

The 31st Reimei Workshop on Hadron Physics in Extreme Conditions at J-PARC
Jan. 18 – 20, 2016, Advanced Science Research Center, JAEA Tokai Campus

Heavy Hadrons @ Extremes



ICE

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FIAS Frankfurt Institute
for Advanced Studies



IEEC[®]



CSIC

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

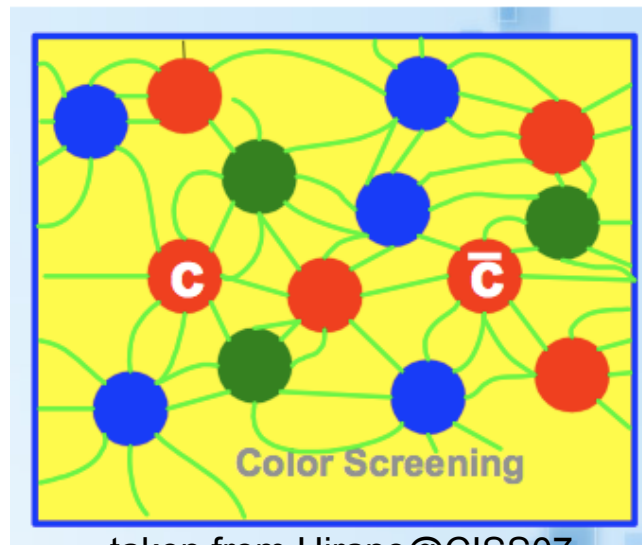
FIAS, University of Frankfurt

C. García-Recio, C. Hidalgo-Duque, J. Nieves,
O. Romanets, L.L. Salcedo, J.M. Torres-Rincón
and J. Yamagata-Sekihara

Charm under Extreme Conditions

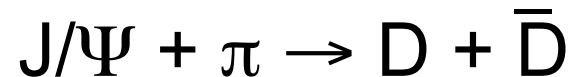
J/ Ψ suppression

Gonin et al (NA50) '96, Matsui and Satz '86



taken from Hirano@CISS07

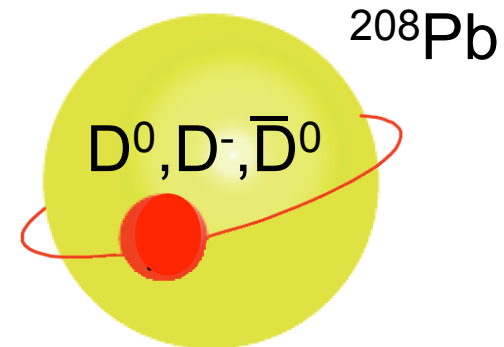
but also comover scattering



Capella, Ferreiro, Vogt, Wang, Bratkovskaya,
Cassing, Andronic..

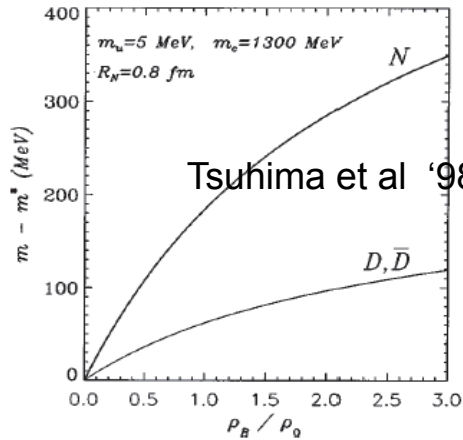
D-mesic nuclei

Tsushima et al '99,
Garcia-Recio et al '10
Garcia-Recio et al '12
Yasui et al '12,
Yamagata-Sekihara '16..



QMC model

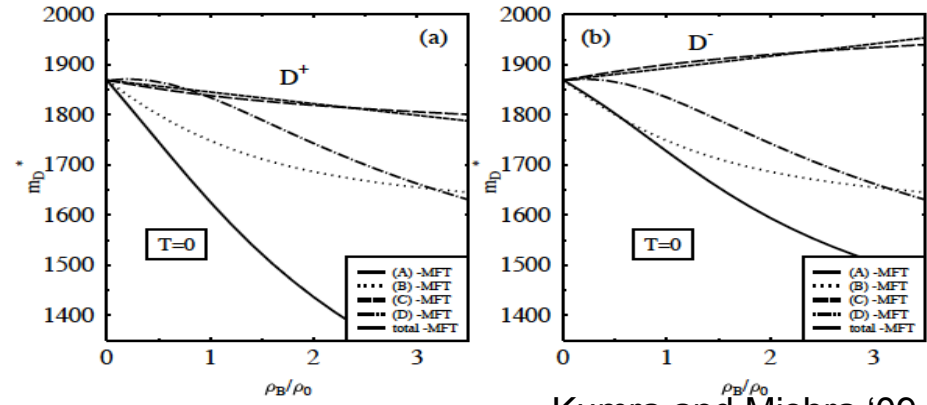
exchange of ω , ρ , σ mesons among quarks in a meson/baryon bag



Tsushima, Thomas, Sibirtsev, Fountoura..

MF/RHF model

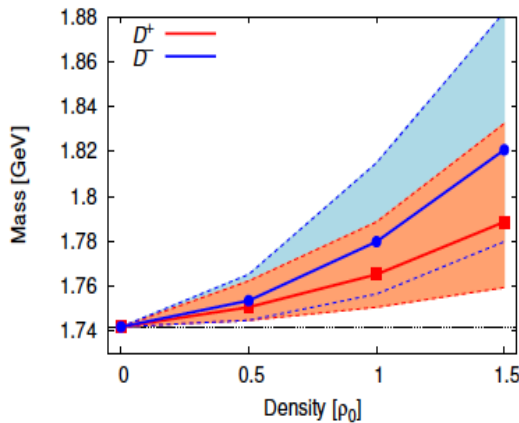
Mazumdar, Mishra, Kumar, ..



Kumra and Mishra '09

Mean-field or RHF approach to effective lagrangian generalized to include charmed mesons

QCD sum-rule

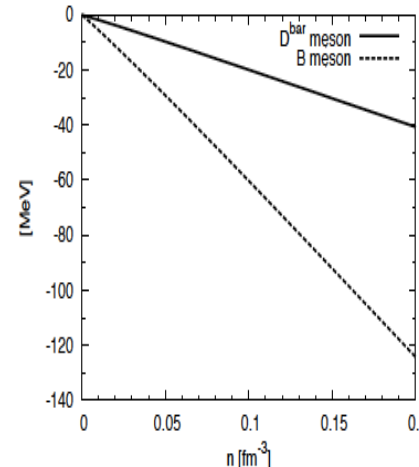


Suzuki, Gubler and Oka '15

Gubler, Hayashigaki, Hilger, Kaempfer, Leupold, Nielsen, Navarra, Oka, Suzuki, Thomas, Weise, ..

operator product expansion for in-medium correlation function and relate it to the spectral function

π exchange



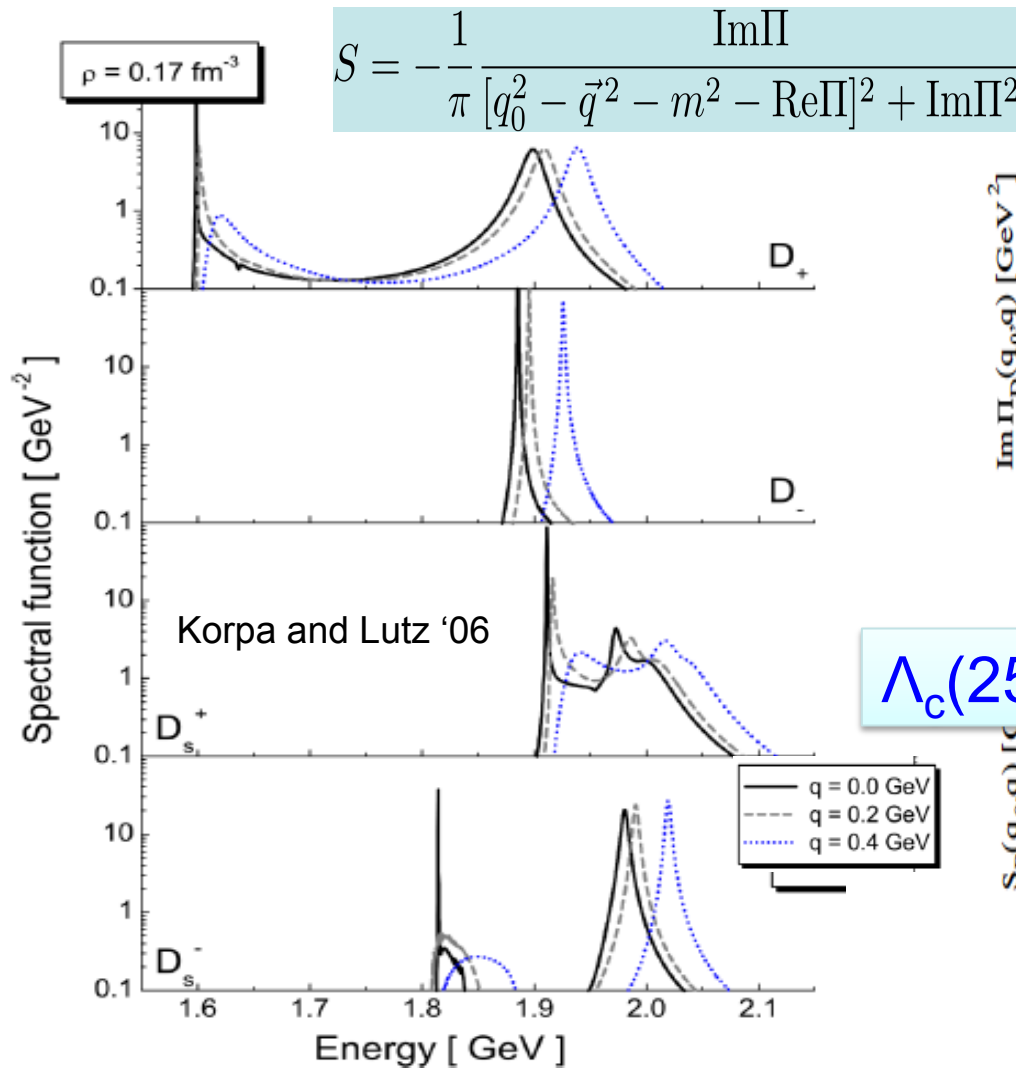
heavy meson - nucleon interaction mediated by π exchange

Yasui and Sudoh '13

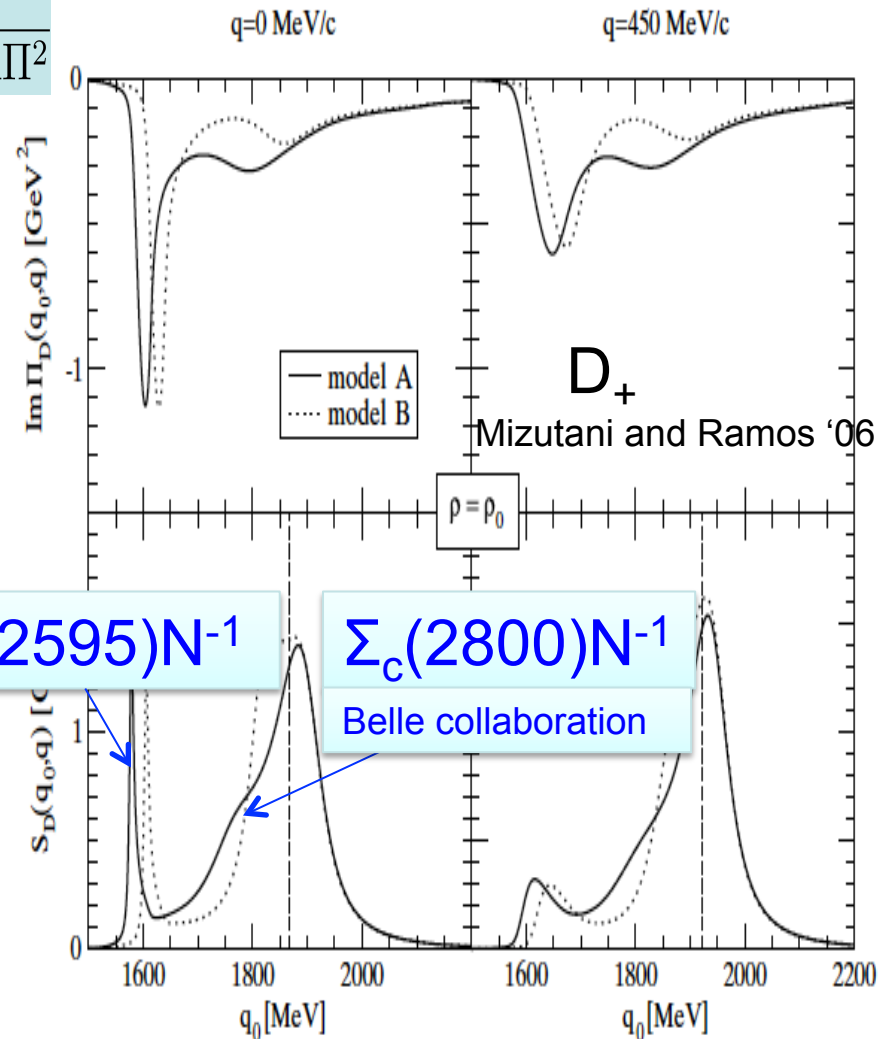
Unitarized theory in matter

selfconsistent coupled-channel procedure

(bare interaction saturated by t-channel vector-meson exchange)



Lutz, Korpa, Hofmann..



Ramos, Mizutani, Jimenez-Tejero, Vidana, LT,..

Meson-baryon interaction with heavy quarks: Incorporate Heavy-Quark Spin Symmetry

HQSS*: spin interactions vanish for infinitely massive quarks

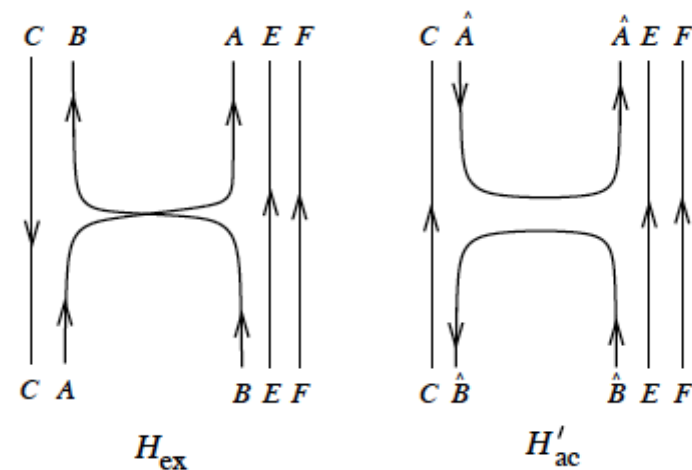
*Isgur, Wise, Manohar, Neubert

To construct a model for four flavors for **pseudoscalar and vector mesons** as well as $1/2^+$ and $3/2^+$ **baryons** that incorporates HQSS in the charm sector: **extended WT interaction** that fulfills **SU(6)xHQSS** and it is consistent with **chiral symmetry** in the light sector

$$V = \frac{K(s)}{4f^2} H'_{\text{WT}}, \quad H'_{\text{WT}} = H_{\text{ex}} + H'_{\text{ac}}.$$

$K(s)$: depends on meson-baryon energy
 f : decay constant

$$T_{ij} = V_{ij} + V_{il} G_l T_{lj}$$



H_{ex} : exchange of quarks
 H'_{ac} : annihilation and creation of quark-antiquark pairs, corrected with HQSS constraints (only light quarks)

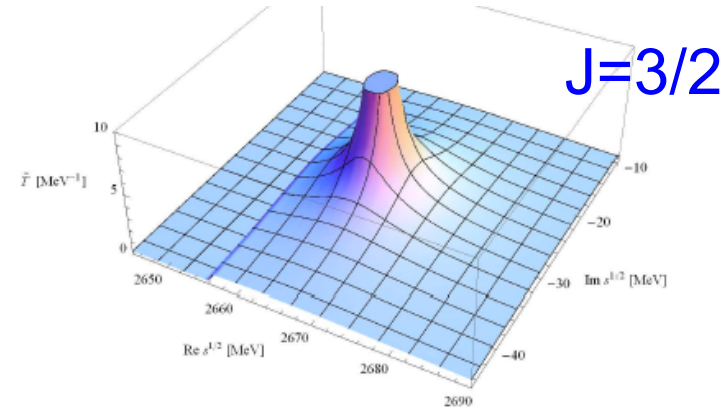
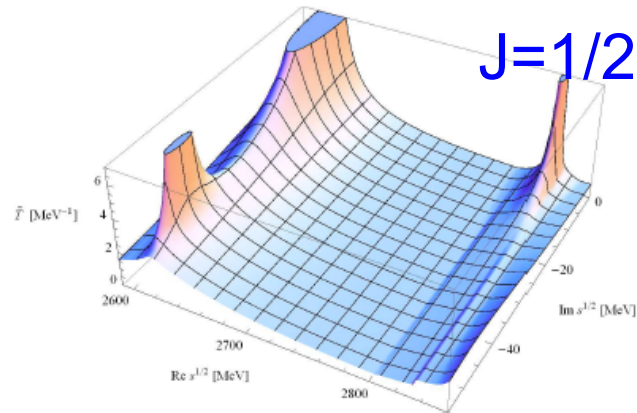
Spectroscopy of excited charmed baryons

$\Lambda_c : C=1, S=0, I=0$

Garcia-Recio et al.'09;
Romanets et al. '12

$$T_{ij}(s) \approx \frac{g_i g_j}{\sqrt{s} - \sqrt{s_R}}$$

coupling constant
mass and width

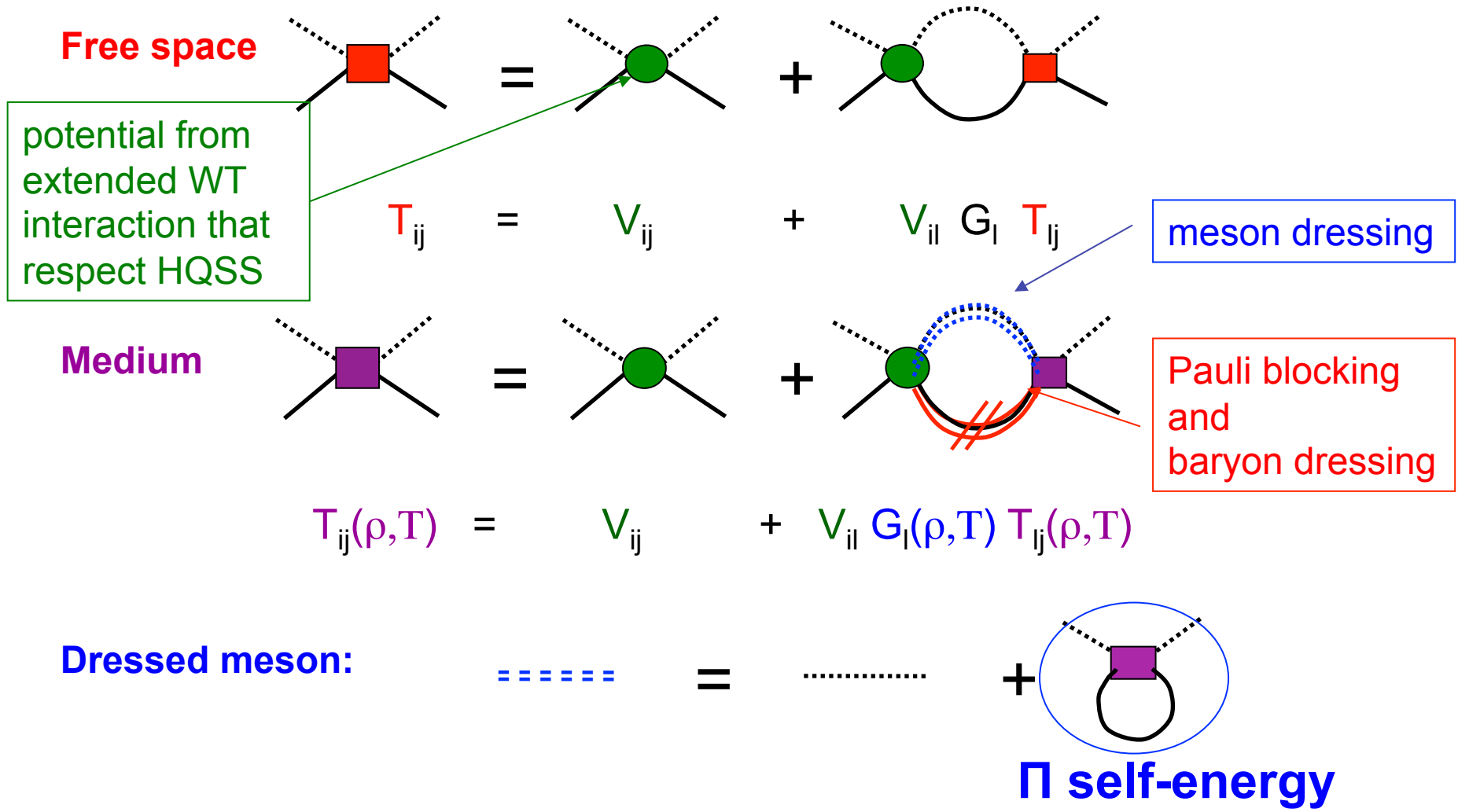


SU(8) irrep	SU(6) irrep	SU(3) irrep	M_R	Γ_R	Couplings to main channels	Status PDG	J
168	$15_{2,1}$	3_2^*	2617.3	89.8	$g_{\Sigma_c \pi} = 2.3, g_{ND} = 1.6, g_{ND^*} = 1.4,$ $g_{\Sigma_c \rho} = 1.3$		1/2
168	$15_{2,1}$	3_4^*	2666.6	53.7	$g_{\Sigma_c \pi} = 2.2, g_{ND^*} = 2.0, g_{\Sigma_c \rho} = 0.8,$ $g_{\Sigma_c^* \rho} = 1.3$	$\Lambda_c(2625)^{***}$	3/2
168	$21_{2,1}$	3_2^*	2618.8	1.2	$g_{\Sigma_c \pi} = 0.6, g_{ND} = 3.5, g_{ND^*} = 5.6,$ $g_{\Lambda D_s} = 1.4, g_{\Lambda D_s^*} = 2.0, g_{\Lambda_c \eta} = 0.9$	$\Lambda_c(2595)^{***}$	1/2
120	$21_{2,1}$	3_2^*	2828.4	0.8	$g_{ND} = 0.3, g_{\Lambda_c \eta} = 1.1, g_{\Xi_c K} = 1.6,$ $g_{\Lambda D_s^*} = 1.1, g_{\Sigma_c \rho} = 1.1, g_{\Sigma_c^* \rho} = 1.0,$ $g_{\Xi_c^* K^*} = 0.8$		1/2

- $\Lambda_c(2595)$ has large DN and D*N components
- Double-pole pattern for $\Lambda_c(2595)$, like for $\Lambda(1405)$
- Identification of $\Lambda_c(2625)$

Charmed hadrons in matter

Unitarized theory in matter:
selfconsistent coupled-channel procedure

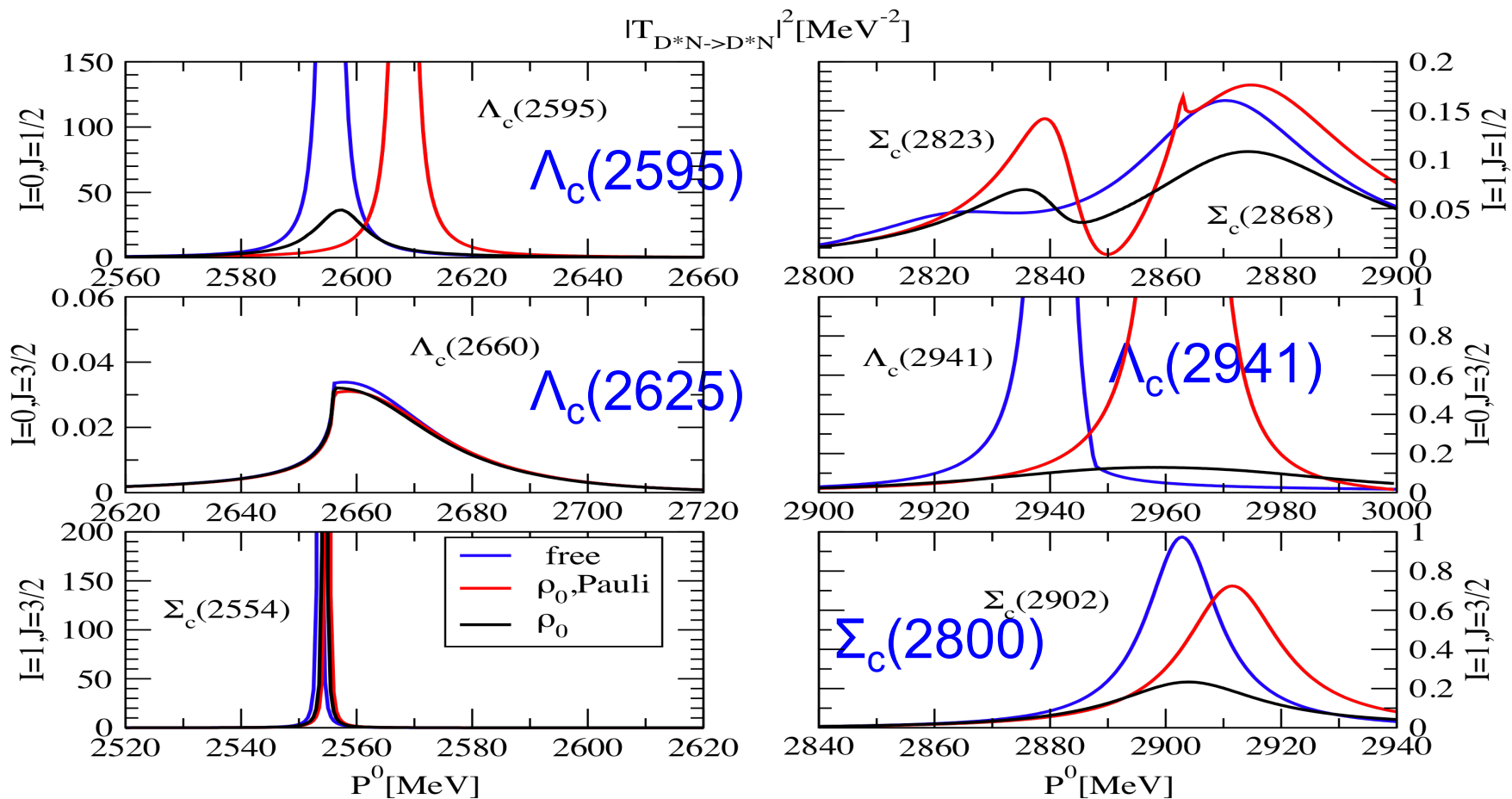


PDG

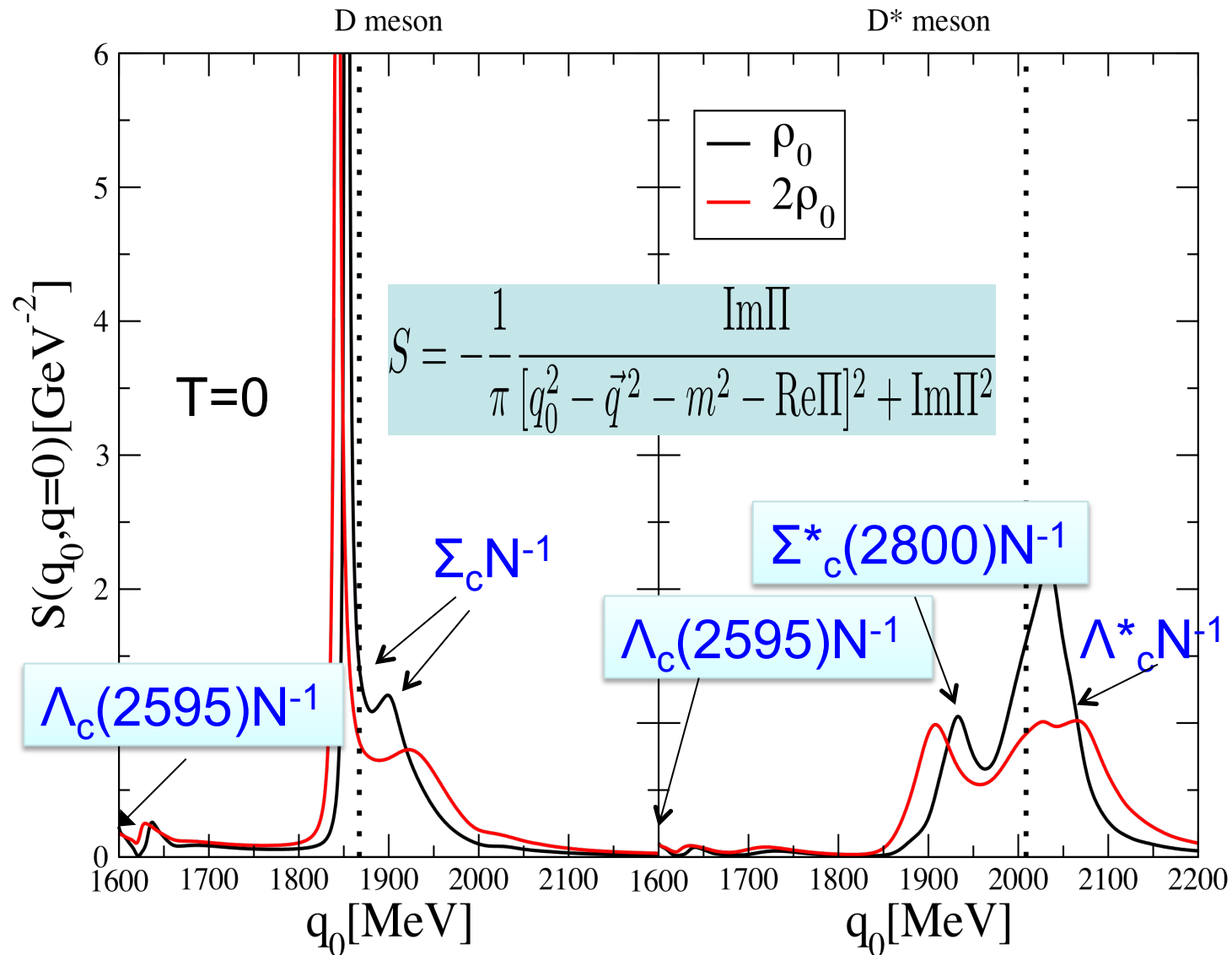
Resonance	$I(J^P)$	Status	Mass [MeV]	Γ [MeV]
$\Lambda_c(2595)$	$0(1/2^-)$	***	2592.25 ± 0.28	2.6 ± 0.6
$\Lambda_c(2625)$	$0(3/2^-)$	***	2628.11 ± 0.19	< 0.97
$\Lambda_c(2765)$ or $\Sigma_c(2765)$	$?(?)$	*	2766.6 ± 2.4	50
$\Lambda_c(2880)$	$0(5/2^+)$	***	2881.53 ± 0.35	5.8 ± 1.1
$\Lambda_c(2940)$	$0(?)$	***	$2939.3 + 1.4 - 1.5$	$17 + 8 - 6$
$\Sigma_c(2800)^{++}$	$1(?)$	***	$2801 + 4 - 6$	$75 + 22 - 17$
$\Sigma_c(2800)^+$	$1(?)$	***	$2792 + 14 - 5$	$62 + 60 - 40$
$\Sigma_c(2800)^0$	$1(?)$	***	$2806 + 5 - 7$	$72 + 22 - 15$

Dynamically-generated baryonic resonances in nuclear matter

LT, Garcia-Recio and Nieves '10
 $[\alpha]$ fitted to reproduce $\Lambda_c(2595)$
 and analyze energies up to 3.5 GeV



Unitarized theory in matter: selfconsistent coupled-channel procedure



Simultaneous
calculation of
D and D*
self-energies

- Garcia-Recio et al '09
- LT et al. '10;
- Gamermann et al. '10
- Garcia-Recio et al. '10
- Garcia-Recio et al.'12
- Romanets et al. '12
- Garcia-Recio et al.(1) '13
- Garcia-Recio et al.(2) '13

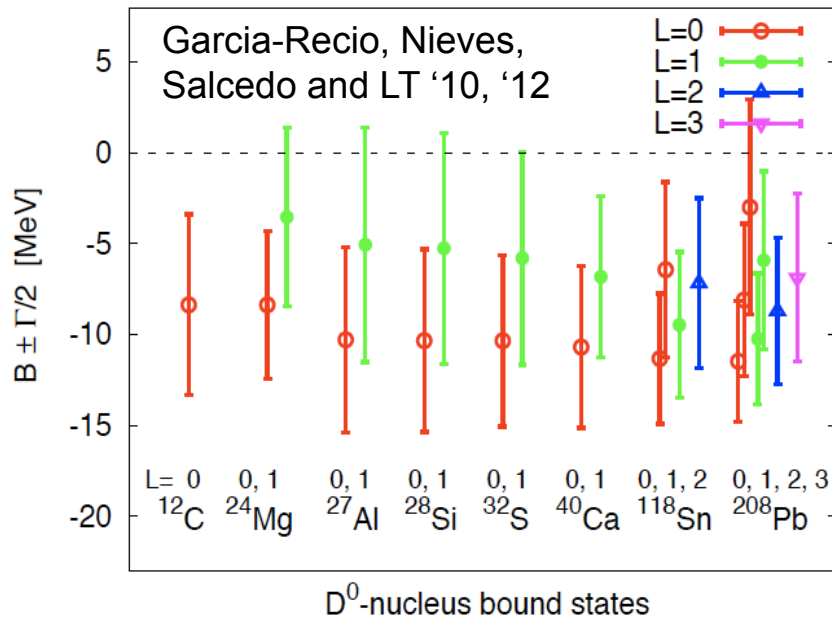
Initially predicted in ^{208}Pb within QMC model Tsushima et al. '99

Within the self-consistent coupled-channel approach that incorporates HQSS

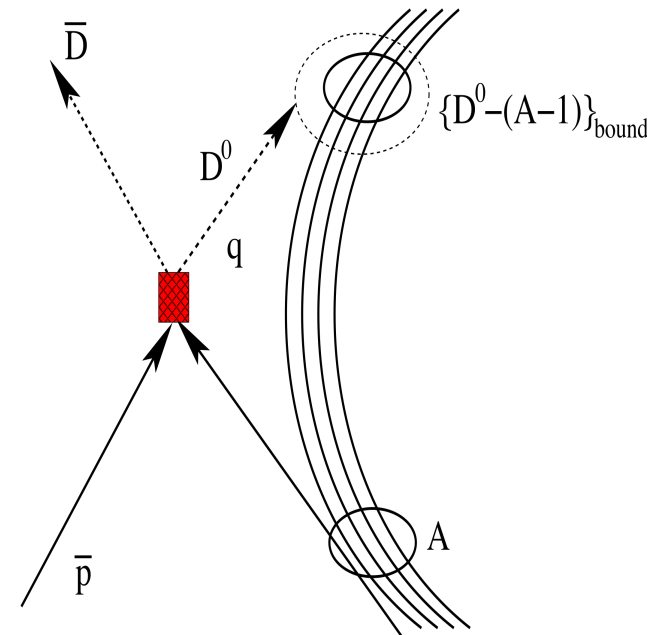
$$\left[-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m_{\text{red}}} + V_{\text{coul}}(r) + V_{\text{opt}}(r) \right] \Psi = (-B - i\Gamma/2)\Psi$$

$$V_D(r, E) = \frac{\Pi_D(q^0 = m_D + E, \vec{q} = 0, \rho(r))}{2m_D}$$

$$E = q^0 - m_D$$



D mesic nuclei

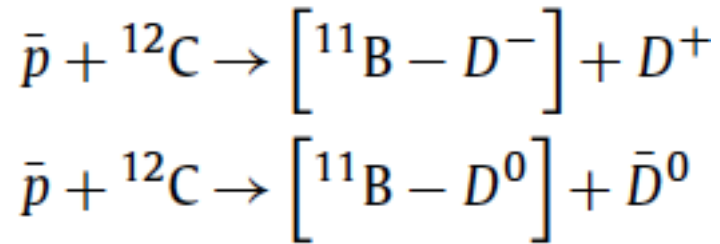


- Weakly bound D^0 -nucleus states with important widths in contrast to QMC model, while D^+ does not bind
- D^- and \bar{D}^0 bind in nuclei

Formation spectra of charmed meson-nucleus using an antiproton beam

@ J-PARC, PANDA (FAIR)

Yamagata-Sekira, Garcia-Recio, Nieves, Salcedo and LT '16



Large momentum transfer (about 1 GeV/c) makes any structure due to bound states not noticeable. **Need of reactions with lower momentum transfer**, such as

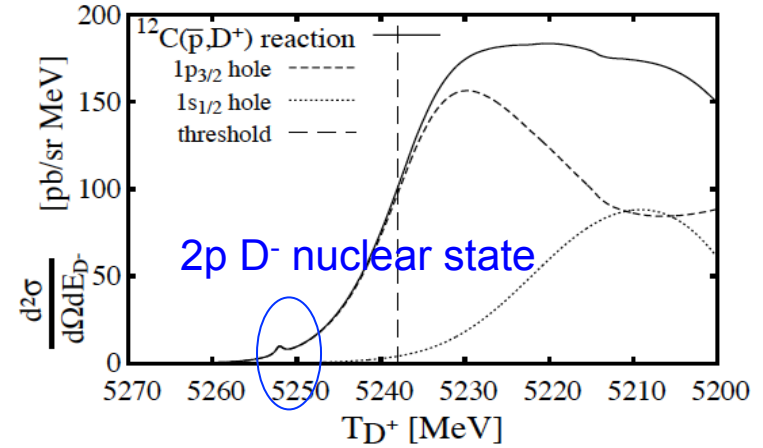
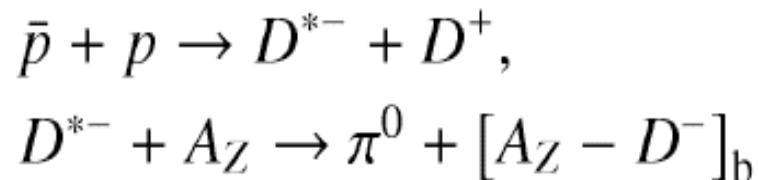


Figure 2: Formation spectrum for the $\bar{p} + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow [{}^{11}\text{B} - D^-] + D^+$ reaction at $P_{\bar{p}} = 8\text{GeV}/c$ and $\theta_{D^+}^{LAB} = 0^\circ$, as a function of the outgoing D^+ meson total energy. The partial contributions of some shell configurations of the final nucleus are also shown in the figure. The vertical dashed line indicates the D^+ meson production threshold.

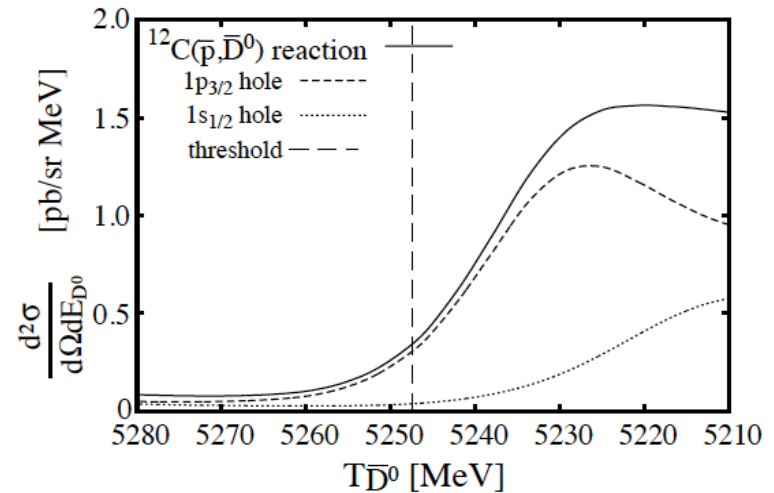


Figure 3: Same as in Fig. 2, but for the $\bar{p} + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow [{}^{11}\text{B} - D^0] + \bar{D}^0$ reaction. The vertical dashed line indicates now the D^0 meson production threshold.

D meson propagation in dense hot matter

D-mesons: One of the cleanest probes of the early stages of the collision

Fokker-Planck equation

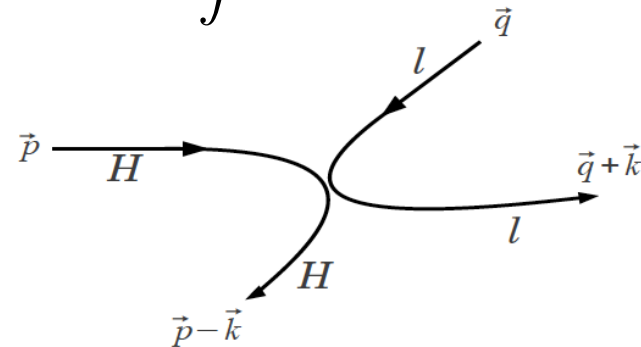
$$\frac{\partial f(t, \mathbf{p})}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left[\overset{\text{drag force}}{F_i(\mathbf{p})} f(t, \mathbf{p}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} \left[\overset{\text{diffusion coefficient}}{\Gamma_{ij}(\mathbf{p})} f(t, \mathbf{p}) \right] \right],$$

$$F(p) = \int d\mathbf{k} w(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{k}) \frac{k_i p^i}{p^2},$$

$$\omega \propto \int |T|^2 d\Omega$$

$$\Gamma_0(p) = \frac{1}{4} \int d\mathbf{k} w(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{k}) \left[\mathbf{k}^2 - \frac{(k_i p^i)^2}{p^2} \right],$$

$$\Gamma_1(p) = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{k} w(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{k}) \frac{(k_i p^i)^2}{p^2},$$



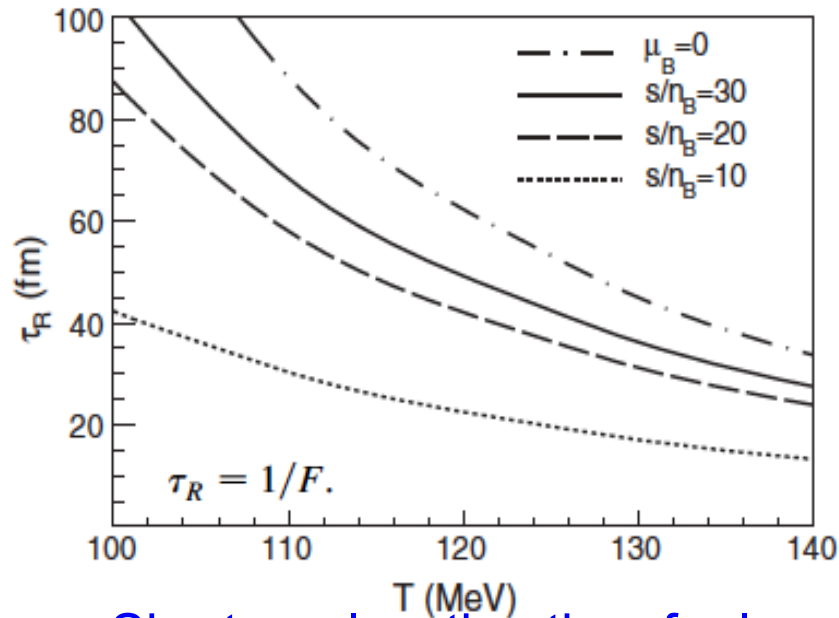
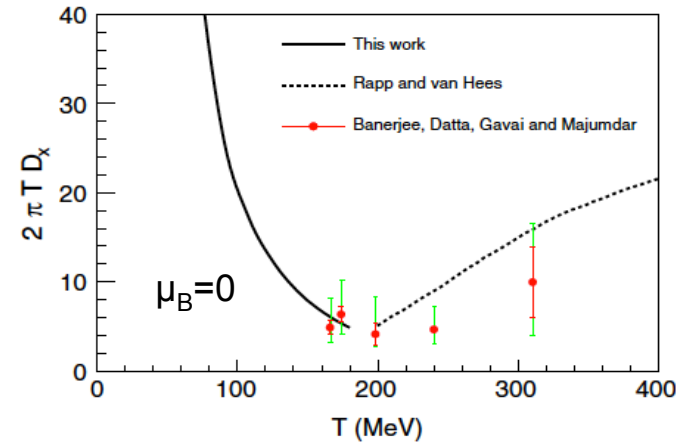
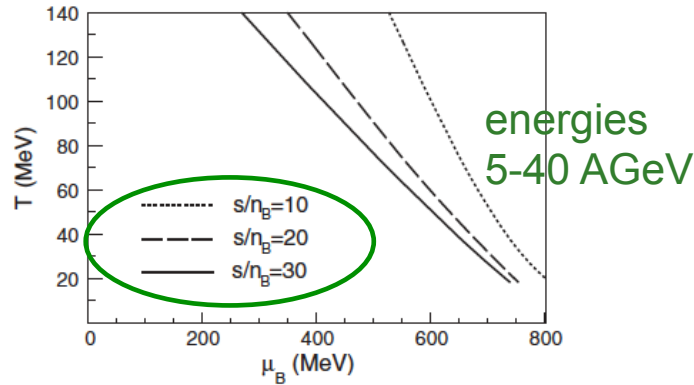
Previous works Laine '11; He, Fries, Rapp '11; Ghosh, Das, Sarkar, -eAlam '11

We need scattering amplitudes $|T|^2$

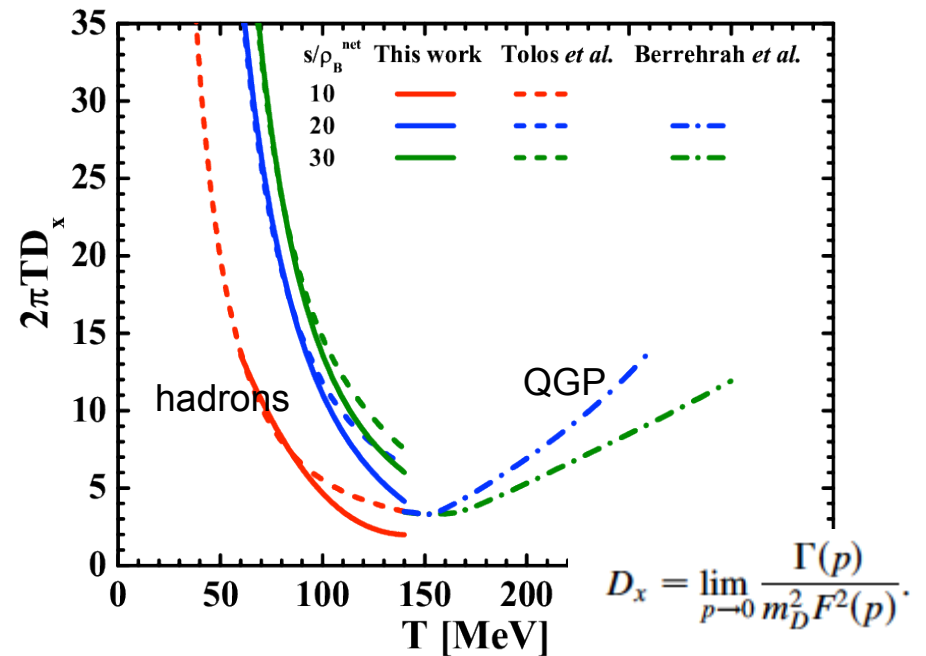
Abreu, Cabrera, Llanes-Estrada, Torres-Rincon '11; LT and Torres-Rincon '13

Some results for FAIR energies

LT and Torres-Rincon '13



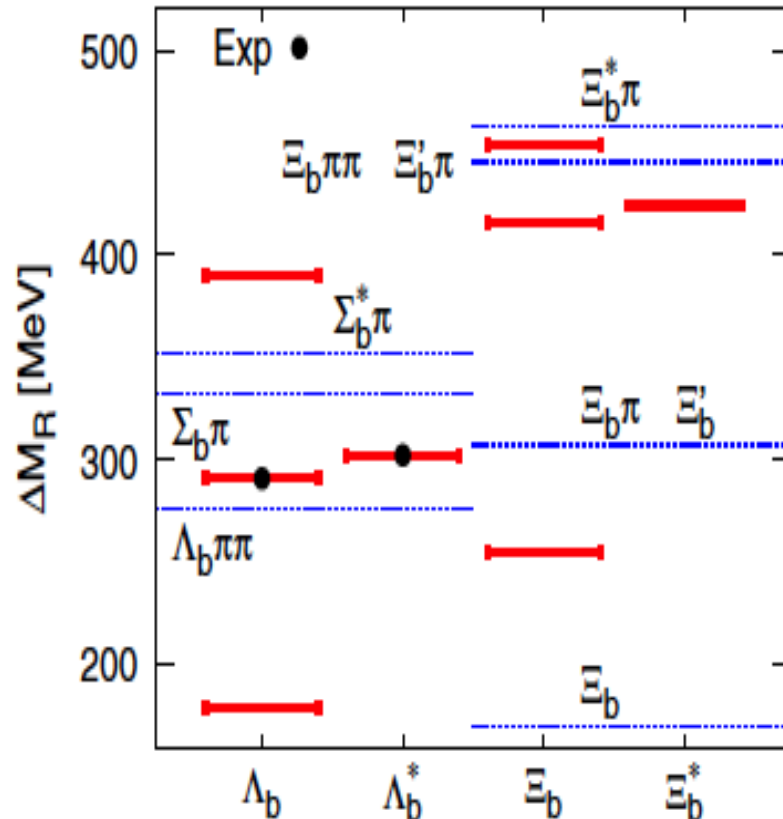
Shorter relaxation time for lower energy beams (baryons!) but do not relax ($\tau_{\text{fireball}} \sim 10$ fm)



Continuous matching at T_c
Berrehrah et al. '14; Ozvenchuk et al '14

Beauty under Extreme Conditions

Spectroscopy of excited beauty baryons



$\Lambda_b(5912)$ and $\Lambda_b^*(5920)$ found by LHCb* collaboration are described as meson-baryon molecular states belonging to a HQSS doublet. New HQSS partners are predicted: $\Xi_b(6035)$ and $\Xi_b(6043)$

* Aaij et al (LHCb) '12

Garcia-Recio, Nieves,
Romanets, Salcedo and LT '13

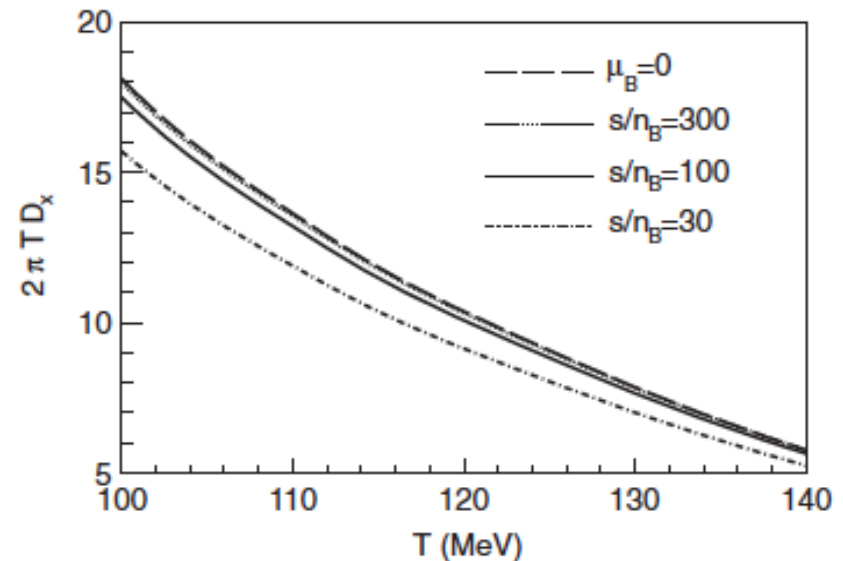
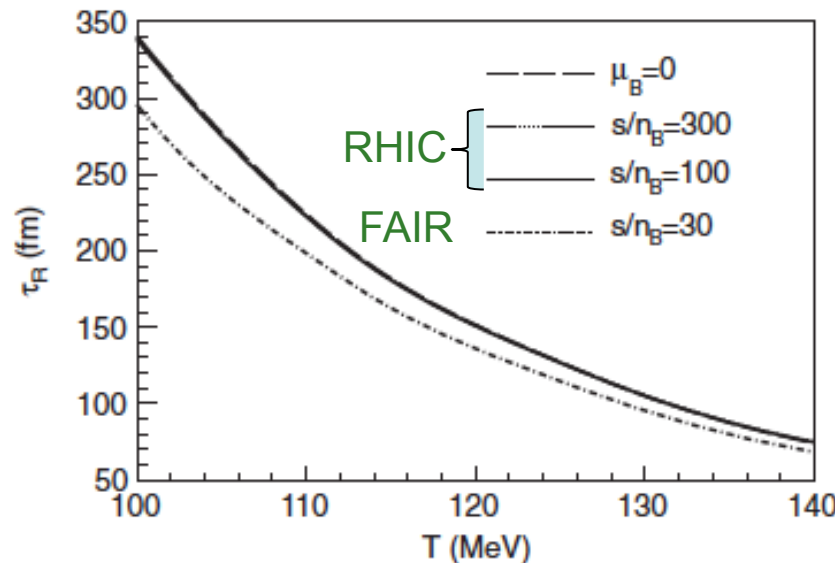
\bar{B} meson propagation in dense hot matter

Fokker-Planck equation

$$\frac{\partial f(t, \mathbf{p})}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left[\underbrace{F_i(\mathbf{p})}_{\text{drag force}} f(t, \mathbf{p}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} \left[\underbrace{\Gamma_{ij}(\mathbf{p})}_{\text{diffusion coefficient}} f(t, \mathbf{p}) \right] \right],$$

Results from FAIR to RHIC energies

Torres-Rincon, LT and Romanets '14



Bottom can hardly relax during expansion fireball ($\tau_{\text{fireball}} \sim 10$ fm)
Results insensitive to trajectory for high s/n_B :
prediction for behaviour of hadronic medium at RHIC energies

Summary

- it is an exciting moment
- moving from the light to the charm/beauty sector
- a lot of theoretical effort is needed
- but in close connection to experiments in laboratories

