

The remaining parts for the long-standing J/ψ polarization puzzle

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Based on our work: Phys.Rev.D99,014044;

**In collaboration with Bin Gong (IHEP,CAS), Chao-Hsi Chang (ITP,CAS)
& Jian-Xiong Wang (IHEP,CAS)**

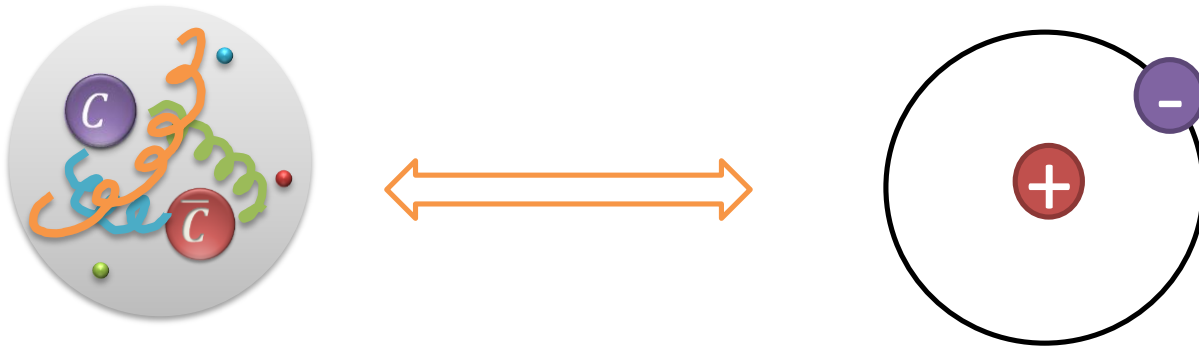
Quarkonium 2019 workshop

May 13, 2019, Torino, Italy

Heavy quarkonium

➤ Bound state of $Q\bar{Q}$ under strong interaction

- First discovered: J/ψ in 1974
- Family members: $\psi(2S)$, η_c , χ_{cJ} , $\Upsilon(nS)$, $\chi_{bJ}(nP)$



➤ Good features

- ✓ Heavy enough for perturbative calculation
- ✓ Clear signal— Lepton pair (e^+e^- and u^+u^-) decay
- ✓ Simplest system in QCD

NRQCD Factorization

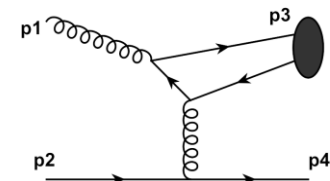
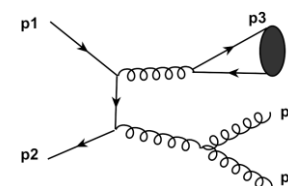
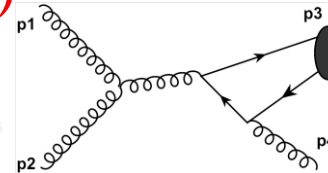
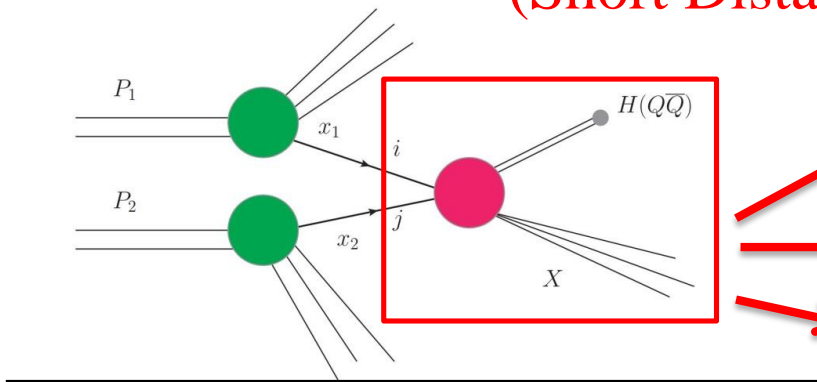
- An effective theory to describe quarkonium productions and decays

$$d\sigma[pp \rightarrow HX] = \sum_n \int dx_1 dx_2 G_i(x_1) G_j(x_2) d\hat{\sigma}[ij \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n X] \langle O^H(n) \rangle$$

Parton Distribution Function

Hadronization(LDME)

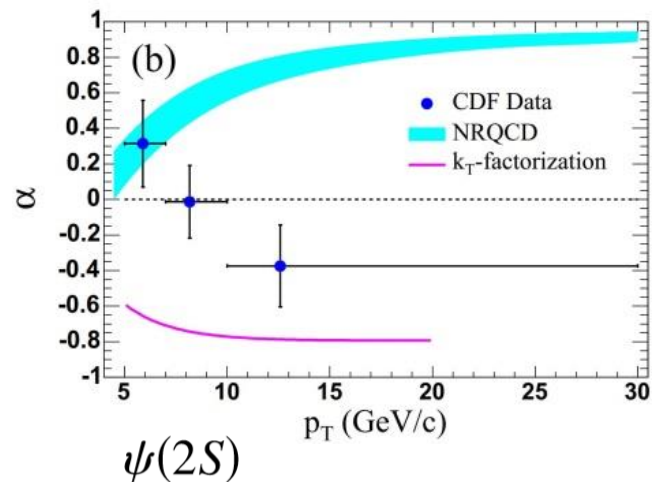
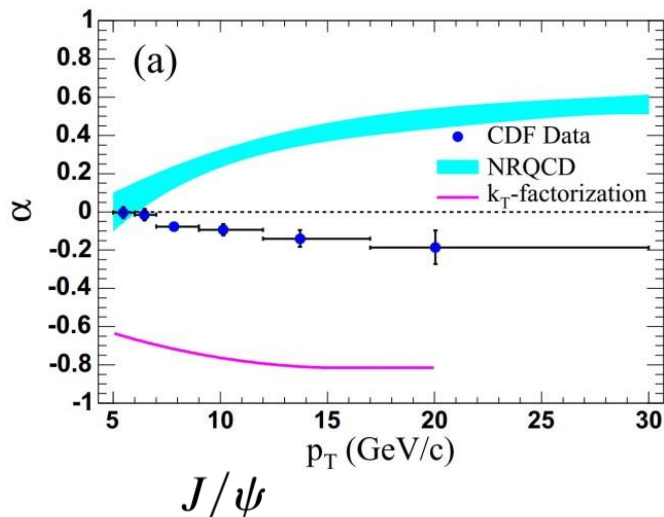
Production of Heavy quark Pair
(Short Distance)



J/ψ polarization puzzle $\alpha(or \lambda_\theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{11} - d\sigma_{00}}{d\sigma_{11} + d\sigma_{00}}$

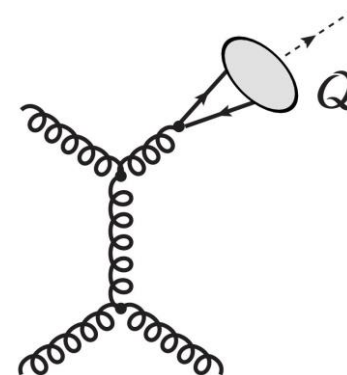
➤ LO NRQCD failed in the description of J/ψ polarization.

- Prediction contradicts with CDF data



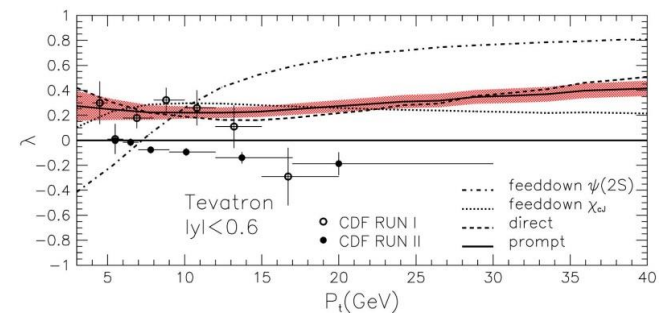
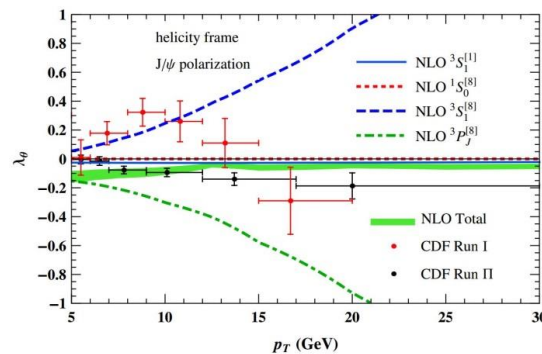
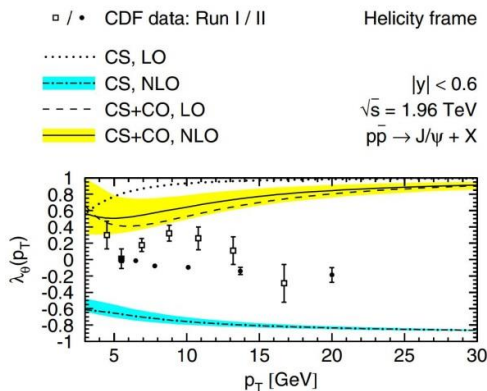
➤ Analysis

- Dominant: gluon fragmentation $\rightarrow c\bar{c}(^3S_1^{[8]})$
- Gluon is transversely polarized



Polarization at NLO

- Left (missing feeddown): Global fit, **bad agreement**
- Middle(missing feeddown): $^1S_0^{[8]}$ dominance, **agree with CDF RunII data**
- Right(complete): **agree with CDF RunI data**, contradict CDF Run II data



- Different fitting strategy \rightarrow different LDMEs \rightarrow different phenomenology
- Three LDMEs to be determined, too many!

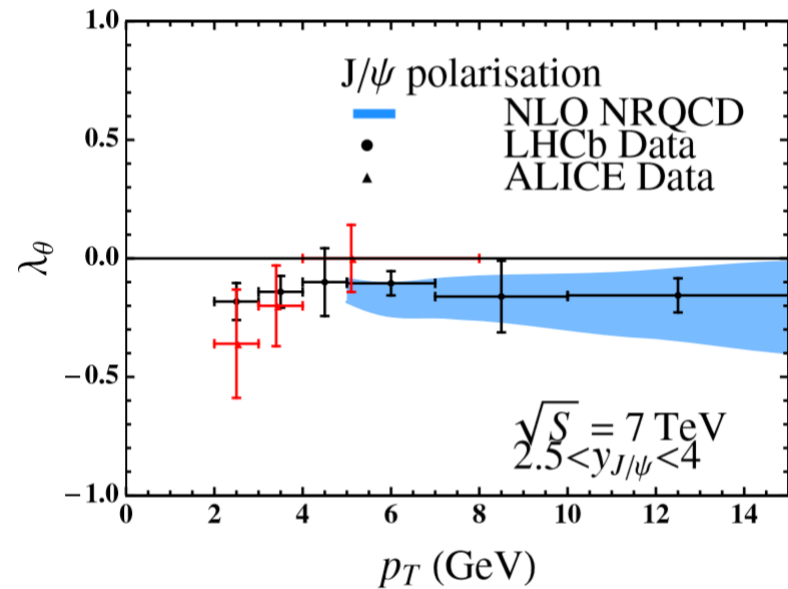
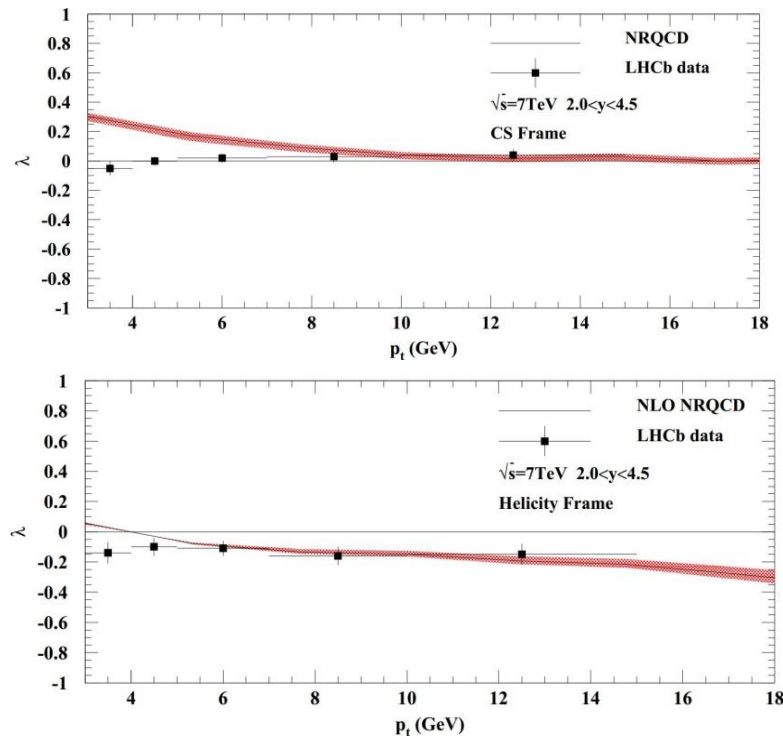
η_c and J/ψ hadroproduction data reconciled

- η_c data help to determine LDMEs.
- Heavy quark spin symmetry (HQSS)
- Good agreement at LHCb

$$\langle O^{J/\psi}(^3S_1^{[n]}) \rangle \approx 3 \langle O^{\eta_c}(^1S_0^{[n]}) \rangle$$

$$\langle O^{J/\psi}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle \approx \langle O^{\eta_c}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle$$

$$\langle O^{J/\psi}(^3P_0^{[8]}) \rangle \approx \frac{1}{3} \langle O^{\eta_c}(^1P_1^{[8]}) \rangle$$

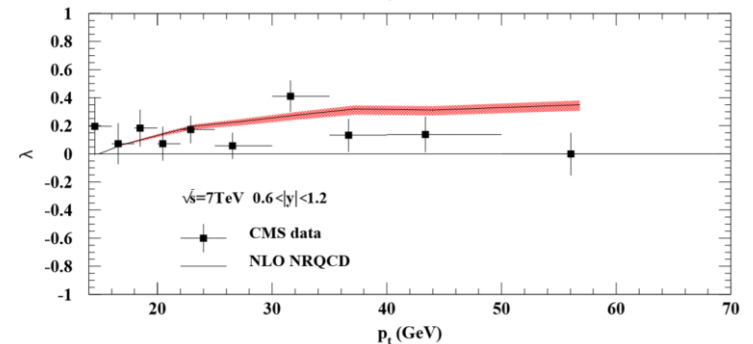
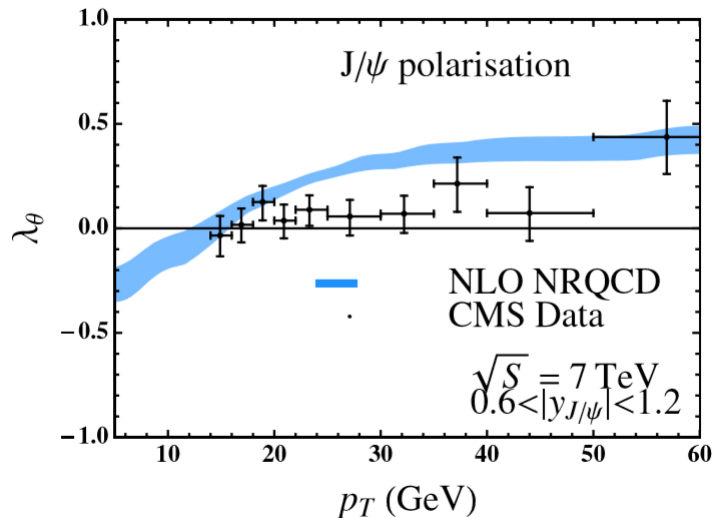
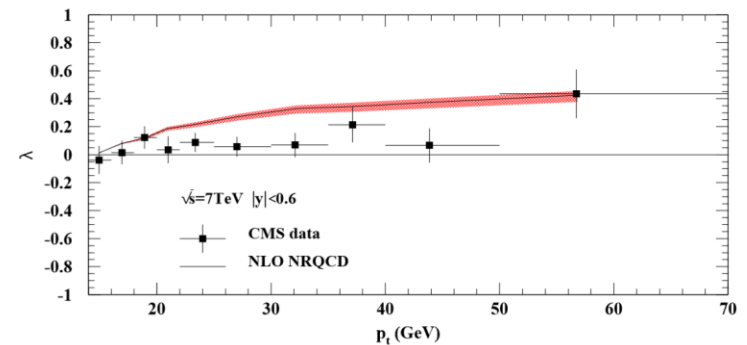
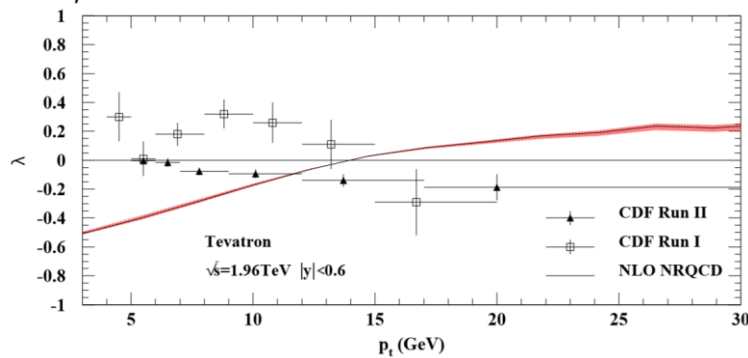


Zhang, Sun, Sang and Li. PRL 114,092006 (2015)

Han, Ma, Meng, Shao and Chao. PRL114,092005(2015)

J/ψ polarization puzzle remains

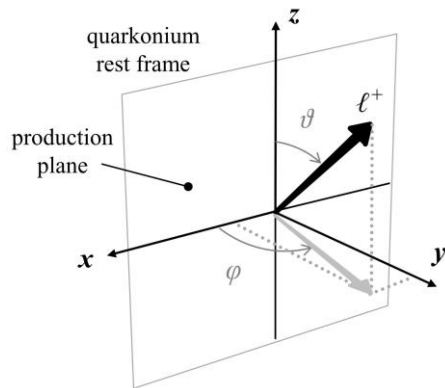
- Not very good with J/ψ polarization in midrapidity region



The parameters describing J/ψ polarization

- J/ψ polarization can be analyzed via the angular distribution of the decayed positively charged leptons, which can be expressed as:

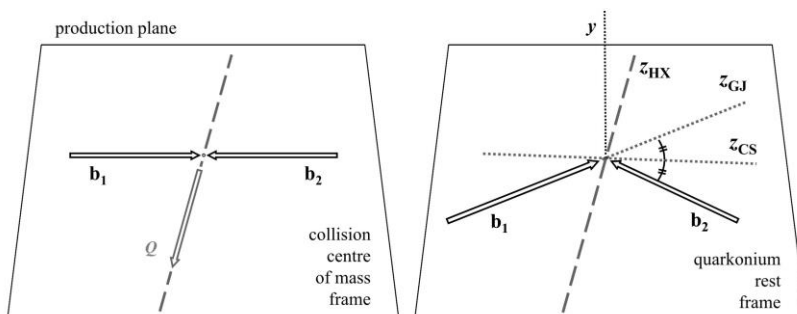
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dy} \propto 1 + \lambda_{\theta} \cos^2 \theta + \lambda_{\theta\phi} \sin 2\theta \cos \phi + \lambda_{\phi} \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi$$



- θ - **polar angle** between momentum of a positive lepton in the J/ψ rest frame and the polarization axis Z
- ϕ – corresponding azimuthal angle

- Polarization axis Z**

- ✓ **Helicity (HX) frame:** along the J/ψ momentum in the center-of-mass of the colliding beams
- ✓ **Collins-Soper (CS) frame:** bisector of the angle formed by one beam direction and the opposite direction of the other beam in the J/ψ rest frame



The parameters describing J/ψ polarization

- J/ψ polarization can be analyzed via the angular distribution of the decayed positively charged leptons, which can be expressed as:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dy} \propto 1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2\theta + \lambda_{\theta\phi} \sin 2\theta \cos\phi + \lambda_\phi \sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi$$

- Where

$$\lambda_\theta = \frac{d\sigma_{11} - d\sigma_{00}}{d\sigma_{11} + d\sigma_{00}} \quad \lambda_{\theta\phi} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Re}(d\sigma_{10})}{d\sigma_{11} + d\sigma_{00}} \quad \lambda_\phi = \frac{d\sigma_{1,-1}}{d\sigma_{11} + d\sigma_{00}}$$

- $d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(\lambda, \lambda' = 0, \pm 1)$ is the spin density matrix of J/ψ hadroproduction
- All three parameters provide interesting and independent information
- The parameters are depending on the J/ψ polarization frames
- Most available works of J/ψ polarization are restricted to λ_θ

New opportunity: polarization parameters $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$, λ_{ϕ}

- Experiment measurement:
 - CMS Collaboration, Phys.Lett.B 727(2013)381
 - LHCb Collaboration, EPJC (2013) 73:2631
- Theoretical prediction at QCD NLO:
 - λ_{ϕ} : PRL108.172002(2012) with three data points.
 - $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$: No theoretical prediction.
- Are the theoretical predictions on $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$, λ_{ϕ} coincide with the experimental data?
- Could the uncertainty on the related LDMEs be reduced by fitting on these measurements together with previous data fit?

QCD NLO calculation for prompt J/ψ

➤ Direct J/ψ:
$$d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^{J/\psi}|_{dir} = d\hat{\sigma}(^3S_1^1) \langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(^3S_1^{[1]}) \rangle + d\hat{\sigma}(^1S_0^8) \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle \\ + d\hat{\sigma}(^3S_1^8) \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle + \sum d\hat{\sigma}(^3P_J^8) \langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3P_0^{[8]}) \rangle.$$

➤ Feed-down contribution from χ_{cJ} and $\psi(2S)$

$$d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^{J/\psi}|_{\chi_{cJ}} = \mathcal{B}[\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow J/\psi] \sum_{J_z, J'_z} \delta_{J_z - \lambda, J'_z - \lambda'} C_{J, J_z}^{\lambda, J_z - \lambda} C_{J, J'_z}^{*\lambda', J'_z - \lambda'} d\sigma_{J_z J'_z}^{\chi_{cJ}}, \quad d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^{J/\psi}|_{\psi(2S)} = \mathcal{B}[\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi] d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^{\psi(2S)}$$

✓ 87 parton level sub-processes

✓ Updated FDCHQHP package

✓ HPC Cluster of ITP-CAS
(Thanks!)

| STATES | LO sub-process | number of Feynman diagrams | NLO sub-process | number of Feynman diagrams |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| $^3S_1^{(1)}$ | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g$ | 6 | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g(\text{one-loop})$ | 128 |
| | | | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g + g$ | 60 |
| | | | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + b + \bar{b}$ | 42 |
| | | | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q + \bar{q}$ | 6 |
| | | | $g + q(\bar{q}) \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g + q(\bar{q})$ | 6 |
| $^1S_0^{(8)}$ (also $^3P_0^8$) | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g$ | (12,16,12) | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g(\text{one-loop})$ | (369,644,390) |
| or | $g + q(\bar{q}) \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q(\bar{q})$ | (2,5,2) | $g + q(\bar{q}) \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q(\bar{q})(\text{one-loop})$ | (61,156,65) |
| $^3S_1^{(8)}$ | $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g$ | (2,5,2) | $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g(\text{one-loop})$ | (61,156,65) |
| or | | | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g + g$ | (98,123,98) |
| $^3P_1^8$ | | | $g + g \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q + \bar{q}$ | (20,36,20) |
| | | | $g + q(\bar{q}) \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g + q(\bar{q})$ | (20,36,20) |
| | | | $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + g + g$ | (20,36,20) |
| | | | $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q + \bar{q}$ | (4,14,4) |
| | | | $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q' + \bar{q}'$ | (2,7,2) |
| | | | $q + q \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q + q$ | (4,14,4) |
| | | | $q + q' \rightarrow (Q\bar{Q})_n + q + q'$ | (2,7,2) |

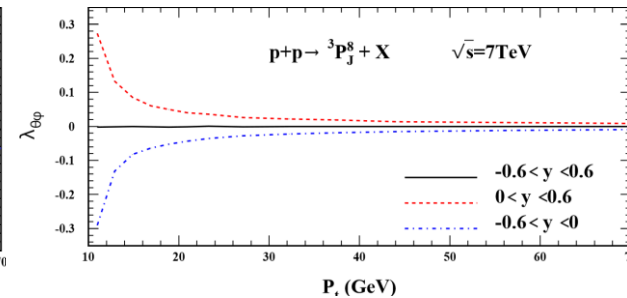
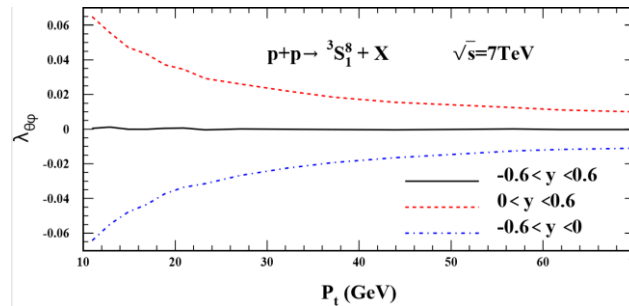
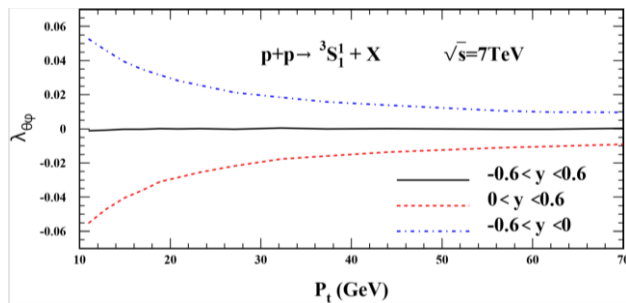
Interesting Features

- In helicity frame for inclusive J/ψ production at the LHC, a symmetry (antisymmetry) relations can be deduced as

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^H}{dy}\bigg|_{y=a} = n_{\lambda\lambda'} \frac{d\sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}^H}{dy}\bigg|_{y=-a} \quad n_{\lambda\lambda'} = \begin{cases} 1 & \lambda=\pm\lambda' \\ -1 & \lambda=\pm 1, \lambda'=0 \end{cases} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{E + p_z}{E - p_z} \right)$$

- Conclusion:**

- ✓ $\lambda_{\theta\phi}=0$ for experiment with symmetry rapidity range ($a<|y|<b$), e.g. CMS and ATLAS.
- ✓ $\lambda_{\theta\phi}\neq 0$ for half rapidity range ($y>b$), such as the case at LHCb.
- ✓ $\lambda_{\theta}, \lambda_{\phi}$ are symmetry for $y>0$ and $y<0$.



New fitting on the J/ψ LDMEs

- The data used:

- yield:
- CDF : PRD71,032001(2005)
- LHCb: EPJC71,1645(2011)
- Polarization:
- $\lambda_\theta, \lambda_\varphi$ CMS : Phys.Lett.B 727(2013)381
- $\lambda_\theta, \lambda_{\theta\varphi}, \lambda_\varphi$ LHCb : EPJC (2013) 73:2631

- LDMEs Strategy:

- CS: potential model

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^\psi(^3S_1^{[1]}) \rangle = \frac{3N_c}{2\pi} |R_\psi(0)|^2,$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{\chi_{cJ}}(^3P_J^{[1]}) \rangle = \frac{3}{4\pi} (2J+1) |R'_{\chi_c}(0)|^2.$$

- CO: χ_{cJ} and $\psi(2S)$ are from PRL110.042002(2013)

- Totally 86 data points of J/ψ, by minimizing χ^2 , we obtain

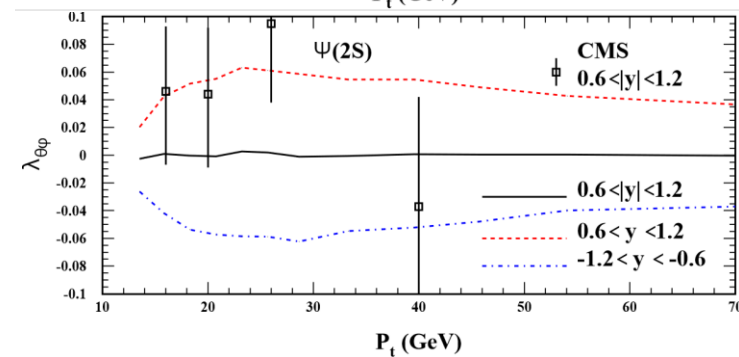
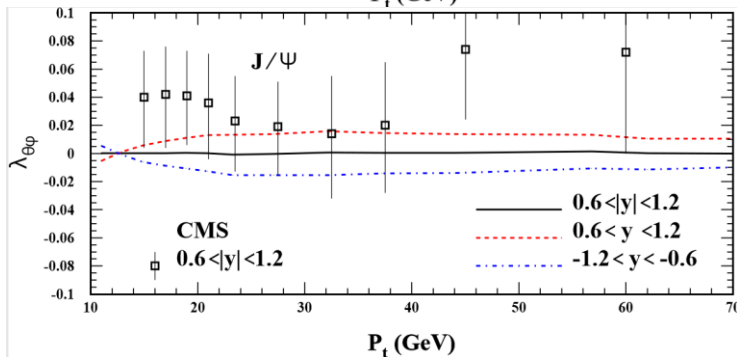
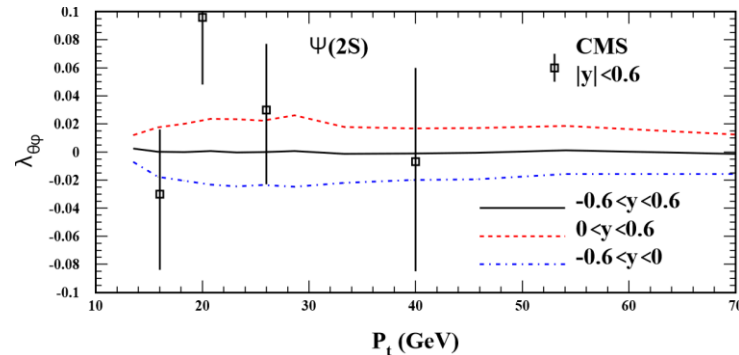
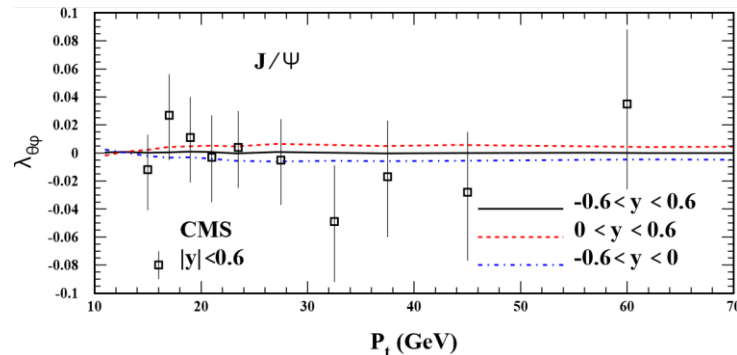
$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^1S_0^{[8]}) \rangle = (5.66 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{-2} GeV^3,$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3S_1^{[8]}) \rangle = (1.17 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-3} GeV^3,$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}^{J/\psi}(^3P_0^{[8]}) \rangle / m_Q^2 = (5.4 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4} GeV^3,$$

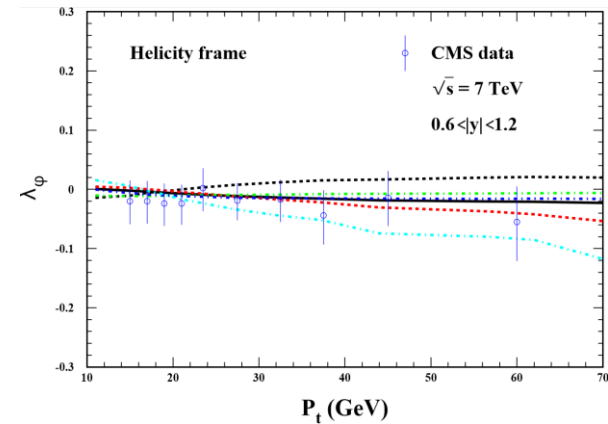
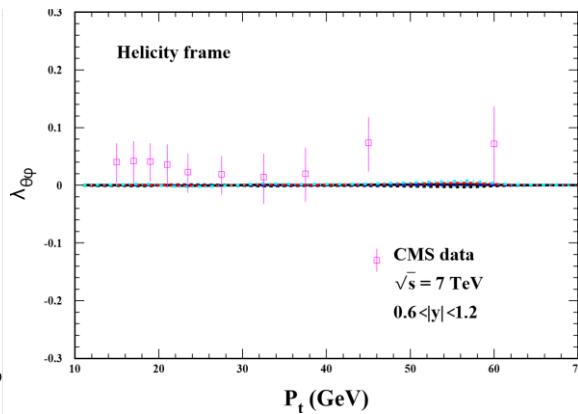
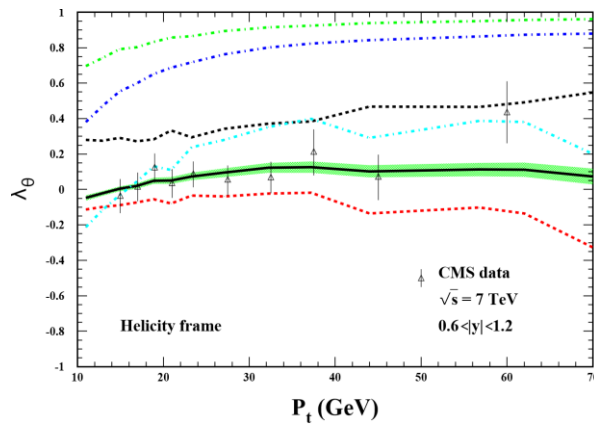
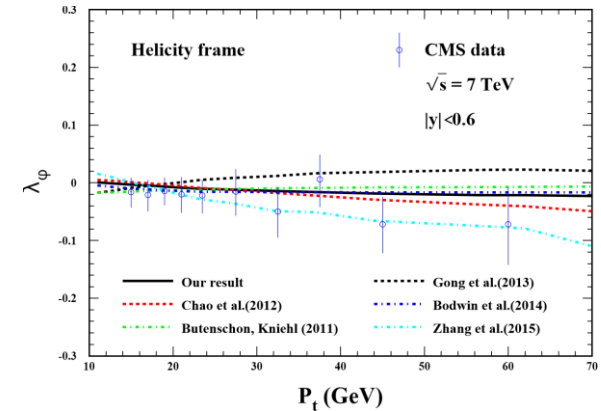
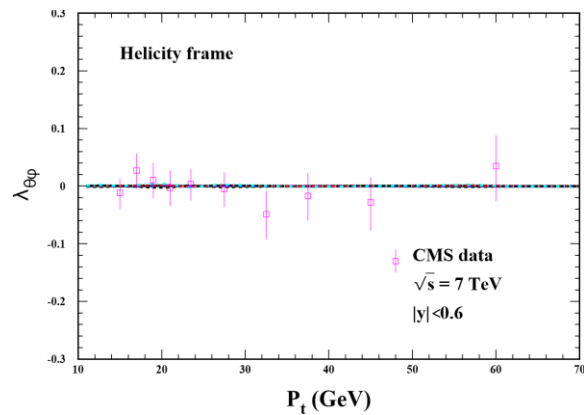
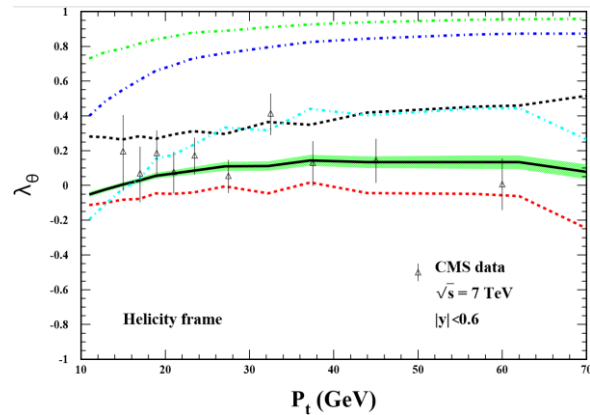
The antisymmetry for $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$

- J/ ψ 、 $\psi(2S)$ Polarization in helicity frame

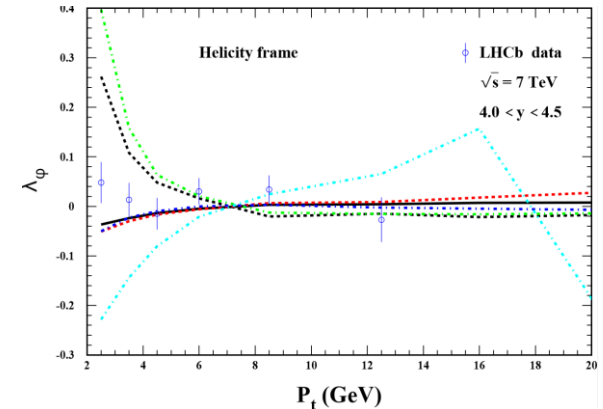
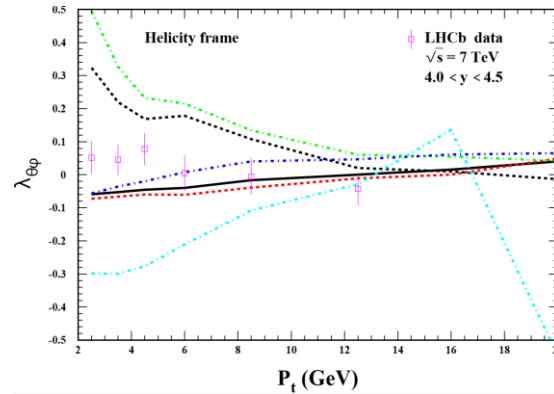
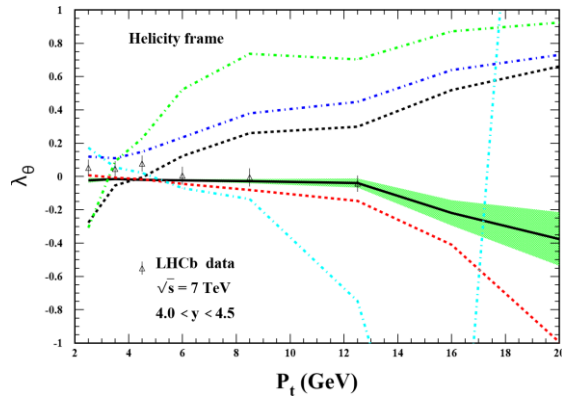
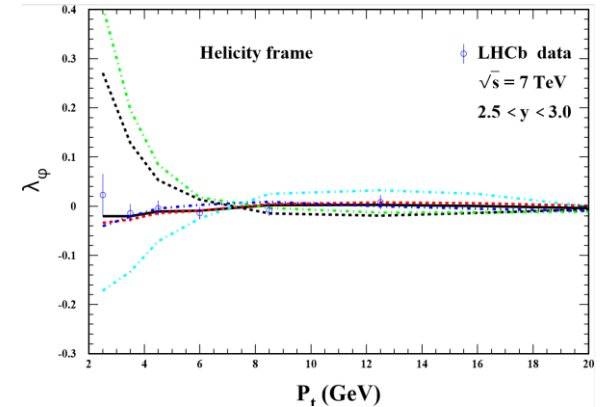
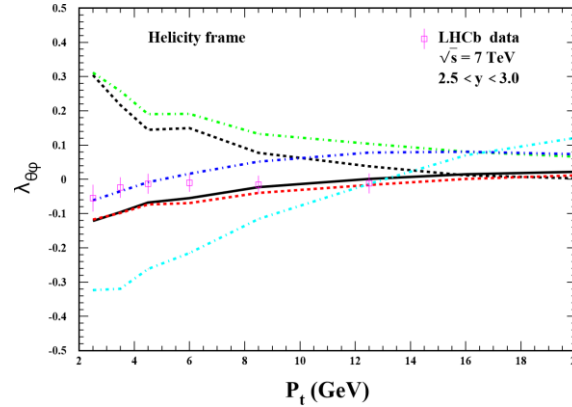
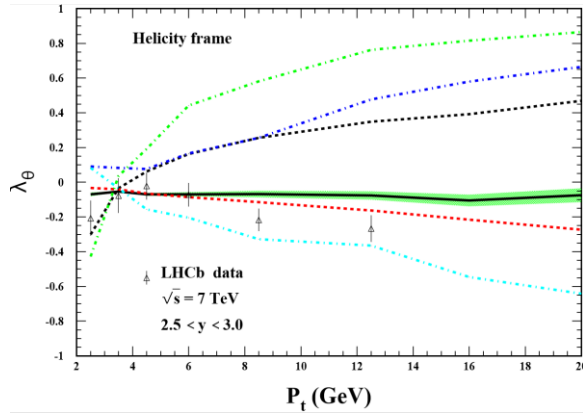


- $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$ is exactly zero in the calculation for CMS kinematical region
- Theoretical predictions describe the $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$ from CMS quite well

Results for λ_θ , $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$, λ_ϕ : CMS



Results for λ_θ , $\lambda_{\theta\phi}$, λ_ϕ : LHCb



— Our result

- - - Chao et al.(2012)

- . - . Butenschon, Kniesl (2011)

- . - . Gong et al.(2013)

- . - . Bodwin et al.(2014)

- . - . Zhang et al.(2015)

Summary

- We finished calculation on $\lambda_{\theta\varphi}$, λ_{φ} for J/ ψ polarization in helicity frame based on NRQCD.
- New fitting can describe both J/ ψ production and polarization.
- LDMEs uncertainties are large for λ_{θ} .
- QCD NLO describe $\lambda_{\theta\varphi}$, λ_{φ} quite well (medium and high p_t) by different LDMEs schemes.

Thank you!