

Quarkonia Propagation & Collectivity in the QGP : Elastic Diffusions, Energy losses and elliptic flow $v_2(\phi)$

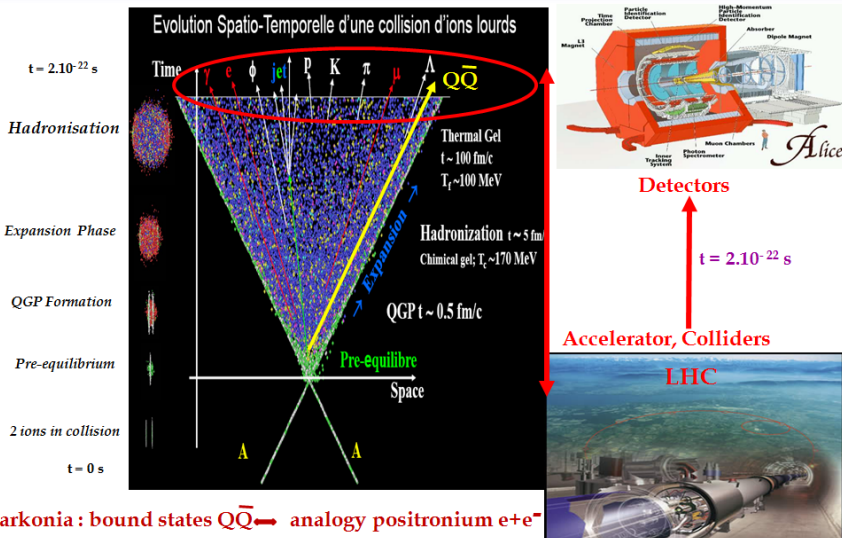
Hamza Berrehrah

Supervisors: P.B. Gossiaux & J. Aichelin

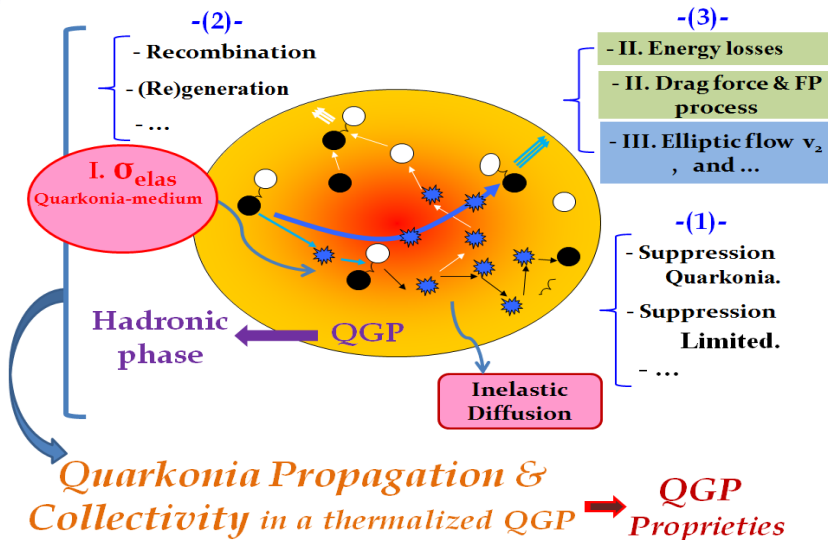
Subatech-Nantes

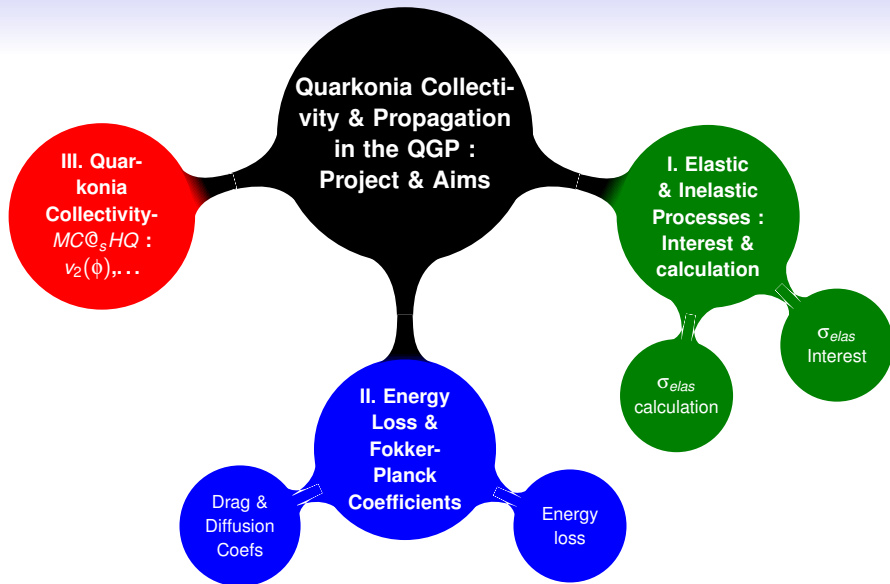
AGThNuc 2010 ~ Wednesday 20th Octobre 2010

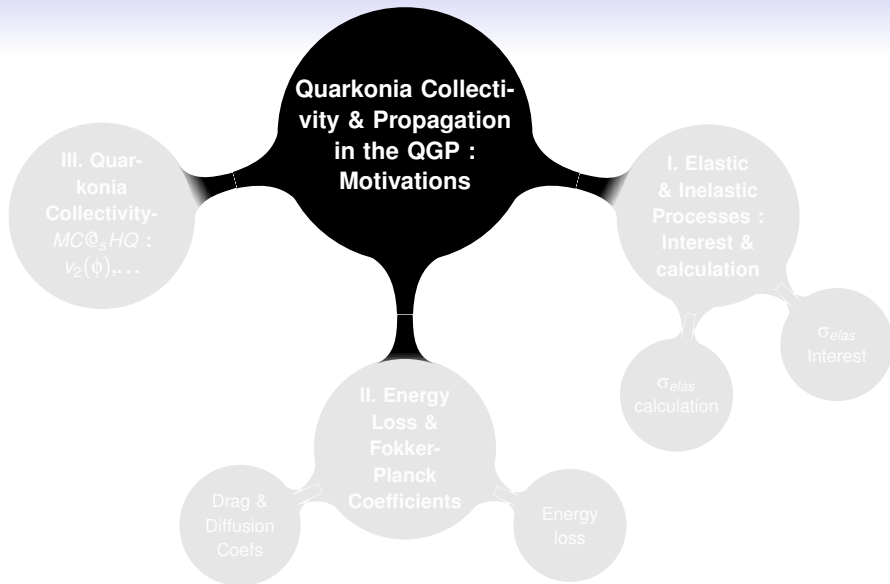
QGP Probe : bound states of Quarkonia ...



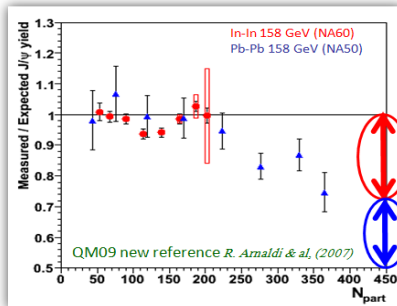
Project : quarkonia propagation & collectivity ...







Motivations ...



▪ Suppressed (studied with σ_{inel})

▪ Focus on J/ ψ remaining

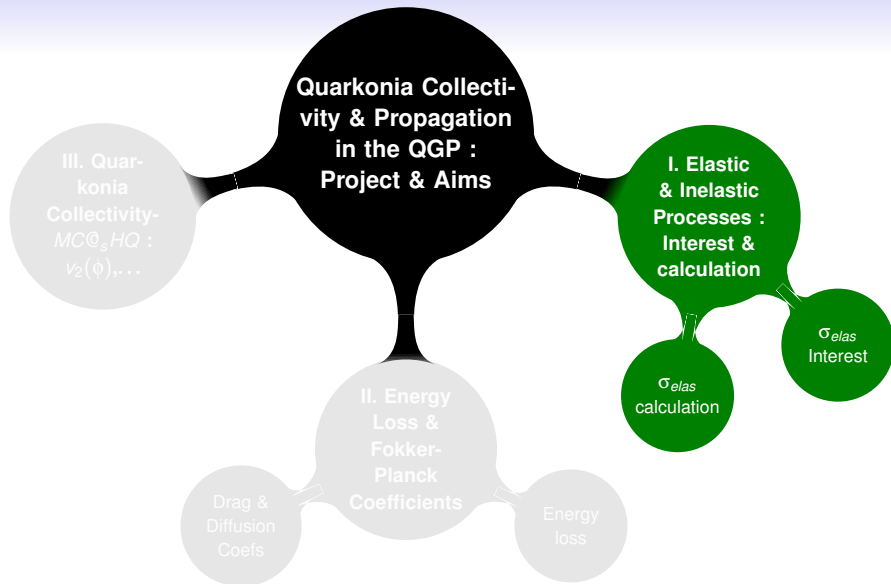
properties modified in the plasma
during the scattering J/ ψ -hadron,
J/ ψ -gluons...

σ_{elas} : Elliptic flow, Energy losses ...

+ J/ ψ Suppression studied for 20 years,
... But No consistent results ...

+ Recent Results of RHIC ... No significant additional suppression
expected has been observed for J/ ψ by increasing energy...

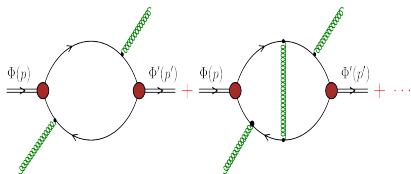
+ Large fluctuations over the value of σ_{elas}



Elastic & Inelastic Process

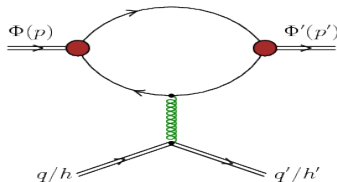
1 Elastic Process

Compton Diffusion



Most important process

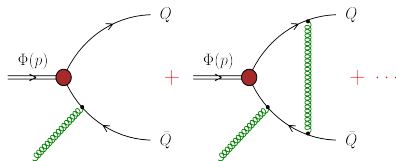
Hadron Diffusion



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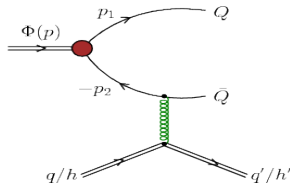
2 Inelastic Process

Gluon Dissociation



Dominant process

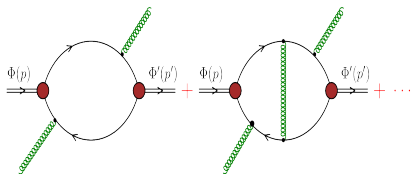
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Elastic & Inelastic Process

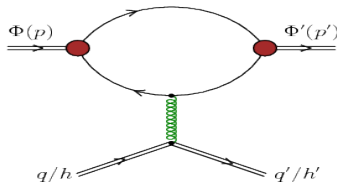
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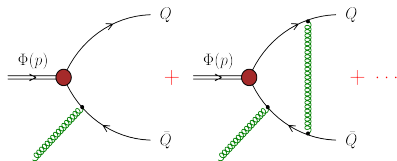
Most important process

Hadron Diffusion



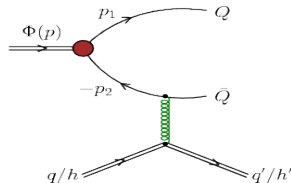
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Dominant process

Hadron Dissociation



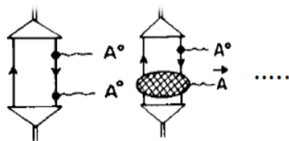
σ_{elas} calculation : How ?

● Formalisms for σ_{elas} calculation

① Historical Calculation on $Q-h/g$ σ_{elas}

① Bhanot and Peskin formalism (79)

- From OPE (operator product expansion)
- Binding energy = $e_0 \gg \text{LQCD}$



field-dipole Interaction

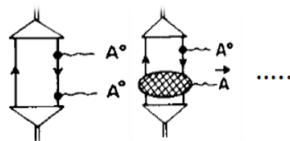
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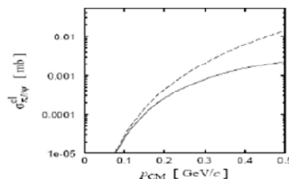
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field-dipole Interaction

② Kharzeev and Fujii (99), Povh & Hüfner

- Short-distance QCD calculation
- Optic theorem ...



Kharzeev and Fujii (99)

σ_{elas} calculation : How ?

● Formalisms for σ_{elas} calculation

② *Rederivation of Peskin formula using Bethe-Salpeter*

③ *Other equivalent method in 1st order in pQCD based on :*

- *Factorization Theorem + Bethe-Salpeter Amplitudes*

Factorization Formula

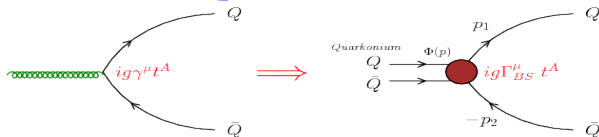
$$\sigma_{\phi h}(v) = \int_0^1 dx \, \sigma_{\phi g}(xv) \times g(x)$$

- σ total of scattering quarkonia $\phi - h$ (green circle)
- Perturbative Cross Section of $\phi - g$ scattering (blue circle) $\Rightarrow$ *BS Formalism*
- Distribution function of gluons in the hadron (red circle)

Y. Oh, S. Kim, S. Houny Lee, (02)

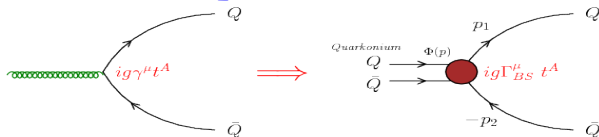
Bethe Salpeter Formalism

1 Goal : Bethe Salpeter Vertex



Bethe Salpeter Formalism

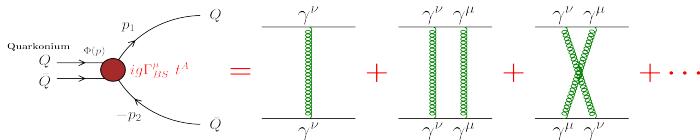
1 Goal : Bethe Salpeter Vertex



2 Bethe Salpeter Equation

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M} + \int \mathcal{V} \mathcal{G} \mathcal{V} + \int \int \mathcal{V} \mathcal{G} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{G} \mathcal{V} + \dots + \left(\int \mathcal{V} \mathcal{G} \right)^n + \dots = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{1 - \int \mathcal{V} \mathcal{G}}$$

$\mathcal{V}$: kernel, $\mathcal{M}$: amplitude, $\mathcal{G}$: propagateur

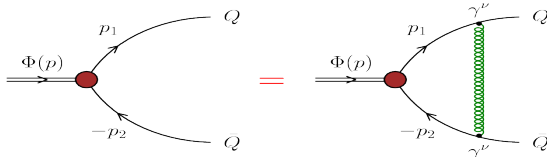


Bound states : produce a pole in $\mathcal{M}$.

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ eigenvector Γ satisfies : $\Gamma = \int_k \mathcal{V}(p, k, P) \mathcal{G}(k, P) \Gamma(k, P)$

Bethe Salpeter Formalism

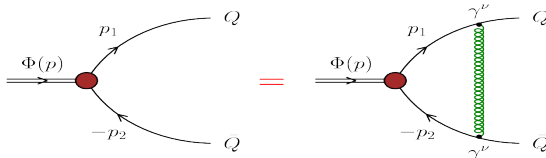
2 Bethe Salpeter Equation



$$\Gamma(p, P) = iC_{\text{color}} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 + i\eta} \gamma_\nu \frac{1}{p_1 + k - m + i\eta} \Gamma(p + k, P) \frac{1}{-p_2 + k - m + i\eta} \gamma_\nu$$

Bethe Salpeter Formalism

2 Bethe Salpeter Equation



$$\Gamma(p, P) = iC_{\text{color}} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 + i\eta} \gamma_\nu \frac{1}{p_1 + k - m + i\eta} \Gamma(p + k, P) \frac{1}{-p_2 + k - m + i\eta} \gamma_\nu$$

3 Bethe Salpeter Vertices (Case of quarkonium in the rest frame)

Instantaneous Interaction

$$\Gamma_I(E, \vec{p}) \approx \frac{-ie_0(2e_0 - E)}{\pi E} \gamma^0 \frac{1 + \gamma_0 - \vec{p}/m}{2} \cdot \phi_I^{+-}(\vec{p}) \cdot \frac{1 - \gamma_0 - \vec{p}/m}{2} \cdot \gamma^0$$

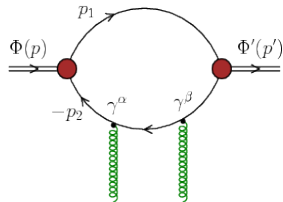
- $\phi_I^{+-}(\vec{p}) = \phi_{\text{space}}(\vec{p}) \times \phi_{\text{spin}}^{ij}$: instantaneous wave function for the bound state

σ_{elas} Results & Discussion

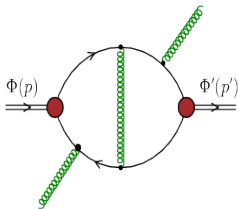
① Compton Diffusion Process $J/\psi - g$

① 2 gluons attached, "LO"

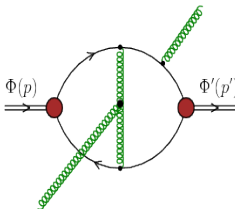
$\Rightarrow$ 6 diagrams (bb||, bbX, tt||, ttX, tb, bt)



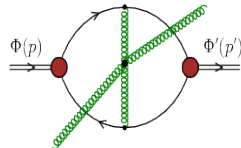
② 3 gluons attached, "NLO"



$\Rightarrow$ 4 diagrams
(bb||, btX, tt||, tbX)



$\Rightarrow$ 7 diagrams
(gluon emitted in each line)

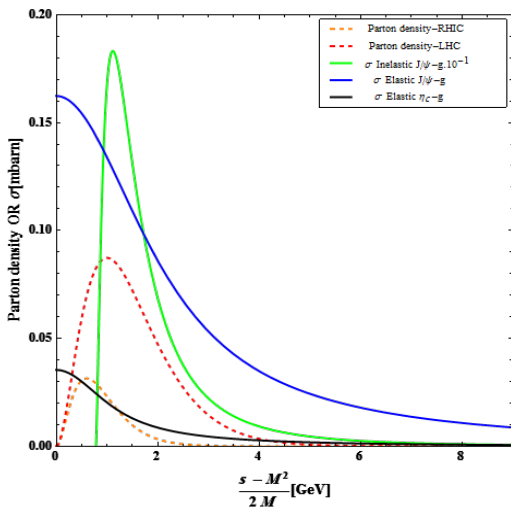


$\Rightarrow$ 1 diagram

σ_{elas} Interest & Discussion

1 $J/\psi - g$: Gluon Dissociation vs Compton Diffusion

"LO" Diagrams



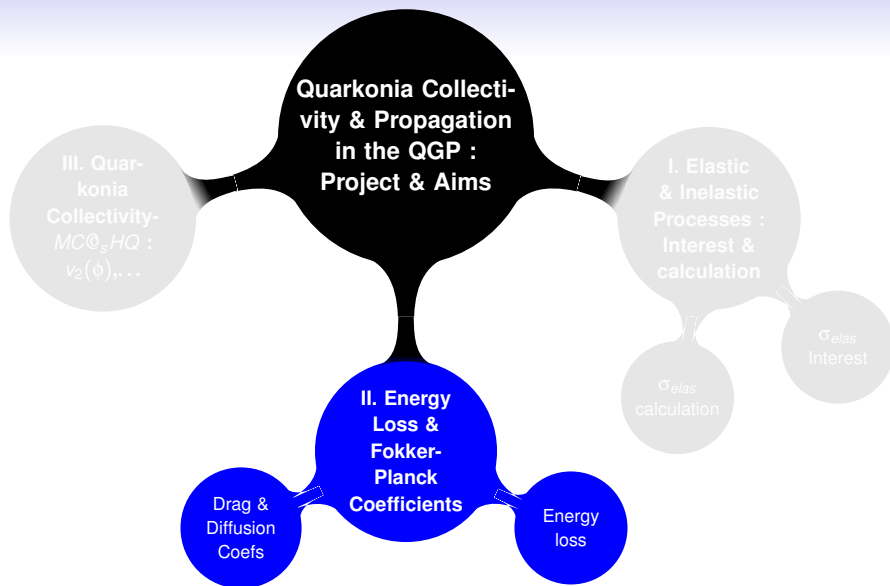
$$R = \int d^3k n_{mb}(k) \sigma_{elas/inel}(s(k))$$

$$\hookrightarrow R = \int_{M^2}^{+\infty} ds \tilde{n}_{mb}(k) \sigma_{elas/inel}(s)$$

- *Inelastic cross section has a threshold*
- *Quantities measured are convoluted by MB Distribution*
- *Overlap σ_{elas} and MB distribution larger than σ_{inel} and MB.*

Y. Oh, S. Kim, S. Hyoung Lee, (02)

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Energy losses & Transport Coefficient

① *Energy losses, given by Bjorken* ($\Phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow \Phi(m, e, q)$)

$$\frac{dE}{d\tau} = \frac{dE}{dt} \times \frac{E}{M} = \sum_i \int d^3q n_i(\vec{q}) \frac{\sqrt{(p \cdot q)^2 - M^2 m^2}}{Me} \int dt \frac{d\sigma_{elas}}{dt} (E' - E),$$

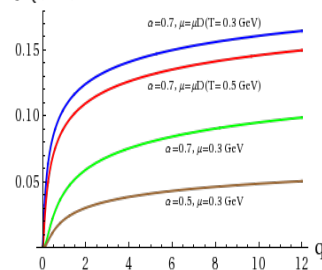
Energy losses & Transport Coefficient

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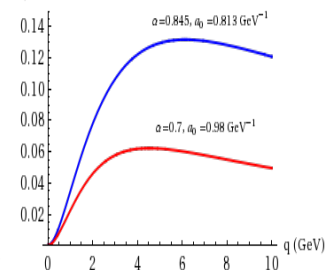
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- ② *Transport coefficient* $\hat{Q}(s) = \int \frac{d\sigma_{\text{elas}}}{dt} t dt$: cf. Part I

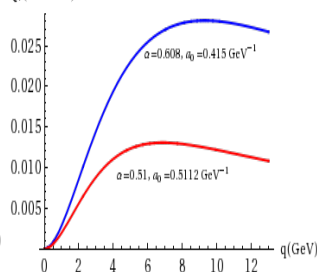
$Q_{HQ}(\text{fm}^2)$



$Q_{H\phi}(\text{GeV fm}^2)$



$Q_Y(\text{GeV fm}^2)$



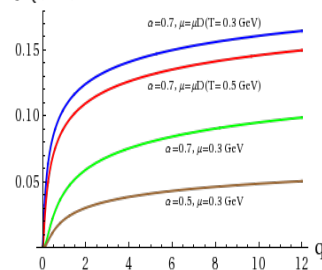
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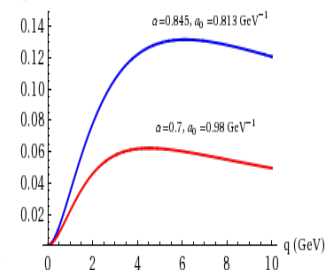
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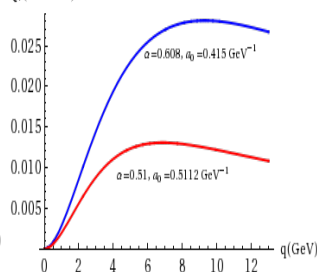
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$Q_{H\phi}(\text{GeV fm}^2)$

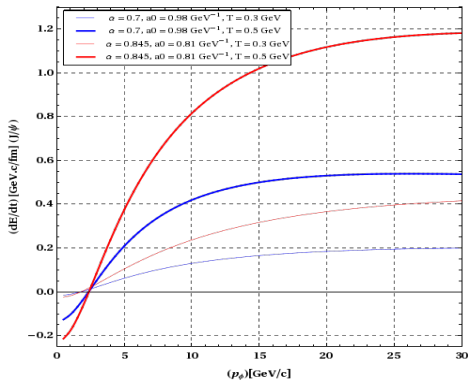


$Q_Y(\text{GeV fm}^2)$



Energy losses ($\mathcal{H}Q$, J/ψ , Υ)

1 Quarkonia (J/ψ)

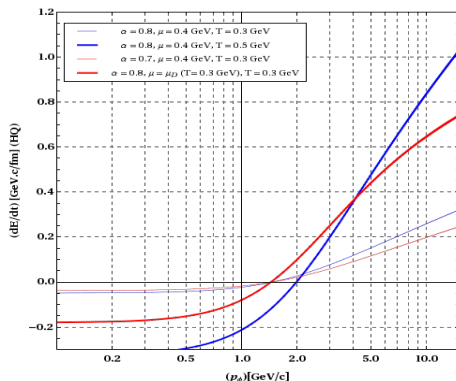


● Behaviour : decrease at p ↗

● Two regimes, $P \approx \sqrt{MT} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_{J/\psi}}{dt} = 0$

● $\frac{dE}{dt}$ variation vs α and T , $\frac{dE}{dt}$ ↗ with T ↗

3 Heavy Quark (C)



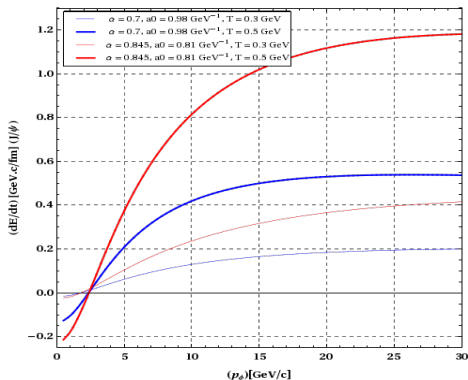
● Behaviour : log increase vs p

● $P \approx \sqrt{MT} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_{HQ}}{dt} = 0$

● $\frac{dE}{dt}$ ↗ with T ↗

Energy losses ($\mathcal{H}Q$, J/ψ , Υ)

1 Quarkonia (J/ψ)

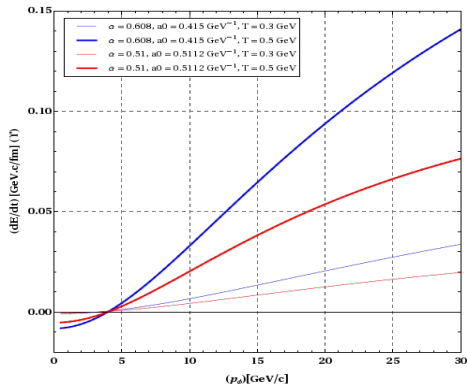


● Behaviour : decrease at $p \nearrow$

● Two regimes, $P \approx \sqrt{MT} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_{J/\psi}}{dt} = 0$

● $\frac{dE}{dt}$ variation vs α and T , $\frac{dE}{dt} \nearrow$ with $T \nearrow$

3 Quarkonia (Υ)



● Behaviour : decrease at $p \nearrow$

● Two regimes, $P \approx \sqrt{MT} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_{\Upsilon}}{dt} = 0$

● $\frac{dE}{dt}$ variation vs α and T , $\frac{dE}{dt} \nearrow$ with $T \nearrow$

Drag Force & coefficient (HQ, J/ψ , Υ)

① *Drag Coefficient*, for: $(\phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow "i" (m, e, q))$

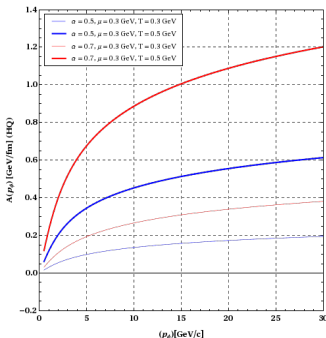
$$A_i = \frac{d \langle p \rangle}{dt} = \sum_i \int d^3q n_i(\vec{q}) \frac{\sqrt{(p \cdot q)^2 - M^2 m^2}}{Ee} \int dt \frac{d\sigma_{elas}}{dt} \frac{\langle (\vec{P} - \vec{P}') \cdot \vec{P} \rangle}{\|\vec{P}\|},$$

Drag Force & coefficient (HQ, J/ψ , Υ)

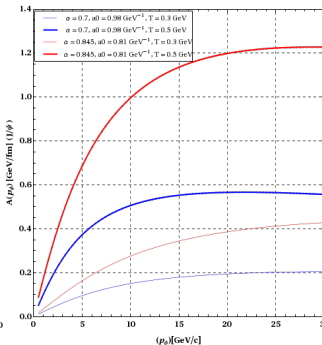
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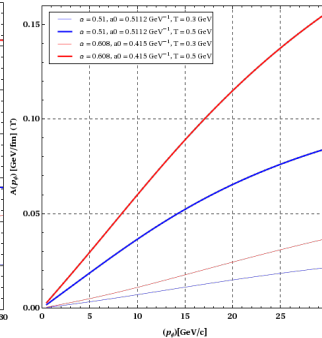
① **Heavy Quark**



② **Quarkonia (J/ψ)**



③ **Quarkonia (Υ)**



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Diffusion coefficient ($HQ, J/\psi, \Upsilon$)

1 Diffusion Coefficient, for: $(\phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow "i"(m, e, q))$

$$B(E) = \int_E^{+\infty} dE' A_i(E') \times \frac{E'}{p'} e^{-(E'-E)/T}, \text{ with: } B_{\perp} = B_{\parallel} = B, \quad B \leftrightarrow A \text{ relation,}$$

- Fokker-Planck equation : $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left(A_i f + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} B_{ij} f \right) = -\vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \vec{p}$, (homogenous background)
- Einstein relation : $[\vec{A}f + \vec{\nabla}_p(Bf)]_i = 0$, $f = e^{-E/T}$, (stationary, D.B Walton, J.Rafelski(99)) ○

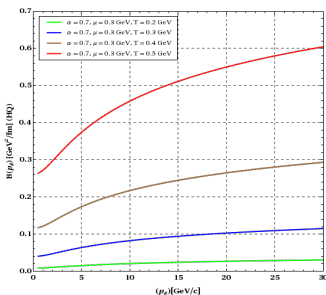
Diffusion coefficient ($HQ, J/\psi, \Upsilon$)

1 Diffusion Coefficient, for: $\phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow "i"(m, e, q)$

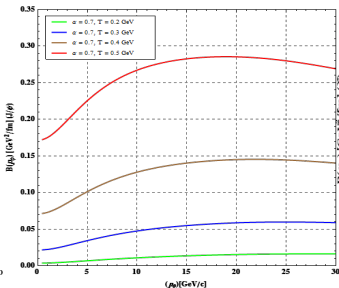
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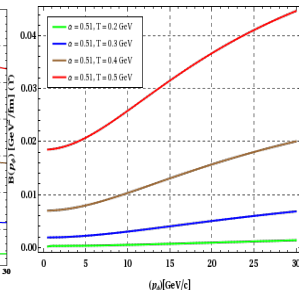
1 Heavy Quark

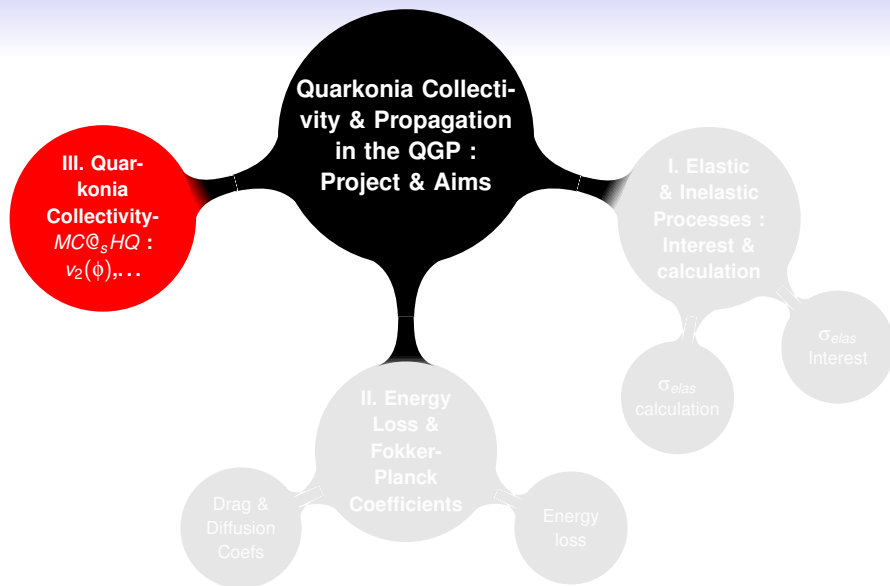


2 Quarkonia (J/ψ)

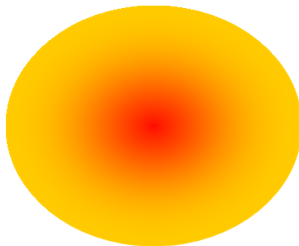


3 Quarkonia (Υ)



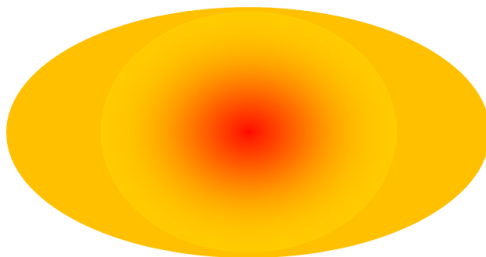


MC@HQ- as a cartoon



: QGP

$MC@sHQ$ - as a cartoon

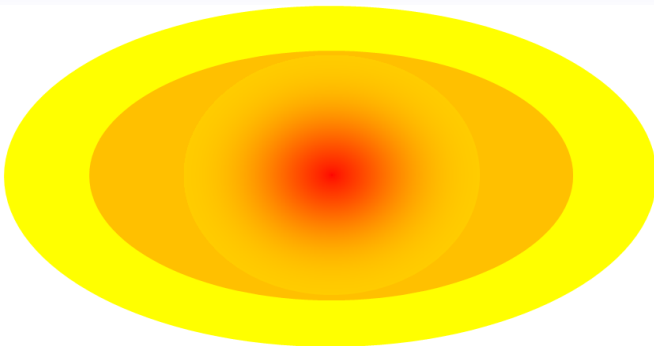


: QGP



: Mixed phase

MC@ $s\text{HQ-}$ as a cartoon



: QGP

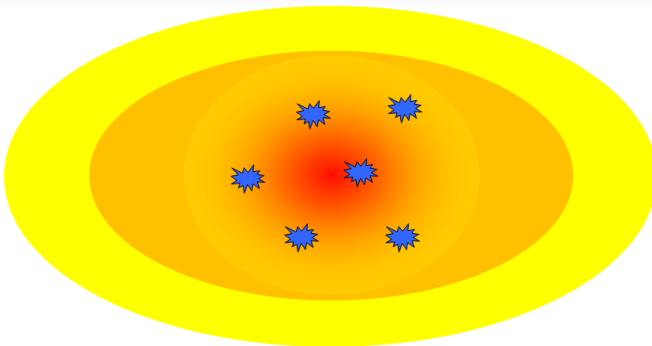


: Mixed phase



: Hadronic phase (not taken into account)

MC@sHQ- as a cartoon



: QGP



: hard collisions in initial NN collisions

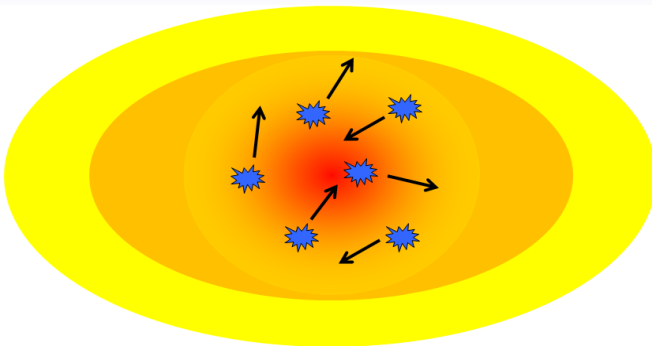


: Mixed phase



: Hadronic phase (not taken into account)

MC@sHQ- as a cartoon



 : QGP

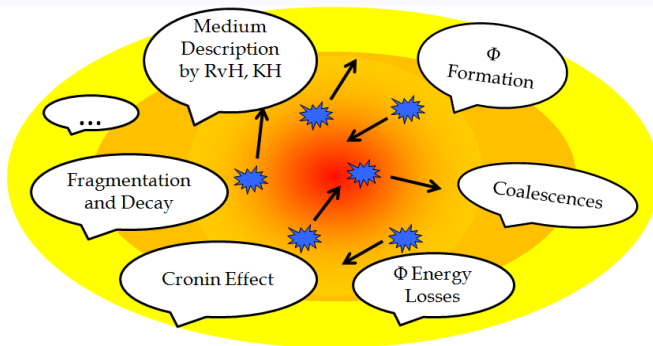
 : Mixed phase

 : Hadronic phase (not taken into account)

 : hard collisions in initial NN collisions

 : Φ evolution according to Fokker-Planck

MC@sHQ- as a cartoon



 : QGP

 : Mixed phase

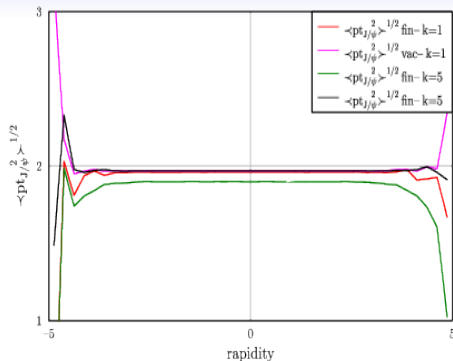
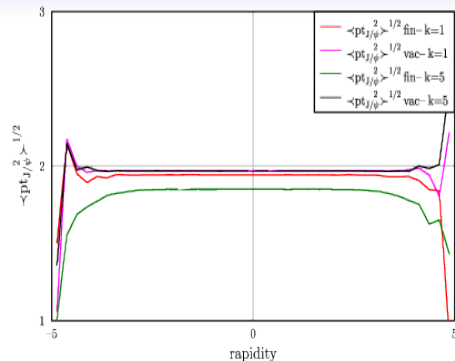
 : Hadronic phase (not taken into account)

 : hard collisions in initial NN collisions

 : Φ evolution according to Fokker-Planck

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Mean $\langle p_t^2 \rangle^{1/2}$ of J/ψ vs y

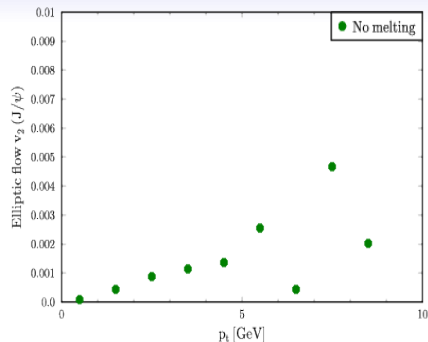


- Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200\text{GeV}$, Central collisions
- No Melting. tuning factor $k=1,5$.

- Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200\text{GeV}$, Central collisions
- Melting ($T_c(J/\psi, \Upsilon) = 0.3\text{ GeV}$), $k=1,5$

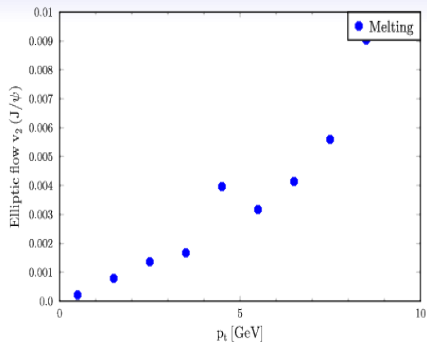
- Interaction with the medium $\Rightarrow$ reduce their mean $p_t \propto \langle p_t^2 \rangle^{1/2}$
- Less visible effect with Melting & more visible with $\nearrow \sigma_{elas}$

J/ψ Elliptic flow vs p_t at mid rapidity



● Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV, Min bias collisions

● No Melting, 50M collisions



● Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV, Min bias collisions

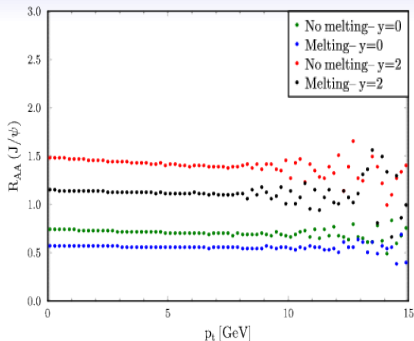
● Melting (T_c (J/ψ , Υ) = 0.3 GeV), 50M collisions

● Non zero elliptic flow

● Dissociation by T $\Rightarrow v_2 \nearrow \dots$ Recombination ?

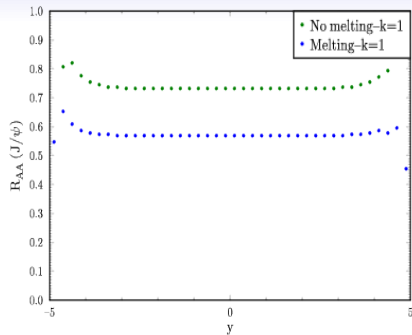
● Influence of elastic processes, increase of $\sigma_{elas} \Rightarrow v_2 \nearrow$

R_{AA} of J/ψ vs p_t at mid/average rapidity & vs y



● Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200\text{ GeV}$, Min bias collisions

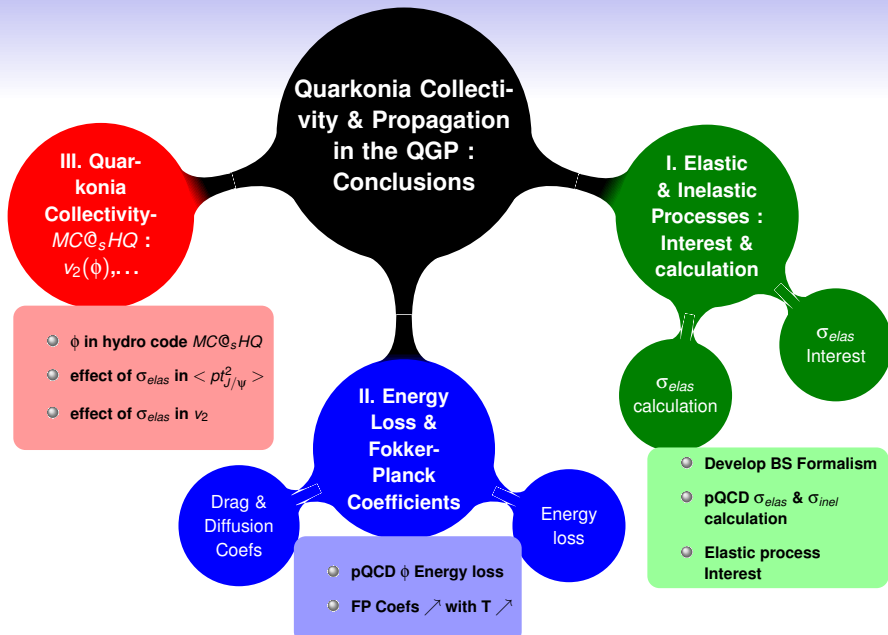
● No Melting, 50M collisions

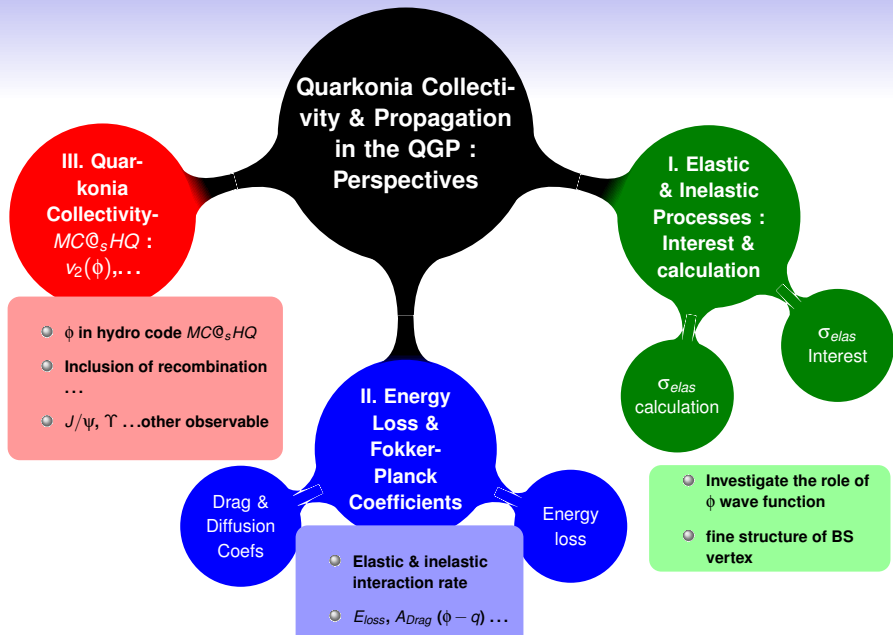


● Au-Au, $\sqrt{s} = 200\text{ GeV}$, Min bias collisions

● Melting ($T_c(J/\psi, \Upsilon) = 0.3\text{ GeV}$), 50M collisions

- Dissociation by T $\Rightarrow R_{AA}(J/\psi) \searrow$
- Dissociation by T $\Rightarrow R_{AA}(J/\psi)$ variation vs $p_t \approx$ small
- Influence of elastic processes, increase of $\sigma_{elas} \Rightarrow v_2 \nearrow ?$



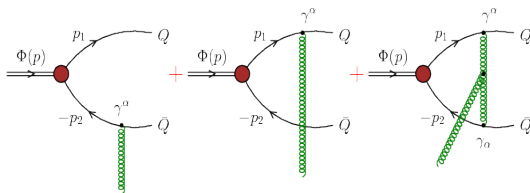


Contents

- 1 Global Project : quarkonia propagation
- 2 σ_{elas} calculation & results
- 3 Energy loss & Fokker-Planck Coefficient
- 4 Quarkonia collectivity : $v_2(\phi)$
- 5 Conclusion & Outlook

σ_{inel} Results & Discussion

1 Gluon Dissociation Process $J/\psi - g$

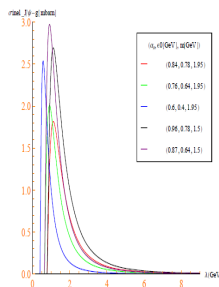


$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{4g^2 m^2 M_\phi k_0^2}{3N_c} |\nabla \psi(\vec{p})|^2$$

↓

$$\sigma_{\phi g}(\lambda) = \frac{128g^2}{3N_c} a_0^2 \frac{(\lambda/\epsilon_0 - 1)^{3/2}}{(\lambda/\epsilon_0)^5}$$

$$\text{with : } \lambda = \frac{q \cdot k}{M_\phi} = \frac{s - M_\phi^2}{2M_\phi}$$

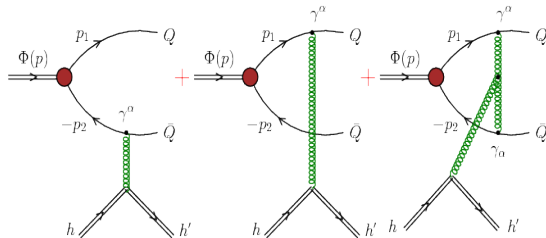


● Dependence σ_{inel} vs ϵ et m

Oh, S. Kim, S. Houn Lee, (02)

σ_{inel} Results & Discussion

② Hadron Dissociation Process $J/\psi - h$



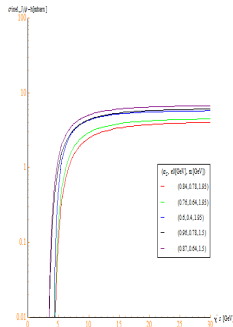
Factorization Theorem

$$\sigma_{\phi h}(v) = \int_0^1 dx \, \sigma_{\phi g}(xv) \times g(x)$$

● Cross section of $J/\psi - h$ (green circle)

● Cross section of $J/\psi - g$ (blue circle)

● $\mathcal{GDF} : g(x) = 0.5(\eta + 1) \frac{(1+x)^\eta}{x}, \eta = 5(BP)$ (orange circle)



● Dependence σ_{inel} vs $\sqrt{s}$ et m

Oh, S. Kim, S. Houngh Lee, (02)

σ_{elas} Results & Discussion

② Compton Diffusion Process $J/\psi - g$

② 2 gluons attached, "LO"

- Soft Gluons ($k \approx mg^4$): columbic case

$$\mathcal{M}(k, k' \approx mg^4) \approx -2\alpha g^2 \frac{\delta^{ab}}{2N_c} \epsilon_{\lambda 1}(k_1) \cdot \epsilon_{\lambda 2}(k_2)$$

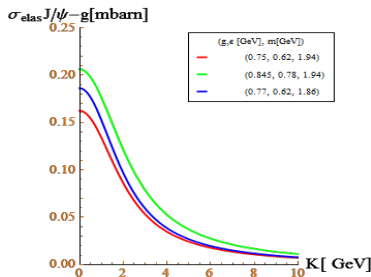
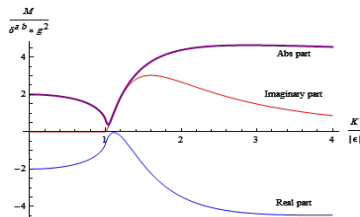
- Opening of the imaginary part for $K < |\epsilon|$
- Opening of the imaginary part for $K = |\epsilon|$

- Hard Gluons ($k \approx mg^2$)

$$\mathcal{M}(k, k' \equiv mg^2) \approx -\frac{4g^2 \delta_{ij} \delta^{ab}}{N_c} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{a_0 |k - k'|}{4}\right)^2\right)^2}$$

- Form Factor

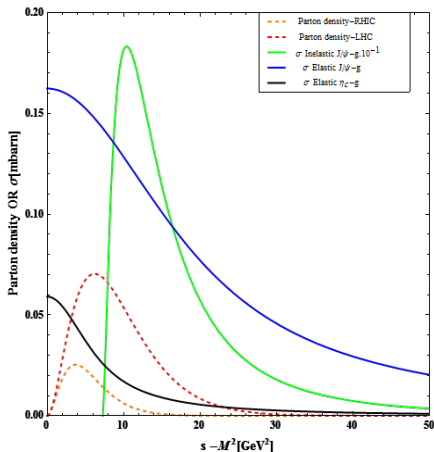
$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{elas}} \approx \frac{g^4}{2\pi m^2 N_c^2} \times \frac{1 + \frac{K^2}{8m|\epsilon|} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{K^2}{8m|\epsilon|}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{K^2}{8m|\epsilon|}\right)^3}$$



$\sigma_{elas}, \sigma_{inel}$ Results & Discussion

1 $J/\psi - g$: Gluon Dissociation vs Compton Diffusion

"LO" Diagrams



$$R = \int d^3k n_{mb}(k) \sigma_{elas/inel}(s(k))$$

$$\hookrightarrow R = \int_{M^2}^{+\infty} ds \tilde{n}_{mb}(k) \sigma_{elas/inel}(s)$$

- $\rightarrow$ Parton density at LHC energy
- $\rightarrow$ Parton density at RHIC energy
- $\rightarrow$ σ Inelastic $J/\psi - g$
- $\rightarrow$ σ Elastic $J/\psi - g$
- $\rightarrow$ σ Inelastic $\eta_c - g$

Diffusion coefficient ($HQ, J/\psi, \Upsilon$)

① *Diffusion Coefficient*, for: $(\Phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow "I"(m, e, q))$

$$B(E) = \int_E^{+\infty} dE' A_i(E') \times \frac{E'}{p'} e^{-(E'-E)/T}, \text{ with: } B_{\perp} = B_{\parallel} = B \quad B \leftrightarrow A \text{ relation,}$$

- Fokker-Planck equation : $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left(A_i f + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} B_{ij} f \right) = -\vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \vec{p}$, (homogenous background)
- Einstein relation : $[\vec{A}f + \vec{\nabla}_p(Bf)]_i = 0$, $f = e^{-E/T}$, (stationary case) ○

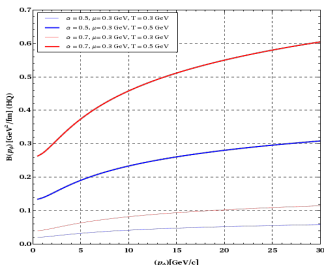
Diffusion coefficient ($HQ, J/\psi, \Upsilon$)

1 Diffusion Coefficient, for: $(\phi(M, E, p) \rightsquigarrow "i"(m, e, q))$

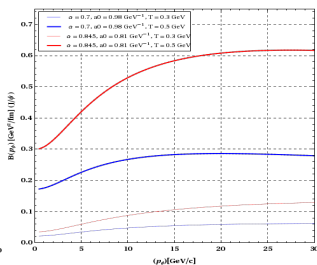
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- Einstein relation: $[\vec{A}f + \vec{\nabla}_p(Bf)]_i = 0$, $f = e^{-E/T}$, (stationary case) $\odot$

1 Heavy Quark



2 Quarkonia (J/ψ)



3 Quarkonia (Υ)

