

J/ ψ production in p+p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV from STAR

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J/ψ in p+p collisions

J/ψ is one of the simplest QCD bound states, but its production mechanism in p+p is not well understood.

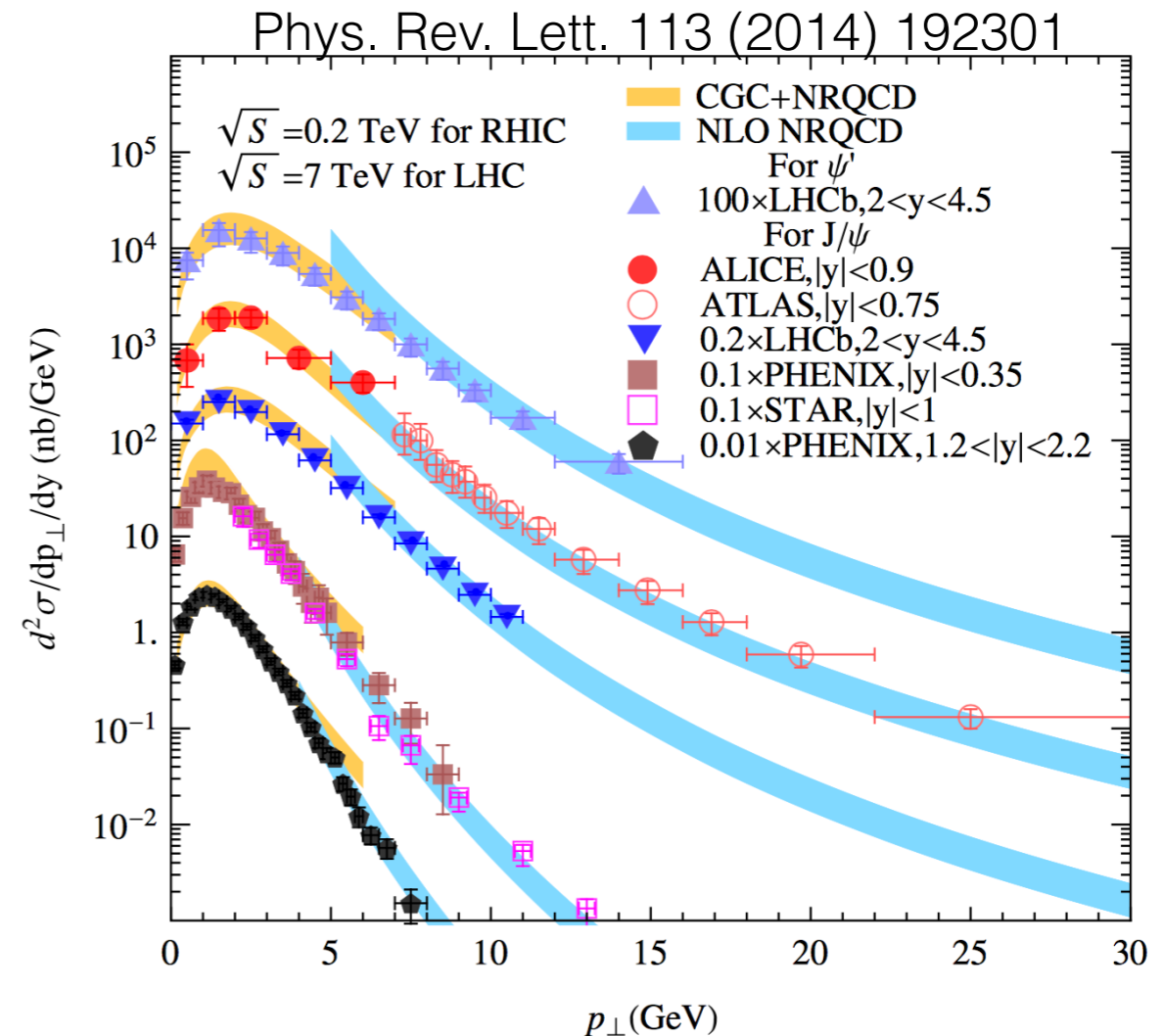
Models:

- Color singlet model
- Color evaporation model
- non-relativistic QCD(NRQCD) approach- high p_T
- CGC+NRQCD - applicable at low p_T

Inclusive J/ψ production:

- prompt J/ψ
 - direct J/ψ (~60%), feed down from $\psi(2s)$ (~10%) and χ_c (~30%) decays.
- non-prompt J/ψ: B-mesons feed-down (10-25% at 4-12 GeV/c)

STAR: Phys. Lett. B772(2013) 55

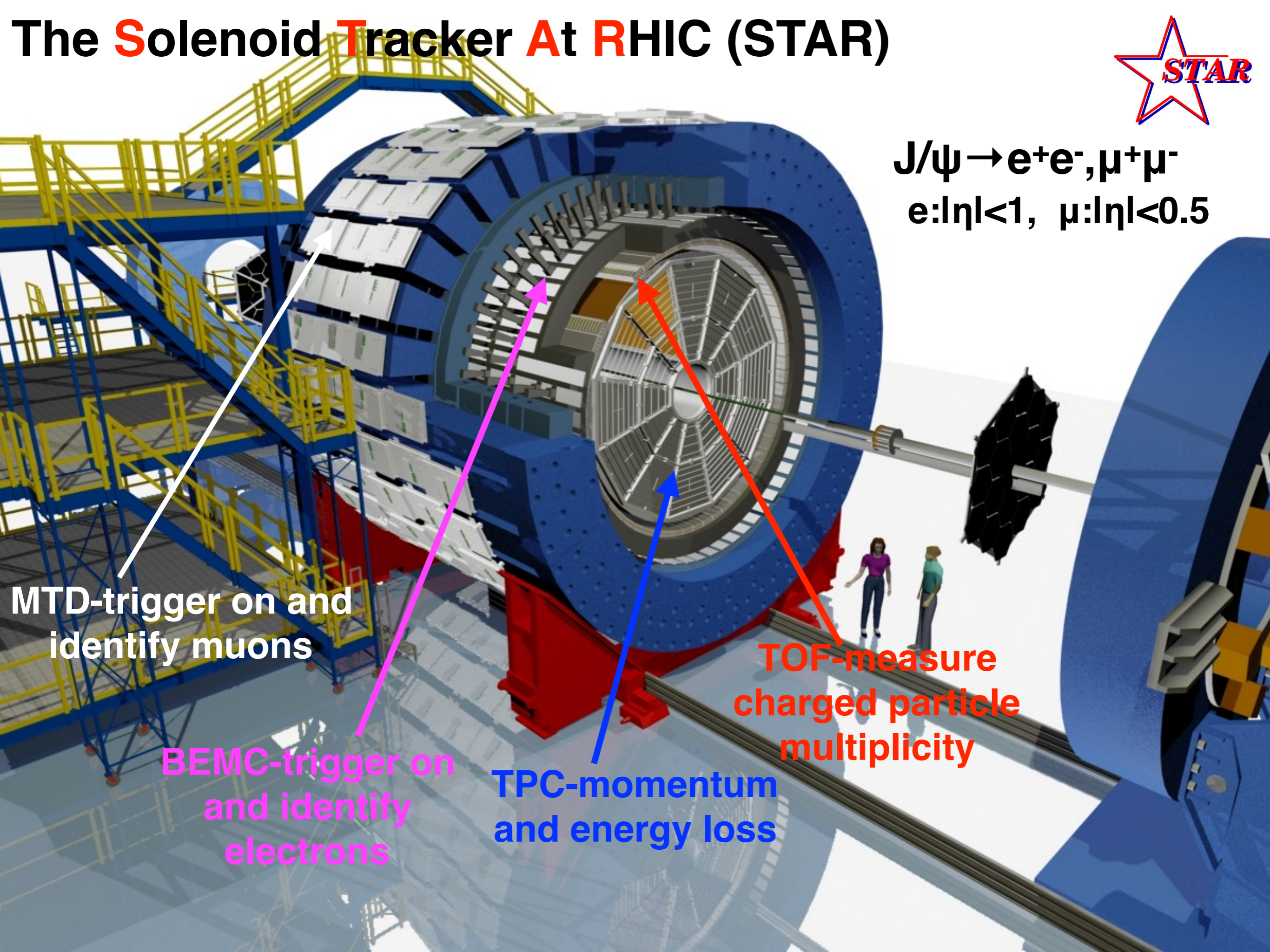


Measurement at 500 GeV provides additional constraints on models!!

The Solenoid Tracker At RHIC (STAR)



$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
e: $|\eta| < 1$, μ : $|\eta| < 0.5$



MTD-trigger on and identify muons

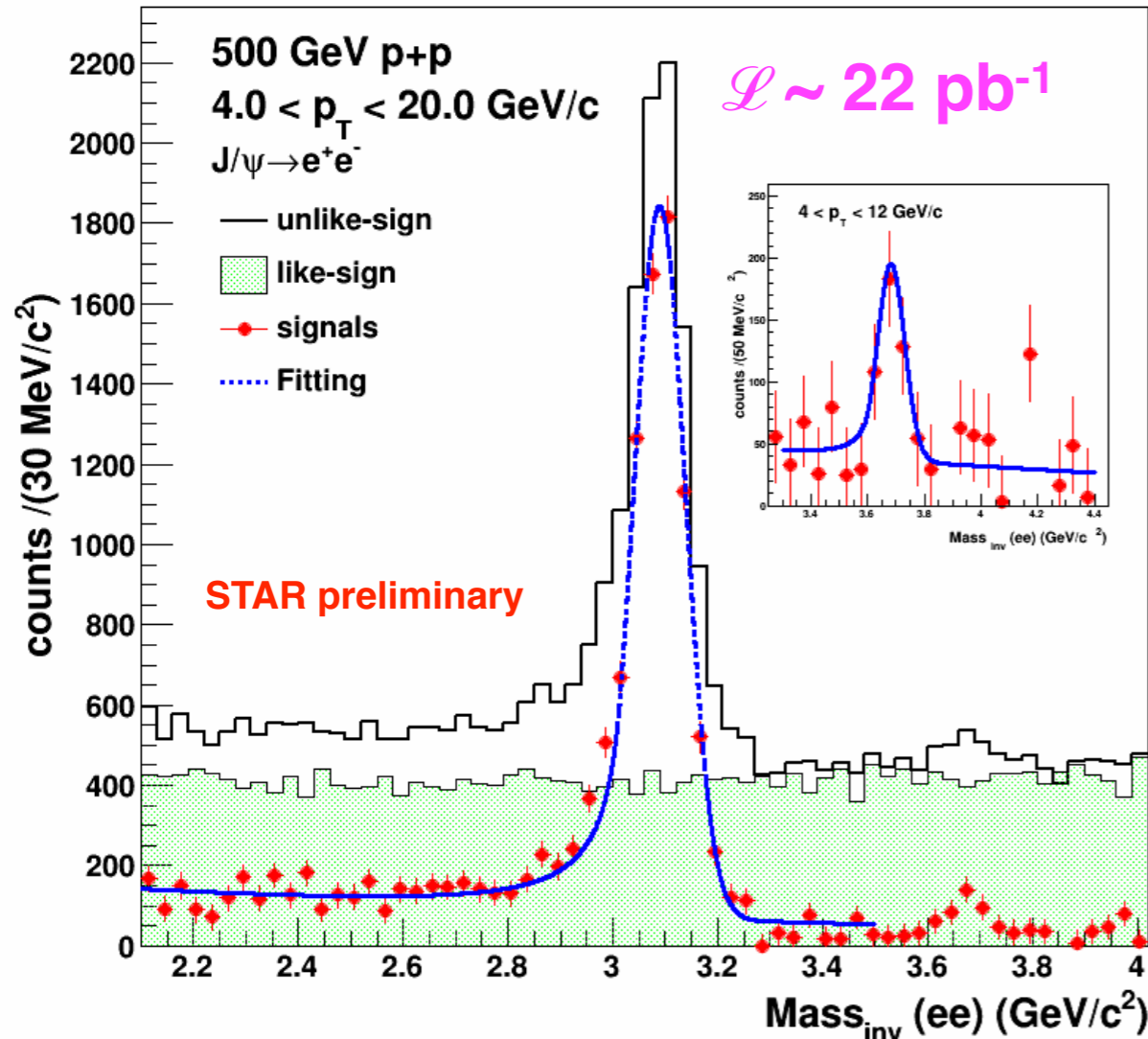
BEMC-trigger on and identify electrons

TPC-momentum and energy loss

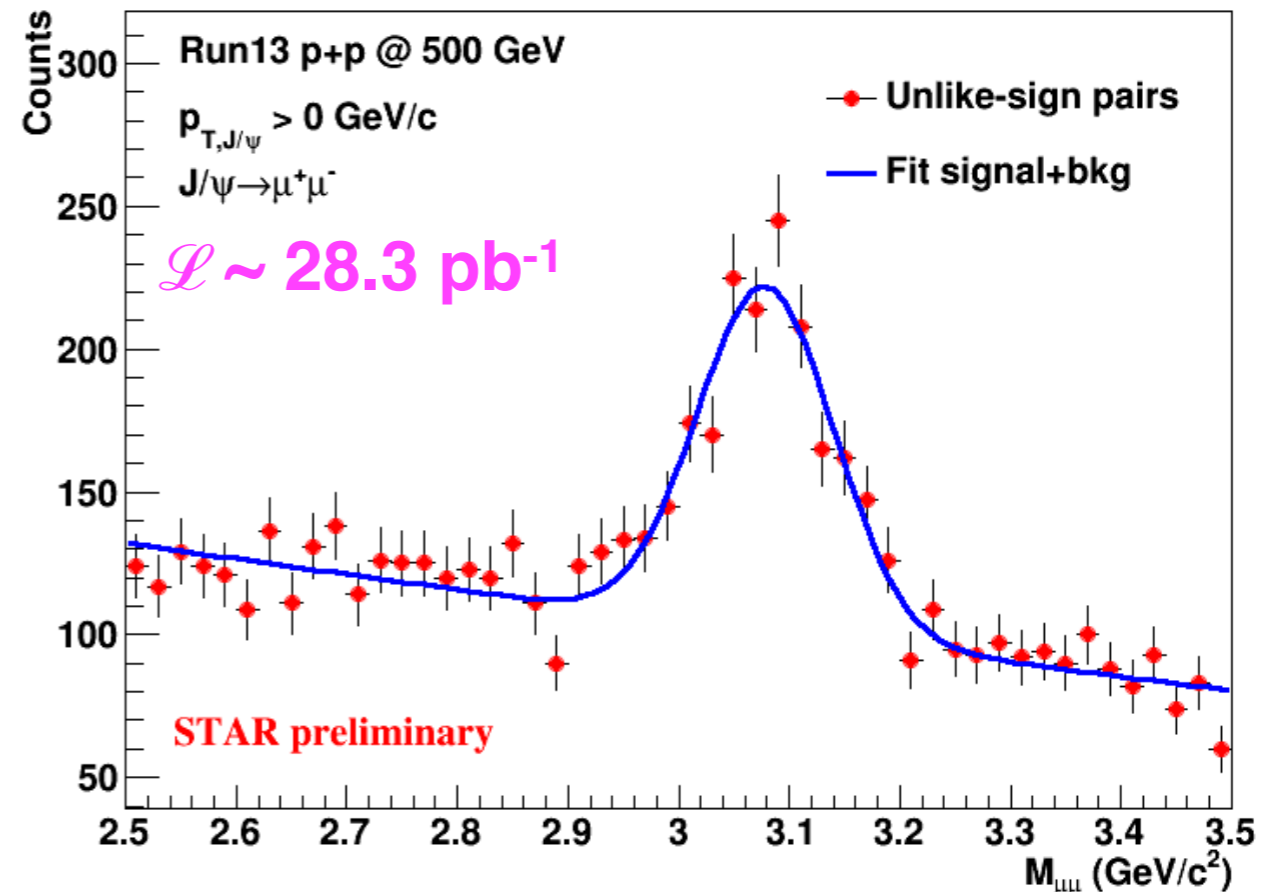
TOF-measure charged particle multiplicity

Inclusive J/ψ yield

High- p_T J/ψ J/ψ → e⁺e⁻



Low- p_T J/ψ J/ψ → μ⁺μ⁻

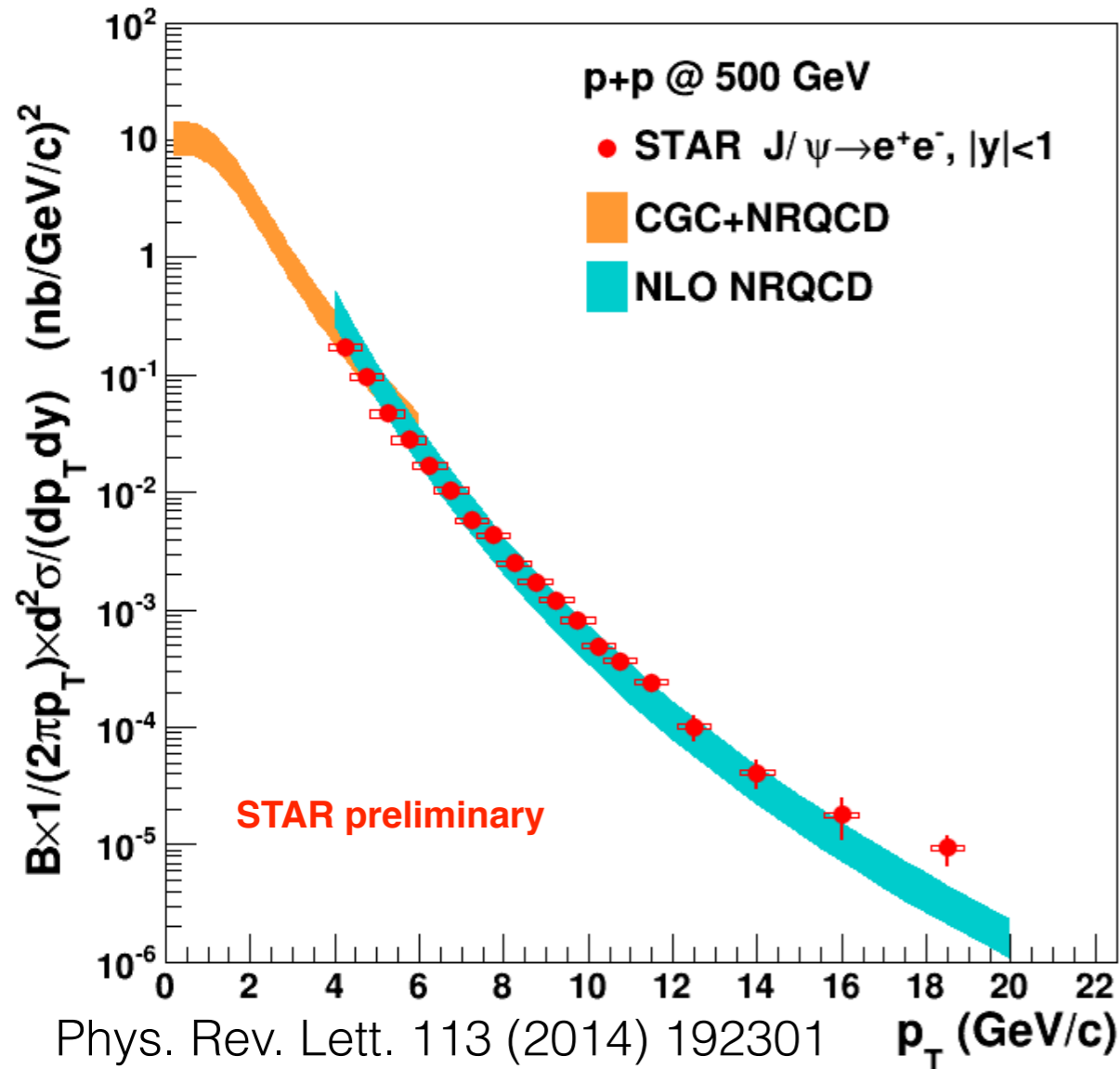


- Combinatorial background: **like-sign pairs**
- Correlated background: fitting **Crystal ball function**(signal) & **expo**
- Signal extraction: bin counting **[2.7, 3.3]** GeV/c²

- Background: fitting **Gaussian** (signal) & **expo+pol0**
- Signal extraction: bin counting **[2.8, 3.3]** GeV/c²

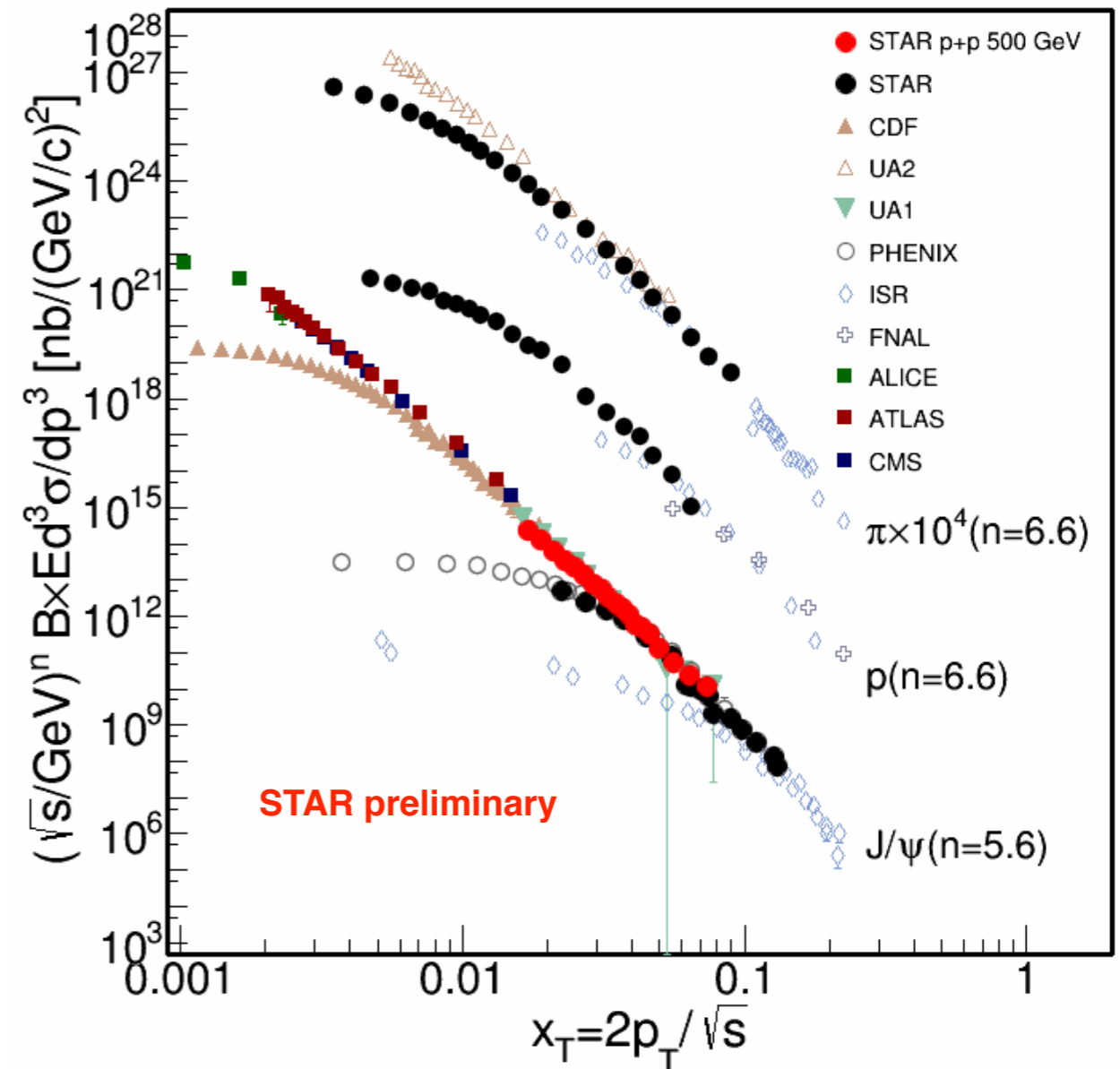
J/ψ cross section and x_T scaling

high-p_T J/ψ cross section



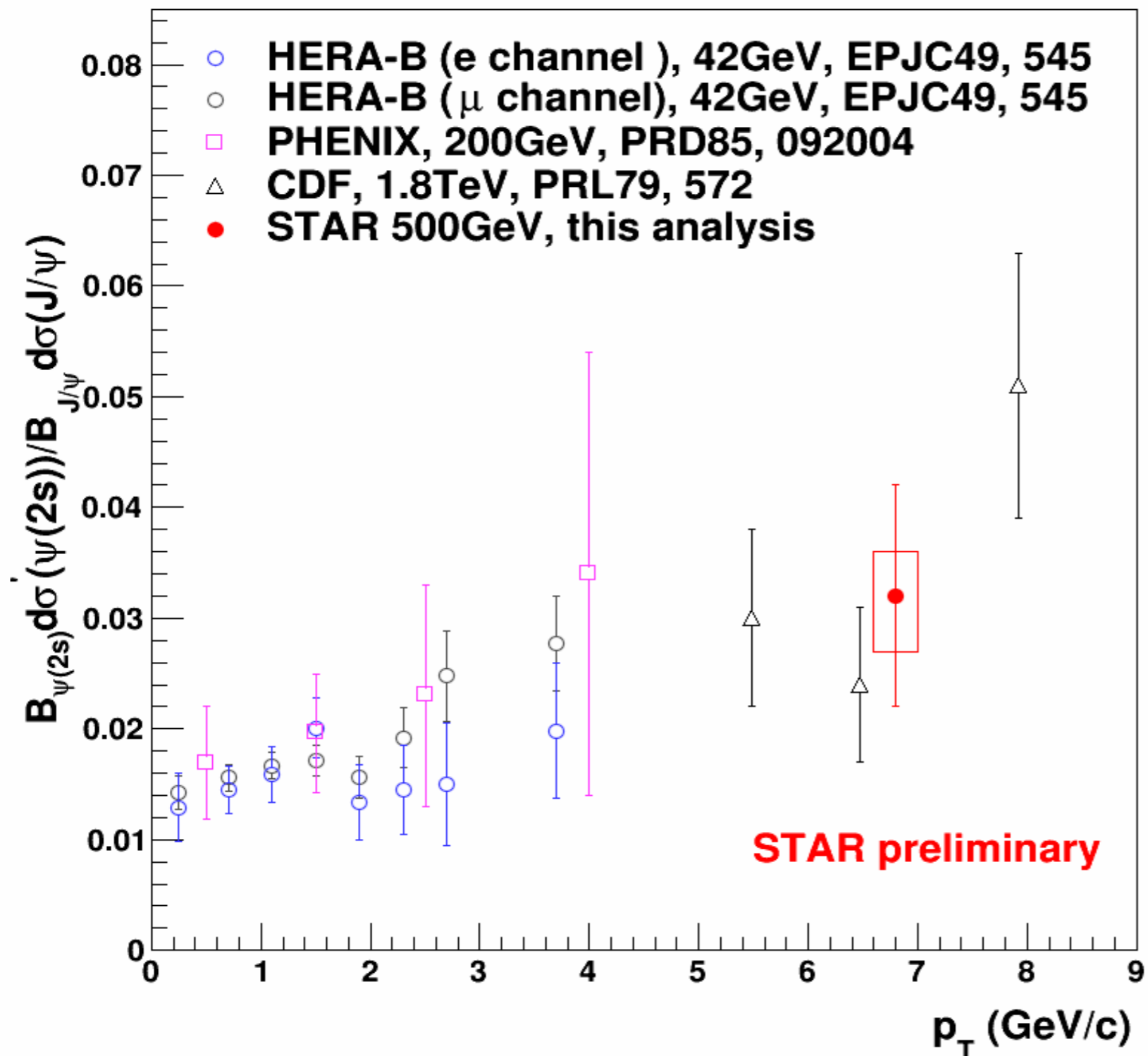
x_T scaling

Phys. Rev. C 80, 041902(2009)



- **Inclusive J/ψ cross section** measured within **4 < p_T < 20 GeV/c**.
 - **NRQCD** and **CGC+NRQCD** prediction **both agree** with data.
- **x_T scaling of high-p_T J/ψ** observed in STAR at **200** and **500** GeV.
 - **x_T scaling breaking** - transition from **hard to soft process**.

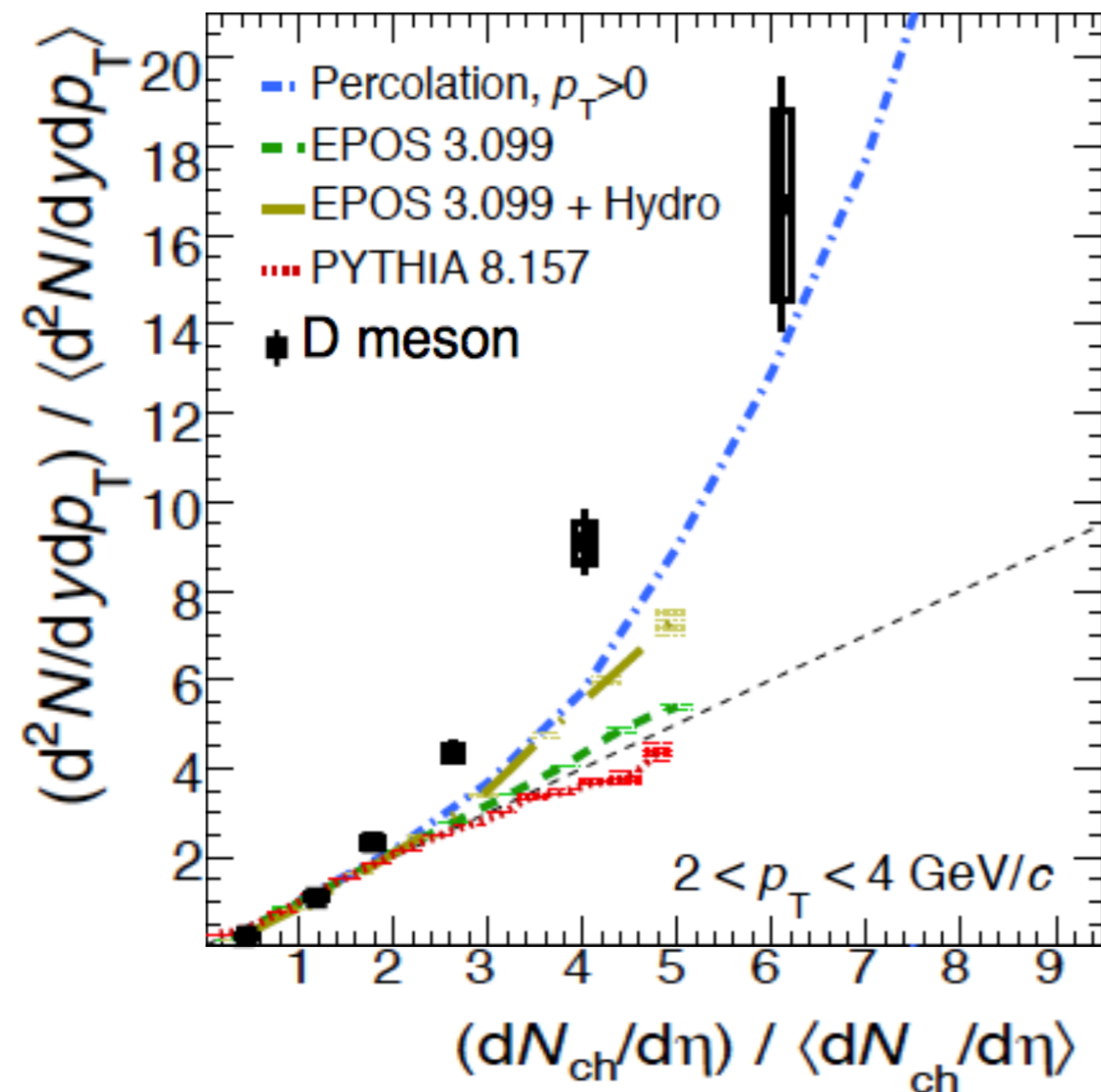
Yield ratio of $\psi(2s)$ to J/ψ



- STAR results **consistent with** world data **trend** versus p_T .
- **No collision energy dependence** is seen with current precision.
- Help to **pin down** the feed-down contribution from $\psi(2s)$ to J/ψ .

Charm production vs. event multiplicity

ALICE pp @ 7 TeV *arXiv:1505.0066*



- Stronger-than-linear rise of open charm production vs event activity.
- Similar behavior seen for inclusive J/ψ at both mid- and forward- rapidity in p+p @7 TeV.

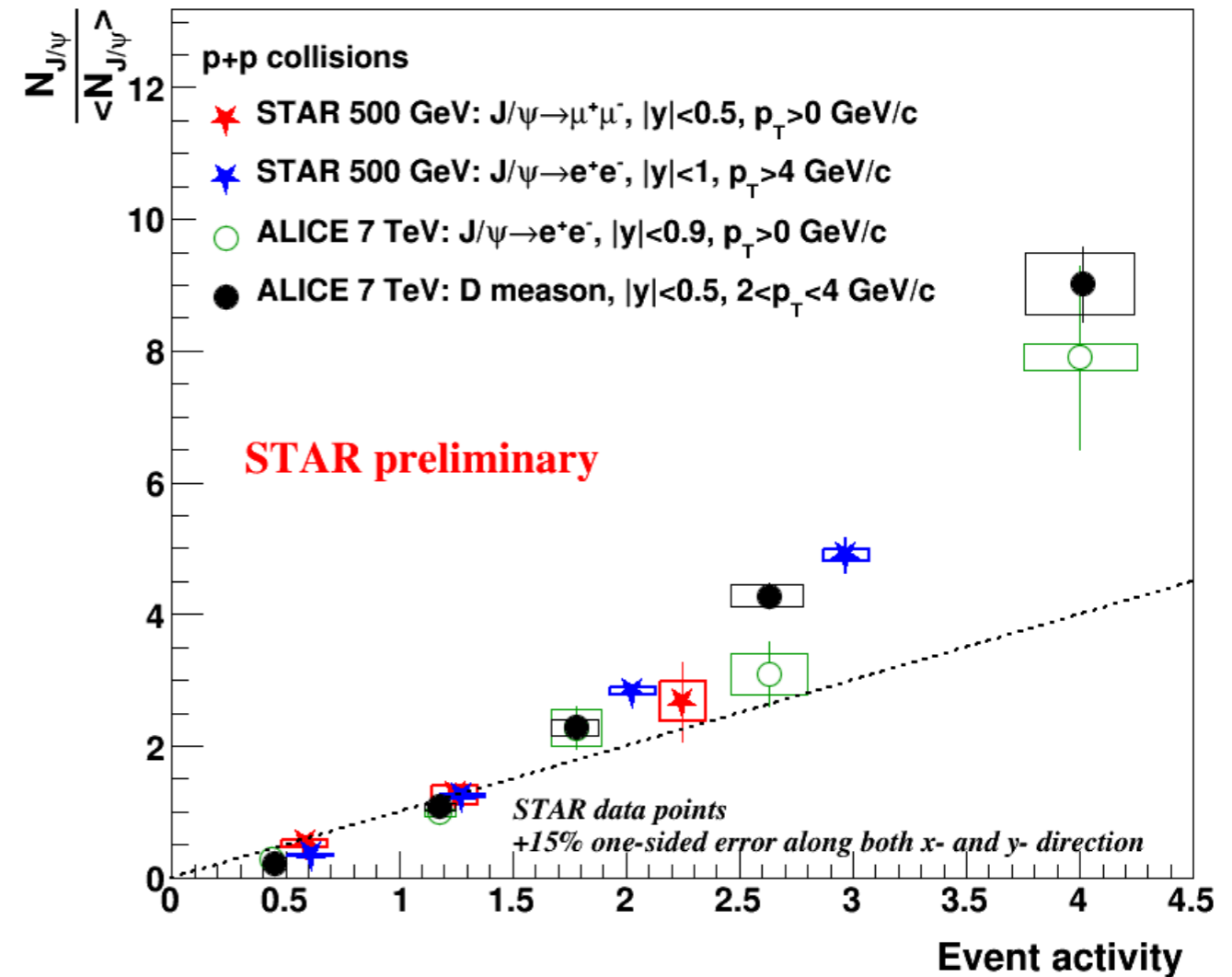
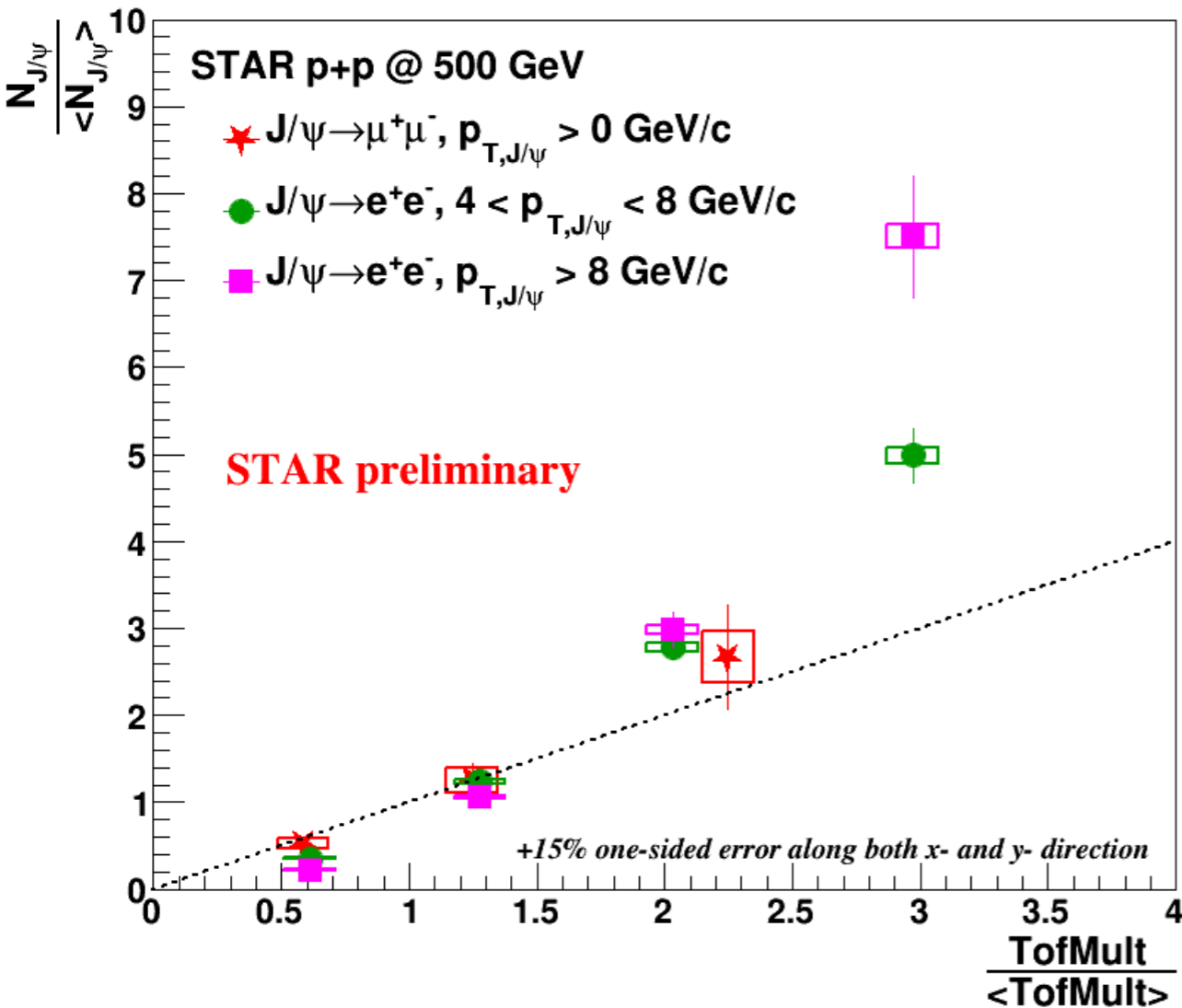
Several models:

- PYTHIA8 including Multi-Parton-Interaction contributions to c production underestimates yield at large multiplicity
- Percolation model with string screening rises quadratically at high multiplicity.
- EPOS 3 event generator: initial conditions followed by a hydrodynamical evolution

Similar at RHIC energies??

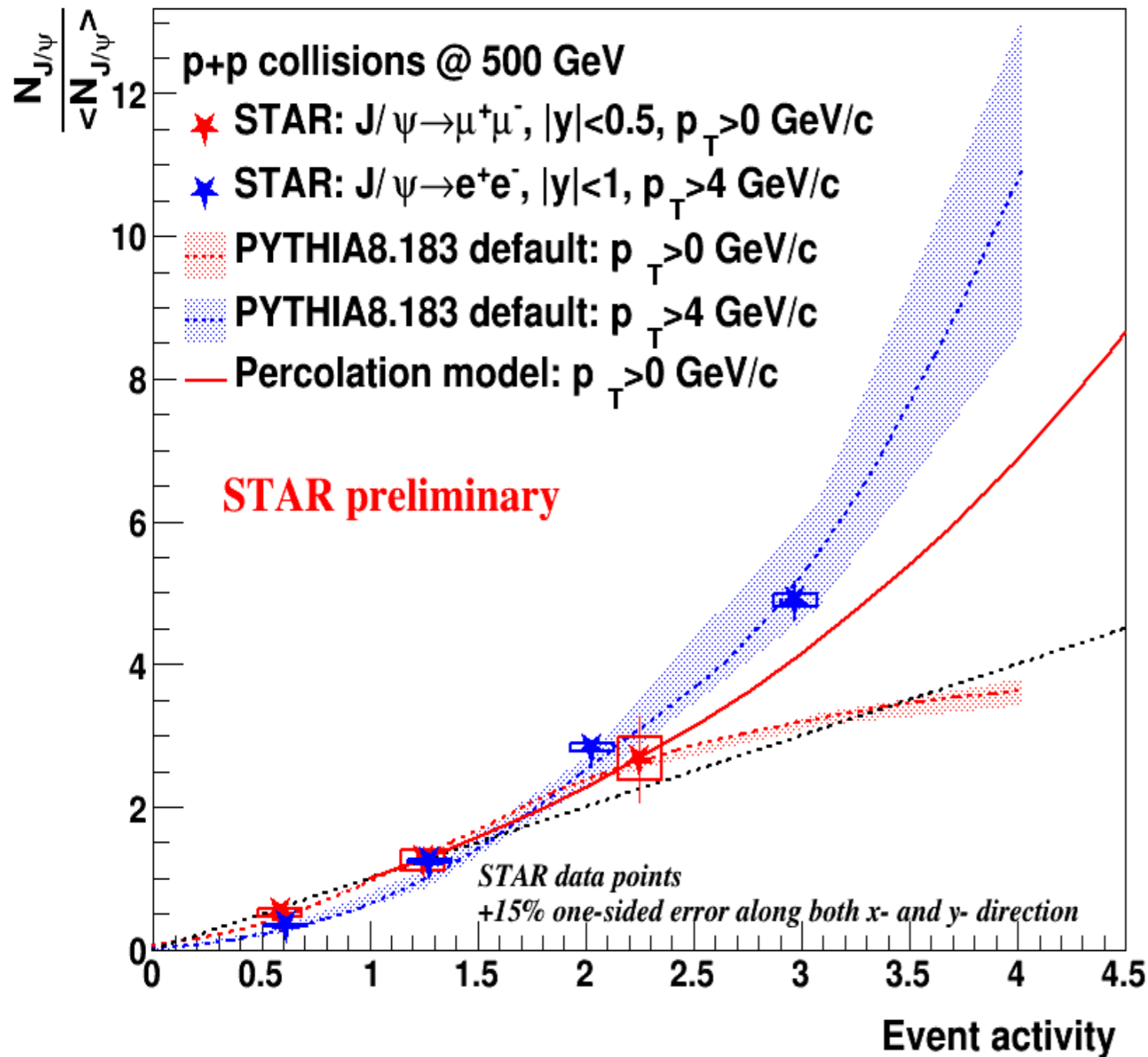
J/ψ yield vs. event activity

TofMult - Multiplicity of TOF matched tracks, $|\eta| < 0.9$



- **Stronger-than-linear growth for relative J/ψ yield.**
 - **Soft and hard** processes are **correlated**.
- **Different trends** for low and high p_T J/ψ.
- **Similar trend at LHC and RHIC.**

Compare with models



- **PYTHIA8 describes** the rising **trend** and **p_T dependence** in data.
- **Percolation model** - also qualitatively **reproduces trend in data**.
- Measurement for **higher multiplicity** bins is in progress → important to distinguish between models.

Summary

- First time measured J/ψ in di-muon channel at STAR.
- Inclusive J/ψ p_T spectra are measured above 4 GeV/c in p+p collisions at 500 GeV via di-electron channel. The spectra can be well described by NRQCD predictions.
- The relative J/ψ yield grows rapidly as the charged particle multiplicity increases, and high- p_T J/ψ grows faster than the low p_T J/ψ
 - Similar trend as observed at LHC
 - PYTHIA8 and Percolation model can describe the observed trend in data.
 - Measurement in higher multiplicity bins is in progress
→important to distinguish between models.

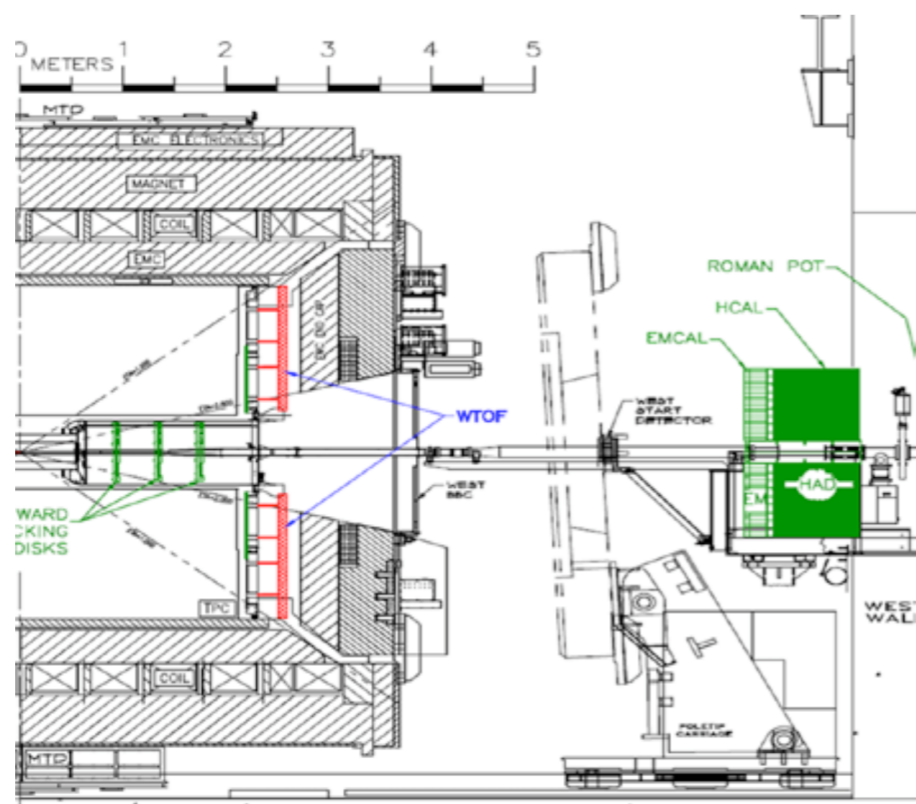
Thank you

backup

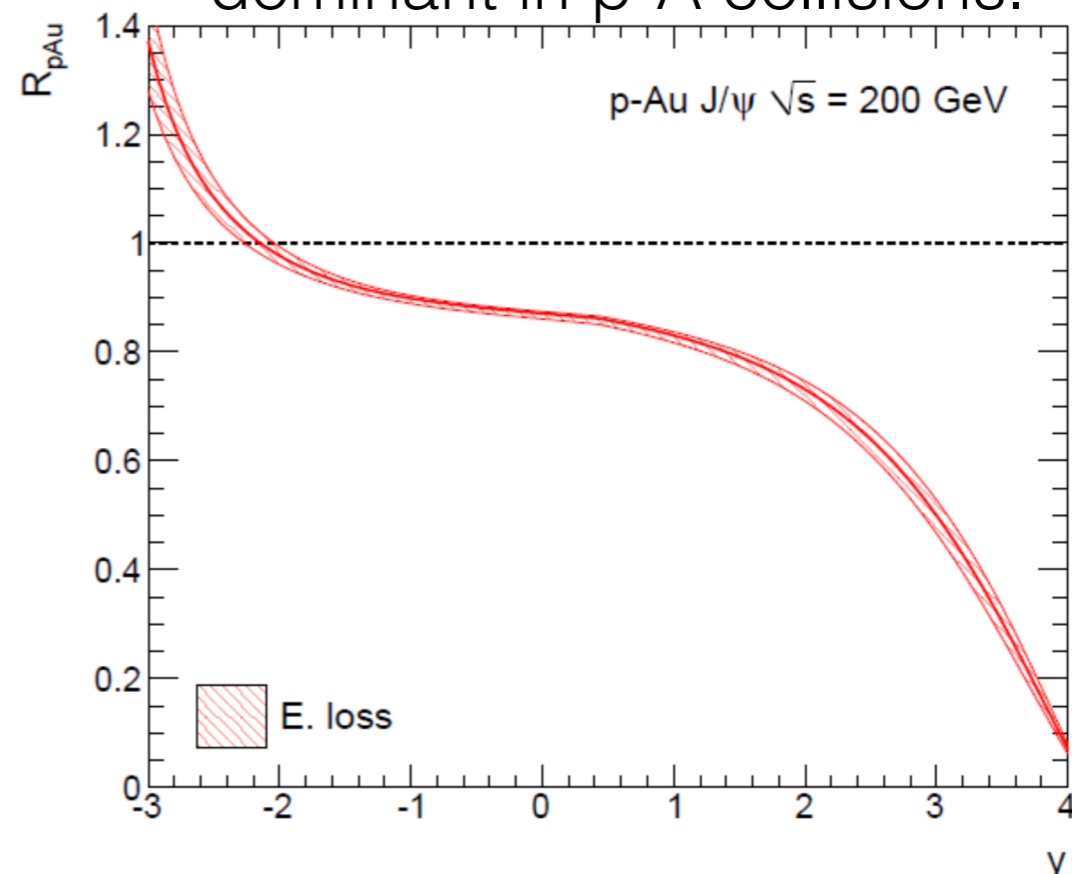
J/ψ at forward rapidity

Forward upgrades in STAR:

- **F**orward **C**alorimeter **S**ystem ($2.5 < \eta < 4$)
- **F**orward **T**racking **S**ystem ($2.5 < \eta < 4$)



At very forward rapidity, patron energy loss in cold nuclear matter becomes dominant in p-A collisions.



F. Arleo and S. Peigné, JHEP **03** (2013) 122

p+p 200 GeV $\mathcal{L} \sim 1 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
 with 100% tracking efficiency
 $\sim 22\text{k J}/\psi$ in $2.5 < \eta < 4.8$