

# Charmonium suppression in Pb-Pb collisions from CMS



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*for the CMS Collaboration*



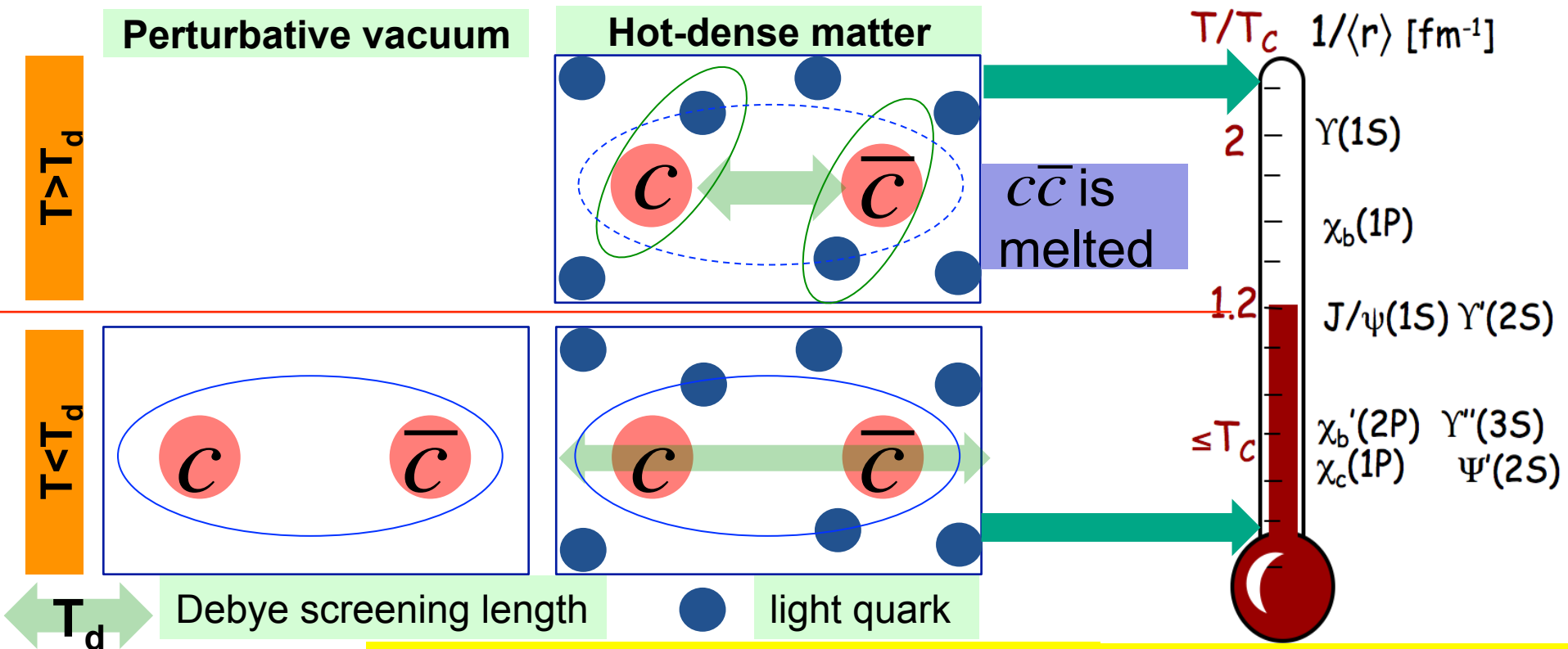
The 9<sup>th</sup> International Workshop  
on Heavy Quarkonium  
IHEP, Beijing, China, Apr 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

# Contents

- Motivation of the study
- CMS detector(Muon reconstruction mechanism)
- Results (until Quark Matter 2012)
  - Charmonia
    - prompt  $J/\psi$
    - non-prompt  $J/\psi$
    - $\psi(2S)$
  - Bottomonia –  $\Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S)$   
: [Byungsik Hong's talk](#) (Next session, 3<sup>rd</sup> talk)
- Summary

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN>

- Heavy quarks produced in the initial hard-scattering process
- Melting of quarkonia caused by Debye screening
- Use sequential melting of the quarkonia states as the thermometer of the hot and dense matter



E. Scomparin, CERN seminar (06/11/2012)      Mocsy, EPJ C 61 (2009) 705

# Experimental motivation

PHENIX, PRL 98 (2007) 232301  
PRC 84 (2011) 054912  
SPS from Scomparin @ QM06

- **Puzzles from SPS and RHIC**

- Similar  $J/\psi$  suppression at SPS(< 20 GeV) and RHIC(200 GeV)
- Suppression does not increase with local energy density
- $R_{AA}(\text{forward}) < R_{AA}(\text{mid})$

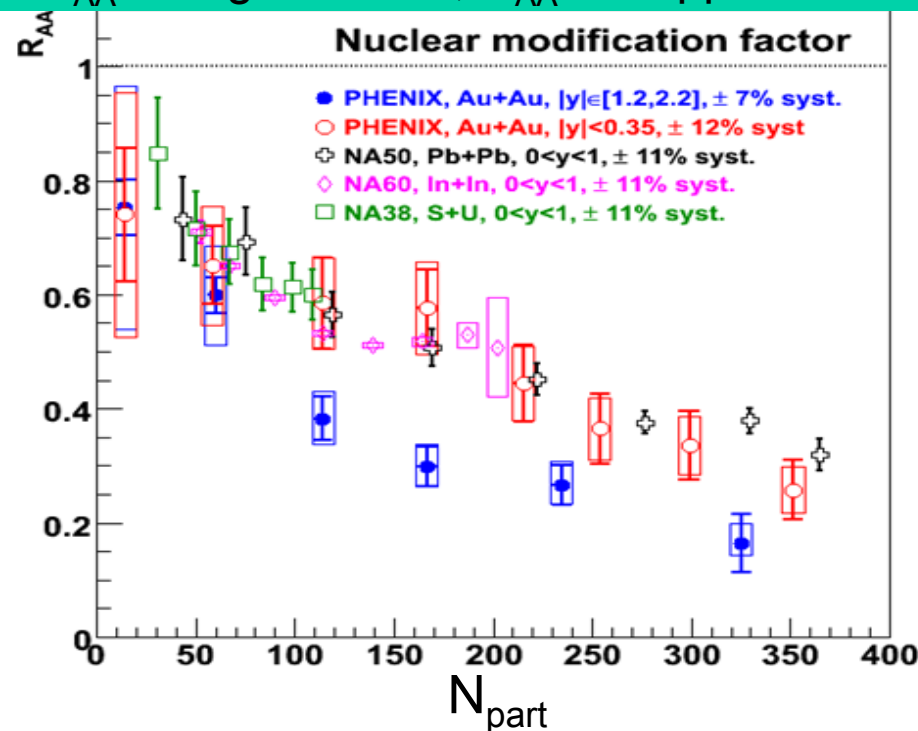
- Possible answers

- regeneration?
- cold nuclear matter effects?

- **LHC can give the hint**

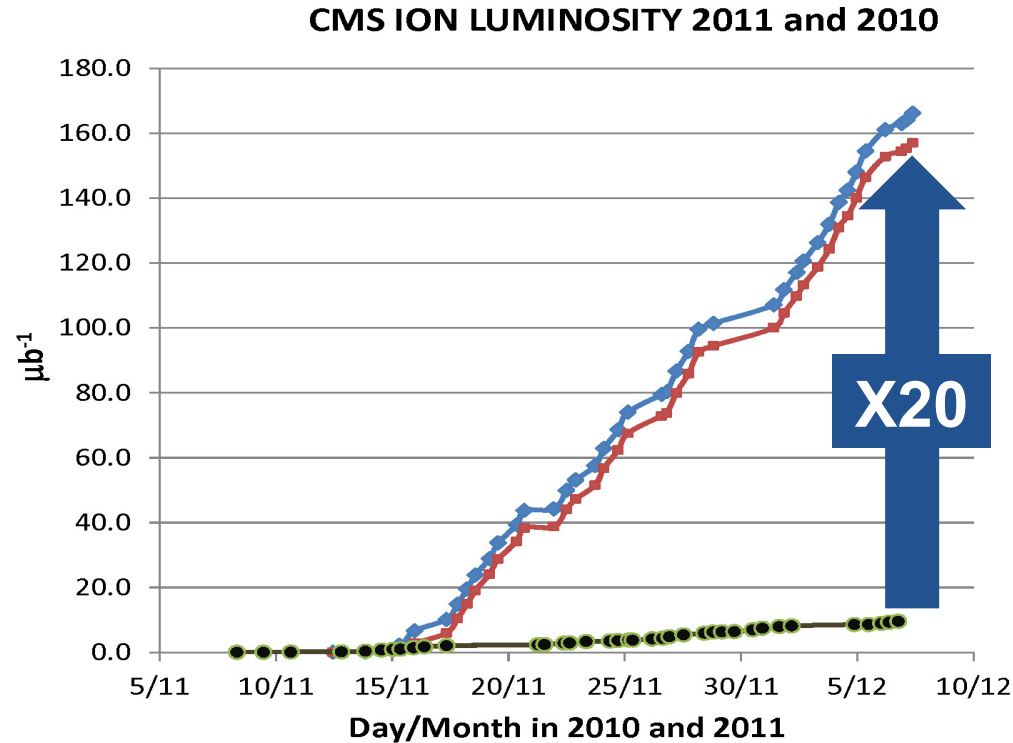
- higher energy(PbPb@2.76 TeV, pPb@5.02 TeV)
- higher luminosity(peak instant luminosity : 0.5 Hz/ $\mu\text{b}$ @PbPb)
- more charm (possible to regenerate)
- more bottom  $\rightarrow$  a new probe :  $\Upsilon$

**$R_{AA}$  : Nuclear Modification Factor**  
 $R_{AA} > 1$ :regeneration,  $R_{AA} < 1$ :suppression



# Summary of Pb-Pb collision from LHC

- **Pb-Pb collision**
  - 2.76 TeV per nucleon pair
  - ~1 month per year in 2010, 2011
  - Integrated luminosity
    - 2010 :  $7.28 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
    - 2011 :  $157.6 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  recorded



- **pp collision@2.76 TeV per nucleon**
  - For comparison with Pb-Pb collision@2.76 TeV per nucleon pair
  - Equivalent statistics compared to the integrated luminosity of the 2010 HI run

# CMS detector

## CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes  
Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
Overall length : 28.7 m  
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE  
12,500 tonnes

## Silicon Trackers

Pixel ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 16\text{m}^2$ , 66M channels

Microstrips ( $80 \times 180 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 200\text{m}^2$ , 9.6M channels

**Superconducting solenoid : 3.8 T**

## Muon chambers

Barrel : 250 DT, 480 RPC

Endcaps : 468 CSC, 432 RPC

PRESHOWER

Silicon strips  $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 137,000$  channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER

Steel + Quartz fibres  $\sim 2,000$  Channels

CRYSTAL  
ELECTROMAGNETIC  
CALORIMETER (ECAL)

$\sim 76,000$  scintillating  $\text{PbWO}_4$  crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)

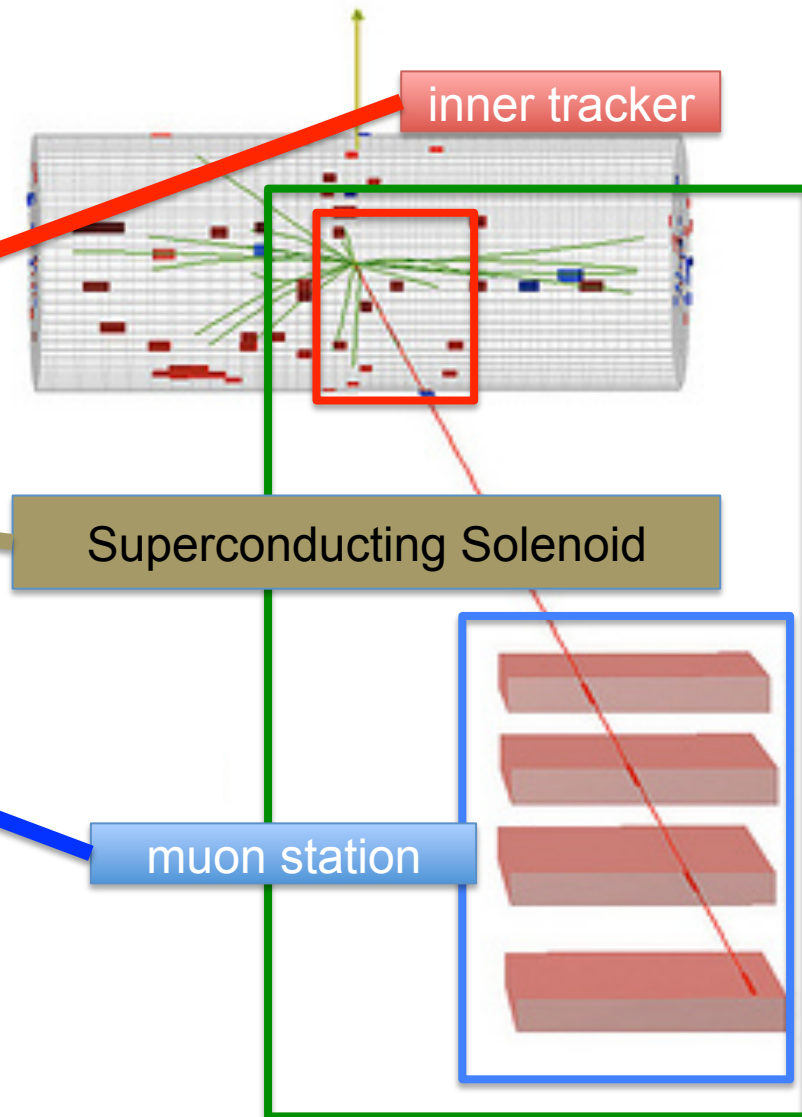
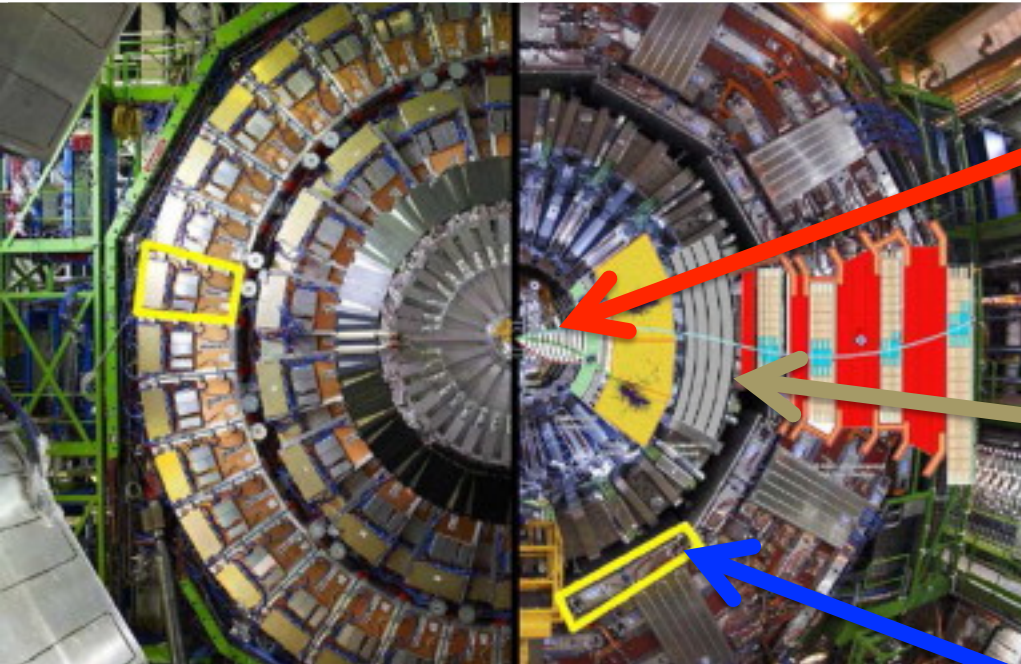
Brass + Plastic scintillator  $\sim 7,000$  channels



# CMS muon reconstruction mechanism

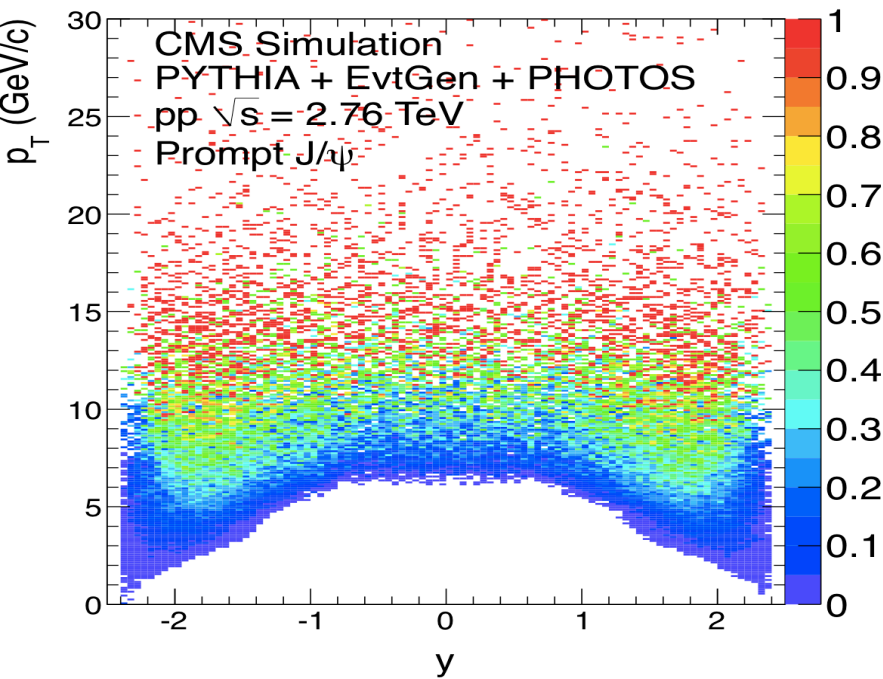
Endcap

Barrel

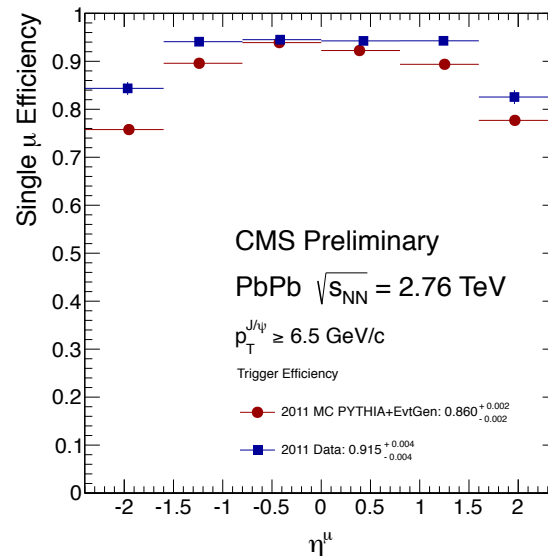
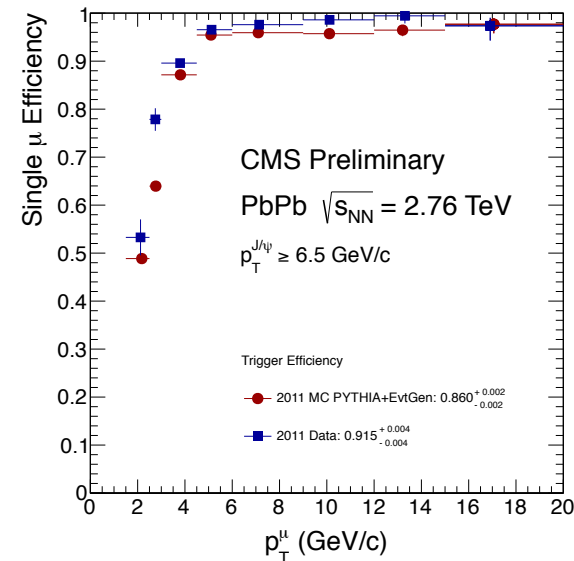


- **Global muons** reconstructed with information from **inner tracker** and **muon stations**
- Apply with additional further muon ID quality cut ( $\chi^2$ , # of hits)

# Acceptance and Efficiency



- Because of the magnetic field and energy loss (2~3 GeV) in the iron yoke, **Global muons** need minimum  $p_{\mu}$  to reach the muon stations (3~5 GeV, depending on  $\eta$ )
- **Limits J/ $\psi$  acceptance**
  - mid-rapidity:  $p_{T, J/\psi} > 6.5$  GeV/c
  - forward:  $p_{T, J/\psi} > 3$  GeV/c



- Efficiencies are evaluated with MC
- Crosschecked with tag-and-probe method in data and MC



# Prompt, non-prompt $J/\psi$ signal extraction

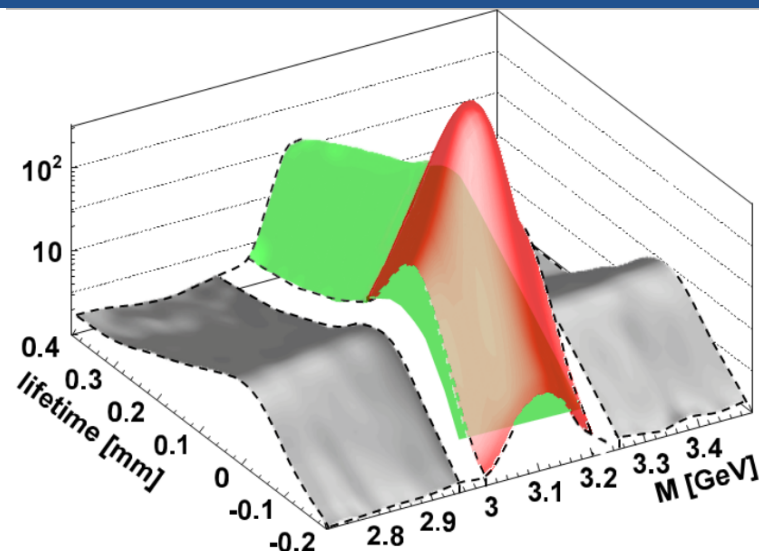
Inclusive  $J/\psi$

Prompt  $J/\psi$

Non-Prompt  $J/\psi$   
from B decays

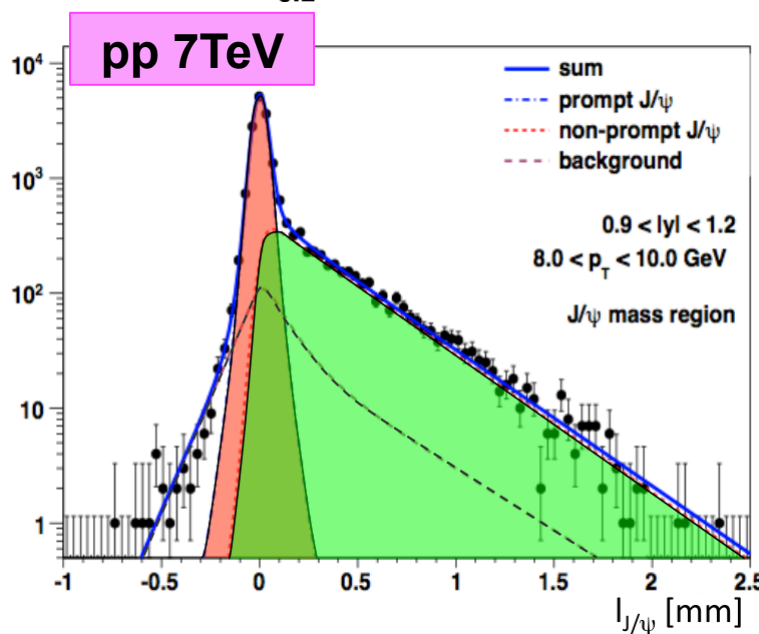
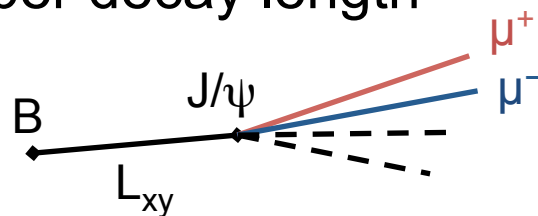
Direct  $J/\psi$

Feed-down  
from  $\psi'$  and  $\chi_c$



- Reconstruct  $\mu^+\mu^-$  vertex
- Separation of prompt and non-prompt  $J/\psi$ 
  - by 2D simultaneous fit of  $\mu^+\mu^-$  mass and pseudo-proper decay length

$$\ell_{J/\psi} = L_{xy} \frac{m_{J/\psi}}{p_T}$$



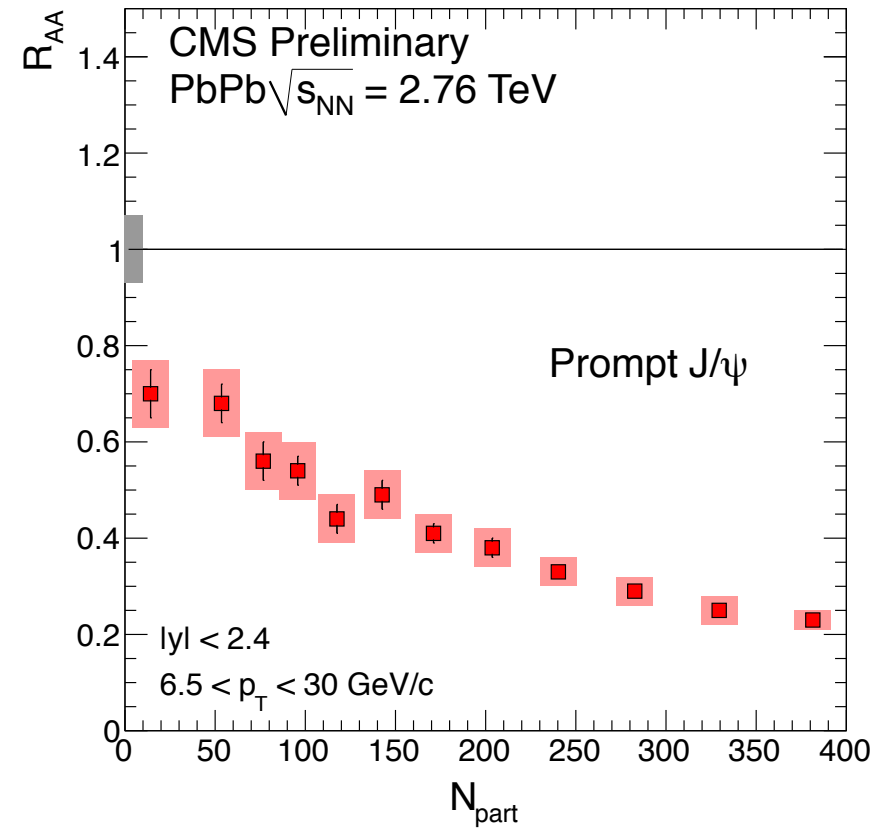
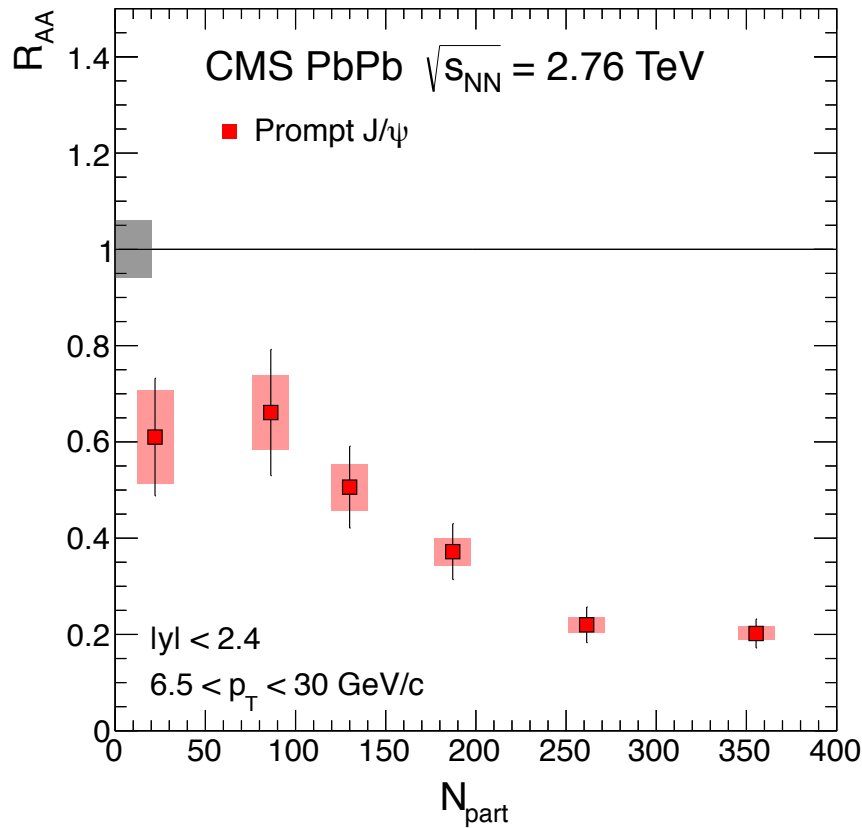
# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : centrality dependence

2010

JHEP 1205 (2012) 063

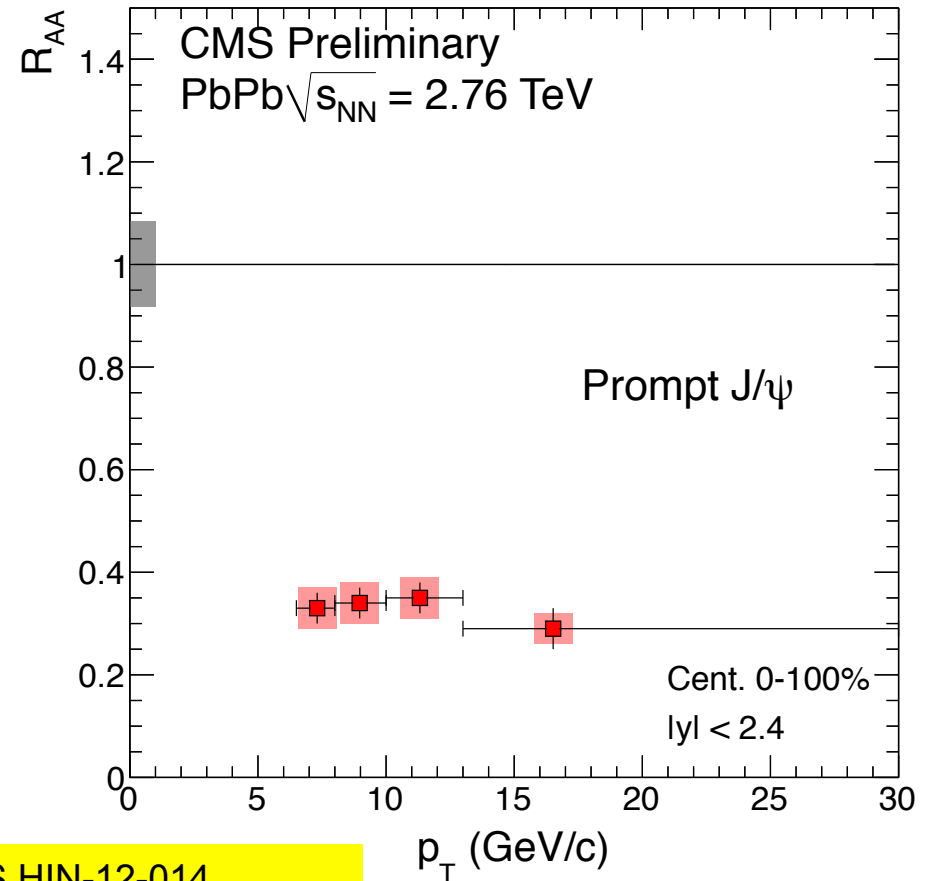
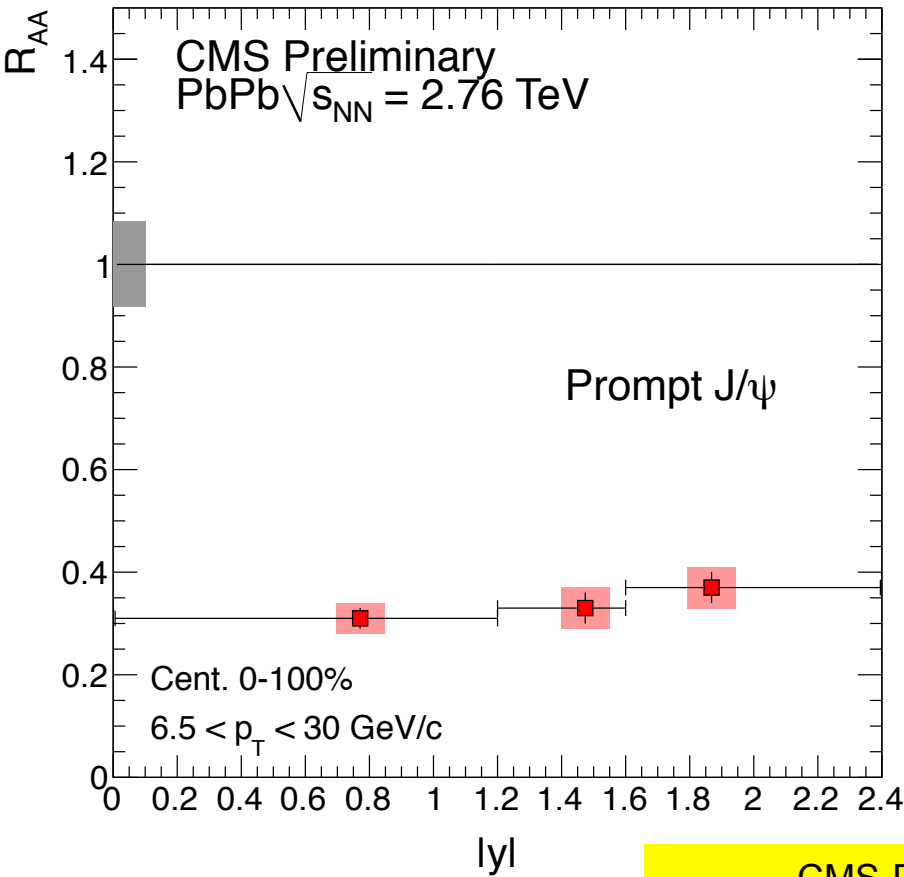
2011

CMS-PAS HIN-12-014



- With more statistics binning is more finer
- Suppressed by factor 5 in most central collision

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : $y$ & $p_T$ dependence

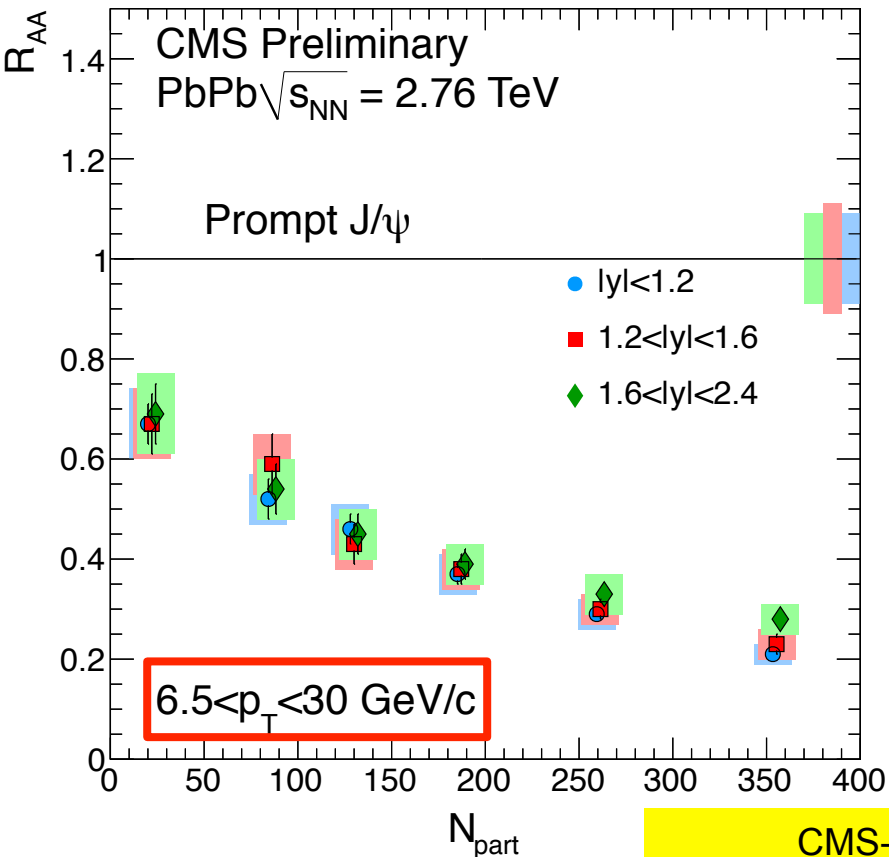


CMS-PAS HIN-12-014

- No strong dependence on  $p_T$  and rapidity

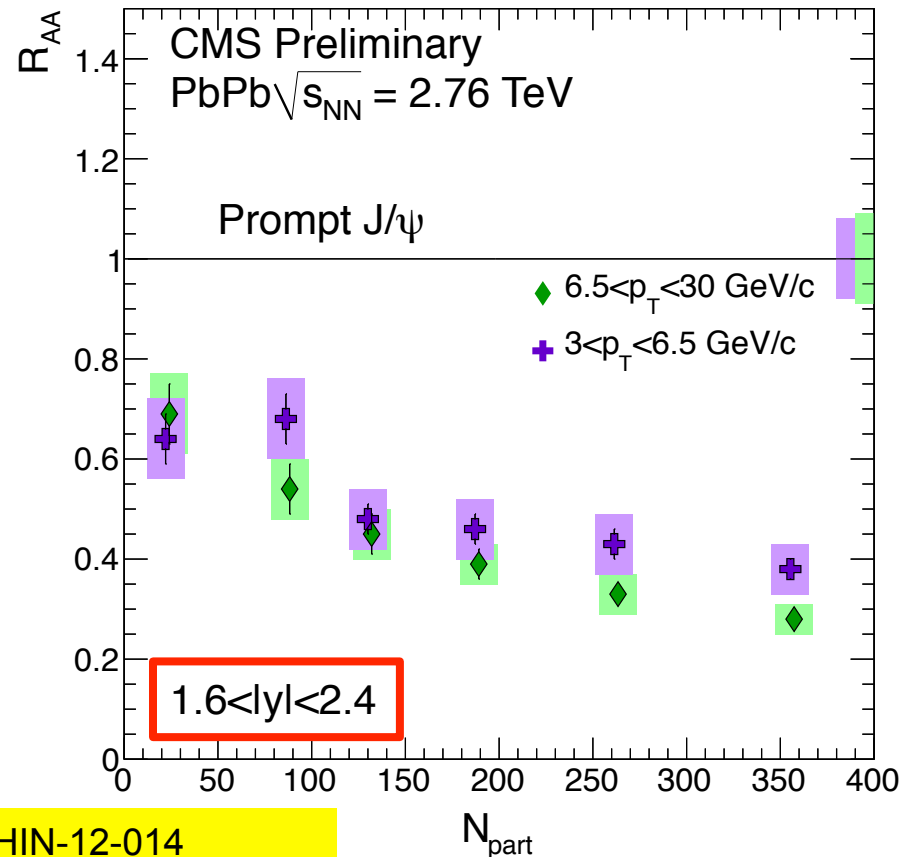
# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : $y$ & $p_T$ dependence on centrality

## Rapidity dependence



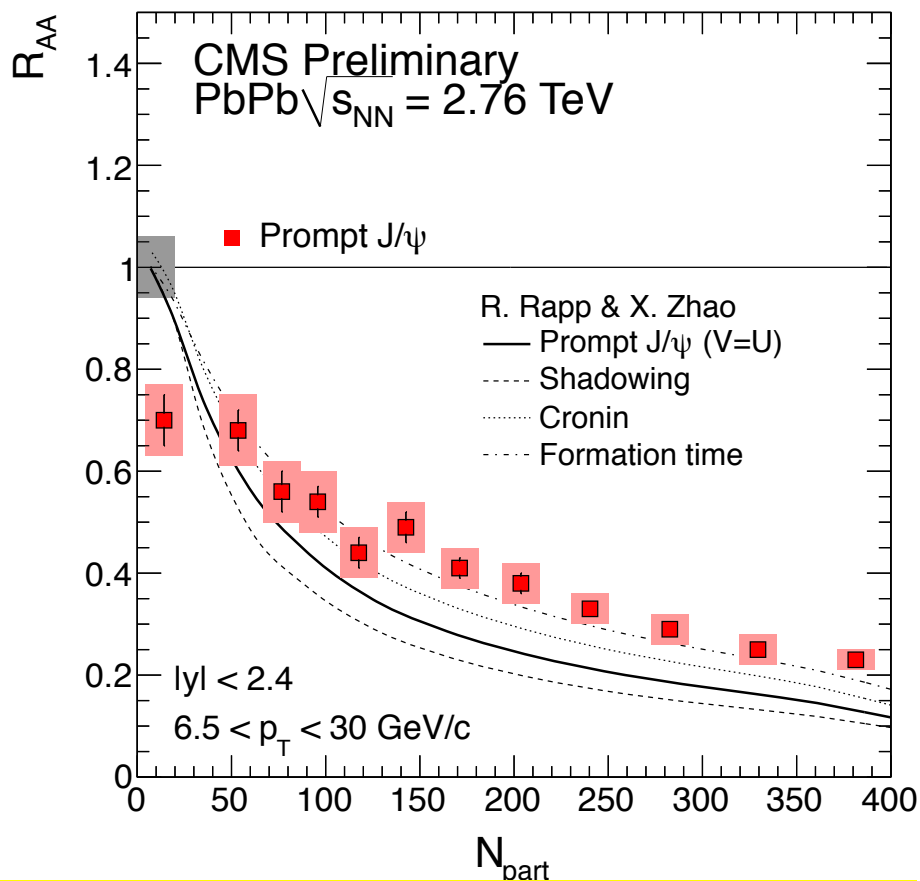
- No strong dependence on rapidity at higher  $p_T$  region

## $p_T$ dependence

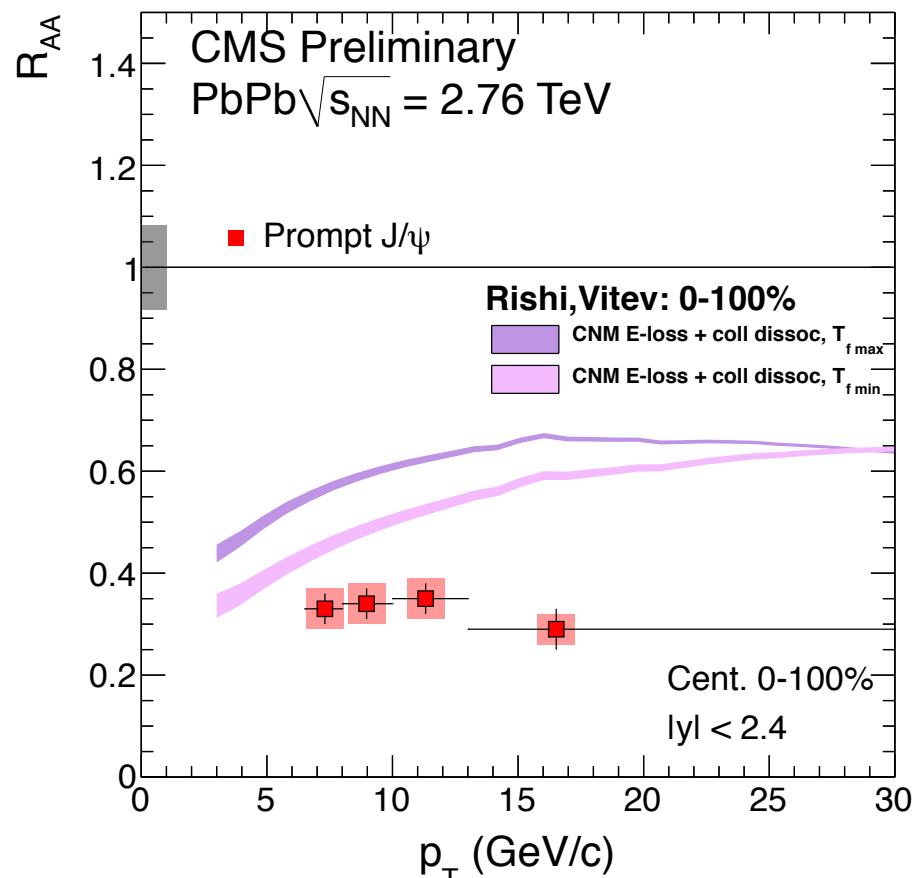


- At forward rapidity region, there might be suppression of lower  $p_T$   $J/\psi$

# Prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : theory comparison



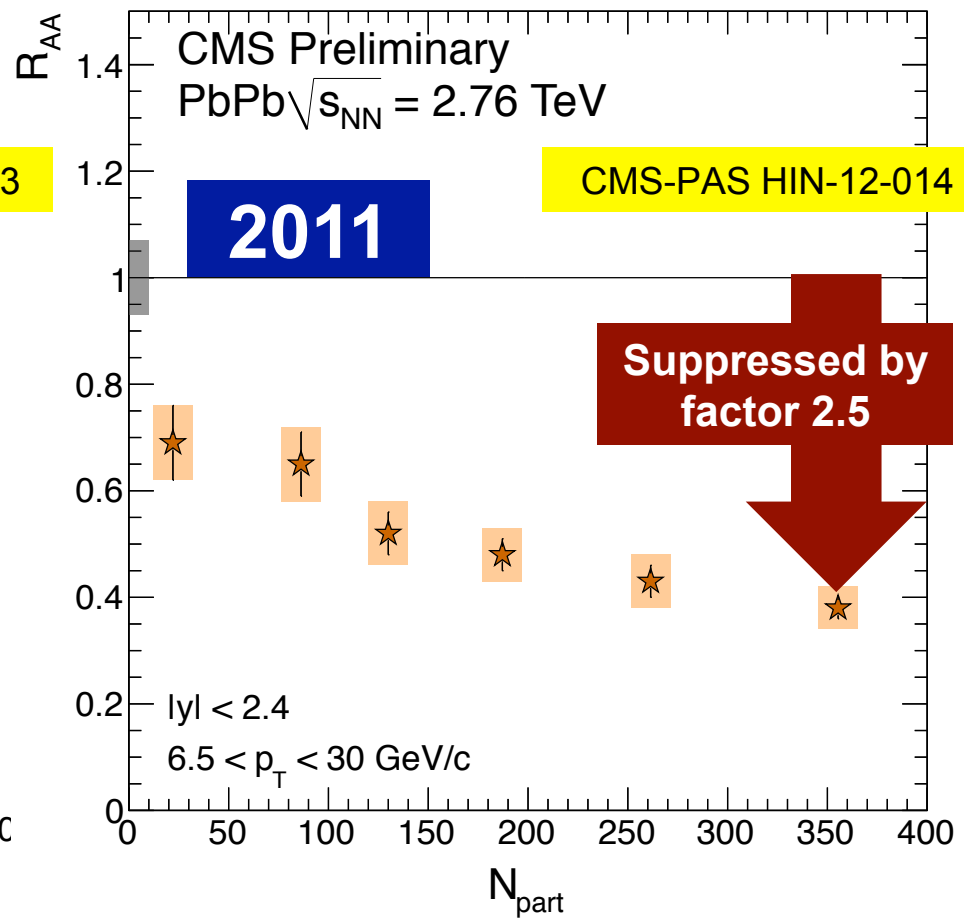
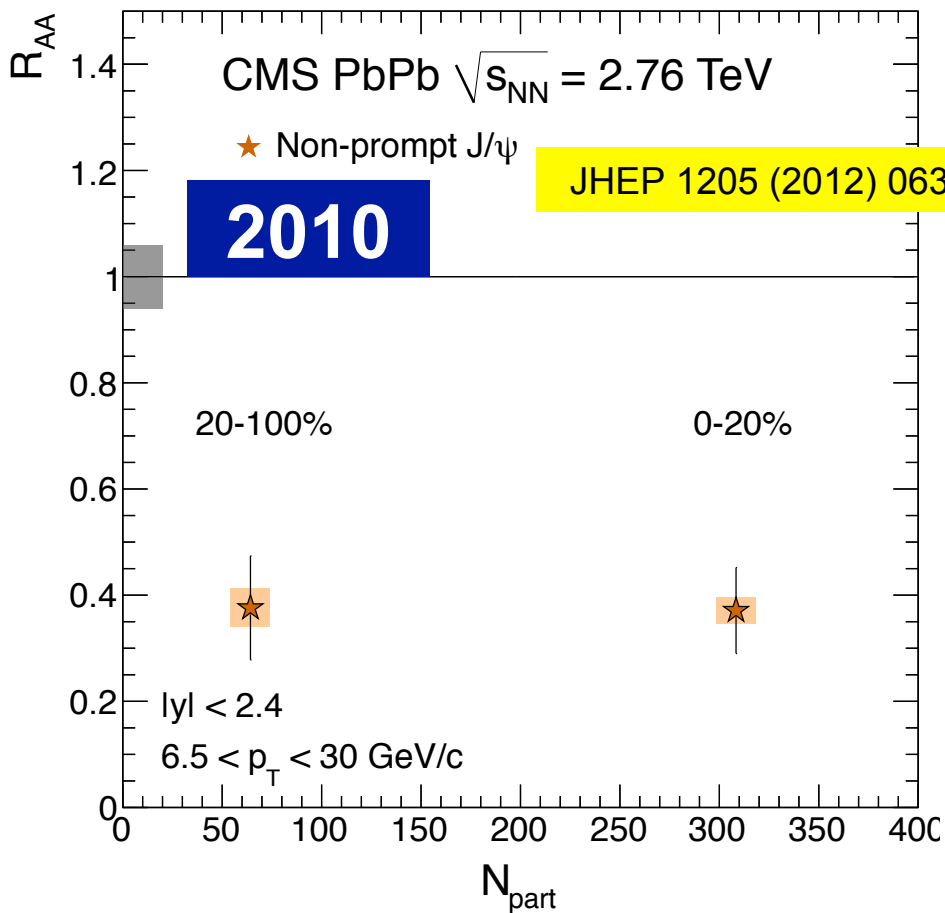
NPA 859 (2011) 114 + private communication



arXiv:1203.0329 + private communication

- In the high- $p_T$  region, no need for regeneration to describe data
- Treatment of quarkonia energy loss similarly as open flavor energy loss, without color-octet included, is not supported by data

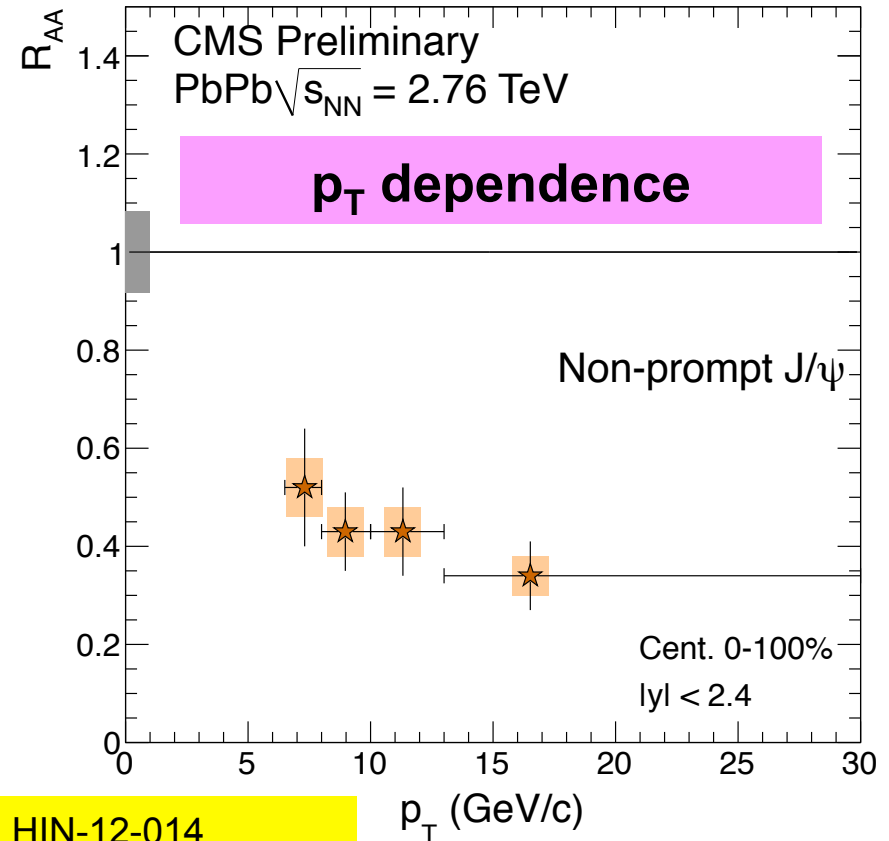
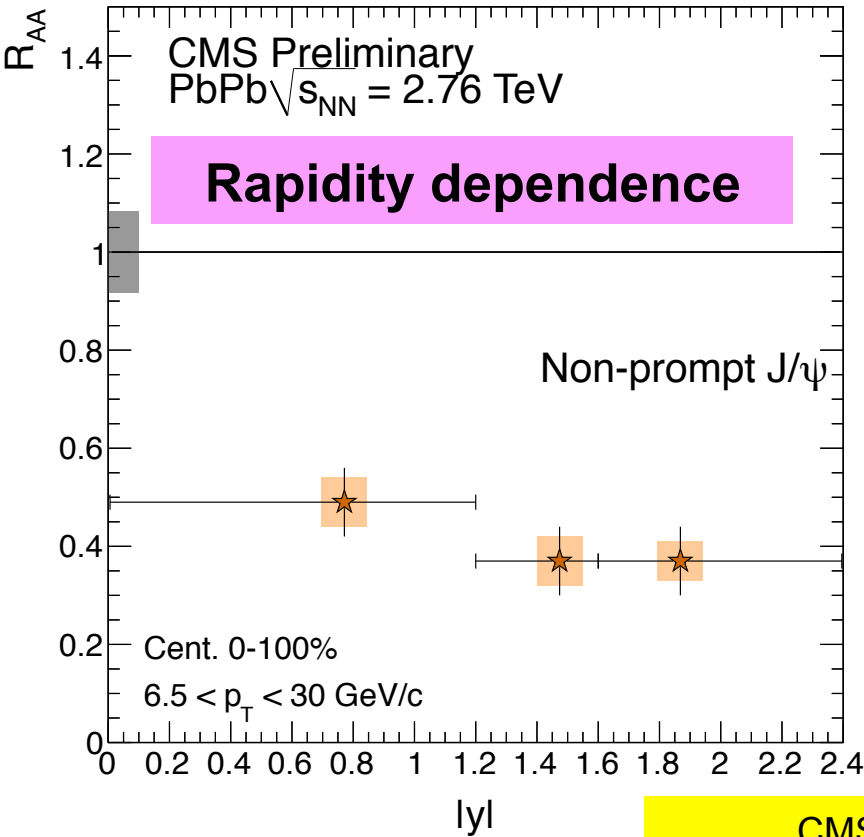
# non-prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : centrality dependence



- With more statistics we observed the centrality dependent suppression of non-prompt  $J/\psi$ .
- Directly measuring the b-quark energy loss in the medium



# non-prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : $y$ and $p_T$ dependence



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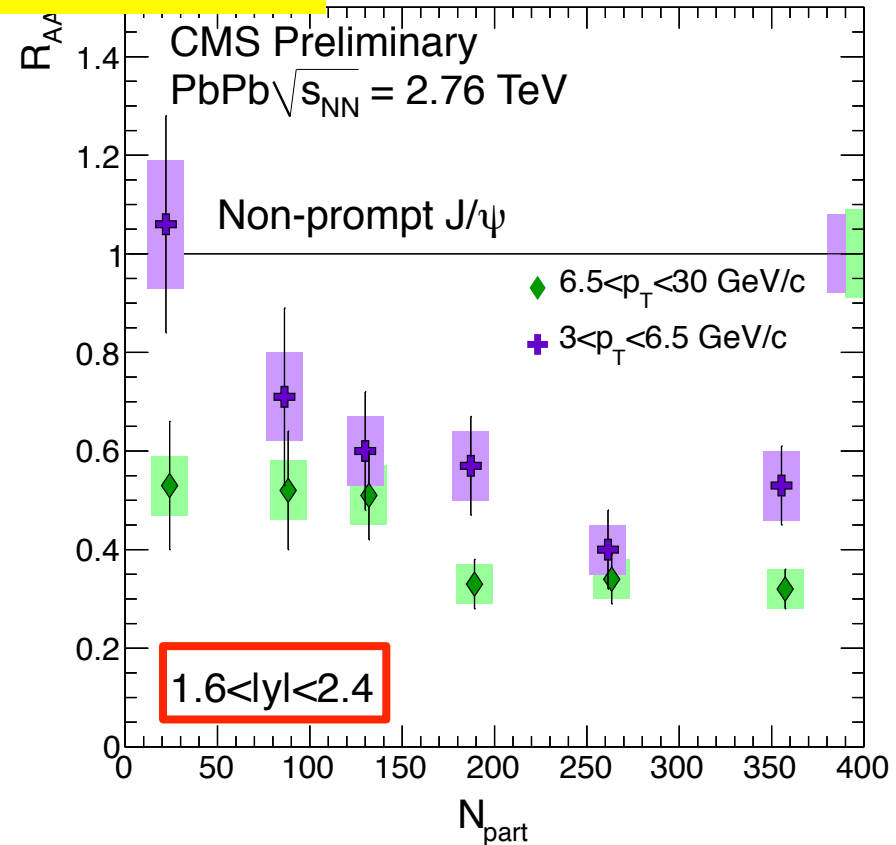
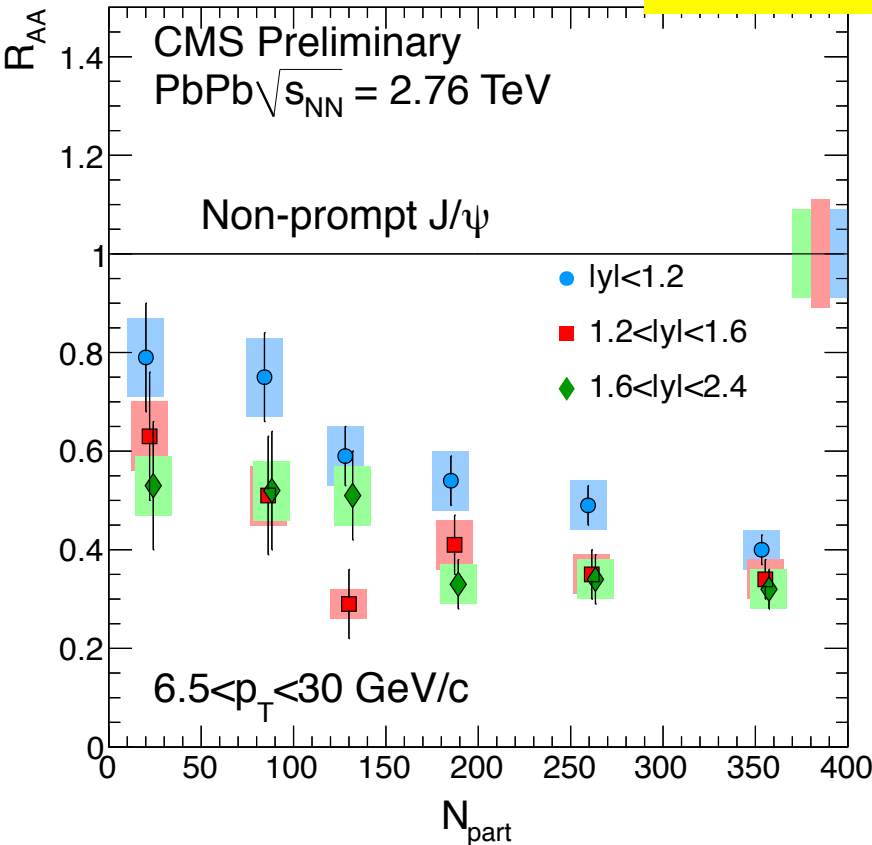
- non-prompt  $J/\psi$  is less suppressed in mid-rapidity region than in forward region
- non-prompt  $J/\psi$  in lower  $p_T$  is slightly less suppressed than in higher  $p_T$

# non-prompt $J/\psi$ $R_{AA}$ : $y$ & $p_T$ dependence on centrality

## Rapidity dependence

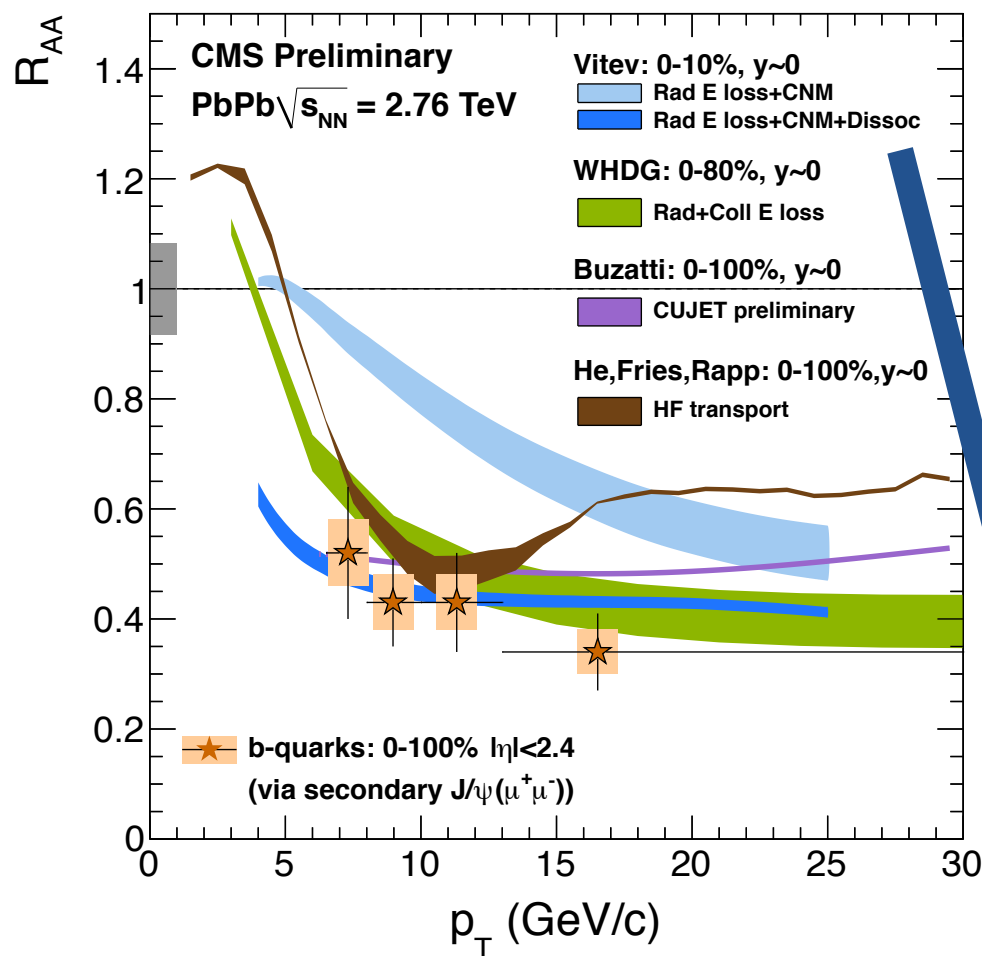
## $p_T$ dependence

CMS-PAS HIN-12-014



- All rapidity bins at high  $p_T$  region show centrality dependent suppression
- In the forward region, low  $p_T$   $J/\psi$  has strong centrality dependence and less suppressed than high  $p_T$   $J/\psi$

# non-prompt J/ψ $R_{AA}$ : theory comparison



- For theory comparison, need to shift non-prompt J/ψ  $p_T$  to higher  $p_T$  side : J/ψ  $p_T < B p_T$
- Within large uncertainties, data is described with various theoretical scenarios.
- Model involving only radiative energy loss and cold nuclear matter effects clearly fails to describe the data

Vitev: J. Phys.G35 (2008) 104011 + private communications

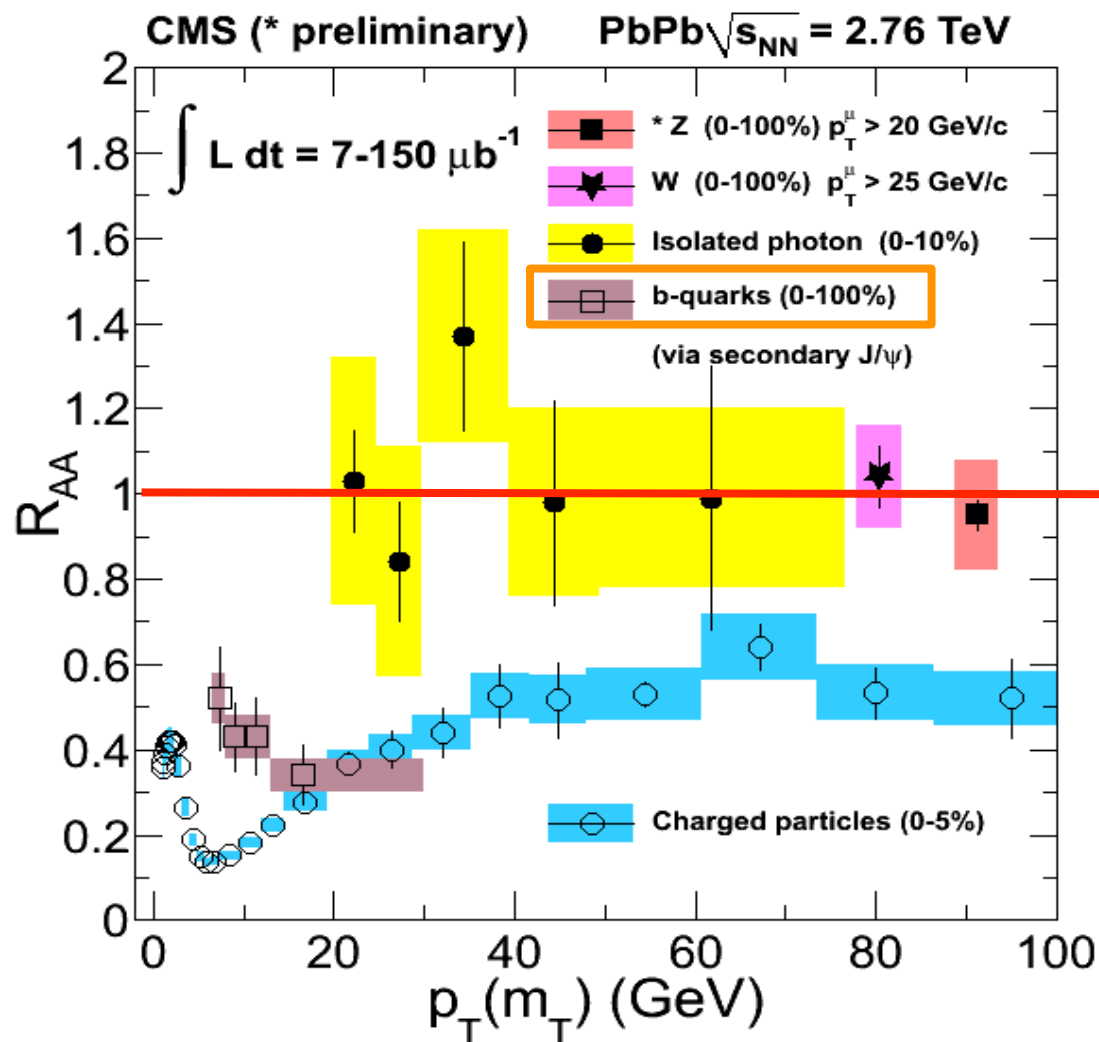
Horowitz: arXiv:1108.5876 + private communications

Buzatti, Gyulassy: arXiv: 1207.6020+ private communications

He, Fries, Rapp: PRC86(2012)014903+ private communications

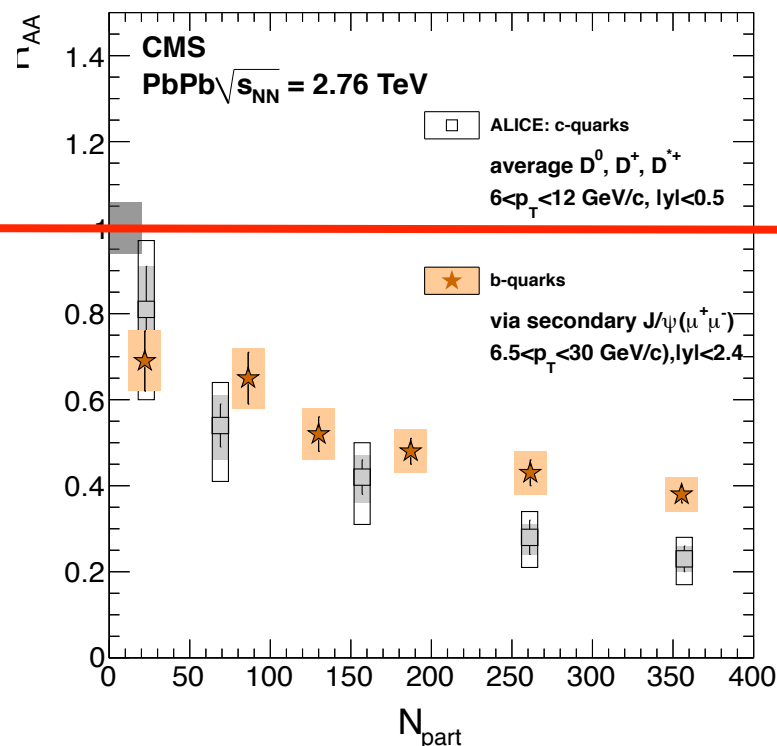
# b-quark $R_{AA}$ compared with other particles

CMS Highlights from Gunther Roland@QM12



In central collisions

$$R_{AA}^{\text{charm}} < R_{AA}^{\text{bottom}}$$



b-quark is suppressed distinctly

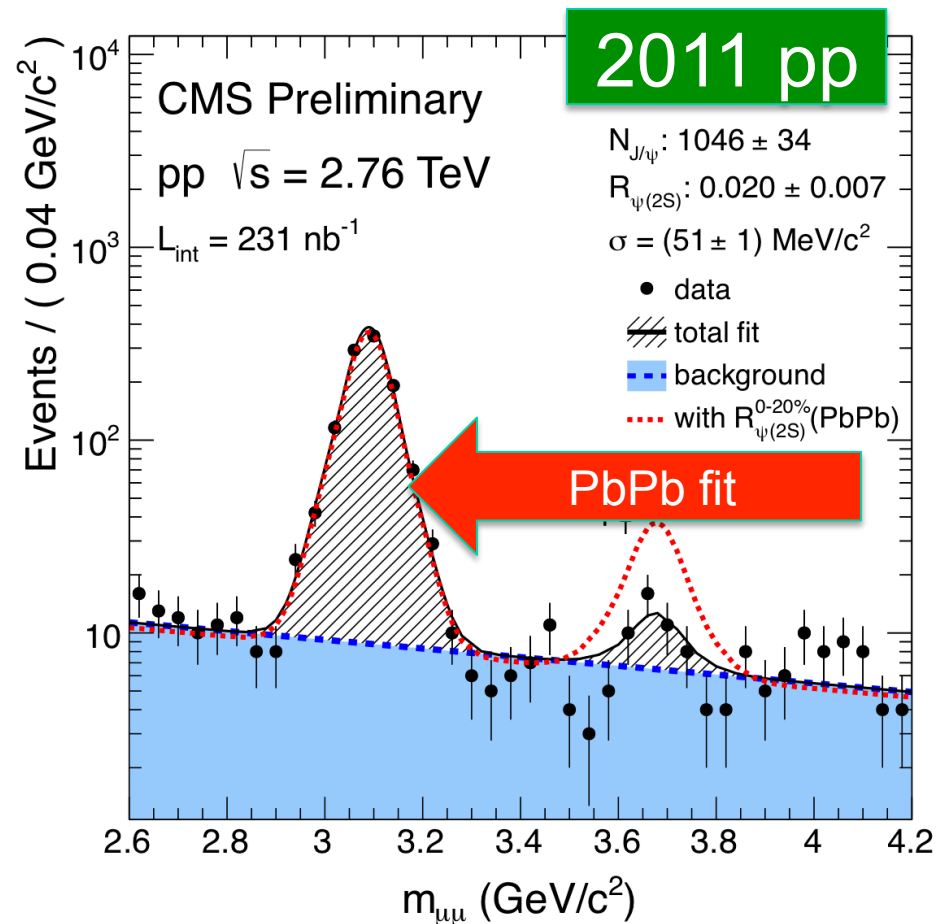
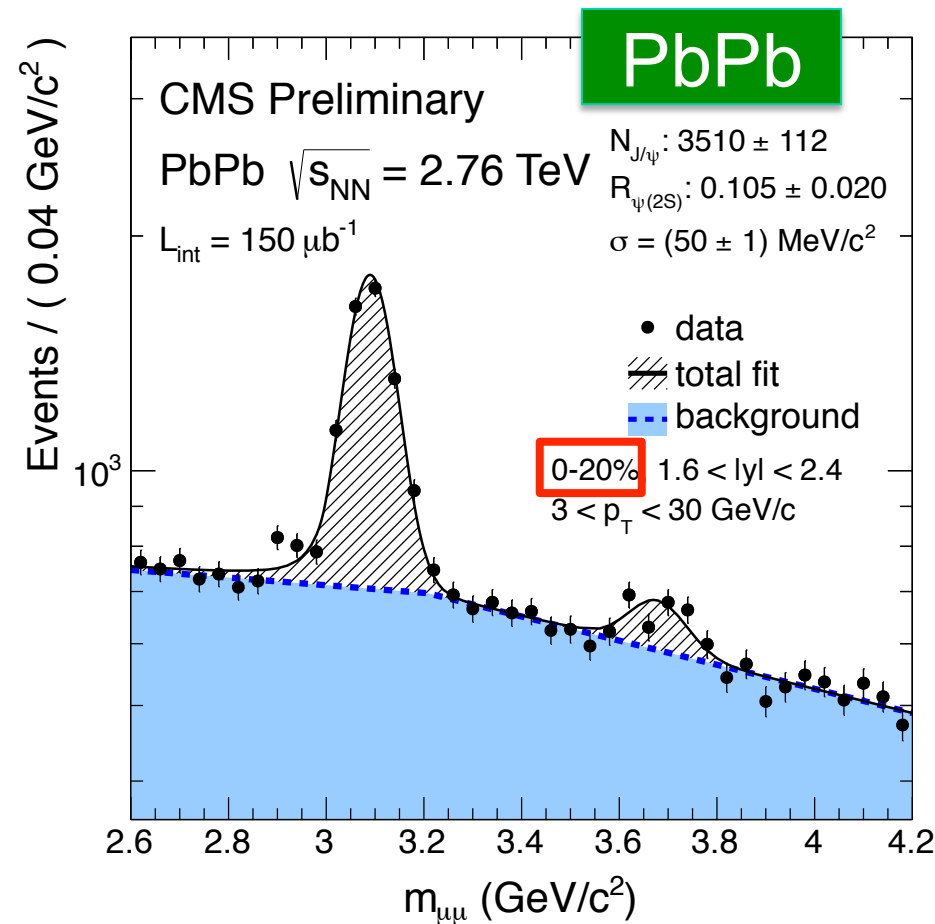
ALICE : arXiv:1203.2160  
CMS : CMS-PAS HIN-12-014



# $\psi(2S)$ in pp & PbPb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

PAS CMS-HIN-12-007

Low- $p_T$ , forward region ( $p_T > 3$  GeV/c and  $1.6 < |y| < 2.4$ )



$$R_{\psi(2S)} = N_{\psi(2S)} / N_{J/\psi}$$

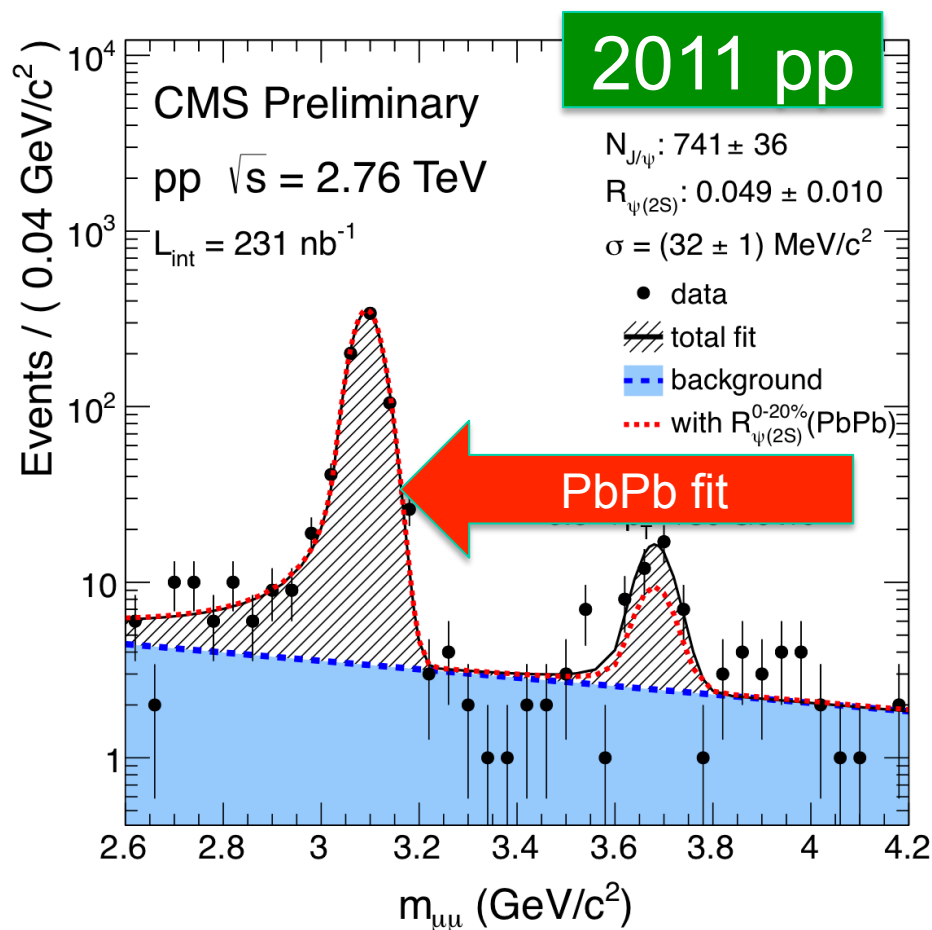
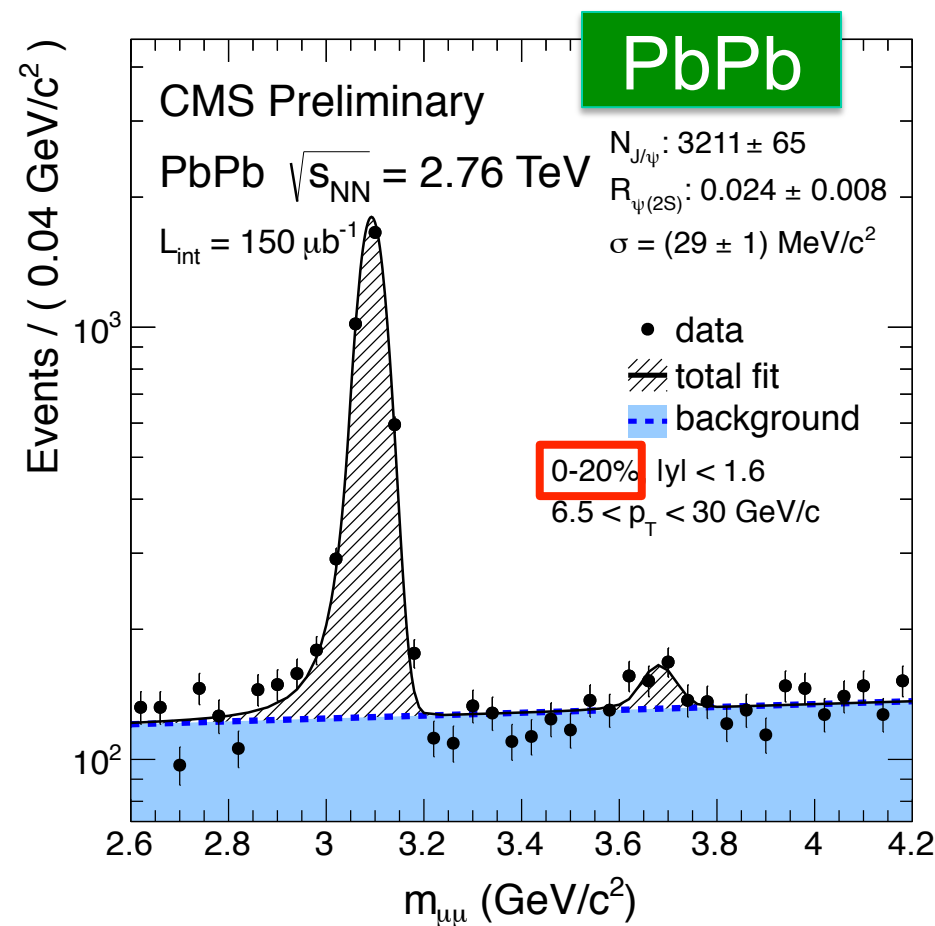
$$R_{\psi(2S)}^{\text{PbPb}} \sim 5 \times R_{\psi(2S)}^{\text{pp}}$$

limited by pp statistics

# $\psi(2S)$ in pp & PbPb at $\sqrt{s}_{NN} = 2.76$ TeV

High- $p_T$ , mid-rapidity region ( $p_T > 6.5$  GeV/c and  $|y| < 1.6$ )

PAS CMS-HIN-12-007



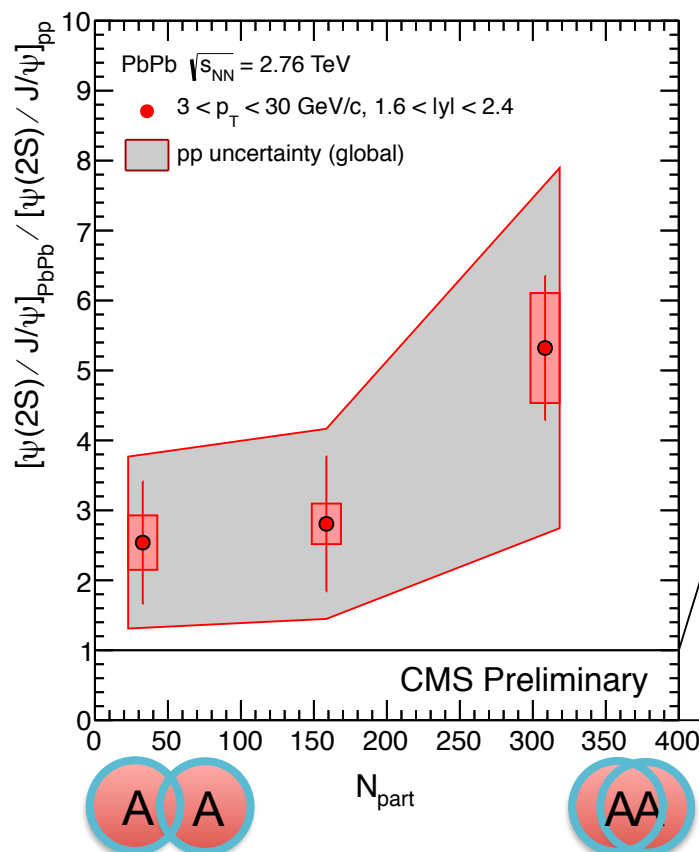
$$R_{\psi(2S)} = N_{\psi(2S)} / N_{J/\psi}$$

$$R_{\psi(2S)}^{\text{PbPb}} \sim 0.5 \times R_{\psi(2S)}^{\text{pp}}$$

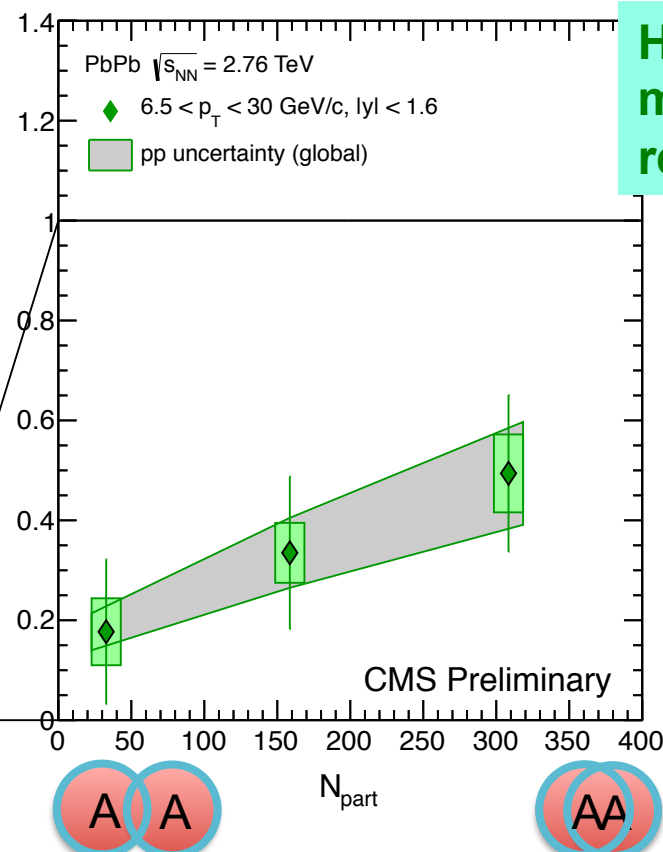


# $\psi(2S)$ results

Low-pT,  
forward  
region



High-pT,  
mid-rapidity  
region



$$\frac{N_{\psi(2S)}/N_{J/\psi}|_{PbPb}}{N_{\psi(2S)}/N_{J/\psi}|_{pp}} = \frac{R_{AA}(\psi(2S))}{R_{AA}(J/\psi)}$$

limited by pp statistics  
from 2011 pp data

$$R_{AA}^{0-100\%}(\psi(2S)) = 1.54 \pm 0.32(\text{stat}) \pm 0.22(\text{syst}) \pm 0.76(\text{pp})$$

CMS-PAS HIN-12-007

$$R_{AA}^{0-100\%}(\psi(2S)) = 0.11 \pm 0.03(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst}) \pm 0.02(\text{pp})$$

# Summary

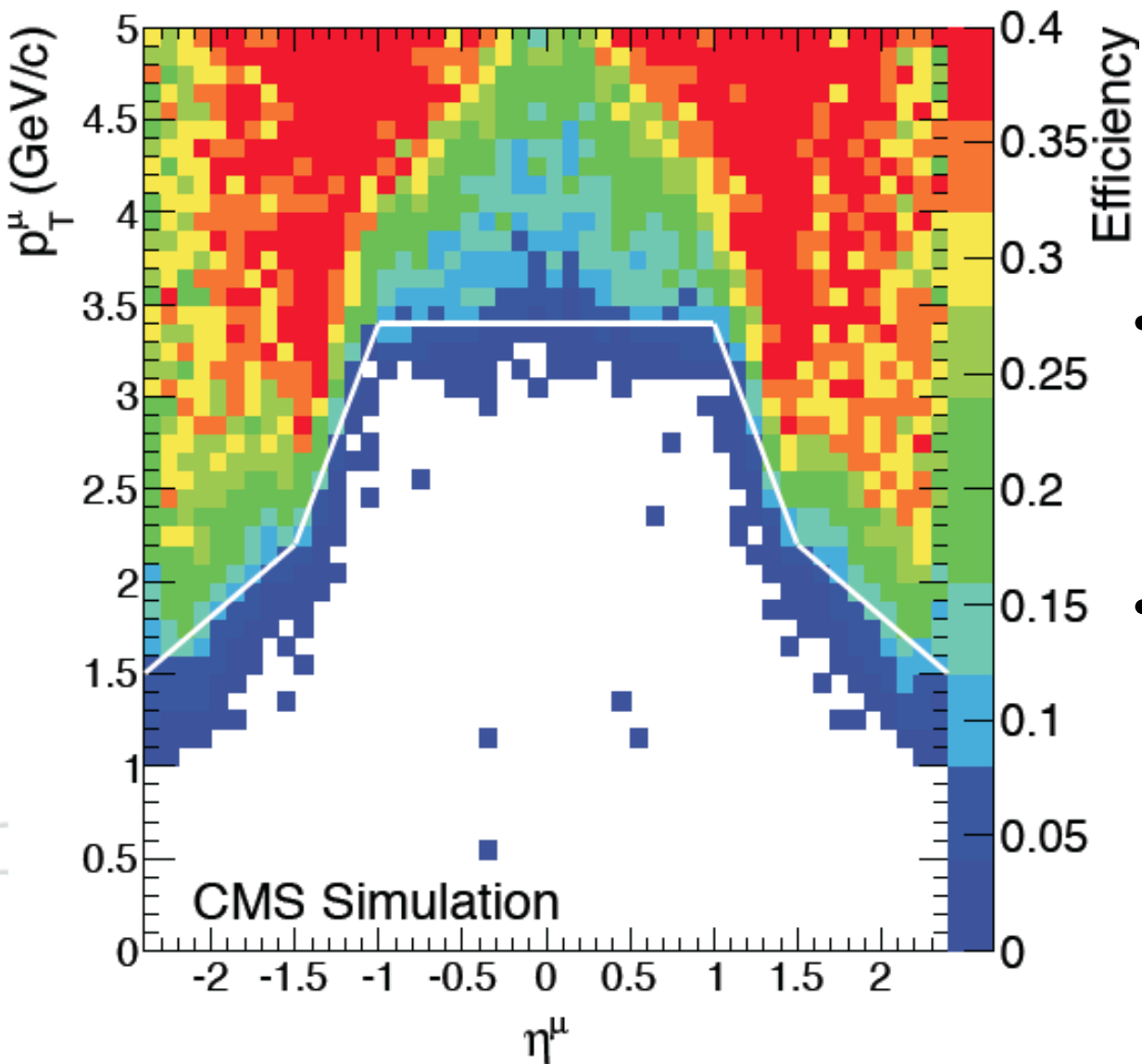
- CMS measured the suppression of prompt  $J/\psi$  from 2.76 TeV PbPb collisions.
- Also the suppression of non-prompt  $J/\psi$  is measured and this indicates the suppression of the bottom quark in heavy-ion collisions
- In Low- $p_T$ , forward region, the enhancement of  $\psi(2S)$  relative to prompt  $J/\psi$  is observed, but need to more statistics in pp collisions.
- With new 5.02 TeV pPb collision data and enhanced 2.76 TeV pp data, CMS is doing the charmonia analysis.

**Thank you for your attention**

**谢谢**

# BACK UP

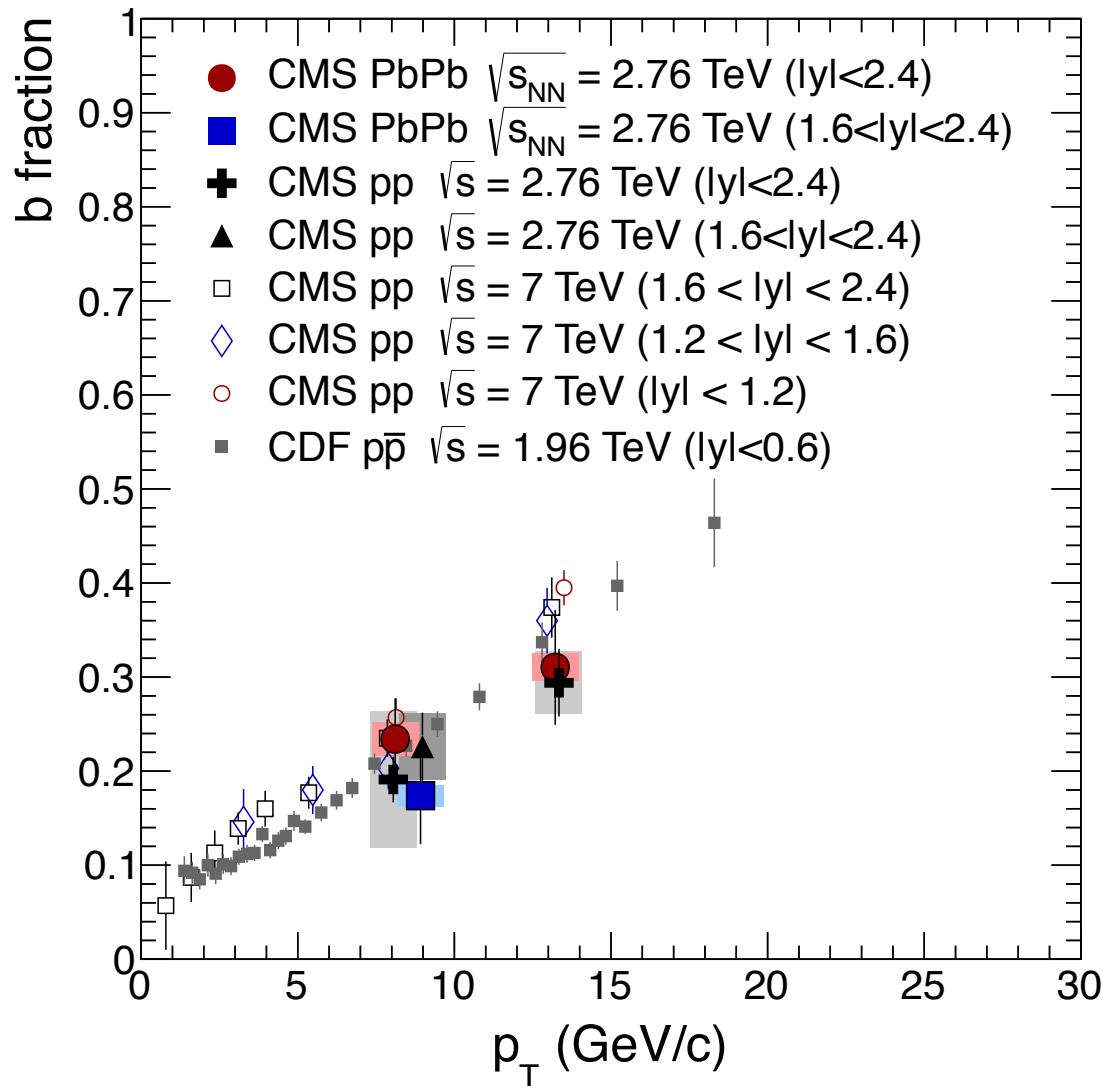
# Acceptable region for single muon



- Choose the region which the single muon efficiency is larger than 0.1
- Upper than white line

JHEP 1205 (2012) 063

# b fraction of J/ψ production



# Summary of 2013 pPb & pp collision

- proton-Pb ion collisions (2013. Jan. ~ Feb)
  - Beam Energy : 5.02 TeV/nucleon (proton : 4 TeV, Pb ion : 1.58 TeV)
  - Asymmetry collision, boosted to Pb ion backward direction
  - Beam configuration



- Pbp(B1:p,B2:Pb ion) collision : Jan. 20<sup>th</sup> ~ 30<sup>th</sup>
    - acceptance : - 2.4 ~ + 1.46
    - Integrated luminosity : 18.4 nb<sup>-1</sup>
  - pPb(B1:Pb ion,B2:p) collision : Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup> ~ 10<sup>th</sup>
    - Change beam direction requested by ALICE
    - acceptance : - 1.46 ~ + 2.4
    - Integrated luminosity : 12.5 nb<sup>-1</sup>
- proton-proton collisions (Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> ~ 14<sup>th</sup>)
  - For the reference to pPb, PbPb data
  - Beam energy : 2.76 TeV/proton
  - Integrated luminosity : 5.41 pb<sup>-1</sup>

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pPb, 2013,  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV/nucleon

