

Photon emission within a quark meson model

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QCD = theory of strong interactions (success of quark model, cross sections, hadron masses from lattice,...)

[textbook of YNDURAIN] [DURR *et al.* Science 322 (2008)]

[CBM Physics book]

Open questions: nature and properties of sQGP, mass generation, chiral + deconfinement phase transition, ...

large scale experiments running or under construction (RHIC, LHC, FAIR, NICA,...)

one particular question: existence, position and properties of a CP



figure from: [Wikipedia.org]



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Screenshots from: [http://www.msm.cam.ac.uk/doitpoms/tlplib/solid-solutions/videos/laser1.mov]





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HIC create region of hot and dense QCD matter

- \rightarrow explosion
- \rightarrow detection



most particles: pions created at the edge of the fireball

want: information from the hot interior

one way: electromagnetic probes





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Remark on photons from HIC

[RAPP,WAMBACH Adv.Nucl.Phys. 25 (2000)]

many sources of photons:

- hard photons from parton collisions
- thermal photons from the hydro stage
- decay of hadrons



this work: focus on medium (equilibrium) properties, i.e. emissivity



The qm-model

Our question: "Are there em signatures charakteristic for a CP?"

Due to universality: replace in a 1st step QCD by effective model with appropriate symmetries: qm-model

[SCHAEFER, WAMBACH Nucl.Phys. A757 (2005)] [SCAVENIUS *et al.* Phys.Rev. C64 (2001)]

$$L_{qmy} = L_{qm} + L_{em} + L_y$$

 $L_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\Delta} F F_{\rho\kappa}$

$$L_{qm} = \overline{\psi} (i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - g (\sigma + i \gamma^{5} \vec{\tau} \vec{\pi})) \psi$$

+ $\frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\nu} \sigma^{\nu})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\rho} \vec{\pi}^{\rho})^{2} + \frac{\lambda}{4} (\sigma^{2} + \vec{\pi}^{2} - \nu^{2})^{2} - H \sigma$
$$L_{em} = -eq_{f} \overline{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} A_{\mu} \psi + \frac{1}{2} e \pi^{+} \pi^{-} A_{\nu} A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2} e \pi A_{\nu} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} (p_{+}^{\nu} - p_{-}^{\nu})$$



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Photon emission - general remarks

photon rate essentially given by the imaginary part of the retarded photon self energy [Textbook of KAPUSTA and GALE]

$$\omega \frac{d^3 R}{dk^3} \sim \operatorname{Im} \Pi_{R_{\nu}}^{\nu}(k^{\nu}; T, \mu) n_B(p^{\nu} u_{\nu}; T, \mu)$$

two important restrictions:

- size: $\lambda_{\mathrm{m.f.p.}}^{\gamma} \gg r_{\mathrm{fireball}} \gg \lambda_{\mathrm{m.f.p.}}^{\mathrm{strong}}$
- (local) thermal equilibrium

HIC: OK (success of hydro)



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Separation of scales

strong interaction: much shorter timescale, much higher energy scale (compared to em)

- \rightarrow separation of scales
- → em interaction "sees" only particles dressed by strong interaction em interaction is small correction to thermodynamic properties
- \rightarrow for thermodynamic properties: ignore em contribution
- → for photon emission: insert quasiparticle properties (e.g. masses) into formulas



Mean field analysis

qualitative correct results with simple approx

In this context:

- setting meson fields to their expectation values. Expectation value minimizes free energy

 $\Omega(T,\mu) \equiv \widetilde{\Omega}(\langle \sigma \rangle, \langle \pi \rangle, T,\mu)$

Curvatures of free energy at minimum \rightarrow masses

$$m_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{\Omega}(\varphi, T, \mu)}{\partial \varphi^2}|_{\varphi = \langle \varphi \rangle}$$

- exactly solving the remaining fermionic path integral
- including photons: like QED



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Mean field analysis - drawbacks

no dynamic mesons

- \rightarrow missing contribution to pressure
- → only photon-quasiquark-coupling, no pion-photon-vertex



Self consistent method to introduce (small) fluctuations

detailed description:

[BOWMAN, KAPUSTA: Phys.Rev. C79 (2009)], [BOWMAN, diss.] [MOCSY *et al.* Phys.Rev. C70 (2004)]

- integrate out quarks
- quadratic approximation for the remaining effective mesonic potential
- solve self consistency relations for meson masses



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model parameters fixing: $m_{\sigma}^{\text{vac}} = 700 \,\text{MeV}$ $m_{\pi}^{\rm vac} = 135 \,{\rm MeV}$ **Thermodynamics - MFA** $m_a^{\rm vac}$ = 312 MeV f_{π} = 93 MeV exploratory study: as simple as possible \rightarrow MFA m_q/MeV T/MeV T/MeV μ_a/MeV μ_a/MeV m_{σ}/MeV m_{π}/MeV T/MeV T/MeV



 μ_a/MeV

Falk Wunderlich | institute for radiation physics | division for hadron physics | www.hzdr.de

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 μ_q /MeV

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Thermodynamics - MFA

exploratory study: as simple as possible \rightarrow MFA



Thermodynamics – linearized fluctuations



Character of the PT



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Influence of meson fluctuations



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The retarded photon self energy

leading order



After Matsubara summation:

$$\operatorname{Im} \operatorname{min} + \ldots - \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d^3 p}{2E_p} n_F(E_p) n_F(\omega - E_p) \times \left| \right\rangle^2 + \ldots$$

This looks exactly like kinetic theory!

So: forget photon propagator! Just specify all photon producing processes and calculate momentum integrals.



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Interpretation

annihilation:



Compton scattering:

application of optical theorem

$$\operatorname{Im} \Pi = C \times \sum |M(i \rightarrow f + \gamma)|^2$$



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Photon emission MFA:

only quarks emitt photons

QED-like rates

leading order:



no Compton-contrib. (photons are not in equilib.)





Photon emission, lin. fluct:

- Quarks and pions emit photons
- Compton processes possible





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Photon emission lin. fluct:











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Photon emission, lin. fluct:

LO with σ :





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Photon emission lin. fluct:











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Photon rates





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Summary and outlook

calculated thermodynamics and photon emissivity to 1st order within the QMM (linear sigma model with quarks)

MFA + beyond MFA

more fluctuations / FRG

folding with hydro evolution



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Thank you for your attention!



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Fluctuation measures





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