

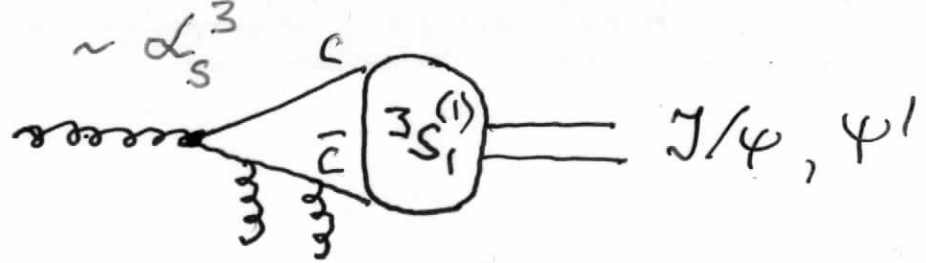
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La Thuile 11.03.03

Mysteries in charmonium production

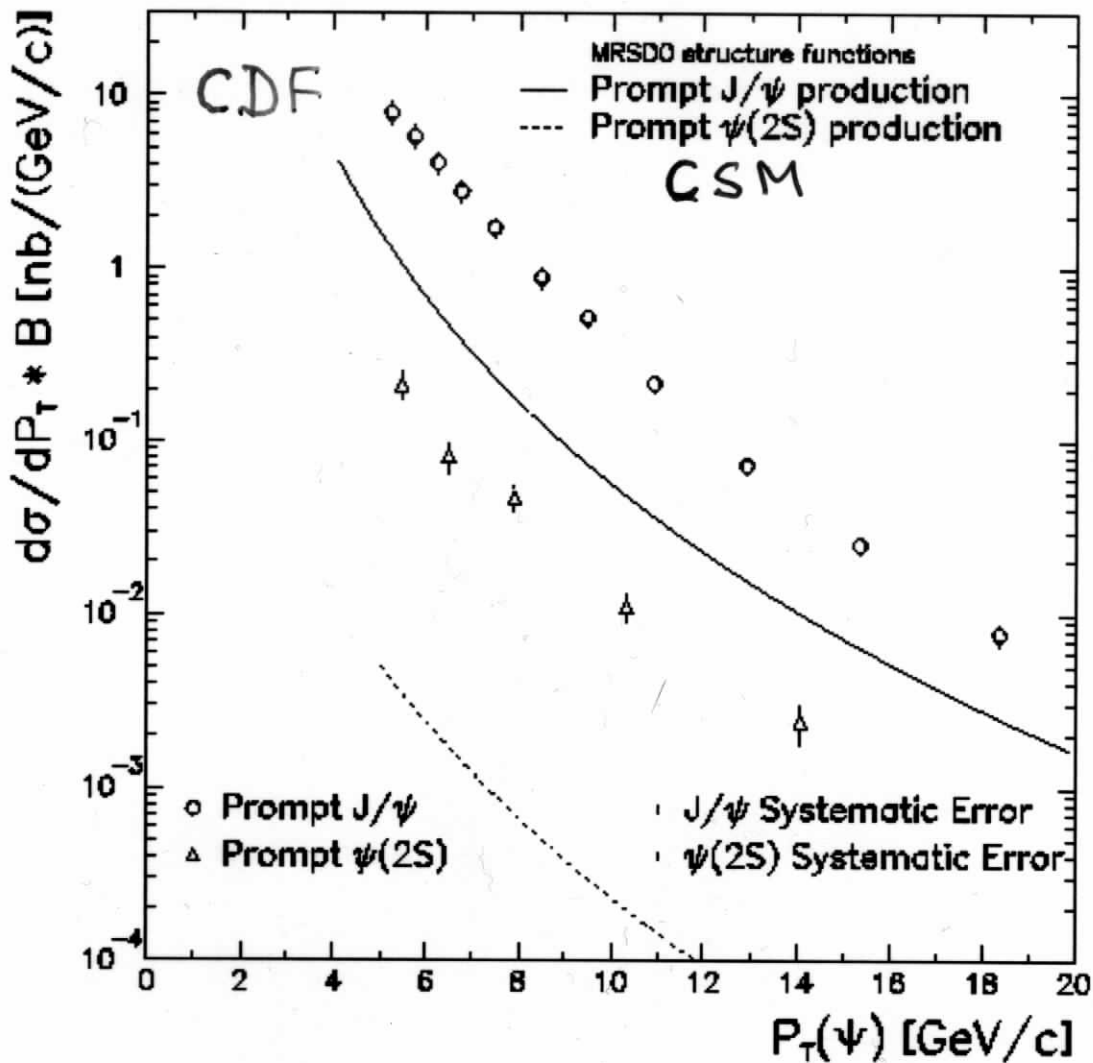
Outline

1. Hadronic interactions
 2. B mesons
 3. ep interactions
 4. $\gamma\gamma$ interactions
 5. e^+e^- annihilation
 6. α_F distribution in pA
- conclusions

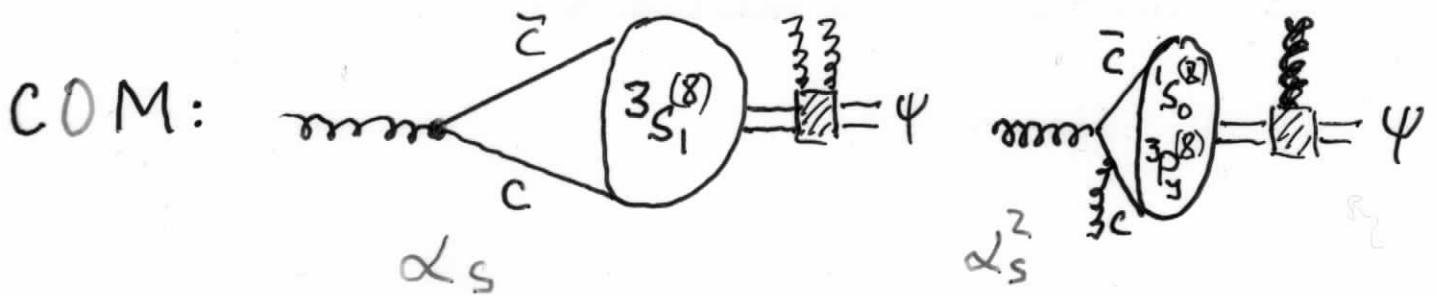
CSM:



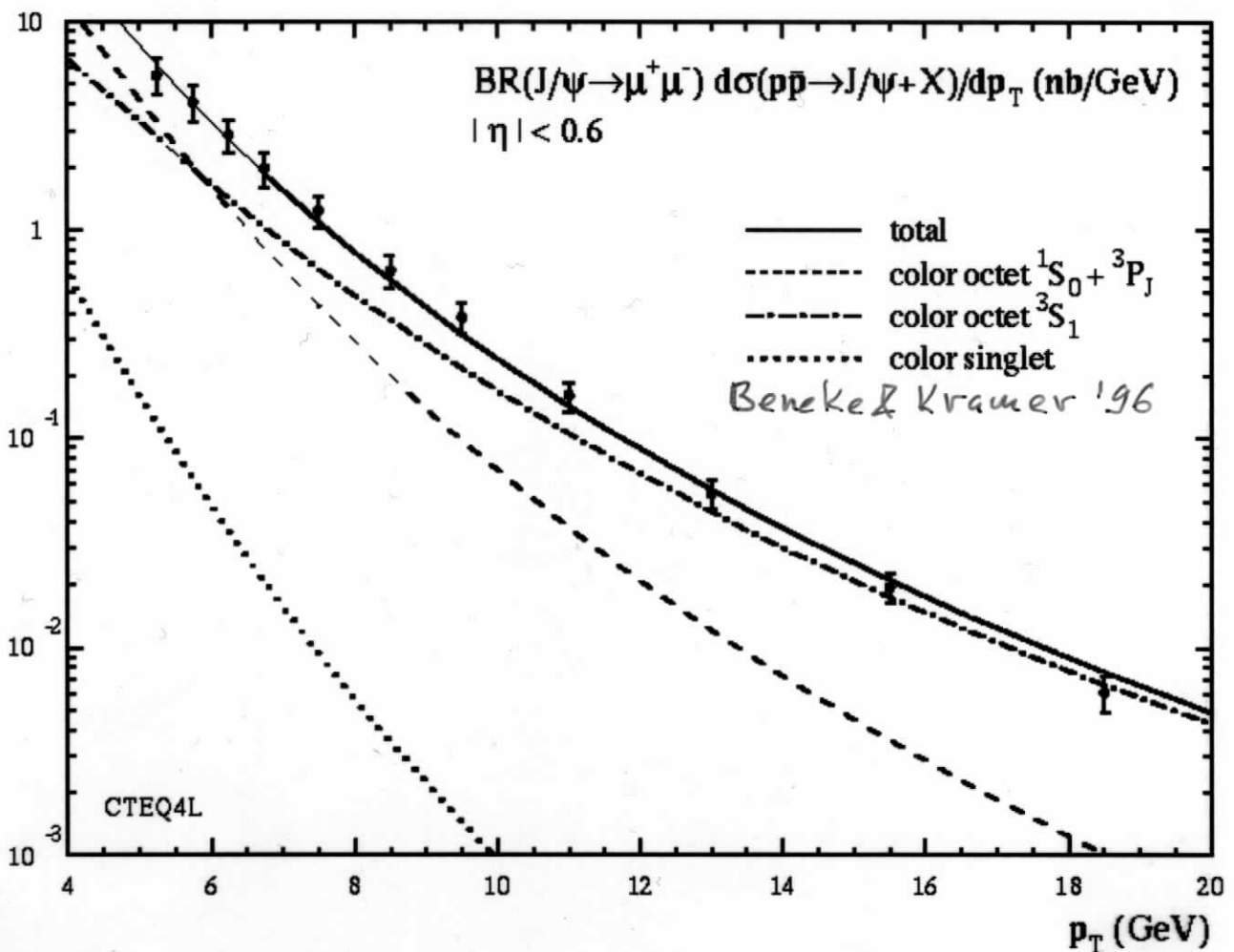
CSM underestimates seriously J/ψ and especially ψ' production rate at Tevatron



Parton fragmentation is the main mechanism at high p_T

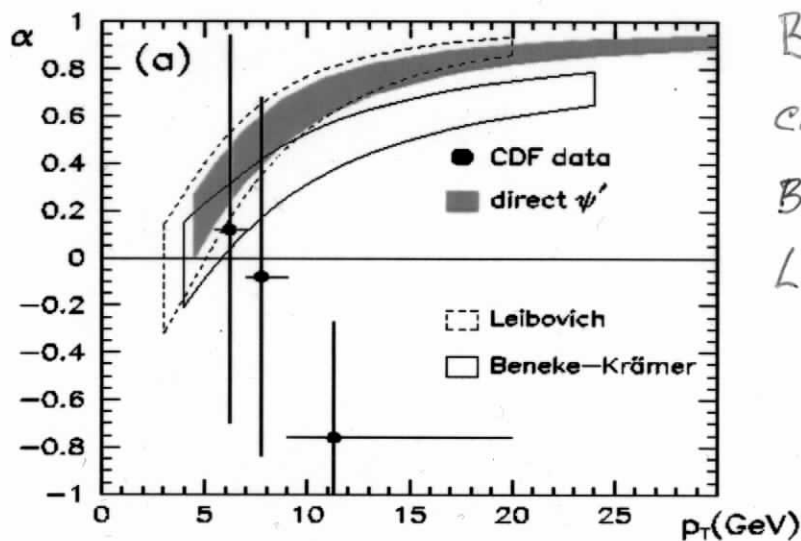


COM can explain J/ψ and ψ' production rate
 (Braaten & Fleming '95)
 Nonperturbative matrix elements
 obtained from fit to experimental data

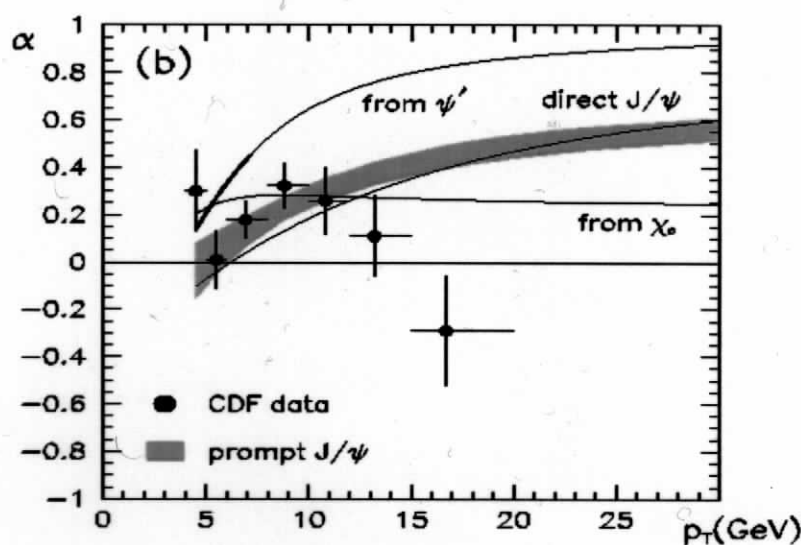


- NRQCD contains CSM and COM (Bodwin Braaten Lepage '95)
- It is easy to fit data with free parameters
 How about predictions?
 ↪ J/ψ dir and ψ' should be transversely polarized (Cho & Wise '95)

- No sign of ψ' & J/ψ transverse polarization in CDF data
- But disagreement is not very significant statistically



Blue area shows calculations by Braaten, Kucuk, Lee '00



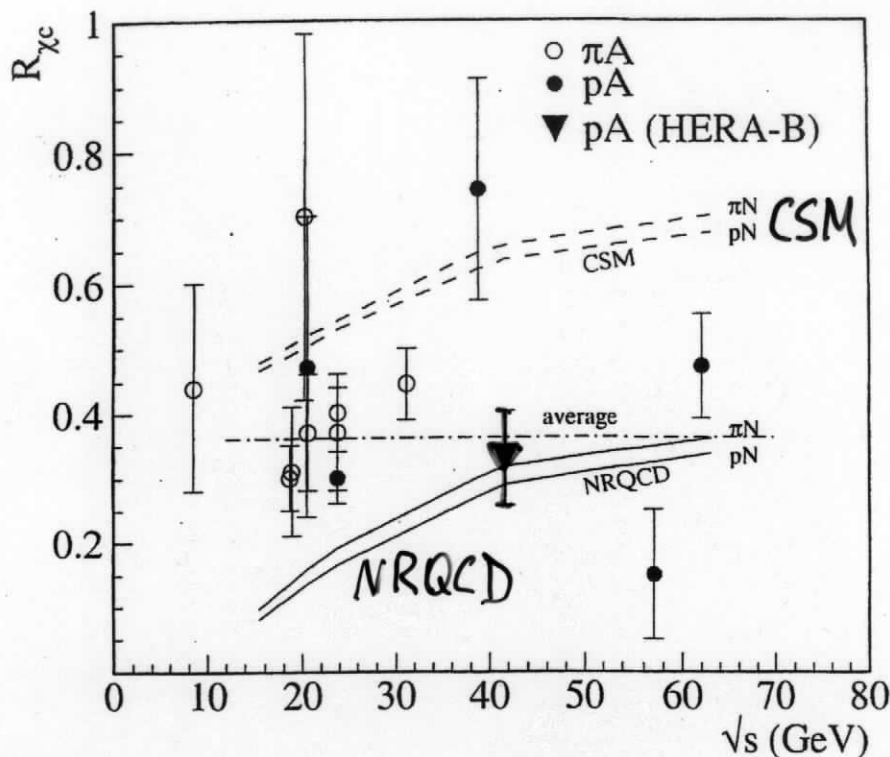
→ Check NRQCD predictions in different processes

χ_c production in hadronic interactions

$$R_{\chi_c} = (\sigma_{\chi_1} \text{Br}(\chi_1 \rightarrow \gamma \psi) + \sigma_{\chi_2} \text{Br}(\chi_2 \rightarrow \gamma \psi)) / \sigma_{\psi/\psi}$$

$R_{\chi_c}(\sqrt{s})$ is sensitive to production mechanism

In CSM ψ/ψ is suppressed in comparison with χ_c

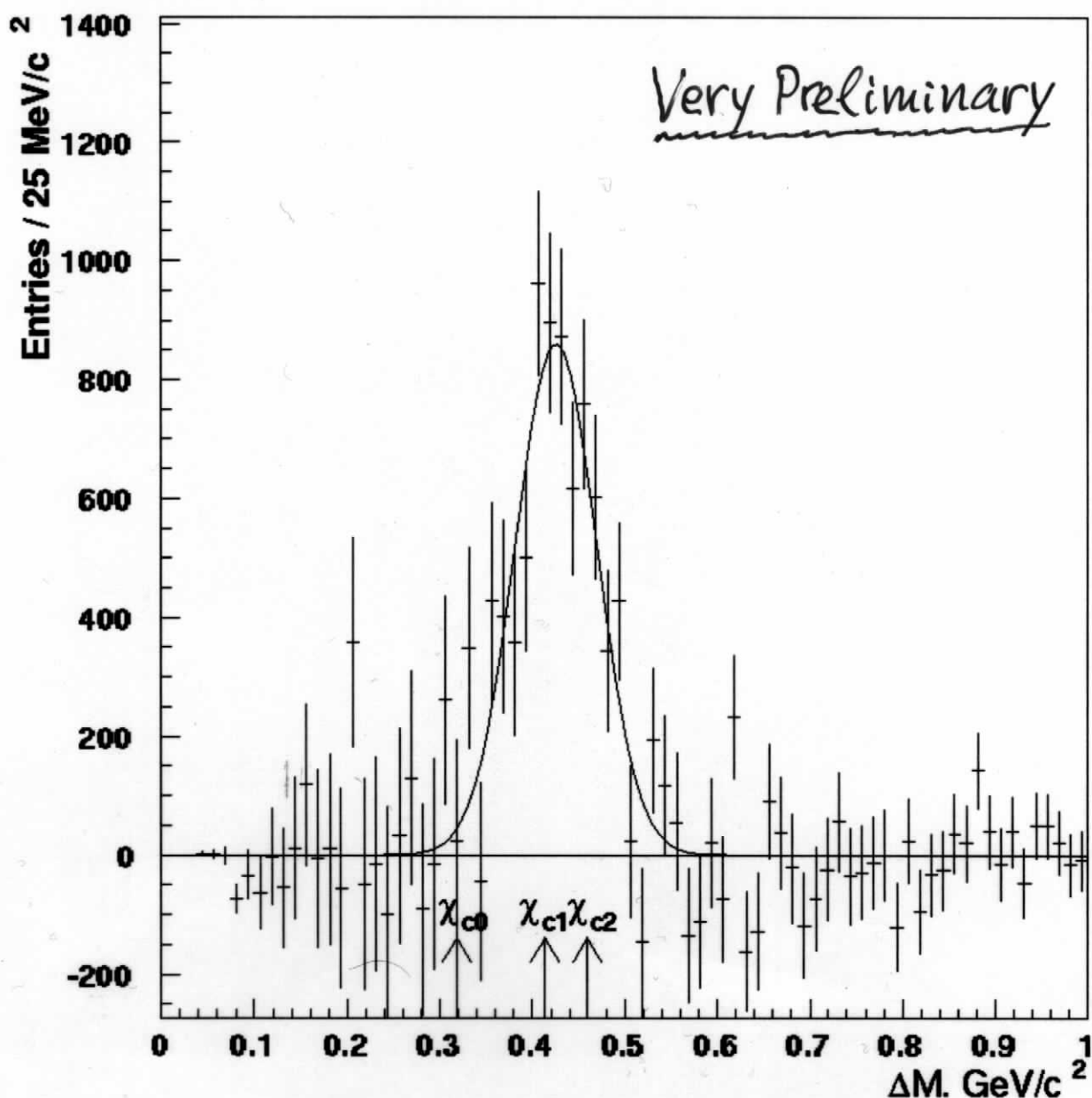


Data at high energies prefer NRQCD
(especially recent HERA-B measurement)

Colour evaporation model (CEM) (Fritzsch '7)
predicts $R_{\chi_c}(\sqrt{s}) = \text{const}$
It is consistent with data

χ_c signal at HERA-B

after background subtraction



Precise measurements of χ_c production are expected soon from 30x larger new HERA-B sample (including P_T , X_F and angular distributions)
We even hope to resolve statistically χ_{c1} and χ_{c2}

$$\underline{B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X}$$

- First measurements by ARGUS & CLEO:

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X) \approx 1\%$$

smaller than CEM predictions of $\sim 3\%$ (Fritsch '78)
(CEM includes colour octet contribution)

- COM with parameters fixed by Tevatron data overestimates $\text{Br}^{\text{dir}}(B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X)$:

$$\text{Br}^{\text{dir}}(B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X)_{\text{COM}} > 5\% \quad (\text{P. Ko '96})$$

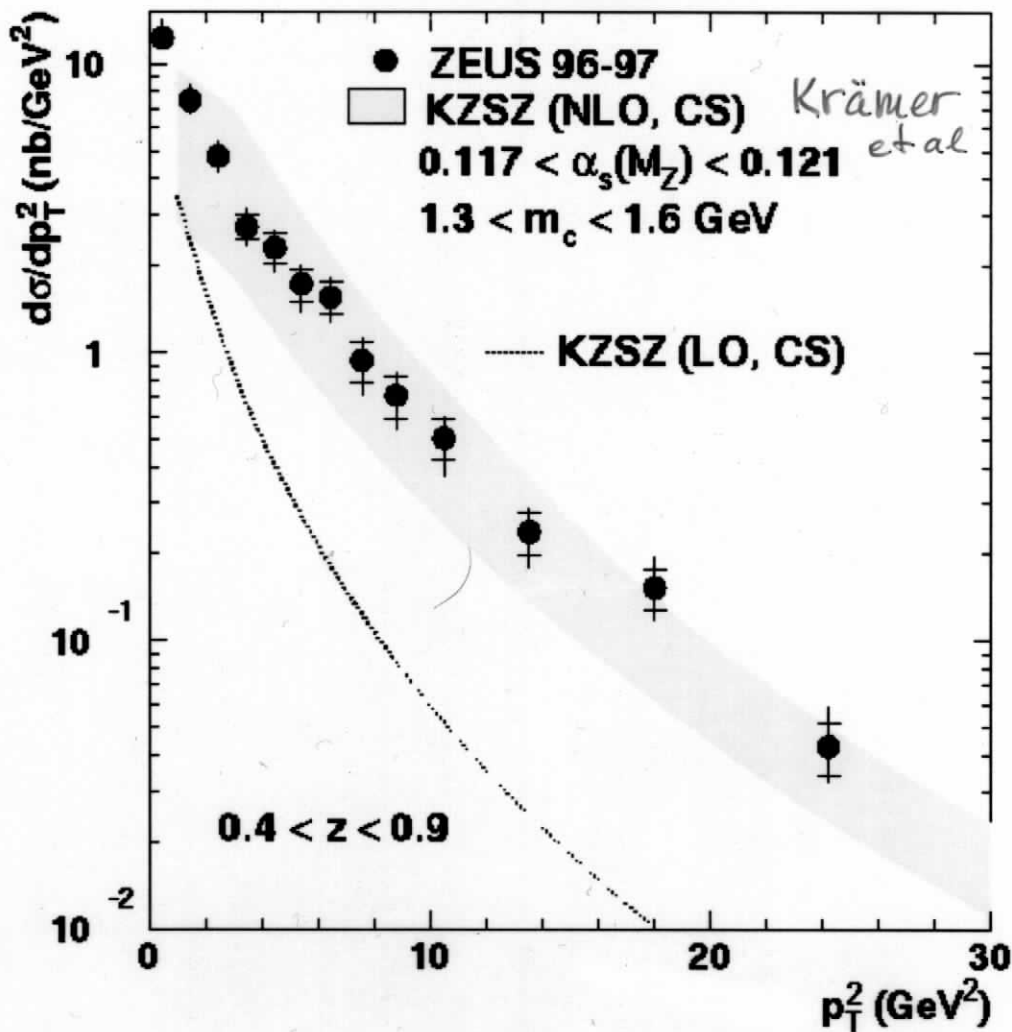
$$\text{Br}^{\text{dir}}(B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X) = (0.8 \pm 0.08)\% \quad \text{PDG}$$

- However CSM alone is not sufficient

$$\text{Br}^{\text{dir}}(B \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X)_{\text{CSM}} = 0.23\% \quad (\text{P. Ko '96})$$

- Inelastic Υ/ψ and ψ' photoproduction at HERA is well described by NLO CSM

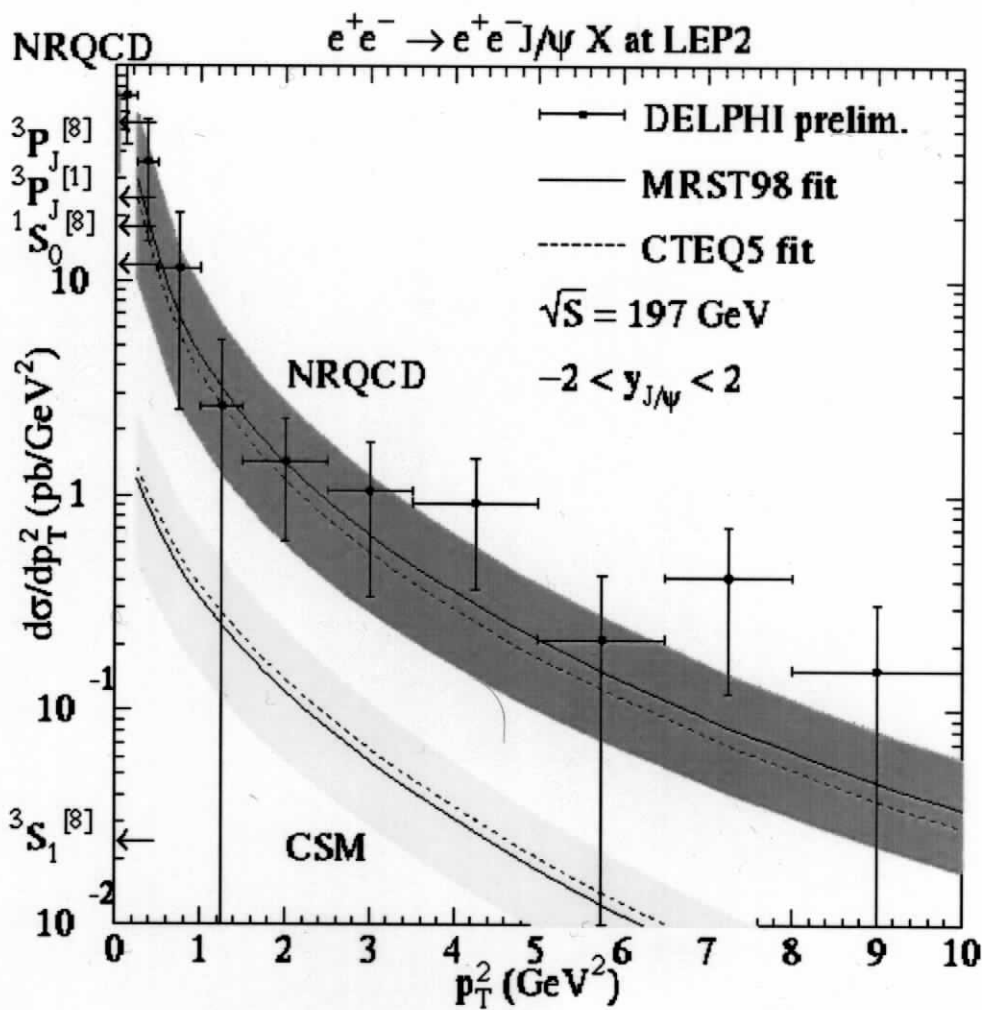
ZEUS



$\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X$ data favors

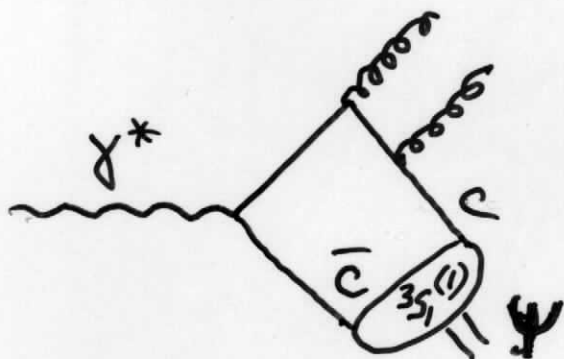
NRQCD predictions

(Klasen, Kniehl, Michaila, Steinhauser '01)

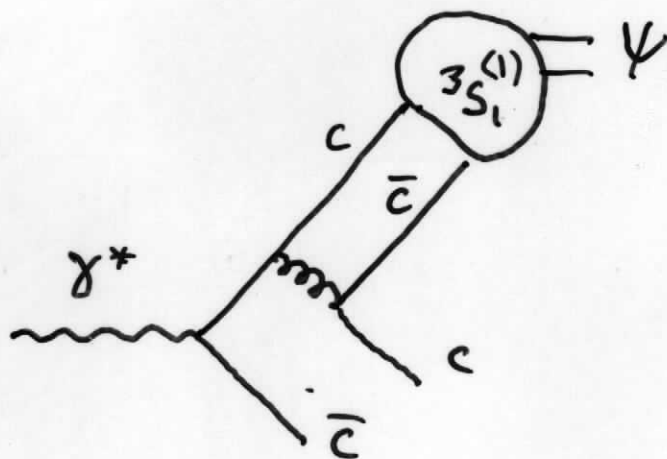


Ψ production in e^+e^- annihilation

Colour singlet

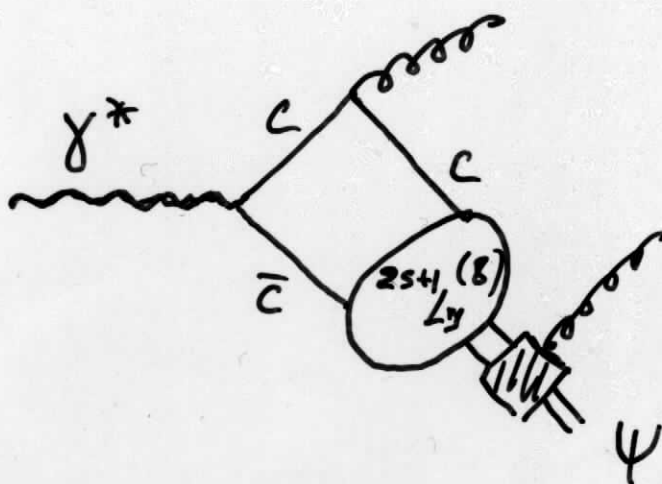


Ψgg



$\Psi c\bar{c}$

Colour octet



Predictions NRQCD

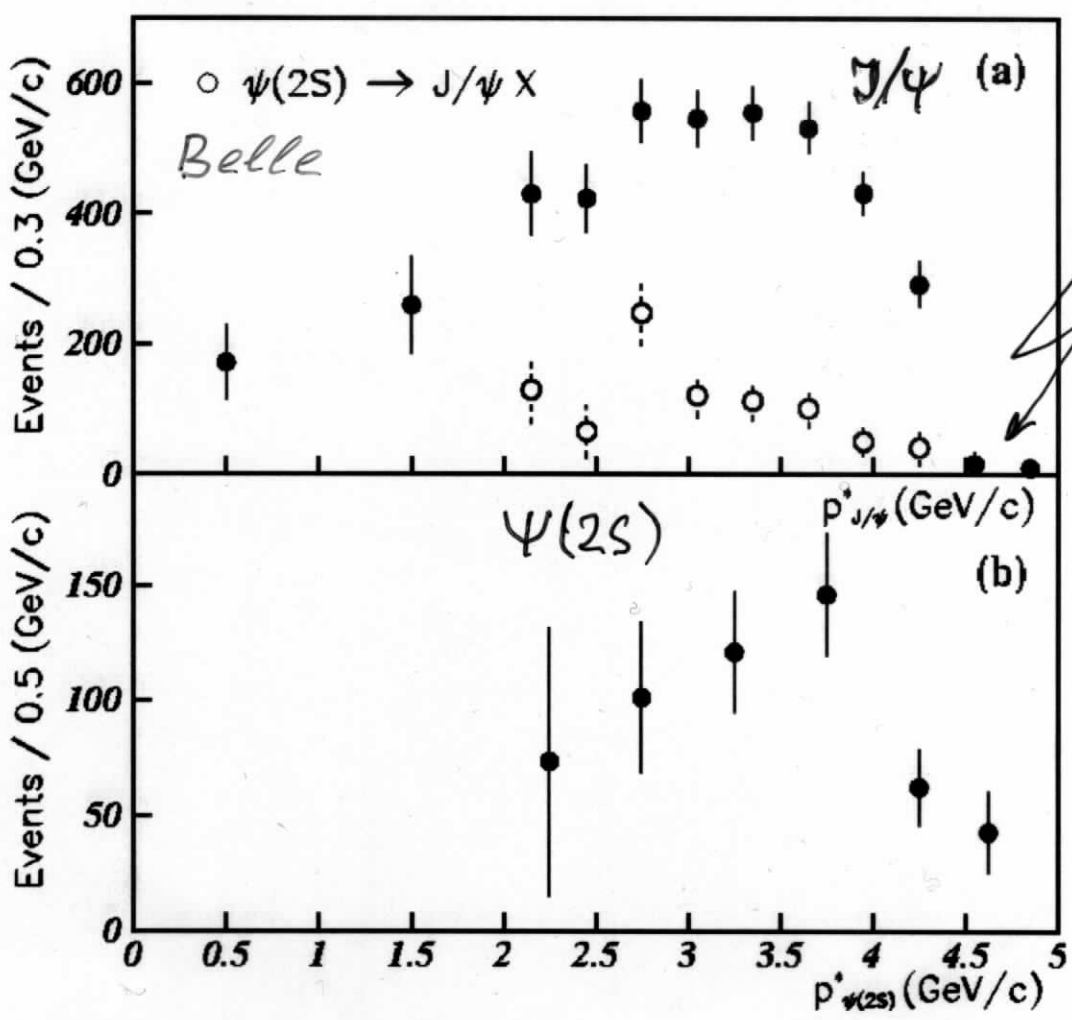
- $\sigma(\Psi/\psi gg) > 10 \times \sigma(\Psi/\psi c\bar{c})$
- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Psi/\psi X) \sim 0.8 - 1.7 \text{ pb}$
- COM contribution near $P_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow$ "dramatic" change of angular distribution (Braaten & Chen '95)

Belle'01

pb

$\sigma_{\gamma/\psi}$	$1.47 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.13$
$\sigma_{\gamma/\psi}$	$1.05 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09$
$\sigma_{\gamma/\psi}^{dir}$	$0.72 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13$
$\sigma_{\psi(2S)}$	$0.67 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.09$
$\sigma_{\chi_{c1}}$	< 0.35
$\sigma_{\chi_{c2}}$	< 0.66

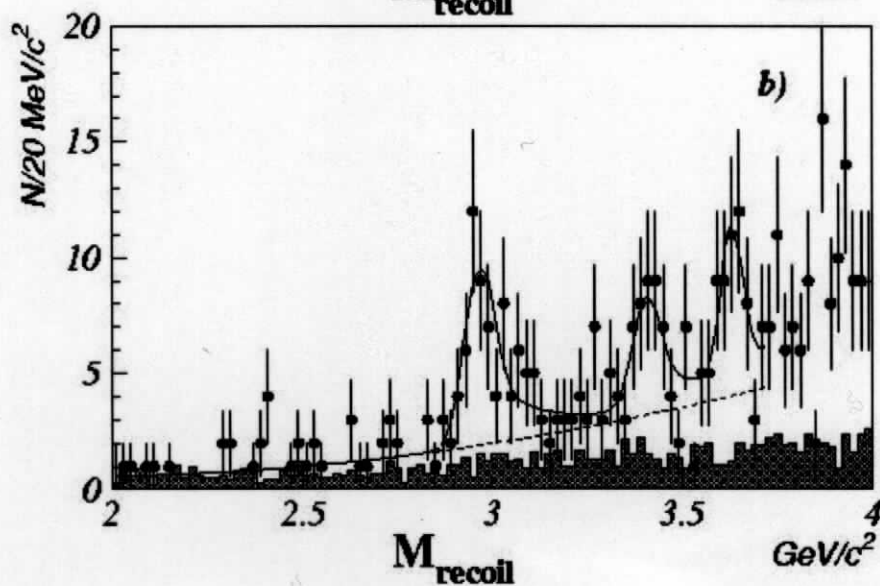
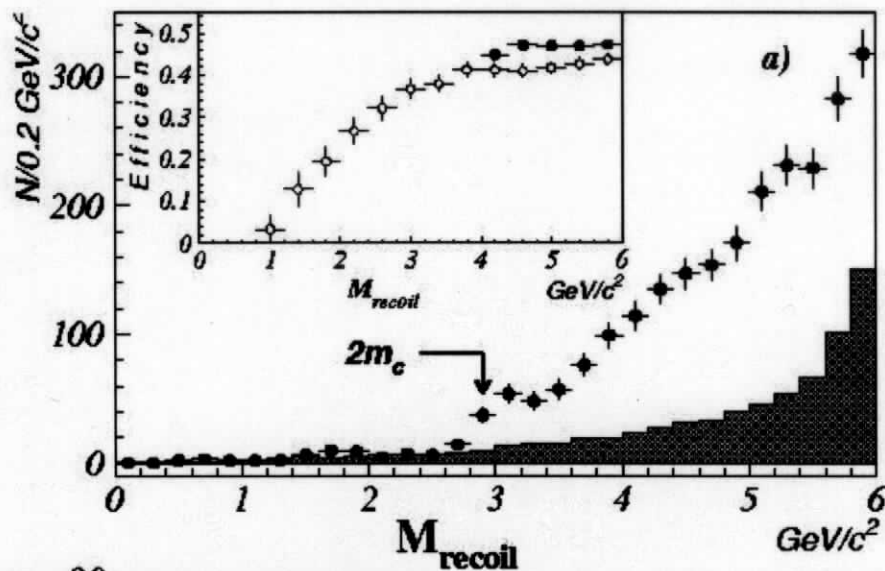
$P^* > \boxed{} 2.0 \text{ GeV}$



No sign of COM

Observation of large $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi c\bar{c}$ (Belle '02)

	<u>M (GeV)</u>	<u>Significance</u>
$N_{\eta_c} = 67 \pm_{-12}^{+13}$	2.962 ± 0.013	6.7 σ
$N_{\chi_{c0}} = 39 \pm_{-13}^{+14}$	3.403 ± 0.014	3.3 σ
$N_{\eta_c(2S)} = 42 \pm_{-13}^{+15}$	3.622 ± 0.012	3.4 σ



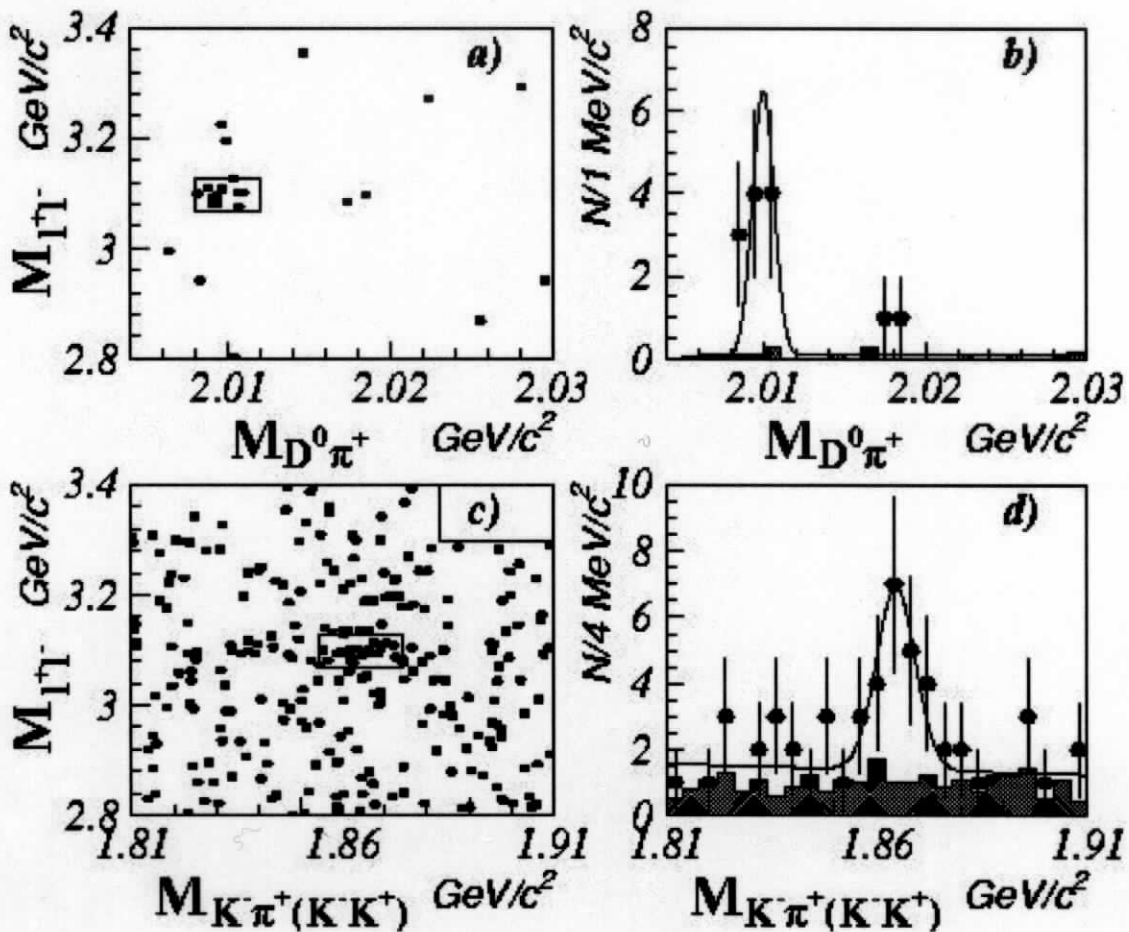
$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi \eta_c) \times \text{Br}(\eta_c \rightarrow \geq 4 \text{ charged tr.}) = 0.033^{+0.007}_{-0.006} \pm 0.009 \text{ pb}$$

NRQCD can not explain this result

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi \eta_c) \sim 0.002 \text{ pb} \quad (\text{Braaten \& Lee '02})$$

Observation of large $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi D^{(*)} X$ (Belle '02)

- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi D^0 X) = 0.87^{+0.32}_{-0.28} \pm 0.20$ pb
- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi D^{*+} X) = 0.53^{+0.19}_{-0.15} \pm 0.14$ pb
- $\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi c\bar{c})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi X)} = 0.59^{+0.15}_{-0.13} \pm 0.12$
- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi c\bar{c}) = 0.87^{+0.21}_{-0.19} \pm 0.17$ pb



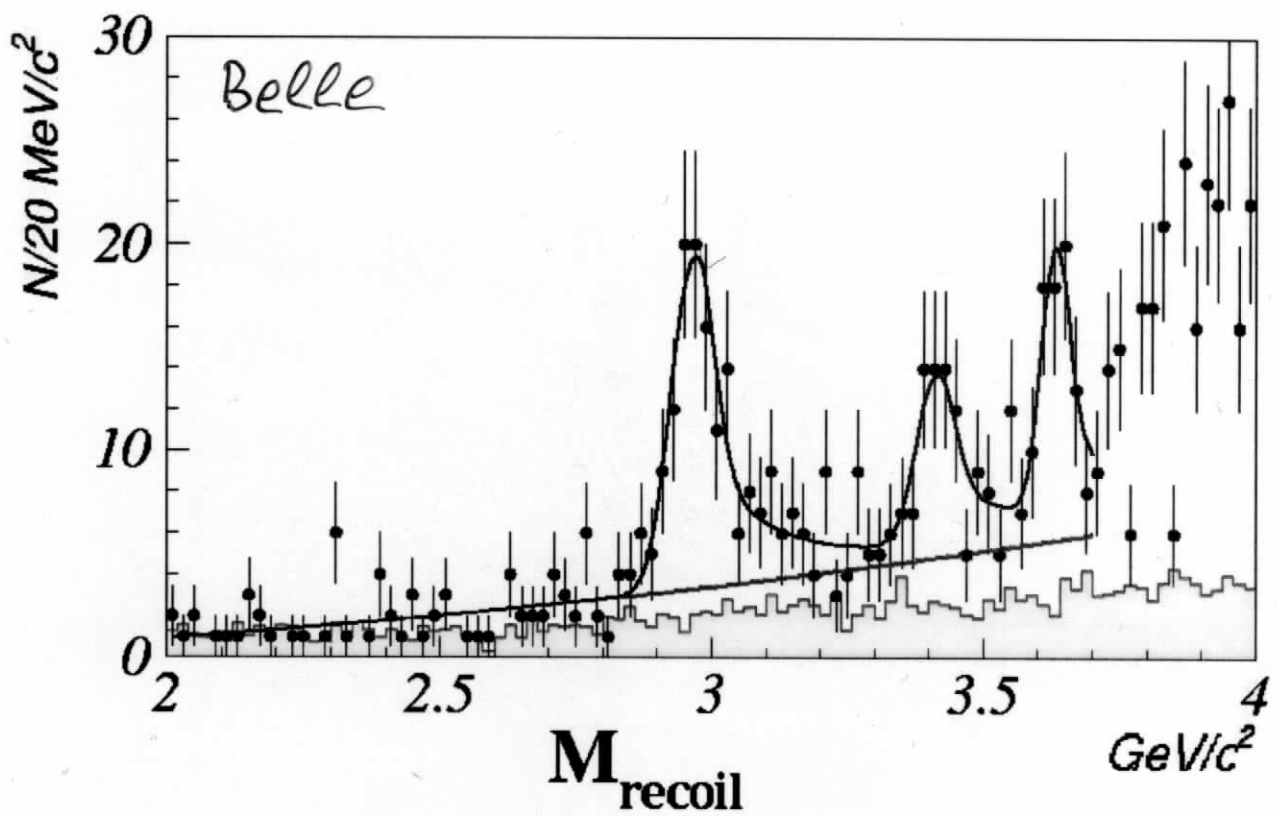
- NRQCD can not explain these results even after stretching parameters

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/\psi c\bar{c}) = 0.148 \text{ pb (K.Y. Liu, Z.-G. He, K.-T. Chao)}$$

J/ ψ Recoil Mass

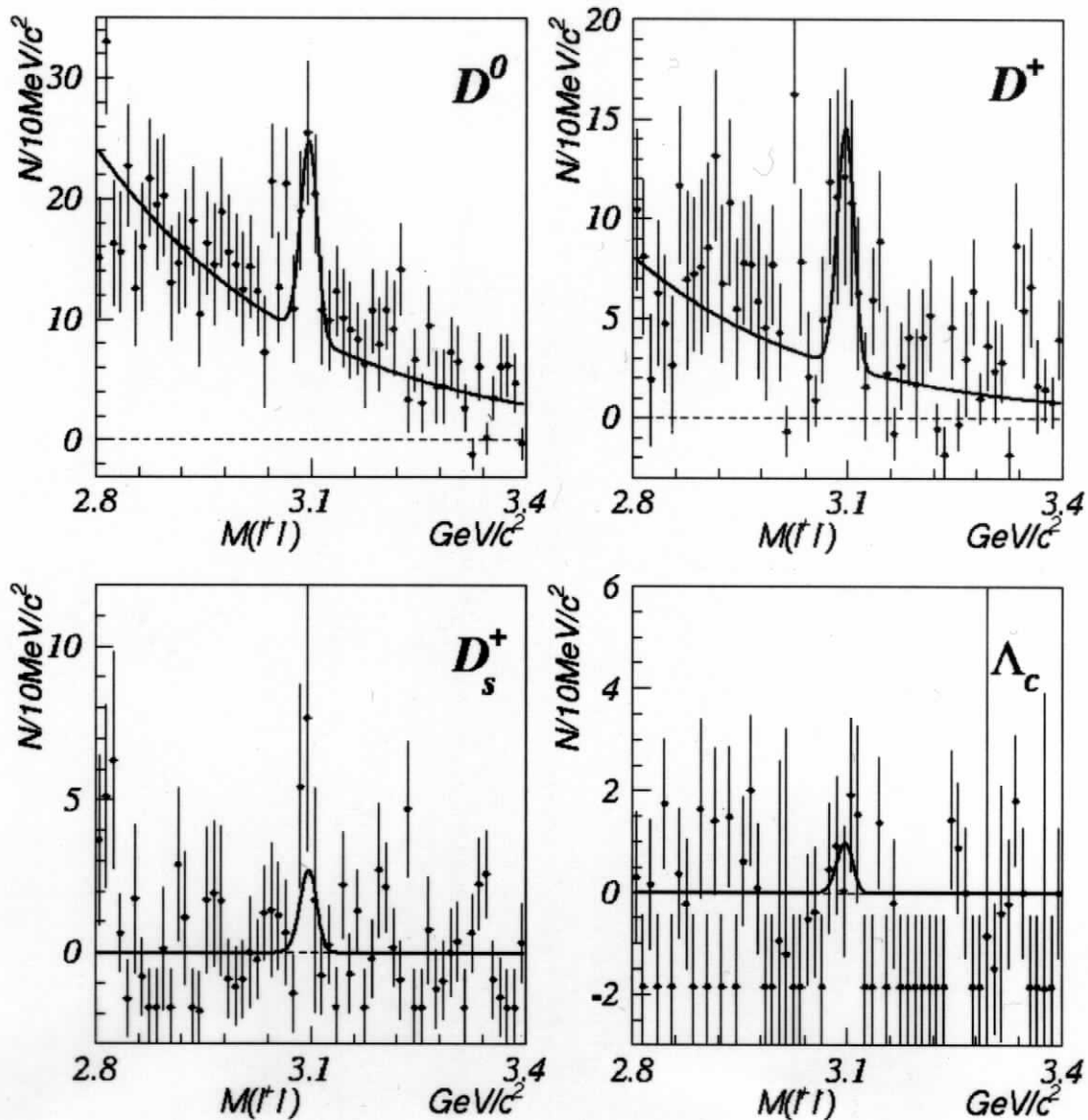
($L \approx 90 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)

Preliminary



Open Charm Production with J/ψ

($L \approx 90 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)

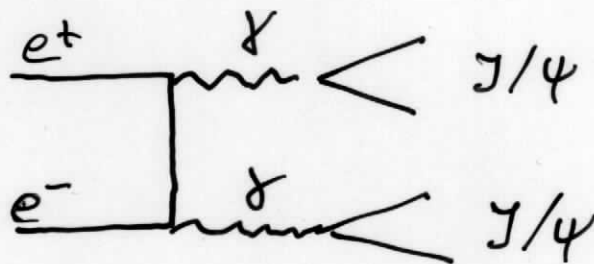


$$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi X)} = 0.68 \pm 0.12 \quad (\text{preliminary})$$

↪ Dominant process!

How to solve the puzzle?

- Bodwin, Lee, Braaten '02
Large contribution from



↳ Part of Belle signal in $J/\psi \eta_c$ is from $J/\psi J/\psi$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi) \approx 4 \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \eta_c)$$

- Belle - no sign of this process in M_{rec} (no shifted peaks)
- Luchinsky '03 Bodwin et al overestimated $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi)$ by a factor of 4
- Kaidala '03 Quark-Gluon-Strings model can explain Belle result
 $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c}) = 1.2 \text{ pb}$
- QGS model predicts $\frac{\sigma(hA \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c} X)}{\sigma(hA \rightarrow J/\psi X)} \approx 10\%$ at 900 GeV.
- HERA-B is checking this prediction

A-dependence of J/ψ production

$$\bar{\sigma}_{pA} = \bar{\sigma}_{pp} A^{\alpha(x)}$$

$\alpha(x) < 1$ means suppression

- $\alpha(x)$ sensitive to J/ψ production mechanism

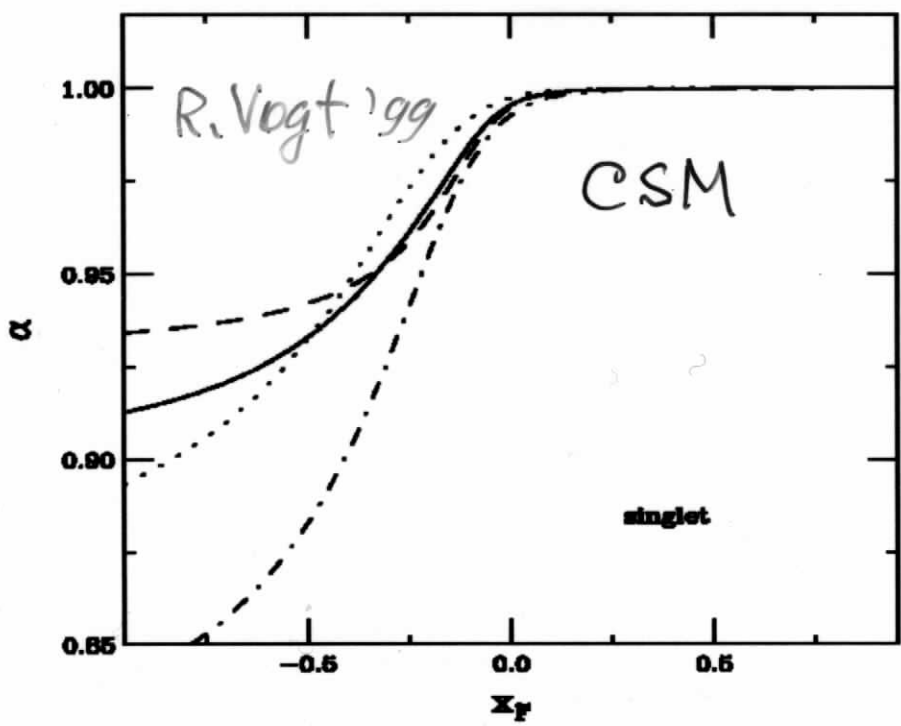
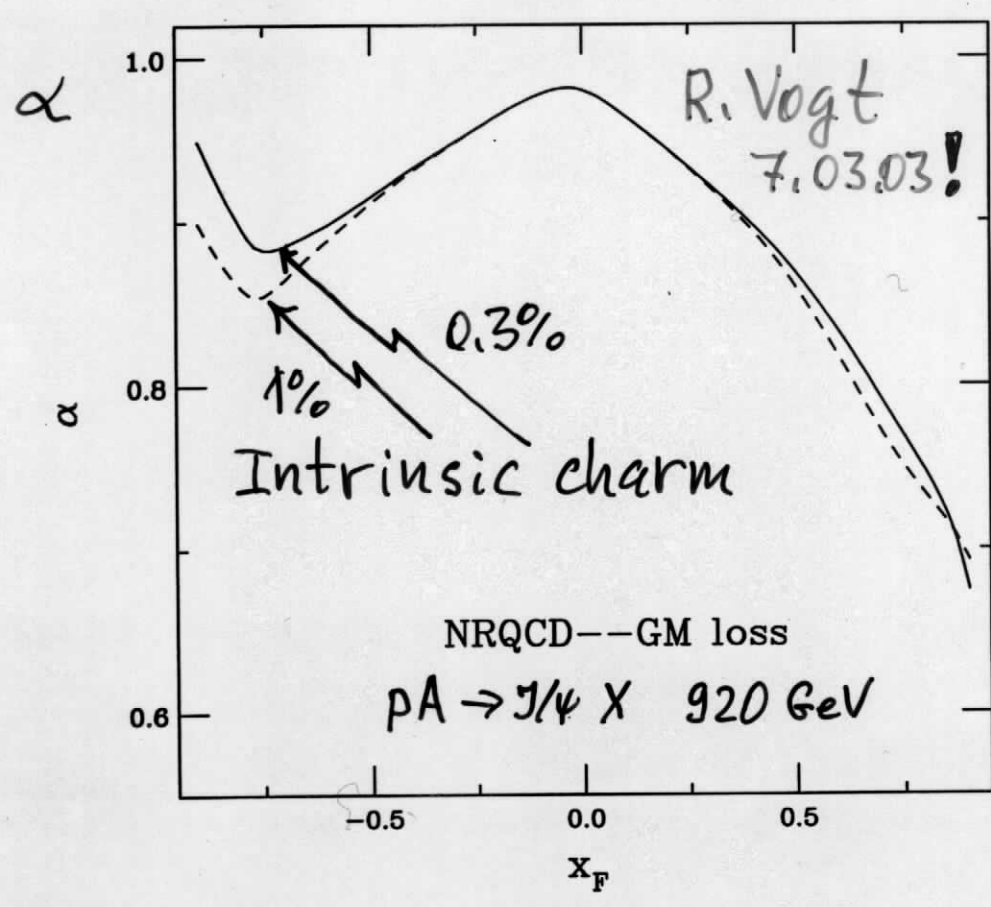
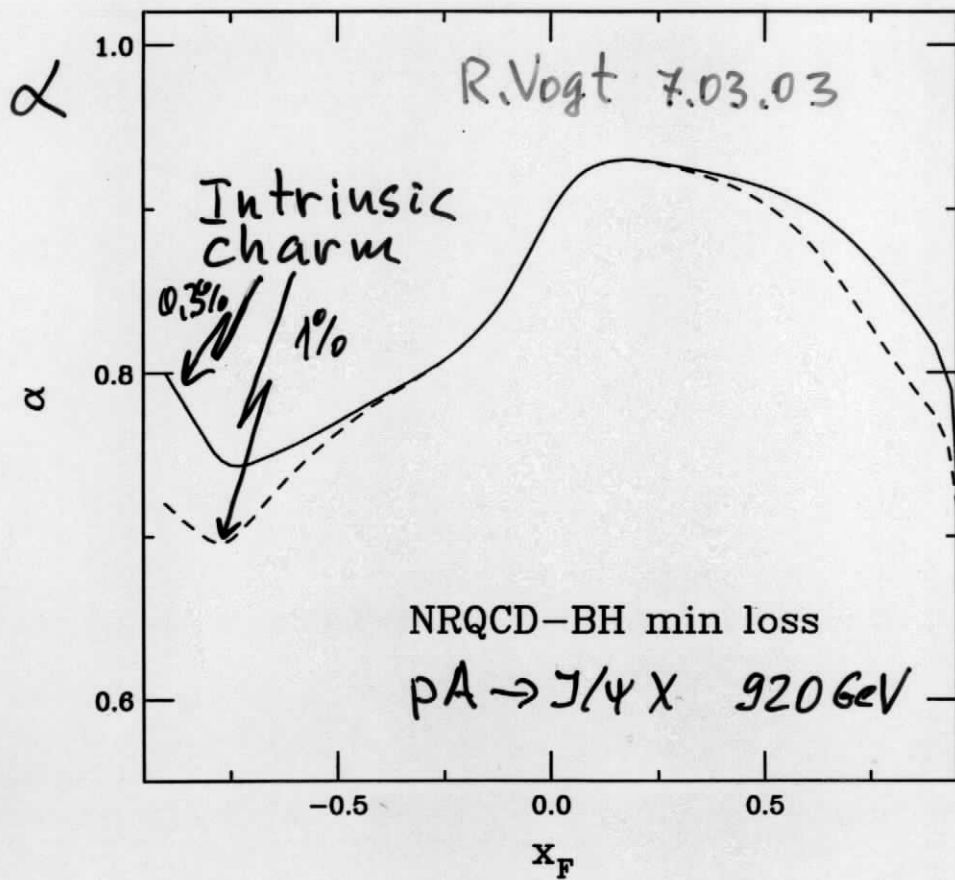


Figure 4: The A dependence of singlet absorption is shown for 920 GeV interactions with $\sigma_{\psi N}^s = 5$ mb. The total J/ψ (solid), direct J/ψ (dashed), ψ' (dot-dashed) and χ_c (dotted) dependencies are shown.

- $\alpha(x) \approx \text{const}$ in COM

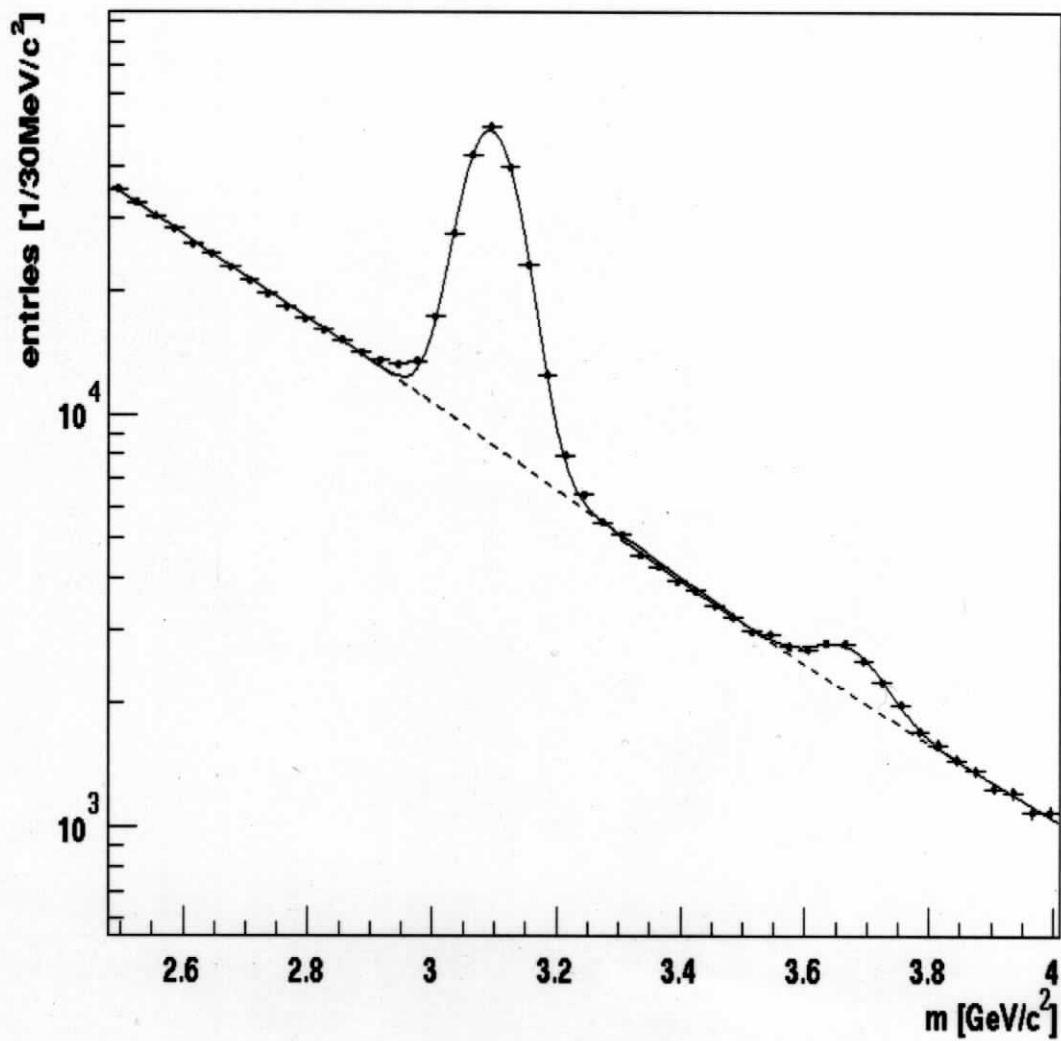
- $\alpha(x)$ is sensitive to many nuclear effects
 - shadowing
 - parton energy loss
 - $c\bar{c}$ system energy loss
 - intrinsic charm
- Shape details depend on models but general trend is the same

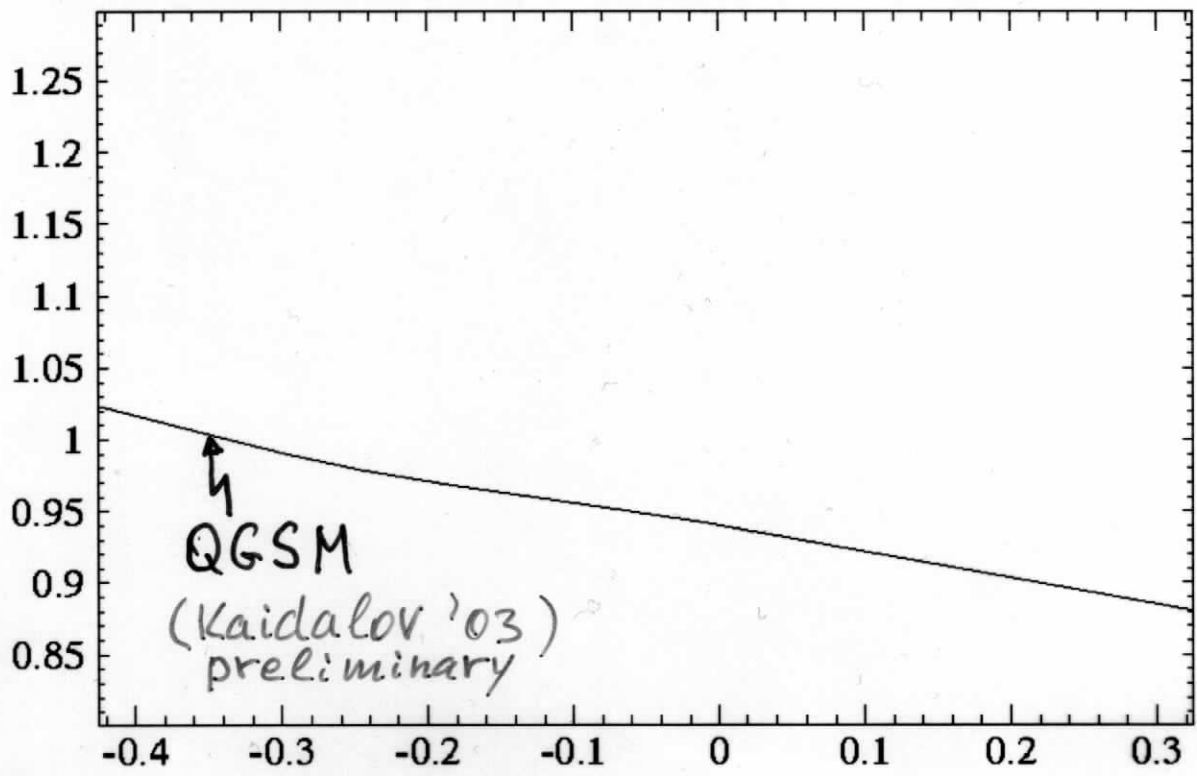




J/ ψ production at HERA-B

HERA-B collected $\sim 300\text{k}$ J/ ψ , $\sim 6\text{k}$ ψ' , $\sim 10^4$ χ_c



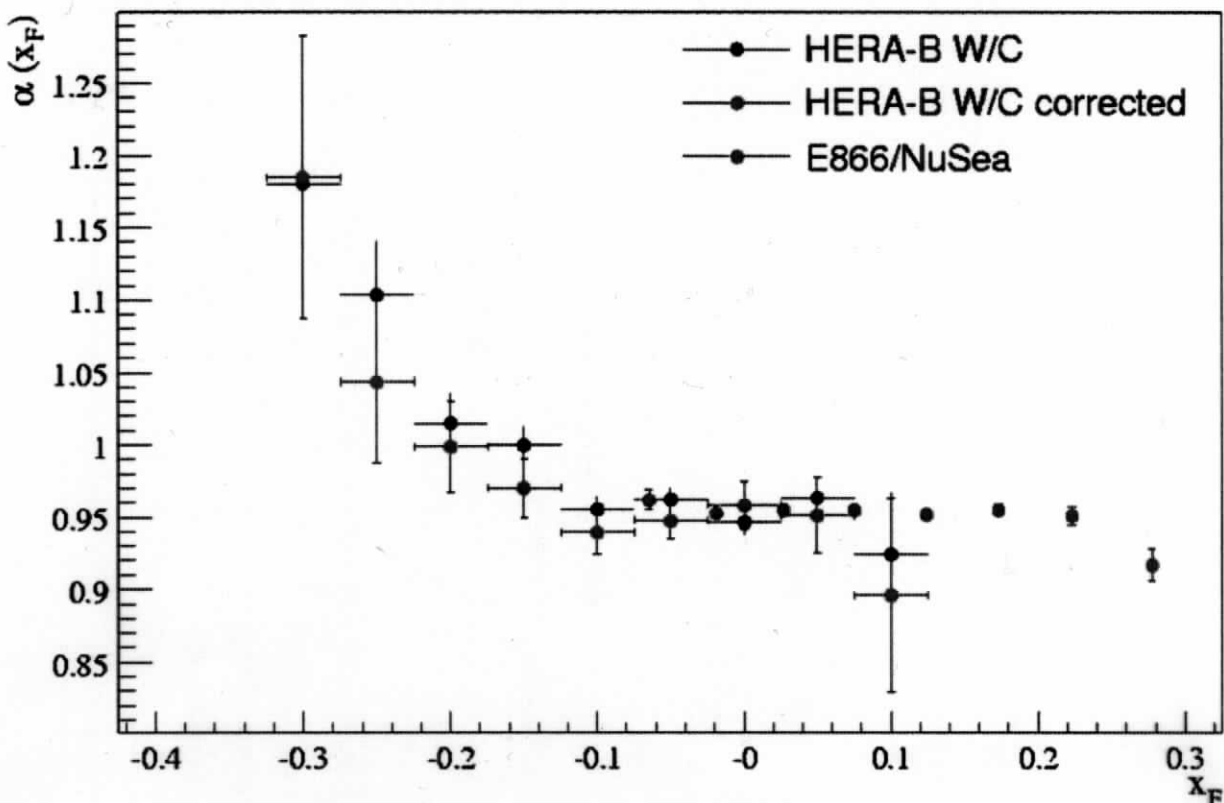


A-dependence of J/ ψ production

$$\sigma_{pA} = \sigma_{pp} A^\alpha$$

Very preliminary !

MC not ready – normalized to E866 at $x_F \sim 0$



Strong contradiction with NRQCD

Qualitative agreement with Kaidalov's model

Conclusions

- Charmonium production is even more mysterious now than 8 years ago
Therefore it is a very exciting field
- More theoretical and experimental efforts are needed in order to resolve the puzzle
- New data are expected soon from B factories, HERA-B, Tevatron, ...