Centrality behaviour of J/ψ production in NA50

NA50 Collaboration

S. Ramos – LIP-Lisbon

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NA50 COLLABORATION

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Outline

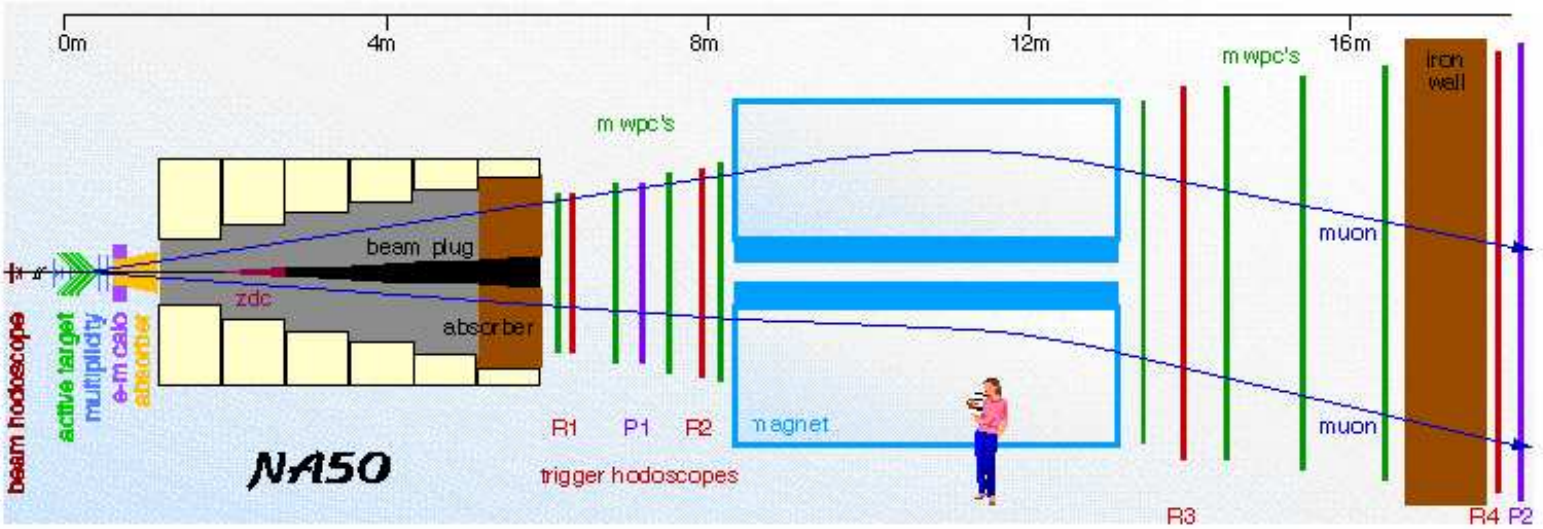
♠ J/ψ Production:

- $J/\psi/DY$ as a function of E_T, L and ϵ
- New proton data
- Minimum Bias analysis
- ZDC analysis
- Comparision with models

♠ Charged Particle Multiplicities for different centralities:

- $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ distributions
- Pseudorapidity peak positions, η_{max}
- Pseudorapidity charged particle densities

Experimental Setup



The J/ψ is detected via its decay into muon pairs

- **Dimuon spectrometer:**

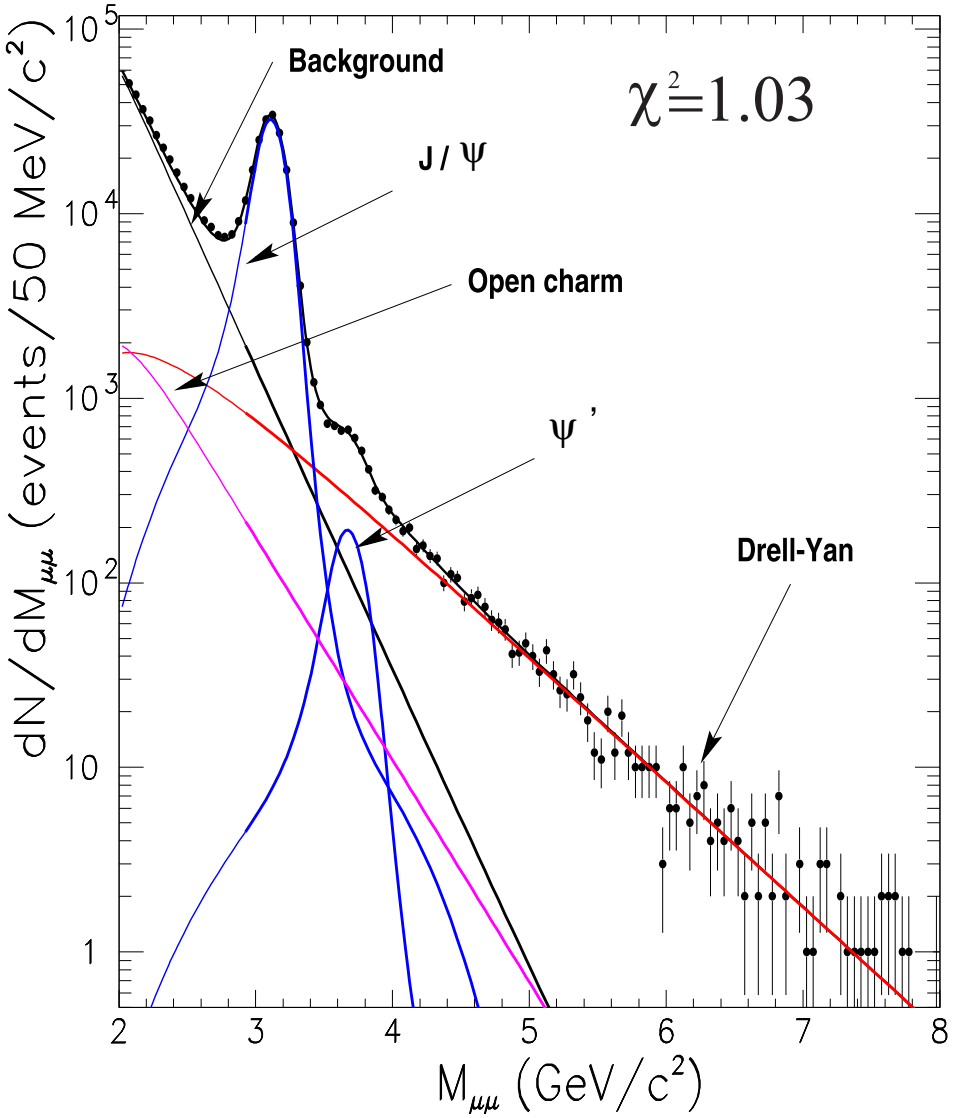
$0 < y_{CM} < 1 \quad (2.92 < y_{Lab} < 3.92) \quad |\cos\theta_{CS}| < 0.5$

Acceptance	J/ψ	13.5%
	DY$(2.9 - 4.5)$	15.1%
	DY $(2.9 - 8.0)$	15.4%

- **Active target:** Čerenkov counter blades
- **Centrality detectors:**
  - ▷ E.m. calorimeter $(1.1 < \eta_{lab} < 2.3)$
  - ▷ Zero Degree Calorimeter $(\eta_{lab} > 6.3)$
  - ▷ Multiplicity detector $(0.82 < \eta_{lab} < 4.18)$

Fit to the mass spectrum

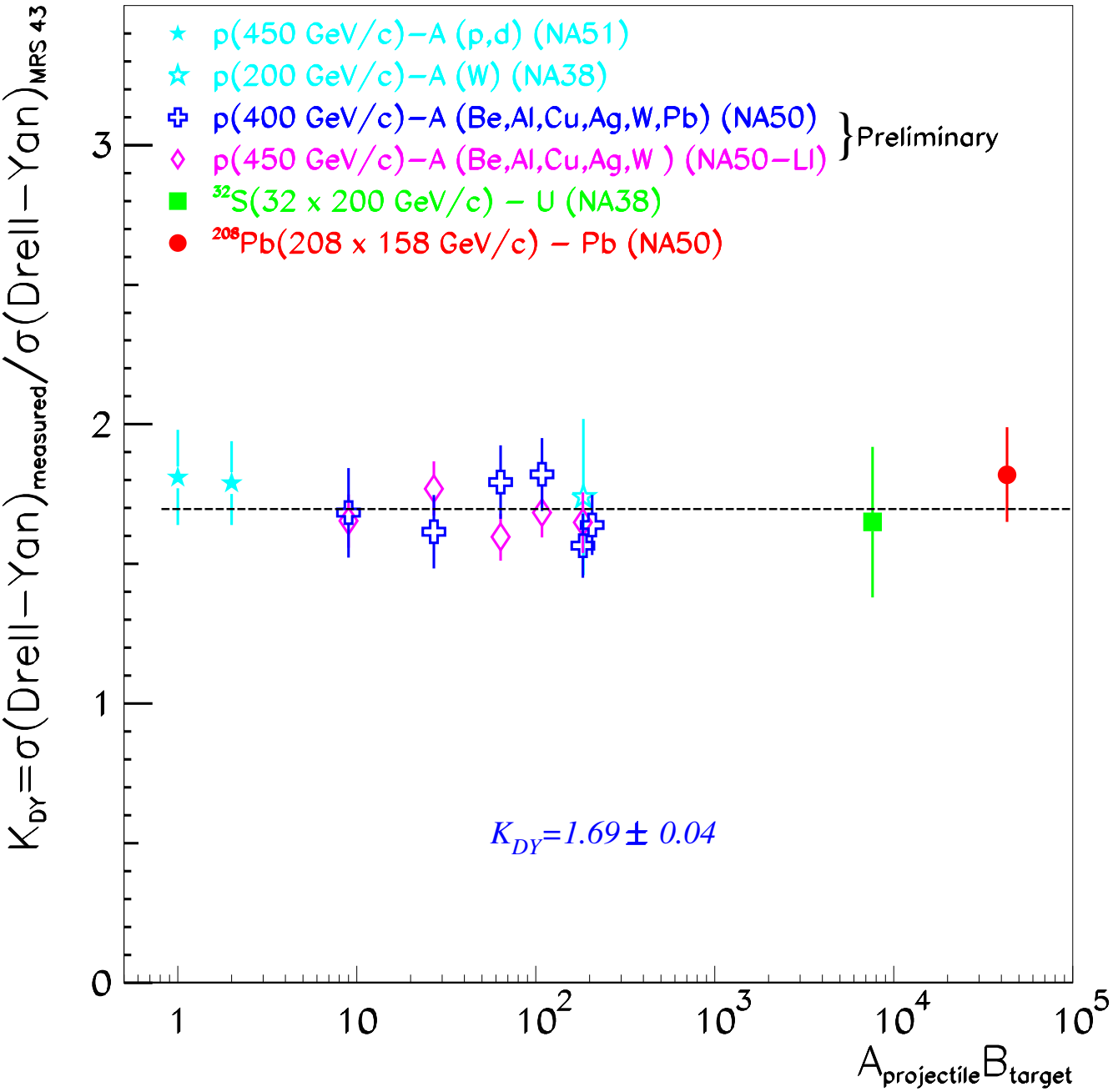
$$\frac{dN}{dM} = A_{J/\psi}\frac{dN_{J/\psi}}{dM} + A_{\psi'}\frac{dN_{\psi'}}{dM} + A_{DY}\frac{dN_{DY}}{dM} + \frac{dN_{D\bar{D}}}{dM} + \frac{dN_{BG}}{dM}$$



• Combinatorial background, due to π and K decays, is estimated from like-sign pairs: $N_{BG} = 2\sqrt{N^{++}N^{--}}$

• J/ψ, ψ', $D\bar{D}$ and Drell-Yan shapes from simulation and reconstructed chain

Drell-Yan: Experimental K factor



Drell-Yan is proportional to the number of collisions A·B, that is, it scales as expected:

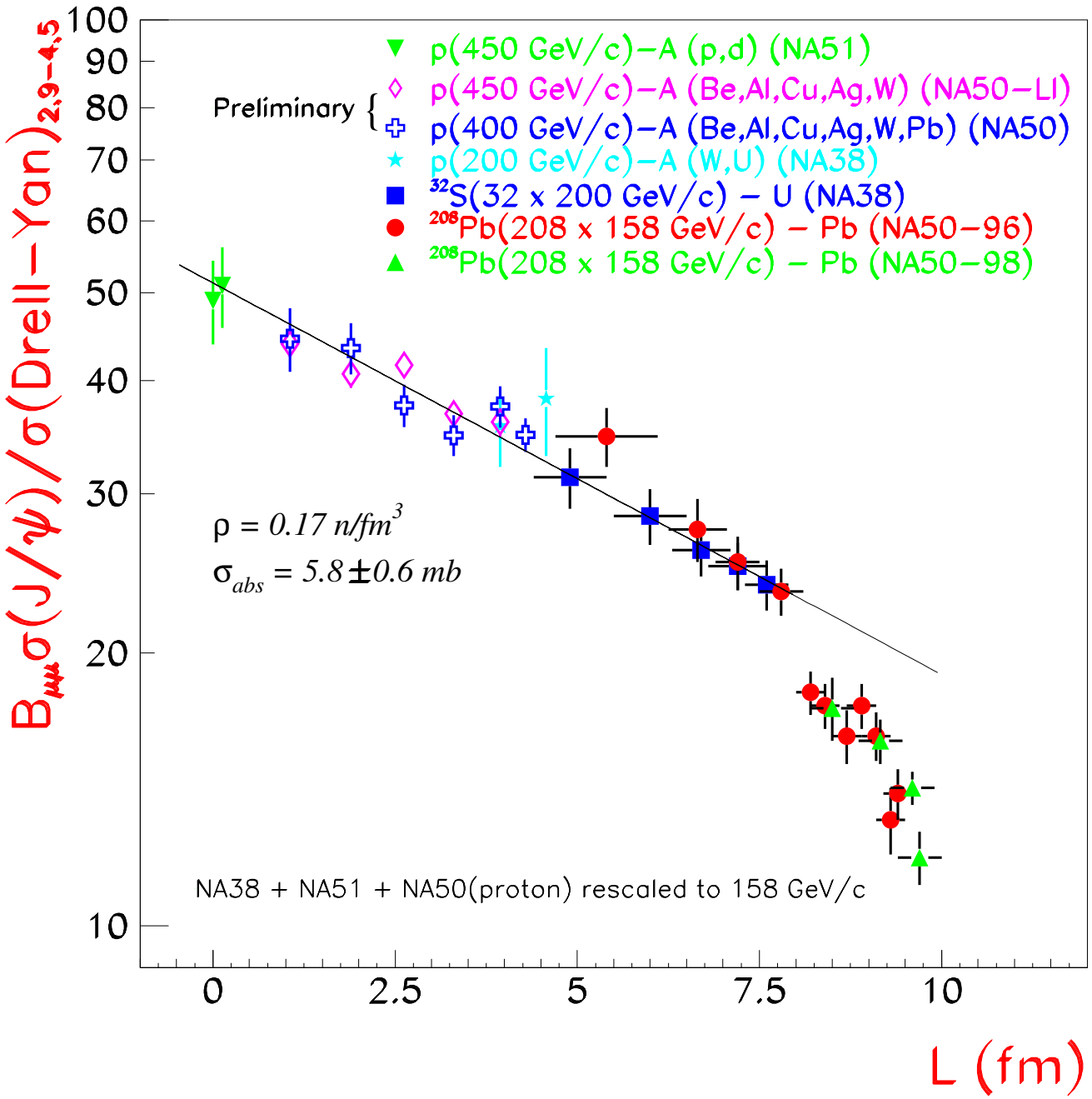
$$\sigma^{DY} \propto (A\ B)^{\alpha} \quad with \quad \alpha = 1$$

Previous K factor (excluding new proton data):

$$K_{DY} = 1.78 \pm 0.08$$

ψ/DY as a function of L

L - path length of the pre-resonant $c\bar{c}g$ state in nuclear matter

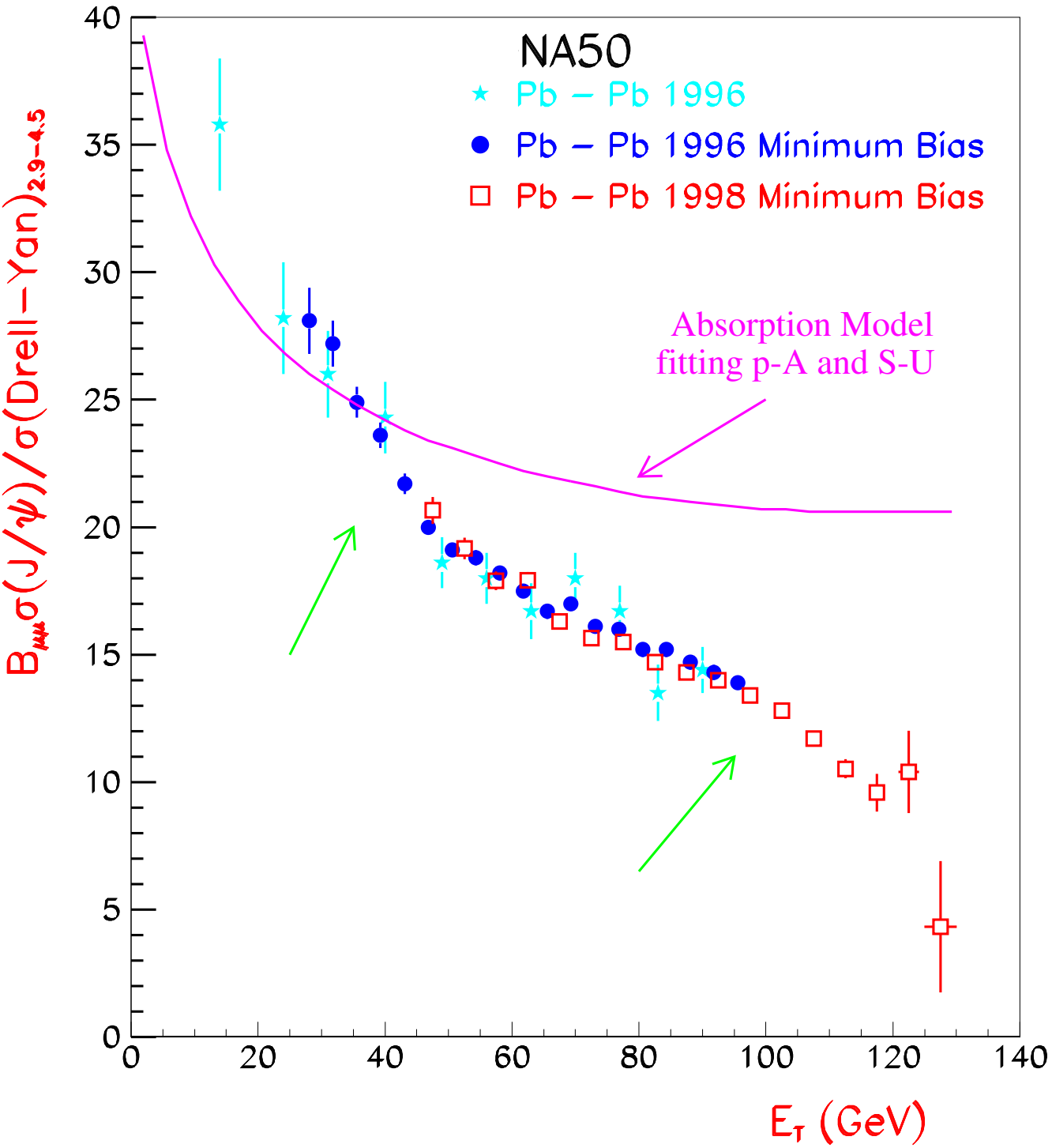


Fit including new proton data:

$$\frac{B_{\mu\mu}\sigma^{\psi}}{\sigma^{DY}} \propto e^{-\rho L \sigma_{abs}} \Rightarrow \sigma_{abs} = 5.4 \pm 0.4 \ mb$$

Sudden 20% drop at L = 8 fm

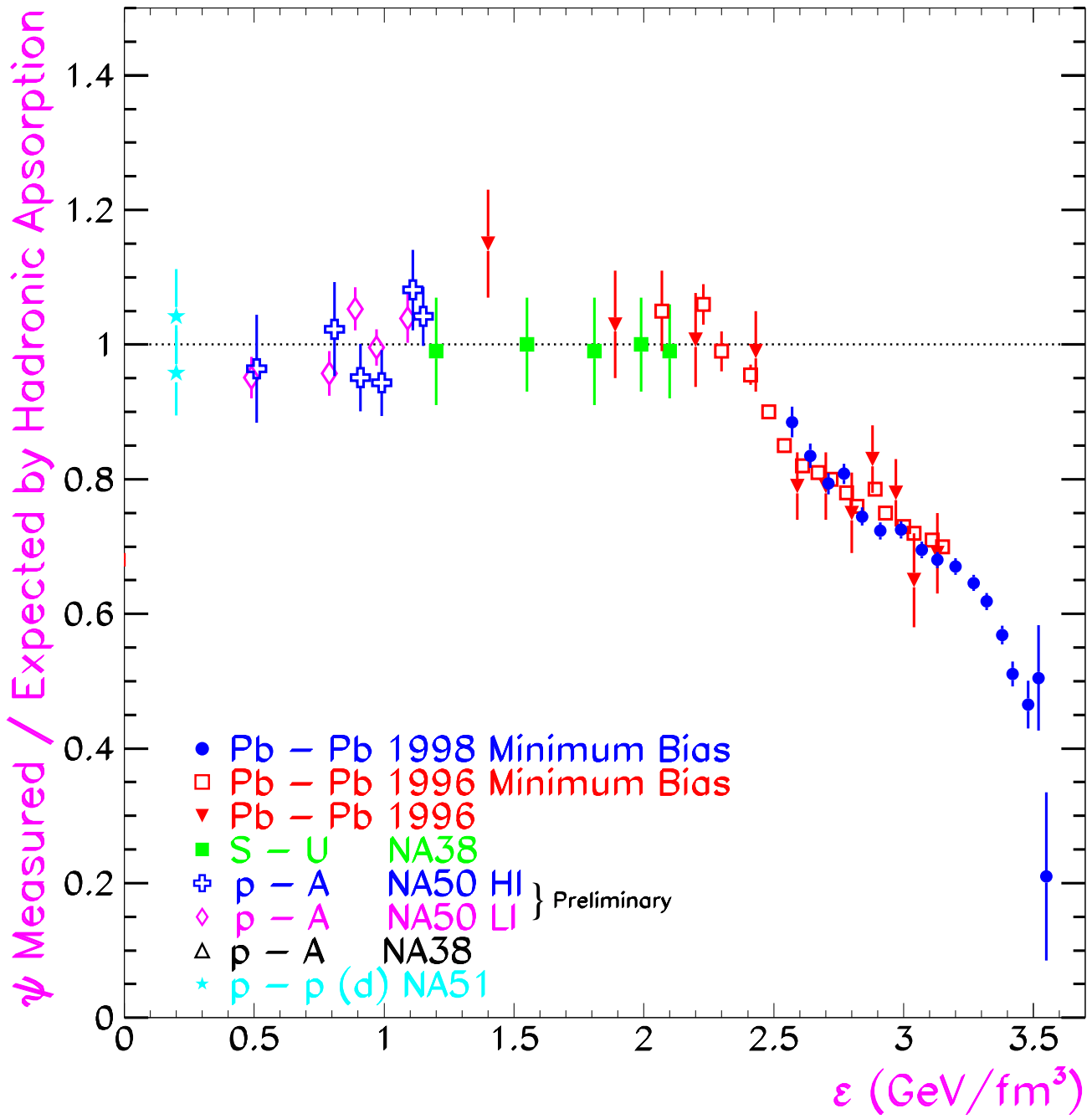
ψ/DY as a function of E_T



Solid line: exponential parametrization as obtained from fit to light systems (NA38 + NA51)

20% drop at 40 GeV and an inflexion point at 90 GeV followed by a steady steep decrease

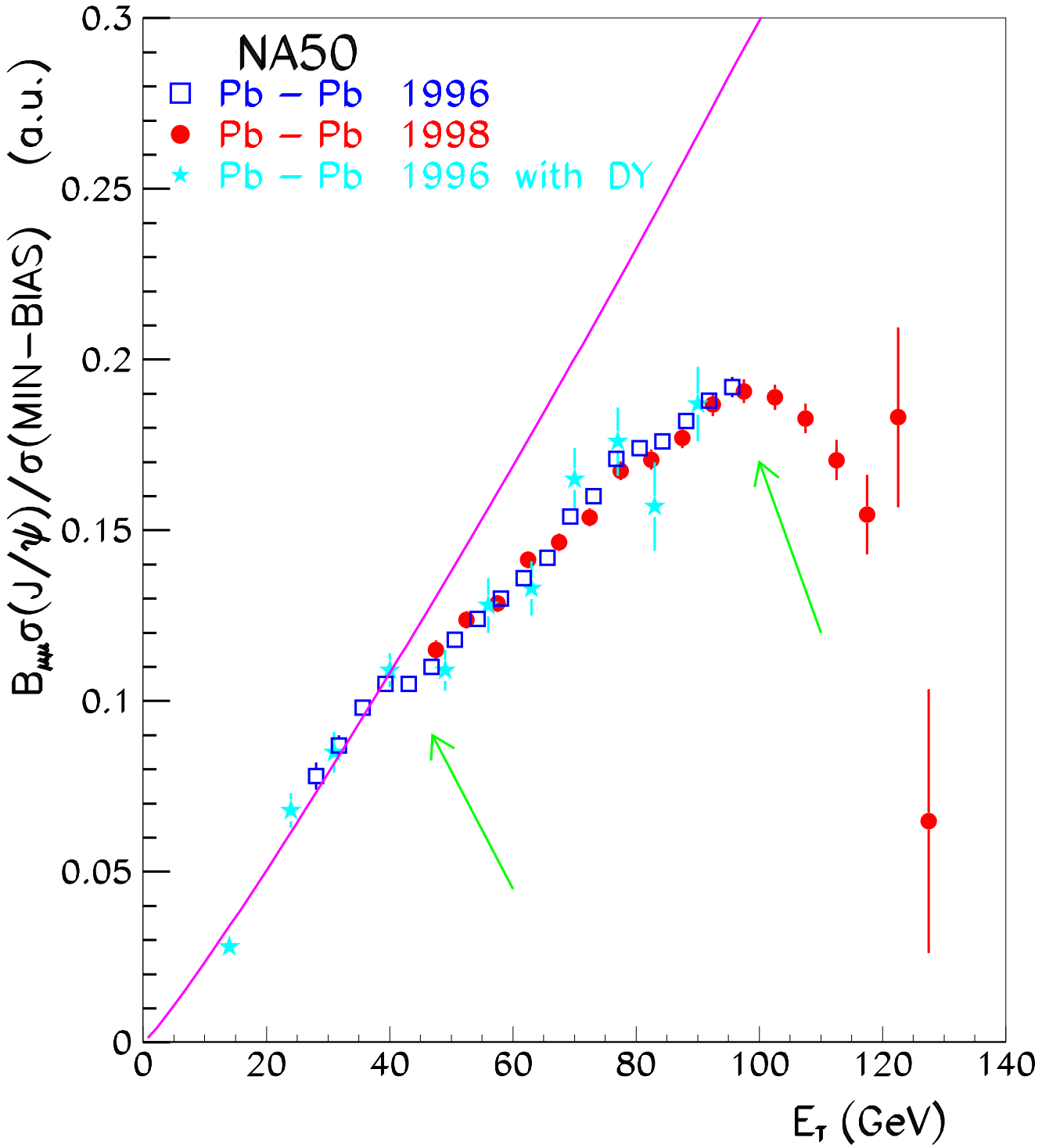
ψ Measured/Expected as a function of ϵ



Expected: **Absorption Model as obtained from fit to light systems (p-A and S-U)**

Stepwise Pattern: 2 threshold values for J/ψ suppression, $\simeq$ 2.4 and $\simeq$ 3.2 GeV/fm^3

ψ/Minimum Bias as a function of E_T

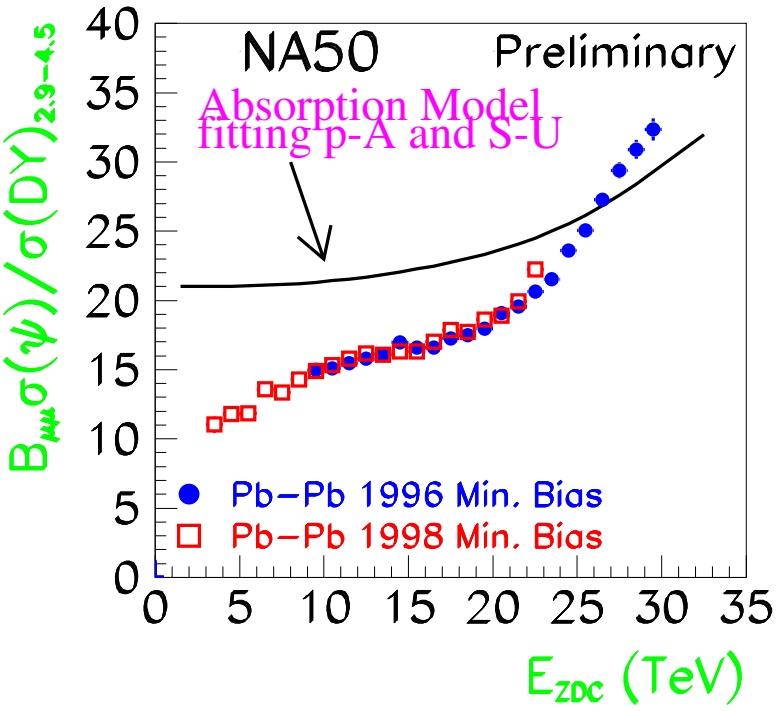


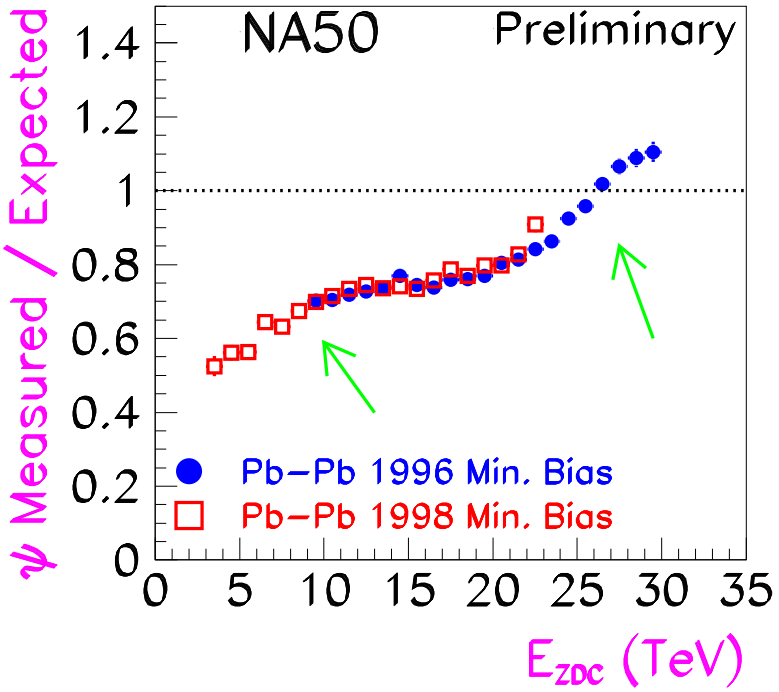
Solid line: Absorption Model with $\sigma_{abs} = 6.4 \pm 0.8\ mb$ **as obtained from fit to p-A and S-U data (NA38 + NA51) with full calculation**

Pattern exhibits 2 "accidents"

ψ/DY as a function of E_{ZDC}

Using another detector: ZDC, for centrality ψ studies



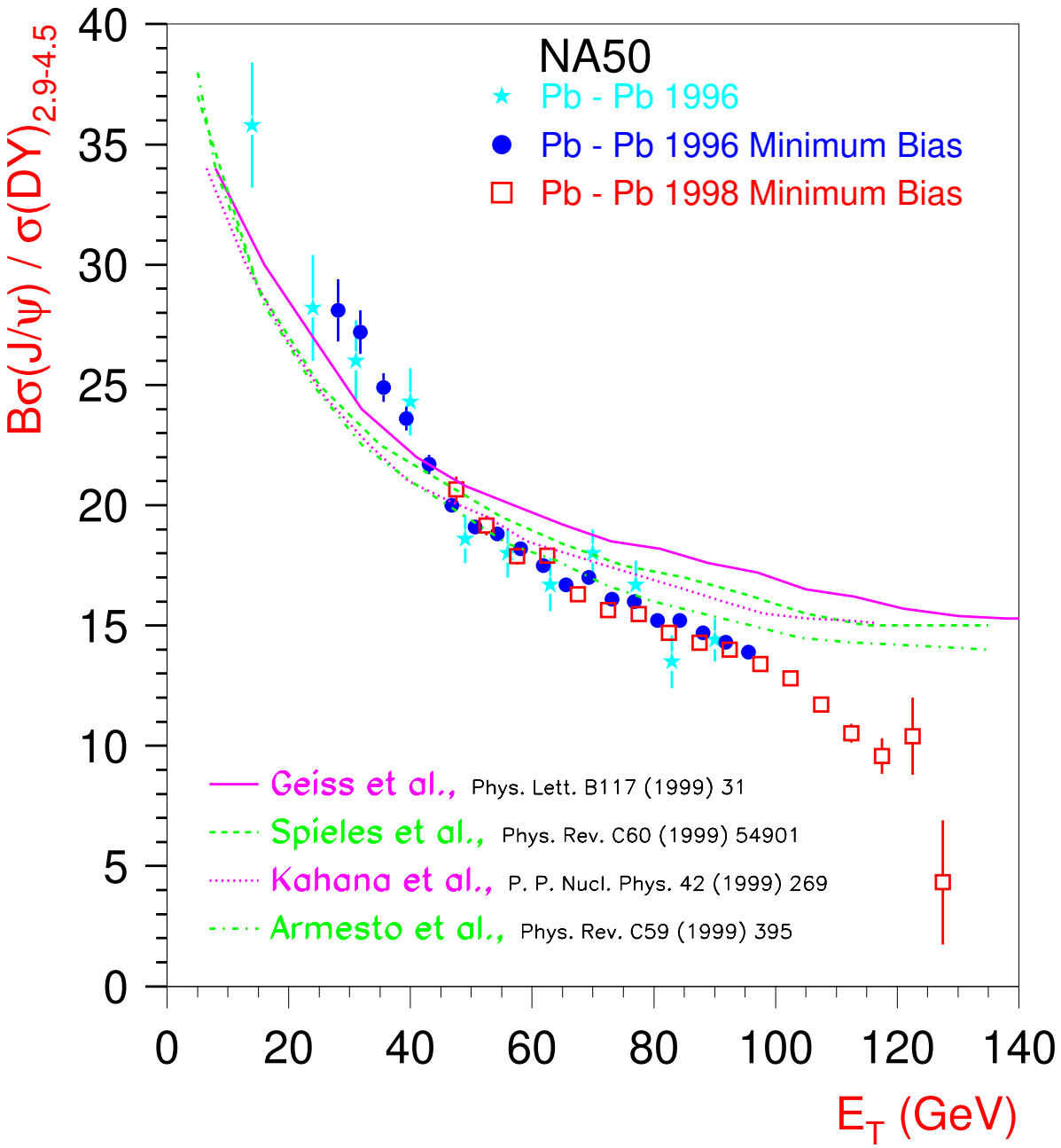


Solid line and Expected: Absorption Model as obtained from fit to light systems (p-A and S-U)

Observation of the 2 discontinuities in ψ suppression

ψ/DY as a function of E_T

Comparision with conventional (hadronic) models

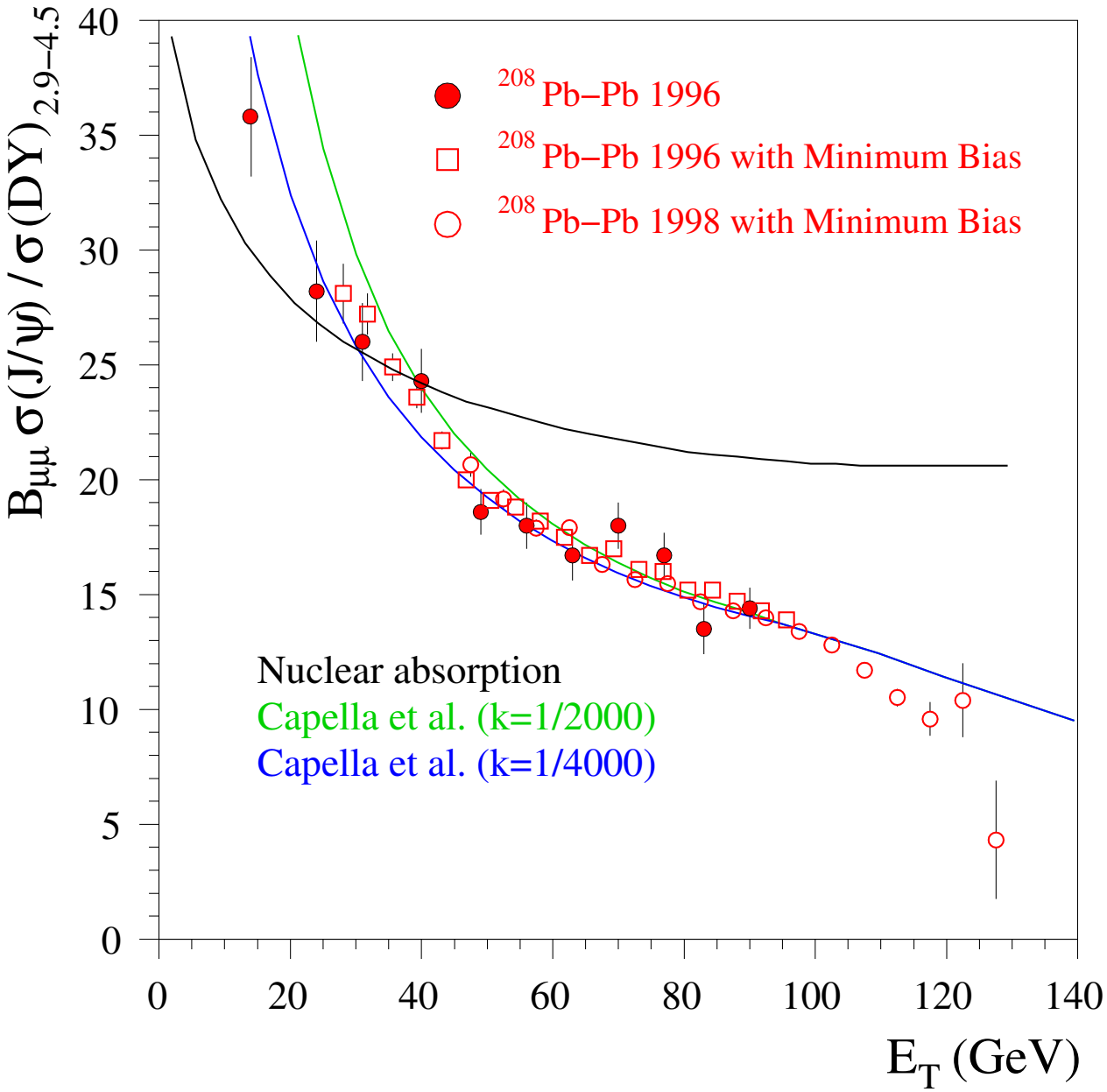


The stepwise suppression pattern rules out any of these conventional models

ψ/DY as a function of E_T

Comparision with modified Capella's hadronic model (E_T fluctuations included)

(Phys. Rev. Lett. 85 (2000) 2080)

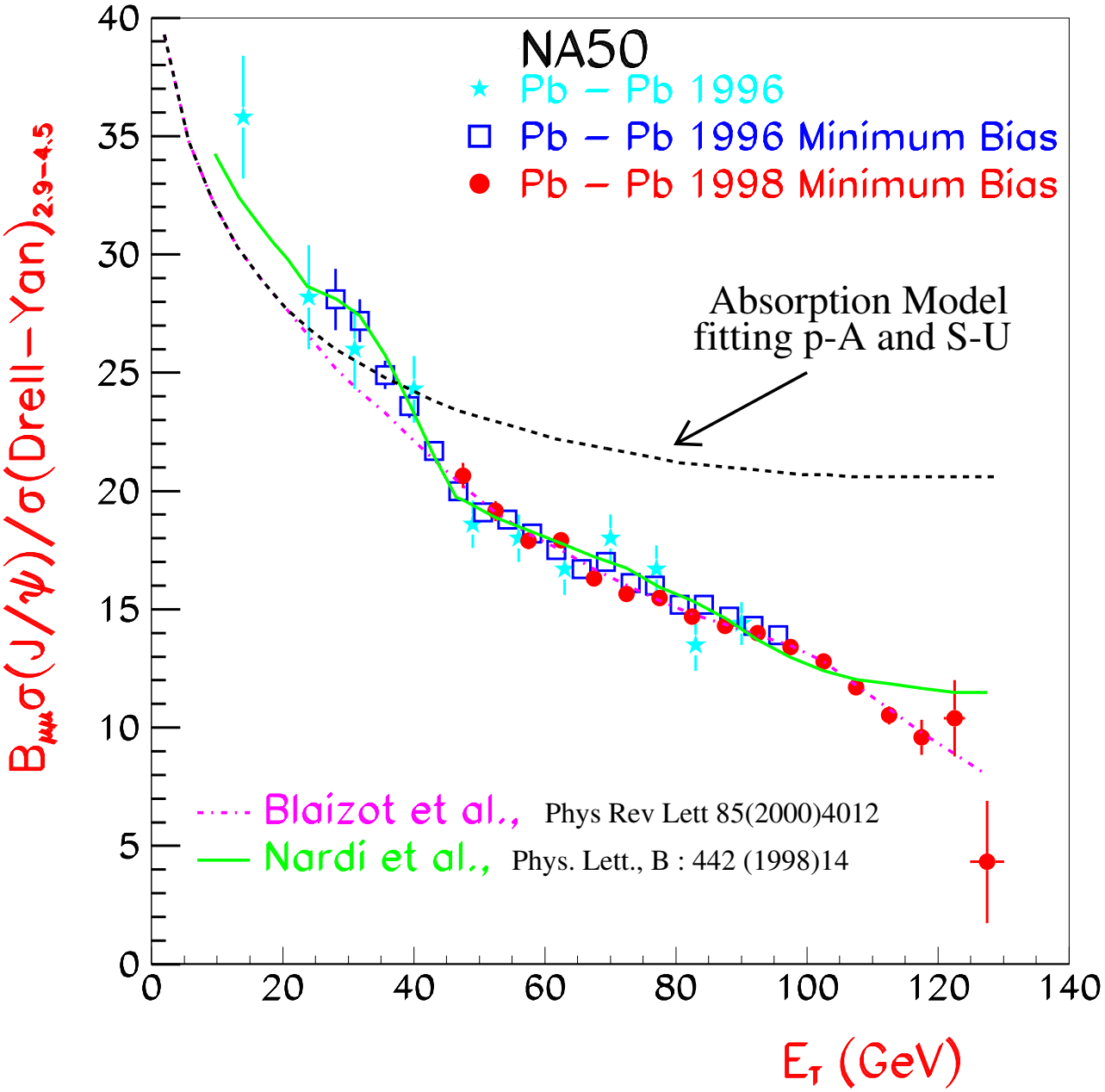


The model does not describe:

- ▷ **the normal absorption as observed in p-A and S-U interactions (black line)**
- ▷ **the steady decrease for central Pb-Pb collisions**

ψ/DY as a function of E_T

Comparision with models assuming QGP



Magenta line: with gradual J/ψ suppression and E_T fluctuations

Green line: with two thresholds, corresponding to the χ_c and the J/ψ melting points, but no E_T fluctuations

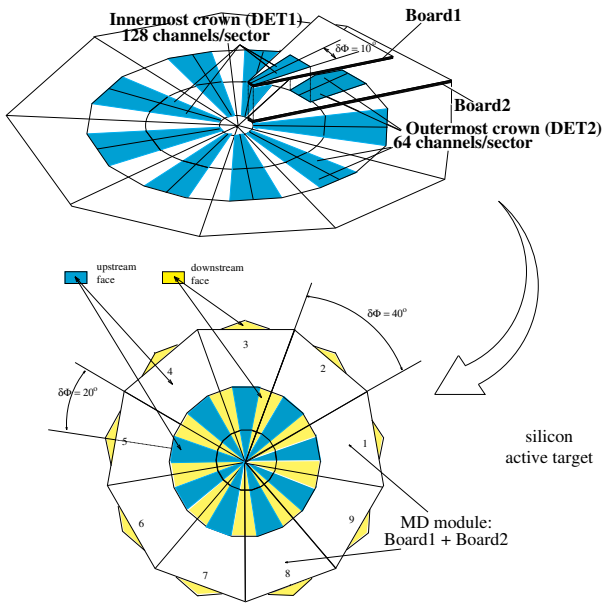
Quark and Gluon Deconfinement

with 2 melting points plus E_T fluctuations

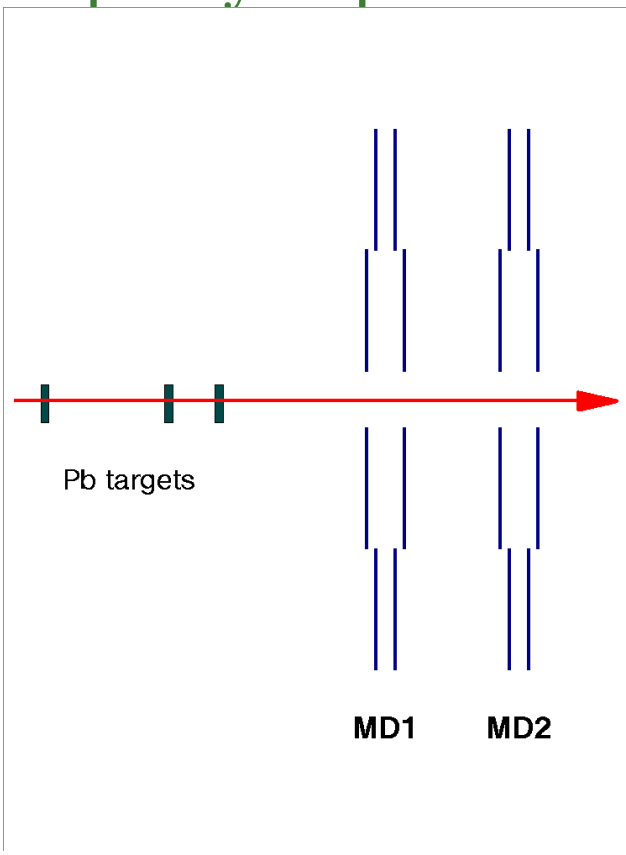
seem necessary to describe the data

Multiplicity Setup

The silicon strip Multiplicity Detector:



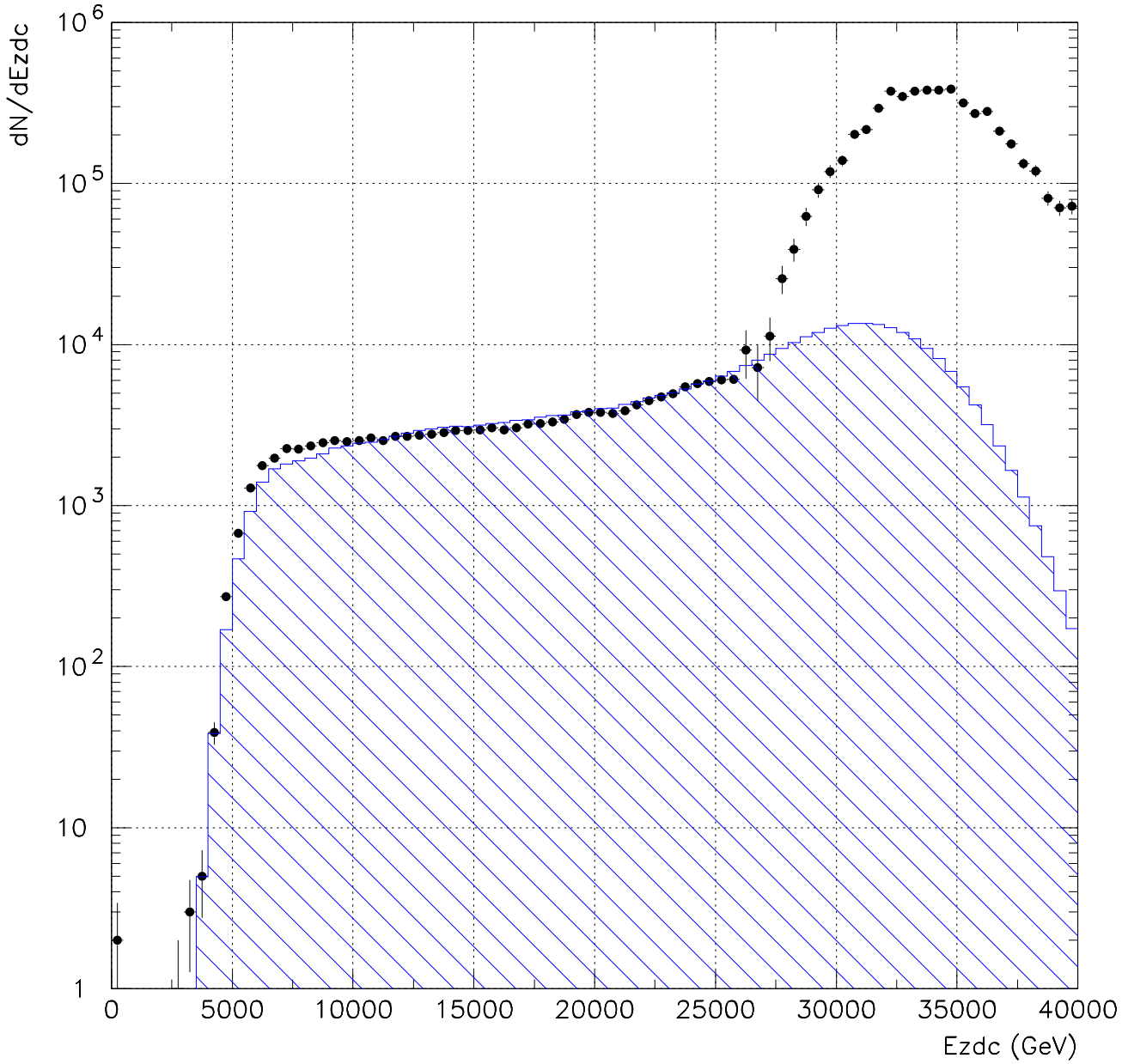
The Multiplicity Experimental Setup:



Forward Energy E_{ZDC}

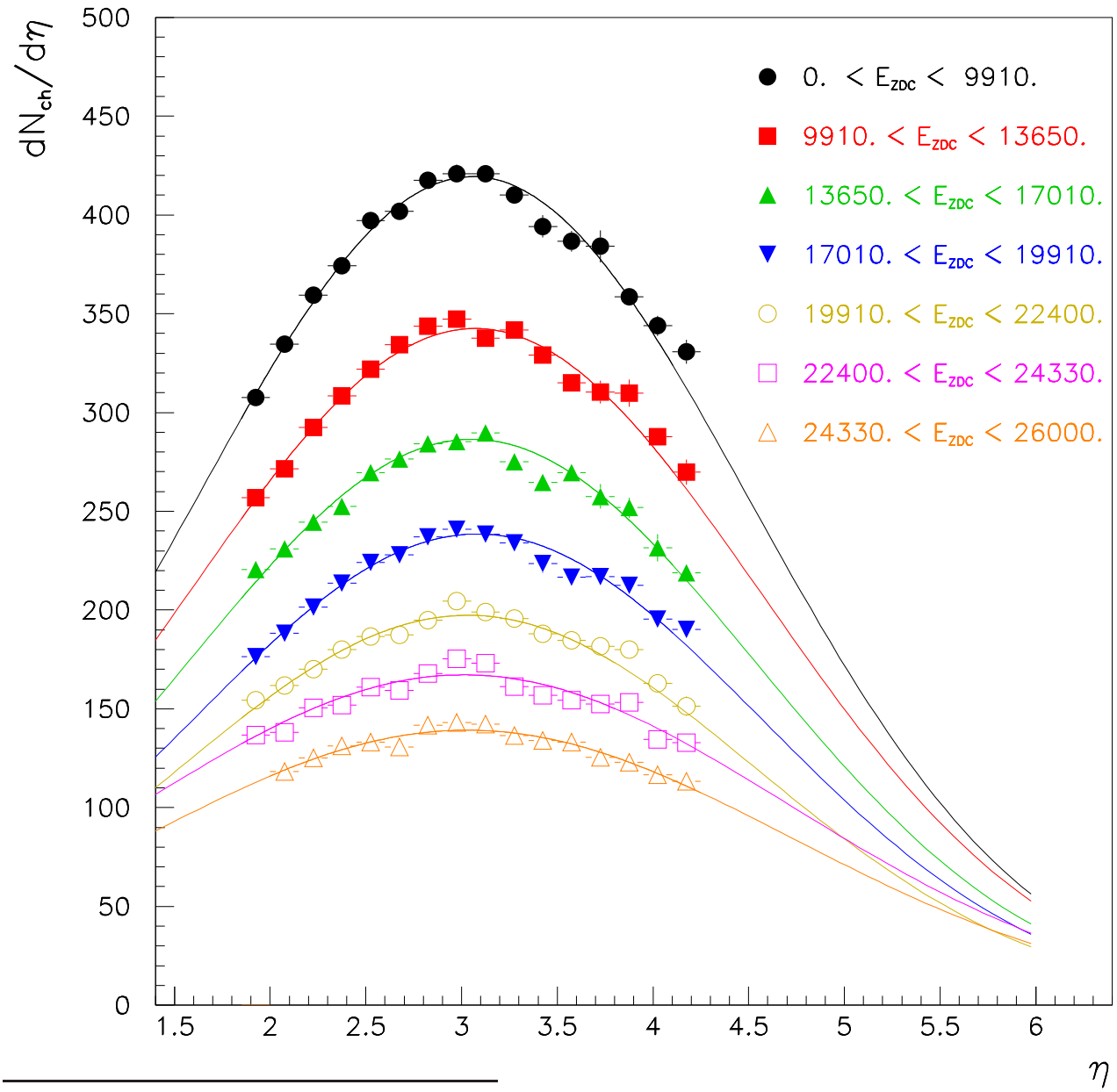
Distribution of the forward energy E_{ZDC} as measured by the Zero Degree Calorimeter.

It allows the definition of event subsets belonging to different centrality classes.



Charged particle distributions $dN_{ch}/d\eta$

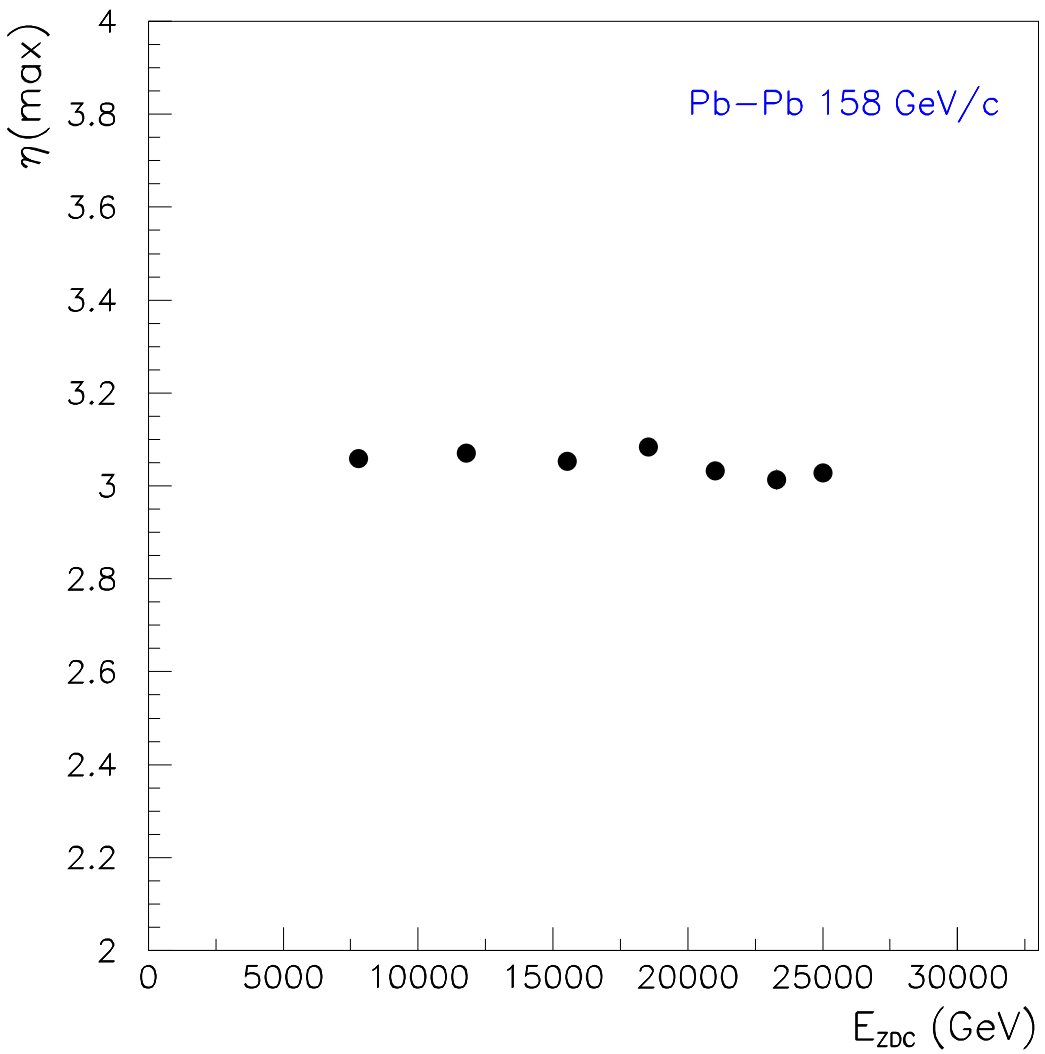
- **7 centrality classes as given by E_{ZDC}**
- **2.2 η units used: $1.89 \leq \eta \leq 4.18$, approximately centered at mid-rapidity**
- **Distributions fitted with gaussians, allowing:**
  - **the evaluation of peak positions, η_{max}**
  - **to obtain the maximum values of the charged particle densities, $dN_{ch}/d\eta$**



Pseudorapidity peak positions, η_{max}

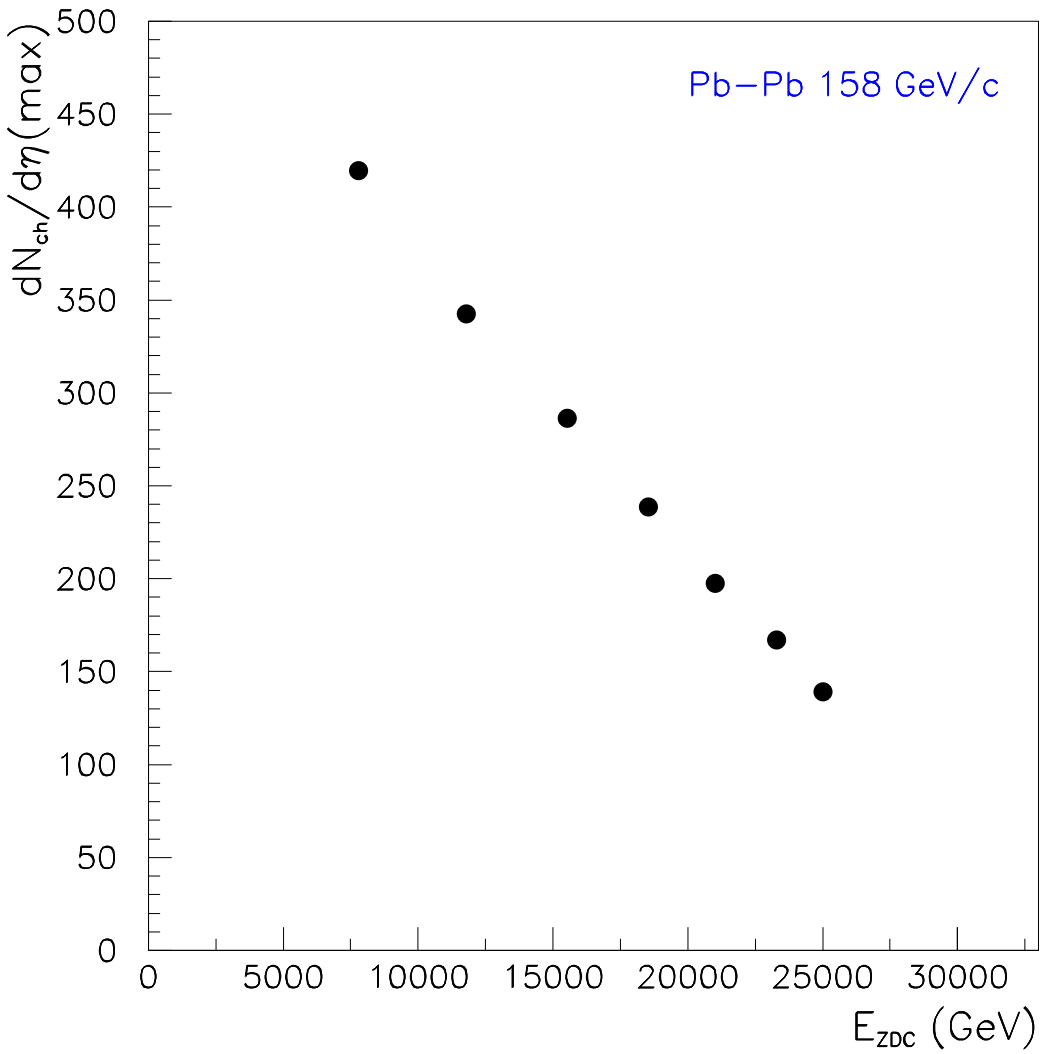
For all centrality classes, peak positions are compatible with a constant value of 3.1, in agreement with VENUS Monte-Carlo expectations.

Widths of $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ gaussian fits slightly decrease with centrality (from 1.6 to 1.4).



Pseudorapidity density of N_{ch}

The $dN_{ch}/d\eta|_{max}$ values show a linear behaviour with centrality, evaluated by the forward energy measured with ZDC calorimeter:



Conclusions

♠ J/ψ Suppression:

- **Different analyses (E_T, MB, ZDC) agree with the observed stepwise pattern of the anomalous J/ψ suppression: a drop of about 20% and an inflexion point followed by a steady steep decrease**
- **This can be interpreted by successive melting of charmonium bound states (χ_c, J/ψ) as predicted by Quark-Gluon Deconfinement**

♠ Multiplicity Distributions:

- **The η peak position stays constant for all centrality classes, and is in agreement the VENUS Monte-Carlo expectation**
- **An approximately linear increase of $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ with centrality (E_{ZDC})**