



Y production in *pp* and *pA* collisions: from RHIC to the LHC

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Hard Probes 2012

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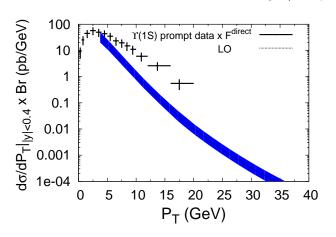
with E.G. Ferreiro, F. Fleuret, N.Matagne, A. Rakotozafindrabe

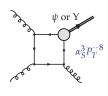


Part I

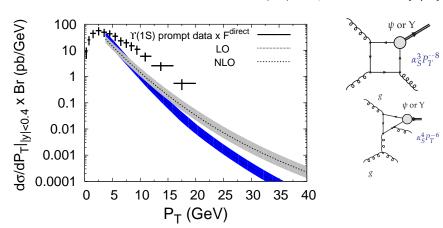
Y production in pp

J.Campbell, F. Maltoni, F. Tramontano, Phys.Rev.Lett. 98:252002,2007
P.Artoisenet, J.Campbell, JPL, F.Maltoni, F. Tramontano, Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 152001 (2008)
CDF PRL 88 (2002) 161802; LHCb arXiv:1202.6579 [hep-ex]

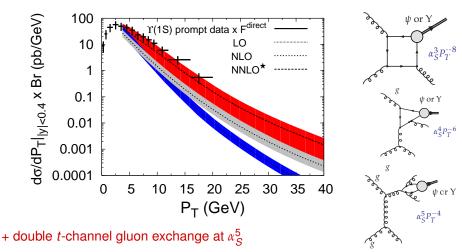




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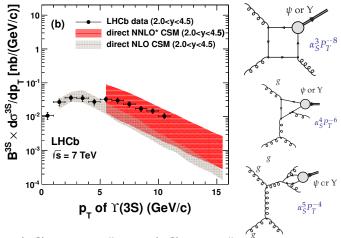


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QCD corrections for Y at the Tevatron & the LHC

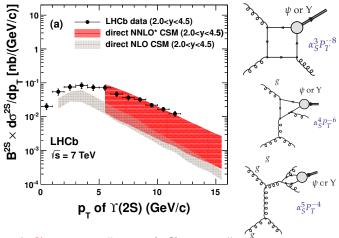
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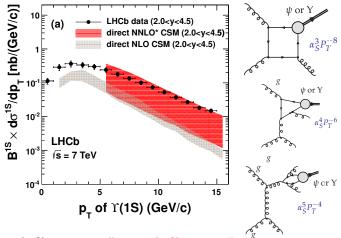
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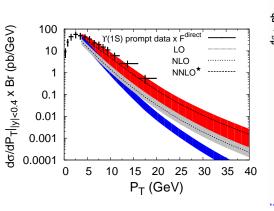
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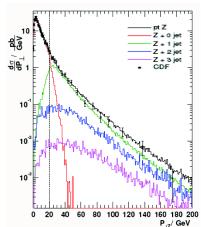
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Analogy with the P_T spectrum for the Z^0 boson





CSM predictions account for the P_T -integrated yield

→ The yield vs. \sqrt{s}

S. J. Brodsky and JPL, PRD 81 051502 (R), 2010; JPL, PoS(ICHEP 2010), 206 (2010) (here only LO curves¹)

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- Good agreement with RHIC, Tevatron and LHC data (multiplied by a constant F^{direct})

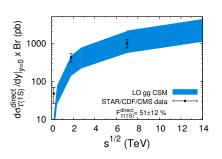
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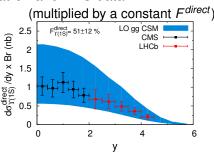
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STAR PRD 82 (2010) 012004; CDF PRL 88 (2002) 161802; CMS PRD 83 (2011) 112004; LHCb arXiv:1202.6579 [hep-ex]

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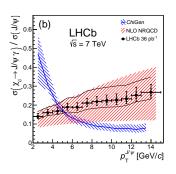
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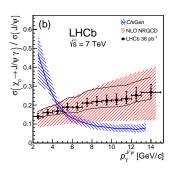
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- Harmless if $\frac{d\sigma}{dP_T} \propto P_T^{-n}$ with *n* fixed, not if *n* changes, esp. true at low P_T



ChiGen: L. A. Harland-Lang and W. J. Stirling, http:// projects.hepforge.org/ superchic/chigen.html

NLO NRQCD: Y.-Q. Ma, K. Wang, K.-T. Chao, Phys. Rev. D83 (2011) 111503 (R) The most important and overlooked theory paper on quarkonium physics in 2010!

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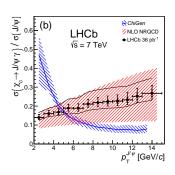


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• LHCb: first indication that the χ_c fraction increases Note: NLO NRQCD does not necessarily mean "Colour Octet dominance" At NLO, the Colour-Singlet and Colour-Octet transition yields depend —for the P waves— on the unphysical scale $\Lambda_{\rm NROCD}$ and the NRQCD subtraction scheme



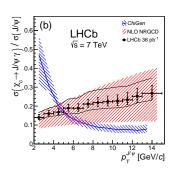
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• No information about the P_T dependence of the χ_b fraction

Part II

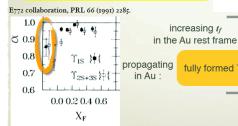
Y in p(d)A at RHIC, the LHC, now and AFTER ...

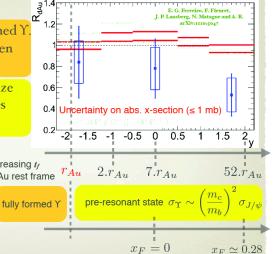
Y in dAu @ RHIC : abs. effective x-section

$\sigma_{\rm abs}$ should be small:

- at bkwd-y, $t_f < r_{Au}$, fully formed Y. But no diff. exp. seen between $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S+3S)$ σ_{abs} .
- at y>0, $t_f>r_{Au}$, same small-size pre-resonance for all Y states

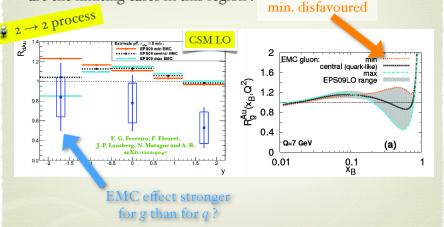
 $\sigma_{\Upsilon} \sim 0.1 \, \sigma_{J/\psi}$?





Yin dAu @ RHIC: gluon EMC effect

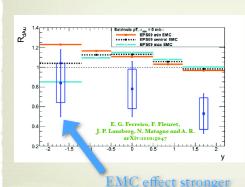
Let us focus in the EMC region and pick the EPSo9 sets that are the limiting cases in this region:

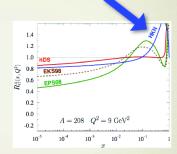


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HKN disfavoured





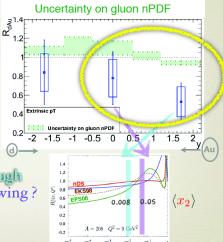
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for g than for g?

Yin dAu @ RHIC: shadowing

E. G. Ferreiro, F. Fleuret, J. P. Lansberg, N. Matagne and A. R. arXiv:1110:5047

Typical gluon nPDF parametrisations induce a flat rapidity dependence w.r.t. data



shadowing not strong enough absence of antishadowing?

Data:

STAR Preliminary, Nucl. Phys. A855 (2011) 440,

PRD 82 (2010) 012004.

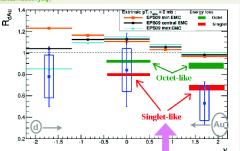
PHENIX Preliminary, PoS DIS2010 (2010) 077.

Y in dAu @ RHIC: energy loss

$$t_f^{\text{gluon}} \gg r_{Au}$$
 $\Delta E/E = \Delta x_1/x_1 \simeq N_c \alpha_s \sqrt{\Delta \langle p_T^2 \rangle / M_T}$

[F. Arleo, S. Peigné, T. Sami, PRD 83 (2011) 1140361 radiation off the incoming parton and outgoing colored object is coherent (small scattering angle in the rest frame of the nucleus)

E. G. Ferreiro, F. Fleuret, J. P. Lansberg, N. Matagne and A. R. arXiv:1110:5047



 $g(x_1)$ $g(x_1)$ x_1 Δx_1 x_1

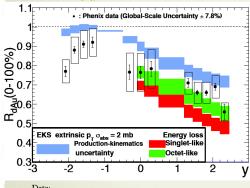
$$R_{\text{loss}}(x_1, Q^2) = \frac{g(x_1', Q^2)}{g(x_1, Q^2)}$$

different E loss for CSM vs COM, singlet favoured by the data

4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B 9 9 9

J/ψ in dAu @ RHIC : energy loss





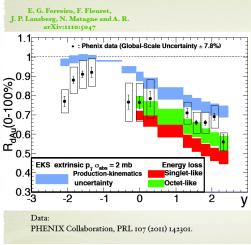
Data:
PHENIX Collaboration, PRL 107 (2011) 142301.

J/ψ picture less clear w.r.t. Y:

- rather large uncertainty from the prod. model
- \leq large uncertainty on σ_{abs} (here only one value was chosen)
- φ one may choose $\sigma_{abs} = 0$ mb

Difficult to draw conclusions about the colour state of the produced $c\bar{c}$ pair.

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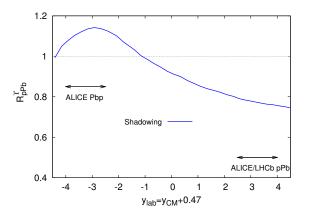
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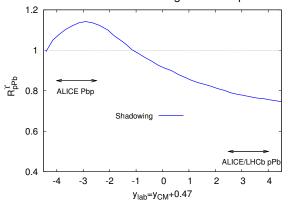
See also F. Arleo's talk (on Monday): our results qualitatively agree

Shadowing effect is not small (here EKS98)



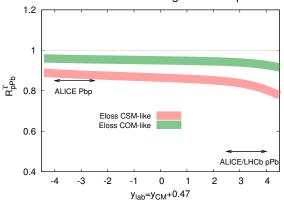
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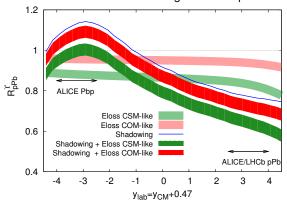


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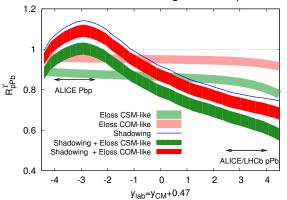


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- Energy loss also likely matters
- Overall, nuclear matter effects are not small and should be accounted for when analysing PbPb data

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- Stay tuned for talks at ICHEP2012 and Quark Matter2012



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- The forthcoming pPb run as well as A Fixed Target ExpeRiment at the LHC will/would provide much information

see http://after.in2p3.fr



Part III

Backup

Generalities

• pp or pA with a 7 TeV p beam : $\sqrt{s} \simeq 115$ GeV

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Expected luminosities with 5 × 10⁸ p/s extracted (1cm-long target)

Target	ρ (g.cm ⁻³)	A	£ (μb ⁻¹ .s ⁻¹)	∫£ (pb-1.yr-1)
Sol. H ₂	0.09	1	26	260
Liq. H ₂	0.07	1	20	200
Liq. D ₂	0.16	2	24	240
Ве	1.85	9	62	620
Cu	8.96	64	42	420
W	19.1	185	31	310
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 - Nominal LHC lumi for PbPb 0.5 nb^{-1}

Beam extraction

Beam extraction @ LHC

... there are extremely promising possibilities to extract 7 TeV protons from the circulating beam by means of a bent crystal.

... The idea is to put a bent, single crystal of either Si or Ge (W would perform slightly better but needs substantial improvements in crystal quality) at a distance of $\simeq 7\sigma$ to the beam where it can intercept and deflect part of the beam halo by an angle similar to the one the foreseen dump kicking system will apply to the circulating beam.

· ions with

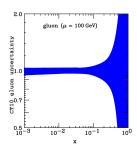
the same momentum per charge as protons are deflected in a crystal with similar efficiencies



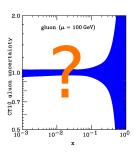
If the crystal is positioned at the kicking section, the whole dump system can be used for slow extraction of parts of the beam halo, the particles that are anyway lost subsequently at collimators.

• Gluon distribution at high and ultra-high x_B in the

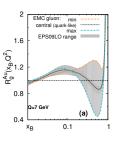
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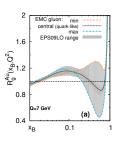


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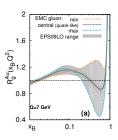


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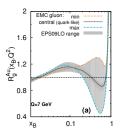


22 / 17

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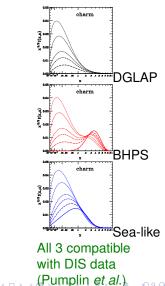
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- "high" P_T jets (we should access $P_T \in [20, 40]$ GeV)

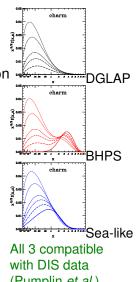


Heavy-quark distributions at large x_B

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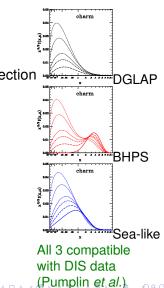


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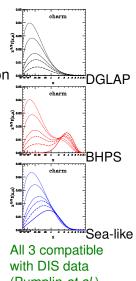
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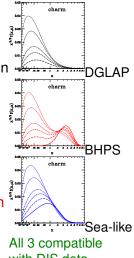


(Pumplin et al.)

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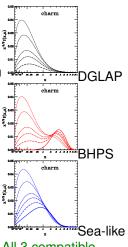


with DIS data (Pumplin et al.)

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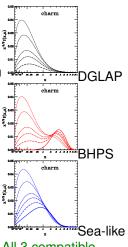


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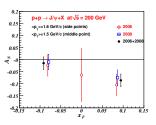
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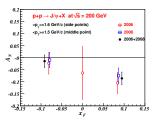
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B & D meson production



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> -0.03 -0.15

-0.1

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(A. Bacchetta, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007) 212002)

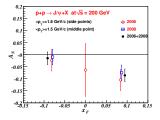
→ 2006 2006+2000

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• the target-rapidity region corresponds to high x^{\uparrow} where the k_T -spin correlation is the largest

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- Multiply heavy baryons: discovery potential?
- Very forward (backward) physics:
 - semi-diffractive events
 - Ultra-peripheral collisions, etc.

