

Heavy quarks and charmonium at RHIC and LHC within a partonic transport model

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Heavy quark and charmonium production as well as their space-time evolution are studied in transport simulations of heavy-ion collisions at RHIC and LHC. In the partonic transport model *Boltzmann Approach of MultiParton Scatterings* (BAMPS) heavy quarks can be produced in initial hard parton scatterings or during the evolution of the quark-gluon plasma. Subsequently, they interact with the medium via binary scatterings with a running coupling and a more precise Debye screening which is derived from hard thermal loop calculations, participate in the flow and lose energy. We present results of the elliptic flow and nuclear modification factor of heavy quarks and compare them to available data. Furthermore, preliminary results on J/ψ suppression at forward and mid-rapidity are reported for central and non-central collisions at RHIC. For this, we study cold nuclear matter effects and the dissociation as well as regeneration of J/ψ in the quark-gluon plasma.

XLIX International Winter Meeting on Nuclear Physics
24-28 January 2011
BORMIO, Italy

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1. Introduction

Several experimental observations indicate that a deconfined medium consisting of quarks and gluons – the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) – is produced in ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions [1, 2]. Charm and bottom quarks are an ideal probe for the early stage of these collisions since they can only be created in initial hard parton scatterings of nucleon-nucleon interactions or in the medium in the beginning of the QGP phase, where the energy density is still large. After their production they interact with other particles of the medium and can, therefore, reveal important information about the properties of the QGP. Flavor conservation renders them as a unique probe since they are tagged by their flavor even after hadronization.

The experimental data of the elliptic flow v_2 and the nuclear modification factor R_{AA} of heavy quarks [3–5] show that the energy loss of charm and bottom quarks is comparable to that of light quarks. Whether this large energy loss is due to collisional or radiative interactions – or both (or even other effects) – is under investigation (see [5] for a recent overview and comparison with data).

J/ψ suppression in heavy-ion collisions was proposed to be a signature of the QGP a long time ago [6], but it remains challenging to disentangle the contributions of hot and cold nuclear matter effects to the measured suppression (see e.g. Ref. [7] for a recent overview). Since lattice calculation indicate that J/ψ can survive in the QGP to some extent [8, 9], a partonic transport model such as BAMPS is an ideal framework to investigate the influence of J/ψ dissociation and regeneration on the J/ψ suppression.

This article is organized as follows. After the introduction of the parton cascade BAMPS we will discuss the production of heavy quarks at RHIC and LHC. In Sec. 4 our results on the elliptic flow and nuclear modification factor of heavy quarks at RHIC are compared to the experimental data. Furthermore, preliminary results on J/ψ suppression are presented in Sec. 5 and in Sec. 6 we conclude with a short summary.

2. Parton cascade BAMPS

For the simulation of the QGP phase we use the partonic transport model BAMPS [10, 11], which stands for *Boltzmann Approach of MultiParton Scatterings*. BAMPS simulates the fully $3 + 1$ space-time evolution of the QGP produced in heavy ion collisions by solving the Boltzmann equation,

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{E_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right) f_i(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}_i, t) = \mathcal{C}_i^{2 \rightarrow 2} + \mathcal{C}_i^{2 \leftrightarrow 3} + \dots, \quad (2.1)$$

dynamically for on-shell partons with a stochastic transport algorithm and pQCD interactions. \mathcal{C}_i are the relevant collision integrals, and $f_i(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}_i, t)$ the one-particle distribution function of species $i = g, c, \bar{c}, b, \bar{b}, J/\psi$, since light quarks are not included yet. In addition to the binary collisions $2 \rightarrow 2$, also $2 \leftrightarrow 3$ scatterings for the gluons are possible. That is, the following processes are

implemented in BAMPS:

$$\begin{aligned}
g + g &\rightarrow g + g \\
g + g &\rightarrow g + g + g \\
g + g + g &\rightarrow g + g \\
g + g &\rightarrow Q + \bar{Q} \\
Q + \bar{Q} &\rightarrow g + g \\
g + Q &\rightarrow g + Q \\
g + \bar{Q} &\rightarrow g + \bar{Q} \\
J/\psi + g &\rightarrow c + \bar{c} \\
c + \bar{c} &\rightarrow J/\psi + g
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Details of the model and the employed cross sections can be found in [10–12].

3. Heavy quark production at RHIC and LHC

In heavy-ion collisions charm and bottom quarks are produced in hard parton scatterings of primary nucleon-nucleon collisions or in the QGP. To estimate the initial heavy quark yield, we use PYTHIA [13] and scale from proton-proton collisions to heavy-ion collisions with the number of binary collisions. Secondary heavy quark production in the QGP is simulated with BAMPS. For the initial gluon distributions, the mini-jet model, the color glass condensate model and also PYTHIA are employed.

In Au+Au collisions at RHIC with $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV between 0.3 and 3.4 charm pairs are produced in the QGP, depending on the model of the initial gluon distribution, the charm mass and whether a $K = 2$ factor for higher order corrections of the cross section is employed [12]. This is only a small fraction of the initially produced charm quarks and can be neglected for the most probable scenarios.

At LHC with the much larger initial energy density, secondary charm production is enhanced and not negligible. In Pb+Pb collisions with $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5$ TeV between 11 and 55 charm pairs are produced during the evolution of the QGP [12] (see left panel of Fig. 1). These values are of the same order as the initial yield. As is shown in the right panel of Fig. 1, even in the 2010 run with $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV between 5 and 28 charm pairs are created during the QGP phase.

Bottom production in the QGP, however, is very small both at RHIC and LHC and can be safely neglected. As a consequence, all bottom quarks at these colliders are produced in initial hard parton scatterings.

Further details on heavy quark production can be found in Ref. [12].

4. Elliptic flow and nuclear modification factor of heavy quarks at RHIC

The elliptic flow and the nuclear modification factor

$$v_2 = \left\langle \frac{p_x^2 - p_y^2}{p_T^2} \right\rangle, \quad R_{AA} = \frac{d^2 N_{AA}/dp_T dy}{N_{\text{bin}} d^2 N_{pp}/dp_T dy} \tag{4.1}$$

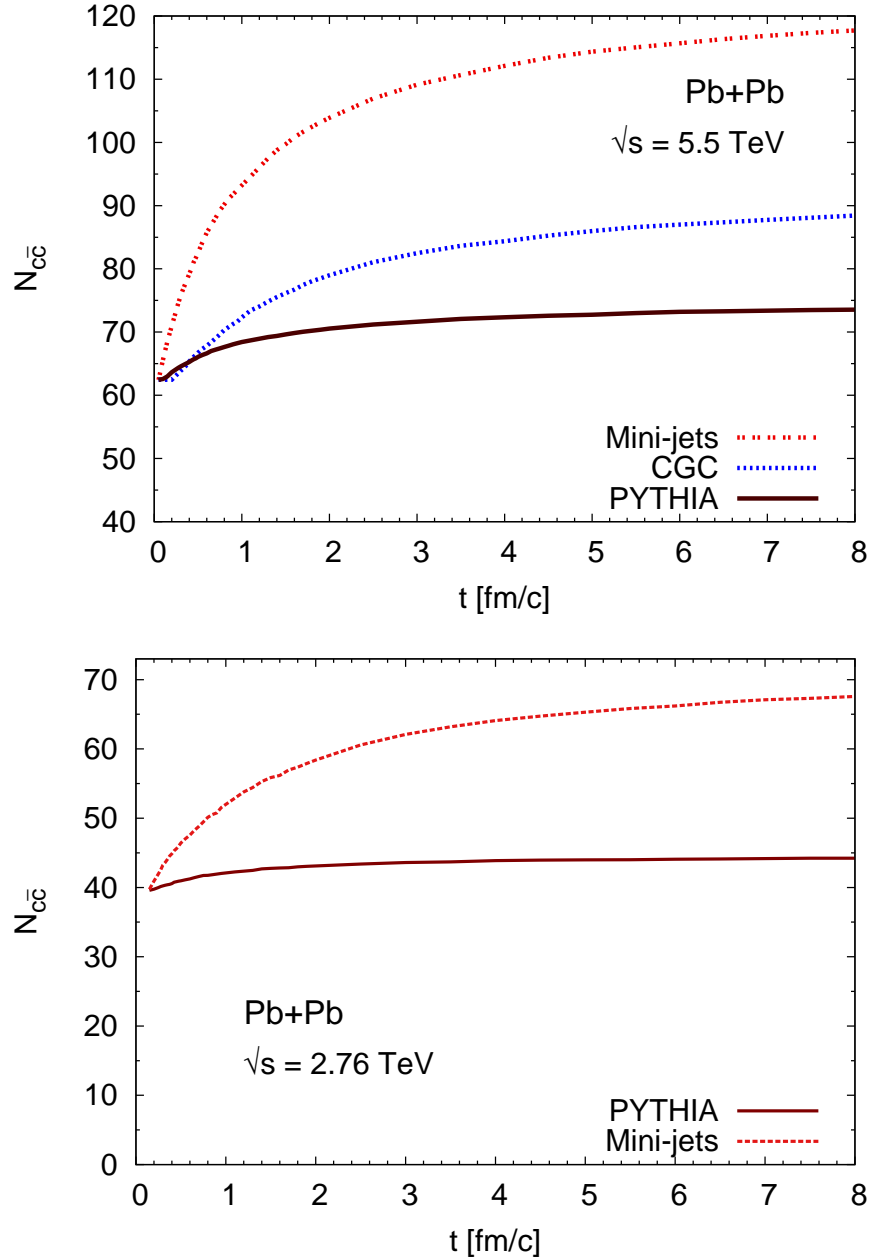


Figure 1: Number of charm quark pairs produced in a central Pb+Pb collision at LHC with $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5$ TeV (top) and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV (bottom) according to BAMPS. The initial parton distributions are obtained with PYTHIA and the mini-jet model (and the color glass condensate for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5$ TeV). In all cases the initial charm quarks are sampled with PYTHIA for better comparison.

(p_x and p_y are the momenta in x and y direction in respect to the reaction plane) of heavy quarks at mid-rapidity are observables which are experimentally measurable and reflect the coupling of heavy quarks to the medium. A large elliptic flow and a small R_{AA} indicate strong interactions with the medium and a sizeable energy loss. Experimental results reveal that both quantities are of the same order as the respective values for light particles [3–5].

The leading order perturbative QCD cross section with a constant coupling $\alpha_s = 0.3$ and the regular Debye screening mass for the t channel is too small to build up an elliptic flow, which is in agreement with the experimental data [14]. However, if we take the running of the coupling into account and determine the screening mass from comparison to hard thermal loop calculations, we obtain an elliptic flow and R_{AA} , which are much closer to the data.

The following calculations are done analogously to [15–17]. An effective running coupling is obtained from measurements of e^+e^- annihilation and non-strange hadronic decays of τ leptons [15, 18]. Since the t channel of the $gQ \rightarrow gQ$ cross section is divergent, it is screened with a mass proportional to the Debye mass m_D :

$$\frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{t - \kappa m_D^2} \quad (4.2)$$

The Debye mass is also calculated with the running coupling for consistency [17]. The prefactor κ in Eq. (4.2) is mostly set to 1 in the literature without a sophisticated reason. However, one can fix this factor to $\kappa \approx 0.2$ by comparing the energy loss per unit length dE/dx of the Born cross section with κ to the energy loss within the hard thermal loop approach [15–17].

This more accurate treatment increases the cross section of elastic gluon heavy quark scattering by about a factor of 10. Fig. 2 shows the elliptic flow v_2 and nuclear modification factor R_{AA} for heavy quarks and for heavy flavor electrons as a function of the transverse momentum p_T . To yield the same values for these variables as the experimental data, the leading order cross section of elastic collisions with the running coupling and improved Debye screening must still be multiplied by a K factor of 4. We assume that this artificial K factor stands for the contribution of radiative energy loss. However, it must be checked if these corrections have indeed a similar effect as a constant K factor of 4. Therefore, the calculation of the next-to-leading order cross section is planned for the near future and will complement $2 \leftrightarrow 3$ interactions for gluons, which are already implemented in BAMPS [10].

Especially for high p_T , the shape of the v_2 curve of heavy quarks is different from the experimental data. The reason for this discrepancy is that, experimentally, due to confinement, not heavy quarks, but heavy flavor electrons are measured. The latter stem from the decay of D and B mesons, which in turn are produced during hadronization of the QGP and which consist of a charm or bottom quark and a light quark. However, despite the hadronization and decay processes heavy flavor electrons still reveal information about heavy quarks. Essentially, the shape of their spectrum is the same as for heavy quarks, but shifted to lower p_T due to the decay process.

For the description of the hadronization process of charm (bottom) quarks to D (B) mesons, we use Peterson fragmentation [19]. The decay to heavy flavor electrons is carried out with PYTHIA. The theoretical curves for heavy flavor electrons in Fig. 2 are in good agreement with the experimental data for high p_T . For lower p_T Peterson fragmentation is not a good description of the hadronization and another scheme like coalescence must be employed. In the coalescence picture,

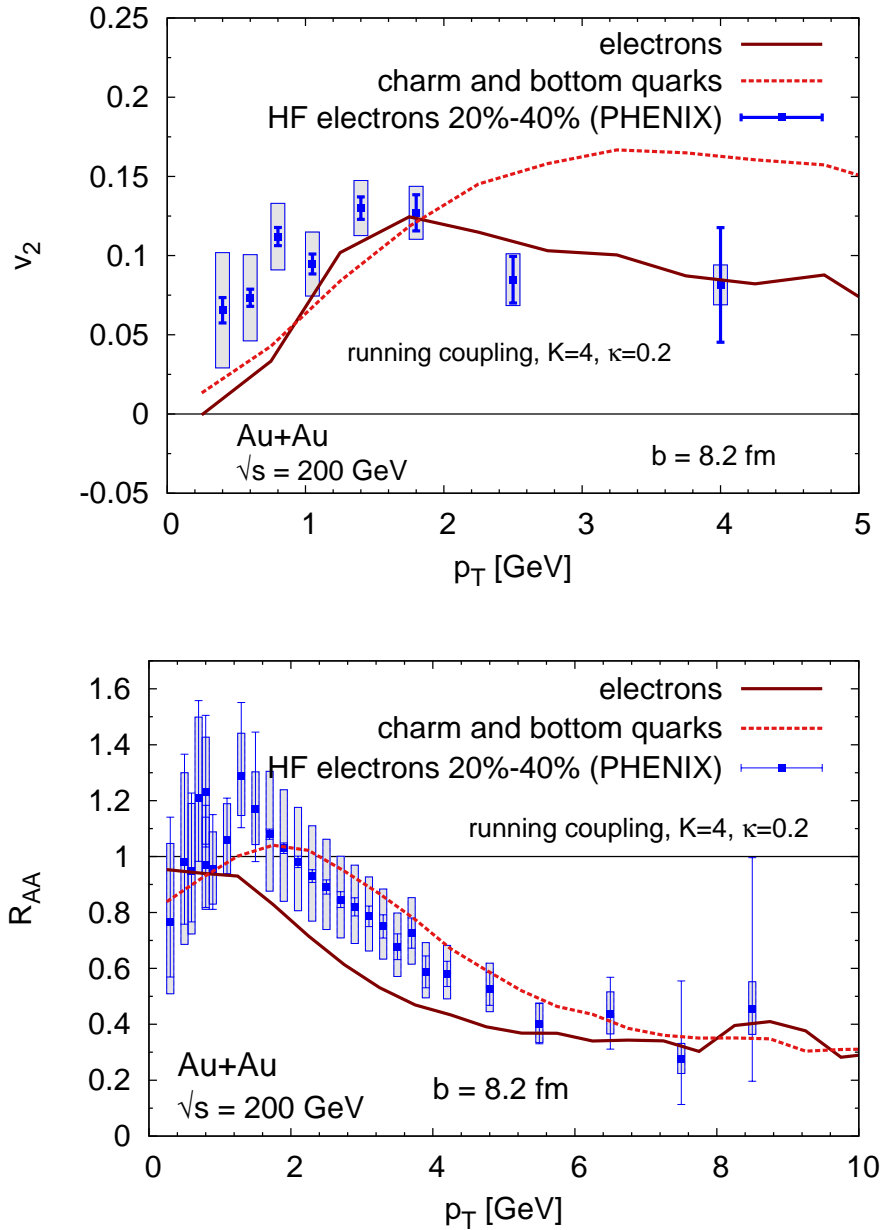


Figure 2: Elliptic flow v_2 (top) and nuclear modification factor R_{AA} (bottom) of heavy quarks and heavy flavor electrons with pseudo-rapidity $|\eta| < 0.35$ for Au+Au collisions at RHIC with an impact parameter of $b = 8.2$ fm. The cross section of $gQ \rightarrow gQ$ is multiplied with the factor $K = 4$. For comparison, data of heavy flavor electrons [5] is shown.

the light quarks of the D/B mesons contribute also to its elliptic flow or nuclear modification factor, which increases both.

As a note, in contrast to previous results [20, 21] we employ here initial heavy quark distributions from MC@NLO [22] and not from PYTHIA, since the former employs next-to-leading order processes for heavy quark production which describes p+p data more accurately [17]. This changes the R_{AA} and v_2 slightly at intermediate p_T .

Studies on the v_2 and R_{AA} of gluons in BAMPS are presented in [23–27].

5. J/ψ suppression

Two classes of phenomena are important for studying J/ψ suppression in heavy-ion collisions: cold nuclear matter effects and hot nuclear matter effects. The latter are effects that occur due to the presence of the quark-gluon plasma which is expected to be produced in ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions. Already 30 years ago J/ψ suppression due to melting in a medium was predicted to be a signature of the QGP [6]. More recently, the regeneration of J/ψ from a charm and anti-charm pair received also much attention and is expected to be important at LHC and maybe also RHIC energies [28–34].

Cold nuclear matter effects on the other hand are all phenomena of J/ψ suppression that would also be present if no QGP was formed. The best systems to study these effects are nucleon-nucleus collisions since one can measure directly the impact of nuclear effects on J/ψ production in the absence of a QGP. In ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions, however, both effects are present and it is a challenge to disentangle them.

In other words, cold nuclear matter effects influence the initial J/ψ production while hot nuclear matter effects describe the modification of the J/ψ yield during the evolution of the medium.

As a note, the presented ingredients of the model and our first results are preliminary. We tried to incorporate all important effects in the most accurate way. However, much more work on the details has to be done and uncertainties of employed parameters need to be studied.

The dominant process of initial J/ψ production is gluon fusion, $g + g \rightarrow J/\psi + g$. Therefore, the differential cross section for J/ψ production in proton-proton (p+p) collisions is given by

$$\frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy_{J/\psi} dy_g} = x_1 x_2 f_g(x_1, \mu_F) f_g(x_2, \mu_F) \frac{d\sigma_{gg \rightarrow J/\psi g}}{dt}. \quad (5.1)$$

In the present paper we will parametrize the measured J/ψ production cross section in p+p collisions and incorporate cold nuclear matter effects as outlined in the following to get the production cross section for A+A collisions.

The most important contributions to cold nuclear matter effects are shadowing, nuclear absorption and the Cronin effect. Shadowing describes the phenomenon that the parton distribution functions of partons in a nucleus $f^A(x, \mu_F)$ are modified compared to parton distribution functions in a nucleon $f^{\text{nucleon}}(x, \mu_F)$. The ratio of both for parton i ,

$$R_i^A(x, \mu_F) = \frac{f_i^A(x, \mu_F)}{A f_i^{\text{nucleon}}(x, \mu_F)}, \quad (5.2)$$

can be obtained, for instance, from nucleon-nucleus collisions. In the present study we employ the shadowing parametrization EPS08 [35] for $R_i^A(x, \mu_F)$ and set the factorization scale $\mu_F = \sqrt{p_T^2 + M_{J/\psi}^2}$ to the transverse mass of the J/ψ . Furthermore, we use a shadowing function that also depends on the transverse position in the collision [36]

$$\mathcal{R}_i^A(\mathbf{x}_T, x, \mu_F) = 1 + N_{A,\rho} [R_i^A(x, \mu_F) - 1] \frac{T_A(\mathbf{x}_T)}{T_A(0)}. \quad (5.3)$$

$T_A(\mathbf{x}_T)$ denotes the nuclear thickness function from the Glauber model and $N_{A,\rho} = A T_A(0)/T_{AB}(0)$ is a normalization constant.

A produced J/ψ can also be absorbed by the remains of the collided nuclei shortly after its production. The nuclear absorption can be effectively described by a survival probability for J/ψ passing through nuclear matter

$$S_{\text{abs}} = e^{\sigma_{\text{abs}}[T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A, +\infty) + T_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, -\infty, z_B)]}. \quad (5.4)$$

$T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_1, z_2)$ is the nuclear thickness function, but not integrated over the full z range $(-\infty, +\infty)$ but over the interval $[z_1, z_2]$. The limits in the formula above are chosen in such a way that it represents the path length which the produced J/ψ travels through the passing remains of the nuclei. For the absorption cross section we employ a value of $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 2.8 \text{ mb}$ [37]. However, the exact value or whether nuclear absorption is still present at RHIC and LHC energies is uncertain.

The J/ψ production cross section in p+p collisions can be parametrized as [38, 39]

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{J/\psi}}{p_T dp_T dy} = \frac{2(n-1)}{D(y)} \left(1 + \frac{p_T^2}{D(y)}\right)^{-n} \frac{d\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{J/\psi}}{dy}, \quad (5.5)$$

where $n = 6$ and $D(y) = \langle p_t^2 \rangle_{\text{pp}} (n-2)(1-y^2/Y^2)$. $Y = \text{arccosh}(\sqrt{s_{\text{pp}}}/(2m_{J/\psi}))$ is the maximum rapidity and $\langle p_t^2 \rangle_{\text{pp}} = 4.14 \text{ GeV}^2$ the averaged transverse momentum squared. For $d\sigma_{\text{pp}}^{J/\psi}/dy$ we employ a double Gaussian distribution [38, 39].

To account for the Cronin effect which describes the p_T broadening of the fusing gluons in the nuclei, we add an additional path length dependence to the mean p_T in the parametrization of the p+p cross section above:

$$\langle p_t^2 \rangle = \langle p_t^2 \rangle_{\text{pp}} + a_{gN} L \quad (5.6)$$

with $a_{gN} = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$ [40] and

$$L = \frac{1}{n_0} [T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, -\infty, z_A) + T_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, z_B, +\infty)] \quad (5.7)$$

which is the path length of the two incoming gluons through the nuclear matter of the other nucleus. n_0 denotes the maximum nuclear density from the Woods-Saxon distribution.

With all these cold nuclear matter effects the differential J/ψ production cross section can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{AA}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy_{J/\psi} dy_g} &= \int d\mathbf{x}_T \int dz_A \int dz_B n_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A) n_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, z_B) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T, x_1, \mu_F) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, x_2, \mu_F) \\ &\quad e^{\sigma_{\text{abs}}[T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A, +\infty) + T_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, -\infty, z_B)]} x_1 x_2 f_g(x_1, \mu_F) f_g(x_2, \mu_F) \frac{d\sigma_{gg \rightarrow J/\psi g}}{dt} \\ &= \int d\mathbf{x}_T \int dz_A \int dz_B n_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A) n_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, z_B) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T, x_1, \mu_F) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, x_2, \mu_F) \\ &\quad e^{\sigma_{\text{abs}}[T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A, +\infty) + T_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, -\infty, z_B)]} \frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy_{J/\psi} dy_g}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

where Eq. (5.1) was used. In the following we assume that the emitted gluon in the J/ψ production process is soft. As a consequence, x_1 and x_2 are independent of its rapidity y_g and we can integrate it out:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{AA}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy_{J/\psi}} &= \int d\mathbf{x}_T \int dz_A \int dz_B n_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A) n_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, z_B) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T, x_1, \mu_F) \mathcal{R}_g^A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, x_2, \mu_F) \\ &\quad e^{\sigma_{\text{abs}}[T_A(\mathbf{x}_T, z_A, +\infty) + T_A(\mathbf{x}_T - \mathbf{b}, -\infty, z_B)]} \frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy_{J/\psi}} \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

If there are no cold nuclear matter effects ($R_g^A = 1$, $a_{gN} = 0$ and $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 0$ mb) this formula simplifies to the well known binary scaling from p+p to A+A collisions:

$$\frac{dN_{AA}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy} = T_{AA}(\mathbf{b}) \frac{d\sigma_{pp}^{J/\psi}}{dp_T dy} \quad (5.10)$$

The J/ψ distribution obtained with cold nuclear matter effects according to Eq. (5.9) is used as an input for our partonic transport model BAMPS, which we employ to study hot nuclear matter effects. In the medium, J/ψ can dissociate via the process $J/\psi + g \rightarrow c + \bar{c}$ whose cross section has been calculated to [41, 42]

$$\sigma_{J/\psi g \rightarrow c\bar{c}}(s) = \frac{2^{11} \pi}{27} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_c^3 \epsilon_{J/\psi}}} \frac{\left(\frac{w}{\epsilon_{J/\psi}} - 1\right)^{3/2}}{\left(\frac{w}{\epsilon_{J/\psi}}\right)^5}, \quad (5.11)$$

where $w = P_{J/\psi}^\mu P_{g\mu} / M_{J/\psi} = (s - M_{J/\psi}^2) / 2M_{J/\psi}$ is the gluon energy in the rest frame of the J/ψ and $\epsilon_{J/\psi} = 2M_D - M_{J/\psi}$ is the binding energy of the J/ψ . The back reaction of this process, $c + \bar{c} \rightarrow J/\psi + g$, that is, the regeneration of J/ψ via charm anti-charm annihilation, is also taken into account in BAMPS. The cross section can be obtained from Eq. (5.11) via detailed balance

$$\sigma_{c\bar{c} \rightarrow J/\psi g}(s) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{(s - M_{J/\psi}^2)^2}{s(s - 4M_c^2)} \sigma_{J/\psi g \rightarrow c\bar{c}}(s). \quad (5.12)$$

Lattice results [8, 9] indicate that a J/ψ can survive in the QGP up to the dissociation temperature T_d and melts at higher temperatures. In this study we use $T_d = 2T_c$ with $T_c = 165$ MeV being

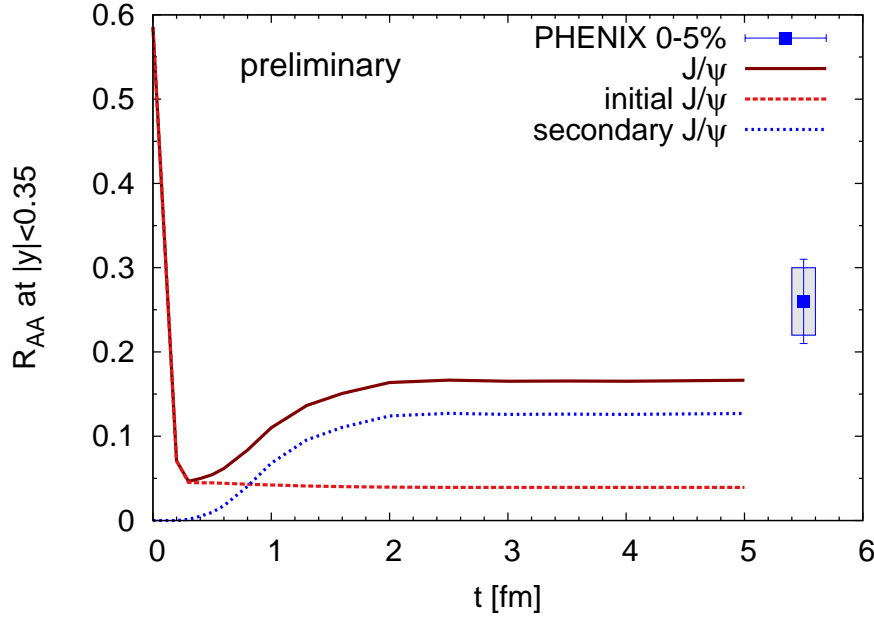


Figure 3: R_{AA} of J/ψ at mid-rapidity $|y| < 0.35$ in central Au+Au collisions at RHIC as a function of time. For comparison experimental data [43] is also shown.

the phase transition temperature. In BAMPS we implement the effect in the following way. If the temperature in a cell is larger than the dissociation temperature T_d , all the J/ψ in this cell decay to charm and anti-charm quarks. This is a rather crude and somehow artificial treatment of this phenomenon. However, it could be improved by considering, instead of Eq. (5.11), a more sophisticated cross section for J/ψ dissociation, which leads to such a melting above T_d by itself without the need of an additional cutoff. A first attempt in this direction has been done, for instance, in Ref. [40] with quasi-free scattering.

Figure 3 shows the nuclear modification factor R_{AA} of J/ψ for central Au+Au collisions at RHIC as a function of time. The initial value is already smaller than 1 which is a consequence of cold nuclear matter effects. Then right from the beginning, a lot of initially produced charm quarks melt due to the large temperature of the QGP at RHIC. A counter-effect is the J/ψ regeneration which enhances the total J/ψ number. Our final value is a bit smaller than the experimental data point. However, there are significant uncertainties in the initial suppression. In addition, a different, more sophisticated regeneration cross section could increase the regeneration and lead to a better agreement with the data point.

In Fig. 4 the R_{AA} of J/ψ at RHIC is depicted as a function of the number of participants. As we saw in Fig. 3 for central collisions, our final R_{AA} values lie also for non-central collisions slightly below the experimental data points, but reproduce the overall shape of the data. This systematic underestimation indicates that either our suppression due to cold nuclear matter effects is too strong or the regeneration cross section is too small.

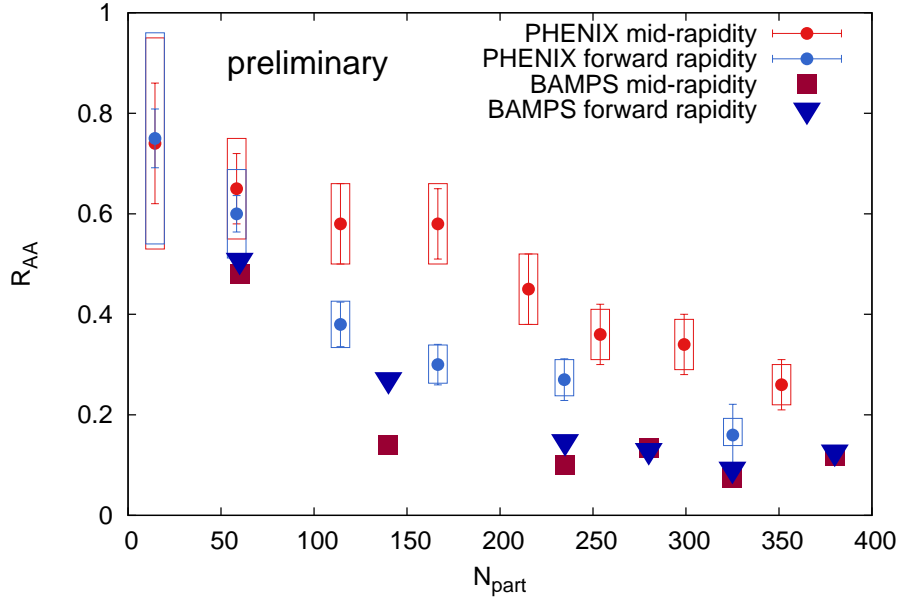


Figure 4: R_{AA} of J/ψ at mid-rapidity $|y| < 0.35$ for Au+Au collisions at RHIC as a function of the number of participants, together with experimental data [43].

6. Conclusions

The production and evolution of heavy flavor particles have been studied within the partonic transport model BAMPS. Charm and bottom production in the medium produced at RHIC are negligible compared to the initial heavy quark yield. At the LHC, however, secondary charm production can reach values comparable to the initial yield while bottom production in the QGP can also be neglected here.

The leading order cross section for heavy quark scatterings with particles from the medium is too small to explain the experimentally measured elliptic flow and nuclear modification factor. However, a more precise Debye screening and the explicit running of the coupling enhances the cross section and yields results for heavy flavor electrons, which are much closer to the data, although a K factor of 4 must be employed for a good agreement with the data. In the future we will study if this simple multiplication of the cross section can indeed account for higher order contributions.

Furthermore, we investigated J/ψ suppression at RHIC. To estimate the initial J/ψ distribution we parametrized the p+p production cross section and took for the scaling to A+A collisions cold nuclear matter effects such as shadowing, nuclear absorption and the Cronin effect into account. The space-time evolution of J/ψ was carried out with BAMPS, which also allows dissociation and regeneration of J/ψ . Preliminary results of the nuclear modification factor R_{AA} of J/ψ obtained with BAMPS for forward and mid-rapidity are slightly smaller than the measured data, but resemble the overall shape. Reasons for the smaller yield could be an overestimation of suppression due to cold nuclear matter effects or the small regeneration cross section. In a future study we will investigate this further and also perform calculations for the LHC.

Acknowledgements

J.U. would like to thank A. Peshier for stimulating and helpful discussions and the kind hospitality at the University of Cape Town, where part of this work has been done.

The BAMPS simulations were performed at the Center for Scientific Computing of the Goethe University Frankfurt. This work was supported by the Helmholtz International Center for FAIR within the framework of the LOEWE program launched by the State of Hesse.

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