



# $\eta_c$ PROMPT HADROPRODUCTION EXPERIMENTAL ASPECTS

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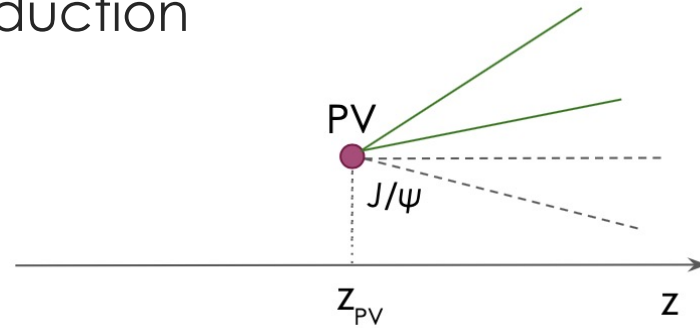
QCD Café

12/10/2021

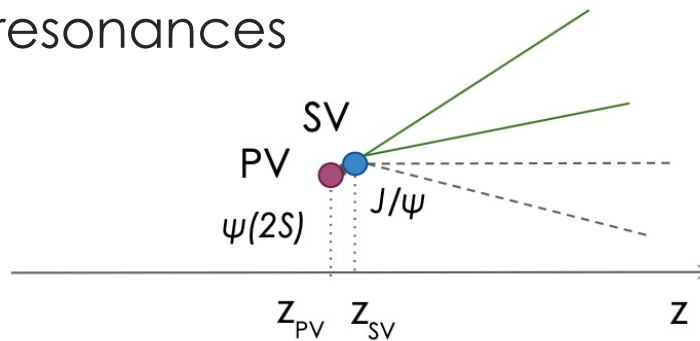
# CHARMONIUM PRODUCTION

- **Sources of charmonium:**

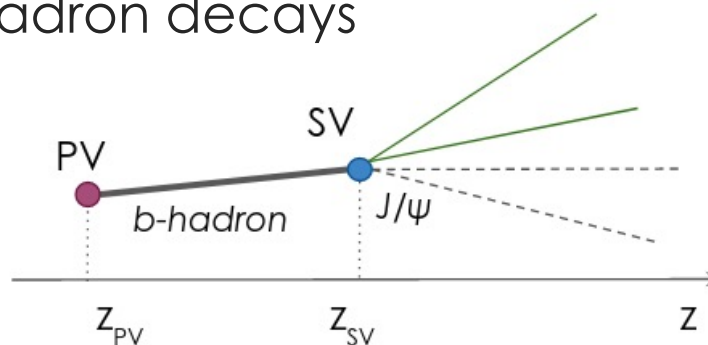
- prompt hadroproduction



- decays of higher resonances



- production in b-hadron decays



prompt  
production

distinguished via  
pseudo-proper  
decay time

$$t_z = \frac{z_{SV} - z_{PV}}{p_z} M_{p\bar{p}}$$

PV – primary vertex  
SV – secondary vertex

# MODELS OF QUARKONIUM PRODUCTION

- **No consensus on the quarkonium production mechanism**
- Nearly all approaches assume **factorisation** between the  $Q\bar{Q}$  formation and its **hadronization** into a meson
- Essential difference in various approaches is in the **description of the hadronization**:
  - **Colour evaporation model (CEM)**: application of quark-hadron duality; only the invariant mass matters;
  - **Colour-singlet model (CS)**: intermediate  $Q\bar{Q}$  state is colourless and has the same  $J^{PC}$  as the final-state quarkonium;
  - **Colour-octet model (CO)** (encapsulated in NRQCD): all viable colours and  $J^{PC}$  allowed for the intermediate  $Q\bar{Q}$  state;

# QUARKONIUM PRODUCTION IN NRQCD

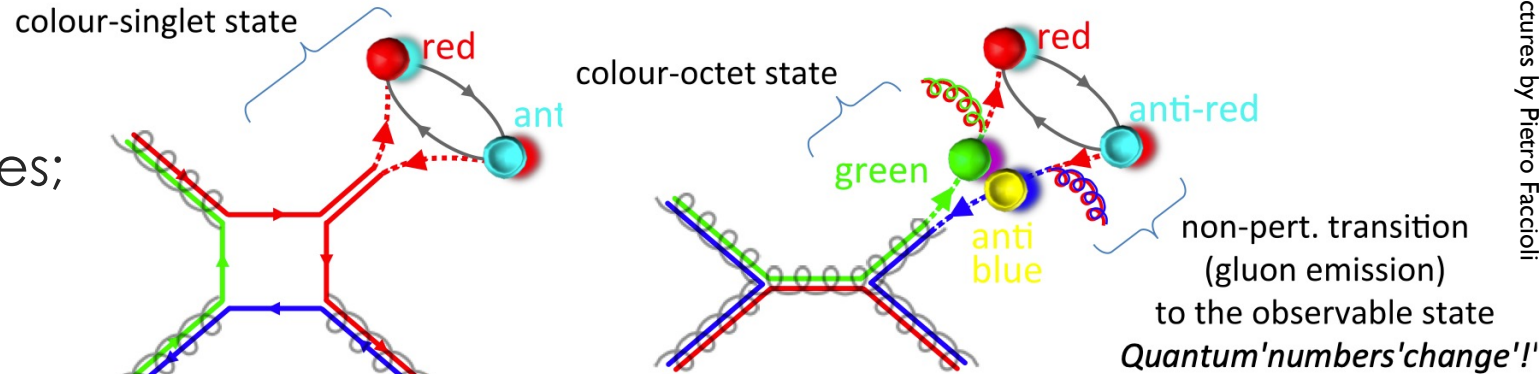
- Two scales of production: hard process of  **$Q\bar{Q}$  formation** and **hadronization of  $Q\bar{Q}$**  at softer scales

- Factorization:**  $d\sigma_{A+B \rightarrow H+X} = \sum_n d\sigma_{A+B \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}(n)+X} \times \langle O^H(n) \rangle$

**Short distance:** perturbative cross-sections  
+ pdf for the production of a  $Q\bar{Q}$  pair

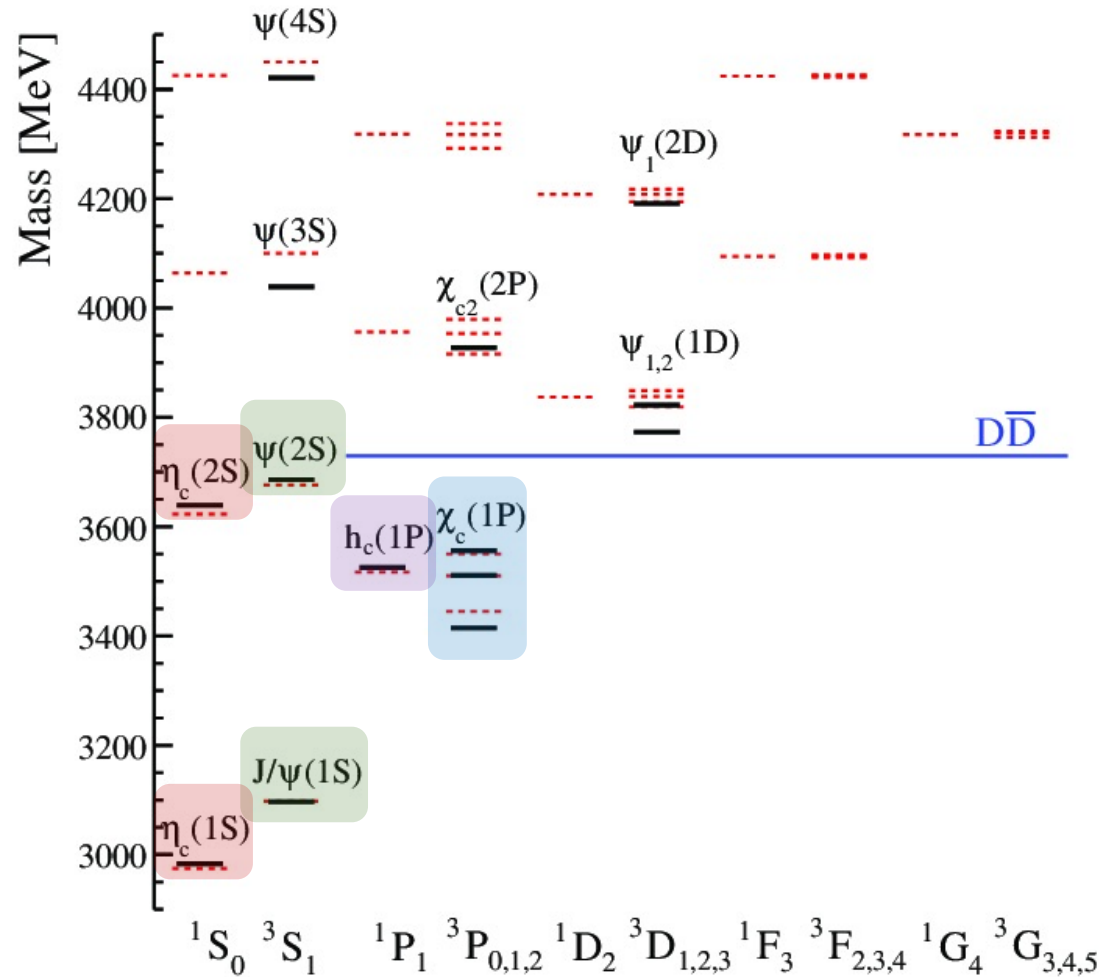
**Long distance matrix elements (LDMEs),**  
non-perturbative part

- Both **CS** and **CO states**  
are allowed with varying probabilities;  
LDMEs from experimental data



- Universality:** same LDMEs for different  $\sqrt{s}$ , prompt production and production in b-decays
- Heavy-Quark **Spin-Symmetry:** links between CS and CO LDMEs of different quarkonium states

- Current status of charmonium spectrum



Final states:

$\mu^+\mu^-/e^+e^-$  or hadrons

$J/\psi\gamma$  or hadrons

hadrons

$\eta_c(1S)\gamma$  or hadrons

- Hadronic final states allow to study different quarkonium states simultaneously

- **LHC provides large number of  $b\bar{b}$  and  $c\bar{c}$  pairs:**

- $\sigma_{b\bar{b}} \sim 0.5 \text{ mb}$
  - $\sigma_{c\bar{c}} \sim 3.0 \text{ mb}$
- in LHCb @  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

- **Single-arm forward spectrometer:**

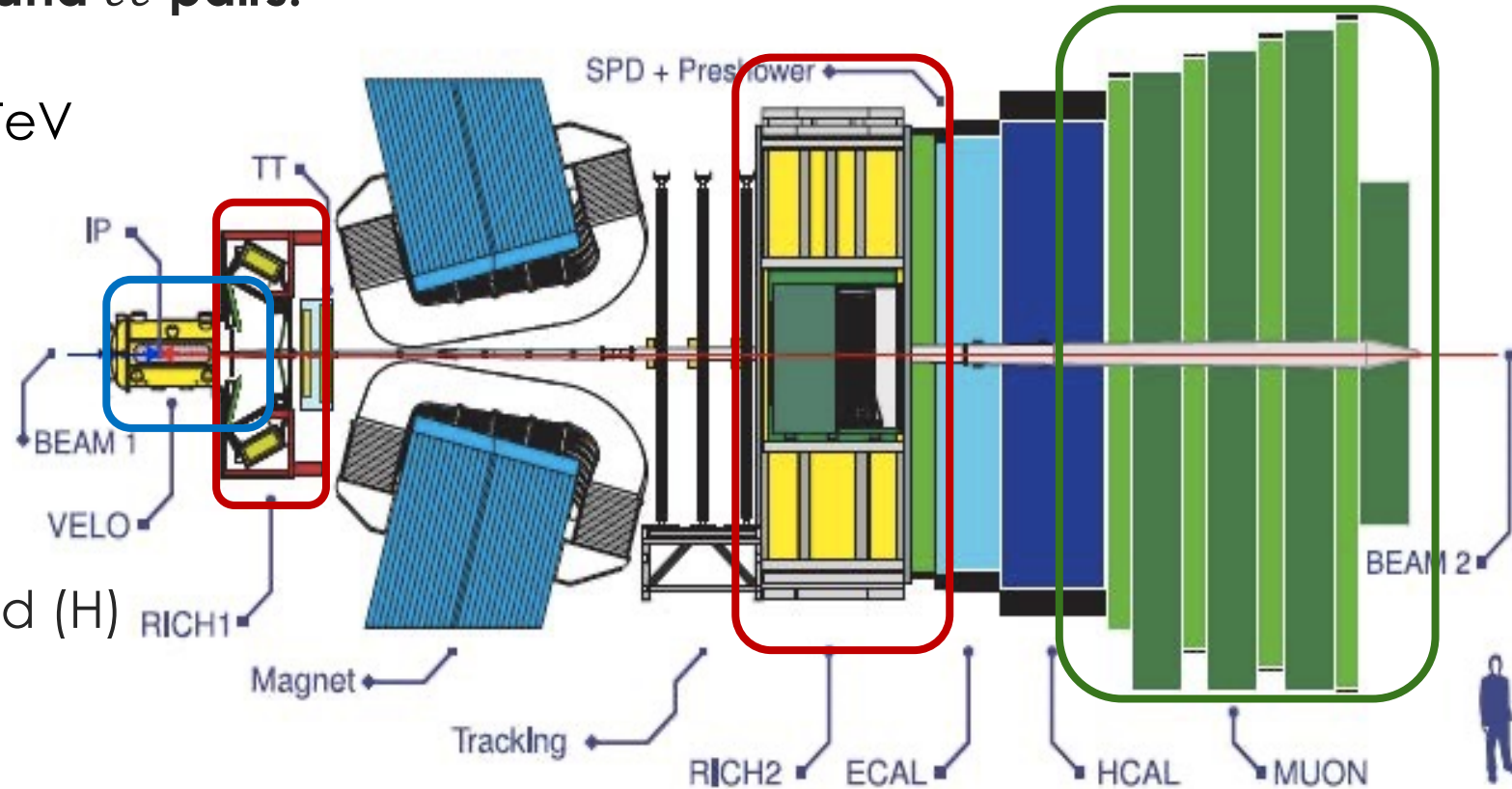
10-250 mrad (V), 10-300 mrad (H)

- Forward region  $2.0 < \eta < 5.0$ ,

**~4% of solid angle,**

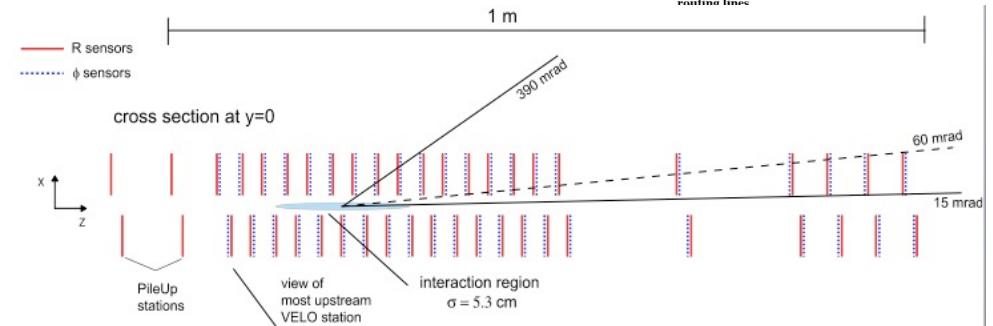
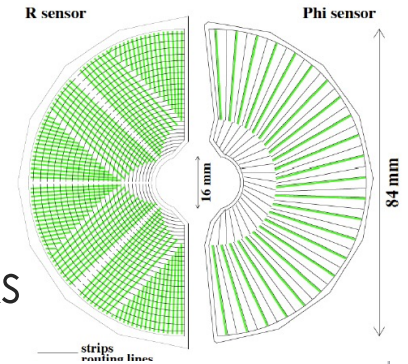
**but ~40% of heavy quarkonium (HQ) production x-section**

- **Forward peaked HQ production** at the LHC, second  $b$  in acceptance once the first  $b$  is in



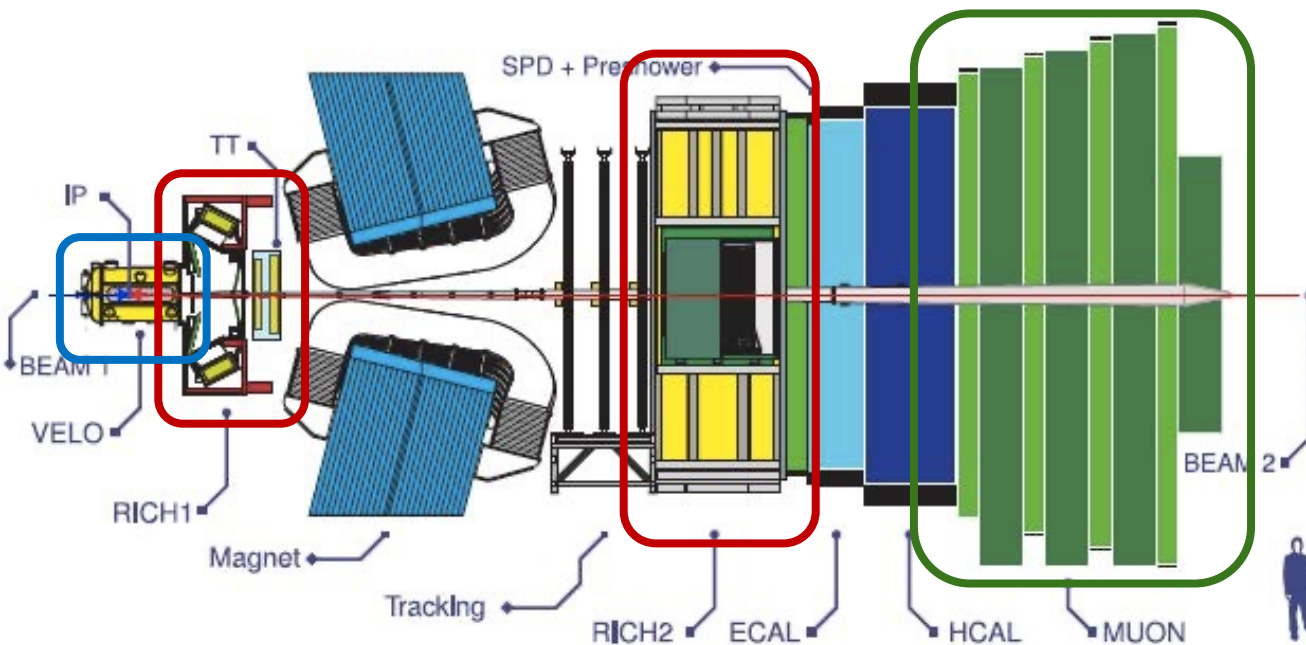
## Vertex reconstruction **VELO**

- **Spatial resolution**, down to 4  $\mu\text{m}$  for single tracks
- **Impact parameter** measurement,  $\sigma_{\text{IP}} = 15 + 29/p_T$  [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
- **Primary vertex** reconstruction,  $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 13 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_z = 71 \mu\text{m}$  for vertex of 25 tracks



## Particle identification

- **2 Ring Imaging Cherenkov Detectors (RICH)**: 3 Radiators covering  $p_T$  range 1.5-100 GeV/c
- **Muon detector** – triggering muons and measuring muon momenta
- Particle ID efficiency:
  - $K^\pm$  ID  $\sim 95\%$  for  $\sim 5\%$   $\pi \rightarrow K$  mis-id probability
  - $\mu^\pm$  ID  $\sim 97\%$  for 1-3%  $\pi \rightarrow \mu$  mis-id probability



**C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>:**

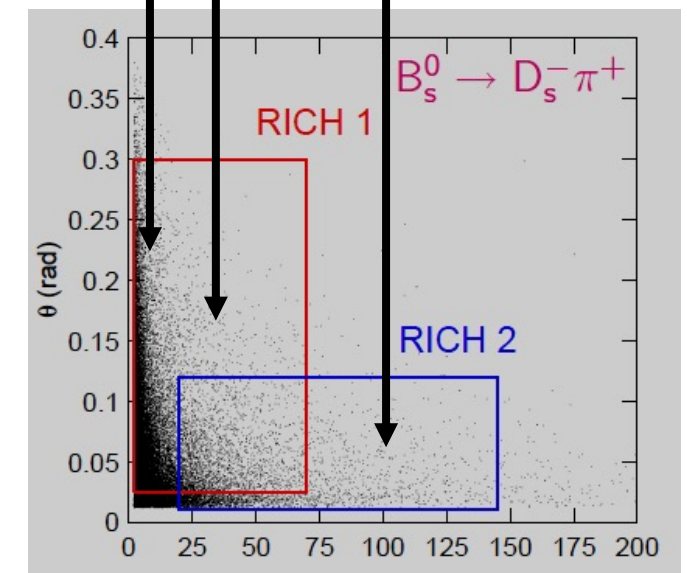
$n=1.0014$   
up to  $\sim 70$  GeV/c

**Silica Aerogel:**

$n=1.03$   
1.5-10 GeV/c

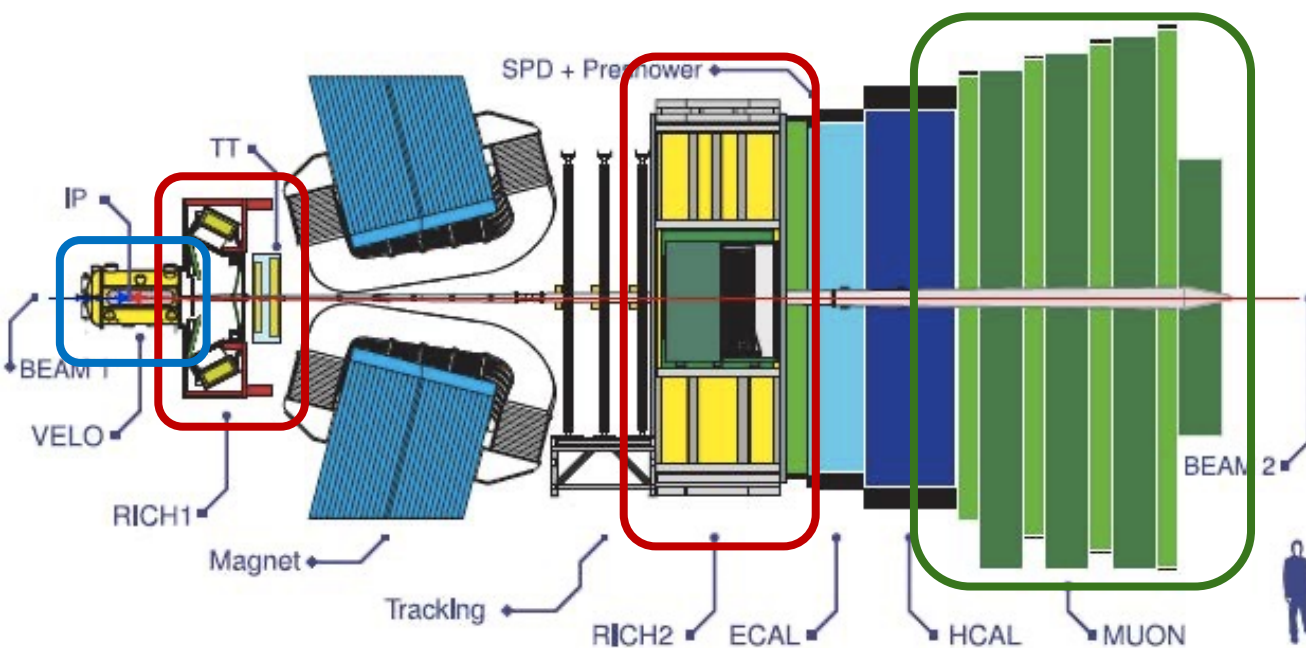
**CF<sub>4</sub>:**

$n=1.0005$   
up to  $\sim 100$  GeV/c

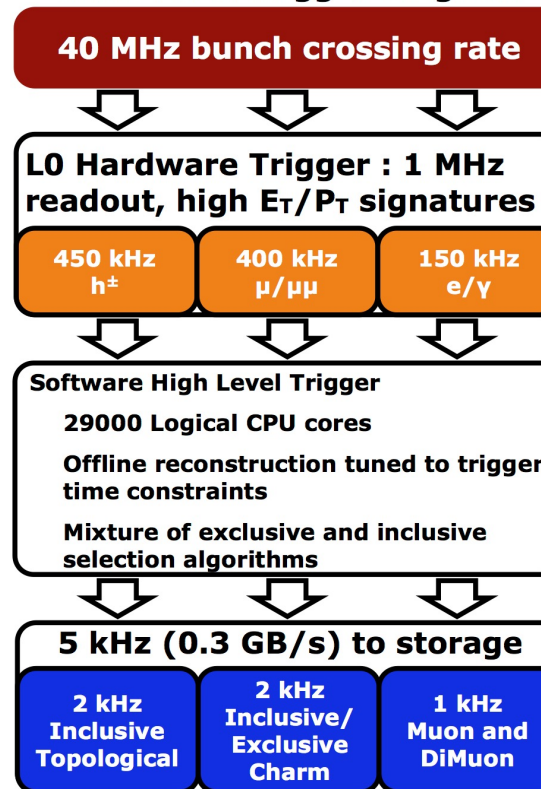


## Trigger

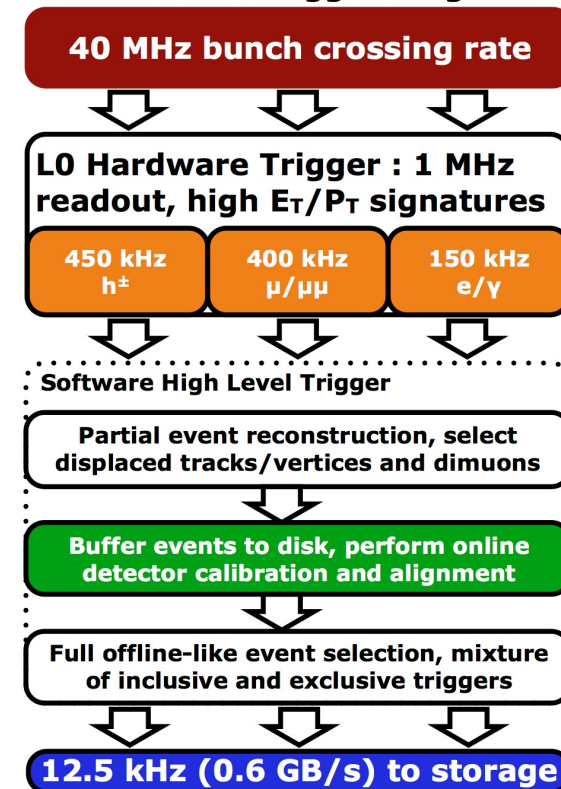
- **Two-level** trigger system
- LHCb detector designed to **trigger on decay products of  $b$  or  $c$  hadrons**: moderate  $p_T$  physics
- Trigger efficiency:
  - $\sim 90\%$  for dimuon channels
  - $\sim 30\%$  for multi-body hadronic final states



**LHCb 2012 Trigger Diagram**

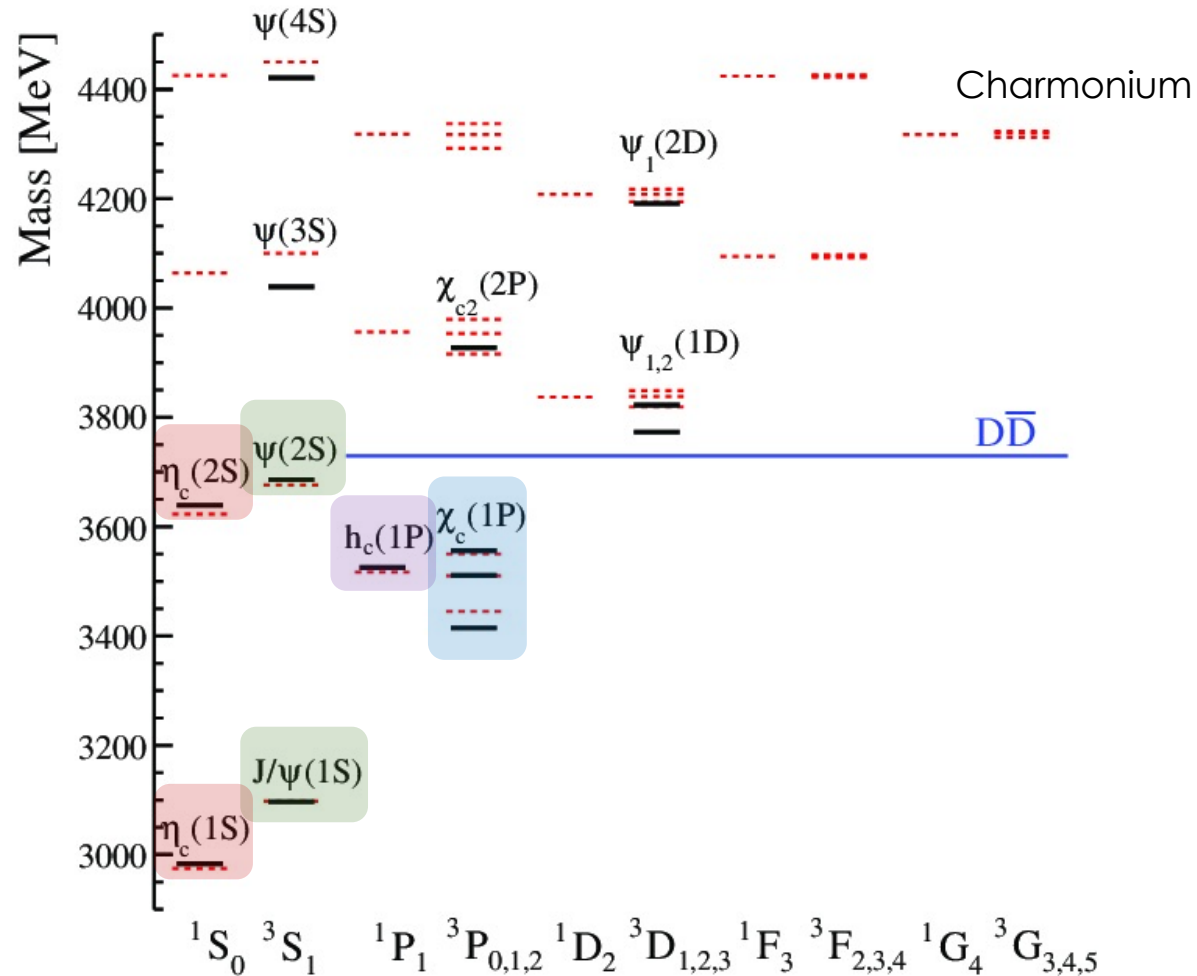


**LHCb 2015 Trigger Diagram**



# CHARMONIUM SPECTROSCOPY: LHCb PROGRESS

- Current status of quarkonium spectrum



Final states:

**$J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$**  prompt, b-decays production and polarization measured via  $\mu\mu$   
7, 8 and 13 TeV: [JHEP 10\(2015\) 172](#), [EPJC 80\(2020\) 185](#) ...

**$\chi_c$**  prompt production measured via  **$J/\psi\gamma$**   
7 TeV: [JHEP 10\(2013\) 115](#), [PLB 714\(2012\) 215-223](#)

**$\chi_c$  and  $\eta_c(2S)$**  b-decays production measured via  **$\phi\phi$** ,  
7 and 8 TeV: [EPJC 77\(2017\) 609](#)  
 **$\eta_c(1S)$**  prompt and b-decays production  
measured via  **$pp$**   
7, 8 and 13 TeV: [EPJC 75\(2015\) 311](#), [EPJC 80\(2020\) 191](#)

???

- Hadronic final states allow to study different quarkonium states simultaneously

# J/ψ AND ψ(2S) PRODUCTION

- Production measurement via  $l^+l^-$  final state
- Cross-section determination in bin $[p_T, y]$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dydp_T} = \mathcal{L} \times \varepsilon \times N(\psi \rightarrow l^+l^-) \times \mathcal{B}(\psi \rightarrow l^+l^-) \times \Delta y \times \Delta p_T$$

● integrated  
luminosity

● total  
efficiency

● number of signal candidates  
in the given  $(p_T, y)$  bin

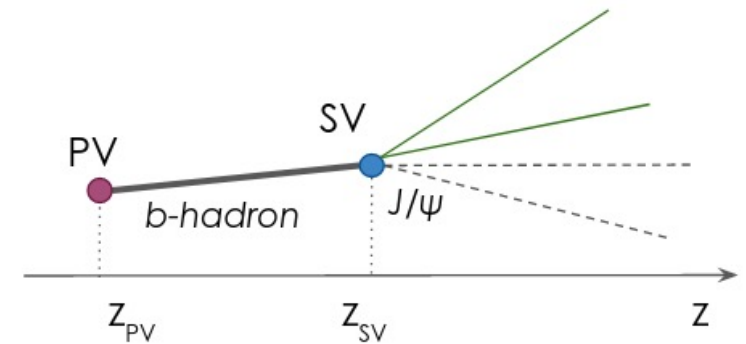
● bin width

- **Prompt** and **b-decay production of charmonium**

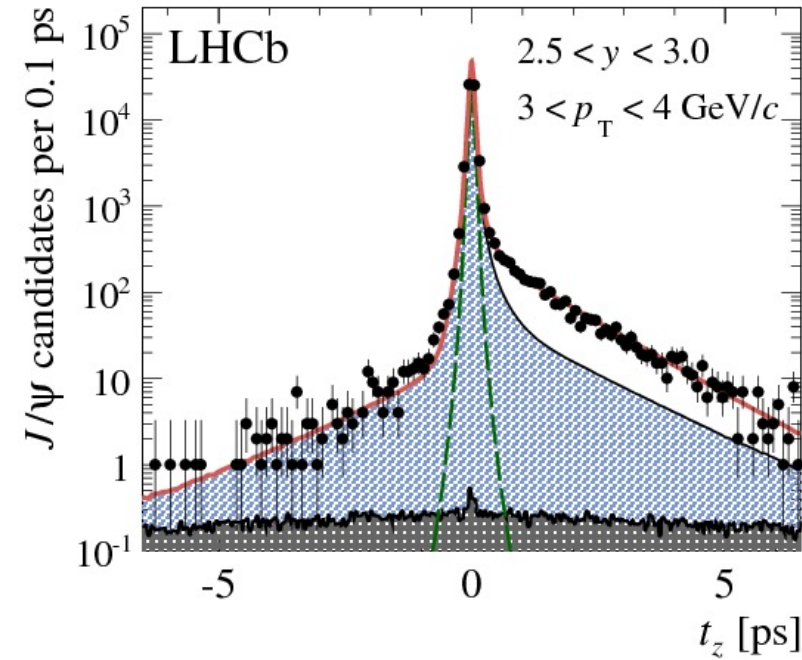
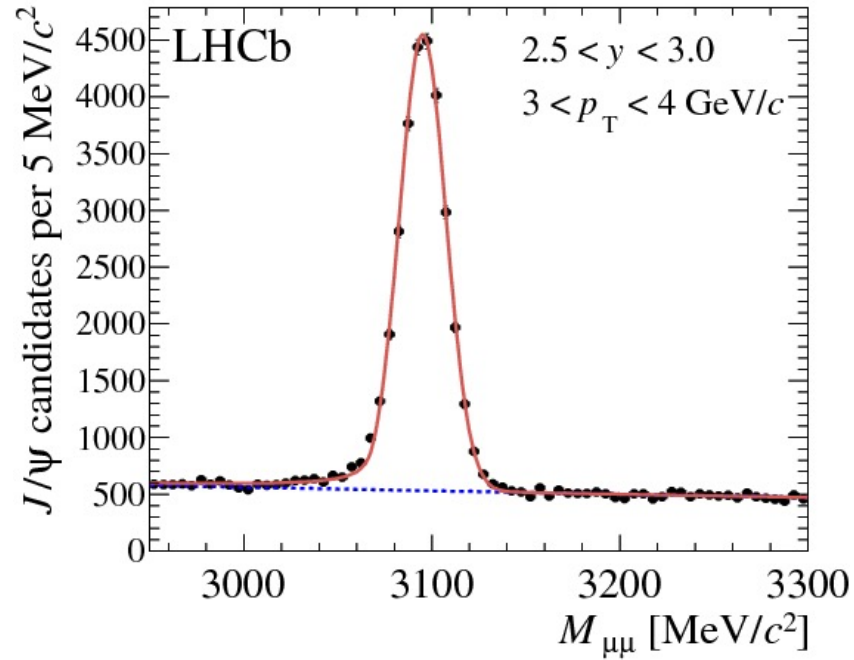
distinguished via pseudo-proper decay time:

$$t_z = \frac{z_{SV} - z_{PV}}{p_z} M_{\mu\mu}$$

- **Full kinematic range cross-section**



- **Prompt** and **b-decay production** distinguished via decay time value:  $t_z = \frac{z_{SV} - z_{PV}}{p_z} M_{\mu\mu}$



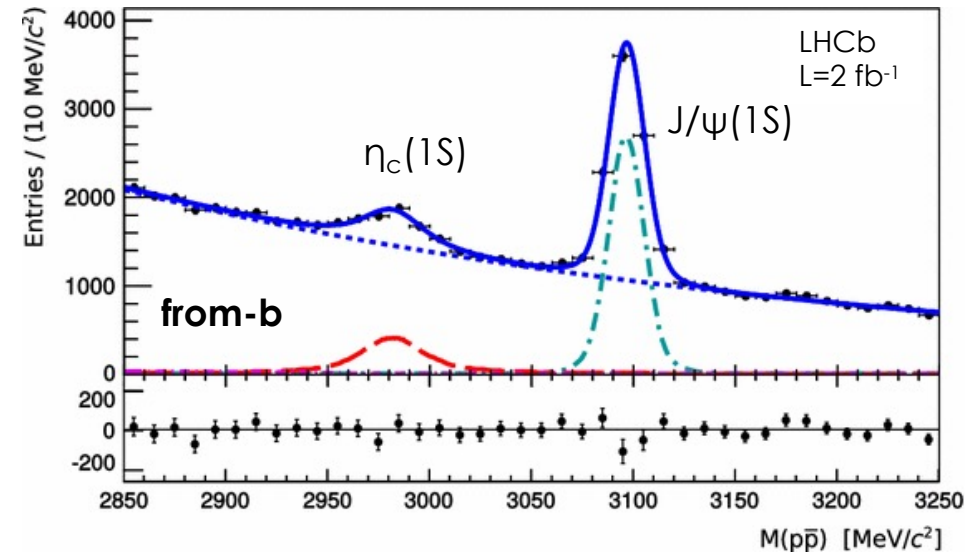
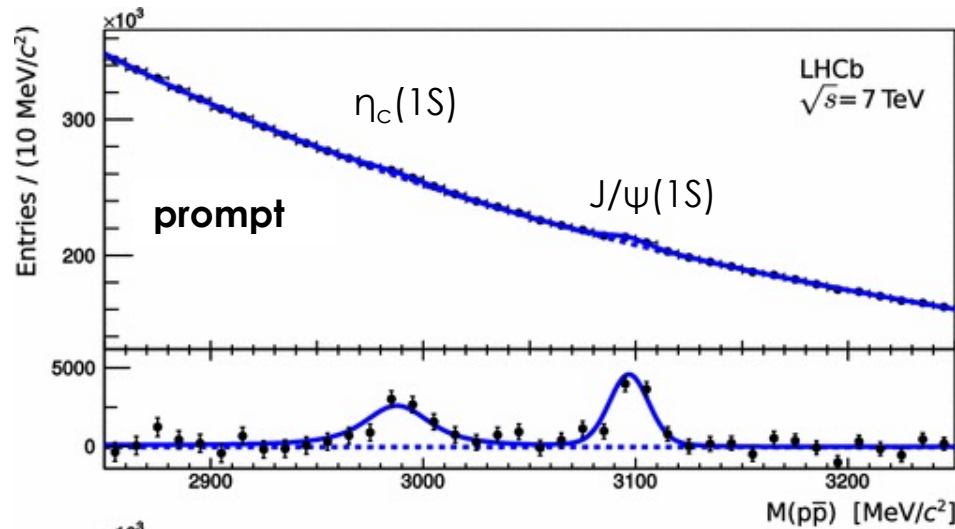
- Unbinned maximum likelihood fit in bins of  $[p_T, y]$  to  $M_{\mu^+\mu^-}$  and  $t_z$
- **Relatively low background =>**

|               | $N(J/\psi) / N(bkg)$                      |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| b-decays      | $> 1 \times 10^{-2}$                      |
| <b>prompt</b> | <b><math>&gt; 1 \times 10^{-1}</math></b> |

- **Prompt** and **b-decay production** distinguished via **decay time**:

$$t_z = \frac{z_{SV} - z_{PV}}{p_z} M_{p\bar{p}}$$

- **First measurements of  $\eta_c(1S)$  prompt production** at 7 and 8 TeV and b-decay production



- **Challenging background conditions =>**

|               | $N(J/\psi)/N(bkg)$  | $N(\eta_c)/N(bkg)$                       |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
| b-decays      | $<8 \times 10^{-2}$ | $<3 \times 10^{-2}$                      |
| <b>prompt</b> | $<4 \times 10^{-4}$ | <b><math>&lt;4 \times 10^{-4}</math></b> |

# $\eta_c(1S)$ PRODUCTION AT LHCb AT $\sqrt{s}=7$ AND 8 TeV

- Measurement of  **$p_T$ -differential production cross-sections**, experimental precision is worse than theoretical one
- Strong impact on theory models:** contrary to theory expectations,  $\eta_c(1S)$  prompt production entirely described by CS contribution

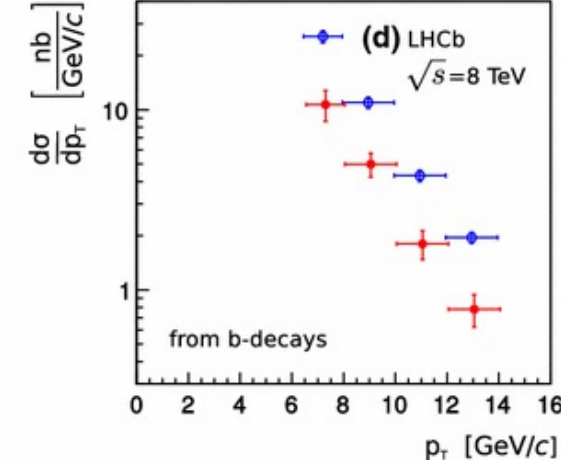
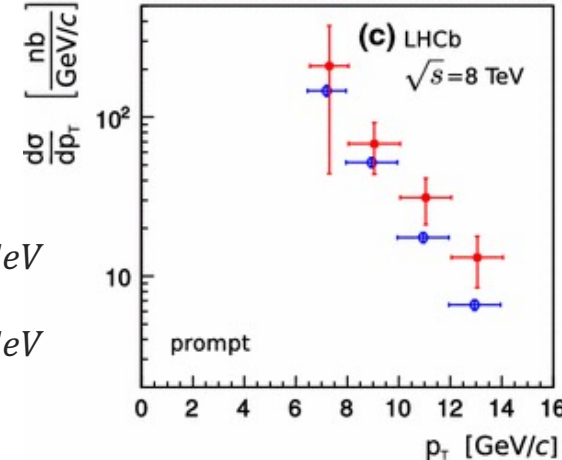
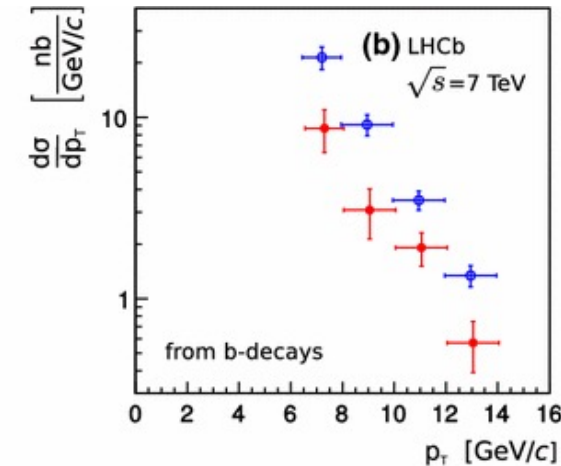
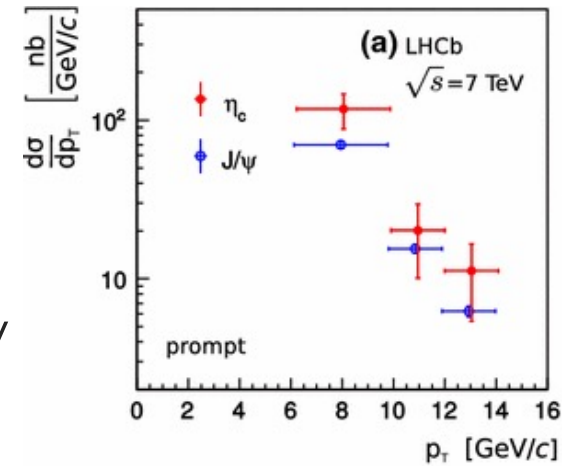
- $\eta_c(1S)$  production:**

$$6.5 < p_T < 14.0 \text{ GeV/c}, 2.0 < y < 4.5$$

$$\sigma_{\eta_c}^{\text{prompt}} = 0.52 \pm 0.09_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.08_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.06_{J/\psi} \mu b \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\sigma_{\eta_c}^{\text{prompt}} = 0.59 \pm 0.11_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.09_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.08_{J/\psi} \mu b \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow \eta_c X} = (4.88 \pm 0.64_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.29_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.67_{J/\psi}) \times 10^{-3}$$



# $\eta_c$ PRODUCTION AT THE LHC

[PRL 114\(2015\), 092004](#)  
[Eur.Phys.J.C 75\(2015\) 311](#)

- $\eta_c(1S)$  LDMEs determined from known HQSS relation for  $J/\psi$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{1,8}^{\eta_c}(^1S_0) \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \langle \mathcal{O}_{1,8}^{J/\psi}(^3S_1) \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_8^{\eta_c}(^3S_1) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}_8^{J/\psi}(^1S_0) \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_8^{\eta_c}(^1P_1) \rangle = 3 \langle \mathcal{O}_8^{J/\psi}(^3P_0) \rangle$$

- Direct projection to LHCb data
- LHCb data saturated by CS contribution**
- Tension in simultaneous description of  $\eta_c$  production and  $J/\psi$  production and polarization?
- Recent progress in theory:**

→ [Phys.Rev.Lett. 114\(2015\), 092005](#)

→ [Phys.Rev.Lett. 114\(2015\), 092006](#)

→ [Eur.Phys.J.C 75\(2015\) 7, 313](#)

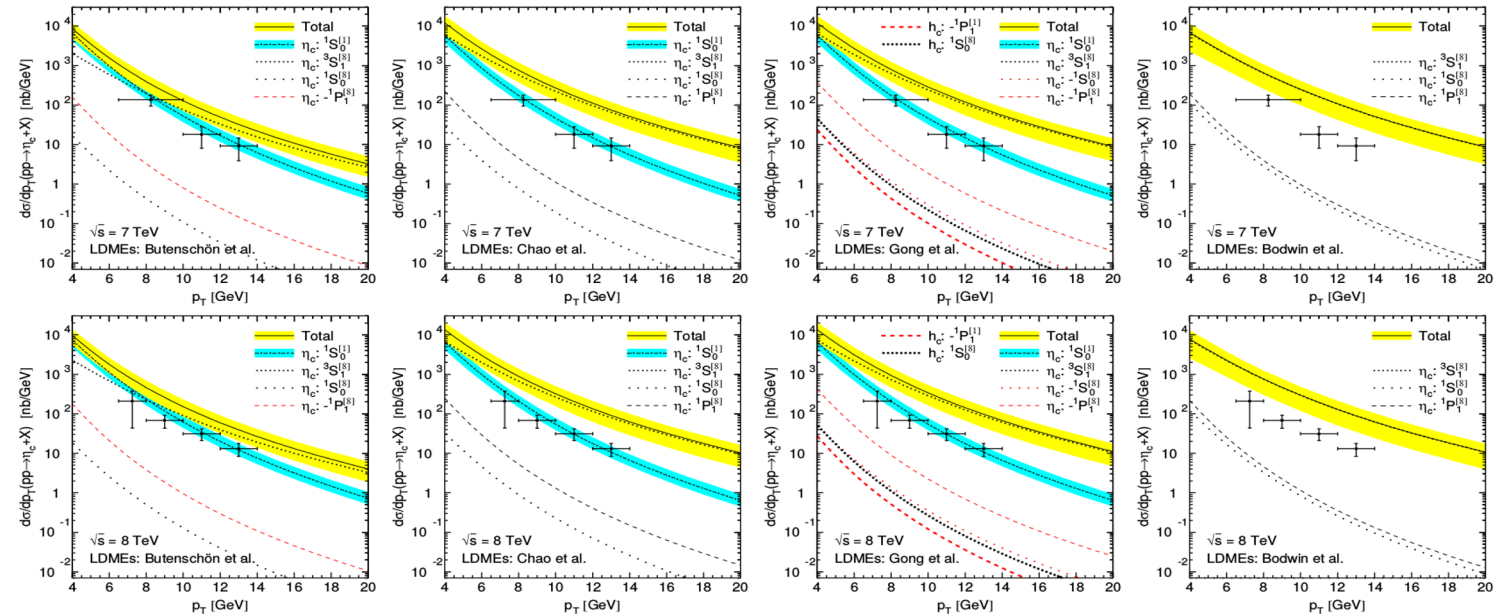
→ [Nucl.Phys.B 945\(2019\) 114662](#)

→ [Phys.Lett.B 786\(2018\) 342-346](#)

→ [JHEP 05\(2015\) 103](#)

→ [Phys.Rev.Lett. 110\(2013\) 042002](#)

→ [Phys.Rev.D 93 \(2016\) 034041](#)



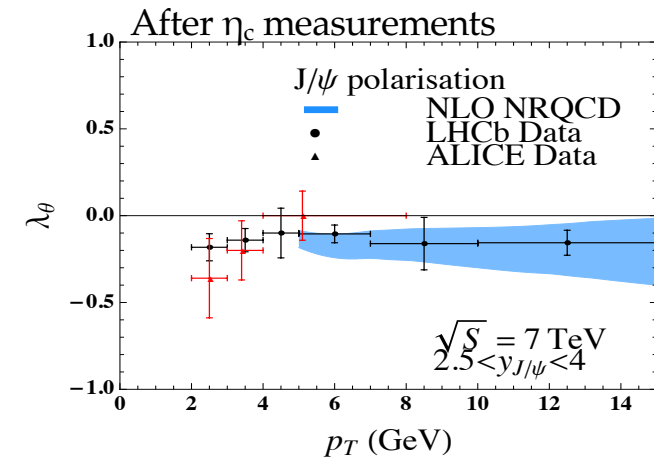
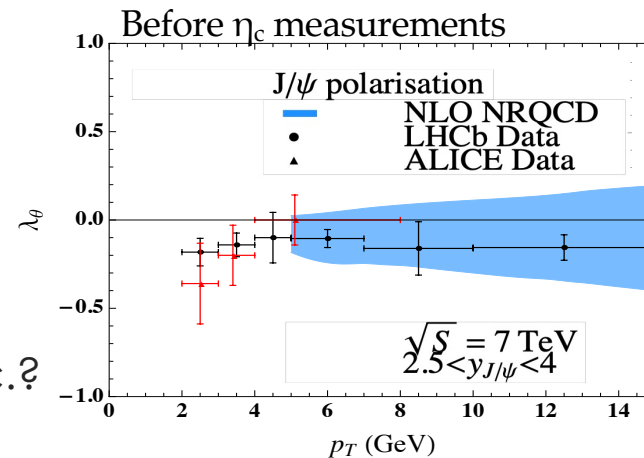
# SIMULTANEOUS STUDY OF $\eta_c$ AND $J/\psi$

[PRL 114\(2015\), 092005](#)  
[arXiv:1910.08796](#)

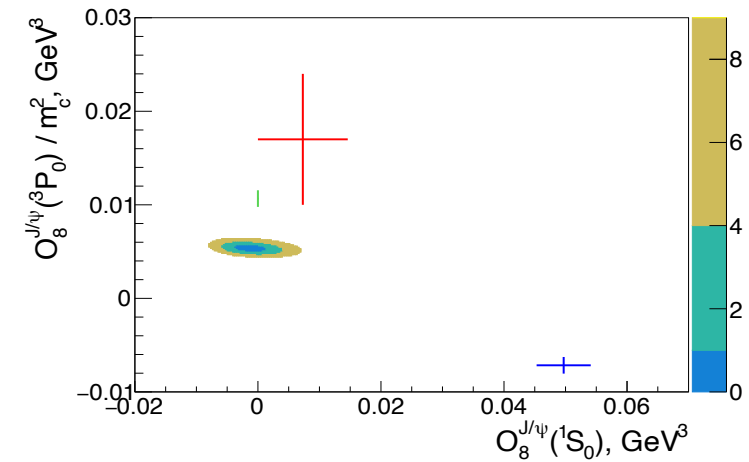
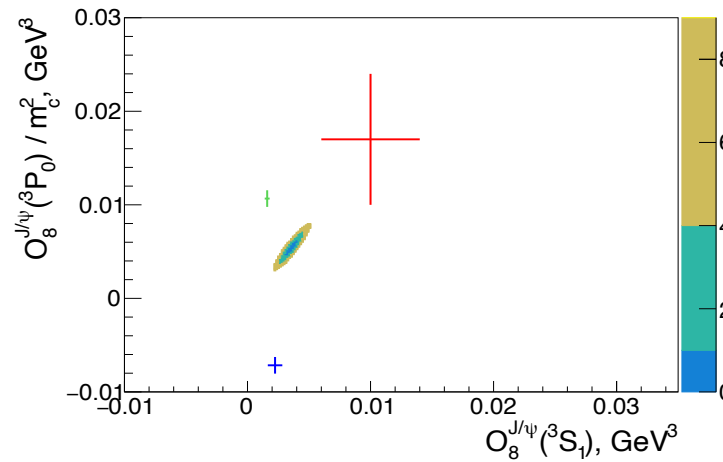
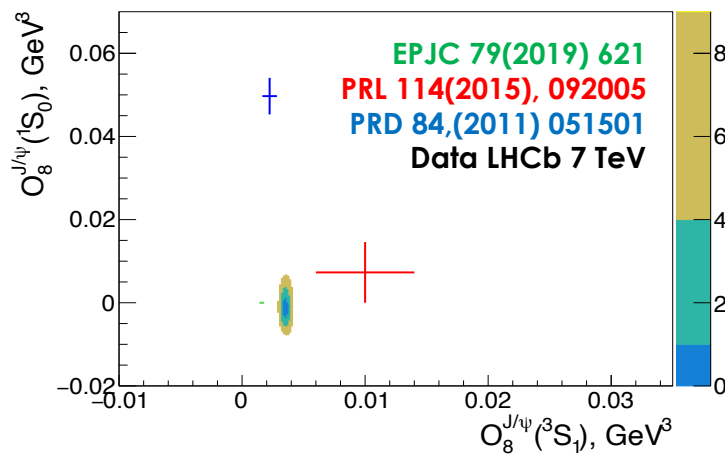
- $\eta_c$  production @  $\sqrt{s}=7$  and 8 TeV sets new constraint on  $J/\psi$  polarization

## • Outcome:

- Impressive progress
- Tension with CDF data
- Two large CO contributions cancel each other  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  hierarchy problem  $\Rightarrow$  Soft Gluon Fragmentation, etc.?



- Joint study of hadroproduction and production in inclusive b-decays



- Same links for  $\eta_c(2S)$  and  $\psi(2S)$  are expected  $\Rightarrow$  powerful test of NRQCD [Phys.Lett.B 786 \(2018\) 342-346](#)

- Cross-section determination:

$$\frac{\sigma(\eta_c)}{\sigma(J/\psi)} = \frac{N_{\eta_c}^p}{N_{J/\psi}^p} \times \frac{\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}{\mathcal{B}_{\eta_c \rightarrow p\bar{p}}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}{\epsilon_{\eta_c \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow \eta_c X}}{\mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow J/\psi X}} = \frac{N_{\eta_c}^b}{N_{J/\psi}^b} \times \frac{\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}{\mathcal{B}_{\eta_c \rightarrow p\bar{p}}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}{\epsilon_{\eta_c \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}$$

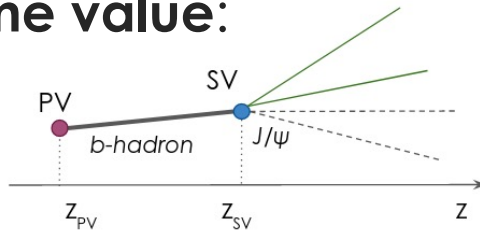
- Extracted from DATA
- Calculated from PDG:

$$\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}} = (2.120 \pm 0.029) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow p\bar{p}} = (1.45 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$$

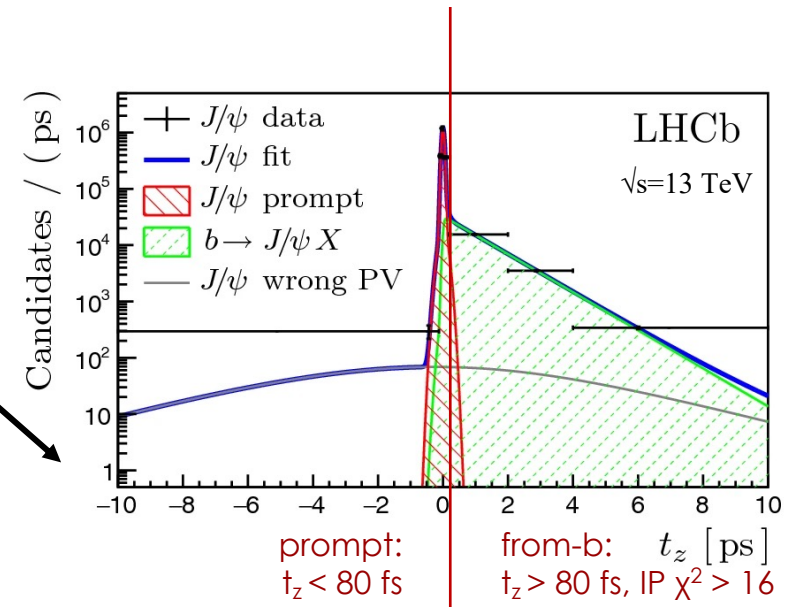
- From Simulation

- Prompt** and **b-decay production** distinguished via **decay time value**:



$$t_z = \frac{z_{SV} - z_{PV}}{p_z} M_{p\bar{p}}$$

- Cross-feed** between samples are accounted in simultaneous fit
- Two techniques** are used for cross-section measurement



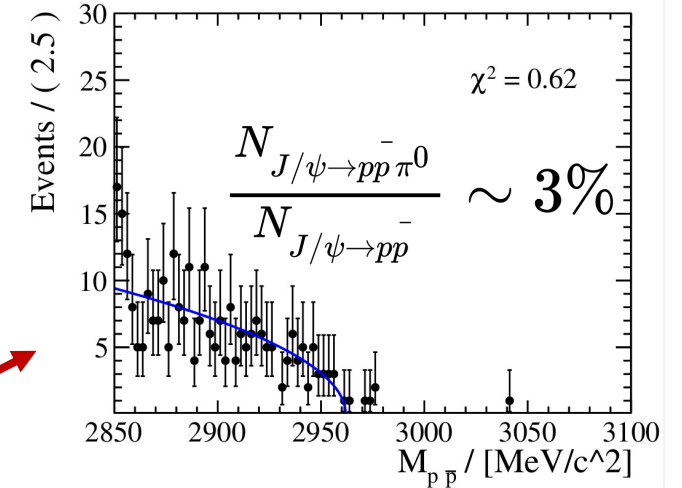
# MASS SIGNAL AND BKG. PARAMETRIZATION

- Signal:**

- $J/\psi$ :  $DG(\sigma_n, \sigma_w, f_n) \times \delta(m(J/\psi))$
- $\eta_c$ :  $DG(\sigma_n, \sigma_w, f_n) \times RBW(m(\eta_c))$

- Background:**

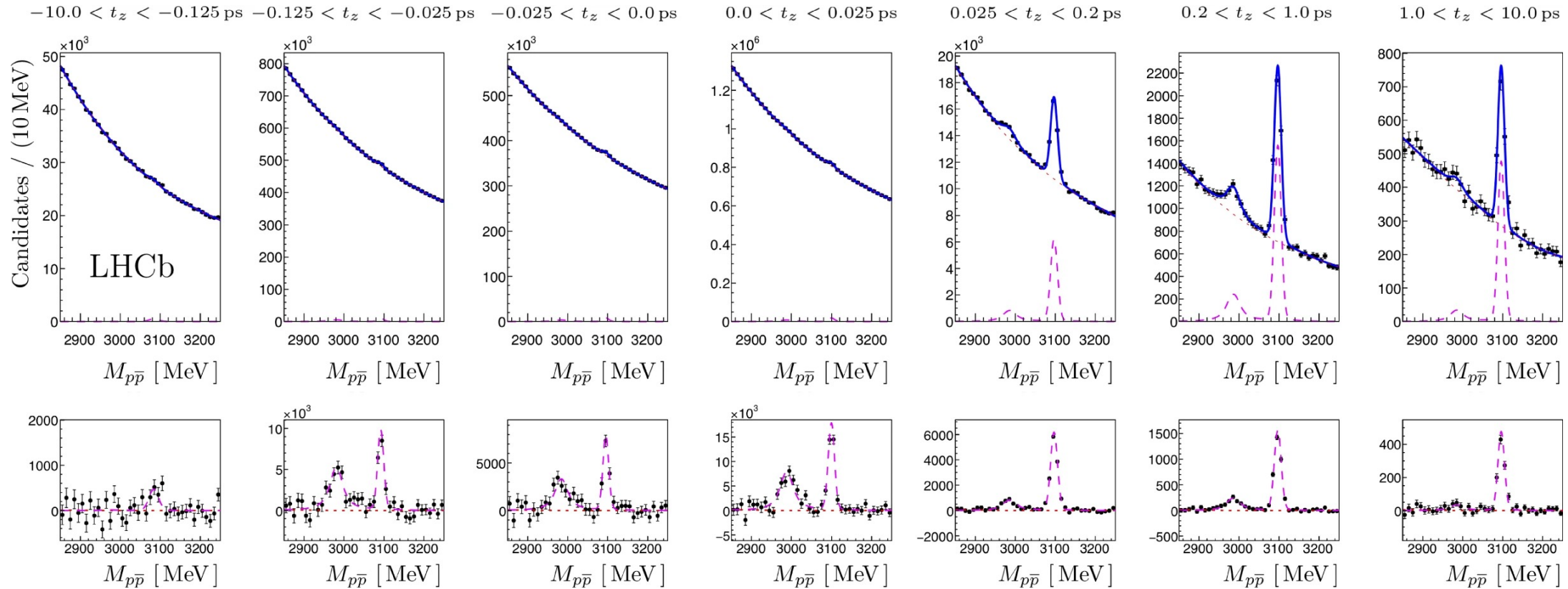
- $J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}\pi^0$  contribution  $\sqrt{M_{J/\psi} - M_{\pi^0} - M_{p\bar{p}}}$ ,  $M_{p\bar{p}} < (M_{J/\psi} - M_{\pi^0})$
- Combinatorial:  $\exp \times \text{pol}(2)$



No free parameters in the fit to data.  
Yield is bound to yield of  $J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}$

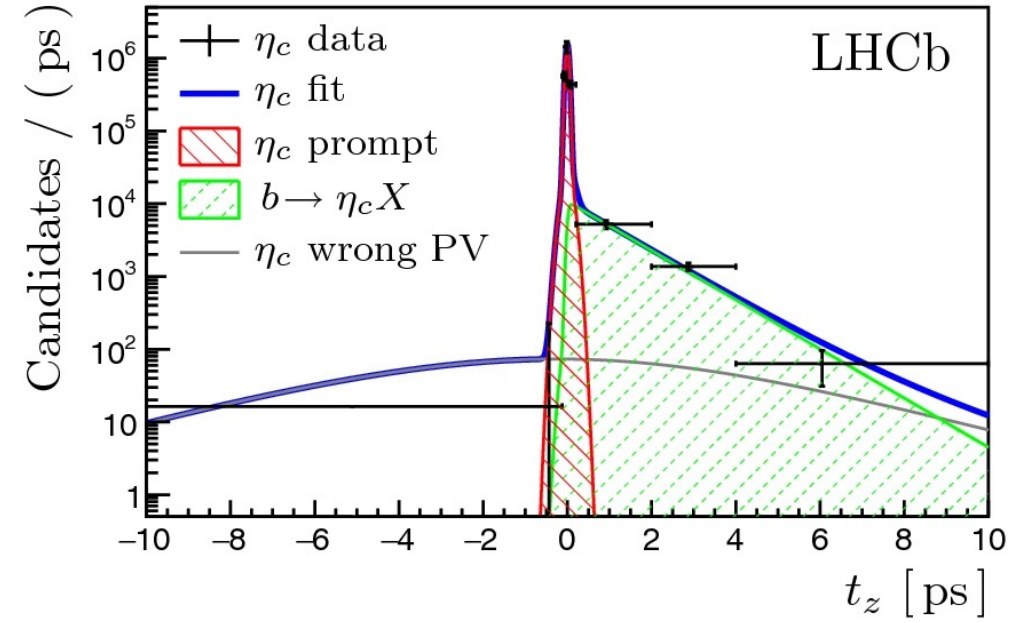
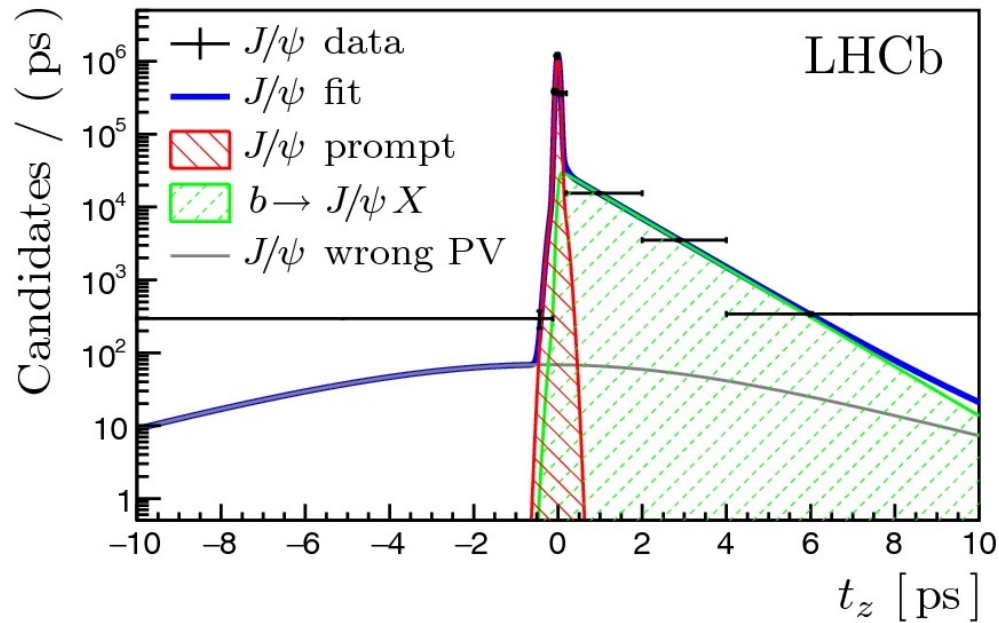
| Parameter                         |                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\sigma_n/\sigma_w$               | fixed from MC                                                                 |
| $f_n$                             | fixed from MC                                                                 |
| $\sigma_{\eta_c}/\sigma_{J/\psi}$ | fixed from MC                                                                 |
| $\sigma_{\eta_c}$                 | common free parameter,<br>linear slope of $p_T$ -dependence extracted from MC |
| $m_{J/\psi} - m_{\eta_c}$         | common free parameter for all fits in bins of $t_z$ and $p_T$                 |
| $m_{J/\psi}$                      | common free parameter for all fits in bins of $t_z$ and $p_T$                 |
| $\Gamma_{\eta_c}$                 | fixed world average from Ref. [41] (31.8 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )                 |
| $\Delta m(t_z)$                   | fixed from MC in each $t_z$ bin                                               |
| $\alpha(t_z)$                     | fixed from MC in each $t_z$ bin                                               |

$$6.5 < p_T < 14 \text{ GeV}, \quad 2.0 < y < 4.5$$



- Simultaneous likelihood **fit to  $M_{p\bar{p}}$**  in bins of  **$[p_T, t_z]$**  to **extract charmonium yields**
- $\eta_c$  mass correction applied in bins of  $t_z$

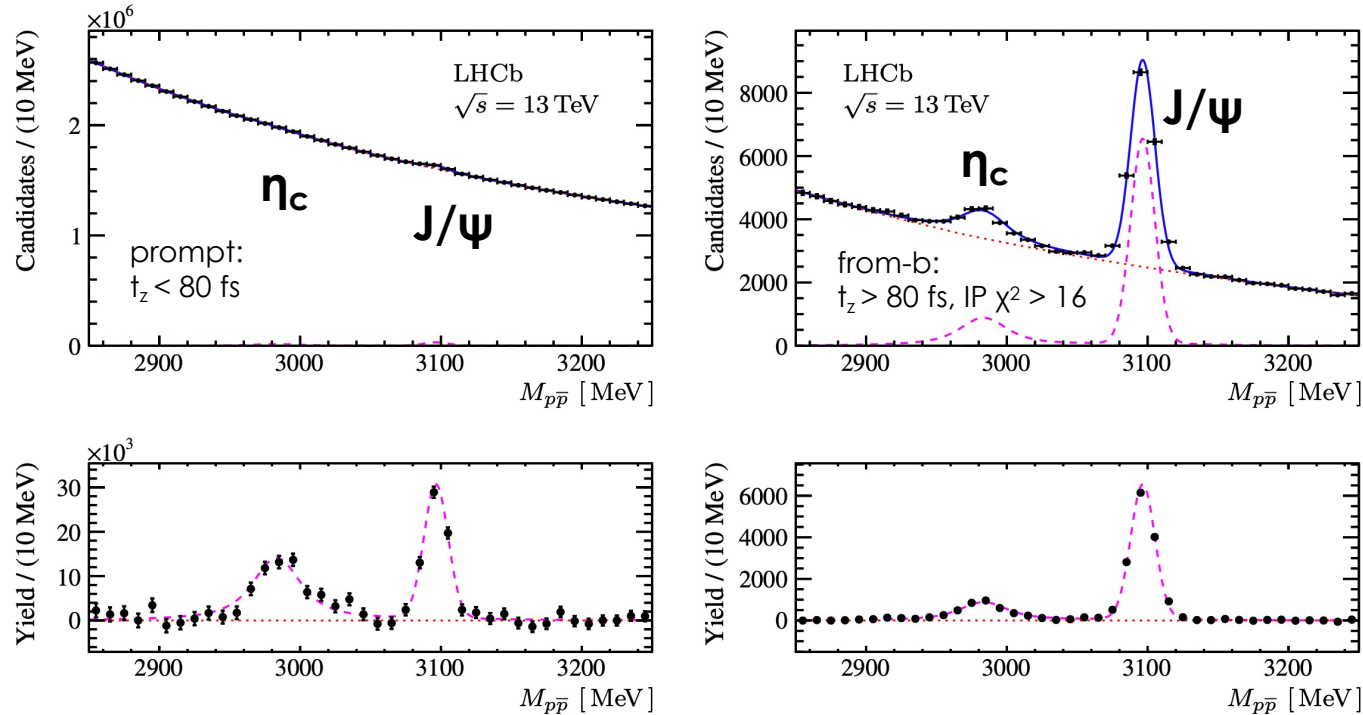
$6.5 < p_T < 14 \text{ GeV}, \quad 2.0 < y < 4.5$



$$F^{\eta_c}(t_z) = \underbrace{N_p \delta(t_z)}_{\text{prompt ccb}} + \underbrace{\frac{N_b}{\tau_b} \exp(-t_z/\tau_b)}_{\text{ccbar from } b\text{-decays}} * \underbrace{DG(\mu, S_{J/\psi}, S_n/S_w, \beta)}_{t_z\text{-resolution}} + \underbrace{N_t f_{tail}(t_z)}_{\text{events with mismatched PV}}$$

- Simultaneous integral  $\chi^2$  fit to  $t_z$  in  $p_T$ -bins to separate prompt and from  $b$ -decays charmonium

- **Prompt** and  **$b$ -decay production** separated using  $t_z$ -value



- Relative charmonium yields:

$$6.5 < p_T < 14.0 \text{ GeV}/c, 2.0 < y < 4.5$$

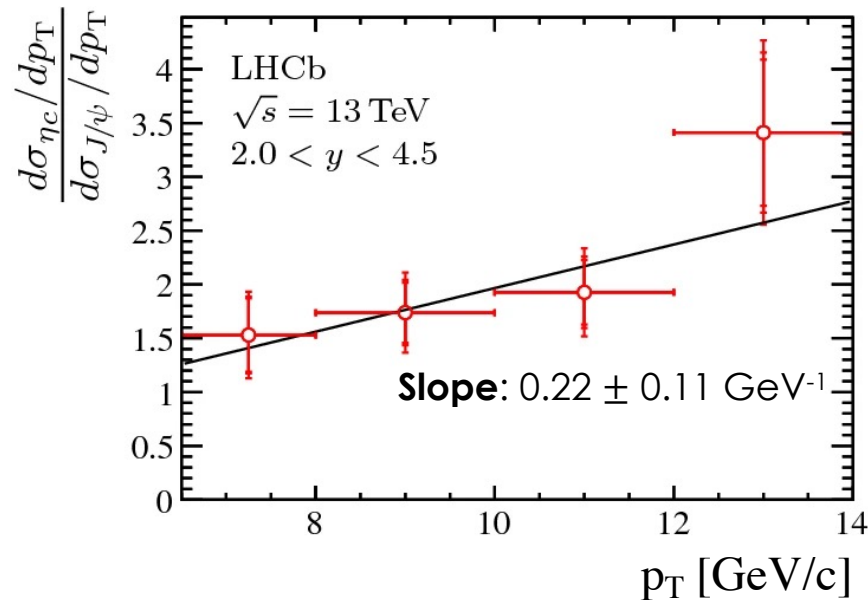
$$\frac{N_{\eta_c}^{\text{prompt}}}{N_{J/\psi}^{\text{prompt}}} = 1.18 \pm 0.10 \quad \frac{N_{\eta_c}^{\text{from-}b}}{N_{J/\psi}^{\text{from-}b}} = 0.33 \pm 0.02$$

- Cross-feed probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{prompt} \rightarrow \text{prompt}} &= 0.965 \pm 0.021 \\ \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{prompt} \rightarrow \text{from-}b} &= 0.0002 \pm 0.0001 \\ \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{from-}b \rightarrow \text{prompt}} &= 0.066 \pm 0.005 \\ \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{from-}b \rightarrow \text{from-}b} &= 0.689 \pm 0.022 \end{aligned}$$

- The **most precise** determination of  $\eta_c$  mass up to date:  
 $\Delta M_{J/\psi, \eta_c} = 113.0 \pm 0.7_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.1_{\text{syst}} \text{ MeV}$
- Result is consistent with  $t_z$ -fit technique

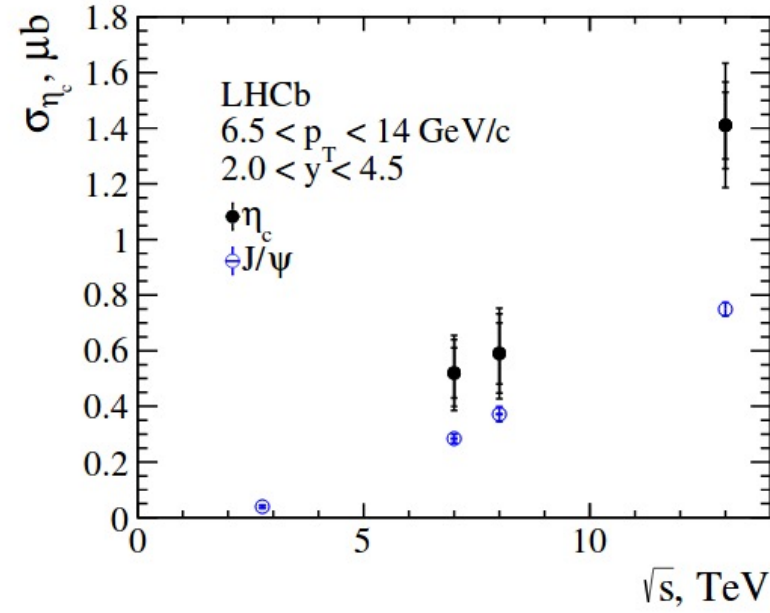
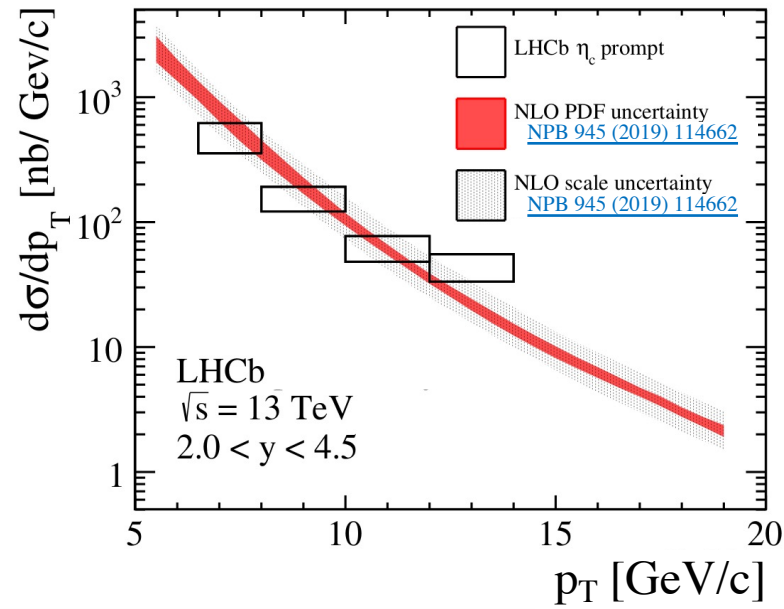
- Relative  $\eta_c$  to  $J/\psi$   $p_T$ -differential production cross-sections



- Relative  $\eta_c(1S)$  to  $J/\psi$  production** in LHCb at  $\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV  
 $6.5 < p_T < 14.0$  GeV/c,  $2.0 < y < 4.5$   
 $\sigma_{\eta_c}^{prompt} / \sigma_{J/\psi}^{prompt} = 1.69 \pm 0.15_{stat} \pm 0.10_{syst} \pm 0.18_{\mathcal{B}_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow p\bar{p}}} \mu b$   
 $\mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow \eta_c X} / \mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow J/\psi X} = 0.48 \pm 0.03_{stat} \pm 0.03_{syst} \pm 0.05_{\mathcal{B}_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow p\bar{p}}}$

- Measurement in extended  $p_T$  is required
- Larger slope** would indicate **possible CO contribution**
- Interpretation of  $\eta_c(2S)/\psi(2S)$  much more clean** than of  $\eta_c(1S)/J/\psi$   
 due to absence of feed-down contributions

- Measurement of **integrated** and  **$p_T$  -differential production cross-sections**



- $\eta_c(1S)$  production** in LHCb at  $\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV:

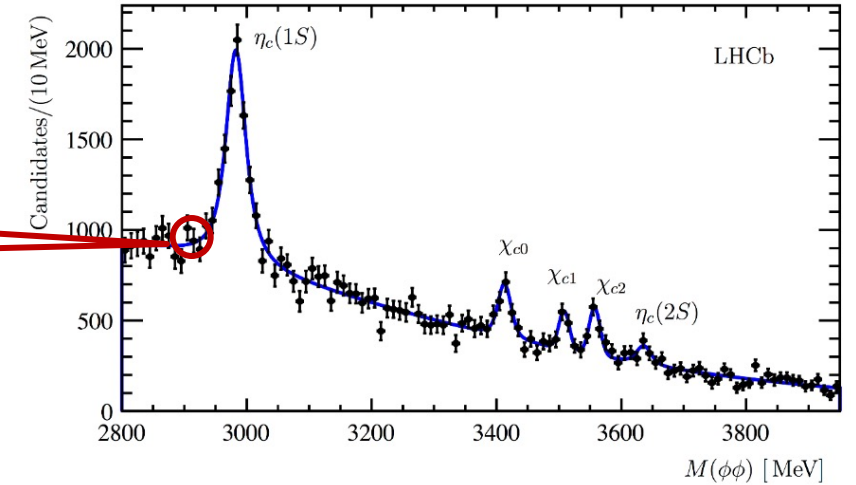
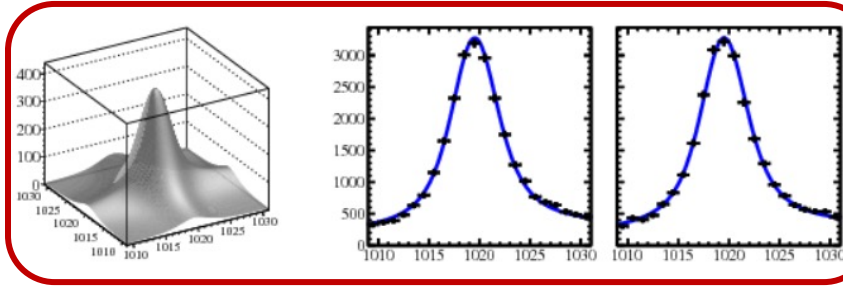
$$6.5 < p_T < 14.0 \text{ GeV/c}, 2.0 < y < 4.5$$

$$\sigma_{\eta_c}^{\text{prompt}} = 1.26 \pm 0.11_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.08_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.14_{J/\psi} \mu b$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{b \rightarrow \eta_c X} = (5.51 \pm 0.32_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.29_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.77_{J/\psi}) \times 10^{-3}$$

- $\eta_c(1S)$  production can be described by CS contribution only**

- Charmonium reconstructed via **decays to  $\phi\phi$** ;  
true  $\phi\phi$  combinations extracted using 2D fit technique

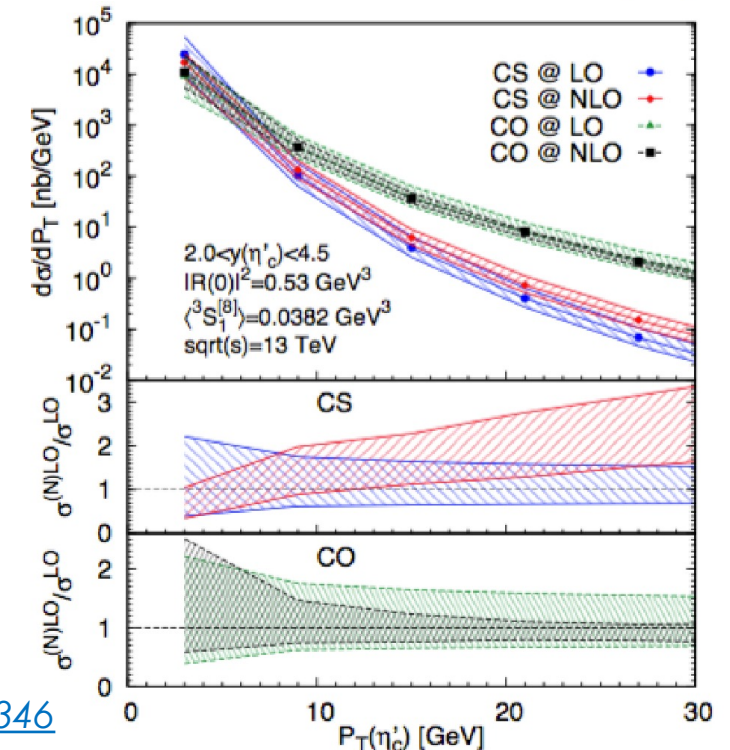


- First measurement of  $\eta_c(2S)$  production in  $b$ -decays;

first evidence for  $\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \phi\phi$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow \eta_c(2S)X) \times \mathcal{B}(\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \phi\phi)}{\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow \eta_c(1S)X) \times \mathcal{B}(\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \phi\phi)} = 0.040 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004.$$

- Important to measure  $\eta_c(2S)$  hadroproduction:**
  - theory prediction  $\Rightarrow$
  - dedicated LHCb trigger in 2018**
- Prompt  $\eta_c(1S)$  production measurement?**

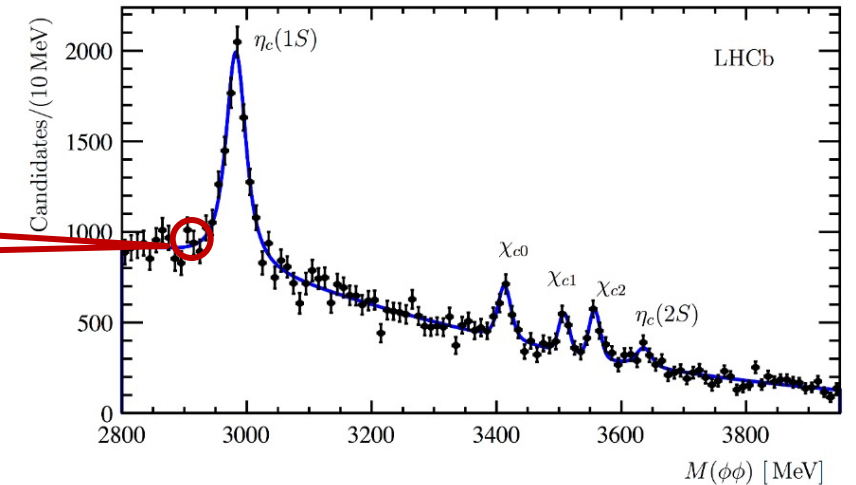
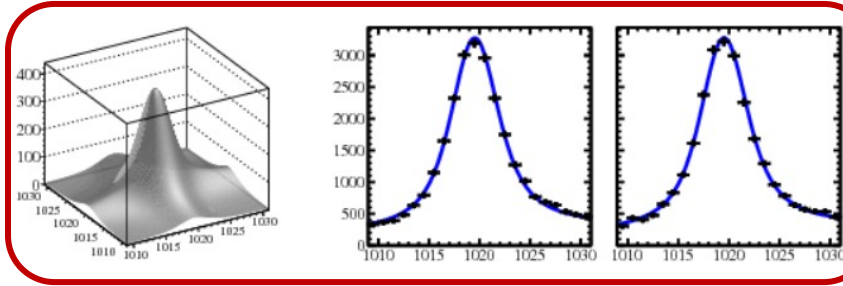


# SUMMARY

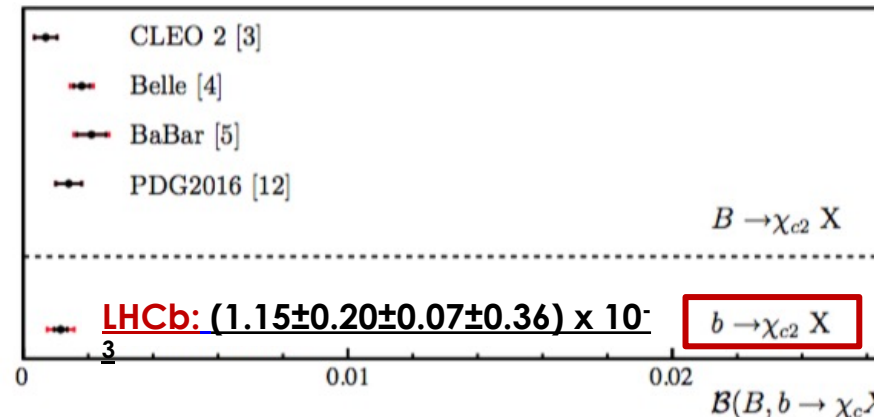
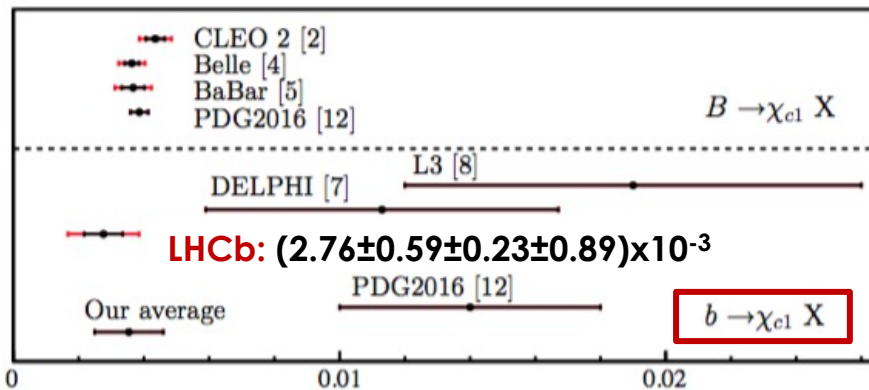
- **$\eta_c(1S)$  hadroproduction** can be measured using **only hadronic decays**
  - challenging background conditions
- **Current progress:**
  - prompt  $\eta_c(1S)$  measured at 7, 8 and 13 TeV via pp
  - $\eta_c(1S)$  production from b-decays measured via  $\phi\phi$
  - first evidence of  $\eta_c(2S)$  production
- **LHCb results allow to perform powerful tests of QCD and constrain theory**
  - $\eta_c(1S)$  prompt production measurement constrains CO LDMEs
- **Prospects for future study:**
  - **$\eta_c(1S)$**  production in extended kinematic range
  - **$h_{c,b}$**  and  **$\eta_c(2S)$**  production
  - simultaneous study of  **$\psi(2S)$**  and  **$\eta_c(2S)$**
  - decays to  **$\Lambda\Lambda$ ,  $\Lambda^*\Lambda^*$ ,  $\Sigma\Sigma$ ,  $\Xi\Xi$**  final states

BACKUP

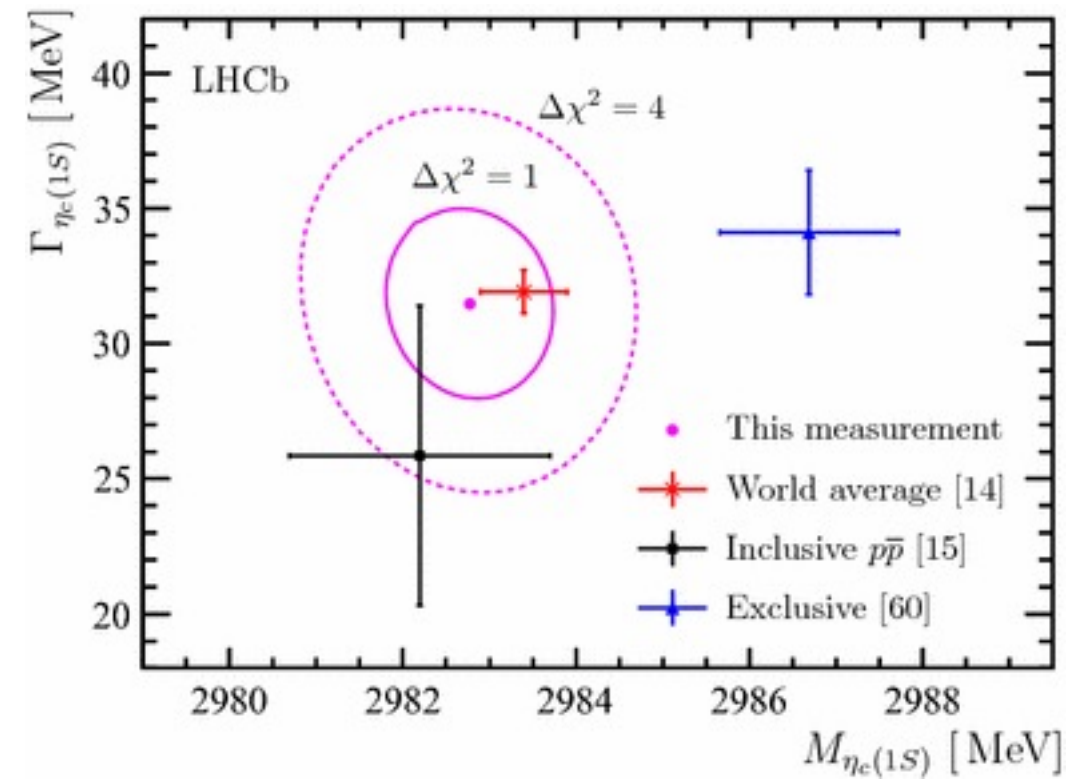
- Charmonium reconstructed via **decays to  $\phi\phi$** ;  
true  $\phi\phi$  combinations extracted using 2D fit technique



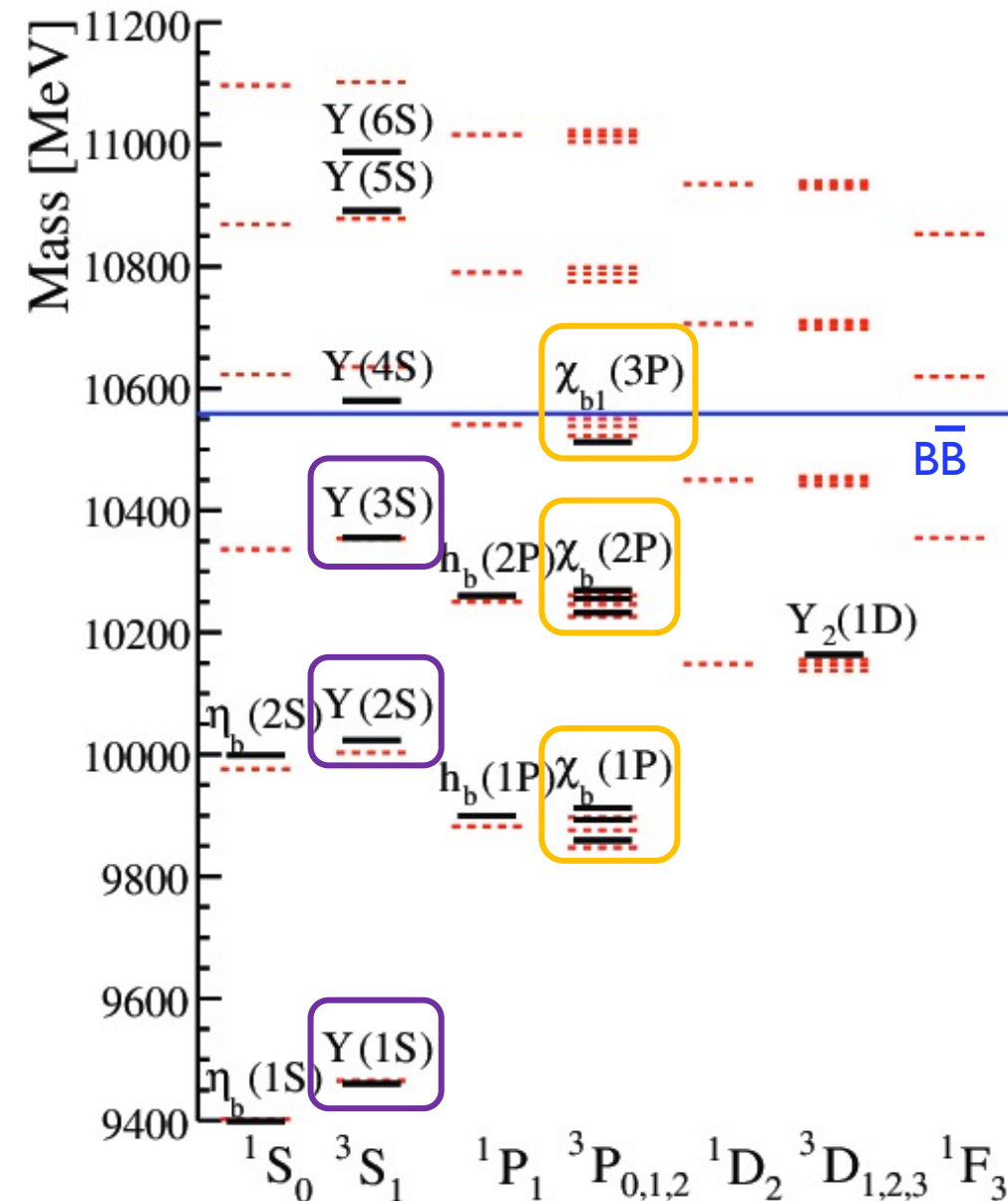
- First measurement of  $\chi_{c0}$  production in b-decays:**  
 $B(b \rightarrow \chi_{c0} X) = (3.02 \pm 0.47_{stat} \pm 0.23_{syst} \pm 0.94_B) \times 10^{-3}$
- Most precise measurements of  $\chi_{c1}$  and  $\chi_{c2}$  production in b-decays, consistent with B-factories**



- Promising channel to study  $\chi_c$  polarization** [[Phys.Rev.D 103 \(2021\) 9, 096006](#)]



# BOTTOMONIUM SPECTROSCOPY: LHCb PROGRESS



**Y(nS)** production measured via  $\mu\mu$

2.76 TeV: [Eur.Phys.J.C 74\(2014\) 2835](#)

7 and 8 TeV: [JHEP 11\(2015\) 103](#)

13 TeV: [JHEP 07\(2018\) 134](#)

[talk by C.Patrignani at QWG2019](#)

**Y(nS)** polarization measured via  $\mu\mu$

7 and 8 TeV: [JHEP 12\(2017\) 110](#)

**$\chi_b(nP)$**  production measured via **Y(nS) $\gamma$**

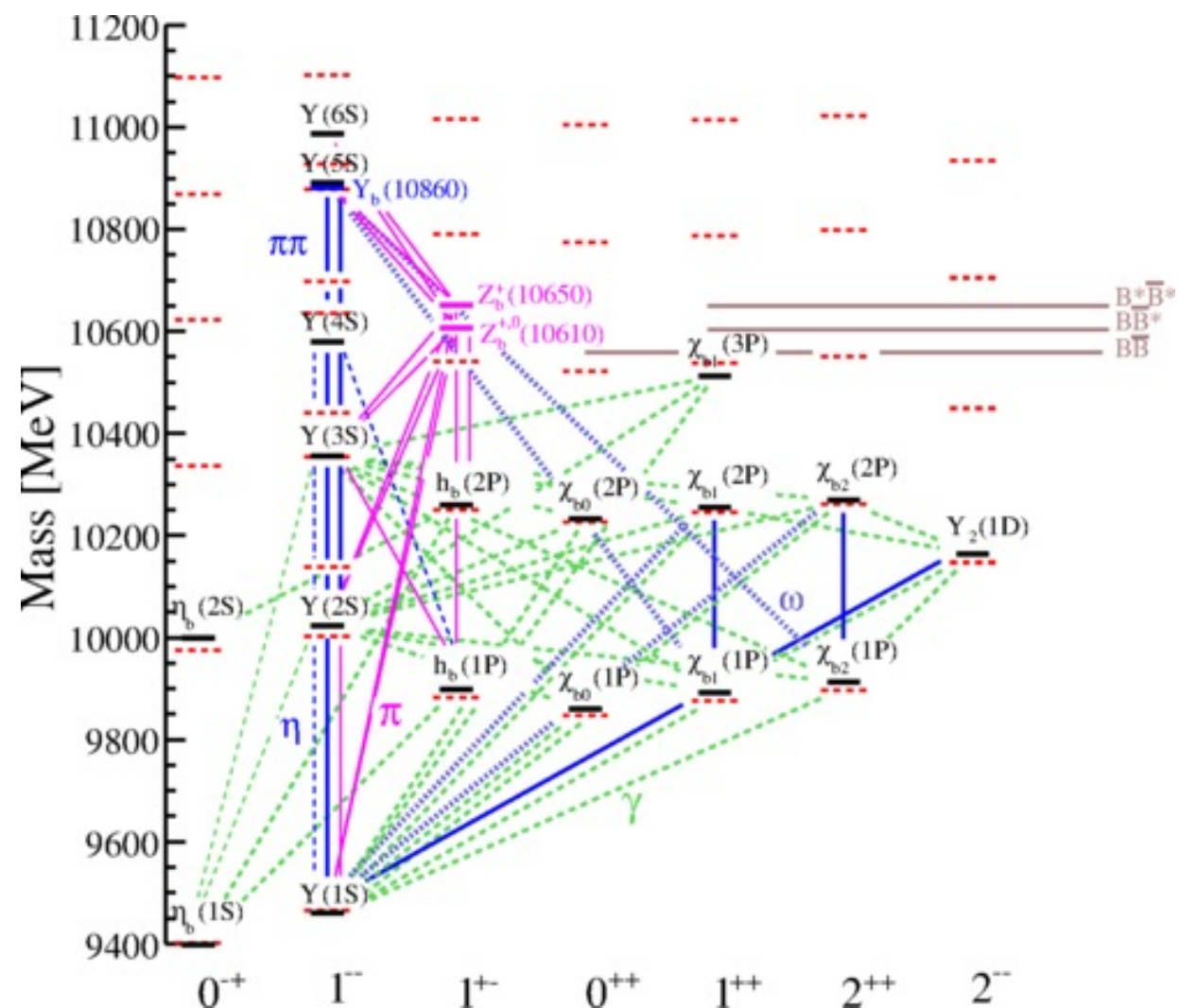
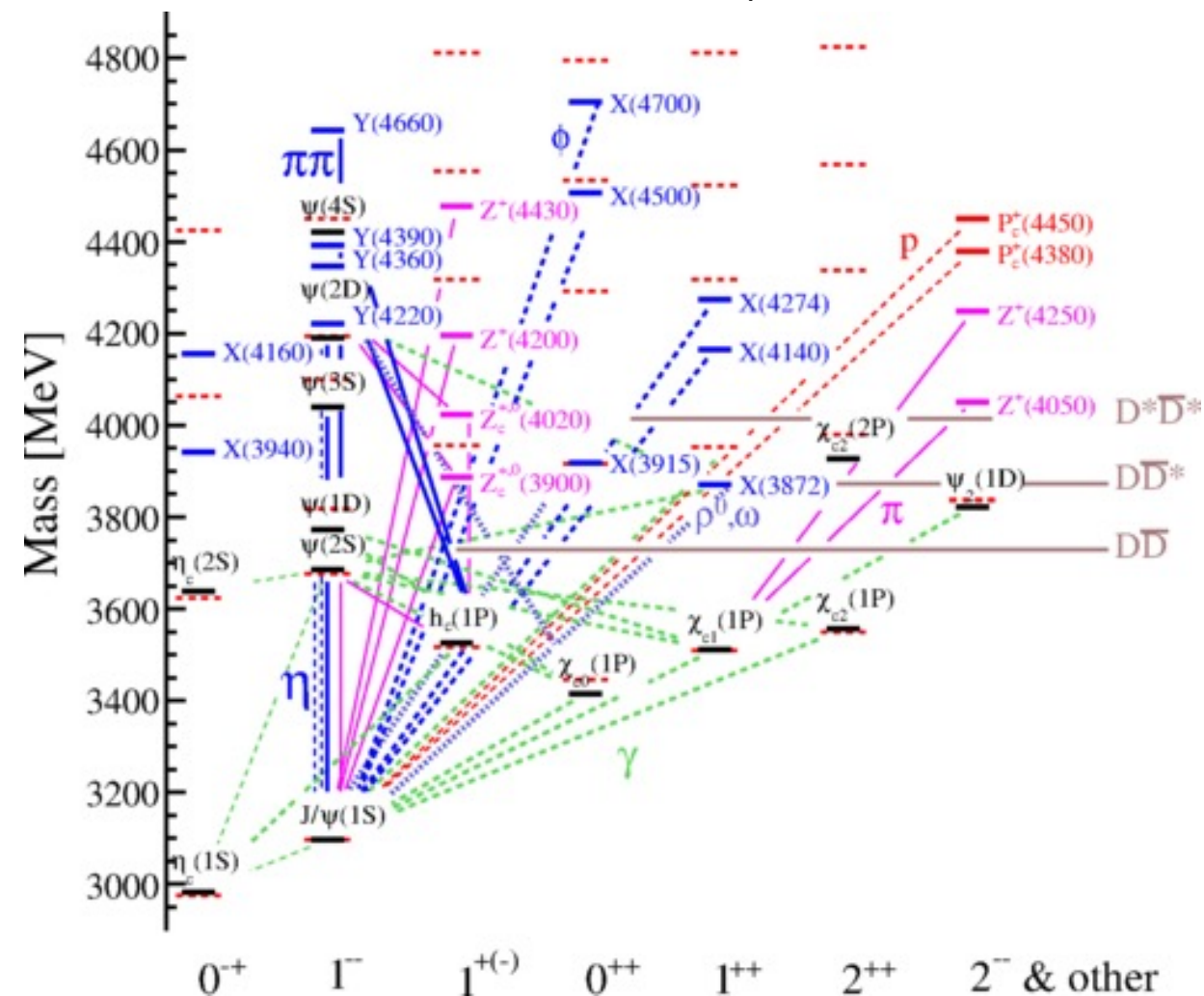
7 and 8 TeV: [Eur.Phys.J.C 74\(2014\) 3092](#)

**Prospects:**

- $h_b$  and  $\eta_b(1S)$  production

# QUARKONIUM DECAYS

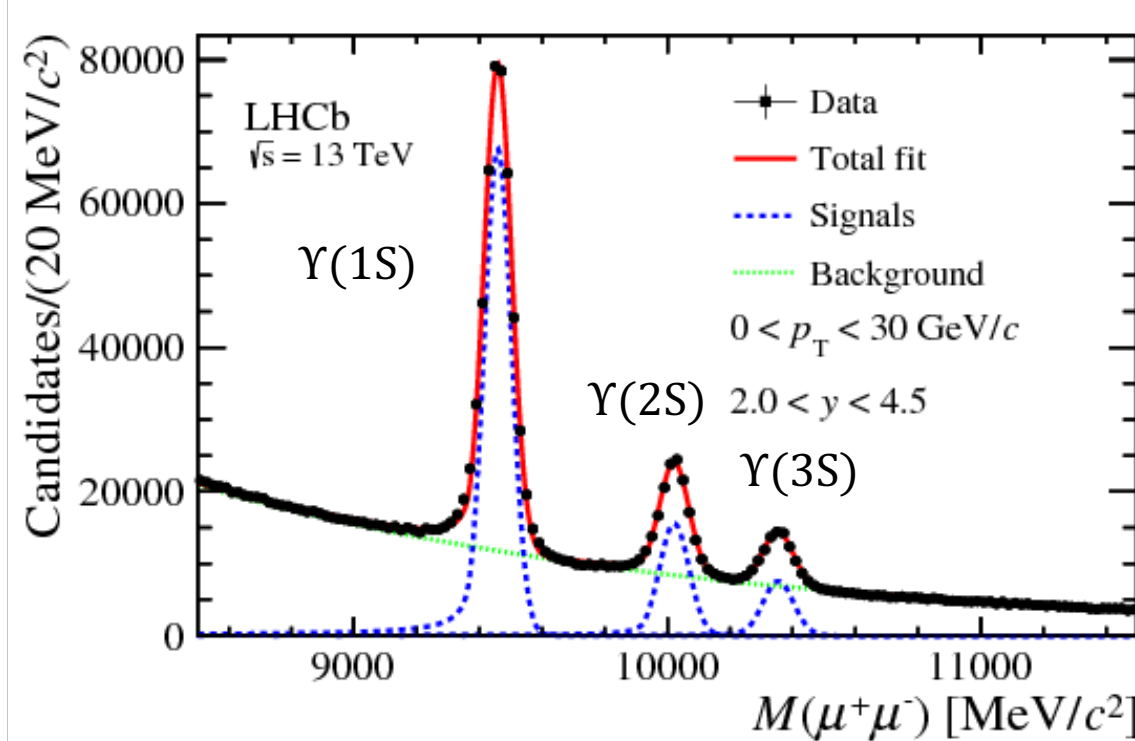
- Possible transitions between quarkonium states



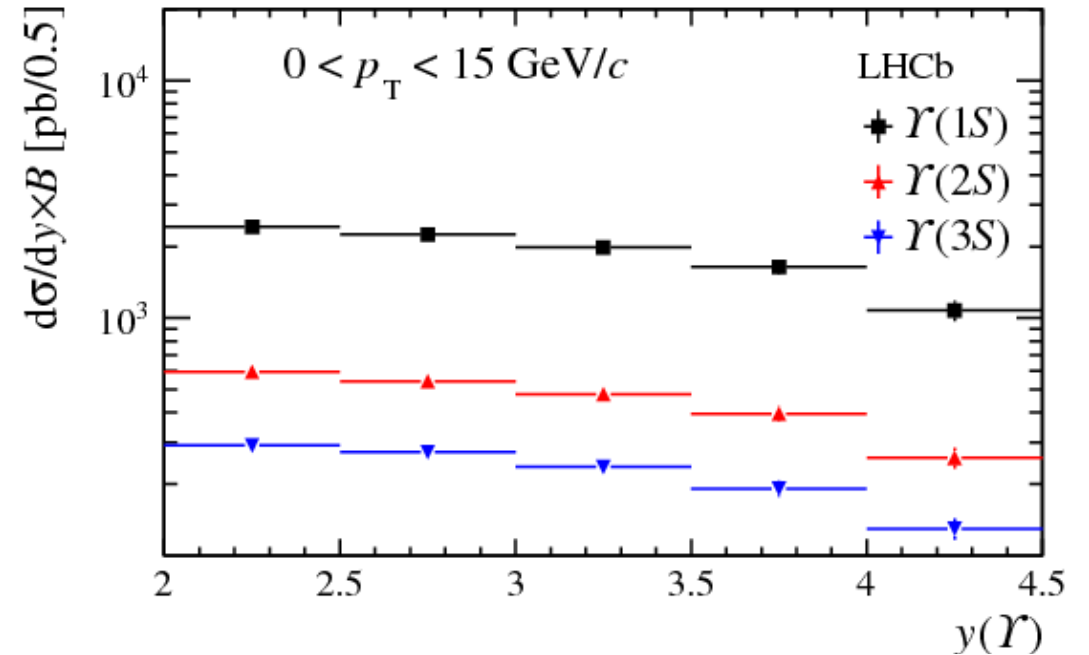
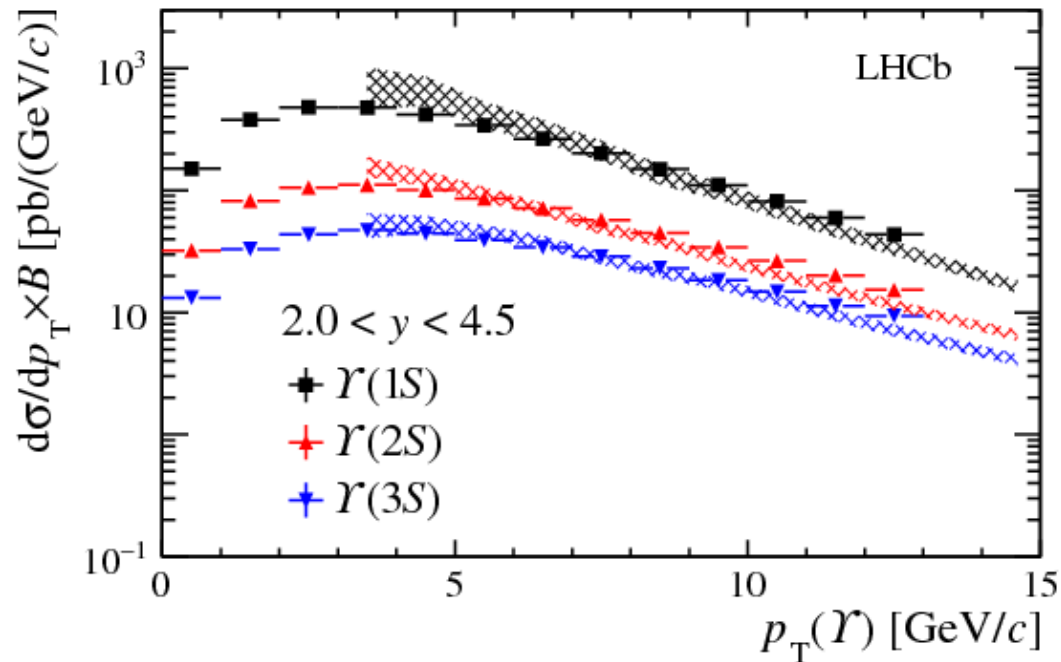
- Cross-section determination

in bin $[p_T, y]$  as a function of  $p_T$  ( $0 < p_T < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ ) and  $y$  ( $2.0 < y < 4.5$ )

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dy dp_T} = \frac{N(\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{L} \times \varepsilon_{tot} \times \mathcal{B}(\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \times \Delta y \times \Delta p_T}$$



- Unbinned likelihood fit in bins of  $[p_T, y]$  to  $M_{\mu\mu}$  to extract Y(nS) yields



- Double differential production cross-section measured in range  $0 < p_T < 30$  GeV/c and  $2.0 < y < 4.5$
- **Good agreement between NRQCD and data** at high  $p_T$  for all states