Recent quarkonium results in heavyion collisions from CMS

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- The CMS is an ideal experiment to reconstruct $\Upsilon(nS)$ states (bb) in their decays into $\mu + \mu$ -:
 - Large detector acceptance for muons $|\eta| < 2.4$
 - Very good dimuon resolution sets apart the 3 Υ (nS) states



Bottomonia in Heavy Ion collisions



- Bottomonium states have high mass!
 - Early formation
 - Sensitive to color deconfinement!
 - Regeneration not significant
 - Outlives QGP

Sequential melting of bottomonia



• As temperature increases:

CMS

- The peaks broaden and their masses shift to lower values.
- Highest states broaden and shift first, followed sequentially by lower states.
- Peaks eventually disappear completely → States melt.

Y production in PbPb collisions



- Suppression of Y(1S) and Y(2S) have similar downward trend towards smaller centrality
- Y(3S) strongly suppressed
- Suppression slightly increasing in pT for $\Upsilon(1S)$

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Y production in PbPb collisions



- Krouppa and Strickland model uses anisotropic hydrodynamics evolution with different initial temperatures:
 - $4\pi \eta/s = \{1,2,3\} \longrightarrow T_0 = \{641, 632, 629\} MeV$

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- **Du et al. model** contains a small component of regenerated bottomonia ${}^{\bullet}$ 550 ≤To ≤ 800 MeV
- Results overlaps within the theoretical and experimental uncertainties PLB 790 (2019) 270 6





Initial state: Shadowing due to modification of nuclear PDFs

Initial-final: Energy loss due to parton propagation in medium

Final state: Interaction with comoving particles

pPb collisions



Initial state effects



Final state effects

Y production in pPb collisions L





- All Y states are suppressed in all kinematic region
- No significant p_T dependance for all the 3 states

CMS-HIN-18-005





- Larger suppression of $\Upsilon(3S)$ at low pt in the Pb-going side
 - Similar behaviour as prompt $\psi(2S)$
 - Hint of final state effect on excited quarkonia states

CMS-HIN-18-005

Y in pPb with model comparison



- Different RpPb for each state in comover model (larger size)
- Larger comover effect for higher comover densities : Pb-going direction
- Model predictions are in agreement with data within uncertainties

CMS-HIN-18-005



- ALICE, ATLAS, LHCb, CMS RpPb at 5.02 TeV
- Consistent results within uncertainties

pPb vs PbPb





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- Suppression in ordering of binding energy
 - $R_{pPb,PbPb}(\Upsilon(1S)) > R_{pPb,PbPb}(\Upsilon(2S)) > R_{pPb,PbPb}(\Upsilon(3S))$
- Larger suppression in PbPb than in pPb
 - $R_{PPb}(\Upsilon(nS)) > R_{PbPb}(\Upsilon(nS))$



PbPb in 2018



New PbPb data: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$, L~1.7 nb-1





- ~x4.5 more statistics compared to 2015 data
- New first-time measurement in CMS HI : Elliptic flow (v2) of Υ





Precise Y(1S) v2 measurement

 compatible with zero in all centrality intervals

First measurement of $\Upsilon(2S)$ v₂

 provide new input to production mechanism





- v2 measured with high precision as function of p_T
- Compatible with zero over all kinematic range: Max. ~2.5 standard dev. (p⊤ 6-10 GeV/c)



Y(1S) vs J/ψ



CMS-HIN-19-002

 Different v2 for Y and J/ψ: different medium effect of charmonia and bottomonia





|y| < 2.4 in CMS
2.5 < |y| < 4 in ALICE

- Compatible results between CMS and ALICE
- Precise measurement in CMS with high lumi ~1.7 nb-1
- No |y| dependence found over wide rapidity range





- Hong, Lee : potential NRQCD
 - Uses diffusion constant
 arXiv:1909.07696
- Yao : Boltzmann transport model
 - Real-time open heavy quark dist. arXiv:1812.02238
- Du, Rapp : kinetic-rate equation
 - T dependent binding energy
 - Medium effect from lattice-QCD based EOS PRC 96(2017) 054901
- Bhaduri et al : 3+1d aHydro model
 - Initial T & η/s tuned to LHC data

 No recombination arXiv:1809.06235

- Models in agreement with data
- Need more data to provide significant input to theory models



Summary

- All three upsilon states are in ordered suppression in PbPb and pPb
- Larger suppression in PbPb compared to pPb
- Precise measurement of v2 for $\Upsilon(1S)$
 - v2 = 0.007 +/- 0.011 (stat.) +/ 0.005 (syst.)
- First measurement of $\Upsilon(2S)$ elliptic flow (v2) in heavy ion collisions



Backup