

Investigating the interplay between initial hard processes and final-state effects measuring prompt and non-prompt J/ψ with ALICE M2024 3th-7th June, Strasbourg

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Heavy quarks as probes





Large mass ($m_c \sim 1.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $m_b \sim 4.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)

- heavy quarks produced in the hard scatterings in the initial state, experience full evolution of the collision
- probes to study properties of hot QCD matter

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Heavy quarks in small collision systems, **reference for QGP studies** and tool to investigate:

- perturbative production mechanism
- non-perturbative hadronization





Prompt/non-prompt charmonia in AA

- Suppression: quarkonia expected to be suppressed in QGP by color screening and dynamical dissociation
 T. Matsui and H. Satz, PLB 178 (1986) 416 A Rothkopf, Phys. Rept. 858 (2020) 1-117
- Recombination at high energy: large number of cc pair produced → enhanced quarkonium production via recombination of uncorrelated cc pairs

P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, PLB 490 (2000) 196 R. Thews et al, Phys. Rev. C 63 (2001) 054905





[P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, Nature 448 (2007) 302]

- Inclusive J/ψ yield can be separated between **prompt** and **non-prompt** contributions based on displaced production vertex
- Non-prompt charmonium produced by beauty hadron decays: corresponding measurements can contribute to the study of parton energy loss and transport coefficients of heavy quarks inside the QGP

ALICE in Run 2







Non-prompt fraction extraction

- Non-prompt J/ ψ fraction (f_B) measured by ALICE at midrapidity in **pp at** $\sqrt{s=13}$ TeV and in Pb-Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}= 5.02$ TeV
- Analysis based on two-dimensional fit on invariant mass and pseudoproper decay length L







- ALICE results complement the existing high- p_{T} measurements
- For $p_T > 10$ GeV/c, f_B higher in Pb-Pb compared to pp collisions, suggests stronger suppression of prompt charmonia compared to beauty hadrons
- At low p_{T} , results from both systems are compatible within uncertainties
- Smaller $f_{\rm B}$ in the centrality class 0-10%

Prompt & non-prompt J/ψ in pp

prompt



7/19

[JHEP 03 (2022) 190]

Models describe well the prompt differential cross sections at midrapidity, at √s=13 TeV

NRQCD+CGC: Color Glass Condensate initial state + non-relativistic QCD hadronization

 \rightarrow good agreement over full $p_{\rm T}$ range

ICEM: Improved Color Evaporation \rightarrow slightly overshoots at high $p_{\rm T}$

NRQCD + $k_{\rm T}$ factorization:

overestimates data at low $p_{\rm T}$

ALI-PUB-496071



10

12

14

p_ (GeV/c)

NRQCD CS+CO : Butenschoen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 (2011) 022003 NRQCD : Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 (2011) 042002

NRQCD+CGC : Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 no. 19 (2014) 192301 ICEM : Cheung, Phys. Rev. D 98 no. 11, (2018) 114029 NRQCD+k_r fact. : Lipatov, Phys. Rev. D 100 no. 11, (2019) 114021

M. Coquet @ SQM 2024

Prompt & non-prompt J/ψ in pp



prompt



[JHEP 03 (2022) 190]

Models describe well the non-prompt J/ψ differential cross sections at midrapidity, at $\sqrt{s=13}$ TeV

 FONLL: Fixed-Order-Next-to-Leading-Log perturbative calculation



non-prompt

FONLL : Cacciari, JHEP 05 (1998) 007

Prompt & non-prompt J/ψ in pp



- Models also describe the **rapidity-differential** cross sections at midrapidity, at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV
- Large uncertainties on model predictions (main contribution from scale uncertainties)



Prompt & non-prompt J/\psi in Pb-Pb



SHMc: PLB 797 (2019) 134836 BT: CPC43 (2019) 124101

[JHEP 02 (2024) 066]

Models describe the prompt differential cross sections in **Pb-Pb**, at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=5.02$ TeV

- **SHMc**: Statistical • Hadronization Model
- **BT**: Boltzmann Transport model

For $p_{\Gamma} < 5$ GeV/*c*, SHMc & BT models show good agreement with data

For $p_{\rm T} > 5 \, {\rm GeV}/c$, BT on lower side, SHMc underpredicts the data

non-prompt



Prompt & non-prompt J/ψ in Pb-Pb



[JHEP 02 (2024) 066]

Models describe well the non-prompt J/ ψ differential cross sections in Pb-Pb, at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=5.02$ TeV

- **LT1**, **POWLANG**: Langevin transport for b-quark
- **EPOS2+MC@sHQ**: EPOS2 initial state + MC Boltzmann transport

Higher values than data, especially POWLANG at high $p_{\rm T}$ (due to **no radiative** energy loss ?)

CUJET3.1: jet energy loss framework, compatible with data at high $p_{\rm T}$



ALICF



LT1: PRC107, 054917 (2023) POWLANG: JHEP 05 (2021) 279, EPJC 75 (2015) 121 CUJJET3.1: CPC 43 (2019) 044101 EPOS2+MC@sHQ : PRC 93 (2016) 044909

Nuclear modification factor



- Agreement among results from LHC experiments in the overlapping $p_{\rm T}$ range, ALICE extends the reach down to $p_{\rm T} = 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Similar trends for **non-prompt J/** ψ and **non-prompt D**⁰ **R**_{AA} (small differences could arise from the different decay kinematics)

Nuclear modification factor



SHMc: PLB 797 (2019) 134836 BT: CPC43 (2019) 124101 Dissociation: PLB 778 (2018) 384-391

• For $p_T > 5$ GeV/*c*, **BT** on lower side, **SHMc** underestimates the data

• **Dissociation model**: rate equation, collisional and color screening, provides a good description for $p_{\Gamma} > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$

Nuclear modification factor



- For $p_{\rm T} > 5$ GeV/*c*, **POWLANG** overpredicts $R_{\rm AA}$ while other models show agreement with data
- For $p_T < 5 \text{ GeV}/c$, **EPOS2+MC@sHQ** overpredicts the data
- LBT (Linear Boltzmann Transport) LT2 (imporved Langevin transport) are compatible with the measured R_{AA} in the full p_T range

DREENA-A: Phys. Rev. C 105, L021901 CUJJET3.1: CPC 43 (2019) 044101 LT1: PRC107, 054917(2023) LBT: PLB838(2023) 137733 LT2: EPJC 81 848 (2021) 1035

Centrality dependence non-prompt prompt [JHEP 02 (2024) 066] A A 1.6 ALICE Pb–Pb, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ ALICE Pb–Pb, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ Prompt J/ ψ , |y| < 0.9Non-Prompt J/ ψ , $|\gamma| < 0.9$ 1.2 $1.5 < p_{-} < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ 1.2 $1.5 < p_{\perp} < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ LEADED AND A DESCRIPTION

0-10%

350

(N_{part}

• Agreement between data and models worsens below $\langle N_{part} \rangle \sim 50$

400

300

10-30%

200

250

ALICE



• **BT** model is in good agreement with data in **0-10%** and **10-30%** centrality classes

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

ALI-PUB-569531

Data

LT1

--- LBT

_LT2

50

100

150

EPOS2 + MC@sHQ

---- coll. + rad. (K = 0.8)

250

300

350

400

part

----- coll. (K = 1.5)

200

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

I.T-PIIB-569506

Data

BT

50

100

150

Centrality dependence



- LT1 compatible with data within uncertainties
- + LBT and LT2 slightly underpredict data except for 0-10 % centrality class
- + ${\bf EPOS+MC@sHQ}$ tends to overestimate data except for most peripheral centrality class

ALICE in Run 3

New global acquisition strategy, allowing operations in continuous readout mode





ITS2 [CERN-LHCC-2013-024] Upgraded detector, improved precision of primary vertex and secondary vertices reconstruction

MFT - Muon Forward Tracker [CERN-LHCC-2015-001]

Providing vertexing performance for muon spectrometer, **allowing prompt/non-prompt separation at forward rapidity** in ALICE

Run 3 performance at forward rapidity



- Performance in pp using muons tracks detected in all muon detectors: MFT+MCH+MID
- First prompt/non-prompt J/ψ separation at forward rapidity in ALICE
- Boost at forward rapidity allows non-prompt fraction measurement **down to** $p_{\rm T} = 0$



Conclusion & outlook



- Prompt/non-prompt J/ ψ separation at mid-rapidity in Pb–Pb collisions achievable in ALICE down to $p_{\rm T} = 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- <u>In pp:</u> prompt/non-prompt production is well described by models
- <u>In Pb-Pb</u>:
 - Prompt J/ψ results described by models including (re)generation at low p_T and in central collisions, and dissociation at high p_T → tensions to describe semicentral collisions
 - > Non-prompt J/ ψ suppression at high p_{Γ} described by models implementing **collisional and** radiative parton energy loss in medium
- In Run 3, prompt/non-prompt charmonia measurement is possible at forward rapidity thanks to the installation of the Muon Forward Tracker (MFT), down to $p_T = 0$

Thank you !