BOUND STATES AND MOTT EFFECT IN STRONGLY CORRELATED PLASMAS

David Blaschke

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Wroclaw, Poland
Bogoliubov Laboratory for Theoretical Physics, JINR Dubna, Russia

FRRC School, Moscow, 03.12.2010

BOUND STATES AND MOTT EFFECT IN STRONGLY CORRELATED PLASMAS

David Blaschke

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Wroclaw, Poland

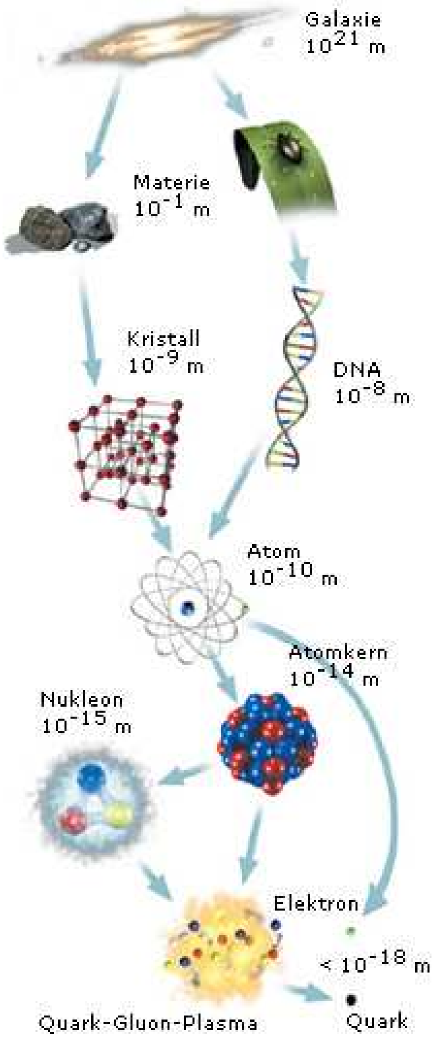
Bogoliubov Laboratory for Theoretical Physics, JINR Dubna, Russia

Outline:

- Bound states in strongly correlated plasmas
- Mott effect for mesons in a hot, dense medium
- Kinetics of charmonium at the QCD transition

FRRC School, Moscow, 03.12.2010

Bound States in Many Particle Systems

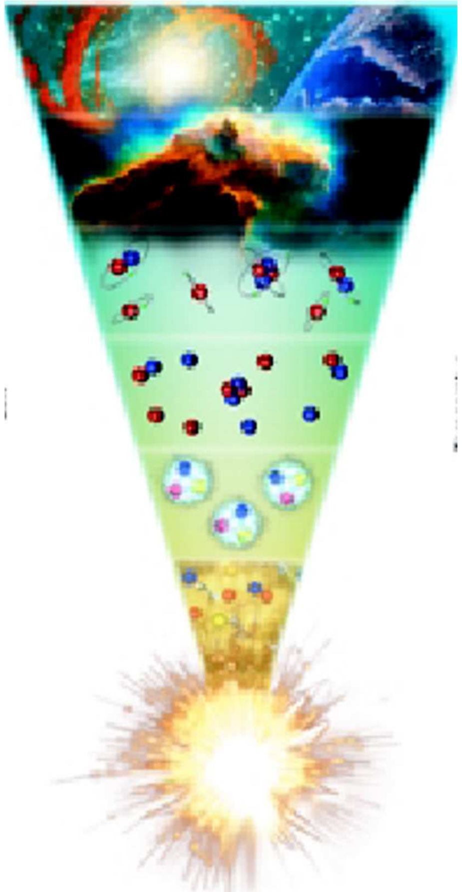


Elements	Bound states	System
humans, animals	couples, groups, parties	society
molecules, crystals	(bio)polymers	animals, plants
atoms	molecules, clusters, crystals	solids, liquids, ...
ions, electrons	atoms	plasmas
nucleons, mesons	nuclei	nuclear matter
quarks, anti-quarks	nucleons, mesons	quark matter

Highly Compressed Matter ⇔ Pauli Principle

Partition function: $Z = \mathrm{Tr}\left\{ e^{-\beta(H-\mu_i Q_i)} \right\}$

BOUND STATES IN MANY PARTICLE SYSTEMS



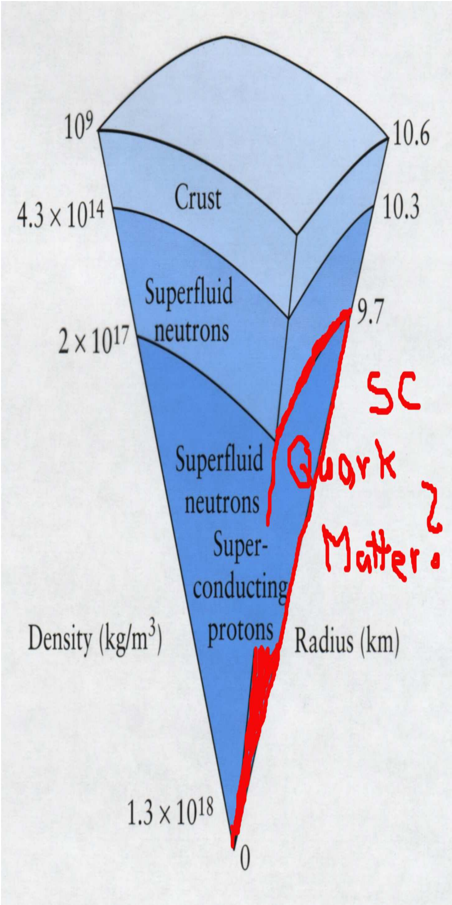
Big Bang → HOT

Elements	Bound states	System
humans, animals	couples, groups, parties	society
molecules, crystals	(bio)polymers	animals, plants
atoms	molecules, clusters, crystals	solids, liquids, ...
ions, electrons	atoms	plasmas
nucleons, mesons	nuclei	nuclear matter
quarks, anti-quarks	nucleons, mesons	quark matter

Highly Compressed Matter ⇔ Pauli Principle

Partition function: $Z = \mathrm{Tr}\left\{ \mathrm{e}^{-\beta(H-\mu_i Q_i)} \right\}$

BOUND STATES IN MANY PARTICLE SYSTEMS



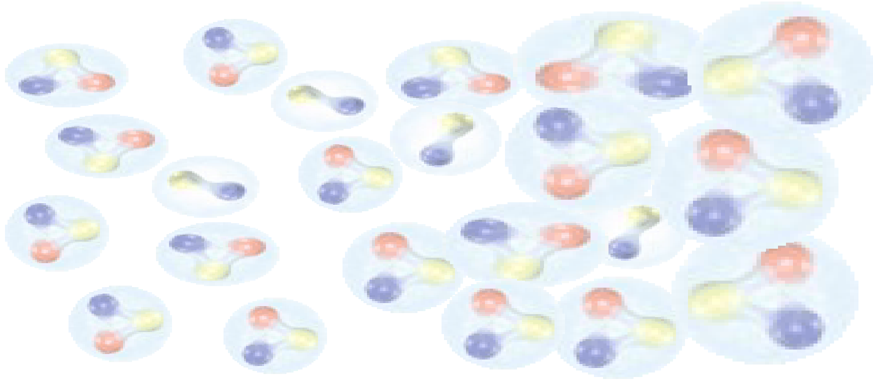
Neutron Star → DENSE

Elements	Bound states	System
humans, animals	couples, groups, parties	society
molecules, crystals	(bio)polymers	animals, plants
atoms	molecules, clusters, crystals	solids, liquids, ...
ions, electrons	atoms	plasmas
nucleons, mesons	nuclei	nuclear matter
quarks, anti-quarks	nucleons, mesons	quark matter

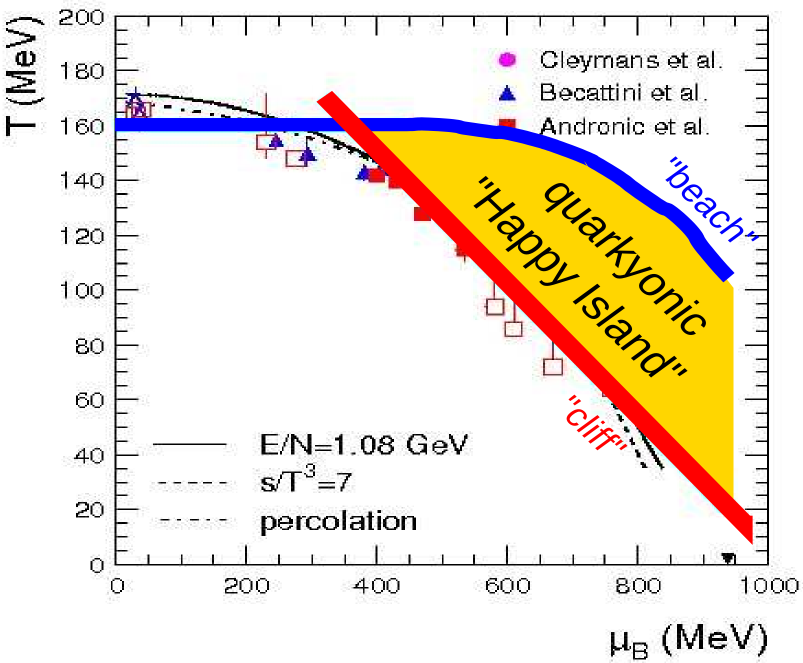
Highly Compressed Matter ⇔ Pauli Principle

Partition function: $Z = \mathrm{Tr}\left\{ \mathrm{e}^{-\beta(H-\mu_i Q_i)} \right\}$

WHAT HAPPENS ON "HAPPY ISLAND"?



Andronic et al., arxiv:0911.4806



"beach": later

"cliff":

- (unmodified) vacuum bound state energies
- fast chemical equilibration

Explanation:

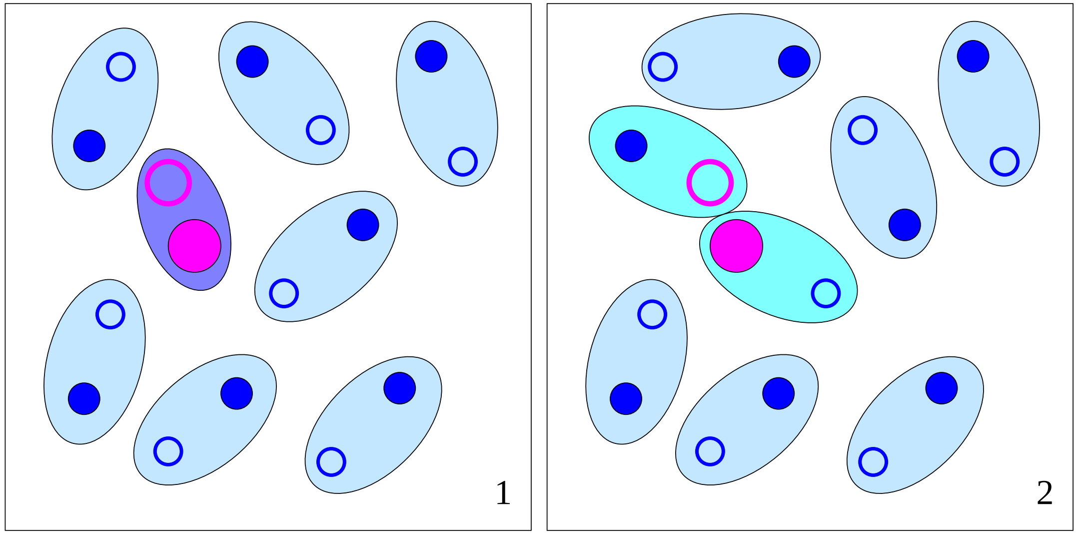
Strong medium dependence of rates for flavor (quark) exchange processes

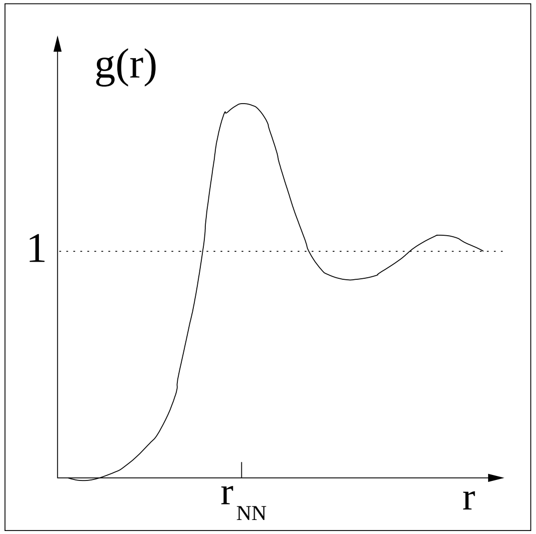
Reason:

- lowering of thresholds
- increase of hadron size (Pauli principle) $\rightarrow$ geometrical overlap (percolation)

A SNAPSHOP OF THE sQGP

The Picture: String-flip (Rearrangement) $\Longleftrightarrow$ Pair correlation





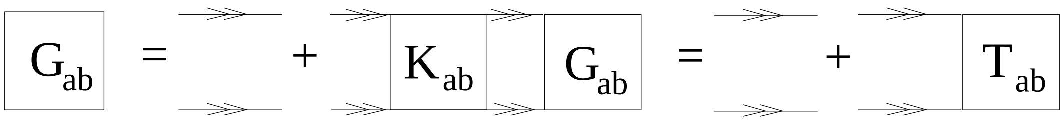
Horowitz et al. PRD (1985), D.B. et al. PLB (1985), Röpke, Blaschke, Schulz, PRD (1986)

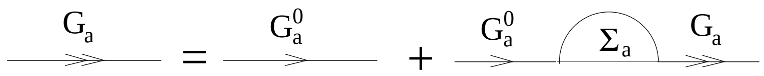
Thoma,[hep-ph/0509154] Gelman et al., PRC 74 (2006)

- Strong correlations present: hadronic spectral functions above T_c (lattice QCD)
- Finite width due to rearrangement collisions (higher order correlations)
- Liquid-like pair correlation function (nearest neighbor peak)

BOUND STATES IN STRONGLY COUPLED PLASMAS (I)

Bethe-Salpeter Equation and Plasma Hamiltonan





$$G_{ab} = G^0_{ab} + G^0_{ab}\, K_{ab}\, G_{ab} = G^0_{ab} + G^0_{ab}\, T_{ab}\, G^0_{ab} \qquad G_a = G^0_a + G^0_a \Sigma_a G_a$$

Equivalent Schrödinger equation [Zimmermann et al. (1978)]

$$\sum_q \{[\varepsilon_a(p_1) + \varepsilon_b(p_2) - z]\, \delta_{q,0} - V_{ab}(q)\}\, \psi_{ab}(p_1+q, p_2-q, z) = \sum_q H^{\rm pl}_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q, z) \psi_{ab}(p_1+q, p_2-q, z),$$

with Plasma Hamiltonian

$$H^{\rm pl}_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q, z) = \underbrace{V_{ab}(q)\, [N_{ab}(p_1, p_2) - 1]}_{\rm (i)\ Pauli\ blocking} - \underbrace{\sum_{q'} V_{ab}(q')\, [N_{ab}(p_1 + q', p_2 - q') - 1]\, \delta_{q,0}}_{\rm (ii)\ Exchange\ self-energy}$$
$$+ \underbrace{\Delta V_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q, z) N_{ab}(p_1, p_2)}_{\rm (iii)\ Dynamically\ screened\ potential} - \underbrace{\sum_{q'} \Delta V_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q', z) N_{ab}(p_1 + q', p_2 - q')\, \delta_{q,0}}_{\rm (iv)\ Dynamical\ self-energy}$$

In-medium modification of interaction: $\Delta V_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q, z) = K_{ab}(p_1, p_2, q, z) - V_{ab}(q)$

BOUND STATES IN STRONGLY COUPLED PLASMAS (II)

2-particle wave function ψ_{ab} and phase space occupation factor N_{ab}

- Uncorrelated fermionic medium: $N_{ab}(p_1, p_2) = 1 - f_a(p_1) - f_b(p_2)$
- Correlated medium with two-particle clusters ($\psi_{ab}(p_1, p_2, E_{nP})$)
  $f_a(p_1) \to \tilde{f}_a(p_1) = f_a(p_1) + \sum_{c,n,P} |\psi_{ac}(p_1, P - p_1, E_{nP})|^2 g_{ac}(E_{nP})$

Discussion of the plasma Hamiltonian:

- Bound states localized in x-space, therefore:
  over a finite range Λin q-space wave function q-independent:
  $\psi_{ab}(p_1 + q, p_2 - q, z = E_{nP}) \approx \psi_{ab}(p_1, p_2, z = E_{nP})$, for $q < \Lambda$, and vanishes for $q > \Lambda$.
- flat momentum dependence of the Pauli blocking factors:
  $N_{ab}(p_1 + q, p_2 - q) \approx N_{ab}(p_1, p_2)$
- approximate cancellations of:
  Pauli blocking term (i) by the exchange self-energy (ii), and
  dynamically screened potential (iii) by the dynamical self-energy (iv)
  result in **stability of bound states against medium effects !**
- Scattering states extended in x-space $\to$ no cancellations!,
  but **shift of the continuum threshold !**

SUMMARY: Mott effect for bound states possible due to cancellations of medium effects which do not apply for the continuum states.

BOUND STATES IN STRONGLY COUPLED PLASMAS (III)

Application to heavy quarkonia in medium, where heavy quarks are rare

- $N_{ab} \approx 1$: Pauli blocking (i) and exchange selfenergy (ii) negligible
- medium effects due to dynamically screened potential (iii) and dynamical selfenergy (iv); from coupling of two-particle state to collective excitations (plasmons)

Screened potential (V_S) approximation to interaction kernel K

$$V_{ab}^S(p_1 p_2, q, z) = V_{ab}^S(q, z)\delta_{P,p_1+p_2}\delta_{2q,p_1-p_2}$$

$$V_{ab}^S(q, z) = V_{ab}(q) + V_{ab}(q)\Pi_{ab}(q, z)V_{ab}^S(q, z) = V_{ab}(q)[1 - \Pi_{ab}(q, z)V_{ab}(q)]^{-1}$$

Example: Heavy quarkonia in a relativistic quark plasma

$$\Pi_{ab}^{\rm RPA}(q, z) = 2\delta_{ab} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{f_a(E_p^a) - f_a(E_{p-q}^a)}{E_p^a - E_{p-q}^a - z} .$$

Relativistic quark plasma described by a Polyakov-loop NJL model; evaluate the RPA polarization function for $N_c \times N_f$ massless quarks ($E_p^a = |p|$) in static ($\omega = 0$), long wavelength ($q \to 0$) case:

$$\Pi_{ab}^{\rm RPA}(q \to 0, 0) = 2\delta_{ab} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{df_a(E_p^a)}{dE_p^a} = -2\delta_{ab} \int_0^\infty \frac{dp\, p}{\pi^2} f_\Phi(p) = -\frac{\delta_{ab}}{6\pi^2} I(\Phi) T^2 ,$$

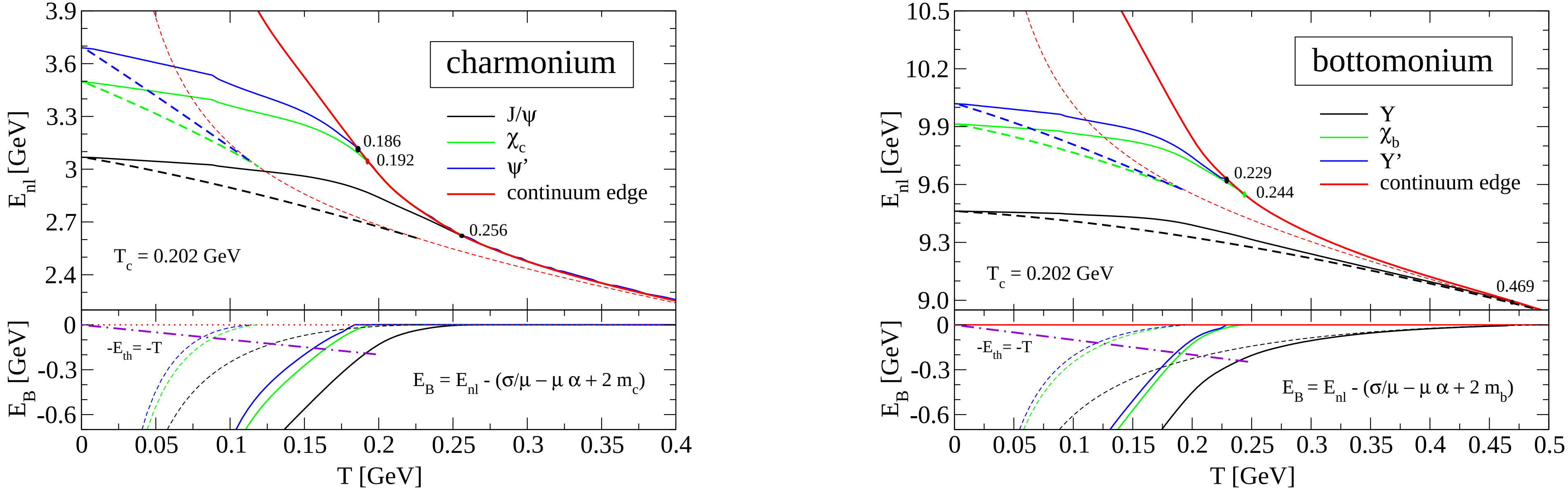
where $I(\Phi) = (12/\pi^2)\int_0^\infty dx x f_\Phi(x)$ and $f_\Phi(x) = [\Phi(1+2e^{-x})e^{-x} + e^{-3x}]/[1+3\Phi(1+e^{-x})e^{-x} + e^{-3x}]$ is the generalized quark distribution function (Hansen et al 2006).

BOUND STATES IN STRONGLY COUPLED PLASMAS (IV)

If bare potential a color singlet one-gluon exchange $V(q) = -4\pi\alpha/q^2$, $\alpha = g^2/(3\pi)$, then Fourier transform of screened potential is a Debye potential $V^S(r) = -\alpha\exp(-\mu_D(T)r)/r$ with Debye mass $\mu_D(T) = 4\pi\alpha I(\Phi)T^2$.
Add a screened confinement potential $V^S_{\rm conf}(r) = (\sigma/\mu_D)(1-\exp(-\mu_D r))$, calculate Hartree self-energies [Rapp, DB, Crochet, arxiv:0807.2470] and solve the effective Schrödinger equation

$$H^{\rm pl}(r;T)\phi_{nl}(r;T) = E_{nl}(T)\phi_{nl}(r;T)$$

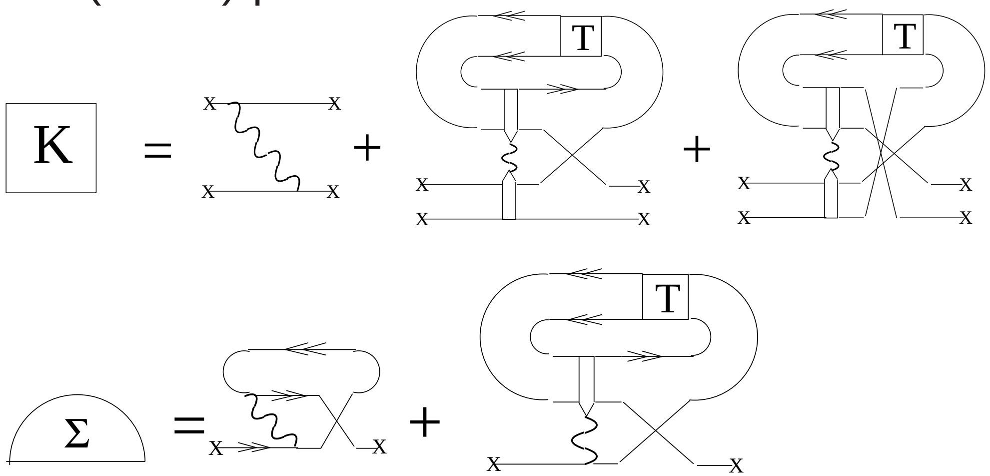
for the plasma Hamiltonian $H^{\rm pl}(r;T) = 2m_Q - \alpha\mu_D(T) - \vec{\nabla}^2/m_Q + V_{Q\bar{Q}}(r;T)$



Two-particle energies of charmonia (left) and bottomonia (right) in a statically screened Cornell potential, [Jankowski, DB, Grigorian, Acta Phys. Pol. B (PS) 3, 747 (2010)].

BOUND STATES IN STRONGLY COUPLED PLASMAS (V)

Two(three-)-particle states in the medium: cluster expansion



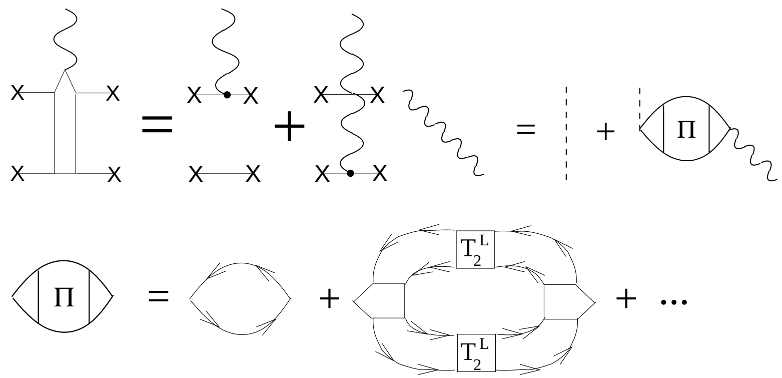
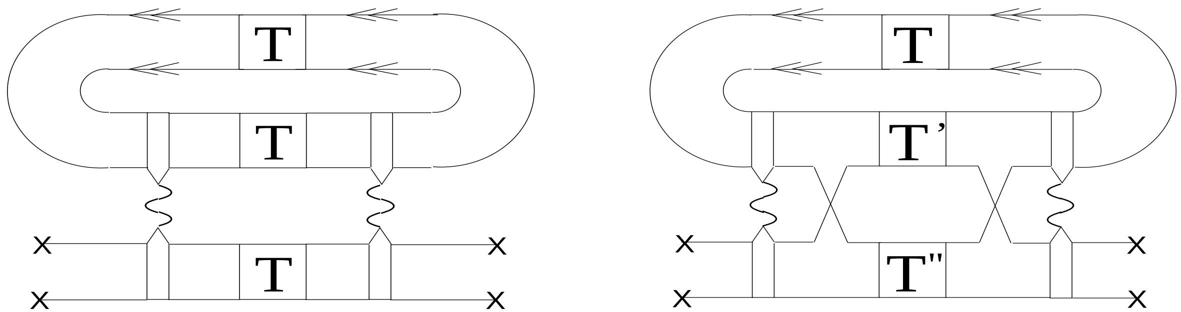


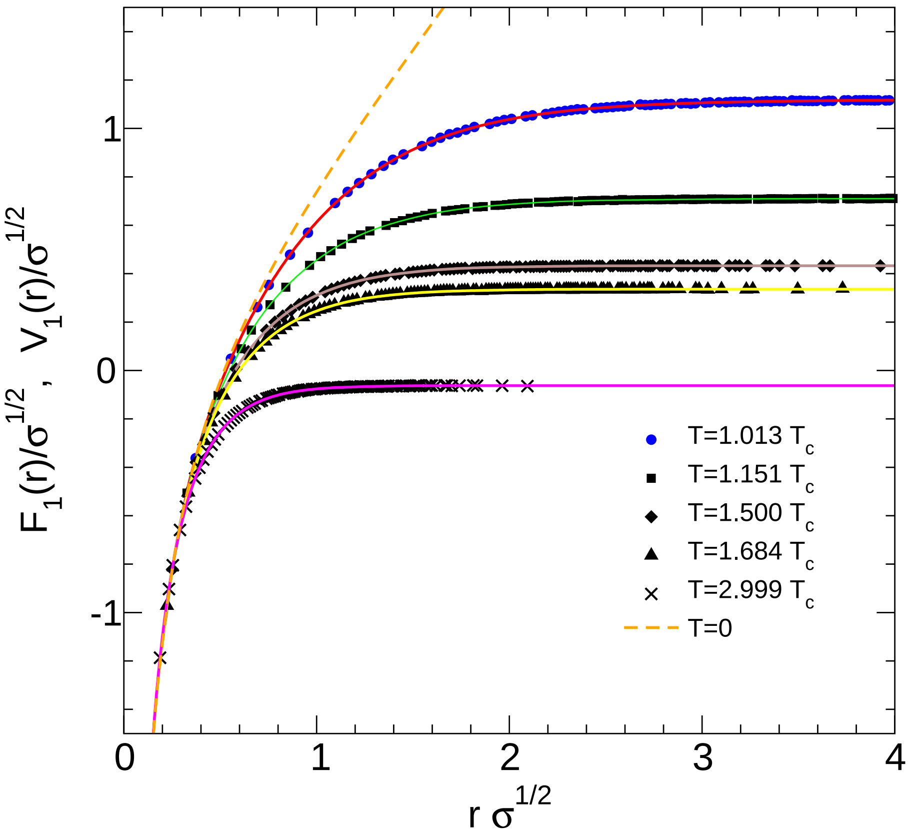
Diagram expansion for 1st and 2nd Born order cluster-cluster interactions



Resulting plasma Hamiltonian [Ebeling, DB, et al., arxiv:0810.3336 [physics.plasm-ph]]:

$$H^{\rm pl} = H^{\rm Hartree} + H^{\rm Fock} + H^{\rm Pauli} + H^{\rm MW} + H^{\rm Debye} + H^{\rm pp} + H^{\rm vdW} + \ldots,$$

HEAVY QUARK POTENTIAL FROM LATTICE QCD



Color-singlet free energy F_1 in quenched QCD

$$\langle \mathrm{Tr}[L(0)L^\dagger(r)]\rangle = \exp[-F_1(r)/T]$$

Long- and short- range parts

$$F_1(r,T) = F_{1,\mathrm{long}}(r,T) + V_{1,\mathrm{short}}(r)e^{-(\mu(T)r)^2}$$

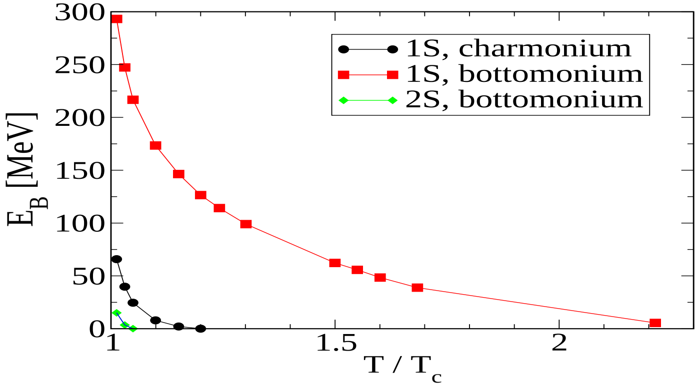
$$\begin{aligned} F_{1,\mathrm{long}}(r,T) &= \text{'screened'confinementpot.} \\ V_{1,\mathrm{short}}(r) &= -\frac{4}{3}\frac{\alpha(r)}{r},\ \alpha(r) = \text{runningcoupl.} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

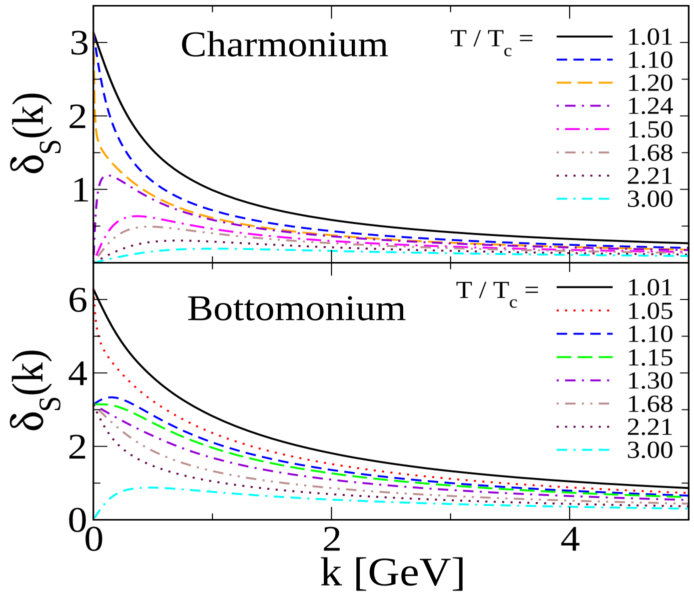
Quarkonium ($Q\bar{Q}$)	1S	1P$_1$	2S
Charmonium ($c\bar{c}$)	J/ψ(3097)	χ_{c1}(3510)	ψ' (3686)
Bottomonium ($b\bar{b}$)	Υ (9460)	χ_{b1} (9892)	Υ' (10023)

$\Longrightarrow$ Wong (DM 2, 5); Lombardo (DM 3, 7)

Blaschke, Kaczmarek, Laermann, Yudichev, EPJC 43, 81 (2005); [hep-ph/0505053]

Schroedinger eqn: bound & scattering states





Quarkonia bound states at finite T:

$$[-\nabla^2/m_Q + V_{\rm eff}(r,T)]\psi(r,T) = E_B(T)\psi(r,T)$$

Binding energy vanishes $E_B(T_{\rm Mott}) = 0$: Mott effect

Scattering states:

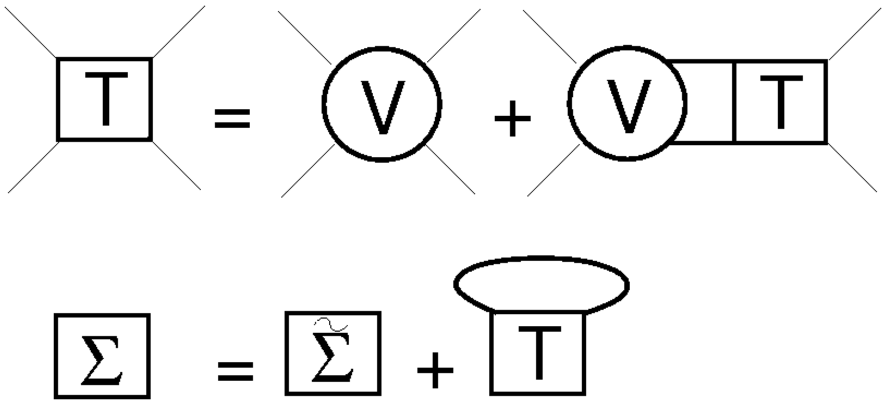
$$\frac{d\delta_S(k,r,T)}{dr} = -\frac{m_Q V_{\rm eff}}{k}\sin(kr + \delta_S(k,r,T))$$

Levinson theorem:

Phase shift at threshold jumps by π when bound state $\rightarrow$ resonance at $T = T_{\rm Mott}$

Blaschke, Kaczmarek, Laermann, Yudichev
EPJC 43, 81 (2005); [hep-ph/0505053]

T-MATRIX APPROACH TO QUARKONIA IN THE QGP

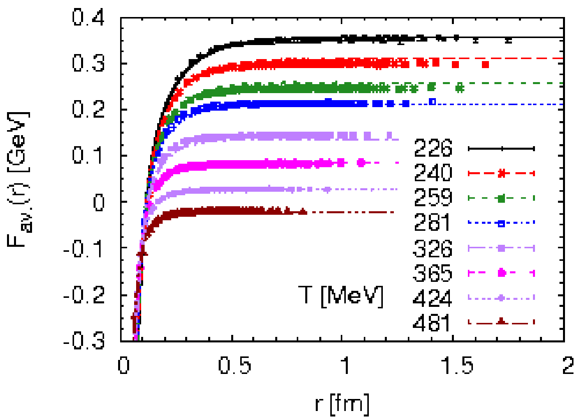


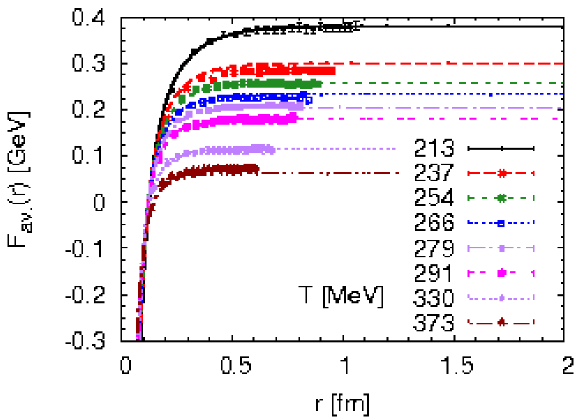
Rapp & Riek, arxiv:1005.0769

Open question: Wich potential to use?

$$U = F - T\frac{dF}{dT}$$
$$V(r;T) = F(r;T) - F(\infty,T) \text{ or } F \leftrightarrow U$$

Result: J/ψ good resonance
below $1.5\,T_c$ for F, and $2.5\,T_c$ for U

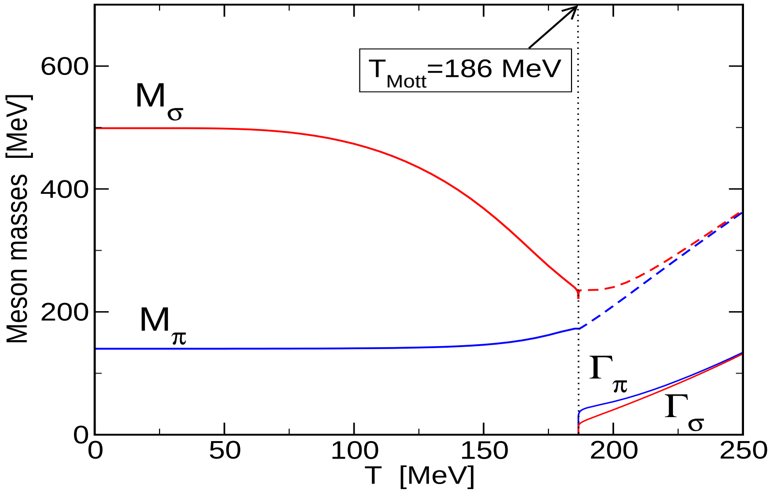


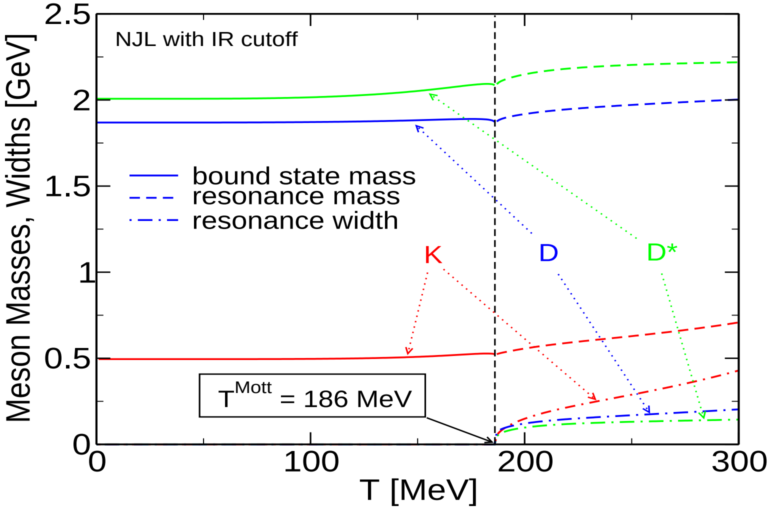


Field theoretic input:
Megias et al. JHEP (2006)

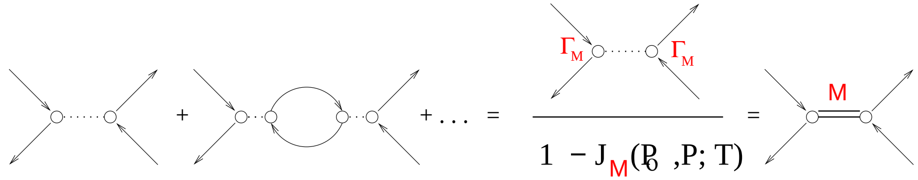
$$D_{00}(\vec{k}) = D_{00}^{P}(\vec{k}) + D_{00}^{NP}(\vec{k})$$
$$D_{00}^{P}(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{\vec{k}^2 + m_D^2}$$
$$D_{00}^{NP}(\vec{k}) = \frac{m_G^2}{(\vec{k}^2 + \tilde{m}_D^2)^2}$$

Mott effect: NJL model primer





RPA-type resummation of quark-antiquark scattering in the mesonic channel M,



defines Meson propagator

$$D_M(P_0,P;T) \sim [1 - J_M(P_0,P;T)]^{-1},$$

by the complex polarization function J_M
$\rightarrow$ Breit-Wigner type spectral function

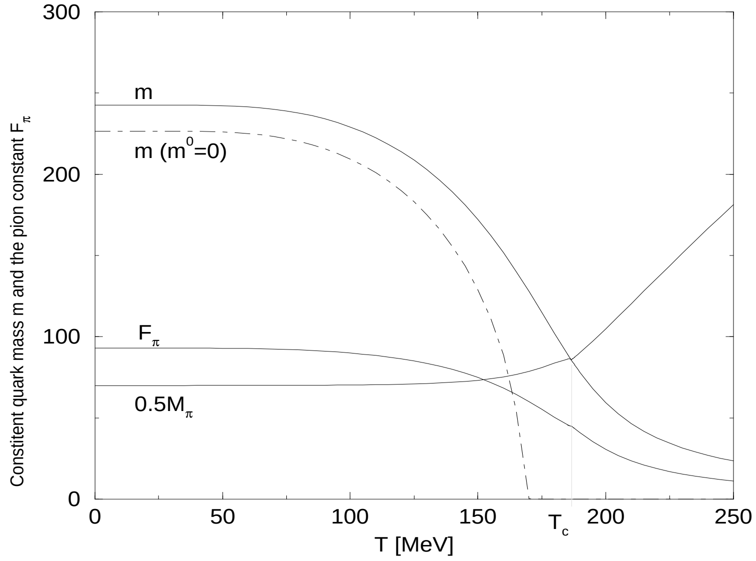
$$\mathcal{A}_M(P_0,P;T) = \frac{1}{\pi}\mathrm{Im}\, D_M(P_0,P;T)$$
$$\sim \frac{1}{\pi}\frac{\Gamma_M(T)M_M(T)}{(s-M_M^2(T))^2+\Gamma_M^2(T)M_M^2(T)}$$

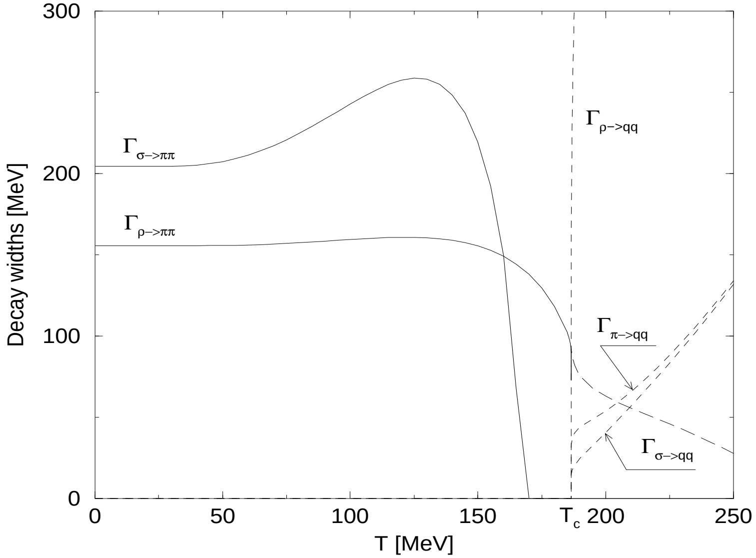
For $T < T_{\mathrm{Mott}}$: $\Gamma \rightarrow 0$, i.e. bound state
$\mathcal{A}_M(P_0,P;T) = \delta(s - M_M^2(T))$

Light meson sector:
Blaschke, Burau, Volkov, Yudichev: EPJA **11** (2001) 319

Charm meson sector:
Blaschke, Burau, Kalinovsky, Yudichev,
Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. **149** (2003) 182

MOTT EFFECT: NJL MODEL PRIMER





Meson propagator: RPA-type resummation,

$$D_h(P) \sim [1 - G\Pi_h(P)]^{-1},$$

e.g. Pion Pseudoscalar polarization fuction ($m_q = m_{\bar{q}} = m$)

$$\Pi_\pi(\bar{M}_\pi, \vec{0}) = -\frac{N_c}{8\pi^2}\left\{2A(m) - (M_\pi - i\Gamma_\pi/2)^2\, B(M_\pi, \vec{0}; m, m)\right\}$$

Finite temperature (Matsubara)

$$A(m) = -4\int_\Lambda dp \frac{p^2}{\sqrt{E(p)}} \tanh(E(p)/2T) \quad \text{real}$$

$$B(P_0, \vec{0}; m, m) = 8\int_\Lambda dp \frac{p^2 \tanh(E(p)/2T)}{E(p)[4E^2(p) - P_0^2]} \quad \text{real for } T < T_c$$

Complex polarization function
$\Rightarrow$ Breit-Wigner type spectral function

$\Longleftarrow$ Blaschke, Burau, Volkov, Yudichev: EPJA **11** (2001) 319

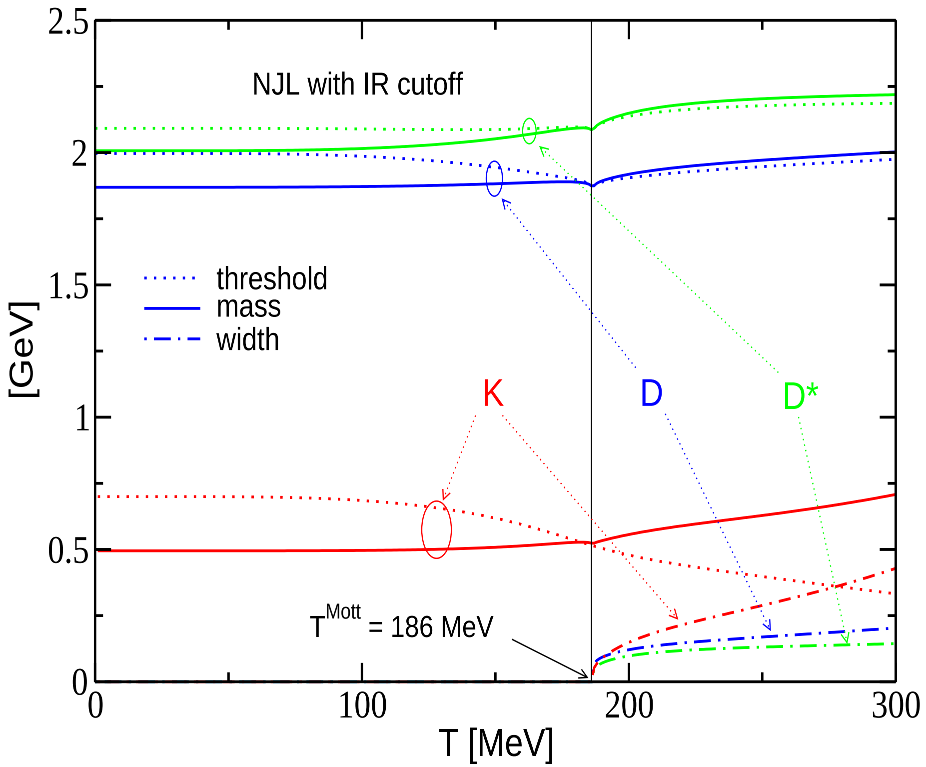
Charm meson sector, see
Gottfried, Klevansky, PLB **286** (1992) 221

Blaschke, Burau, Kalinovsky, Yudichev,
Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. **149** (2003) 182

MOTT EFFECT: HEAVY MESON GENERALIZATION

$$\Pi_D(P^2;T) = 4I_1^{\Lambda}(m_u;T) + 4I_1^{\Lambda}(m_c;T) + 4\left(P^2 - (m_u - m_c)^2\right) I_2^{(\lambda_P,\Lambda)}(P^2, m_u, m_c; T),$$

$$I_2^{(\lambda_M,\Lambda)}(M, m_u, m_c; T) = \frac{N_c}{8\pi^2 M}\int_{\lambda_P}^{\Lambda} dp\, p^2 \left[\frac{\widetilde{E}_{uc}\tanh(E_u/2T)}{E_u(E_u^2 - \widetilde{E}_{uc}^2)} + \frac{\widetilde{E}_{cu}\tanh(E_c/2T)}{E_c(E_c^2 - \widetilde{E}_{cu}^2)}\right],$$



$$\widetilde{E}_{ij} = (m_i^2 - m_j^2 + M^2)/2M,$$

Infrared cutoff ($M_\pi(T_c) = 2m_u(T_c) = 2m_u^{cr}$)

$$\lambda_P = [m_u^{cr}\,\theta(m_u - m_u^{cr}) + m_u\,\theta(m_u^{cr} - m_u)] \times\theta(P^2 - 4(m_u^{cr})^2)\sqrt{P^2/(2\,m_u^{cr})^2 - 1},$$

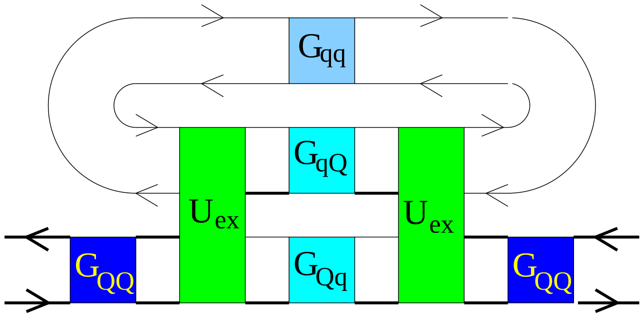
Meson spectral properties (mass M, width Γ)

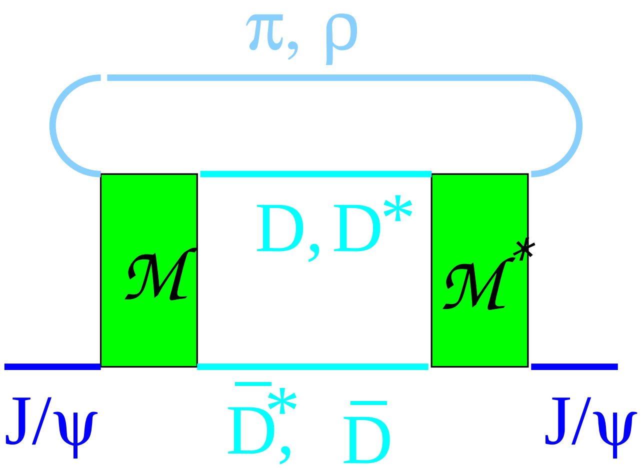
$$G\,\mathrm{Re}\Pi(P^2 = M^2; T) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(T) = \mathrm{Im}\Pi(M^2;T)/[M(T)\,\mathrm{Re}\Pi'(M^2;T)]$$

$\Longleftarrow$ Blaschke, Burau, Kalinovsky, Yudichev, Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. **149** (2003) 182.

Quantum kinetic approach to J/ψ breakup ($\mu_B \approx 0$)





$$\tau^{-1}(p) = \Gamma(p) = \Sigma^{>}(p) \mp \Sigma^{<}(p)$$

$$\Sigma^{\gtrless}(p,\omega) \;=\; \int_{p'}\int_{p_1}\int_{p_2} (2\pi)^4 \delta_{p,p';p_1,p_2}\, |\mathcal{M}|^2\, G_\pi^{\lessgtr}(p')\; G_{D_1}^{\gtrless}(p_1)\; G_{D_2}^{\gtrless}(p_2)$$

$G_h^{>}(p) = [1 \pm f_h(p)]A_h(p)$ and $G_h^{<}(p) = f_h(p)A_h(p)$

low density approximation for the final states

$$f_D(p) \approx 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma^{<}(p) \approx 0$$

$$\tau^{-1}(p) \;=\; \int_{p'}\int_{p_2}\int_{p_2} (2\pi)^4 \delta_{p,p';p_1,p_2}\, |\mathcal{M}|^2\, f_\pi(p')\; A_\pi(p')\; A_{D_1}(p_1)\; A_{D_2}(p_2)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi}\frac{|\mathcal{M}(s,t)|^2}{\lambda(s, M_\psi^2, s')}\,,$$

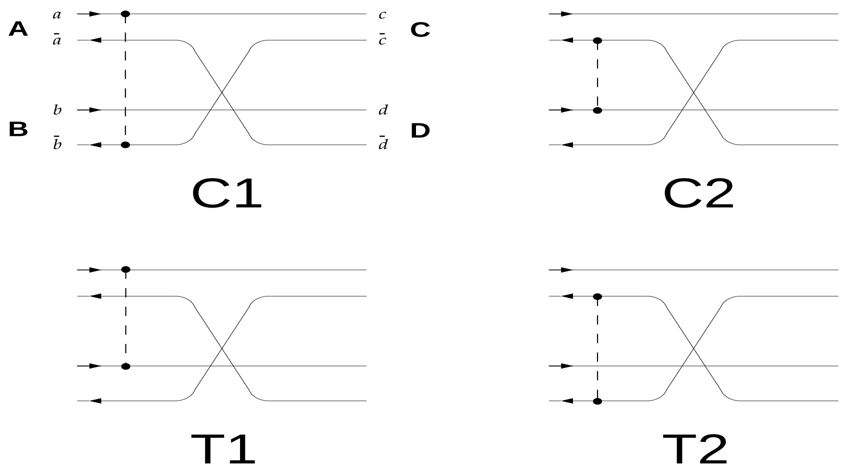
$$\tau^{-1}(p) = \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^3} \int ds' \quad f_\pi(\mathbf{p}', s')\; A_\pi(s') v_{\rm rel}\; \sigma^*(s)$$

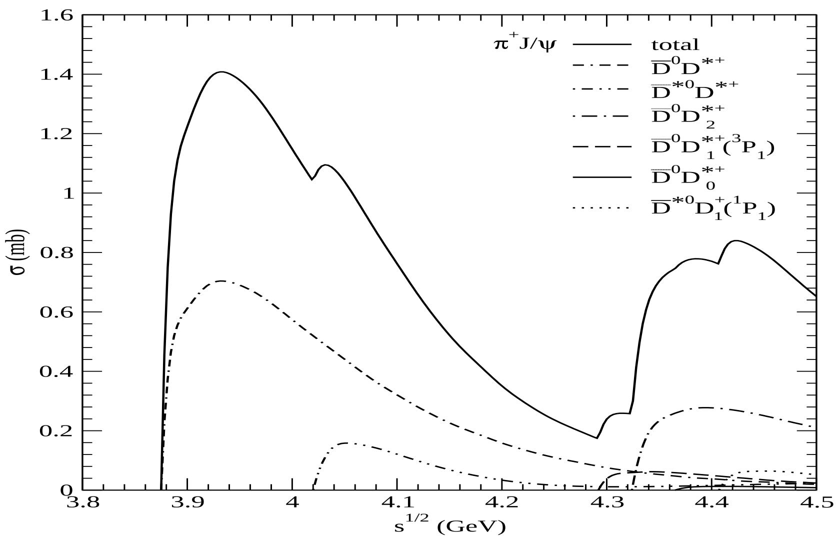
In-medium breakup cross section

$$\sigma^*(s) = \int ds_1\; ds_2\; A_{D_1}(s_1)\; A_{D_2}(s_2)\; \sigma(s; s_1, s_2)$$

Medium effects in spectral functions A_h and $\sigma(s; s_1, s_2)$

QUARK REARRANGEMENT I: NRQM BORN DIAGRAMS





Short history:

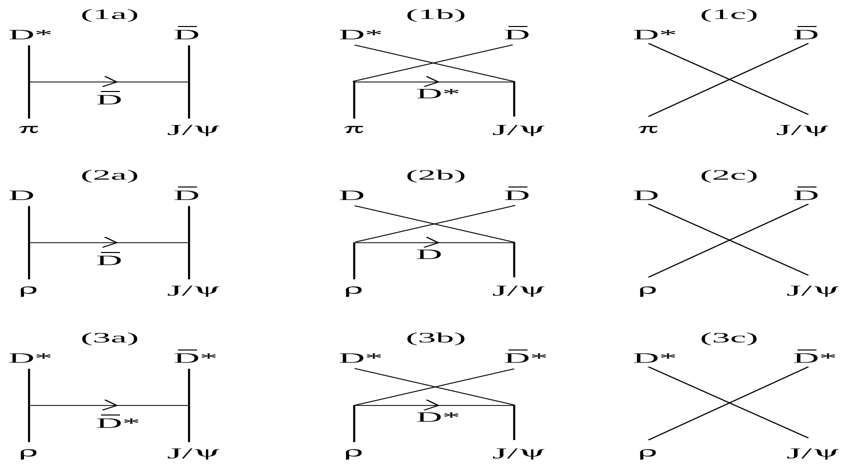
- Quark (+gluon) exchange model of short-range NN int.
  Holinde, PLB 118 (1982) 266; ...
- Born approx. to quark exchange in meson-meson scatt.
  Barnes, Swanson: PRD 46 (1992) 131
- Appl. to Charmonium dissociation: J/ψ+π $\to$ D + $\bar{D}, \ldots$
  Martins, D.B., Quack: PRC 51 (1995) 2723
- Extension to other light mesons and excited charmonia
  Barnes, Swanson, Wong, Xu: PRD 68 (2003) 014903

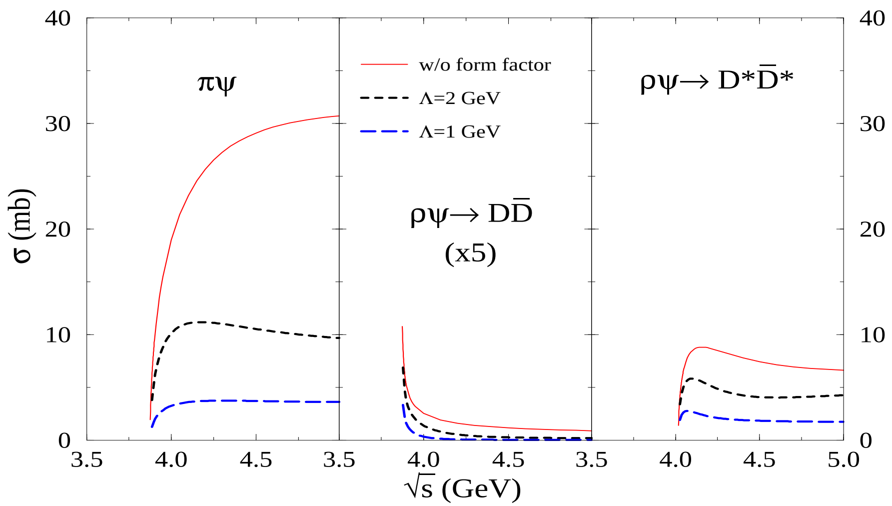
(C)apture Diagrams:
$\to$ interaction can be absorbed into the 'ladder' of a meson
(T)ransfer Diagrams:
$\to$ interaction between quarks from different mesons

Comments:

- Post-prior ambiguity for capture diagrams
- Interaction in capture and transfer diagrams different?
- Chiral symmetry restoration: problem in HFS term

QUARK REARRANGEMENT II: CHIRAL LAGRANGIAN APPROACH





Short history:

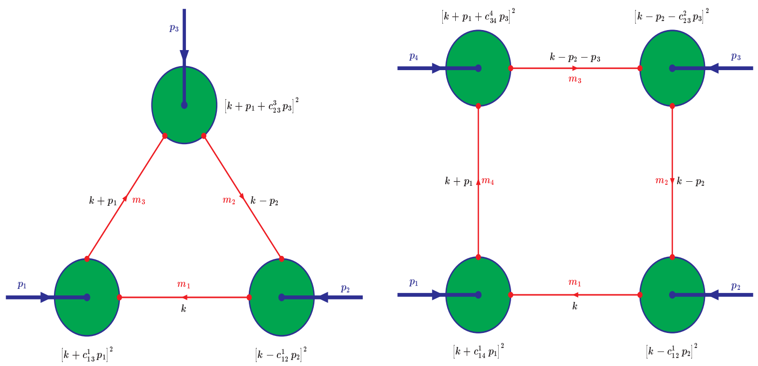
- Meson exchange model for NN interaction
  Yukawa(1935); Walecka, Ann. Phys. 83 (1974) 491; ...
- Application to charmonium diss: J/ψ+$\pi, \rho \longrightarrow D + \bar{D}, \ldots$
  Matinyan, Müller, PRC 63 (1998) 2994
- Inclusion of formfactors for the meson-hadron vertices
  Haglin, PRC 61 (2000) 031902
  Lin, Ko, PRC 62 (2000) 034903
  Oh, Song, Lee, PRC 63 (2001) 034901
  D.B., Grigorian, Kalinovsky, hep-ph/0808.1705

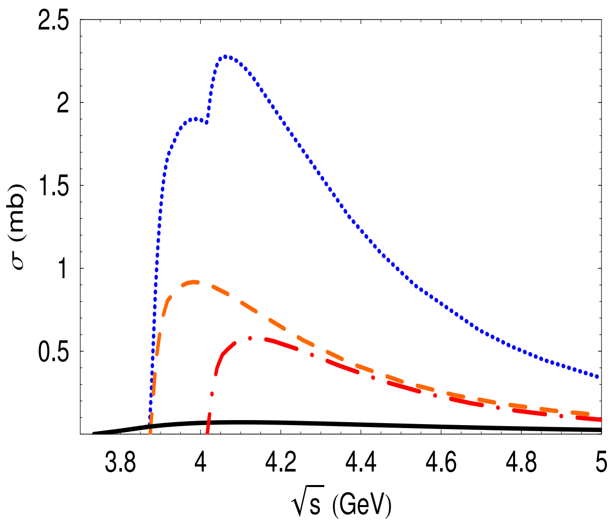
Meson exchange Diagrams:
$\longrightarrow$ Transfer diagrams: mesonic 'ladder' replaced by Born term
Contact Diagrams:
$\longrightarrow$ Capture diagrams: BS eq. at quark-meson vertex

Comments:

- Formfactors ad hoc, not part of the χL approach
- Quark substructure effects absent, or hidden in FF
- Finite $T, \ \mu$ (and momentum-) behavior of vertices ?

QUARK REARRANGEMENT III: RQM (DSE-BASED)





Short history:

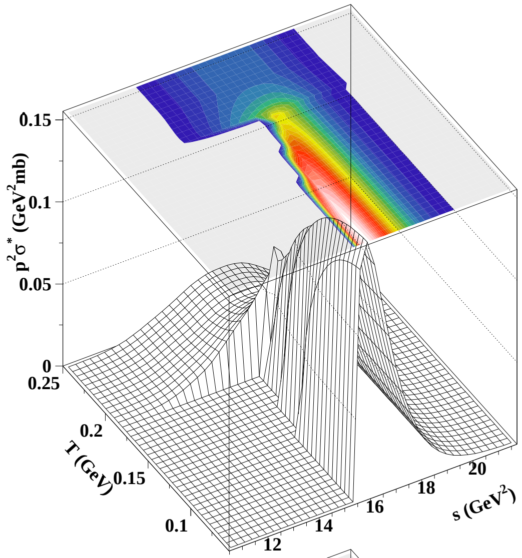
- Dyson-Schwinger approach to hadronic processes
  Roberts, Williams, PPNP 33 (1994) 477
- Application to D-mesons
  Ivanov, Kalinovsky, Roberts, PRD 60 (1999) 034018
- Calculation of J/ψ+ $\pi \longrightarrow D + \bar{D}$
  D.B., Burau, Ivanov, Kalinovsky, Tandy, hep-ph/0002047
  Ivanov, Körner, Santorelli, PRD 70 (2004) 014005
  Bourque, Gale, PRC 80 (2009) 015204

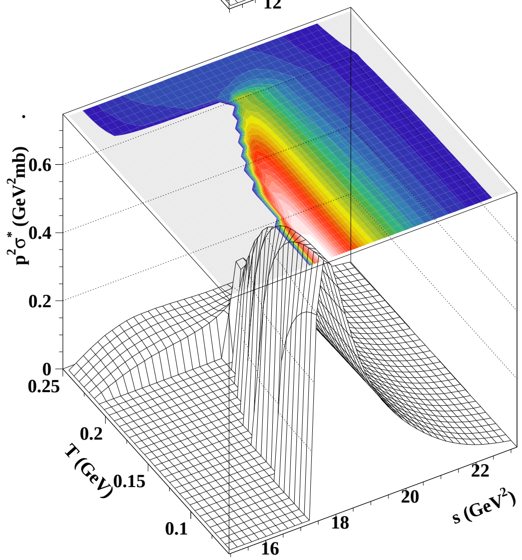
(Double) Triangle Diagrams:
$\longrightarrow$ Meson exchange $\longrightarrow$ Transfer diagrams
Box Diagrams:
$\longrightarrow$ Contact Diagrams $\longrightarrow$ Capture diagrams

Comments:

- Post-prior problem solved: covariant, chiral quark model
- Quark substructure effects in triangle and box diagrams
- BS amplitudes and quark propagators encode
  - Chiral restoration/ deconfinement
  - Mott effect: bound state dissociation

IN-MEDIUM J/ψ BREAKUP BY π AND ρ IMPACT





Approximation: $\sigma(s; s_1, s_2) \approx \sigma^{\rm vac}(s; s_1, s_2)$

Variety of models exists for $\sigma^{\rm vac}(s; s_1, s_2)$, use a relativistic one
`Blaschke, et al. Heavy Ion Phys.` **18** `(2003) 49;`
`Ivanov, et al. PRD` **70** `(2004) 014005`
Spectral function for D-mesons as Breit-Wigner

$$A_h(s) = \frac{1}{\pi}\frac{\Gamma_h(T)\, M_h(T)}{(s - M_h^2(T))^2 + \Gamma_h^2(T) M_h^2(T)} \longrightarrow \delta(s - M_h^2)$$

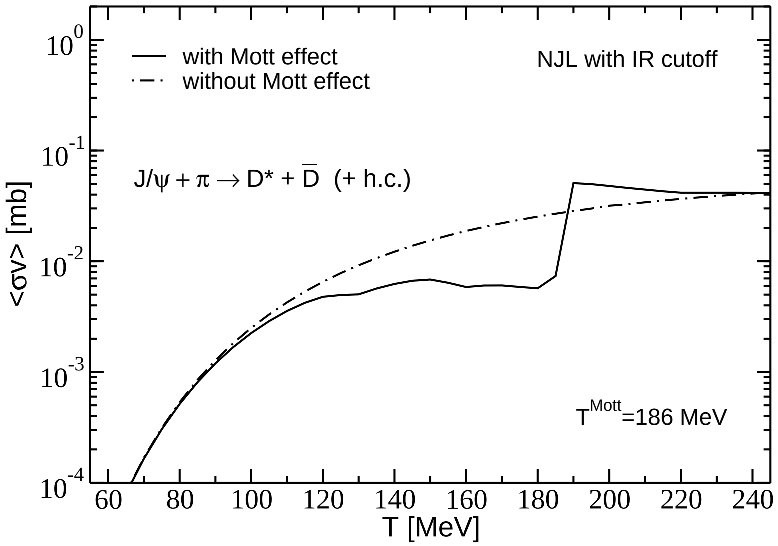
resonance $\Leftarrow$ Mott-effect $\Leftarrow$ bound state

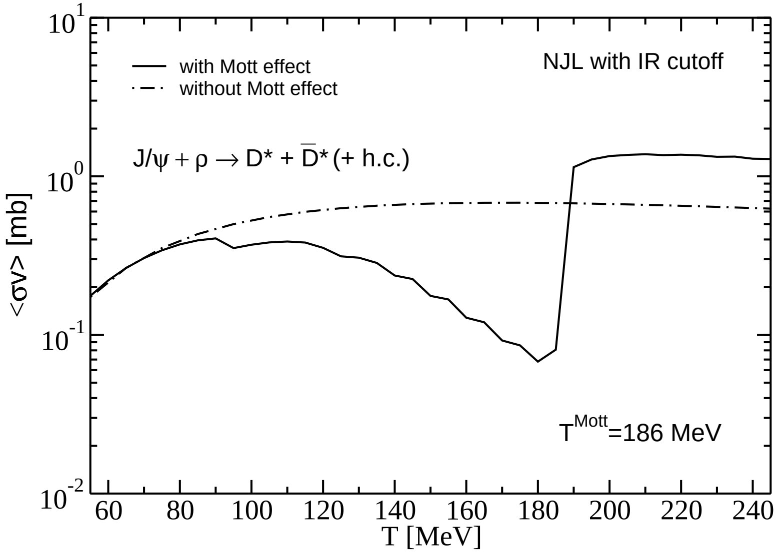
See NJL model calculations at finite temperature,
`Blaschke et al.: Eur. Phys. J.` **A 11** `(2001) 319`
`Hüfner et al.: Nucl. Phys.` **A 606** `(1996) 260`
`Blaschke et al.: Nucl. Phys.` **A 592** `(1995) 561`
Behaviour above the Mott temperature ($T \sim T_h^{\rm Mott}$)

$$\Gamma_h(T) \sim (T - T_h^{\rm Mott})^{1/2}\, \Theta(T - T_h^{\rm Mott}) ,$$
$$M_h(T) = M_h(T_h^{\rm Mott}) + 0.5\, \Gamma_h(T)$$

NJL model with IR cutoff: $T_h^{\rm Mott} = 186$ MeV universal

J/ψ DISSOCIATION RATE IN A π/ρ RESONANCE GAS





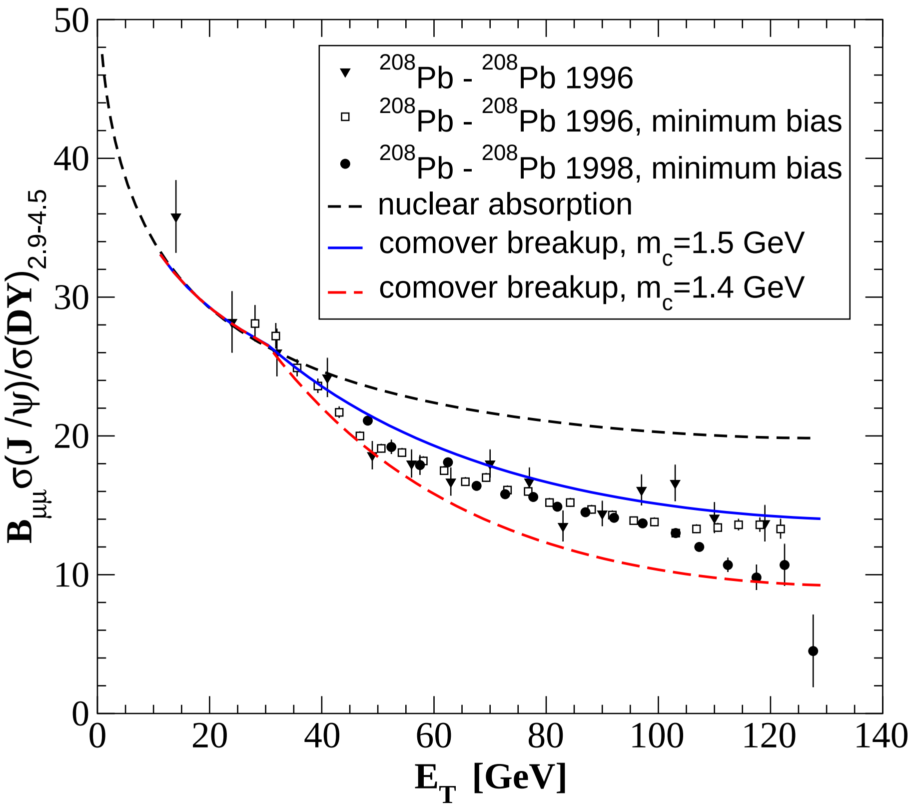
Dissociation rate for a J/ψ at rest in a hot resonance gas ($h = \pi, \rho$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau^{-1}(T) &= \tau_\pi^{-1}(T) + \tau_\rho^{-1}(T) \\
\tau_h^{-1}(T) &= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \int ds' A_h(s';T) f_h(p,s';T) j_h(p,s') \sigma_h^*(s;T) \\
&= \langle \sigma_h^* v_{\rm rel} \rangle n_h(T) \ ,
\end{aligned}$$

$$f_h(p,s;T) = g_h \{\exp[(\sqrt{p^2+s} - \mu)/T] - 1\}^{-1}$$
$$s(p,s') = s' + M_\psi^2 + 2M_\psi\sqrt{p^2+s'}$$

- Masses slightly rising below $T^{\rm Mott}$
  $\Rightarrow$ reduction of breakup rate
- Mott-effect for intermediate states at $T^{\rm Mott}$
  $\Rightarrow$ breakup enhancement - “subthreshold” process
- Structure in the breakup rate at $T = T^{\rm Mott}$
- Additional J/ψ absorption channel opens
  $\Rightarrow$ “anomalous” suppression

“ANOMALOUS” J/ψ SUPPRESSION AT CERN-SPS



Blaschke, Burau, Kalinovsky, Proc. HQP-5, Dubna (2000); [nucl-th/0006071]

Modified Glauber model calculation

Wong, PRL**76** (1996) 196;

Martins, Blaschke, Proc. HQP-4; [hep-ph/9802250]

$$S(E_T) = S_N(E_T)\exp\left[-\int_{t_0}^{t_f} dt\ \tau^{-1}(n(t))\right]$$
$$= S_N(E_T)\exp\left[\int_{n_0(E_T)}^{n_f} dn < \sigma^* v_{\rm rel} >\right]$$

Nucl. abs: $S_N(E_T) = 18 + 36\ \exp(-0.26\sqrt{E_T})$

Longitudinal expansion: $n(t) = n_0(E_T)t_0/t$

Impact parameter representation of $n_0(E_T)$:

$E_T(b)/\mathrm{MeV} = 130 - b/\mathrm{fm}$

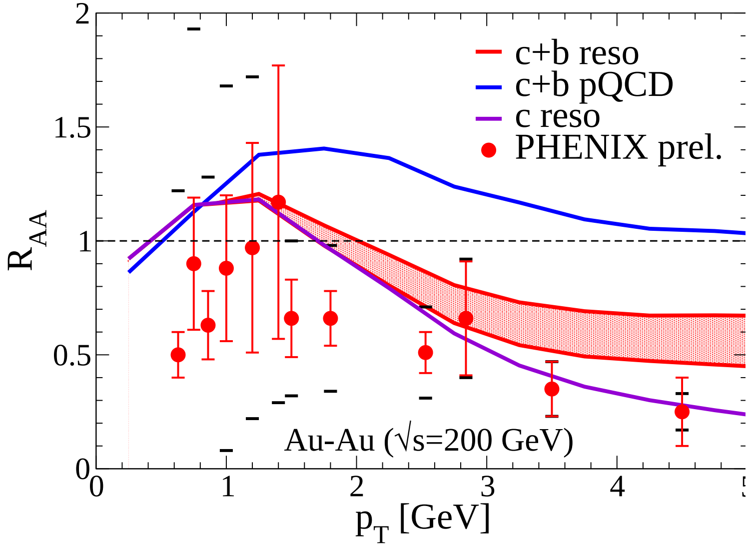
$n_0(b)/\mathrm{fm}^{-3} = 1.2\sqrt{1-(b/10.8\ \mathrm{fm})^2}$.

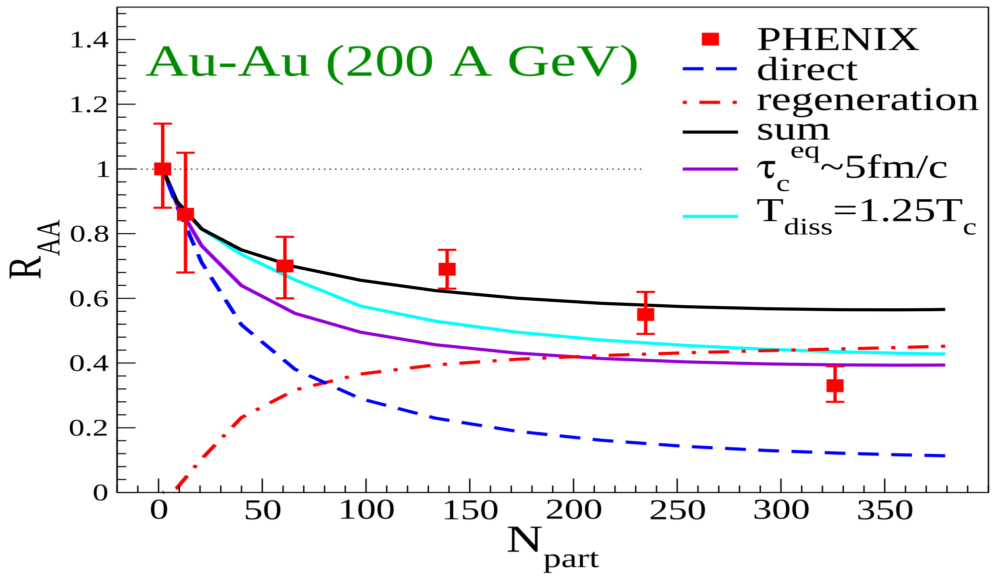
Threshold: Mott effect for D-Mesons

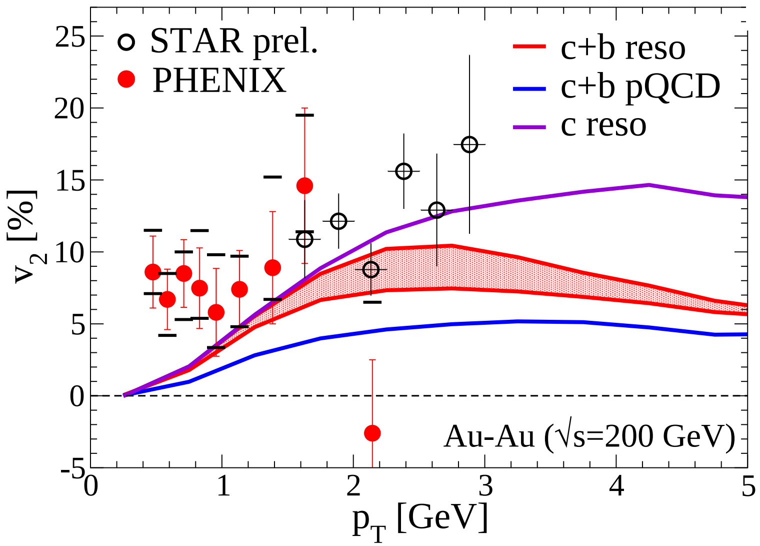
More detailed description: additional resonances, gain processes (D-fusion), HIC simulation

Grandchamp et al., PL B523 (2001); NP A709 (2002) 415; PRL 92 (2004) 212301; J. Phys. G 30 (2004) S1355.

Charm and charmonium production @ RHIC







Recombination of open charm (regeneration of ψ)

$$dN_\psi/dt = -\Gamma_\psi[N_\psi - N_\psi^{\rm eq}(T)]$$

Hees, Mannarelli, Greco, Rapp, PRL 100, 192301 (2008)

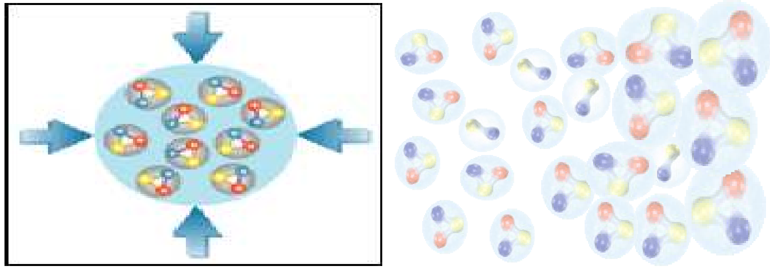
Nuclear modification factor R_{AA} and elliptic flow v_2 of semileptonic $D-$ and $B-$ meson decay-electrons in $b = 7$ fm Au-Au ($\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV) collisions at RHIC

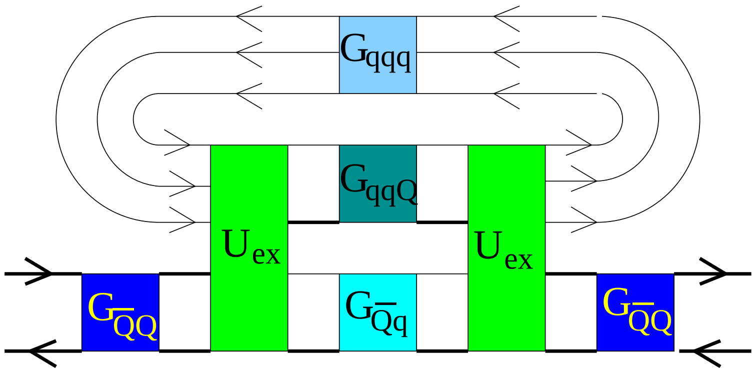
$\Longleftarrow$ **Hees, Greco, Rapp, PRC 73, 034913 (2006)**

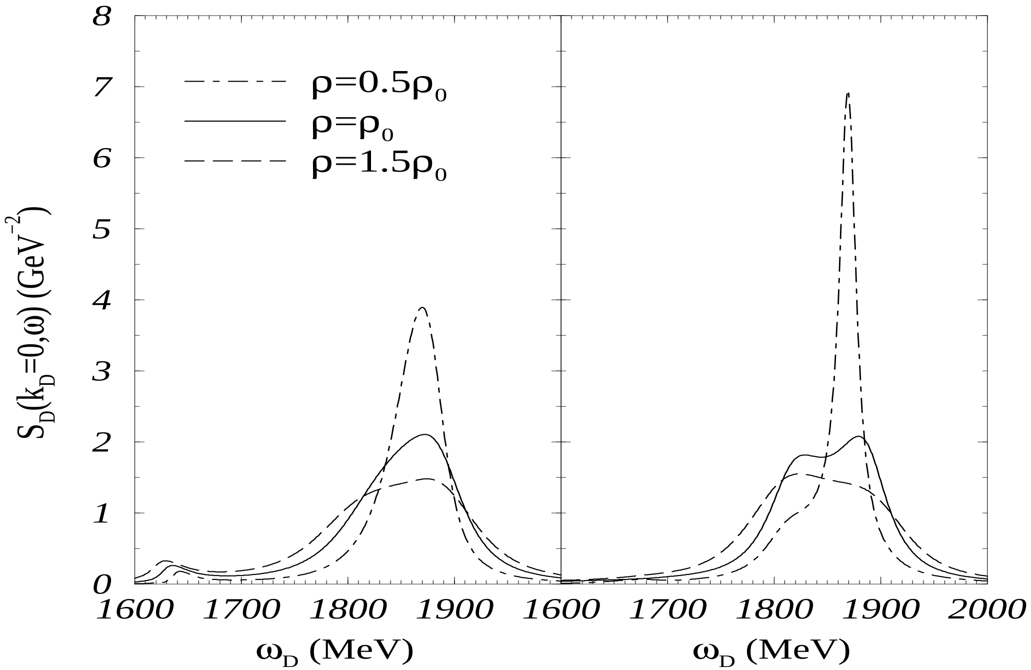
Charm and charmonium production @ FAIR-CBM

J/ψ dissociation process in dense baryonic matter at FAIR-CBM: spectral functions for open charm hadrons (D-meson, Λ_c) are essential inputs! $\Leftarrow$

D-meson spectral function in cold dense nuclear matter from a G-matrix approach $\downarrow$

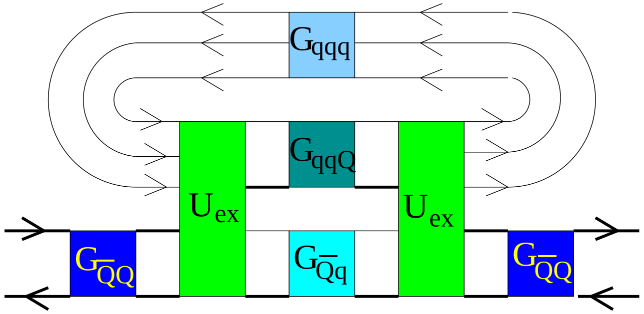


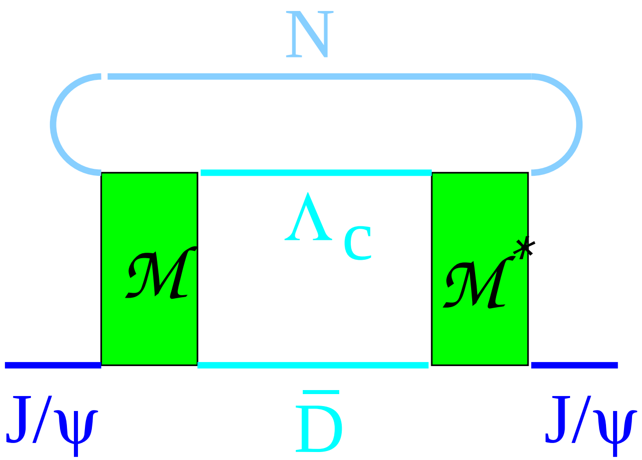




Tolos et al., EPJC (2005); nucl-th/0501151

QUANTUM KINETICS OF J/ψ DISSOCIATION @ CBM ($\mu_B \neq 0$)

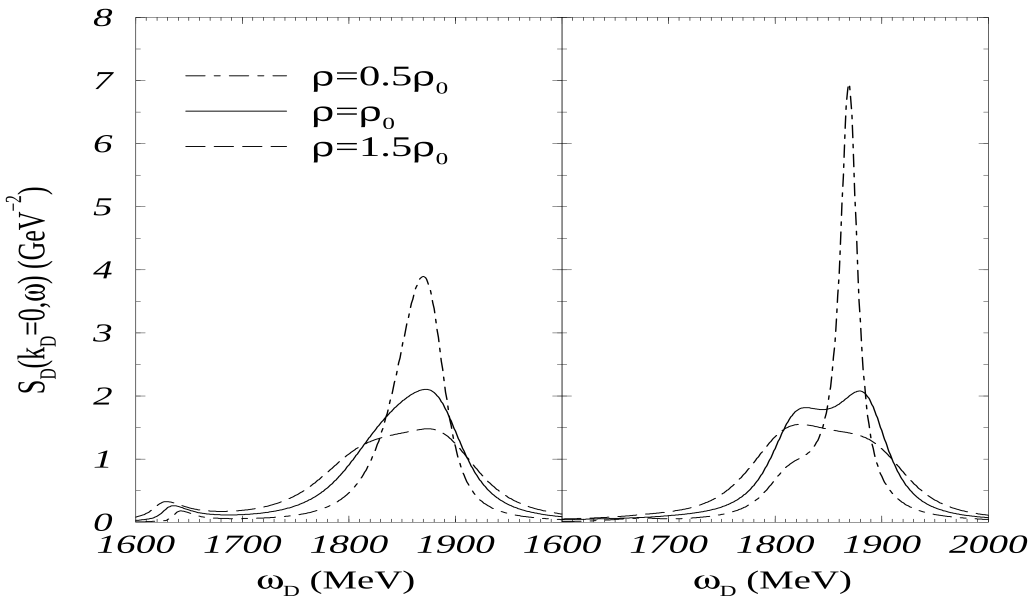




Charmonium lifetime in a dense nuclear medium ($f_D \approx 0$)

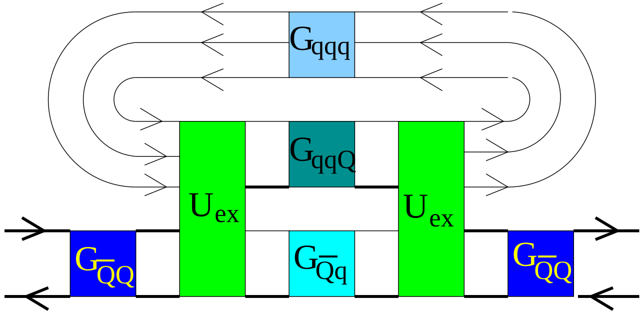
$$\tau^{-1}(p) = \int_{p'}\int_{p_2}\int_{p_2} (2\pi)^4 \delta_{p,p';p_1,p_2} |\mathcal{M}|^2 f_N(p')\, A_N(p')\, A_\Lambda(p_1)\, A_D(p_2)$$

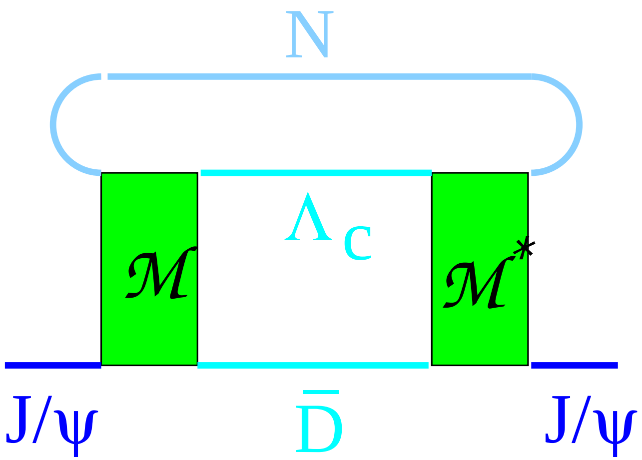
Medium effects in hadronic spectral functions A_h and $\sigma(s; s_1, s_2)$
D-meson spectral function in cold dense nuclear matter from a G-matrix approach ↓ ($N,\ \Lambda_c$ similar)



Tolos et al., EPJC (2005); nucl-th/0501151

QUANTUM KINETICS OF J/ψ DISSOCIATION @ CBM ($\mu_B \neq 0$)



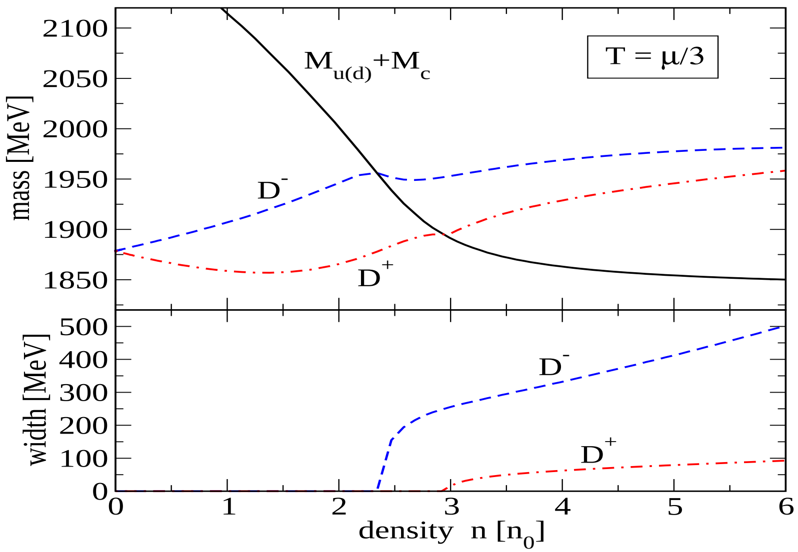


Charmonium lifetime in a dense nuclear medium ($f_D \approx 0$)

$$\tau^{-1}(p) = \int_{p'}\int_{p_2}\int_{p_2}(2\pi)^4\delta_{p,p';p_1,p_2}\,|\mathcal{M}|^2\, f_N(p')\; A_N(p')\; A_\Lambda(p_1)\; A_D(p_2)$$

Medium effects in hadronic spectral functions A_h and $\sigma(s; s_1, s_2)$

D-meson spectral function in hot, dense quark matter from a NJL model approach ↓ ($N,\ \Lambda_c$ similar)



D.B., P. Costa, Yu. Kalinovsky, in preparation

SUMMARY

- Diagram expansions in strongly correlated quark plasma guided by plasma physics
- Microscopic formulation of the hadronic Mott effect within a chiral quark model
- Mesonic (hadronic) correlations important for $T > T_c$
- Step-like enhancement of threshold processes due to Mott effect
- Reaction kinetics for strong correlations in plasmas applicable @ SPS and RHIC
- Prospects for CBM: Anomalous suppression expected, eventually (more) steplike!

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

- Bridge Lattice QCD and Phenomenology: spectral functions
- Calculate J/ψ breakup with baryon impact $\Longrightarrow$ CBM @ FAIR GSI
- Mott effect in dense baryonic matter: nucleon dissociation!
- EoS for hot, dense matter with Mott-effect, encoded in hadronic spectral functions

THREE DAYS ON HAPPY ISLAND - WROCLAW, MAY 2011