Thermalization and Flow of Heavy Quarks in the Quark-Gluon Plasma

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Abstract. Elastic scattering of charm (c) and bottom (b) quarks via D- and B-meson resonance states in an expanding, strongly interacting quark-gluon plasma is investigated. Drag and diffusion coefficients are calculated from an effective model based on chiral symmetry and heavy-quark effective theory, and utilized in a relativistic Langevin simulation to obtain transverse-momentum spectra and elliptic flow ($v_2$) of c- and b-quarks. The hadronization to D- and B-mesons is described by coalescence and fragmentation, and the resulting decay-electron spectra are compared to recent RHIC data.

Introduction. Recent experimental results at the Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collider (RHIC) have given convincing evidence for the creation of dense partonic matter with large collectivity and opacity. A key challenge in the description of this strongly interacting quark-gluon plasma (sQGP) is the understanding of the microscopic reaction mechanisms, leading to its approximate behavior as a nearly perfect fluid.

Heavy quarks (HQs) are valuable probes for the properties of the dense matter produced in heavy-ion reactions, since they are expected to be created in the early stages of the collision. Recent measurements of the transverse-momentum ($p_T$) spectra of non-photonic single electrons ($e^\pm$) at RHIC, attributed to the decay of D- and B-mesons, show a surprisingly small nuclear modification factor, $R_{AA}$ [1, 2, 3], and large elliptic flow, $v_2$ [4, 5, 6]. To explain these findings, especially the large $v_2^{(e)}$, quark-coalescence models [7, 8, 9] require that charm quarks are in approximate thermal equilibrium with light partons. A large degree of c-quark thermalization is, however, not supported by approaches based on perturbative Quantum Chromodynamics (pQCD), e.g., using radiative energy-loss [10, 11]. While at lower $p_T$ elastic scattering processes parametrically dominate the energy loss ($\sim 1/\sqrt{\alpha_s}$) [12], a c-quark $R_{AA}$ compatible with the observed $R_{AA}^{(e)}$ can only be obtained with unrealistically large values of the strong coupling constant [12]. Also the combined effects of elastic and radiative energy loss may not explain the experimental findings [13].

In this talk we introduce D- and B-meson like resonance states in the sQGP [14] mediating elastic rescattering for heavy quarks. Employing pertinent drag and diffusion coefficients within a Fokker-Planck approach [17], we calculate HQ distributions in a flowing thermal QGP to simulate semi-central Au-Au collisions at RHIC [15]. Hadronization to D- and B-mesons is described by a combined quark-coalescence and fragmentation model, and subsequent semileptonic decay electron spectra are compared to recent data.
Heavy-quark rescattering in the QGP. Lattice QCD (lQCD) computations of hadronic correlators and lQCD-based effective models suggest that mesonic resonance/bound states survive in the QGP up to temperatures of $\sim 2T_c$ in the light- and heavy-quark sector [18]. We here assume that the lowest pseudoscalar $D$- and $B$-meson states persist above the heavy-light quark threshold [14]. Chiral and HQ symmetry imply the degeneracy with scalar, vector and axial-vector states. Pertinent resonant $Q\bar{q}$ cross sections are supplemented with leading-order pQCD processes [16], using $\alpha_s = g^2/(4\pi) = 0.4$. The evaluation of drag and diffusion coefficients within a Fokker-Planck model [17] results in HQ thermalization times which are lower by a factor $\sim 3$ compared to pQCD scattering [15].

These coefficients are used in a relativistic Langevin simulation [12] for the rescattering of HQs in an isentropically expanding QGP fireball corresponding to $b = 7$ fm Au-Au collisions at RHIC. The expansion parameters are determined to resemble the time evolution of radial and elliptic flow in hydrodynamic models [19], with an ideal QGP equation of state with 2.5 flavors and a formation time of 1/3 fm/c (initial temperature $T_0 = 340$ MeV). The proper thermal equilibrium limit in the Langevin process is implemented via the Hänggi-Klimontovich realization [20], with longitudinal diffusion coefficient $B_1 = T E A$ [12] (Einstein’s dissipation-fluctuation relation).

The initial HQ-$p_T$-distributions and the relative magnitude of $c$- and $b$-quark spectra are determined by fitting experimental $D$ and $D^*$ spectra in d-Au collisions [21]. The corresponding $e^\pm$ spectra saturate data from $p$-$p$ and d-Au for $p_T \lesssim 3.5$ GeV [21, 22] with the missing yield at higher $p_T$ attributed to $B$-meson decays, leading to a cross-section ratio of $\sigma_{b\bar{b}}/\sigma_{c\bar{c}} = 4.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and a crossing of $D$- and $B$-decay electrons at $p_T \simeq 5$ GeV.

Hadronization and single-electron observables. The $c$- and $b$-quark spectra from the Langevin simulation are used in the coalescence model of Ref. [7] with light-quark distributions from [23]. Here we take into account the thermal weight factor for the production of $D^*$ mesons relative to $D$ mesons, $(m_{D^*}/m_D)^{3/2} \exp[-(m_{D^*} - m_D)/T]$, as described in [7]. This leads to a reduced fraction of $c$-quarks which hadronize to $D^*$ mesons via coalescence, compared to our analysis in [15]. To conserve $c$- and $b$-
number unpaired HQs are hadronized via $\delta$-function fragmentation. Finally, the single-$e^\pm$ are obtained from $D$- and $B$-meson three-body decays. Fig. 1 shows that resonance scattering leads to a substantial increase in $v_2$ and decrease in $R_{AA}^{v_2}$, as compared to pQCD rescattering alone. Coalescence further amplifies $v_2$ but also increases $R_{AA}^{v_2}$. The $B$-meson contributions reduce the effects for $p_T \gtrsim 3$ GeV.

Note that the nonperturbative resonance formation mechanism employed in this work importantly resides on a finite (equilibrium) abundance of (anti-) quarks, while perturbative calculations [11, 10] typically assume a maximum of color charges entirely residing in gluons.

**Conclusions.** Assuming the survival of $D$- and $B$-meson resonances in the sQGP, we have evaluated $c$- and $b$-quark spectra in an expanding fireball at RHIC within a relativistic Langevin simulation. The elastic resonance rescattering of $c$-quarks leads to an $R_{AA}$ down to 0.2 and $v_2$ up to 10%, while $b$-quarks are less affected. The HQs were hadronized in a combined quark-coalescence and fragmentation model followed by semileptonic $D$- and $B$-meson decay. The resulting $R_{AA}^{v_2}$ and $v_2$ are in reasonable agreement with recent RHIC data, suggesting that HQ-interactions via resonances may play an important role in the understanding of the microscopic properties of the sQGP, especially the rapid thermalization of heavy quarks.

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