

# *J/psi* Production at RHIC in a QGP

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**QM 2001**

- \*Review of Deconfinement Signal
  - \*Extension to RHIC
  - \*New Formation Mechanism in a  
Deconfined Region -> ***Enhancement***
- hep-ph/0004041, Phys. Rev. C62: 024905 (2000)  
hep-ph/0007323, hep-ph/0009090

## ■ **Color Deconfinement -> Screening**

- SPS Energies,  $c$  cbar in 20% of Central Coll.
- Normal Vacuum, J/Psi fraction  $x = 0$  (1%)
- Suppression in p-A, O-U, S-U, Pattern Suggests Nuclear Origin

## ■ **NA50 “anomalous” Suppression**

- Drell-Yan Normalization, Centrality Dependence - Final State Effect?

## ■ **S\_final due to:**

- ◆ Deconfinement
- ◆ Hadronic Co-Movers
- ◆ Coherent Partonic Interactions

Magnitudes Similar

Look for Patterns and Details

# WHAT IS DIFFERENT AT HIGH ENERGIES?

$$\overline{N_0} = T_{AA}(b)\sigma_{pp \rightarrow cc\bar{b}arX}$$

■ Energy	c cbar	b bbar
■ SPS	0.2	1/30,000
■ RHIC	10	.05
■ LHC	200	6

- ▶ In a Region of Deconfinement, the c and cbar quarks are mobile
- ▶ Each can “find” a partner not restricted to its production antiparticle

- **New Production Mechanism**
- **Initial Rate Proportional to**

$$\left(\overline{N_0}\right)^2 !$$

- **This Feature Avoids the  
Matsui-Satz Condition that  
Additional Heavy Quarks are  
Rarely Available**

# Model for J/Psi Formation in QGP

- Free Thermal Quarks and Gluons
- Gluon Density - Chemical Equil.
- Charm Density - Initial Production
- 1-d Isentropic Expansion
- $V(\tau_0) = \pi R^2 \tau_0$  ;  $VT^3 = \text{constant}$
- Parameters:  $T_0, R, \tau_0, \langle N_0 \rangle$
- Average over Initial Conditions:

$$N_{J/\Psi}(t=0) = x N_c(t=0)$$

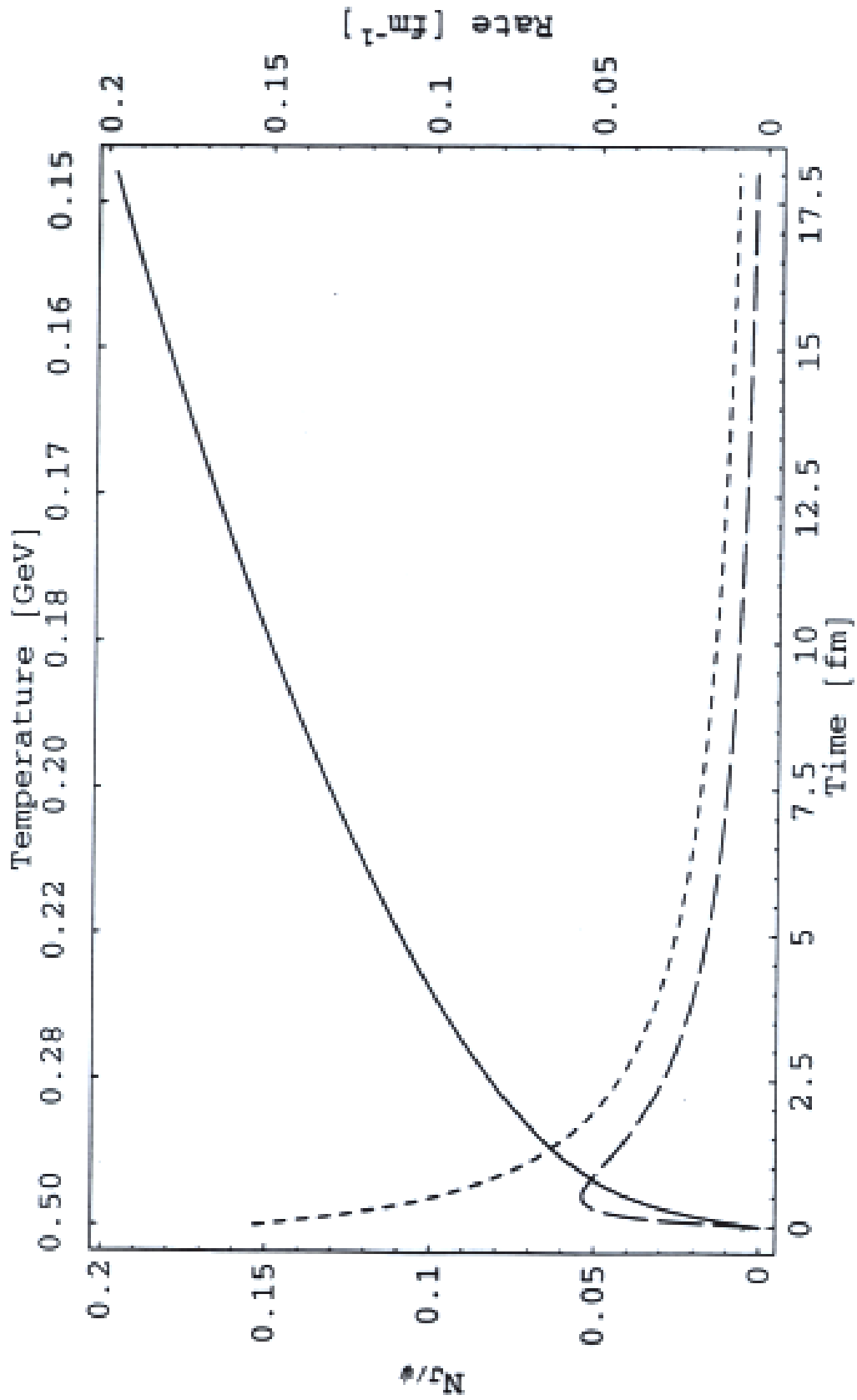
$$N_c = N_{cbar}, \text{ charm conservation}$$

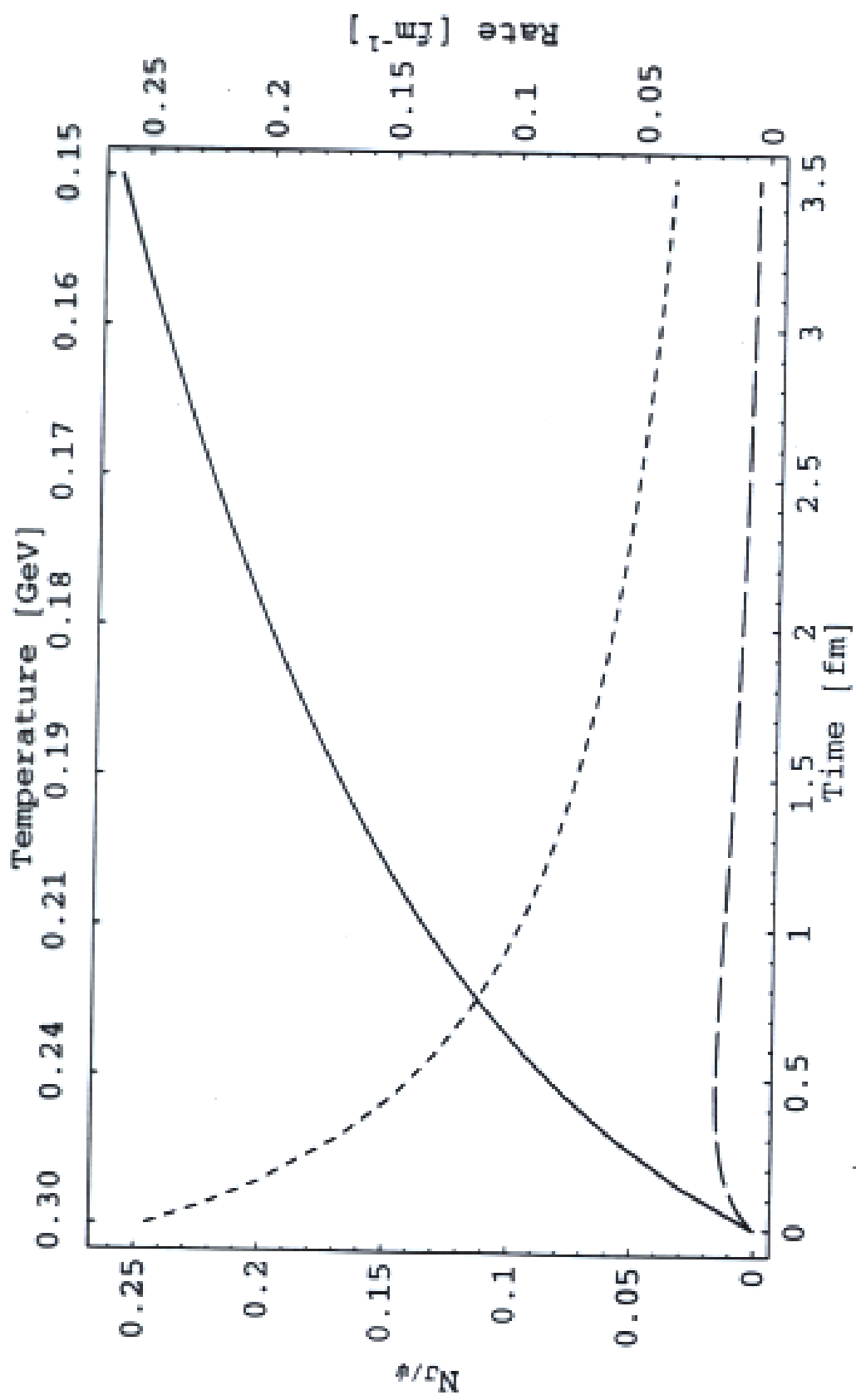
# Kinetic Rate Equations for J/Psi Formation and Dissociation

$$\frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{d\tau} = \langle v\sigma_F \rangle \rho_c N_c - \langle v\sigma_D \rangle \rho_g N_{J/\psi}$$

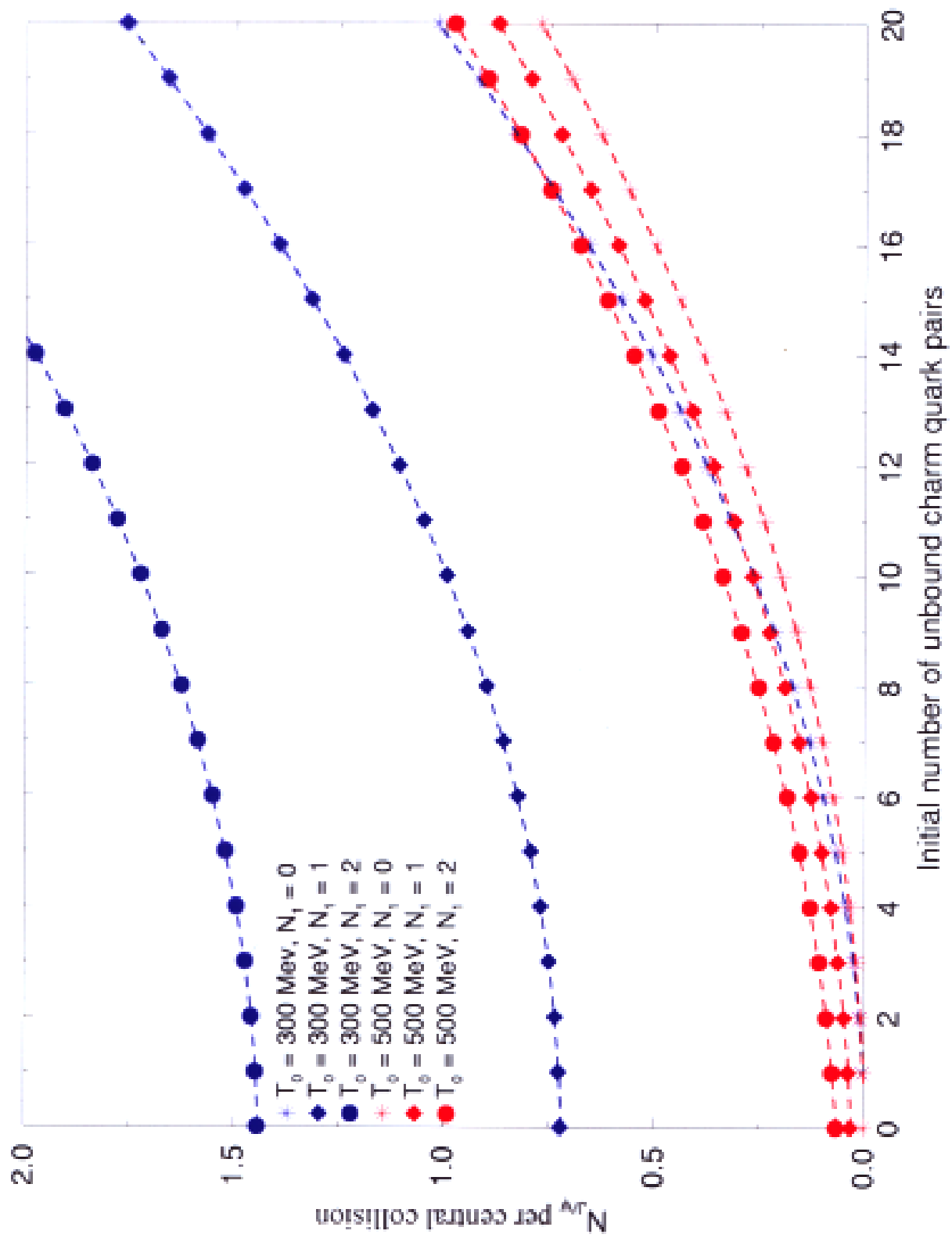
- Reaction Rates from OPE-based Gluon Interaction with Color Dipole of Non-Relativistic Quarkonium Bound States

$$\sigma_D = \left(\frac{32}{3}\right)^2 \frac{\pi}{6\mu^2} \left(\frac{2\mu}{\epsilon_0}\right)^{1/2} \frac{(k/\epsilon_0 - 1)^{3/2}}{(k/\epsilon_0)^5}$$



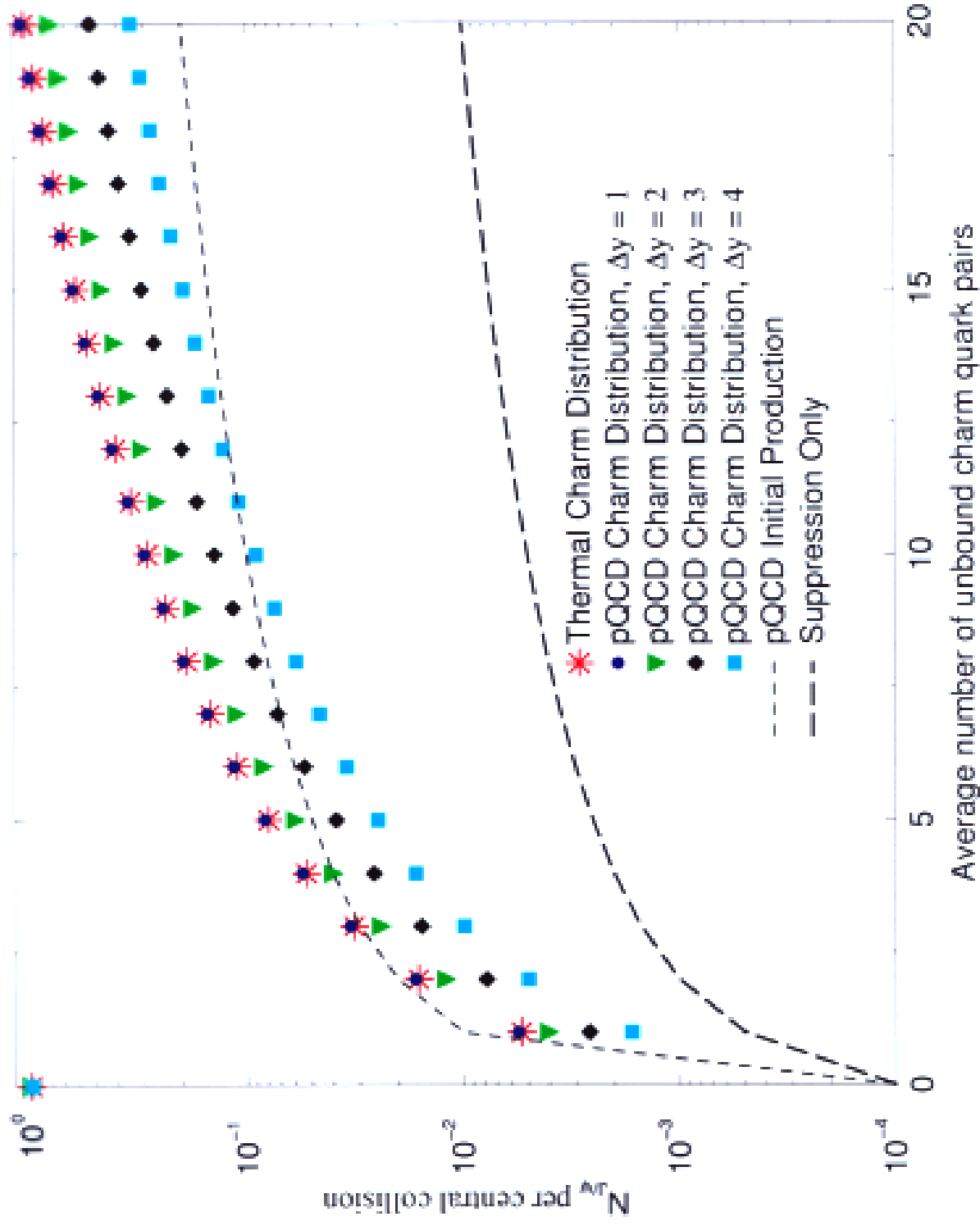






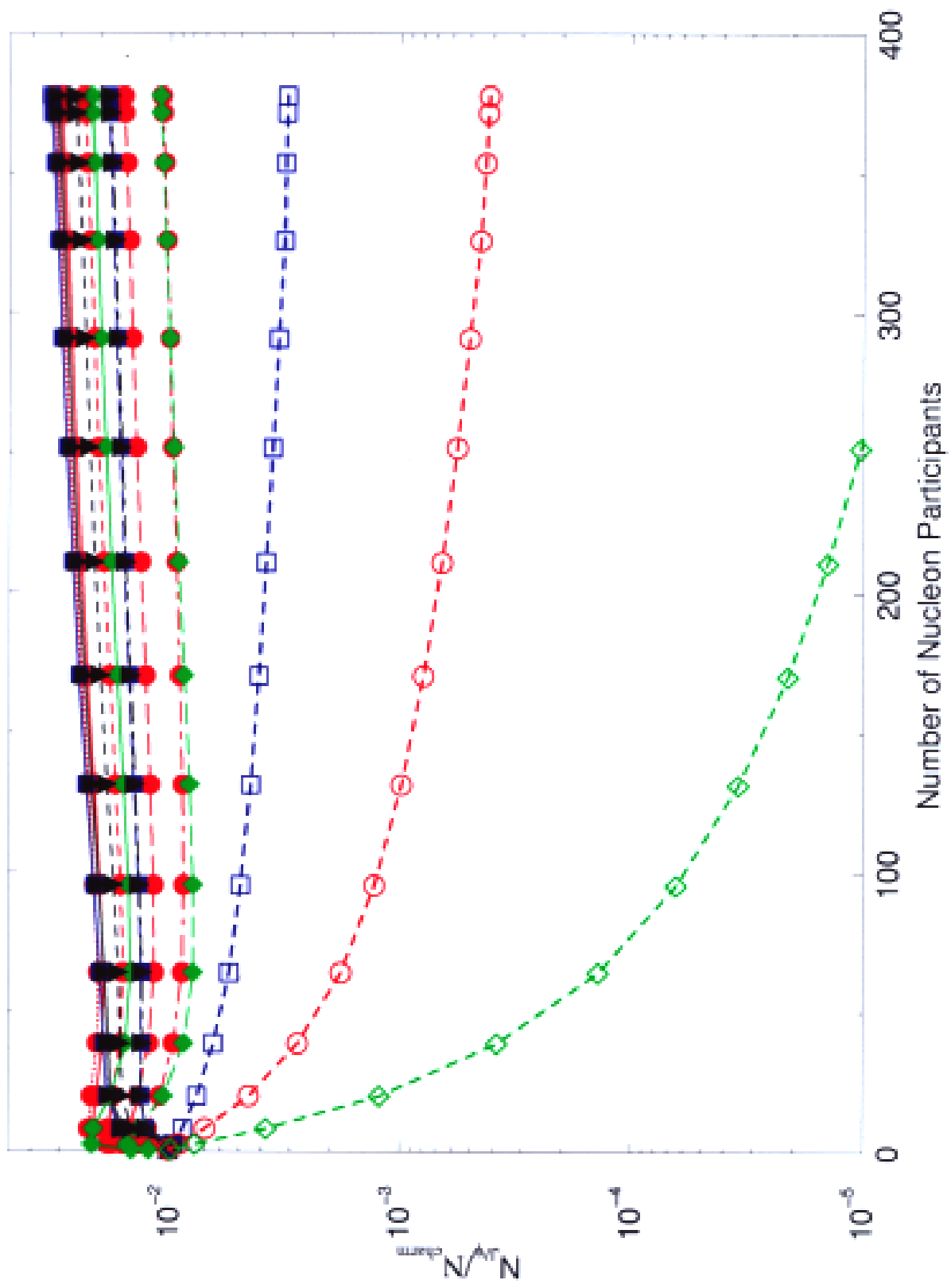
# $J/\psi$ Formation Dependence on Charm Distribution

RHIC Conditions,  $T_o = 300$  MeV,  $N(0) = 0$



# CENTRALITY DEPENDENCE

- Use Participant Number as a Measure:  $E_T = q N_P(b)$
- Use Participant Density as a Measure of Energy Density to find b-dependence of  $T_0$
- Ratio Defines Initial Transverse Area of QGP
- $T_{AA}(b)$  Determines  $\langle N_0 \rangle(b)$
- Normalize  $N_{J/\psi}/N_{\text{charm}}$



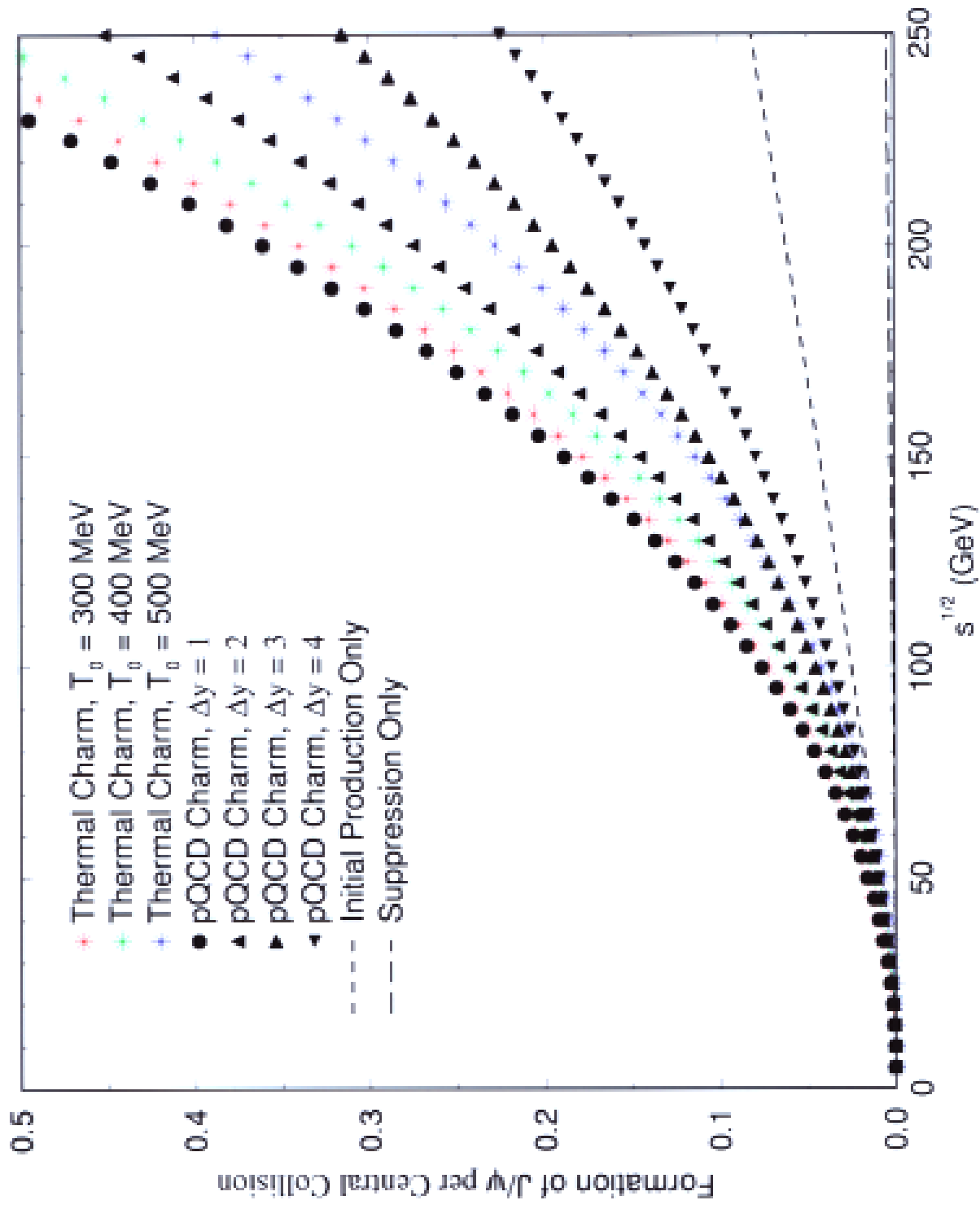
# Sensitivity to Parameters

- Gluon Shadowing
- Chemical Saturation for Gluons
- In-Medium Properties
- Transverse Expansion
- Cross sections and Rates
- Mixed Phase and Production in Hadronic Gas

# ENERGY DEPENDENCE

- $\sigma(s)$  from pQCD NLO
- Central Collisions, fixed  $T_0$
- Track  $N_0(s)$ , similar to  $N_0(b)$
- New Formation Quadratic in  $N_0$
- Average becomes Linear at Small  $N_0$
- Contrast with Suppression Only

# Formation Mechanism Energy Dependence







# SUMMARY

- At RHIC (and LHC) Energies, Multiple Pairs of Heavy Quarks can Probe Deconfinement
- ***J/Psi ENHANCEMENT***  
***Predicted in Kinetic Model***
- Ratio J/Psi to Initial Charm Provides a **Unique Centrality Dependence**
- ***Energy and A - Dependence***  
***can Track the Quadratic FORMATION RATE***