

Charmonium in the vector channel at finite temperature from QCD sum rulesC. A. Dominguez,^{1,2} M. Loewe,³ J. C. Rojas,⁴ and Y. Zhang¹¹*Centre for Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa*²*Department of Physics, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa*³*Facultad de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Casilla 306, Santiago 22, Chile*⁴*Departamento de Física, Universidad Católica del Norte, Casilla 1280, Antofagasta, Chile*

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Thermal Hilbert moment QCD sum rules are used to obtain the temperature dependence of the hadronic parameters of charmonium in the vector channel, i.e. the J/ψ resonance mass, coupling (leptonic decay constant), total width, and continuum threshold. The continuum threshold s_0 , which signals the end of the resonance region and the onset of perturbative QCD, behaves as in all other hadronic channels, i.e. it decreases with increasing temperature until it reaches the perturbative QCD threshold $s_0 = 4m_Q^2$, with m_Q the charm quark mass, at $T \approx 1.22T_c$. The rest of the hadronic parameters behave very differently from those of light-light and heavy-light quark systems. The J/ψ mass is essentially constant in a wide range of temperatures, while the total width grows with temperature up to $T \approx 1.04T_c$ beyond which it decreases sharply with increasing T . The resonance coupling is also initially constant and then begins to increase monotonically around $T \approx T_c$. This behavior of the total width and of the leptonic decay constant provides a strong indication that the J/ψ resonance might survive beyond the critical temperature for deconfinement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A successful quantum field theory framework to extract hadronic information from QCD analytically is that of QCD sum rules [1]. This technique is based on the operator product expansion (OPE) of current correlators beyond perturbation theory, and on Cauchy's theorem in the complex energy plane (quark-hadron duality). This program was first extended to finite temperature in [2]. It is based on two basic assumptions, (a) that the OPE continues to be valid, with the vacuum condensates developing a temperature dependence, and (b) that no thermal singularities appear in the complex energy plane, other than on the real axis, i.e. the notion of quark-hadron duality also remains valid. Field theory evidence in support of these assumptions was provided later in [3]. Numerous applications of QCD sum rules at finite temperature have been made over the years [4–6], leading to the following scenario for light-light and heavy-light quark hadrons. (i) As the temperature increases, hadronically stable particles develop a non-zero width, and resonances become broader, diverging at a critical temperature interpreted as the deconfinement temperature (T_c). This width is a result of particle absorption in the thermal bath, and resonance broadening at finite temperature was first proposed in [7]. (ii) Above the resonance region the continuum threshold in hadronic spectral functions, i.e. the onset of perturbative QCD (PQCD), decreases monotonically with increasing temperature. In other words, as $T \rightarrow T_c$ hadrons melt disappearing from the spectrum, which then becomes smooth. (iii) Additional support for this picture is provided by the behavior of hadronic couplings, or leptonic decay constants, which approach zero as $T \rightarrow T_c$. Also, hadronic

and electromagnetic mean-squared radii diverge at T_c [8] indicating deconfinement. On a separate issue, QCD sum rules in the axial-vector channel have provided (analytical) evidence for the (almost) equality of the critical temperatures for deconfinement and chiral-symmetry restoration [9]. Contrary to this revealing behavior of widths and couplings, the mass does not appear to offer any relevant information about deconfinement. In fact, in most cases it increases or decreases, sometimes slightly, with increasing T . Conceptually, given either the emergence or the broadening of an existing width, together with its divergence at T_c , the concept of mass loses most of its meaning.

At this stage it must be pointed out that in the framework of QCD sum rules the critical temperature for deconfinement, referred to above, is only a phenomenological parameter. It is the temperature at which the resonance couplings and the continuum threshold approach zero, and the widths increase sharply, for light-light and heavy-light quark correlators. Hence, it need not coincide numerically with e.g. the critical temperature obtained in lattice QCD [10], which is defined differently. In fact, results from QCD sum rules lead to values of T_c somewhat lower than those from lattice QCD. Hence, comparisons between different frameworks should be made in terms of the dependence of parameters on the ratio T/T_c .

Turning to heavy-heavy quark hadrons at finite T , in principle one would expect them to behave differently from the light-light and heavy-light quark systems for the following reasons. The T dependence of the latter in the PQCD sector is dominated by the spectral function in the timelike region, the so-called annihilation term, which is anyway relatively unimportant in relation to the light quark

condensate contribution. The PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region (scattering term) is highly suppressed. For heavy-heavy quark systems this is not the case; the scattering term becomes increasingly important with increasing temperature while the annihilation term only contributes near threshold. In the nonperturbative QCD sector of light-light and heavy-light quark correlators, the driving term in the OPE is the light quark condensate. This term is responsible for the behavior of the continuum threshold, as it follows that $s_0(T)/s_0(0) \approx \langle\langle \bar{q}q \rangle\rangle/\langle\bar{q}q\rangle$ [5–8]. This scaling relation is rather important as the thermal light quark condensate is the order parameter for chiral-symmetry restoration. In contrast, for heavy-heavy quark correlators the leading power correction in the OPE is that of the gluon condensate, which has a very different temperature behavior. This expectation about a different temperature behavior of heavy-heavy quark systems is shown here to hold for the case of the J/ψ . Using Hilbert moment QCD sum rules we obtain the J/ψ hadronic parameters at finite temperature. With the exception of the continuum threshold, we find a very different behavior from that of light-light and heavy-light quark systems. The continuum threshold, $s_0(T)$, does decrease with increasing T , being driven by the gluon condensate and the PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region, until it reaches the PQCD threshold $s_0 = 4m_Q^2$, where m_Q is the charm quark mass, at $T \approx 1.22T_c$. The J/ψ mass remains basically constant. The width and the coupling are almost independent of T up to $T \approx 0.8T_c$ where the width begins to increase substantially, but then above $T \approx 1.04T_c$ it starts to decrease sharply, and the coupling increases also sharply. This behavior, which can mostly be traced to that of the PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region, points to the survival of the J/ψ resonance above the deconfinement temperature. However, the QCD sum rules have no longer solutions for the hadronic parameters once the continuum threshold reaches the value $s_0|_{\min} = M_{J/\psi}^2$, as there is no longer any support for the integrals. Hence, the temperature range explored with this technique does not extend beyond $T \approx 1.22T_c$. Given the importance of the PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region, it should be realized that nonrelativistic approaches to charmonium at finite temperature will most probably miss this contribution. In fact, the complex energy plane in the nonrelativistic case would only have one cut along the positive real axis, which would correspond to the timelike (annihilation) region of PQCD. The spacelike contribution [$q^2 = (\omega^2 - |\mathbf{q}|^2) \leq 0$] in the form of a cut in the energy plane centered at the origin for $-|\mathbf{q}| \leq \omega \leq |\mathbf{q}|$, would not be present in the nonrelativistic case.

II. HILBERT MOMENT QCD SUM RULES

We consider the correlator of the heavy-heavy quark vector current at finite temperature

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{\mu\nu}(q^2, T) &= i \int d^4x e^{iqx} \theta(x_0) \langle\langle [V_\mu(x), V_\nu^\dagger(0)] \rangle\rangle \\ &= -(g_{\mu\nu}q^2 - q_\mu q_\nu) \Pi(q^2, T), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $V_\mu(x) = :\bar{Q}(x)\gamma_\mu Q(x):$, and $Q(x)$ is the heavy (charm) quark field. The vacuum to vacuum matrix element above is the Gibbs average

$$\langle\langle A \cdot B \rangle\rangle = \sum_n \exp(-E_n/T) \langle n | A \cdot B | n \rangle / \text{Tr}(\exp(-H/T)), \quad (2)$$

where $|n\rangle$ is any complete set of eigenstates of the (QCD) Hamiltonian. We shall adopt the quark-gluon basis, as this allows for the standard QCD sum rule program to be smoothly extended to finite temperature [3].

The imaginary part of the vector correlator in perturbative QCD (PQCD) at finite temperature, $\text{Im}\Pi(q^2, T)$, involves two pieces, one in the timelike region ($q^2 \geq 4m_Q^2$), $\text{Im}\Pi_a(q^2, T)$, which survives at $T = 0$, and one in the spacelike region ($q^2 \leq 0$), $\text{Im}\Pi_s(q^2, T)$, which vanishes at $T = 0$. A straightforward calculation in the timelike region, to leading order in PQCD, gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_a(q^2, T) &= \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \int_{-v}^v dx (1-x^2) \left[1 - n_F\left(\frac{|\mathbf{q}|x + \omega}{2T}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - n_F\left(\frac{|\mathbf{q}|x - \omega}{2T}\right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $v^2 = 1 - 4m_Q^2/q^2$, m_Q is the heavy quark mass, $q^2 = \omega^2 - \mathbf{q}^2 \geq 4m_Q^2$, and $n_F(z) = (1 + e^z)^{-1}$ is the Fermi thermal function. In the rest frame of the thermal bath, $|\mathbf{q}| \rightarrow 0$, the above result reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_a(\omega, T) &= \frac{1}{8\pi^2} v(3 - v^2) [1 - 2n_F(\omega/2T)] \\ &\quad \times \theta(\omega - 2m_Q). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

The quark mass is assumed independent of T , which is a good approximation for temperatures below 200 MeV [11]. As is customary in all QCD sum rule analyses at finite temperature, only the leading order in the strong coupling will be considered here. One reason is that the temperature introduces an additional scale, and this problem is not yet fully understood. More importantly, though, results in this framework are not intended to be of high precision, as the T dependence of hadronic parameters will probably never be measured with great accuracy (some, like e.g. the leptonic decay couplings, may not even be measured at all at finite T). For this reason one normally determines in this framework the ratio of hadronic parameters at finite and at zero T as a function of T/T_c .

The calculation of the PQCD piece in the spacelike region, the so-called scattering term, is more involved as the limit $|\mathbf{q}| \rightarrow 0$ must be taken with extreme care. In fact, in the complex energy plane, and in the spacelike region the correlator $\Pi(q^2)$, Eq. (1), has a cut centered at the

origin and extending between $\omega = -|\mathbf{q}|$ and $\omega = |\mathbf{q}|$. In the rest frame of the thermal bath this cut shrinks to zero and produces a delta function $\delta(\omega^2)$ in the imaginary part of $\Pi(q^2)$. Details of this calculation are left for the Appendix; the result is

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_s(\omega, T) = \frac{2}{\pi^2} m_Q^2 \delta(\omega^2) \left[n_F\left(\frac{m_Q}{T}\right) + \frac{2T^2}{m_Q^2} \times \int_{m_Q/T}^{\infty} y n_F(y) dy \right]. \quad (5)$$

To complete the evaluation of the vector correlator in QCD, we will add later the leading power correction in the OPE, which in this case is given in terms of the gluon condensate $\langle\langle 0|\alpha_s G^2|0\rangle\rangle$.

Turning to the hadronic representation of the vector correlator we shall, as usual, parametrize it in terms of the ground state resonance, i.e. the J/ψ , followed by a continuum given by PQCD after a threshold $s_0 > M_V^2$. This ansatz is even a better approximation at finite temperature, as $s_0(T)$ decreases monotonically with increasing T . Considering first the zero-width approximation, the hadronic spectral function is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T)|_{\text{HAD}} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T)|_{\text{RES}} \theta(s_0 - s) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T)|_{\text{PQCD}} \theta(s - s_0) \\ &= 2f_V^2(T) \delta(s - M_V^2(T)) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T)_a \theta(s - s_0), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where the subscripts HAD and RES stand for the hadronic and the resonance contributions to the spectral function, respectively, and where $s \equiv q^2 = \omega^2 - \mathbf{q}^2$, and the leptonic decay constant is defined as

$$\langle 0|V_\mu(0)|V(k)\rangle = \sqrt{2} M_V f_V \epsilon_\mu. \quad (7)$$

Next, considering a finite (total) width the following replacement will be understood:

$$\delta(s - M_V^2(T)) \Rightarrow \text{const} \frac{1}{(s - M_V^2(T))^2 + M_V^2(T) \Gamma_V^2(T)}, \quad (8)$$

where the constant is fixed by requiring equality of areas, e.g. if the integration is in the interval $(0 - \infty)$ then $\text{const} = M_V(T) \Gamma_V(T) / \pi$. To complete the hadronic parametrization one needs to consider the hadronic scattering term due to the current scattering off heavy-light quark pseudoscalar mesons (D mesons). This contribution is given by [2]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_s(\omega, T)|_{\text{HAD}} &= \frac{2}{3\pi^2} M_D^2 \delta(\omega^2) \left[n_B\left(\frac{M_D}{T}\right) + \frac{2T^2}{M_D^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \int_{m_D/T}^{\infty} y n_B(y) dy \right], \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $n_B(z) = (1 - e^z)^{-1}$ is the Bose thermal function. As shown in [6] heavy-light pseudoscalar mesons deconfine at the critical temperature, which in that application was $T_c \simeq 100\text{--}110$ MeV. Since, *a posteriori*, the critical temperature for the J/ψ is much higher, this scattering term should not contribute. More importantly, though, it is easy to see by comparing Eq. (9) with Eq. (5) that this hadronic scattering term is exponentially suppressed; it is, in fact, 2 to 3 orders of magnitude smaller than the QCD counterpart in the wide range of temperatures explored here, to wit. The ratio R of this hadronic scattering term, Eq. (9), and its QCD counterpart, Eq. (5), is $R \simeq 10^{-3}$ at $T = 100$ MeV, and $R \simeq 10^{-2}$ at $T = 160$ MeV.

The correlation function $\Pi(q^2, T)$, Eq. (1), satisfies a once subtracted dispersion relation. To eliminate the subtraction one can use Hilbert moments, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N(Q^2, T) &\equiv \frac{(-)^N}{(N)!} \left(\frac{d}{dQ^2} \right)^N \Pi(Q^2, T) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{(s + Q^2)^{N+1}} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $N = 1, 2, \dots$, and $Q^2 \geq 0$ is an external four-momentum squared, to be considered as a free parameter as discussed below. Using Cauchy's theorem in the complex s plane, which is equivalent to invoking quark-hadron duality, the Hilbert moments become finite energy QCD sum rules, i.e.

$$\varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}} = \varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}, \quad (11)$$

where

$$\varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}} \equiv \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{s_0(T)} \frac{ds}{(s + Q^2)^{N+1}} \text{Im}\Pi(s, T)|_{\text{RES}}, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}} &\equiv \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4m_Q^2}^{s_0(T)} \frac{ds}{(s + Q^2)^{N+1}} \text{Im}\Pi_a(s, T) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{(s + Q^2)^{N+1}} \text{Im}\Pi_s(s, T) \\ &+ \varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{NP}}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

and $\text{Im}\Pi(s, T)|_{\text{RES}}$ is given by the first term in Eq. (6) modified in finite width according to Eq. (8), and the PQCD spectral functions are given by Eqs. (4) and (5). The nonperturbative term corresponding to the dimension $d = 4$ in the OPE is given by [1]

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{NP}} &= -\frac{3}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{(4m_Q^2)^N} \frac{1}{(1+\xi)^{N+2}} \\ &\times F\left(N+2, -\frac{1}{2}, N+\frac{7}{2}, \rho\right) \\ &\times \frac{2^N N(N+1)^2(N+2)(N+3)(N-1)!}{(2N+5)(2N+3)!!} \Phi, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $F(a, b, c, z)$ is the hypergeometric function, $\xi \equiv \frac{Q^2}{4m_Q^2}$, $\rho \equiv \frac{\xi}{1+\xi}$, and

$$\Phi \equiv \frac{4\pi^2}{9} \frac{1}{(4m_Q^2)^2} \left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle. \quad (15)$$

The gluon condensate $\left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle$ at low temperatures has been calculated in chiral perturbation theory [12] with the following result:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle &= \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^2 \right\rangle - \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \frac{\pi^4}{405} \frac{N_F^2(N_F^2 - 1)}{33 - 2N_F} \\ &\times \left(\ln \frac{\Lambda_p}{T} - 1 \right) \frac{T^8}{f_\pi^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where N_F is the number of quark flavors, and $\Lambda_p \approx 200\text{--}400$ MeV. To a good approximation this can be written as

$$\left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^8 \right]. \quad (17)$$

Because of this thermal behavior the gluon condensate, in this framework, remains essentially constant up to temperatures close to $T_c \approx 100$ MeV, after which it decreases very sharply. In order to go beyond the low temperature regime of chiral perturbation theory, lattice QCD provides the right tool. A good approximation to results in this framework [13] is given by the expression

$$\left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \left[\theta(T^* - T) + \frac{1 - \frac{T}{T_c}}{1 - \frac{T^*}{T_c}} \theta(T - T^*) \right], \quad (18)$$

where $T^* \approx 150$ MeV is the breakpoint temperature where the condensate begins to decrease appreciably, and $T_c^* \approx 250$ MeV is the temperature at which $\left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle_{T_c} = 0$. Returning to the Q^2 dependence of the Hilbert moments, Eq. (10), it has been customary in many analyses of charmonium at $T = 0$ to take $Q^2 = 0$, but the case $Q^2 > 0$ has also been advocated [14]. At finite temperature, though, due to the singular behavior of the spacelike PQCD term, Eq. (5), one is compelled to take $Q^2 > 0$. Since all hadronic parameters will be normalized to their values at $T = 0$, and we are only interested here in their temperature behavior, we shall fix Q^2 as well as $s_0(0)$ from the experimental values of the mass, the coupling, and the width at $T = 0$. At

finite temperature there are additional contributions to the OPE in the form of nondiagonal (Lorentz noninvariant) condensates. In the case of nongluonic operators they are highly suppressed [6,15] so that they can be safely ignored. A gluonic twist-two term in the OPE has been considered in [16], and computed on the lattice in [17]. Using this information we find that the nonperturbative QCD moments, $\varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{NP}}$, change as follows:

$$\varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{NP}} \rightarrow \varphi_N(Q^2, T)|_{\text{NP}} [1 + \delta_N(Q^2, T)], \quad (19)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_N(Q^2, T) &= \left[1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{(N+2)(N+3)} \right. \\ &\times \left. \frac{F(N+2, -3/2, N+7/2; \rho)}{F(N+2, -1/2, N+7/2; \rho)} \right] \left[3 \frac{G_2(T)}{G_0(T)} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

with $G_0(T) \equiv \left\langle \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle \right\rangle$, $G_0(0) = (0.05 \pm 0.02) \text{ GeV}^4$ [18], $G_2(T) \approx -10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^4$ [17], in the range of temperatures considered here, and the parameters ξ and $\rho = (1/2 - 1)$ have been defined after Eq. (14). For small values of N ($N = 1\text{--}3$) the second term in brackets above is at the level of a couple of percent, while for larger values of N it becomes negligible. The correction term is small and essentially independent of Q^2 , i.e. $\delta_N(Q^2, T) \approx (2\text{--}6)\%$ in the temperature range considered here, and will play no appreciable role in the results, as will be discussed later.

III. RESULTS

We begin by determining s_0 and Q^2 at $T = 0$ from the moments, Eq. (11), and using as input the experimental values [19] $M_V = 3.097$ GeV, $f_V = 196$ MeV, and $\Gamma_V = 93.2$ keV, as well as $m_Q = 1.3$ GeV, and [18] $\langle 0 | \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^2 | 0 \rangle \approx 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^4$. In the zero-width approximation one finds from Eq. (12) that

$$\frac{\varphi_1(Q^2)|_{\text{RES}}}{\varphi_2(Q^2)|_{\text{RES}}} = \frac{\varphi_2(Q^2)|_{\text{RES}}}{\varphi_3(Q^2)|_{\text{RES}}}. \quad (21)$$

Given the extremely small total width of the J/ψ it turns out that the above relation also holds with extreme accuracy in finite width. Using Eq. (11) this leads to

$$\frac{\varphi_1(Q^2)|_{\text{QCD}}}{\varphi_2(Q^2)|_{\text{QCD}}} = \frac{\varphi_2(Q^2)|_{\text{QCD}}}{\varphi_3(Q^2)|_{\text{QCD}}}, \quad (22)$$

which depends only on the two unknowns s_0 and Q^2 , and provides the first equation to determine this pair of parameters. The second equation can be e.g. Eq. (11) with $N = 1$. In this way we find that $s_0 = 11.64 \text{ GeV}^2$, and $Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ reproduce the experimental values of the mass, coupling, and width of J/ψ within less than 1%. We have checked that an equally reasonable agreement for the hadronic parameters at $T = 0$ can be achieved using larger values of Q^2 , up to $Q^2 \approx 20 \text{ GeV}^2$, as well as larger values

of N , up to say $N \simeq 10$. These different choices do not produce any qualitative change at finite T , other than some 10% shift of the critical temperature, upwards for larger Q^2 , and downwards for larger N . This whole set of hadronic parameters will then be used to normalize the corresponding parameters at finite temperature. The latter are obtained as follows.

The continuum threshold $s_0(T)$ is obtained again using Eq. (22), as Eq. (21) continues to hold to great accuracy in finite width, even if the width were to increase with temperature by 3 orders of magnitude, say from $\Gamma_V(0) \simeq 0.1$ MeV to $\Gamma_V(T) \simeq 300$ MeV. The result for $s_0(T)$ normalized to $s_0(0)$ is shown in Fig. 1 as a function of T/T_c , where $T_c \simeq 140$ MeV is the temperature where $s_0(T)$ begins to deviate appreciably from $s_0(0)$. Above this temperature $s_0(T)$ decreases sharply until it approaches the threshold $s_{\text{th}} = 4m_Q^2$ at a temperature $T \simeq 1.22T_c$, with this threshold being the minimum possible value for $s_0(T)$. It must be stressed that the temperature dependence of the continuum threshold is rather important in order to avoid inconsistencies, and therefore it should not be ignored. In the case of light-light and heavy-light quark systems $s_0(T)$ is related to the thermal light quark condensate. This is not the case for heavy-heavy quark hadrons, so that $s_0(T)$ must be determined from the Hilbert moments together with the other hadronic parameters. Next, the mass, in the zero-width approximation, follows from the ratio:

$$\frac{\varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}}}{\varphi_2(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}}} = \frac{\varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}}{\varphi_2(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}}. \quad (23)$$

The result for $M_V(T)/M_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c is shown in Fig. 2. The mass remains basically constant until $T \simeq T_c$ where it decreases slightly by a few percent. Beyond $T \simeq 1.1T_c$ the whole program of determining the temperature behavior of the hadronic parameters breaks down. The simple reason for this is that at this temperature $s_0(T)$ has left the resonance behind, i.e. $s_{\text{th}} < M_V^2$. Hence, there is no longer a support for the Hilbert moments in the hadronic sector. We have verified that this result for

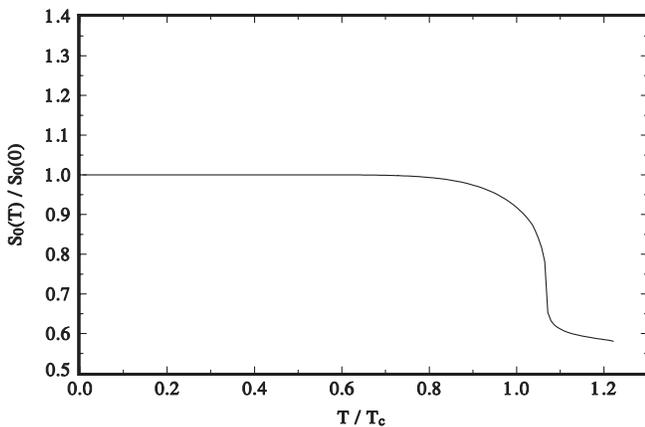


FIG. 1. The ratio $s_0(T)/s_0(0)$ as a function of T/T_c .

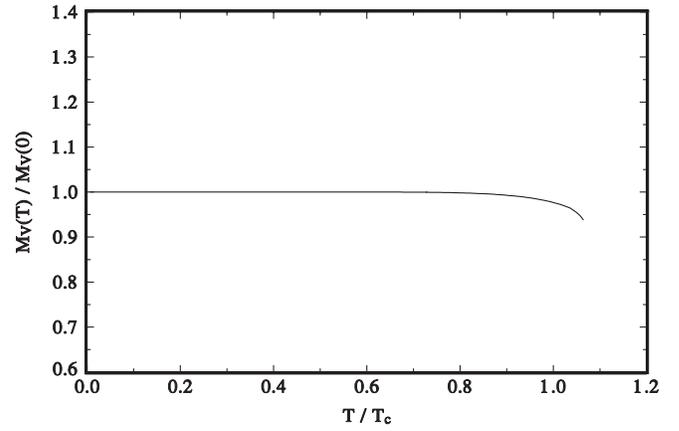


FIG. 2. The ratio $M_V(T)/M_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c . This ratio is basically the same in zero-width as in finite width.

$M_V(T)/M_V(0)$ remains essentially the same in finite width. Hence, in determining the coupling and the width we shall keep the mass independent of the temperature. Next, the width can be determined from the ratio

$$\frac{\varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}}}{\varphi_3(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}}} = \frac{\varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}}{\varphi_3(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}}. \quad (24)$$

The result for $\Gamma_V(T)/\Gamma_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c is shown in Fig. 3; the peak is reached at $T \simeq T_c$. Finally, the leptonic decay constant can be determined from any single moment, e.g. from

$$\varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{RES}} = \varphi_1(Q^2, T)|_{\text{QCD}}. \quad (25)$$

The ratio $f_V(T)/f_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c is shown in Fig. 4. The rise of the coupling beyond T_c is the result of a detailed balance between different contributions. With increasing T the continuum threshold, $s_0(T)$, decreases and so does the PQCD annihilation moment, while the QCD scattering moment increases approaching the annihilation moment at $T \simeq 160$ MeV; all the while, the nonperturbative moment remains approximately constant and negative,

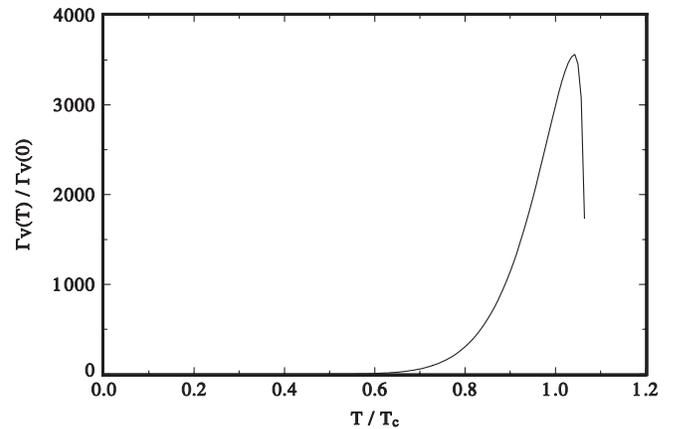


FIG. 3. The ratio $\Gamma_V(T)/\Gamma_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c .

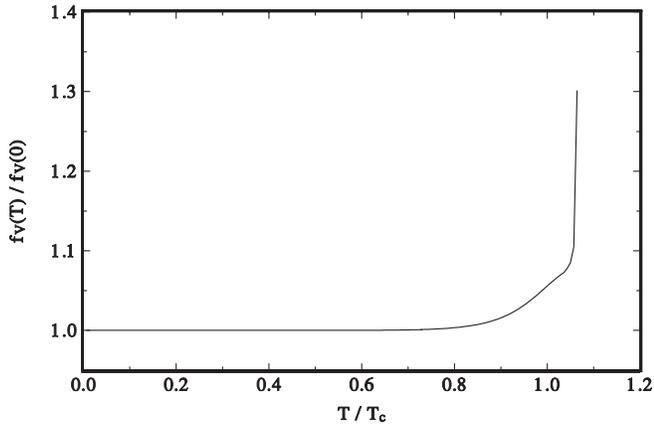


FIG. 4. The ratio $f_V(T)/f_V(0)$ as a function of T/T_c .

and numerically comparable to the other two terms at that temperature, thus mostly canceling the annihilation moment there. The hadronic moment dividing the QCD moment is mostly a decreasing function of the temperature due to the decrease of $s_0(T)$ and to the increase of the width, leading finally to an increase in the coupling. This behavior of the coupling and width of the J/ψ remains qualitatively stable against changes in N and Q^2 in the moments, for $Q^2 \simeq 10\text{--}20 \text{ GeV}^2$, and $N \simeq 1\text{--}10$. Numerically, higher values of Q^2 tend to increase slightly the critical temperature, and higher values of N tend to reduce it. We have explicitly verified that the hadronic scattering moment can be safely ignored. Both the width and the coupling can only be determined up to $T_f \simeq 1.1T_c$ beyond which $s_0(T) < M_V^2(T)$. The temperature behavior of the width and the coupling thus obtained strongly suggests the survival of the J/ψ above the critical temperature for deconfinement.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have determined the temperature behavior of the hadronic parameters of the J/ψ resonance using Hilbert moment QCD sum rules. The hadronic parameters are not only the mass, coupling (leptonic decay constant), and total width, but also the continuum threshold s_0 which signals the onset of PQCD. This threshold at finite temperature was first introduced in [2], where it was interpreted as a phenomenological parameter signaling deconfinement. Later, it was related to chiral-symmetry restoration [9], and a scaling law was found associating $s_0(T)$ to the thermal (light) quark condensate [8]. Hence, this parameter constitutes an essential part of any QCD sum rule analysis at finite T , and ignoring the temperature dependence of s_0 would lead to inconsistencies. The results of our analysis at low temperatures show that the J/ψ behaves as other light-light and heavy-light quark resonances, i.e. the continuum threshold and the coupling decrease and the width increases with increasing T . However, as T approaches T_c this behavior changes so

that the coupling increases and the width decreases. The PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region (scattering term), as well as the gluon condensate, are responsible for this new scenario which strongly suggests the survival of the J/ψ beyond deconfinement. This is a feature unique to heavy-heavy quark systems, as this spacelike contribution is negligible in light-light and even heavy-light quark channels [6]. While this PQCD term increases monotonically in importance with increasing T , the QCD sum rule framework necessarily breaks down at the temperature where $s_0(T)$ reaches the minimum value $s_0|_{\min} = M_{J/\psi}^2$. In fact, since the hadronic mass is essentially independent of T , once $s_0(T) < M_{J/\psi}^2$ there is no further support for the Hilbert integrals. In spite of this, one could continue to explore the hadronic parameter space by reducing arbitrarily the value of $M_{J/\psi}$ at $T = 0$. In this case, one would find that the behavior of the coupling and width persists at higher temperatures. Our results are not necessarily in conflict with a recent QCD sum rule analysis [17], where charmonium was found to survive beyond T_c . The reason is that in [17] the scattering term was not taken into account, and the temperature dependence of the continuum threshold was not considered. Both these features are essential for a consistent QCD sum rule analysis. Studies of charmonium at finite T in nonrelativistic frameworks [20,21] also lead to charmonium melting at some critical temperature. However, in the nonrelativistic regime the complex energy plane has only a right-hand cut extending from zero to infinity, which corresponds to the timelike case in the relativistic domain. The spacelike cut at finite T centered at the origin in the complex energy plane, and covering the range $-|\mathbf{q}| \leq \omega \leq +|\mathbf{q}|$, is a genuine relativistic effect. The results and conclusions of the present analysis, though, are in agreement with those obtained from QCD numerical simulations on the lattice [10].

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APPENDIX

In this appendix we outline the calculation of the imaginary part of the correlator, Eq. (1), in PQCD and in the spacelike region, as there are some incorrect results in the literature. To one-loop order in PQCD this is given by [2]

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_s(q^2, T) = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \int_v^\infty dx (1-x^2) \Delta n_F(x), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where

$$\Delta n_F(x) \equiv n_F\left(\frac{|\mathbf{q}|x + \omega}{2T}\right) - n_F\left(\frac{|\mathbf{q}|x - \omega}{2T}\right). \quad (\text{A2})$$

Performing the change of variable $y = \frac{|\mathbf{q}|x}{2T}$, the Fermi

factor Δn_F in Eq. (A1) becomes the total derivative

$$\Delta n_F = \frac{\omega}{T} \frac{d}{dy} n_F(y). \quad (\text{A3})$$

After integration by parts, Eq. (A1) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}\Pi_s(q^2, T) = & \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{\omega}{|\mathbf{q}|} \left[-n_F\left(\frac{|\mathbf{q}|v}{2T}\right)(1-v^2) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{8T^2}{|\mathbf{q}|^2} \int_{(|\mathbf{q}|v)/2T}^{\infty} y n_F(y) dy \right]. \quad (\text{A4}) \end{aligned}$$

Finally, taking the limit $\omega \rightarrow 0$, followed by $|\mathbf{q}| \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$, and using the expression,

$$\lim_{|\mathbf{q}| \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\omega}{|\mathbf{q}|^3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \delta(\omega^2) \quad (\text{A5})$$

gives the final result for the PQCD spectral function in the spacelike region, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}\Pi_s(\omega, T) = & \frac{2}{\pi^2} m_Q^2 \delta(\omega^2) \left[n_F\left(\frac{m_Q}{T}\right) + \frac{2T^2}{m_Q^2} \right. \\ & \left. \times \int_{m_Q/T}^{\infty} y n_F(y) dy \right]. \quad (\text{A6}) \end{aligned}$$

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