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# Calibrating the In-Medium Behavior of Quarkonia

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general:

Use in-medium charmonium behavior  
to probe quark-gluon plasma

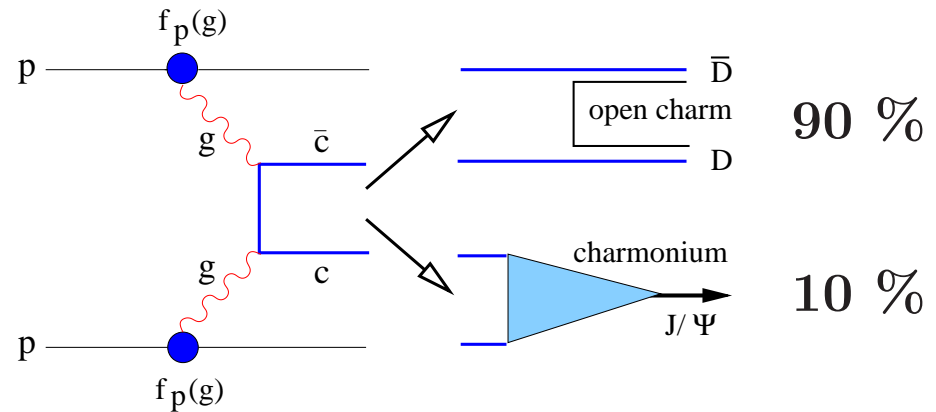
specific:

Use charmonium production in nuclear collisions  
to probe QGP formation

basis:

Presence of produced medium  
modifies  $c\bar{c}$  binding to charmonia

## charmonium production in $pp$ collisions



$c\bar{c}$  production: PDF's  $f_p(g)$  + perturbative QCD

$J/\psi$  binding ? ...CEM, CSM, COM, ...

color evaporation “works”

$$\sigma_{hh \rightarrow J/\psi}(s) = g_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow J/\psi} \sigma_{hh \rightarrow c\bar{c}}(s),$$

partitioning of  $c\bar{c}$  cake among eaters is energy-independent

Further consequence: energy-independent feed-down fractions

$J/\psi$  measured in  $pp$  collisions is approximately  
60 % direct  $J/\psi(1S)$ , 30 %  $\chi_c(1P)$  & 10 %  $\psi'$  (2S) feed-down  
narrow resonances  $\rightarrow$  decay outside interaction region  
medium sees traversal of higher resonances

● crucial question:

are these features

(hidden/open, relative quarkonium fractions)

changed in nuclear collisions?

NB:

the production dynamics in  $AA$  collisions is different from  
that in  $pp$  collisions !

## modifications in nuclear collisions:

- initial state effects
  - pdf modification (shadowing, antishadowing)
  - energy loss of incident parton (gluon)
- final state effects
  - energy loss of primary  $c\bar{c}$
  - cold nuclear matter effect on (nascent) charmonium
  - secondary matter effect on (nascent) charmonium**

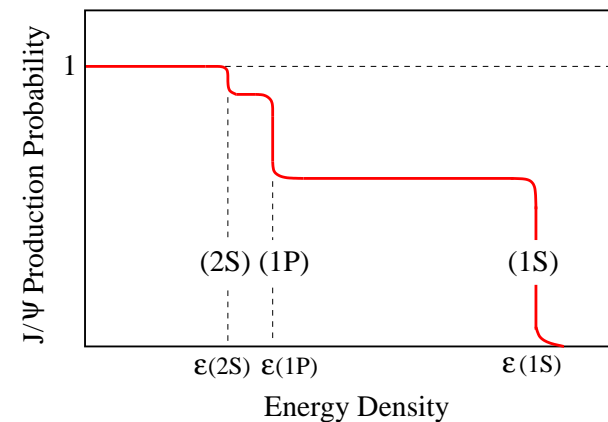
## previous analysis procedure:

- measure production in  $pp$  and  $pA$ 
  - determine pdf modification (shadowing, antishadowing)
  - determine parton energy loss
  - determine cold nuclear matter effect

- construct model for  $AA$ 
  - scale  $pp$  by number of collisions
  - incorporate initial & cnm final state modifications
- compare to  $AA$  data: is there *anomalous behavior*?  
i.e., something not accounted for by model → **inconclusive**

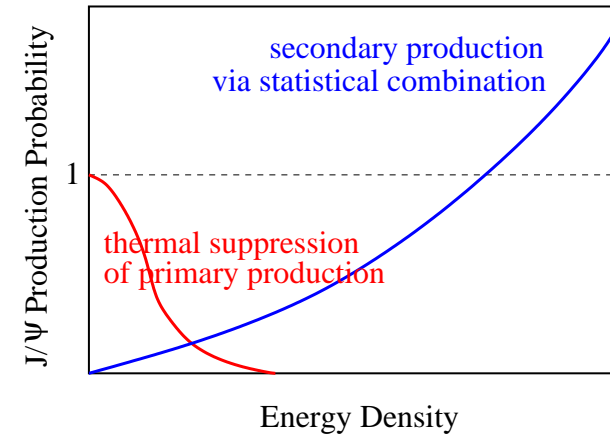
### Theoretical Scenarios

- sequential suppression
  - color screening** dissociates charmonium states in QGP
  - first higher excited states (2S), (1P), then ground state (1S)



- statistical enhancement

all primary charmonia dissociated  
at high collision energy,  
overabundance of charm quarks  
equilibration,  $c\bar{c}$  excess survives  
hadronisation by statistical  
combination



How to calibrate  $J/\psi$  survival probability?

both scenarios claim that presence of medium modifies the  
**relative fraction of  $c\bar{c}$  going into charmonia**

neither says anything about how many  $c\bar{c}$  pairs are produced  
in  $AA$  relative to scaled  $pp$

more explicitly:

if the total number of  $c\bar{c}$  pairs produced in  $AA$  collisions is **reduced by a factor two** relative to scaled  $pp$  rates, but as before, 90 % go into open charm, 10 % into charmonia (with same distribution among states), then

- the medium formed in  $AA$  collisions leads neither to suppression nor to enhancement of  $J/\psi$  production;
- the crucial question is what happens to the produced  $c\bar{c}$  pairs, not how many there are to begin with; the medium can only affect those that are there.
- the quantity

$$R_{AA}(J/\psi) = \frac{N_{AA}(J/\psi)}{n_c N_{pp}(J/\psi)}$$

is reduced by a factor two.



Conclude:

the correct calibration is hidden to open charm, so that the relevant observable is

$$S_{J/\psi} = \left( \frac{N_{AA}(J/\psi)}{N_{AA}(c\bar{c})} \right) / \left( \frac{N_{pp}(J/\psi)}{N_{pp}(c\bar{c})} \right) = \frac{1}{g_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow J/\psi}} \left( \frac{N_{AA}(J/\psi)}{N_{AA}(c\bar{c})} \right)$$

In the observable

$$N_{AA}(J/\psi)/N_{AA}(c\bar{c}),$$

if measured over all phase space, initial state effects cancel out, and one can check if the result is different from

$$N_{pp}(J/\psi)/N_{pp}(c\bar{c}) = g_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow J/\psi}.$$

i.e., if the medium has had an effect on charmonium binding.

NB: the often used observable  $R_{AA}(J/\psi)$  alone  
is at best inconclusive, at worst misleading

need to compare hidden to open charm,  
so must compare  $R_{AA}(J/\psi)$  to  $R_{AA}(c\bar{c})$ ;  
if they are equal: neither suppression nor enhancement

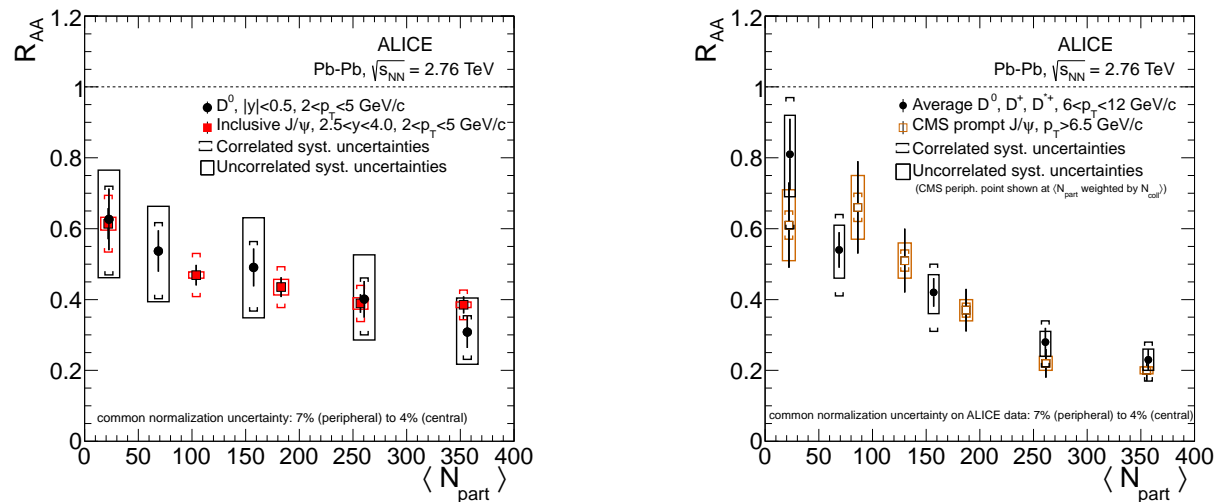
specifically, use double ratio

$$\frac{R_{AA}(J/\psi)}{R_{AA}(c\bar{c})} = \frac{N_{AA}(J/\psi)}{n_c N_{pp}(J/\psi)} / \frac{N_{AA}(c\bar{c})}{n_c N_{pp}(c\bar{c})} = S_{J/\psi}$$

to get  $J/\psi$  survival probability.

apply to data – illustration only so far, kinematics...

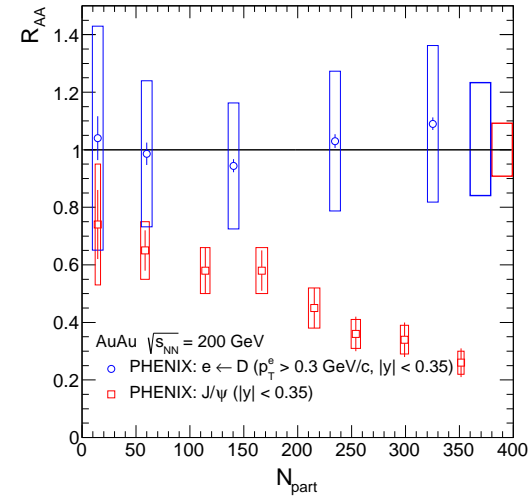
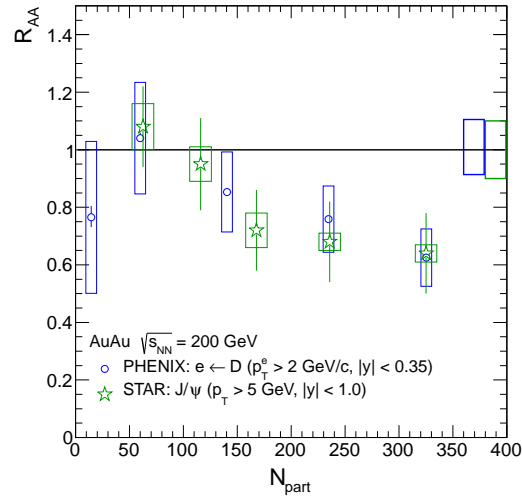
# LHC Data



Data from ALICE & CMS:  $J/\psi$  vs. open charm production at intermediate & high transverse momenta  
(thanks to Zaida Conesa del Valle)

in  $AA$ , as many  $c\bar{c}$  pairs make  $J/\psi$  as in scaled  $pp$ ,  
but there just are fewer now to begin with  
here neither  $J/\psi$  suppression nor enhancement; low  $P_T$ ?

## RHIC Data



Data from PHENIX & STAR:  $J/\psi$  vs. open charm production at high & low transverse momenta  
(thanks to Torsten Dahms)

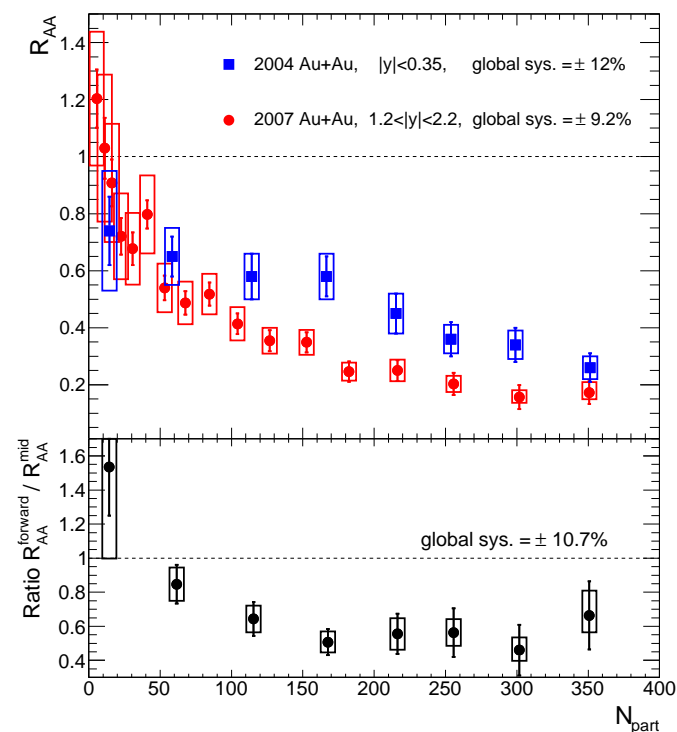
at high  $p_T$ , as at LHC;

at low  $p_T$ , up to **80 %  $J/\psi$  suppression:**

here  $\exists$  no medium effect on  $c\bar{c}$  production,  
only on charmonium binding.

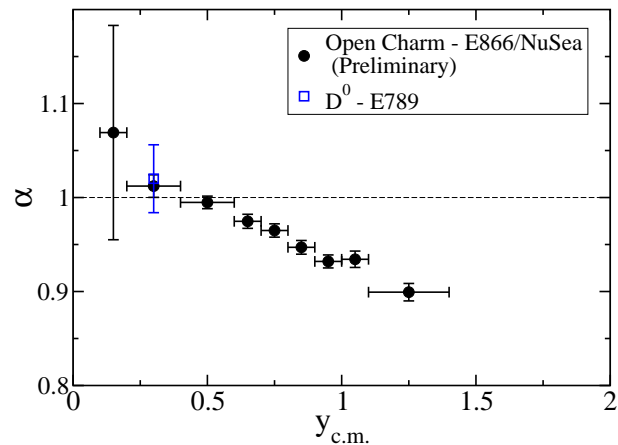
## Complementary aspect: so-called “RHIC puzzle”

“more  $J/\psi$  suppression” in forward than in central production, based on  $R_{AA}$



Could it be that there are just fewer  $c\bar{c}$  pairs produced at forward than at mid rapidity?

Check by looking at open charm production in  $pA$  collisions

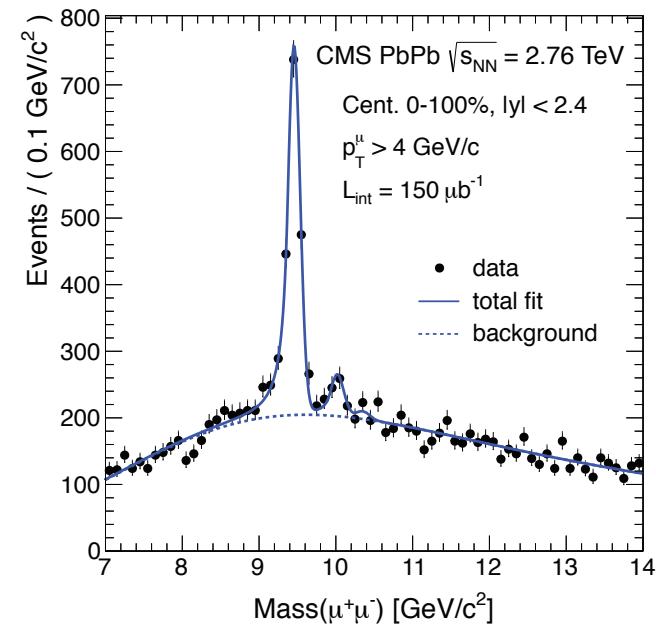
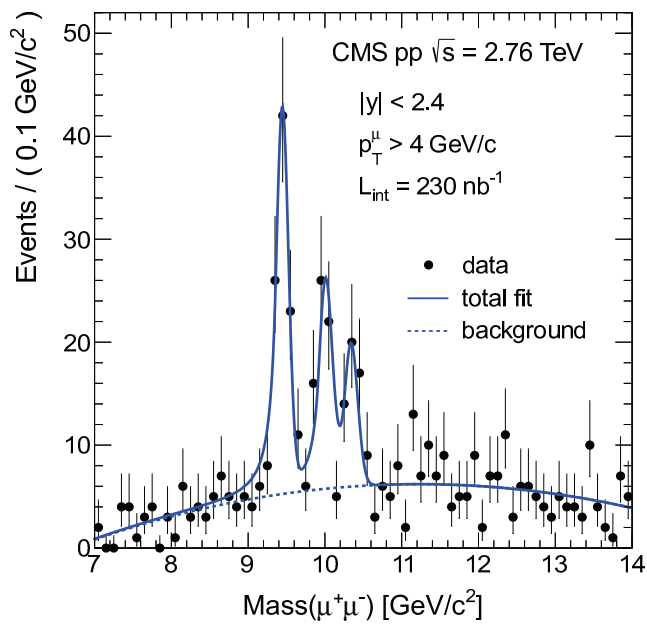


Rapidity dependence of open charm production in  $pA$  at 800 GeV, with parametrization  $\sigma_{pA} = A^\alpha \sigma_{pp}$ .  
(thanks to Mike Leitch)

The puzzle seems not so puzzling with correct calibration;  
but need to check quantitatively

## Additional Probe

ratio of excited to ground state in  $AA$ :  $\Upsilon(1S) : \Upsilon(2S) : \Upsilon(3S)$   
does the presence of a medium change this from  $pp$ ?  
initial state effects cancel here as well; example



Seems evidence of sequential suppression...see CMS paper.

## Conclusions

Only measurements of hidden/open heavy flavor production,  
measurements of excited/ground state quarkonium production

in  $pp$ ,  $pA$ ,  $AA$

can provide model-independent answers

to model-independent questions.