Title: Quarkonium Suppression in QGP via String Theory

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URL: http://pirsa.org/07050063

Abstract:

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Quarkonium in a thermal medium via string theory

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Qudsia Ejaz, Thomas Faulkner, HL, Krishna Rajagopal, Urs Wiedemann

hep-ph/0607062, hep-ph/0612168, and to appear

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Above T_C, light-quark mesons no longer exist due to deconfinement.

Heavy quarkonium may still exist above T_c and dissociate at a higher temperature T_d (due to color screening), e.g.

$$J/\psi (\overline{\mathbf{c}} \mathbf{c}) : \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{d}} \sim 2 \,\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{c}}$$

 $\Upsilon (\overline{\mathsf{b}} \mathbf{b}) : \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{d}} \sim 3 \,\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{c}}$

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Lattice: static quark potential, spectral functions

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Connecting lattice QCD to heavy ion phenomenology requires understanding:

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Connecting lattice QCD to heavy ion phenomenology requires understanding:

Initial conditions, formation time, formation mechanism

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Connecting lattice QCD to heavy ion phenomenology requires understanding:

- Initial conditions, formation time, formation mechanism
- Heavy quark mesons could move very fast relative to the hot medium.

How does the screening effect depend on the velocity?

Velocity dependence of the T_d?

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Coalescence

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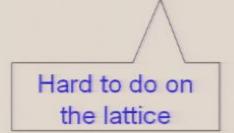
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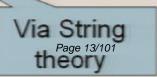
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Hard to do on the lattice



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1. In a $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM QGP:

potential between a pair of infinitely heavy external quark and antiquark moving with some velocity;

velocity dependence of the screening length.

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Dispersion relation of mesons in the medium

Velocity dependence of the meson stability

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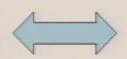
Speculations:

Maldacena (1997), Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (1998)

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Maldacena (1997), Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (1998)

 $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Super-Yang-Mills theory in 4d with SU(N_C)

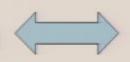


IIB string theory in $AdS_5 \times S_5$

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IIB string theory in AdS₅ x S₅

Finite temperature

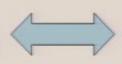


Black hole in AdS₅

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Black hole in AdS₅

Large N_c and large 't Hooft coupling limit



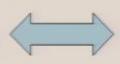
Classical gravity limit

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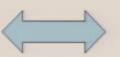
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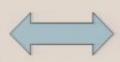
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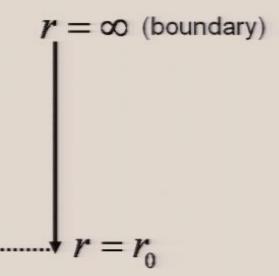
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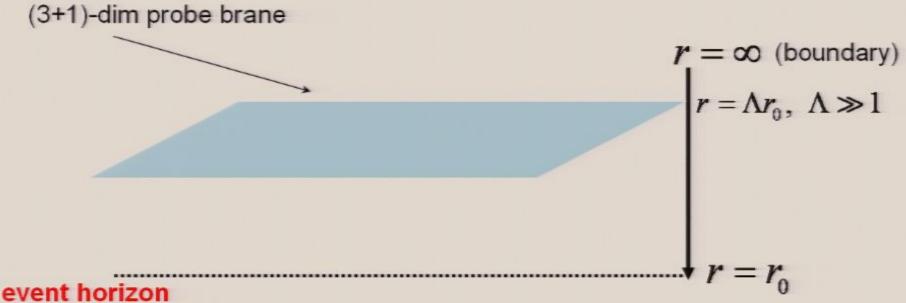


event horizon

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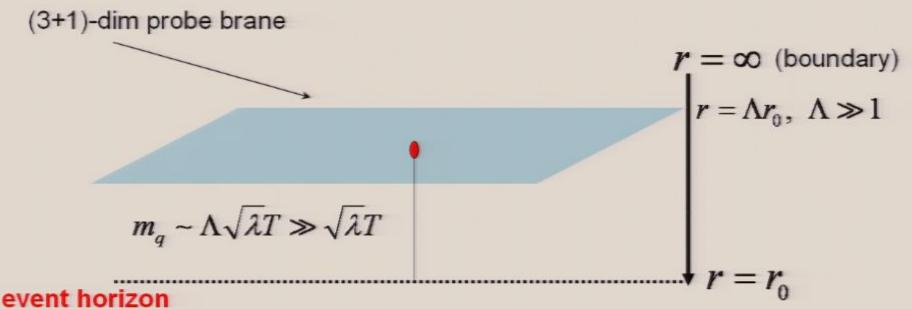
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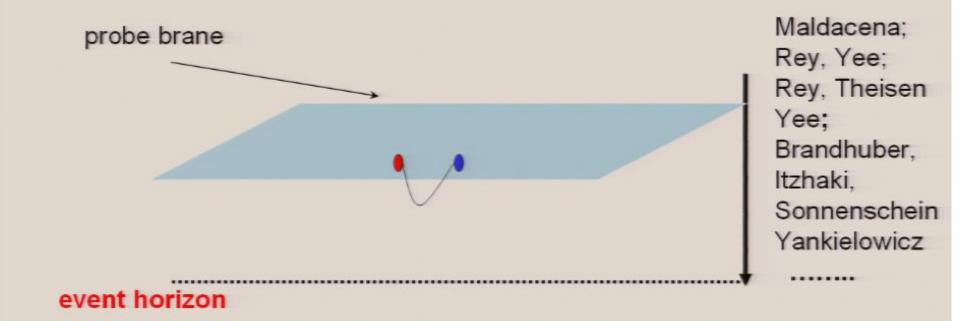
Static quark potential in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM

Maldacena; Rey, Yee; Rey, Theisen Yee; Brandhuber, Itzhaki, Sonnenschein Yankielowicz

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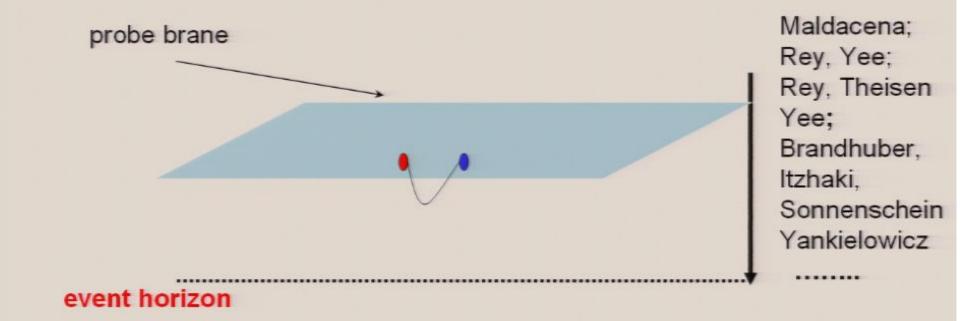
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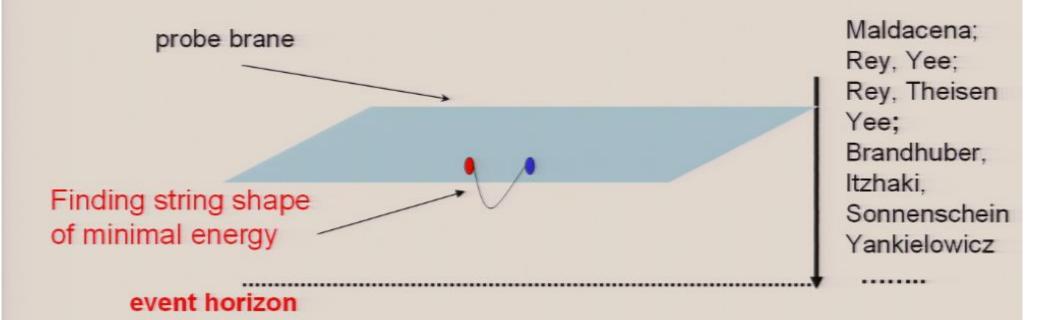


In the large N_C and large $\lambda = g_{YM}^2 N_C$ limit:

quark potential = energy of open string connecting the pair

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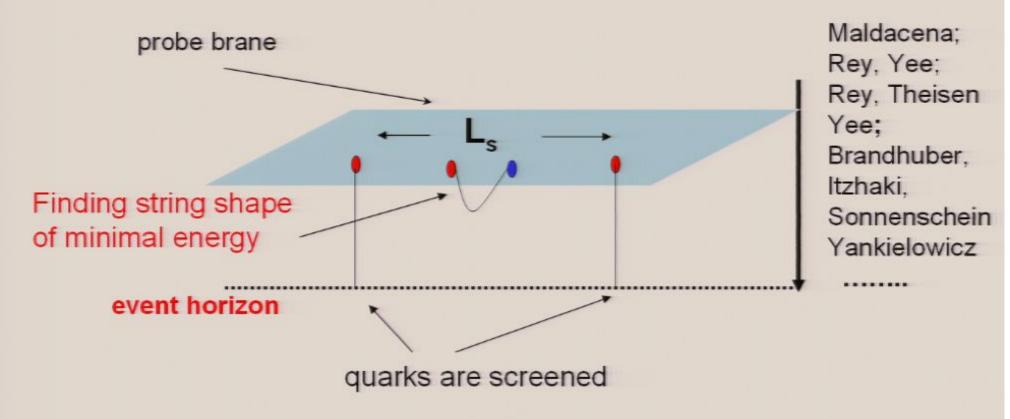


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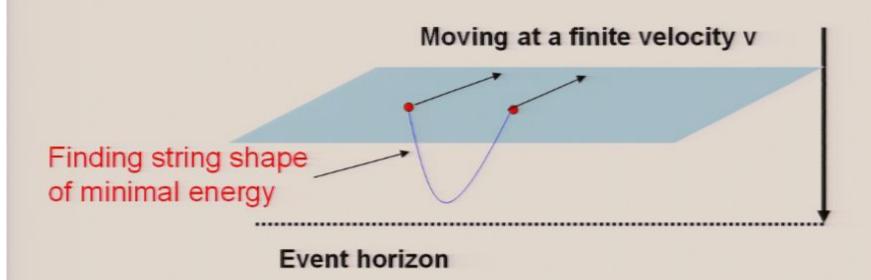
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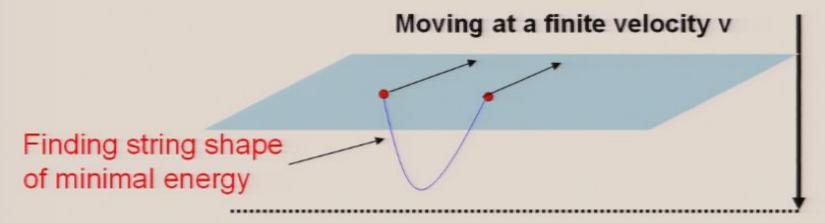
HL, Rajagopal Wiedemann

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HL, Rajagopal Wiedemann

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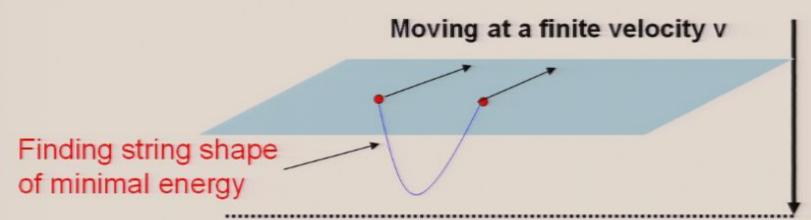


HL, Rajagopal Wiedemann

Event horizon

Event horizon
$$L_S(\mathbf{v}) \approx L_S(0) \ (1-\mathbf{v}^2)^{1/4} \sim (1-\mathbf{v}^2)^{1/4} \frac{1}{T} \sim \frac{1}{(1-\mathbf{v}^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}}T}$$

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HL, Rajagopal Wiedemann

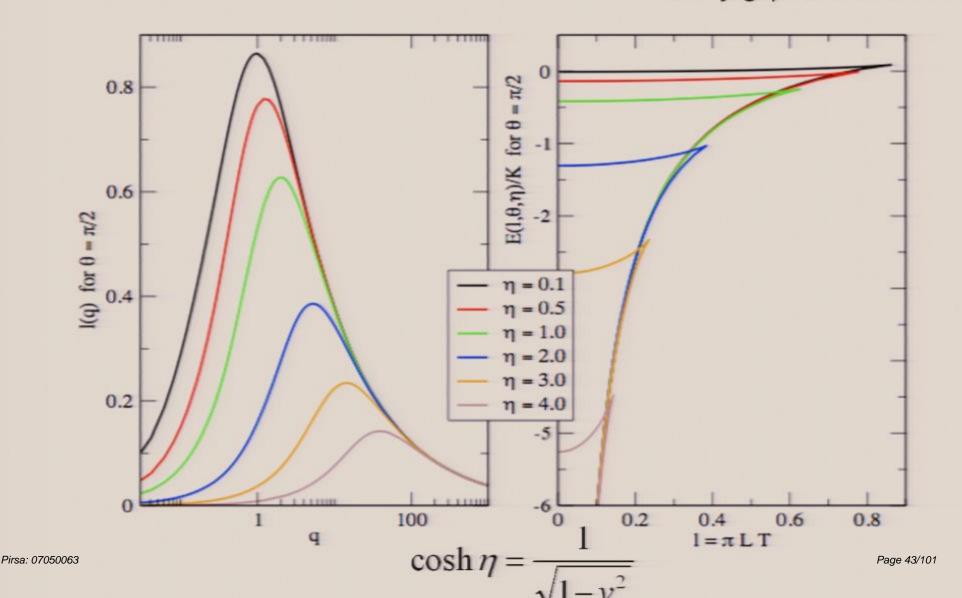
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In a rest frame of quark pair, the medium is boosted:

$$\varepsilon(v) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}\right)^2 \varepsilon(0) \sim \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}\right)^2 T^4 \sim \left((1 - v^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}} T\right)^4$$
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HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann



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Dissociation temperature T_d:

$$d \sim L_S(T_d)$$

d: size of a meson

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What would happen if QCD also has similar velocity scaling?

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Has RHIC reached T_d for J/ψ ?

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Lattice: J/ψ may survive up to 2T_c

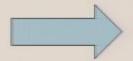
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Karsch, Kharzeev, Satz,

RHIC has not reached T_d for J/ψ .

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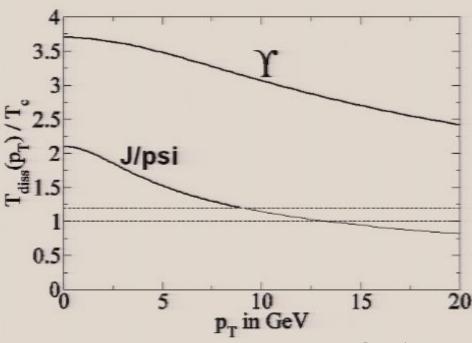
HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

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HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

Heavy quark mesons with larger velocity dissociate at a lower temperature.

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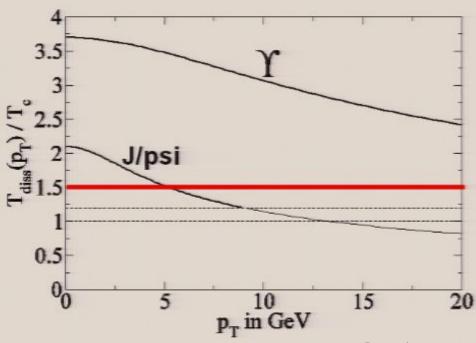
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HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

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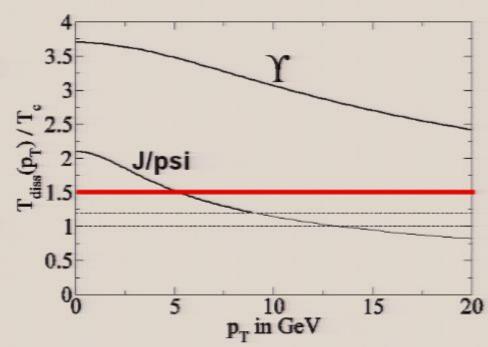
HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

Heavy quark mesons with larger velocity dissociate at a lower temperature.

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Expect significant suppression at large P_T.

This effect may be significant and tested at RHIC II or LHC



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HL,Rajagopal,Wiedemann Casalderry-Solana,Teaney Gubser, Herzog, Karch, Kovtun, Kozcaz, Yaffe

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For a quark of mass m_q:

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HL,Rajagopal,Wiedemann
Casalderry-Solana,Teaney
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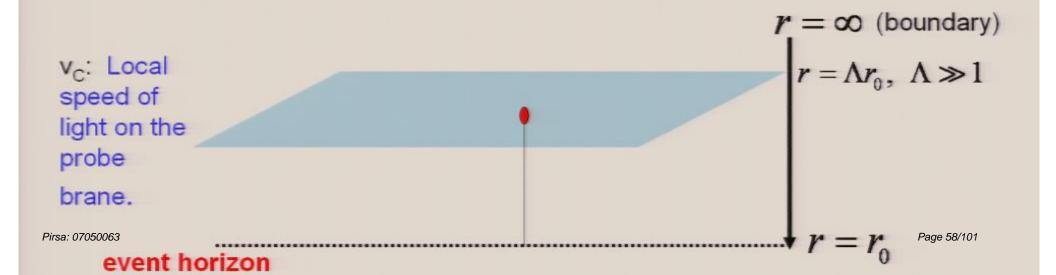
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v_c: speed limit for mesons ?



Going beyond the potential model

1. So far have to restrict to $m_q \gg \sqrt{\lambda}T$

What happens when $m_q \sim \sqrt{\lambda}T$?

2. Information on bound states indirect.

It would be ideal to study mesons directly.

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Karch, Katz

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Karch, Katz

Add N_F hypermultiplets in fundamental representation to $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM $\rightarrow \mathcal{N}=2$ theory with flavors

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Karch, Katz

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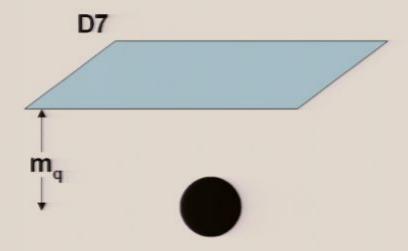
On gravity side, this can be achieved by adding N_F D7-branes to the AdS₅ x S⁵ geometry.

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Karch, Katz

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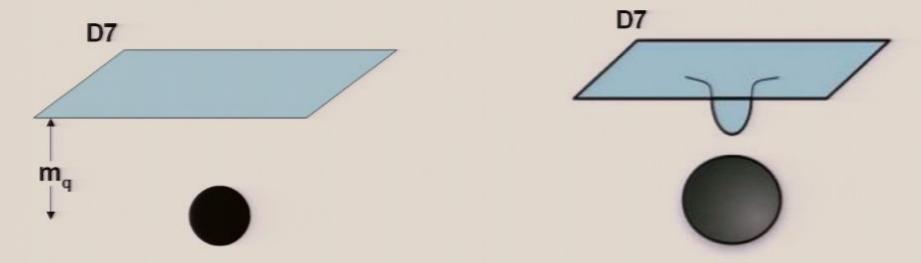


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Pirsa: O Boalaington, Erdmenger, Evans, Guralnik, Kirsch; Kruczenski, Mateos, Myers, Wirther 1910

Mesons

Babington, Erdmenger, Evans, Guralnik, Kirsch; Kruczenski, Mateos, Myers, Winters; Mateos, Myers and Thomson,

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Mesons

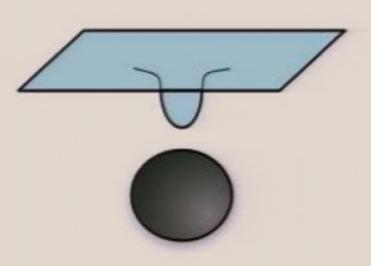
Babington, Erdmenger, Evans, Guralnik, Kirsch; Kruczenski, Mateos, Myers, Winters; Mateos, Myers and Thomson,

Mesons:

Open string excitations on D7-branes:

Lowest lying mesons: field theory modes on D7 branes.

Mass spectrum:
$$M \sim \frac{m_q}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$



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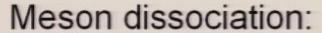
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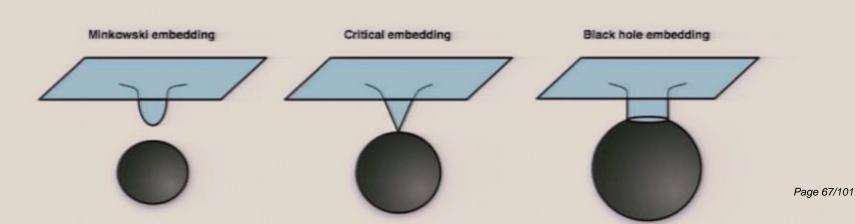
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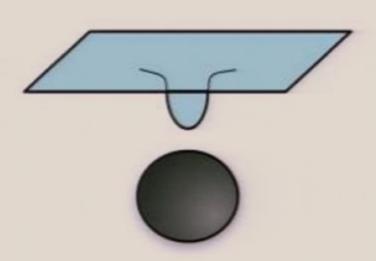
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Mateos, Myers and Thomson

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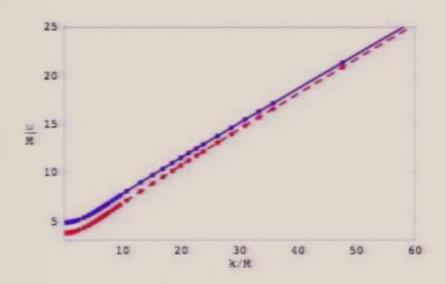
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We are interested in the behavior of mesons in the large k limit.



$$\omega = v_C k, k \to \infty$$

$$v_C = 0.35$$
 for $T = 0.98 T_d$

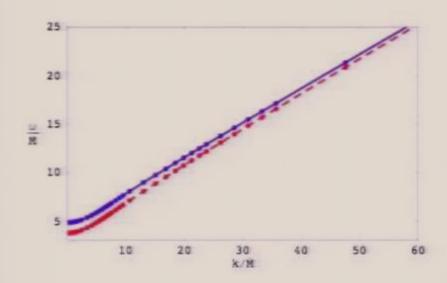
$$v_C = 0.88$$
 for $T = 0.65 T_d$

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Mateos, Myers and Thomson

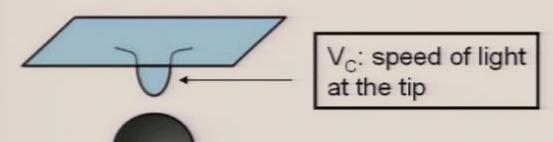
Is there a velocity bound for mesons?

We are interested in the behavior of mesons in the large k limit.



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$$\omega = v_C k$$
, $k \to \infty$
 $v_C = 0.35$ for $T = 0.98 T_d$
 $v_C = 0.88$ for $T = 0.65 T_d$



Consistent with earlier result obtained in the regime

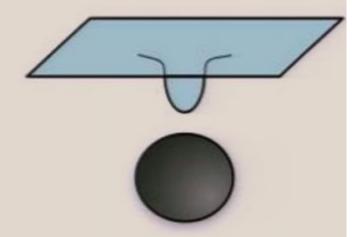
$$m_q \gg \sqrt{\lambda}T$$

Ejaz, Faulkner, HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

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Ejaz, Faulkner, HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

As k > Infinity, the meson wave function becomes more and more localized at the tip of the D7-branes.



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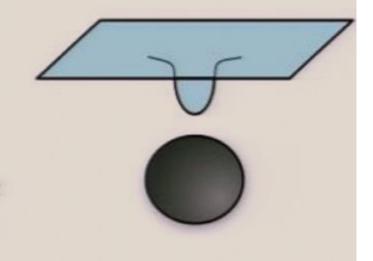
Ejaz, Faulkner, HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

As k > Infinity, the meson wave function becomes more and more localized at the tip of the D7-branes.

In the large k limit:

$$\omega = kv_C + (n+2)\Omega + \mathcal{O}(k^{-1})$$

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{8\varepsilon^2(1+\varepsilon^4)}{(1+\varepsilon^2)^3}}, \qquad \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r_0}{r_{tip}}\right)^2$$



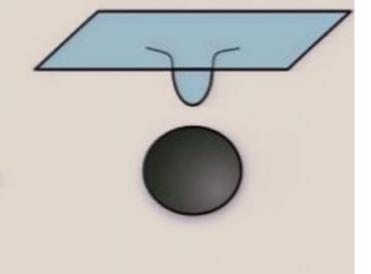
Ejaz, Faulkner, HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

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v_C is always given by the local speed of light at the tip

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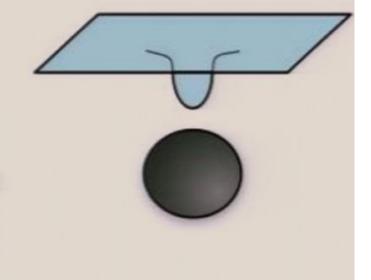
Ejaz, Faulkner, HL, Rajagopal, Wiedemann

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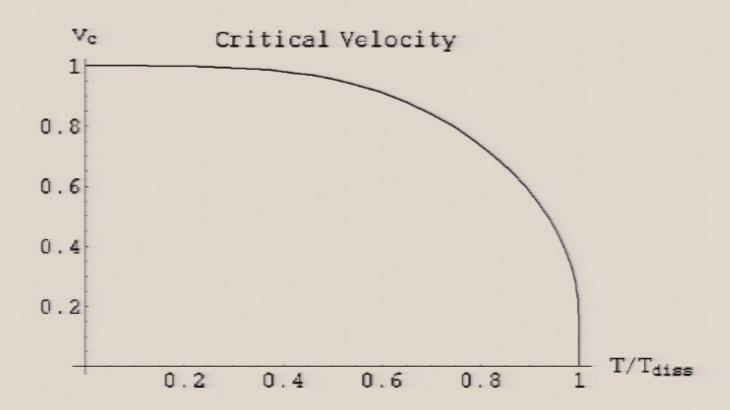
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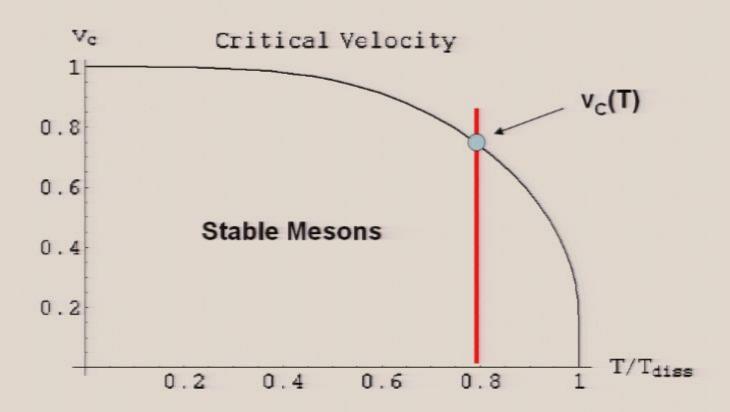
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Small T limit agrees exactly with earlier results based on
Pirsa: 07@eassical string.
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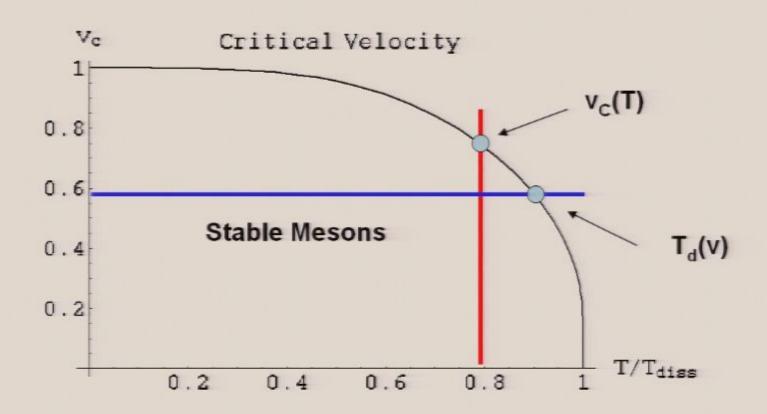
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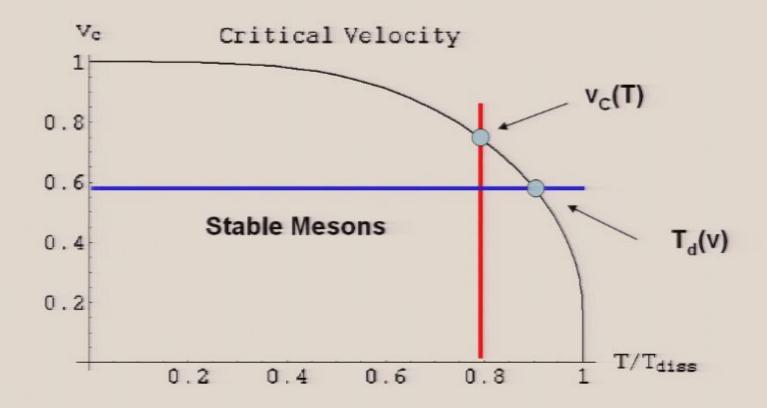
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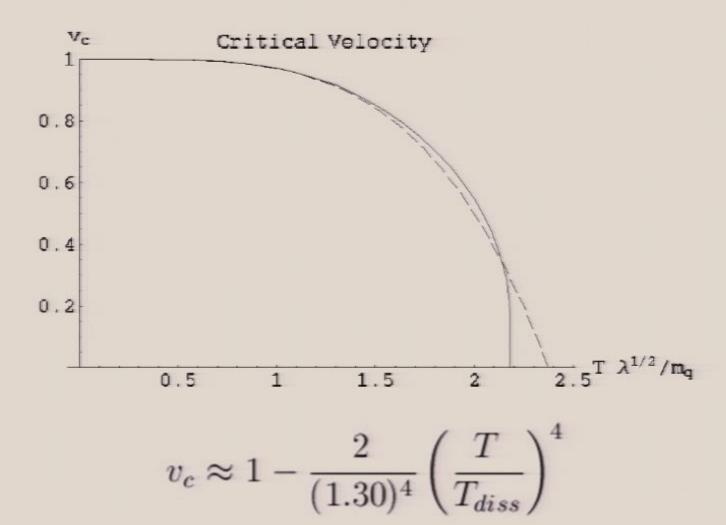
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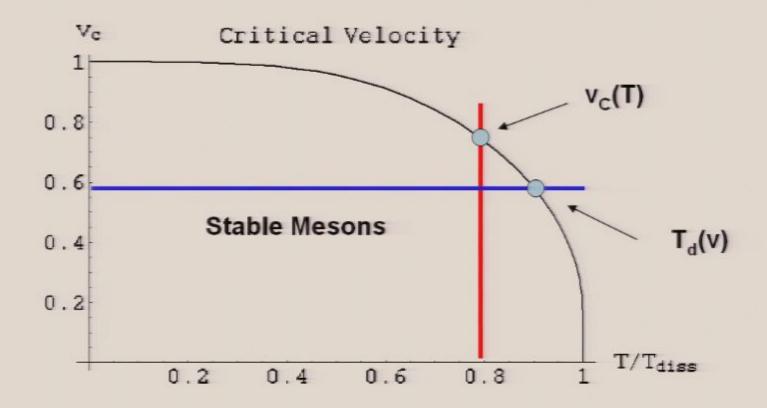
Near T_d , v_c (T) \rightarrow 0, for arbitrary large k.

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A numerical fit



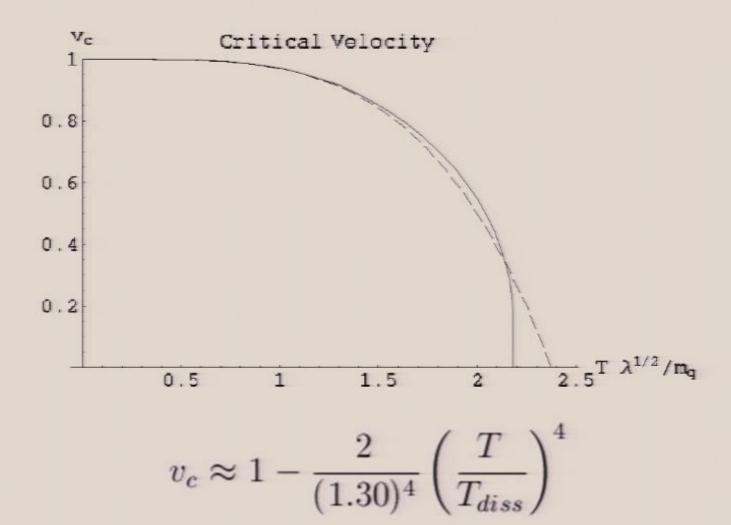
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Near T_d , v_c (T) \rightarrow 0, for arbitrary large k.

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A numerical fit



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Velocity scaling of screening length

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Velocity scaling of screening length

Velocity scaling of dissociation of temperature

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Velocity scaling of screening length

Velocity scaling of dissociation of temperature

Speed limit for heavy quark mesons



Local speed of light in the bulk

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Velocity scaling of screening length

Velocity scaling of dissociation of temperature

Speed limit for heavy quark mesons



Local speed of light in the bulk

Dramatic slowdown near T_d

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Velocity scaling of screening length

Velocity scaling of dissociation of temperature

Speed limit for heavy quark mesons



Local speed of light in the bulk

Dramatic slowdown near T_d

All of them are rather qualitative features, which may Pirsa: 070500 not depend on the precise details of the underlying theory.

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Will J/ψ break apart?

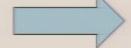


J/ψ suppression

Pirsa: 07050063 Page 94/101



Will J/ψ break apart?



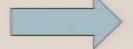
J/ψ suppression

Or will it slow down and survive the medium

Pirsa: 07050063 Page 95/101



Will J/ψ break apart?



J/ψ suppression

Or will it slow down and survive the medium

What happens when medium disappears?

Pirsa: 07050063 Page 96/101





Or will it slow down and survive the medium

What happens when medium disappears?

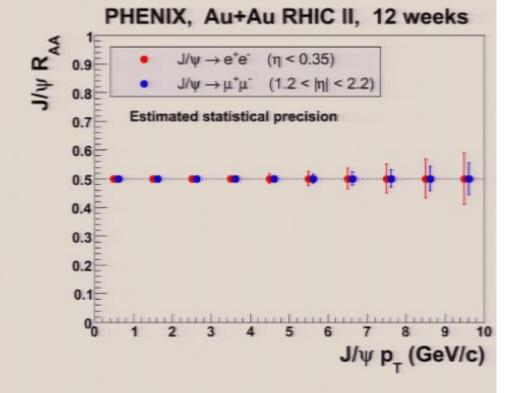
Time delay? Page 97/101

Data to come

RHIC: low statistics on J/ ψ with 2 < P_T < 5 GeV, no data for P_T> 5GeV

Reach in P_T will extend to 10 GeV in coming years at RHIC.

LHC will reach even wider range.

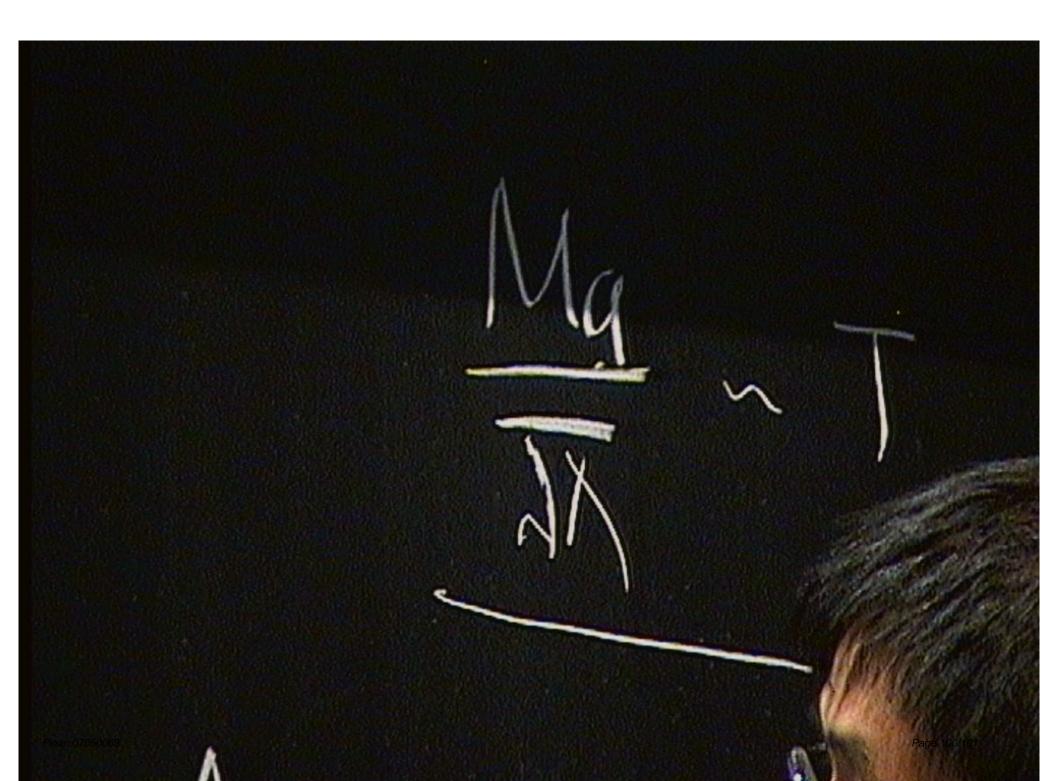


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"I don't think I can do it, but I'll try."

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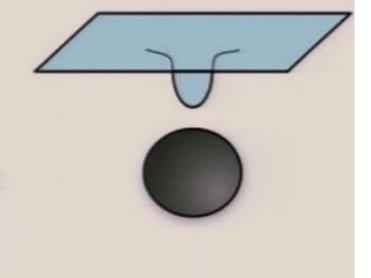
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