



# Measurements of $\Upsilon$ Production and Nuclear Modification Factor at STAR

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STAR Collaboration

# Outline

- Motivation for measuring Upsilon
- The Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC and its triggers
- $\Upsilon$  production cross section in p+p
- $\Upsilon$  production and CNM effects in d+Au
- $\Upsilon$  Nuclear Modification Factor in Au+Au
- Conclusions

# Goal: Quarkonia states in A+A



Charmonia:  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ ,  $\chi_c$

Bottomonia:  $\Upsilon(1S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(2S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(3S)$

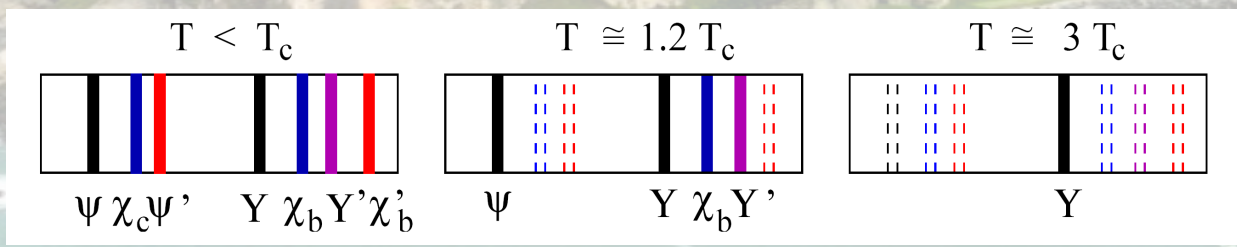
Key Idea: Quarkonia Melt in the plasma

- Color screening of static potential between heavy quarks:
- Suppression of states is determined by  $T_c$  and their binding energy
- Lattice QCD: Evaluation of spectral functions  $\Rightarrow T_{\text{melting}}$

Sequential disappearance of states:  
 $\Rightarrow$  Color screening  $\Rightarrow$  Deconfinement  
 $\Rightarrow$  QCD thermometer  $\Rightarrow$  Properties of QGP

When do states melt?

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



# Measuring the Temperature



## Lattice QCD Calculations:

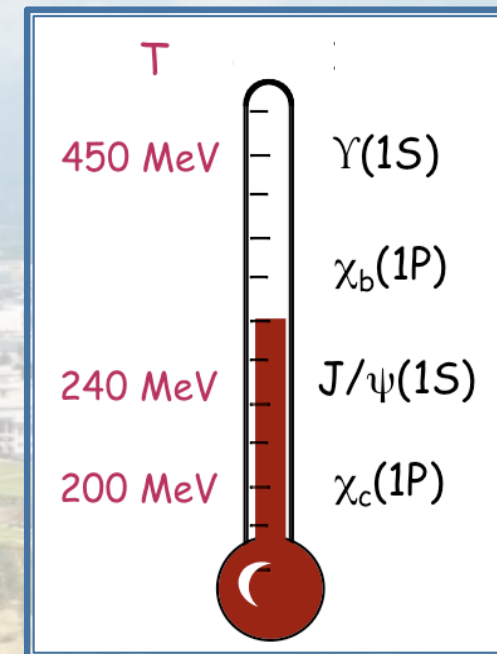
Dissociation temperatures of quarkonia states

$q\bar{q}$	$J/\Psi$	$\chi_c$	$\psi'$	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\chi_b(1P)$	$\Upsilon(2S)$	$\chi_b(2P)$	$\Upsilon(3S)$
$T/T_c$	1.10	0.74	0.2	2.31	1.13	1.10	0.83	0.75

S. Digal, P. Petreczky, H. Satz, *hep-ph/0110406*

- For  $\Upsilon$  production at RHIC
- A cleaner probe compared to  $J/\Psi$ 
  - co-mover absorption  $\rightarrow$  negligible
  - recombination  $\rightarrow$  negligible
- d-Au: Cold Nuclear Matter Effects
  - Shadowing / Anti-shadowing at  $y \approx 0$
- Challenge: low rate, rare probe
  - Large acceptance detector
  - Efficient trigger

Quarkonia's suppression pattern  
 $\rightarrow$  QGP thermometer



A. Mocsy, Summer Quarkonium Workshop, BNL, 2011

- Expectation:
  - $\Upsilon(1S)$  no melting
  - $\Upsilon(2S)$  likely to melt
  - $\Upsilon(3S)$  melts

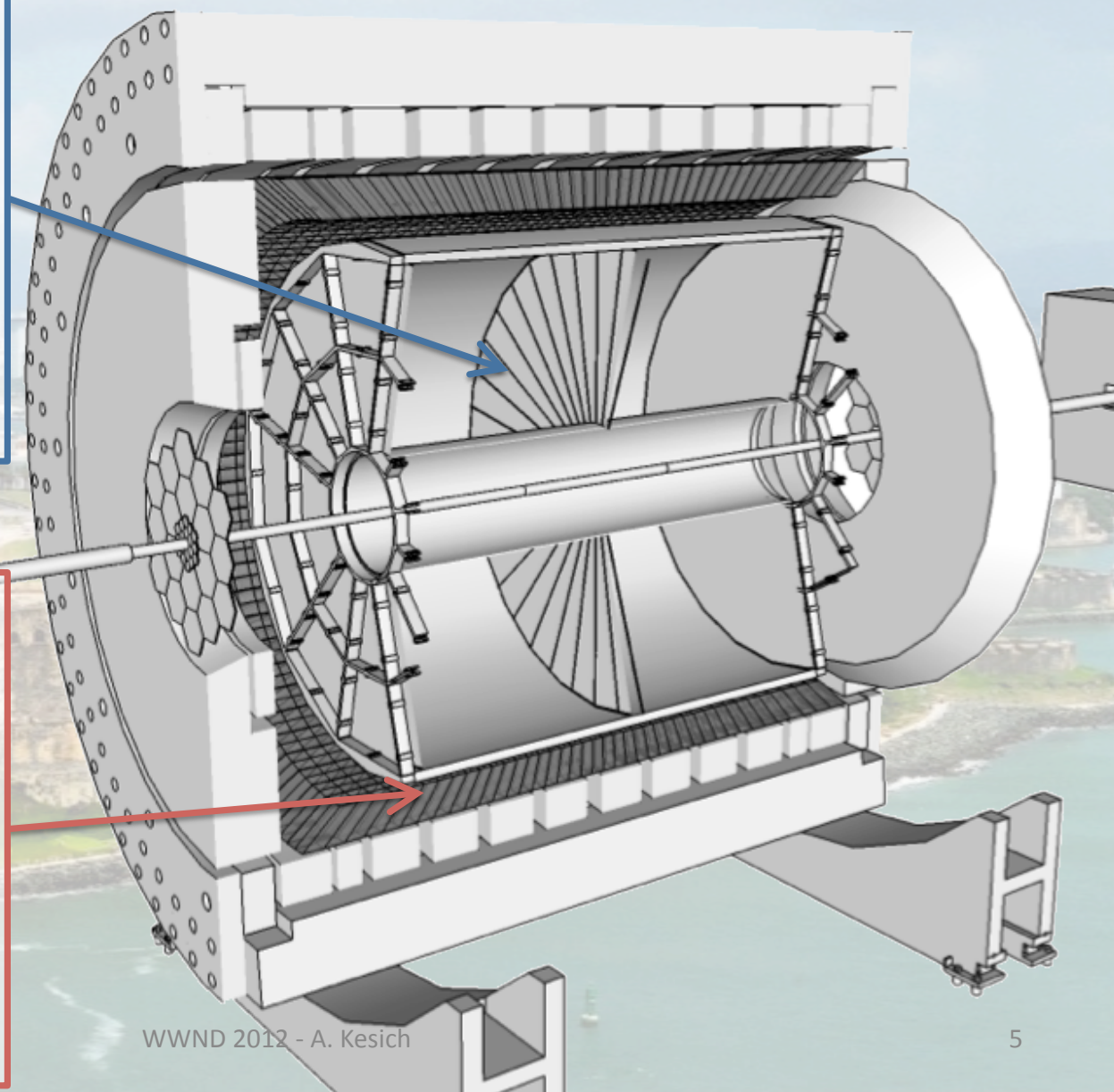
# STAR

## Time Projection Chamber

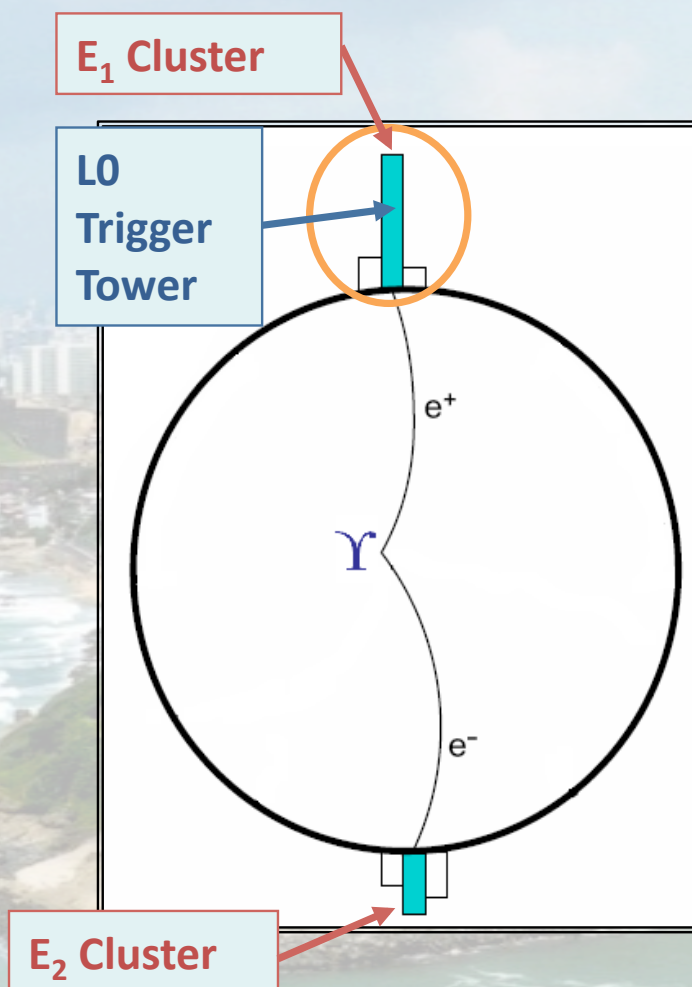
- $|\eta| < 1$
- Full  $\phi$  coverage
- Tracking and EID via Ionization

## EM Calorimeter

- $|\eta| < 1$
- Full  $\phi$  coverage
- Electron ID via  $E/p$
- Event Triggering



# Triggering on $\Upsilon$ decays



## Level 0 Trigger (p+p,d+Au,Au+Au):

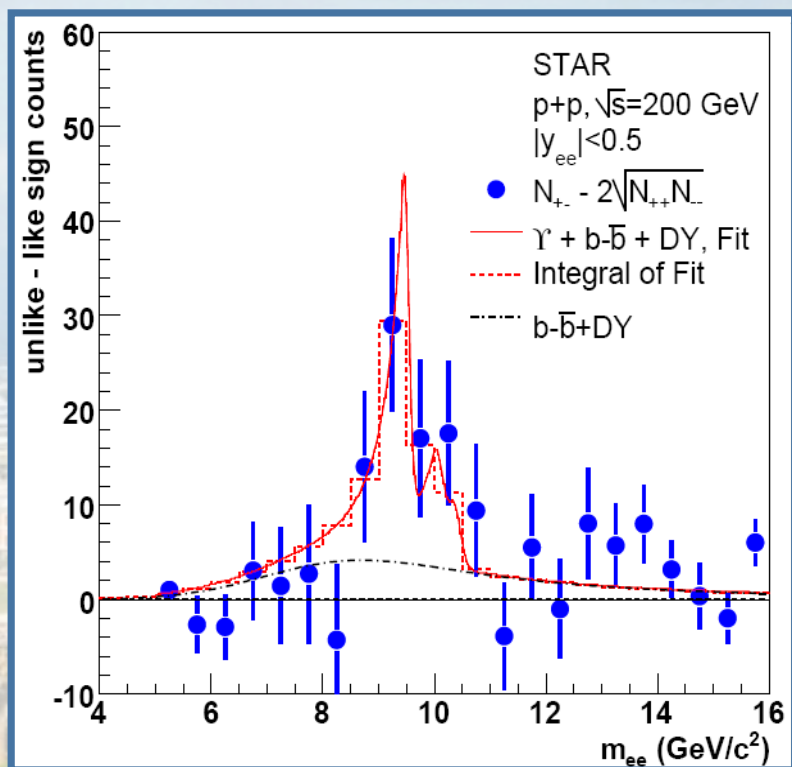
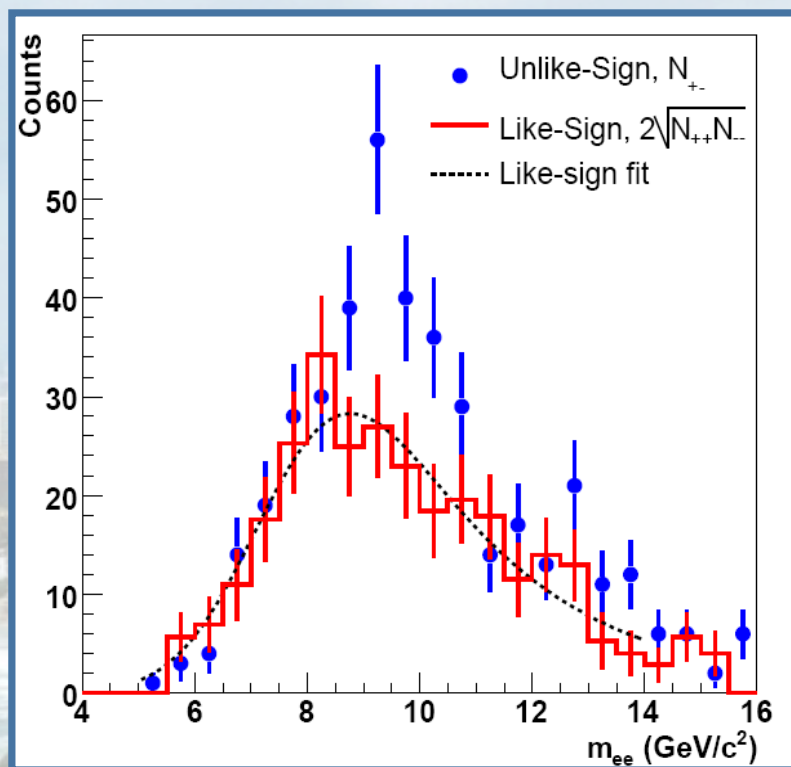
- Hardware-based
- Fires on at least one high tower

## Level 2 Trigger (p+p,d+Au):

- Software-based
- Calculates:
  - Cluster energies
  - Opening angle
  - Mass

High rejection rate allowed us to sample entire luminosity

# $\Upsilon$ in p+p 200 GeV

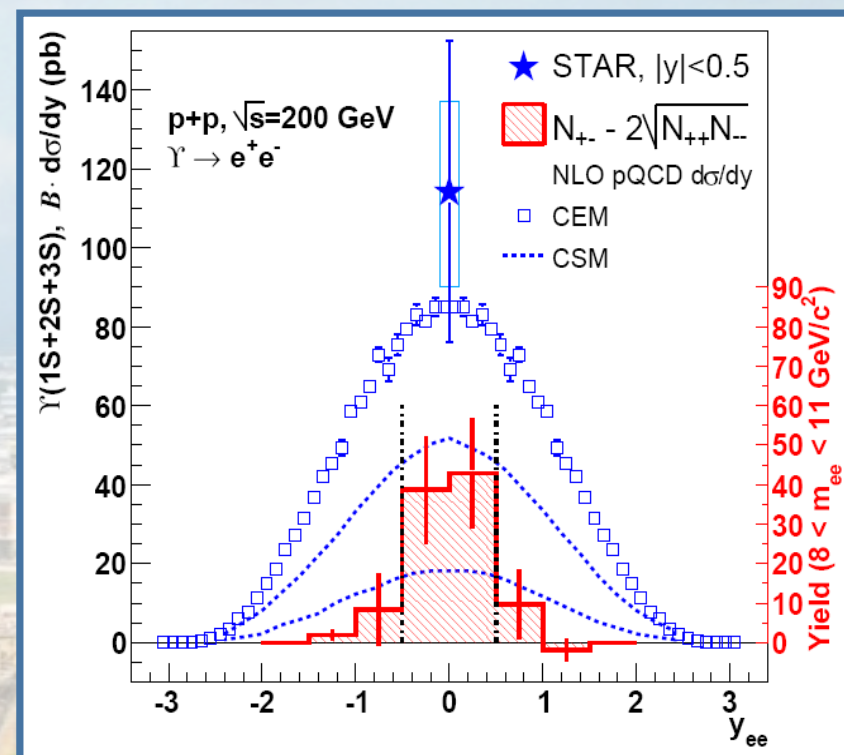
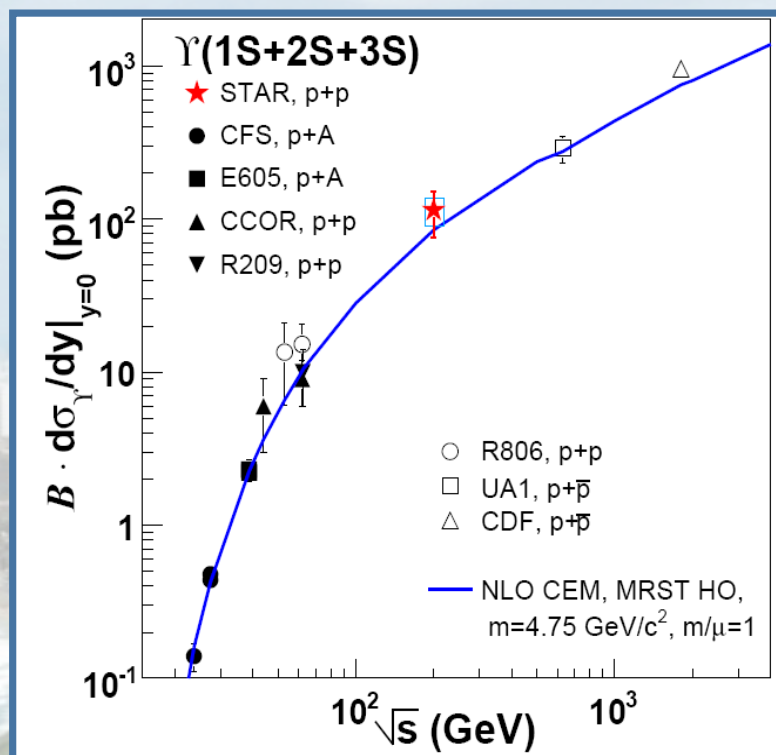


$|y| < 0.5$   
 $\int L dt = 7.9 \pm 0.6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$   
 $N_{\Upsilon}(\text{total}) = 67 \pm 22(\text{stat.})$

$$\sum_{n=1}^3 \mathcal{B}(nS) \times \sigma(nS) = 114 \pm 38_{-24}^{+23} \text{ pb}$$

Phys. Rev. D **82** (2010) 12004

# $\Upsilon$ in p+p 200 GeV, Comparisons



STAR  $\sqrt{s}=200 \text{ GeV}$  p+p  $\Upsilon+\Upsilon'+\Upsilon'' \rightarrow e^+e^-$  cross section **consistent** with **pQCD** and **world data trend**

Phys. Rev. D **82** (2010) 12004



# $\Upsilon$ in d+Au 200 GeV

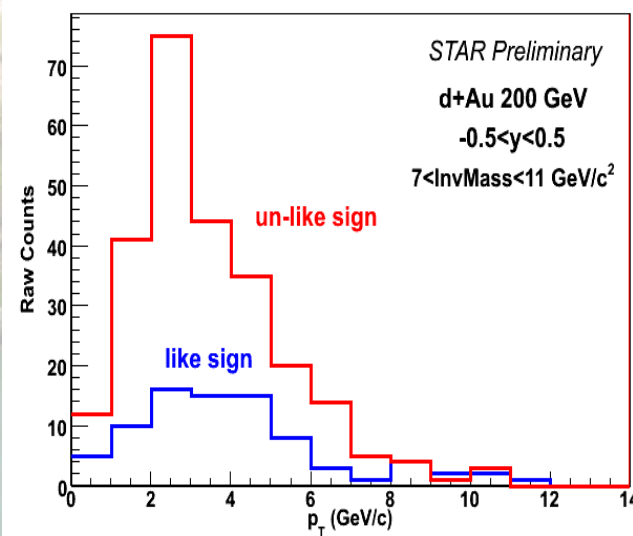
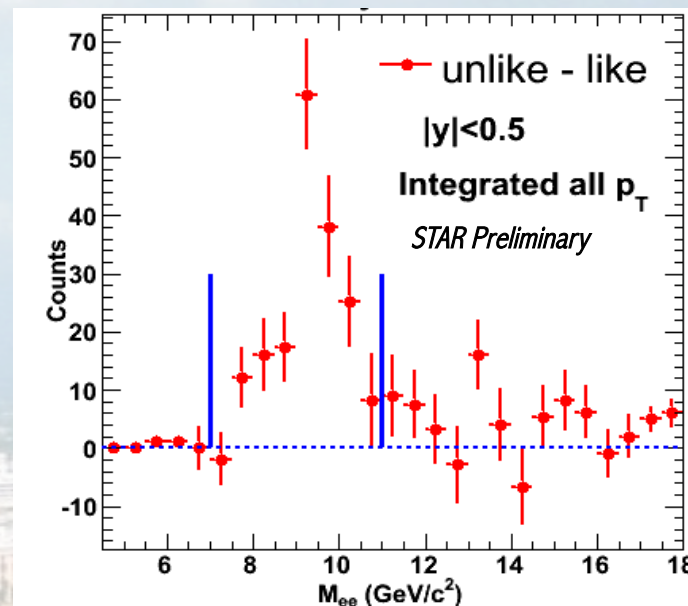
Signal has  $\sim 8\sigma$  significance  
 $p_T$  reaches  $\sim 5$  GeV/c

$$|y| < 0.5$$

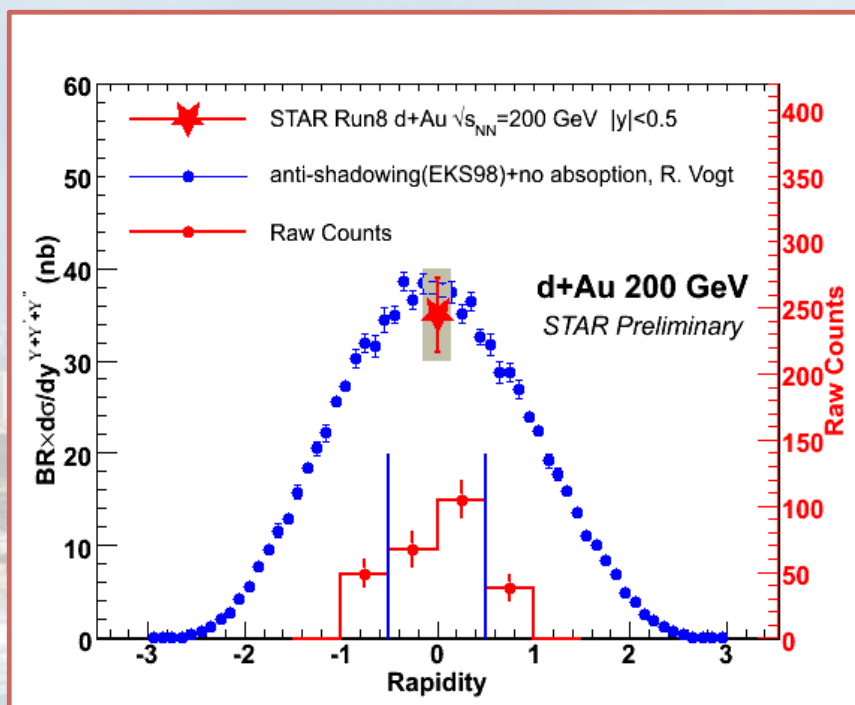
$$\int L dt = 32.6 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

$$N_{\Upsilon}(\text{total}) = 172 \pm 20(\text{stat.})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^3 \mathcal{B}(nS) \times \sigma(nS) = 35 \pm 4 \pm 5 \text{ nb}$$



# $\Upsilon$ in d+Au 200 GeV, Comparison



$$R_{dAu} = \frac{1}{N_{bin} \times \frac{\sigma_{dAu}}{\sigma_{pp}}} \times \frac{B_{ee} \times \left( \frac{d\sigma_{dAu}}{dy} \right)_{y=0}^{Y+Y'+Y''}}{B_{ee} \times \left( \frac{d\sigma_{pp}}{dy} \right)_{y=0}^{Y+Y'+Y''}}$$

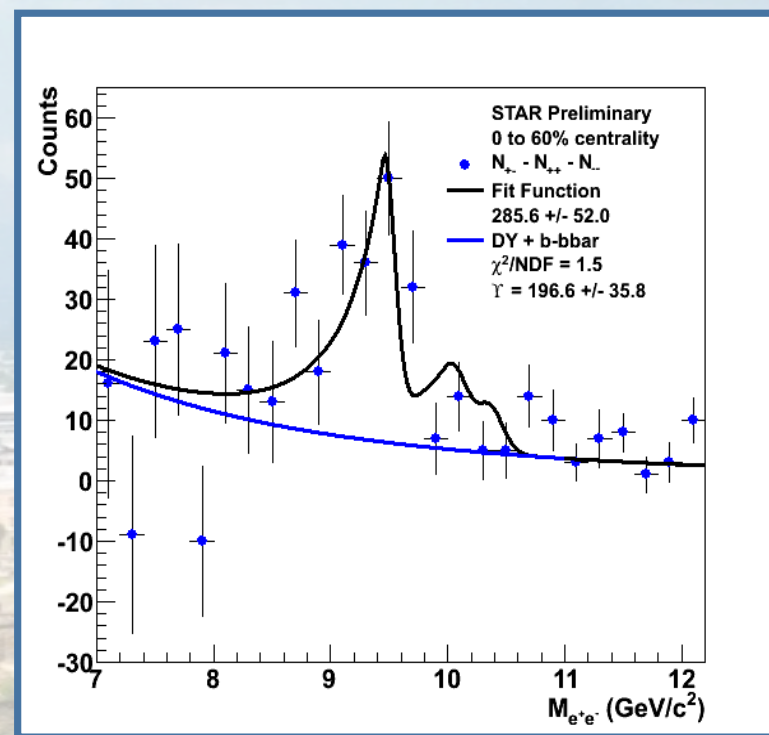
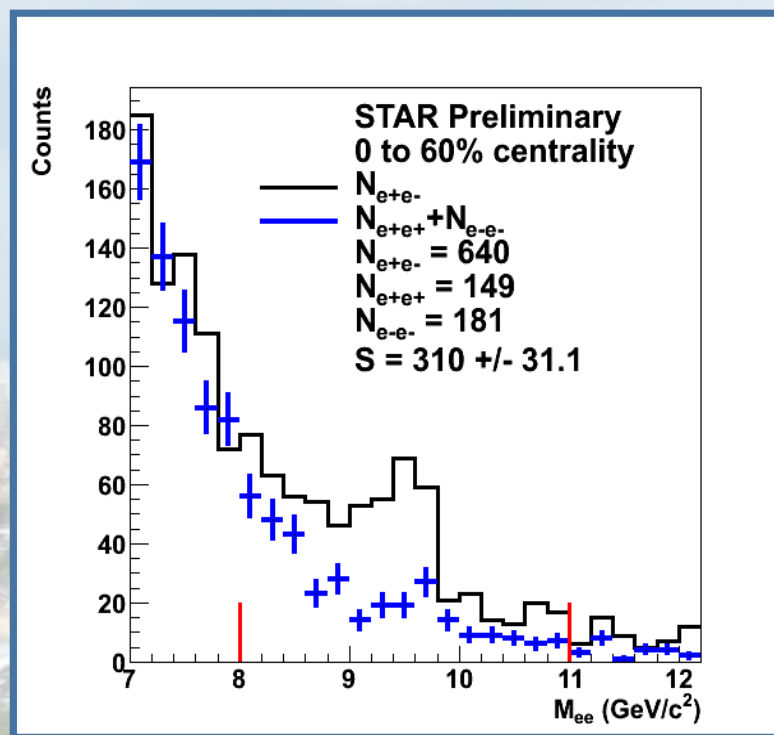
$$\sigma_{dAu} = 2.2 \text{ b} \quad \sigma_{pp} = 42 \text{ mb}$$

$$N_{bin} = 7.5 \pm 4 \text{ for minbias dAu}$$

$$R_{dAu} = 0.78 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.20$$

STAR  $\sqrt{s}=200$  GeV d+Au  $\Upsilon+\Upsilon'+\Upsilon'' \rightarrow e^+e^-$  cross section  
 consistent with pQCD and minimal shadowing effects

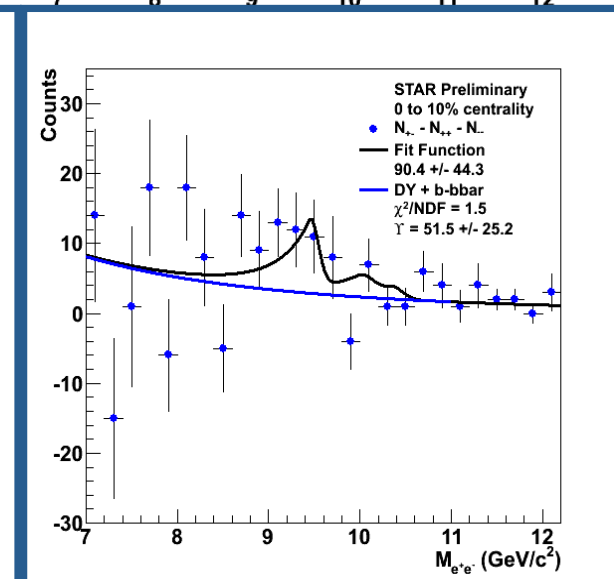
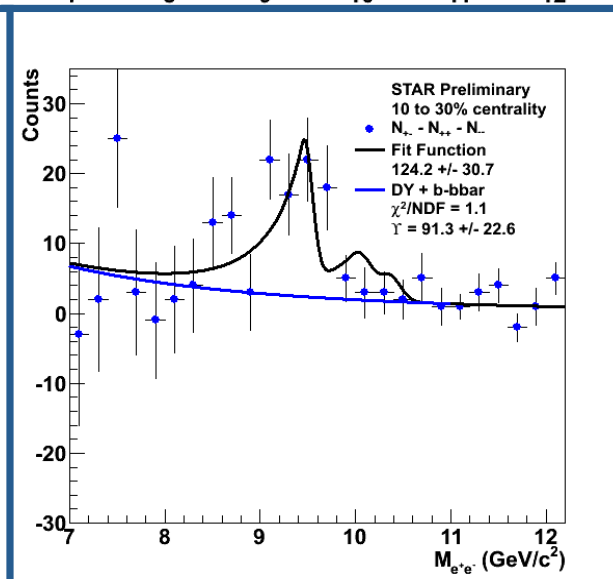
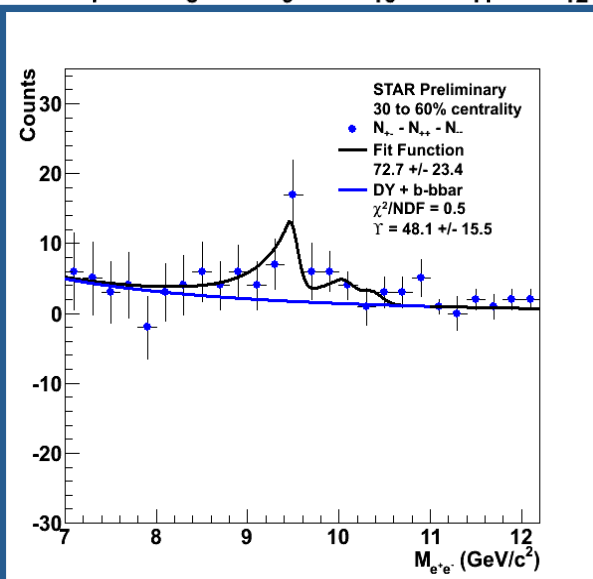
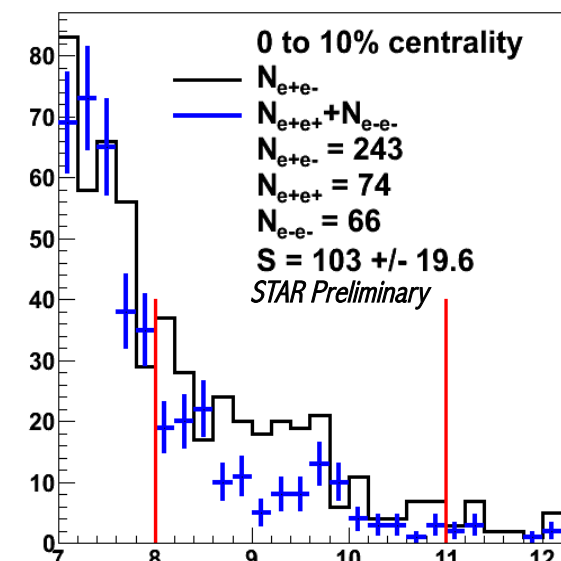
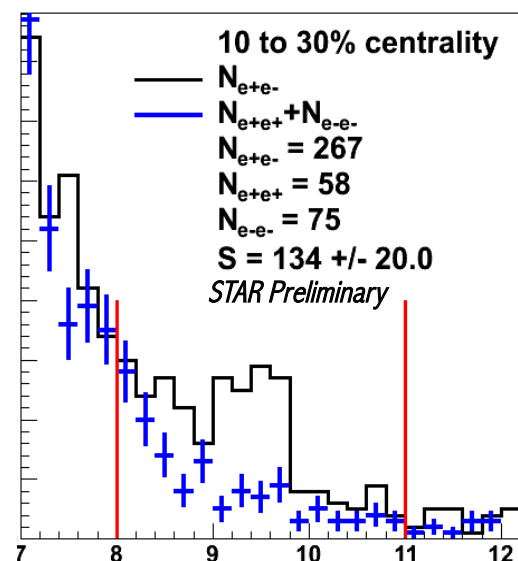
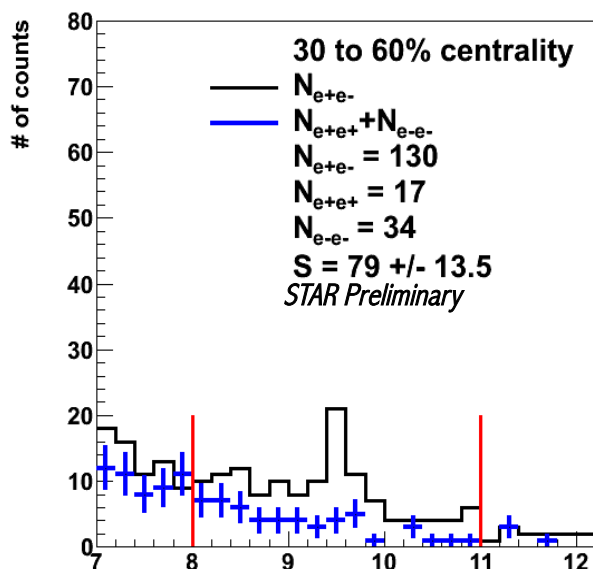
# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV



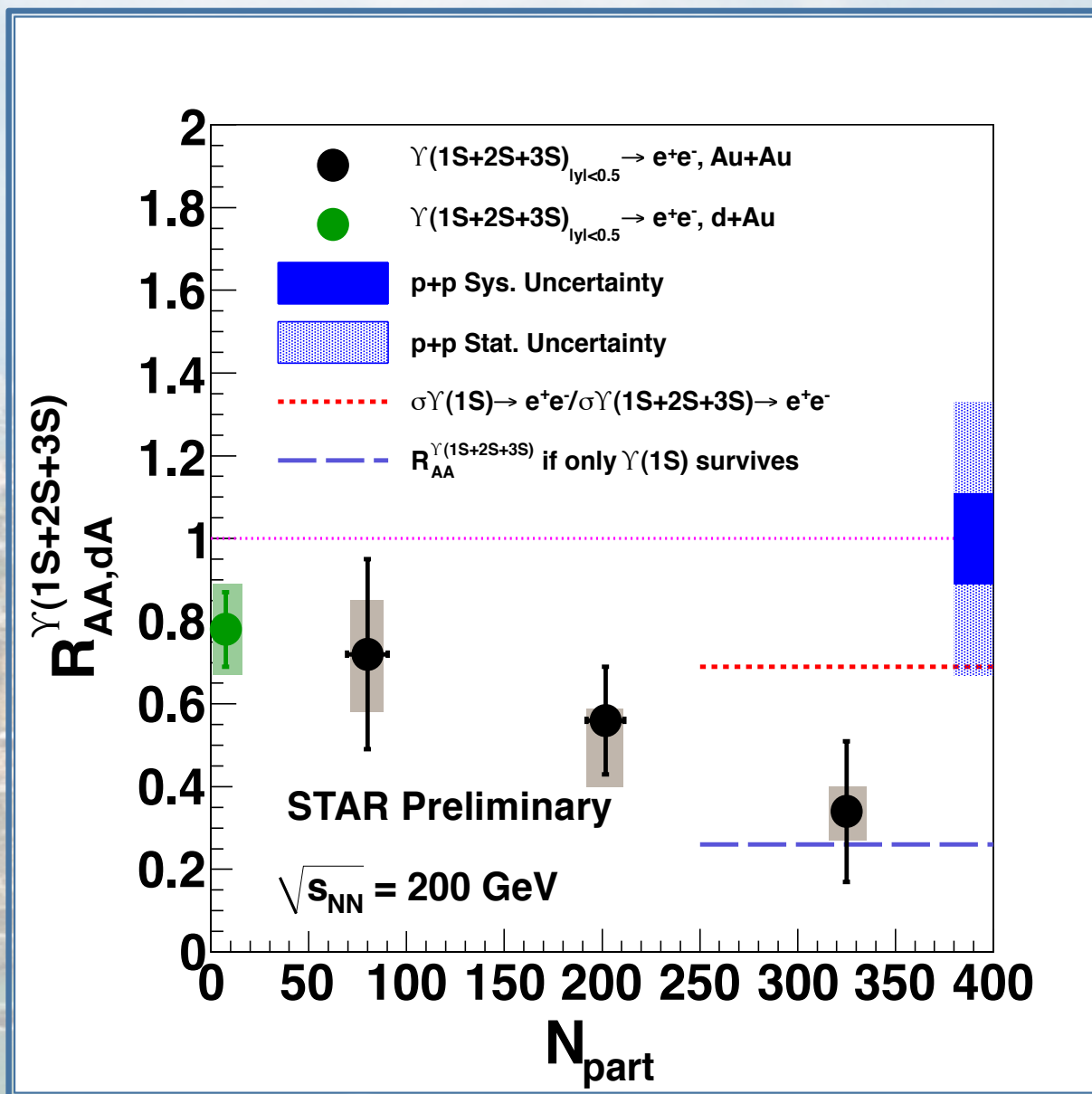
Raw yield of  $\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^-$  with  $|y| < 0.5 = 197 \pm 36$

$$\int L dt \approx 1400 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$$

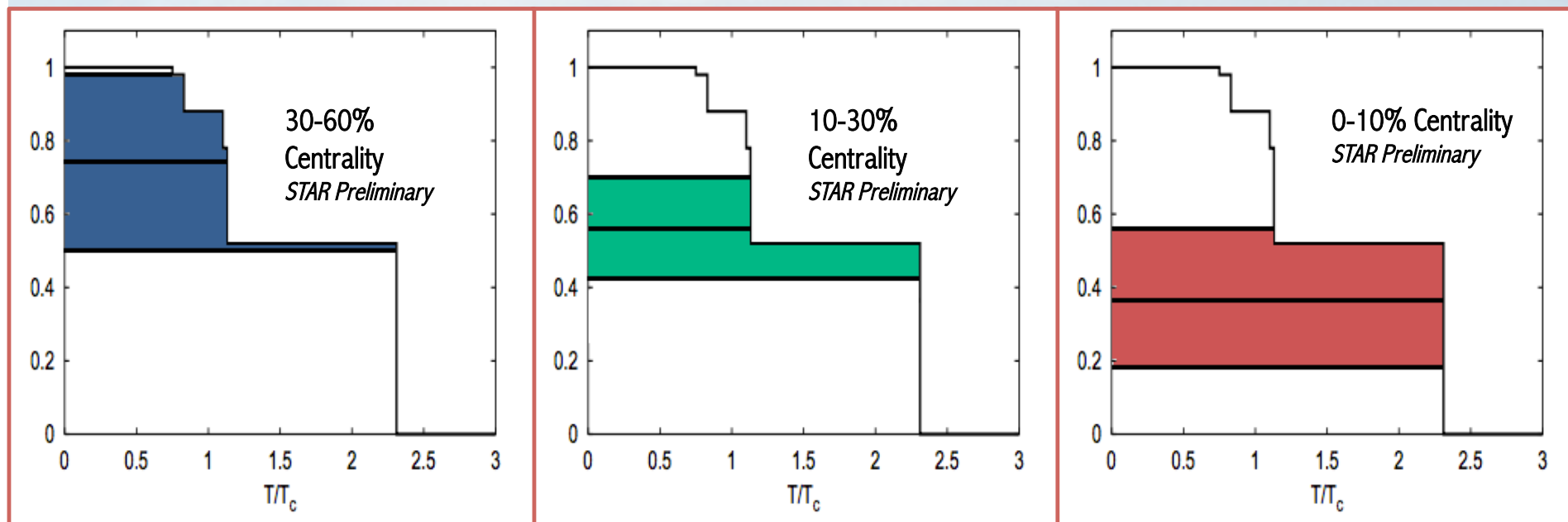
# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV, Centrality



# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV, $R_{AA}$



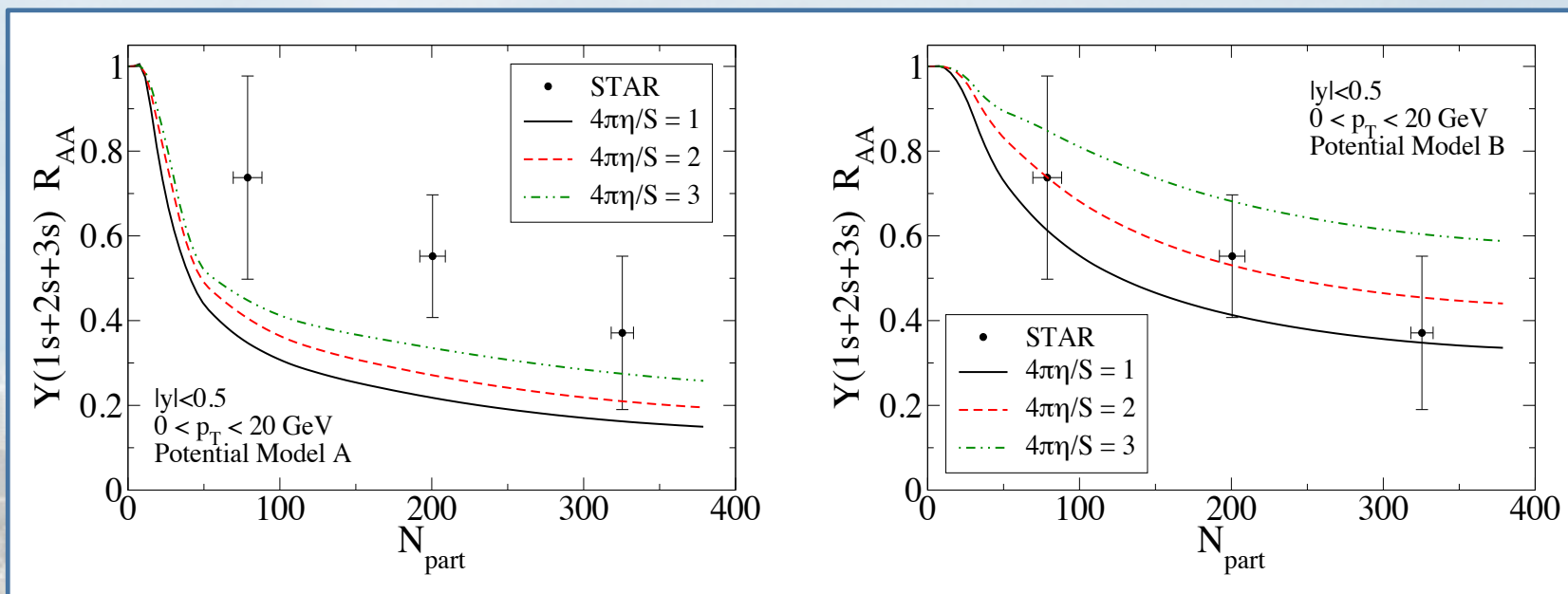
# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV, Comparison



$q\bar{q}$	$T/T_c$
$\Upsilon(1S)$	2.31
$\chi_b(1P)$	1.13
$\Upsilon(2S)$	1.10
$\chi_b(2P)$	0.83
$\Upsilon(3S)$	0.75

- Lattice-based static model
  - S. Digal, P. Petreczky, and H. Satz, *Phys Rev. D* **64**,094015 (2001)
- Gives  $1.1 \leq T/T_c \leq 2.3$  for most central events
- Consistent with only 1S survival

# $\Upsilon$ in Au+Au 200 GeV, Comparison



- Assumes dynamic system evolution and feed-down
- Model A uses **Free Energy**
- Model B uses **Internal Energy**
- The three curves cover a range  $428 \text{ MeV} \leq T_0 \leq 442 \text{ MeV}$
- Clearly, more statistics are needed to reach a conclusion

M. Strickland and D. Bazow, arXiv:1112.2761v4



# Conclusions and Outlook

- Measured  $\Upsilon$  production in p+p, d+Au, and Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV
- Production in d+Au consistent with **binary scaling** and **cold nuclear matter effects**
- Au+Au results consistent with complete 2S+3S suppression in central collisions
- Increased statistics from run 11 will further decrease  $R_{AA}$  uncertainties