1 year after taking the data, we have clear evidences for:
 - Particle suppression, flow, baryon anomaly, sequential quarkonia suppression



The background of the slide is a light gray with a complex pattern of thin, radiating yellow lines that create a sense of motion or energy. Scattered throughout this pattern are numerous small, semi-transparent rectangles in shades of green and blue, some of which are oriented diagonally.

Backup

Λ_c^+ elliptic flow



- Enhanced statistics from large Run 3 Minimum bias dataset
- Testing hadronization and path-length dependent energy loss at high p_T
- Full Run 3 dataset promising in the future!