

Thermal width of quarkonium from holography

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Abstract From the AdS/CFT correspondence, the effects of charge and finite 't Hooft coupling correction on the thermal width of a heavy quarkonium are investigated. To study the charge effect, we consider Maxwell charge which is interpreted as quark medium. In the case of finite 't Hooft coupling corrections, \mathcal{R}^4 terms and Gauss–Bonnet gravity have been considered, respectively. It is shown that these corrections affect the thermal width. It is also argued that by decreasing the 't Hooft coupling, the thermal width becomes effectively smaller. Interestingly, this is similar to analogous calculations in a weakly coupled plasma.

1 Introduction

The experiments of Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions (RHIC) have produced a strongly coupled quark–gluon plasma (QGP) (see review [1]). At a qualitative level, the data indicate that the QGP produced at the LHC is comparably strongly coupled and it is expected to be better approximated as conformal than is the case at RHIC [2]. There are no known quantitative methods to study strong coupling phenomena in QCD which are not visible in perturbation theory (except by lattice simulations). A new method for studying different aspects of QGP is the AdS/CFT correspondence [1,3–6]. This method has yielded many important insights into the dynamics of strongly coupled gauge theories. It has been used to study hydrodynamical transport quantities at equilibrium and real-time processes in non-equilibrium [7]. Methods based on AdS/CFT relate gravity in AdS_5 space to the conformal field theory on the four-dimensional boundary [5]. It was shown that an AdS space with a black brane is dual to a conformal field theory at finite temperature [6].

In heavy ion collisions at the LHC, heavy quark related observables are becoming increasingly important [8]. In these collisions, one of the main experimental signatures of the formation of QGP is melting of quarkonium systems, like J/ψ and excited states, in the medium [9]. They are also useful probes for QCD phenomenology [10,11]. The thermal width of these systems is an important subject in QGP [12,13]. This quantity emerges from the imaginary part of the heavy quark potential, which is related to quarkonium decay processes in the QGP [14]. In the effective field theory framework, thermal decay widths have been studied in [15,16]. It was shown that at leading order, two different mechanisms contribute to the decay width, namely Landau damping and singlet-to-octet thermal breakup. As long as the Debye screening mass is larger than the binding energy, the former mechanism dominates over the latter. Also from the elementary process point of view, the Landau-damping mechanism corresponds to dissociation by inelastic parton scattering and the singlet-to-octet thermal breakup corresponds to gluon dissociation [17]. Beyond leading order, these two mechanisms would be the same.

The analytic estimate of the imaginary part of the binding energy and the resultant decay width were studied in [18]. The peak position and its width in the spectral function of heavy quarkonium can be translated into the real and imaginary part of the potential [19]. Using the soft-wall AdS/QCD model the finite-temperature effects on the spectral function in the vector channel have been studied and a similar behavior to lattice QCD results was found for the in-medium mass shift and the width broadening of the vector meson [20].

The effect of the imaginary part of the potential on the thermal widths of the states in both isotropic and anisotropic plasmas has been studied in [21,22]. This study has been done by considering the modifications to the Coulombic wave function of the imaginary part of the potential for J/ψ , Υ and χ_b for both an isotropic and anisotropic

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QGP. The expectation value of the imaginary part of the quarkonium potential gives the thermal width, which was obtained analytically in the case of an isotropic plasma in [18]. For the case of Υ it is on the order of 20–100 MeV, which is comparable to the decay width of $\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^-$.

The thermal width of heavy quarkonium in a hot strongly coupled isotropic plasma was, from a holographic point of view, initially studied in [23]. In this approach, the thermal width of heavy quarkonium states originates from the effect of thermal fluctuations due to the interactions between the heavy quarks and the strongly coupled medium. This is described holographically by integrating out thermal long wavelength fluctuations in the path integral of the Nambu–Goto action in a curved background spacetime. This study was extended to the case of anisotropic plasma in [24,25] and an imaginary potential formula in a general curved background was obtained. It was also shown that the thermal width is decreased in the presence of anisotropy and a larger decrease happens along the transverse plane. This method was revisited in [26] and general conditions for the existence of an imaginary part for the heavy quark potential were obtained. In the context of AdS/CFT, there are other approaches which can lead to a complex static potential [28,29]. In [28], the extended range of the radial distance u was studied in such a way that the string world-sheet solutions of the Wilson loop corresponding to the static potential become complex, and therefore the corresponding static potential develops an imaginary part. The method in [29] is based on the spectral decomposition of the Euclidean Wilson loop and its analytic continuation to real time. The imaginary potential in this method grows linearly with temperature, which is qualitatively consistent with that obtained in [23,28].

In this paper, we study different effects on the thermal width by considering the effects of the charge and the finite 't Hooft coupling correction on the hot plasma. To study the charge effect, we consider a Maxwell charge which can be interpreted as a quark medium. Therefore, on the gravity side, we consider the non-extremal Reissner–Nordstrom AdS (RNAdS) black hole. The finite 't Hooft coupling corrections also correspond to \mathcal{R}^4 corrections and Gauss–Bonnet terms, respectively. An understanding of how the imaginary part of the potential and thermal width of heavy quarkonium are affected by these corrections may be essential for theoretical predictions.

Melting of a heavy meson like J/ψ and excited states like χ_c and ψ' in the quark medium have been investigated in [53]. It was shown that the excited states melt at higher temperatures. Heavy quarks in the presence of higher derivative corrections have been studied in [34,35]. Now we continue with considering these effects on the thermal width of quarkonium.

This paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we will present an example for the connection between the imaginary part of the potential and confinement. This example confirms that the imaginary potential is zero in the confinement phase. We give the general expressions to study the thermal width in Sect. 3. Also in this section, we use the general formulas and investigate the thermal width behavior at finite coupling and in the presence of a dense medium. In the last section we summarize our results.

2 Imaginary potential and confinement

As was argued in [26], the presence of a black brane is necessary in order to have a non-zero imaginary potential. In other words, in the absence of a black brane the imaginary part of the potential vanishes. In this section, we examine this idea in a theory which exhibits a confinement–deconfinement transition at some finite temperature T_c . We are not going to carry out the details of the calculations which prove that the imaginary part of the potential is zero in the confined phase.

One may consider the confining $SU(N)$ gauge theory based on N D4 branes on a circle. In particular, fundamental parameters are an energy scale in addition to temperature. The vacuum of the theory at zero temperature confines the color charge. One expects that the imaginary potential in the low T phase should vanish.

The model that we consider is the model of Witten [6], which is based on N D4 branes wrapped on a circle. In this theory the field theory is a non-supersymmetric $SU(N)$ Yang–Mills theory that confines at low temperatures [6]. Although the theory is different from pure Yang–Mills theory, it exhibits linear confinement of the quarks in vacuum. The gravitational background dual to the vacuum is known analytically to be

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \left(\frac{u}{l}\right)^{3/2} \left(-dt^2 + d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\phi^2 + dx_3^2 + f(u) dx_4^2\right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{l}{u}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{du^2}{f(u)} + u^2 d\Omega_4^2\right) \\ F_{(4)} &= \frac{2\pi N}{V_4} \epsilon_4, \quad e^\phi = g_s \left(\frac{u}{l}\right)^{3/4}, \quad l^3 = \pi g_s N_c l_s^3. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

A typical length scale associated to the D4 brane geometry is l ; all dimensionful quantities measure in units of l . The volume of the unit S^4 and the associated volume form are V_4 and ϵ_4 , respectively. Also

$$f(u) = 1 - \left(\frac{u_k}{u}\right)^3, \quad \frac{u_k}{l} = \frac{4l^2}{9R^2}. \quad (2.2)$$

The latter equation follows from demanding the absence of a conical singularity at the tip of the cigar u_k , which is spanned by x_4 and u . At the high-temperature phase, the black hole geometry is given by

$$ds^2 = \left(\frac{u}{l}\right)^{3/2} \left(-F(u) dt^2 + d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\phi^2 + dx_3^2 + dx_4^2\right) + \left(\frac{l}{u}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{du^2}{F(u)} + u^2 d\Omega_4^2\right). \quad (2.3)$$

Here the blackness function $F(u)$ and the temperature are

$$F(u) = 1 - \left(\frac{u_h}{u}\right)^3, \quad \frac{u_h}{l} = \frac{16\pi^2 l^2}{9} T^2. \quad (2.4)$$

There is a critical temperature $T_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R}$ where the theory is confined for $T < T_c$ and the geometry is described by (2.1), whereas, for $T > T_c$, the theory is deconfined and is given by (2.3). The ratio of $\frac{u_h}{u_k}$ is given by

$$\frac{u_h}{u_k} = \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^2. \quad (2.5)$$

Based on the results of [26], if $u_k > u_h$, then the U-shaped string cannot go past u_k and one cannot consider fluctuations beyond u_k . From AdS/CFT, one may interpret this condition from (2.5) in terms of the temperature. Then, more explicitly, for $T < T_c$ the imaginary potential vanishes, while for $T > T_c$ it is not zero. As a result, in this geometry, which shows the confinement–deconfinement transition at T_c , the imaginary potential is zero in the confinement phase.

3 Thermal width from holography

In order to compute thermal widths from holography, one should consider a heavy quark–antiquark pair in the boundary of a black hole geometry. In this section, we give the general formulas for calculating the distance between the quark and the antiquark, L , the real part of the potential $ReV_{Q\bar{Q}}$ and the imaginary part of the potential $ImV_{Q\bar{Q}}$, in terms of the geometry coordinates.

We consider the general gravity as follows:

$$ds^2 = G_{tt} dt^2 + G_{xx} dx_i^2 + G_{uu} du^2, \quad (3.1)$$

here the metric elements are functions of the radial distance u and $x_i = x, y, z$ are the boundary coordinates. In these coordinates, the boundary is located at infinity. We study a static quark–antiquark system at the boundary as an open string in the bulk space from the gauge–string duality point of view [27]. Using the usual orthogonal Wilson loop which corresponds to the heavy $Q\bar{Q}$ pair, and assuming the system to be aligned in the x direction,

$$t = \tau, \quad x = \sigma, \quad u = u(\sigma), \quad (3.2)$$

one finds the following generic formulas for the heavy meson. In these formulas $u_* \equiv u(x=0)$ is the deepest point of the U-shaped string. The metric functions appear as $V(u) \equiv -G_{tt}G_{xx}$ and $W(u) \equiv -G_{tt}G_{uu}$.

- The distance between quark and antiquark, L , is given by

$$L = 2 \int_{u_*}^{\infty} du \left[\frac{V(u)}{W(u)} \left(\frac{V(u)}{V(u_*)} - 1 \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.3)$$

- The real part of heavy quark potential, $ReV_{Q\bar{Q}}$ is as follows:

$$ReV_{Q\bar{Q}} = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha'} \left[\int_{u_*}^{\infty} du \left(\left(\frac{1}{W(u)} - \frac{V(u_*)}{V(u)W(u)} \right)^{-1/2} - \sqrt{W_0(u)} \right) - \int_0^{u_*} du \sqrt{W_0(u)} \right], \quad (3.4)$$

here $W_0(u) = W(u \rightarrow \infty)$.

- The imaginary part of the potential is negative and it is given by

$$ImV_{Q\bar{Q}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\alpha'} \left[\frac{V'(u_*)}{2V''(u_*)} - \frac{V(u_*)}{V'(u_*)} \right] \sqrt{W(u_*)}. \quad (3.5)$$

The derivatives are with respect to u . For the special case of $W(u) = 1$, this formula reduces to the case of an isotropic plasma [23], while $W(u) \neq 1$ corresponds to the anisotropic plasma [24,25].

These generic formulas give the related information of the heavy quarkonium in terms of the metric elements of a background (3.1).

To find ImV , one should express it in terms of the length L of the Wilson loop instead of u_* , using the equation (3.3). There is an important point for long U-shaped strings, because it would be possible to add new configurations [30]. Here we are interested mostly in distances $LT < 1$ and do not consider such configurations.

We use a first-order non-relativistic expansion,

$$\Gamma = -\langle \psi | ImV_{Q\bar{Q}} | \psi \rangle, \quad (3.6)$$

to calculate the thermal width of a heavy quarkonium like Υ meson. The imaginary potential is given by (3.5); also $|\psi\rangle$ is the Coulombic wave function of the Coulomb potential of the heavy quarkonium. From the holographic point of view,

the potential between infinitely massive quarks in a pure AdS background is a Coulomb-like potential,

$$V_{Q\bar{Q}}(L) = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\Gamma(1/4)^4} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{L}. \quad (3.7)$$

The original calculation of this result comes from considering the rectangular Wilson loop in the vacuum of strongly coupled $N = 4$ SYM theory [31]. The generalization to finite temperature has been done in [32,33]. The effect of higher derivative corrections on the real part of the potential within the gauge/gravity duality has been done in [34,35] and it was found that the dissociation length becomes shorter with the increase of the coupling parameters of the higher curvature terms. The rotating heavy quarkonium also is studied in [36,37,39,53].

Regarding the Coulombic potential in (3.7), applying a potential model may therefore provide qualitatively useful insight. We consider the ground-state wave function of $|\psi\rangle$ in a Coulomb-like potential $V = -A/L$ where A in the case of $N = 4$ SYM comes from (3.7). In the ground state of the energy levels of a bound state of heavy quarks with mass of m_Q , the Bohr radius is defined as $a_0 = 2/m_Q A$. The wave function is

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}a_0^{3/2}} e^{-L/a_0}. \quad (3.8)$$

By considering different effects on the plasma, the real part of the potential is not given by just the Coulombic term. But this term provides the leading contribution for the potential of heavy quarkonia; therefore, it justifies the use of a Coulomb-like wave function $|\psi\rangle$ in (3.8) to determine the width. Considering a finite-temperature plasma will not change the coefficient A in the Coulombic potential. However, by studying the charge and finite coupling corrections one should modify A . We find the potential using the numerical fitting in this case. More details will be found in the next sections where

we show the behavior of Γ in terms of the parameters of the plasma. As a result, by considering different effects on the plasma, we also find A by fitting methods. This approach is carefully followed in [25].

To begin with, we calculate Γ in the $N = 4$ SYM. The metric functions are

$$V(u) = \frac{u^4 - u_h^4}{R^4}, \quad W(u) = 1, \quad (3.9)$$

where the horizon is located at u_h and the temperature of the hot plasma is given by $u_h = \pi R^2 T$. In this case we do not consider any correction and call the imaginary potential $\text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(0)}$. From (3.5) it is found to be

$$\text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(0)} = -\frac{\pi\sqrt{\lambda}T}{24\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{3\xi^4 - 1}{\xi} \right), \quad \xi = \frac{u_h}{u_*}. \quad (3.10)$$

The imaginary potential is negative; it implies that there is a lower bound for the deepest point of the U-shaped string, i.e. $\xi_{\min} = 0.76$. This minimum value is found by solving $\text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(0)} = 0$. The maximum value ξ_{\max} occurs when the distance L approaches the maximum value. In the left plot of Fig. 1, we show explicitly these values with a gray filled line.

The imaginary potential for these values of ξ is plotted in the right plot of Fig. 1. It is clearly seen that the imaginary potential starts to be generated at L_{\min} or ξ_{\min} and increases in absolute value with L until a value L_{\max} or ξ_{\max} . It should be noticed that for ξ very close to the horizon one should consider higher order corrections [30].

By finding the imaginary potential, the thermal width also is found from (3.6) as

$$\Gamma = -\frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty L^2 dL e^{-2L/a_0} \text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}. \quad (3.11)$$

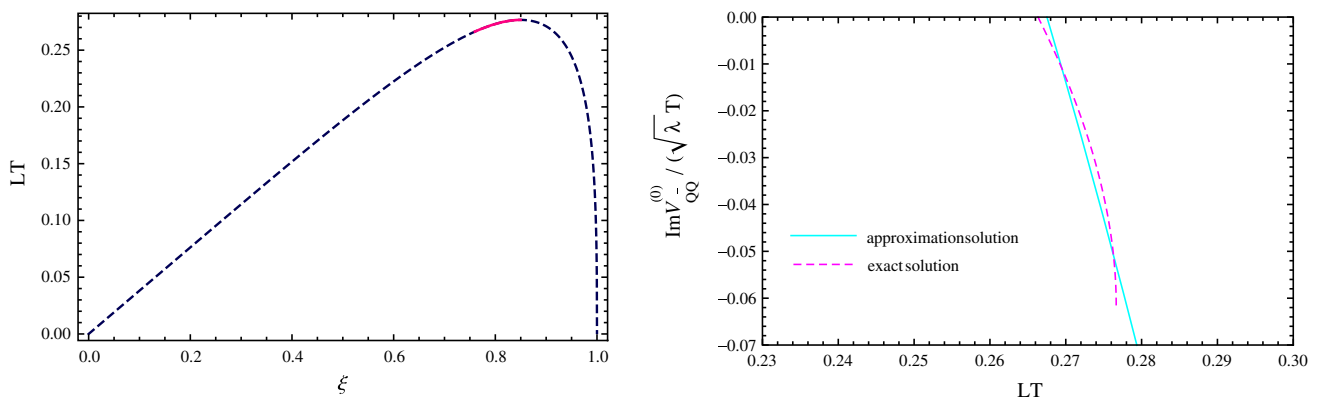


Fig. 1 *Left* The distance between quark and antiquark versus the ξ . The specified region in this plot corresponds to the valid region for studying the imaginary potential. *Right* The imaginary potential for the accepted values of ξ or L in the specified region of *right* plot

There is a limitation to the calculation of the thermal width from holography [25]. One finds from Fig. 1 that the imaginary potential is well defined for a separation in (L_{\min}, L_{\max}) . On the other hand, from a physical point of view we expect that the imaginary potential should exist also for a larger separation. One may fix this limitation by assuming that a solution would exist at larger distances. We find this solution by an extrapolating approach. Therefore, we extend the solution in the (L_{\min}, L_{\max}) region to larger distances by extrapolating the curve. This is the reason why we fitted the straight line in the right plot of Fig. 1, which covers larger distances to infinity.

Briefly, we do the integration in (3.6) in (L_{\min}, L_{\max}) and then we compute the width in the region (L_{\min}, ∞) by using a reasonable extrapolation for the imaginary potential. It should be noticed that in [23], the integration in (3.6) has been done in $(0, \infty)$ and straight-line fitting was used for the $L < L_{\min}$ region. We do not follow this approach, because the imaginary potential is not defined in $(0, L_{\min})$. As a result, in our approach, the value of the width is two orders of magnitude smaller than the result in [23]. The width in dependence on use of the extrapolation method has been discussed also in [26].

We call the width $\Gamma^{(0)}$. One finds that for Υ with parameters as $m_Q = 4.7 \text{ GeV}$, $\lambda = 9$, $R = 1$, and at $T = 0.3 \text{ GeV}$ the width is $\Gamma^{(0)} = 0.487 \text{ MeV}$. In the next sections we will normalize the thermal widths in the presence of corrections to the $\Gamma^{(0)}$ value.

3.1 Thermal width at finite coupling

From the AdS/CFT, the coupling which is denoted as 't Hooft coupling λ is related to the curvature radius of the AdS_5 and $S_5(R)$, and the string tension $(\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'})$ by $\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{R^2}{\alpha'}$. A general result of the AdS/CFT correspondence states that the effects of finite but large λ coupling in the boundary field theory are captured by adding higher derivative interactions in the corresponding gravitational action. In our study, the corrections to the AdS–Schwarzschild black brane that will be considered are \mathcal{R}^4 and \mathcal{R}^2 corrections. The thermal width in these cases is called $\Gamma^{(\lambda)}$ and $\Gamma^{(\lambda_{\text{GB}})}$, respectively.

• \mathcal{R}^4 corrections:

Since the AdS/CFT correspondence refers to the complete string theory, one should consider the string corrections to the 10D supergravity action. The first correction occurs at order $(\alpha')^3$ [41]. In the extremal $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ it is clear that the metric does not change [42]; conversely this is no longer true in the non-extremal case. Corrections in inverse 't Hooft coupling $1/\lambda$, which correspond to α' corrections on the string theory side, were found in [41]. The functions of the α' -corrected metric are given by [43]

$$\begin{aligned} G_{tt} &= -u^2(1 - w^{-4})T(w), \\ G_{xx} &= u^2X(w), \\ G_{uu} &= u^{-2}(1 - w^{-4})^{-1}U(w), \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} T(w) &= 1 - k \left(75w^{-4} + \frac{1225}{16}w^{-8} - \frac{695}{16}w^{-12} \right) + \dots, \\ X(w) &= 1 - \frac{25k}{16}w^{-8}(1 + w^{-4}) + \dots, \\ U(w) &= 1 + k \left(75w^{-4} + \frac{1175}{16}w^{-8} - \frac{4585}{16}w^{-12} \right) + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

and $w = \frac{u}{u_h}$. As before, there is an event horizon at $u = u_h$ and the geometry is asymptotically AdS at large u with a radius of curvature $R = 1$. The expansion parameter k can be expressed in terms of the inverse 't Hooft coupling as

$$k = \frac{\zeta(3)}{8}\lambda^{-3/2} \sim 0.15\lambda^{-3/2}. \quad (3.14)$$

The temperature is given by

$$T = \frac{u_h}{\pi R^2(1 - k)}. \quad (3.15)$$

The imaginary potential is found analytically from (3.5). However, in this case it is a lengthy equation. We expand the result in terms of the expansion parameter k as follows:

$$\text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(\lambda)} = \text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(0)} + k \frac{\pi T \sqrt{\lambda}}{1152\sqrt{2}} g(\xi) + O(k^2) \quad (3.16)$$

where $g(\xi) = (-48 - 10656\xi^4 - 1775\xi^8 + 138840\xi^{12} - 105495\xi^{16} + 18090\xi^{20})/\xi$. The first term is the imaginary potential in (3.10).

To find $\Gamma^{(\lambda)}$, we study the behavior of the quark–antiquark distance in terms of ξ for different values of λ . As shown in the left plot of Fig. 2, by increasing the coupling constant the maximum value of L increases. In the right plot of this figure we show the effect of the coupling on the imaginary potential. One finds that by increasing the coupling, L_{\min} also increases. As an example, by choosing $R = 1$, $T = 0.3 \text{ GeV}$ and for $\lambda = 8, 11, 20$, we find $L_{\min}T \simeq 0.254, 0.260, 0.264$, and $L_{\max}T \simeq 0.257, 0.265, 0.272$. We conclude that the imaginary part of the potential in the presence of the coupling corrections is generated for larger distances:

$$L_{\min}^{\lambda_1} < L_{\min}^{\lambda_2} < L_{\min}^{\infty}, \quad (3.17)$$

where $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \infty$. Therefore, we find that in absolute value the imaginary potential is increased due to finite coupling corrections.

It would be important to notice that we cannot use the extrapolation method in this case. This is so because the sign of the imaginary potential for $\xi > \xi_{\max}$ is not always negative

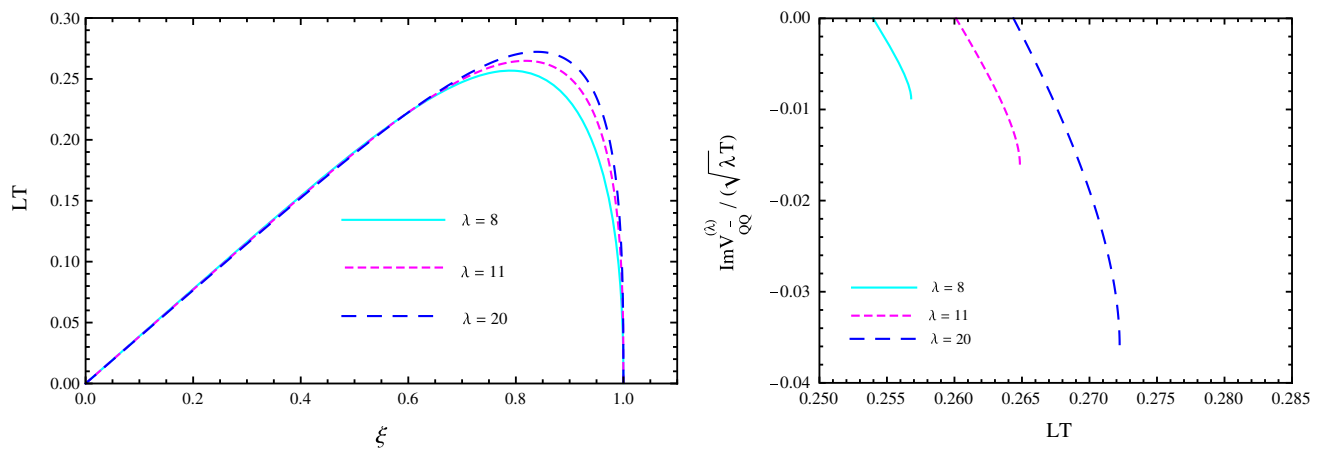


Fig. 2 *Left* The distance between quark and antiquark versus ξ for different values of the coupling λ . From *top to down* $\lambda = 20, 11, 8$. *Right* The imaginary potential for $\lambda = 8, 11, 20$ from *left to right*

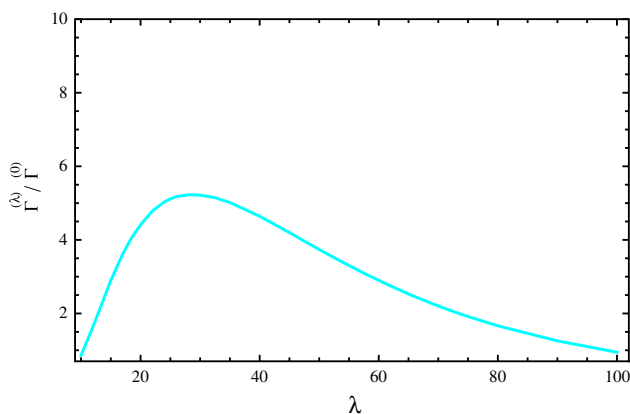


Fig. 3 The thermal width versus the finite coupling correction computed by considering \mathcal{R}^4 corrections. We used the gauge-theory coupling $\lambda = 100$ in this case

and changes. Then we cannot use a straight-line approximation to consider the larger values of L like we did in the right plot of Fig. 1. Using this point we integrate the thermal width $\Gamma^{(\lambda)}$ from L_{\min} to L_{\max} . We show $\Gamma^{(\lambda)}$ relative to the $\Gamma^{(0)}$ in this interval in Fig. 3. We used the gauge-theory coupling $\lambda = 100$ in this case to calculate $\Gamma^{(0)}$. As is clear from this figure, when λ goes to infinity $\frac{\Gamma^{(\lambda)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ goes to unity. The maximum value of $\frac{\Gamma^{(\lambda)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ equals 5.22, which occurs at $\lambda_c = 28$.

At strong coupling, an estimate of how the thermal width of heavy quarkonium changes with the shear viscosity-to-entropy density ratio, η/s , is studied in [26]. It is found that in the presence of curvature-squared corrections like Gauss–Bonnet terms, the thermal width as a function of η/s decreases. It has been shown that considering \mathcal{R}^4 corrections increases η/s [44]. One concludes that decreasing λ leads to increasing η/s . Now, one finds from Fig. 3 that by decreasing λ from λ_c , which means increasing η/s , the width becomes effectively smaller. Interestingly this is similar to analogous

calculations in perturbative QCD [12, 13]. In this study, it was argued that at strong coupling for a quarkonium with a very heavy constituent mass, the thermal width can be ignored [12, 13] which is in good agreement with our result.

- \mathcal{R}^2 corrections:

Next, we study \mathcal{R}^2 corrections to the thermal width which is called $\Gamma^{(\lambda_{\text{GB}})}$.

In five dimensions, we consider the theory of gravity with quadratic powers of curvature as Gauss–Bonnet (GB) theory. The exact solutions and thermodynamic properties of the black brane in GB gravity are discussed in [45–47]. The metric functions are given by

$$G_{tt} = -N u^2 h(u), \quad G_{uu} = \frac{1}{u^2 h(u)},$$

$$G_{xx} = G_{yy} = G_{zz} = u^2 \quad (3.18)$$

where

$$h(u) = \frac{1}{2\lambda_{\text{GB}}} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{\text{GB}} \left(1 - \frac{u_h^4}{u^4} \right)} \right]. \quad (3.19)$$

In (3.18), $N = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{\text{GB}}})$, which is an arbitrary constant that specifies the speed of light of the boundary gauge theory and we choose it to be unity. Beyond $\lambda_{\text{GB}} < 1/4$ there is no vacuum AdS solution and one cannot have a conformal field theory at the boundary. Causality leads to new bounds for the value of the Gauss–Bonnet coupling constant as follows: $-7/36 < \lambda_{\text{GB}} < 9/100$ [48–50]. The temperature also is given by

$$T = \sqrt{N} \frac{u_h}{\pi R^2}. \quad (3.20)$$

Also, the 't Hooft coupling of the dual strongly coupled CFT is $\lambda = \frac{N^2 R^4}{\alpha'^2}$.

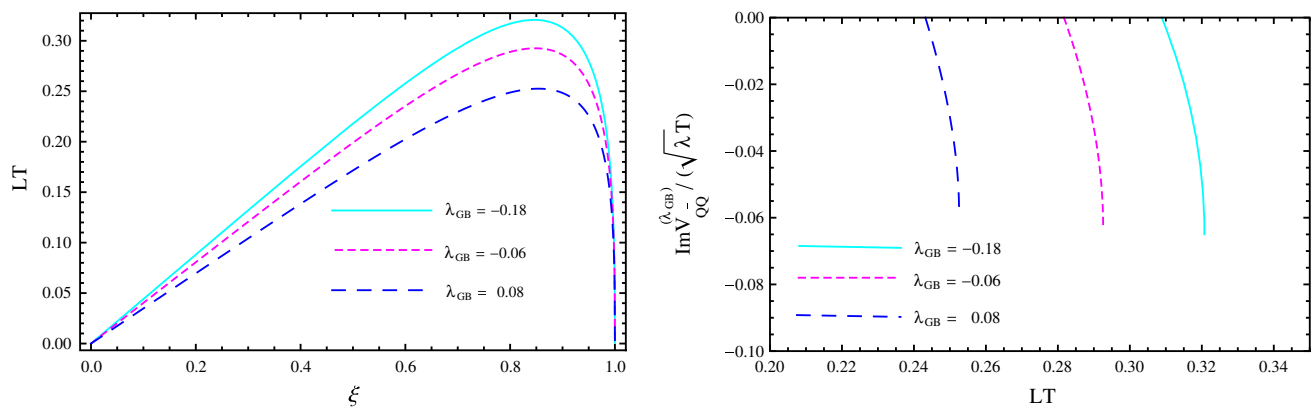


Fig. 4 *Left* The distance between quark and antiquark versus ξ for different values of the Gauss–Bonnet coupling λ_{GB} . From *top to down* $\lambda_{\text{GB}} = -0.18, -0.06, 0.08$. *Right* The imaginary potential versus the Gauss–Bonnet coupling constant. From *right to left* $\lambda_{\text{GB}} = -0.18, -0.06, 0.08$

The thermal width in this background has been studied in [26]. Also, the behavior of the width in terms of the shear viscosity-to-entropy density ratio was found. Here, we present further details and express the final results in terms of the Gauss–Bonnet coupling constant. As was pointed out, our extrapolation method is different from [26].

The behavior of L in terms of ξ for different values of λ_{GB} is shown in Fig. 4. It is clearly seen in the left plot of Fig. 4 that by increasing the coupling constant the maximum value of L decreases. This behavior is not the same as the \mathcal{R}^4 corrections in Fig. 2.

The imaginary potential in Gauss–Bonnet gravity results from (3.5). The result can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Im}V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(\lambda_{\text{GB}})} = -\frac{h\pi T\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\sqrt{2}N\xi} \frac{1 - h + (-8 + 6h + (9 - 7h)\xi^4)\lambda_{\text{GB}} + 4(4 - 2h + (-9 + 5h)\xi^4 + 3\xi^8)\lambda_{\text{GB}}^2}{(1 - h + 2(-2 + \xi^4)\lambda_{\text{GB}})(3 - 3h - 6(4 - 2h + (-3 + 2h)\xi^4)\lambda_{\text{GB}} + 8(6 - 9\xi^4 + \xi^8)\lambda_{\text{GB}}^2)}, \quad (3.21)$$

where

$$h = \sqrt{1 + 4(-1 + \xi^4)\lambda_{\text{GB}}}. \quad (3.22)$$

In the right plot of this figure we show the effect of the coupling on the imaginary potential. For example, by choosing $R = 1$, $T = 0.3 \text{ GeV}$, $\lambda = 9$, and for $\lambda_{\text{GB}} = -0.18, -0.06, 0.08$, we find $L_{\min}T \simeq 0.30, 0.28, 0.24$ and $L_{\max}T \simeq 0.32, 0.29, 0.25$. Comparing with \mathcal{R}^4 corrections, one finds a different behavior, i.e. by increasing the coupling L_{\min} decreases. This means that the imaginary potential in Gauss–Bonnet gravity starts to be generated for smaller distances. We find that the absolute value of the imaginary part of the potential is increased due to finite coupling corrections.

In this case also we should do the integration in (3.11) in (L_{\min}, L_{\max}) and one cannot consider larger lengths by extrapolating the curves in Fig. 4. We would like to emphasize

that using this method leads to Fig. 5. The modifications due to the finite coupling corrections to the Coulombic part of the real potential have been considered, too. At $\lambda_{\text{GB}} = -0.06$, there is a maximum value for $\Gamma^{(\text{GB})}/\Gamma^{(0)}$, which is 1.004. For other values of the coupling constant, the thermal width decreases.

3.2 Medium effect on the thermal width

In this section, we consider the quarkonium in the medium composed of light quarks and gluons [51]. It is shown that at a high temperature, the gravity dual to the QGP phase is the Reissner–Nordstrom AdS (RNAdS) black hole, and at a

low temperature, the dual geometry to the hadronic phase is the thermal charged AdS (tcAdS) space. The confinement/deconfinement phase transition in the quark medium is discussed in [51], and the influence of matters on the deconfinement temperature, T_c , is investigated. Using a different normalization for the bulk gauge field, it is shown that the critical baryonic chemical potential becomes 1100 MeV, which is comparable to the QCD result [52]. Melting of a heavy meson is investigated in [53] and it is found that the melting mechanism in the QGP and in the hadronic phase are the same, i.e. the interaction between heavy quarks is screened by the light quarks. The drag force on a moving heavy quark and the jet quenching parameter in the background of an RNAdS black hole are studied in [54].

Before calculating the thermal width, we will give a brief review of [51]. In this background the density in the dual field

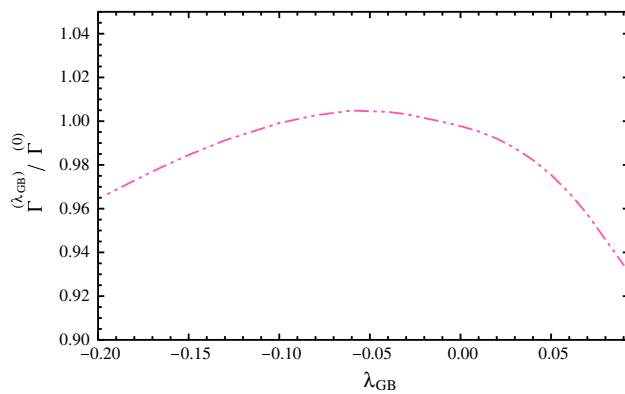


Fig. 5 The normalized thermal width versus the Gauss–Bonnet coupling correction. There is a maximum value at $\lambda_{GB} = -0.06$

theory is mapped to a bulk gauge field. The Euclidean action describing the five-dimensional asymptotic AdS space with the gauge field is given by

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{G} \left(\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} (-\mathcal{R} + 2\Lambda) + \frac{1}{4g^2} F_{MN} F^{MN} \right). \quad (3.23)$$

$$\text{Im} V_{Q\bar{Q}}^{(\mu)} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} u_h (32n^2 \pi^8 \mu^4 \xi^{10} (3 - 2\xi^2) + 12n\pi^4 \mu^2 \xi^4 (6 - 13\xi^2 + 3\xi^6) u_h^2 + 9(-1 + 3\xi^4) u_h^4)}{24\sqrt{2} (16n^2 \pi^8 \mu^4 \xi^{13} - 9\xi u_h^4)}. \quad (3.28)$$

Here κ^2 is proportional to the five-dimensional Newton constant and g^2 is a five-dimensional gauge coupling constant. The cosmological constant is given by $\Lambda = \frac{-6}{R^2}$, where R is the radius of the AdS space.

As it was pointed out the QGP and hadronic phases are described by the tcAdS and the RNAdS black hole, respectively [52]. It was argued in Sect. 2 that the imaginary part of the potential in the confinement phase would be zero, then we focus on the QGP phase. This solution is considered as follows:

$$ds^2 = R^2 u^2 \left(-f(u) dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + \frac{1}{u^4 f(u)} du^2 \right), \quad (3.24)$$

where the blackness function $f(u)$ is given by

$$f(u) = 1 - mu^{-4} + q^2 u^{-6}. \quad (3.25)$$

In these coordinates, u denotes the radial coordinate of the black hole geometry and t, \vec{x} label the directions along the boundary at the spatial infinity. The boundary is located at infinity and the geometry is asymptotically AdS with radius R . The event horizon is located at $f(u_h) = 0$ where u_h is the largest root of this equation. The black hole mass (m) and the temperature (T) are given by

$$m = u_h^4 + q^2 u_h^{-2}, \quad T = \frac{u_h}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{q^2}{2u_h^6} \right), \quad (3.26)$$

where q is the black hole charge.

The time component of the bulk gauge field is $A_t(u) = i(2\pi^2 \mu - Q u^{-2})$ where μ and Q are related to the chemical potential and quark number density in the dual gauge theory. Regarding the Dirichlet boundary condition at the horizon, $A_t(u_h) = 0$, one finds $Q = 2\pi^2 \mu u_h$. The black hole charge q and the quark number density Q are also related to each other by this equation,

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} q, \quad (3.27)$$

where $n^{-1} = \frac{g^2 R^2}{\kappa^2}$ is the color number.

Now using the general results in (3.3) and (3.4), we study the behavior of L in terms of ξ for different values of μ . The results are shown in Fig. 6. It is clearly seen in the left plot of this figure that by increasing the chemical potential the maximum value of L decreases. On the contrary, considering \mathcal{R}^4 corrections increases the maximum value of L , which can be seen in Fig. 2.

The imaginary potential in this background is found from (3.5). The result is expressed as follows:

Here at $\mu = 0$, one finds the exact result in (3.10).

In the right plot of Fig. 6, we show the effect of the chemical potential on the imaginary potential. We fixed the parameters as $R = 1$, $\lambda = 9$, $T = 0.3$ GeV, and $n = 1$. For $\mu = 10, 30$ MeV, and $\mu = 50$ MeV, one finds $L_{\min} T \simeq 0.26, 0.23, 0.20$, and $L_{\max} T \simeq 0.27, 0.24, 0.21$. Comparing with \mathcal{R}^4 corrections, one finds a different behavior, i.e. by increasing the chemical potential L_{\min} decreases:

$$L_{\min}^{\mu_1} < L_{\min}^{\mu_2} < L_{\min}^{\mu_3} \quad (3.29)$$

where $\mu_1 > \mu_2 > \mu_3$. As a result, one concludes that the imaginary potential in the presence of light quarks starts to be generated for smaller distances, while at finite λ coupling it starts at a larger distance.

To calculate the thermal width, one should do the integration in (3.11) in (L_{\min}, L_{\max}) . It is found that by increasing the temperature, $\Gamma^{(\mu)}$ also increases. At fixed temperature, there is a maximum value for $\Gamma^{(\mu)}$. The ratio of $\frac{\Gamma^{(\mu)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ versus the chemical potential is shown in Fig. 7. In this figure, two different temperatures from top to down are $T = 0.122$ GeV and $T = 0.3$ GeV, respectively.

We introduce $N_f = nN_c$ where N_f and N_c are the number of flavors and color fields, respectively. Now one can find the behavior of the thermal width when the flavor number of quarks increases. In the right plot of Fig. 7,

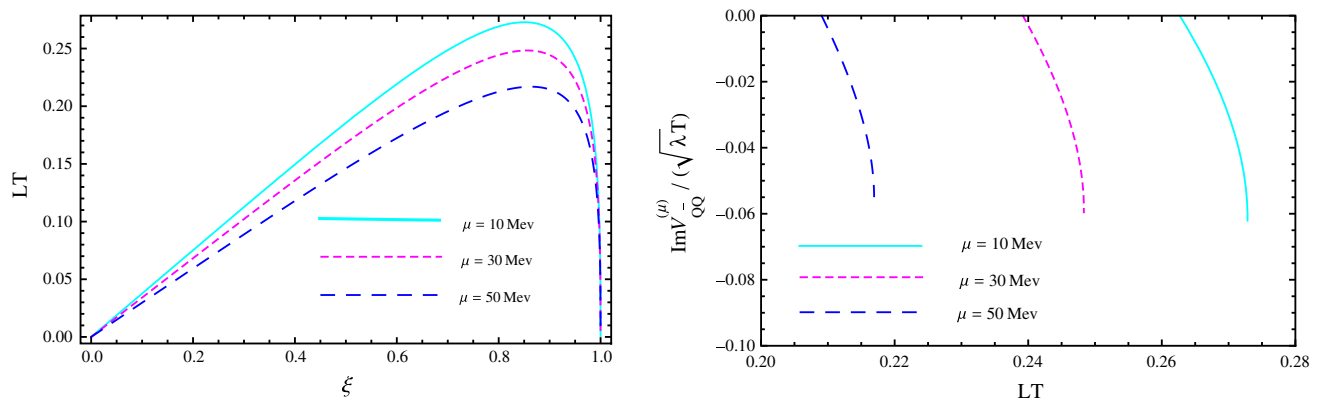


Fig. 6 *Left* The distance between quark and antiquark versus ξ for different values of chemical potential μ . From top to down $\mu = 10, 30, 50$ MeV. *Right* The imaginary potential versus the L for $\mu = 10, 30, 50$ MeV

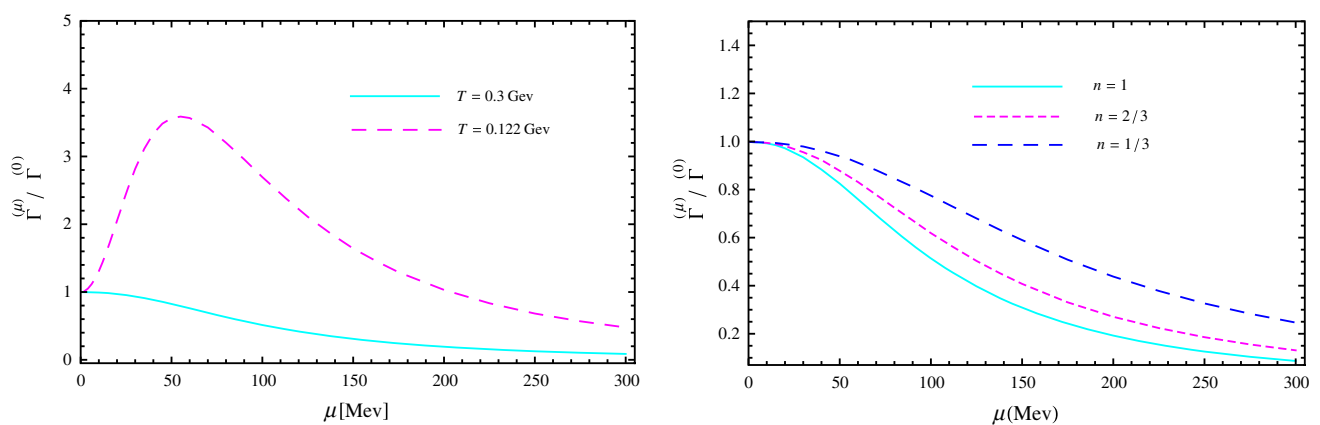


Fig. 7 Thermal width in the presence of light quarks. *Left* The ratio of $\frac{\Gamma^{(\mu)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ is shown versus the chemical potential. The two different temperatures from top to down are $T = 0.122$ GeV and $T = 0.3$ GeV. *Right* The effect of increasing the flavor color number on the ratio of $\frac{\Gamma^{(\mu)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ at $T = 0.3$ GeV

the effect of increasing flavor color number on the ratio of $\frac{\Gamma^{(\mu)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ has been shown at $T = 0.3$ GeV. It is seen that the maximum value of the thermal width does not change but the rate of it versus the chemical potential changes monotonically.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, we studied the different effects on the thermal width from holography. We considered the effects of the charge and the finite 't Hooft coupling correction on the hot plasma. An understanding of how the width changes by these corrections may be essential for theoretical predictions in perturbative QCD [17,40]. To study the charge effect, we considered the Maxwell charge, which is interpreted as a quark medium. The effects of finite but large couplings are considered by adding higher derivative corrections in the gravity background. Especially, \mathcal{R}^4 terms and Gauss–Bonnet gravity have been studied.

As was found in [25] the minimum distance of the quark–antiquark pair, L_{\min} , where the imaginary potential starts depends on the corrections. Our findings in this case can be summarized as follows:

- In the presence of \mathcal{R}^4 corrections which correspond to finite 't Hooft coupling corrections in the hot plasma, by increasing the coupling L_{\min} also increases.
- By considering Gauss–Bonnet corrections, increasing the Gauss–Bonnet coupling leads to decreasing of L_{\min} .
- In the medium, increasing μ leads to decreasing L_{\min} .

We normalized the thermal width of quarkonium to $\Gamma^{(0)}$, which is the $N = 4$ SYM result. The following is shown.

- By turning on the 't Hooft coupling correction in the hot plasma, $\frac{\Gamma^{(\lambda)}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ increases up to a maximum value. Decreasing of the coupling leads to smaller width. One concludes that at finite 't Hooft coupling the width becomes smaller.
- There is a maximum value for $\frac{\Gamma^{(\text{GB})}}{\Gamma^{(0)}}$ in terms of λ_{GB} .

- In the presence of a medium $\frac{\Gamma(\mu)}{\Gamma(0)}$ takes a maximum value, which depends on the temperature of the hot plasma. The effect of the flavor number is shown in the right plot of Fig. 7.

In the case of \mathcal{R}^4 corrections, the relation between the thermal width of heavy quarkonium and the shear viscosity-to-entropy density ratio, η/s , was discussed. It was found that in the presence of these corrections, by decreasing λ , which means increasing η/s , the thermal width becomes effectively smaller. This is an interesting result, which is consistent with the intuition one would get from a weakly coupled plasma [12, 13].

It will be very interesting to investigate the thermal width of a quarkonia in more realistic holographic backgrounds, such as in [55, 56] and [57]. Finally, comparing holographic results with weakly coupled calculations would be desirable. We would like to report on this study elsewhere.

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