ψ(2S) production in AA collisions at LHC energies



Roberta Arnaldi INFN Torino (Italy)

INT PROGRAM INT-22-3 Heavy Flavor Production in Heavy-Ion and Elementary Collisions

Quarkonium in AA



Heavy quarks produced in the early stages of the collisions

the original idea: quarkonium production suppressed sequentially via color screening in QGP (T.Matsui,H.Satz, PLB178 (1986) 416)

Bottomonium in AA



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Sequential suppression clearly observed at LHC in the Υ family

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Charmonium in AA



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(re)combination:

production enhanced at hadronization or in QGP

recombination clearly observed at LHC in the charmonium sector

Charmonium in AA



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Quarkonium at LHC

20 b_T(GeV/c) 40 J/ψ Quarkonium extensively **CMS** $(p_T reach based on$ studied at LHC by all the the most recent experiments in pp, pA, AA **ATLAS** measurements) Complementary kinematic 30 coverages **ALICE** Very high precision results 20 for J/ψ , $\Upsilon(1S, 2S)$ LHCb **ALICE** 10 0 _Δ \mathbf{O} 3 4 rapidity

Quarkonium at LHC

50 (c)/yeD) 40 ψ(2S) Quarkonium extensively $(p_T reach based on$ studied at LHC by all the the most recent experiments in pp, pA, AA **ATLAS** measurements) Complementary kinematic 30 coverages **CMS** Very high precision results 20 for J/ψ , $\Upsilon(1S, 2S)$ 10 What about $\psi(2S)$? ALICE 0 -Δ \mathbf{O} 3 4 Focus on AA results rapidity

 $\psi(2S) vs J/\psi$



Jγψ binding energy ~ 640 MeV Study of $\psi(2S)$ is more challenging wrt J/ ψ due to:

 \checkmark ~ 7.5 lower branching ratio to muon pairs

BR ($\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$) = (0.80 ± 0.06) % BR ($J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$) = (5.96 ± 0.03) %

 ✓ ~ 6 times smaller production cross section in pp collisions at LHC energy

 $\sigma_{\psi(2S)} = 0.87 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.10 \,\mu b$ $\sigma_{J/\psi} = 5.88 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.34 \,\mu b$

(pp, 5.02TeV, 2.5<y<4 ALICE, arXiv:2109.15240)

 $\psi(2S) vs J/\psi$

 \wedge_{\Box} binding energy ~ 60 MeV binding energy ~ 640 MeV

Expect much stronger dissociation effects for the weakly bound $\psi(2S)$ state

Do we observe the sequential suppression also in the charmonium sector?

$\psi(2S) vs J/\psi$



Larger size charmonium produced later in the evolution of the system

→ recombination at play also when the system is more diluted (even hadronic?)

Comparison between J/ ψ and ψ (2S) is an important test for models

Theory models

Transport

Macroscopic rate equation including suppression and regeneration in the QGP

Suppression → computed from modification of charmonium spectral functions, constrained by LQCD validated potentials

Regeneration \rightarrow tuned from measured heavy quark yields

X. Du and R. Rapp, NPA 943(2015) 14P.7 P. Zhou et al., PRC89 (2014) 054911



Statistical hadronization

Charmonium yields determined at chemical freeze-out according to their statistical weights

Charm fugacity factor related to charm conservation and based on experimental data on production cross sections

A. Andronic et al., Nature 561 (2018) 321

Both approaches fairly reproduce LHC experimental results on the J/ψ

Other approaches include "comover" models

E. Ferreiro, PLB 731 (2014) 57

$\psi(2S)$ at SPS energies



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ψ(2S) at SPS energies



✓ $\psi(2S)$ and J/ ψ studied in p-A, S-U and Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ ~20 GeV

✓ First and (up to now) most accurate result on $\psi(2S)$ in AA

 Recombination effects negligible (charm pair multiplicity <<1)

L: thickness of nuclear matter crossed by the $c\bar{c}$ pair

$\psi(2S)$ at SPS energies



$\psi(2S)/J/\psi$

- Stronger relative dissociation of ψ(2S) wrt J/ψ already in p-A collisions
- The effect becomes even stronger in AA collisions approximately scaling with L

N.B.: CM energy changes between p-A and AA, but effect on cross section ratios should be small

L: thickness of nuclear matter crossed by the $c\bar{c}$ pair

ψ(2S) at SPS energies



Measured/expected ratio

 $\checkmark \psi(2S)$ anomalous suppression is stronger than the J/ ψ one

 ✓ sets in earlier, at lower energy densities
→ 1.5 GeV/fm³ wrt ~2.5 GeV/fm³ for the J/ψ

 $\checkmark \psi(2S)$ suppressed already in SU collisions, beyond CNM effects

SPS: comparison to theory



from Rapp and Van Hees, arXiv:0903.1096

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TAMU: Grandchamp, Rapp and Brown, PRL92 (2004) 212301

SHMc: Andronic, Braun-Munzinger, Redlich and Stachel, NPA789 (2007) 334

Both transport (TAMU) and statistical hadronization (SHM) models reproduce data



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centrality, while no significant p_T dependence

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High p_{T}

Strong prompt $\psi(2S)$ suppression observed also by ATLAS

Tension in central events between ATLAS and CMS?

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Important to extend the $\psi(2S)$ study even lower in p_T , where recombination effects might be at play PbPb 368 (<30%) / 464 (>30%) μb^{-1} , pp 28.0

Towards low p_{T}

 $\psi(2S)$ is more suppressed than the J/ ψ down to $p_T = 3$ GeV/c, but limited statistics prevents clear conclusions



Important to extend the $\psi(2S)$ study even lower in p_T , where recombination effects might be at play



Low p_{T}

ALICE Run 1 results available, but large uncertainties prevent a firm conclusion on $\psi(2S)/J/\psi$ ratio

Run 1 $L_{int} \sim 70 \ \mu b^{-1}$

Higher statistics (by a factor of ~11 wrt Run 1) now available from the full Run 2 Pb-Pb data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

<u>ψ(2S) in pp</u>



Inclusive $\psi(2S)$ production

Recent ALICE cross-section measurement with 10 times more statistics than earlier publication

 \rightarrow y- and p_{T} -differential studies of $\psi(2S)$

 $\rightarrow \psi(2S)$ cross sections nicely described by NRQCD+CGC+FONLL down to zero $p_T \rightarrow \psi(2S)$ -to-J/ ψ ratio increases with p_T , showing good agreement with theory models





ALICE low p_{T}

ψ(2S) signal extracted by using an event-mixing background subtraction technique

 $\psi(2S) \sim 1.3 \times 10^4$ J/ $\psi \sim 9.2 \times 10^5$

 Significant signal observed in most central collisions and down to zero p_T, thanks to the full Run 2 statistics

ALICE, arXiv:2210.08893

$\psi(2S)/J/\psi$ vs centrality



 $\frac{B_{\psi(2S)\to\mu\mu}\,\sigma_{\psi(2S)}}{B_{J/\psi\to\mu\mu}\sigma_{J/\psi}}$ Ratio $\sigma_{oldsymbol{\psi}(2S)}$ $\sigma_{J/\Psi}$ Double ratio Pb-Pb $\sigma_{oldsymbol{\psi}(2S)}$ nn

N.B.: not corrected for branching ratios

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$\psi(2S)/J/\psi$ vs centrality



flat $\psi(2S)$ -to-J/ ψ (double) ratio centrality dep.

NA50: slightly more pronounced centrality dependence

✓ Indication of larger $\psi(2S)$ -to-J/ ψ (double) ratio in ALICE than in NA50 in central events

 TAMU model reproduces the cross section ratios over centrality, while SHMc tends to underestimate the ALICE data in central collisions

<u>ψ(2S)/J/ψ vs p_T</u>



✓ Significant suppression of $\psi(2S)$ with respect to J/ ψ in the whole p_T range explored

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✓ Double ratio between Pb-Pb and pp results reaches a value of ~0.5 at high p_{T}

$\psi(2S) R_{AA}$ vs centrality

Stronger suppression for $\psi(2S)$ compared to J/ ψ

✓ Flat centrality dependence of $\psi(2S) R_{AA}$ within uncertainties, consistent with $R_{AA} \sim 0.3 - 0.4$



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$\psi(2S) R_{AA}$ vs centrality

- Stronger suppression for $\psi(2S)$ compared to J/ ψ
- ✓ Flat centrality dependence of $\psi(2S) R_{AA}$ within uncertainties, consistent with $R_{AA} \sim 0.3 0.4$
- ✓ TAMU model reproduces the results for both J/ ψ and ψ (2S)
- SHMc describes J/ψ data but tends to underestimate the ψ(2S) result in central Pb-Pb collisions



$\psi(2S) R_{AA} vs p_T$



Strong suppression at high- p_T

✓ Increasing trend of R_{AA} at low- p_T for both charmonium states → hint of $\psi(2S)$ regeneration

 ✓ Good agreement between CMS and ALICE data in the common p_T range, regardless of the different rapidity coverage

$\psi(2S) R_{AA} vs p_T$



Strong suppression at high- p_T

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Transport model (TAMU) well reproduces J/ψ and ψ(2S) results, within uncertainties

Summary

ψ(2S)

New precise $\psi(2S)$ measurements down to $p_T = 0$ in PbPb collisions at LHC

✓ Clear J/ ψ and ψ (2S) suppression hierarchy over p_T and centrality (~factor 2)

Similar rise towards low p_T for both J/ ψ and ψ (2S), suggesting regeneration at play for both states

✓ Stronger $\psi(2S)$ suppression in central events, at low SPS energy

Transport model fairly describes the results, while SHMc slightly overpredict the suppression in central collisions

✓ Looking forward Run 3 results!

Backup

$\psi(2S) \& J/\psi$ at LHC energies



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$\psi(2S) \& J/\psi$ at LHC energies



Low p_T

 $\psi(2S)$ is strongly suppressed in central collisions, but size of uncertainties prevents a detailed comparison with J/ ψ



High p_{T}

Tension in central events between ATLAS and CMS?

Quarkonium as a probe

This intuitive suppression picture assumes static in-medium states

 \rightarrow quarkonium as a thermometer of the system

Recent theory developments introduce a dynamical approach

- → quarkonium survival depends on how strongly it interferes with the medium and on the time spent in the medium
- → medium as a "sieve" that filters quarkonia, over time, depending on the strength of their binding

A. Rothkopf, Physics Reports 858 (2020)







$\psi(2S)$ in ALICE



Inclusive quarkonium Central barrel (ee, |y|<0.9) Muon spectrometer (μμ, 2.5<y<4) Coverage **down to zero p**_T

 $\psi(2S)$ results were obtained at forward rapidity

(Di)muon trigger selects track candidates with p_T > 1 GeV/c in Pb-Pb collisions

LHC Run 2 \rightarrow L_{int} ~ 750 μ b⁻¹



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