

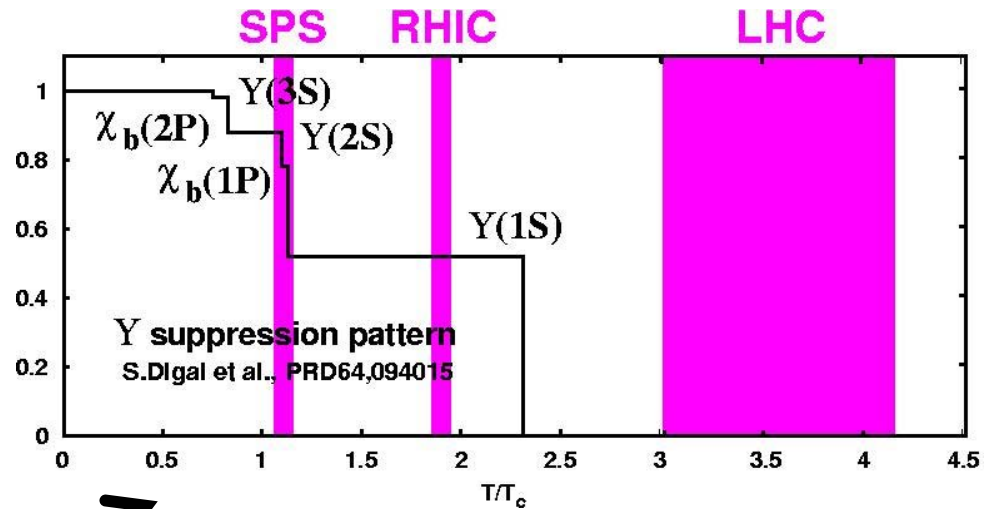


# Physics perspectives with the ALICE muon spectrometer

- ✓ Heavy flavor production in heavy ion collisions at the LHC
- ✓ ALICE muon spectrometer performances
- ✓ Selected physics channels

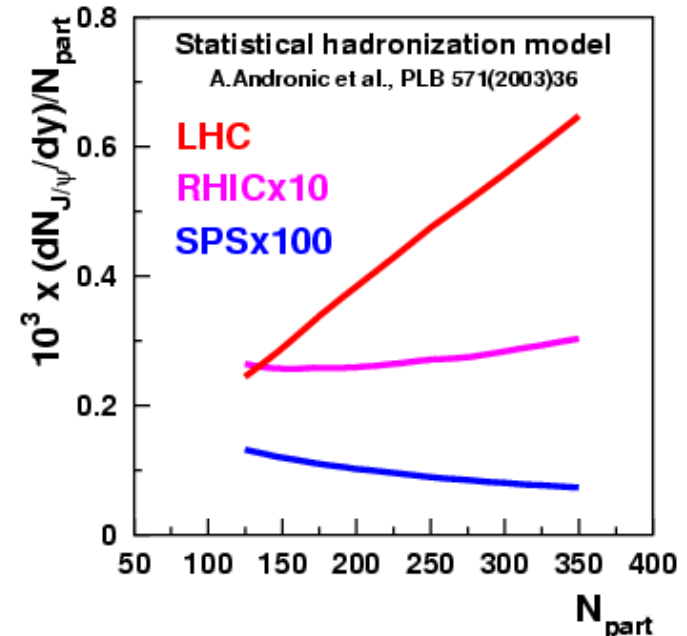
# Specificities of heavy flavor production in heavy ion collisions @ LHC

N(q $\bar{q}$ ) per central PbPb (b=0)			
	SPS	RHIC	LHC
charm	0.2	10	120
bottom	---	0.05	5

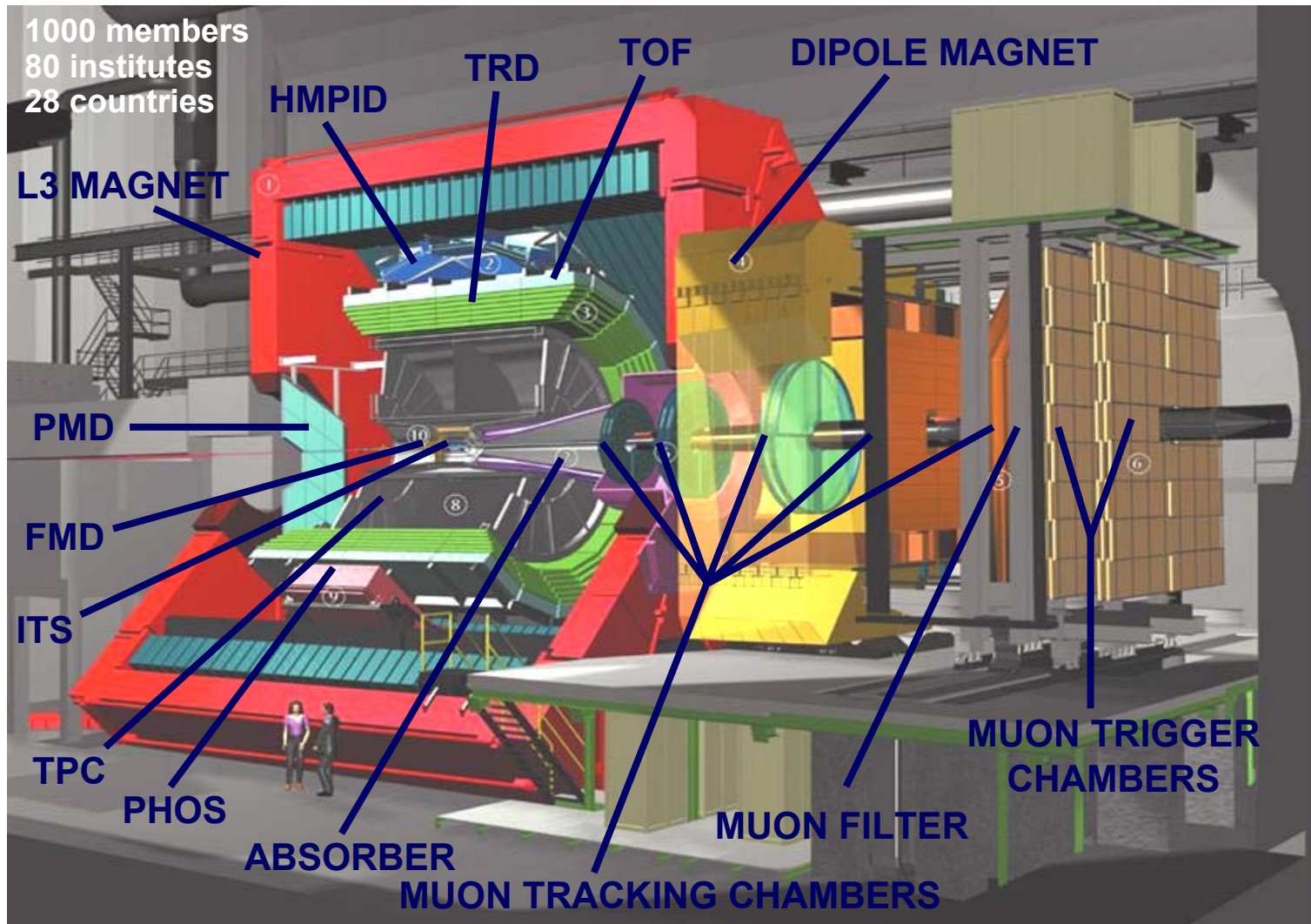


- large primary production
- melting of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  by color screening
- large secondary production of charmonia  
thermal production, kinetic recombination, statistical hadronization, DD annihilation, B hadron decay

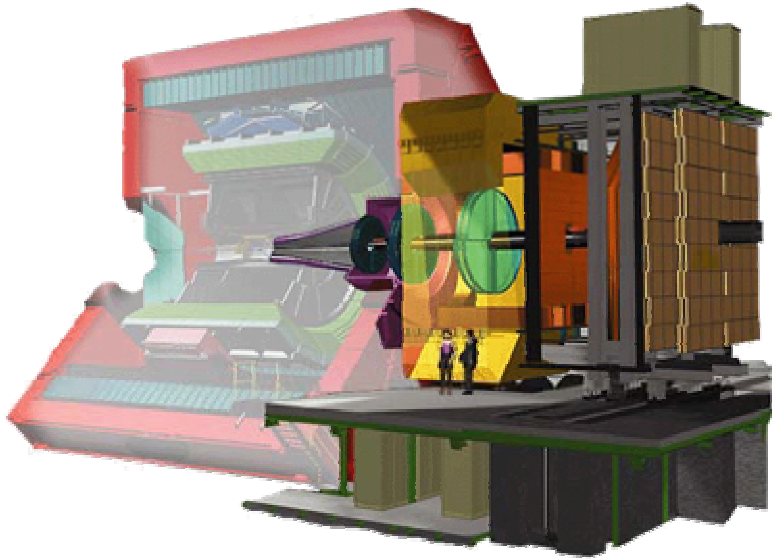
**rich program & complex background  
simultaneous measurements of hidden  
& open heavy flavors is a must**



# ALICE: 7(4) SPS(RHIC) experiments in one



# Muon spectrometer shopping list



**Acceptance** :  $2^\circ < \theta < 9^\circ$   
( $2.5 < \eta < 4$ )

- **quarkonia :**

- resonances  $\rho$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ ,  $\Upsilon$ ,  $\Upsilon'$ ,  $\Upsilon''$

- **versus  $P_t$**

- **versus centrality**

- **versus reaction plane**

- **versus system-size**

- **open heavy flavors**

- **single muon  $p_t$  distributions**

- **unlike-sign dimuon @ high mass**

- **unlike-sign dimuon @ low mass**

- **like-sign dimuon**

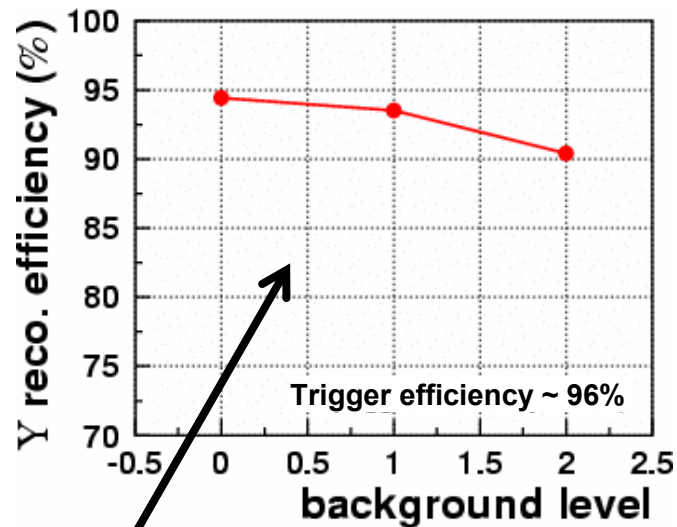
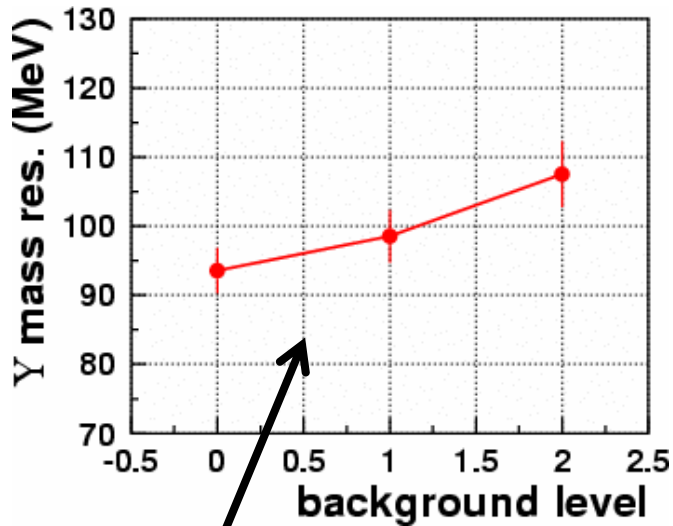
- **electron-muon coincidences**

- **tri-muons in pp collisions**

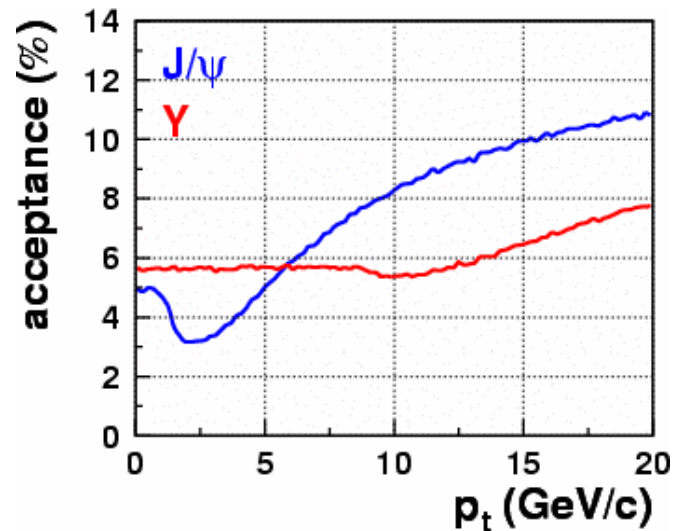
# Spectrometer performances for high mass resonance measurements

background level 1 = 2 HIJING evts

with  $dN_{ch}/d\eta = 6000 @ \eta = 0$  each

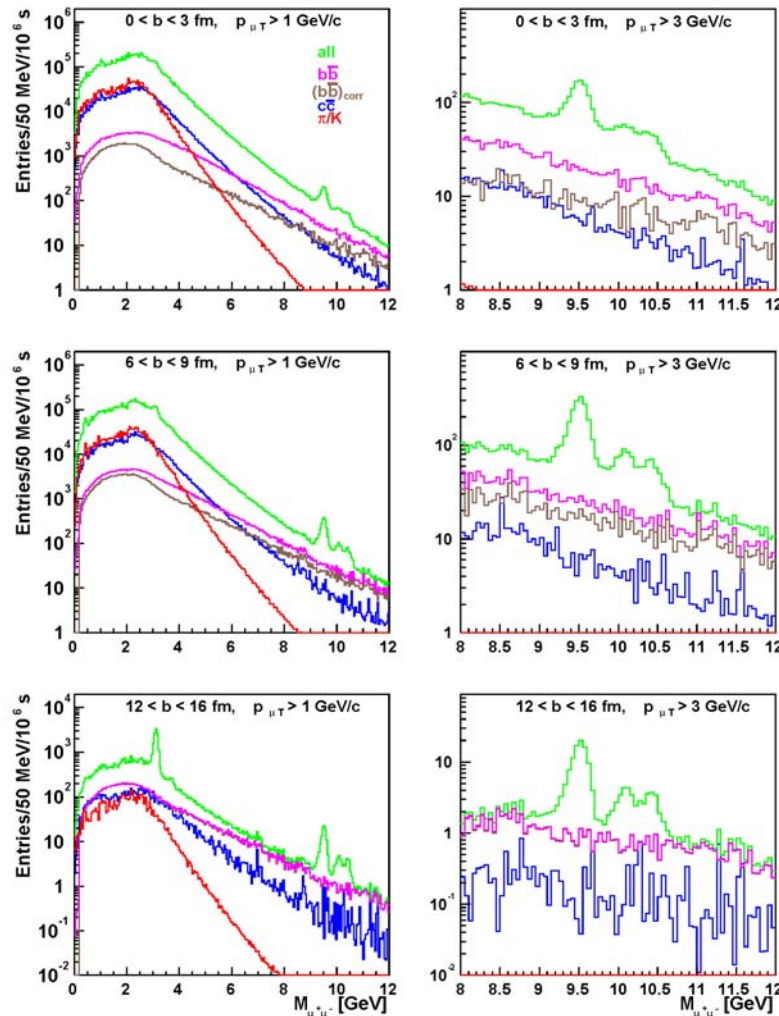
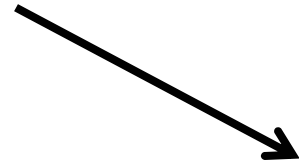


- $\Upsilon$  mass resolution  $\sim 98$  MeV
- $\Upsilon$  reconstruction efficiency  $\sim 93\%$
- $J/\psi$  &  $\Upsilon$  acceptance down to  $P_t = 0$

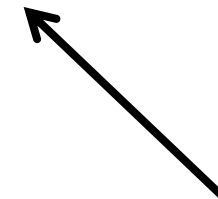


# Centrality dependence of quarkonium yield

Low  $p_t^\mu$   
trigger selection  
+ sharp  $p_t^\mu$  cut  
 $p_t^\mu > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$



Pb – Pb collisions



High  $p_t^\mu$   
trigger selection  
+ sharp  $p_t^\mu$  cut  
 $p_t^\mu > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$

*S. Griqoryan, 2003*

*B. Forestier*

*V. Barret*

*P. Dupieux*



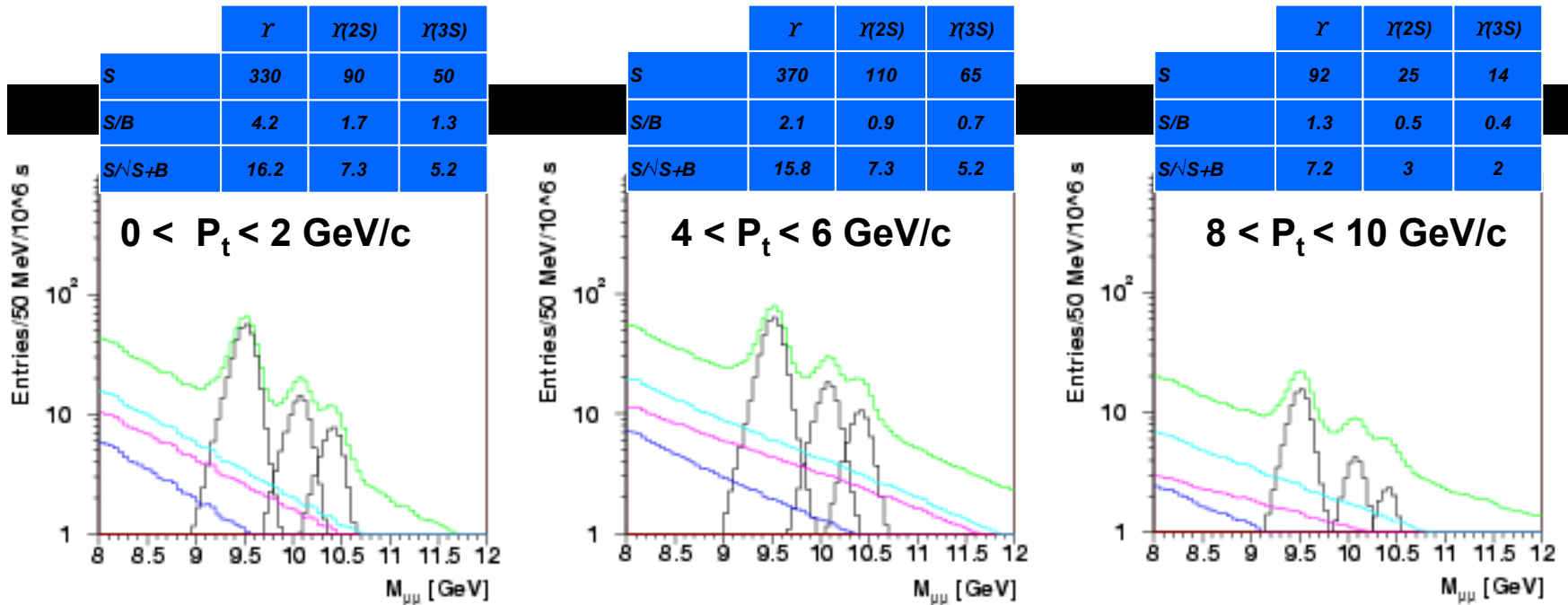
# Centrality dependence of quarkonium yield

- x-sections: CERN Yellow Report Hard Probes in Heavy Ion Collisions at the LHC (updated)
- no suppression/enhancement
- full & realistic simulation
  - $J/\psi$ : large stat., S/B & sign. ok  
(allows much narrow centrality bins)
  - $\psi'$ : small S/B
  - $\Upsilon$ : good stat., S/B > 1, sign. ok
  - $\Upsilon'$ : good stat., S/B > 1, sign. ok
  - $\Upsilon''$ : low statistics
- Large coverage in energy density

PbPb,  $\sqrt{s} = 5.5\text{TeV}$ ,  $L = 5 \cdot 10^{26} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $T=10^6\text{s}$ ,  
 $2\sigma$  mass-cut,  $\varepsilon$  assumes  $dN_{ch}/dy = 4000$  @  $y = 0$  in central

		b (fm)	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-16	min. bias
		$\varepsilon$ (GeV/fm <sup>3</sup> )	32	30	28	16	5	
$J/\psi$	S (x10 <sup>3</sup> )	86.48	184.6	153.3	67.68	10.46	502.4	
	S/B	0.167	0.214	0.425	1.237	6.243	0.28	
	S/(S+B)	111.3	180.4	213.8	193.4	94.95	331.5	
$\psi'$	S (x10 <sup>3</sup> )	1.989	4.229	3.547	1.565	0.24	11.57	
	S/B	0.009	0.011	0.021	0.063	0.273	0.015	
	S/(S+B)	4.185	6.902	8.604	9.641	7.171	12.95	
$\Upsilon$	S (x10 <sup>3</sup> )	1.11	2.376	1.974	0.83	0.118	6.408	
	S/B	2.084	2.732	4.31	7.977	12.01	3.246	
	S/(S+B)	27.39	41.71	40.03	27.16	10.42	69.99	
$\Upsilon'$	S (x10 <sup>3</sup> )	0.305	0.653	0.547	0.229	0.032	1.766	
	S/B	0.807	1.043	1.661	2.871	4.319	1.243	
	S/(S+B)	11.68	18.26	18.48	13.02	5.077	31.28	
$\Upsilon''$	S (x10 <sup>3</sup> )	0.175	0.376	0.312	0.13	0.019	1.012	
	S/B	0.566	0.722	1.18	1.936	3.024	0.867	
	S/(S+B)	7.951	12.55	13	9.274	3.73	21.67	

# $P_t$ dependence of quarkonium yield



$3 < b < 6$  fm

Semi-central Pb-Pb collisions

1 month of data taking

*A. De Falco, 2004*

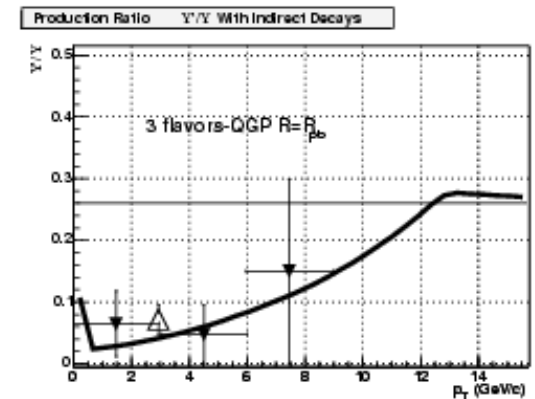
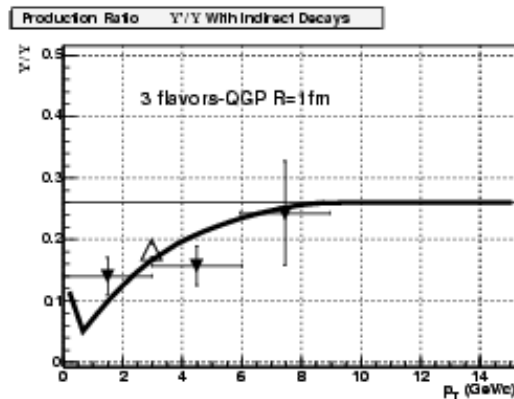
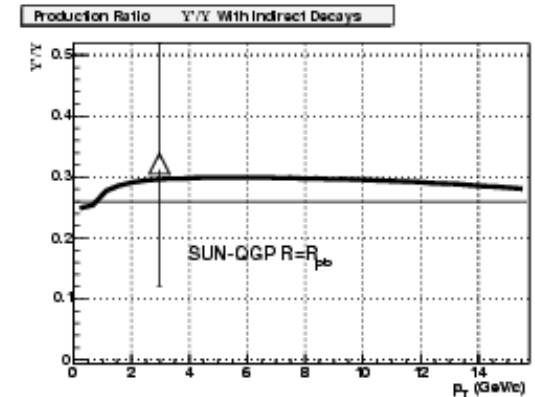
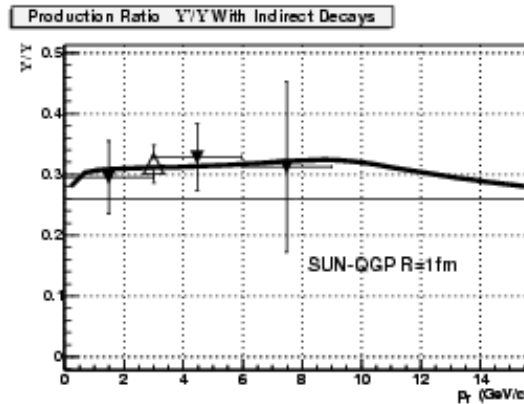


# $\Upsilon'/\Upsilon$ ratio versus $P_t$

*J.P.Blaizot and J.Y.Ollitrault, Phys. Lett. B 199 (1987) 499; F.Karsch and H.Satz, Z. Phys. C 51 (1991) 209;  
J.F.Gunion and R.Vogt, Nucl. Phys. B 492 (1997) 301*

- **Melting depends on**
  - resonance formation time,  
dissociation temperature &  $P_t$
  - QGP temperature, lifetime & size
- **Ratio is flat in pp (CDF data)**
- **Any deviation from the pp (pA) value is a clear evidence for the QGP (nuclear effects cancel-out)**
- **The  $P_t$  dependence of the ratio exhibits sensitivity to the QGP characteristics**

- **full & realistic simulation**
- **error bars = 1 month of central Pb-Pb (10%)**

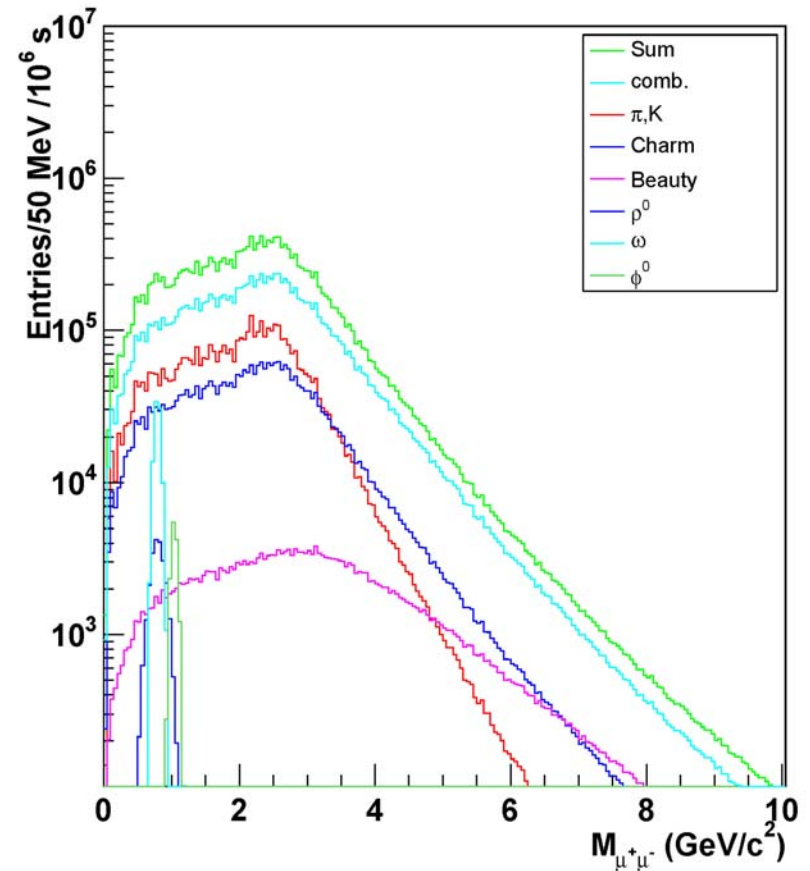


*E. Dumonteil, PhD Thesis (2004)*

# Low mass resonances

- probe medium characteristics  
(CERES @ SPS)
- analysis limited to  $p_t^\mu > 1$  GeV/c (trigger threshold for  $J/\psi$ ) => low acceptance
- for  $\omega$  :  $S \sim 5 \cdot 10^4$ ,  $S/B \sim 0.1$ , Significance  $\sim 63$   
in one month of data taking

PbPb @ 5.5 TeV,  $0 < b < 5$  fm  
 $p_t^\mu > 1$  GeV/c



*B. Rapp, PhD Thesis (2004)*

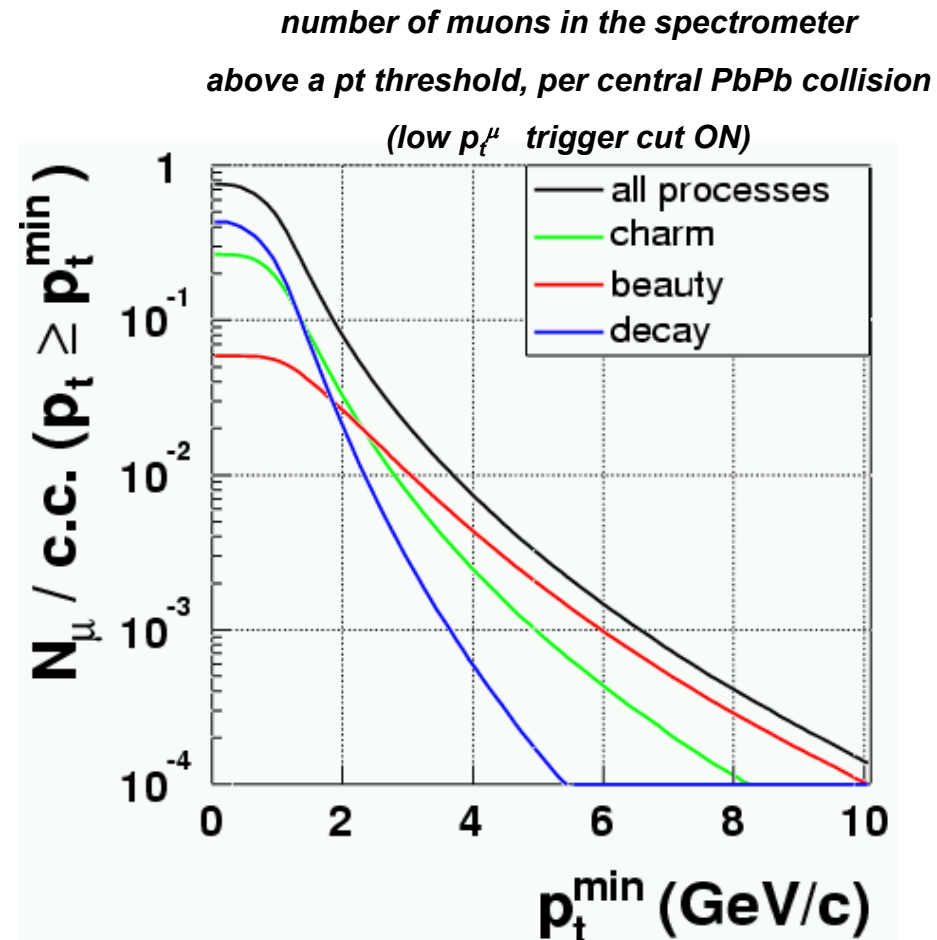
# Open heavy flavor measurements

## Motivations for measuring open heavy flavors

- in pp : baseline program
  - in pA : cold medium effects
  - in AA : hot medium effects
- ⇒ most natural reference to quarkonia suppression/enhancement

## The ALICE muon spectrometer is well suited for open heavy flavor measurements

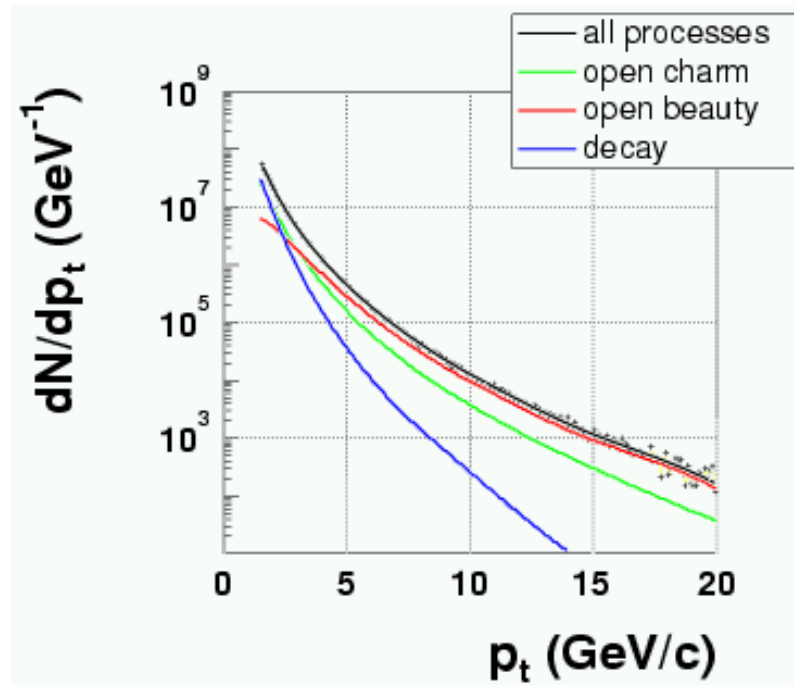
⇒ large fraction of (single) muons from charm and bottom decay for  $p_t^\mu > \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$



# Open bottom from single muon

central Pb-Pb (5%)

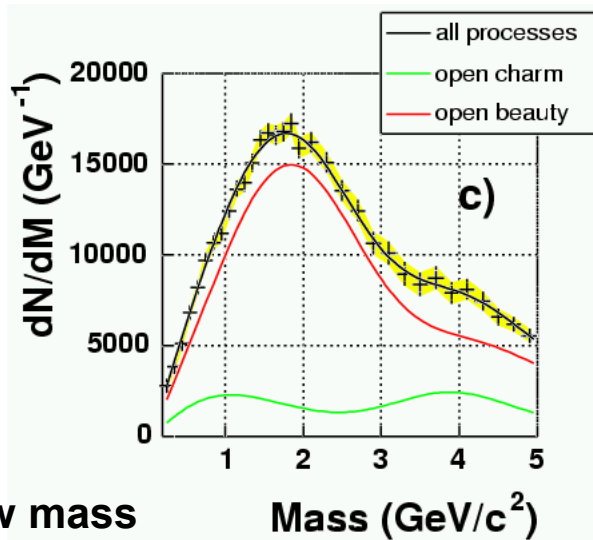
1 month of data taking



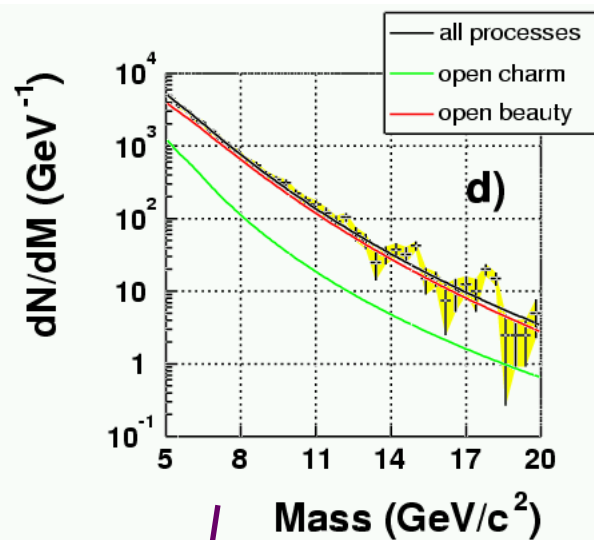
$p_t^\mu$ (GeV/c)	1.5-3	3-6	6-9	9-30
$N_\mu$ from b	$5.3 \cdot 10^6$	$1.7 \cdot 10^6$	$0.14 \cdot 10^6$	$0.03 \cdot 10^6$

**very large statistics is expected**

# Open bottom from unlike-sign dimuon

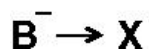
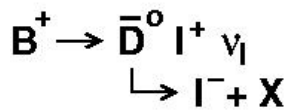


dimuon @ low mass



dimuon @ high mass

B-chain:



BB-diff:



central Pb-Pb (5%)

$p_t^\mu > 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

1 month of data taking

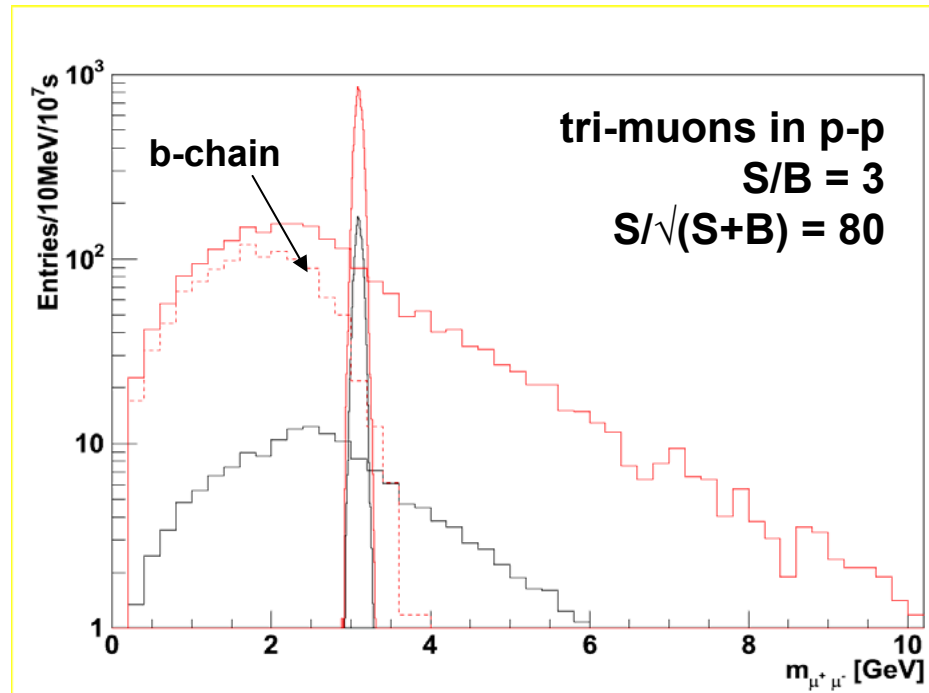
Mass (GeV)	0-5	5-20
$N_{\mu\mu}$ from bb	$41 \cdot 10^3$	$7 \cdot 10^3$

Large statistics is expected

# Open bottom from tri-muon events in pp collisions

- $J/\psi$  peak (at low Pt) in dimuon p-p evts consists of :
  - ✓ 85% of primary  $J/\psi$
  - ✓ 15% of  $J/\psi$  from b decay
- Correlated **tri-muons** however can only originate from b:
  - ✓  $J/\psi$  peak dominated by  $b\text{-}\bar{b} \rightarrow J/\psi + \mu + X \rightarrow 3\mu + X$

⇓
- tri-muons offer a way to measure the fraction of secondary  $J/\psi$  w/o direct tagging and select a “clean” beauty sample
  - doable in pp and pA
  - very difficult in central Ar-Ar
  - excluded in Pb-Pb





# Summary and outlook

- **Very exciting Physics program foreseen with the ALICE muon spectrometer**
  - ✓ **Quarkonia**
  - ✓ **Open heavy flavors**
- **Promising performances of the experimental setup**
- **Spectrometer capabilities to be investigated in more detail for few channels like**
  - ✓ **Quarkonia and heavy flavor flow**
  - ✓ **Like-sign dimuons**
  - ✓ **Electron-muons coincidences**
- **Results will be published in the Physics Performance Report of ALICE**