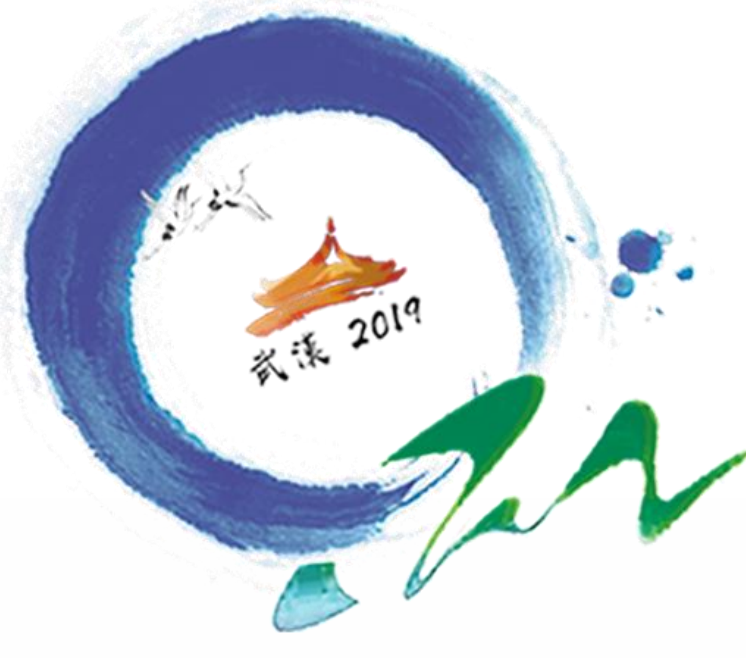


Production of J/ψ and ψ(2S) in p+p collisions at √s = 510 GeV from the STAR experiment



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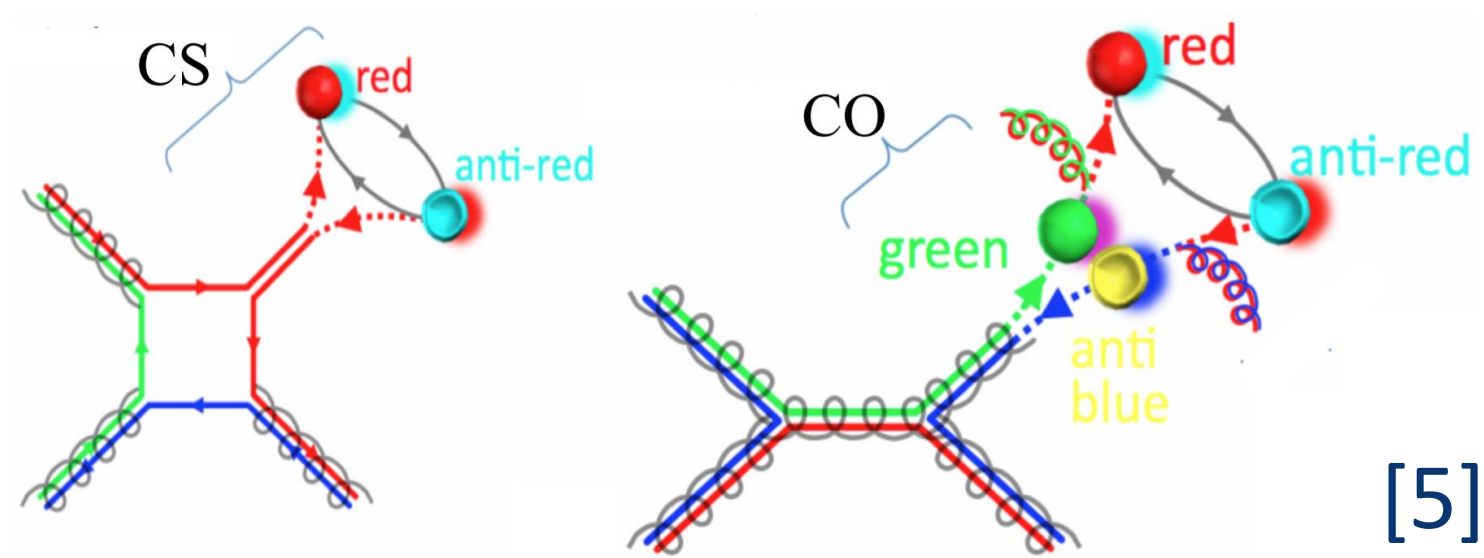


Abstract

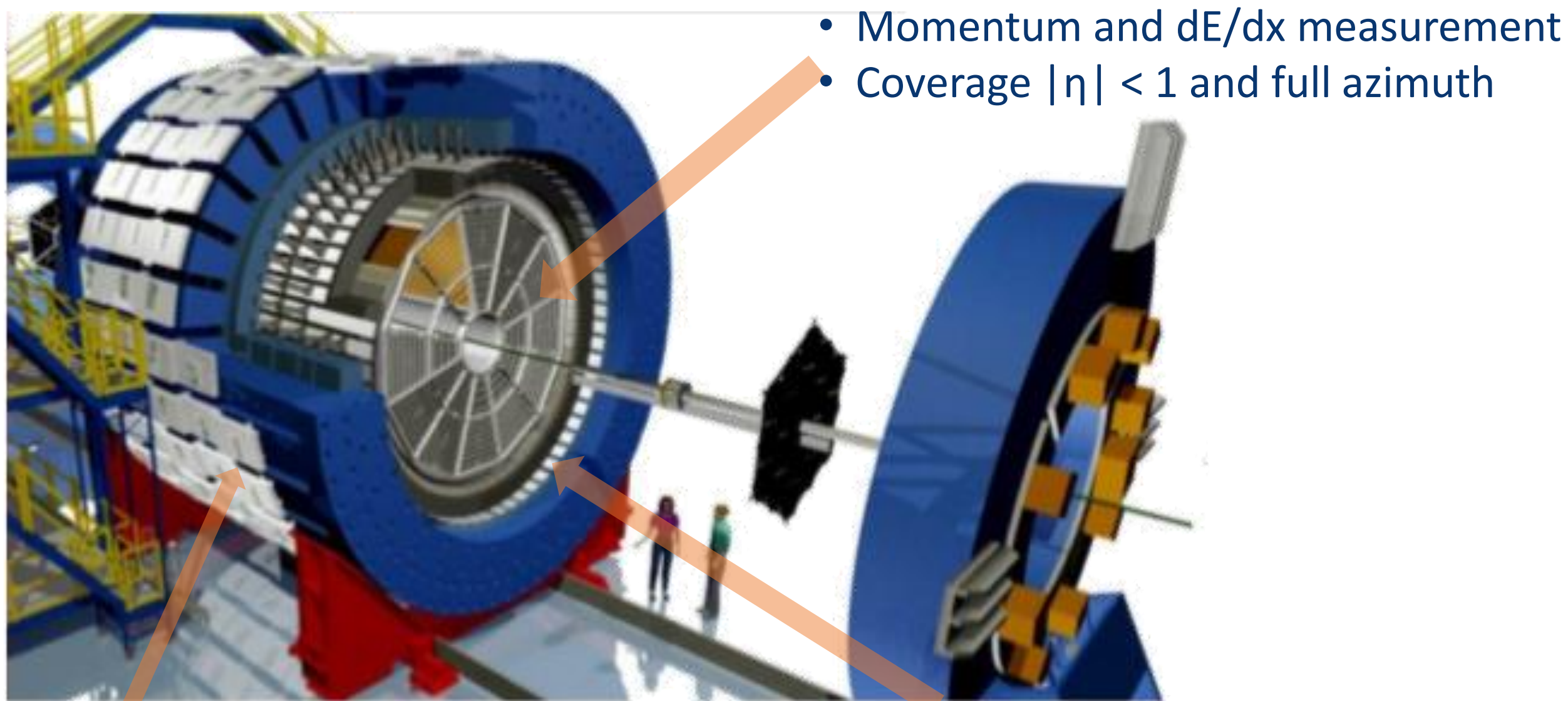
Measurements of the production cross sections of charmonia, namely J/ψ and ψ(2S), in hadron+hadron collisions provide valuable information about yet unsolved questions on the quarkonium production mechanism. The Solenoid Tracker At RHIC (STAR) is a major high-energy nuclear physics experiment at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider. The Muon Telescope Detector, which provides trigger and identification capability for muons, enables to study quarkonia in the μ⁺μ⁻ decay channel which is less affected than the e⁺e⁻ channel by bremsstrahlung energy loss in the detector material. In this poster, we report on the measurements of invariant yields, as well as their ratio as a function of p_T in p+p collisions at √s = 510 GeV using data recorded in 2017 by the STAR experiment. It is the first differential measurement of the ψ(2S) to J/ψ yield ratio as a function of p_T from the STAR experiment. The results are compared with the calculation from the Improved Color Evaporation Model.

Motivation:

- The mechanism of quarkonium formation in hadron+hadron collisions is not fully understood
- Popular models on the market:
 - Non-relativistic QCD (NRQCD) [1]
 - Includes Color Octet Mechanism (COM) [2]
 - Color Singlet Model (CSM) [3]
 - Color Evaporation Model (CEM) / Improved CEM [4]
- High-precision measurements of quarkonium production cross sections are indispensable for discrimination between different models



The STAR experiment:



Time Projection Chamber (TPC):

- Momentum and dE/dx measurement
- Coverage |η| < 1 and full azimuth

Muon Telescope detector (MTD):

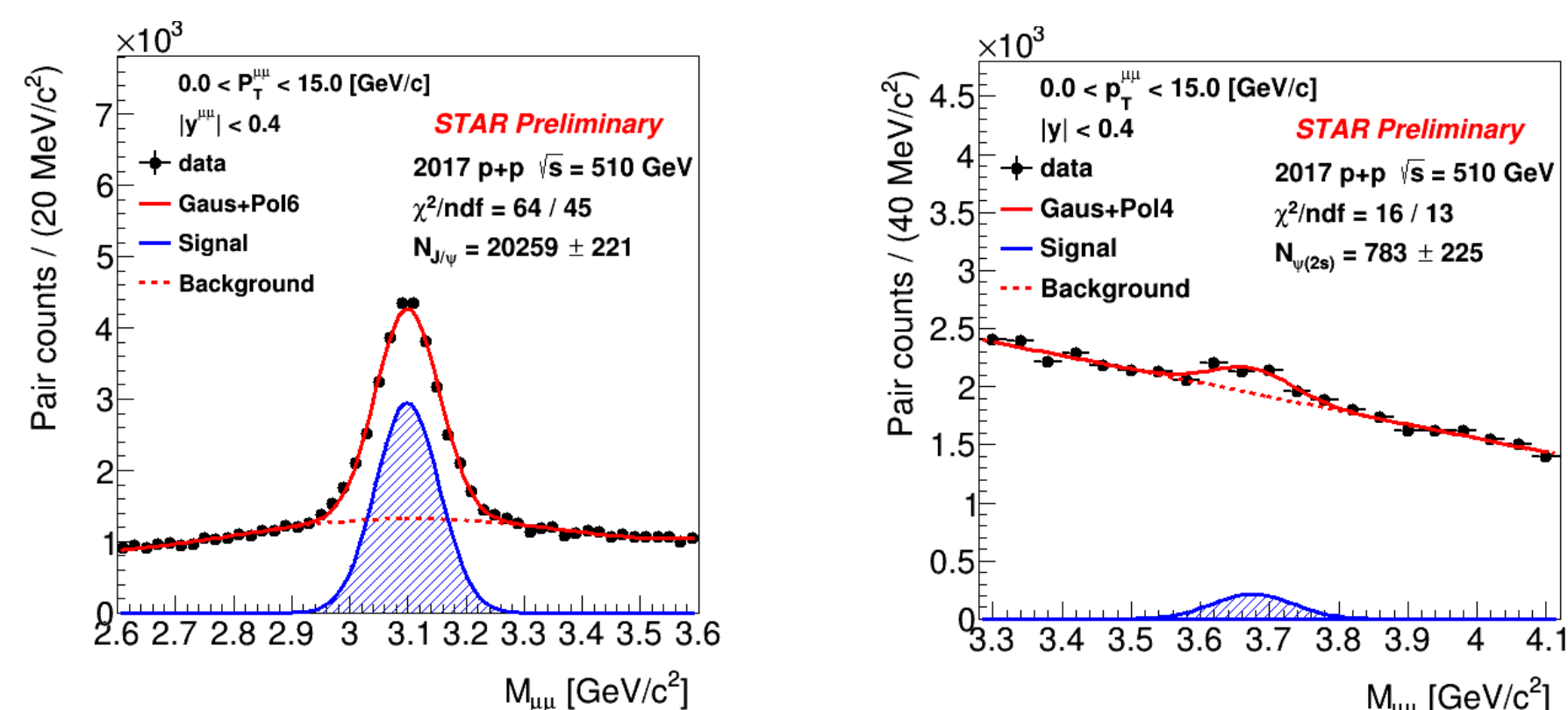
- Trigger on and identify muons
- Coverage |η| < 0.5 and ~45% in φ

Time Of Flight (TOF):

- Particle identification
- Coverage |η| < 1 and full azimuth

Charmonium reconstruction via dimuon decay channel:

- Raw signals of J/ψ and ψ(2S):



- Corrected J/ψ and ψ(2S) numbers are calculated using event-by-event weighting method to apply acceptance and efficiency corrections:

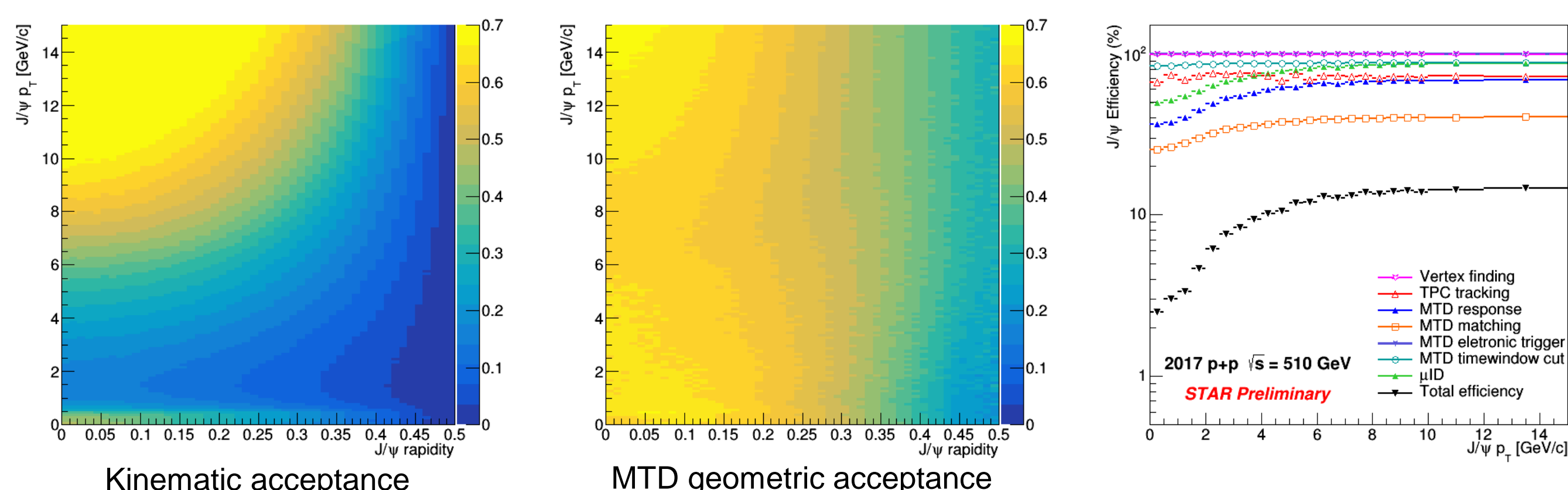
$$BR(\text{meson} \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^-) \times \frac{d^2N}{dp_T dy} = \frac{N_{\text{meson}}^{\text{corrected}}}{\Delta p_T^{\text{meson}} \cdot \Delta y^{\text{meson}}}$$

$$N_{\text{meson}}^{\text{corrected}} = \sum_i w_i$$

$$w_i^{-1} = A(p_T^{\text{meson}}, y^{\text{meson}}) \times \varepsilon_{\text{reco}}^1(p_T^{\mu^+}, \eta^{\mu^+}, \phi^{\mu^+}) \times \varepsilon_{\text{reco}}^2(p_T^{\mu^-}, \eta^{\mu^-}, \phi^{\mu^-})$$

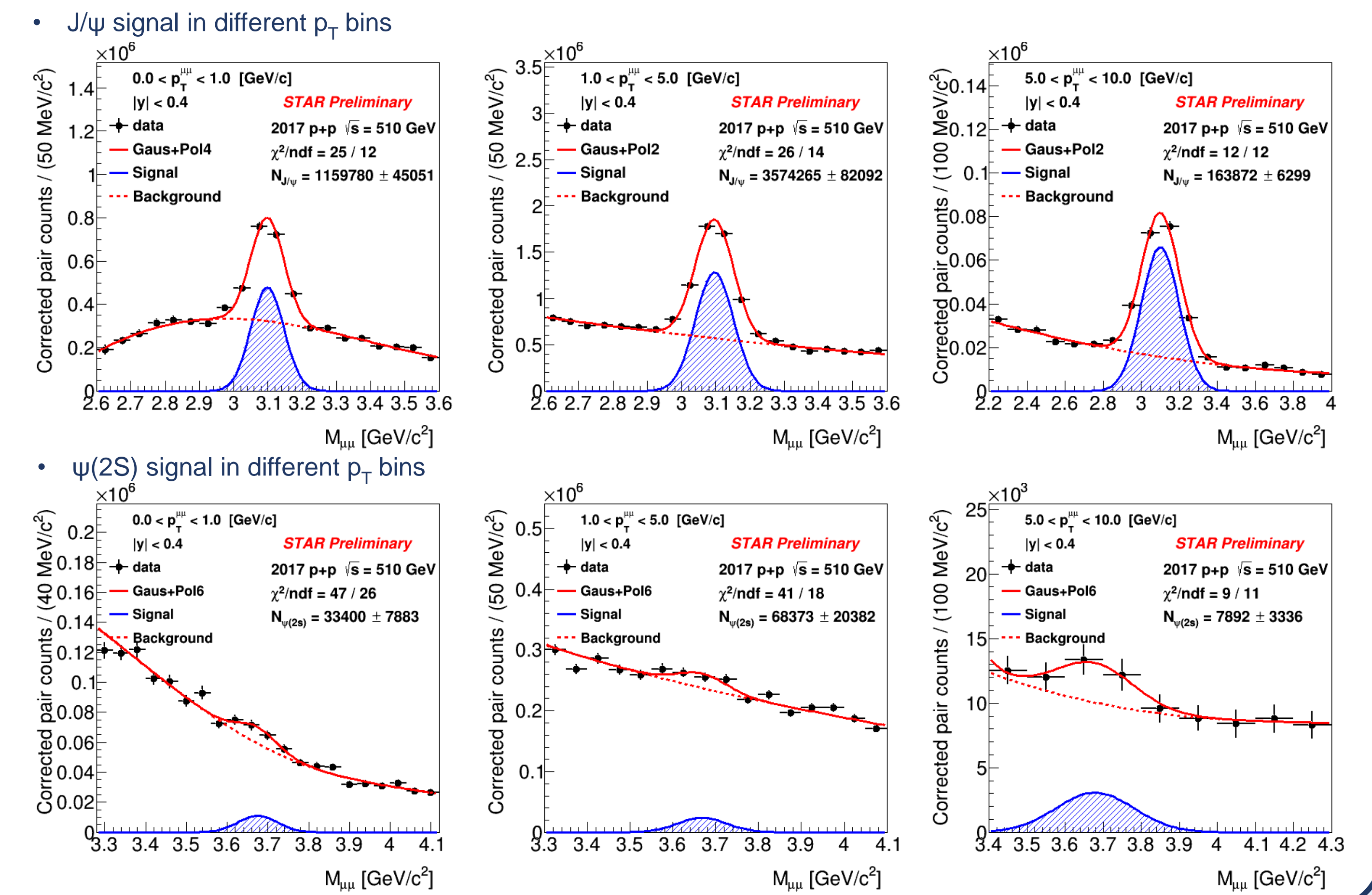
- Acceptance and efficiencies:

- Example for zero polarization:



Signal extraction:

- Efficiency-corrected J/ψ and ψ(2S) → μ⁺μ⁻ signals:



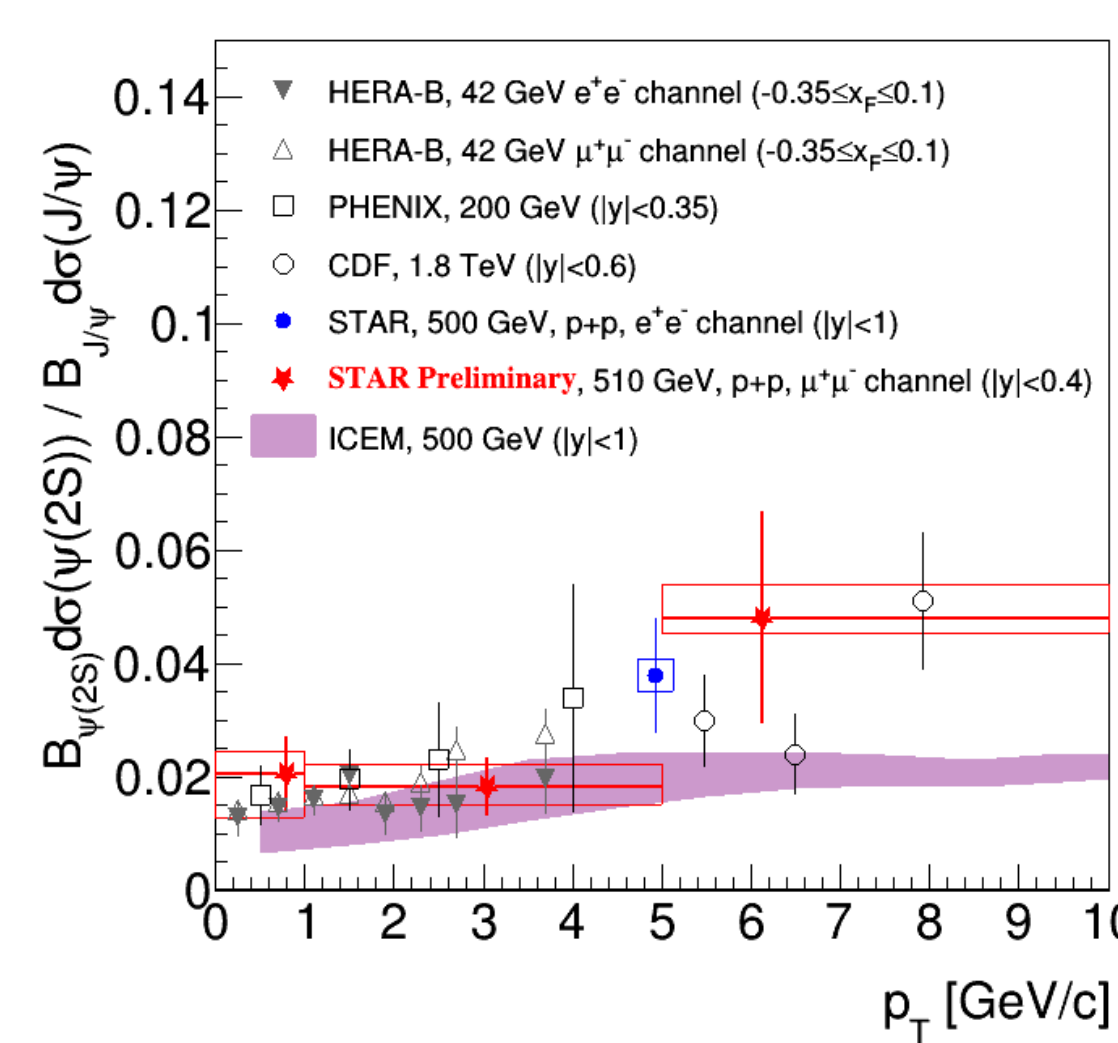
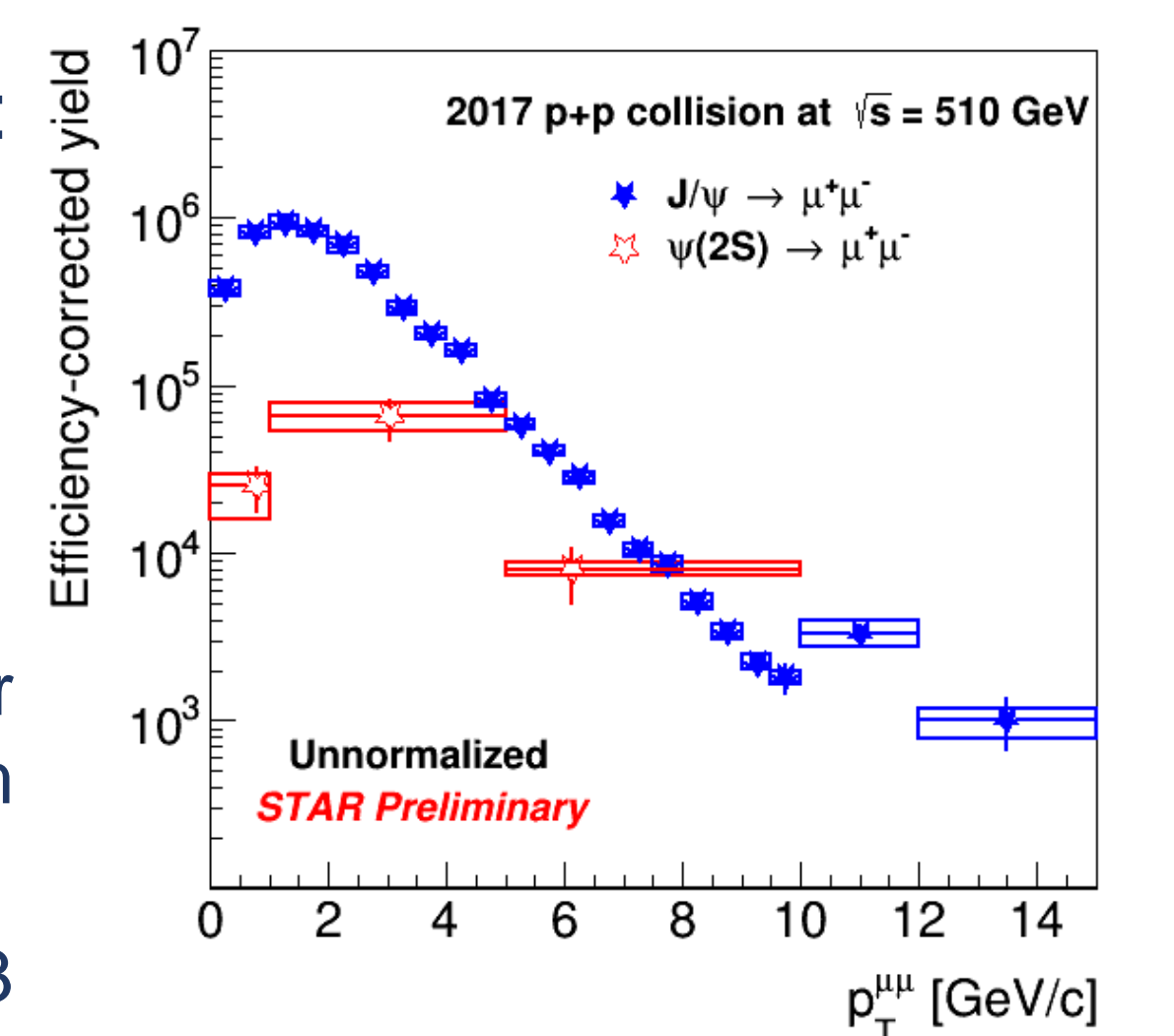
Results:

- J/ψ and ψ(2S) – efficiency-corrected yields:

- Large data sample from 2017

- ψ(2S) / J/ψ yield ratio:

- Extracted in three p_T bins
- Systematic uncertainties canceled, except for uncertainties related to signal extraction (from varying signal and background models)
- Consistent with the published STAR 2013 results [7]



Conclusions:

- Preliminary results of J/ψ and ψ(2S) efficiency-corrected yields in p+p collisions at √s = 510 GeV were obtained from the STAR 2017 data
- The first p_T differential measurement of the ψ(2S) to J/ψ yield ratio by STAR follows the world-data trend

Outlook:

- Final results on J/ψ and ψ(2S) cross sections as a function of p_T
- Evaluate polarization effects of J/ψ and ψ(2S) on efficiency calculations

References:

- [1] Y. Ma, K. Wang and K. Chao: Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 (2011) 042002
- [2] W. Tang and M. Vanttinen: Phys. Rev. D54 (1996) 4349-4355
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- [4] G. Bodwin, E. Braaten and J. Lee: Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 014004
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- [6] Y. Ma and R. Vogt: Phys. Rev. D94 (2016) 114029
- [7] J. Adam et al.,: Phys. Rev. D100 (2019) 052009