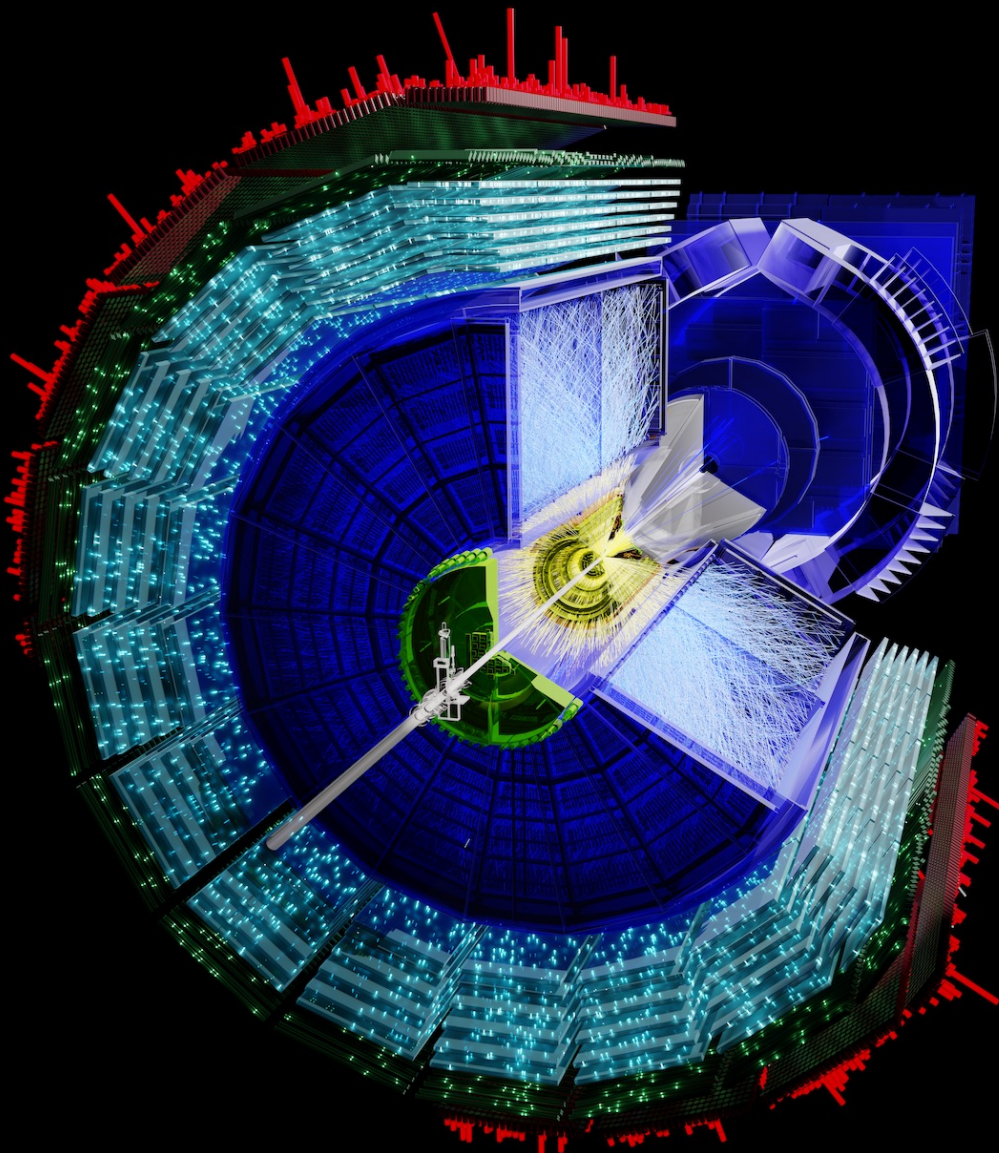




Quarkonium production and collectivity in heavy-ion collisions with ALICE

Luca Micheletti

On behalf of the ALICE experiment

09/07/2025

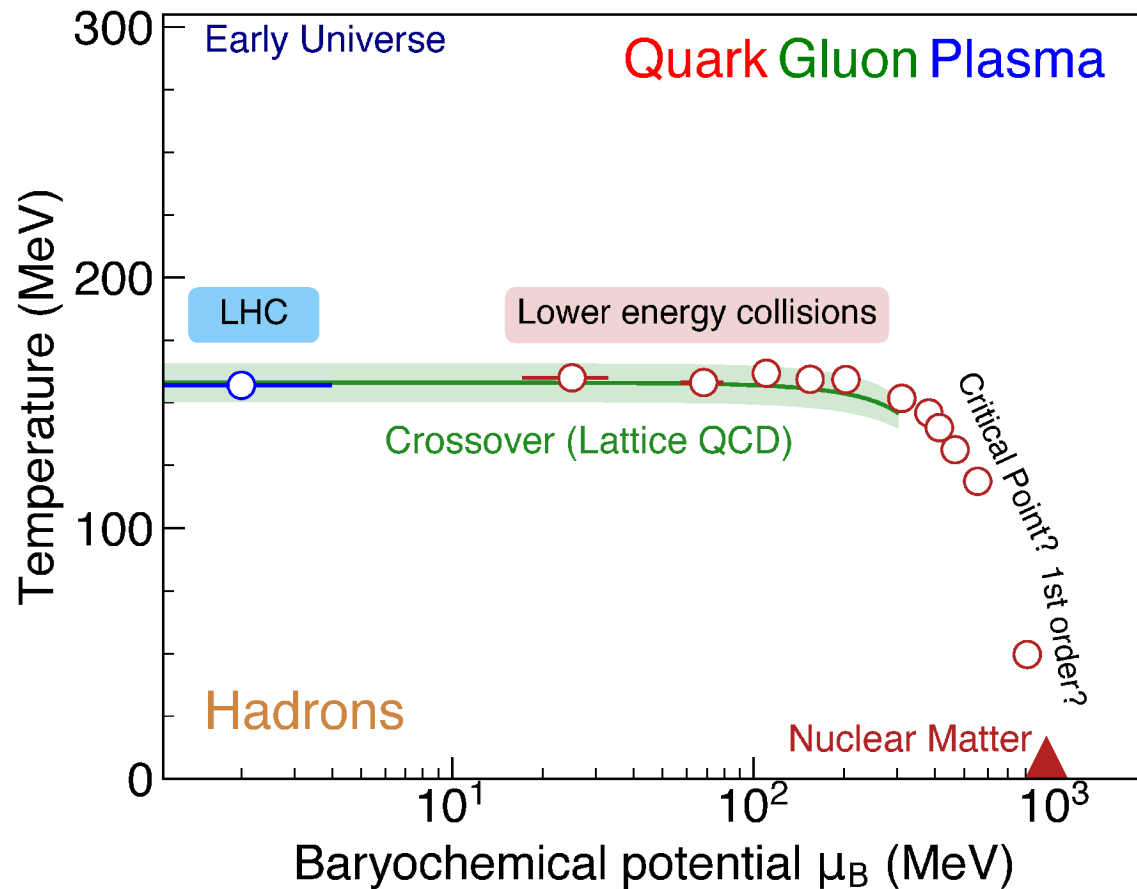
EPS-HEP 2025



ALICE

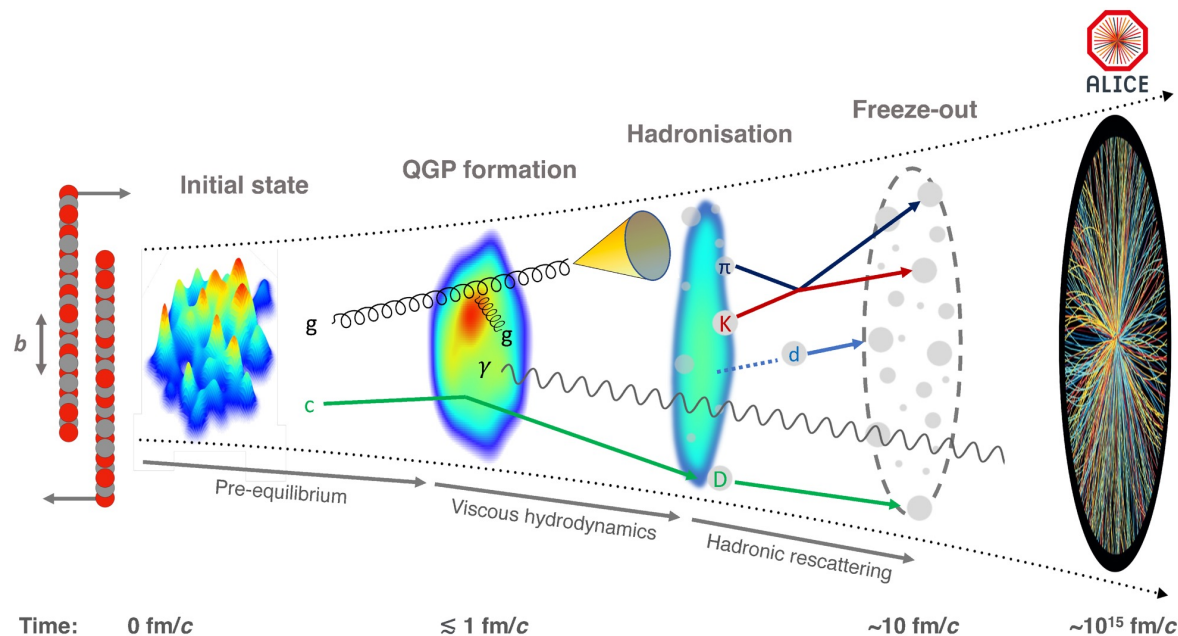


📌 Quark-gluon plasma (QGP): state of matter in which **quarks** and **gluons** are no more confined into hadrons



- QGP phase diagram: illustrates the phase transition in terms of temperature (**T**) and baryochemical potential (μ_B)
- From lattice QCD calculations:
 - Critical energy density (ϵ_c) $\sim 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^3$
 - Critical temperature (T_c) $\sim 150 \text{ MeV}$

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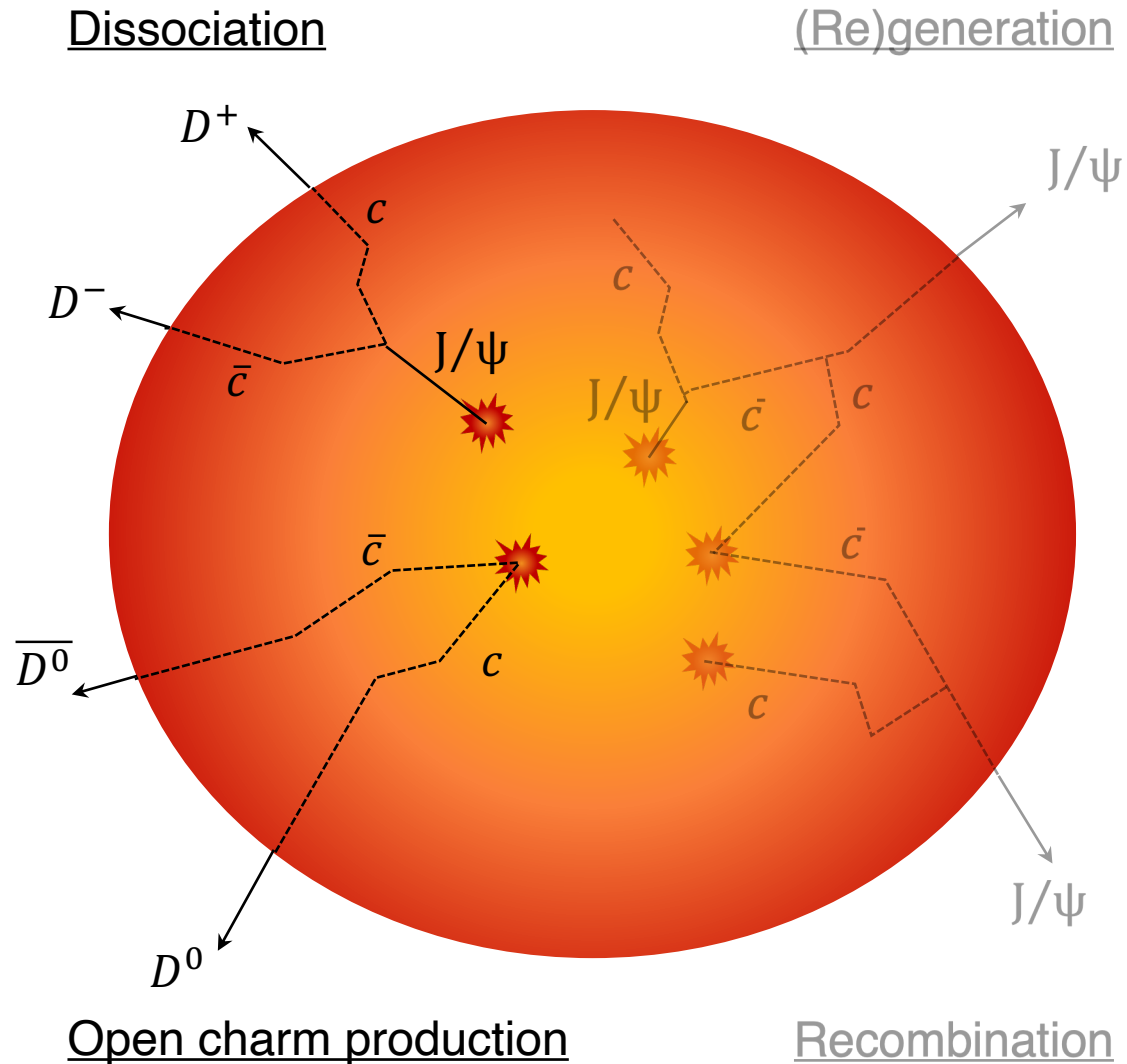
ALI-PUB-583519

 [Eur. Phys. J. C 84 \(2024\) 813](#), ALICE

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- From lattice QCD calculations:
 - Critical energy density (ϵ_c) $\sim 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^3$
 - Critical temperature (T_c) $\sim 150 \text{ MeV}$
- QGP rapid evolution / expansion ($\tau_{\text{QGP}} \sim 10 \text{ fm}/c$)
- ❑ Quarkonia ($c\bar{c}$ & $b\bar{b}$):
 - Heavy quarks produced in the first stages of the collision ($\tau_{\text{HQ}} \sim 0.05 - 0.1 \text{ fm}/c$)
 - Cross section can be computed within the factorization approach (NRQCD)

 [Phys.Rev.D51:1125-1171,1995](#), Bodwin et al.

Quarkonia ideal probe to investigate QGP!



Quarkonium suppression

- In a strongly interacting medium quarkonium states can be dissociated by a **color screening mechanism**

 [PLB 178 \(1986\) 416](#), T. Matsui, H. Satz

 [PR 858 \(2020\) 1-117](#), A. Rothkopf

 [PRD 109 \(2024\) 7, 074504](#) A. Bazavov et al.

- Sequential melting** of the quarkonium states according to the binding energy

	charmonia			bottomonia		
	J/ψ	χ _c	ψ(2S)	Y(1S)	Y(2S)	Y(3S)
Mass (GeV)	3.10	3.53	3.68	9.46	10.02	10.36
E _B (GeV)	0.64	0.20	0.05	1.10	0.54	0.20



- The abundance of heavy quarks produced in HICs at LHC energies determines the statistical **(re)combination** of uncorrelated $Q\bar{Q}$

 [PRC 63 \(2001\) 054905](#), R. Thews et al.

- The larger low- p_T J/ ψ production at LHC w.r.t. RHIC is interpreted as a consequence of (re)generation

	RHIC	LHC
	$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$	$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$
$N_{\text{c}\bar{\text{c}}}/\text{event}$	10	115
$N_{\text{b}\bar{\text{b}}}/\text{event}$	0.05	3

A Large Ion Collider Experiment



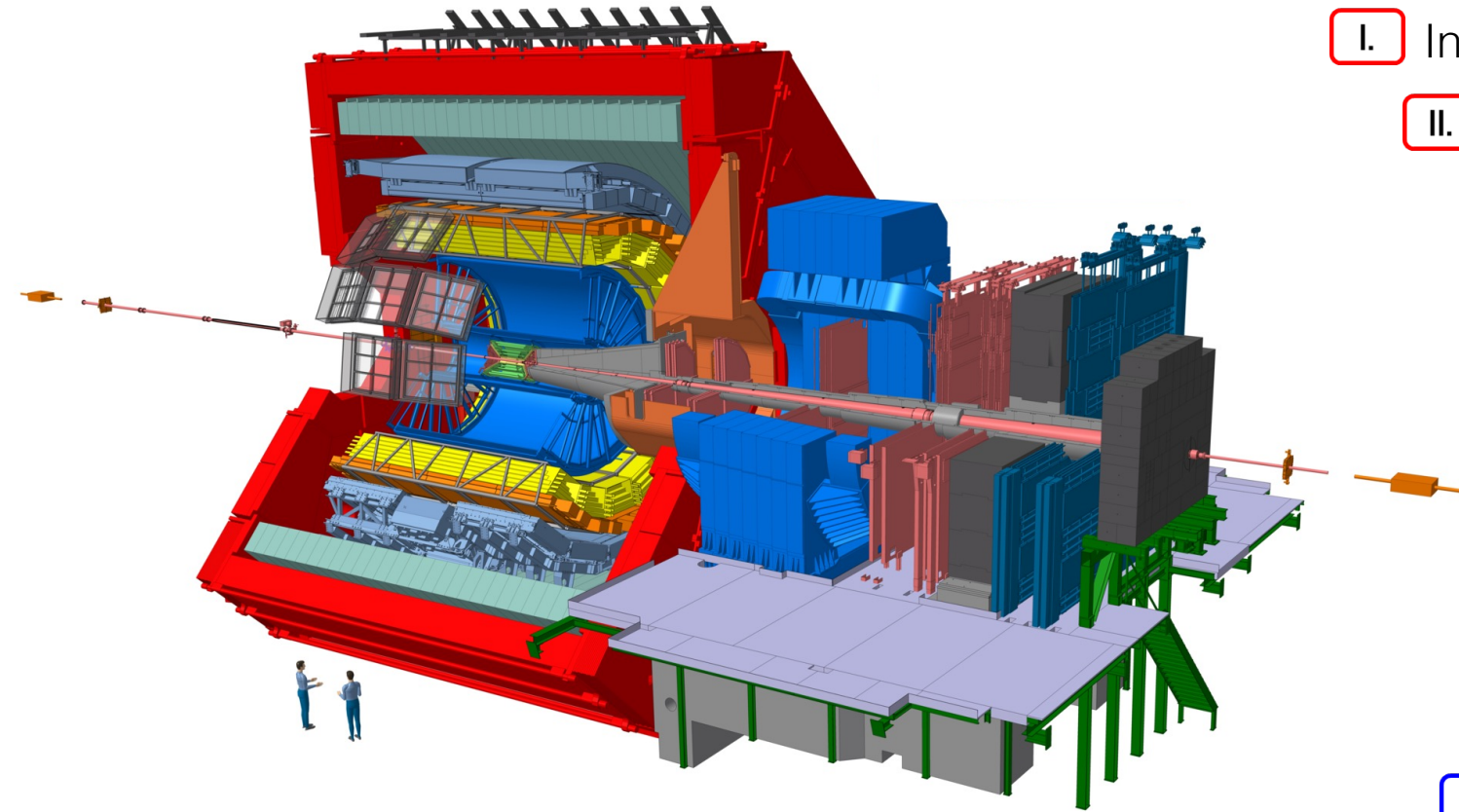
■ Trigger ■ Vertexing ■ Tracking ■ PID

Central Barrel ($|y| < 0.9$)

- I. Inner Tracking System (ITS) ■ ■
- II. Time Projection Chamber (TPC) ■ ■
- III. Time-Of-Flight detector (TOF) ■
- IV. V0 detectors ■

Muon Spectrometer ($2.5 < y < 4$)

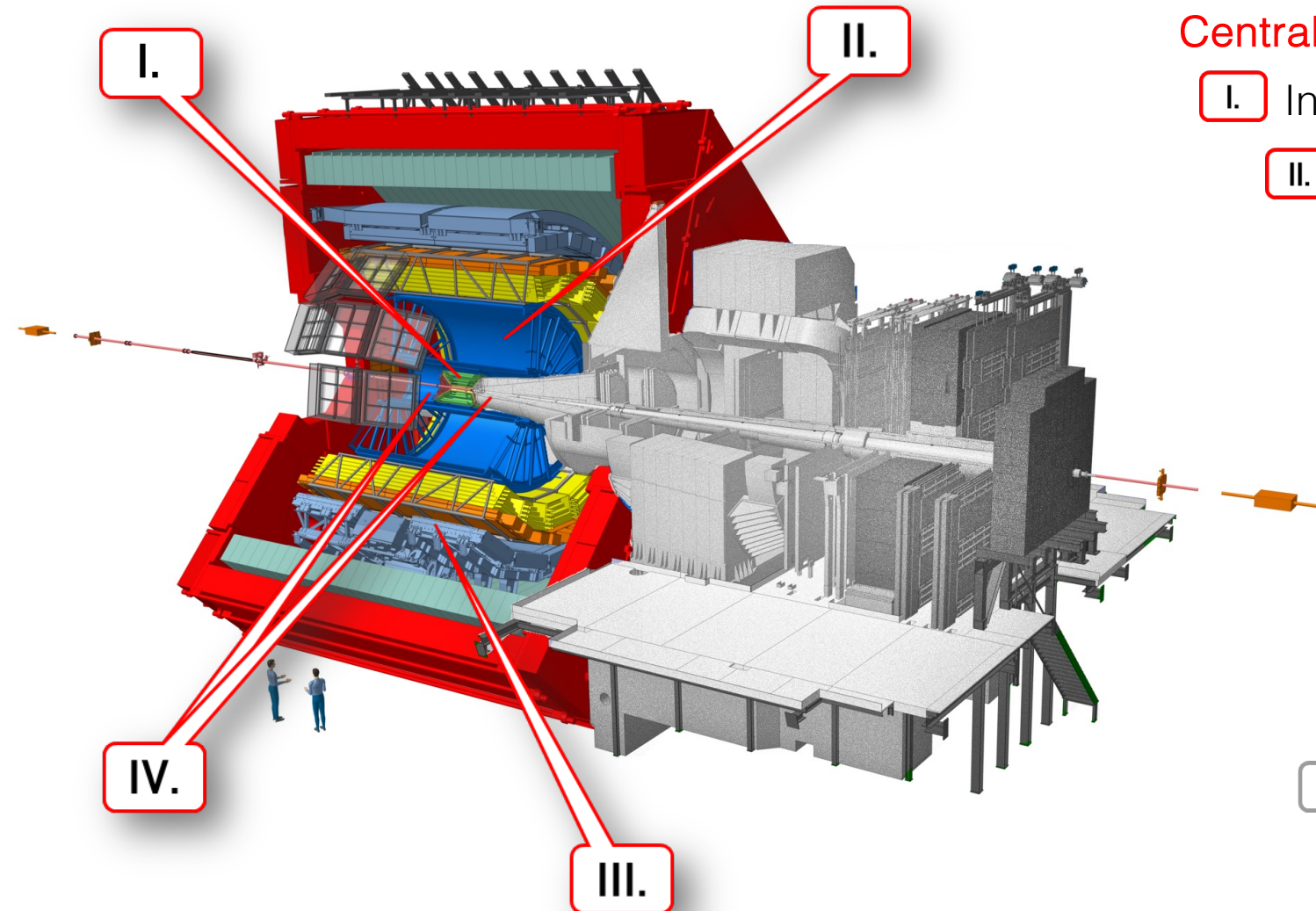
- I. Front absorber
- II. Dipole magnet
- III. Muon Chambers (MCH) ■
- IV. Muon Trigger / Muon Identifier ■ ■



A Large Ion Collider Experiment



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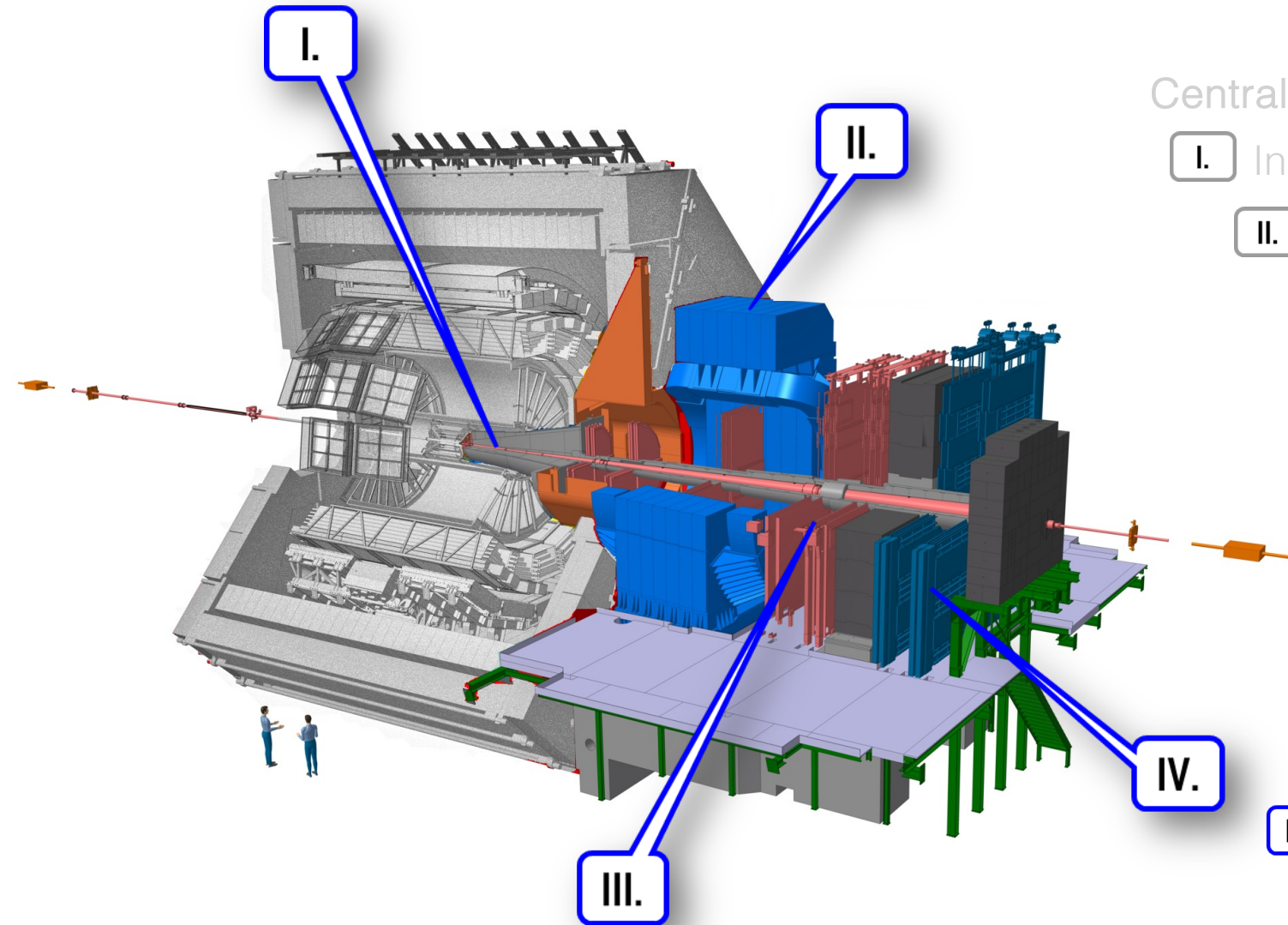
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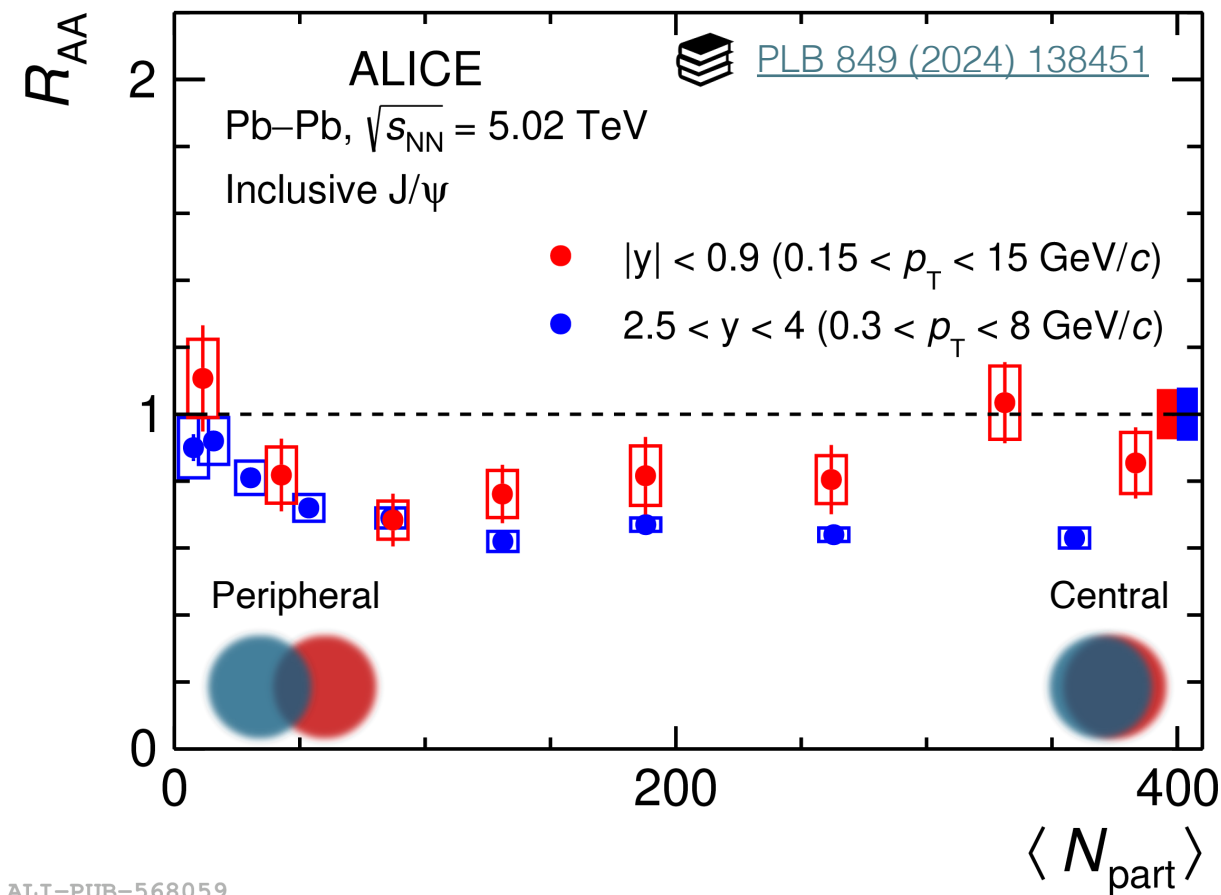
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J/ψ production in Pb–Pb collisions

Nuclear modification factor

$$R_{AA} = \frac{(d^2N/dp_T dy)_{AA}}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle (d^2\sigma/dp_T dy)_{pp}}$$

- Stronger J/ψ suppression in central collisions at **forward rapidity** w.r.t. to **midrapidity**



ALI-PUB-568059

J/ψ production in Pb–Pb collisions

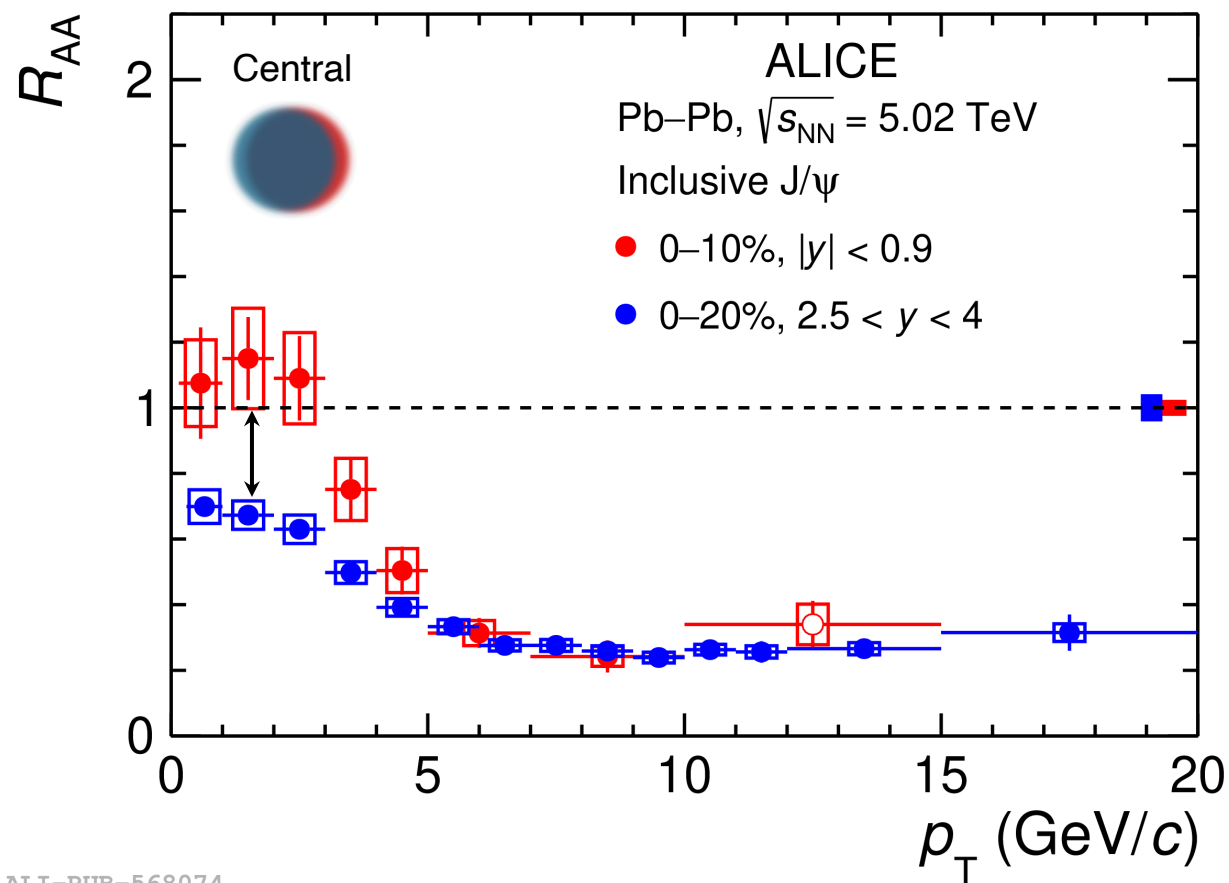
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- R_{AA} strong rapidity dependence at low p_T

(Re)generation:

- Important at low p_T ($p_T < 5$ GeV/c)
- **Stronger at midrapidity** due to the higher density of charm quarks



ALI-PUB-568074

J/ψ production in Pb–Pb collisions



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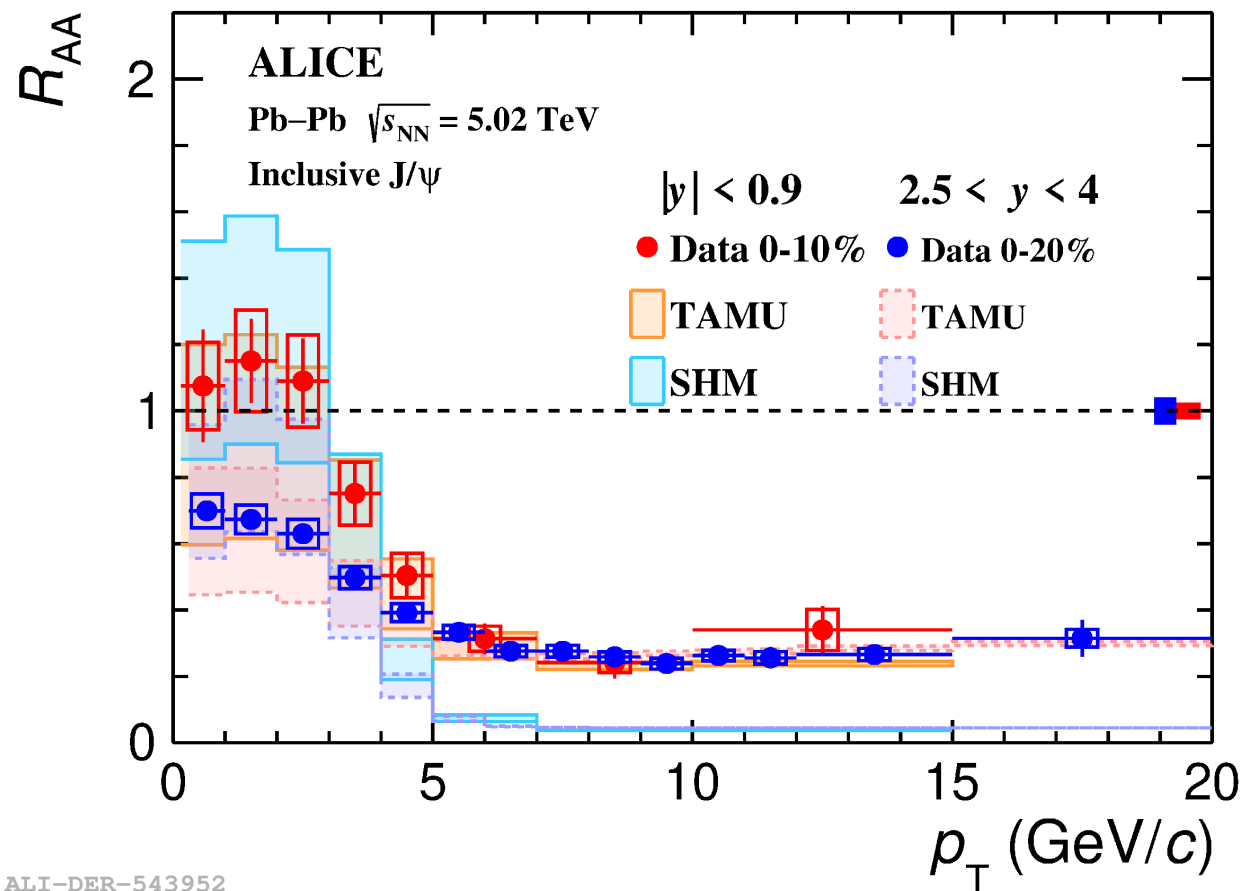
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  Statistical Hadronization Model (SHM)
quarkonia production at the phase boundary

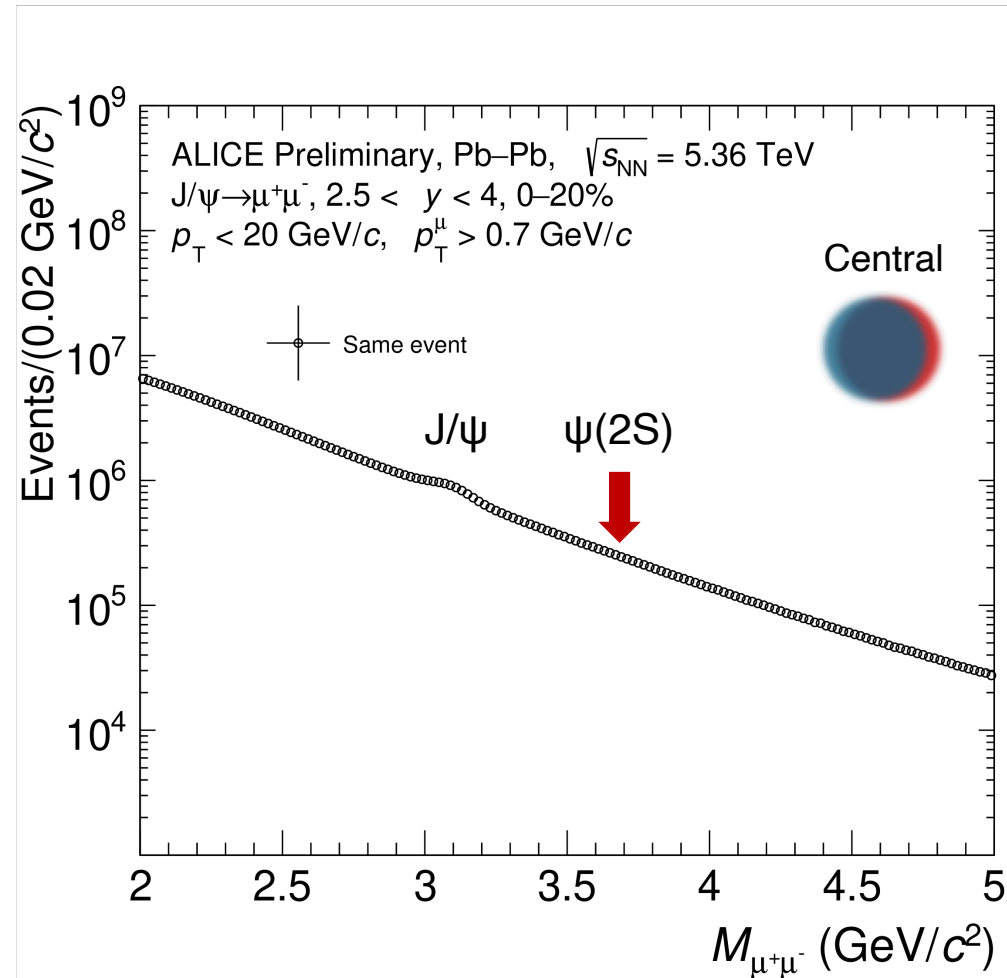
  Transport models (TAMU)
continuous dissociation / recombination of quarkonia in the QGP



ALI-DER-543952

 [PLB 797 \(2019\) 134836](#), A. Andronic et al.
 [PLB 664:253-257,2008](#), R. Rapp et al.

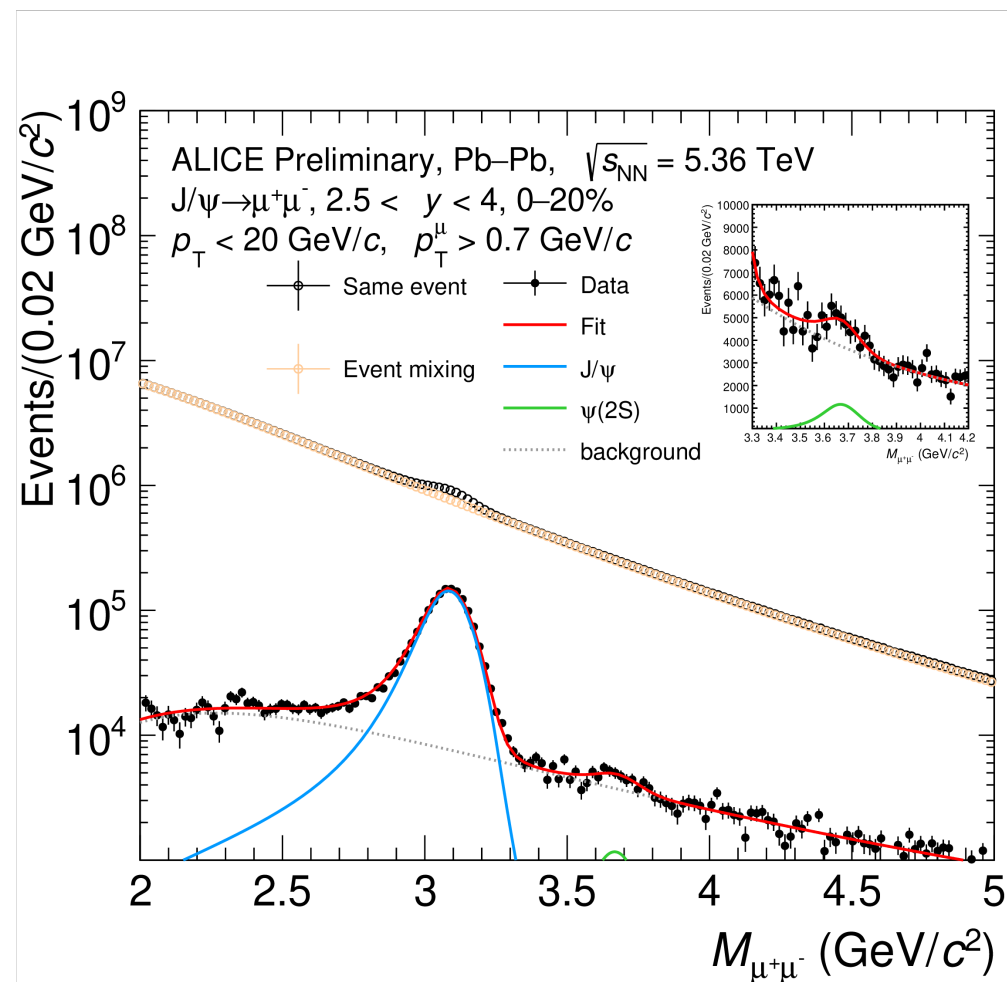
$\psi(2S)$ production in Pb–Pb collisions



ALI-PREL-605344

- $\psi(2S)$ peak not visible, background subtraction via **event-mixing** necessary

$\psi(2S)$ production in Pb–Pb collisions

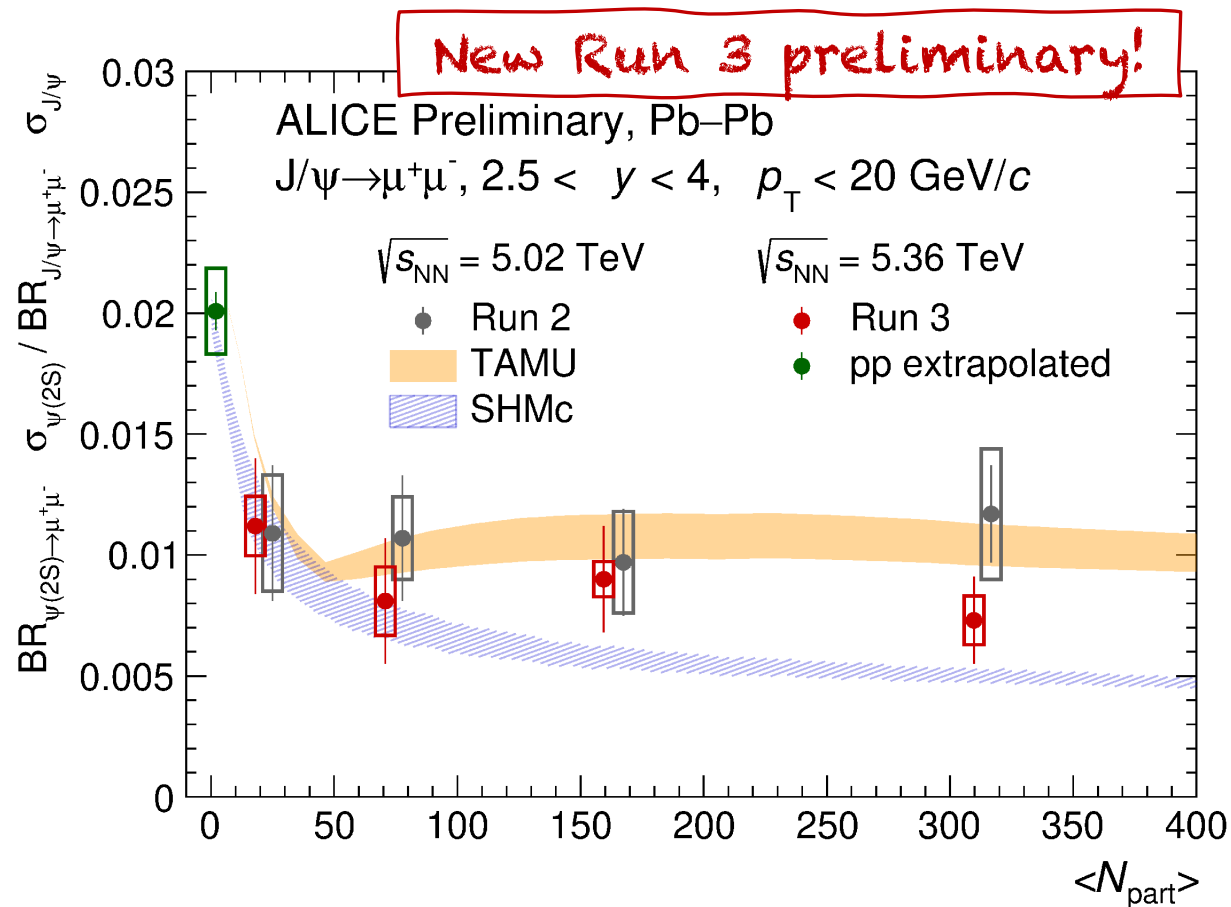


ALI-PREL-599781

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- $\psi(2S)$ more suppressed than J/ψ in Pb–Pb due to the lower binding potential

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	J/ψ	χ_c	$\psi(2S)$	Y(1S)	Y(2S)	Y(3S)
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- “Simple” $\psi(2S) / J/\psi$ ratio
 - No strong centrality dependence
 - Factor~2 suppression with respect to **pp**
 - Improved **precision** in **Run 3** w.r.t. Run 2
- **SHMc** and **TAMU** qualitatively describe the observed trend vs centrality

ALI-PREL-599771



[PRL 132 \(2024\) 042301](#)

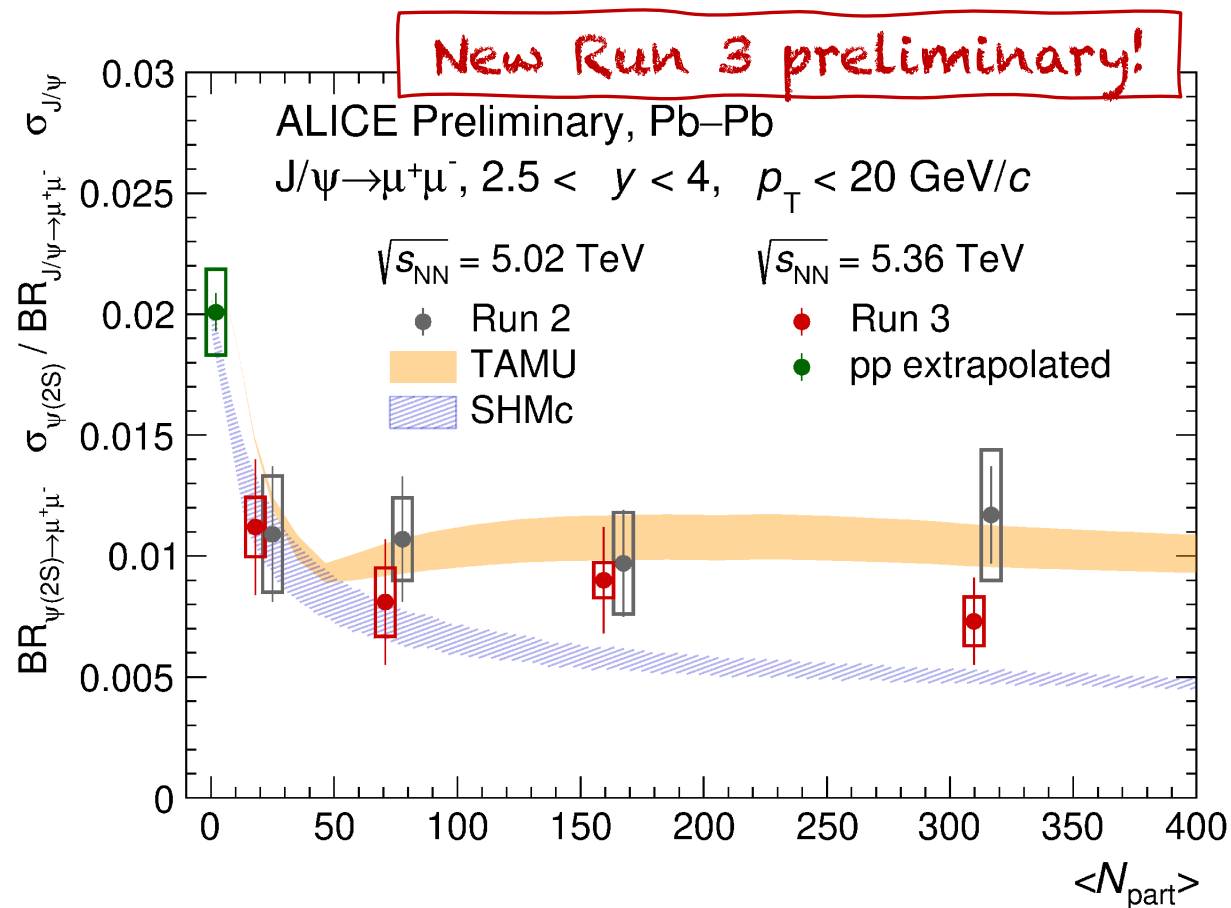


[PLB 797 \(2019\) 134836](#), A. Andronic et al.



[PLB 664:253-257,2008](#) R. Rapp et al.

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Different observable to study quarkonium suppression / (re)generation mechanisms?



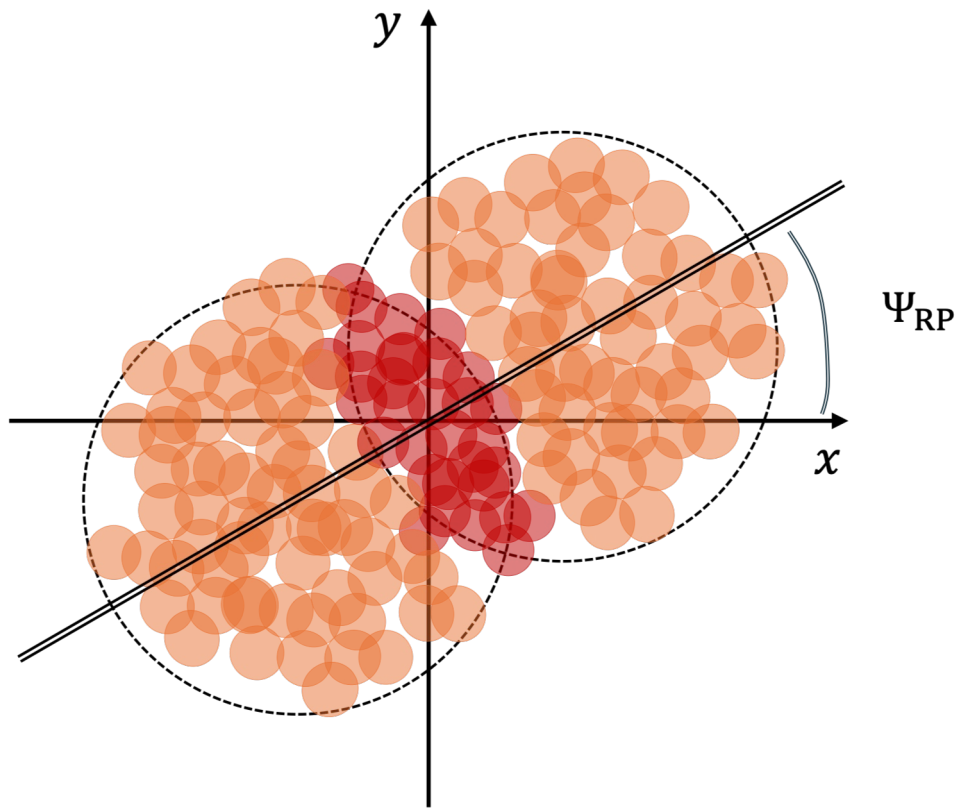
[PRL 132 \(2024\) 042301](#)



[PLB 797 \(2019\) 134836](#), A. Andronic et al.

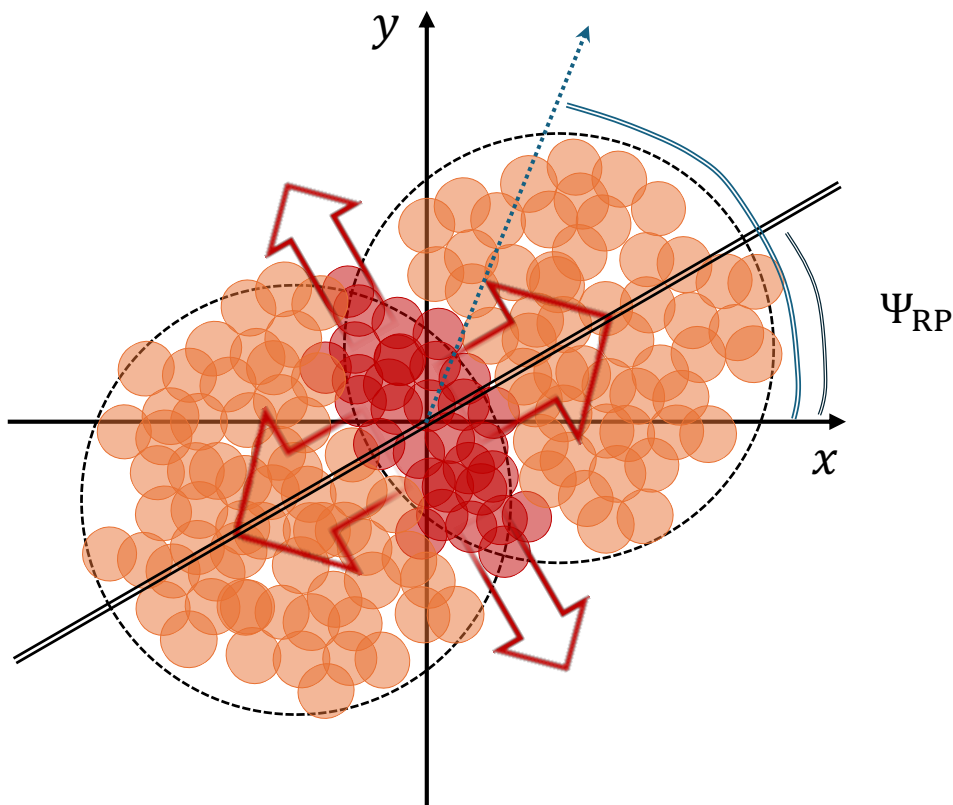


[PLB 664:253-257,2008](#) R. Rapp et al.



Elliptic flow

- Anisotropic shape of the fireball in non-central collisions (“**almond**” shape)
- Ψ_{RP} : Reaction Plane angle

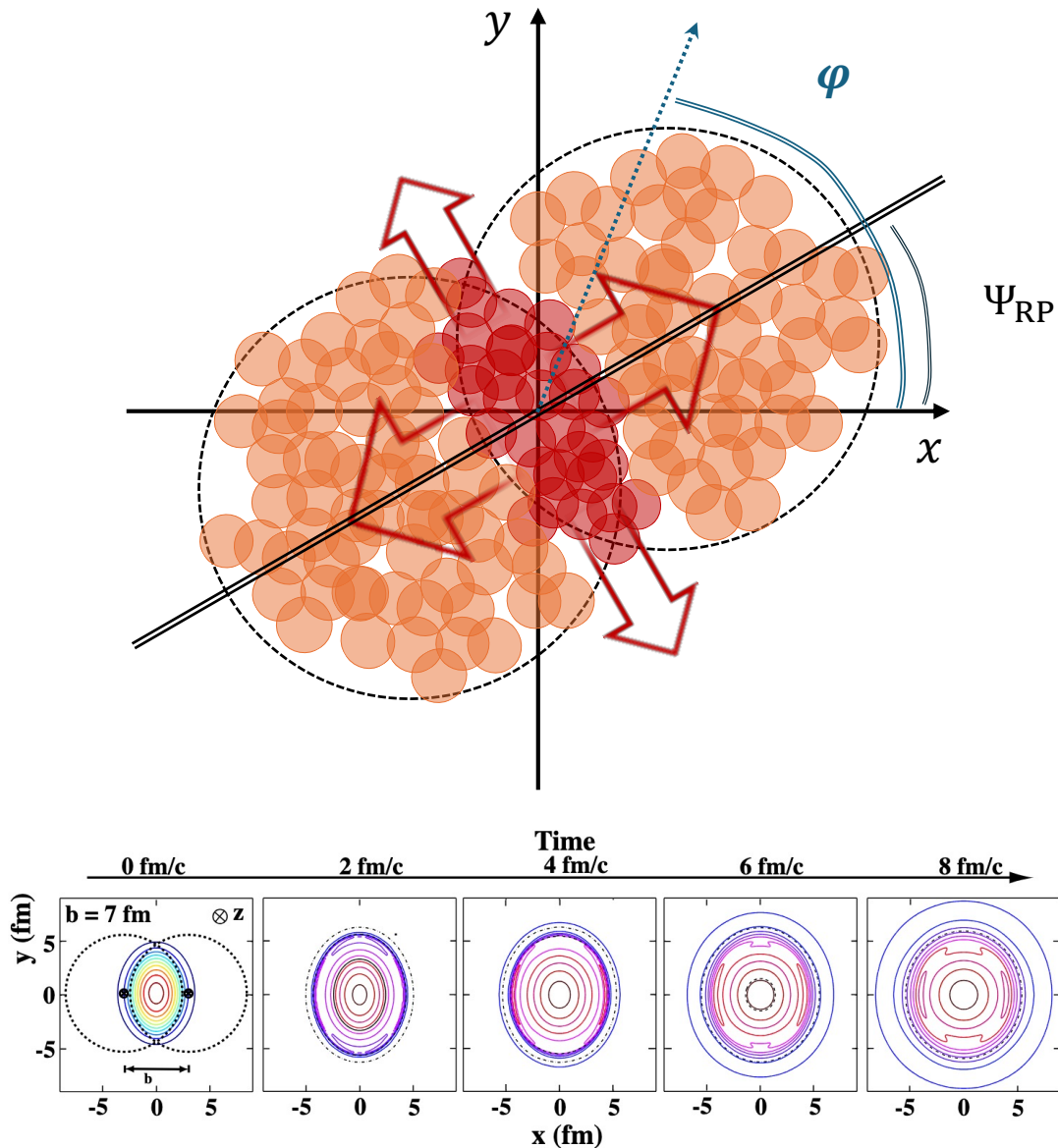


Elliptic flow

- Anisotropic shape of the fireball in non-central collisions (“**almond**” shape)
- Ψ_{RP} : Reaction Plane angle
- Initial geometric anisotropy convert to a momentum anisotropy of the measured particles

$$\frac{dN}{d\varphi} \propto \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n (\cos[n(\varphi - \Psi_{\text{RP}})]) \right)$$
$$v_n = \langle \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi_{\text{RP}})] \rangle$$

- $v_2 \sim$ elliptic modulation of the particle distribution in the **transverse plane** (x, y)



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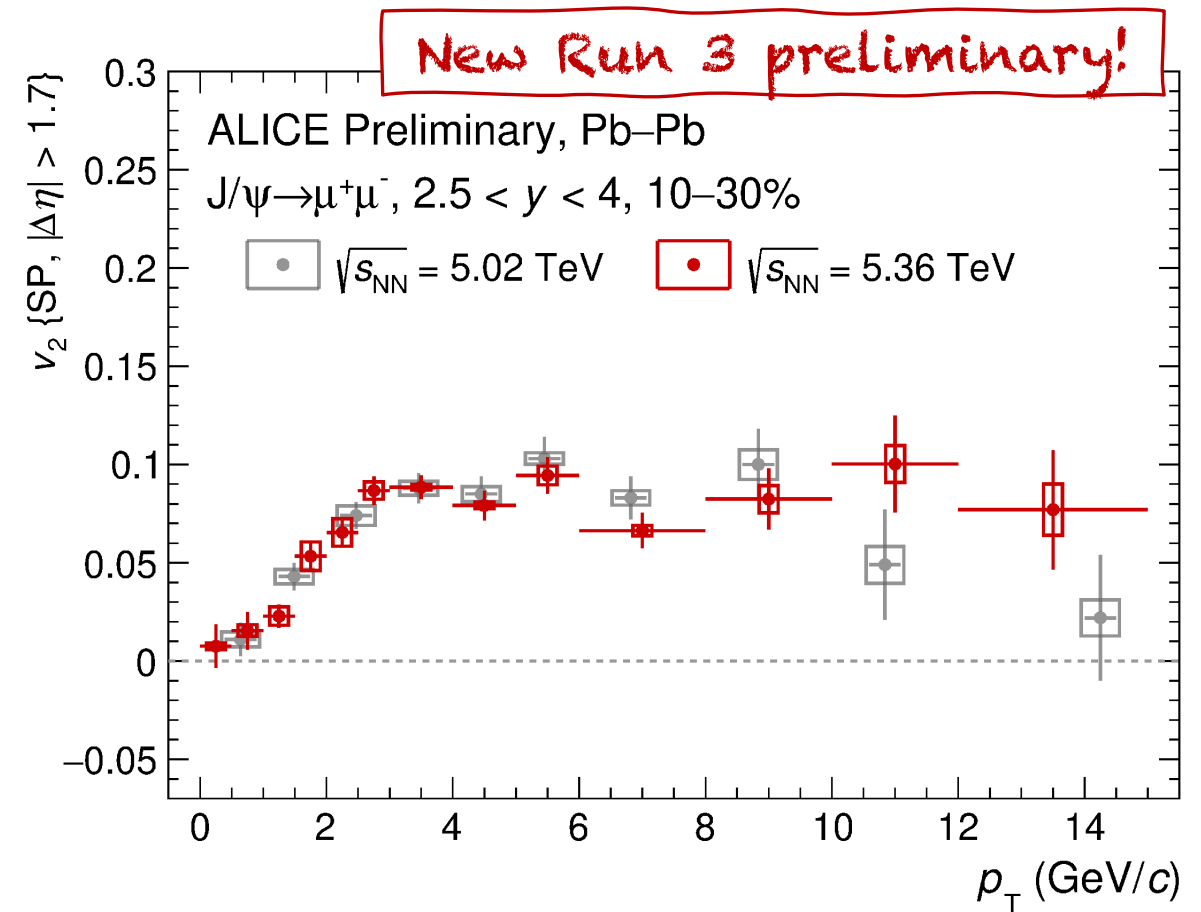
$$v_n = \langle \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi_{RP})] \rangle$$

- ❑ $v_2 \sim$ elliptic modulation of the particle distribution in the **transverse plane** (x, y)

- ❑ v_2 originates in the **first stages** after the collision
 - Sensitive to the **equation of state** of the system
 - Sensitive to quark **thermalization** in the medium

J/ψ elliptic flow

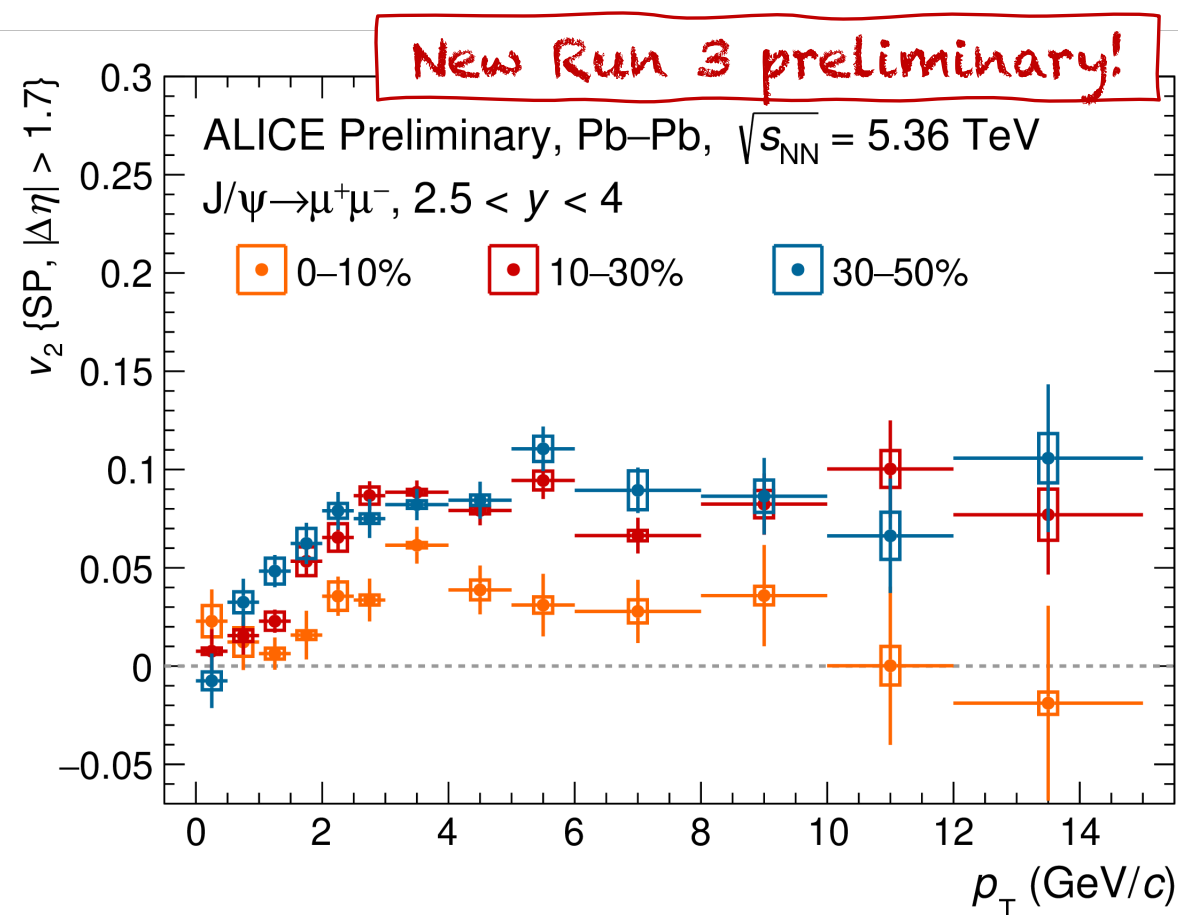
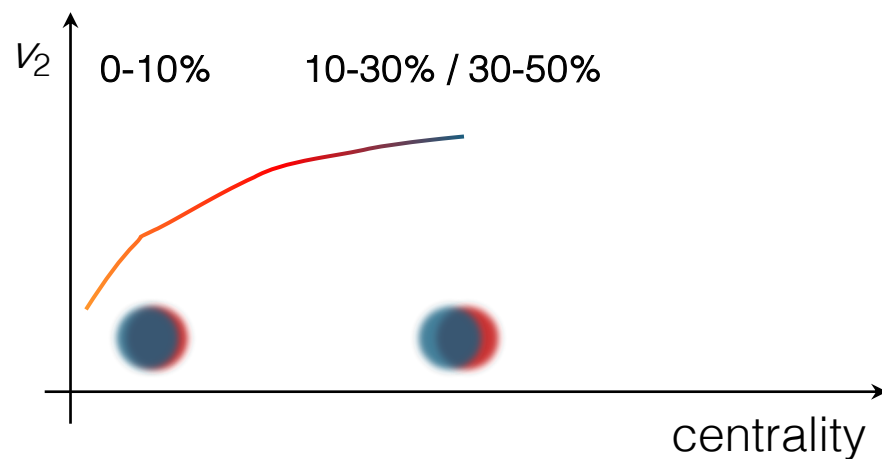
- Improved granularity in **Run 3** w.r.t. Run 2
- Run 3** results consistent with Run 2



ALI-PREL-602018

J/ψ elliptic flow

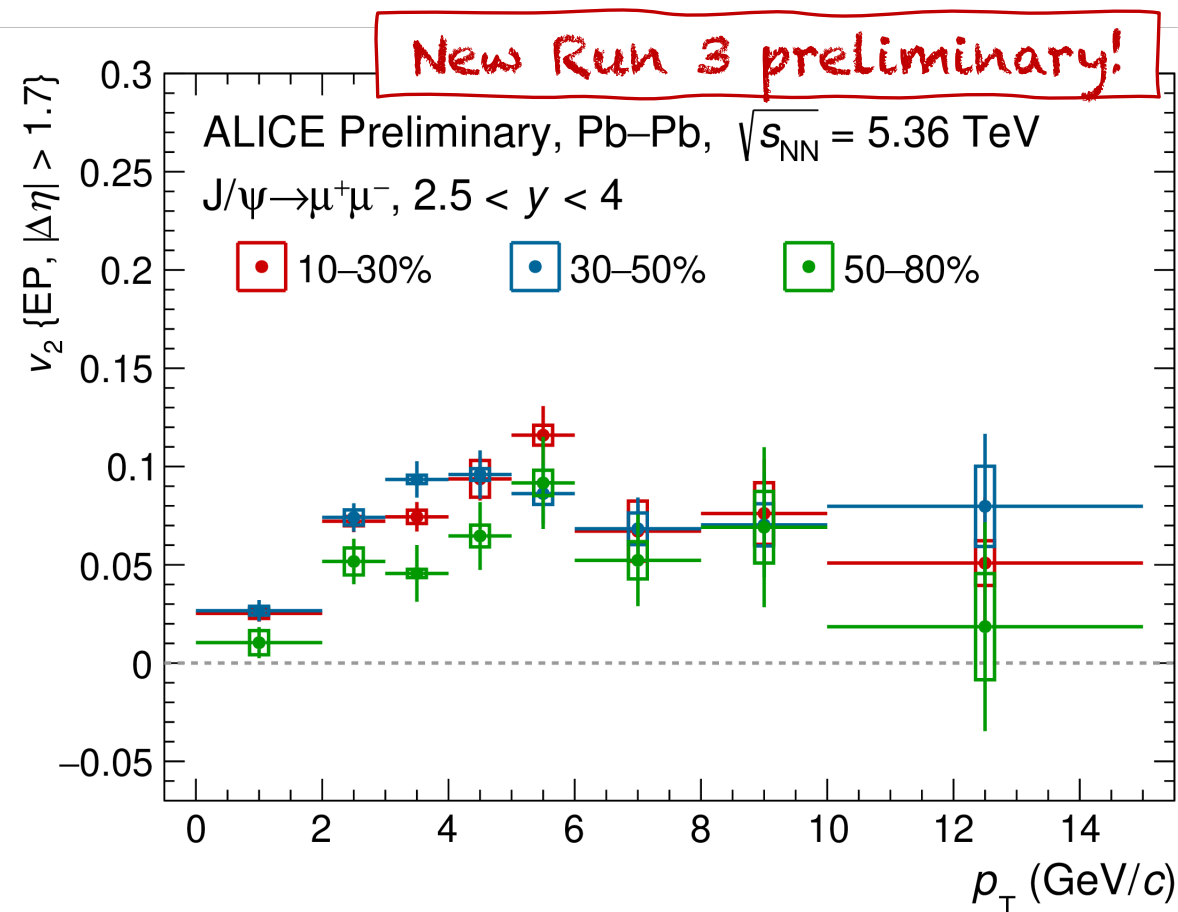
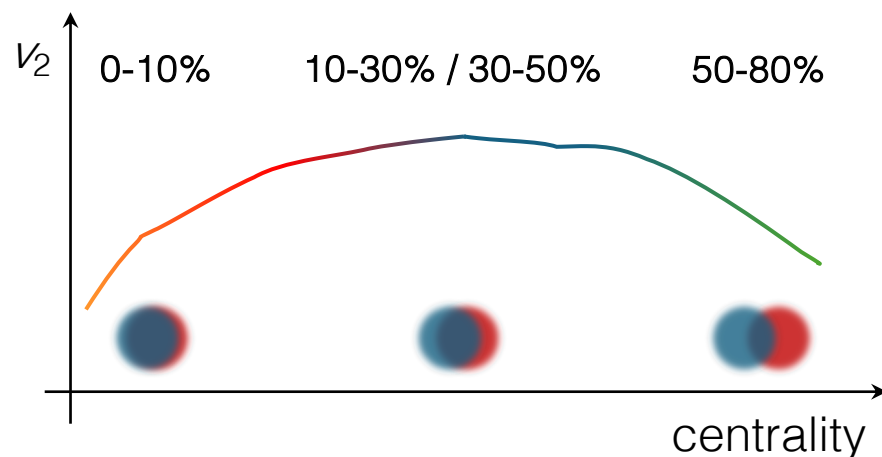
- Improved granularity in **Run 3** w.r.t. Run 2
- Run 3** results consistent with Run 2
- Increasing v_2 from central to semicentral



ALI-PREL-596795

J/ψ elliptic flow

- Improved granularity in **Run 3** w.r.t. Run 2
- Run 3** results consistent with Run 2
- Increasing v_2 from central to semicentral
- Hint of decreasing v_2 towards peripheral

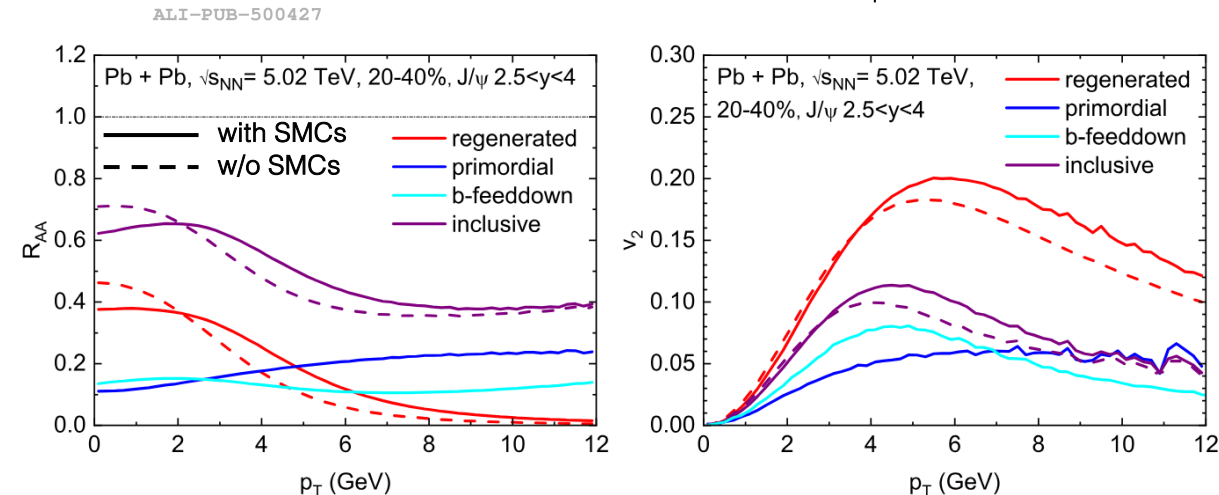
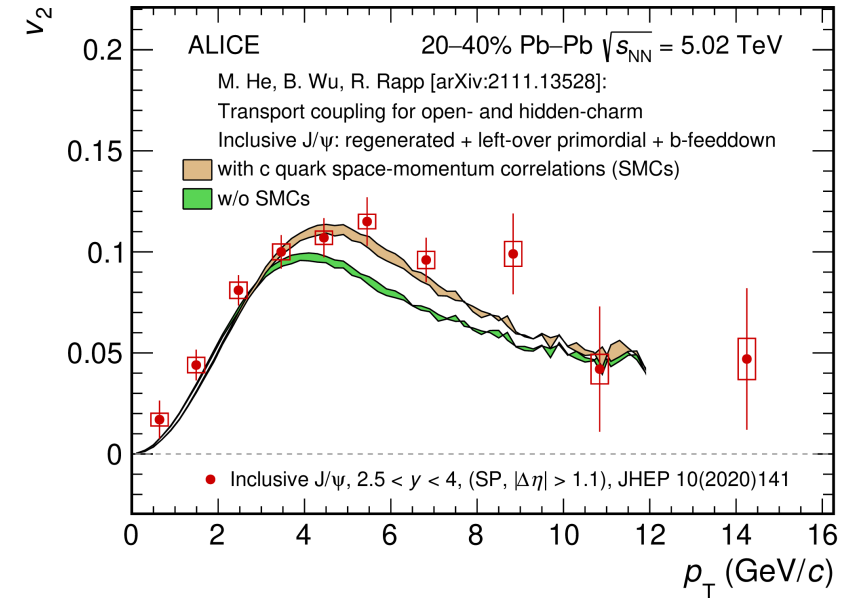


ALI-PREL-596800

Collectivity: quarkonia

J/ψ elliptic flow

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- v_2 described by **transport model**, supporting charm quark thermalization in the QGP in the (re)generation scenario

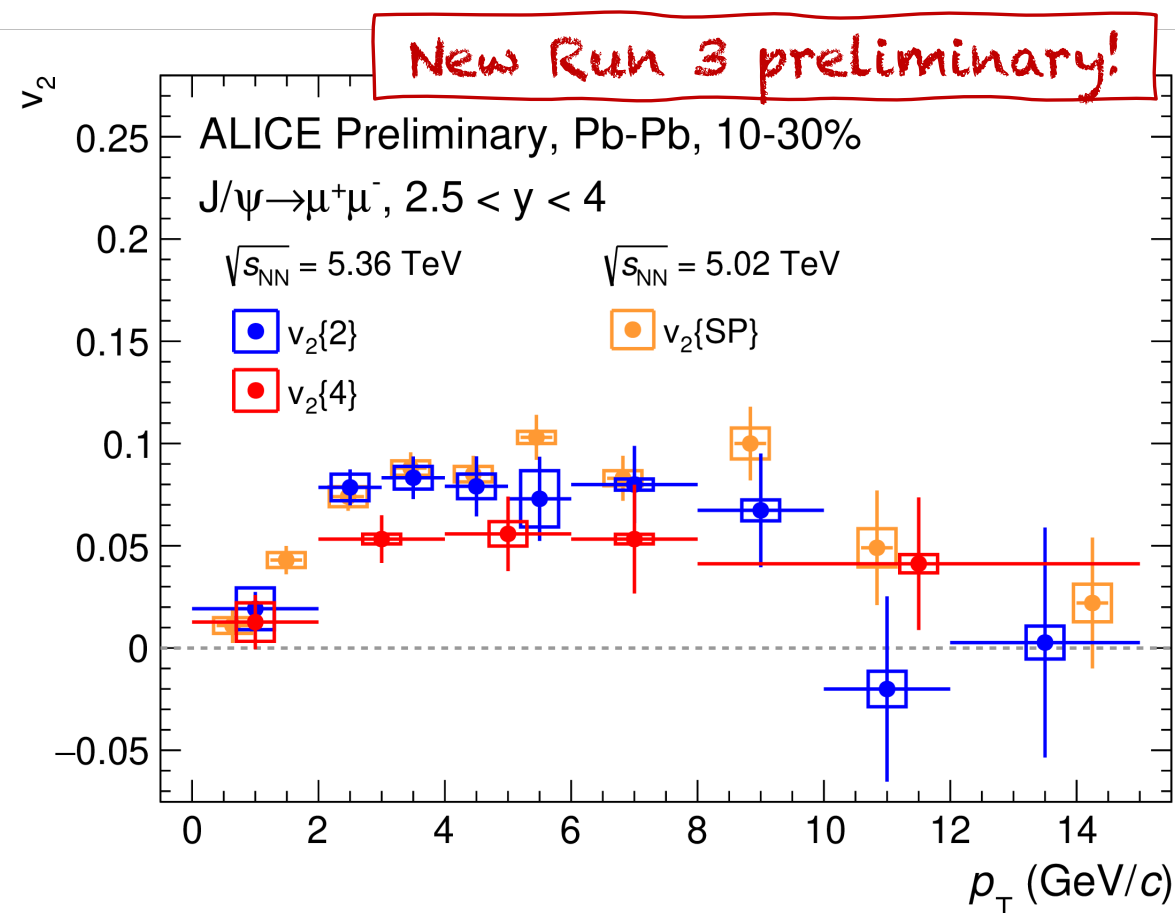


[PRL 128, 162301 \(2022\)](#), M. He, B. Wu, R. Rapp

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- Multiparticle correlations v_2 :
 - 2/4 particle correlations ($v_2\{2\}$, $v_2\{4\}$)
 - $v_2\{4\} < v_2\{2\} \Rightarrow$ flow fluctuation (?)
 - Initial state geometry variation (?)
- Flow fluctuation ratio (σ/v_2) accessible (assuming gaussian fluctuations)

$$\frac{\sigma}{\langle v_2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{v_2\{SP\}^2 - v_2\{4\}^2}{v_2\{SP\}^2 + v_2\{4\}^2}} \quad \begin{cases} v_2\{SP\}^2 \sim \langle v_2 \rangle^2 + \sigma^2 \\ v_2\{4\}^2 \sim \langle v_2 \rangle^2 - \sigma^2 \end{cases}$$



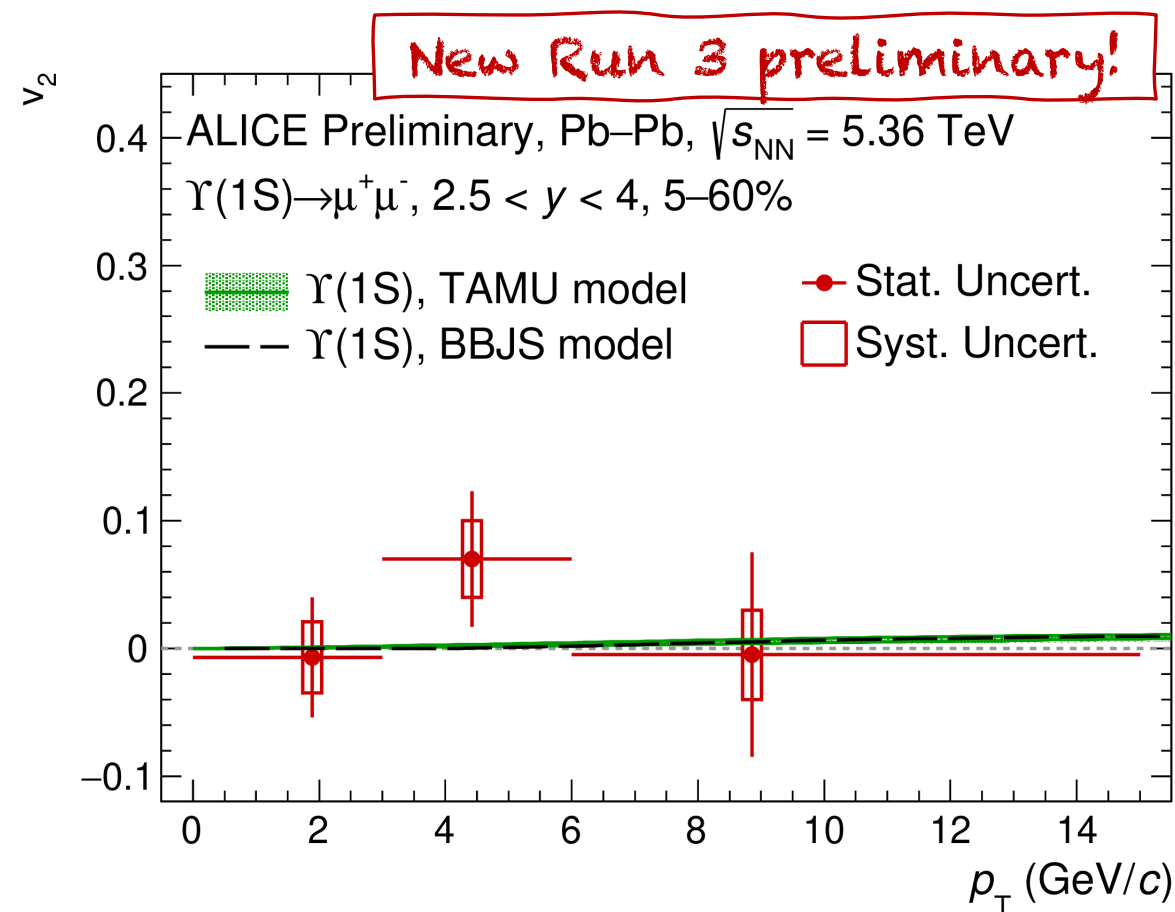
ALI-PREL-602877

J/ψ elliptic flow

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Υ(1S) elliptic flow

- v_2 compatible with zero
- No evidence of (re)generation in Pb–Pb



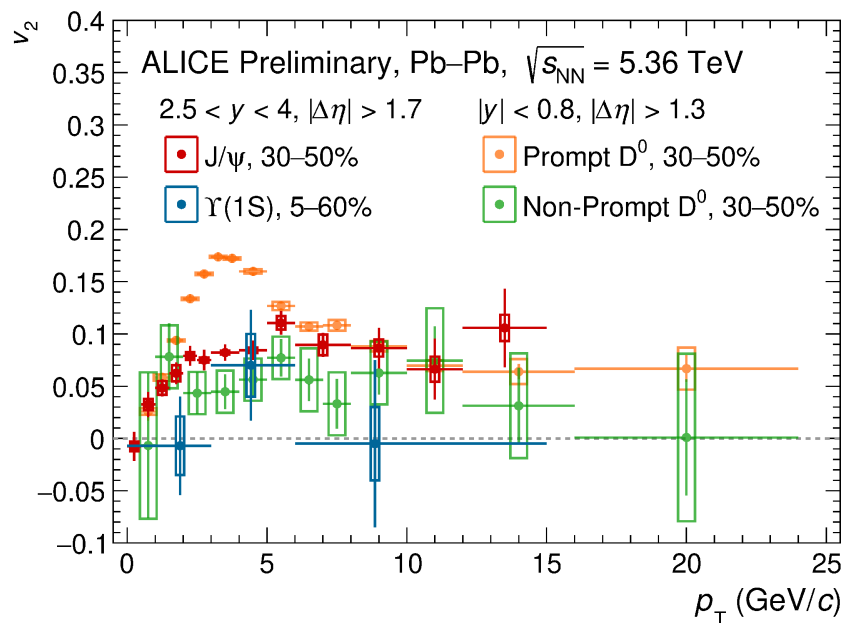
ALI-PREL-600791

Summary and perspectives

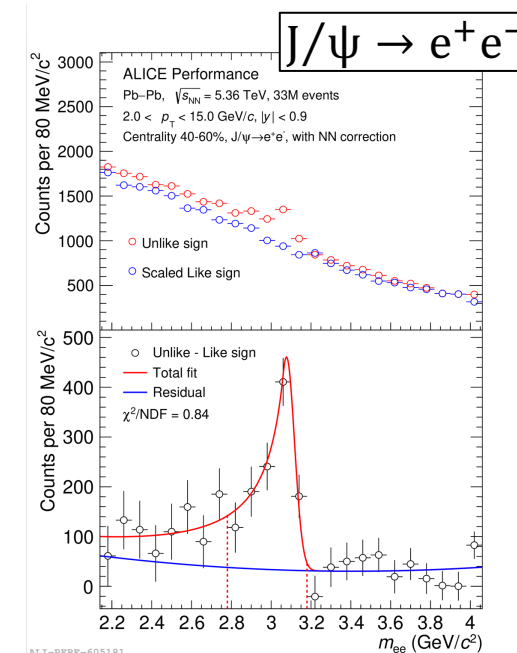
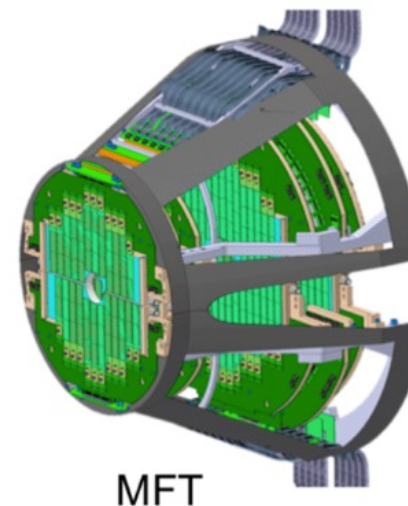
Charmonia production & flow in Pb–Pb collisions

- Suppression and (re)generation mechanisms explain Run 2 / Run 3 measurements
- Flow measurements support **charm quarks thermalization** in the QGP
- At LHC energies no evidence of bottomonia (re)generation ($\Upsilon(1S) v_2 \sim 0$)

! [Marcello Di Costanzo](#), T04, Wed 17:00



ALI-PREL-597751



Future perspectives

- ❑ Larger luminosity collected (2023+2024 Pb–Pb):
 - Fwd. Rapidity factor ~4 increase
 - Midrapidity factor ~100 increase
- ❑ prompt / non-prompt charmonia separation at fwd thanks the **Muon Forward Tracker (MFT)** installed in Run 3

! [Emilie Barreau](#), T05, Tue 17:50