



Quarkonium studies at the LHC and future facilities

Quarkonium4AFTER Franco-Chinese collaboration

Hua-Sheng Shao



15th FCPPN / L Workshop
University of Bordeaux
10-14 June 2024

FCPPN/L Collaboration

- Theory** and **experiment** of quarkonium

| | France | China |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Leaders | H.-S. Shao (LPTHE) | Y.-Q. Ma (PKU) |
| Permanent | <p>B. Fuks (LPTHE) J.-P. Lansberg (IJCLab) S. Wallon (IJCLab) M. Ozelik (IJCLab) C. Hadjidakis (IJCLab) L. Massacrier (IJCLab)</p> | <p>K.-Q. Chao (PKU) Y. Gao (PKU) L. An (PKU) Z. Yang (PKU) Y. Zhang (PKU) J.-X. Wang (IHEP) B. Gong (IHEP) Y.-J. Zhang (Beihang) J. He (UCAS) Z. Tang (USTC) X. Bai (USTC) H.-F. Zhang (Guiyang) Y. Feng (Chongqing) G.-Z. Xu (Liaoning) Y.-J. Li (Liaoning) K. Yi (Nanjing & THU) A.-P. Chen (Jiangxi)</p> |
| Non-permanent | <p>A. ABDUL-HAMEED (LPTHE) G. Wang (LPTHE) L. Simon (LPTHE) S. Nabeebaccus (IJCLab) M. Nefedov (IJCLab) C. Flett (IJCLab) Y. Yedelkina (IJCLab) K. Lynch (IJCLab) J. Bor (IJCLab) E. Li (IJCLab)</p> | |

- 35 members

- 26 TH and 9 EXP

- 25 permanent, 6 postdocs, 4 PhD students

Quarkonia As Tools Workshop

- A new series of meetings on the experimental and theoretical studies of quarkonium
- One week workshop held at Aussois in January (6th edition in 2024)
- Around 40 participants per year (FCPPN/L collaboration members actively engaged)

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2019 J/ψ



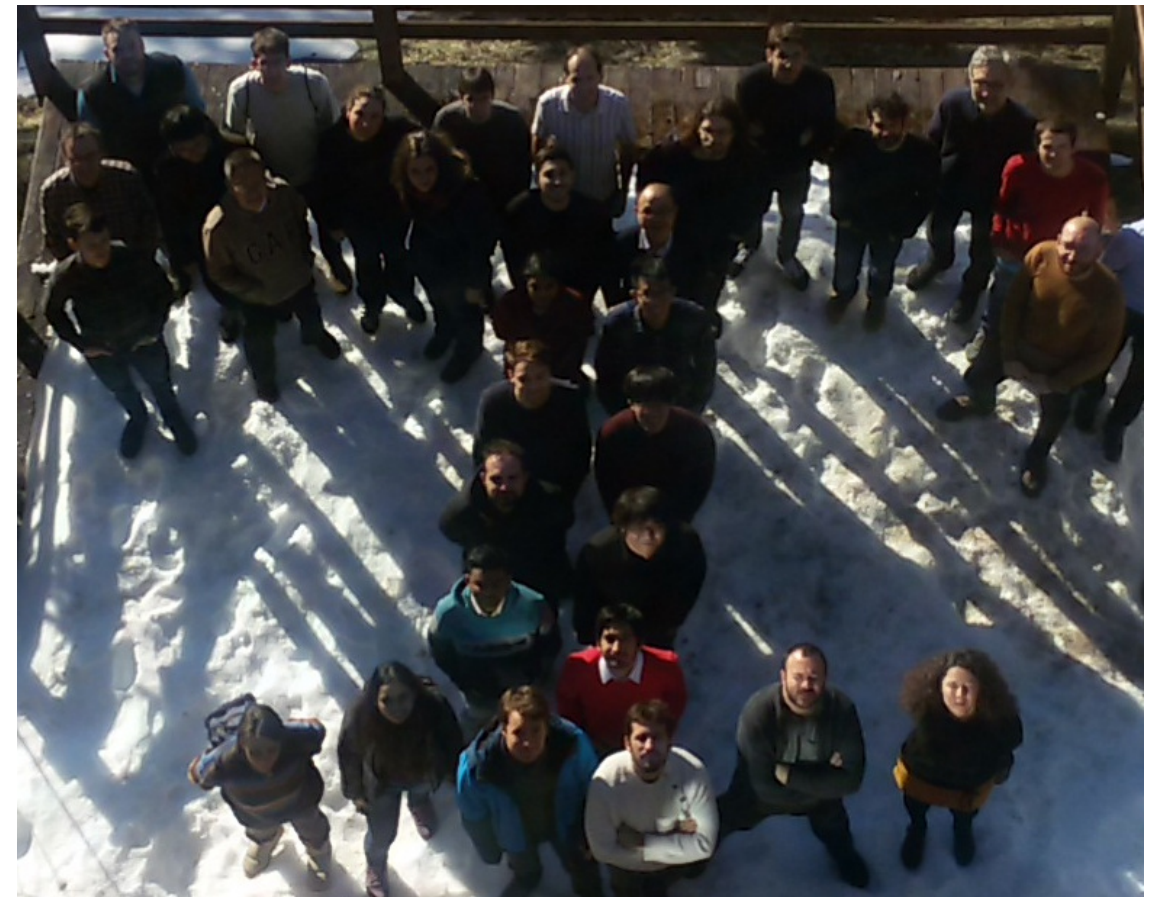
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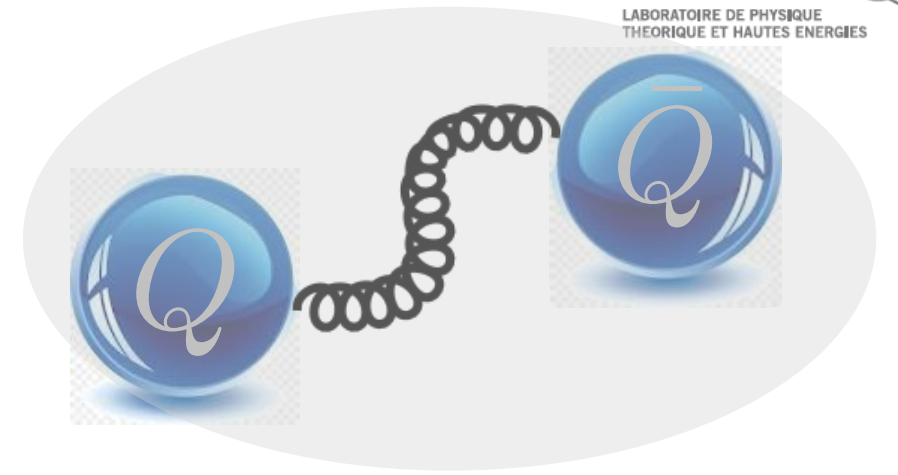
2020 Υ



2022 η_c

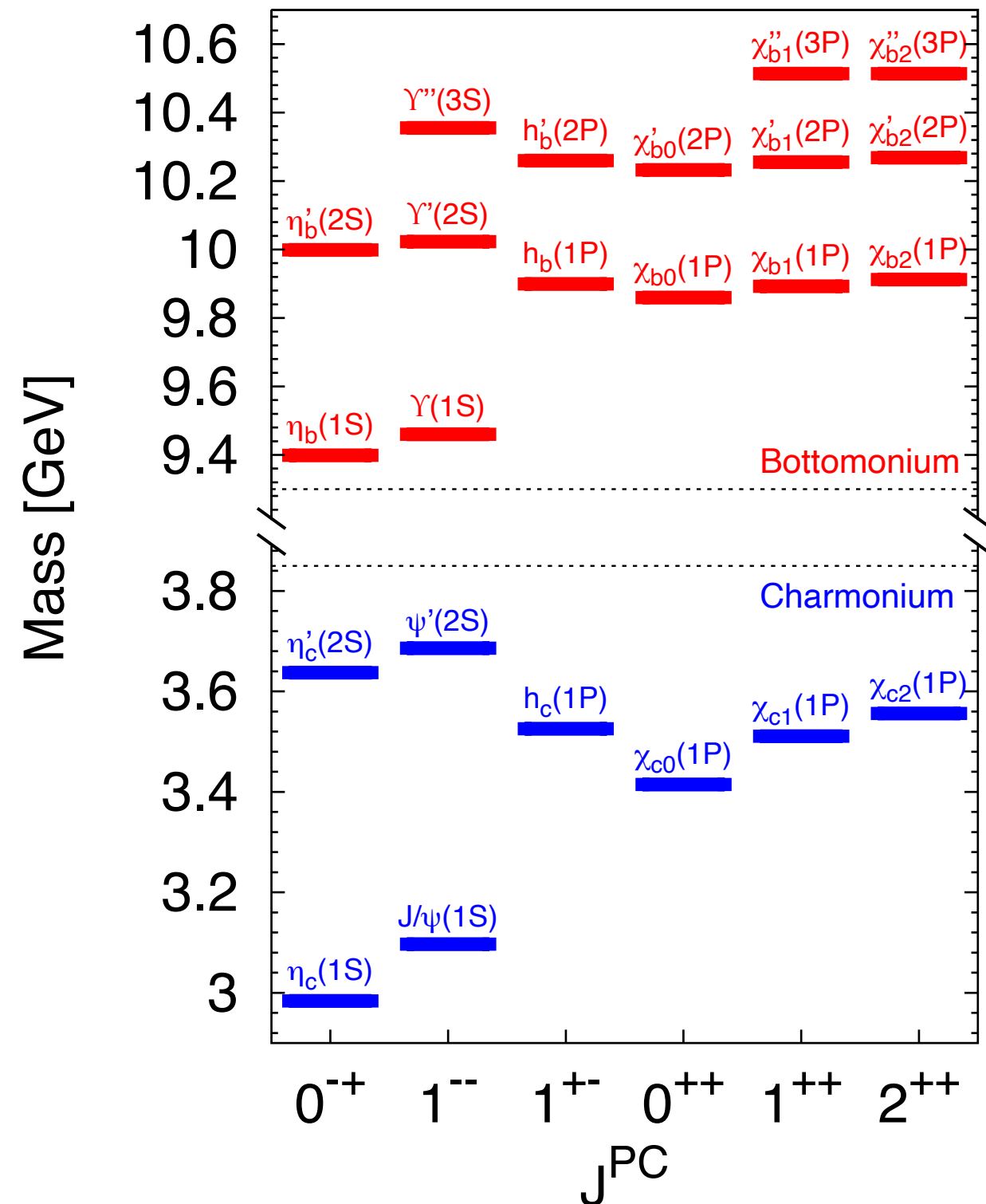
Heavy Quarkonium : What ?

- The (theoretically) simplest hadrons



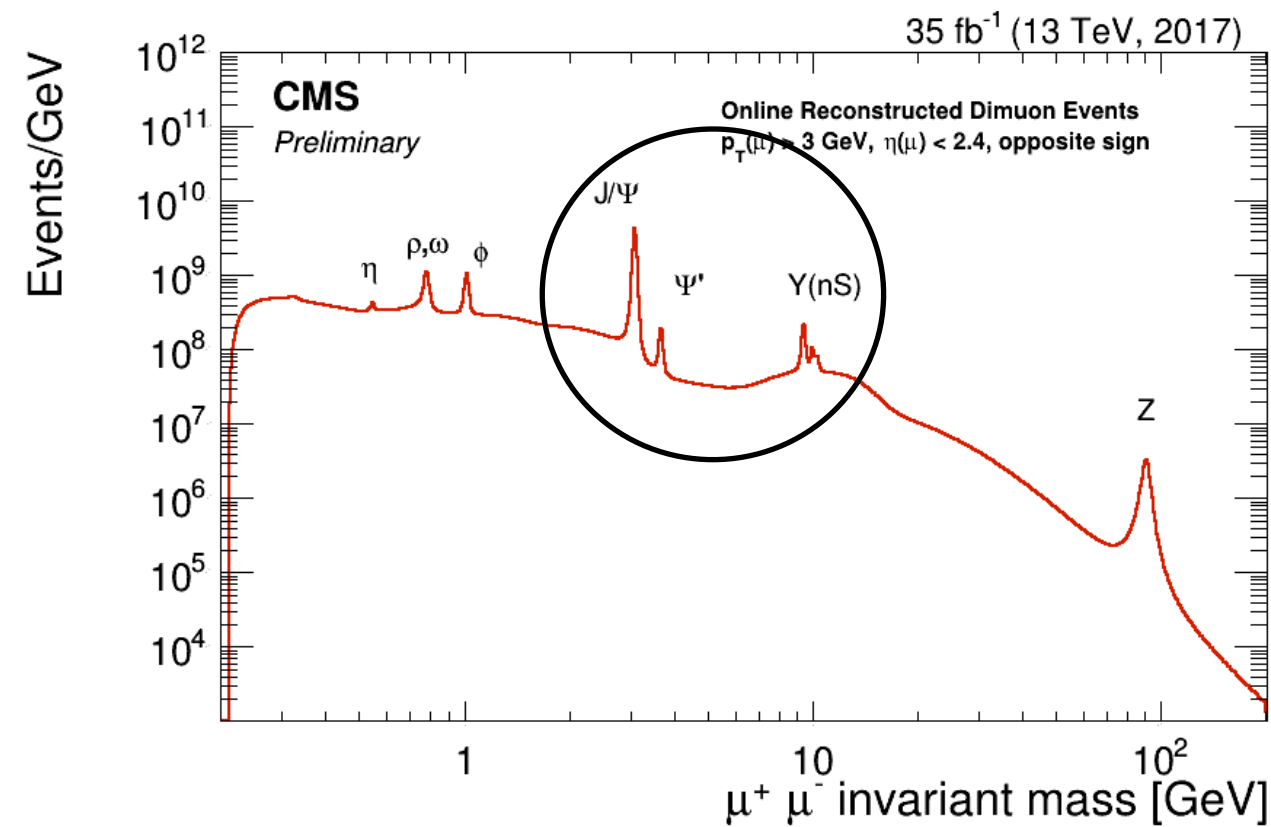
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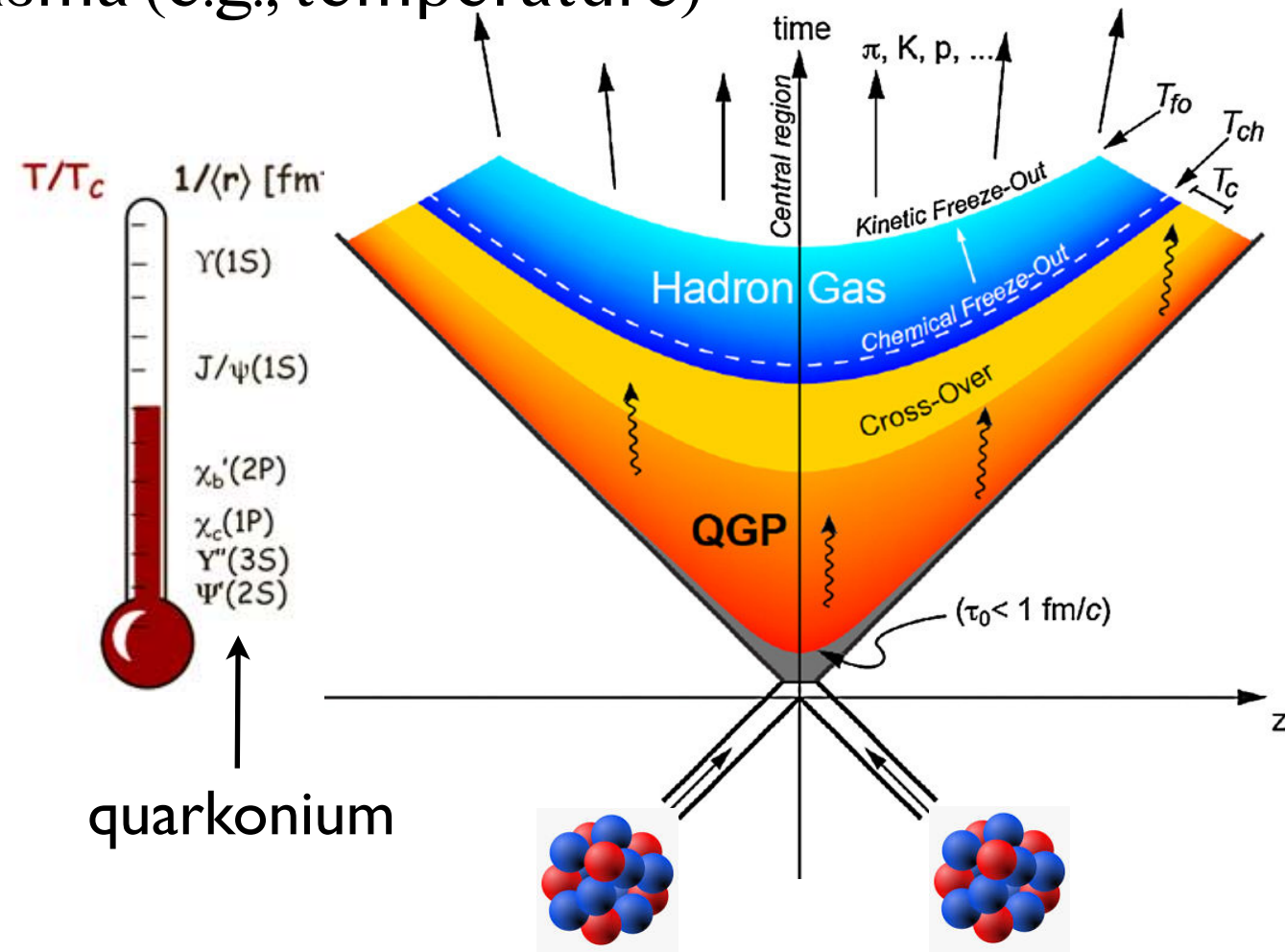
Heavy Quarkonium : What ?

- The (theoretically) simplest hadrons
- Rich particle spectrum, rich physics
- Everywhere in high-energy experiments



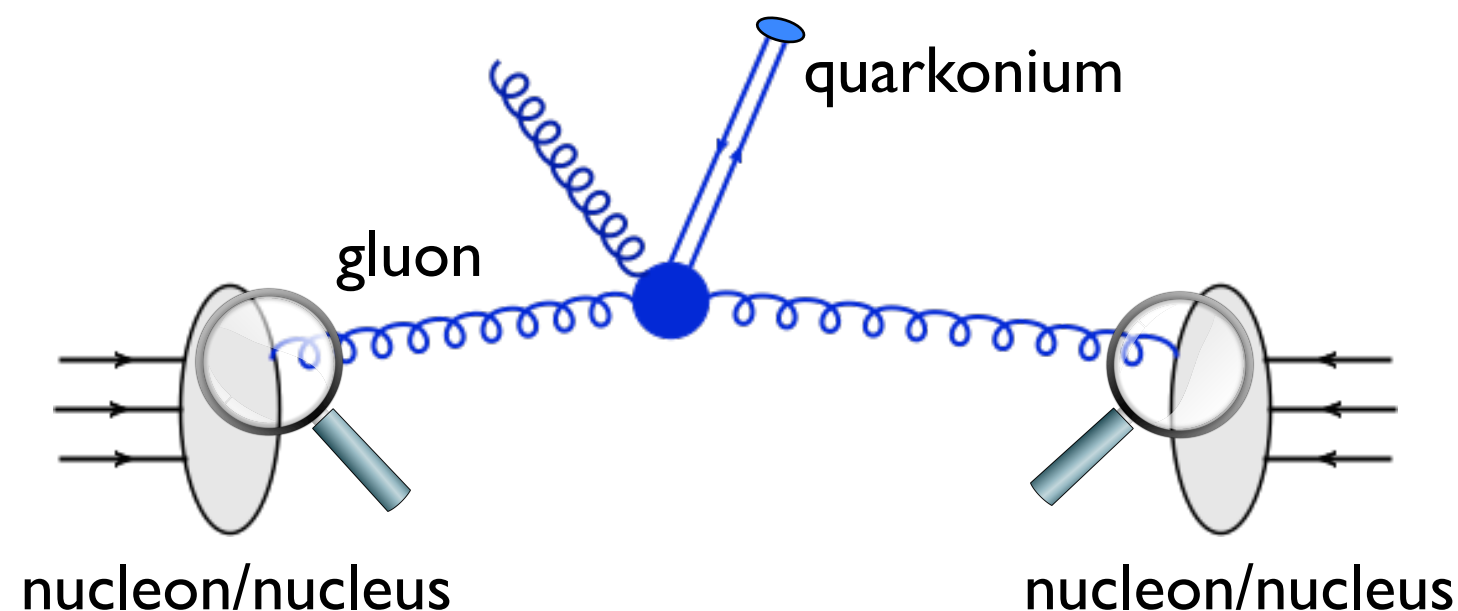
Heavy Quarkonium : Why ?

- Quarkonia as probes of quark-gluon plasma in nuclear collisions
 - Learning Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) phase transition in early universe
 - Determining the properties of the plasma (e.g., temperature)



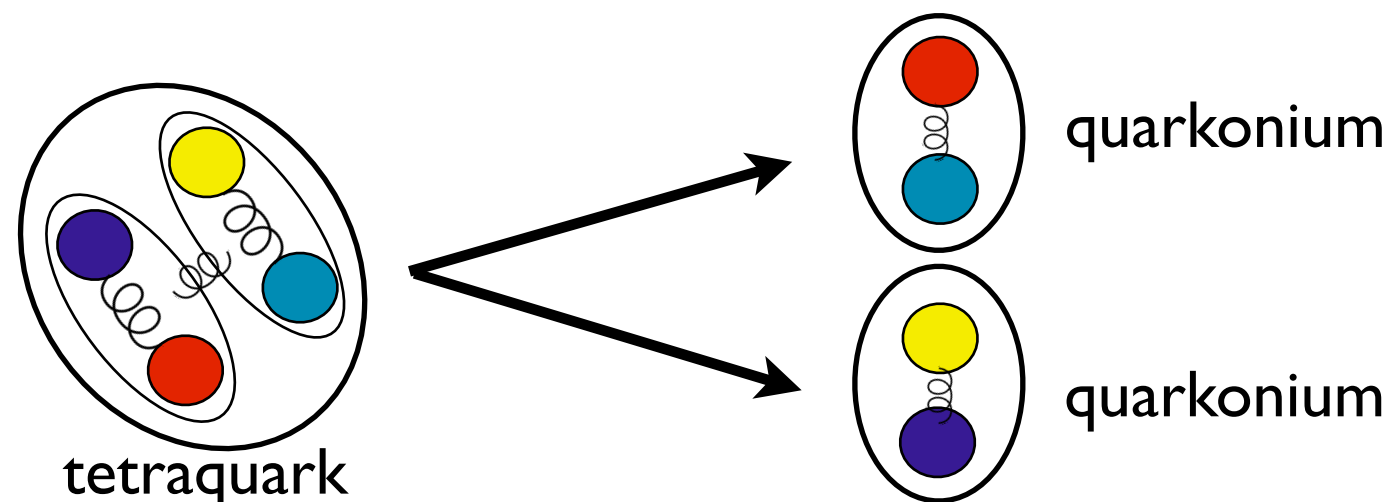
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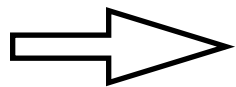


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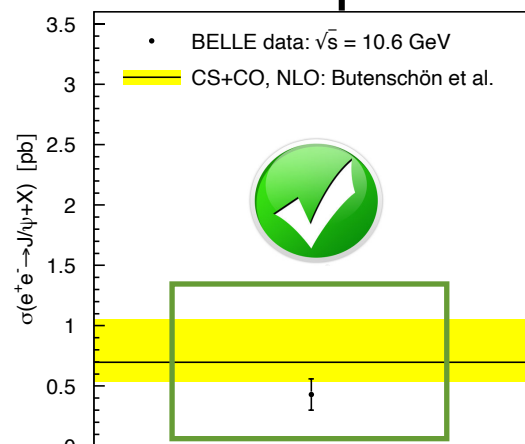
The backbone of the applications is our knowledge
of **quarkonium production**

Heavy Quarkonium : Why ?

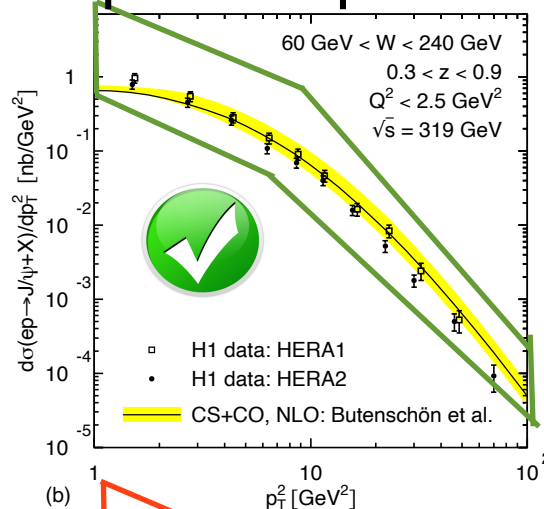
Do we understand how quarkonia are produced

Experiment

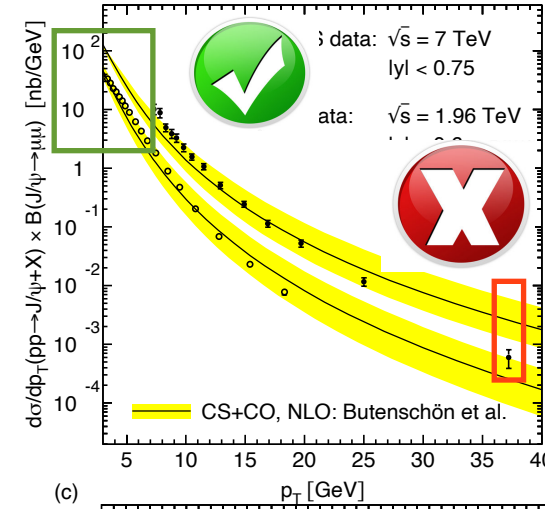
electron+positron



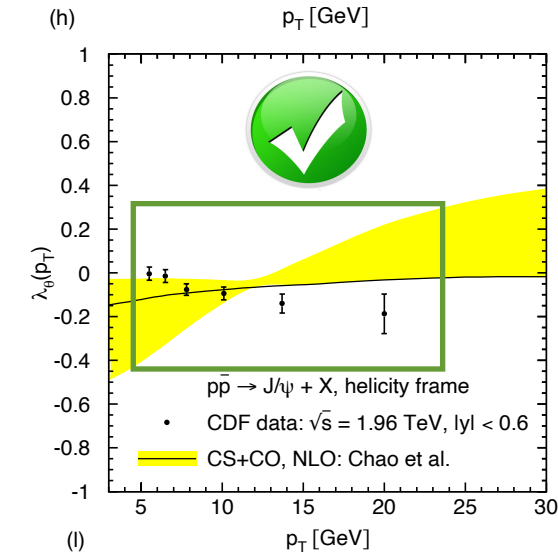
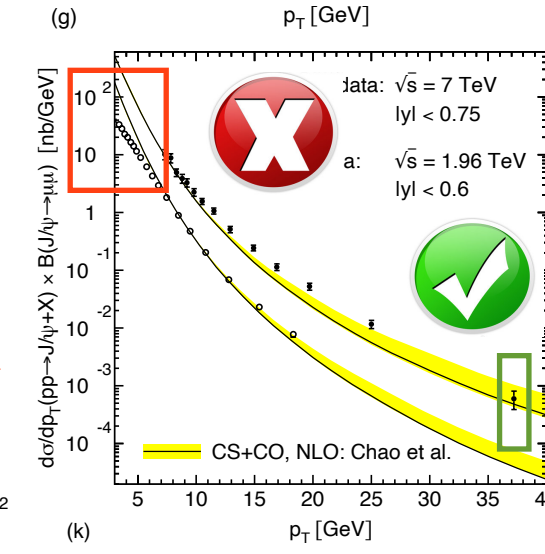
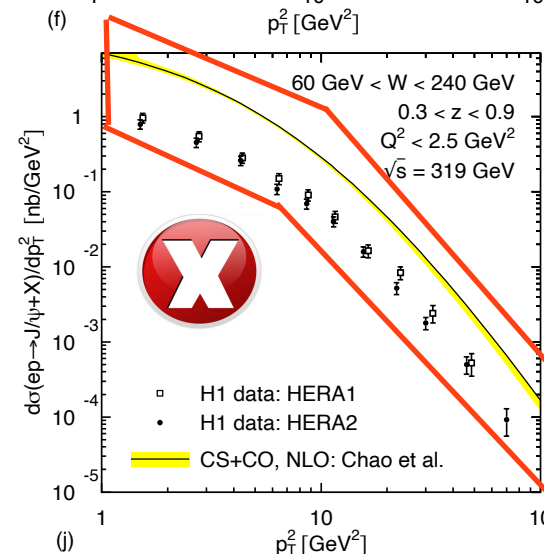
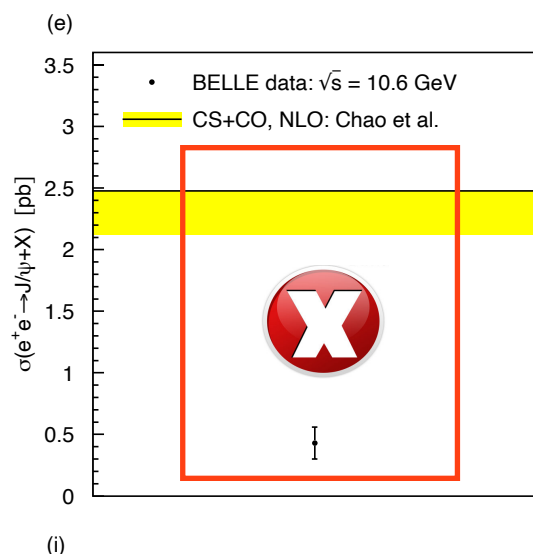
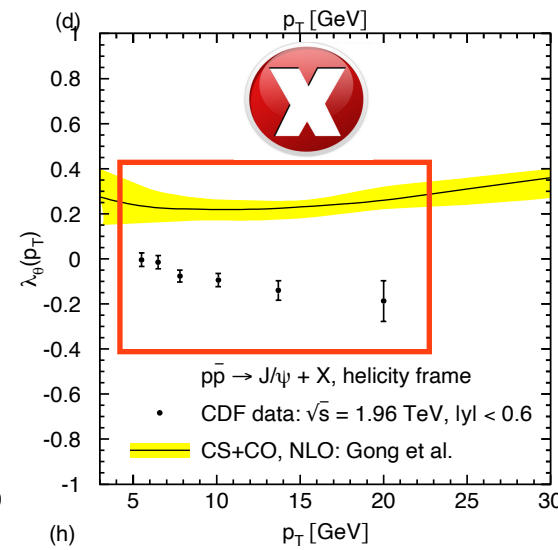
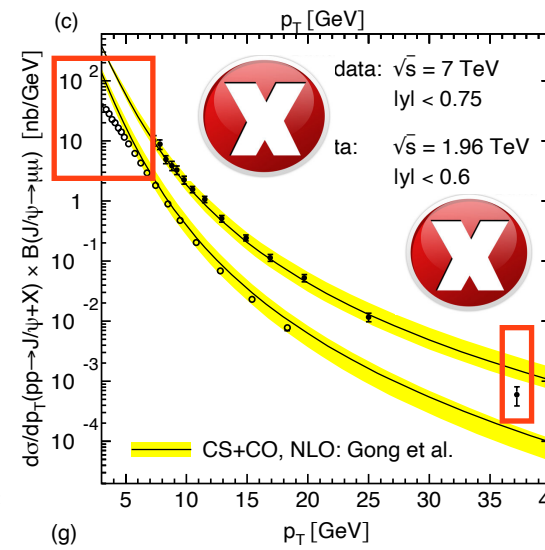
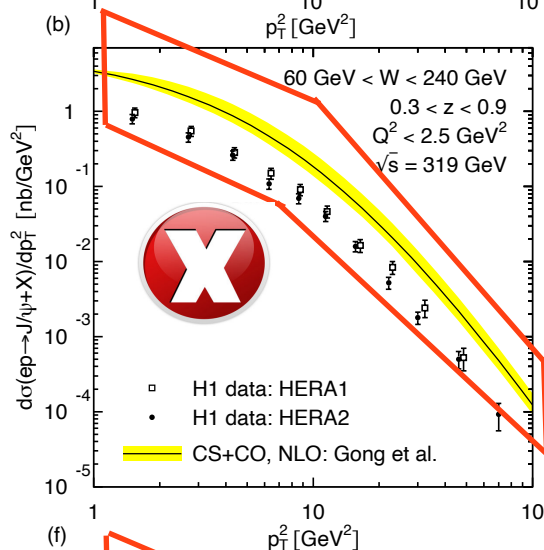
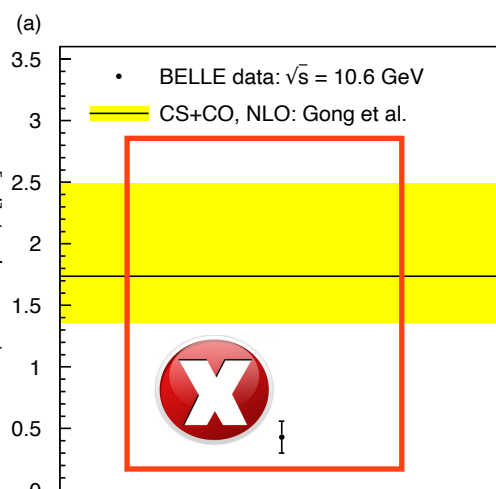
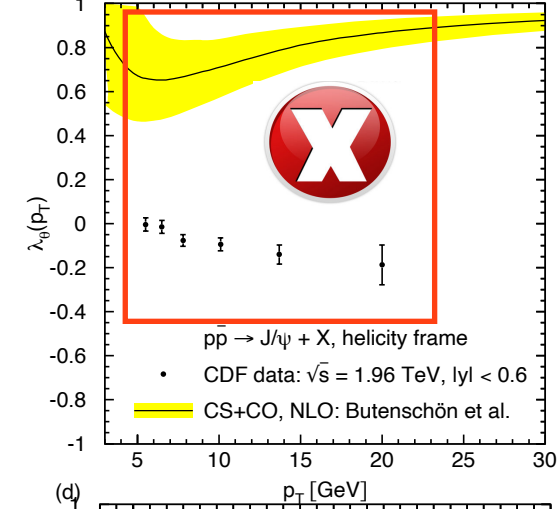
photon+proton



proton+proton



proton+antiproton



Theory

①

②

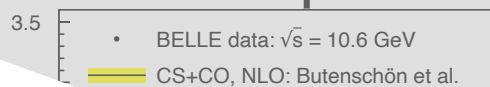
③

Heavy Quarkonium : Why ?

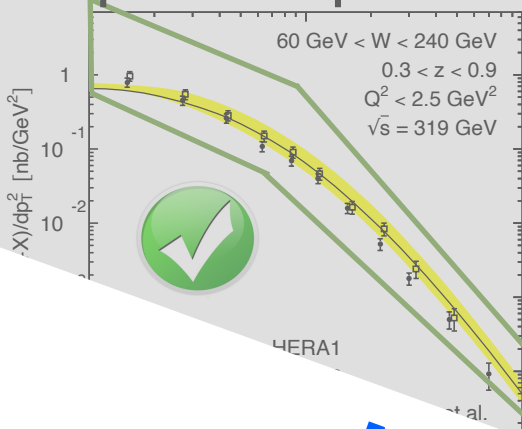
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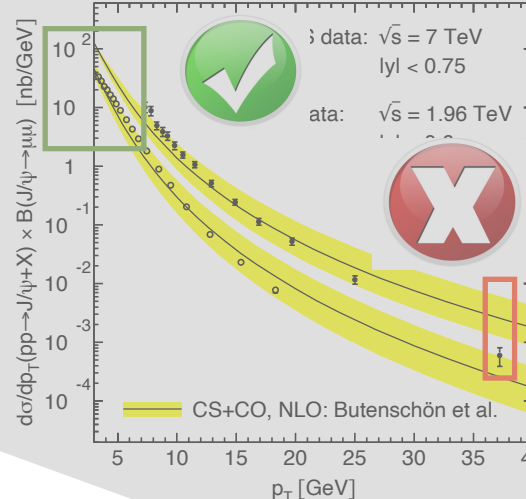
electron+positron



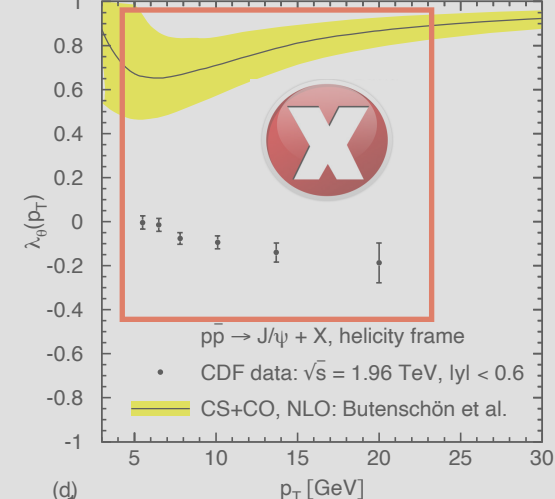
photon+proton



proton+proton



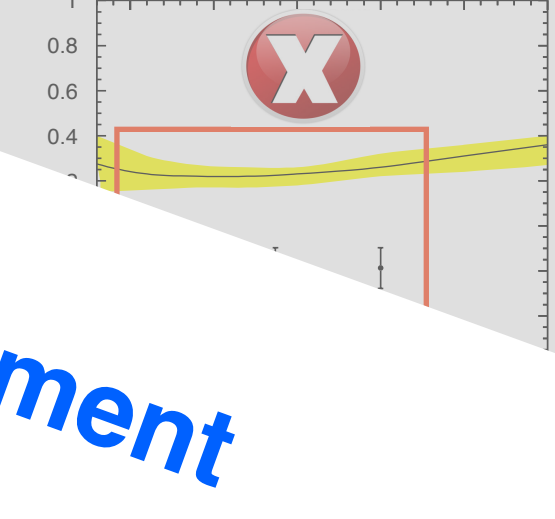
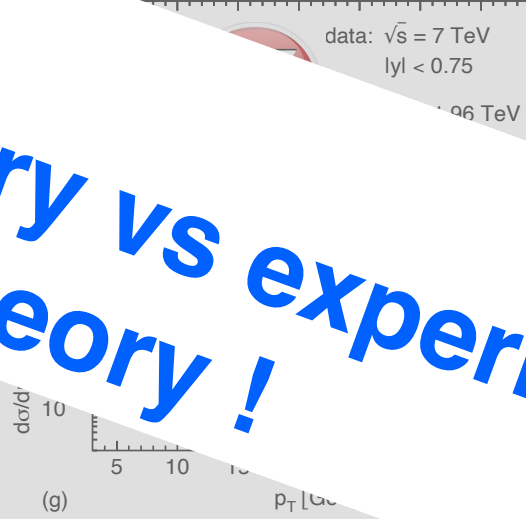
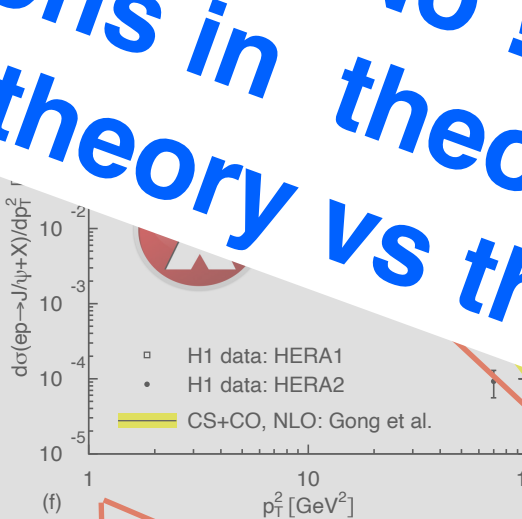
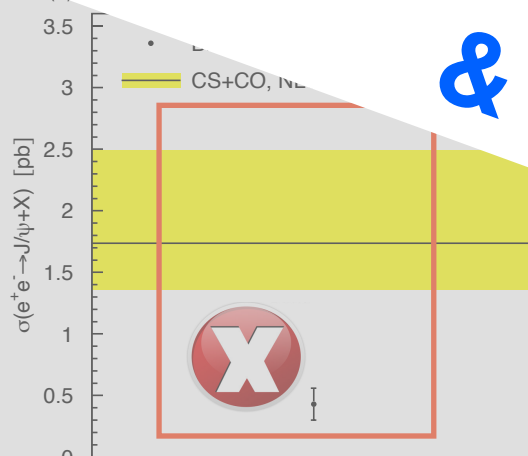
proton+antiproton



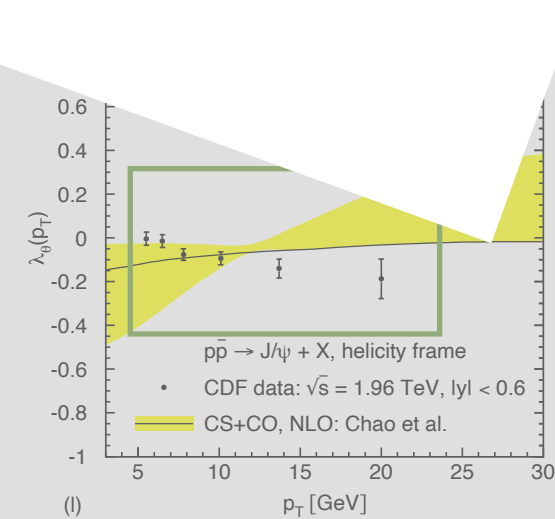
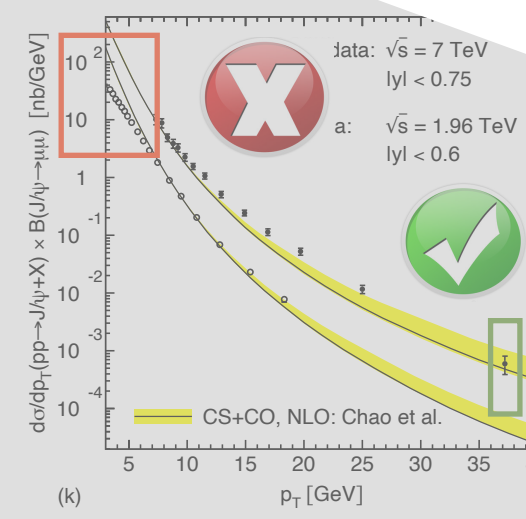
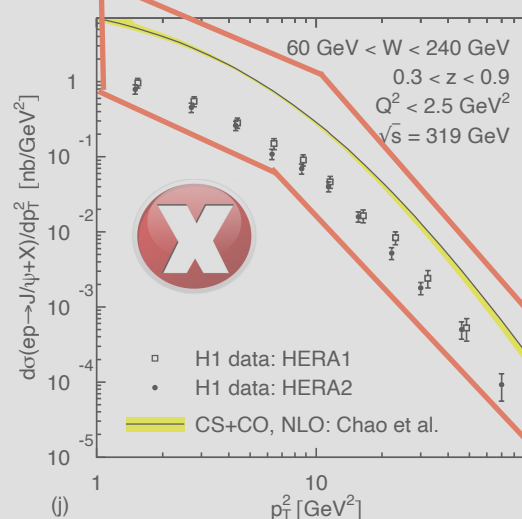
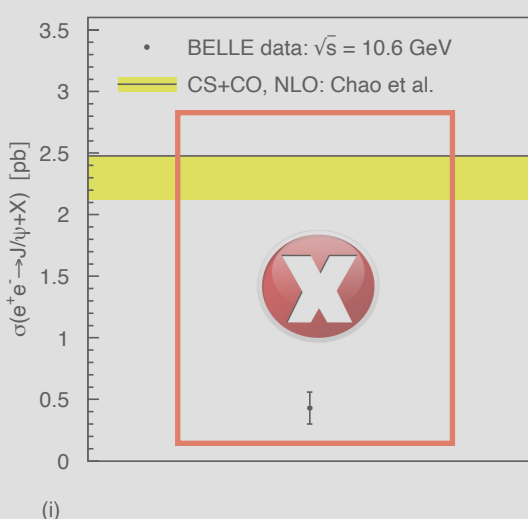
**Contradictions in theory vs experiment
& theory vs theory !**

Theory

②



③

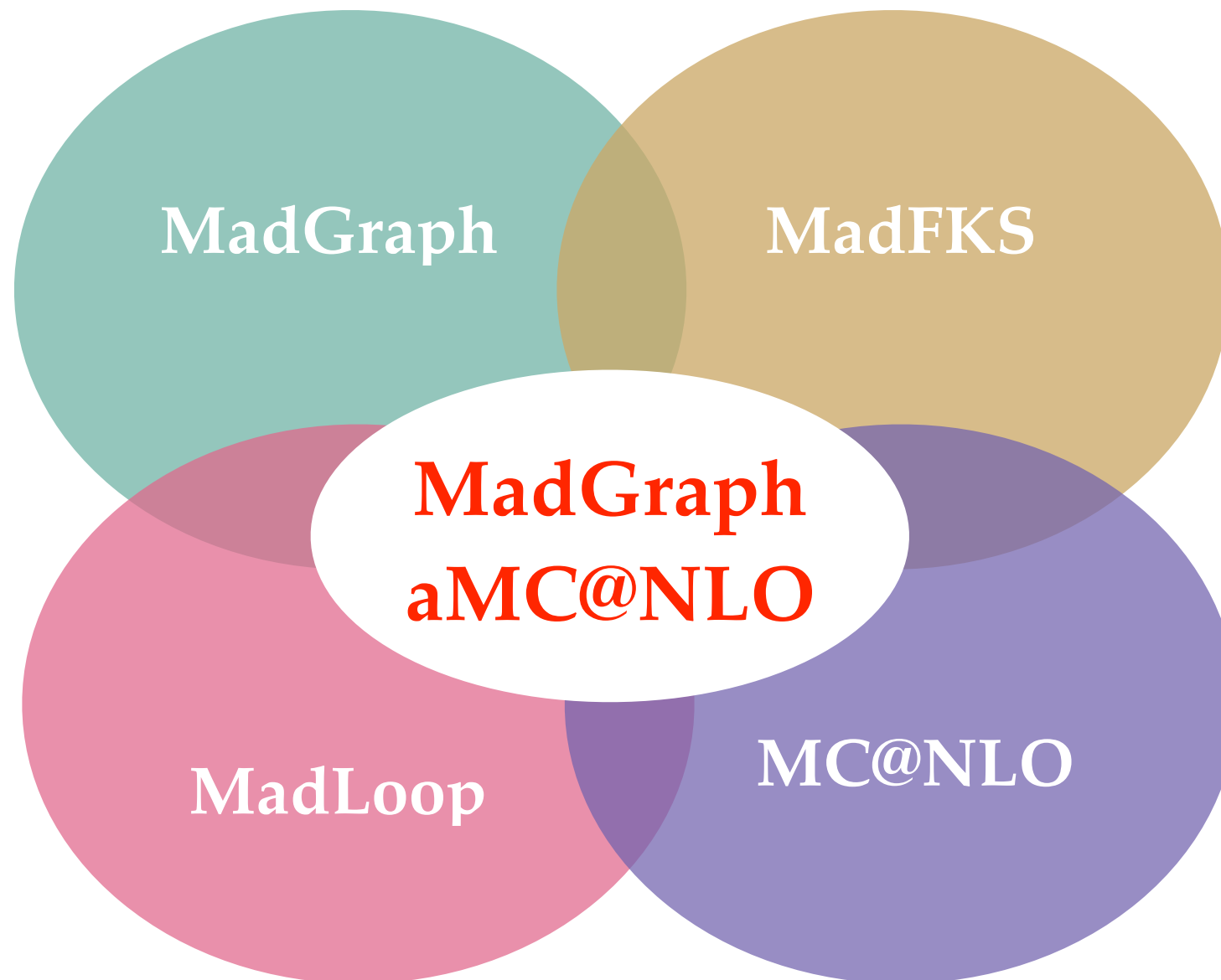


- **Three possible directions for the collaboration**
 - Improving accuracy and precision of quarkonium production cross sections
 - Quarkonia as tools : learning new physics from quarkonium
 - Exploring the physics opportunities of quarkonium at future facilities

ACCURACY & PRECISION

NLO+PS automation for quarkonium

- For elementary particles, the standard theory for the interpretations of the LHC measurements are NLO+PS



My Dream: NLO+PS for quarkonium !

- Three parts need to be computed in a NLO calculation

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \int d\Phi^{(n)} \mathcal{B} + \int d\Phi^{(n)} \mathcal{V} + \int d\Phi^{(n+1)} \mathcal{R}$$

Born
cross section

Virtual
correction

Real
correction

$$\text{Virtual} = \frac{A}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{B}{\epsilon} + V$$

$$\text{Real} = -\frac{A}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{B}{\epsilon} + R$$

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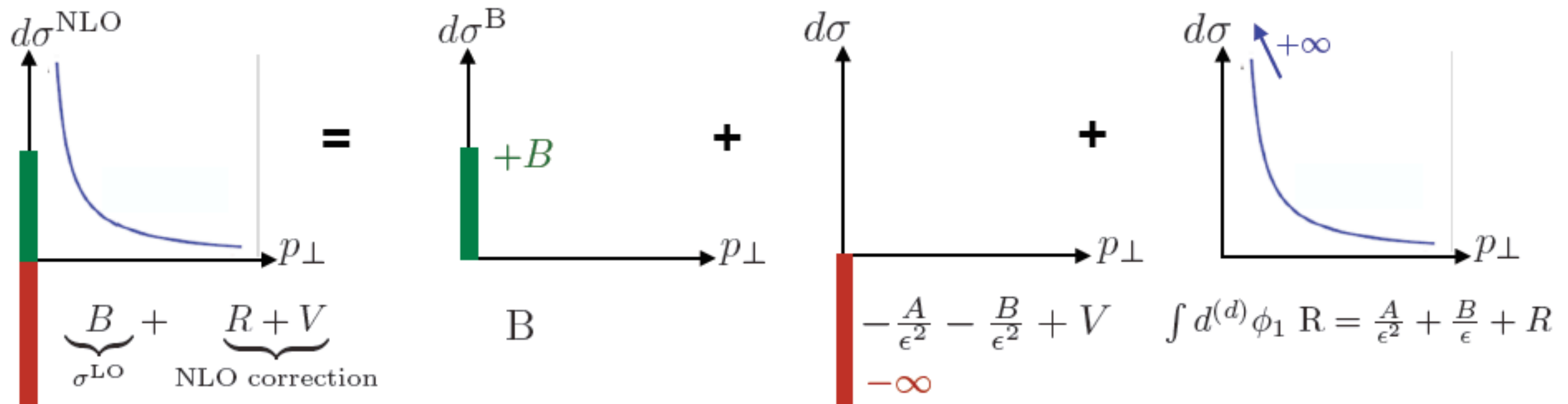
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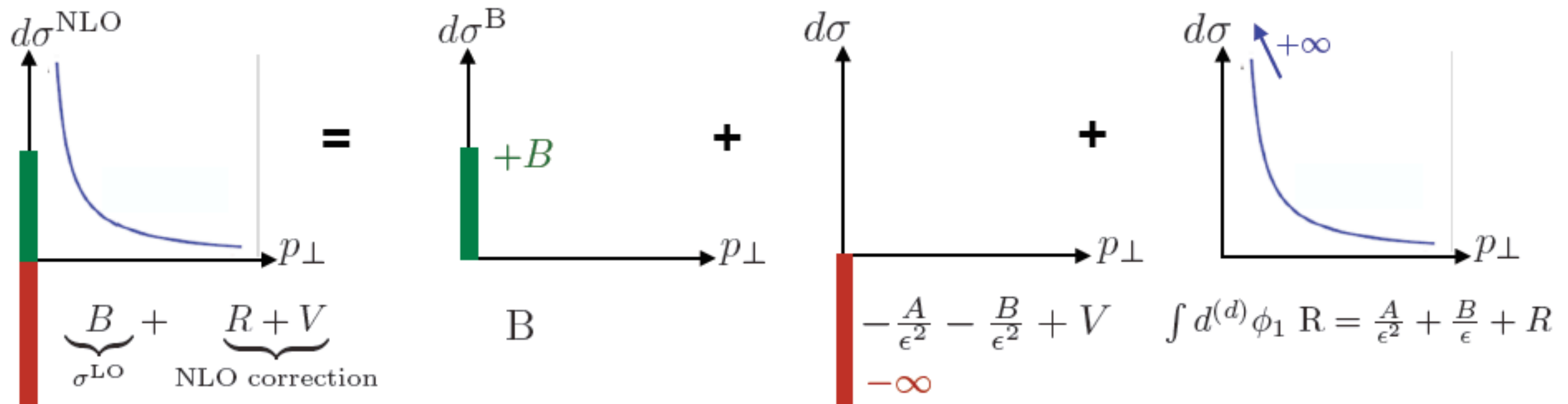
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Born
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$$\text{Virtual} = \cancel{\frac{A}{\epsilon^2}} + \cancel{\frac{B}{\epsilon}} + V \quad \text{Real} = -\cancel{\frac{A}{\epsilon^2}} - \cancel{\frac{B}{\epsilon}} + R$$



NLO Anatomy

- Three parts need to be computed in a NLO calculation

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \int d\Phi^{(n)} \mathcal{B} + \int d\Phi^{(n)} \mathcal{V} + \int d\Phi^{(n+1)} \mathcal{R}$$

$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^b)$ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{b+1})$ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{b+1})$



Born

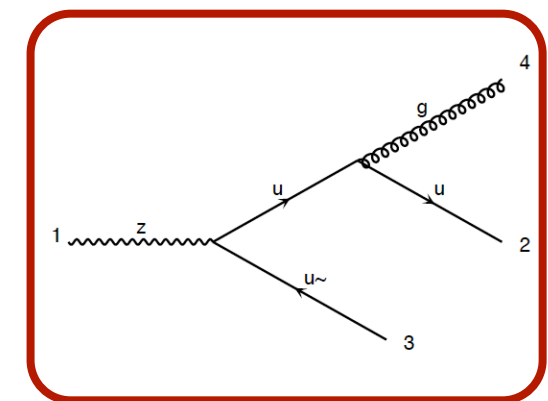
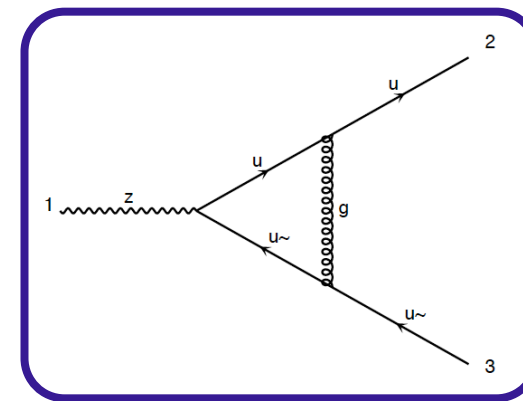
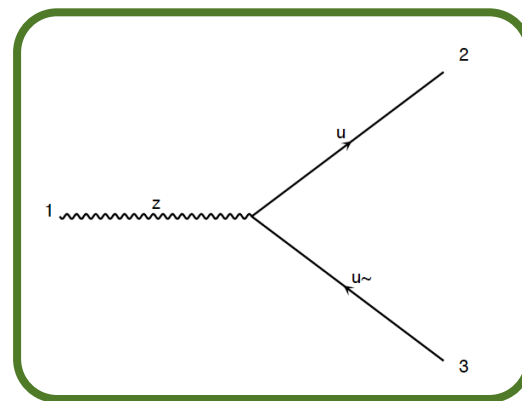
Virtual

Real

cross section

correction

correction



Finite

Divergent

Divergent

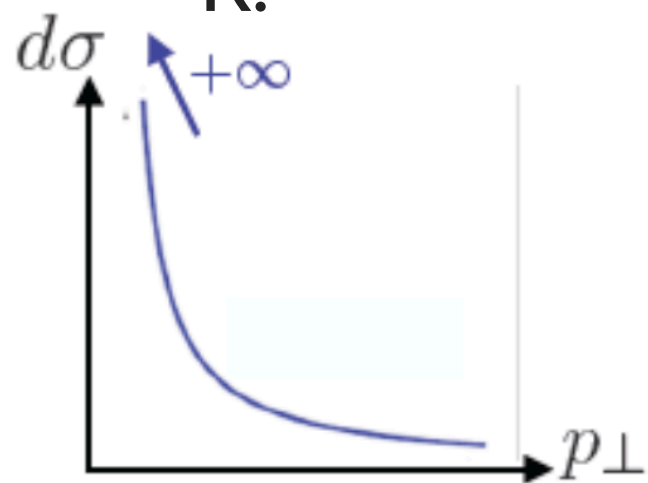
MadGraph

MadLoop

MadFKS

• Why do we need IR subtraction for real radiative corrections ?

- Real matrix element \mathcal{R} has a complex structure. The phase space integration over it is usually really hard.
- Phase space integration relies on Monte Carlo importance sampling methods.
- This is possible only after IR divergences have been properly removed.
- One introduces a much simpler function \mathcal{S} (called subtraction term) that matches the exact singular behaviour of the real matrix element \mathcal{R} .



$$\int d^{(d)}\phi_1 \mathcal{R} = \frac{A}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{B}{\epsilon} + R$$

$$\int d\phi_1 \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \underbrace{\int d\phi_1 (\mathcal{R} - \mathcal{S})}_{\text{Regular \& MC integration possible.}} + \int d\phi_1 \mathcal{S}$$

Regular & MC integration possible.

Integrated counter term, to be added back, but easier to integrate

Their divergence cancels with those of virtual corrections

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow$ Subtraction counter term

NLO Automation

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \int d\phi_n \mathcal{B} + \int d\phi_n \mathcal{V} + \int d\phi_n \int d\phi_1 \mathcal{S} + \int d\phi_{n+1} (\mathcal{R} - \mathcal{S})$$

Automatic tree level
matrix element
generator
SM and BSM

MadGraph

MadFKS

Automation of real
correction using FKS
subtraction

MadGraph
aMC@NLO

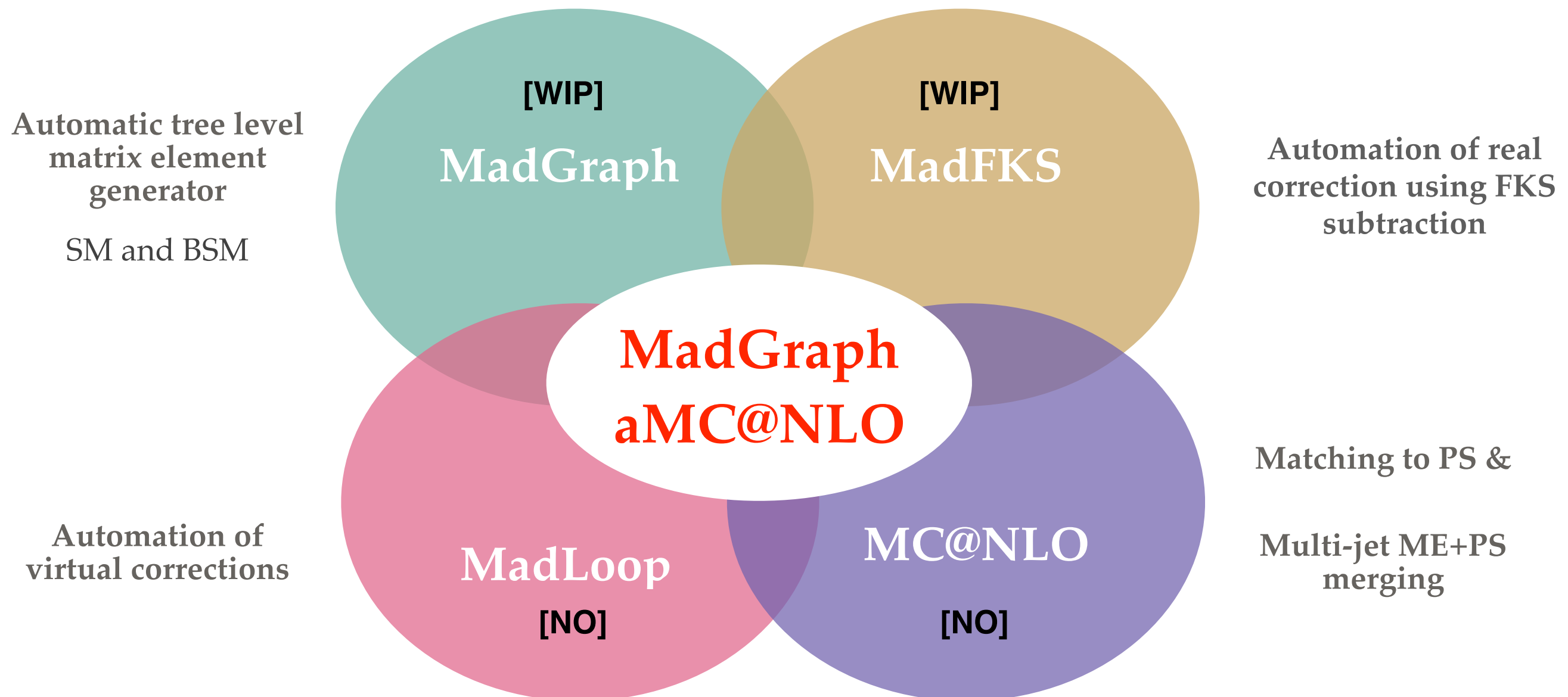
Automation of
virtual corrections

MadLoop

MC@NLO

Matching to PS &
Multi-jet ME+PS
merging

- **Quarkonium requires many new TH developments**
 - Both on the conceptual and technical points of views



- **Quarkonium requires many new TH developments**
 - Both on the conceptual and technical points of views
 - For instance ..., soft limit of quarkonium real matrix element

A. Abdul-Hameed, L. Simon, HSS (arXiv:2402.19221)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{k_g \rightarrow 0} & \left(\text{Diagram: } g \text{ and } g \text{ lines meeting at a vertex with } c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}] \text{ lines} \right) \\
 &= \text{Eik} \left(\text{Diagram: } g \text{ and } g \text{ lines meeting at a vertex with } c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}] \text{ lines} \right) \otimes \left(\text{Diagram: } g \text{ and } g \text{ lines meeting at a vertex with } c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}] \text{ lines} \right) \\
 &+ \left(\text{Diagram: } g \text{ and } g \text{ lines meeting at a vertex with } c\bar{c}[^1S_0^{[8]}] \text{ lines} \right) \otimes \text{Eik} \left(\text{Diagram: } c\bar{c}[^1S_0^{[8]}] \text{ lines meeting at a vertex with } g \text{ and } c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}] \text{ lines} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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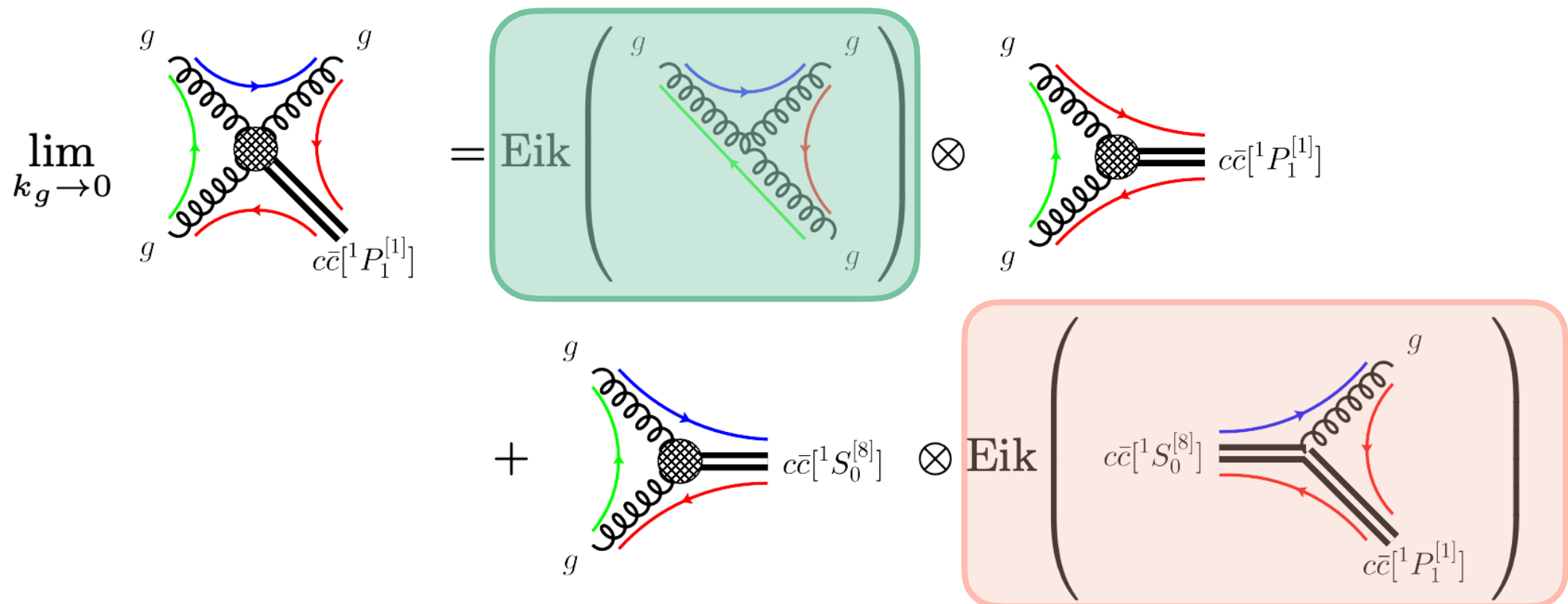
$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{k_g \rightarrow 0} & \text{Diagram 1} = \text{Eik} \left(\text{Diagram 2} \right) \otimes \text{Diagram 3} \\
 & + \text{Diagram 4} \otimes \text{Eik} \left(\text{Diagram 5} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

The diagrams illustrate the soft limit of a quarkonium real matrix element. Diagram 1 shows a quarkonium state $c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}]$ with a soft gluon g emission. Diagram 2 is a similar diagram with a different gluon emission configuration. Diagram 3 shows the quarkonium state $c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}]$ with a soft gluon g emission. Diagram 4 shows the quarkonium state $c\bar{c}[^1S_0^{[8]}]$ with a soft gluon g emission. Diagram 5 shows the quarkonium state $c\bar{c}[^1S_0^{[8]}]$ with a soft gluon g emission and a quarkonium state $c\bar{c}[^1P_1^{[1]}]$.

Standard eikonal factor

- **Quarkonium requires many new TH developments**
 - Both on the conceptual and technical points of views
 - For instance ..., soft limit of quarkonium real matrix element

A. Abdul-Hameed, L. Simon, HSS (arXiv:2402.19221)



Standard eikonal factor

Non-standard new eikonal factor (NEW !)

QUARKONIA AS TOOLS

- MPI (DPS, TPS), TMD, GPD, (nuclear) PDF, tetraquark, QGP ...
 - Almost all members in the team are actively working on the related topics (both experimentally and theoretically)



CERN-EP-2023-242
LHCb-PAPER-2023-022
March 14, 2024

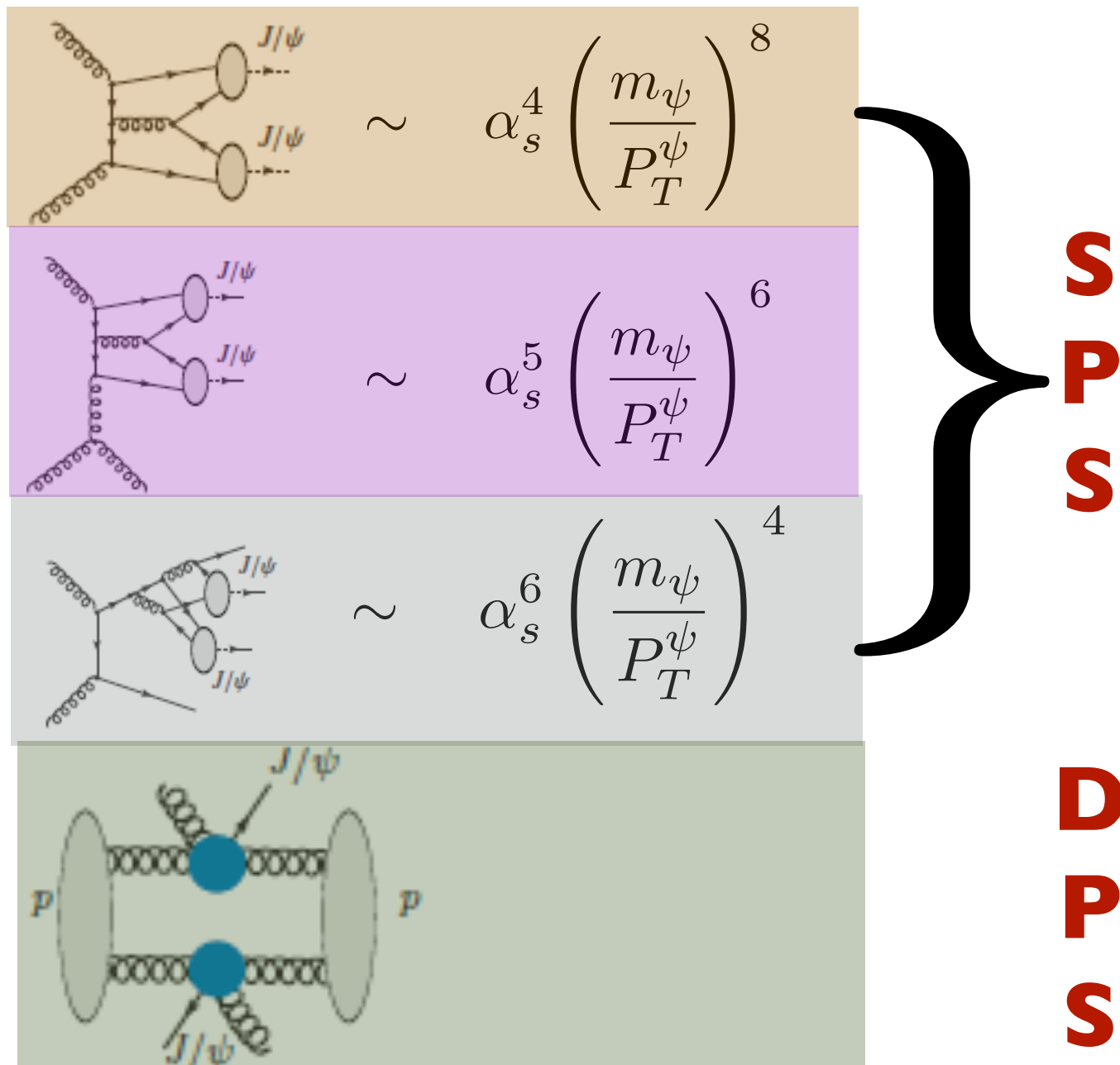
LHCb by Y. Gao, L.An, Z.Yang, Y. Zhang, J. He (arXiv:2311.14085)

Measurement of J/ψ -pair production
in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV and
study of gluon transverse-momentum
dependent PDFs

LHCb collaboration[†]

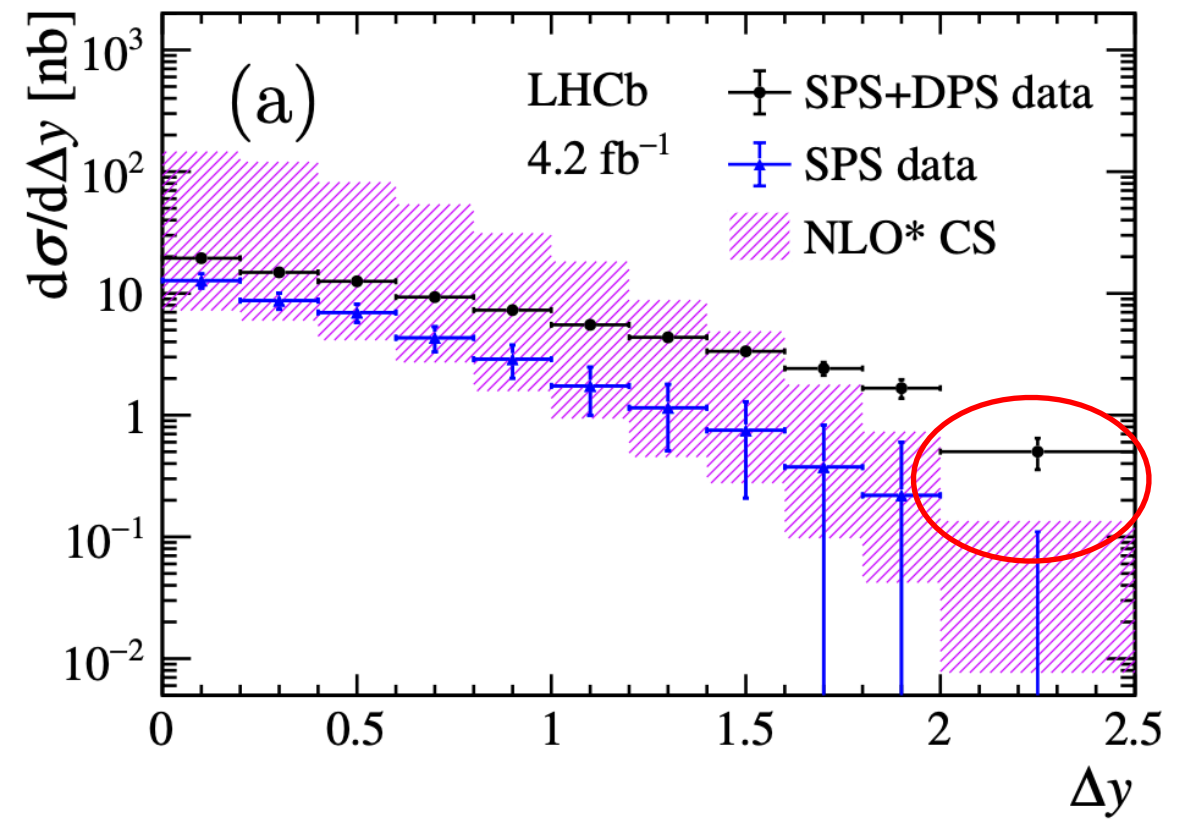
Quarkonia As Tools

- DPS vs SPS



TH: HSS, J.-P. Lansberg, Y.-J. Zhang, K.-T. Chao ...

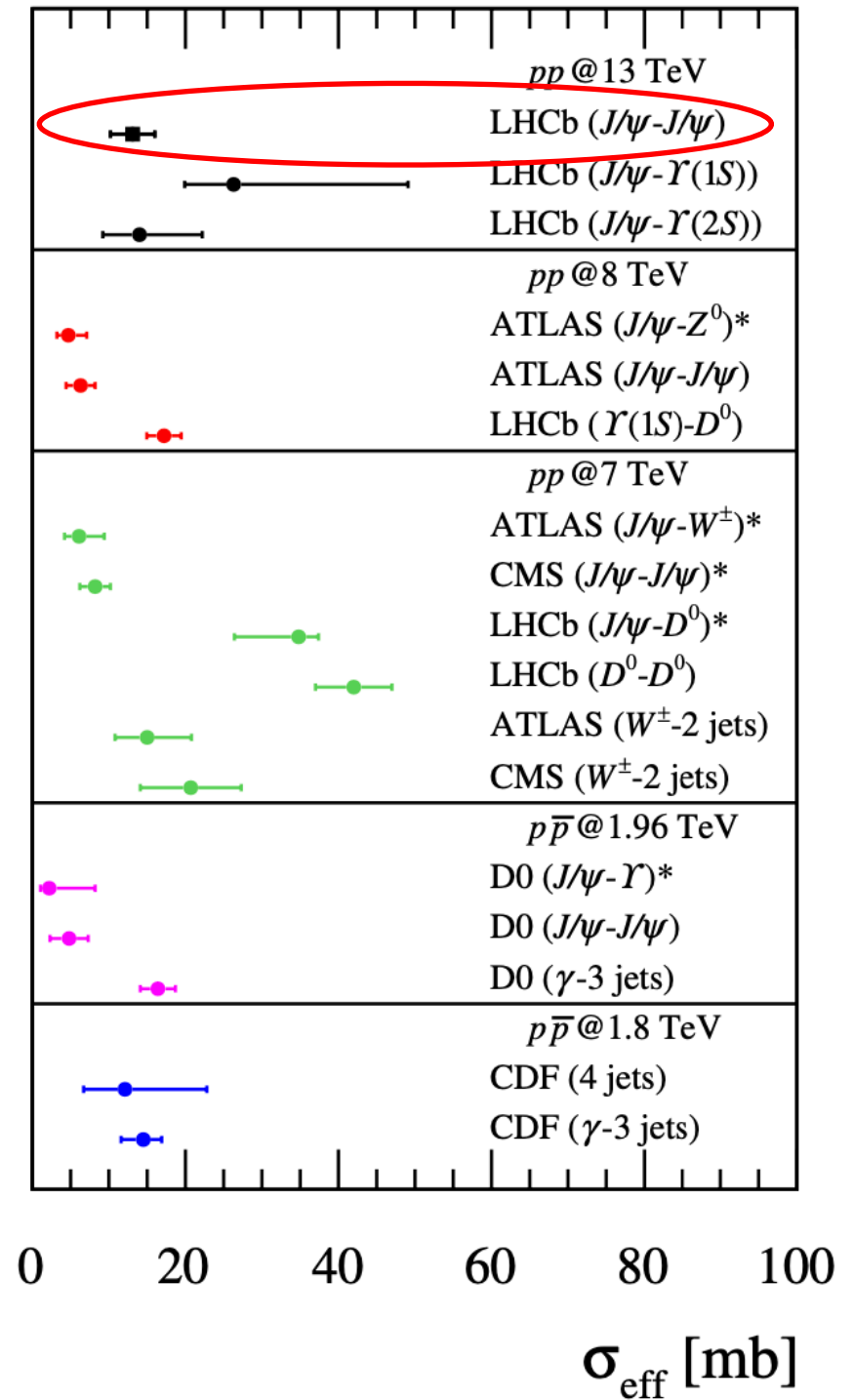
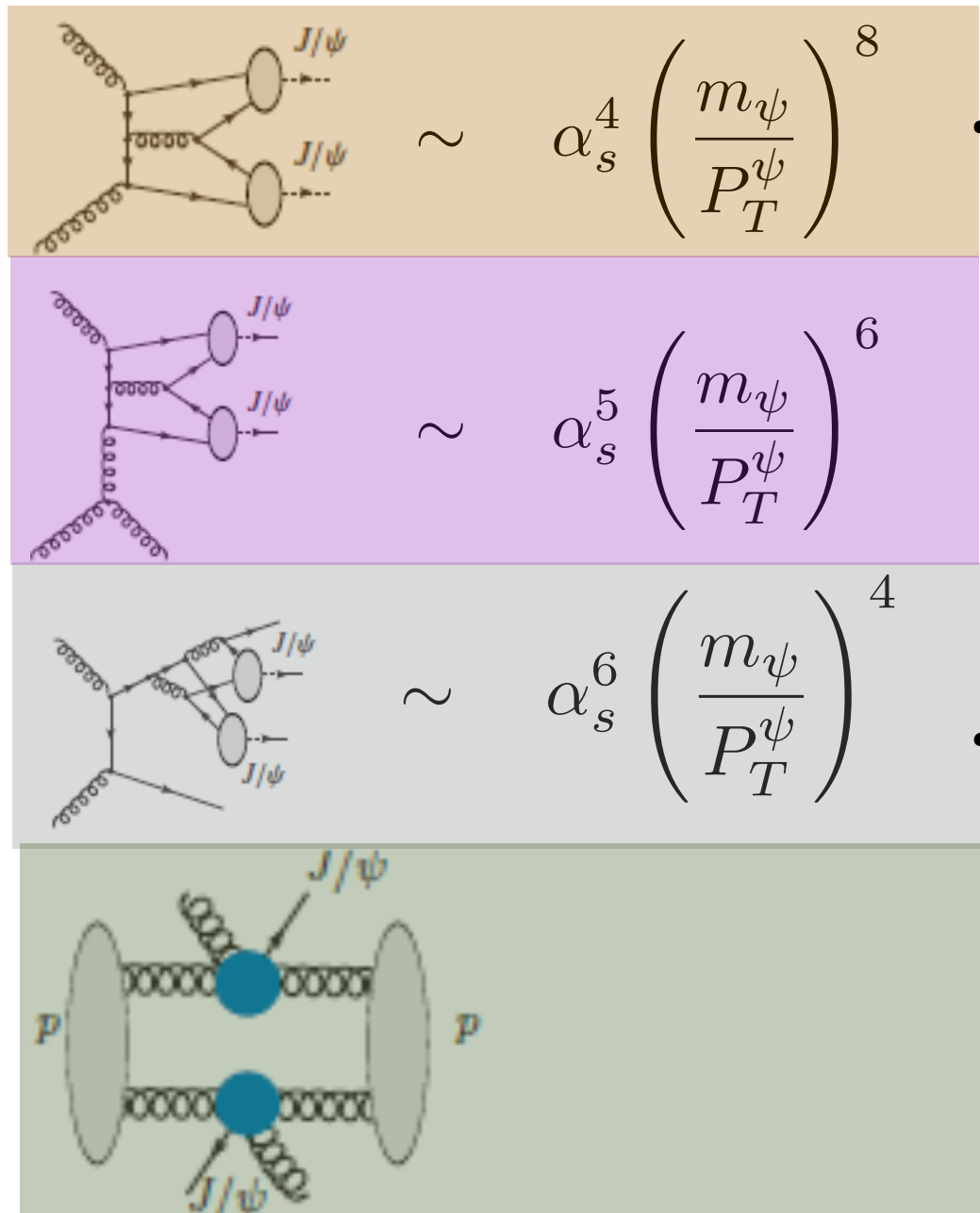
EXP: Y. Gao, L. An, Z. Yang, Y. Zhang, J. He ...



Quarkonia As Tools

- DPS vs SPS

TH: HSS, J.-P. Lansberg, Y.-J. Zhang, K.-T. Chao ...
 EXP: Y. Gao, L. An, Z. Yang, Y. Zhang, J. He ...

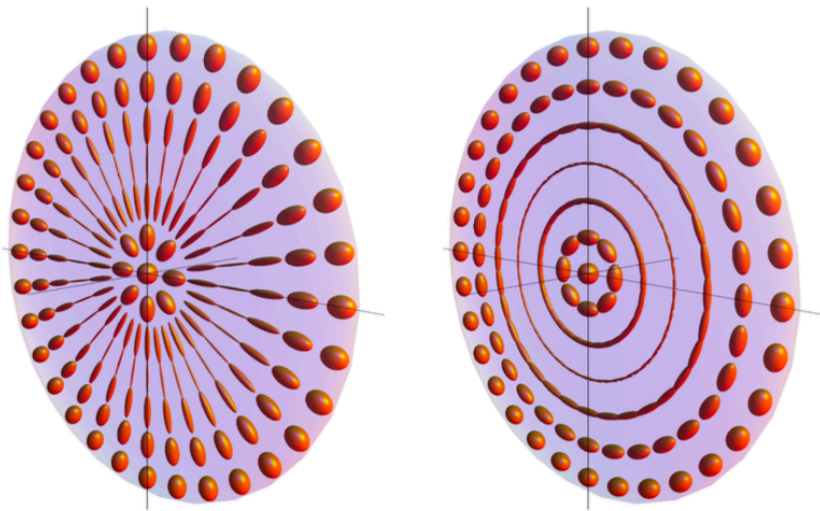


Quarkonia As Tools

- TMD: linearly-polarized gluon

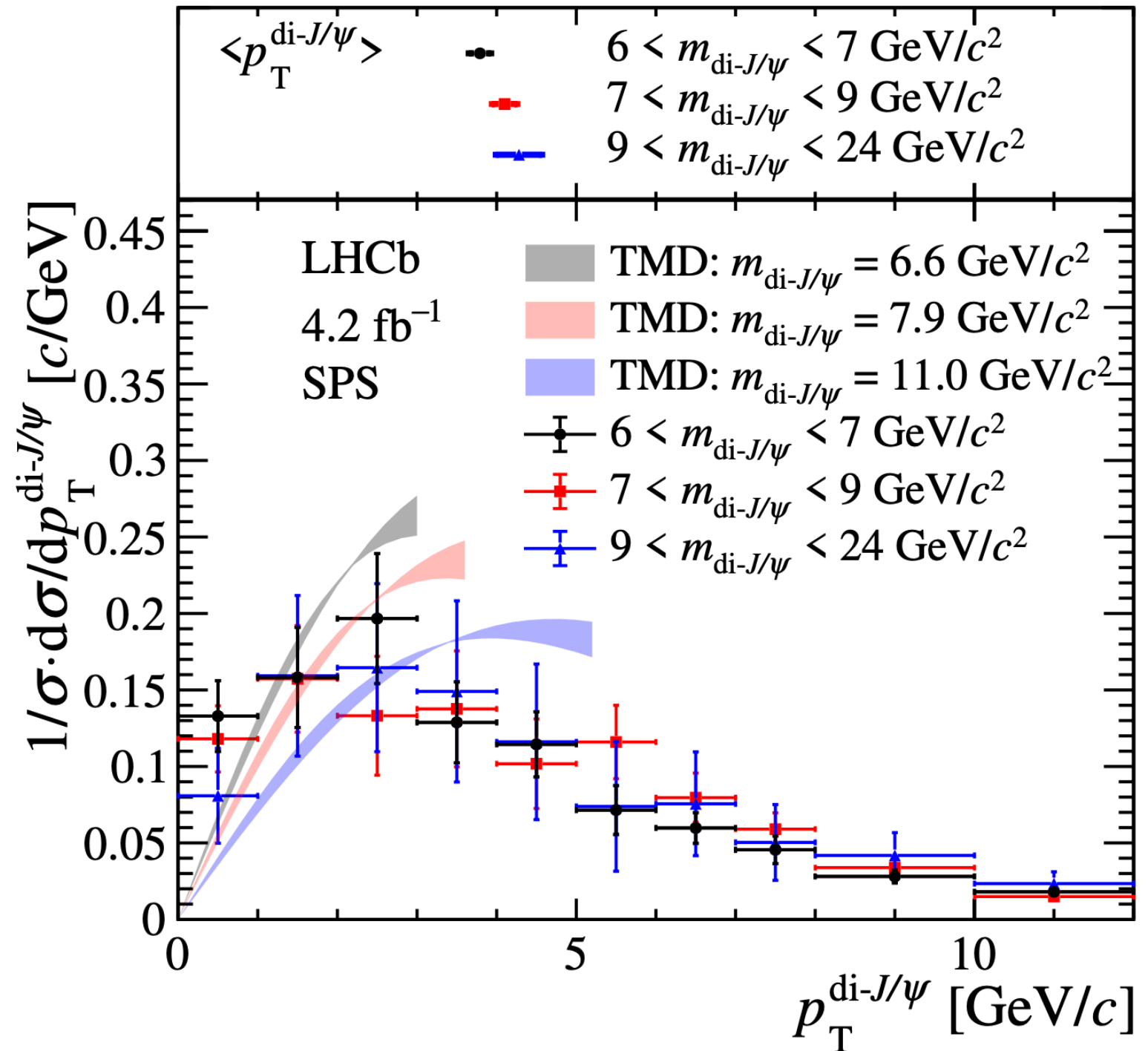
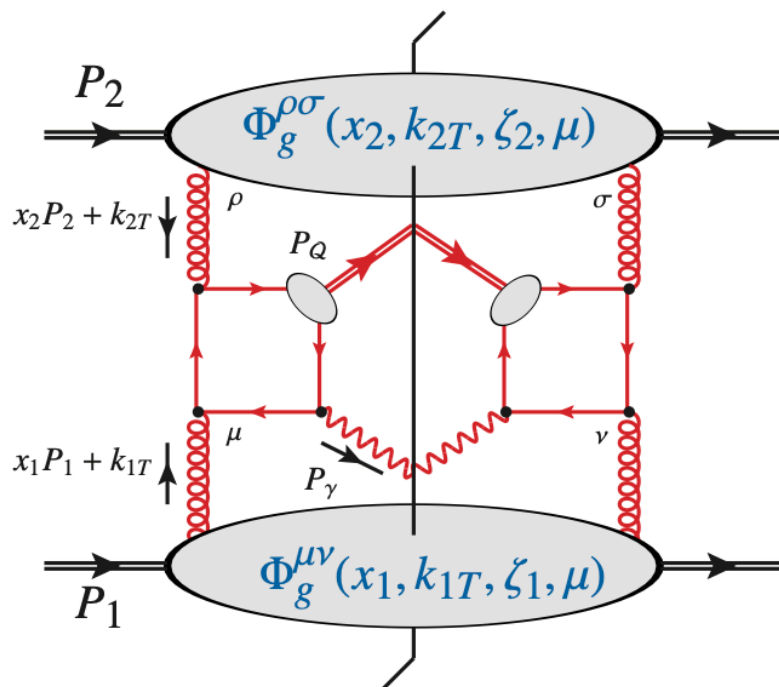
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(a)

(b)



FUTURE FACILITIES

Quarkonium studies at future facilities

HL-LHC

EIC

[Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 122 \(2022\) 103906](#)



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Review

Prospects for quarkonium studies at the high-luminosity LHC



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1. Introduction

2. Proton-proton collisions

3. Exclusive and diffractive production

4. Transverse-Momentum-Dependent effects in inclusive reactions

5. Proton-nucleus collisions

6. Nucleus-nucleus collisions

7. Double and triple parton scatterings

8. Summary

7 members contribute !

Physics case for quarkonium studies at the Electron Ion Collider

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Abstract

The physics case for quarkonium-production studies accessible at the future US Electron Ion Collider is described.

1. Introduction

2. Generalities about quarkonium studies at the EIC

3. EIC tools for quarkonium studies

4. Quarkonia as tools to study the parton content of the nucleons

5. Quarkonia as tools to study the parton content of the nuclei

6. Summary

Quarkonium studies at future facilities

Fixed-target experiments at the LHC

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5 members contribute !



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A fixed-target programme at the LHC: Physics case and projected performances for heavy-ion, hadron, spin and astroparticle studies



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1. High-x physics
2. Spin physics
3. Heavy-ion physics

Contributing the CERN
Physics Beyond Collider and
ESPP update

Conclusion

- Our quarkonium FCPPL consortium did well before pandemics, and is willing to keep the fruitful collaboration !
 - Fruitful Franco-Chinese exchanges on various topics
 - Regular publications, meetings and communications
- Since its discovery 50 years ago, quarkonium remains to be understood
- Many (new) ideas both on the theory and experimental sides for understanding quarkonium itself and taking it as tools
- Several envisioned future facilities worldwide motivate us to reinforce/strengthen our collaboration !

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Thank you for your attention !