

Predictions for bottomonia suppression in

5.02 TeV Pb-Pb collisions

Brandon Krouppa and Michael Strickland

Department of Physics, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242 United States



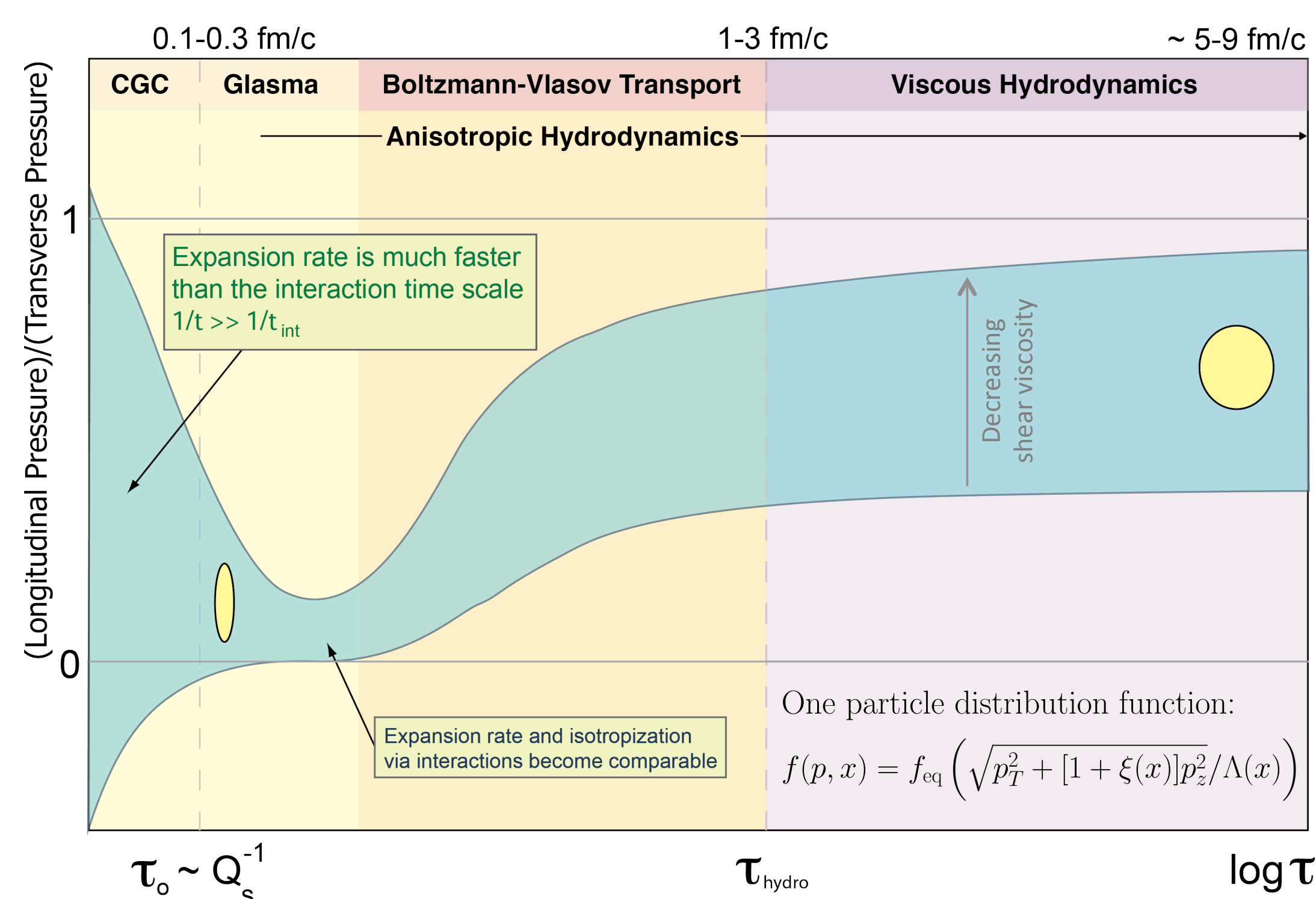
Introduction

We extend our previous work to:

- Anisotropic hydrodynamics background modeling of LHC Run II Pb-Pb collision energies;
- Update the mixing fractions to recent updated values determined via fits to ATLAS, CMS, and LHCb results for Υ and χ_b production in p-p collisions, including the $\chi_b(3P)$ state;
- Correct the probability weight-function used for centrality averaging in order to match the experimental procedure.

We find that, with the improvements listed above, a reasonable quantitative description can be inferred from our model, but there is room for improvement, namely regeneration.

Anisotropic QGP



- Finite shear viscosity results in momentum space anisotropies
- Anisotropies, ξ , can be quite large
- Anisotropies present in both weak and strong coupling approaches
- Anisotropies modify the heavy quark potential

Potential Model and R_{AA}

- The heavy quark potential in the QGP has both real and imaginary parts, $V = \Re[V] + i\Im[V]$.

$$\Re[V] = -\frac{a}{r}(1 + \mu r)e^{-\mu r} + \frac{2\sigma}{\mu}[1 - e^{-\mu r}] - \sigma r e^{-\mu r} - \frac{0.8\sigma}{m_b^2 r}$$

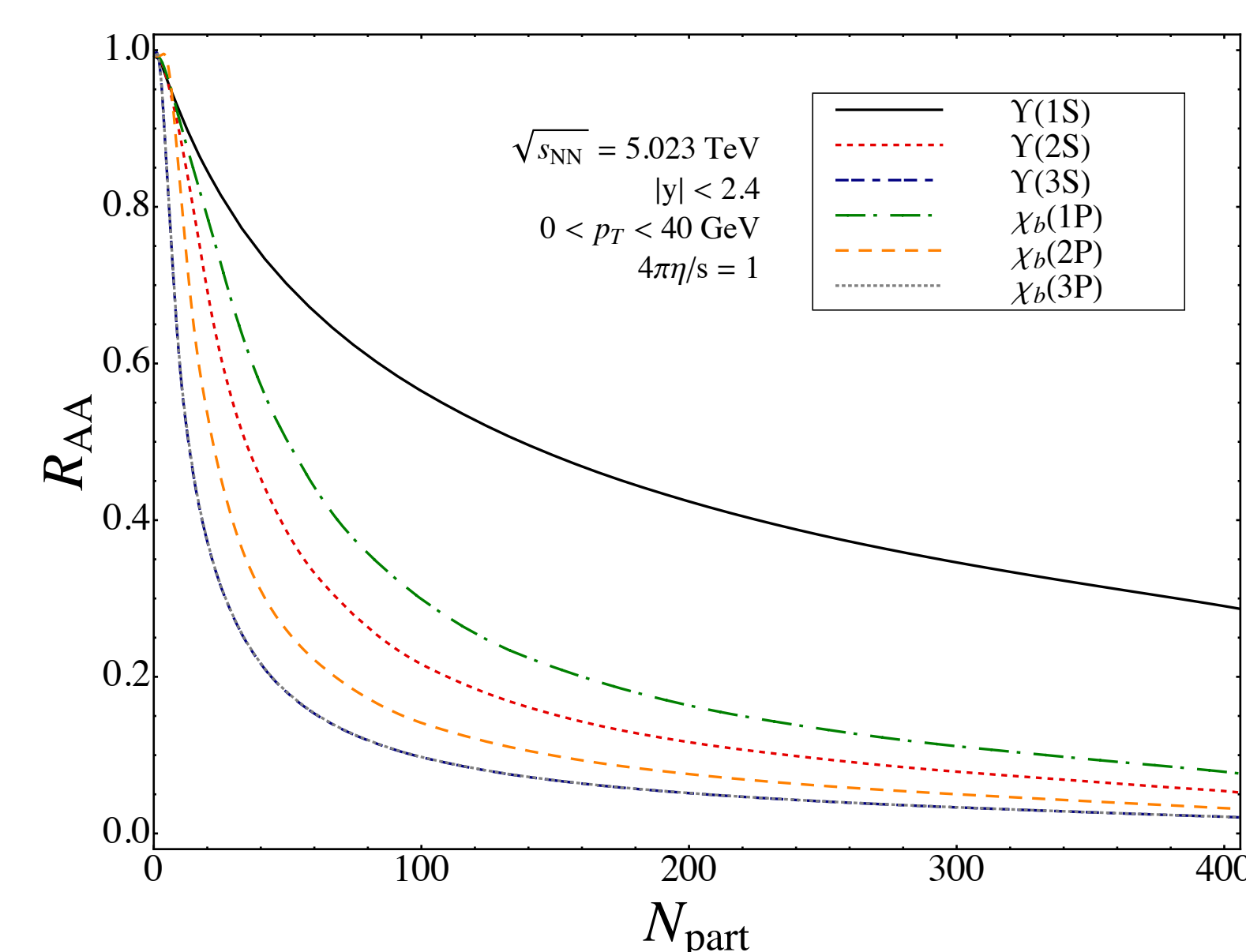
$$a = 0.385, \mu \text{ is the anisotropic Debye mass, } \sigma = 0.223 \text{ GeV}^2$$

- Solve Schrödinger equation with complex potential $\Im[V] = -\alpha_s C_F T \{ \phi(r/m_D) - \xi[\psi_1(r/m_D, \theta) + \psi_2(r/m_D, \theta)] \}$

$$\Gamma(\tau, \mathbf{x}_\perp, \varsigma) = \begin{cases} 2\Im[E_{bind}(\tau, \mathbf{x}_\perp, \varsigma)] & \Re[E_{bind}(\tau, \mathbf{x}_\perp, \varsigma)] > 0 \\ \gamma_{dis} & \Re[E_{bind}(\tau, \mathbf{x}_\perp, \varsigma)] \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

- We use (3+1)D anisotropic hydrodynamics for background evolution

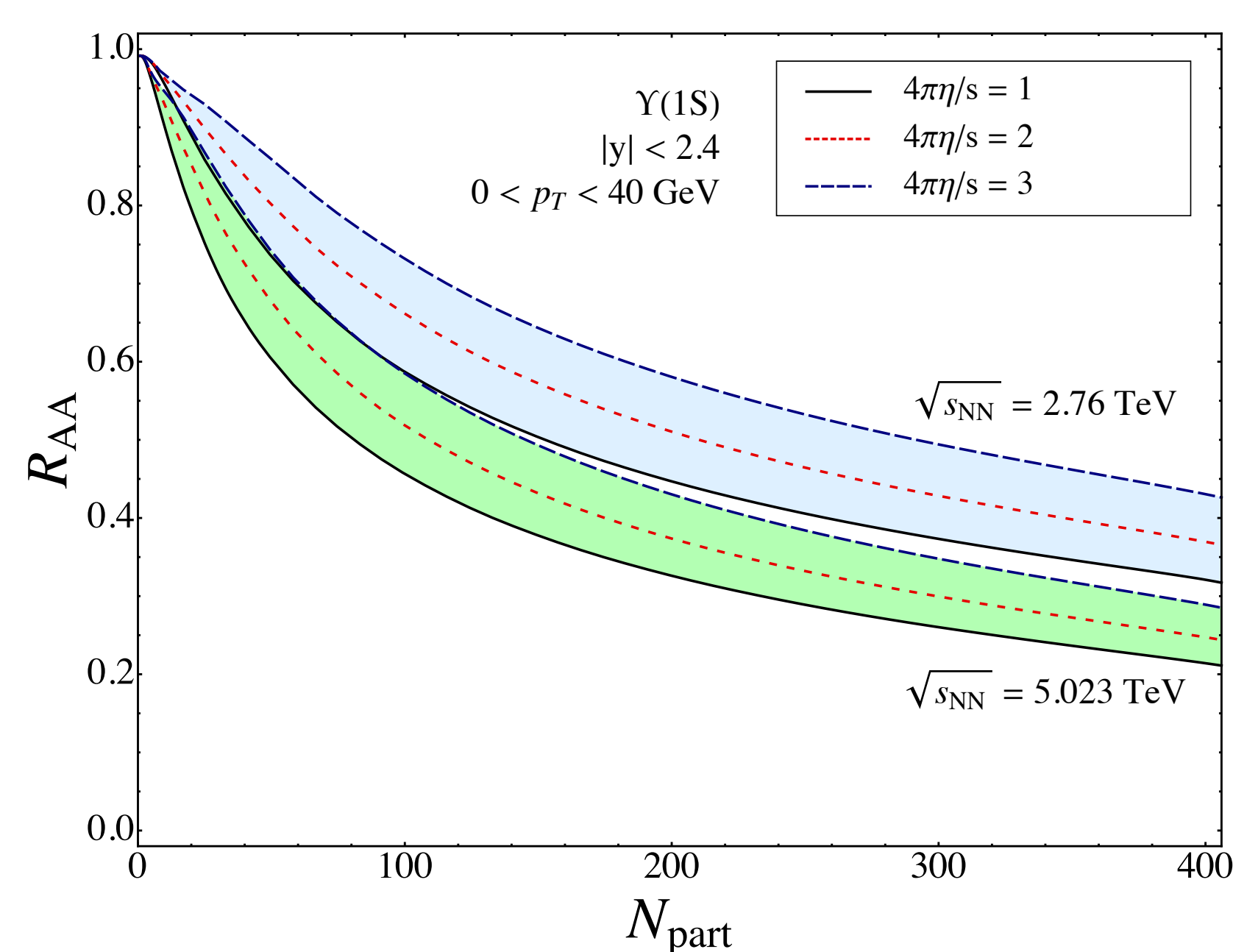
Raw Suppression and Feed Down



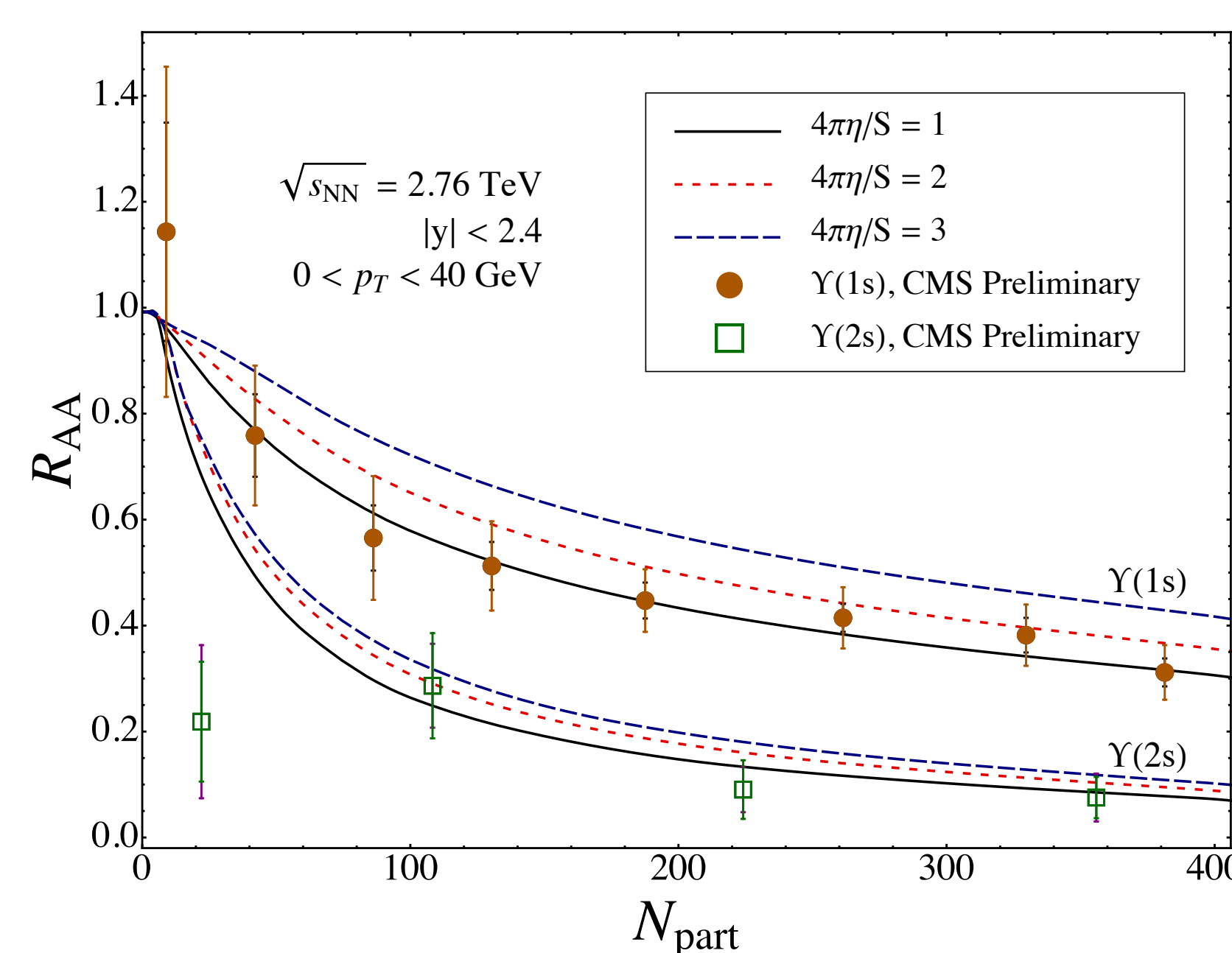
- Sequential suppression, no thresholds, continuous decays

$\Upsilon(1S)$ Production Fractions	
$\Upsilon(1S)$	0.618
$\Upsilon(2S)$	0.105
$\Upsilon(3S)$	0.02
$\chi_b(1P)$	0.207
$\chi_b(2P)$	0.05
$\Upsilon(2S)$ Production Fractions	
$\Upsilon(2S)$	0.6
$\Upsilon(3S)$	0.05
$\chi_b(2P)$	0.3
$\chi_b(3P)$	0.05

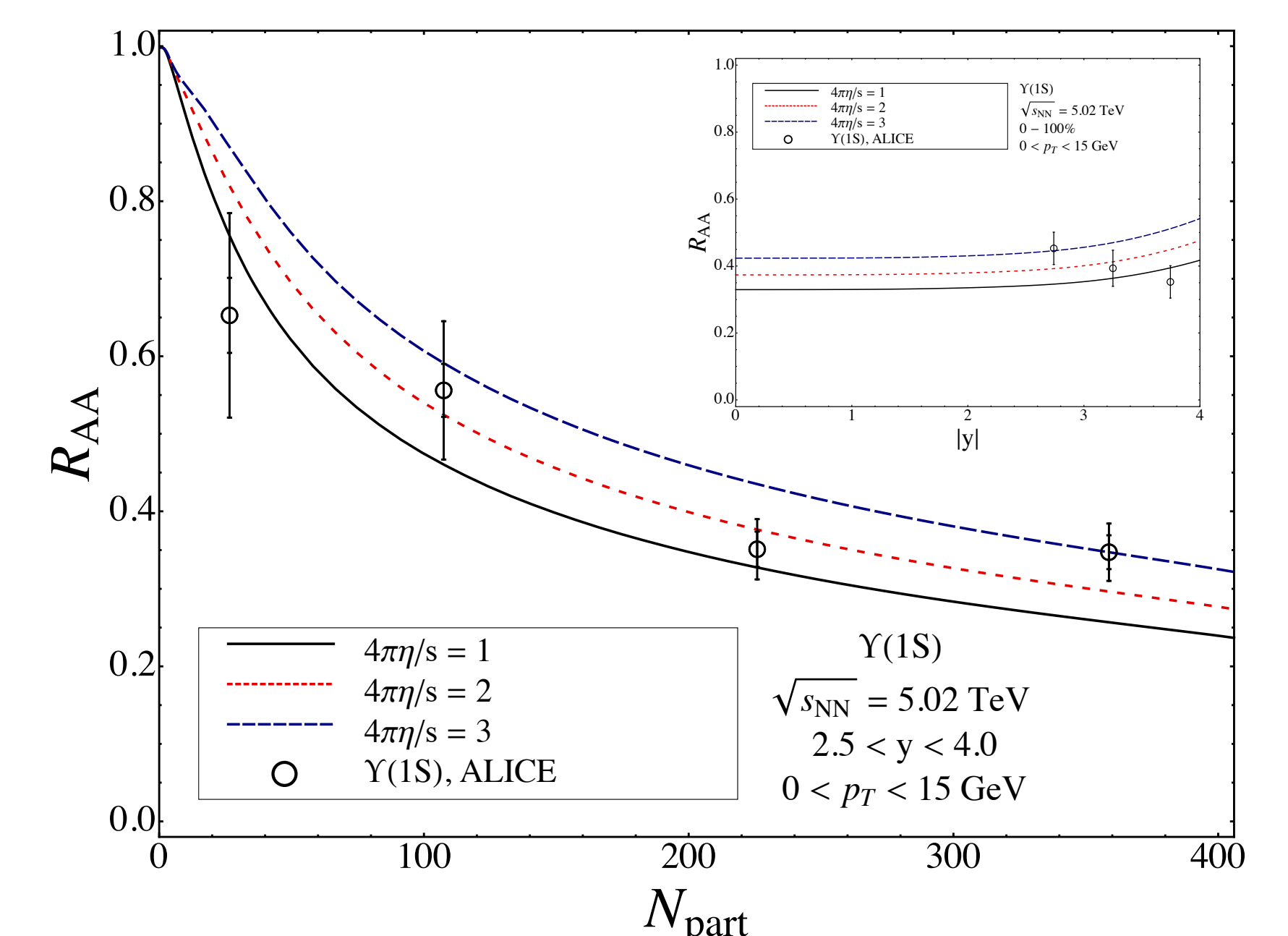
Final Results



- Qualitative tension with ALICE and CMS data as a function of collision energy



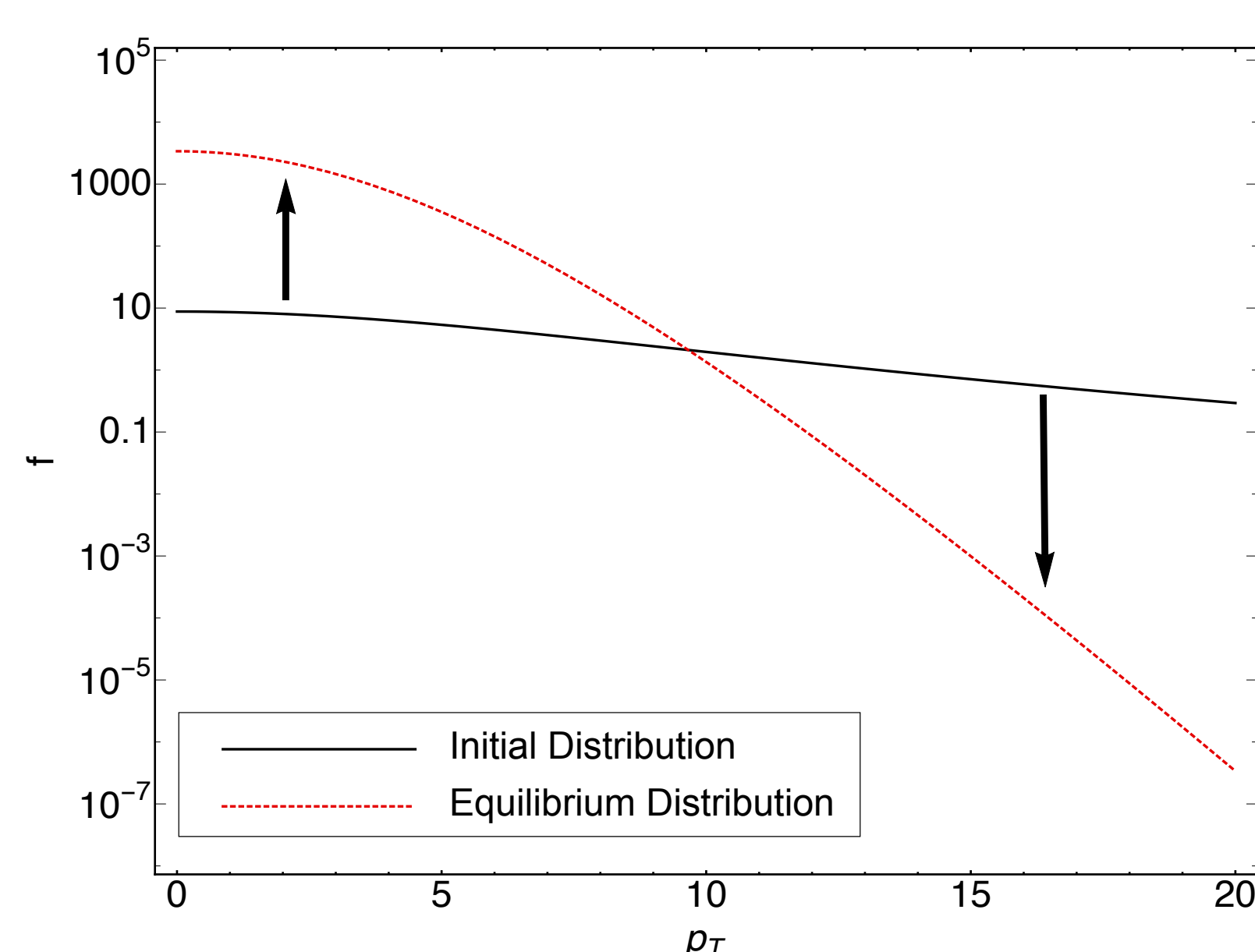
- Model adequately describes 2.76 TeV collisions



- Reasonable description of ALICE experimental data points for N_{part} , but tension for rapidity

Future Work

- Regeneration effect coming to the model soon



Acknowledgements/References

M. Strickland and B. Krouppa were supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under Award No. DE-SC0013470.

- [1] B. Krouppa, R. Ryblewski, and M. Strickland, (2015), 1507.03951.
- [2] B. Krouppa and M. Strickland, (2016), 1605.03561.
- [3] CMS Collaboration Twiki (2015), CMS-PAS-HIN-10-006
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN15001>.
- [4] H. Wöeri, International Workshop on Heavy Quarkonium 2014 (2015),
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/278195/session/7/contribution/104/material/slides/0.pdf>.