

Cold matter affects quarkonia production

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QM08 satellite meeting
Tata Institute for Fundamental Research
Mumbai, 2008, February 12th



LOGO +
NAME CHECK

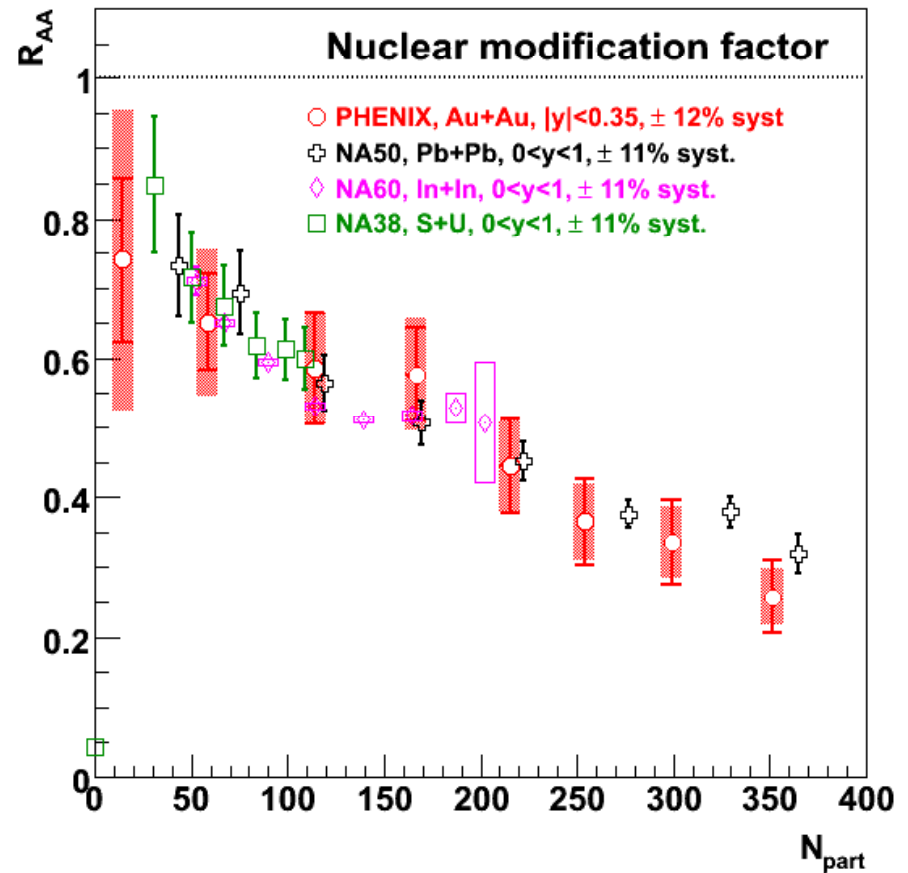
Reminder of the two striking behaviors of J/ψ suppression at RHIC energy

1. $R_{AA}(\text{RHIC}) \approx R_{AA}(\text{SPS})$
2. $R_{AA}(y \approx 1.7) < R_{AA}(y \approx 0)$

$$R_{\text{AuAu}} (y \approx 0 \text{ in PHENIX}) \approx R_{\text{PbPb}} (@ \text{ SPS})$$

- Midrapidity R_{AA} looks surprisingly similar, while there are obvious differences:

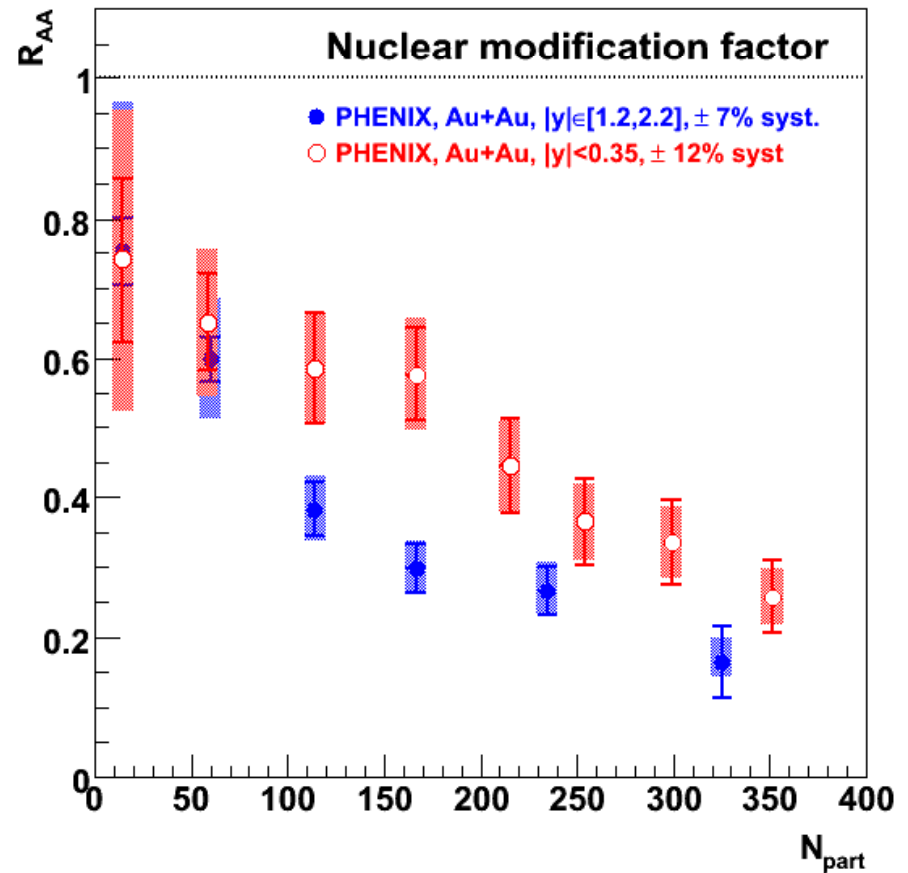
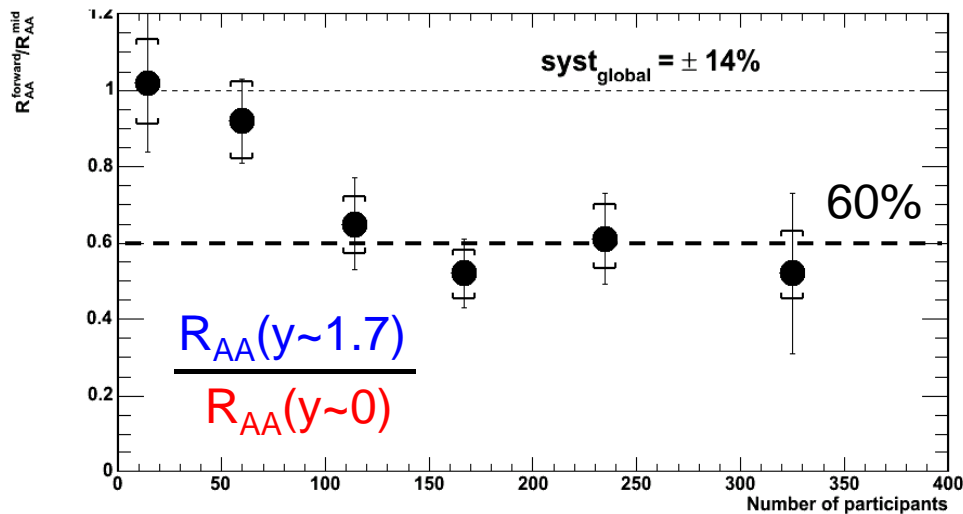
- At a given N_{part} , different energy densities...
- Cold nuclear matter effects ($x_{\text{Bjorken}}, \sigma_{\text{abs}} \dots$)
- ...



PHENIX, PRL98 (2007) 232301
SPS from Scomarini @ QM06

$R_{\text{AuAu}}(y \approx 1.7) < R_{\text{AuAu}}(y \approx 0)$ in PHENIX

- @ RHIC, more J/ψ suppression at forward rapidity !
- While energy density should be smaller...



PHENIX, PRL98 (2007) 232301



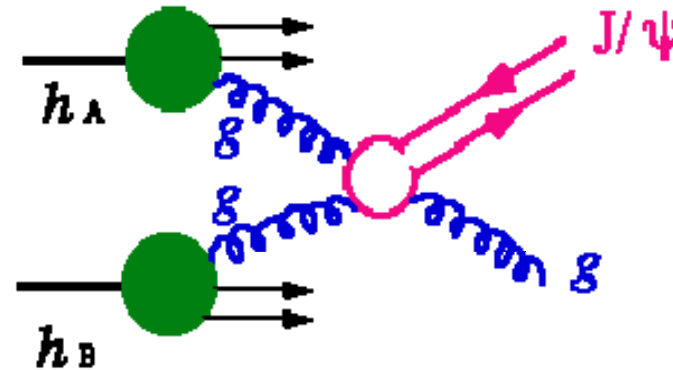
For the hot stuff, see
Cesar Luis da Silva's
talk on Wednesday

How much of this is due to
normal nuclear matter ?

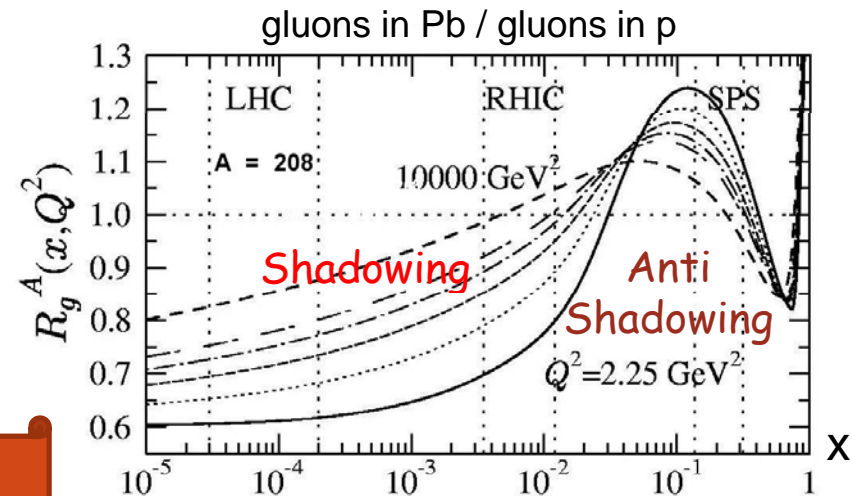
(what cannot claim anything about
quark gluon plasma without first
answering this question)

Cold nuclear matter effects ?

- Many possible effects:
 - J/ψ (or $c\bar{c}$) absorption/breakup
 - (Anti) shadowing
(gluon saturation, CGC...)
 - Energy loss of initial parton
 - p_T broadening (Cronin effect)
 - Complications from feed down
 ψ' & χ_c ?
 - Intrinsic charm ?
 - Something else ?
- Absolute need for data !



An example of gluon shadowing prediction



Eskola, Kolhinen, Vogt
NPA696 (2001) 729

Nobody is perfect...

@SPS: many pA ! High statistics ! But small kinematics
($-0.1 < x_F < +0.1$)

- Nuclear absorption does a splendid job

@FNAL: less pA... High statistics ! Large rapidity (x_F)
coverage... No AA...

- Many cold nuclear effects needed!

@HERAB: similar, negative x_F (-0.35 to $+0.15$)

@RHIC: only dAu, low statistics, but rapidity (-2.2 to
 $+2.2$) and centrality dependence

- Absorption + (anti)shadowing

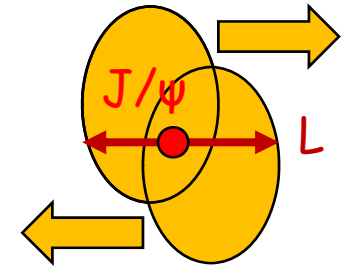
For the real stuff, see
Carlos Lourenço's talk
hereafter

A snapshot of SPS

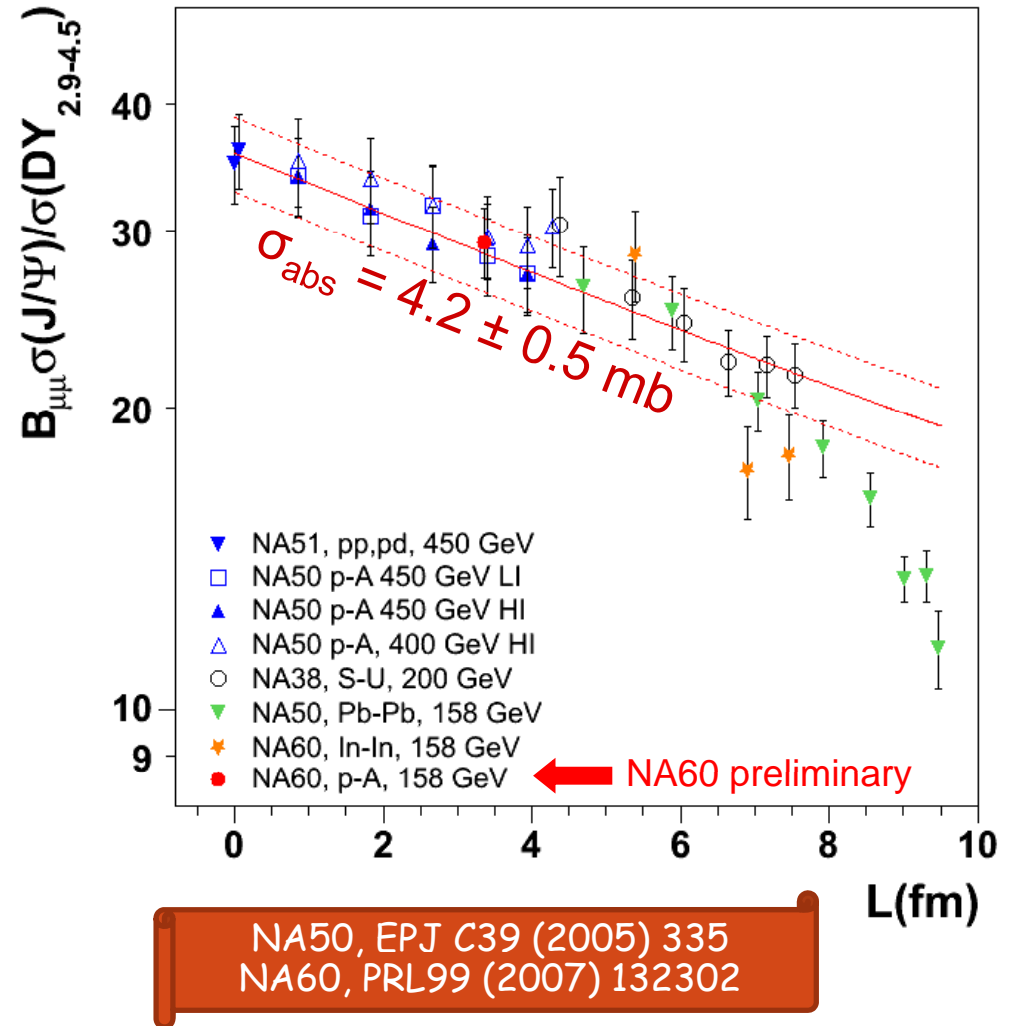
To first order, a simple and elegant
description of nuclear matter effects

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 4.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ mb}$$

Cold and hot matters @ SPS



- Normal nuclear absorption alone does a splendid job describing pA, SU and peripheral InIn and PbPb:
 - (including one preliminary pA @ 158 GeV from NA60, final yet to come...)
- $\exp(-\sigma_{abs} \rho_0 L)$
 - L nuclear thickness
 - (or in Glauber model)
 - $\sigma_{abs} = 4.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ mb}$



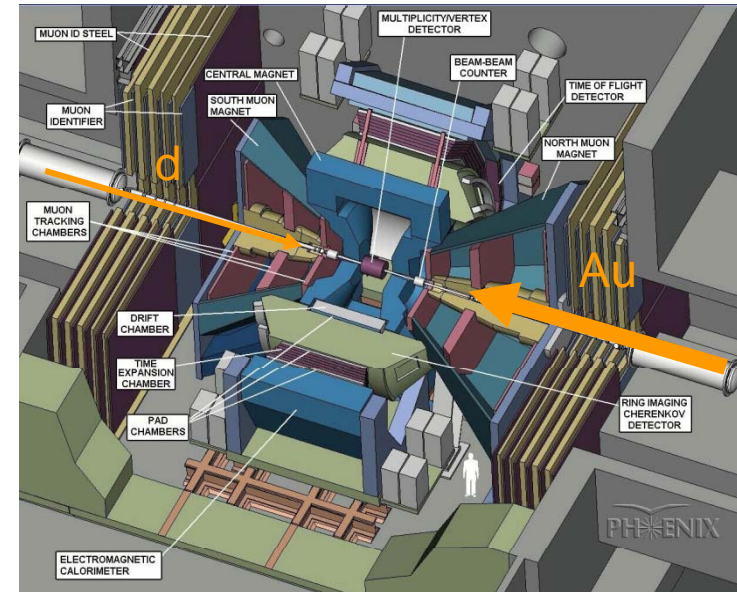
R_{dAu} rapidity dependence

(Capella et al aussi?)

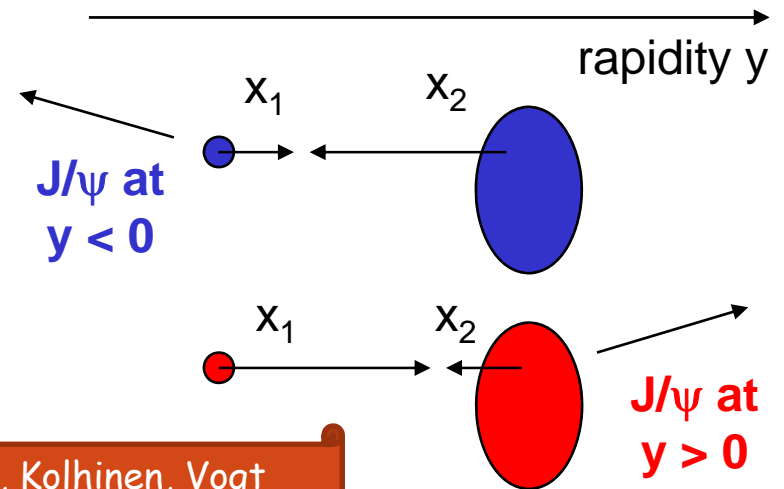
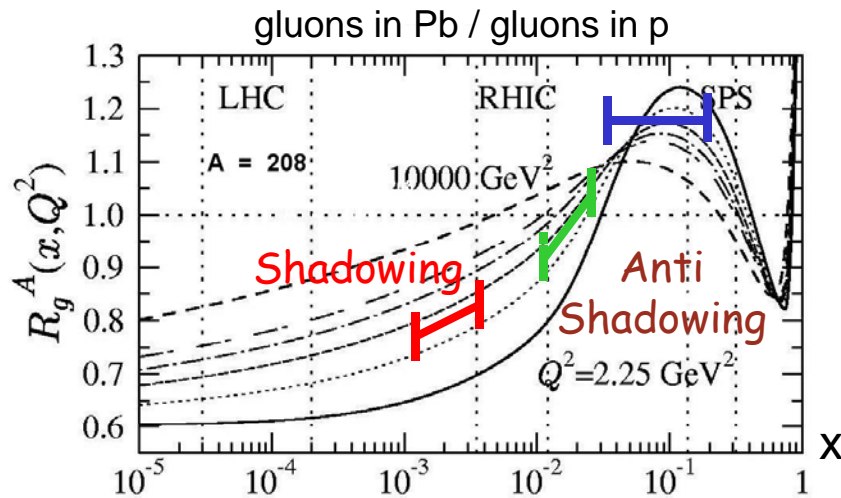
Deuteron →

← Gold

- At RHIC, J/ψ mostly produced by gluon fusion, and thus sensitive to gluon's pdf
- In PHENIX, three rapidity ranges probe different momentum fraction of Au partons
 - South ($y < -1.2$) : large x_2 (in gold) ≈ 0.005 to 0.140
 - Central ($y \approx 0$) : intermediate $x_2 \approx 0.011$ to 0.022
 - North ($y > 1.2$) : small x_2 (in gold) ≈ 0.002 to 0.005



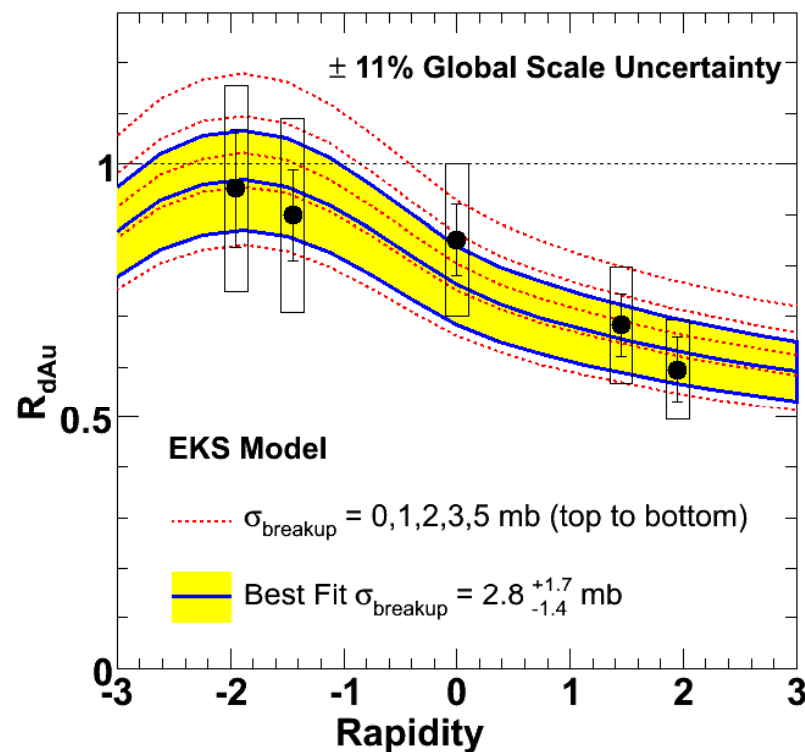
An example of gluon shadowing prediction



Eskola, Kolhinen, Vogt
NPA696 (2001) 729

$R_{dAu}(y)$ @ RHIC

- New analysis of run 3 RHIC data
 - Same p+p reference as Au+Au and Cu+Cu
 - Better (cancellation of) systematics
- Suppression at forward rapidity
 - Shadowing
- Assuming a shadowing scheme, adjust an absorption cross-section

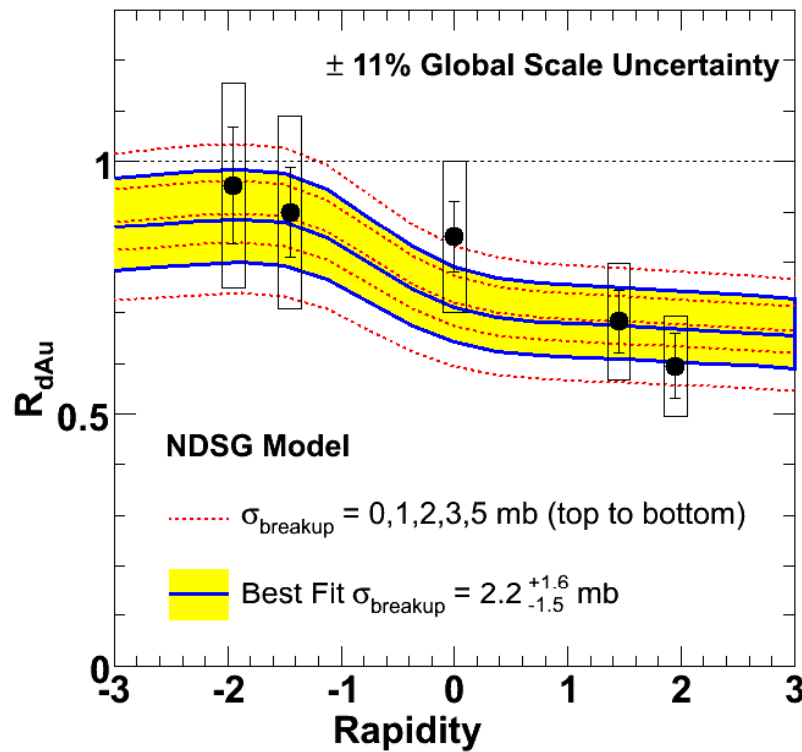


PHENIX, arxiv:0711.3917

$$R_{dAu}(\gamma)$$

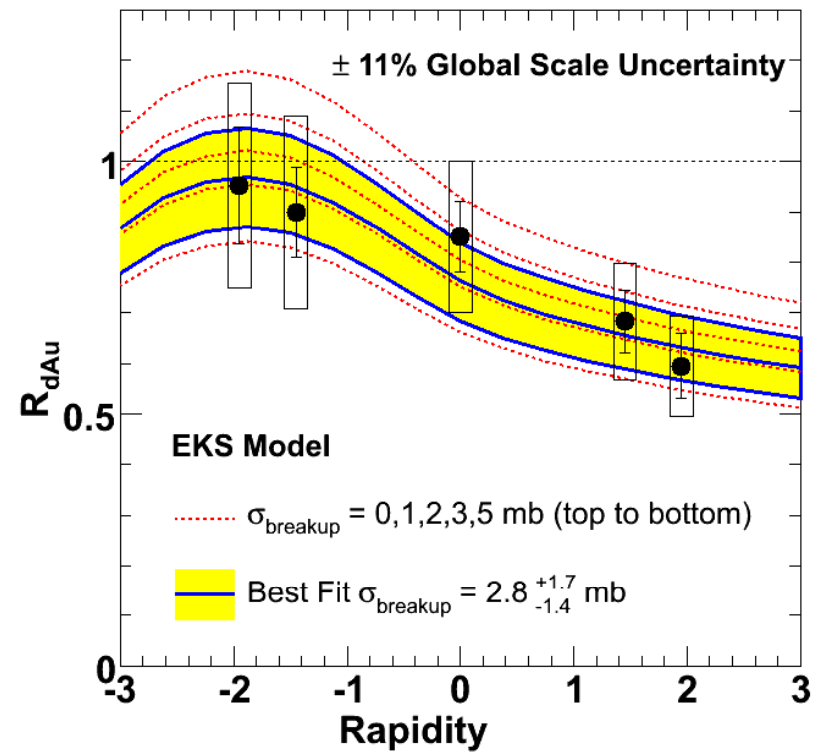
NDSG shadowing

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 2.2^{+1.8}_{-1.5} \text{ mb}$$



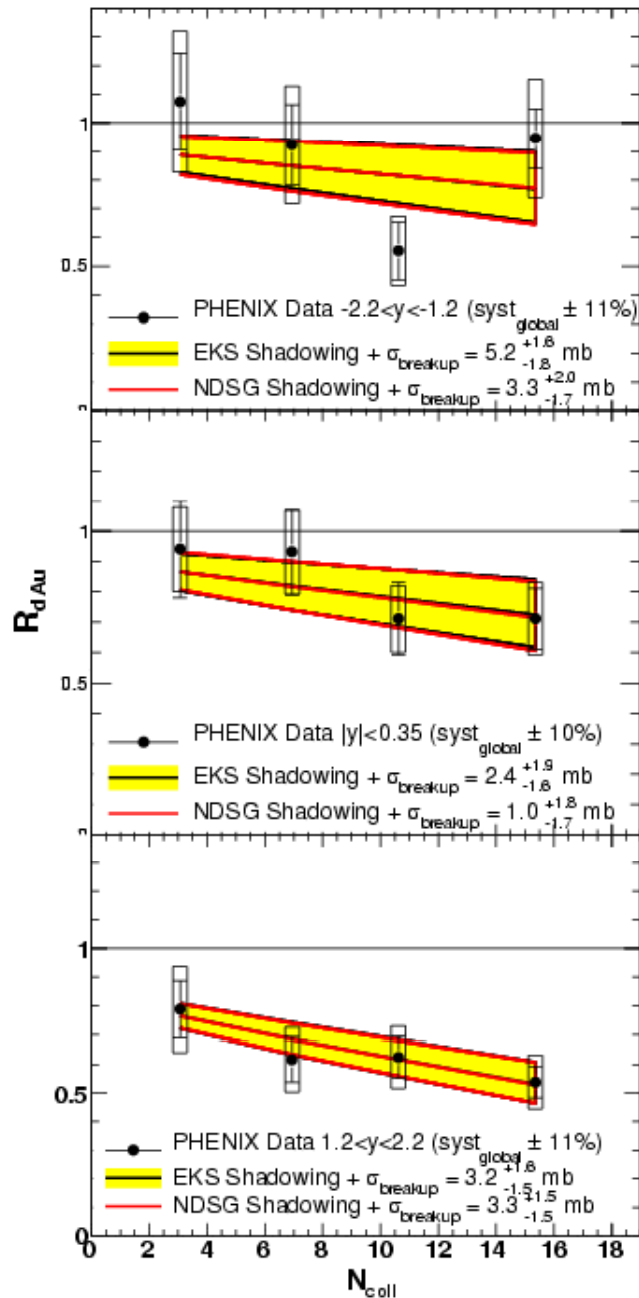
EKS shadowing

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 2.8^{+1.7}_{-1.4} \text{ mb}$$



PHENIX, arxiv:0711.3917

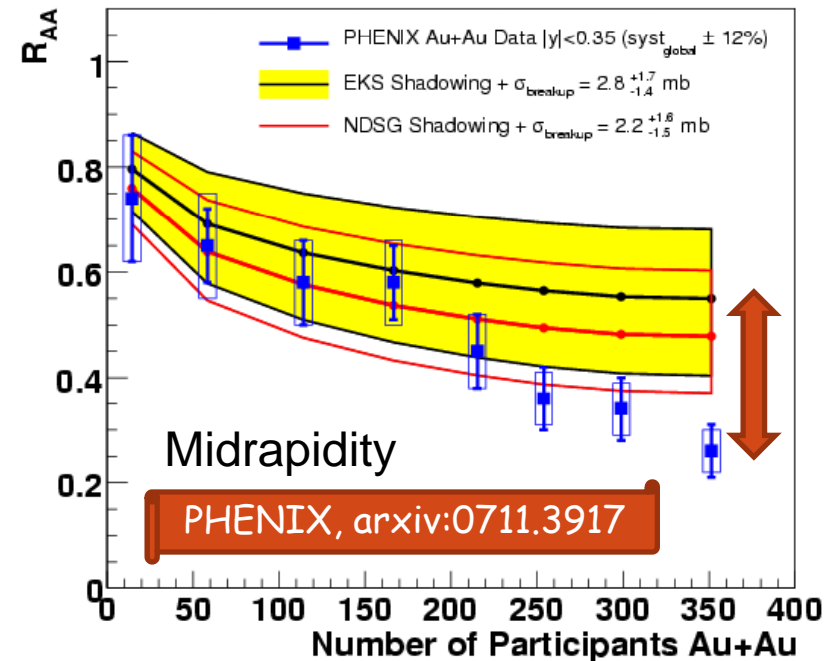
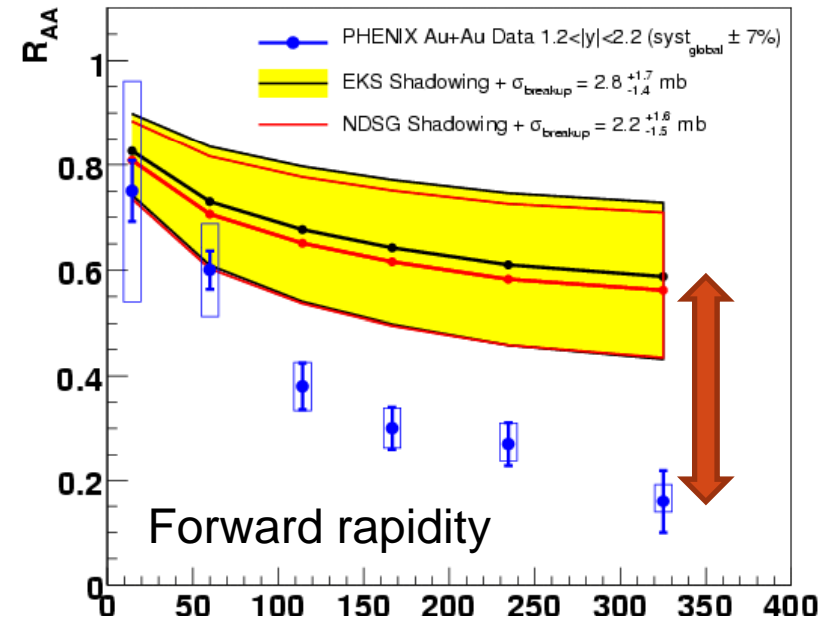
$$R_{dAu}(N_{coll}, y)$$



- Also tried to fit the centrality dependence
 - (assuming a inhomogeneous shadowing scheme)
- Consistent results within (large) uncertainties

$$R_{AA}(N_{part})$$

- Now extrapolate to AuAu collisions →
 - (Also available for CuCu)
 - Mid and forward are correlated through shadowing scheme
 - If you believe this shadowing, large anomalous suppression, larger at forward rapidity
- (NDSG midrapidity)

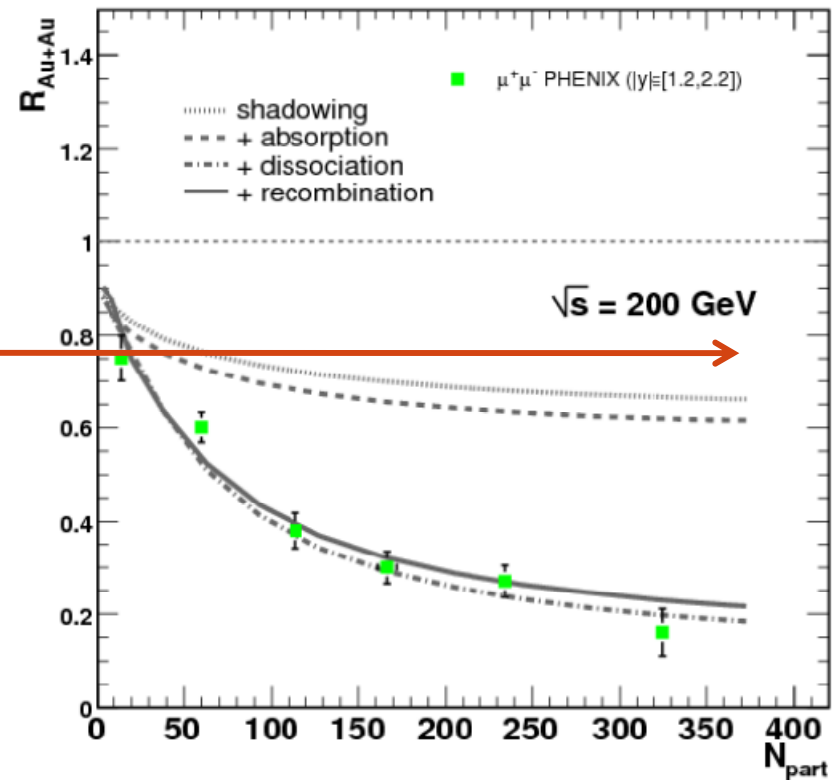
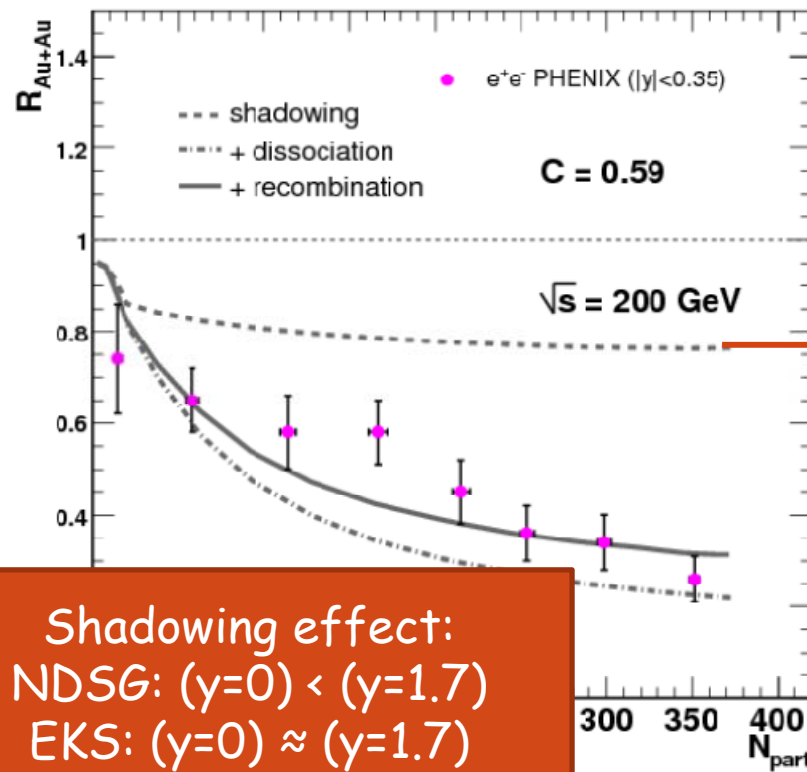


Yet another shadowing scheme?

Capella et al, arXiv:0712.4331

Shadowing from Schwimmer
multiple scattering :

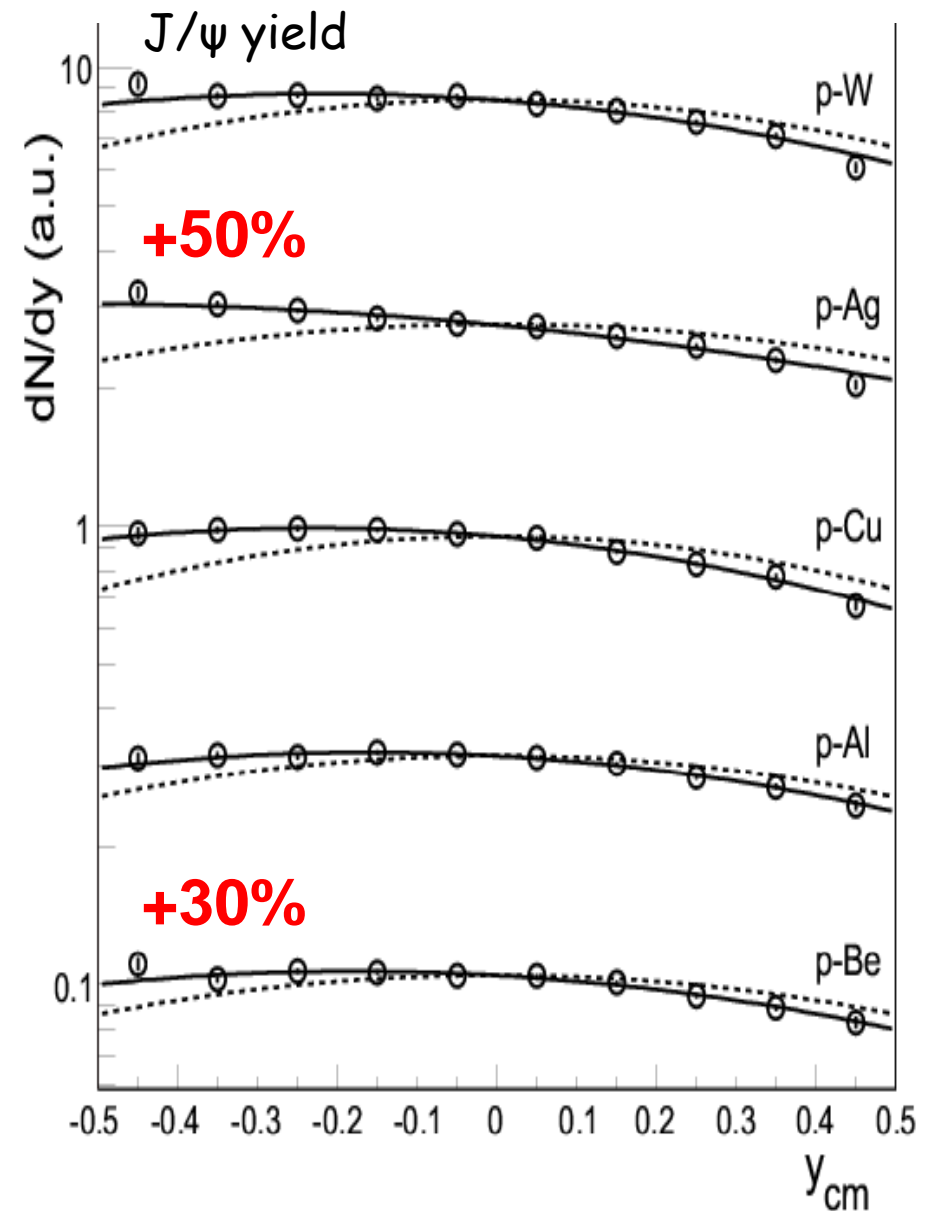
+ E-p conservation
+ regeneration



Shadowing effect:
NDSG: $(y=0) < (y=1.7)$
EKS: $(y=0) \approx (y=1.7)$
Schwimmer: $(y=0) > (y=1.7)$

Something odd @ SPS?

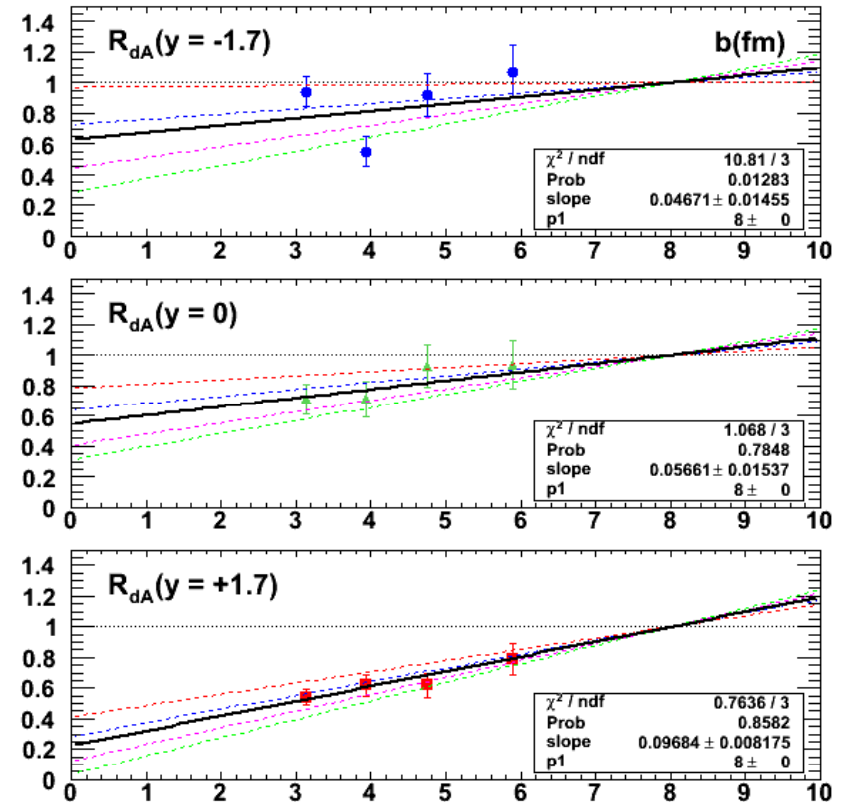
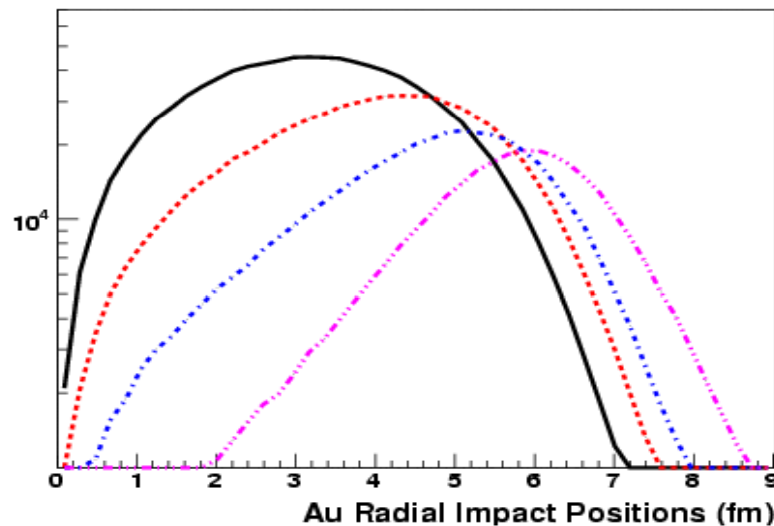
- Do we fully understand CNM @ SPS ?
- Not these surprising rapidity distribution asymmetries →
 - Variation of ~30 to ~50% in one unit of rapidity !
 - Seems large to be (anti)shadowing...
 - Not taken into account in CNM extrapolation...



R_{dAu} centrality dependence

$R_{dAu}(b)$

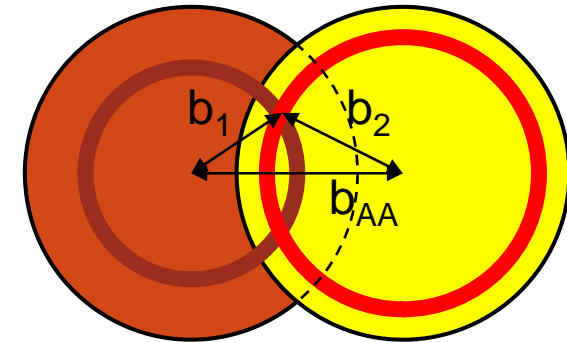
- Re-plot PHENIX R_{dA} vs local impact parameter b from Glauber model
- Phenomenological fit to $R_{dA}(b) \rightarrow$
 - (other shapes tried)



RGdC, Quark Matter 06
PHENIX, arxiv:0711.3917

From dA to AA

- For a given A+A collision at b_{AA} , Glauber provides a set of N+N collisions occurring at b_i^1 and b_i^2



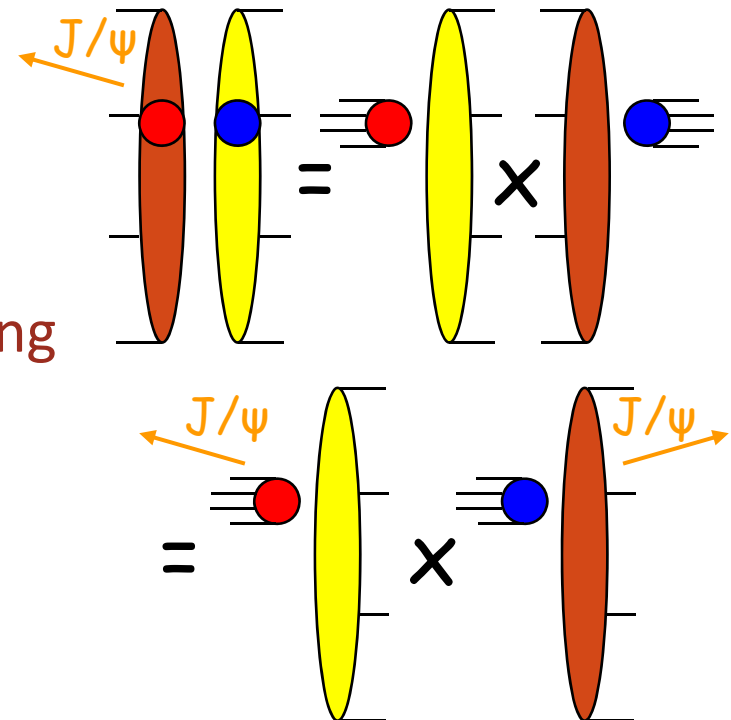
- One minimal assumption is rapidity factorization: $R_{AA}(|y|, b_{AA}) =$

$$\sum_{\text{collisions}} [R_{dA}(-y, b_i^1) \times R_{dA}(+y, b_i^2)] / N_{\text{coll}}$$

- Works (at least) for absorption & shadowing since production

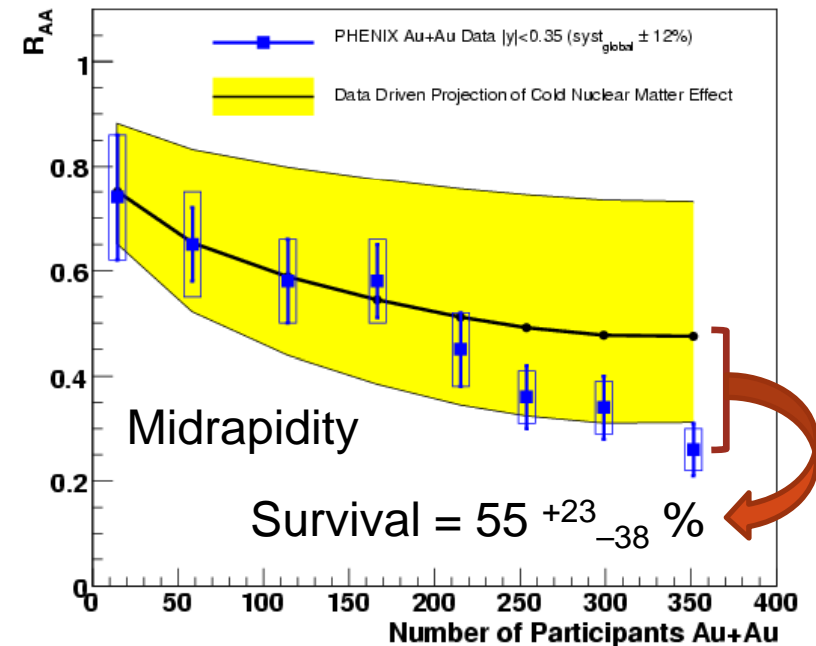
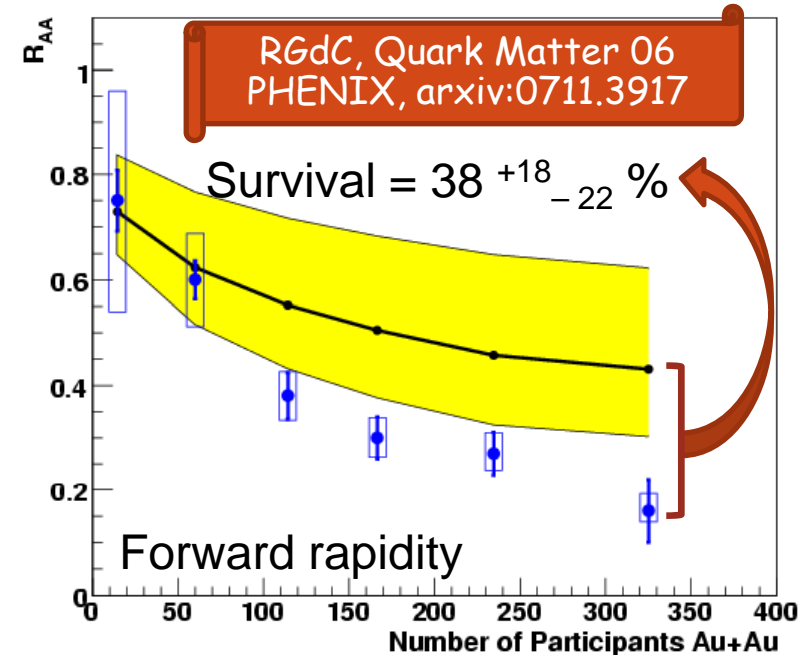
$$\sim \text{pdf1} \times \text{pdf2} \times \exp -\rho\sigma(L_1+L_2)$$

RGdC, QM06, hep-ph/0701222



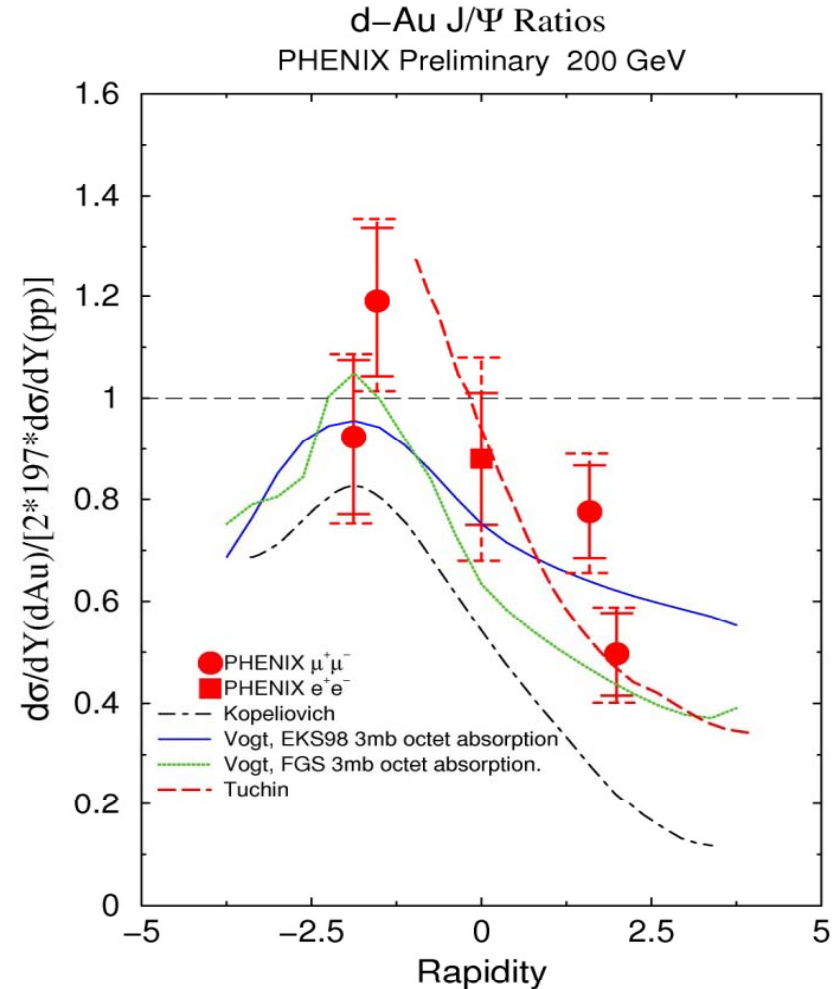
$$R_{AA}(N_{part})$$

- Pros and cons:
 - No shadowing scheme nor absorption scheme
 - Mid and forward are not correlated, less model dependent \rightarrow larger uncertainties (esp. $y \approx 0$)
- Anomalous suppression at least at forward rapidity!
- Anomalous suppression could be identical at midrapidity
- (No dCu, so no CuCu)



Unaccounted cold effects ?

- Could $R_{dA}(-y) \times R_{dA}(+y)$ factorization be wrong?
- Yes, in case of strong saturation...
- dAu computation \rightarrow
- AuAu computation underway... But:
 - Is saturation at play beyond traditional shadowing at $x_2 \approx 0.003$?
 - How to describe $x_2 \approx 0.1$?

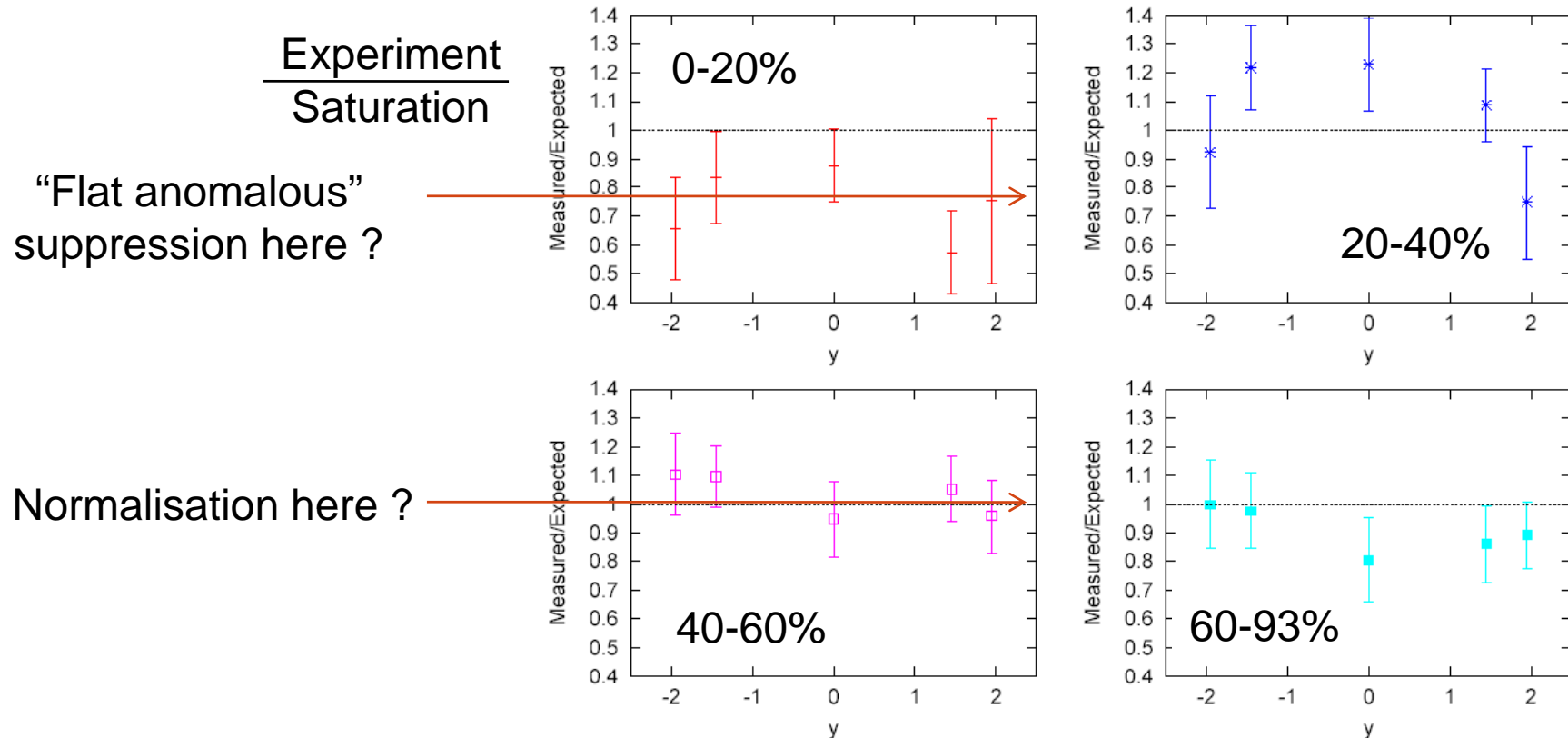


Tuchin, hep-ph/0504133

Unaccounted cold effects ?

M. Nardi, QM08

- Saturation could suppress forward J/ψ in AuAu
- First numerical estimate, work in progress...



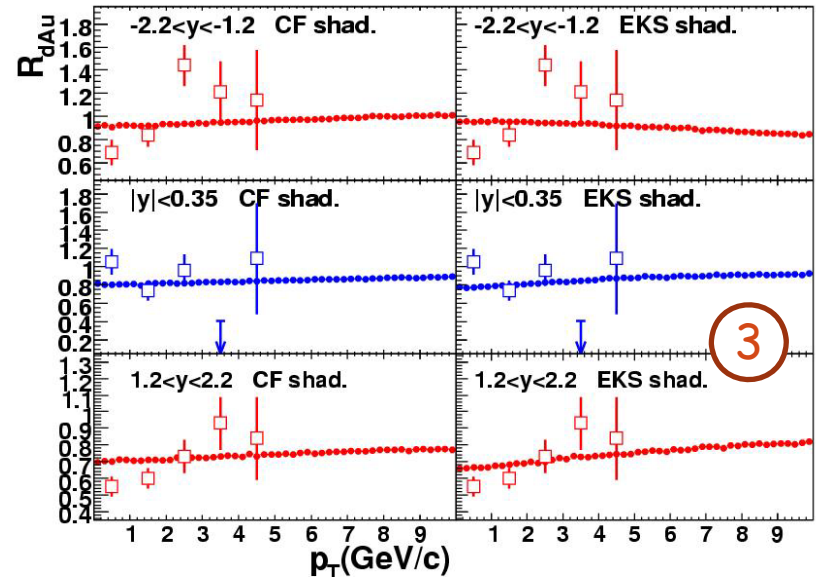
R_{dAu} transverse momentum



(Mettre un plot de Roberta)

Various $R_{XY}(p_T)$

- Several (hints of) raising $R_{AA}(p_T)$
 1. R_{CP} PbPb (NA50)
 2. R_{AuAu} (PHENIX)
 3. R_{dAu} (PHENIX)
- Several potential reasons:
 - Leakage effect, J/ψ escape
 - High p_T J/ψ forming beyond QGP
 - Cronin effect
 - Raising x_{Bj} = less shadowing
 - 0.02 to 0.05 from 0 to 9 GeV/c
 - See discussion in →
- Think about it...



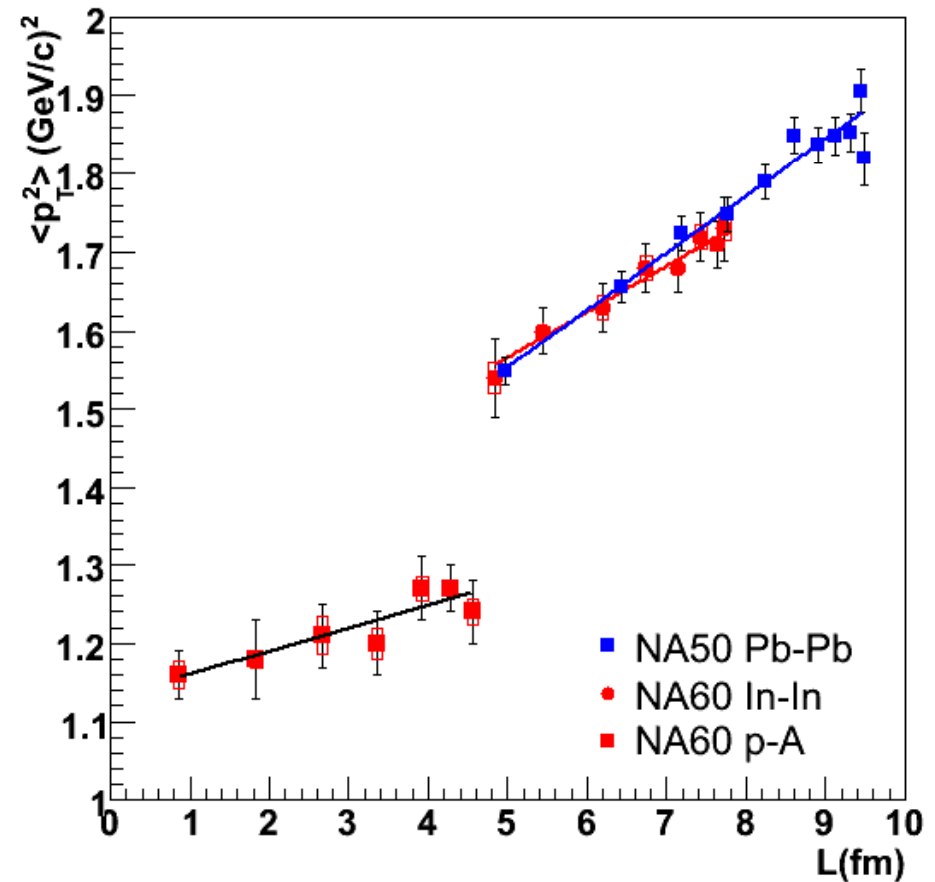
PHENIX, arxiv:0711.3917 compared to
Ferreiro, Fleuret, Rakotozafindrabe,
arxiv: 0801.4949

3. p_T broadening @ SPS ?

R. Arnaldi, QM08

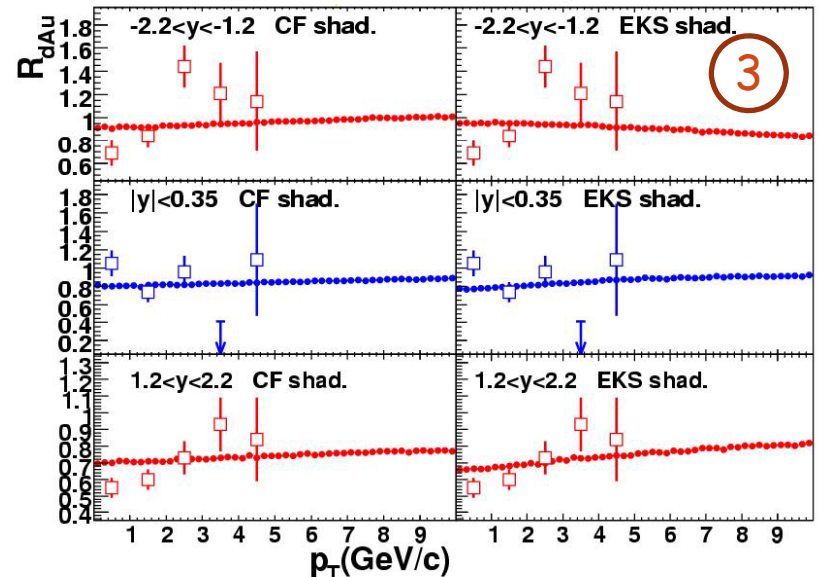
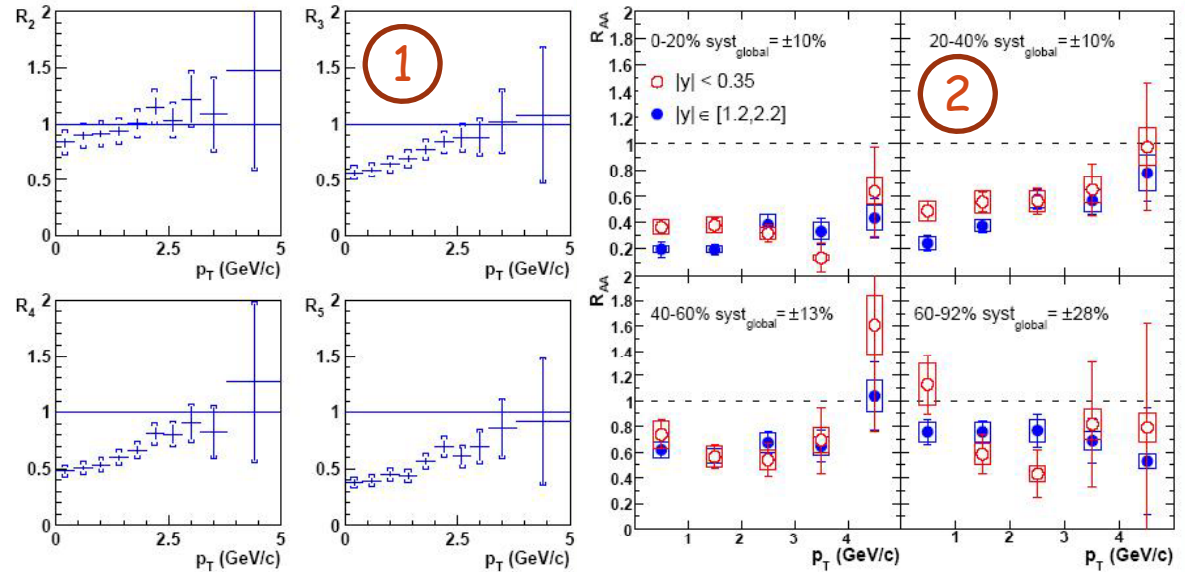
All data taken
at 158 GeV!

- Different scaling in pA and AA collisions
- Something else going on in AA?
 - High p_T J/ ψ escape?



Various $R_{XY}(p_T)$

- Several (hints of) $R_{AA}(p_T)$
 1. R_{CP} PbPb (NA50)
 2. R_{AuAu} (PHENIX)
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- Several potential reasons:
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PHENIX, arxiv:0711.3917 compared to
Ferreiro, Fleuret, Rakotozafindrabe,
arxiv: 0801.4949

Three existing cold scenarios could justify the rapidity anomalous dependence

1. The data itself !
2. A given shadowing scheme
3. Color glass condensate

3. p_T broadening @ RHIC ? vs N_{part} ?

PHENIX, arxiv:0801.0220

- Widely unknown initial charm production:

- Recombined R_{AA} are poorly constrained...

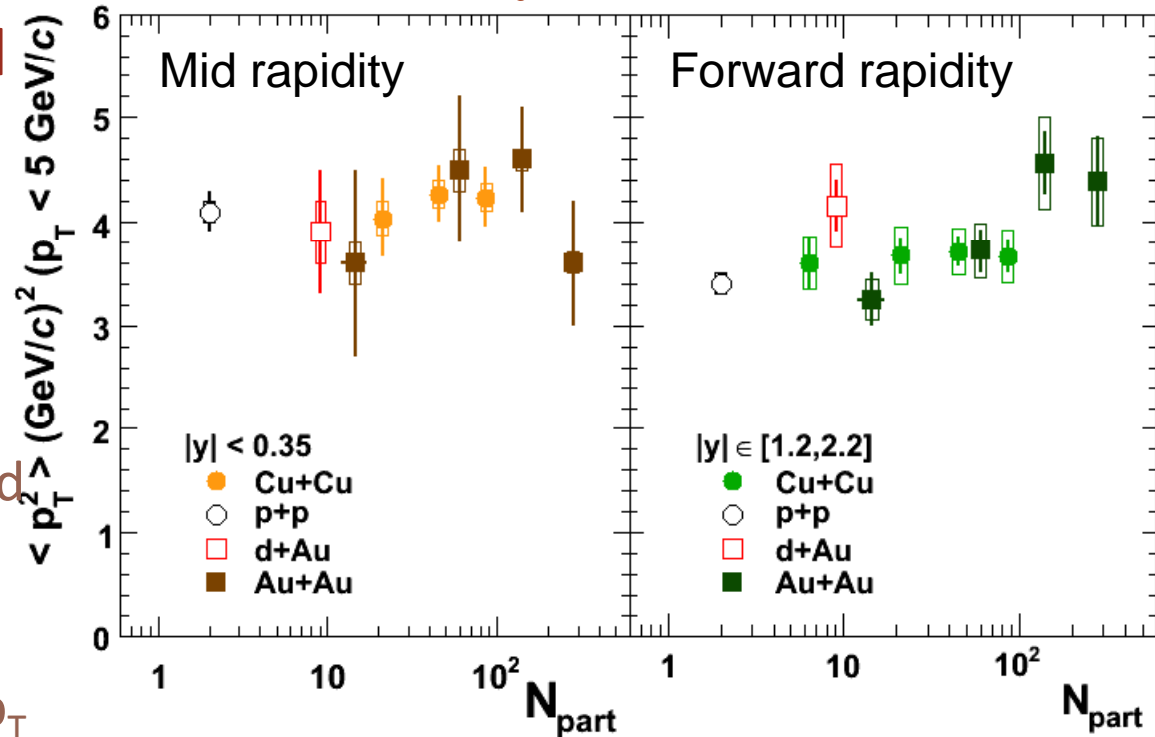
- Instead look at p_T :

- Hot: Inherited p_T should be lower than initial

- Cold: Cronin effect should broaden initial p_T

- Cronin goes like:

$$\langle p_T^2 \rangle_{AB} = \langle p_T^2 \rangle_{pp} + \alpha \times L$$

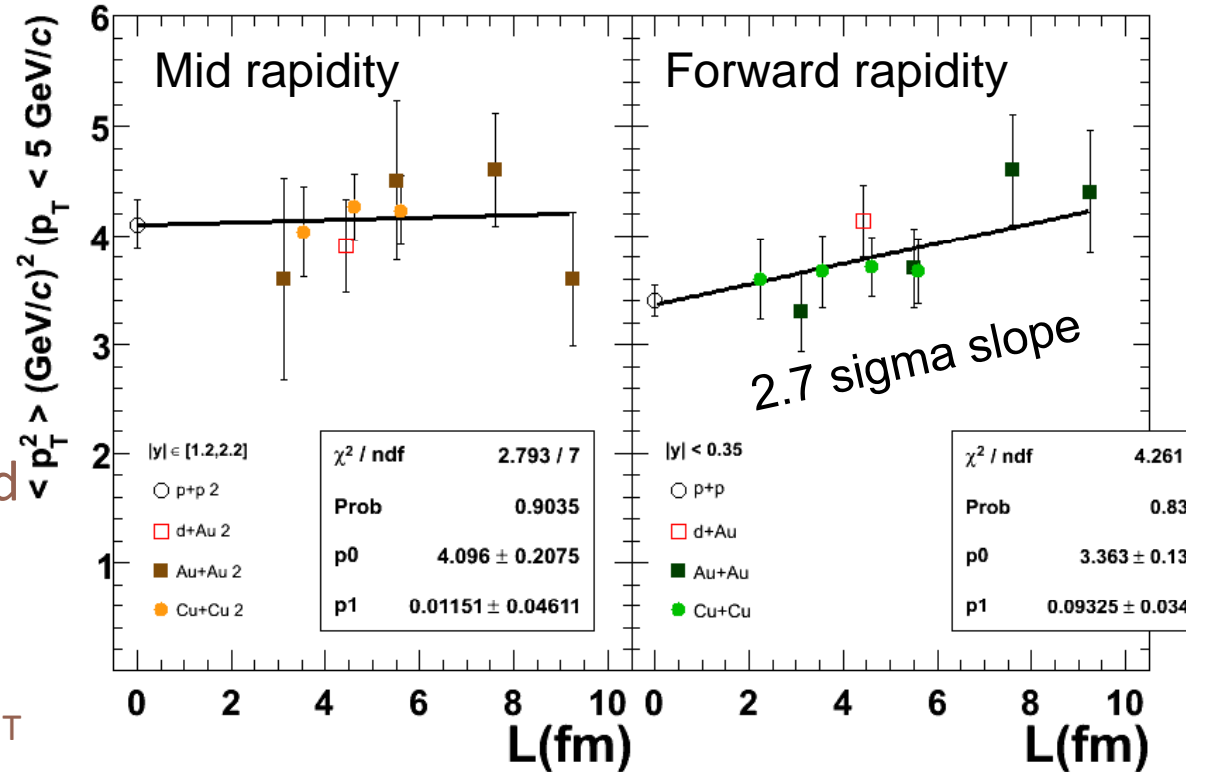


- No strong $\langle p_T^2 \rangle$ dependence...
- Modest rise at forward rapidity
- Could be broadening
- No need for recombination here

3. p_T broadening @ RHIC ? vs thickness ?

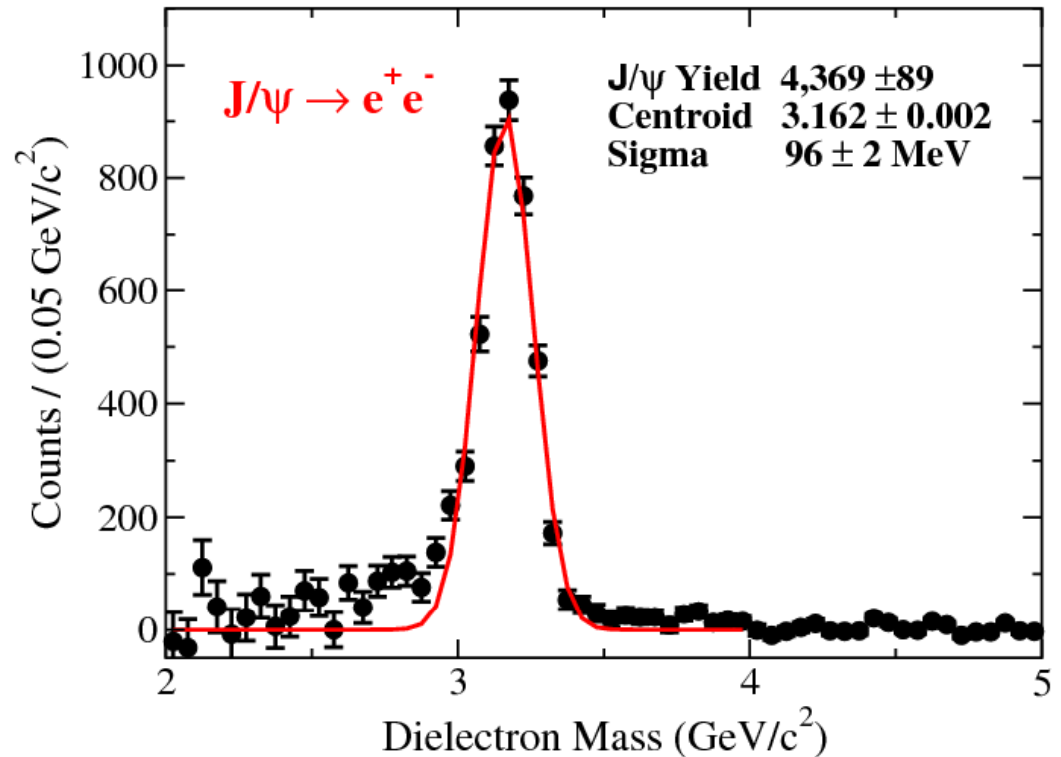
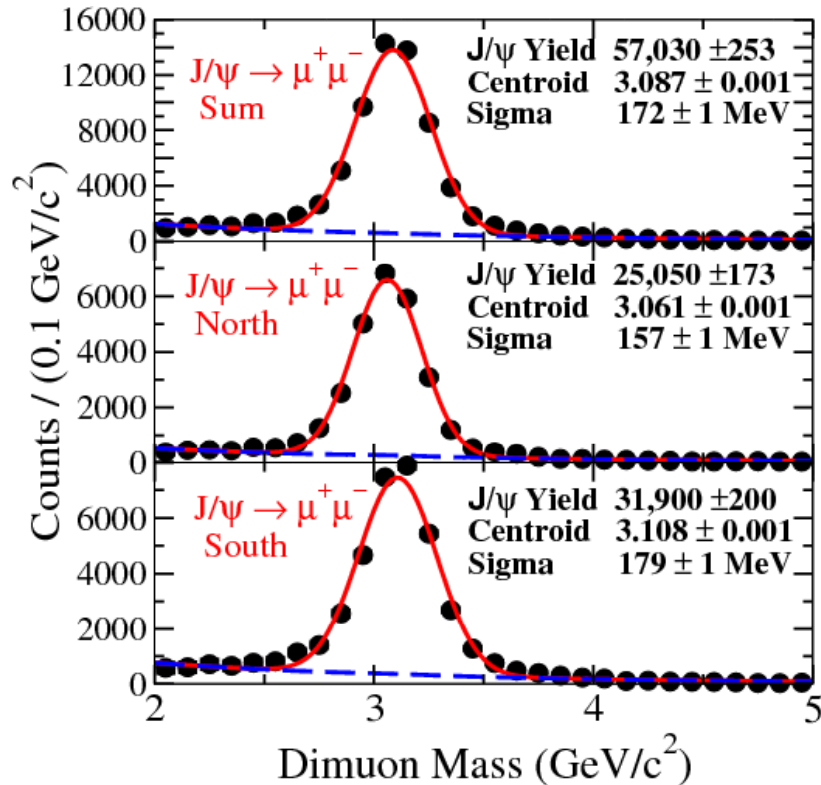
- Widely unknown initial charm production:
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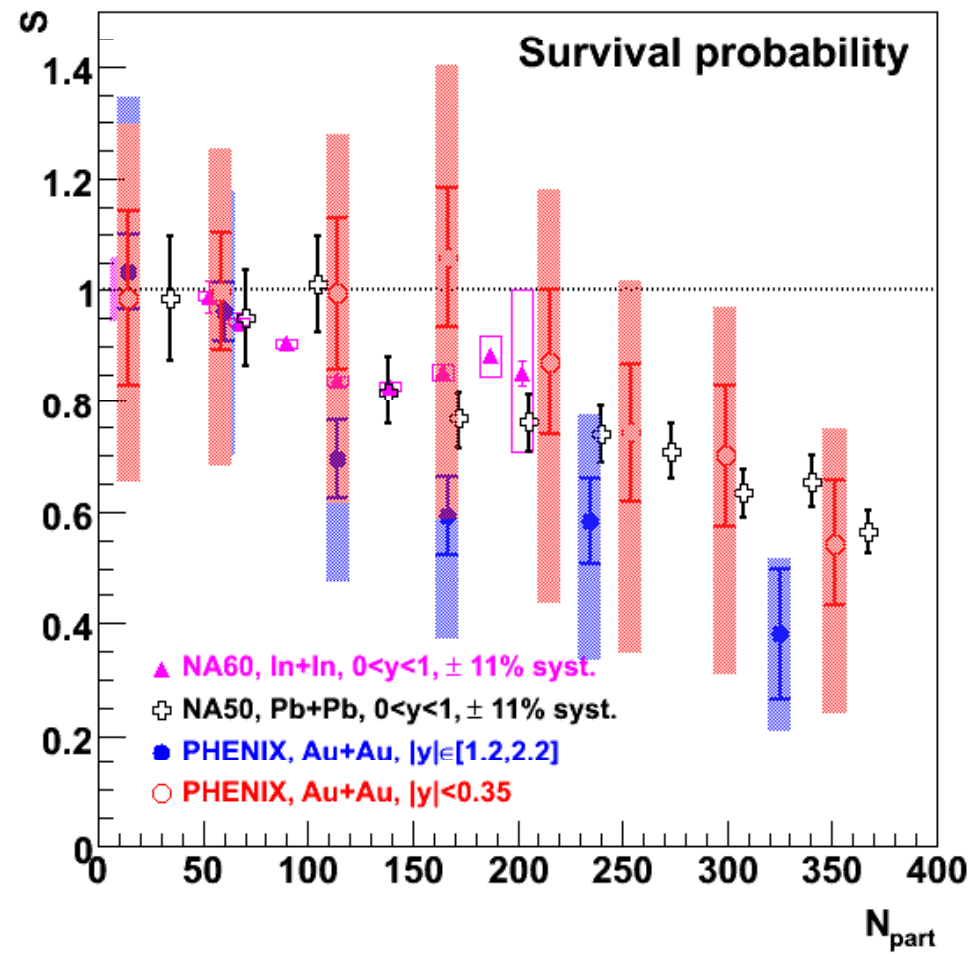


- No strong $\langle p_T^2 \rangle$ dependence...
- Modest rise at forward rapidity
- Could be broadening
- No need for recombination here

RHIC run 8 dAu \approx 30 x run 3 !



- Let's wait for this run analysis before to say more about cold matter (and derive decent survival probabilities)



That's all folks

S. Oda,
Session 18,
Saturday

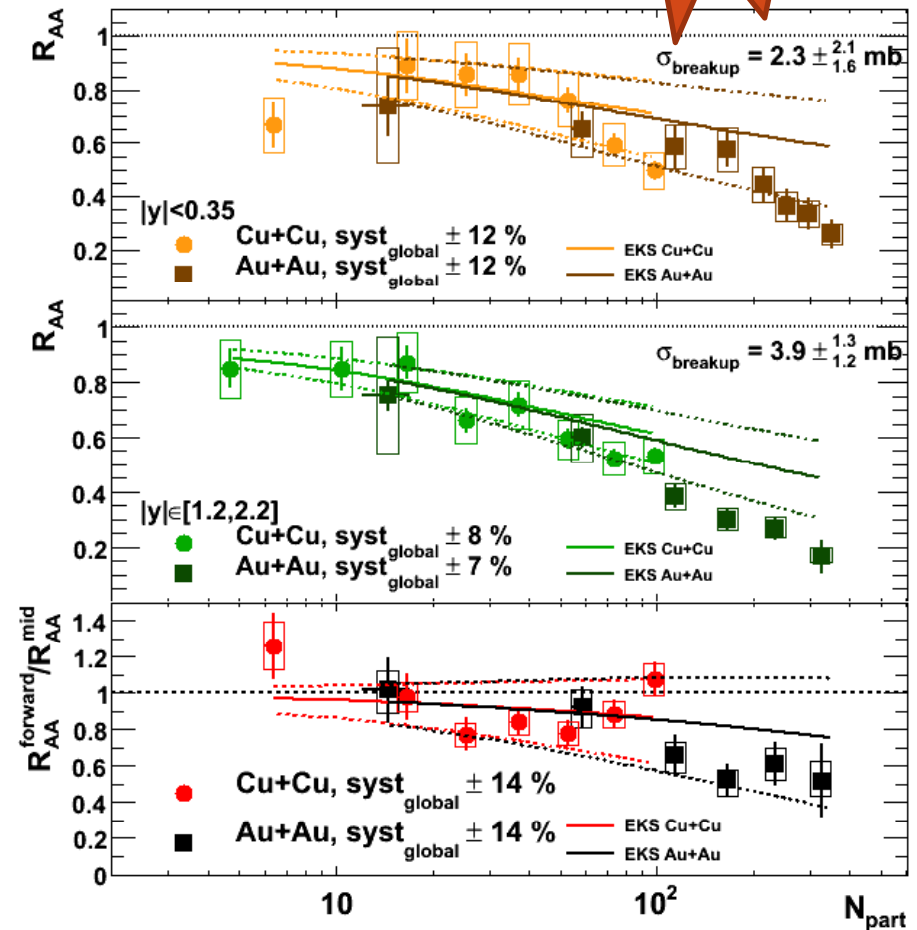
2. Cold matter again ?



- Fitting an effective break-up cross section (depending on y) and extrapolate to CuCu and AuAu...



- Do you agree that we have poor handle on the cold nuclear matter effect?

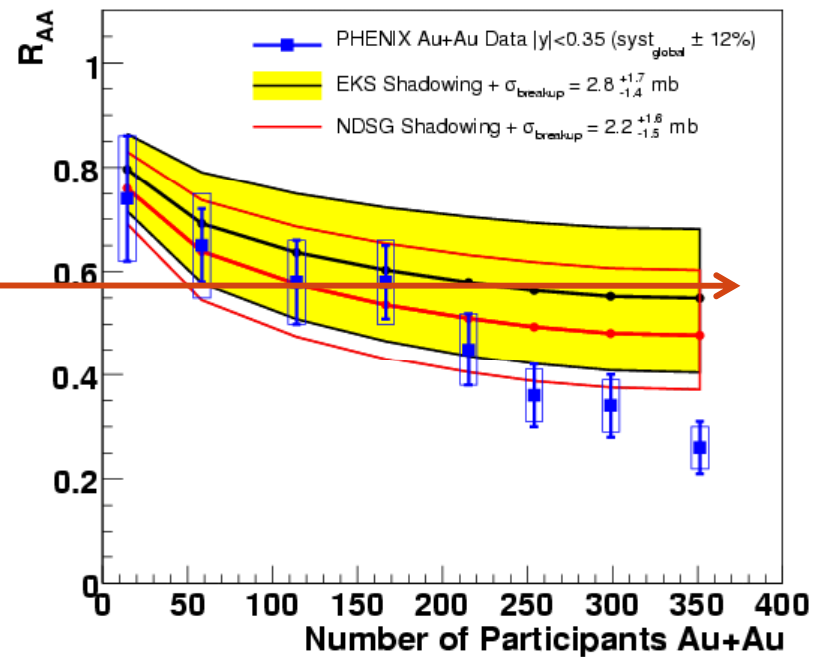
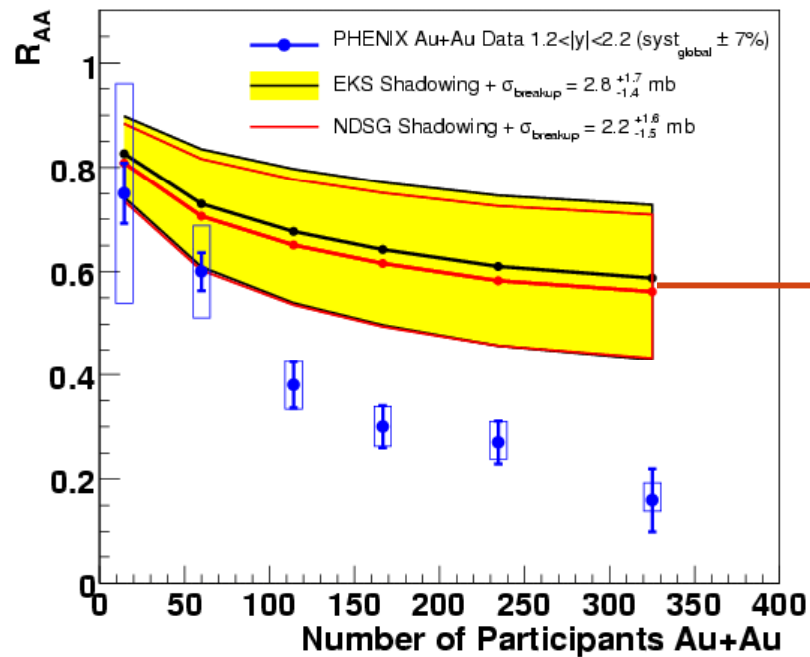


PHENIX, arxiv:0801.0220

Face to face

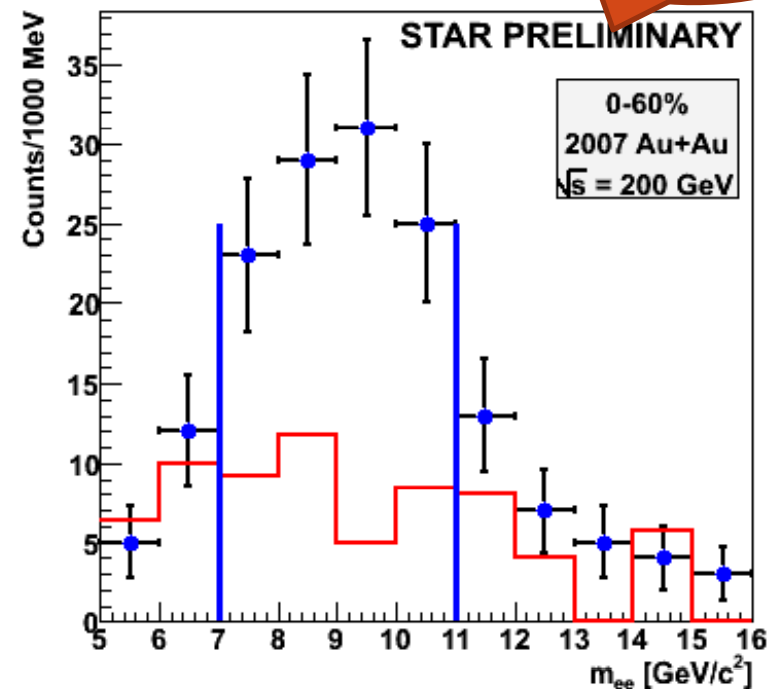
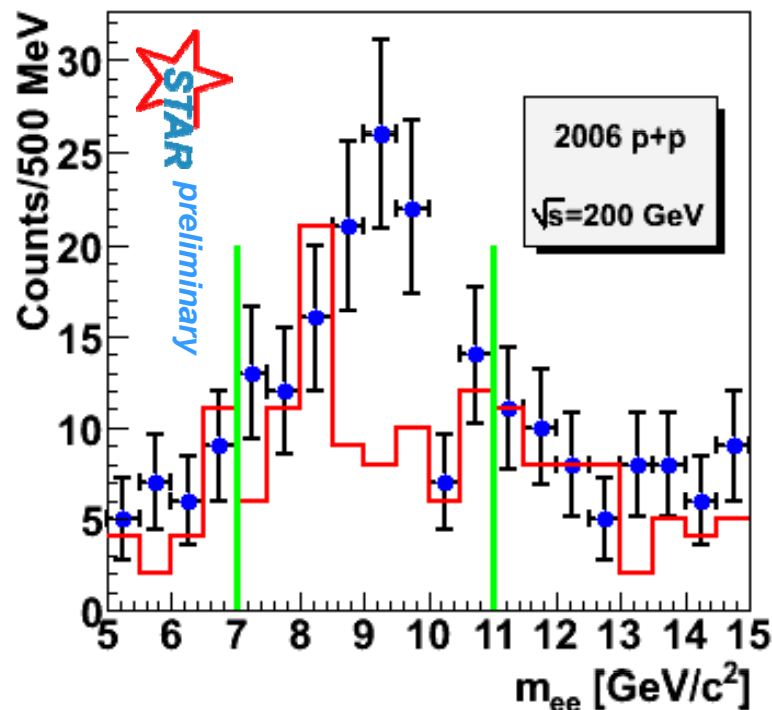
EKS ($y=0$) \approx ($y=1.7$)

NDSG ($y=0$) $<$ NDSG ($y=1.7$)

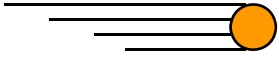


6. STAR upsilon's

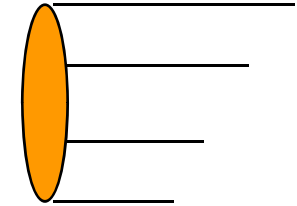
D. Das,
Session 22,
Saturday



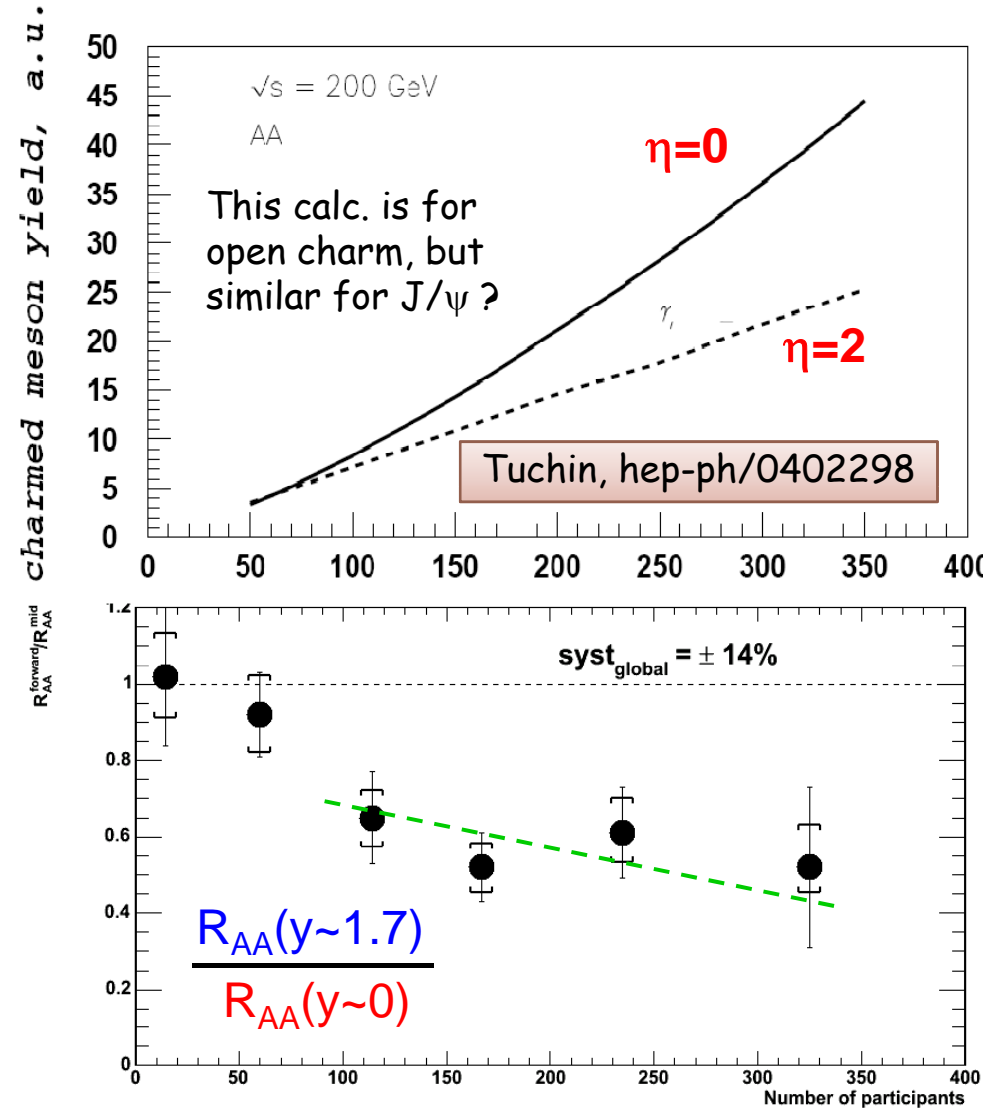
- Proof of principle: dozens of Υ in p+p & A+A!
- Nuclear modification factor to come soon
- Suffers less from cold matter ($x=0.02$ to 0.1 =EKS antishadow)
 - (should be checked with run8 d+Au)
- Should measure (unseparated) excited states melting



Unaccounted CNM ?

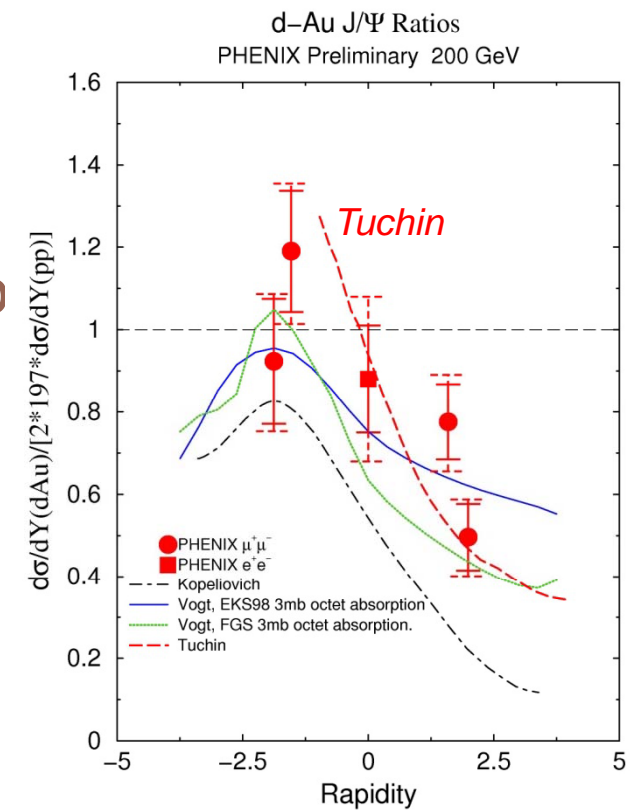
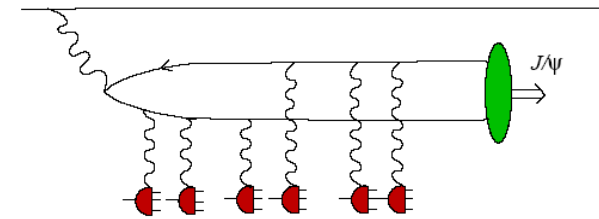


- Strong initial states effect ala color glass condensate ?
 - But they have to violate rapidity symmetrisation $R_{AA}(|y|) = R_{dA}(-y) \times R_{dA}(+y)$
 - (otherwise taken into account in CNM extrapolation)
- Could this + sequential melting produce $R_{AA}(y \sim 0)$ and $R_{AA}(y \sim 1.7)$?
- Double ratio should drop...
- A possibility...



Tuchin & Kharzeev

- Hard probes 2004
 - [hep-ph/0504133](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0504133)
- Coherent production of charm (open or closed)
 - ($y < 0$ production time too low to make computation)
 - Shadowing from CGC computation...



Tuchin & Kharzeev...

+ absorption for
SPS & fermilab

