

Stochastic potential and quantum decoherence of heavy quarkonium in the quark-gluon plasmaYukinao Akamatsu¹ and Alexander Rothkopf²¹*Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute for the Origin of Particles and the Universe (KMI), Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8602, Japan*²*Fakultät für Physik, Universität Bielefeld, D-33615 Bielefeld, Germany*

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We propose an open quantum systems approach to the physics of heavy quarkonia in a thermal medium, based on stochastic quantum evolution. This description emphasizes the importance of collisions with the environment and focuses on the concept of spatial decoherence of the heavy quarkonium wave function. It is shown how to determine the parameters of the dynamical evolution, i.e. the real potential and the noise strength, from a comparison with quantities to be obtained from lattice QCD. Furthermore, the imaginary part of the lattice QCD heavy quark potential is found to be naturally related to the strength of the noise correlations. We discuss the time evolution of $Q\bar{Q}$ analytically in a limiting scenario for the spatial decoherence and provide a qualitative one-dimensional numerical simulation of the real-time dynamics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The fate of heavy quarkonium states ($Q\bar{Q}$) at very high temperature is a long-standing puzzle ever since suppression of J/Ψ (the $c\bar{c}$ ground state with $J^P = 1^-$) has been proposed as a prime signal for the formation of the deconfined state of QCD matter, the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) [1,2]. The production of J/Ψ and Υ ($b\bar{b}$ states with $J^P = 1^-$) in heavy-ion collisions has been measured in detail at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider [3] and more recently at the Large Hadron Collider [4,5]. Partial suppression of J/Ψ [3] and the relative suppression of excited states such as $\Upsilon(2S, 3S)$ in comparison to $\Upsilon(1S)$ [5] have indeed been observed.

In order to attack the question of $Q\bar{Q}$ survival, several approaches have been deployed. Maximum entropy analyses [6] of J/Ψ and Υ spectral functions in lattice QCD have revealed a possible survival of these $c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$ bound states up to around $T \sim 2T_c$ with T_c being the critical temperature for the hadron-quark transition [7]. The observed spectral structures are interpreted as a sign of J/Ψ survival by some authors [7], while for others they represent mere threshold enhancement [8]. The unclear definition of what constitutes a heavy quark bound state is clearly a drawback of this otherwise solid approach.

On the other hand, purely real potential models, based on quantities, such as the difference in the free or internal energies [9] of a medium with and without a $Q\bar{Q}$ inserted, are struggling with the absence of a Schrödinger equation derived from QCD. This leads to ambiguities in their definition of a heavy quark potential. Progress has been made in deriving a Schrödinger equation from QCD by evaluating the late-time evolution of the real-time thermal Wilson loop [10–12]. An initial perturbative study at very high temperatures, based on the hard-thermal-loop approximation, yielded a complex potential, whose imaginary part is induced by collisions with the light plasma particles. Recently, [13] showed how to relate the potential

to the spectral decomposition of the thermal Wilson loop and based on lattice QCD simulations confirmed the existence of an imaginary part above T_c .

In this paper, we instead propose an open quantum systems approach (see [14,15] for earlier attempts), using a stochastic, i.e. a fully dynamical description of $Q\bar{Q}$ in the QGP. The noise inherent in our stochastic treatment is a result of interactions between the $Q\bar{Q}$ open system and the medium, which is traced out from the description. It not only naturally gives a physical meaning to the imaginary part found in the heavy $Q\bar{Q}$ potential from lattice studies but also provides an indispensable ingredient in discussing the time evolution of $Q\bar{Q}$, i.e. spatial decoherence of the wave function due to the collisions with plasma particles.

Without spatial decoherence, such as in real potential models, the effects of collisions with the environment are underestimated, whereas having an explicit imaginary part in the potential will lead to an unabated suppression of all available states. Both of these situations are expected to be unphysical and we will show how our proposed model fills this gap in the following sections.

Our investigation makes close contact with recent lattice QCD studies [13] by relating the strength of the noise to the spectral function of the thermal Wilson loop, thus making possible the determination of the required parameters at all temperatures nonperturbatively.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we formulate the stochastic equation of motion for the heavy quarkonium wave function and give a physical interpretation of the correlation present in the noise term. The limitations of our proposed formulation are listed and discussed. In order to connect the stochastic model to actual physics, we show in Sec. III how to determine some of the basic parameters of the stochastic dynamics from first principles lattice QCD simulations. In Sec. IV, we derive a master equation for the density matrix of heavy quarkonium states from the underlying stochastic time evolution. We then trace out the global motion from the

density matrix, which enables us to reduce the two-body problem to a one-body problem. In Sec. V, we first list several criteria for bound-state survival and determine their values in one-dimensional numerical simulations of the stochastic dynamics based on different parameter sets adapted from the literature. Finally, in Sec. VI, we summarize our work and give an outlook toward how to arrive at a more complete understanding of the heavy quarkonium states in the QGP.

II. STOCHASTIC EVOLUTION OF AN OPEN QUANTUM SYSTEM

Suppose we insert a heavy quark bound state into the thermal medium and let it evolve in time. In a situation where a classical description is adequate, the relevant dynamics of the heavy particle is governed by Langevin's theory of Brownian motion. On the other hand, in a situation where quantum effects play a crucial role, the dynamics should be described by the theory of open quantum systems [16]. In the latter case, interactions with the light particles of the heat bath lead to fluctuations in the time evolution of the heavy particle wave function, or in other words, to fluctuations of the Hamiltonian, i.e. the potential. In the phenomenologically relevant region of the strongly coupled quark-gluon plasma just above the deconfinement phase transition, surely the latter approach is required.

The full quantum system is described by a density matrix and its time evolution is governed by the full Hamiltonian (in the Schrödinger picture):

$$H = H_{\text{sys}} \otimes I_{\text{med}} + I_{\text{sys}} \otimes H_{\text{med}} + H_{\text{int}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[H, \rho(t)], \quad (2)$$

with some initial condition $\rho(0) = \rho_{\text{sys}} \otimes \rho_{\text{med}}$. In the following, we are only interested in the physics of the subsystem, which is described by a reduced density matrix $\rho_{\text{sys}}(t) \equiv \text{Tr}_{\text{med}}\{\rho(t)\}$. The dynamics of $\rho_{\text{sys}}(t)$ is often unraveled into a stochastic evolution in Hilbert space. It can be described e.g. by a master equation of Lindblad-form [17], corresponding to stochastic quantum evolution that incorporates quantum state diffusion [18] or quantum jump processes [19].

In our approach, we first wish to formulate a wavefunction-based description of the stochastic time evolution of a nonrelativistic heavy quarkonium state, whose pair annihilation is neglected. We use the shorthand notation $\mathbf{X} \equiv (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$ to denote the position of the constituent quarks, written as single vector in a six-dimensional space. The corresponding distance in this vector space reads $\Delta X \equiv |\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}'| = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}'_1)^2 + (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}'_2)^2}$. The

stochastic time evolution operator $U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t|0)$ has to be unitary and we assume that the dynamics it describes is both Markovian and linear in the heavy quarkonium wave function $\Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, t)$. Time evolution is thus described by

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, t) &= U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t|0)\Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, 0), \\ U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t|0) &= \text{T exp}\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar}\int_0^t dt'\{H(\mathbf{X}) + \Theta(\mathbf{X}, t')\}\right], \\ H(\mathbf{X}) &\equiv 2M - \frac{\hbar^2\nabla_{\mathbf{X}}^2}{2M} + V(\mathbf{X}), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where T denotes the time-ordered product and the stochastic term in the Hamiltonian $\Theta(\mathbf{X}, t)$ corresponds to Gaussian white noise with the characteristics

$$\langle\Theta(\mathbf{X}, t)\rangle = 0, \quad \langle\Theta(\mathbf{X}, t)\Theta(\mathbf{X}', t')\rangle = \hbar\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')\delta_{tt'}/\Delta t. \quad (4)$$

Here, we choose as a time scale Δt , during which the plasma particles experience many collisions but the heavy quarkonium state does not change considerably. Such intermediate time scale Δt is expected to exist due to the hierarchy in the mass scale $M \gg T$. The fluctuation of the Hamiltonian derives from the variations in the transferred energy during Δt originating from collisions with the medium particles. The squared strength of the fluctuations at \mathbf{X} , which is given by $\hbar\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})/\Delta t$, represents how frequently and effectively the energy transfer takes place between the heavy quarkonium and the surrounding medium. In a uniform and isotropic system, which we consider, $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})$ depends only on $|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$. Since the relativistic medium particles are of size $l_{\text{th}} \equiv 2\pi\hbar c/k_B T$, the fluctuations, or equivalently the transferred energy, are expected to be correlated at \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{X}' if $\Delta X < l_{\text{th}}$. Therefore, we expect that $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}') \sim 0$ if ΔX is larger than $\sim l_{\text{th}}$.

We take as cutoff length scale for this description the Compton wavelength of the heavy quarks $l_{\text{cut}} = \hbar/Mc \ll l_{\text{th}}$, so that the nonrelativistic treatment is valid. Since the typical momentum of heavy quarks near thermal equilibrium is $\sqrt{k_B MT} \equiv 2\pi\hbar/l_{Q,\text{th}}$, there is a hierarchy $l_{\text{cut}} \ll l_{Q,\text{th}} \ll l_{\text{th}}$. It is this hierarchy that requires the effective stochastic dynamics of heavy quarks to be unitary, because collision processes have almost no chance to excite heavy quarks to a very high momentum state beyond the cutoff momentum scale $2\pi\hbar/l_{\text{cut}}$. Note that this argument implies that a mechanism for thermalization must also be incorporated into a complete effective dynamics of heavy quarks.

Given the manifestly unitary evolution in Eq. (3), the stochastic differential equation for the wave function can be written down by expanding $U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t + \Delta t|t)$ in Δt , yielding up to $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^{3/2})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t + \Delta t|t) &\approx 1 - \frac{i\Delta t}{\hbar} \{H(X) + \Theta(X, t)\} - \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{2\hbar^2} \Theta(X, t)^2 \\
&= 1 - \frac{i\Delta t}{\hbar} \left\{ H(X) - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma(X, X) \right\} \\
&\quad - \frac{i\Delta t}{\hbar} \Xi(X, t), \\
\Xi(X, t) &\equiv \Theta(X, t) - \frac{i\Delta t}{2\hbar} \{ \Theta(X, t)^2 - \langle \Theta(X, t)^2 \rangle \}. \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

Here, we define a new complex noise $\Xi(X, t)$ in terms of $\Theta(X, t)$ so that $\langle \Xi(X, t) \rangle = 0$. The stochastic differential equation for the wave function in Ito discretization thus reads

$$\begin{aligned}
i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(X, t) &= \left\{ H(X) - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma(X, X) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \Xi(X, t) \right\} \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(X, t). \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the expansion of the unitary time evolution operator has induced what appears to be a nonunitarity in the Schrödinger equation. Since the origin of this contribution however are the noise terms of Eq. (5), it is only after taking the ensemble average that damping of the wave function is observed.

We would like to remark that the formulation of the stochastic dynamics based on Eq. (3) is most likely not able to describe the quantum analog to the drag force in classical Langevin theory. Classically, this corresponds to an absence of a friction term for momentum diffusion, i.e. the momentum distribution of the heavy quarks diffuses without resistance. The effects related to these absent terms become important to the dynamics once the typical energy of the heavy quarks reaches and exceeds the temperature. Hence, roughly only for time scales smaller than the heavy quark relaxation time our description should be valid. Note that heavy quark relaxation time can be much longer than that of the medium Δt by a factor $\sim M/T$, so that the applicability of our description is not as severely limited as it might appear at first sight.

The above derivation of Eq. (6) is based on the expansion of $U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t + \Delta t|t)$ in Δt . However, since the time step is related to physical scales as $\Delta t \sim \hbar/g_s^4 k_B T$, it may not be an expansion in small *dimensionless* number. This subtlety is overcome by introducing N independent Gaussian noise variables $\Theta_i(X, t)$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$) which satisfies Eq. (4) with Δt replaced by $\Delta t/N$. If we define $\Theta(X, t) \equiv \frac{1}{N} \times \sum_{i=1}^N \Theta_i(X, t)$, $\Theta(X, t)$ satisfies the original definition Eq. (4). The new noise $\Theta_i(X, t)$ has a natural interpretation as fluctuation of the Hamiltonian in Eq. (3) with artificial discretization time scale $\Delta t/N$. We then assume that Eq. (3) can still be expanded as time-ordered product of white noise, now with respect to the $\Theta_i(X, t)$'s. Taking the noise to be independent even on time scales smaller than Δt is a prerequisite to obtaining a Markovian master

equation of the form present in Sec. IV. As we observe heavy quarkonium on time scales longer than Δt , we discretize Eq. (3), expand Eq. (5), and simulate Eq. (6) on a smaller time scale $\Delta t/N$ instead of Δt . In the remaining part of this paper, we distinguish $dt \equiv \Delta t/N$ from Δt .

III. SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

Now that we have formulated the stochastic evolution, one has to ask how the unknown functions $V(X)$ and $\Gamma(X, X')$ in Eq. (6) can be determined. Since we are interested in describing physics in the strongly coupled region of the quark-gluon plasma, we are urged to find nonperturbative means to do so.

In analogy to the concept of the Nambu-Bethe-Salpeter wave function at zero temperature, the averaged wave function $\Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(X, t)$ of heavy quarkonium at finite temperature is identified by a suitable matching prescription with the following gauge invariant mesonic correlator ($t > 0$):

$$D^>(X, t) = \langle M(X, t) M^\dagger(X_0, 0) \rangle_T \equiv \langle \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(X, t) \rangle_{\Xi}, \quad (7)$$

where $M^{(\dagger)}(X, t)$ is the point-split heavy quarkonium annihilation (creation) operator and $\langle \cdot \rangle_T$ denotes the field theoretical average over the medium degrees of freedom at finite temperature [10, 13]. In the case of infinitely heavy quark masses, where $m_Q \gg T$ and $m_Q \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$, the left-hand side of Eq. (7) can be calculated in terms of the thermal Wilson loop

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{m_Q \rightarrow \infty}^>(X, t) &= \langle W(X, t) \rangle_T \\
&= \left\langle \exp \left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \oint dy^\mu A_\mu(y) \right] \right\rangle_T, \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

where $A^\mu(x)$ denotes the gauge field of the medium gluons, which is integrated along the rectangular contour connecting X_0 at $t = 0$ and X at t . The right-hand side of Eq. (7) becomes

$$\langle \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(X, t) \rangle_{\Xi} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{it}{\hbar} \left\{ V(X) - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma(X, X) \right\} \right]. \quad (9)$$

In order to continue, we have to remember that all equations appearing so far are expressed in real time t . As we wish to use Monte-Carlo simulations of lattice QCD, formulated in Euclidean time to evaluate the Wilson loop nonperturbatively [20], their results need to be analytically continued. One possible strategy is to use spectral functions, defined from the forward and backward propagator

$$\sigma(X, \omega) = D^>(X, \omega) - D^<(X, \omega). \quad (10)$$

Since the backward correlator for infinitely heavy quarks vanishes $D_{m_Q \rightarrow \infty}^<(X, t) = 0$, one finds that the spectral function $\sigma(X, \omega)$ is nothing but the Fourier transform of the forward correlator $D^>(X, t)$ and thus of the real-time Wilson Loop. Analytic continuation yields

$$W(\mathbf{X}, \tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega e^{-\omega\tau} \sigma(\mathbf{X}, \omega), \quad (11)$$

which tells us that the relevant spectral information can be extracted from imaginary time data accessible on the lattice. In practice, the numerical determination of the above spectral function from the Euclidean Wilson loop is based on a form of Bayesian inference called maximum entropy method [6].

In the case that the spectrum of the Wilson loop exhibits well-defined structures, e.g. peaks of Breit-Wigner form [21], the real potential $V(\mathbf{X})$ and the local noise correlations $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})$ of Eq. (9) are readily obtained from the position and width of the lowest lying peak [13]:

$$\sigma(\mathbf{X}, \omega) \propto \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})/2}{(\hbar\omega - V(\mathbf{X}))^2 + (\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})/2)^2}. \quad (12)$$

In the context of our model, the width of the spectral function is interpreted as uncertainty in the actual value of the real potential in the open system. Consequently, time evolution is always unitary for each realization of the stochastic ensemble. In this sense, it characterizes the decoherence between the initial and current wave function. This is in contrast to the deterministic notion of the width as an imaginary part, i.e. an explicit contribution to the Hamiltonian, which violates hermiticity and leaves open questions about conservation of the probability density.

Even though we have already obtained two main ingredients of our model, the real potential and the local noise, we are still missing another piece of the puzzle, i.e. information on the off-diagonal noise terms. A quantity that might allow extracting this set of parameters is introduced in the next section. As a first ansatz, to allow simulations based on Eq. (6), one might assume that such spatial correlations within the fluctuations, i.e. the ΔX dependence of $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')$, will decay with the thermal wavelength as $\exp(-(\Delta X)^2/l_{\text{th}}^2)$.

IV. THE MASTER EQUATION

In principle, one can simulate the stochastic time evolution in Eq. (6) directly, but in order to precisely define the time evolution of the heavy quark bound state in a thermal medium, we are urged to go one step further in our analysis. To this end, we derive a master equation for the reduced density matrix of states $\rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t) \equiv \langle \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, t) \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(\mathbf{X}', t) \rangle_{\Xi}$. Noting that an infinitesimal time step in the time evolution of $\rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t)$ is given by

$$\rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t + dt) = \langle U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t + dt|t) U_{\Theta}^{(X')*}(t + dt|t) \rangle_{\Xi} \times \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t), \quad (13)$$

and calculating $\langle U_{\Theta}^{(X)}(t + dt|t) U_{\Theta}^{(X')*}(t + dt|t) \rangle_{\Xi}$ using Eqs. (4) and (5), it is straightforward to derive the following relation:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t)}{\partial t} &= \frac{H(\mathbf{X}) - H(\mathbf{X}')}{i\hbar} \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t) \\ &\quad + \frac{F(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')}{\hbar} \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t), \\ F(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}') &\equiv \Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}') - \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + \Gamma(\mathbf{X}', \mathbf{X}')}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The conservation of the trace $\text{Tr}_{\mathbf{X}}\{\rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}', t)\} \equiv \int d^6 X \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}, t) = 1$ can be proved easily. Since the time evolution of this averaged quantity now depends also explicitly on the off-diagonal spatial correlations in the noise, it appears as a promising candidate to extract the yet undetermined values of $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}', \mathbf{X}')$. Future work thus needs to focus on expressing the density matrix of states for the heavy quark system as field theoretical operator amenable to lattice QCD simulations.

An equivalent master equation is known from the studies of scattering models and applications of influence-functional techniques to random potentials [22]. Its applicability to the physics of heavy quarks, however, has so far not been exploited. Note that in comparison, the recently proposed quantum optical master equation [15] is applicable where the rotating wave approximation is valid, i.e. in discussing transitions between deeply bound states [16]. Our approach on the other hand is geared toward the description of loosely bound states and melting phenomena, since it explicitly describes both constituting particles individually.

As we are interested in the relative motion of the heavy quarks, we trace out the global motion. Defining the further reduced density matrix $\hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t) \equiv \text{Tr}_R\{\rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}_{R,r}, \mathbf{X}_{R,r'}, t)\} = \int d^3 R \rho_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{X}_{R,r}, \mathbf{X}_{R,r'}, t)$, where $\mathbf{X}_{R,r} \equiv (\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{r}/2, \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}/2)$, we obtain from Eq. (14) the master equation for $\hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t)}{\partial t} &= \frac{h(\mathbf{r}) - h(\mathbf{r}')}{i\hbar} \hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t) \\ &\quad + \frac{f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\hbar} \hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $h(\mathbf{r}) \equiv 2M - \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{M} + v(\mathbf{r})$ and $f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \equiv \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') - \{\gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}) + \gamma(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}')\}/2$. Here, we define $v(\mathbf{r}) \equiv V(\mathbf{X}_{0,r})$ and $\gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \equiv \Gamma(\mathbf{X}_{0,r}, \mathbf{X}_{0,r'})$ using translational and rotational invariance. Correspondingly, the stochastic dynamics of the relative coordinates of the heavy quark pair is given in Ito discretization by

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left\{ h(\mathbf{r}) - \frac{i}{2} \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}) + \xi(\mathbf{r}, t) \right\} \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, t), \\ \xi(\mathbf{r}, t) &\equiv \theta(\mathbf{r}, t) - \frac{idt}{2\hbar} \{\theta(\mathbf{r}, t)^2 - \langle \theta(\mathbf{r}, t)^2 \rangle\}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

with $\langle \theta(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle = 0$ and $\langle \theta(\mathbf{r}, t) \theta(\mathbf{r}', t') \rangle = \hbar \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \delta_{t,t'}/dt$.

In order to discuss the time evolution of heavy quarkonium in the next section, we can take two equivalent, while differently nuanced, standpoints. From the theoretical side,

one wishes to describe the time evolution of the system by as simple equations as possible, which is best done in the basis of eigenstates of the Hamiltonian governing the dynamics $h(\mathbf{r})$. On the other hand, to build a bridge to experiment and its notion of $Q\bar{Q}$ suppression, one asks how much of an initial bound state has survived after a certain time t . This question is best answered when the evolution of the system is observed in the basis of the eigenstates of the initial vacuum Hamiltonian $h^{\text{vac}}(\mathbf{r})$ that governs the bound state.

We thus transform Eq. (15) by expanding

$$\hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t) = \sum_{nm} c_{nm}^m(t) \psi_n(\mathbf{r}) \psi_m^*(\mathbf{r}') \quad (17)$$

$$= \sum_{nm} c_{nm}^v(t) \phi_n(\mathbf{r}) \phi_m^*(\mathbf{r}') \quad (18)$$

in a complete set of eigenfunctions $\psi_n(\mathbf{r})$ (with eigenvalue ϵ_n) of $h(\mathbf{r})$ or $\phi_n(\mathbf{r})$ (with eigenvalue e_n) of $h^{\text{vac}}(\mathbf{r})$. The expansion coefficients are thus given by

$$\begin{aligned} c_{nm}^m &= \int d^3r d^3r' \psi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \langle \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, t) \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(\mathbf{r}', t) \rangle_{\xi} \psi_m(\mathbf{r}'), \\ c_{nm}^v &= \int d^3r d^3r' \phi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \langle \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, t) \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(\mathbf{r}', t) \rangle_{\xi} \phi_m(\mathbf{r}'). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

In terms of the in-medium state admixtures c_{nm}^m , the time evolution of the system according to Eq. (14) takes on the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{c}_{nm}^m(t) &= \frac{\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m}{i\hbar} c_{nm}^m(t) + \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{kl} \gamma_{nk,lm} c_{kl}^m(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\hbar} \sum_k \{ \gamma_{nk} c_{km}^m(t) + c_{nk}^m(t) \gamma_{km} \}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where $\gamma_{nk,lm} \equiv \int d^3r d^3r' \psi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_l^*(\mathbf{r}') \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_k(\mathbf{r}) \psi_m(\mathbf{r}')$ and $\gamma_{nm} \equiv \int d^3r \psi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}) \psi_m(\mathbf{r})$. Here, $c_{nm}^m(t)$ and γ_{nm} are Hermitian matrices and $\gamma_{nk,lm} = \gamma_{lm,nk} = \gamma_{kn,ml}^*$.

V. STOCHASTIC EVOLUTION OF HEAVY QUARKONIUM IN THE QGP

To model the physics of heavy quarkonia related to relativistic heavy-ion collisions at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider and the LHC, we use the following setup. The initial heavy quarkonium is taken as the ground state of the vacuum Hamiltonian $h^{\text{vac}}(r)$, characterized by a Coulombic and linearly rising potential at small and large separation distances, respectively. Once such a bound state enters the region in which a quark-gluon plasma is present, the interactions with this hot medium are taken into account through time evolution as given by Eq. (16) with appropriate model parameters $\nu(r)$ and $\gamma(r, r')$ corresponding to temperatures $T > T_c \sim 170$ MeV. Depending on whether we wish to focus on the time evolution of the in-medium states or the initial bound states in the QGP, we

may use either the medium or vacuum bound state survival probabilities

$$P^m(t) \equiv \sum_{1 \leq n \leq N_b^m} c_{nn}^m(t), \quad (21)$$

$$P^v(t) \equiv \sum_{1 \leq n \leq N_b^v} c_{nn}^v(t), \quad (22)$$

where N_b^m (N_b^v) is the number of bound states of $h(x)$ ($h^{\text{vac}}(x)$).

A. Analytic considerations

Among three different representations of the stochastic dynamics in Eqs. (15), (16), and (20), the qualitative feature of $P^m(t)$ can be discussed most clearly by using Eq. (20). The following arguments hold also for $P^v(t)$ as long as $h(\mathbf{r}) = h^{\text{vac}}(\mathbf{r})$.

In the simplest case where $\gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \gamma$, we can show that $\gamma_{nk,lm} = \gamma \delta_{nk} \delta_{lm}$, $\gamma_{nk} = \gamma \delta_{nk}$, and thus $\dot{c}_{nm}^m(t) = \frac{\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m}{i\hbar} c_{nm}^m(t)$, $\dot{P}^m(t) = 0$. Therefore, with spatially uniform fluctuations, quarkonium survival is completely determined by $h(x)$, which is the case for the purely real potential models.

On the other hand, in a case where the spatial correlations factor according to $\gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \gamma \exp(-(\Delta r)^2/2l_{\text{corr}}^2)$ with $\Delta r \equiv |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$ and $l_{\text{corr}} \ll l_{\text{cut}}$, we can show that $\gamma_{nk} = \gamma \delta_{nk}$ and $\gamma_{nk,lm} \rightarrow 0$ as $l_{\text{corr}}/l_{\text{cut}} \rightarrow 0$. The latter relation is obtained by using the fact that the eigenfunction $\psi_n(x)$ varies over length larger than l_{cut} :

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{nk,lm} &\approx \gamma \int d^3r d^3r' \psi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_l^*(\mathbf{r}') e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|^2}{2l_{\text{corr}}^2}} \psi_k(\mathbf{r}) \psi_m(\mathbf{r}') \\ &< \gamma (\sqrt{2\pi} l_{\text{corr}}/l_{\text{cut}})^3 \rightarrow 0 (l_{\text{corr}}/l_{\text{cut}} \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Then, we obtain $\dot{c}_{nm}^m(t) = \frac{\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m}{i\hbar} c_{nm}^m(t) - \frac{\gamma}{\hbar} c_{nm}^m(t)$, $\dot{P}^m(t) = -\frac{\gamma}{\hbar} P^m(t)$. Therefore, with very localized fluctuation, the damping is determined solely by $\gamma = \gamma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r})$. Since the correlation length l_{corr} of the fluctuation is below the cutoff scale l_{cut} , such fluctuations excite wave modes which are beyond the model description, i.e. all the diagonal elements of $c_{nm}^m(t)$ decay as $\sim e^{-\gamma t/\hbar}$ and $\text{Tr}_r \{ \hat{\rho}(r, r', t) \}$ is not conserved. In the physical case $l_{\text{corr}} = l_{\text{th}}$, the above arguments suggest that the states with typical scale larger than l_{th} decay while those smaller than l_{th} remain undisturbed, supporting the argument that the fate of bound states in essence is a hadronic thermometer.

B. One-dimensional numerical simulations

For a first qualitative exploration of the above ideas, we carry out one-dimensional numerical simulations of the stochastic dynamics at $T \approx 2.33T_c$, based on different parameter sets adapted from a lattice QCD study [13] [models (A) and (C)], the perturbative (PT) complex potential calculated in [10] [model (B)], and the classic

TABLE I. Potential $v(x)$, noise strength $\gamma(x, x)$, and noise correlation length l_{corr} for each model.

Model	$v(x)$	$\gamma(x, x)$	l_{corr}
(A)	$v^{\text{vac}}(x)$	$\sigma x $	dx
(B)	$\text{Re}[v^{\text{PT}}(x)]$	$\text{Im}[v^{\text{PT}}(x)]$	dx
(C)	$v^{\text{vac}}(x)$	$\sigma x $	$4dx$
(D)	$-\frac{\alpha e^{-m_D x }}{ x }$	0	not applicable

Debye screening scenario of [1] [model (D)]. (Throughout this section, we adopt the natural unit $\hbar = c = k_B = 1$.)

To accommodate the full heavy quarkonium wave function, Eq. (16) is discretized on a line of $N = 512$ points, that covers the physical distance between $x \in [-2.56 \text{ fm}, 2.56 \text{ fm}]$. The initial wave function is determined as eigenstate to the Cornell potential $v^{\text{vac}}(x) = -\frac{\alpha}{|x|} + \sigma|x|$, with vacuum parameters $\alpha = 0.1$ and $\sigma = (0.4 \text{ GeV})^2$. To implement the effects of dynamical quarks, i.e. to account for string breaking, we flatten the linear rise smoothly to a constant value at $r_{\text{sb}} = 1.5 \text{ fm}$. This choice leads to a total number of $N_b^v = 4$ bound states. All survival probabilities $P^v(t)$ shown in this section are calculated based on the admixture of these four vacuum states contained in the system wave function.

The stochastic dynamics are implemented using a Crank-Nicholson scheme with time step $dt = 0.0001 \text{ fm}$. There, the mass of the constituent quarks is set to $M = 1.18 \text{ GeV}$ in order to be larger than the temperature, which we choose to be $T = 2.33T_c \sim 0.4 \text{ GeV}$. In the first two runs [models (A) and (B)], off-diagonal noise terms are set to zero, leading to an artificial correlation length $l_{\text{corr}} \approx dx < l_{\text{th}} = 15 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$. This yields a noise, which is stronger than expected from the physical value of the temperature.

In the third example [model (C)] we approximate the effects of nonvanishing off-diagonal correlations $\gamma(x, x') \propto \exp(-|x - x'|^2/l_{\text{corr}}^2)$ by initializing noise in Fourier space

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \theta(p, t) \rangle &= 0, \\ \langle \theta(p, t) \theta(p', t') \rangle &= \kappa(p) \delta(p + p') \delta_{tt'} / dt, \\ \kappa(p) &= \int dx e^{ipx} \exp(-x^2/l_{\text{corr}}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

with a normalized Kernel $\kappa(p)$ at each time step [23]. The strength of the diagonal correlations is then set by simple multiplication with $\sqrt{\gamma(x, x)}$ after transforming back to coordinate space.

Before we start a comparison of the different results according to the parameter sets (A)–(D), let us briefly look at generic features of the simulation from the view point of wave function norm

$$|\psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(t)|^2 = \int dx \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(x, t) \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(x, t) \quad (25)$$

and energy

$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &= \int dx \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(x, t) h(x) \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(x, t), \\ E^v(t) &= \int dx \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}^*(x, t) h^{\text{vac}}(x) \psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(x, t). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Both merits and the limitations of the stochastic model of Eq. (3) are already visible in these quantities, which we display in Fig. 1 based on the parameters of model (B).

One finds that indeed unitarity is preserved for each individual run of the stochastic ensemble since the wave function norm remains at unity. On the other hand, performing the ensemble average according to Eq. (9) introduces a dampening of $|\langle \Psi_{Q\bar{Q}} \rangle|$, which is readily observed in the decreasing dashed line in Fig. 1.

Since our stochastic quantum evolution does not include the quantum counterpart of the drag force, momentum of the heavy quarks diffuses in *momentum* space without resistance by a friction term. Consequently, one expects that the overall energy of the system over time will increase artificially and indeed one observes a linear rise in the upper two dashed lines in Fig. 1 at intermediate times. The artificially strong noise pushes the values of the energy to quickly exceed the nonrelativistic cutoff $E \sim M \sim 1.18 \text{ GeV}$ and saturates at late times at $E \sim (\pi/dx)^2/M \sim 3000 \text{ GeV}$ due to the momentum cutoff on the lattice π/dx . To eliminate the unphysical linear rise in energy and to allow the system to thermalize eventually will require a modification of our approach that takes into account the correct momentum dissipation, i.e. friction as e.g. discussed in [24]. Although we do not know how the effect of friction changes the time evolution of the individual heavy quarkonium wave function in detail, we expect these neglected effects to become important once the energy reaches the temperature of the medium [i.e. $E(t) \sim T \sim 0.4 \text{ GeV}$]. Thus, the late time behavior observed from the stochastic dynamics presented in this study is to be understood within this limitation.

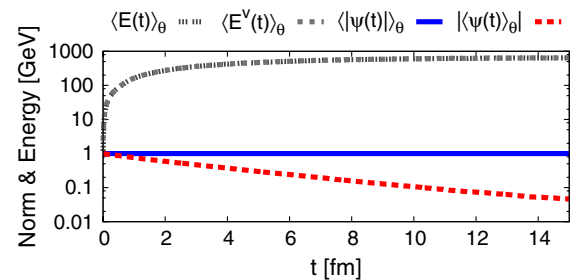


FIG. 1 (color online). Norm and energy for the parameter set of model (B). We find unitary evolution, so that the wave function norm $|\psi_{Q\bar{Q}}(t)| = 1$ and its energy remains purely real. After averaging, decoherence induces a dampening in $|\langle \psi_{Q\bar{Q}} \rangle_\theta(t)|$ as expected from Eq. (9). The difference in $E(t)$ and $E^v(t)$ is dominated by the noise contribution to the system energy.

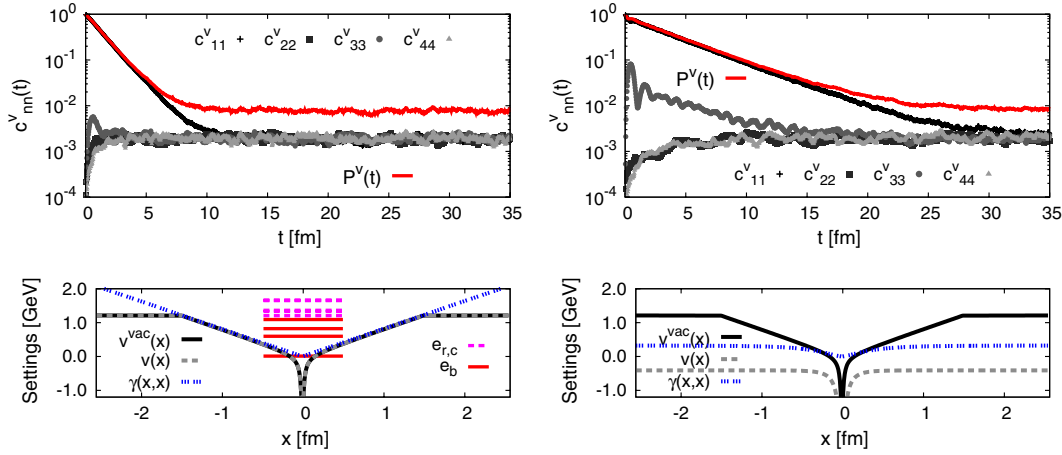


FIG. 2 (color online). One-dimensional model: (top left) Vacuum admixtures $c_{nn}^V(t)$ of heavy quarkonium bound states and their survival probability $P^V(t)$ from the stochastic model, based on a lattice-QCD-inspired parameter set [13]. In the bottom left panel, we show the corresponding values of the initial potential $v^{\text{vac}}(x)$, the real potential $v(x)$ governing the dynamics, and the diagonal noise strength $\gamma(x, x)$. (Energy levels of the initial bound states e_b , as well as for resonances and continuum solutions $e_{r,c}$ to $v^{\text{vac}}(x)$ are given as reference once.) Decoherence induces an almost exponential decay of the initial heavy quarkonium ground state at short times before a stable plateau is reached. We find that all available eigenstates ϕ_n of $v^{\text{vac}}(x)$ are excited and at late times their relative abundances all coincide. (right) Same quantities with a parameter set adapted from a perturbative study [10] where at $T = 2.33T_c$ a Debye-screened real potential $v(x) = \text{Re}[v^{PT}(x)]$ is accompanied by a small but finite noise term $\gamma(x, x) = 2 \text{Im}[v^{PT}(x)]$.

Note that especially the simulations of models (A) and (B) are performed with rather short correlation length ($2\pi/l_{\text{corr}} \sim 125$ GeV). Therefore, although qualitatively similar behavior should be observed in simulations with longer correlation length ($l_{\text{corr}} \sim 2\pi/T$), the rapid evolution presented hereafter must not be understood as representing a realistic evolution time scale.

Model (A): The first run shown on the left of Fig. 1 is based on a parameter set that models thermal effects as fully incorporated into the noise strength. The real potential $v(x) = v^{\text{vac}}(x)$ in this case is not modified from its $T = 0$ form, while the strength of the fluctuations exhibits a linear rise equal to that of the real part $\gamma(x, x) = \sigma|x|$.

One finds that the medium via the noise exponentially decreases the probability to find the initial ground state at early times $t < 4$ fm. It is the concurrent excitation of higher-lying states and their feed-down that at later times $t > 7$ fm leads to a stabilization of the ground state admixture and thus halting its decline.

The artificially small correlation length of the noise also appears to render insignificant the energy differences between the individual bound states. Hence, already at times $t > 2$ fm the noise-induced admixtures of higher-lying states become of equal magnitude.

Following the time evolution to late times $t > 10$ fm, a constant survival probability $P^V(t \rightarrow \infty) \approx 10^{-2}$ emerges.

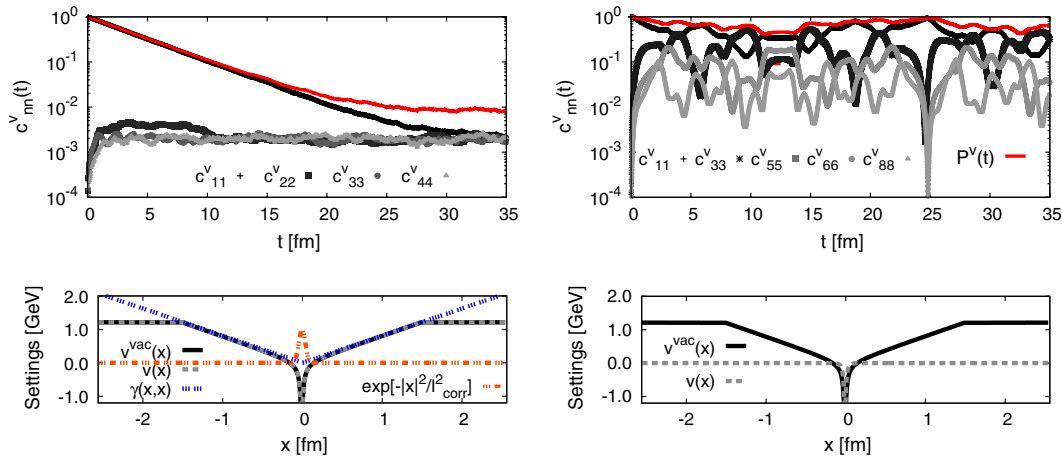


FIG. 3 (color online). (left) Same $v(x)$ and $\gamma(x, x)$ as in model (A) but with Gaussian damped spatial correlations $\gamma(x, x') \sim \exp[-|x - x'|^2/l_{\text{corr}}^2]$ induced in the noise terms using $l_{\text{corr}} = 4dx$. (right) The classic Debye screening scenario based on a completely real potential $v(x) = -\frac{\alpha e^{-m_D|x|}}{|x|}$ with the Debye mass chosen as $m_D = 5$ GeV.

We however refrain from attaching physical meaning to this feature, since the inclusion of the friction can change the outcome at these times significantly.

Model (B): A qualitatively different setup is shown on the right of Fig. 1. Its parameters are obtained from an evaluation of the heavy quark potential $v^{\text{PT}}(x)$ in resummed perturbation theory [10]. Here, the effects of the medium interaction are present both as modification of the real potential toward a Debye-screened form

$$v(x) = \text{Re}[v^{\text{PT}}(x)] \propto -m_D - \frac{e^{-m_D|x|}}{|x|} \quad (27)$$

with Debye mass $m_D = 0.92$ GeV, as well as the presence of a noise term

$$\gamma(x, x) = 2 \text{Im}[v^{\text{PT}}(x)] \propto \int_0^\infty \frac{dz z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} \left(1 - \frac{\sin[zm_D x]}{zm_D x}\right). \quad (28)$$

In comparison to model (A), the strength of the noise $\gamma(x, x)$ as well as the real potential is much weaker. We find that in total it takes longer for the ground state to become suppressed. Note that in the absence of noise, the parity-even initial ground state is able to mix only with other parity even states under the time evolution of the P-even Hamiltonian $h(x)$. The relatively strong population of the state ϕ_3 compared to the lighter ϕ_2 and ϕ_4 thus tells us that it is such mixing processes that are dominant at times $t < 5$ fm.

Only after this point in time do the decoherence-induced parity-odd states contribute to similar strength as ϕ_3 . At late times, the asymptotic value for the suppression $P^v(t \rightarrow \infty) \approx 10^{-2}$ in model (B) is very similar to the value observed in model (A), even though its real potential as well as the diagonal noise is very different.

Model (C): Let us thus take a look at how spatial correlations in the noise influence the suppression pattern. Purely local noise corresponds to a very high medium temperature if interpreted as a correlation length of the size of the lattice spacing. Thus, a realistic description around the deconfinement phase transition will need to allow for larger values of $l_{\text{corr}} \sim \frac{2\pi}{T}$. On the left of Fig. 3, we show the results for a noise with the same local linear rise as in Fig. 2 left, but with Gaussian damped spatial correlations $\gamma(x, x') \propto \exp[-|x - x'|^2/l_{\text{corr}}^2]$ induced by a convolution with an appropriately normalized Kernel in Fourier space using $l_{\text{corr}} = 4dx$.

One finds that even though the integrated strength of the noise is the same, i.e. $\frac{1}{N} \sum_p \kappa(p) = 1$, its effects are not as localized anymore and thus the suppression of the ground state proceeds slower. The pattern appears to be different also in a qualitative way. We observe e.g. that the excitation of the state ϕ_3 does not anymore show the overshoot present in all the other scenarios above.

With a noise corresponding to a lower apparent temperature, the difference in mass, i.e. eigenenergy, between the individual bound states becomes more important. Figure 3 (left) shows at small times $t < 10$ fm that the amount of population of the states appears to be ordered according to their masses. From the higher-lying states, the lightest is consistently excited most strongly. It is the relative abundances of the heavy quarkonia states that are closely related to the off-diagonal components of the noise correlations.

Model (D): Taking the route from model (A) via model (B), we arrive at the Debye screening scenario [1], where all medium effects are modeled as a modification, i.e. a weakening, of the real potential. If real and imaginary part were to each encode part of the thermal effects on the $Q\bar{Q}$ system, the medium effects that were described in model (B) by noise should now be captured by an increased amount of screening present. Hence, we choose $m_D = 5$ GeV.

As shown on the right of Fig. 3, one finds that indeed mixing of the eigenstates of $h^{\text{vac}}(x)$ occurs and the initial bound state becomes suppressed. $P^v(t)$ however does not decrease exponentially, not even monotonically.

Note that populating states other than the initial ground state in this case can only be facilitated by mixing through the Hamiltonian. This leads to the observed pattern of the c_{kk} 's, where only parity-even states are present. (Note that we plot all P-even states up to ϕ_8 .)

So far, we can summarize our findings:

- (i) The presence of noise leads to spatial decoherence and contributes at short times to an exponential suppression of the initially present heavy quarkonium ground state.
- (ii) Decoherence also populates the higher-lying states. Its effect can differ significantly from the mixing induced by the Hamiltonian $h(x)$ if it is not restricted by selection rules such as e.g. parity.
- (iii) Details of the time evolution, such as suppression speed and the population ratios of heavy quarkonia states, already at early times appear to be directly related to the structure of the off-diagonal noise correlations.
- (iv) The overall suppression at late times in terms of $P^v(t)$ is quite insensitive to the details of $v(x)$ and $\gamma(x, x')$. This behavior is however an artifact due to neglecting the effect of friction, which becomes important at late times.

VI. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

In this study, we have proposed an open quantum systems approach for the description of $Q\bar{Q}$ states in a thermal medium using stochastic evolution. The merits of the stochastic evolution are the possibility

- (i) to give a dynamical description of the nonrelativistic heavy $Q\bar{Q}$ evolution in the quark-gluon plasma.
- (ii) to give a physical meaning to the existence of an imaginary part in previous studies of the heavy quark potential.
- (iii) to make accessible the concept of spatial decoherence in a potential-based description of heavy quarkonium suppression

while its applicability is limited to time scales shorter than the heavy quark relaxation time due to

- (i) the absence of the friction and the resulting inability to thermalize, expressed in a linearly rising energy $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d}{dt} \langle H \rangle \neq 0$.

We have shown how to relate the basic model parameters governing the dynamics, such as $v(r)$ and $\gamma(r, r)$, to the spectral decomposition of the thermal Wilson loop, which in turn can be determined from lattice QCD nonperturbatively. It is found that the presence of noise leads to spatial decoherence and the consequent dampening of the $Q\bar{Q}$ wave function, which plays a central role in describing the time evolution of the heavy quark bound states. One-dimensional model calculations based on Eq. (16) were presented to confirm the viability of our approach. Their straightforward extension to three dimensions thus promises to provide us with new insight on the fate of the heavy quarkonia, such as J/Ψ and Υ in the hot QCD plasma as a function of real time.

In closing, we list several open points of interest as well as possible further improvements:

- (i) The color charge is completely ignored in our description. This is understood as a result of tracing out the color degrees of freedom in the master equation, as we have done in deriving Eq. (15) for the density matrix $\hat{\rho}_{Q\bar{Q}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t)$ in the relative coordinates. However, it would be more appropriate to give a

description of a wave function with color degrees of freedom and derive a more direct connection to QCD.

- (ii) In addition to quantum decoherence, which we study in this paper and whose classical counterpart is the noise term in the classical Langevin theory, the quantum counterpart of friction is another important ingredient in the description of an open quantum system. This aspect will become essential in kinetic thermalization and the late time evolution of heavy quark systems as well as resolve the question regarding the monotonous energy increase observed in our numerical simulation.
- (iii) A first principles definition of $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')$ is desirable. Physical intuition has lead us to relate the thermal wavelength l_{th} and the correlation length of the fluctuation. Since it gives the length scale of random fluctuation, the entropy change induced by inserting a heavy quarkonium might thus be related to $\Gamma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}')$. It would also be interesting to discuss thermodynamic quantities, such as free energy, in terms of our description.
- (iv) Application to relativistic heavy-ion collision is interesting and possible in principle, but it would require some phenomenological refinements, e.g. how to combine nonrelativistic quantum mechanics with the relativistic hydrodynamic expansion, how to describe hadronization of heavy quarkonium or heavy mesons by using the wave function at the freeze-out, and so on.

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