

Production of Quarkonia in Heavy Ion Collisions at STAR

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for the



collaboration



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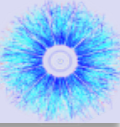
evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

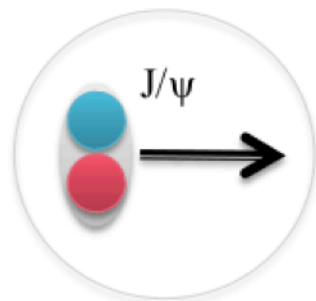


Quarkonia in the sQGP

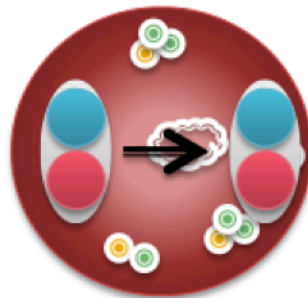


- Debye screening of heavy quark potential
 → Quarkonia are expected to dissociate

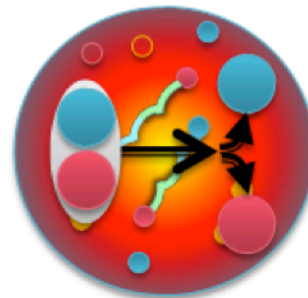
T. Matsui, H. Satz, *Phys.Lett. B178, 416 (1986)*



$T=0$



$0 < T < T_c$



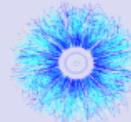
$T_c < T$

Illustration: A. Rothkopf

Charmonia ($c\bar{c}$):
 $J/\psi, \psi', \chi_c$

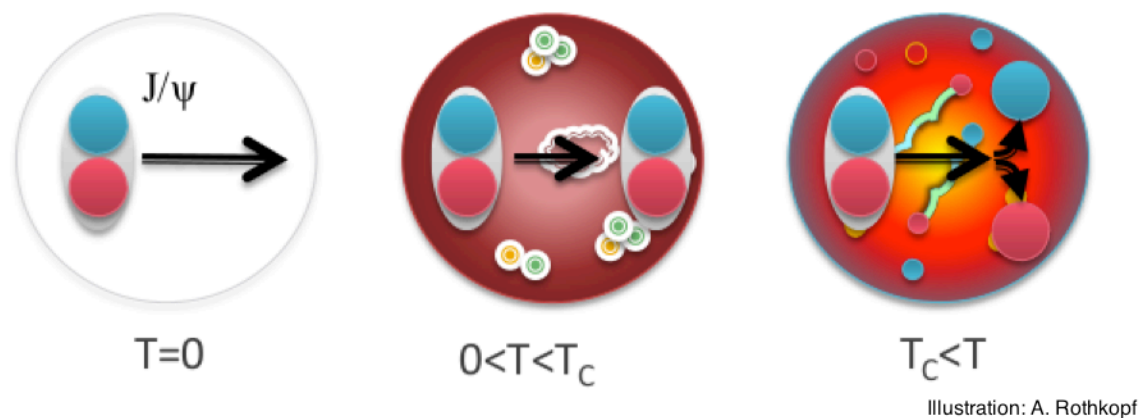
Bottomonia ($b\bar{b}$):
 $\Upsilon(1S), \Upsilon(2S), \Upsilon(3S), \chi_B$

Quarkonia in the sQGP



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T. Matsui, H. Satz, *Phys.Lett. B178, 416 (1986)*

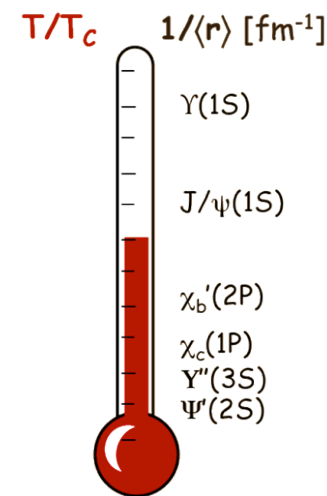


Charmonia ($c\bar{c}$):
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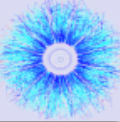
- Sequential melting: Different states dissociate at different temperatures

Á. Mócsy, P. Petreczky, *Phys. Rev. D77, 014501 (2008)*



Quarkonia may serve as sQGP thermometer

Complications...



Feed-down

- χ_c , ψ' , B-meson decay to J/ψ
- χ_b , $Y(2S)$, $Y(2S)$ to $Y(1S)$...

Cold nuclear matter effects

- Nuclear shadowing (PDF modification in the nucleus)
- Initial state energy loss
- Co-mover absorption

Hot/dense medium effects

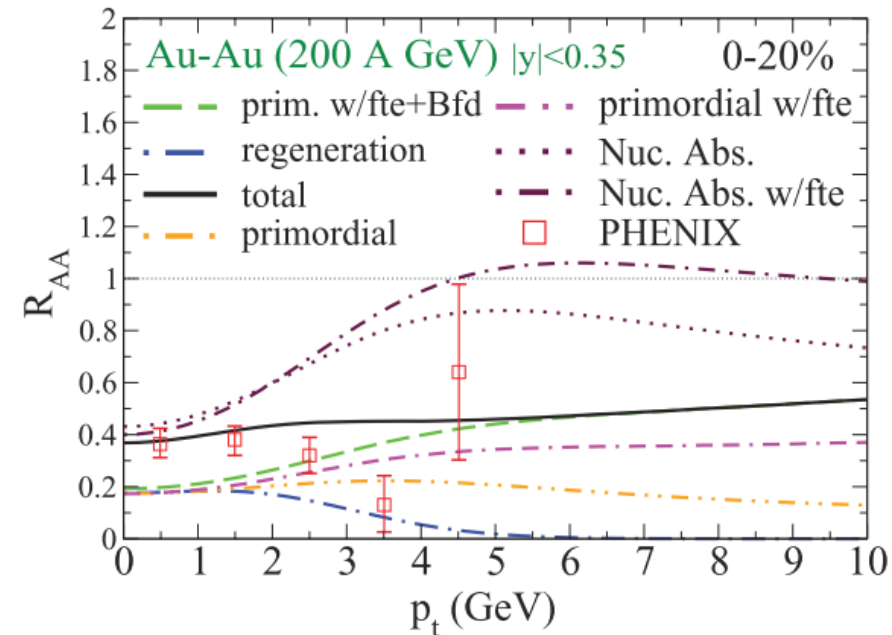
- Coalescence of uncorrelated charm and bottom pairs.

Model:

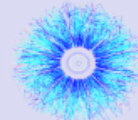
X. Zhao, R.Rapp, PRC82, 064905 (2010)

Data:

PHENIX, Nucl.Phys. A 774 (2006) 747



Complications...



■ Feed-down

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■ Cold nuclear matter effects

- Nuclear shadowing (PDF modification in the nucleus)
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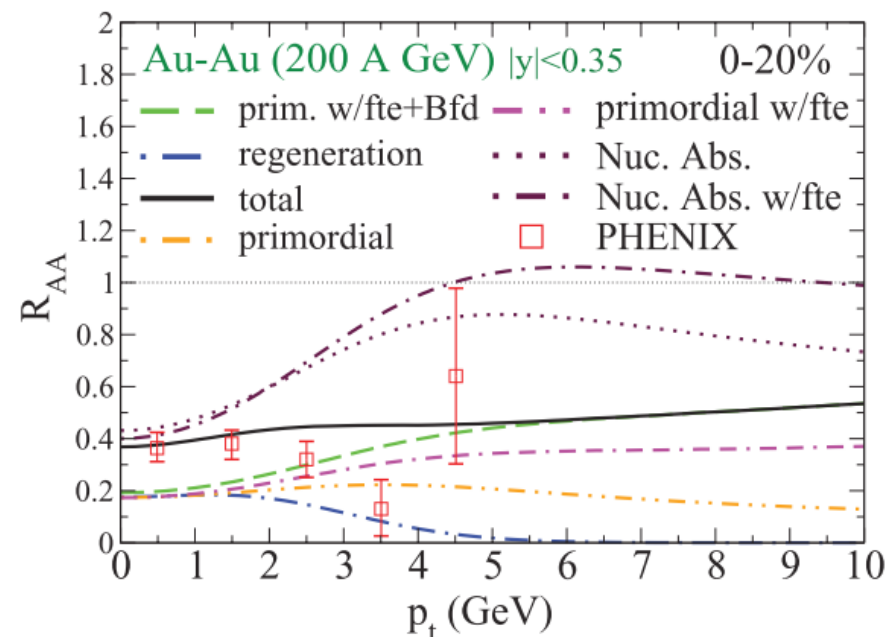
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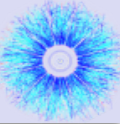
Data:

PHENIX, Nucl.Phys. A 774 (2006) 747



Contribution of different effects is not well understood

Measurements at STAR

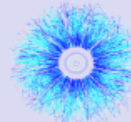


- A wide variety of J/ψ measurements
 - Different species
 - d+Au → cold nuclear matter (CNM) effects
 - Au+Au, U+U → hot plasma effects, different energy densities
 - Energy scan
 - Change relative contributions
 - High- p_T J/ψ
 - "turn off" regeneration and CNM effects
- Measure Υ
 - Predictions suggest negligible recombination and co-mover absorption at RHIC energies

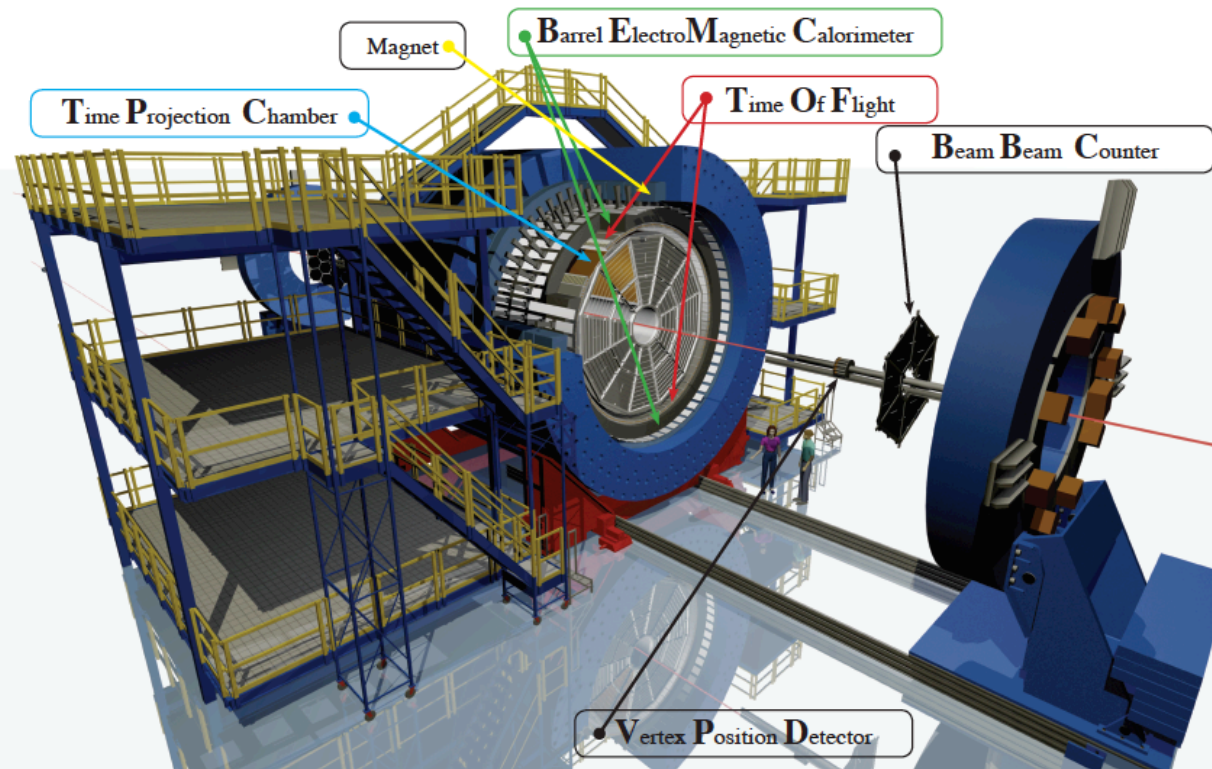
Υ states provide a cleaner probe at RHIC

- Difficult measurement: Low production rate
 - Requires good acceptance and specific triggering

RHIC/STAR



Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC : $-1 < \eta < 1, 0 < \phi < 2\pi$



Reconstruction:

$$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^- (B_{ee} \sim 6\%)$$

$$\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^- (B_{ee} \sim 2.4\%)$$

TPC

- dE/dx PID
- Large acceptance, uniform in a wide energy range

TOF

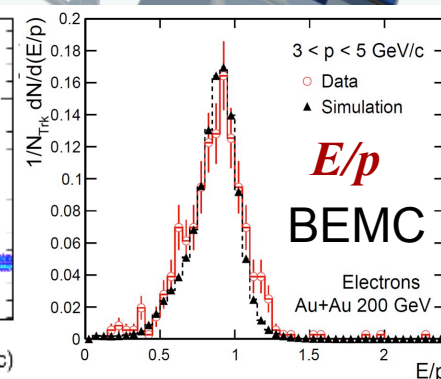
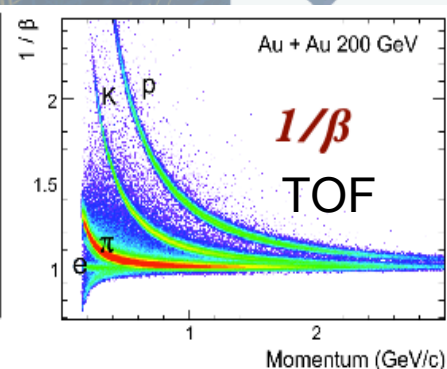
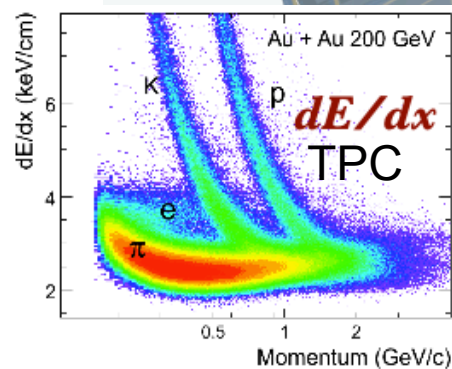
- PID using flight time

BEMC

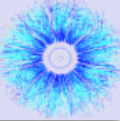
- High- p_T trigger
- PID using E/p and shower shape

VPD

- Minimum bias events



J/ψ spectra, p+p at 200 GeV



STAR Data:

- $0 < p_T < 14$ GeV/c in year 2009
- Good agreement with PHENIX

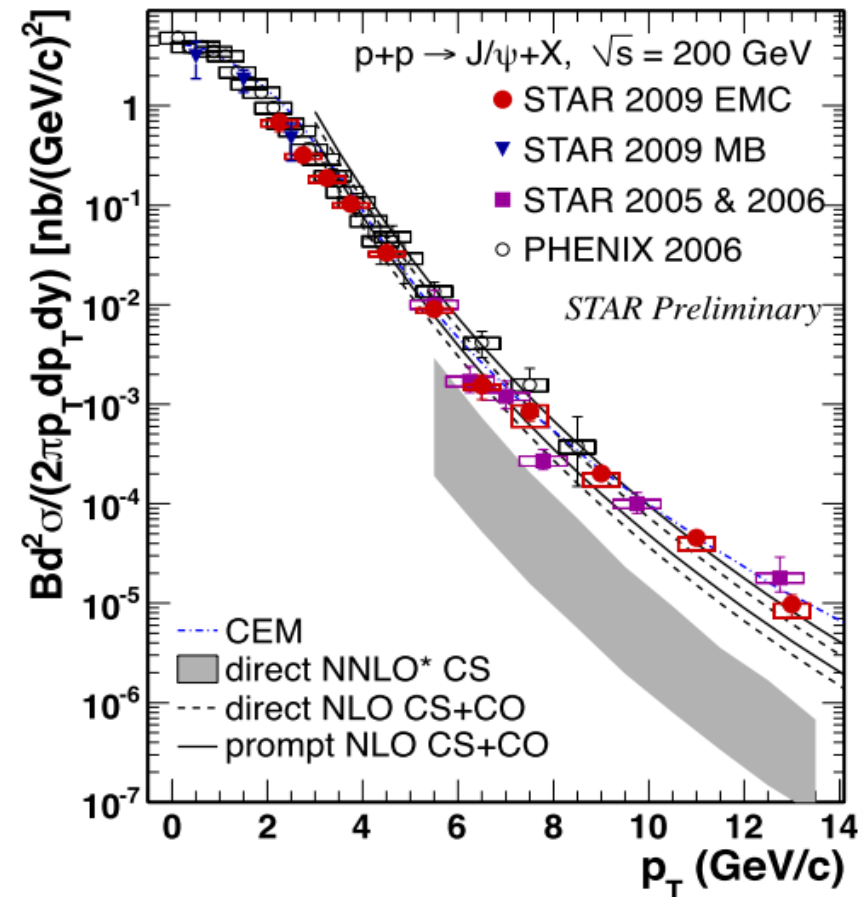
STAR 2009 EMC : Phys. Lett. B 722 (2013) 55

STAR 2009 MB: Acta Phys. Polonica B Vol.5, No 2 (2012), 543

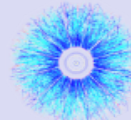
STAR 2005 & 2006: Phys. Rev. C80, 041902(R) (2009)

PHENIX 2006: Phys. Rev. D 85, 092004 (2012)

Inclusive J/ψ spectra:



J/ψ spectra, p+p at 200 GeV



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STAR 2005 & 2006: Phys. Rev. C80, 041902(R) (2009)

PHENIX 2006: Phys. Rev. D 85, 092004 (2012)

Model comparison:

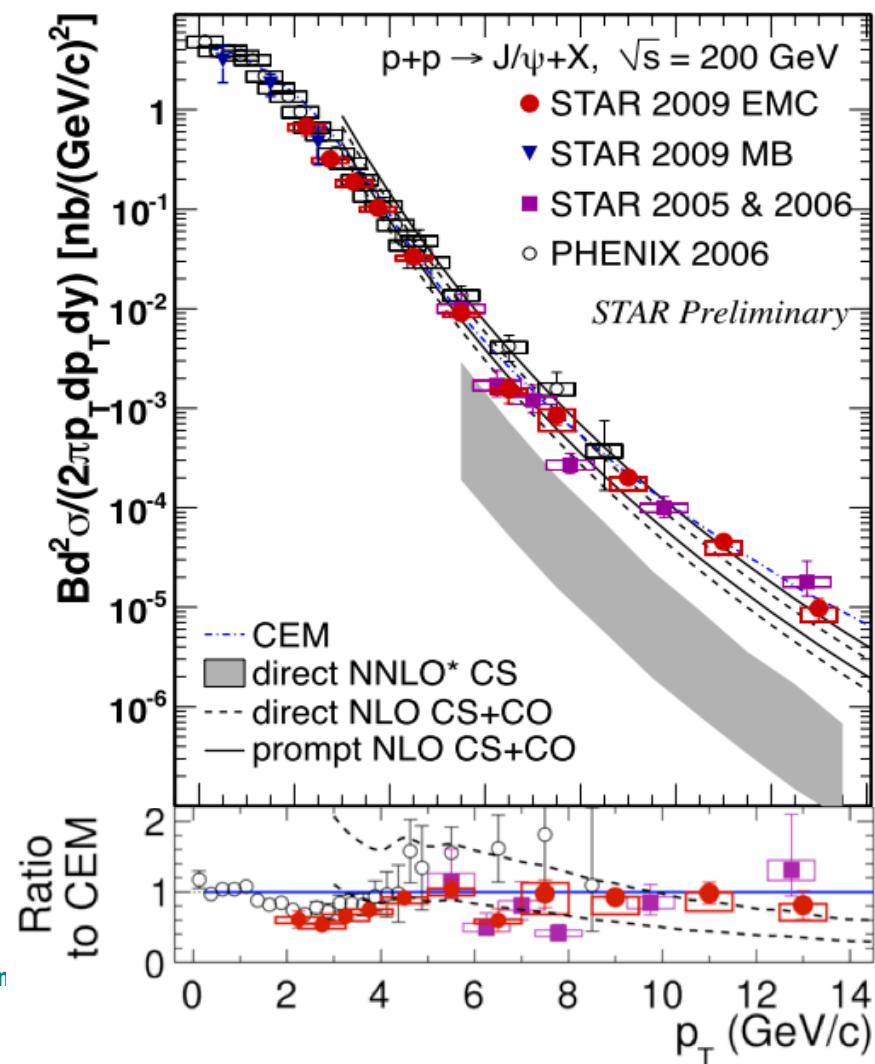
- prompt NLO CS+CO:
describes the data for $p_T > 4$ GeV/c
- direct NNLO*CS:
misses high- p_T part
- Prompt CEM: reasonable
description of spectra, but
overpredicts the data at $p_T \sim 3$ GeV/c

direct NNLO CS: P.Artoisenet et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 152001 (2008) and

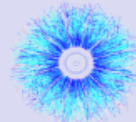
J.P.Lansberg private communication

NLO CS+CO: Y.-Q.Ma, K.Wang, and K.T.Chao, Phys. Rev. D 84, 51 114001 (2011) and priv. com

CEM: A.D. Frawley, T Ullrich, R. Vogt, Pys. Rept. 462 (2008) 125, and R.Vogt priv. comm.



J/ψ spectra, Au+Au at 200 GeV

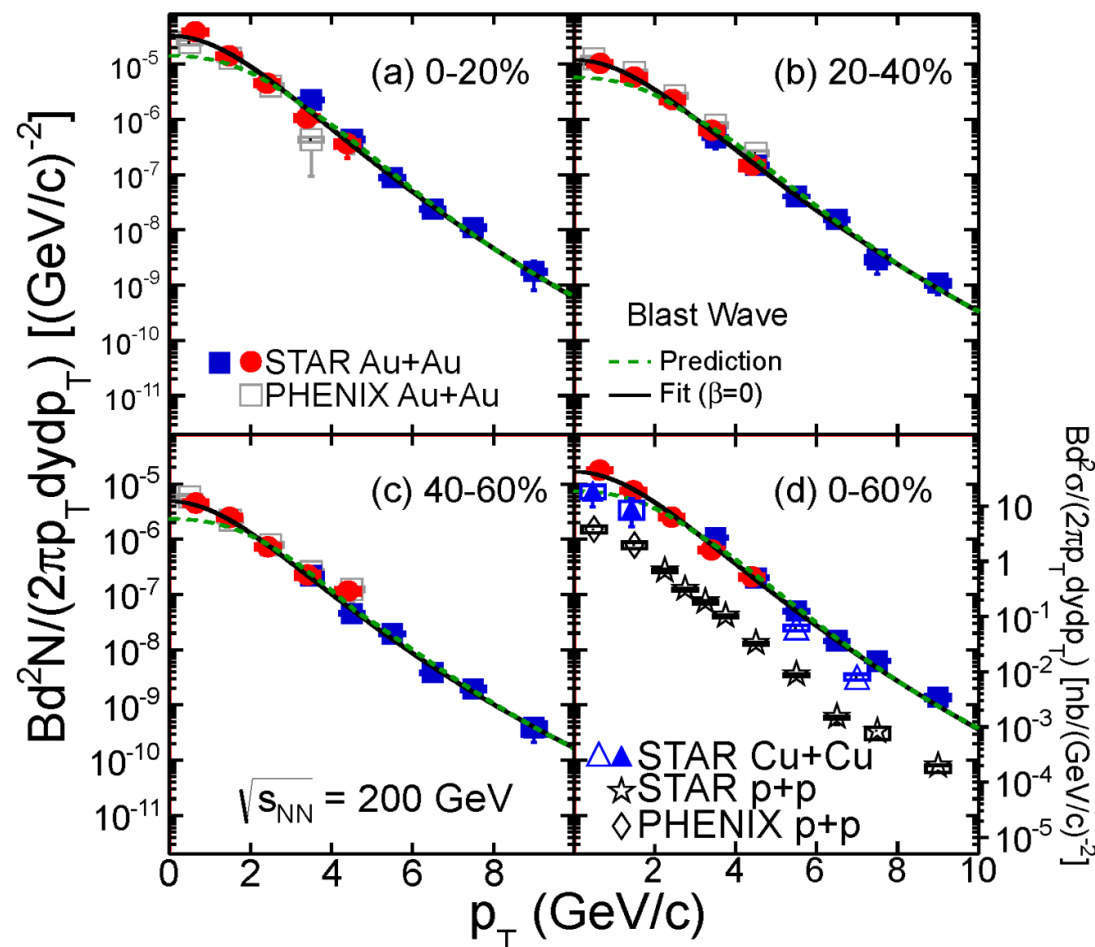


- J/ψ spectrum softer than Tsallis Blast-Wave prediction
 - Small radial flow?
 - Recombination at low p_T ?

Tsallis Blast-Wave:

Hydro-inspired freezeout

Particles produced according to a Lévy-distribution



STAR low- p_T Au+Au, CuCu : arXiv:1310.3563

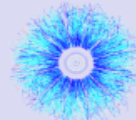
high- p_T Au+Au: Phys.Lett. B722, 55 (2013)

high- p_T Cu+Cu : Phys. Rev. C 80 (2009) 041902

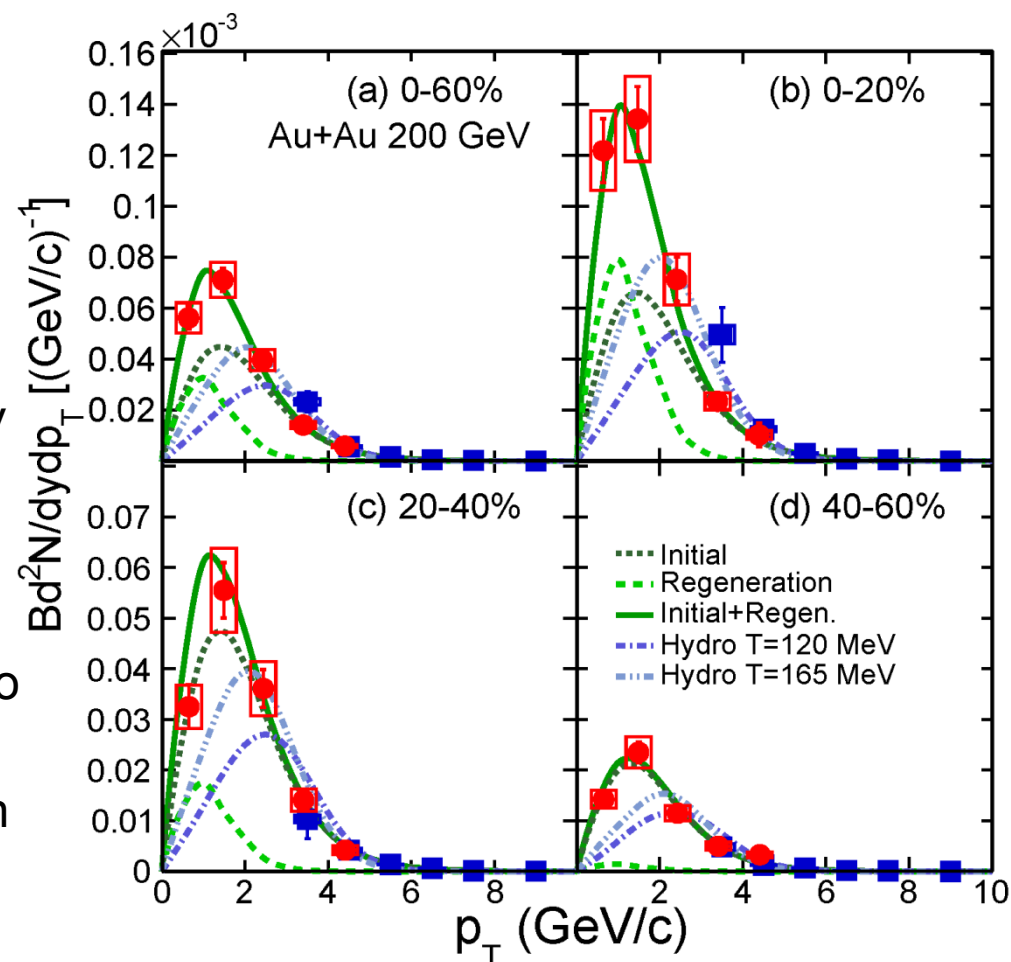
PHENIX: Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 (2007) 232301

Tsallis B-W: Z.Tang et al., Chin.Phys.Lett. 30, 031201 (2013)

J/ψ spectra, Au+Au at 200 GeV



- J/ψ spectrum softer than Tsallis Blast-Wave prediction
 - Small radial flow?
 - Recombination at low p_T ?
- **Viscous hydrodynamics**
 - J/ψ decouples at 120..165 MeV
 - fails at low- p_T
- **Y. Liu et al.**
 - Includes J/ψ suppression due to color screening
 - Includes statistical regeneration
 - peripheral: initial production dominates.
 - central: regeneration becomes more significant at low p_T .

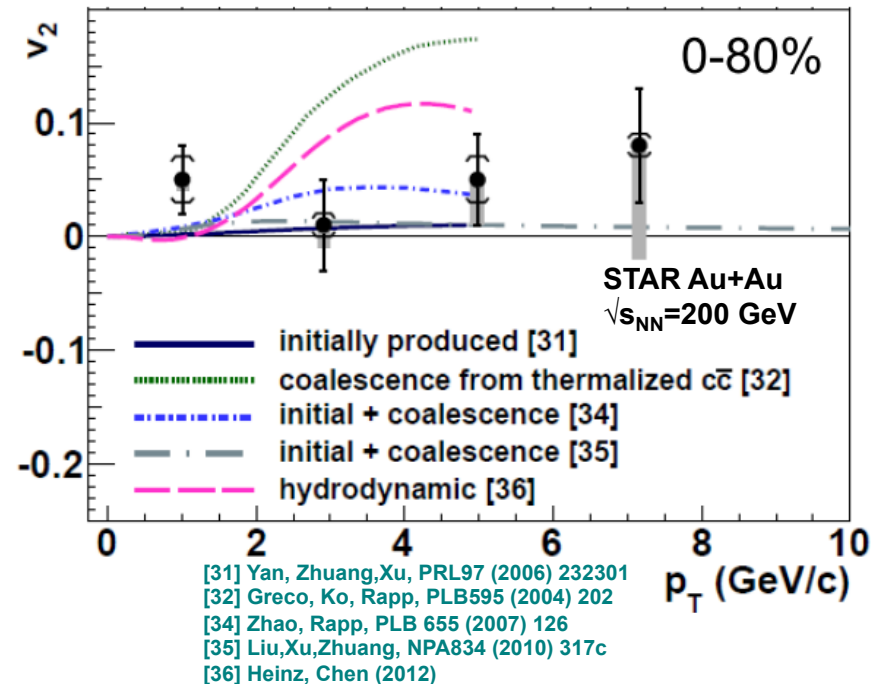
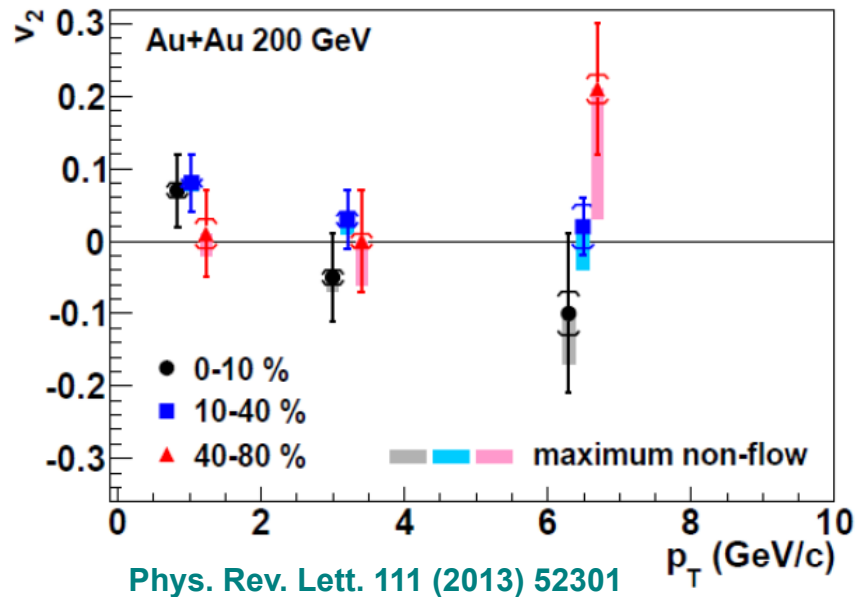
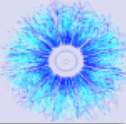


Y. Liu et al., Phys. Lett. B 678, 72 (2009)

U. W. Heinz and C. Shen (2011), private communication.

Coalescence of charm quarks is needed

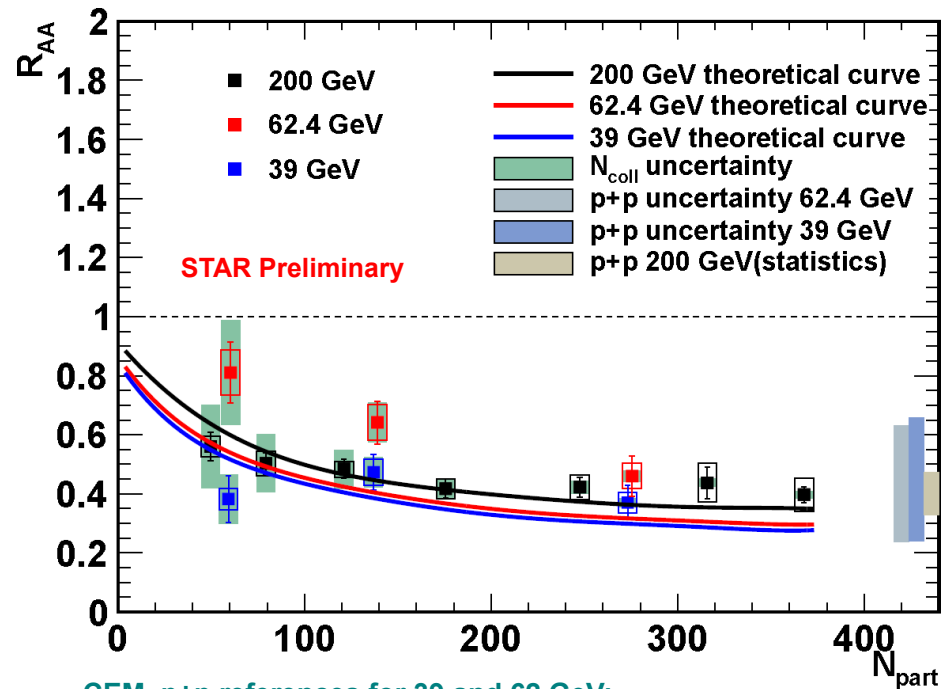
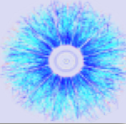
Azimuthal anisotropy (v_2)



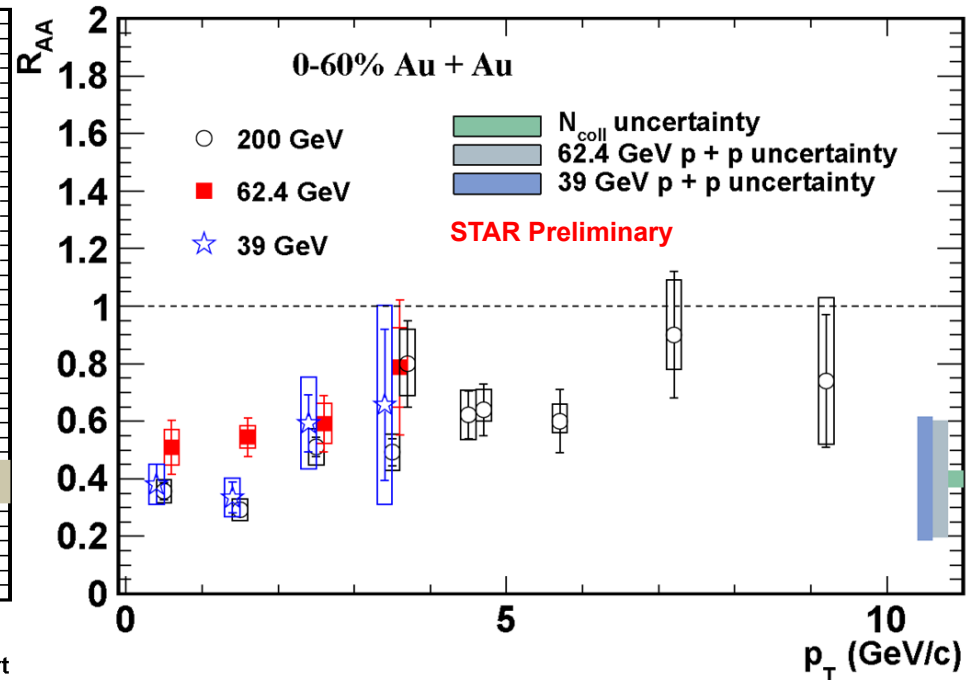
J/ψ v_2 consistent with non-flow at $p_T > 2$ GeV/c

- Unique among hadrons!
- Regardless of centrality
- Thermalized charm quark coalescence does not dominate production

J/ψ R_{AA} vs. beam energy

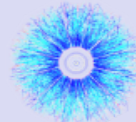


CEM p+p references for 39 and 62 GeV:
 Nelson, Vogt et al., PRC87, 014908 (2013)
 Theory: Zhao, Rapp, PRC82, 064905 (2010)

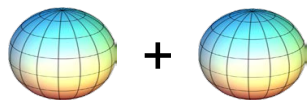


- Similar suppression in Au+Au at **200**, **62.4** and **39** GeV
 - p+p reference is based on CEM calculations
 - Large theoretical uncertainty
- Consistent with theoretical calculations
 - Does coalescence compensate for melting?

U+U: Higher energy densities

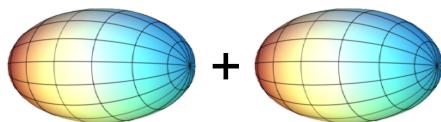


Au+Au Collisions

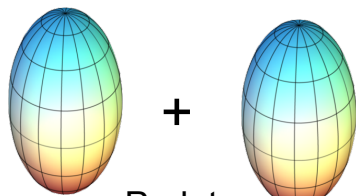


Oblate

U+U Collisions

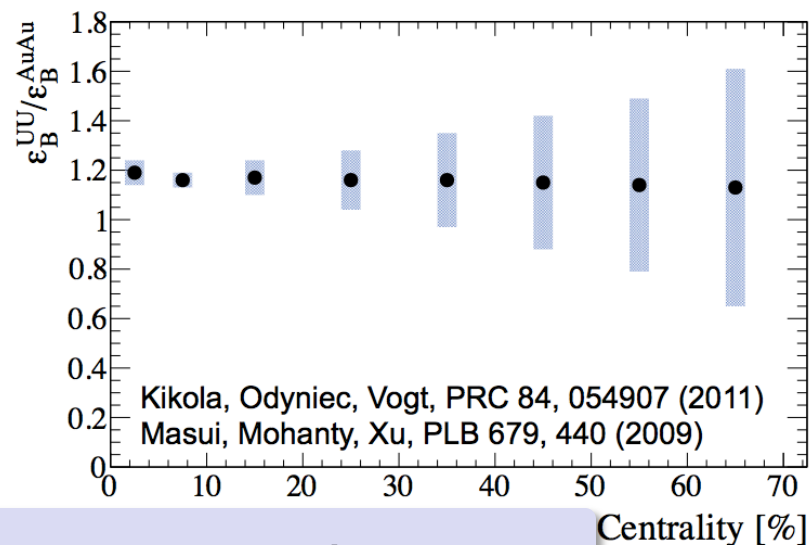
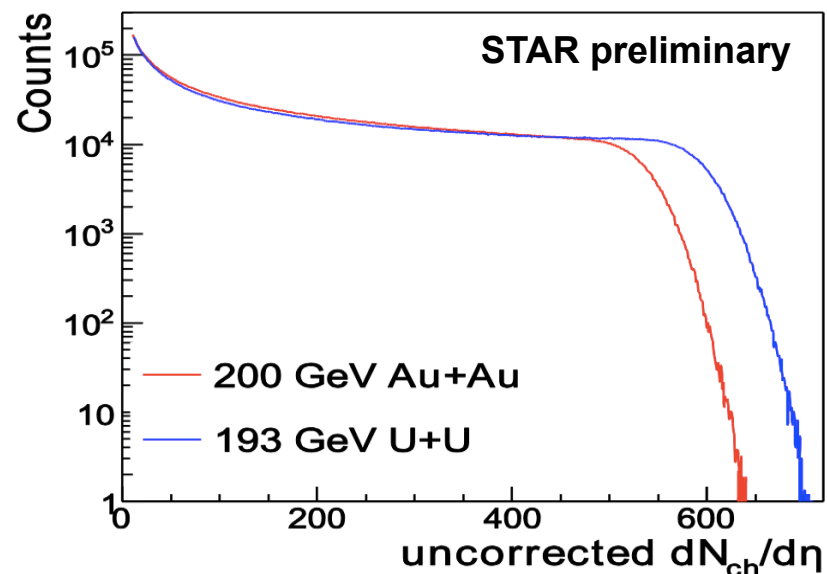


Prolate



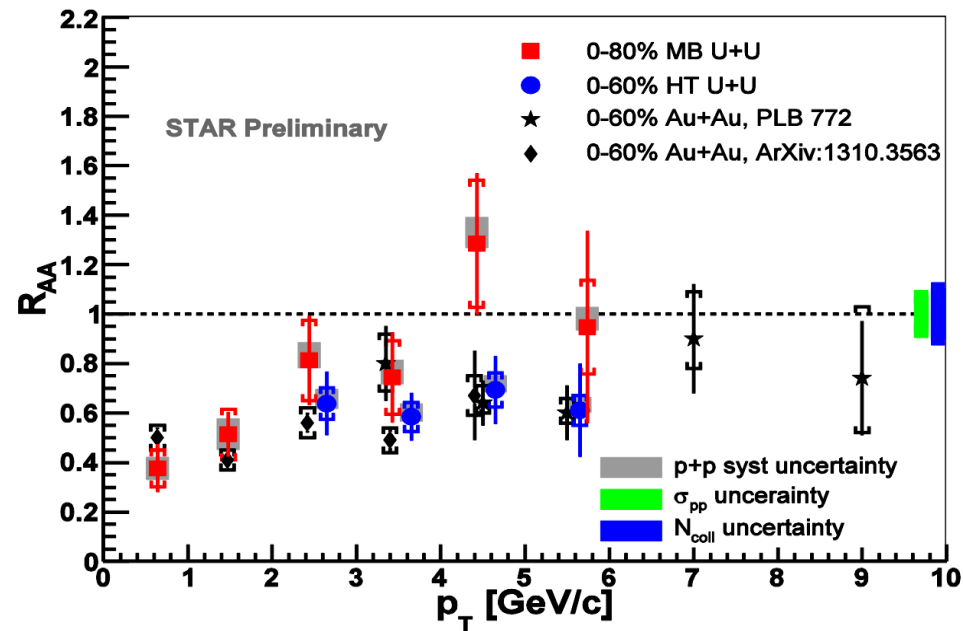
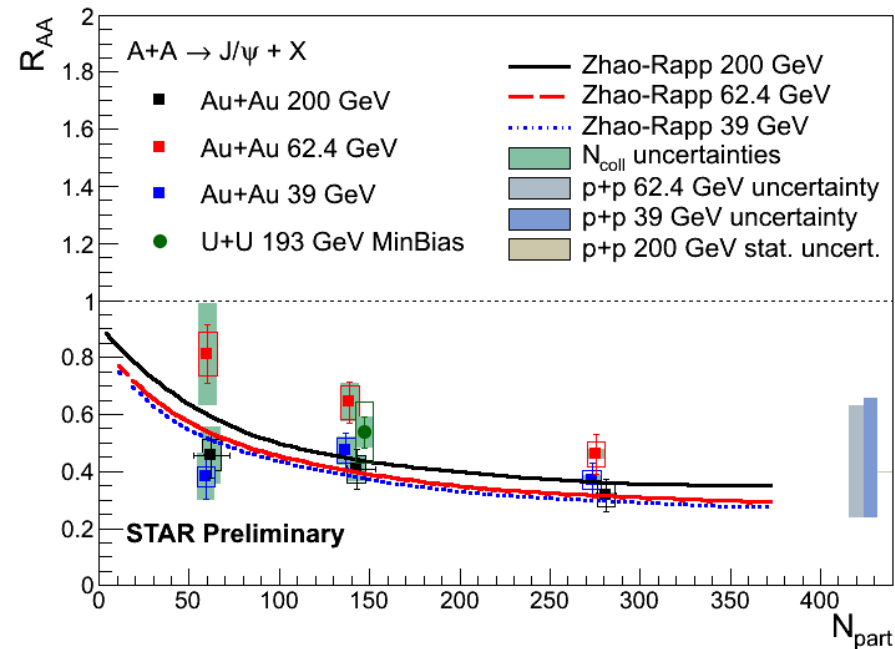
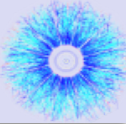
RHIC $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=193$ GeV U+U data (2012)

- Reach higher N_{part} than in Au+Au
- Provide higher energy density



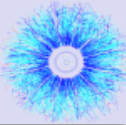
Further test of dissociation-coalescence interplay

J/ψ R_{AA} in 193 GeV U+U



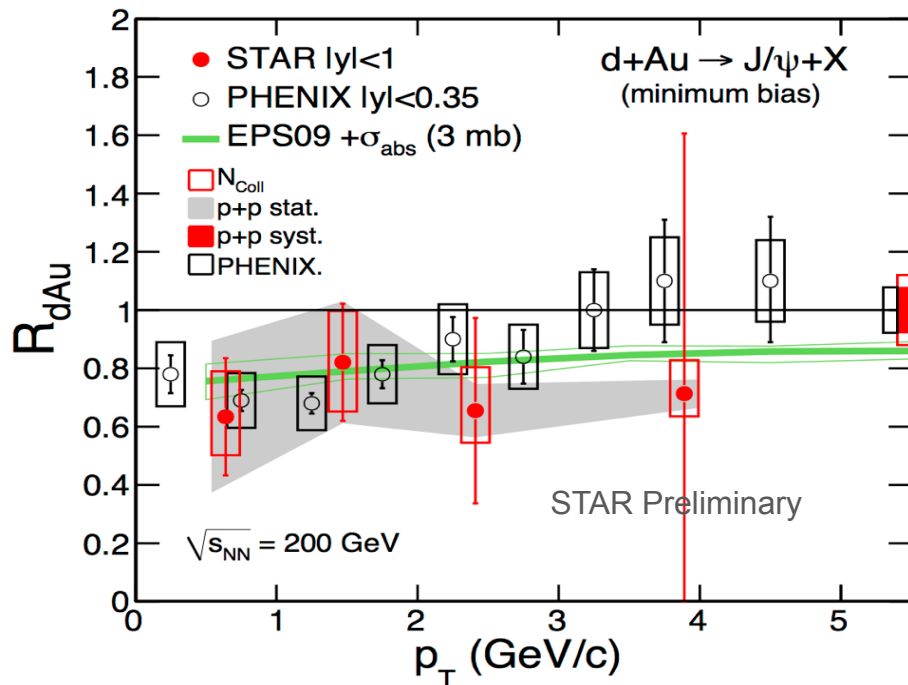
- Nuclear modification factor in U+U similar to Au+Au
 - Similar trend in transverse momentum

Note: p+p reference is 200 GeV

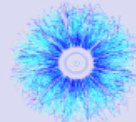


Motivation for high- p_T J/ ψ

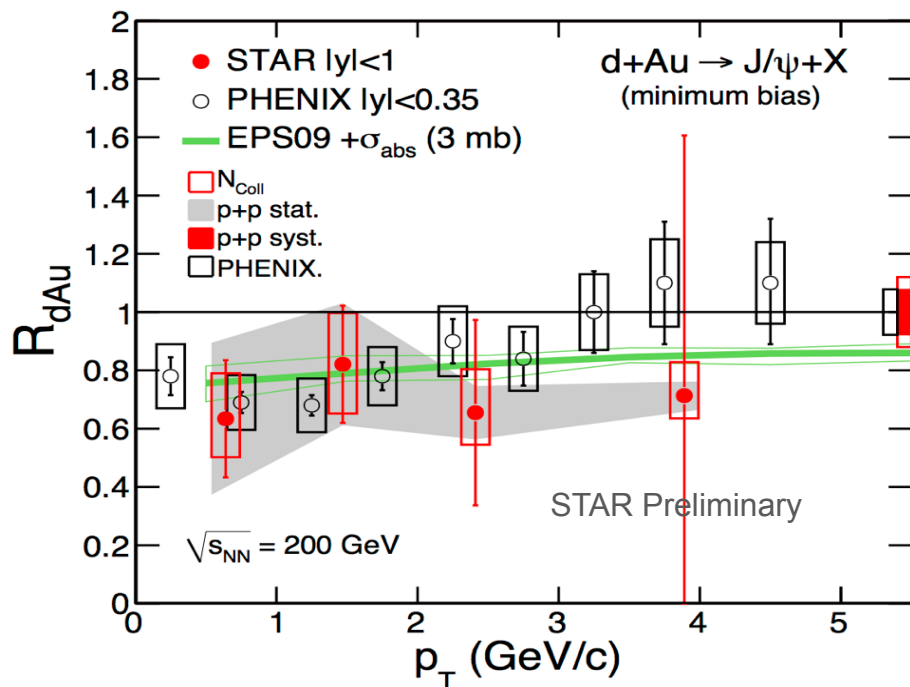
- d+Au \rightarrow study of cold nuclear matter effects
- $R_{dAu} \approx 1$ for high p_T
 \rightarrow CNM effects are small at high- p_T



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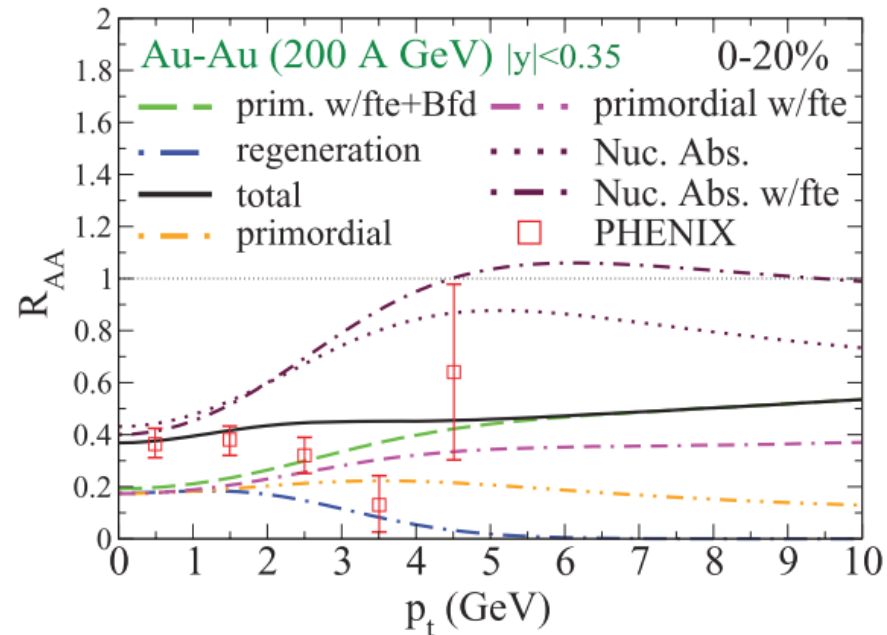


Model:

X. Zhao, R.Rapp, PRC82, 064905 (2010)

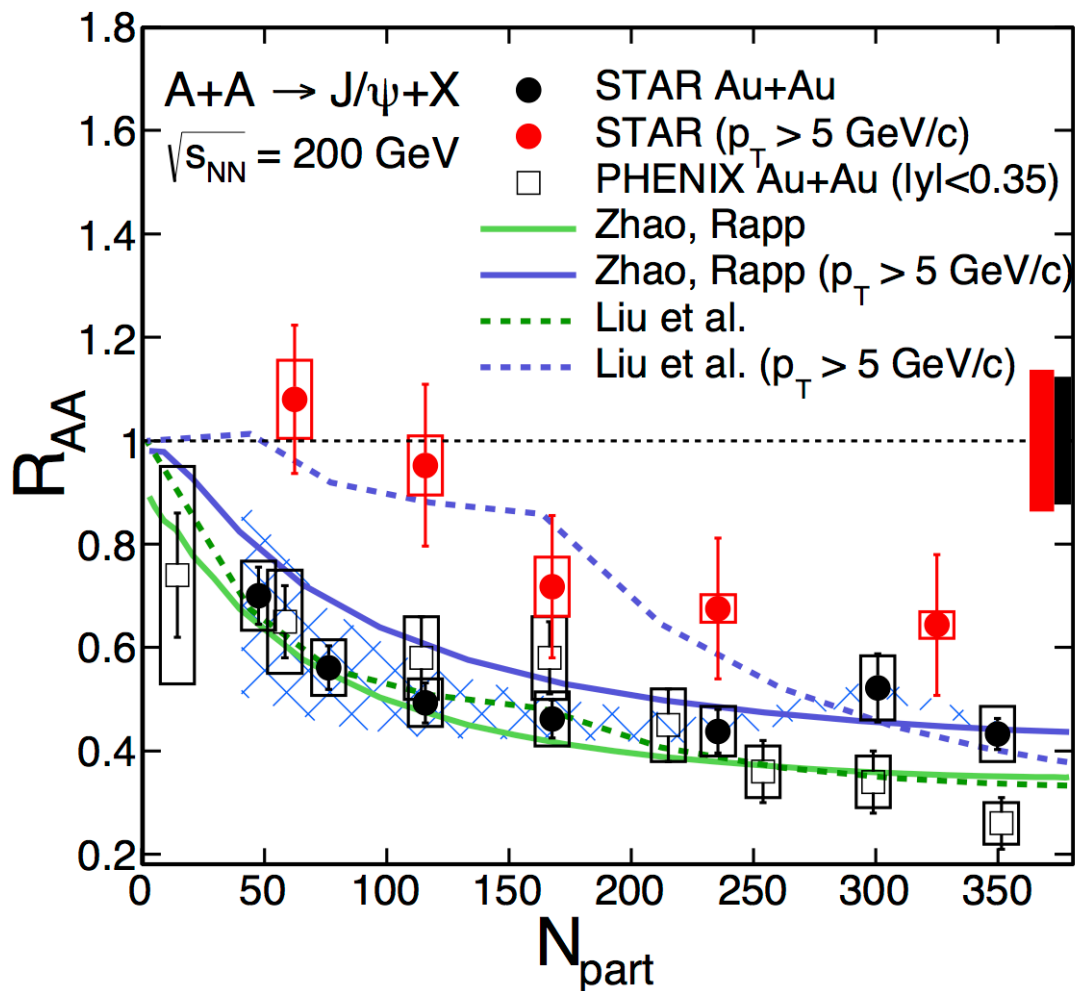
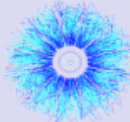
Data:

PHENIX, Nucl.Phys. A 774 (2006) 747



- Much less regeneration

High- p_T J/ψ in Au+Au



- CNM effects are small
- Less regeneration
- Suppression of high- p_T J/ψ in central collisions

STAR low- p_T : arXiv:1310.3563

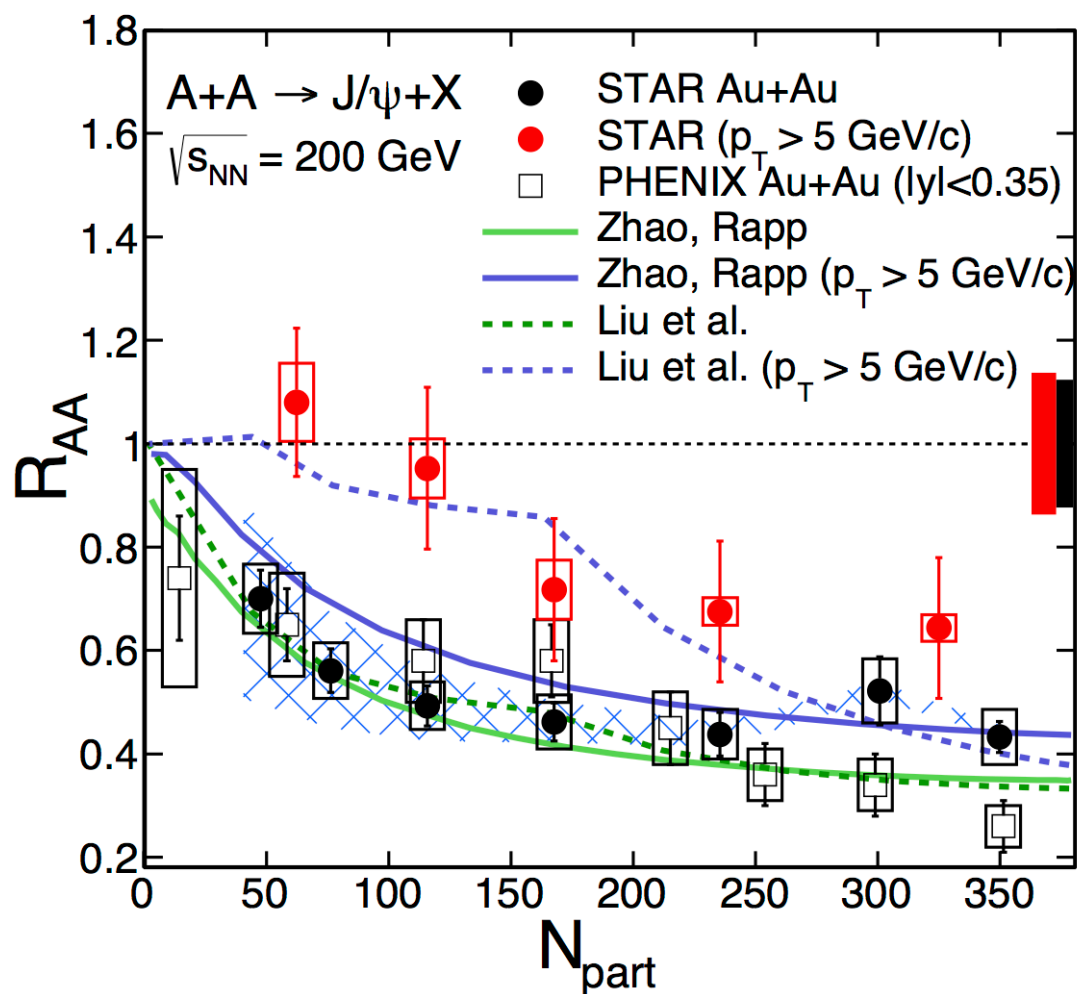
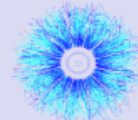
STAR high- p_T : PLB722, 55 (2013)

Liu et al., PLB 678, 72 (2009)

Zhao and Rapp, PRC 82, 064905(2010), PLB 664, 253 (2008)

PHENIX Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 232301 (2007)

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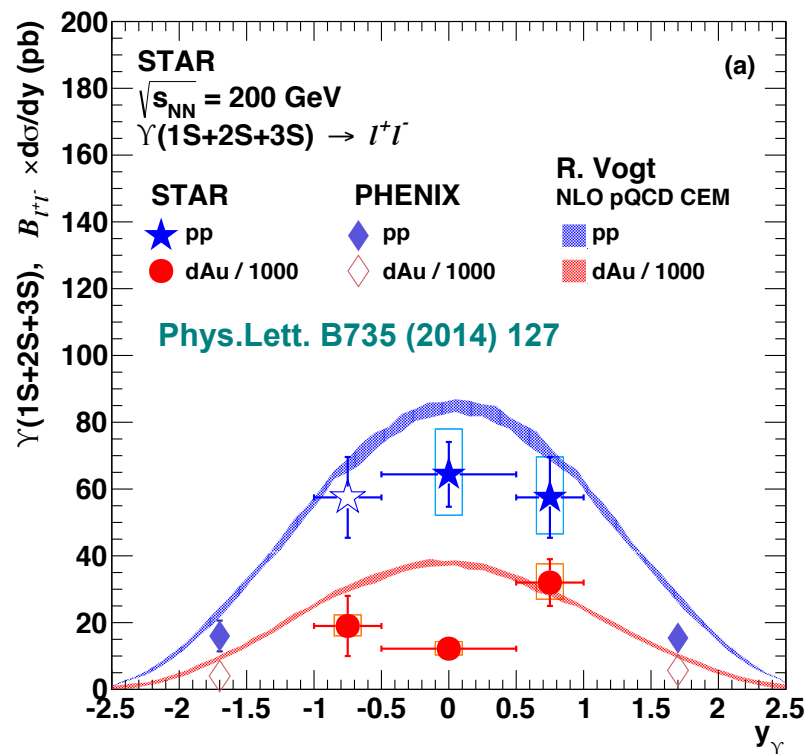
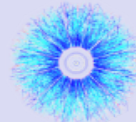
Liu et al., PLB 678, 72 (2009)

Zhao and Rapp, PRC 82, 064905(2010), PLB 664, 253 (2008)

PHENIX Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 232301 (2007)

High- p_T J/ ψ suppression is clearly an sQGP effect

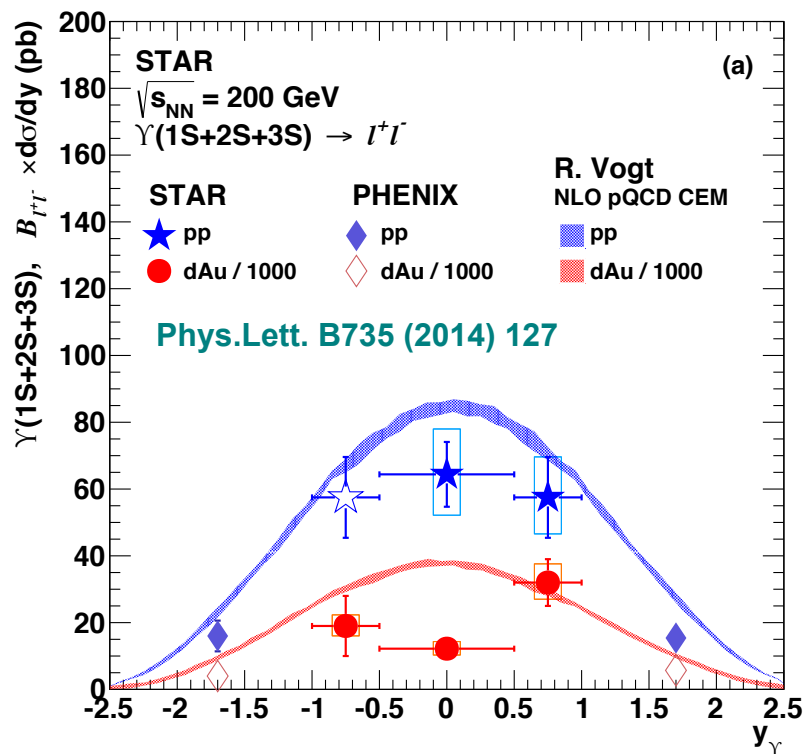
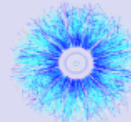
Υ in p+p – baseline



- p+p Υ cross section vs. y , compared to pQCD predictions

R. Vogt, Phys. Rep. 462125, 2008

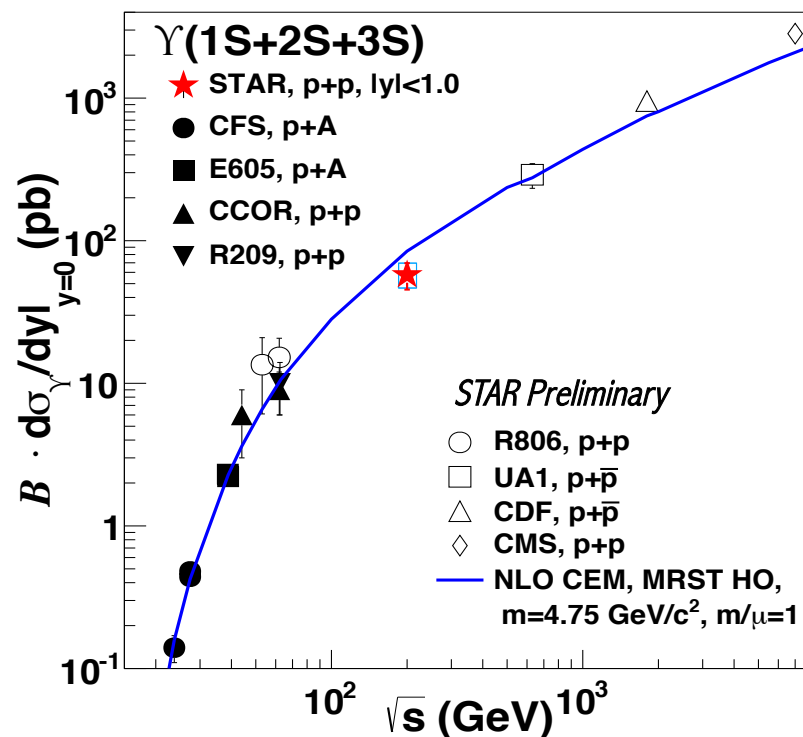
Υ in p+p – baseline and pQCD test



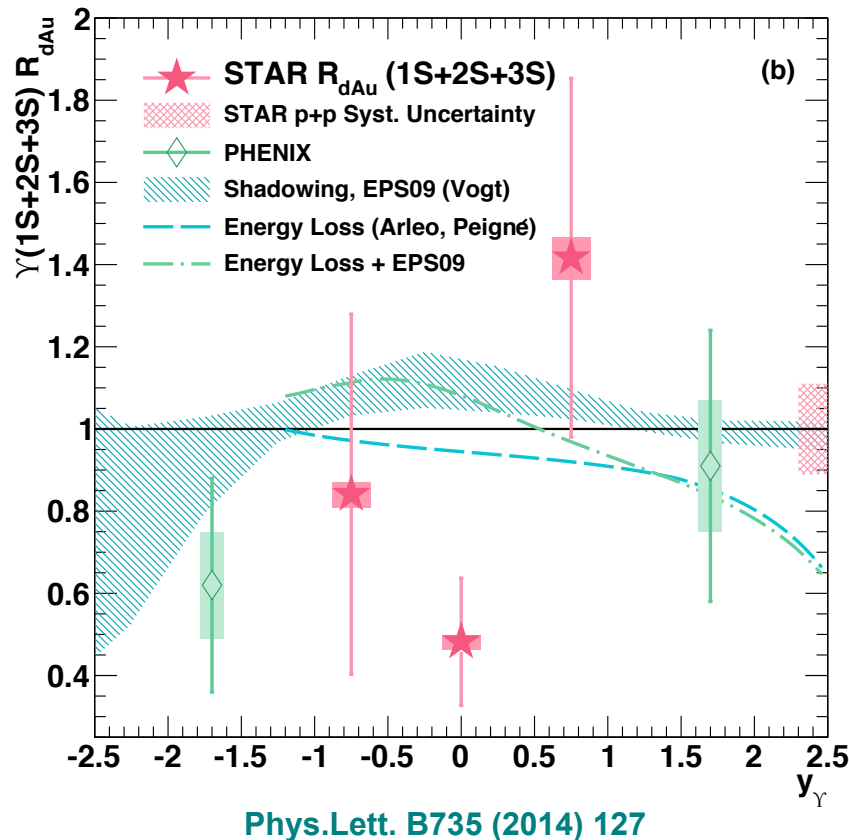
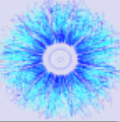
- p+p Υ cross section, compared to world data trend

- p+p Υ cross section vs. y , compared to pQCD predictions

R. Vogt, Phys. Rep. 462125, 2008



Υ R_{dAu} – CNM effects

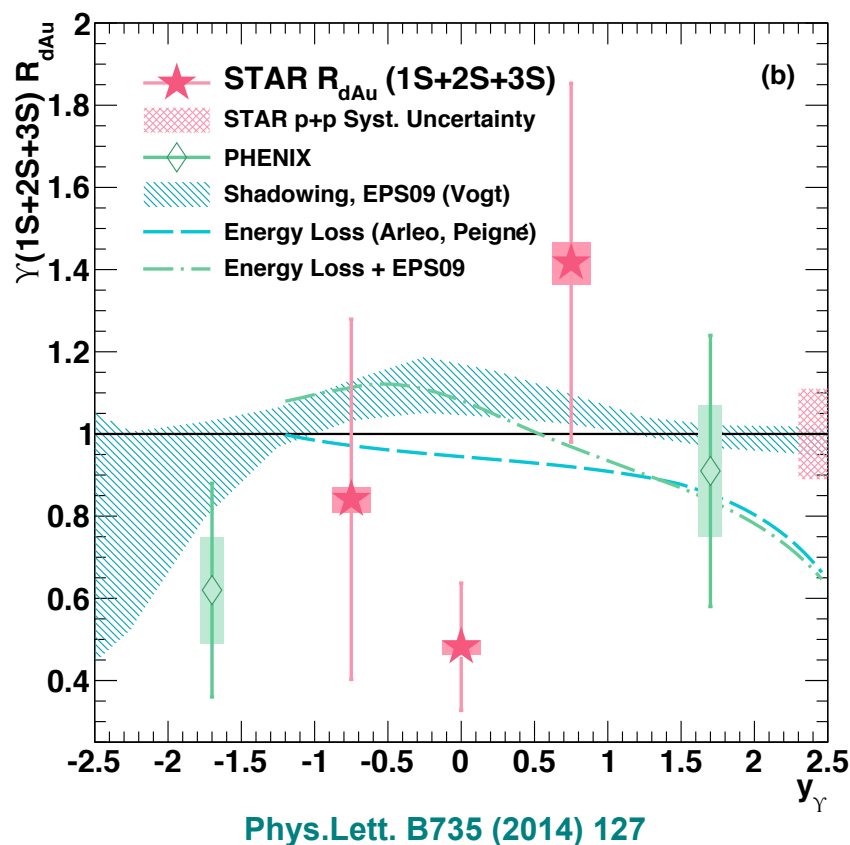
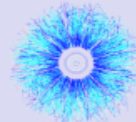


- Models include
 - Gluon nPDF (Anti)shadowing
 - Initial parton energy loss
- Indication of suppression at mid-rapidity beyond models

$$R_{dAu} = 0.48 \pm 0.14(stat) \pm 0.07(syst) \pm 0.02(pp\ stat) \pm 0.06(pp\ syst)$$

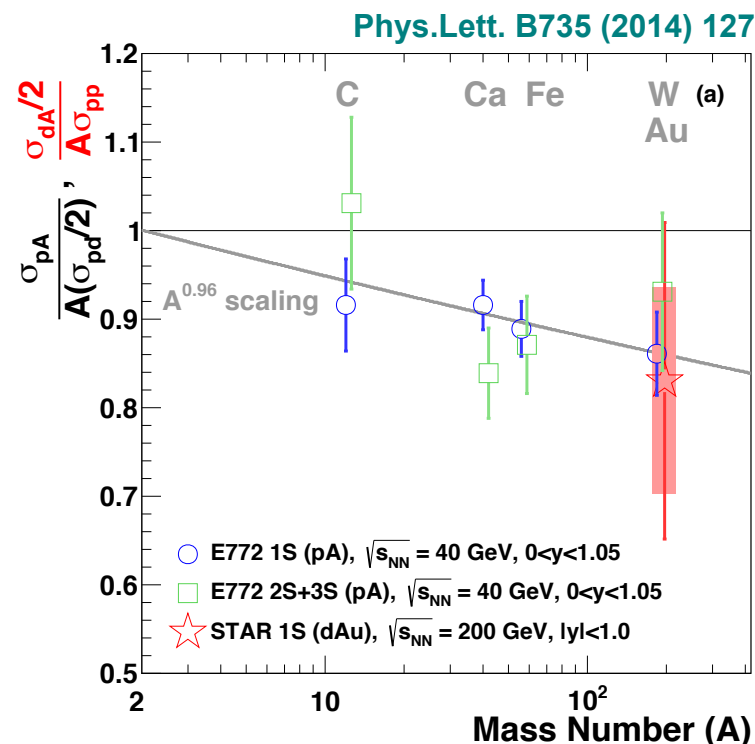
$$|y| < 0.5$$

ΥR_{dAu} – CNM effects

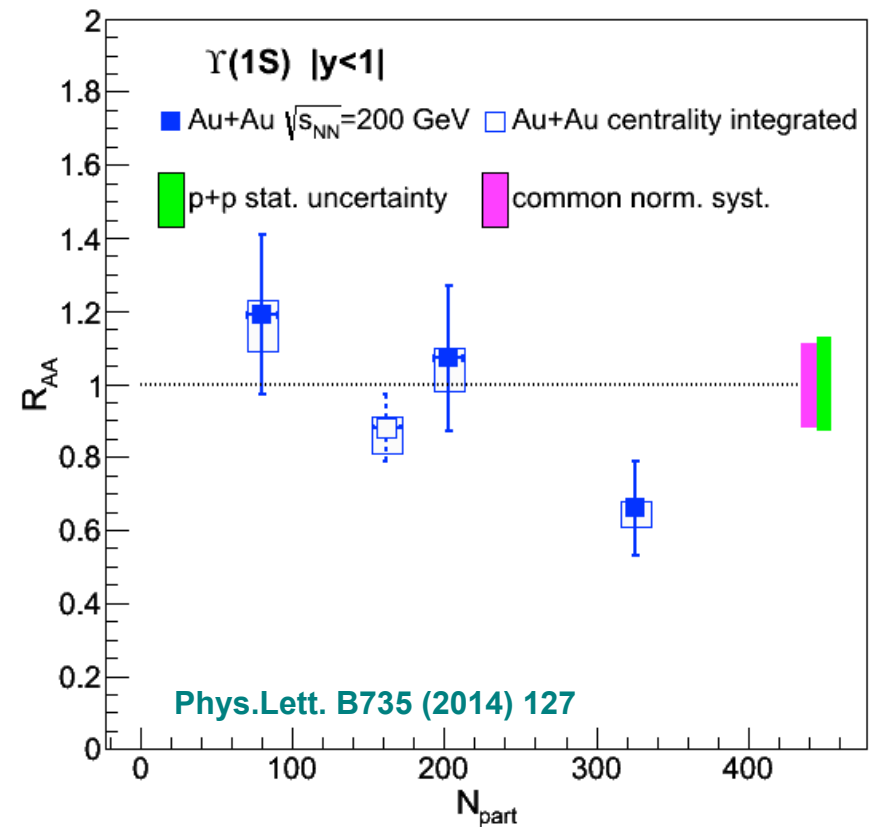
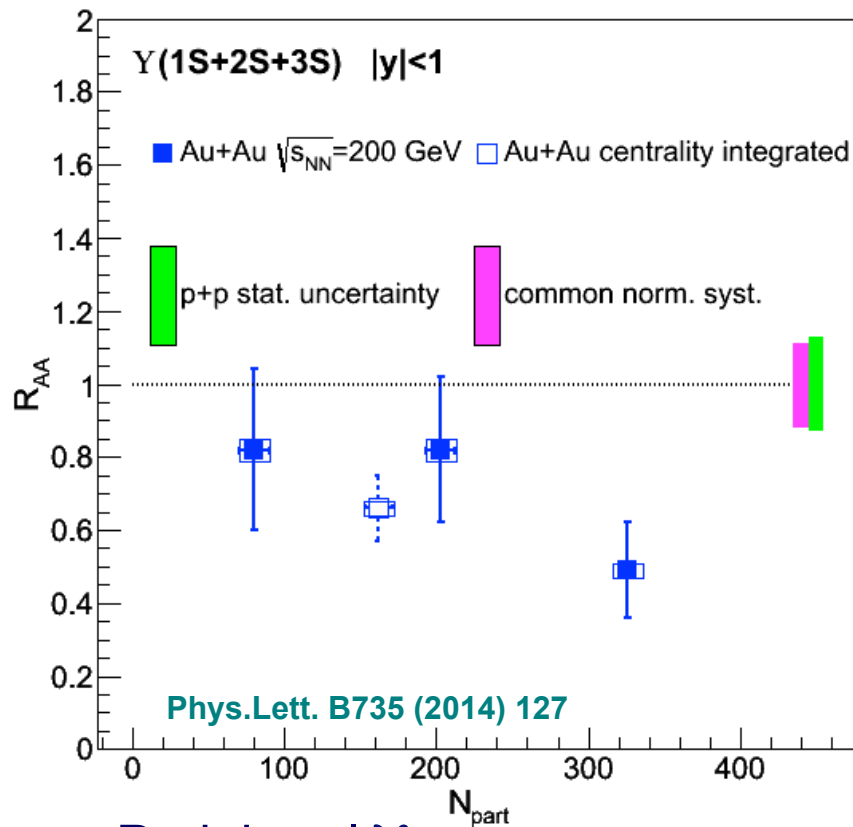
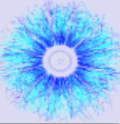


- STAR data consistent with E772 despite difference in energy

- Models include
 - Gluon nPDF (Anti)shadowing
 - Initial parton energy loss
- Indication of suppression at mid-rapidity beyond models



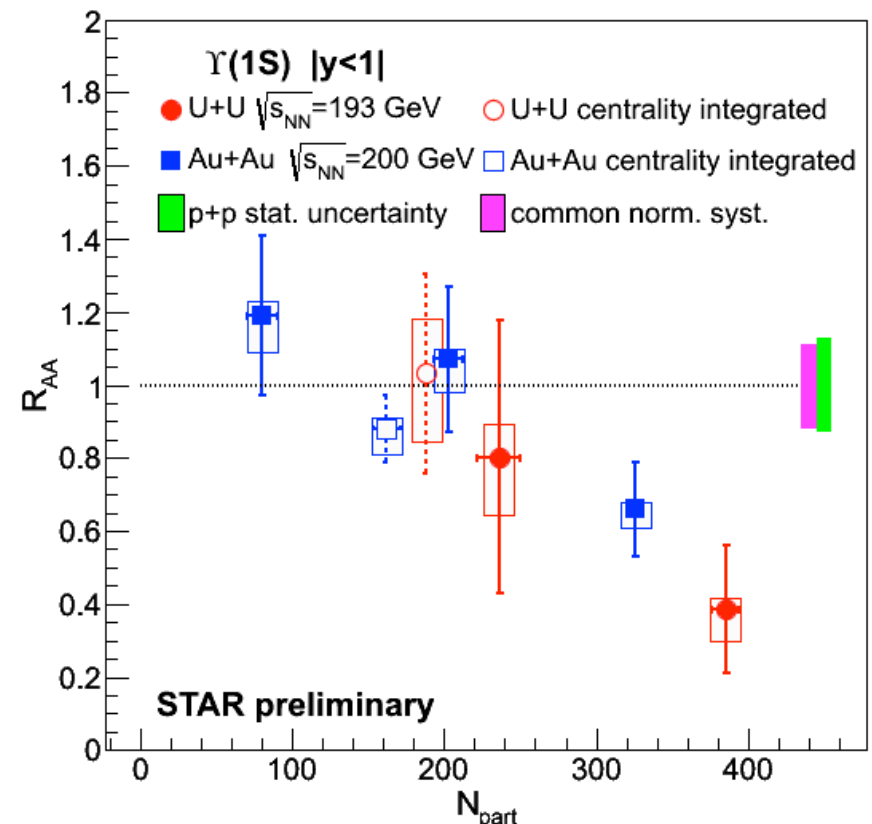
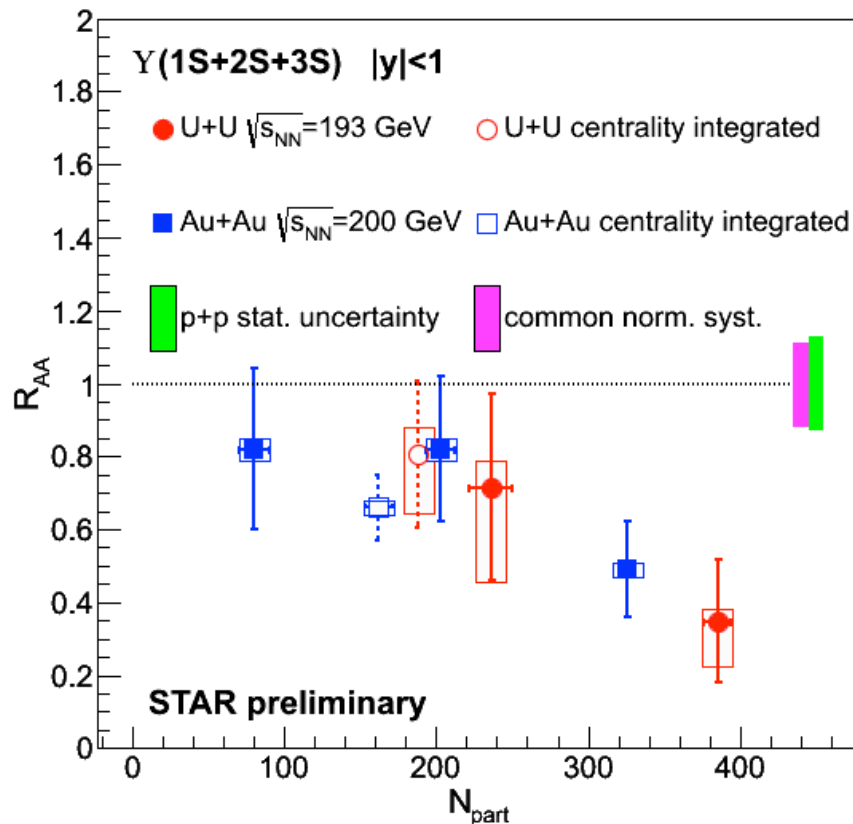
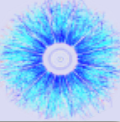
$R_{AA} : \Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$ and $\Upsilon(1S)$



- Peripheral Υ :
consistent with no suppression
- Central Υ :
significant suppression

- Central $\Upsilon(1S)$:
indication of a suppression

Υ R_{AA} : Au+Au vs. U+U

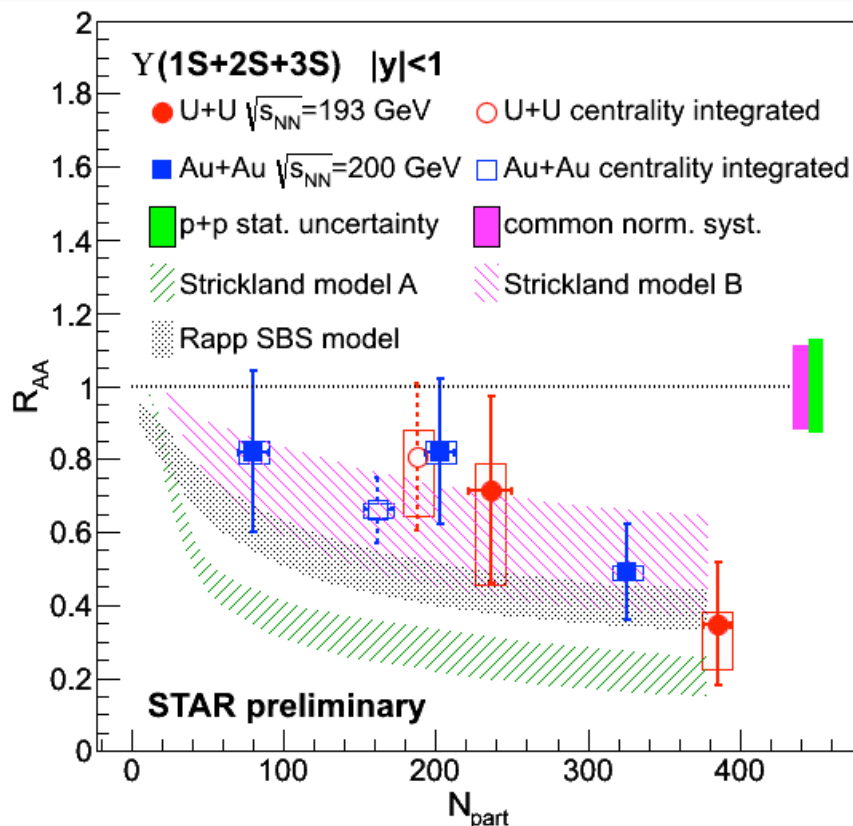
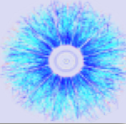


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- Central $\Upsilon(1S)$:
significant suppression

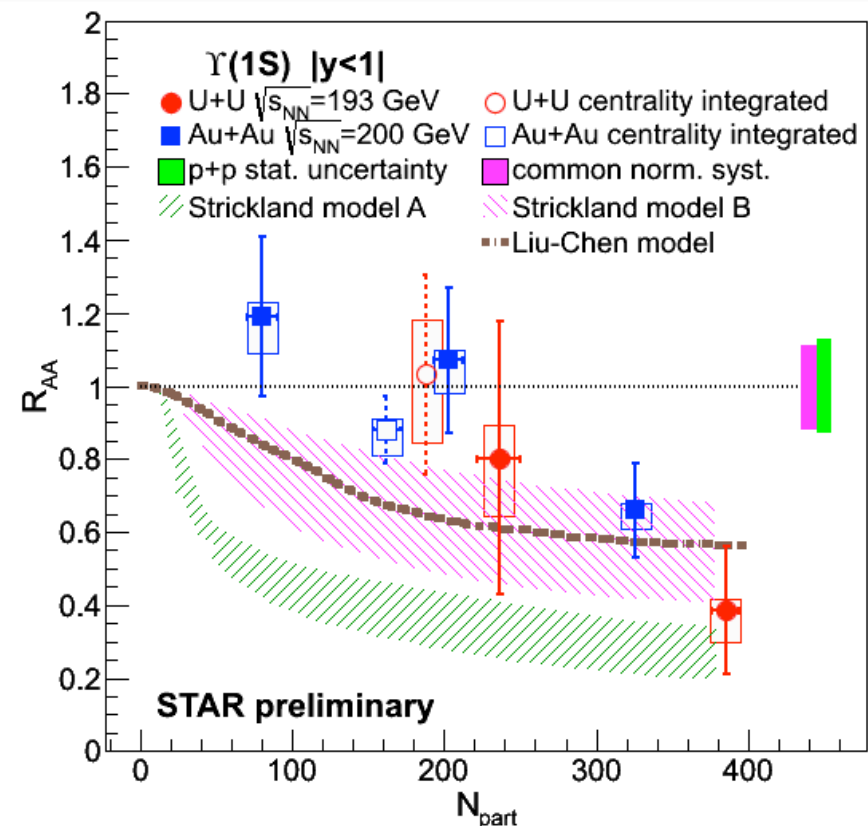
New U+U data confirms and extends Au+Au trend

Υ R_{AA} : data vs. models



Strickland, Bazov, Nucl.Phys.A 879, 25 (2012)

- No CNM effects, $428 < T < 443$ MeV
- Potential model 'B' based on **heavy quark internal energy**
- Potential model 'A' based on heavy quark free energy (disfavored)



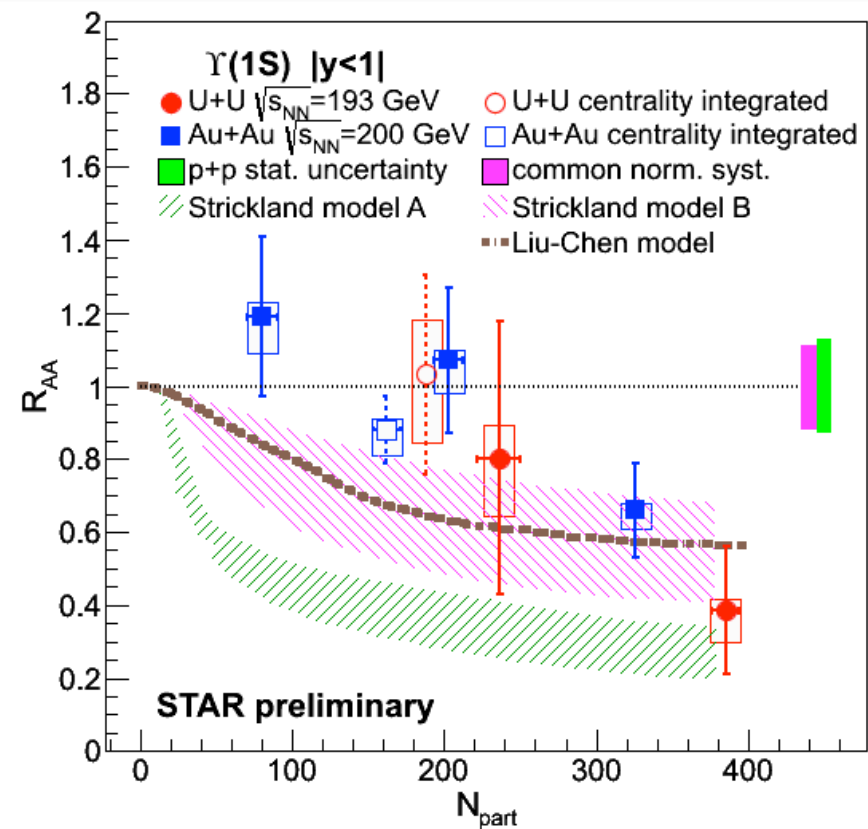
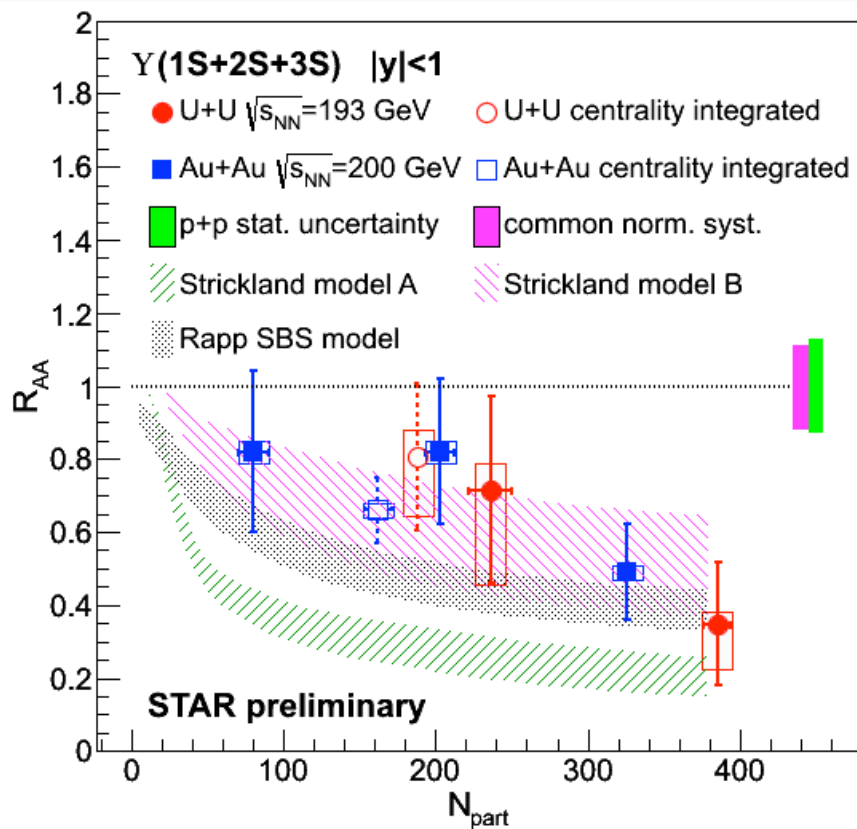
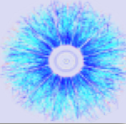
Liu, Chen, Xu, Zhuang, Phys.Lett.B 697, 32 (2011)

- Potential model, no CNM effects
- $T=340$ MeV, only excited states dissociate

Emerick, Zhao, Rapp, Eur.Phys.J A48, 72 (2012)

- **CNM effects** included
- Strong binding scenario

ΥR_{AA} : data vs. models

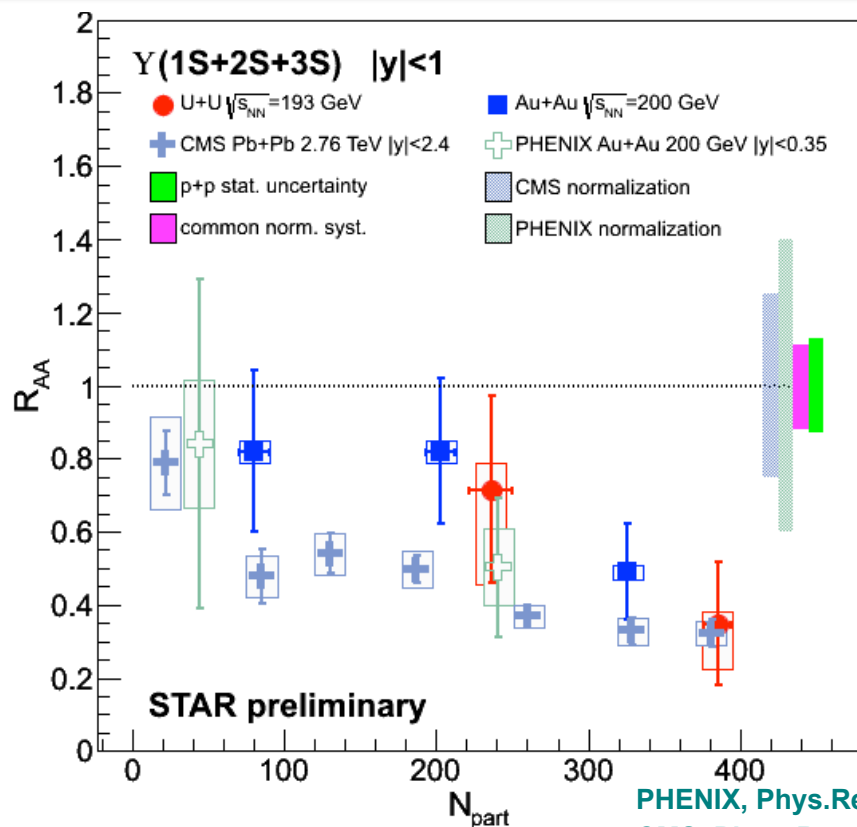
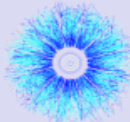


Suppression indicates Υ melting in a deconfined medium

However: CNM effects have to be understood

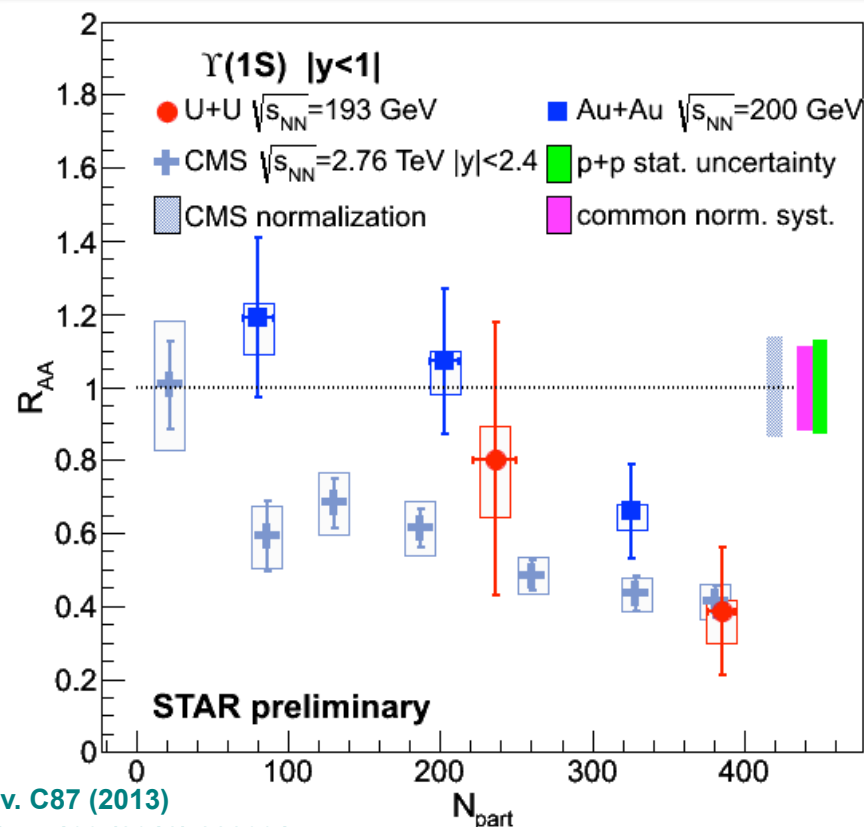
→ RHIC 2015 p+Au run

ΥR_{AA} : RHIC & LHC comparison



PHENIX, Phys.Rev. C87 (2013)

CMS, Phys. Rev. Lett 109 (2012) 222301

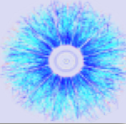


- LHC and RHIC suppressions are comparable at high N_{part}
- N_{part} dependence of Υ suppression appears weaker at the LHC

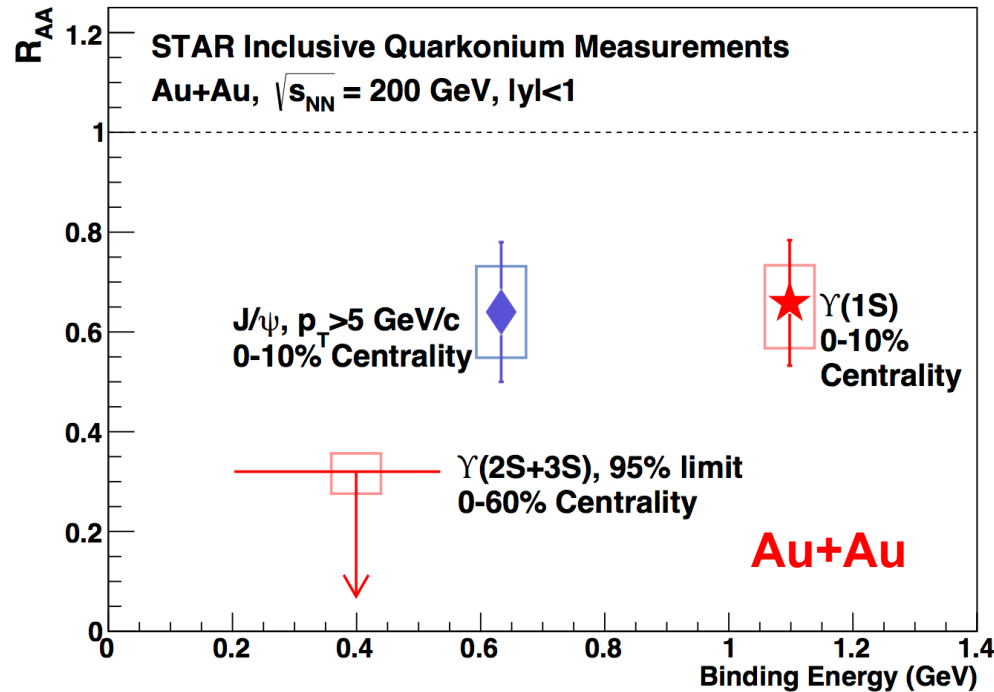
Is suppression driven by energy density?

→ Note the uncertainties and y -range, however

Excited Υ states in Au+Au



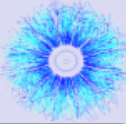
Phys.Lett. B735 (2014) 127



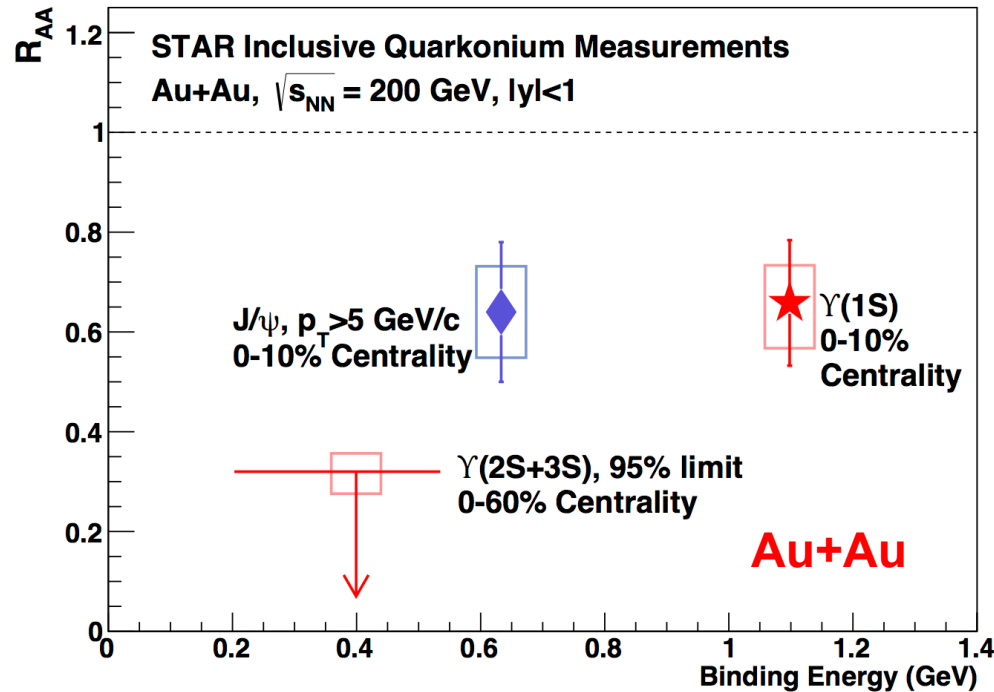
Central Au+Au:

- Excited states $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ consistent with complete melting
- $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppression is similar to high- p_T J/ψ

Excited Υ states in Au+Au



Phys.Lett. B735 (2014) 127



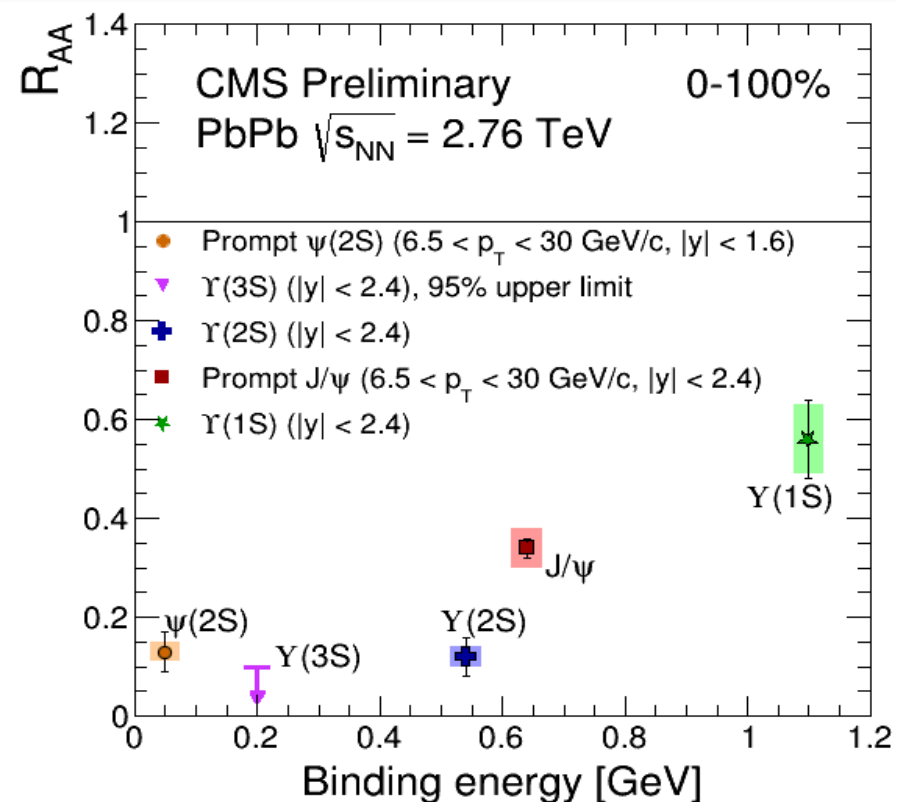
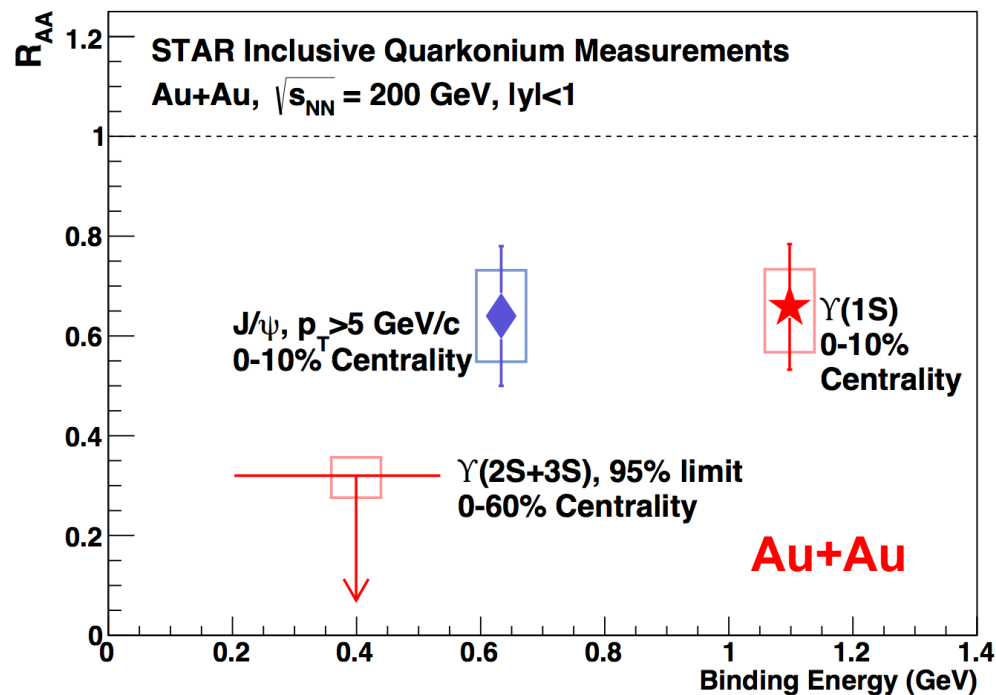
Central Au+Au:

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- $\Upsilon(1S)$ suppression is similar to high- p_T J/ψ

Υ suppression pattern supports sequential melting

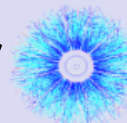
Excited Υ states – LHC comparison

Phys.Lett. B735 (2014) 127



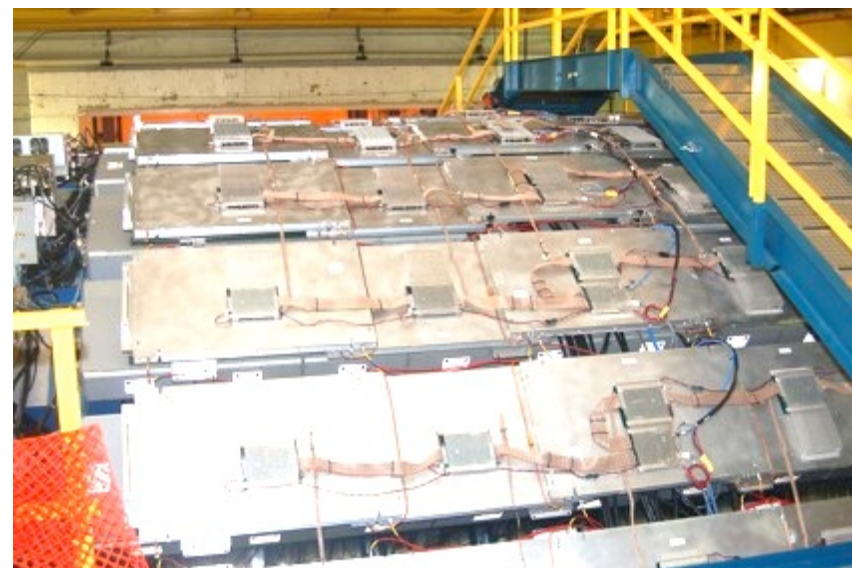
- RHIC $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV Au+Au and LHC $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV Pb+Pb collisions: Similar suppression of central $\Upsilon(1S)$

Outlook: Muon Telescope Detector

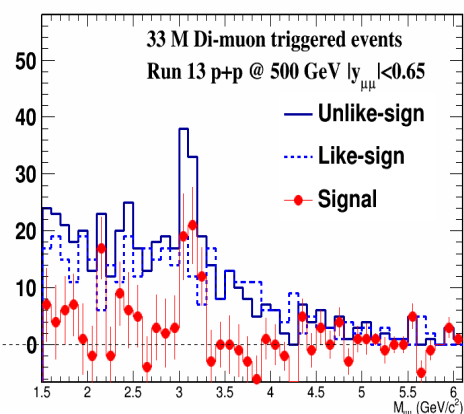


$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ (BR~6%), $\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ (BR~2.5%)

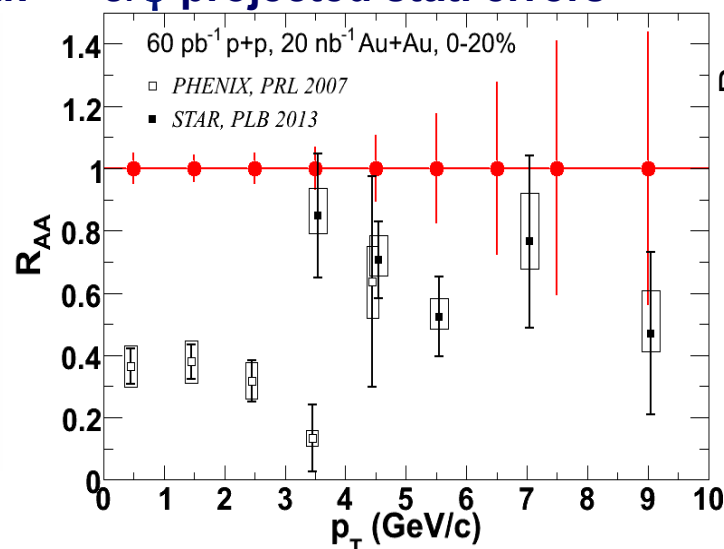
- No γ conversion
- Less Bremsstrahlung \rightarrow better resolution
- Less contribution from Dalitz decays
- Trigger capability for J/ψ in central A+A collisions



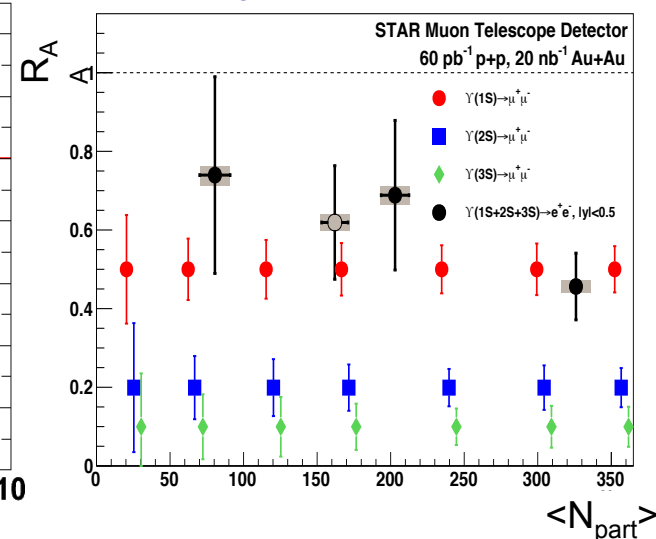
Reconstructed J/ψ peak



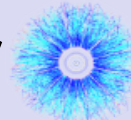
J/ψ projected stat. errors



Υ projected stat. errors

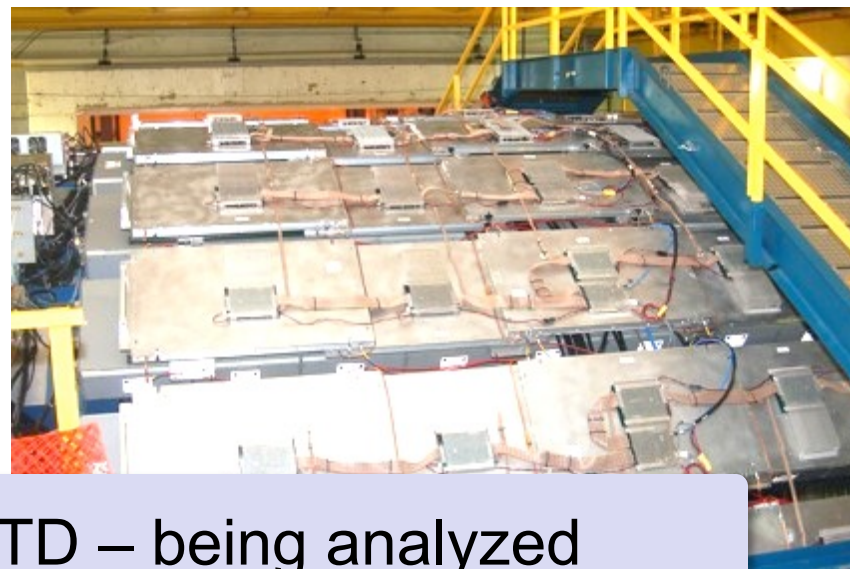


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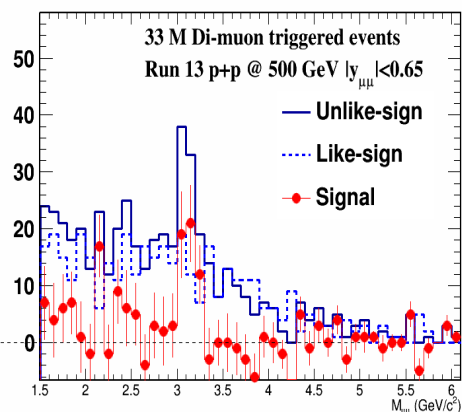
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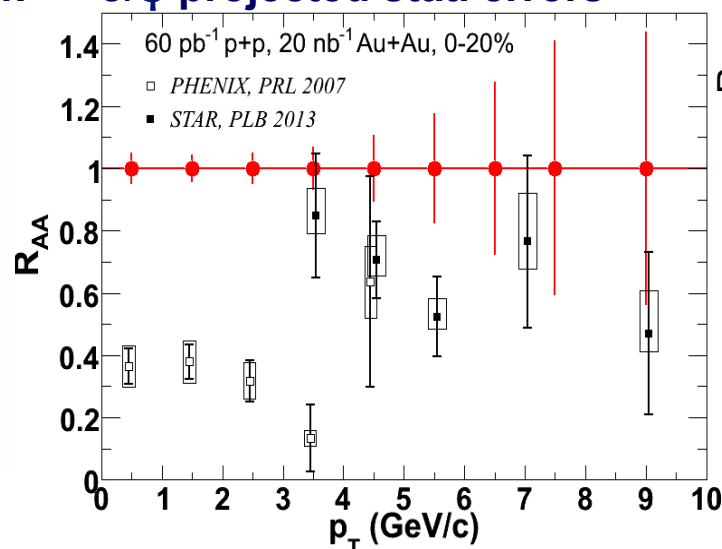


Run14 data with full MTD – being analyzed

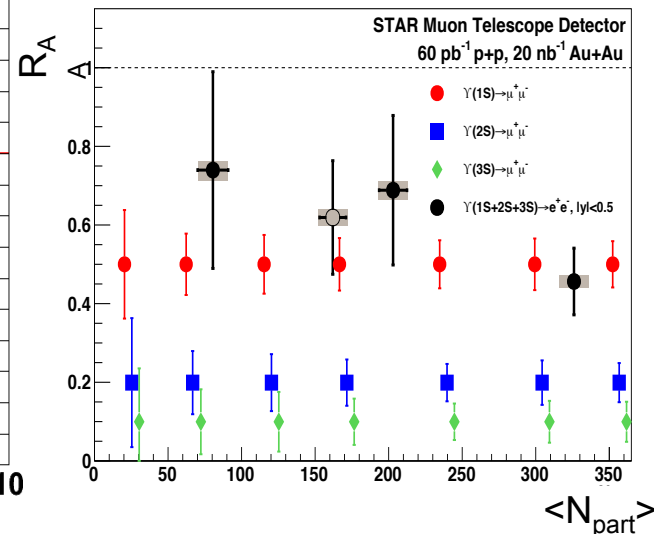
Reconstructed J/ψ peak



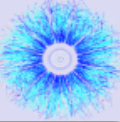
J/ψ projected stat. errors



Υ projected stat. errors



Summary



J/ψ BES: similar suppression in central 39, 62.4 and 200 GeV data
→ *attests to the role of regeneration*

Collective behavior of J/ψ: no strong v_2 , radial flow observed
→ *thermalized $c\bar{c}$ -coalescence not dominant in production*

Hot medium effects: Significant suppression of high- p_T J/ψ, and similar Y(1S) suppression in central A+A collisions

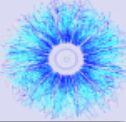
- Y(2S) and Y(3S) suppression is stronger than Y(1S)
→ *clear signal of melting in a deconfined medium*
- Y suppression in most central collisions similar to LHC

CNM effects: Y suppression in d+Au has to be understood

U+U measurements: similar suppression patterns to Au+Au

- Suppression of central Y(1S) confirmed

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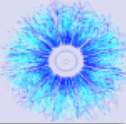
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Stay tuned for new great results with MTD

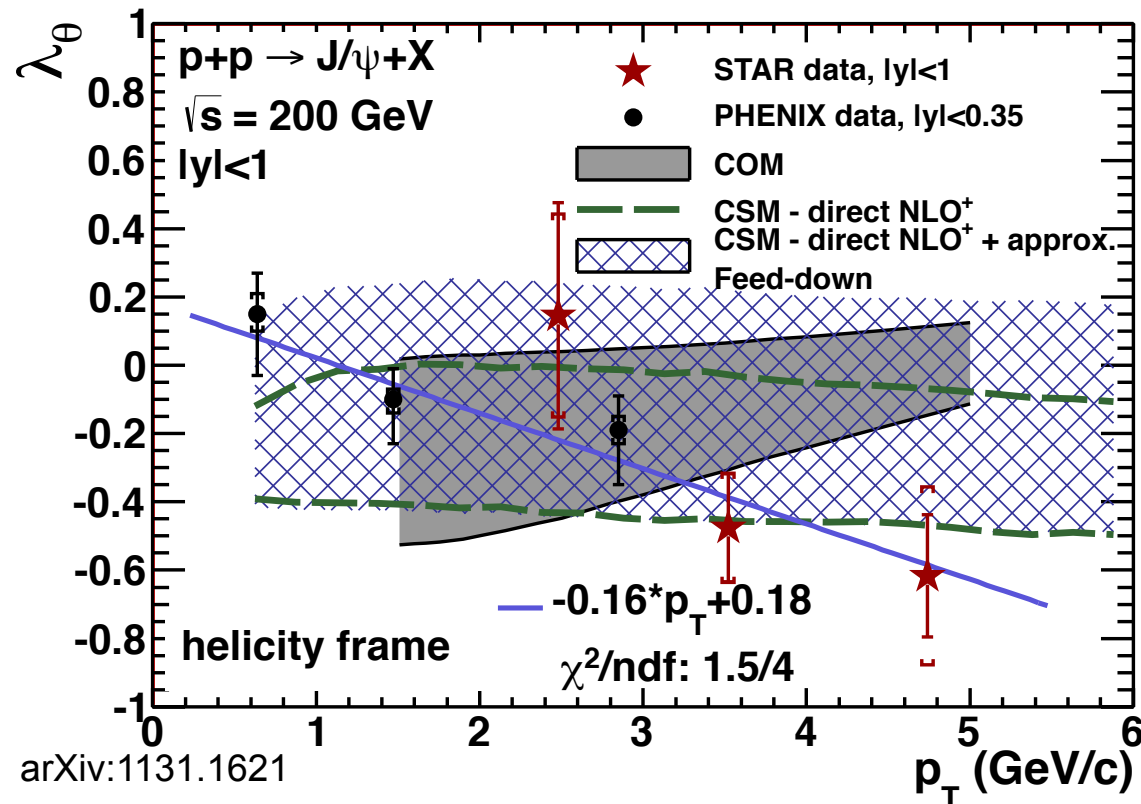
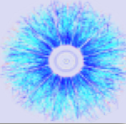
Thank You!



AGH University of Science and Technology
 Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439
 Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973
 University of California, Berkeley, California 94720
 University of California, Davis, California 95616
 University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095
 Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Sao Paulo 13131, Brazil
 Central China Normal University (HZNU), Wuhan 430079, China
 University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60607
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska 68178
 Czech Technical University in Prague, FNSPE, Prague, 115 19, Czech Republic
 Nuclear Physics Institute AS CR, 250 68 Rez/Prague, Czech Republic
 Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies FIAS, Frankfurt 60438, Germany
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 World Laboratory for Cosmology and Particle Physics (WLCAPP), Cairo 11571, Egypt
 Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
 University of Zagreb, Zagreb, HR-10002, Croatia

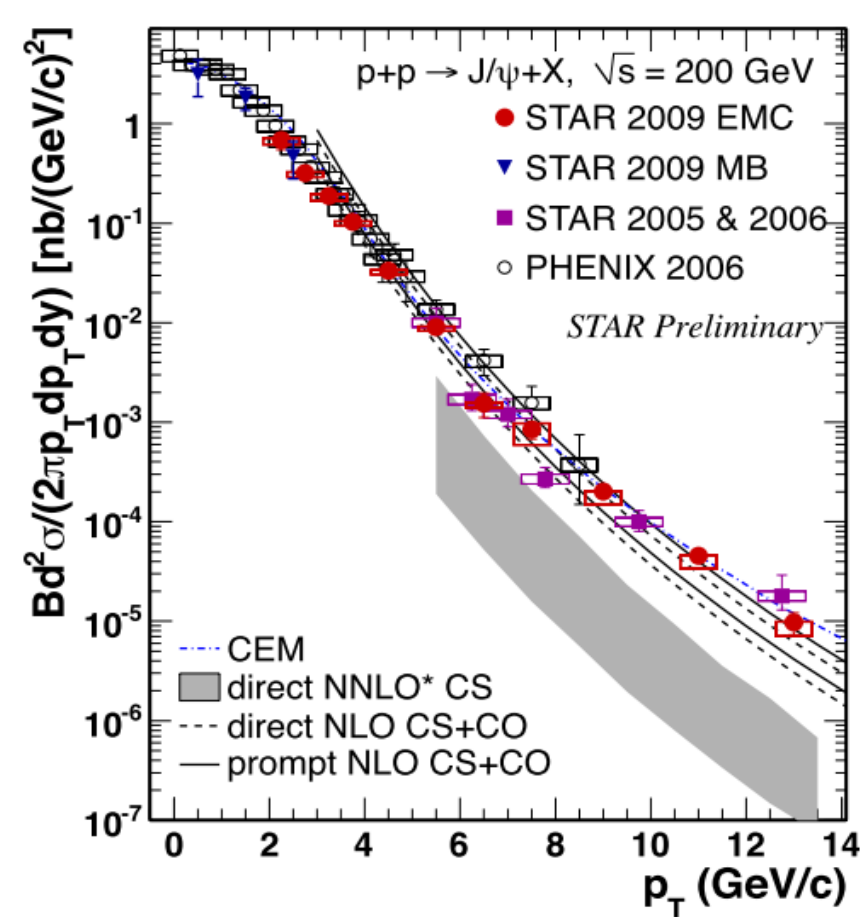
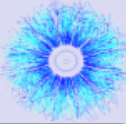
STAR Collaboration

J/ψ in p+p – polarization

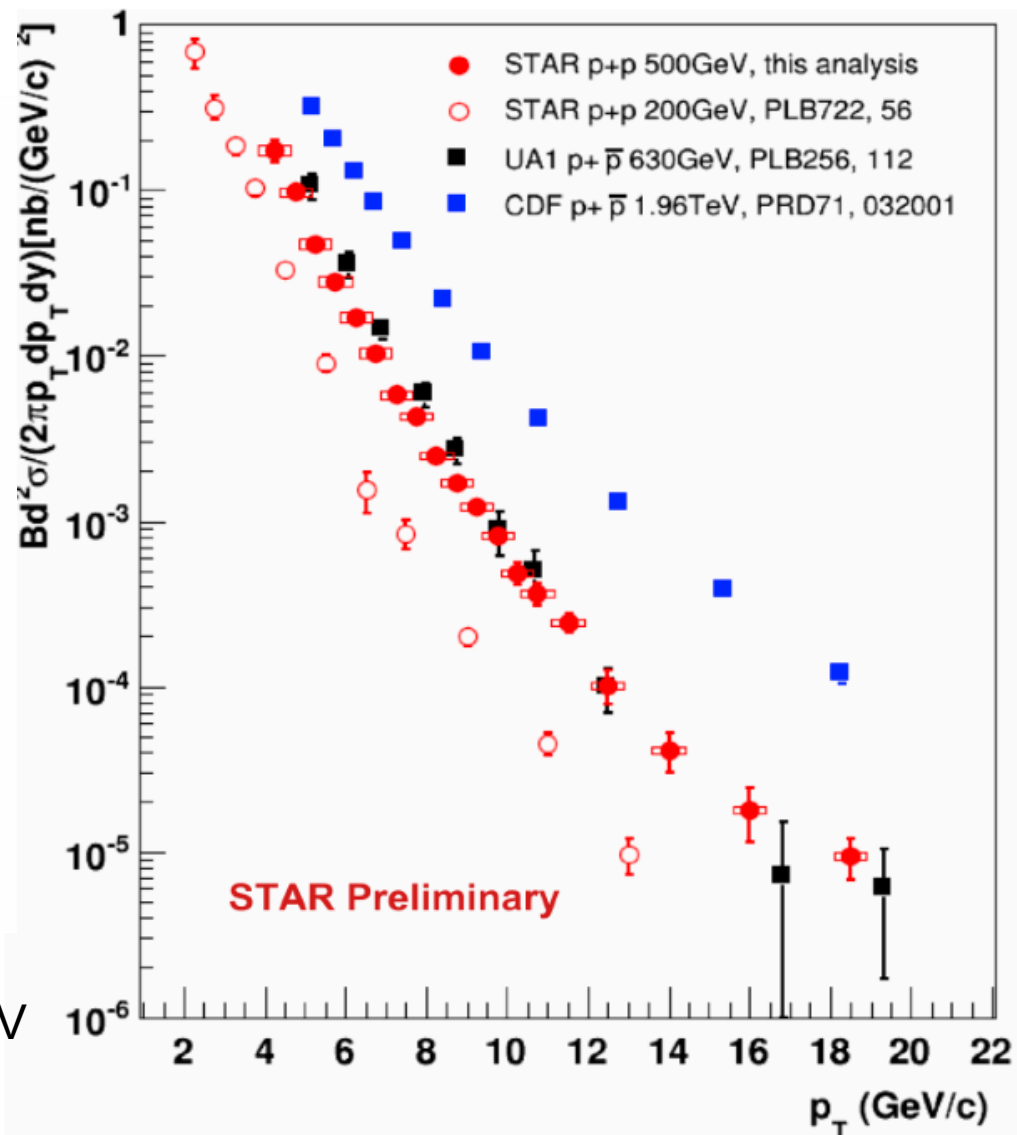


- $2 < p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$
- STAR+PHENIX consistent with NLO +CSM
 - Higher statistics needed to discriminate
- p+p 500 GeV results will improve precision for future CNM calculations

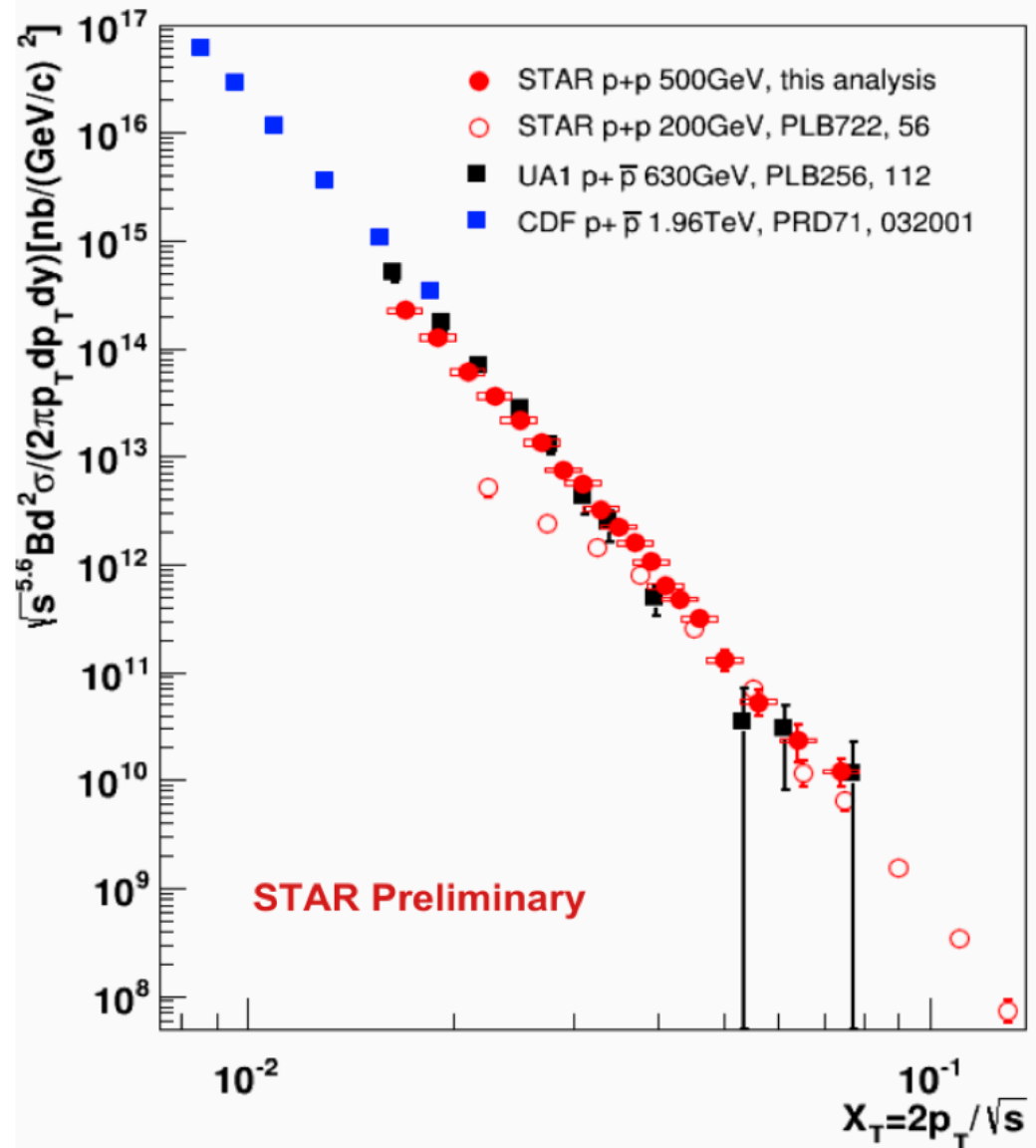
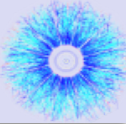
J/ψ spectra, p+p at 500 GeV



- Precise measurements at 500 GeV
- up to $p_T = 20 \text{ GeV}$



J/ψ x_T-scaling



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{2\pi p_T dp_T dy} = g(x_T)/(\sqrt{s})^n$$

200 GeV:

- high- p_T x_T-scaling with
 $n = 5.6 \pm 0.2$

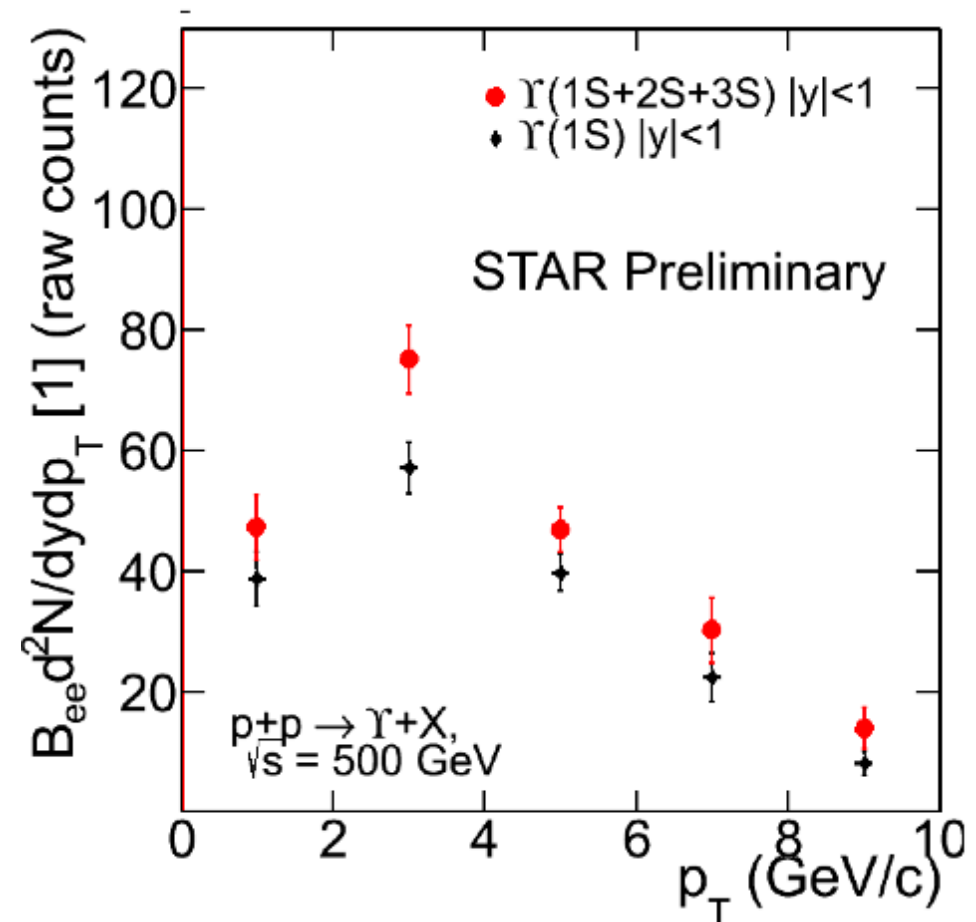
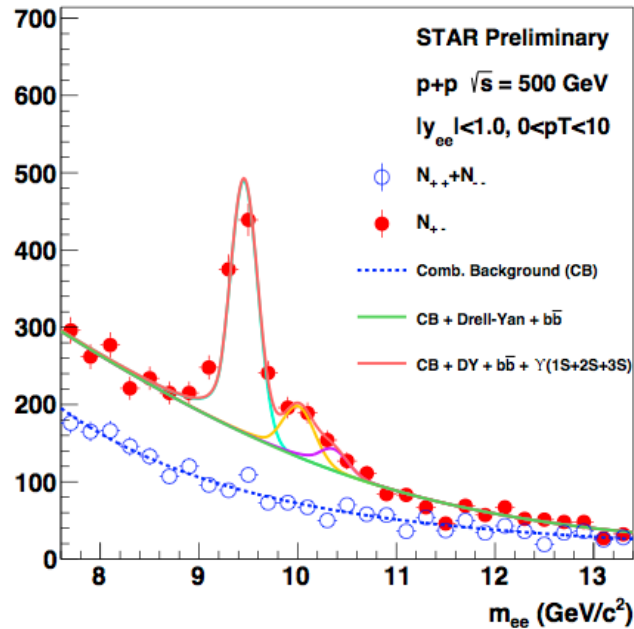
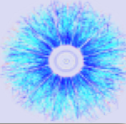
[Phys. Rev. C 80, 041902 \(2009\)](#)

- Breaking of scaling: transition to soft processes

500 GeV:

- x_T-scaling present down to lower p_T

Upsilonons in p+p 500 GeV



- Precise measurements
- Uncorrected spectra so far