

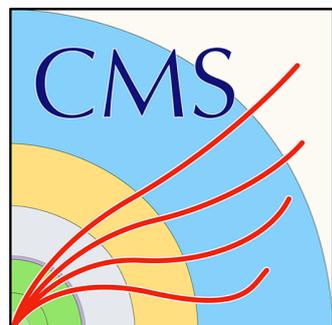
Prompt J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ production in pp, pPb and PbPb collisions

Batoul Diab

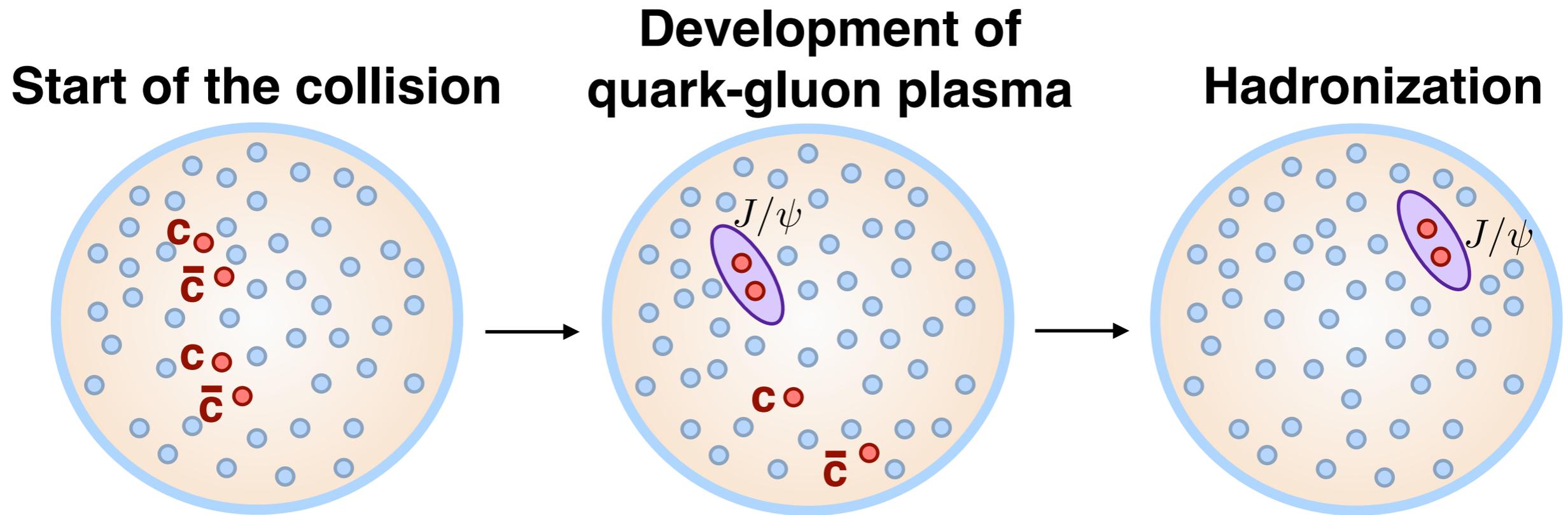
On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, École Polytechnique, France

03/10/2018



Charmonia are bound states of $c\bar{c}$

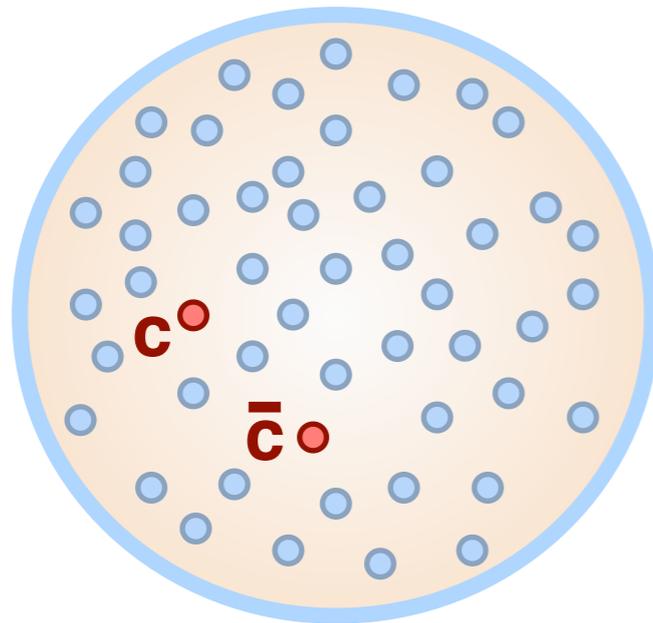


$$\tau_{formation}^{c\bar{c}} < \tau_{formation}^{QGP} < \tau_{freeze-out} < \tau_{decay}^{J/\psi}$$

→ Expected to experience the whole QGP evolution

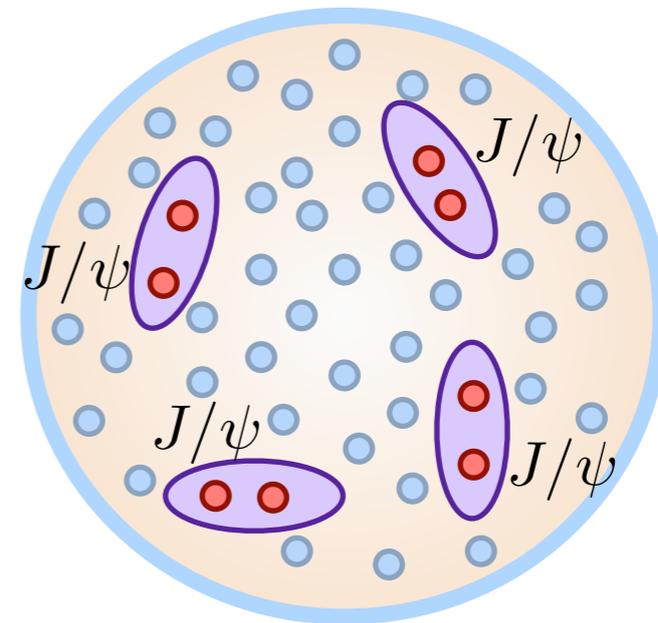
The effect of QGP on charmonia: two scenarios

QGP



Suppression

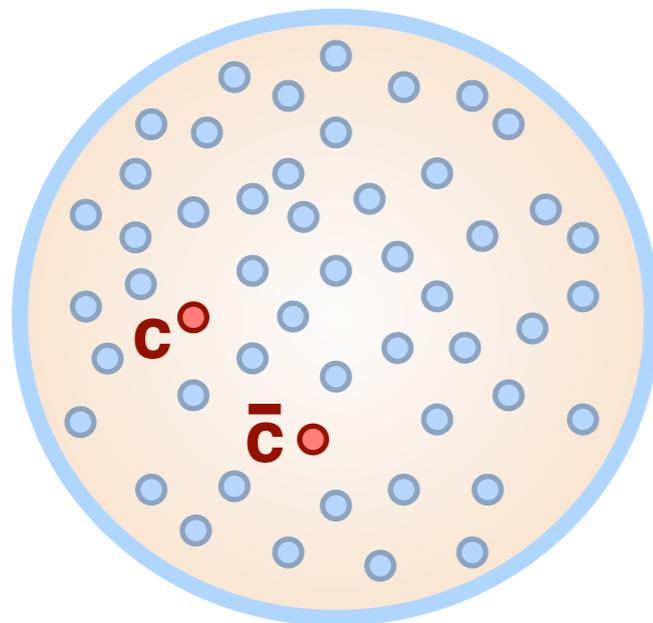
QGP + high $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$



+ Enhancement

The effect of QGP on charmonia: two scenarios

QGP



Suppression

QGP + high $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

Debye screening:
Color deconfinement

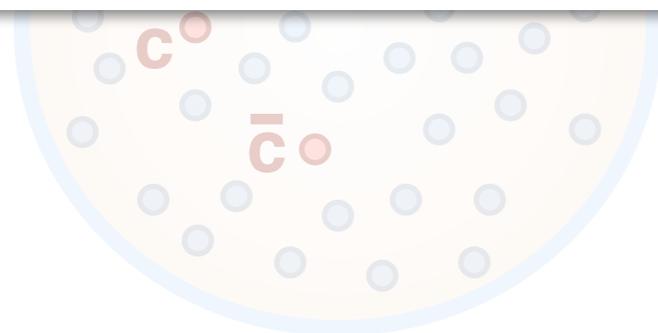
Energy loss:
Parton propagation in QGP

+ Enhancement

The effect of QGP on charmonia: two scenarios

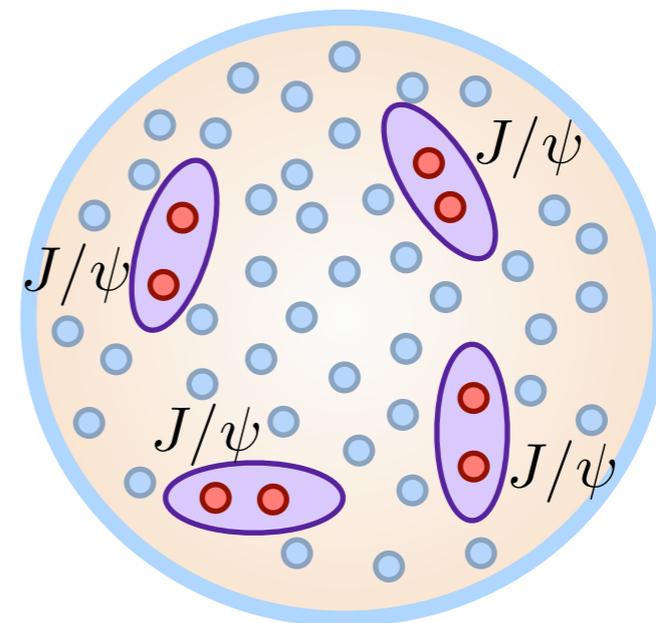
QGP

Regeneration:
High charm density



Suppression

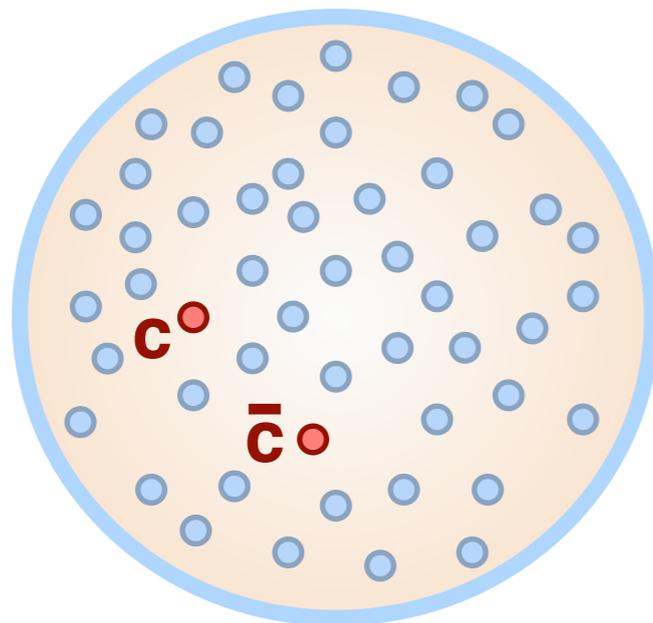
QGP + high $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$



+ Enhancement

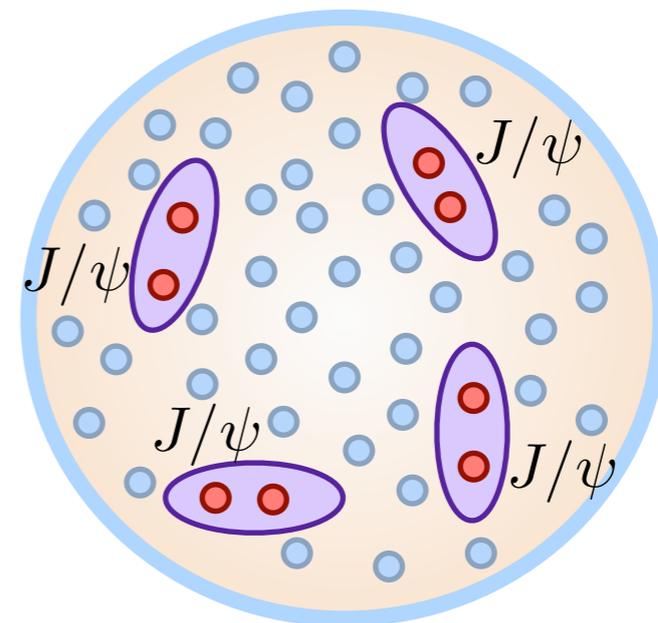
The effect of QGP on charmonia: two scenarios

QGP



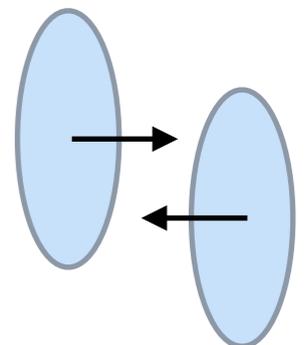
Suppression

QGP + high $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$



+ Enhancement

Tool: PbPb collisions



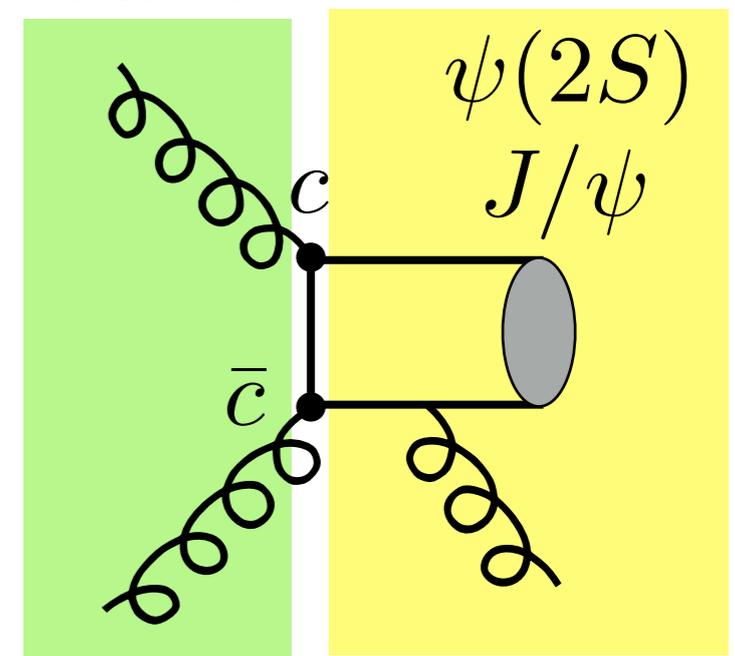
Charmonia as a probe of Cold Nuclear Matter effects:

Initial state: Shadowing due to modification of nuclear PDFs

Initial-final: Energy loss due to parton propagation in medium

Final state: Nuclear absorption
Interaction with comoving particles

Initial state effects



Final state effects

Charmonia as a probe of Cold Nuclear Matter effects:

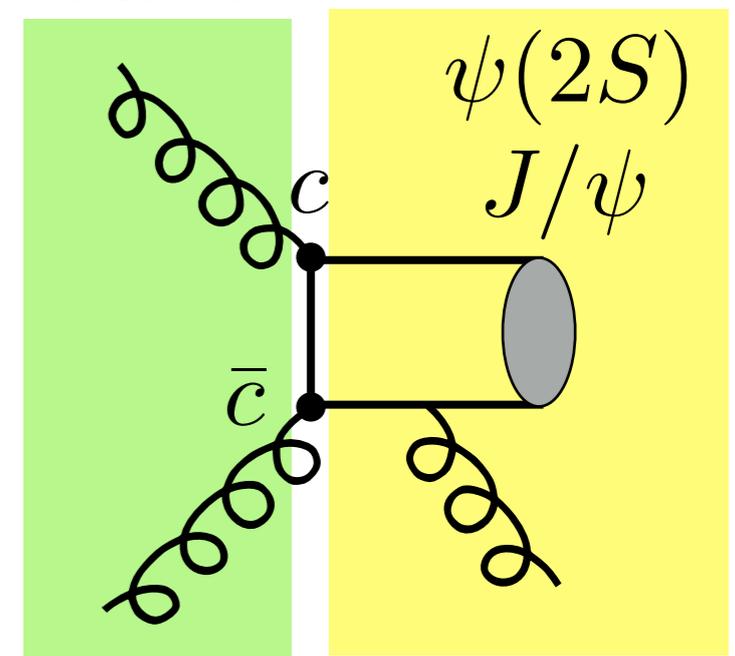
Initial state: Shadowing due to modification of nuclear PDFs

Initial-final: Energy loss due to parton propagation in medium

~~**Final state:** Nuclear absorption~~ → **Negligible at LHC**
Interaction with comoving particles

Predict similar suppression for J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$

Initial state effects



Final state effects

Charmonia as a probe of Cold Nuclear Matter effects:

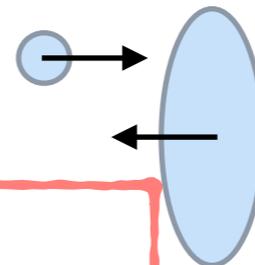
Initial state: Shadowing due to modification of nuclear PDFs

Initial-final: Energy loss due to parton propagation in medium

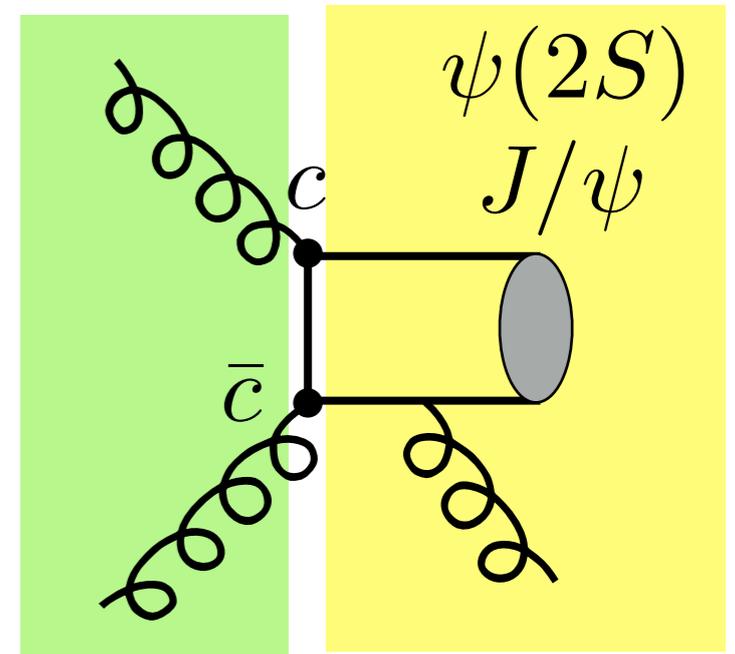
~~**Final state:** Nuclear absorption~~ → Negligible at LHC
Interaction with comoving particles

Predict similar suppression for J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$

Tool: pPb collisions



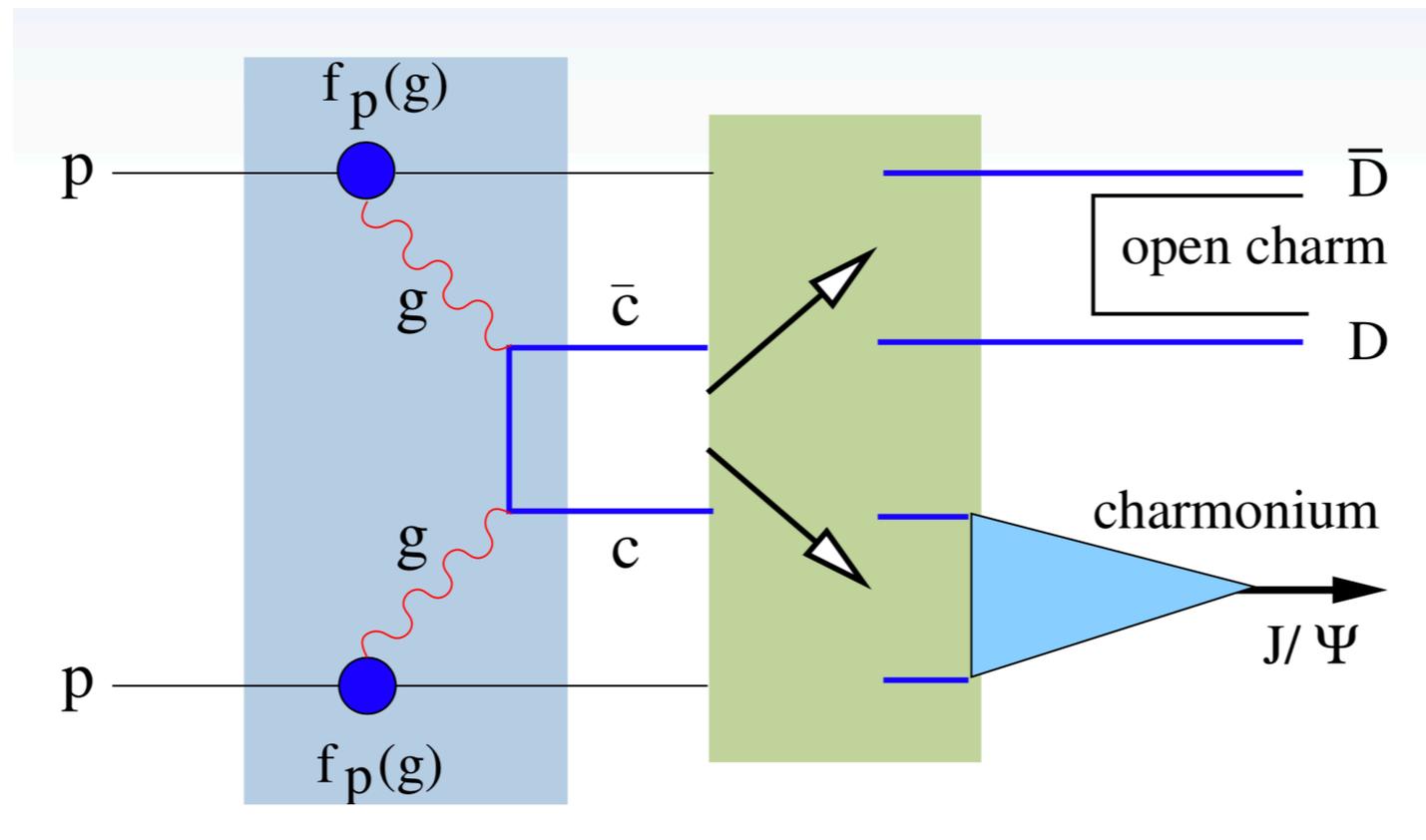
Initial state effects



Final state effects

$$d\sigma[pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X] \approx \sum_{n, X'} f_g^p(Q^2) \otimes f_g^p(Q^2) \otimes d\sigma[gg \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X']$$

cc production cross section **Parton distribution functions** **gg → cc cross section**



Perturbative

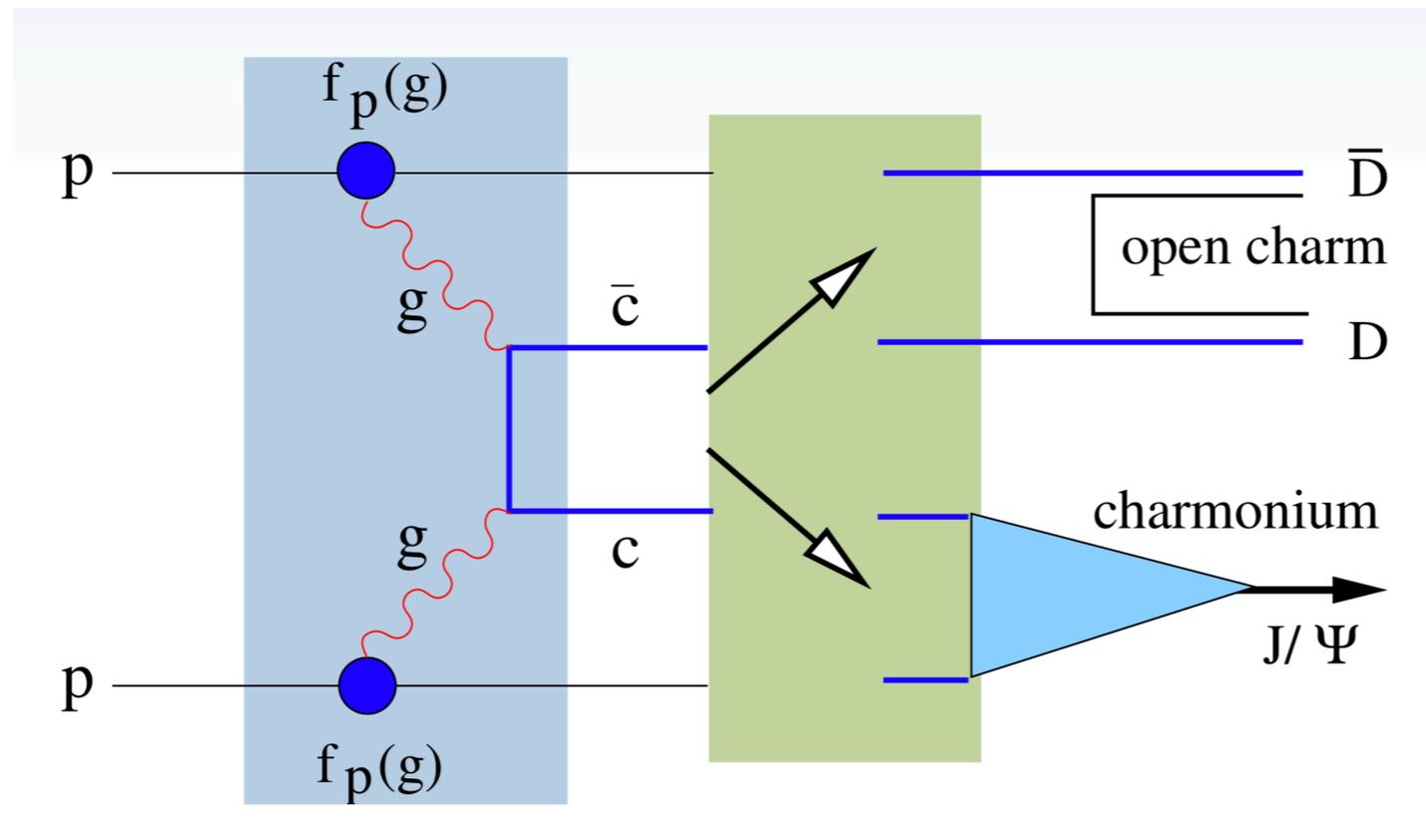
Non-perturbative

$$d\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi X) = \sum_n d\sigma[pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X] \otimes \langle O^{J/\psi}(n) \rangle$$

cc production cross section **Matrix elements for transition to bound state**

$$d\sigma[pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X] \approx \sum_{n, X'} f_g^p(Q^2) \otimes f_g^p(Q^2) \otimes d\sigma[gg \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X']$$

cc production cross section
Parton distribution functions
gg → cc cross section



Perturbative

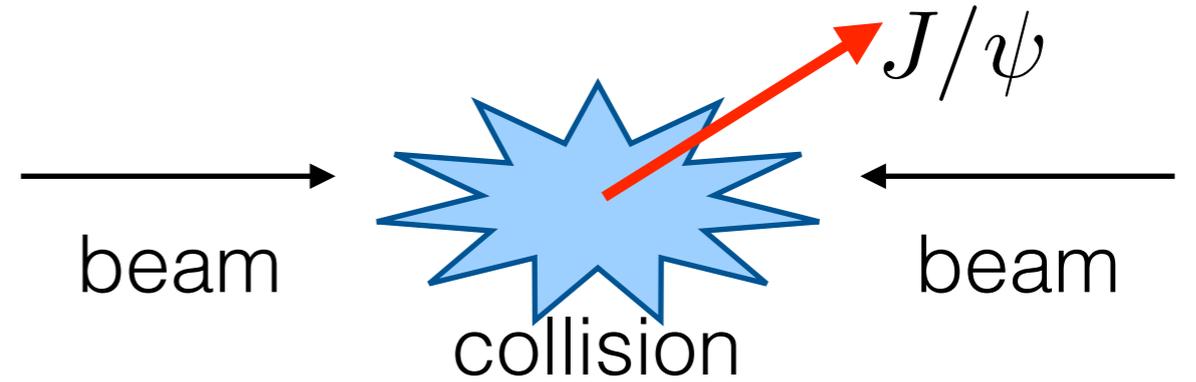
Non-perturbative

$$d\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi X) = \sum_n d\sigma[pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}(n)X] \otimes \langle O^{J/\psi}(n) \rangle$$

Tool: pp collisions

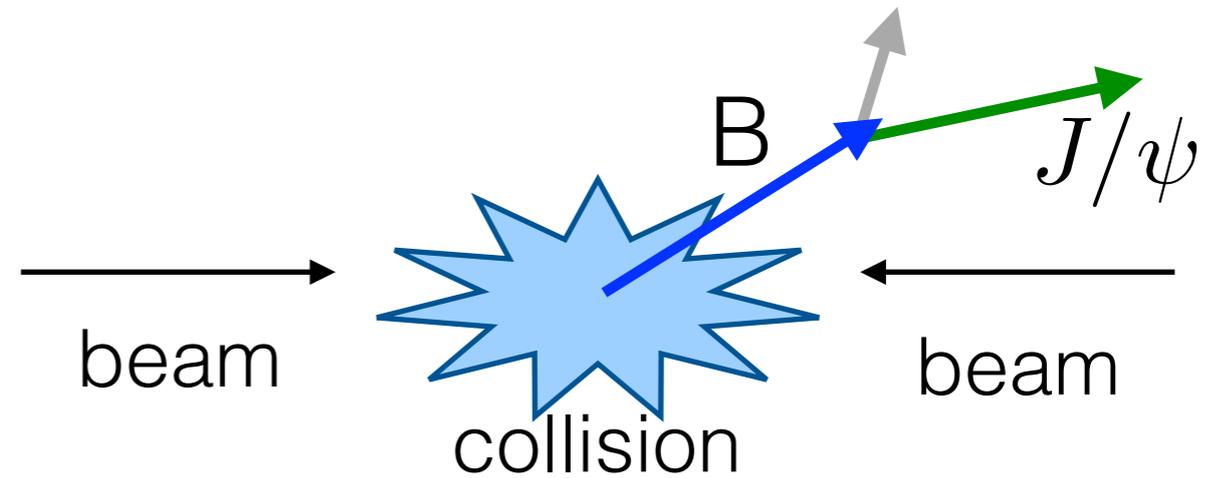
Prompt:

Directly in the collision
Decay of heavier Charmonium states

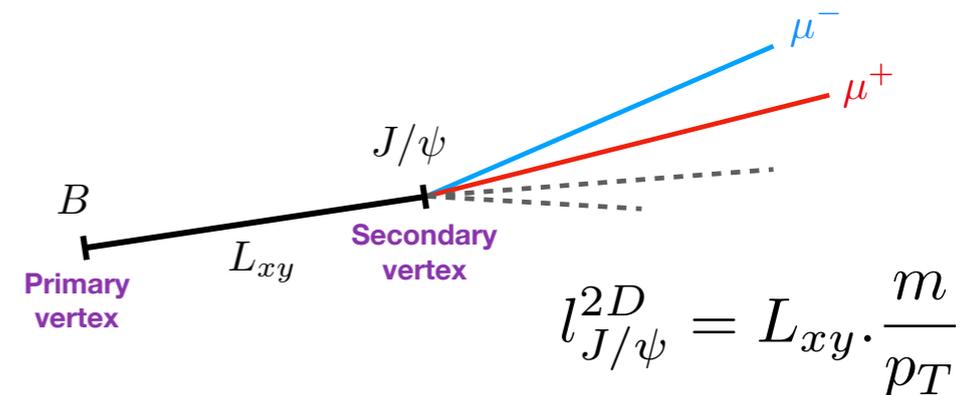


Nonprompt:

Decay of b hadrons

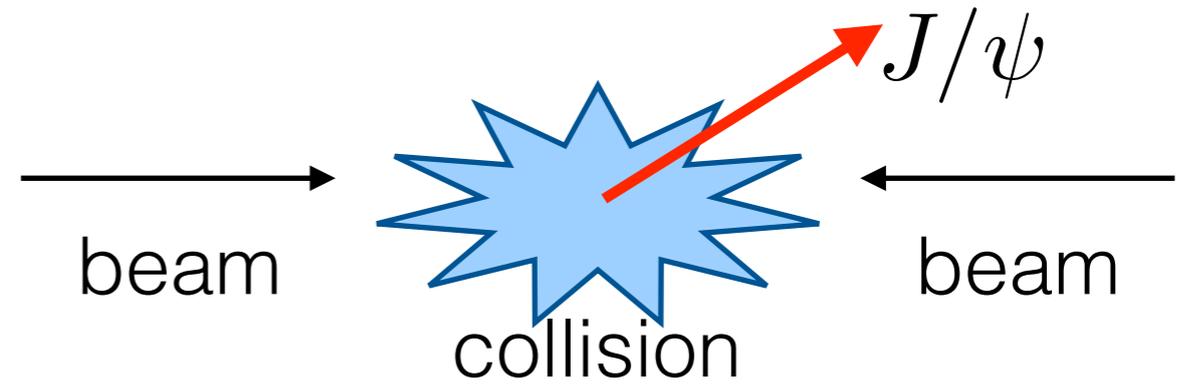


Separation based on the **pseudo-proper decay** length $l_{J/\psi}$



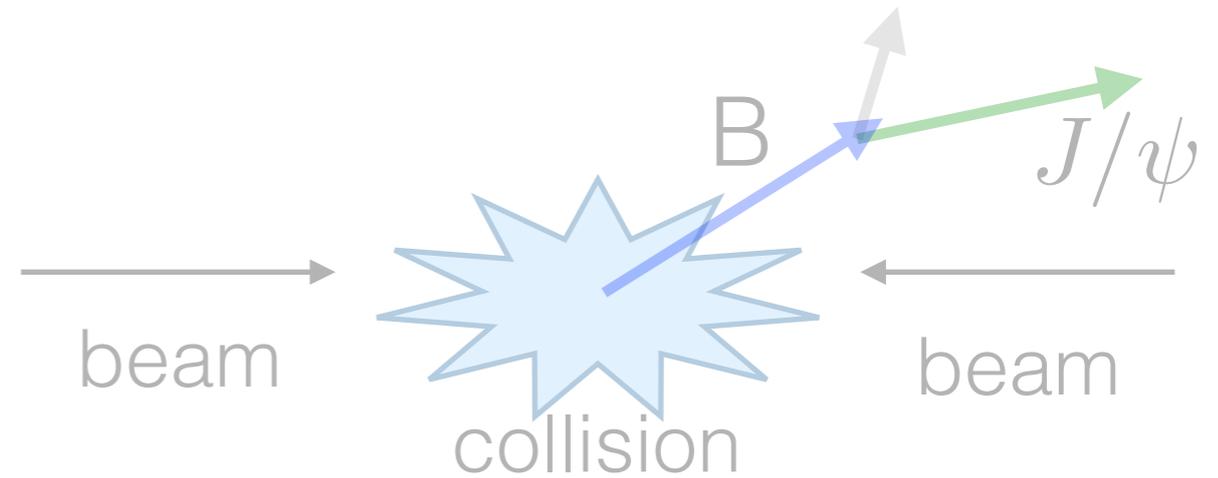
Prompt:

Directly in the collision
Decay of heavier Charmonium states

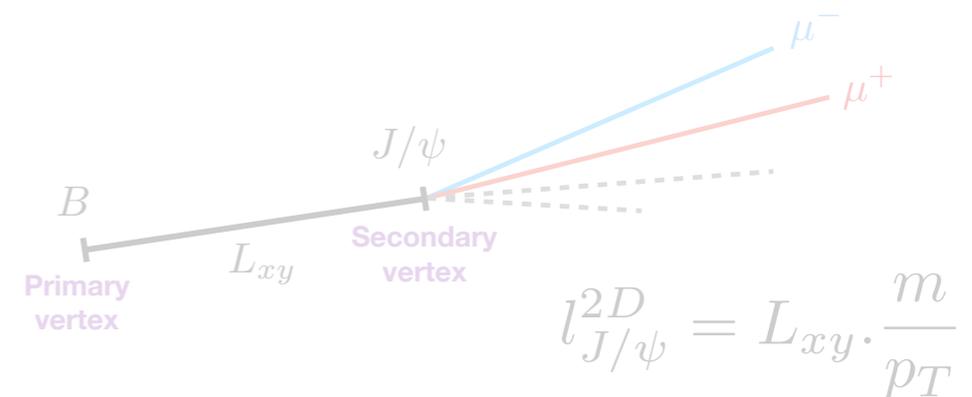


Nonprompt:

Decay of b hadrons

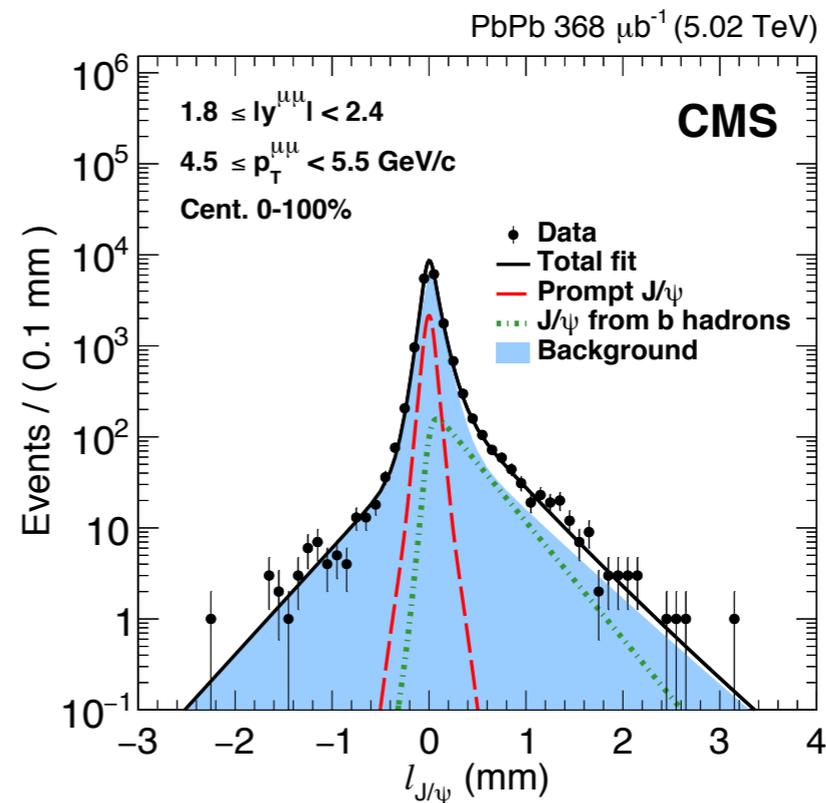
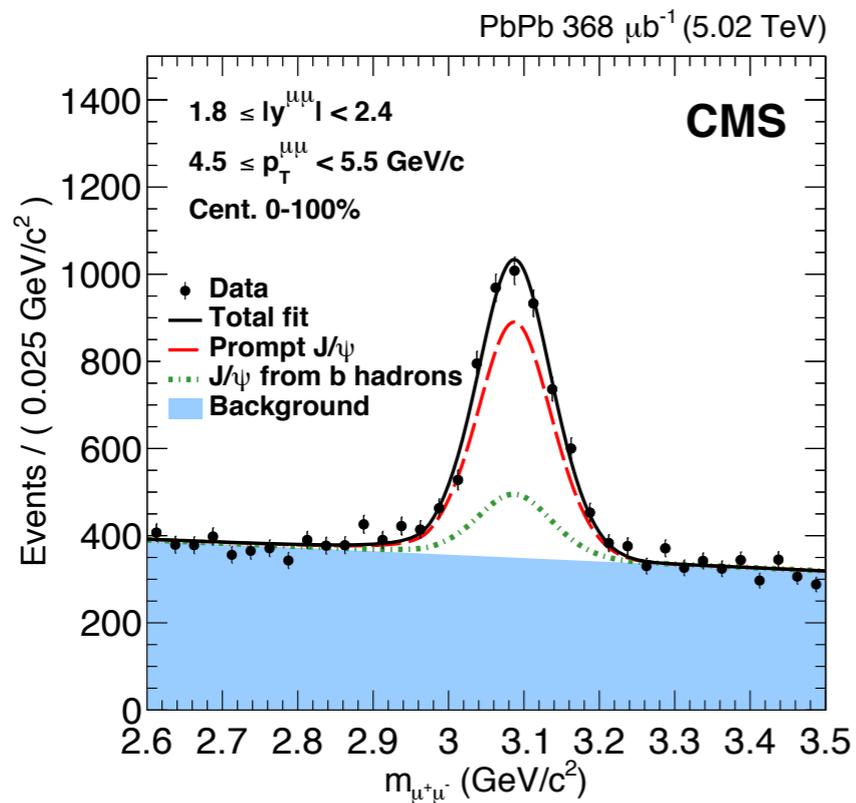


Separation based on the **pseudo-proper decay** length $l_{J/\psi}$



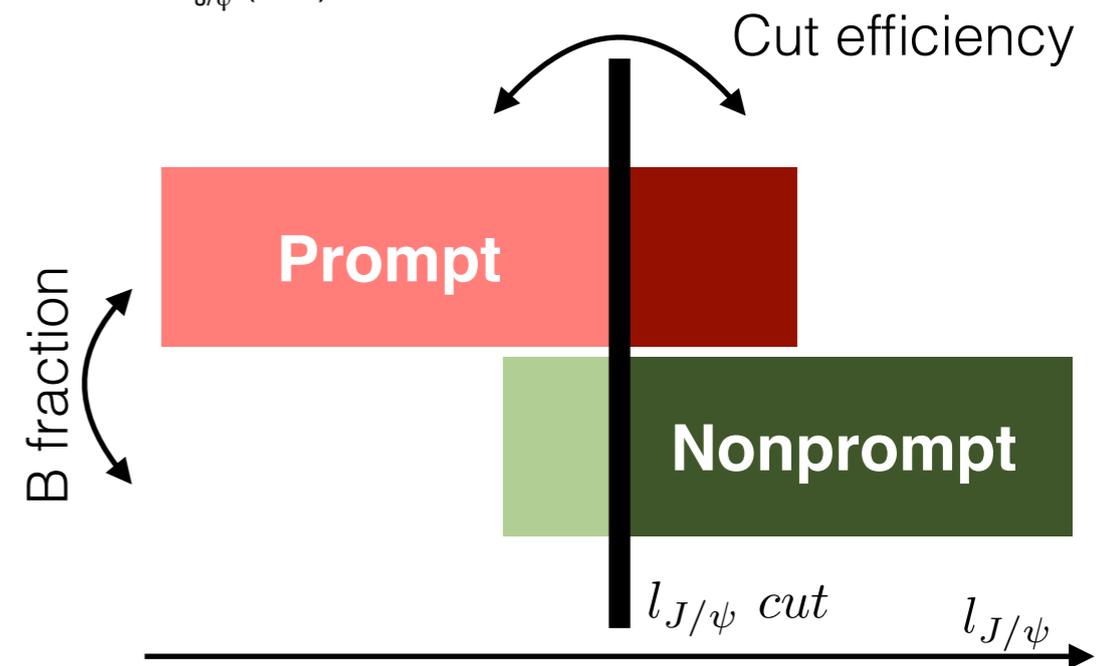
Two techniques to separate the two components:

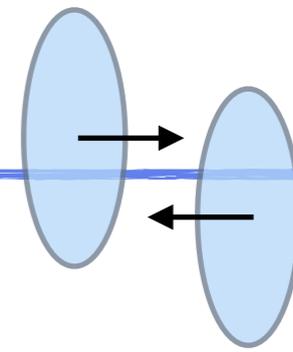
- 2D fits of dimuon mass and pseudo-proper decay length



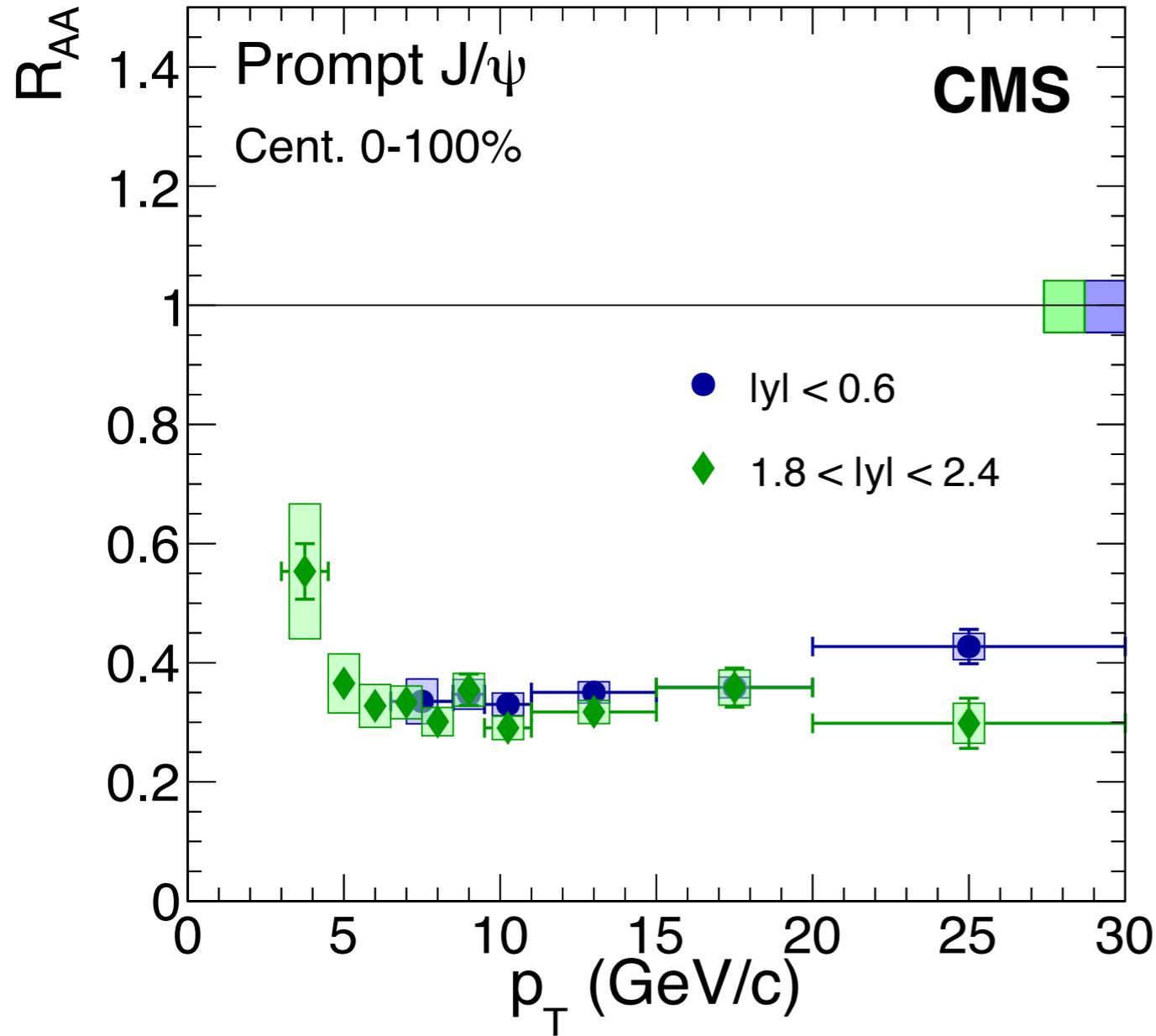
- Rejecting nonprompt using a cut on $l_{J/\psi}$

+ corrections to account for remaining nonprompt contamination

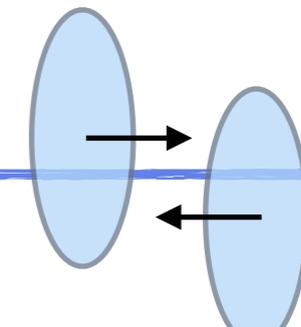




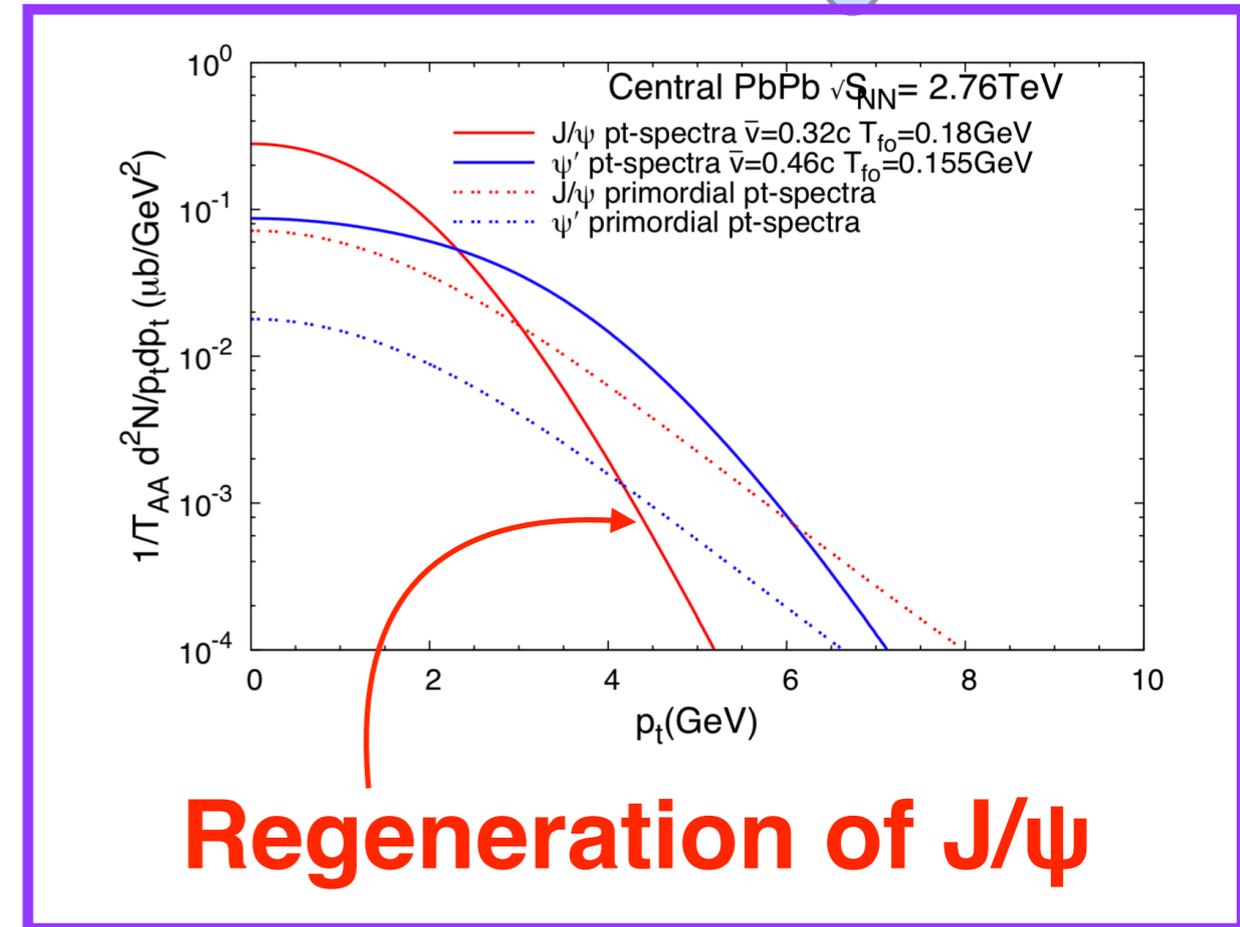
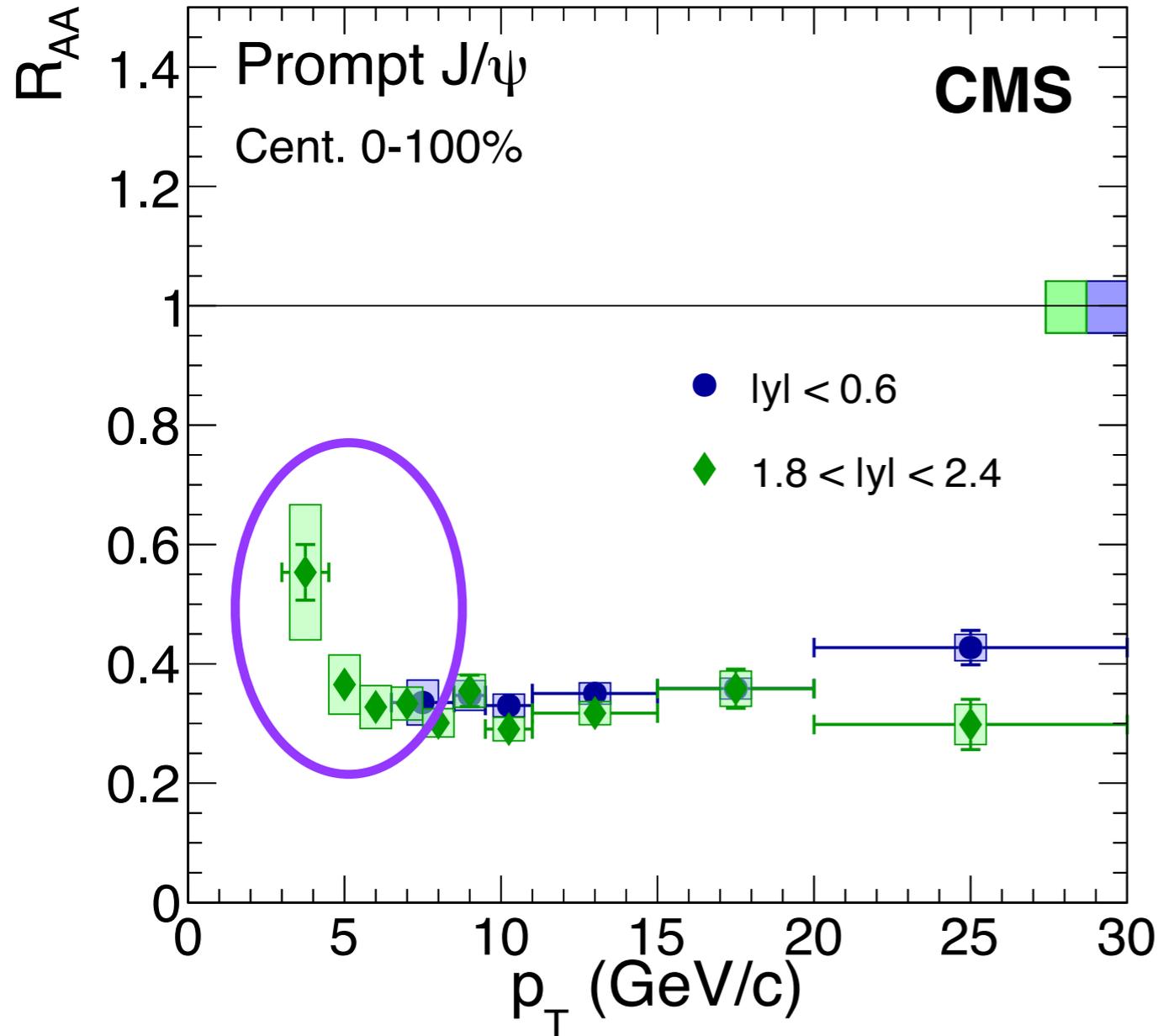
PbPb 368 μb^{-1} , pp 28.0 pb^{-1} (5.02 TeV)



$R_{AA} < 1 \rightarrow$ J/ψ is suppressed



PbPb 368 μb^{-1} , pp 28.0 pb^{-1} (5.02 TeV)



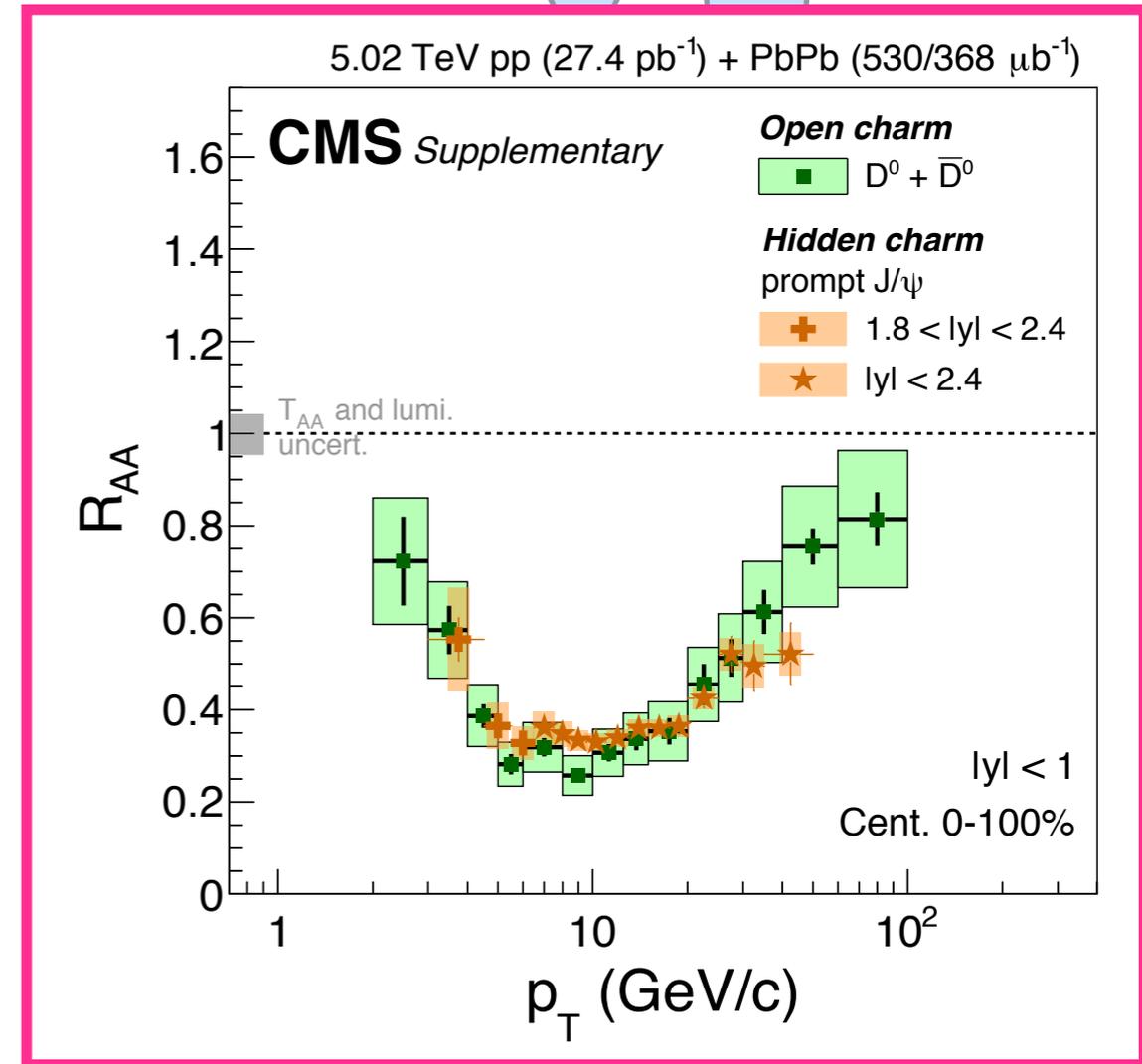
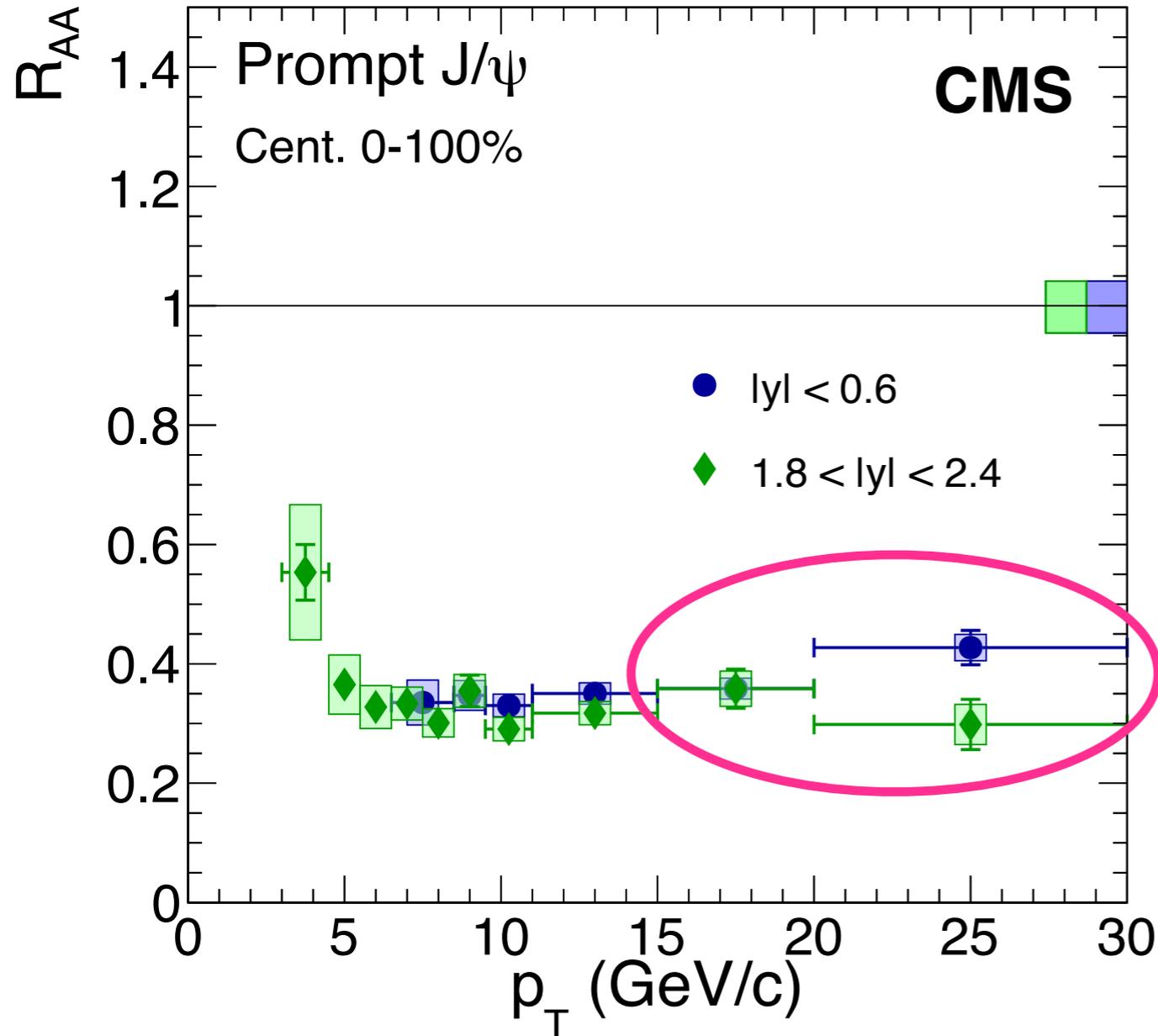
Lower suppression at low p_T
Regeneration effect is largest at low p_T

→ **Regeneration**

Nucl. Phys. A 09 (2015) 006
Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 509



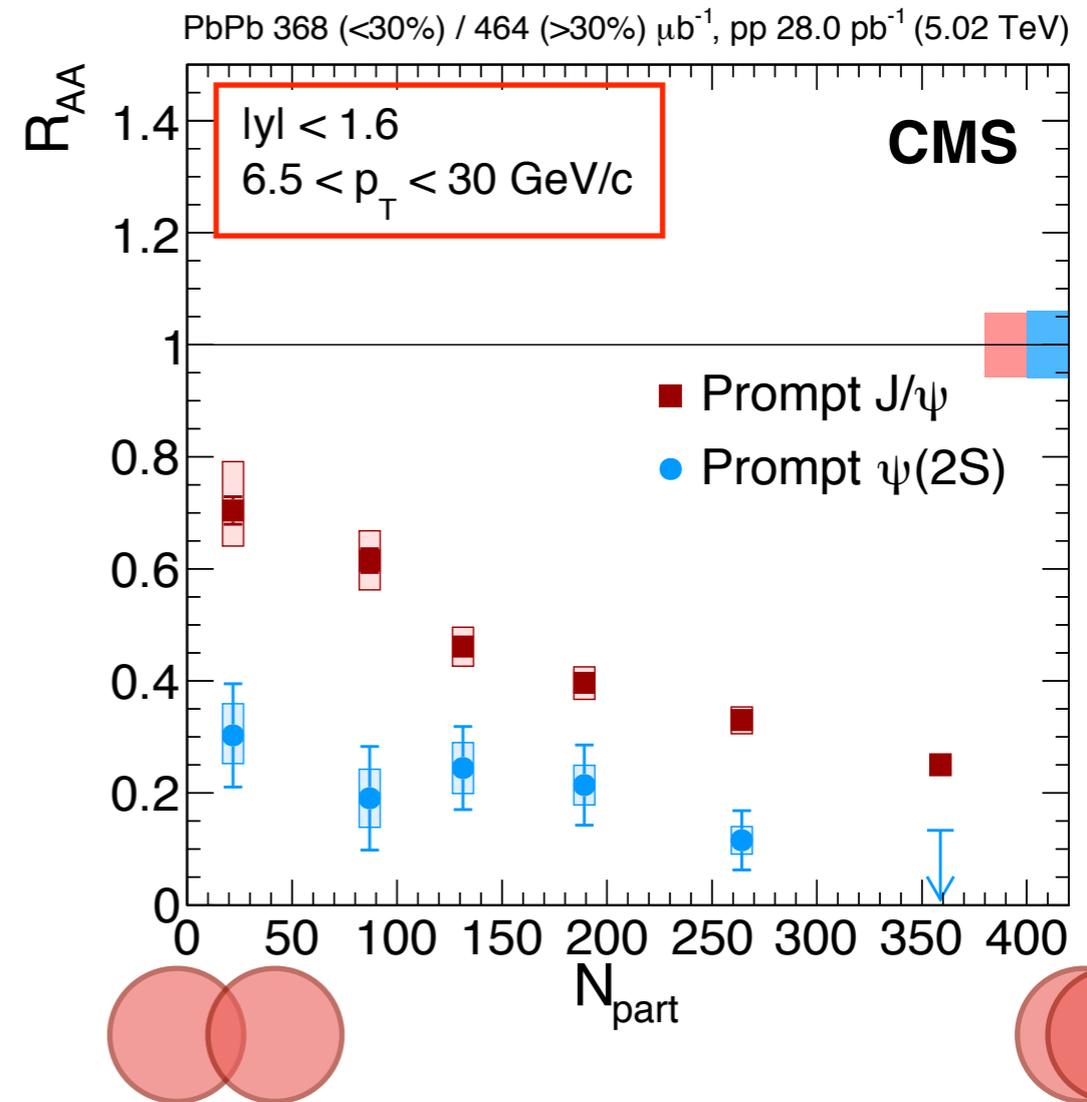
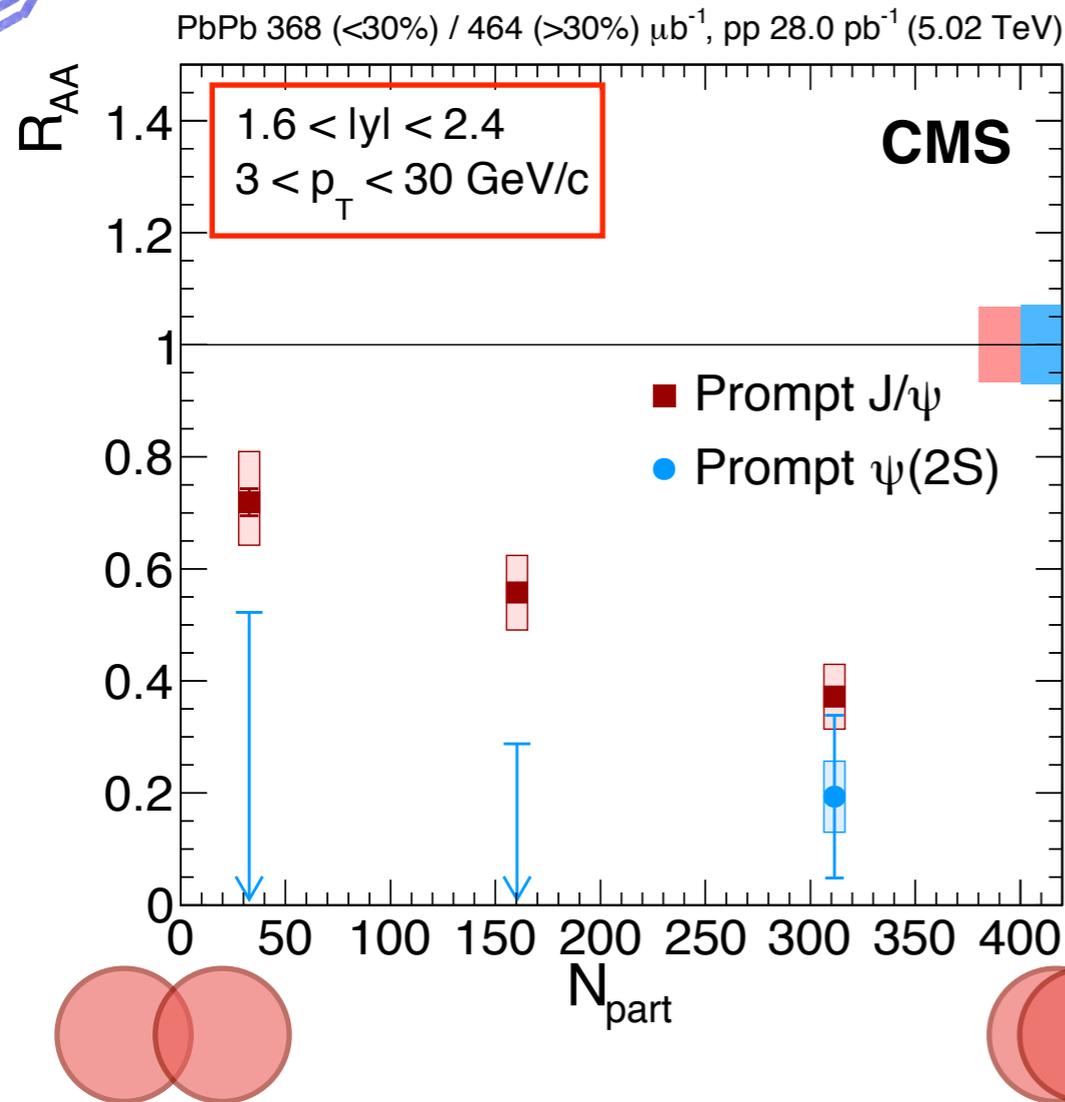
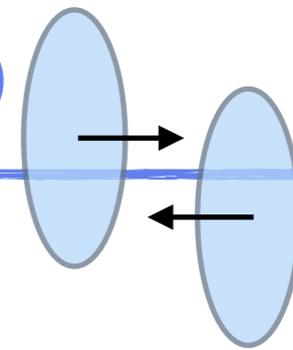
PbPb 368 μb^{-1} , pp 28.0 pb^{-1} (5.02 TeV)



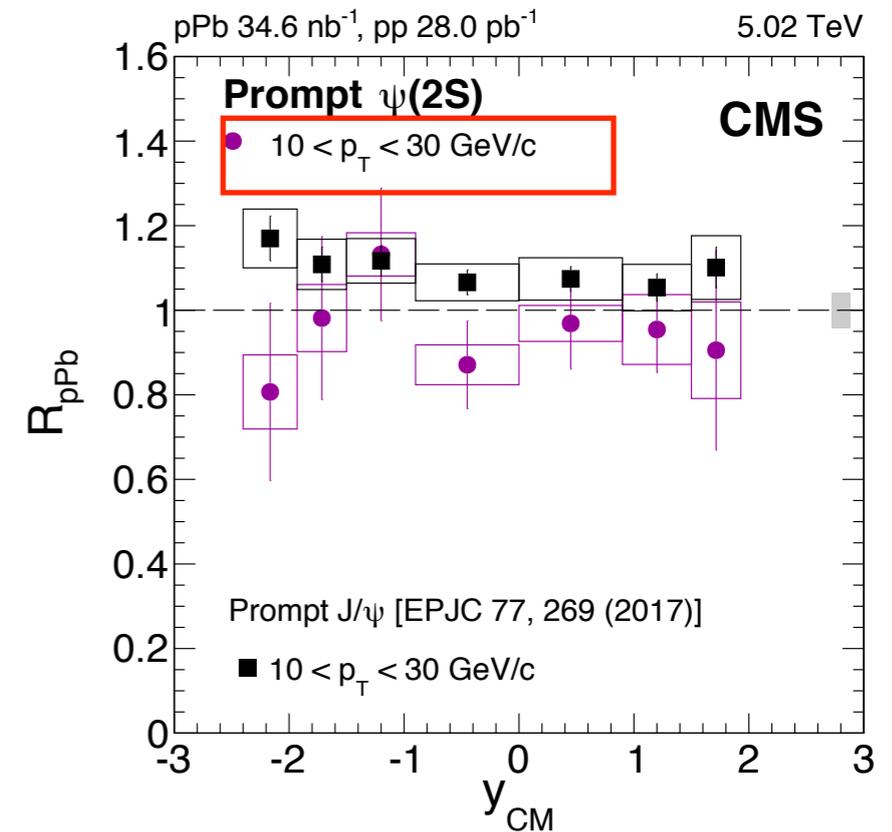
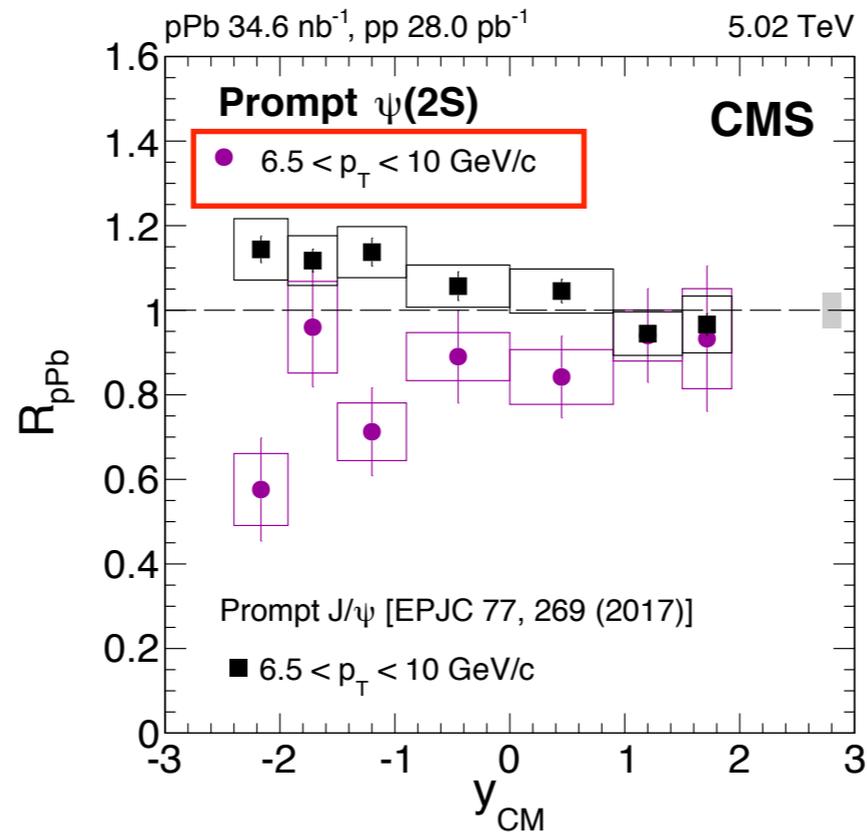
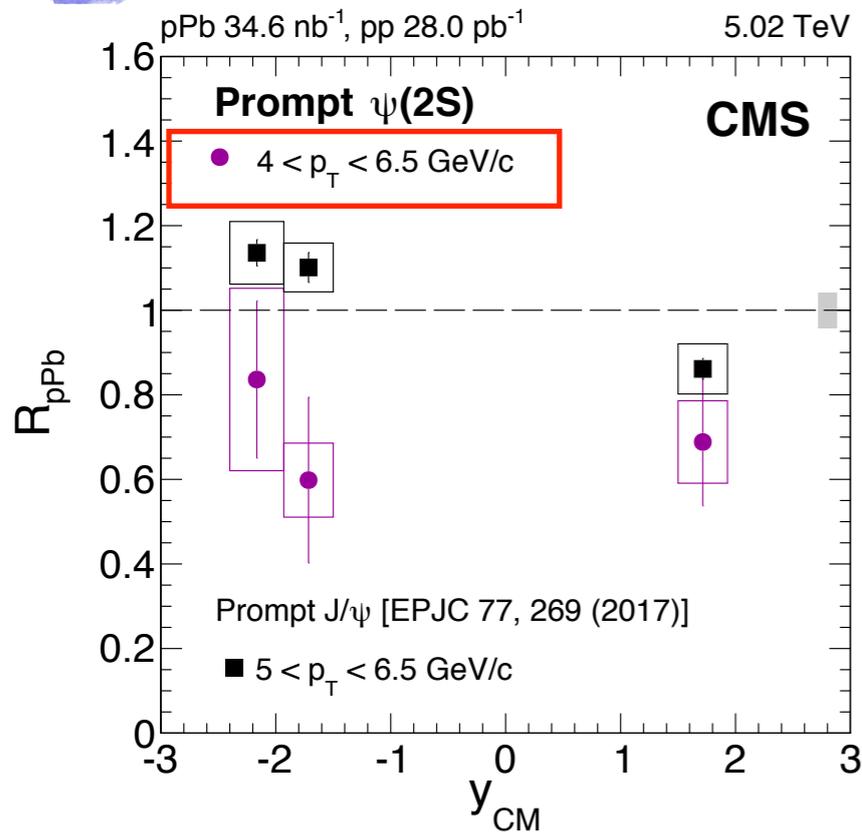
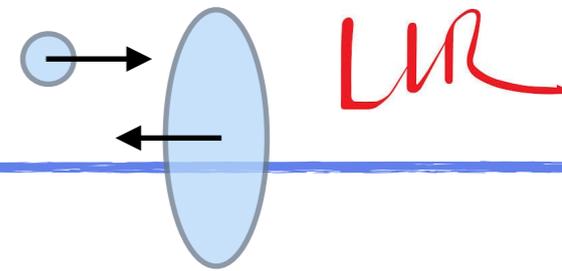
Lower suppression at high p_T
Similar R_{AA} for hidden and open charm

→ **E_{Loss}**

Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 509



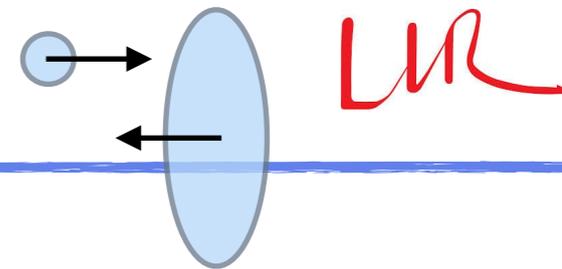
Increasing suppression towards central events
Larger suppression for $\psi(2S)$ than J/ ψ



$R_{pPb}(2S) < R_{pPb}(1S)$ for all bins
 $R_{pPb}(2S) < 1 \rightarrow \psi(2S)$ is suppressed

Expect same modification of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ from nPDF and E_{Loss}
 Indication of final state effect: **interactions with comovers?**

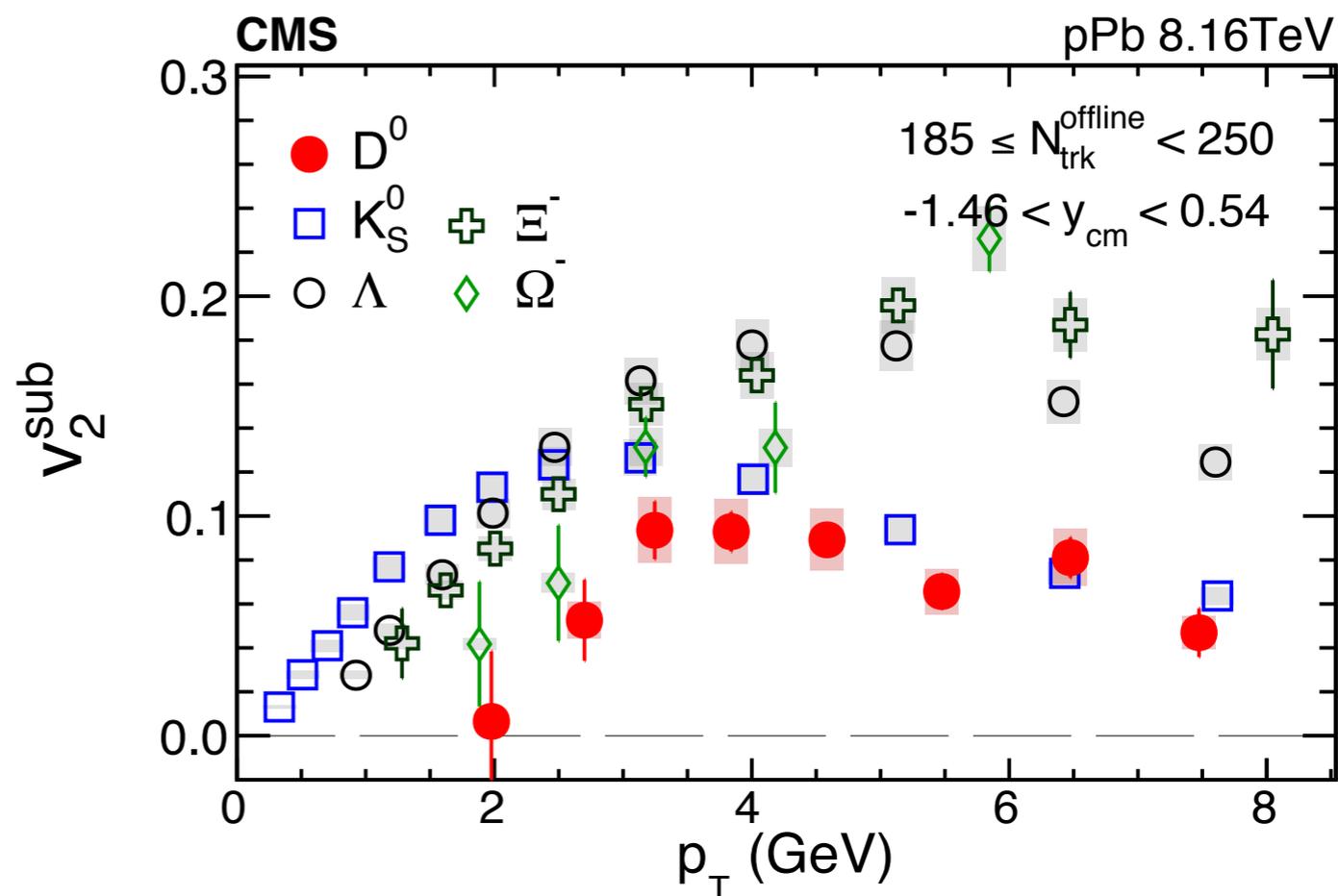
arXiv:1805.02248



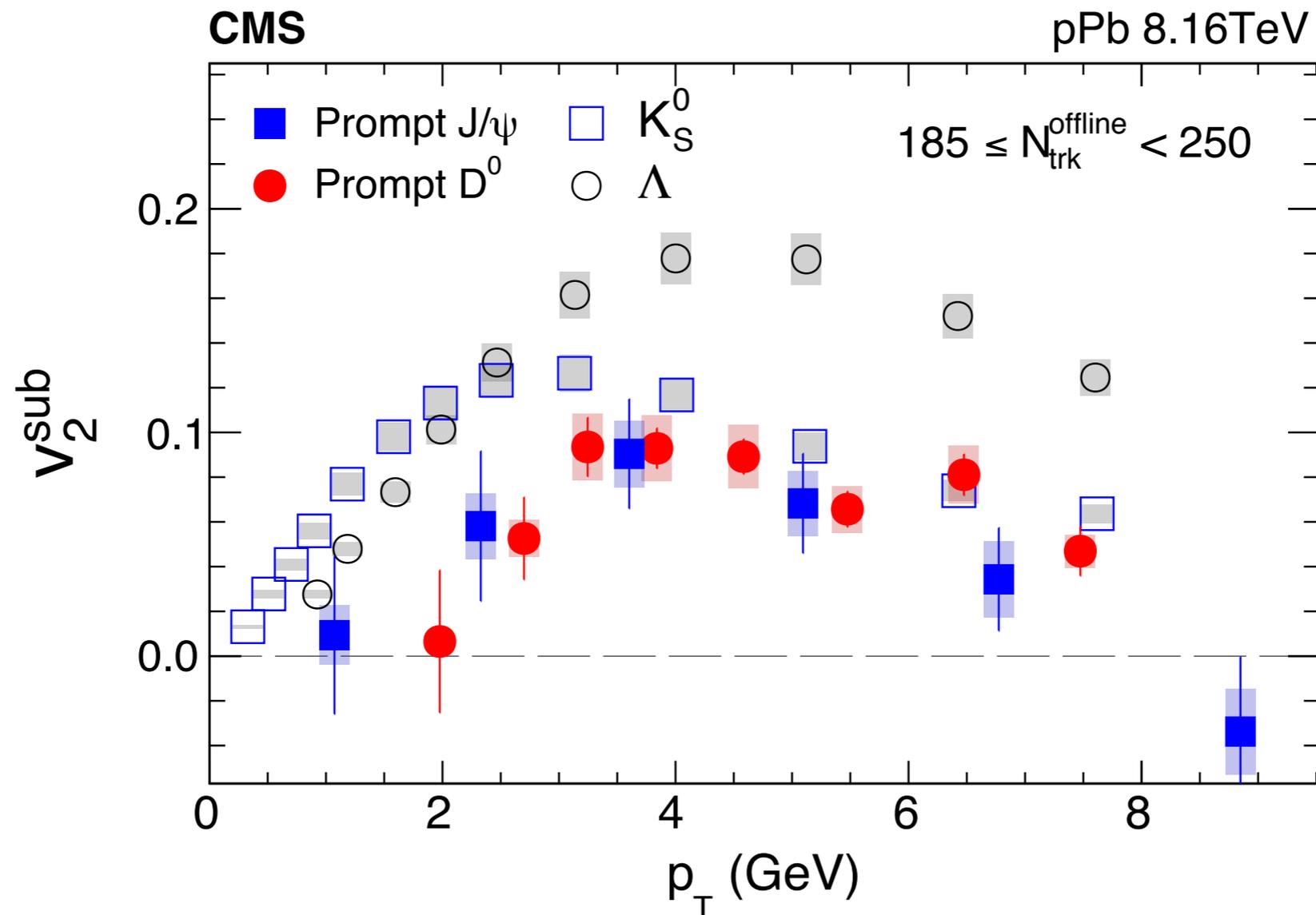
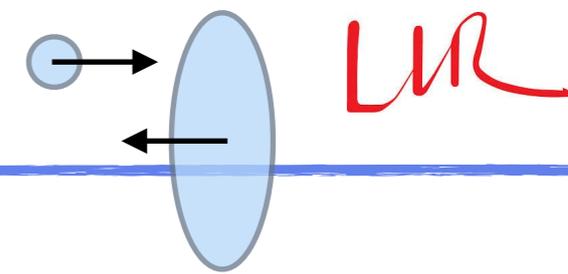
- In PbPb: Collectivity reflects the QGP response to the initial collision geometry
- In pPb: Observation of collective behaviour

D_0 $v_2 > 0$ in pPb

D_0 : charm quark + light quark
flow from u or c quark?



J/ ψ v_2 needed to complete the picture of charm dynamics



Clear observation of prompt J/ψ v₂ in pPb collisions

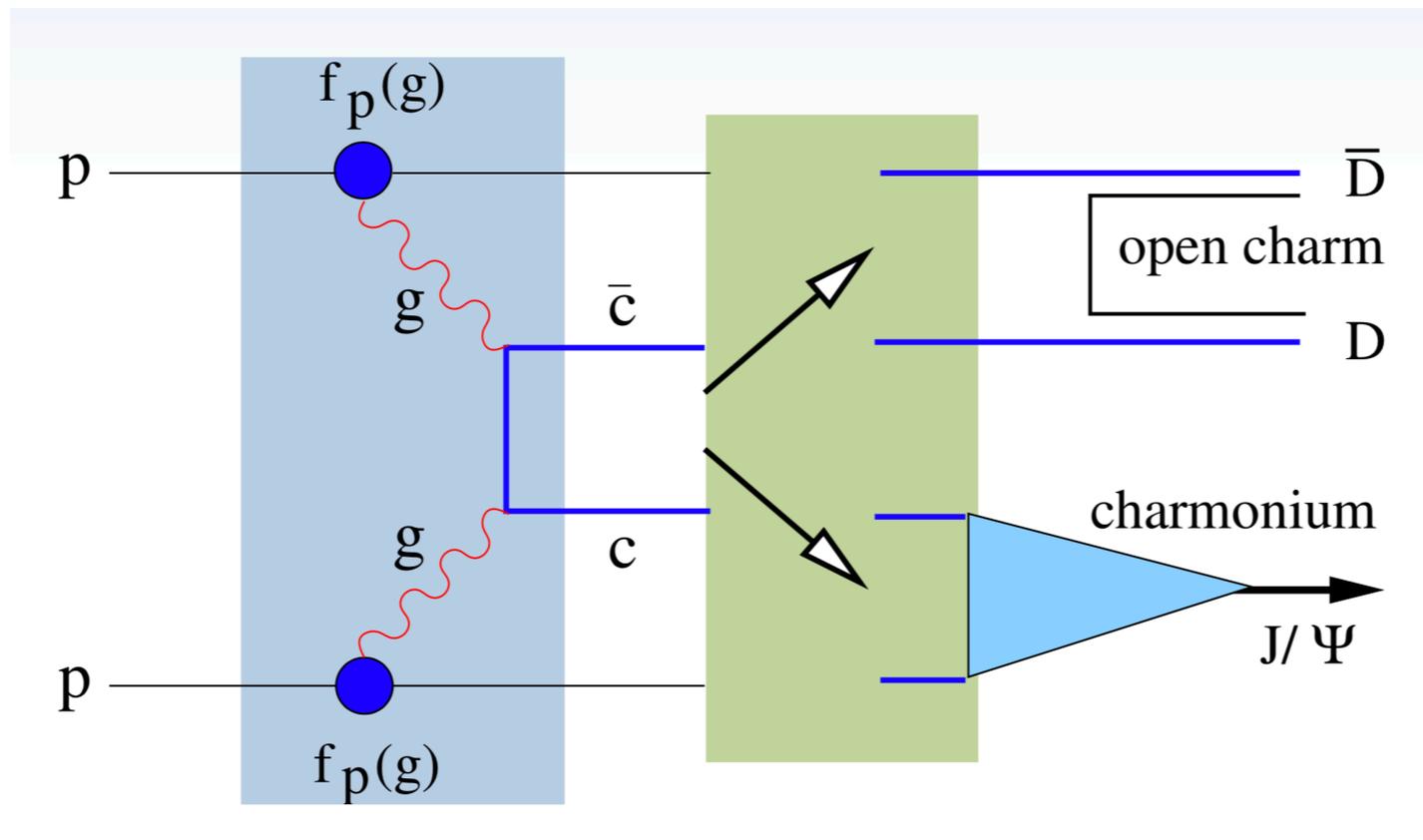
→ **Direct evidence of charm collectivity**

QGP in pPb collisions?

CMS PAS HIN-18-010

Color Singlet Model?

Color Evaporation Model?

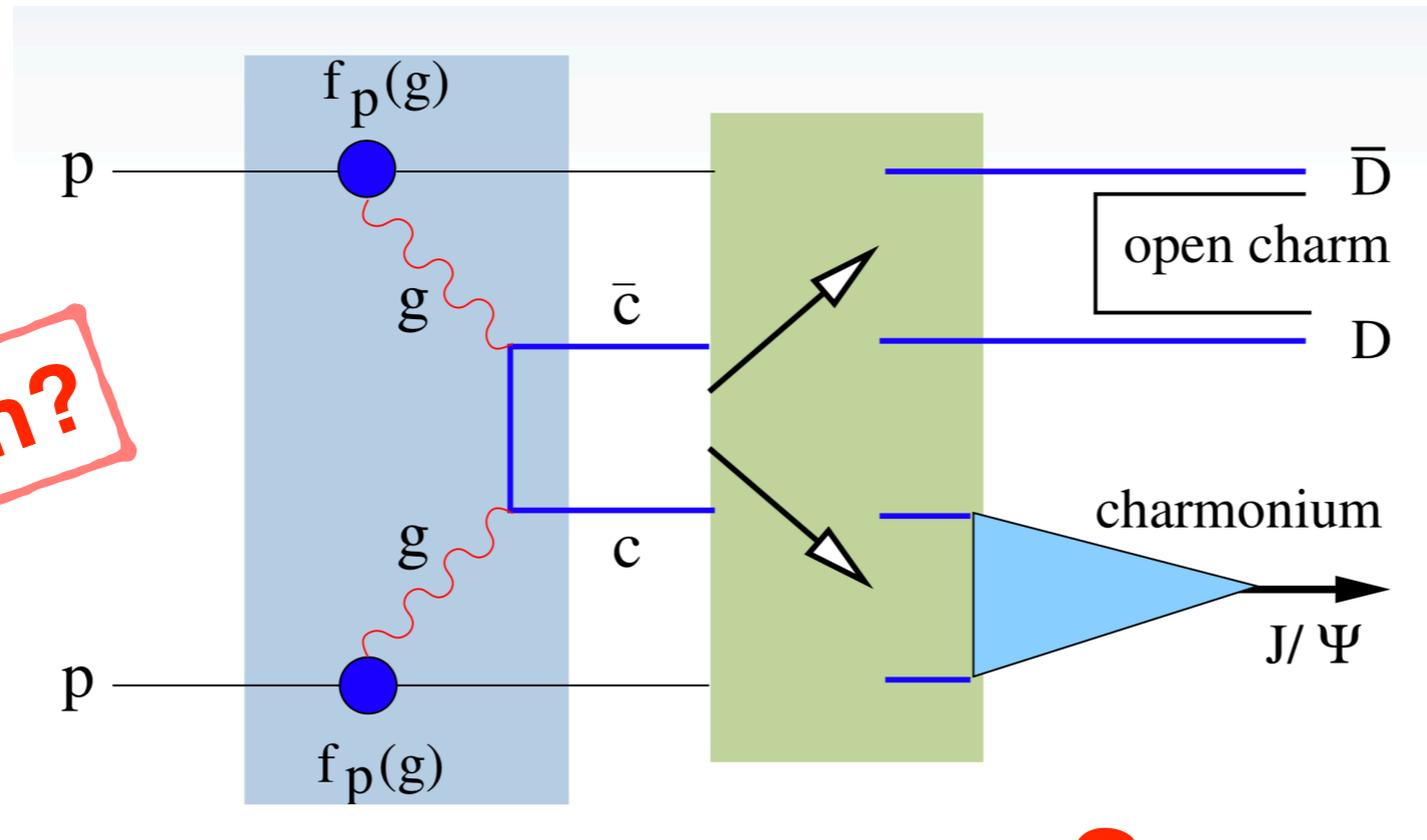


Non-Relativistic QCD?

Color Singlet Model?

?

Color Evaporation Model?



?

?

Isolation?

Singlet? Octet?

?

?

?

Polarisation?

Non-Relativistic QCD?

?

?

Isolation?

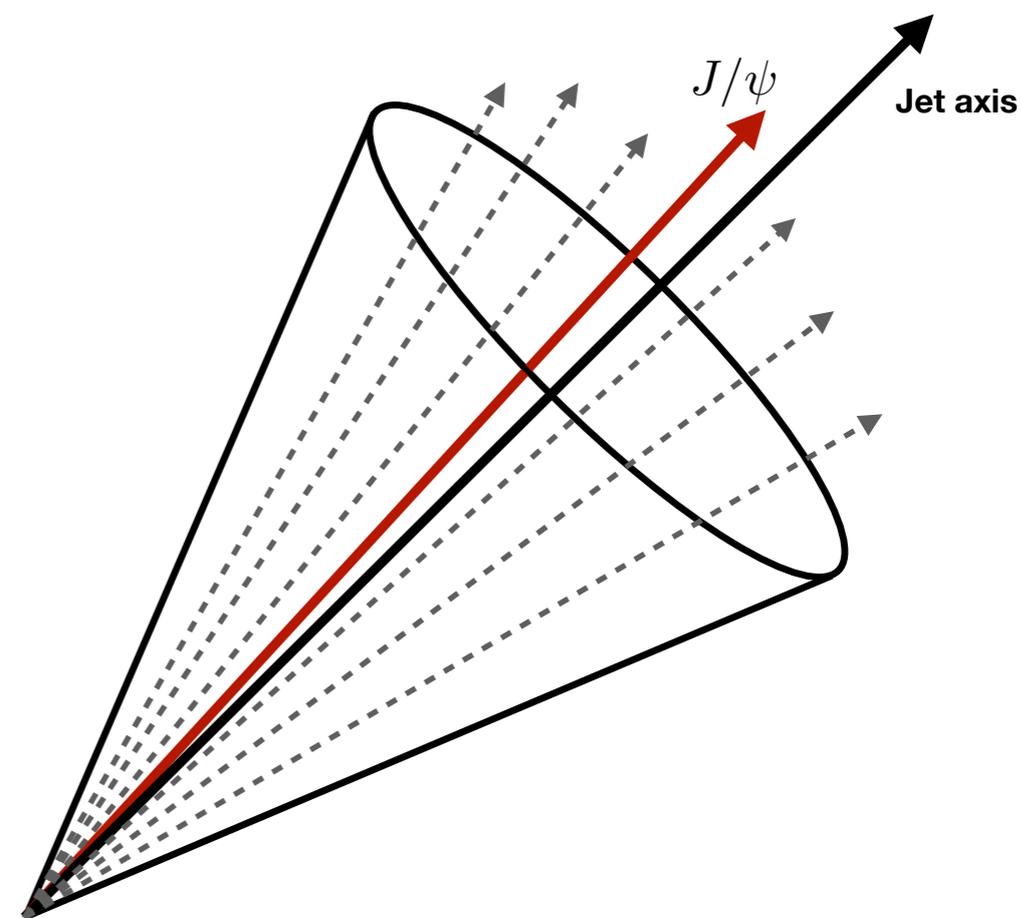


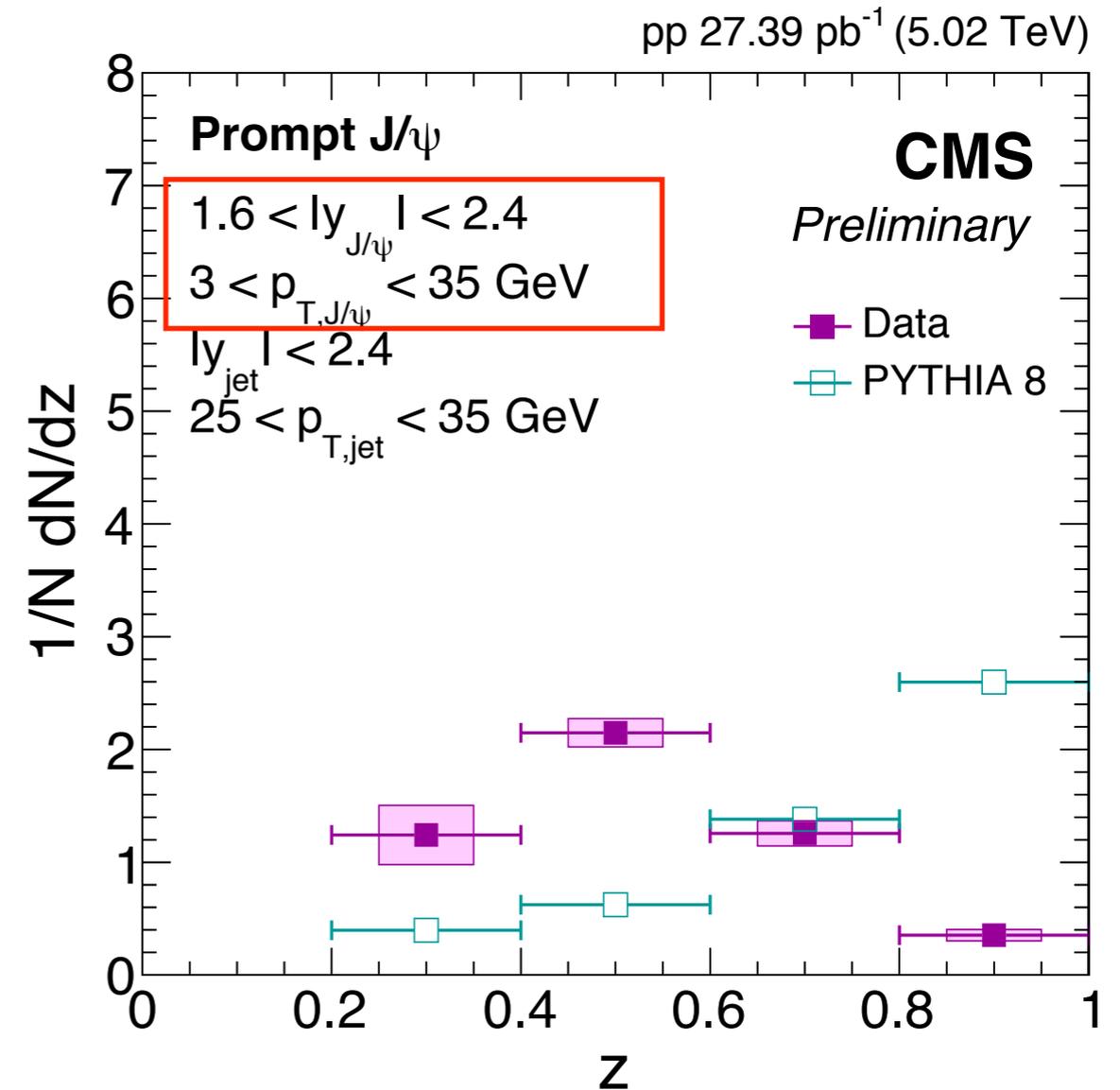
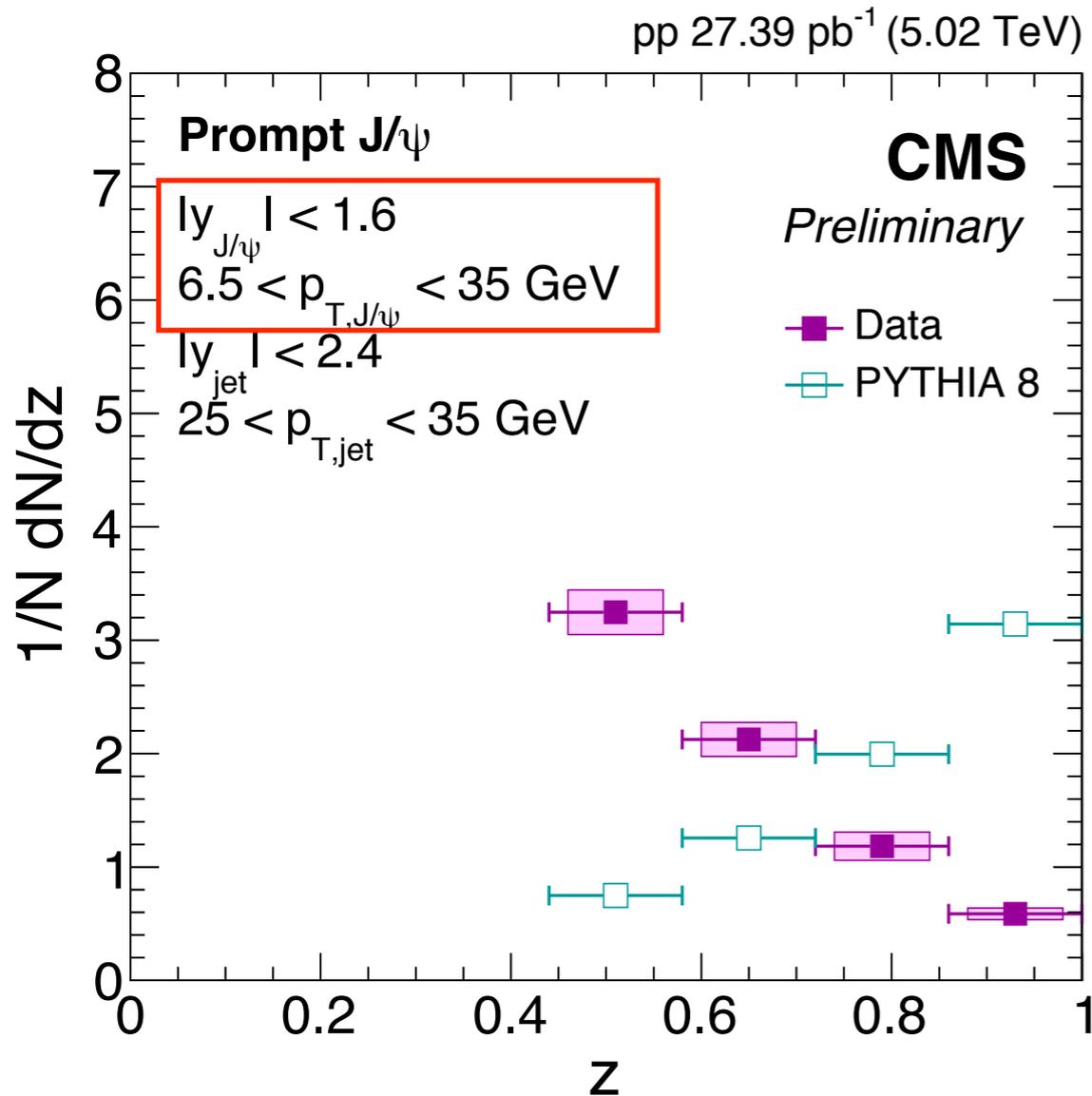
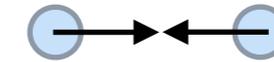
J/ψ in jets

- Fragmentation function?

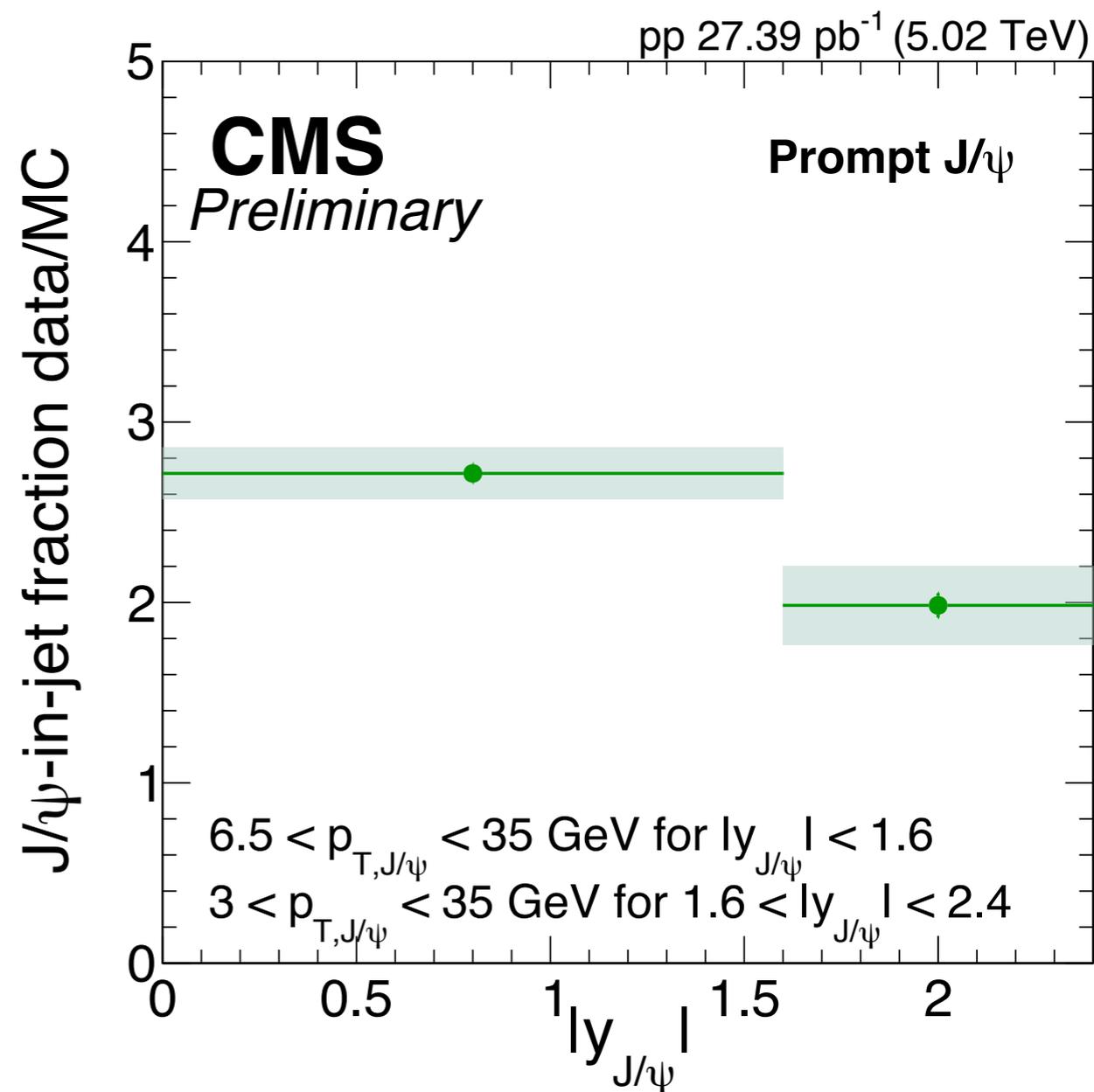
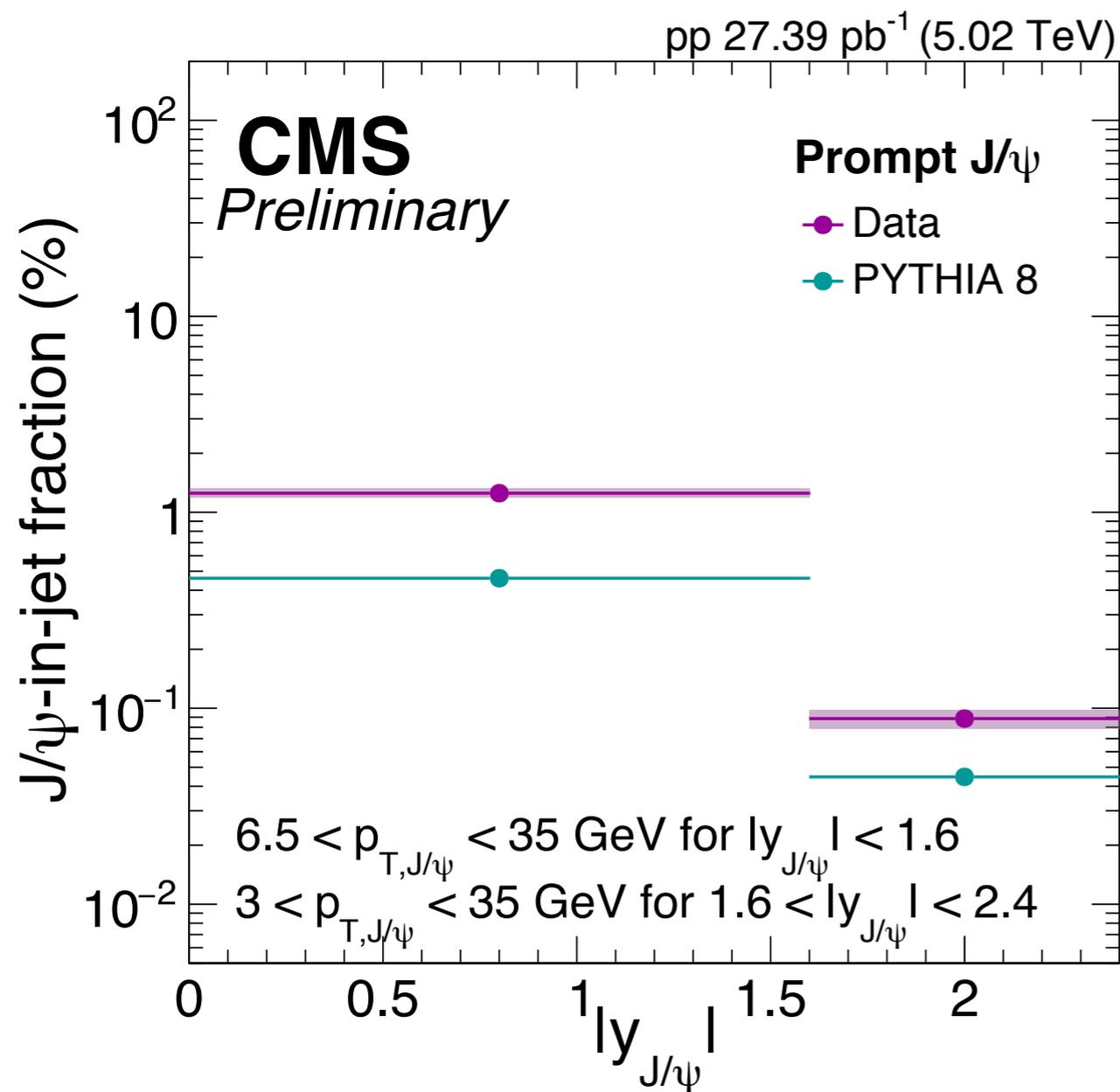
$$z = \frac{p_{T,J/\psi}}{p_{T,jet}}$$

- Fraction of J/ψ produced in jets?





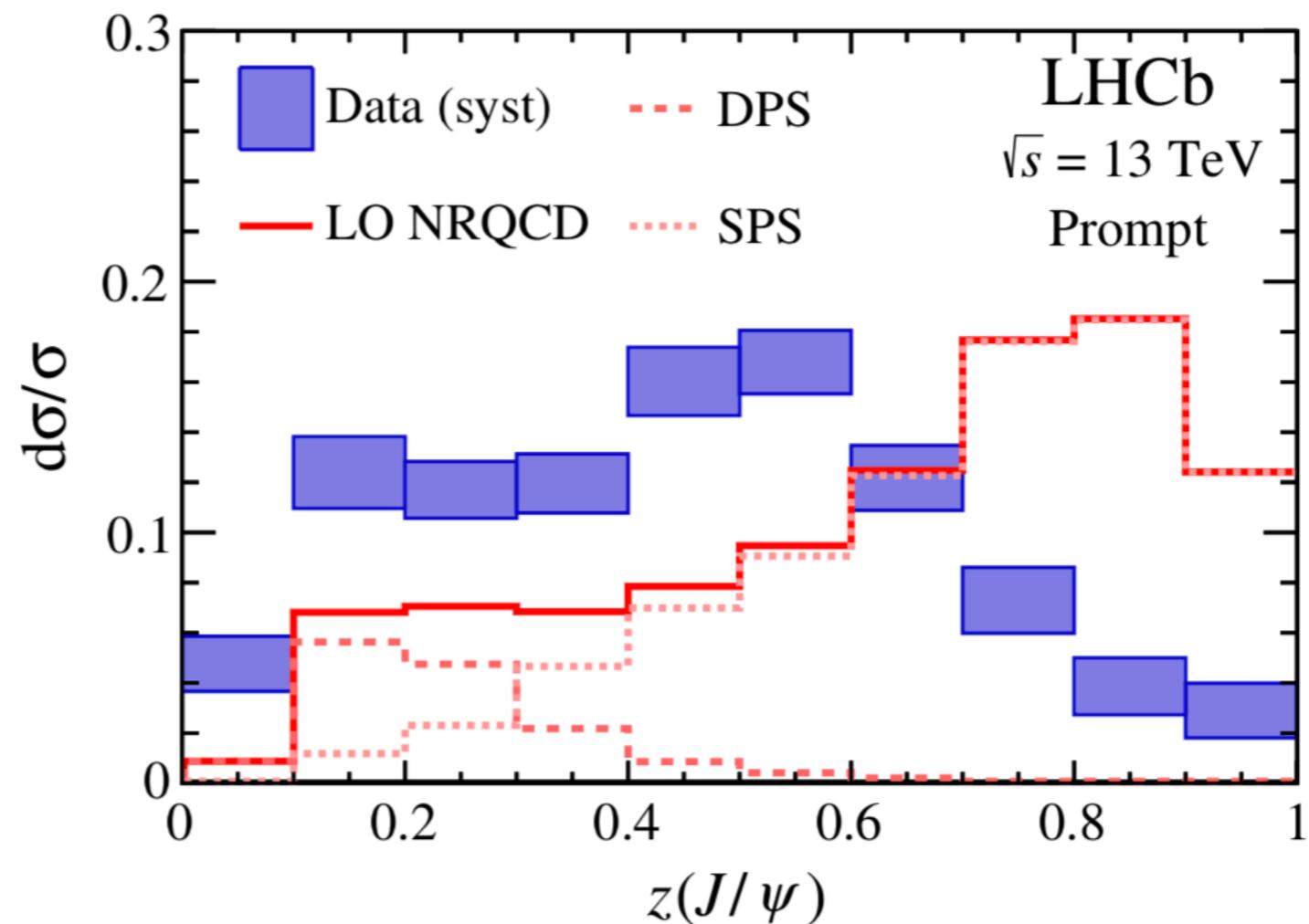
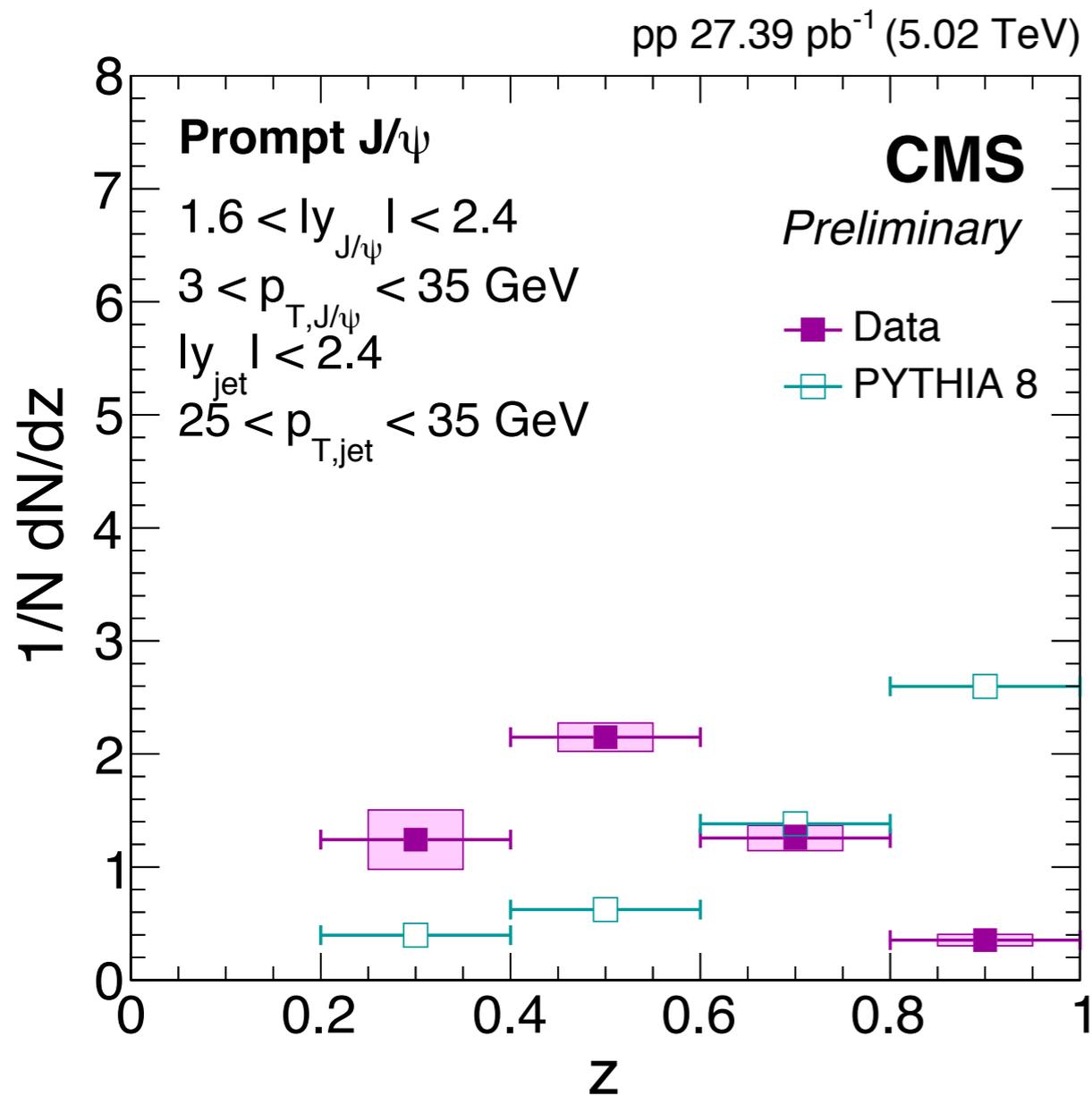
Different behaviour in data and Pythia
J/ψ are less isolated in data



Under-predicted in Pythia: 2 times more J/ψ in jets in data than PYTHIA8

Less than 2% due to the kinematic range selected

Similar results in CMS and LHCb in different kinematic regions



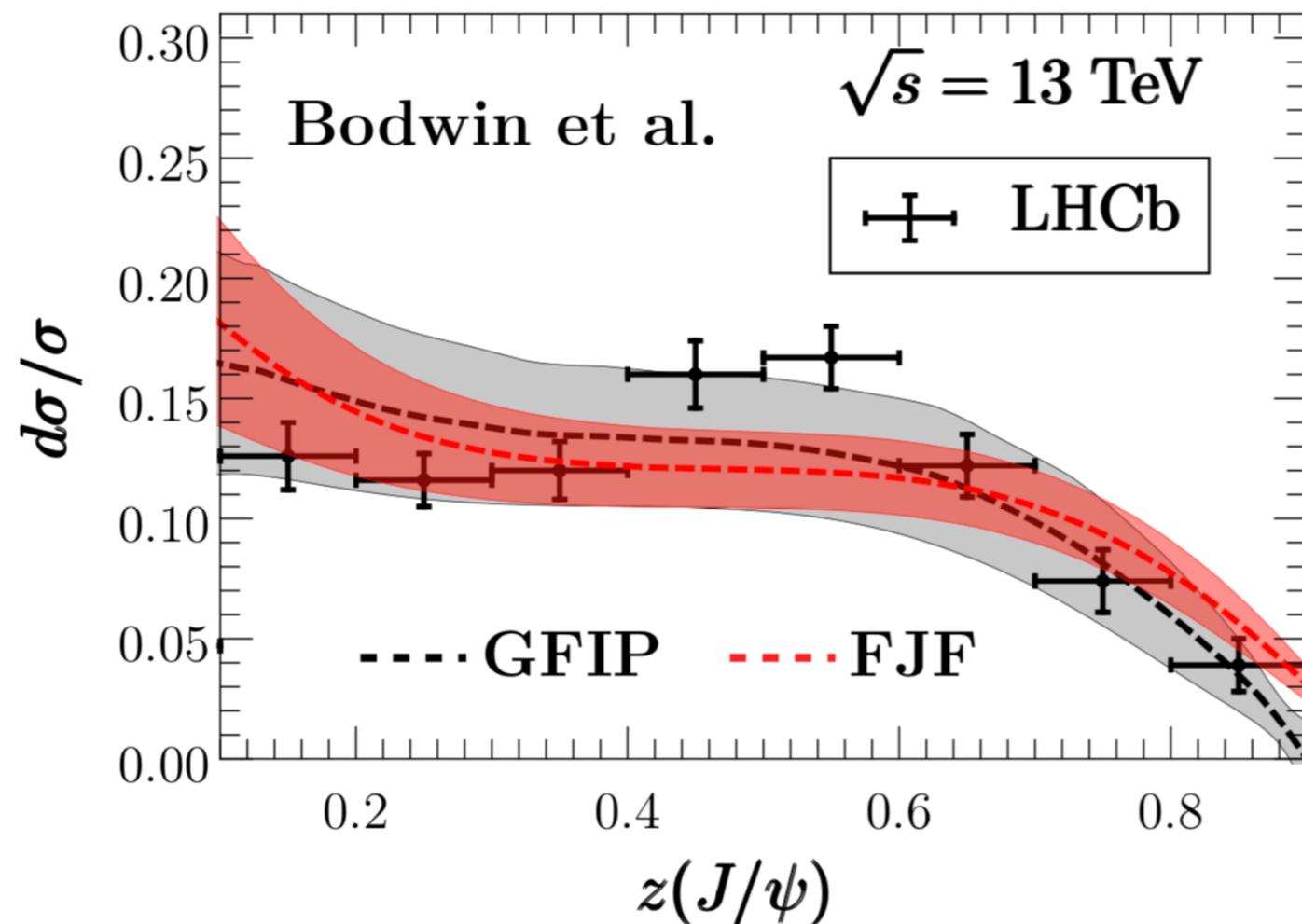
Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 (2017) 192001

CMS PAS HIN-18-012

Recent theoretical approach: J/ψ could be produced in parton showers

Hard gluon \rightarrow shower \rightarrow gluon of virtuality $2m_c \rightarrow J/\psi$

Better agreement with LHCb results than Pythia



GFIP: Gluon Fragmentation Improved Pythia

FJF: Fragmentation Jet Functions

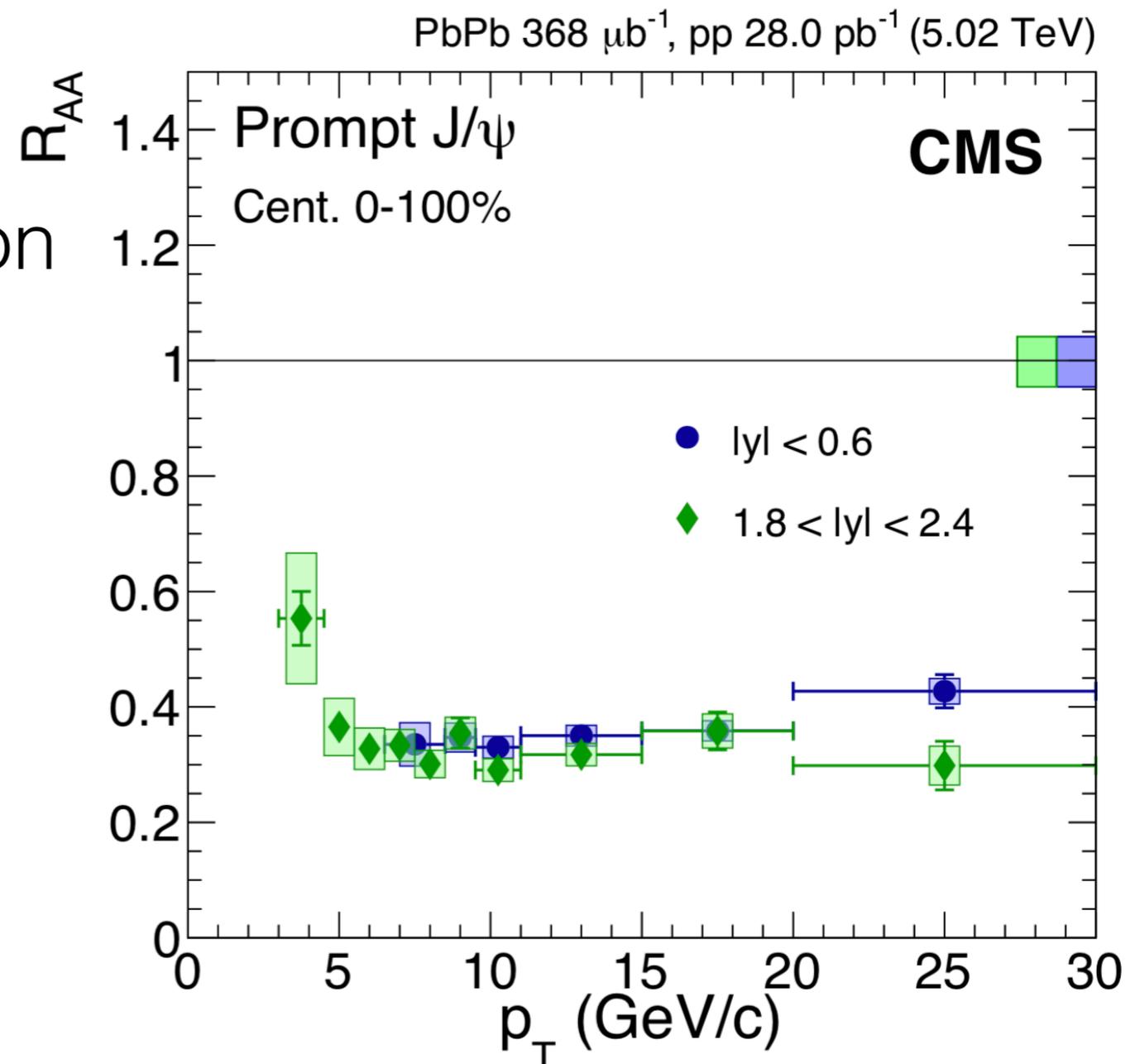
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 (2017) 032002

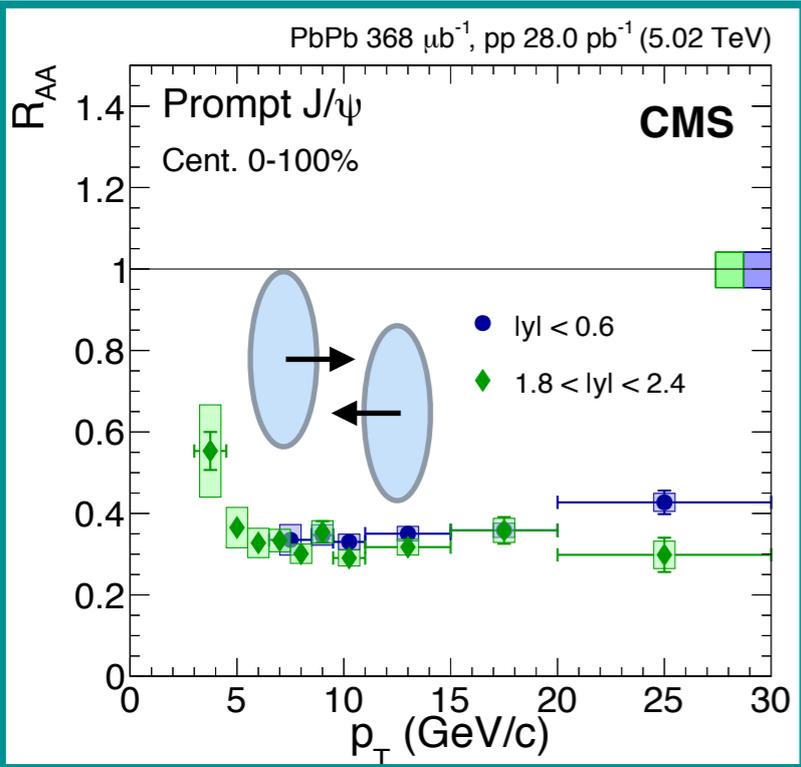
Might change the interpretation of J/ψ results in HI

J/ψ suppression in PbPb:

- Role of jet quenching?

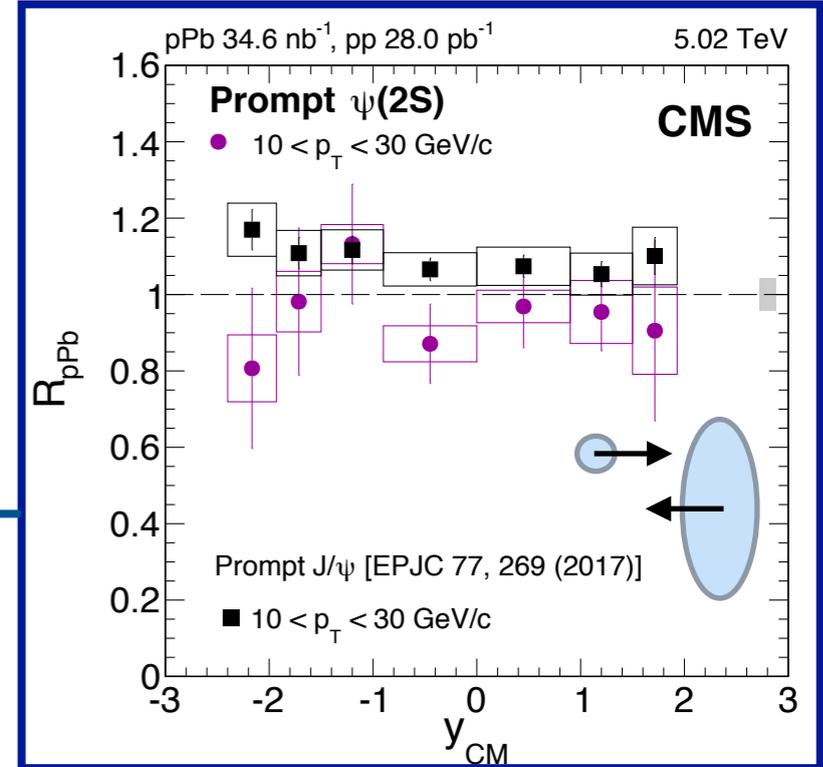
→ J/ψ in jets in PbPb



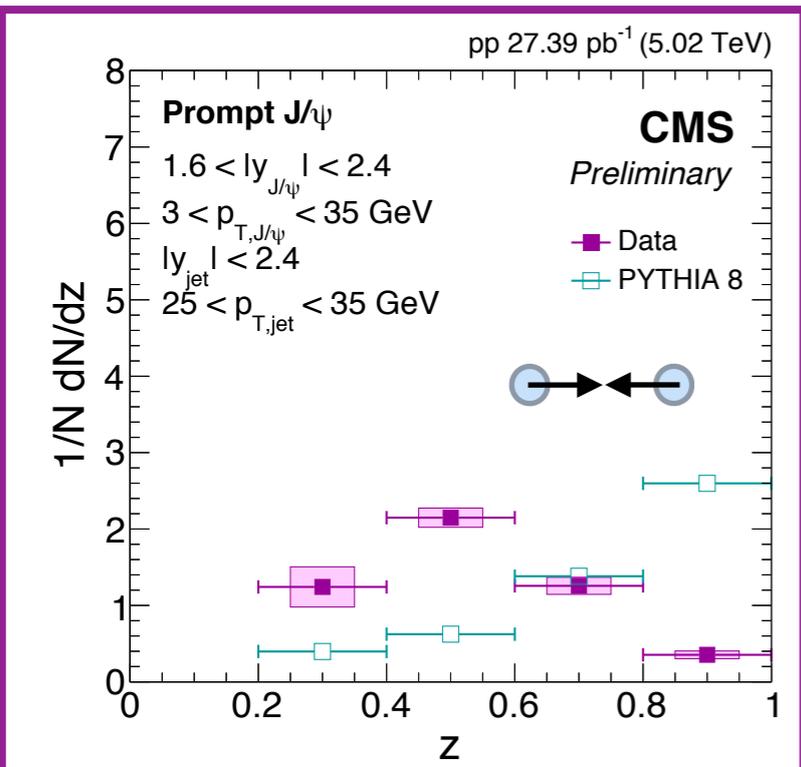


- **Regeneration**
- **E_{Loss}**

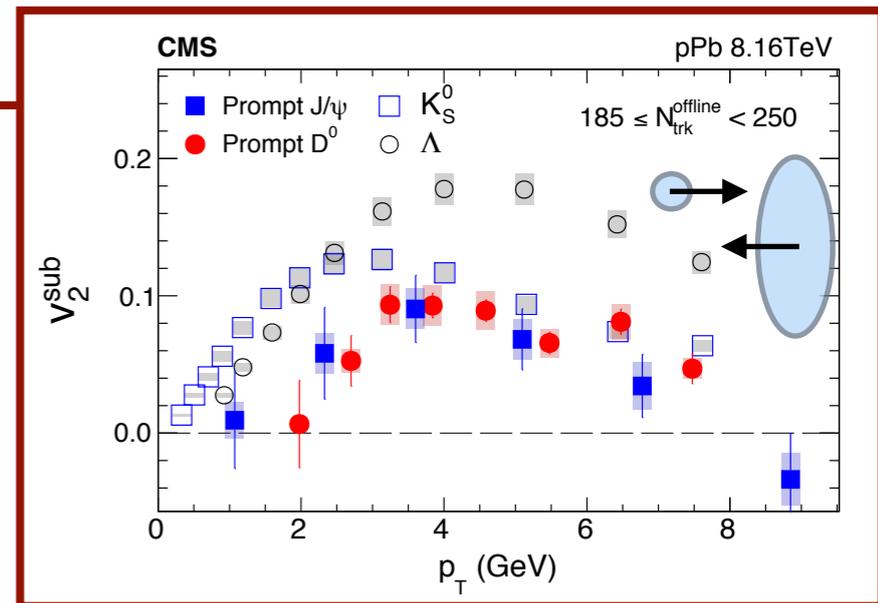
- **Interaction with comovers?**



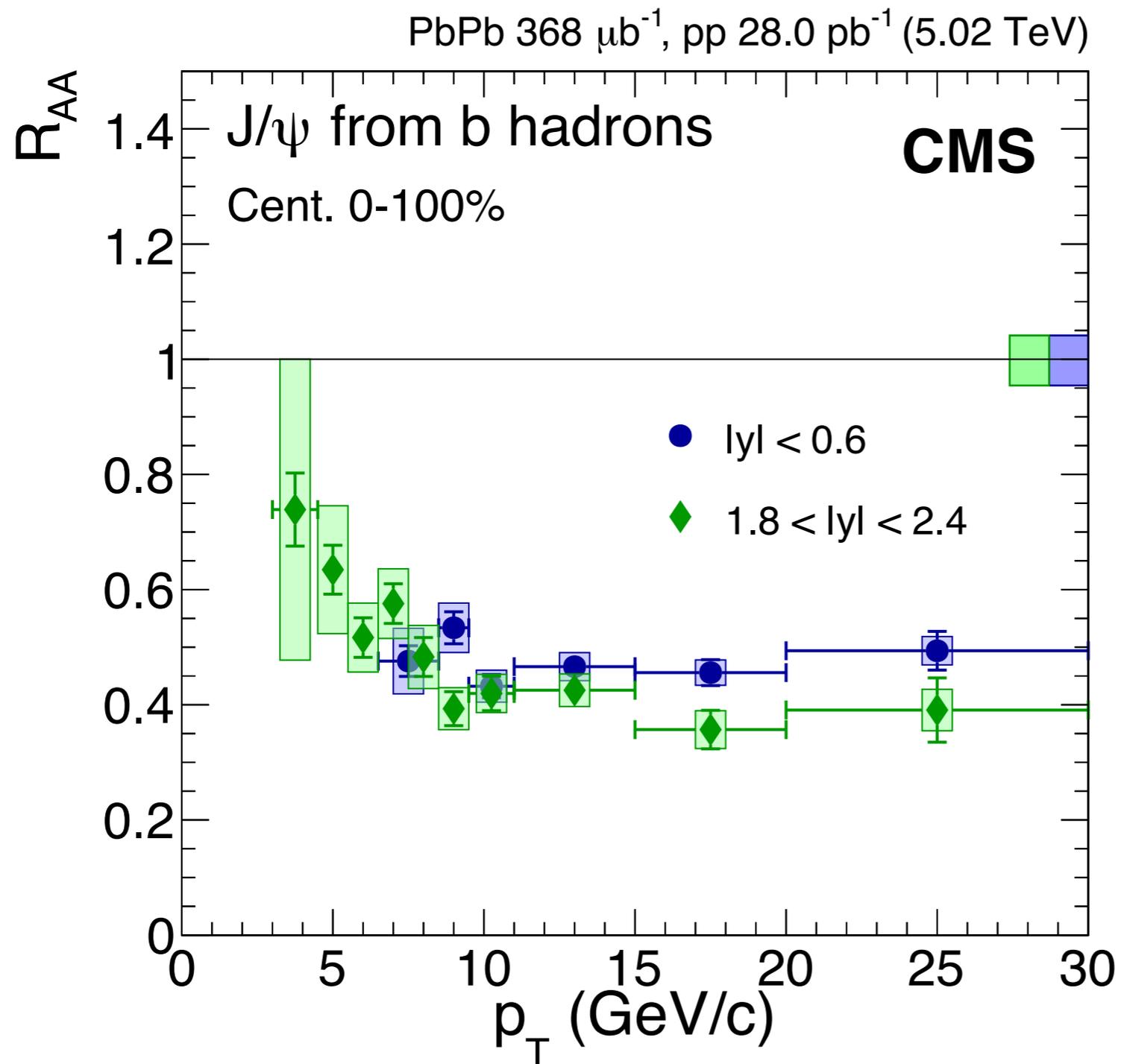
- **QGP in pPb?**

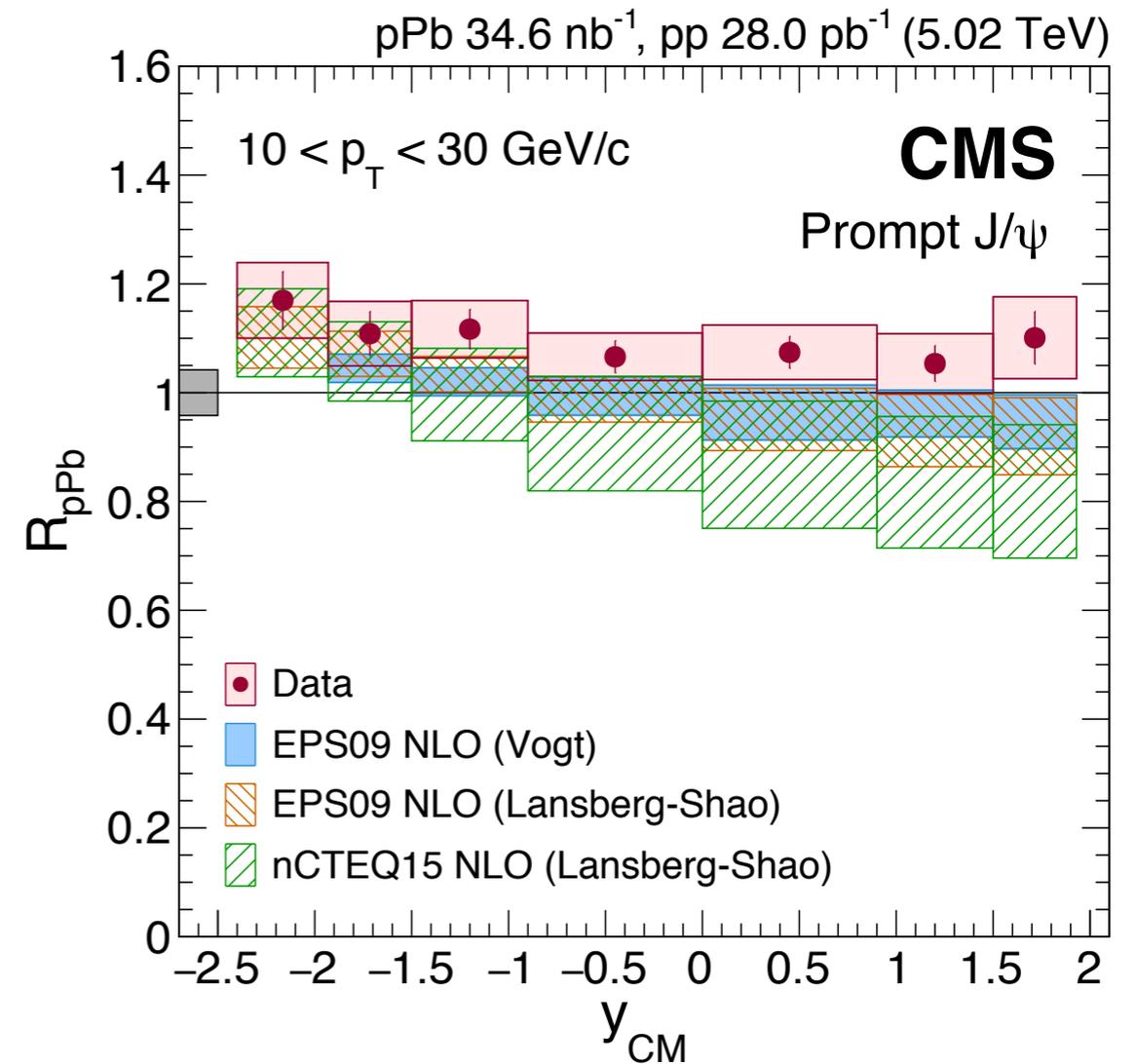
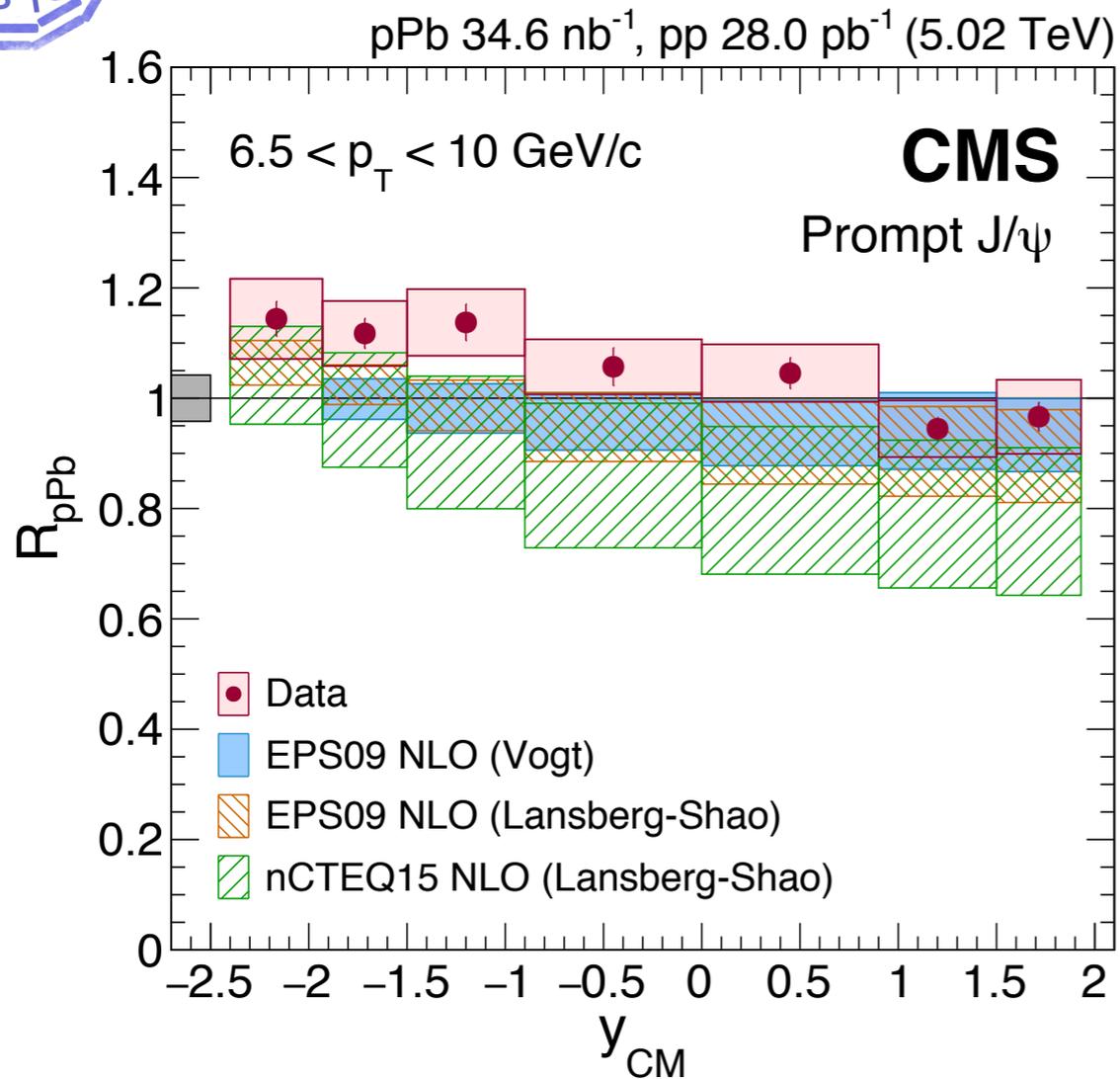


- **Production in parton showers?**



Backup



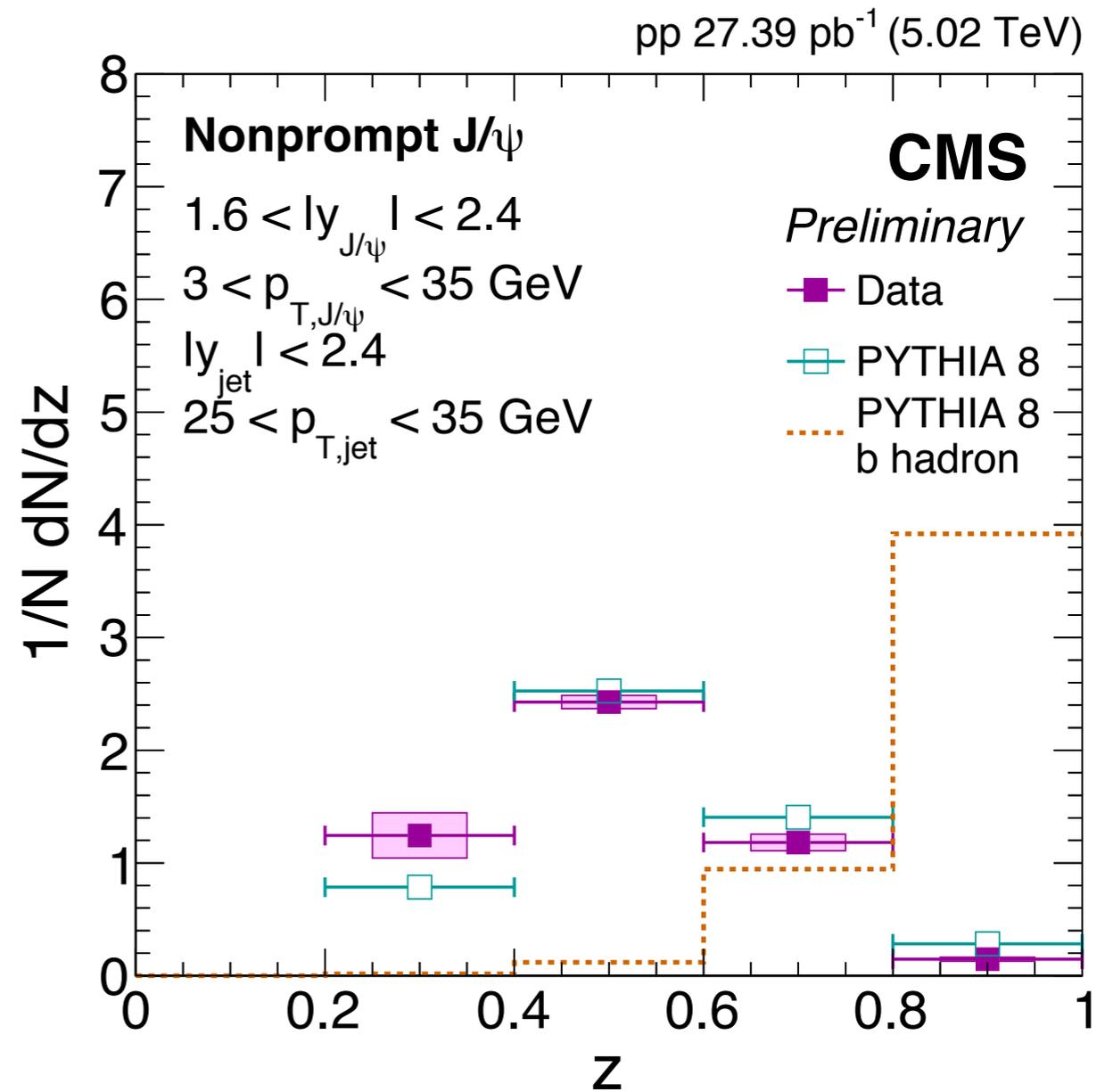
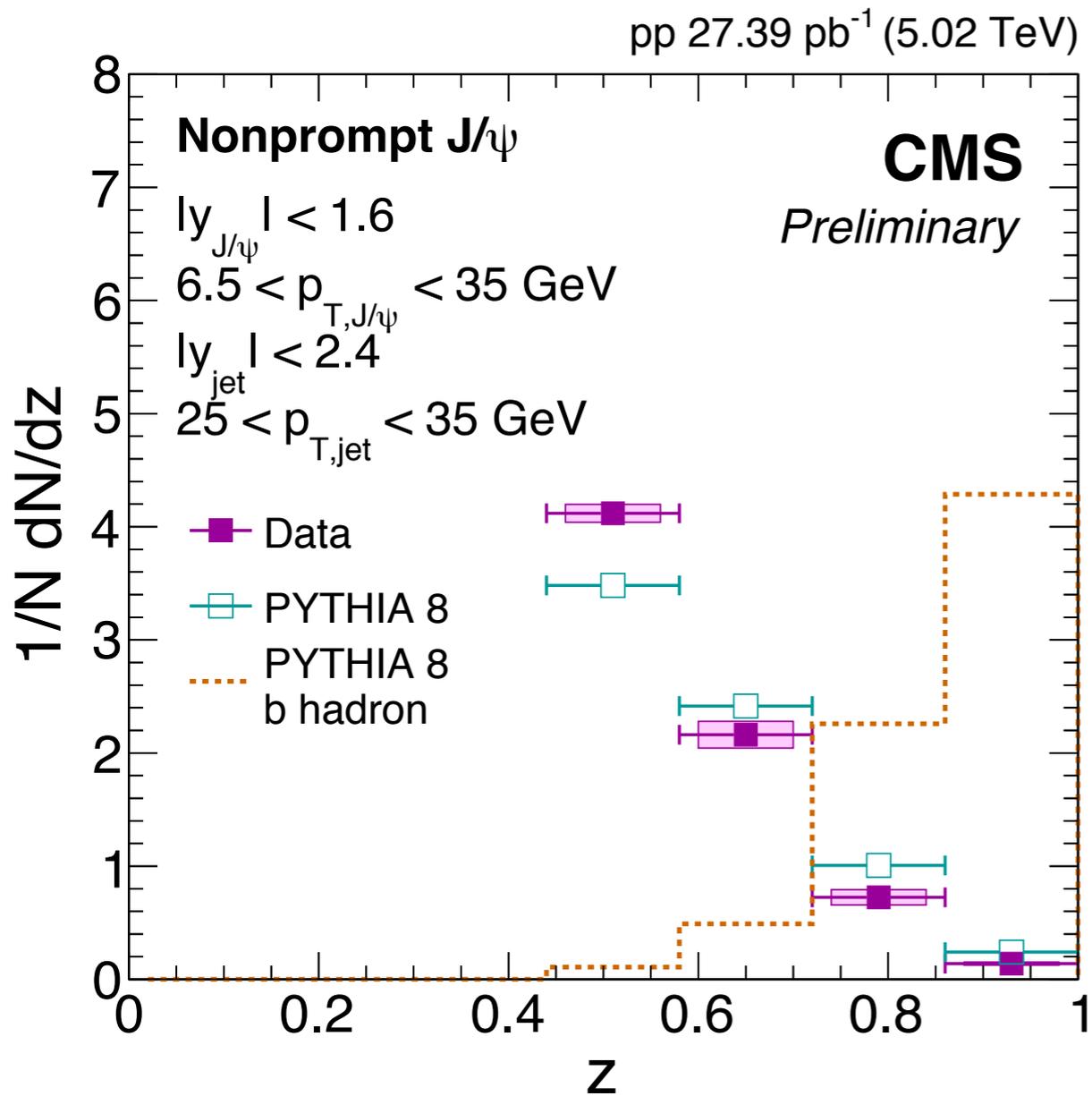


R_{pPb} decreasing with rapidity

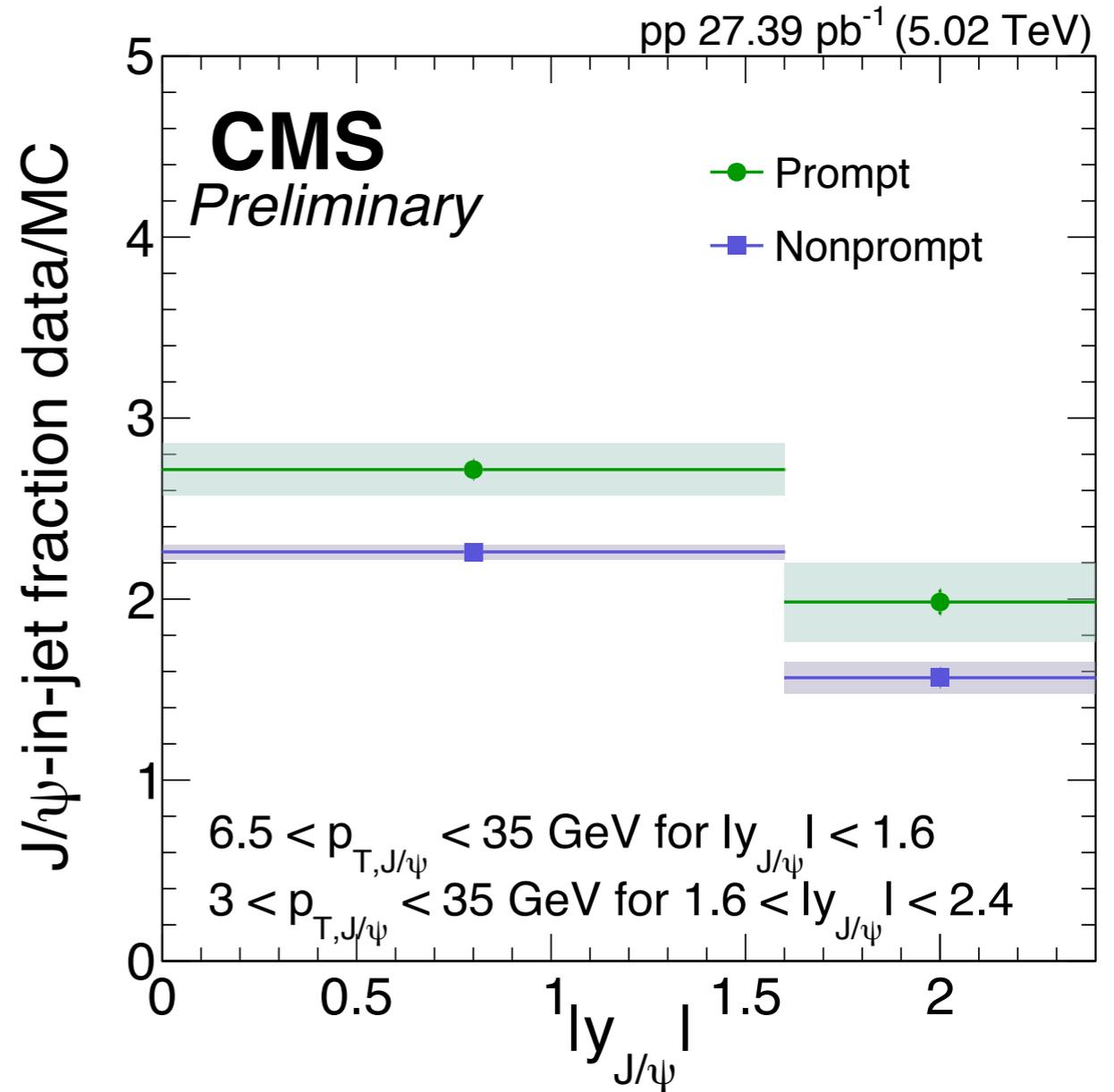
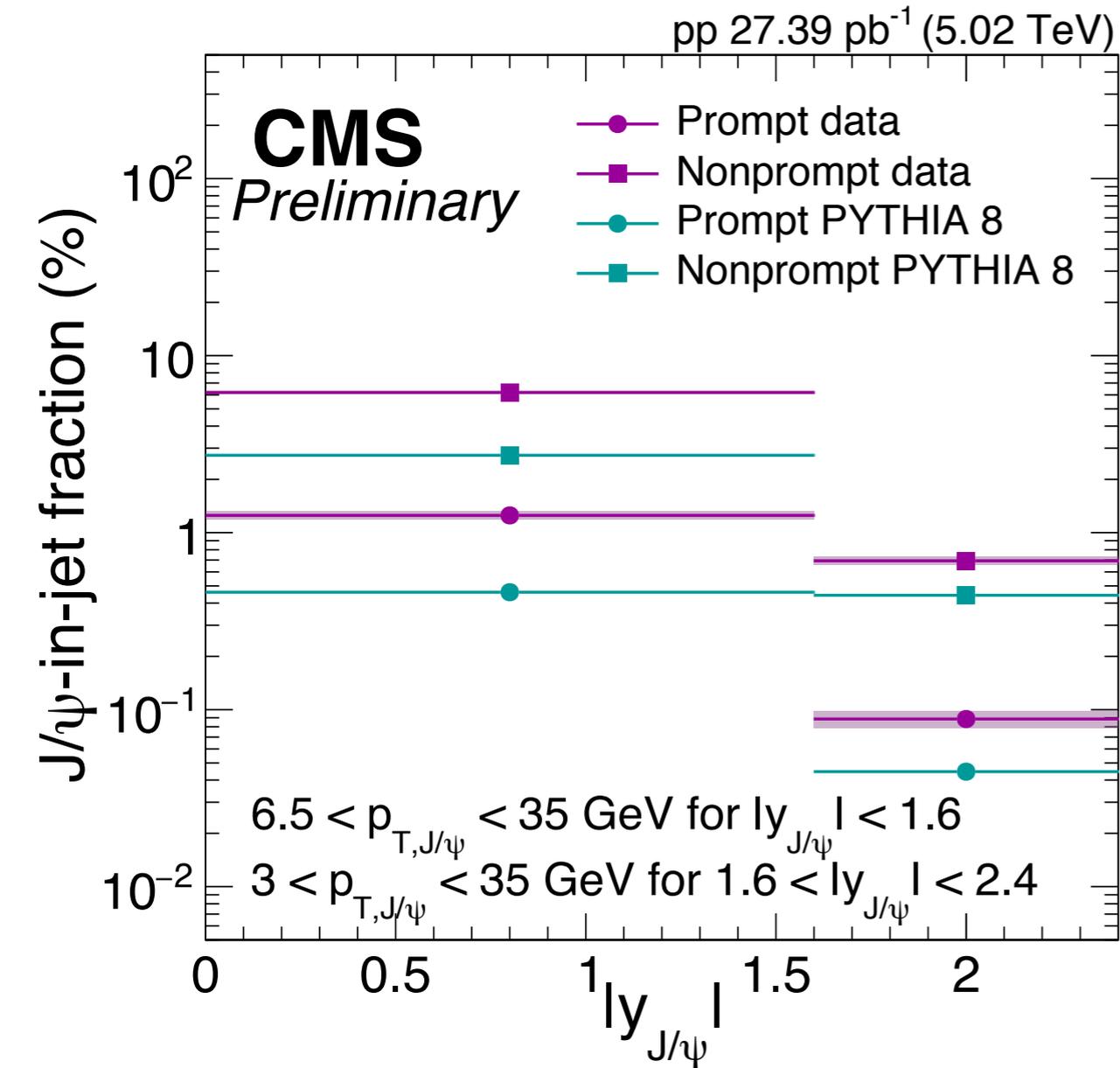
Models predict lower R_{pPb}

$R_{pPb} > 1$ at high p_T for all rapidity range

Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 269



Similar behaviour in data and Pythia
 Expected due to the decay kinematics



Less than 7% of J/ψ produced in jets
Under-predicted in Pythia