

ALICE Quarkonia overview

newest results

Maxime Guilbaud⁽¹⁾



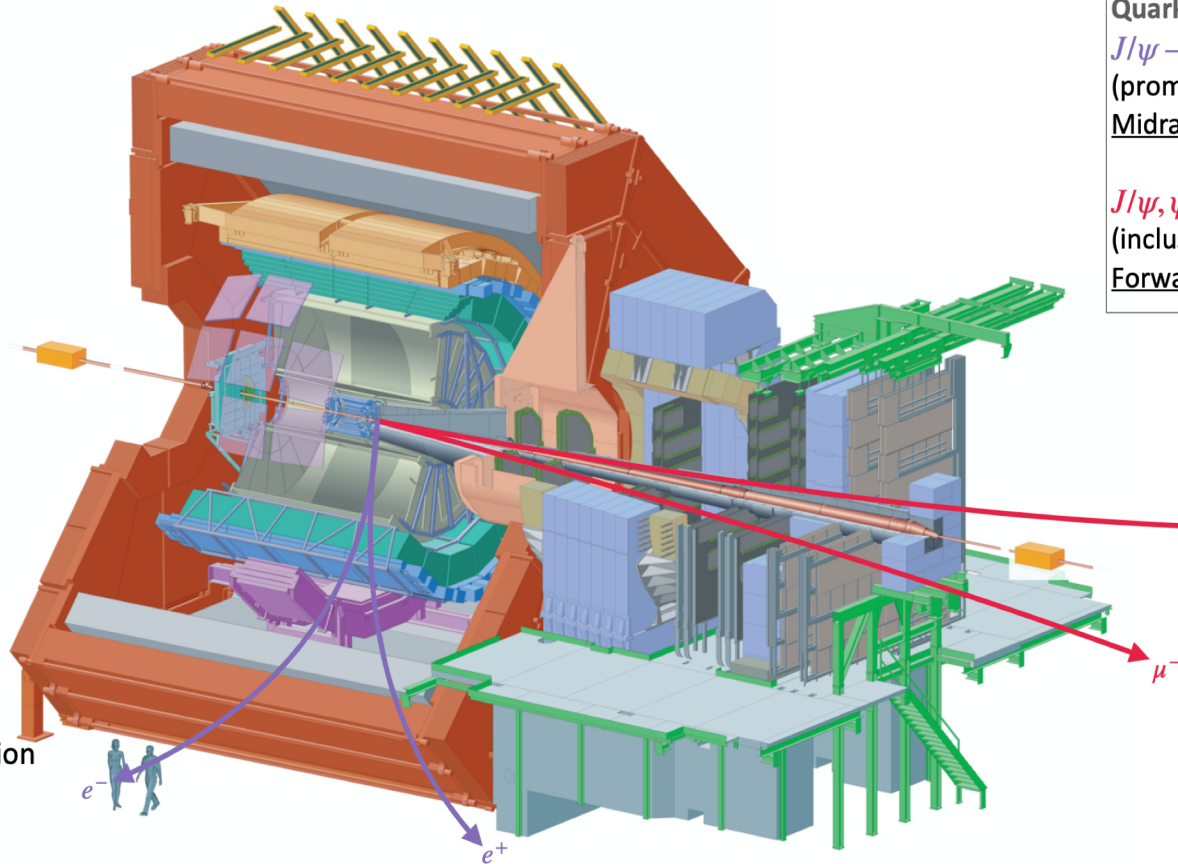
(1) IMT-Atlantique, SUBATECH – guilbaud@subatech.in2p3.fr

Time Projection Chamber:
Charged particle tracking
Particle identification

Inner Tracking System:
Particle tracking
Vertex reconstruction

V0:
Trigger detector
Event characterization

Time Of Flight:
Charged particle identification

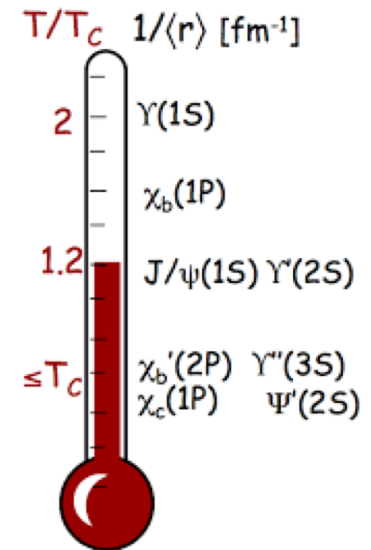
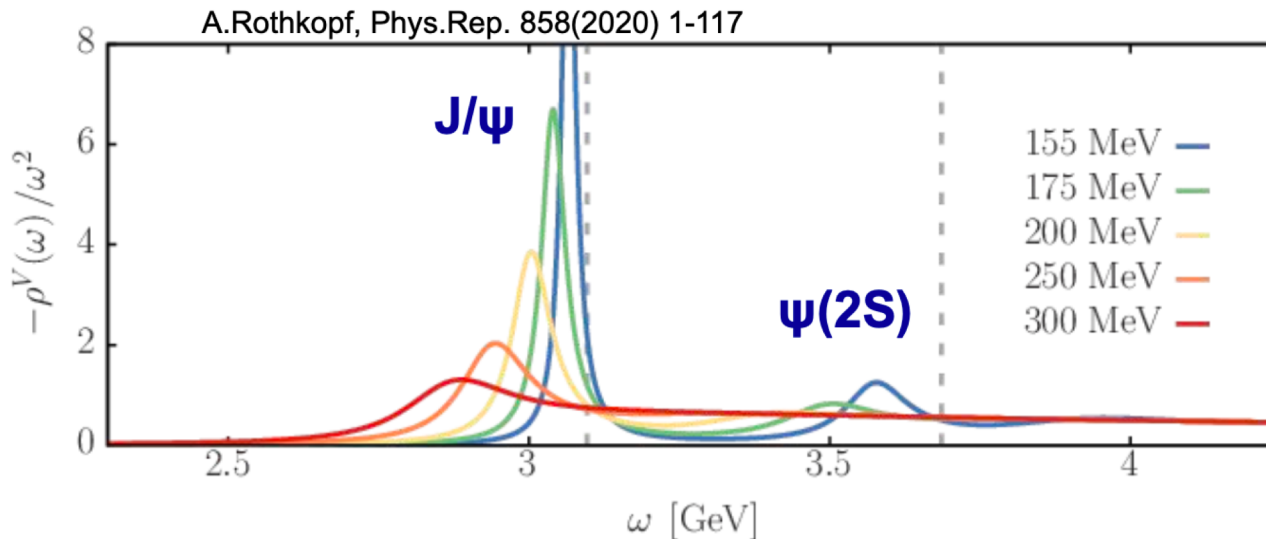


Quarkonia measurements:
 $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$
(prompt/non-prompt separation)
Midrapidity: $|y_{ee}| < 0.9$
 $J/\psi, \psi(2S), \Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$
(inclusive quarkonium states)
Forward rapidity: $2.5 < y_{\mu\mu} < 4$

Muon Spectrometer:
Muon tracking
Muon trigger

Sequential dissociation

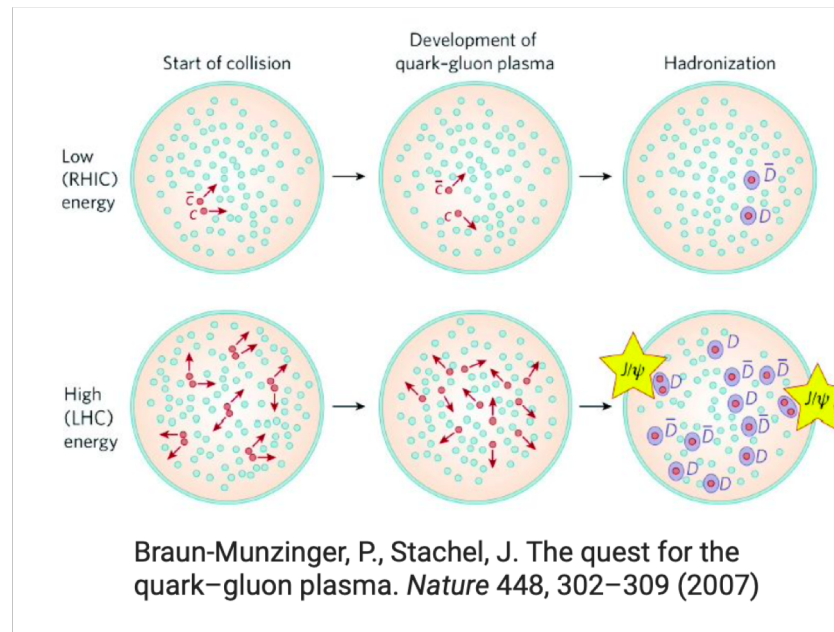
- Sensitive to medium temperature
- Static vs. Dynamic suppression
- Stronger suppression of ground states w.r.t excited states



Eur. Phys. J, C61, 2009

Regeneration

- Strong effect at LHC energy



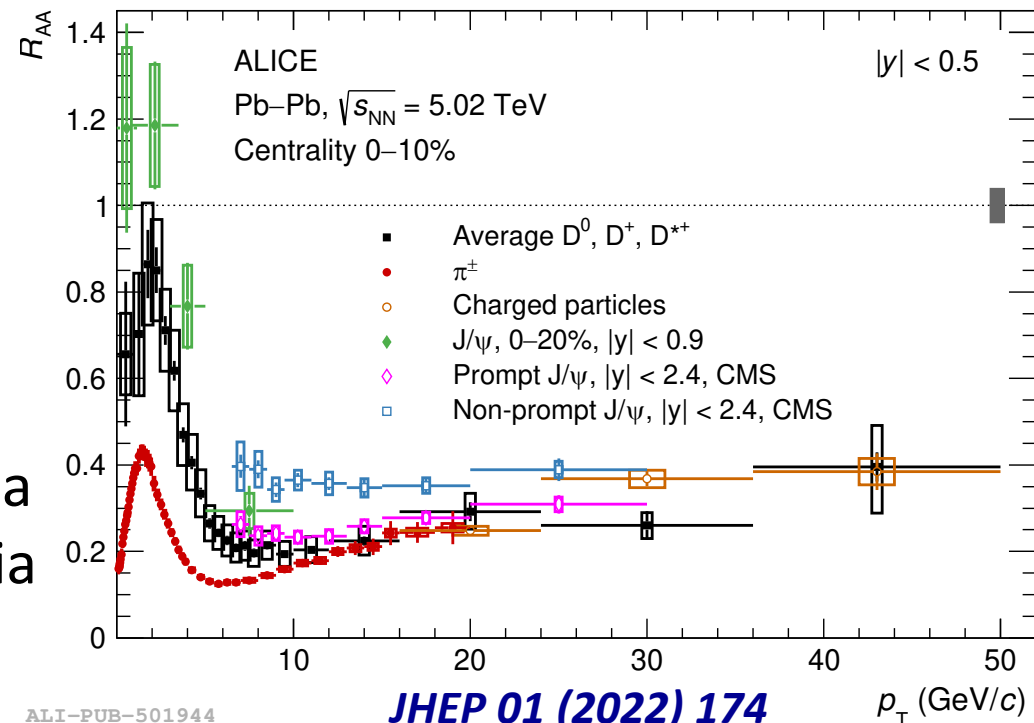
- When does it occur?
 - *Phase boundary and/or during the QGP phase ?*
- Excited-to-ground state ratio useful to disentangle various scenarii

Energy loss : charm versus beauty

- Heavy quark (b & c) produced early during the collision via hard parton scattering
 - Energy loss in QGP via collisional & radiative processes
 - Dead cone effect reduces radiative losses for beauty

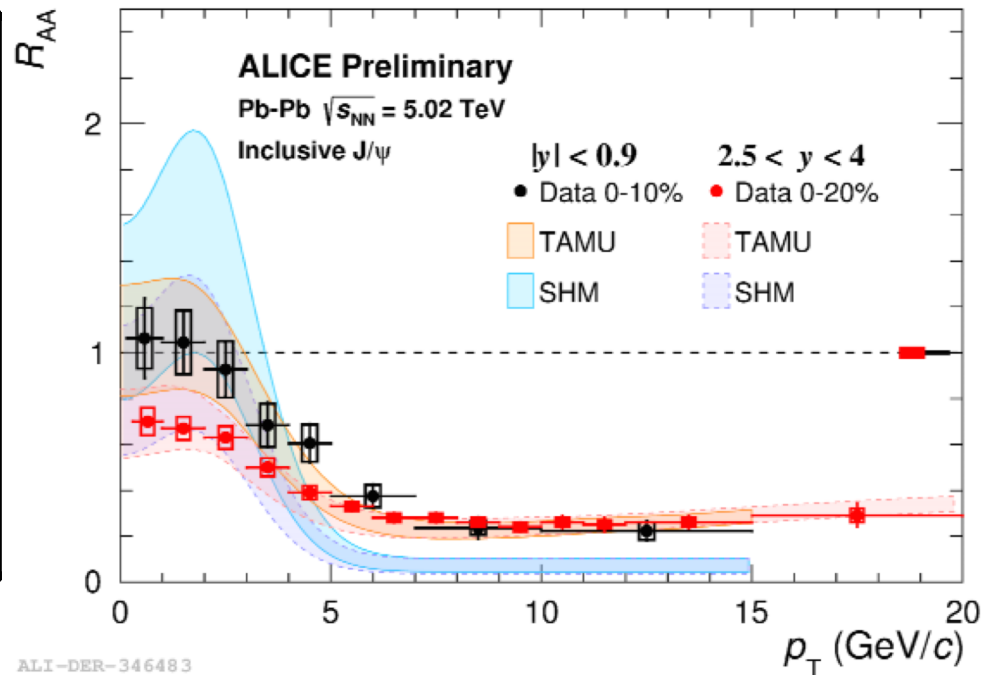
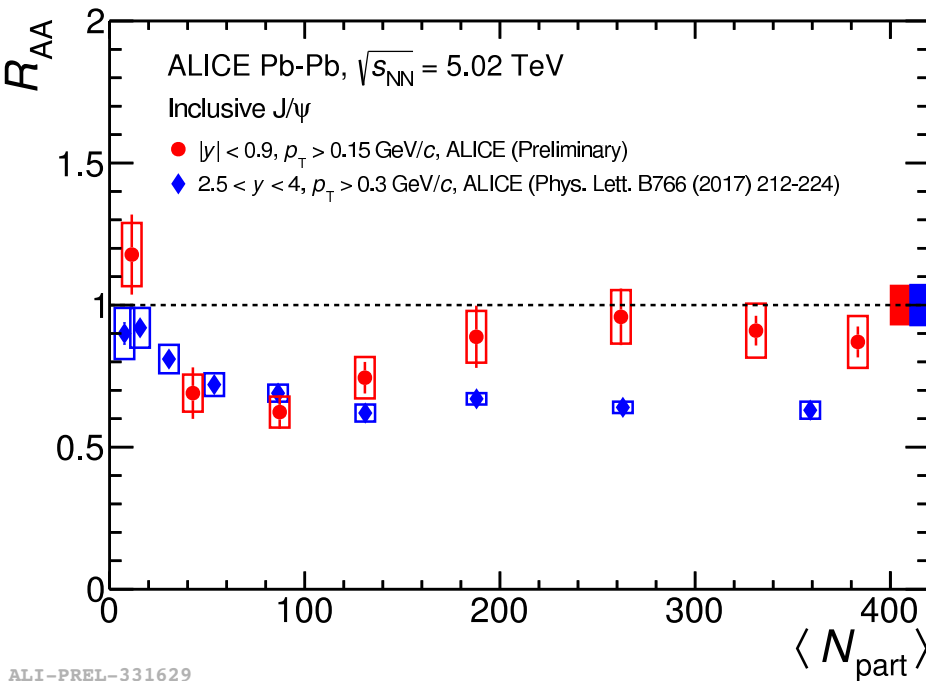
Mass dependence of parton energy loss
 expected from light to heavy-flavor

- Accessible via bottomonia or non-prompt charmonia



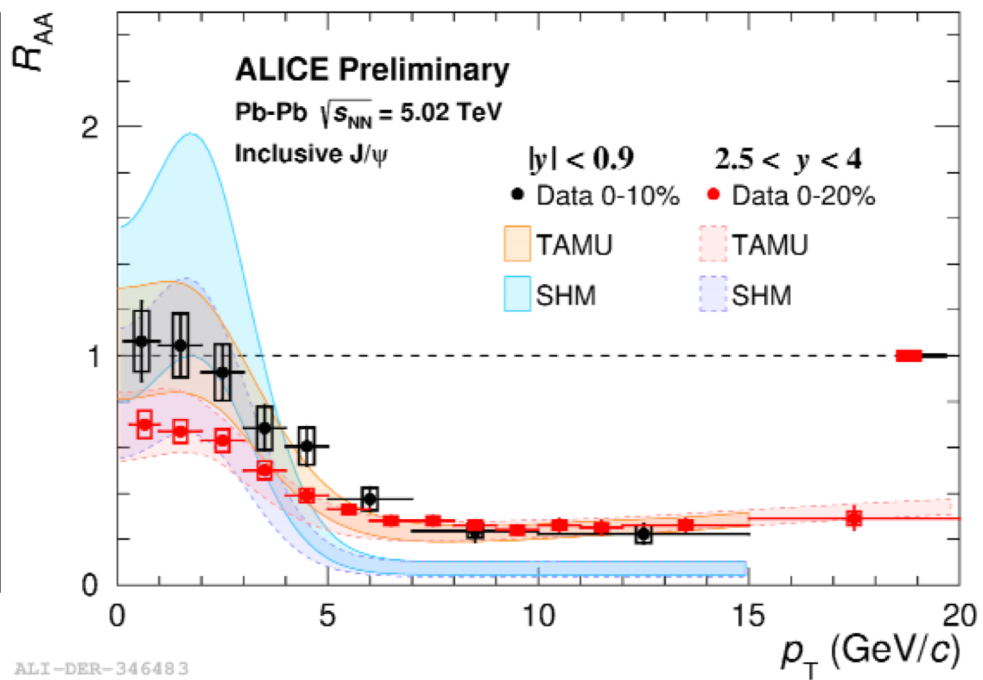
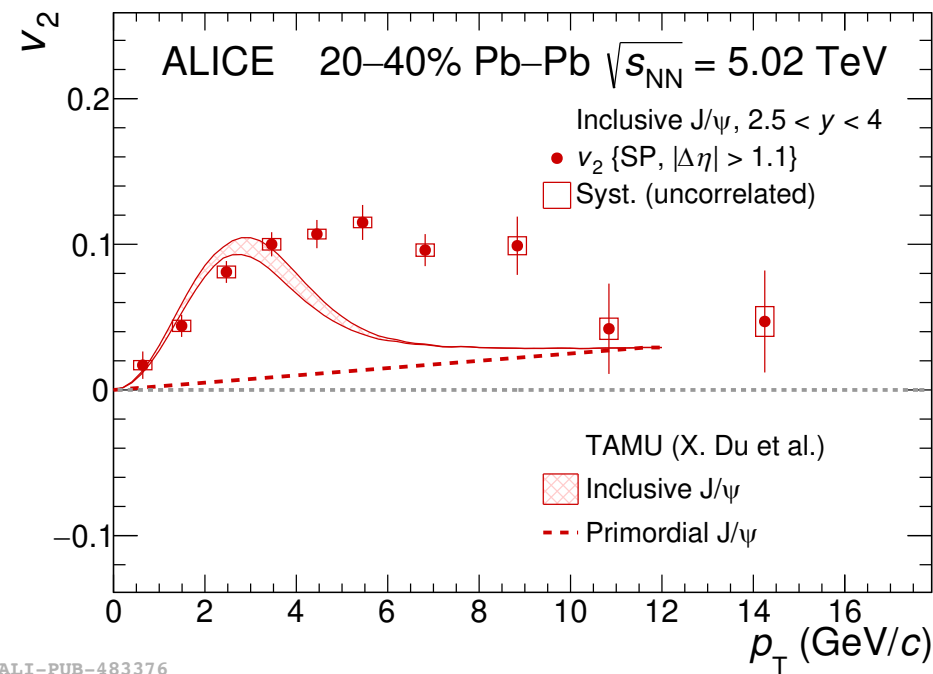
Suppression vs. regeneration

- More regeneration at mid-rapidity w.r.t forward
 - *in more central events*
 - *at low p_T*
- No strong conclusion from model comparison on pheno.



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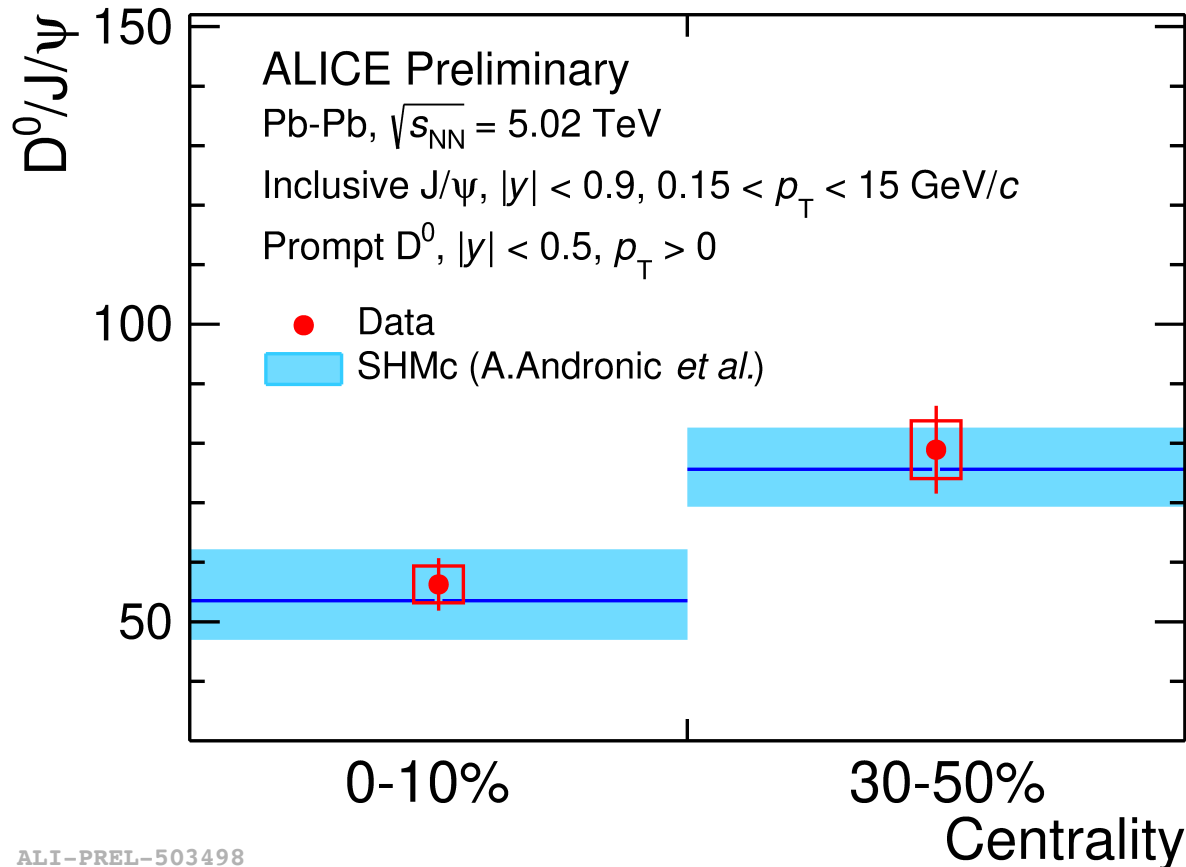


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Regeneration : quest for its origin

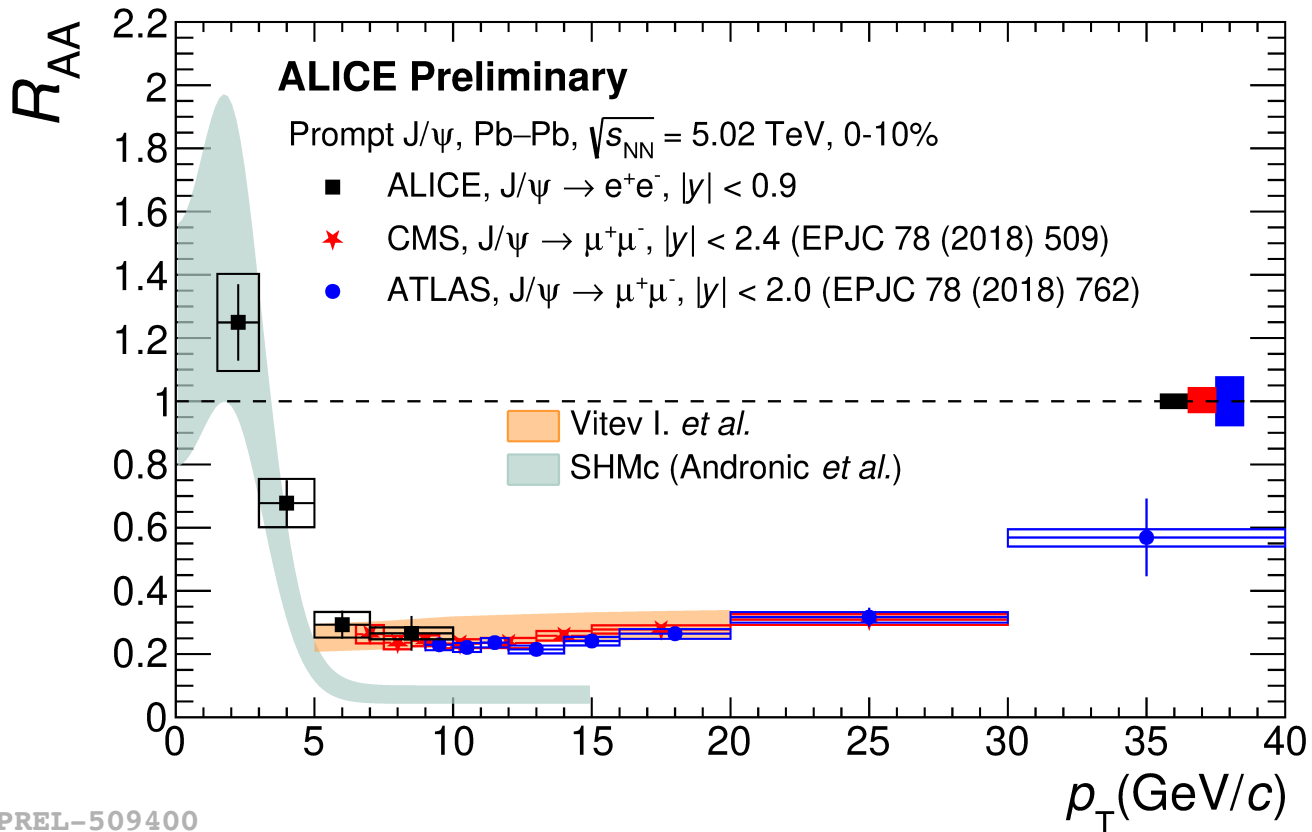
- Compatible with regeneration scenario
- Inclusive measurement : 10-20% contribution from non-prompt



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Regeneration : charm only

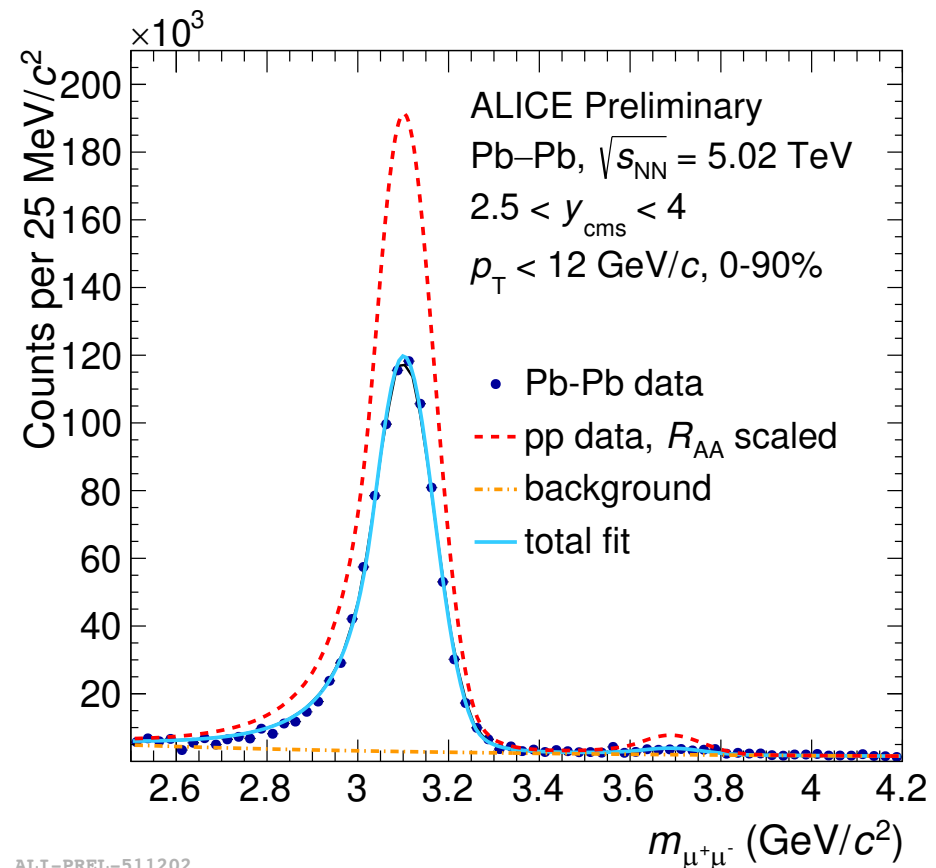
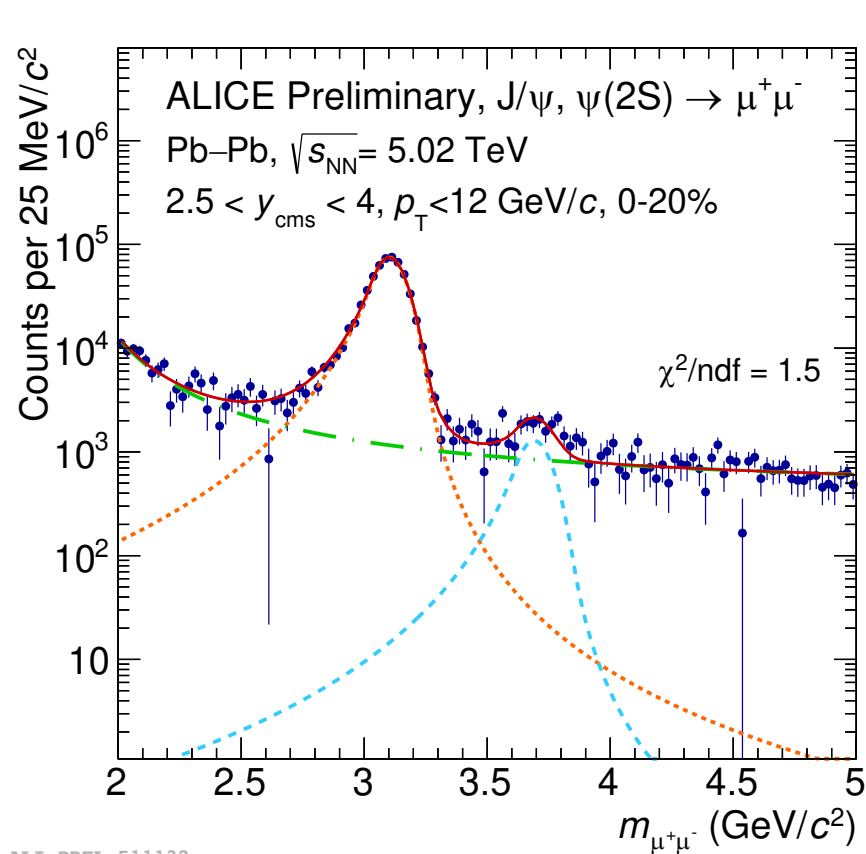
- Compatible with regeneration scenario
- Dynamic description of the dissociation in agreement



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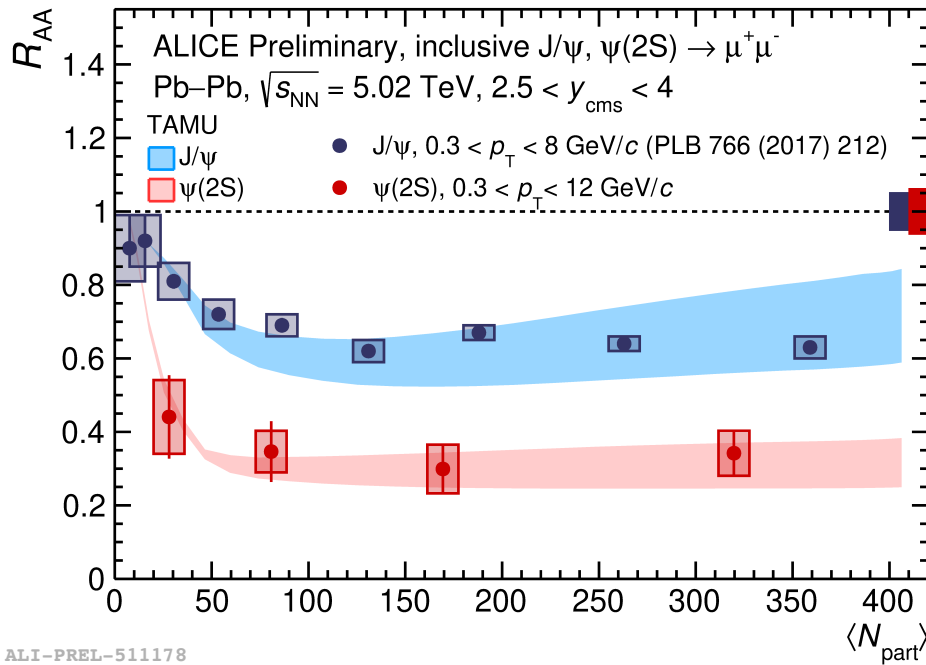
New results with full Run 2 statistics

- Down to most central events
- Down to $p_T = 0$

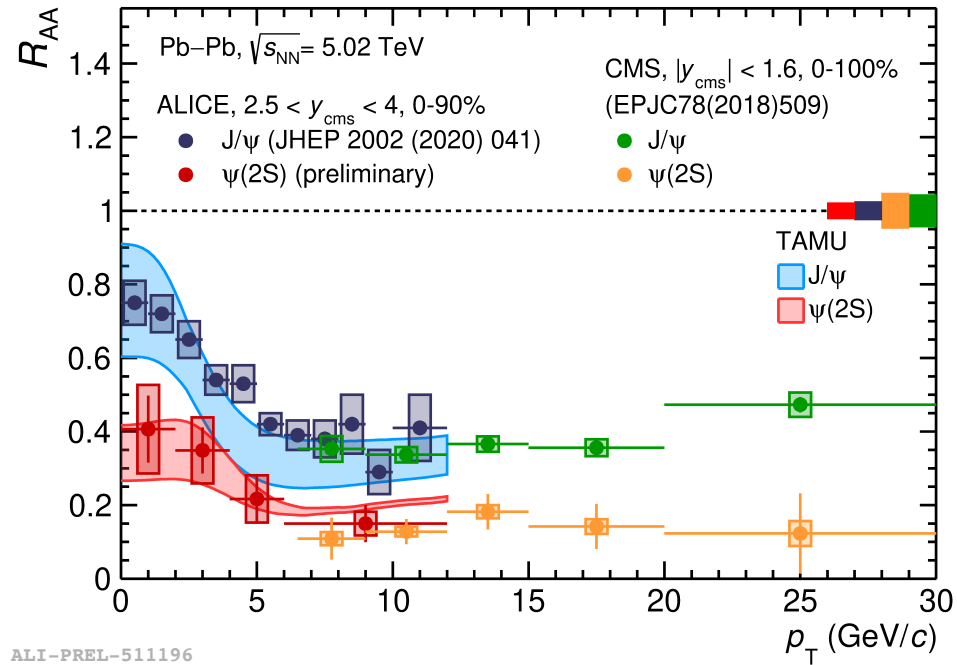


Regeneration: quest on its origin... returns

- Higher suppression of $\psi(2S)$ compared to J/ψ
- Compatible with regeneration scenario (transport model shown)



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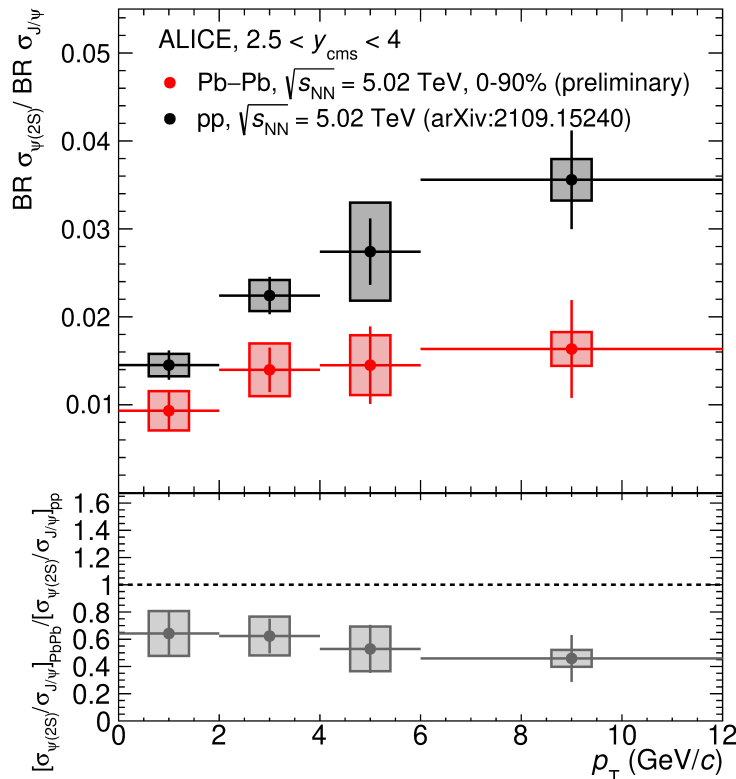


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Large uncertainties on models... can we do better?

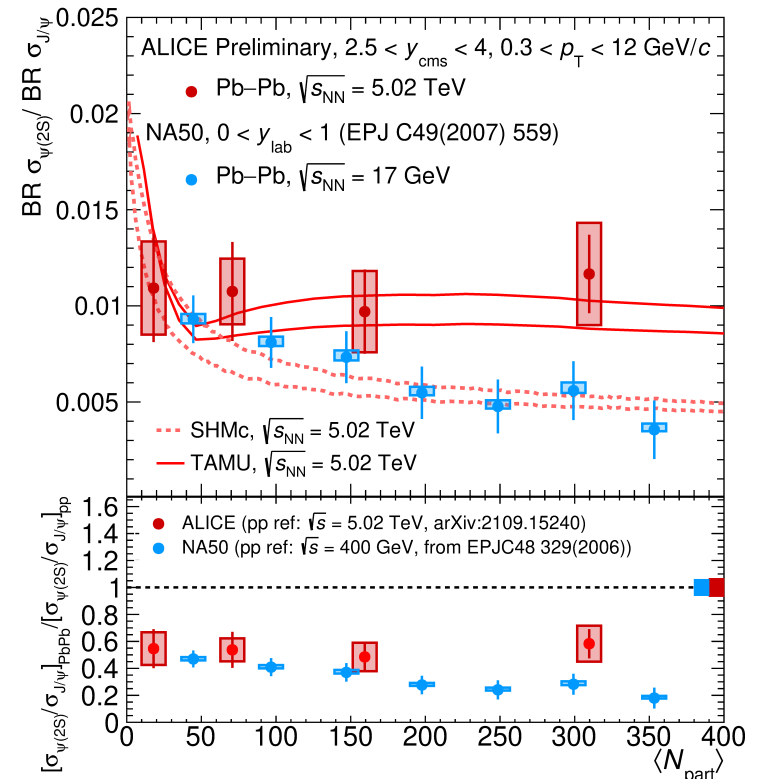
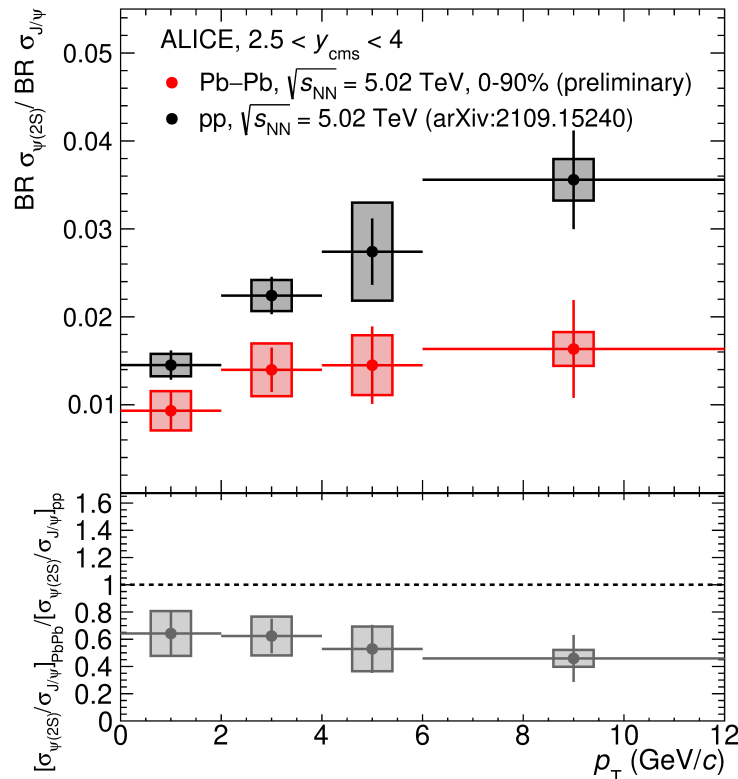
Smaller uncertainties

- IS effect largely cancels for models
- Ratio theoretically weakly dependent on charm production X-sec.



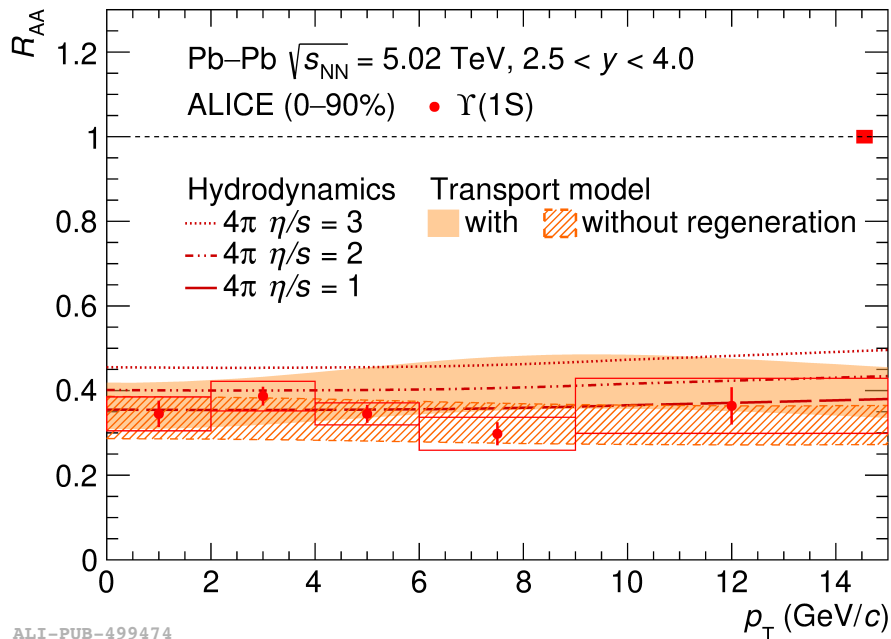
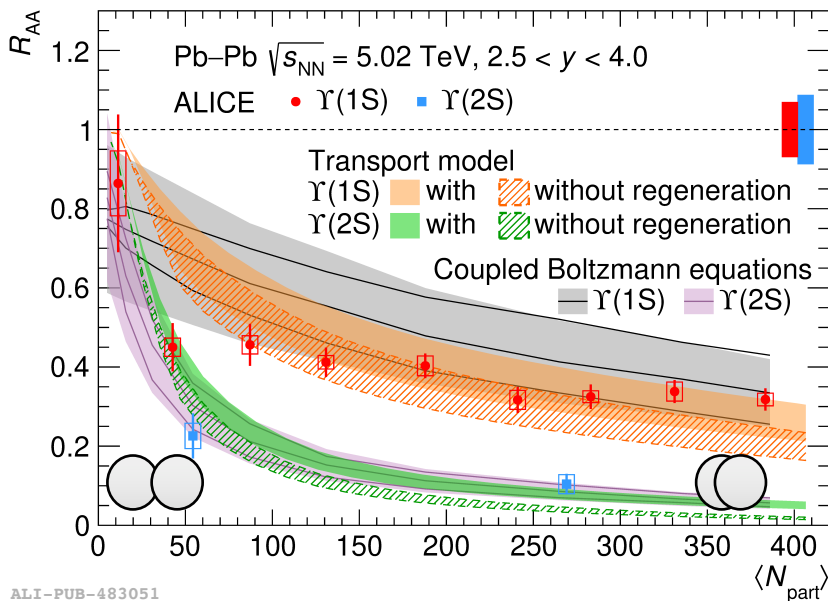
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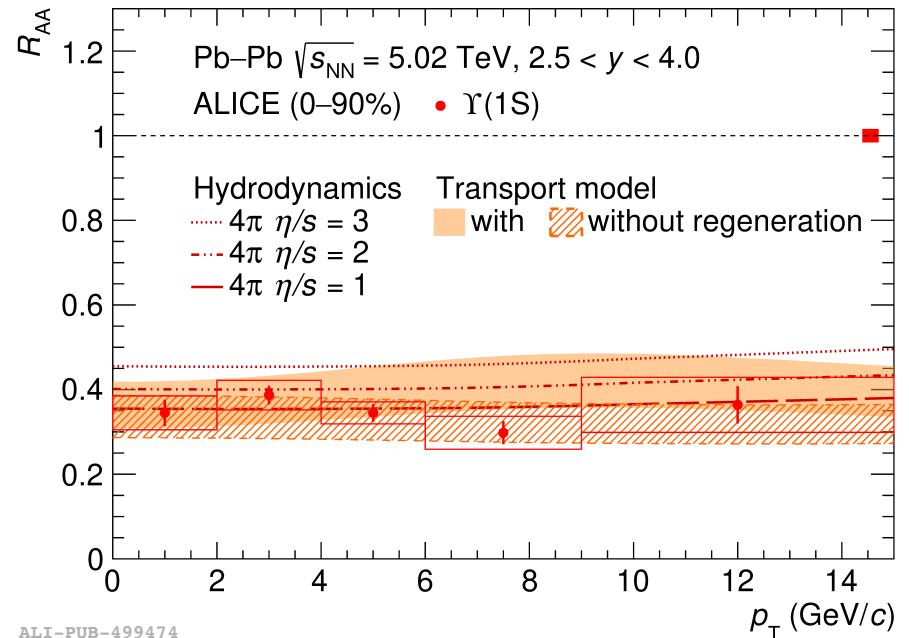
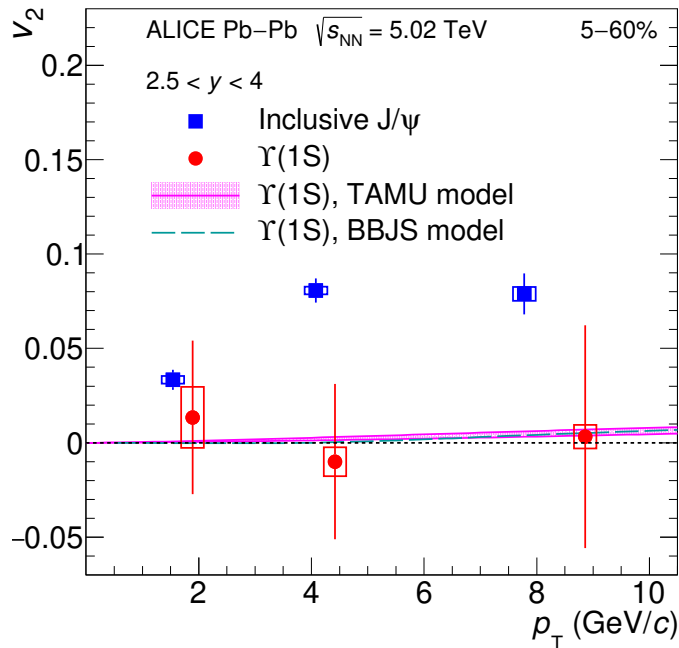
Weak regeneration effect for beauty

- $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppressed by a factor 3 w.r.t p-p
- $\Upsilon(2S)$ suppressed by a factor 2-3 w.r.t $\Upsilon(1S)$



Weak regeneration effect for beauty

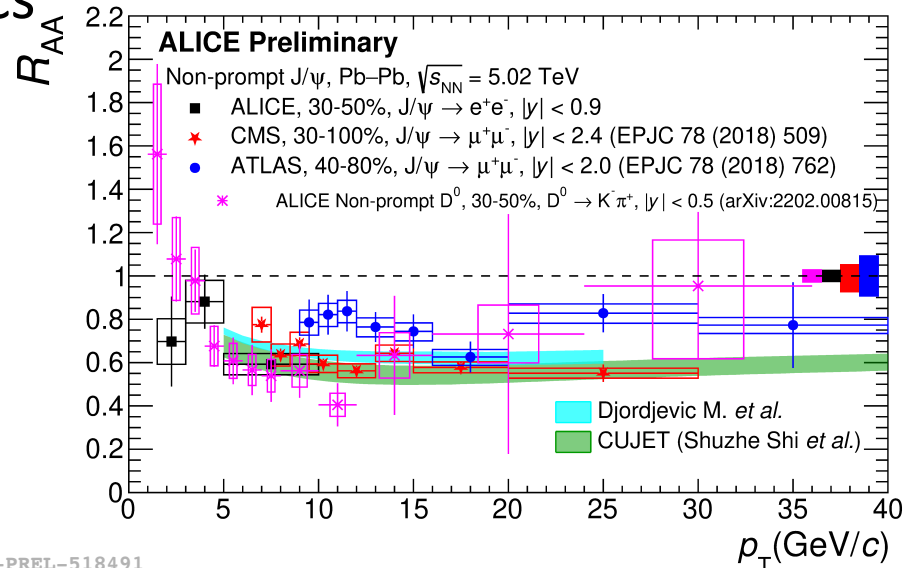
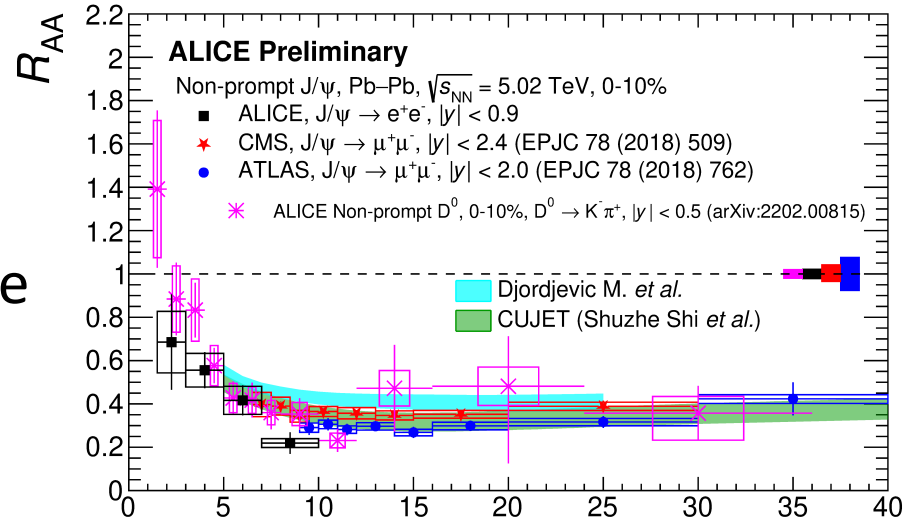
- $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppressed by a factor 3 w.r.t p-p
- $\Upsilon(2S)$ suppressed by a factor 2-3 w.r.t $\Upsilon(1S)$



- Beauty not strongly affected by regeneration at LHC

Energy loss : charm vs. beauty

- Strong suppression at high- p_T
- Increases toward low p_T
 - hints that heavy quarks are pushed toward lower p_T
- Similar trend for J/ψ and D^0
 - \neq can arise from kinematics
- Collisional & radiative E_{loss} models compatible with data

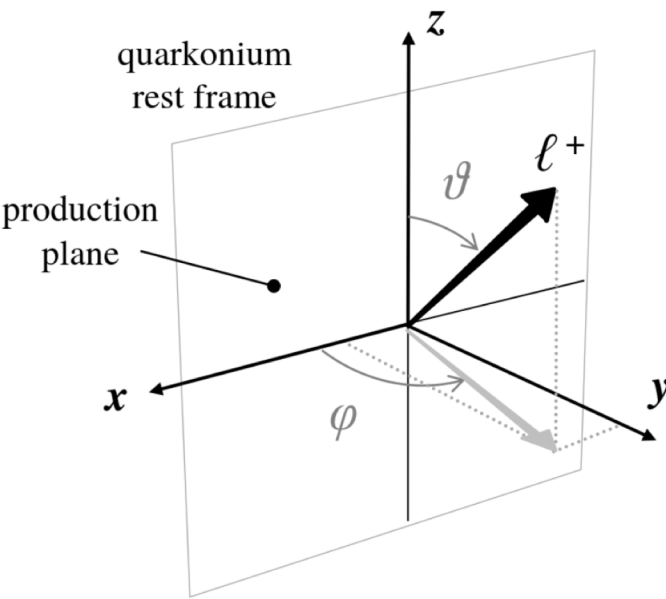


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Related to spin alignment of a particle w.r.t a given axis :

- For a vector meson (\mathbf{v}), the total angular momentum (\mathbf{J}, J_z) is :

$$|\mathbf{v}; J, J_z\rangle = b_{+1}|1, +1\rangle + b_0|1, 0\rangle + b_{-1}|1, -1\rangle$$



- The angular distribution of the decay products is linked to the spin alignment

- $(\lambda_\vartheta, \lambda_\varphi, \lambda_{\vartheta\varphi}) = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow$ no polarization
- $(\lambda_\vartheta, \lambda_\varphi, \lambda_{\vartheta\varphi}) = (+1, 0, 0) \Rightarrow$ pure longitudinal
- $(\lambda_\vartheta, \lambda_\varphi, \lambda_{\vartheta\varphi}) = (-1, 0, 0) \Rightarrow$ pure transverse

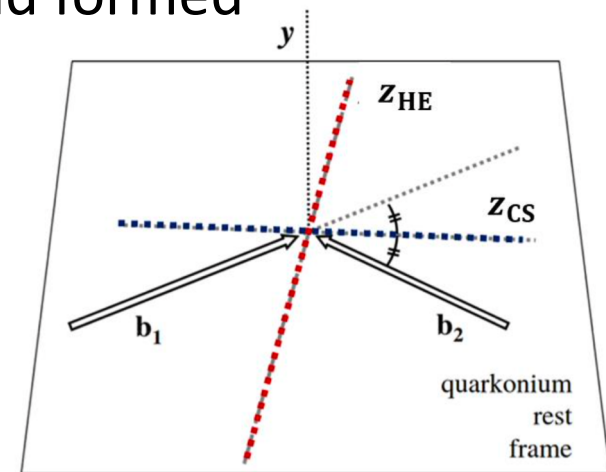
$$W(\cos\theta, \phi) \propto \frac{1}{3 + \lambda_\theta} \cdot (1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2 \theta + \lambda_\phi \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi + \lambda_{\theta\phi} \sin 2\theta \cos \phi)$$

Various interest depending on system size & centrality

- Bring constraints to production mechanisms, NRQCD in pp
- Sensitive to the feed-down contribution & regeneration in central AA
- In non-central events, polarization is sensitive:
 - to the large angular momentum due to the rotating medium
 - the short-living but huge magnetic field formed

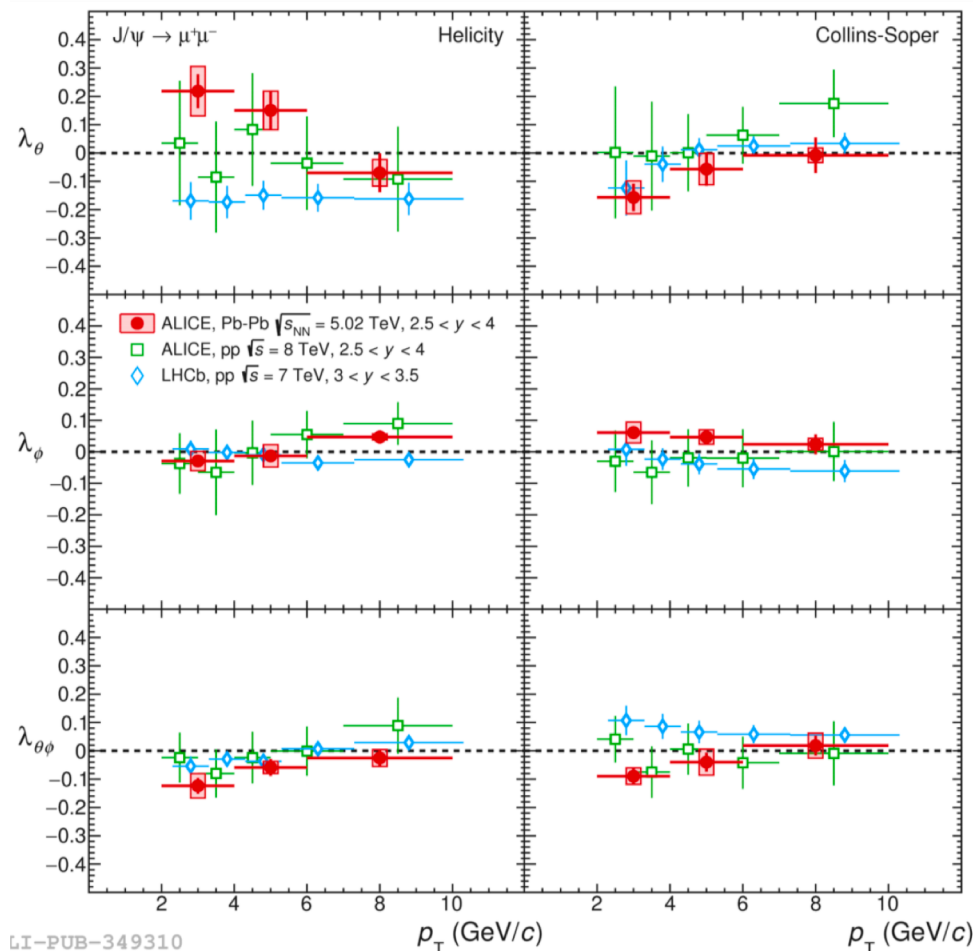
Reference frames:

- **Helicity (HE):** direction of the vector meson in the collision c.m. frame
- **Collins-Soper (CS):** bisector of the angle between beams in the vector meson rest frame



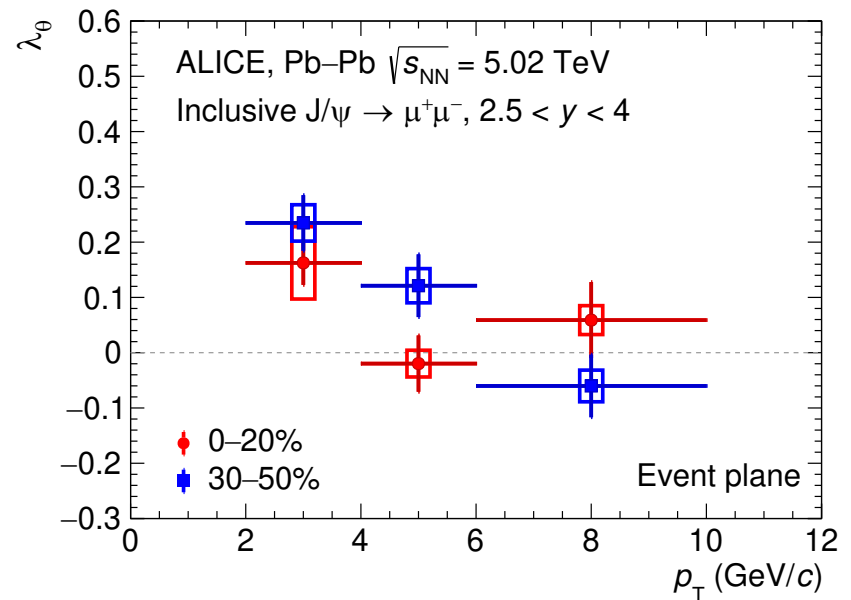
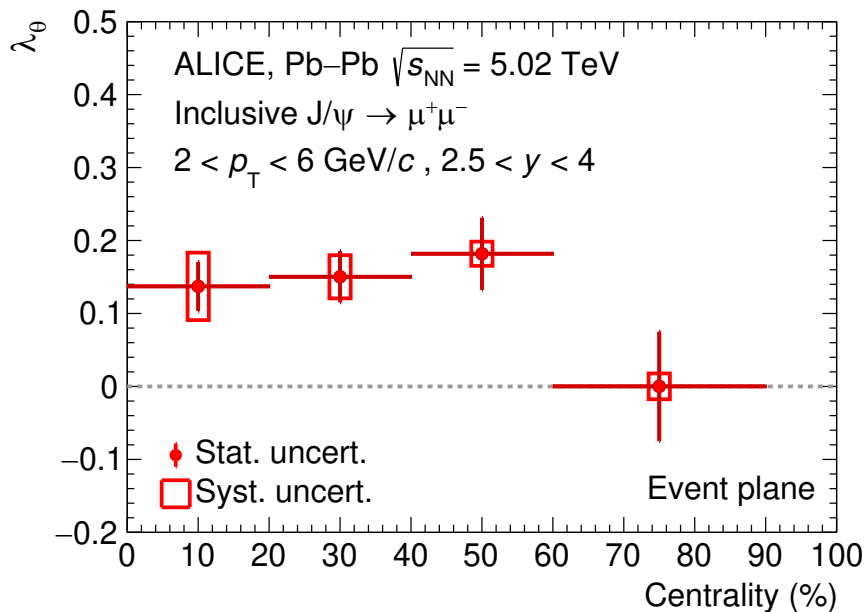
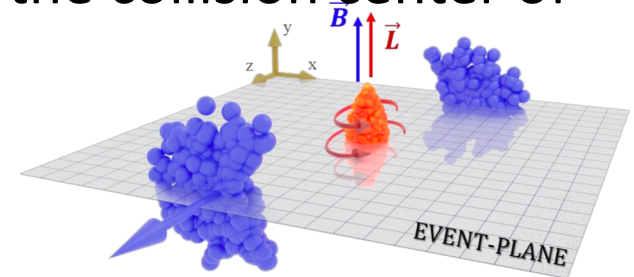
Small differences between pp & PbPb:

- Up to 3σ in HE compared to LHCb
- Can it be due to regeneration/suppression ?
- Role of the angular momentum and of the magnetic field ?

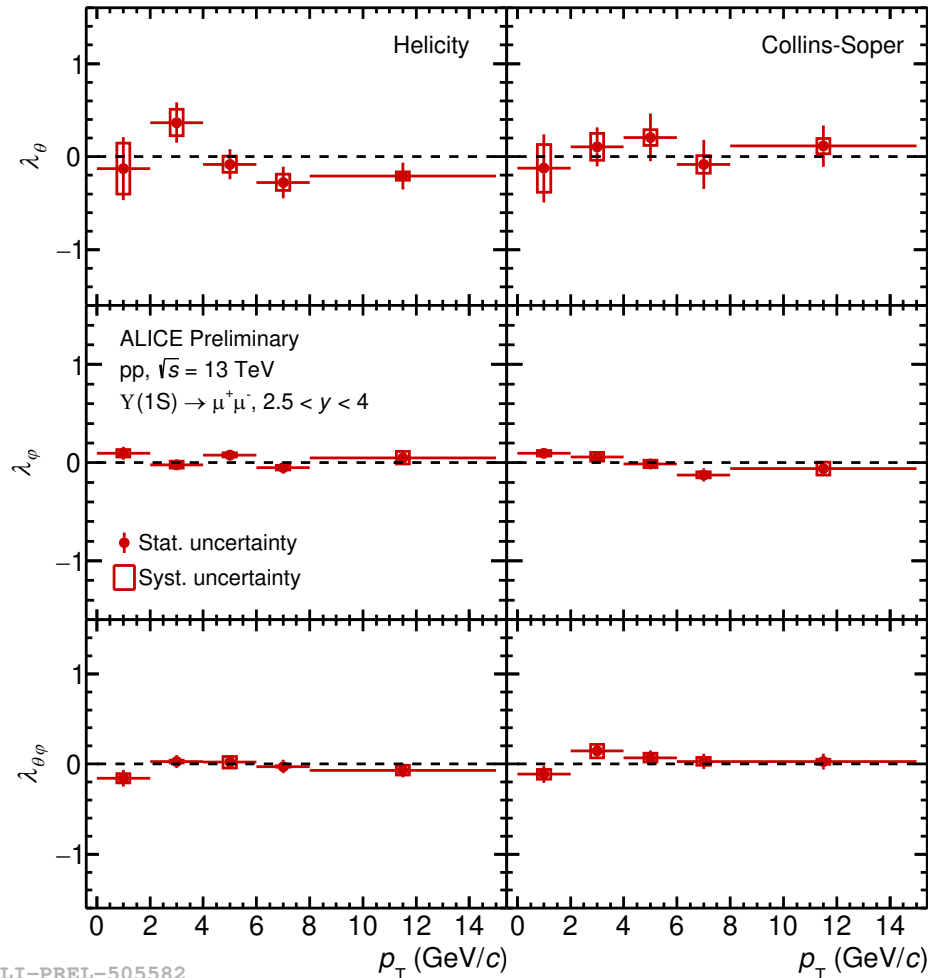


New measurement using an Event Plane (EP) based frame

- Axis orthogonal to the Event Plane in the collision center of mass frame
- $> 3.5 \sigma$ deviation from 0 observed
- Full theoretical description needed



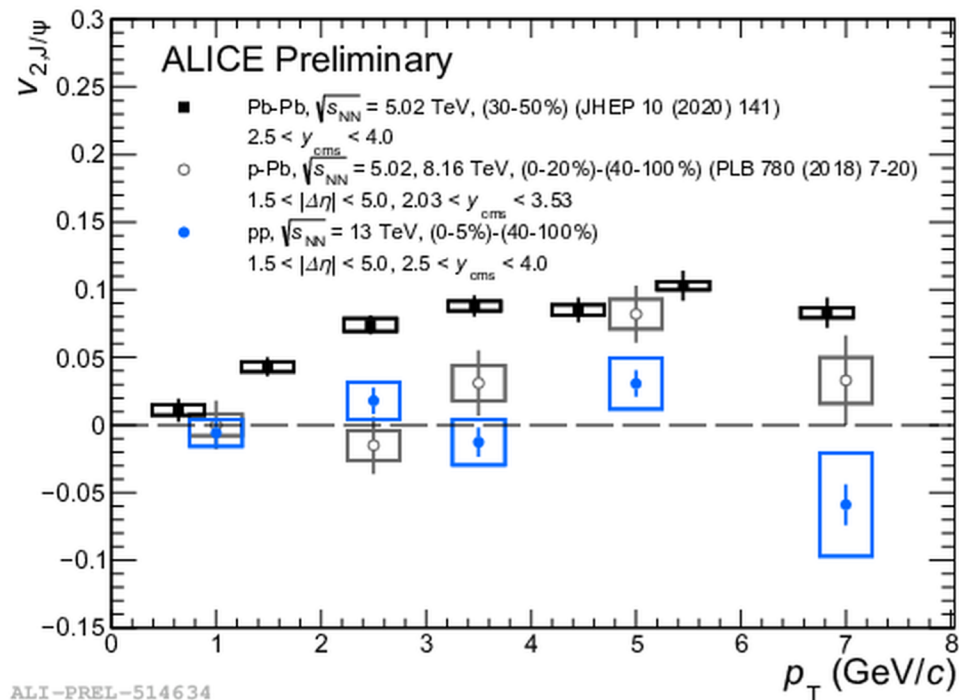
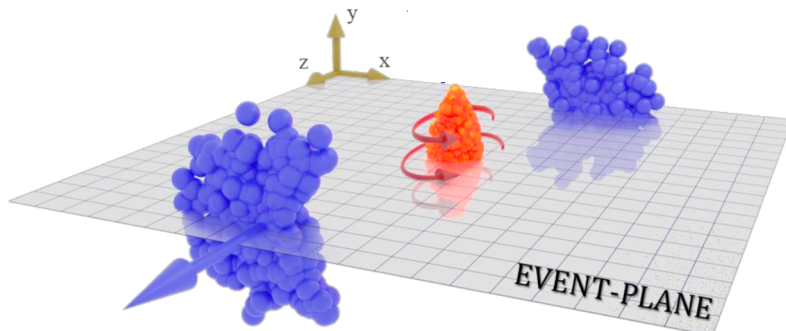
No polarization and no p_T dependence in pp



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Collectivity in small system

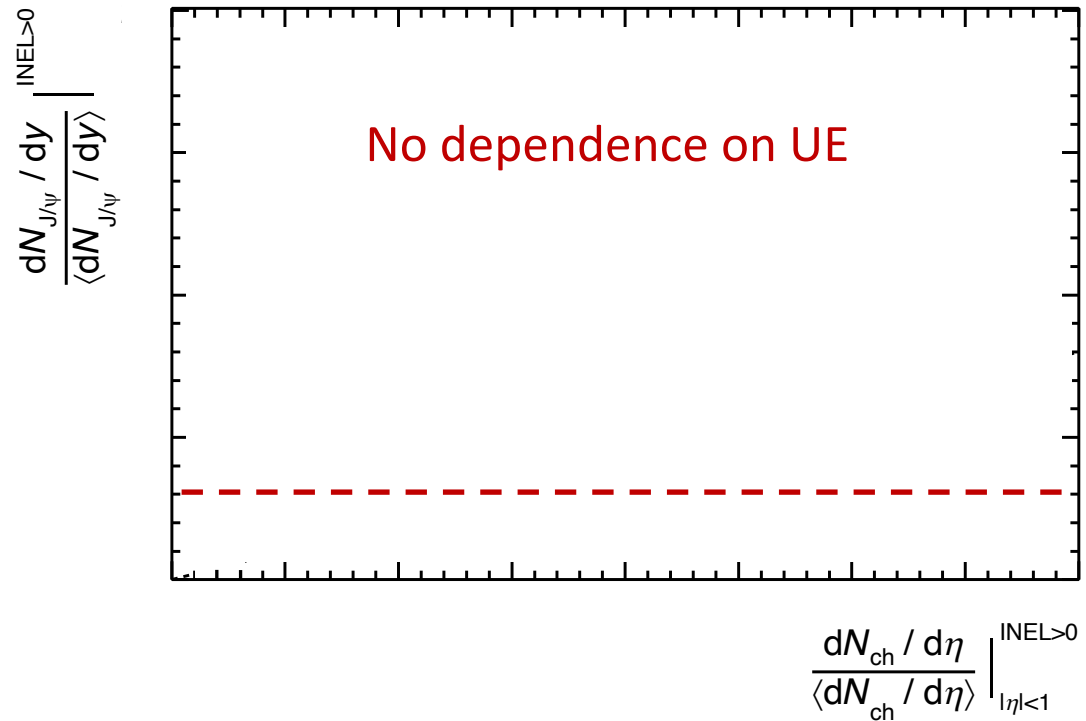
- Finite v_2 measured in pPb
- Similar pattern compared to PbPb and light flavors
- 1st attempt to measure v_2 in pp down to 0 p_T with ALICE
 - Compatible with 0 despite significant signal in the light flavour sector



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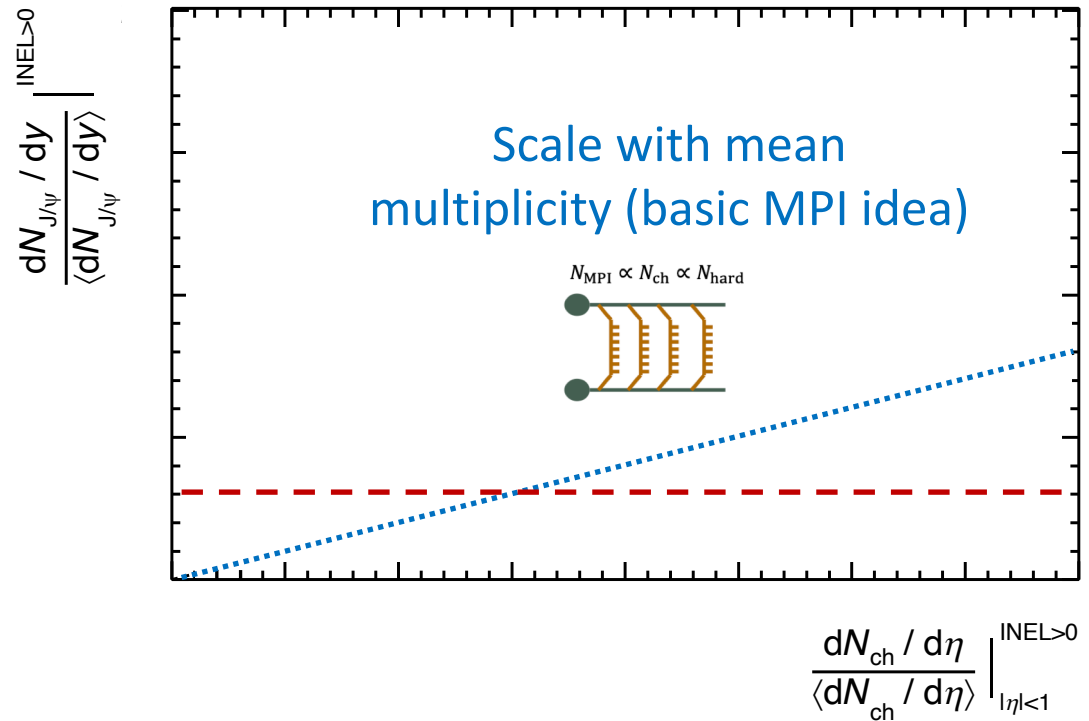
MPI as the based mechanism to produce collectivity

- Another way to look at collectivity in small systems
- What should we expect ?



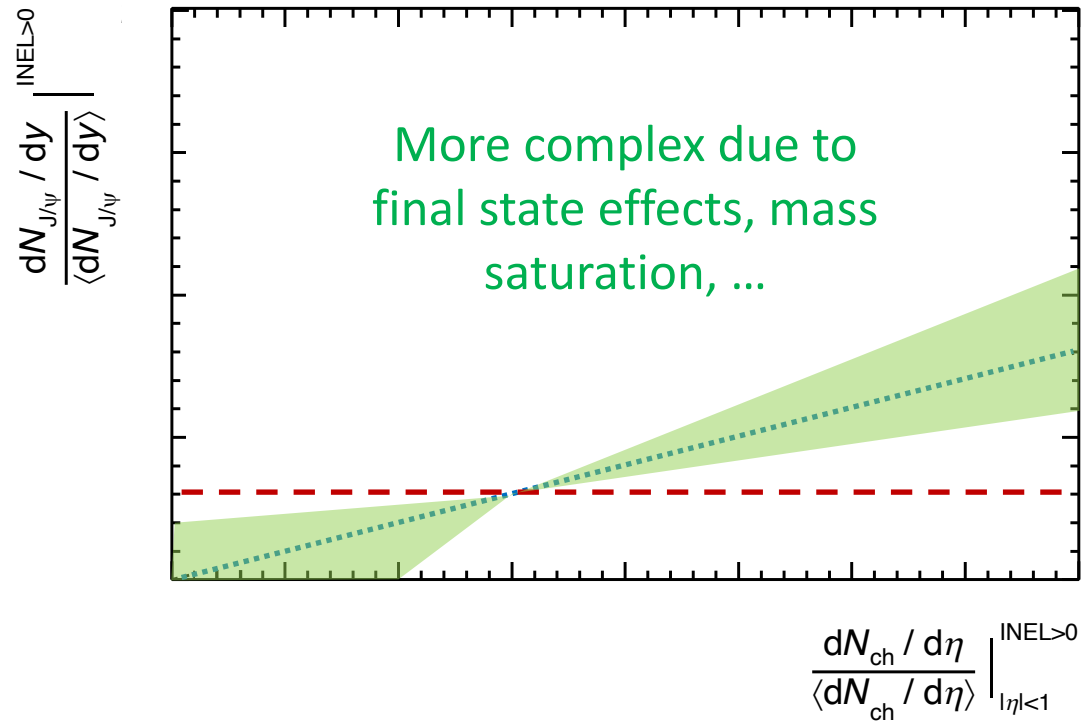
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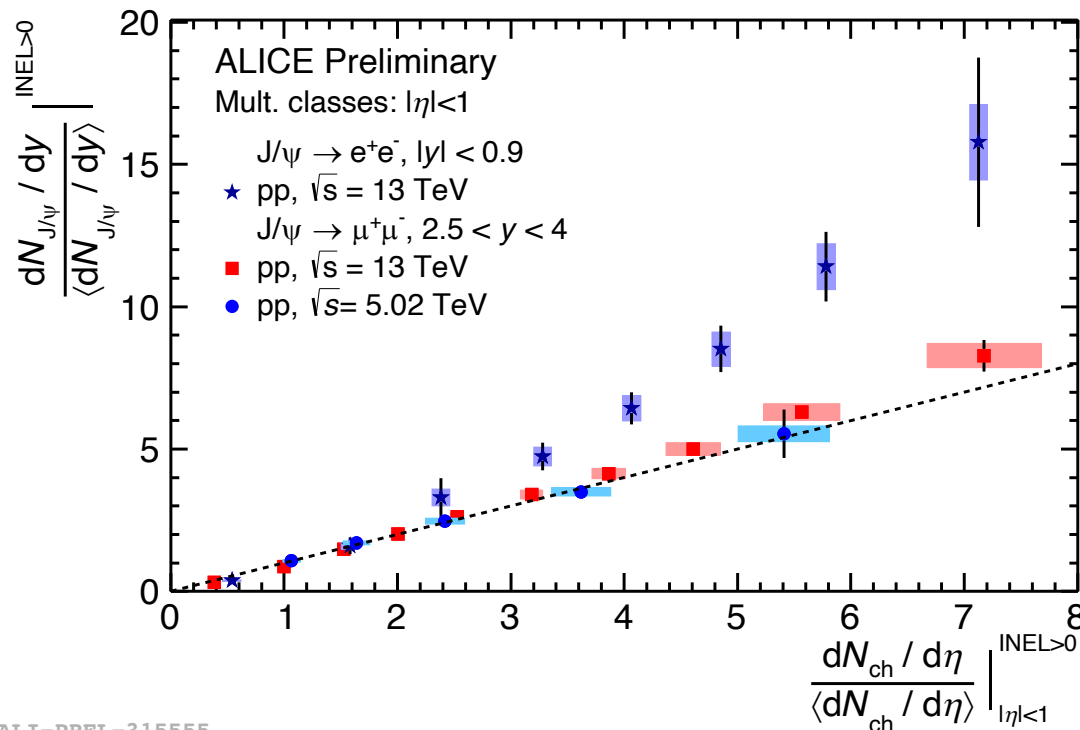
MPI as the based mechanism to produce collectivity

- Another way to look at collectivity in small systems
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Non trivial correlation in ALICE central barrel

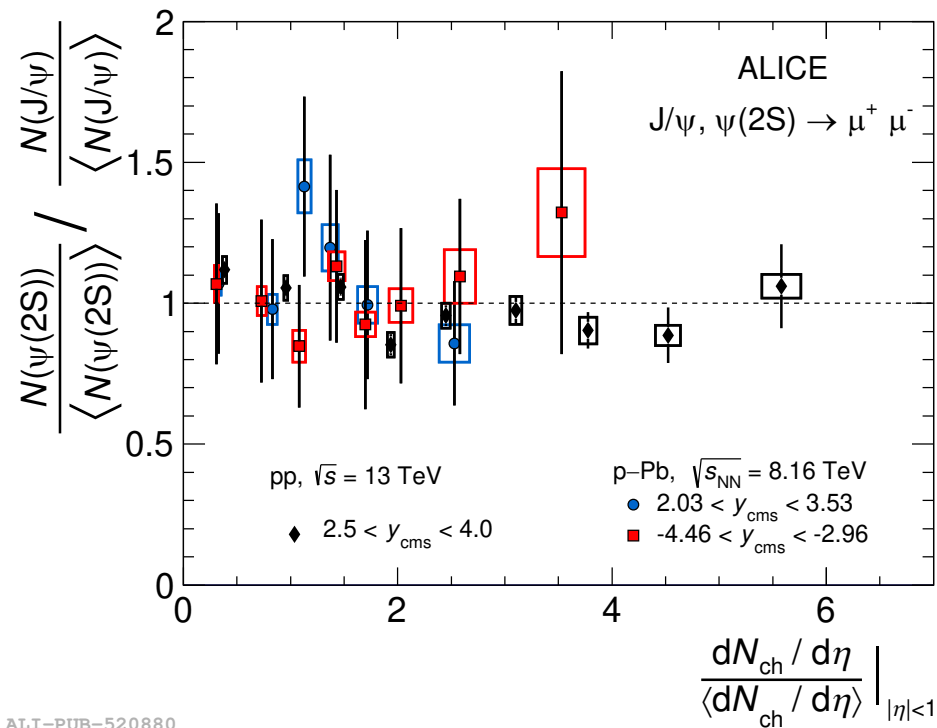
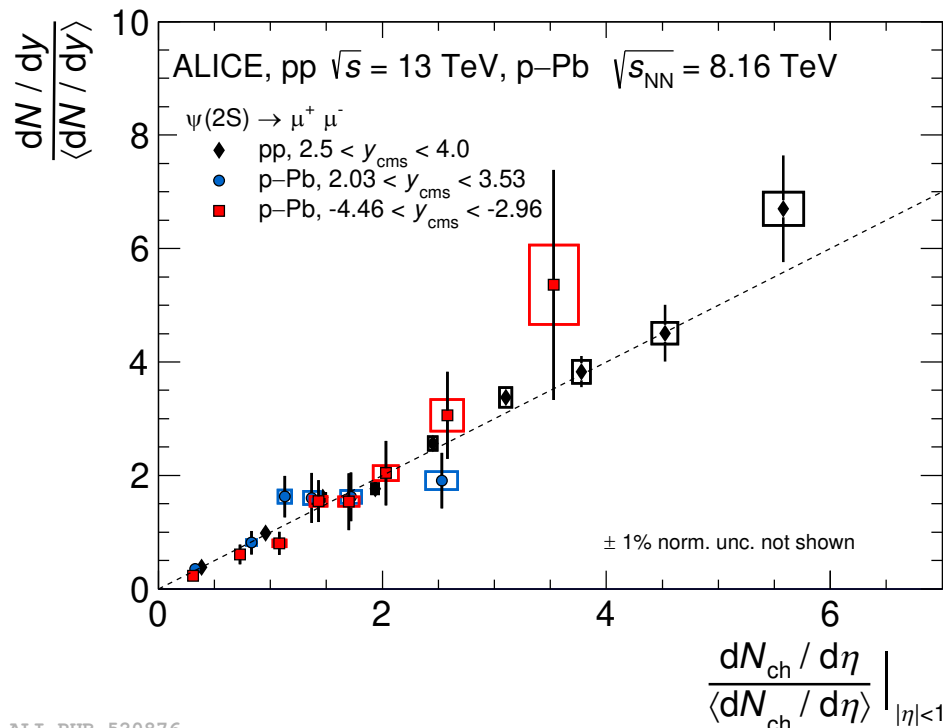
- No model able to reproduce this qualitatively
- Important to understand the interplay soft-hard here
- More results for other systems and particles



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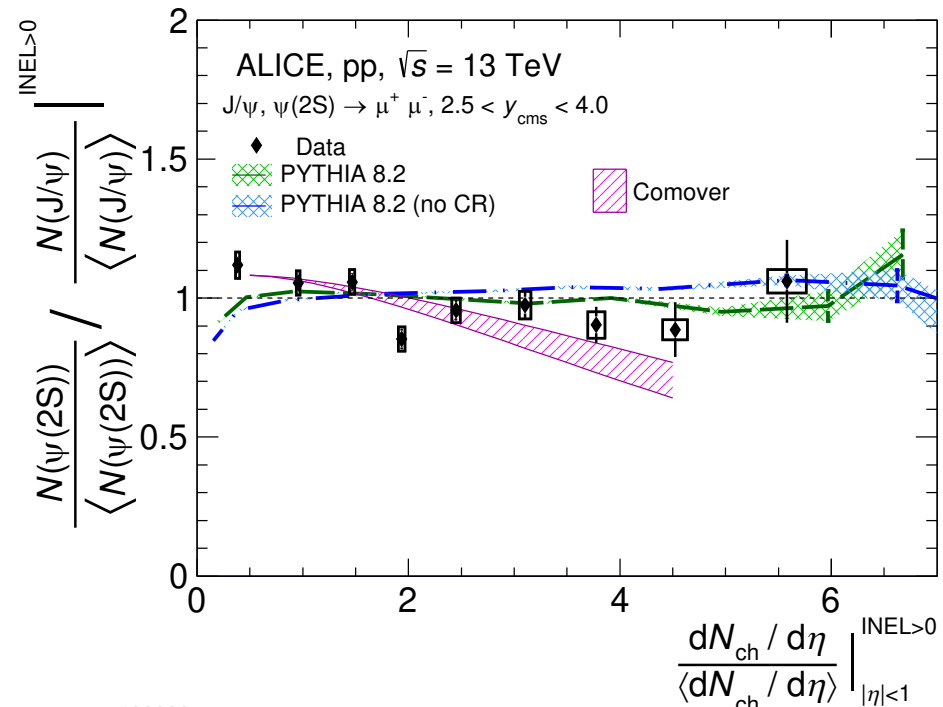
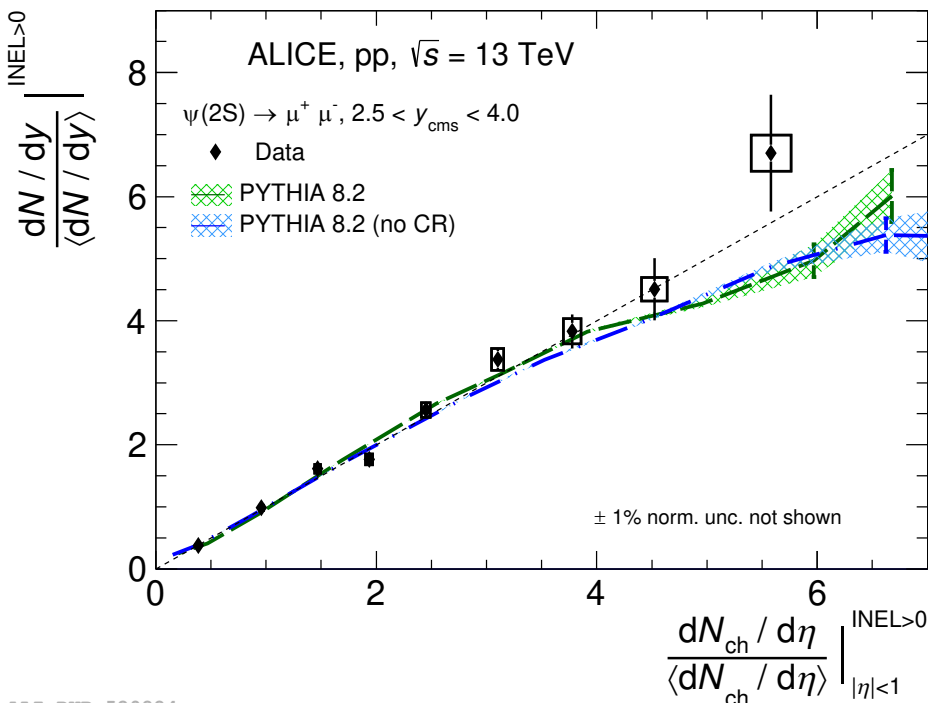
Non trivial correlation in ALICE central barrel

- linear increase for $\psi(2S)$ normalized yield vs. multiplicity
- flat behaviour for $\psi(2S) / J/\psi$ ratio vs. multiplicity
- Same behaviour regardless of the system size



Non trivial correlation in ALICE central barrel

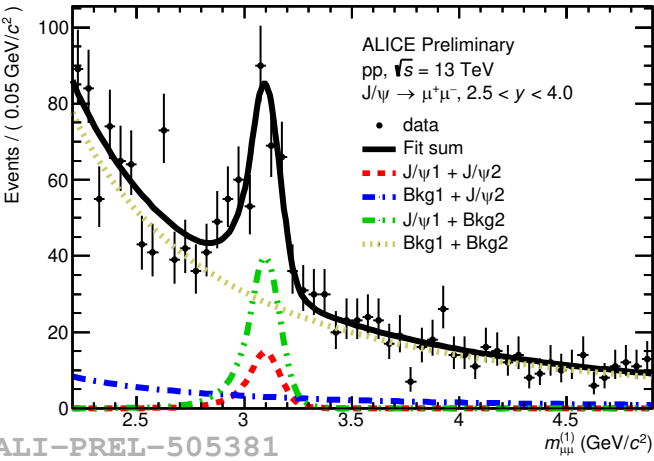
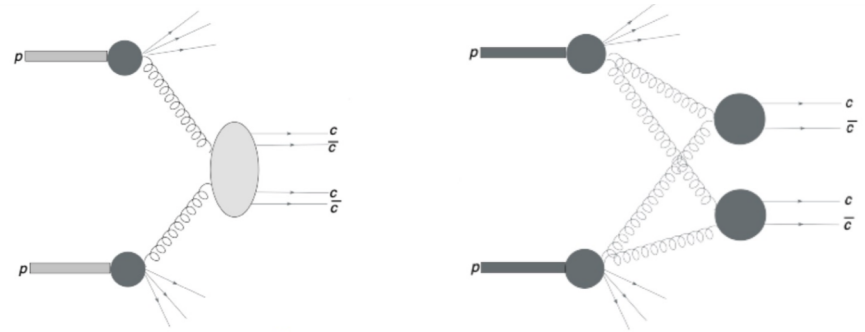
- linear increase for $\psi(2S)$ normalized yield vs. multiplicity
- flat behaviour for $\psi(2S) / J/\psi$ ratio vs. multiplicity
- Same behaviour regardless of the system size
- Models: agreement at low mult. / tension at high mult.



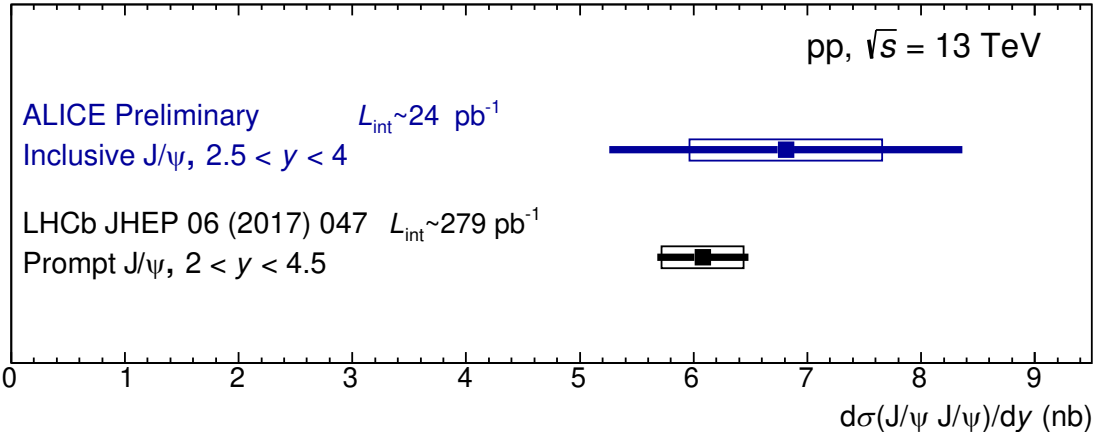
Non trivial correlation in ALICE central barrel

- Constraint on:
 - DP scattering
 - J/ψ production, NRQCD
- Good agreement w/ LHCb
 - ALICE is inclusive
 - \neq acceptances

AIP, 1523 (2013) 1



ALI-PREL-505381



Suppression / Regeneration

- All results consistent so far with strong regeneration at LHC
- Underlying mechanism (when does the regeneration occurs) is still to be understood
 - High precision ground-to-excited state ratio may help
 - SHM has difficulty to reproduce the current data

Polarization

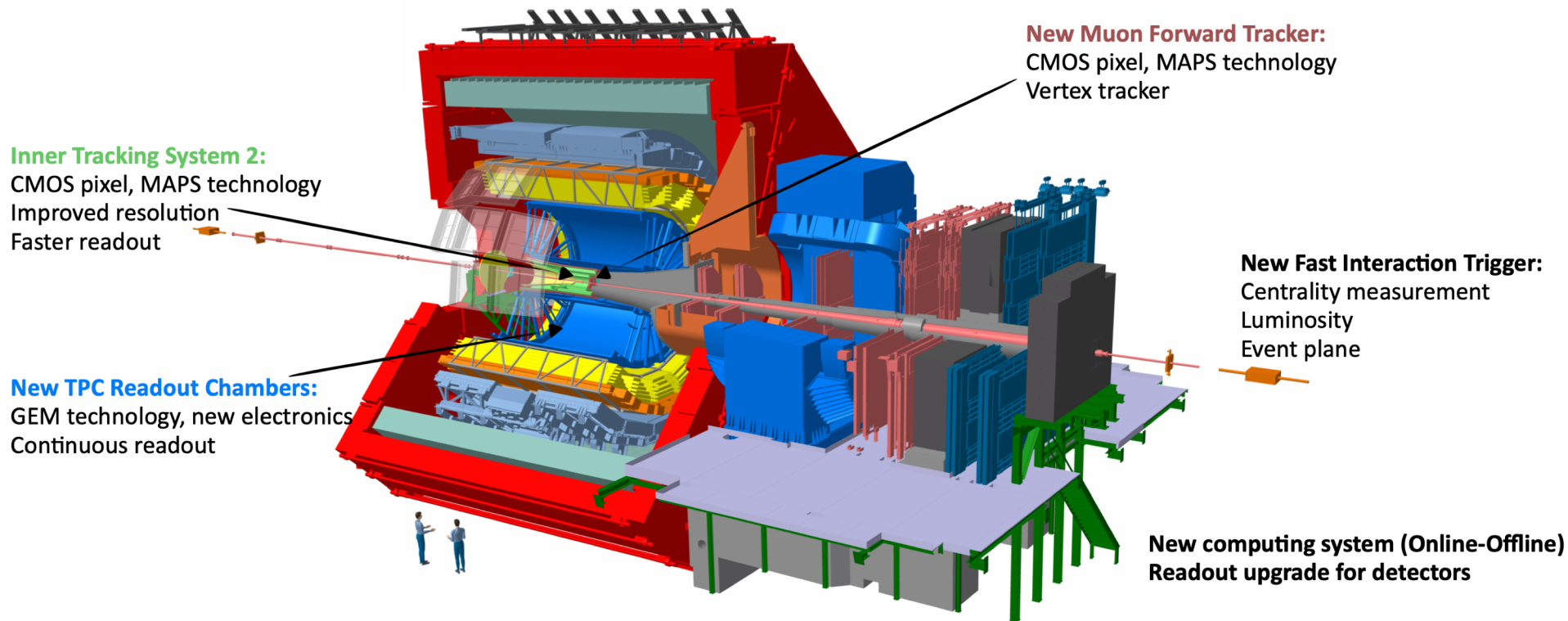
- Significant polarization observed in PbPb for J/ψ in HE and EP frame
- Full theoretical description is still missing

Small system

- J/ψ flow compatible with 0 and
- Quarkonia production multiplicity dependence seems to scale with multiplicity: standard MPI scenario

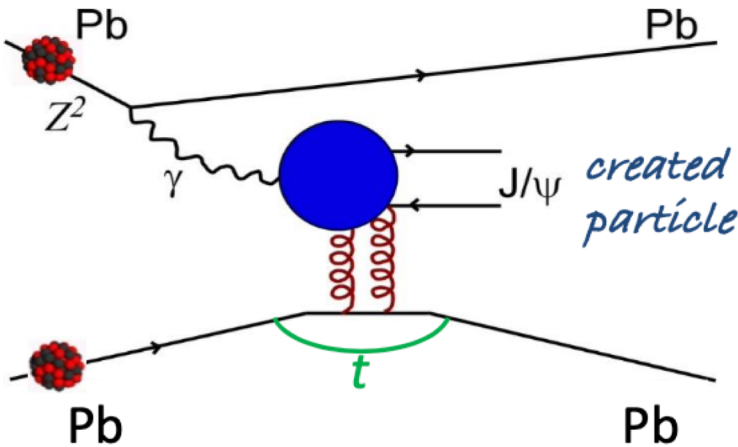
Increased luminosity :

- in AA a factor 10-100 can be expected depending on the observable



Backup

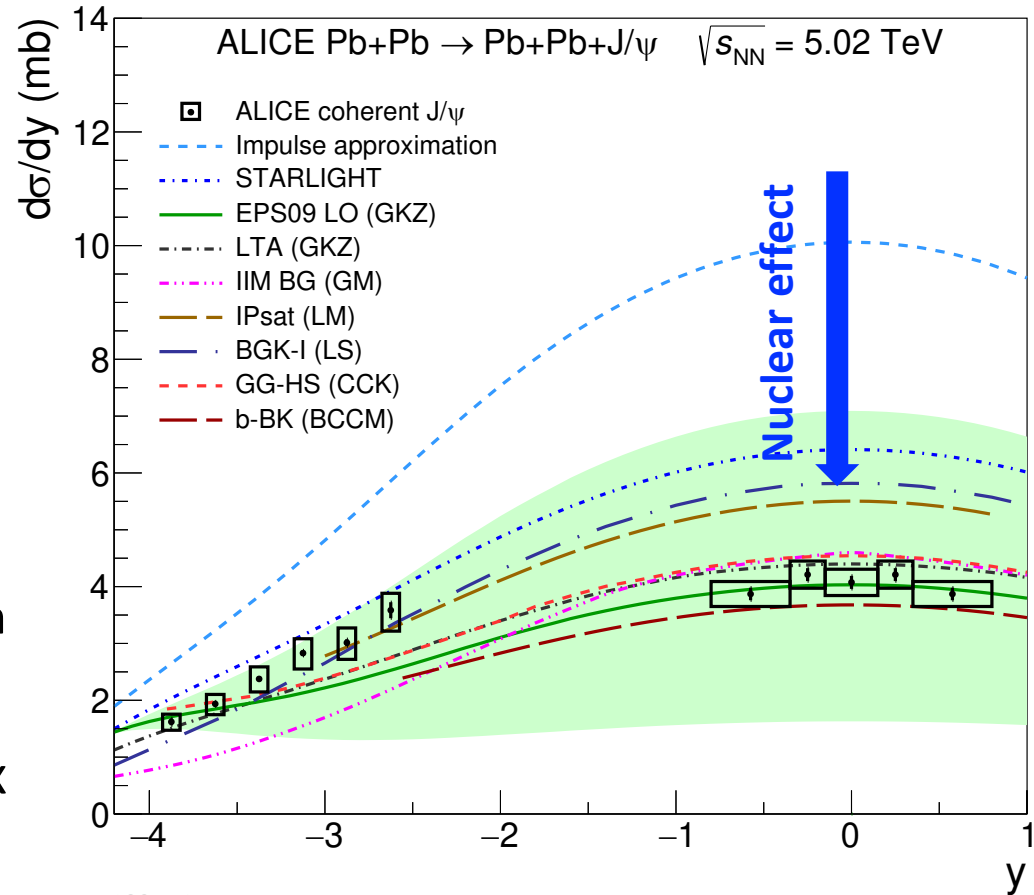
➤ Probing nuclear gluon density



- Cross section sensitive to gluon distribution function

➤ New measurement probes low-x gluon nuclear PDFs

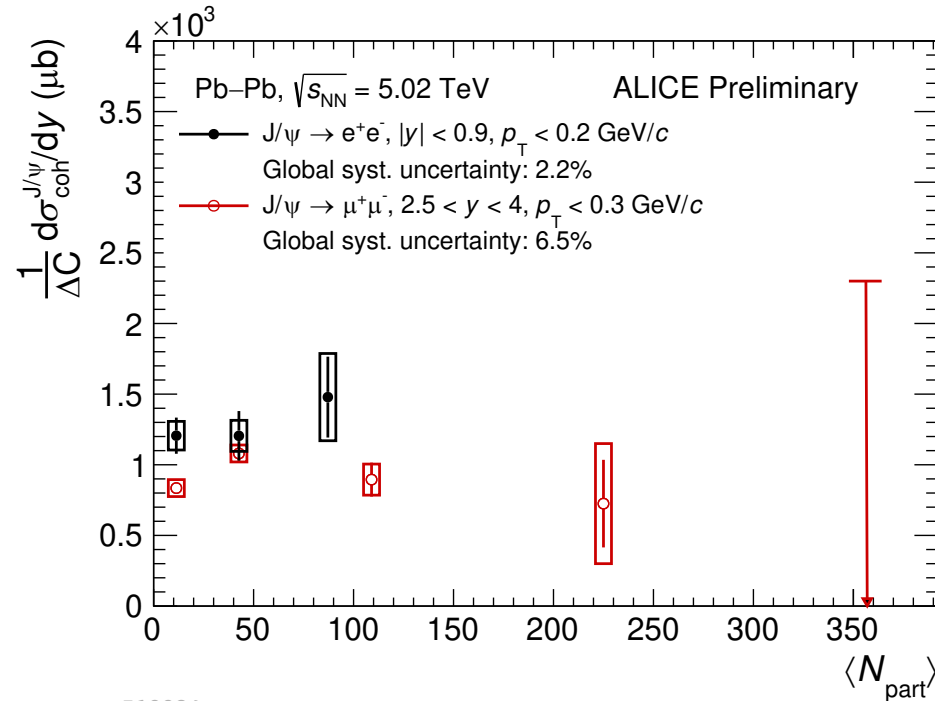
- Extracted gluon shadowing factor: $R_g = 0.65 \pm 0.03, x \sim 10^{-3}$



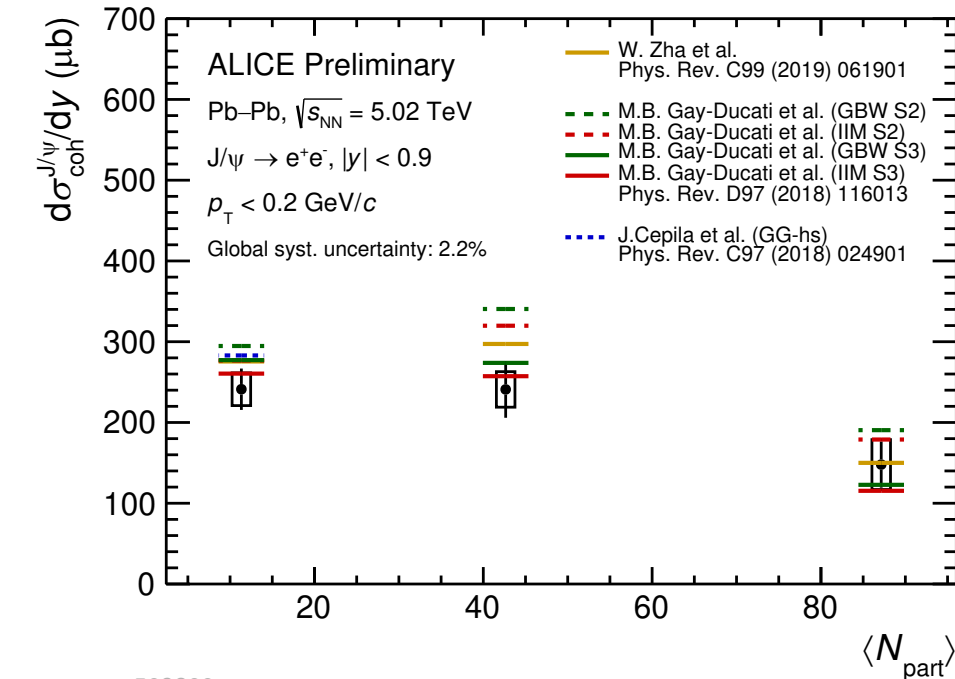
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Extraction as a function of centrality down to 30-50%

- Measurement of coherent J/ψ photoproduction
- May open the door for new probes for QGP



ALI-PREL-519984



ALI-PREL-503800