

# $\Upsilon$ production at the STAR experiment

**Petr Chaloupka**

for the STAR collaboration

Czech Technical University  
in Prague



# Outline

- Motivation: QGP and quarkonia
- The STAR experiment at RHIC
- **Baseline:**  $\Upsilon$  production in **p+p**
- **Cold nuclear effects:**  $\Upsilon$  production in **d+Au**
- $\Upsilon$  **Nuclear Modification Factor** in Au+Au
- Outlook
- Conclusions

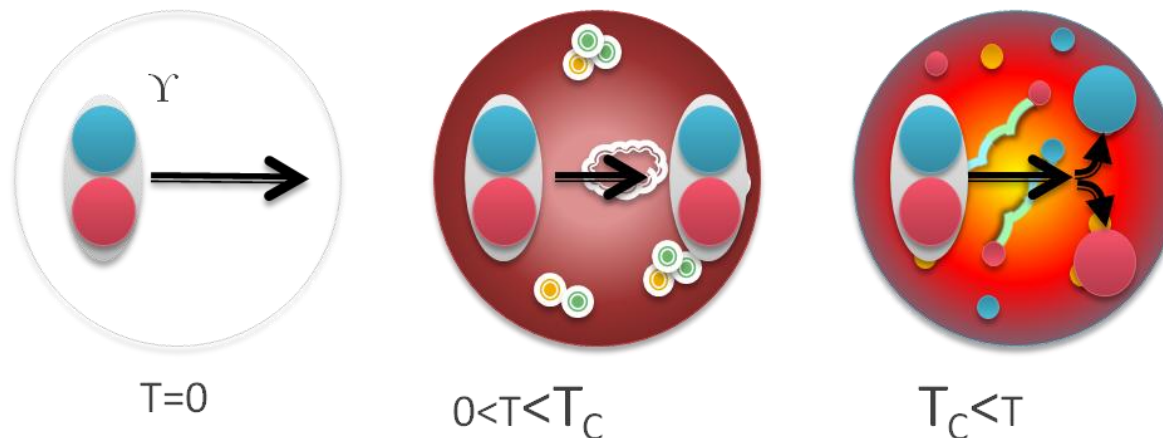
# Quarkonia as a probe of QGP

- Large masses of  $c, b$  quarks
  - created during initial stages of collision
  - calculable by pQCD
- Due to color screening of quark potential in QGP quarkonium dissociation is expected

Quarkonia family:

$c\bar{c}$ :  $J/\psi, \psi', \chi_c \dots$

$b\bar{b}$ :  $Y(1S), Y(2S), Y(3S) \dots$



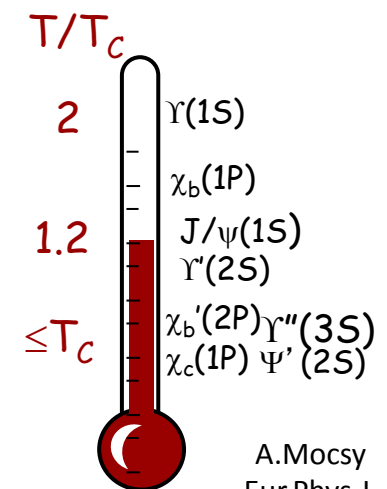
# Quarkonia as a probe of QGP

- Large masses of  $c, b$  quarks
  - created during initial stages of collision
  - calculable by pQCD
- Due to **color screening** of quark potential in QGP quarkonium **dissociation** is expected
- Sequential suppression of different states is determined by medium temperature and their binding energy**
  - QGP thermometer**

Quarkonia family:

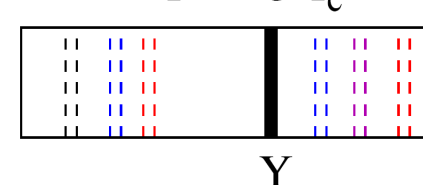
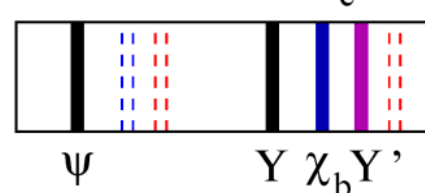
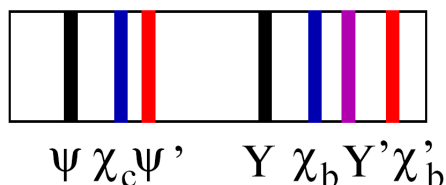
$c\bar{c}$ :  $J/\psi, \psi', \chi_c \dots$

$b\bar{b}$ :  $Y(1S), Y(2S), Y(3S) \dots$



A.Mocsy  
Eur.Phys.J.  
C61:

$$T_{\text{diss}}(\psi') \approx T_{\text{diss}}(\chi_c) < T_{\text{diss}}(Y(3S)) < T_{\text{diss}}(J/\psi) \approx T_{\text{diss}}(Y(2S)) < T_{\text{diss}}(Y(1S))$$



# Other effects-complications

- **Quarkonium production** mechanism is not well understood.
  - Color-singlet vs. Color-octet?
- Observed yields are a mixture of **direct production** + **feed down**
  - E.g.  $J/\psi \sim 0.6 J/\psi \text{ (Direct)} + \sim 0.3 \chi_c + \sim 0.1 \psi'$
- **Suppression** and **enhancement** in the “cold” nuclear medium
  - Nuclear absorption, Gluon shadowing, initial state energy loss, Cronin effect and gluon saturation.
- **Hot/dense medium** effects
  - Recombination from uncorrelated charm pairs.



# Common approach - $R_{AA}$

- baseline - p+p: test of pQCD
- “normal” suppression - d+Au

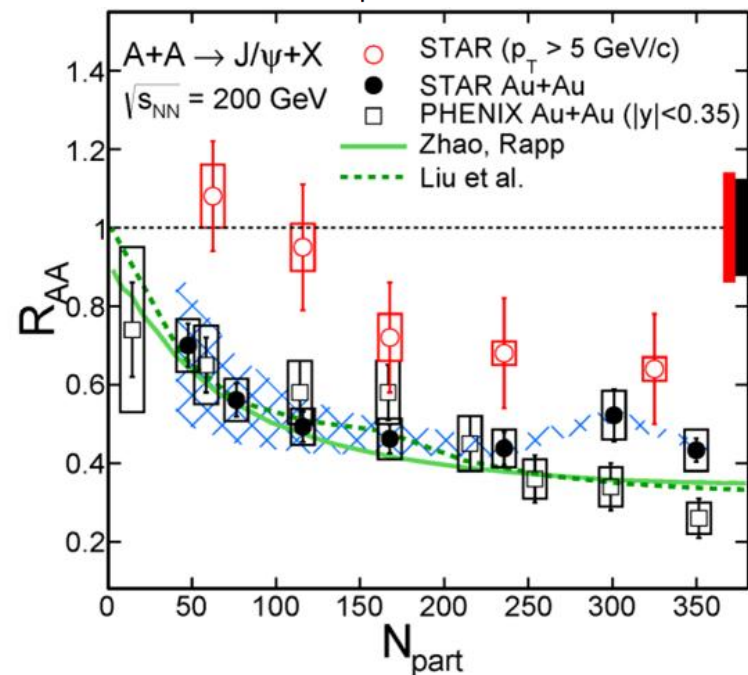
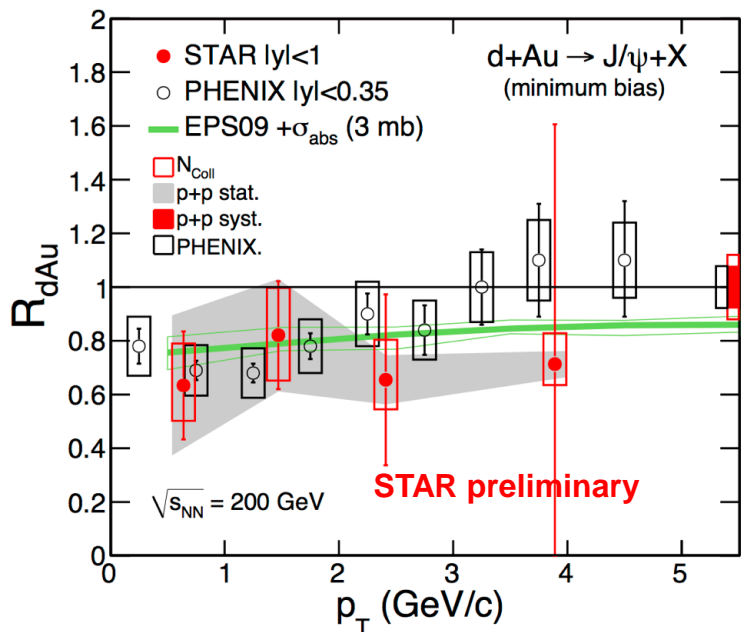
$$R_{dAu} = \frac{1}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle} \frac{dN/dy^{dAu}}{dN/dy^{pp}}$$

- “anomalous” suppression - Au+Au

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle} \frac{dN/dy^{AuAu}}{dN/dy^{pp}}$$

$R_{AA} = 1$  if no modification of the production in the medium.

# Message from J/ψ at 200 GeV



- Cold nuclear effects important for interpreting Au+Au results.
- $R_{dAu}$  consistent with model calculations
  - shadowing from EPS09 nPDF
  - nuclear absorption:  $\sigma_{abs}^{J/\psi} = 2.8mb$
- $J/\psi$  suppression increases with collision centrality and decreases with  $p_T$
- Data agrees with models including color screening and regeneration
  - Liu et al., PLB 678:72 (2009)
  - Zhao et al., PRC 82,064905(2010)

STAR high- $p_T$  : Phys. Lett. B 722 (2013) 55  
 STAR low- $p_T$  : arxiv:1310.3563  
 PHENIX: Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 (2007) 232301

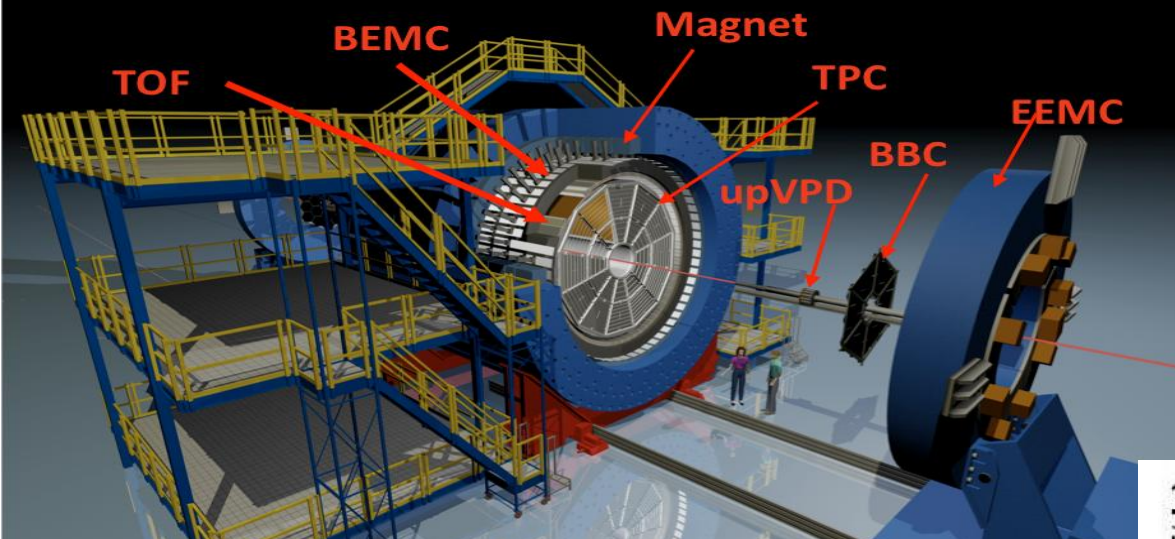
# Upsilon measurements

## $\Upsilon$ -cleaner probe compared to $J/\psi$

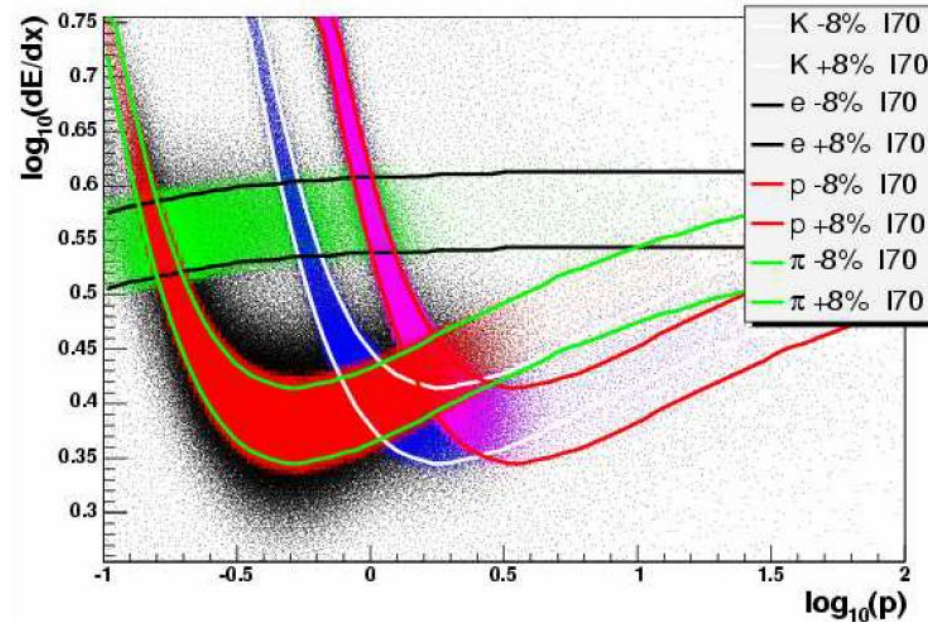
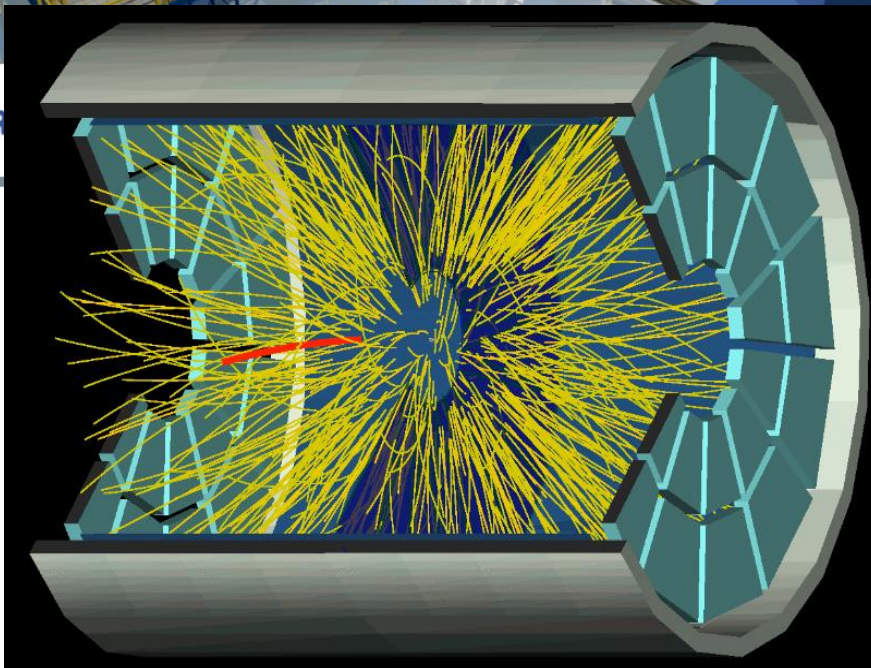
- Less feed down
- Co-mover absorption  $\rightarrow$  negligible
  - $\Upsilon(1s)$ : tightly bound, larger kinematic threshold.
  - Expect  $\sigma \sim 0.2$  mb, 5-10 times smaller than for  $J/\psi$   
Lin & Ko, PLB 503 (2001) 104
- Recombination  $\rightarrow$  negligible
  - at RHIC:  $\sigma_{cc} \sim 800 \mu\text{b} \gg \sigma_{bb} \sim (1-2) \mu\text{b}$
- Excited states: expect sequential suppression of  $\Upsilon(1s)$ ,  $\Upsilon(2s)$ ,  $\Upsilon(3s)$  states
- Challenge: low rate, rare probe
  - Need large acceptance, efficient trigger
  - STAR upgrades



# STAR experiment

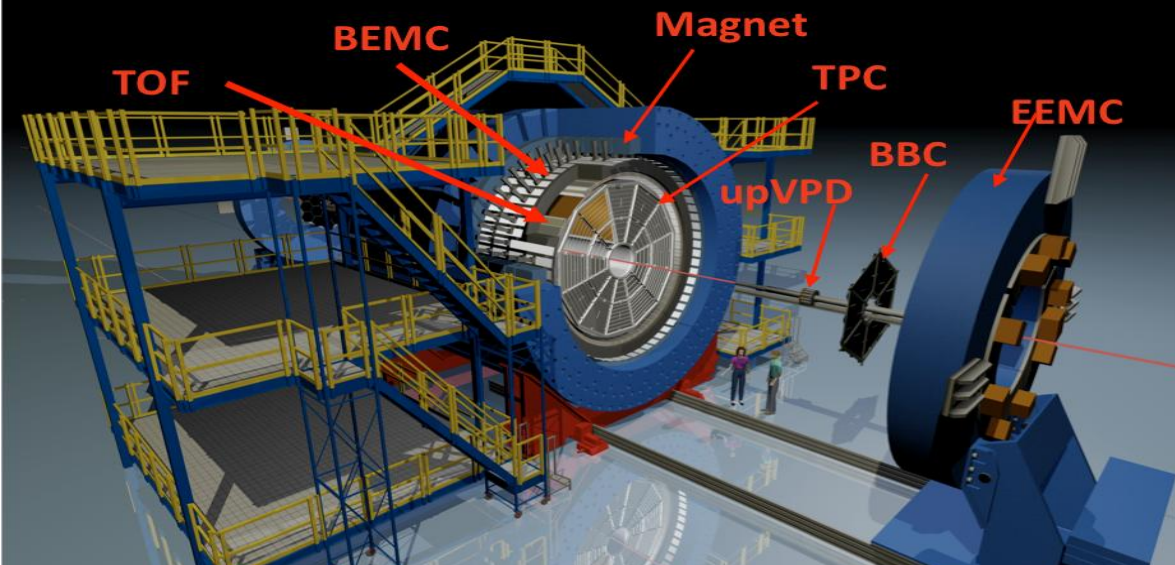


- Large acceptance electron ID
- **Time Projection Chamber (TPC):**
  - charged particle tracking,  $2\pi$  coverage in  $|\eta| < 1.3$
  - $dE/dx$  PID

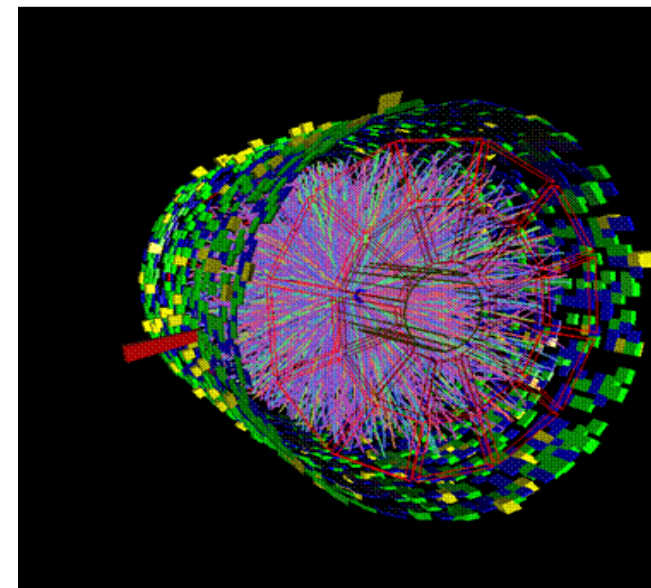
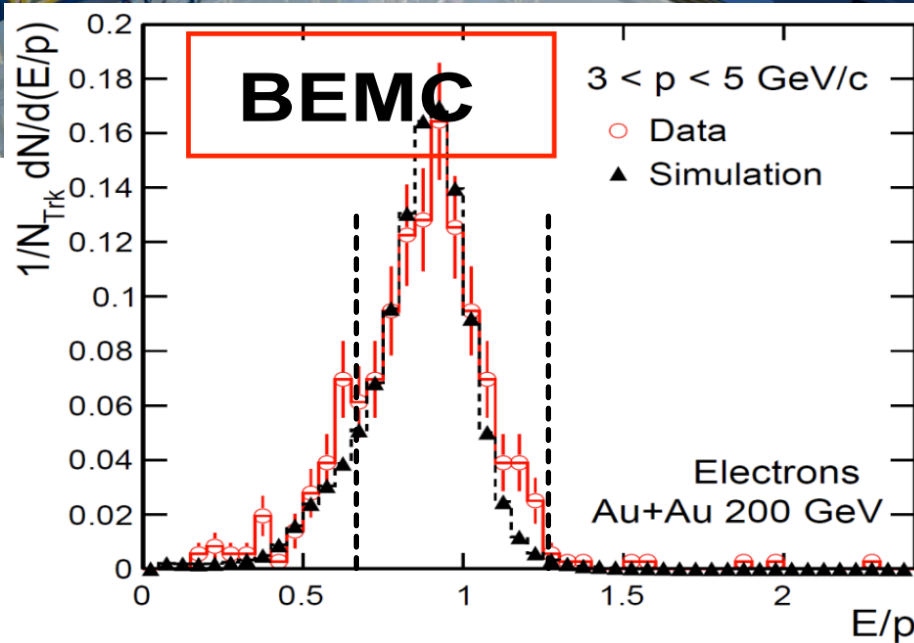


Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A **558** (2006) 419

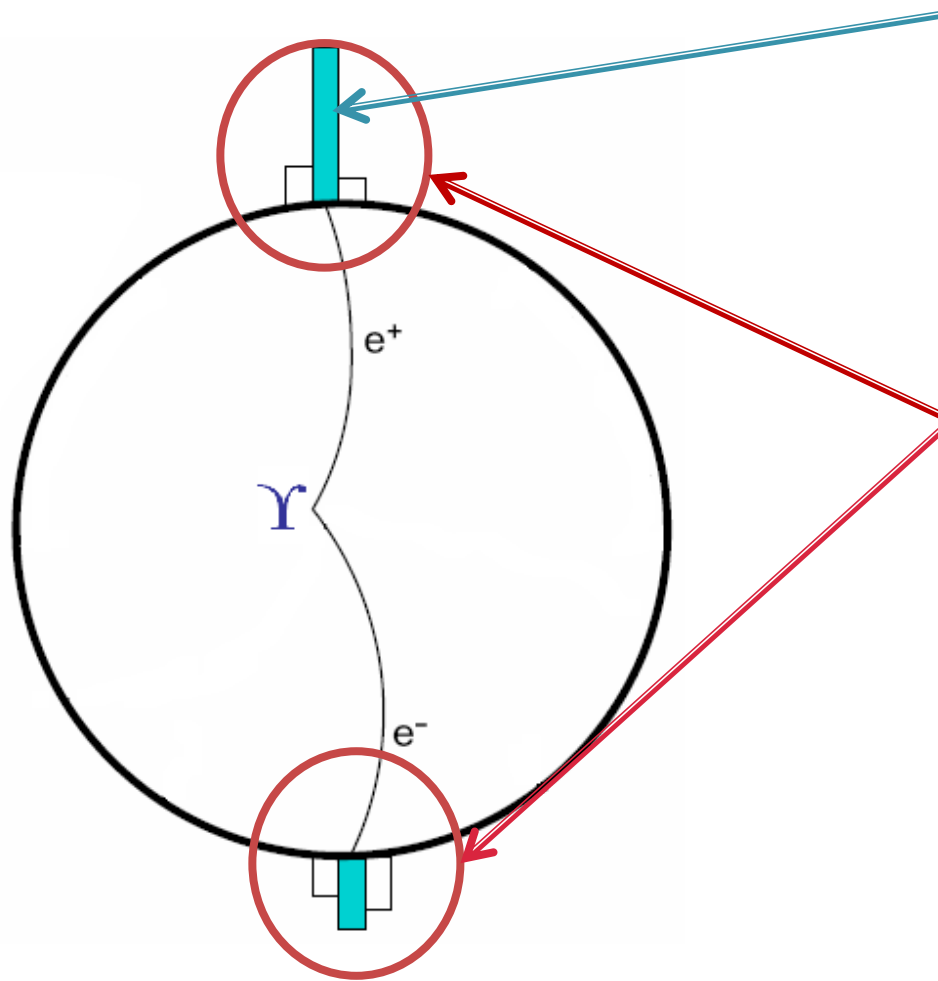
# STAR experiment



- Large acceptance electron ID
- **Time Projection Chamber (TPC):**
  - charged particle tracking,  $2\pi$  coverage in  $|\eta| < 1.3$
  - $dE/dx$  PID
- **EM Calorimeter**
  - $2\pi$  coverage in  $|\eta| < 1$
  - Electron ID via  $E/p \sim 1$
  - Triggering capability



# Triggering on $\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decays



- Level 0 Trigger (p+p, d+Au, Au+Au):
  - Hardware-based
  - Fires on at least one high tower
- Level 2 Trigger (p+p, d+Au):
  - Software-based
  - Calculates:
    - Cluster energies
    - Opening angle
    - Mass
  - Decision in  $\sim 5$  ms for slow detectors to keep / abort data

High Rejection ( $\sim 10^5$  in p+p) allowed to sample full luminosity.

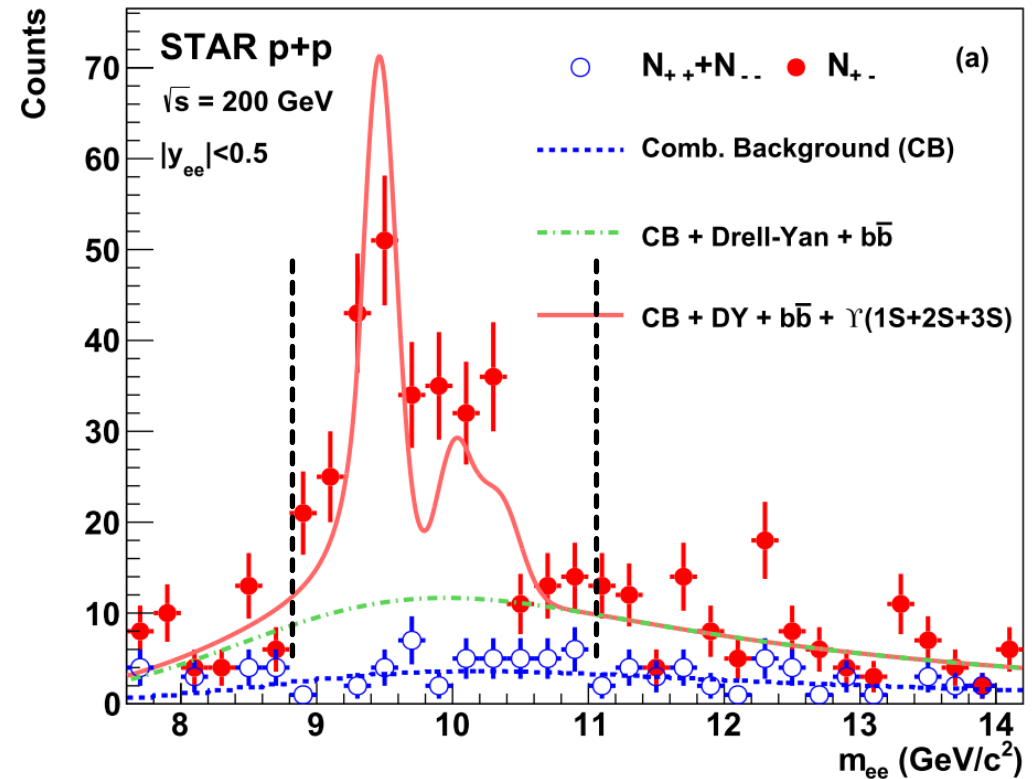
# $\Upsilon$ in p+p 200 GeV from STAR

2009,  $\int L dt = 20.0 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

arXiv:1312.3675

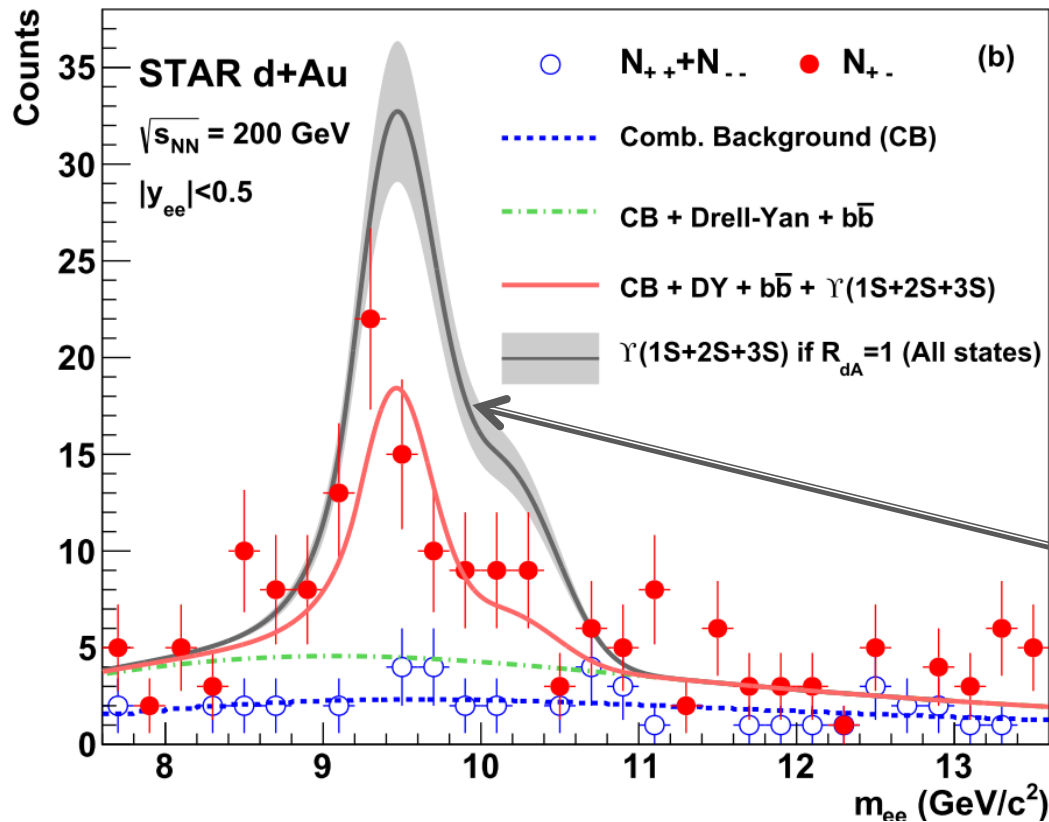
Signal extraction:

- Extracted signal for  $\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$  and  $\Upsilon(1s)$
- Two rapidity regions  $|y| < 0.5$ ,  $0.5 < |y| < 1$
- Common fit to unlike and like-sign pairs
- Crystal-ball for  $\Upsilon$  signals
  - momentum resolution + energy losses
- Background
  - Drell-Yan from NLO pQCD (R. Vogt)
  - $b\bar{b}$  - PYTHIA
- Fit used for background subtraction only



$$B_{ee} \times \frac{d\sigma}{dy} \Big|_{|y| < 1}^{\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)} = 85 \pm 9_{-16}^{+18} \text{ pb}$$

# $\Upsilon$ in d+Au 200 GeV from STAR

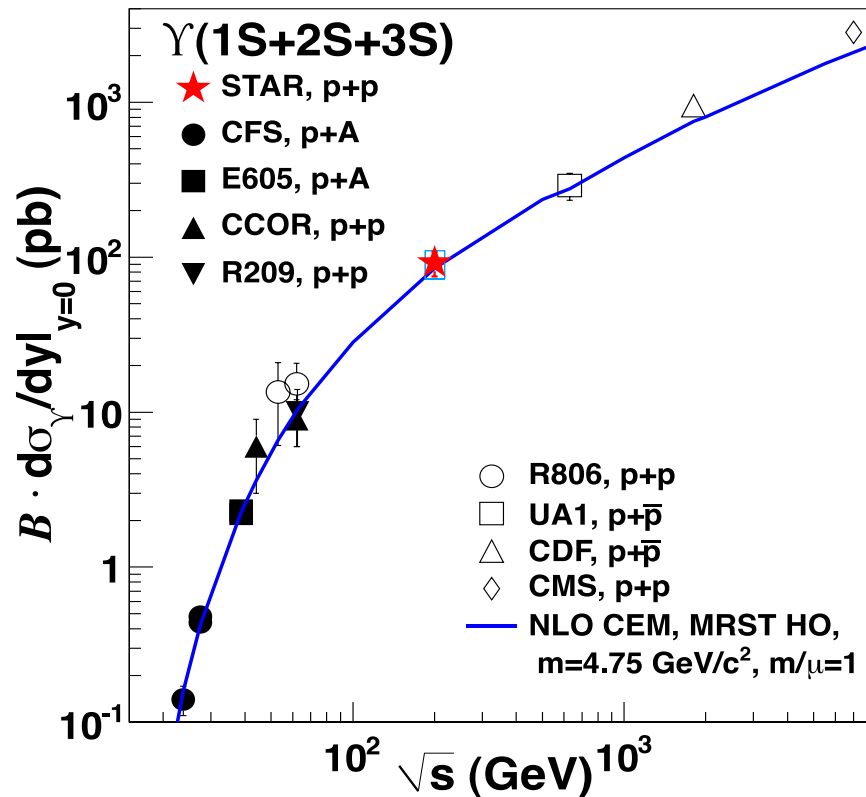


2008,  $\int L dt = 28.2 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

- Separate yield extraction
  - For  $|y| < 0.5$ ,  $-1 < y < -0.5$ ,  $0.5 < y < 1$
  - For  $\Upsilon(1s)$  and  $\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$
- Observed suppression with respect to binary-collision scaling

$$B_{ee} \times \frac{d\sigma}{dy} \Big|_{|y| < 1}^{\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)} = 22 \pm 3_{-3}^{+4} \text{ nb}$$

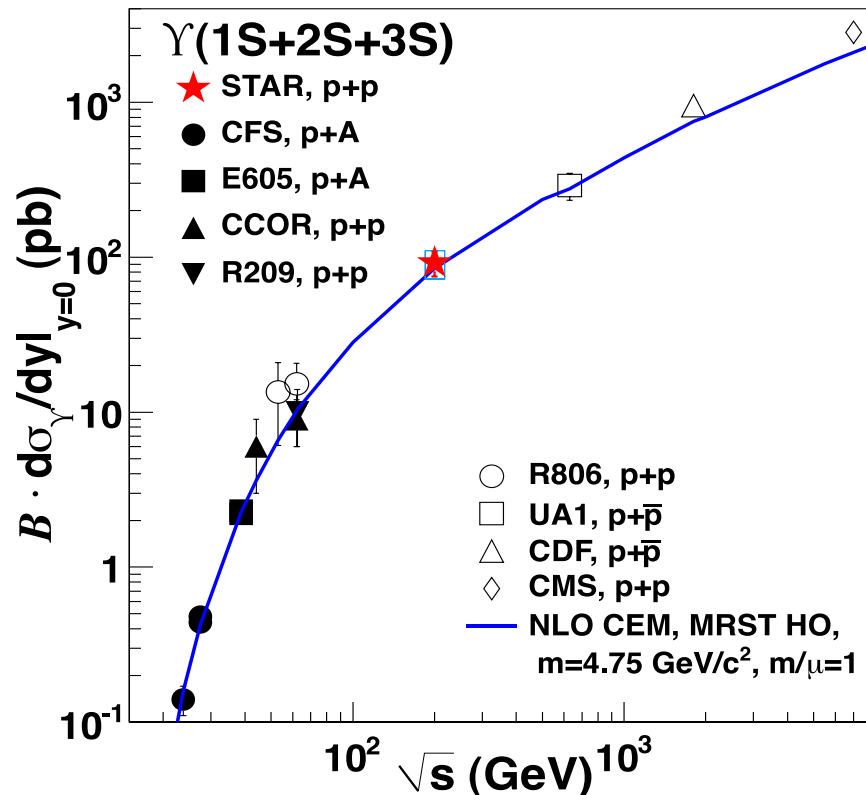
# Comparison to NLO pQCD



$\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$  cross section:

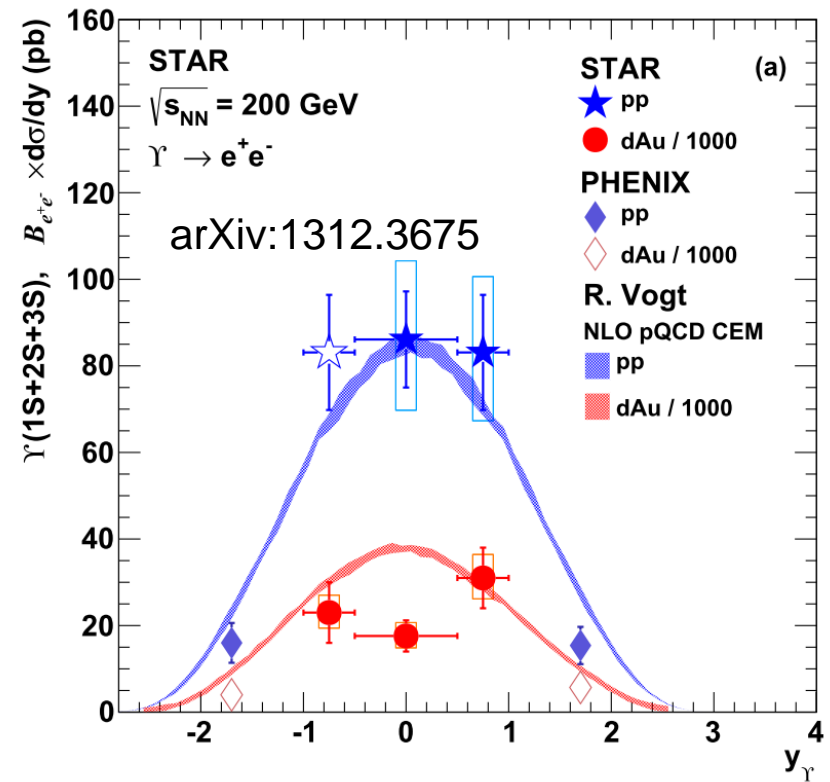
- Agreement with [world data trend](#)

# Comparison to NLO pQCD



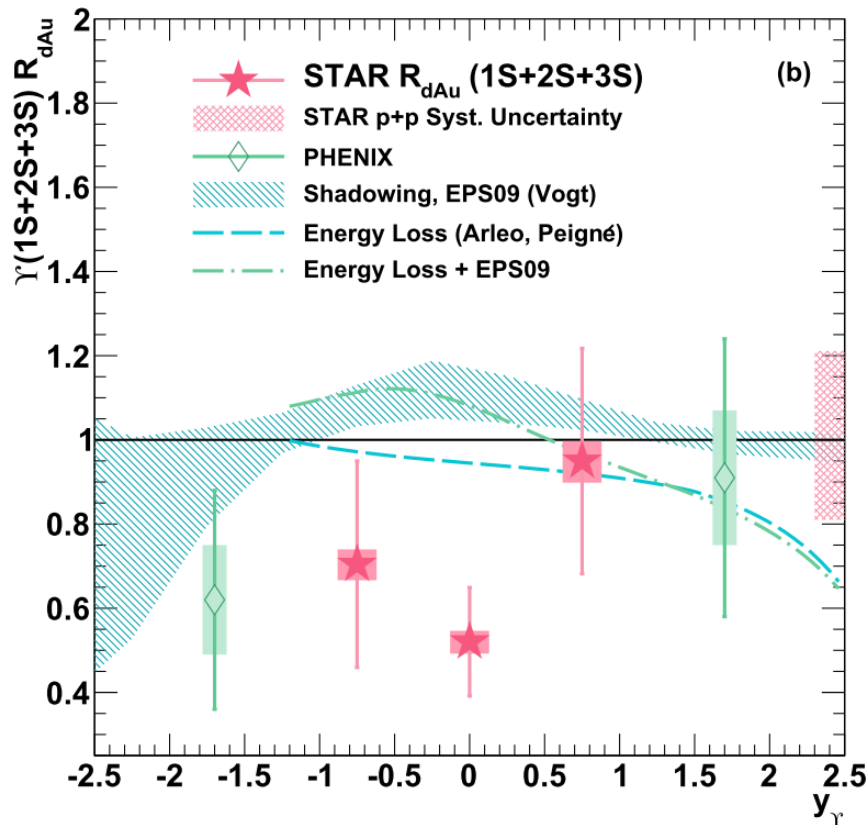
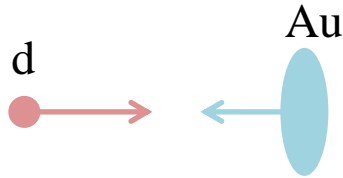
$\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$  cross section:

- Agreement with world data trend
- Consistent with pQCD Color Evaporation Model (CEM)
  - except for mid-rapidity d+Au
  - shadowing included for d+Au



R. Vogt, Phys. Rep. 462125, 2008

# $R_{dAu}$ and model comparison



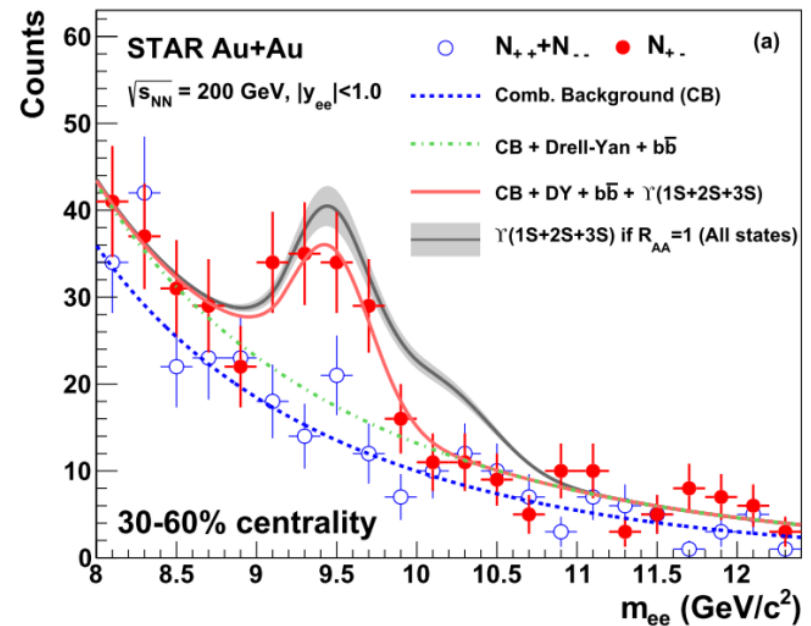
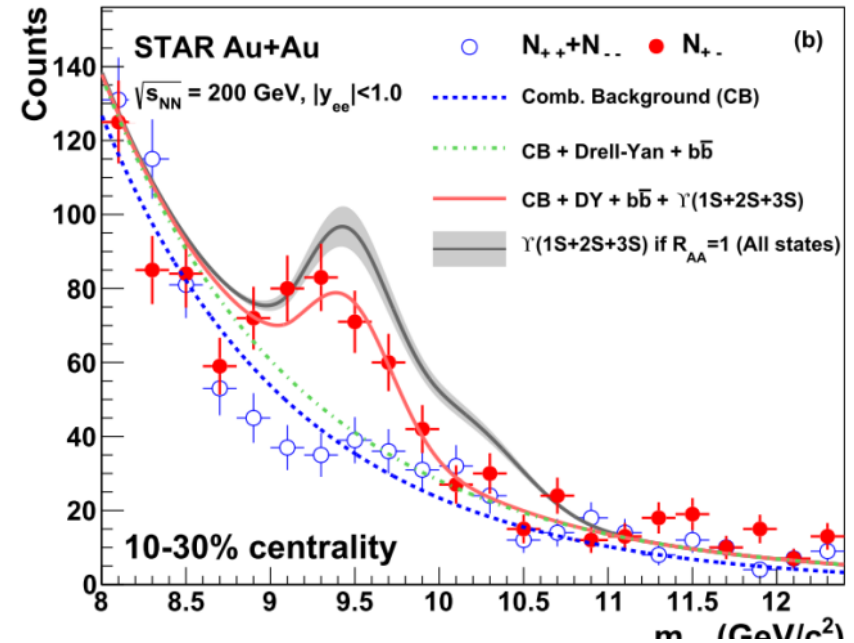
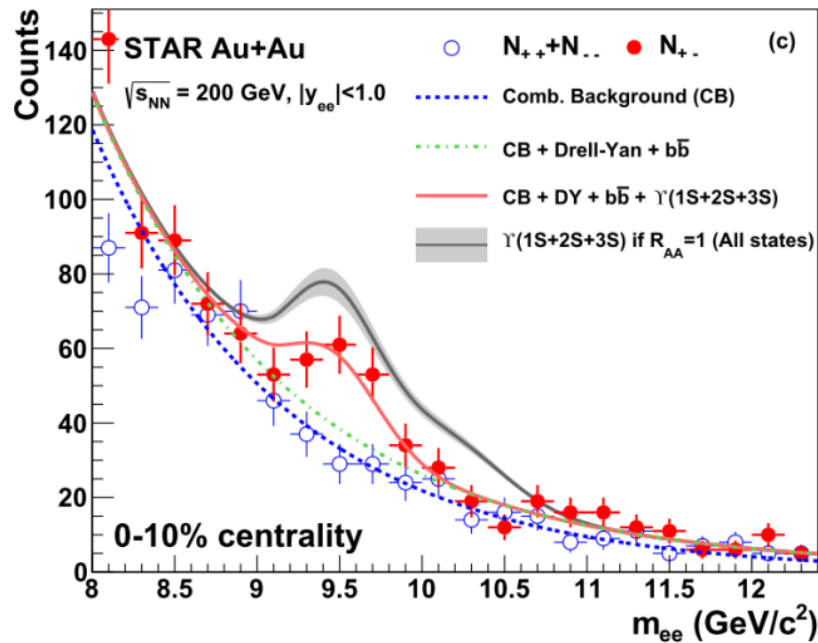
arXiv:1312.3675

Arleo F., Peigné, JHEP 1303 (2013) 122  
 arXiv:1212.0434

- Comparison to CEM calculations
  - Shadowing/Antishadowing of gluon nPDF
  - Initial parton energy loss
  - No absorption
  
- CNM effect
  - Models expect slight enhancement at mid-rapidity.
  - Data indicate **suppression in CNM beyond these effects.**



# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV



2010,  $\int L dt = 1.08 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

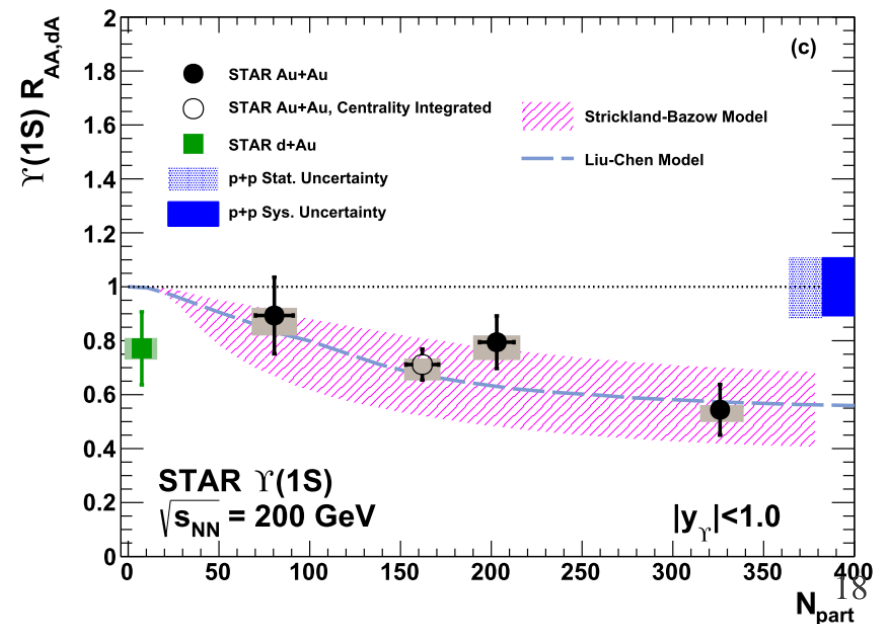
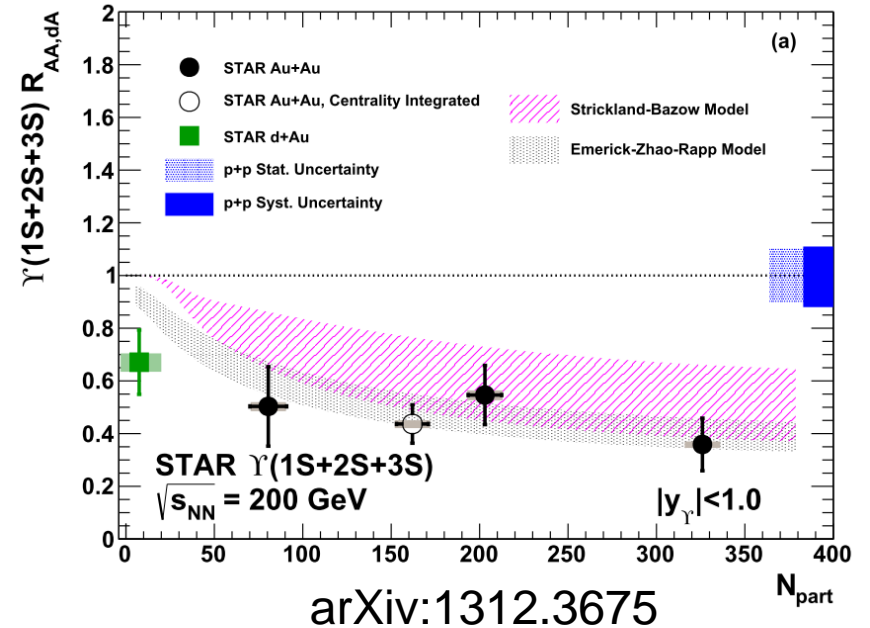
- Three centrality bins
- Separate yield extraction
  - For  $|y| < 0.5$  and  $|y| < 1$
  - For  $\Upsilon(1s)$  and  $\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$
- Observed suppression compared to expectations from binary-collision scaling

# Au+Au 200 GeV: $R_{AA}$

Suppression of  $\Upsilon$  production in central Au+Au observed.

Comparison to dynamical models with feed down:

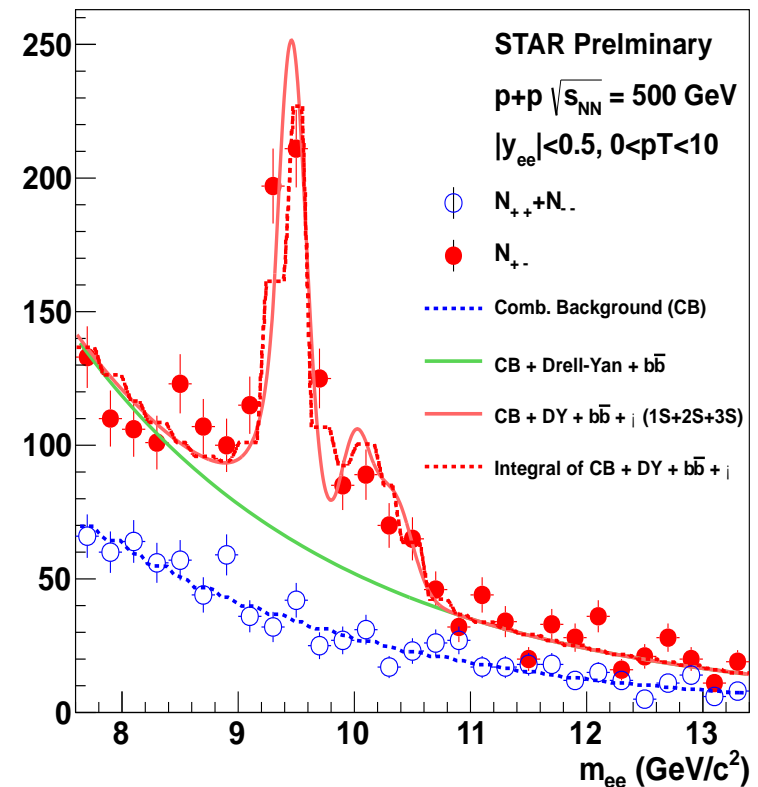
- Strickland et al., NP A 879 (2012) 25
  - anisotropic hydrodynamics
  - initial  $T_0$  in the range of 428-442 MeV
  - No CNM effects
  - Results are consistent with complete 2S and 3S suppression
  
- Rapp et al., EPJ A 48 (2012) 72
  - Kinetic model
  - CNM effects – absorption  $\sigma=3\text{mb.}$
  - $T_0 = 330\text{ MeV}$
  
- Liu et al., Phys. Lett B 697 (2011) 32
  - Initial  $T_0 = 340\text{ MeV}$
  - Dissociation of higher states
  - No CNM effects



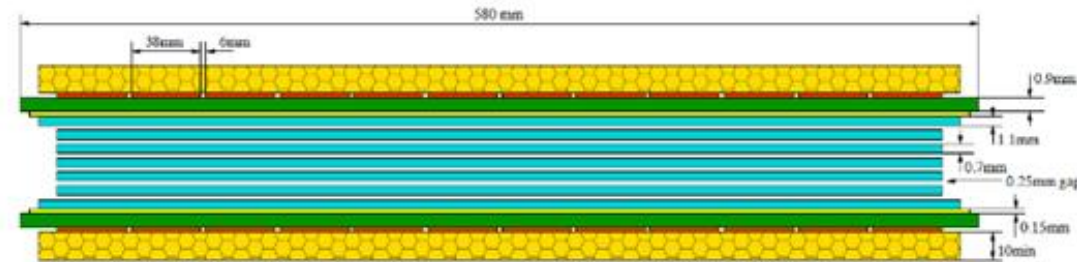
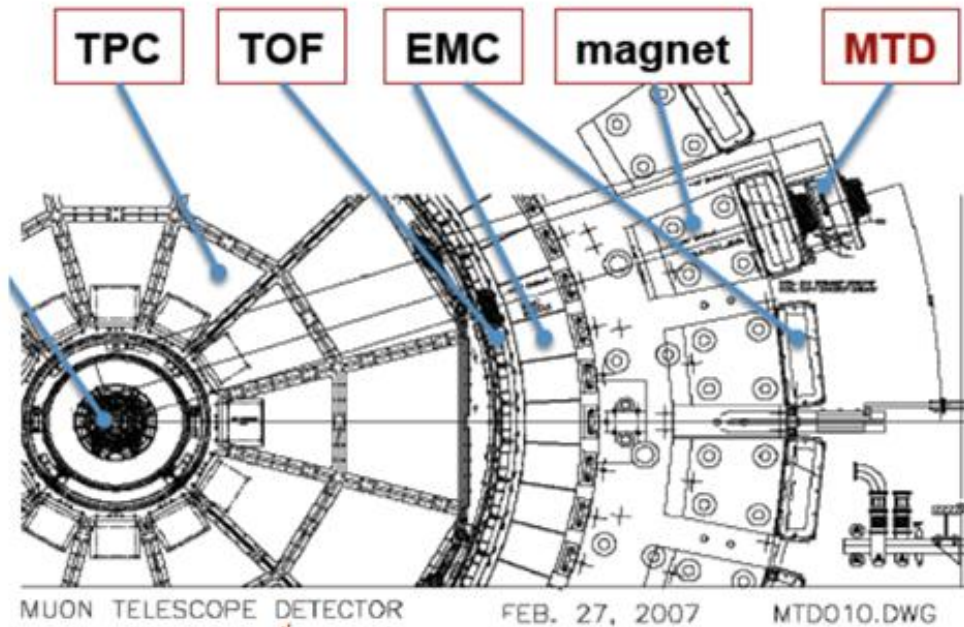
# Outlook

## Ongoing analyses:

- Au+Au @ 200 GeV, 2011
  - same setup as in 2010
  - double the total luminosity  $\sim 2.8 \text{ nb}^{-1}$
- p+p @ 500 GeV, 2011
  - higher Upsilon cross section
  - approximately  $22 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of data
- U+U @ 193 GeV, 2012
  - non-spherical nucleus
  - higher maximum initial density
- $\Upsilon$ -polarization and azimuthal hadron correlations
  - study production mechanism



# Outlook : Muon Telescope Detector

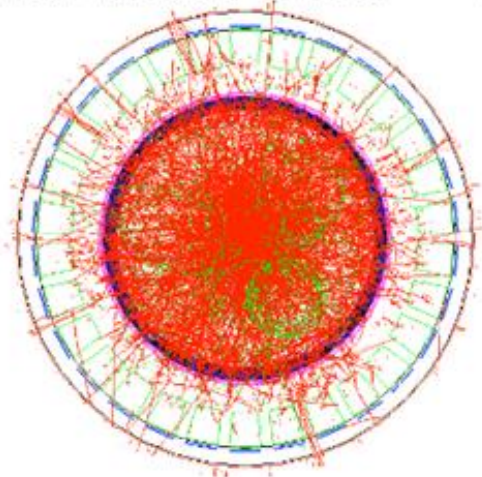


**Multi-gap Resistive Plate Chamber (MRPC):**  
gas detector, avalanche mode

A detector with long-MRPCs covers the whole iron bars and leave the gaps in-between uncovered. Acceptance: 45% at  $|\eta| < 0.5$

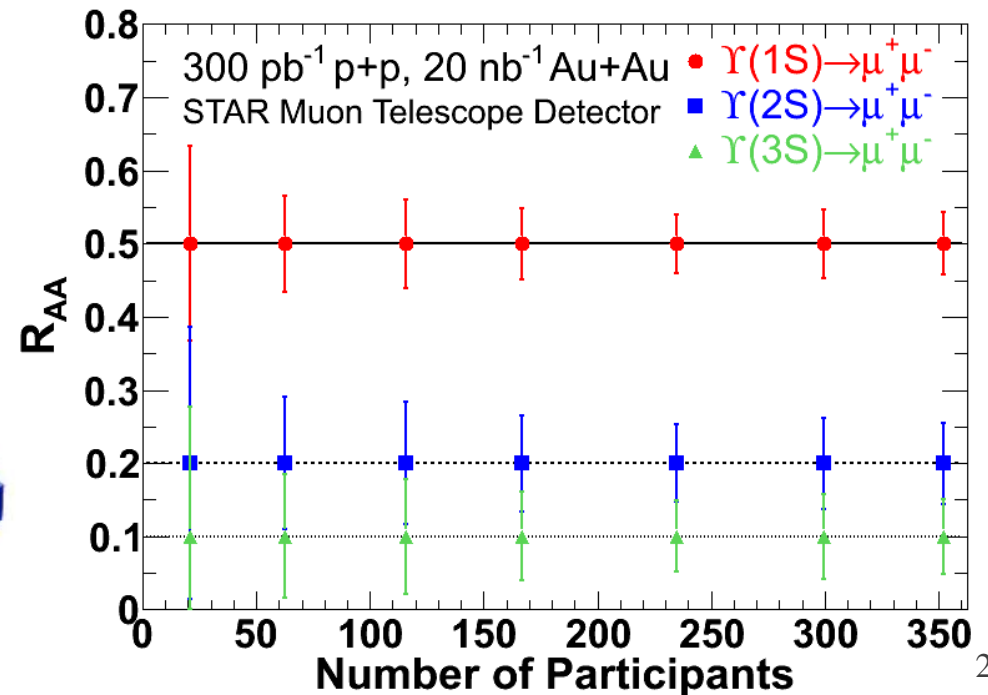
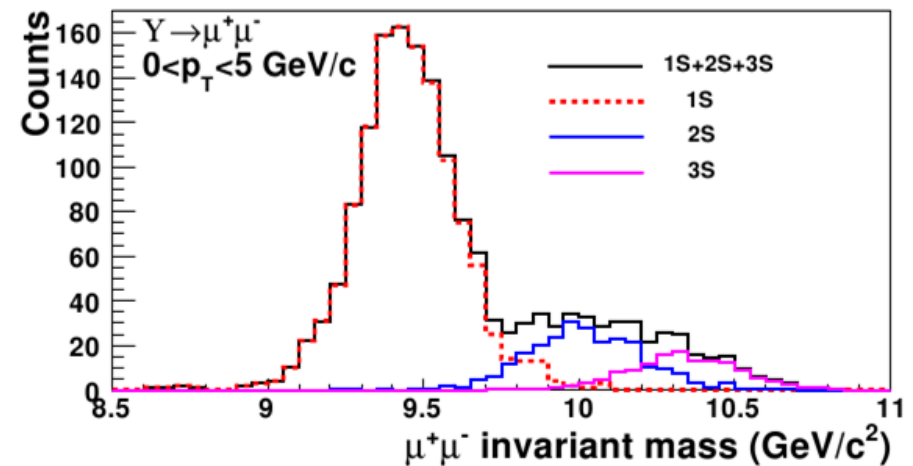
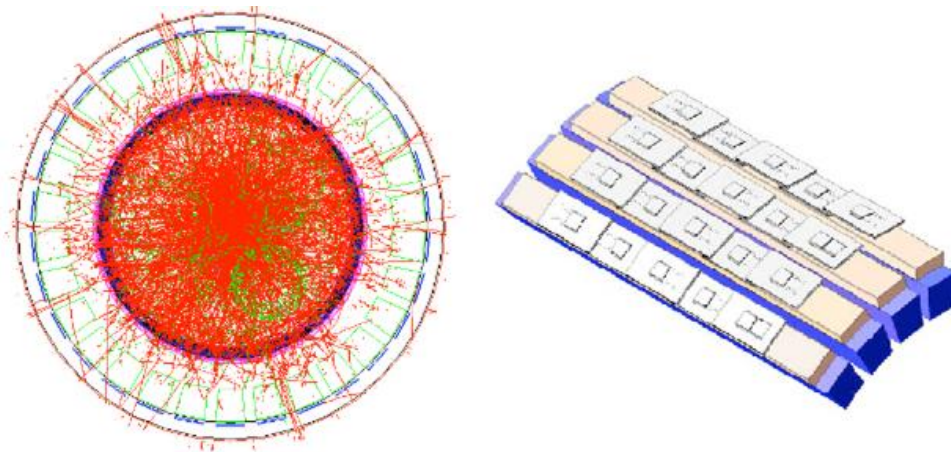
122 modules, 1464 readout strips,  
2928 readout channels

Long-MRPC detector technology, electronics  
same as used in STAR-TOF



# Outlook : $\Upsilon$ via muon channel

- advantages over electrons:
  - no  $\gamma$  conversion
  - less Dalitz decay contribution
  - Less affected by radiative losses
- excellent mass resolution
  - separate different Upsilon states
- trigger capability
- full installation for 2014 physics run



# Summary

arXiv:1312.3675

- **Measured Upsilon production in p+p, d+Au, and Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV**
  - Extracted signal for  $\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$  and  $\Upsilon(1S)$  states
  - Rapidity dependence
- **Upsilon in p+p and d+Au 200GeV**
  - Consistent with pQCD Color Evaporation Model.
  - Additional suppression from CNM effects needed for d+Au at mid-rapidity to fully reproduce  $\Upsilon$  production
  - Increased statistics from run 9 have refined our p+p measurements
- **Upsilon in Au+Au 200GeV**
  - Increasing of  $\Upsilon$  suppression with centrality.
  - Data consistent with models that contain bottomium melting in deconfined matter
  - Increased Au+Au statistics from run 11 will further decrease  $R_{AA}$  uncertainties
- **Muon Telescope Detector upgrades.**
  - Significant improvement of STAR quarkonium measurements