

AFTER @ LHC

Heavy ion physics with the Pb beam



Andry Rakotozafindrabe
CEA (Saclay) IRFU

A Fixed Target Experiment at LHC

Use LHC beams on fixed target :

- LHC 7 TeV proton beam
 - ▶ $\sqrt{s} \sim 115 \text{ GeV} : p-p, p-d, p-A$
- LHC 2.76 TeV lead beam
 - ▶ $\sqrt{s} \sim 72 \text{ GeV} : Pb-p, Pb-A$

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between SPS and top RHIC energies

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 - ▶ high luminosity, high boost ($\gamma_{\text{CMS}}=4.8 @ 115 \text{ GeV}$), target versatility

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spin physics

PDF and nPDF at large x_B

heavy quarkonium prod. and
Cold Nuclear Matter effects

W, Z prod. near threshold

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UPC

QGP studies, high precision heavy
quarkonium observatory, high p_T jets

diffractive physics

More details

▶ on the website :
after.in2p3.fr



▶ in Phys. Rept. :

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Contents	
Aller à la page 242	
1. Introduction.....	239
2. Key numbers and features.....	241
3. Nucleon partonic structure.....	242
3.1. Drell-Yan.....	242
3.2. Gluons in the proton at large x	242
3.2.1. Quarkonia.....	242
3.2.2. Jets.....	242
3.2.3. Direct/isolated photons.....	242
3.3. Gluons in the deuteron and in the neutron.....	242
3.4. Charm and bottom in the proton.....	242
3.4.1. Open-charm production.....	242
3.4.2. $J/\psi + D$ meson production.....	242
3.4.3. Heavy-quark plus photon production.....	242
4. Spin physics.....	242
4.1. Transverse SSA and DY.....	242
4.2. Quarkonium and heavy-quark transverse SSA.....	242
4.3. Transverse SSA and photon.....	242
4.4. Spin asymmetries with a final state polarization.....	242
5. Nuclear matter.....	242
5.1. Quark nPDF: Drell-Yan in pA and $PbPb$	242
5.2. Gluon nPDF.....	242
5.2.1. Isolated photons and photon-jet correlations.....	242
5.2.2. Precision quarkonium and heavy-flavour studies.....	242
5.3. Color filtering, energy loss, Sudakov suppression and hadron break-up in the nucleus.....	242
6. Deconfinement in heavy-ion collisions.....	242
6.1. Quarkonium studies.....	242
6.2. Jet quenching.....	242
6.3. Direct photon.....	242
6.4. Deconfinement and the target rest frame.....	242
6.5. Nuclear-matter baseline.....	242
7. W and Z boson production in pp , pd and pA collisions.....	242
7.1. First measurements in pA	242
7.2. W/Z production in pp and pd	242
8. Exclusive, semi-exclusive and backward reactions.....	242
8.1. Ultra-peripheral collisions.....	242
8.2. Hard diffractive reactions.....	242
8.3. Heavy-hadron (diffractive) production at $x_F \rightarrow -1$	242
8.4. Very backward physics.....	242
8.5. Direct hadron production.....	242
9. Further potentialities of a high-energy fixed-target set-up.....	252
9.1. D and B physics.....	252
9.2. Secondary beams.....	252
9.3. Forward studies in relation with cosmic shower.....	253
10. Conclusions.....	253
Acknowledgments.....	253
References.....	253

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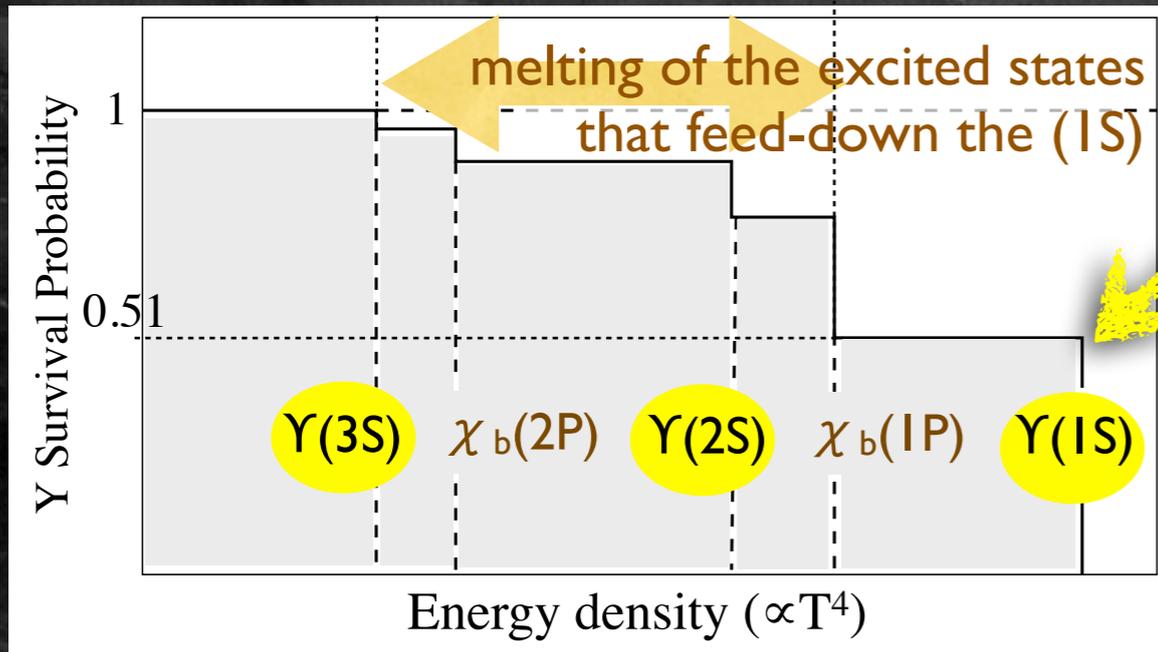


Physics opportunities of a fixed-target experiment using LHC beams

S.J. Brodsky^a, F. Fleuret^b, C. Hadjidakis^c, J.P. Lansberg^{c,*}

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Sequential melting in QGP



Dissociation temperatures from lattice QCD (+hydro)

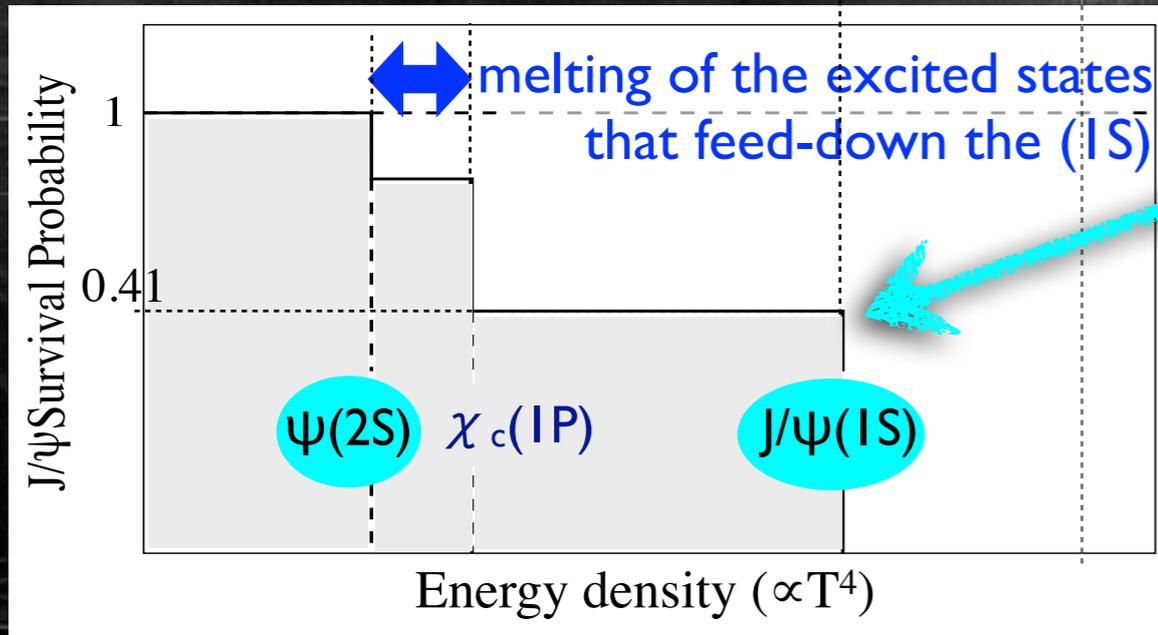
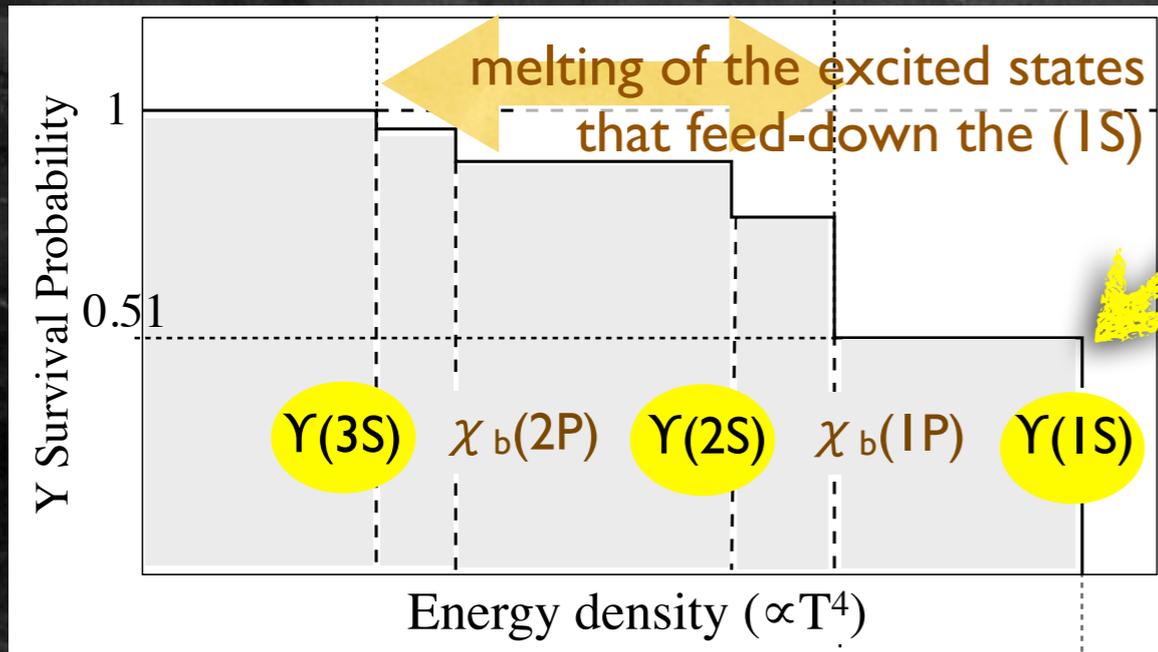
T_d/T_c



$T_c \sim 150 - 175 \text{ MeV}$

[Mocsy et al., *Int.J.Mod.Phys. A28* (2013) 1340012]

Sequential melting in QGP



[Satz, *Int.J.Mod.Phys. A28* (2013) 1330043]

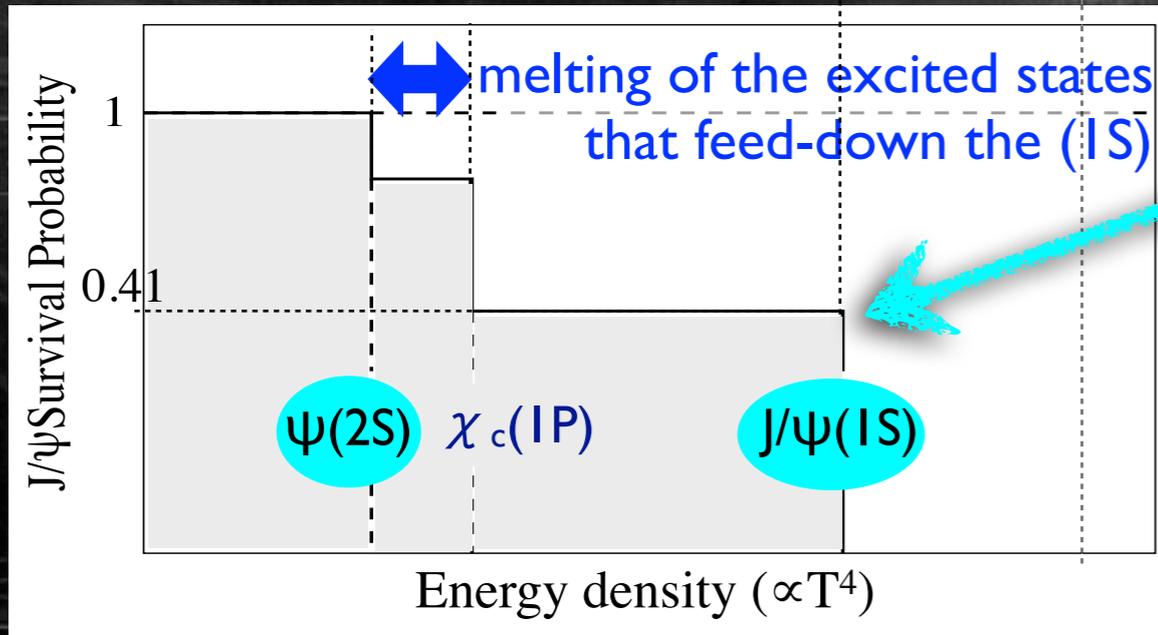
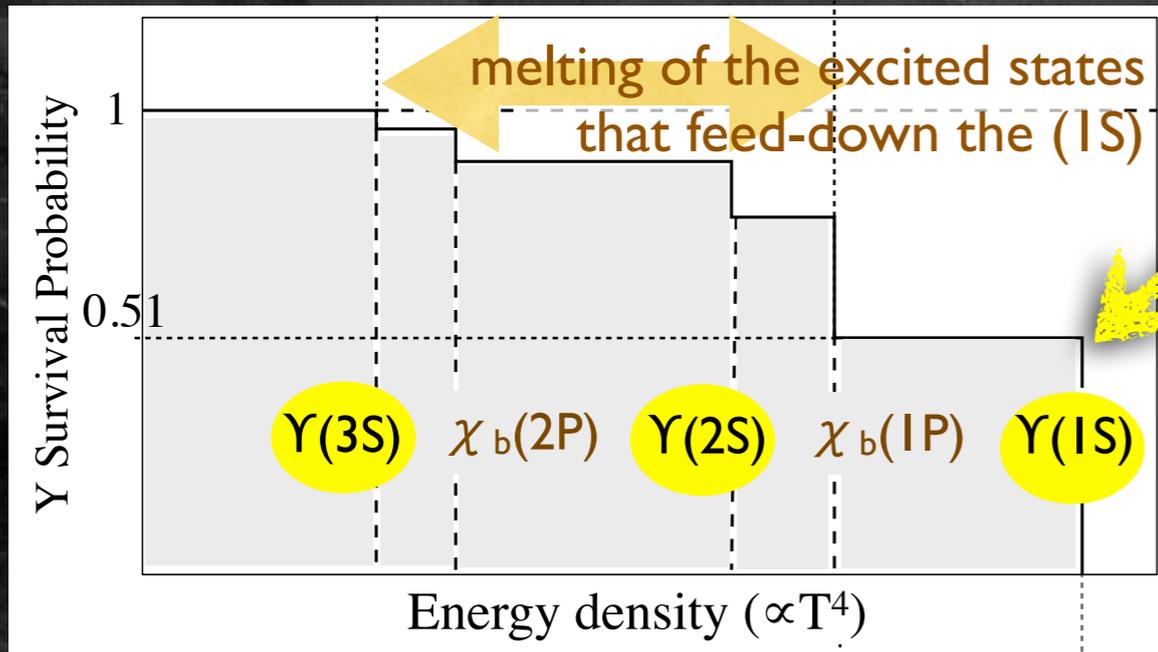
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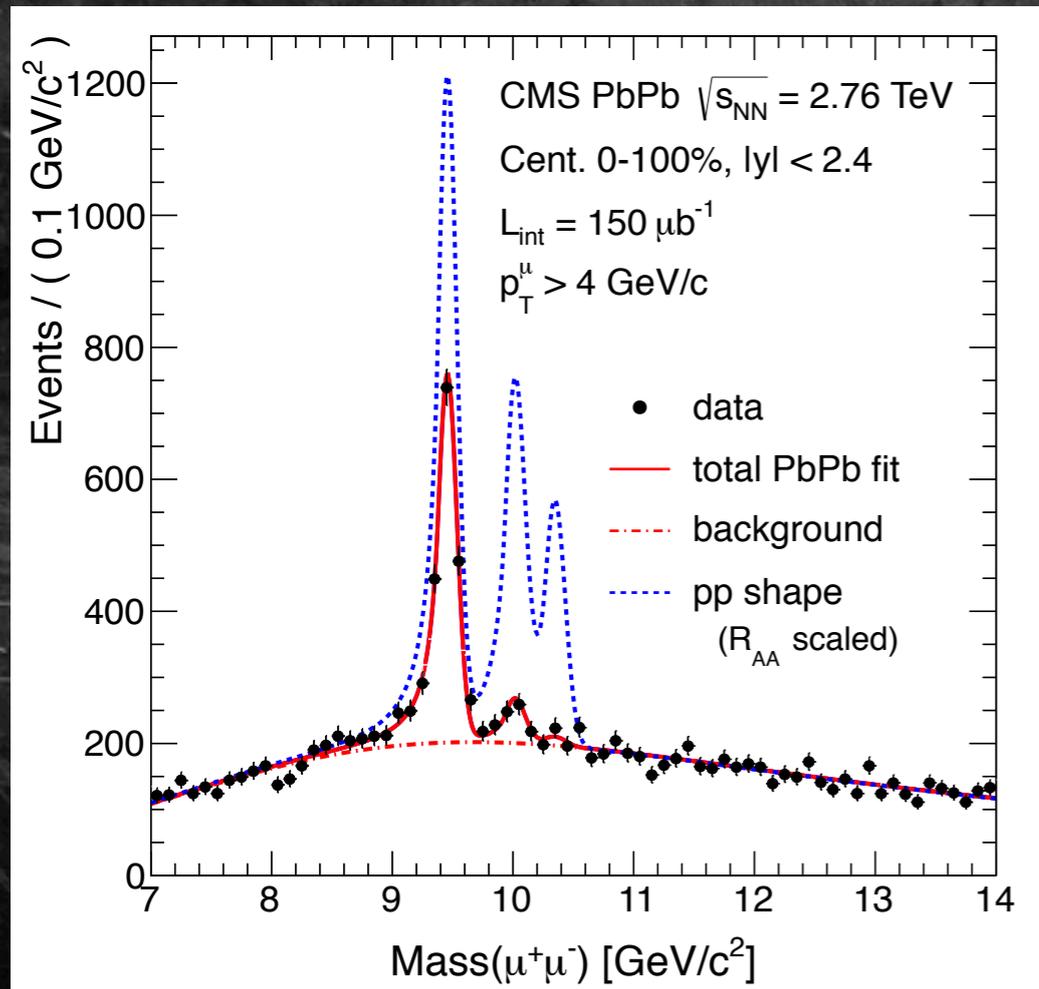
[Satz, Int.J.Mod.Phys. A28 (2013) 1330043]

- ▶ **Bottomonium family** : richer, broader range in T (compared to charmonium)
- ▶ Less necessary to measure $\chi_b(1P)$ state

[Mocsy et al., Int.J.Mod.Phys. A28 (2013) 1340012]

Bottomonium sequential melting @ LHC

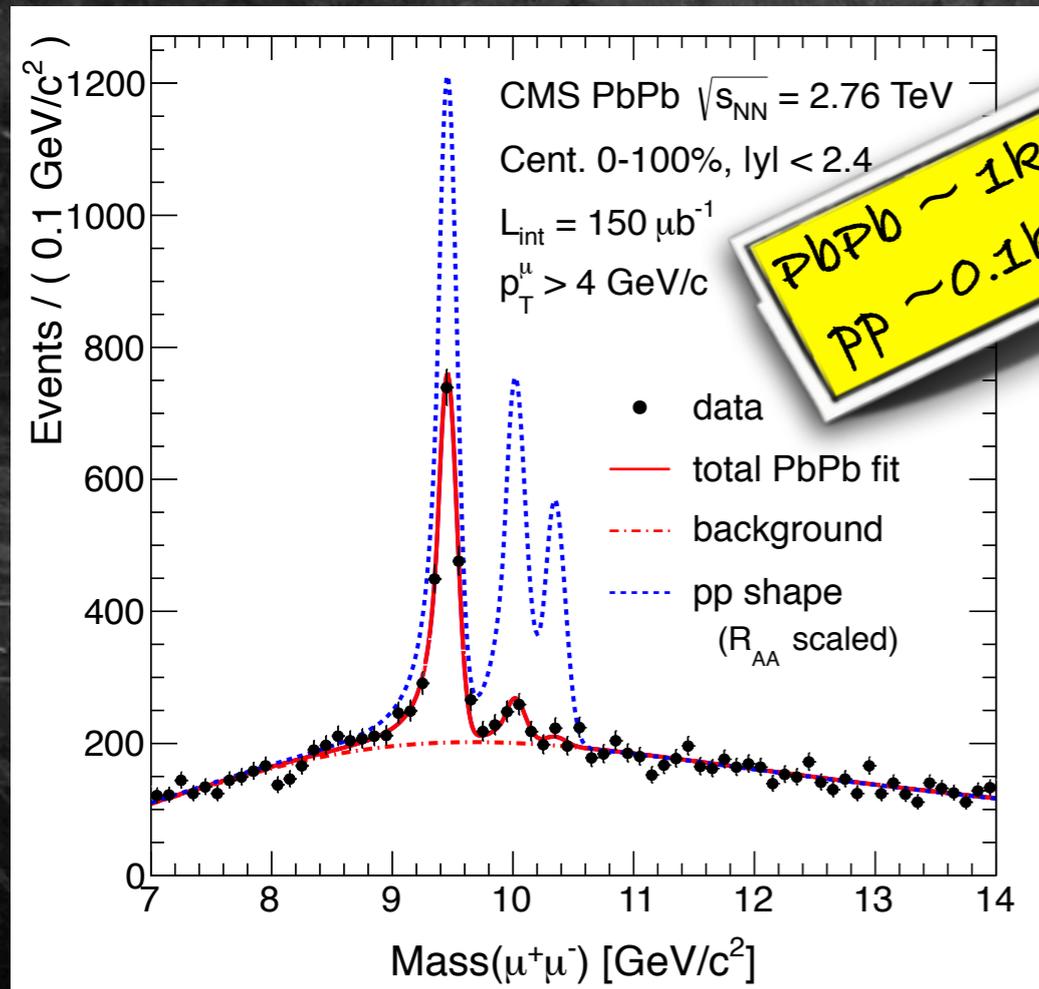
Serious candidate for a « textbook-like » plot at the recent Hard Probes 2013 conference



[CMS, PRL 109 (2012) 222301]

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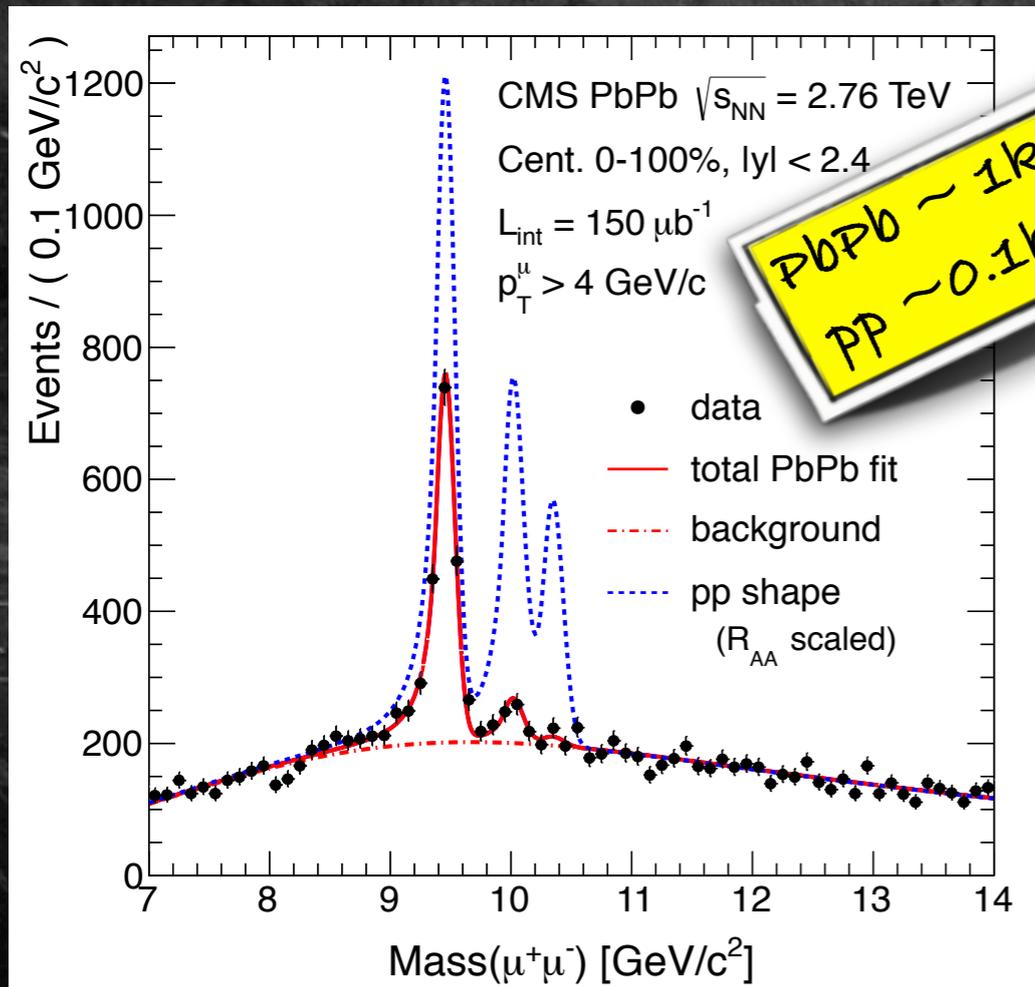
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► **necessary ingredients :**

high inv. mass resolution in pp and PbPb + background under control

Sequential suppression seen :

- (3S) completely melted ?
- (2S) very suppressed
- direct (1S) not affected



[CMS, PRL 109 (2012) 222301]

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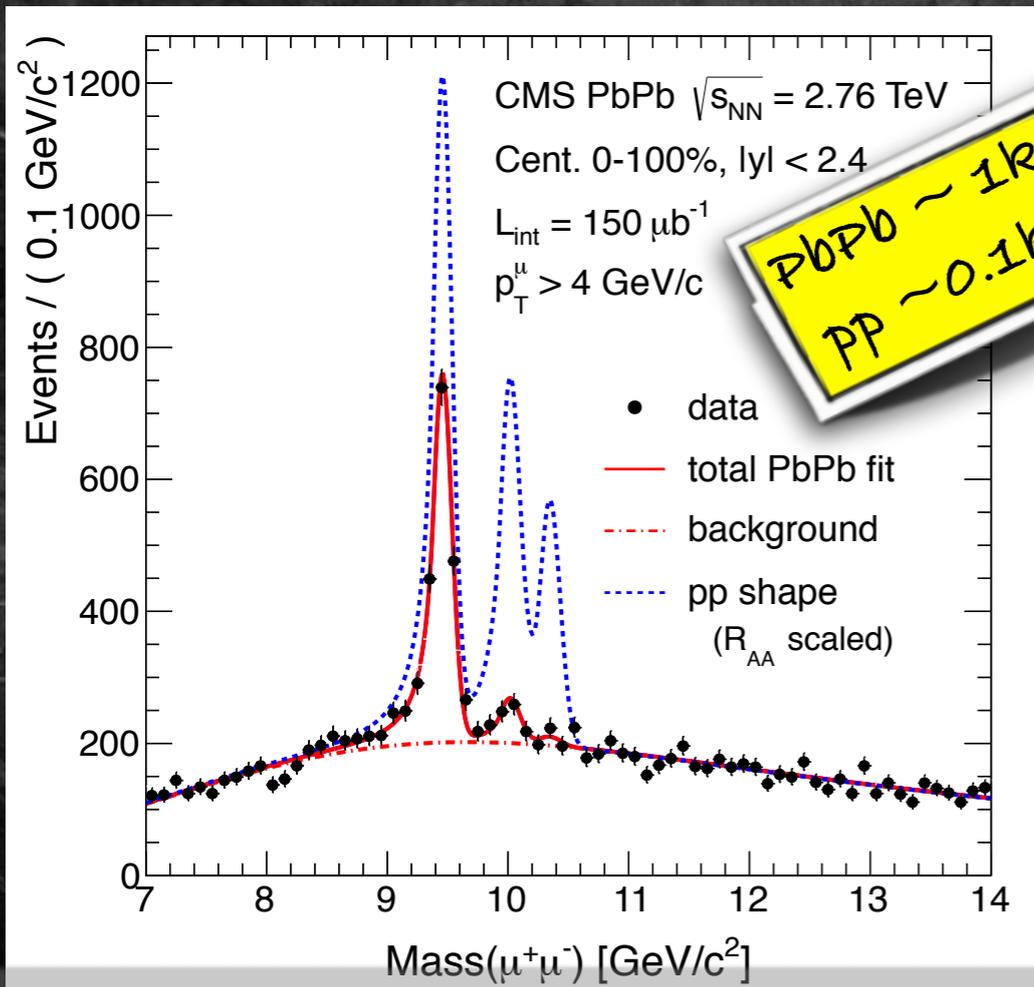
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PRL 109, 222301 (2012)

Selected for a **Viewpoint** in *Physics*
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
30 NOVEMBER 2012

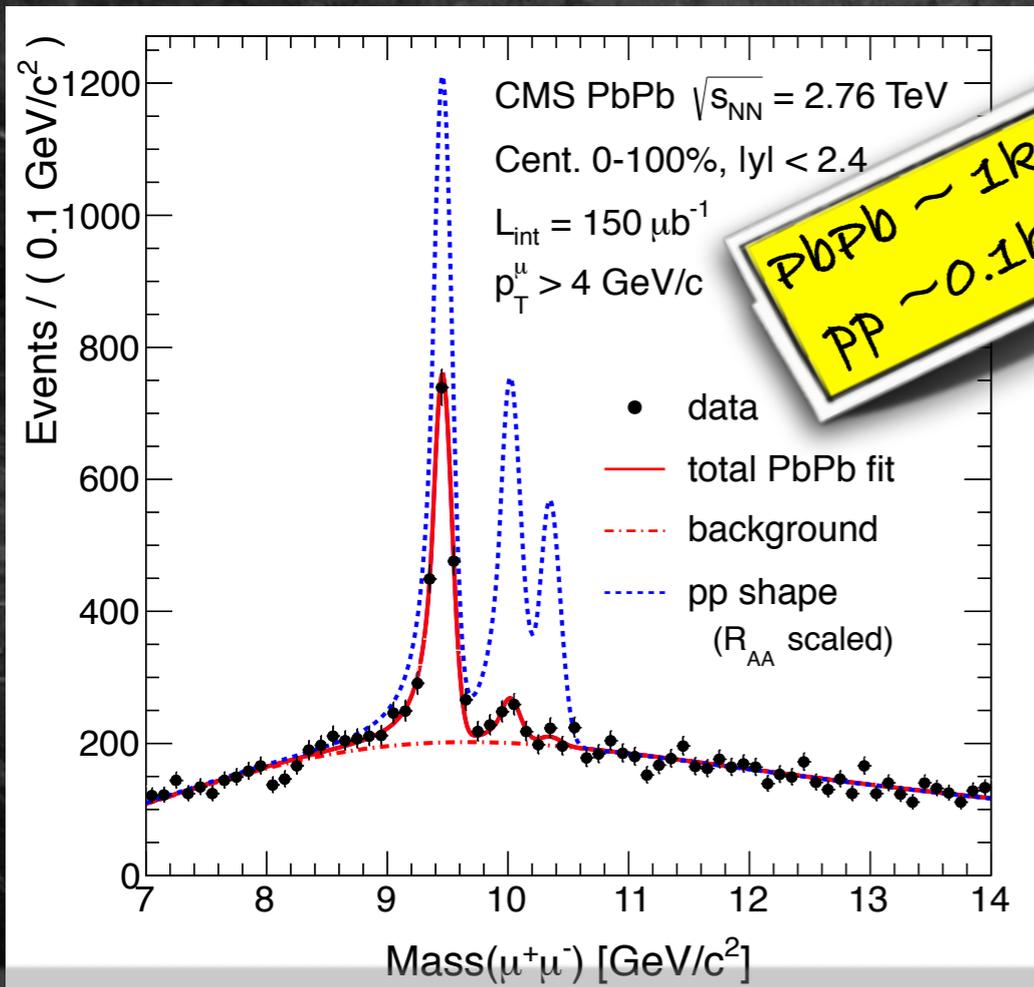
Observation of Sequential Υ Suppression in PbPb Collisions

S. Chatrchyan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)

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Physics

Viewpoint

New Temperature Probe for Quark-Gluon Plasma

Ramona Vogt

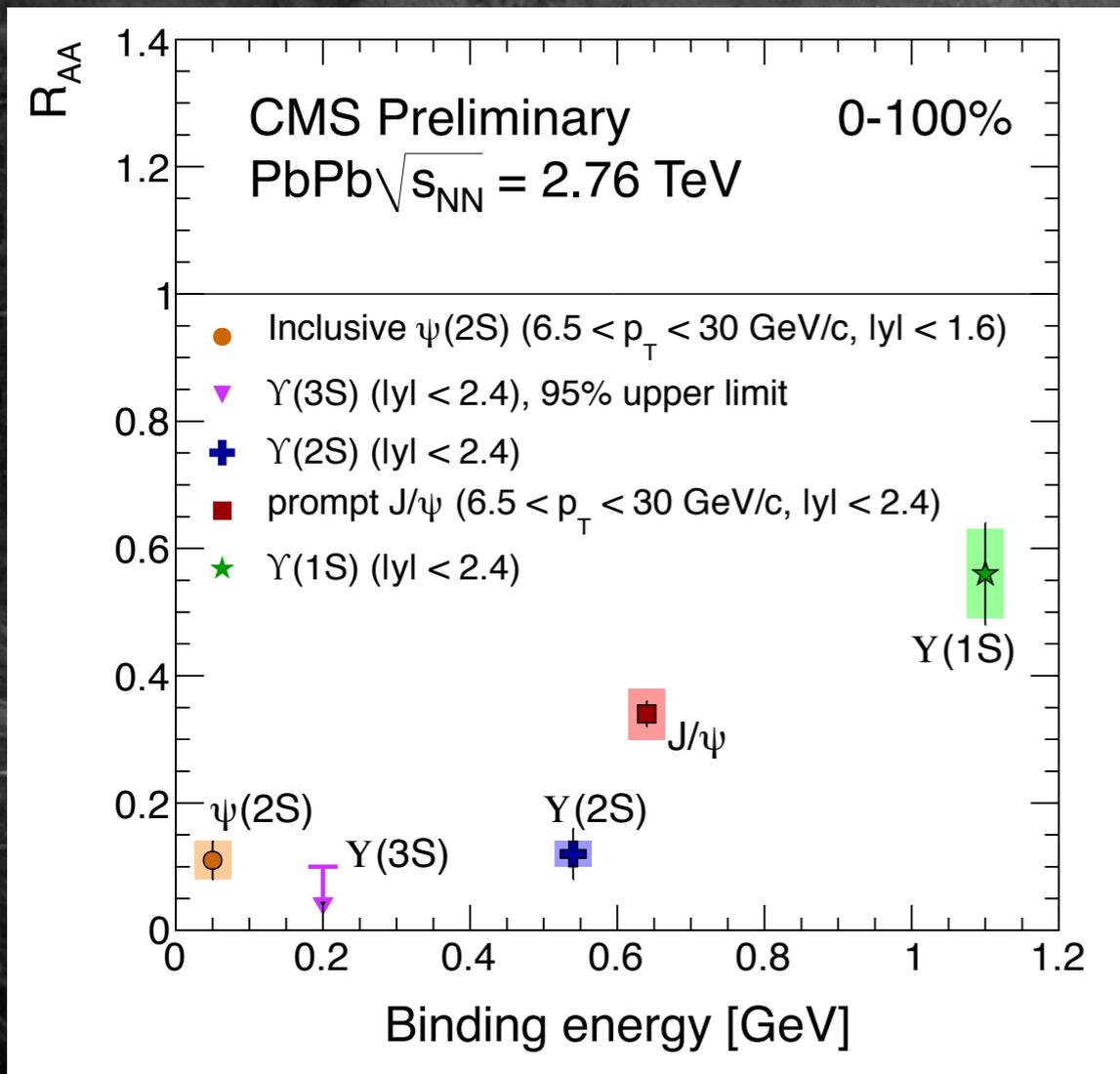
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94551, USA and
Physics Department, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA 95616, USA

Published November 26, 2012

The population of Upsilon mesons in quark-gluon plasma can be used to measure the plasma's temperature.

Physics 5, 132 (2012)

Sequential melting @ LHC



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- (2S) very suppressed
- direct (1S) not affected

[Velkovska for CMS, HP2013]

$$R_{AA} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{AA}}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle \sigma_{pp}}$$

state $R_{AA} \pm \text{stat} \pm \text{syst}$

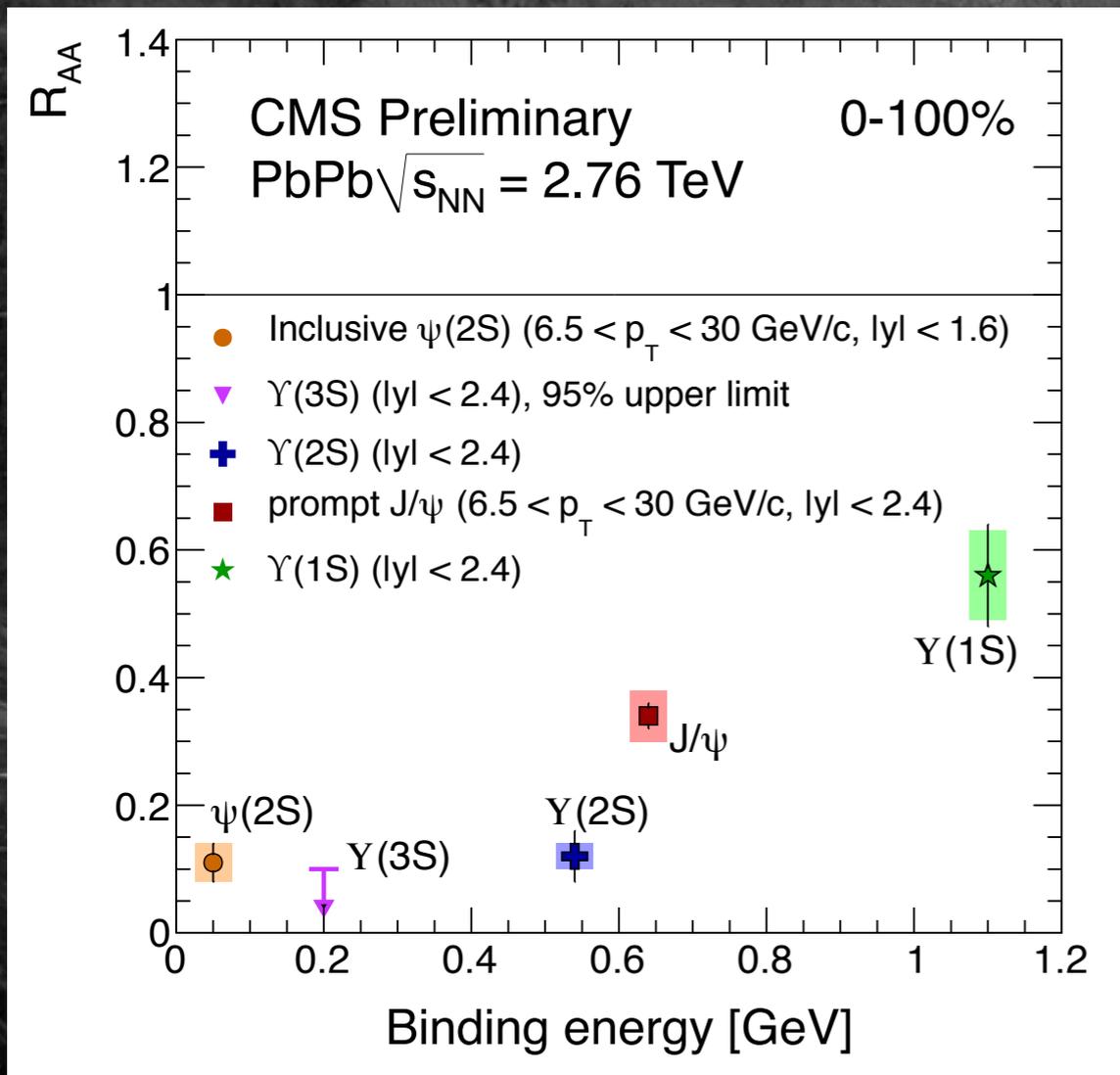
$Y(1S)$ $0.56 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07$

$Y(2S)$ $0.12 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$

$Y(3S)$ < 0.10 at 95% CL

[CMS, PRL 109 (2012) 222301]

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[CMS, PRL 109 (2012) 222301]

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If the sequential suppression is due to QGP effects *only*, what is the temperature reached @ LHC ?

- ▶ rough guess $1.4 T_c$ (~ 230 MeV) $< T < 4 T_c$ (~ 600 MeV)
- ▶ lattice QCD + hydro evolution : $T_{\text{initial}} \sim 550$ MeV $> T$

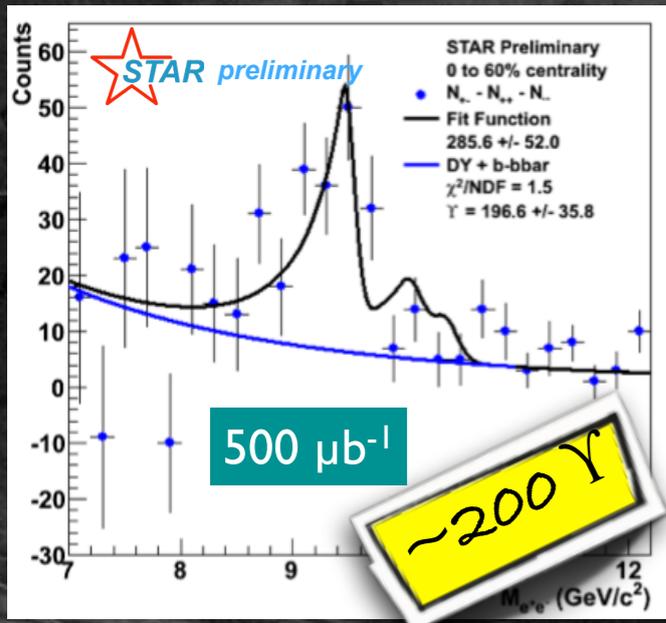
[Strickland et al., NPA 879 (2012) 25-58]

Measurement (thermal photons, dominant at low p_T) : $T_{\text{avg}} \sim 304 \pm 51$ MeV (0-40% PbPb)

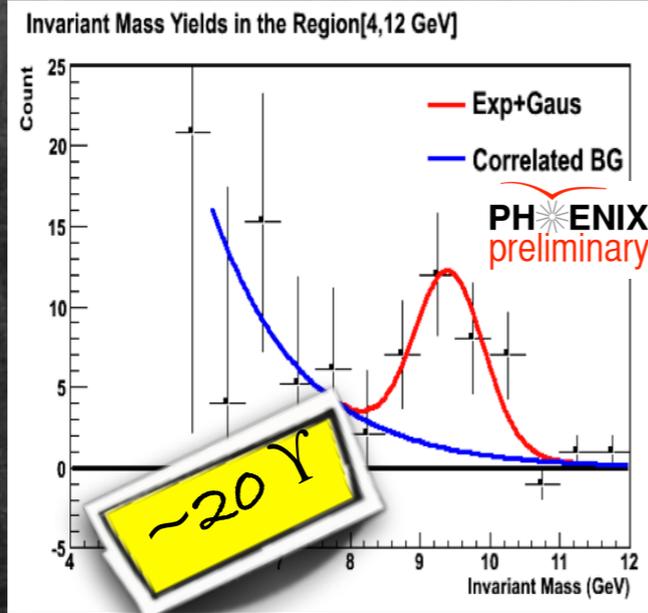
[Alice, NPA 904 (2013) 573c]

$\Upsilon(1S + 2S + 3S)$ melting @ RHIC

AuAu@200GeV (STAR run 2007, PHENIX run 2010)

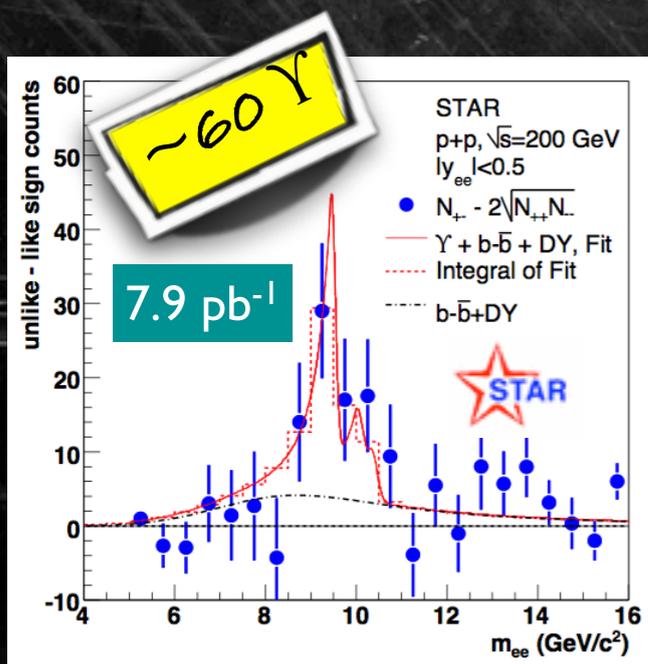


[Reed for STAR, JPG 38 (2011) 124185]

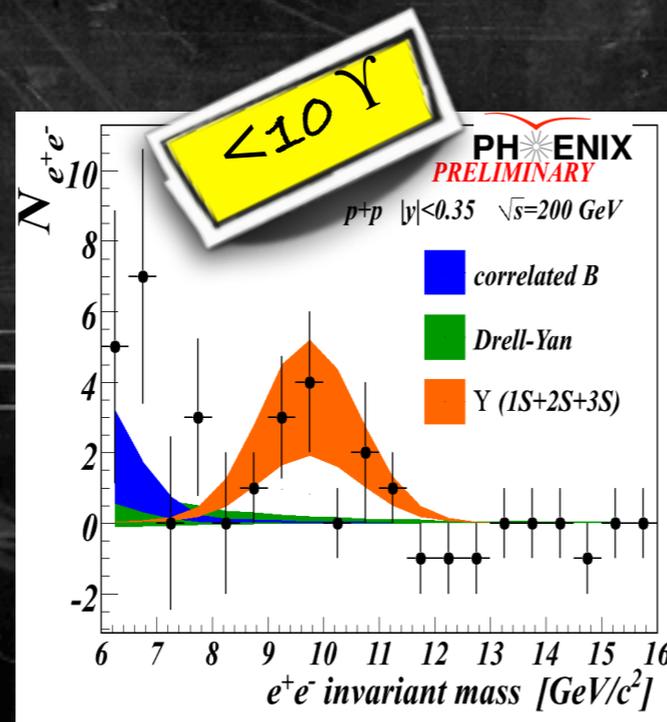


[Whitaker for PHENIX, poster at QM2012]

pp@200GeV (run 2006)



[STAR, PRD 82 (2010) 012004]

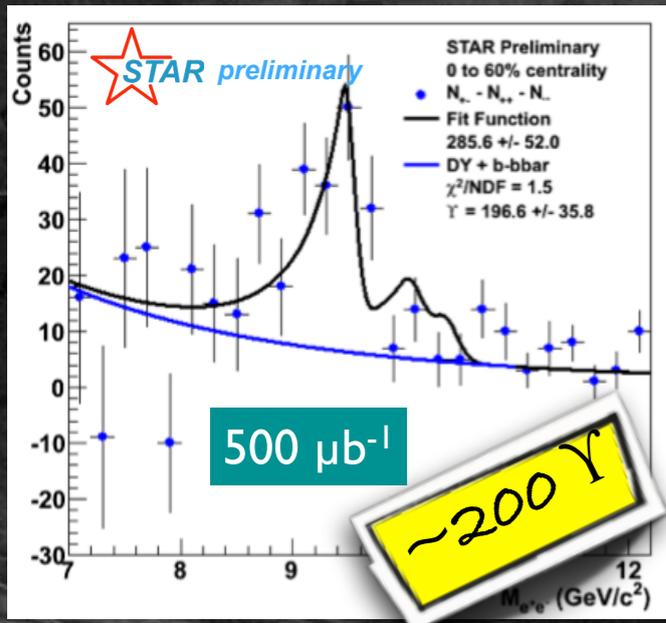


[Leitch for PHENIX, QM2009]

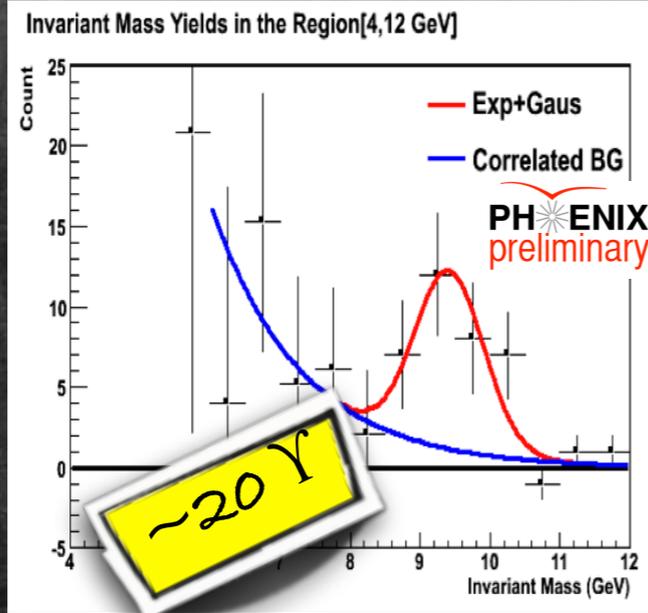
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- ▶ Not enough stat. (and resolution) to get separate results for the 3 states

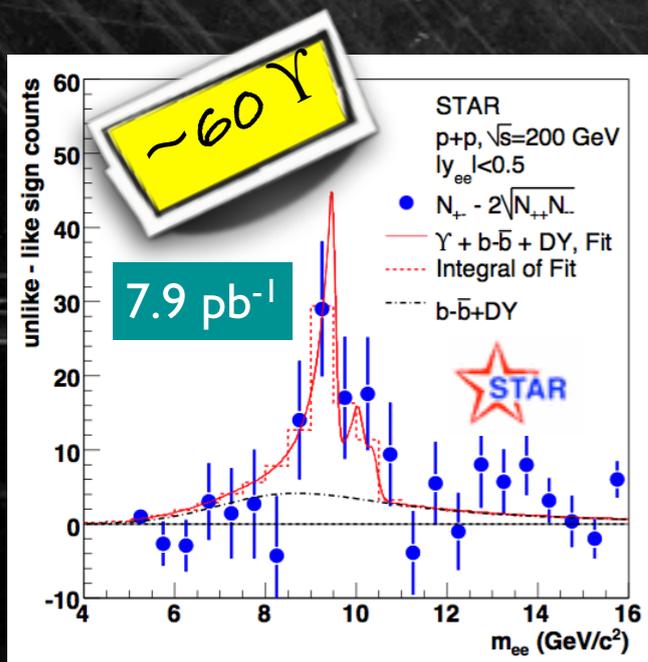


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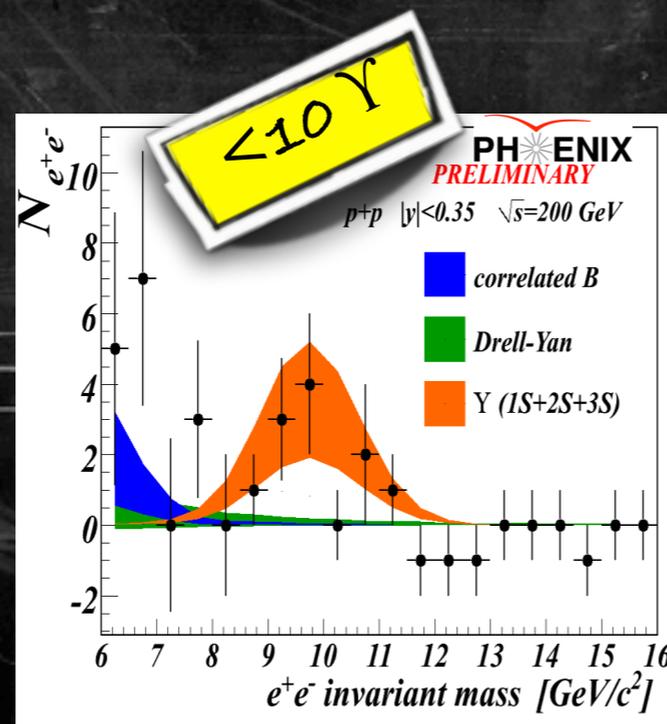


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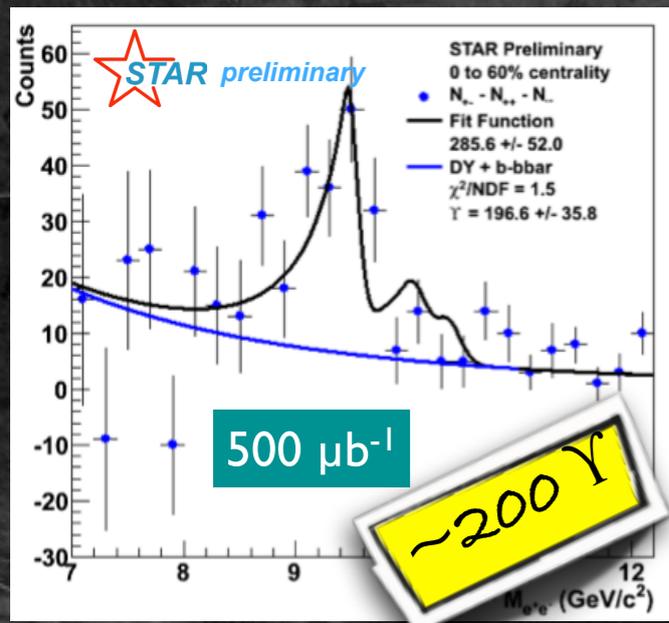
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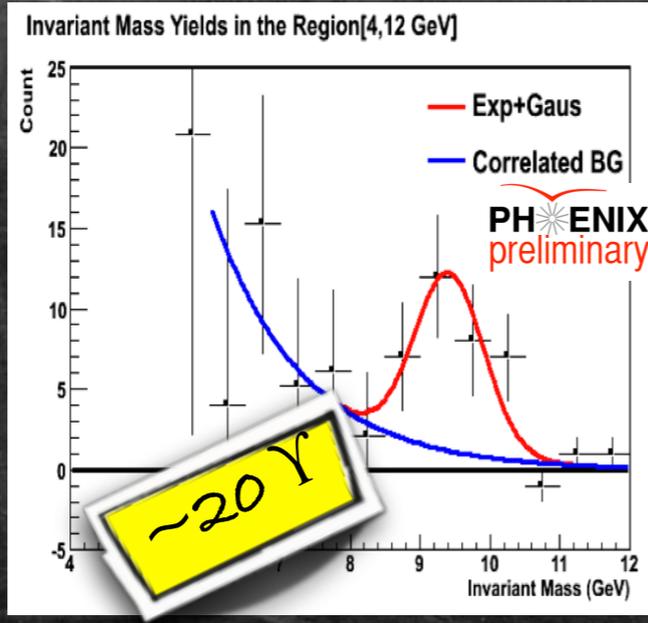
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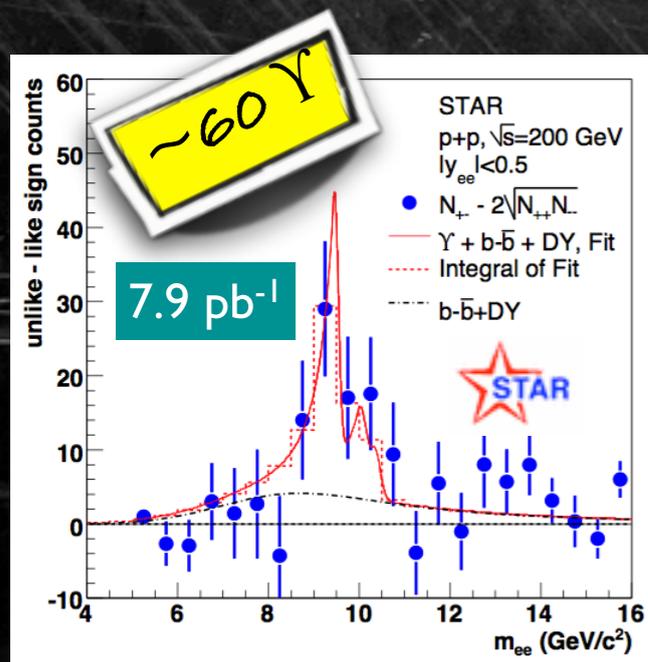
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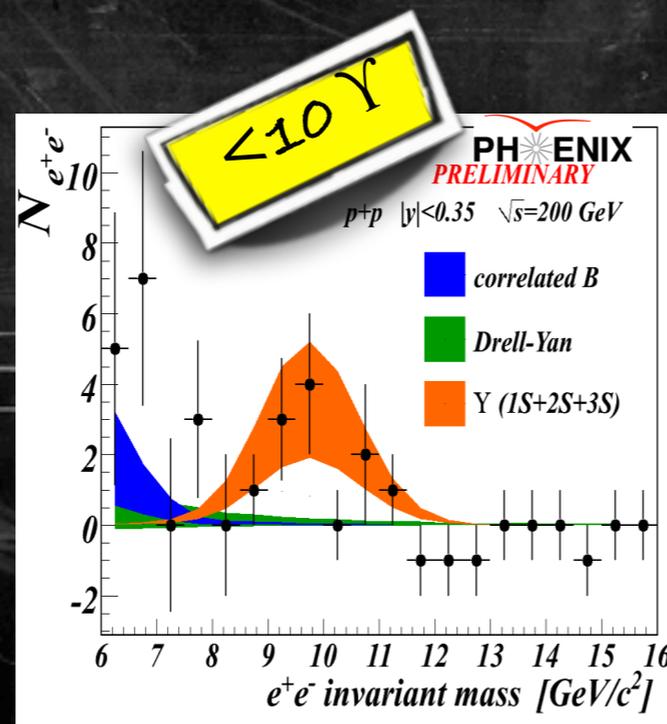
specific R_{AA} computation for PHENIX :
pp $J/\psi, \Upsilon$ run 2006
AuAu Υ run 2010

$$R_{AA}(\Upsilon) = \frac{[N(\Upsilon)/N(J/\psi)]_{AA}}{[N(\Upsilon)/N(J/\psi)]_{pp}} \times R_{AA}(J/\psi)$$

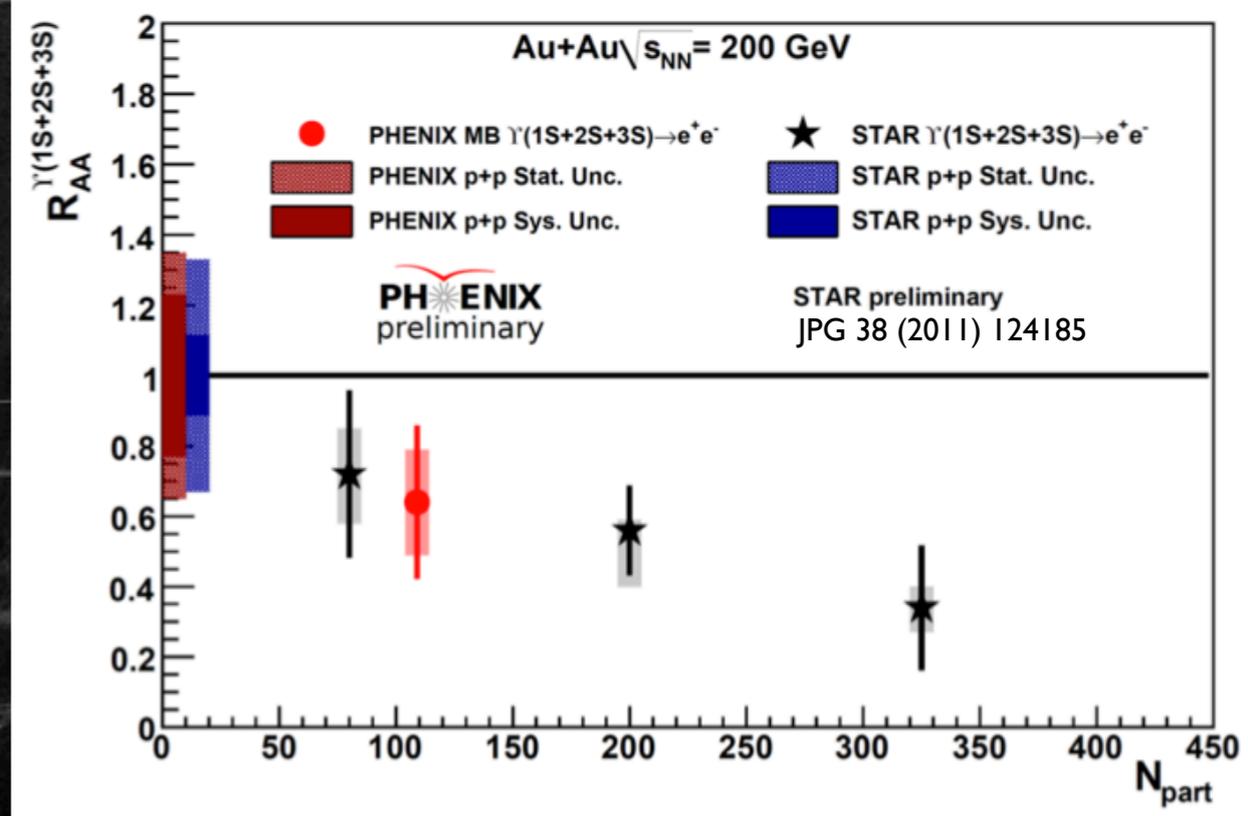
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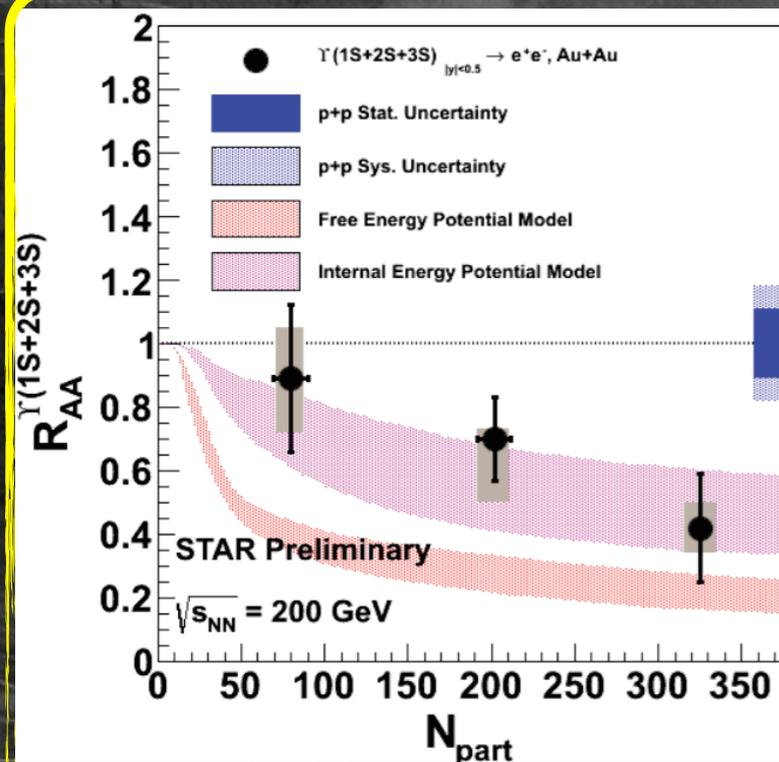


[Leitch for PHENIX, QM2009]



[Whitaker for PHENIX, poster at QM2012]

Bottomonium studies: from RHIC to AFTER



[Bielcik for STAR, HP2013]

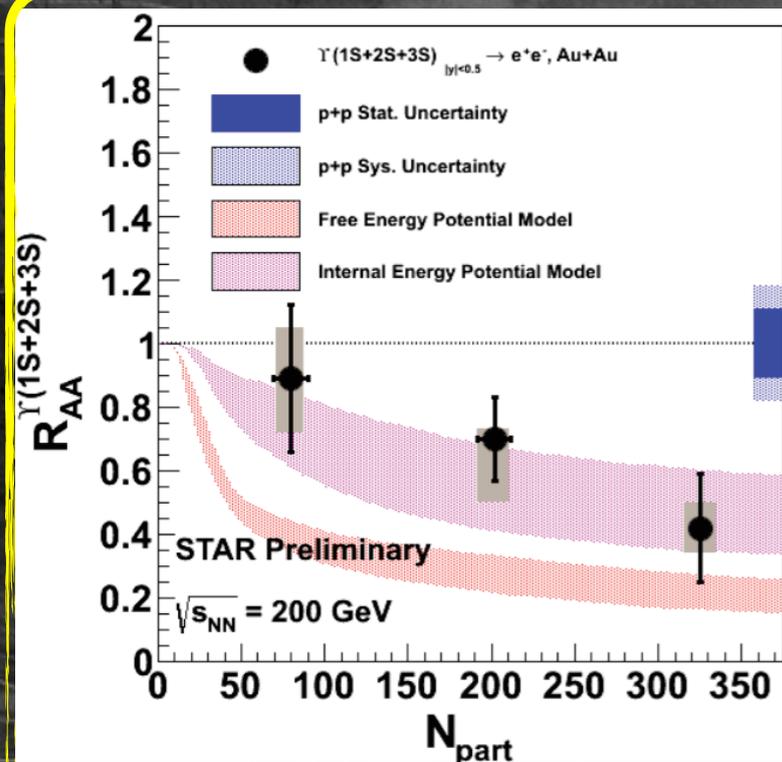
Today :

- ▶ inclusive ΥR_{AA} vs centrality
- ▶ the most central point is compatible with a complete melting of (3S) and a very strong suppression of (2S), with $T_{initial} \sim 430$ MeV in this model

From thermal photon p_T spectra :

$$T_{avg} = 221 \pm 19 \text{ (stat)} \pm 19 \text{ (syst)} \text{ MeV} \\ \text{(0-20\% AuAu)} \quad [\text{PHENIX, PRL. 104 (2010) 132301}]$$

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[Bielcik for STAR, HP2013]

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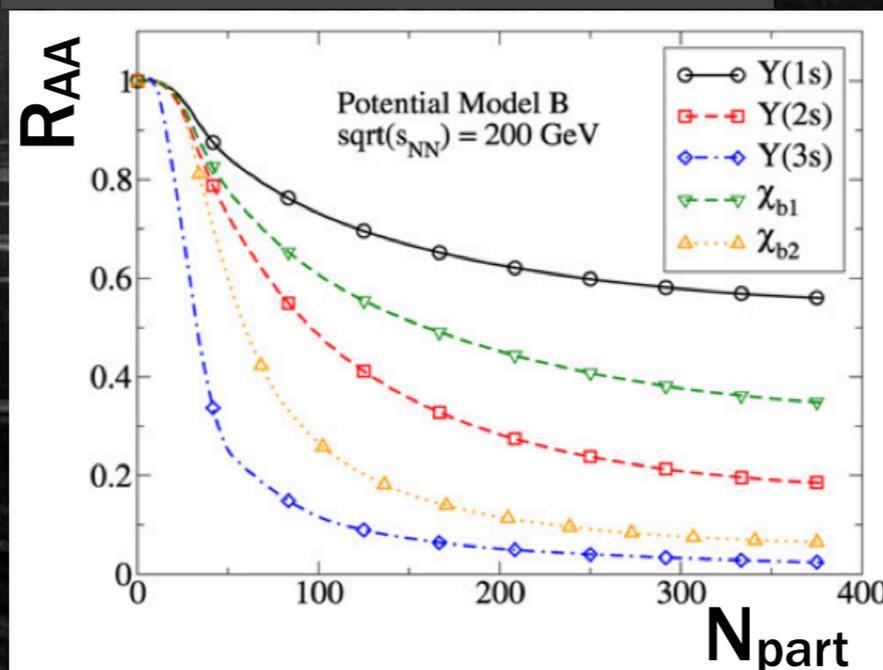
decompose this model
into each state



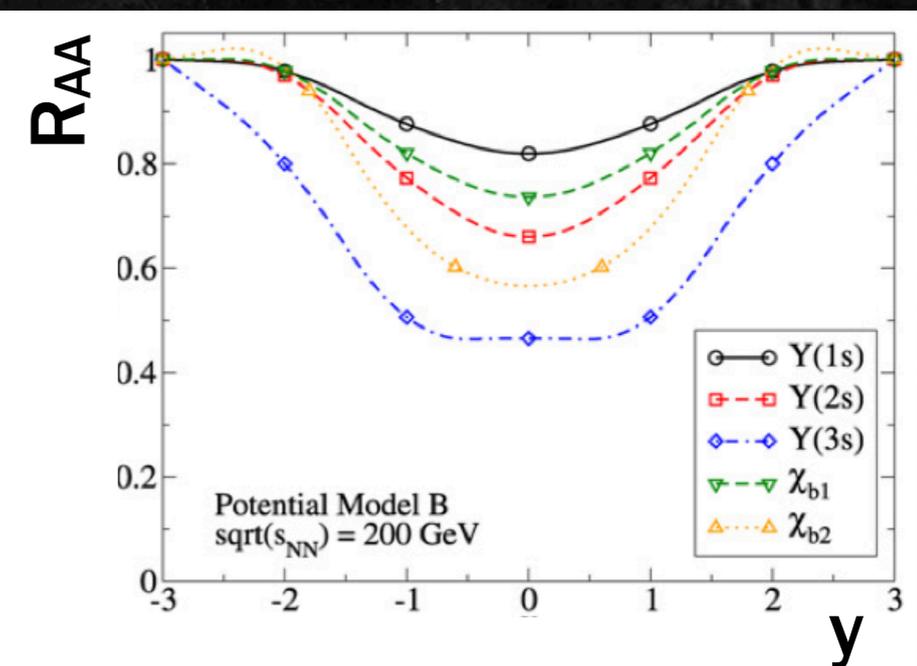
need more stat in AA
+ very good resolution

reminder
STAR : $\sim 200 Y$
CMS : $\sim 1k Y$

[Strickland et al., NPA 879 (2012) 25-58]



The dreamed measurements :



AFTER : inclusive Υ yield in PbA @ $\sqrt{s} = 72$ GeV

integrated luminosity
($\text{nb}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$)

yield / unit of y @ $y = 0$

Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\Upsilon}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	110	$8.9 \cdot 10^2$
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1 cm Pb	7	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	150	$5.9 \cdot 10^3$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (62 GeV)	3.8	$1.8 \cdot 10^1$
AuAu RHIC (200 GeV)	2.8	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$
AuAu RHIC (62 GeV)	0.13	$6.1 \cdot 10^1$
<i>pPb</i> LHC (8.8 TeV)	100	$7.5 \cdot 10^4$
PbPb LHC (5.5 TeV)	0.5	$3.6 \cdot 10^4$

AFTER

RHIC

LHC

RHIC lumi. from
PHENIX decadal plan
(run plan 2011-2015)

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

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AFTER

RHIC

LHC

PbA : at $y = 0$ within
one unit of y

same stat. w.r.t.
RHIC @ 200 GeV and
LHC

RHIC lumi. from
PHENIX decadal plan
(run plan 2011-2015)

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

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1 cm Cu	17	$0.9 \cdot 10^3$
1 cm W	<u>13</u>	<u>$1.9 \cdot 10^4$</u>
1 cm Pb	7	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$
<i>d</i> Au RHIC (200 GeV)	150	$5.9 \cdot 10^3$
<i>d</i> Au RHIC (62 GeV)	3.8	$1.8 \cdot 10^1$
AuAu RHIC (200 GeV)	<u>2.8</u>	<u>$1.1 \cdot 10^4$</u>
AuAu RHIC (62 GeV)	<u>0.13</u>	<u>$6.1 \cdot 10^1$</u>
<i>p</i> Pb LHC (8.8 TeV)	100	$7.5 \cdot 10^4$
PbPb LHC (5.5 TeV)	<u>0.5</u>	<u>$3.6 \cdot 10^4$</u>

AFTER

RHIC

LHC

PbA : at $y = 0$ within
one unit of y

same stat. w.r.t.
RHIC @ 200 GeV and
LHC

$10^2 \times$ RHIC @ 62 GeV

RHIC lumi. from
PHENIX decadal plan
(run plan 2011-2015)

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

AFTER : inclusive Υ yield in PbA @ $\sqrt{s} = 72$ GeV

integrated luminosity
($\text{nb}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$)

yield / unit of y @ $y = 0$

Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\Upsilon}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	110	$8.9 \cdot 10^2$
10 cm liquid H	83	$6.9 \cdot 10^2$
10 cm liquid D	100	$1.6 \cdot 10^3$
1 cm Be	25	$1.9 \cdot 10^3$
1 cm Cu	17	$0.9 \cdot 10^3$
1 cm W	<u>13</u>	<u>$1.9 \cdot 10^4$</u>
1 cm Pb	7	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$
<i>d</i> Au RHIC (200 GeV)	150	$5.9 \cdot 10^3$
<i>d</i> Au RHIC (62 GeV)	3.8	$1.8 \cdot 10^1$
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<i>p</i> Pb LHC (8.8 TeV)	100	$7.5 \cdot 10^4$
PbPb LHC (5.5 TeV)	<u>0.5</u>	<u>$3.6 \cdot 10^4$</u>

AFTER

RHIC

LHC

PbA : at $y = 0$ within
one unit of y

same stat. w.r.t.
RHIC @ 200 GeV and
LHC

$10^2 \times$ RHIC @ 62 GeV

RHIC lumi. from
PHENIX decadal plan
(run plan 2011-2015)

could be enhanced by
the total number of
rapidity units to be
covered by AFTER

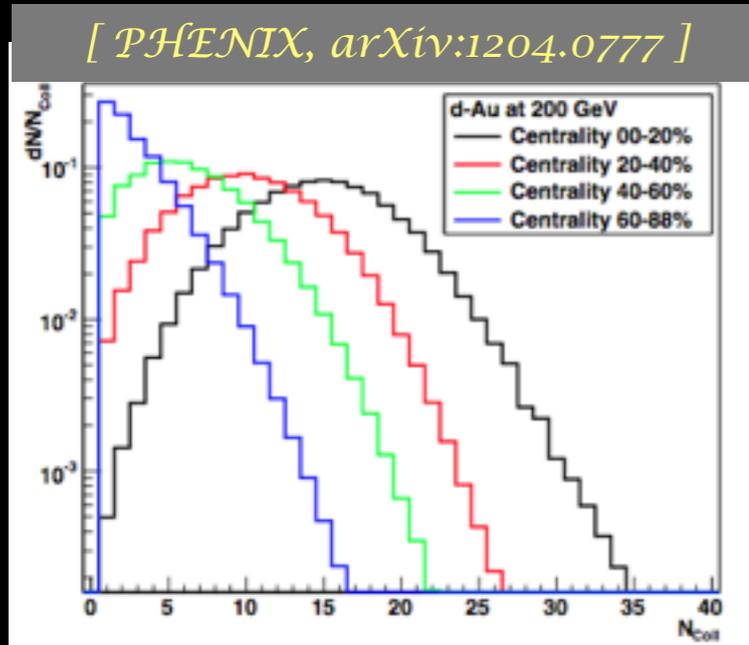
[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Towards a Cold Effect reference : gluon nPDF

p-A

Pb-p

- **A dependence** thanks to target versatility



$\langle N_{\text{coll}} \rangle$ dependence \Rightarrow A dependence (à la NA50, NA60)

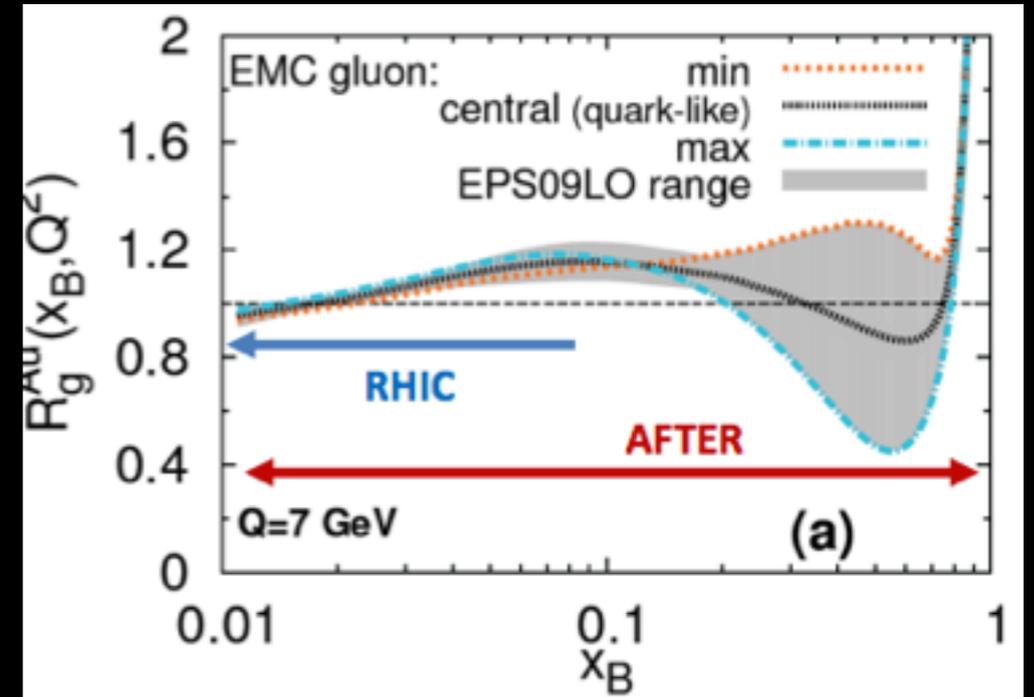
Towards a Cold Effect reference : gluon nPDF

p-A

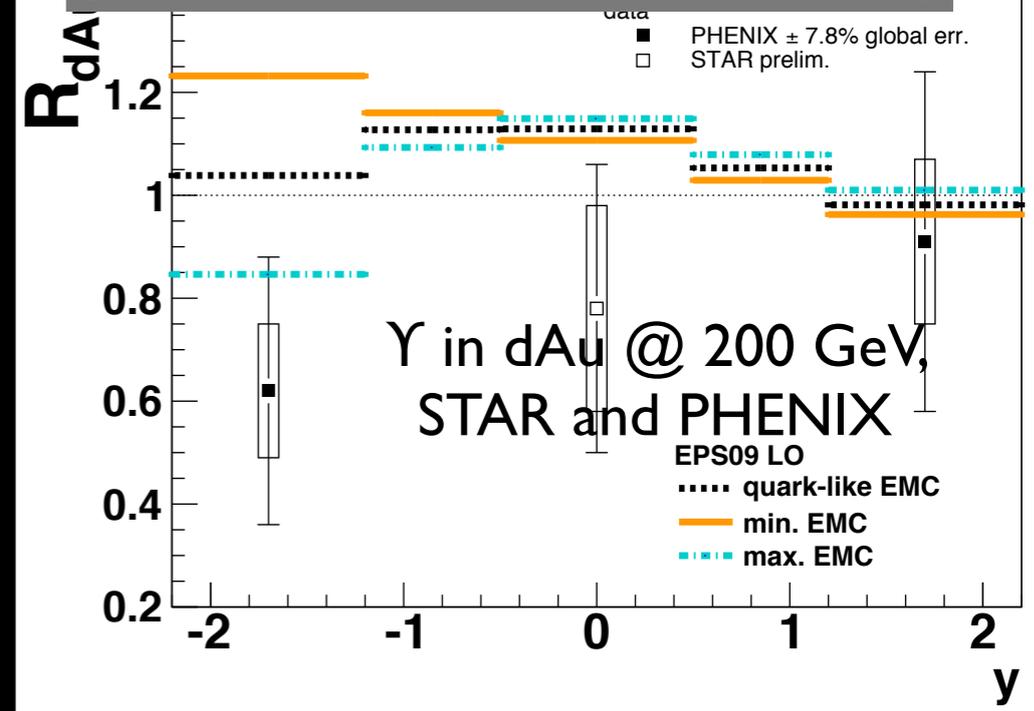
Pb-p

- **A dependence** thanks to target versatility
- **nuclear PDF** from intermediate to high x :
antishadowing , EMC region , Fermi motion
- extraction using quarkonia, isolated photons, photon-jet correlation

nuclear modification of g PDF in Au



[E.G. Ferreira et al., EPJ C73 (2013) 2427]



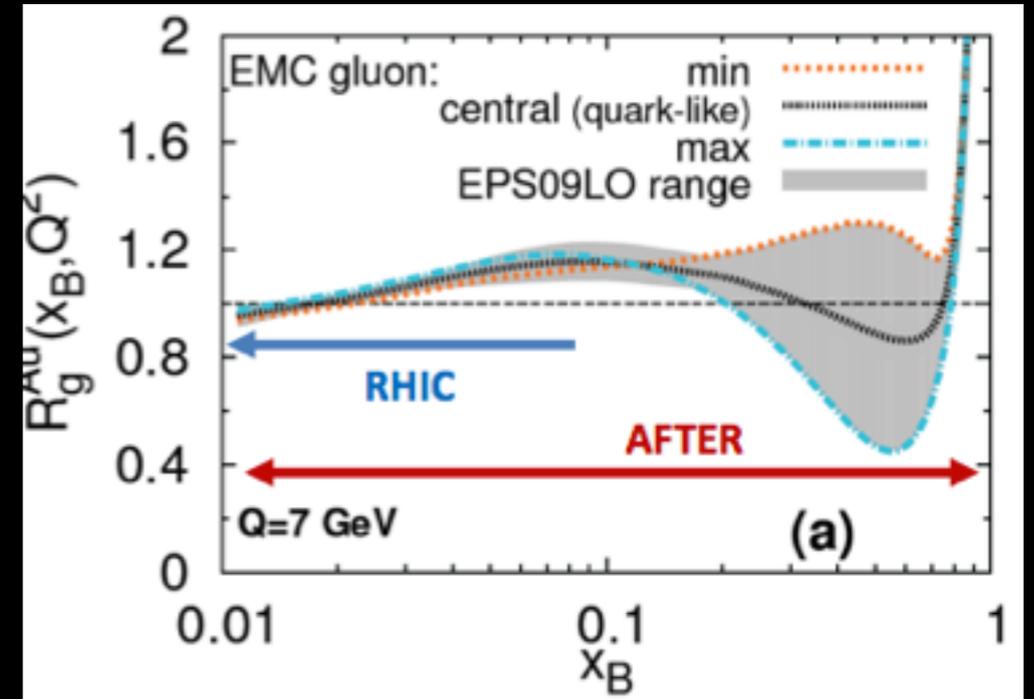
Towards a Cold Effect reference : gluon nPDF

p-A

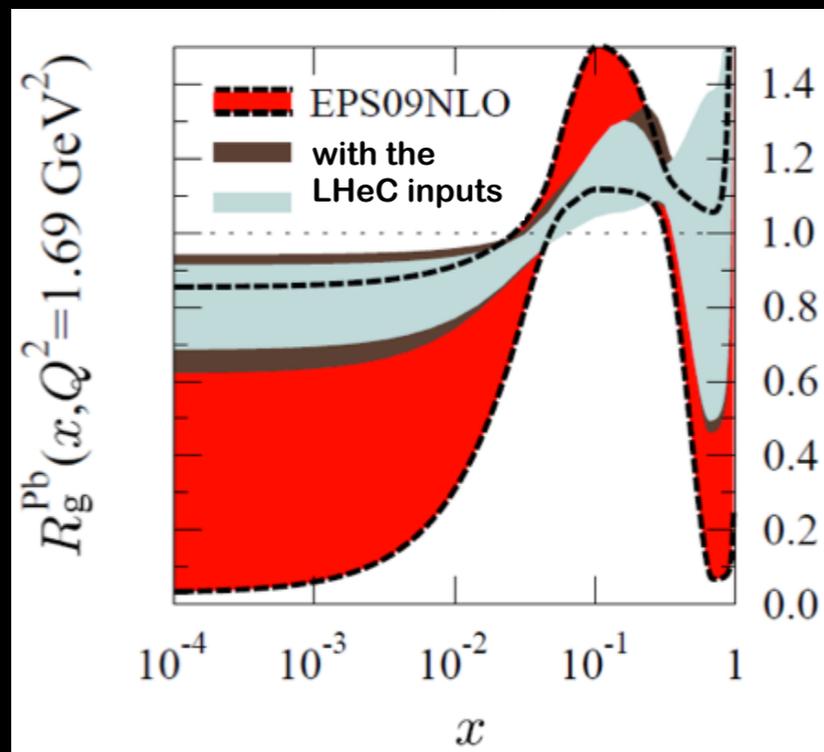
Pb-p

- **A dependence** thanks to target versatility
- **nuclear PDF** from intermediate to high x :
antishadowing , EMC region , Fermi motion
- extraction using quarkonia, isolated photons, photon-jet correlation

nuclear modification of g PDF in Au



nuclear modification of g PDF in Pb



[LHeC CDR, J. Phys. G 39 (2012) 075001]

complementary with LHeC
(focus at low x)

Heavy Quarkonium yields in pH, pA

yield / dy (fb⁻¹ year⁻¹) @ $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV

J/ψ

γ



Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	2.6	$5.2 \cdot 10^7$	$1.0 \cdot 10^5$
10 cm liquid H	2	$4.0 \cdot 10^7$	$8.0 \cdot 10^4$
10 cm liquid D	2.4	$9.6 \cdot 10^7$	$1.9 \cdot 10^5$
1 cm Be	0.62	$1.1 \cdot 10^8$	$2.2 \cdot 10^5$
1 cm Cu	0.42	$5.3 \cdot 10^8$	$1.1 \cdot 10^6$
1 cm W	0.31	$1.1 \cdot 10^9$	$2.3 \cdot 10^6$
1 cm Pb	0.16	$6.7 \cdot 10^8$	$1.3 \cdot 10^6$
<i>pp</i> low P_T LHC (14 TeV)	0.05 ALICE	$3.6 \cdot 10^7$	$1.8 \cdot 10^5$
	2 LHCb	$1.4 \cdot 10^9$	$7.2 \cdot 10^6$
<i>pPb</i> LHC (8.8 TeV)	10^{-4}	$1.0 \cdot 10^7$	$7.5 \cdot 10^4$
<i>pp</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.8 \cdot 10^5$	$1.2 \cdot 10^3$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.4 \cdot 10^6$	$5.9 \cdot 10^3$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (62 GeV)	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^4$	$1.8 \cdot 10^1$

AFTER

LHC

RHIC

RHIC lumi. from PHENIX decadal plan (run plan 2011-2015)

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Heavy Quarkonium yields in pH, pA

yield / dy (fb⁻¹ year⁻¹) @ $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV $\begin{matrix} J/\psi \\ \downarrow \\ \gamma \end{matrix}$

Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	2.6	$5.2 \cdot 10^7$	$1.0 \cdot 10^5$
10 cm liquid H	<u>2</u>	$4.0 \cdot 10^7$	$8.0 \cdot 10^4$
10 cm liquid D	2.4	$9.6 \cdot 10^7$	$1.9 \cdot 10^5$
1 cm Be	0.62	$1.1 \cdot 10^8$	$2.2 \cdot 10^5$
1 cm Cu	0.42	$5.3 \cdot 10^8$	$1.1 \cdot 10^6$
1 cm W	0.31	$1.1 \cdot 10^9$	$2.3 \cdot 10^6$
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<i>pp</i> low P_T LHC (14 TeV) {	0.05 ALICE	$3.6 \cdot 10^7$	$1.8 \cdot 10^5$
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<i>pPb</i> LHC (8.8 TeV)	10^{-4}	$1.0 \cdot 10^7$	$7.5 \cdot 10^4$
<i>pp</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	<u>$1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$</u>	$4.8 \cdot 10^5$	$1.2 \cdot 10^3$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.4 \cdot 10^6$	$5.9 \cdot 10^3$
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (62 GeV)	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^4$	$1.8 \cdot 10^1$

AFTER

LHC

RHIC

pp : 100 x RHIC, comparable to LHCb

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yield / dy (fb⁻¹ year⁻¹) @ $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV $\begin{matrix} J/\psi \\ \downarrow \\ \gamma \end{matrix}$

Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	2.6	5.2 10 ⁷	1.0 10 ⁵
10 cm liquid H	2	4.0 10 ⁷	8.0 10 ⁴
10 cm liquid D	2.4	9.6 10 ⁷	1.9 10 ⁵
1 cm Be	0.62	1.1 10 ⁸	2.2 10 ⁵
1 cm Cu	0.42	5.3 10 ⁸	1.1 10 ⁶
1 cm W	0.31	1.1 10 ⁹	2.3 10 ⁶
1 cm Pb	0.16	6.7 10 ⁸	1.3 10 ⁶
<i>pp</i> low P_T LHC (14 TeV)	0.05 ALICE	3.6 10 ⁷	1.8 10 ⁵
	2 LHCb	1.4 10 ⁹	7.2 10 ⁶
<i>pPb</i> LHC (8.8 TeV)	10 ⁻⁴	1.0 10 ⁷	7.5 10 ⁴
<i>pp</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	1.2 10 ⁻²	4.8 10 ⁵	1.2 10 ³
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (200 GeV)	1.5 10 ⁻⁴	2.4 10 ⁶	5.9 10 ³
<i>dAu</i> RHIC (62 GeV)	3.8 10 ⁻⁶	1.2 10 ⁴	1.8 10 ¹

AFTER

LHC

RHIC

pp : 100 x RHIC, comparable to LHCb

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[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

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Target	$\int dt \mathcal{L}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\ell\ell} \left. \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dy} \right _{y=0}$
10 cm solid H	2.6	$5.2 \cdot 10^7$	$1.0 \cdot 10^5$
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AFTER
LHC
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pA : 10²-10³ x RHIC

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[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Heavy Quarkonium yields in pA, pA

yield / dy (fb⁻¹ year⁻¹) @ $\sqrt{s} = 115$ GeV $\begin{matrix} J/\psi \\ \downarrow \\ \gamma \end{matrix}$

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Heavy Quarkonium yields in pA, pA

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AFTER

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[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Recycle the LHC beam loss → a luminosity comparable to the LHC itself !

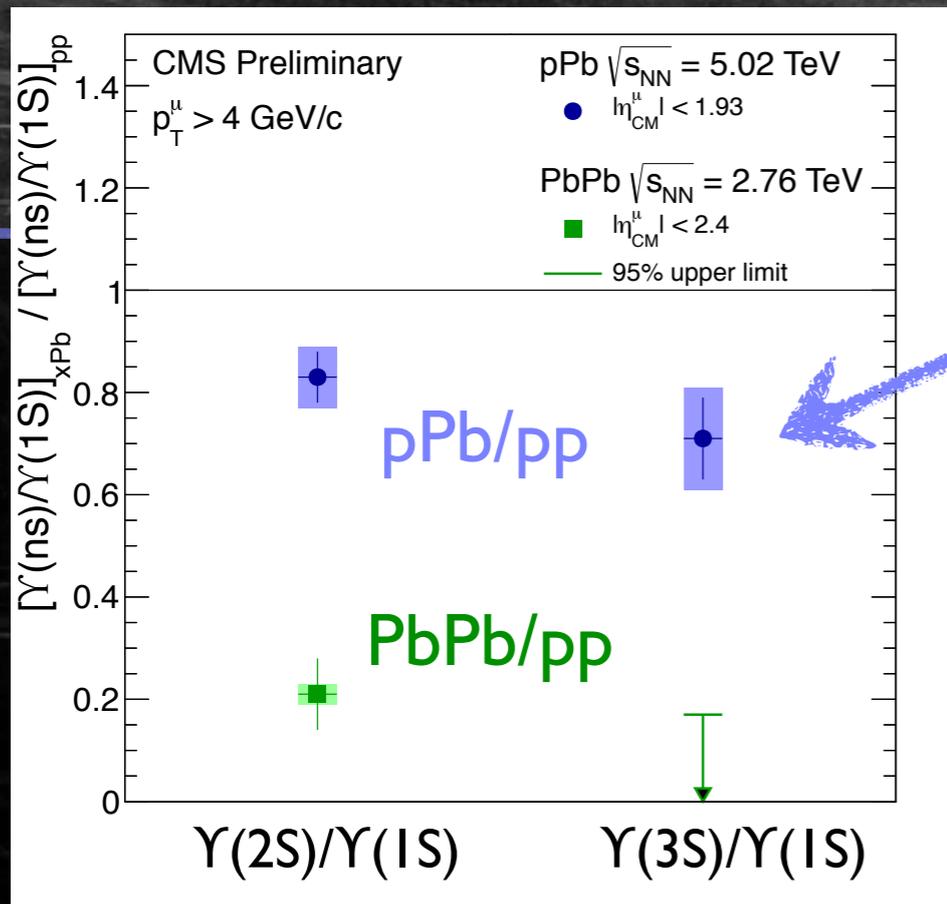
Bottomonium : a cleaner QGP probe ?

- ◆ better understanding of pp ?
- ◆ in QGP : negligible regeneration effects
 - ➔ no dilution of the « thermometer-like » behaviour of the bottomonium family

Bottomonium : a cleaner QGP probe ?

pPb vs. pp: excited states suppressed more than the ground state in pPb compared to pp collisions (significance $< 3\sigma$)

- ◆ better understanding of pp ?
- ◆ in QGP : negligible regeneration effects
 - ➔ no dilution of the « thermometer-like » behaviour of the bottomonium family



Cold effects (i.e. not QGP) :

- ◆ non-trivial effects seen in pA
- ◆ need more studies and precise measurements
 - ➔ can be beautifully addressed by AFTER

[Benhabib for CMS, HP2013]

Summary and outlooks



M. Anselmino (Torino), R. Arnaldi (Torino), S.J. Brodsky (SLAC), V. Chambert (IPN), J.P. Didelez (IPN), B. Genolini (IPN), E.G. Ferreira (USC), F. Fleuret (LLR), C. Hadjidakis (IPN), J.P. Lansberg (IPN), C. Lorcé (IPN), A. Rakotozafindrabe (CEA), P. Rosier (IPN), I. Schienbein (LPSC), E. Scomparin (Torino), U.I. Uggerhøj (Aarhus)

- Using LHC Pb beam on A target : $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 72 \text{ GeV}$, between SPS and top RHIC energies
- Enhancement of luminosities, typical of fixed-target experiments
- High luminosities allow QGP studies with rather small production cross-section probes at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 72 \text{ GeV}$, especially the bottomonium family.
- Sequential melting of the bottomonium family observed by CMS, could be observed at lower energy by AFTER, with comparable yields, and precise measurement of the cold nuclear matter effects.
- Measurement of χ_b states not mandatory (since we could use all three $Y(nS)$ states), but could add very interesting piece of information.

A dark, textured background featuring numerous water droplets of varying sizes, creating a moody and atmospheric effect. The droplets are most prominent in the upper half of the frame, with some larger, more defined ones and many smaller, more numerous ones scattered throughout. The lighting is soft, highlighting the rounded shapes of the droplets against the dark, almost black background.

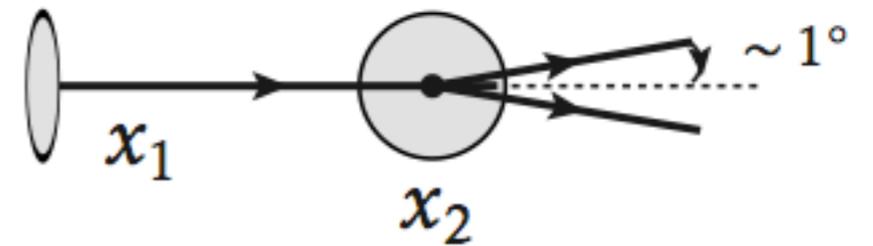
SPARE SLIDES

Backward physics

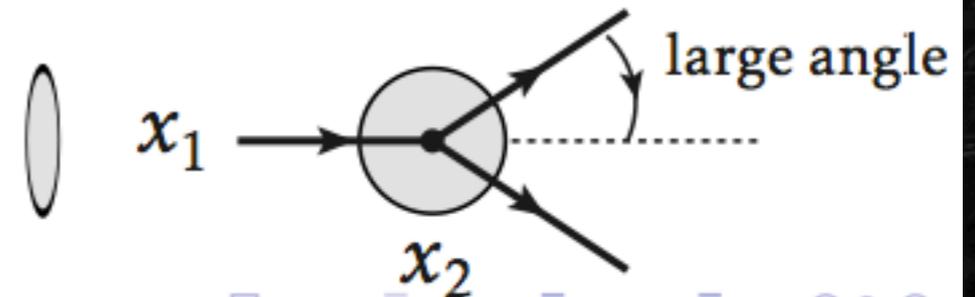
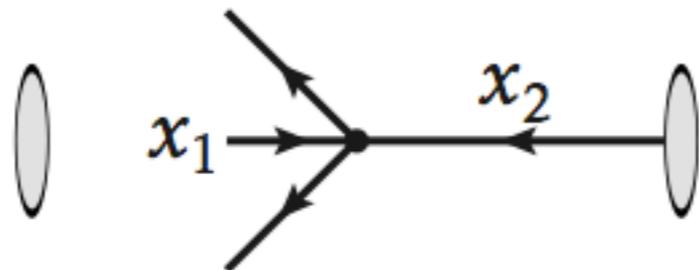
Hadron center-of-mass system

Target rest frame

$x_1 \simeq x_2$



$x_1 \ll x_2$



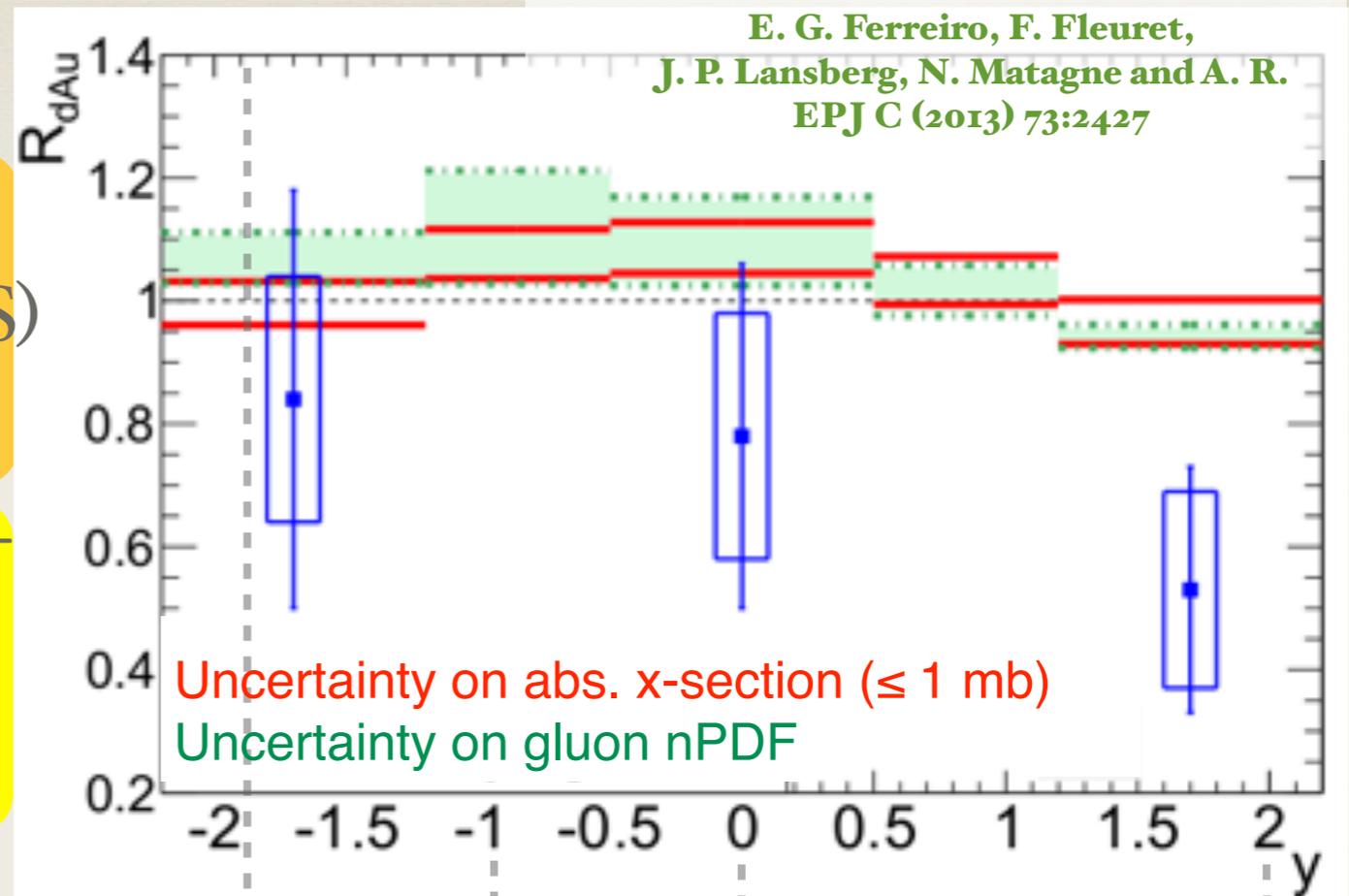
Υ in dAu @ RHIC : abs. effective x-section

σ_{abs} should be small :

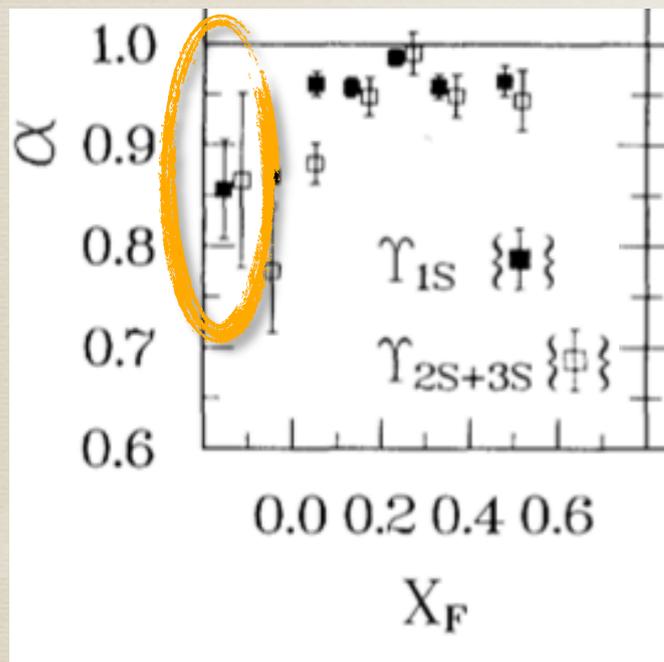
at bkwd- y , $t_f < r_{\text{Au}}$, fully formed Υ .
But no diff. exp. seen between $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S+3S)$ σ_{abs} .

at $y > 0$, $t_f > r_{\text{Au}}$, same small-size pre-resonance for all Υ states

$$\sigma_{\Upsilon} \sim 0.1 \sigma_{J/\psi} ?$$



E772 collaboration, PRL 66 (1991) 2285.



increasing t_f
in the Au rest frame

r_{Au}

$2 \cdot r_{\text{Au}}$

$7 \cdot r_{\text{Au}}$

$52 \cdot r_{\text{Au}}$

propagating
in Au :

fully formed Υ

pre-resonant state $\sigma_{\Upsilon} \sim \left(\frac{m_c}{m_b}\right)^2 \sigma_{J/\psi}$

$x_F = 0$

$x_F \simeq 0.28$

Luminosities using :

7 TeV proton beam

pp, pd, pA $\sqrt{s} = 115 \text{ GeV}$

2.76 TeV lead beam

Pbp, Pbd, PbA $\sqrt{s} = 72 \text{ GeV}$

[S. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg, Phys. Rep. 522 (2013) 239]

Target (1 cm thick)	ρ (g cm ⁻³)	A	\mathcal{L} ($\mu\text{b}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$)	$\int \mathcal{L}$ (pb ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)
solid H	0.088	1	26	260
liquid H	0.068	1	20	200
liquid D	0.16	2	24	240
Be	1.85	9	62	620
Cu	8.96	64	42	420
W	19.1	185	31	310
Pb	11.35	207	16	160

Table 1: Instantaneous and yearly luminosities obtained with an extracted beam of $5 \times 10^8 \text{ p}^+/\text{s}$ with a momentum of 7 TeV for various 1cm thick targets

Target (1 cm thick)	ρ (g cm ⁻³)	A	\mathcal{L} (mb ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	$\int \mathcal{L}$ (nb ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)
solid H	0.088	1	11	11
liquid H	0.068	1	8	8
liquid D	0.16	2	10	10
Be	1.85	9	25	25
Cu	8.96	64	17	17
W	19.1	185	13	13
Pb	11.35	207	7	7

Table 2: Instantaneous and yearly luminosities obtained with an extracted beam of $2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pb}/\text{s}$ with a momentum per nucleon of 2.76 TeV for various 1cm thick targets

extracted beam $N_{\text{beam}} = 5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ p}^+/\text{s}$
9 months running / year $\Leftrightarrow 10^7 \text{ s}$

extracted beam $N_{\text{beam}} = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pb}/\text{s}$
1 month running / year $\Leftrightarrow 10^6 \text{ s}$

Instantaneous luminosity :

$L = N_{\text{beam}} \times N_{\text{target}} = N_{\text{beam}} \times (\rho \cdot e \cdot N_A)$ with $e =$ target thickness

Planned luminosity for PHENIX :

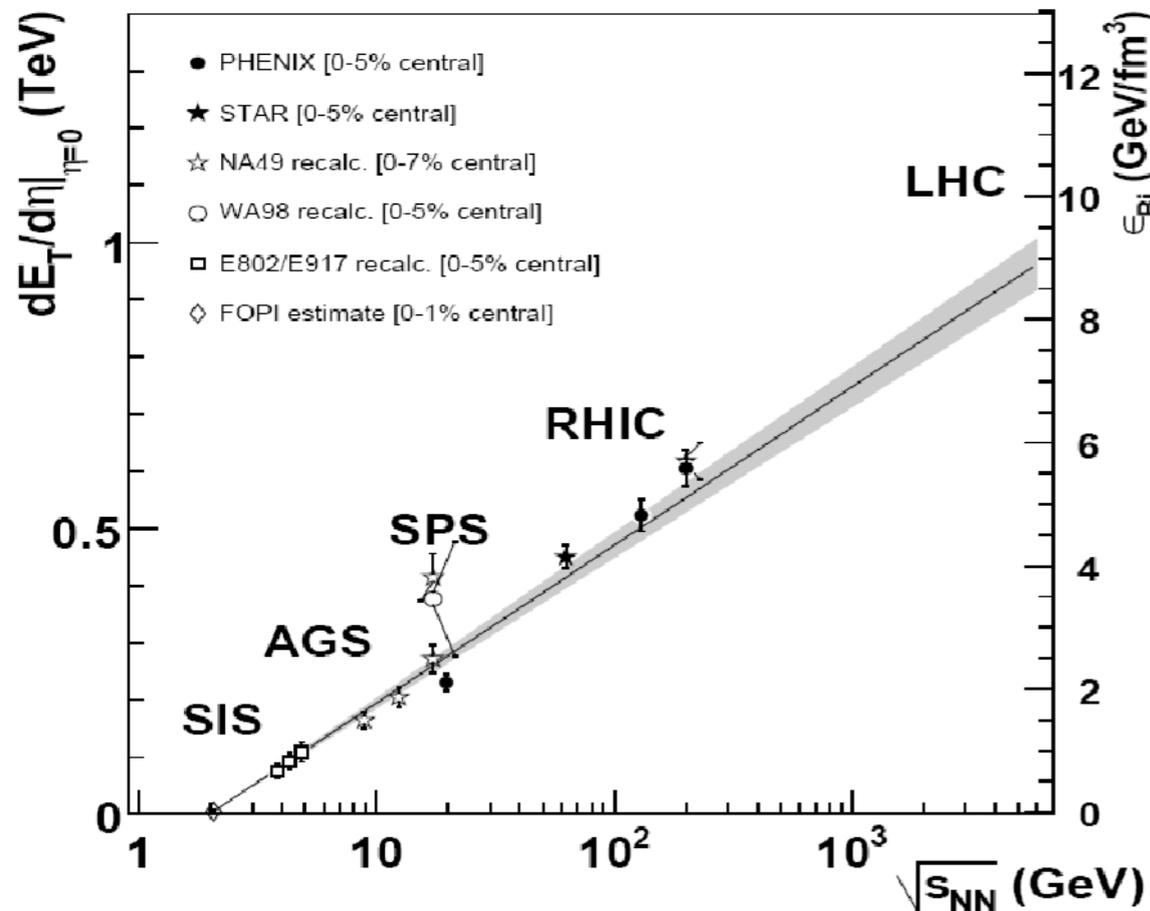
- @ 200 GeV run | 4pp | 2 pb⁻¹, run | 4dAu | 0.15 pb⁻¹
- @ 200 GeV run | 5AuAu | 2.8 pb⁻¹ (0.13 nb⁻¹ @ 62 GeV)

Nominal LHC luminosity PbPb 0.5 nb⁻¹

Heavy ion colliders

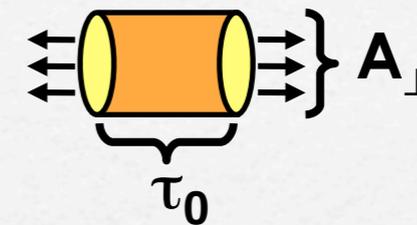
initial energy density :

measured



computed $\epsilon_{Bj} \times \tau_0$

Longitudinal QGP expansion :



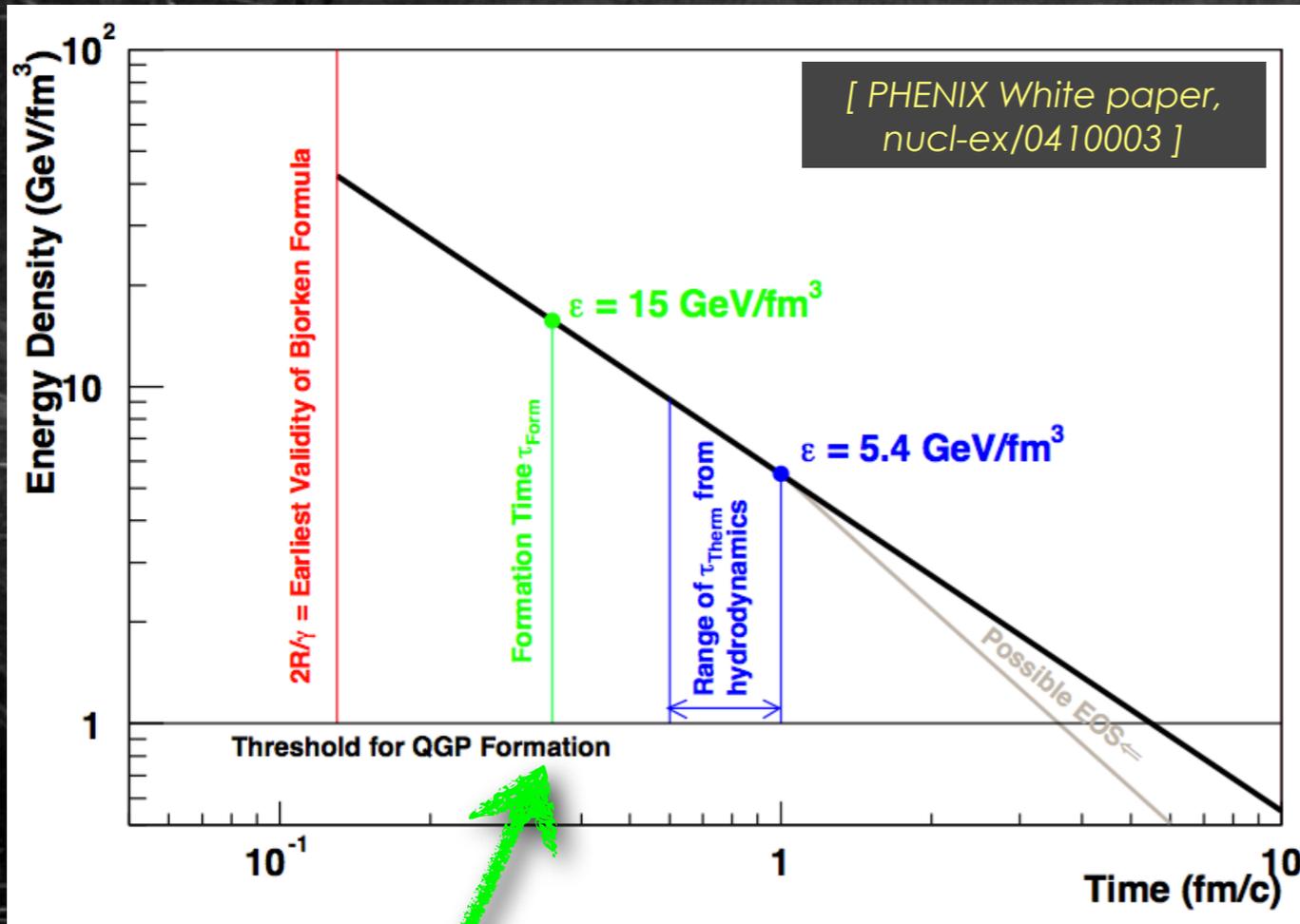
Bjorken formula :

$$\epsilon_{Bj} = \frac{dE_t}{dy} \frac{1}{A_{\perp} \tau_0}$$

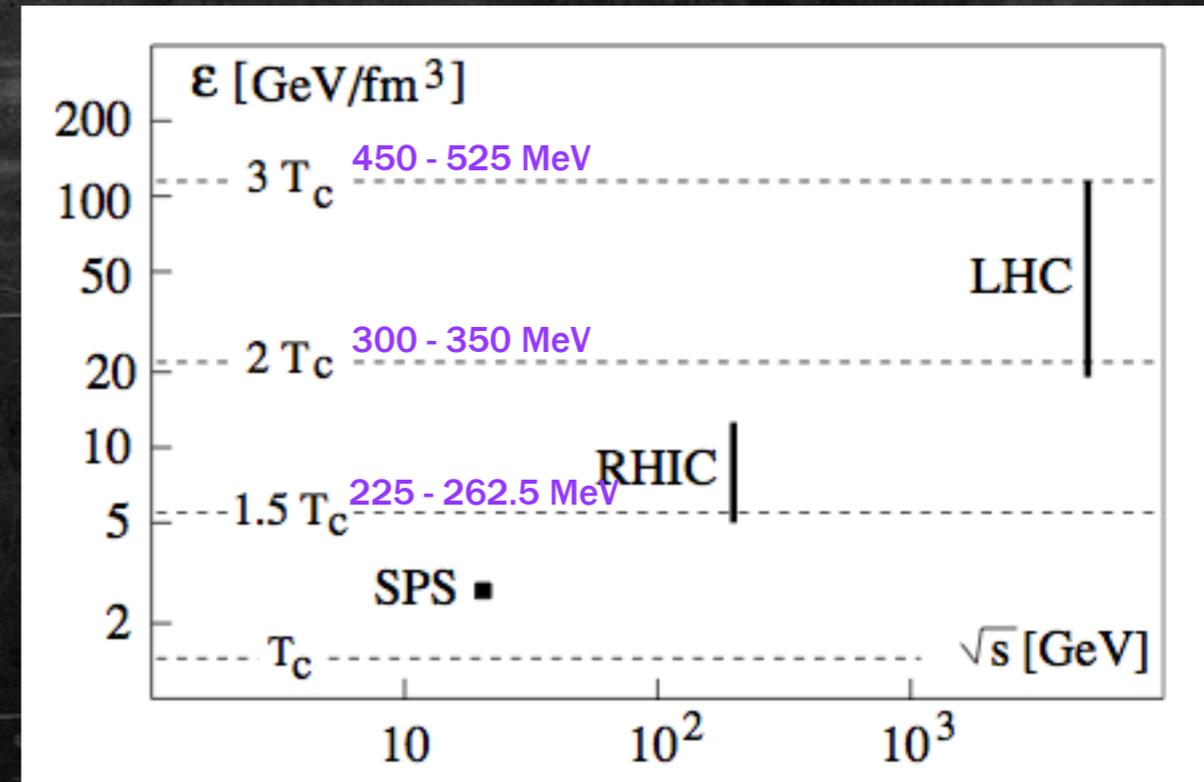
facility	collision species	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	$\epsilon_{Bj} \times \tau_0$ (GeV/fm ⁻³ . fm/c)
AGS (BNL)	Au+Au	5	1,5
SPS (CERN)	Pb+Pb	17	3,9
RHIC (BNL)	Au+Au	200	5,5
LHC (CERN)	Pb+Pb	5500	10

Energy density and temperature

Energy density vs time @ RHIC



Energy density, max. collision energy, and temperature



T_{initial}
370 - 450 MeV

$T_{\text{avg}} = 221 \pm 19 \text{ (stat)} \pm 19 \text{ (syst) MeV}$
(0-20% AuAu)

[PHENIX, PRL. 104 (2010) 132301]

$T_c \sim 150 - 175 \text{ MeV}$

[Strickland et al., NPA 879 (2012) 25-58]

[Turbide et al., PRC 69 (2004) 014903]