

# J/ $\Psi$ production in p+p and Au+Au @ 200 GeV as seen by the PHENIX experiment at RHIC

Raphaël Granier de Cassagnac  
LLR - Ecole polytechnique

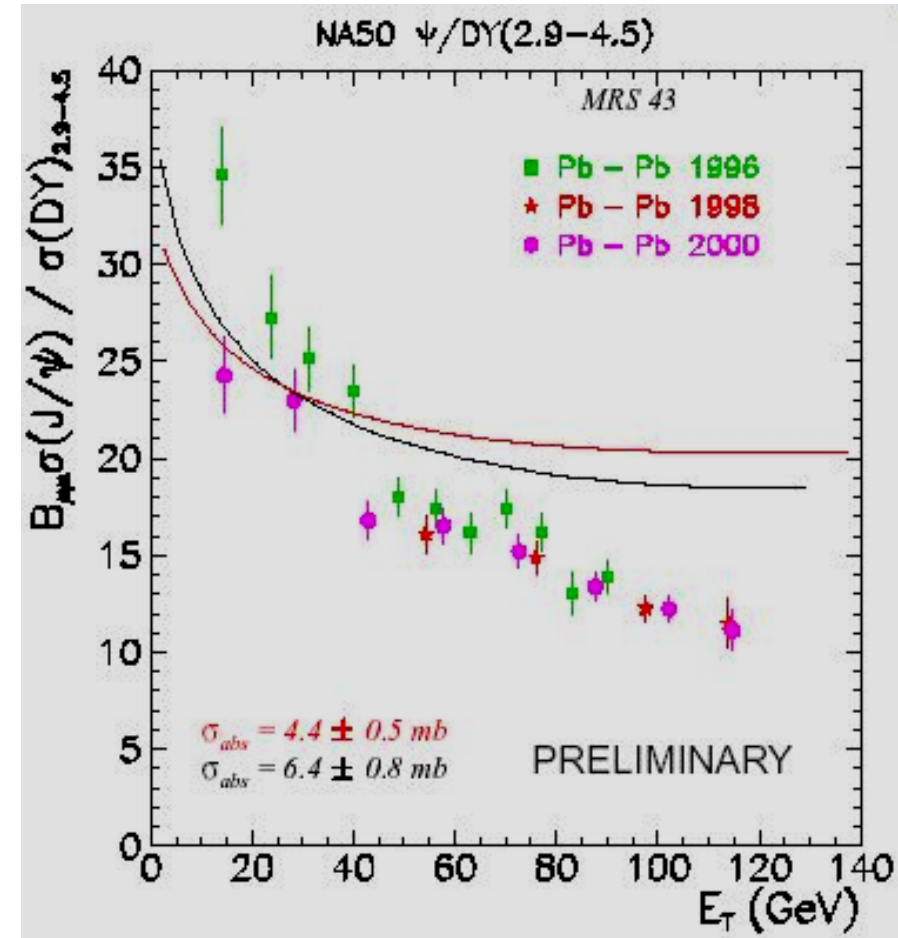
Topics in Heavy-Ions Collisions  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada

June 25-28, 2003



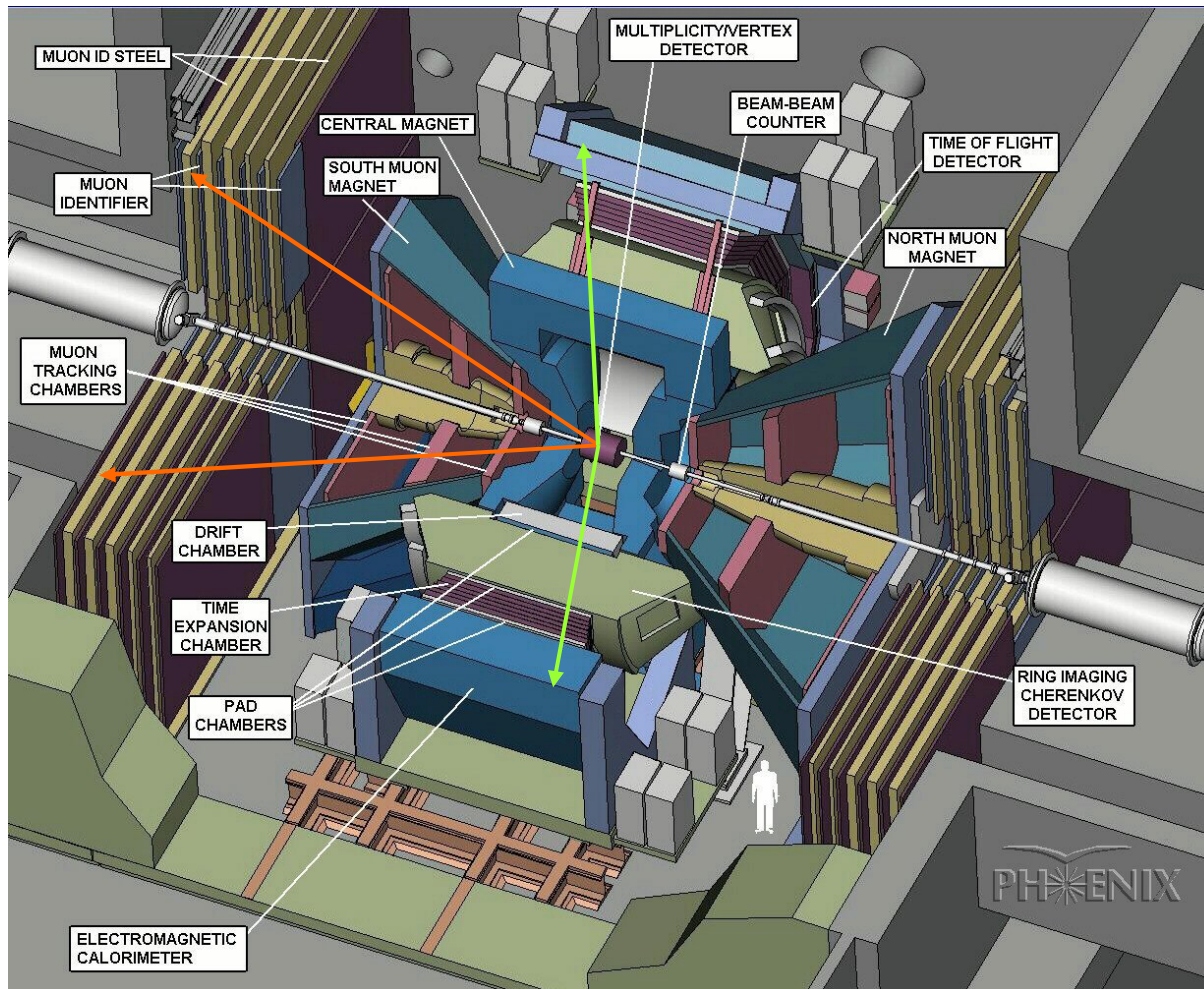
# Physics motivation

- In AA collisions :
  - Quarkonia production expected to be modified in a Quark Gluon Plasma
  - Anomalous suppression seen at CERN →
- In pA (or dA) collisions :
  - Normal nuclear effects (Shadowing, Cronin, ...)
  - Baseline for AA
- In pp collisions :
  - Cross section
  - Production mechanisms
  - Baseline for pA and AA



(NA50 from )

# How does PHENIX see the $J/\Psi$ ?



$J/\Psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$   
identified in RICH  
and EMCal

- $|\eta| < 0.35$
- $p > 0.2 \text{ GeV}$

$J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$   
identified in  
two forward  
spectrometers

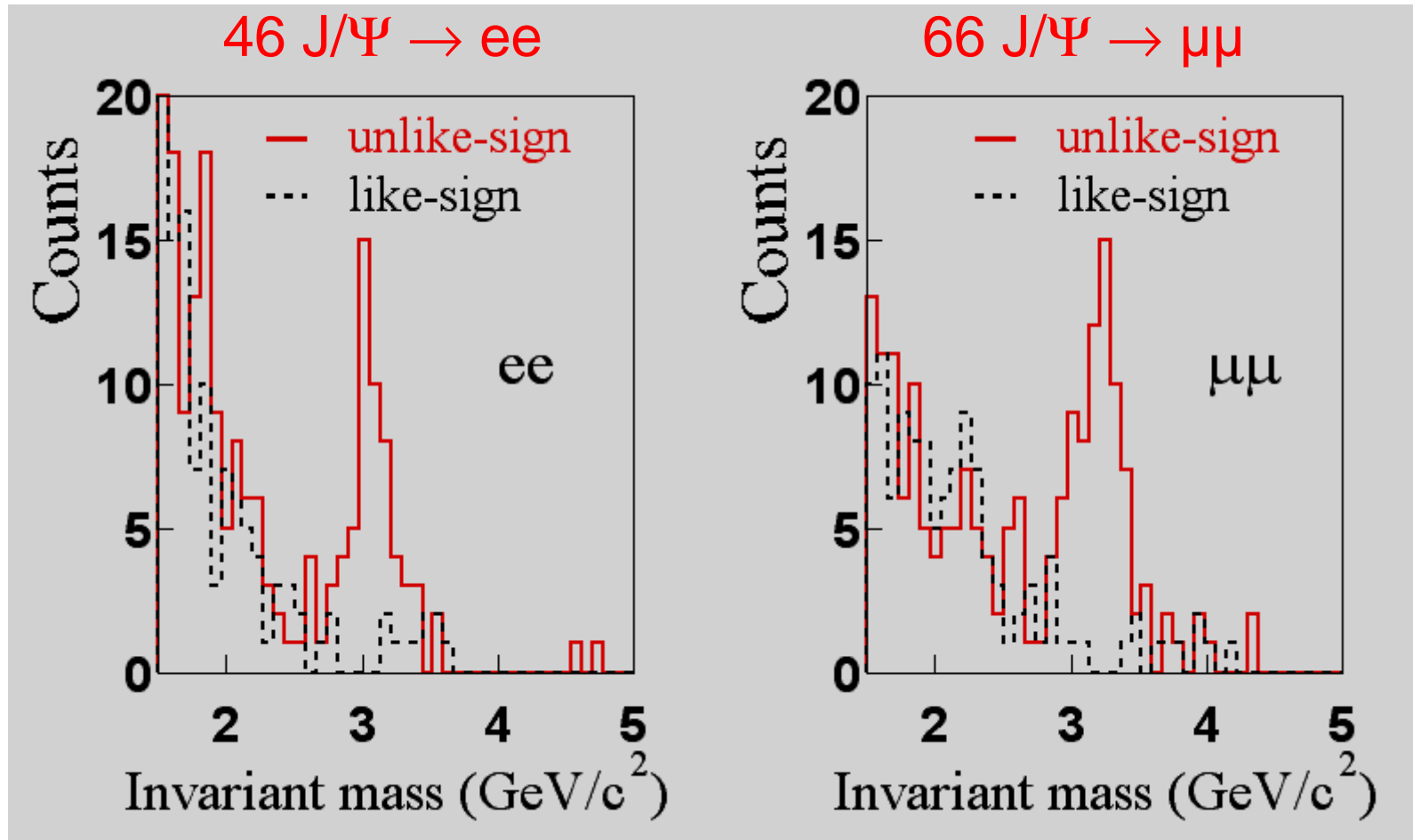
- $\pi/\mu \sim 10^{-4}$
- $1.2 < |\eta| < 2.4$
- $p > 2 \text{ GeV}$

Centrality and  
vertex given by  
global detectors

# RHIC run history (and outline)

Year	Species	Energy	Luminosity	Detectors
2000	Au-Au	130 GeV	1 $\mu\text{b}^{-1}$	Central (electrons)
2001/2002	2. Au-Au	200 GeV	24 $\mu\text{b}^{-1}$	Central + 1 muon arm
	1. p-p	200 GeV	0,15 $\text{pb}^{-1}$	
2002/2003	3. d-Au	200 GeV	2,74 $\mu\text{b}^{-1}$	Central + 2 muon arms
	p-p	200 GeV	0,35 $\text{pb}^{-1}$	
2003/2004	Au-Au	200 GeV	???	! ready !

# J/ $\Psi$ statistics in p + p

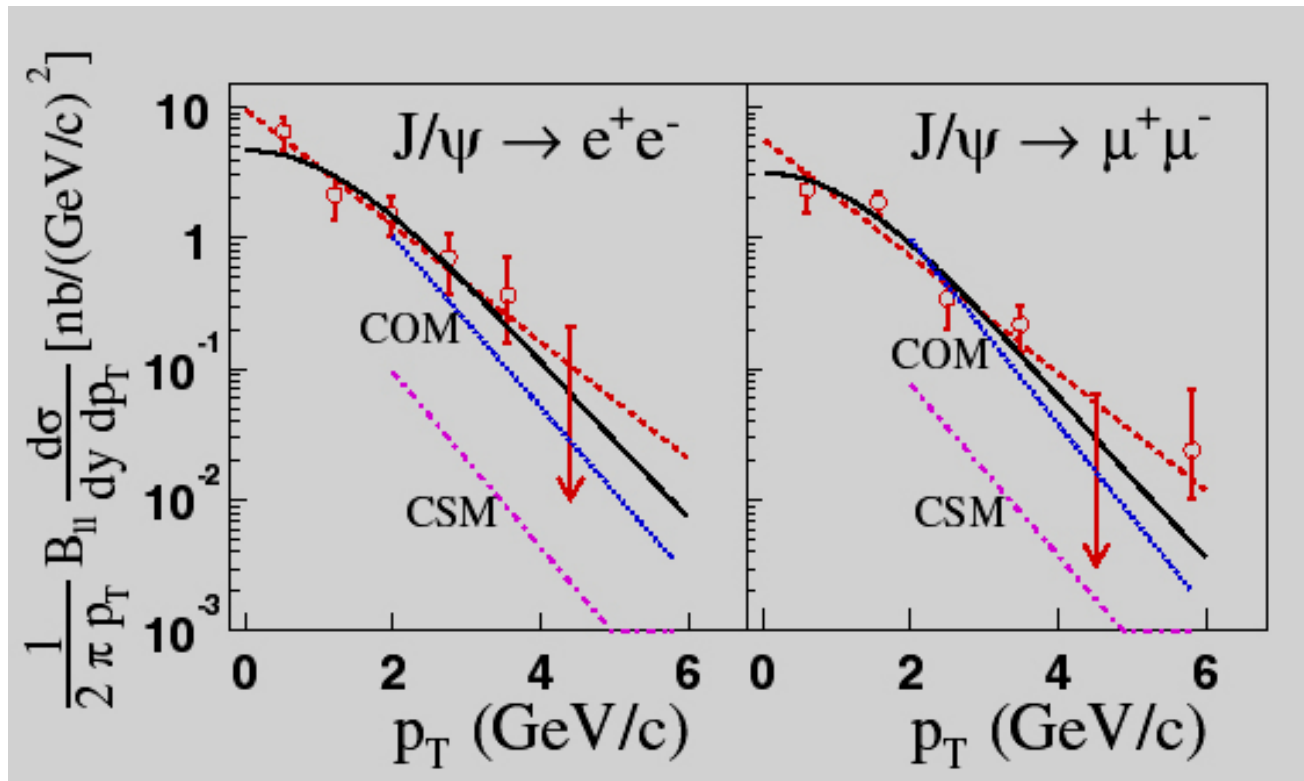


Resolutions agree with expectations

$$\sigma_{ee} \sim 110 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\sigma_{\mu\mu} \sim 160 \text{ MeV}$$

# J/Ψ transverse momentum



Color Singlet Model  
 Color Octet Model  
 (from Nayak et al.  
 hep/ph 0302095)

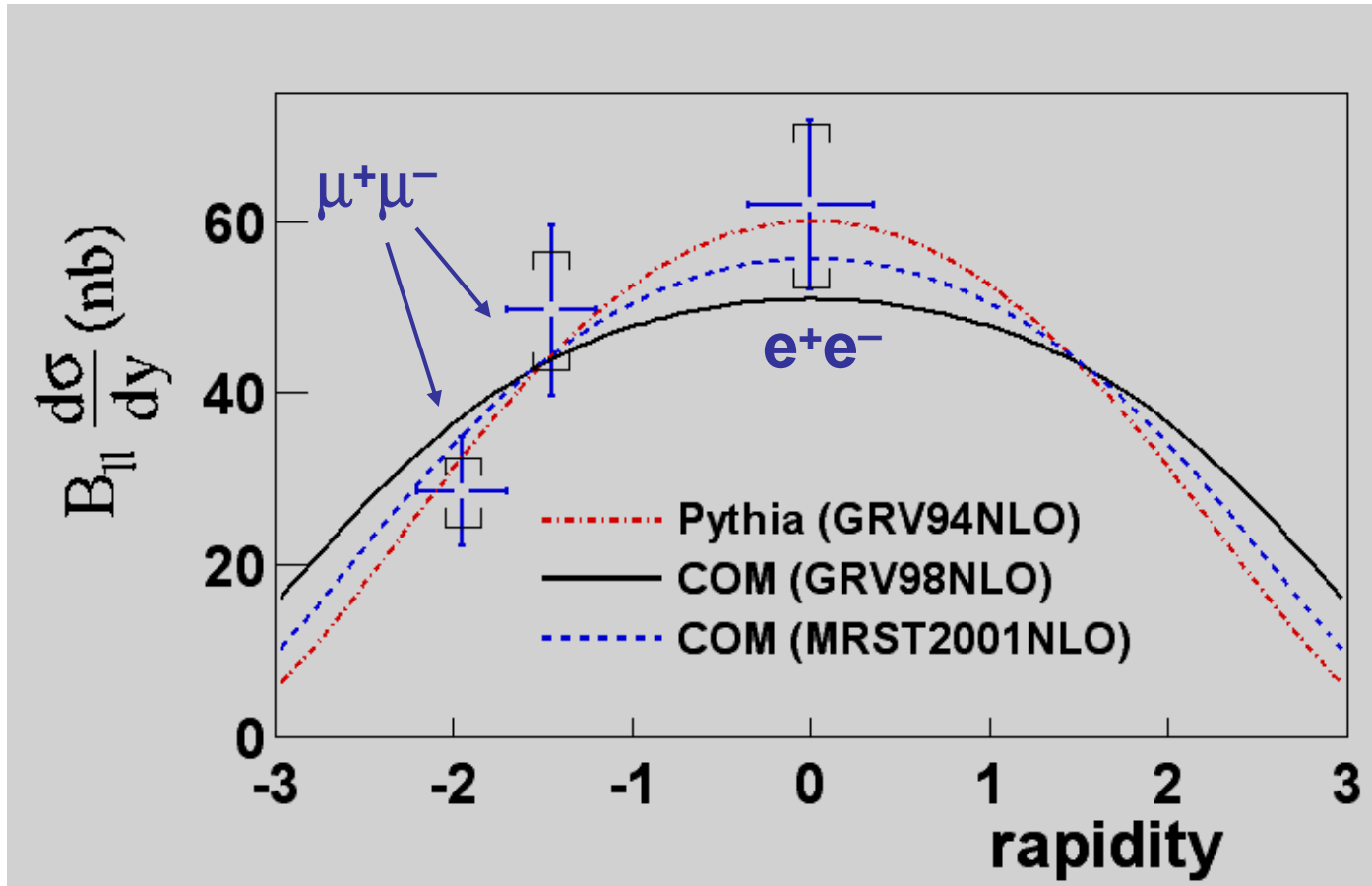
COM contribution is  
 dominant, as for high  
 $p_T$  J/Ψ @ Tevatron

Phenomenological + exponential fits of dimuon  
 and dielectron data give mean  $p_T$ :

$$\langle p_T \rangle = 1.80 \pm 0.23 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.16 \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV}/c$$



# J/Ψ cross section



Results consistent with shapes from various models and PDF.

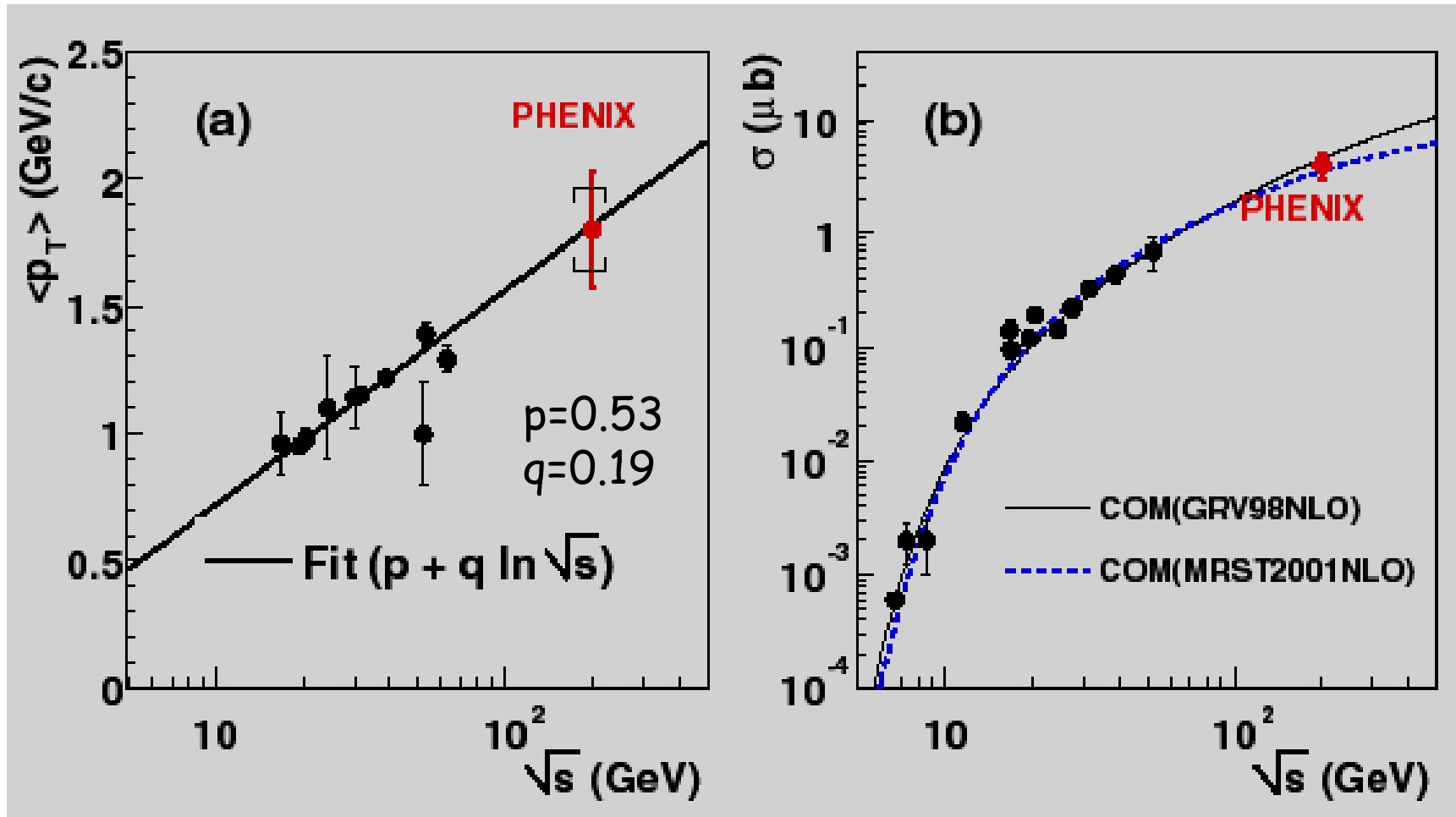
Take the **PYTHIA** shape to extract our cross-section

Error from absolute normalization

Integrated cross-section :

$$3.99 \pm 0.61 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.58 \text{ (sys)} \pm 0.40 \text{ (abs)} \mu\text{b}$$

# Running with energy

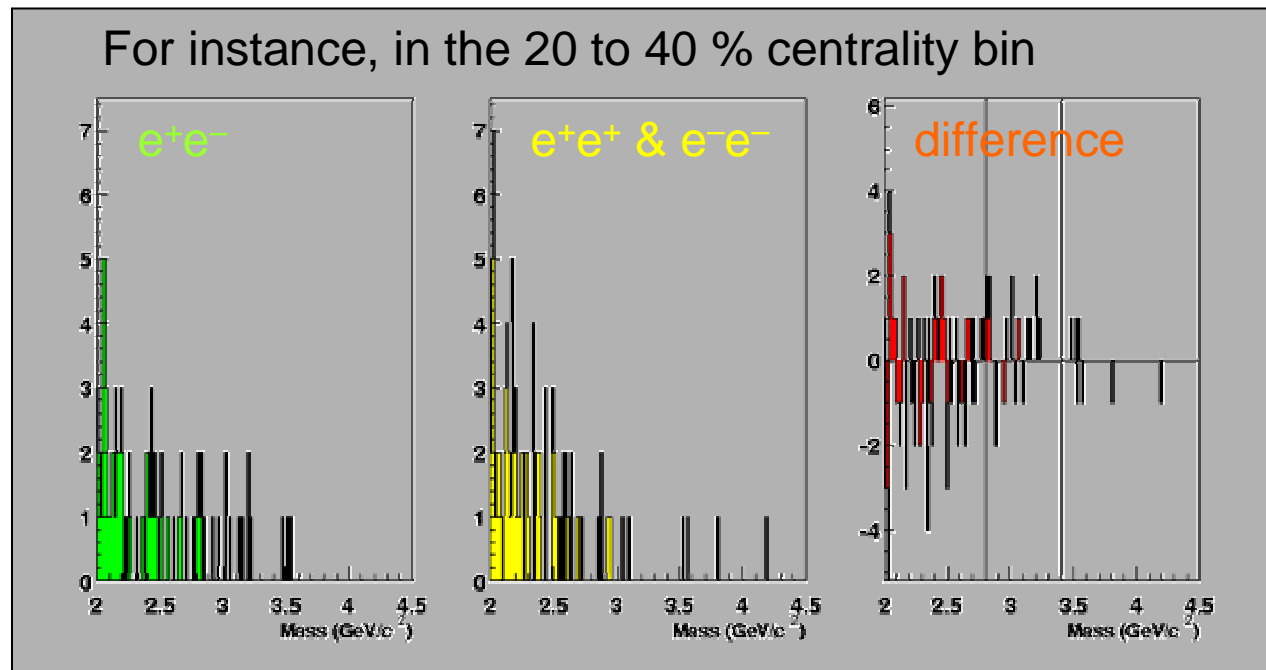


Cross section well described by *Color Octet Model*



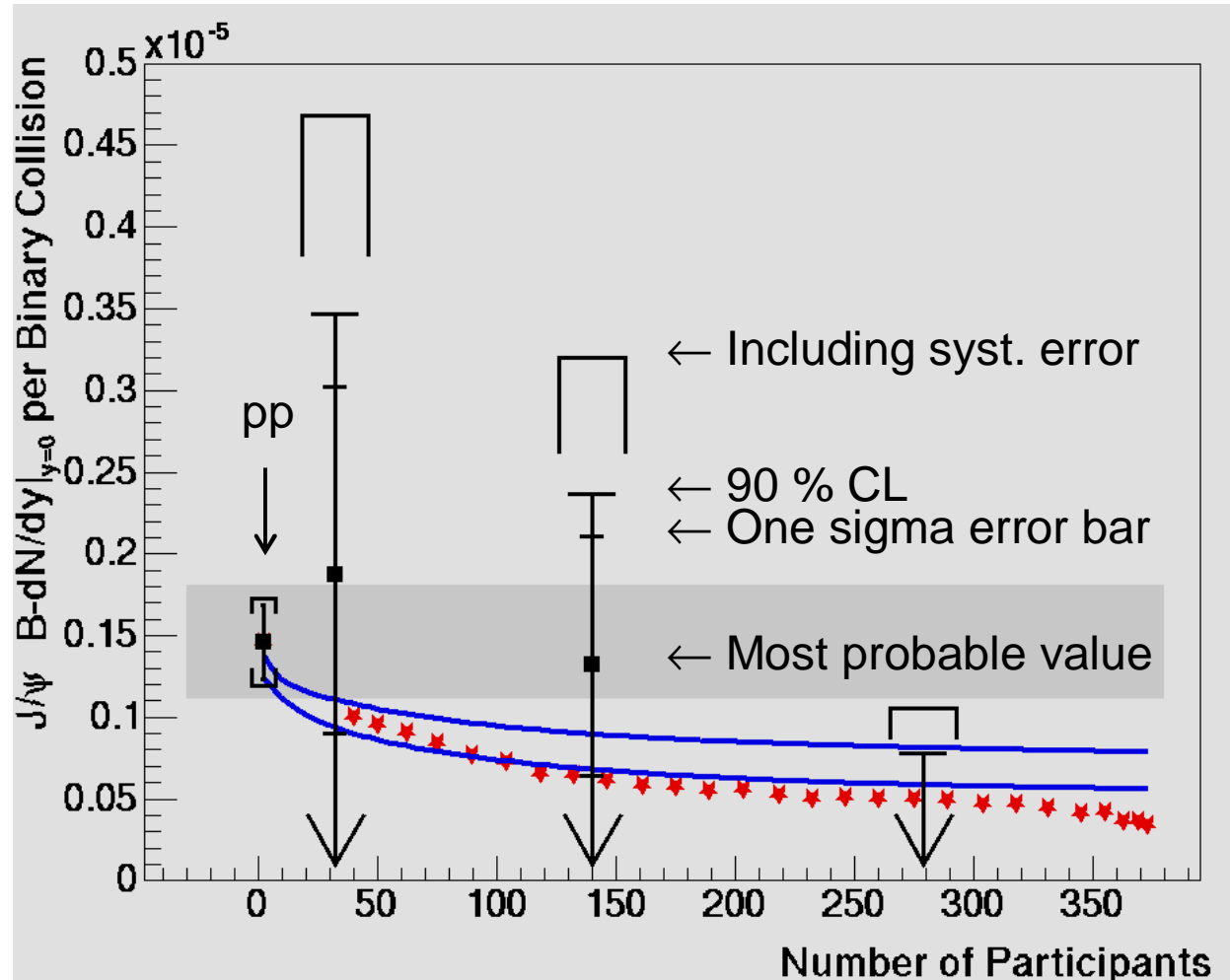
# J/ $\Psi$ statistics in Au+Au

- Di-muon statistics are marginal
  - One arm only, being commissioned...
- A few di-electron candidates
  - Divided in 3 centrality bins (0-20%, 20-40%, 40-90%)



- Very low statistics !
- Extract signal expectation value from like sign and unlike sign likelihood distribts

# J/Ψ versus centrality



No event in most central bin.

Measurements are compatible with zero within  $2\sigma$ .

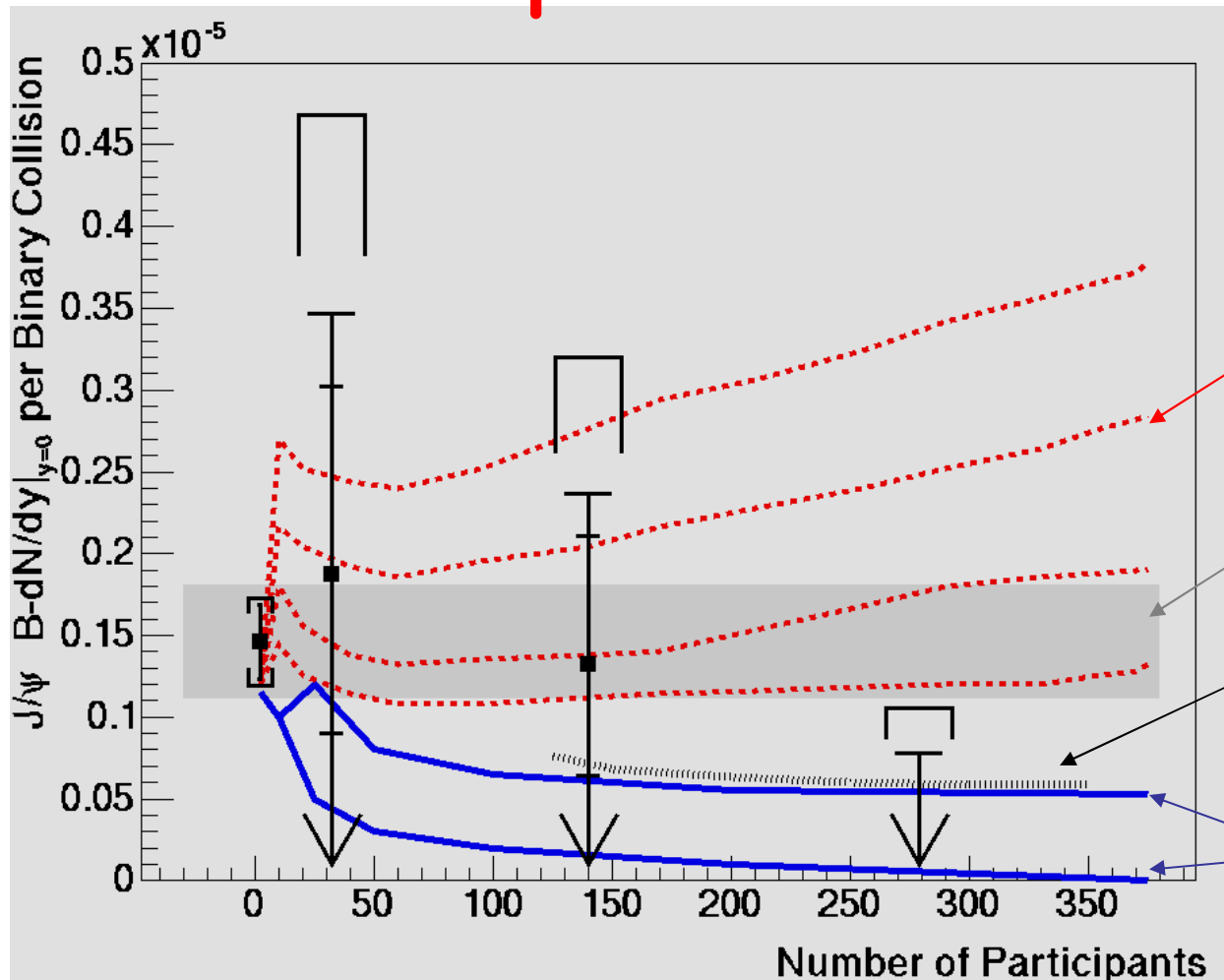
← Binary scaling

← Nuclear absorption  
4.4 and 7.1 mb

★ NA50 points normalized to pp for shape comparison

Available as nucl-ex/0305030, submitted to Phys. Rev. C

# Comparison with models



Coalescence model  
(Thews et al)  
PRC63,054905 (2001)  
T=400 MeV and  
 $\Delta y$  from 1 to 4

Binary scaling

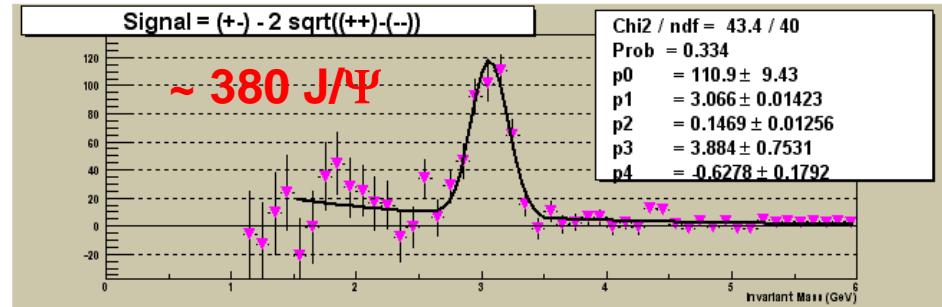
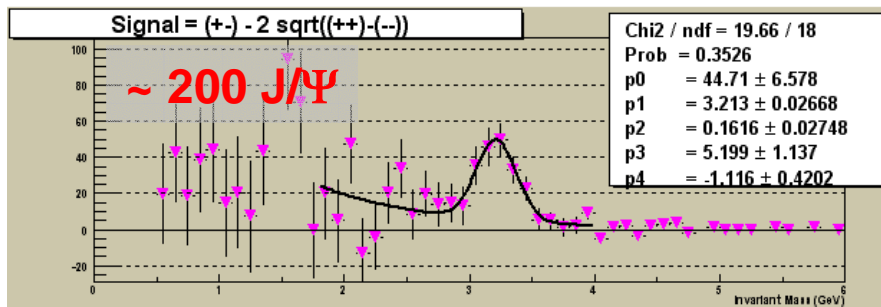
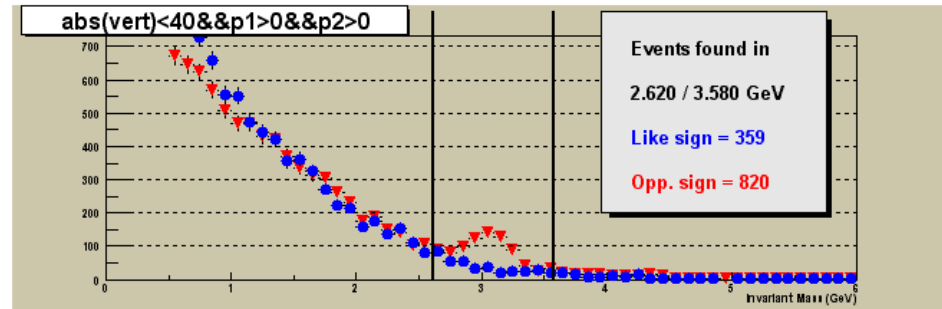
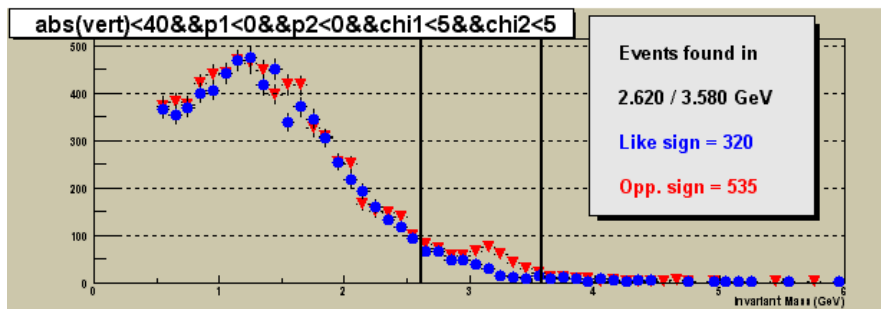
Statistical model  
(Andronic et al)  
nucl/th 0303036

Absorption model  
(Grandchamp et al)  
NP A709, 415 (2001)

- Cannot distinguish between suppression models
- Disfavor strong enhancement wrt to binary scaling

# J/ $\Psi$ in Deuteron + Gold

- Two muon arms fully commissioned !
- A partial analysis from subsets of data :



- Please, don't compare numbers !
  - Different cuts, no acceptance and efficiency corrections applied ! Analysis in progress...

# Last run outcomes

d+Au expected statistics :

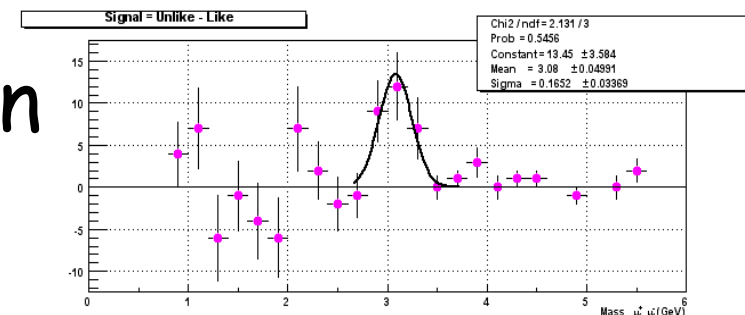
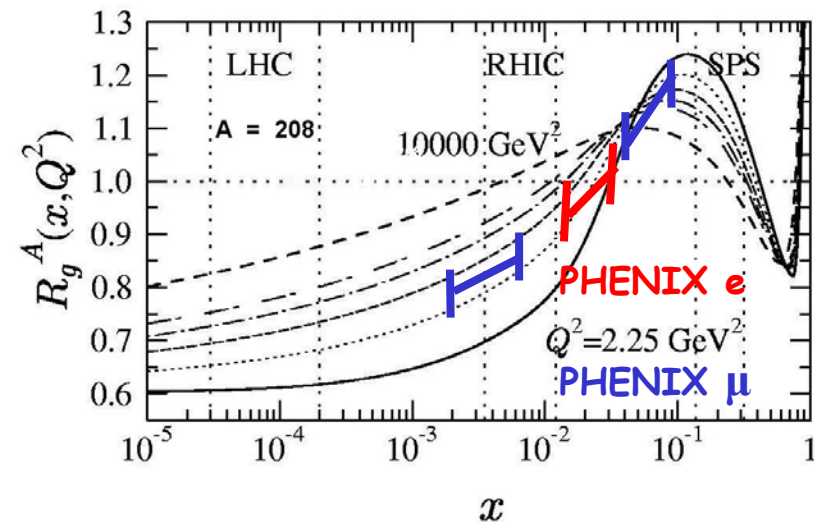
~ 1000 J/ $\Psi$  per muon arm

~ 400 J/ $\Psi$  in dielectron

Will give us valuable information about **gluon shadowing**.

New p+p run should contain a few hundred J/ $\Psi$ .

Eskola, Kolhinen, Vogt  
hep-ph/0104124



# Conclusions

- p+p : J/Ψ cross section measured  
 $3.99 \pm 0.61$  (stat)  $\pm 0.58$  (sys)  $\pm 0.40$ (abs)  $\mu\text{b}$   
(to be submitted to PRL soon)
- Au+Au : High J/Ψ enhancement is disfavored.
  - We need more statistics !
- d+Au : Promising statistics for gluon shadowing investigation...
- Au+Au run 4 should allow us to probe J/Ψ anomalous suppression !
  - ~ Maybe  $350 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  effective luminosity
  - ~ 3000 J/Ψ → μμ and 600 J/Ψ → ee (if not suppressed)





- Brazil** University of São Paulo, São Paulo
- China** Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan  
China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing  
Peking University, Beijing
- France** LPC, University de Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand  
Dapnia, CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette  
IPN-Orsay, Université Paris Sud, CNRS-IN2P3, Orsay  
LLR, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS-IN2P3, Palaiseau  
SUBATECH, Ecole des Mines at Nantes, Nantes
- Germany** University of Münster, Münster
- Hungary** Central Research Institute for Physics (KFKI), Budapest  
Debrecen University, Debrecen  
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest
- India** Banaras Hindu University, Banaras  
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay
- Israel** Weizmann Institute, Rehovot
- Japan** Center for Nuclear Study, University of Tokyo, Tokyo  
Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima  
KEK, Institute for High Energy Physics, Tsukuba  
Kyoto University, Kyoto  
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki  
RIKEN, Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, Wako  
RIKEN-BNL Research Center, Upton, NY
- S. Korea** Cyclotron Application Laboratory, KAERI, Seoul  
Kangnung National University, Kangnung  
Korea University, Seoul  
Myong Ji University, Yongin City  
System Electronics Laboratory, Seoul Nat. University, Seoul  
Yonsei University, Seoul
- Russia** Institute of High Energy Physics, Protovino  
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna  
Kurchatov Institute, Moscow  
PNPI, St. Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg  
St. Petersburg State Technical University, St. Petersburg
- Sweden** Lund University, Lund



**12 Countries; 57 Institutions; 460 Participants\***

- USA** Abilene Christian University, Abilene, TX  
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY  
University of California - Riverside, Riverside, CA  
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO  
Columbia University, Nevis Laboratories, Irvington, NY  
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL  
Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA  
University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, IL  
Iowa State University and Ames Laboratory, Ames, IA  
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA  
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM  
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM  
Dept. of Chemistry, Stony Brook Univ., Stony Brook, NY  
Dept. Phys. and Astronomy, Stony Brook Univ., Stony Brook, NY  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN  
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN

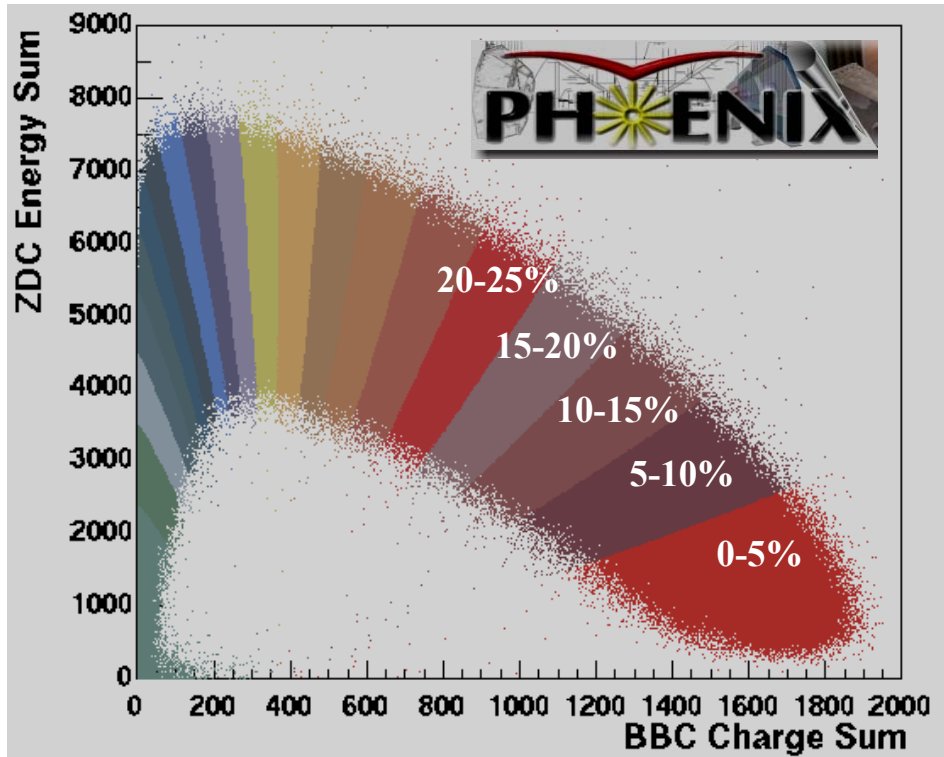
\*as of July 2002





*Spare slides*

# Au+Au centrality

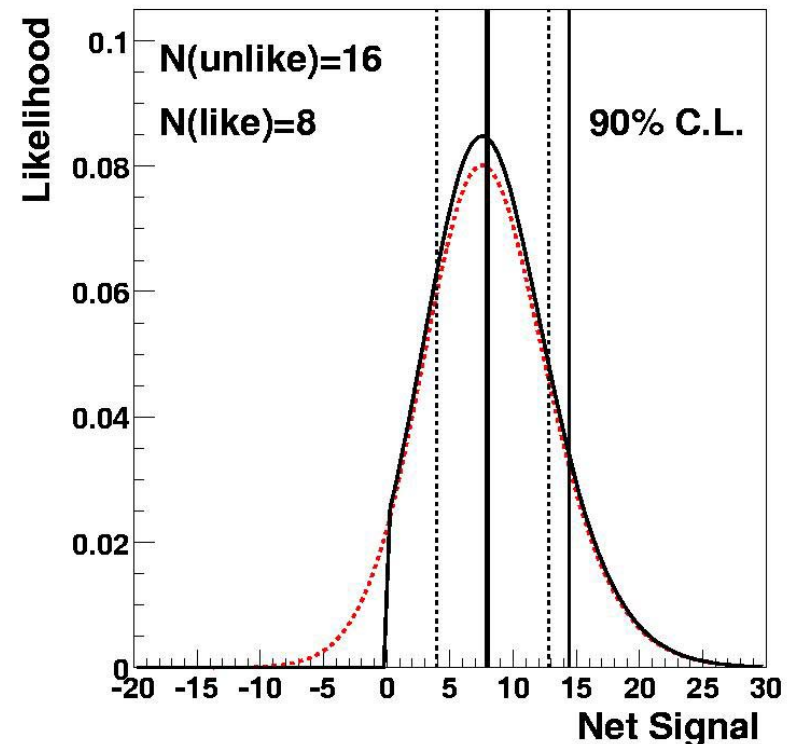


Centrality	$N_{\text{part}}$	$N_{\text{bin}}$
0-20 %	279	779
20-40 %	140	296
40-90 %	32	45
0-90 %	111	263

# Au+Au signal determination

20-40 % centrality bin

- Signal likelihood distribution from
  - Unlike sign and
  - like sign counts
- Renormalize to correct for unphysical negative values.
- **Other contributions :**
  - J/ $\Psi$  from B decay : 1 to 4 %
  - Open charm : 0.02 to 0.1 signal events



# Au+Au yields

$B \frac{dN}{dy}|_{y=0} (\times 10^{-4})$

Centrality	Most likely value	90% C.L.U.L.
0-20 %	No counts	6.08 + 1.56 (sys)
20-40 %	4.00 <sup>+2.34 +1.36</sup> <sub>-2.01 -1.60</sub>	7.19 + 2.43 (sys)
40-90 %	0.86 <sup>+0.52 +0.29</sup> <sub>-0.44 -0.35</sub>	1.60 + 0.54 (sys)