



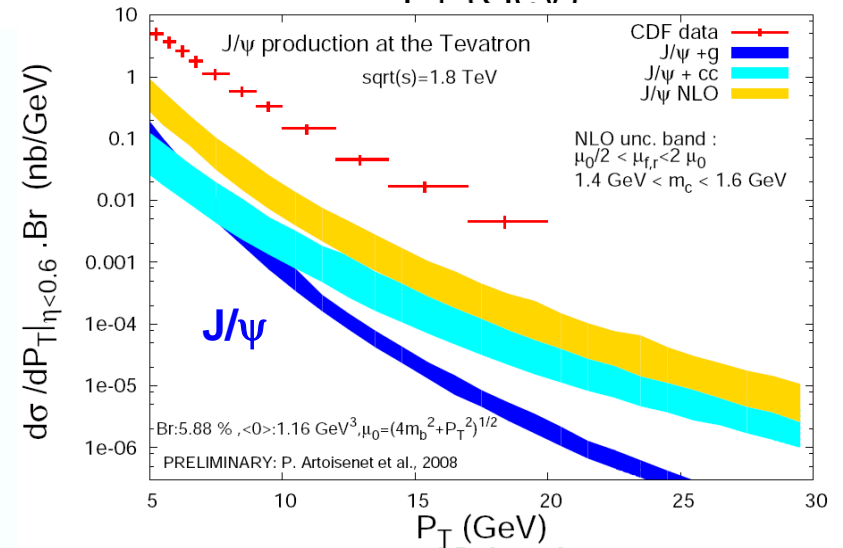
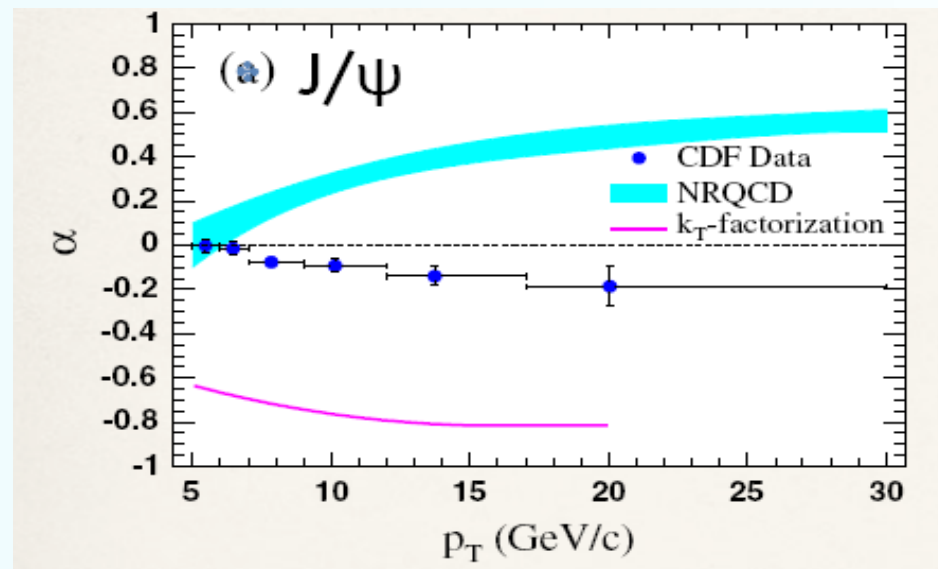
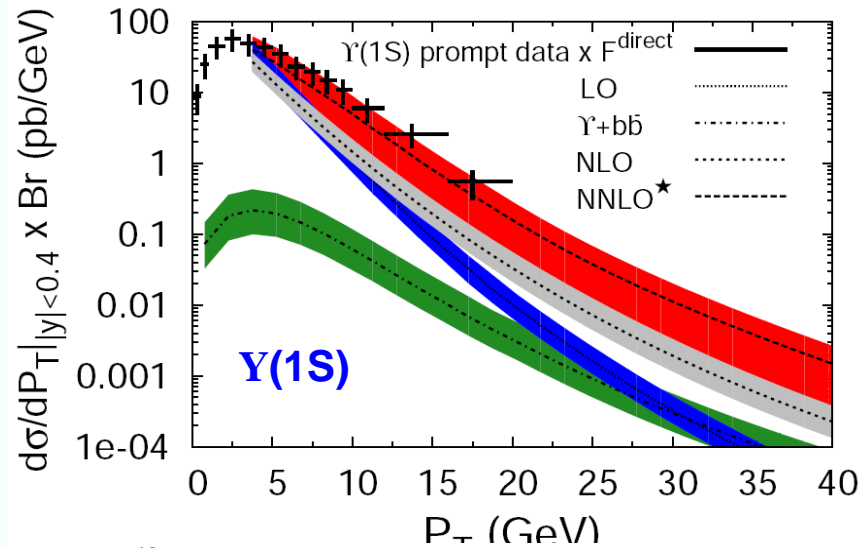
# **J/ $\psi$ prompt and non-prompt cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV**

**Zongchang Yang (University of Tennessee)**

*on behalf of the CMS collaboration*

VI International Conference on Physics and Astrophysics of  
Quark Gluon Plasma, Goa, 6-10/12/2010

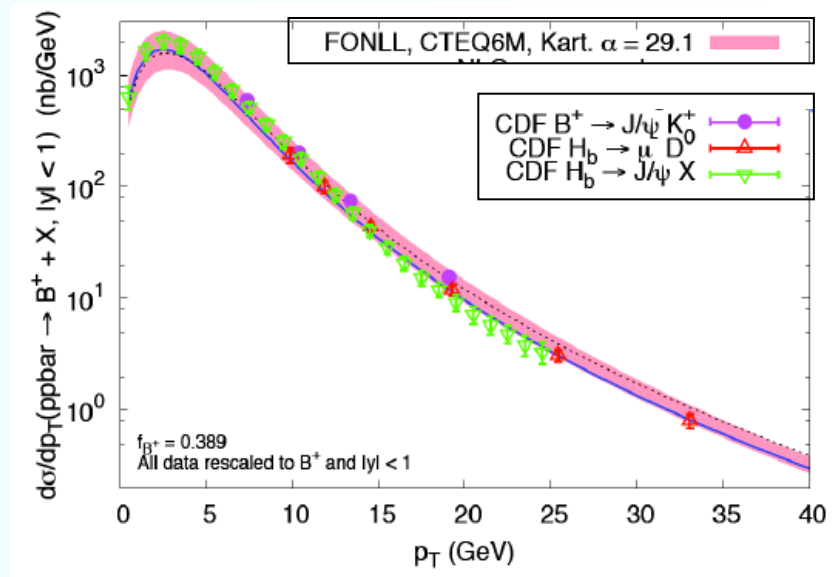
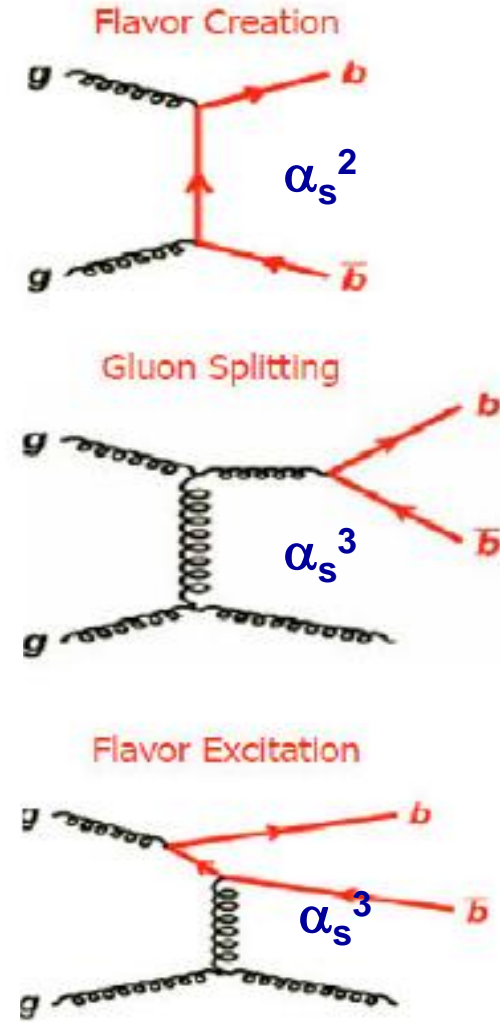
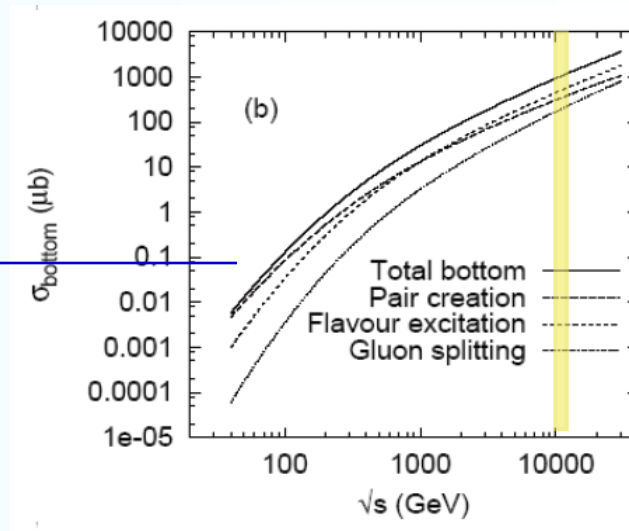
- **Prompt production:**
  - Including **feed-down** from  $(\chi_{cJ}, \psi' \rightarrow J/\psi)$
- **Several theoretical mechanisms :**
  - **Color Singlet** (new developments in recent years, NLO, NNLO...)
  - **Color Octet** in NRQCD
- **No model predicting successfully both  $J/\psi$  cross-section and polarization at TeVatron.**



J.P. Lansberg  
arXiv:0811.4005 [hep-ph]

- $b\bar{b}$  cross-section:
  - LO: Flavor Creation
  - Large NLO contributions at LHC
    - Flavor Excitation
    - Gluon Splitting
- At TeVatron, good theory and data agreement:
  - FONLL approach
  - Improved  $b$ -fragmentation function (LEP  $Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  data)

M. Cacciari et al.,  
JHEP 0404, 068 (2004)





# The CMS detector



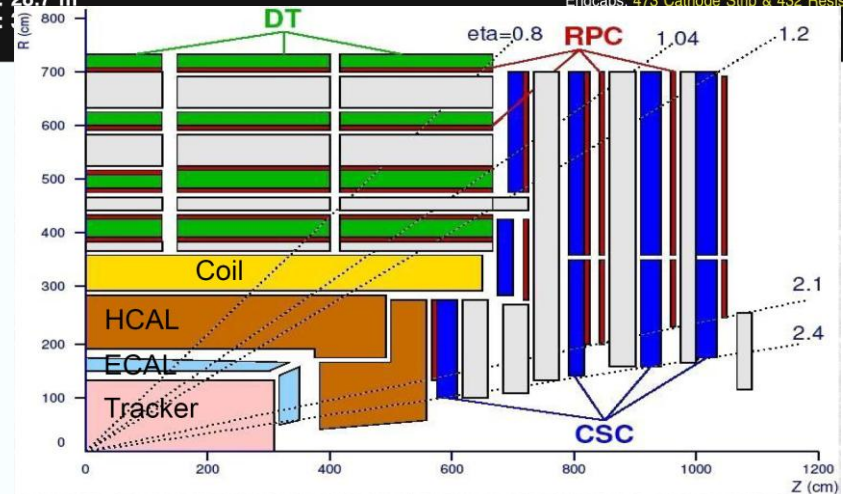
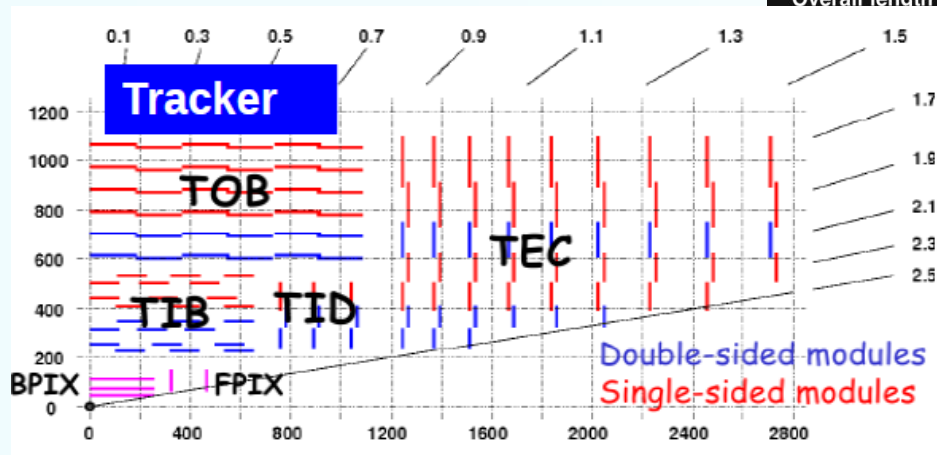
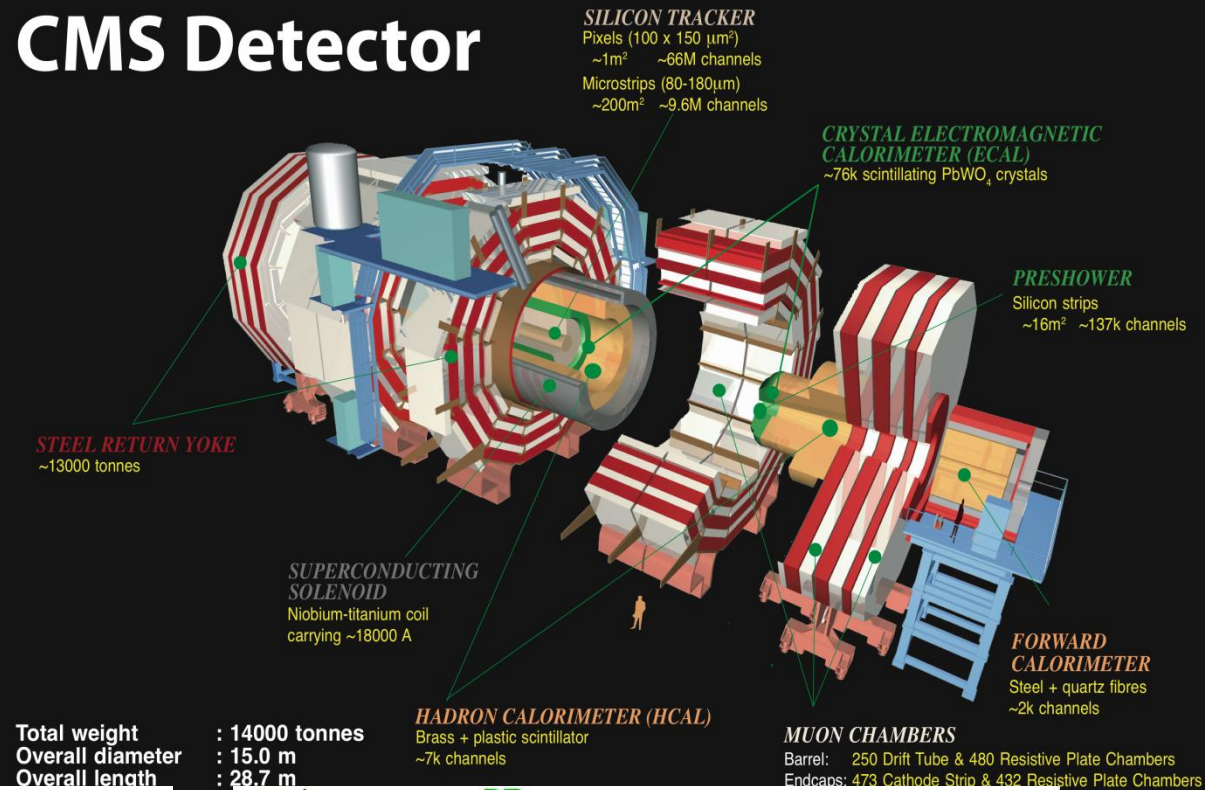
## •Tracker:

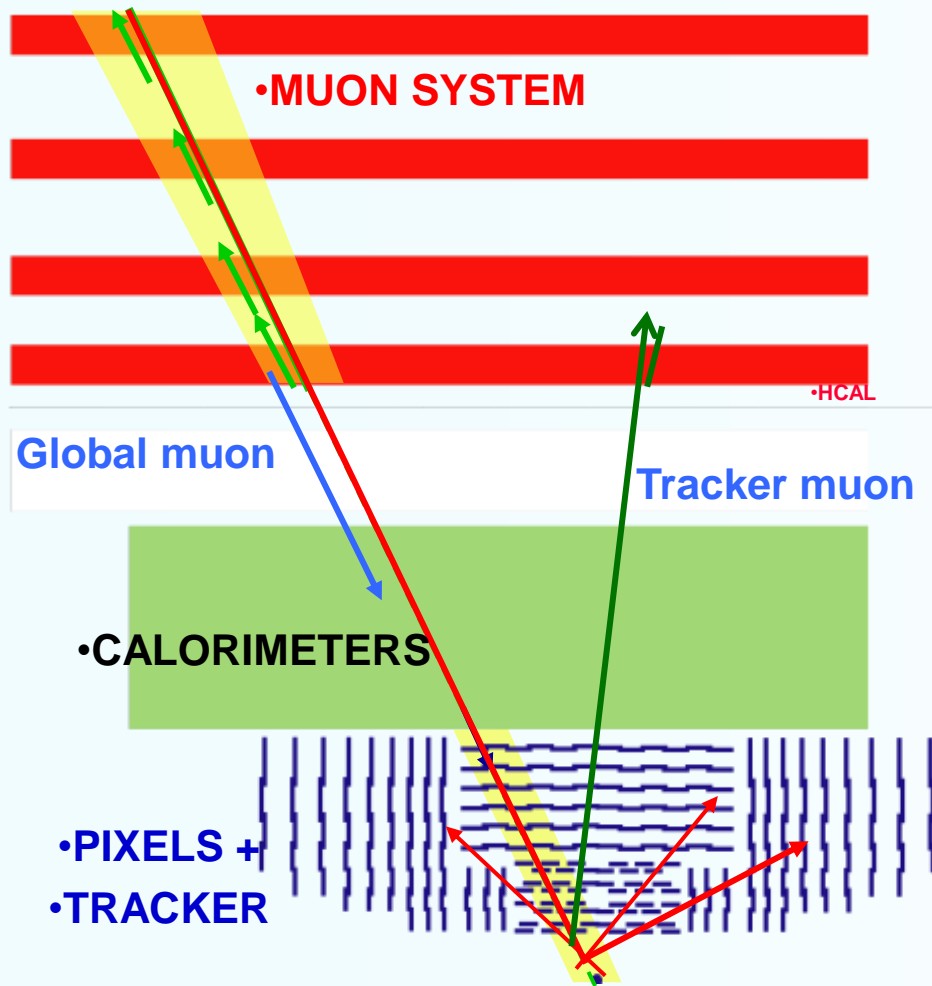
- 60M pixels
- 10M strips
- coverage:  $|\eta| < 2.4$

## •Muon system:

- Trigger detector
- RPC+CSC, RPC+DT

## CMS Detector





- Large rapidity coverage:
  - $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Excellent muon momentum resolution:
  - matching between  $\mu$ -chambers and in the silicon tracker (only using the latter for momentum determination at low  $p_T$ )
  - strong magnetic field (3.8 T)

## Two muon identifications:

- Global muon (outside-in):
  - High purity
  - Low efficiency for low momentum muon
- Tracker muon (inside-out):
  - Fake muon level high
  - Higher efficiency low momentum muon

- Two trigger levels

• **L1: hardware**  
muon system and calorimeters only



• **HLT: software**  
Matching of different sub-detectors.  
Fast local track reconstruction for muons

- Trigger requirements changing with increasing luminosity:

- **Single muons:**

- $p_T > 3 \text{ GeV}$  threshold at the startup
- Gradually increasing ( $p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}$  at  $L \sim 10^{31} \text{ Hz cm}^{-2}$ )

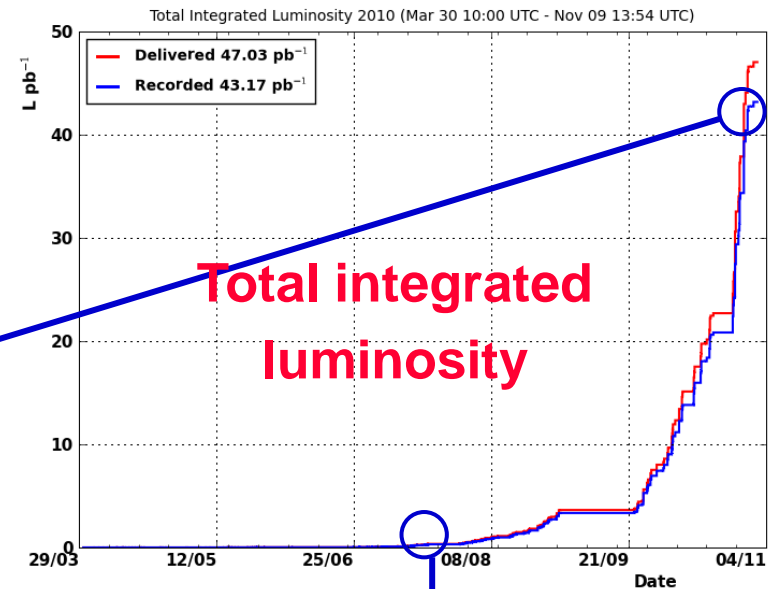
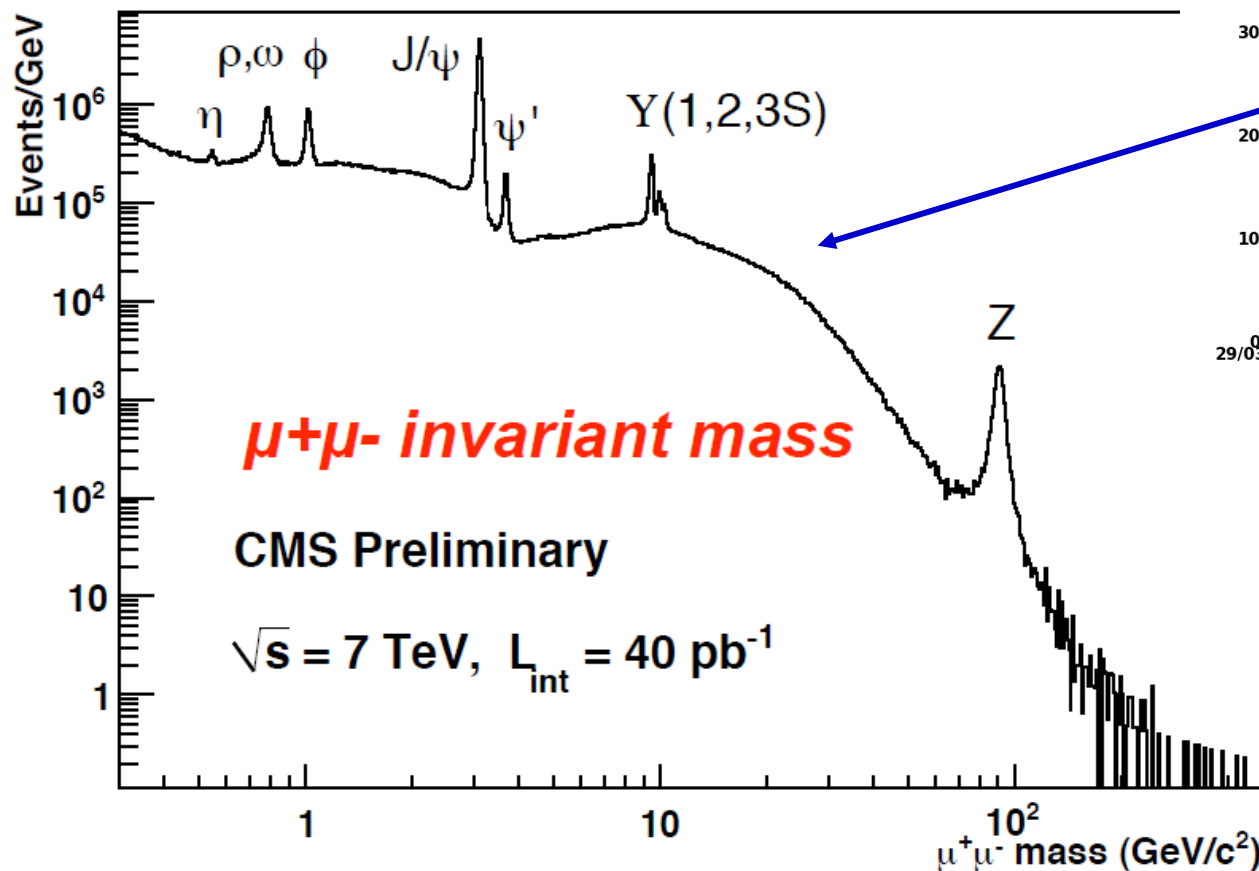
- **Double muons:**

- L1 requirements only at the startup, no  $p_T$  threshold
  - allowing us to go down to 0 quarkonium  $p_T$  in the forward region
- At  $L \sim 10^{31} \text{ Hz cm}^{-2}$  new strategies adopted for quarkonia (combination of L1 and HLT muons, or HLT muon and track in specific invariant mass regions... etc.)





# The di-muon mass spectrum

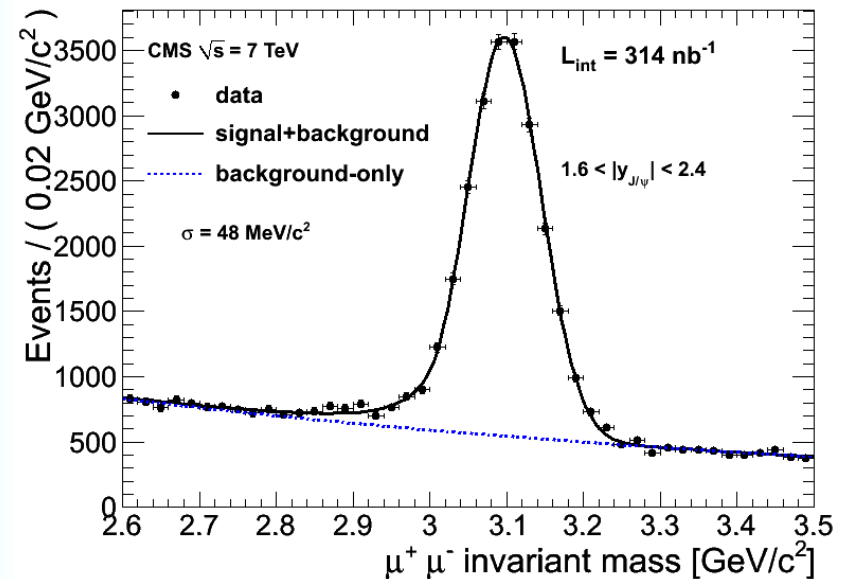
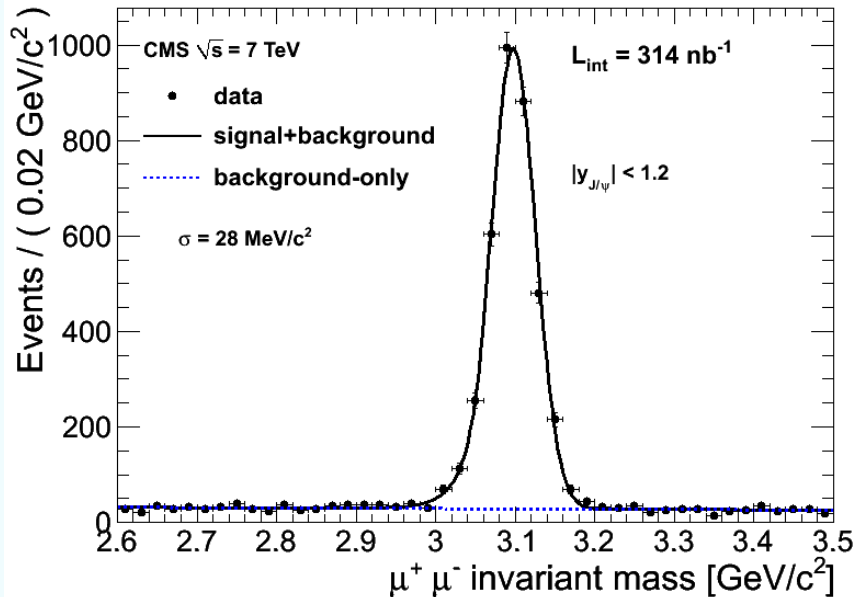
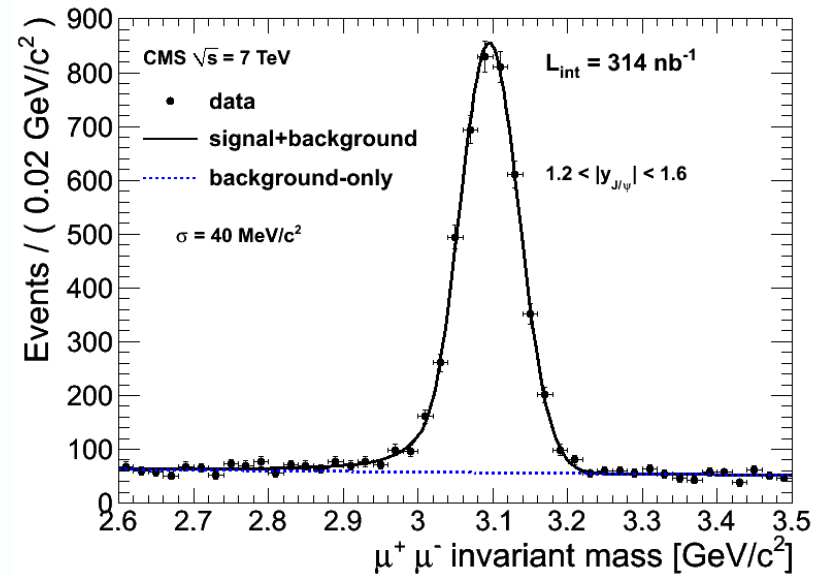


- Used for the analyses shown here:
- Submitted to EPJC
- arXiv:1011.4193
- Analysis with full 2010 statistics in progress.

- Selections:**

- Muons in acceptance window
- Track quality ( $n_{\text{hits}}$ ,  $n_{\text{hits}}$  in pixels,  $\chi^2$ ,  $|d_{xy}|$ ,  $|d_z|$ )
- Muon quality (global fit  $\chi^2$ , track-muon segment angular matching)
- Di-muon vertex probability

- ~27000 events selected



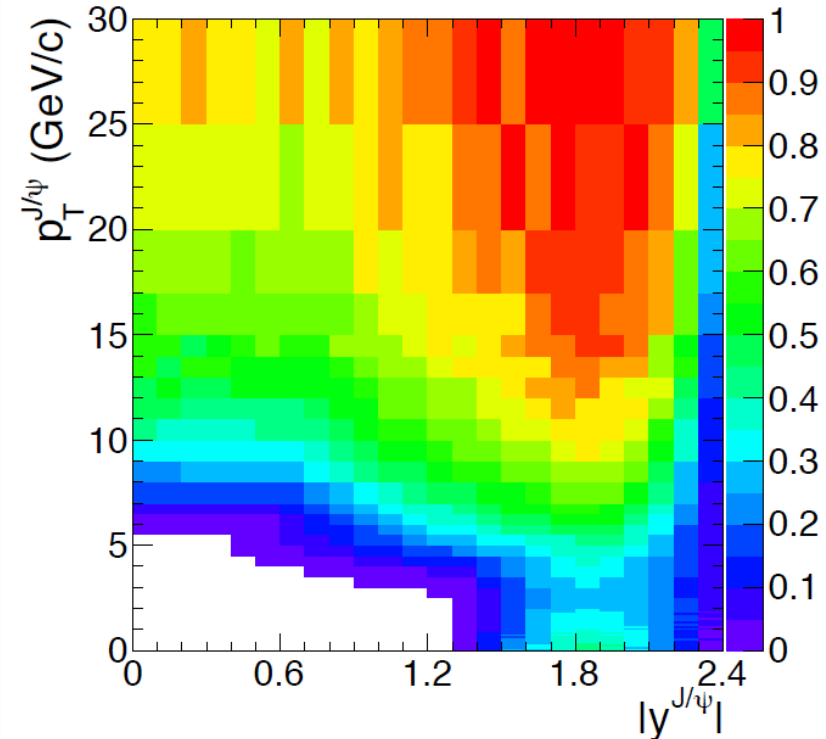


- Acceptance is **determined from MC**:

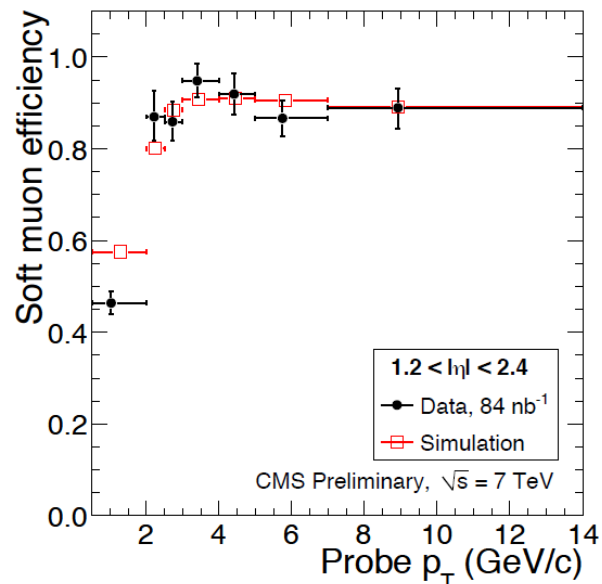
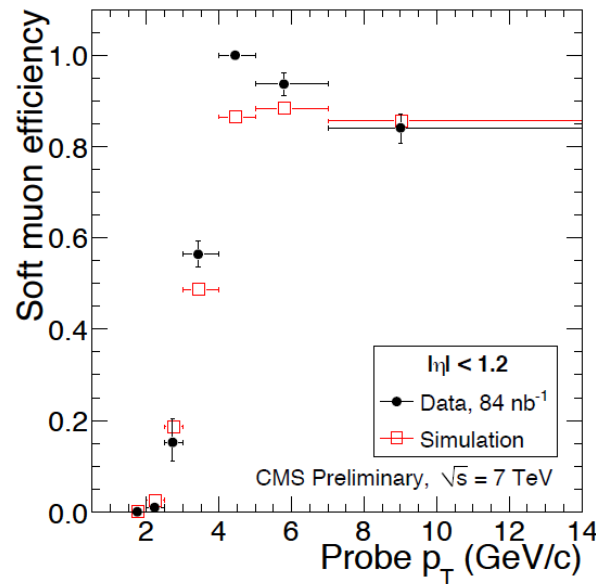
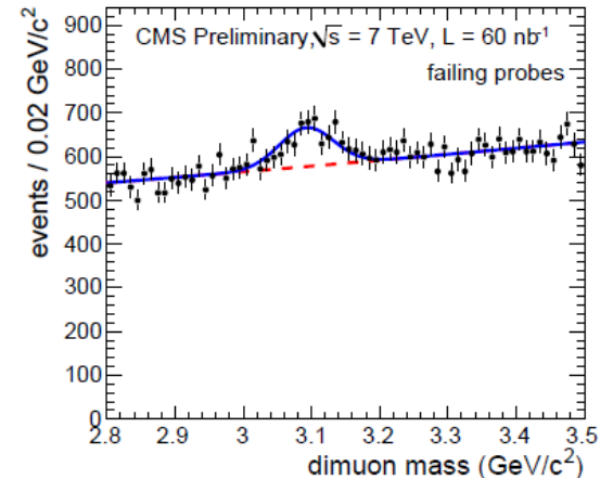
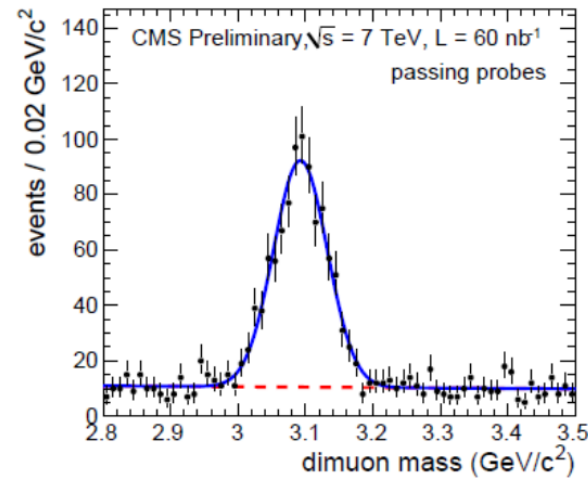
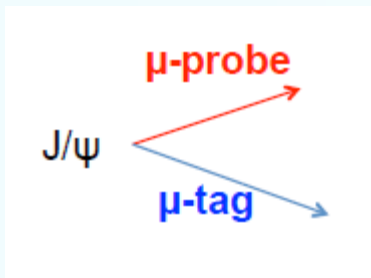
$$A(p_T, y, \lambda_\theta) = \frac{N_{\text{det}}(p_T, y, \lambda_\theta)}{N_{\text{gen}}(p_T, y, \lambda_\theta)}$$

- Strongly **dependent on polarization assumptions** for the prompt component (polarization not well known)
- Agreement to give result in **5 scenarios**:
  - Isotropic
  - Extreme values of  $\lambda_\theta (= \pm 1)$  in the helicity frame (along the QQ momentum)
  - Extreme values of  $\lambda_\theta (= \pm 1)$  in the Collins-Soper frame (along the collision axis)
- Main **systematic uncertainties** coming from:
  - $p_T$  smearing and calibration
  - uncertainty on final state radiation spectrum

**$J/\psi$  acceptance in isotropic scenario**



- Muon efficiency from data: the “tag-and-probe” method:
  - Require one **well-identified muon** in the event (“tag”)
  - Another candidate muon, with looser criteria, is paired to it (“probe”)
  - Compare resonance yields for **tag-probe pairs** where the probes **pass** or **fail** a given selection.





# Inclusive J/ψ cross-section



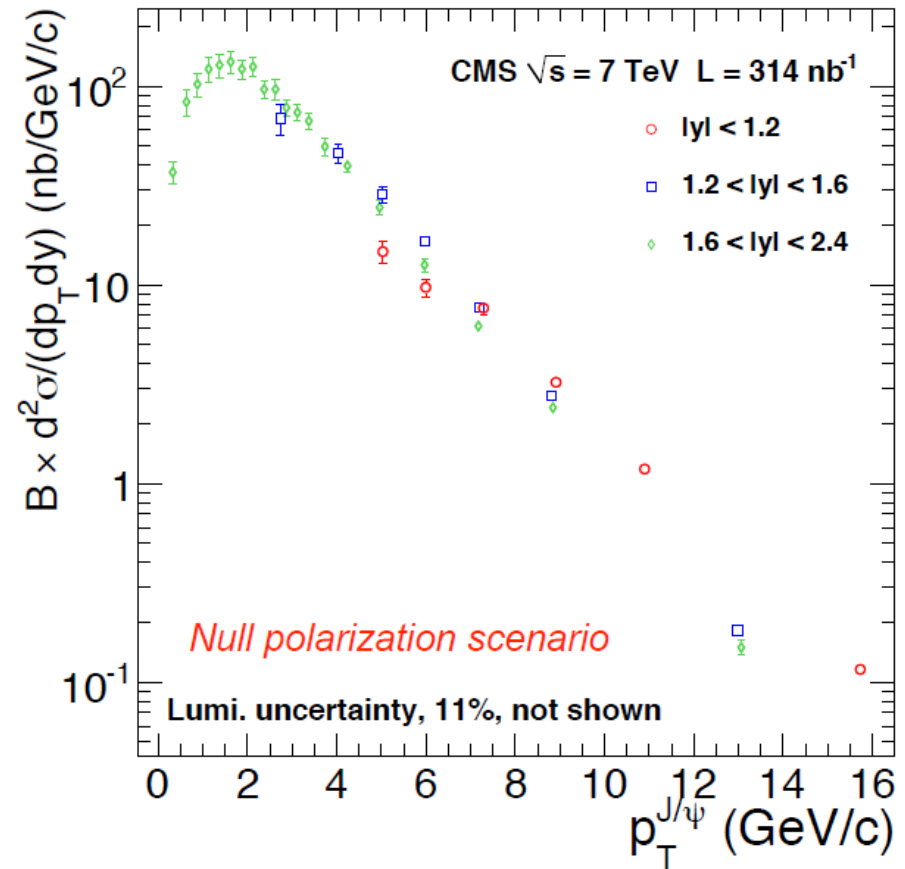
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T dy} \times B(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu) = \frac{N_{\text{fit}} \left\langle \frac{1}{A \cdot \varepsilon} \right\rangle}{\int L dt \cdot \Delta p_T \cdot \Delta y}$$

$\langle A \cdot \varepsilon \rangle$  = average signal **acceptance/efficiency** in the bin \*

- **Acceptance:** from MC simulation
- **Efficiency:** determined with tag and probe method from J/ψ events

## • Systematic uncertainties

Source	Relative error (%)		
	$ y  < 1.2$	$1.2 <  y  < 1.6$	$1.6 <  y  < 2.4$
FSR	0.8 – 2.5	0.3 – 1.6	0.0 – 0.9
$p_T$ calibration and resolution	1.0 – 2.5	0.8 – 1.2	0.1 – 1.0
Kinematical distributions	0.3 – 0.8	0.6 – 2.6	0.9 – 3.1
b-hadron fraction and polarization	1.9 – 3.1	0.5 – 1.2	0.2 – 3.0
Muon efficiency	1.9 – 5.1	2.3 – 12.2	2.7 – 9.2
$\rho$ factor	0.5 – 0.9	0.6 – 8.1	0.2 – 7.1
Fit function	0.6 – 1.1	0.4 – 5.3	0.3 – 8.8

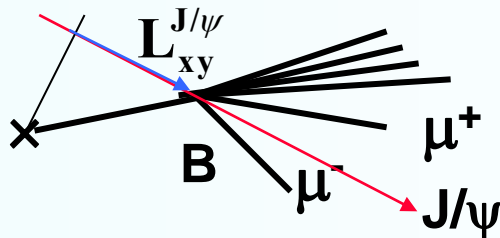


$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi + X) \cdot \text{BR}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 97.5 \pm 1.5(\text{stat}) \pm 3.4(\text{syst}) \pm 10.7(\text{luminosity}) \text{ nb}$$

- Measurement of prompt/non-prompt component with a **2D fit to mass and “pseudo”-proper decay length**

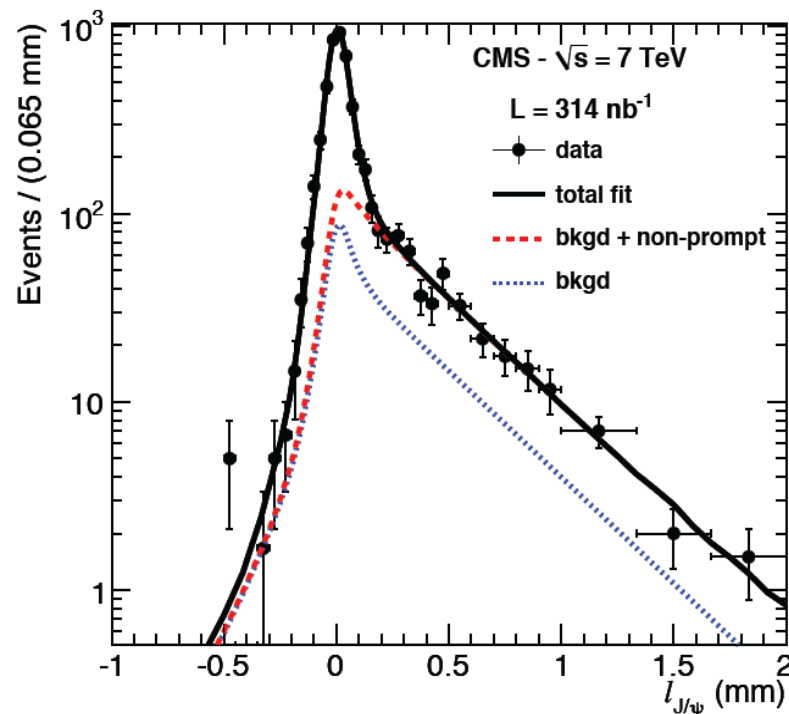
$$\ell_{xy} = \frac{L_{xy}^{J/\psi} \cdot M^{J/\psi}}{P_T^{J/\psi}}$$

$L_{xy}^{J/\psi}$  is the transverse component of decay length in lab system

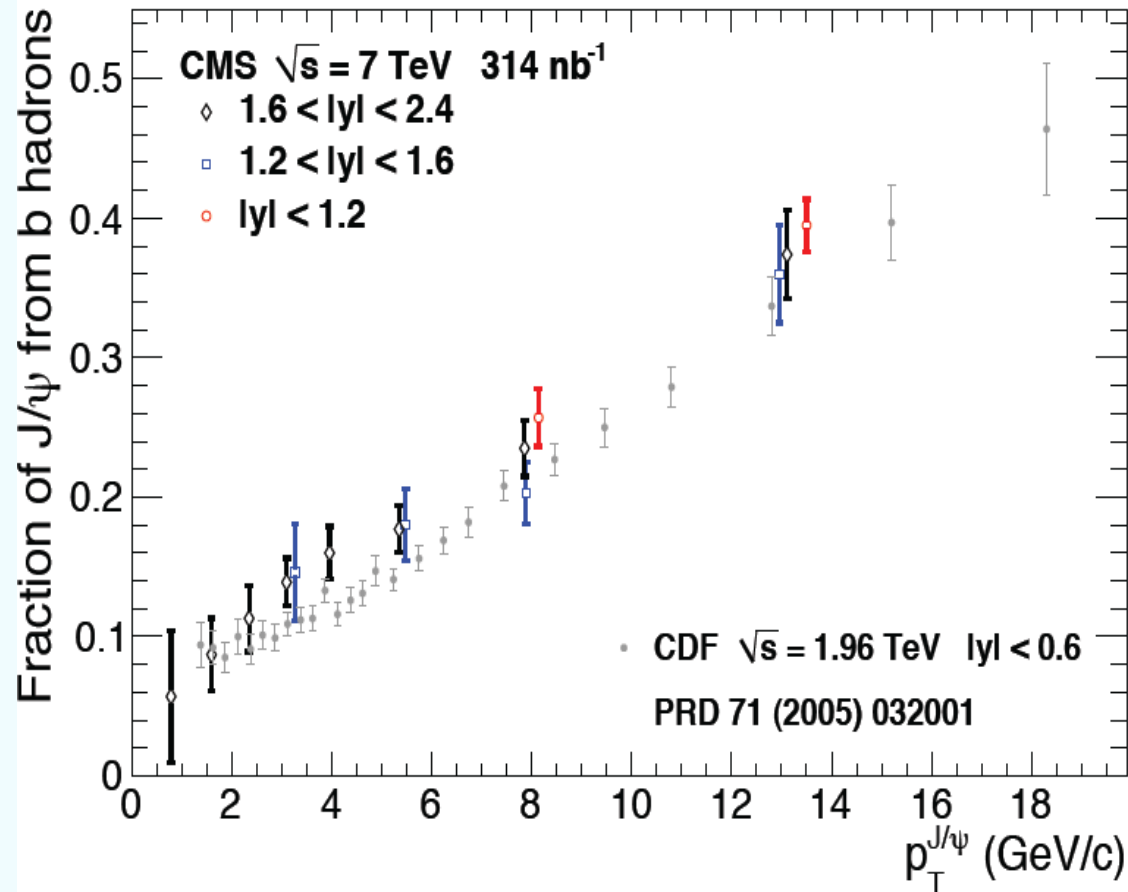


- Decay length parameterization:**
  - For prompt events, **δ-function**
  - For non-prompt events, **MC templates**
  - For background events a generic superposition of different contributions (**symmetric + asymmetric with effective lifetimes**)

all convoluted with **3-Gaussian resolution**



6.5 < p<sub>T</sub> < 10 GeV/c, 1.6 < |y| < 2.4

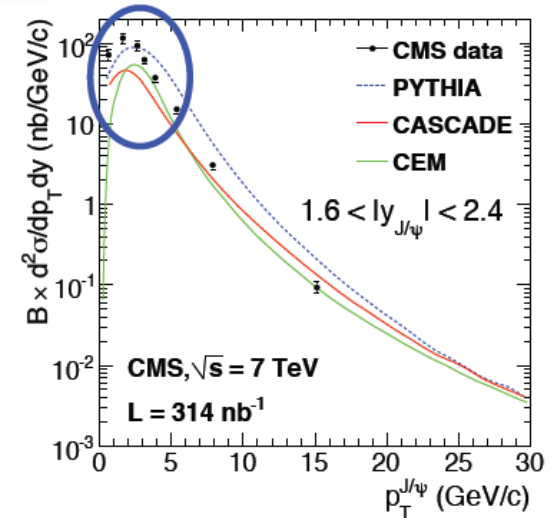
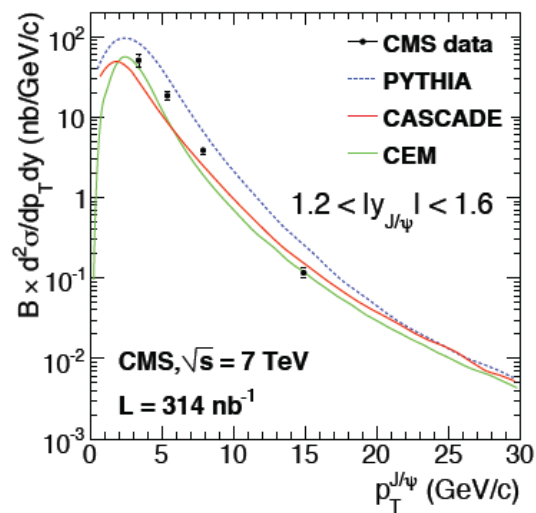
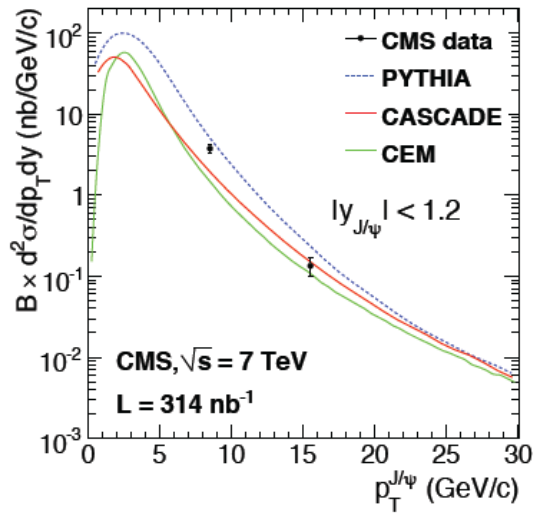


## Systematics of the non-prompt fraction:

	$ y  < 1.2$	$1.2 <  y  < 1.6$	$1.6 <  y  < 2.4$
Tracker misalignment	0.5 – 0.7	0.9 – 4.6	0.7 – 9.1
b-lifetime model	0.0 – 0.1	0.5 – 4.8	0.5 – 11.2
Vertex estimation	0.3	1.0 – 12.3	0.9 – 65.8
Background fit	0.1 – 4.7	0.5 – 9.5	0.2 – 14.8
Resolution model	0.8 – 2.8	1.3 – 13.0	0.4 – 30.2
Efficiency	0.1 – 1.1	0.3 – 1.3	0.2 – 2.4

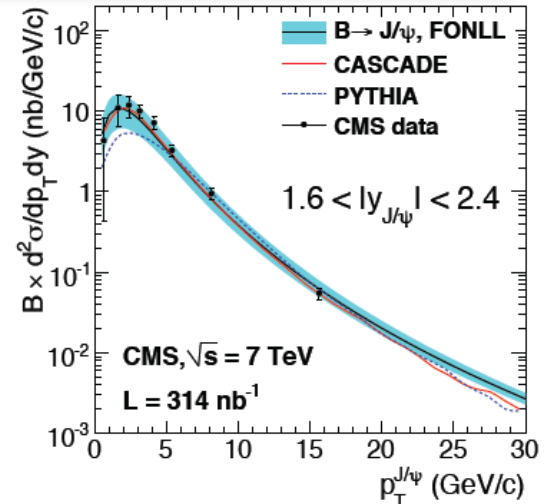
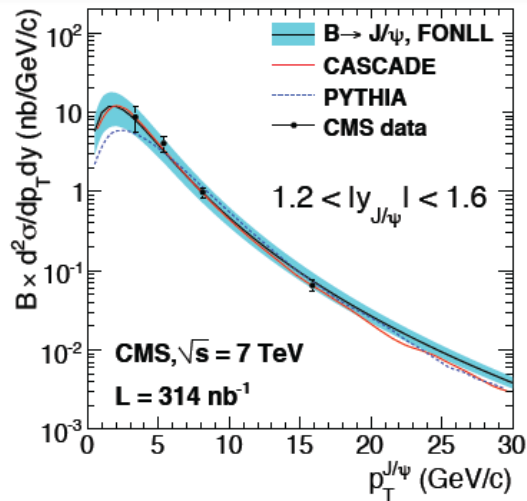
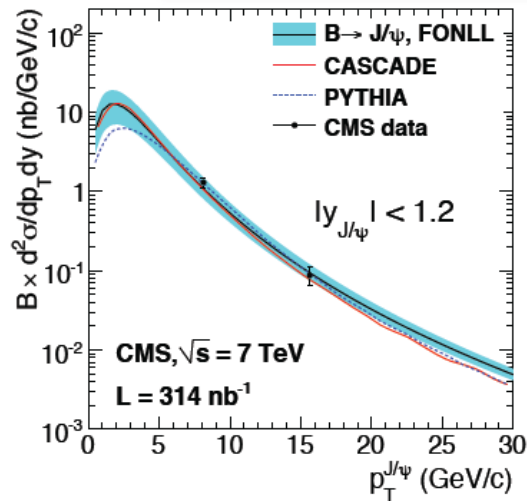
# Comparison with theory

prompt



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi + X) \cdot \text{BR}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 70.9 \pm 2.1(\text{stat}) \pm 3.0(\text{syst}) \pm 7.8(\text{luminosity}) \text{ nb}$$

non-prompt



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow bX \rightarrow J/\psi X) \cdot \text{BR}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 26.0 \pm 1.4 (\text{stat}) \pm 1.6 (\text{syst}) \pm 2.9 (\text{luminosity}) \text{ nb}$$



- **Measurements of prompt and non-prompt  $J/\psi$  production cross sections** have been presented, using data collected until Summer 2010 (314 nb<sup>-1</sup>):
 

- **Prompt  $J/\psi$ , total and differential in  $p_T$  and  $|y|$**
  - **Non-prompt  $J/\psi$ , total and differential in  $p_T$  and  $|y|$**

  - $J/\psi$  analyses allow first theory tests to be performed from  $p_T=0$  to  $\sim 30$  GeV/c at 7 TeV.
  - Statistical accuracy of  $\sim 2\%$ , but systematics  $\sim 12\%$  limited by luminosity.
  - Good agreement with theory models for prompt  $J/\psi$  production.
  
- **The proton LHC run has delivered  $\sim 43$  pb<sup>-1</sup> data, which amounts to  $>1$  Million  $J/\psi$  decays to dimuons, more analyses in the pipeline:**
  - $J/\psi$  production polarizations in fine  $p_T$ - $y$  bins
  - $\Psi(2S)$  production and polarizations
  - $\chi_c$  and  $X(3872)$  production studies



Thank you !  
&

Backup slides.

Table 3: Differential inclusive cross sections and average  $p_T$  in the bin, for each prompt  $J/\psi$  polarization scenario considered: unpolarized ( $\lambda_\theta = 0$ ), full longitudinal polarization ( $\lambda_\theta = -1$ ) and full transverse polarization ( $\lambda_\theta = +1$ ) in the Collins-Soper (CS) or the helicity (HX) frames [7]. For the unpolarized case, the first error is statistical and the second is systematic; for the others the total error is given.

$p_T^{J/\psi}$ (GeV/c)	$\langle p_T^{J/\psi} \rangle$ (GeV/c)	$\lambda_\theta = 0$	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T dy} \cdot \text{BR}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ (nb/ GeV/c)			
			$\lambda_\theta^{\text{CS}} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{CS}} = +1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = +1$
$ y  < 1.2$						
6.50 – 8.00	7.29	$7.63 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.97$	$9.28 \pm 1.20$	$6.99 \pm 0.91$	$5.70 \pm 0.74$	$9.14 \pm 1.20$
8.00 – 10.00	8.91	$3.23 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.38$	$3.81 \pm 0.47$	$3.00 \pm 0.37$	$2.45 \pm 0.30$	$3.85 \pm 0.48$
10.00 – 12.00	10.90	$1.18 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.14$	$1.35 \pm 0.17$	$1.10 \pm 0.14$	$0.93 \pm 0.12$	$1.37 \pm 0.17$
12.00 – 30.00	15.73	$0.116 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.013$	$0.130 \pm 0.016$	$0.110 \pm 0.013$	$0.096 \pm 0.012$	$0.129 \pm 0.016$
$1.2 <  y  < 1.6$						
2.00 – 3.50	2.73	$68.8 \pm 6.3 \pm 13.0$	$50.4 \pm 9.9$	$84.6 \pm 19.0$	$50.5 \pm 9.9$	$84.5 \pm 19.0$
3.50 – 4.50	4.02	$46.1 \pm 2.7 \pm 6.5$	$37.3 \pm 5.7$	$52.8 \pm 8.4$	$33.9 \pm 5.2$	$56.4 \pm 8.8$
4.50 – 5.50	5.03	$28.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 3.9$	$28.2 \pm 4.1$	$28.7 \pm 4.1$	$20.8 \pm 3.0$	$35.0 \pm 5.0$
5.50 – 6.50	5.96	$16.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.0$	$17.8 \pm 2.3$	$16.0 \pm 2.0$	$12.3 \pm 1.6$	$20.1 \pm 2.6$
6.50 – 8.00	7.20	$7.64 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.87$	$8.71 \pm 1.10$	$7.19 \pm 0.87$	$5.80 \pm 0.71$	$9.19 \pm 1.10$
8.00 – 10.00	8.81	$2.76 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.32$	$3.11 \pm 0.39$	$2.62 \pm 0.33$	$2.18 \pm 0.27$	$3.24 \pm 0.41$
10.00 – 30.00	12.99	$0.182 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.021$	$0.204 \pm 0.026$	$0.173 \pm 0.022$	$0.151 \pm 0.019$	$0.202 \pm 0.026$
$1.6 <  y  < 2.4$						
0.00 – 0.50	0.32	$36.8 \pm 2.2 \pm 6.0$	$26.1 \pm 4.5$	$46.5 \pm 8.0$	$26.3 \pm 4.5$	$45.6 \pm 7.8$
0.50 – 0.75	0.63	$83.2 \pm 4.5 \pm 15.3$	$59.5 \pm 11.3$	$105.1 \pm 19.9$	$60.4 \pm 11.6$	$103.2 \pm 19.3$
0.75 – 1.00	0.88	$102.3 \pm 5.0 \pm 16.9$	$72.8 \pm 13.3$	$128.9 \pm 23.7$	$75.1 \pm 13.4$	$125.0 \pm 22.8$
1.00 – 1.25	1.13	$121.9 \pm 5.3 \pm 21.1$	$87.1 \pm 14.8$	$152.4 \pm 27.1$	$91.11 \pm 18.2$	$146.2 \pm 25.6$
1.25 – 1.50	1.37	$127.7 \pm 5.6 \pm 21.6$	$91.1 \pm 15.6$	$160.1 \pm 29.3$	$96.2 \pm 17.7$	$152.9 \pm 28.4$
1.50 – 1.75	1.62	$132.5 \pm 5.3 \pm 21.9$	$94.7 \pm 15.8$	$165.9 \pm 27.7$	$101.3 \pm 16$	$157.8 \pm 25.4$
1.75 – 2.00	1.87	$121.9 \pm 6.2 \pm 17.9$	$87.4 \pm 13.6$	$152.1 \pm 24.7$	$93.6 \pm 14.9$	$143.9 \pm 23.1$
2.00 – 2.25	2.12	$125.2 \pm 6.1 \pm 18.7$	$89.8 \pm 13.9$	$156.3 \pm 24.7$	$97.1 \pm 14.9$	$147.3 \pm 23.6$
2.25 – 2.50	2.37	$96.3 \pm 4.2 \pm 14.1$	$69.0 \pm 10.2$	$120.5 \pm 18.1$	$74.3 \pm 11$	$114 \pm 16.8$
2.50 – 2.75	2.63	$96.4 \pm 7.7 \pm 13.0$	$69.8 \pm 11.1$	$119.3 \pm 18.6$	$74.8 \pm 11.8$	$113.2 \pm 18.1$
2.75 – 3.00	2.87	$77.9 \pm 3.7 \pm 10.7$	$56.3 \pm 8.0$	$96.4 \pm 13.9$	$60.3 \pm 8.5$	$91.6 \pm 13.1$
3.00 – 3.25	3.12	$73.7 \pm 3.5 \pm 10.0$	$53.8 \pm 7.7$	$91.2 \pm 13.0$	$57.6 \pm 8.3$	$86.5 \pm 13.0$
3.25 – 3.50	3.37	$66.7 \pm 3.2 \pm 8.8$	$48.5 \pm 6.9$	$82.8 \pm 12.0$	$52.1 \pm 7.3$	$78.3 \pm 11.0$
3.50 – 4.00	3.74	$49.6 \pm 1.7 \pm 7.1$	$37.0 \pm 5.5$	$60.6 \pm 9.0$	$39.0 \pm 5.8$	$58.3 \pm 8.6$
4.00 – 4.50	4.24	$39.7 \pm 1.4 \pm 5.0$	$30.0 \pm 4.0$	$47.3 \pm 6.3$	$31.4 \pm 4.2$	$46.0 \pm 6.1$
4.50 – 5.50	4.96	$24.5 \pm 0.7 \pm 3.3$	$19.3 \pm 2.6$	$28.7 \pm 4.0$	$19.6 \pm 2.7$	$28.2 \pm 3.9$
5.50 – 6.50	5.97	$12.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.7$	$10.8 \pm 1.4$	$14.0 \pm 1.9$	$10.3 \pm 1.4$	$14.3 \pm 1.9$
6.50 – 8.00	7.17	$6.20 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.74$	$5.70 \pm 0.72$	$6.61 \pm 0.84$	$5.13 \pm 0.65$	$6.94 \pm 0.88$
8.00 – 10.00	8.84	$2.41 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.28$	$2.41 \pm 0.31$	$2.44 \pm 0.31$	$2.04 \pm 0.26$	$2.64 \pm 0.34$
10.00 – 30.00	13.06	$0.149 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.019$	$0.155 \pm 0.021$	$0.148 \pm 0.021$	$0.132 \pm 0.019$	$0.161 \pm 0.023$

Table 6: Differential prompt  $J/\psi$  cross sections for each polarization scenario considered: unpolarized ( $\lambda_\theta = 0$ ), full longitudinal polarization ( $\lambda_\theta = -1$ ) and full transverse polarization ( $\lambda_\theta = +1$ ) in the Collins-Soper (CS) or the Helicity (HX) frames [7]. For the unpolarized case, the first error is statistical and the second is systematic; for the others the total error is given.

$p_T$ (GeV/c)	$BR(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \cdot \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{prompt}}}{dp_T dy}$ (nb/GeV/c)				
	$\lambda_\theta = 0$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{CS}} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{CS}} = +1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = -1$	$\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = +1$
	$ y  < 1.2$				
6.5 – 10.0	$3.76 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.47$	$4.63 \pm 0.60$	$3.45 \pm 0.45$	$2.63 \pm 0.34$	$4.79 \pm 0.62$
10.0 – 30.0	$0.134 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.016$	$0.161 \pm 0.044$	$0.123 \pm 0.033$	$0.099 \pm 0.026$	$0.164 \pm 0.045$
	$1.2 <  y  < 1.6$				
2.0 – 4.5	$50.6 \pm 3.6 \pm 8.4$	$36.4 \pm 6.5$	$63.6 \pm 11.6$	$36.3 \pm 6.5$	$63.1 \pm 11.4$
4.5 – 6.5	$18.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 2.4$	$17.3 \pm 2.3$	$19.1 \pm 2.6$	$13.3 \pm 1.8$	$22.7 \pm 3.1$
6.5 – 10.0	$3.85 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.44$	$4.11 \pm 0.49$	$3.74 \pm 0.45$	$2.87 \pm 0.34$	$4.67 \pm 0.56$
10.0 – 30.0	$0.116 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.014$	$0.127 \pm 0.018$	$0.111 \pm 0.015$	$0.093 \pm 0.013$	$0.133 \pm 0.019$
	$1.6 <  y  < 2.4$				
0.00 – 1.25	$71.9 \pm 2.4 \pm 11.2$	$49.7 \pm 7.9$	$92.5 \pm 14.7$	$51.0 \pm 8.1$	$90.3 \pm 14.3$
1.25 – 2.00	$116.2 \pm 3.5 \pm 16.8$	$80.8 \pm 11.9$	$149.1 \pm 22.0$	$86.7 \pm 12.8$	$140.7 \pm 20.8$
2.00 – 2.75	$93.7 \pm 3.4 \pm 12.4$	$65.8 \pm 9.1$	$118.8 \pm 16.3$	$72.7 \pm 10.0$	$110.3 \pm 15.2$
2.75 – 3.50	$62.6 \pm 2.0 \pm 7.9$	$44.5 \pm 5.7$	$78.8 \pm 10.2$	$49.1 \pm 6.4$	$72.7 \pm 9.5$
3.50 – 4.50	$37.4 \pm 1.1 \pm 4.9$	$27.4 \pm 3.7$	$45.7 \pm 6.2$	$29.9 \pm 4.1$	$42.8 \pm 5.8$
4.50 – 6.50	$15.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.0$	$11.9 \pm 1.6$	$18.0 \pm 2.4$	$12.6 \pm 1.7$	$17.1 \pm 2.3$
6.50 – 10.00	$3.08 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.37$	$2.79 \pm 0.35$	$3.36 \pm 0.42$	$2.64 \pm 0.33$	$3.37 \pm 0.42$
10.00 – 30.00	$0.093 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.012$	$0.092 \pm 0.014$	$0.096 \pm 0.014$	$0.082 \pm 0.012$	$0.100 \pm 0.015$