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# Suppression of Y(1S), Y(2S), and Y(3S) quarkonium states in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$

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## Abstract

The production yields of Y(1S), Y(2S), and Y(3S) quarkonium states are measured through their decays into muon pairs in the CMS detector, in PbPb and pp collisions at the centre-of-mass energy per nucleon pair of 2.76 TeV. The data correspond to integrated luminosities of  $166 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  and  $5.4 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  for PbPb and pp collisions, respectively. Differential production cross sections are reported as functions of Y rapidity  $y$  up to 2.4, and transverse momentum  $p_T$  up to  $20 \text{ GeV}/c$ . A strong centrality-dependent suppression is observed in PbPb relative to pp collisions, by factors of up to  $\approx 2$  and 8, for the Y(1S) and Y(2S) states, respectively. No significant dependence of this suppression is observed as a function of  $y$  or  $p_T$ . The Y(3S) state is not observed in PbPb collisions, which corresponds to a suppression for the centrality-integrated data by at least a factor of  $\approx 7$  at a 95% confidence level. The observed suppression is in agreement with theoretical scenarios modeling the sequential melting of quarkonium states in a quark gluon plasma.

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## 1 Introduction

At large energy density and high temperature, strongly interacting matter consists of a deconfined system of quarks and gluons [1]. This state, often referred to as “quark gluon plasma” (QGP) [2], constitutes the main object of studies using high energy heavy ion collisions.

The formation of QGP in nuclear collisions is studied in a variety of ways. One of its most striking signatures is the sequential suppression of quarkonium states, both in the charmonium ( $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ ,  $\chi_c$ , etc.) and the bottomonium ( $Y(1S, 2S, 3S)$ ,  $\chi_b$ , etc.) families. Historically, this phenomenon was proposed as direct evidence of deconfinement because, in the deconfined medium, the binding potential between the constituents of a quarkonium state, a heavy quark and its antiquark ( $Q\bar{Q}$ ), should be screened by the colour charges of the surrounding light quarks and gluons [3, 4]. The suppression of quarkonium production is predicted to occur above the critical temperature of the medium ( $T_c$ ) and to depend on the  $Q\bar{Q}$  binding energy. Since the  $Y(1S)$  is the most tightly bound state among all quarkonia, it is expected to have the highest dissociation temperature. Estimates of dissociation temperatures are given in Ref. [5]:  $T_{\text{dissoc}} \approx 2 T_c$ ,  $1.2 T_c$ , and  $1 T_c$  for the  $Y(1S)$ ,  $Y(2S)$ , and  $Y(3S)$  states, respectively. Other medium effects, such as regeneration from initially uncorrelated quark-antiquark pairs [6, 7] or absorption by comoving particles [8, 9] can modify quarkonium production in heavy ion collisions. Furthermore, nuclear effects such as modifications of parton distributions inside nuclei [10] or energy loss processes in nuclear matter [11] are expected to affect the production of quarkonia independently of any QGP formation. An admixture of several of the above-mentioned effects in the context of bottomonium production is investigated in Refs. [12, 13] and a recent review on quarkonium production can be found in Ref. [14].

The suppression of  $Y(1S)$  production in heavy ion collisions relative to pp yields scaled by the number of binary nucleon-nucleon (NN) collisions was first measured by CMS [15] in the mid-rapidity range  $|y| < 2.4$ , then by ALICE at forward rapidities  $2.5 < y < 4$  [16]. Both measurements were done at the CERN LHC in PbPb collisions at a centre-of-mass energy per nucleon pair,  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}$ , of 2.76 TeV. A larger suppression of the  $Y(2S)$  and  $Y(3S)$  was first suggested [17] then observed [18] by CMS. In pPb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$  TeV, ALICE [19] and LHCb [20] reported  $Y(1S)$  yields that are slightly suppressed along the p-going forward direction. Lack-  
ing pp reference data at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$  TeV, the pp yields were estimated by interpolating results at 2.76, 7, and 8 TeV [19], or by scaling data at 8 TeV [20]. The  $Y(2S)$  and  $Y(3S)$  were reported by CMS to be slightly more suppressed than the  $Y(1S)$  ground state in pPb collisions [21]. At the BNL RHIC, STAR reported no significant suppression of the overlapping  $Y(1S+2S+3S)$  states in dAu collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV, while observing a suppression in central AuAu collisions at the same energy [22]. Altogether, these results are interpreted as a sequential suppression of the three states in nucleus-nucleus collisions [12, 13], with the tighter bound states disappearing less in the QGP.

This Letter reports the production yields of  $Y(1S)$ ,  $Y(2S)$ , and  $Y(3S)$  for PbPb and pp data at the same  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV, using integrated luminosities of  $166 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  and  $5.4 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ , respectively. The two sets of data correspond to approximately the same number of NN collisions. The pp sample contains 20 times more events than used previously [18], allowing further differential studies with respect to the  $Y$  meson rapidity and transverse momentum. Muon reconstruction is improved in PbPb collisions relative to Ref. [18], yielding a 35% increase in the number of measured  $Y$  candidates. In total, the improved reconstruction and a relaxed muon- $p_T$  selection provide almost twice the number of  $Y(1S)$  candidates used in Ref. [18]. The yields in PbPb and pp events are used to extract nuclear modification factors,  $R_{\text{AA}}$ .

## 2 The CMS detector

A 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. [23]. The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter. A silicon tracker, a crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter reside within the magnetic field volume.

Muons are detected in the pseudorapidity interval  $|\eta| < 2.4$  using gas-ionization detectors made of three technologies: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive-plate chambers, embedded in the steel flux-return yoke of the solenoid. The silicon tracker is composed of pixel detectors (three barrel layers and two forward disks on either side of the detector, made of 66 million  $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$  pixels) followed by microstrip detectors (ten barrel layers, and three inner and nine forward disks on either side of the detector, with strips of pitch between 80 and  $180 \mu\text{m}$ ). The transverse momentum of muons matched to tracks reconstructed in the silicon detector is measured with a resolution better than 1.5% for  $p_T$  values smaller than  $100 \text{ GeV}/c$  [24]. This high resolution is the result of the 3.8 T magnetic field and the high granularity of the silicon tracker.

In addition, CMS has extensive forward calorimetry, including two steel and quartz-fibre Cherenkov hadron forward (HF) calorimeters, that cover the range  $2.9 < |\eta| < 5.2$ . These detectors are used in the present analysis to select events and to determine the centrality of PbPb collisions, as described in the next section.

## 3 Data selections

### 3.1 Event selection and centrality

To select purely inelastic hadronic PbPb collisions, contributions from ultraperipheral collisions and noncollision beam backgrounds are removed, as described in Ref. [25]. Events are selected if they contain a primary vertex built from at least two tracks, and at least three signals (one in the case of pp collisions) in HF towers on each side of the interaction point with deposited energies of at least 3 GeV in each tower. To further suppress beam-gas events, the distribution of hits in the pixel detector along the beam direction is required to be compatible with particles originating from the event vertex. These criteria select  $(97 \pm 3)\%$  of the inelastic hadronic PbPb collisions [25], corresponding to an efficiency-corrected number of minimum bias (MB) events  $N_{\text{MB}} = (1.16 \pm 0.04) \times 10^9$  for the analyzed sample. The pp data correspond to an integrated luminosity of  $5.4 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ , known to an accuracy of 3.7% coming from the uncertainty in the calibration based on a van der Meer scan [26].

The measurements are based on events that were first selected by the Level-1 trigger, a hardware-based system that uses information from the muon detectors and calorimeters. The presence of at least two muons was required, with no selection applied on their momenta. The events were then further filtered using a software-based high-level trigger, and rejected if muons were poorly reconstructed, hence likely to be misidentified. The pp and PbPb data were collected using the same trigger logic.

The centrality of PbPb collisions is defined as the fraction of the total number of inelastic hadronic collisions, with 0% representing collisions with the largest overlap of the two nuclei. This fraction is determined from the distribution of total energy in both HF calorimeters. Variables related to the centrality, such as the number of nucleons participating in the collision ( $N_{\text{part}}$ ) and the nuclear overlap function ( $T_{\text{AA}}$ ) [27], are estimated using a Glauber model

simulation described in Ref. [25].

It is to be noted that the PbPb hadronic cross section ( $7.65 \pm 0.42$  b) computed with this Glauber simulation corresponds to an integrated luminosity of  $152 \pm 9 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ , compatible within 1.2 sigma with the experimental value of  $166 \pm 8 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  based on the van der Meer scan. The value of  $T_{\text{AA}}$  at a given centrality is equal to the number of binary NN collisions divided by the NN cross section and can be interpreted as the NN-equivalent integrated luminosity per heavy ion collision. The mean values of  $T_{\text{AA}}$  and  $N_{\text{part}}$  are presented in Table 1 for the narrow centrality bins used in the Y(1S) analysis, the wider bins used in the Y(2S) analysis, and the centrality-integrated estimate. The uncertainty on  $T_{\text{AA}}$  is computed by varying the Glauber parameters and the event selection inefficiency, as described in Ref. [25]. Also presented is the root-mean-square (RMS) of the  $N_{\text{part}}$  distribution in each bin. In this Letter,  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$  is used to show the centrality dependence of the measurements, while  $T_{\text{AA}}$  directly enters into the nuclear modification factor calculation:  $R_{\text{AA}} = N_{\text{PbPb}} / (T_{\text{AA}} \sigma_{\text{pp}})$  where  $N_{\text{PbPb}}$  is the number of Y produced per PbPb collision and  $\sigma_{\text{pp}}$  the inelastic pp cross section.

Table 1: Average values of the number of participating nucleons ( $N_{\text{part}}$ , with the root-mean-square of its distribution in each bin), and nuclear overlap function ( $T_{\text{AA}}$ , with its systematic uncertainty) for the Y(1S) (upper), Y(2S) (middle) and centrality-integrated binning (last row).

Centrality (%)	$\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ (RMS)	$\langle T_{\text{AA}} \rangle$ ( $\text{mb}^{-1}$ )
0–5	381 (19)	$25.9 \pm 1.1$
5–10	329 (22)	$20.5 \pm 0.9$
10–20	261 (30)	$14.5 \pm 0.76$
20–30	187 (23)	$8.80 \pm 0.58$
30–40	130 (18)	$5.09 \pm 0.43$
40–50	86.3 (13.6)	$2.75 \pm 0.30$
50–70	42.0 (14.4)	$0.985 \pm 0.145$
70–100	8.8 (6.1)	$0.130 \pm 0.020$
0–10	355 (33)	$23.2 \pm 1.0$
10–30	224 (46)	$11.6 \pm 0.7$
30–50	108 (27)	$3.92 \pm 0.37$
50–100	22.1 (19.3)	$0.47 \pm 0.07$
0–100	113 (115)	$5.67 \pm 0.32$

### 3.2 Muon selection

Muons are reconstructed using a global fit to a track in the muon detectors that is matched to a track in the silicon tracker. The offline muon reconstruction algorithm used for the PbPb data has been improved relative to that used previously [18]. The efficiency has been increased by running multiple iterations in the pattern recognition step, raising the number of reconstructed Y(1S) candidates by approximately 35%. Background muons from cosmic rays and heavy-quark semileptonic decays are rejected by imposing a set of selection criteria on each muon track. These criteria are based on previous studies of the performance of the muon reconstruction algorithm [28]. To ensure a good  $p_{\text{T}}$  measurement, more than 10 hits are requested in the tracker, and the  $\chi^2$  per number of degrees of freedom of the trajectory fits based on the tracker only (tracker and muon detectors) is limited to be less than 4 (10). To further reject cosmic ray muons and muons from hadron decays in flight, the track is required to have a hit in at least one pixel detector layer, and a respective transverse (longitudinal) distance of closest approach of less than 3 (15) cm from the measured primary vertex. Pairs of oppositely charged muons are

considered when the  $\chi^2$  fit probability of the tracks originating from a common vertex exceeds 1%.

For the Y(2S) and Y(3S) analyses, the transverse momentum of each muon ( $p_T^\mu$ ) is required to be above  $4\text{ GeV}/c$ , as in previous publications [15, 17, 18], while one of them is relaxed down to  $3.5\text{ GeV}/c$  for the Y(1S) analysis. Reducing this  $p_T$  threshold raises the Y(1S) yield by approximately 40%, and its statistical significance by up to 50%, depending on the  $p_T$  and  $y$  of the dimuon system. Relaxing the criterion on the second muon was also considered then discarded, since it did not significantly raise the acceptance for the Y states. The resulting invariant mass distributions are shown on Fig. 1 for the entire pp and PbPb data samples.

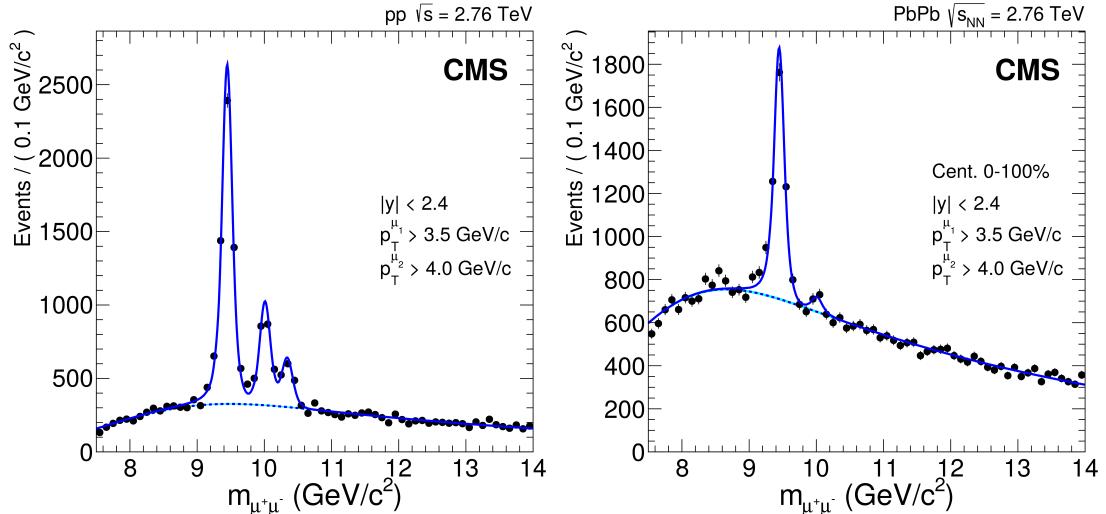


Figure 1: Dimuon invariant mass distributions in pp (left) and centrality-integrated PbPb (right) data at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$ , for muon pairs having one  $p_T$  greater than  $4\text{ GeV}/c$  and the other greater than  $3.5\text{ GeV}/c$ . The solid (signal + background) and dashed (background only) lines show the result of fits described in the text.

## 4 Analysis

### 4.1 Signal extraction

To extract the Y(1S), Y(2S), and Y(3S) meson yields, unbinned maximum likelihood fits to the  $\mu^+\mu^-$  invariant mass spectra are performed between  $7.5$  and  $14\text{ GeV}/c^2$ . The results for the  $p_T$ -,  $y$ - and centrality-integrated case are displayed as solid lines on Fig. 1. Each Y resonance is modelled by the sum of two Crystal Ball (CB) functions [29] with common mean. The CB functions are Gaussian resolution functions with the low-side tail replaced by a power law describing final-state radiation. This choice was guided by simulation studies, as well as analyses of large pp event samples collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$  [30]. Given the relatively large statistical uncertainties, the only signal model parameters that are left free in the fit are the mean of the Y(1S) peak, and the Y(1S), Y(2S) and Y(3S) meson yields. The other parameters, such as the width of the Y(1S) peak are fixed in every bin to the corresponding value obtained from simulations. The mean and width of the CB functions describing the Y(2S) and Y(3S) peaks are set by the fitted Y(1S) peak mean and the fixed Y(1S) width, respectively, multiplied by the world-average mass ratio [31]. The parameters describing the tail of the CB function are fixed to values obtained from simulations, kept common in the three Y states, then allowed to vary when computing the associated systematic uncertainties. The background distribution is

modelled by an exponential function multiplied by an error function describing the low-mass turn-on, with all four parameters left free in the fit.

With one muon having  $p_T$  greater than  $4\text{ GeV}/c$  and the other greater than  $3.5\text{ GeV}/c$ , this fitting procedure results in  $Y(1S)$  meson yields and statistical uncertainties of  $2534 \pm 76$  and  $5014 \pm 87$  in centrality-integrated PbPb and pp collisions, respectively. With both muons' transverse momenta above  $4\text{ GeV}/c$ , it yields  $173 \pm 41$  for  $Y(2S)$  and  $7 \pm 38$  for  $Y(3S)$  (hence unobserved) in PbPb collisions, and  $1214 \pm 51$  for  $Y(2S)$  and  $618 \pm 44$  for  $Y(3S)$  states in pp collisions.

## 4.2 Acceptance and efficiency

To correct yields for acceptance and efficiency in the two data samples, the three  $Y$  states have been simulated using the PYTHIA 6.412 generator [32] and embedded in PbPb events simulated with HYDJET 1.8 [33], producing Monte Carlo (MC) events with the same settings as in Ref. [18], including radiative tails handled by PHOTOS [34]. Acceptance is defined as the fraction of  $Y$  in the  $|y| < 2.4$  range that decay into two muons, each with  $|\eta^\mu| < 2.4$ , and  $p_T^{\mu_2} > 4\text{ GeV}/c$  and  $p_T^{\mu_1} > 3.5$  or  $4\text{ GeV}/c$  for the  $Y(1S)$  and  $Y(2S)/Y(3S)$  states, respectively. For the  $Y(1S)$  state, the acceptance over the analyzed phase space averages to 35%. For all three  $Y$  states, the acceptance is constant over most of the rapidity range, with a drop at large  $|y|$ . When the  $Y$  meson has  $p_T \approx 5\text{ GeV}/c$ , the lower  $p_T$  decay muon often falls below the required momentum to reach the muon detector, resulting in a drop in acceptance for intermediate  $p_T$ . For  $Y(2S)$  and  $Y(3S)$  states, where  $p_T$  for both muons is required to be above  $4\text{ GeV}/c$ , the acceptance is 28 and 33%, respectively. Within this acceptance, the average reconstruction and trigger efficiencies are 68, 74 and 75% for the  $Y(1S)$ ,  $Y(2S)$ , and  $Y(3S)$  states, respectively. The slightly lower efficiency for the  $Y(1S)$  state arises from including lower- $p_T$  muons, which have smaller reconstruction efficiencies, in particular at midrapidity.

The individual components of the efficiency are crosschecked using collision data and muons from  $J/\psi$  meson decays, with a technique called tag-and-probe, similar to the one described in Ref. [30]. The method consists of fitting the  $J/\psi$  candidates in data and MC samples, with and without applying the probed selection criterion on one of the muons. The muon reconstruction, identification, and trigger efficiencies in the muon detectors are probed by testing the selection response in a sample collected with single-muon triggers. The small discrepancies observed between the results for data and simulation are used to determine  $p_T$ - and  $\eta$ -dependent single-muon correction factors that are applied to muons in the simulation. The net correction factors to the  $Y$  meson yields range from 3 to 18%, the largest being located at low  $p_T$  or at large  $|y|$ . The tracker efficiency, larger than 99%, is also evaluated with this method by checking the presence of a track for muons that are primarily reconstructed in the muon detectors. The corresponding uncertainty is evaluated to be 0.3 and 0.6% for each muon, for the pp and PbPb data, respectively.

## 4.3 Systematic uncertainties

The uncertainty from the fitting procedure is estimated by performing seven changes in the fitting functions. Five of them consist of releasing one by one the originally fixed signal-shape parameters, to accommodate for possible imperfections in the simulation. The other two changes consist of adding to the default background function a first- or second-order Chebychev polynomial. The maxima of the five signal and of the two background variations are summed in quadrature, yielding systematic uncertainties from 4 to 25% in the PbPb data and from 1 to 10% in the pp data, for the  $Y(1S)$  meson yield.

The systematic uncertainty from the acceptance and efficiency estimation includes changes of

the generated  $p_T$  and  $y$  spectra, as well as variations of the distribution of Y candidates across event centrality, within limits imposed by the data themselves. These are propagated into bin-by-bin systematic uncertainties of 0.7 and 1.1% on average, in pp and PbPb collisions, respectively.

Single-muon efficiencies obtained from the tag-and-probe method are assigned a systematic uncertainty from varying requirements for the tag selection, the dimuon mass range, and the distributions of the invariant mass peak and the underlying backgrounds. The maximum deviation in each  $p_T^\mu$  and  $\eta^\mu$  interval is retained as the systematic uncertainty on the single-muon correction factors. Next, the single-muon correction factors are changed within their statistical uncertainties derived from data. To do so, one hundred variations of the single-muon efficiencies are computed, resulting in one hundred dimuon efficiency correction factors in each analysis bin. The RMS of the resulting efficiencies, summed in quadrature with the systematic uncertainty in the efficiency correction factors, represent the overall uncertainty in muon efficiency. The resulting systematic uncertainties range from 2.0 to 6.1% from midrapidity in pp collisions to the most forward bins in PbPb collisions. In addition, the uncertainty in the tracking efficiency of 0.3 and 0.6% for each track is considered as fully correlated and thus doubled for dimuon candidates, and taken as a global uncertainty (common to all points).

The relative uncertainties in the integrated luminosity of pp data (3.7%) or the number of PbPb MB events (3%) are also considered as global uncertainties. The uncertainties in the  $T_{AA}$  values are given in Table 1.

## 5 Results

### 5.1 Cross sections

Figures 2 and 3 show the differential cross sections as functions of  $|y|$  and  $p_T$  (per unit of rapidity), respectively, in pp (left) and PbPb (right) collisions. Measured yields are corrected for the acceptance and efficiency, then divided by the width of the bin in consideration. To put the pp and PbPb data on a comparable scale, the corrected yields are normalized by the measured integrated luminosity in pp collisions, and by the product of the number of corresponding MB events and the centrality-integrated  $T_{AA}$  value for PbPb collisions. The statistical uncertainties in pp collisions allow a measurement for the three states using the same binning: five bins in  $p_T$  with edges at 0, 2.5, 5.0, 8.0, 12.0, and 20.0 GeV/c, and six equal bins in  $|y|$  from 0 to 2.4. In PbPb collisions, that same binning can be used for the Y(1S) analysis, but wider bins are necessary in the Y(2S) case: three bins in  $p_T$  with edges at 0, 5, 12 and 20 GeV/c, and two bins in  $y$ . The Y(3S) state is not observed in PbPb collisions, and an upper limit is obtained for the  $p_T$ -,  $y$ - and centrality-integrated yield. The corresponding global (fully correlated) uncertainties (not shown in the plots) include the uncertainty due to the integrated luminosity in pp data, the uncertainties due to  $T_{AA}$  and the number of MB events in PbPb data, and the uncertainty in the tracking efficiency in both cases.

### 5.2 Nuclear modification factors

Nuclear modification factors,  $R_{AA}$ , obtained by dividing the PbPb yields by the product of the  $T_{AA}$  values and the pp cross sections, are shown on Fig. 4 as a function of the Y meson  $p_T$  (left) and  $|y|$  (right). The global (fully correlated) uncertainty here includes the uncertainties in tracking efficiency, the integrated luminosity of the pp data, the number of MB PbPb events, and the centrality-integrated  $T_{AA}$  value. The  $R_{AA}$  results show a suppression of a factor of  $\approx 2$  and 8 for Y(1S) and Y(2S) states, respectively. No pronounced dependence on the Y meson

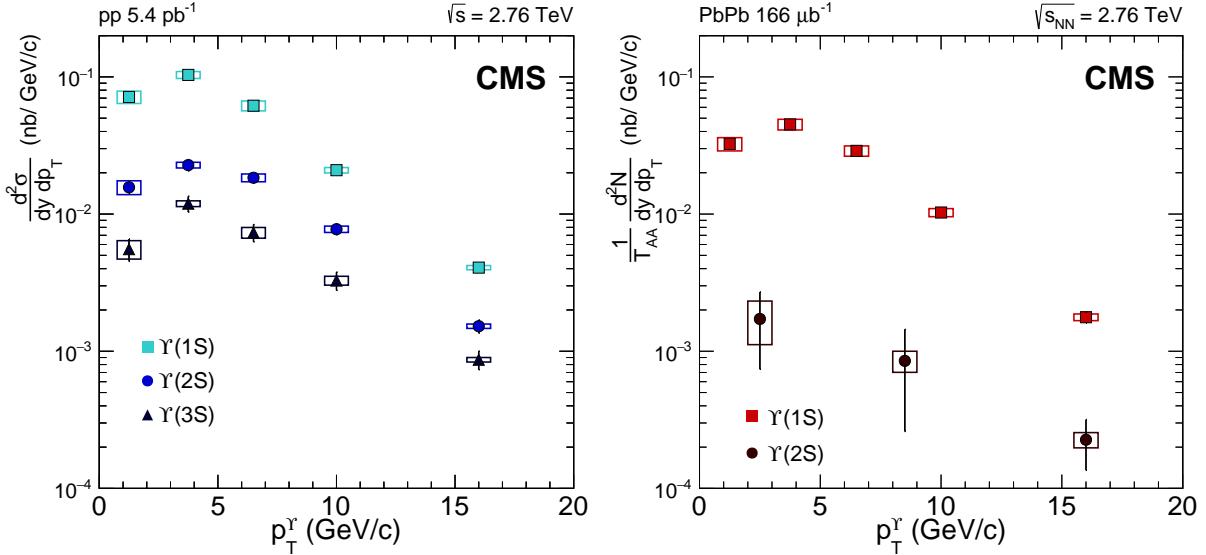


Figure 2: Differential cross section for Y states as a function of their transverse momentum and per unit of rapidity in pp (left) and PbPb (right) collisions. Statistical (systematic) uncertainties are displayed as error bars (boxes). Global relative uncertainties of 3.7% (pp) and 7.2% (PbPb) are not displayed.

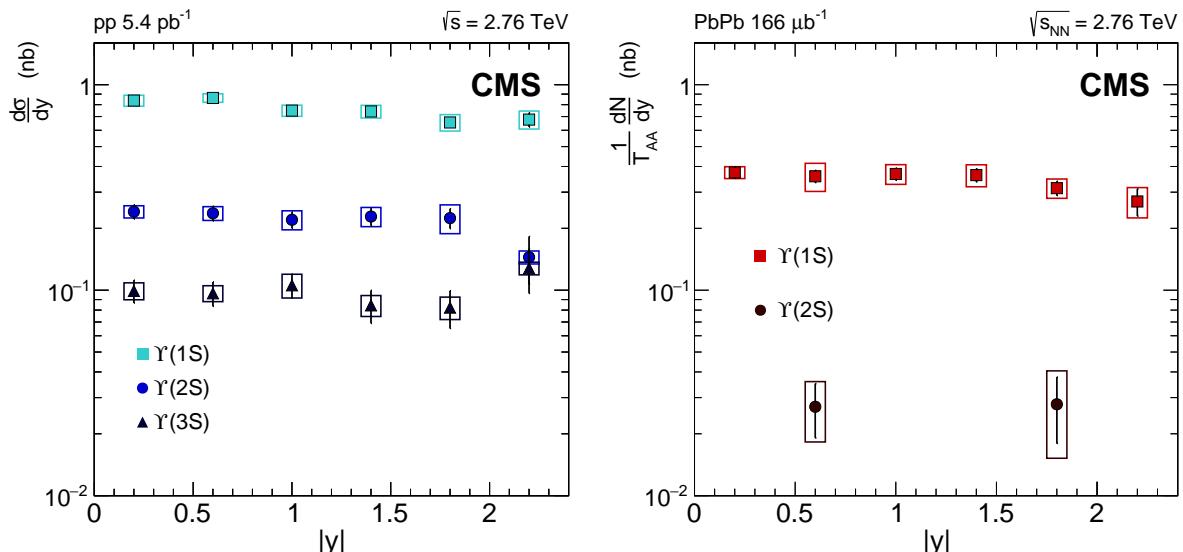


Figure 3: Differential cross section for Y states as a function of their rapidity and integrated over transverse momentum in pp (left) and PbPb (right) collisions. Statistical (systematic) uncertainties are displayed as error bars (boxes). Global relative uncertainties of 3.7% (pp) and 7.2% (PbPb) are not displayed.

kinematics is observed, the values being constant within uncertainties as a function of both  $p_T$  and  $y$ .

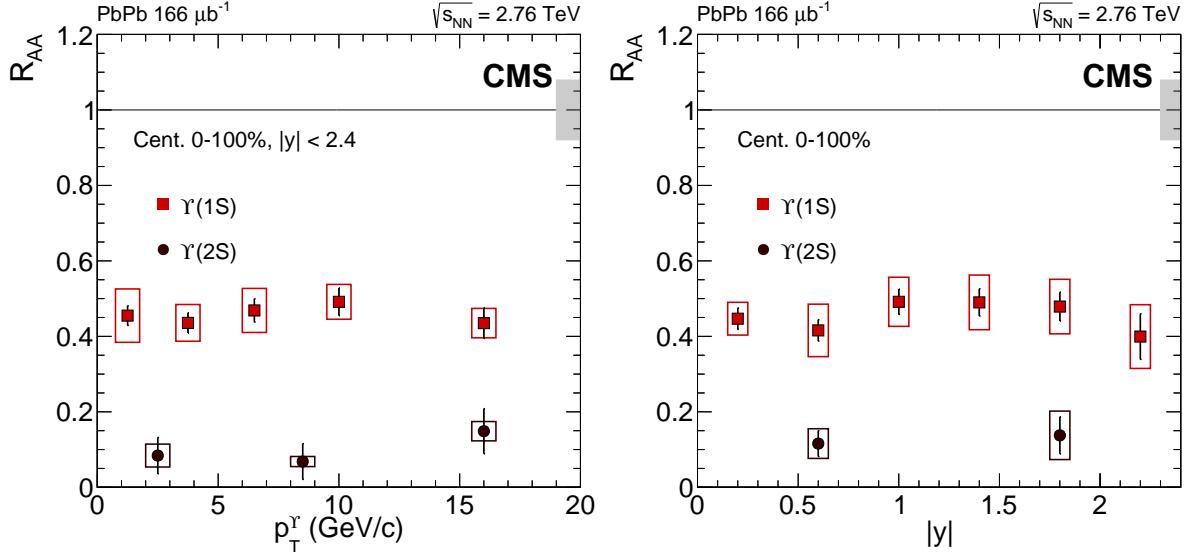


Figure 4: Nuclear modification factor for  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  states in PbPb collisions as a function of  $p_T$  (left) and  $|y|$  (right). Statistical (systematic) uncertainties are displayed as error bars (boxes), while the global (fully correlated) uncertainty (7.9%) is displayed as a grey box at unity.

Figure 5 shows  $R_{AA}$  as a function of centrality, displayed as the average number of participating nucleons,  $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ . The global (fully correlated) uncertainties come from the uncertainty in the pp cross sections (which differ for each  $\Upsilon$  state), the number of MB PbPb collisions and the PbPb tracking efficiency. The noticeable centrality dependence, already observed in Ref. [18], is mapped out with more precision. The  $R_{AA}$  values integrated over centrality for the three  $\Upsilon$  states are shown in the side panel of Fig. 5.

The lack of observation of the  $\Upsilon(3S)$  state in PbPb data provides an upper limit on  $R_{AA}$ , using the Feldman–Cousins prescription [35]. The centrality-integrated  $R_{AA}$  values for the three states are:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{AA}(\Upsilon(1S)) &= 0.453 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.048; \\ R_{AA}(\Upsilon(2S)) &= 0.119 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.015; \\ R_{AA}(\Upsilon(3S)) &< 0.145 \text{ at a 95\% confidence level,} \end{aligned}$$

with the first and second uncertainties being one standard deviation statistical and systematic, respectively. These observations are consistent with a sequential melting scenario for the  $\Upsilon$  states, as described in Refs. [12, 36].

## 6 Summary

The  $\Upsilon(1S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(2S)$ , and  $\Upsilon(3S)$  yields have been measured in PbPb and pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$  with the CMS detector, using integrated luminosities of  $166 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  and  $5.4 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ , respectively. For the first time, differential production cross sections are derived for individual  $\Upsilon$  states as functions of their rapidity and transverse momentum in heavy ion collisions. The  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  states are suppressed in PbPb relative to pp collisions scaled by the number of nucleon-nucleon collisions, by factors of  $\approx 2$  and  $8$ , respectively, while the absence of a significant  $\Upsilon(3S)$  signal corresponds to a suppression by a factor larger than  $\approx 7$  at a 95% confidence

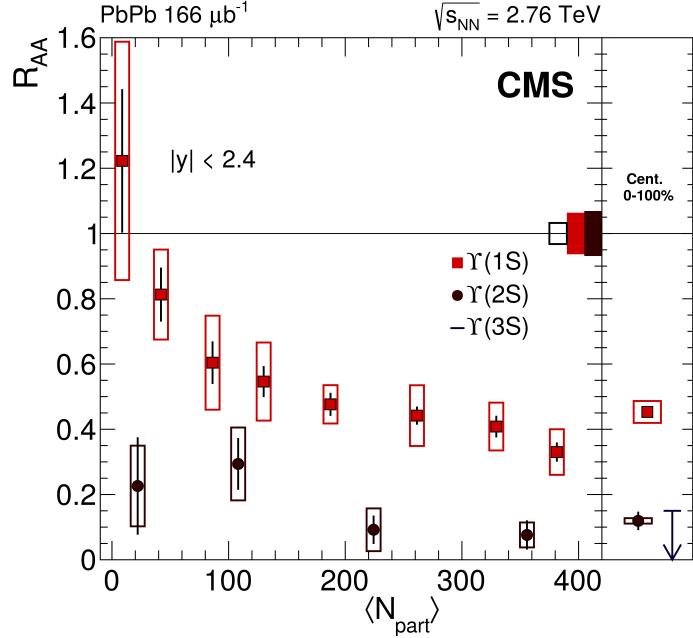


Figure 5: Nuclear modification factors for  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  meson production in  $PbPb$  collisions, as a function of centrality, displayed as the average number of participating nucleons. The upper limit derived on the nuclear modification factor for  $\Upsilon(3S)$  is represented with an arrow in the centrality integrated panel. Statistical (systematic) uncertainties are displayed as error bars (boxes), while the global (fully correlated) uncertainties from the  $PbPb$  data (3.2%) or from the  $pp$  reference (6.3 and 6.6% for  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  states, respectively) are displayed at unity as empty, filled red, and filled black boxes, respectively.

level. While a strong centrality dependence of the suppression is found for the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  and  $\Upsilon(2S)$  states, no clear dependence is observed as a function of either transverse momentum or rapidity. The level of suppression measured in this analysis is compatible with theoretical models of a sequential melting of quarkonium states in a hot medium.

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- 17: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
- 18: Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
- 19: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- 20: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 21: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 22: Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
- 23: Also at University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
- 24: Also at Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, India
- 25: Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India
- 26: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 27: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
- 28: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 29: Also at University of Tehran, Department of Engineering Science, Tehran, Iran
- 30: Also at Yazd University, Yazd, Iran
- 31: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
- 32: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 33: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
- 34: Also at International Islamic University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 35: Also at Malaysian Nuclear Agency, MOSTI, Kajang, Malaysia
- 36: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico city, Mexico

- 37: Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland  
38: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia  
39: Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia  
40: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia  
41: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA  
42: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia  
43: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia  
44: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia  
45: Also at INFN Sezione di Roma; Università di Roma, Roma, Italy  
46: Also at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia  
47: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy  
48: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece  
49: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia  
50: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia  
51: Also at Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland  
52: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey  
53: Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey  
54: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey  
55: Also at Cag University, Mersin, Turkey  
56: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey  
57: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey  
58: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey  
59: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey  
60: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey  
61: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey  
62: Also at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey  
63: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey  
64: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom  
65: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom  
66: Also at Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, La Laguna, Spain  
67: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA  
68: Also at Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA  
69: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey  
70: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey  
71: Now at The Catholic University of America, Washington, USA  
72: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar  
73: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea