

Bottomonium suppression from the 3-loop QCD potential

Tom Magorsch

in collaboration with Nora Brambilla, Michael Strickland,
Antonio Vairo and Peter Vander Griend

QWG

28.02.2024

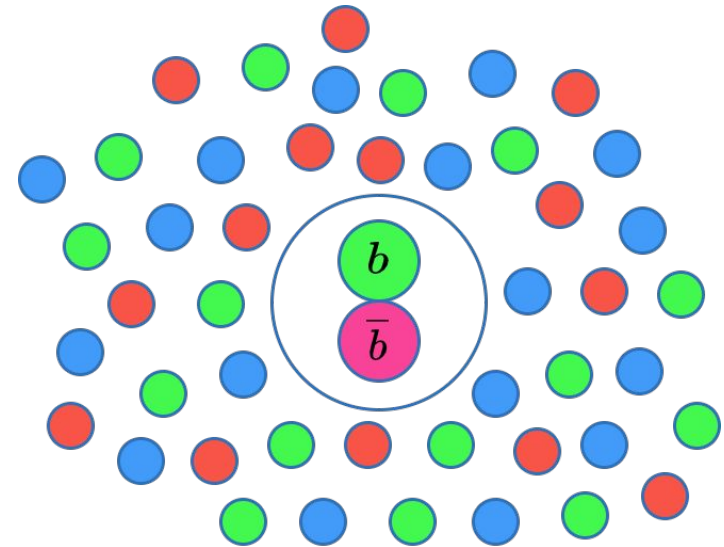


Quarkonium Suppression from first principles

T. Matsui, H. Satz, Phys. Lett. B 178 (1986) 416

- Matsui & Satz proposed Quarkonium suppression as a signal for the QGP
- Quarkonium dissolves in the QGP
- Measured Quarkonium yields are lower in HIC compared to pp collisions
- We aim to describe this phenomenon from **first principles**

Propagation through QGP
 $T \approx O(100\text{MeV})$



Open Quantum Systems

- Quantum system not isolated
- Split into System S and Environment E

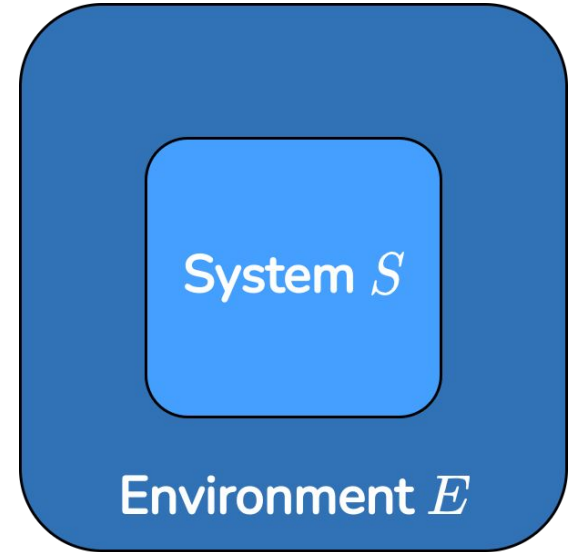
$$H = H_S \otimes I_E + I_S \otimes H_E + H_{\text{int}}$$

- Time evolution by Von-Neumann Equation

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = -i[H, \rho]$$

- Not interested in environmental d.o.f.: **Trace out!**

$$\rho_S = \text{Tr}_E[\rho]$$



Open Quantum Systems

- Time evolution by Von-Neumann Equation

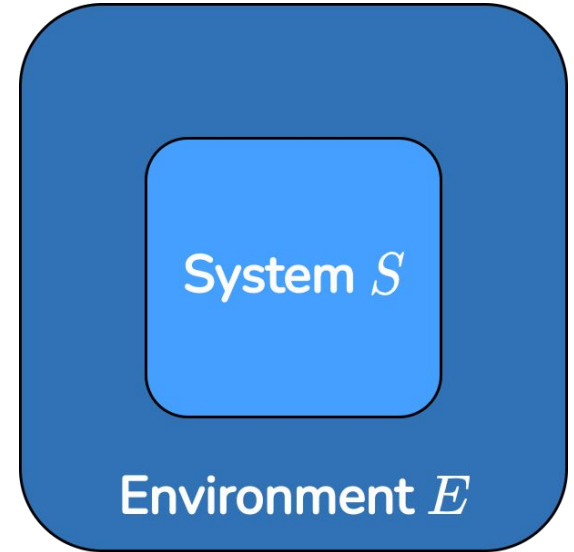
$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = -i[H, \rho]$$

- Environmental d.o.f. not needed Trace out!

$$\rho_S = \text{Tr}_E[\rho]$$

- “Master equation” for the System: **Lindblad Equation**

$$\frac{d\rho_S}{dt} = -i[H_S, \rho_S] + \sum_n \left(C_n \rho_S C_n^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{C_n^\dagger C_n, \rho_S\} \right)$$



Open Quantum Systems

- Time evolution by Von-Neumann Equation

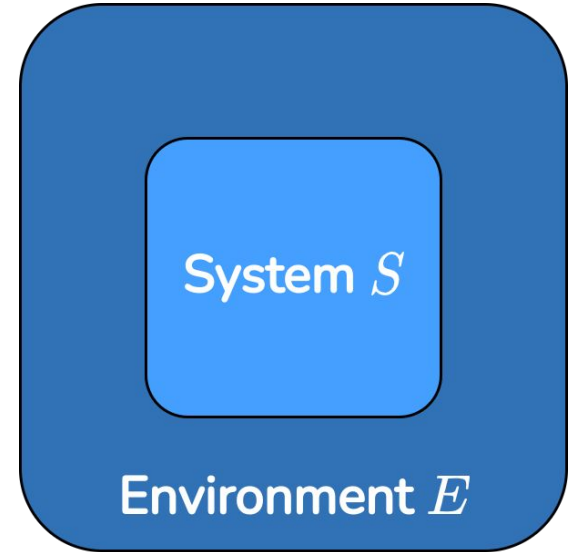
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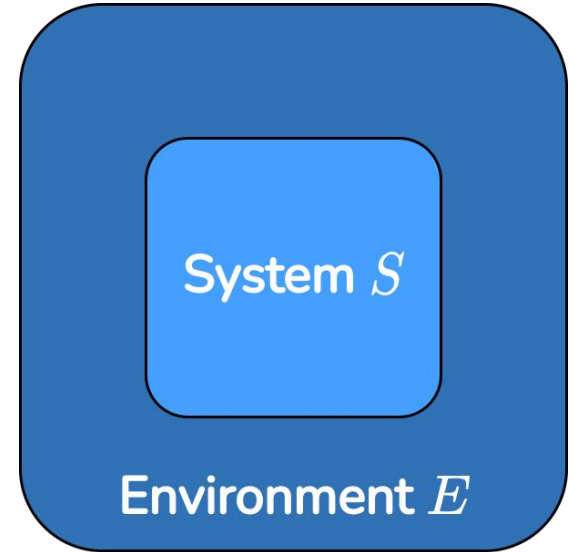
Open Quantum Systems

- Time evolution by Von-Neumann Equation

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = -i[H, \rho]$$

- Environmental d.o.f. not needed Trace out!

$$\rho_S = \text{Tr}_E[\rho]$$



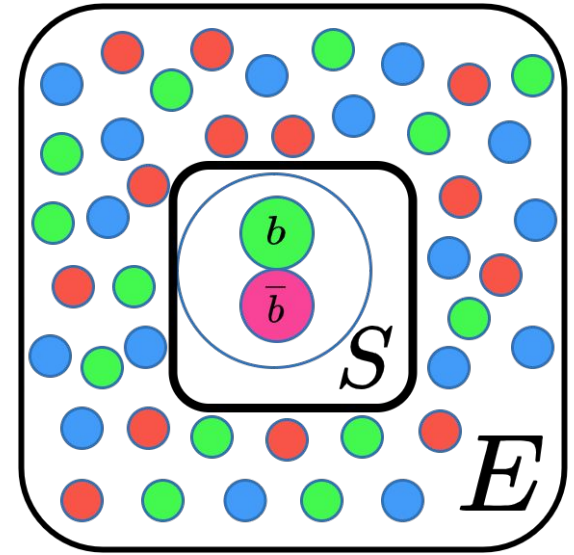
- “Master equation” for the System: **Lindblad Equation** *non-unitary*

$$\frac{d\rho_S}{dt} = -i[H_S, \rho_S] + \sum_n \left(C_n \rho_S C_n^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ C_n^\dagger C_n, \rho_S \} \right)$$

OQS for quarkonium

- Quarkonium: System S
- QGP: Environment E

Aim to describe Quarkonium Suppression by
a master equation for encoding the
interaction with the QGP



$$\frac{d\rho_S}{dt} = -i[H_S, \rho_S] + \sum_n \left(C_n \rho_S C_n^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ C_n^\dagger C_n, \rho_S \} \right)$$

EFTs for Quarkonium Suppression

- Use NREFTs to exploit hierarchy of scales

$$M \gg 1/a_0 \gg \pi T \gg E$$

- Inverse radius:

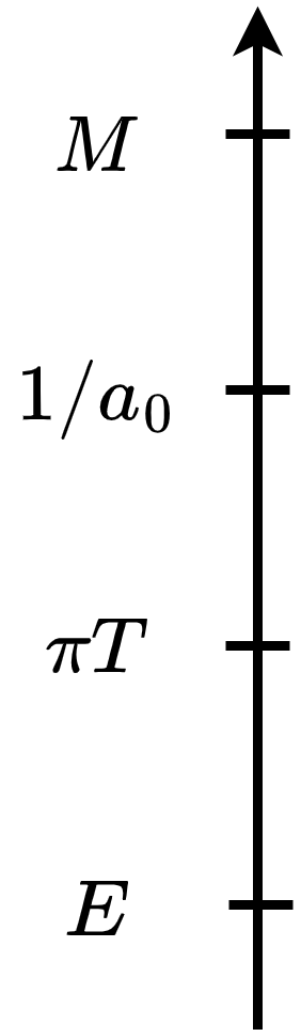
$$1/a_0 \approx 1.2\text{GeV}$$

- Temperature regime:

$$250\text{MeV} < T < 425\text{MeV}$$

- Binding Energy:

$$E \sim 0.4\text{GeV}$$

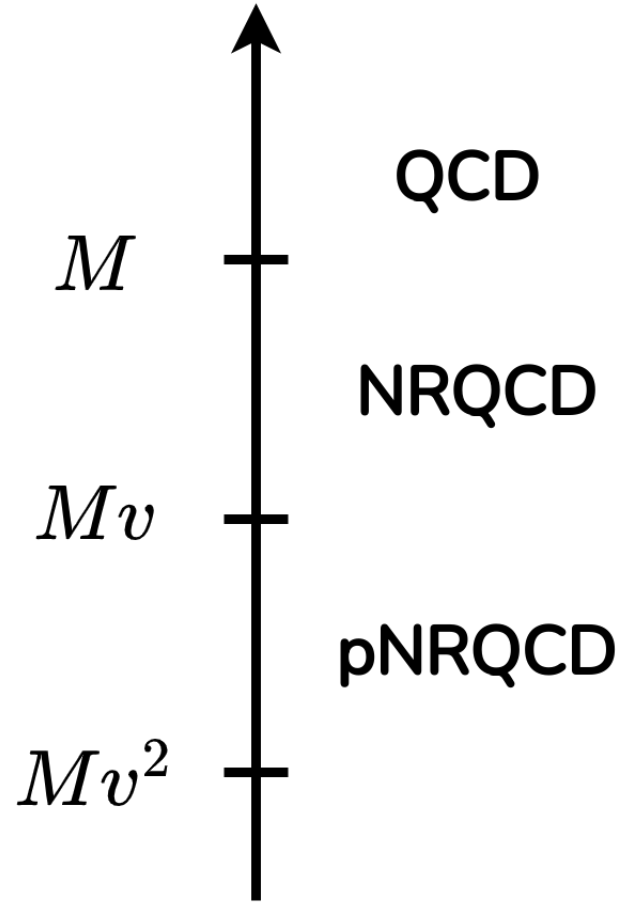


pNRQCD

N. Brambilla, A. Pineda, J. Soto, and A. Vairo,
Nuclear Physics B 566, 275 (2000)

- We use pNRQCD, an EFT from full QCD
- pNRQCD is obtained by integrating out the hard scale M and soft scale Mv
- Degrees of freedom: Singlet and octet bound states
- Using pNRQCD one can derive a master equation for the quarkonium density matrix

Brambilla, Escobedo, Soto, Vairo: Phys. Rev.
D 97 (2018) 7, 074009



$v \ll 1$: Relative Quark-Antiquark velocity

pNRQCD master equation

$$\frac{d\rho(t)}{dt} = -i[H, \rho(t)] + \sum_n \left[C_i^n \rho(t) C_i^{n\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_i^{n\dagger} C_i^n, \rho(t) \right\} \right],$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_s + \frac{r^2}{2} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & h_o + \frac{N_c^2 - 2}{2(N_c^2 - 1)} \frac{r^2}{2} \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{s,o} = \vec{p}^2 / M + V_{s,o}$$

pNRQCD master equation

$$\frac{d\rho(t)}{dt} = -i[H, \rho(t)] + \sum_n \left[C_i^n \rho(t) C_i^{n\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_i^{n\dagger} C_i^n, \rho(t) \right\} \right],$$

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$$h_{s,o} = \vec{p}^2 / M + V_{s,o}$$

Quarkonium Potential

pNRQCD master equation

$$\frac{d\rho(t)}{dt} = -i[H, \rho(t)] + \sum_n \left[C_i^n \rho(t) C_i^{n\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_i^{n\dagger} C_i^n, \rho(t) \right\} \right],$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_s + \frac{r^2}{2}\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & h_o + \frac{N_c^2 - 2}{2(N_c^2 - 1)} \frac{r^2}{2}\gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad C_i^0 = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{N_c^2 - 1}} r_i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \sqrt{N_c^2 - 1} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_i^1 = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa(N_c^2 - 4)}{2(N_c^2 - 1)}} r_i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{s,o} = \vec{p}^2 / M + V_{s,o}$$

pNRQCD master equation

$$\frac{d\rho(t)}{dt} = -i[H, \rho(t)] + \sum_n \left[C_i^n \rho(t) C_i^{n\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_i^{n\dagger} C_i^n, \rho(t) \right\} \right],$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_s + \frac{r^2}{2} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & h_o + \frac{N_c^2 - 2}{2(N_c^2 - 1)} \frac{r^2}{2} \gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad C_i^0 = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{2N_c^2 - 1}} r_i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \sqrt{N_c^2 - 1} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

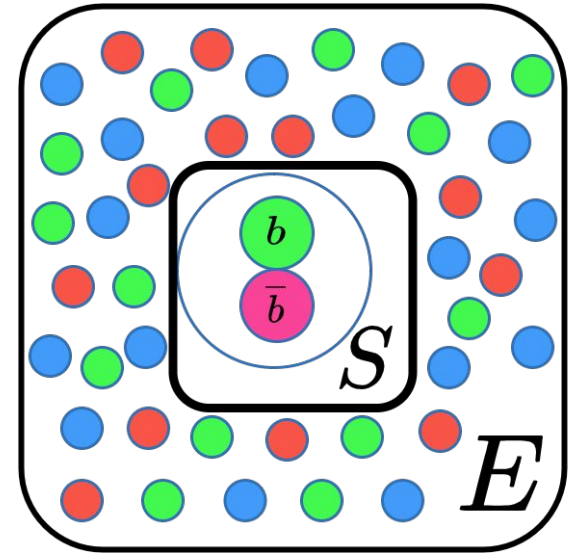
$$C_i^1 = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa(N_c^2 - 4)}{2(N_c^2 - 1)}} r_i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{s,o} = \vec{p}^2 / M + V_{s,o}$$

Transport
coefficients

pNRQCD master equation

- Hilbert Space:
 - Singlet and octet states
- $$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_s & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_o \end{pmatrix}$$
- Discretizing radial part of the wavefunction (e.g. 2048 lattice)
 - Angular momentum quantum numbers
- **Very large Hilbert space**



$$\frac{d\rho_S}{dt} = -i[H_S, \rho_S] + \sum_n \left(C_n \rho_S C_n^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{C_n^\dagger C_n, \rho_S\} \right)$$

Quantum trajectory algorithm

J. Dalibard, Y. Castin, and K. Mølmer, Wave-function approach to dissipative processes in quantum optics, Phys. Rev. Lett. 68 (1992), pp. 580–583.

- Idea:

1. Evolve individual trajectories $|\phi(t)\rangle$ stochastically

can evolve to arbitrary l

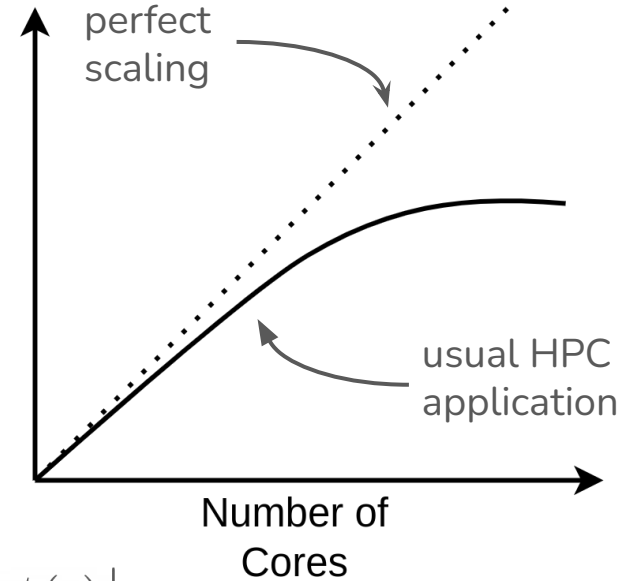
2. Calculate observables by averaging over trajectories $\overline{\langle \phi(t) | A | \phi(t) \rangle}$

- Averaging over the density matrix $\sigma(t) = |\phi(t)\rangle\langle\phi(t)|$ restores the Lindblad equation

Advantages:

- Evolve vector of size N_H instead N_H^2 density matrix
- Simulation of individual trajectories is **embarrassingly parallel**

Speedup



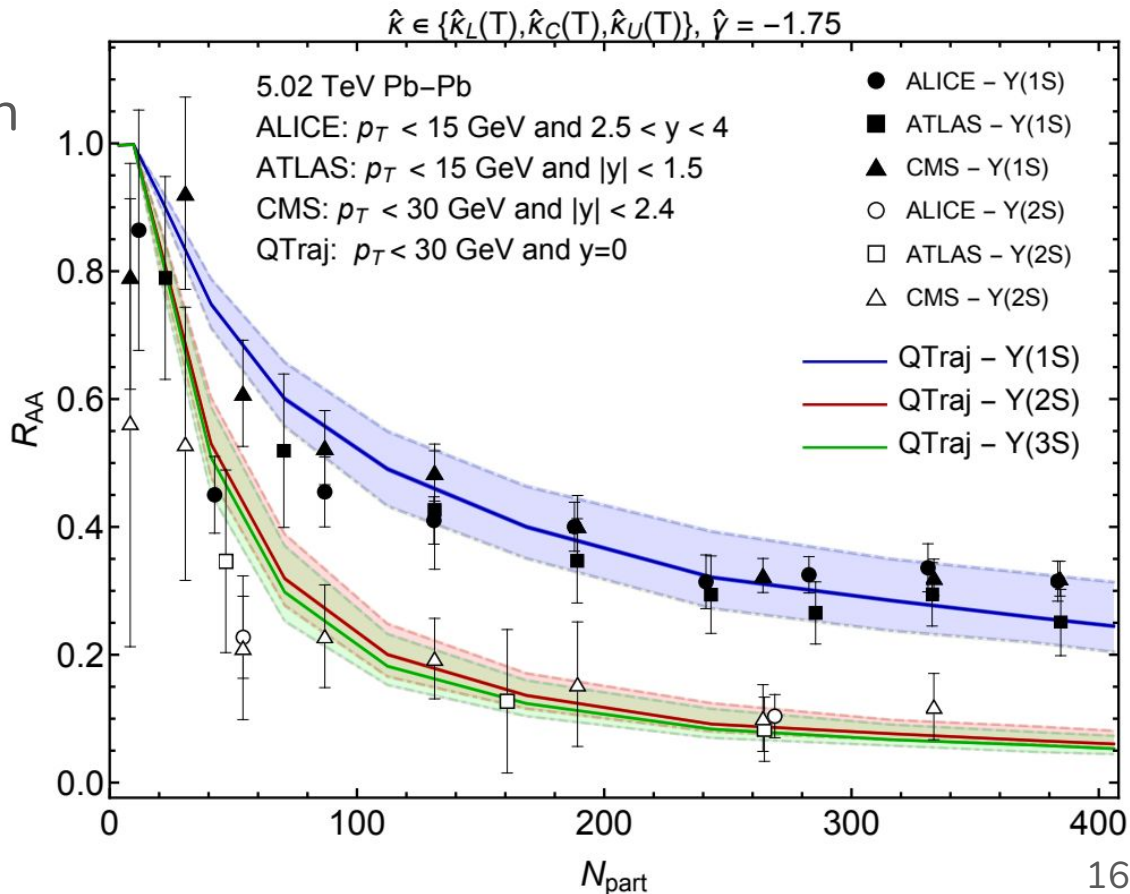
Previous work

- temperature evolution from hydrodynamics simulation

M. Alqahtani and M. Strickland, The European Physical Journal C 81 (2021)

$$\text{Survival Probability} = \frac{\langle \psi(t) | 1S \rangle}{\langle \psi(0) | 1S \rangle}$$

- Including Feed-down from PDG data



Previous work

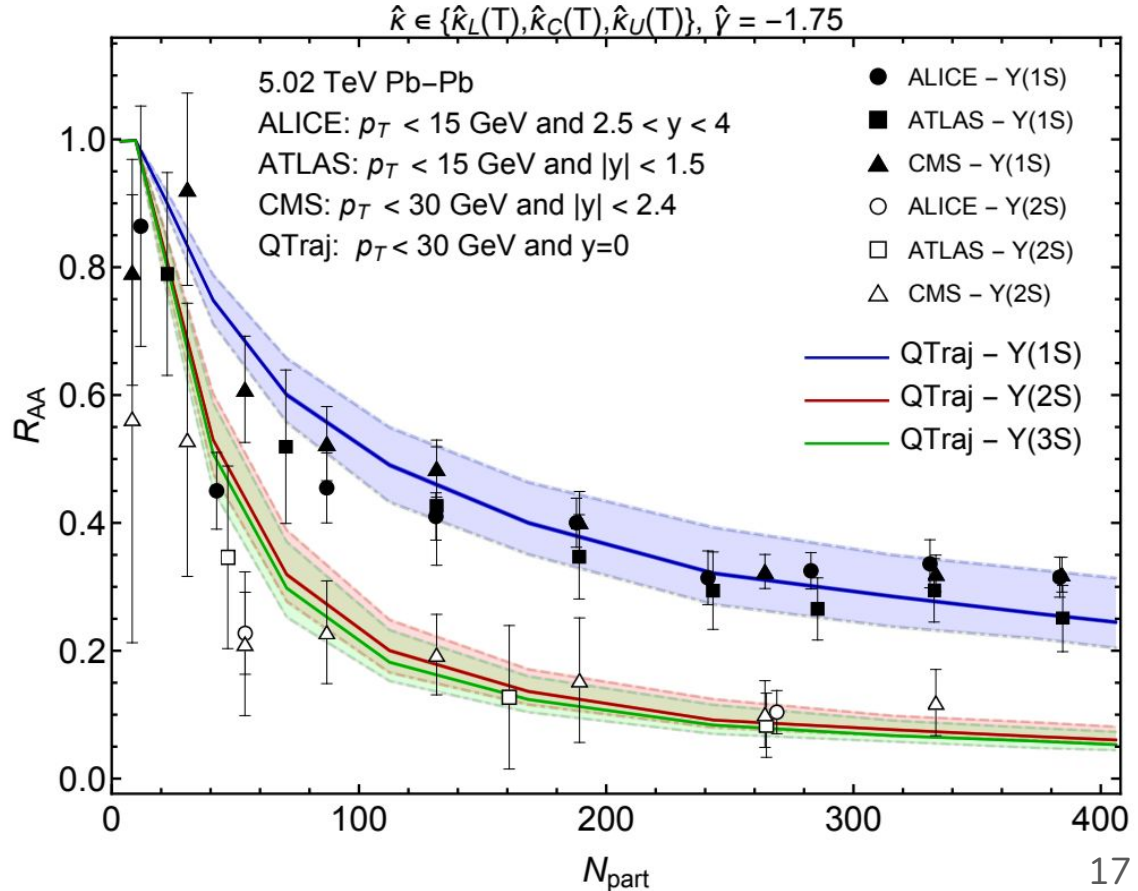
- Coulomb potential

$$V_s = -C_f \alpha_s / r$$

$$V_o = \alpha_s / (2N_c r)$$

- Temperature dependent $\hat{\kappa}$

$$\hat{\gamma} = -1.75$$



New Potential

J. Segovia, S. Steinbeißer, and A. Vairo, Physical Review D 99 (2019)

- Motivation: Implement a higher order potential with a more realistic spectrum

$$V_s^{3L+np}(r) = V_s^{3L}(r) + V_s^{np}(r)$$

$$V_s^{3L}(r) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^3 V_{s,RS'}^{(k)} \alpha_s^{k+1} (1/r) & \text{if } r < \nu_r^{-1} \\ \sum_{k=0}^3 V_{s,RS'}^{(k)} \alpha_s^{k+1} (\nu) & \text{if } r > \nu_r^{-1} \end{cases}$$

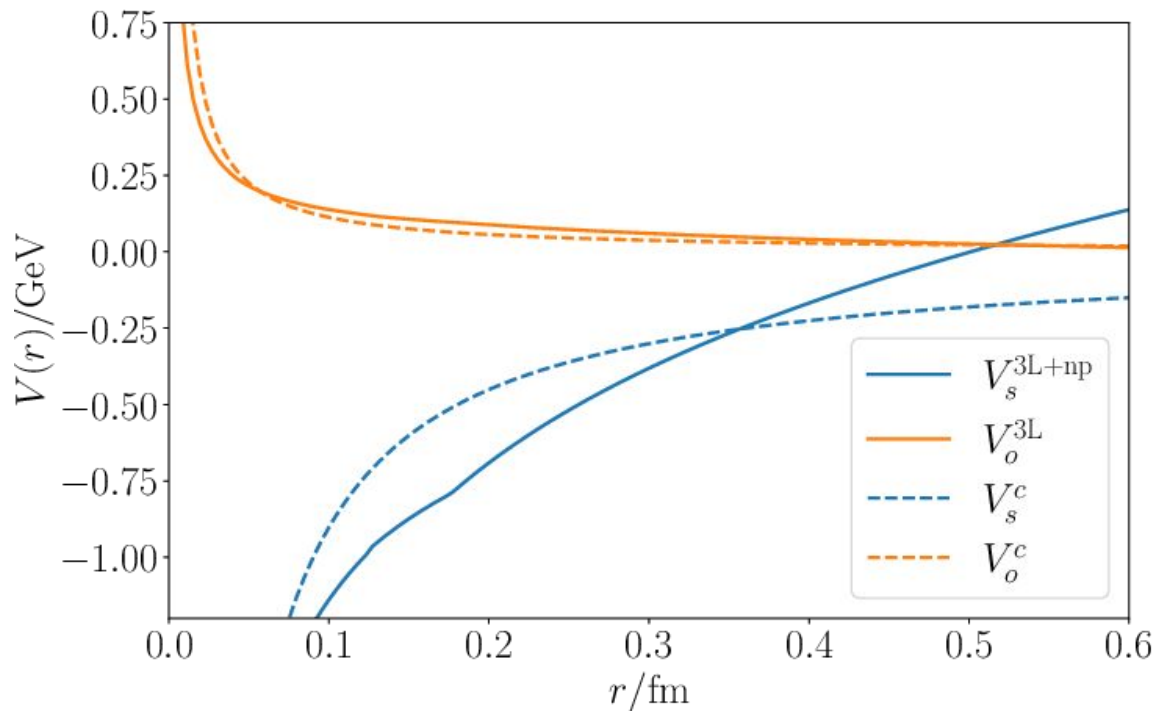
three loop pNRQCD

$$\text{Re} [V_s^{np}(r)] = \frac{\gamma}{2} r^2$$

leading non-perturbative correction

New Potential

J. Segovia, S. Steinbeißer, and A. Vairo, Physical Review D 99 (2019)



Spectrum:

	PDG	V_s^c	V_s^{3L+np}
$M(1S)/\text{GeV}$	9.445	9.446	9.446
$M(2S)/\text{GeV}$	10.017	9.637	10.044
$M(3S)/\text{GeV}$	10.355	9.672	10.397
$M(1P)/\text{GeV}$	9.888	9.636	9.888
$M(2P)/\text{GeV}$	10.251	9.672	10.281

Determination of transport coefficients

- Indirectly determine $\hat{\kappa}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ from lattice measurements of the **in medium width** Γ and **mass shift** δm

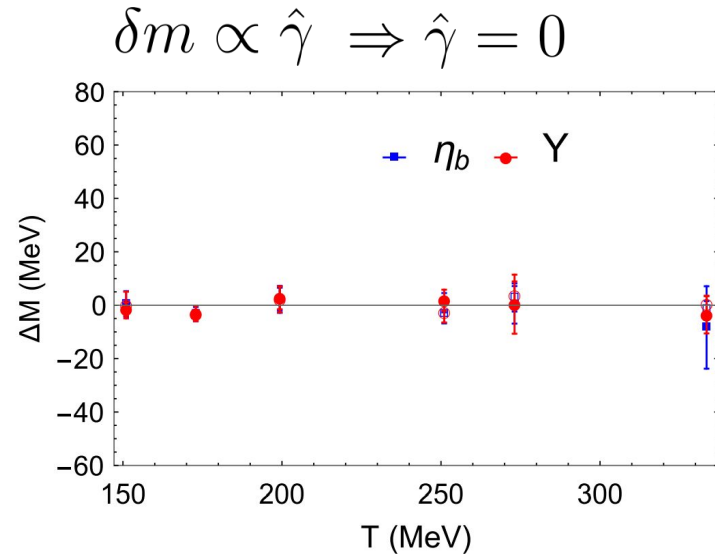
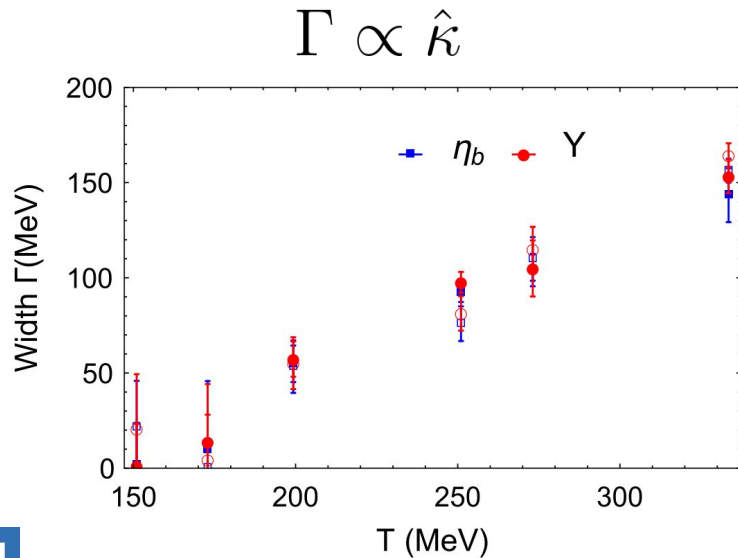
$$\kappa = \hat{\kappa} T^3$$

no vacuum
part

$$\gamma = \gamma(T = 0) + \hat{\gamma} T^3$$

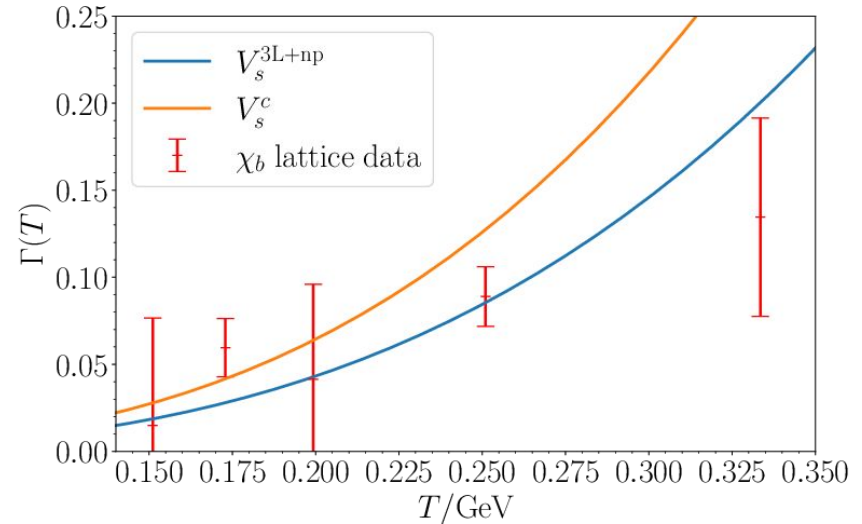
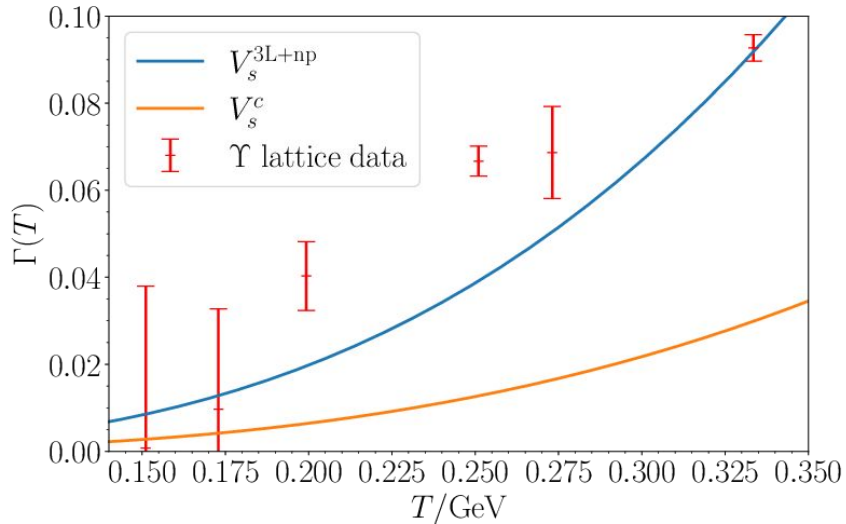
Determination of transport coefficients

- Indirectly determine $\hat{\kappa}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ from lattice measurements of the in medium width Γ and mass shift δm



Determination of transport coefficients

- Obtain $\hat{\kappa}$ from fits to $1S$ and $1P$ data and average



Coulomb: $\hat{\kappa} = 0.33 \pm 0.04$

New potential: $\hat{\kappa} = 1.88 \pm 0.16$

Determination of transport coefficients

- Indirectly determine $\hat{\kappa}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ from lattice measurements of the **in medium width** Γ and **mass shift** δm

$$\kappa = \hat{\kappa} T^3$$

no vacuum
part

$$\gamma = \gamma(T = 0) + \hat{\gamma} T^3$$

- Assume simple model for the vacuum part $\gamma(T = 0)$

$$\langle E^a(t) \Omega(t, 0)^{ab} E^b(0) \rangle = \langle E^2(0) \rangle e^{-i\Lambda_E t}$$

G. S. Bali and A. Pineda, Physical Review D 69 (2004)

$$\langle g^2 E^2(0) \rangle = -0.2 \text{GeV}^4 \quad \Lambda_E = 1.25 \text{GeV}$$

Determination of transport coefficients

- Indirectly determine $\hat{\kappa}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ from lattice measurements of the **in medium width** Γ and **mass shift** δm

$$\kappa = \hat{\kappa} T^3$$

no vacuum
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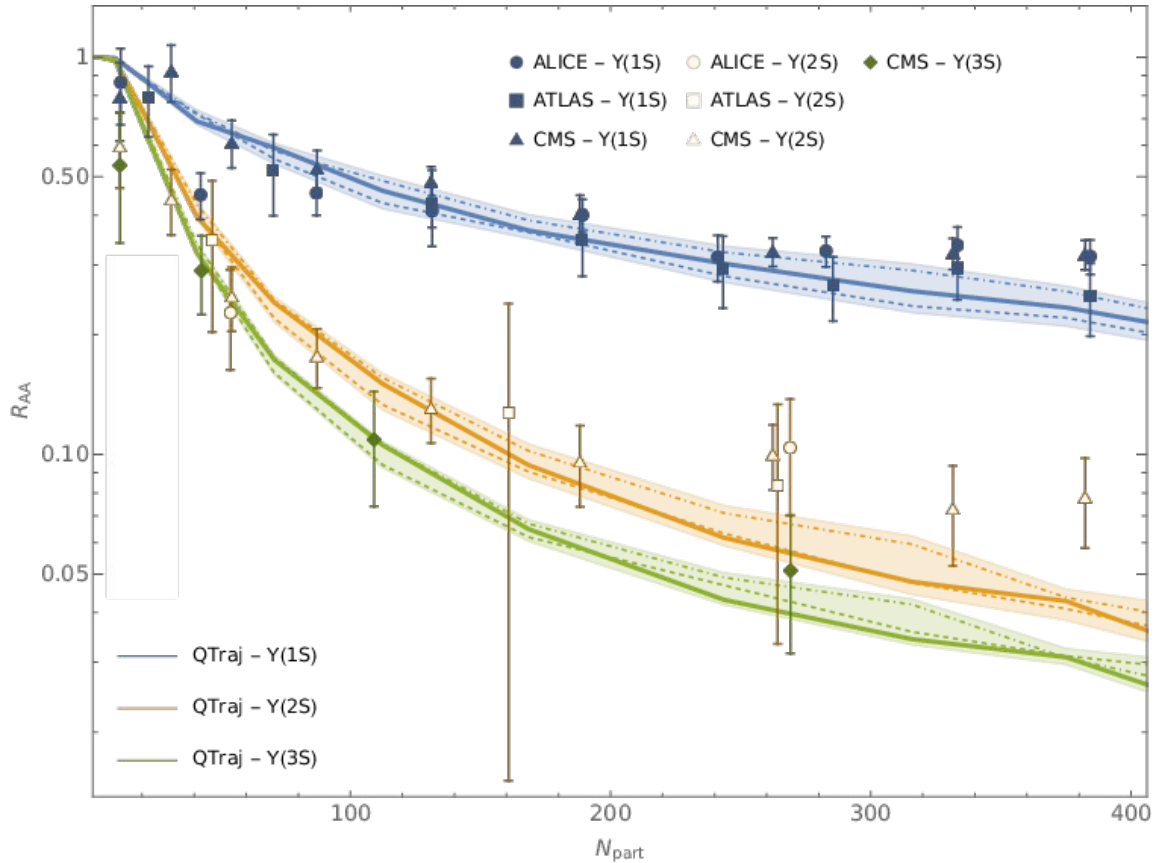
$$\gamma = \gamma(T = 0) + \hat{\gamma} T^3$$

- Assume simple model for the vacuum part $\gamma(T = 0)$ leading to

$$\gamma(T = 0) = 0.017 \text{GeV}^3$$

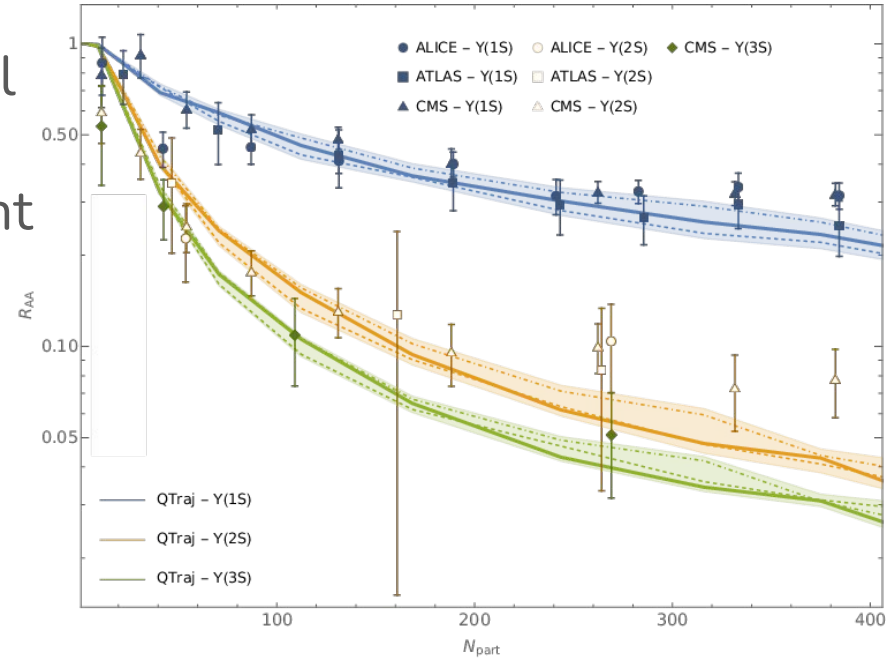
Nuclear modification factor results

- New potential can describe the experimental data
- Coulomb potential with $\hat{\kappa} = 0.33 \pm 0.04$ can not describe the data



Summary and outlook

- We implemented a new potential which gives a realistic spectrum
- We extracted transport coefficient values from lattice data
- Our results agree well with the experimental data
- Future: Extend analysis to NLO description in $E/(\pi T)$ expansion



Thanks!

Backup slides

Quantum Trajectories

$$U(\Theta) = 1 - iH_{\text{eff}}\delta t$$

ψ_0
↓

1. Evolve state $|\psi(t)\rangle$ with $U(\Theta)$

$$|\psi(t + \delta t)\rangle = U(\Theta)|\psi(t)\rangle$$

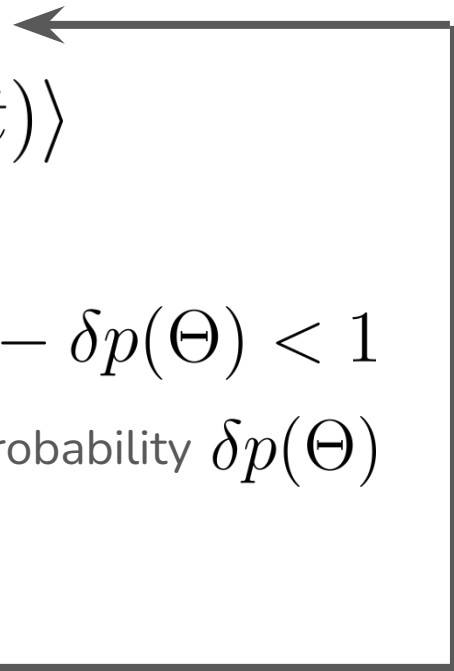
2. Compute norm

$$\langle\psi(t + \delta t)|\psi(t + \delta t)\rangle = 1 - \delta p(\Theta) < 1$$

3. Apply jump operator $C(\Theta)$ with probability $\delta p(\Theta)$

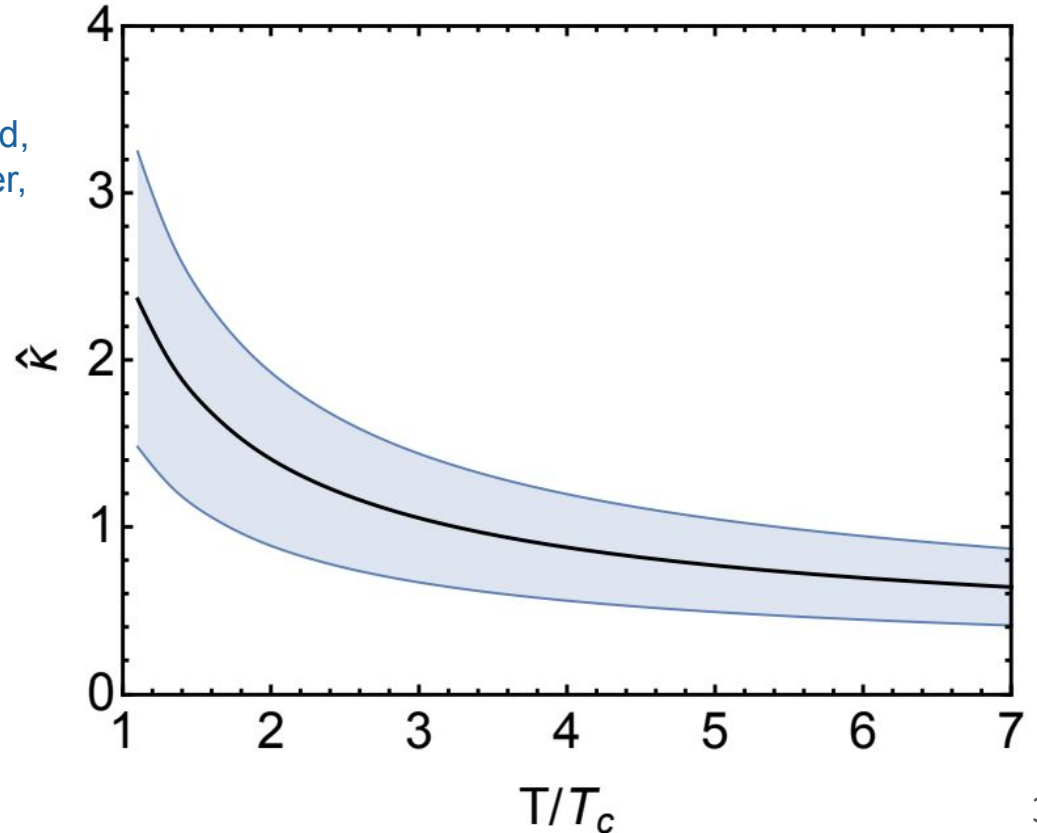
$$|\psi(t + \delta t)\rangle = C(\Theta)|\psi(t)\rangle$$

4. Normalize $|\psi(t + \delta t)\rangle$



Non perturbative correction

N. Brambilla, M. A. Escobedo, M. Strickland,
A. Vairo, P. Vander Griend, and J. H. Weber,
JHEP 05, 136 (2021), 2012.01240



Heavy quark diffusion coefficient

$$V_s^{\text{non-pert}}(r) = -i \frac{g^2 T_F}{3N_c} r^2 \int_0^\infty dt \langle E^a(t) \Omega(t, 0)^{ab} E^b(0) \rangle$$

$$\gamma = \frac{g^2}{3N_c} \text{Im} \int_0^\infty dt \langle E^a(t) \Omega(t, 0)^{ab} E^b(0) \rangle$$

In medium width

- Width given by collapse operators

$$\Gamma = \sum_n C_n^\dagger C_n$$

- At LO in E/T

$$\Gamma = \hat{\kappa} T^3 r^2$$

pNRQCD master equation

Brambilla, Escobedo, Soto, Vairo: Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 7, 074009

- In general the master Eq. is not of Lindblad form
- Simplify using hierarchy of scales $T \gg E$

$$A_i^{uv} = \frac{g^2}{6N_c} \int_0^\infty ds e^{-ih_us} r_i e^{ih_vs} \left\langle \tilde{E}_j^a(0, \vec{0}) \tilde{E}_j^a(s, \vec{0}) \right\rangle$$

- Expand exponentials in E/T
- At LO in E/T we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_i^{uv} &= \frac{g^2}{6N_c} \int_0^\infty ds r_i \left\langle \tilde{E}_j^a(0, \vec{0}) \tilde{E}_j^a(s, \vec{0}) \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{r_i}{2} (\kappa - i\gamma) \end{aligned}$$

Transport coefficients