Measurement of the polarization of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ states in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV


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We present a study of the polarization of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ states using a 1.3 $fb^{-1}$ data sample collected by the D0 experiment in 2002–2006 during Run II of the Fermilab Tevatron Collider. We measure the polarization parameter $\alpha = (\sigma_T - 2\sigma_L)/(\sigma_T + 2\sigma_L)$, where $\sigma_T$ and $\sigma_L$ are the transversely and longitudinally polarized components of the production cross section, as a function of the transverse momentum ($p_{T\Upsilon}$) for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$. Significant $p_{T\Upsilon}$-dependent longitudinal polarization is observed for the $\Upsilon(1S)$. A comparison with theoretical models is presented.
The production of heavy quarks and quarkonium states at high energies is under intense experimental and theoretical study \[1\]. The non-relativistic QCD (NRQCD) factorization approach has been developed to describe the inclusive production and decay of quarkonia \[2\] including high transverse momentum \((p_T)\) S-wave charmonium production at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider \[3\]. The theory introduces several nonperturbative color-octet matrix elements (MEs). These MEs are universal and are fitted to data of the Fermilab Tevatron Collider \[4\]. The universality of the MEs has been tested in various experimental situations \[5\]. A remarkable prediction of the NRQCD approach is that the S-wave quarkonium produced in the \(p\bar{p}\) collision should be transversely polarized at sufficiently large \(p_T\) \[6\]. This prediction is based on the dominance of gluon fragmentation in quarkonium production at large \(p_T\) \[2\] and on the approximate heavy-quark spin symmetry of NRQCD \[2\]. Measurements of the polarization of prompt \(J/\psi\) by the CDF Collaboration do not confirm this prediction \[7\].

A convenient measure of the polarization is the variable
\[
\alpha = (\sigma_T - 2\sigma_L)/(\sigma_T + 2\sigma_L),
\]
where \(\sigma_T\) and \(\sigma_L\) are the transversely and longitudinally polarized components of the production cross section. If we consider the decays of quarkonium to a charged lepton-antilepton pair, then the angular distribution is given by
\[
\frac{dN}{d(\cos \theta^*)} \propto 1 + \alpha \cos^2 \theta^*,
\]
where \(\theta^*\) is the angle of the positive lepton in the quarkonium center-of-mass frame with respect to the momentum of the decaying particle in the laboratory frame.

Quantitative calculations of the polarization for inclusive \(\Upsilon(nS)\) mesons are carried out \[8\] by using the ME for direct bottomonium production determined from an analysis of Tevatron data \[9\]. They predict that the transverse polarization of \(\Upsilon(1S)\) should dominate and increase steadily with \(p_T^2\) for \(p_T^2 \geq 10\ \text{GeV}/c^2\) and that the \(\Upsilon(2S)\) and \(\Upsilon(3S)\) should be even more strongly transversely polarized. The \(k_t\)-factorization model \[10\], using a semi-hard approach, predicts a longitudinal polarization of \(\Upsilon(1S)\) at \(p_T^2 \geq 5\ \text{GeV}/c^2\ \[11\]. In this context, the experimental measurement of the \(\Upsilon\) polarization is a crucial test of two theoretical approaches to parton dynamics in QCD.

The D0 detector is described in detail elsewhere \[12\]. The main elements relevant to this analysis are a central-tracking system, consisting of a silicon microstrip tracker (SMT) and a central fiber tracker (CFT), and muon detector systems.

The data set used for this analysis includes approximately 1.3 fb\(^{-1}\) of integrated luminosity collected by the D0 detector between April 2002 and the end of 2006. We selected events where the \(\Upsilon(nS)\) decayed into two muons. Muons were required to have hits in three muon layers, to have an associated track in the central tracking system with hits in both the SMT and CFT, and to have transverse momentum \(p_T^\mu > 3.5\ \text{GeV}/c\). In this analysis only events that passed a dimuon trigger, which requires two opposite charge muon candidates, were included in the final sample. We observed about 260,000 \(\Upsilon(nS)\) with rapidity \(|y^\Upsilon| < 1.8\) when fitting the dimuon invariant mass distribution as described below.

Monte Carlo (MC) samples for unpolarized \(\Upsilon(1S)\) and \(\Upsilon(2S)\) inclusive production were generated using the \textsc{pythia} \[13\] event generator and then passed through a \textsc{geant}-based \[14\] simulation of the D0 detector. The simulated events were then required to satisfy the same selection criteria as the data sample including a detailed simulation of all aspects of the trigger requirements.

We fitted the dimuon invariant mass distribution in several intervals of \(p_T^2\) for a set of \(|\cos \theta^*|\) bins. A previous measurement of the \(\Upsilon(1S)\) cross-section by the D0 experiment \[15\] showed that a double Gaussian function is required to model the mass distribution of the \(\Upsilon(1S)\) candidates. Studies performed on the \(\Upsilon(1S)\) Monte Carlo sample suggest that a more sophisticated parameterization of the invariant mass distribution for some \(|\cos \theta^*|\) bins, where we observe non-Gaussian tails, is required. Two different parameterizations of the mass distribution were used, referred to as “data-driven” and “MC-driven” functions. The data-driven function has the advantage that no assumptions are made about how well the MC reproduces the true resolution. It consists of a double Gaussian function with equal means. The mean, widths, and relative fraction are free parameters. In contrast, the MC-driven function allows for a test of the effect of non-Gaussian components to the resolution that are observable in MC but are hidden in data by the detector resolution and the combinatoric background. Non-Gaussian tails are implemented via a third Gaussian component with a floating mean to account for an asymmetric tail in the reconstructed \(\Upsilon(nS)\) mass. The width and relative fraction are taken from Monte Carlo. Figure \[11\] shows an example of a fit to the mass distribution for a single \(p_T^2\) and \(|\cos \theta^*|\) bin ignoring or including non-Gaussian tails. The signal consists of three mass peaks, the \(\Upsilon(1S)\), \(\Upsilon(2S)\), and \(\Upsilon(3S)\) where the mass differences were fixed to the measured values \[16\]. The background was modeled with a convolution of an exponential and a polynomial function. The degree of the polynomial was chosen to be between one and six depending on the complexity of the shape of the background. The \(\chi^2\) values in
tributions, we introduced additional weights to improve
the simulation does not accurately model the kinematic dis-
tribution. Instead of the weight \( w_\alpha \) in our algorithm, we
used the weight \( w = w_\alpha w_{px} w_{pr} \), where \( w_{px} \) and \( w_{pr} \) are
weights to achieve agreement between data and Monte
Carlo distributions of \( p_T^X \) and \( p_T^Y \). After this reweighting
procedure, we obtained good agreement between data
and MC for the \( \Upsilon(nS) \) and muon kinematic distribu-
tions. An example for \( \Upsilon(1S) \) with \( 2 < p_T^Y < 4 \text{ GeV/c} \),
using the MC-driven fit, is presented in Fig 3. All data
distributions were derived by estimating the number of
\( \Upsilon(1S) \) events from a fit to the dimuon mass distribution
for the corresponding bin of the histogram.

The systematic uncertainties on \( \alpha \) for \( \Upsilon(1S) \) are sum-
marized in Table I. Values of \( \alpha \) were found for several
\( p_T^X \) intervals, using both parameterizations (data-driven
and MC-driven) of the dimuon invariant mass distribu-
tion for the signal. Both \( \alpha \) measurements are averaged
and one half of the difference between them is assigned
as systematic uncertainty due to the signal model. The
uncertainty in the background was estimated by varying
the mass range of the fit and the degree of the polynomial
used to parameterize the background. The MC simula-
tion does not reproduce exactly the mass of the \( \Upsilon(1S) \)
peak, which differs by about 40 MeV/c\(^2\) from the PDG
value. The effect on the \( \alpha \) determination was estimated
and shown in Table I under “muon momentum.” Fi-
ally, the systematic uncertainty due to the trigger simu-
lation has also been considered and shown in Table I.
The \( \Upsilon(1S) \) polarization was calculated assuming that it is
constant within a given \( p_T^X \) bin. This assumption leads
to a small bias in the measured \( \alpha \) that is estimated by
reweighting the simulation using the observed \( p_T^X \) de-
pendence of \( \alpha \). The final measured \( \alpha \) is corrected by a factor
ranging between \(-0.03\) and \(+0.06\), depending on \( p_T^X \).

Figure 4 shows the measured \( \alpha \) as a function of \( p_T^X \)
for \( \Upsilon(1S) \). Note that the bin for 14-20 GeV is not sta-
tistically independent from the adjacent bins. The ar-
row indicates that the highest \( p_T^X \) interval considered,
TABLE I: Systematic uncertainties on $\alpha$ for $\Upsilon(1S)$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Uncertainty on $\alpha$</th>
<th>$p_T^\Upsilon$ [GeV/c]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal model</td>
<td>0.01 – 0.15</td>
<td>1 – 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background model</td>
<td>0.04 – 0.21</td>
<td>0 – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon momentum</td>
<td>0.00 – 0.06</td>
<td>0 – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger simulation</td>
<td>0.00 – 0.06</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* For all $p_T^\Upsilon$ intervals  
*b* Interval with maximal uncertainty

$\Gamma > 15$GeV/c, does not have an upper limit. The uncertainties are the systematic and statistical uncertainties added in quadrature. Also shown are the NRQCD prediction [8] (yellow band), and the two limits of the $k_t$-factorization model [11]. Curves are two limiting cases (see text) of the $k_t$-factorization model [11].

FIG. 4: [Color online] Dependence of $\alpha$ on $p_T^\Upsilon$ for inclusive $\Upsilon(1S)$ candidates. Black circles are data. The band is the NRQCD prediction [8]. Curves are two limiting cases (see text) of the $k_t$-factorization model [11].

In conclusion, we have presented measurements of the polarization of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ as functions of $p_T^\Upsilon$ from 0GeV/c to 20GeV/c. Significant $p_T$-dependent longitudinal polarization is observed for the $\Upsilon(1S)$ inconsistent with NRQCD predictions. At $p_T > 7$GeV/c the fraction of transversely polarized $\Upsilon(2S)$ particles is higher than in $\Upsilon(1S)$ at the same value of $p_T^\Upsilon$, in agreement with NRQCD predictions.

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TABLE II: Measurements of $\alpha$ for $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p_T^\Upsilon$ [GeV/c]</th>
<th>$\alpha(\Upsilon(1S))$</th>
<th>$\alpha(\Upsilon(2S))$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 1</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.27</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2</td>
<td>-0.41 ± 0.20</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 4</td>
<td>-0.54 ± 0.17</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – 7</td>
<td>-0.55 ± 0.10</td>
<td>-0.37 ± 0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 – 10</td>
<td>-0.45 ± 0.14</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 15</td>
<td>-0.34 ± 0.14</td>
<td>0.32 ± 0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;15</td>
<td>0.25 ± 0.19</td>
<td>0.55 ± 0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] Visitor from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD, USA.  
[b] Visitor from The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK.  
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[‡] Deceased.