The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/147402

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2017-08-17 and may be subject to change.
Measurement of differential \( J/\psi \) production cross sections and forward-backward ratios in \( p + Pb \) collisions with the ATLAS detector

G. Aad et al.*
(The ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 29 May 2015; published 14 September 2015)

Measurements of differential cross sections for \( J/\psi \) production in \( p + Pb \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \) TeV at the CERN Large Hadron Collider with the ATLAS detector are presented. The data set used corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 28.1 nb\(^{-1}\). The \( J/\psi \) mesons are reconstructed in the dimuon decay channel over the transverse momentum range \( 8 < p_T < 30 \) GeV and over the center-of-mass rapidity range \(-2.87 < y^* < 1.94\).

Prompt \( J/\psi \) are separated from \( J/\psi \) resulting from \( b \)-hadron decays through an analysis of the distance between the \( J/\psi \) decay vertex and the event primary vertex. The differential cross section for production of nonprompt \( J/\psi \) is compared to a FONLL calculation that does not include nuclear effects. Forward-backward production ratios are presented and compared to theoretical predictions. These results complement previously published results by covering a region of higher transverse momentum and more central rapidity. They thus constrain the kinematic dependence of nuclear modifications of charmonium and \( b \)-quark production in \( p + Pb \) collisions.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.92.034904

PACS number(s): 25.75.Cj

I. INTRODUCTION

Quarkonium production in heavy-ion collisions is expected to be highly sensitive to the nature of the hot and dense matter created in these collisions [1]. Suppression of the \( J/\psi \) yield in nucleus-nucleus (\( A + A \)) collisions with respect to proton-proton (\( pp \)) collisions was predicted to be a signal for deconfinement in the quark-gluon plasma [2]. Such suppression was observed at fixed-target experiments at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) [3–7] and in collider experiments at the BNL Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) [8–10] and the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [11–13]. The interpretation of these results is complicated by the fact that suppression was also observed in proton-nucleus (\( p + A \)) [14–19] and deuteron-nucleus (\( d + A \)) [20] collisions, where final-state effects due to hot matter are not expected.

Several phenomenological interpretations have been proposed to explain the suppression observed in \( p + A \) or \( d + A \) collisions. These include nuclear absorption [21–24], modifications of parton distribution functions in nuclei (shadowing) [25–29], gluon saturation [30–34], and in-medium energy loss [35,36]. For a review of these cold-medium effects see Ref. [37]. The impact of each of these mechanisms on \( J/\psi \) production varies with rapidity and transverse momentum. Measurements at large rapidities probe the low-x partons in the nuclei, and gluon shadowing and saturation effects are expected to be important.

The cold-medium processes that affect quarkonia production can also affect \( b \)-quark production. The effects of gluon saturation and shadowing are expected to be similar to those for charmonium production, but nuclear absorption and parton energy loss are expected to be less pronounced. Therefore, additional constraints can be obtained by measuring \( b \)-quark production, which can be accomplished by measuring the cross section for \( J/\psi \) production in the decay chains of \( b \) hadrons; these are abbreviated as “nonprompt \( J/\psi \,^* \).”

Measurements in \( p + A \) [14,15,17–19] and \( d + A \) [20] collisions show that the differential cross section for \( J/\psi \) production as a function of the center-of-mass rapidity\(^1\) \( y^* \) is not symmetric around \( y = 0 \). Cross sections at forward \( y^* \) (proton or deuteron direction) are significantly smaller than at backward \( y^* \) (heavy-ion direction). This asymmetry is quantified using the forward-backward production ratio \( R_{FB} \),

\[
R_{FB}(p_T,y^*) \equiv \frac{d^2\sigma(p_T,y^* > 0)/d p_T dy^*}{d^2\sigma(p_T,y^* < 0)/d p_T dy^*}.
\]

This observable has the advantage that it does not rely on knowledge of the \( J/\psi \) production cross section in \( pp \) collisions, and that experimental and theoretical uncertainties partially cancel in the ratio. The LHCb Collaboration has recently measured \( R_{FB} \) in the range \( 2.5 < |y^*| < 4.0, 0 < p_T < 14 \) GeV [15]. Results for prompt \( J/\psi \) production show a strong \( p_T \) dependence with \( R_{FB} \) values significantly below unity. In contrast, the \( R_{FB} \) for nonprompt \( J/\psi \) is consistent with unity and with no \( p_T \) dependence. These results are consistent with the measurements presented by the ALICE Collaboration [14] that do not separate prompt and nonprompt \( J/\psi \) production.

This paper presents measurements of differential cross sections for prompt and nonprompt \( J/\psi \) production in \( p + Pb \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \) TeV. The kinematic region

\(^1\)The c.m. rapidity is defined as \( y^* = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{E - p_T}{E + p_T} \right) \), where \( E \) and \( p_T \) are the energy and the component of the momentum along the proton beam direction in the nucleon-nucleon c.m. frame.

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.

©2015 CERN, for the ATLAS Collaboration
measured spans the range \(8 < p_T < 30 \text{ GeV} \) and \(-2.87 < y^* < 1.94\). The \(J/\psi\) mesons are reconstructed using the dimuon decay mode. Nonprompt \(J/\psi\) are separated from prompt \(J/\psi\) by measuring displaced decay vertices. \(R_{\text{FB}}\) measured in the range \(|y^*| < 1.94\) is presented as a function of \(J/\psi\ p_T\) and \(y^*\). The ATLAS Collaboration has previously published measurements of differential cross sections for \(J/\psi\) production in \(pp\) collisions at \(\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \) [38]. This paper uses the methods described in that publication.

II. ATLAS DETECTOR

The ATLAS detector [39] is designed to measure the properties of a wide range of physics processes in \(pp\), \(p + \text{ Pb}\), and \(\text{ Pb} + \text{ Pb}\) interactions. It has cylindrical geometry and nearly 4\(\pi\) solid-angle coverage. The inner detector (ID) covers the pseudorapidity\(^2\) range \(|\eta| < 2.5\) and consists of multiple layers of silicon pixel and microstrip detectors as well as a straw-tube transition radiation tracker (TRT) that covers the range \(|\eta| < 2\). The ID is surrounded by a superconducting solenoid that provides a 2\(T\) axial magnetic field. The calorimeter system surrounds the ID and the solenoid and covers the pseudorapidity range \(|\eta| < 4.9\). It provides an excellent containment of electromagnetic and hadronic showers.

The muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters and consists of multiple layers of trigger and tracking chambers immersed in an azimuthal magnetic field produced by three air-core superconducting magnet systems with average field integrals between 2 and 6\(\text{T}\). Drift tubes and cathode strip chambers provide an independent, precise measurement of muon track momentum for \(|p| < 2.7\). Resistive plate chambers and thin gap chambers provide fast triggering in the range \(|\eta| < 2.4\).

The minimum-bias trigger scintillators (MBTSs) consist of two sets of 16 scintillator counters installed on the front face of the endcap calorimeter cryostats. They are used to trigger on minimum-bias events. A three-level trigger system is employed. The level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware, using a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate to the design value of 75\(kHz\). This is followed by two software-based trigger levels, called level-2 and the event filter. For this analysis, the level-1 trigger and the event filter are actively used, while the level-2 trigger simply passes the events through.

III. DATA AND MONTE CARLO SAMPLES

The measurements presented in this paper were performed with a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 28.1\(nb^{-1}\) collected in the 2013 LHC \(p + \text{ Pb}\) run at a c.m. energy per nucleon-nucleon pair of \(\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}\). The beams had different energies \((E_p = 4 \text{ TeV}, E_{\text{Pb}} = 1.58A \text{ TeV})\) due to the LHC two-in-one magnet system. Due to this energy difference, the center of mass of the proton-nucleon collision system had a longitudinal rapidity shift relative to the ATLAS rest frame of \(\Delta y = 0.47\) in the direction of the proton beam. The data were collected in two periods with different beam directions. The typical value for the mean number of interactions per bunch crossing, \(\langle \mu \rangle\), was of the order of 0.1.

The luminosity was calibrated by using dedicated beam-separation scans, also known as van der Meer scans [40]. Separate calibrations were performed for each period. A systematic uncertainty of 2.7% on the luminosity was evaluated using techniques similar to those described in Ref. [41]. The first period provided approximately 55% of the integrated luminosity, and the proton beam circulated from positive to negative \(\eta\); the beam directions were reversed in the second period.

Monte Carlo (MC) simulations are used to study trigger and reconstruction efficiencies and kinematic acceptance corrections. PYTHIA8 [42] is used to generate \(pp\) hard-scattering events in which \(J/\psi\) mesons are produced unpolarized either via prompt production or through the decay of \(b\) hadrons and subsequent decay into muon pairs. The detector response is modeled using a GEANT4-based simulation of the ATLAS detector [43,44]. The events are reconstructed using the same algorithms that were applied to the data. Two separate MC data sets were generated, matching the two different sets of beam directions present in the data. The momentum four-vectors of the generated particles are longitudinally boosted by a rapidity \(\Delta y = \pm 0.47\) to match the corresponding c.m. rapidity shift. An additional sample with a large number of simulated \(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\) events produced unpolarized is used to determine the fiducial acceptance.

IV. EVENT AND CANDIDATE SELECTION

Proton-lead collisions used in this analysis are selected with a dimuon trigger. The level-1 trigger requires a single muon with a \(p_T\) threshold determined by the largest possible geometrical coincidence between hits from different muon trigger detector layers. The event filter performs muon reconstruction using the information from all the detector elements, independently of the level-1 measurement. Then, it requires at least two muons, each with \(p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}\).

Charged-particle tracks are reconstructed in the ID using an algorithm optimized for minimum-bias measurements in \(pp\) collisions [45]. The muon candidates are formed from reconstructed ID tracks matched to tracks reconstructed in the MS. The muon ID tracks are required to have at least one pixel detector hit and at least five hits in the microstrip detectors. A successful track extrapolation to the TRT is required for \(|\eta| < 2\). Each muon is required to have \(|p_T| < 2.4\) and \(p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}\) and to match the track of a muon reconstructed by the event filter; this matching is performed by requiring the angular separation between the reconstructed and trigger muons to be \(\sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} \lesssim 0.02\). Each muon pair is fit

---

\(^2\)ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the \(z\) axis along the beam pipe. The \(x\) axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the \(y\) axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates \((r,\phi)\) are used in the transverse plane, \(\phi\) being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe, measured from the \(x\) axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle \(\theta\) as \(\eta = -\ln(\tan(\theta/2))\). Transverse momentum and energy are defined in the \(x-y\) plane, as \(p_T = p \sin \theta\) and \(E_T = E \sin \theta\).
to a common vertex, and a loose requirement on the $\chi^2$ of the fit is imposed; MC simulations show that this requirement is fully efficient for $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decays. The dimuon invariant mass is calculated from the track parameters obtained from the common vertex fit.

The nonprompt $J/\psi$ are distinguished from prompt $J/\psi$ candidates that are produced either in the primary interaction or in the decay of heavier charmonium states using the “pseudoproper time,” $\tau$, defined as

$$\tau = L_\perp m_{\mu\mu}/p_T,$$  

where $m_{\mu\mu}$ is the invariant mass of the dimuon, $p_T$ is the transverse momentum, and $L_\perp$ is the signed transverse distance between the primary interaction vertex and the $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ vertex. The primary interaction vertex is defined as the vertex with the highest summed $p_T$ of associated tracks, with the two muon tracks excluded. The number of events with more than one hard scattering is not significant due to the beam conditions described in Sec. III; therefore the probability to assign an incorrect primary vertex is neglected.

Dimuons with an invariant mass in the interval $2.5 < m_{\mu\mu} < 3.5$ GeV are considered $J/\psi$ candidates. This choice excludes the $\psi(2S)$ region while retaining the regions adjacent to the $J/\psi$ peak to constrain the background shape. Possible sources of background include oppositely charged muons coming from heavy-flavor decays, pairs coming from the Drell-Yan process, and random combinations of muons coming from light-quark decays. The data are corrected on a per-candidate basis, using the “tag,” and another muon, the “probe,” that form a pair from $pp$ data using $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decays, as described in Ref. [46].

The level-1 trigger efficiency $\epsilon_{L1}$ is defined as the probability of an event passing the reconstruction requirements selected by the level-1 trigger. The event filter efficiency $\epsilon_{EF}$ is defined as the probability that events selected by the level-1 trigger are selected by the event filter. Because the event filter performs muon reconstruction independently of the level-1 trigger, the trigger efficiency is calculated as

$$\epsilon_{\text{trigger}} = \epsilon_{L1} \epsilon_{\text{EF}}.$$  

The efficiency $\epsilon_{L1}$ is expressed in terms of the single-muon level-1 efficiency $\epsilon_{L1}^{\mu}$. The level-1 trigger required at least one muon in the event, thus

$$\epsilon_{L1} = 1 - \left[ 1 - \epsilon_{L1}^{\mu} (p_{T1}^{\mu}, q_{1}^{\mu}, \eta_{1}^{\mu}) \right] \left[ 1 - \epsilon_{L1}^{\mu} (p_{T2}^{\mu}, q_{2}^{\mu}, \eta_{2}^{\mu}) \right].$$  

The efficiency $\epsilon_{\text{EF}}$ is defined from data using reconstructed muons in events selected with a minimum-bias trigger that required a signal in at least one MBTS counter on each set. It is defined as the ratio of the number of reconstructed muons that passed the trigger requirement to the number of reconstructed muons in each $p_T^{\mu}$ and $q^{\mu}$, $\eta^{\mu}$ interval.

The efficiency $\epsilon_{EF}$ is expressed in terms of the single-muon event filter efficiency $\epsilon_{\text{EF}}^{\mu}$. The event filter selected events with two muons, thus

$$\epsilon_{\text{EF}} = \epsilon_{\text{EF}}^{\mu} (p_{T1}^{\mu}, q_{1}^{\mu}, \eta_{1}^{\mu}) \epsilon_{\text{EF}}^{\mu} (p_{T2}^{\mu}, q_{2}^{\mu}, \eta_{2}^{\mu}).$$  

The efficiency $\epsilon_{\text{EF}}^{\mu}$ is determined from MC simulation and checked with data; in both cases the “tag and probe” method is used. In this method, events selected with single-muon triggers with various thresholds starting from $p_T^{\mu} > 4$ GeV are used to select muon pairs by requiring a well-reconstructed muon, the “tag,” and another muon, the “probe,” that form a pair consistent with originating from a $J/\psi$ decay. The tag is required to be consistent with the particle that triggered the event and to pass the level-1 requirement. The probes provide a sample that can be used to measure the trigger efficiency in an unbiased way. The event filter efficiency $\epsilon_{\text{EF}}^{\mu}$ is evaluated as the ratio of the number of $J/\psi$ (determined by fitting the $m_{\mu\mu}$ distributions) with probes that pass the event filter requirements, to the total number of selected $J/\psi$. Results from MC simulation and data agree within the statistical uncertainty of the data.

The data are corrected on a per-candidate basis, using the weights defined in Eq. (3). To illustrate the impact of the corrections, the average weights over all $J/\psi$ candidates evaluated for the kinematic intervals used in the cross-section measurement are shown in Fig. 1. The relative contributions from the kinematic acceptance and the trigger and reconstruction efficiencies are shown separately. Due to the c.m. boost, the intervals of $y^*$ used for the forward-backward asymmetry measurement span intervals in $y$ that are not symmetric around $y = 0$. Those intervals are listed in Table I. In both periods the $J/\psi$ candidates with $|y| < 0.47$ are in the negative $y^*$ interval, whereas those with $1.47 < |y| < 2.4$ are in the positive $y^*$ interval. As a result, the weights obtained for the positive and negative $y^*$ intervals are different.
FIG. 1. (Color online) Inverse of the average weight for $J/\psi$ candidates as a function of $J/\psi$ transverse momentum and c.m. rapidity. The relative contributions from kinematic acceptance, reconstruction, and trigger corrections are also shown. The weights are extracted from a combination of data and MC simulation.

TABLE I. Intervals of rapidity in the ATLAS reference frame for $-1.94 < y^* < 0$ and $0 < y^* < 1.94$ for the two run periods with different beam directions. The c.m. shift corresponds to $\Delta y = 0.47$ in the proton-beam direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>First period</th>
<th>Second period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-1.94 &lt; y^* &lt; 0$</td>
<td>$-0.47 &lt; y &lt; +1.47$</td>
<td>$-2.4 &lt; y &lt; -0.47$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 &lt; y^* &lt; 1.94$</td>
<td>$0.47 &lt; y &lt; +2.4$</td>
<td>$0.47 &lt; y &lt; +2.4$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of produced $J/\psi$ mesons and the relative fraction of nonprompt $J/\psi$ with respect to inclusive production, called the “nonprompt fraction,” are determined using a two-dimensional extended maximum-likelihood fit [47] of the $(m_{\mu\mu}, \tau)$ spectrum of weighted $J/\psi$ candidates. The fit functions used are similar to those described in previous ATLAS publications [38]. The signal $\tau$ distribution is described using a Dirac $\delta$ function for prompt $J/\psi$ and an exponential function for nonprompt $J/\psi$; these are convolved with a Gaussian resolution function whose width is a free parameter. The background $\tau$ distribution is described with the sum of a $\delta$ function to describe prompt background, an exponential function to describe nonprompt background, and a double-sided exponential function to describe non-Gaussian tails observed at negative $\tau$; these are convolved with a Gaussian resolution function whose width is a free parameter not restricted to be the same as the signal resolution. The $m_{\mu\mu}$ spectrum is described by a “crystal ball” (CB) function [48] for the signal and an exponential function for the background. The complete fit model includes 15 free parameters. Fits are performed using MINUIT [49] interfaced with the ROOFIT [50] framework. The fit is performed separately in several bins of dimuon $p_T$ and $y^*$. Figure 2 shows $m_{\mu\mu}$ and $\tau$ distributions in the kinematic interval $14 < p_T < 20$ GeV, $-1.94 < y^* < 0$, and the corresponding projections of the fit function.

Several studies with pseudoexperiments and other cross-checks show that the fit procedure provides an unbiased estimation of the extracted parameters and their statistical uncertainties.

VI. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINITIES

The relevant sources of systematic uncertainty for the measurements presented in this work are trigger and reconstruction efficiency corrections, fit model dependence, and the luminosity calibration. The dominant source of systematic uncertainty associated with the event filter efficiency is the limited size of the data sample available for the tag-and-probe study. The corresponding systematic uncertainty on the cross-section measurement is estimated by means of pseudoexperiments, randomly varying the weight used for each $J/\psi$ candidate according to the uncertainty in the single-muon efficiency. The systematic uncertainty associated with the level-1 trigger efficiency is estimated by varying the selection criteria for muons and by considering discrepancies with an alternative determination of the efficiency using MC simulation. The systematic uncertainties associated with muon reconstruction efficiencies were evaluated in Ref. [46] using 2012 pp data. Detector operating conditions and occupancy were similar in the 2012 pp run and the 2013 $p + $Pb run; therefore the efficiencies and uncertainties calculated in Ref. [46] are used in the present analysis.

The impact of the level-1 trigger and muon reconstruction systematic uncertainties on the $J/\psi$ cross section is estimated by varying all of the efficiency corrections up and down by their systematic uncertainties, and recalculating the mean dimuon reconstruction efficiency over all $J/\psi$ candidates in each kinematic bin. The resulting deviation of the mean dimuon reconstruction efficiency from the central value in each bin is
measurements of the inclusive cross section and the nonprompt fraction are shown in Table II. A strong dependency of the nonprompt fraction on the assumption that the nuclear medium does not modify the degree of polarization is small at LHC energies. Based on the assumption that the nuclear medium does not modify the average polarization of produced \( J/\psi \) decay. Previous measurements in \( pp \) collisions [51–53] suggest that the degree of polarization is small at LHC energies. Based on the assumption that the nuclear medium does not modify the average polarization of produced \( J/\psi \), no systematic uncertainty due to spin alignment is included. The modification to quoted production rates under various benchmark spin-alignment assumptions are presented in in Appendix A.

The kinematic acceptance correction is obtained using a large sample of MC simulated events that allows the kinematic variables to be binned finely. Therefore, the impact of mismodeling of the underlying kinematic distributions in the MC simulation, as reported in previous ATLAS publications [38], is negligible.

The total systematic uncertainty on the \( J/\psi \) inclusive differential cross section amounts to 6–9%, with no strong \( y^* \) or \( p_T \) dependence, and is dominated by trigger efficiency systematic uncertainties. The systematic uncertainty in the nonprompt fraction, estimated from fit model variations, amounts to 2–17%, with the largest values at large \( |y^*| \) and low \( p_T \).

The systematic uncertainties on the cross section for prompt and nonprompt \( J/\psi \) are obtained from the systematic uncertainties of the inclusive cross section and the nonprompt fraction, assuming them to be uncorrelated. The corresponding statistical uncertainties are obtained by considering the covariance between the fit parameters. A summary of the statistical and systematic uncertainties of the differential cross-section measurements for prompt and nonprompt \( J/\psi \) are shown in Table II.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Cross sections and nonprompt fraction

The measured nonprompt fractions in the backward (−1.94 < \( y^* \) < 0) and forward (0 < \( y^* \) < 1.94) regions are shown as a function of \( J/\psi \) transverse momentum in the upper panel of Fig. 3. A strong \( p_T \) dependence of the nonprompt fraction is observed, reaching values above 50% at the highest
The differential cross sections are defined as

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T^2|y^*|} B(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \frac{N_{\text{corr}}^{J/\psi}}{L \Delta p_T \Delta y^*},$$

where $B(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is the branching ratio of the dimuon channel, $N_{\text{corr}}^{J/\psi}$ is the number of observed $J/\psi$ obtained from the fit to the weighted data, $L$ is the integrated luminosity of the sample, and $\Delta p_T$ and $\Delta y^*$ are the transverse momentum and c.m. rapidity bin widths.

The cross sections for prompt and nonprompt $J/\psi$ are derived from the inclusive production cross section and the nonprompt fraction. Differential cross sections for prompt and nonprompt $J/\psi$ production are shown in Fig. 4 as a function of $p_T$ in the backward and forward $y^*$ regions, and in Fig. 5 as a function of $y^*$. The statistical uncertainties are negligible relative to the systematic uncertainties except at high $p_T$. The rapidly falling spectrum and the different slopes for the two production modes are similar to previous measurements [38,54]. No significant asymmetry is observed as a function of $y^*$, and the $p_T$ dependence at forward and backward $y^*$ is found to be compatible. This is quantified by the ratio $R_{FB}$, as discussed in the following section.

B. Forward-backward ratio

The asymmetry of $J/\psi$ production between the proton beam direction and lead beam direction is quantified with the forward-backward ratio $R_{FB}$ defined in Eq. (1). It is calculated from the cross-section measurements presented in Figs. 4 and 5, and is thus presented integrated over $|y^*| < 1.94$ as a function of $p_T$, and also integrated over $8 < p_T < 30 \text{ GeV}$ as a function of $|y^*|$. This ratio is sensitive to a possible rapidity dependence of cold-medium effects in $J/\psi$ production.

Systematic uncertainties in the forward and backward $y^*$ regions partially cancel out in $R_{FB}$, when integrated over $|y^*| < 1.94$, because $J/\psi$ candidates with exactly the same $y$ fall in either forward or backward $y^*$ depending on the beam directions of the data-taking period. As shown in Table I, $J/\psi$ candidates with $0.47 < y < 1.47$ fall in the forward $y^*$ in the first period but in forward $y^*$ in the second period. Similarly, $J/\psi$ candidates with $-1.47 < y < -0.47$ fall in the forward $y^*$ interval in the first period but in the backward $y^*$ interval in the second period. The systematic uncertainties associated with these $J/\psi$ candidates are fully correlated, assuming they do not depend on the data-taking period. This assumption is checked, and no time dependence in the efficiency corrections is found.

TABLE II. Summary of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the differential cross-section measurements for prompt and nonprompt $J/\psi$. The values are quoted as relative uncertainties (in %) and refer to the range of uncertainties over the specified $p_T$ or $y^*$ range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncertainty</th>
<th>$-1.94 &lt; y^* &lt; 0$</th>
<th>$0 &lt; y^* &lt; 1.94$</th>
<th>$8 &lt; p_T &lt; 30 \text{ GeV}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$p_T$ range [8,30] (GeV)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical</td>
<td>2.1–5.9</td>
<td>2.3–6.9</td>
<td>2.6–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger</td>
<td>5.3–7.5</td>
<td>5.2–7.4</td>
<td>5.7–7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon reconstruction</td>
<td>2.6–4.2</td>
<td>2.4–3.7</td>
<td>2.2–3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit model</td>
<td>3.3–6.1</td>
<td>2.4–9.2</td>
<td>2.9–17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

034904-6
FIG. 4. (Color online) Double differential cross section for prompt and nonprompt \(J/\psi\) production as a function of \(J/\psi\) transverse momentum, \(p_T\). The upper panel shows results in backward \(y^*\) (lead beam direction), and bottom panel in forward \(y^*\) (proton beam direction). The error bars show the statistical uncertainty, and the shaded boxes show the sum in quadrature of statistical and systematic uncertainties.

On the other hand, \(J/\psi\) events with \(|y| < 0.47\) always fall in the backward \(y^*\) interval, and \(J/\psi\) candidates with \(1.47 < |y| < 2.4\) always fall in the forward \(y^*\) interval. The systematic uncertainties associated with these candidates are assumed to be uncorrelated. Based on these considerations, the forward-backward correlation of systematic uncertainties is estimated to be 50%. In contrast, for the measurement of \(R_{FB}\) as a function of \(y^*\), the corresponding \(y\) intervals do not overlap. Therefore, the systematic uncertainties are assumed to be uncorrelated. A summary of systematic uncertainties in \(R_{FB}\) is presented in Table III.

Figure 6 shows \(R_{FB}\) as a function of \(y^*\) in the range \(8 < p_T < 30\) GeV for prompt \(J/\psi\) (upper panel) and for nonprompt \(J/\psi\) (bottom panel). Figure 7 shows \(R_{FB}\) as a function of \(y^*\) in the range \(|y^*| < 1.94\) for prompt \(J/\psi\) (upper panel) and for nonprompt \(J/\psi\) (bottom panel). These results are consistent with unity within experimental uncertainties. No significant \(p_T\) or \(y^*\) dependence is observed, for both prompt and nonprompt \(J/\psi\).

The \(R_{FB}\) ratio for prompt \(J/\psi\) agrees with theoretical predictions [28,55] that include shadowing effects based on the EPS09 nuclear parton distribution functions [56]. These results constrain the \(y^*\) dependence of cold-medium effects in charmonium and \(b\)-quark production.

These \(R_{FB}\) measurements are complementary to results presented by the LHCb Collaboration, in the range \(2.5 < |y^*| < 4.0\), \(0 < p_T < 14\) GeV, which show a difference between prompt and nonprompt \(J/\psi\) production, the former showing a strong \(p_T\) dependence with values significantly below unity [15]. The LHCb Collaboration’s combined results for inclusive \(J/\psi\) production are also consistent with \(R_{FB}\) measurements presented by the ALICE Collaboration in the range \(2.96 < |y^*| < 3.53\), \(0 < p_T < 15\) GeV [14]. The difference with respect to the results presented in this paper suggests a strong kinematic dependence of the cold-medium effects on both charmonium and \(b\)-quark production.

TABLE III. Summary of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the forward-backward ratio \(R_{FB}\) for prompt and nonprompt \(J/\psi\). The values are quoted as relative uncertainties (in %) and refer to the range of uncertainties over the specified \(p_T\) or \(y^*\) range.

| Uncertainty | 8 < \(p_T\) < 30 GeV | \(|y^*| < 1.94\) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Stat. prompt| 3.1–8.9 | 3.8–4.8 |
| Syst. prompt| 6.7–11 | 12–19 |
| Stat. nonprompt| 5.1–8.4 | 6.4–10 |
| Syst. nonprompt| 6.7–11 | 12–19 |
The measured differential cross sections for nonprompt $J/\psi\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ production are compared to FONLL calculations [57] for $pp$ collisions at 5.02 TeV multiplied by a factor of 208 to account for the number of nucleons in the Pb ion. The FONLL calculations are performed using CTEQ6.6 [58] parton distribution functions that do not include any nuclear modification. Systematic uncertainties on the FONLL calculation are obtained by varying the $b$-quark mass ($4.75 \pm 0.25$ GeV), by separately varying the renormalization and factorization scales up and down by a factor of 2, and by accounting for parton distribution function uncertainties. As can be seen in Fig. 8, the measured cross sections are consistent within uncertainties.

C. Comparison with FONLL calculation

in 28.1 nb$^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, $p + Pb$ collisions at the LHC in the kinematic range $-2.87 < y^* < 1.94$ and $8 < p_T < 30$ GeV. The fraction of nonprompt to inclusive $J/\psi$ production is found to depend strongly on $p_T$, reaching values above 50% at the highest measured $p_T$. No significant $y^*$ dependence is observed. This trend is consistent with previous measurements performed with $pp$ data in a similar kinematic range [38,54].

The measured differential cross section for nonprompt $J/\psi$ is compared to a scaled $pp$ reference based on FONLL calculations and is found to be consistent within uncertainties. The measured forward-backward ratios of cross sections in the range $|y^*| < 1.94$ are consistent with unity within experimental uncertainties, and with no significant $p_T$ or $y^*$ dependence. No difference in these trends is observed between prompt and nonprompt $J/\psi$. These results differ from measurements at more forward $y^*$ and lower $p_T$ performed by
FIG. 8. (Color online) Differential cross section for production of nonprompt $J/\psi$ as a function of $J/\psi$ transverse momentum (upper and middle panels) and c.m. rapidity (bottom panel) compared with a FONLL calculation for $pp$ collisions scaled by the number of nucleons in the Pb ion. Error bars represent the combination of statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature. The shaded boxes represent the theoretical uncertainties on the FONLL predictions, computed as described in the text. These are strongly correlated between the bins.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPERJ, Brazil; NSERC, NRC, and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST, and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR, and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC, and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; EPLANET, ERC, and NSRF, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNSF, Georgia; BMBF, DFG, HGF, MPG, and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT and NSRF, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; BRF and RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; GRICES and FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF, and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society, and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, USA.

APPENDIX A: ACCEPTANCE CORRECTION FACTORS

Table IV summarizes the multiplicative correction factors that can be used to correct the central values of $J/\psi$ production cross sections from isotropic production to an alternative spin-alignment scenario. The alternative spin-alignment scenarios are described in Ref. [59].
TABLE IV. Scale factors that modify the central cross-section values, evaluated assuming isotropic decay angular distributions, to a given spin-alignment scenario. The different spin-alignment scenarios are defined in Ref. [59].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 &lt; $y^*$ &lt; 1.94</th>
<th>$p_T$ (GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[8.0,9.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse zero</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse positive</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse negative</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane positive</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane negative</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>−1.94 &lt; $y^*$ &lt; 0</th>
<th>$p_T$ (GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[8.0,9.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse zero</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse positive</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse negative</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane positive</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane negative</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 < $p_T$ < 30 GeV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$y^*$</th>
<th>$p_T$ (GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[−2.87,−1.94]</td>
<td>[−1.94,−1.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse zero</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse positive</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse negative</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane positive</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-plane negative</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX B: TABLES WITH RESULTS

The measured $J/\psi$ cross sections are shown in Tables V and VI for prompt and nonprompt production respectively. The measured nonprompt fractions are shown in Table VII. The measured forward-backward ratios are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE V. Measured prompt $J/\psi$ differential cross section multiplied by branching ratio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p_T$ (GeV)</th>
<th>$d^2\sigma/dp_Tdy$ B($J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$) (nb/GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0–9.5</td>
<td>414 ± 12 (stat) ± 39 (syst) ± 11 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5–11.5</td>
<td>173 ± 4 (stat) ± 16 (syst) ± 5 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5–14.0</td>
<td>58.2 ± 1.4 (stat) ± 4.3 (syst) ± 1.6 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0–20.0</td>
<td>11.8 ± 0.4 (stat) ± 0.8 (syst) ± 0.3 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0–30.0</td>
<td>1.41 ± 0.08 (stat) ± 0.10 (syst) ± 0.04 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$y^*$</th>
<th>$d^2\sigma/dp_Tdy$ BR($J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$) (nb/GeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[-2.87,−1.94]</td>
<td>43.3 ± 1.7 (stat) ± 8.0 (syst) ± 1.2 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-1.94,−1.3]</td>
<td>49.0 ± 1.3 (stat) ± 5.1 (syst) ± 1.3 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-1.3,−0.65]</td>
<td>58.7 ± 1.6 (stat) ± 4.7 (syst) ± 1.6 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-0.65,0.00]</td>
<td>57.1 ± 1.7 (stat) ± 4.3 (syst) ± 1.5 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[0.00,0.65]</td>
<td>63.1 ± 1.6 (stat) ± 5.5 (syst) ± 1.7 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[0.65,1.30]</td>
<td>53.0 ± 1.4 (stat) ± 5.0 (syst) ± 1.4 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.30,1.94]</td>
<td>44.9 ± 1.8 (stat) ± 7.2 (syst) ± 1.2 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE VI. Measured nonprompt \( J/\psi \) differential cross section multiplied by branching ratio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p_T ) (GeV)</th>
<th>( -1.94 &lt; y^* &lt; 0 )</th>
<th>( 0 &lt; y^* &lt; 1.94 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0–9.5</td>
<td>167 ± 9 (stat) ± 16 (syst) ± 5 (lumi)</td>
<td>136 ± 8 (stat) ± 17 (syst) ± 4 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5–11.5</td>
<td>69.1 ± 2.6 (stat) ± 6.3 (syst) ± 1.9 (lumi)</td>
<td>69.9 ± 2.8 (stat) ± 6.6 (syst) ± 1.9 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5–14.0</td>
<td>32.3 ± 1.2 (stat) ± 2.4 (syst) ± 0.9 (lumi)</td>
<td>29.2 ± 1.3 (stat) ± 3.0 (syst) ± 0.8 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0–20.0</td>
<td>9.28 ± 0.33 (stat) ± 0.63 (syst) ± 0.25 (lumi)</td>
<td>9.06 ± 0.33 (stat) ± 0.70 (syst) ± 0.24 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0–30.0</td>
<td>1.43 ± 0.08 (stat) ± 0.10 (syst) ± 0.04 (lumi)</td>
<td>1.48 ± 0.09 (stat) ± 0.09 (syst) ± 0.04 (lumi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE VII. Measured fraction of nonprompt \( J/\psi \) production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p_T ) (GeV)</th>
<th>( -1.94 &lt; y^* &lt; 0 )</th>
<th>( 0 &lt; y^* &lt; 1.94 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0–9.5</td>
<td>0.287 ± 0.013 (stat) ± 0.012 (syst)</td>
<td>0.250 ± 0.013 (stat) ± 0.023 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5–11.5</td>
<td>0.286 ± 0.009 (stat) ± 0.017 (syst)</td>
<td>0.305 ± 0.010 (stat) ± 0.020 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5–14.0</td>
<td>0.357 ± 0.010 (stat) ± 0.015 (syst)</td>
<td>0.345 ± 0.012 (stat) ± 0.029 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0–20.0</td>
<td>0.441 ± 0.012 (stat) ± 0.015 (syst)</td>
<td>0.433 ± 0.012 (stat) ± 0.022 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0–30.0</td>
<td>0.504 ± 0.021 (stat) ± 0.018 (syst)</td>
<td>0.568 ± 0.022 (stat) ± 0.014 (syst)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE VIII. Measured forward-backward production ratio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( y^* )</th>
<th>Prompt ( J/\psi )</th>
<th>Nonprompt ( J/\psi )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00–0.65</td>
<td>1.10 ± 0.04 (stat) ± 0.13 (syst)</td>
<td>0.96 ± 0.06 (stat) ± 0.11 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.65–1.30</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.03 (stat) ± 0.11 (syst)</td>
<td>0.95 ± 0.06 (stat) ± 0.12 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30–1.94</td>
<td>0.92 ± 0.04 (stat) ± 0.18 (syst)</td>
<td>0.80 ± 0.08 (stat) ± 0.15 (syst)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p_T ) (GeV)</th>
<th>Prompt ( J/\psi )</th>
<th>Nonprompt ( J/\psi )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0–9.5</td>
<td>0.98 ± 0.04 (stat) ± 0.11 (syst)</td>
<td>0.81 ± 0.07 (stat) ± 0.09 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5–11.5</td>
<td>0.92 ± 0.03 (stat) ± 0.09 (syst)</td>
<td>1.01 ± 0.05 (stat) ± 0.09 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5–14.0</td>
<td>0.95 ± 0.03 (stat) ± 0.09 (syst)</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.05 (stat) ± 0.08 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0–20.0</td>
<td>1.01 ± 0.04 (stat) ± 0.07 (syst)</td>
<td>0.98 ± 0.05 (stat) ± 0.07 (syst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0–30.0</td>
<td>0.80 ± 0.07 (stat) ± 0.05 (syst)</td>
<td>1.04 ± 0.09 (stat) ± 0.07 (syst)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEASUREMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL PRODUCTION . . . PHYSICAL REVIEW C 92, 034904 (2015)
33c Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu;
33d School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong;
33e Department of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai;
34 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
35 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, New York, USA
36 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Köbenhavn, Denmark
37a INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati;
37b Dipartimento di Fisica,Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
38a AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow;
38b Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
39 Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
40 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA
41 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas, USA
42 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
43 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
44 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
45 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, USA
46 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
47 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
48 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
49 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
50a INFN Sezione di Genova;
50b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
51a E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi;
51b High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
52 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
53 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
54 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
55 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France
56 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, USA
57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
58a Københavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark
58b Physikalisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg;
59 Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
60a Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
60b Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong;
60c Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong;
60d Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
60e Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, USA
61 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
62 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA
63 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA
64 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Dubna, Russia
65 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
66 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
67 Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
68 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
69 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
70 Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
71 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
72 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
72a INFN Sezione di Lecce;
72b Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
73 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
74 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
75 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
76 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
77 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
78 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

034904-20
Measurement of Differential $J/\psi$ Production...
Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia

Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan

INFN Sezione di Roma;

Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata;

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma Tre;

Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca;

Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat;

Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech;

Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda;

Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco

DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA

Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, California, USA

Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava;

Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town;

Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg;

School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Department of Physics, Stockholm University;

The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada

TRIUMF, Vancouver BC;

Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada

Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA

Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA

INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine;

ICTP, Trieste;

Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
MEASUREMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL J/ψ PRODUCTION . . . PHYSICAL REVIEW C 92, 034904 (2015)

Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany

Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villetaneuse, France

*Deceased.

Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.

Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.

Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.

Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.

Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, California, USA.

Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.

Also at Departamento de Fisica e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciencias, Universidade do Porto, Portugal.

Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia.

Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.

Also at Universita di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.

Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.

Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.

Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, USA.

Also at Institucio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.

Also at Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan.

Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, USA.

Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.

Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia.

Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.

Also at Manhattan College, New York, New York, USA.

Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras, Greece.

Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.

Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France.

Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.

Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.

Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.

Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.

Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.

Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy.

Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA.

Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.

Also at Faculty of Physics, M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.

Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.

Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.

Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.