

Bottomonium spectral functions at $T > 0$

A signal for the quark-gluon plasma from the lattice

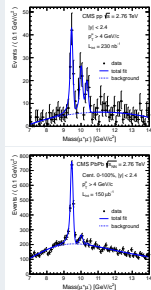
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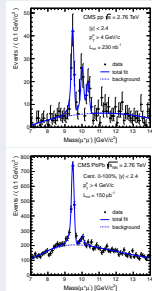
TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN
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- Dissociation of heavy-quark bound states in a deconfined medium contributes to suppression of quarkonium yield in heavy-ion collisions.
- Can suppression patterns provide a thermometer for quark-gluon plasma?
- Competing effects such as statistical recombination less pronounced for heavier quarks.
- Lattice can complement other approaches such as analytical weak-coupling results from effective field theories and potential models.



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Earlier results from numerical simulations [[FASTSUM, 1109.4496](#)] from previous generation of $N_f = 2$ ensembles:

- concluded the survival of the 1S state above the crossover temperature T_c ,
- indicated melting of P-wave directly above T_c ,

[[G. Aarts, this session](#)]

while it was observed from the spectral functions:

- that the 2S-states were suppressed at $T \approx 1.7T_c$.

N_f	2	2+1
Light	Wil/Ham.-Wu	Clover
NRQCD	$O(v^4)$	$O(v^4)$
Gauge	Symanzik	Symanzik
a_s	0.16 fm	0.12 fm
$1/a_\tau$	7.35 GeV	5.67 GeV
a_s/a_τ	6	3.5
m_π/m_ρ	0.55	0.45
L/a_s	12	24
T_{\max}	$2 T_c$	$1.9 T_c$

[TrinLat, hep-lat/0510016]

[HadSpec, 0803.3960]

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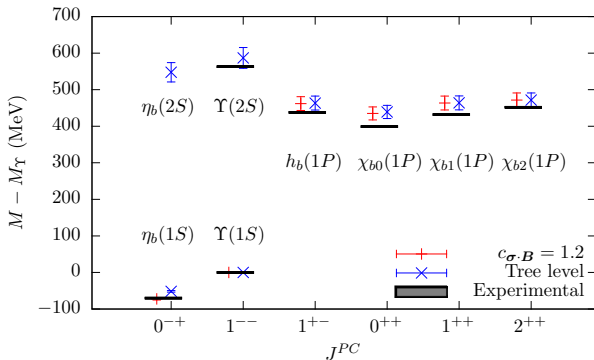
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Non-relativistic QCD (NRQCD) on the lattice

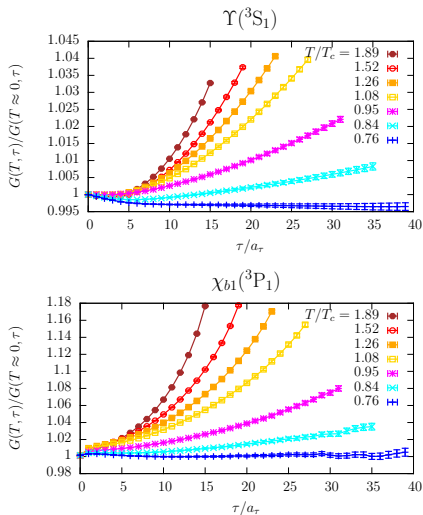
- Requires only $m_b \gg T$, cf. weak-coupling approaches which require ordering of other relevant scales.
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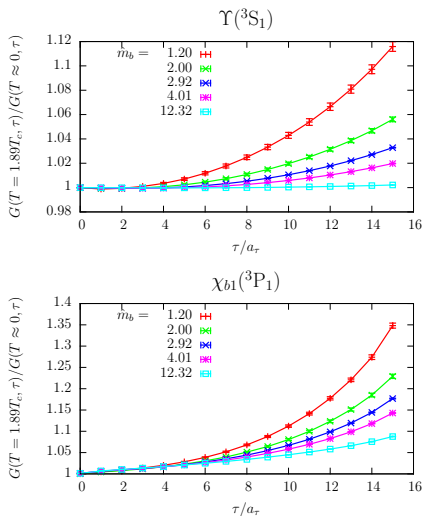
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Modification of correlators at $T > 0$



- P-wave correlator exhibits stronger T -dependence.



? Lighter bottomonium more spatially extended and color-Debye screening more effective.

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$$\rho_{\text{free}}(\omega) \propto \omega^\alpha \Theta(\omega) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad G_{\text{free}}(\tau) \propto \frac{e^{-\omega_0\tau}}{\tau^{\alpha+1}}, \quad \alpha_S = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \alpha_P = \frac{3}{2}.$$

[Burnier, Laine, Vepsäläinen, '07]

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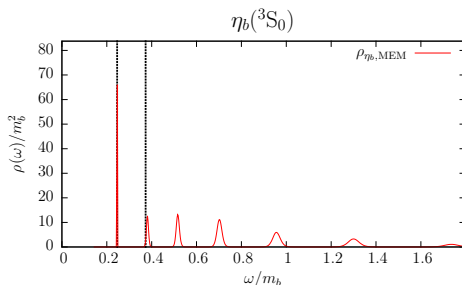
- We might expect such 'almost-free' behaviour above the dissociation temperatures. To this end, define:

$$\gamma_{\text{eff}}(\tau) \equiv -\tau \frac{G'(\tau)}{G(\tau)} \stackrel{G=G_{\text{free}}}{=} \omega_0\tau + \alpha + 1.$$

Given finite stochastic correlator data the inverse Laplace transform is an ill-posed problem. Resort to Bayesian inference of most plausible spectral function.

[Asakawa, Hatsuda, Nakahara '02]

- Dependence on prior information or default model must be tested.
- Use Bryan's algorithm.

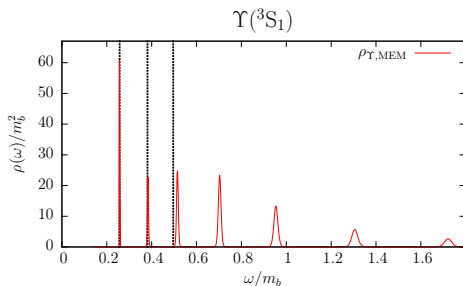


Preliminary zero- T spectral function

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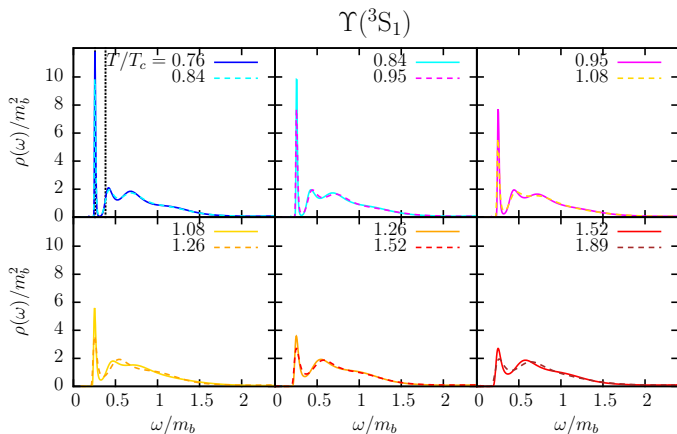


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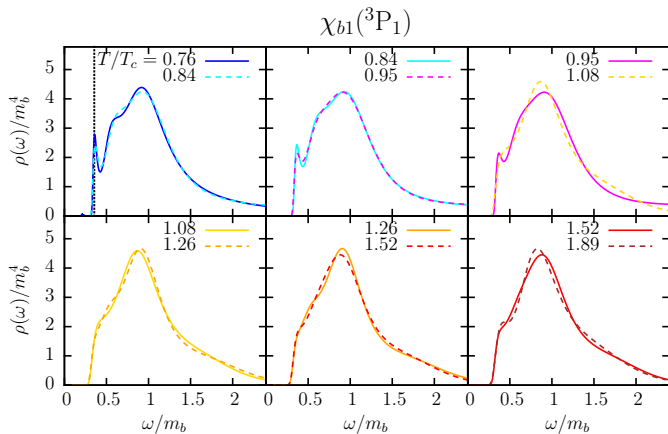
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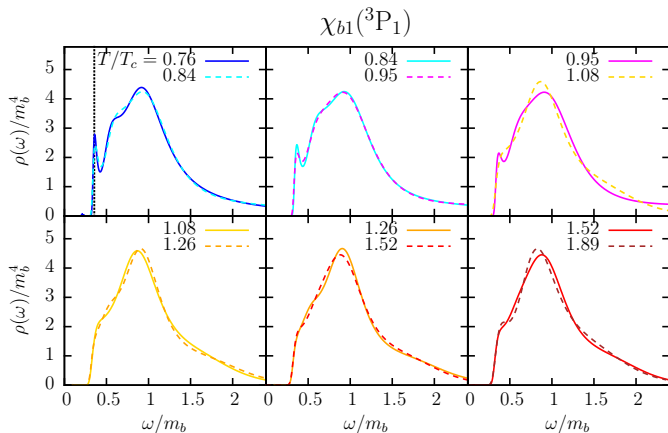
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- $\Upsilon(2S)$ peak is indiscernible at higher T , while ground state peak is still present up to highest temperatures, consistent with previous study.



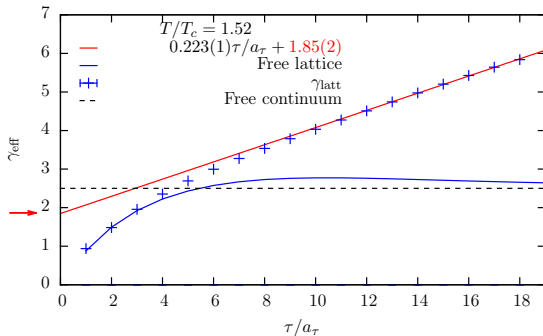


- Ground state $\chi_{b1}(1P)$ peak disappears directly above T_c .

T/T_c	Single exponential χ^2/dof
0.76	0.82
0.84	0.80
0.95	5.36
1.08	20.2
1.26	122
1.52	$\mathcal{O}(10^5)$

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Temperature dependence: P-waves



- Ground state $\chi_{b1}(1P)$ peak disappears directly above T_c .
- Direct analysis of correlators supports interpretation of 'nearly-free' quark dynamics.

We have seen . . .

- MEM reproducing zero-temperature S-wave energies.
- Spectral functions at finite T signal of 1P above T_c .
- Direct analysis of correlators suggest consistent picture.
- Survival of 1S peak up to at least $1.9T_c$, while 2S peak broadens and is suppressed.
- Consistency between spectral functions from first and second generation ensembles.

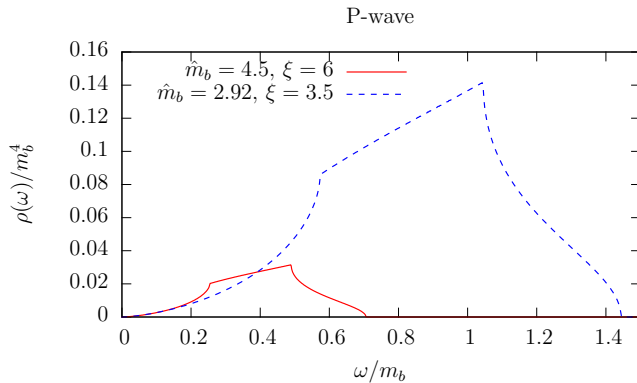
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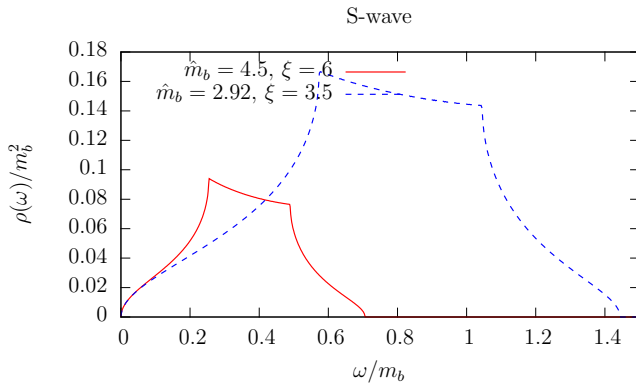
To do:

- Thorough investigation of default model dependence.
- Examine momentum-dependence of peak positions.
- Investigate new approaches for constructing spectral function: extended search space. . .
- Tuning new generation of ensembles with $\xi = 7$.

Backup slides

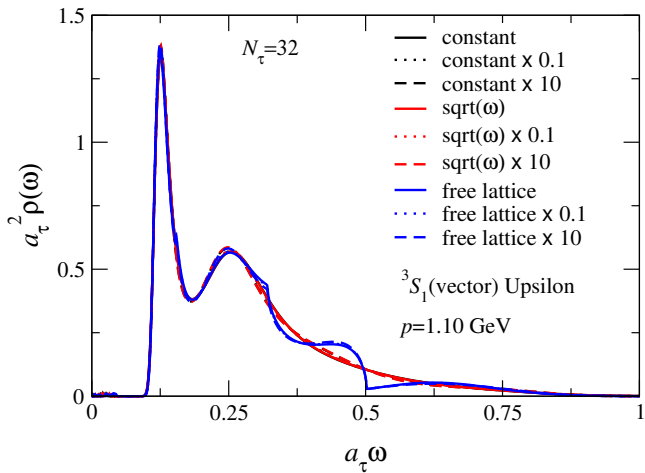


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Dependence on default model (First generation ensembles)



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