

# Real-Time-Evolution of Heavy-Quarkonium Bound States

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University of Stavanger

Institute for Theoretical Physics  
Heidelberg University

work in collaboration with A. Rothkopf



# Heavy Quarkonia in Heavy Ion Collisions

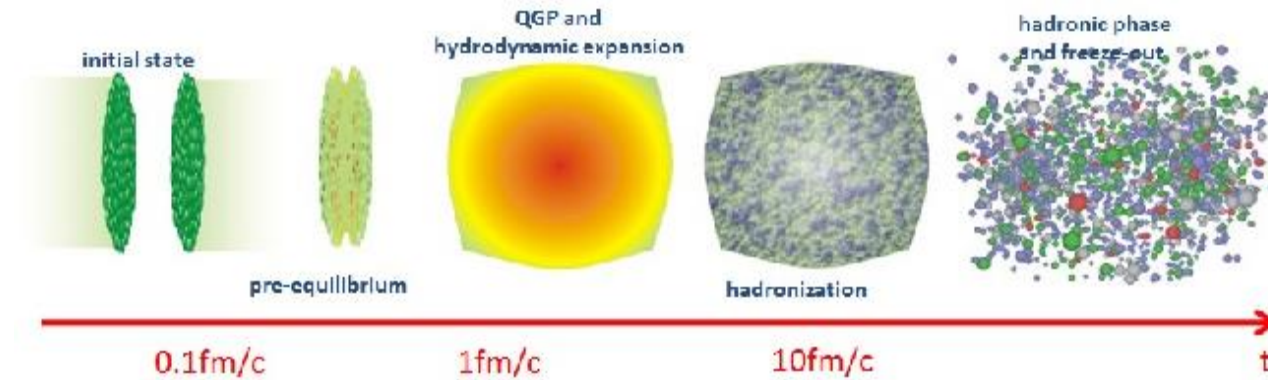


illustration by  
L. McLerran



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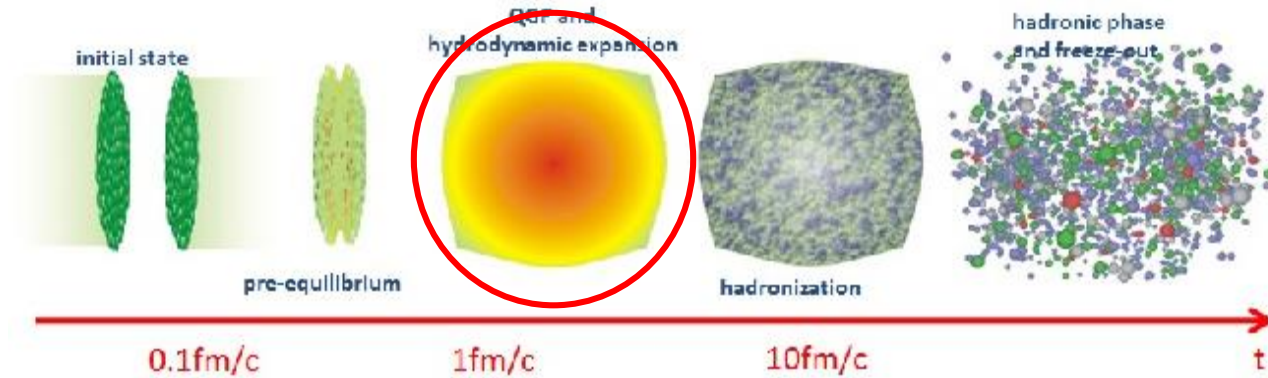


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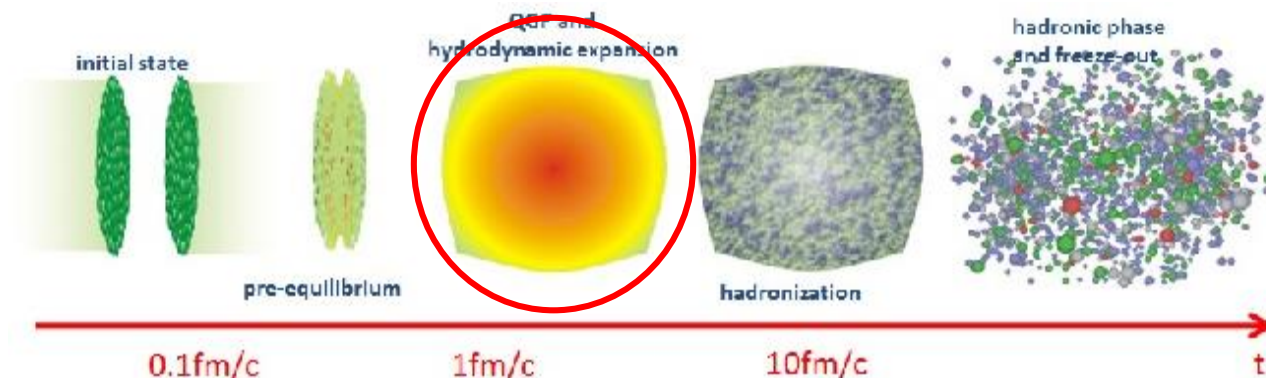
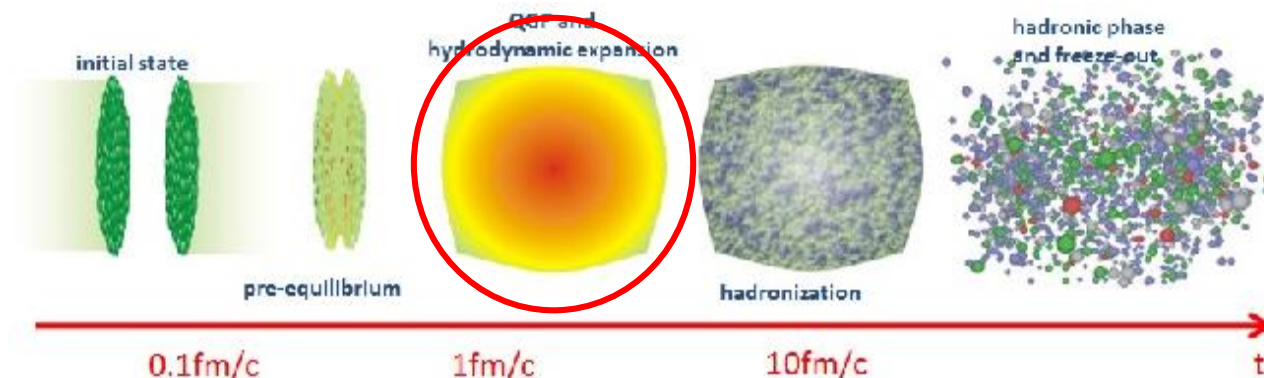


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- Heavy Quarkonia (Charmonium, Bottomonium) are **well controlled** experimental and theoretical **probes** for the **quark-gluon-plasma**
- Phenomenological models describe quarkonium suppression via a Schrödinger equation + **assumption** of **early formation** of bound states



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- Phenomenological models describe quarkonium suppression via a Schrödinger equation + **assumption** of **early formation** of bound states
- Characterized by a **separation of scale**:

$$M_Q \gg M_Q v \gg M_Q v^2 \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

- Very heavy states, e.g.  $\Upsilon(1S)$ , already bound **Coulombically**

$M_Q$  ... heavy quark mass ( $m_{\text{Bottom}} = 4.18(3)\text{GeV}$  [PDG 2017])  
 $v$  ... relative velocity in centre of mass frame ( $v_{\text{Bottom}}^2 \approx 0.1$ )  
 $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  ... momentum scale below which gluons strongly interacting

$Mv$  ... typical momentum  
 $Mv^2$  ... typical kinetic or potential energy



# Heavy Quarkonia in Early Stages in HICs

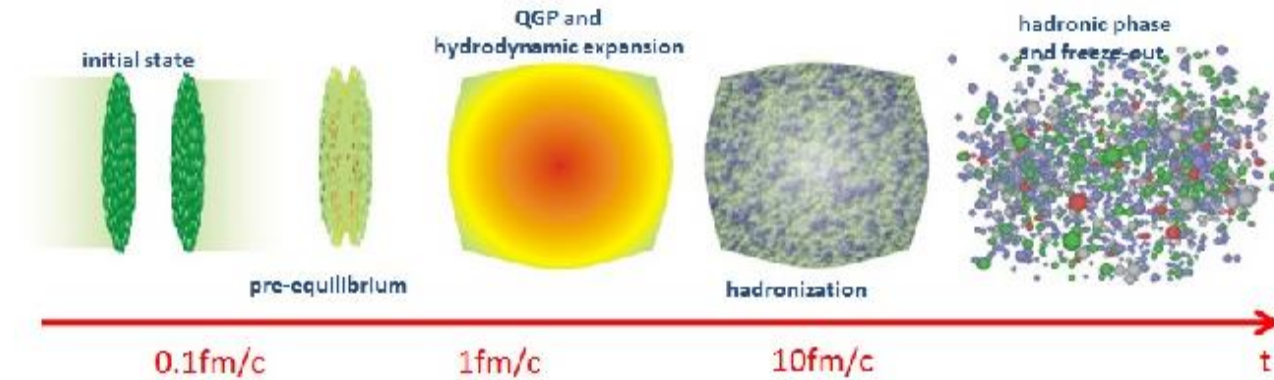


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**Early dynamics** of heavy quarkonium in HIC largely **unexplored**





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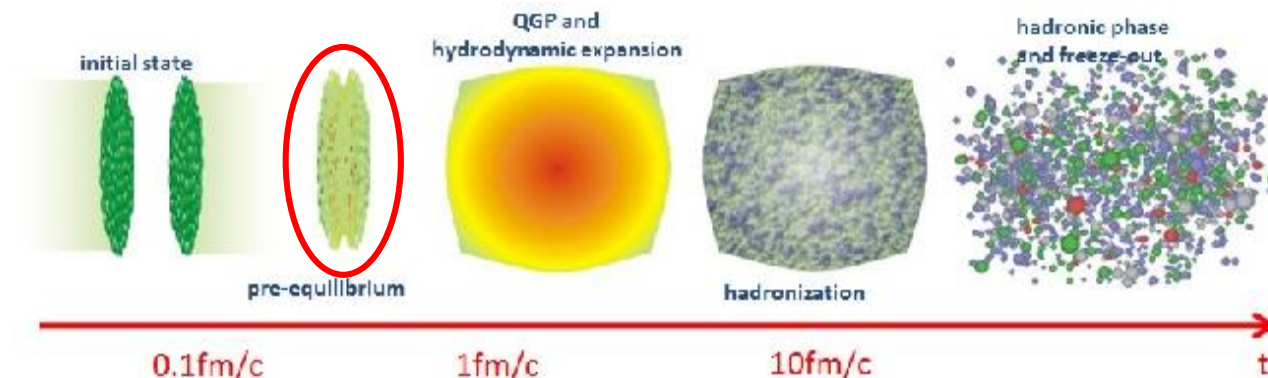


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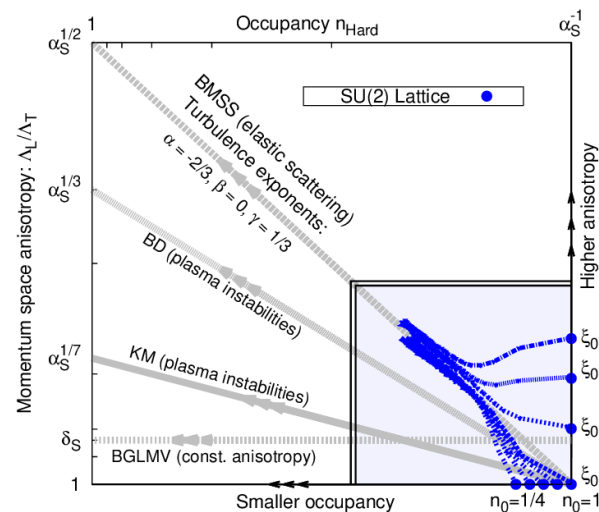
Rule of thumb via uncertainty relation:  $\tau_{form} \sim 1/E_{bind} \approx 0.2 \dots 0.4 \text{ fm}/c$

Can we find hints for heavy-quarkonium formation in the glasma?



# Real-Time Evolution of the Gauge Fields

- Vital insight into glasma dynamics via **classical statistical simulations** of gauge fields in expanding geometry



J. Berges, K. Boguslavski, S. Schlichting, R. Venugopalan, PRL. 114 (2015) 061601





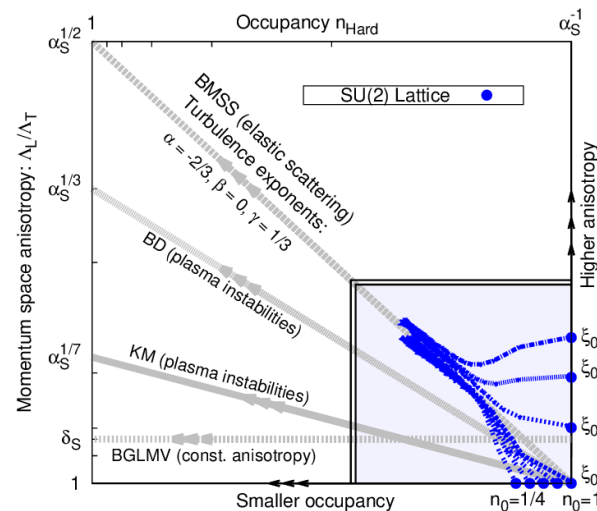
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- In this study **Hamiltonian evolution** in axial gauge, formulated in spatial links and electric fields (Leapfrog) in a non-expanding box

$$\partial_t U_j(x, t) = iE_j^a U_j(x, t) \quad \partial_t E_j^a(x, t) = -2\text{ImTr} \left\{ T^a \sum_{j \neq k} [U_{ij}(t, x) + U_{i(-j)}(t, x)] \right\}$$

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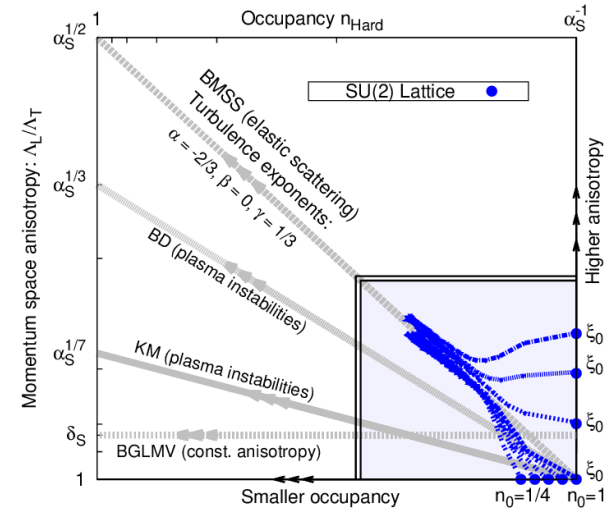
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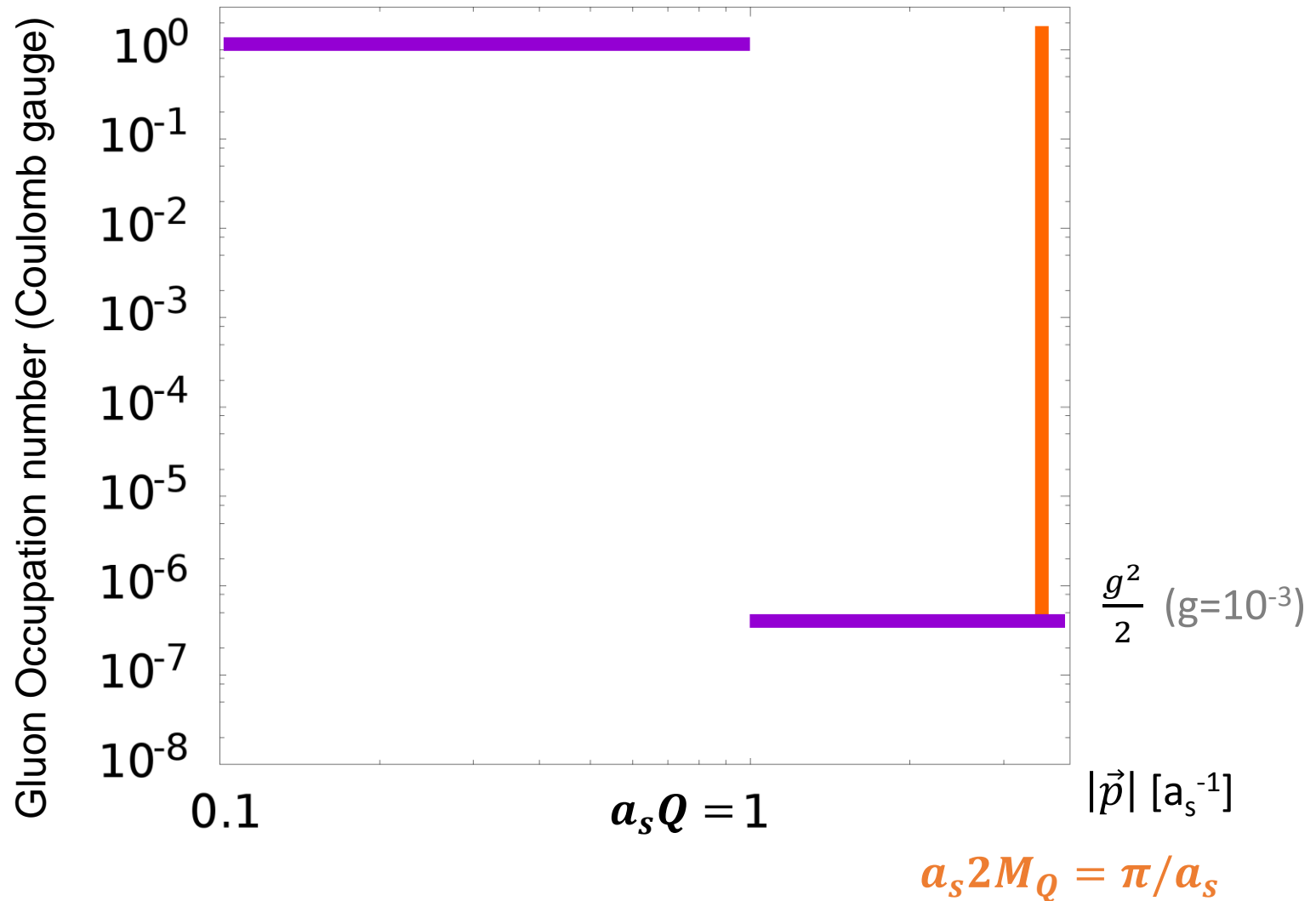
- Initial conditions drawn from a statistical ensemble



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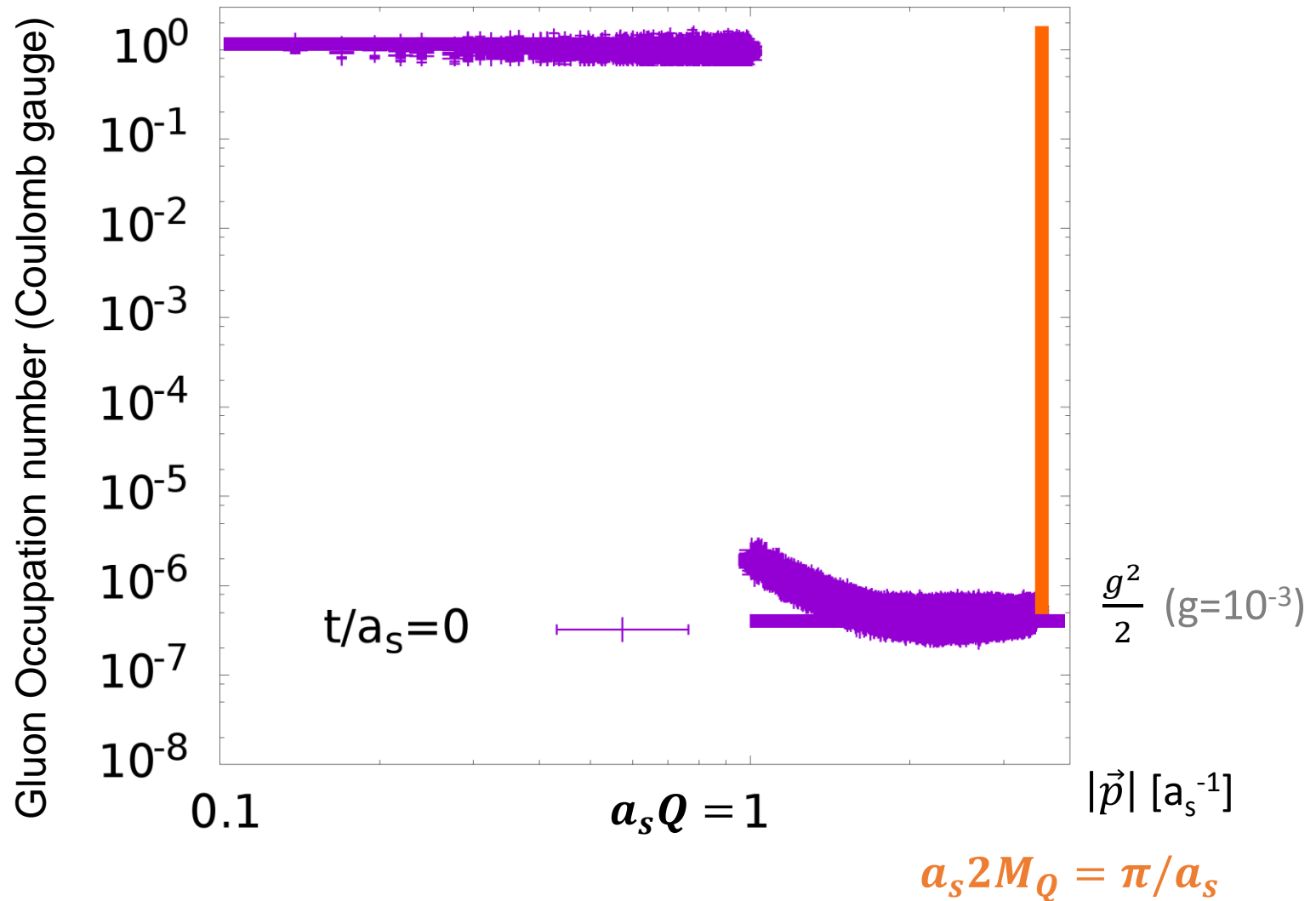


# The real-time NRQCD setup



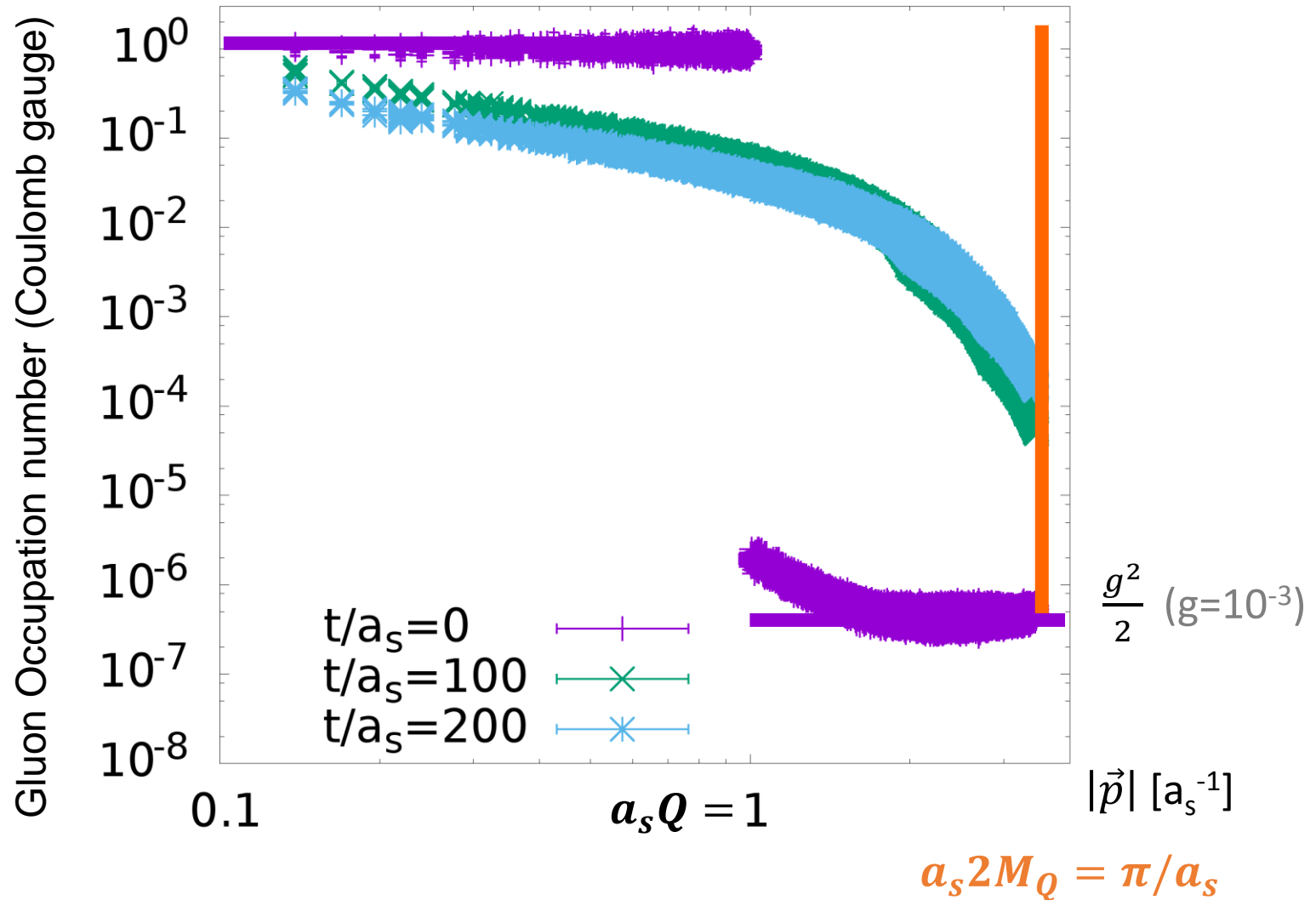


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# Real-time Lattice NRQCD

- Effective **non-relativistic formulation** of heavy quarks from systematic expansion of QCD action in quark velocity  $v$  for 2-component **pauli spinors**  $\psi, \chi$
- Hamiltonian to order  $O(v^3)$  with leading order Wilson coefficients  $c_i=1$

$$H^\psi = -\frac{\vec{D}^2}{2M} - c_1 \frac{g}{2M} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} - c_2 \frac{g}{8M^2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} - c_3 \frac{ig}{8M^2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{D} \times \vec{E} - \vec{E} \times \vec{D})$$

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- Real-time** quarkonium current **correlator**  $D^>$  from heavy quark propagator  $G$

$$D_V^>(x_2, x_1) \sim i \langle J_{\text{NRQCD}}^i(x_2) J_{i,\text{NRQCD}}^+(x_1) \rangle$$



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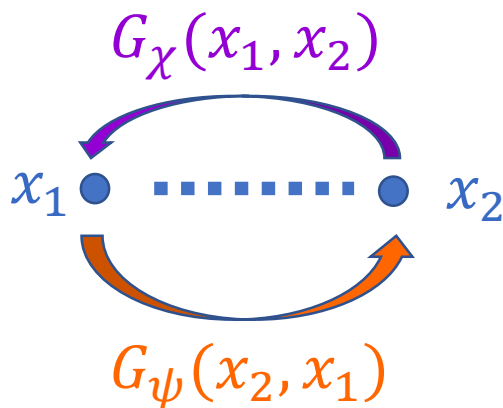
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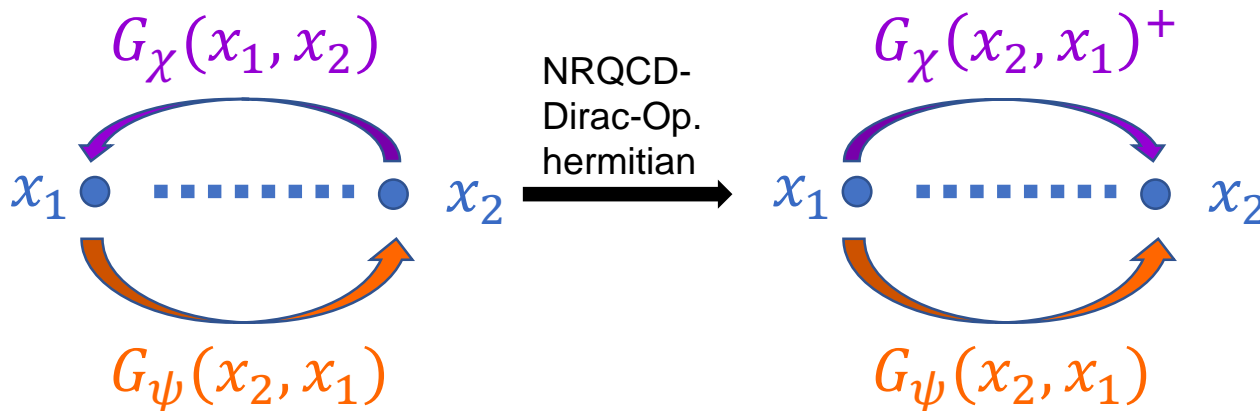
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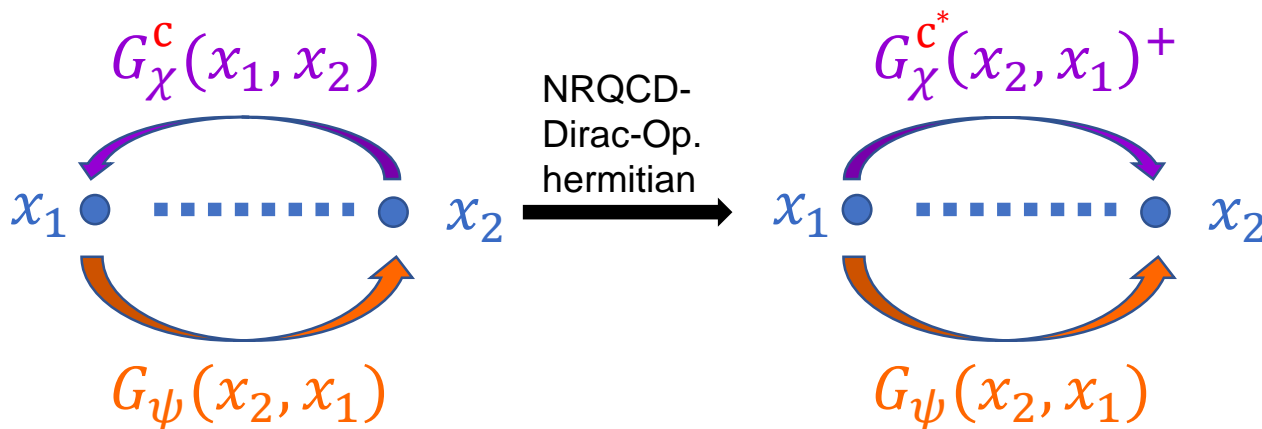
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$$G(t + a_t) = (1 - i a_t H[U(t)]) \cdot G(t)$$

Often via forward Euler: cheap but 1st order in  $dt$ , inherently unstable (Courant), range of validity of NRQCD mixed with breakdown of discretization



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Optimal rational approximation of  $\exp$  (Crank-Nicholson,  $O(dt^2)$ ): **unconditionally stable**, no mixing of range of validity. (No operator splitting via MPI PETSc)



# Wigner Coordinates for Non-Equilibrium

- **No time translational invariance:** need to correctly account for relative and central time coordinate in 2pt functions:

$$t = \frac{t_2 + t_1}{2} \quad s = t_2 - t_1$$



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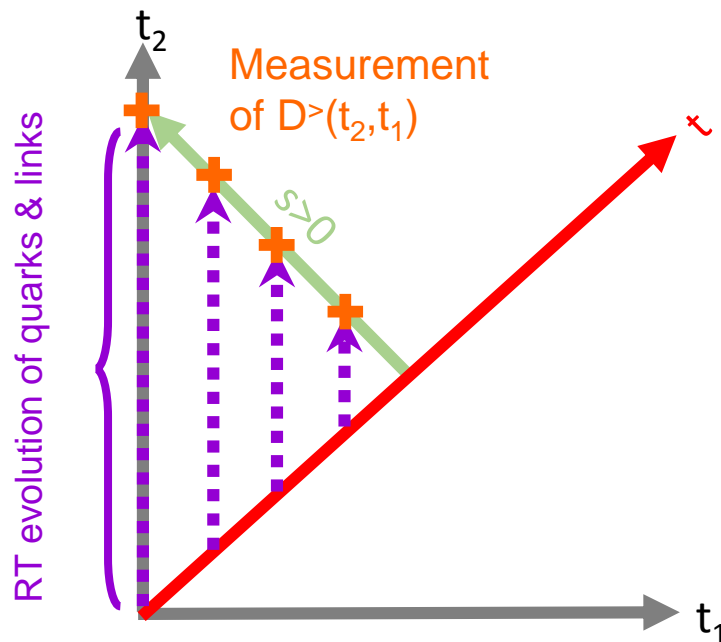
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- Spectral function from Fourier transform over **finite** temporal extent in  $s$

$$\rho(t, \omega, \mathbf{p} = 0)$$

$$= 2\text{Im} \left[ \int_0^{s_{\max}} D^> \left( t + \frac{s}{2}, t - \frac{s}{2}, \mathbf{p} = 0 \right) e^{-i\omega s} ds \right]$$





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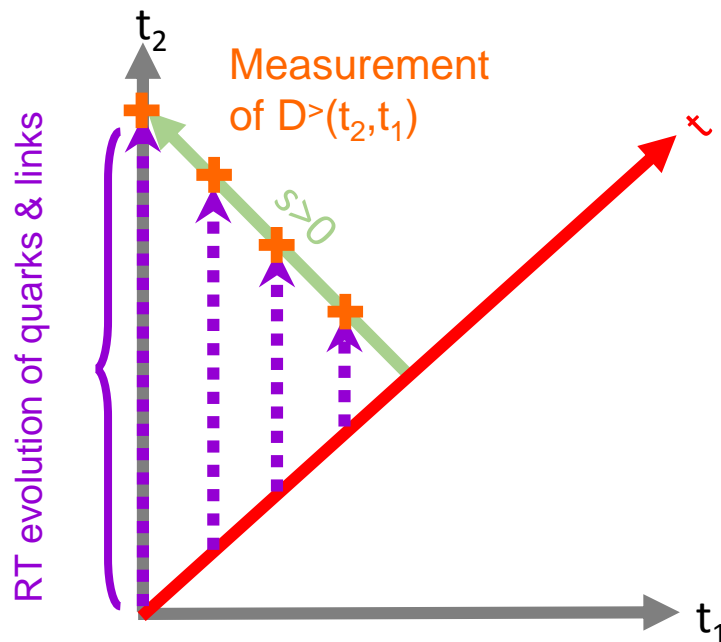
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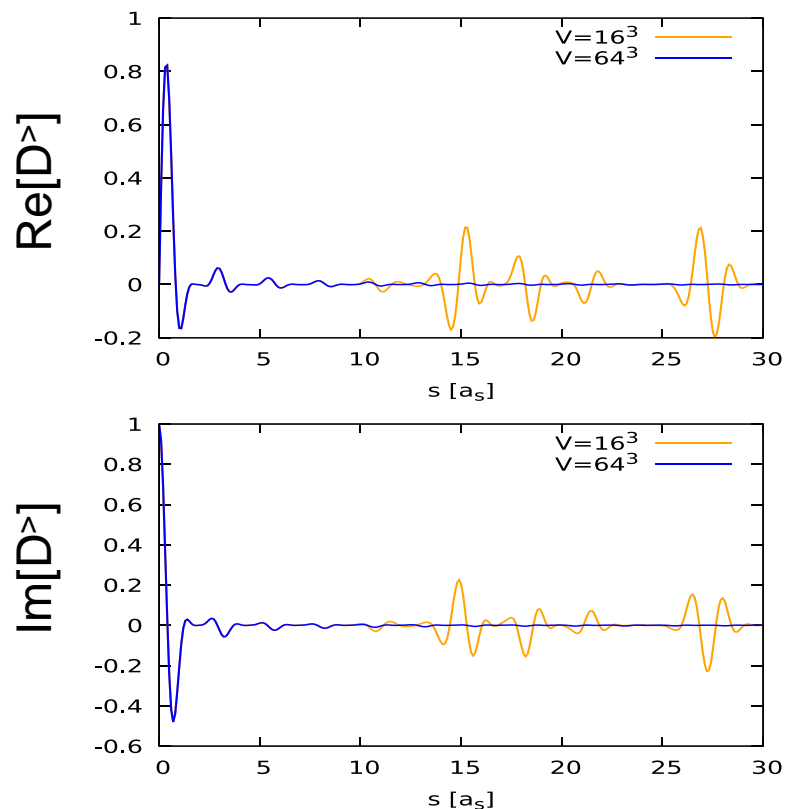
- Spectral function has **explicit  $t$  dependence**, signaling real-time evolution of gauge fields





# Free theory sanity check

vector channel



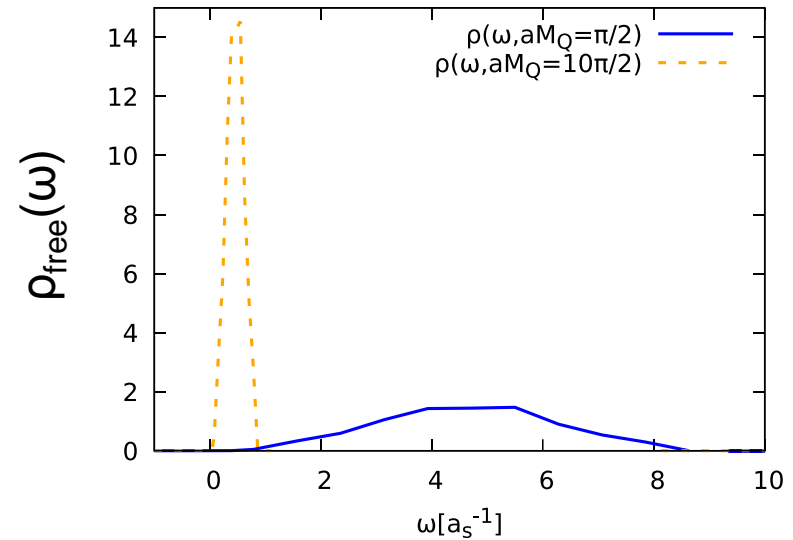
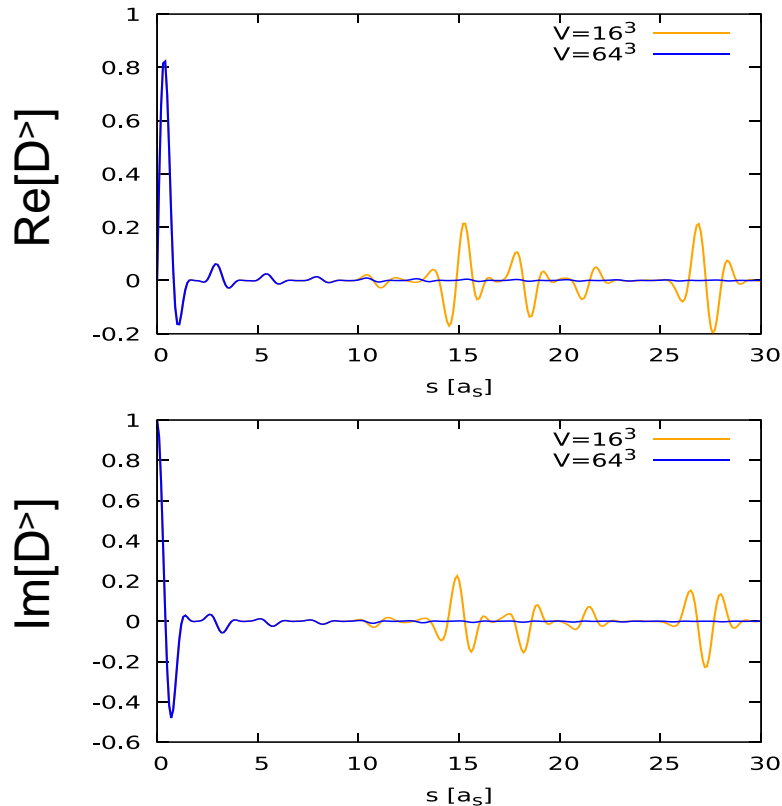
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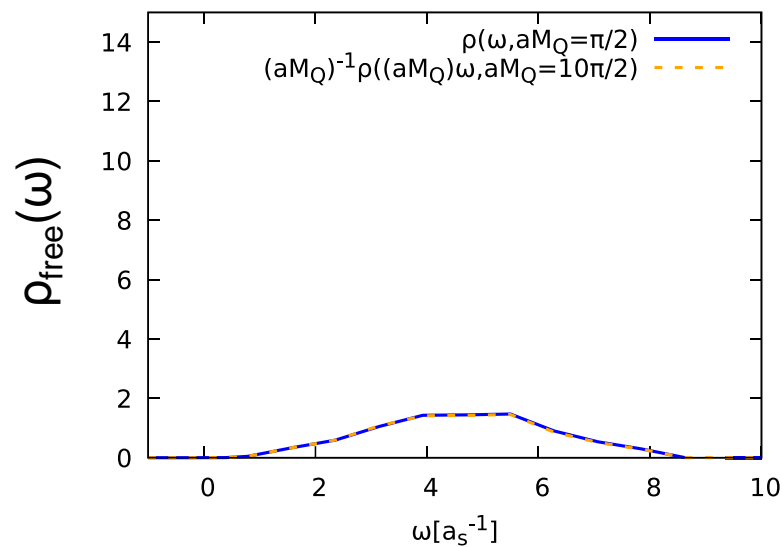
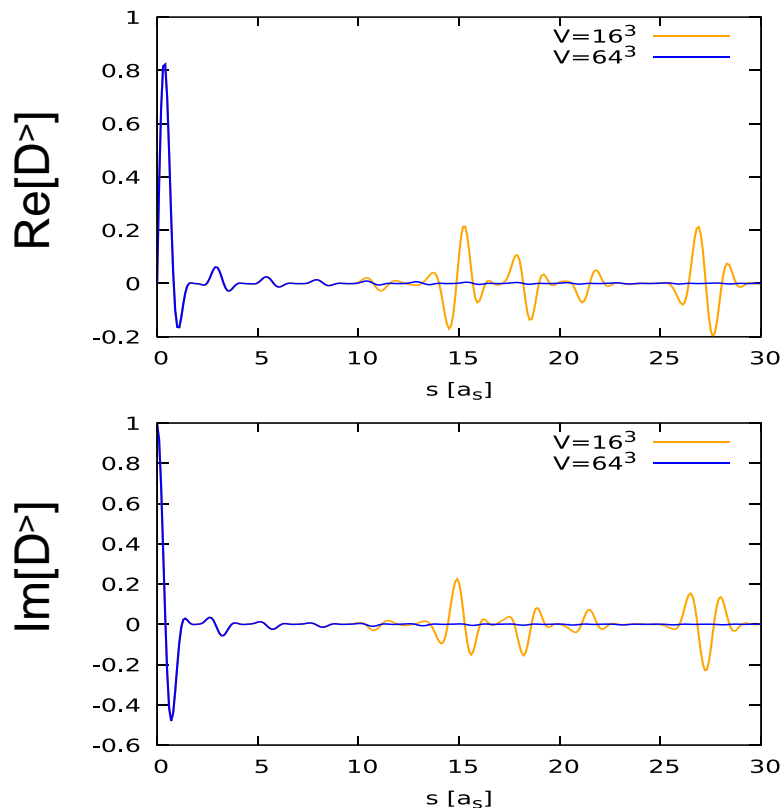


- Real-time correlation function is **complex** – finite volume effects as recurrence
- Free spectral function reproduced – reducing mass does not lead to breakdown



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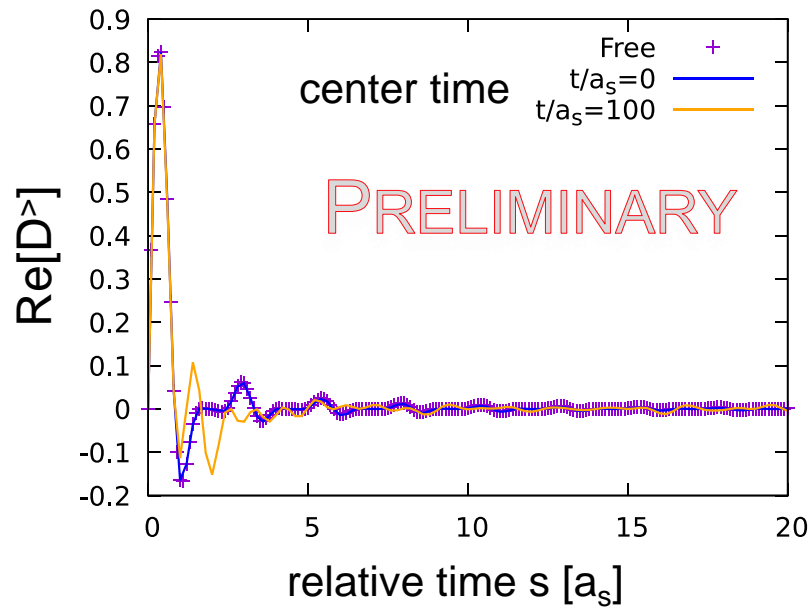


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# Quarkonium in the Glasma (I)

vector channel, color singlet

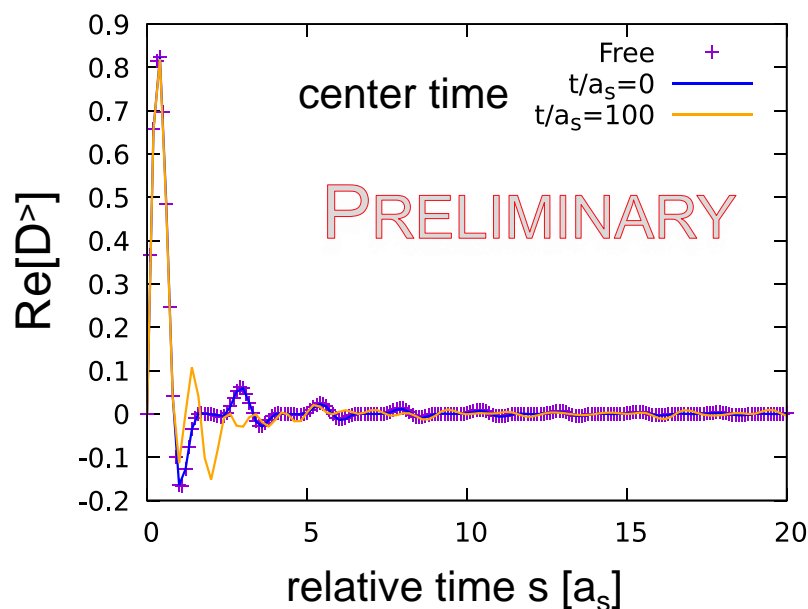


- Low energy gluons do not significantly impact quarks at early times



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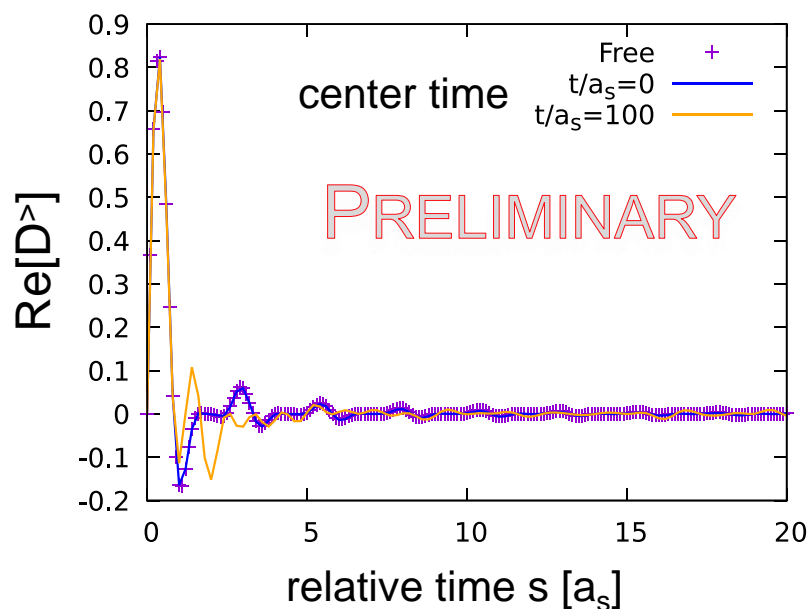


- Low energy gluons do not significantly impact quarks at early times
- Bulk glue effects manifest in the **intermediate (s,t) time physics** of heavy quarks

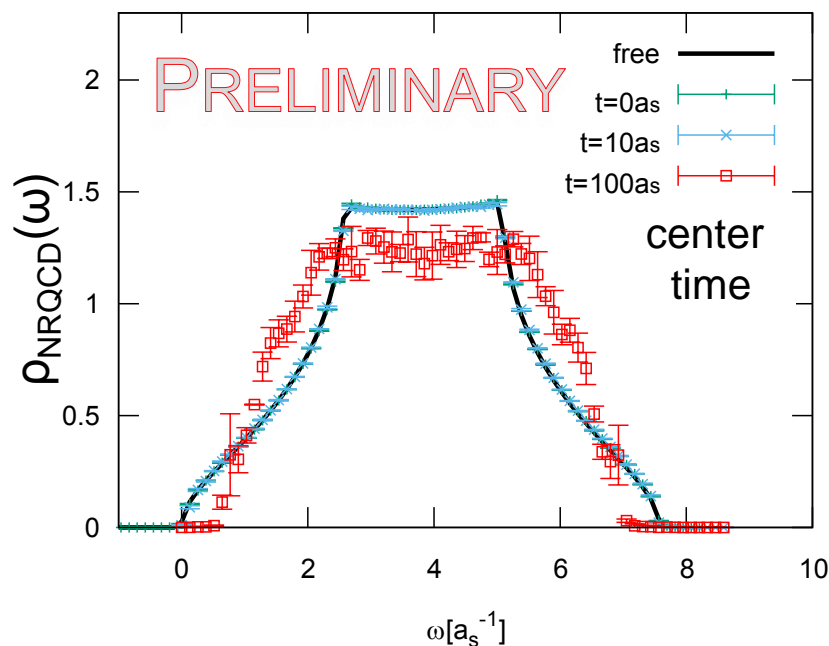


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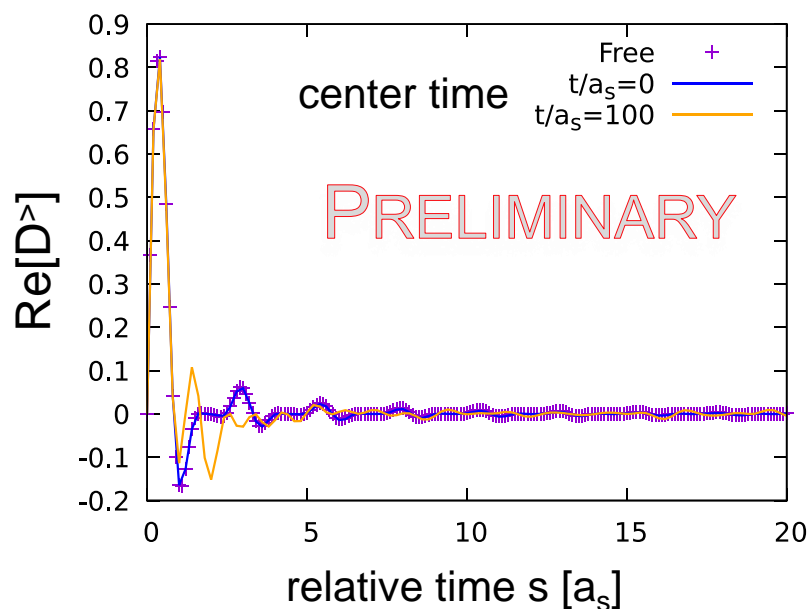
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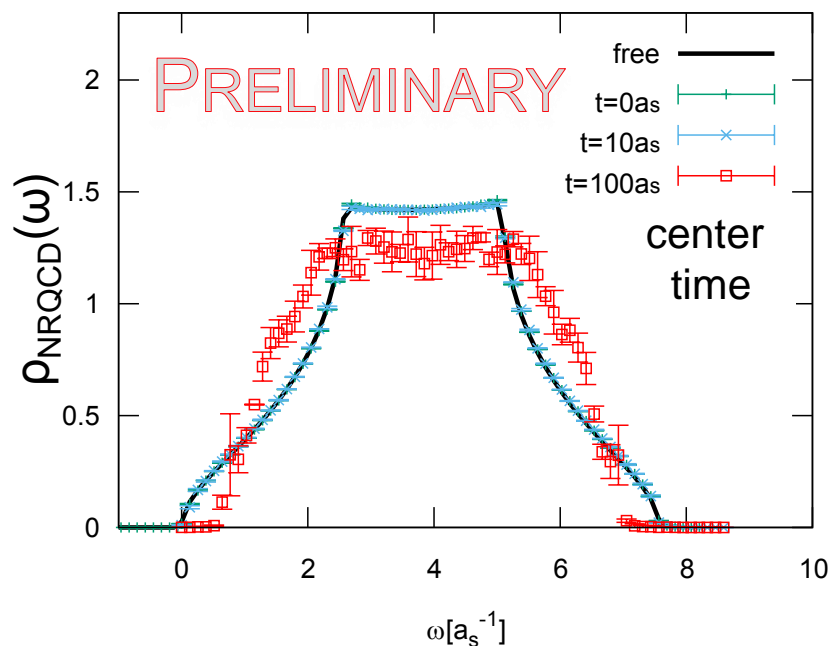


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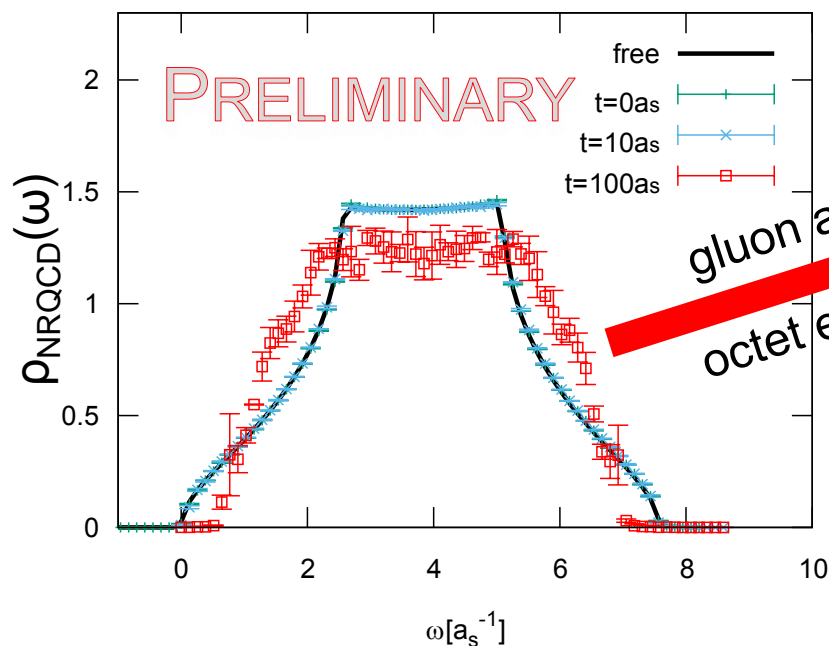
- Low energy gluons do not significantly impact quarks at early times
- Bulk glue effects manifest in the **intermediate (s,t) time physics of heavy quarks**
- At the parameters used here, **no signs for binding** into clear resonances



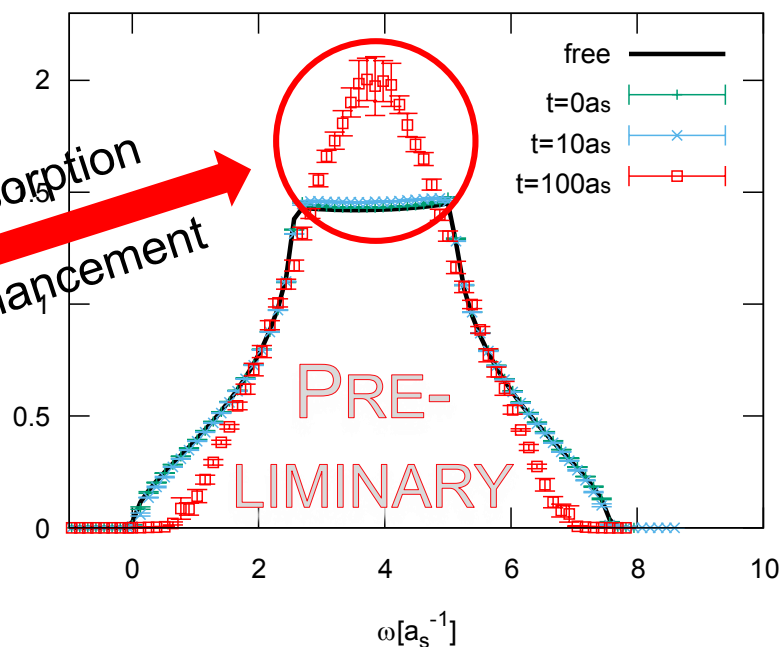


# Quarkonium in the Glasma (II)

vector channel, color singlet



vector channel, color octet



$V=64^3$   
 $Q=1$   
 $n=1$   
 $g=10^{-3}$

- Reduction of singlet amplitude and broadening understood from **gluon absorption**
- Octet enhancement** from interaction with low energy gluonic bulk



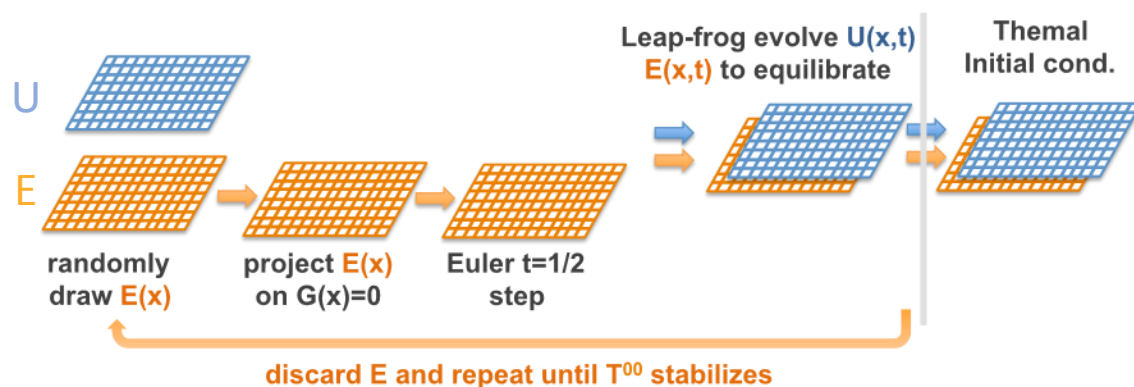
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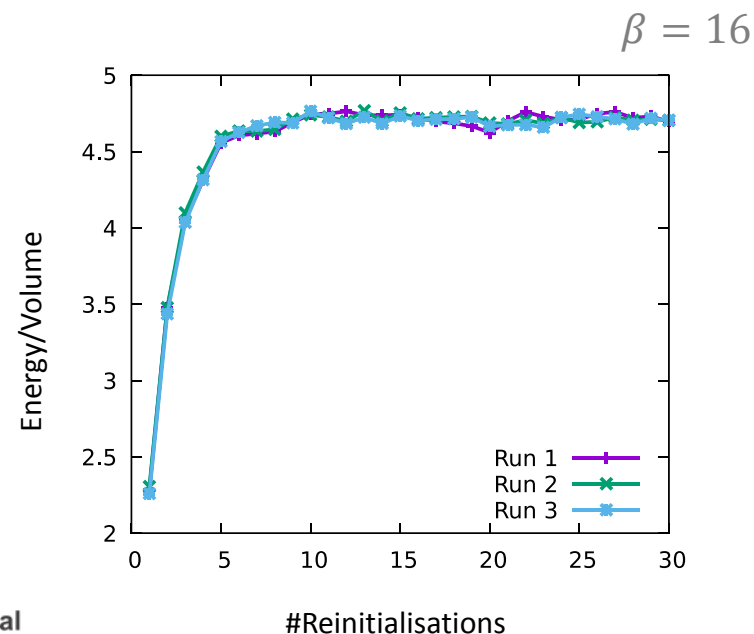
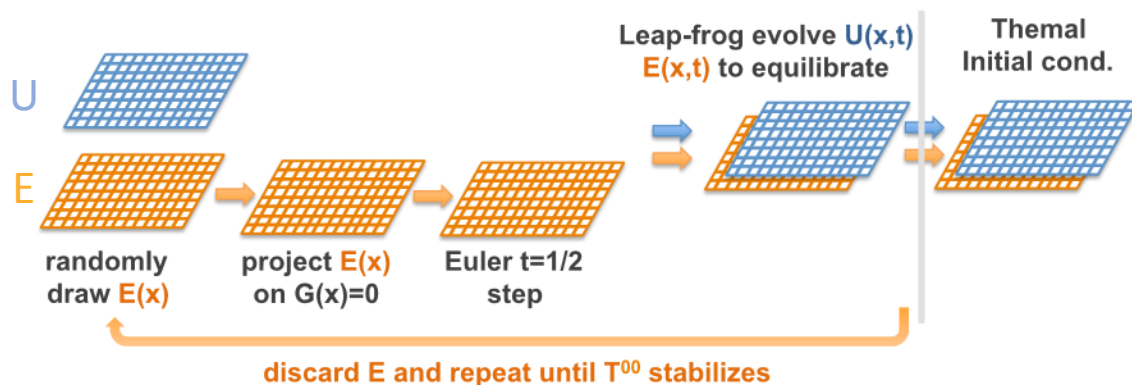


A. Akamatsu, A. Rothkopf, N. Yamamoto, JHEP 1603 (2016) 210



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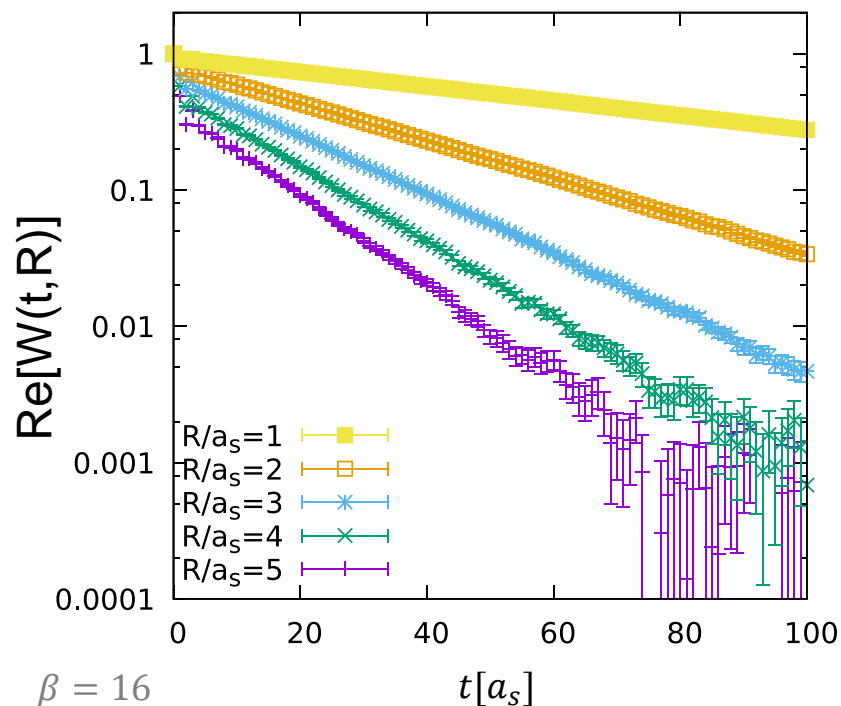


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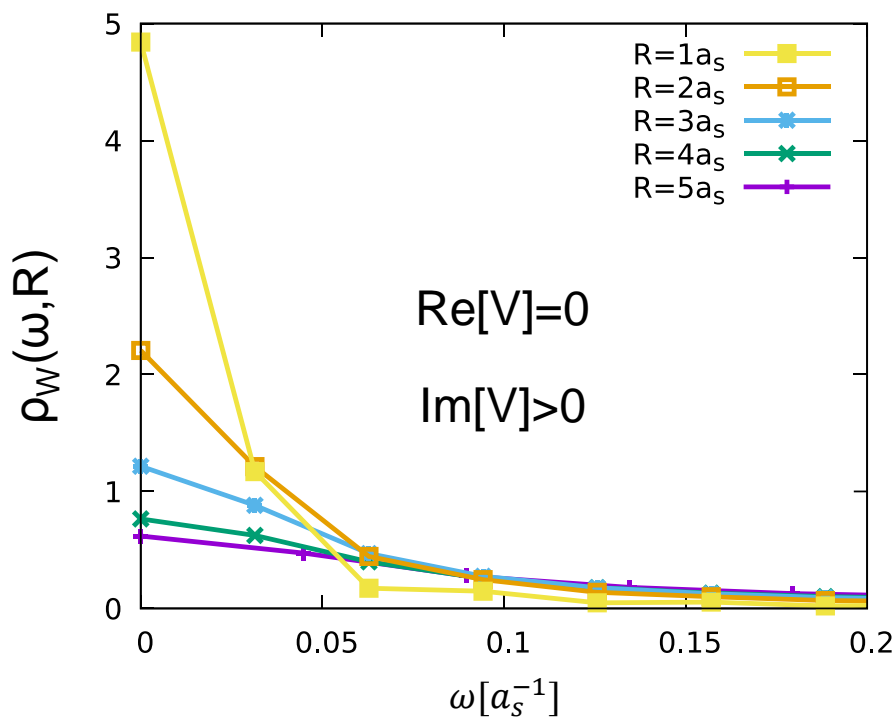
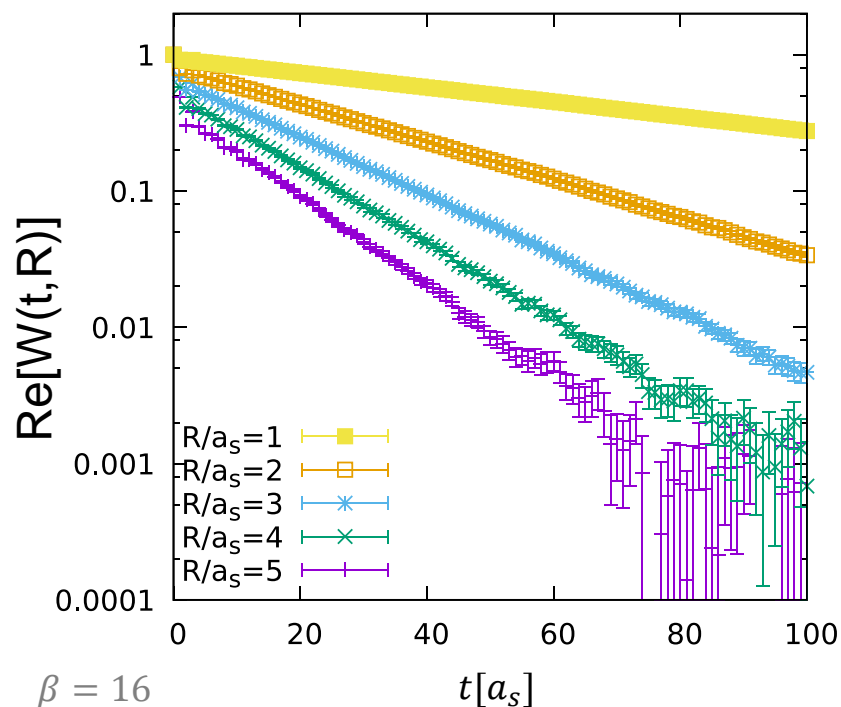
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- Consider static quarks via the **equilibrium real-time Wilson loop**  $W(t,x)$
- Attempt to extract effective **real-time potential** via Wilson loop spectral function  
 $\text{Re}[V]$  from **position** of lowest lying peak,  $\text{Im}[V]$  from **width**,  
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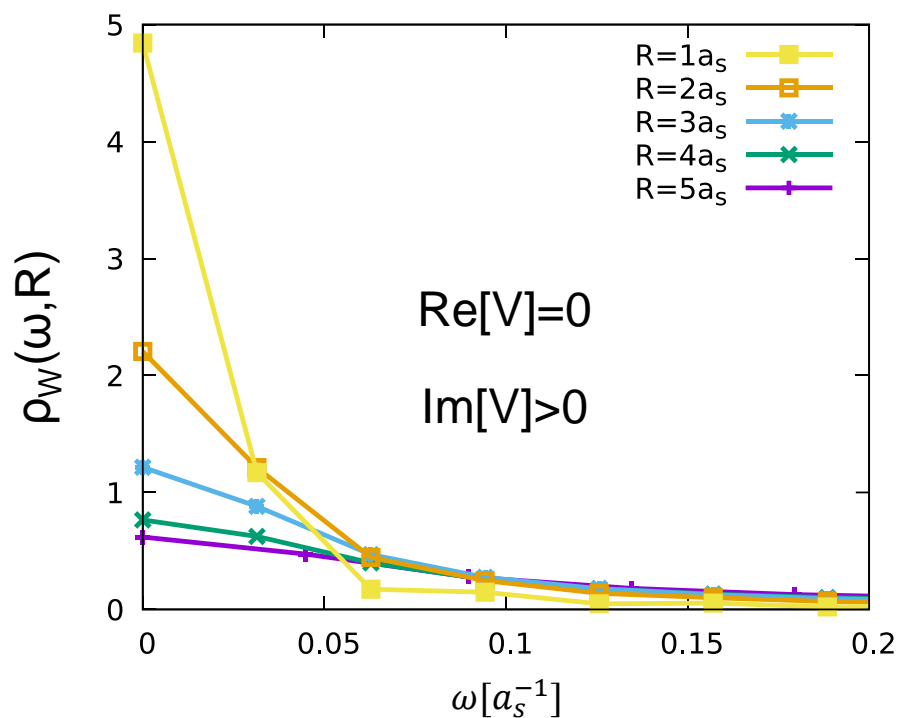
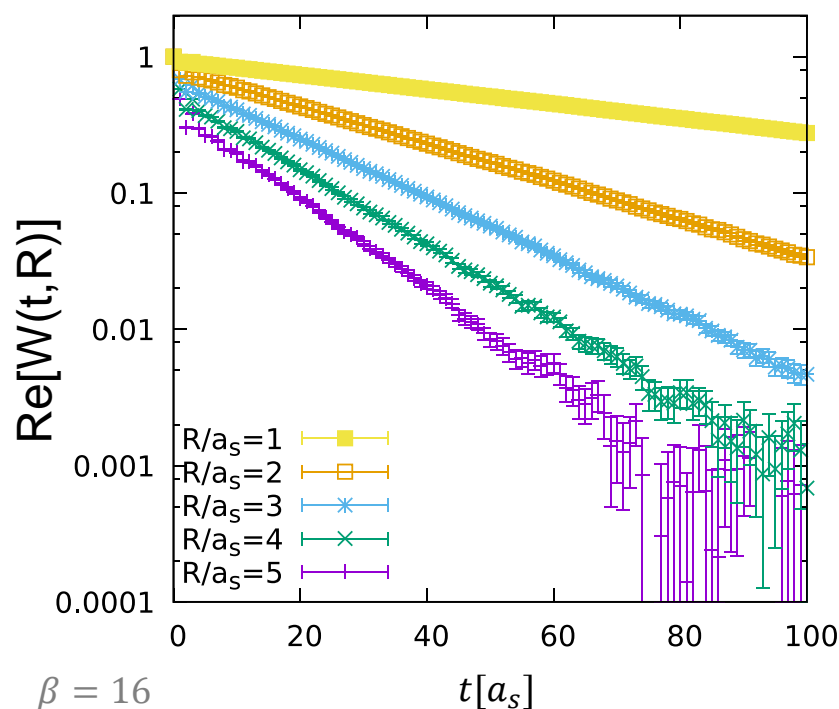
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- Same result as found in the literature: **no real-part** of the potential emerges

see M. Laine et.al. JHEP 0709 (2007) 066



# Finite Mass Wilson Loop

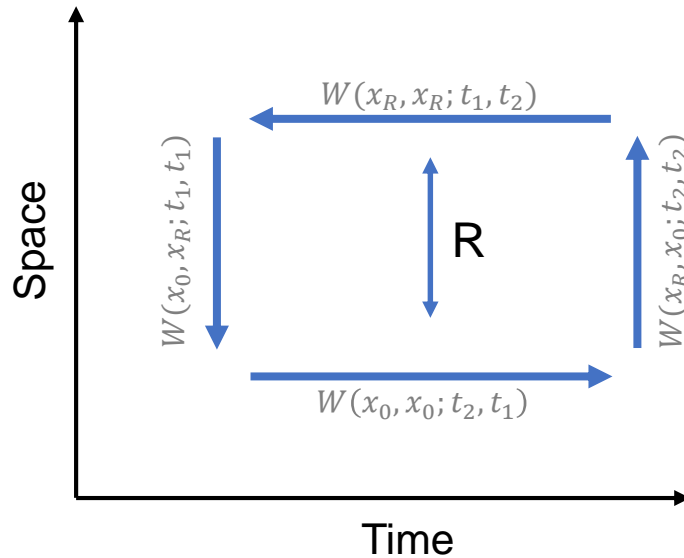
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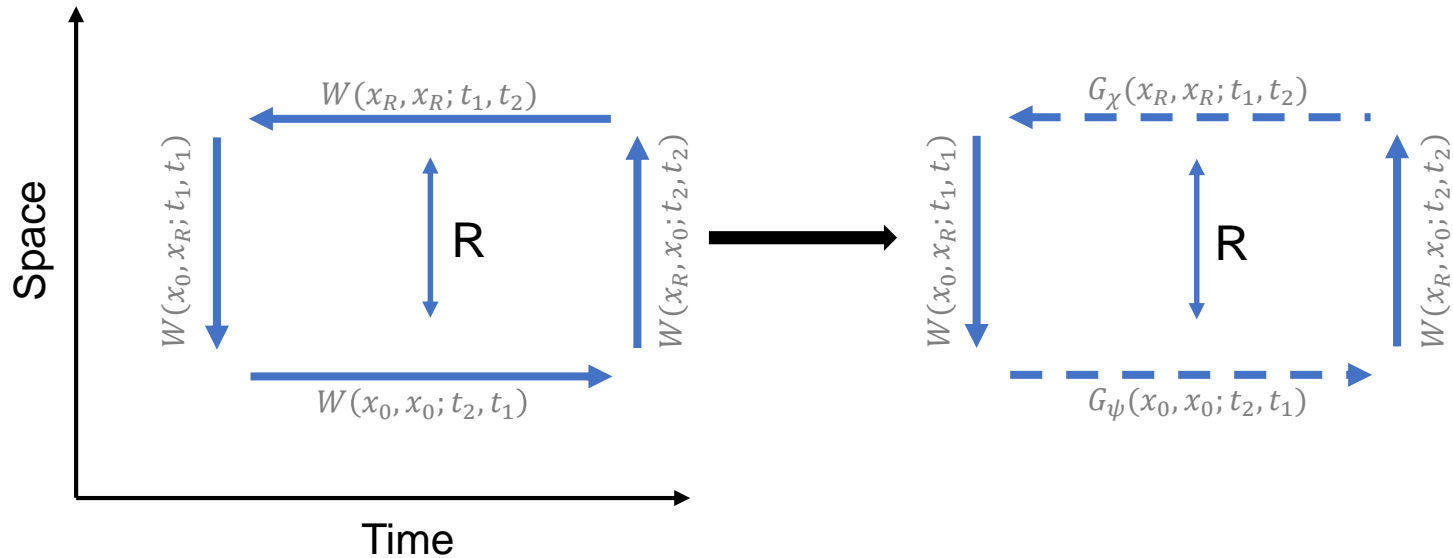
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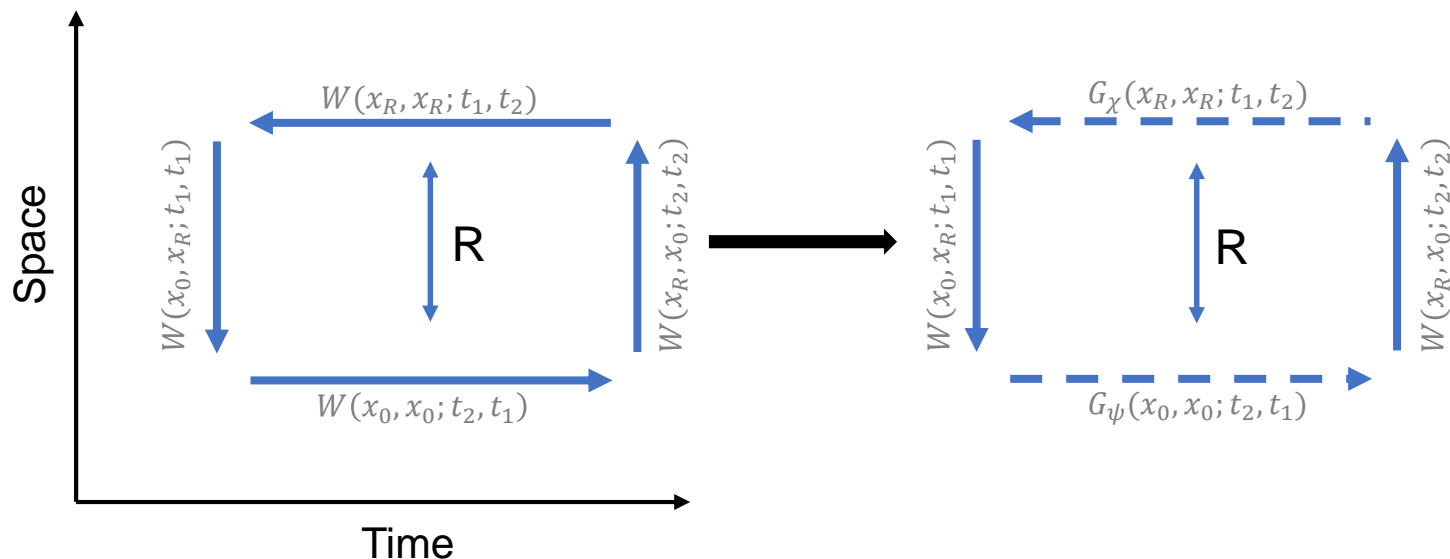
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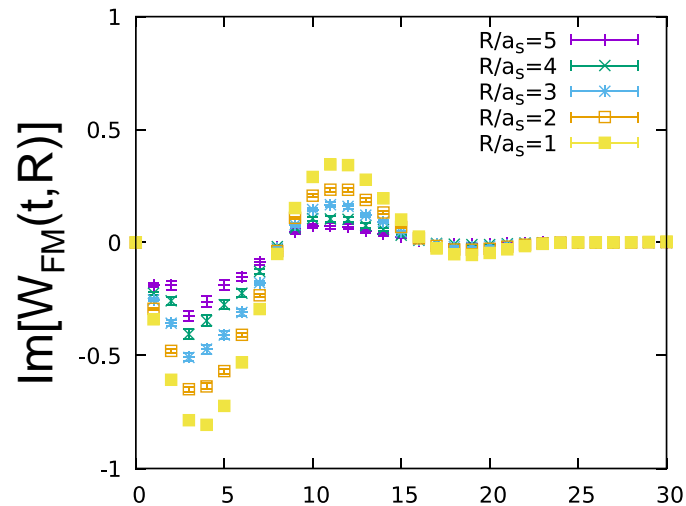
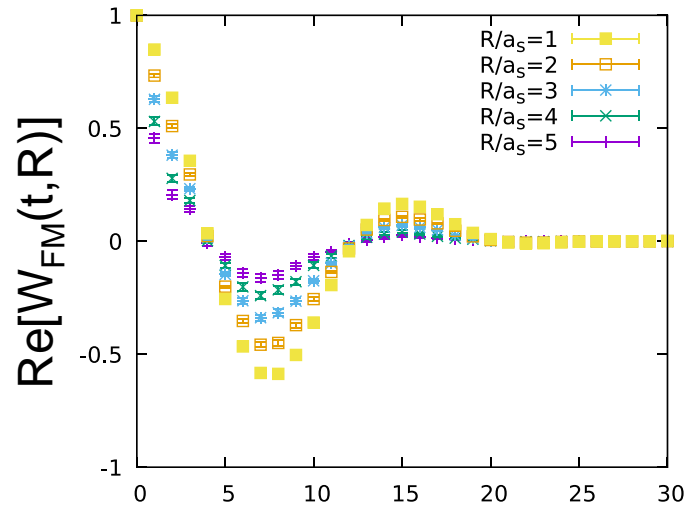


- Finite mass Wilson loop (FM) reduces to Wilson loop for  $M_Q \rightarrow \infty$ :

- Axial gauge:  $G_\psi(x, x_0, t) \equiv 1 \cdot \delta_{x, x_0}$  and  $G_\chi(x, x_R, t) \equiv 1 \cdot \delta_{x, x_R}$
- General: Propagator collects temporal gauge links only, i.e.  
 $G_\psi(x, x_0, t) \equiv \prod_{i=0}^{N_t-1} U_0(x, t_i) \cdot \delta_{x, x_0}$  and  $G_\chi(x, x_R, t) \equiv \prod_{i=N_t-1}^0 U_0(x, t_i) \cdot \delta_{x, x_R}$

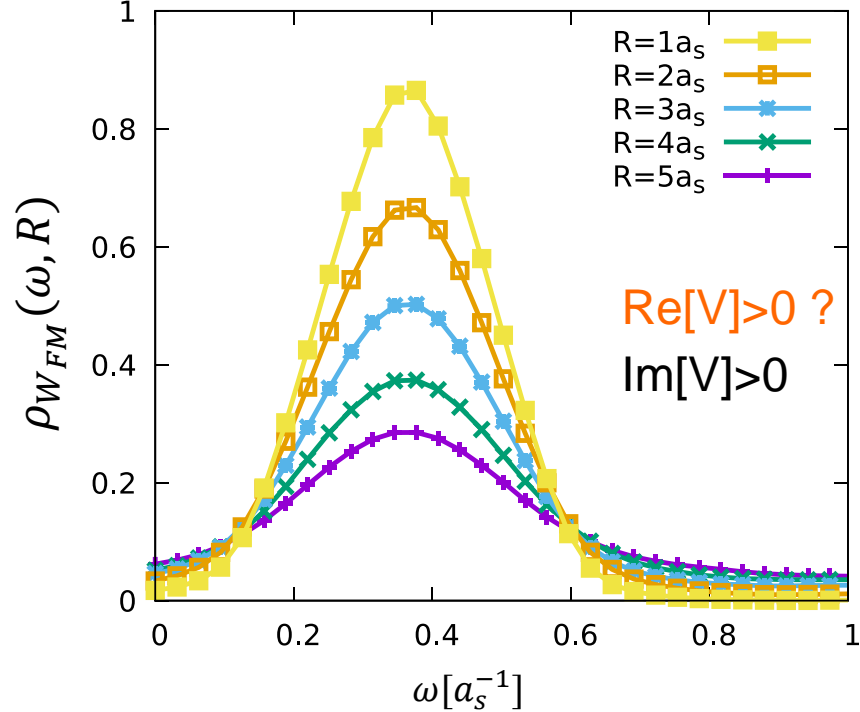
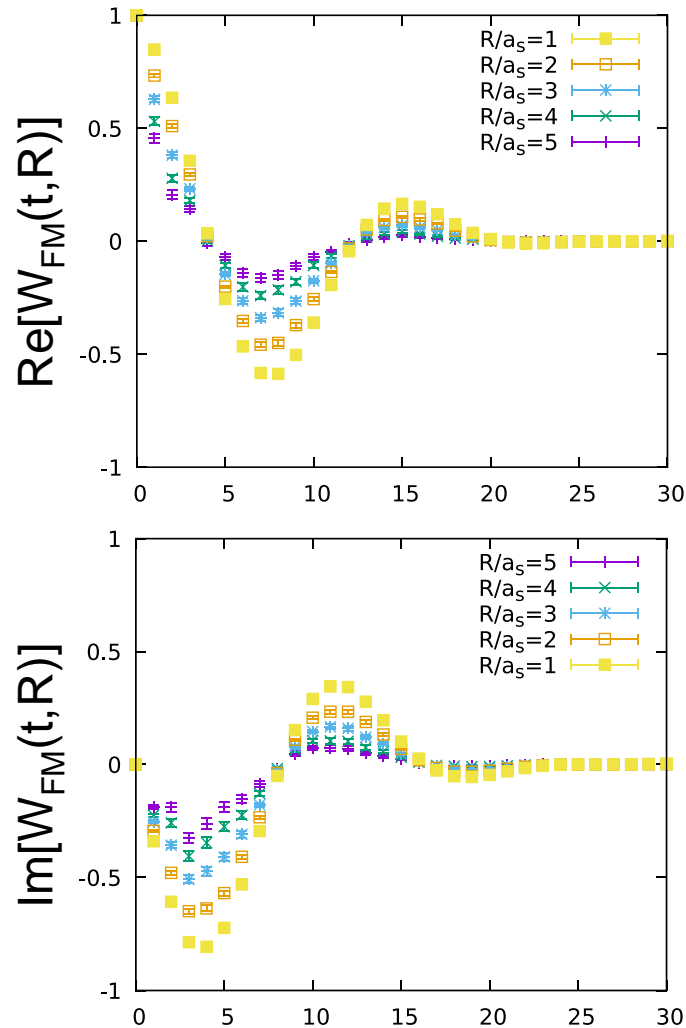


# Heavy Quarkonium Potential





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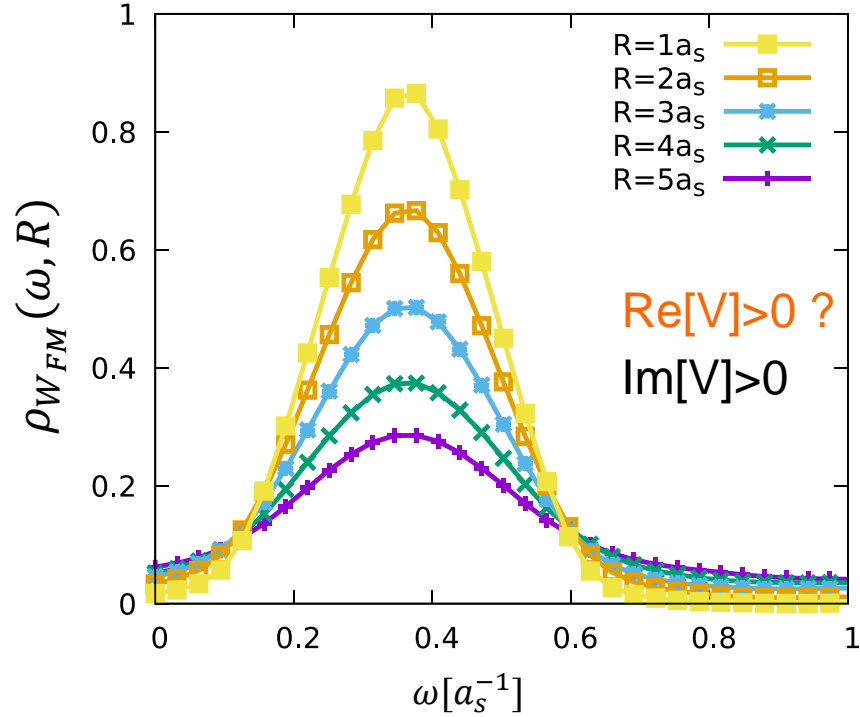
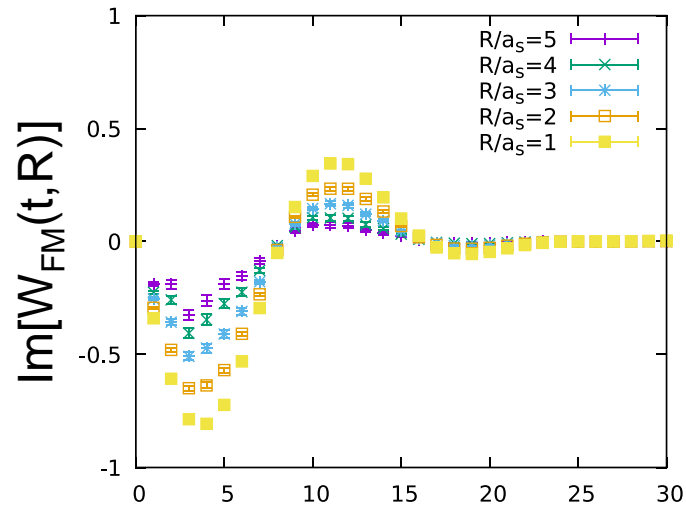
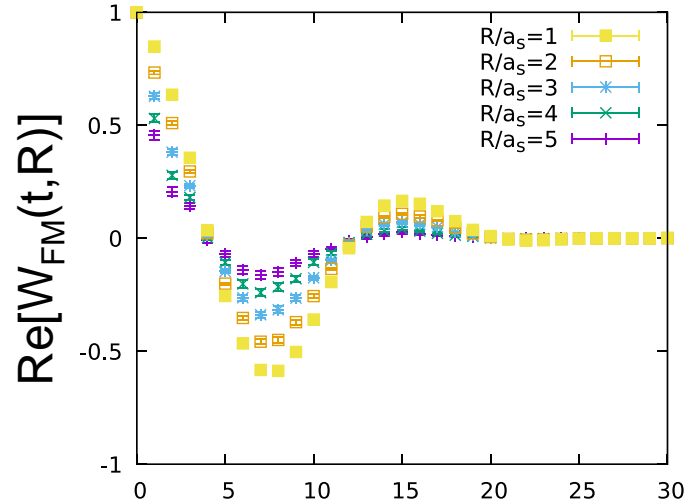


$$\beta = 16$$

$$a_s M_Q = 10 \frac{\pi}{2}$$



# Heavy Quarkonium Potential



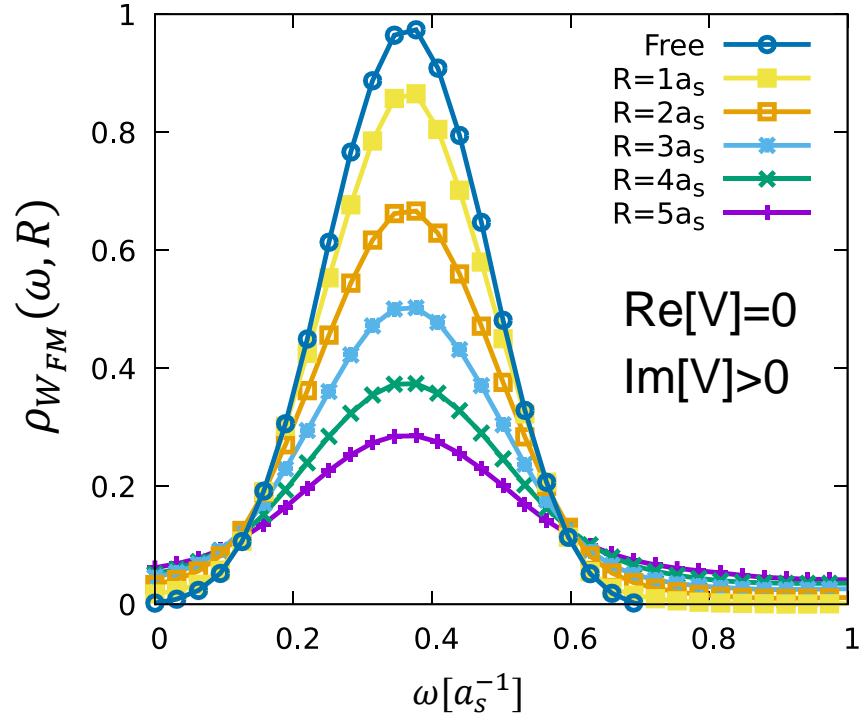
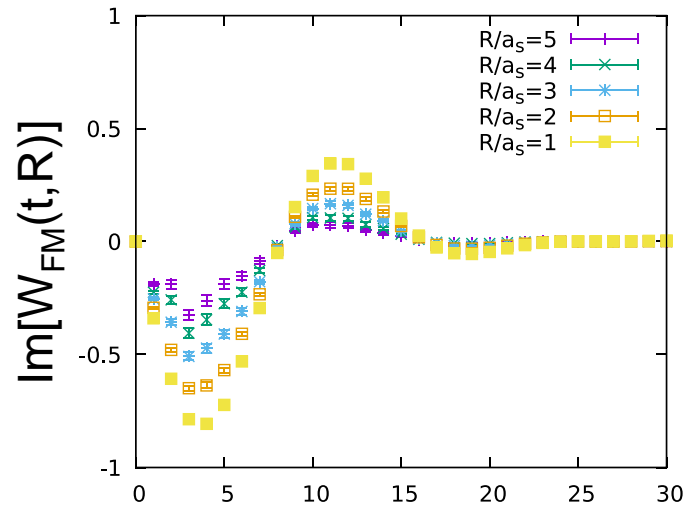
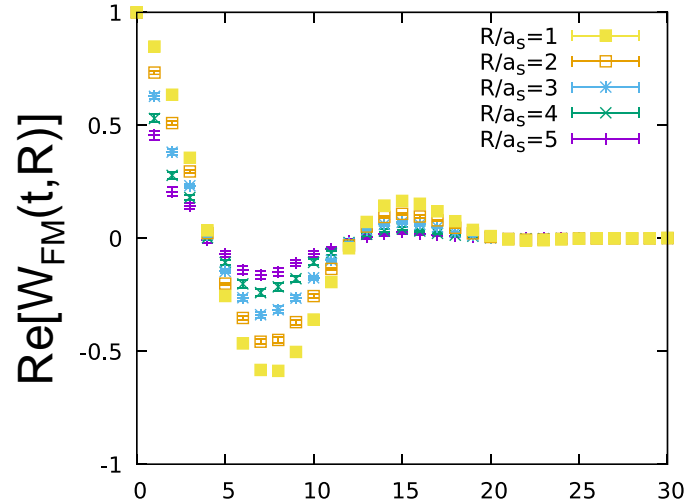
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$$H = \frac{p^2}{M_Q} + V(R)$$

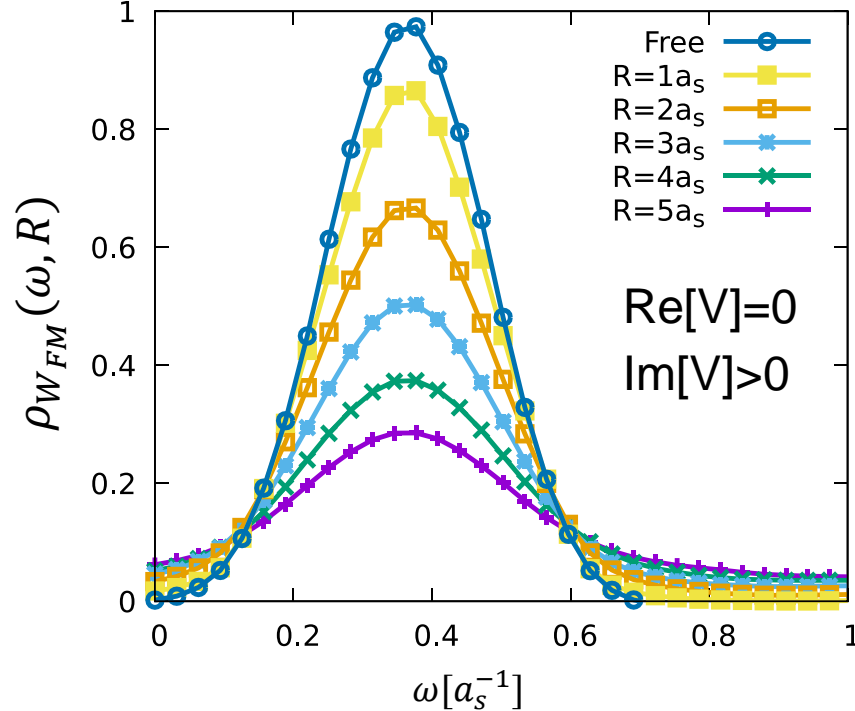
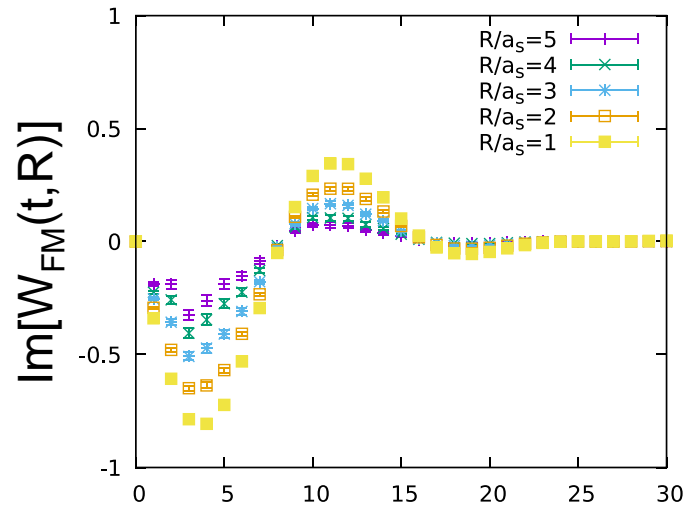
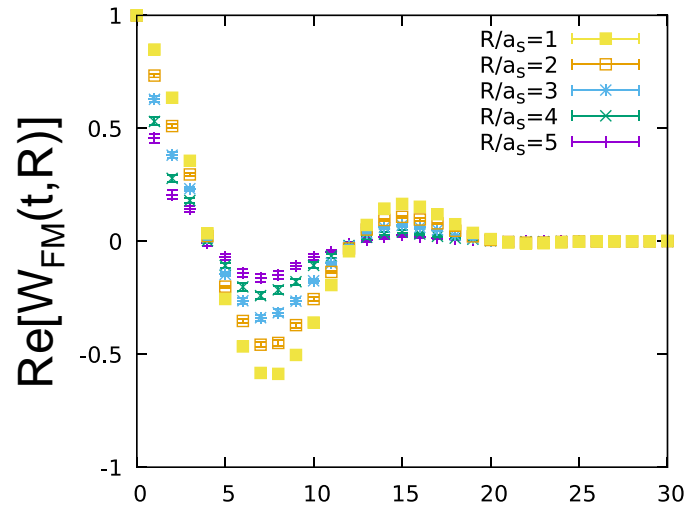


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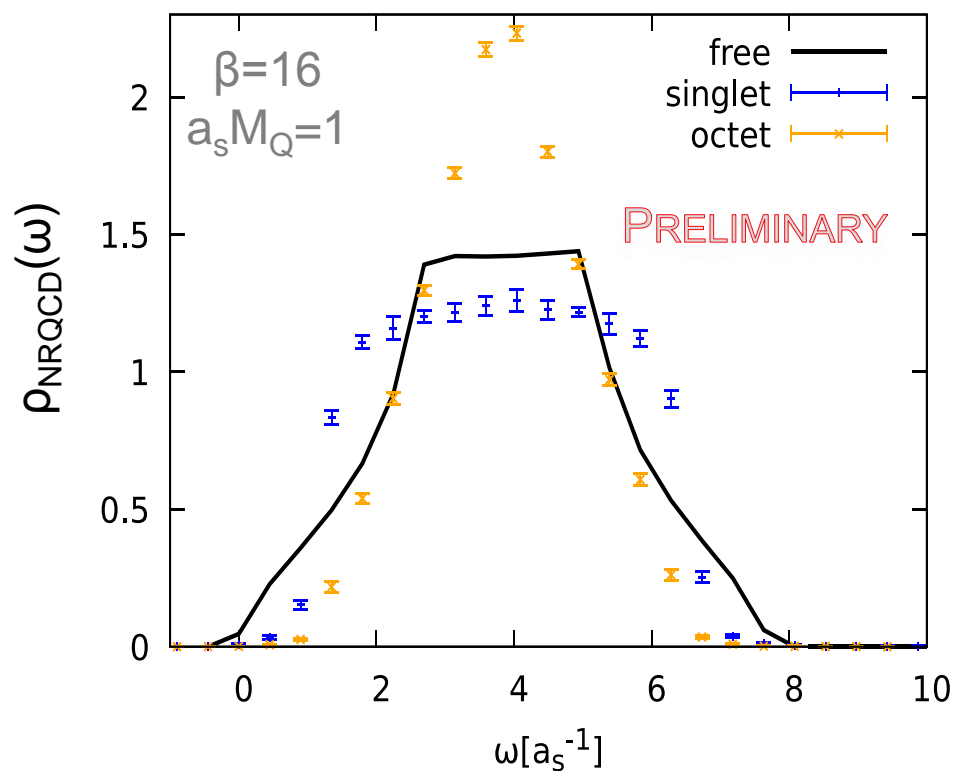
$$H = \frac{p^2}{M_Q} + V(R)$$

→ No real part of the potential  
even for finite mass





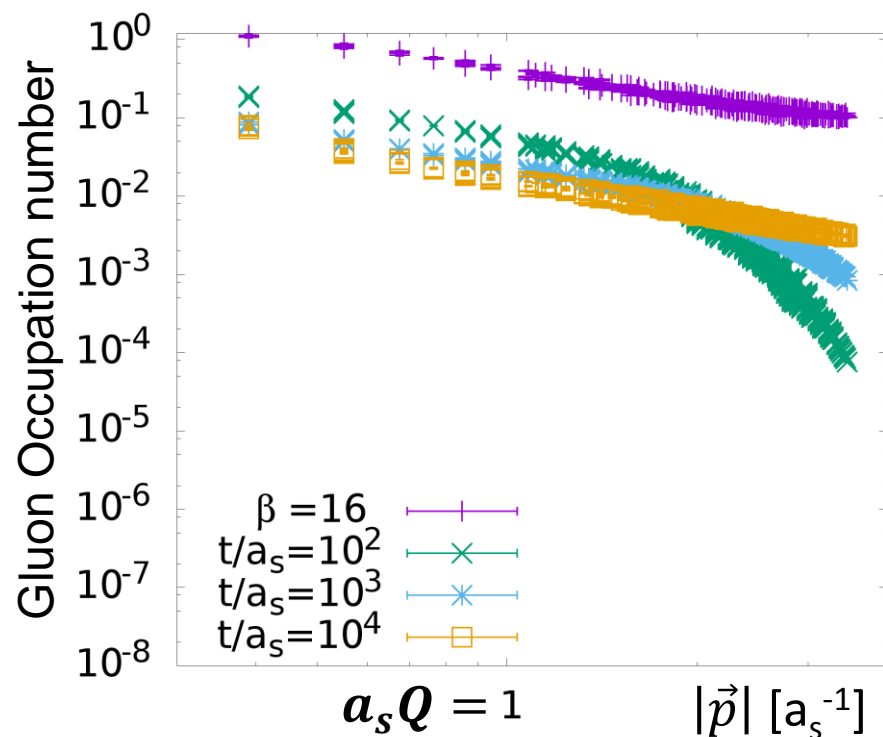
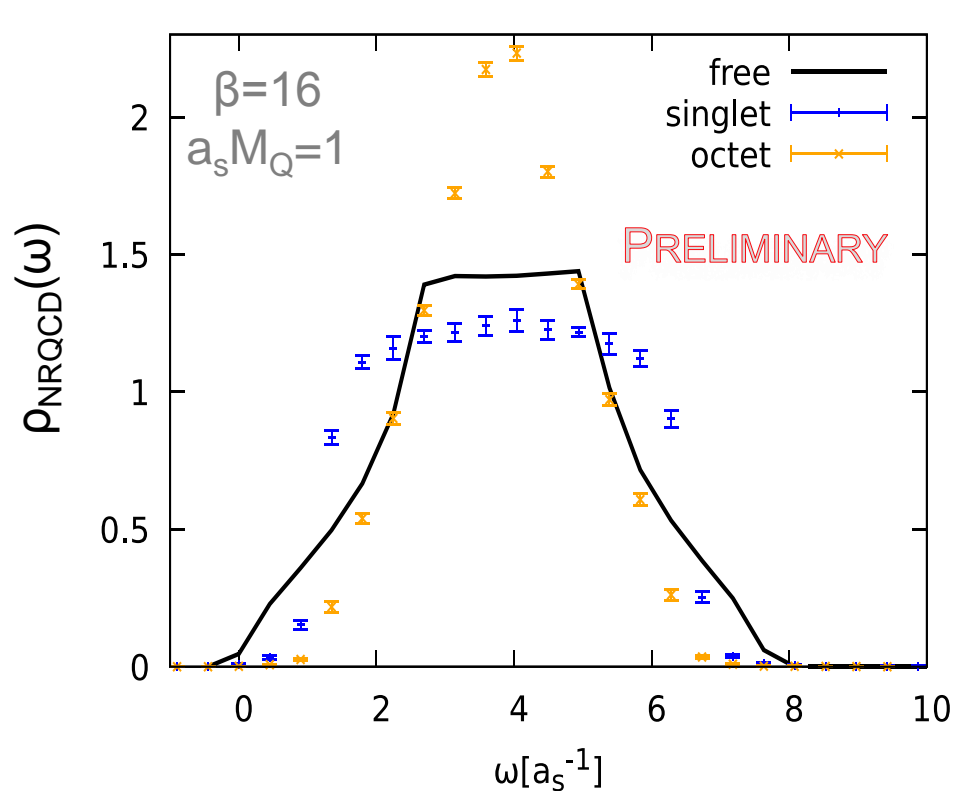
# Quarkonium Spectrum in the Class. Therm. Eq.



- Very similar result compared to the non-equilibrium at  $t=100a_s$
- No sign of binding** also in the classical thermal equilibrium



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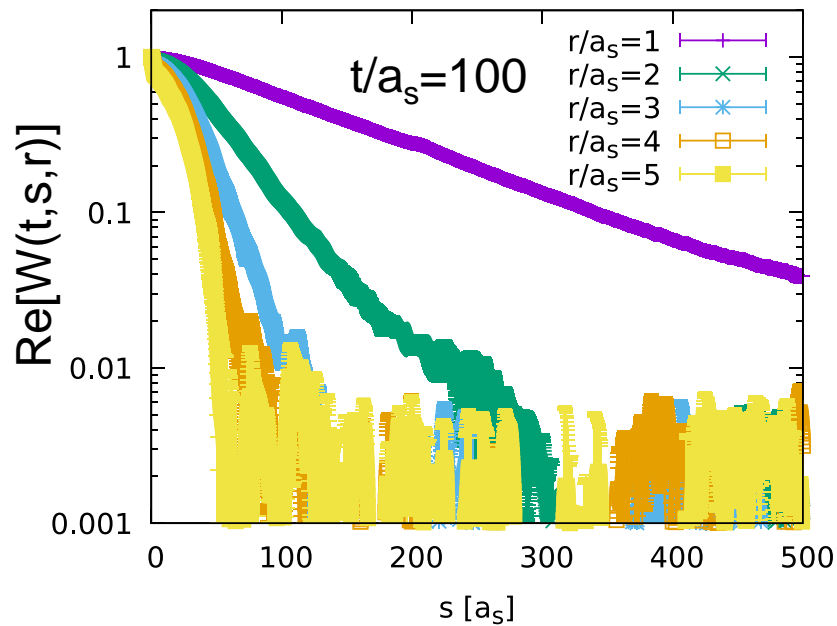


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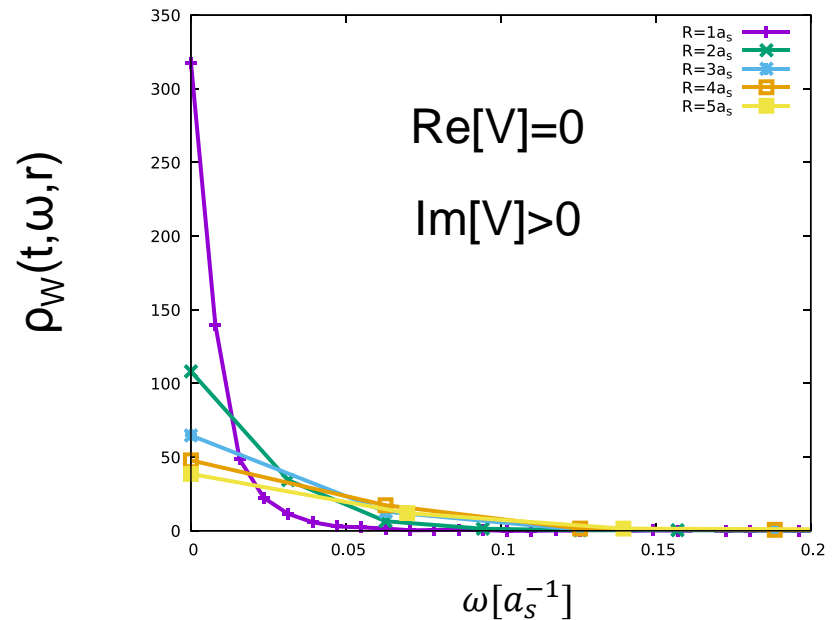
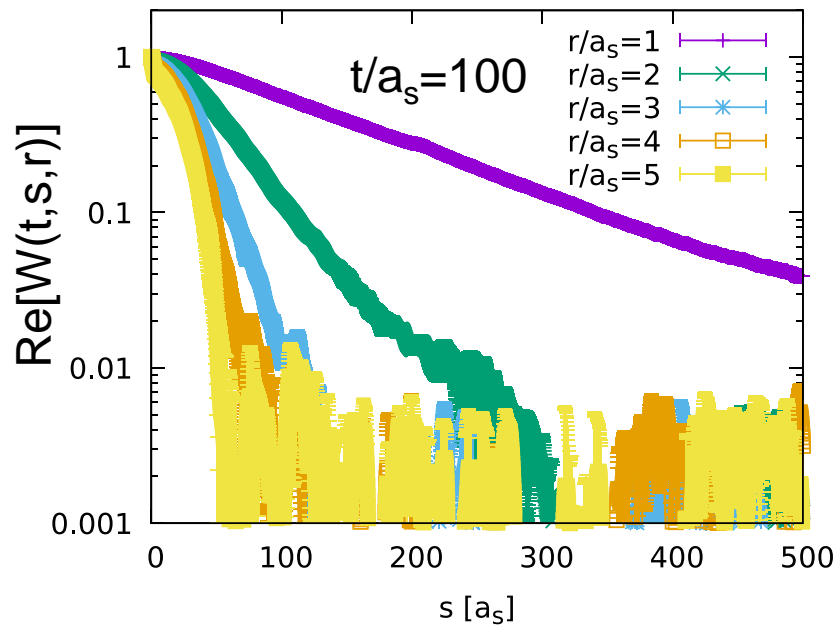
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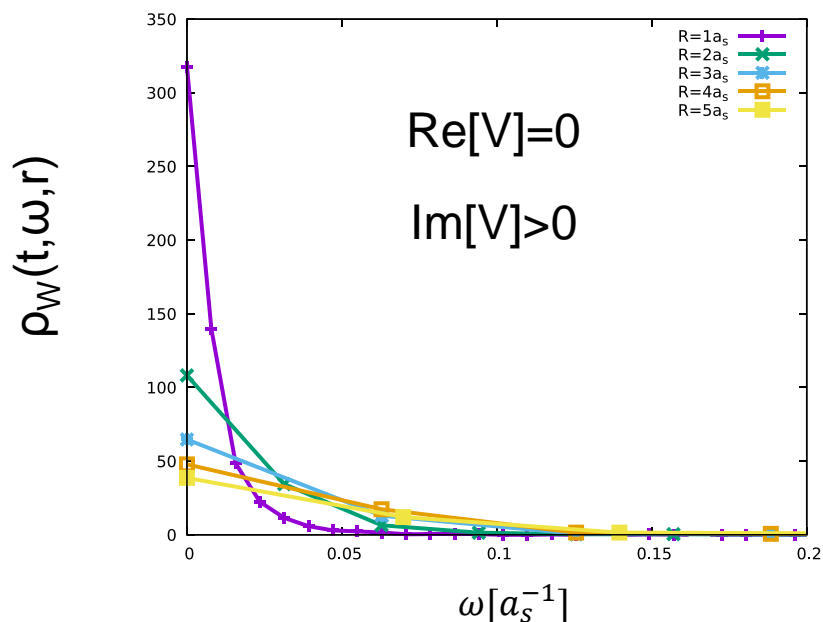
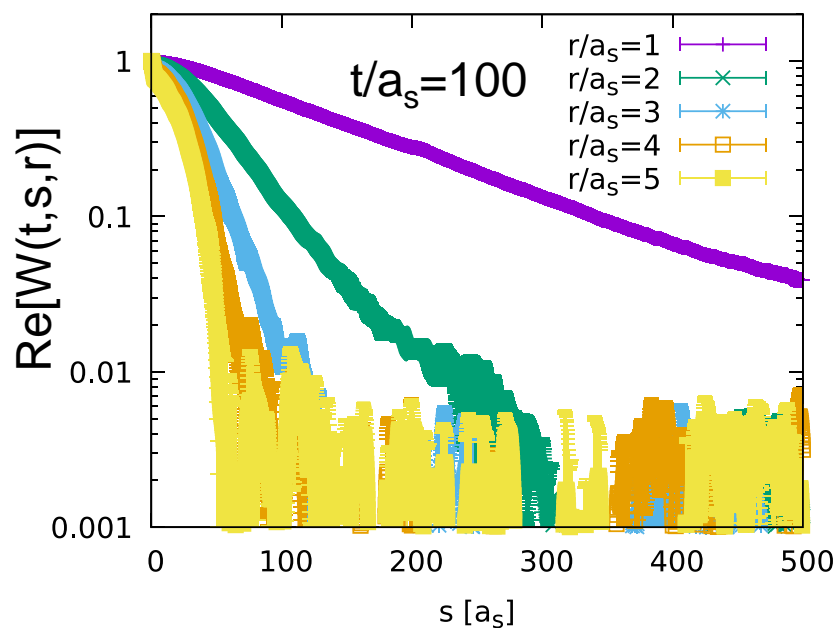
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# Understanding the absence of binding

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- Similar to results in thermal equilibrium: **no real-part** of the potential emerges
- No indications of binding**, not even Coulombic, found out of equilibrium so far



# Summary

- Combination of real-time classical statistical simulations for gauge fields with novel stable lattice NRQCD solver
- Direct computation of non-equilibrium real-time quarkonium correlators and spectral functions in Wigner coordinates
- Enhancement in quarkonium colour octet channel and no signs of binding in the singlet channel
- Consistent with absence of a real-part in effective potential
- Late non-equilibrium results similar to classical thermal equilibrium
- Need further study at stronger couplings to confirm absence or presence of binding

**Thank you for your attention -**

ご清聴ありがとうございました