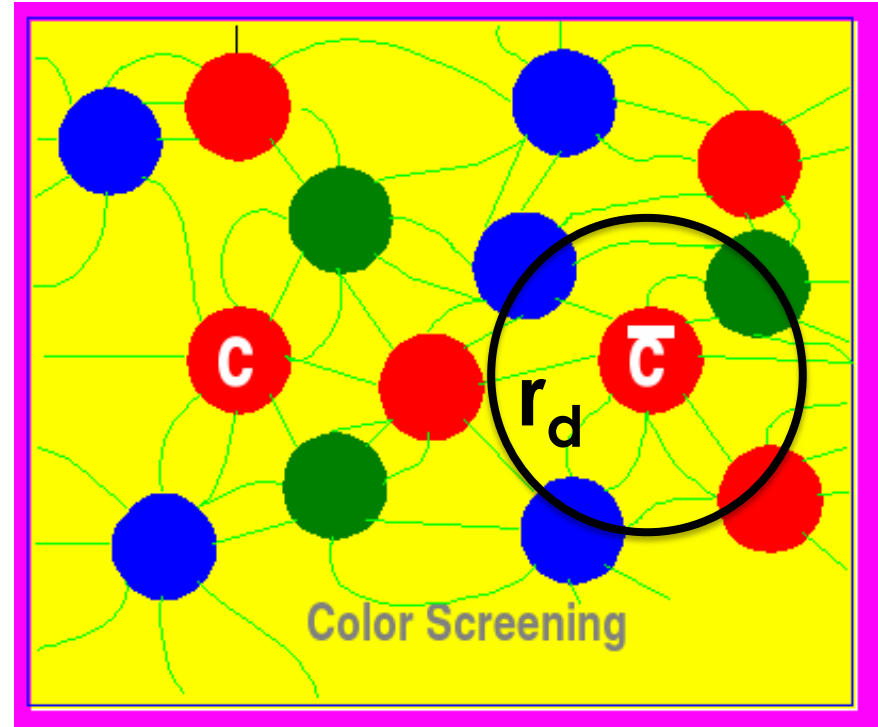
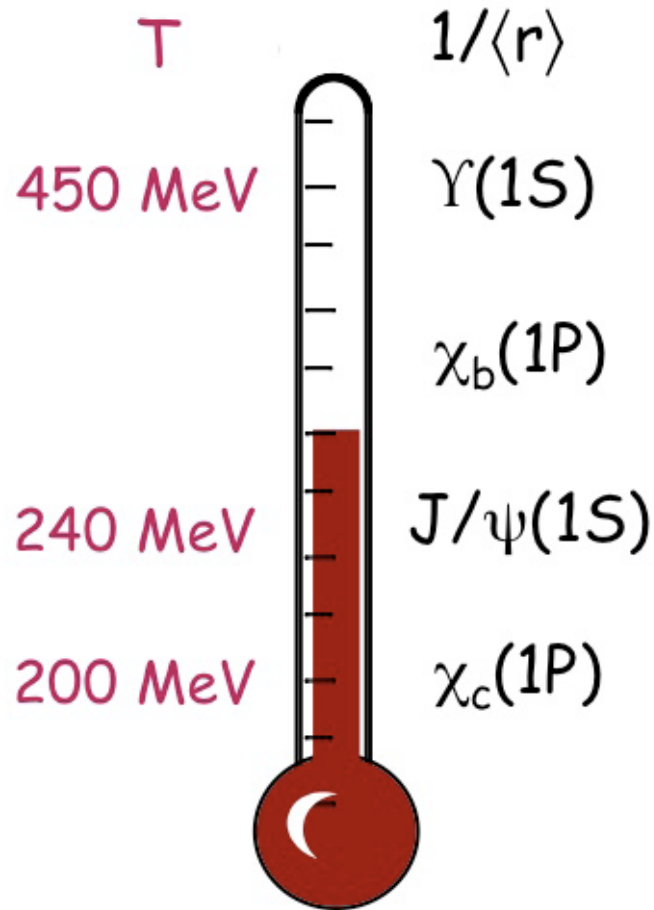


# Excited Quarkonia and Nuclear Matter: pA and AA (SPS, Fermilab, RHIC, LHC)

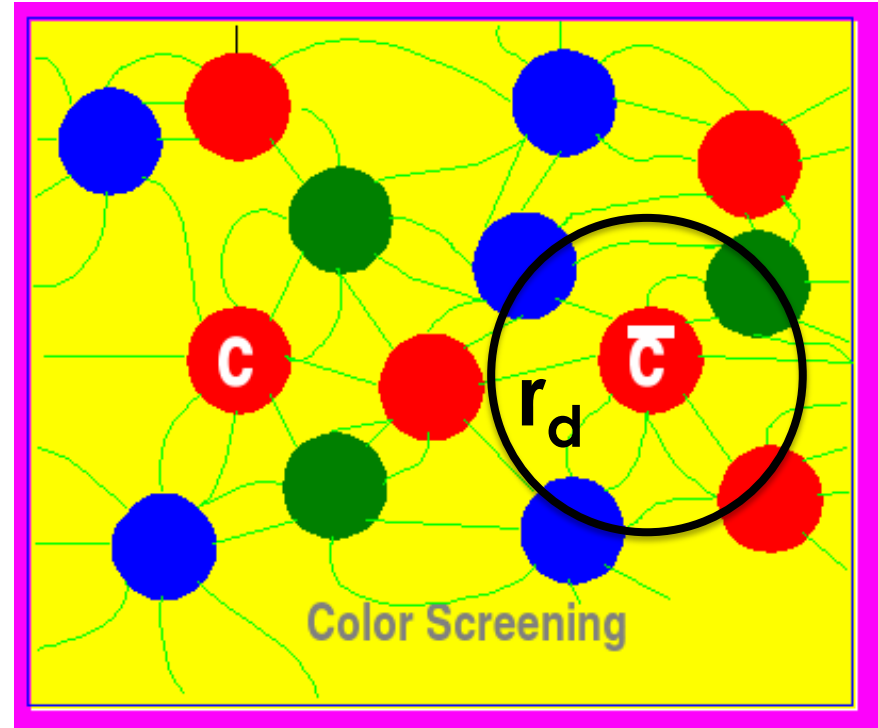
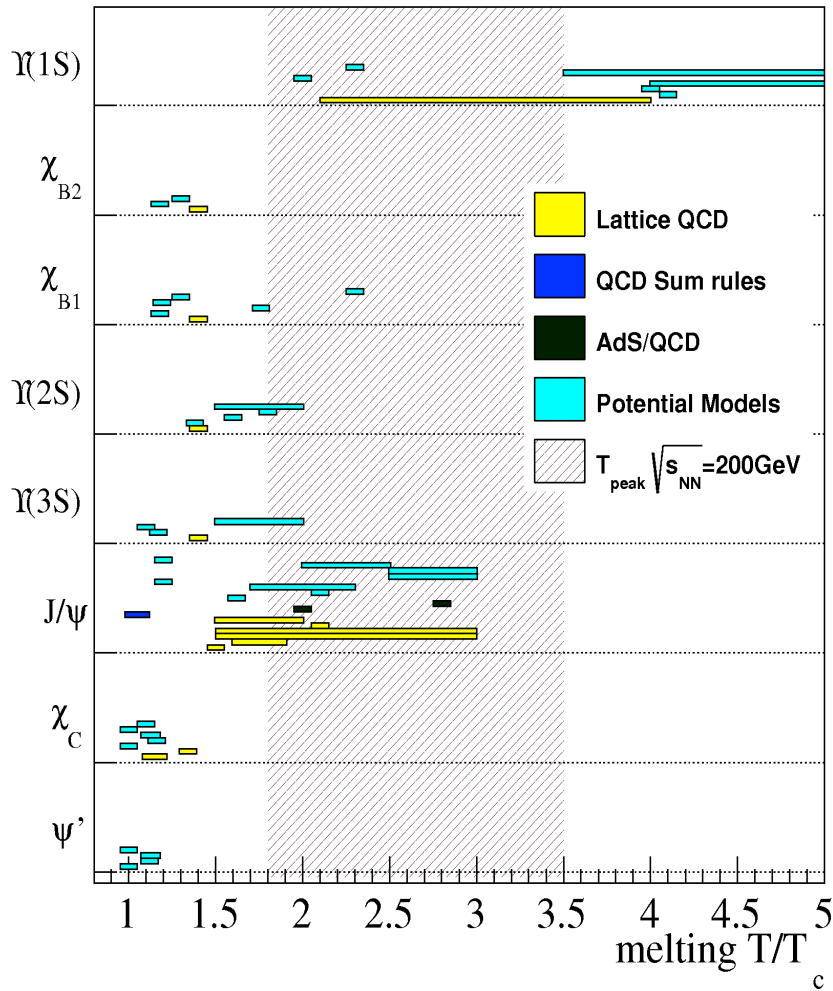
Cesar Luiz da Silva  
Los Alamos National Lab

ECT-Quarkonium 2016

# Quarkonia as a QGP thermometer

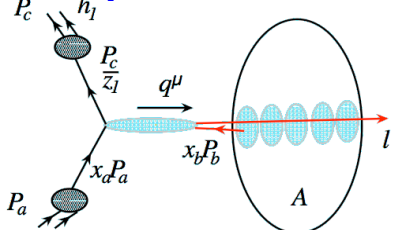


# Quarkonia as a QGP thermometer

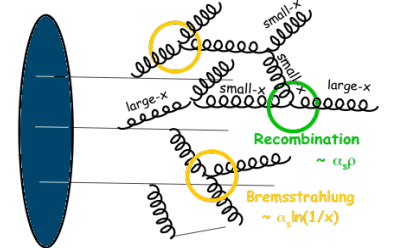


# Quarkonia as a QGP thermometer

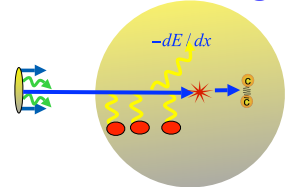
## Multiple interactions



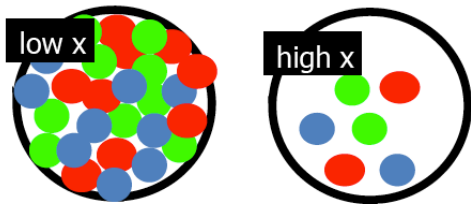
## Radiation, recombinations



## Parton energy loss



## Gluon saturation



$T$   
450 MeV

$1/\langle r \rangle$

$\Upsilon(1S)$

$\chi_b(1P)$

240 MeV

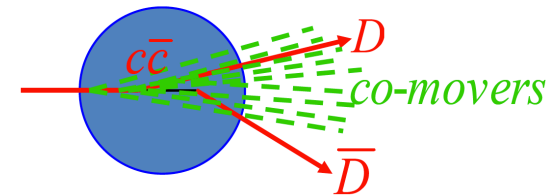
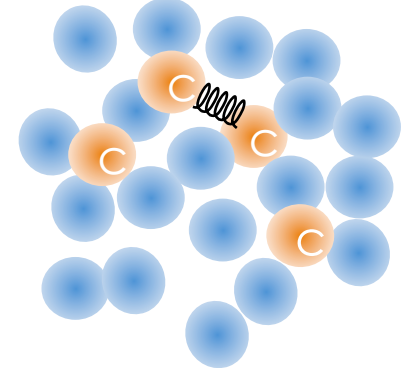
$J/\psi(1S)$

200 MeV

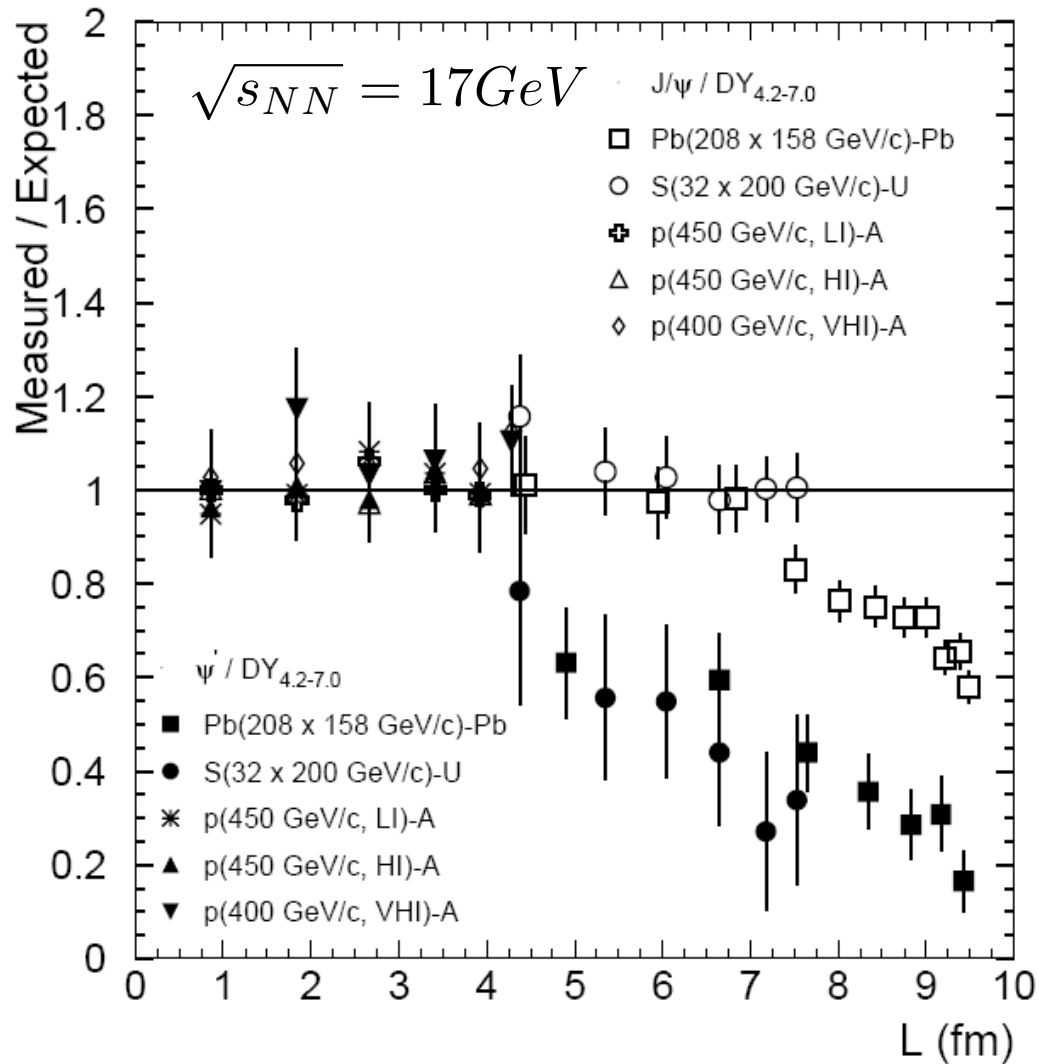
$\chi_c(1P)$



## Coalescence, Regeneration



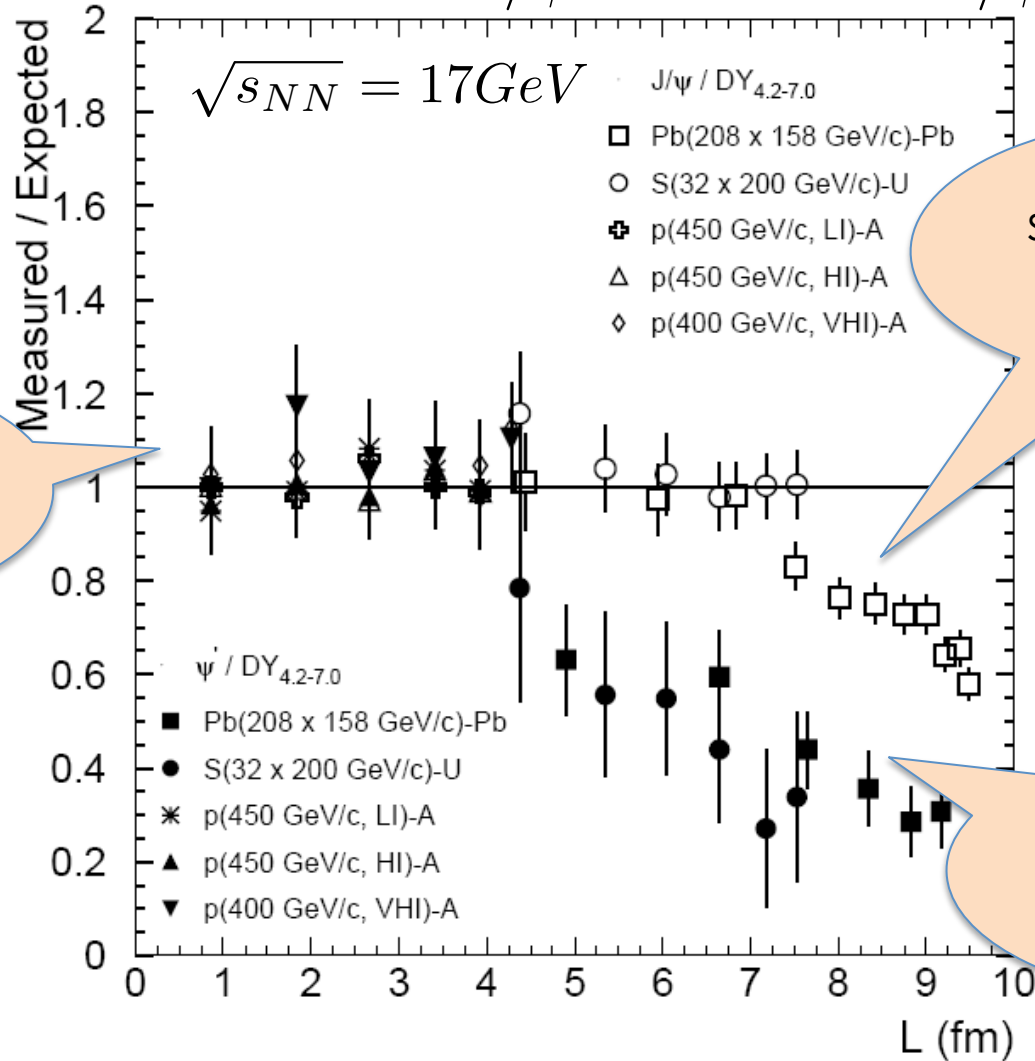
# QGP Discovery in SPS ?



L = path length inside nucleus

# QGP Discovery in SPS ?

inclusive  $J/\psi = 0.6$  direct  $J/\psi + 0.3\chi_C + 0.1\psi'$



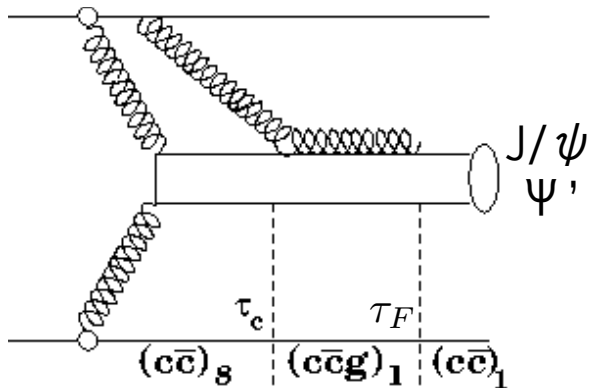
Same initial states for  $\psi'$  and  $J/\psi$

$J/\psi$  suppressed in central AA collisions

$\Psi'$  has stronger suppression in any AA collision

L = path length inside nucleus

## Time spent in the nucleus

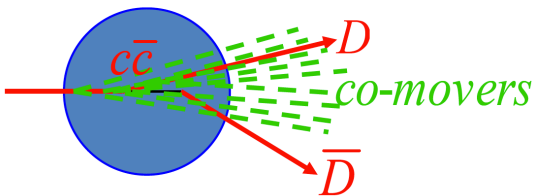


Charmonium is supposed to cross nuclear medium as a pre-resonant state before hadronization.

Does QGP color screening affects final state quarkonia or this colored  $c\bar{c}$  object ?

Should all states be produced as a colored state ?

## Co-movers

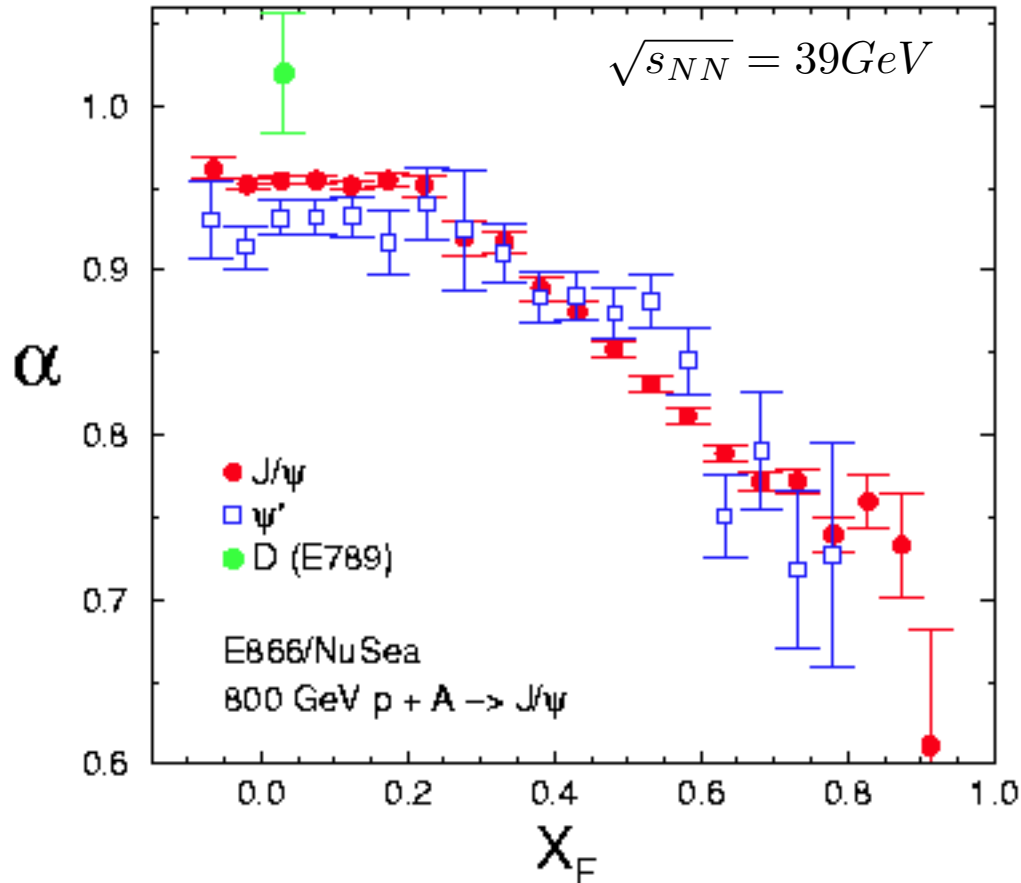


Charmonium can break in the presence of co-moving particle.

What is the  $J/\psi + \text{hadron} \rightarrow D + X$  cross section ?

# $\psi'$ in Fermilab

$$\sigma_{pA} = \sigma_{pp} A^\alpha$$

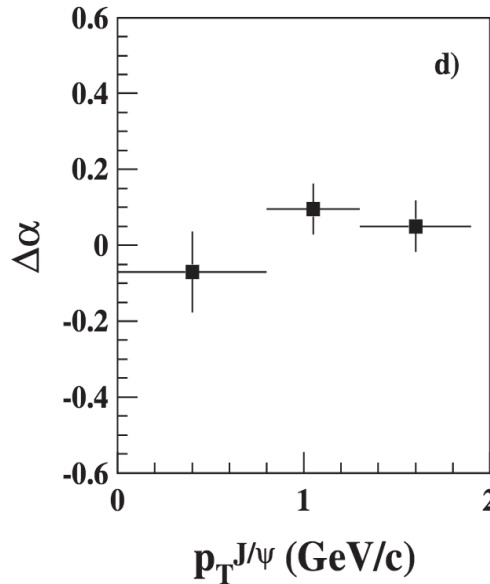
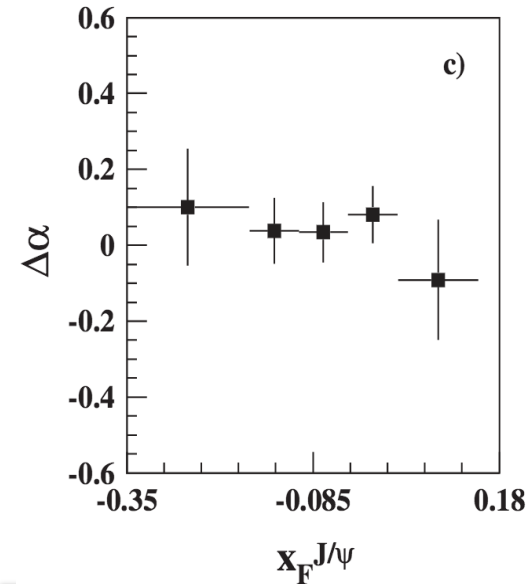
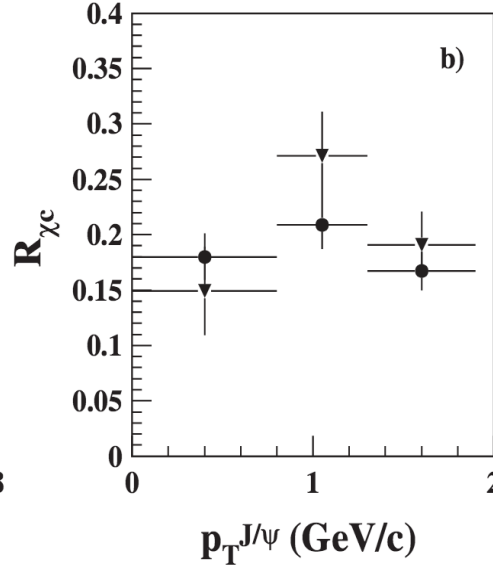
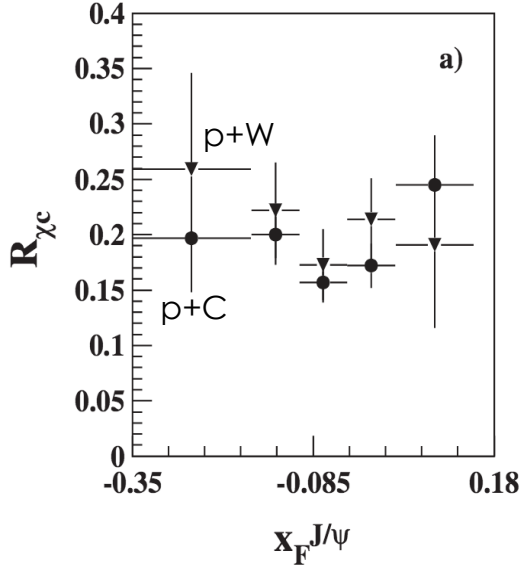


Just a small difference in the nuclear suppression at small  $x_F$ .

$$X_F = 2p_Z / \sqrt{s_{NN}} = x_1 - x_2$$



PRD79,012001 (2009)



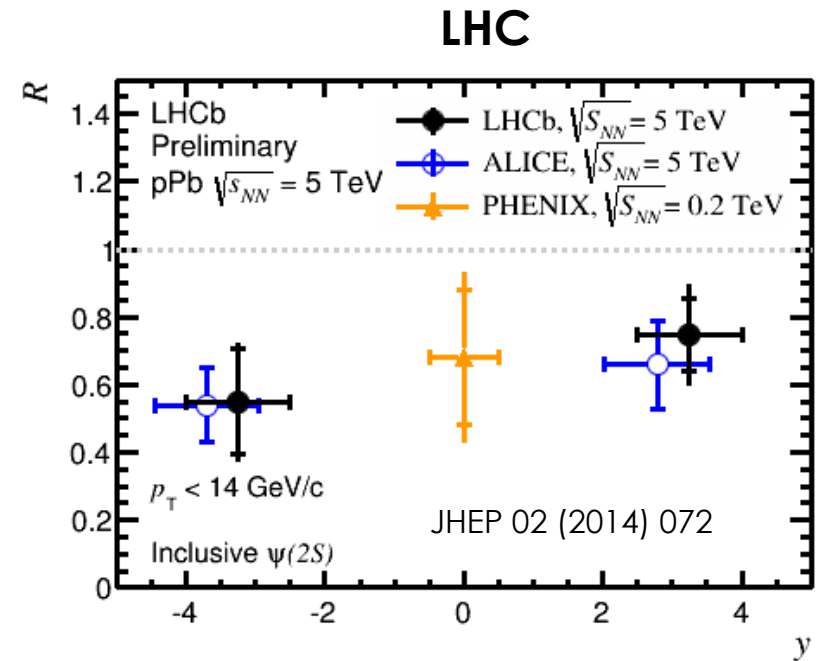
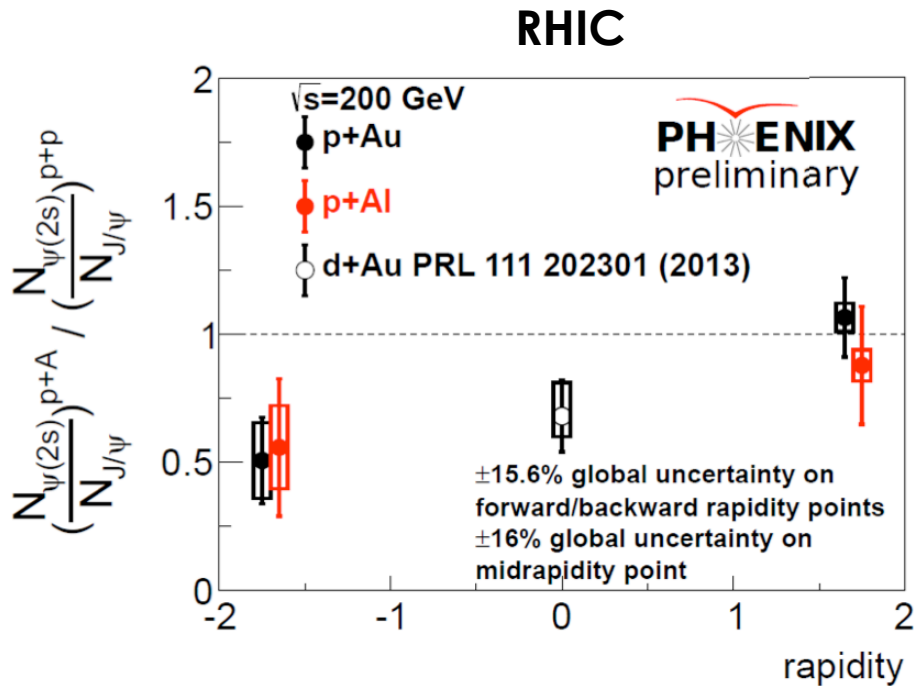
$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 41.6 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \alpha_{\chi_c} - \alpha_{J/\psi} = \frac{1}{\log \frac{A_W}{A_C}} \cdot \log \frac{R_{\chi_c}^W}{R_{\chi_c}^C}$$

$\chi_C$  suppression relative to  $J/\psi$  is small, consistent with zero.

Back in early 2000 everything agreed with a hot final state suppression in SPS and RHIC charmonium data.

# Many years later ...

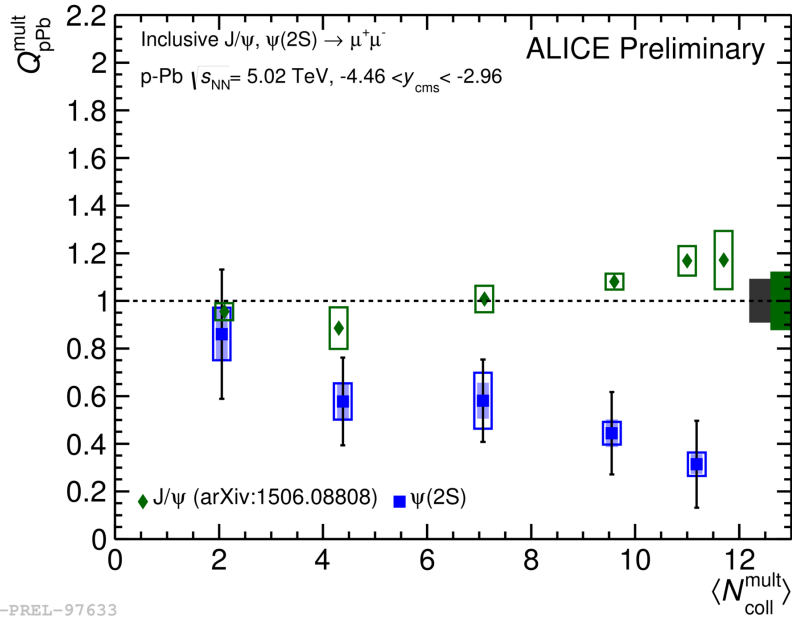


Higher multiplicities, specially towards backward rapidity and at LHC.

Shorter time spent inside the nucleus, specially at forward rapidity.

# $\psi'$ in ALICE

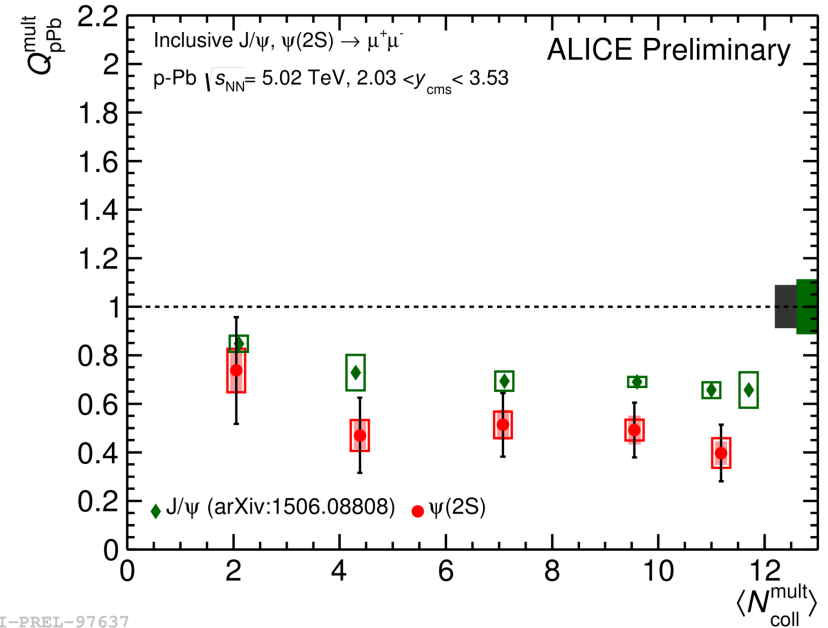
## BACKWARD RAPIDITY



ALI-PREL-97633

Large-x region  
Larger particle multiplicity  
Larger time spent in nucleus

## FORWARD RAPIDITY



ALI-PREL-97637

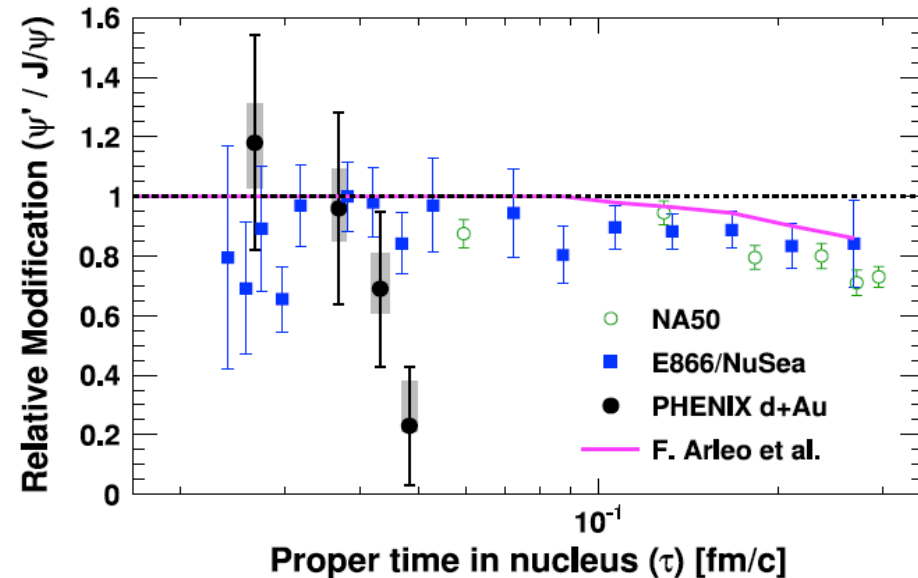
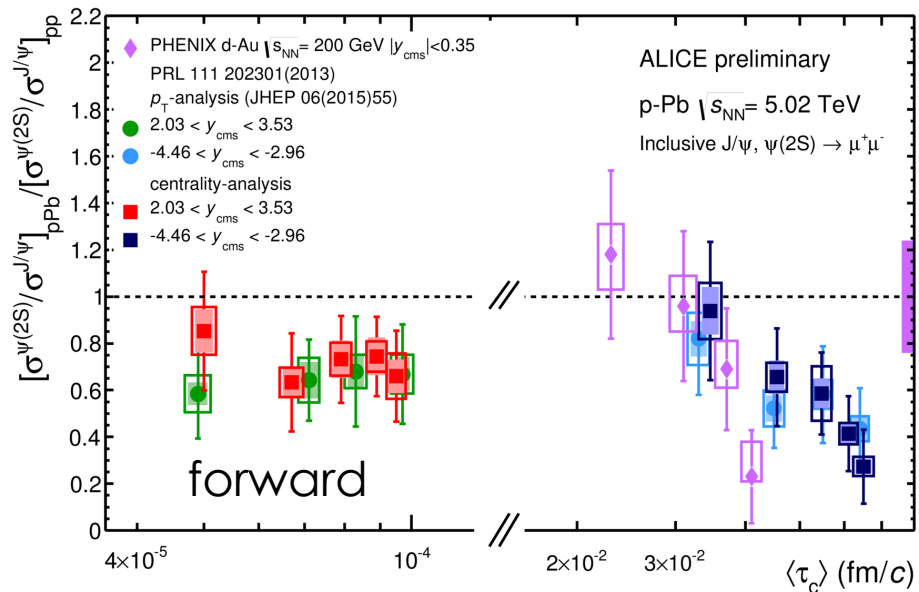
Small-x region  
Smaller particle multiplicity  
Shorter time spent in nucleus

# Time spent in the nucleus

$$\tau = \frac{\langle L \rangle}{\beta_Z \gamma}$$

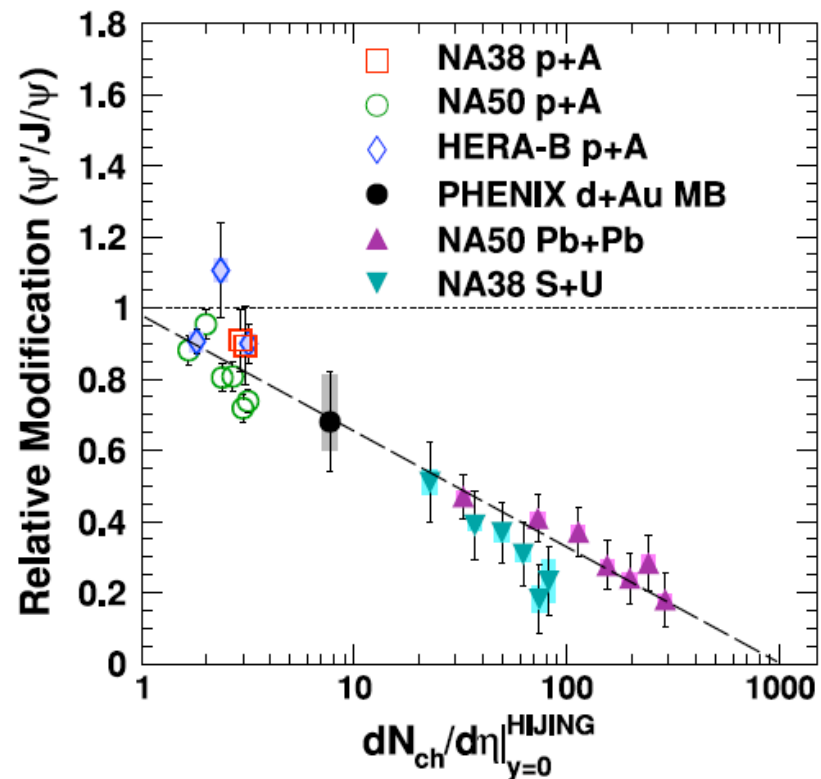
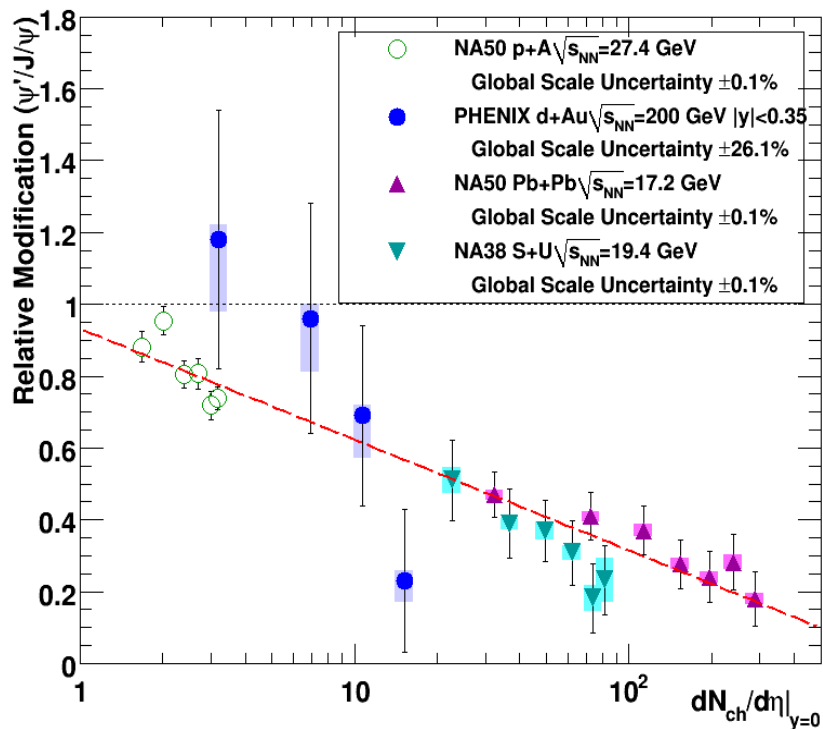
$\langle L \rangle$  = from Glauber calculation

$\beta_Z$  = velocity at nucleus rest frame, calculated from  $p_T$



Clear difference between high energy data (higher particle densities) and low energy data.

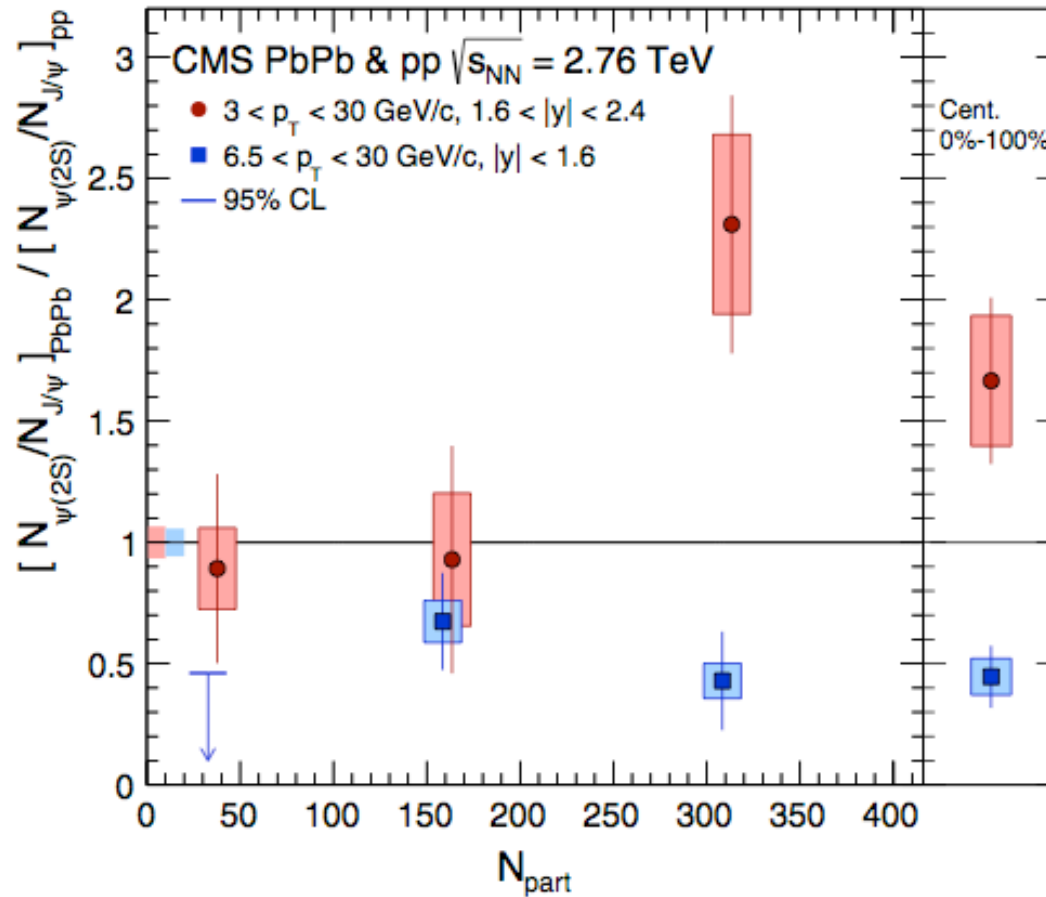
# Dependency with particle density



Can relative modification in SPS be just from comovers ?

# Another surprise with $\psi'$

PRL 113, 262301 (2014)

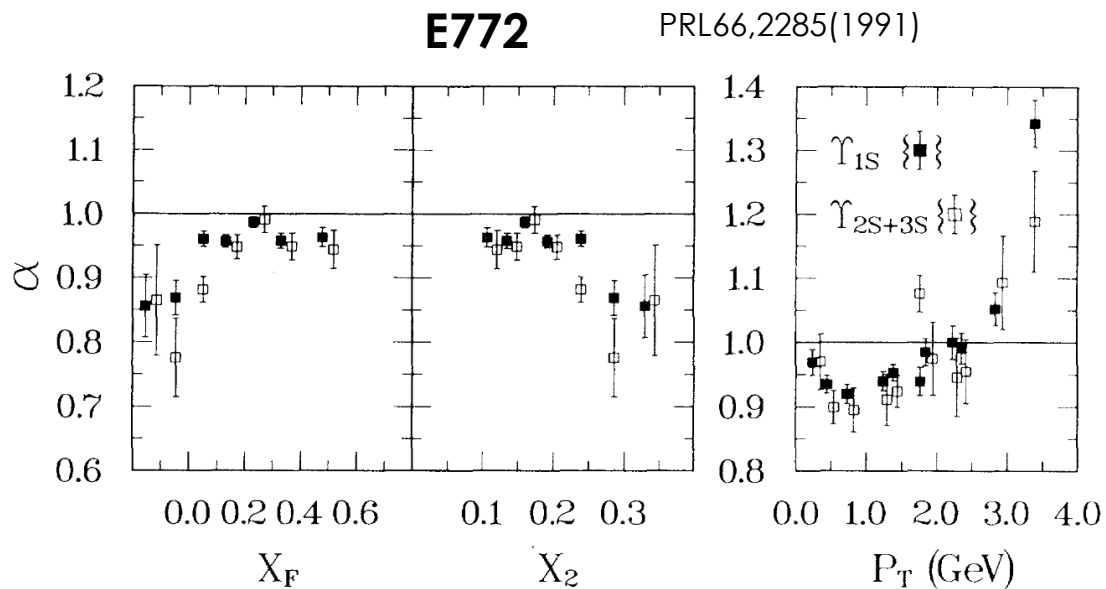
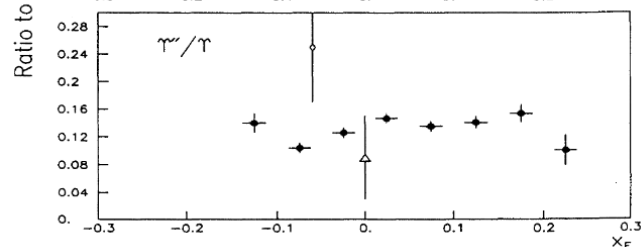
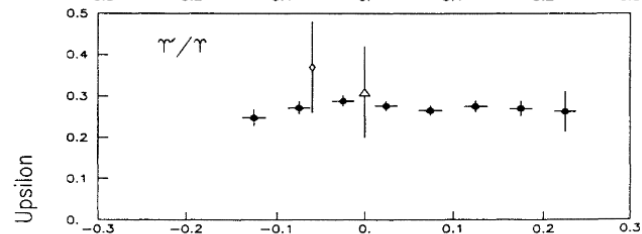
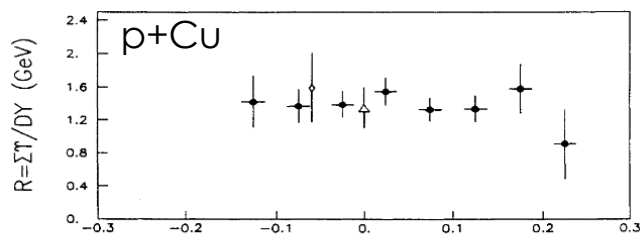
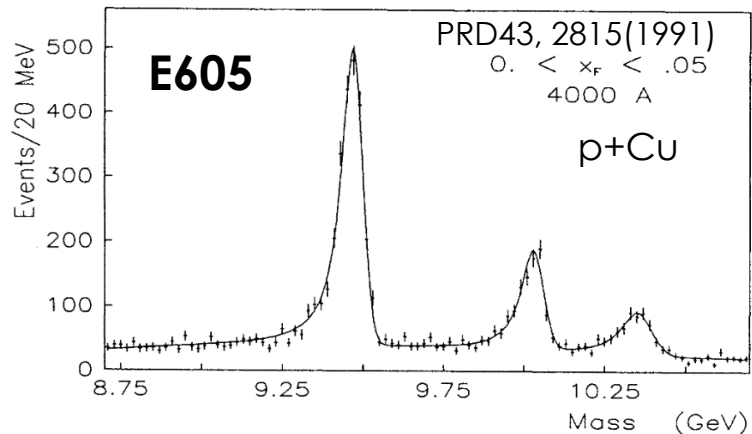


Forward rapidity.  
???

Mid-rapidity.  
Consistent to SPS

# Excited states bottomonium

# $\Upsilon$ nuclear modification in Fermilab



Consistent nuclear modification between 2S+3S and 1S.



# $\Upsilon(2S,3S)$ relative suppression at LHC

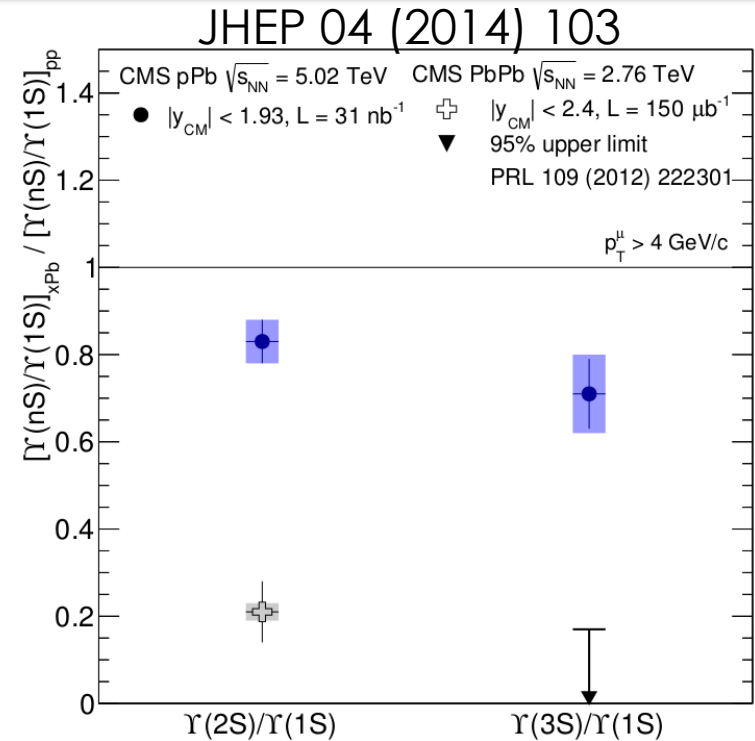
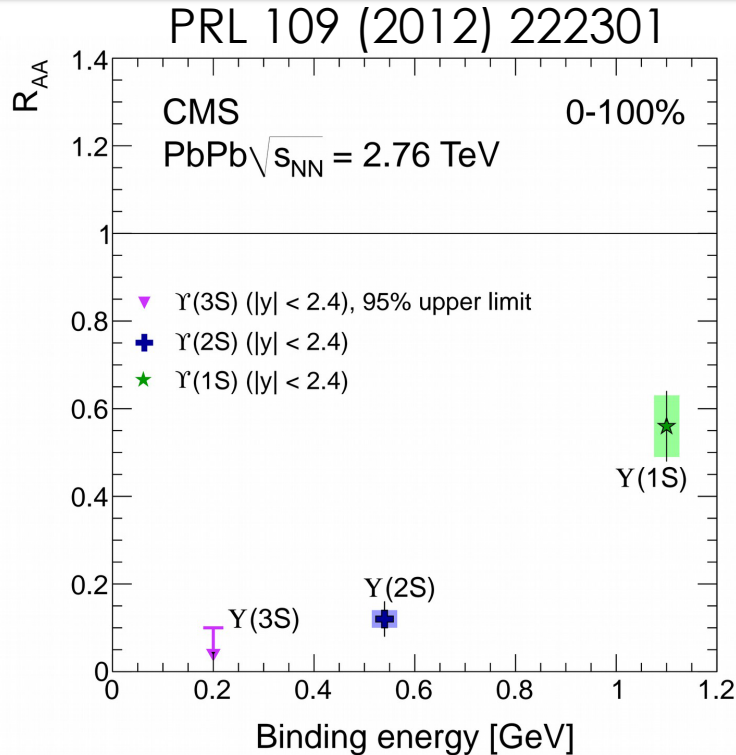
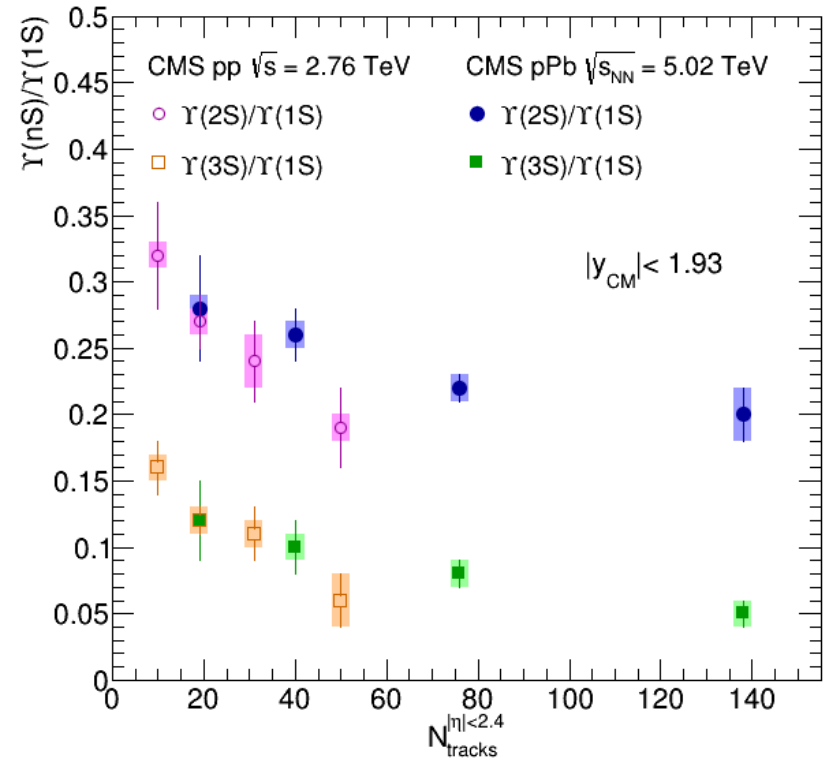
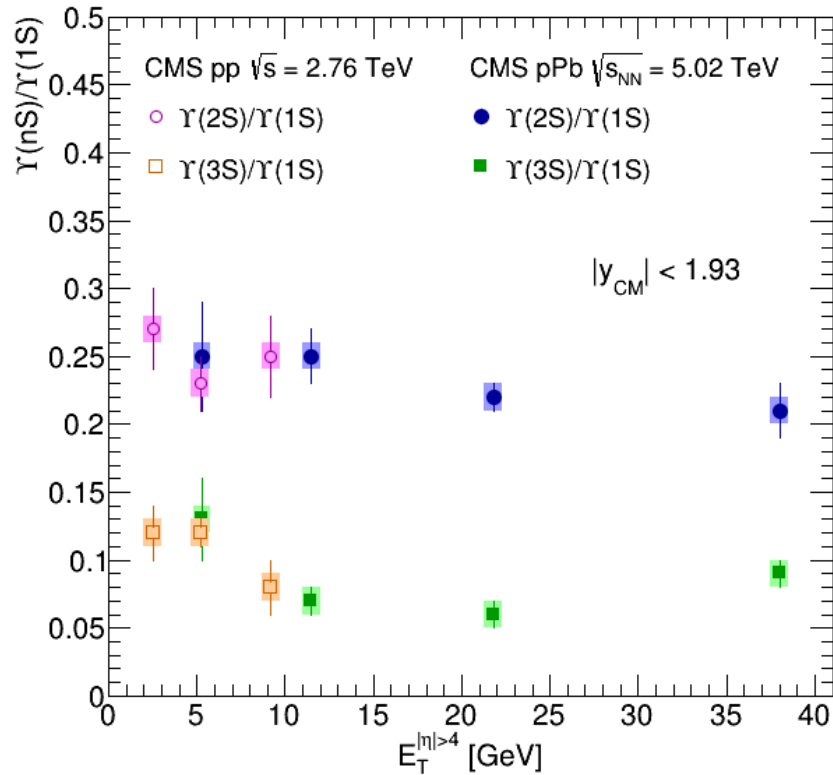


TABLE II. Feed-down fractions of the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  state in  $p+p$  collisions as measured by CDF for  $p_T > 8$  GeV/c [50].

Source	fraction $\pm$ stat $\pm$ syst
Direct $\Upsilon(1S)$	$0.509 \pm 0.082 \pm 0.090$
$\Upsilon(2S)$	$0.107 \pm 0.077 \pm 0.048$
$\Upsilon(3S)$	$0.008 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.004$
$\chi_{B1}$	$0.271 \pm 0.069 \pm 0.044$
$\chi_{B2}$	$0.105 \pm 0.044 \pm 0.014$

Needs  $\chi_B$  measurement to verify if direct 1S state is also suppressed.

# Comovers ?



Weak dependency with forward energy.

Strong dependency with nearby particle multiplicity.

# What's Next ?

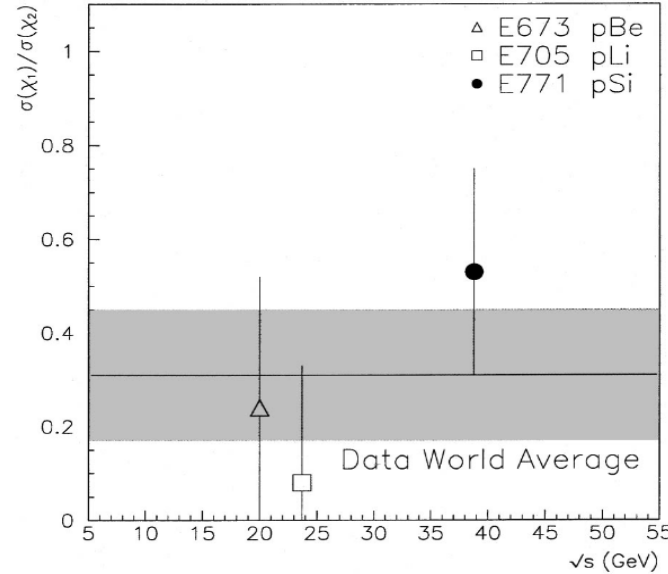
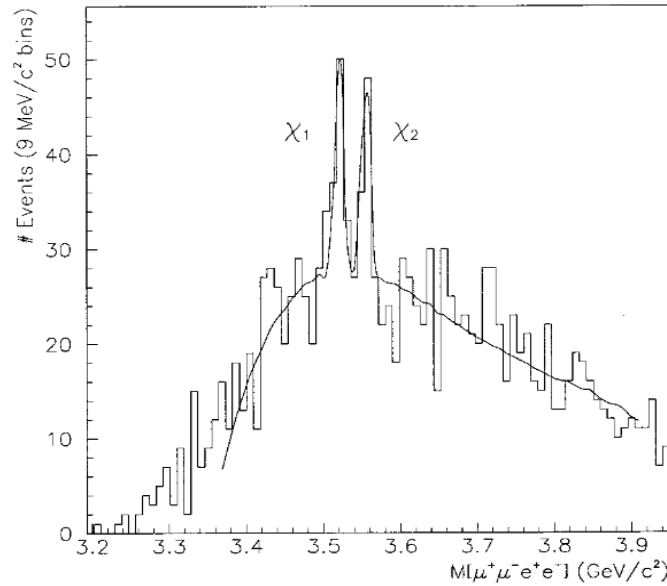
- 30 year after Matsui, Satz famous publication we still don't have a unambiguous signature of color screening
- Needs measurement of  $QQ\text{-bar} + \text{hadron} \rightarrow D(B) + X$  cross-section using nearby track multiplicity dependences in p+p and p+A collisions
- Precise measurements at backward rapidity in p+A collisions can help understand the formation time of final quarkonia states
- The QGP thermometer requires  $\chi_C$  and  $\chi_B$  measurements to verify if direct ground states are suppressed and complete the picture
- Any more thoughts ?

# BACKUP SLIDES

# Any nuclear modification in $\sigma(\chi_{C1})/\sigma(\chi_{C2})$ ?

Fermilab

PRD62 (2000) 032006



HERA-B  $\sqrt{s} = 41.6$  GeV

	$\frac{\sigma(\chi_{c1})}{\sigma(\chi_{c2})}$
C	$0.60 \pm 0.12_{\text{st}} \pm 0.21_{\text{sys}}$
Ti	$0.38 \pm 0.38_{\text{st}} \pm 0.13_{\text{sys}}$
W	$0.56 \pm 0.21_{\text{st}} \pm 0.20_{\text{sys}}$
Tot	$0.57 \pm 0.10_{\text{st}} \pm 0.20_{\text{sys}}$

