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Measurement of prompt J/ψ and ψ(2S) double-differential cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration*

Abstract

The double-differential cross sections of promptly produced J/ψ and ψ(2S) mesons are measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, as a function of transverse momentum p_T and absolute rapidity $|y|$. The analysis uses J/ψ and ψ(2S) dimuon samples collected by the CMS experiment, corresponding to integrated luminosities of 4.55 and 4.90 fb^{-1}, respectively. The results are based on a two-dimensional analysis of the dimuon invariant mass and decay length, and extend to $p_T = 120$ and 100 GeV for the J/ψ and ψ(2S), respectively, when integrated over the interval $|y| < 1.2$. The ratio of the ψ(2S) to J/ψ cross sections is also reported for $|y| < 1.2$, over the range $10 < p_T < 100$ GeV. These are the highest p_T values for which the cross sections and ratio have been measured.

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Studies of heavy-quarkonium production are of central importance for an improved understanding of nonperturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD) [1]. The nonrelativistic QCD (NRQCD) effective-field-theory framework [2], arguably the best formalism at this time, factorizes high-p_{T} quarkonium production in short-distance and long-distance scales. First a heavy quark-antiquark pair, $Q\overline{Q}$, is produced in a Fock state ${}^{2S+1}L_J^{[a]}$, with spin S, orbital angular momentum L, and total angular momentum J that are either identical to (color singlet, $a = 1$) or different from (color octet, $a = 8$) those of the corresponding quarkonium state. The $Q\overline{Q}$ cross sections are determined by short-distance coefficients (SDC), kinematic-dependent functions calculable perturbatively as expansions in the strong-coupling constant α_s. Then this "preresonant" $Q\overline{Q}$ pair binds into the physically observable quarkonium through a nonperturbative evolution that may change L and S, with bound-state formation probabilities proportional to long-distance matrix elements (LDME). The LDMEs are conjectured to be constant (i.e., independent of the $Q\overline{Q}$ momentum) and universal (i.e., process independent). The color-octet terms are expected to scale with powers of the heavy-quark velocity in the $Q\overline{Q}$ rest frame. In the nonrelativistic limit, an S-wave vector quarkonium state should be formed from a $Q\overline{Q}$ pair produced as a color singlet (${}^3S_1^{[1]}$) or as one of three color octets (${}^1S_0^{[8]}$, ${}^3S_1^{[8]}$, and ${}^3P_J^{[8]}$).

Three "global fits" to measured quarkonium data [3–5] obtained incompatible octet LDMEs, despite the use of essentially identical theory inputs: next-to-leading-order (NLO) QCD calculations of the singlet and octet SDCs. The disagreement stems from the fact that different sets of measurements were considered. In particular, the results crucially depend on the minimum p_{T} of the fitted measurements [6], because the octet SDCs have different p_{T} dependences. Fits including low-p_{T} cross sections lead to the conclusion that, at high p_{T}, quarkonium production should be dominated by transversely polarized octet terms. This prediction is in stark contradiction with the unpolarized production seen by the CDF [7, 8] and CMS [9, 10] experiments, an observation known as the "quarkonium polarization puzzle". As shown in Ref. [6], the puzzle is seemingly solved by restricting the NRQCD global fits to high-p_{T} quarkonia, indicating that the presently available fixed-order calculations provide SDCs unable to reproduce reality at lower p_{T} values or that NRQCD factorization only holds for p_{T} values much larger than the quarkonium mass. The polarization measurements add a crucial dimension to the global fits because the various channels have remarkably distinct polarization properties: in the helicity frame, ${}^3S_1^{[1]}$ is longitudinally polarized, ${}^1S_0^{[8]}$ is unpolarized, ${}^3S_1^{[8]}$ is transversely polarized, and ${}^3P_J^{[8]}$ has a polarization that changes significantly with p_{T}. Bottomonium and prompt charmonium polarizations reaching or exceeding $p_{\mathrm{T}} = 50\,\mathrm{GeV}$ were measured by CMS [9, 10], using a very robust analysis framework [11, 12], on the basis of event samples collected in 2011. Instead, the differential charmonium cross sections published by CMS [13] are based on data collected in 2010 and have a much lower p_{T} reach. Measurements of prompt charmonium cross sections extending well beyond $p_{\mathrm{T}} = 50\,\mathrm{GeV}$ will trigger improved NRQCD global fits, restricted to a kinematic domain where the factorization formalism is unquestioned, and will provide more accurate and reliable LDMEs.

This Letter presents measurements of the double-differential cross sections of J/ψ and ψ(2S) mesons promptly produced in pp collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV, based on dimuon event samples collected by CMS in 2011. They complement other prompt charmonium cross sections measured at the LHC, by ATLAS [14, 15], LHCb [16, 17], and ALICE [18]. The analysis is made in four bins of absolute rapidity ($|y| < 0.3$, $0.3 < |y| < 0.6$, $0.6 < |y| < 0.9$, and $0.9 < |y| < 1.2$) and in the p_{T} ranges 10–95 GeV for the J/ψ and 10–75 GeV for the ψ(2S). A rapidity-integrated result in the range $|y| < 1.2$ is also provided, extending the p_{T} reach to 120 GeV for the J/ψ and 100 GeV for the ψ(2S). The corresponding ψ(2S) over J/ψ cross section ratios are also reported. The dimuon invariant mass distribution is used to separate the J/ψ and ψ(2S) signals from other processes, mostly pairs of uncorrelated muons, while the dimuon decay length is used to separate the nonprompt charmonia, coming from decays of b hadrons, from the prompt component. Feed-down from decays of heavier charmonium states, approximately 33% of the prompt J/ψ cross section [19], is not distinguished from the directly produced charmonia.

The CMS apparatus is based on a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a 3.8 T field. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter. Muons are measured with three kinds of gas-ionization detectors: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive-plate chambers. The main subdetectors used in this analysis are the silicon tracker and the muon system, which enable the measurement of muon momenta over the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.4$. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [20].

The events were collected using a two-level trigger system. The first level, made of custom hardware processors, uses data from the muon system to select events with two muon candidates. The high-level trigger, adding information from the silicon tracker, reduces the rate of stored events by requiring an opposite-sign muon pair of invariant mass $2.8 < M < 3.35\,\text{GeV}$, $p_T > 9.9\,\text{GeV}$, and $|y| < 1.25$ for the J/ψ trigger, and $3.35 < M < 4.05\,\text{GeV}$ and $p_T > 6.9\,\text{GeV}$ for the ψ(2S) trigger. No p_T requirement is imposed on the single muons at trigger level. Both triggers require a dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability greater than 0.5% and a distance of closest approach between the two muons less than 5 mm. Events where the muons bend towards each other in the magnetic field are rejected to lower the trigger rate while retaining the highest-quality dimuons. The J/ψ and ψ(2S) analyses are conducted independently, using event samples separated at the trigger level. The ψ(2S) sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of $4.90\,\text{fb}^{-1}$, while the J/ψ sample has a reduced value, $4.55\,\text{fb}^{-1}$, because the p_T threshold of the J/ψ trigger was raised to 12.9 GeV in a fraction of the data-taking period; the integrated luminosities have an uncertainty of 2.2% [21].

The muon tracks are required to have hits in at least eleven tracker layers, with at least two in the silicon pixel detector, and to be matched with at least one segment in the muon system. They must have a good track fit quality (χ^2 per degree of freedom smaller than 1.8) and point to the interaction region. The selected muons must also match in pseudorapidity and azimuthal angle with the muon objects responsible for triggering the event. The analysis is restricted to muons produced within a fiducial phase-space window where the muon detection efficiencies are accurately measured: $p_T > 4.5$, 3.5, and 3.0 GeV for the regions $|\eta| < 1.2$, $1.2 < |\eta| < 1.4$, and $1.4 < |\eta| < 1.6$, respectively. The combinatorial dimuon background is reduced by requiring a dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability larger than 1%. After applying the event selection criteria, the combined yields of prompt and nonprompt charmonia in the range $|y| < 1.2$ are 5.45 M for the J/ψ and 266 k for the ψ(2S). The prompt charmonia are separated from those resulting from decays of b hadrons through the use of the dimuon pseudo-proper decay length [22], $\ell = L_{xy}\, M/p_T$, where L_{xy} is the transverse decay length in the laboratory frame, measured after removing the two muon tracks from the calculation of the primary vertex position. For events with multiple collision vertices, L_{xy} is calculated with respect to the vertex closest to the direction of the dimuon momentum, extrapolated towards the beam line.

For each $(|y|, p_T)$ bin, the prompt charmonium yields are evaluated through an extended unbinned maximum-likelihood fit to the two-dimensional (M, ℓ) event distribution. In the mass dimension, the shape of each signal peak is represented by a Crystal Ball (CB) function [23], with free mean (μ_{CB}) and width (σ_{CB}) parameters. Given the strong correlation between the two CB tail parameters, α_{CB} and n_{CB}, they are fixed to values evaluated from fits to event samples integrated in broader p_T ranges. A single CB function provides a good description of the signal mass peaks, given that the dimuon mass distributions are studied in narrow $(|y|, p_T)$ bins, within which the dimuon invariant mass resolution has a negligible variation. The mass distribution of the underlying continuum background is described by an exponential function. Concerning the pseudo-proper decay length variable, the prompt signal component is modeled by a resolution function, which exploits the per-event uncertainty information provided by the vertex reconstruction algorithm, while the nonprompt charmonium term is modeled by an exponential function convolved with the resolution function. The continuum background component is represented by a sum of prompt and nonprompt empirical forms. The distributions are well described with a relatively small number of free parameters.

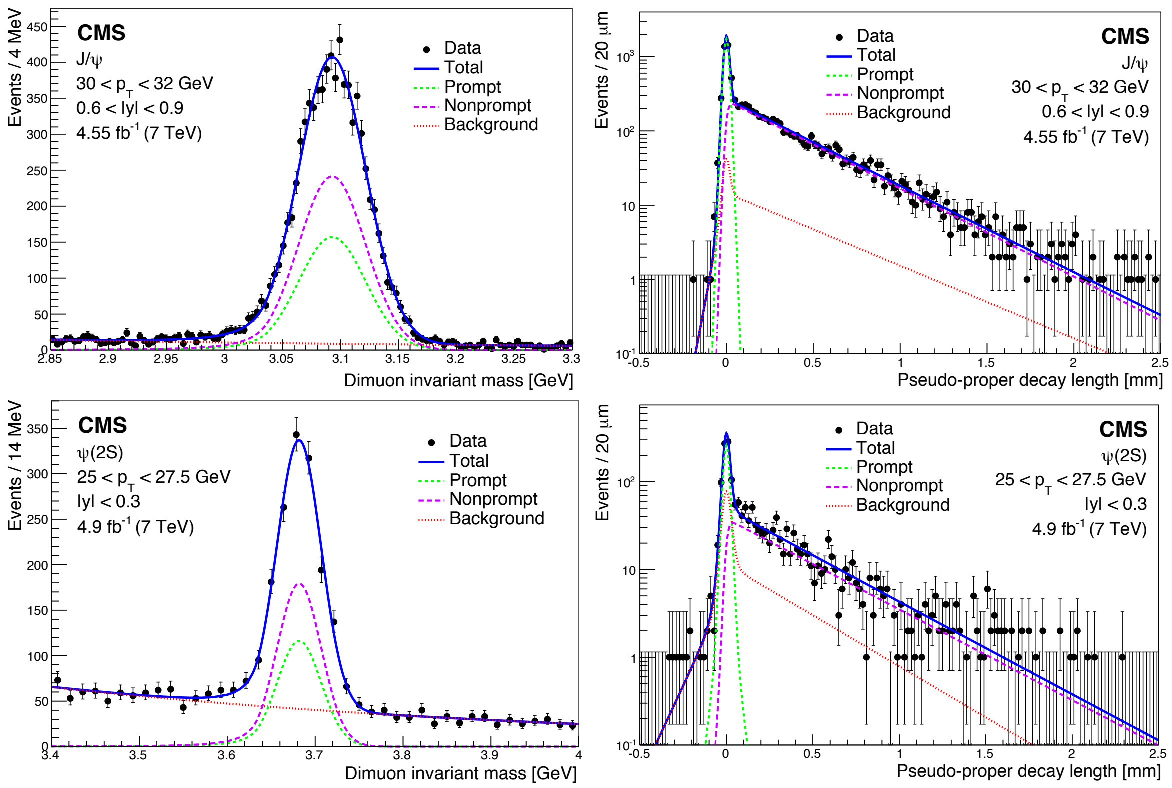

Figure 1: Projections on the dimuon invariant mass (left) and pseudo-proper decay length (right) axes, for the J/ψ (top) and ψ(2S) (bottom) events in the kinematic bins given in the plots. The right panels show dimuons of invariant mass within $\pm 3\,\sigma_{CB}$ of the pole masses. The curves, identified in the legends, represent the result of the fits described in the text. The vertical bars on the data points show the statistical uncertainties.

Figure 1 shows the J/ψ and ψ(2S) dimuon invariant mass and pseudo-proper decay length projections for two representative $(|y|, p_T)$ bins. The decay length projections are shown for events with dimuon invariant mass within $\pm 3\,\sigma_{CB}$ of the pole mass. In the highest p_T bins, where the number of dimuons is relatively small, stable results are obtained by fixing μ_{CB} and the slope of the exponential-like function describing the nonprompt combinatorial background to values extrapolated from the trend found from the lower-p_T bins. The systematic uncertainties in the signal yields are evaluated by repeating the fit with different functional forms, varying the values of the fixed parameters, and allowing for more free parameters in the fit. The fit results are robust with respect to changes in the procedure; the corresponding systematic uncertainties are negligible at low p_{T} and increase to ≈2% for the J/ψ and ≈6% for the ψ(2S) in the highest p_{T} bins.

The single-muon detection efficiencies ϵ_{μ} are measured with a "tag-and-probe" (T&P) technique [24], using event samples collected with triggers specifically designed for this purpose, including a sample enriched in dimuons from J/ψ decays where a muon is combined with another track and the pair is required to have an invariant mass within the range 2.8–3.4 GeV. The procedure was validated in the phase-space window of the analysis with detailed Monte Carlo (MC) simulation studies. The measured efficiencies are parametrized as a function of muon p_{T}, in eight bins of muon $|\eta|$. Their uncertainties, reflecting the statistical precision of the T&P samples and possible imperfections of the parametrization, are ≈2–3%. The efficiency of the dimuon vertex fit χ^2 probability requirement is also measured with the T&P approach, using a sample of events collected with a dedicated (prescaled) trigger. It is around 95–97%, improving with increasing p_{T}, with a 2% systematic uncertainty At high p_{T}, when the two muons might be emitted relatively close to each other, the efficiency of the dimuon trigger $\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$ is smaller than the product of the two single-muon efficiencies [13], $\epsilon_{\mu\mu} = \epsilon_{\mu_1}\epsilon_{\mu_2}\rho$. The correction factor ρ is evaluated with MC simulations, validated from data collected with single-muon triggers. For $p_{\mathrm{T}} < 35\,\mathrm{GeV}$, ρ is consistent with being unity, within a systematic uncertainty estimated as 2%, except in the $0.9 < |y| < 1.2$ bin, where the uncertainty increases to 4.3% for the J/ψ if $p_{\mathrm{T}} < 12\,\mathrm{GeV}$, and to 2.7% for the ψ(2S) if $p_{\mathrm{T}} < 11\,\mathrm{GeV}$. For $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 35\,\mathrm{GeV}$, ρ decreases approximately linearly with p_{T}, reaching 60–70% for $p_{\mathrm{T}} \sim 85\,\mathrm{GeV}$, with systematic uncertainties evaluated by comparing the MC simulation results with estimations made using data collected with single-muon triggers: 5% up to $p_{\mathrm{T}} = 50$ (55) GeV for the J/ψ (ψ(2S)) and 10% for higher p_{T}. The total dimuon detection efficiency increases from $\epsilon_{\mu\mu} \approx 78\%$ at $p_{\mathrm{T}} = 15\,\mathrm{GeV}$ to ≈85% at 30 GeV, and then decreases to ≈65% at 80 GeV.

To obtain the charmonium cross sections in each $(|y|, p_{\mathrm{T}})$ bin without any restrictions on the kinematic variables of the two muons, we correct for the corresponding dimuon acceptance, defined as the fraction of dimuon decays having both muons emitted within the single-muon fiducial phase space. These acceptances are calculated using a detailed MC simulation of the CMS experiment. Charmonia are generated using a flat rapidity distribution and p_{T} distributions based on previous measurements [13]; using flat p_{T} distributions leads to negligible changes. The particles are decayed by EVTGEN [25] interfaced to PYTHIA 6.4 [26], while PHOTOS [27] is used to simulate final-state radiation. The fractions of J/ψ and ψ(2S) dimuon events in a given $(|y|, p_{\mathrm{T}})$ bin with both muons surviving the fiducial selections depend on the decay kinematics and, in particular, on the polarization of the mother particle. Acceptances are calculated using polarization scenarios corresponding to different values of the polar anisotropy parameter in the helicity frame, $\lambda_{\vartheta}^{\mathrm{HX}}$: 0 (unpolarized), +1 (transverse), and −1 (longitudinal). A fourth scenario, corresponding to $\lambda_{\vartheta}^{\mathrm{HX}} = +0.10$ for the J/ψ and +0.03 for the ψ(2S), reflects the results published by CMS [10]. The two other parameters characterizing the dimuon angular distributions [28], λ_{φ} and $\lambda_{\vartheta\varphi}$, have been measured to be essentially zero [10] and have a negligible influence on the acceptance. The acceptances are essentially identical for the two charmonia and are almost rapidity independent for $|y| < 1.2$. The two-dimensional acceptance maps are calculated with large MC simulation samples, so that statistical fluctuations are small, and in narrow $|y|$ bins, so that variations within the bins can be neglected. Since the efficiencies and acceptances are evaluated for events where the two muons bend away from each other, a factor of two is applied to obtain the final cross sections.

The double-differential cross sections of promptly produced J/ψ and ψ(2S) in the dimuon channel, $\mathcal{B}\,\mathrm{d}^2\sigma/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}\,\mathrm{d}y$, where $\mathcal{B}$ is the J/ψ or ψ(2S) dimuon branching fraction, is obtained by dividing the fitted prompt-signal yields, already corrected on an event-by-event basis for efficiencies and acceptance, by the integrated luminosity and the widths of the p_T and $|y|$ bins. The numerical values, including the relative statistical and systematic uncertainties, are reported for both charmonia, five rapidity intervals, and four polarization scenarios in Tables A.1–A.4 of Appendix A. Figure 2 shows the results obtained in the unpolarized scenario. With respect to the $|y| < 0.3$ bin, the cross sections drop by ≈5% for $0.6 < |y| < 0.9$ and ≈15% for $0.9 < |y| < 1.2$. Measuring the charmonium production cross sections in the broader rapidity range $|y| < 1.2$ has the advantage that the increased statistical accuracy allows the measurement to be extended to higher-p_T values, where comparisons with theoretical calculations are particularly informative. Figure 3 compares the rapidity-integrated (unpolarized) cross sections, after rescaling with the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}$ of the dimuon decay channels [29], with results reported by ATLAS [14, 15]. The curve represents a fit of the J/ψ cross section measured in this analysis to a power-law function [30]. The band labelled FKLSW represents the result of a global fit [6] comparing SDCs calculated at NLO [3] with ψ(2S) cross sections and polarizations previously reported by CMS [10, 13] and LHCb [17]. According to that fit, ψ(2S) mesons are produced predominantly unpolarized. At high p_T, the values reported in this Letter tend to be higher than the band, which is essentially determined from results for $p_T < 30$ GeV.

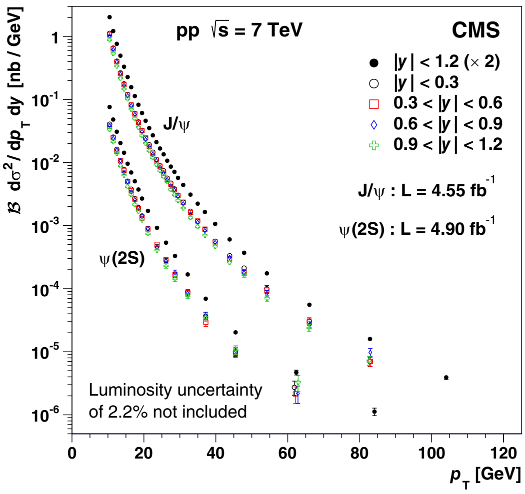

Figure 2: The J/ψ and ψ(2S) differential p_T cross sections times the dimuon branching fractions for four rapidity bins and integrated over the range $|y| < 1.2$ (scaled up by a factor of 2 for presentation purposes), assuming the unpolarized scenario. The vertical bars show the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

The ratio of the ψ(2S) to J/ψ differential cross sections is also measured in the $|y| < 1.2$ range, recomputing the J/ψ values in the p_T bins of the ψ(2S) analysis. The measured values are reported in Table A.5 of Appendix A. The corrections owing to the integrated luminosity, acceptances, and efficiencies cancel to a large extent in the measurement of the ratio. The total systematic uncertainty, dominated by the ρ correction for $p_T > 30$ GeV and by the acceptance and efficiency corrections for $p_T < 20$ GeV, does not exceed 3%, except for $p_T > 75$ GeV, where it reaches 5%. Larger event samples are needed to clarify the trend of the ratio for p_T above ≈35 GeV.

In summary, the double-differential cross sections of the J/ψ and ψ(2S) mesons promptly produced in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV have been measured as a function of p_T in four $|y|$ bins, as well as integrated over the $|y| < 1.2$ range, extending up to or beyond $p_T = 100$ GeV. New global fits of cross sections and polarizations, including these high-p_T measurements, will probe the theoretical calculations in a kinematical region where NRQCD factorization is

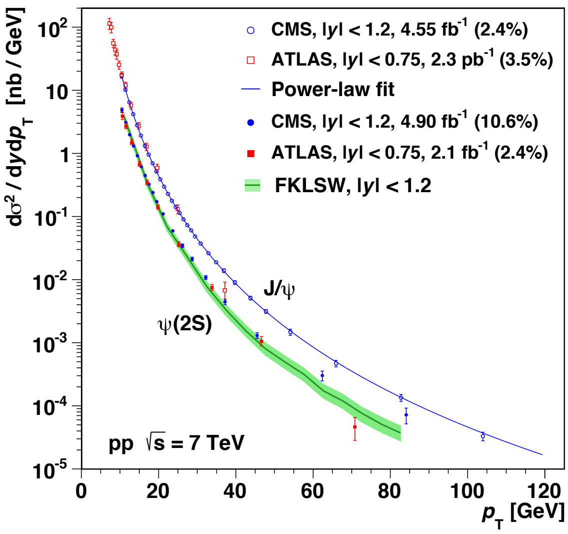

Figure 3: The J/ψ (open symbols) and ψ(2S) (closed symbols) differential (unpolarized) cross sections from this analysis (circles) and from ATLAS (squares) [14, 15]. The vertical bars show the statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature, not including the uncertainties from integrated luminosities and branching fractions, which are indicated by the percentages given in the legend. The curve shows a fit of the J/ψ cross section measured in this analysis to a power-law function, while the band labelled FKLSW represents a calculation of the ψ(2S) cross section using LDMEs determined with lower-p_T LHC data [6].

believed to be most reliable. The new data should also provide input to stringent tests of recent theory developments, such as those described in Refs. [31–33].

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A Tables of cross sections

Table A.1: The J/ψ differential cross section times dimuon branching fraction $\mathcal{B}\,\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}$ in four rapidity ranges for the unpolarized scenario. The relative uncertainties (first statistical and then systematic) are given in percent. The systematic uncertainties are to be treated as bin-to-bin correlated.

Δp_{T}	$\mathcal{B}\,\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}$ [pb/GeV]			
[GeV]	$\lvert y\rvert < 0.3$	$0.3 < \lvert y\rvert < 0.6$	$0.6 < \lvert y\rvert < 0.9$	$0.9 < \lvert y\rvert < 1.2$
10–11	1.12E+03 ±0.3 ±7.9	1.06E+03 ±0.3 ±6.2	1.02E+03 ±0.3 ±4.6	8.84E+02 ±0.2 ±5.5
11–12	6.55E+02 ±0.3 ±5.9	6.34E+02 ±0.3 ±4.8	6.20E+02 ±0.3 ±4.1	5.38E+02 ±0.3 ±4.7
12–13	4.06E+02 ±0.3 ±5.0	3.97E+02 ±0.3 ±4.3	3.97E+02 ±0.3 ±3.9	3.39E+02 ±0.3 ±3.8
13–14	2.65E+02 ±0.4 ±4.7	2.56E+02 ±0.4 ±4.1	2.54E+02 ±0.4 ±3.9	2.18E+02 ±0.4 ±3.8
14–15	1.78E+02 ±0.4 ±4.5	1.71E+02 ±0.4 ±4.0	1.67E+02 ±0.4 ±3.9	1.46E+02 ±0.4 ±3.9
15–16	1.21E+02 ±0.5 ±4.4	1.18E+02 ±0.5 ±3.9	1.14E+02 ±0.5 ±3.9	1.03E+02 ±0.5 ±3.3
16–17	8.25E+01 ±0.6 ±4.4	8.19E+01 ±0.6 ±3.8	7.97E+01 ±0.6 ±3.9	7.00E+01 ±0.6 ±3.3
17–18	6.05E+01 ±0.6 ±4.3	5.89E+01 ±0.6 ±3.8	5.76E+01 ±0.6 ±3.8	5.00E+01 ±0.7 ±3.3
18–19	4.42E+01 ±0.7 ±4.3	4.30E+01 ±0.7 ±3.8	4.18E+01 ±0.7 ±3.8	3.64E+01 ±0.7 ±3.3
19–20	3.25E+01 ±0.8 ±4.3	3.22E+01 ±0.8 ±3.8	3.11E+01 ±0.8 ±3.8	2.67E+01 ±0.9 ±3.3
20–21	2.42E+01 ±0.9 ±4.3	2.46E+01 ±0.9 ±3.8	2.31E+01 ±0.9 ±3.8	2.03E+01 ±1.0 ±3.3
21–22	1.92E+01 ±1.0 ±4.3	1.81E+01 ±1.0 ±3.8	1.80E+01 ±1.0 ±3.8	1.54E+01 ±1.1 ±3.3
22–23	1.46E+01 ±1.2 ±4.3	1.40E+01 ±1.1 ±3.7	1.35E+01 ±1.2 ±3.8	1.20E+01 ±1.2 ±3.4
23–24	1.12E+01 ±1.3 ±4.3	1.10E+01 ±1.3 ±3.7	1.07E+01 ±1.3 ±3.8	9.36E+00 ±1.4 ±3.4
24–25	8.92E+00 ±1.4 ±4.4	8.75E+00 ±1.4 ±3.7	8.39E+00 ±1.4 ±3.8	7.46E+00 ±1.5 ±3.4
25–26	7.43E+00 ±1.6 ±4.4	6.81E+00 ±1.6 ±3.7	6.86E+00 ±1.6 ±3.8	5.96E+00 ±1.7 ±3.4
26–27	5.66E+00 ±1.8 ±4.4	5.45E+00 ±1.7 ±3.7	5.35E+00 ±1.8 ±3.8	4.96E+00 ±1.8 ±3.4
27–28	4.72E+00 ±1.9 ±4.4	4.54E+00 ±1.9 ±3.7	4.26E+00 ±2.0 ±3.8	3.74E+00 ±2.1 ±3.4
28–29	3.83E+00 ±2.1 ±4.4	3.70E+00 ±2.1 ±3.7	3.65E+00 ±2.1 ±3.8	3.08E+00 ±2.3 ±3.5
29–30	3.04E+00 ±2.3 ±4.4	2.99E+00 ±2.3 ±3.7	2.91E+00 ±2.4 ±3.8	2.50E+00 ±2.5 ±3.5
30–32	2.35E+00 ±1.9 ±4.4	2.35E+00 ±1.8 ±3.7	2.22E+00 ±1.9 ±3.9	1.90E+00 ±2.1 ±3.5
32–34	1.69E+00 ±2.2 ±4.5	1.61E+00 ±2.2 ±3.7	1.53E+00 ±2.3 ±3.9	1.34E+00 ±2.4 ±3.5
34–36	1.17E+00 ±2.6 ±4.5	1.19E+00 ±2.5 ±3.7	1.13E+00 ±2.6 ±3.9	9.62E-01 ±2.9 ±3.6
36–38	8.70E-01 ±3.0 ±6.5	8.80E-01 ±2.9 ±5.9	8.32E-01 ±3.0 ±6.1	7.03E-01 ±3.4 ±5.8
38–42	5.67E-01 ±2.6 ±6.5	5.51E-01 ±2.6 ±5.9	5.39E-01 ±2.6 ±6.1	4.70E-01 ±2.9 ±5.9
42–46	3.34E-01 ±3.4 ±6.5	2.99E-01 ±3.5 ±5.9	3.13E-01 ±3.4 ±6.1	2.63E-01 ±3.7 ±5.9
46–50	2.13E-01 ±4.4 ±6.5	1.87E-01 ±4.5 ±5.9	1.80E-01 ±6.5 ±6.1	1.64E-01 ±4.9 ±5.9
50–60	1.00E-01 ±4.1 ±11	9.48E-02 ±4.1 ±11	8.37E-02 ±4.3 ±11	7.03E-02 ±4.9 ±11
60–75	3.06E-02 ±6.4 ±11	2.97E-02 ±6.1 ±11	2.72E-02 ±6.5 ±11	2.39E-02 ±7.3 ±11
75–95	7.00E-03 ±13 ±11	7.03E-03 ±12 ±11	9.80E-03 ±9.6 ±11	7.23E-03 ±12.0 ±11

Table A.2: The $\psi(2S)$ differential cross section times dimuon branching fraction $\mathcal{B}\,d\sigma/dp_T$ in four rapidity ranges for the unpolarized scenario. The relative uncertainties (first statistical and then systematic) are given in percent. The systematic uncertainties are to be treated as bin-to-bin correlated.

Δp_T	$\mathcal{B}\,d\sigma/dp_T$ [pb/GeV]			
[GeV]	$\lvert y\rvert < 0.3$	$0.3 < \lvert y\rvert < 0.6$	$0.6 < \lvert y\rvert < 0.9$	$0.9 < \lvert y\rvert < 1.2$
10–11	4.07E+01 ±1.7 ±7.5	3.80E+01 ±1.7 ±6.2	3.82E+01 ±1.6 ±4.4	3.35E+01 ±1.5 ±4.5
11–12	2.54E+01 ±1.6 ±5.8	2.48E+01 ±1.7 ±5.0	2.42E+01 ±1.7 ±4.1	2.13E+01 ±1.6 ±3.9
12–13	1.62E+01 ±1.8 ±5.1	1.51E+01 ±1.9 ±4.6	1.58E+01 ±1.8 ±4.1	1.40E+01 ±1.8 ±3.8
13–14	1.04E+01 ±2.0 ±4.8	1.07E+01 ±2.0 ±4.4	1.07E+01 ±2.0 ±4.0	8.88E+00 ±2.1 ±3.7
14–15	7.77E+00 ±2.2 ±4.7	7.51E+00 ±2.2 ±4.3	6.98E+00 ±2.3 ±4.0	6.31E+00 ±2.4 ±3.6
15–16	5.08E+00 ±2.6 ±4.8	4.97E+00 ±2.5 ±4.4	4.96E+00 ±2.6 ±4.3	4.13E+00 ±2.9 ±3.9
16–17	3.79E+00 ±2.8 ±4.6	3.57E+00 ±2.9 ±4.3	3.42E+00 ±3.1 ±4.1	3.10E+00 ±3.2 ±3.7
17–18	2.69E+00 ±3.2 ±4.7	2.63E+00 ±3.3 ±4.3	2.58E+00 ±3.4 ±4.3	2.16E+00 ±3.8 ±3.9
18–19	1.94E+00 ±3.7 ±4.6	1.87E+00 ±3.8 ±4.2	1.96E+00 ±3.7 ±4.1	1.70E+00 ±4.1 ±3.7
19–20	1.43E+00 ±4.3 ±4.7	1.30E+00 ±4.5 ±4.3	1.42E+00 ±4.3 ±4.2	1.23E+00 ±4.8 ±3.9
20–22.5	9.07E-01 ±3.2 ±5.1	8.83E-01 ±3.3 ±4.7	8.96E-01 ±3.3 ±4.7	7.44E-01 ±3.9 ±4.3
22.5–25	4.69E-01 ±4.4 ±5.2	5.05E-01 ±4.2 ±4.7	4.57E-01 ±4.5 ±4.7	4.08E-01 ±5.0 ±4.4
25–27.5	2.81E-01 ±5.6 ±5.8	2.90E-01 ±5.4 ±5.4	2.75E-01 ±5.8 ±5.4	2.31E-01 ±6.8 ±5.1
27.5–30	1.65E-01 ±7.2 ±5.7	1.66E-01 ±7.2 ±5.3	1.81E-01 ±7.1 ±5.3	1.44E-01 ±8.5 ±5.1
30–35	8.83E-02 ±6.8 ±6.0	8.70E-02 ±7.2 ±5.5	8.40E-02 ±7.3 ±5.6	7.78E-02 ±8.0 ±5.4
35–40	3.67E-02 ±10 ±7.8	2.95E-02 ±13 ±7.4	3.74E-02 ±11 ±7.5	3.50E-02 ±12 ±7.2
40–55	9.96E-03 ±13 ±8.2	9.64E-03 ±13 ±7.9	1.03E-02 ±13 ±8.0	1.08E-02 ±14 ±7.8
55–75	2.73E-03 ±22 ±12	2.14E-03 ±27 ±12	2.19E-03 ±28 ±12	3.29E-03 ±26 ±12

Table A.3: The J/ψ differential cross section times dimuon branching fraction $\mathcal{B}\,\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}p_\mathrm{T}$ for the integrated rapidity range $|y| < 1.2$, in the unpolarized scenario. The relative uncertainties (first statistical and then systematic) are given in percent. The systematic uncertainties are to be treated as bin-to-bin correlated. The average p_T values, $\langle p_\mathrm{T}\rangle$, are calculated after acceptance and efficiency corrections. Detector smearing has a negligible effect on this value. The last three columns list the scaling factors needed to obtain the cross sections corresponding to the polarization scenarios represented by the indicated $\lambda_\vartheta^{\mathrm{HX}}$ values.

Δp_T	$\langle p_\mathrm{T}\rangle$	$\mathcal{B}\,\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}p_\mathrm{T}$	$\lambda_\vartheta^{\mathrm{HX}}$ scaling factors		
[GeV]	[GeV]	[pb/GeV]	+1	−1	0.10
10–11	10.5	1.01E+03 ±0.1 ±7.9	1.31	0.68	1.03
11–12	11.5	6.09E+02 ±0.1 ±5.9	1.30	0.68	1.03
12–13	12.5	3.82E+02 ±0.2 ±5.0	1.29	0.69	1.03
13–14	13.5	2.47E+02 ±0.2 ±4.7	1.28	0.70	1.03
14–15	14.5	1.65E+02 ±0.2 ±4.5	1.26	0.71	1.03
15–16	15.5	1.14E+02 ±0.2 ±4.4	1.25	0.71	1.03
16–17	16.5	7.84E+01 ±0.3 ±4.4	1.24	0.72	1.03
17–18	17.5	5.66E+01 ±0.3 ±4.3	1.23	0.73	1.02
18–19	18.5	4.13E+01 ±0.4 ±4.3	1.22	0.73	1.02
19–20	19.5	3.05E+01 ±0.4 ±4.3	1.21	0.74	1.02
20–21	20.5	2.30E+01 ±0.5 ±4.3	1.20	0.75	1.02
21–22	21.5	1.76E+01 ±0.5 ±4.3	1.19	0.75	1.02
22–23	22.5	1.35E+01 ±0.6 ±4.3	1.19	0.76	1.02
23–24	23.5	1.05E+01 ±0.6 ±4.3	1.18	0.77	1.02
24–25	24.5	8.35E+00 ±0.7 ±4.4	1.17	0.77	1.02
25–26	25.5	6.75E+00 ±0.8 ±4.4	1.17	0.78	1.02
26–27	26.5	5.35E+00 ±0.9 ±4.4	1.16	0.78	1.02
27–28	27.5	4.31E+00 ±1.0 ±4.4	1.16	0.79	1.02
28–29	28.5	3.57E+00 ±1.1 ±4.4	1.15	0.79	1.02
29–30	29.5	2.86E+00 ±1.2 ±4.4	1.15	0.80	1.02
30–32	30.9	2.21E+00 ±0.9 ±4.4	1.14	0.80	1.02
32–34	32.9	1.55E+00 ±1.1 ±4.5	1.13	0.81	1.02
34–36	35.0	1.11E+00 ±1.3 ±4.5	1.12	0.82	1.01
36–38	37.0	8.22E-01 ±1.5 ±6.5	1.12	0.83	1.01
38–42	39.8	5.33E-01 ±1.3 ±6.5	1.11	0.83	1.01
42–46	43.8	3.02E-01 ±1.8 ±6.5	1.10	0.85	1.01
46–50	47.9	1.86E-01 ±2.3 ±6.5	1.09	0.86	1.01
50–60	54.2	8.75E-02 ±2.1 ±10.9	1.08	0.87	1.01
60–75	66.0	2.78E-02 ±3.2 ±11.1	1.07	0.89	1.01
75–95	82.9	7.97E-03 ±5.4 ±11.2	1.05	0.91	1.01
95–120	104.1	1.96E-03 ±10.7 ±11.4	1.04	0.92	1.01

Table A.4: The $\psi(2S)$ differential cross section times dimuon branching fraction $\mathcal{B}\,d\sigma/dp_T$ for the integrated rapidity range $|y| < 1.2$, in the unpolarized scenario. The relative uncertainties (first statistical and then systematic) are given in percent. The systematic uncertainties are to be treated as bin-to-bin correlated. The average p_T values, $\langle p_T \rangle$, are calculated after acceptance and efficiency corrections. Detector smearing has a negligible effect on this value. The last three columns list the scaling factors needed to obtain the cross sections corresponding to the polarization scenarios represented by the indicated λ_ϑ^{HX} values.

Δp_T	$\langle p_T \rangle$	$\mathcal{B}\,d\sigma/dp_T$	λ_ϑ^{HX} scaling factors		
[GeV]	[GeV]	[pb/GeV]	+1	−1	0.03
10–11	10.5	3.80E+01 ±0.8 ±7.5	1.31	0.68	1.01
11–12	11.5	2.41E+01 ±0.8 ±5.8	1.30	0.69	1.01
12–13	12.5	1.54E+01 ±0.9 ±5.1	1.28	0.69	1.01
13–14	13.5	1.02E+01 ±1.0 ±4.8	1.27	0.70	1.01
14–15	14.5	7.15E+00 ±1.1 ±4.7	1.26	0.71	1.01
15–16	15.5	4.79E+00 ±1.3 ±4.8	1.25	0.72	1.01
16–17	16.5	3.48E+00 ±1.5 ±4.6	1.24	0.72	1.01
17–18	17.5	2.52E+00 ±1.7 ±4.7	1.23	0.73	1.01
18–19	18.5	1.87E+00 ±1.9 ±4.6	1.22	0.74	1.01
19–20	19.5	1.34E+00 ±2.2 ±4.7	1.21	0.74	1.01
20–22.5	21.1	8.57E-01 ±1.7 ±5.1	1.20	0.75	1.01
22.5–25	23.6	4.61E-01 ±2.2 ±5.2	1.18	0.77	1.01
25–27.5	26.1	2.69E-01 ±2.9 ±5.8	1.16	0.78	1.01
27.5–30	28.7	1.65E-01 ±3.7 ±5.7	1.15	0.79	1.01
30–35	32.2	8.42E-02 ±3.6 ±6.0	1.13	0.81	1.00
35–40	37.2	3.47E-02 ±5.8 ±7.8	1.12	0.83	1.00
40–55	45.5	1.02E-02 ±6.6 ±8.2	1.10	0.85	1.00
55–75	62.4	2.35E-03 ±12.7 ±12.3	1.07	0.88	1.00
75–100	84.1	5.62E-04 ±24.4 ±12.6	1.05	0.91	1.00

Table A.5: The ratio of the $\psi(2S)$ to J/ψ differential cross sections times dimuon branching fractions in percent, as a function of p_T, in the unpolarized scenario for $|y| < 1.2$. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. The systematic uncertainties are to be treated as bin-to-bin correlated.

Δp_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$[\mathcal{B}\,\sigma(\psi(2S))]/[\mathcal{B}\,\sigma(J/\psi)]$ [%]
10–11	10.5	3.75 ±0.03 ±0.11
11–12	11.5	3.93 ±0.03 ±0.11
12–13	12.5	4.04 ±0.04 ±0.11
13–14	13.5	4.11 ±0.04 ±0.11
14–15	14.5	4.30 ±0.05 ±0.12
15–16	15.5	4.20 ±0.06 ±0.11
16–17	16.5	4.39 ±0.07 ±0.12
17–18	17.5	4.42 ±0.08 ±0.12
18–19	18.5	4.45 ±0.09 ±0.12
19–20	19.5	4.37 ±0.10 ±0.11
20–22.5	21.1	4.49 ±0.08 ±0.05
22.5–25	23.6	4.58 ±0.10 ±0.05
25–27.5	26.1	4.69 ±0.14 ±0.04
27.5–30	28.7	4.85 ±0.18 ±0.05
30–35	32.2	4.84 ±0.18 ±0.05
35–40	37.2	4.47 ±0.26 ±0.05
40–55	45.5	4.47 ±0.30 ±0.04
55–75	62.3	6.08 ±0.80 ±0.12
75–100	82.9	7.64 ±1.98 ±0.41

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45: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
46: Also at Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey
47: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
48: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
49: Also at Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey
50: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
51: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
52: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
53: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
54: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
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56: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
57: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA
58: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
59: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
60: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea