

BPH-15-005 Measurement of quarkonium production cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

—Supplemental material—

Dimuon invariant mass and lifetime distributions, numerical values of differential cross section, and correction factors for alternative polarization scenarios

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Abstract

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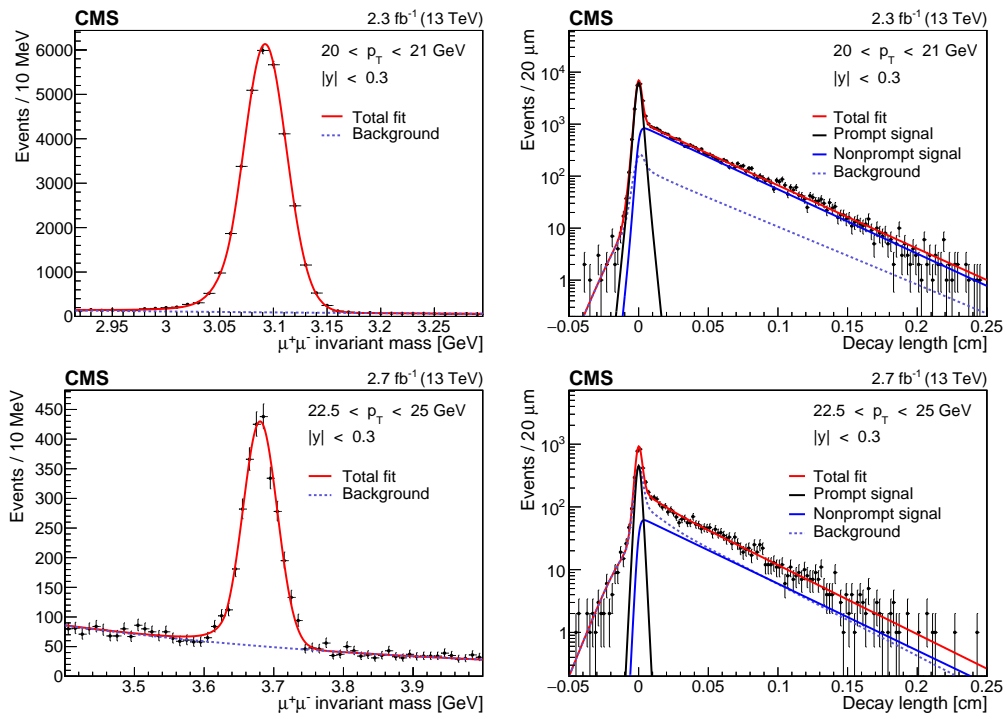


Figure 1: Examples of fits of the dimuon invariant mass (left) and decay length (right) distributions for J/ψ (upper row) and $\psi(2S)$ (lower row) candidate events in the p_T and $|y|$ ranges given in the plots. The results from the total fit and from the various components included in the fit are shown.

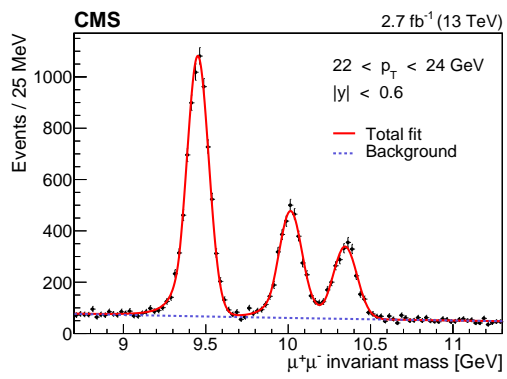


Figure 2: Examples of a fit of the dimuon invariant mass distribution for the $\Upsilon(nS)$ candidate events in the p_T and $|y|$ ranges given in the plot. The results from the total fit and for the background component are shown.

Table 1: Double-differential cross section times the dimuon branching fraction of the J/ψ meson for different ranges of p_T , in bins of $|\eta|$ and for the full $|\eta|$ range, for the unpolarized decay hypothesis, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent. The average p_T value in each bin is also given. The global uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of 2.3% is not included in the systematic uncertainties.

p_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$ \eta < 0.3$		$0.3 < \eta < 0.6$		$0.6 < \eta < 0.9$		$0.9 < \eta < 1.2$		$ \eta < 1.2$						
		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %			
20-21	20.5	4.68E+01	1.7	5.3	4.63E+01	1.3	4.6	4.47E+01	1.2	4.5	4.51E+01	1.3	4.6	4.58E+01	0.7	4.6
21-22	21.5	3.52E+01	1.3	5.4	3.65E+01	1.2	4.8	3.52E+01	1.2	4.6	3.42E+01	1.3	4.8	3.53E+01	0.6	4.8
22-23	22.5	2.72E+01	1.4	5.2	2.80E+01	1.3	4.5	2.75E+01	1.3	4.4	2.69E+01	1.3	4.6	2.74E+01	0.7	4.6
23-24	23.5	2.14E+01	1.5	5.0	2.25E+01	1.4	4.5	2.18E+01	1.4	4.3	2.12E+01	1.5	4.4	2.18E+01	0.7	4.5
24-25	24.5	1.80E+01	1.6	5.0	1.81E+01	1.5	4.5	1.76E+01	1.5	4.3	1.66E+01	1.6	4.5	1.76E+01	0.8	4.5
25-26	25.5	1.46E+01	1.8	5.0	1.50E+01	1.7	4.5	1.38E+01	1.7	4.3	1.39E+01	1.8	4.5	1.43E+01	0.9	4.5
26-27	26.5	1.21E+01	1.9	5.1	1.22E+01	1.8	4.4	1.13E+01	1.9	4.3	1.11E+01	1.9	4.5	1.17E+01	0.9	4.5
27-28	27.5	1.00E+01	2.1	5.0	1.00E+01	2.0	4.4	9.76E+00	2.0	4.3	9.17E+00	2.1	4.5	9.75E+00	1.0	4.5
28-29	28.5	8.14E+00	2.3	5.1	8.31E+00	2.2	4.5	7.88E+00	2.2	4.3	7.67E+00	2.3	4.5	7.99E+00	1.1	4.5
29-30	29.5	6.68E+00	2.5	5.2	6.92E+00	2.4	4.5	6.78E+00	2.4	4.4	6.39E+00	2.5	4.6	6.70E+00	1.2	4.5
30-32	31.0	5.47E+00	1.9	5.2	5.44E+00	1.9	4.5	5.03E+00	1.9	4.3	4.91E+00	2.0	4.6	5.20E+00	1.0	4.6
32-34	33.0	3.84E+00	2.3	5.4	3.84E+00	2.2	4.6	3.72E+00	2.2	4.4	3.50E+00	2.3	4.8	3.72E+00	1.1	4.7
34-36	35.0	2.78E+00	2.7	5.7	2.84E+00	2.5	4.9	2.76E+00	2.5	4.9	2.62E+00	2.7	5.1	2.75E+00	1.3	5.0
36-38	37.0	2.12E+00	3.1	6.2	2.03E+00	2.9	5.4	2.02E+00	3.0	5.3	1.85E+00	3.1	5.6	2.00E+00	1.5	5.5
38-42	39.8	1.45E+00	2.6	6.4	1.40E+00	2.5	5.7	1.39E+00	2.5	5.6	1.33E+00	2.6	5.9	1.39E+00	1.3	5.8
42-46	43.8	8.33E-01	3.3	6.9	8.33E-01	3.2	6.1	7.74E-01	3.3	5.9	7.47E-01	3.4	6.5	7.96E-01	1.7	6.2
46-50	47.8	5.34E-01	4.2	7.0	5.48E-01	4.0	6.1	4.96E-01	4.2	6.1	4.54E-01	4.5	6.7	5.08E-01	2.1	6.3
50-60	54.2	2.79E-01	3.7	7.8	2.74E-01	3.5	7.1	2.49E-01	3.7	7.1	2.14E-01	4.1	7.7	2.54E-01	1.9	7.2
60-75	66.0	8.96E-02	5.4	8.0	9.05E-02	5.0	6.9	8.23E-02	5.6	6.9	6.64E-02	6.2	8.2	8.28E-02	2.7	7.3
75-95	82.7	2.54E-02	9.0	7.7	2.62E-02	8.5	6.4	2.37E-02	8.7	6.4	2.03E-02	9.6	7.6	2.39E-02	4.4	6.3
95-120	104.7	8.37E-03	15	8.3	8.56E-03	15	8.2	7.16E-03	15	7.3	5.61E-03	19	9.1	7.42E-03	7.7	7.9
120-150	131.1													1.53E-03	17	7.9

Table 2: Double-differential cross section times the dimuon branching fraction of the $\psi(2S)$ meson for different ranges of p_T , in bins of $|\eta|$ and for the full $|\eta|$ range, for the unpolarized decay hypothesis, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent. The average p_T value in each bin is also given. The global uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of 2.3% is not included in the systematic uncertainties.

p_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$ \eta < 0.3$		$0.3 < \eta < 0.6$		$0.6 < \eta < 0.9$		$0.9 < \eta < 1.2$		$ \eta < 1.2$						
		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %			
20-22	21.1	1.62E+00	3.3	5.4	1.65E+00	3.3	5.5	1.67E+00	3.2	5.0	1.58E+00	3.6	5.8	1.63E+00	1.6	5.8
22-25	23.7	9.46E-01	4.2	5.0	8.90E-01	4.4	5.0	1.03E+00	3.9	4.6	8.30E-01	4.8	5.3	9.19E-01	2.1	5.4
25-28	26.2	5.23E-01	5.6	5.0	5.12E-01	5.7	5.2	5.23E-01	5.3	4.4	4.89E-01	6.1	6.7	5.10E-01	2.8	6.8
28-30	28.7	3.45E-01	6.9	5.4	3.77E-01	6.3	5.6	3.08E-01	7.3	5.0	3.55E-01	6.8	6.7	3.45E-01	3.3	6.8
30-35	32.2	1.94E-01	6.4	6.1	2.04E-01	6.2	7.0	1.82E-01	6.6	6.2	1.46E-01	8.2	11	1.80E-01	3.3	11
35-40	37.2	9.68E-02	9.2	7.3	8.87E-02	9.1	8.1	8.42E-02	9.2	9.0	7.22E-02	11	12	8.46E-02	4.7	12
40-55	45.7	2.93E-02	9.3	7.5	2.87E-02	9.4	8.2	2.90E-02	9.6	9.1	2.63E-02	11	12	2.81E-02	4.8	12
55-75	62.5	4.75E-03	66	12	5.07E-03	21	15	4.82E-03	10	15	6.59E-03	18	17	4.97E-03	11	16
75-100	84.2	1.01E-03	48	18	1.20E-03	17	17	1.24E-03	23	18	8.81E-04	23	20	1.08E-03	6.6	20
100-130	111.0													2.85E-04	24	20

Table 3: Double-differential cross section times the dimuon branching fraction of the $\Upsilon(1S)$ meson for different ranges of p_T , in bins of $|\eta|$ and for the full $|\eta|$ range, for the unpolarized decay hypothesis, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent. The average p_T value in each bin is also given. The global uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of 2.3% is not included in the systematic uncertainties.

p_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$ \eta < 0.6$				$0.6 < \eta < 1.2$				$ \eta < 1.2$			
		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	
20-22	20.9	5.76E+00	1.7	7.1	5.46E+00	1.7	7.8	5.62E+00	0.9	7.3			
22-24	22.9	3.60E+00	1.6	6.0	3.77E+00	2.1	6.7	3.68E+00	1.1	6.3			
24-26	25.0	2.50E+00	1.9	5.3	2.44E+00	2.1	6.1	2.47E+00	1.3	5.6			
26-28	26.9	1.72E+00	2.2	4.8	1.75E+00	2.5	5.3	1.73E+00	1.5	4.9			
28-30	29.0	1.19E+00	2.6	4.9	1.21E+00	3.1	5.2	1.20E+00	1.8	4.9			
30-32	31.0	8.50E-01	3.5	4.9	8.62E-01	3.5	5.3	8.55E-01	2.1	5.1			
32-34	33.0	6.43E-01	4.0	4.9	6.26E-01	4.1	5.0	6.36E-01	2.4	4.8			
34-36	35.0	4.88E-01	4.2	4.7	4.55E-01	5.1	5.4	4.72E-01	2.8	5.3			
36-38	37.0	3.52E-01	5.2	4.8	3.12E-01	6.0	6.1	3.32E-01	3.4	5.8			
38-40	39.0	2.37E-01	6.1	5.0	2.65E-01	6.5	6.2	2.51E-01	3.9	6.0			
40-43	41.4	2.17E-01	5.4	5.4	1.91E-01	5.7	5.1	2.04E-01	3.5	4.8			
43-46	44.4	1.39E-01	6.0	5.5	1.17E-01	7.3	5.0	1.28E-01	4.3	4.9			
46-50	47.9	7.87E-02	7.0	5.2	8.25E-02	7.0	5.1	8.07E-02	4.6	4.6			
50-55	52.3	5.36E-02	7.4	5.0	4.96E-02	8.2	5.2	5.16E-02	5.2	4.7			
55-60	57.3	3.72E-02	8.8	5.4	2.96E-02	11	5.6	3.33E-02	6.5	4.8			
60-70	64.3	1.51E-02	10	5.2	1.72E-02	11	5.6	1.62E-02	6.8	5.1			
70-100	80.5	3.83E-03	12	5.4	4.85E-03	12	5.6	4.32E-03	7.7	4.7			
100-130	111.5							6.48E-04	20	4.7			

Table 4: Double-differential cross section times the dimuon branching fraction of the $\Upsilon(2S)$ meson for different ranges of p_T , in bins of $|\eta|$ and for the full $|\eta|$ range, for the unpolarized decay hypothesis, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent. The average p_T value in each bin is also given. The global uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of 2.3% is not included in the systematic uncertainties.

p_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$ \eta < 0.6$				$0.6 < \eta < 1.2$				$ \eta < 1.2$			
		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	%	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	%	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	%
20–22	20.9	2.45E+00	2.6	6.1	2.30E+00	2.7	6.9	2.38E+00	1.4	6.4			
22–24	22.9	1.55E+00	2.3	5.7	1.60E+00	3.3	7.1	1.57E+00	1.7	6.8			
24–26	25.0	1.15E+00	2.7	5.2	1.16E+00	3.1	6.1	1.16E+00	1.9	5.8			
26–28	26.9	7.54E-01	3.3	4.9	8.27E-01	3.7	5.9	7.89E-01	2.3	5.6			
28–30	29.0	5.51E-01	3.7	5.0	5.39E-01	4.6	5.8	5.45E-01	2.7	5.5			
30–32	31.0	4.02E-01	4.8	5.4	4.28E-01	5.2	6.5	4.14E-01	3.1	6.3			
32–34	33.0	3.04E-01	5.8	6.0	3.31E-01	5.8	5.7	3.18E-01	3.6	5.5			
34–36	35.0	2.36E-01	5.9	4.8	2.47E-01	7.6	6.2	2.41E-01	4.1	6.0			
36–38	37.0	1.54E-01	7.2	4.7	1.61E-01	8.3	6.0	1.57E-01	5.0	5.6			
38–40	39.0	1.28E-01	7.8	4.9	1.23E-01	9.4	5.8	1.26E-01	5.7	5.6			
40–43	41.4	9.52E-02	7.6	5.2	1.03E-01	8.0	5.4	9.89E-02	5.0	5.1			
43–46	44.4	6.83E-02	8.3	4.9	5.68E-02	11	5.0	6.19E-02	6.4	4.7			
46–50	47.9	4.53E-02	9.1	4.8	3.32E-02	12	5.4	3.93E-02	6.9	5.0			
50–55	52.3	2.81E-02	9.9	5.1	2.57E-02	12	5.4	2.68E-02	7.3	4.9			
55–60	57.3	2.00E-02	11	5.5	1.77E-02	14	5.8	1.88E-02	8.6	5.1			
60–70	64.3	8.99E-03	13	5.5	1.10E-02	13	6.3	9.96E-03	8.8	5.5			
70–100	80.5	1.91E-03	19	6.3	2.24E-03	17	7.1	2.08E-03	12	5.9			
100–130	111.5							5.79E-04	35	6.0			

Table 5: Double-differential cross section times the dimuon branching fraction of the $\Upsilon(3S)$ meson for different ranges of p_T , in bins of $|\eta|$ and for the full $|\eta|$ range, for the unpolarized decay hypothesis, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent. The average p_T value in each bin is also given. The global uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of 2.3% is not included in the systematic uncertainties.

p_T [GeV]	$\langle p_T \rangle$ [GeV]	$g d\sigma^2/dp_T d\eta$								
		$ \eta < 0.6$		$0.6 < \eta < 1.2$		$ \eta < 1.2$				
		[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %	[pb/GeV]	stat %	syst %
20-22	20.9	1.64E+00	3.3	7.3	1.55E+00	3.5	7.1	1.60E+00	1.8	6.7
22-24	22.9	1.08E+00	2.9	6.0	1.21E+00	4.0	6.5	1.13E+00	2.0	6.2
24-26	25.0	7.94E-01	3.4	6.2	7.81E-01	4.1	6.4	7.88E-01	2.4	6.1
26-28	26.9	5.72E-01	3.9	6.2	5.84E-01	4.8	6.6	5.79E-01	2.8	6.3
28-30	29.0	4.11E-01	4.5	5.8	3.79E-01	6.0	7.0	3.96E-01	3.3	6.8
30-32	31.0	2.93E-01	6.0	6.4	3.10E-01	6.6	7.3	3.01E-01	3.8	7.0
32-34	33.0	2.54E-01	6.9	6.1	2.13E-01	7.9	6.9	2.34E-01	4.3	6.8
34-36	35.0	1.82E-01	7.0	5.9	1.84E-01	9.7	8.1	1.82E-01	4.7	7.9
36-38	37.0	1.41E-01	7.9	5.8	1.27E-01	10	8.2	1.34E-01	5.4	8.0
38-40	39.0	1.16E-01	8.7	6.0	1.23E-01	11	8.0	1.19E-01	5.7	7.9
40-43	41.4	7.36E-02	9.4	6.4	7.23E-02	10	6.5	7.33E-02	6.1	6.1
43-46	44.4	4.46E-02	11	6.3	4.81E-02	13	6.0	4.59E-02	7.7	5.8
46-50	47.9	3.64E-02	11	6.8	2.84E-02	13	6.4	3.24E-02	7.7	6.0
50-55	52.3	2.22E-02	12	6.9	2.28E-02	13	7.2	2.24E-02	8.4	6.9
55-60	57.3	1.48E-02	14	8.1	1.35E-02	18	8.8	1.43E-02	11	8.3
60-70	64.3	6.34E-03	16	10	8.50E-03	17	11	7.36E-03	10	10
70-100	80.5	1.88E-03	17	13	2.10E-03	19	13	1.98E-03	12	13
100-130	111.5							2.30E-04	48	13

Table 6: Multiplicative scaling factors to obtain the J/ψ differential cross sections for different polarization scenarios ($\lambda_{\theta}^{\text{HX}} = +1, k, -1$) from the unpolarized cross section measurements given in Table 1. The value of k is taken equal to +0.10, and corresponds to an average over p_T of the CMS measurement [1].

p_T [GeV]	$ y < 0.3$		$0.3 < y < 0.6$		$0.6 < y < 0.9$		$0.9 < y < 1.2$		$ y < 1.2$	
	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$
20-21	1.20	1.02	1.17	1.01	1.18	1.02	1.18	1.02	1.19	1.02
21-22	1.19	1.02	1.17	1.01	1.18	1.02	1.17	1.02	1.18	1.02
22-23	1.19	1.02	1.16	1.01	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02
23-24	1.18	1.02	1.16	1.01	1.16	1.02	1.16	1.02	1.16	1.02
24-25	1.17	1.02	1.15	1.01	1.16	1.02	1.15	1.02	1.16	1.02
25-26	1.17	1.02	1.15	1.01	1.15	1.02	1.15	1.02	1.15	1.02
26-27	1.16	1.02	1.14	1.01	1.15	1.02	1.14	1.02	1.15	1.02
27-28	1.16	1.02	1.14	1.01	1.14	1.02	1.14	1.02	1.14	1.02
28-29	1.15	1.02	1.13	1.01	1.13	1.02	1.14	1.02	1.14	1.01
29-30	1.14	1.02	1.13	1.01	1.13	1.02	1.13	1.02	1.13	1.01
30-32	1.14	1.02	1.12	1.01	1.12	1.01	1.13	1.01	1.13	1.01
32-34	1.13	1.02	1.11	1.01	1.12	1.01	1.12	1.01	1.12	1.01
34-36	1.13	1.02	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.12	1.01
36-38	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.10	1.01	1.11	1.01
38-42	1.11	1.01	1.10	1.01	1.10	1.01	1.10	1.01	1.10	1.01
42-46	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.09	1.01
46-50	1.09	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.09	1.01
50-60	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.07	1.01
60-75	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.00	1.06	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.06	1.01
75-95	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.01
95-120	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.00
120-150										

Table 7: Multiplicative scaling factors to obtain the $\psi(2S)$ differential cross sections for different polarization scenarios ($\lambda_{\theta}^{\text{HX}} = +1, k, -1$) from the unpolarized cross section measurements given in Table 1. The value of k is taken equal to +0.03, and corresponds to an average over p_T of the CMS measurement [1].

p_T [GeV]	$ y < 0.3$		$0.3 < y < 0.6$		$0.6 < y < 0.9$		$0.9 < y < 1.2$		$ y < 1.2$	
	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$	$\lambda_{\theta}=+1$	$\lambda_{\theta}=k$
20-22	1.19	1.01	1.17	0.99	1.18	1.01	1.17	1.01	1.18	1.00
22-25	1.18	1.01	1.15	1.00	1.16	1.01	1.16	1.01	1.16	1.00
25-28	1.16	1.01	1.14	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.15	1.01	1.15	1.00
28-30	1.15	1.01	1.12	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.13	1.00
30-35	1.14	1.01	1.12	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.12	1.00
35-40	1.12	1.01	1.10	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.11	1.00
40-55	1.10	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.09	1.00
55-75	1.07	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.07	1.00
75-100	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.00
100-130										

Table 8: Multiplicative scaling factors to obtain the $\Upsilon(1S)$ differential cross sections for different polarization scenarios ($\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = +1, k, -1$) from the unpolarized cross section measurements given in Table 3. The parameter k corresponds to a linear interpolation of the CMS measured value of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ [2] as a function of p_T for $p_T < 50$ GeV. For $p_T > 50$ GeV, where no measurements of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ exist, k is taken as the average of all the measured values of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ for $p_T < 50$ GeV.

p_T [GeV]	$ y < 0.6$			$0.6 < y < 1.2$			$ y < 1.2$		
	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$
20–22	1.14	0.98	0.78	1.14	0.98	0.78	1.14	0.98	0.78
22–24	1.13	0.99	0.78	1.13	0.99	0.78	1.13	0.99	0.78
24–26	1.12	0.99	0.79	1.12	0.99	0.79	1.12	0.99	0.79
26–28	1.11	0.99	0.80	1.11	0.99	0.80	1.11	0.99	0.80
28–30	1.11	0.99	0.81	1.11	0.99	0.81	1.11	0.99	0.81
30–32	1.10	1.01	0.81	1.10	1.01	0.81	1.10	1.01	0.81
32–34	1.10	1.01	0.82	1.10	1.01	0.82	1.10	1.01	0.82
34–36	1.09	1.01	0.82	1.09	1.01	0.82	1.09	1.01	0.82
36–38	1.09	1.01	0.83	1.09	1.01	0.83	1.09	1.01	0.83
38–40	1.10	1.01	0.83	1.10	1.01	0.83	1.10	1.01	0.83
40–43	1.08	1.01	0.84	1.08	1.01	0.84	1.08	1.01	0.84
43–46	1.07	1.01	0.85	1.07	1.01	0.85	1.07	1.01	0.85
46–50	1.07	1.01	0.85	1.07	1.01	0.85	1.07	1.01	0.85
50–55	1.06	0.99	0.86	1.06	0.99	0.86	1.06	0.99	0.86
55–60	1.05	0.99	0.88	1.05	0.99	0.88	1.05	0.99	0.88
60–70	1.05	0.99	0.88	1.05	0.99	0.88	1.05	0.99	0.88
70–100	1.03	1.00	0.92	1.03	1.00	0.92	1.03	1.00	0.92
100–130							1.03	1.00	0.92

Table 9: Multiplicative scaling factors to obtain the $\Upsilon(2S)$ differential cross sections for different polarization scenarios ($\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = +1, k, -1$) from the unpolarized cross section measurements given in Table 4. The parameter k corresponds to a linear interpolation of the CMS measured value of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ [2] as a function of p_T for $p_T < 50$ GeV. For $p_T > 50$ GeV, where no measurements of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ exist, k is taken as the average of all the measured values of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ for $p_T < 50$ GeV.

p_T [GeV]	$ y < 0.6$			$0.6 < y < 1.2$			$ y < 1.2$		
	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$
20–22	1.14	1.03	0.78	1.14	1.03	0.78	1.14	1.03	0.78
22–24	1.13	1.03	0.79	1.13	1.03	0.79	1.13	1.03	0.79
24–26	1.12	1.03	0.79	1.12	1.03	0.79	1.12	1.03	0.79
26–28	1.11	1.03	0.80	1.11	1.03	0.80	1.11	1.03	0.80
28–30	1.11	1.03	0.81	1.11	1.03	0.81	1.11	1.03	0.81
30–32	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82
32–34	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82
34–36	1.09	1.03	0.82	1.09	1.03	0.82	1.09	1.03	0.82
36–38	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83
38–40	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83
40–43	1.08	1.03	0.84	1.08	1.03	0.84	1.08	1.03	0.84
43–46	1.07	1.02	0.85	1.07	1.02	0.85	1.07	1.02	0.85
46–50	1.07	1.02	0.86	1.07	1.02	0.86	1.07	1.02	0.86
50–55	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87
55–60	1.06	0.99	0.86	1.06	0.99	0.86	1.06	0.99	0.86
60–70	1.05	0.99	0.90	1.05	0.99	0.90	1.05	0.99	0.90
70–100	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.03	0.99	0.92
100–130							1.03	0.99	0.92

Table 10: Multiplicative scaling factors to obtain the $\Upsilon(3S)$ differential cross sections for different polarization scenarios ($\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}} = +1, k, -1$) from the unpolarized cross section measurements given in Table 5. The parameter k corresponds to a linear interpolation of the CMS measured value of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ [2] as a function of p_T for $p_T < 50$ GeV. For $p_T > 50$ GeV, where no measurements of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ exist, k is taken as the average of all the measured values of $\lambda_\theta^{\text{HX}}$ for $p_T < 50$ GeV, which are all consistent with a single value.

p_T [GeV]	$ y < 0.6$			$0.6 < y < 1.2$			$ y < 1.2$		
	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$	$\lambda_\theta = +1$	$\lambda_\theta = k$	$\lambda_\theta = -1$
20–22	1.13	1.03	0.78	1.13	1.03	0.78	1.13	1.03	0.78
22–24	1.13	1.02	0.79	1.13	1.02	0.79	1.13	1.02	0.79
24–26	1.12	1.02	0.79	1.12	1.02	0.79	1.12	1.02	0.79
26–28	1.11	1.02	0.80	1.11	1.02	0.80	1.11	1.02	0.80
28–30	1.11	1.02	0.81	1.11	1.02	0.81	1.11	1.02	0.81
30–32	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82
32–34	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82	1.10	1.03	0.82
34–36	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83
36–38	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83	1.09	1.03	0.83
38–40	1.09	1.03	0.84	1.09	1.03	0.84	1.09	1.03	0.84
40–43	1.08	1.03	0.84	1.08	1.03	0.84	1.08	1.03	0.84
43–46	1.07	1.02	0.85	1.07	1.02	0.85	1.07	1.02	0.85
46–50	1.06	1.02	0.86	1.06	1.02	0.86	1.06	1.02	0.86
50–55	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87
55–60	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87	1.06	0.99	0.87
60–70	1.05	0.99	0.89	1.05	0.99	0.89	1.05	0.99	0.89
70–100	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.03	0.99	0.92
100–130							1.03	0.99	0.92

Table 11 : Ratios of the P_T differential cross sections times dimuon branching fractions of the prompt $\psi(2S)$ to J/ψ , $\Upsilon(2S)$ to $\Upsilon(1S)$, and $\Upsilon(3S)$ to $\Upsilon(1S)$ mesons for $|\eta| < 1.2$, with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in percent.

P_T [GeV]	$\psi(2S) / J/\psi$		$\Upsilon(2S) / \Upsilon(1S)$		$\Upsilon(3S) / \Upsilon(1S)$	
	stat %	syst %	stat %	syst %	stat %	syst %
20-21	0.04	3	11			
21-22	0.04	3	11			
22-23	0.04	3	11			
23-24	0.05	3	11			
24-25	0.04	4	13			
25-26	0.04	4	14			
26-27	0.04	5	15			
27-28	0.04	5	16			
28-29	0.05	5	17			
29-30	0.05	6	17			
30-32	0.04	5	18			
32-34	0.04	6	18			
34-36	0.04	6	20			
36-38	0.04	7	20			
38-42	0.05	6	21			
42-46	0.04	9	22			
46-50	0.05	10	25			
50-60	0.05	10	25			
60-75	0.04	42	26			
75-95	0.05	10	29			
95-120	0.06	21	38			
120-150	0.07	71	38			
P_T [GeV]	$\Upsilon(2S) / \Upsilon(1S)$		$\Upsilon(3S) / \Upsilon(1S)$			
	stat %	syst %	stat %	syst %		
20-22	0.42	1.7	8.5	0.28	2.0	9.1
22-24	0.43	2.0	8.4	0.31	2.3	7.5
24-26	0.47	2.3	6.9	0.32	2.7	7.1
26-28	0.46	2.8	6.2	0.33	3.1	6.8
28-30	0.45	3.2	6.4	0.33	3.8	8.1
30-32	0.48	3.8	7.8	0.35	4.3	8.9
32-34	0.50	4.3	6.3	0.37	4.9	8.3
34-36	0.51	5.0	7.9	0.38	5.5	11
36-38	0.47	6.1	8.3	0.40	6.4	11
38-40	0.50	6.8	8.3	0.47	6.9	11
40-43	0.48	6.1	5.7	0.36	7.0	7.1
43-46	0.48	7.7	5.4	0.36	8.8	6.6
46-50	0.49	8.3	5.3	0.40	9.0	6.6
50-55	0.52	8.9	5.4	0.43	9.8	7.5
55-60	0.56	11	6.2	0.43	12	9.2
60-70	0.62	11	6.6	0.46	12	11
70-100	0.48	14	6.6	0.46	14	14
100-130	0.89	40	6.6	0.35	52	14

References

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- [2] CMS Collaboration, Measurement of the $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, and $\Upsilon(3S)$ polarizations in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 081802. doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.081802. arXiv:1209.2922.