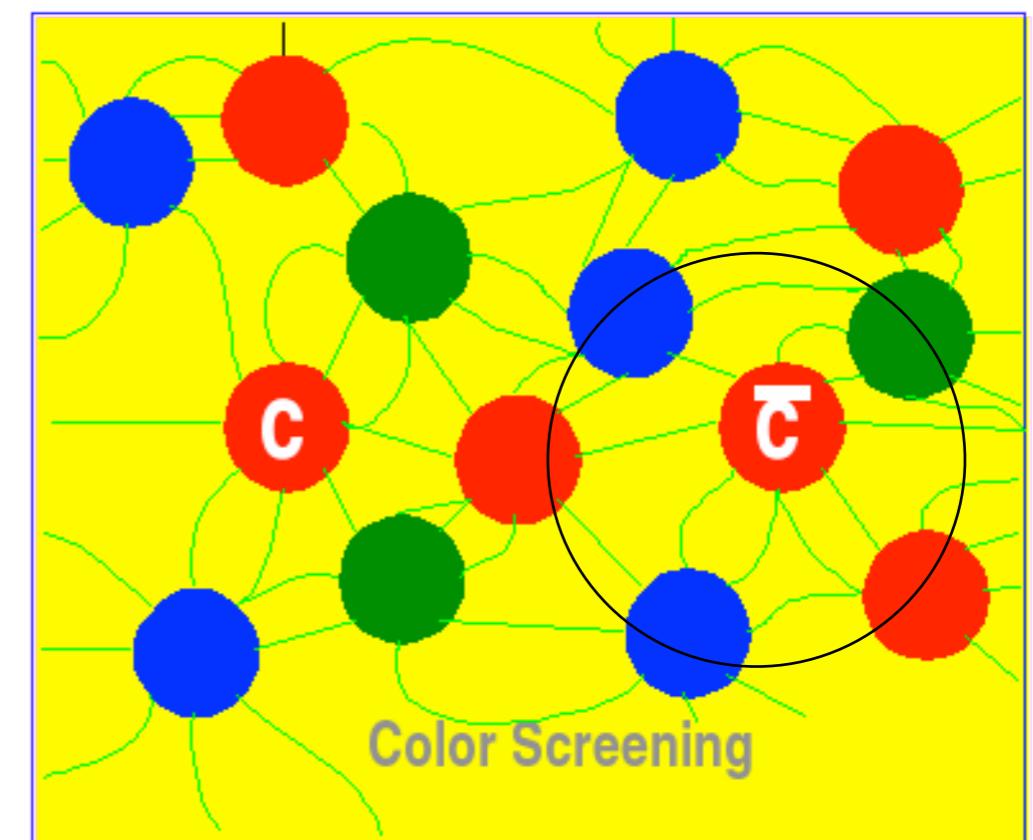
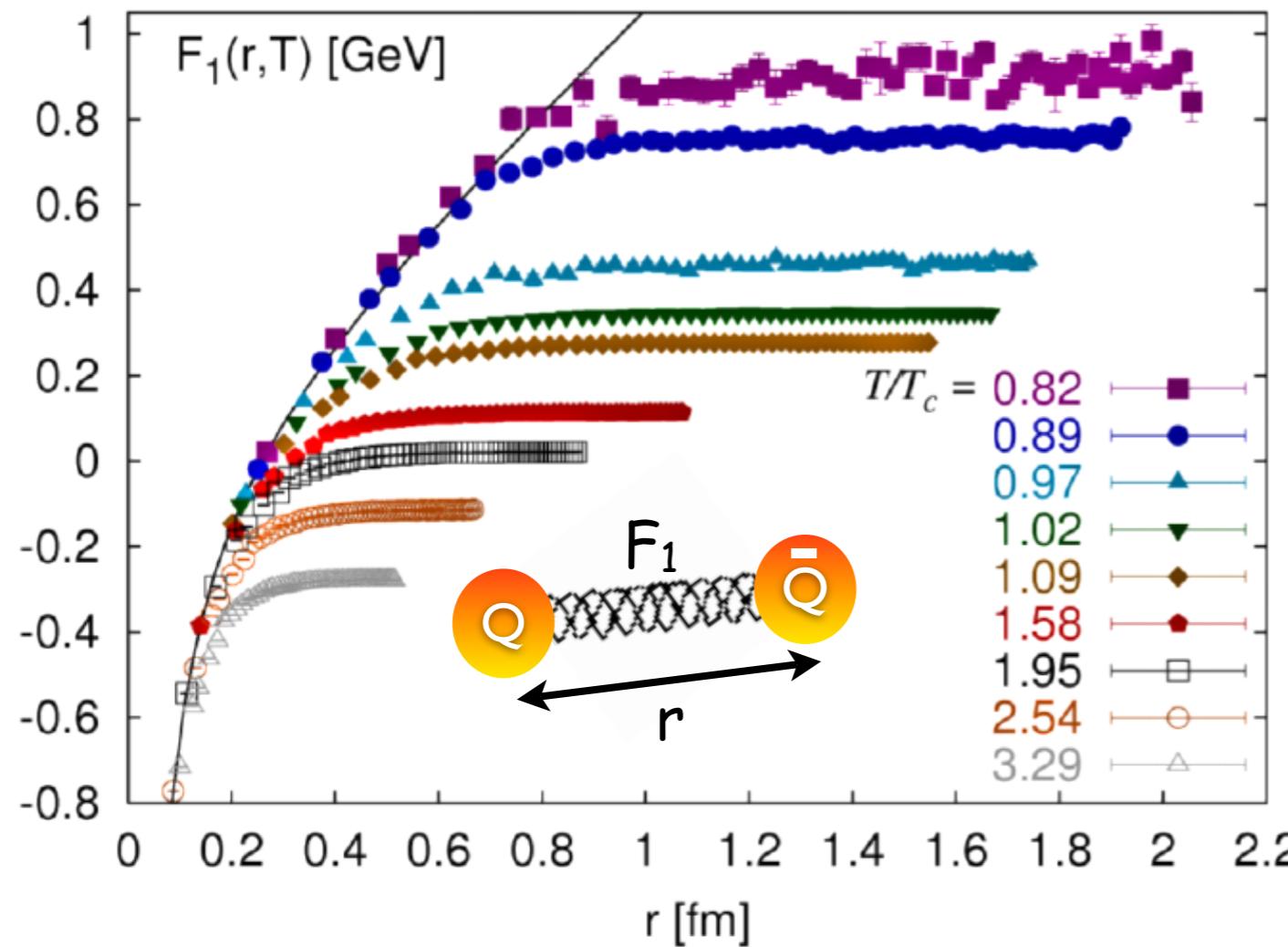


Υ , χ_c and ψ' production and nuclear modifications from PHENIX

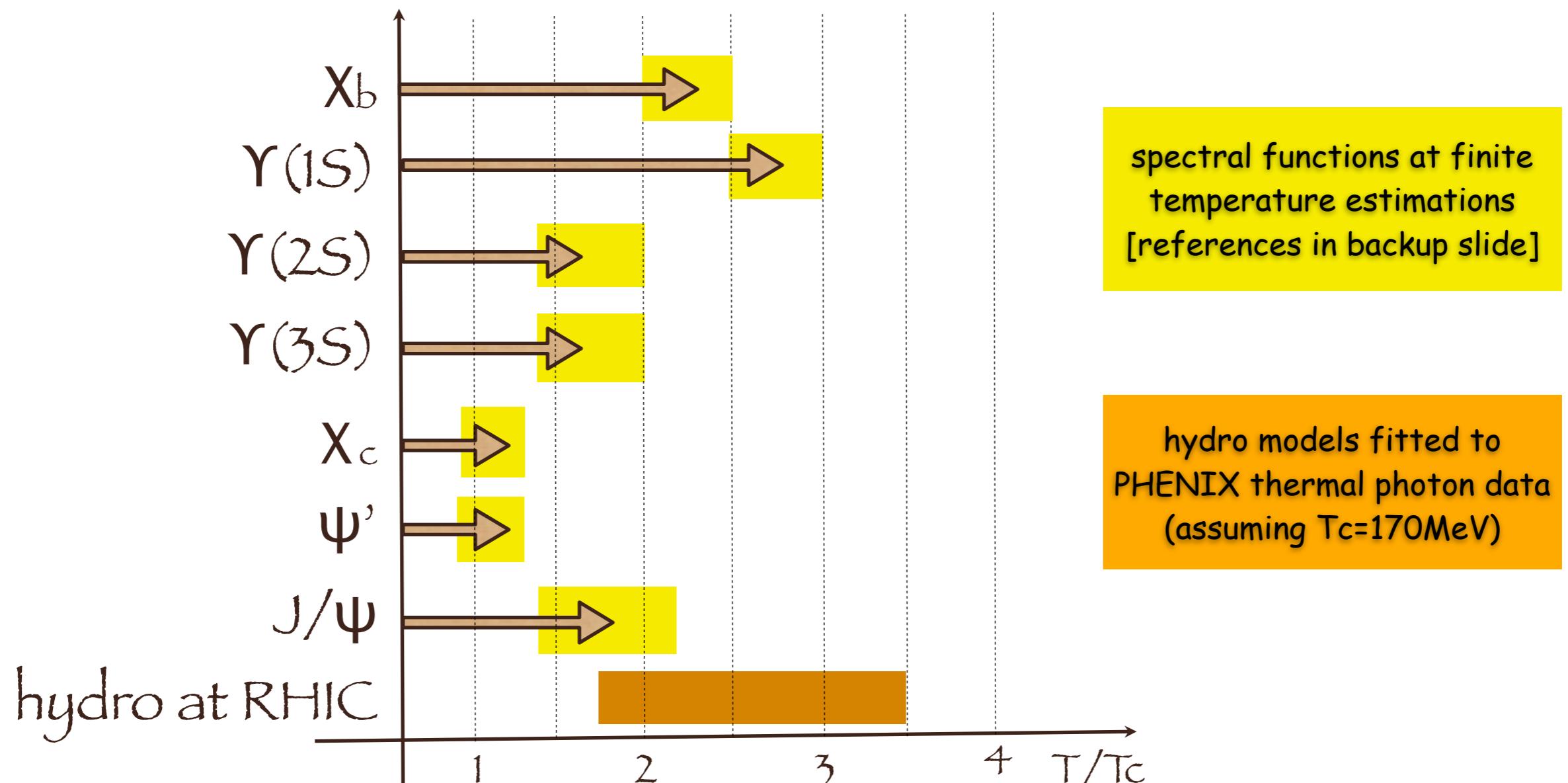
CESAR LUIZ DA SILVA
LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LAB
for the PHENIX Collaboration

Color Screening



State	J/ψ	χ_c	ψ'	Υ	χ_b	Υ'	χ'_b	Υ''
Mass (GeV)	3.10	3.53	3.68	9.46	9.99	10.02	10.26	10.36
ΔE (GeV)	0.64	0.20	0.05	1.10	0.67	0.54	0.31	0.20
ΔM (GeV)	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07
r_0 (fm)	0.50	0.72	0.90	0.28	0.44	0.56	0.68	0.78

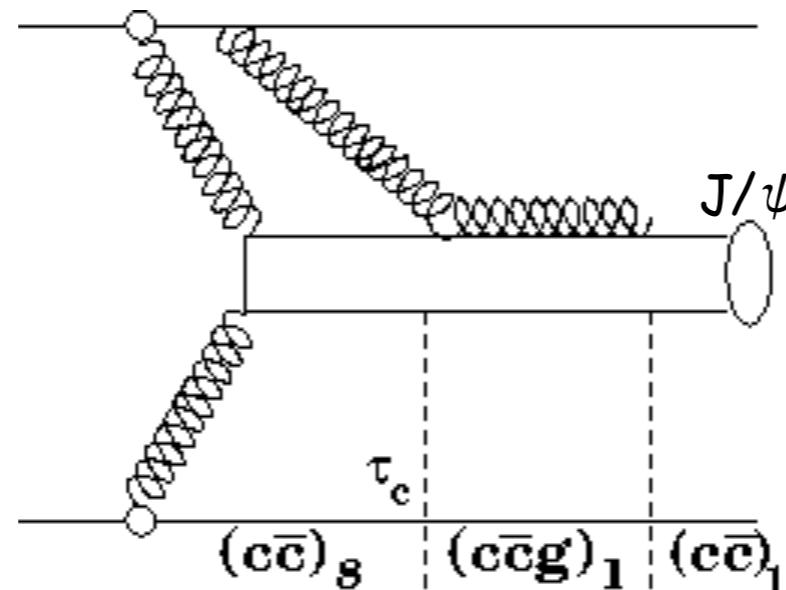
QGP Thermometer



quarkonia is much more than a QGP signature

However . . .

- J/ψ and $\Upsilon(1S)$ have feed-down from excited states
- what quarkonium cross the nucleus?
- a final state (J/ψ , ψ') or a pre-resonant state

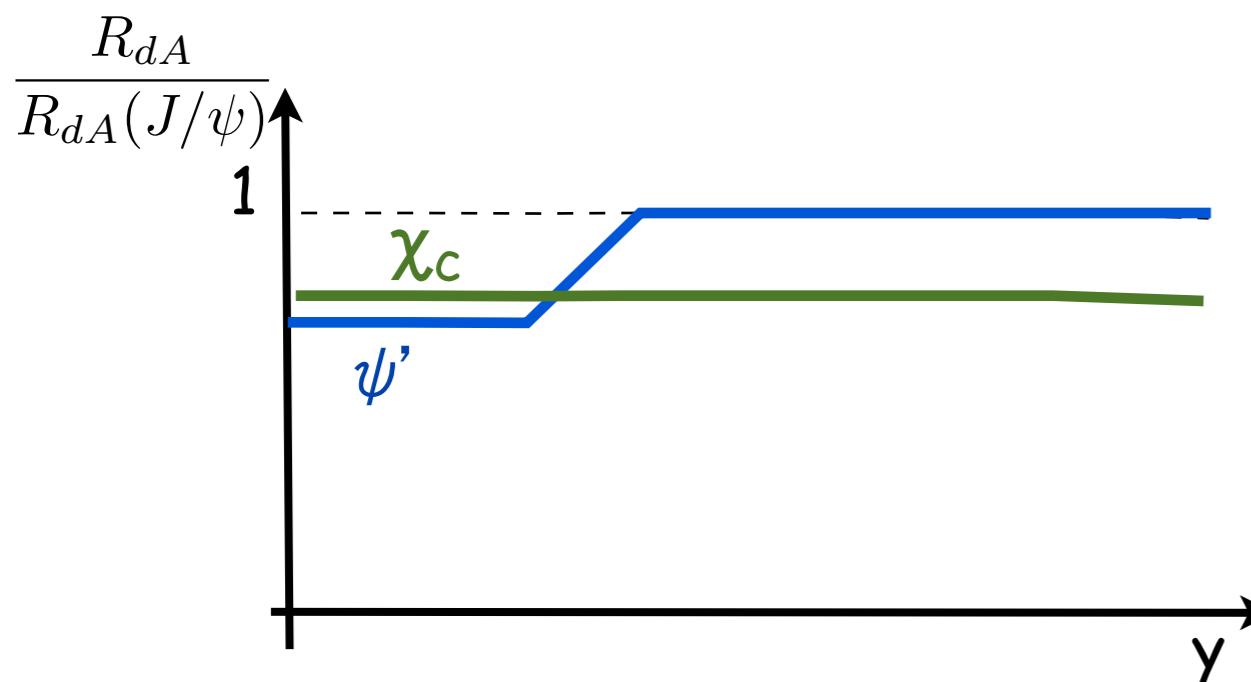


- charmonium is a pre-resonant object above $y \sim -2$ in $p+A$ collisions at RHIC
[K.Tuchin, D.Kharzeev, Nucl.Phys.A770,40(2006)]
- χ_c is formed as a color singlet (no pre-resonant stage)
- bottomonia states also can have pre-resonant stages

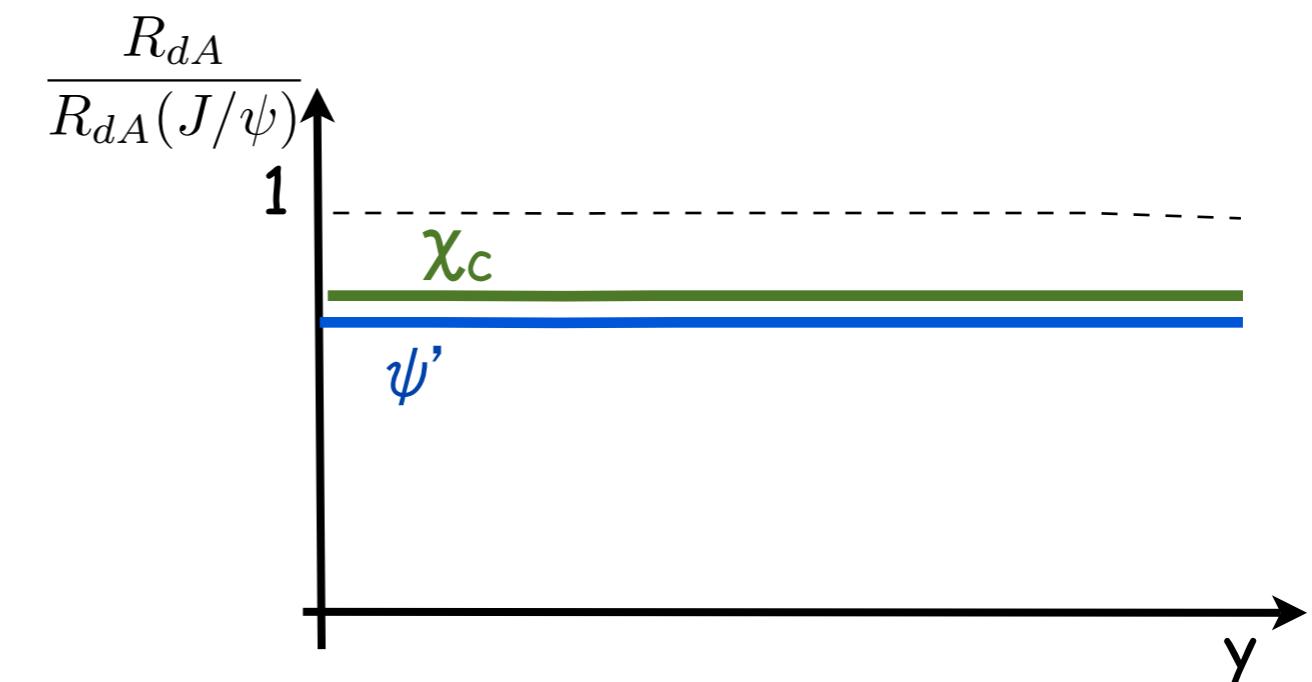
How to check if pre-resonant stage exist

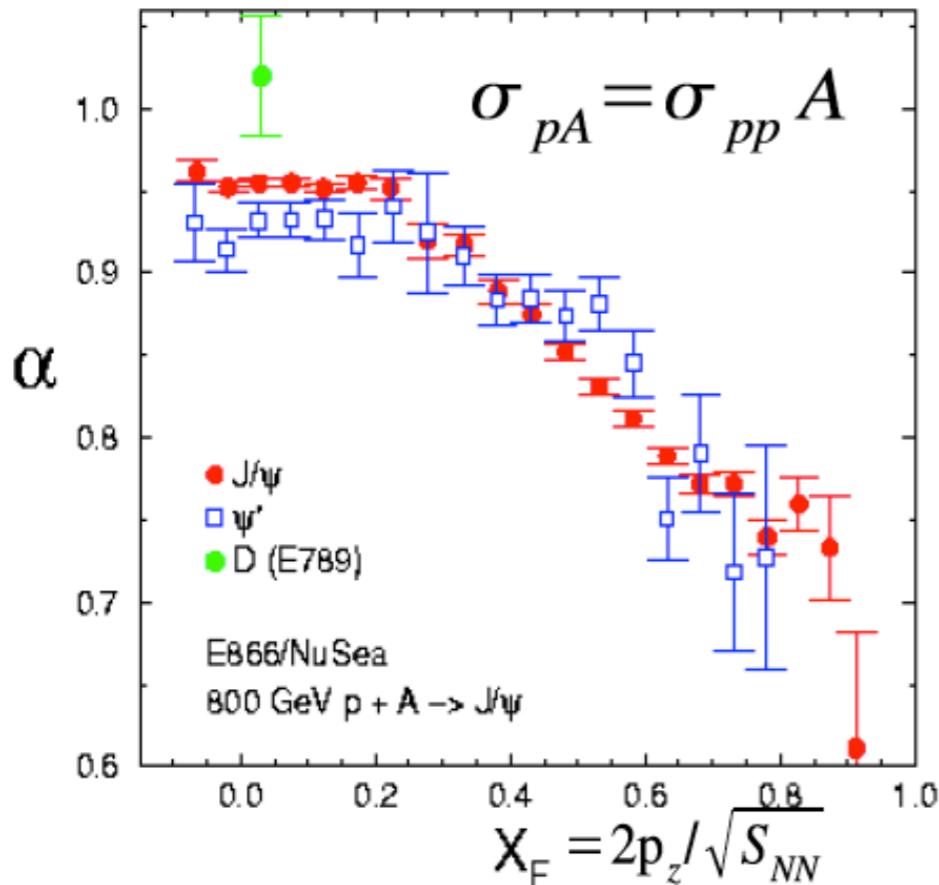
- initial states are the same for J/ψ and ψ'
- ψ' almost 2x larger than J/ψ , binding energy 13x weaker, breakup cross section should be very different
- $R_{dA}(\psi') < R_{dA}(J/\psi)$ if they cross the nucleus as final states

pre-resonant charmonium scenario



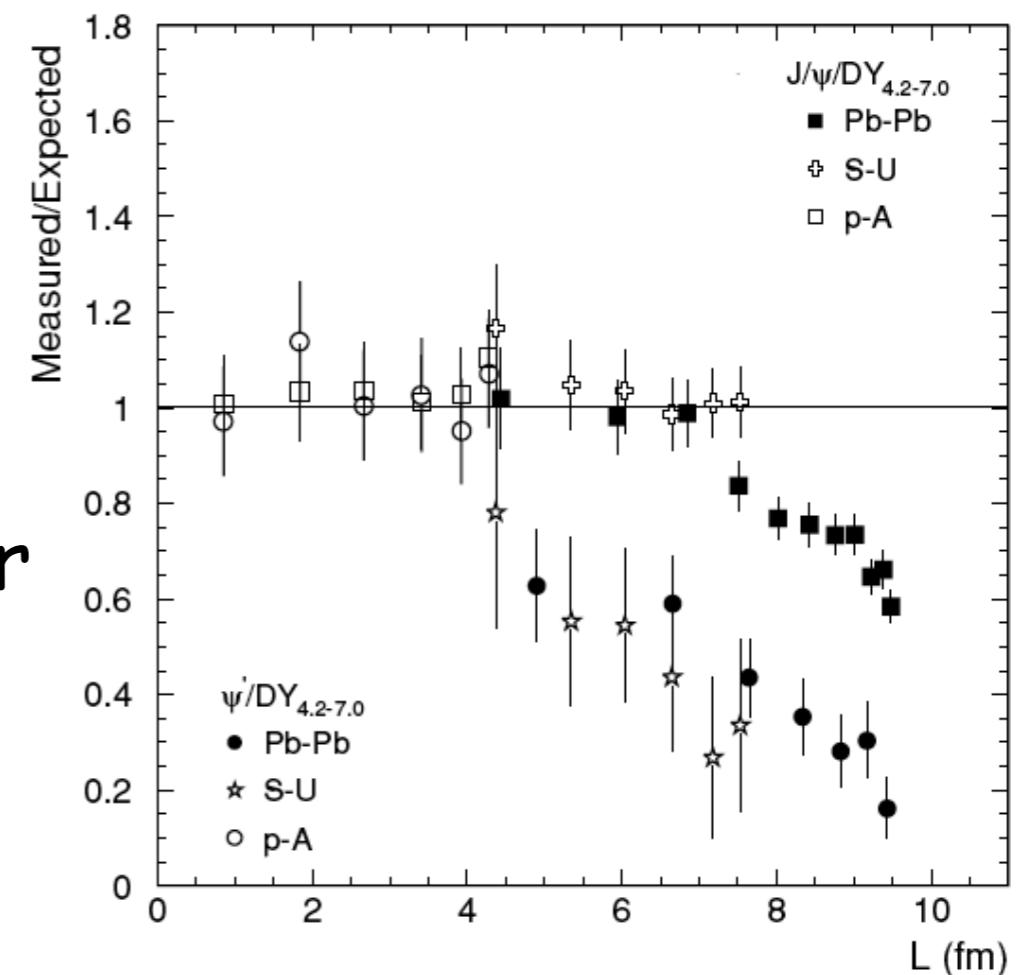
no pre-resonant charmonium





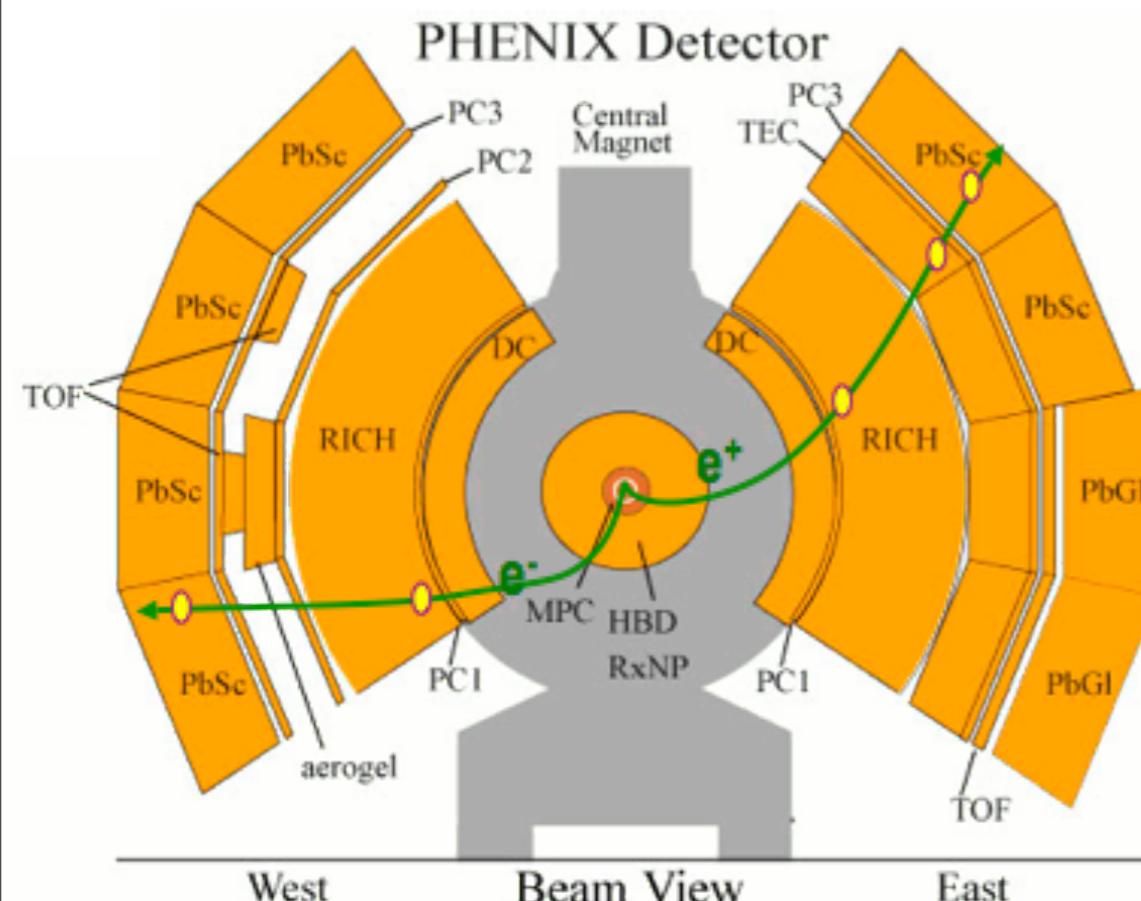
■ pre-resonant state for $x_F > 0.3$ in E866 ?

■ NA38/NA50 has pre-resonant behavior in $p+A$ and final state charmonium behavior in $A+A$

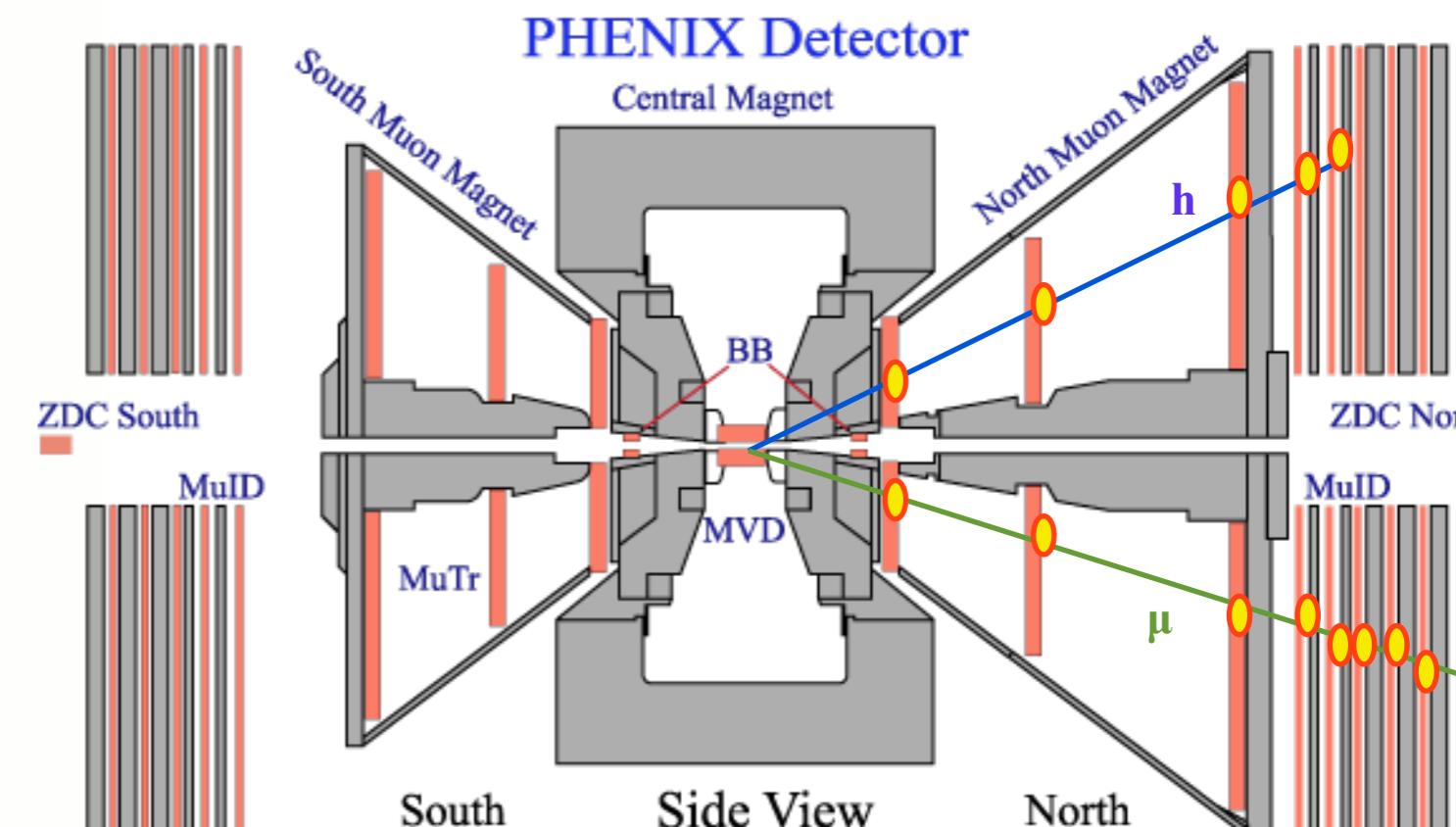


■ what about RHIC ?

■ needs R_{dA} of χ_c to confirm the pre-resonant picture



$$|y| < 0.35 \quad \Delta\Phi \approx 2\pi/2$$

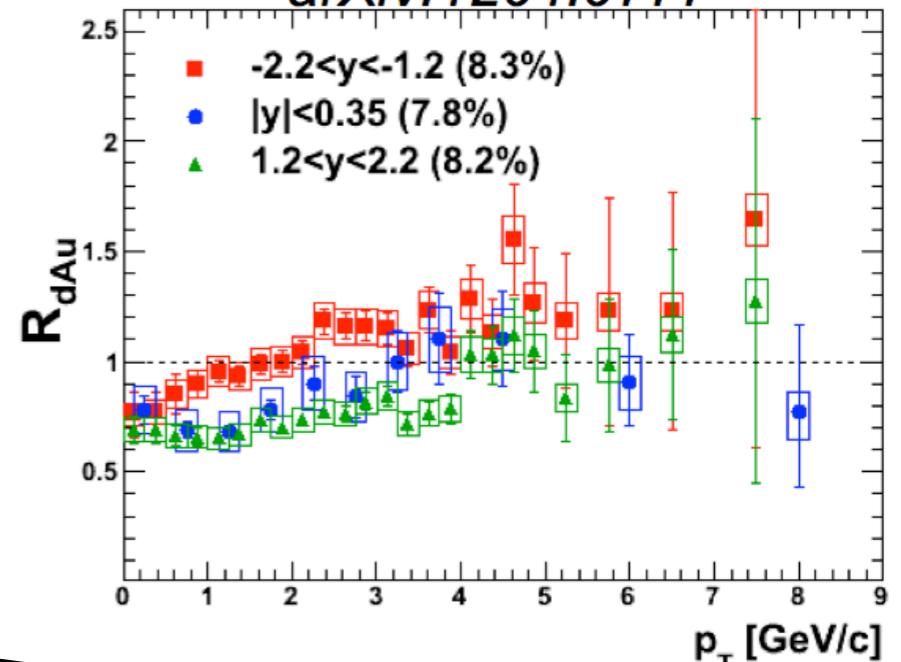
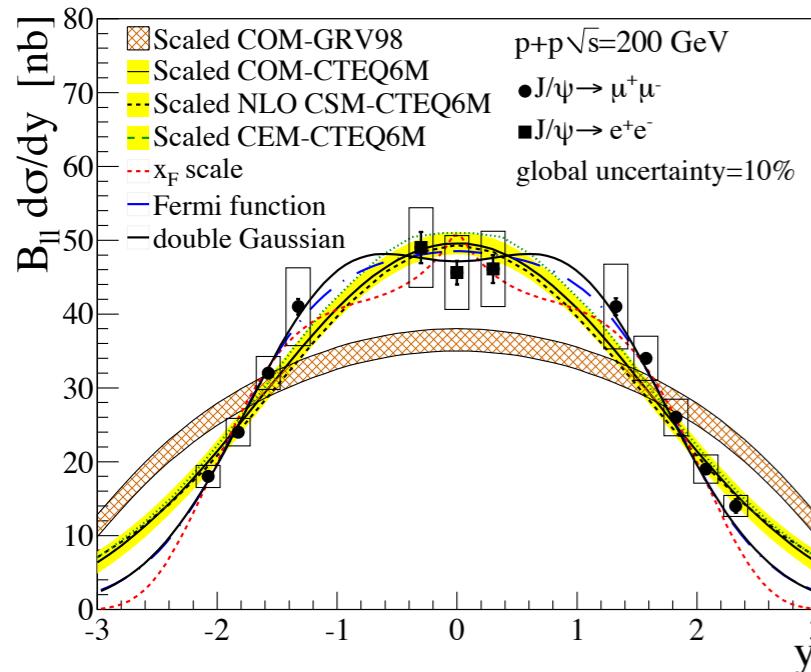


$$1.2 < |y| < 2.2 \quad \Delta\Phi \approx 2\pi$$

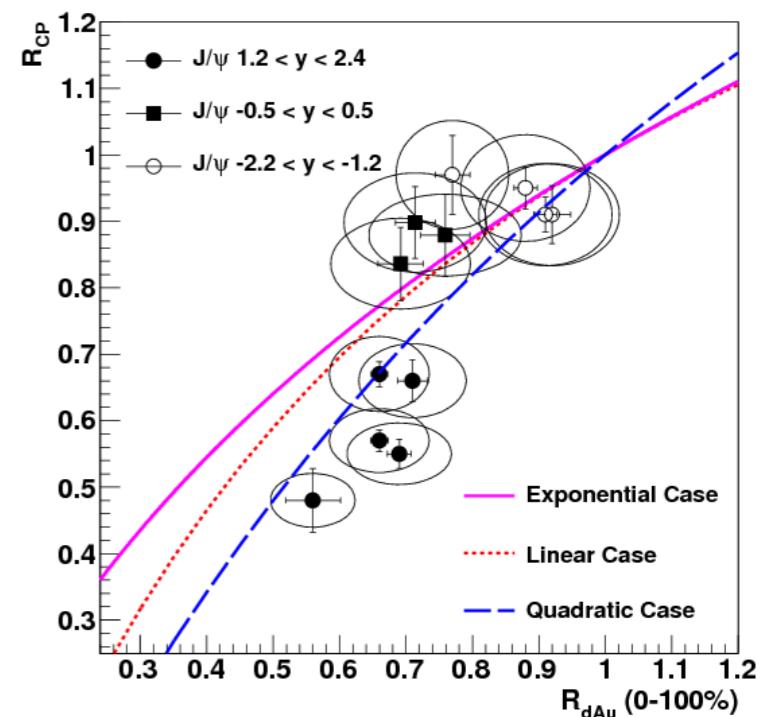
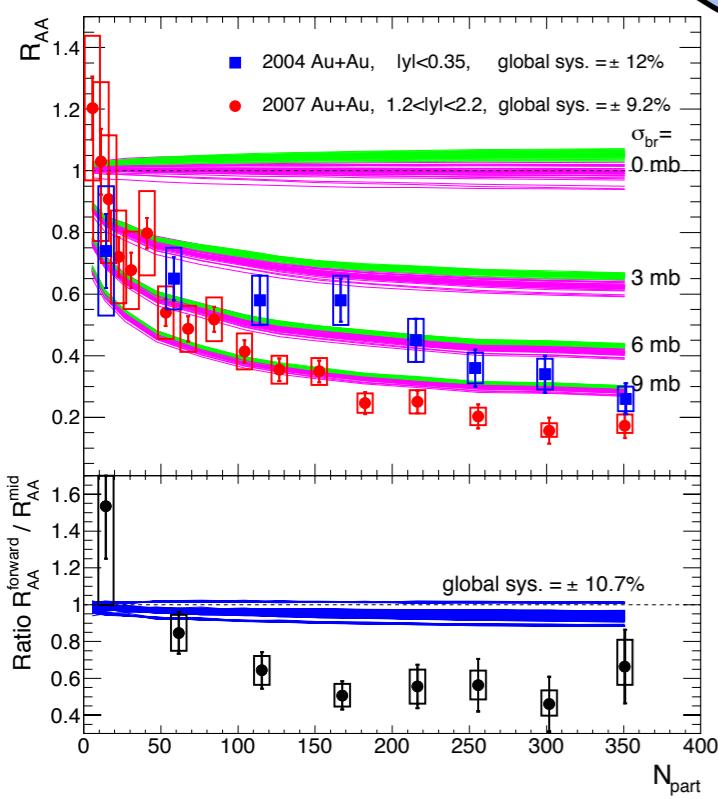
dilepton decays: J/ψ , ψ' , $\gamma(1S+2S+3S)$
 radiative decays: $\chi_c \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$

Charmonium

	$ y < 0.35$	$1.2 < y < 2.2$
$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	p+p,d+Au, Cu+Cu,Au+Au	
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$		p+p,d+Au, Cu+Cu,Au+Au
$\psi' \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	p+p,d+Au	
$\chi_{c1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma$	p+p,d+Au	

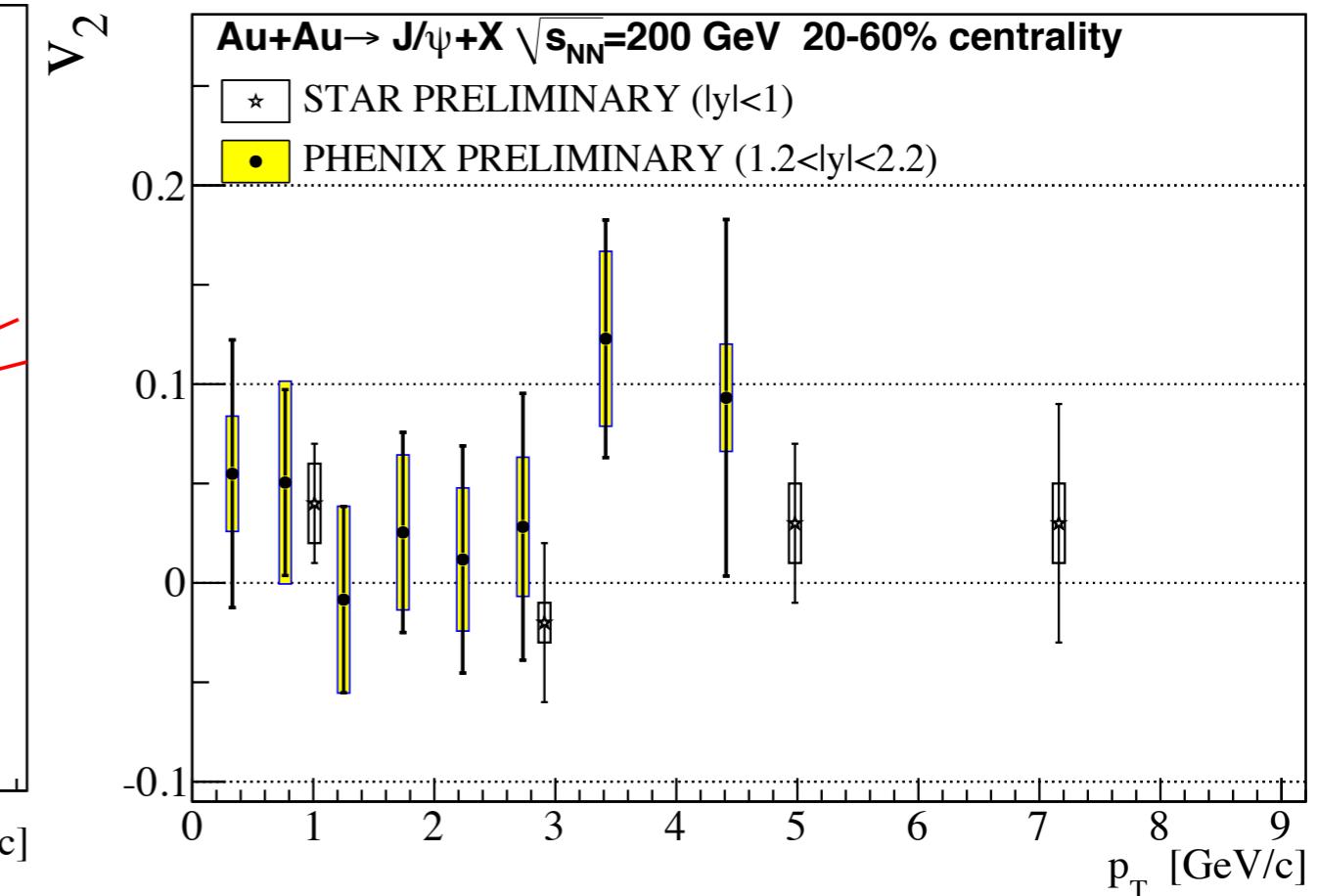
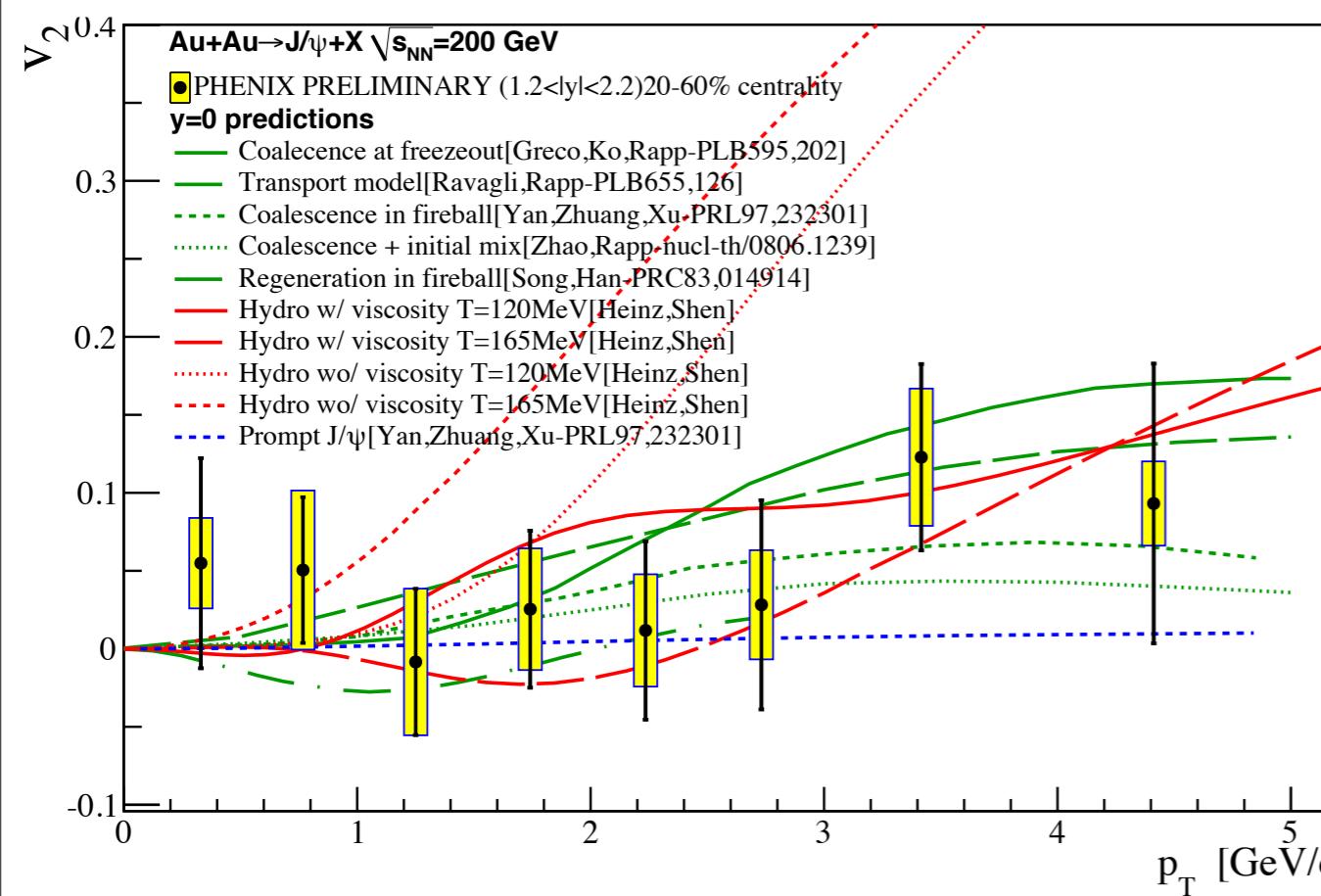


Detailed study of the ground state of charmonium (J/ψ)



new $J/\psi v_2$ at large rapidity

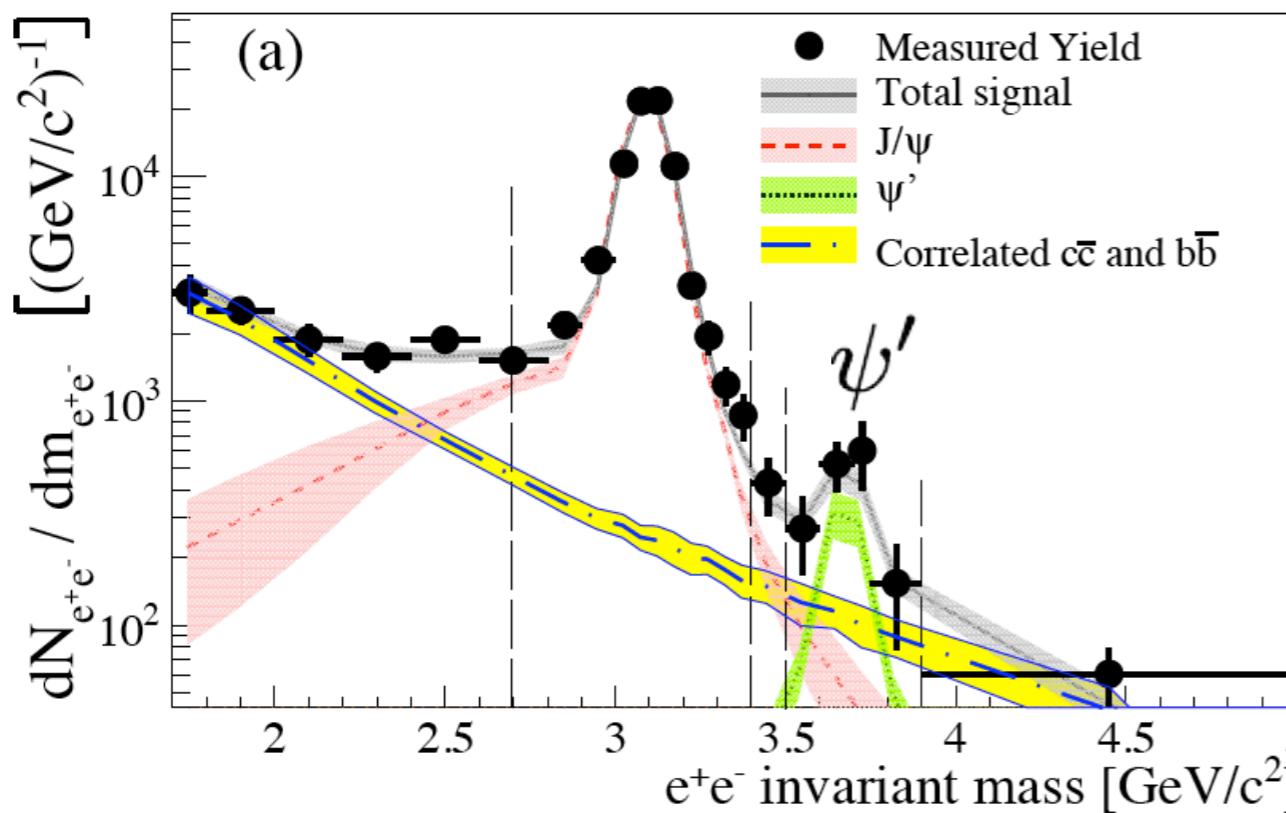
and the results keep coming ...



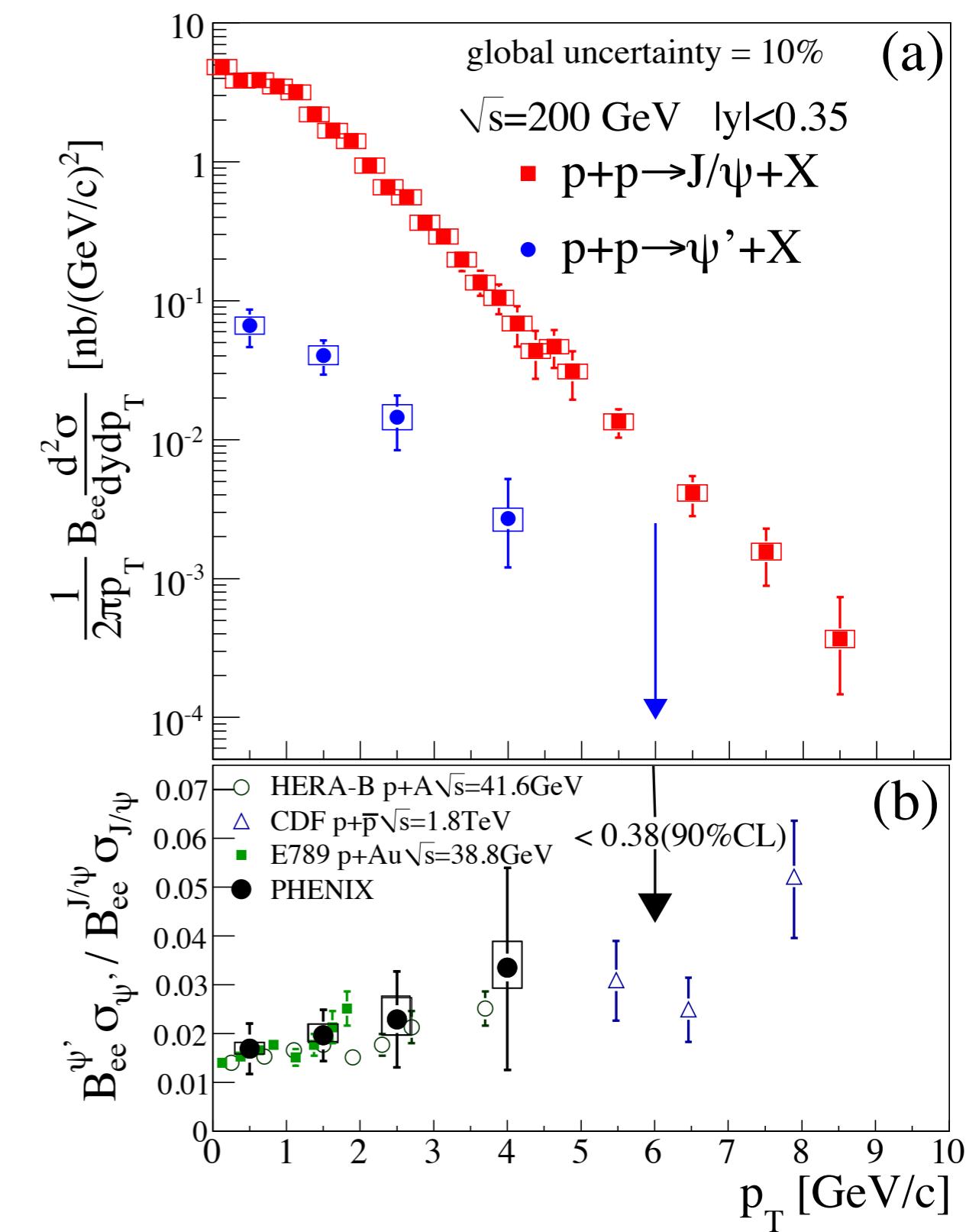
agreement with several coalescence models for mid-rapidity

or some path length dependence of R_{AA} ?

arXiv:1105.1966 approved for PRD



$$F_{\psi'}^{J/\psi} = \frac{B_{J/\psi}^{\psi'} \sigma_{\psi'}}{\sigma_{J/\psi}} = (9.6 \pm 2.4)\%.$$



$$\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- + \gamma$$

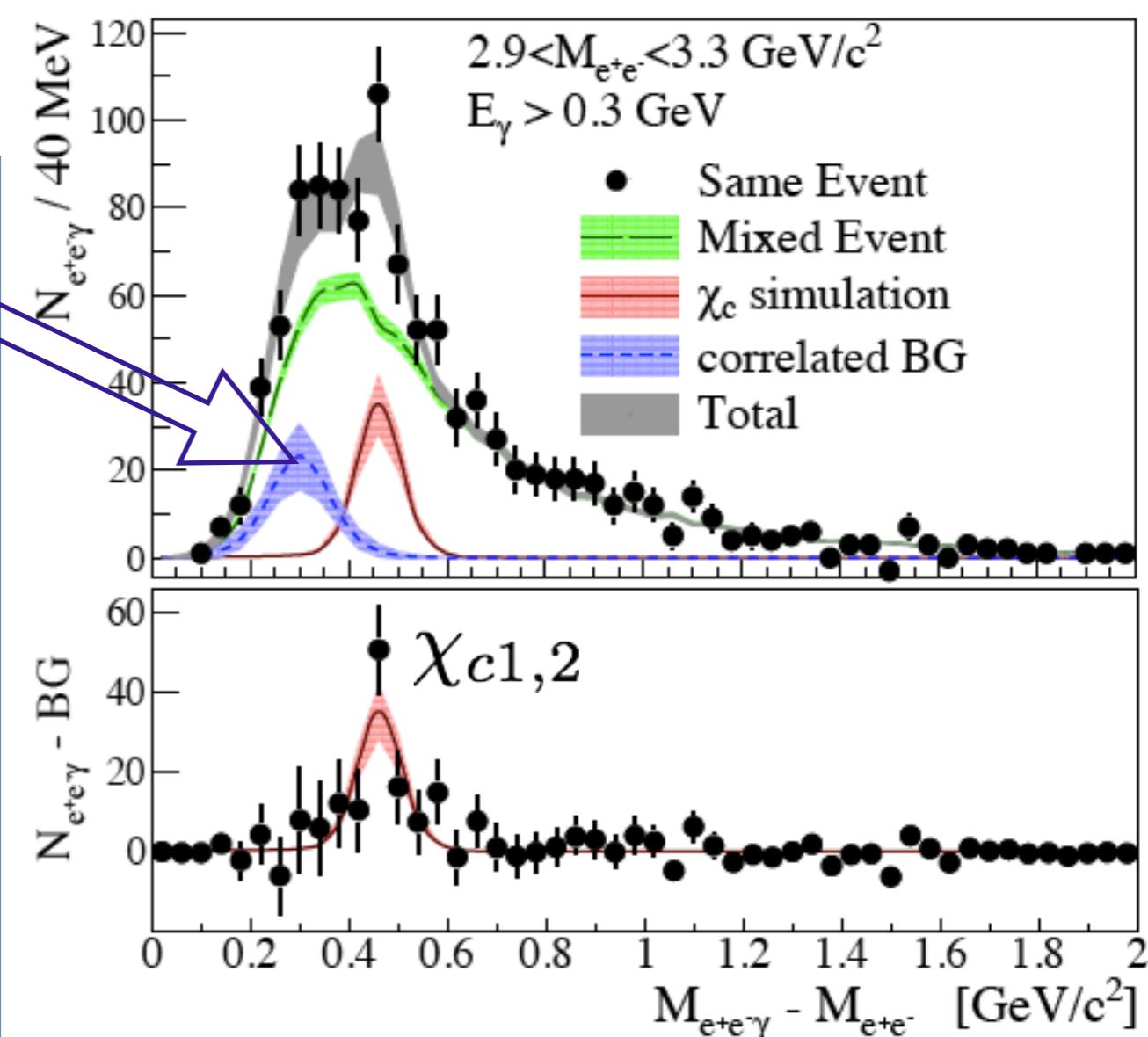
γ measured in EMCal ($E_\gamma > 300$ GeV)
 E_γ from $\chi_c \sim 600$ MeV

Correlated background

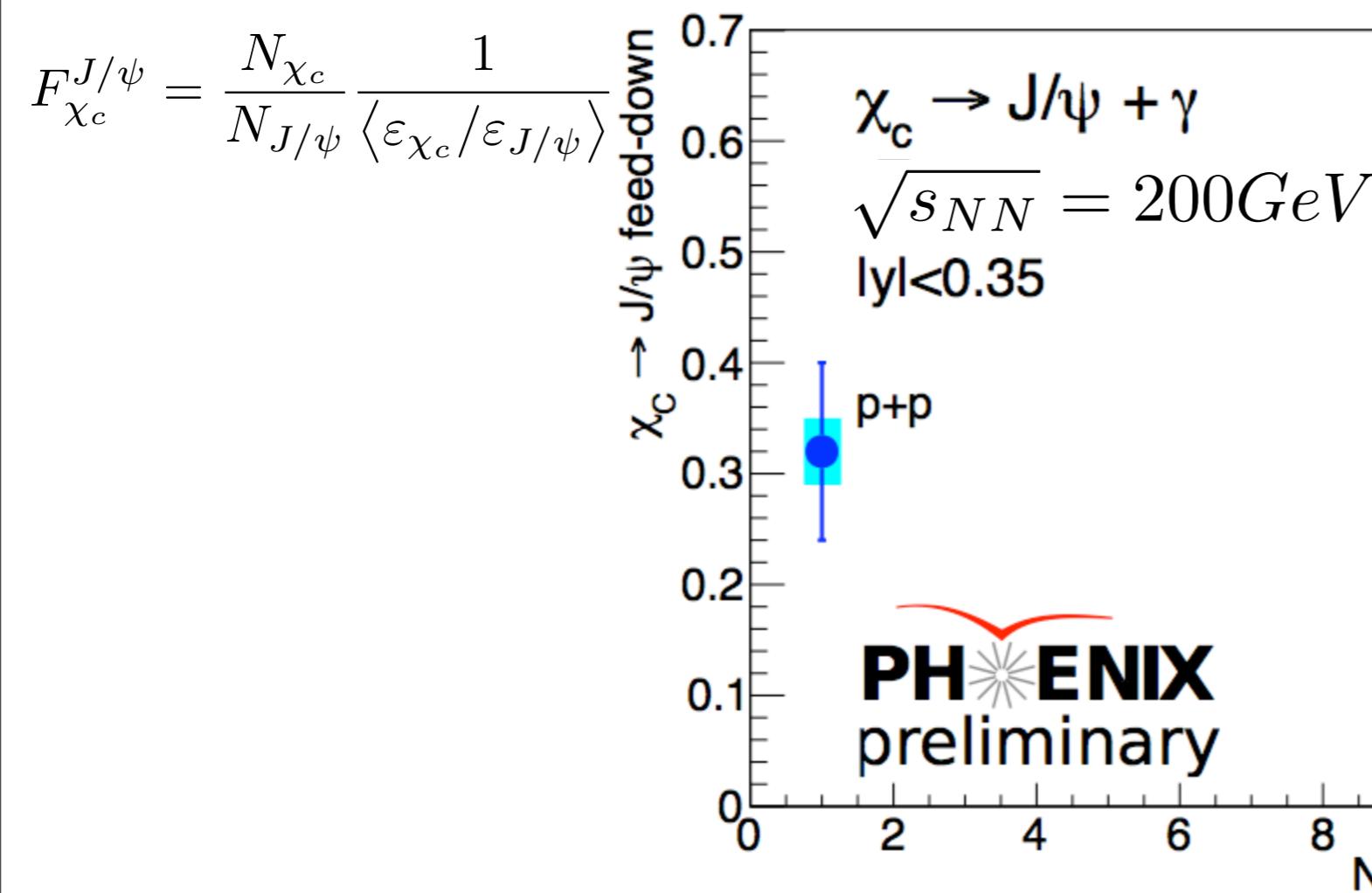
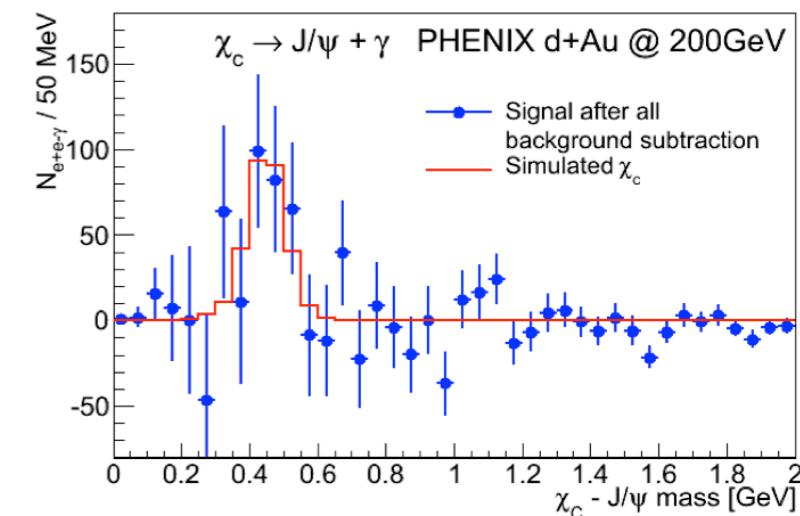
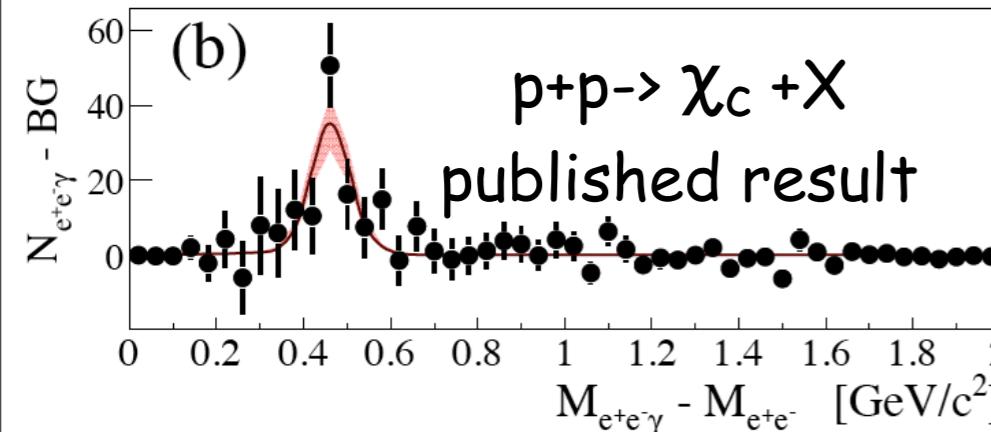
- $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ (radiative decay)
- electron bremsstrahlung
- $e^+e^-\gamma$ (from jets)
- $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi + n\pi^0, J/\psi + \eta$
- $gg \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma + gg$ (NNLO $c\bar{c}$)
- $B \rightarrow J/\psi + n\gamma$

arXiv:1105.1966 approved for PRD

$p + p \quad \sqrt{s} = 200\text{GeV} \quad |y| < 0.35$

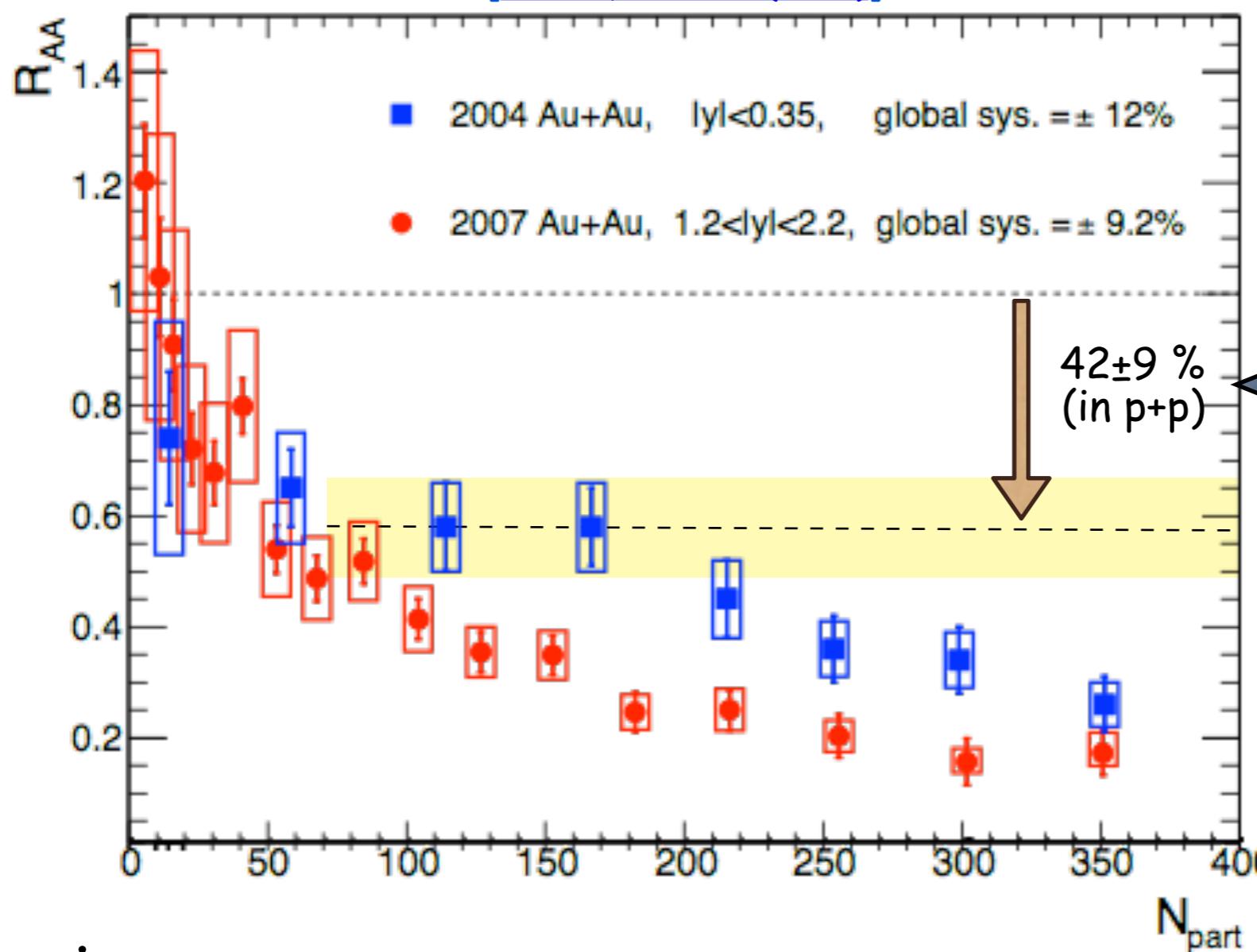


Feed-down fraction



- feed-down fraction should go down in d+Au if breakup of χ_c is larger than of J/ψ
- no significant modification given the large uncertainties

[PRC84, 054912 (2011)]



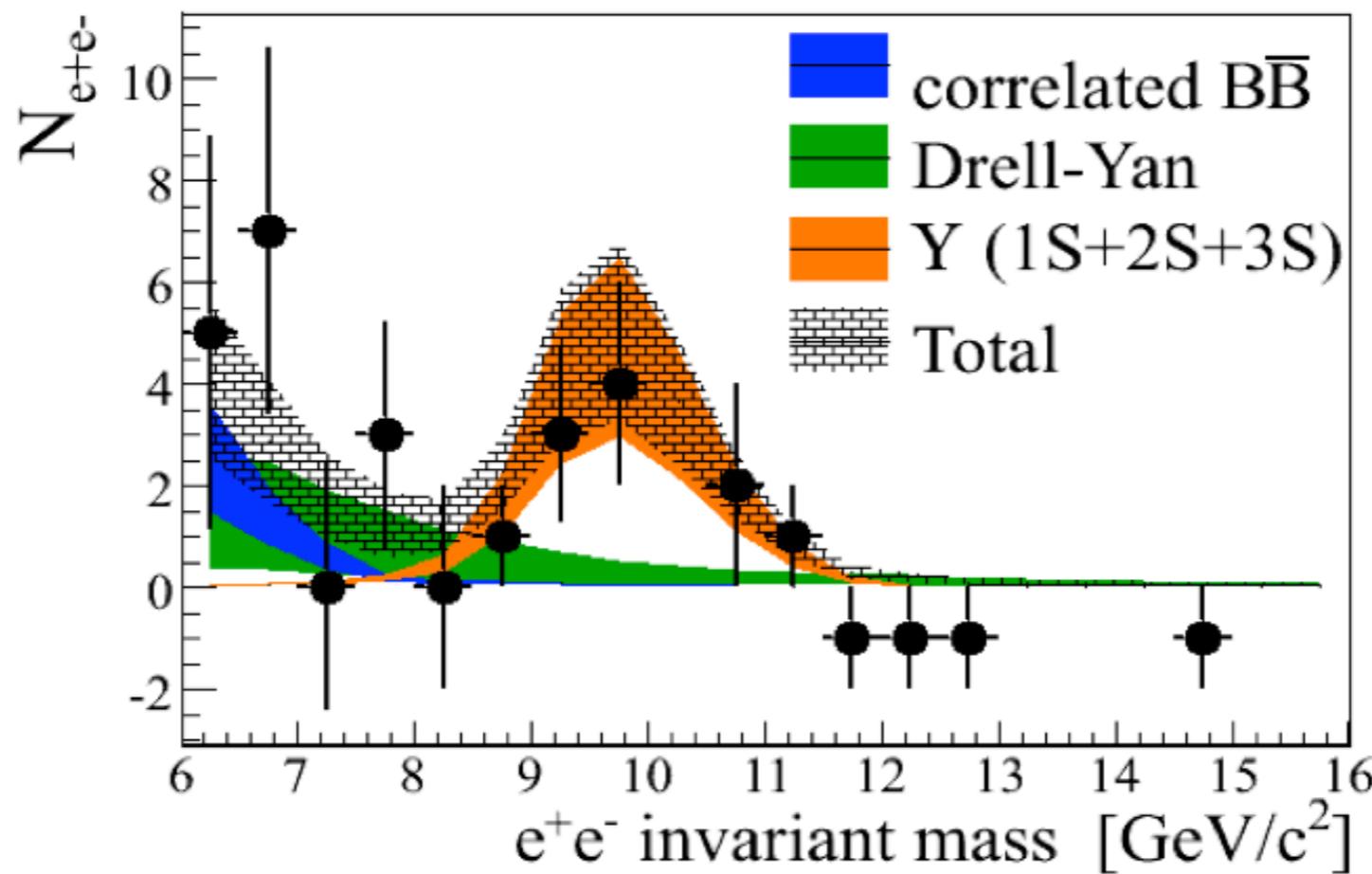
$\chi_c + \psi'$ feed-down

- assuming
- final state charmonium crossing the medium
- total suppression of χ_c and ψ'
- room for J/ψ suppression, but needs to also consider Cold Nuclear Matter

Bottomonium

	$ y < 0.35$	$1.2 < y < 2.2$
$\Upsilon(1S + 2S + 3S) \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	p+p,d+Au, Au+Au	
$\Upsilon(1S + 2S + 3S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$		p+p,d+Au, Au+Au

What Υ we measure ?



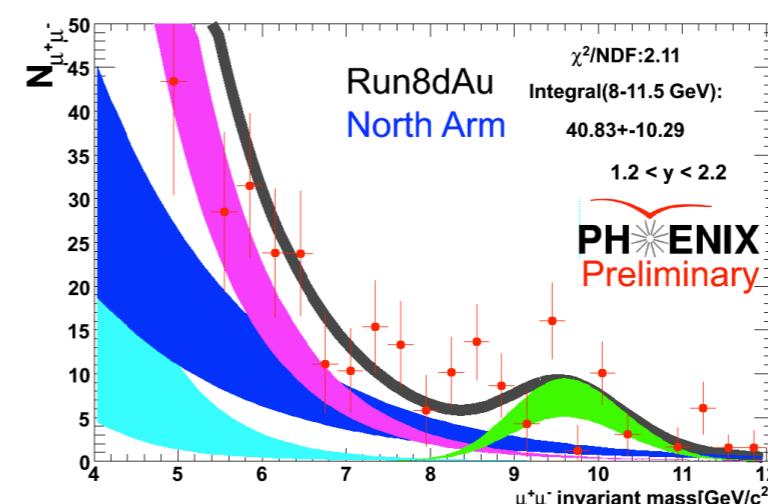
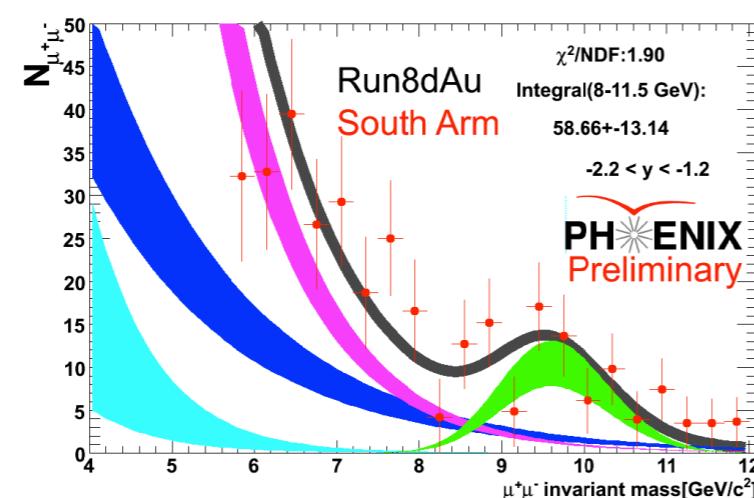
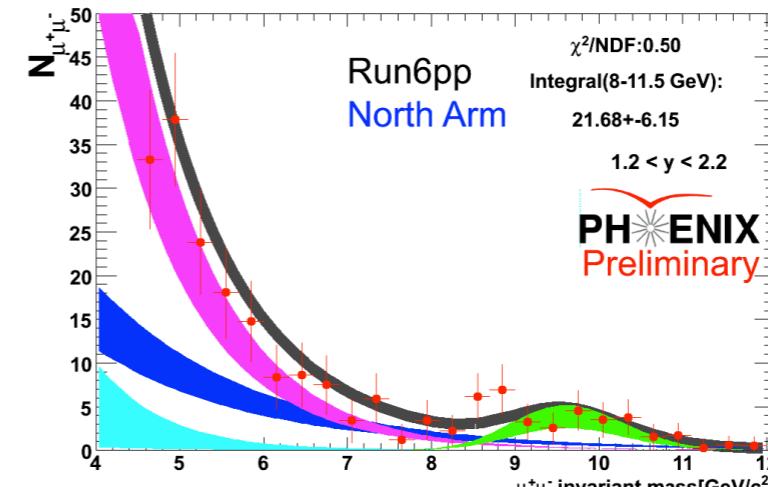
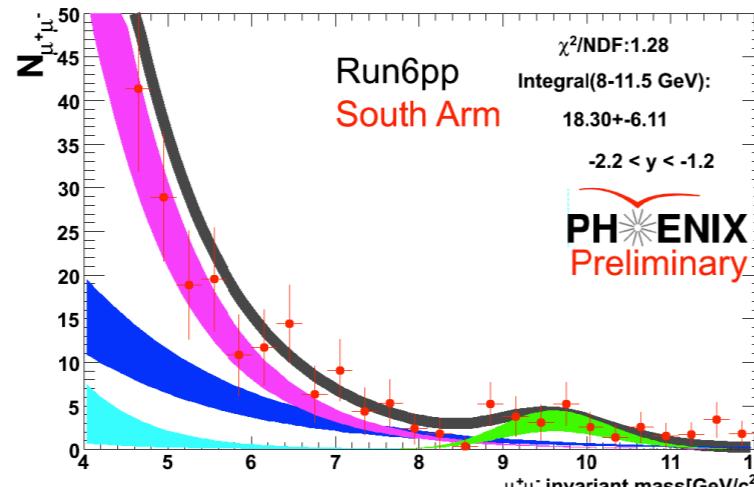
	mass [GeV/c ²]	contribution*
$\Upsilon(1S)$	9.5	73%
$\Upsilon(2S)$	10.0	17%
$\Upsilon(3S)$	10.4	10%

* from CDF data

	feed-down fraction to $\Upsilon(1S)^{**}$
prompt $\Upsilon(1S)$	~51%
$\chi_b (1P+2P)$	~37%
$\Upsilon(2S)$	~11%
$\Upsilon(3S)$	~1%

* from CDF data

Background in Υ region

 $c\bar{c}$ $b\bar{b}$

Drell Yan

 $\Upsilon(1S + 2S + 3S)$

mass shape from:

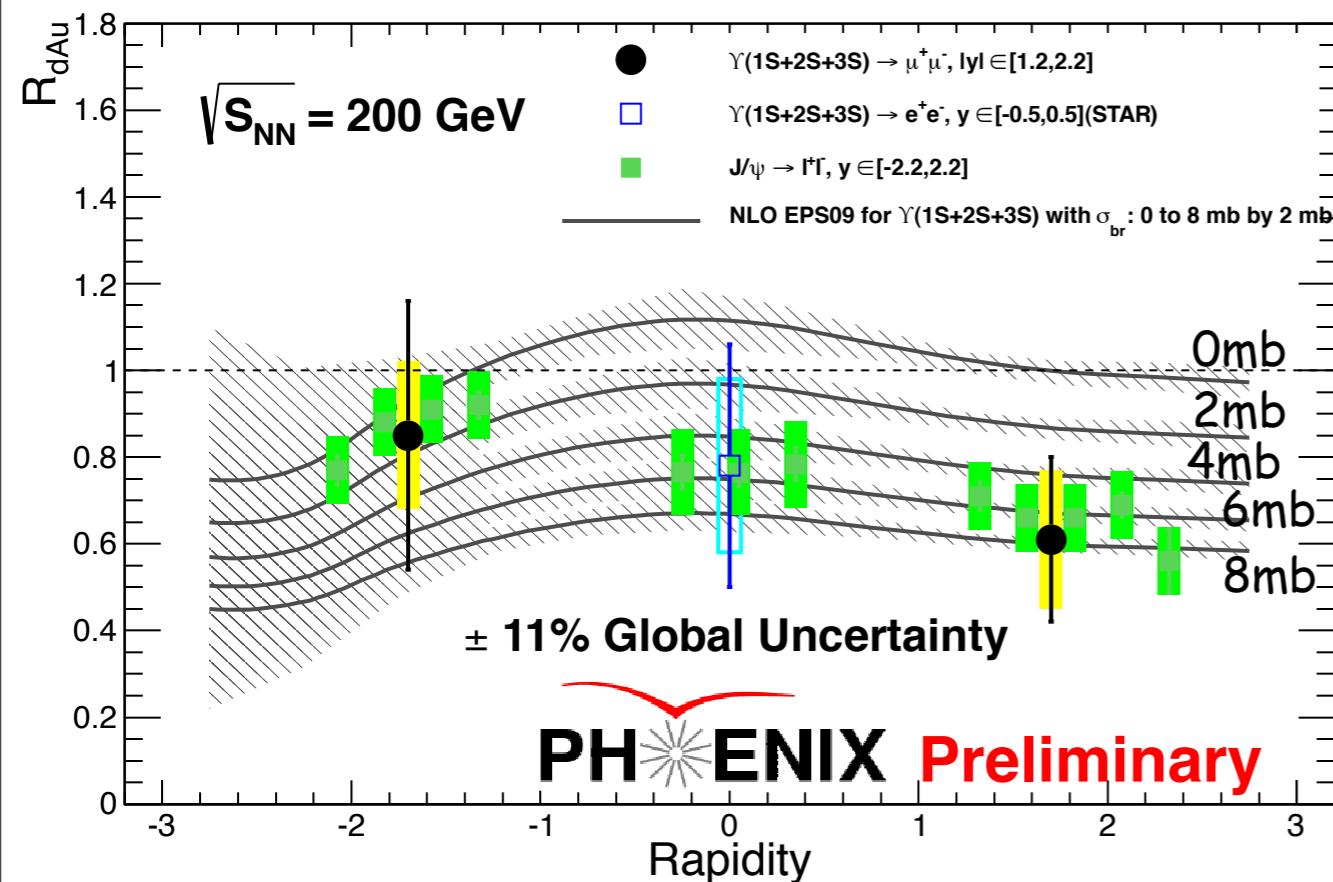
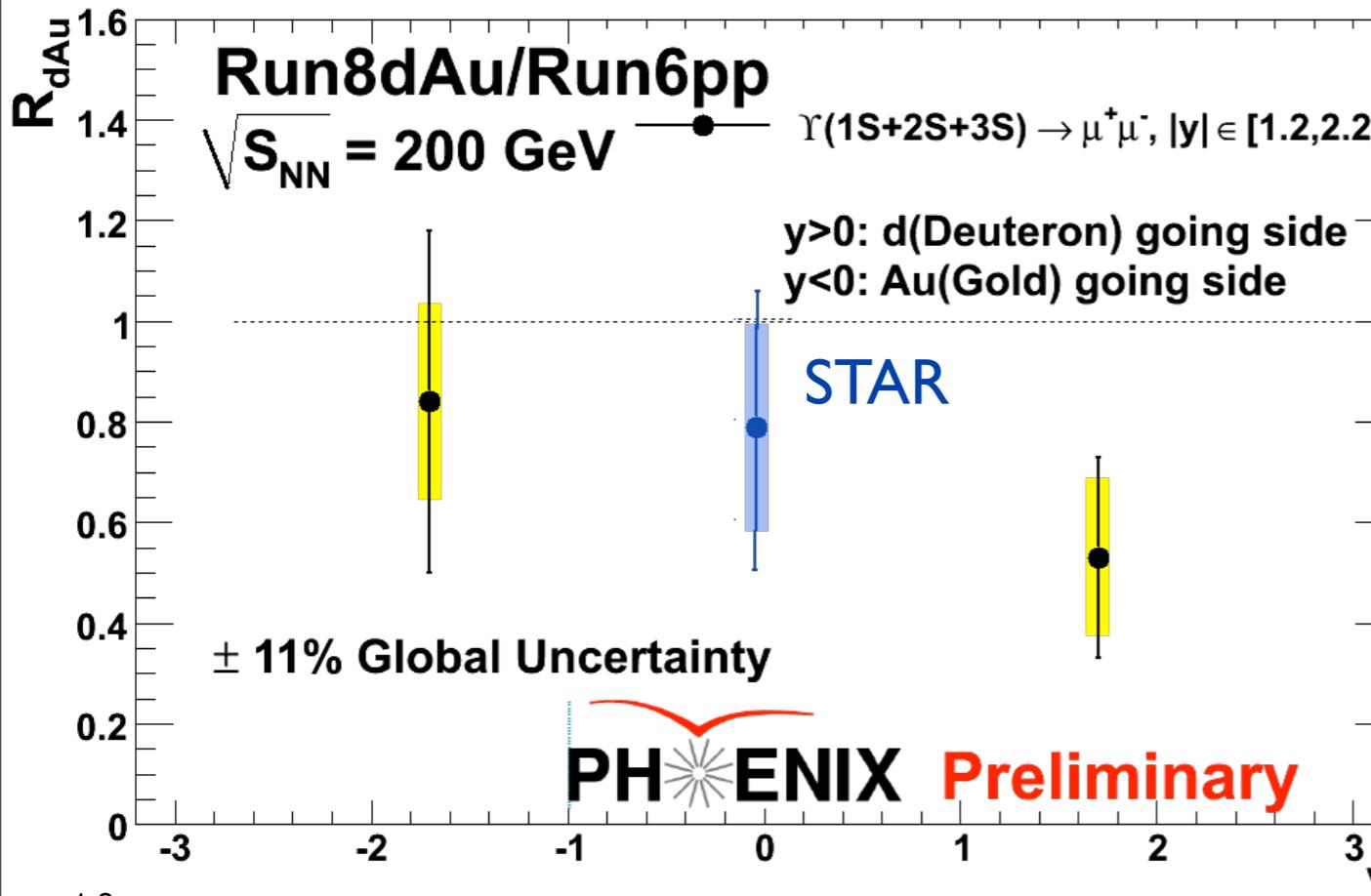
- PYTHIA (mostly back-to-back)
- random opening angle

normalization from fit to inv. mass

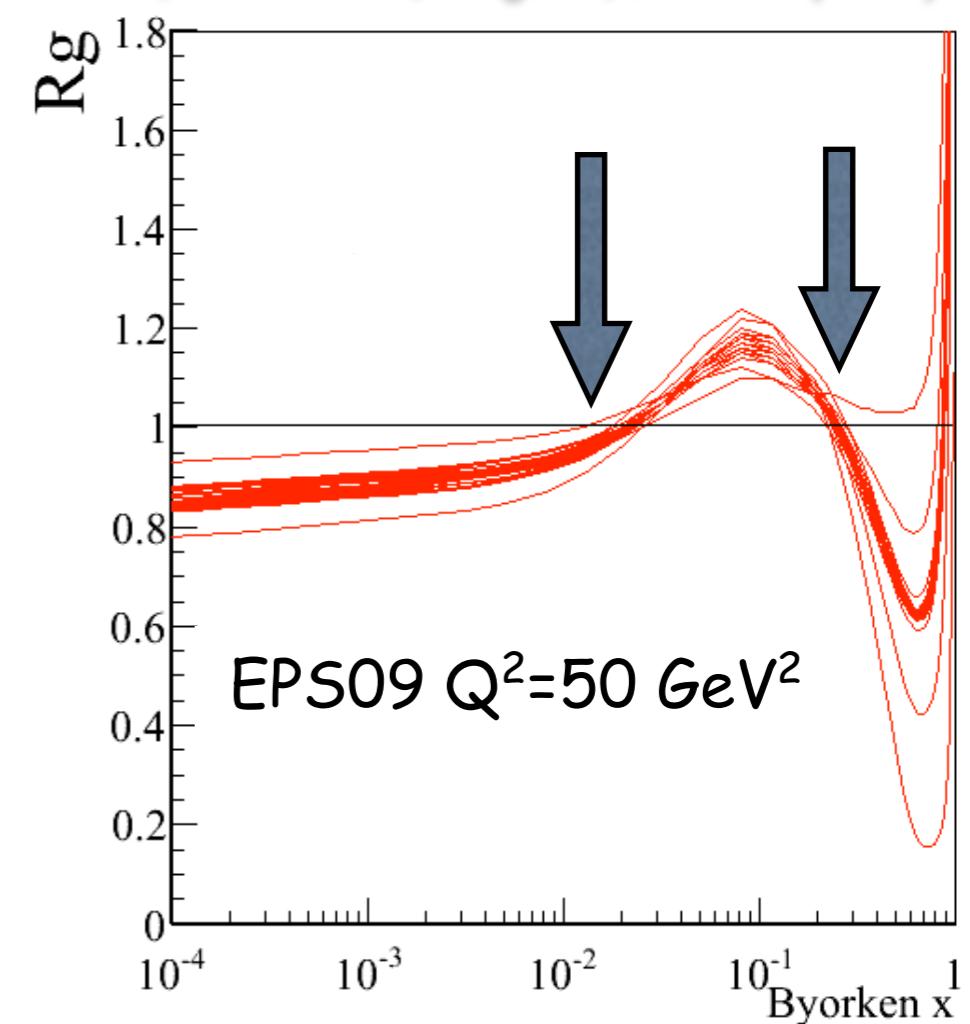
mass shape and normalization from

- PYTHIA, NLO calculations in p+p
- NLO + initial state effects + isospin effect (Ivan Vitev)

Cold Nuclear Matter Effects

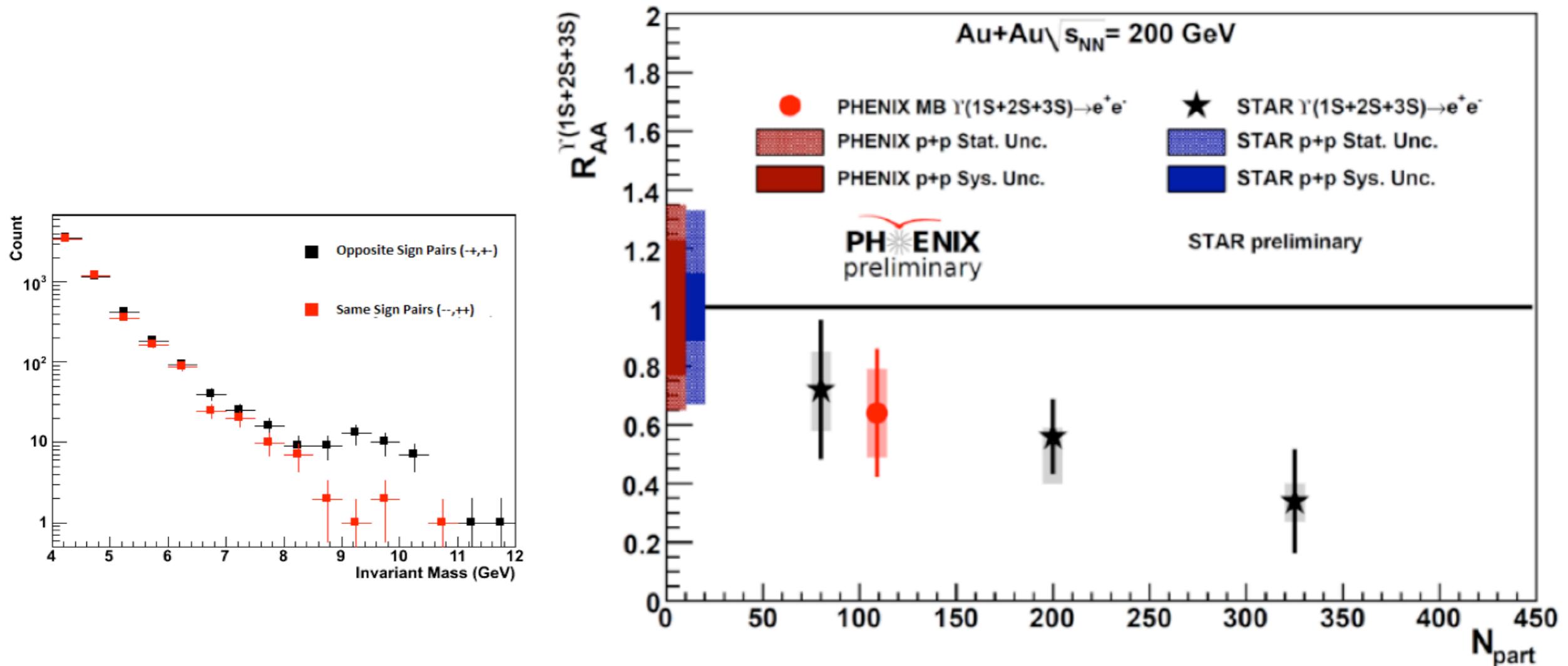


Eskola, Paukkunen, Salgado, JHEP04 (2009) 065



- large uncertainties but overall suppression consistent with J/ψ
- better agreement w/ nPDF + some breakup cross section

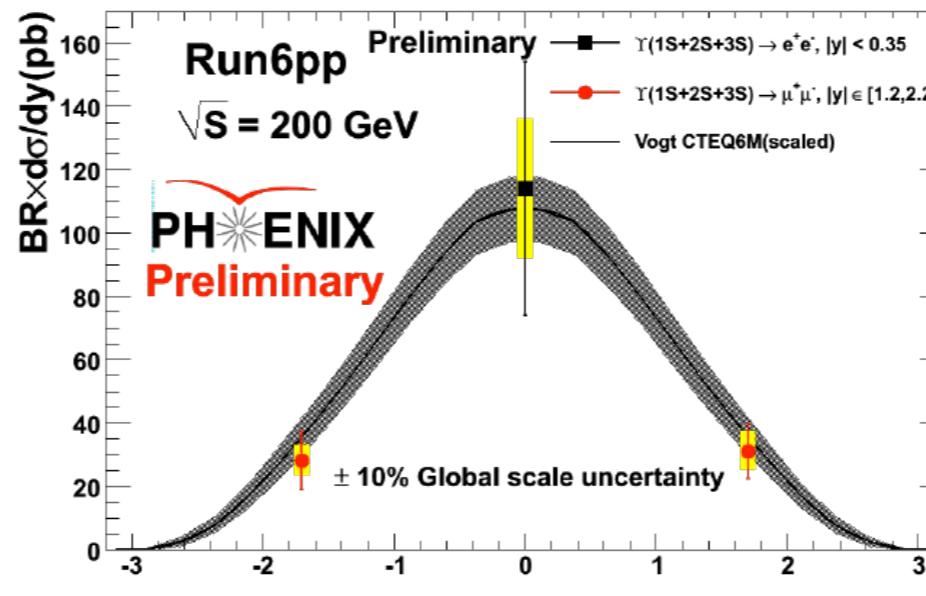
CNM + QGP effects



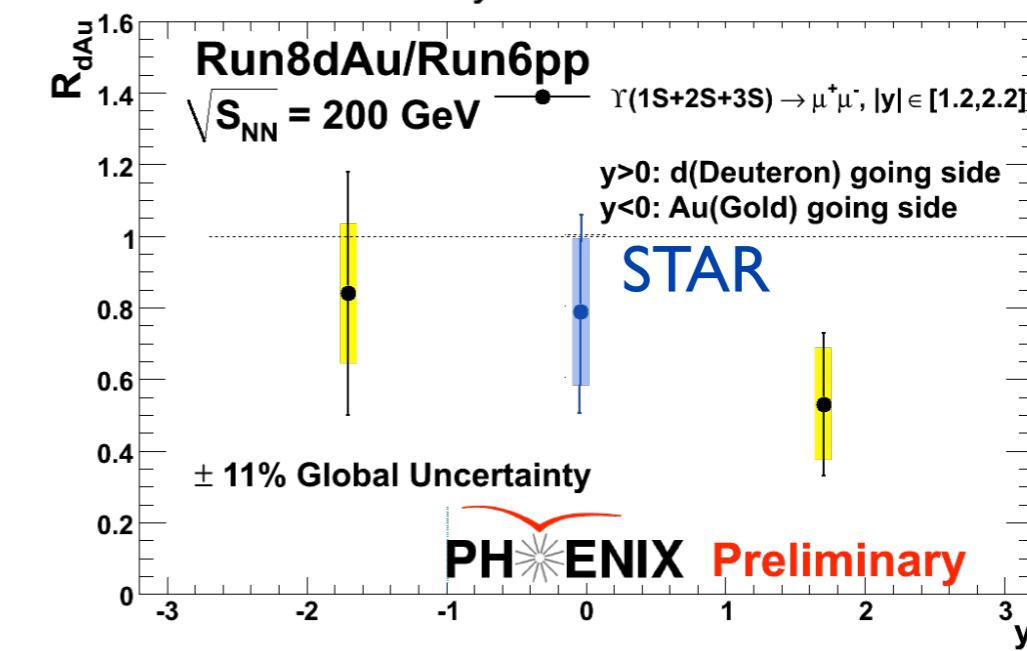
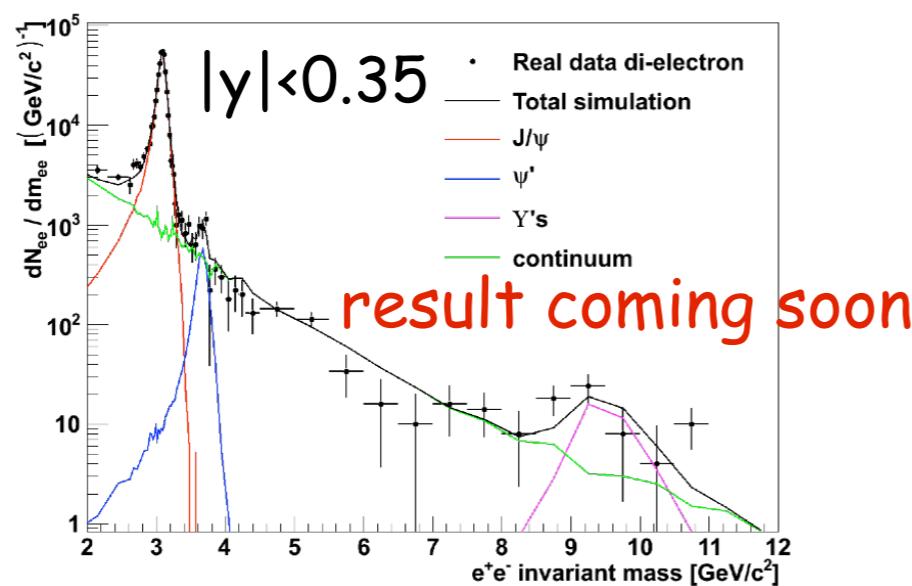
- consistent with STAR result
- $R_{AA} \sim 0.64$ if $\gamma(2S)$ and $\gamma(3S)$ melt (no CNM)
- $R_{AA} \sim 0.37$ if $\gamma(2S)$, $\gamma(3S)$ and $\chi_b(1P+2P)$ melt (no CNM)
- needs better handle of CNM and feed-down fractions for confirmations

$\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$ signal and results

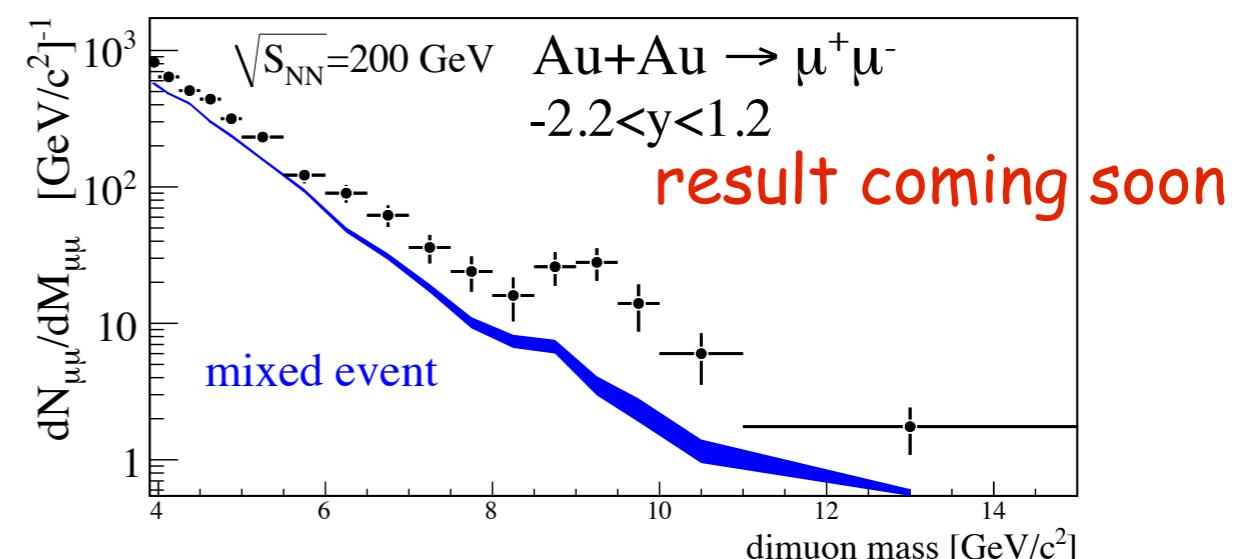
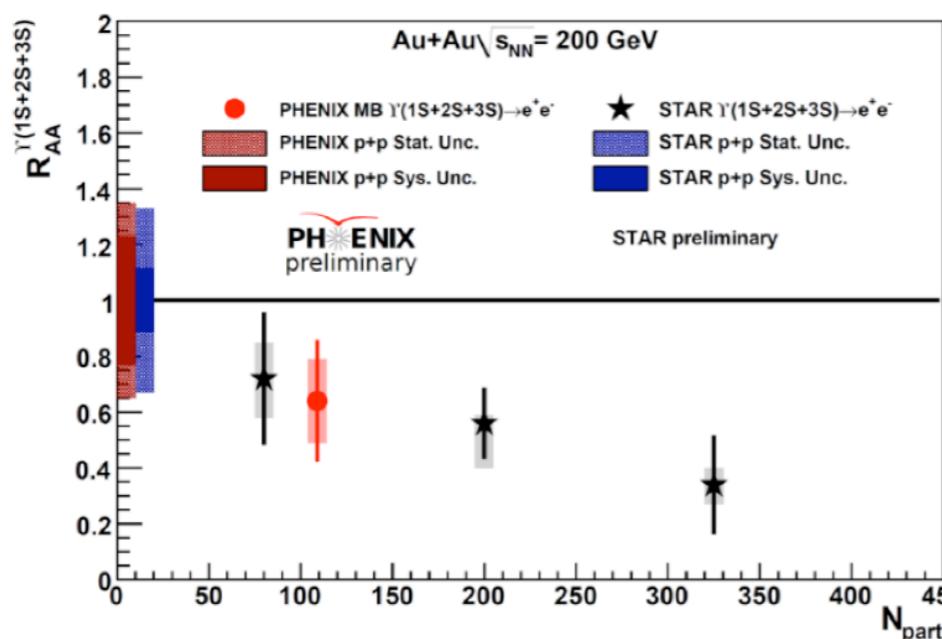
p+p



d+Au

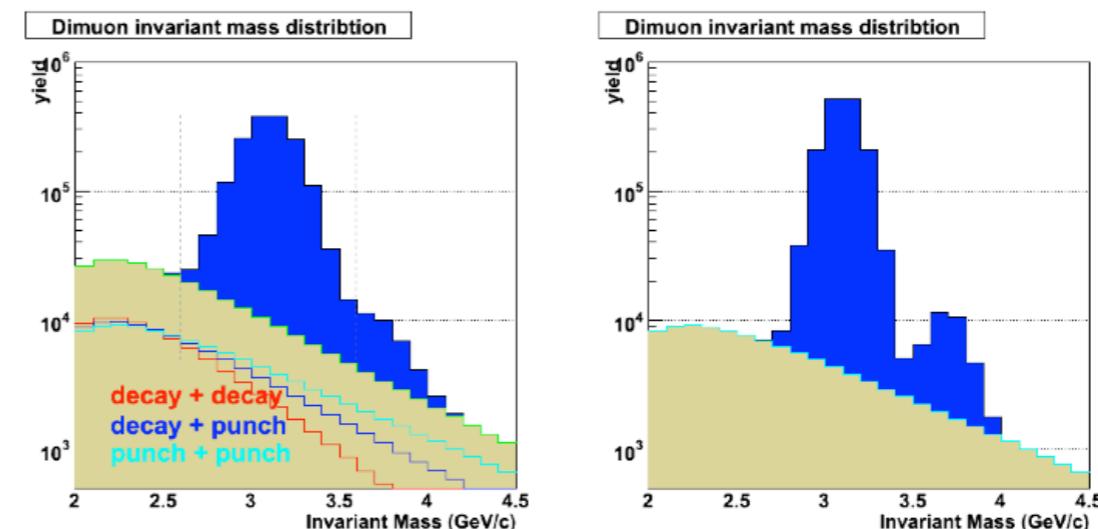
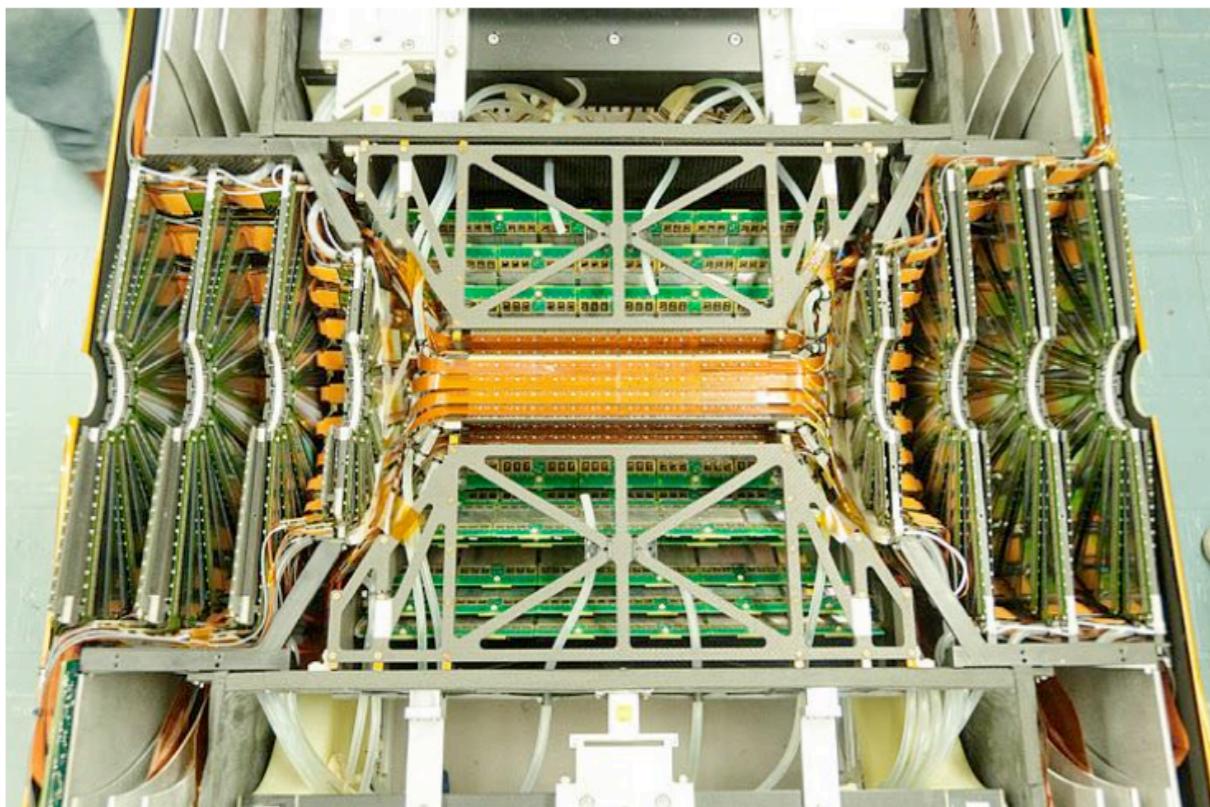


Au+Au



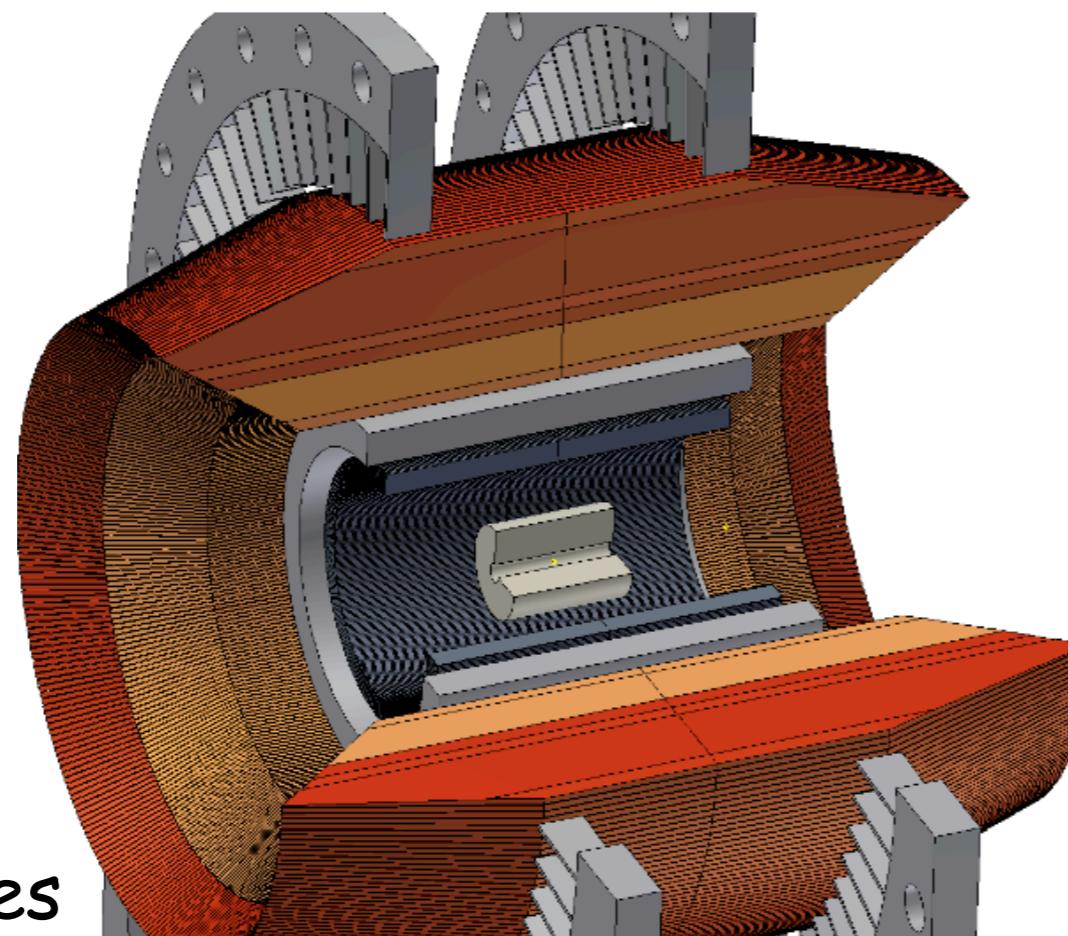
PRESENT and FUTURE

Installed vertex detectors: VTX and FVTX

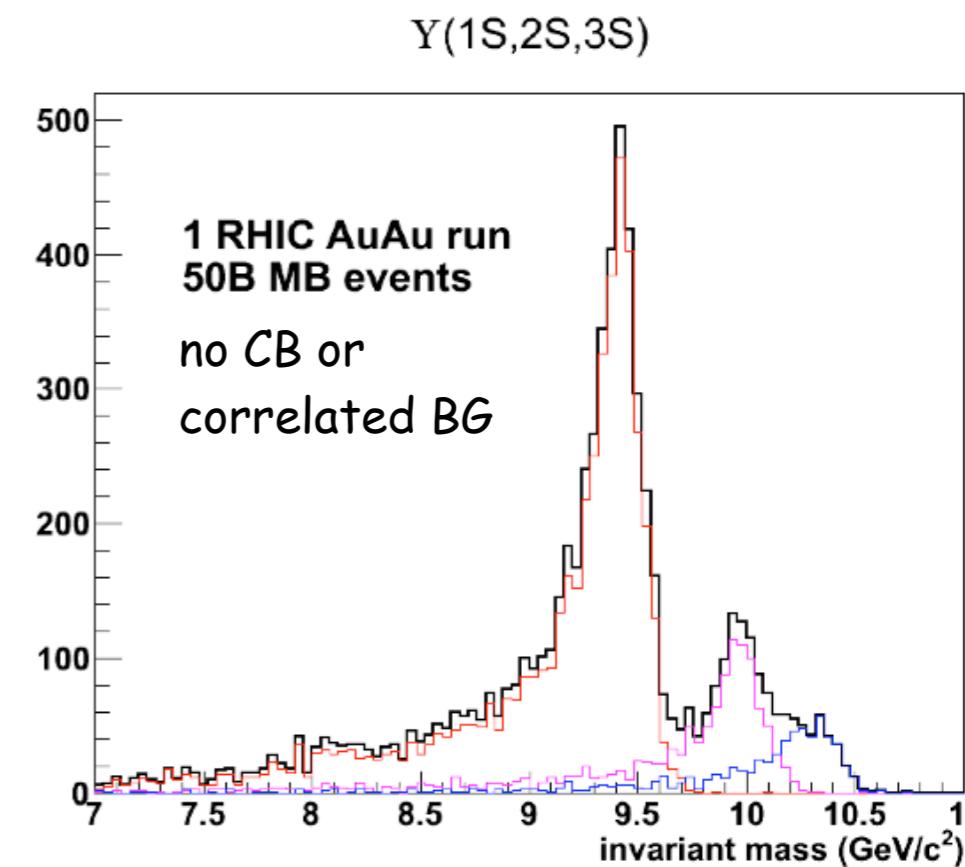


- measure open heavy flavor
 - quarkonia R_{AA} relative to HF can cancel out initial state effects
- better measurement of dimuon opening angle at large rapidity:
 - $J/\psi, \psi'$ separation
 - first studies of pre-resonant stages when looking rapidity dependence
- open the possibility to study radiative decay of χ_c using γ conversions in VTX

FUTURE solenoidal PHENIX (sPHENIX)



- high luminosities
- full azimuthal, $-1.1 < \eta < 4$ coverage
- calorimetry at large y will allow rapidity dependence of χ_c measurement
- 2T solenoid allows $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S+3S)$ separation at mid- and forward rapidity
- more details in Ali Hanks and Kenneth Barish talks



Thanks for your attention

BACKUP SLIDES

Charmonium:

Lattice QCD [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13],
QCD sum rules [14, 15, 16, 17, 18],
AdS/QCD [19, 20, 21, 22],
resummed perturbation theory [23, 24],
effective field theories [25, 26]
potential models [11, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33].

Bottomonium:

[12, 17, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35]

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