Overview of quarkonia and heavy flavour measurements by CMS

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Abstract

This writeup summarizes recent CMS results on quarkonia measurements in pp, pPb and PbPb collisions at LHC. The excellent muon detection capability of CMS allows measurement of charmonia states at high transverse momentum \( p_T \) while the \( \Upsilon \) states can be reconstructed starting at zero \( p_T \). The absolute and relative yields of different charmonia and bottomonia states modified in PbPb collisions (over pp collisions) are described. The vertexing capability of CMS enables measurement of B meson energy loss via its decay to \( J/\psi \). An overview of these measurements is given. How these measurements compare with other experiments at RHIC and LHC and have improved the understanding of heavy ion collisions has been discussed.

\textbf{pacs:} 12.38.Mh, 24.85.+p, 25.75.-q

keywords: quark-gluon plasma, quarkonia, heavy flavour, charmonia, bottomonia, LHC

Talk given at International Conference on Matter at Extreme Conditions : Then & Now, 15-17 January 2014, Kolkata, India
1 Introduction

Heavy ion collisions at ultra-relativistic energies are performed to create and characterize quark gluon plasma (QGP), a phase of strongly interacting matter at an energy density where quarks and gluons are no longer bound within hadrons. Quarkonia states ($J/\psi$ and $\Upsilon$) have been one of the most popular tools since their suppression was proposed as a signal of QGP [1]. Quarkonia are produced early in the heavy ion collisions and if they evolve through the deconfined medium their yields should be suppressed in comparison with those in pp. The first such measurement was the 'anomalous' $J/\psi$ suppression discovered in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV at the SPS, which was considered as a hint of QGP formation. The RHIC measurements in AuAu at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV [2] showed almost the same suppression at a much higher energy contrary to the expectation [3]. Such an observation was consistent with the scenario that at higher collision energy the expected greater suppression is compensated by regeneration of $J/\psi$ by recombination of two independently produced charm quarks [4].

After the LHC started PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV, a wealth of results have become available on quarkonia production [5,6]. The suppression of quarkonia in PbPb collisions can quantify the colour screening properties of strongly interacting matter [1] or alternatively the thermal gluon dissociation cross section of quarkonia [7,8]. The statistical models [4] offer estimates of the regeneration of quarkonia from charm quark pairs. The inverse of the gluon dissociation process is also used to estimate regeneration [9]. There have been many recent calculations to explain the LHC results on quarkonia using a combination of above theoretical frameworks and models [10,11].

The CMS experiment with its muon detection capabilities has enabled several measurements on quarkonia (both charmonia as well as bottomonia) via dimuon channel. The excellent mass resolution in dimuon channel allows precise measurement of the three $\Upsilon$ states and their relative yields in pp, pPb as well as PbPb systems. Detailed mea-
measurements of $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ have been made in different kinematic ranges. We give the results of these measurements and compare them with the other experiments at LHC and RHIC. The excellent vertexing capability of CMS enables measurement of B mesons via its decay to $J/\psi$. The measurement of suppression of hadrons containing different quarks flavours can constrain various energy loss mechanisms \[12\].

The quarkonia yields in heavy ion collisions are also modified due to non-QGP effects such as shadowing, an effect due to the change of the parton distribution functions inside the nucleus, and dissociation due to hadronic or comover interactions \[13\]. To get a quantitative idea about these effects, measurements in pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV are performed some of them are discussed in this writeup.

## 2 Charmonia measurements

The CMS experiment carries out $J/\psi$ measurements at high transverse momentum ($p_T > 6.5$ GeV/$c$) and in the rapidity range $|y| \leq 2.4$. Figure 1 shows the nuclear modification factor ($R_{AA}$) of $J/\psi$ in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV as a function of number of participants (centrality) measured by CMS \[14, 15\]. The $R_{AA}$ of these high $p_T$ prompt $J/\psi$ decreases with increasing centrality showing moderate suppression even in the most peripheral collisions. On comparing with the STAR results \[16\] at RHIC, it follows that the suppression of (high $p_T$) $J/\psi$ has increased with collision energy. The ALICE results on $J/\psi$ correspond to a low $p_T$ range which have little or no centrality dependence except for the most peripheral collisions \[17\].

Figure 2 shows $R_{AA}$ of $J/\psi$ in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV as a function of $p_T$ measured by CMS, ALICE and PHENIX experiments. The $R_{AA}$ is found to be nearly independent of $p_T$ (above 6.5 GeV/$c$) showing that $J/\psi$ remains suppressed even at very high $p_T$ upto 16 GeV/$c$ \[14, 15\]. The ALICE $J/\psi$ data \[18\] shows that $R_{AA}$ increases
Figure 1: The nuclear modification factor ($R_{AA}$) of $J/\psi$ in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV as a function of number of participants measured by CMS experiment [14, 15]. RHIC measurements are shown for comparison [16].

Figure 2: Nuclear modification factor ($R_{AA}$) of $J/\psi$ as a function of $p_T$ measured by CMS [14, 15], ALICE [18] and PHENIX [2] experiments.
Figure 3: Double ratio (ratio of ratios in PbPb to pp) of $\psi(2S)$ and $J/\psi$ as a function of centrality measured by CMS in two kinematic regions \[19\].

with decreasing $p_T$ below 4 GeV/$c$. On comparing with the PHENIX forward rapidity measurement \[2\], it can be said that low $p_T$ $J/\psi$ at LHC are enhanced in comparison to RHIC. These observations suggest regeneration of $J/\psi$ at low $p_T$ by recombination of independently produced charm pairs. Another hint of regeneration is given by CMS measurement of ratios of charmonia in PbPb and pp collisions.

Figure 3 shows the double ratio of $\psi(2S)$ and $J/\psi$ as a function of centrality measured by CMS in two kinematic regions \[19\]. The left plot is for low $p_T$ and forward rapidity region ($p_T > 3$ GeV/$c$ and $1.6 < |y| < 2.4$) and the right is for high $p_T$ and central rapidity region ($p_T > 6.5$ GeV/$c$ and $|y| < 1.6$). Although there are large pp uncertainties, one can conclude that at low $p_T$, $\psi(2S)$ is less suppressed than $J/\psi$ clearly for the most central collisions. Measurements with larger pp statistics will be able to confirm this conclusion.
3 Bottomonia measurements

CMS measurements reveal that the higher Υ states are more suppressed relative to the ground state \[20, 21\]. This phenomenon is called sequential suppression where the bound states with smaller binding energies are more suppressed. Figure 4 shows the \( R_{AA} \) of Υ(1S) and Υ(2S) measured by CMS. The figure also shows STAR inclusive measurement of three Υ states \[22\]. The centrality integrated \( R_{AA} \) of Υ(1S) state by CMS is 0.56 ± 0.08 ± 0.07 as compared to 0.71 ± 0.06 ± 0.09 by STAR which allows us to conclude that Υ’s are more suppressed at higher collision energy. The new pp measurements made in 2013 will allow measurements of the \( R_{AA} \) of the Υ states as a function of \( p_T \) and rapidity.

To study the effect of system size on the modification of quarkonia, pPb collisions are performed at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV} \) with an integrated luminosity 5.4 (pb)\(^{-1}\) \[23\]. These measurements suggest the presence of final state effects in pPb collisions compared to pp collisions affecting ground state and excited states differently. Figure 5 shows the yield
ratios $\Upsilon(2S)/\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)/\Upsilon(1S)$ as a function of number of tracks in the event for pp, pPb and PbPb collisions. The ratio seems to be constantly decreasing with increasing multiplicity. More PbPb data are needed to investigate the dependence in three systems and their possible relation.

4 Heavy flavour measurements

CMS offers B meson measurement via detecting secondary $J/\psi$ coming from a displaced vertex. Figure 6 shows the $R_{AA}$ of B mesons via secondary $J/\psi$ compared to $R_{AA}$ of light hadrons [14, 15]. We can conclude that at high $p_T > 10$ GeV/c the suppression of B mesons and light hadrons are consistent, but at low $p_T$ B meson $R_{AA}$ is larger as compared to light hadrons. Combining this results with the ALICE measurements of D-meson [24] containing c-quarks it follows that at low $p_T$ there is mass hierarchy in the amount of suppression such that,
Figure 6: Nuclear modification factor ($R_{AA}$) of B mesons via secondary $J/\psi$ compared to $R_{AA}$ of light charged hadrons [14, 15].

$R_{AA}$ light hadrons $< R_{AA}$ D meson $< R_{AA}$ B meson.

5 Summary

With the recent LHC measurements combined with RHIC measurements an overall understanding of quarkonia and heavy flavour production in heavy ion collisions is emerging. One of the the most noticeable results is sequential suppression of $\Upsilon$ states observed first time in heavy ion collisions. The $\Upsilon$ suppression at LHC is more than that at RHIC showing that the matter at LHC has stronger colour screening. The measurements of $\Upsilon$ states in pPb collisions suggest the presence of final effects in pPb collisions affecting ground state and excited states differently.

High $p_T$ $J/\psi$ is more suppressed at LHC as compared to RHIC. The enhancement of
low $p_T$ $J/\psi$ as compared to RHIC hints that there is substantial regeneration. The enhancement of ratio of yields of excited to ground state charmonia at low $p_T$ also points in this direction. More statistics expected in PbPb collisions at 5 TeV, a better $p_T$ and rapidity dependence of quarkonia will certainly quantify the effects of colour screening and regeneration.

The LHC hints mass hierarchy in suppression of hadrons below $p_T \sim 8$ GeV/$c$. For $p_T > 10$ GeV/$c$, the suppression of light hadrons, charm mesons and bottom mesons are consistent. Better precision and larger $p_T$ reach will help quantifying the energy loss properties of the medium.

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