J/Ψ properties in **Nuclear Matter**
Binding of Charmed Mesons (D, $\bar{D}$) and J/Ψ in **Nuclei**

YITP seminar, Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 01, 2009

K. Tsushima (JLab)

arXiv:0907.0244 [nucl-th]

KT *et al*., Phys. Rev. C 59, 2824 (1999)

G. Krein, KT, A.W. Thomas (work in progress)

For other mesons and review of QMC:

K. Saito, KT, A.W. Thomas, PPNP, 58, 1 (2007)

Outline

- Introduction
- **QMC** model, **finite nuclei**
- **D, $\bar{D}$** in a nuclear medium
- **J/Ψ** in **nuclear matter**
- Summary, outlook

Introduction

- **(Large) nuclei,** and **nuclear matter** in terms of **quarks** and **gluons**

(**eventually** by **QCD**) **???!!!**

- **NN**,NNN,NNNN... interactions $\Longrightarrow$

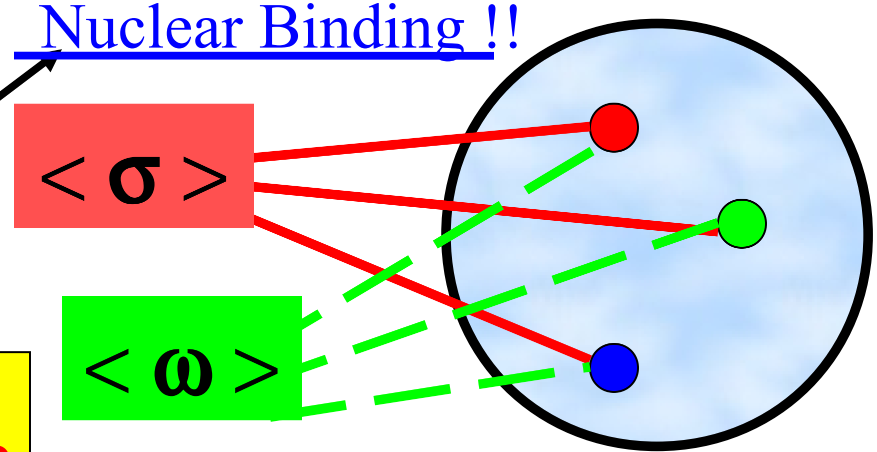
Nucleus ? $\Longleftarrow$ shell model, MF model,...

- **Lattice QCD**: still extracting **NN** and **NY** interactions, [**Y**=hyperons: Λ,Σ,Ξ]
- **Quark model** based description of **nucleus**
- **Hadron** properties **in a nuclear medium**

The QMC model P. Guichon, PLB 200, 235 (1988)

Light (u,d) quarks interact **self-consistently** with mean **σ** and **ω** fields

Nuclear Binding !!



$m^*_q = m_q - g^q_\sigma \sigma = m_q - V^q_\sigma$

⇓ nonlinear in σ

$M^*_N \cong M_N - g^N_\sigma \sigma + (d/2)(g^N_\sigma \sigma)^2$

$M^*_N = M_N - V^N_\sigma$

$[i\,\partial\cdot\gamma - (m_q - V^q_\sigma) + \gamma_0 V^q_\omega]\, q = 0$

1. Start

$V^N_\omega = 3V^q_\omega$

$[i\,\partial\cdot\gamma - M^*_N + \gamma_0 V^N_\omega]\, N = 0$

(Applied quark model !)

Self-consistent !

At Nucleon Level Response to the Applied Scalar Field is the Scalar Polarizability

Nucleon response to **a chiral invariant scalar field** is then a nucleon property of great interest…

$$M^*(\vec{R}) \approx M - g_\sigma \sigma(\vec{R}) + (d/2)\,(g_\sigma \sigma(\vec{R}))^{**}2$$

Non-linear dependence ´ **scalar polarizability**

0.22 d**¼R in original QMC (MIT bag)

Indeed, in nuclear matter at mean-field level (e.g. QMC), this is the **ONLY place the response of the internal structure of the nucleon enters.**

Bound quark Dirac spinor ($1s_{1/2}$)

Quark Dirac spinor in a **bound hadron:**

$$q_{1s}(r) = \begin{pmatrix} U(r) \\ i\sigma\cdot\hat{r}\, L(r) \end{pmatrix} \chi$$

Lower component is **enhanced** !

$\Longrightarrow$ $g_A^* < g_A$:   ~ |U|**2 – (1/3) **|L|**2**,

$\Longrightarrow$ **Decrease** of scalar density $\Longrightarrow$

Decrease in **Scalar Density**

Scalar density (quark): ~ **|U|**2 - |L|**2**,

$\Downarrow$

M_N*, **N** wave function, **Nuclear** scalar density etc., are **self-consistently modified** due to the N **internal structure** change !

$\Longrightarrow$ **Novel Saturation** mechanism !

Nuclear (Neutron) matter, E/A

Novel saturation mechanism !

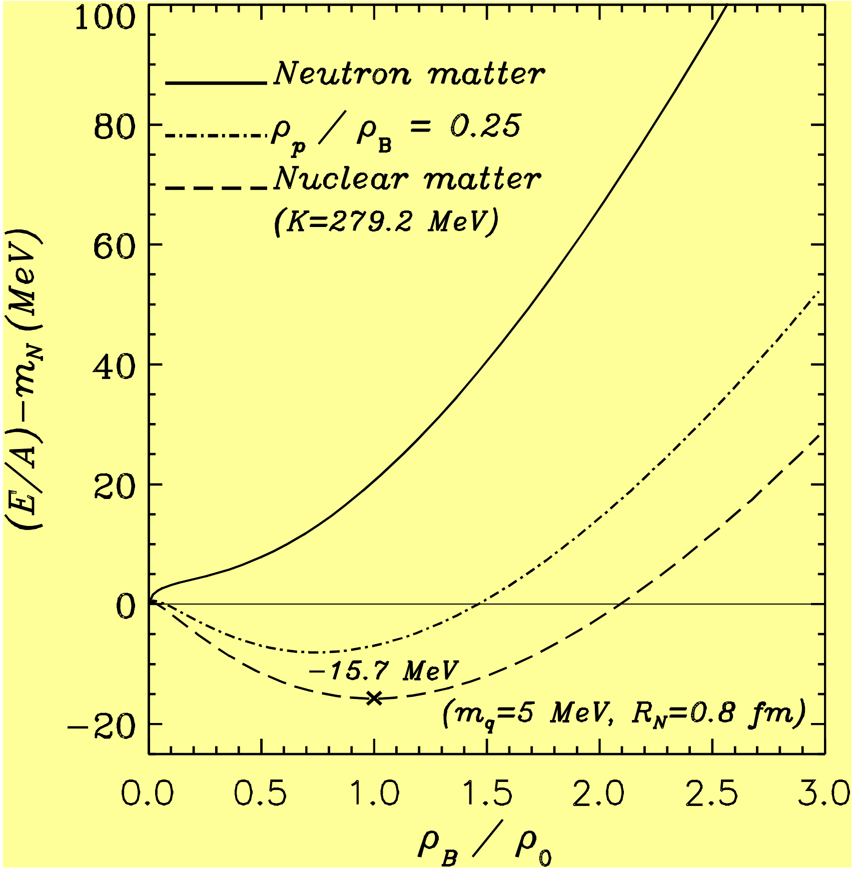
Incompressibility

QHD: K ≈ 500 MeV

QMC: K ≈ 280 MeV

(Exp. 200 ~ 300 MeV)

PLB 429, 239 (1998)



Finite nuclei (^{208}Pb energy levels)

NPA 609, 339 (1996)

Large mass **nuclei**

Nuclear matter

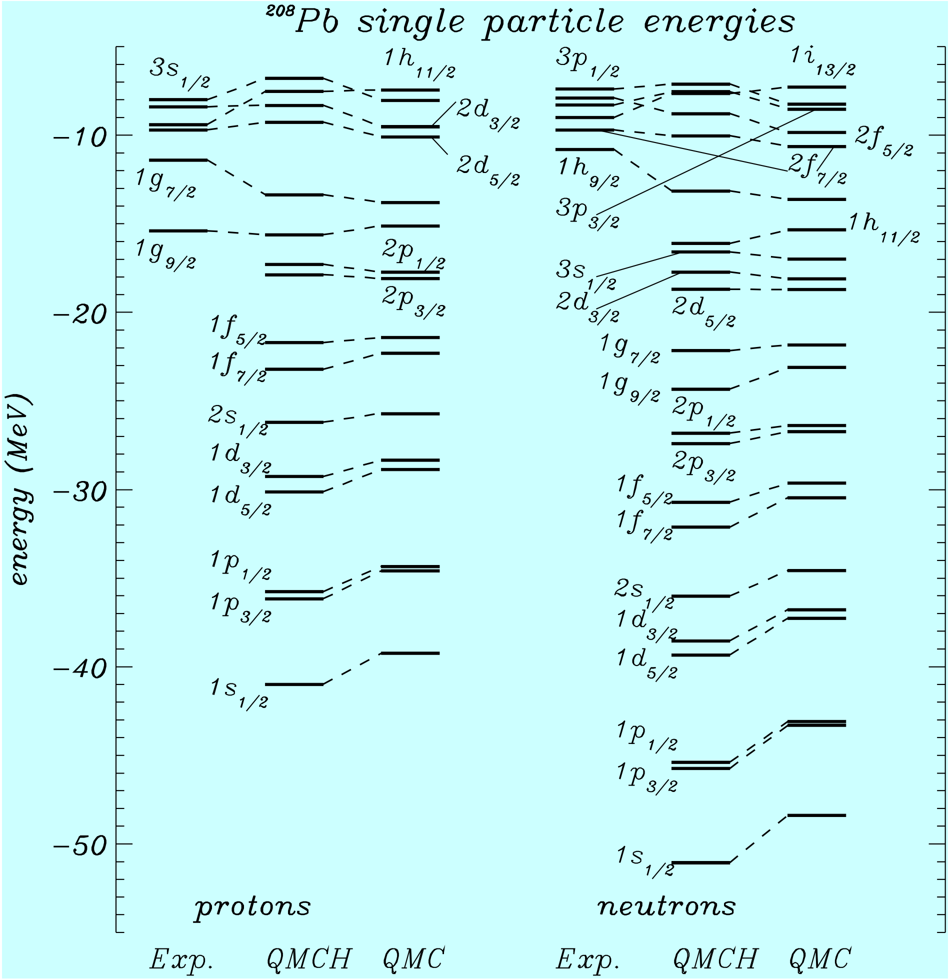
<u>Based on **quarks**</u> !

↓

Hadrons

Hypernuclei

(the latest QMC)

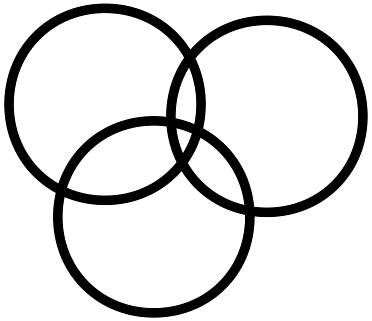


Summary : Scalar Polarizability

- Can always rewrite **non-linear coupling** as linear coupling plus non-linear scalar self-coupling – **likely physical origin of <u>non-linear versions of QHD</u>**

- In nuclear matter this is **the only place** the internal structure of the nucleon enters in MFA

- Consequence of **polarizability** in atomic physics is **many-body forces:**



$$V = V_{12} + V_{23} + V_{13} + V_{123}$$

QMC $\Longleftrightarrow$ QHD

- QHD shows importance of **relativity** :
  mean **σ, ω** and **ρ** fields
- **QMC** goes **far beyond QHD** by incorporating effect of hadron ***internal structure***

- Minimal model couples these mesons to ***quarks*** in relativistic quark model – e.g. MIT bag, or confining NJL

- g_σ^q , g_ω^q, g_ρ^q fitted to ρ_0 , **E/A** and **symmetry energy**

- ***No additional parameters :*** predict change of structure and binding in nuclear matter of **all hadrons**:
  e.g. **ω, ρ, η, J/ψ, N, Λ, Σ, Ξ** $\Longrightarrow$ see next !

Linking QMC to Familiar Nuclear Theory

Since early 70's tremendous amount of work in nuclear theory is based upon **effective forces**

- Used for everything from nuclear astrophysics to collective excitations of nuclei
- **Skyrme Force**: Vautherin and Brink

In Paper : **Guichon and Thomas, Phys. Rev. Lett. 93, 132502 (2004)**

explicitly obtained **effective force**, 2- plus 3- body, of **Skyrme type**

- **equivalent** to **QMC** model (required expansion around $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0$)

Physical Origin of Density Dependent Force of the Skyrme Type within the QMC model

That is, apply new **effective force** directly to calculate nuclear properties using Hartree-Fock (as for usual well known force)

	E_B (MeV, exp)	E_B (MeV, QMC)	r_c (fm, exp)	r_c (fm, QMC)
^{16}O	7.976	7.618	2.73	2.702
^{40}Ca	8.551	8.213	3.485	3.415
^{48}Ca	8.666	8.343	3.484	3.468
^{208}Pb	7.867	7.515	5.5	5.42

» 4%

» 1%

- Where analytic form of (e.g. $H_0 + H_3$) piece of energy functional derived from QMC is:

$$\mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_3 = \rho^2 \left[\frac{-3\,G_\rho}{32} + \frac{G_\sigma}{8\,(1 + d\rho\,G_\sigma)^3} - \frac{G_\sigma}{2\,(1 + d\rho\,G_\sigma)} + \frac{3\,G_\omega}{8} \right] + (\rho_n - \rho_p)^2 \left[\frac{5\,G_\rho}{32} + \frac{G_\sigma}{8\,(1 + d\rho\,G_\sigma)^3} - \frac{G_\omega}{8} \right],$$

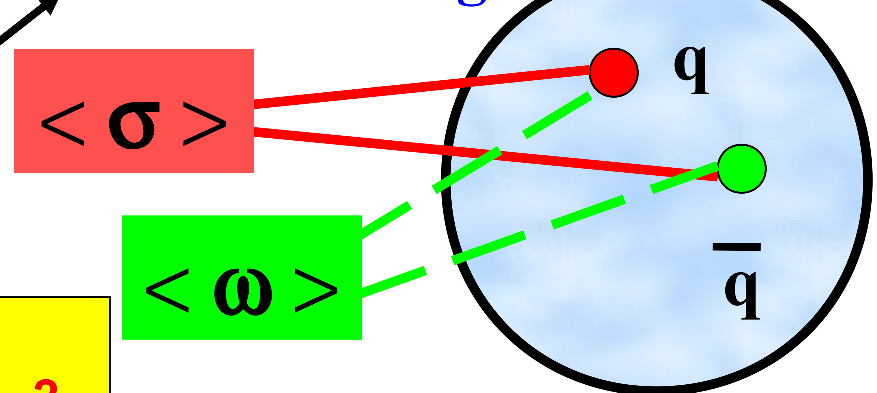
highlights scalar polarizability

Mesons in nuclear medium in **QMC**

(For a review, PPNP 58, 1 (2007))

Light (u,d) quarks interact self-consistently with mean **σ** and **ω** fields

Nuclear Binding !!



$$m^*_q = m_q - g^q_\sigma \sigma = m_q - V^q_\sigma$$

⇓ **nonlinear** in σ

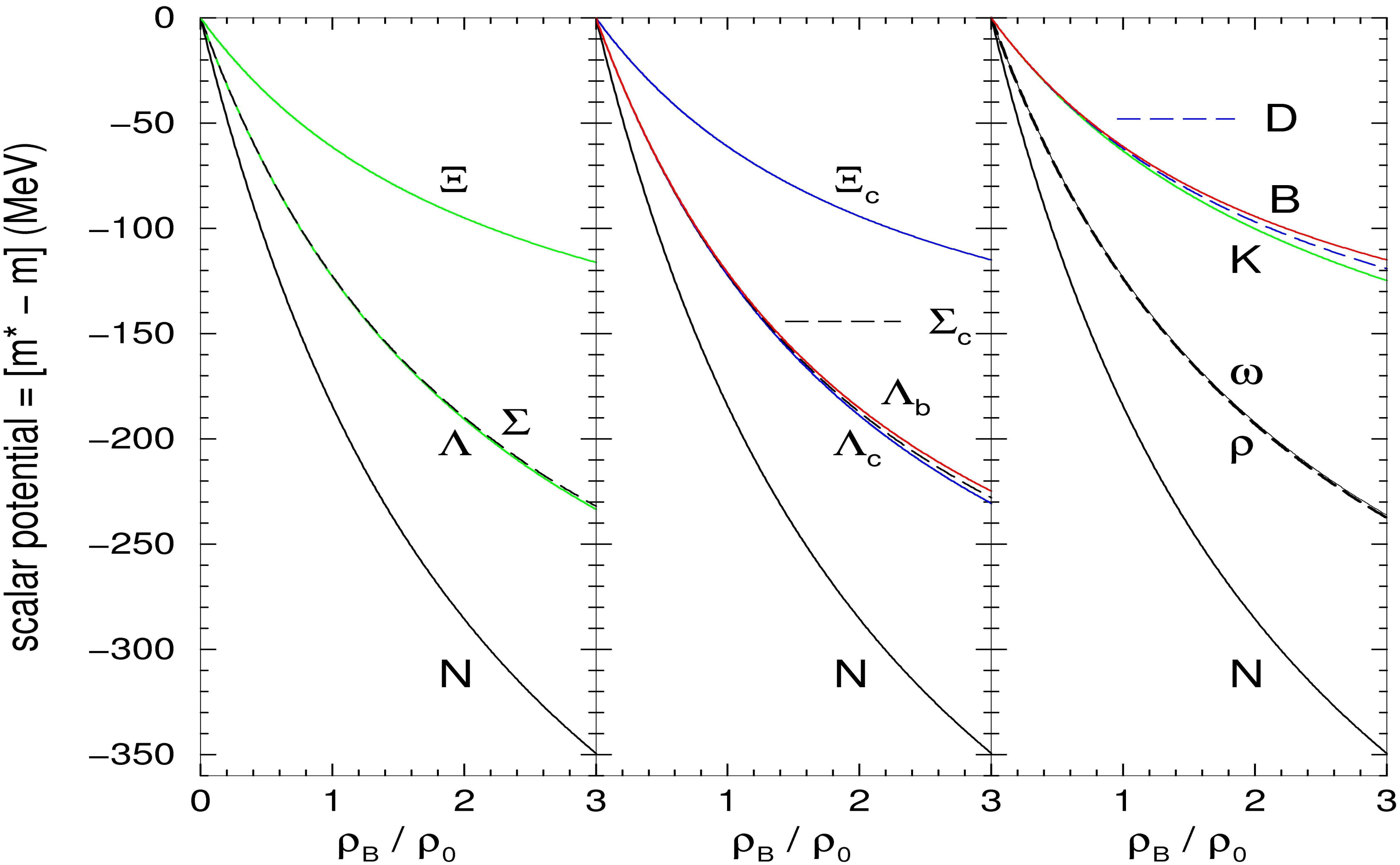
$$M^*_M \cong M_M - g^M_\sigma \sigma + (d^M/2)(g^M_\sigma \sigma)^2$$

$$[i\,\partial\cdot\gamma - (m_q - V^q_\sigma) + \gamma_0 V^q_\omega]\, q = 0$$

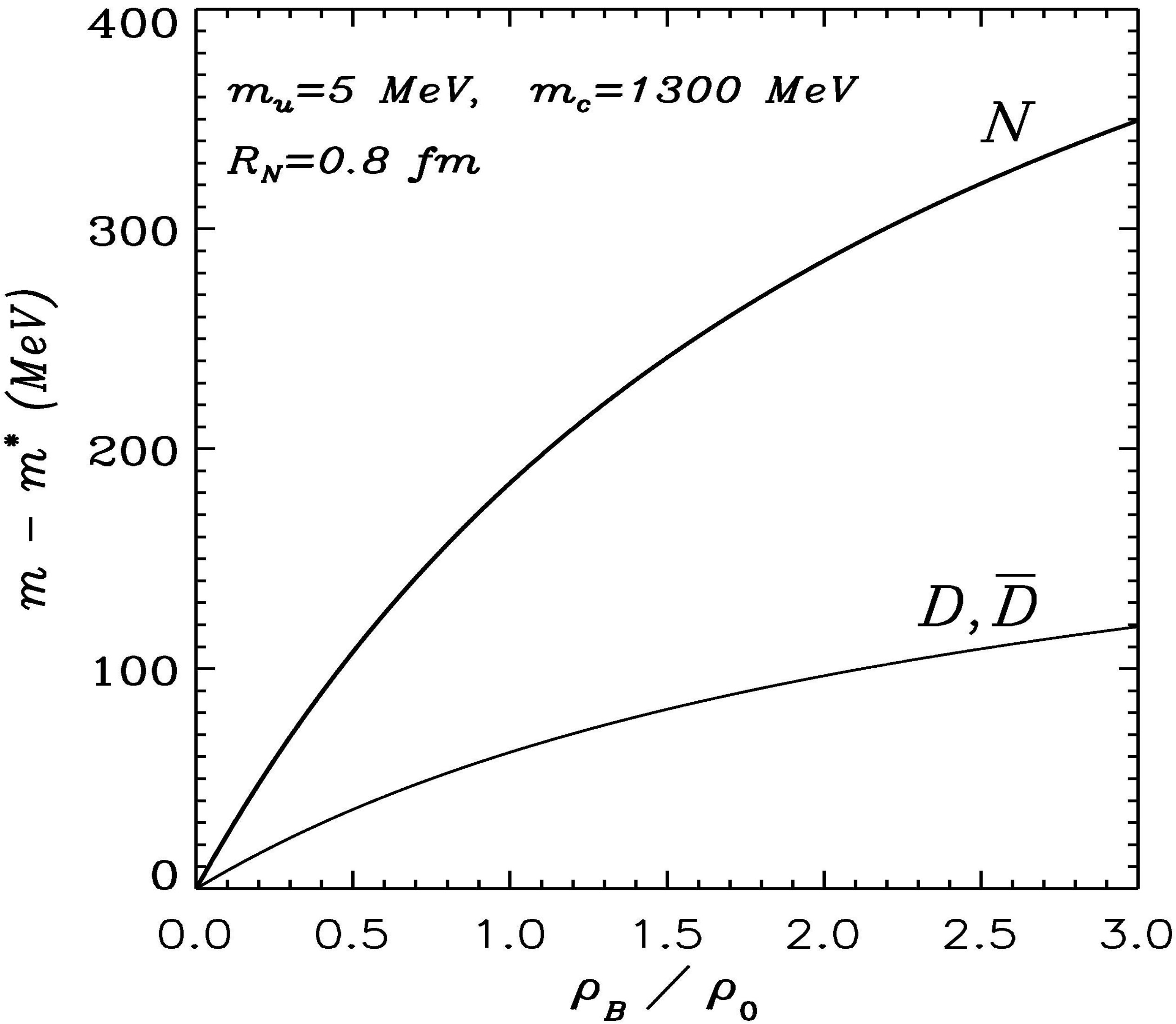
σ, ω fields: **no couplings** with **s,c,b** quarks!!

Applied quark model (lattice) mass formula

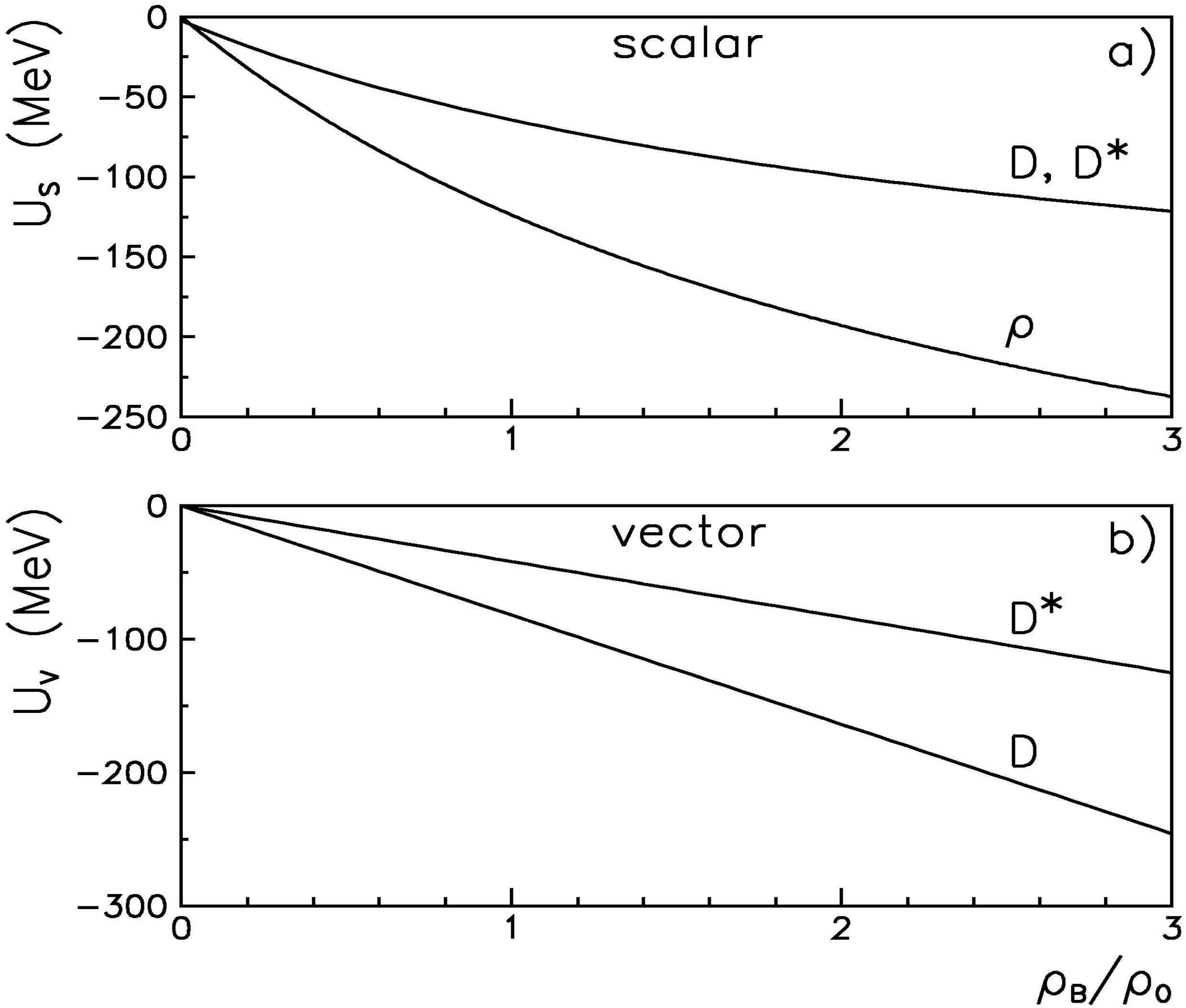
Scalar potentials in **QMC** respects **SU(3)** (**light quark # !**)



D meson scalar potential



D and D* potentials in **nuclear matter**

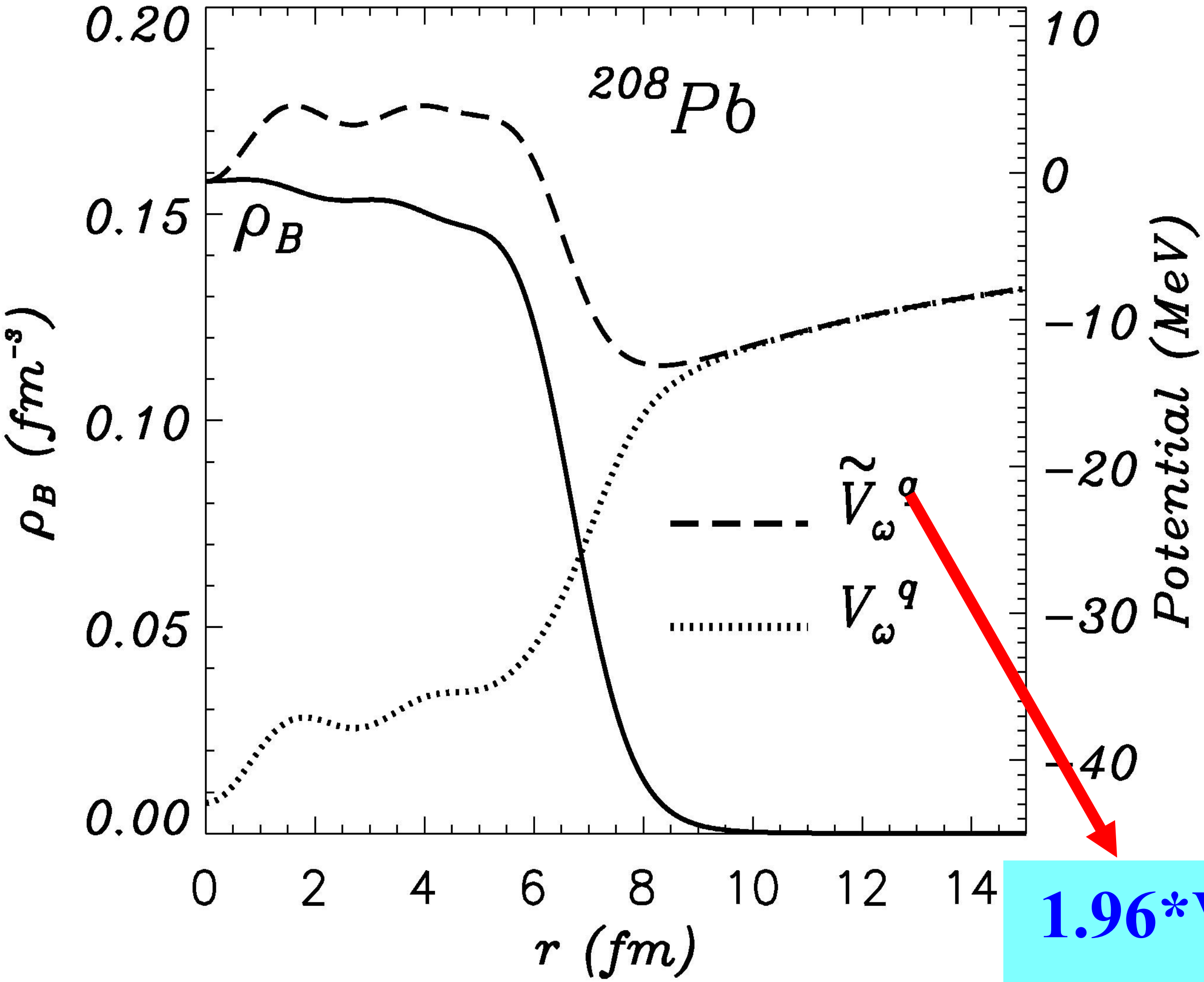


$1.96{*}V_{\omega}^{q}$

$\mathbf{D^{+} = c\,\bar{d}}$

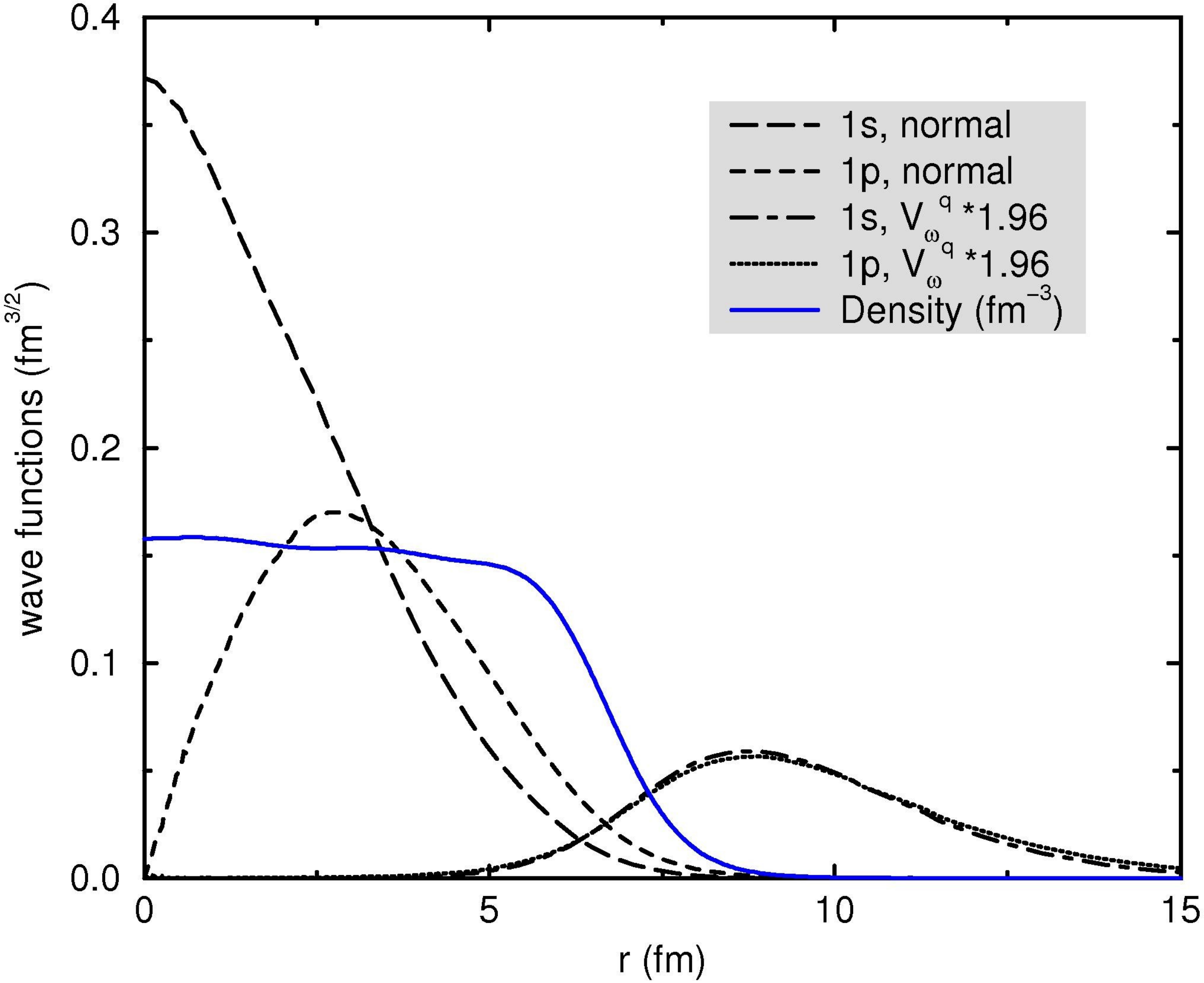
$\mathbf{D^{0} = c\,\bar{u}}$

D^- ($\bar{c}d$) **total** potential in Pb



$1.96*V^q_\omega$

D^- ($\bar{c}d$) bound state wave functions in Pb



$\bar{D}$ bound state energy in Pb

state	D^- 1.96 *Vqω	D^- Vqω	D^- Vqω No Coulomb	$\bar{D}^0$ 1.96 *Vqω	$\bar{D}^0$ Vqω	D^0 Vqω
1s	-10.6	-35.2	-11.2	unbound	-25.4	-96.2
1p	-10.2	-32.1	-10.0	unbound	-23.1	-93.0
2s	-7.7	-30.0	-6.6	unbound	-19.7	-88.5

J/ψ pot. in matter (<u>**color octet**</u>)

$H = \alpha_\psi/2 \langle N| \vec{E}_a \cdot \vec{E}_a |N\rangle$

<u>**M.B. Voloshin**</u>: **chromo-polarizability**

at ρ_0, **V< -21** ($\alpha_\psi/2$ GeV^{-3}) [MeV],

PPNP 61, 455 (2008)

<u>**S.H. Lee, C.M. Ko**</u>: **QCD Stark** effect

V = - 8 + 3 (D-loop) [MeV], **PRC 67, 038202 (2003)**

<u>**M. Luke, A.V. Manohar, M.J. Savage**</u>: **EFT**

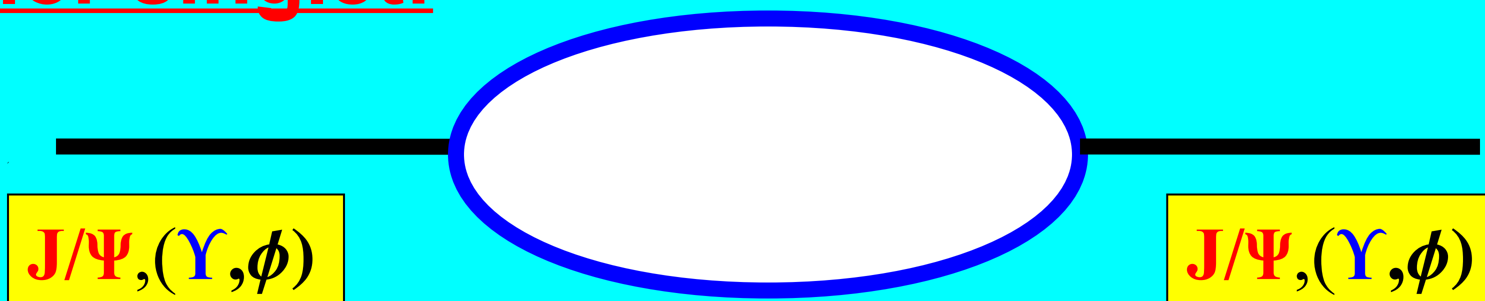
V = -11 ~ - 8 [MeV], **PLB 288, 355 (1992)**

J/Ψ (Υ,ϕ) mass in medium (**loop!**)

J/Ψ (Υ,ϕ) bound in large nuclei ?

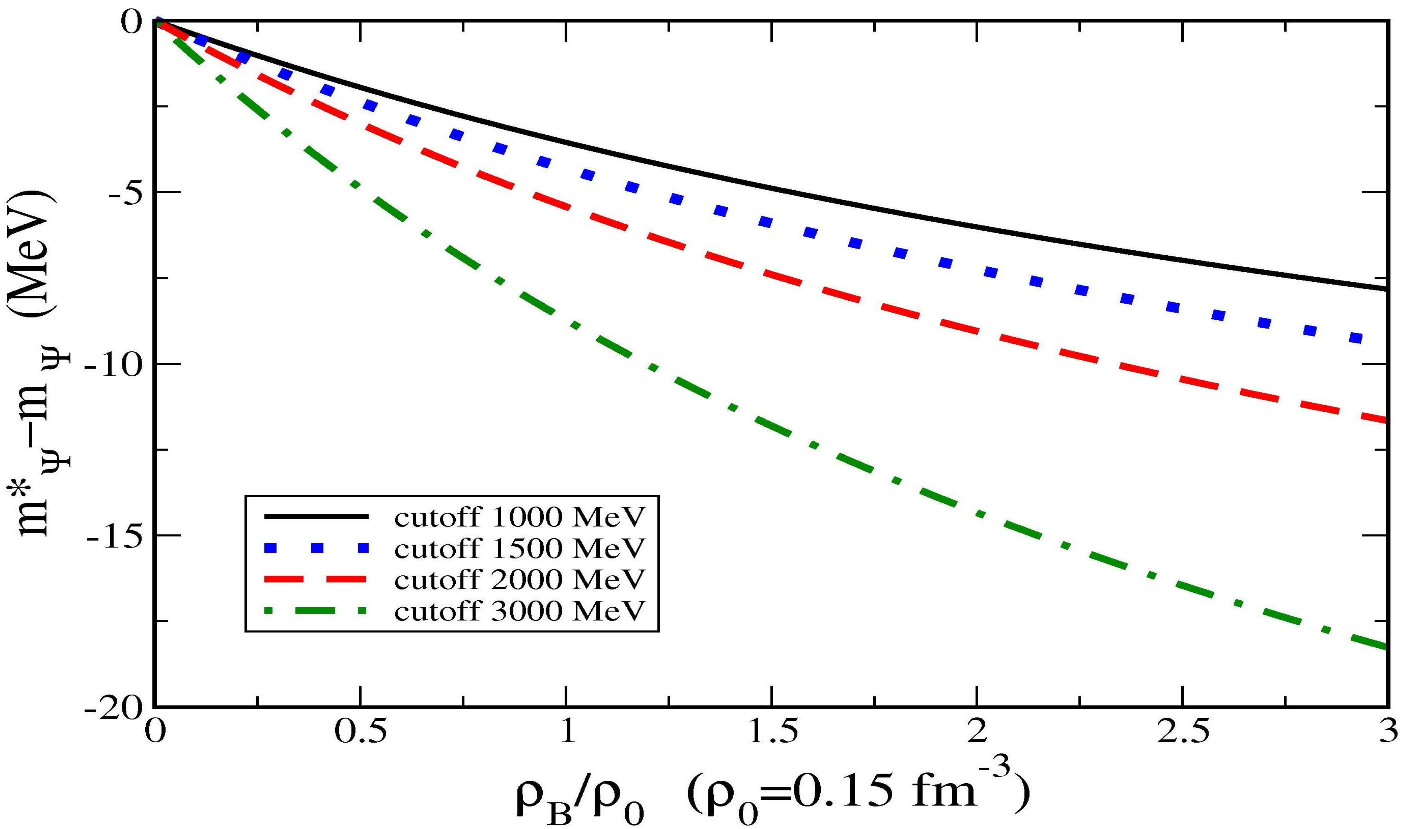
D, B, K (also vector mesons in medium!)

<u>Color singlet!</u>

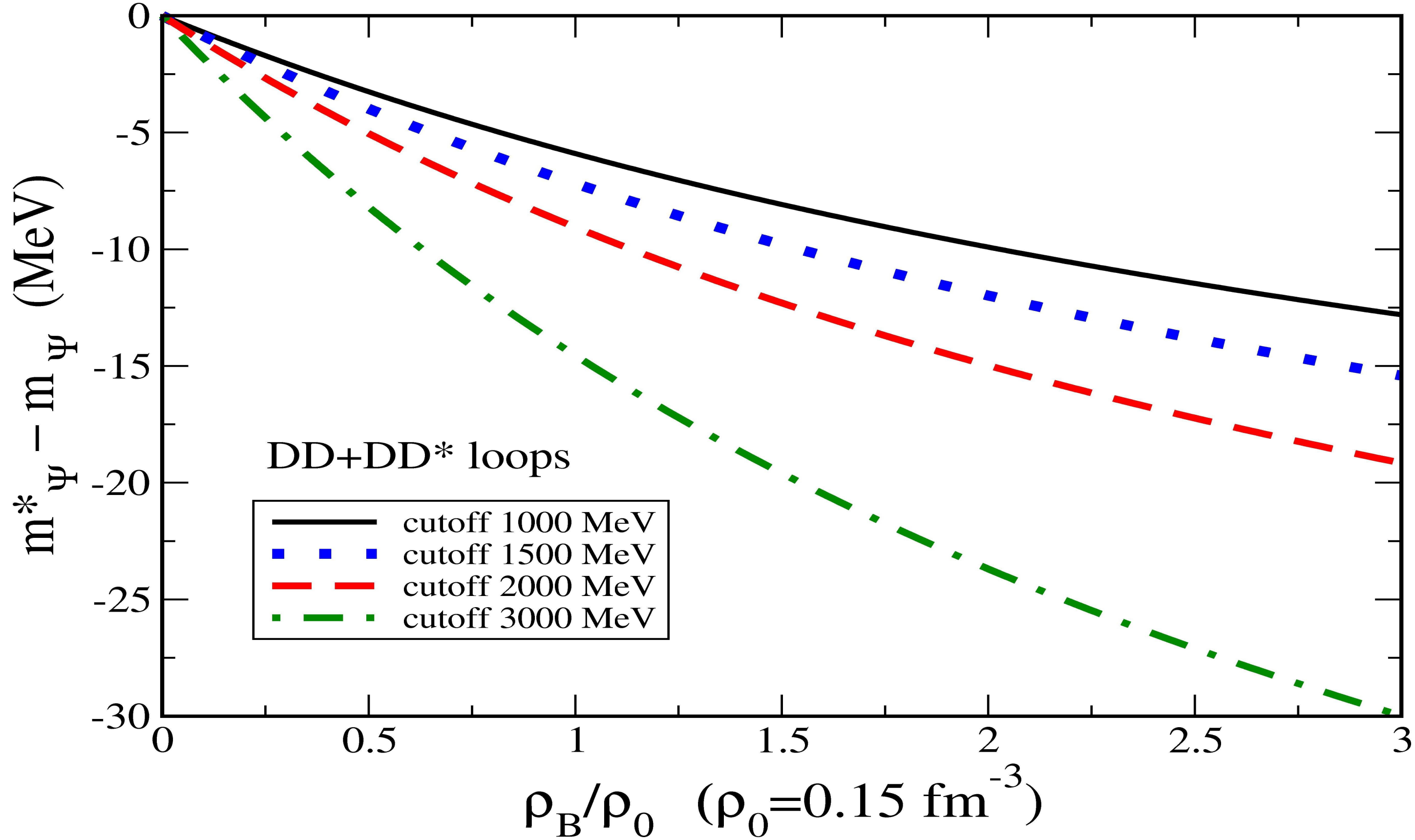


$\bar{D}$, $\bar{B}$, $\bar{K}$ (also vector mesons in medium!)

D-$\overline{\text{D}}$ loop: J/Ψ potential in matter



$D\text{-}\overline{D}$ +$D\text{-}\overline{D}^*$+$D^*\overline{D}$: J/Ψ potential in matter



Summary, outlook

1. D^- will form **nuclear** (**atomic**) **bound state**
2. J/Ψ potential in nuclear matter

   Color **octet**, **QCD Stark** $\Longrightarrow$ **attraction!**

   Color **singlet**, **D-$\bar{D}$ loop** $\Longrightarrow$ **attraction!**

   (Loops with **$D^*\bar{D}^*$** $\Longrightarrow$ **additional attraction!**)
3. J/Ψ will be **bound** in (large mass) nuclei
4. Loops involve **$D^*\bar{D}^*$** must be added
5. Υ, Φ ?