



# First $\psi(2S)$ measurement at midrapidity and $\Upsilon(nS)$ cross section at forward rapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Yuan Zhang for the ALICE Collaboration

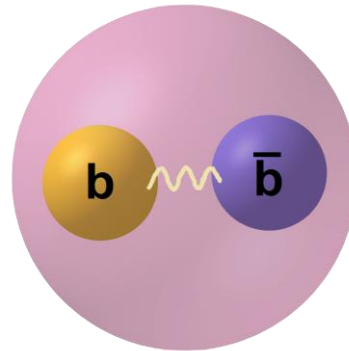
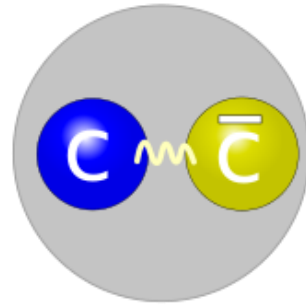
University of Science and Technology of China

16th International Workshop on Heavy Quarkonium (QWG 2024)



# Introduction

- **Quarkonia: bound states of heavy quark and heavy anti-quark pairs.**
  - **Charmonia:  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi(2S)$ ...**
  - **Bottomonia:  $\Upsilon(nS)$**



The simplest system in QCD: “Hydrogen atom in QCD”

# Introduction

➤ **Quarkonia: bound states of heavy quark and heavy antiquark pairs.**

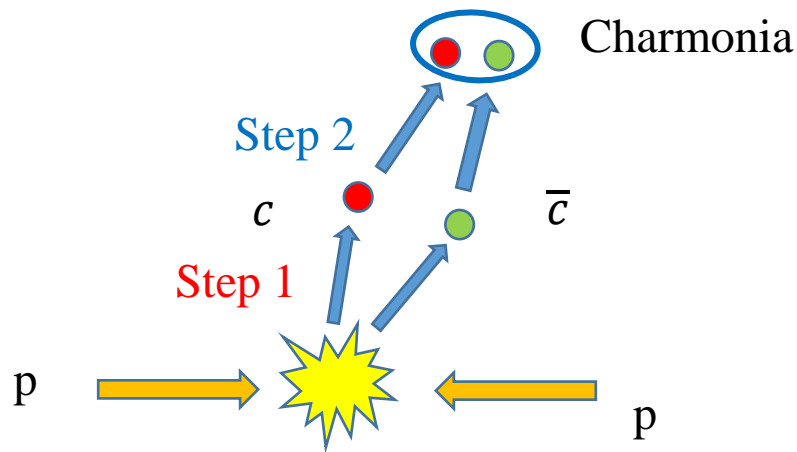
➤ **Charmonia:  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi(2S)$ ...**

➤ **Bottomonia:  $\Upsilon(nS)$**

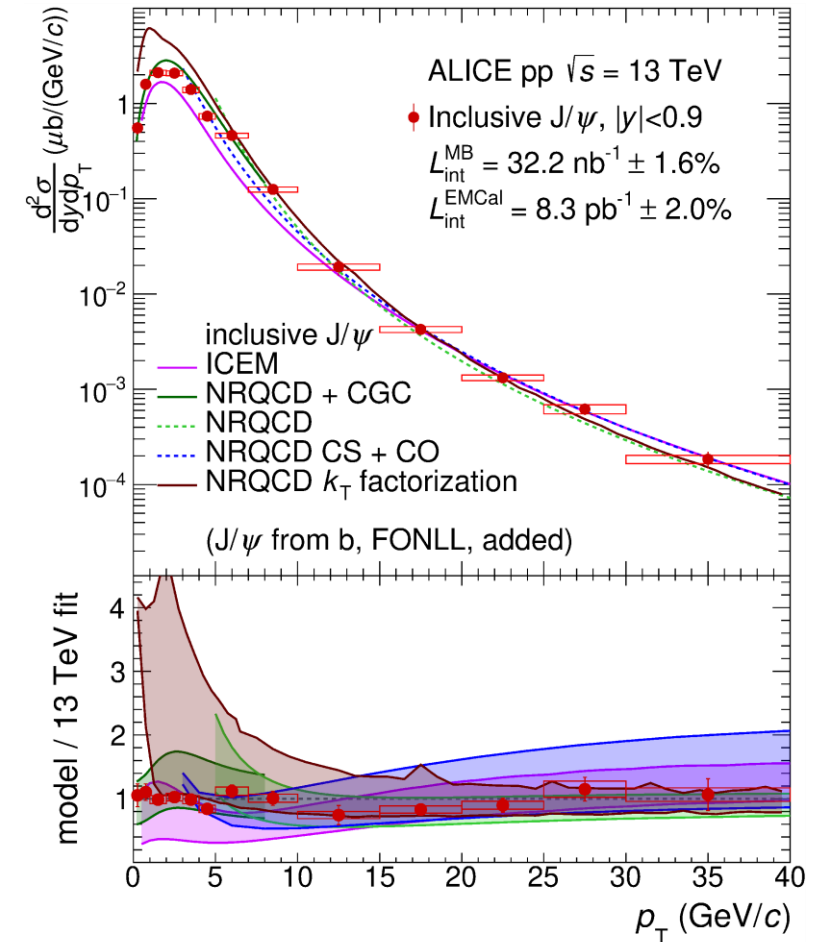
➤ **The production of quarkonia in pp collisions:**

➤ **Heavy-quark production** (perturbative QCD)

➤ **Formation of the quarkonium states** (non-perturbative QCD)



*Eur. Phys. J. C 81 (2021) 1121*



# Introduction

## ➤ Quarkonia: bound states of heavy quark and heavy antiquark pairs.

➤ Charmonia:  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi(2S)$ ...

➤ Bottomonia:  $\Upsilon(nS)$

## ➤ The production of quarkonia in pp collisions:

➤ Heavy-quark production (perturbative QCD)

➤ Formation of the quarkonium states (non-perturbative QCD)

*Phys.Rev.D 94 (2016) 11, 114029*

## Nonrelativistic QCD (NRQCD): *Phys.Rev.D 51 (1995) 1125-1171*

➤ Long-distance effects are described by long distance matrix elements (LDMEs) in an effective field theory (NRQCD).

$$(2\pi)^3 2P_H^0 \frac{d\sigma_H}{d^3P_H} = \sum_n d\hat{\sigma}_n(P_H) \langle \mathcal{O}_n^H \rangle$$

Production of a heavy quark pair  
Expansion in:  $\alpha_s$

Hadronization (LDMEs)  
Expansion in:  $v$  (typical  
velocity of the heavy quark)

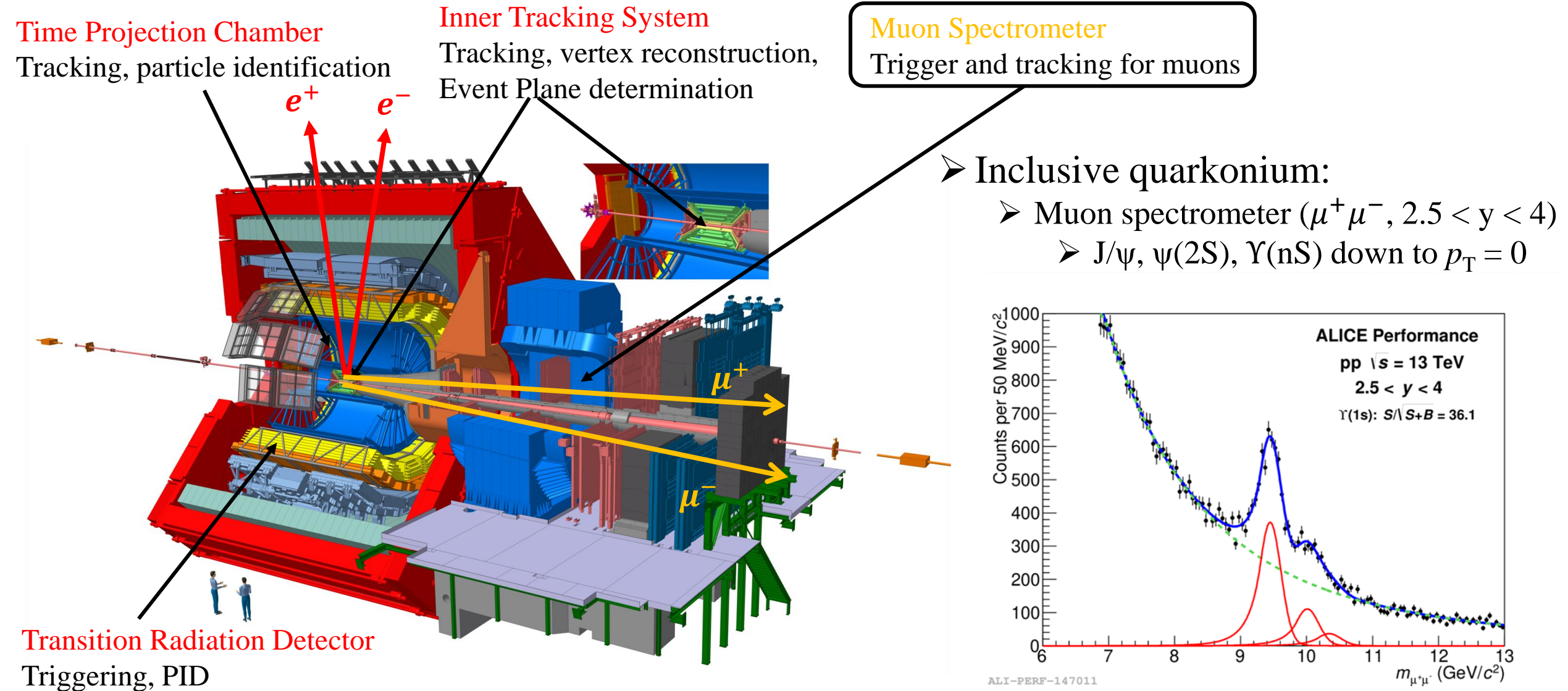
## Improved Color Evaporation Model (ICEM):

➤ A fixed fraction to become  $\psi$  if the invariant mass of  $c\bar{c}$  pair is below the  $D$ -meson threshold.

➤ Momentum shift due to soft particles emission in hadronization process.

$$\frac{d\sigma_\psi(P)}{d^3P} = F_\psi \int_{M_\psi}^{2M_D} d^3P' dM \frac{d\sigma_{c\bar{c}}(M, P')}{dM d^3P'} \delta^3\left(P - \frac{M_\psi}{M} P'\right)$$

# Quarkonium reconstruction with ALICE (Run 2)



# Quarkonium reconstruction with ALICE (Run 2)

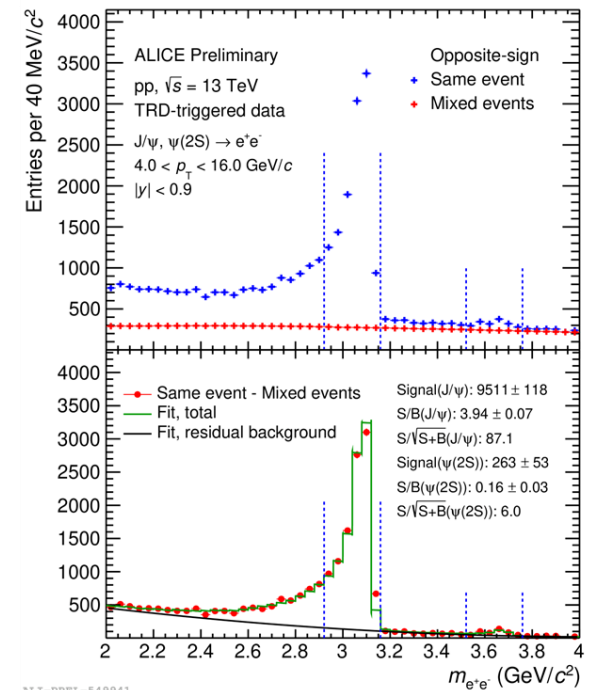
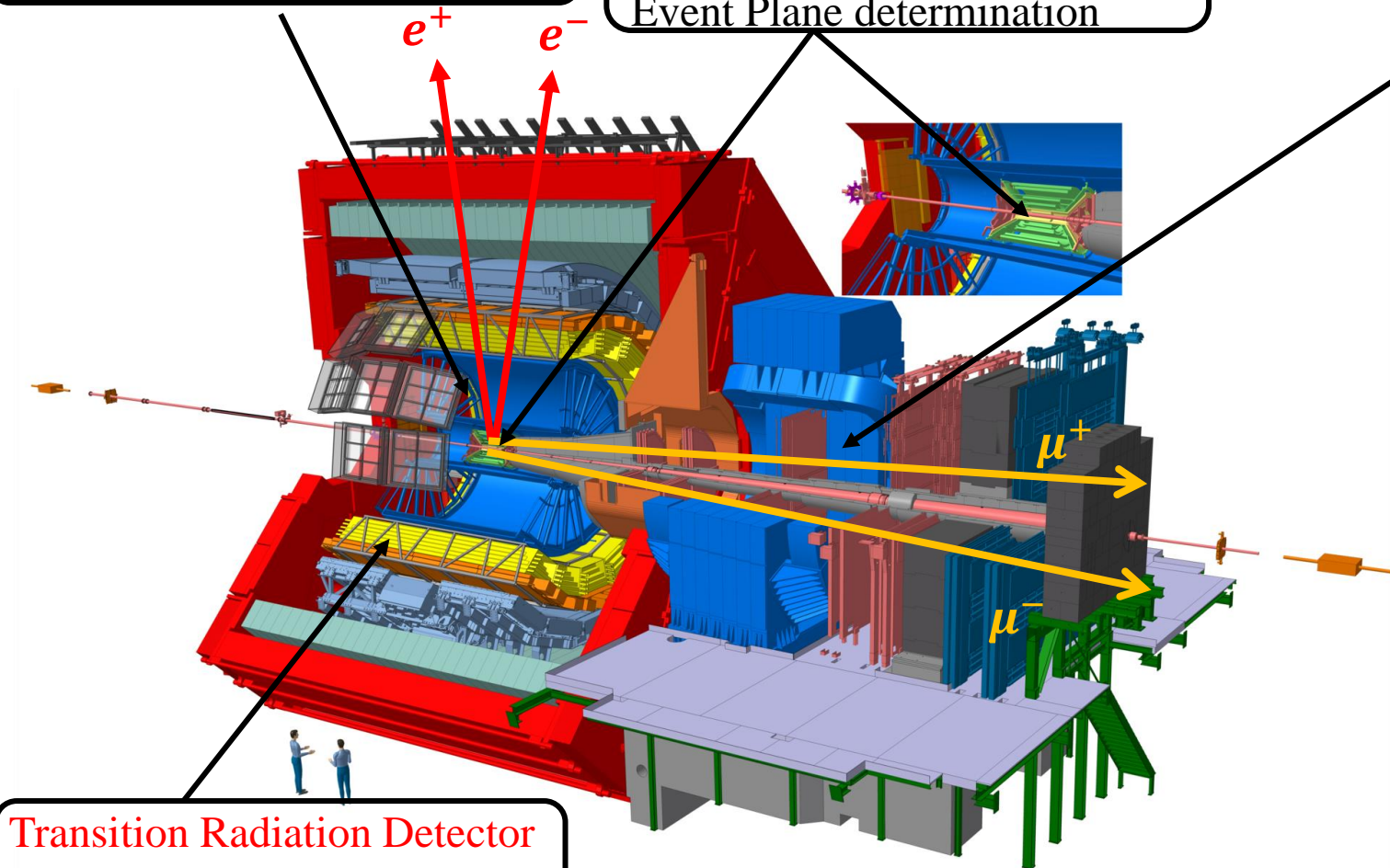
**Time Projection Chamber**  
Tracking, particle identification

**Inner Tracking System**  
Tracking, vertex reconstruction,  
Event Plane determination

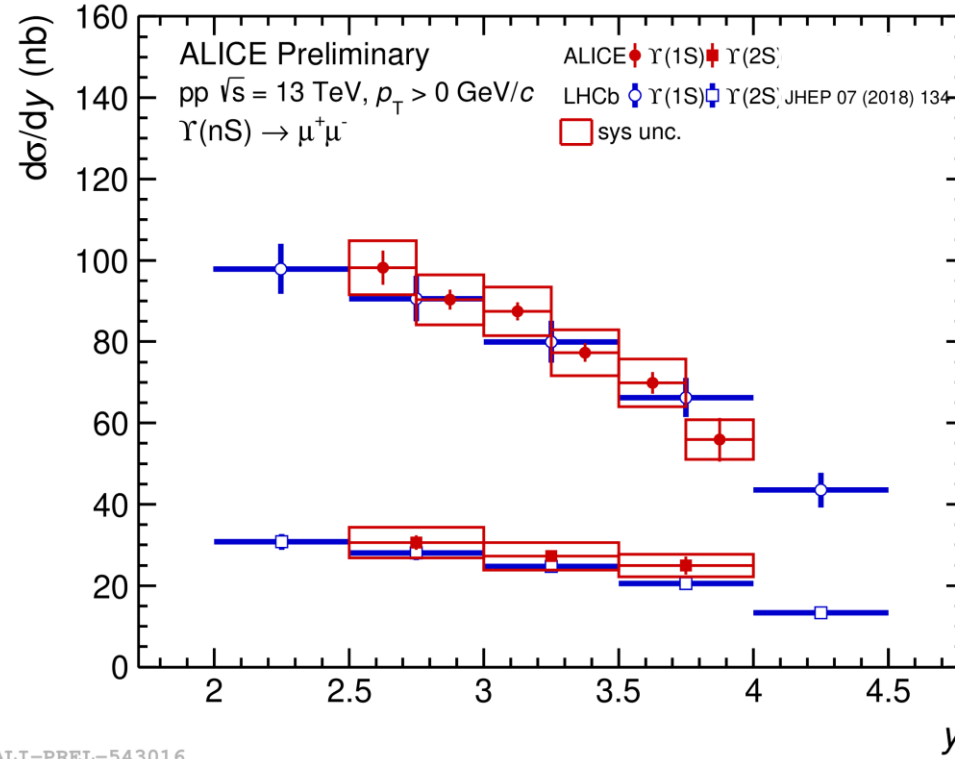
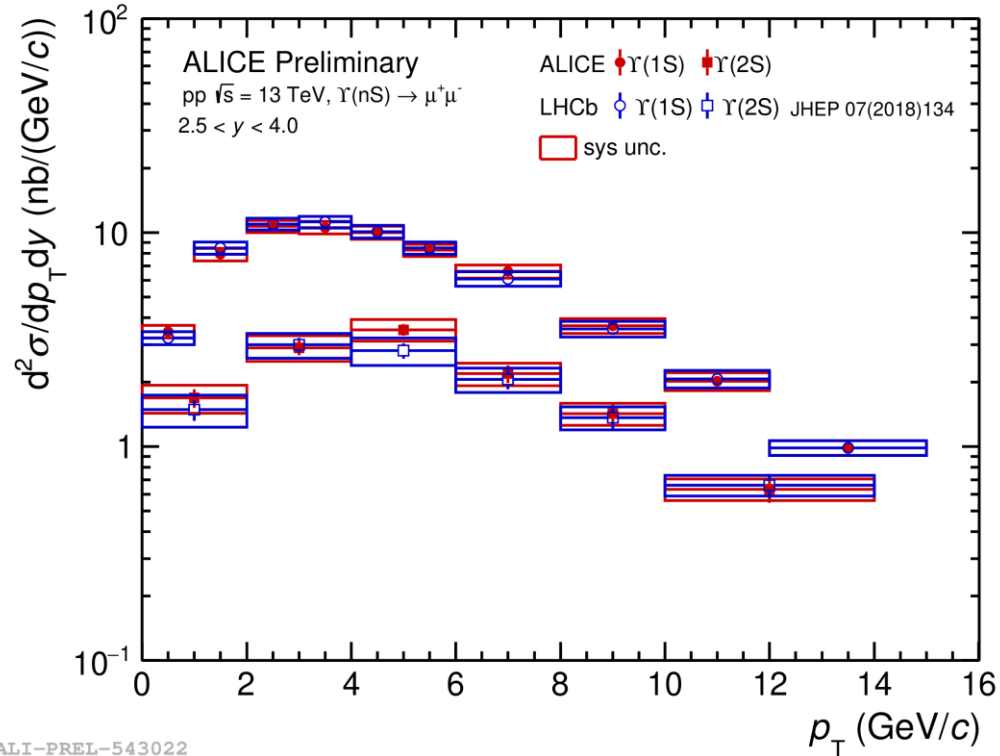
**Muon Spectrometer**  
Trigger and tracking for muons

- Inclusive quarkonium:
  - Central barrel ( $e^+e^-$ ,  $|y| < 0.9$ )
  - $J/\psi$  down to  $p_T = 0$
  - $\psi(2S)$  ( $p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}/c$ )

**Transition Radiation Detector**  
Triggering, PID



# $\Upsilon(nS)$ cross section

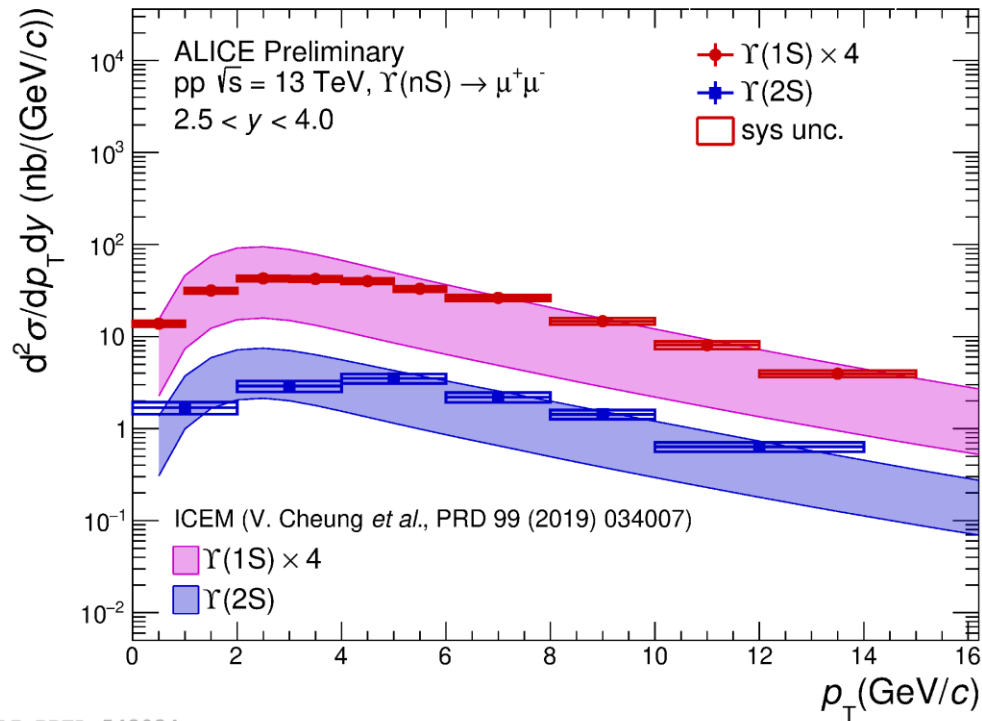


LHCb: JHEP 07 (2018) 134

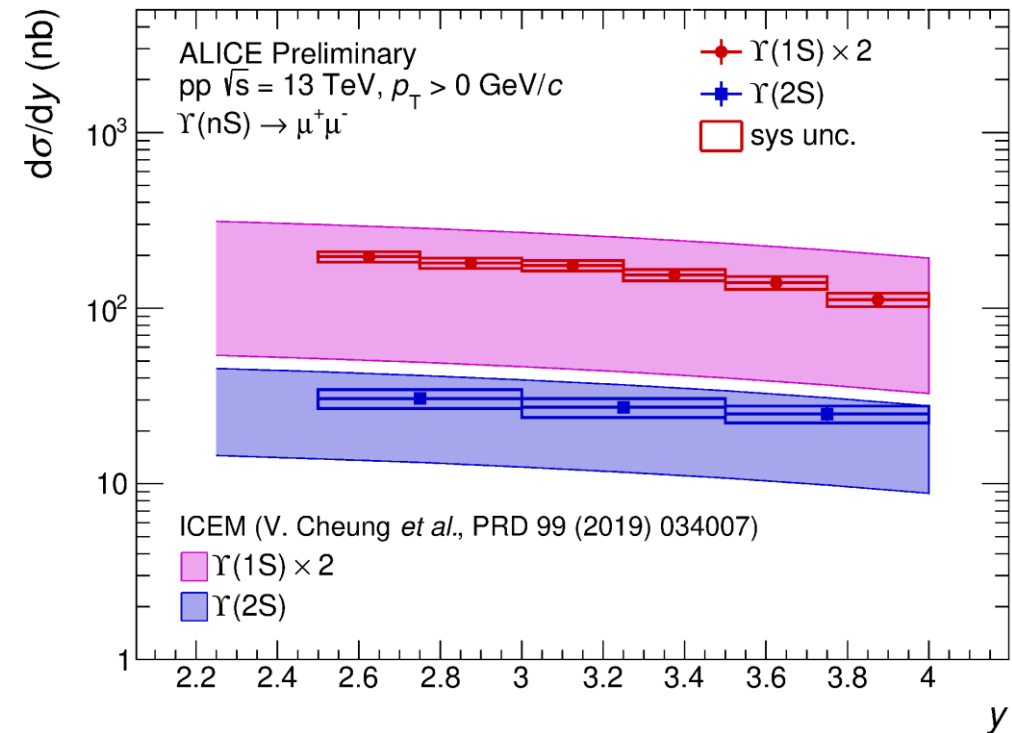
- The cross sections of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  are measured as functions of  $p_T$  and  $y$  at forward rapidity using dimuon channel in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.
  - The ALICE results (Red) are in agreement with results from LHCb (Blue).

# $\Upsilon(nS)$ cross section

Phys.Rev.D 99 (2019) 3, 034007



ALI-PREL-543034



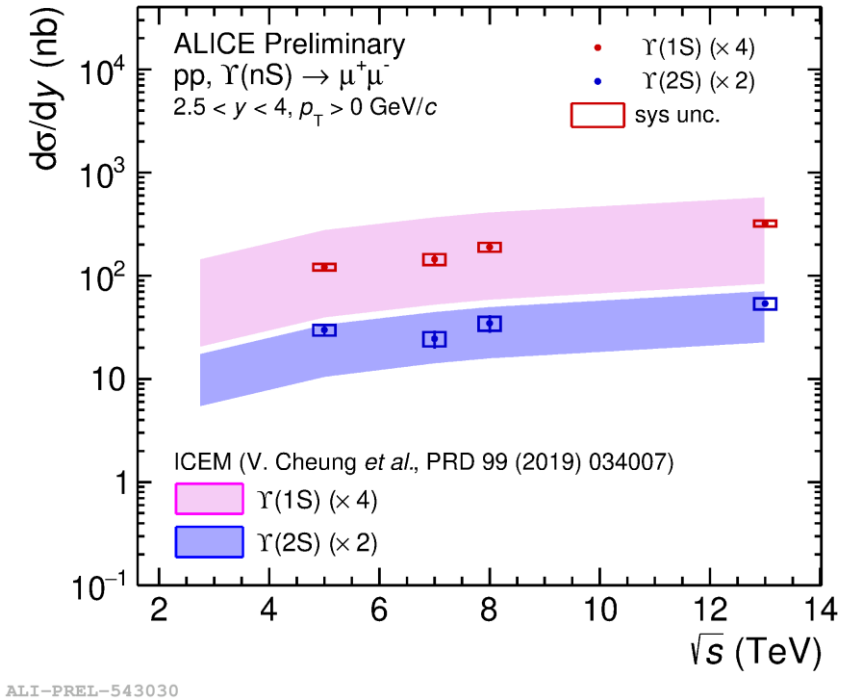
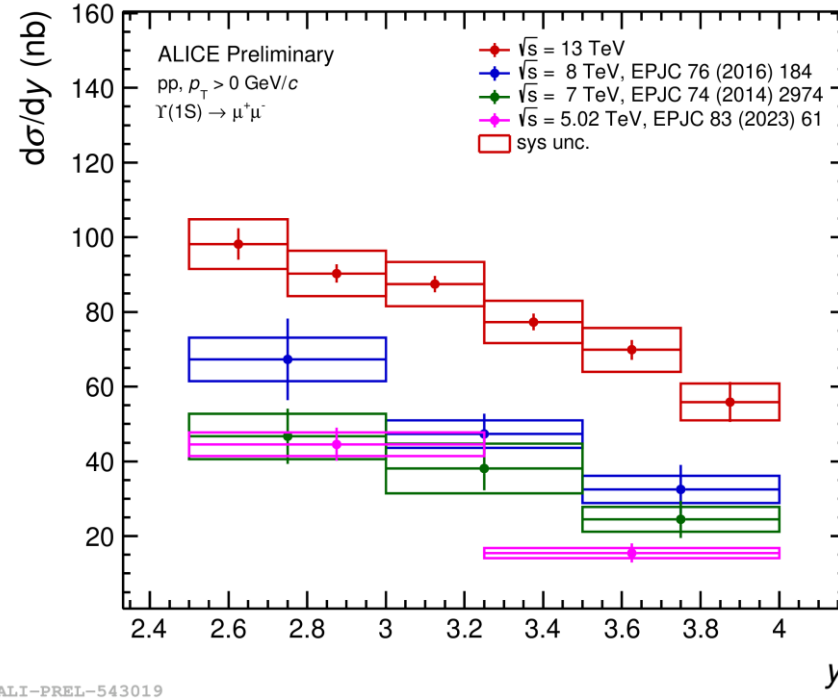
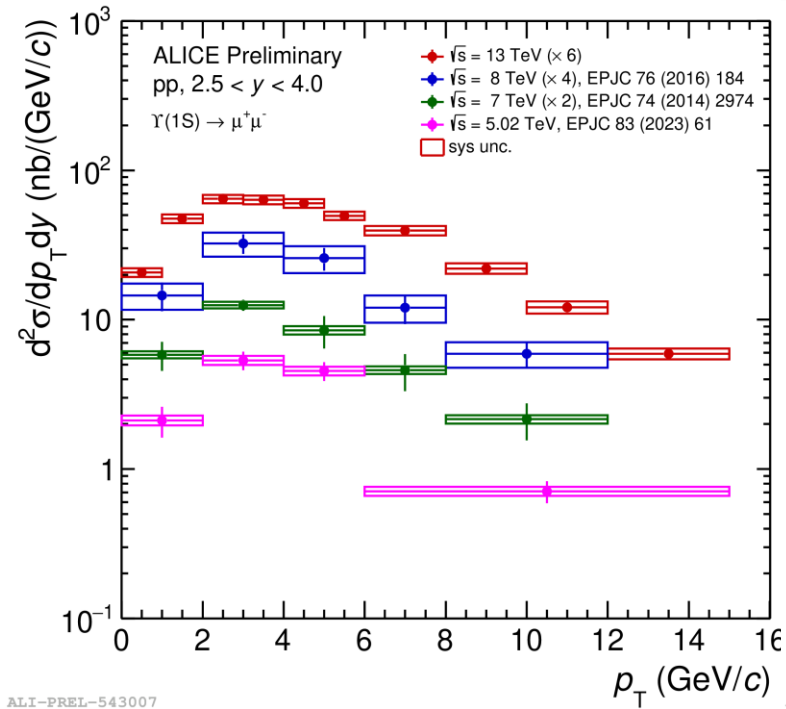
ALI-PREL-543038

- The cross sections of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  as functions of  $p_T$  and  $y$  are compared with ICEM calculation.
  - ICEM model can describe the  $p_T$  and  $y$  spectra at forward rapidity, but there is a large uncertainty.



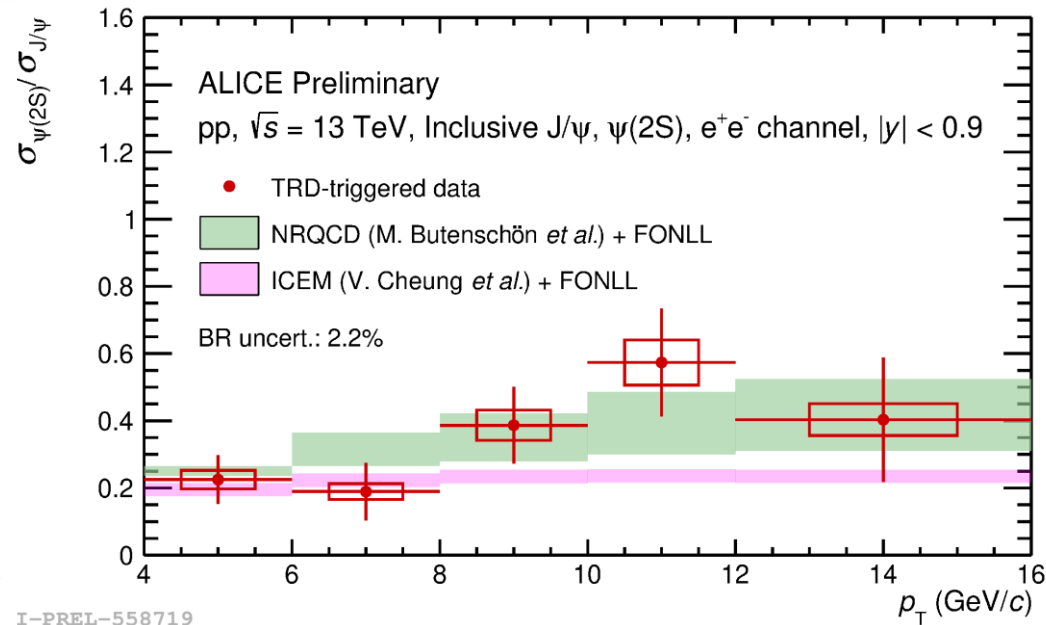
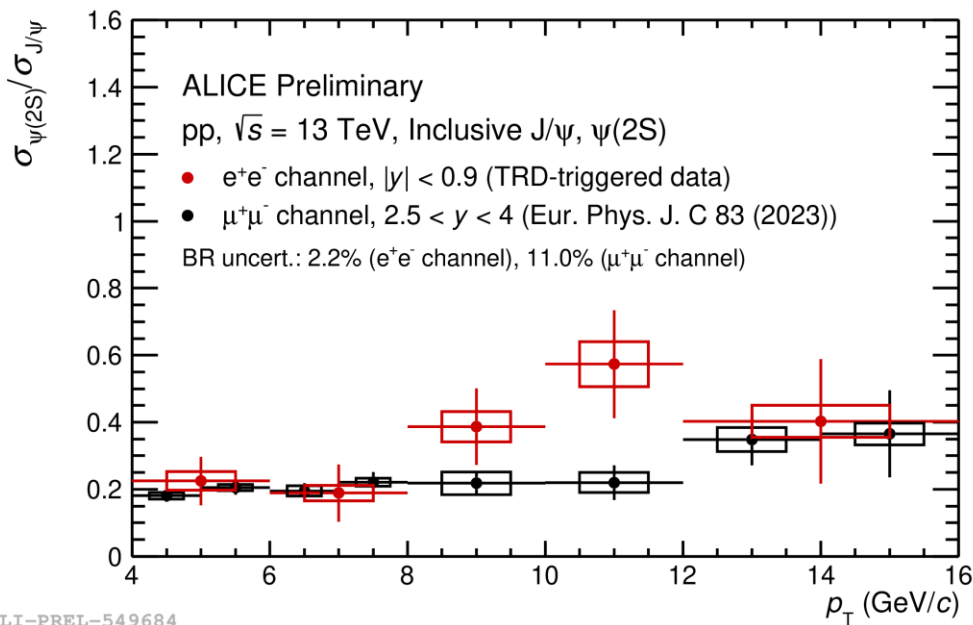
# $\Upsilon(nS)$ cross section

*Phys.Rev.D* 99 (2019) 3, 034007



- The cross sections of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  at different collision energies are shown as functions of  $p_T$  and  $y$ .
- ICEM model can describe the energy dependence of the production of  $\Upsilon(nS)$ .

# $\psi(2S)$ -to- $J/\psi$ ratio



*Eur. Phys. J. C* 83 (2023) 61  
*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 106 (2011) 022003.  
*Phys.Rev.D* 94 (2016) 11, 114029.  
*JHEP* 10 (2012) 137.

- Results at mid- and forward-rapidity are in agreement within uncertainties.
- The ratios at midrapidity are compared with models.
  - FONLL is used to estimate the non-prompt contribution
  - The results can be reproduced within uncertainties by NRQCD and ICEM.

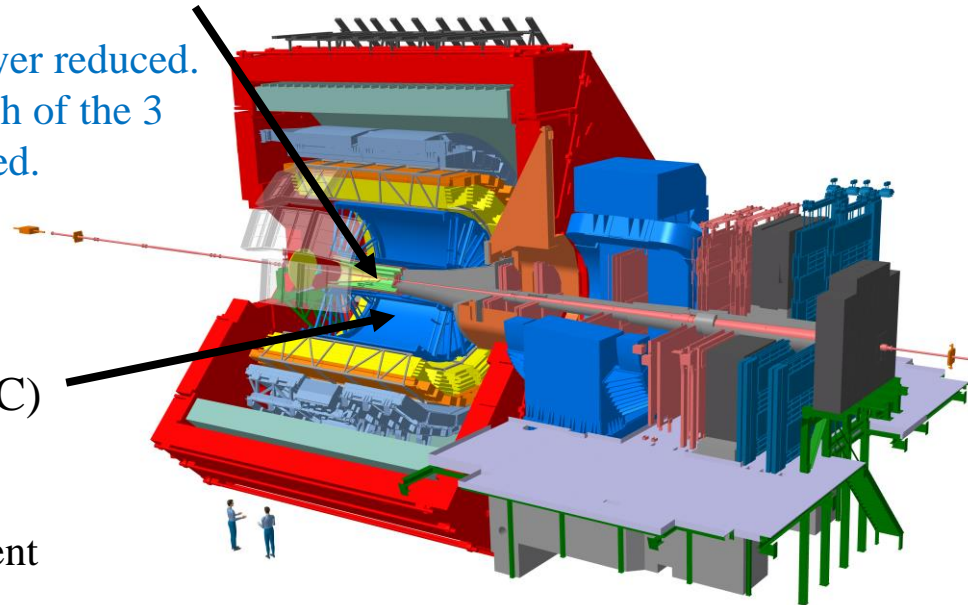
# ALICE detector Run 3 upgrade (Barrel)

## ➤ Inner Tracking System (ITS)

- Tracking
- Vertex reconstruction

## ➤ ITS upgrade:

- 6 layers  $\Rightarrow$  7 layers equipped with Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (MAPS).
- Radius of innermost layer reduced.
- Material budget for each of the 3 innermost layers reduced.



## ➤ Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

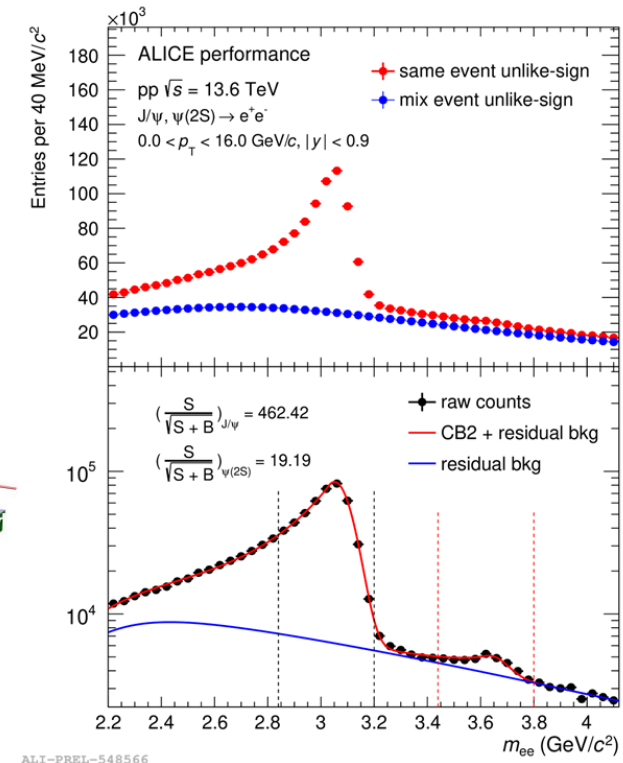
- Tracking
- Particle identification
- Momentum measurement

## ➤ TPC upgrade:

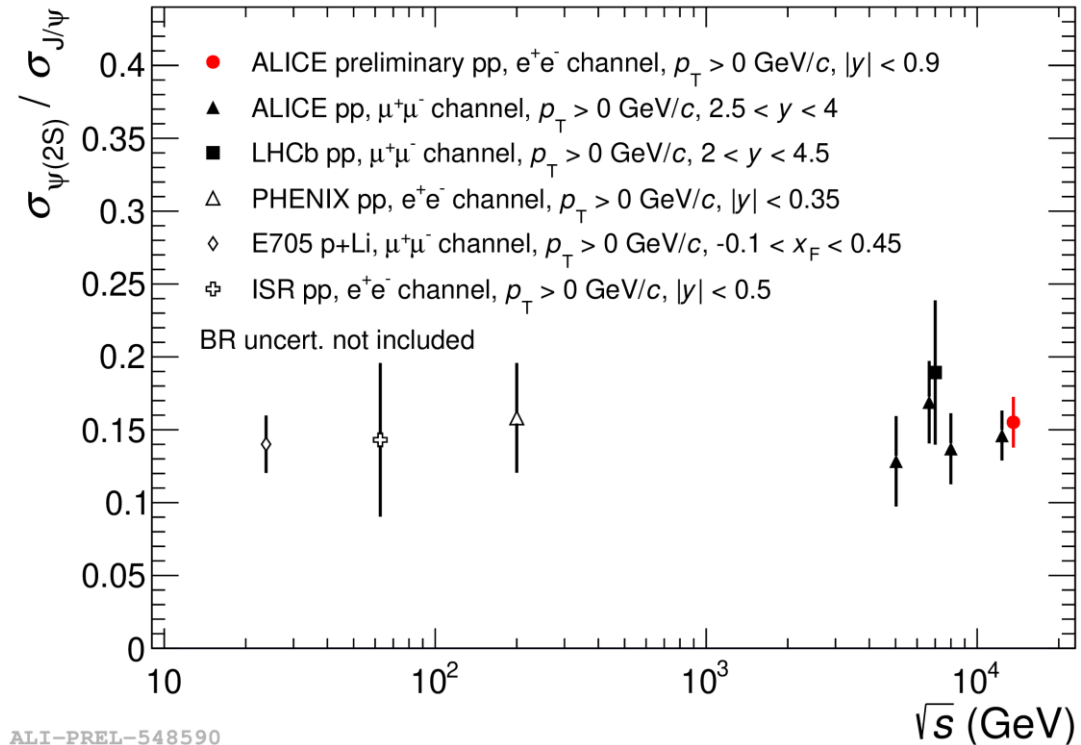
- Readout chambers replaced with Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) chambers.

Enable continuous readout of Pb–Pb events at an interaction rate up to 50 kHz ( $\sim 10^2$  w.r.t. run 2).

- Inclusive  $\psi(2S)$  can be reconstructed in  **$e^+e^-$  channel** at **midrapidity** ( $|y| < 0.9$ ) down to  $p_T = 0$ .



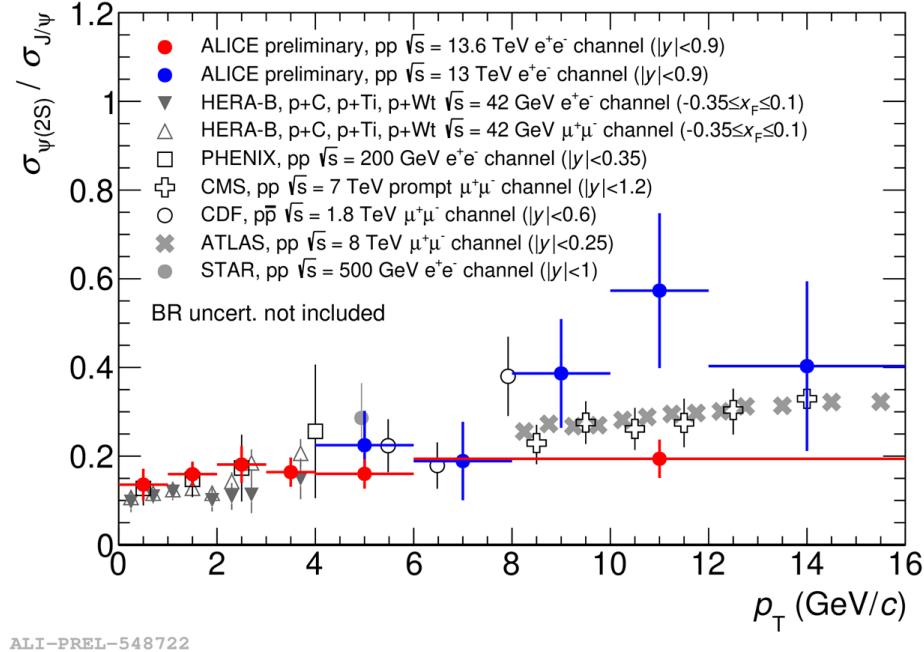
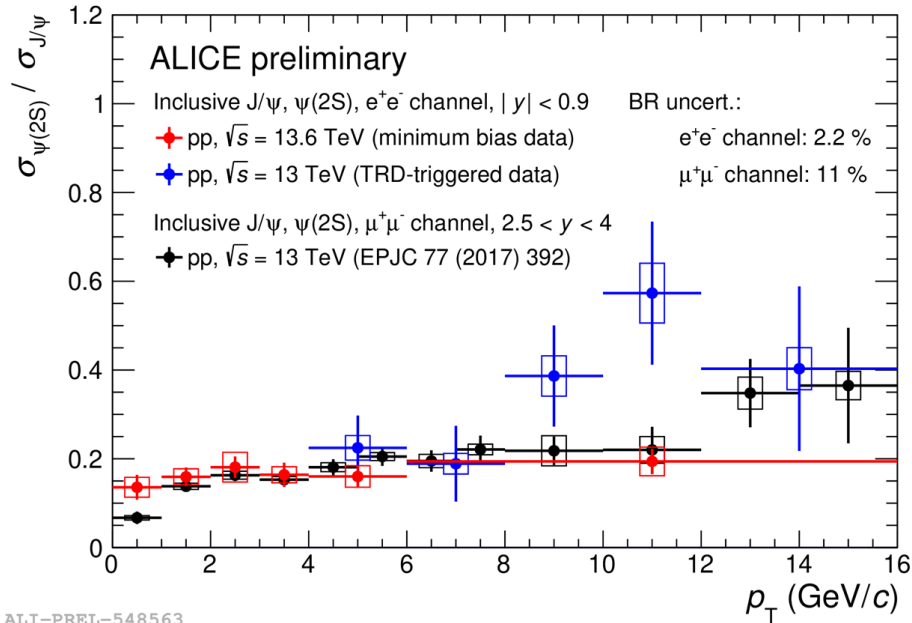
# $\psi(2S)$ -to- $J/\psi$ ratio



*Eur. Phys. J. C* 83 (2023) 61.  
*J. Phys. G* 40 (2013) 045001.  
*Phys. Rev. D* 85 (2012) 092004.  
*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 70 (1993) 383-386.  
*Nucl. Phys. B* 142 (1978) 29.

- The result (red point) is shown together with existing results from ALICE at forward rapidity and from other experiments.
  - The uncertainty is reduced because of the improvement of statistics.
  - No significant energy and rapidity dependence observed.

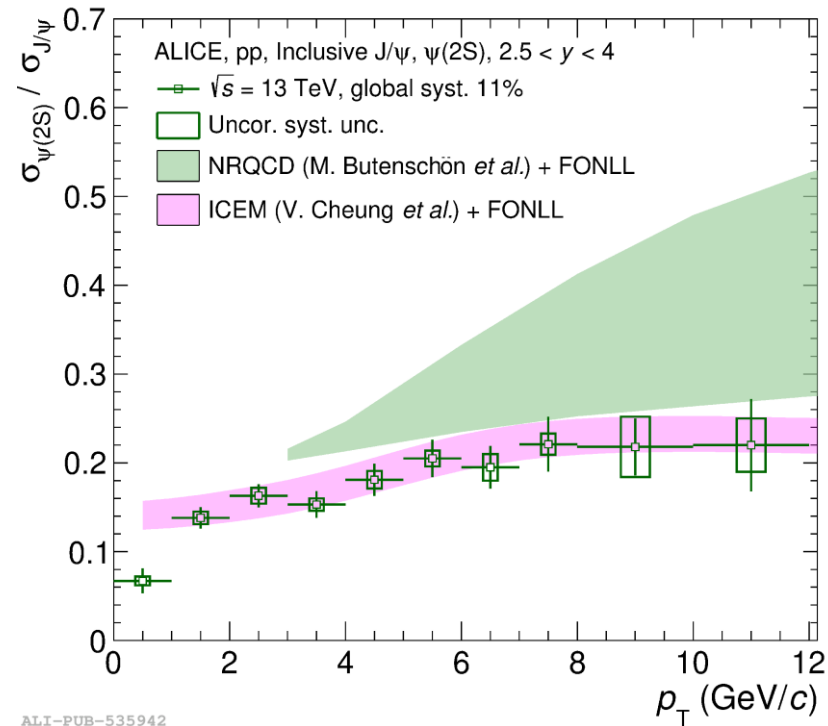
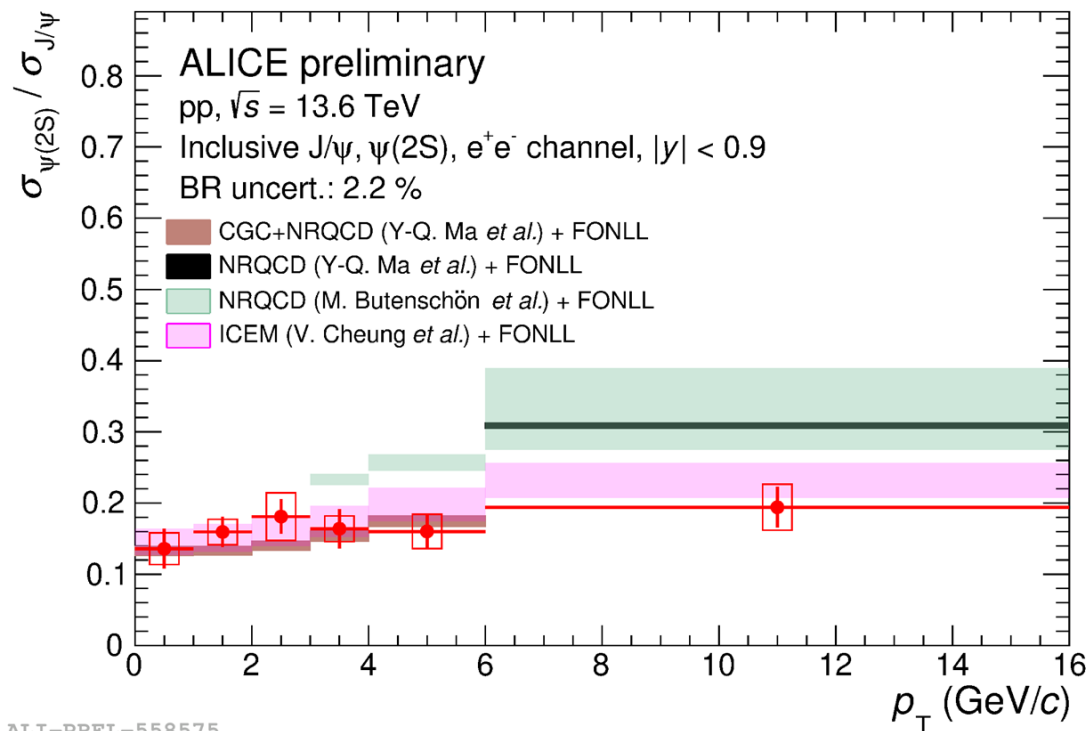
# $\psi(2S)$ -to- $J/\psi$ ratio



*Eur.Phys.J.C* 77 (2017) 392.  
*Eur.Phys.J.C* 49 (2007) 545-558.  
*Phys. Rev. D* 85 (2012) 092004.  
*JHEP* 02 (2012) 011.  
*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 79 (1997) 572-577.  
*Eur.Phys.J.C* 76 (2016) 5, 283.  
*Phys. Rev. D* 100 (2019) 052009.

- The results (red points) are shown together with existing results from ALICE (left) and from other experiments (right).
  - In agreement with other results.
  - No significant energy and rapidity dependence.
  - Slight  $p_T$  dependence (also expected from models).

# $\psi(2S)$ -to- $J/\psi$ ratio

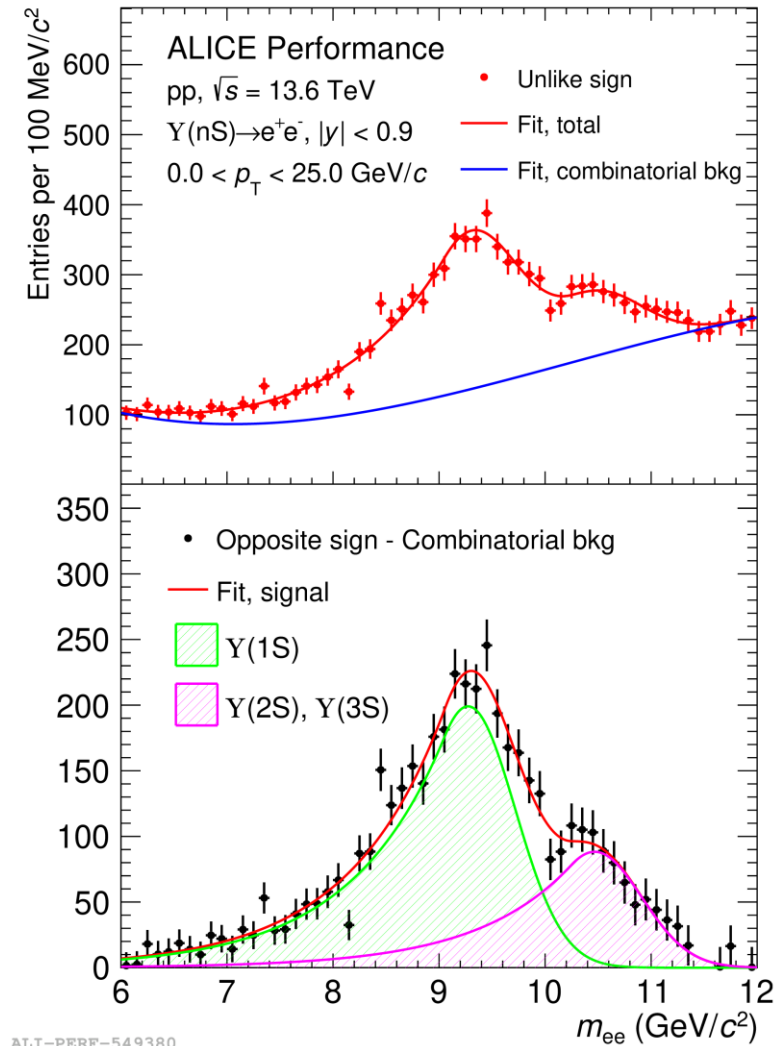


*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 106 (2011) 042002.  
*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 106 (2011) 022003.  
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*JHEP* 10 (2012) 137.  
*Eur. Phys. J. C* 83 (2023) 61

- The higher precision of the ratio allows us to distinguish between different models:
  - NRQCD overestimates the ratio.
  - CGC + NRQCD describes the ratio at low  $p_T$  up to 6 GeV/c.
  - ICEM can reproduce the data.

# First $\Upsilon(nS)$ results at midrapidity in Run 3

➤ The cross section of  $\Upsilon(nS)$  can be measured **at midrapidity** using **dielectron** channel in **Run 3**.



# Conclusion

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## ➤ $\Upsilon(nS)$ production:

➤ The  $p_T$ ,  $y$  and energy dependence were measured and can be described by ICEM model.

## ➤ $\psi(2S)$ -to- $J/\psi$ ratio:

➤ It was measured at midrapidity using TRD-triggered Run 2 data, and results with higher precision were obtained by using Run 3 data.

➤ Both the CGC + NRQCD (+ FONLL) and ICEM (+ FONLL) can describe the  $p_T$  dependence of the ratio at low  $p_T$  up to 6 GeV/c. At high  $p_T$  the results can be described by ICEM (+ FONLL) within uncertainties.

➤ The uncertainty of the results can be further reduced with more statistics of Run 3 data.



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# Thank you