

Quarkonium Production in Jets at the LHC

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Outline

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- ✦ e^+e^- collisions: B, J/ψ production in jets (test framework)

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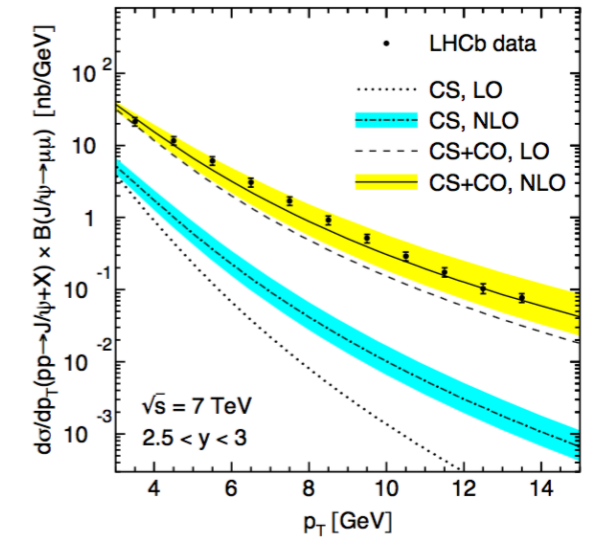
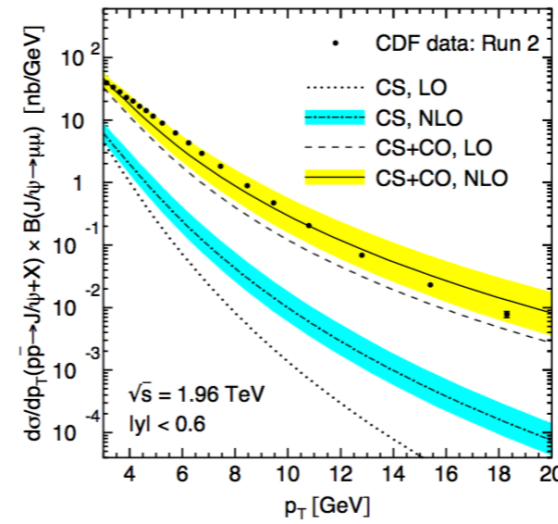
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- ✦ e^+e^- collisions: B, J/ψ production in jets (test framework)
- ✦ pp collisions: J/ψ production in jets, compare with LHC data
- ✦ Summary

Some Motivations

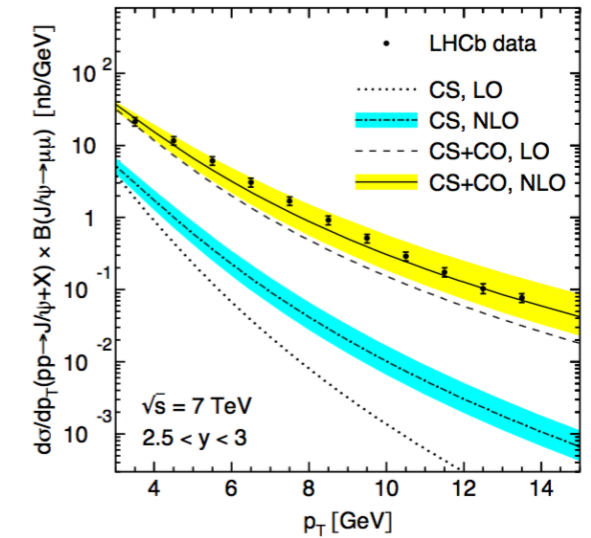
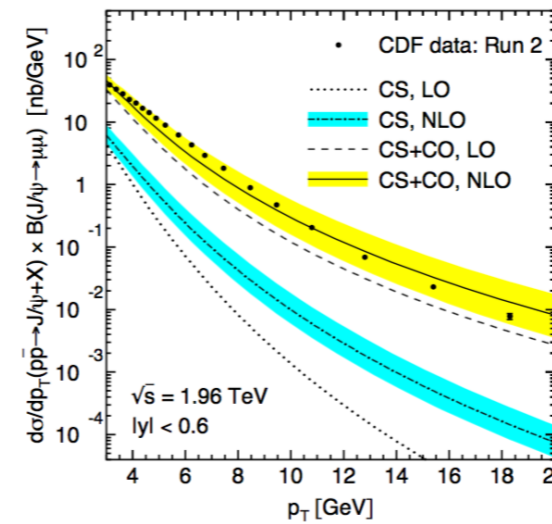
- ◆ Much of quarkonium production pheno. based on NRQCD factorization formalism



[Butenschon, Kniehl, 1105.0820]

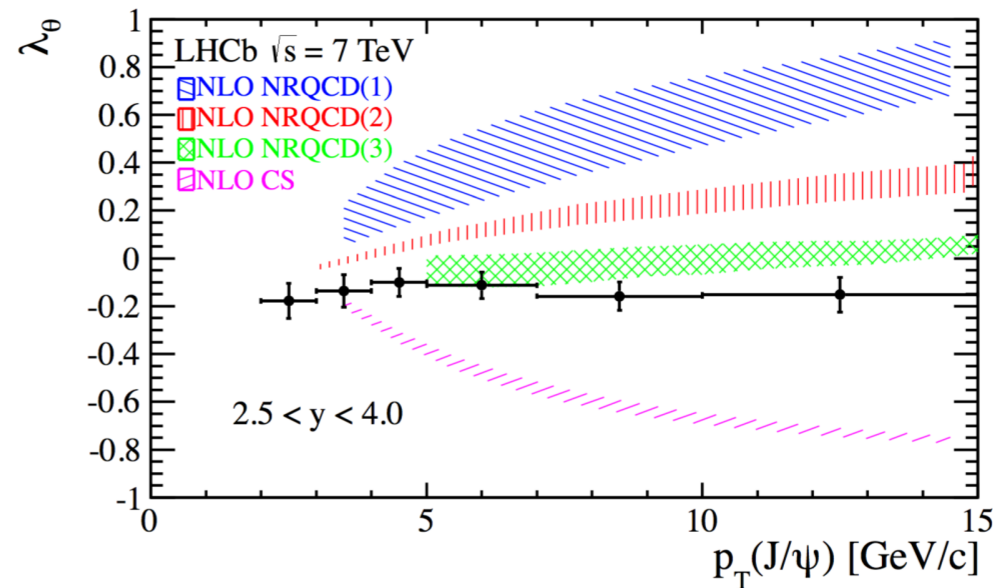
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◆ In NRQCD, LDMEs supposed to be universal (however...)



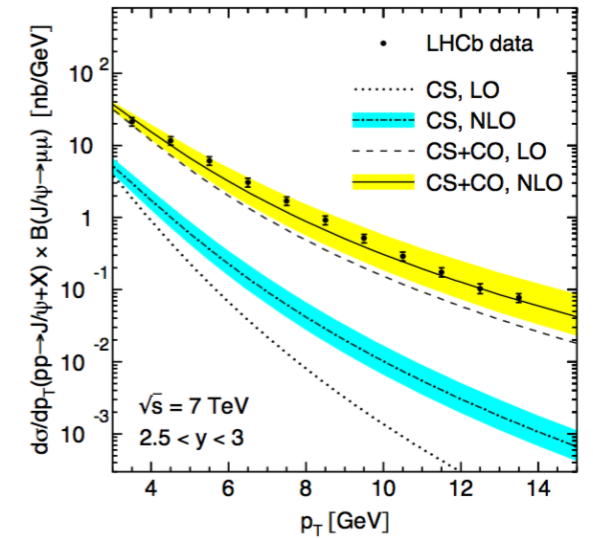
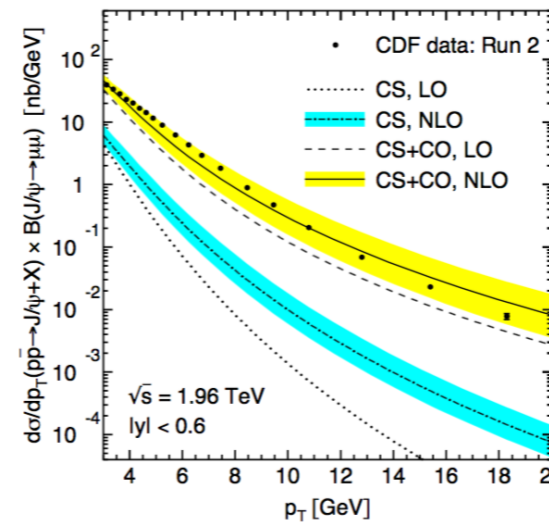
[LHCb, 1307.6379]

Some Motivations

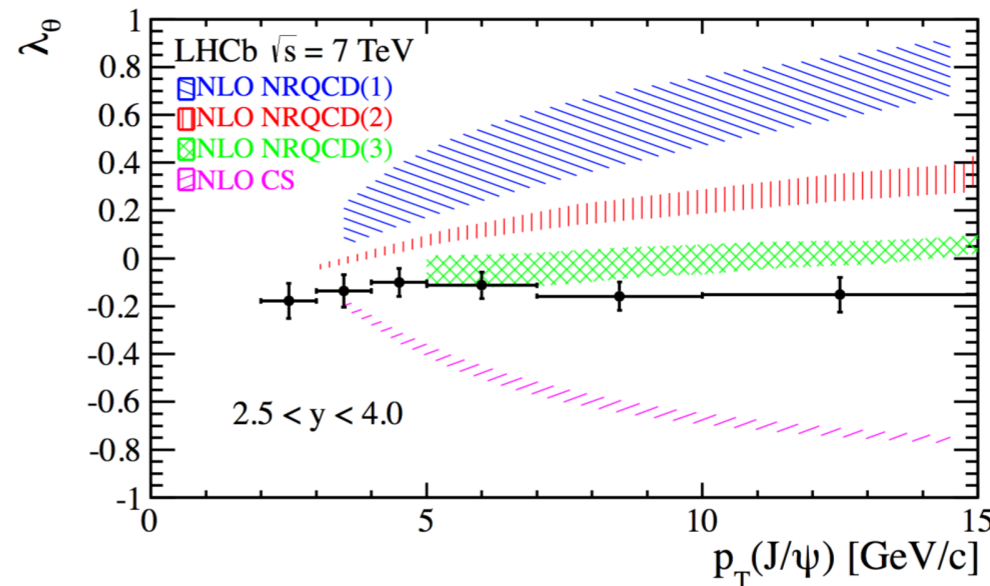
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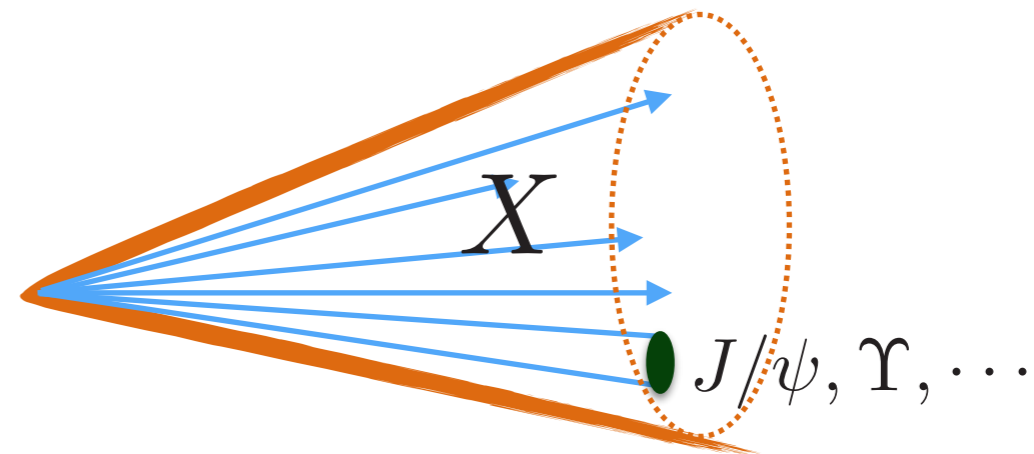
◆ Quarkonium production in jets provides us new way of studying these issues (cleaner)



[Butenschon, Kniehl, 1105.0820]



[LHCb, 1307.6379]



NRQCD Power Counting

Estimate v : $mv^2 \sim \alpha_s/r \sim \alpha_s mv \Rightarrow v \sim \alpha_s$

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Charmonium: $v^2 \sim 0.3$

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Power count fields:

$$\langle H | \int d^3x \psi^\dagger \psi | H \rangle \sim 1$$
$$\int d^3x \sim 1/(mv)^3$$


$$\psi \sim (mv)^{3/2}$$

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Construct NRQCD Lagrangian (and other composite operators) order by order:

Operator	Estimate
ψ	$(Mv)^{3/2}$
χ	$(Mv)^{3/2}$
D_0 (acting on ψ or χ)	Mv^2
\mathbf{D}	Mv
$g\mathbf{E}$	M^2v^3
$g\mathbf{B}$	M^2v^4
gA_0 (in Coulomb gauge)	Mv^2
$g\mathbf{A}$ (in Coulomb gauge)	Mv^3

NRQCD Factorization

Cross section:

SDCs (perturbative, scale $\geq m_H$)

$$\sigma(H) = \sum_n d_n \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_n^H | 0 \rangle$$

LDMEs (nonperturbative, scale $< m_H$)

$$n : {}^1S_0^{[8]}, {}^3S_1^{[1,8]}, {}^3P_J^{[8]}, \dots$$

e.g.

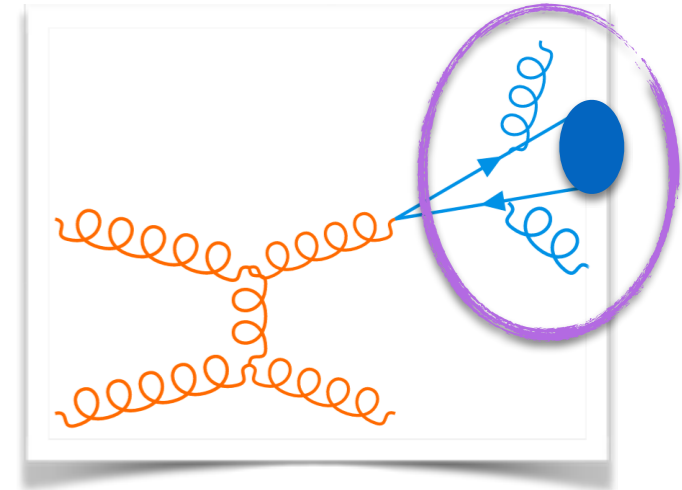
$$\langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_{3S_1}^H | 0 \rangle = \sum_X \langle 0 | \chi^\dagger \sigma^i T^a \psi | H X \rangle \langle H X | \psi^\dagger \sigma^i T^a \chi | 0 \rangle$$

NRQCD Factorization

Factorized form of FF:

$$D_{q/g}^H = \sum_n d_{q/g,n} \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_n^H | 0 \rangle$$

SDCs (perturbative)



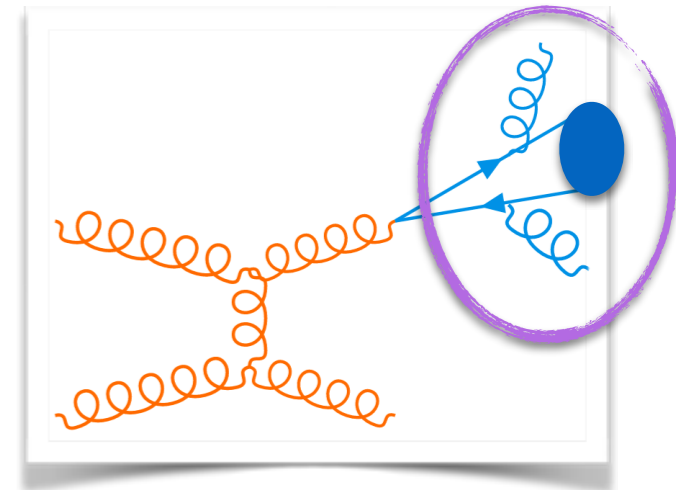
LDMEs (nonperturbative)
The same as those in X-section

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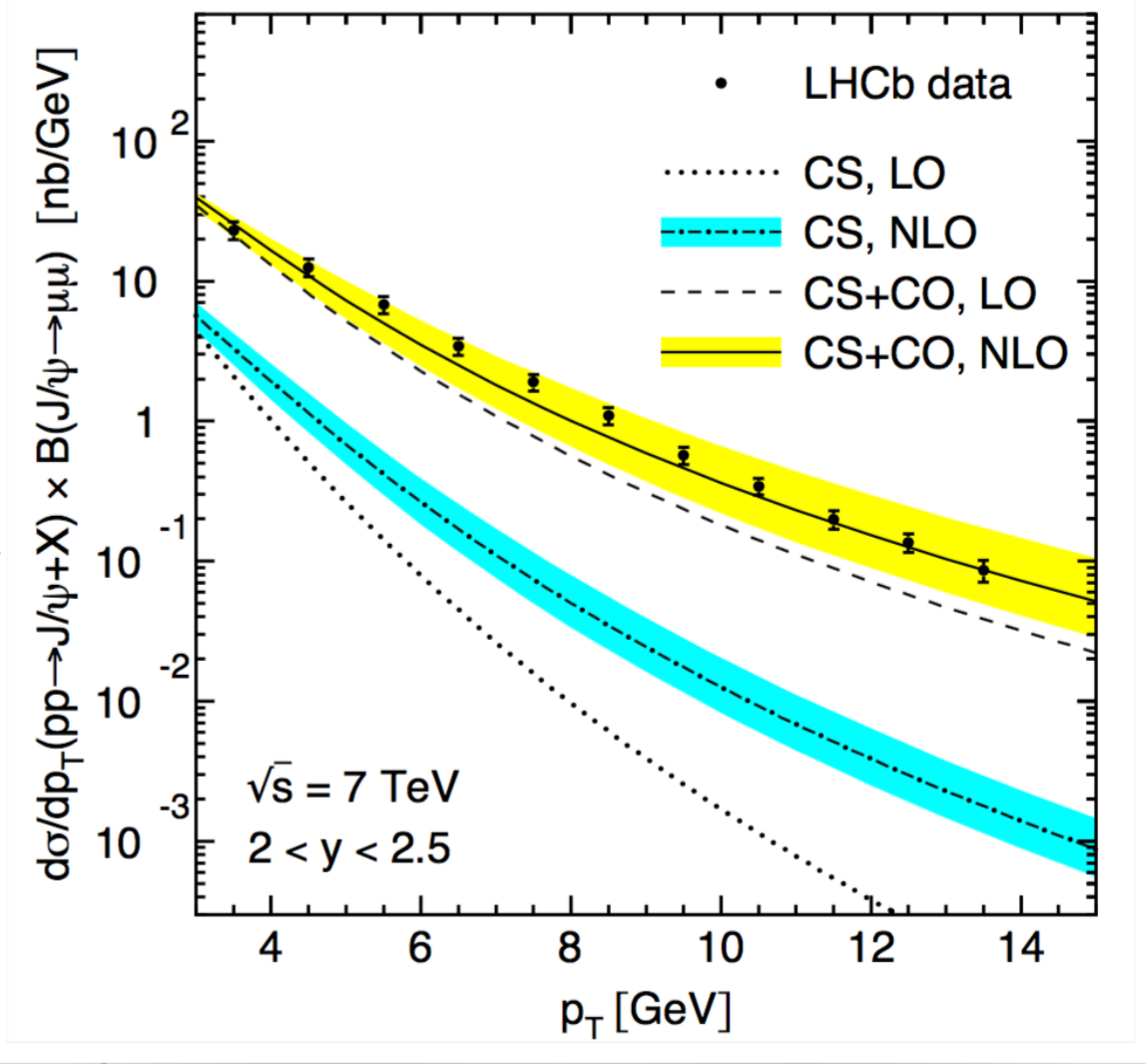
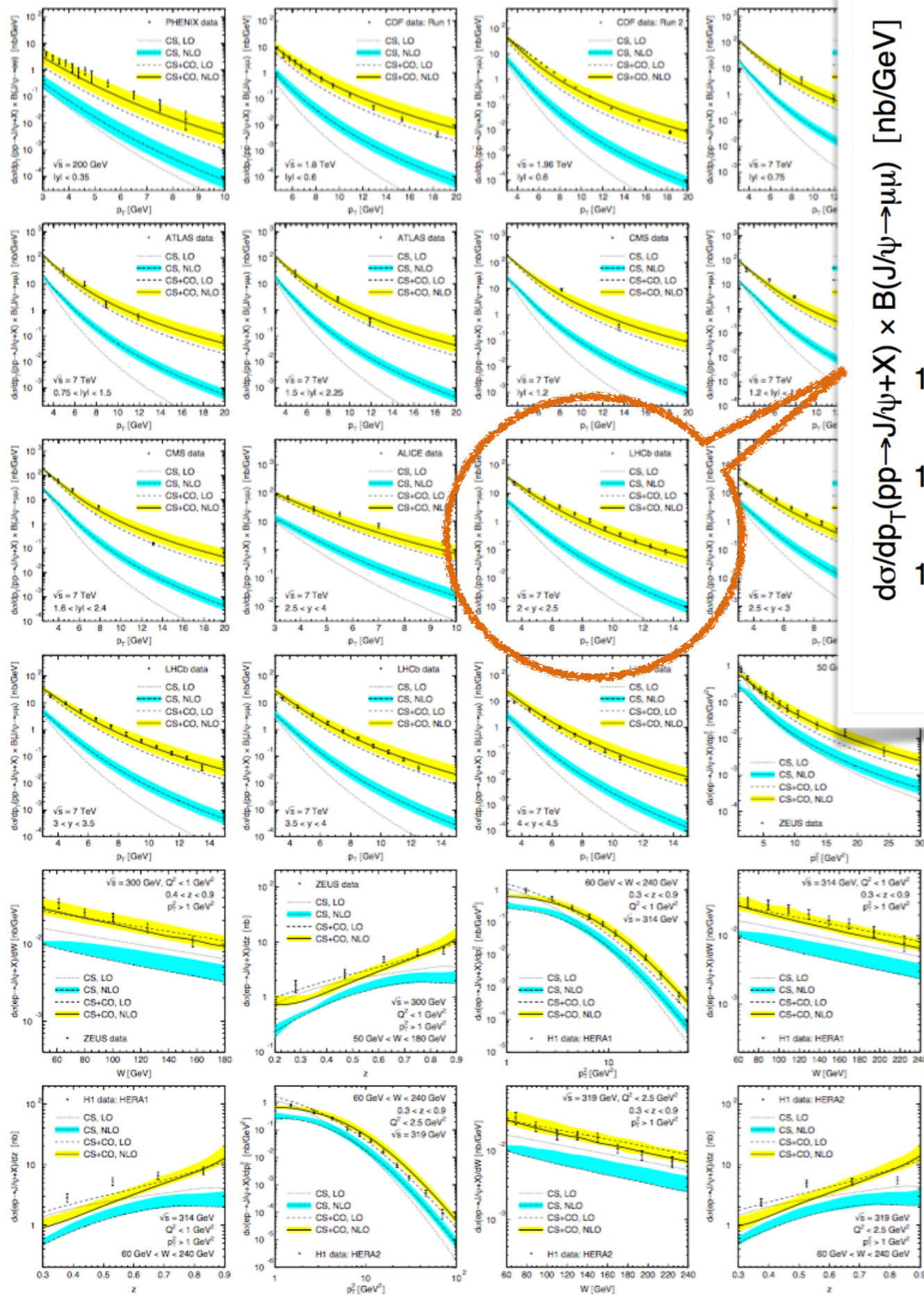
SDCs (perturbative)



LDMEs (nonperturbative)
The same as those in X-section

e.g. $D_{g \rightarrow \psi}^{1S_0^{(8)}}(z, 2m_c) = \frac{5\alpha_s^2(2m_c)}{96m_c^3} \langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(1S_0^{(8)}) \rangle (3z - 2z^2 + 2(1-z)\log(1-z))$

The channels we need: $1S_0^{[8]}$, $3S_1^{[1,8]}$, $3P_J^{[8]}$
(power counting up to v^4)



NLO Global Fit:

26 sets, 196 data points

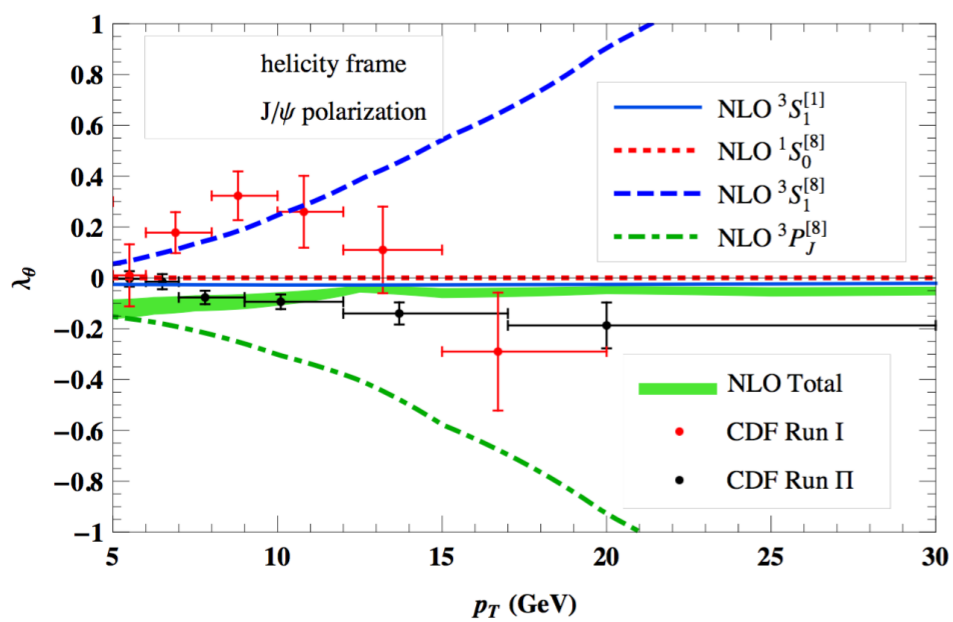
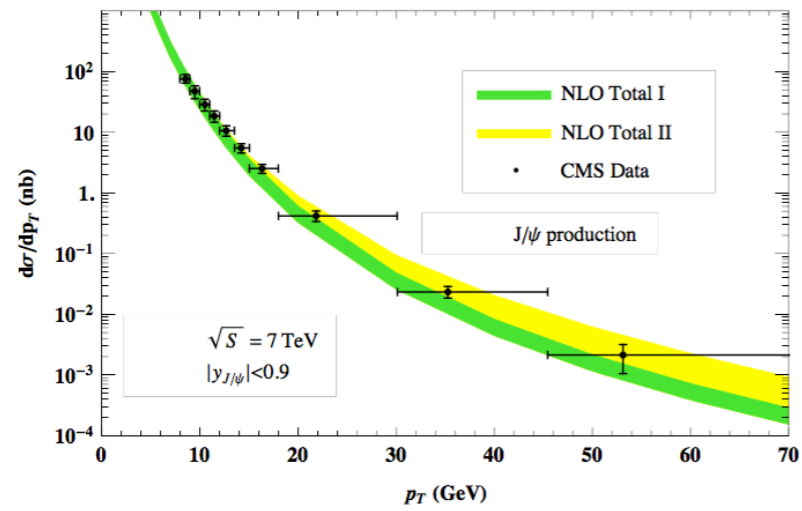
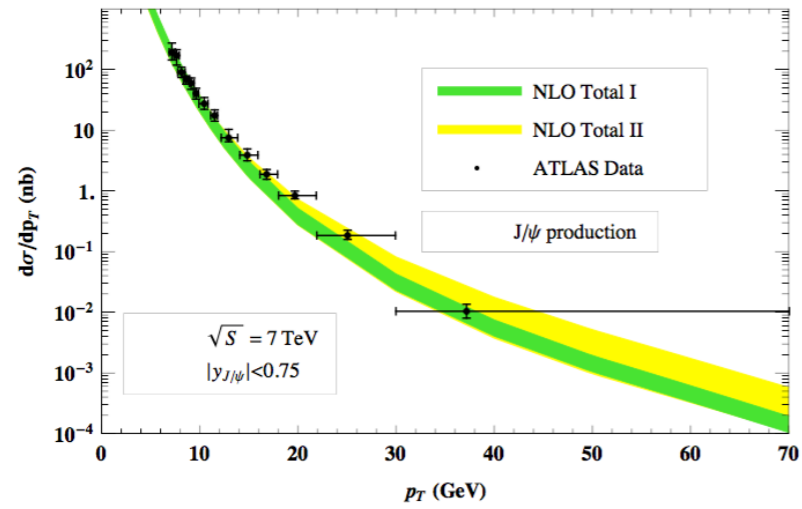
$$\chi^2_{\text{d.o.f.}} = 4.42$$

$$p_T, p_T^2, w, z \dots$$

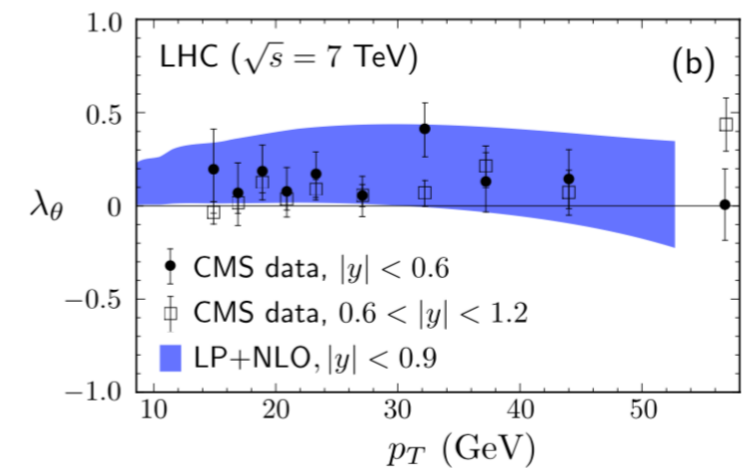
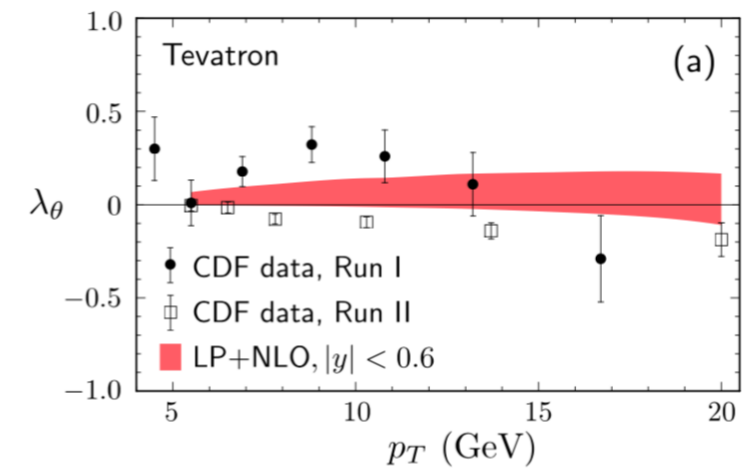
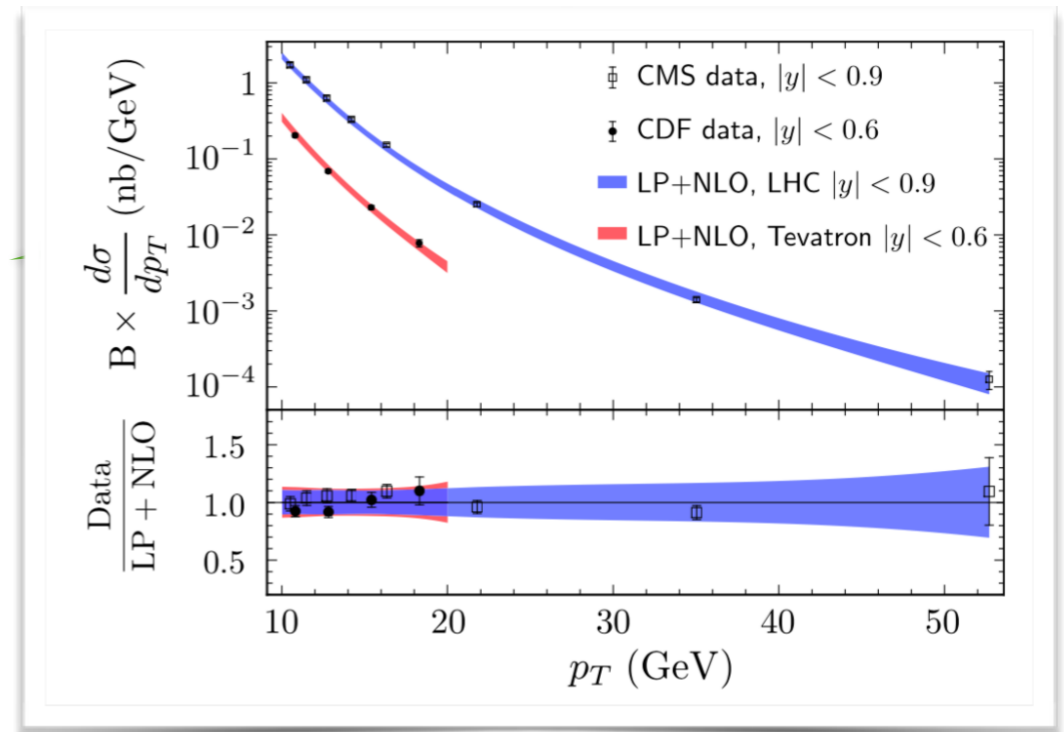
Includes low p_T region

[Butenschon, Kniehl, 1105.0820]

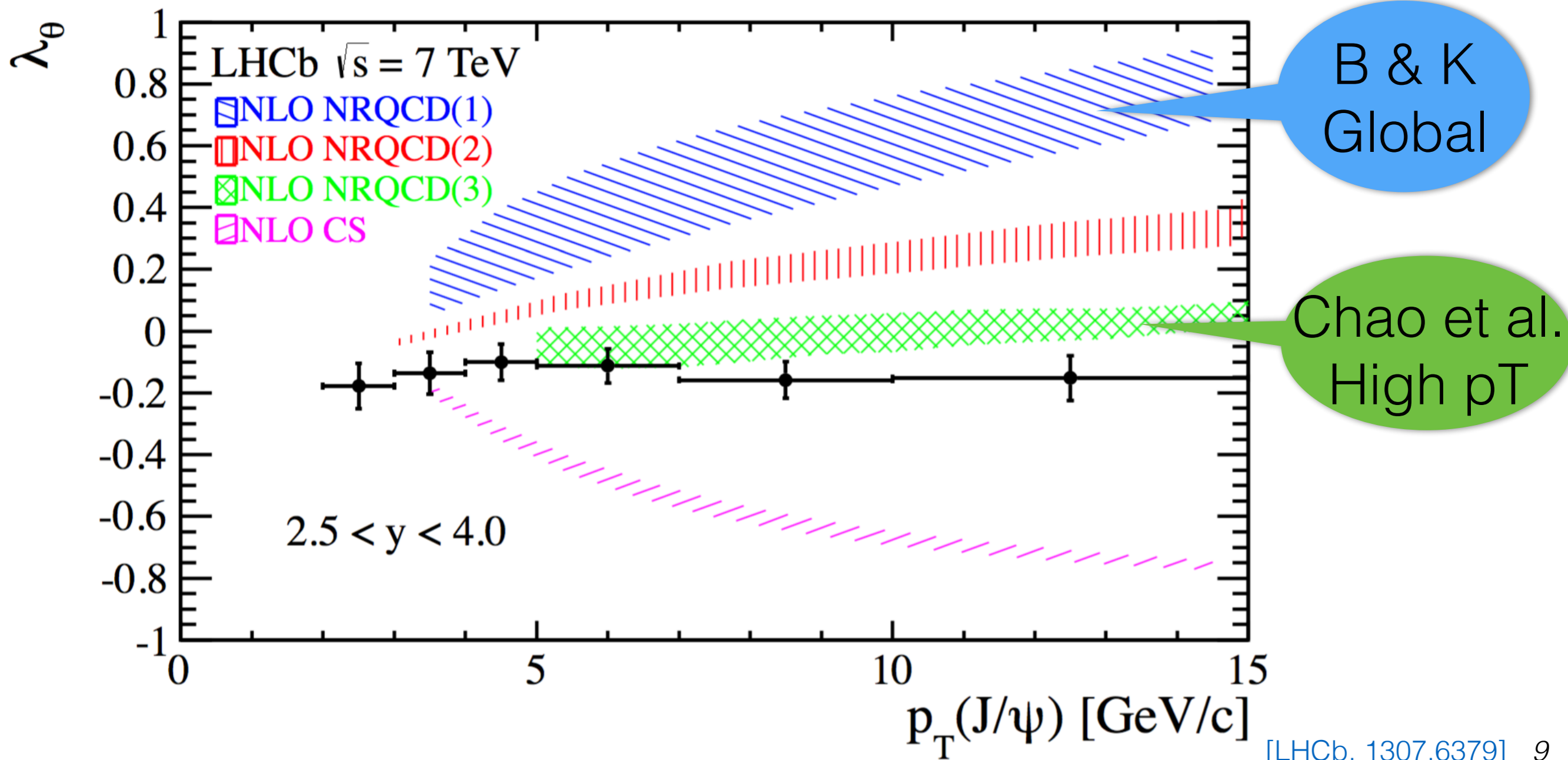
[Chao et al., 1201.2675]



[Bodwin et al., 1403.3612]



	$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3S_1^{[1]}) \rangle$ $\times \text{GeV}^3$	$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle$ $\times 10^{-2} \text{GeV}^3$	$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle$ $\times 10^{-2} \text{GeV}^3$	$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3P_0^{[8]}) \rangle / m_c^2$ $\times 10^{-2} \text{GeV}^3$
B & K	1.32 ± 0.20	0.224 ± 0.59	4.97 ± 0.44	-0.72 ± 0.88
Chao et al.	1.16 ± 0.20	0.30 ± 0.12	8.9 ± 0.98	0.56 ± 0.21
Bodwin et al.	1.32 ± 0.20	1.1 ± 1.0	9.9 ± 2.2	0.49 ± 0.44



Fragmenting Jet Function (FJF)

$$\mathcal{G}_i^H(s, z, \mu) = \sum_j \int_z^1 \frac{dz'}{z'} \mathcal{J}_{ij}(s, z', \mu) D_j^H(z/z', m_H, \mu)$$

[M. Procura, I. Stewart, PRD, 81, 074009 (2010)]

[M. Baumgart, A. Leibovich, T. Mehen, I. Rothstein, JHEP, 11, 003 (2014)]

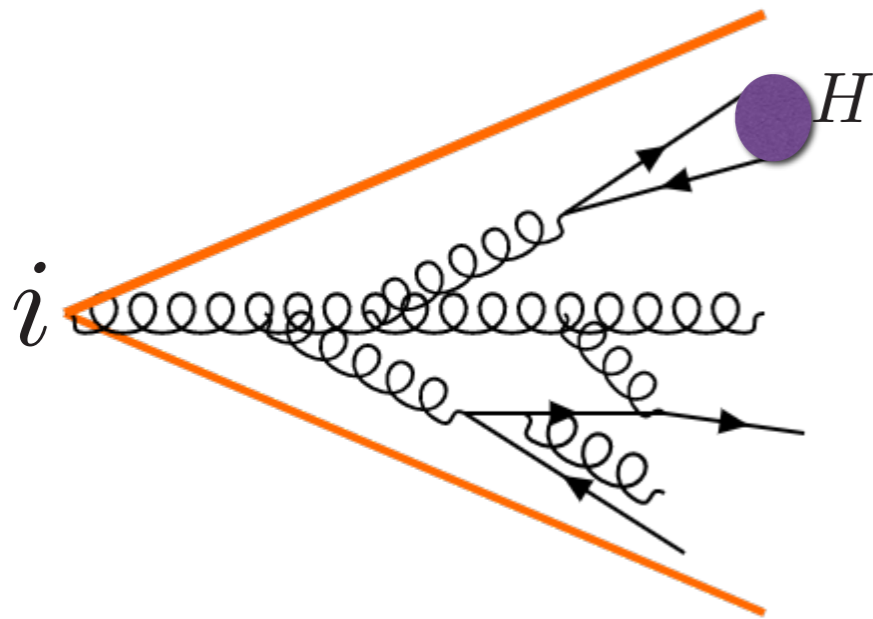
$\mathcal{J}_{ij}(s, z', \mu)$

Jet scale

$D_j^H(z/z', m_H, \mu)$

Hadron scale

Physical meaning:



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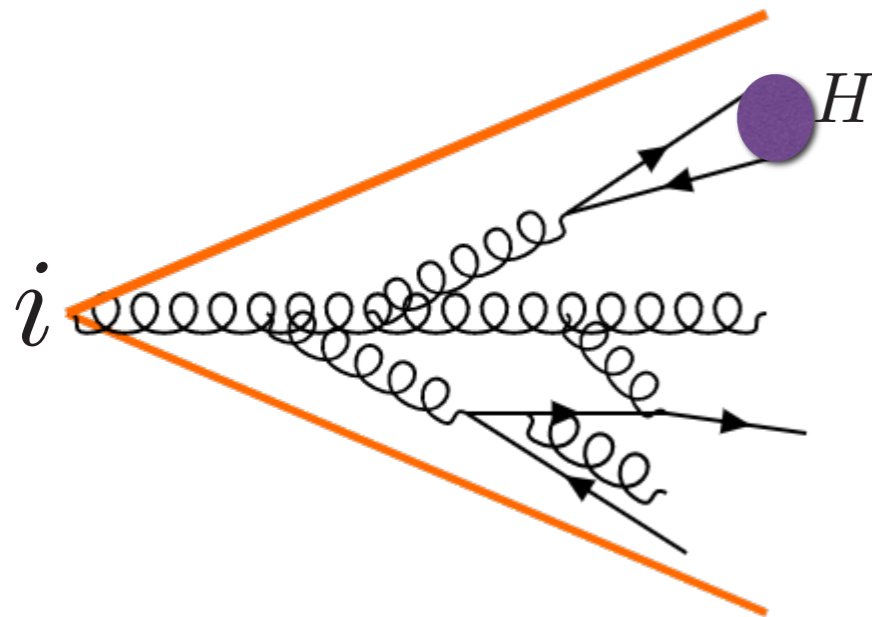
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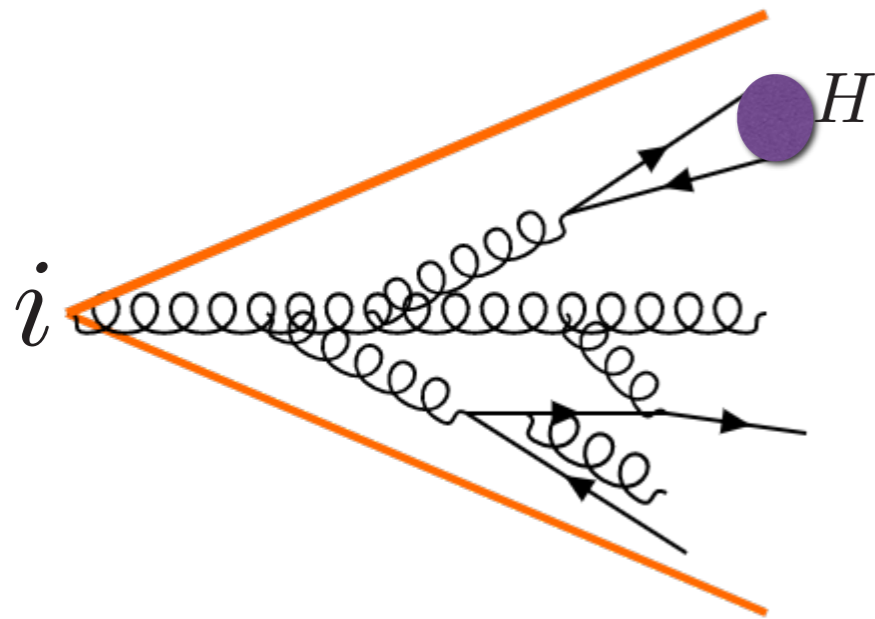
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$$D_q^H(z) \equiv \text{Tr} \langle 0 | \frac{\not{n}}{2} \delta\left(\frac{p_-}{z} - \mathcal{P}_-\right) \psi | H X \rangle \langle H X | \psi | 0 \rangle$$

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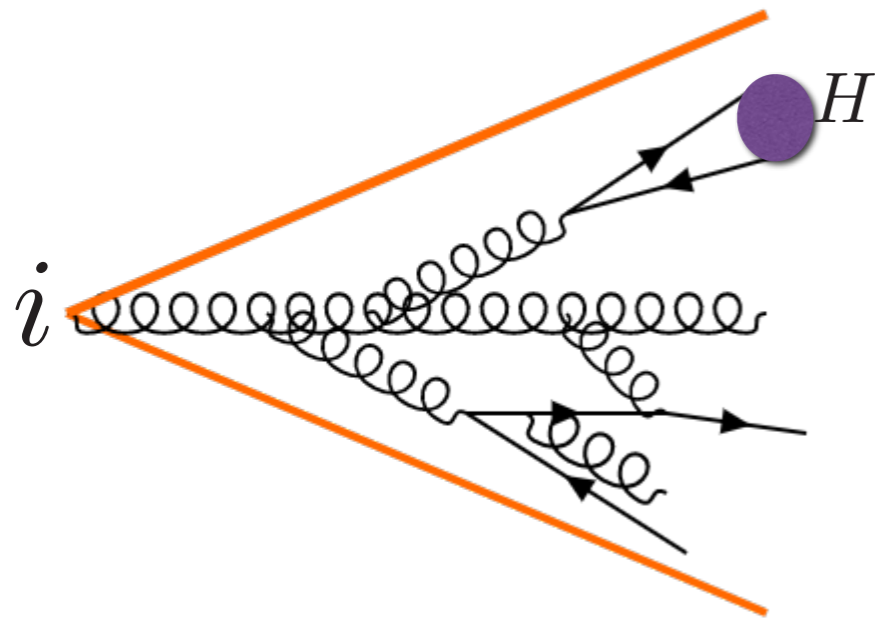
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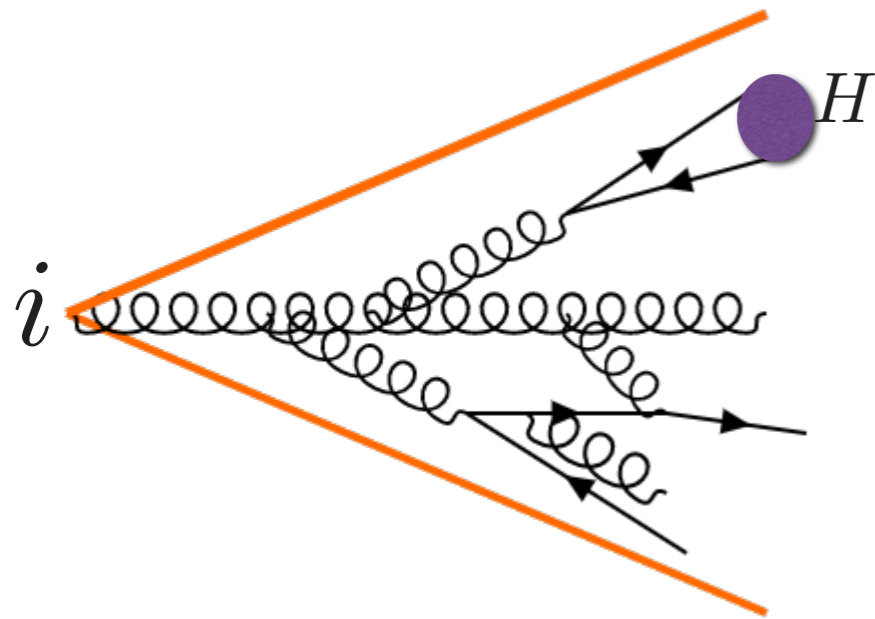
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Practical: resum $\log\left(\frac{m_H}{s}\right)$

Factorize Everything

$$\sigma(H) = \sum_i \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{G}_i^H \otimes \mathcal{J}_1 \otimes \mathcal{J}_2 \otimes \cdots$$

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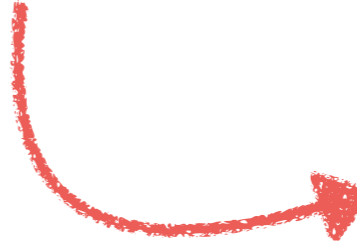
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B meson, or J/ψ FF.

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow b \bar{b}$$


B

B Fragmentation Function

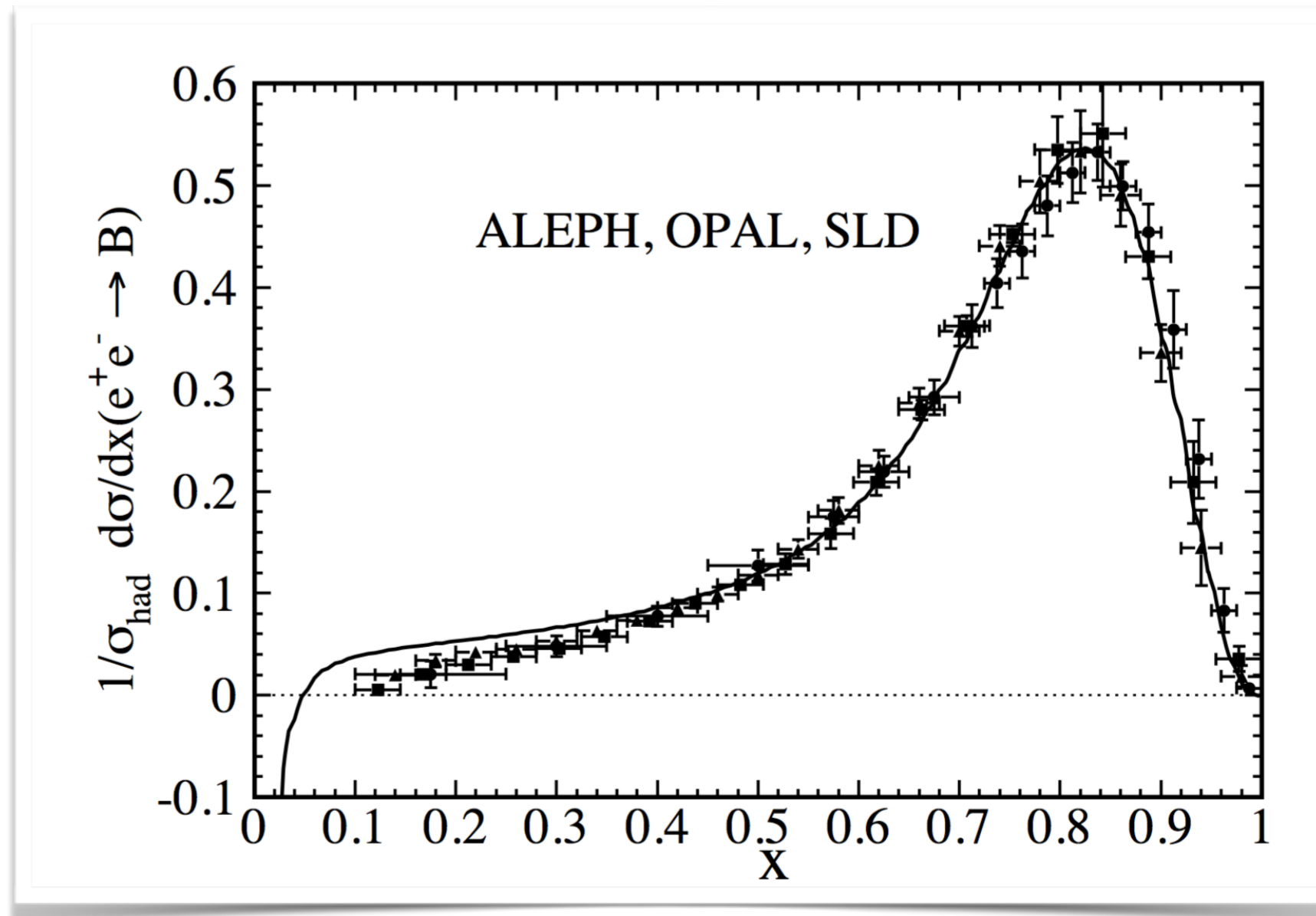
Power Model FF $D_b^B(z) = N z^\alpha (1 - z)^\beta$

● $\alpha = 16.87, \beta = 2.02$

2 parameters,
N fixed by:

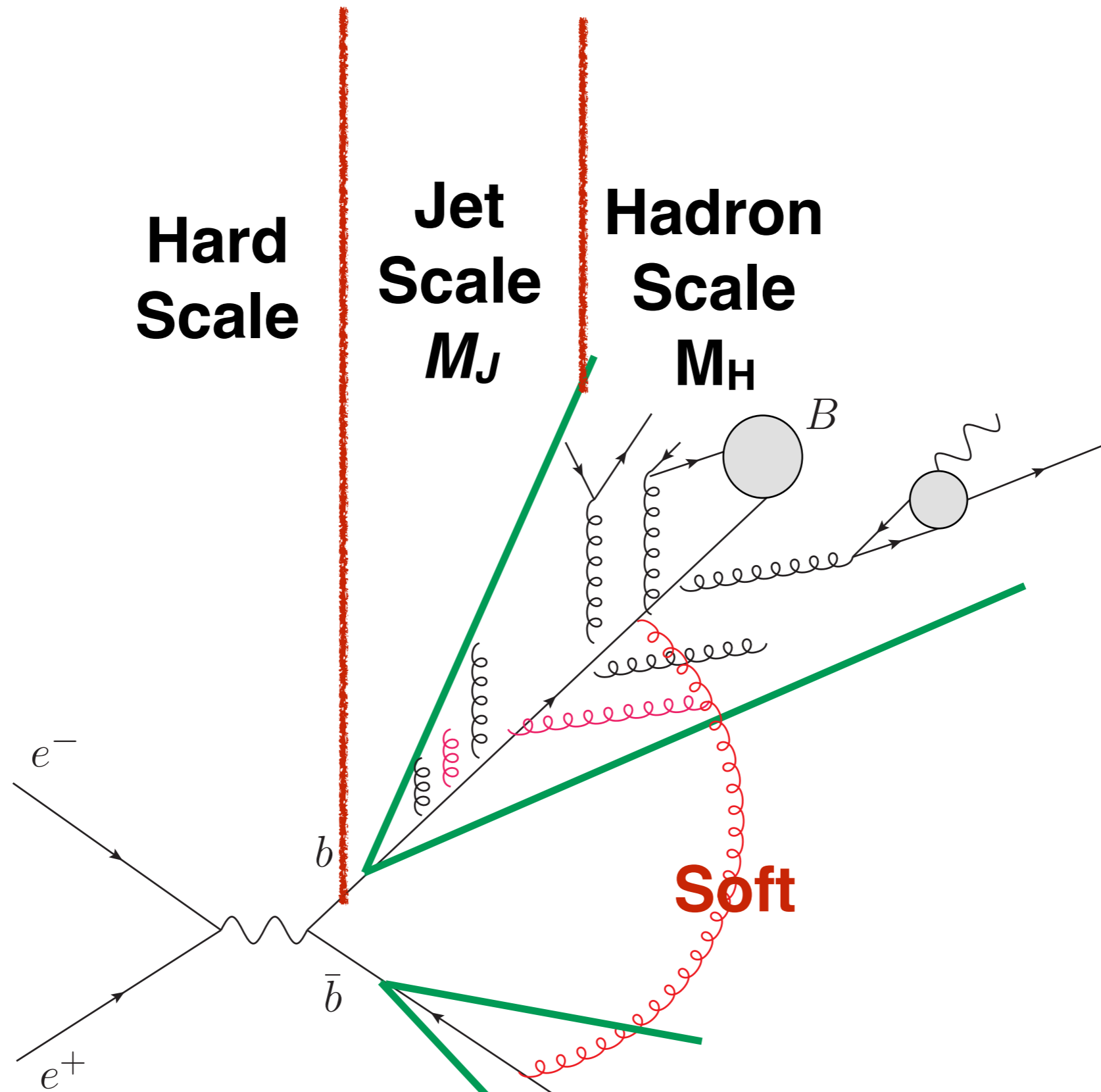
$$\int_0^1 dz z D(z) = 1$$

● Fit at m_B scale

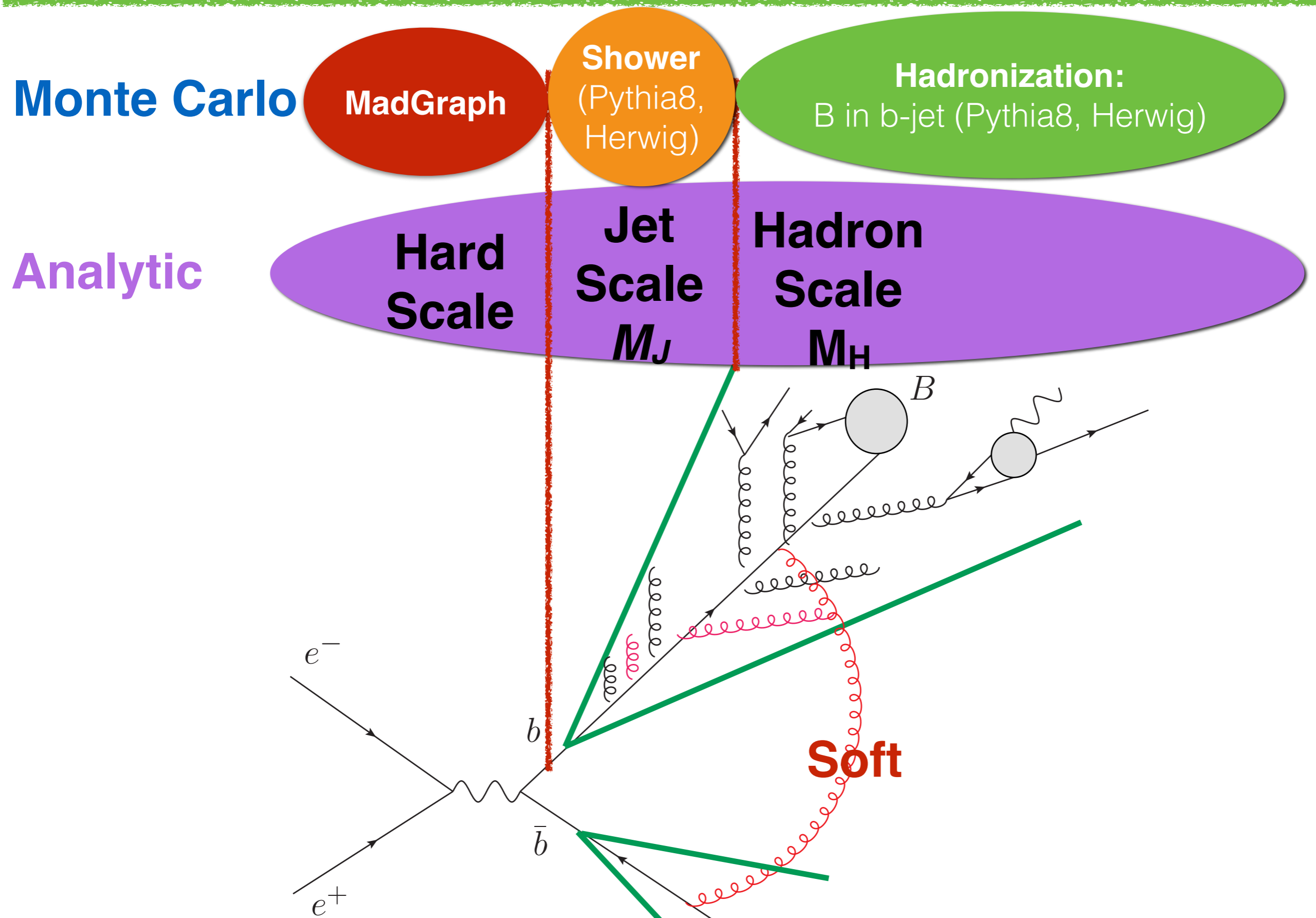


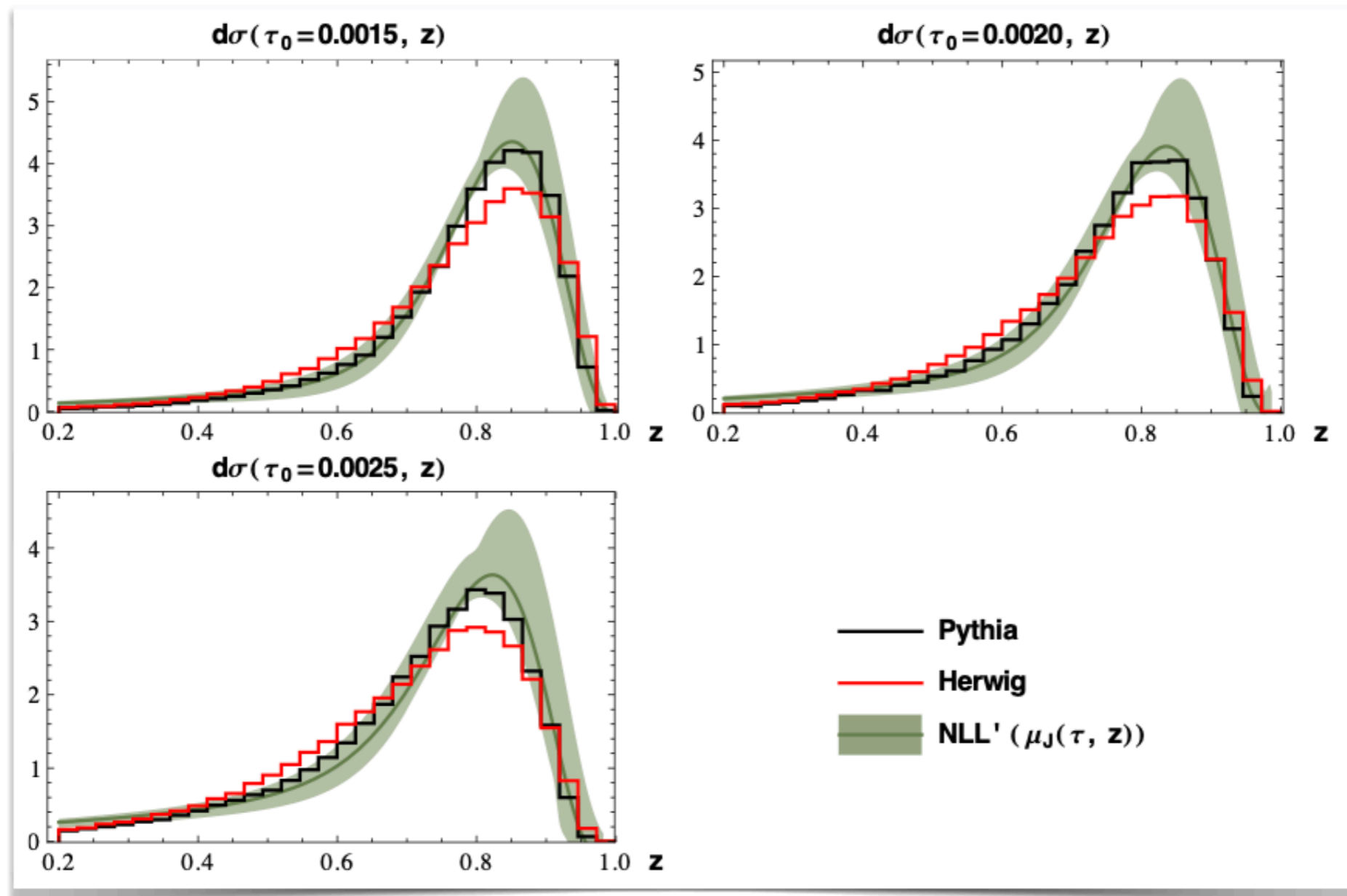
[Kniehl and Kramer, 0705.4392]

Analytic & Monte Carlo (B in jet)



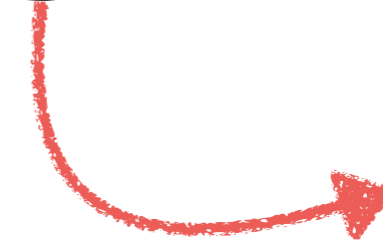
Analytic & Monte Carlo (B in jet)





$$z \equiv \frac{E_B}{E_J} \quad \tau_0 \propto m_J$$

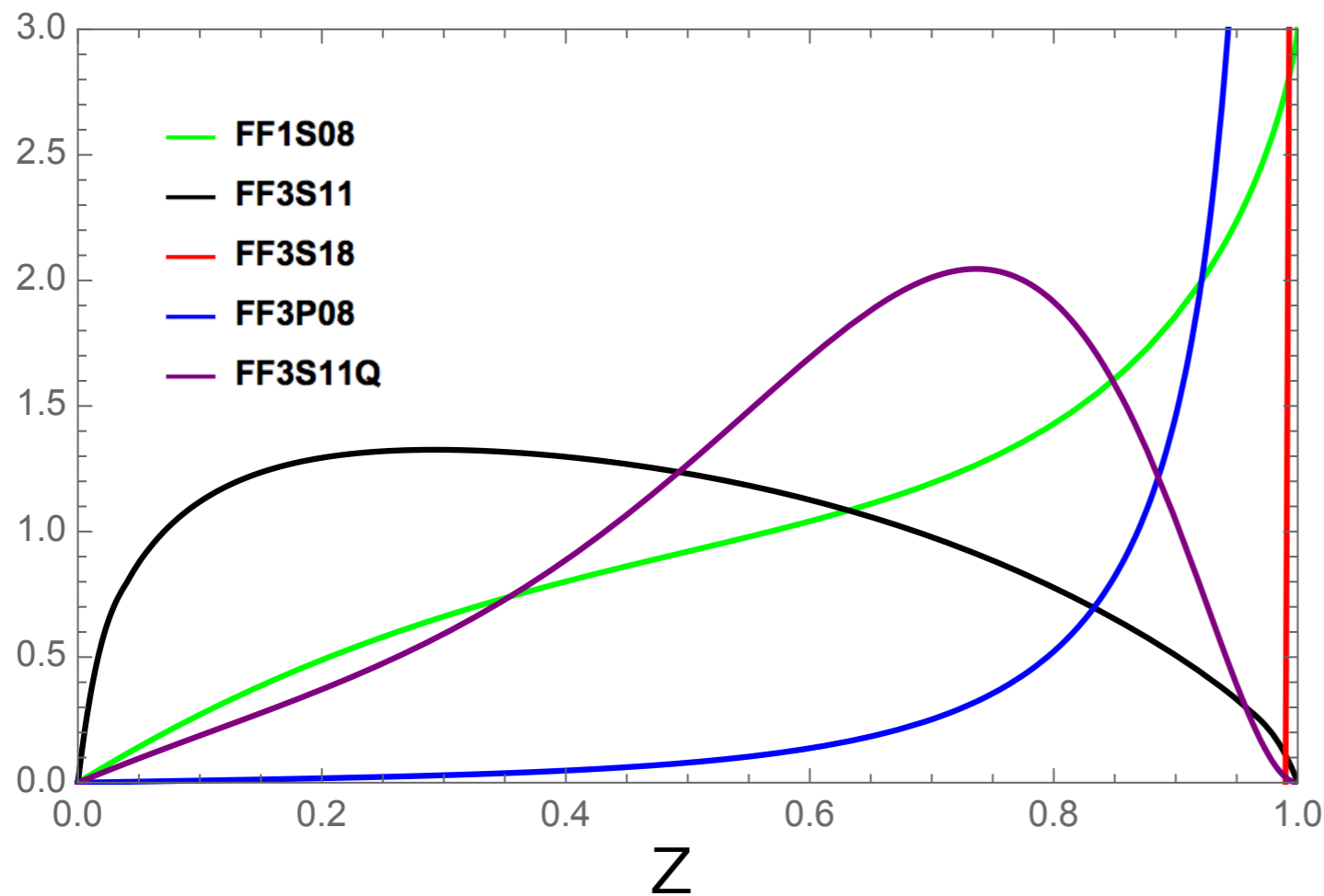
FF: Pythia8 & Analytic: Power Model
 Herwig: Cluster hadronization

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow b \bar{b} g$$

$$J/\psi$$

J/psi Fragmentation Functions

NRQCD FF: $D_n(z) = d_n(z) \langle \mathcal{O}_n \rangle$

n: $^1S_0^{[8]}$, $^3S_1^{[1,8]}$, $^3P_J^{[8]}$



Unlike B FFs,
Not built in Pythia

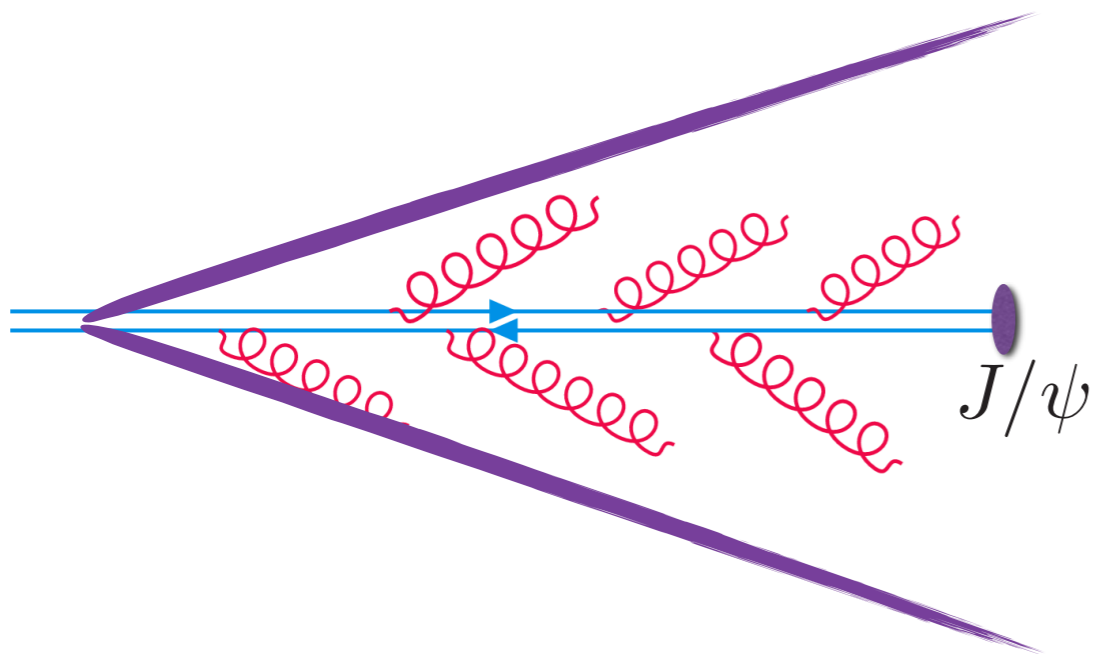
e.g. $D_{g \rightarrow \psi}^{^1S_0^{(8)}}(z, 2m_c) = \frac{5\alpha_s^2(2m_c)}{96m_c^3} \langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(^1S_0^{(8)}) \rangle (3z - 2z^2 + 2(1-z) \log(1-z))$

J/ψ Production with Pythia

Pythia default:

$Q\bar{Q}({}^3S_1^{[8]}, \dots)$ Produced in
hard process

Pythia Shower with $2P_{qq}$

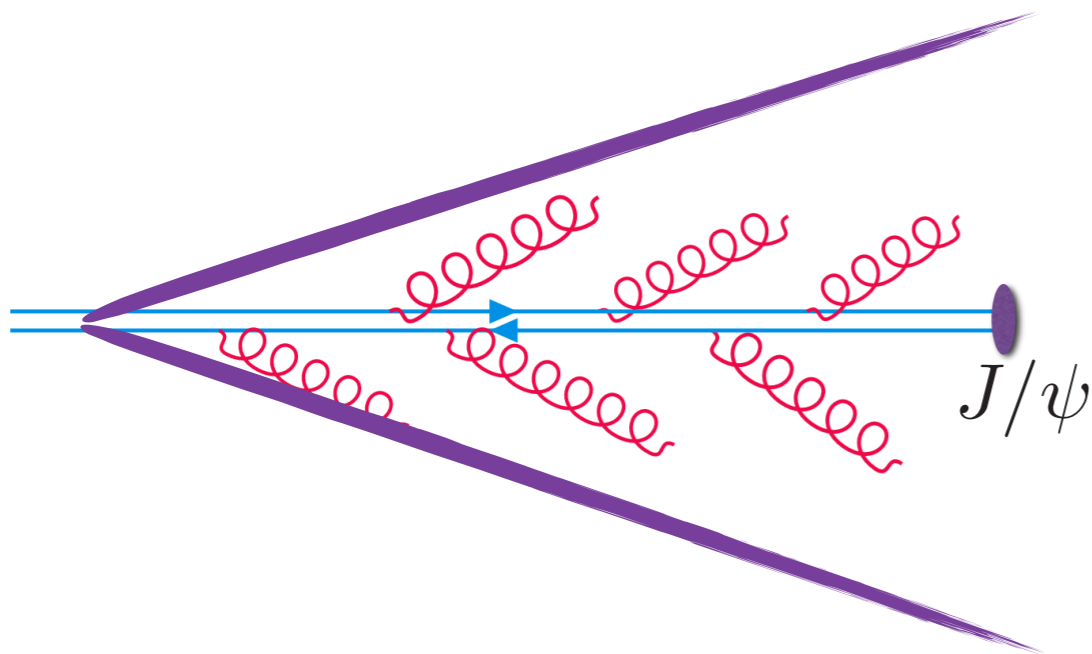


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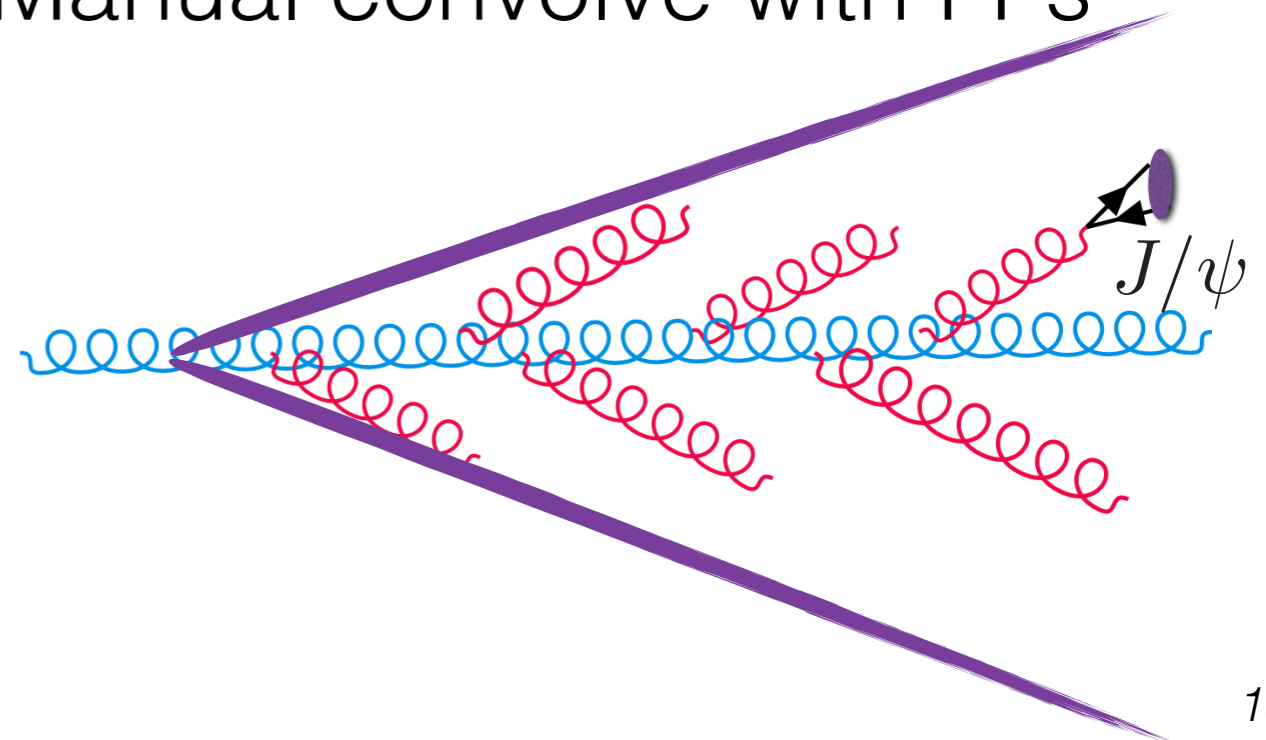


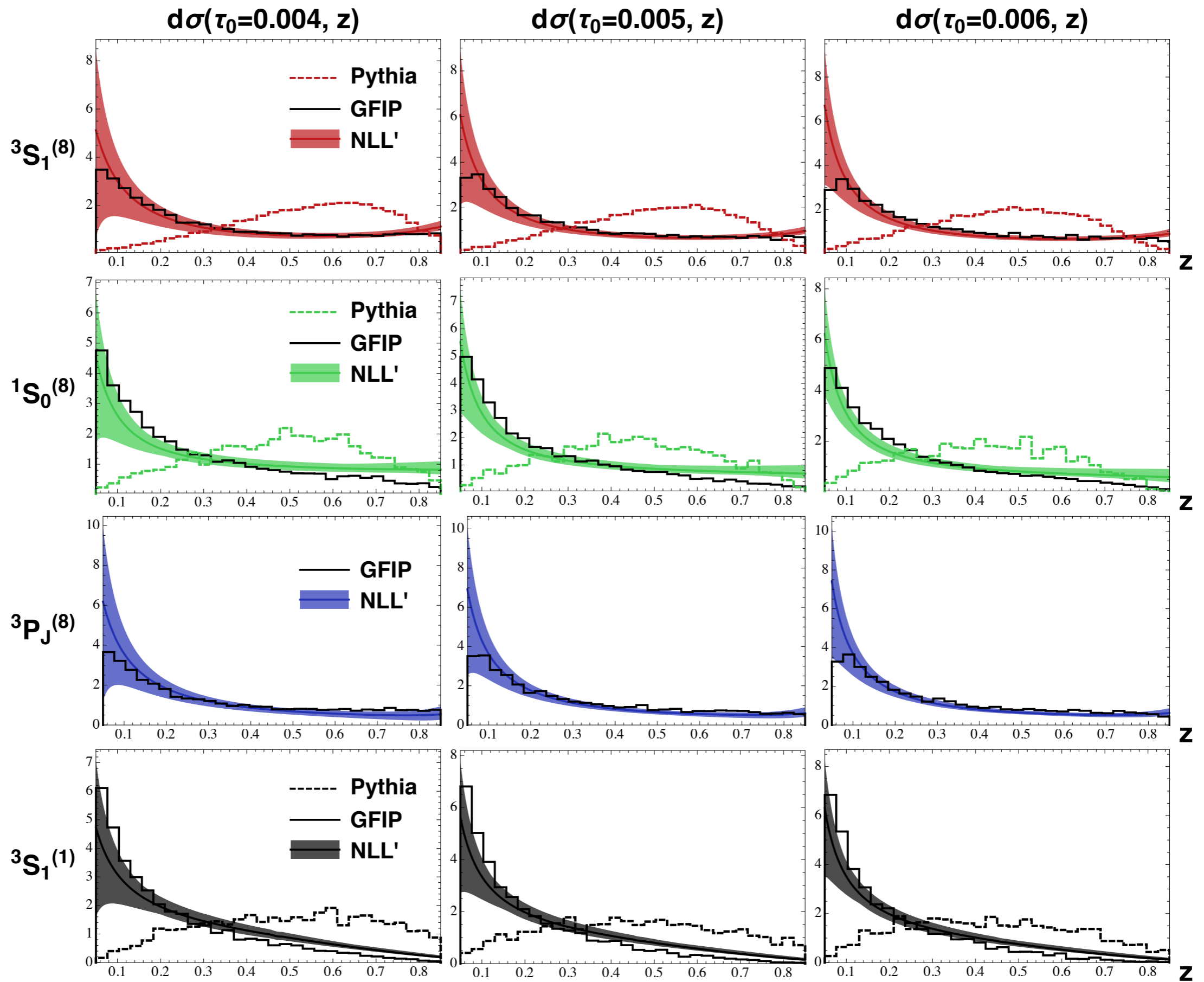
Gluon Fragmentation Improved Pythia (GFIP):

Initiating gluon produced in hard process

Pythia Shower (to $2m_c$, Hadronization off)

Manual convolve with FFs





[R. Bain, L. Dai, A. Hornig, A. Leibovich, Y. Makris, T. Mehen, JHEP, 06, 121 (2016)]

Analytic is Eqiv. to GFIP

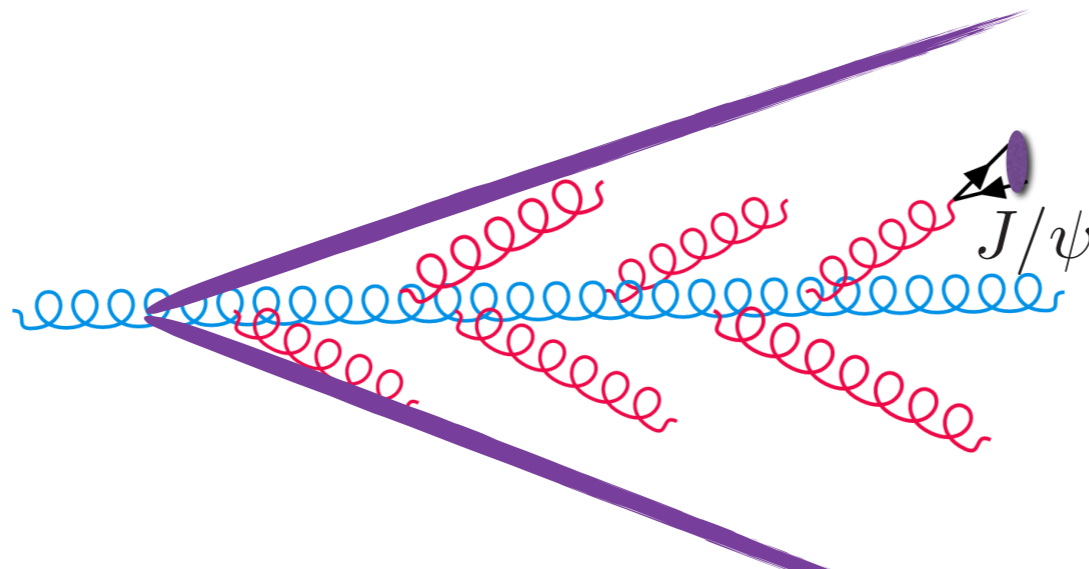
FJF:
(Fragmenting Jet Function)

$$G_g^{J/\psi} = \sum_i \mathcal{J}_{gi} \otimes D_i^{J/\psi}$$

GFIP:
(Gluon FF Improve Pythis)

Pythia Shower
(to $2m_c$, Hadronization off)
Manual convolve with FFs

$$\frac{d\mathcal{J}(\mu, m_J)}{d \log \mu} = \gamma_J \otimes \mathcal{J}(\mu, m_J)$$
$$\frac{dD_i(\mu, m_{J/\psi})}{d \log \mu} = P_{ij} \otimes D_j(\mu, m_{J/\psi})$$



Analytic is Eqiv. to GFIP

FJF:
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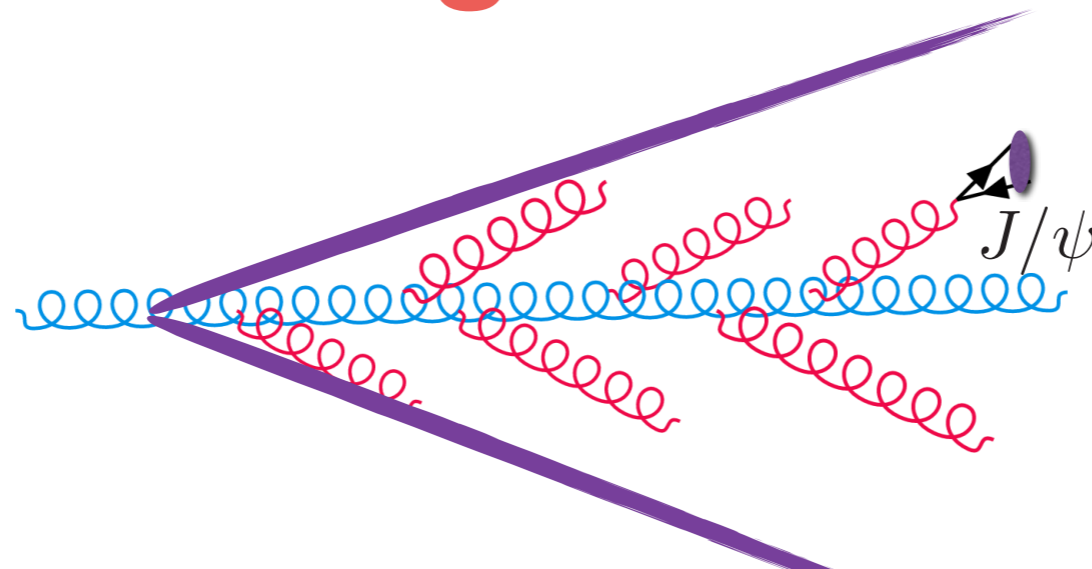
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Pythia Shower
(to $2m_c$, Hadronization off)
Manual convolve with FFs

RG Running = SHOWER



$$pp \rightarrow \text{jet} + X$$

$$J/\psi$$

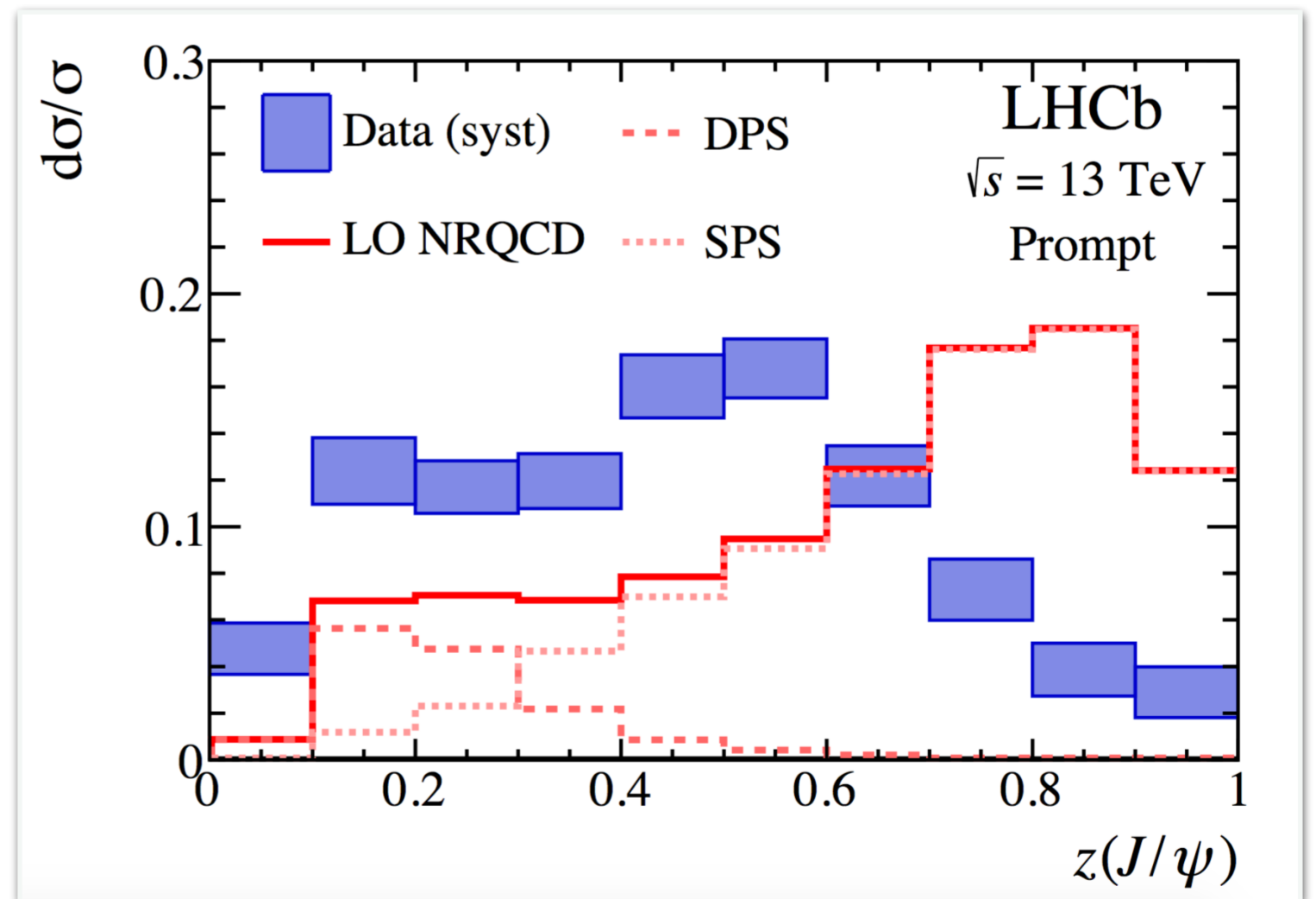
J/ψ in jets @ LHCb

Cuts:

$$\begin{aligned} p_T(\text{jet}) &> 20 \text{ GeV} \\ 2 &> \eta(\text{jet}) > 2.5 \\ p_T(\mu) &> 0.5 \text{ GeV} \\ p(\mu) &> 5 \text{ GeV} \\ 4.5 &> \eta(\mu) > 2 \end{aligned}$$

Similar to $e^-e^+ \rightarrow J/\psi$:

J/ψ too hard in jets



[LHCb, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 192001 (2017)]

Analytic & GFIP (J/psi in jets @ LHCb)

Analytic

MadGraph

FJF

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz} = \frac{d\sigma}{dE_i} \times G_i^{J/\psi}(\mu_J, m_{J/\psi}, z)$$

GFIP

MadGraph

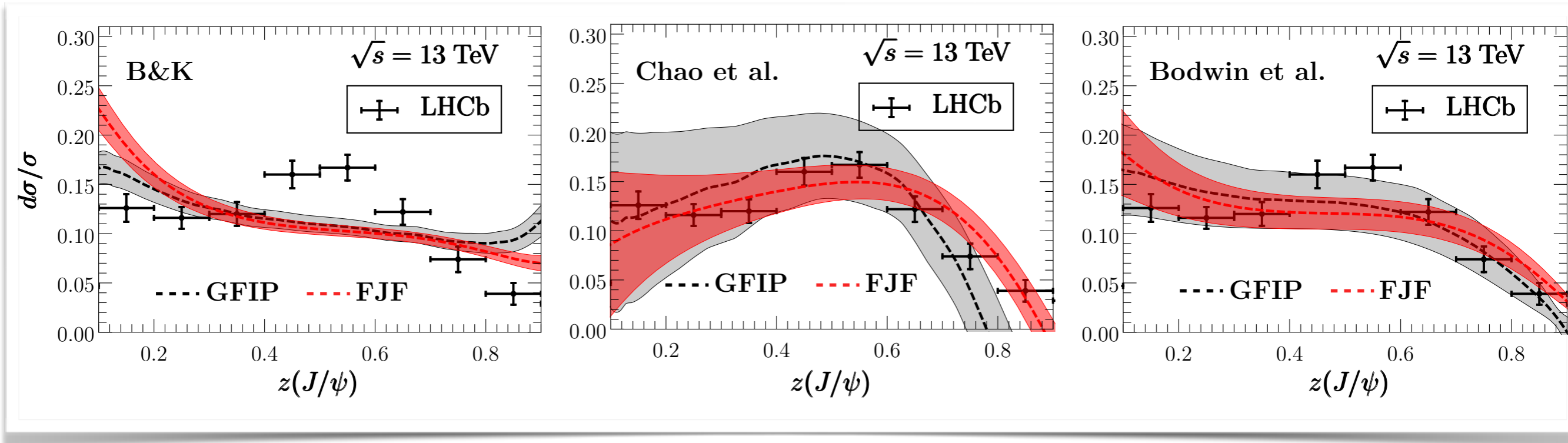
Pythia8

Hadronization:
J/psi in jets (Manual)

NRQCD FF

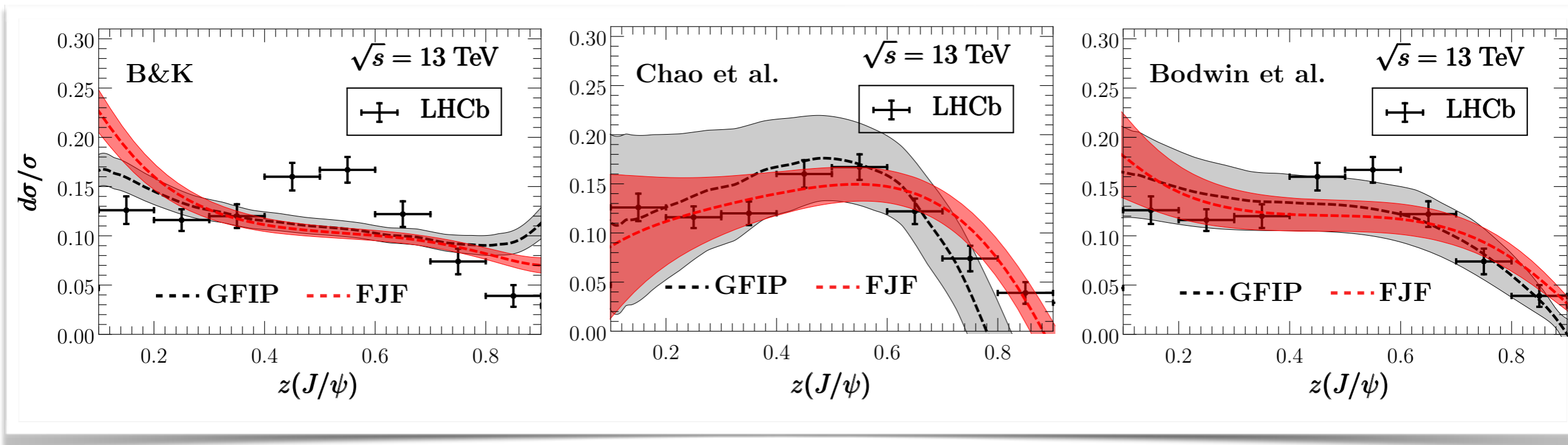
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz} = \frac{d\sigma}{dz_i} \otimes D_i^{J/\psi}(m_{J/\psi}, z)$$

Comparison with LHCb Data



[R. Bain, L. Dai, A. Leibovich, Y. Makris, T. Mehen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 032002 (2017)]

Comparison with LHCb Data



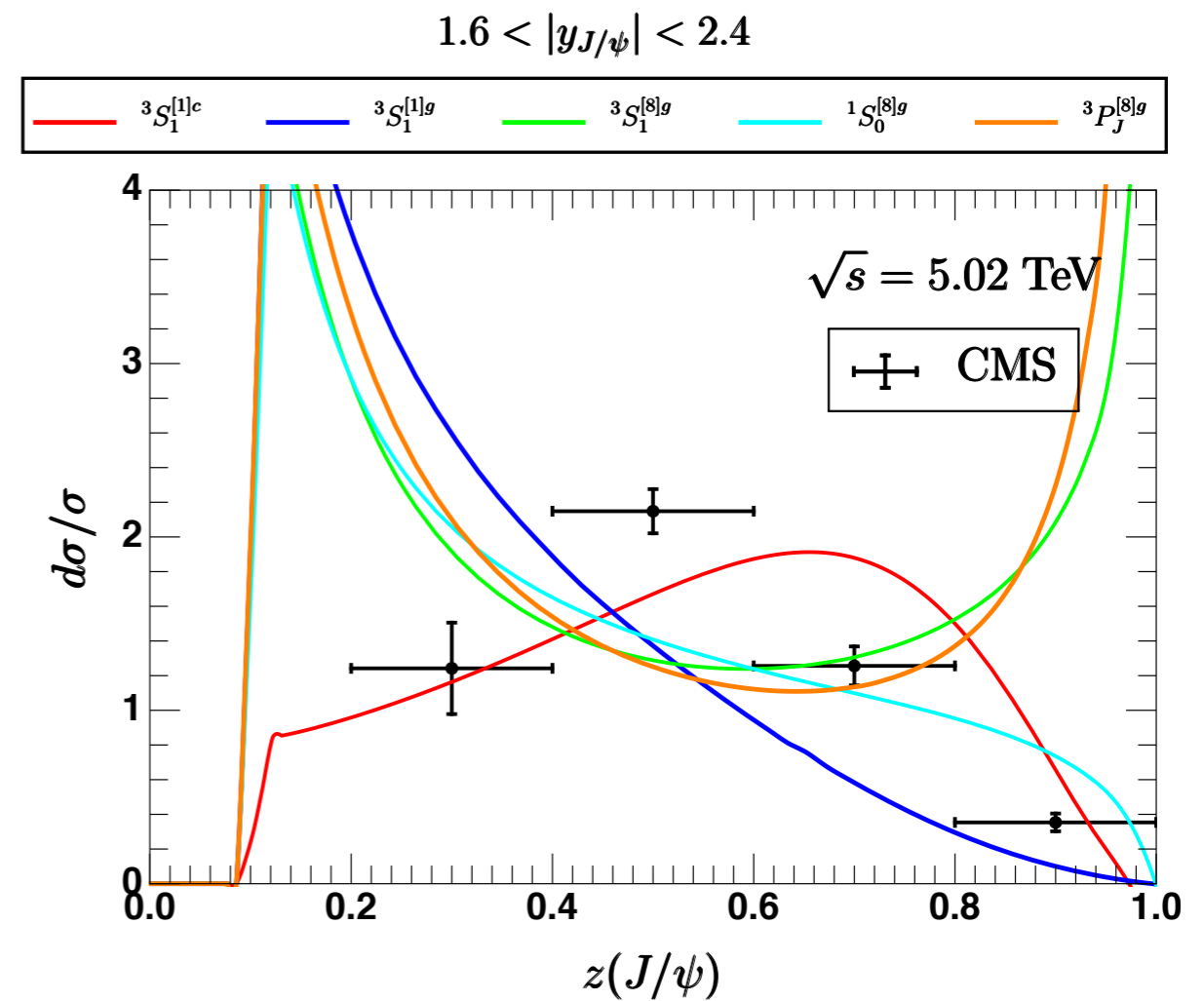
[R. Bain, L. Dai, A. Leibovich, Y. Makris, T. Mehen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 032002 (2017)]

- Error band only from LDMEs (B&K narrower, used more data)
- Both FJF & GFIP work better than default Pythia;
- High p_T LDMEs give better description of data than the global fit ones

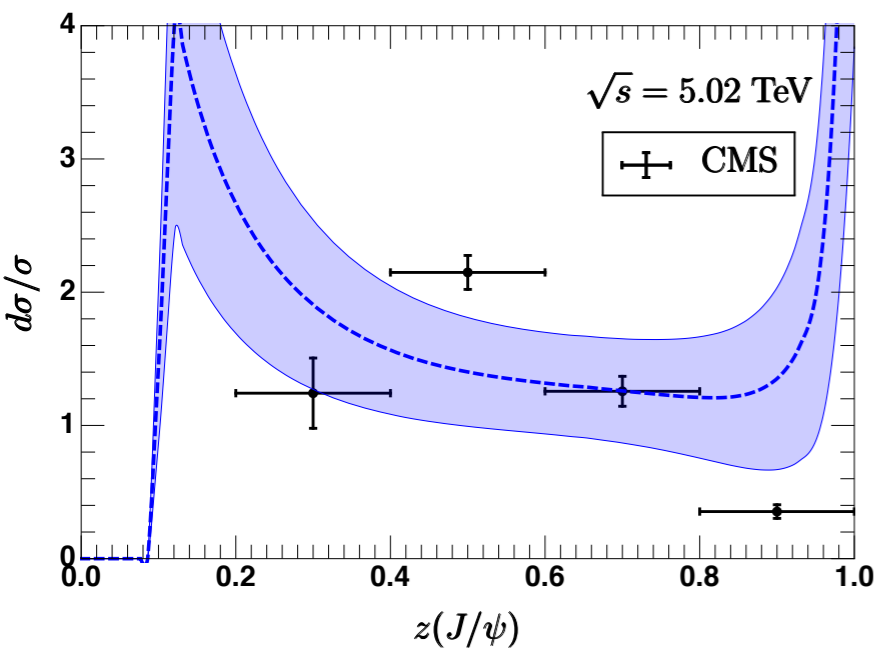
Preliminary

$$25\text{GeV} < p_{T,\text{jet}} < 35\text{GeV}$$

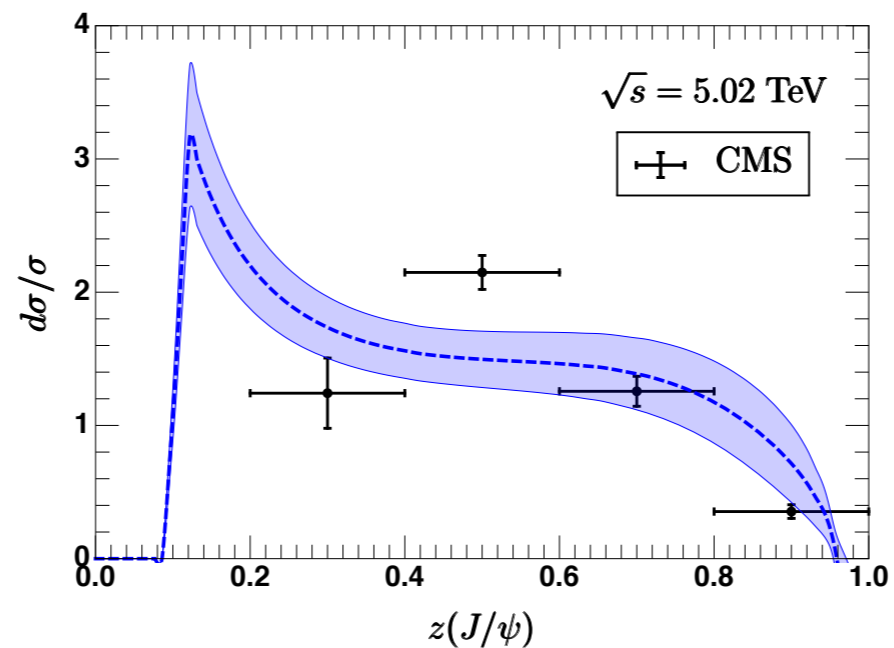
$$3\text{GeV} < p_{T,J/\psi} < 35\text{GeV}$$



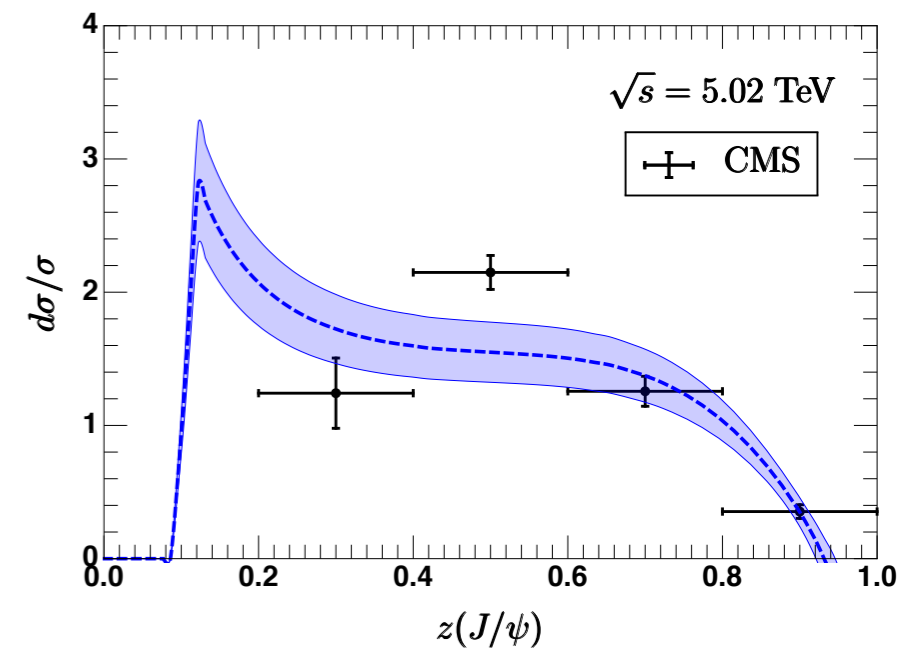
B & K, $1.6 < |y_{J/\psi}| < 2.4$



Bodwin et al., $1.6 < |y_{J/\psi}| < 2.4$

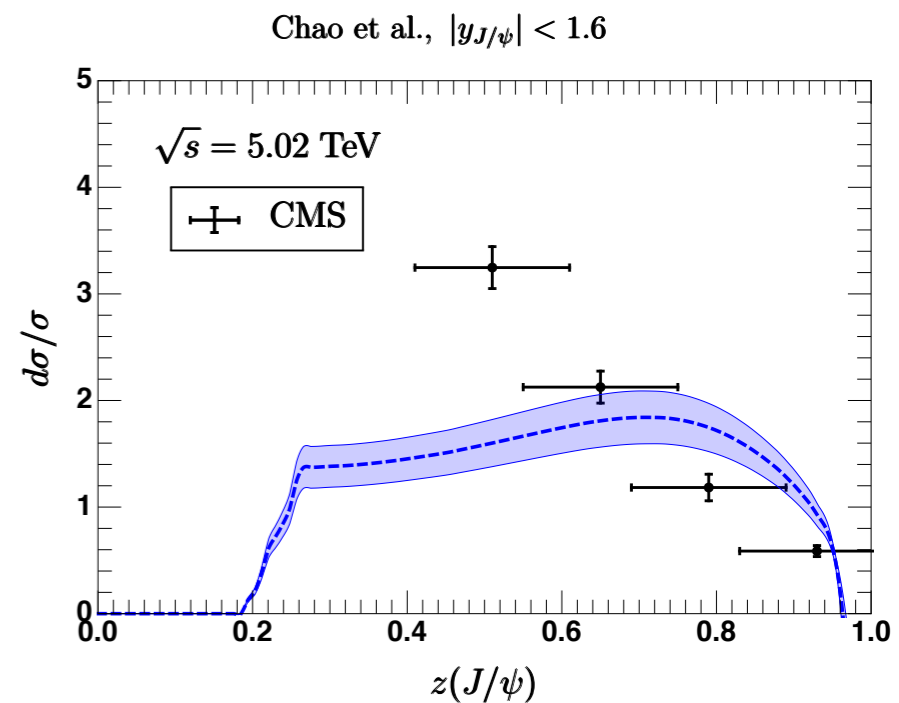
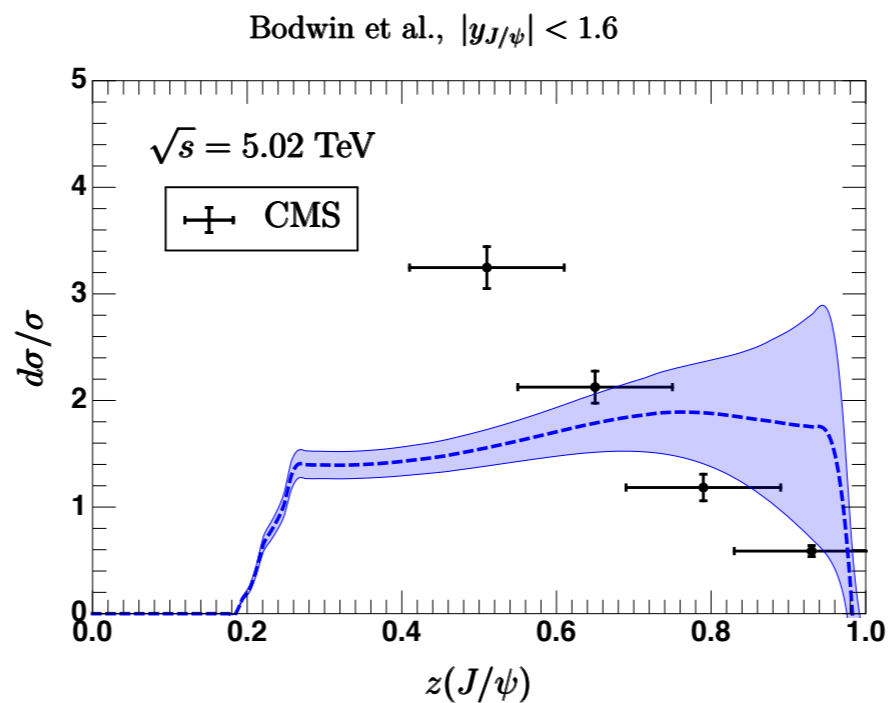
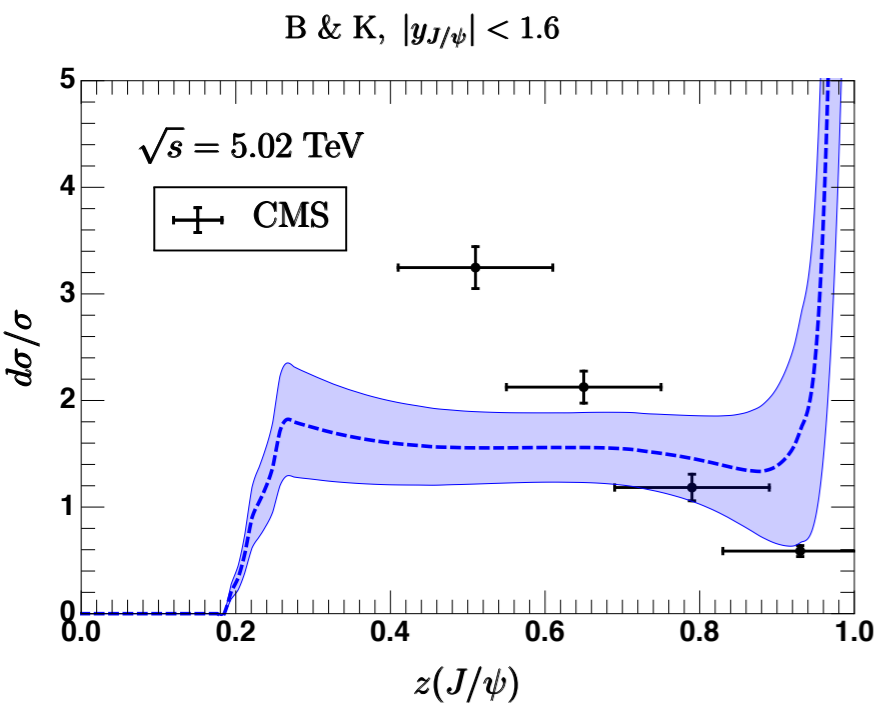
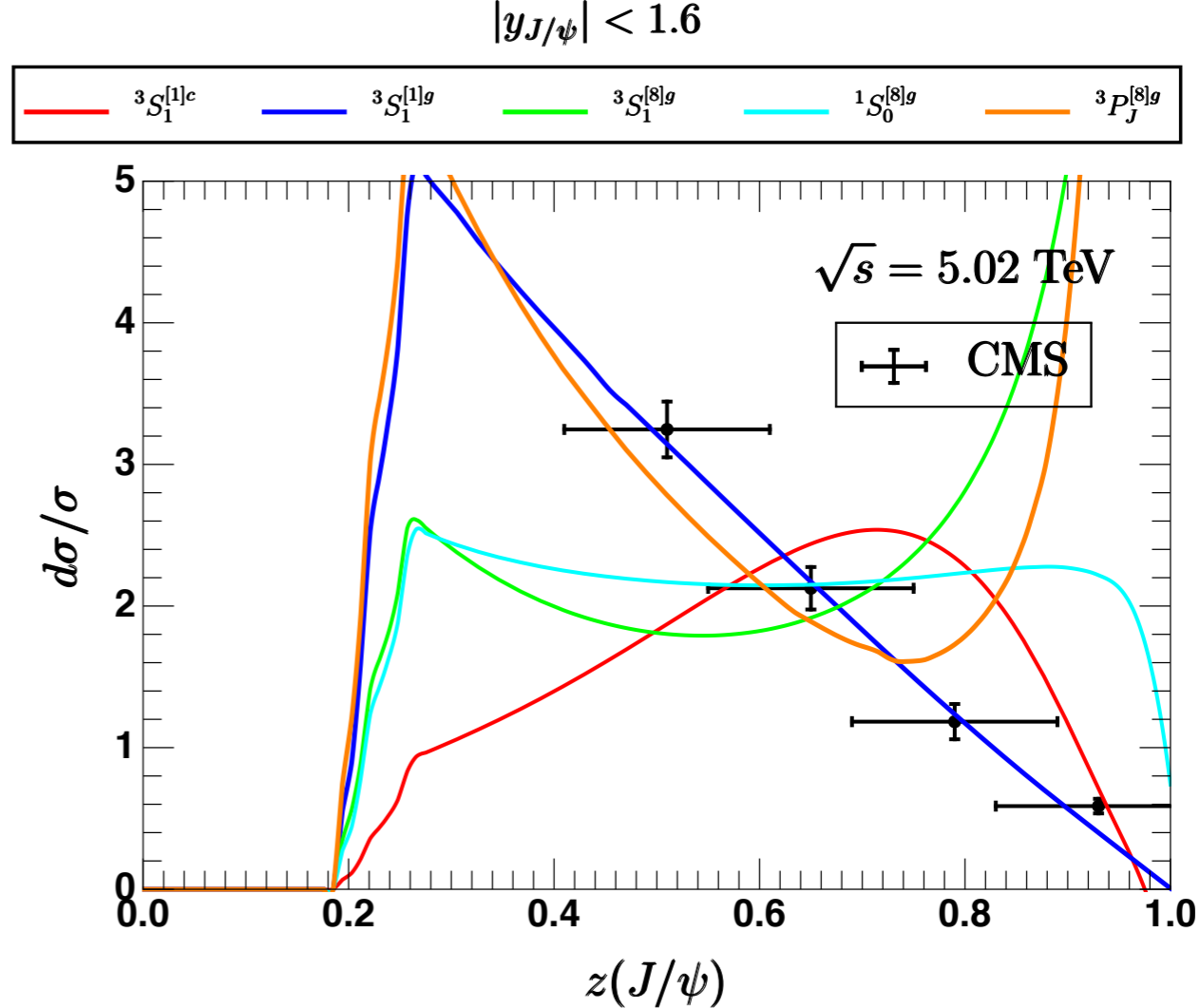


Chao et al., $1.6 < |y_{J/\psi}| < 2.4$



Preliminary

$25\text{GeV} < p_{T,\text{jet}} < 35\text{GeV}$
 $6.5\text{GeV} < p_{T,J/\psi} < 35\text{GeV}$



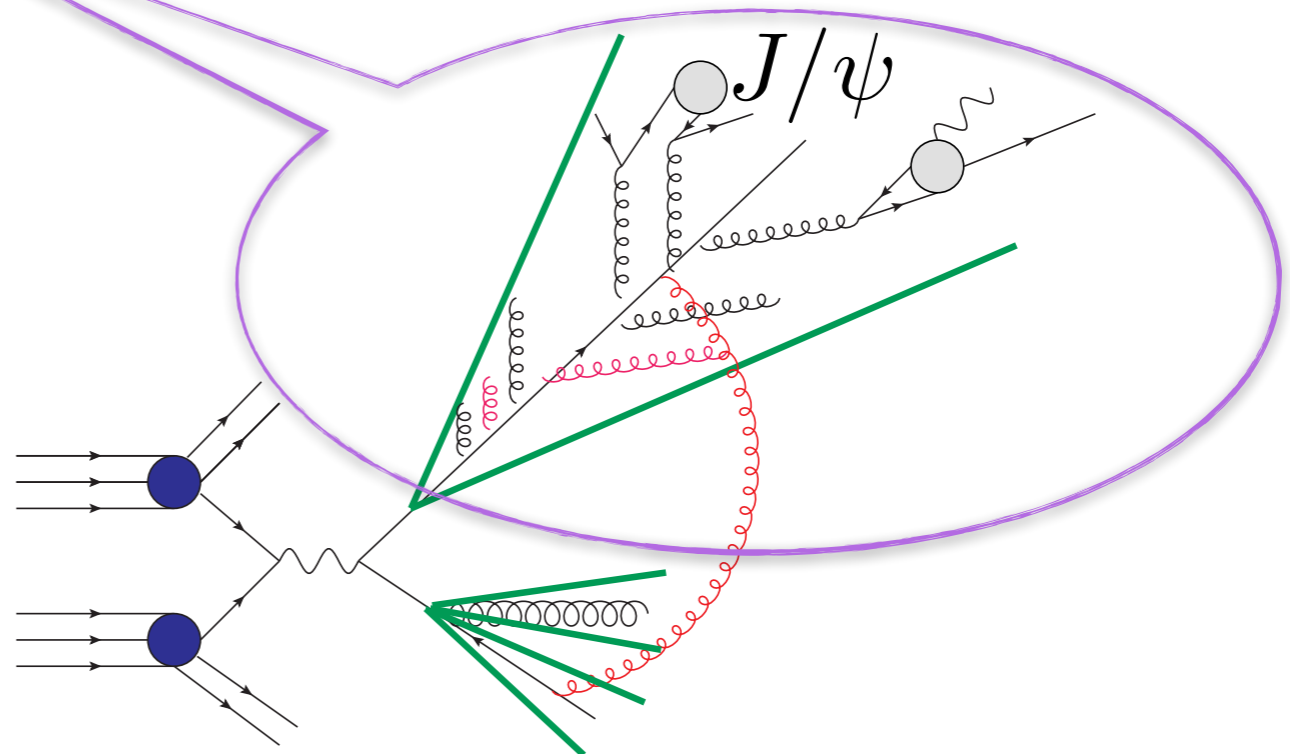
E(jet) distribution

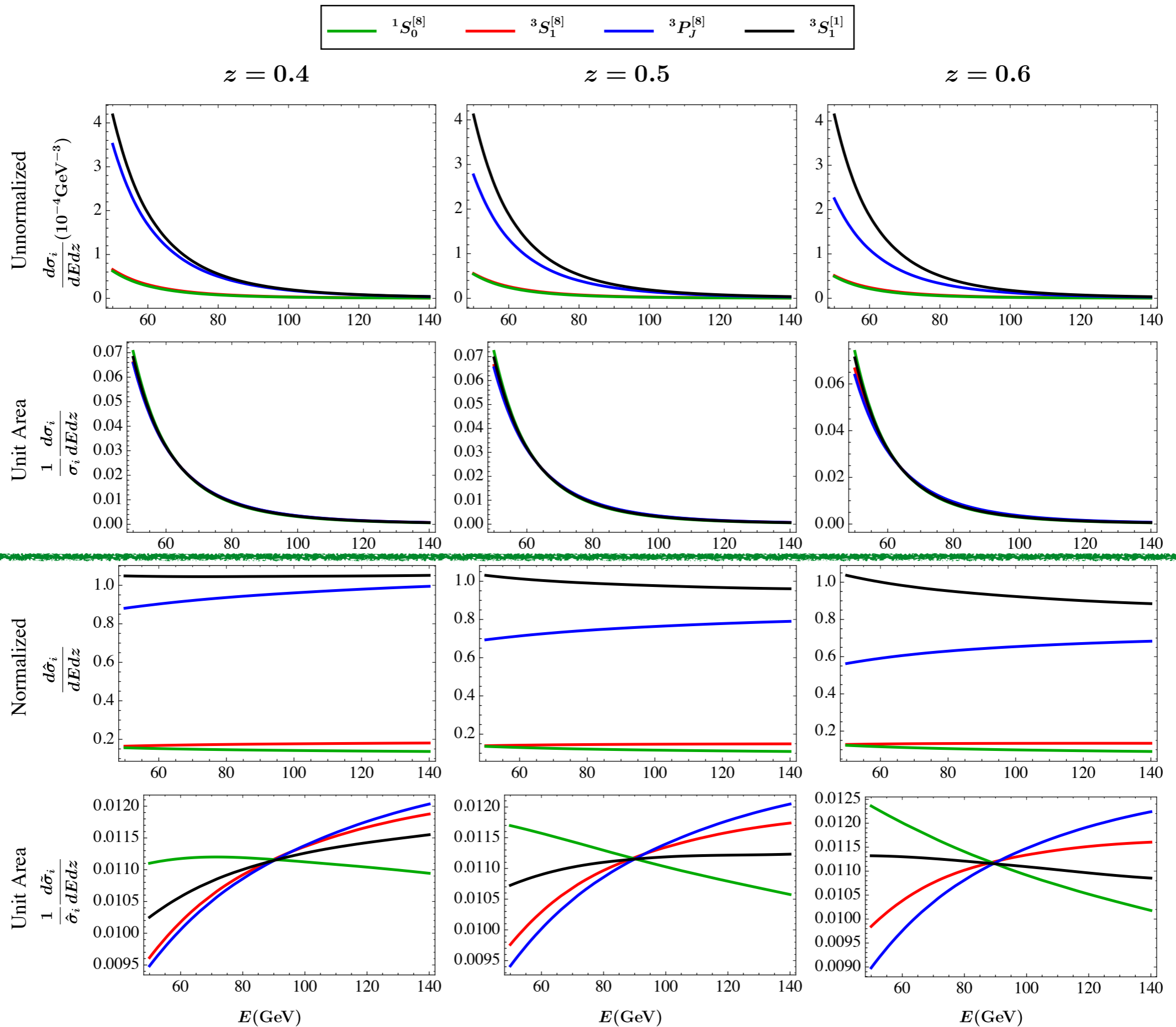
- Normalized cross sections for the LHC (i denotes production channels):

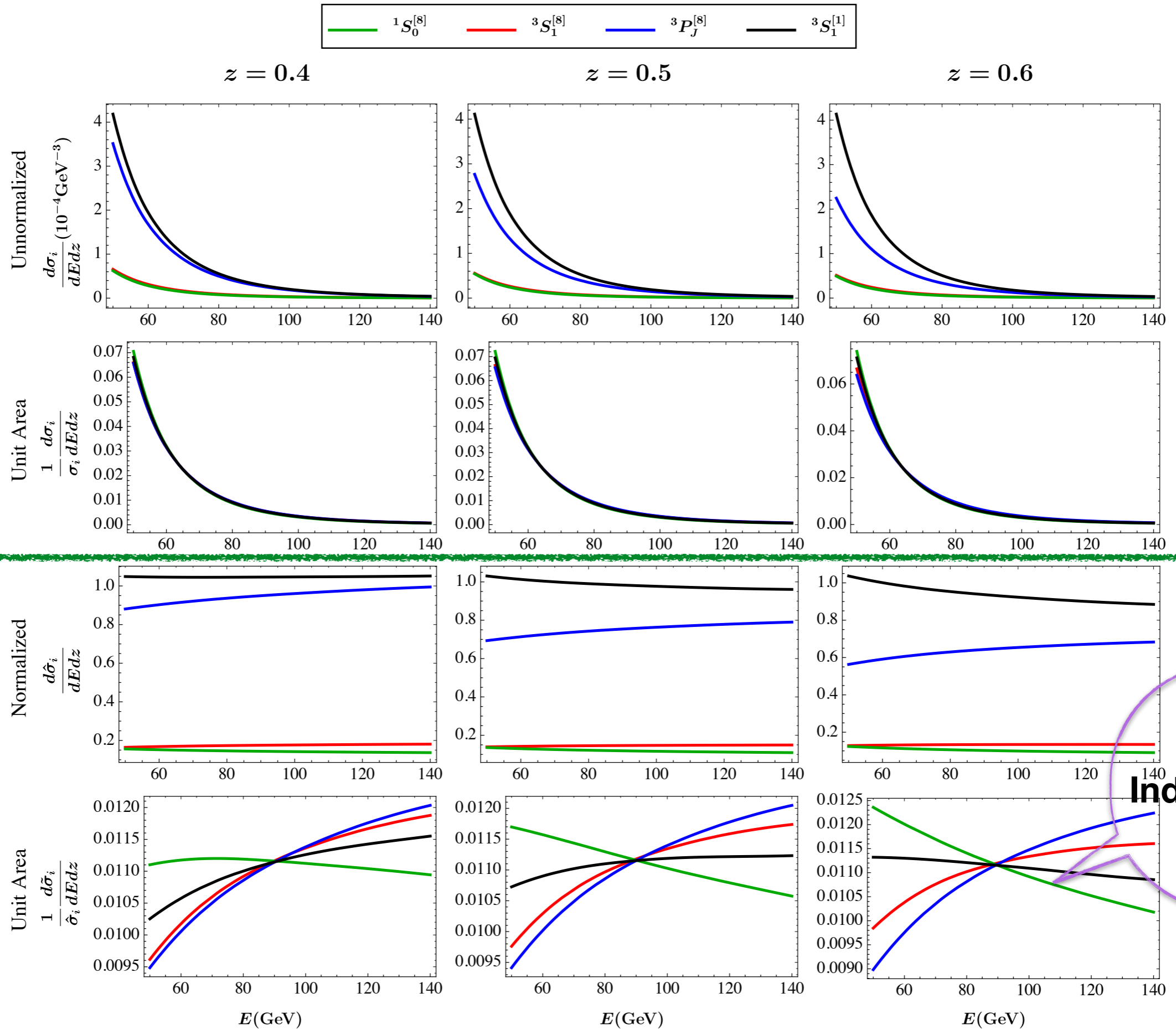
$$\frac{d\sigma_i}{dEdz} = \sum_{a,b,l,m} H_{ab \rightarrow lm} \otimes f_{a/p} \otimes f_{b/p} \otimes J_m \otimes S \otimes \mathcal{G}_l^{\psi(i)}(E, R, z, \mu),$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_i}{dEdz} \equiv \frac{d\sigma_i}{dEdz} \bigg/ \frac{d\sigma_J}{dE}$$

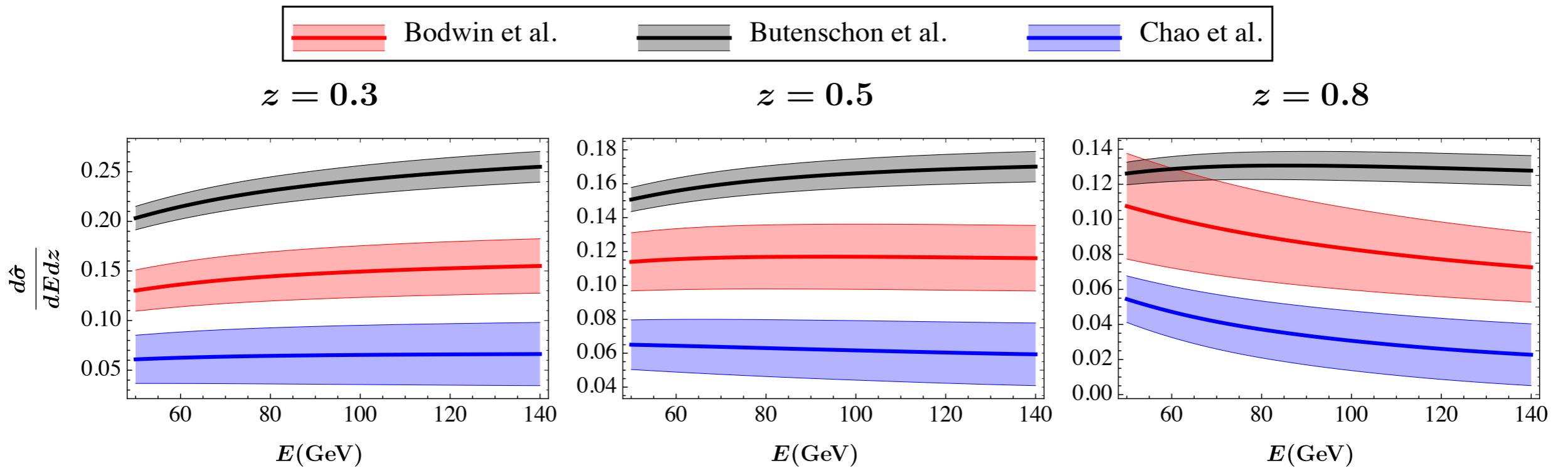
- Normalized by inclusive 1-jet cross section (σ_J)



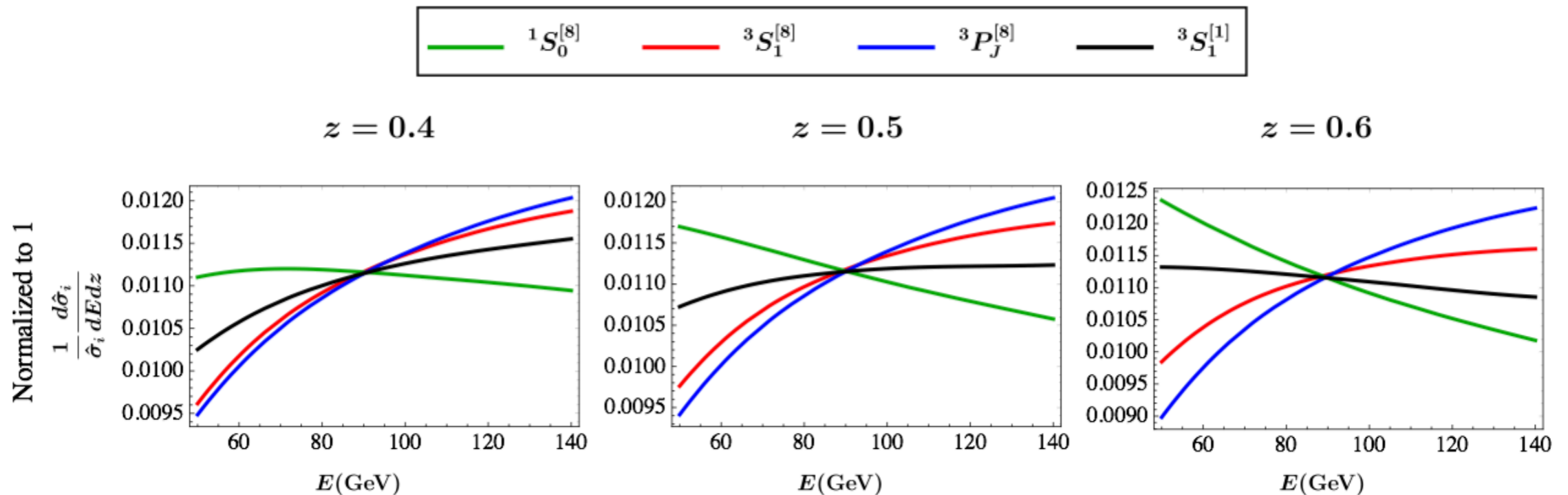


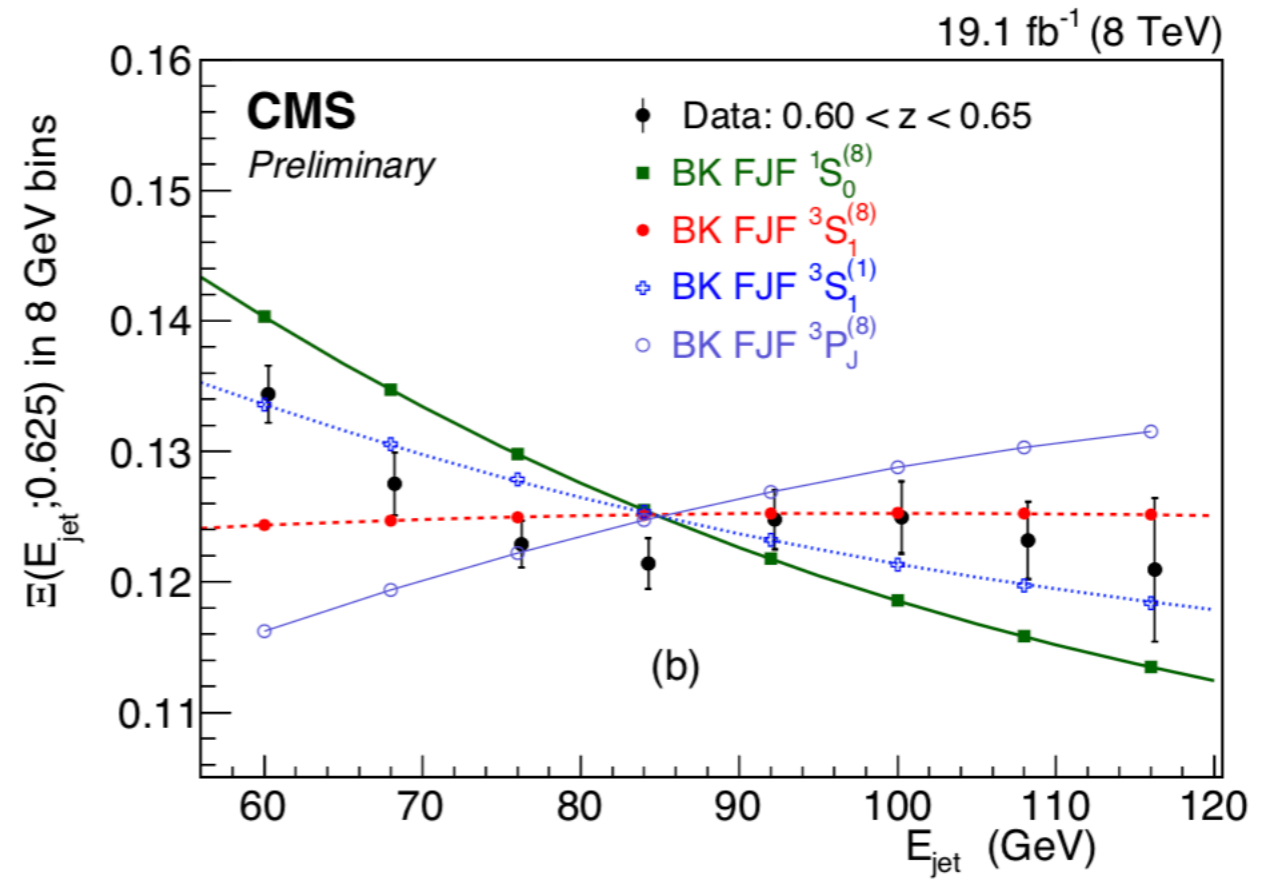
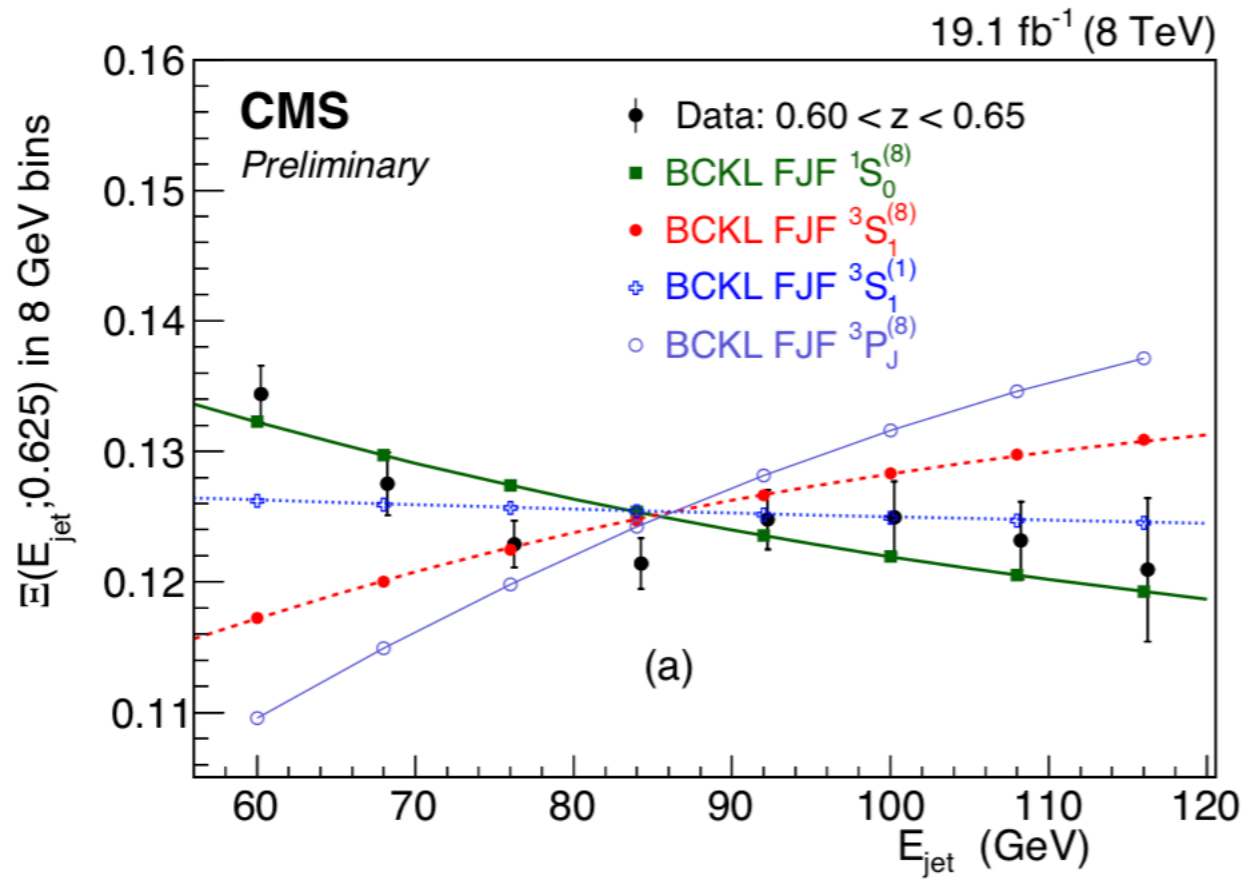
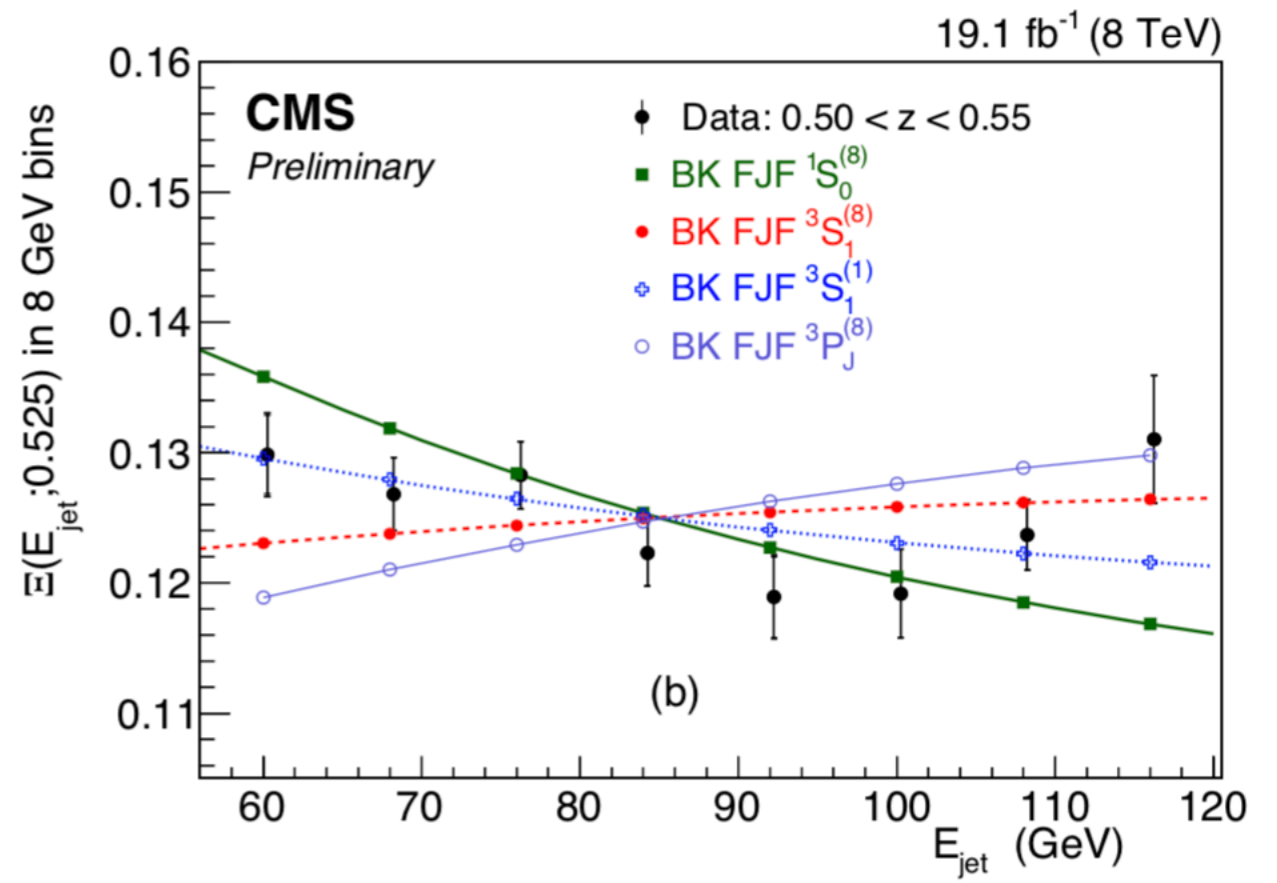
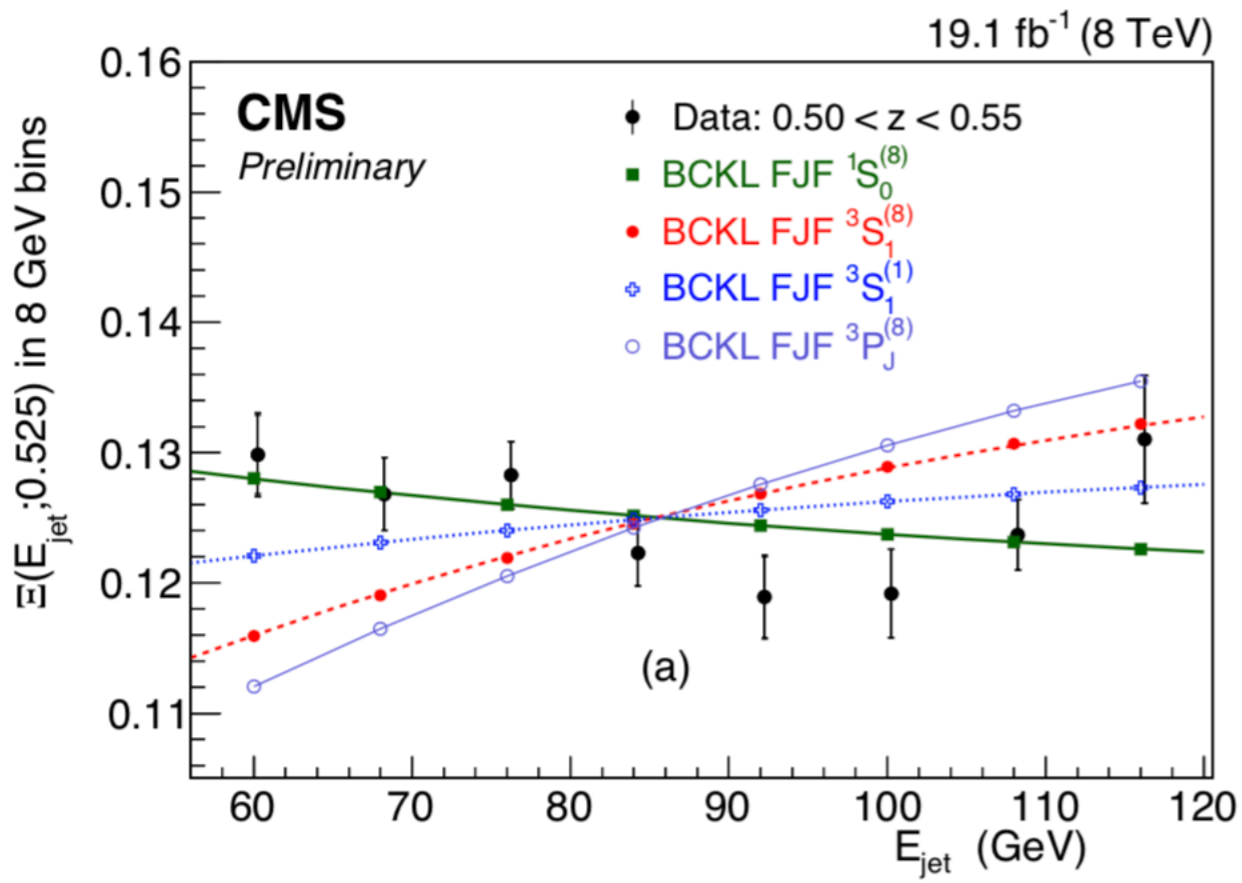


**LDME
Independent
!!!**



Decreasing at $z > 0.5$ (high p_T), consistent with the dominance of $^1S_0^{[8]}$ at high p_T





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