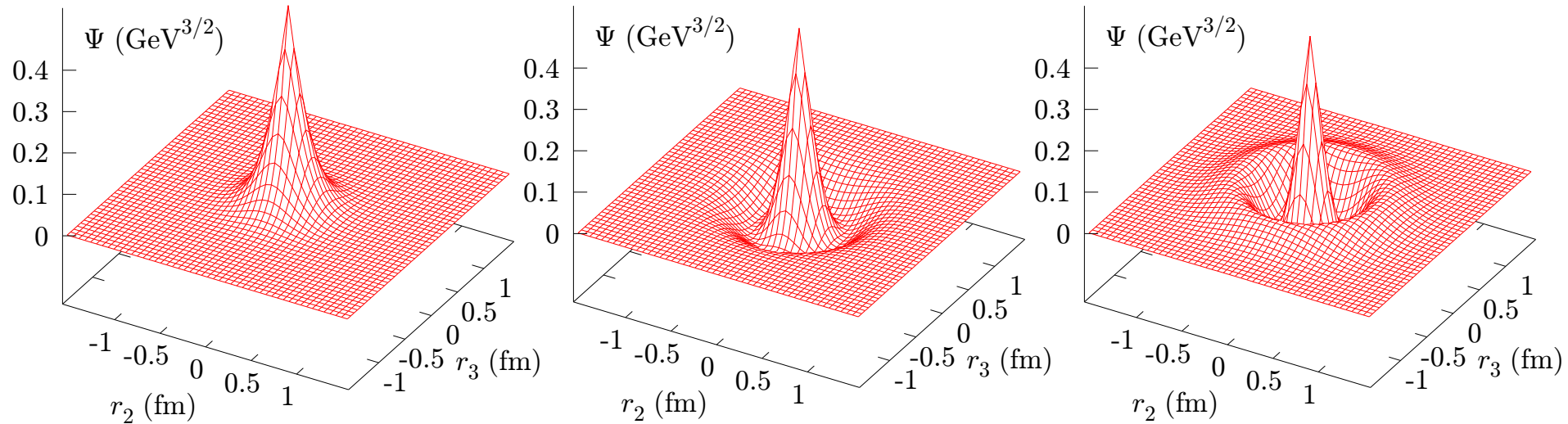


Extended Meson Operators

$$O_i(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \Psi_i(\mathbf{r}) \bar{q}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}, t) \Gamma q(\mathbf{x}, t). \quad \Psi_i(\mathbf{r}) \text{ from potential model with Cornell potential}$$



Good overlap with bottomonium states but

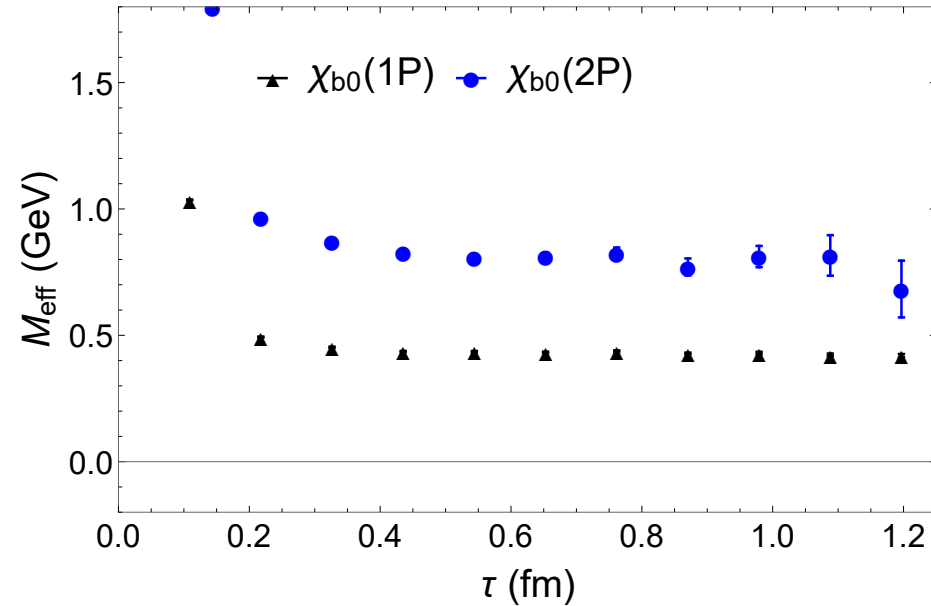
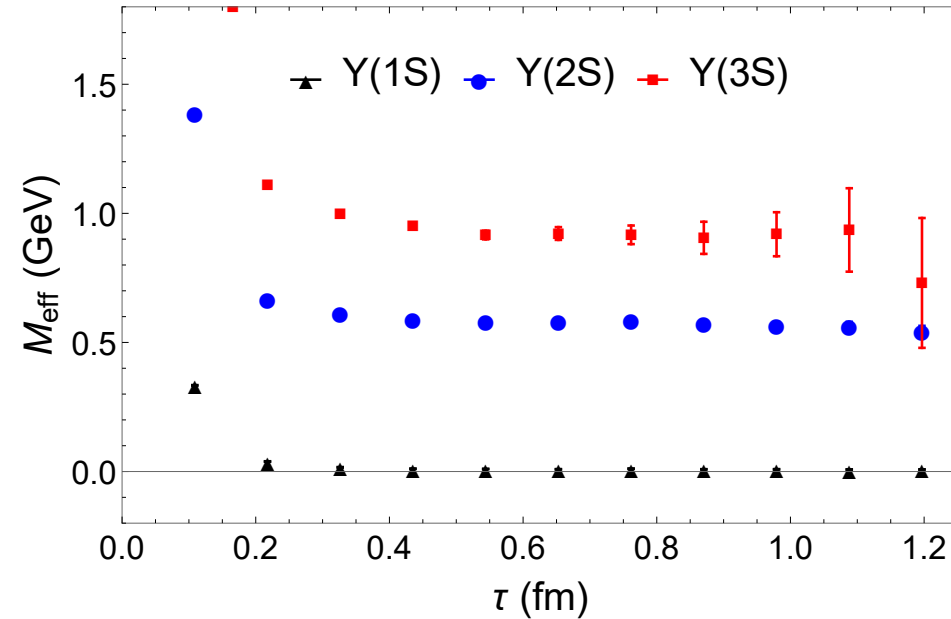
$$G_{ij}(t) = \langle O_i(t) O_j^\dagger(0) \rangle \neq 0 \text{ for } i \neq j$$

$$\begin{aligned} O_i &\rightarrow \tilde{O}_\alpha = \Omega_{\alpha j} O_j \text{ such that} \\ \langle O_\alpha(t) \tilde{O}_\beta^\dagger(0) \rangle &\propto \delta_{\alpha, \beta} \\ \Omega_{\alpha j} &\text{ can be obtained as} \\ G_{ij}(t) \Omega_{\alpha j} &= \lambda_\alpha(t, t_0) G_{ij}(t_0) \Omega_{\alpha j}. \end{aligned}$$

Larsen, Meinel, Mukherjee, PP, PRD100 (2019) 074506; PLB800 (2020) 135119

Correlators of Extended Meson Operators at T=0

$$aM_{\text{eff}}(t) = \ln[C_\alpha(t)/C_\alpha(t+1)]$$



$$C_\alpha(\tau, T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \rho_\alpha(\omega, T) e^{-\omega\tau}$$

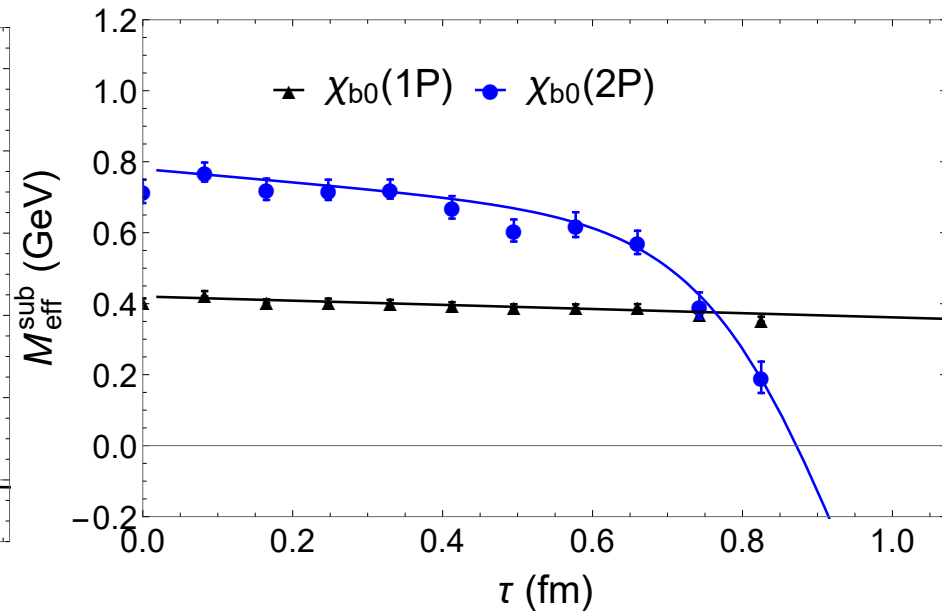
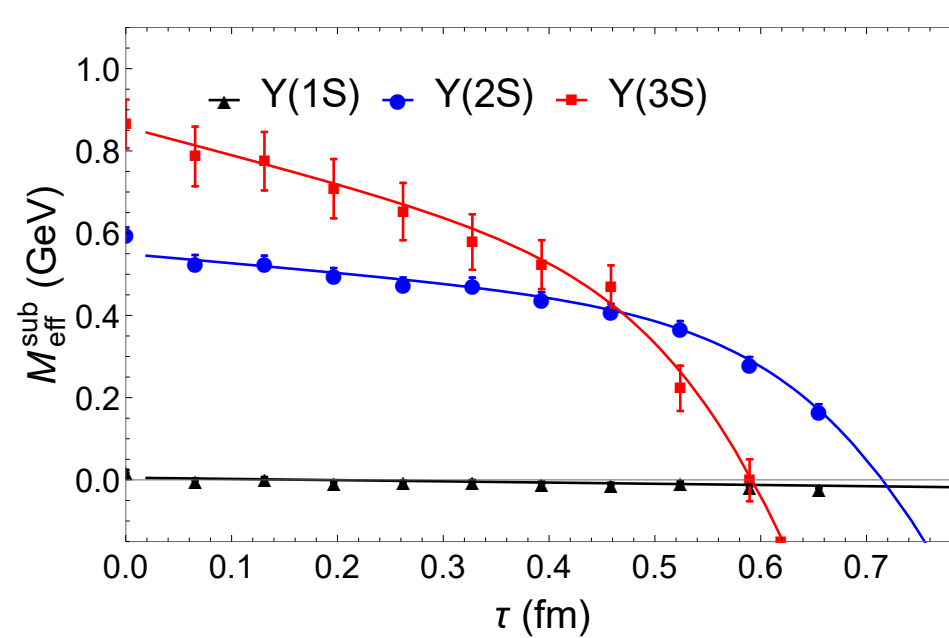
$$\rho_\alpha(\omega, T) = \rho_\alpha^{\text{med}}(\omega, T) + \rho_\alpha^{\text{high}}(\omega)$$

$$\rho_\alpha^{\text{med}}(\omega, T=0) = A_\alpha \delta(\omega - M_\alpha) \Rightarrow C_\alpha(\tau, T=0) = A_\alpha e^{-M_\alpha \tau} + C_\alpha^{\text{high}}(\tau)$$

Determine A_α, M_α from single exponential fit for $\tau > 0.6\text{fm}$ and then $C_\alpha^{\text{high}}(\tau)$

Correlators of Extended Meson Operators at $T > 0$

$$C_{\alpha}^{\text{sub}}(\tau, T) = C_{\alpha}(\tau, T) - C_{\alpha}^{\text{high}}(\tau) \Rightarrow aM_{\text{eff}}^{\text{sub}}(\tau, T) = \ln \left(C_{\alpha}^{\text{sub}}(\tau, T) / C_{\alpha}^{\text{sub}}(\tau + a, T) \right)$$

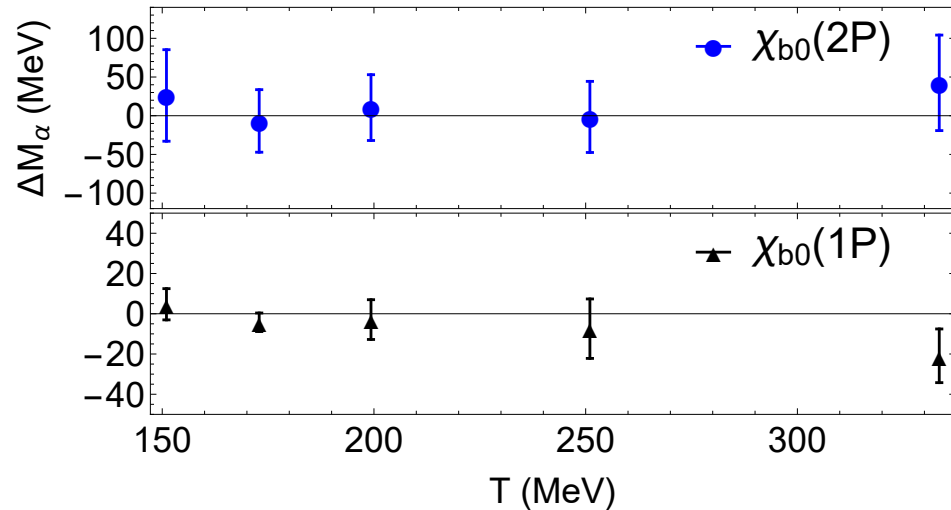
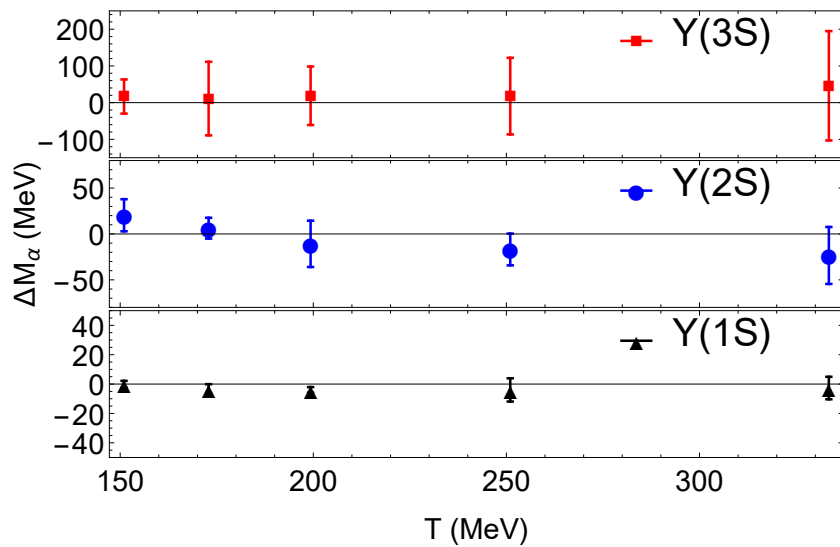
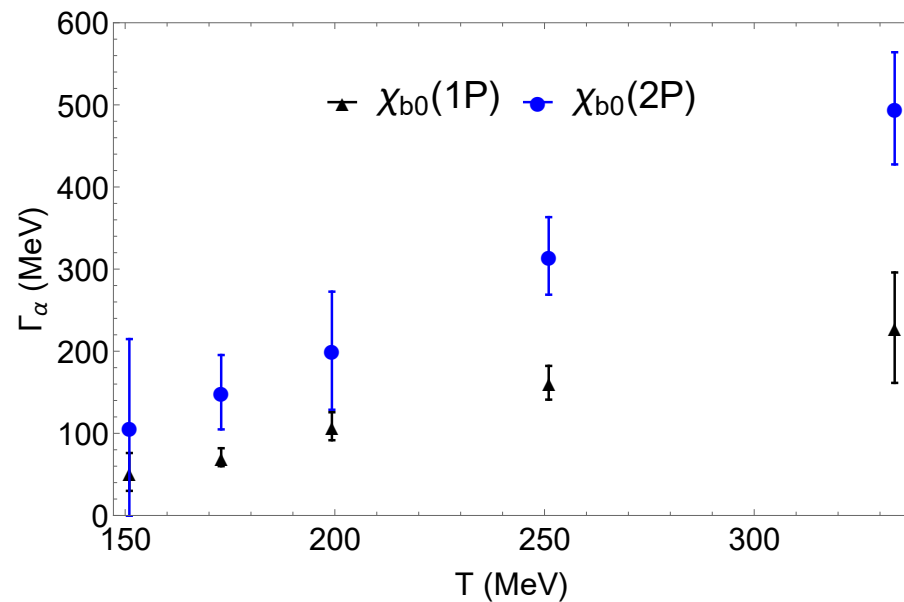
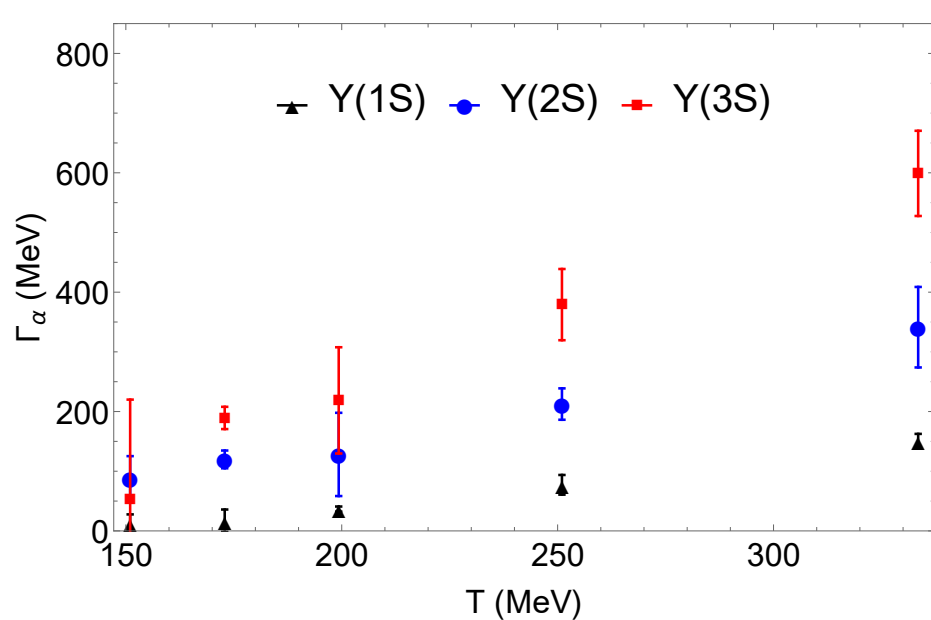


Fit $M_{\text{eff}}^{\text{sub}}(\tau, T)$ using a simple Ansatz:

$$\rho_{\alpha}^{\text{med}}(\omega, T) = A_{\alpha}^{\text{cut}}(T) \delta(\omega - \omega_{\alpha}^{\text{cut}}(T)) + A_{\alpha}(T) \exp \left(-\frac{[\omega - M_{\alpha}(T)]^2}{2\Gamma_{\alpha}^2(T)} \right)$$

Low energy tail
 $\Rightarrow M_{\alpha}(T), \Gamma_{\alpha}(T)$

Thermal width and mass shift of bottomonium



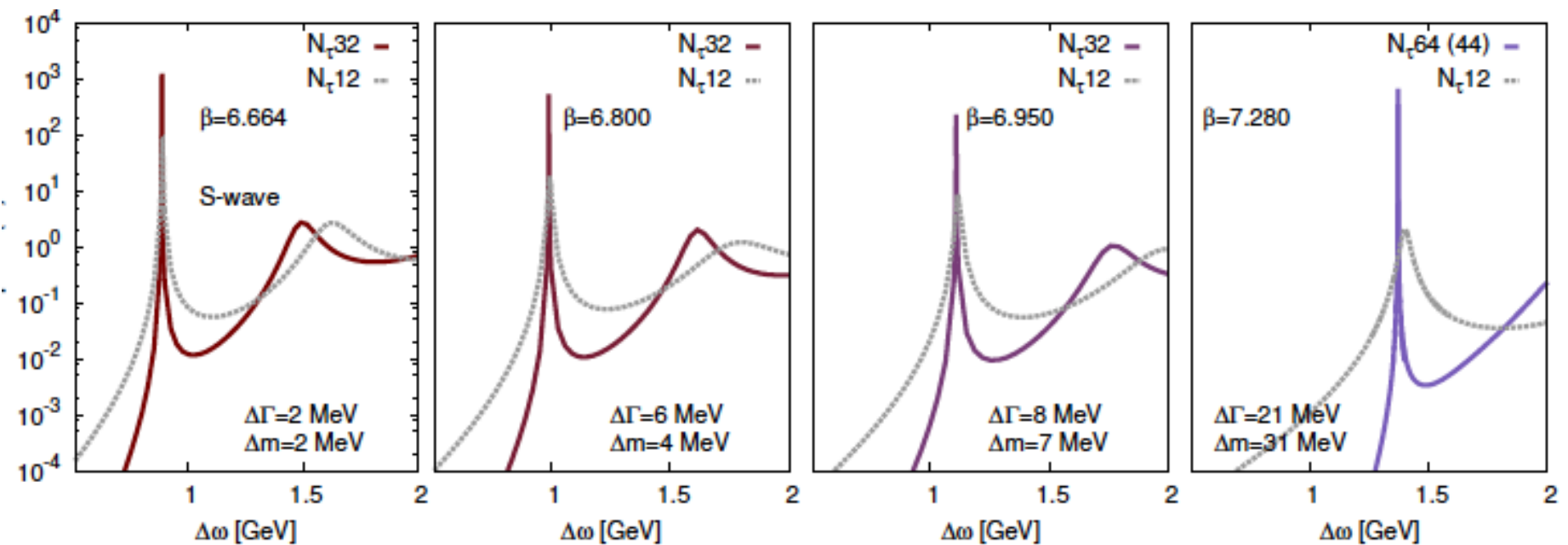
Backup slides

Reconstructing Spectral Functions at $T > 0$

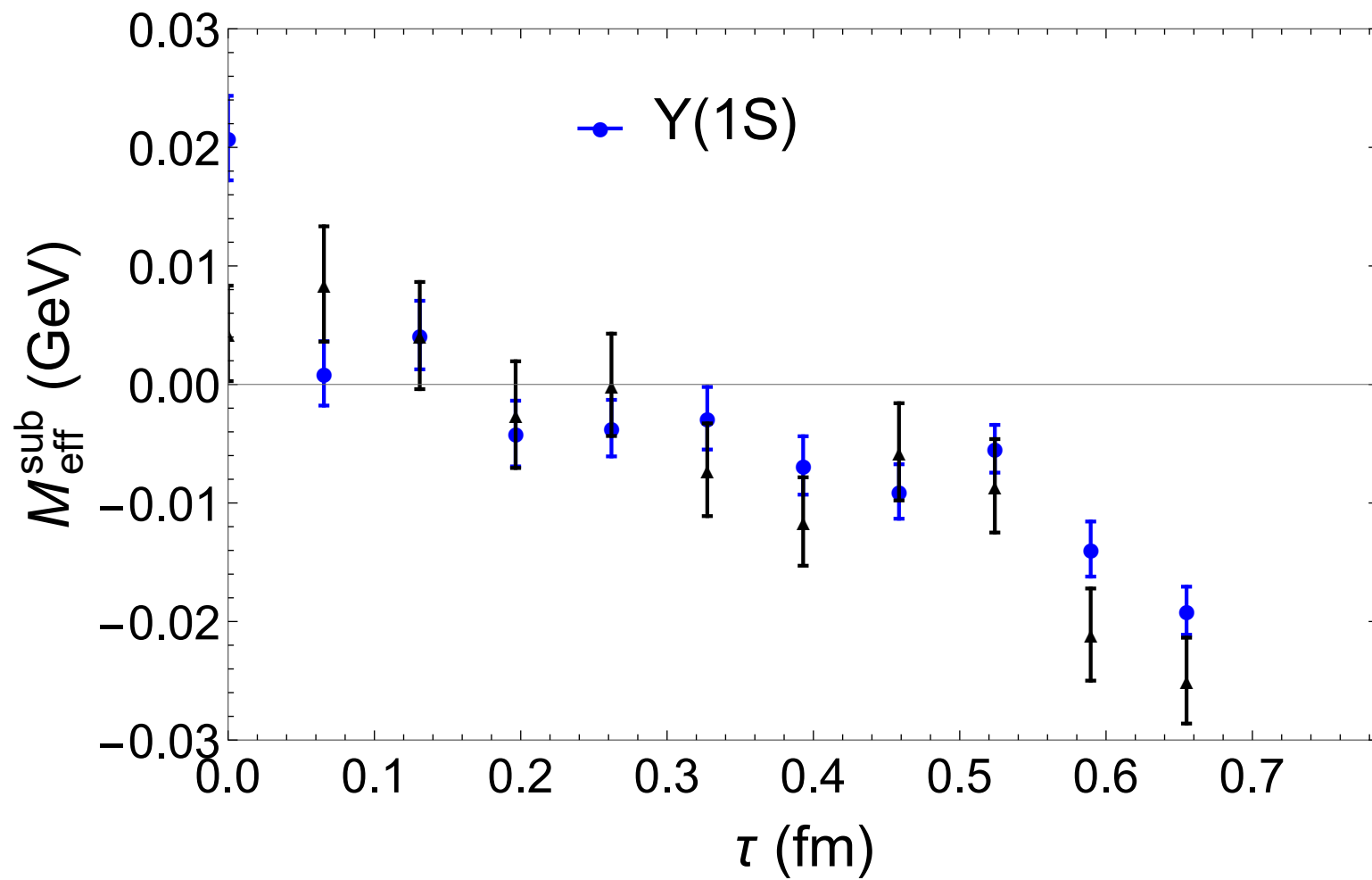
Two main problems:

- 1) $\tau < 1/T \Rightarrow$ limited temporal extent at high T
- 2) relatively small number of time slices ($N_\tau = 12$ in our study)

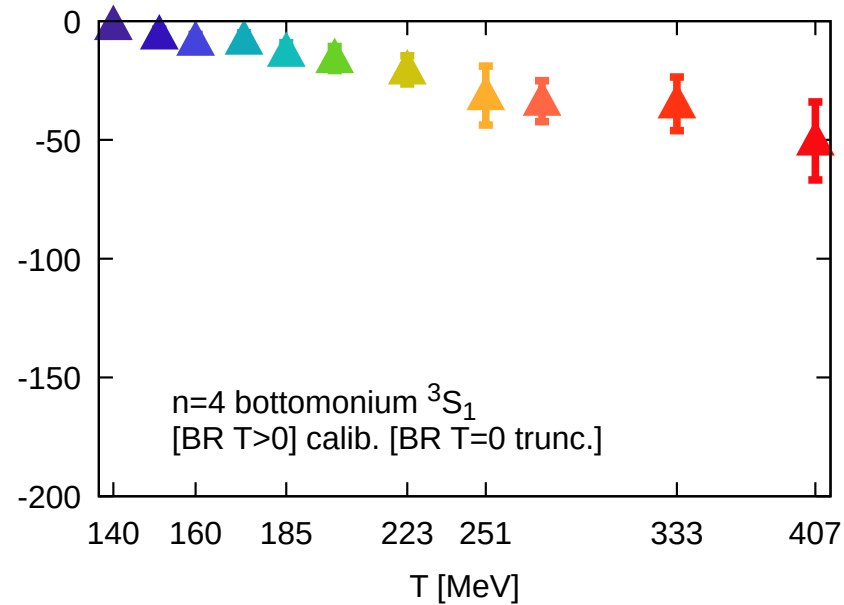
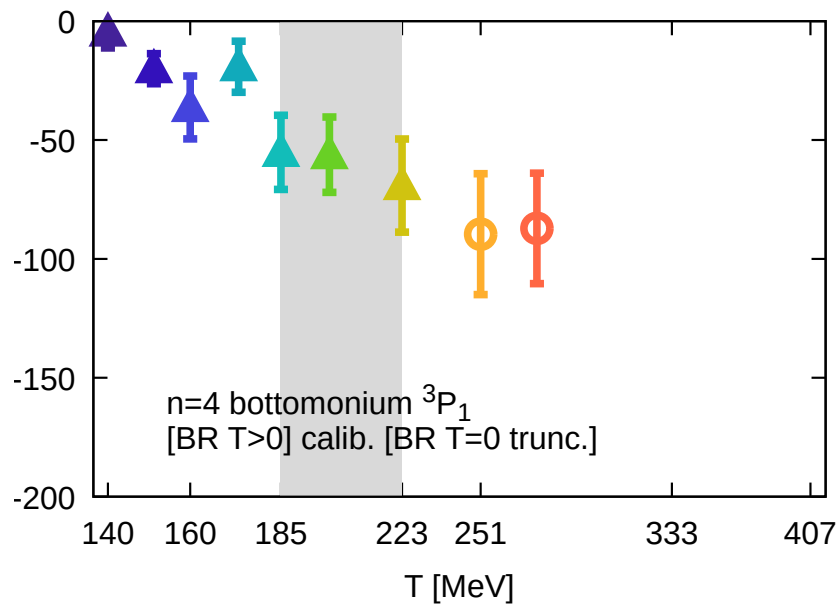
Study these effects at $T = 0$ by using only the first 12 data points:



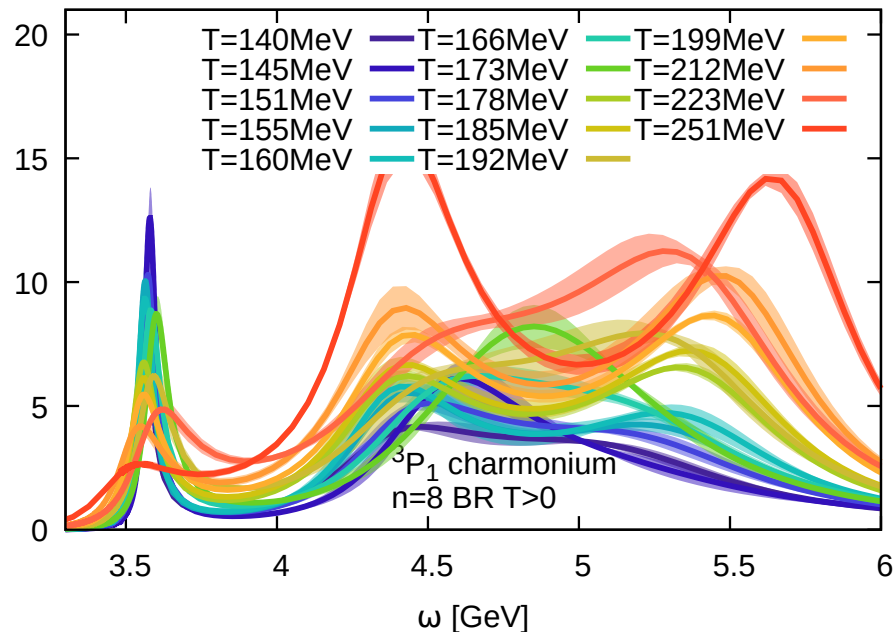
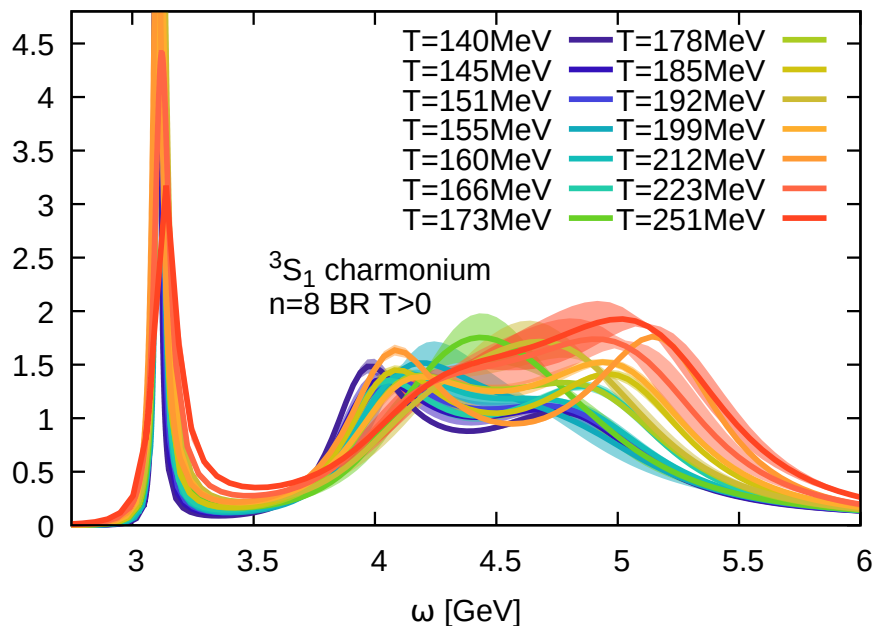
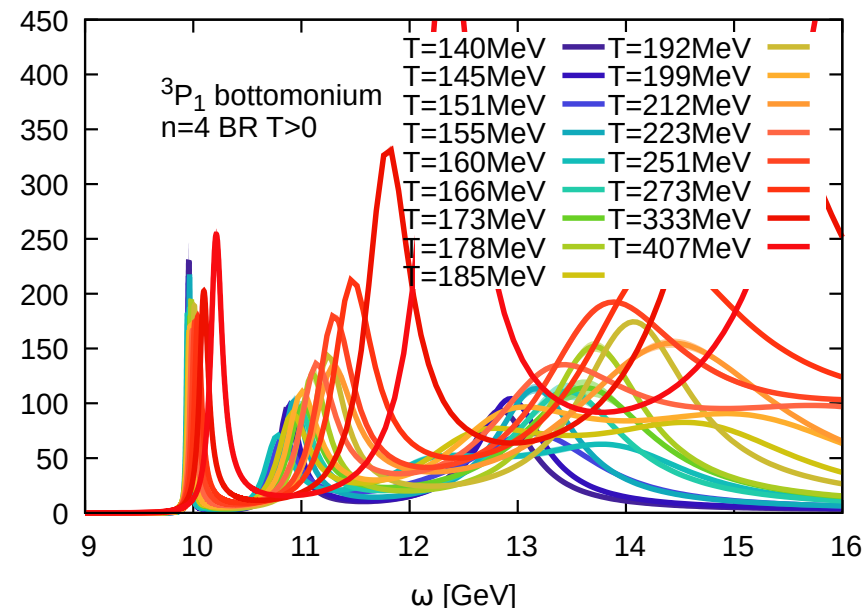
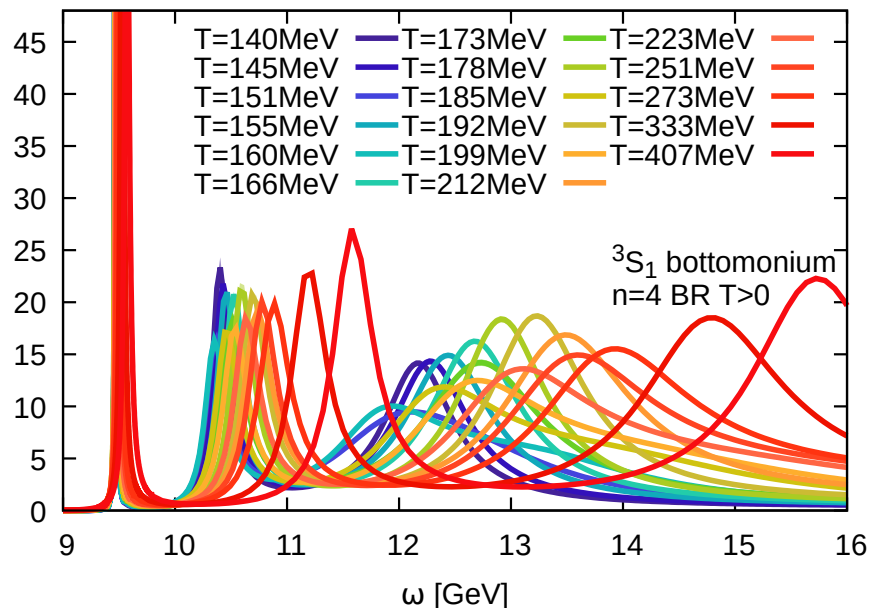
Decreasing $\tau_{max} = 1/T$ leads to broadening of the bound state peak
(to be taken into account in comparison $T = 0$ and $T > 0$ spectral functions)



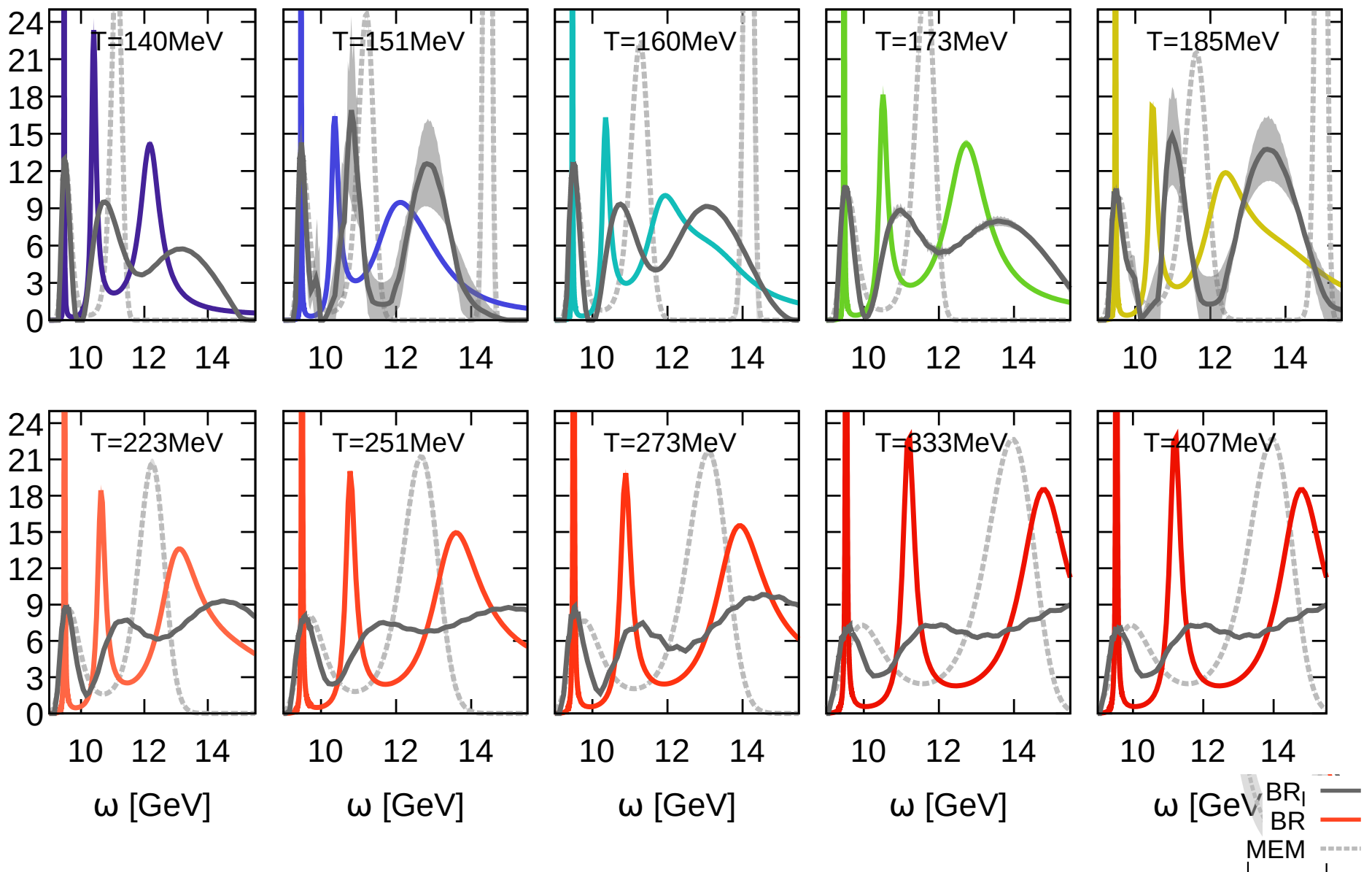
In Medium Bottomonium Mass Shifts From Bayesian analysis



Quarkonium Spectral Functions at $T > 0$

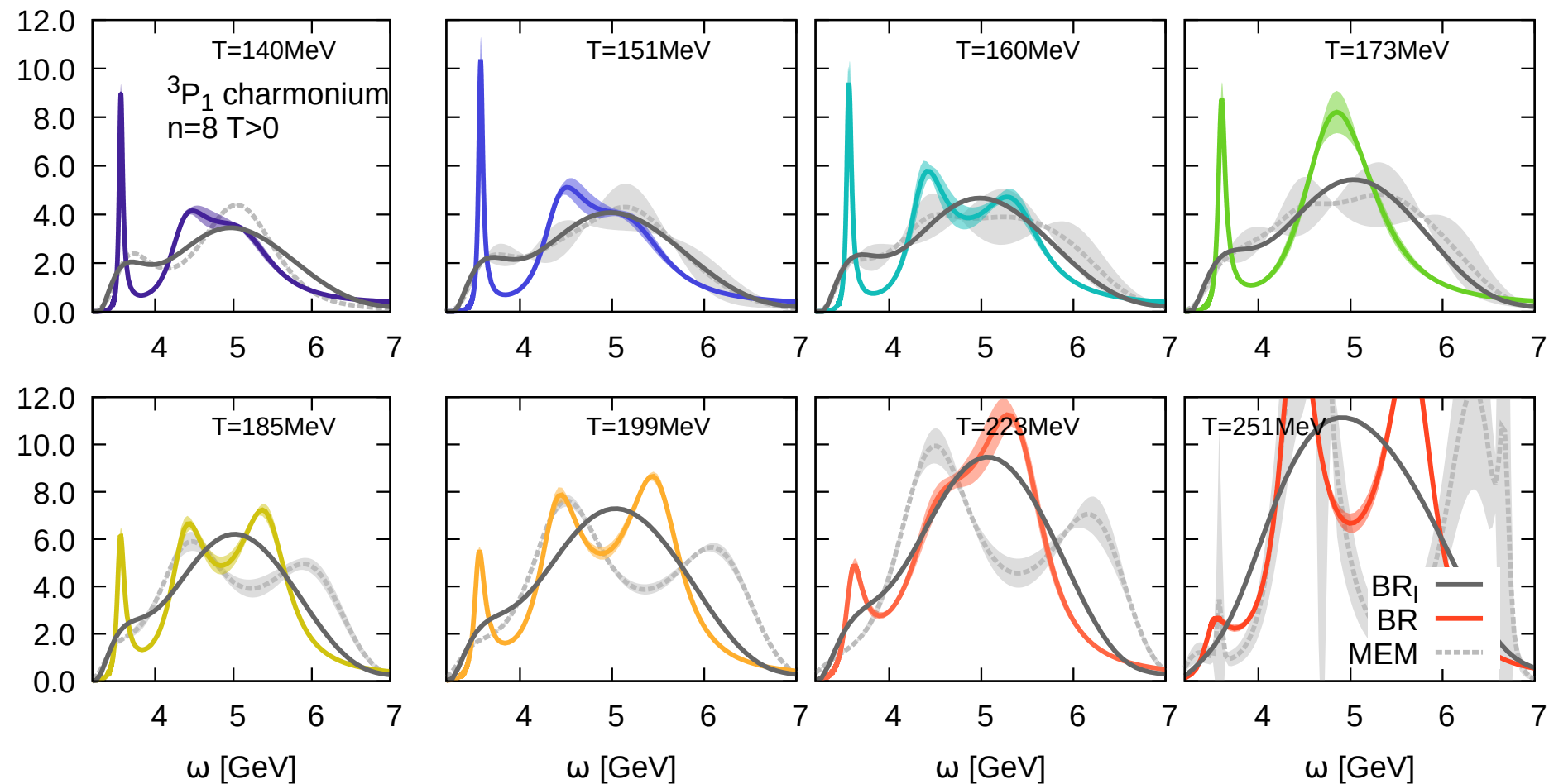


Bottomonium Spectral Functions with Different Methods



Υ spectral functions

Charmonium Spectral Functions with Different Methods



χ_c spectral functions