



LPTHE
LABORATOIRE DE PHYSIQUE
THEORIQUE ET HAUTES ENERGIES

IMPACT OF LHCb η_c MEASUREMENTS ON THEORY

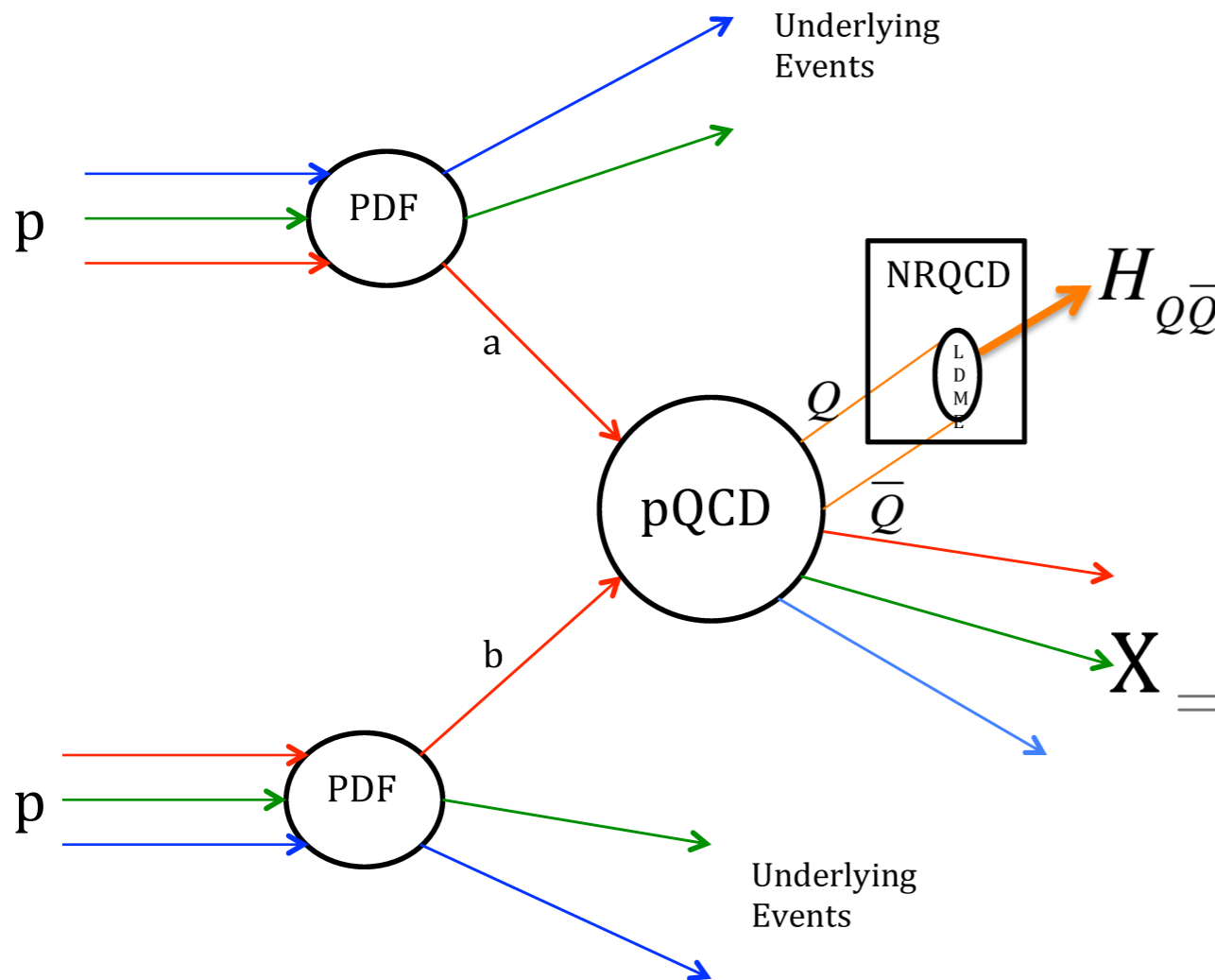
HUA-SHENG SHAO



LHCb MINIWORKSHOP
CERN
16 JUNE 2017

INCLUSIVE QUARKONIUM PRODUCTION

NRQCD FACTORIZATION



NRQCD factorization

$$d\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_{Q\bar{Q}} + X)$$

$$= \sum_n d\sigma(pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}[n] + X) \times \langle \mathcal{O}^{H_{Q\bar{Q}}}(n) \rangle$$

pQCD factorization

$$d\sigma(pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}[n] + X)$$

$$= \sum_{a,b} f_{a/p}(x_1) f_{b/p}(x_2) |\mathcal{A}(ab \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}[n] + X)|^2$$

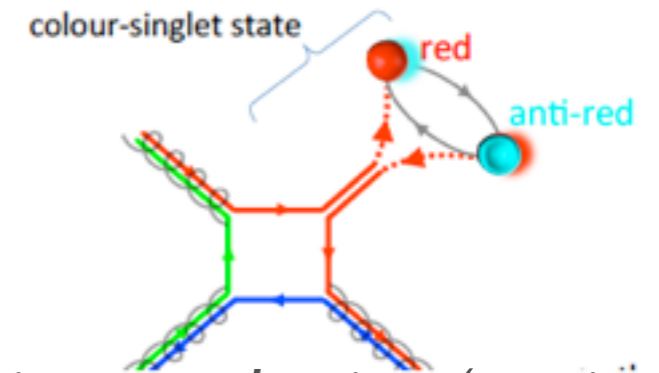
LDME $\langle \mathcal{O}^{H_{Q\bar{Q}}}(n) \rangle$ and PDF $f_{i/p}(x)$

are **non-perturbative** and (should be) **universal**.

QUARKONIUM PRODUCTION: INTRODUCTION

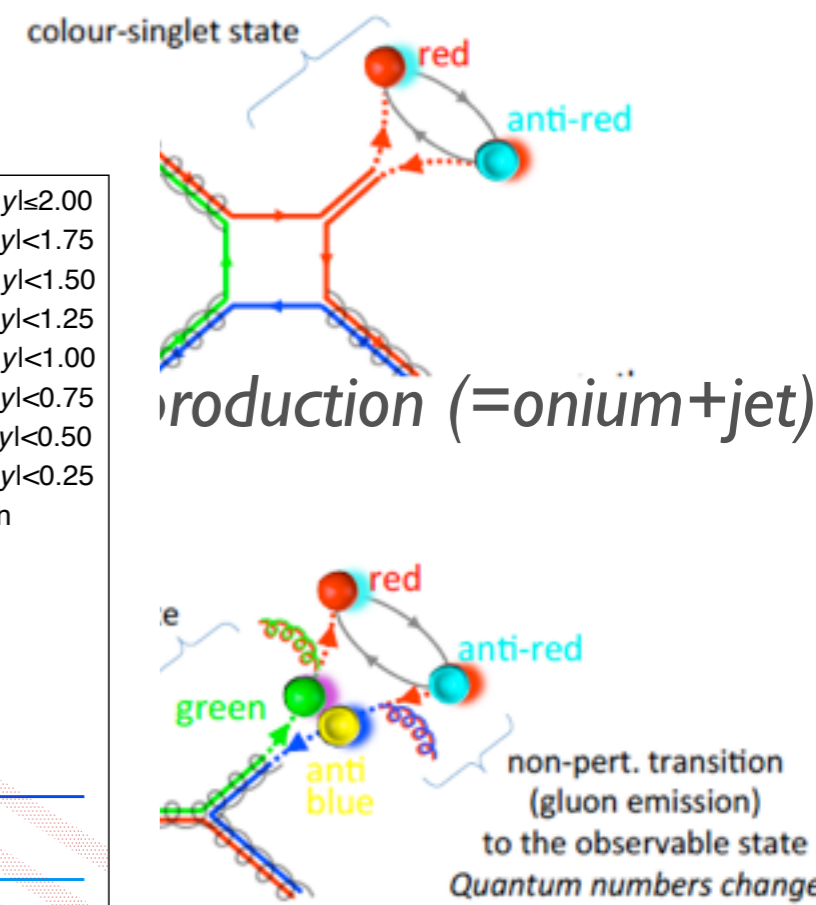
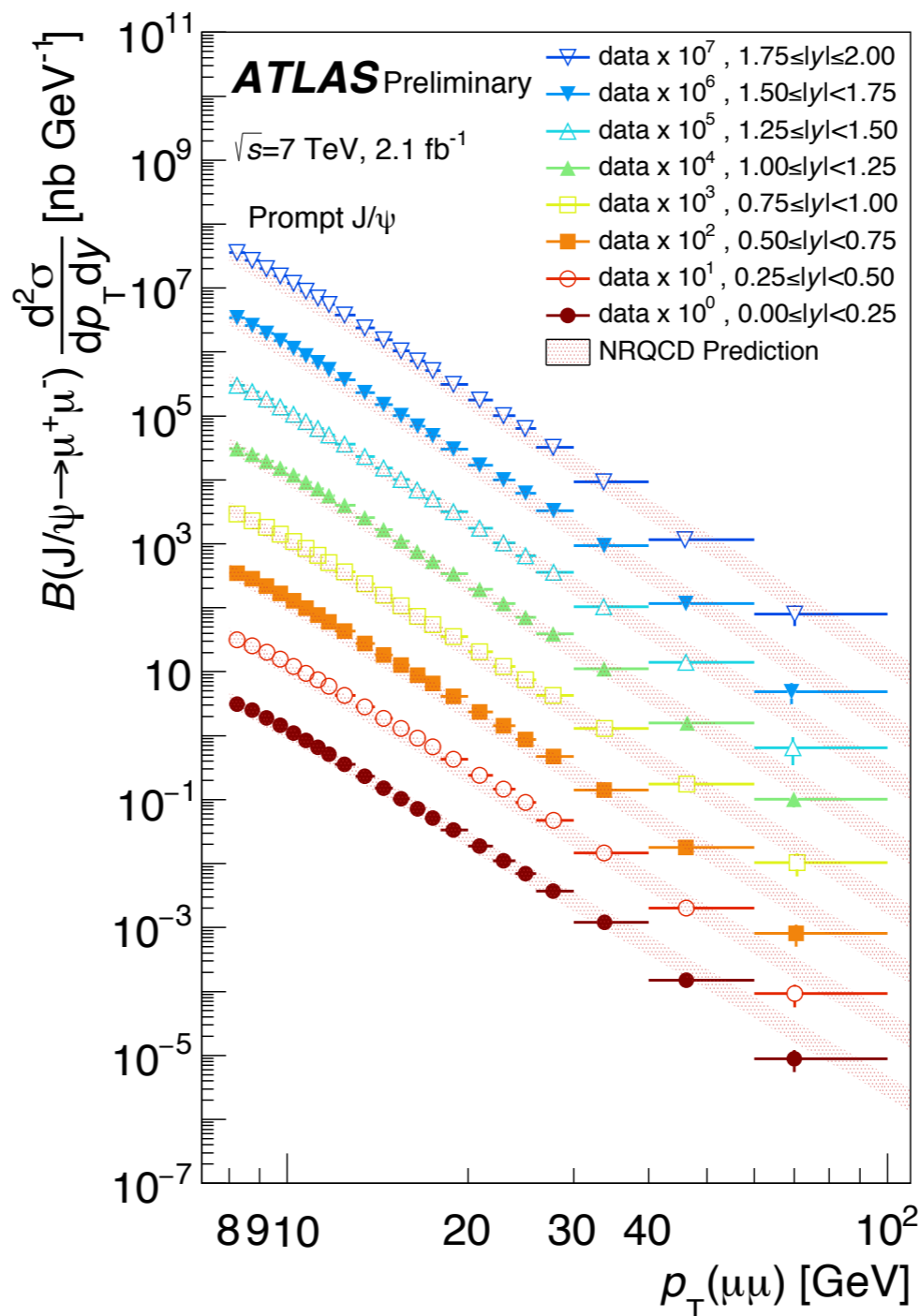
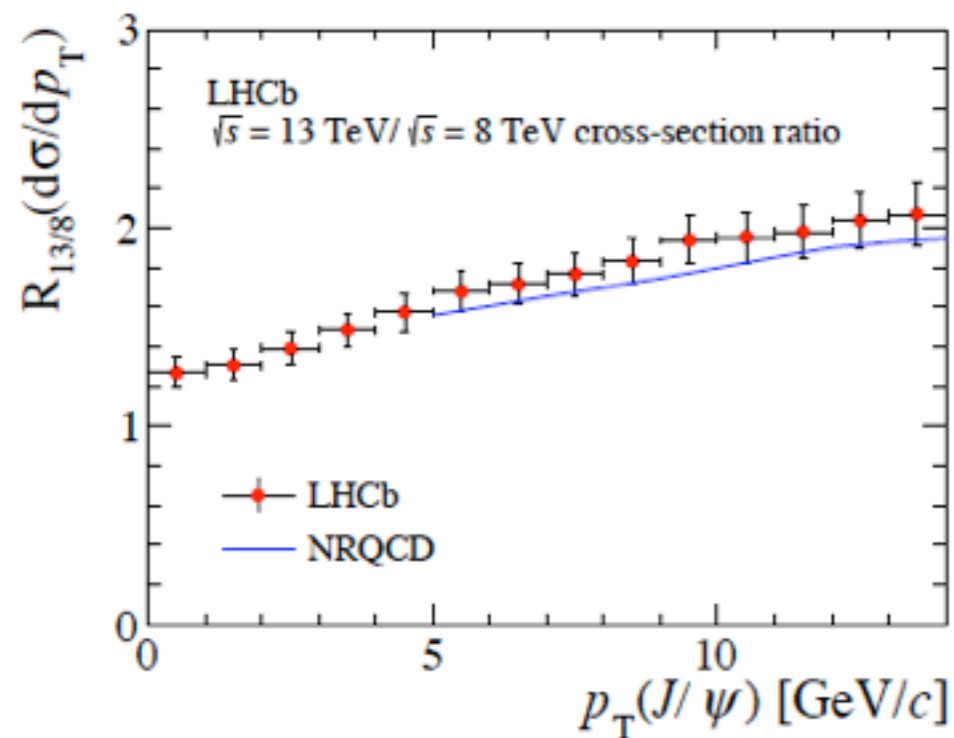
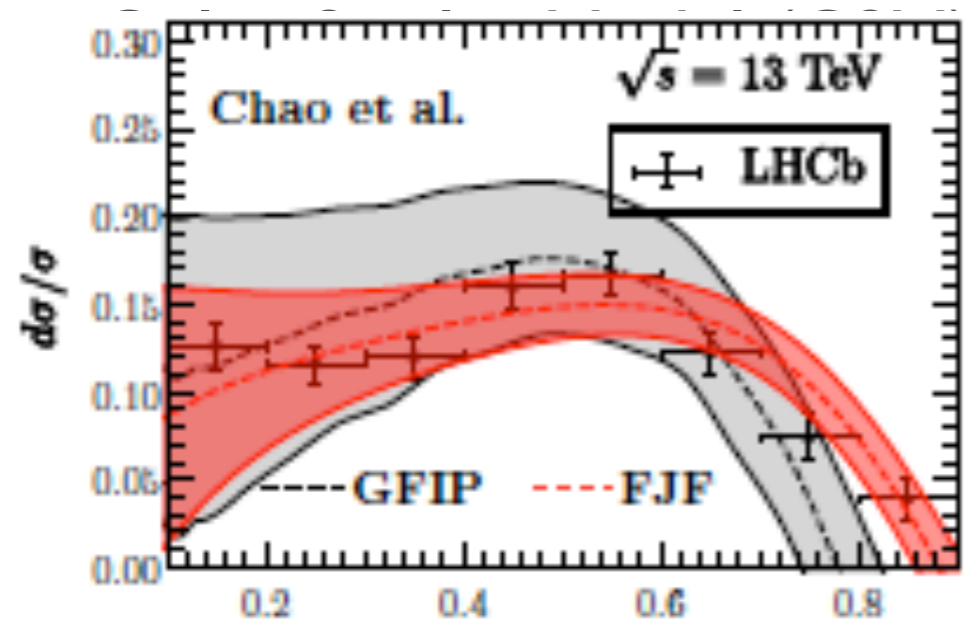


- **Experiment:** easy to measure and many precise data are available
- **Theory:** various production models
 - Color-Singlet Model (CSM) back in the game
 - *Pro:* good performance; In the game for the total yields
 - *Con:* large QCD corrections; Insufficient to explain inclusive onium production (=onium+jet)
 - Color-Octet Mechanism (COM) predicted by (NR)QCD
 - *Pro:* helps to describe the P_T spectrum of inclusive onium
 - *Con:* debates on its magnitude; only partially works



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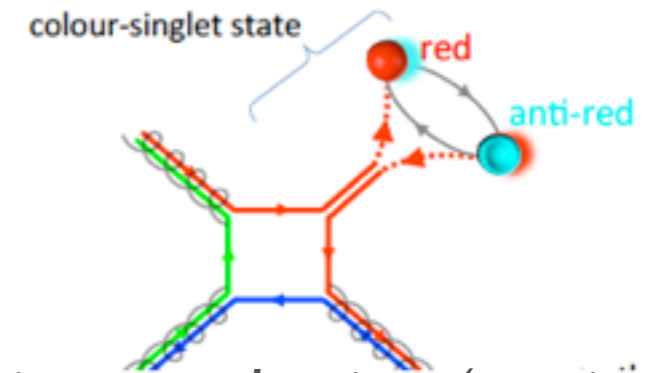
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- All approaches have troubles in describing the onium inclusive production data

- This motivates the study of new observables which can be more discriminant for specific effects

- Quarkonium production at the LHC remains a very sensitive probe of the gluon density in the proton.

MOTIVATION



- Why we are interested in $\eta_{c,b}$ and $h_{c,b}$?

MOTIVATION



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- Test heavy quark spin symmetry Bodwin, Braaten, Lepage, (1995)

$$\eta_c \leftrightarrow J/\psi$$

$$h_c \leftrightarrow \chi_c$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c} (^1S_0^{[1,8]}) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi} (^3S_1^{[1,8]}) \rangle / 3 \quad \langle \mathcal{O}^{h_c} (^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle = 3 \langle \mathcal{O}^{\chi_{c0}} (^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle$$

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$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c} (^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi} (^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle$$

| Power counting | η_c, η_b | $J/\psi, \psi(2S), \Upsilon$ | h_c, h_b | χ_{cJ}, χ_{bJ} |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| v^3 | $^1S_0^{[1]}$ | $^3S_1^{[1]}$ | — | — |
| v^5 | — | — | $^1P_1^{[1]}, ^1S_0^{[8]}$ | $^3P_J^{[1]}, ^3S_1^{[8]}$ |
| v^7 | $^1S_0^{[8]}, ^3S_1^{[8]}, ^1P_1^{[8]}$ | $^1S_0^{[8]}, ^3S_1^{[8]}, ^3P_J^{[8]}$ | — | — |

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- No promising channel for searching η_b at the LHC ?
 - Looking at it decaying into $D^* D^{(*)}$? Maltoni, Polosa, (2004)

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$$h_c \rightarrow \eta_c + \gamma$$
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 - Looking at it decaying into $D^* D^{(*)}$? Maltoni, Polosa, (2004)
- h_b is more challenging

HEAVY-QUARK SPIN SYMMETRY



- HQSS provides approximate relations between matrix elements for the various spin states
- HQSS is a symmetry in the nonrelativistic limit
- The leading violations of HQSS come from spin-flip terms at the relative order v^2

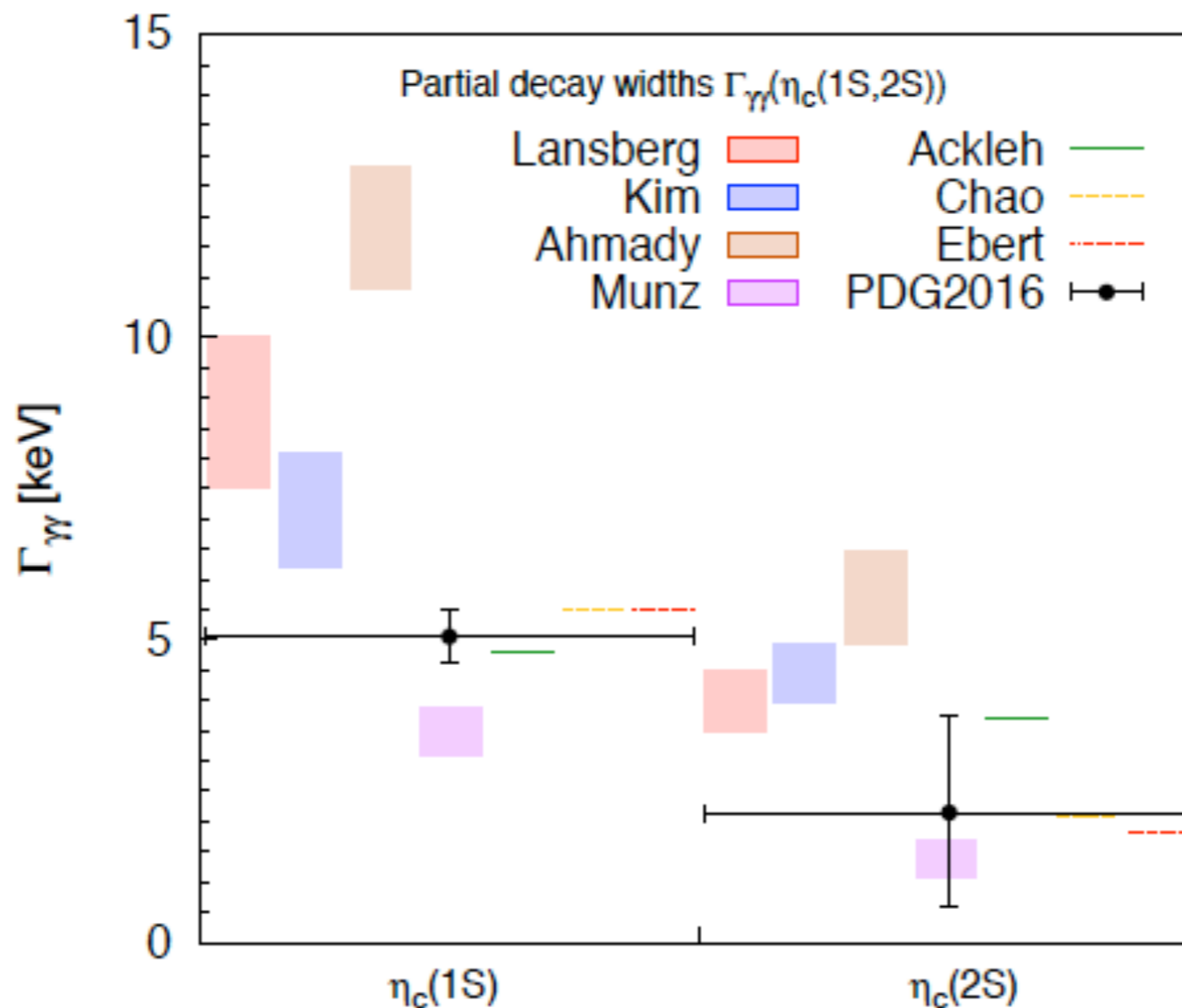
Charmonium: $v^2 \approx 0.3$ Bottomonium: $v^2 \approx 0.1$

- HQSS helps to reduce the number of nonpert. LDMEs: predictive power of NRQCD Bodwin, Braaten, Lepage, (1995)
- HQSS implies the wavefunction of η_c and ψ up to corrections of v^2
$$R_\psi(r) = R_{\eta_c}(r) \left(1 + O(v^2) \right)$$
- HQSS implies the simple spin counting of P-waves

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(^3P_J^{[8]}) \rangle = (2J + 1) \langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(^3P_0^{[8]}) \rangle \quad \langle \mathcal{O}^{\chi_J}(^3P_J^{[1]}) \rangle = (2J + 1) \langle \mathcal{O}^{\chi_0}(^3P_0^{[1]}) \rangle$$

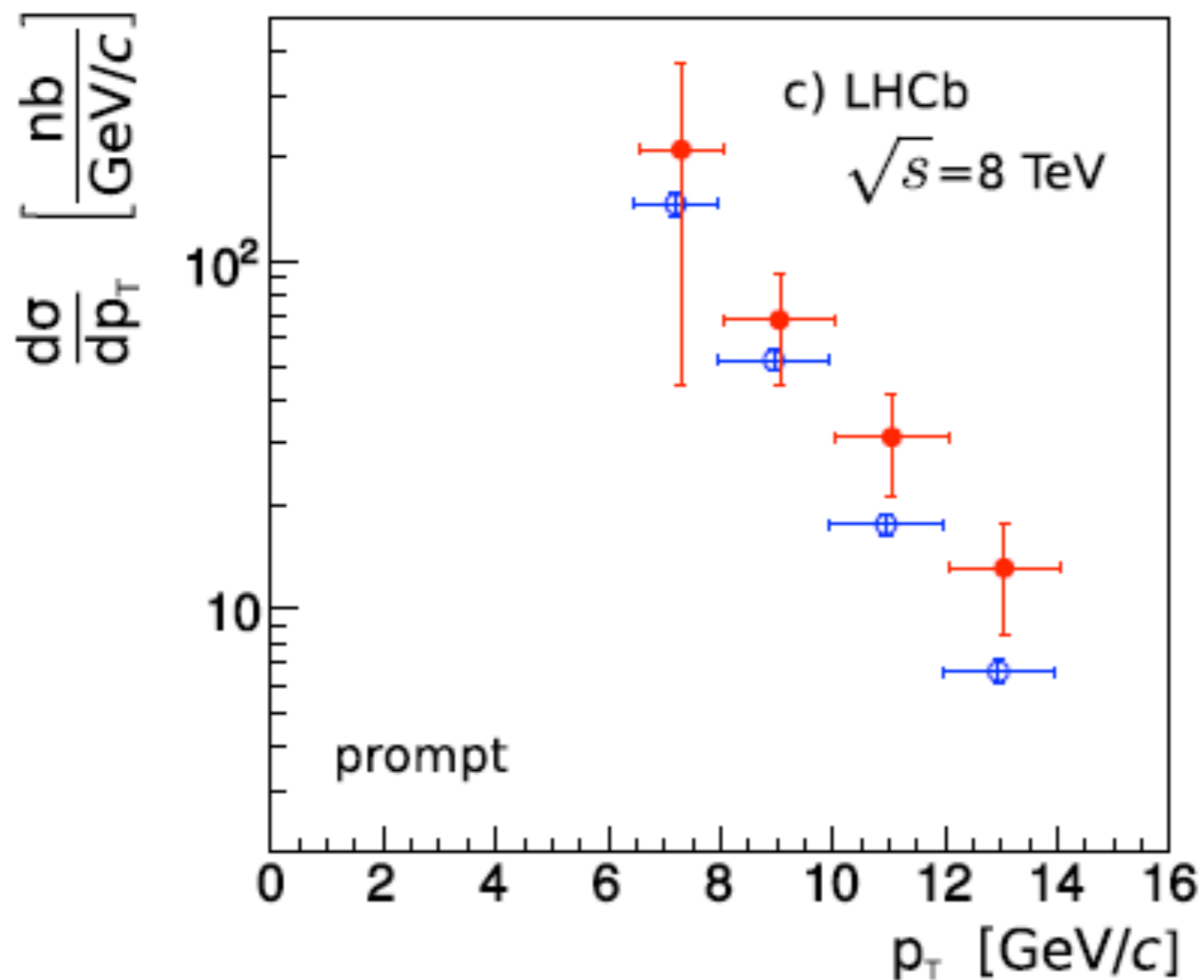
HEAVY-QUARK SPIN SYMMETRY

- HQSS implies the spin-flip is suppressed in polarization observables
- The experimental test of HQSS is mainly in the color-singlet part (and in decay) so far



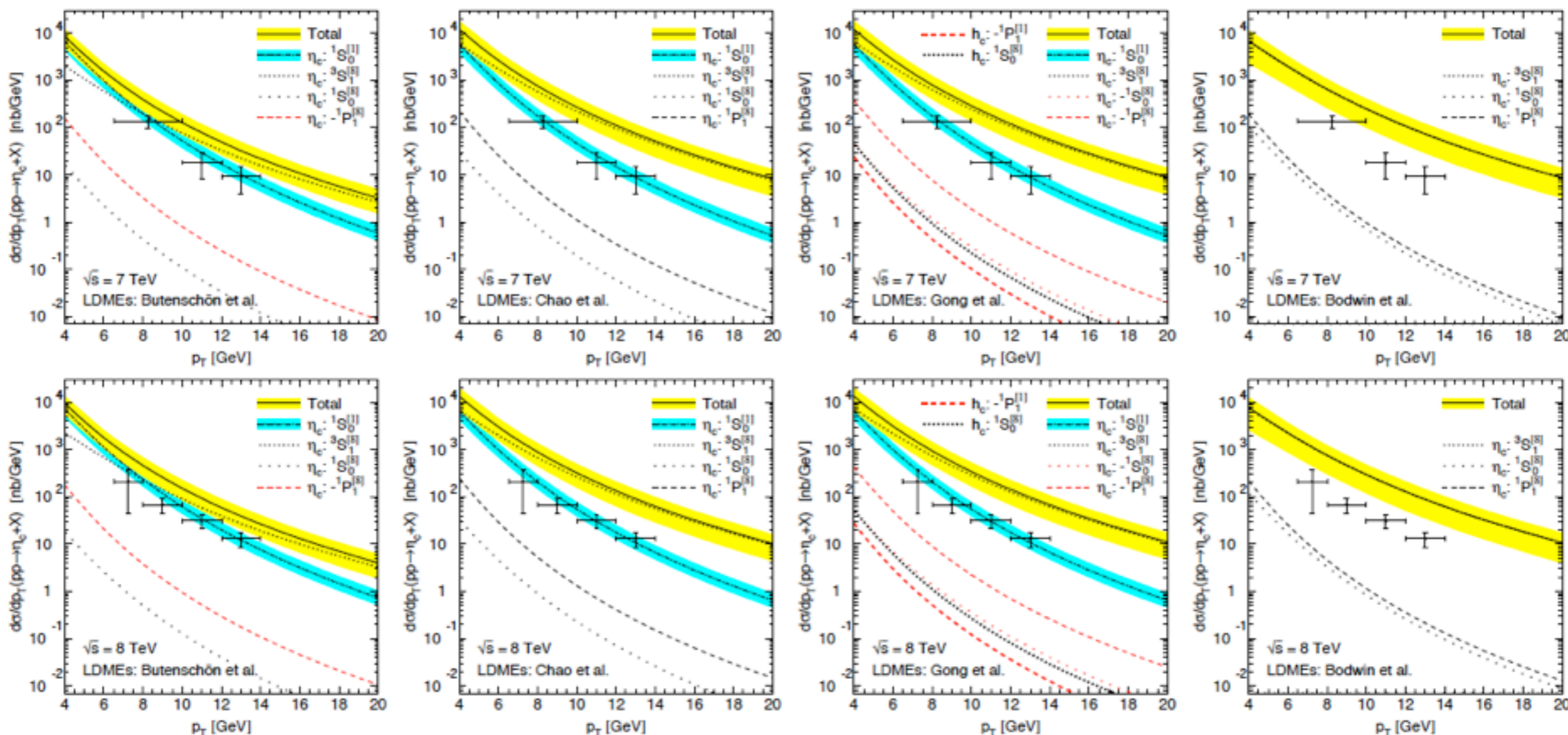
INCLUSIVE η_c PRODUCTION

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INCLUSIVE η_c PRODUCTION

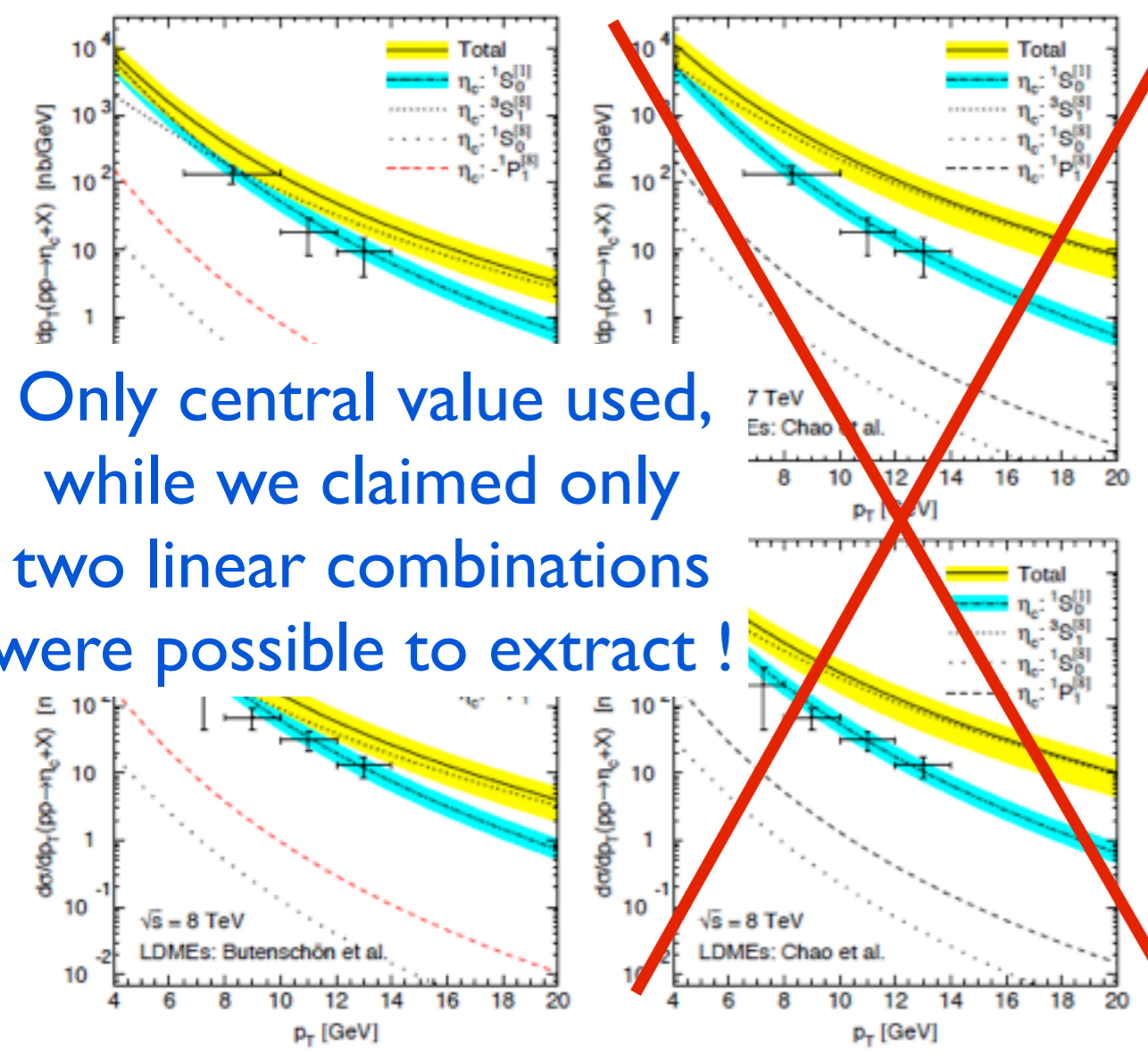
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 - Hamburg group Butenschoen, He and Kniehl '15: claim nothing work !



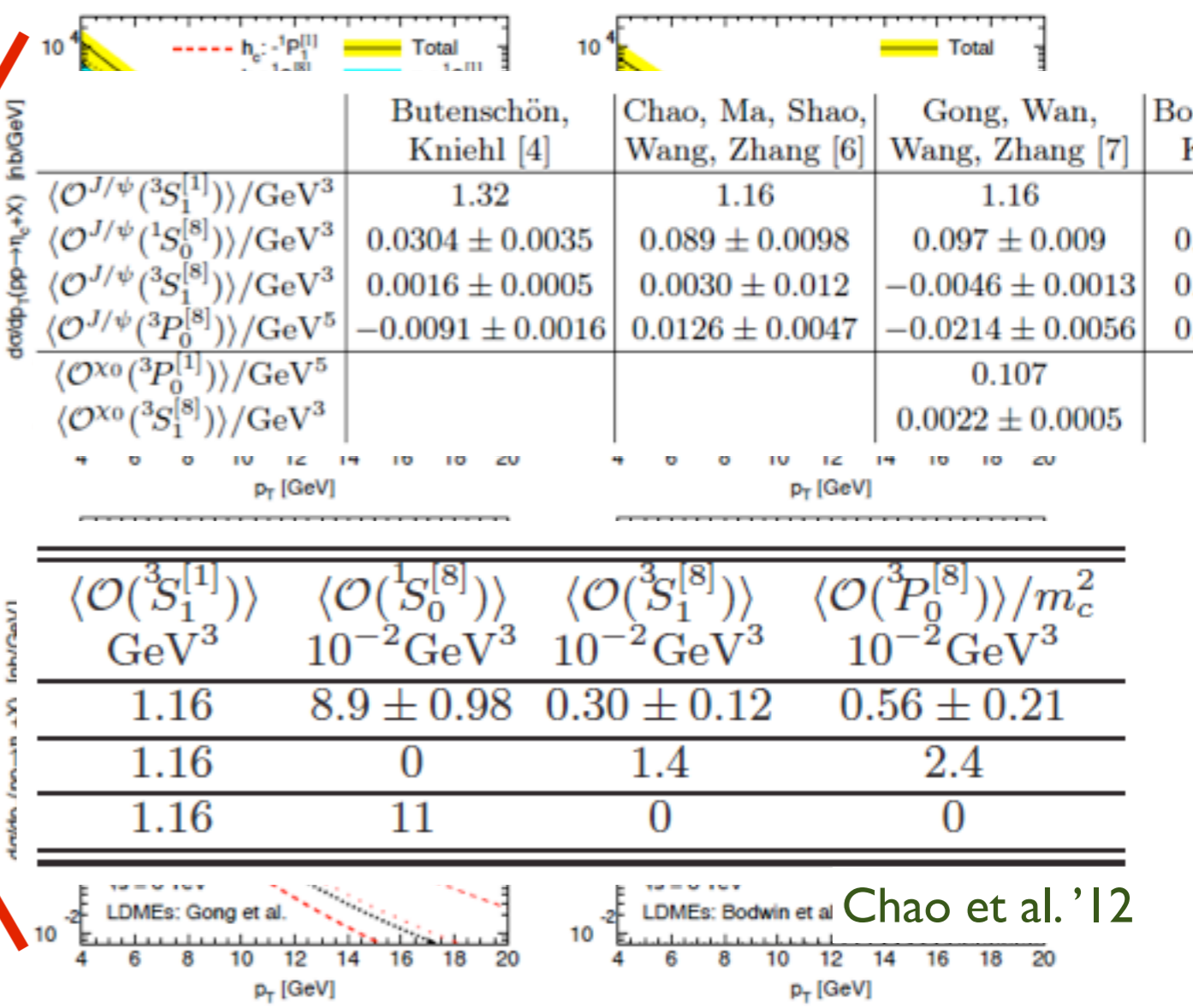
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Only central value used, while we claimed only two linear combinations were possible to extract !

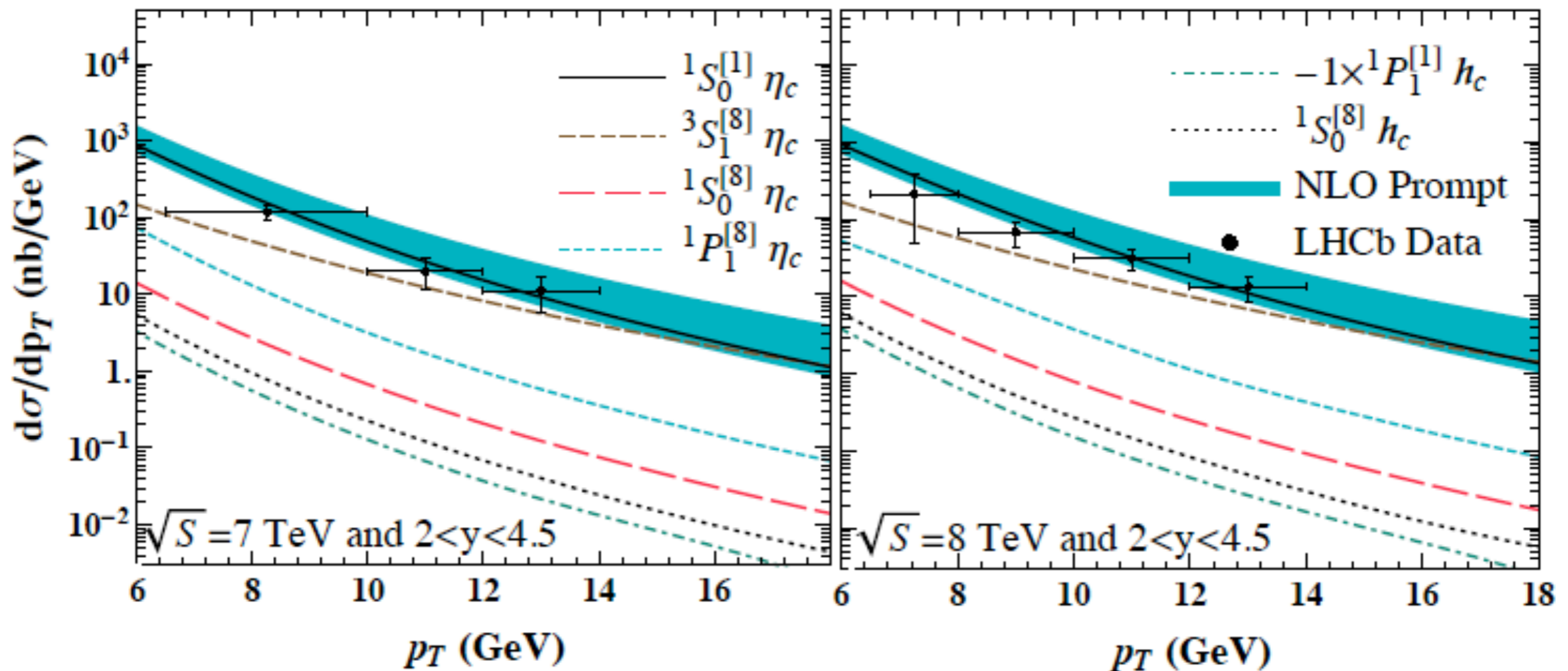


Chao et al. '12

INCLUSIVE η_c PRODUCTION

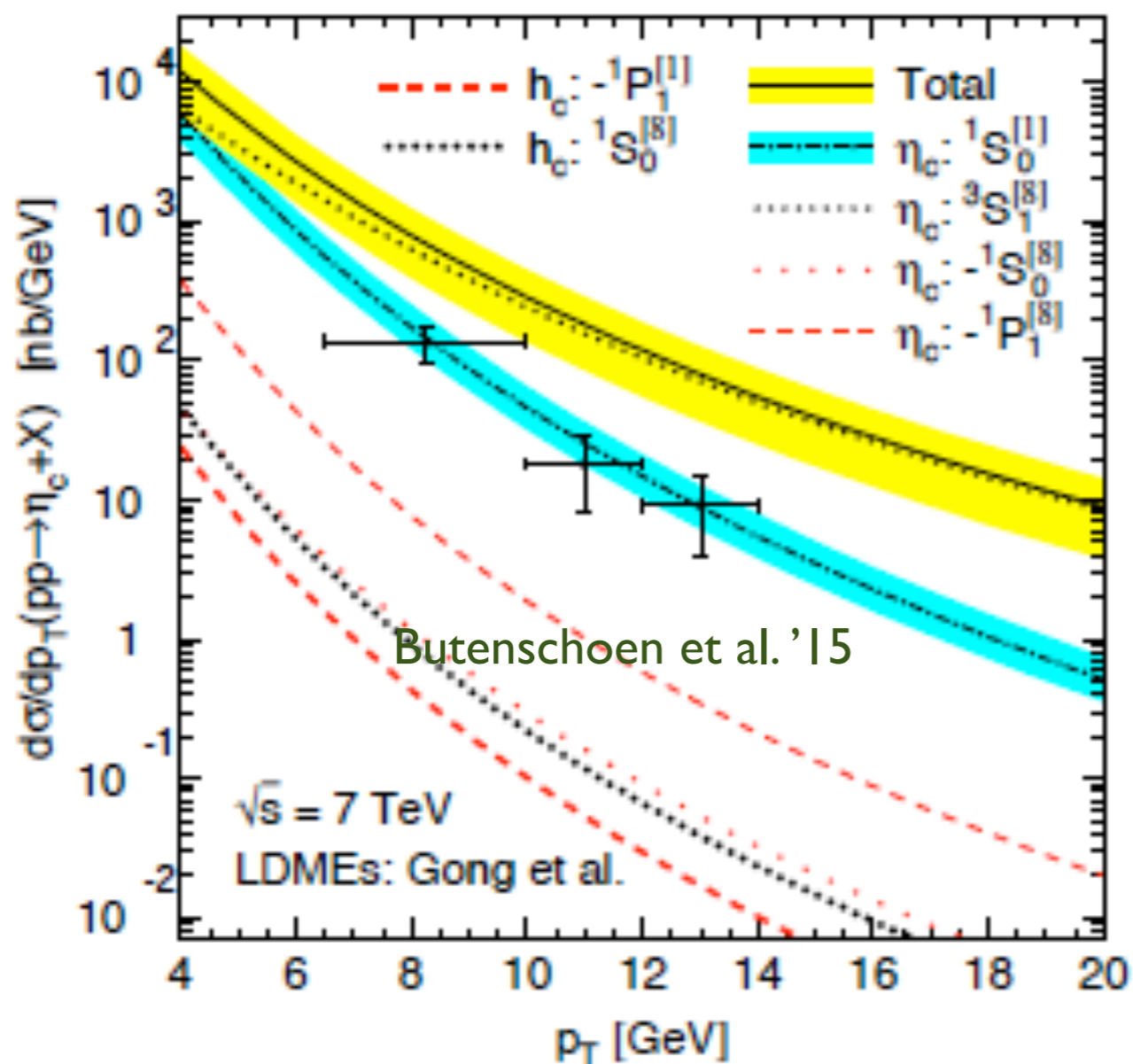


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 - Other groups Han et al.'15; Zhang et al.'15 NRQCD still works with another tuning !



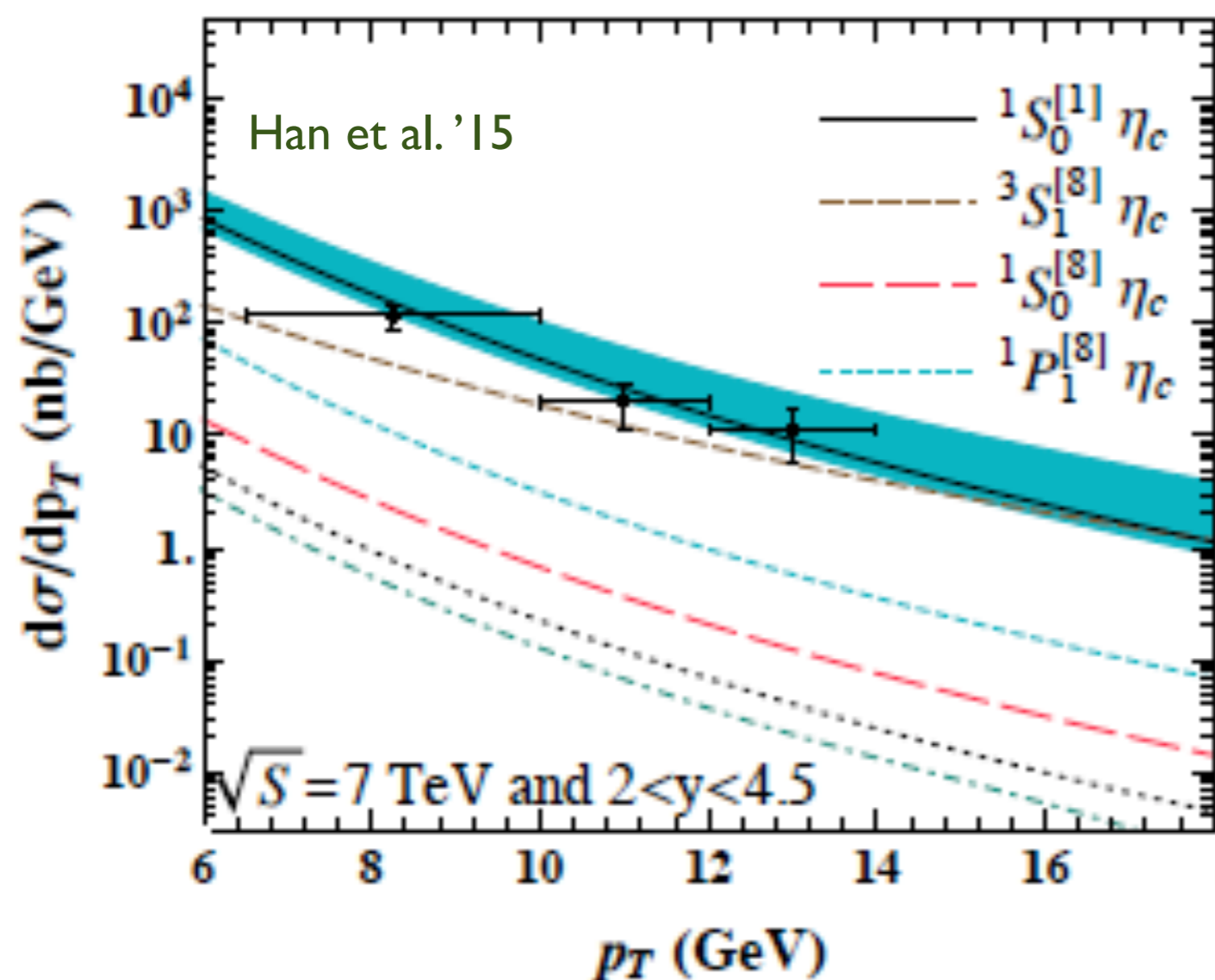
INCLUSIVE η_c PRODUCTION

- Messages from η_c production:
 - CS contribution already saturates the yields
 - In CO contributions, the only possible relevant one is $^3S_1^{[8]}$
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HQSS:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c}({}^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}^\psi({}^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle (1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2))$$

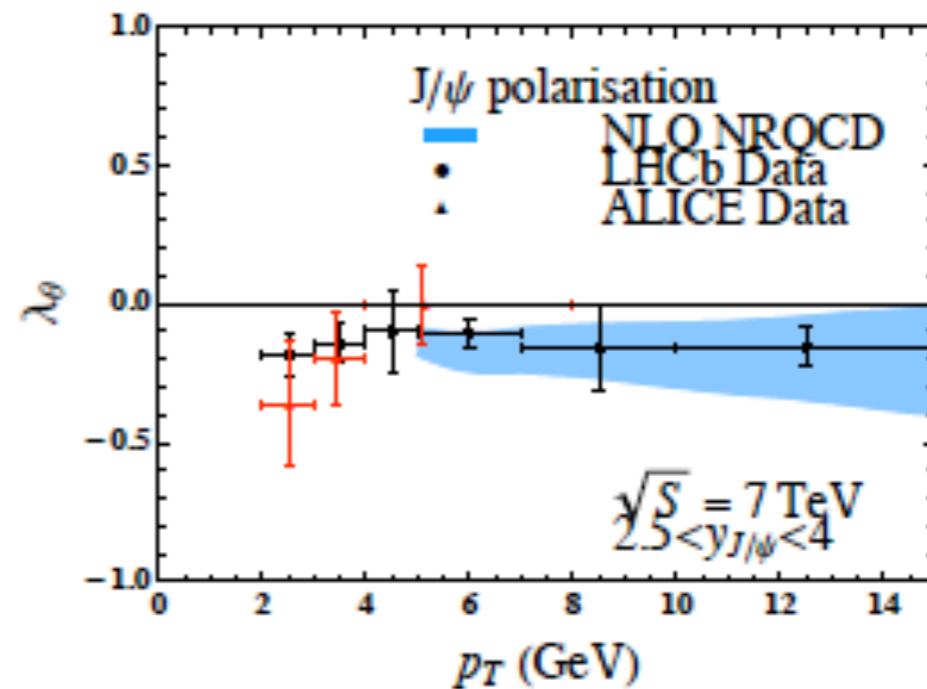
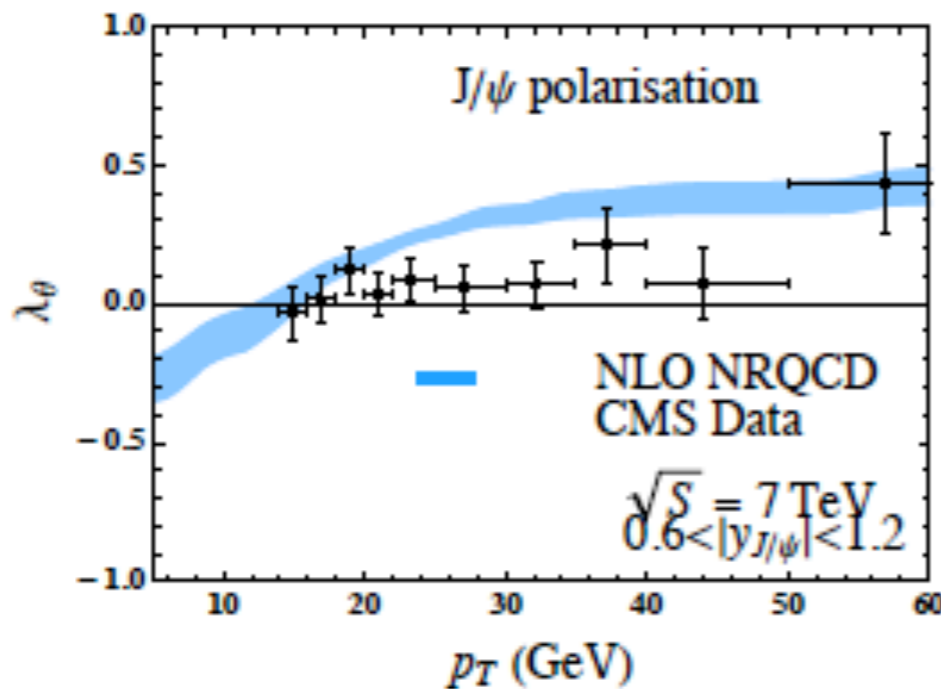
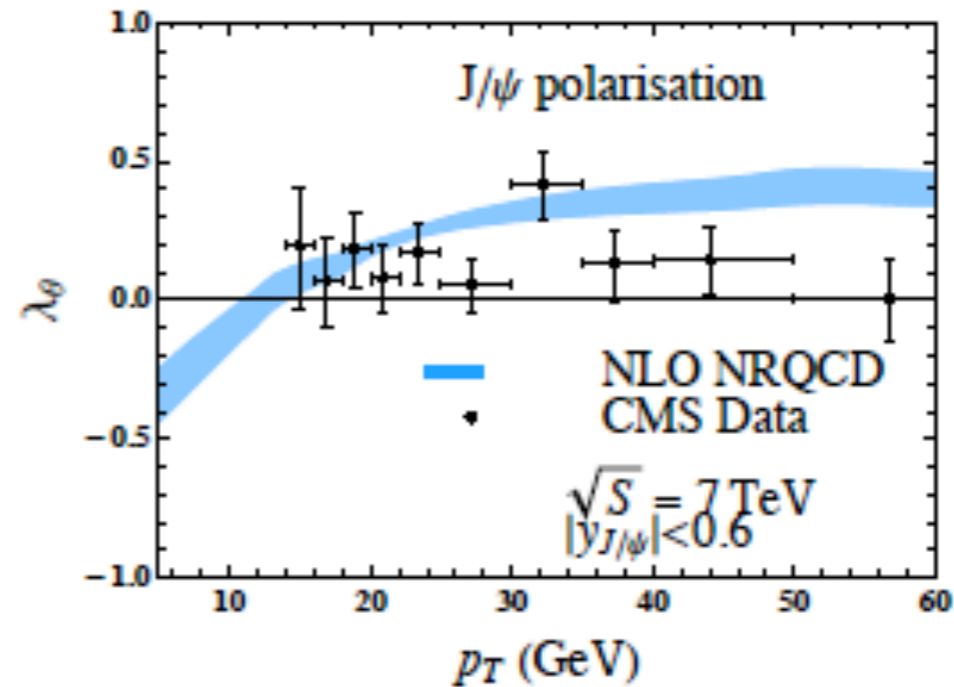
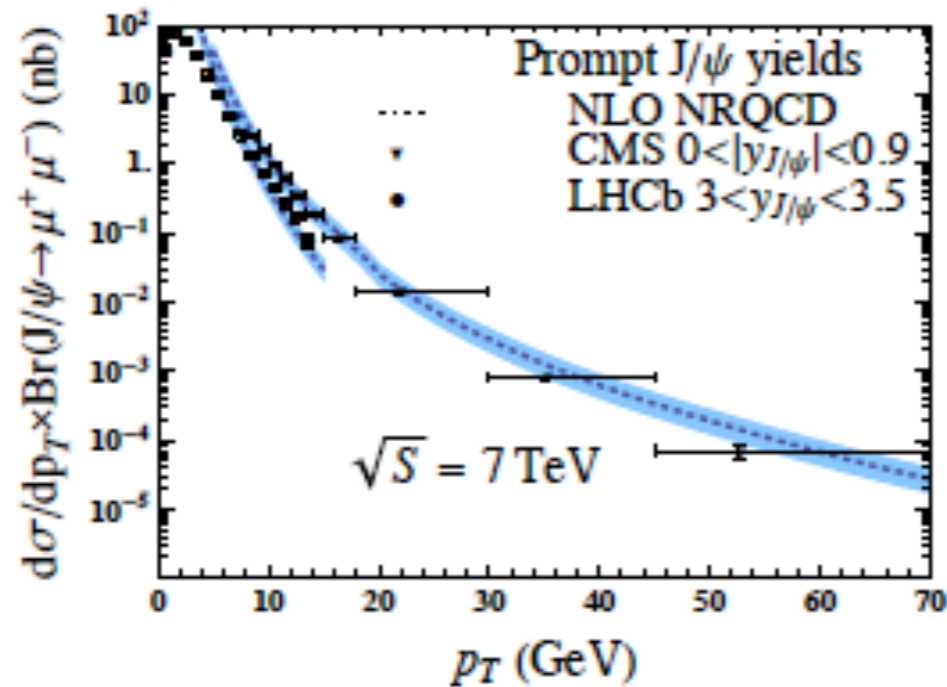
Constrain CO LDME:

$$0 \leq \langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c}({}^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle \leq 1.46 \times 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^3$$

$$0 \leq \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}({}^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle \leq 1.46 \times 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^3$$

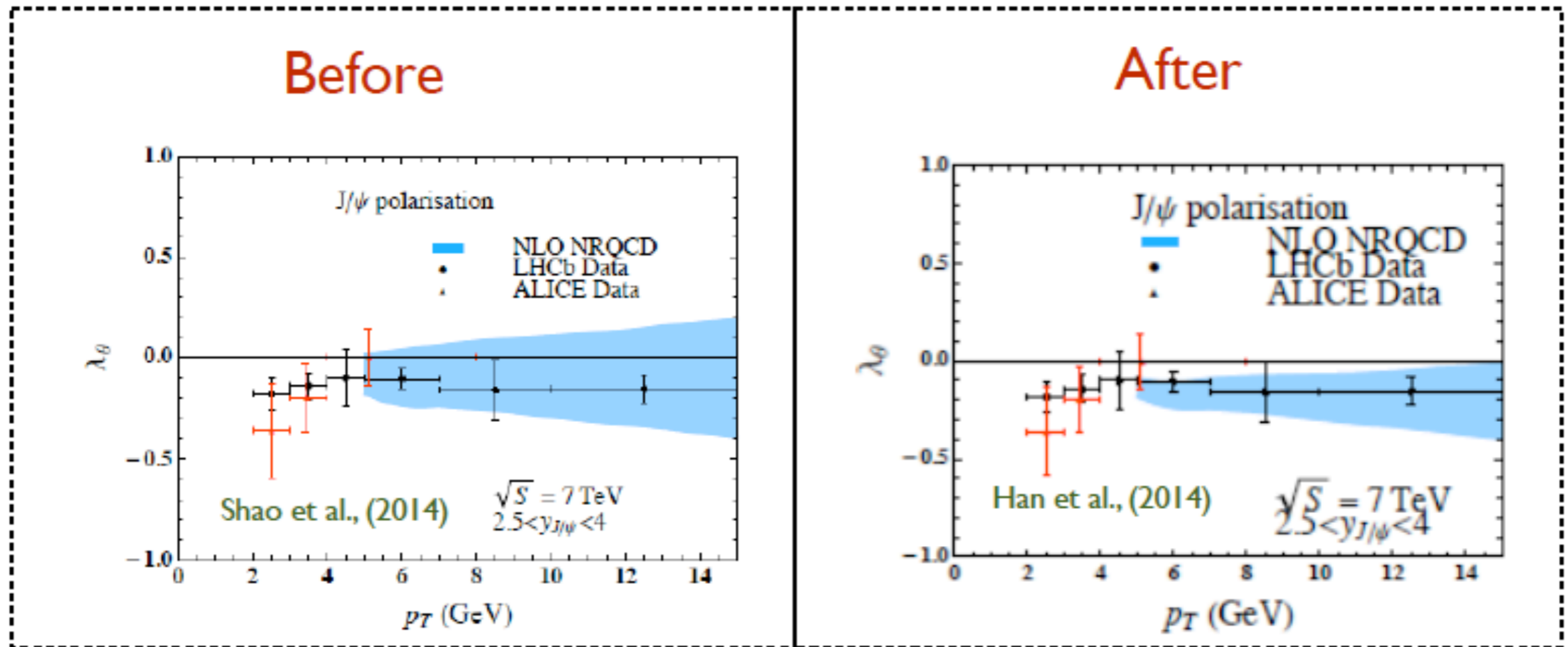
INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

- Test the consistence in J/ψ production



INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

- Test the consistence in J/ψ production
- Reduce the uncertainty from CO LDMEs



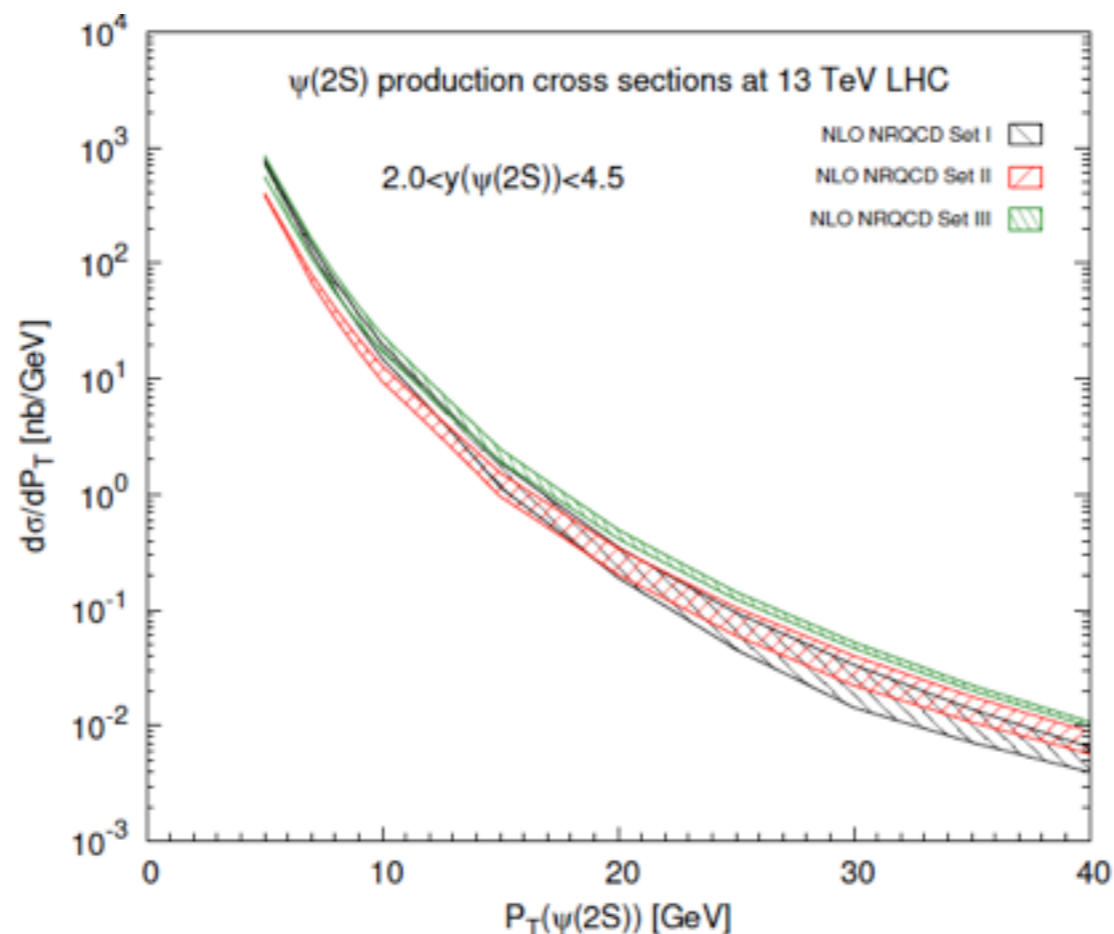
THE SAME GAME FOR 2S STATES ?

- What about $\eta_c(2S)$?
- The question is: which decay mode can be measured ?

HQSS: $\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c(2S)}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}^{\psi(2S)}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle$

Disparate extractions:

| | Set I: <i>Shao et.al</i> [11] | Set II: <i>Gong et.al</i> [7] | Set III: <i>Bodwin et.al</i> [16] |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c(2S)}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle$ [GeV ³] | $[0, 3.82] \times 10^{-2}$ | $[-0.881, 0.857] \times 10^{-2}$ | $[2.35, 3.93] \times 10^{-2}$ |



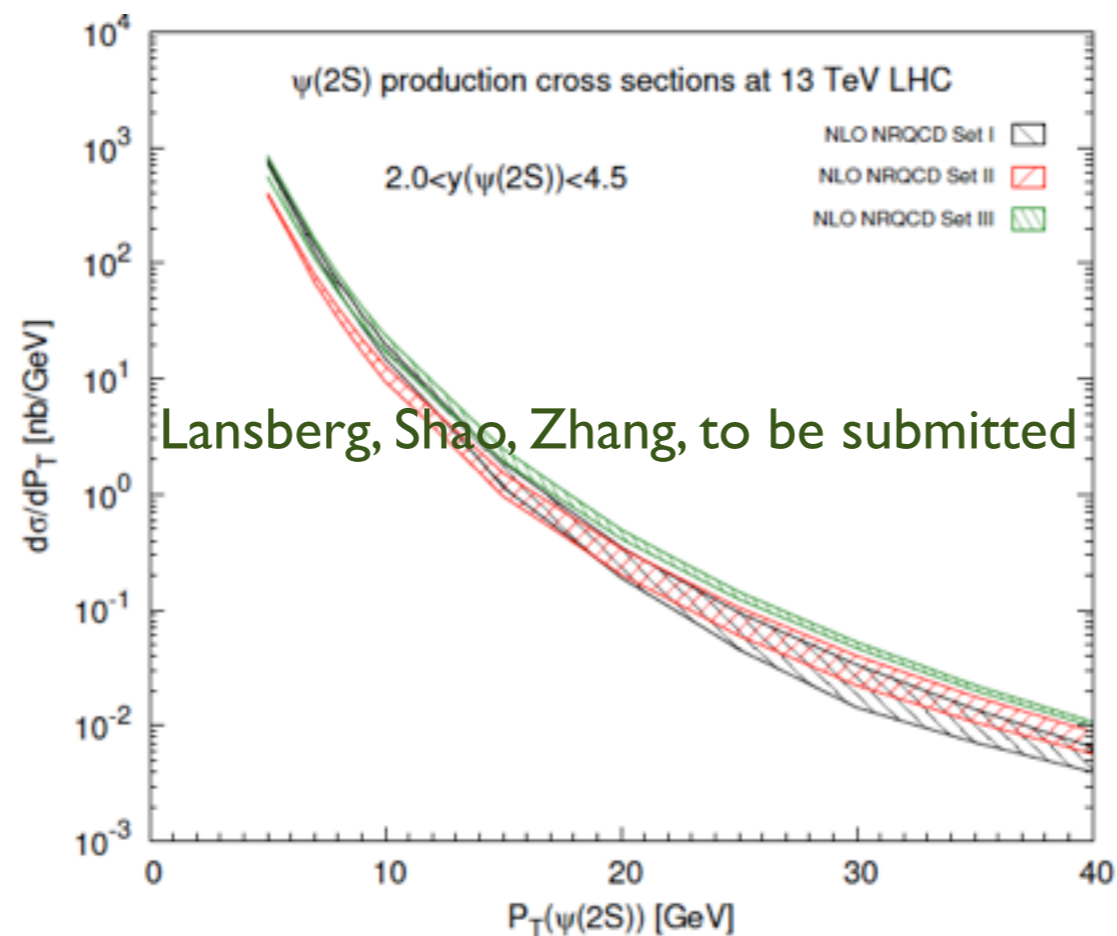
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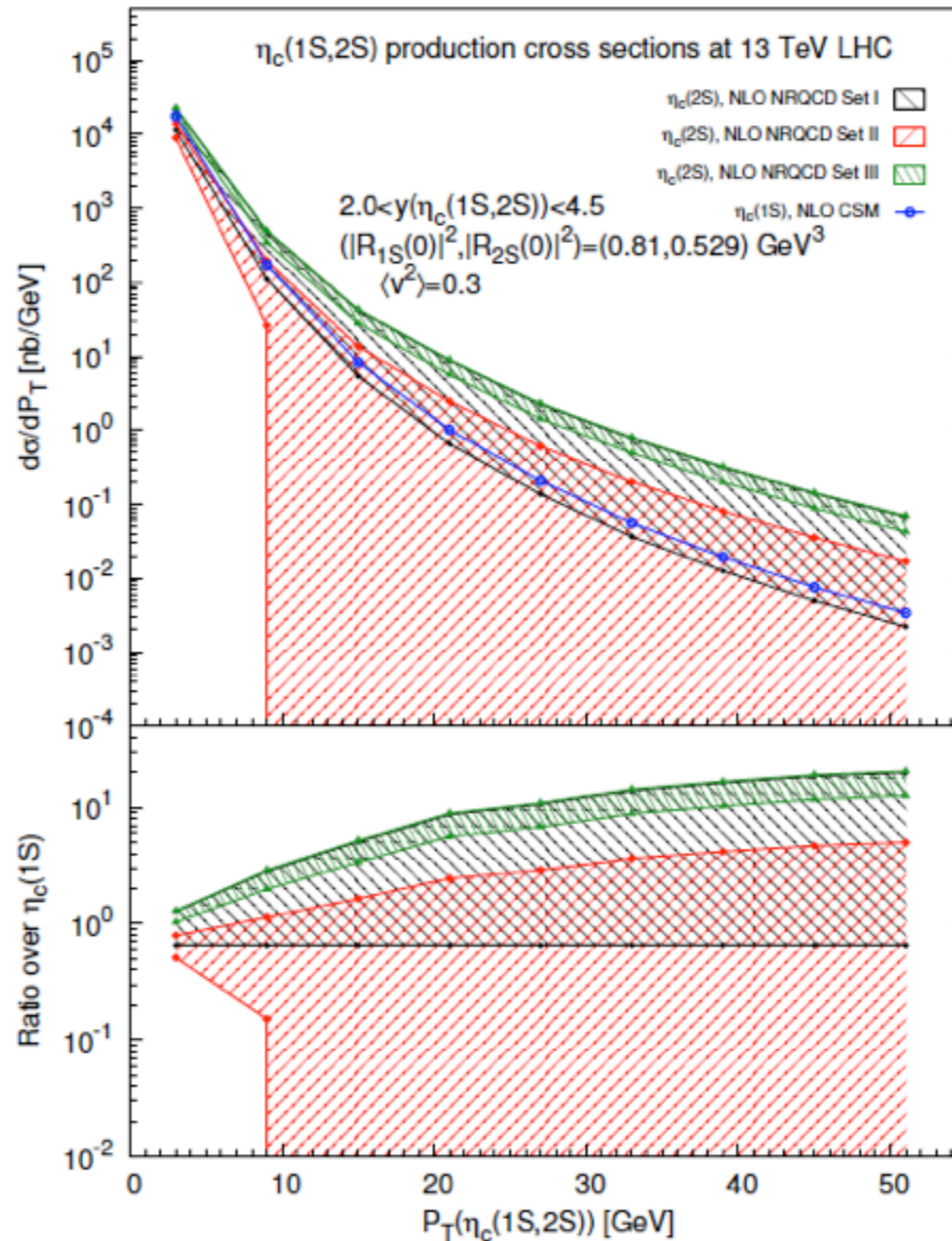
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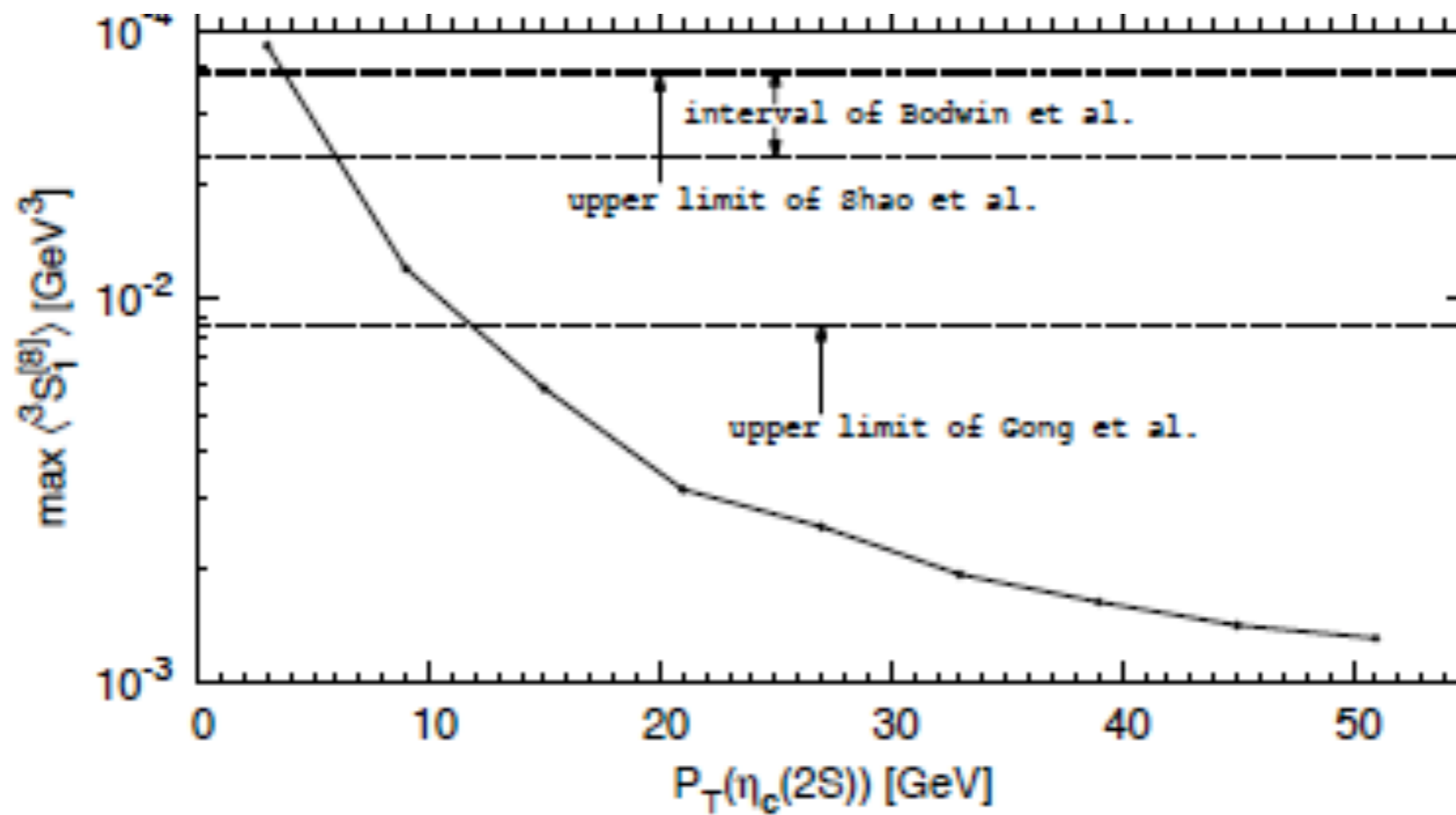
THE SAME GAME FOR 2S STATES ?

- Different predictions for $\eta_c(2S)$ Lansberg, Shao, Zhang, to be submitted



THE SAME GAME FOR 2S STATES ?

- Different predictions for $\eta_c(2S)$ Lansberg, Shao, Zhang, to be submitted
- A possibly reasonable assumption:
Similar as 1S, 2S is also saturated by CS contribution
- The potential to constrain $\langle \mathcal{O}^{\eta_c(2S)}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle \simeq \langle \mathcal{O}^{\psi(2S)}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle$

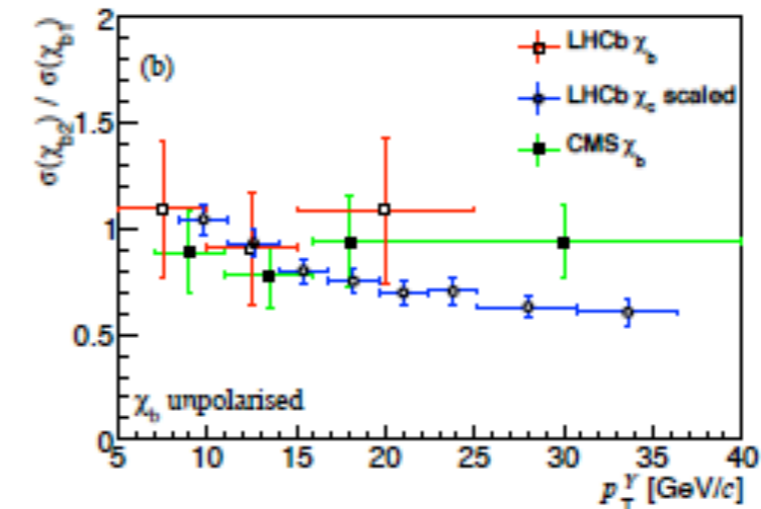
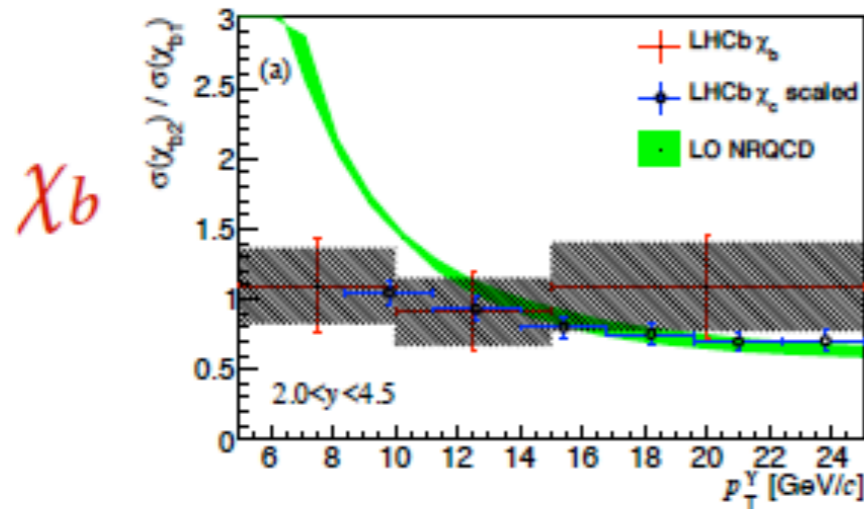
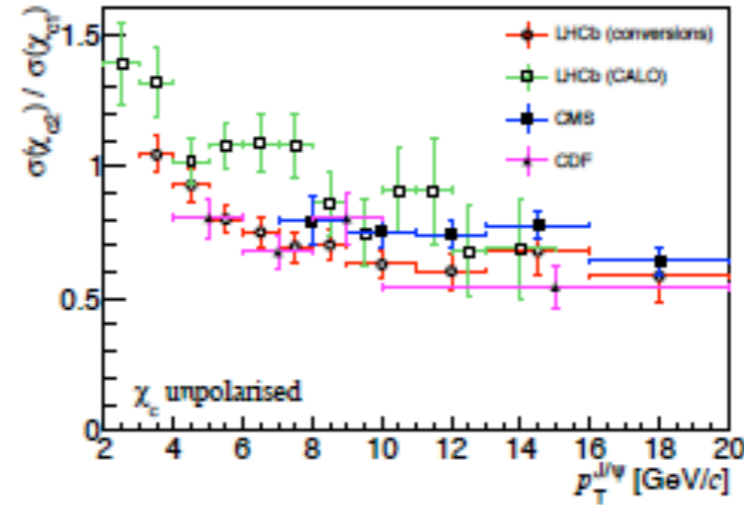
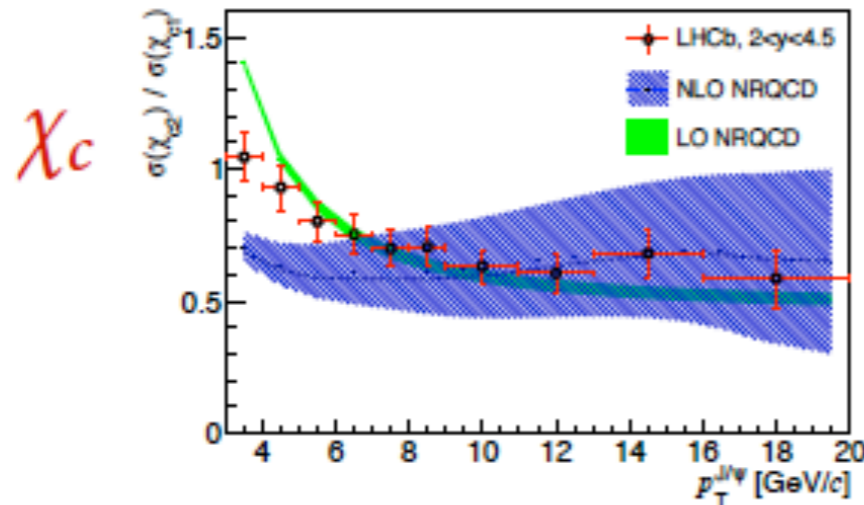


On the importance of Low P_T χ_{Q1}/χ_{Q2} measurements

LHCb, JHEP 10(2013)115 & JHEP 1410 (2014) 88 ; CMS, EPJC, 72, 2257 (2012); ATLAS, JHEP 07(2014)154



- ▶ At low P_T , test of χ_{Q1} suppression following the Landau-Yang theorem
- ▶ At larger P_T , test of production mechanism of χ_{QJ} (not of J/ψ or Υ)



- ▶ The Landau-Yang suppression shows up for χ_c in the **Low P_T/m_Q region**; signs that the quantum # still matter
- ▶ Testable with χ_{c0} and h_c using the hadronic decays

Jean-Philippe's slide

Low P_T quarkonia and Transverse Momentum Dependent distributions

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 86, 094007 (2012)

Polarized gluon studies with charmonium and bottomonium at LHCb and AFTER

Daniël Boer*

Theory Group, KVI, University of Groningen, Zernikelaan 25, NL-9747 AA Groningen, The Netherlands

Cristian Pisano†

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Cagliari, C.P. 170, I-09042 Monserrato (CA), Italy

- ▶ Low P_T C-even quarkonium production is a good probe of $h_1^{\perp g}$ [distribution of linearly polarised gluons]
- ▶ In general, heavy-flavor prod. selects out gg channels

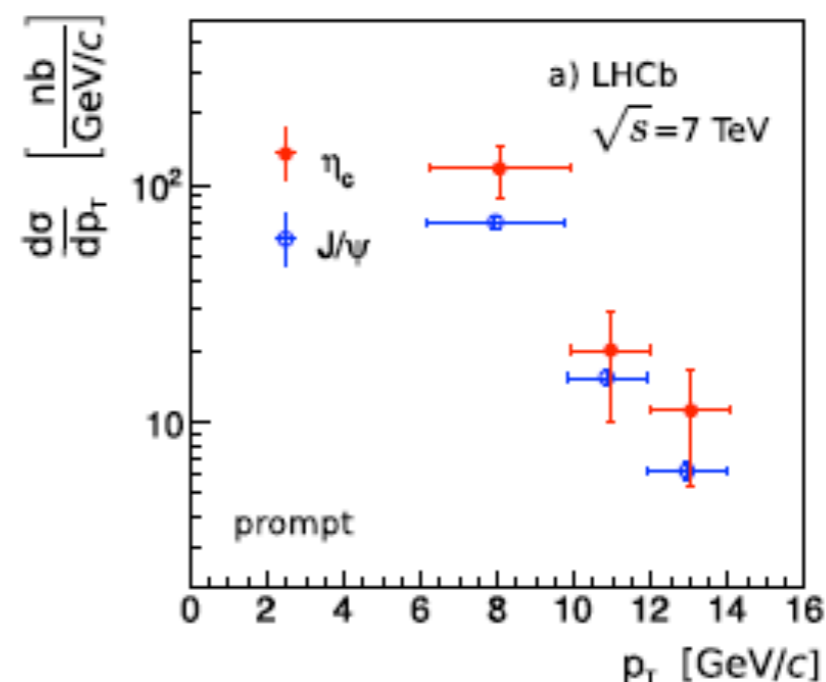
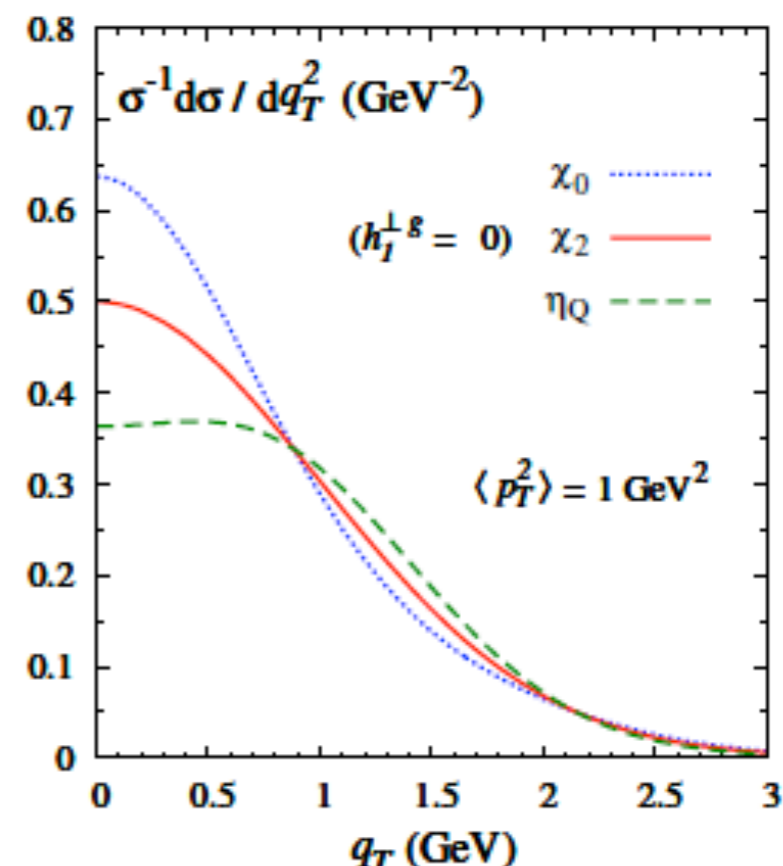
- ▶ Affect the low P_T spectra:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma(\eta_Q)}{dq_T^2} \propto 1 - R(\mathbf{q}_T^2) \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma(\chi_{Q,0})}{dq_T^2} \propto 1 + R(\mathbf{q}_T^2)$$

$$\left(R = \frac{C[w_0^{hh} h_1^{\perp g} h_1^{\perp g}]}{C[f_1^g f_1^g]} \right)$$

- ▶ Low P_T : Experimentally very challenging

Being able to look at all the states in the same hadronic decay channel and at lower P_T would be very useful



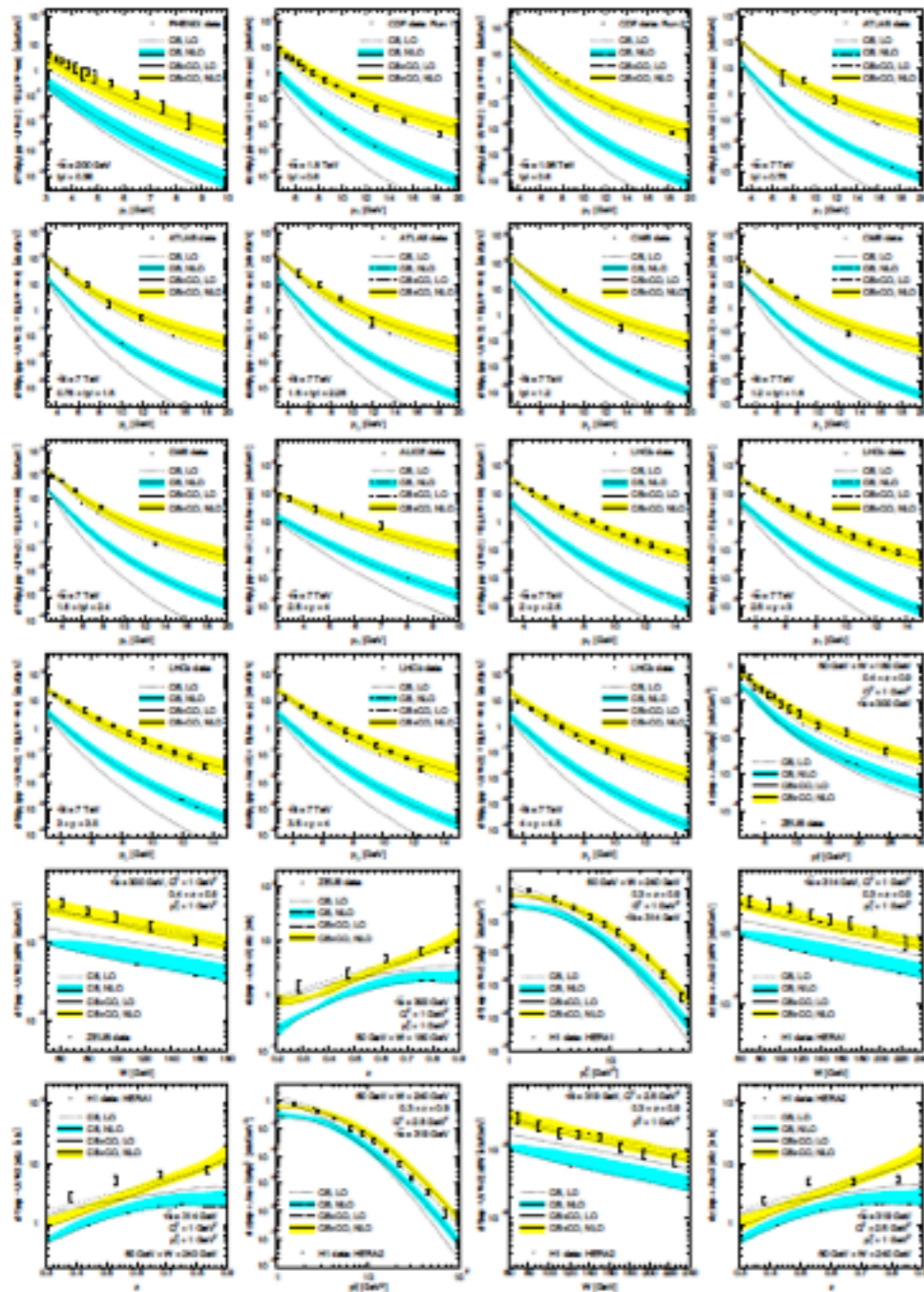
Jean-Philippe's slide



BACK UP SLIDES

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION WHERE WE STAND ?

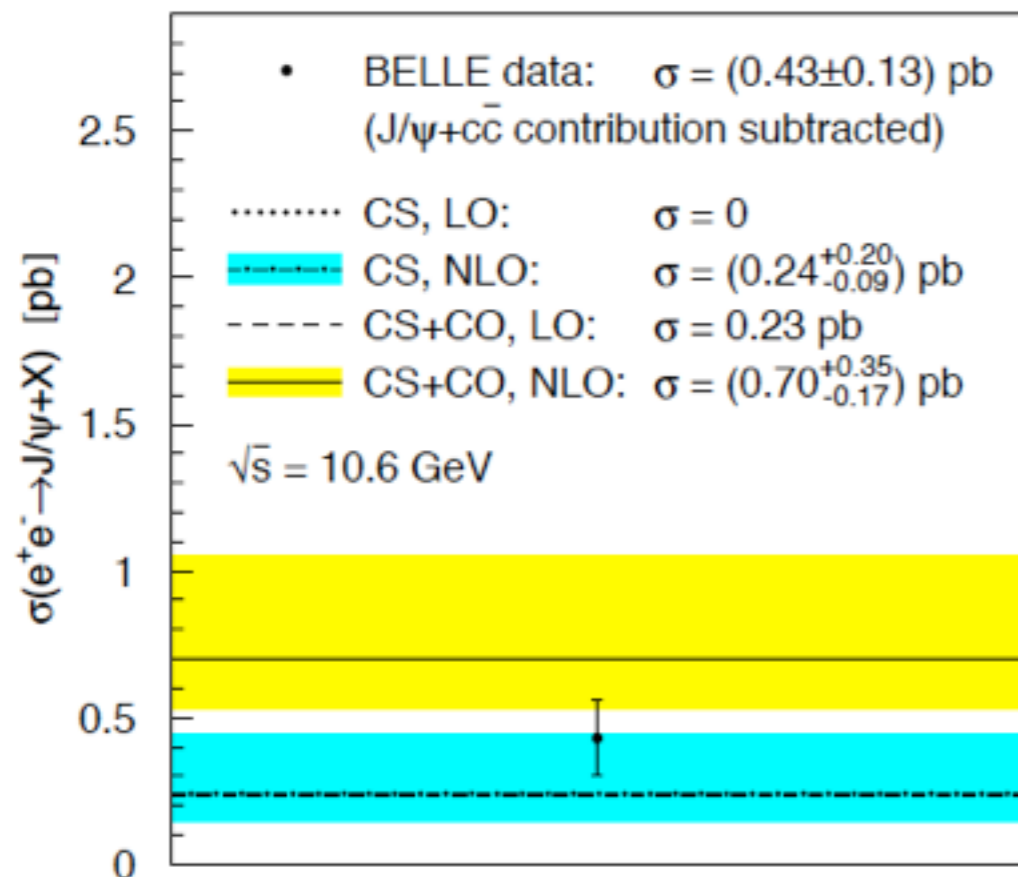
- **CO LDME fit philosophy:** pick your favorite data
 - World yield data before 2011 | Butenschon and Kniehl '11



- ✓ • Driven by low- and medium-pt data
 - $3 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 20 \text{ GeV} @ pp$
 - $1 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV} @ \gamma p, \gamma\gamma$

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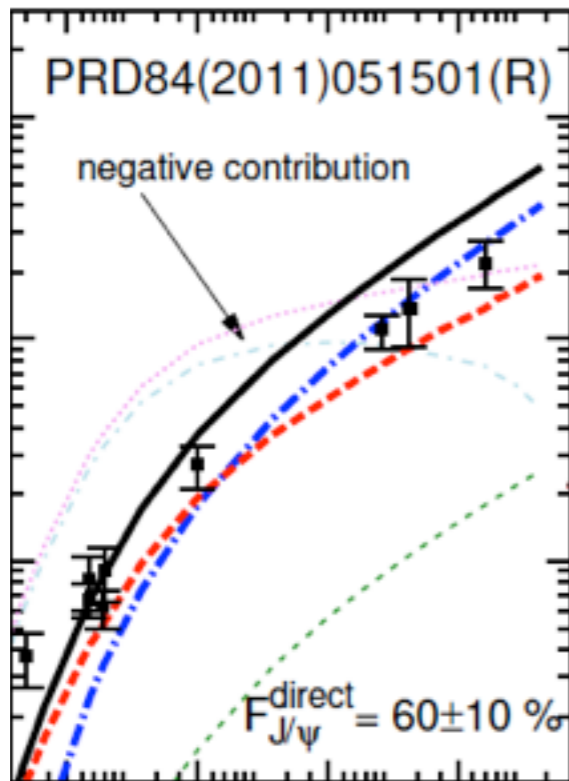


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- ✓ • Agreement with e^+e^- and p_t -integrated

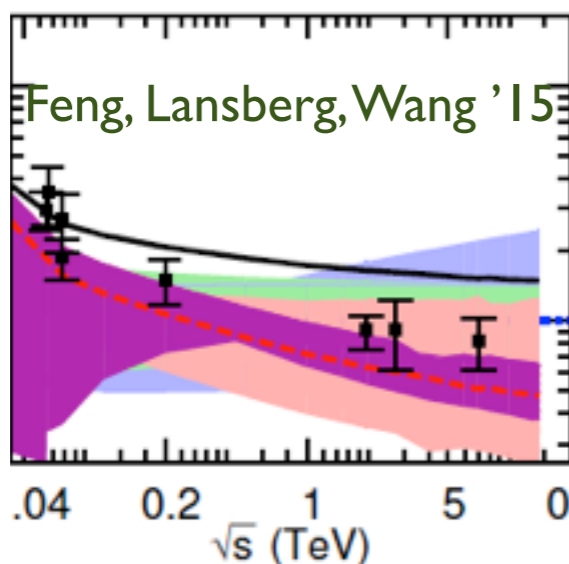
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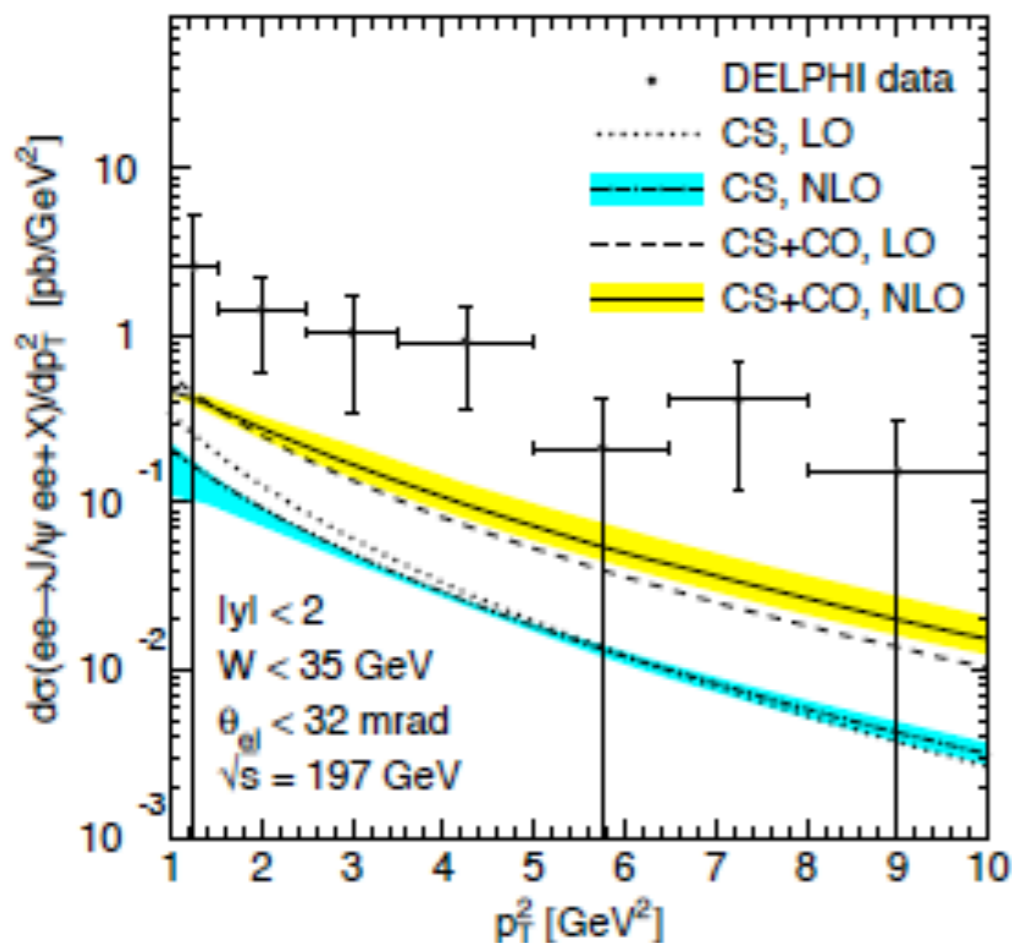
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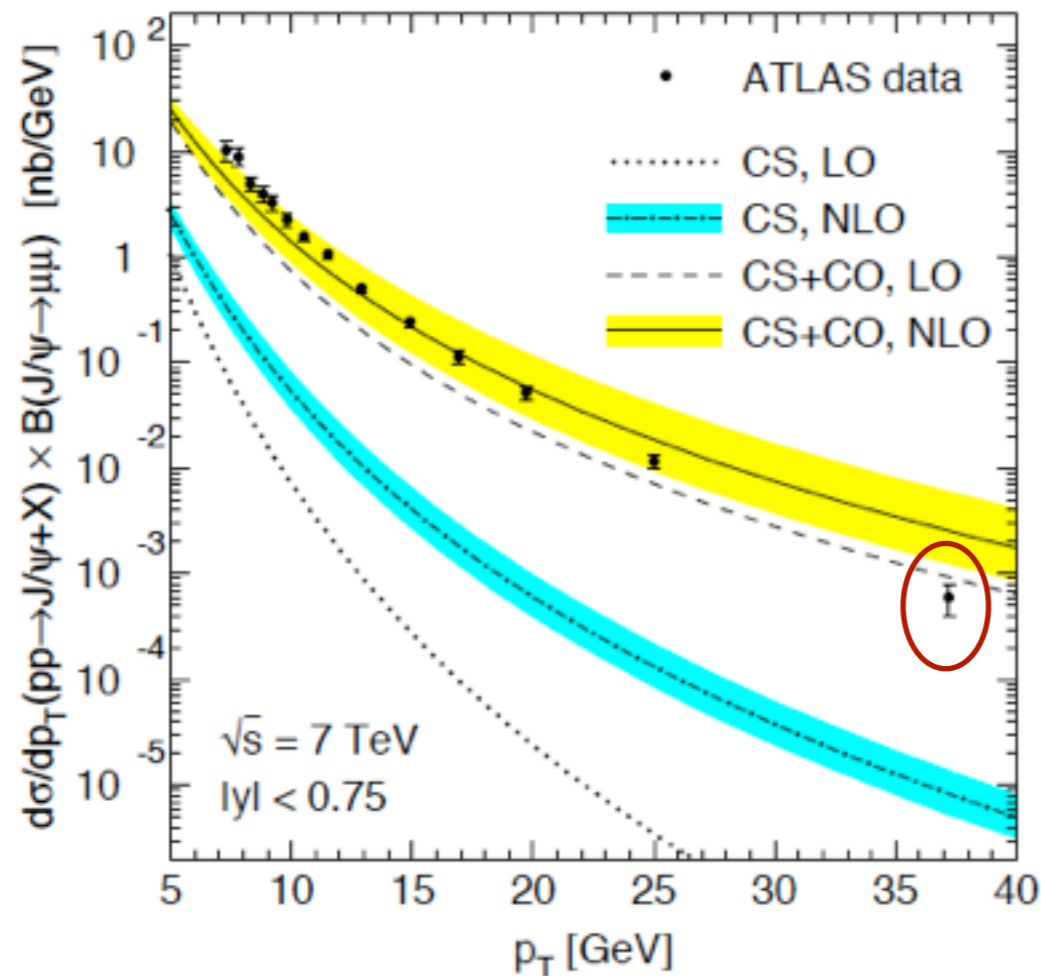
- ✗ • Tension with $\gamma\gamma$ data



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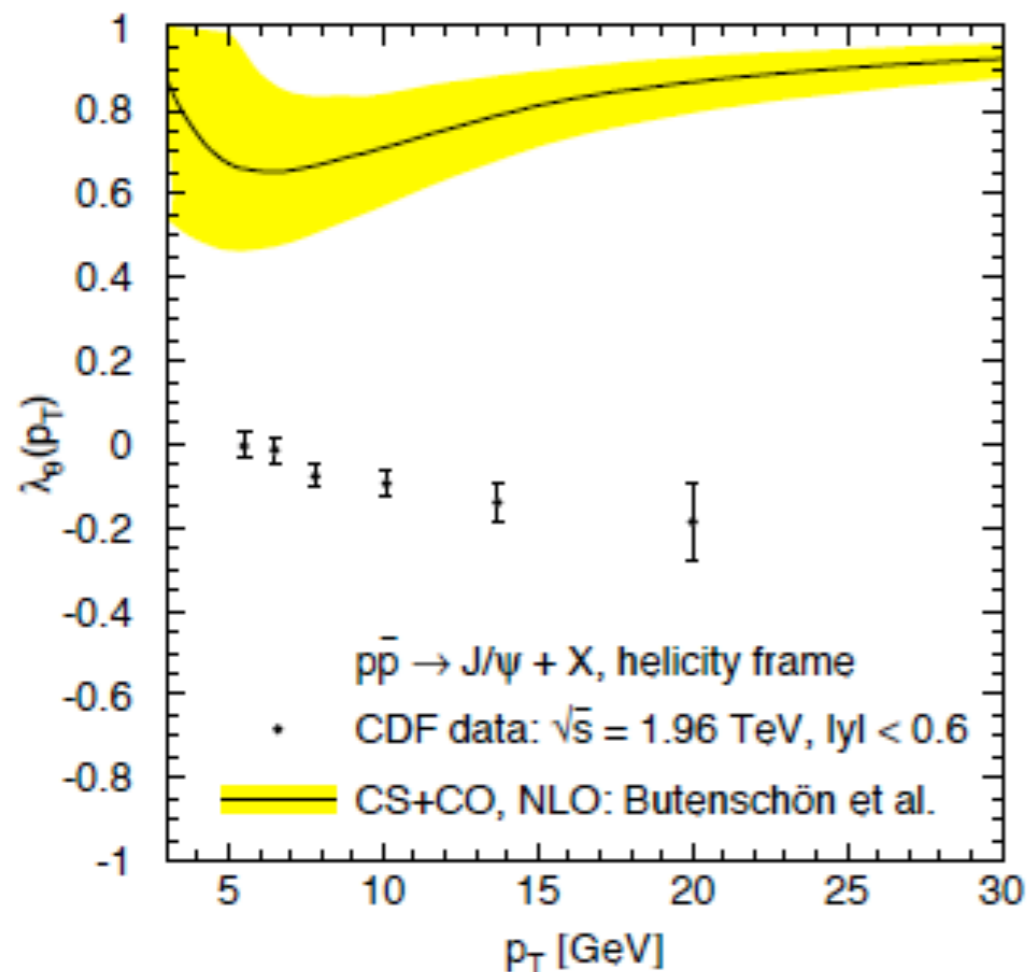
- ✗ • Deviation with larger-pt data

Argument: need to resume $\log \frac{p_T^2}{M^2}$

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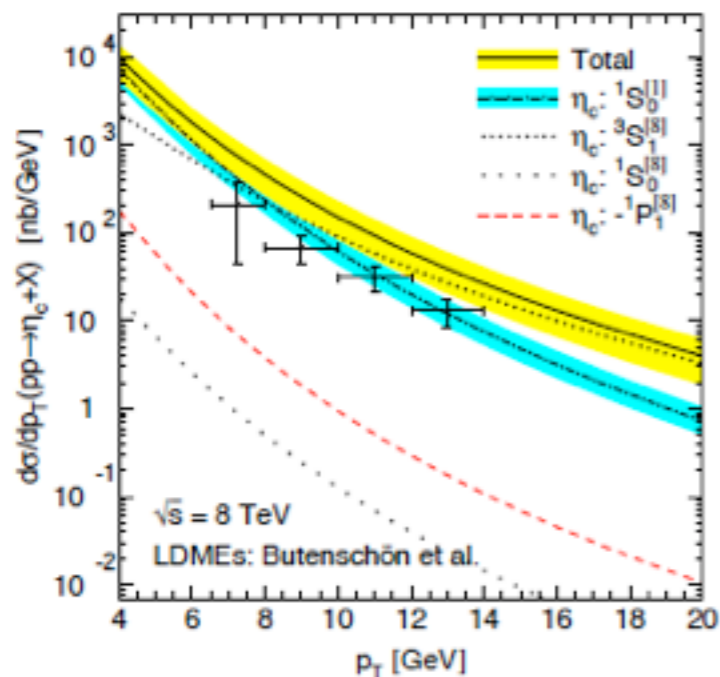
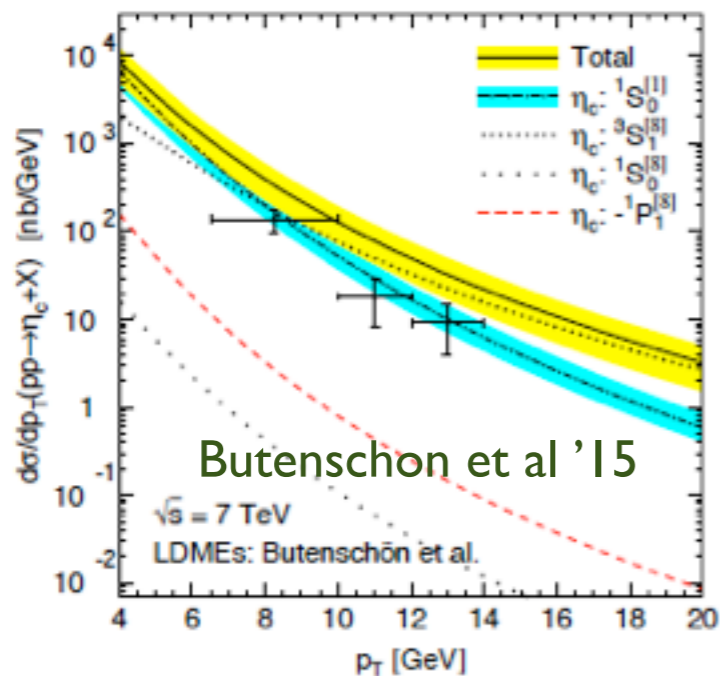
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- ✓ • Agreement with e^+e^- and p_T -integrated
- ✗ • Tension with $\gamma\gamma$ data
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Argument: need to resume $\log \frac{p_T^2}{M^2}$
- ✗ • Contradiction with polarization data

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION WHERE WE STAND ?

- **CO LDME fit philosophy:** pick your favorite data
 - World yield data before 2011 | Butenschön and Kniehl '11



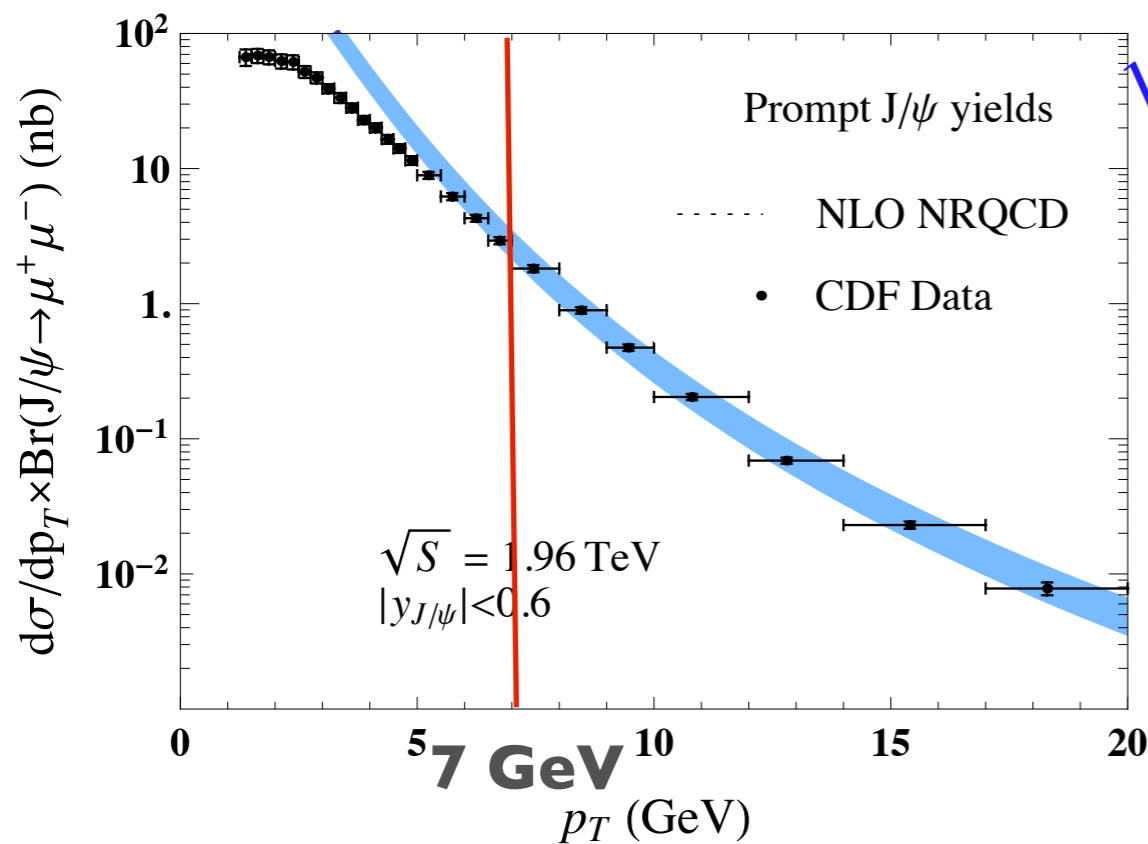
- ✓ • Driven by low- and medium-pt data
 $3 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 20 \text{ GeV} @ pp$
 $1 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV} @ \gamma p, \gamma\gamma$
- ✓ • Agreement with e^+e^- and p_T -integrated
- ✗ • Tension with $\gamma\gamma$ data
- ✗ • Deviation with larger-pt data
Argument: need to resume $\log \frac{p_T^2}{M^2}$
- ✗ • Contradiction with polarization data
- ✗ • Tension with η_c data
Assumption: heavy-quark spin symmetry

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION WHERE WE STAND ?

- **CO LDME fit philosophy: pick your favorite data**

- World data at $p_T \geq (2 \sim 3) \times M_{\text{onium}} \simeq pp$ data Chao et al.'11-15; Gong et al.'13; Bodwin et al.'14-16

Argument: reduce the nonperturbative effects and/or factorization breaking effects



- Driven by medium- and large-pt data
 $7 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 20 \text{ GeV} @ pp$

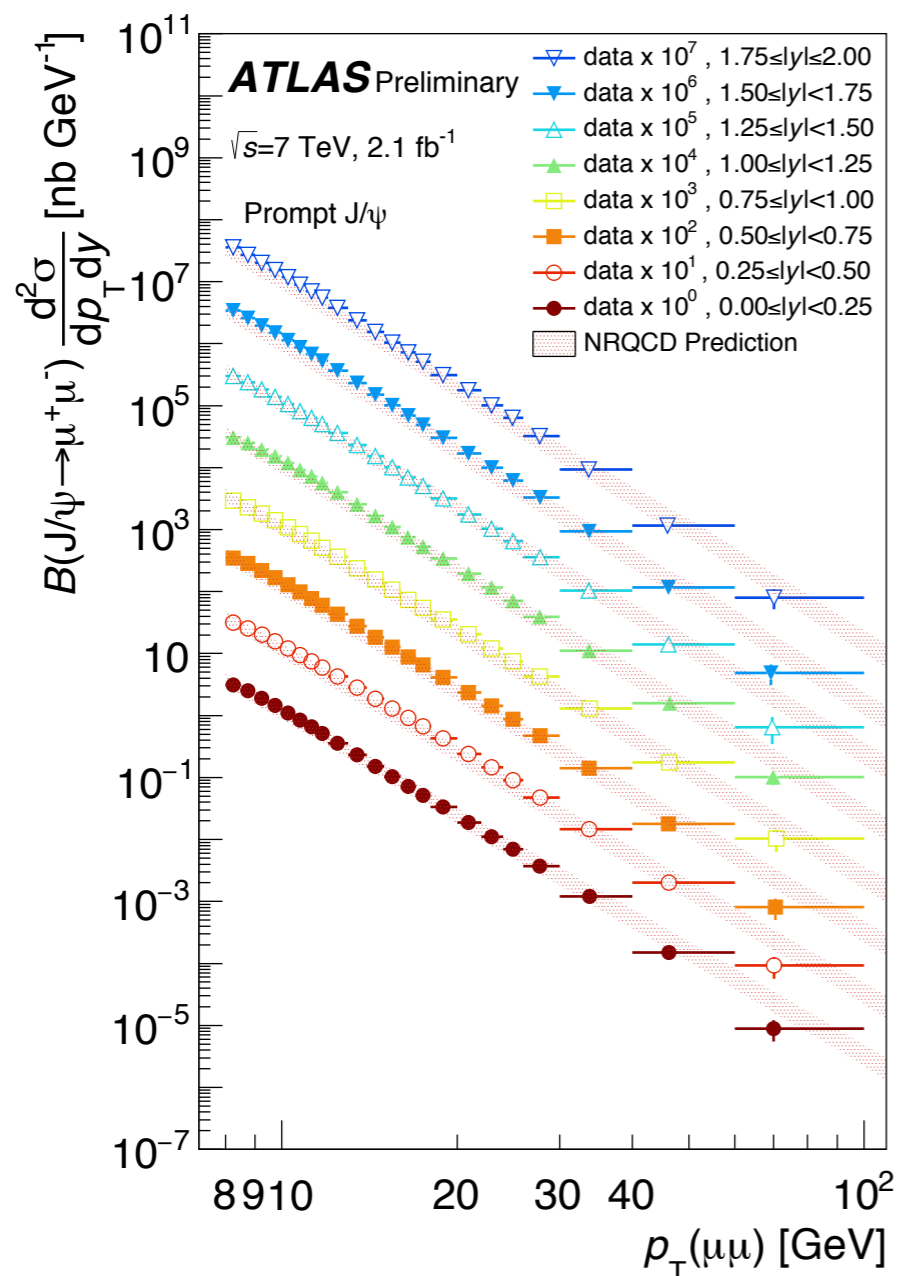
INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

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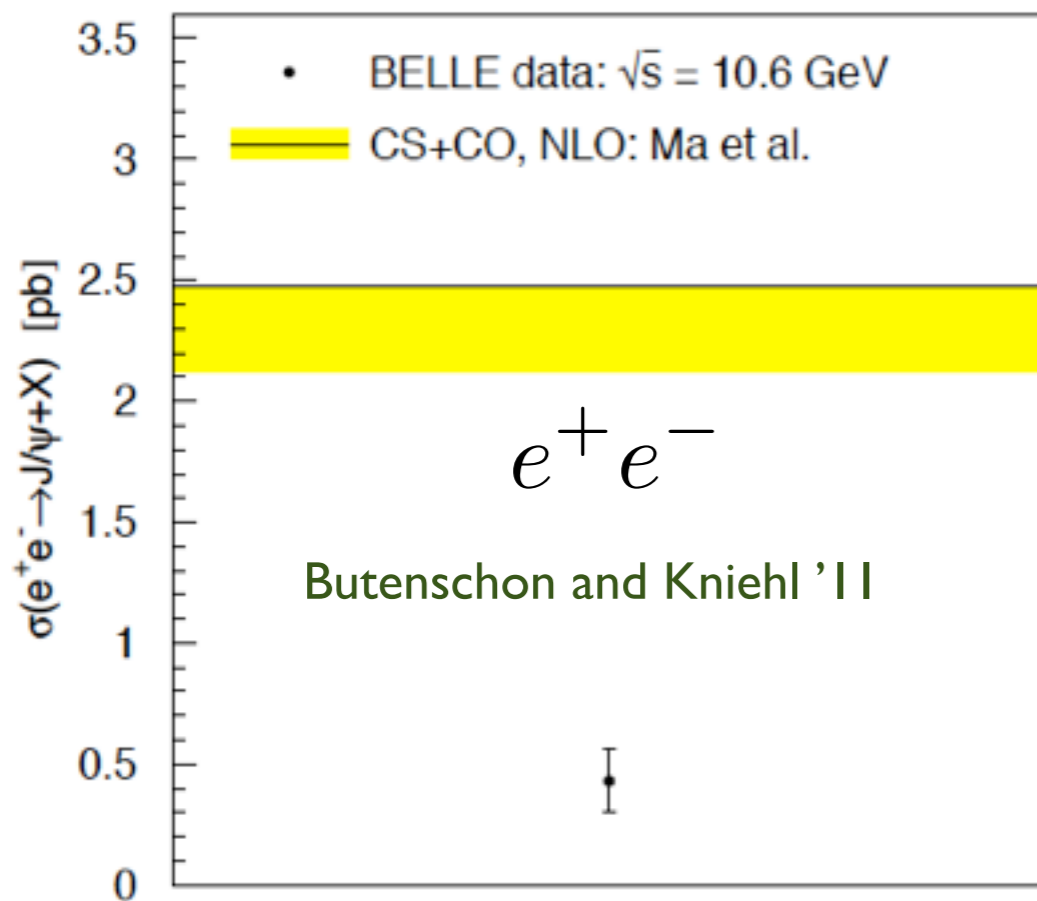
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- ✓ Prediction larger-pt data

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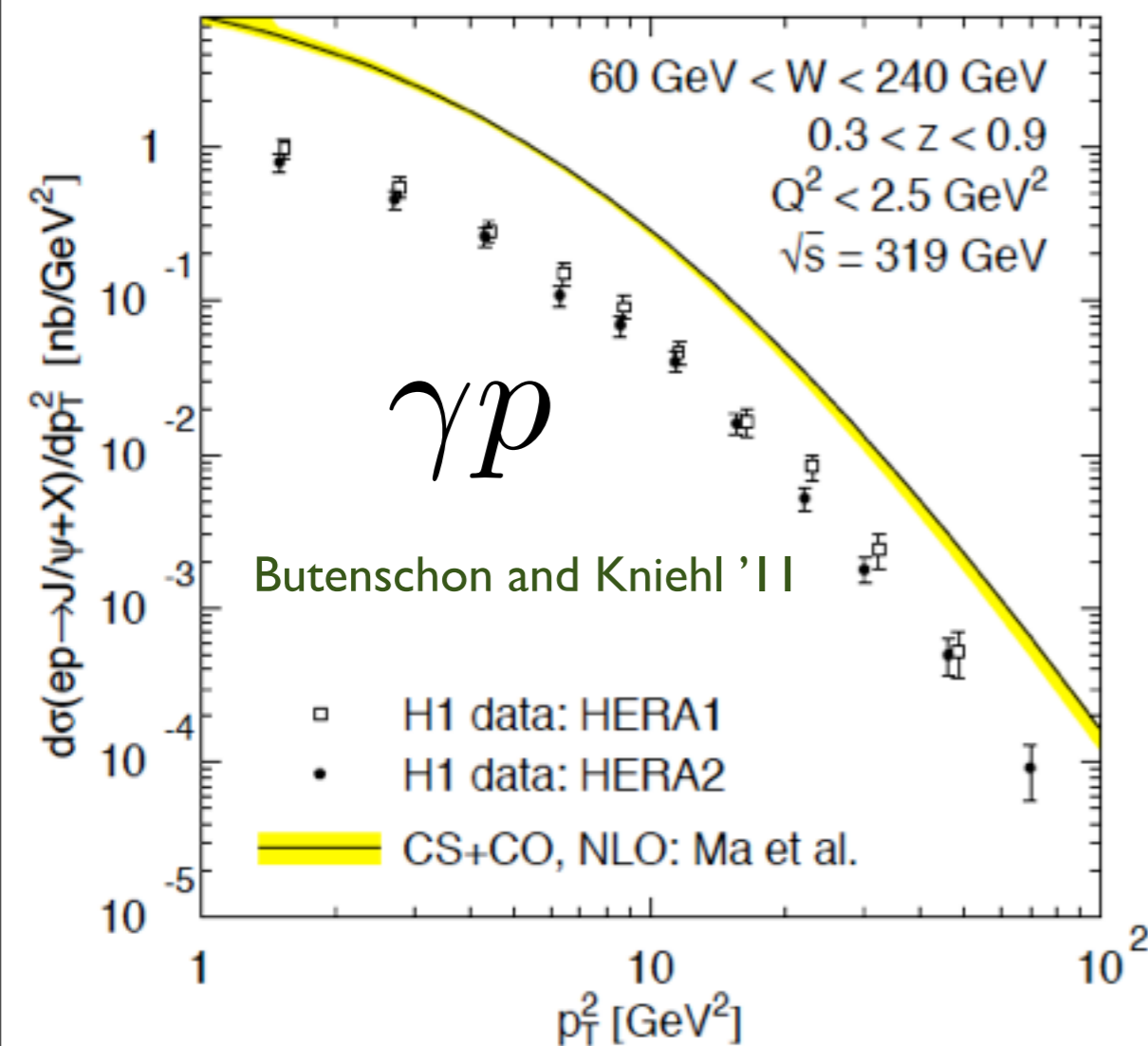
- ✓ • Driven by medium- and large-pt data
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- ✓ • Prediction larger-pt data
- ✗ • Contradiction with low-pt data
Argument: NP or factorization breaking

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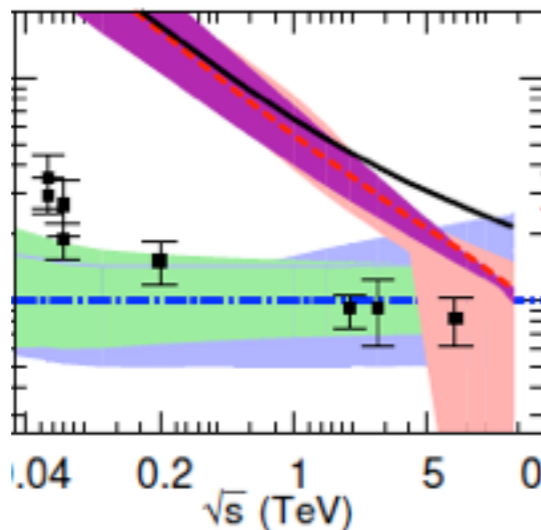
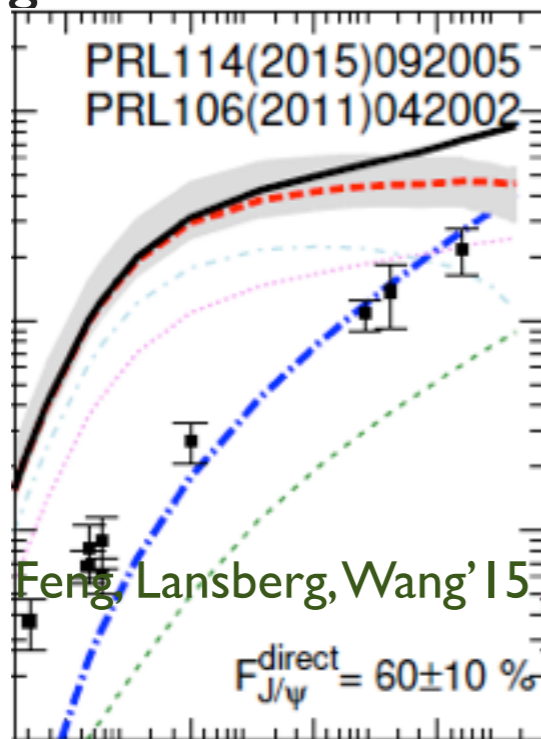
- ✓ Driven by medium- and large-pt data
7 GeV < p_T < 20 GeV @ pp
- ✓ Prediction larger-pt data
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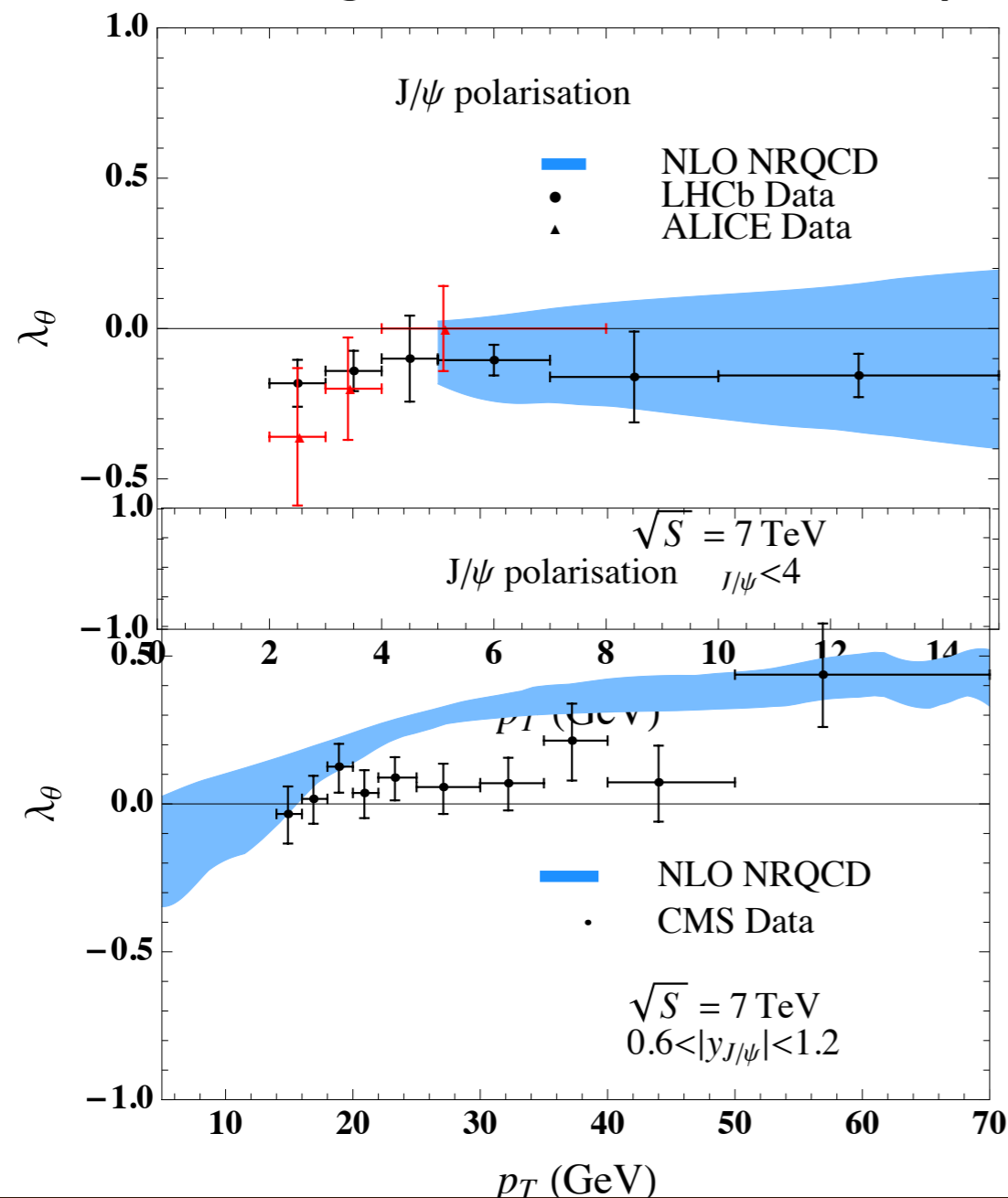
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- ✗ • Contradiction with low-pt data
Argument: NP or factorization breaking
- ✓ • Better with LHC polarization data

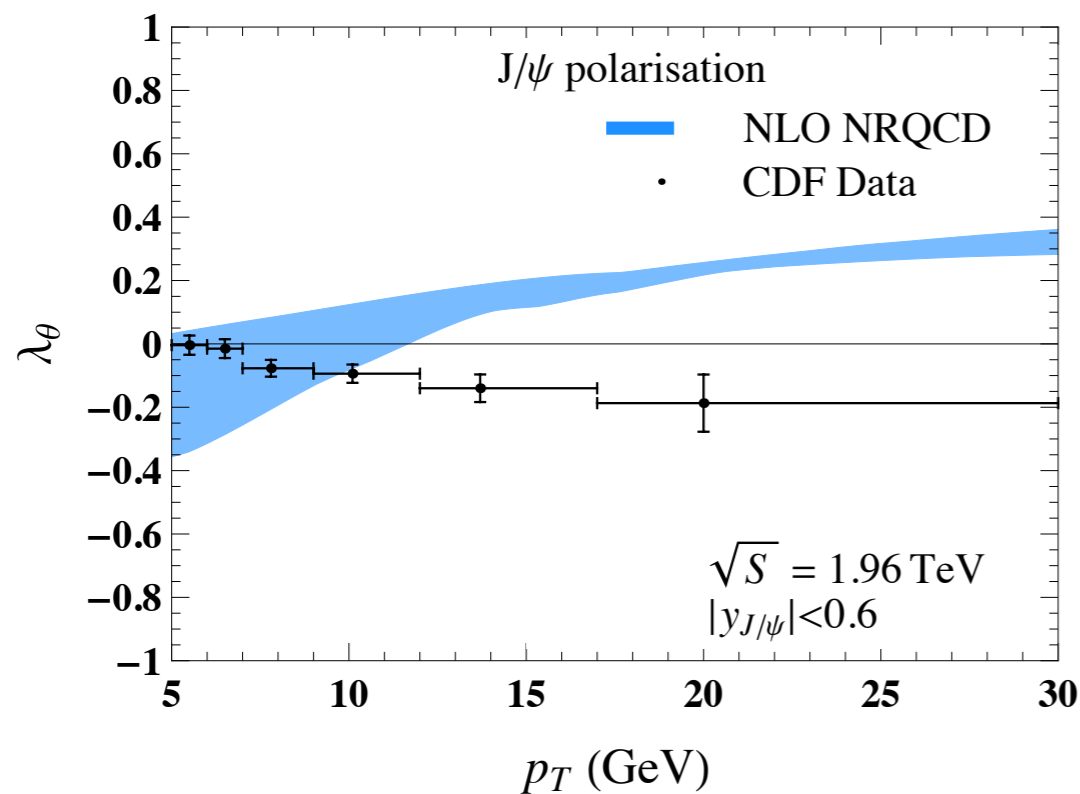
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- ✓ • Prediction larger-pt data
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Argument: NP or factorization breaking
- ✓ • Better with LHC polarization data
- ✗ • Tension with CDF polarization data
Argument: doubt on CDF measurement

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

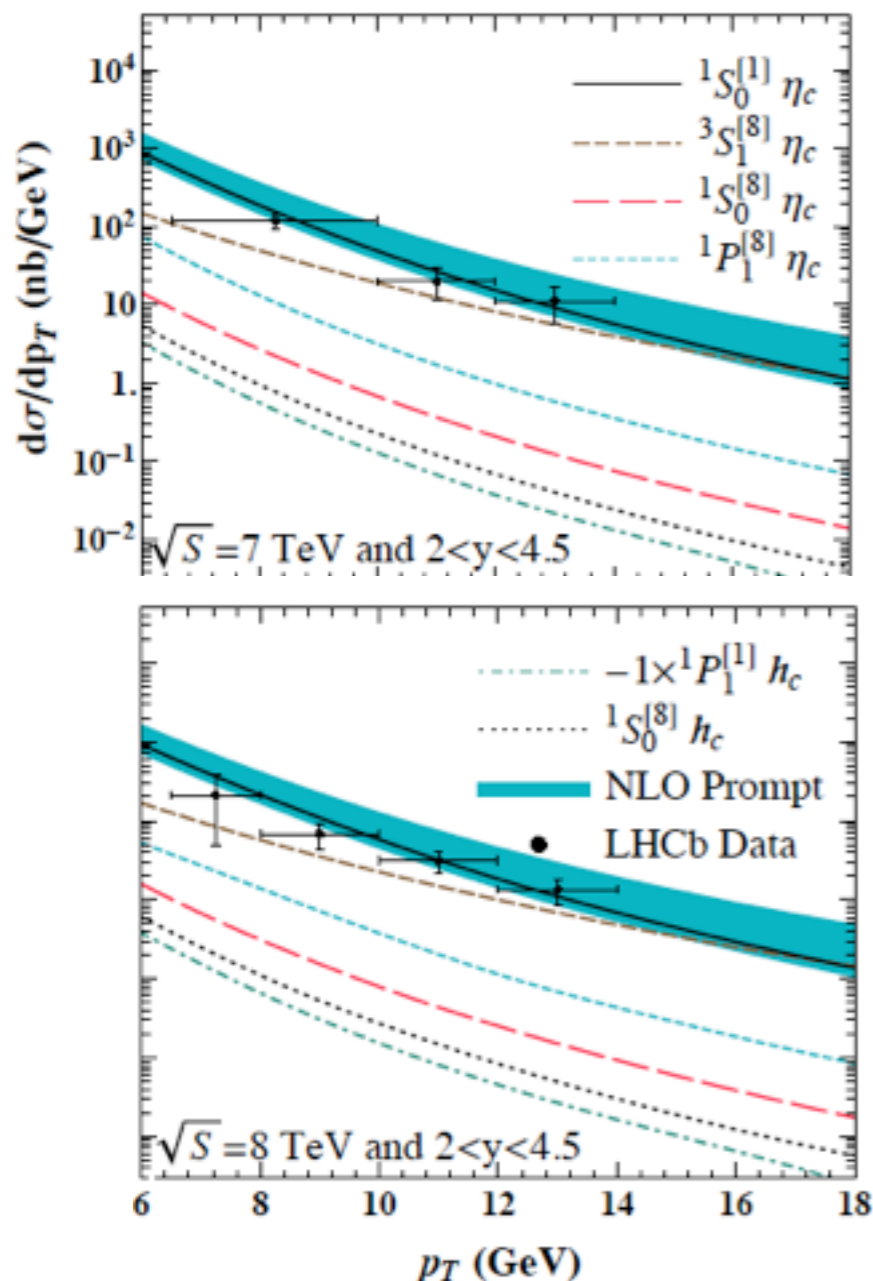
WHERE WE STAND ?



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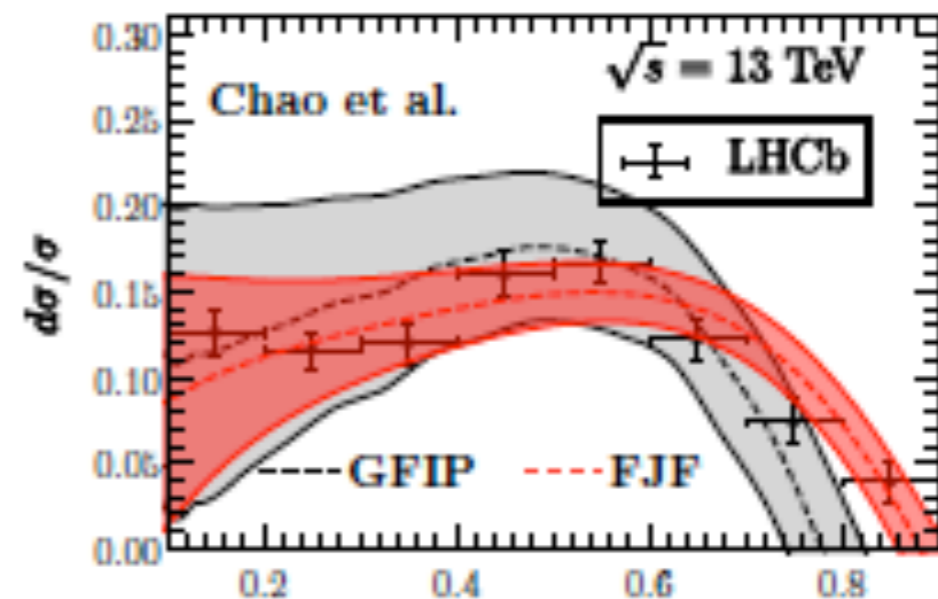
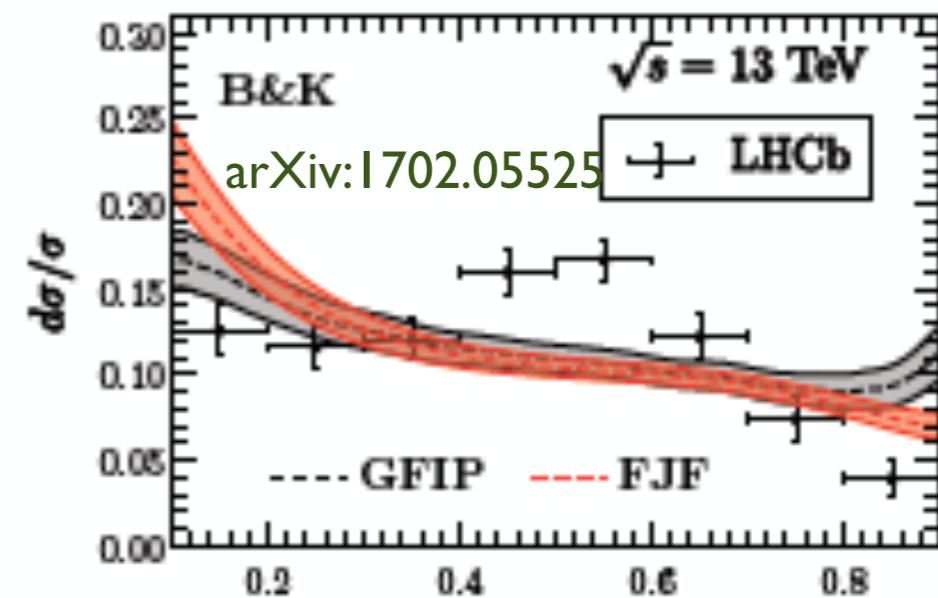
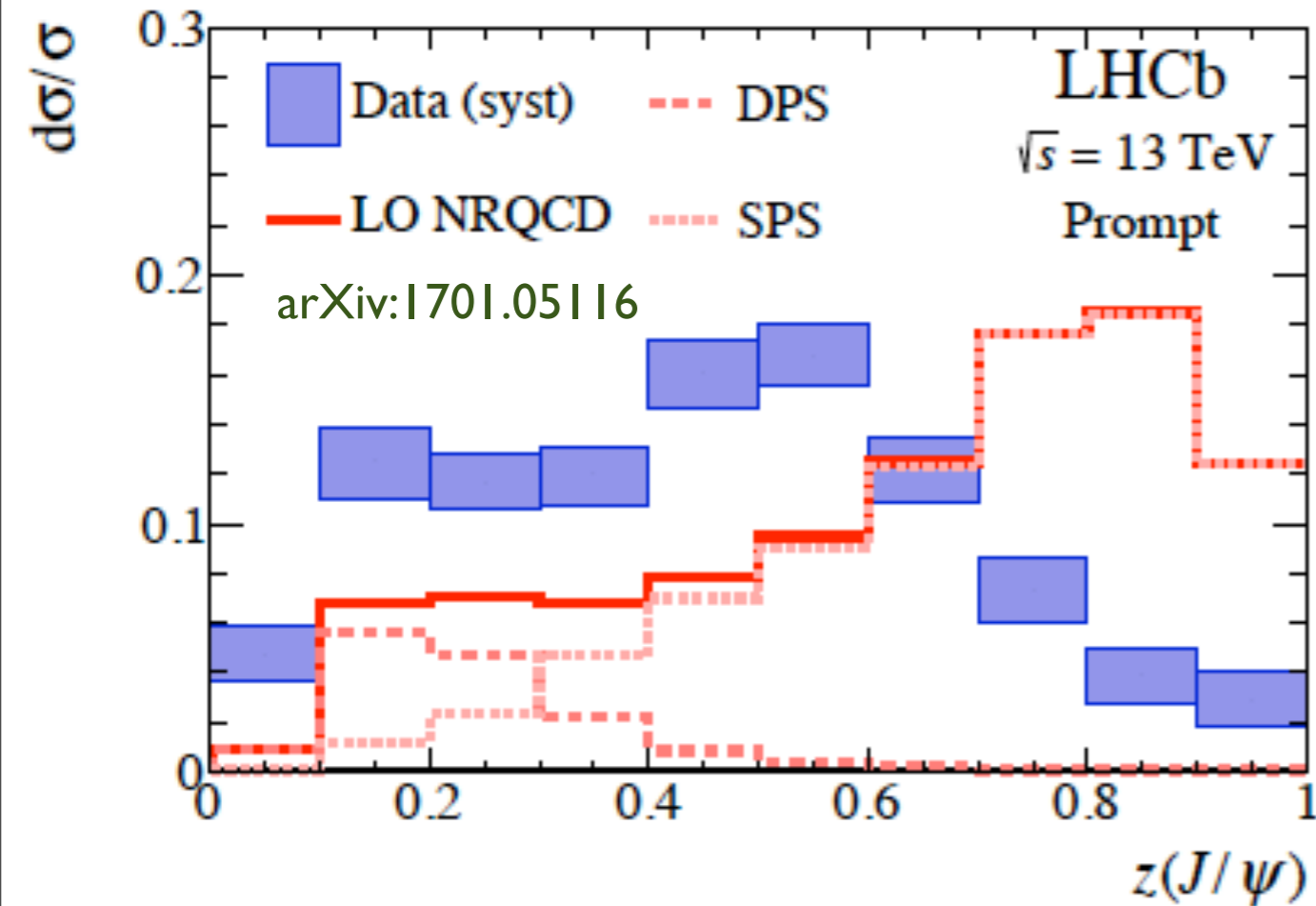
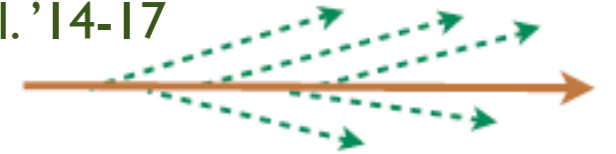
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Argument: NP or factorization breaking
- ✓ • Better with LHC polarization data
- ✗ • Tension with CDF polarization data
Argument: doubt on CDF measurement
- ✓ • Agreement with η_c data
Assumption: heavy-quark spin symmetry
Note: only one survives Chao et al.'11-15

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

NEW HANDLES

- **Quarkonium in the jet:** new handles with jet substructure

Mehen et al.'14-17



- Pythia8 is not able to capture all the important radiations
- NLL' FJF favors Chao et al.'11-15

INCLUSIVE CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

NEW HANDLES

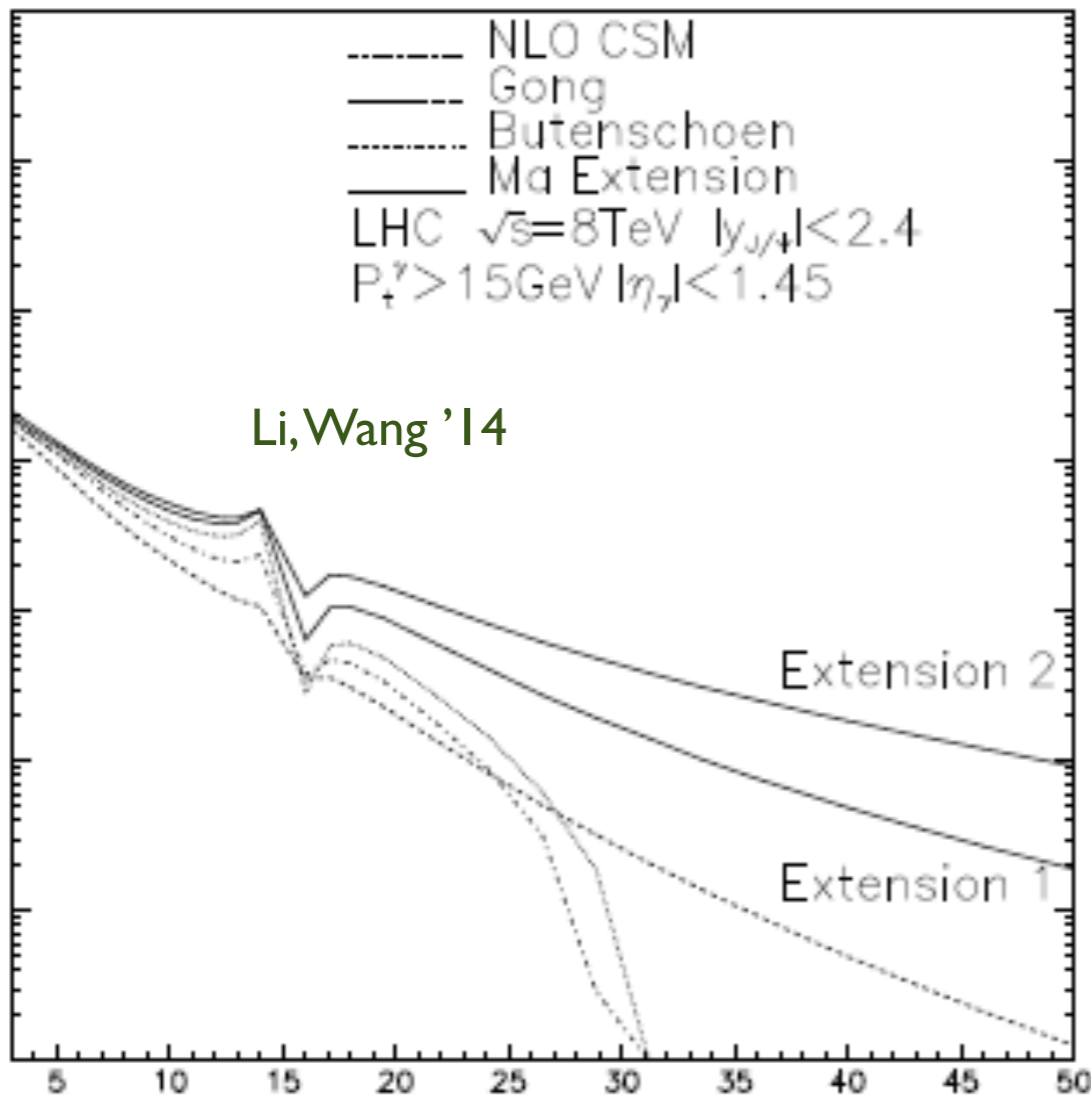


- Associated quarkonium production

$$J/\psi + \gamma$$

$$J/\psi + \Upsilon$$

Shao, Zhang '16



| Experiment | CSM | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | DR | LI | EW | INTER |
| D0: $27 \pm 42.2\%$ | $0.0146^{+233\%}_{-66.6\%}$ | $0.229^{+264\%}_{-70.4\%}$ | $0.065^{+75.5\%}_{-46.6\%}$ | $-0.068^{+162\%}_{-62.2\%}$ |
| LHCb | $0.255^{+391\%}_{-79.7\%}$ | $6.05^{+436\%}_{-82.2\%}$ | $1.71^{+135\%}_{-65.2\%}$ | $-3.23^{+262\%}_{-75.9\%}$ |

| COM | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Set I | Set II | Set III | Set IV |
| $2.96^{+135\%}_{-56.2\%}$ | $1.41^{+160\%}_{-77.6\%}$ | $1.80^{+143\%}_{-58.0\%}$ | $0.418^{+144\%}_{-58.3\%}$ |
| $38.8^{+238\%}_{-73.0\%}$ | $21.2^{+243\%}_{-73.6\%}$ | $28.1^{+243\%}_{-73.8\%}$ | $6.57^{+243\%}_{-73.9\%}$ |

- Only one fit results in positive cross section Chao et al. '11-15

- CO > CS in SPS
- Larger disparate CO SPS
- Need to suppress DPS first