



Measurement of the Υ production in heavy-ion collisions at the top RHIC energy with the STAR detector

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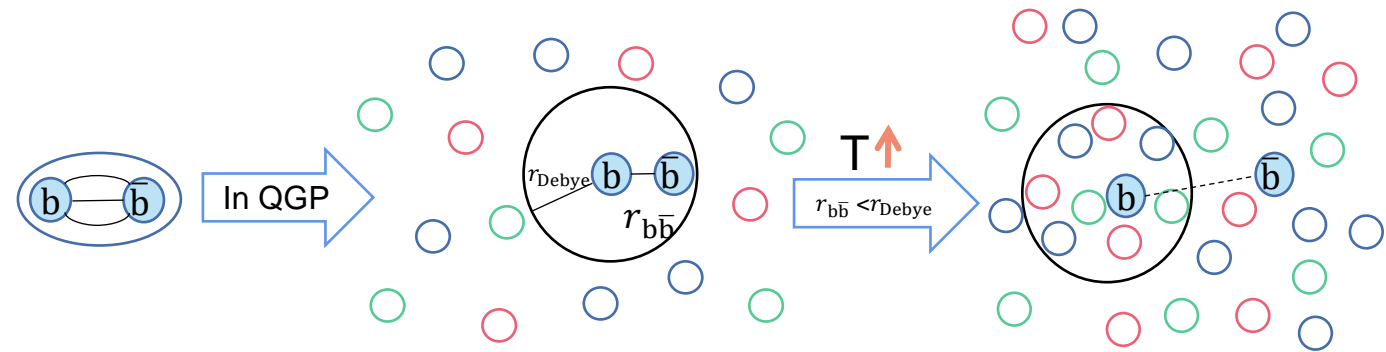
South China Normal University

- STAR Regional Workshop 2024 -

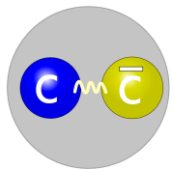
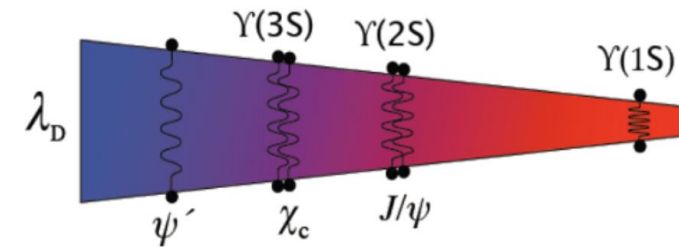
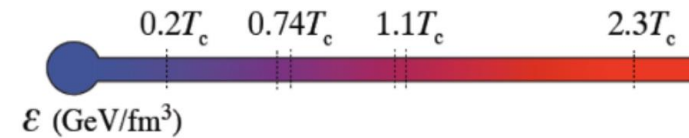
- Physics motivation
- STAR detector
- Υ measurement in AuAu collisions
 - Comparison with LHC result and theoretical calculations
- Υ nuclear modification factors in isobar collisions
- Summary

Physics motivation

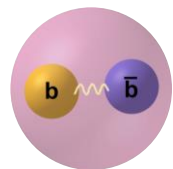
- Heavy quarks produced via initial hard scatterings
 → Imprint the entire evolution history of QGP.
- Quarkonium suppression due to the color-screening effect was proposed as a direct evidence of the QGP formation.
- Compared to charmonia, bottomonia are cleaner probes.



$$r_{q\bar{q}} \sim 1/E_{binding} > r_D \sim 1/T$$

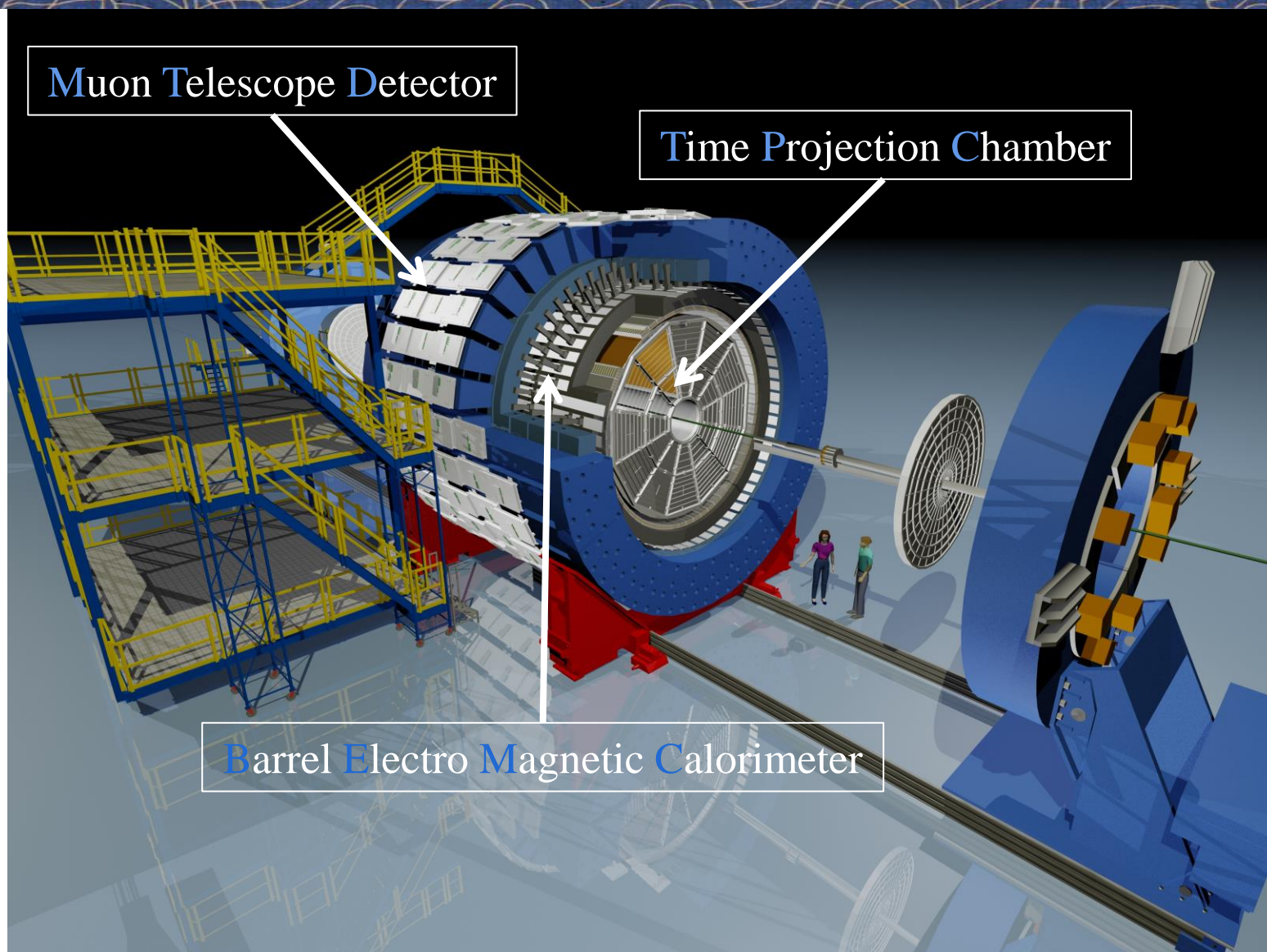


- Large production cross section
- Hot medium effects
- Cold nuclear matter effects



- Small production cross section
- Cold nuclear matter effects

STAR detector



➤ TPC

- $|\eta| < 1$
- Tracking, momentum and energy loss

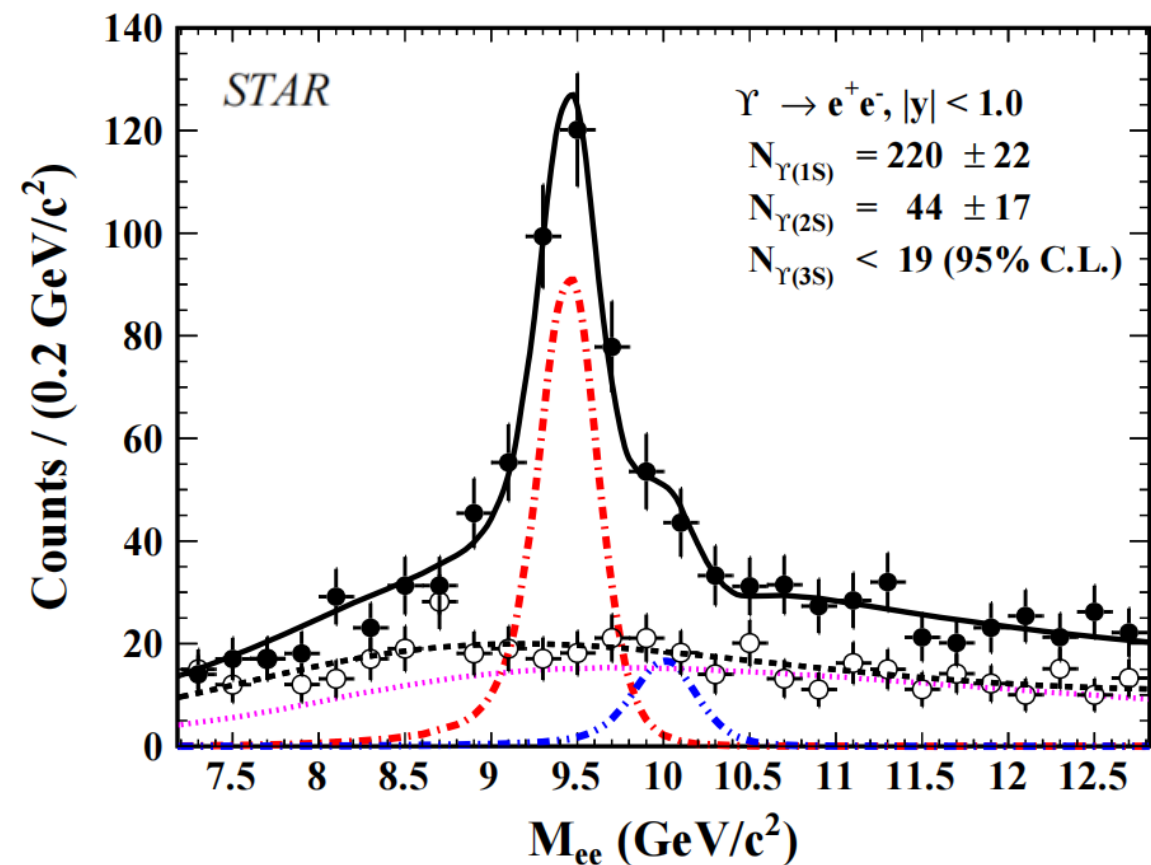
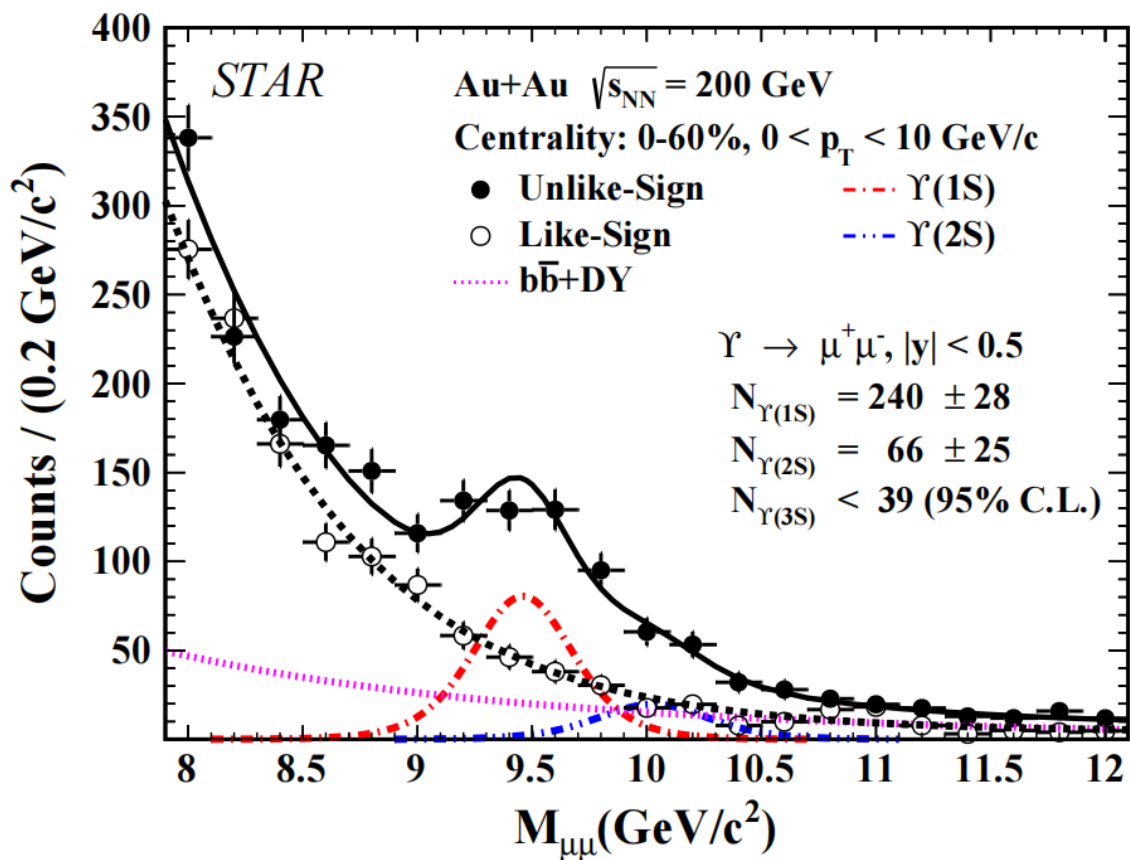
➤ BEMC

- $|\eta| < 1$
- Trigger and identify high- p_T electron

➤ MTD

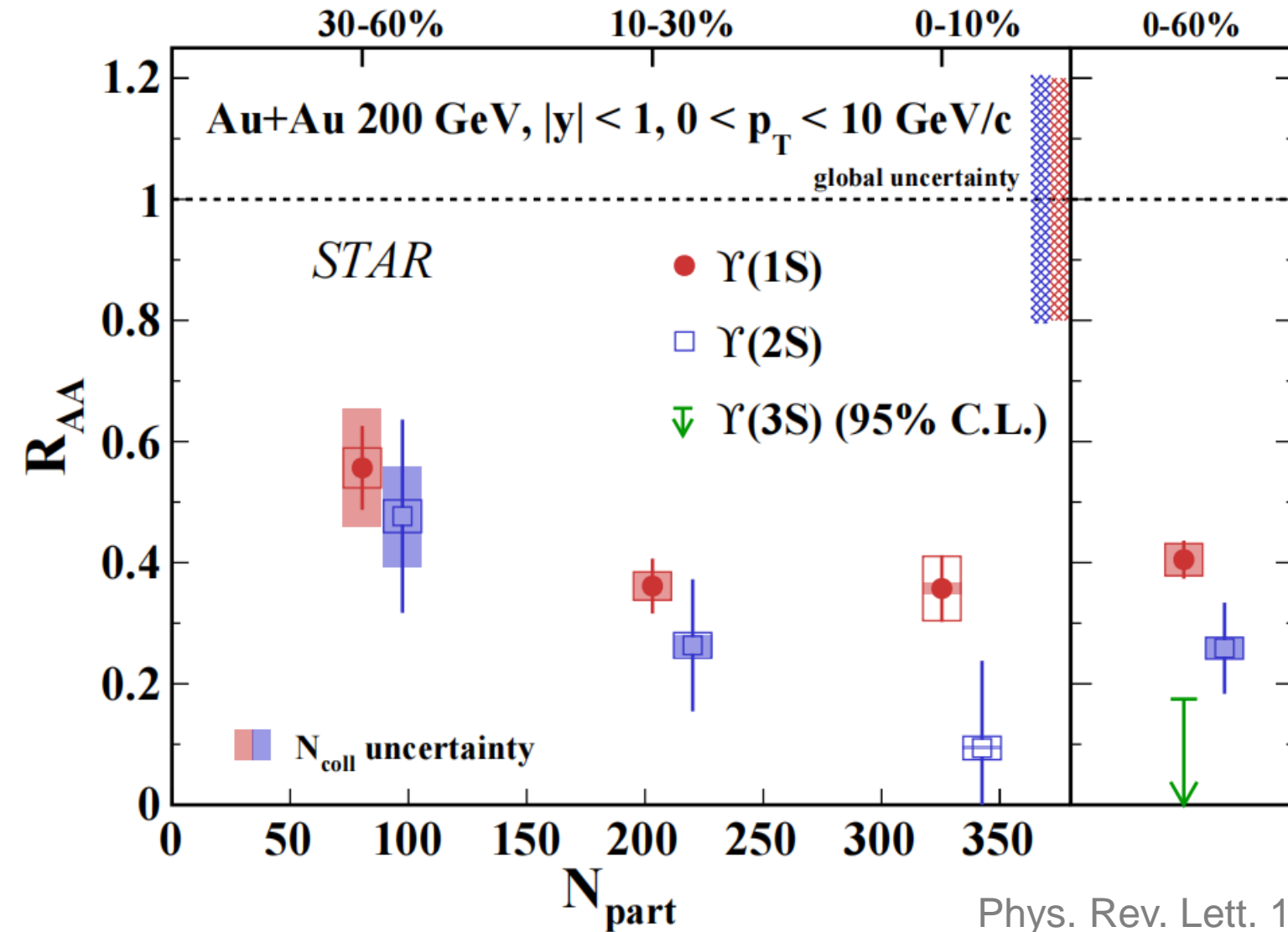
- $|\eta| < 0.5$
- Trigger and identify muon

Signal extraction in Au+Au collisions



- Unbinned maximum-likelihood simultaneous fit to unlike-sign and like-sign mass distributions
- Template of each Υ state - embedding sample
- Residual background (dotted line) - Correlated $b\bar{b}$ + Drell-Yan background (dotted line) - Pythia 6
- Combinatorial Background (dashed line) fitting by exponential function

R_{AA} of Au+Au collisions

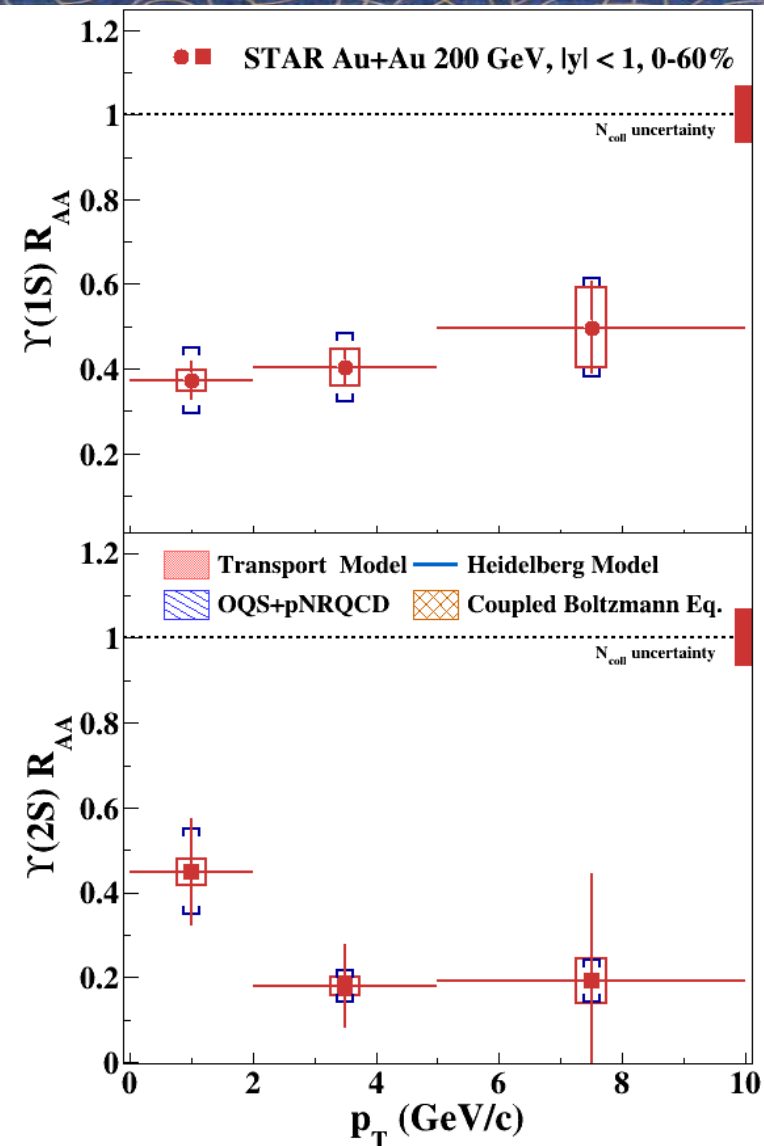
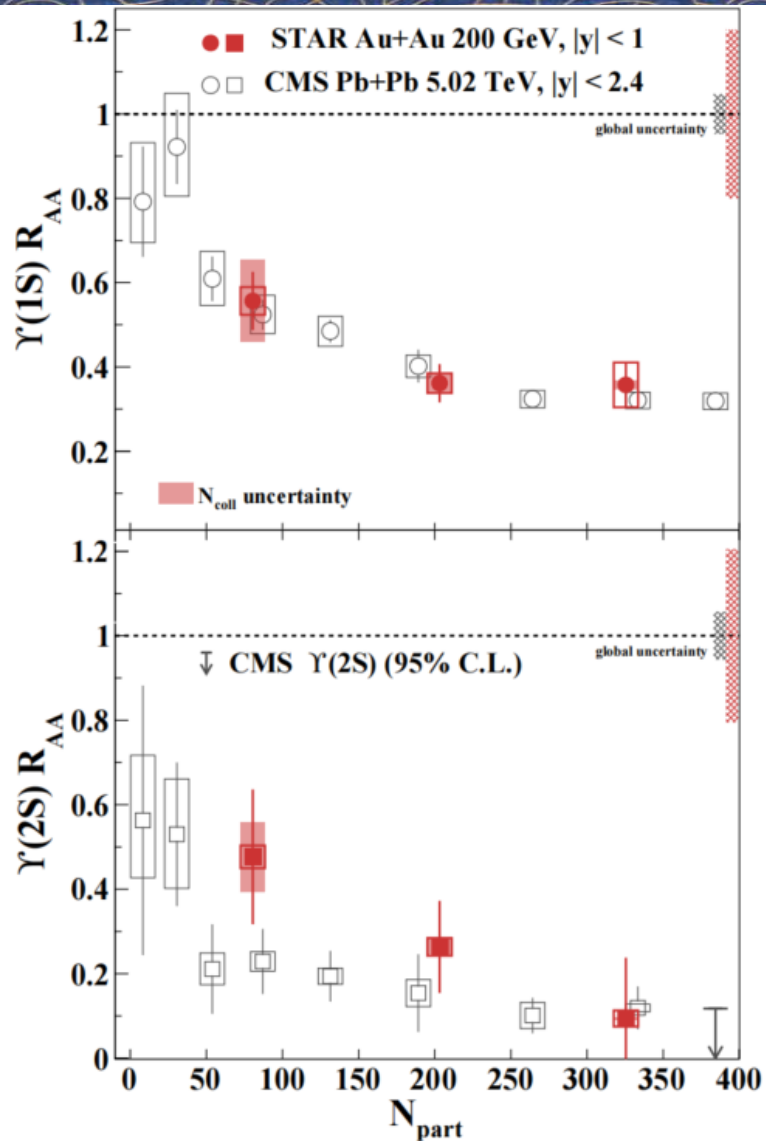


- Significant suppression for different Υ states is observed
- Suppression gradually increase towards central collisions
- The results are consistent with sequential suppression pattern

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Comparison with LHC results

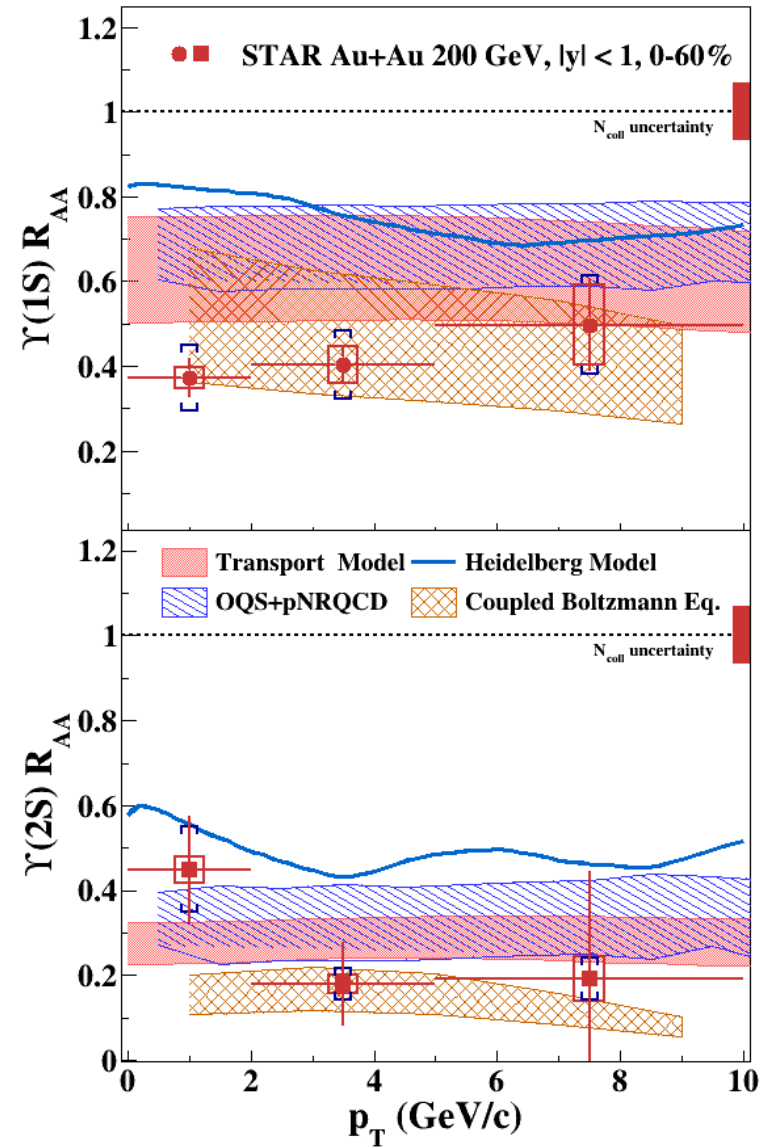
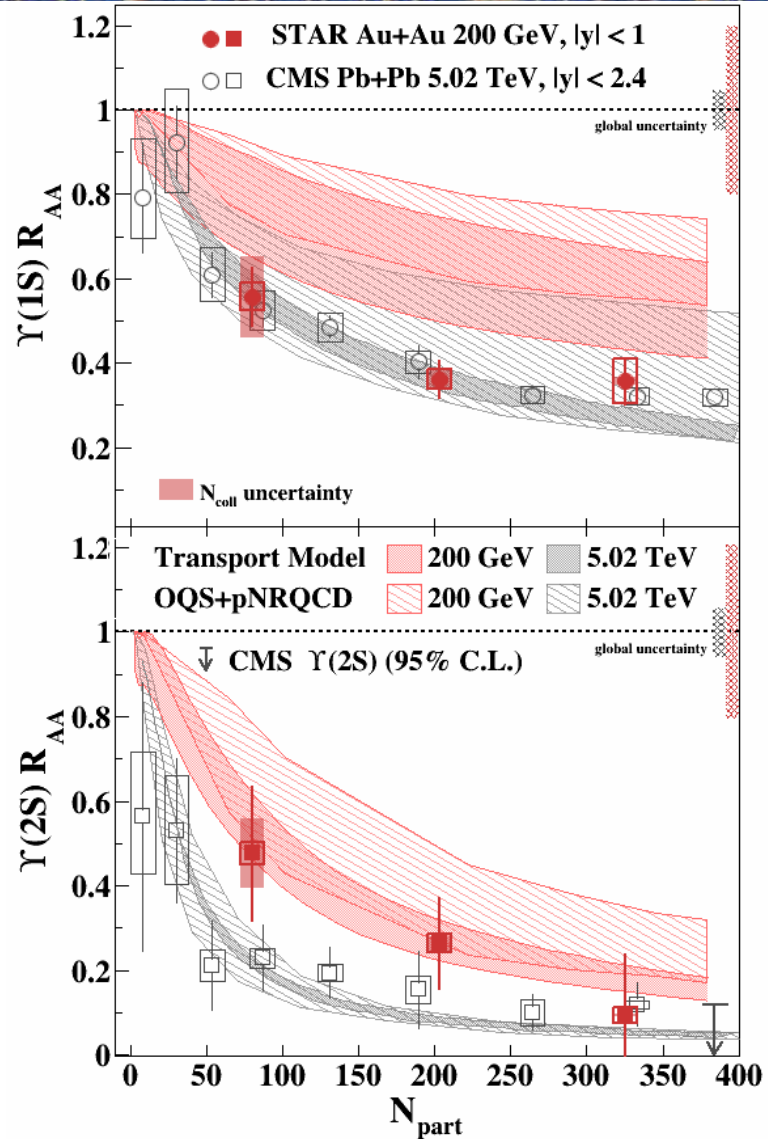
- $\Upsilon(1S)$ exhibits a similar magnitude of suppression at the LHC and RHIC collision energies
- Hint of less suppression of $\Upsilon(2S)$
- No significant p_T dependence is observed



Comparison with models

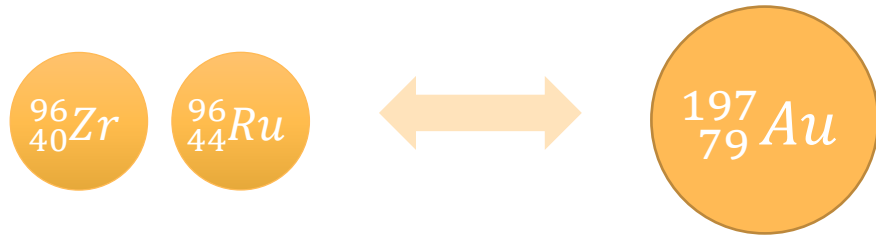
For both $\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$, model calculations are consistent with data within the uncertainties, except the Heidelberg Model that overshoots the data. Coupled Boltzmann equations contains CNM effects as well.

- **OQS+pNRQCD:** regeneration+feed-down
- **Transport model:** dissociation+regeneration + feed-down + CNM
- **Coupled Boltzmann equations:** dissociation+regeneration+elastic and inelastic scatterings.
- **Heidelberg model:** gluon-induced dissociation+feed-down.

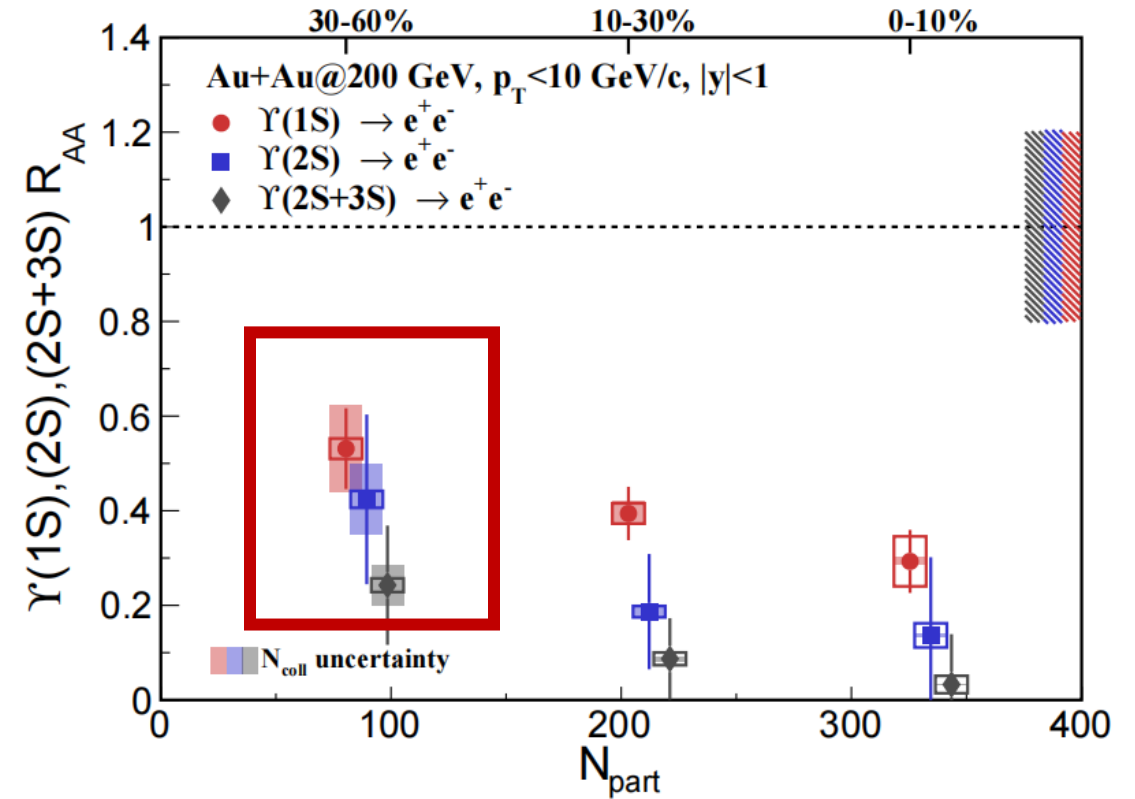


Y measurement in isobar collision

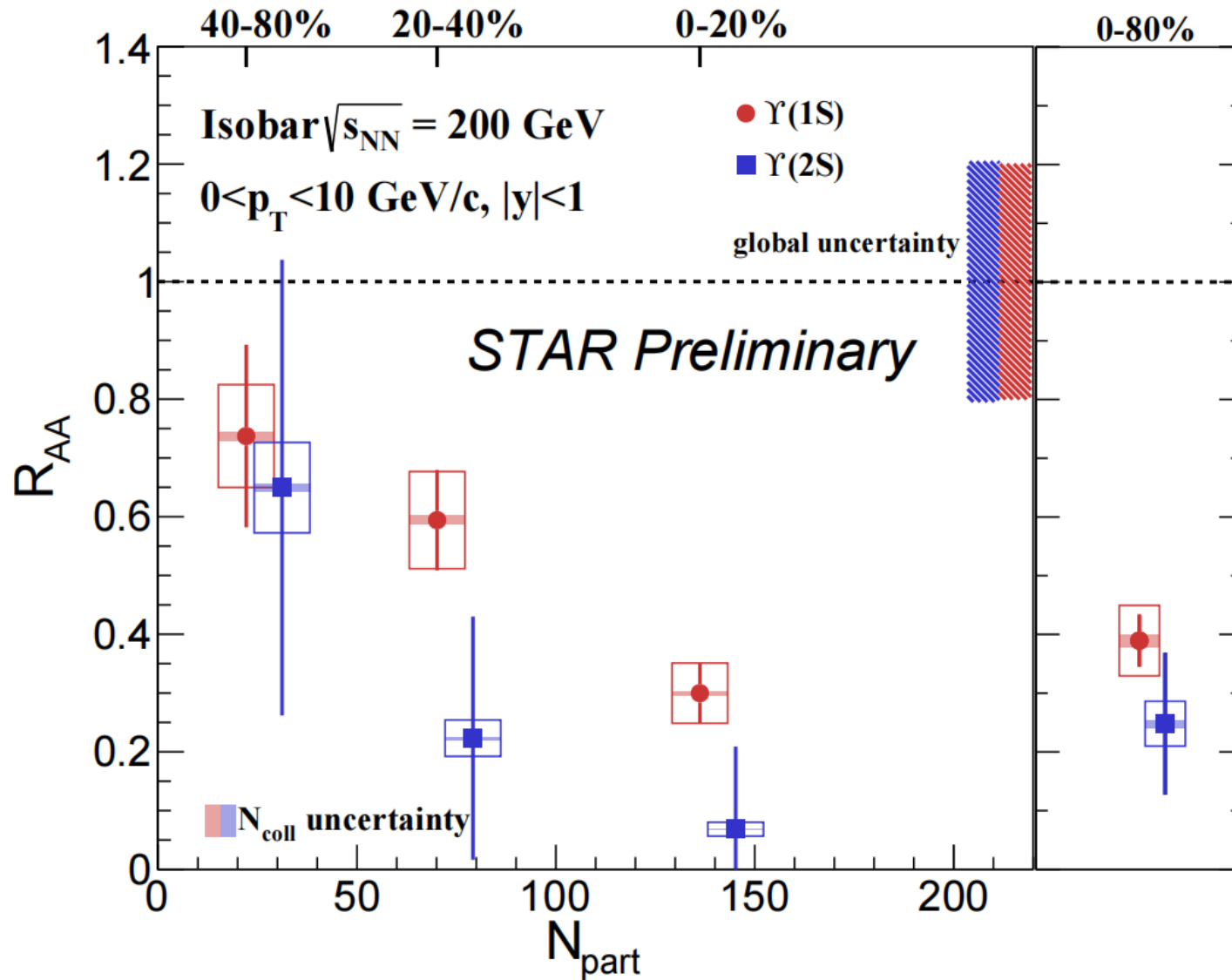
Compare to Au+Au, isobar ($^{96}_{40}\text{Zr} + ^{96}_{40}\text{Zr}$ & $^{96}_{44}\text{Ru} + ^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}$) systems are relatively small



	Au+Au	Ru+Ru	Zr+Zr
Centrality	30-60%	0-80%	0-80%
$\langle N_{\text{coll}} \rangle$	132.9	116.2	111.9

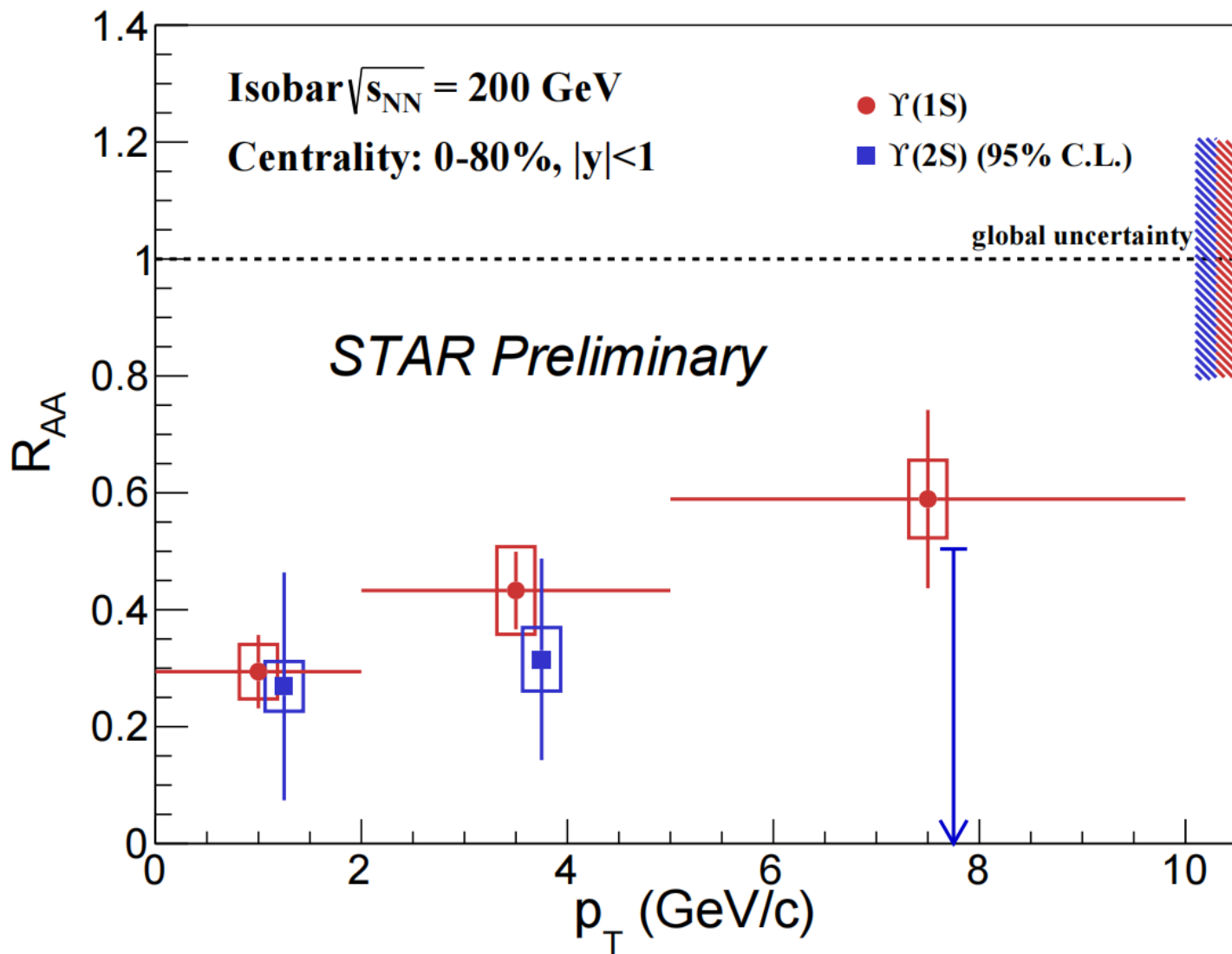


R_{AA} of isobar collisions as a function of centrality



- Significant suppression in 0-80% centrality observed
- Suppression gradually increase towards central collisions
- Hint of sequential suppression pattern

R_{AA} of isobar collisions as a function of p_T



No significant p_T dependence

Summary

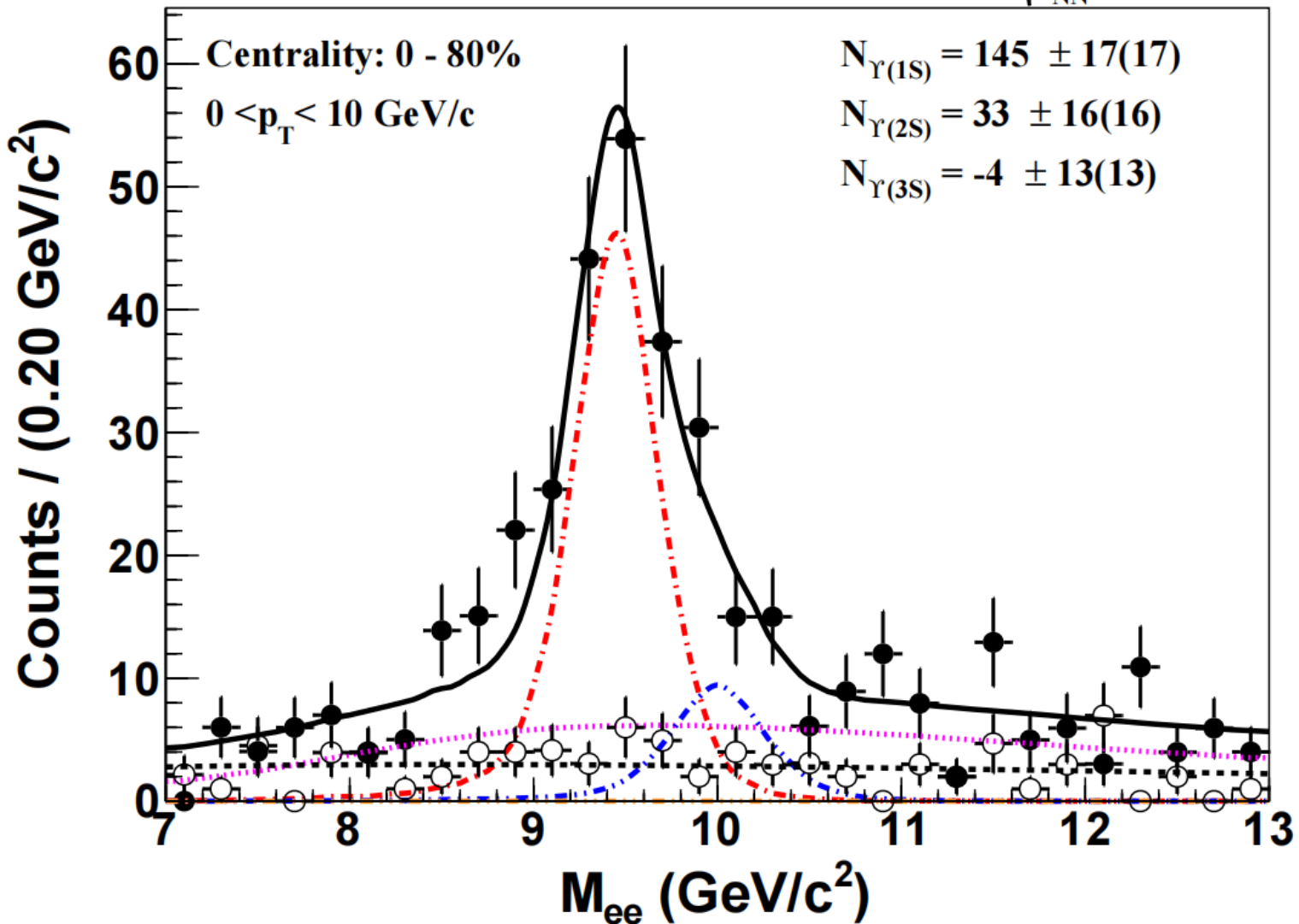
- Sequential suppression pattern is measured separately in Au+Au and isobar collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV
 - $\Upsilon(1S)$ has a similar magnitude of suppression as observed in LHC Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV
 - No significant species dependence at the same $\langle N_{part} \rangle$, suppression driven by system size ($\langle N_{part} \rangle$)
- No significant p_T dependence is observed
- Different model calculations consistent (Coupled Boltzmann eq is also consistent) with data within the uncertainties

Back Up

Signal extraction in isobar collisions

STAR Preliminary

Isobar $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV



Analyzed bin	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\Upsilon(2S)$
0-80%	146.4 ± 16.6	32.8 ± 16.0
40-80%	37.1 ± 7.8	11.5 ± 6.9
20-40%	84.6 ± 12.2	11.2 ± 10.4
0-20%	73.7 ± 12.4	5.9 ± 12.2
0-2 GeV / c	46.0 ± 9.8	12.9 ± 9.4
2-5 GeV / c	75.2 ± 11.5	20.6 ± 11.2
5-10 GeV / c	25.6 ± 6.6	$8.7(95\% \text{ C. L.})$

- Unbinned maximum-likelihood simultaneous fit to unlike-sign and like-sign mass distribution.
- Template of each Υ states - embedding sample
- Residual background (dotted line) - pythia
- Combinatorial Background (dashed line) fitting by exponential function