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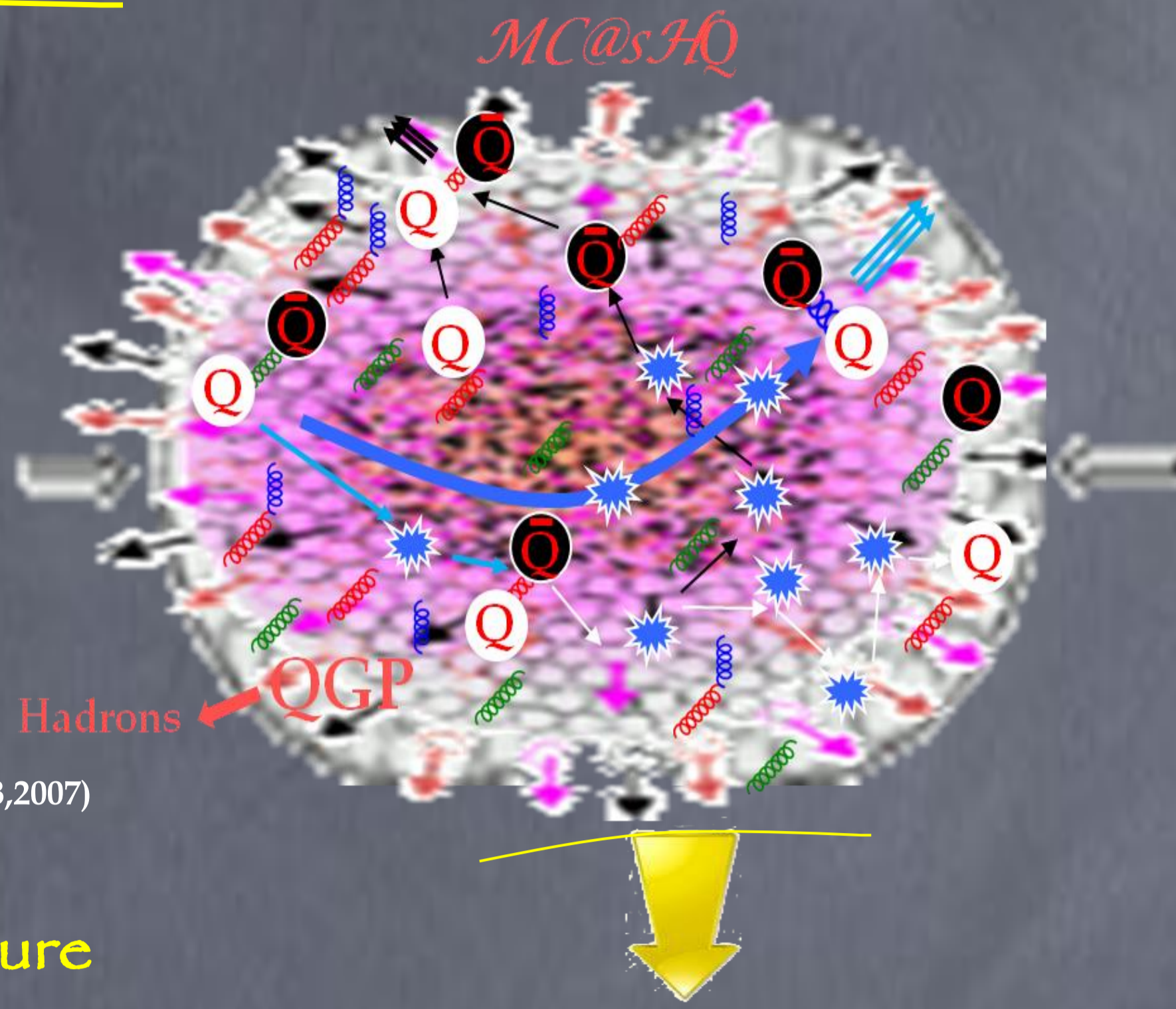
### 0. Toward a Complete Description of $J/\psi$ in QGP & Hadronic Medium

#### Medium Description

- Hydrodynamical description of QGP (U. Heinz & P. Kolb)
- Glauber model for the initial state (Nucl. Phys., B21:135157, 1970)

#### Cold Nuclear Matter Effects

- 1<sup>st</sup>  $J/\psi$  suppression: Nuclear absorption, Cronin effect, ... R.G. De Cassagnac parameterization (J.Phys.G, G34:S955958,2007)



#### $Q\bar{Q}$ Stochastic Evolution

- Quarkonia as Brownian particles (Friction & Stochastic Forces)
- In MC@sHQ: ... Sampling the distributions of Langevin forces

#### Hot QGP Matter Effects

- Instantaneous melting/thermal excitation ( $T > T_{diss}$ )
- $Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow$  Quarkonia fusion-recombination ( $T < T_{diss}$ )
- Hard gluon dissociation à la Bhanot-Peskin ( $T < T_{diss}$ )

Dual Model

#### Elastic scattering & stochastic propagation

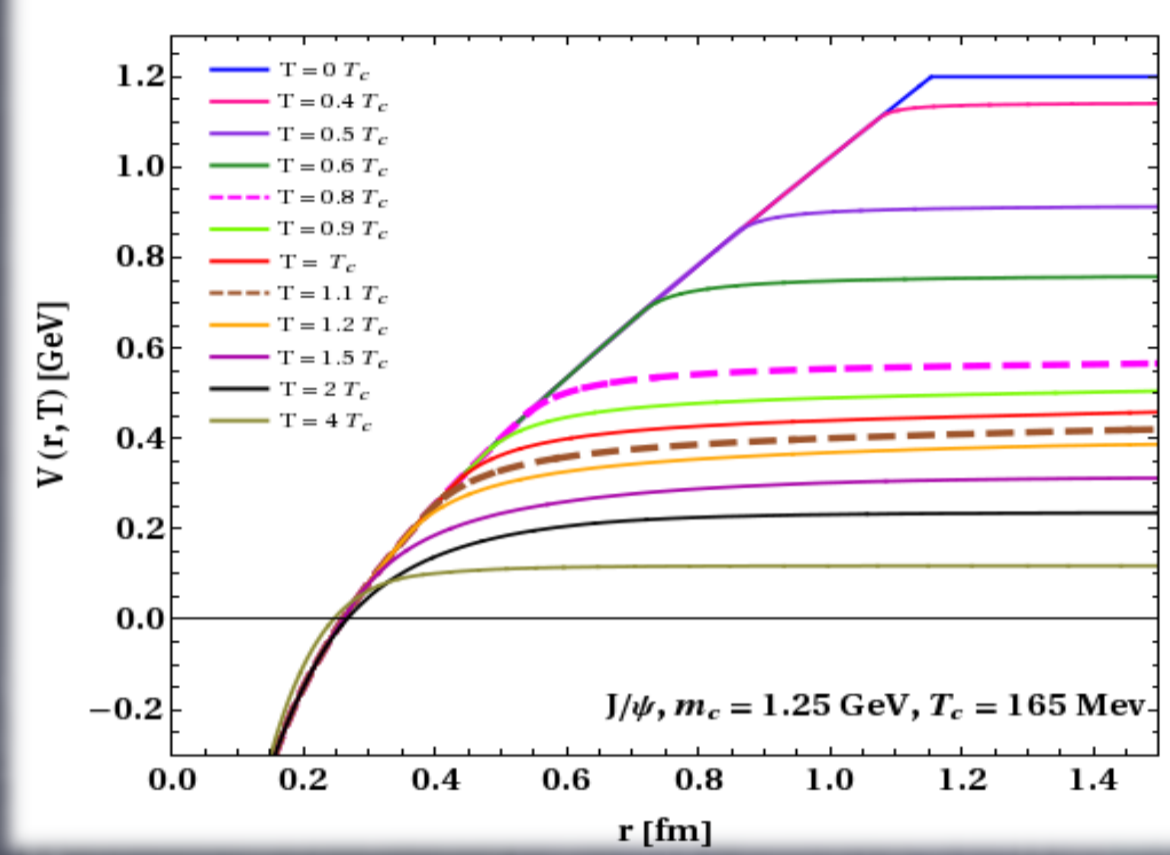
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### I. $Q\bar{Q}$ in a Static Medium at finite Temperature

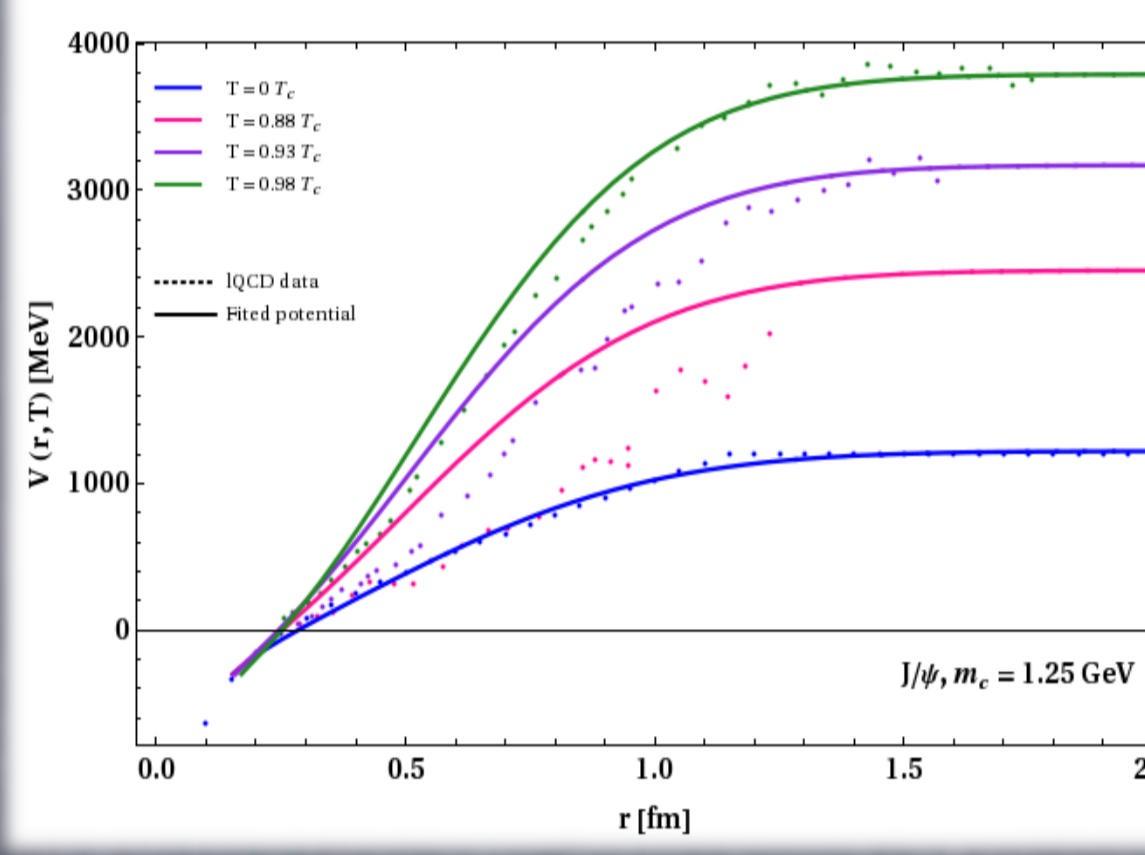
Our parameterization of  $Q\bar{Q}$  Potential (finite T):  $U(r, T) = F(r, T) - T \left( \frac{\partial F(r, T)}{\partial T} \right)$

A. Mocsy and P. Petreczky (arXiv:0705.2559v2[hep-ph], 2007- arXiv:0706.2183v2[hep-ph],2007)

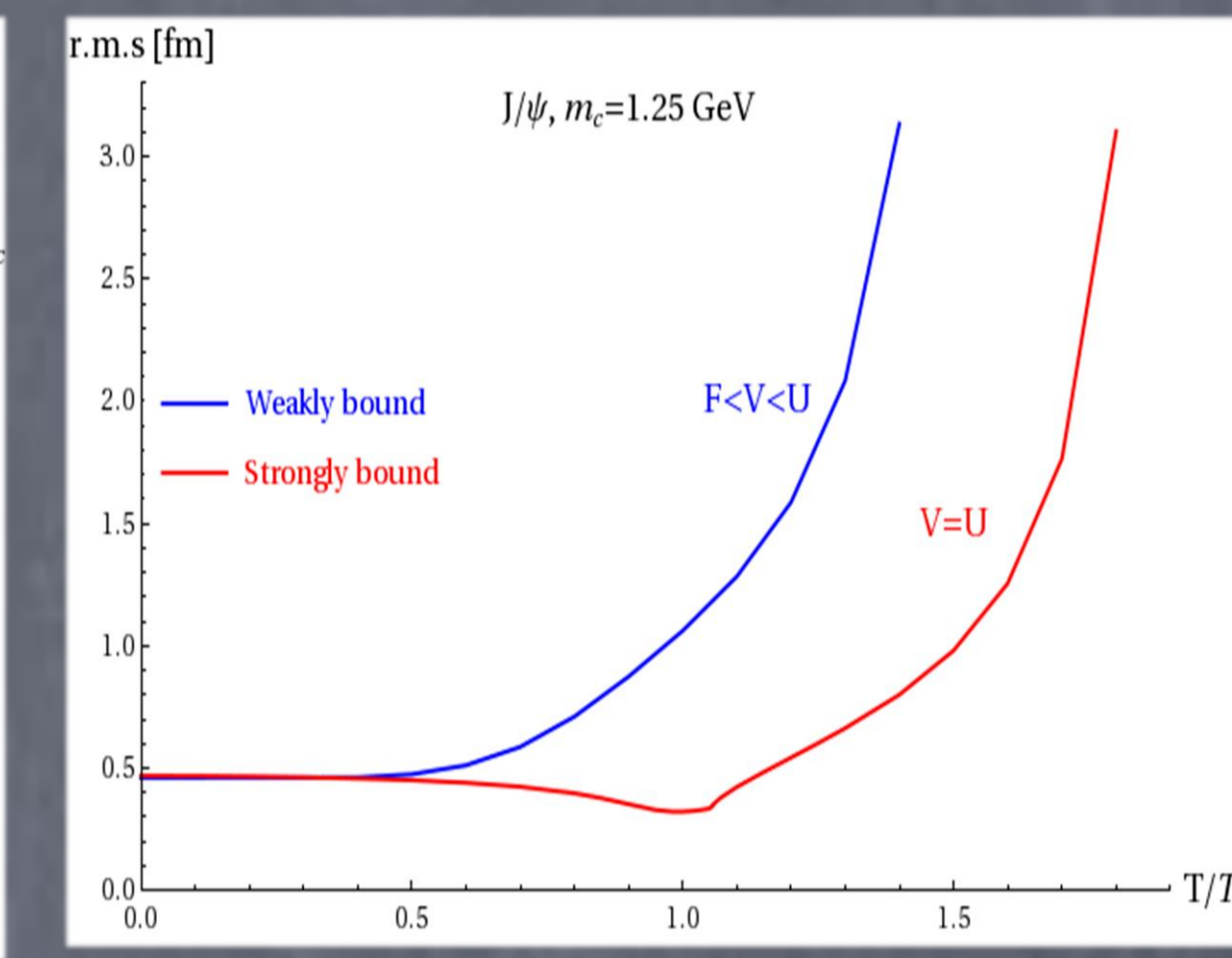
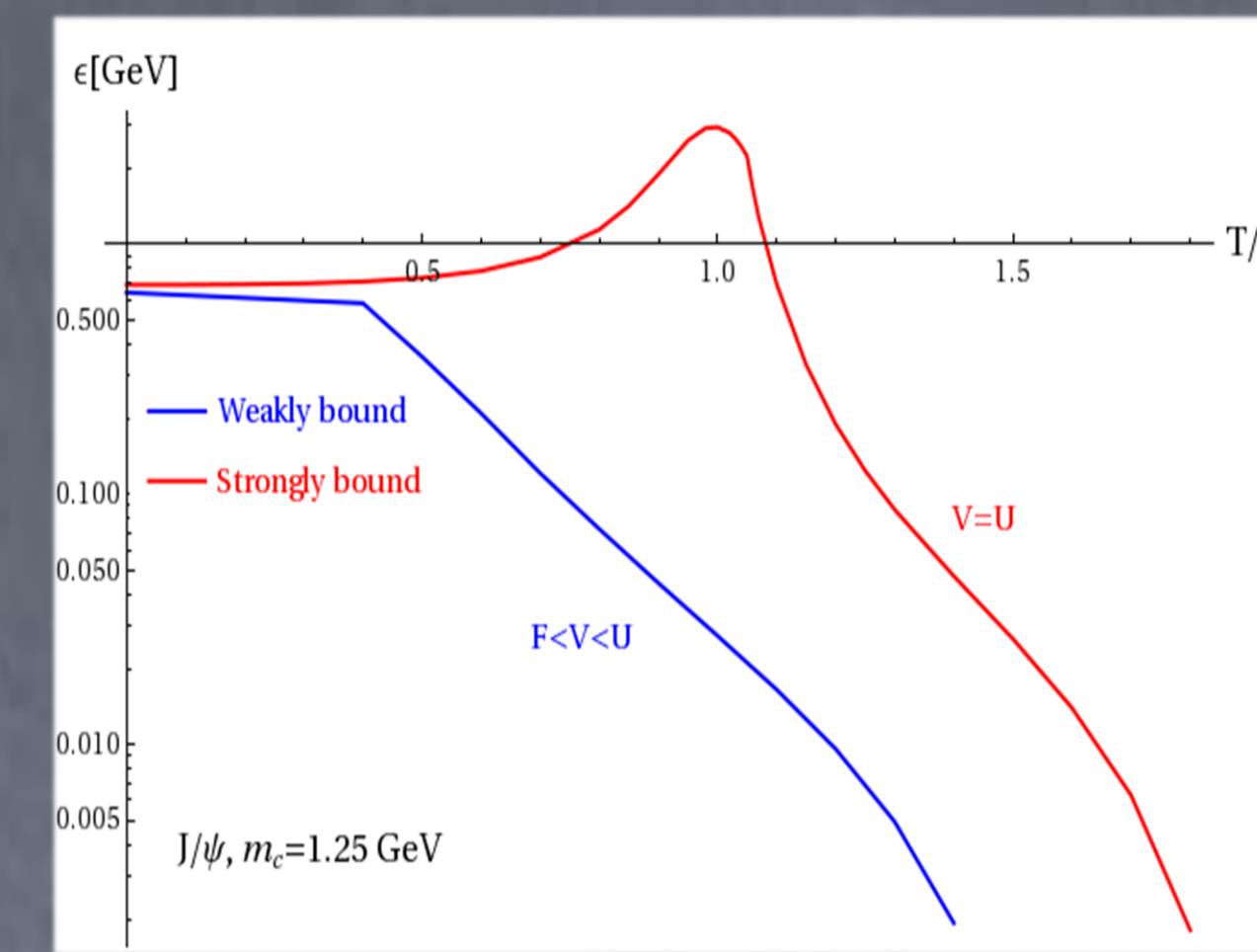
Weakly bound (WB):  $F(r, T) < V(r, T) < U(r, T)$



Strongly bound (SB):  $V(r, T) = U(r, T)$



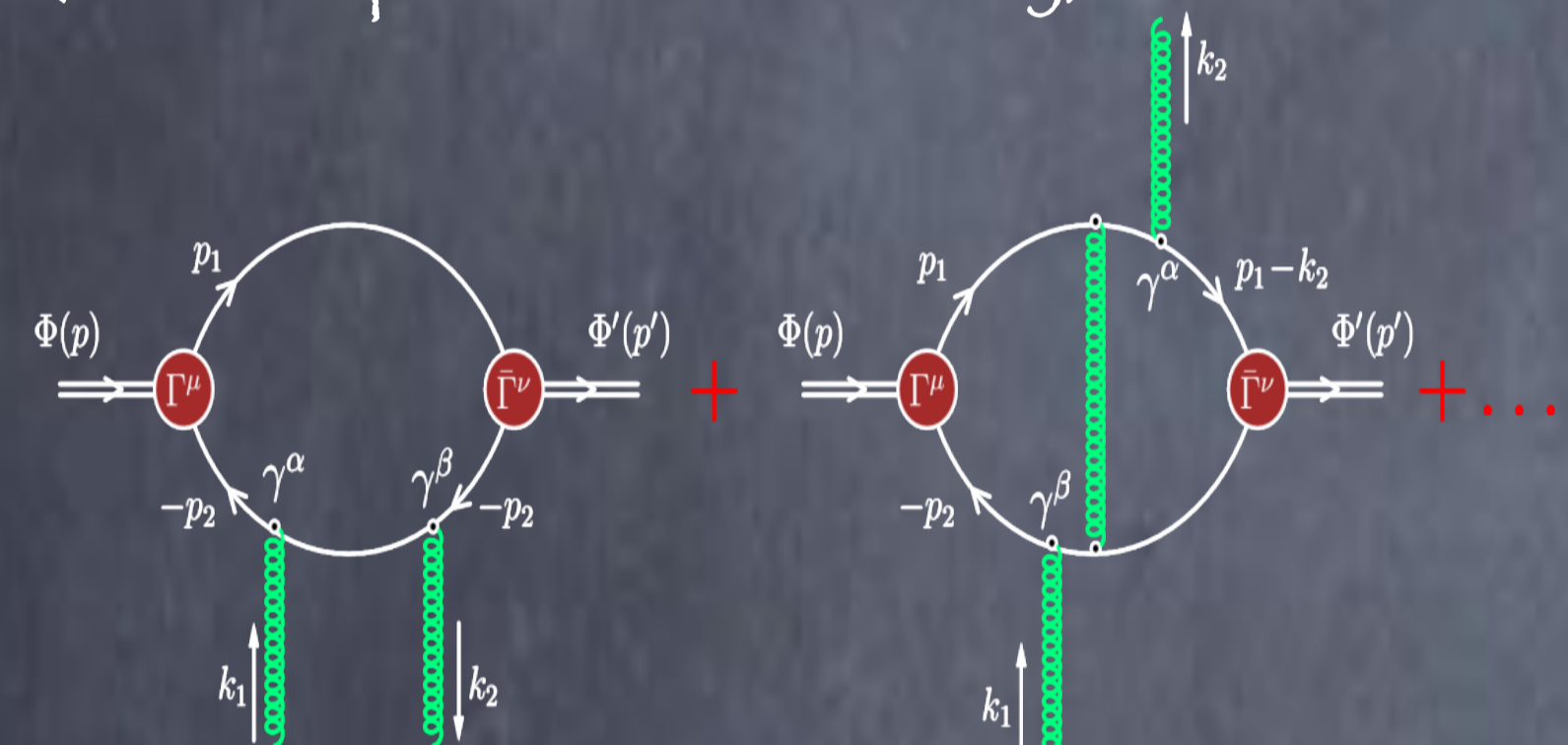
- $V(r, T)$  for  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  for different T ( $T > T_c$ )
- SB more binding in the medium than in the vacuum
- The survival of  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  is related to the medium conditions



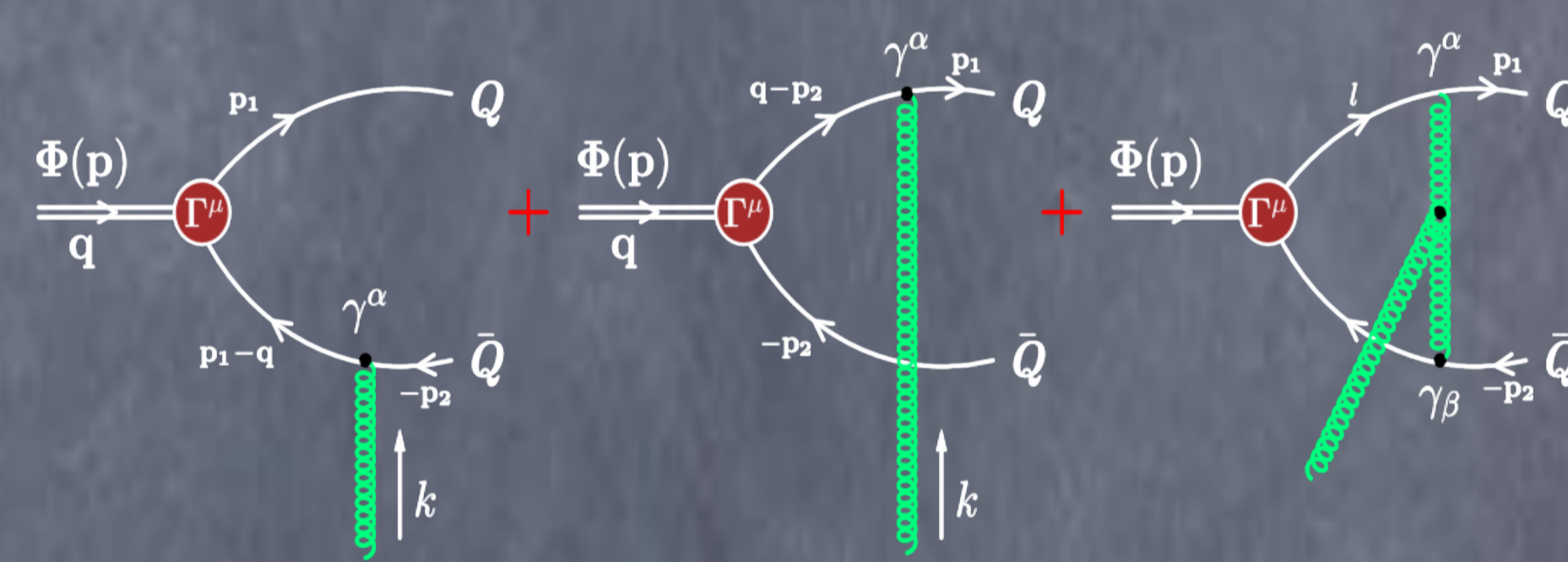
$J/\psi$  binding energy ( $\epsilon$ ) & mean square radius (r.m.s)

### II. $Q\bar{Q}$ -Partons/Hadrons Elastic Scattering Processes

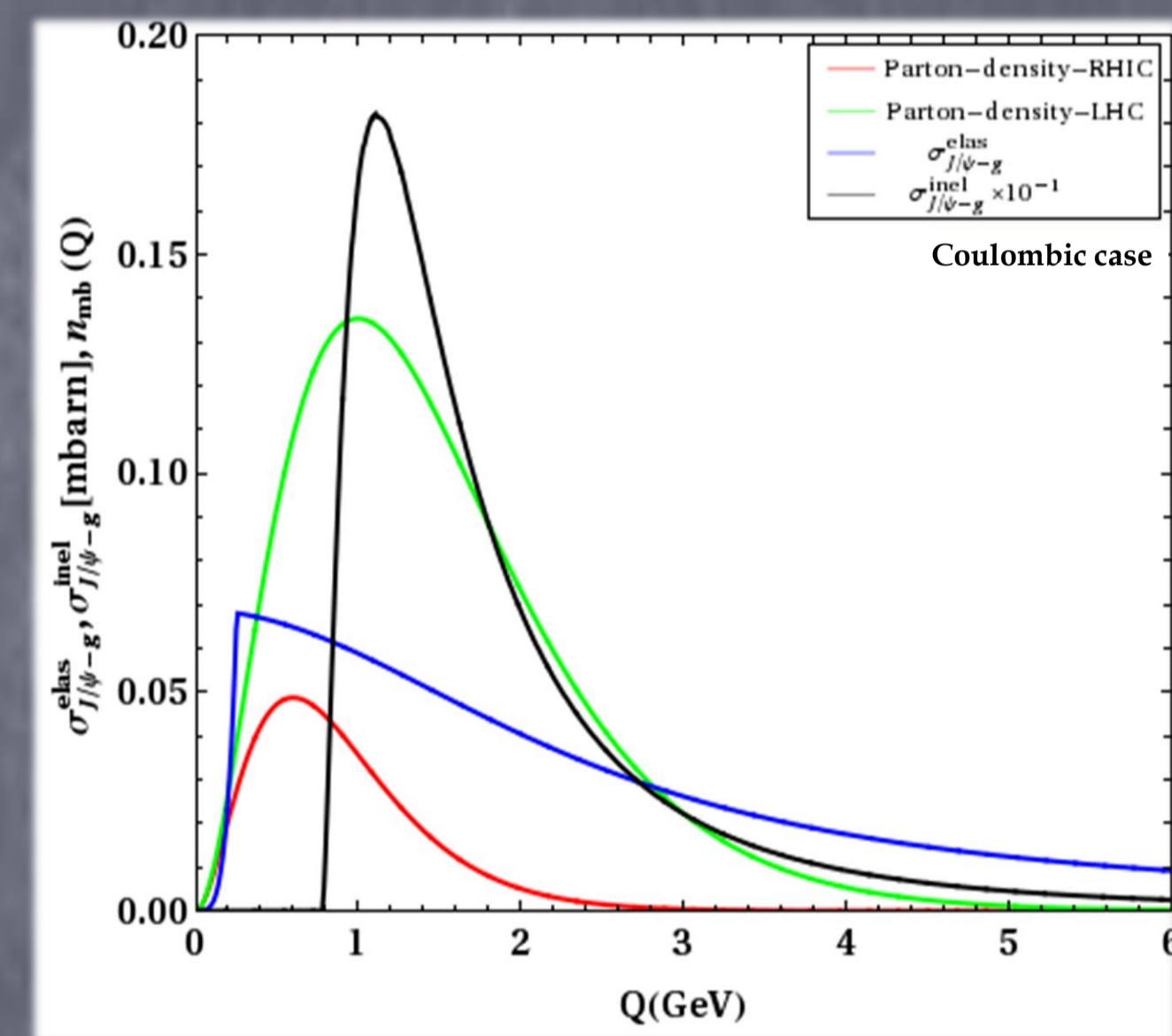
Elastic process: Compton diffusion (dominant process for collectivity)



Inelastic process: Gluo-dissociation (dominant process for suppression)



$J/\psi$ -g, gluo-dissociation vs Compton diffusion ( $\sigma_{elas}$  interest)



- Inelastic cross section has a threshold
- $\sigma_{elas} < \sigma_{inel}$  but the overlapping between these cross sections with the parton density distribution moderate this comparison and compensate the small value of  $\sigma_{elas}$

$\sigma_{elas}$  calculation: How ?

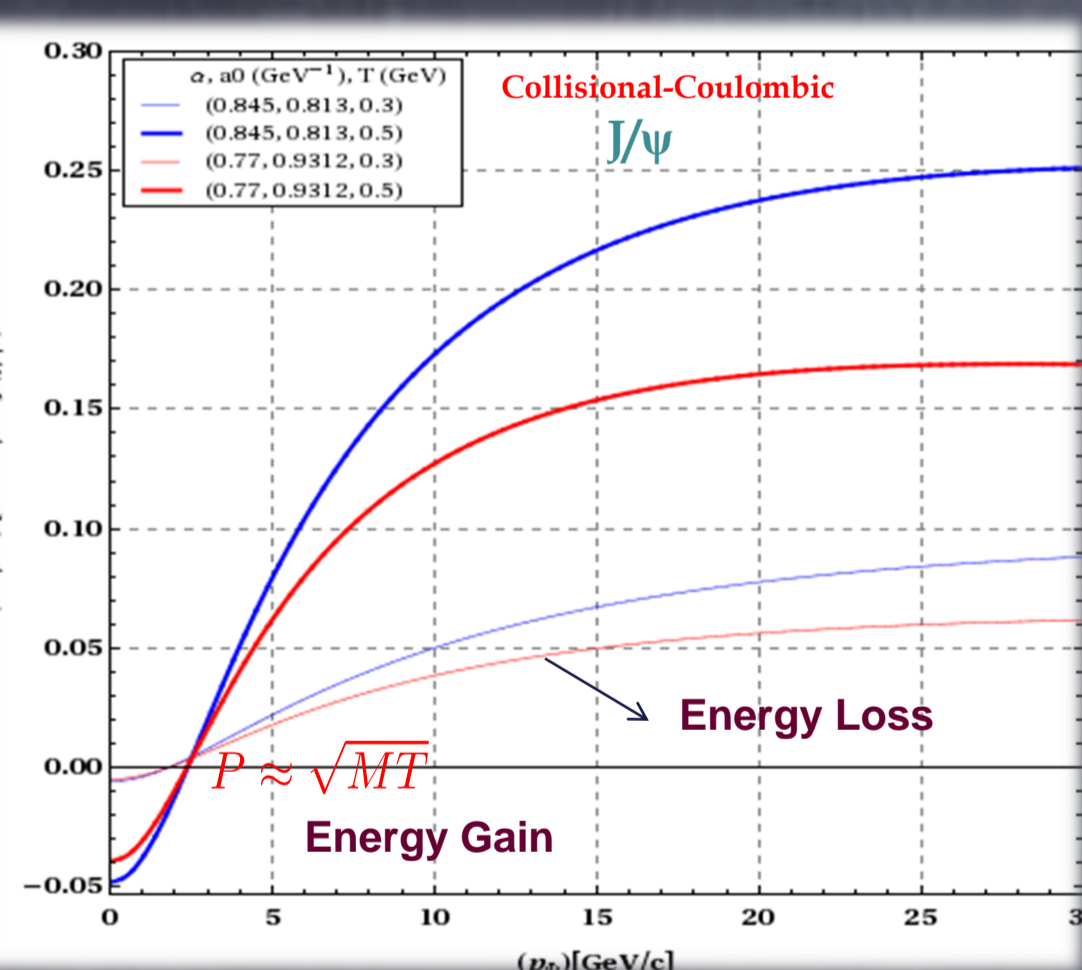
- Low energy: Bhanot-Peskin formalism (OPE) (Nucl. Phys., B156:391, 1979)
- High & intermediate energy: Bethe-Salpeter (BS) formalism, (Phys.Rev 87,2, 1952)

$\sigma_{inel}$  calculation: How ?

- Effective models (quark & meson exchange models)
- pQCD calculations (OPE, QCD sum rules, BS formalism) (Nucl. Phys., B156:391, 1979, Y. Oh, S. Kim, S. Houg Lee, (2002))

### III. Fokker-Planck Coefficients Calculations

Collisional Energy Losses (given by Bjorken)



$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i \int d^3q n_i(\vec{q}) \frac{\sqrt{(p-q)^2 - M^2} m^2}{E_e} \int dt \frac{d\sigma_{elas}}{dt} (E' - E)$$

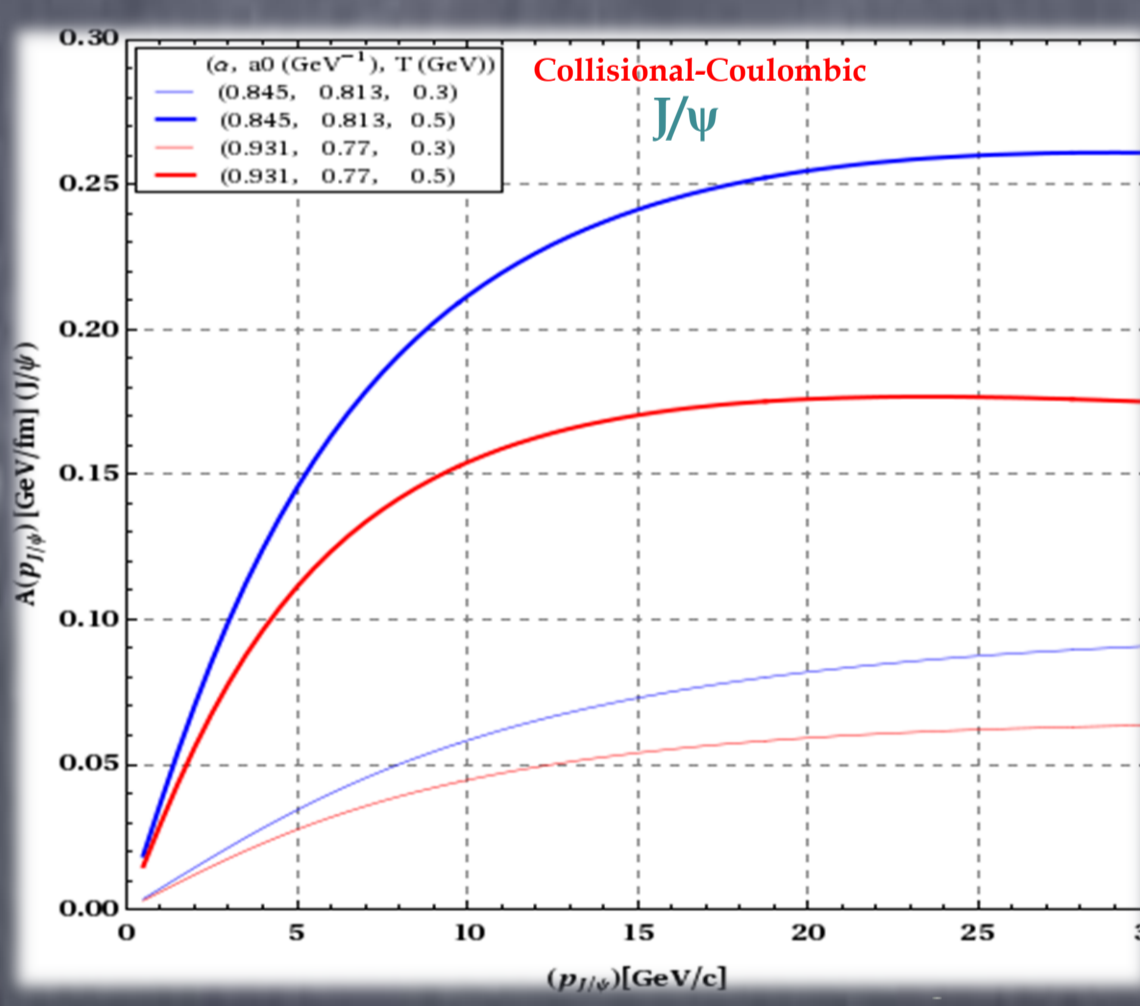
$$A_i = \frac{M}{E} \sum_i \int d^3q n_i(\vec{q}) \frac{\sqrt{(p-q)^2 - M^2} m^2}{E_e} \int dt \frac{d\sigma_{elas}}{dt} \frac{(\vec{p} - \vec{p}') \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{p}|}$$

For (HQ,  $J/\psi$ ,  $\Upsilon$ ):  $\frac{dE}{dt}$ ,  $A_i \nearrow$  with T  $\nearrow$

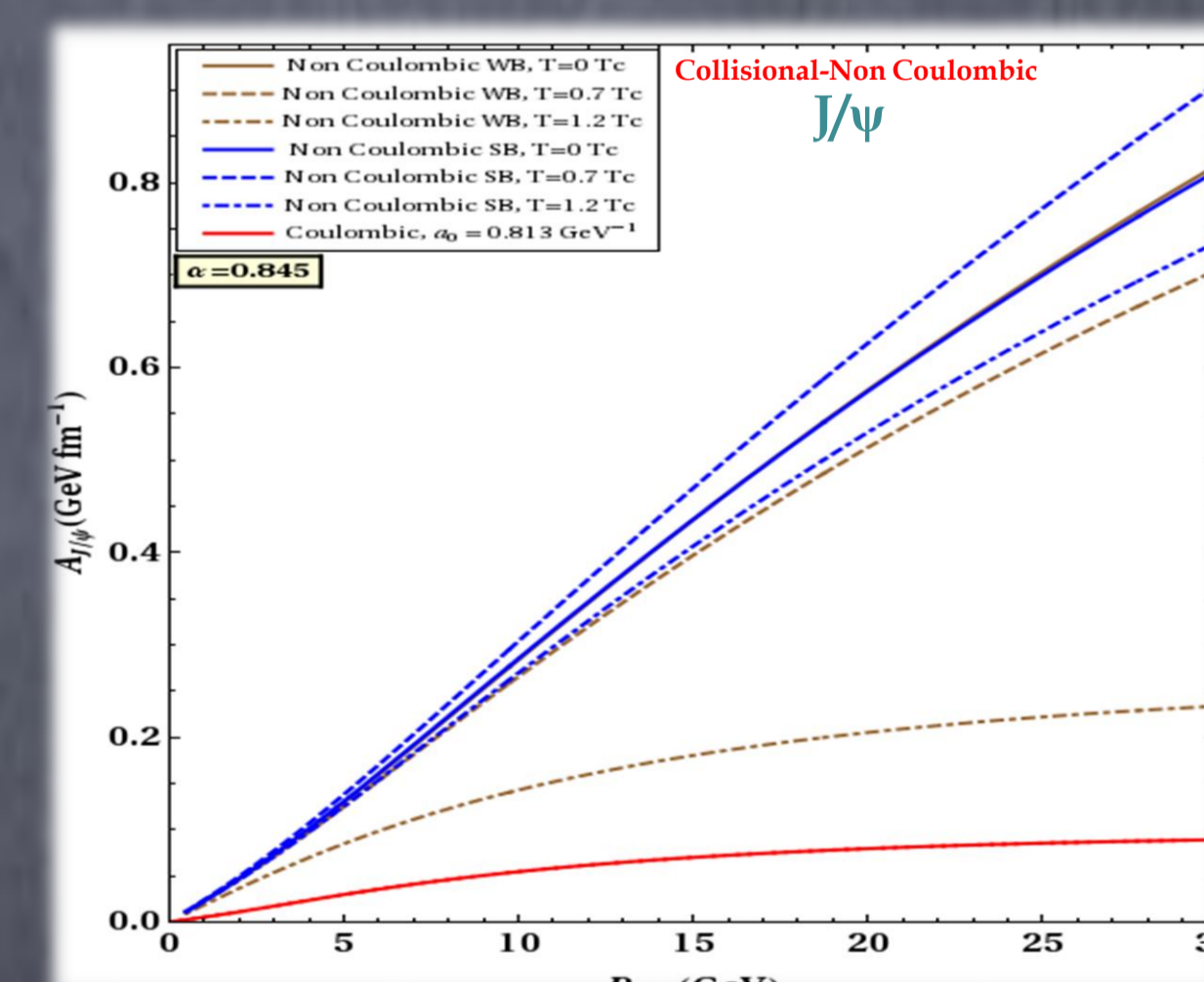
$$B(E) = \int_E^{+\infty} dE' A_i(E') \times \frac{E'}{p'} e^{-(E'-E)/T}$$

$B_{\perp} = B_{\parallel} = B$ ,  $B \leftrightarrow A$  Einstein relation

Drag & Diffusion Coefficient



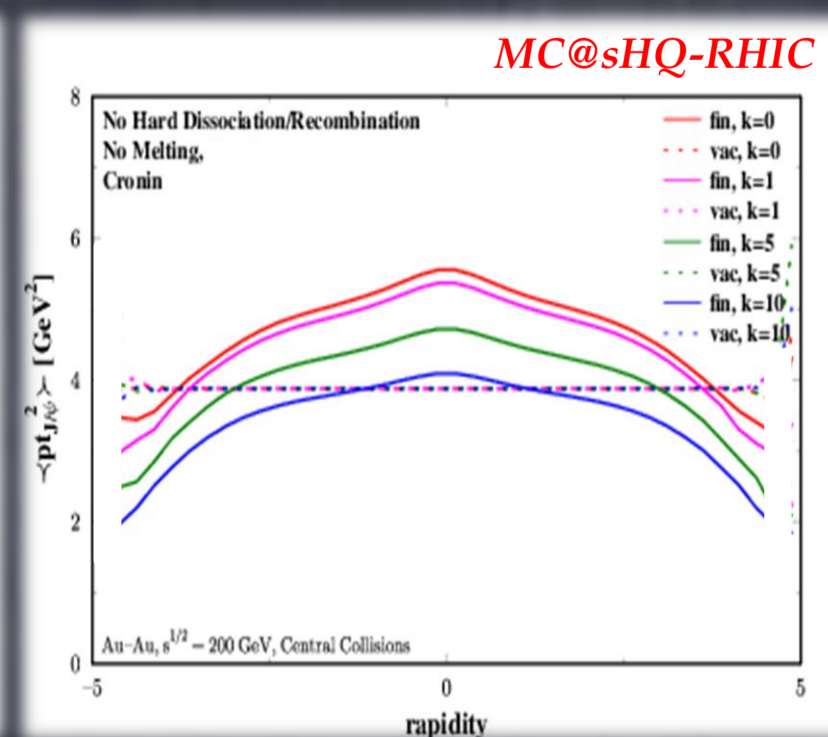
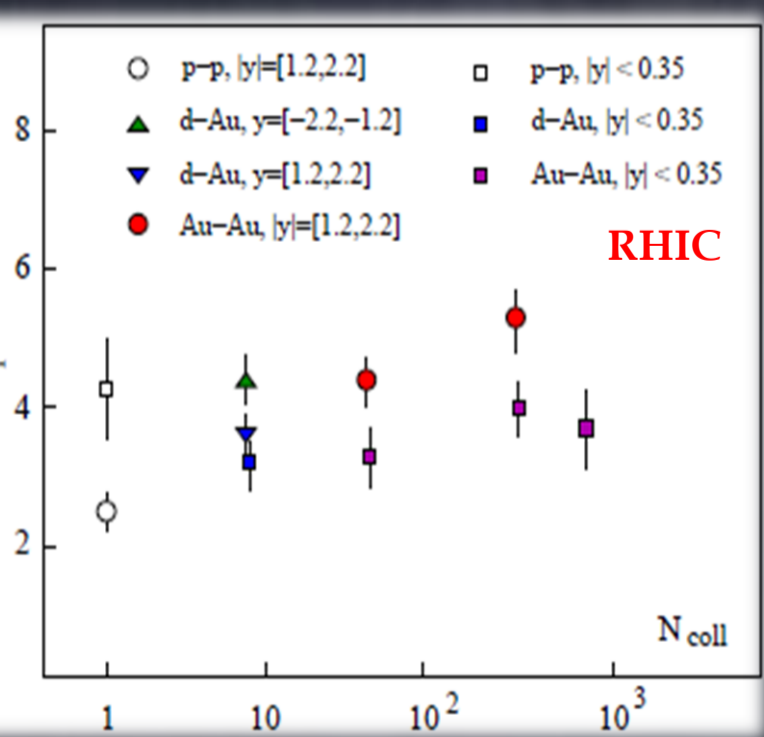
Wave function influence on  $dE/dt$ ,  $A_i$ ,  $B$



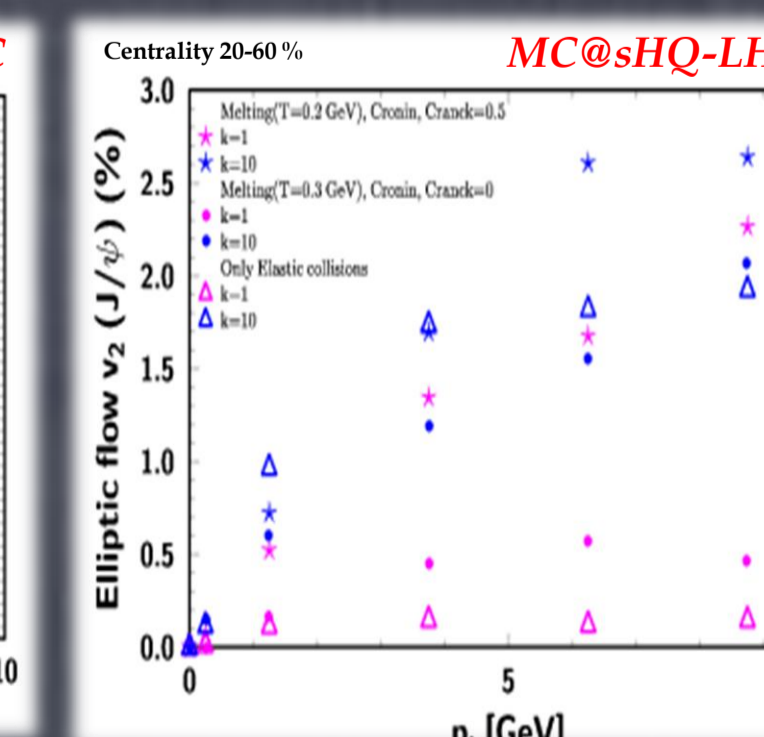
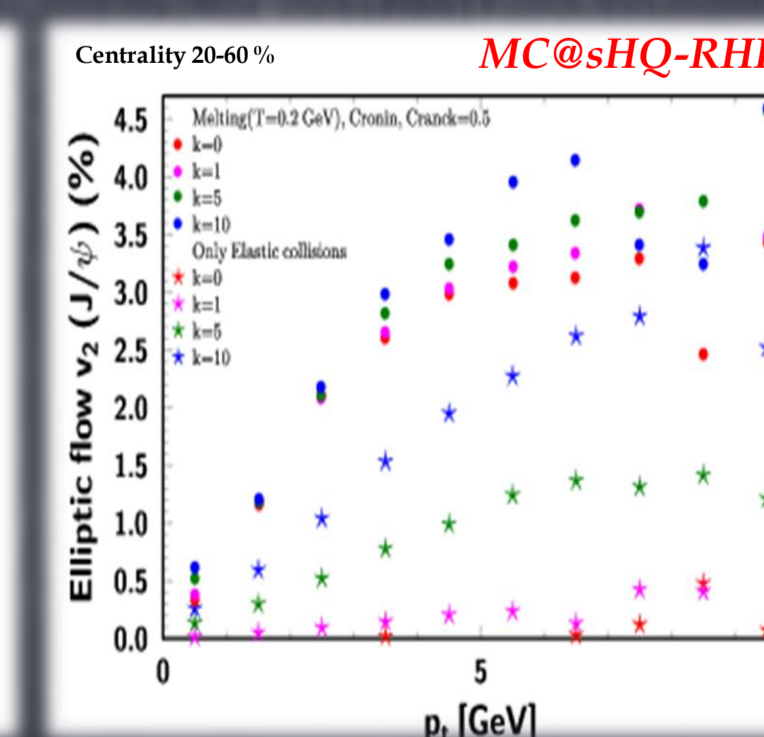
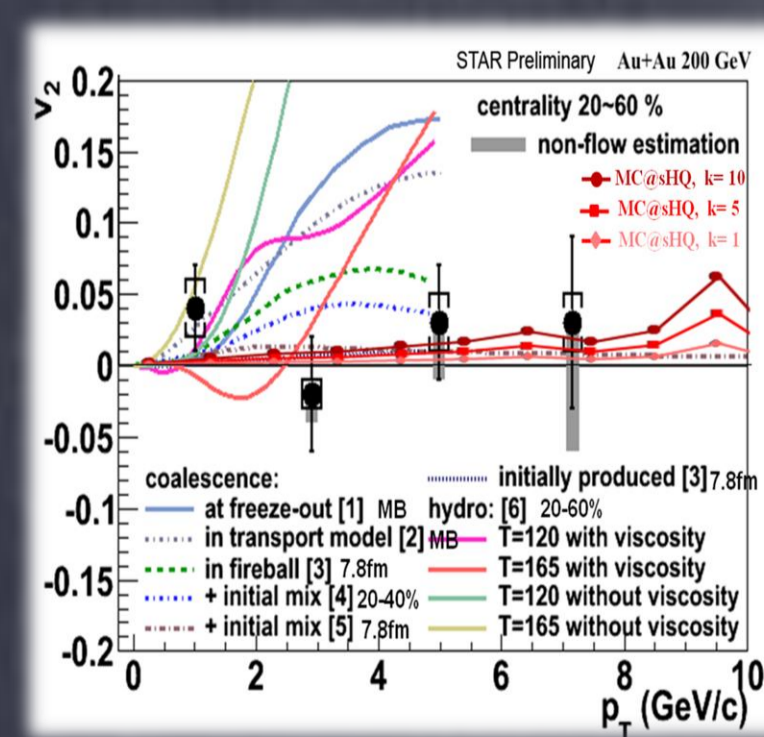
- Weakly & strongly bound > coulombic case
- Behaviour related to  $V_{\infty}(T)$  and  $\epsilon(T)$

### IV. $J/\psi$ Stochastic Transport Observables & Collective Behaviour

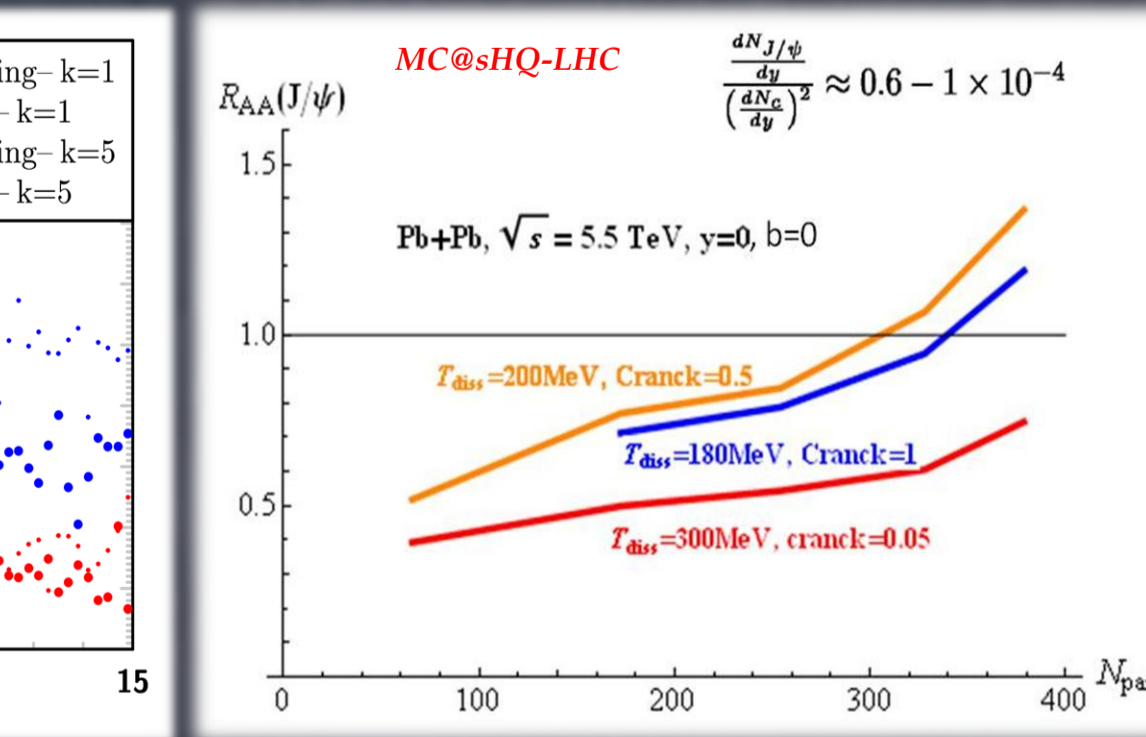
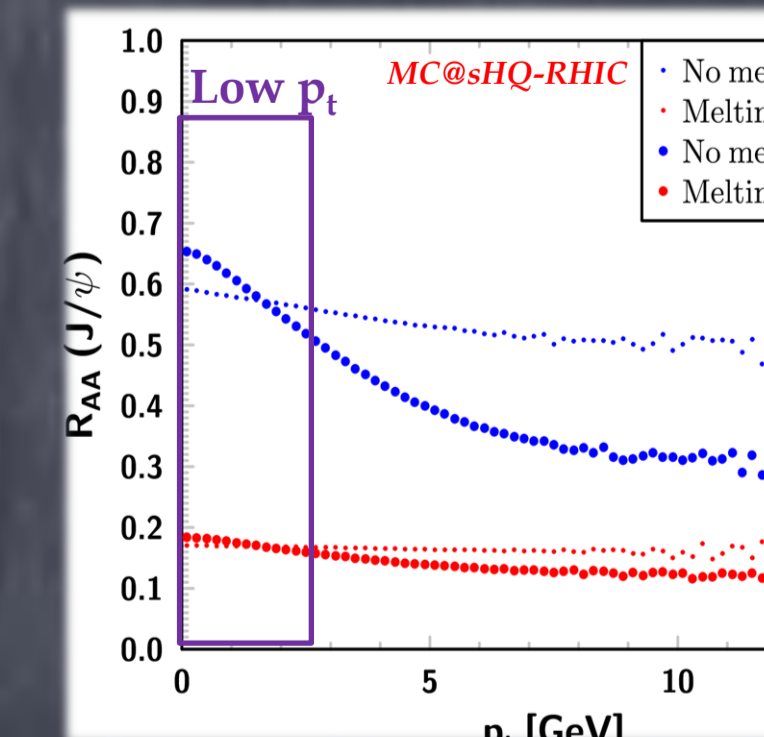
$J/\psi$  Mean  $\langle p_t^2 \rangle$ -RHIC



Elliptic flow  $v_2(J/\psi)$ -RHIC/LHC



$R_{AA}(J/\psi)$  Nuclear modification factor



- $J/\psi$  interaction with the medium reduces  $J/\psi$  mean  $p_t$
- Saturation of  $J/\psi$   $p_t$  broadening in SPS & RHIC central collisions ( $J/\psi$  cooling) is reproduced with our model for the study of elastic collisions

- Non zero elliptic flow  $\nearrow$  Increase of elastic processes ( $\sigma_{elas}$ )  $\rightarrow v_2(J/\psi)$  increases
- Reproduce qualitatively  $v_2(J/\psi)$  preliminary STAR data by considering elastic scattering processes

- Part of  $R_{AA}$  is due to elastic scattering processes
- Some ingredients neglected in our model at high  $p_t$
- Fusion of c-quarks at LHC: 15-25 more probable than at RHIC, but strong increase of the prompt  $J/\psi$  as well

### V. Conclusions

- Develop a theoretical & phenomenological model to study quarkonia propagation and collectivity  $\nearrow$  Highlight the role of elastic scattering processes. These processes were never considered in the literature
- Elastic processes (forgotten in previous work), should be considered equally with other phenomena studied in the characterization of quarkonia in the QGP, especially in a quantitative analysis
- H. Berrehrah, P.B. Gossiaux, J. Aichelin, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 270 012036. - H. Berrehrah, P.B. Gossiaux, J. Aichelin. "Perturbative calculation of quarkonium-gluon, hadron elastic cross sections in vacuum and in medium". In preparation.
- P.B. Gossiaux, H. Berrehrah, J. Aichelin. "Perturbative calculation of QED bound states elastic cross section". In preparation. - H. Berrehrah, P.B. Gossiaux, J. Aichelin. "Quarkonia collectivity: study of collisional energy loss, elliptic flow and other collective phenomena". In preparation