

# Quarkonia studies in heavy-ion collisions with CMS



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**HIF on Quarkonium Physics, CERN**  
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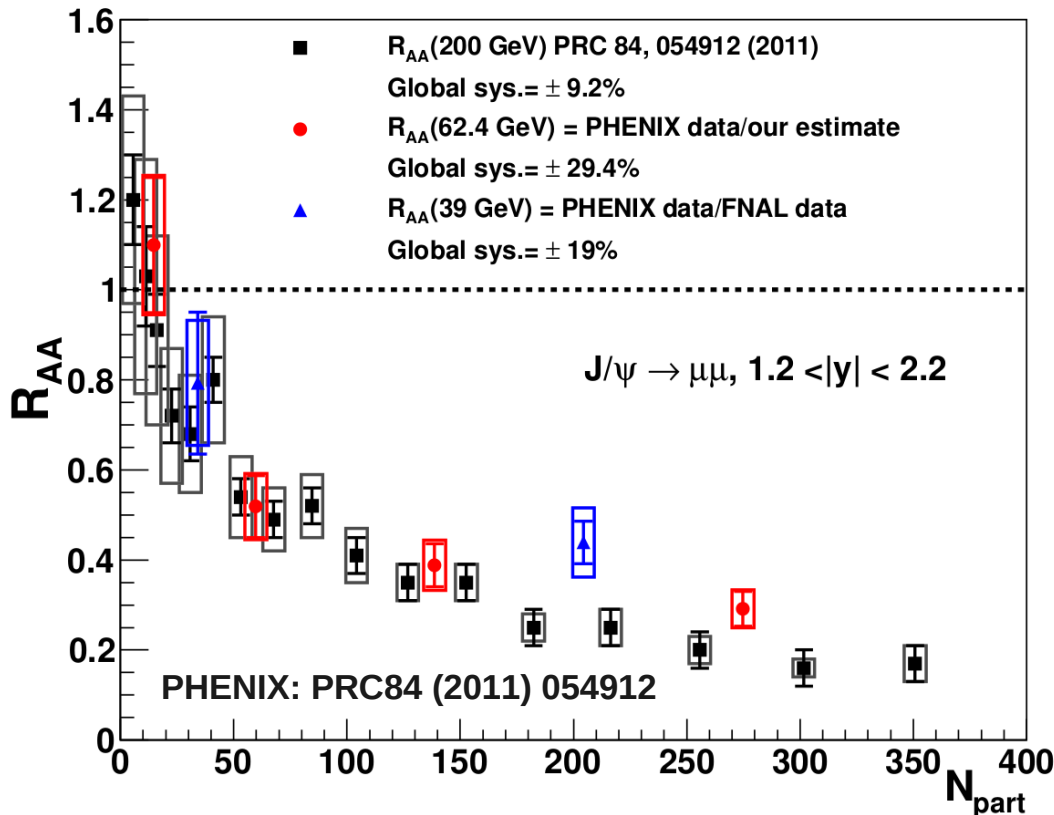
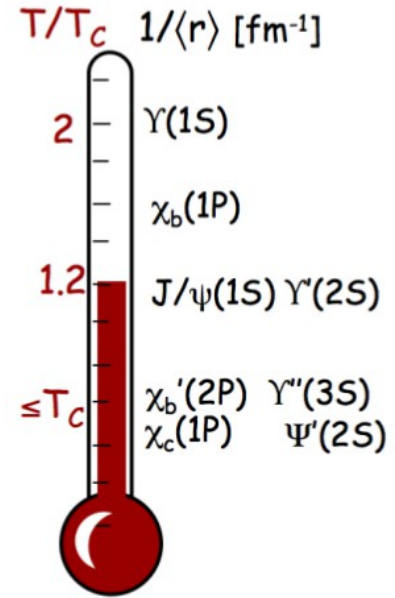
# Contents

- Introduction to quarkonia
- Muons in CMS
- Analysis methods
  - What is the acceptance and efficiency
  - How to extract signals from backgrounds
- Results
- Summary

# Introduction

- Heavy quarks are produced at early stage of collision
- Debye screening in Quark-Gluon Plasma leads to melting of quarkonia
- Quarkonia states have different binding energies
- Sequential melting of states is expected with increasing medium temperature Matsui & Satz, PLB 178 (1986) 416

Mocsy, EPJ C 61 (2009) 705



- $J/\psi$   $R_{AA}$  over different collision energy have similar trends at PHENIX
- What happens at the LHC with higher energy, luminosity?

# CMS Detector

## CMS Detector

Pixels  
Tracker  
ECAL  
HCAL  
Solenoid  
Steel Yoke  
Muons

**SILICON TRACKER**  
Pixels ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$ )  
~1m<sup>2</sup> ~66M channels  
Microstrips (80-180 $\mu\text{m}$ )  
~200m<sup>2</sup> ~9.6M channels

**CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)**  
~76k scintillating PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals

**PRESHOWER**  
Silicon strips  
~16m<sup>2</sup> ~137k channels

**STEEL RETURN YOKE**  
~13000 tonnes

**SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID**  
Niobium-titanium coil  
carrying ~18000 A

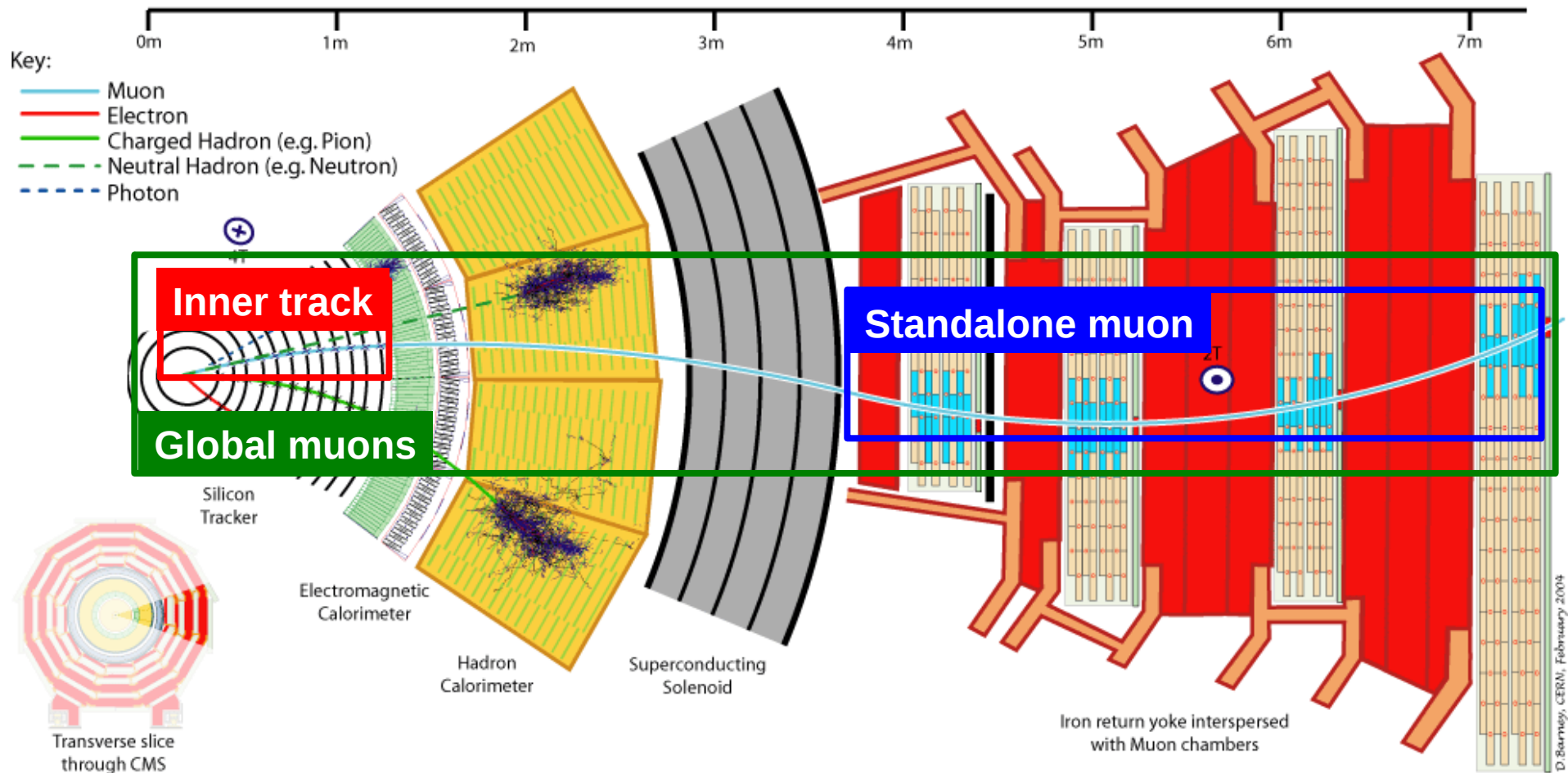
**HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)**  
Brass + plastic scintillator  
~7k channels

**MUON CHAMBERS**  
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube & 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip & 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

**FORWARD CALORIMETER**  
Steel + quartz fibres  
~2k channels

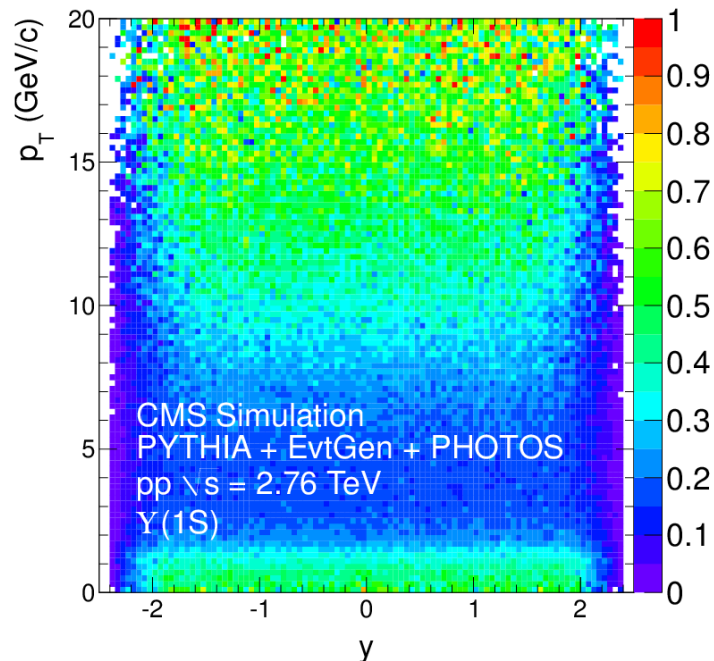
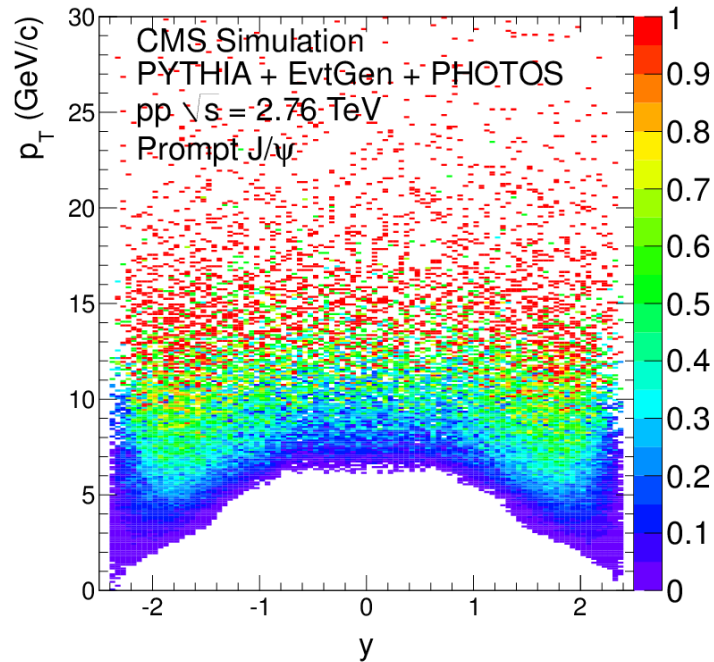
Total weight : 14000 tonnes  
Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
Overall length : 28.7 m  
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

# Muon reconstruction in CMS



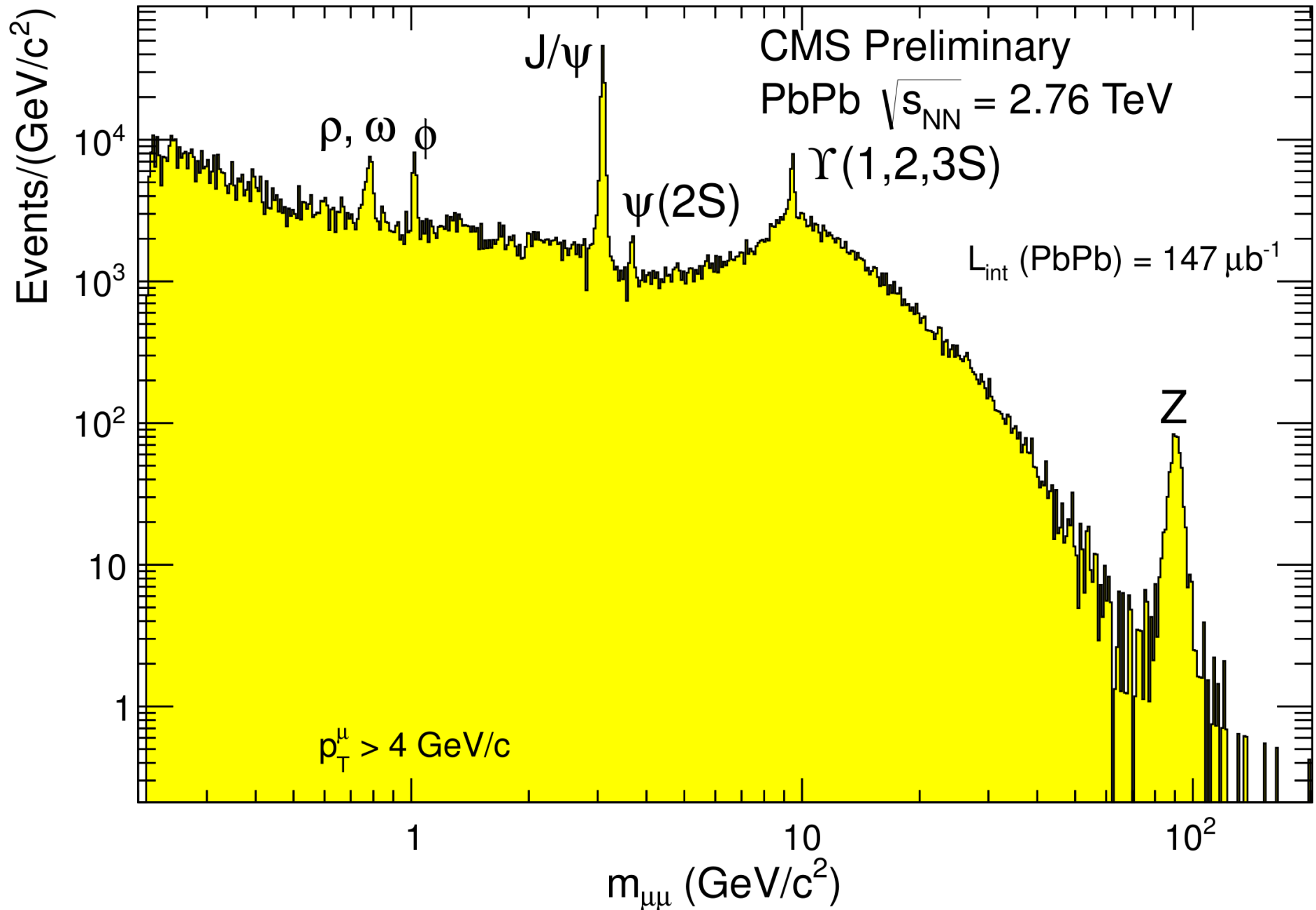
- Excellent muon identification & triggering (Muon system)
- High mass/momentum resolution (Tracker)

# Dimuon acceptance



- Due to the strong magnetic field and energy loss in the absorber, minimum momentum to reach the muon stations is 3~5 GeV/c
- $J/\psi$  acceptance
  - Mid-rapidity:  $J/\psi$   $p_T > 6.5$  GeV/c
  - Forward rapidity:  $J/\psi$   $p_T > 3$  GeV/c
- $\Upsilon$  acceptance
  - All rapidity:  $\Upsilon$   $p_T > 0$  GeV/c

# Dimuon spectrum in PbPb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV



# J/ψ in PbPb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

## Inclusive J/ψ

Prompt J/ψ

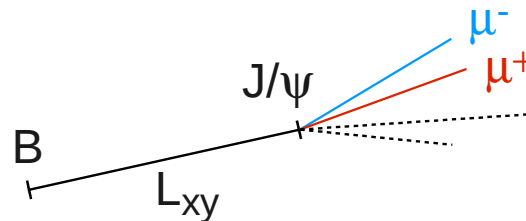
Direct J/ψ

Feed-down from  $\psi(2S)$  and  $\chi_c$

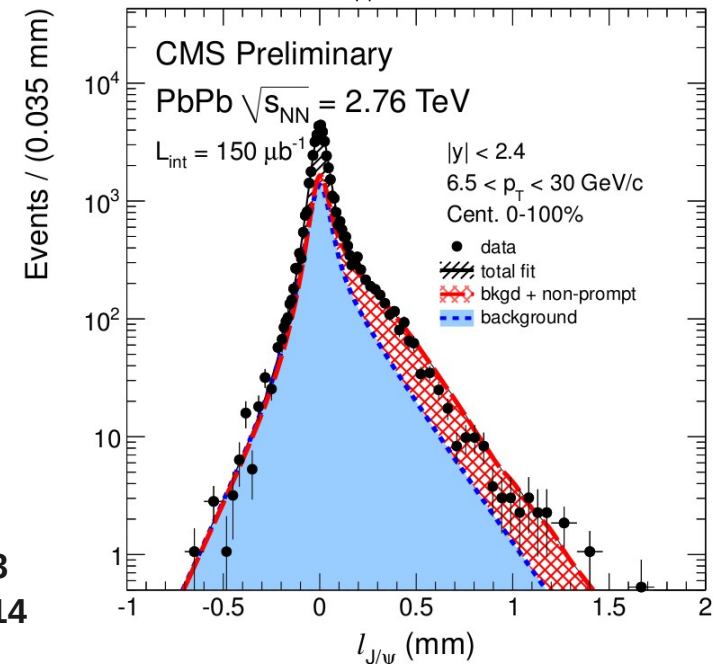
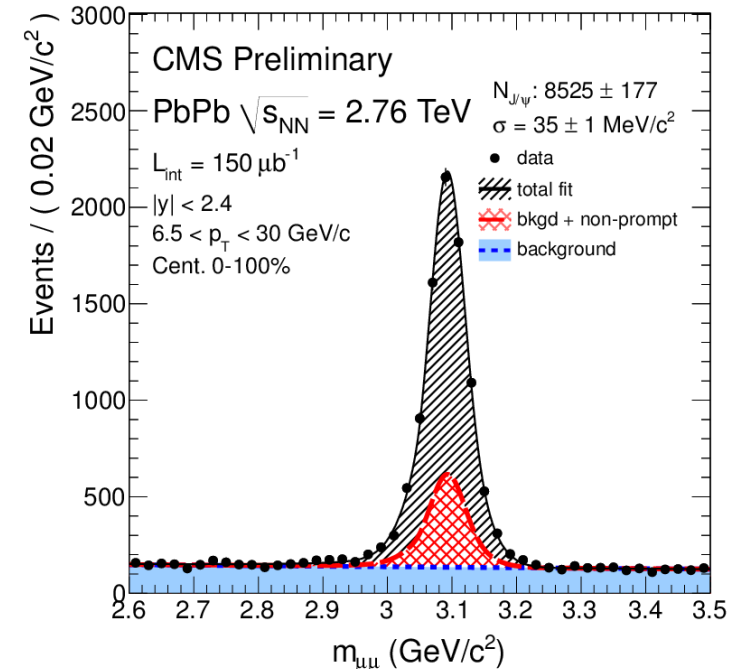
Non-prompt J/ψ  
from B decays

- Reconstruction of  $\mu^+\mu^-$  vertex
- 2D simultaneous fit of  $\mu^+\mu^-$  mass and pseudo-proper decay length  $l_{J/\psi}$
- Extract the non-prompt J/ψ fraction

$$l_{J/\psi} = L_{xy} \frac{m_{J/\psi}}{p_T}$$

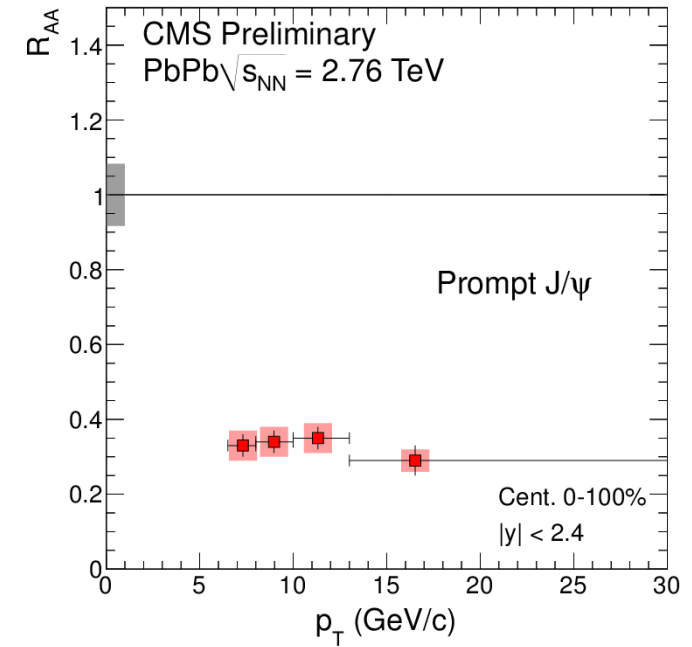
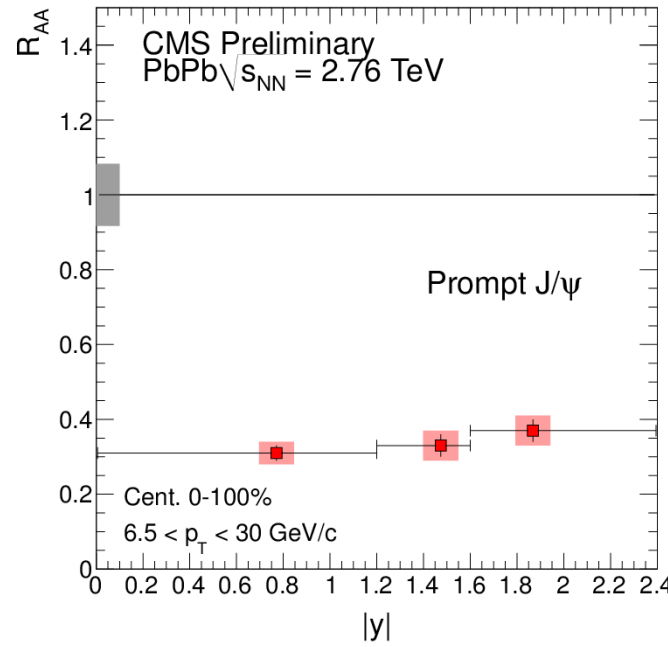
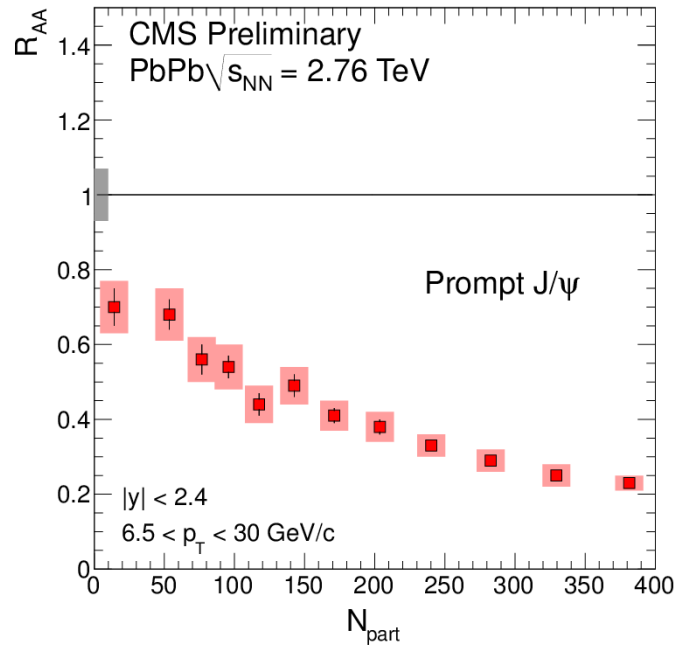


2010 PbPb data  $7.28 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ : JHEP 05 (2012) 063  
2011 PbPb data  $150 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ : CMS PAS HIN-12-014





# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$



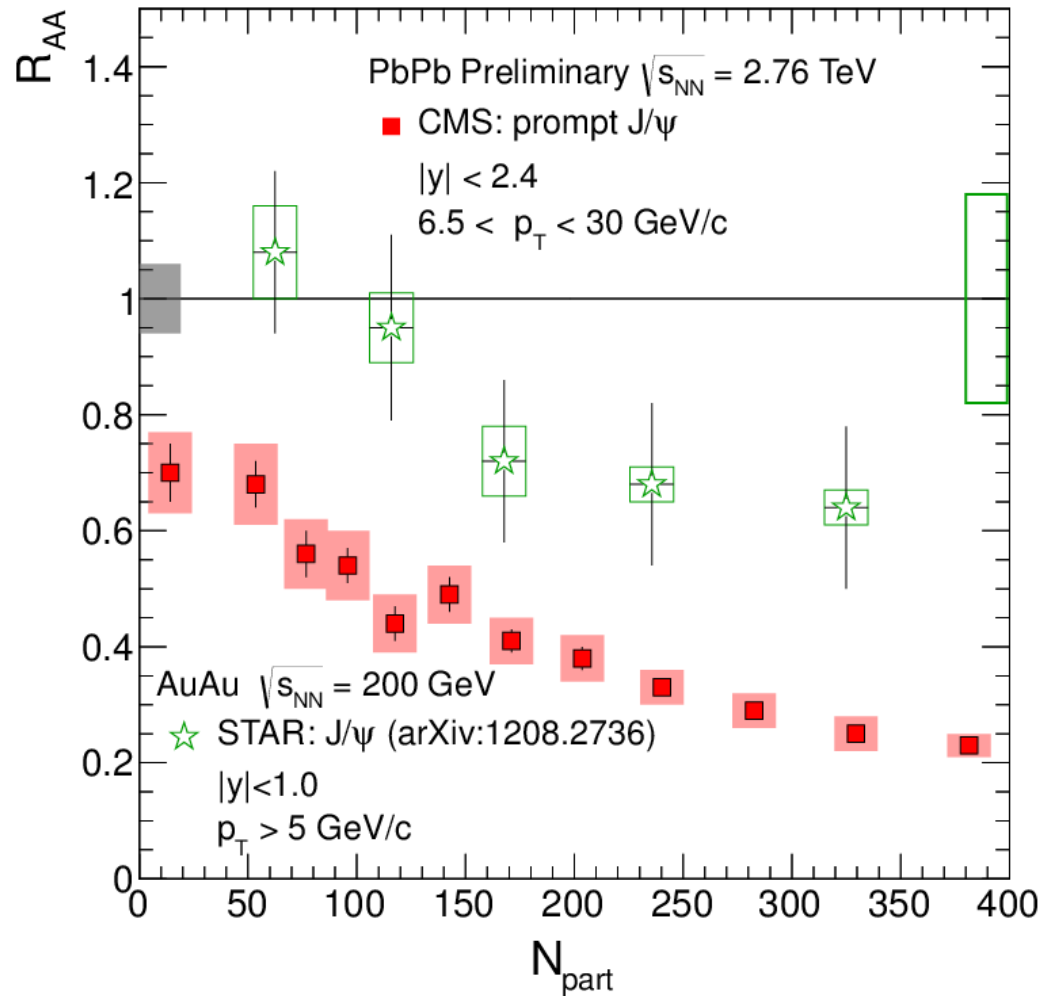
$$R_{AA} = \frac{L_{pp}}{T_{AA} N_{MB}} \frac{N_{PbPb}(J/\psi)}{N_{pp}(J/\psi)} \frac{\epsilon_{pp}}{\epsilon_{PbPb}(Cent.)}$$

- Prompt  $J/\psi$   $R_{AA}$  with pp reference at 2.76 TeV, 231 nb<sup>-1</sup>
- Strong centrality dependence on  $6.5 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 2.4$  region
  - 0-5% centrality events shows suppression by a factor 5
- No significant dependence on rapidity or  $p_T$

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Comparison to STAR

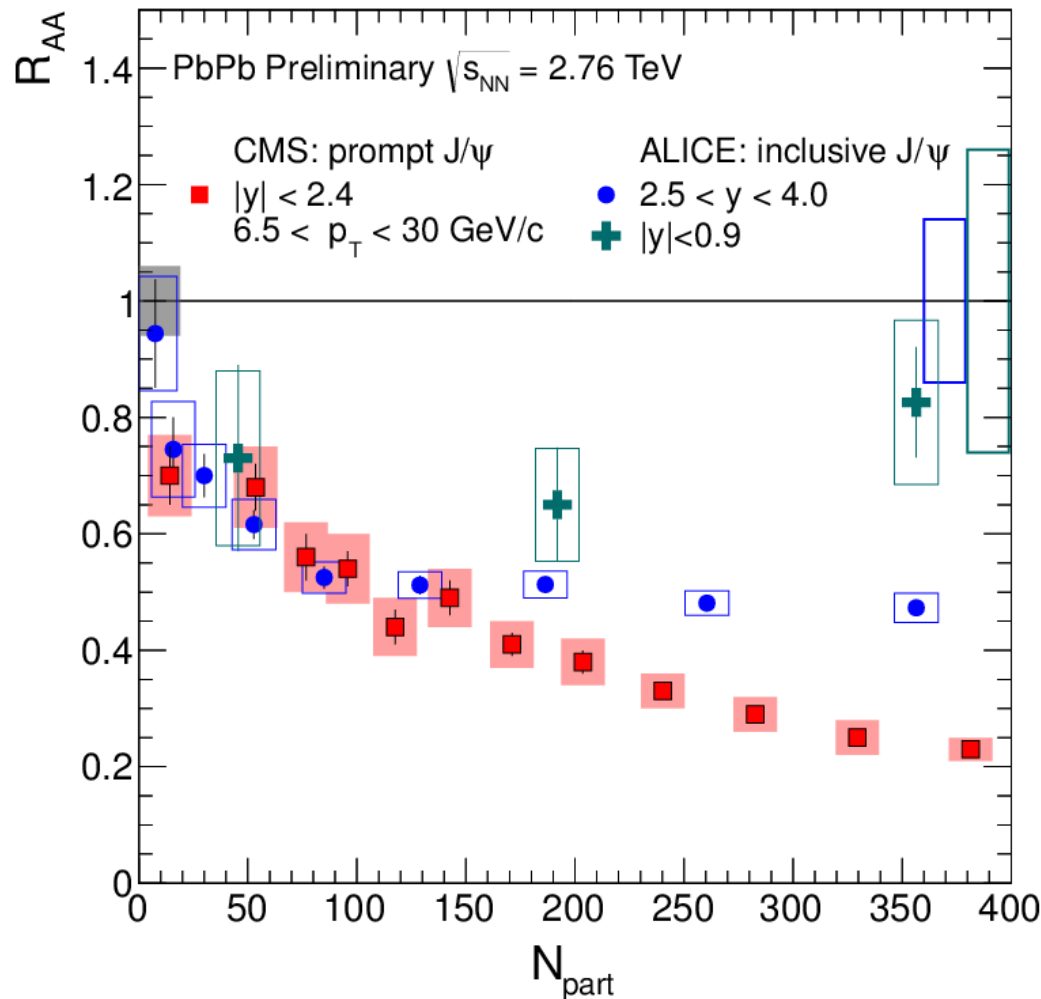


- CMS: Prompt  $J/\psi$ 
  - $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV
  - $6.5 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 2.4$
- STAR: Inclusive  $J/\psi$ 
  - $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV
  - $p_T > 5$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 1$
- Similar trends but stronger suppression at CMS

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Comparison to ALICE

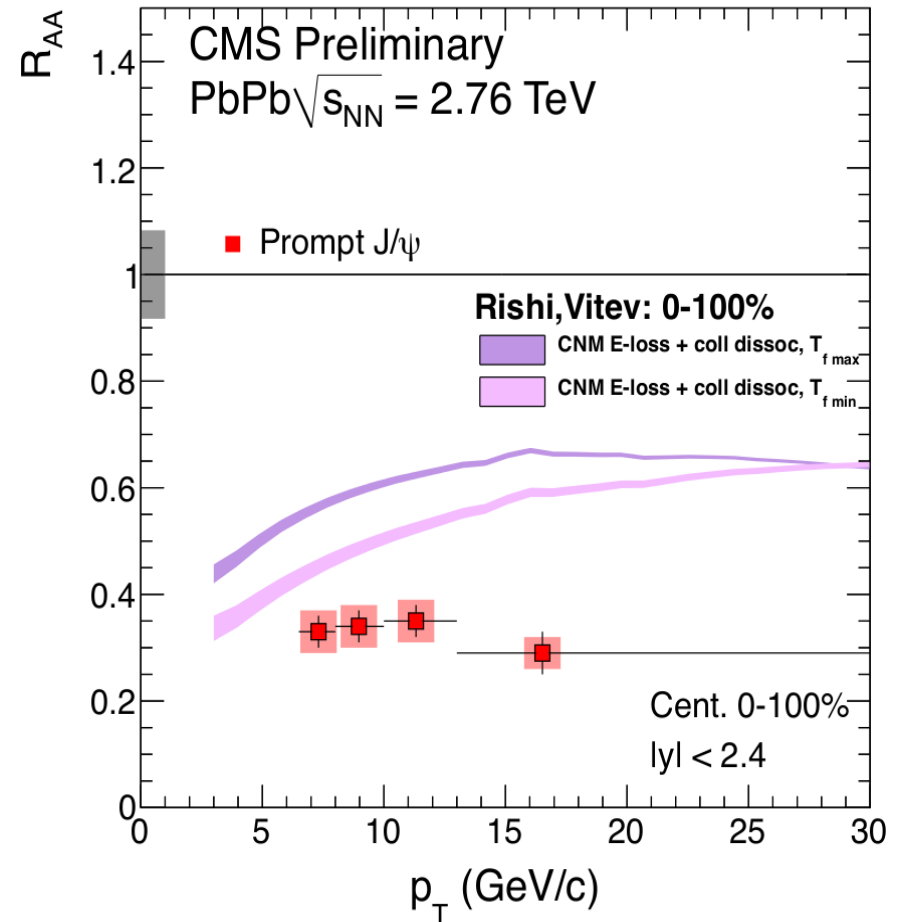
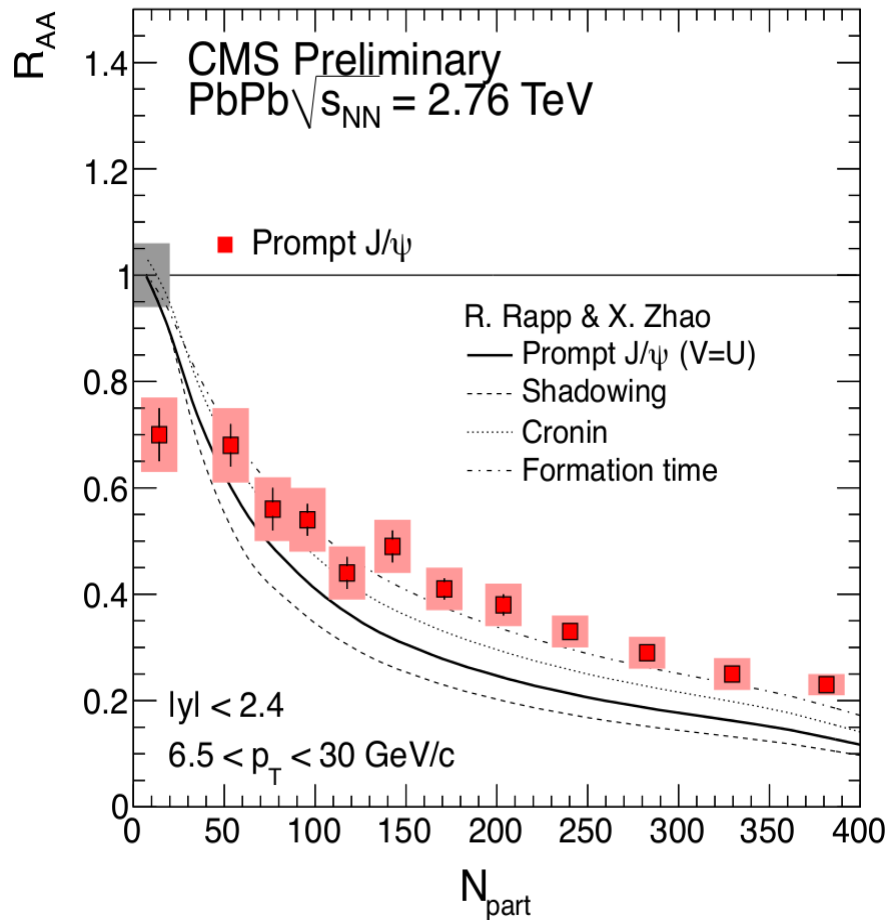


- CMS: Prompt  $J/\psi$ 
  - $6.5 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 2.4$
- ALICE: Inclusive  $J/\psi$ 
  - $p_T > 0$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 0.9$
  - $p_T > 0$  GeV/c,  $2.5 < |y| < 4$
- Stronger suppression at CMS for central events

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

ALICE forward rapidity: Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 072301,  
ALICE mid-rapidity: preliminary results from QM2012

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Comparison to theory

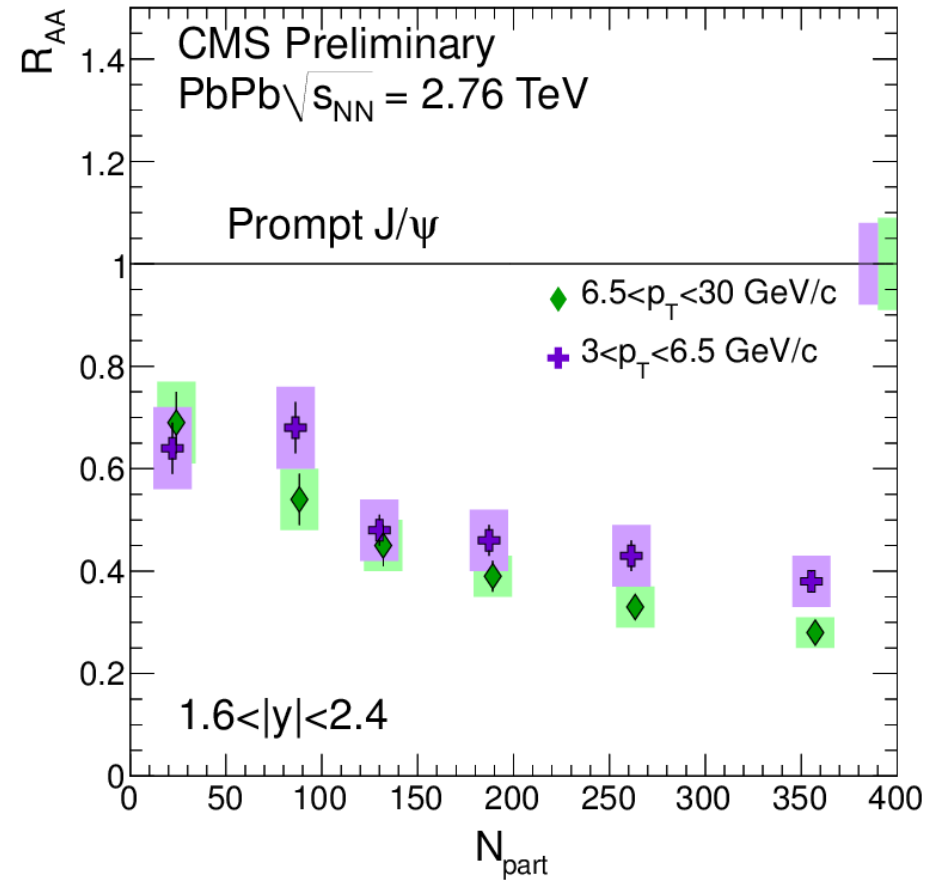
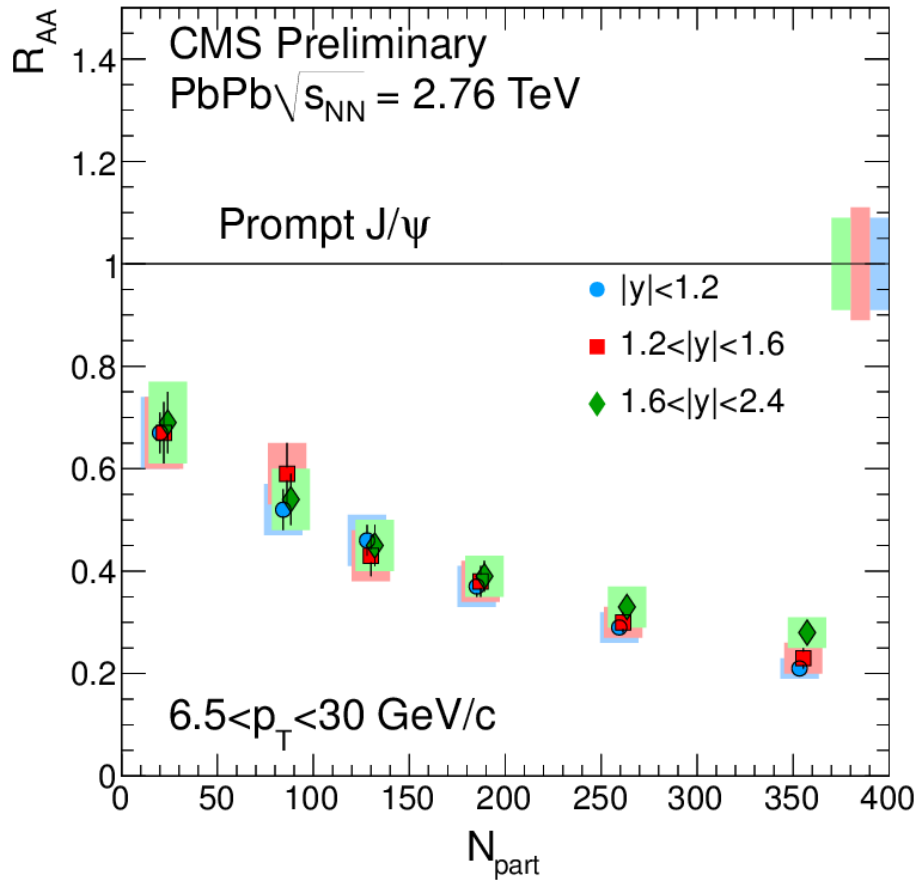


- Prompt  $J/\psi$   $R_{AA}$  is described well without recombination
- Collisional energy loss and CNM effects are not enough to describe prompt  $J/\psi$  suppression

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Double differential

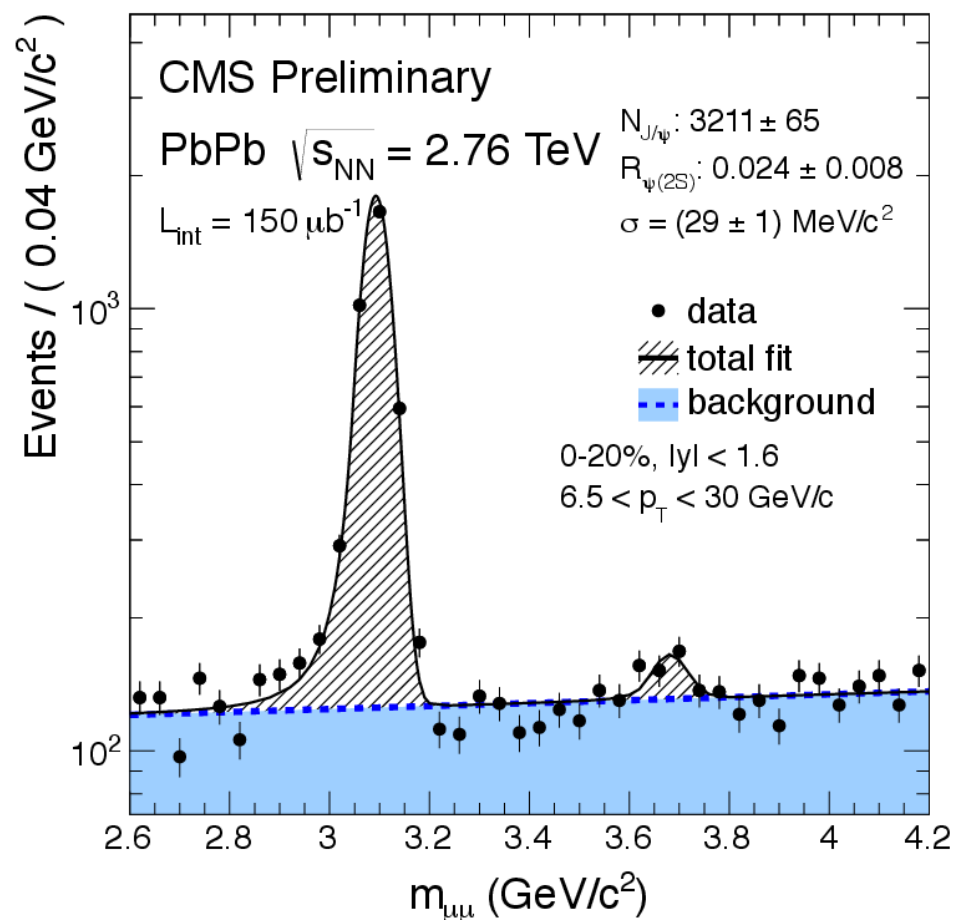
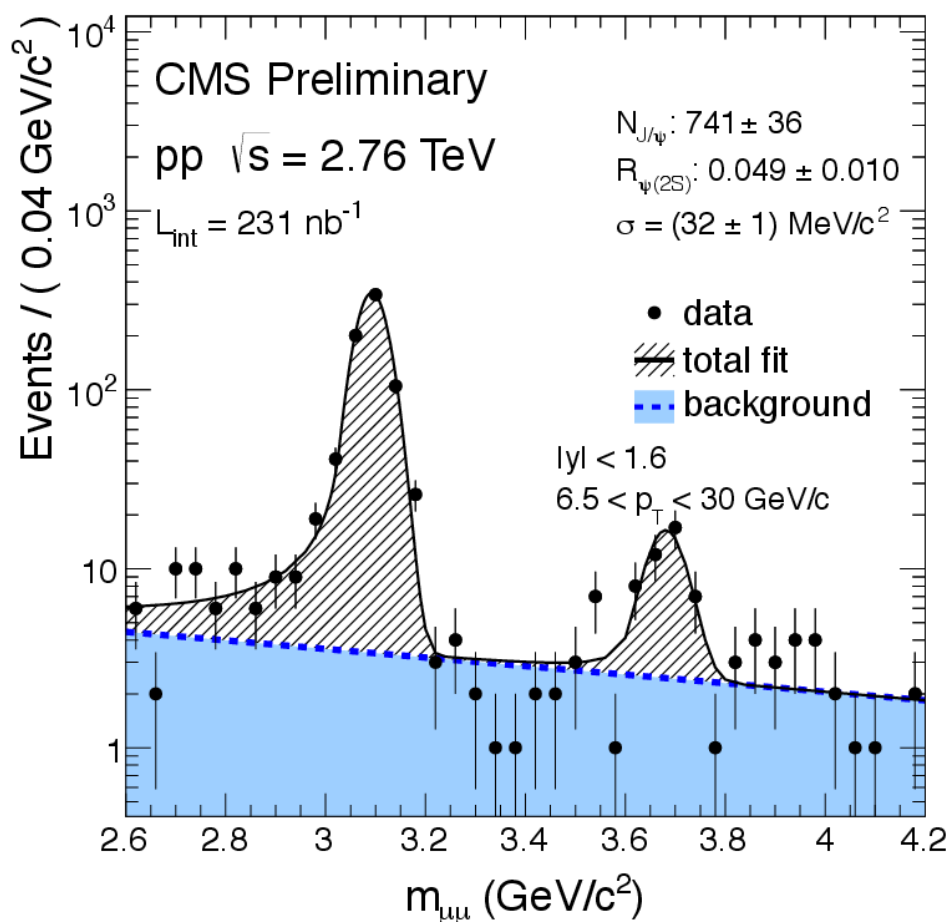


- Different rapidity regions have similar centrality dependent suppression for same amount for  $6.5 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c
- At forward rapidity, lower  $p_T$  ( $3 < p_T < 6.5$  GeV/c) is accessible
  - In most central case, lower  $p_T$  is slightly less suppressed

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

# $\psi(2S)$ in pp & PbPb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

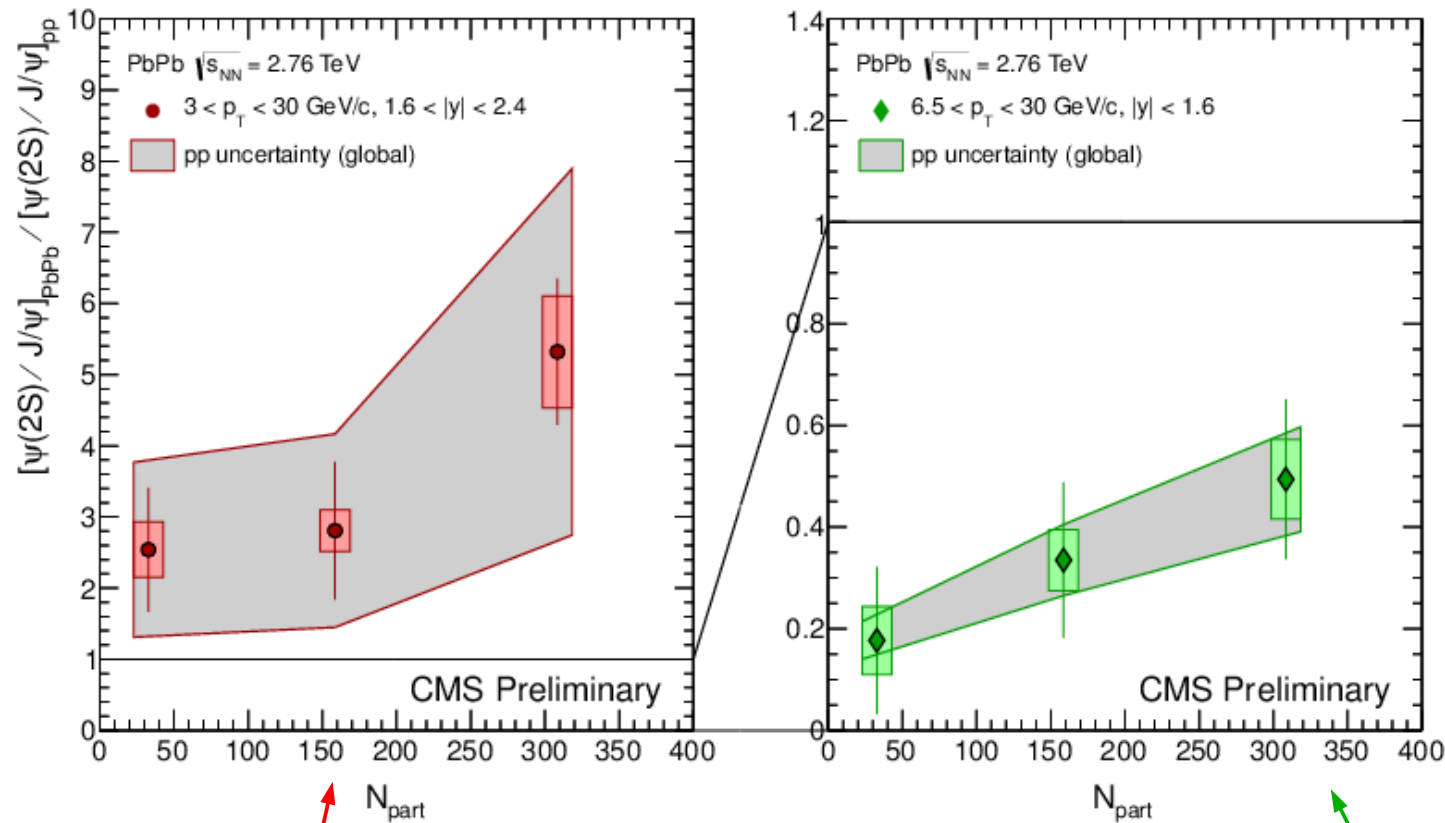


$$R_{\psi(2S)} = \frac{\psi(2S)/J/\psi \text{ (PbPb)}}{\psi(2S)/J/\psi \text{ (pp)}}$$

- $R_{\psi(2S)}$  in 0-20% PbPb is  $\sim 2x$  smaller than in pp at  $p_T > 6.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $|y| < 1.6$  region

CMS PAS HIN-12-007

# $\psi(2S) / J/\psi$ Double ratio



CMS PAS HIN-12-007  
 $J/\psi$   $R_{AA}$  for  $\psi(2S)$  is quoted from  
 JHEP 05 (2012) 063

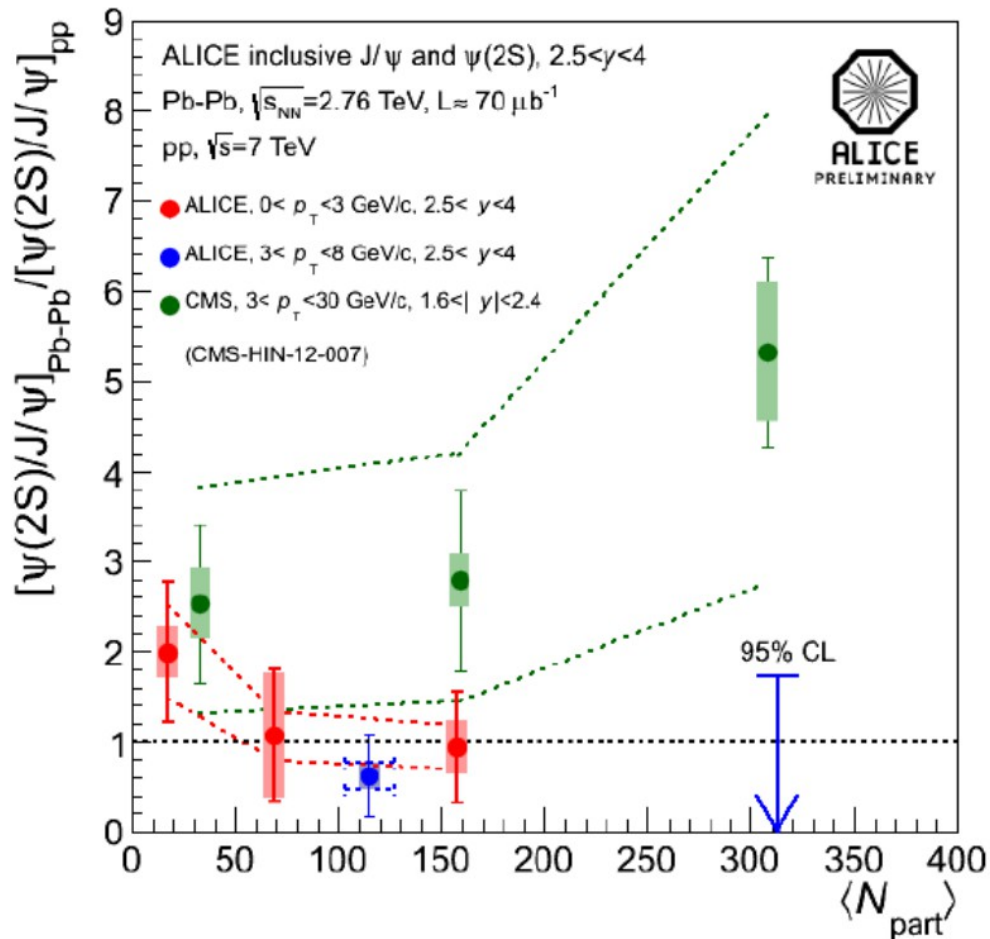
$$R_{AA}(\psi(2S)) = \frac{\psi(2S)/J/\psi (PbPb)}{\psi(2S)/J/\psi (pp)} \times R_{AA}(J/\psi)$$

$$R_{AA}^{0-100\%}(\psi(2S)) = 1.54 \pm 0.32(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.22(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.76(pp)$$

$$R_{AA}^{0-100\%}(\psi(2S)) = 0.11 \pm 0.03(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.02(pp)$$

- For  $p_T > 3$  GeV/c,  $1.6 < |y| < 2.4$ , large uncertainties on pp
  - Indication of  $\psi(2S)$  is less suppressed than  $J/\psi$  but need more statistics
- $\psi(2S)$  is more suppressed at  $p_T > 6.5$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 1.6$

# $\psi(2S) / J/\psi$ Double ratio : CMS and ALICE



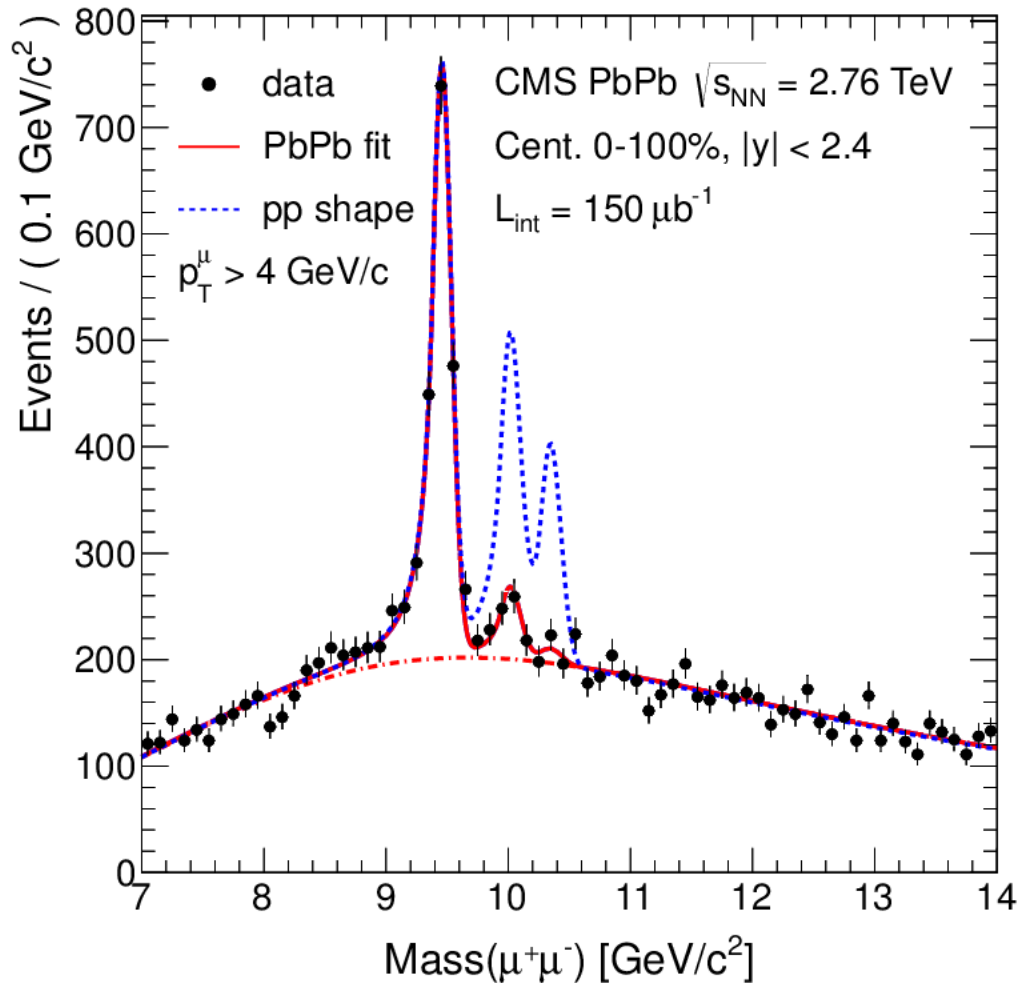
- CMS has a hint of less suppression of the  $\psi(2S)$  compare to  $J/\psi$  at lower  $p_T$ 
  - pp reference at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$
- ALICE does not see same effect
  - pp reference at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- Given the large uncertainties on the results
  - No discrepancy

CMS PAS HIN-12-007

ALICE: preliminary results from QM2012 by Scomparin, Araldi



# $\Upsilon(nS)/\Upsilon(1S)$ ratios



- Fit curve of pp is superimposed onto PbPb data by fixing the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  yields and background and mass peak components to PbPb
- $\Upsilon(2S)/\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(3S)/\Upsilon(1S)$  ratio come from fit curve of pp
- Double ratios on minimum-bias

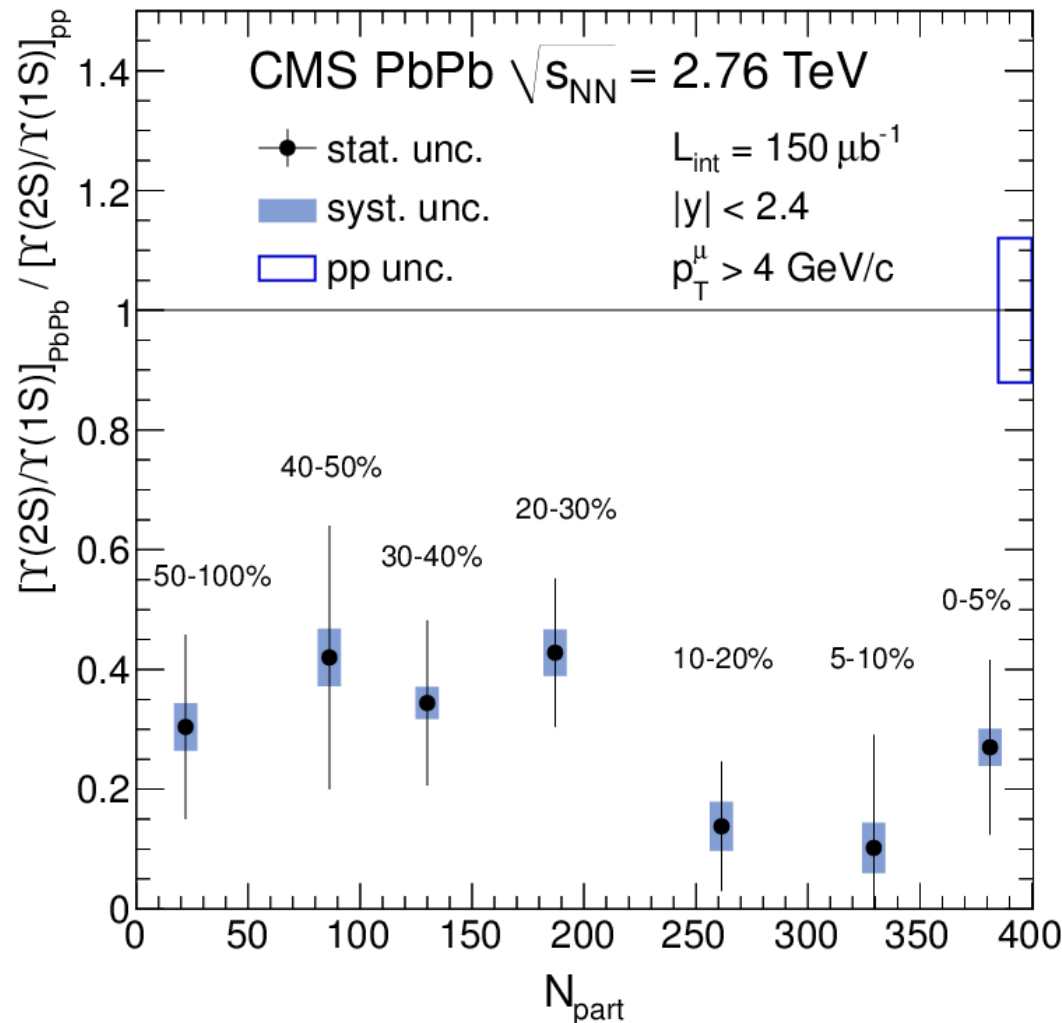
$$\frac{N_{Y(2S)}/N_{Y(1S)}(PbPb)}{N_{Y(2S)}/N_{Y(1S)}(pp)} = 0.21 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$$

$$\frac{N_{Y(3S)}/N_{Y(1S)}(PbPb)}{N_{Y(3S)}/N_{Y(1S)}(pp)} < 0.17 \quad (95\% C.L.)$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 222301

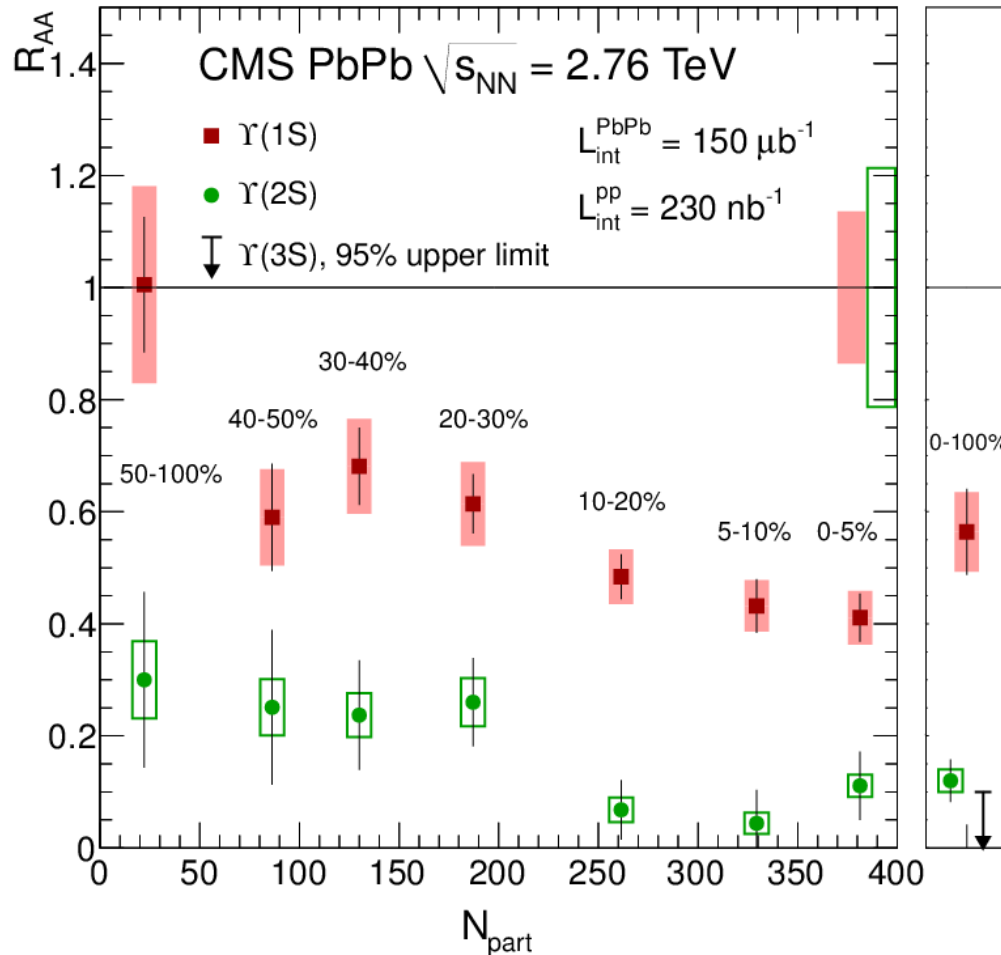
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN11011>

# $\Upsilon(nS)/\Upsilon(1S)$ Double ratios



- $\Upsilon(2S)/\Upsilon(1S)$  double ratio of differential centrality bin is measured
- No strong centrality dependence is observed on  $\Upsilon(2S)/\Upsilon(1S)$  double ratio

# $\Upsilon(nS) R_{AA}$



- $\Upsilon(2S)$  is clearly suppressed
- $\Upsilon(1S)$  suppression is consistent with excited state suppression (~50% feed down)

CDF: Phys. Rev. Lett. 84 (2000) 2094  
LHCb: JHEP 11 (2012) 031

- Minimum-bias  $R_{AA}$  of  $\Upsilon(nS)$

$$R_{AA}(\Upsilon(1S)) = 0.56 \pm 0.08 (stat.) \pm 0.07 (syst.)$$

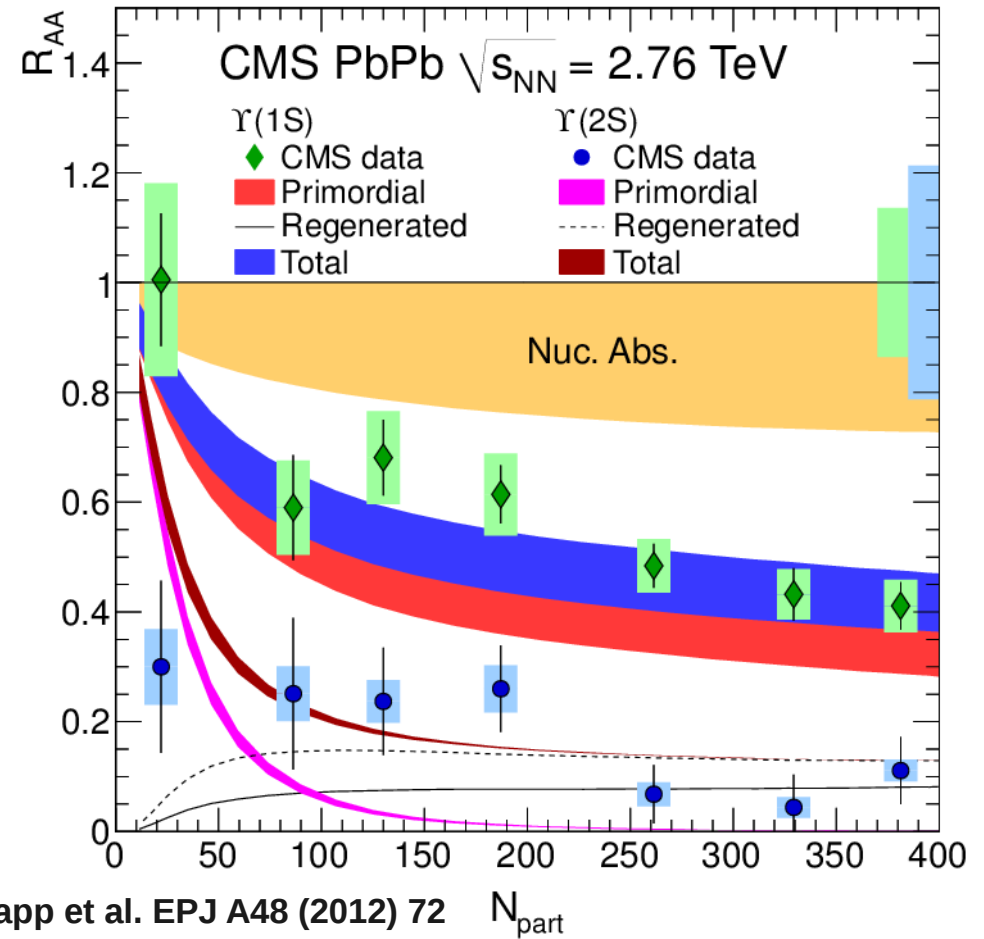
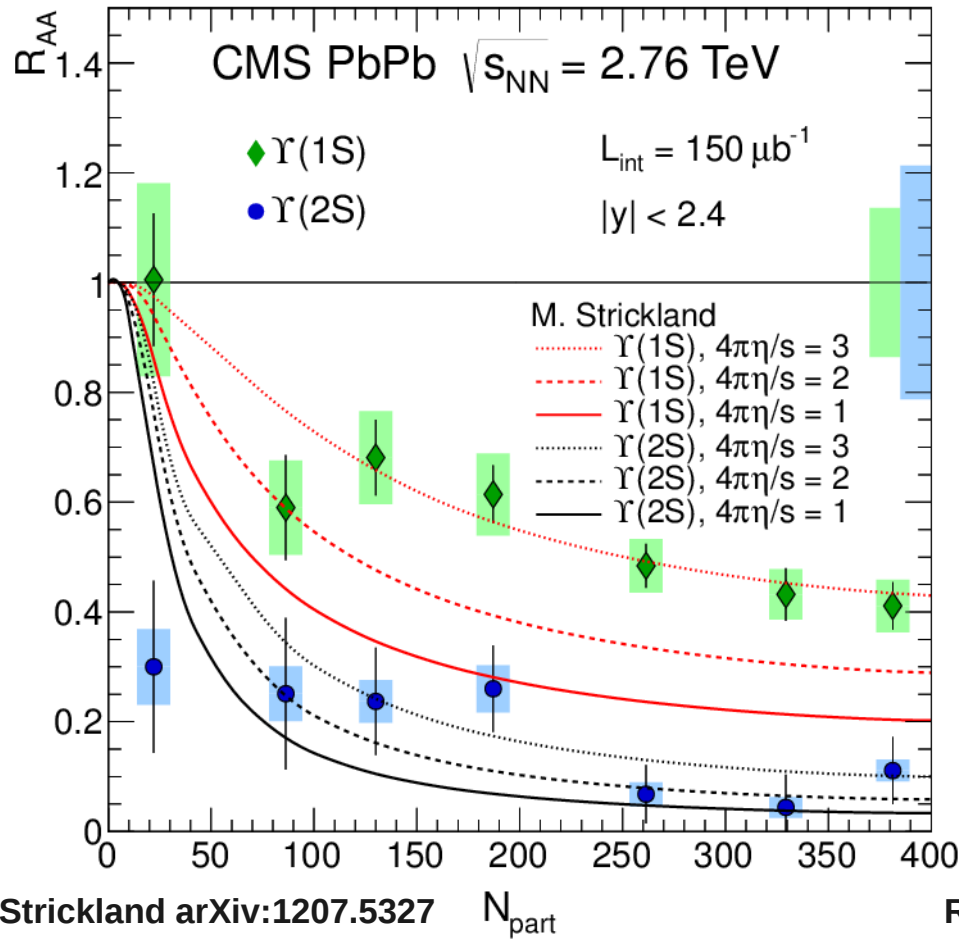
$$R_{AA}(\Upsilon(2S)) = 0.12 \pm 0.04 (stat.) \pm 0.02 (syst.)$$

$$R_{AA}(\Upsilon(3S)) < 0.1 \quad (95\% C.L.)$$

- Sequential suppression of  $\Upsilon(nS)$  in order of binding energy

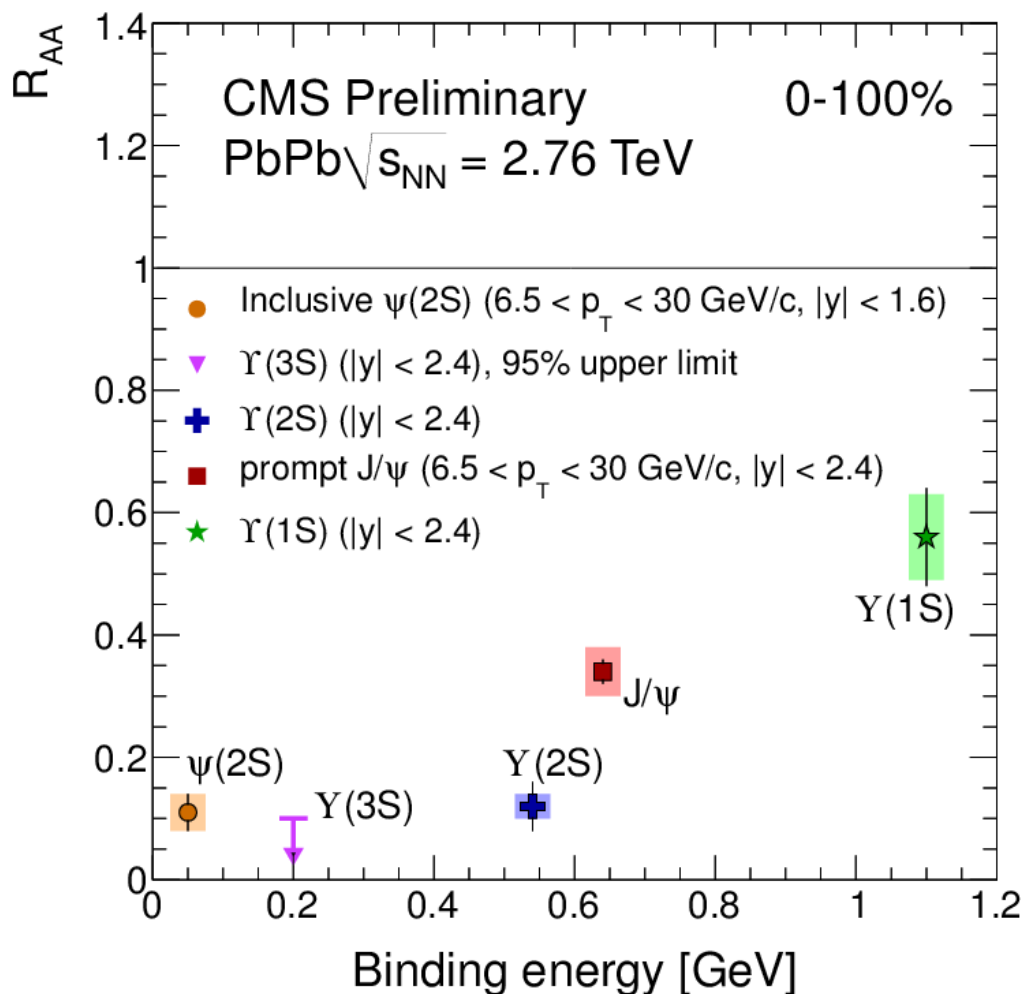
Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 222301

# $\Upsilon(nS)$ $R_{AA}$ : Comparison to theory



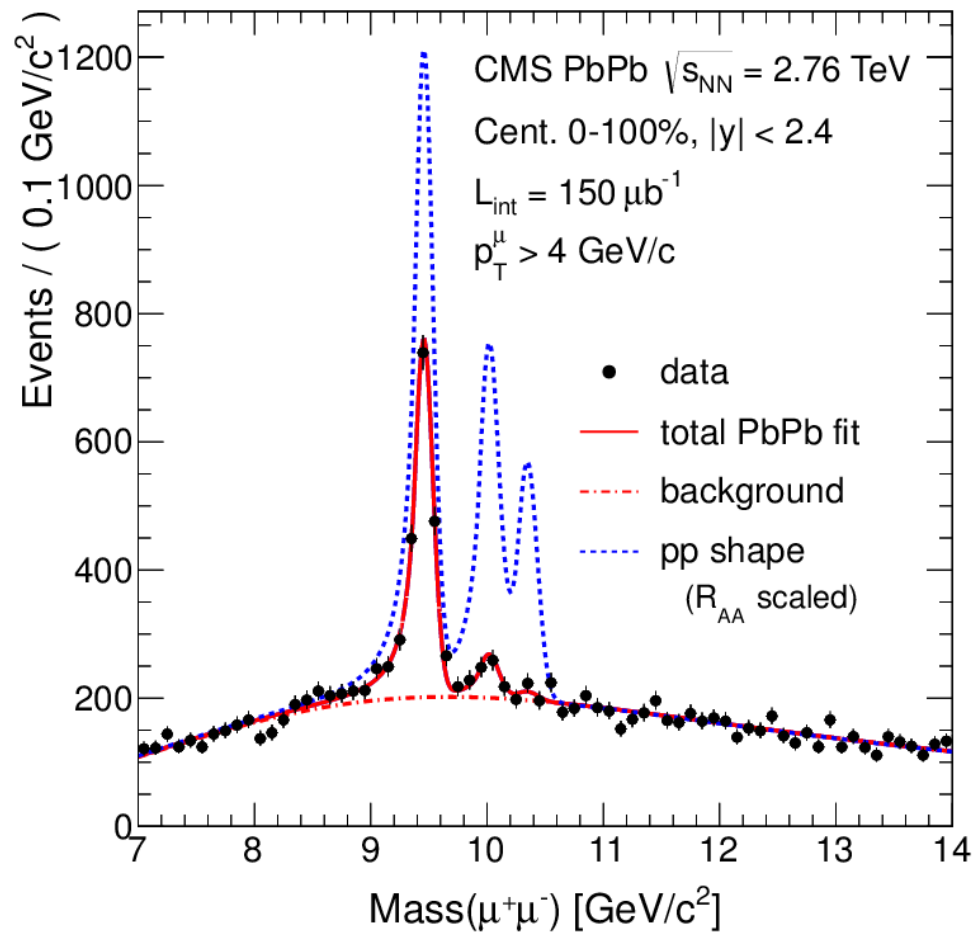
- Strickland: some tension to describe  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  simultaneously with the same  $\eta/s$  value
- Rapp: regeneration and nuclear absorption could be significant also for bottomonia

# Summary



- Charmonia at lower  $p_T$ 
  - $\psi(2S)$  suppression have too large uncertainties to draw a conclusion
- Charmonia at higher  $p_T$ 
  - $J/\psi$  are more suppressed than RHIC energy
  - $\psi(2S)$  is more suppressed than  $J/\psi$
- Bottomonia
  - Clear ordering of the suppression of the  $\Upsilon(nS)$
- Measured quarkonia family shows sequential melting as a function of binding energy

**BACK UP**



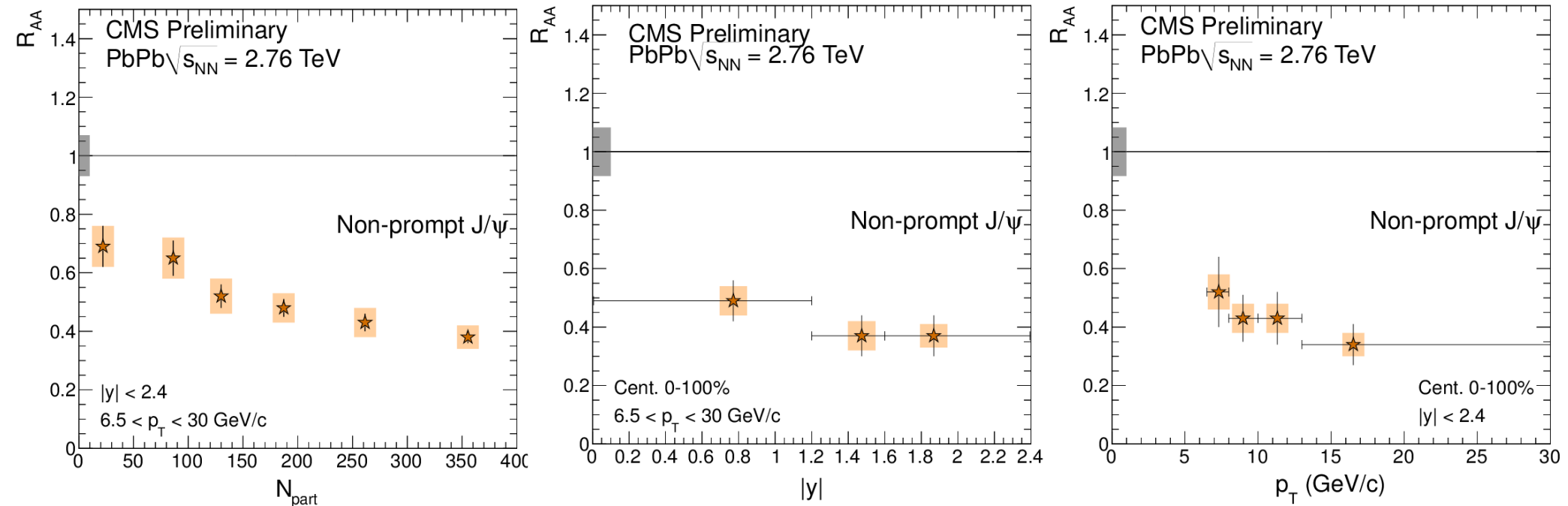
# Non-prompt $J/\psi$

- Partons in the medium lose energy by inelastic/elastic collisions
- Dead-cone effect
  - Small-angle gluon radiation for heavy quarks is reduced
- $R_{AA}(\text{light hadrons}) < R_{AA}(D) < R_{AA}(B)$

Y.L. Dokshitzer, D.E. Kharzeev, *Phys. Lett. B* 519 (2001) 199



# Non-prompt J/ψ R<sub>AA</sub>

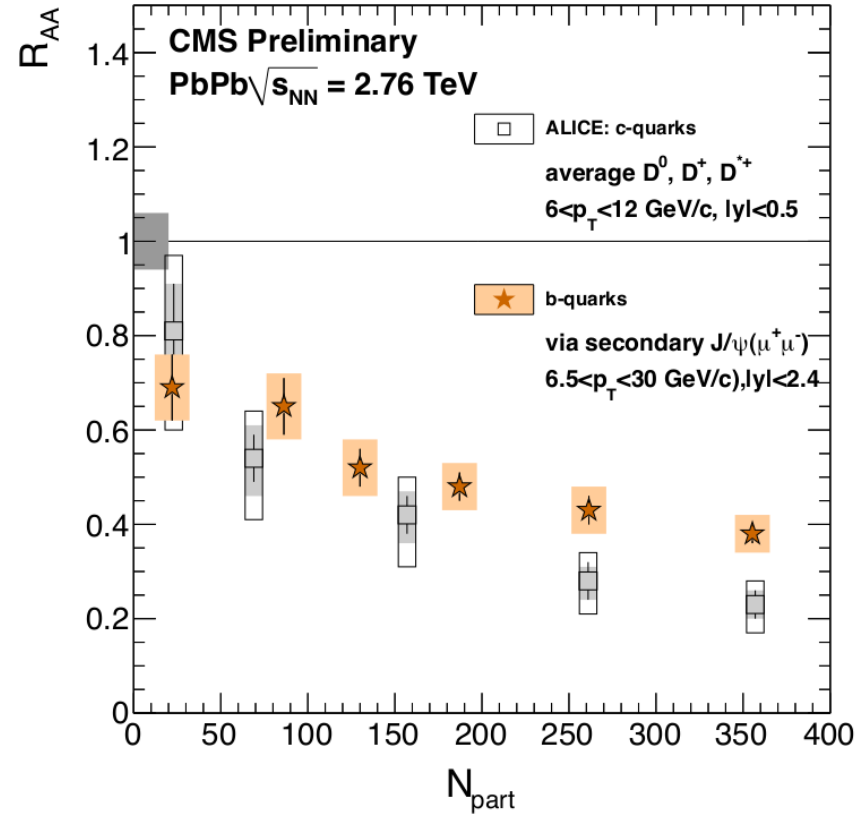
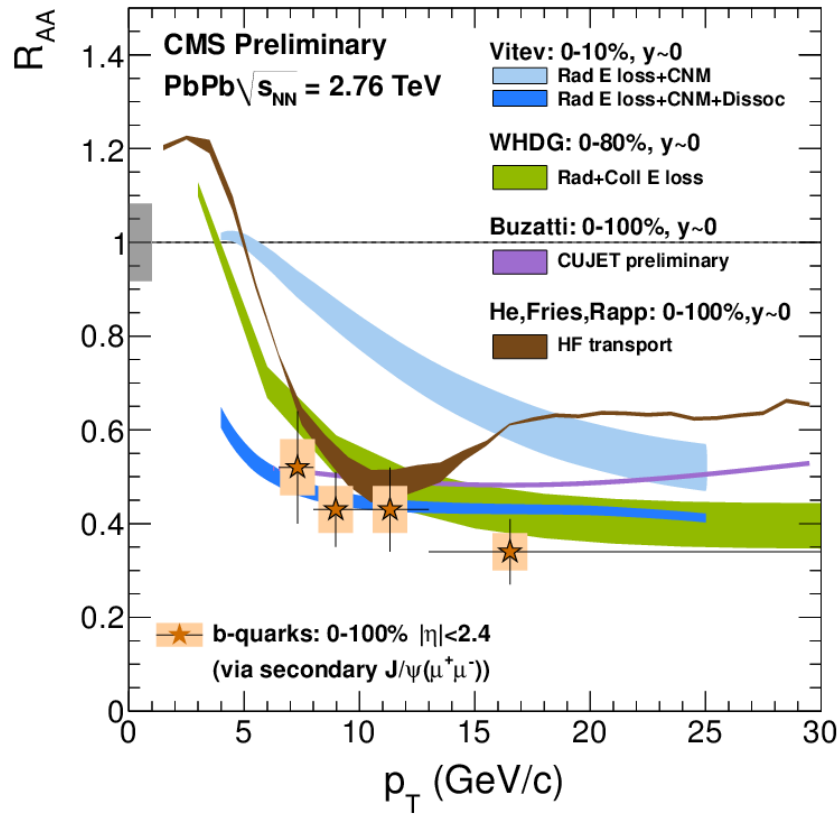


- Non-prompt  $J/\psi$  from  $b$ -hadron decays is a probe to energy loss of  $b$  quarks in the medium
- Centrality dependent suppression on  $6.5 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c,  $|y| < 2.4$  region
  - 0-5% centrality events shows suppression by a factor 2.5
- A hint of rapidity or  $p_T$  dependent suppression

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

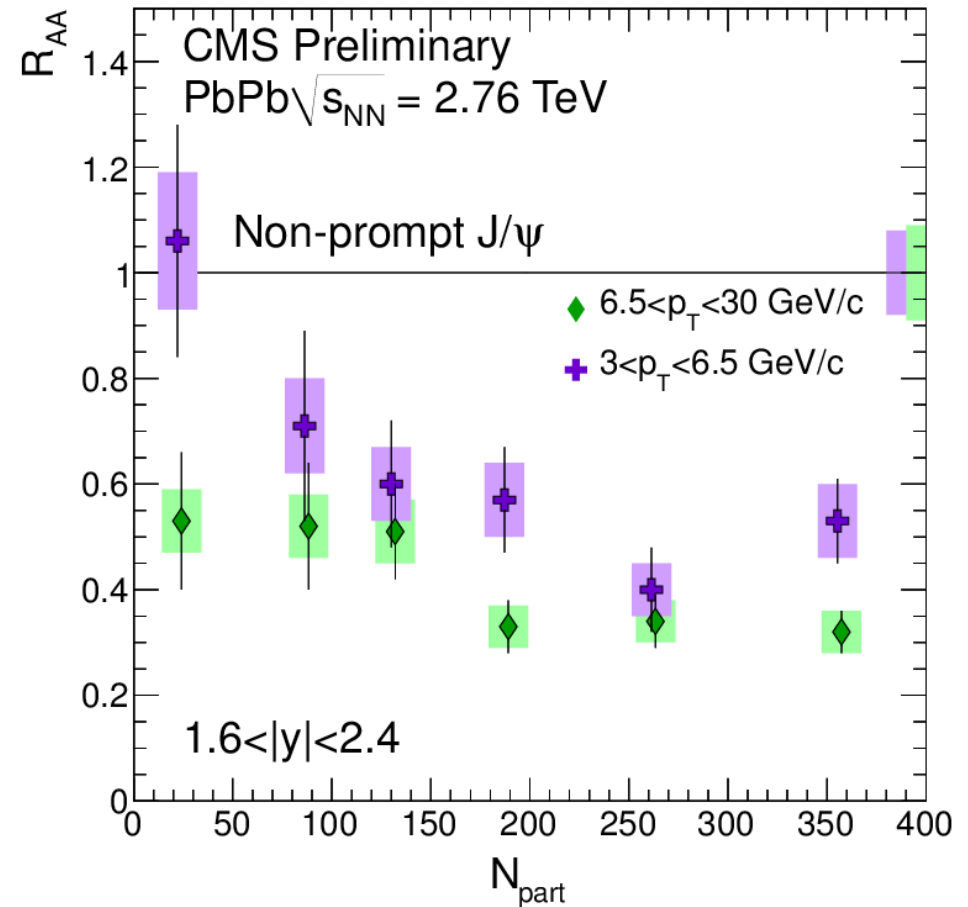
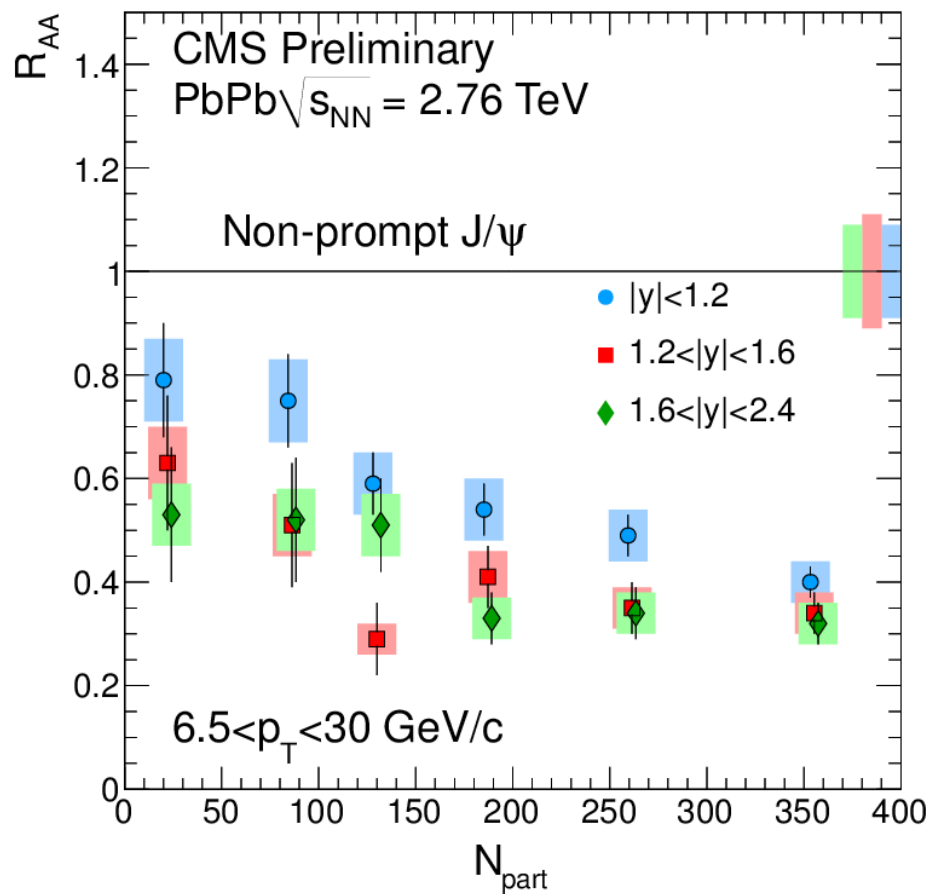
# Non-prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Comparison to theory



- $R_{AA}$  of non-prompt  $J/\psi$  as a function of  $J/\psi$   $p_T$  is compared to theoretical calculations as a function of B  $p_T$  (note: B  $p_T > J/\psi$   $p_T$ )
- Radiative energy loss is not enough to describe b-quark energy loss
- **D meson  $R_{AA} > \text{Non-prompt } J/\psi R_{AA}$**  as a function of centrality

CMS PAS HIN-12-014  
 ALICE: JHEP 09 (2012) 112  
 Vitev: J. Phys. G35 (2008) 104011 + priv. comm.  
 Horowitz: arXiv:1108.5876 + priv. comm.  
 Buzzatti, Gyulassy: arXiv:1207.6020 + priv. comm.  
 He, Fries, Rapp: PRC86 (2012) 014903 + priv. comm.

# Non-prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : Double differential



- Centrality dependence is observed on all rapidity region
- At forward rapidity, lower  $p_T$  ( $3 < p_T < 6.5$  GeV/c) is accessible
  - Lower  $p_T$  is less suppressed than higher  $p_T$

CMS PAS HIN-12-014

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12014>

