



# Quarkonium and Heavy Flavour Physics with the ALICE muon spectrometer at the LHC

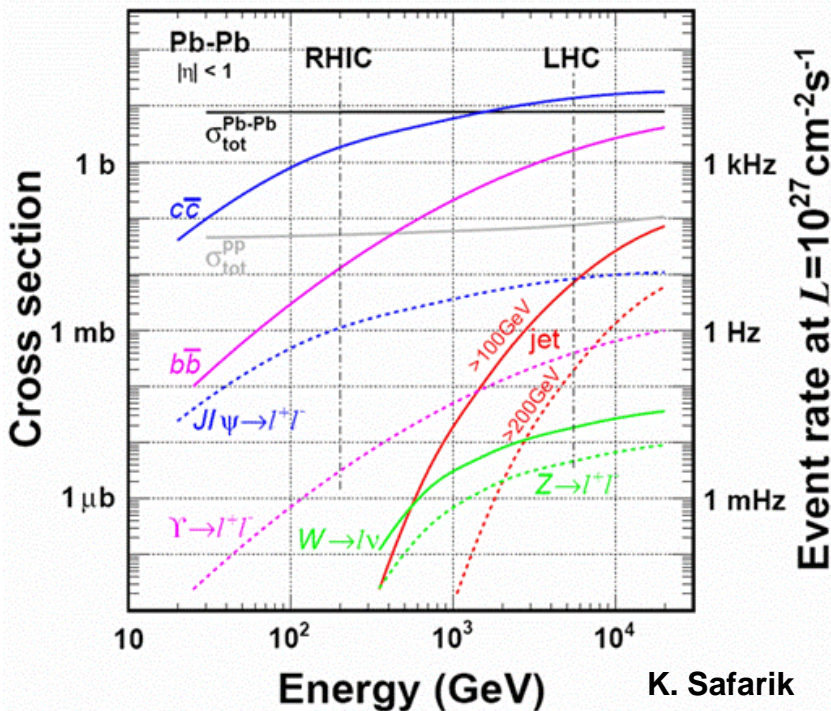
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LPC Clermont-Ferrand

## Outline:

- Physics motivations
- The ALICE muon spectrometer
- Feasibility studies in p-p & Pb-Pb for selected channels
- First heavy flavour & quarkonium measurements
- Conclusion & Outlooks

# Heavy flavour cross-sections @ LHC



## Pb-Pb (LHC) vs Au-Au (RHIC)

- $\sigma_c(\text{LHC}) = \sigma_c(\text{RHIC}) \times 10$
- $\sigma_b(\text{LHC}) = \sigma_b(\text{RHIC}) \times 100$
- $\sigma_W(\text{LHC}) = \sigma_\gamma(\text{RHIC}) \times 10$
- $\sigma_Z(\text{LHC}) = \sigma_\gamma(\text{RHIC})$

ALICE baseline for **charm**/**bottom**:

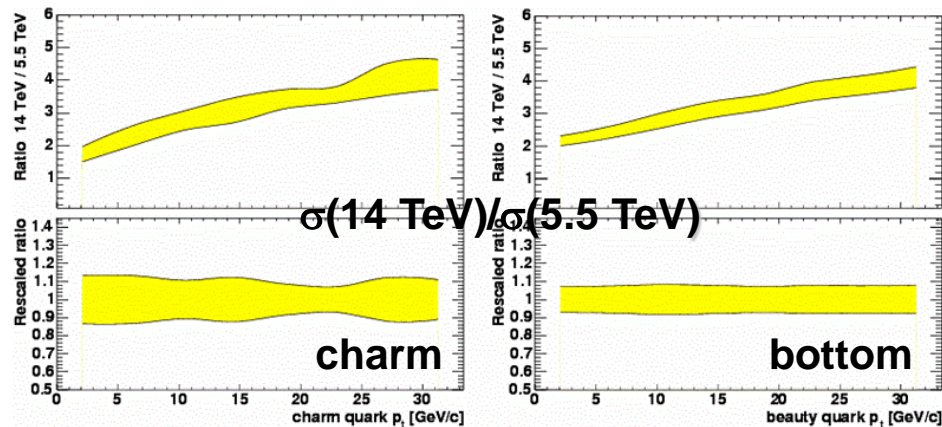
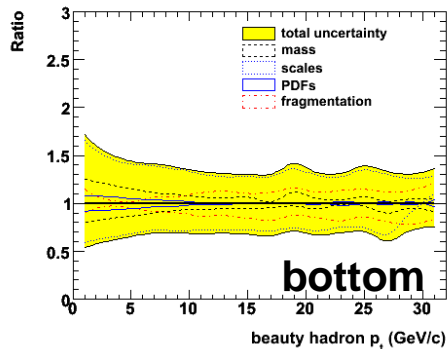
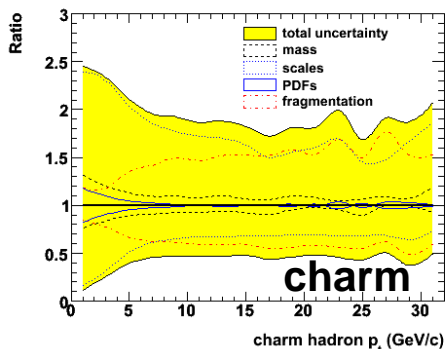
NLO predictions (+ binary scaling & shadowing in PbPb)

	p-p @ 14 TeV	p-p @ 7 TeV	Pb-Pb (5%) @ 5.5 TeV
$\sigma_{\text{qq}}$ (mb)	11.2/0.445	6.91/0.232	4.32/0.18
$N_{\text{qq}}$ (/event)	0.16/0.0064	0.099/0.0033	115/4.56
$C_{\text{shad}}$	1/1	1/1	0.65/0.84

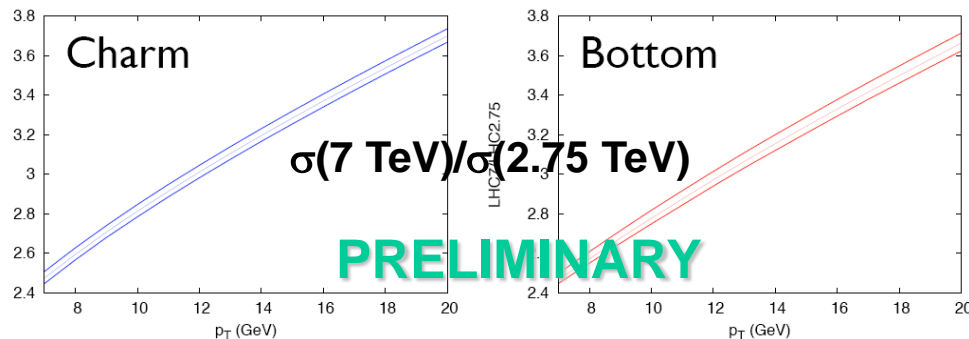
yields assume  $\sigma^{\text{inel}}(\text{pp}) = 70 \text{ mb}$

# Heavy flavours: cross-sections

p-p @ 14 TeV

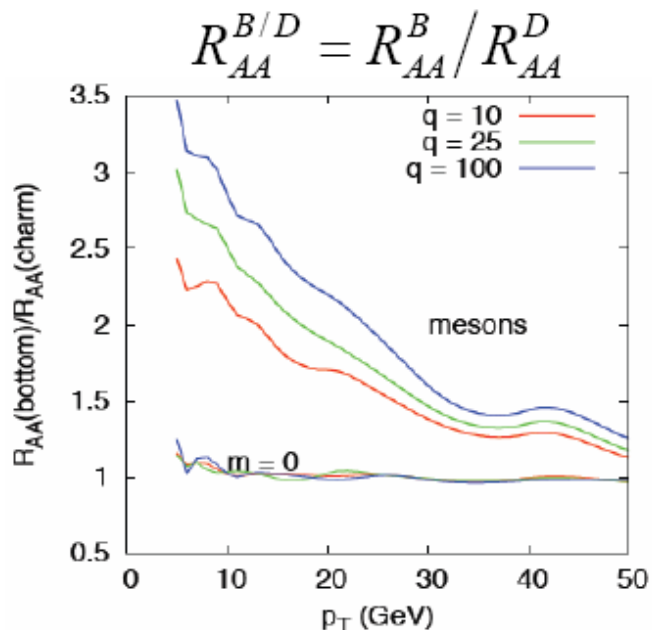
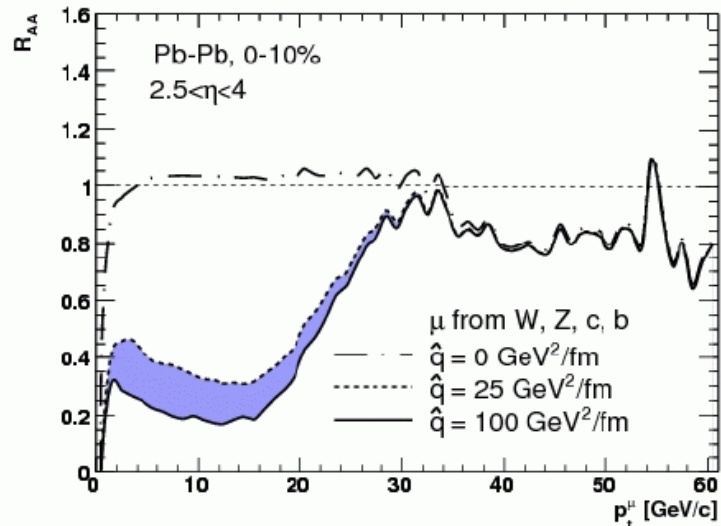
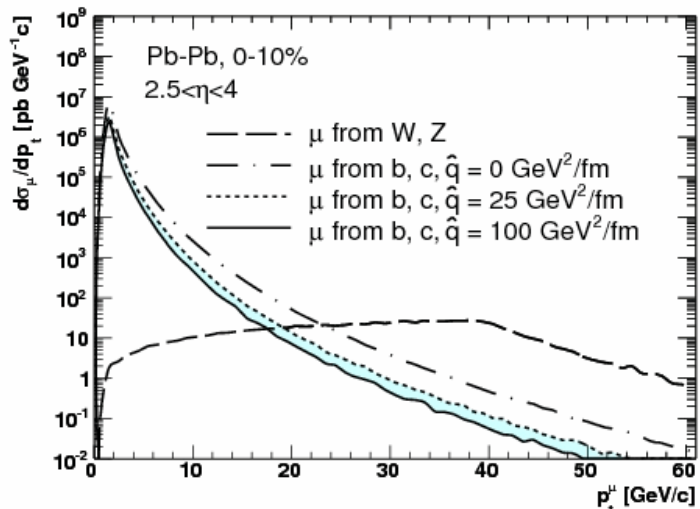


- **stringent test of pQCD calculations**
- **NLO uncertainties on x-sections at 14 TeV: a factor 2-3**
- **uncertainties on extrapolation: ~10%**
- **similar uncertainty expected for  $\sigma(7 \text{ TeV})/\sigma(2.75 \text{ TeV})$**



**measuring  $\sigma(c)$ ,  $\sigma(b)$  in p-p @ 7 (and 14) TeV is top priority**

# Heavy flavours: energy loss effects

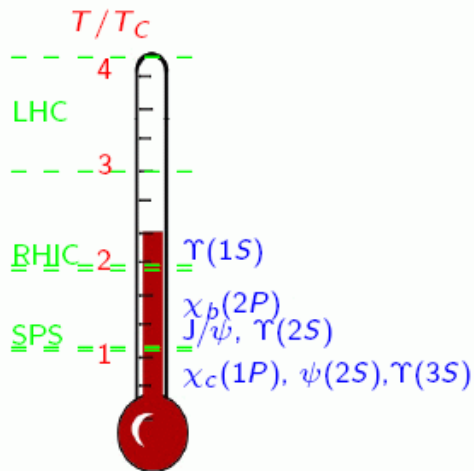


- $dN/dp_t$ : **crossing point** of  $\mu$  from (c, b) & W shifted down by **5-7 GeV/c**
- **new medium-blind reference available:** W affected by shadowing, only
- $R_{AA}$  **reduced by a factor 2-5** for  $2 < p_t < 20$  GeV/c
- **new ratio  $R_{AA}(B)/R_{AA}(C)$  available:** isolate mass dependence of  $\Delta E$

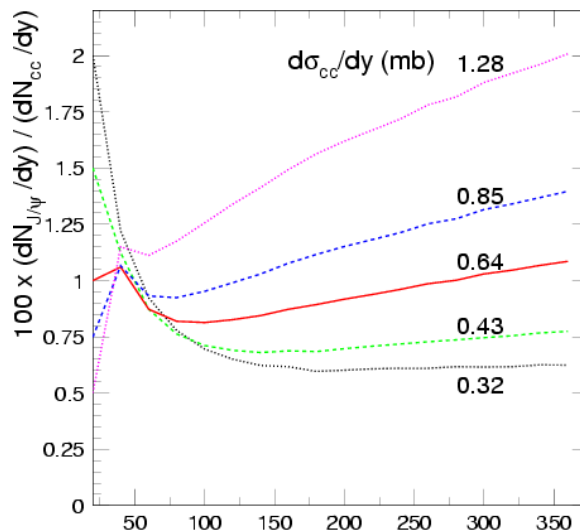


# Quarkonium production scenarios

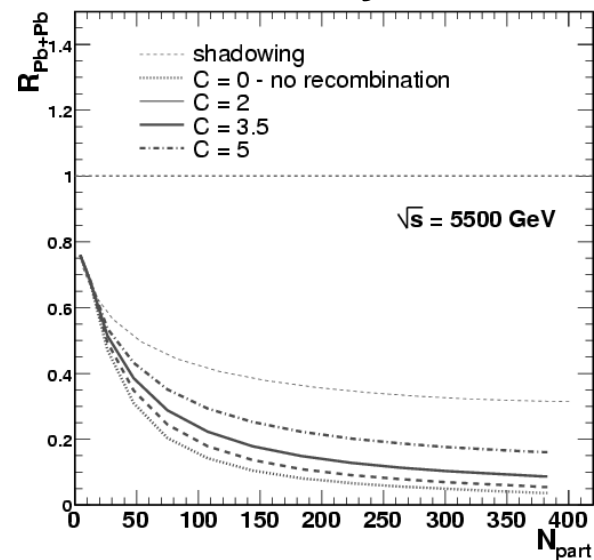
dissociation temperatures



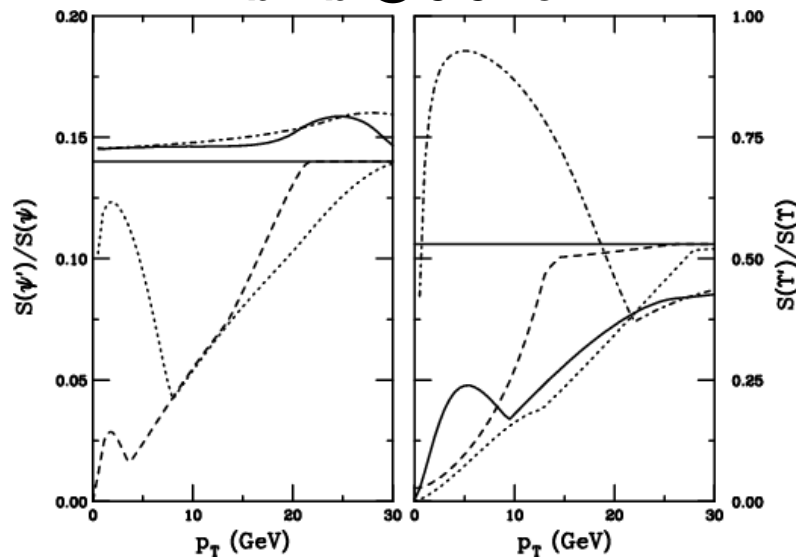
re-combination



re-dissociation by comovers



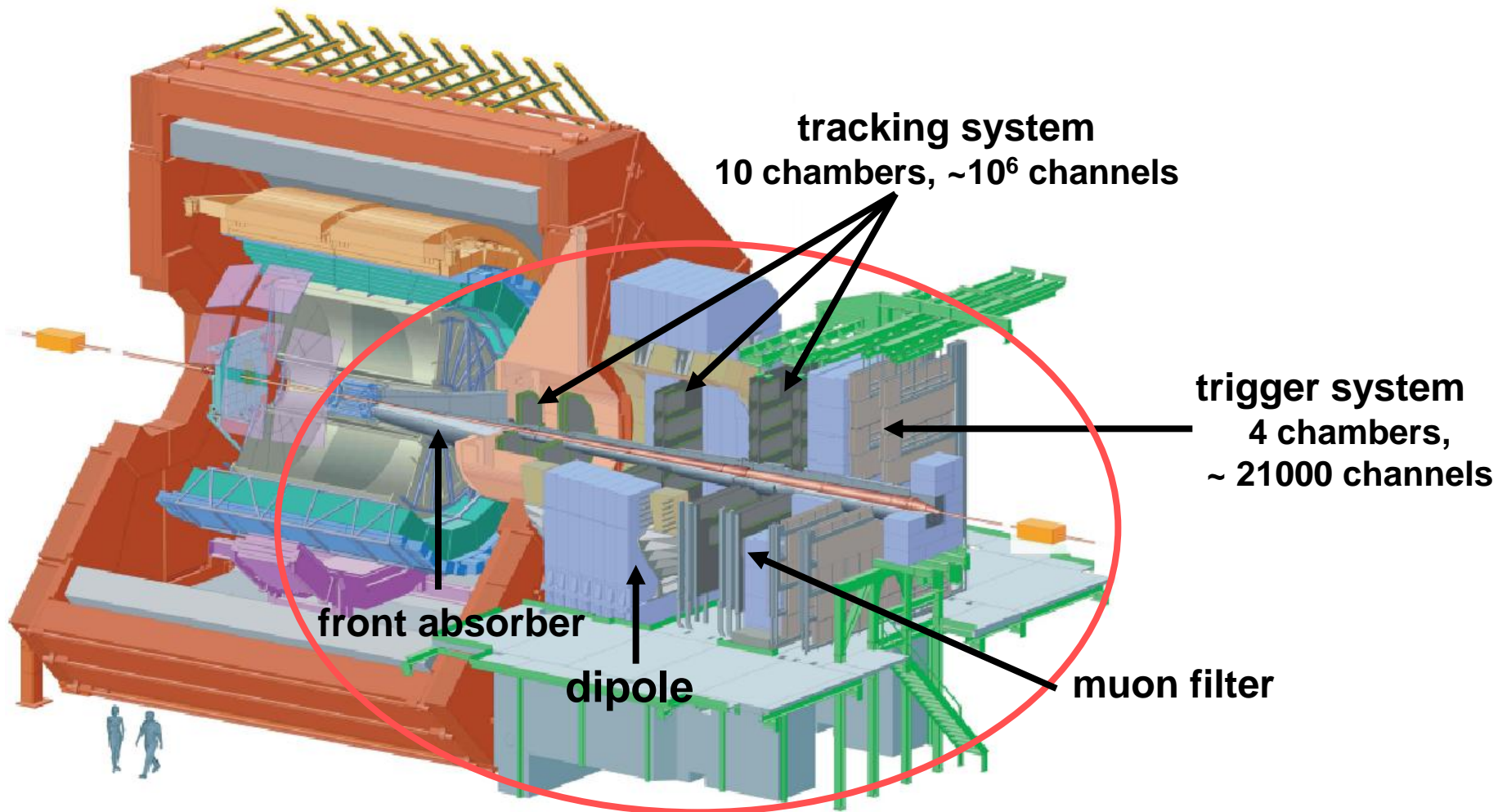
$N_{part}$  Pb-Pb @ 5.5 TeV



- $\Upsilon(1S)$  melts at LHC only
- new charmonium production scenarios
- predictions depend on  $\sigma(c)$
- relevance of quarkonium ratios vs  $p_t$

A. Mocsy et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007) 211602  
 A. Andronic et al., Phys. Lett. B 652 (2007) 259,  
 A. Capella et al., Eur. Phys. C58 (2008) 437,  
 R. Vogt in J. Phys. G35 (2008) 054001

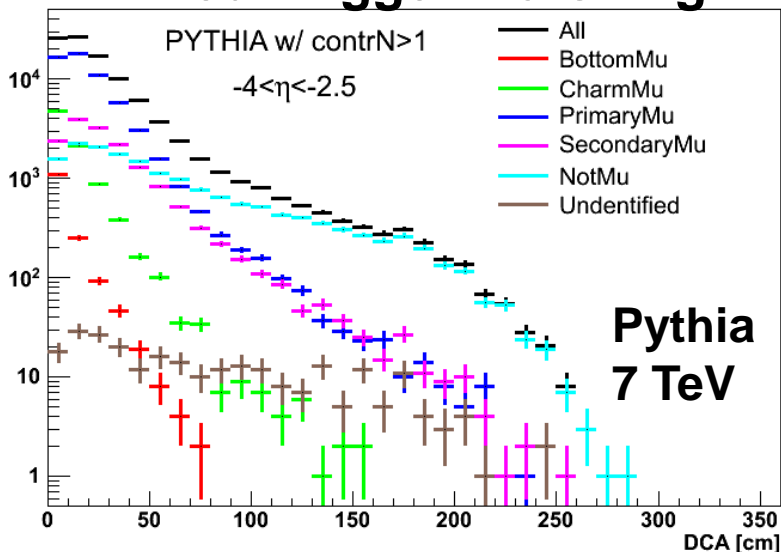
# The muon spectrometer of the ALICE experiment



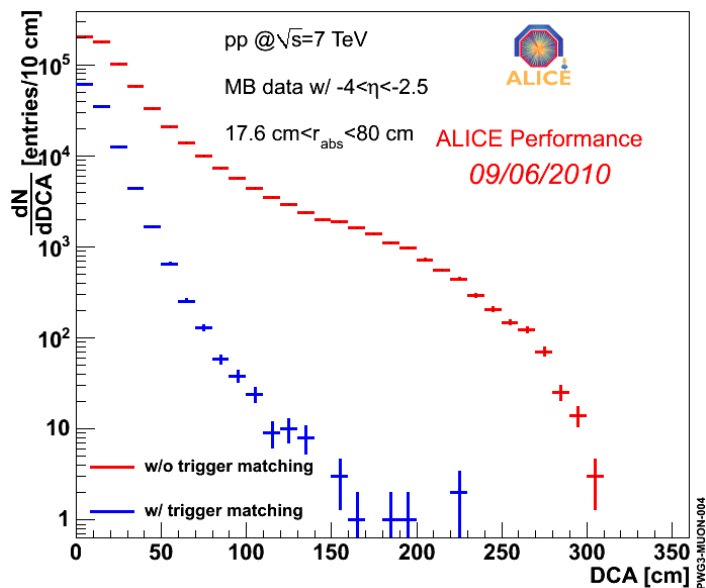
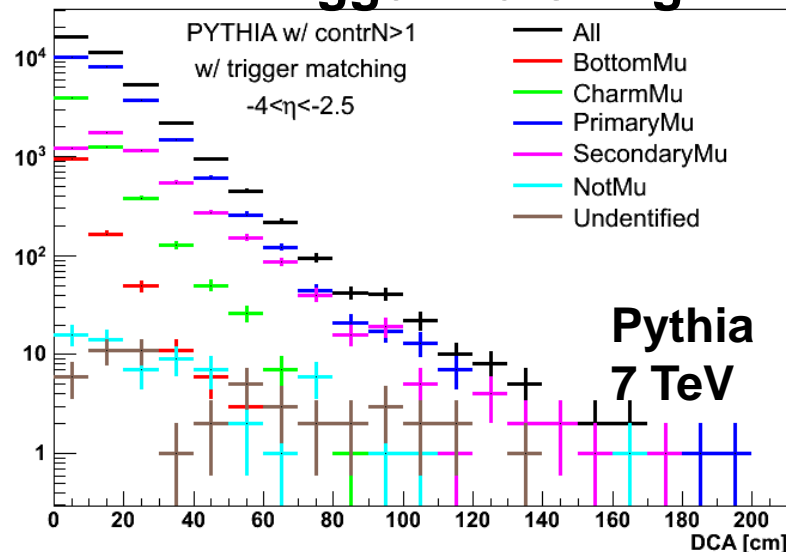
- acceptance:  $-4 < \eta < -2.5$
- high resolution tracking system:  $\Delta M < 100 \text{ MeV}/c^2 @ 10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- trigger system: time resolution  $< 2 \text{ ns}$ , decision in  $< 800 \text{ ns}$ , rate  $< 1 \text{ kHz}$

# Performance of the system: muon tracking-trigger matching

## without trigger matching



## with trigger matching



• muon tracking-trigger matching very powerful to **reject the hadronic contribution**

**DCA = Distance of Closest Approach**  
(distance between extrapolated track & interaction vertex in the plane perpendicular to the beam direction & containing the vertex)

# B (D)-hadron cross section from single muon $p_t$ distribution in p-p collisions (I)

First step: **extract  $N(\mu) \leftarrow B (D)$**

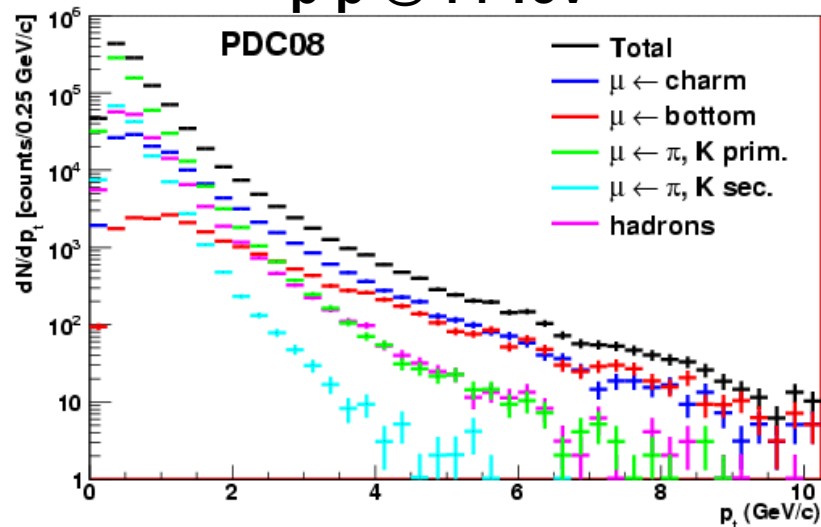
- subtract background (cuts, unfolding vertex)
- unfold muon  $p_t$  distribution via a combined fit

- **large statistics of  $\mu \leftarrow B (D)$  over a wide  $p_t$  range (1.5 – 20 GeV)** even with a reduced data sample ( $L_{\text{int}} = 1 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ :  $L = 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  &  $t = 10^6 \text{ s}$ )

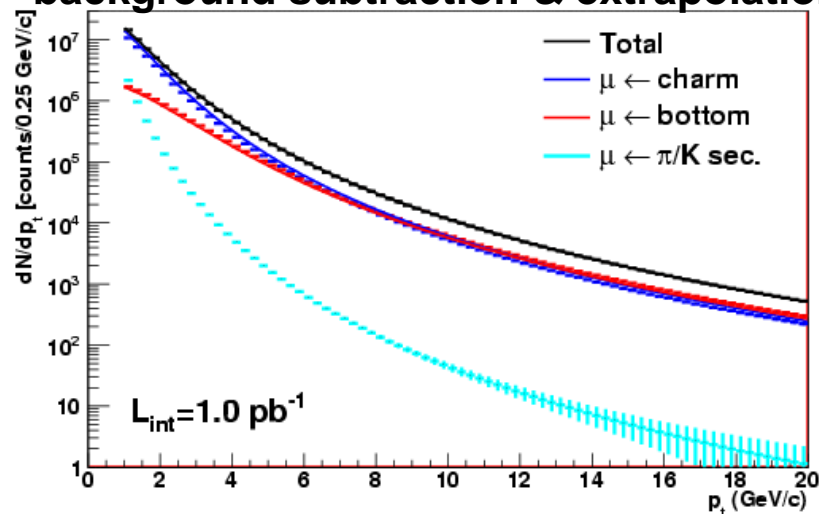
First p-p run at 7 TeV

- assuming  $\varepsilon_{\text{LHC}} = 12\%$  &  $L = 2.3 \cdot 10^{29} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 
  - **$9.4 \cdot 10^5$  ( $1.9 \cdot 10^5$ )  $\mu \leftarrow c$  (b) month $^{-1}$**  with  $p_t > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - should allow to investigate the range [1-12] GeV/c

p-p @ 14 TeV



background subtraction & extrapolation





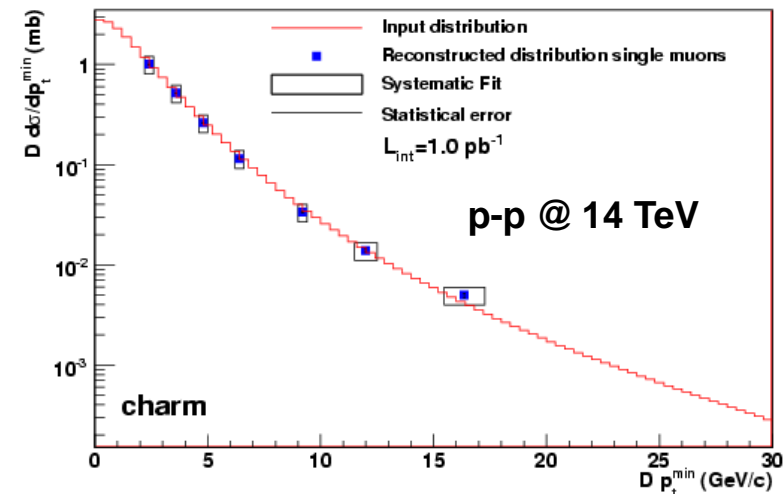
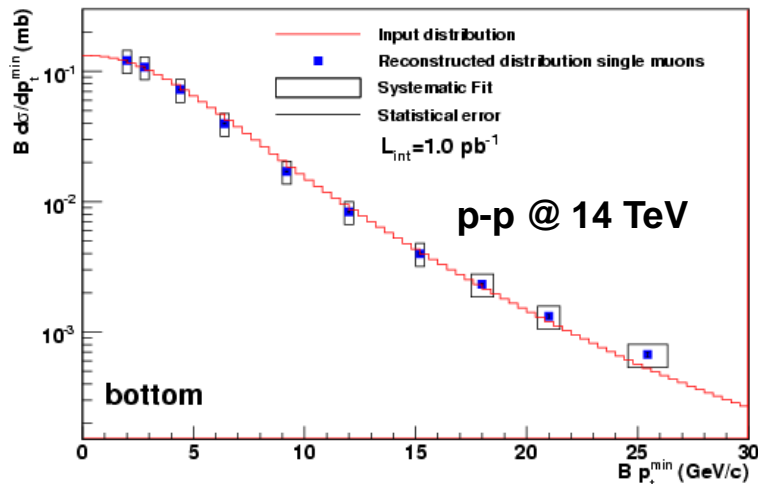
# B (D)-hadron cross section from single muon $p_t$ distribution in p-p collisions (II)

Second step: **convert  $N(\mu) \leftarrow B (D)$  into a B (D)-hadron cross section**

• correct for global efficiency, luminosity and decay kinematics

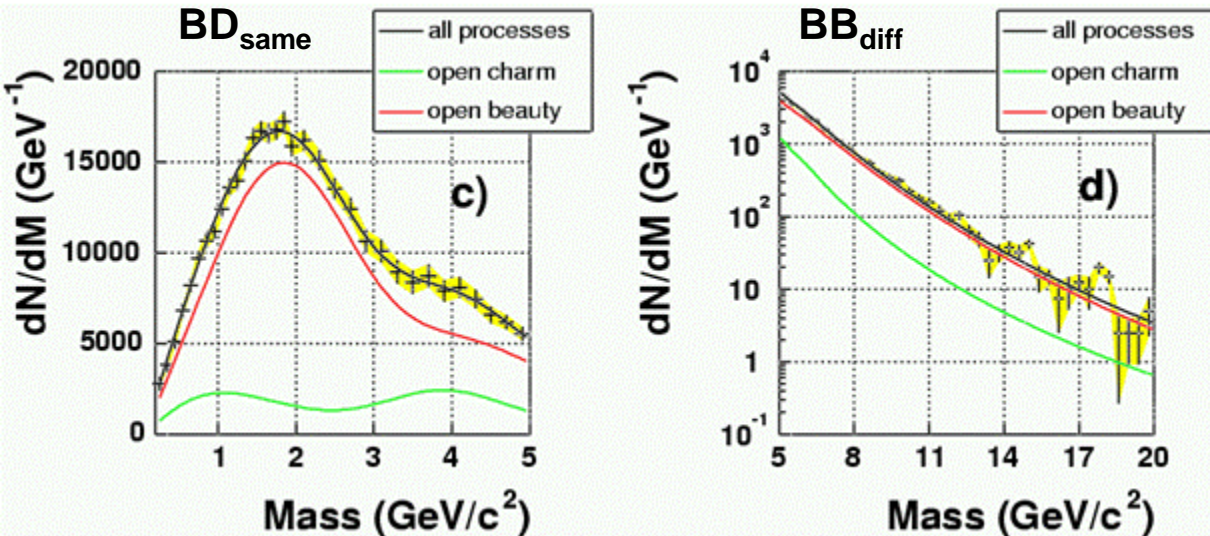
method developed by UA1: C. Albajar et al., Phys. Lett. B 213 (1988) 405

$$\sigma^{D,B} (p_t^{D,B} > p_t^{\min}) = \frac{N_{\mu \leftarrow D,B}}{\int L dt} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{\sigma^{D,B} (p_t^{D,B} > p_t^{\min})}{\sigma^{D,B} (\Phi^\mu)} \Bigg|_{MC}$$

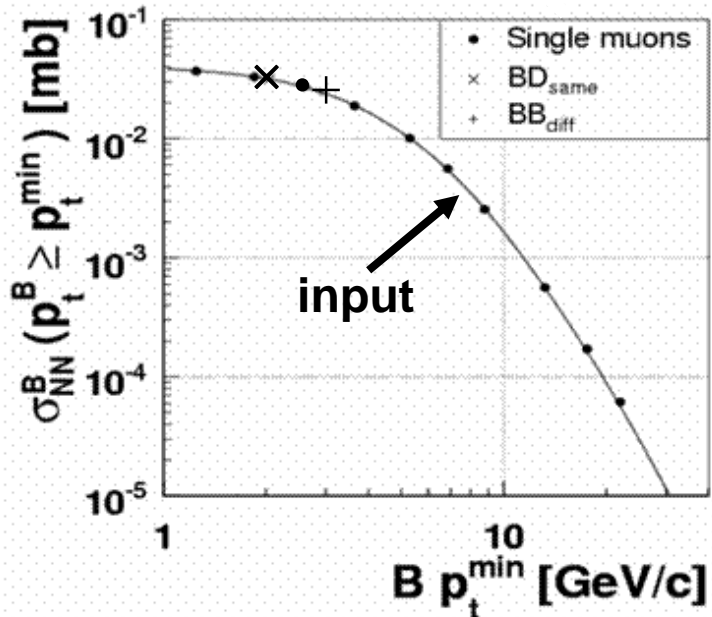


- B (D)-hadron cross section **well reconstructed over a large  $p_t$  range**
  - small statistical errors & systematic errors of  $\sim 20\%$
- note: analysis **strongly model dependent**

# B-hadron cross section in Pb-Pb @ 5.5 TeV feasibility study with fast simulations



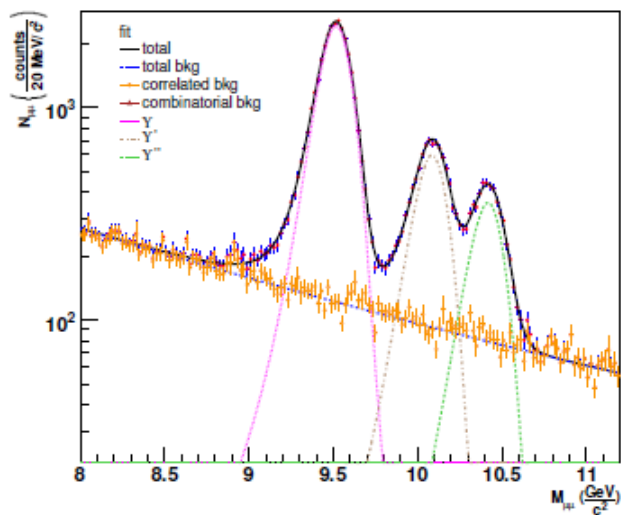
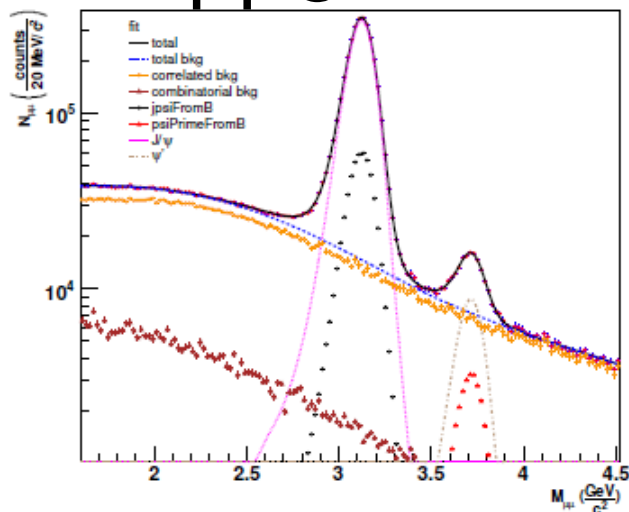
- $BD_{\text{same}}$ :  $X \leftarrow BB \rightarrow \mu^- + D + X$   
with  $D \rightarrow \mu^+ + X$
- $BB_{\text{diff}}$ :  $X + \mu^+ \leftarrow BB \rightarrow \mu^- + X$



- input distribution **well reconstructed**
- **nice agreement between the 3 channels**
- large statistics, systematic to be investigated
- statistics: one month ( $L = 5 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  $t = 10^6 \text{ s}$ )
- assumption: no energy loss effects

# Quarkonium production in p-p collisions

p-p @ 14 TeV



	S	S/B	Signif.
J/Ψ	2.8·10 <sup>6</sup>	12.0	1610
Ψ'	0.075·10 <sup>6</sup>	0.6	170
Υ (1S)	27·10 <sup>3</sup>	10.4	157
Υ (2S)	6.8·10 <sup>3</sup>	3.4	73
Υ (3S)	4.2·10 <sup>3</sup>	2.4	55

statistics:  $L = 3 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  $t = 10^7 \text{ s}$

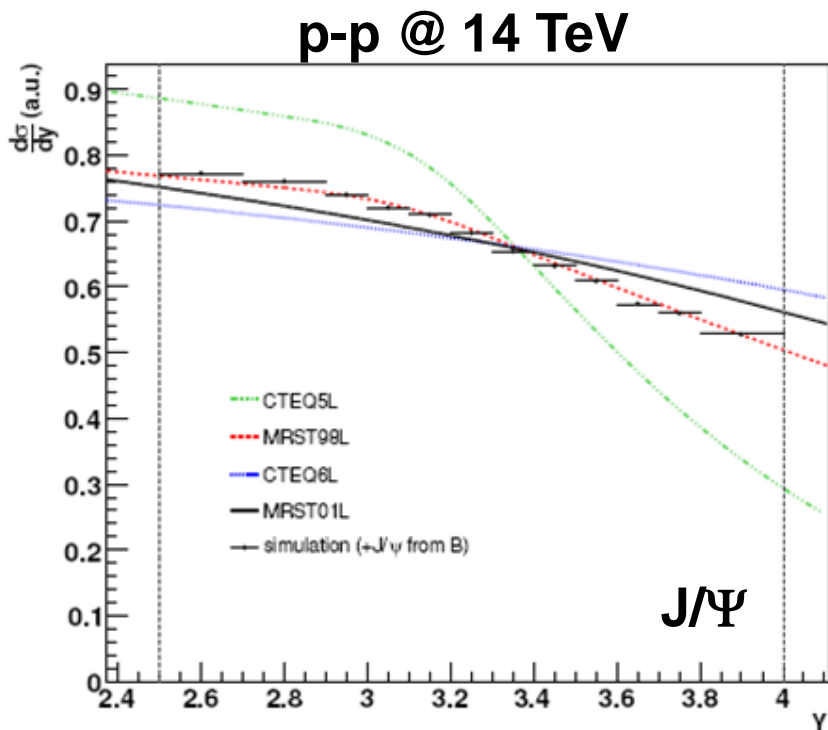
cross-sections: hep-ph/0311048

- quarkonium states **well separated** with **good significance & S/B > 1** (except for  $\Psi'$ )
- **huge** statistics for J/Ψ,  $p_t$  range: 0-20 GeV/c

First p-p run at 7 TeV

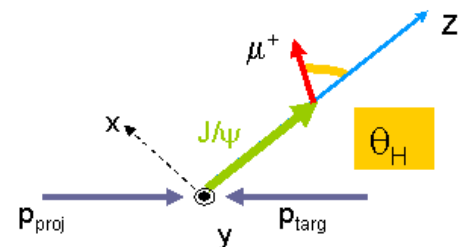
- assuming  $\varepsilon_{\text{LHC}} = 12\%$  &  $L = 3 \cdot 10^{29} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , one expects **10<sup>4</sup> J/Ψ month<sup>-1</sup>**
- **Υ measurement should be possible**

# Quarkonium differential distributions & quarkonium polarization in p-p collisions



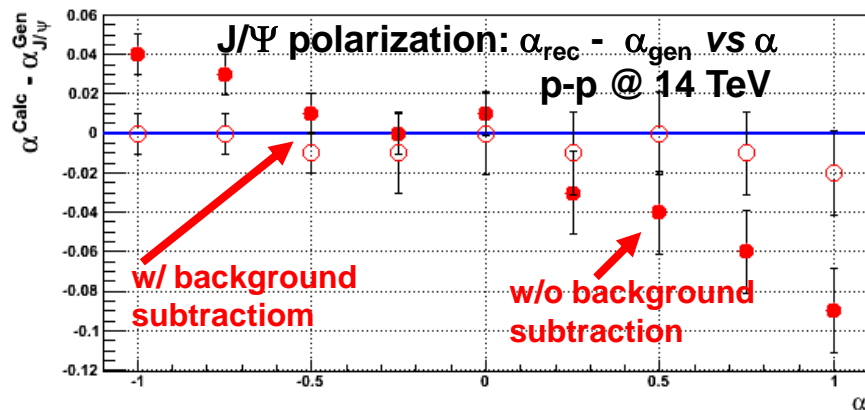
- shape of  $J/\Psi$  vs  $y$  sensitive to **gluon distribution functions**

D. Stocco et al., from  
J. Phys. G.: Nucl. Part. Phys. 32 (2006) 1295



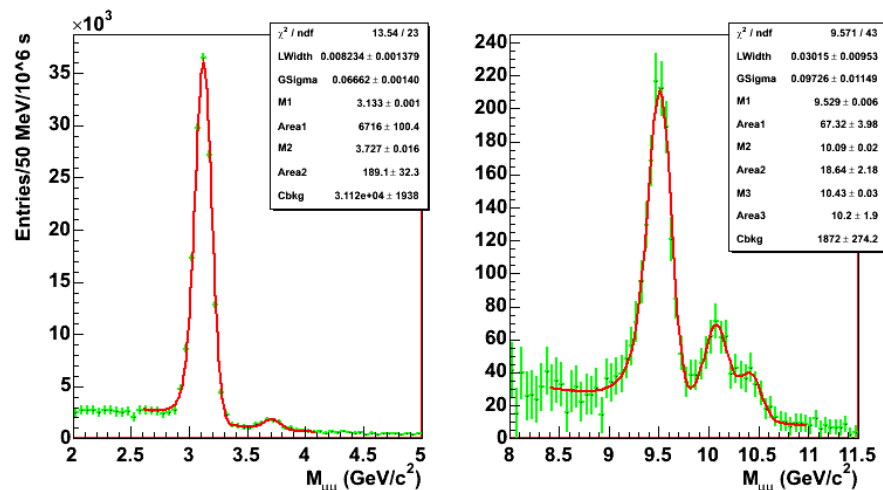
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_H} = 1 + \alpha \cos^2\theta_H$$

$\alpha > 0$ : transverse polarization  
 $\alpha = 0$ : no polarization  
 $\alpha < 0$ : longitudinal



- error on  $J/\Psi$  polarization **< 2%** (with  $2 \cdot 10^5 J/\Psi$ ) after background subtraction

# Quarkonium production in Pb-Pb @ 5.5 TeV

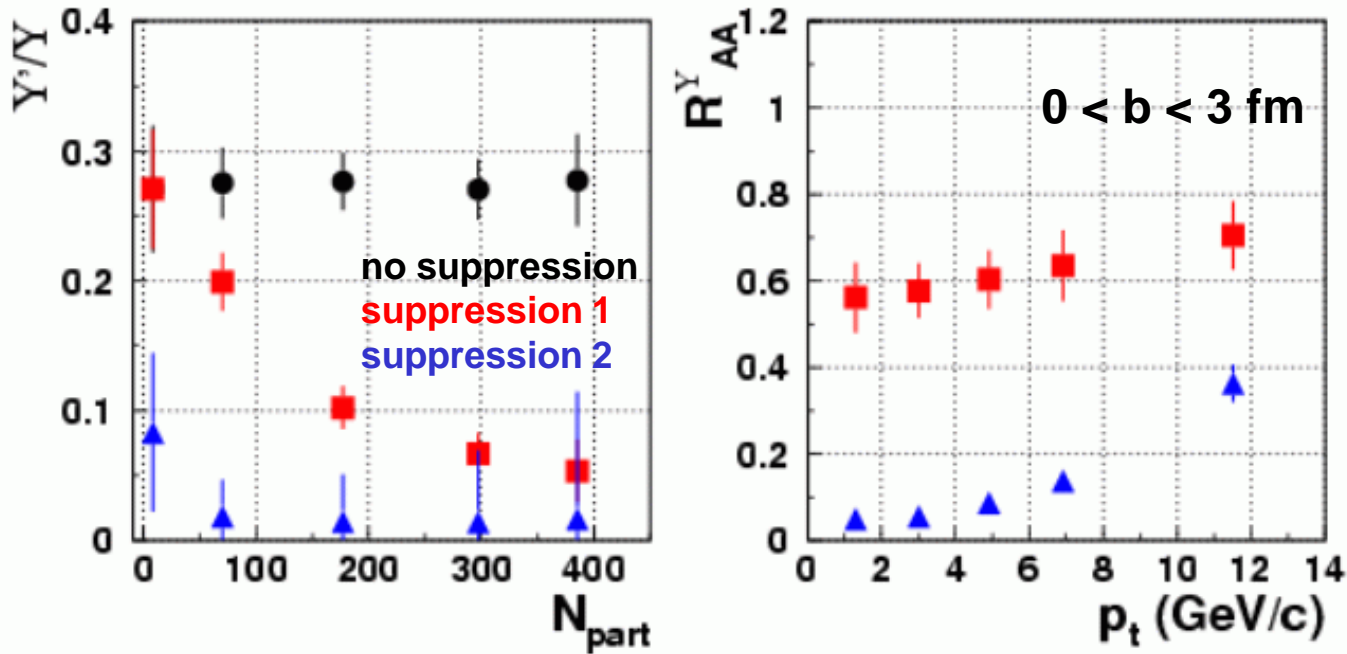


$L = 5.10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  $t = 10^6 \text{ s}$ ,  
 with shadowing, w/o absorption/suppression/enhancement

	b (fm)	$\epsilon$ (GeV/fm <sup>3</sup> )					min-bias
		0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-16	
J/ψ	S (×10 <sup>3</sup> )	132.6	234.6	198.2	94.75	21.66	681.4
	S/B	0.2	0.27	0.48	1.08	3.13	0.33
	S/√S+B	148	224	254	222	128	413
Ψ'	S (×10 <sup>3</sup> )	3.69	6.53	5.5	2.61	0.59	18.92
	S/B	0.012	0.017	0.03	0.063	0.172	0.02
	S/√S+B	6.7	10.4	12.6	12.4	9.3	19.53
Υ	S (×10 <sup>3</sup> )	1.349	2.38	1.991	0.932	0.204	6.33
	S/B	1.66	2.31	3.6	6.06	9.12	2.46
	S/√S+B	29	40.8	39.5	28.3	13.6	67.14
Υ'	S (×10 <sup>3</sup> )	0.353	0.623	0.522	0.244	0.054	1.8
	S/B	0.65	0.9	1.36	2.25	3.46	1.03
	S/√S+B	11.8	17.2	17.3	13	6.4	30.19
Υ''	S (×10 <sup>3</sup> )	0.201	0.354	0.297	0.139	0.03	1.02
	S/B	0.48	0.63	0.99	1.57	2.22	0.74
	S/√S+B	8.1	11.7	12.2	9.2	4.6	20.85

- J/Ψ: large statistics (0-20 GeV/c), good significance
- Ψ': small S/B
- Υ (1S): good statistics (0-8 GeV/c), S/B > 1, good significance
- Υ (2S): good statistics (0-8 GeV/c), S/B > 1, good significance
- Υ (3S): low statistics, 2-3 runs needed

# Suppression scenarios

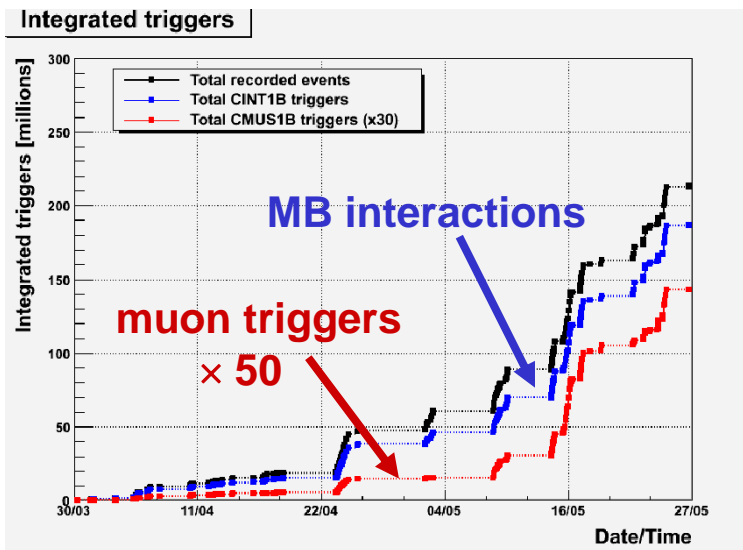


- **suppression 1** (quenched QCD):  $T_C = 270$  MeV,  $T_D/T_C = 4.0$  (1.4) for  $\Upsilon$  ( $\Upsilon'$ )
- **suppression 2** (unquenched QCD):  $T_C = 190$  MeV,  $T_D/T_C = 2.9$  (1.06) for  $\Upsilon$  ( $\Upsilon'$ )

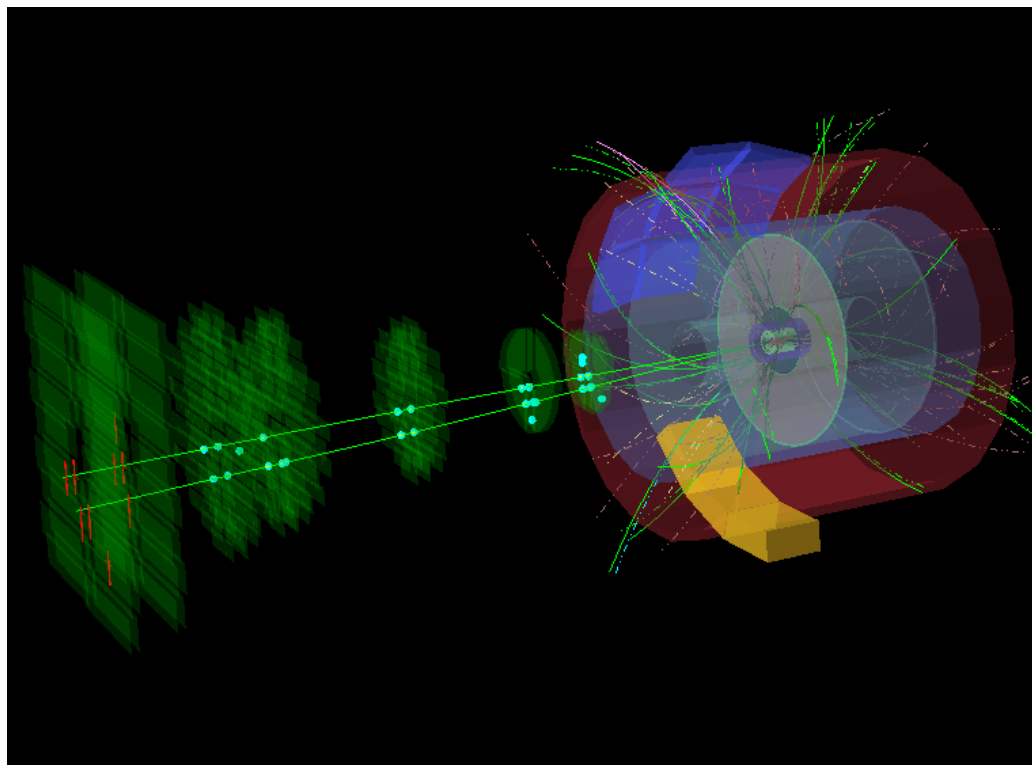
clear **sensitivity** of the observables to the **QGP temperature**

# First measurements in p-p @ 7 TeV

## p-p @ 7 TeV event with 2 tracks in the muon spectrometer

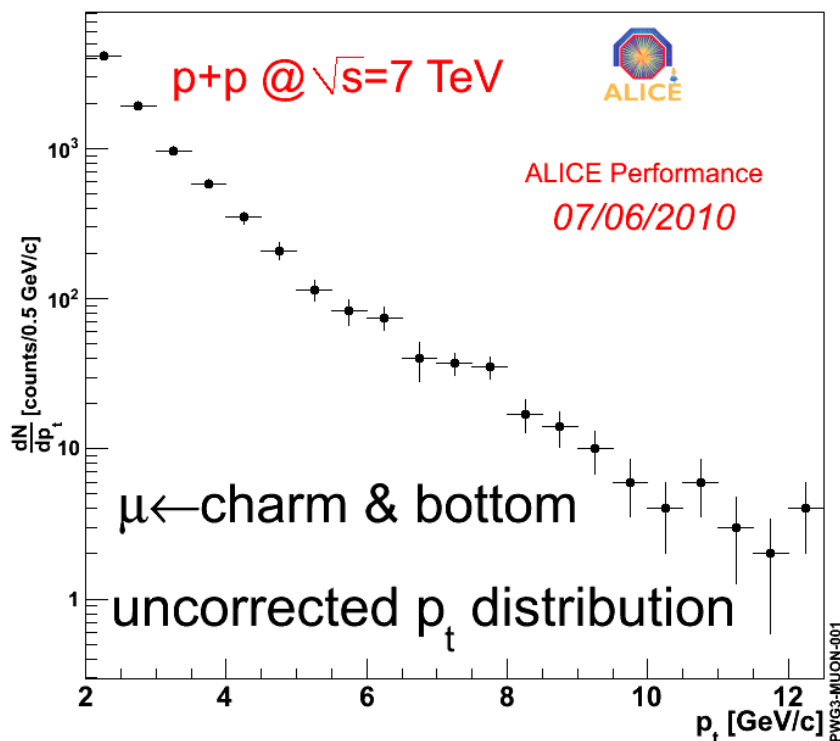


from J. Schukraft & A. Dainese talks at Physics LHC 2010, Hamburg, June 2010



# Heavy flavours from single muons in p-p @ 7 TeV

## charm & bottom production via single muons

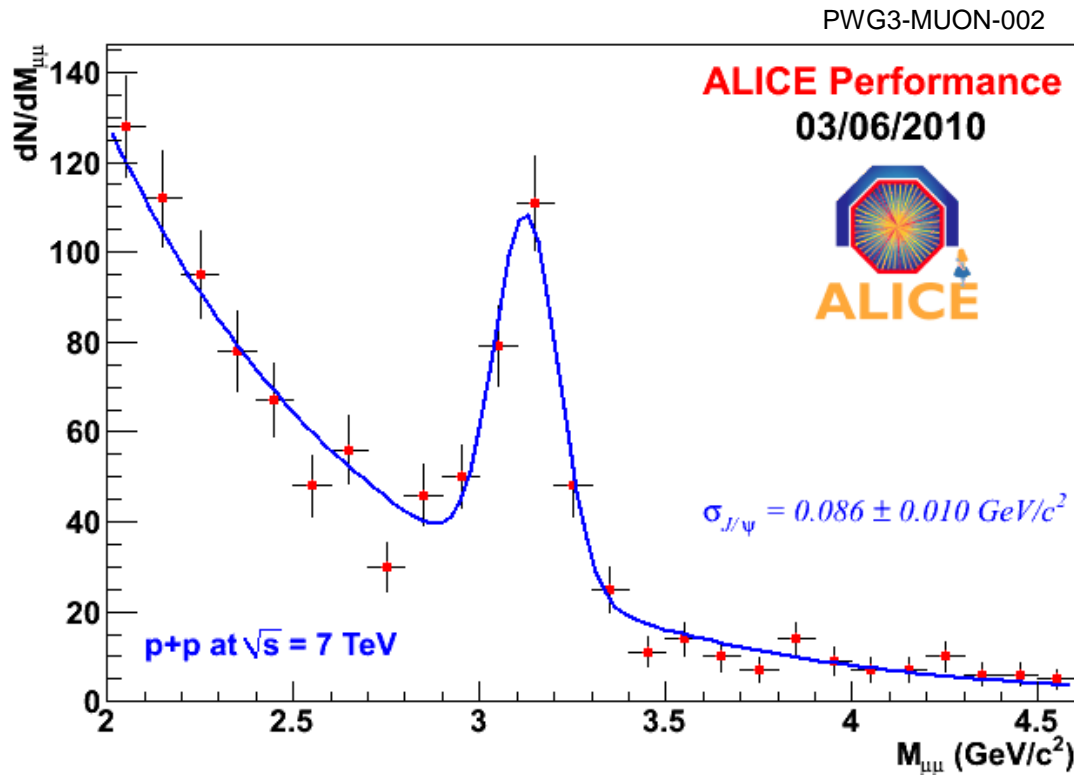


- $7.67 \cdot 10^5$  muon triggers
- $6.7 \cdot 10^3$   $\mu \leftarrow b, c$

- hadrons rejected by requiring a **tracking-trigger matching**
- **background contribution** ( $\mu \leftarrow \pi, K$ ) **subtracted** according to Pythia (ATLAS-CSC) normalized to data at low  $p_t$
- results still can be improved with better alignment
- on going: unravel charm and bottom components via a combined fit, efficiency correction, systematic errors



# First quarkonium signals in p-p @ 7 TeV



- $31 \cdot 10^6$  MB events
- $S = 177 \pm 30 \text{ J}/\Psi$
- $\sigma = 86 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

- on-going: improve alignment, efficiency correction, systematic errors, cross section calculation,  $p_t$  &  $y$  distributions,  $\langle p_t^2 \rangle$



# Conclusion & outlooks

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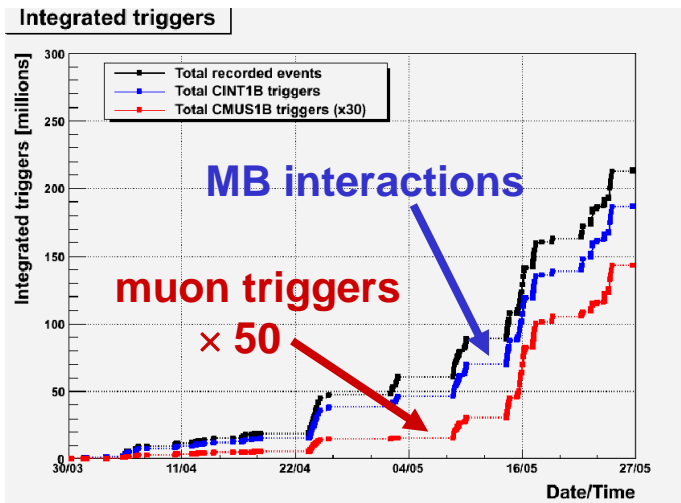
- the ALICE muon spectrometer is **successfully operated** since the beginning of data taking
- **promising performance** for heavy flavours and charmonia from analysis of first **p-p data at 7 TeV**
  - first attempt to extract the  **$p_t$  distribution of  $\mu \leftarrow c, b$**
  - first  **$J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  observed**
- **more physics results** with the ALICE muon spectrometer expected soon
  
- **Pb-Pb collisions** in ALICE: **November 2010**



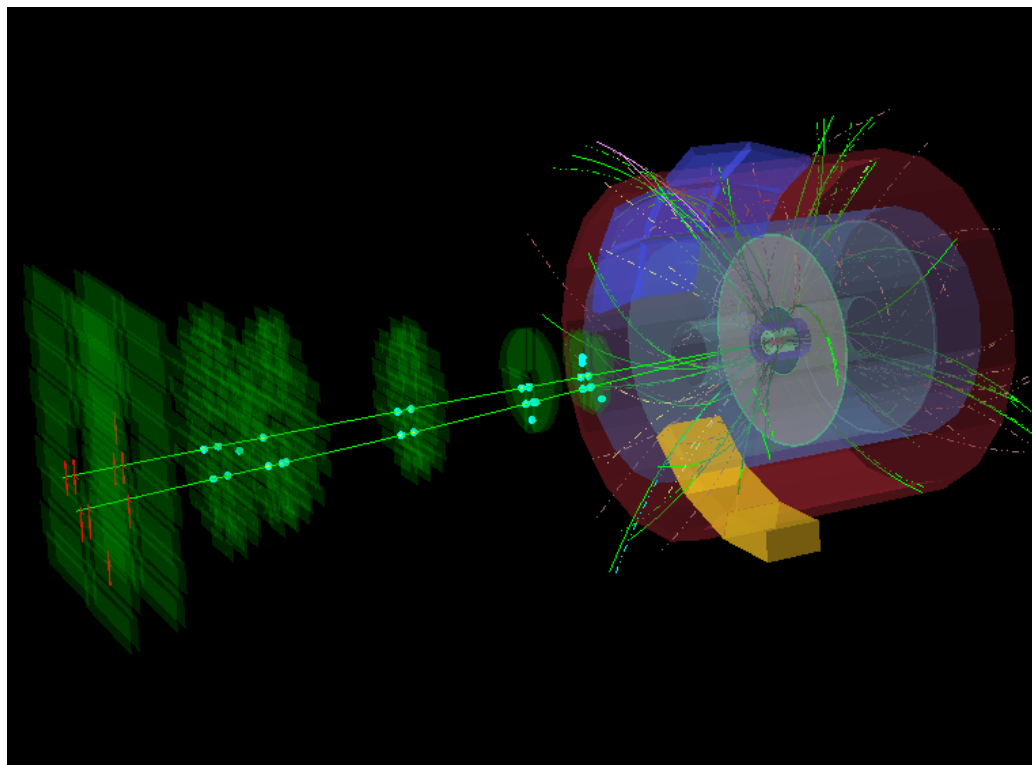
# Backup slides

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# First measurements in p-p @ 7 TeV



**p-p @ 7 TeV event with 2 tracks  
in the muon spectrometer**



**~2.7 nb<sup>-1</sup> (2·10<sup>8</sup> min. bias events)**

