

Exotics from heavy ion collisions

Akira Ohnishi (Nuclear Theory Group)



*S. Cho,¹ T. Furumoto,^{2,3} T. Hyodo,⁴ D. Jido,² C.-M. Ko,⁵ S. H. Lee,^{2,1}
M. Nielsen,⁶ A. Ohnishi,² T. Sekihara,^{2,7} S. Yasui,⁸ and K. Yazaki^{2,9}
(ExHIC Collaboration), arXiv:1011.0852*

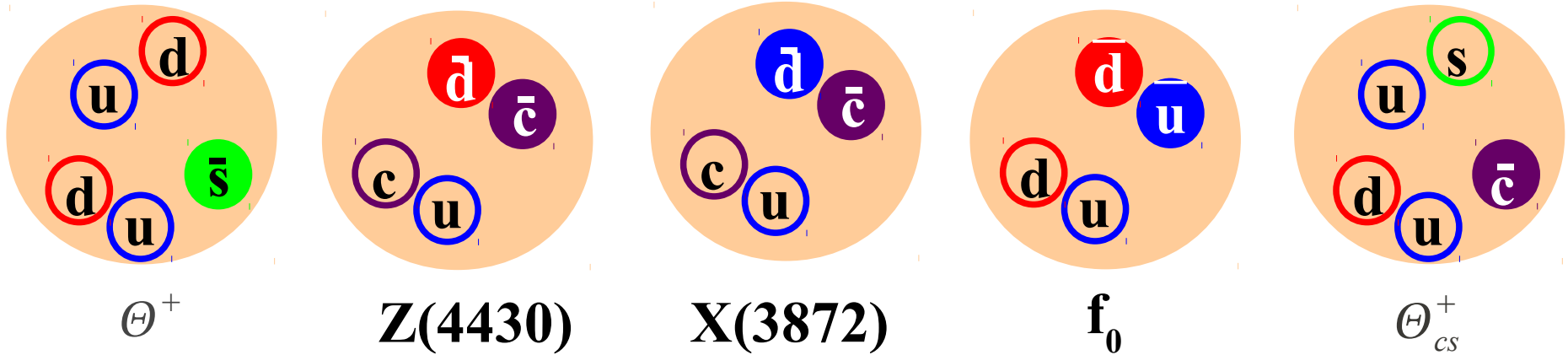
**1 Yonsei, 2 YITP, 3 RIKEN Nishina Center, 4 TITech,
5 Texas A&M, 6 Sao Paulo, 7 Kyoto, 8 KEK, 9 RIKEN**



Exotic Hadrons

Exotic hadrons

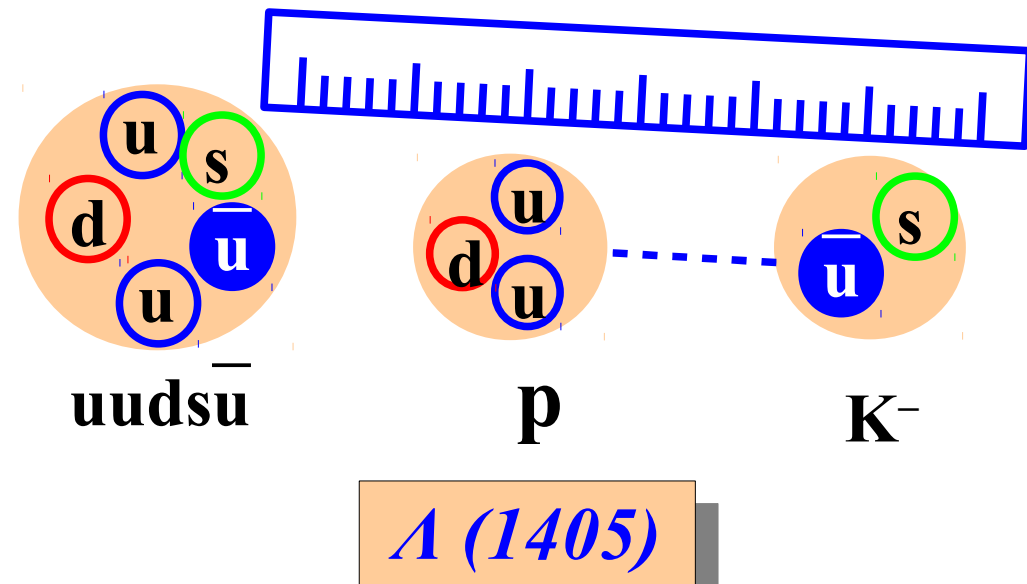
→ Θ^+ , Z, X, Y, ... Discovered/Proposed at LEPs, Belle, BaBar,...



Various pictures

- Di-quark, Hadronic molecule, Tetraquark ($QQ^{\text{bar}}qq^{\text{bar}}$)

Key quantity = Size
 → *Do we have any Ruler to measure hadron size?*

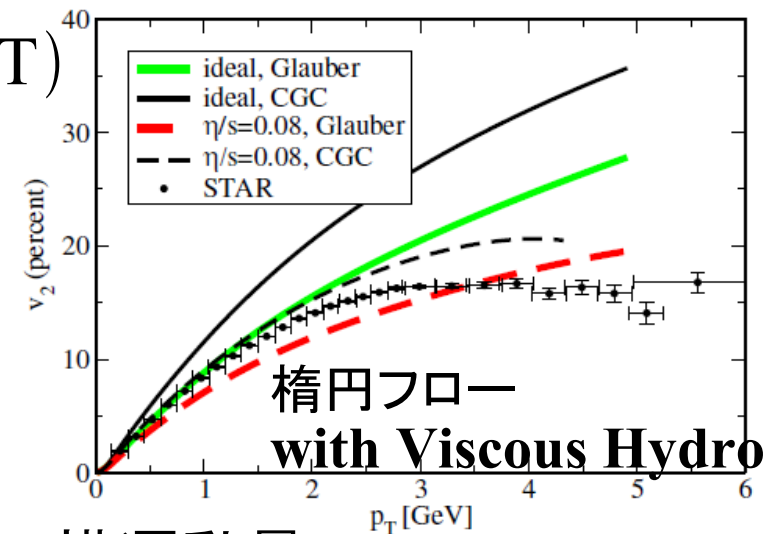


What does RHIC tell us ?

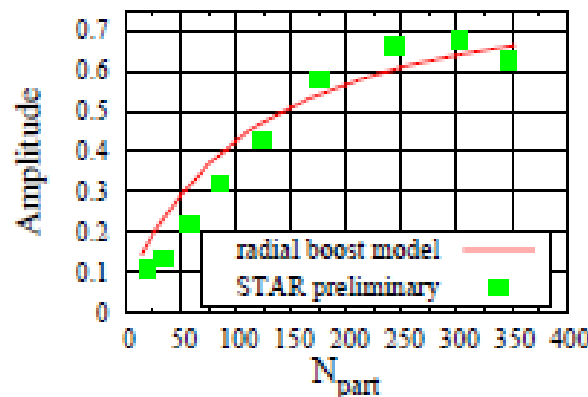
- Large energy loss of partons → Color is deconfined.
- Success of ideal hydrodynamics → Perfect fluid (sQGP)

$$\frac{\eta}{s} \leq 0.1 \sim \frac{1}{4\pi} \quad (\text{KSS bound from AdS/CFT})$$

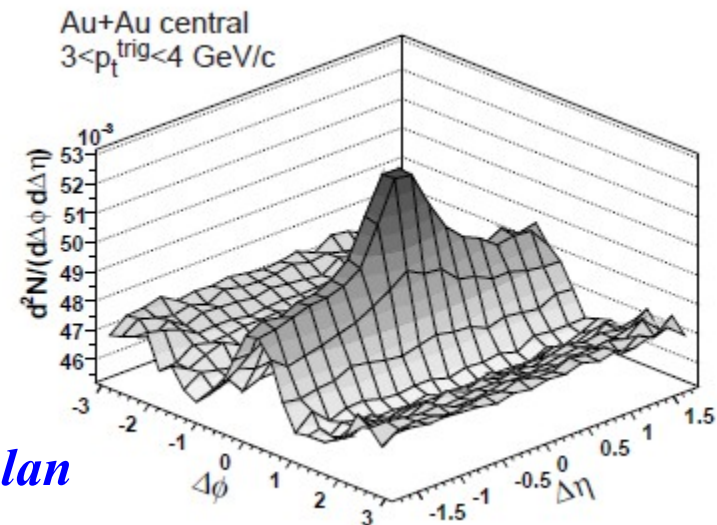
- Ridge structure
→ Color Glass Condensate
(Observed also in pp collisions at LHC)
- Mach cone → Slow sound velocity (?)
- Success of statistical model
→ formation of thermalized hot matter
- and more ?



楕円フロー
with Viscous Hydro
横運動量 *Luzum, Romatschke*



Dumitru, Gelis, McLerran, Venugopalan



A. Ohnishi, Lunch seminar, Feb. 9, ...

What does RHIC tell us ?

- Success of statistical model → formation of hot matter under equil.

$$N_h^{\text{stat}} = V_H \frac{g_h}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{p^2 dp}{\gamma_h^{-1} \exp(E_h/T_H) \pm 1}$$

- γ_h : particle fugacity

$$\gamma_h = \exp(\mu/T_H)$$

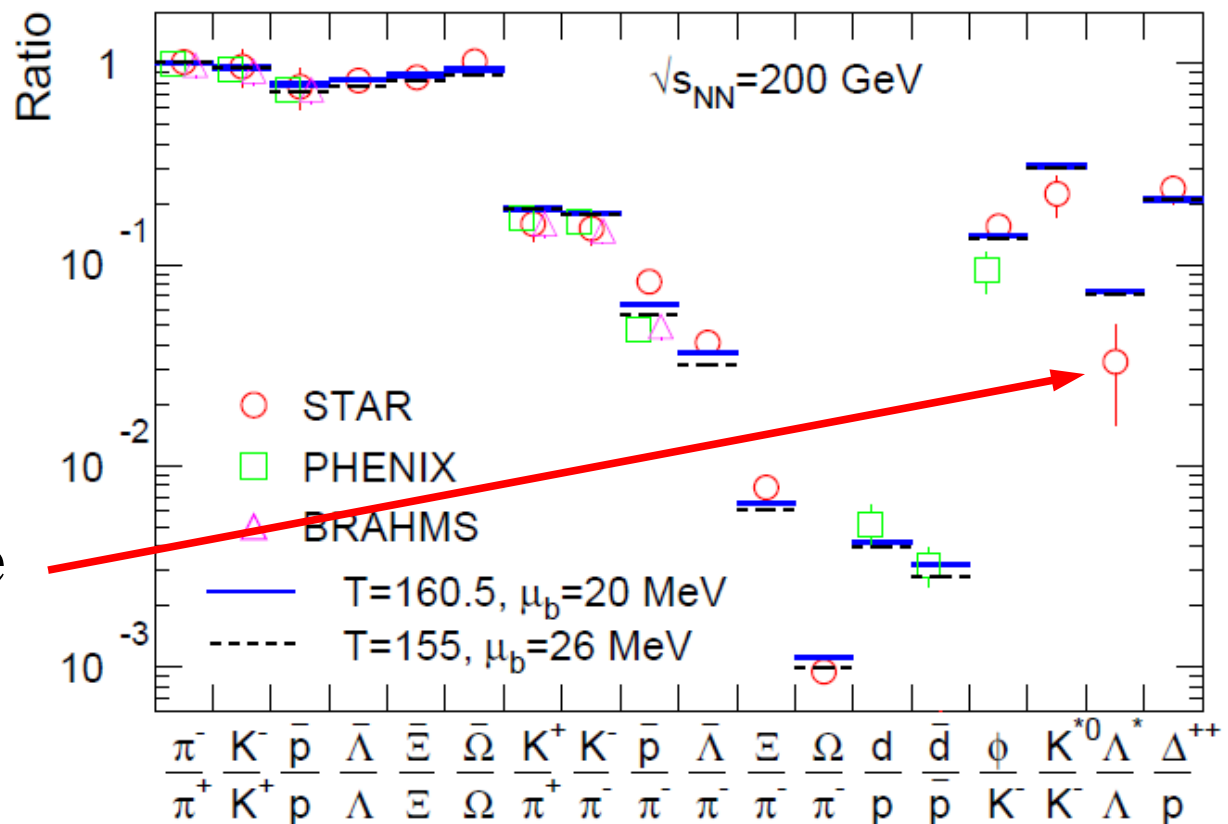
for hadrons made of
u,d,s quarks

- $T, V, \mu \rightarrow$ Yield N_h

- Stat. model overestimate
finite L hadrons.

→ Coalescence picture

Kanada-En'yo, Muller (2006)



A. Andronic, P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, NPA772('06)167.

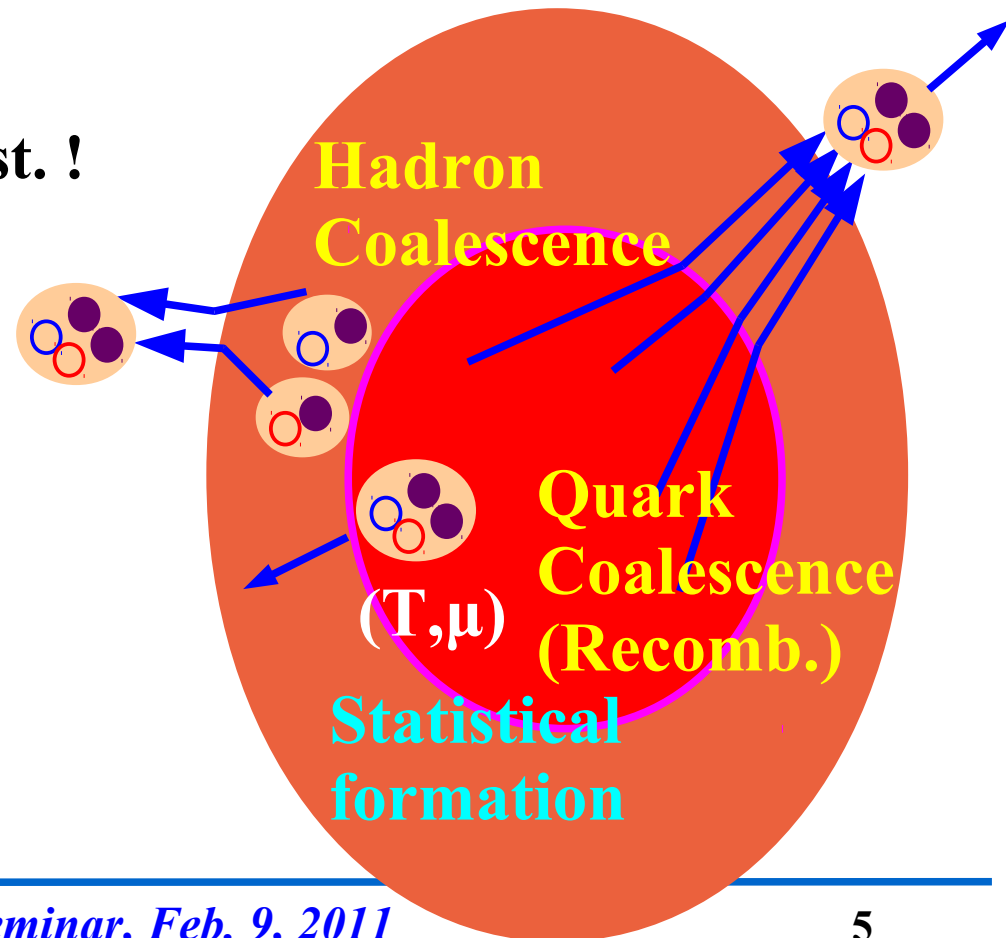
Coalescence model

- Yield = Overlap of Dist. & Intrinsic Wigner func. (\sim wave fn.)

$$N_h^{\text{coal}} \simeq g_h \int \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 x d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \underline{f(x_i, p_i)} \right] \times \underline{f^W(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)}$$

Dist. of constituents
Intrinsic Wigner func.

- Successful:
 - Baryon puzzle & v2 scaling
 - WE KNOW** Quark & hadron dist. !
(\sim Transverse Boltzmann + Bjorken)
 - WE ASSUME** Hadron w.f. (s-wave and p-wave HO w.f.)
- \rightarrow **WE CAN OBTAIN** the size by comparing with data.



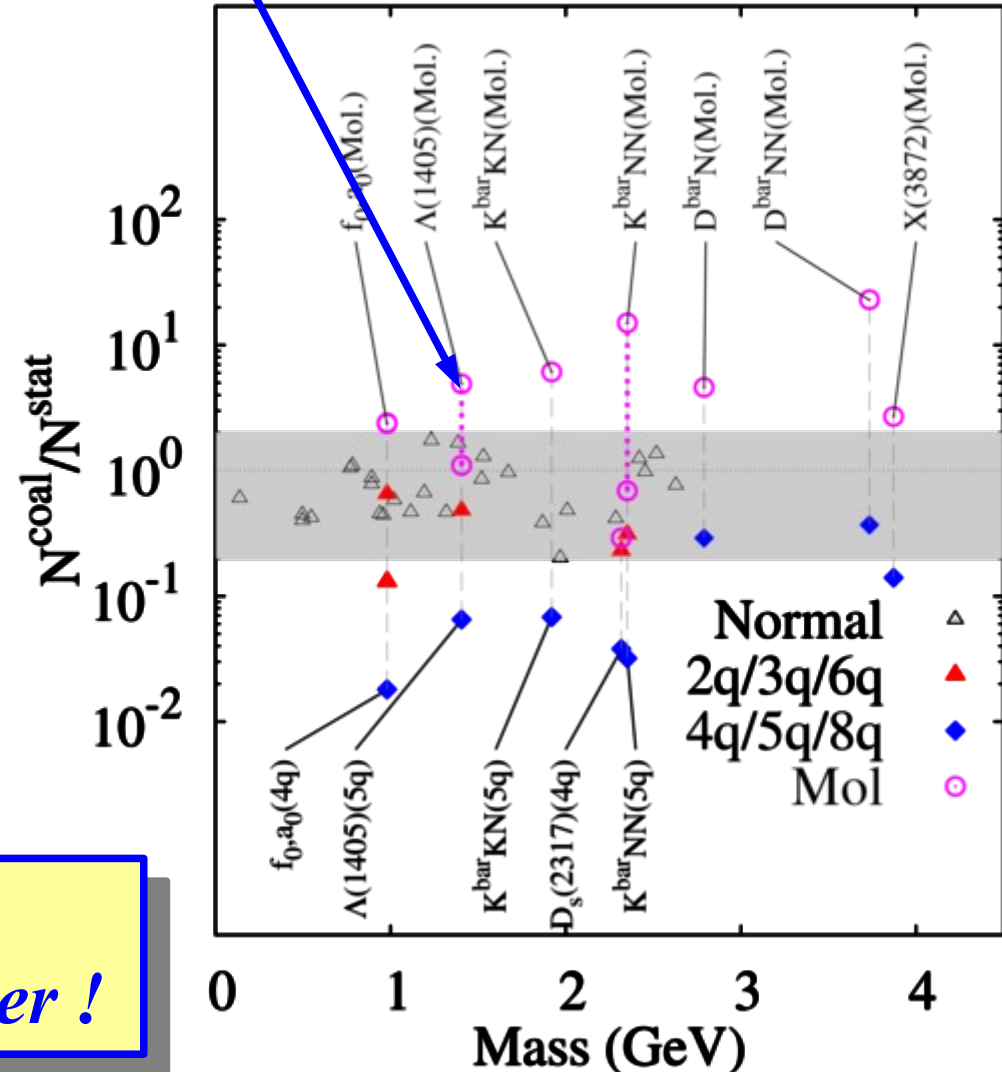
Prediction: Ratio with Statistical model results

■ Coal./Stat. ratio: $R_h = N^{\text{coal}}/N^{\text{stat}}$

- Normal hadrons
→ $0.2 < R_h < 2$ (Normal band)
- Multi-quark states
→ Smaller yields in coal.
 $R_h < 0.3$
- Hadronic molecules
→ Larger yields ($R_h > 2$)
for weakly bound
or extended sized exotics
(f_0/a_0 , $\Lambda(1405)$, ...)

Sekihara, Hyodo, Jido (large size $\Lambda(1405)$)

Coal. / Stat. ratio at RHIC



*We can use RHIC/LHC
as a (unstable) hadron size ruler !*

S.Cho et al.(ExHIC Collab.), arXiv:1011.0852

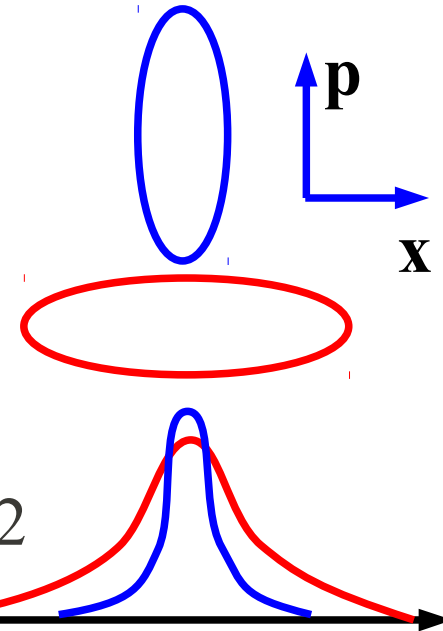
Why ?

Size dep. of Yield

$$N_h^{\text{coal}} \simeq g_h \int \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 x d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} f(x_i, p_i) \right] \times f^W(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$$

Dist. of constituents

Intrinsic Wigner func.



- w/o constituent distribution

→ Wigner fn. is normalized to unity. $\Delta p \times \Delta x = \hbar/2$

- Boltzmann dist. suppresses Δp -dep.

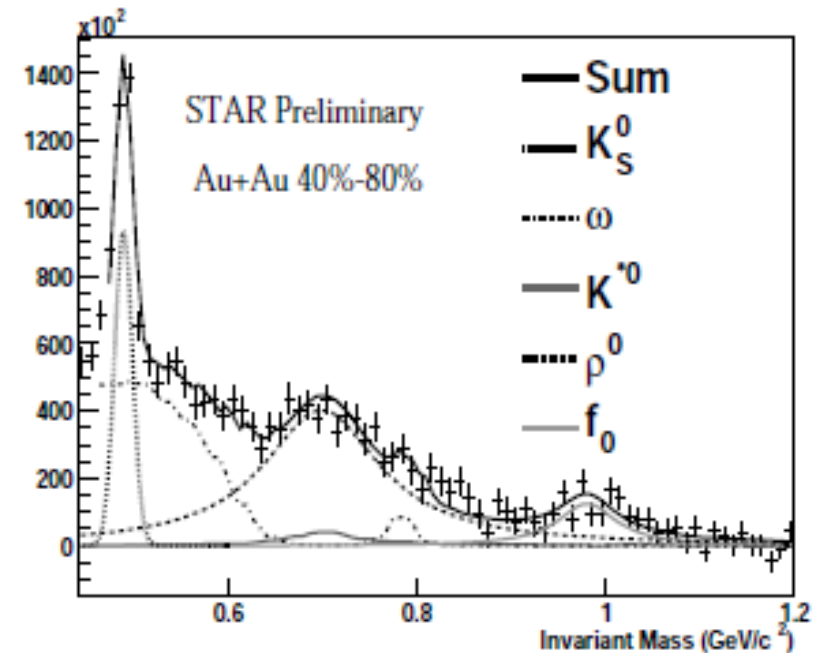
→ Integral is larger for larger Δx

Experimental suggestions

$f_0(980) \sim 8.4$ (STAR, 2003)

Stat: 5.6, 2q:0.76-3.8, 4q:0.1, Mol: 13

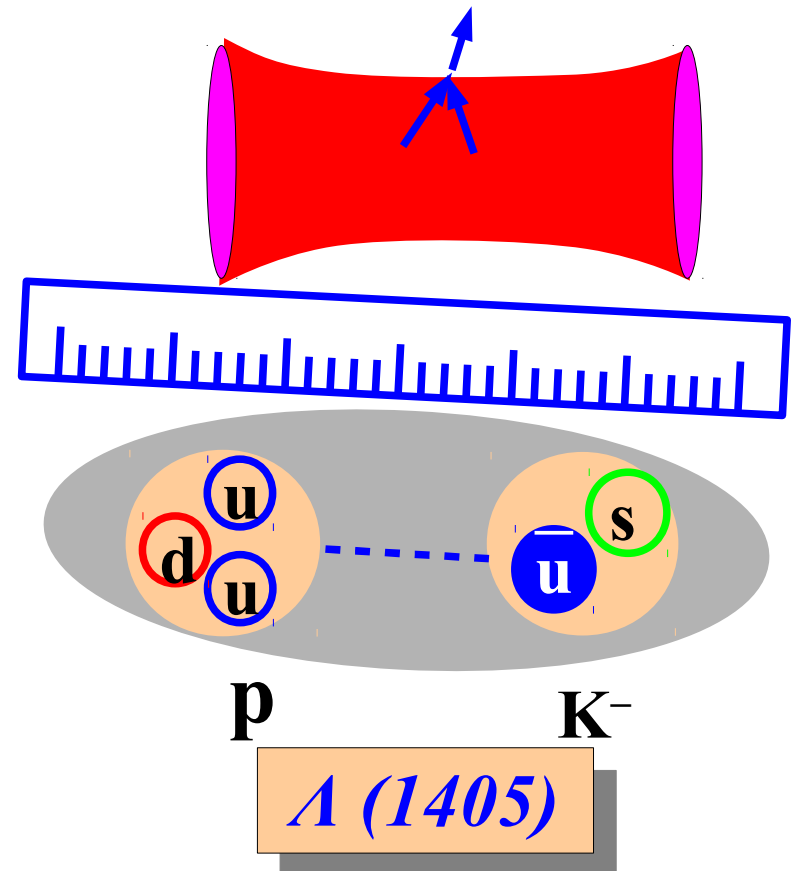
→ Tetra-quark picture underestimate the measured yield.



Summary

S.Cho et al. (ExHIC Collab.), arXiv:1011.0852

- Exotic component is a long-standing problem in hadron physics.
- **Exotic hadron yields from heavy-ion collisions** are studied systematically, and we predict that extended hadronic molecule yields would be enhanced compared with normal hadrons.
- RHIC experimentalists (H.Z.Huang, I.-K. Yoo) start identifying D and \bar{D} mesons by using vertex detector.
c.f. $X(3872) = \bar{c}c, \bar{c}cqq$ or $D\bar{D}^*$
- It is fun to utilize RHIC & LHC to measure (unstable) hadron sizes.



Thank you !

*I'm sorry that I did not cite proper references.
Please check the references in our paper,
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