

J/ψ production in the
Statistical Hadronization Model
- limitations and implications

Philipp Bahavar, Jan Uphoff, Carsten Greiner

Institute for Theoretical Physics
Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität
Frankfurt

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arXiv:1404.4517

- 1 Statistical Hadronization Model
- 2 J/ψ in the QGP
- 3 Results

Assumptions

SHM Formulation

- thermal and chemical equilibrium
- hadron production governed by parameters T (chemical freeze-out temperature), μ_B (baryochemical potential)
- production is instantaneous, same for all species

Partition function

$$\ln Z_i^{\text{GC}} = \pm \frac{Vg_i}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dp p^2 \ln \left(1 \pm \exp \left(-\frac{E_i - \mu_i}{T} \right) \right)$$

Particle density

$$n_i^{\text{th}} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dp \frac{p^2}{\exp \left(\frac{E_i - \mu_i}{T} \right) \pm 1}$$

Partition function

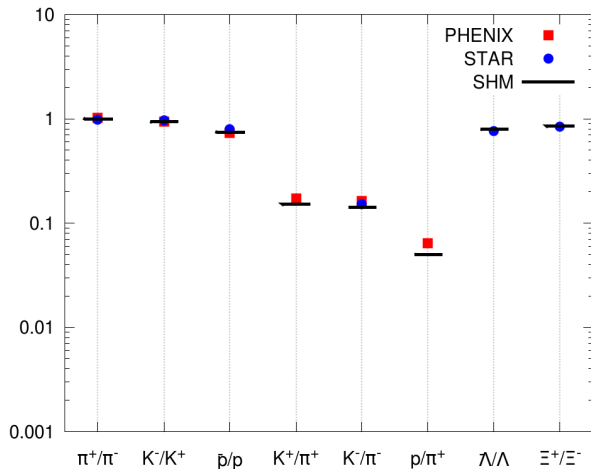
$$\ln Z_i^{\text{GC}} = \frac{VTg_i}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \lambda_i^n m_i^2 K_2\left(\frac{nm_i}{T}\right)$$

Particle density

$$n_i^{\text{th}} = \frac{Tg_i}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{n+1}}{n} \lambda_i^n m_i^2 K_2\left(\frac{nm_i}{T}\right)$$

Ratio Fit

SHM Formulation



● 200 GeV, Au+Au

● $T = 162$ MeV,
 $\mu_b = 24$ MeV

Andronic et al., Nucl. Phys. A904-905, 535c (2013)

- particle densities \rightarrow multiplicities
- calibrated via measured number of charged hadrons
- corrected for finite hadron volumes

Volume

$$V^{\text{SHM}} = \frac{N_{\text{ch}}}{n_{\text{ch}}^{\text{th}}(T, \mu_B)}$$

Charm Quarks

SHM Formulation

- charm quarks are heavy: $m_c \gg T$
- charm far away from chemical equilibrium
- number of $c\bar{c}$ pairs $N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}}$ fixed after initial production
⇒ new model parameter

Charm budget

$$N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(N_{D^+} + N_{D^-} + \dots + N_{\Lambda_c} + \dots)}_{\text{open charm } N_{\text{oc}}} + \underbrace{N_{J/\psi} + N_{\psi'} + \dots}_{\text{charmonia } N_{c\bar{c}}}$$

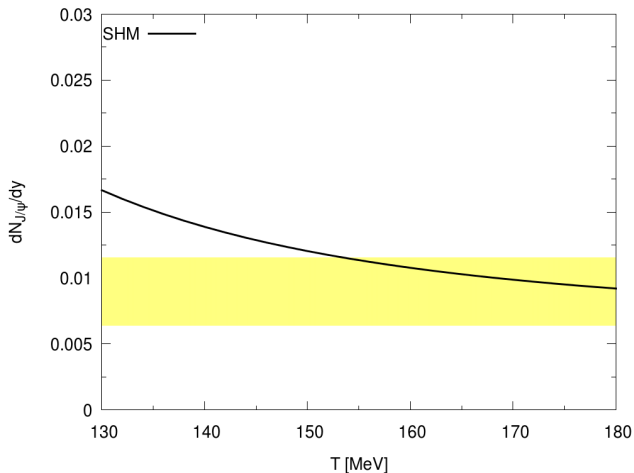
Balance equation

$$N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = \frac{1}{2} g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}} \frac{l_1 (g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}})}{l_0 (g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}})} + g_c^2 N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{th}}$$

Andronic et al., Phys.Lett. B571, 36 (2003)

J/ψ yield

Results



- 200 GeV, Au+Au

- $\mu_b = 24$ MeV

- $N_{\text{ch}} = 730$,
 $N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = 1.92$

- yellow band:
PHENIX

$\Rightarrow J/\psi$ yield only weakly dependent on T

Adare et al., PRL 98, 232301 (2007)

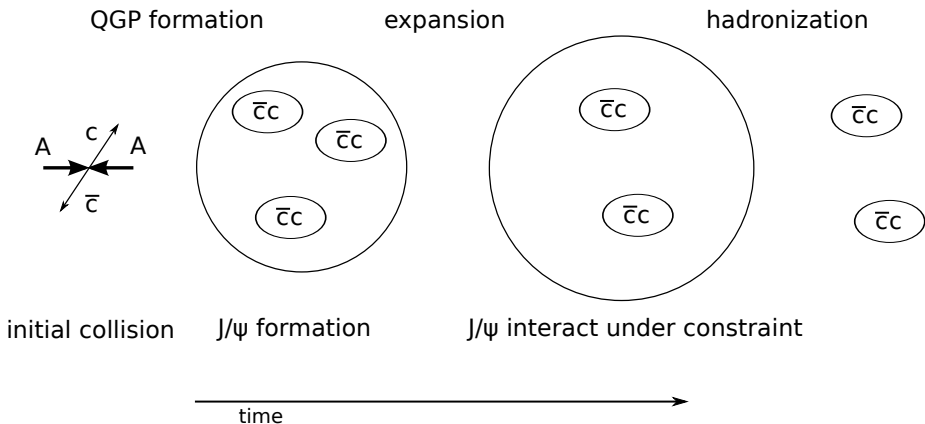
Motivation

J/ψ in the QGP

- lattice results: J/ψ dissociate at $1.5-1.9 T_c \rightarrow$ earlier production?
- production in the QGP describable in extended SHM?
- sensitive quantities of description?

Progression of J/ψ Formation

J/ψ in the QGP



Assumptions

J/ψ in the QGP

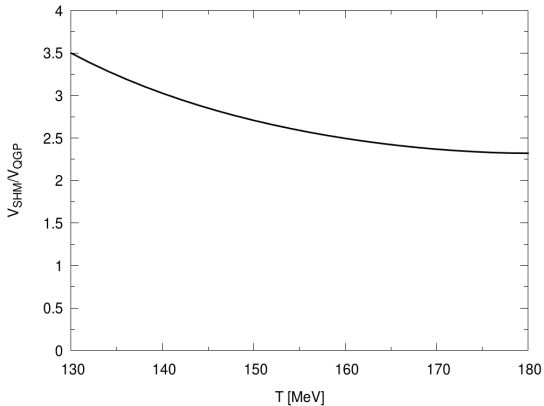
- exact charm conservation
- J/ψ are in constrained equilibrium
- no J/ψ formed or destroyed during hadronization
- equal entropy in QGP and hadronic fireball at hadronization

Modified strategy to Grandchamp et al., PRL 92, 212301 (2004)

Analogous Quantities

J/ψ in the QGP

- $V^{\text{SHM}} \rightarrow V^{\text{QGP}}$ by entropy conservation
- $g_c \rightarrow \lambda_c$ by exact charm conservation



Volume calculation

$$S^{\text{SHM}} = S^{\text{QGP}} \Rightarrow V^{\text{QGP}} = \frac{S^{\text{SHM}}}{S^{\text{QGP}}}$$

Again, all charm quarks need to be accounted for:

Partonic charm balance

$$N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = \lambda_c \frac{2V^{\text{QGP}}}{2\pi^2} (m_c T)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{m_c}{T}}$$

Hadronic charm balance

$$N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = \frac{1}{2} g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}} \frac{l_1 (g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}})}{l_0 (g_c N_{\text{oc}}^{\text{th}})} + g_c^2 N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{th}}$$

⇒ λ_c depends strongly on m_c !

J/ψ Multiplicity

J/ψ in the QGP

Partonic picture

$$N_{J/\psi}^{\text{QGP}} = \frac{3V^{\text{QGP}}}{2\pi^2} \lambda_c^2 \int_0^\infty dp \frac{p^2}{\exp\left(\frac{E_{J/\psi} - \mu_{J/\psi}}{T}\right) - 1}$$

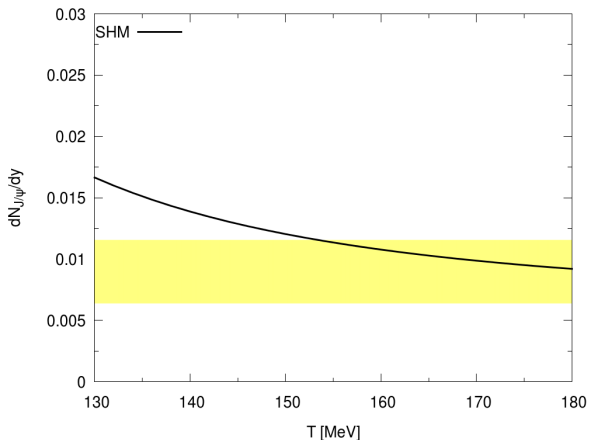
Hadronic picture

$$N_{J/\psi}^{\text{SHM}} = \frac{3V^{\text{SHM}}}{2\pi^2} g_c^2 \int_0^\infty dp \frac{p^2}{\exp\left(\frac{E_{J/\psi} - \mu_{J/\psi}}{T}\right) - 1}$$

Multiplicity Comparison

Results

No J/ψ formed or destroyed during medium hadronization $\Rightarrow N_{J/\psi}^{SHM} = N_{J/\psi}^{QGP}$



• $\mu_b = 24 \text{ MeV}$

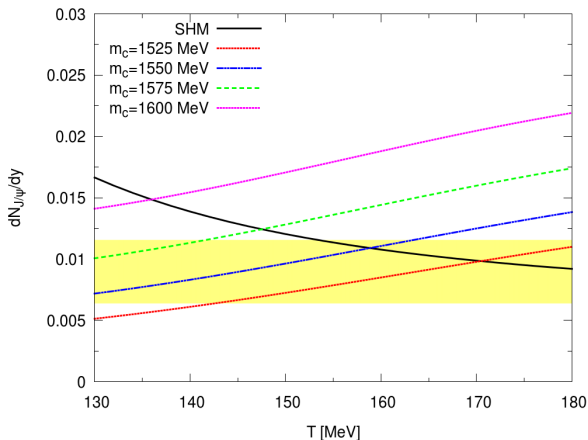
• $N_{\text{ch}} = 730$

• $N_{c\bar{c}}^{\text{dir}} = 1.92$

Multiplicity Comparison

Results

No J/ψ formed or destroyed during medium hadronization $\Rightarrow N_{J/\psi}^{SHM} = N_{J/\psi}^{QGP}$



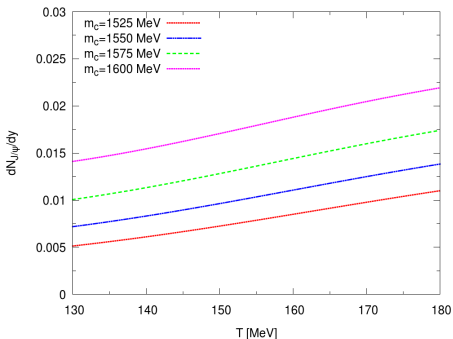
- intersections for (T, m_c) pairs

- $T \simeq 160$ MeV
 $\Rightarrow m_c \simeq 1550$ MeV

Mass Dependence

Results

$N_{J/\psi}^{QGP}$ scales counterintuitively with m_c :



$\Rightarrow N_{J/\psi}^{QGP}$ rises with higher values for m_c !

- higher $m_c \rightarrow N_c^{th}$ goes down
- for constant $N_{c\bar{c}}^{dir}$, λ_c goes up to compensate
- λ_c contributes quadratically to $N_{J/\psi}^{QGP}$

Conclusions

- functional Statistical Hadronization Model
- possible to produce J/ψ in the QGP and stay consistent with SHM
- strong constraint on charm quark mass
- $m_c \simeq 1550 \text{ MeV}$, cf. Grandchamp et al.: 1600-1700 MeV

- ? dynamical models reproduce J/ψ data, but use $m_c = 1870 \text{ MeV}$

- ? investigate mass dependence of J/ψ dissociation and regeneration in parton cascade BAMPS

Zhou et al., arXiv:1401.5845

Back-up

Excluded Volume

Back-up

- Include finite hadron volumes
- $V^{\text{excl}} = 4\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$, $R = 0.3$ fm
- Includes ~ 500 particle species

Iteration

$$\hat{p}(T, \mu) = p^{\text{id}}(T, \hat{\mu}_1, \dots, \hat{\mu}_k)$$
$$\hat{\mu}_i = \mu_i - v_i \cdot \hat{p}(T, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$$

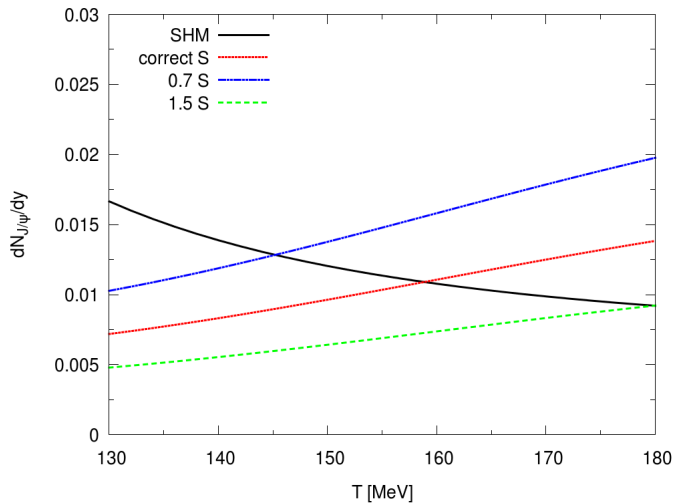
Volume

$$V^{\text{SHM}} = \frac{N_{\text{ch}}}{n_{\text{ch}}^{\text{th}}(T, \hat{\mu}_B)}$$

Rischke et al., Z. Phys. C51, 485 (1991)

Entropy Sensitivity

Back-up



Fireball entropy

$$S_i^{\text{SHM}} = \frac{g_i V^{\text{SHM}}}{2\pi^2} m_i^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^{n+1} \frac{\lambda_i^n}{n^2} (2T - \mu n) K_2\left(\frac{nm_i}{T}\right) + \frac{nm_i}{2} \left[K_1\left(\frac{nm_i}{T}\right) + K_3\left(\frac{nm_i}{T}\right) \right]$$

QGP entropy density

$$s^{\text{QGP}} = 4 \left(16 + \frac{21}{2} N_f \right) \frac{\pi^2}{90} T^3$$