



# $J/\psi$ and $\Upsilon$ Physics at CMS



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on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

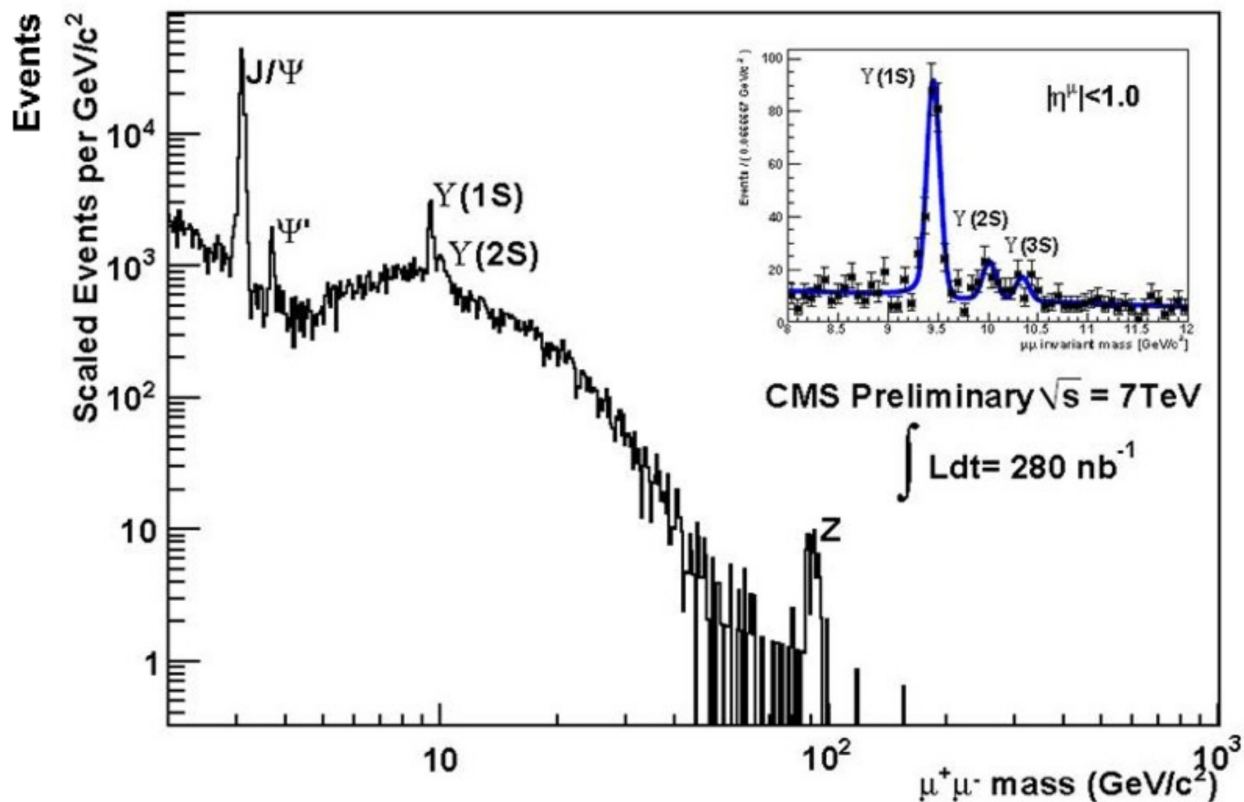
Implications of First LHC Data  
MIT-Berkeley Workshop  
August 12, 2010



# Outline



- Will present the first measurements at 7 TeV in CMS of  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  production
- Inclusive differential  $J/\psi$  cross section and non-prompt fraction
- $\Upsilon(1s)$  cross section and  $\Upsilon(2s+3s)/\Upsilon(1s)$  ratio
- Start of dimuon analyses!

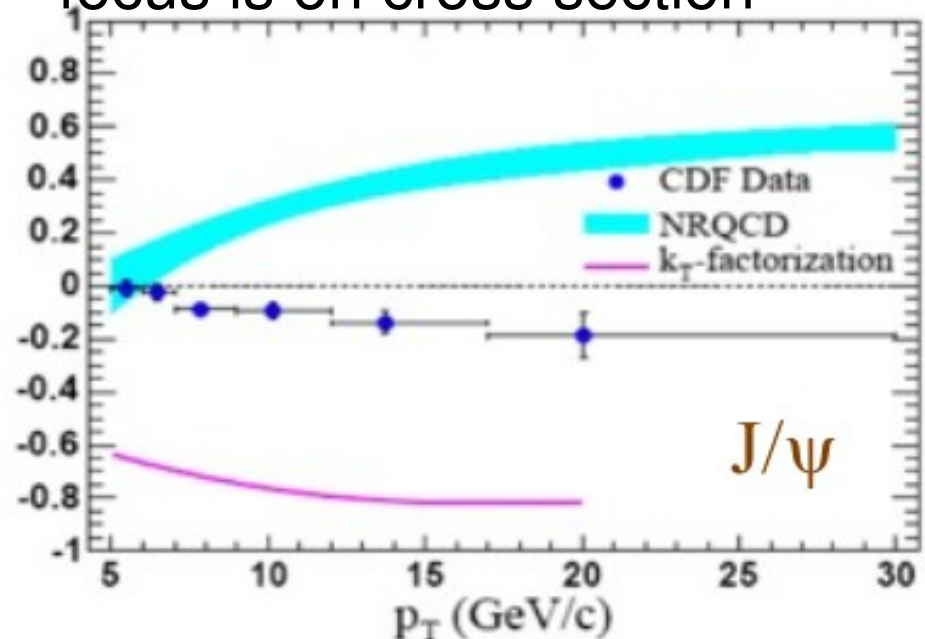
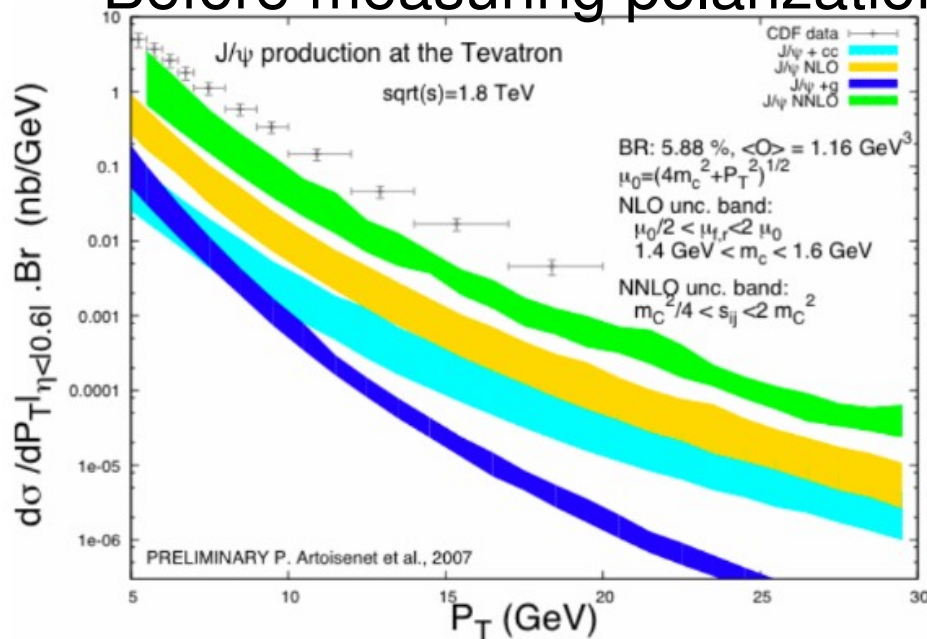




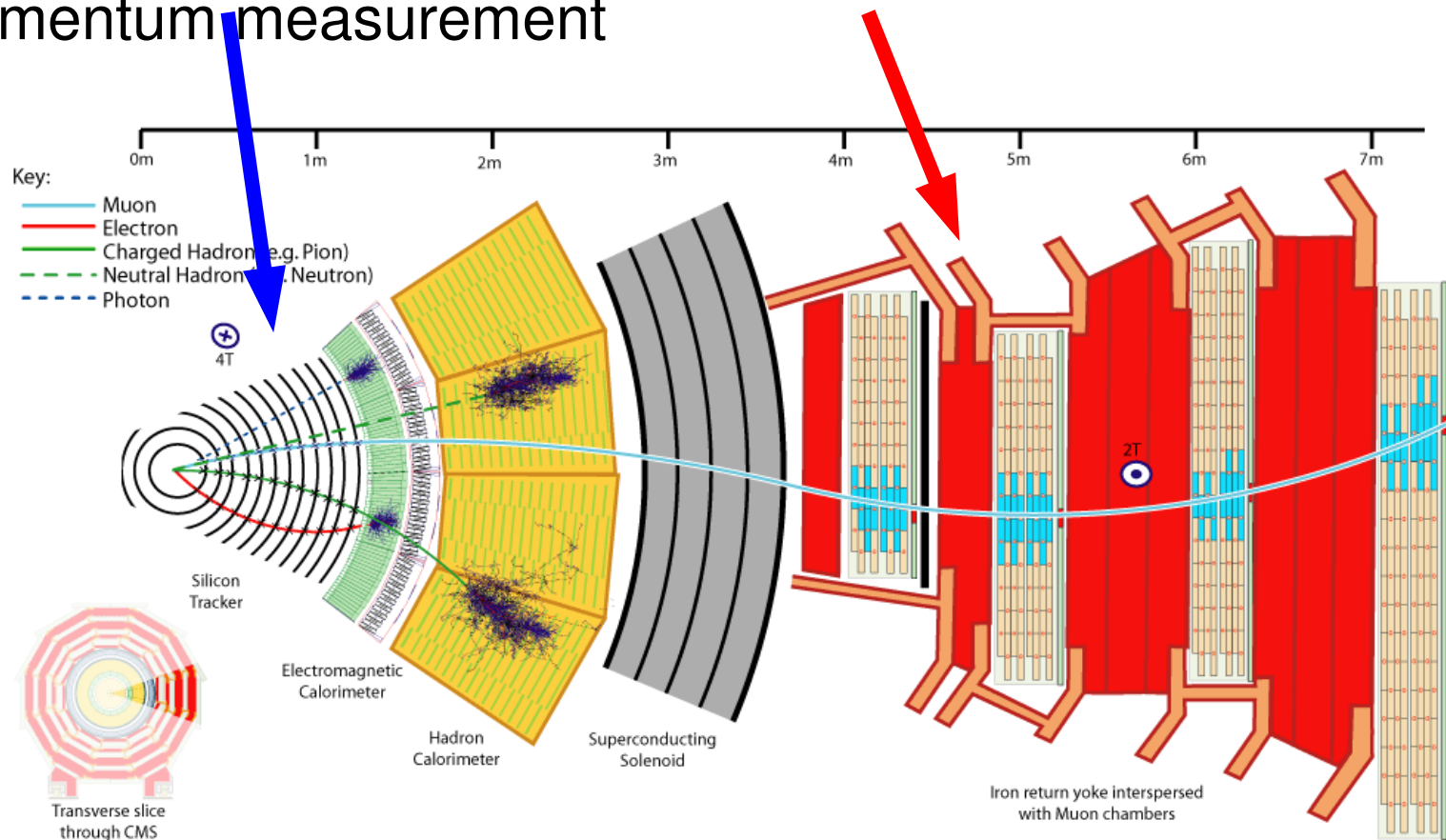
# Quarkonia Modelling



- Quarkonia production theoretically and experimentally puzzling
- **No theory** has simultaneously explained experimental measurements of both cross section and polarization
- Opportunity at LHC to provide valuable input to understanding of quarkonia production, including reach to higher  $p_T$  region
- Before measuring polarization – focus is on cross section



- For this analysis rely on **muon chambers (DTs, CSCs, RPCs)** for triggering and ID, and **inner silicon pixel and strip tracker** for momentum measurement





# Triggering



- Muon trigger important driver for quarkonia analysis
- Includes hardware (Level1) and software (HLT) parts
- Hardware works with all muon systems, HLT also includes fast inner tracking algorithm
- In early running trigger menus and prescales are still changing
- Presented analyses use:
  - **L1 dimuon trigger** – does not require an explicit  $p_T$  cut on the muons, and allows use of events with low  $p_T$  forward muons ( $|\eta| < 2.4$ )
  - **HLT single muon trigger** - requires  $p_T > 3$  GeV for one muon

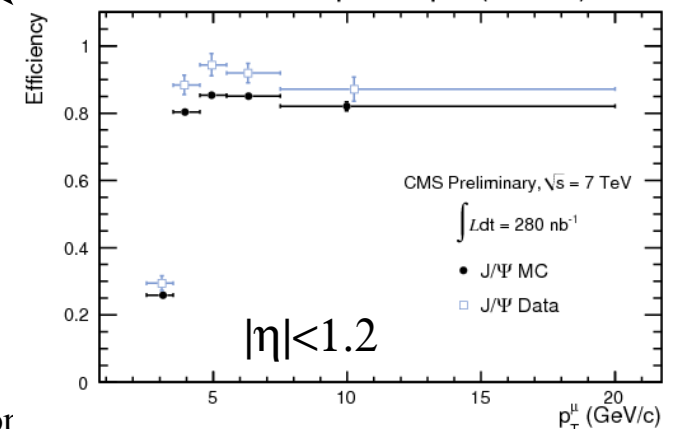
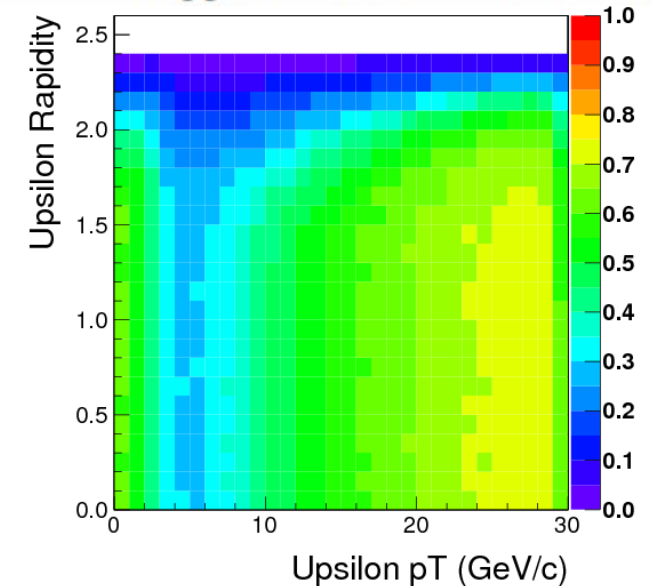


# Cross Section



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T dy}(pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}X) \times \mathcal{B}(Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \frac{N_{Q\bar{Q}}}{\int L dt \cdot A \cdot \epsilon_{trigger} \cdot \epsilon_{reco} \cdot \Delta p_T \Delta y}$$

- A = acceptance from **simulation**
- $\epsilon$ 's – trigger and reconstruction efficiency measured with **J/ $\psi$  data** using tag and probe method
- Measurement includes quarkonia from feeddown in cross section – only non-prompt J/ $\psi$  from b decays measured separately

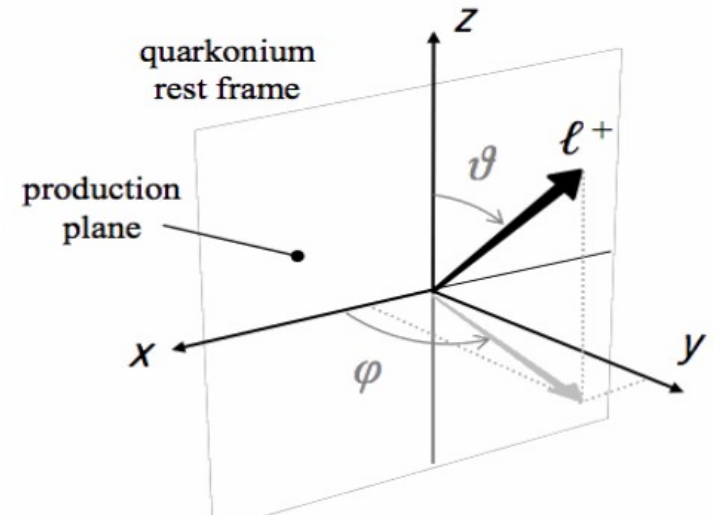




# Polarization Effects



- Production polarization is unknown
- Would be largest systematic uncertainty
- Different polarization parameters  $\lambda$  have large effect on acceptance



$$W(\cos \theta, \phi) = \frac{3}{2(3 + \lambda_\theta)} \cdot (1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2 \theta + \lambda_\phi \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi + \lambda_{\theta\phi} \sin 2\theta \cos \phi)$$

- Quote isotropic decay result as well as results for 4 other polarizations – LHC wide agreement to facilitate comparison
- Non-prompt  $J/\psi$  component modelled from theory and b-factory experimental results



# Selection



- $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  feature similar selections:
  - Track and muon quality (number of hits,  $\chi^2$ , impact parameters...)
  - Vertexing of opposite sign muons (require probability  $> 0.1\%$ )
- Kinematic cuts on muons:

$J/\psi$		$\Upsilon$	
$ \eta  < 1.3$	$p_T > 3.3 \text{ GeV}$	$ \eta  < 1.6$	$p_T > 3.5 \text{ GeV}$
$1.3 <  \eta  < 2.2$	$p > 2.9 \text{ GeV}$	$1.6 <  \eta  < 2.4$	$p_T > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$
$2.2 <  \eta  < 2.4$	$p_T > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$		

- $J/\psi$  kinematic cuts are more aggressive to include as much of signal as possible for low luminosity measurement

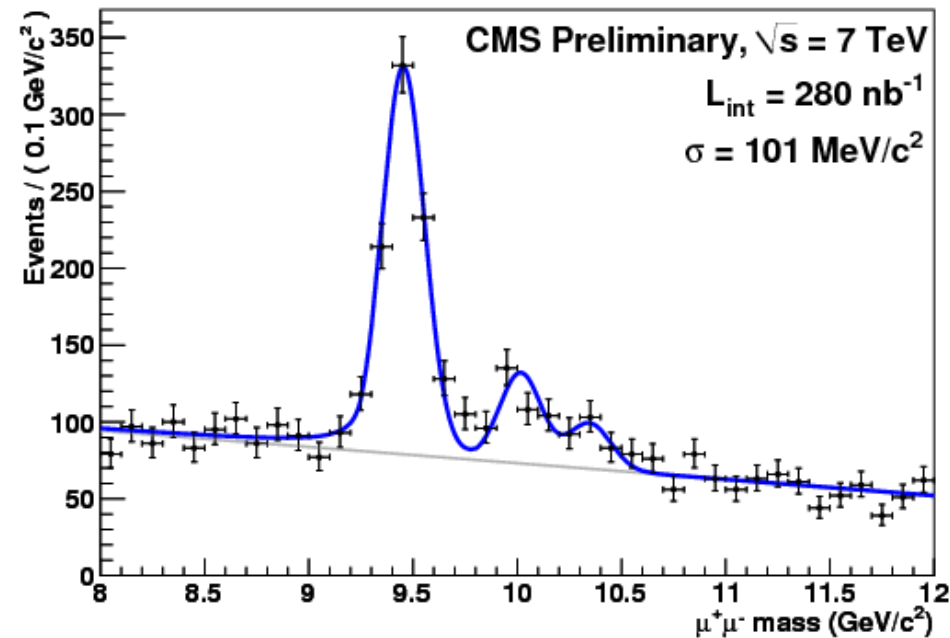
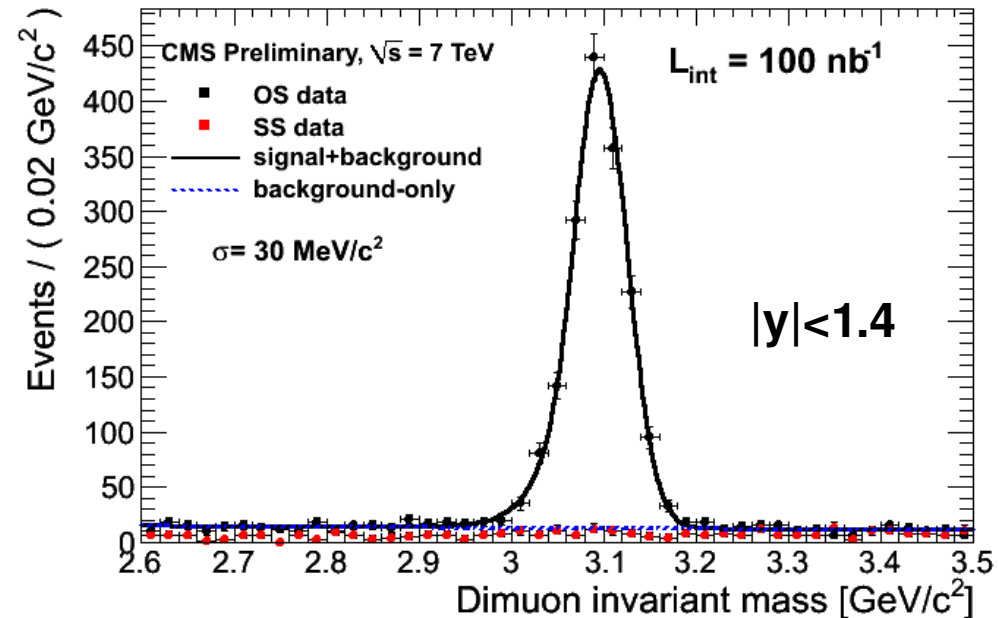




# Yields



- Yields extracted with unbinned maximum likelihood fit
- $J/\psi$  – Crystal Ball + exponential
- $\Upsilon$  – Crystal Balls + linear
  - Common resolution for three peaks
  - $\Upsilon(1s)$  mass floated,  $\Delta M(2s-1s, 3s-1s)$  fixed from PDG





# Systematic Uncertainties



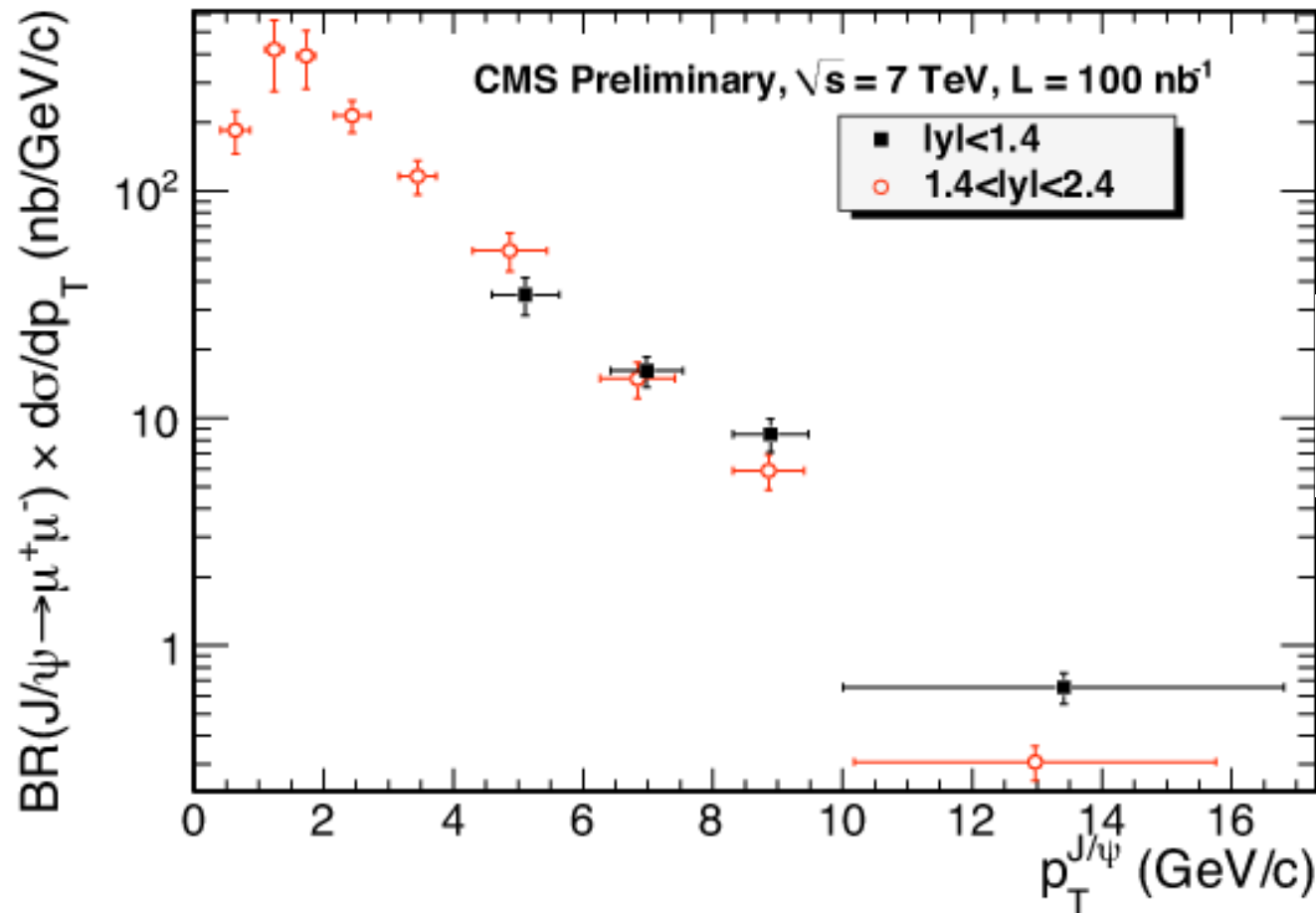
- Many uncertainties in common between  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$
- Polarization treated not as systematic uncertainty but different hypotheses used to provide separate results
- Efficiency – tag and probe uncertainty, factorization of efficiencies, binning effects
- Acceptance – FSR,  $p_T$  spectrum shape, momentum scale and resolution, b fraction, luminous region...
- Fit systematic uncertainties – yield and b fraction. Validated with MC
- **Largest systematic uncertainty is muon efficiency from tag and probe uncertainties ( $\sim 10\%$ )**



# J/ψ Cross Section



- Differential cross section result with two rapidity bins for unpolarized scenario



Total for  
 $4 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 30 \text{ GeV}$ ,  
 $|y| < 2.4$ :

$$BR(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \cdot \sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi + X) =$$

$(289.1 \pm 16.7(\text{stat}) \pm 60.1(\text{syst})) \text{ nb}$

Polarizations change  
result by 20-30%



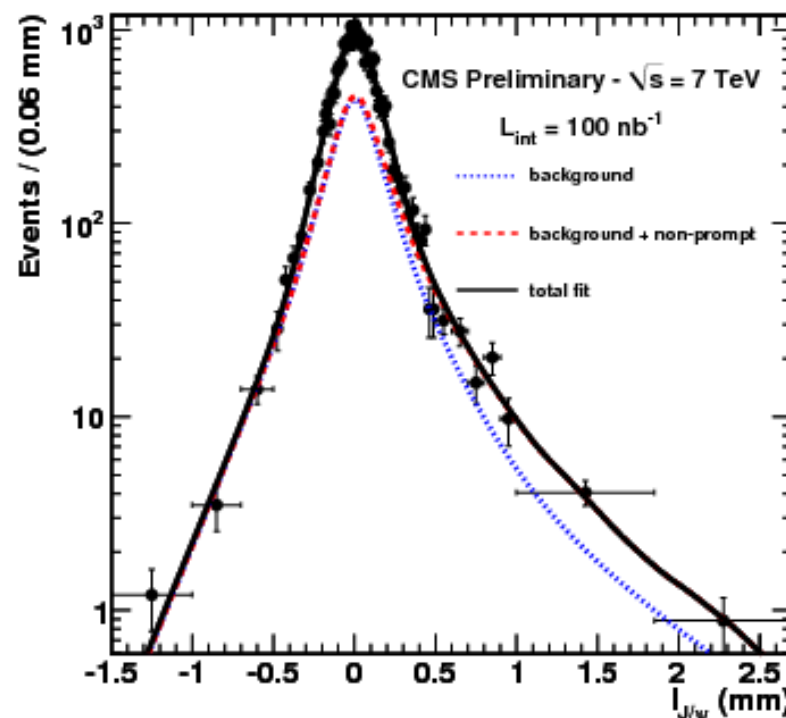
# Prompt and Non-prompt



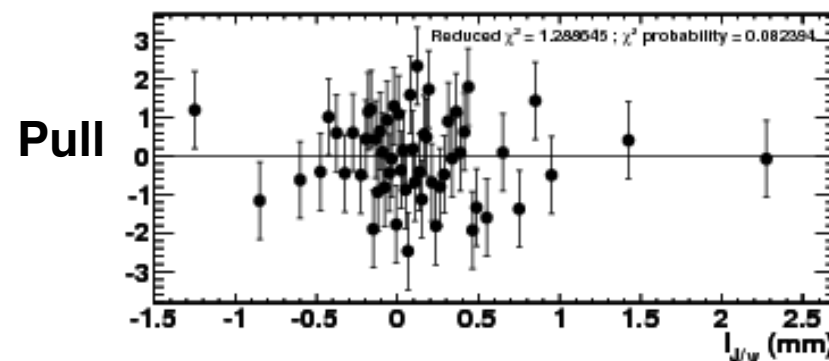
- Measure the contribution of prompt and non-prompt components of  $J/\psi$  with 2D unbinned likelihood fit to mass and pseudo-proper decay length

$$I_{J/\psi} = \frac{L_{xy}^{J/\psi} * M^{J/\psi}}{\rho_T^{J/\psi}}$$

- Three gaussian resolution alone for prompt part, convolution with exponential for non-prompt part



$2 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 4 \text{ GeV}; 1.4 < |y| < 2.4$

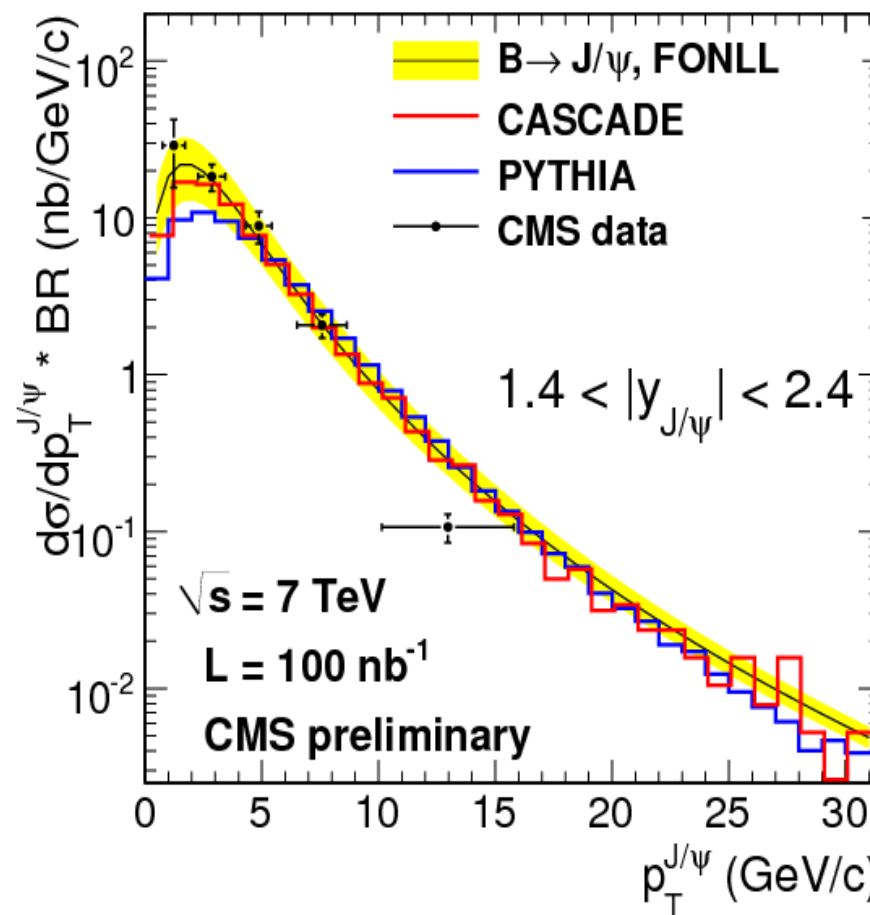
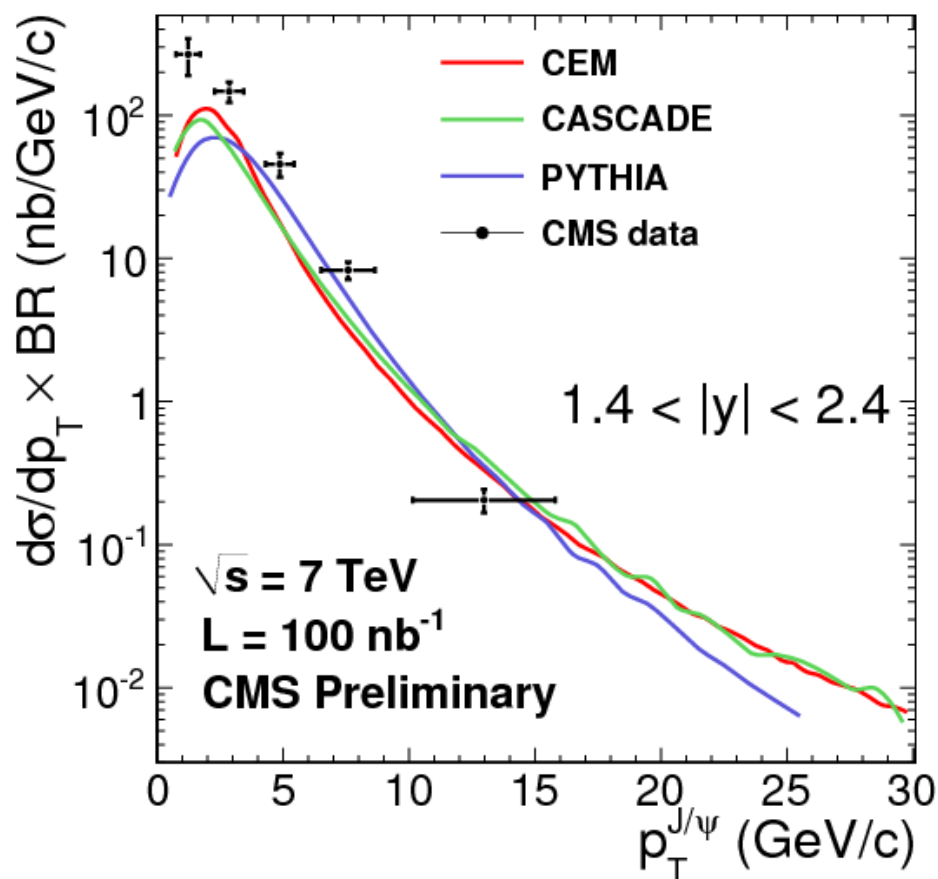




# Prompt and Non-prompt



- Results for prompt (left) and non-prompt (right)  $J/\psi$  differential cross section compared to MC and theory curves
- Discrepancy for prompt component at low  $p_T$





# $\Upsilon$ Cross Section



- Differential result in  $p_T$  with single rapidity bin compared to MC and theory curves

- Total

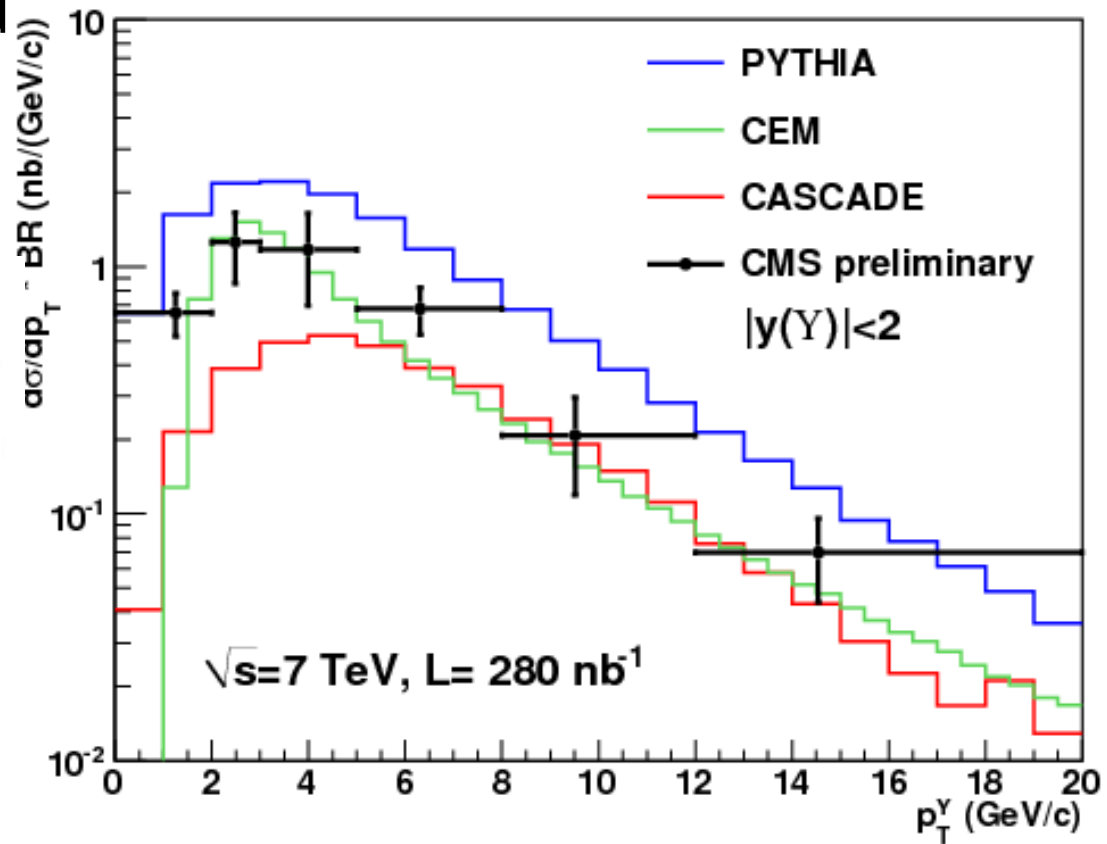
$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Y(1S)X) \cdot \mathcal{B}(Y(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 8.3 \pm (0.5)_{\text{stat.}} \pm (0.9)_{\text{lumi.}} \pm (1.0)_{\text{syst.}} \text{ nb}$$

- Ratio

Y(2S) + Y(3S) to Y(1S) ratio

$$0.44 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05$$

- Large discrepancy from Pythia and CASCADE, less from CEM



Polarizations change result by 20-30%



# Conclusions



- First CMS quarkonia measurements at 7 TeV already showing good capability for comparisons with predictions
  - $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon(1s)$  differential cross sections
  - Non-prompt  $J/\psi$  fraction from  $b$  decay
  - $\Upsilon(2s+3s)/\Upsilon(1s)$  cross section ratio
- Shown excellent detector performance that demonstrates the good prospects for muon analyses in CMS
- **To come:**
  - Measurements limited by systematics but can improve both detector knowledge and analysis strategy
  - Polarization measurements essential for complete understanding



# Backup





# Documents



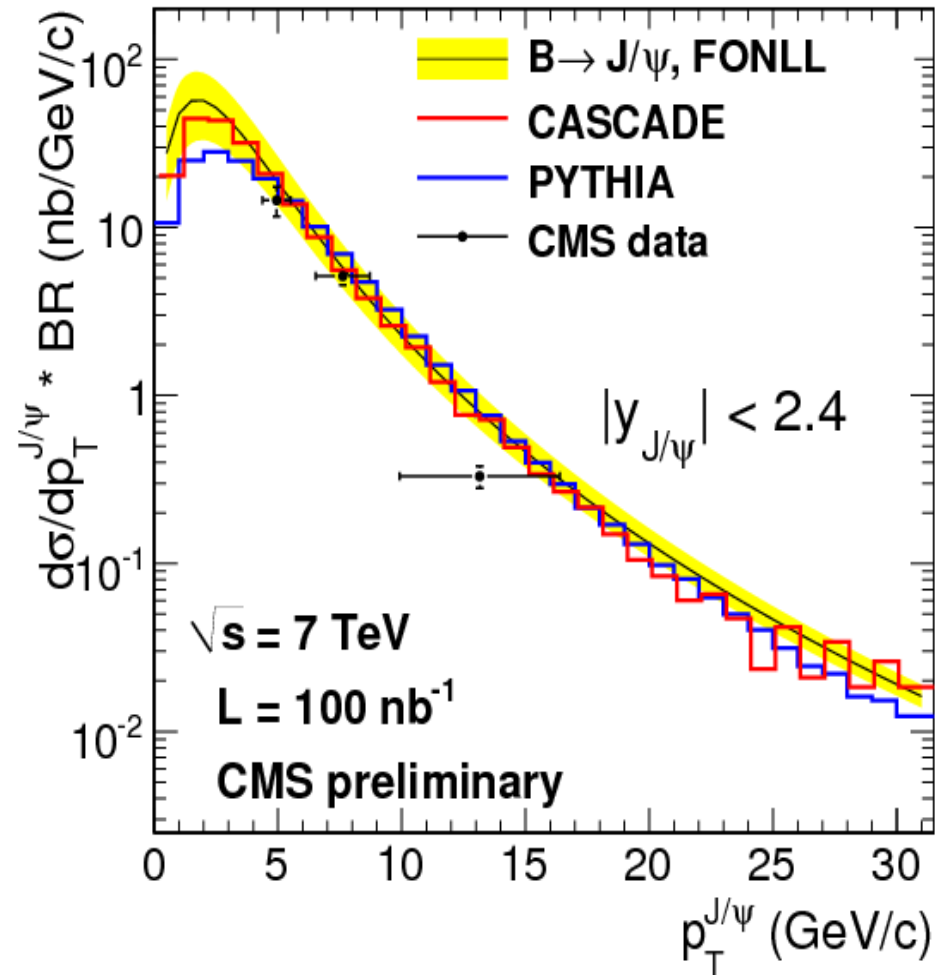
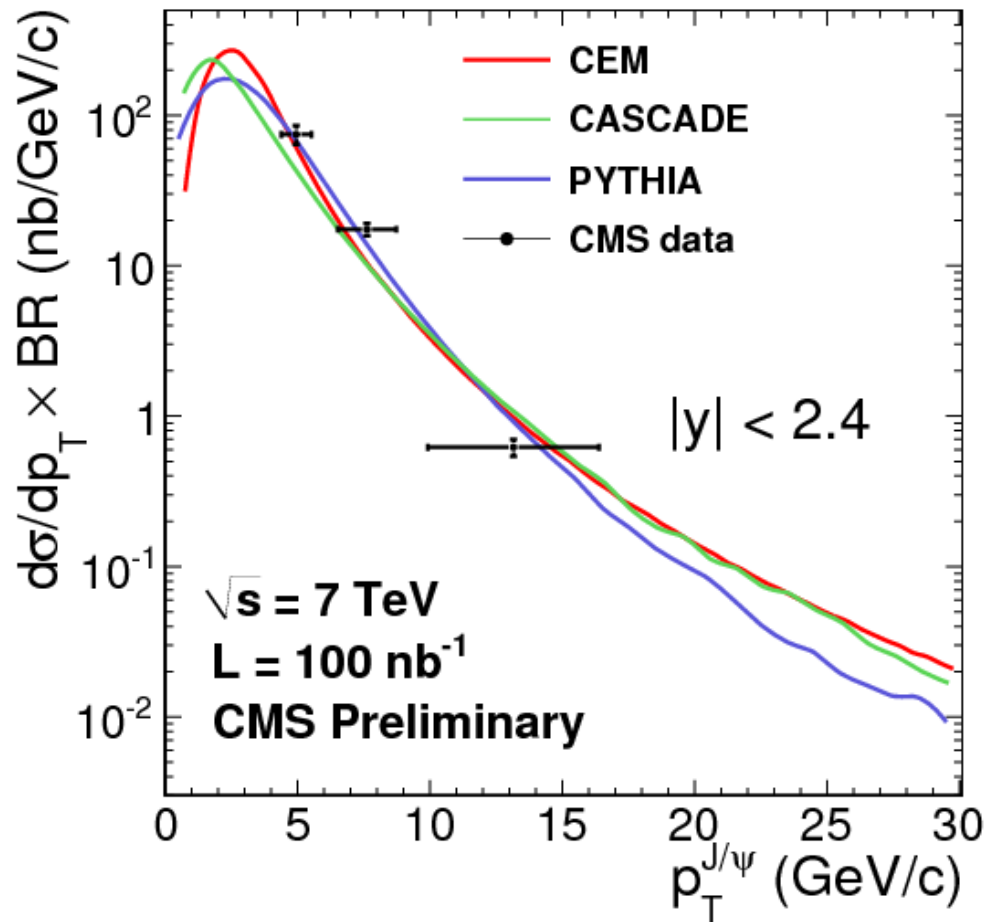
- Relevant public CMS physics analysis summaries:
  - BPH-PAS 10-002 *J/ψ prompt and non-prompt cross sections in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV*
  - BPH-PAS 10-003 *Upsilon production cross section in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV*
  - EWK-PAS 10-004 *Measurement of CMS luminosity*
  - MUO-PAS 10-002 *Performance of muon identification in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV*
  - TRK-PAS 10-002 *Measurement of tracking efficiency*
  - TRK-PAS 10-004 *Measurement of momentum scale and resolution using low-mass resonances and cosmic-ray muons*



# J/ψ Cross Sections



- Prompt and non-prompt in other rapidity bin





# J/ψ Cross Sections



Table 3: Differential cross sections, and average  $p_T$  in the bin (in the data), for each prompt  $J/\psi$  polarization considered: the default null polarization, the polarization fully longitudinal ( $\lambda_\theta = -1$ ) and fully transverse ( $\lambda_\theta = +1$ ) in either the Collins-Soper (CS) or the Helicity (HX) frames (see Ref. [6]). Only for the null polarization case, the first error is statistical and the second is systematical; for the others the error is the total one.

$p_T^{J/\psi}$ (GeV/c)	$\langle p_T^{J/\psi} \rangle$ (GeV/c)	$BR(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}$ (nb/ GeV/c)				
		prompt $J/\psi$ polarization	$\lambda_\theta^{CS} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{CS} = +1$	$\lambda_\theta^{HX} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{HX} = +1$
y  < 1.4						
4 – 6	5.11	34.9 ± 2.5 ± 6.0	45.5 ± 14.6	32.2 ± 6.3	25.5 ± 10.3	42.9 ± 12.1
6 – 8	6.98	16.18 ± 0.84 ± 2.33	18.84 ± 4.04	15.15 ± 2.58	12.22 ± 4.58	19.30 ± 4.41
8 – 10	8.89	8.49 ± 0.45 ± 1.35	9.80 ± 1.64	7.97 ± 1.69	6.56 ± 2.84	9.98 ± 1.75
10 – 30	13.41	0.653 ± 0.031 ± 0.097	0.724 ± 0.099	0.622 ± 0.120	0.543 ± 0.184	0.728 ± 0.101
1.4 <  y  < 2.4						
0 – 1	0.64	185 ± 12 ± 38	131 ± 67	234 ± 68	134 ± 65	229 ± 63
1 – 1.5	1.24	419 ± 40 ± 138	298 ± 172	524 ± 205	314 ± 162	501 ± 187
1.5 – 2	1.73	393 ± 24 ± 110	281 ± 150	490 ± 167	302 ± 136	464 ± 147
2 – 3	2.44	214 ± 9 ± 33	155 ± 71	265 ± 65	169 ± 58	248 ± 51
3 – 4	3.45	116 ± 5 ± 19	86 ± 36	141 ± 35	93 ± 30	133 ± 28
4 – 6	4.87	54.6 ± 3.0 ± 10.	44.0 ± 14.0	62.7 ± 14.6	44.5 ± 13.7	62.0 ± 14.1
6 – 8	6.84	14.92 ± 0.64 ± 2.60	13.74 ± 2.87	15.95 ± 3.00	12.74 ± 3.38	16.42 ± 3.24
8 – 10	8.86	5.88 ± 0.34 ± 1.00	5.80 ± 1.09	5.97 ± 1.03	5.18 ± 1.46	6.31 ± 1.01
10 – 30	12.97	0.307 ± 0.024 ± 0.048	0.309 ± 0.054	0.308 ± 0.054	0.281 ± 0.057	0.323 ± 0.058



# J/ψ Systematics



Table 2: Relative uncertainties (in percent) on the corrected yield, in each  $p_T$  bin: statistical, final state radiation (FSR),  $p_T$  calibration, B-fraction, Non-prompt polarization, muon efficiency,  $\rho$ -factor, Fit functions

$p_T^{J/\psi}$ (GeV/c)	Statistics	FSR	$p_T$ calibration	B-frac.	non-prompt polar.	Muon effic.	$\rho$	Fit function
$ y  < 1.4$								
4 – 6	7.2	2.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	11.1	4.6	6.1
6 – 8	5.2	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	7.0	7.0	0.2
8 – 10	5.3	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	9.9	7.1	0.6
10 – 30	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	10.8	1.2	1.0
$1.4 <  y  < 2.4$								
0 – 1	6.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.5	12.6	6.5
1 – 1.5	9.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.4	28.2	8.3
1.5 – 2	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.2	22.7	6.1
2 – 3	4.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.6	2.4
3 – 4	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	9.7	5.9	6.8
4 – 6	5.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	10.6	9.3	5.7
6 – 8	4.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.4	6.8	8.3
8 – 10	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	13.1	4.2	1.0
10 – 30	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.8	0.6	2.1



# Y Cross Section



Table 4: The product of the  $Y(1S)$  integrated and differential production cross sections and the dimuon branching fraction, in nb, measured for various polarization scenarios (L= 100% longitudinal, T= 100% transverse) integrated over the rapidity range  $|y| < 2.0$ . Uncertainties are statistical only.

$\Delta p_T$ (GeV/c)	$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Y(1S)X) \cdot \mathcal{B}(Y(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ [nb], $ y  < 2.0$				
	unpolarized	Collins-Soper		Helicity	
		L	T	L	T
0-2	$1.3 \pm 0.2$	$1.0 \pm 0.1$	$1.5 \pm 0.2$	$1.0 \pm 0.1$	$1.5 \pm 0.2$
2-3	$1.3 \pm 0.2$	$0.9 \pm 0.1$	$1.5 \pm 0.2$	$1.0 \pm 0.1$	$1.5 \pm 0.2$
3-5	$2.4 \pm 0.3$	$1.8 \pm 0.2$	$2.8 \pm 0.3$	$1.8 \pm 0.2$	$2.8 \pm 0.3$
5-8	$2.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.7 \pm 0.2$	$2.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.6 \pm 0.2$	$2.4 \pm 0.3$
8-12	$0.8 \pm 0.1$	$0.8 \pm 0.1$	$0.8 \pm 0.1$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	$1.0 \pm 0.2$
12-20	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$0.5 \pm 0.1$	$0.45 \pm 0.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$
0-20	$8.3 \pm 0.5$	$6.9 \pm 0.4$	$9.3 \pm 0.5$	$6.5 \pm 0.4$	$9.6 \pm 0.6$



# Y Systematics



- Relative systematic uncertainties for Y cross section

$\Delta p_T$	$\mathcal{A}^Y$	$\epsilon_{\text{muid}}$	$\epsilon_{\text{trig}}$	$\epsilon_{\text{trk}}$	FSR	$S p_T$	T	TJ/ $\psi$	PDF	$\Sigma$
0-2	0.5	9.5	3.4	0.6	3.5	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.4	11.1
2-3	0.5	10.0	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.4	11.7
3-5	0.6	10.0	0.5	0.6	3.7	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	11.0
5-8	0.6	11.0	6.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.4	13.3
8-12	0.6	10.3	6.5	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.2	2.9	0.4	13.1
12-20	0.4	13.3	14.0	0.7	2.3	1.6	2.2	4.3	0.4	20.1
0-20	0.6	10.4	5.1	0.6	3.4	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.4	12.5