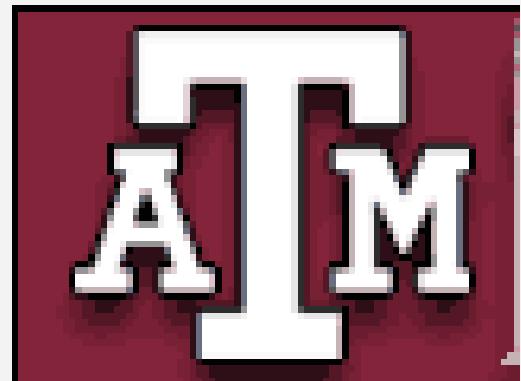


Dilepton Spectroscopy

in (Ultra-) Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions

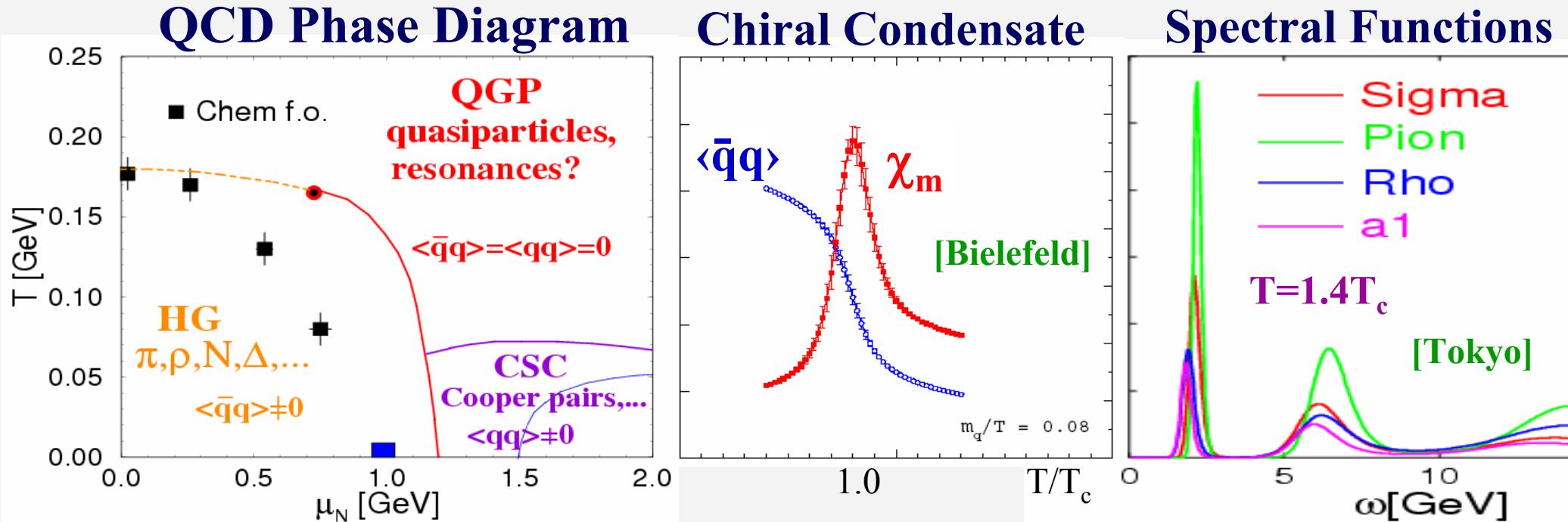


Ralf Rapp
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+ Physics Department
Texas A&M University
College Station, USA



CBM-05 Workshop
GSI Darmstadt, 15.12.05

Introduction: EM-Probes -- Basic Questions



Thermalization \Rightarrow study the phase diagram:

- (highest) temperature of the matter
- chiral symmetry restoration (mass generation!)
- in-medium spectral properties below + above T_c

Inevitable consequences of QGP, link to lattice QCD

Outline

2.) EM Emission Rates and Chiral Symmetry

- EM Thermal Rates
- Axial-/Vector Correlators and Chiral Sum Rules

3.) Medium Effects and Thermal Dileptons

- Lattice QCD
- Hadronic Many-Body Calculations
- Dropping Mass and Vector Manifestation

4.) Dileptons at SPS

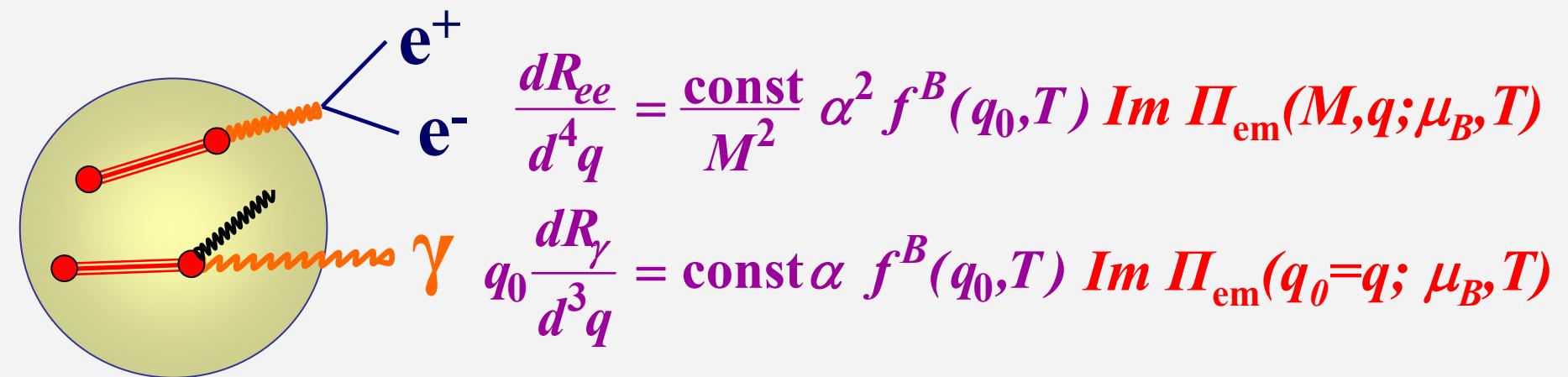
- Recent CERES Data
- NA60 Data: Critical Appraisal

5.) Conclusions

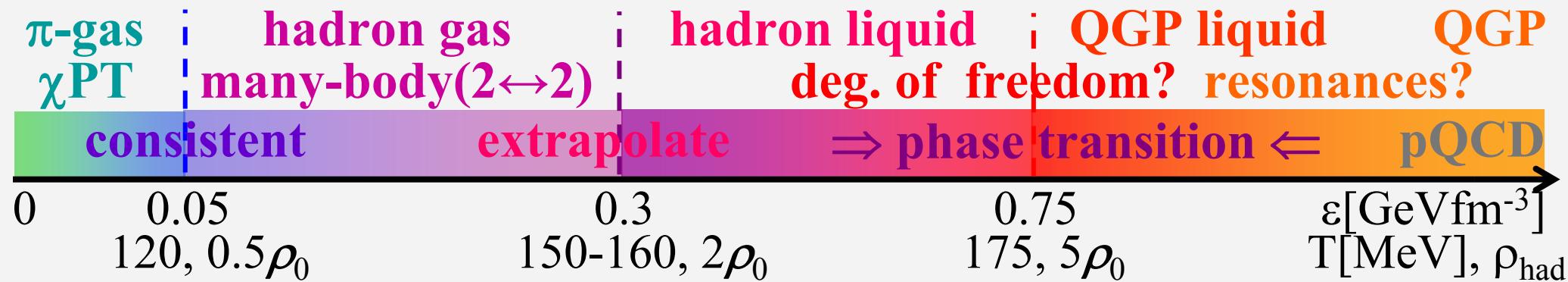
2.) EM Emission Rates and Chiral Symmetry

E.M. Correlation Function:

$$\Pi_{\text{em}}(q) = -i \int d^4x e^{iqx} \langle j_{\text{em}}(x) j_{\text{em}}(0) \rangle_T$$



Medium Modifications:

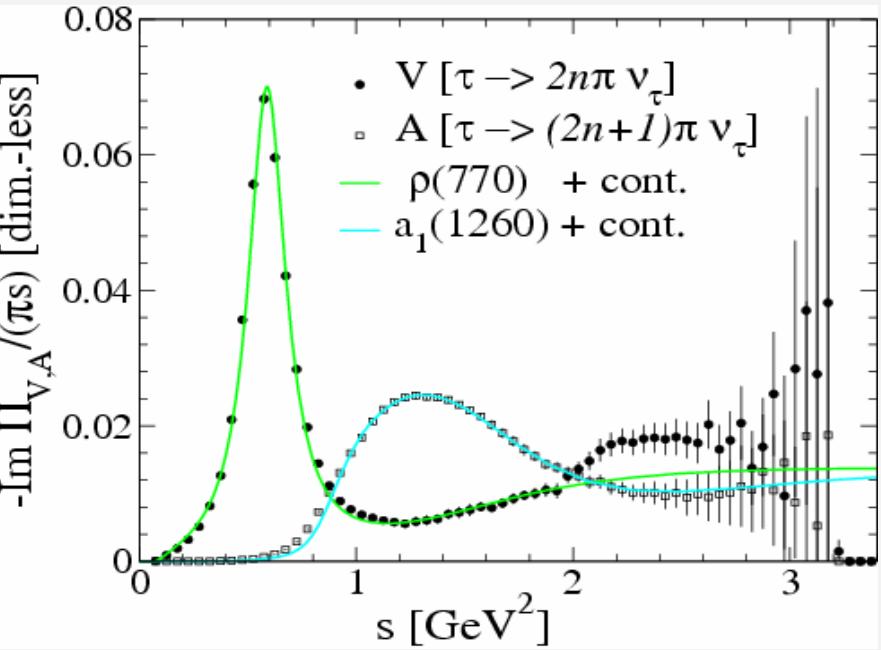


To date: realistic descriptions extrapolated
 bottom-up (hadronic) or top-down (pQCD)

2.2 Chiral Symmetry Breaking and Restoration

Splitting of “chiral partners” $\rho - a_1(1260) \Rightarrow$ Chiral Symmetry Breaking

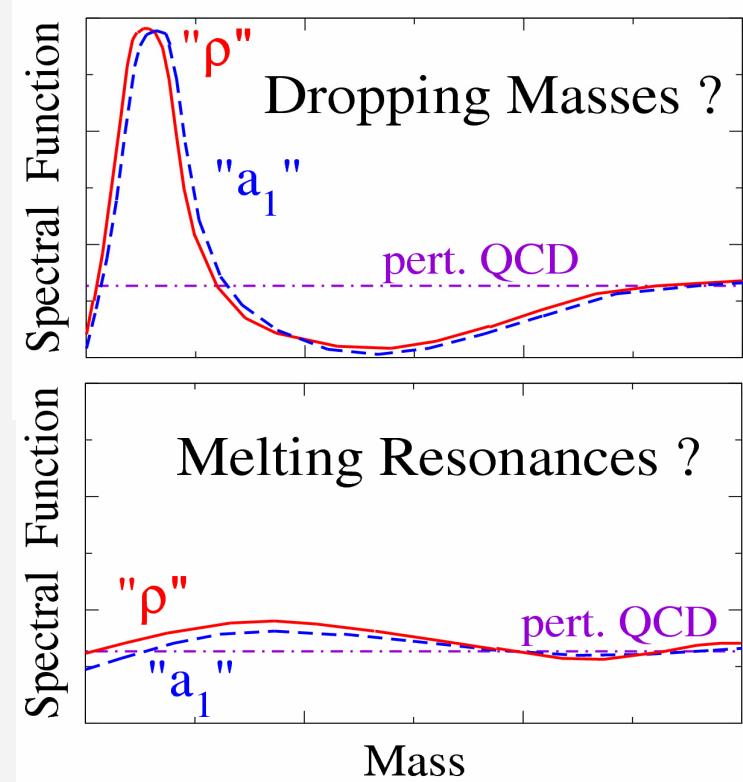
Axial-Vector in Vacuum



at T_c :
Chiral
Restoration



pQCD
cont.



• Low-Mass Dilepton Rate:

$$\frac{dN_{ee}}{d^4x d^4q} = \frac{-\alpha^2}{\pi^3 M^2} f^B(T) \text{Im} \Pi_{em} \sim [\text{Im} D_\rho + \text{Im} D_\omega / 10 + \text{Im} D_\phi / 5]$$

ρ -meson
dominated!

- Axialvector Channel: $\pi^\pm \gamma$ invariant mass-spectra $\sim \text{Im } D_{a1}(M)$?!
or: ρ_{long} chiral partner of $\pi \equiv$ “Vector Manifestation” [Harada+Yamawaki '01]

2.3 Chiral Sum Rules and the $a_1(1260)$

- Energy-weighted moments of difference *vector – axialvector*:

$$I_0 = - \int \frac{ds}{\pi s^2} (Im\Pi_V - Im\Pi_A) = \frac{1}{3} f_\pi^2 \langle r_\pi^2 \rangle - F_A$$

[Das et al '67]

$$I_1(s_0) = - \int_0^{s_0} \frac{ds}{\pi s} (Im\Pi_V - Im\Pi_A) = f_\pi^2$$

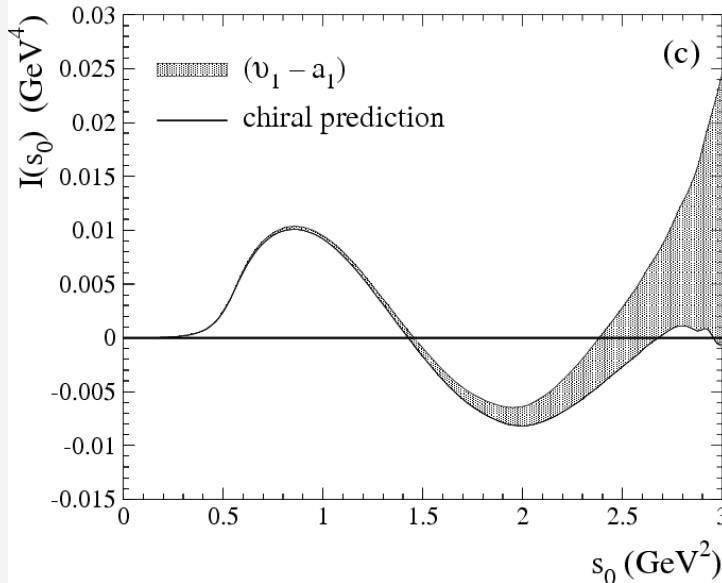
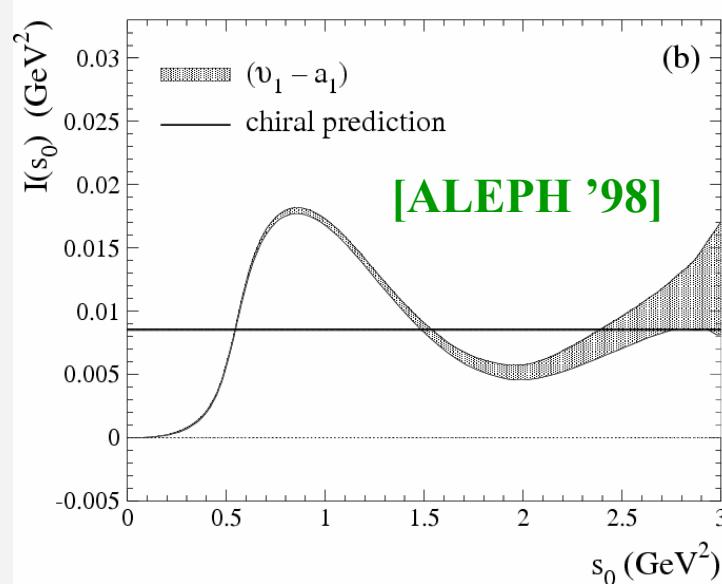
[Weinberg '67]

$$I_2(s_0) = - \int_0^{s_0} \frac{ds}{\pi} (Im\Pi_V - Im\Pi_A) = 0$$

$$I_3 = - \int \frac{s ds}{\pi} (Im\Pi_V - Im\Pi_A) = c \alpha_s \langle (\bar{q}q)^2 \rangle$$

- require $a_1(1260)$ contributions
- extended to finite temperature

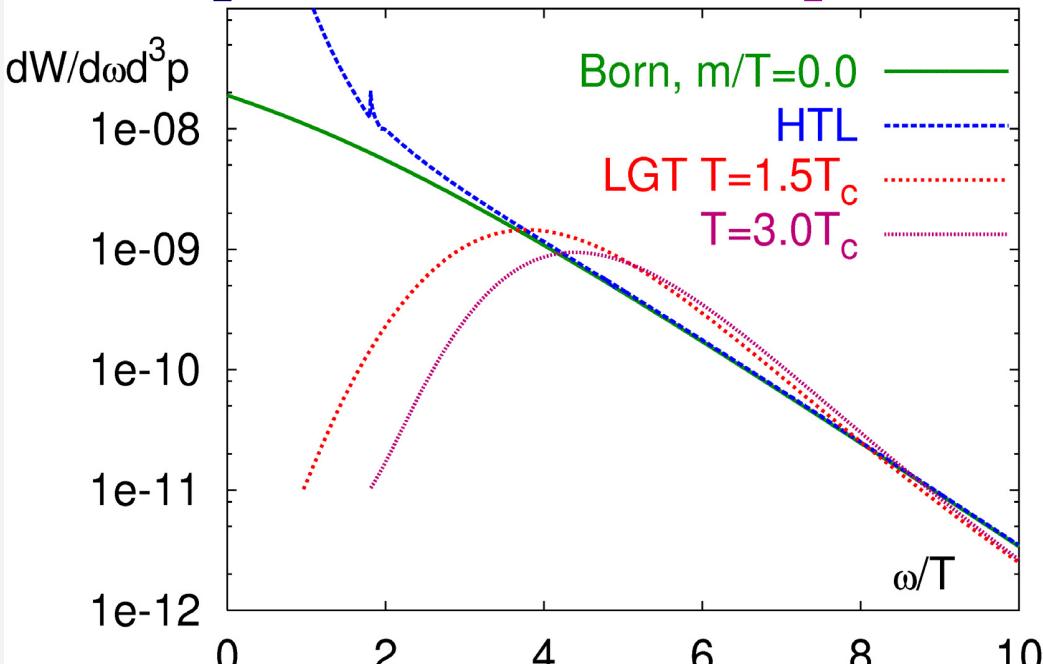
[Kapusta+
Shuryak '93]



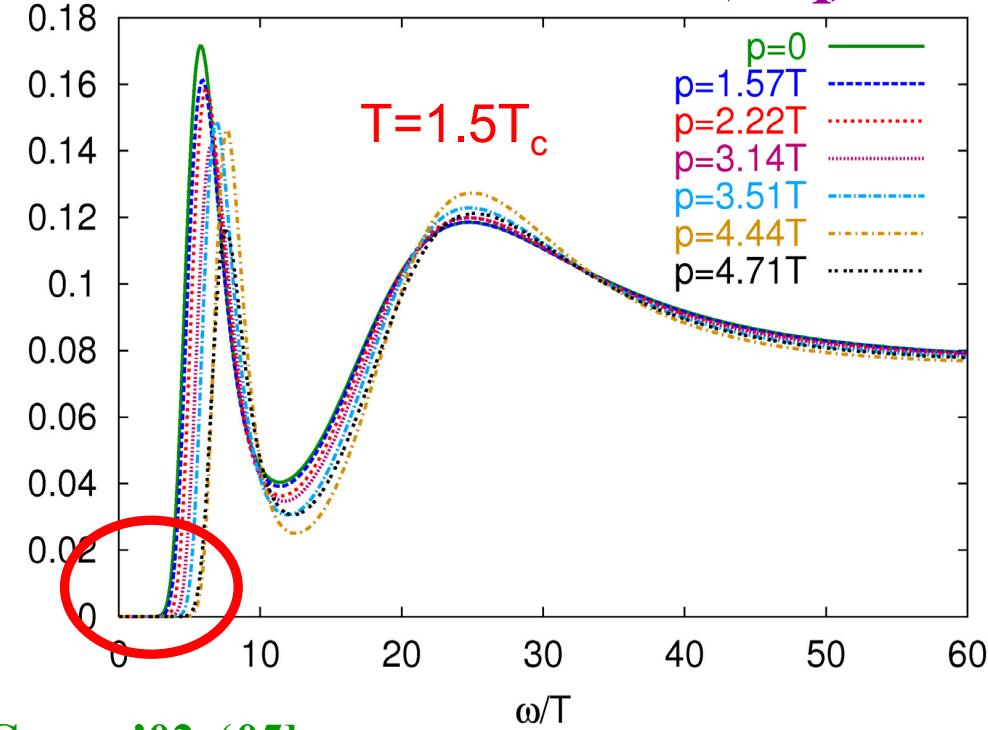
3.) Medium Effects and Thermal Dileptons

3.1 Lattice QCD (QGP)

Dilepton Rate $\sim \text{Im}\Pi(\omega, q=0)/\omega^2$



EM Correlator $\text{Im}\Pi(\omega, q)/\omega^2$



[Bielefeld Group '02, '05]

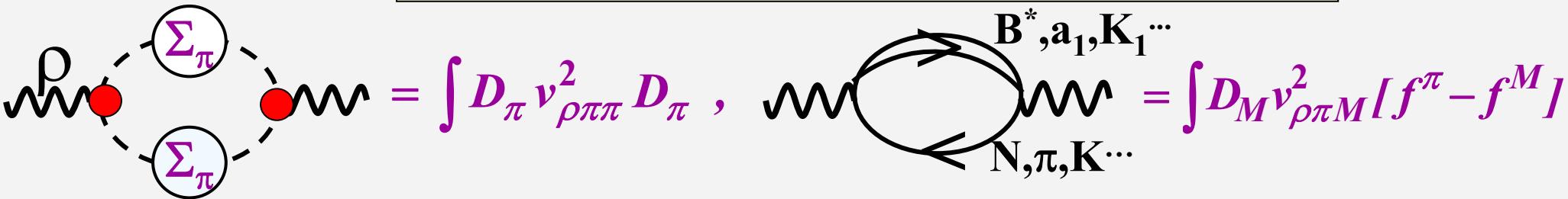
- lQCD \ll pQCD at low mass (finite volume?)
- currently no thermal photons from lQCD
- vanishing electric conductivity!? but: [Gavai '04]

3.2 In-Medium II: Hadronic Many-Body Theory

[Chanfray et al, Herrmann et al, RR et al, Koch et al, Weise et al, Post et al, Eletsky et al, Oset et al, ...]

ρ -Propagator:

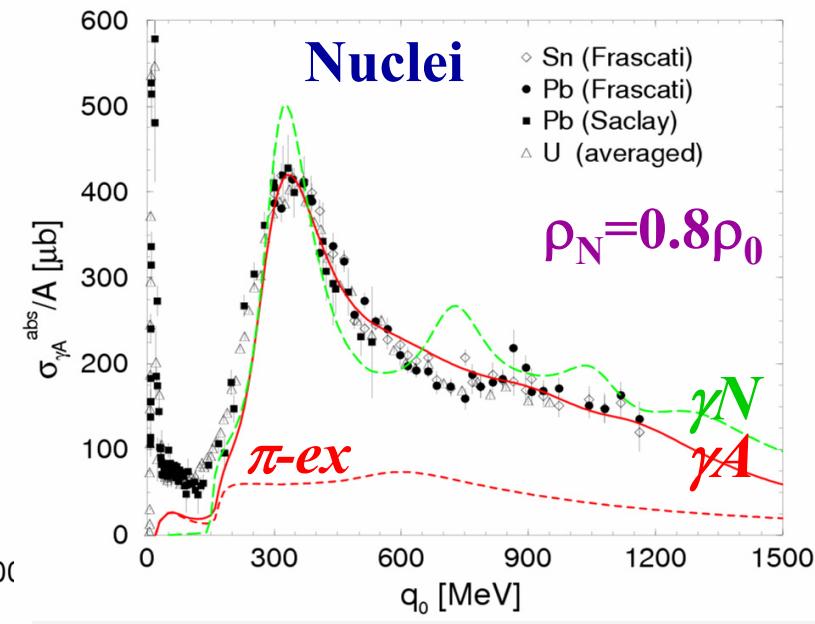
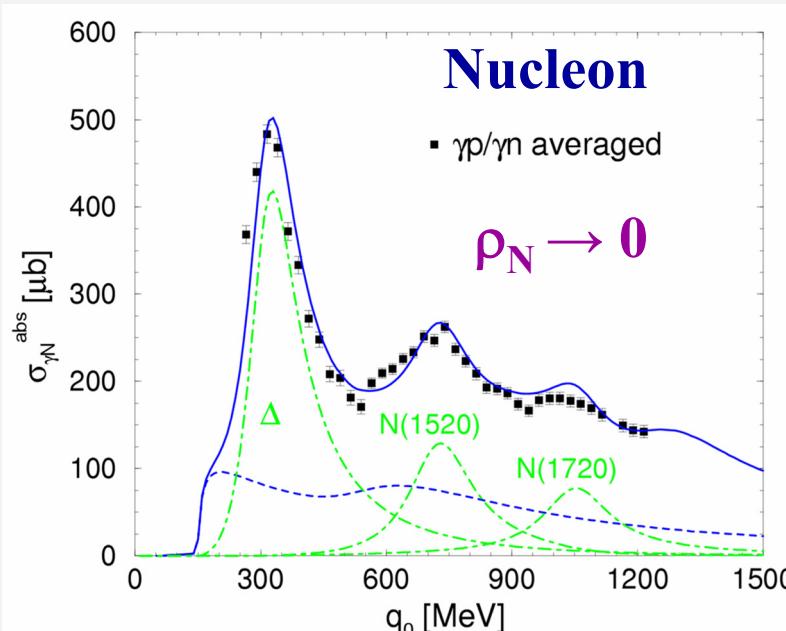
$$D_\rho(M, q; \mu_B, T) = [M^2 - m_\rho^2 - \Sigma_{\rho\pi\pi} - \Sigma_{\rho B} - \Sigma_{\rho M}]^{-1}$$



Constraints:

- vacuum decays:
 $B, M \rightarrow \rho N, \rho\pi$
- scattering data:
 γN , γA ,
 $\pi N \rightarrow \rho N$

[Urban et al. '98]

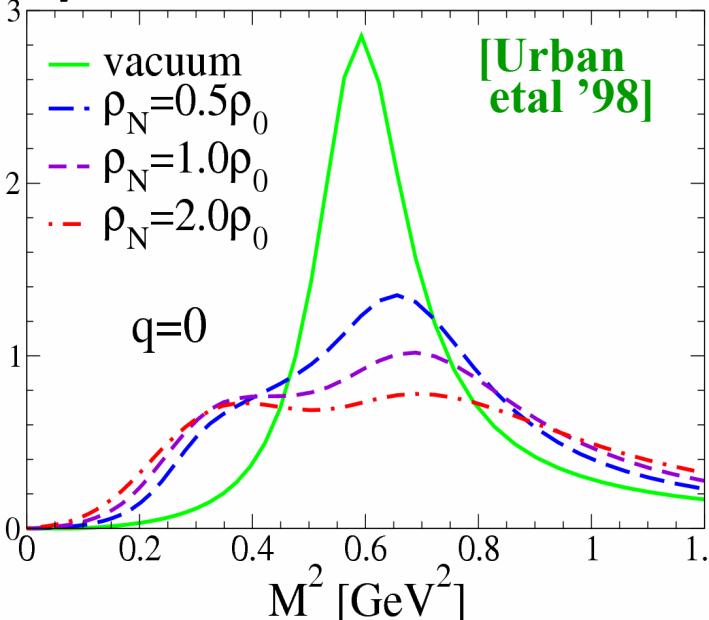


$$\sigma_{\gamma A}^{abs}(q_0)/A = -\frac{4\pi\alpha}{q_0\rho_N} \text{Im} \Pi_{\text{em}}(q_0=q)$$

\sim light-like ρ -spectral funct. $\text{Im} D_\rho(q_0=q)$

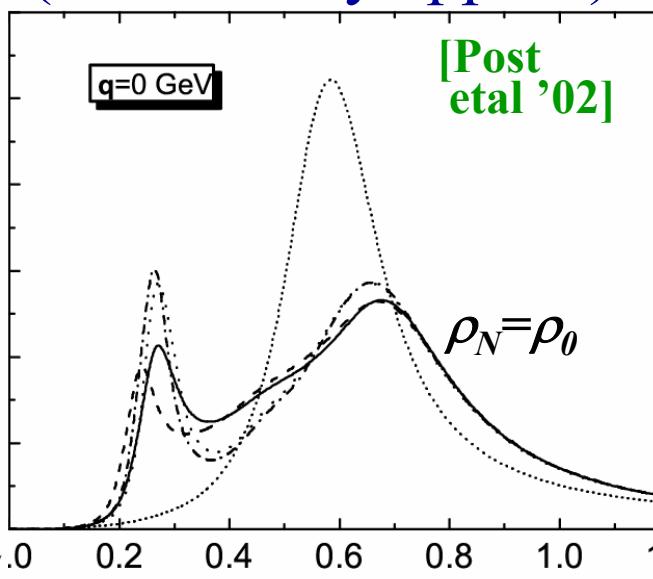
3.2.2 $\rho(770)$ Spectral Function in Nuclear Matter

In-med π -cloud +
 ρ - $N \rightarrow B^*$ resonances



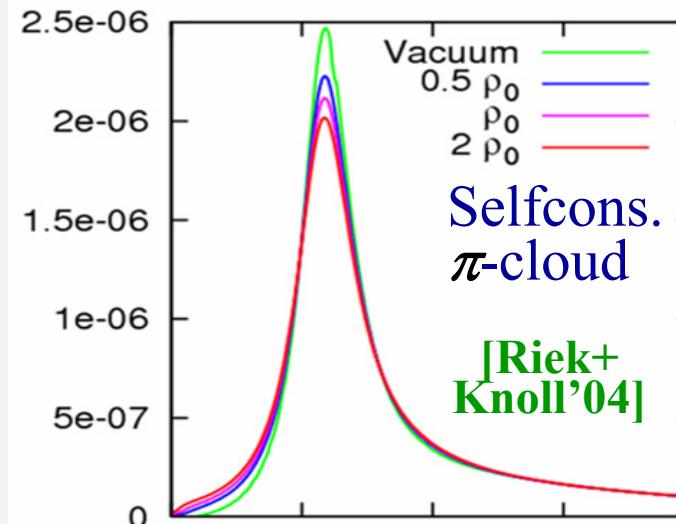
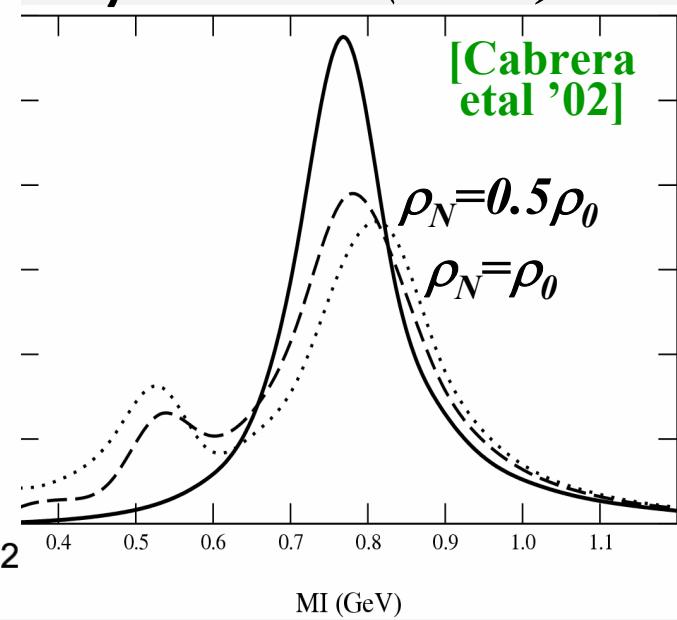
Constraints: γN , γA

Relativist. ρ - $N \rightarrow B^*$
 (low-density approx)



$\pi N \rightarrow \rho N$ PWA

In-med π -cloud +
 ρ - $N \rightarrow N(1520)$



- Consensus: broadening + mass-shift up
- Constraints from (vacuum) data important quantitatively

3.2.3 QCD Sum Rules + $\rho(770)$ in Nuclear Matter

dispersion relation
for correlator:

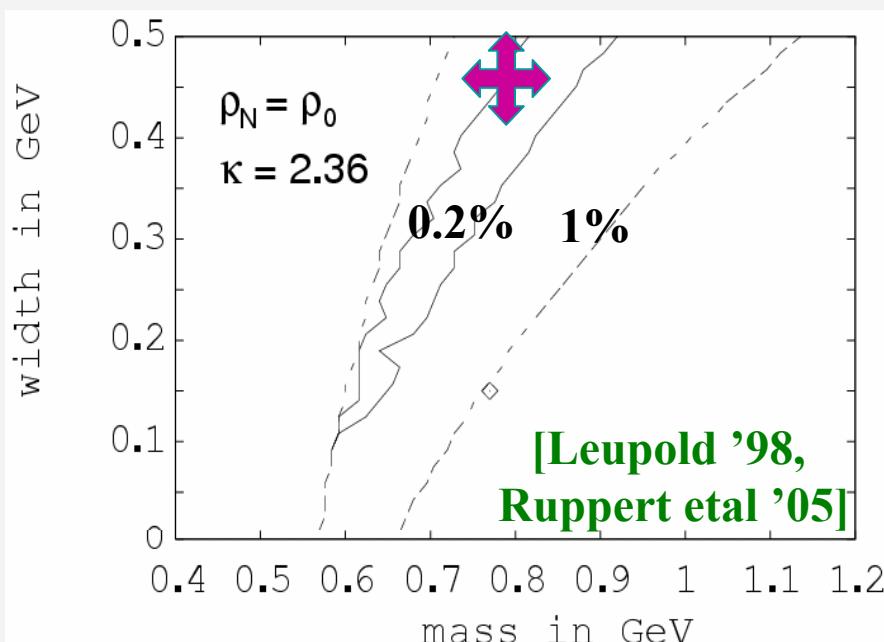
$$\Pi_\alpha(Q^2 = -q^2)/Q^2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s} \frac{\text{Im} \Pi_\alpha(s)}{Q^2 + s}$$

[Shifman, Vainshtein
+ Zakharov '79]

- lhs: OPE (spacelike Q^2):

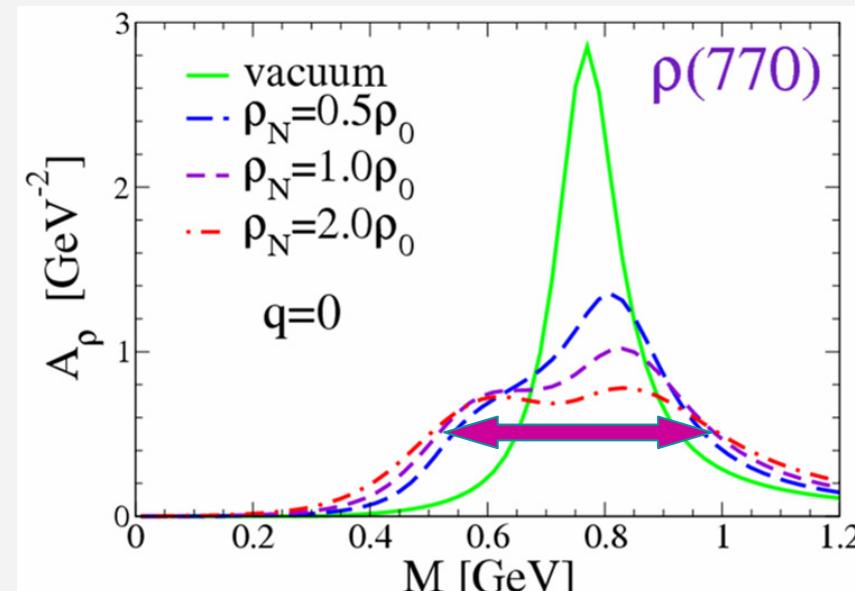
$$\Pi_\rho = \frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \left[(1+\alpha_s) \ln \left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{\langle \alpha_s G^2 / \pi \rangle}{Q^4} - C \frac{\alpha_s \langle (\bar{q}q)^2 \rangle}{Q^6} + \dots \right]$$

4-quark condensate!



- rhs: hadronic model ($s > 0$):

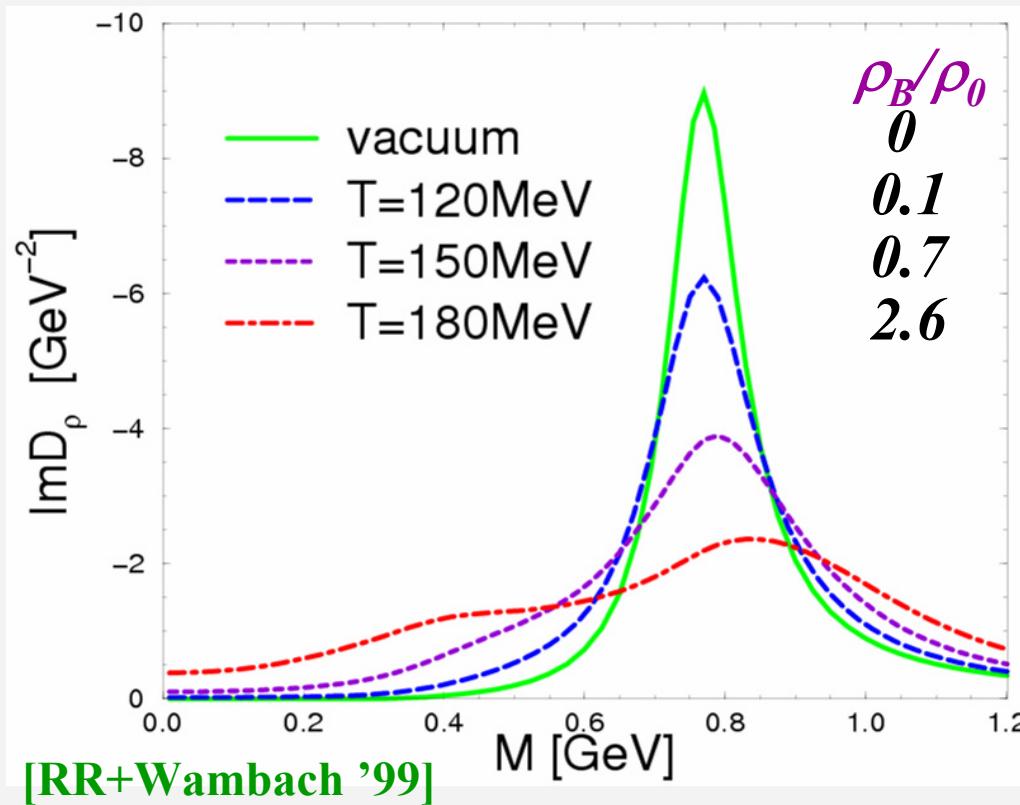
$$\text{Im} \Pi_\rho(s) = \frac{m_\rho^4}{g_\rho^2} \text{Im} D_\rho(s) - \frac{s}{8\pi} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \Theta(s - s_{\text{dual}})$$



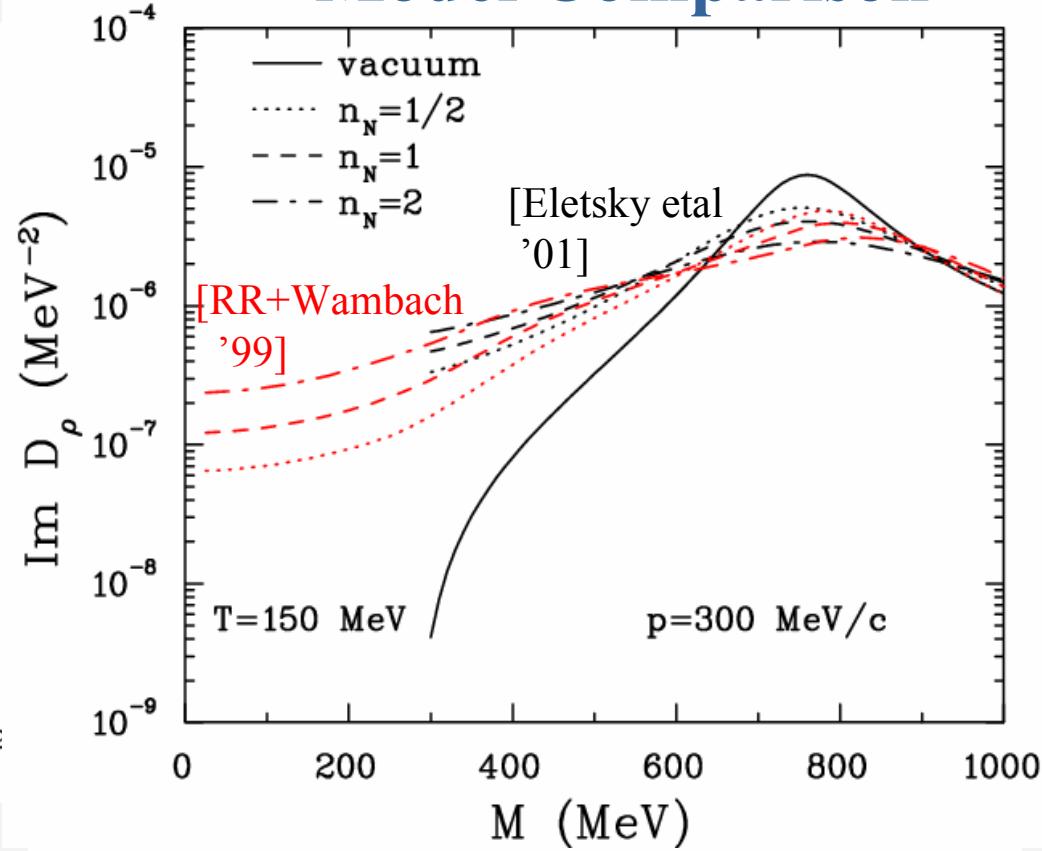
also: [Asakawa+Ko '92, Klingl,Kaiser+Weise '97]

3.2.4 ρ -Meson Spectral Functions at SPS

Hot+Dense Matter



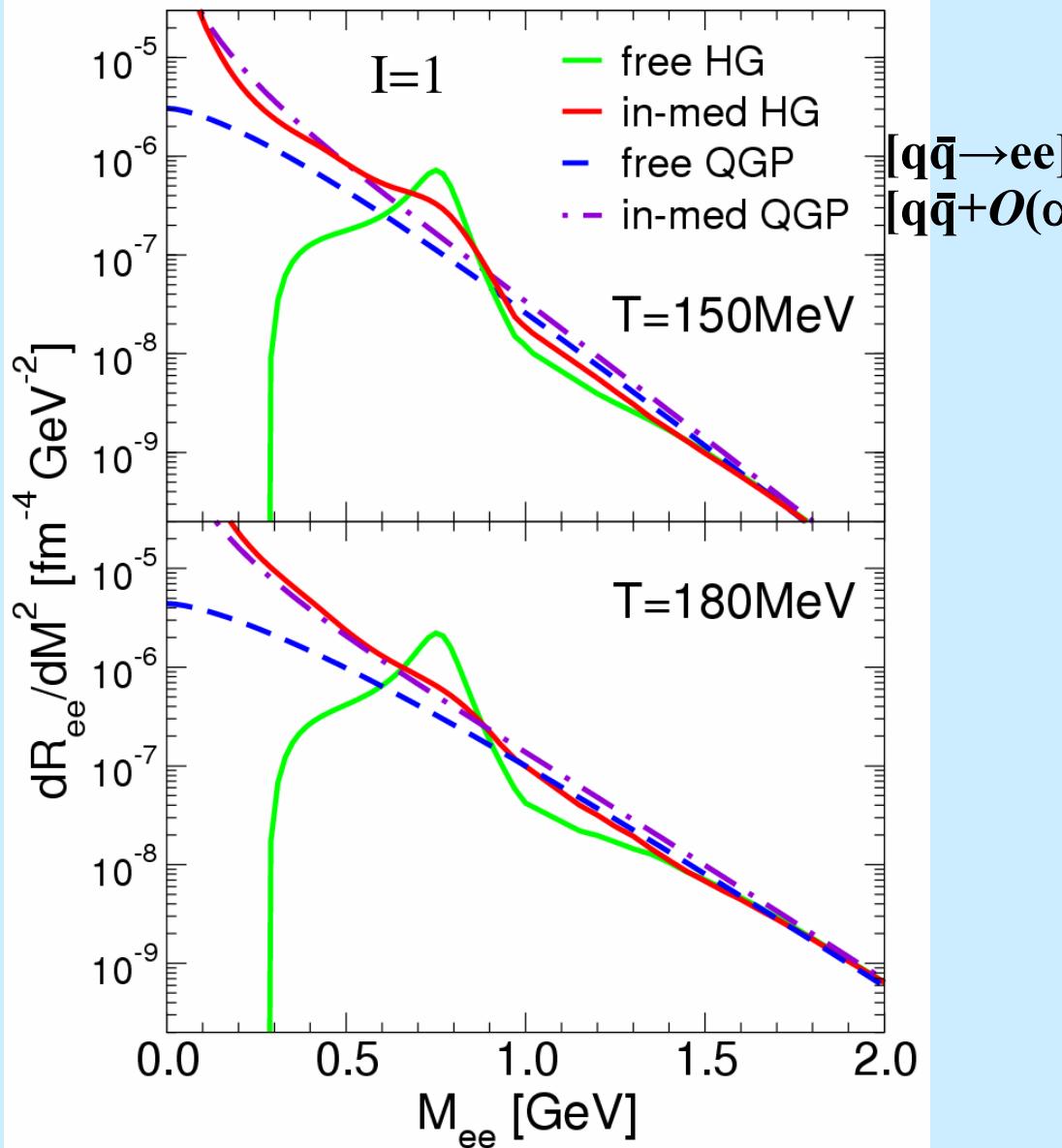
NuclMat Comparsion



- ρ -meson “melts” in hot and dense matter
- baryon density ρ_B more important than temperature
- reasonable agreement between models

Dilepton Emission Rates:

$$\frac{dR_{ee}}{dM^2} = \frac{c\alpha^2}{M^2} \int \frac{d^3q}{q_0} f^B(T) Im\Pi_{em}(M,q)$$



[q \bar{q} \rightarrow ee] [q \bar{q} + $O(\alpha_s)$]-HTL [Braaten,Pisarski +Yuan '90]

- HTL much enhanced over Born rate
- “matching” of HG and QGP automatic!
- Quark-Hadron Duality ?!

3.3 In-Medium III: Dropping Mass

Scale Invariance of \mathcal{L}_{QCD}

[Brown+Rho '91, '02]

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle_T^{1/n} / \langle \bar{q}q \rangle_{\text{vac}}^{1/n} = f_\pi^* / f_\pi = m_N^* / m_N = m_\rho^* / m_\rho, \text{ e.g. } = \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2 \right]^m \left[1 - C \frac{\rho_B}{\rho_0} \right]$$

- density dependence:
QCD sum rules: $C=0.15$

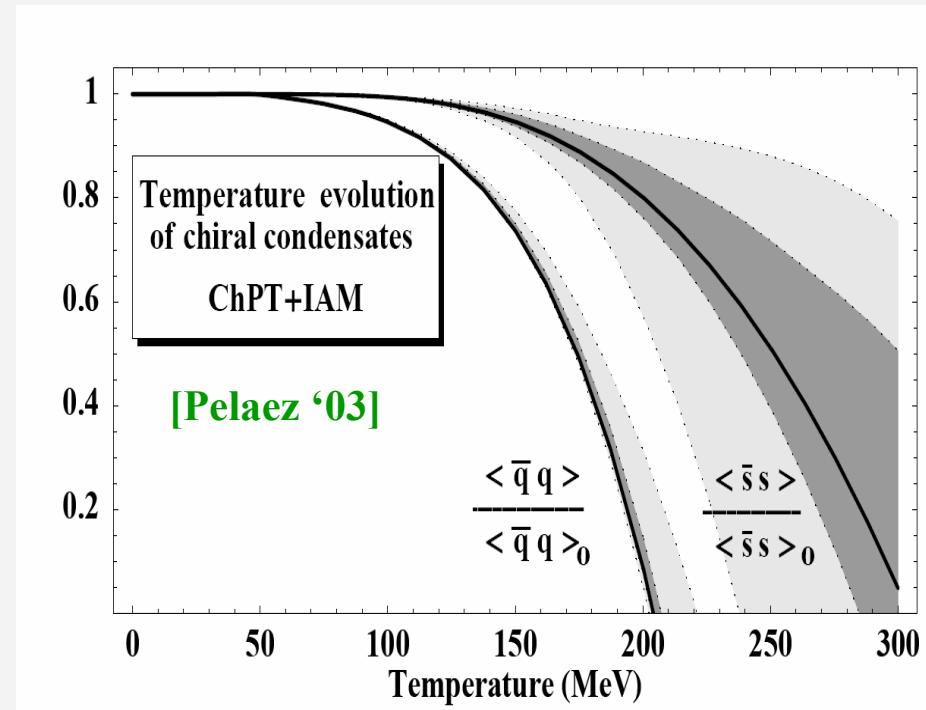
[Hatsuda+
Lee '92]

- temperature dependence:
quark condensate from chiral perturbation theory: $\frac{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle_T}{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle_{\text{vac}}} \approx \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$

- vector dominance coupling:

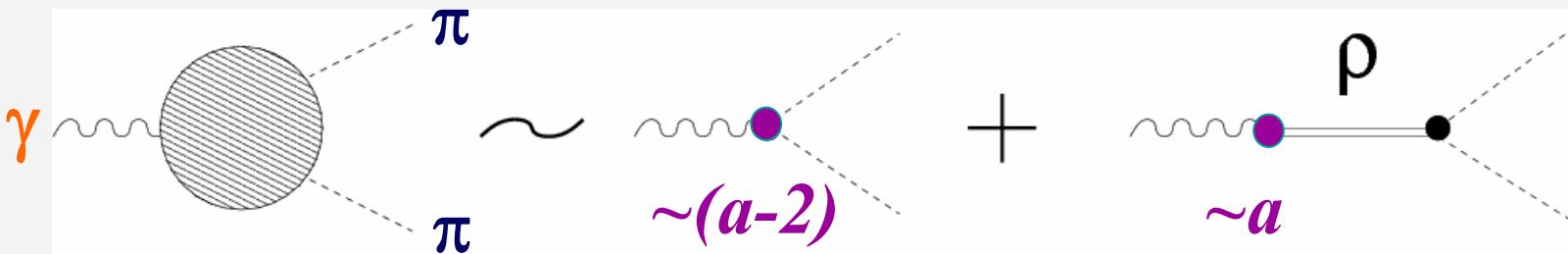
$$Im \Pi_\rho = \frac{(m_\rho^*)^4}{g_\rho^2} Im D_\rho(m_\rho^*)$$

(gauge invariance!)



3.4 In-Medium IV: Vector Manifestation of Chiral Symmetry

- Hidden Local Symmetry: ρ -meson introduced as gauge boson,
“Higgs” mechanism generates ρ -mass
- Vacuum: $\rho_L \leftrightarrow \pi$, good phenomenology (loop exp. $O(p/\Lambda_\chi, m_\rho/\Lambda_\chi, g)$)
- In-Medium: T -dep. $m_\rho^{(0)}$, g_ρ matched to OPE (spacelike), $\Lambda_{match} < \Lambda_\chi$,
Renormalization Group running \rightarrow on-shell
 ⇒ - dropping ρ -mass $\rightarrow 0$ (RG fixed point at T_c), [Harada,
 - violation of vector dominance: $a = 2 \rightarrow 1$ Yamawaki et al, '01]

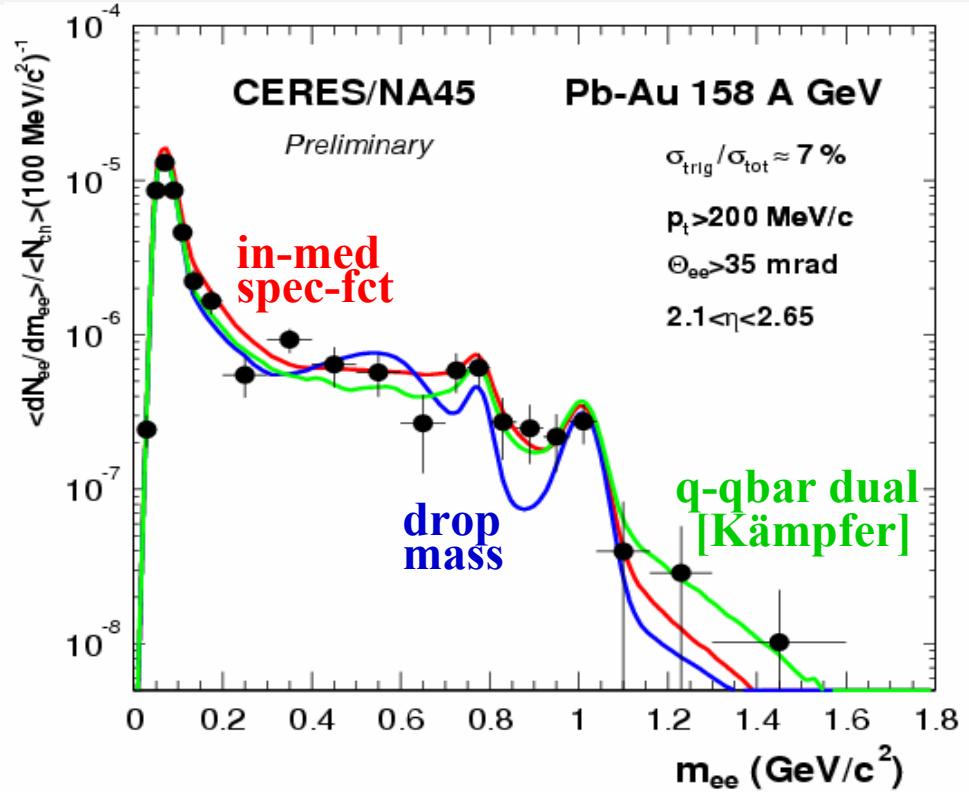
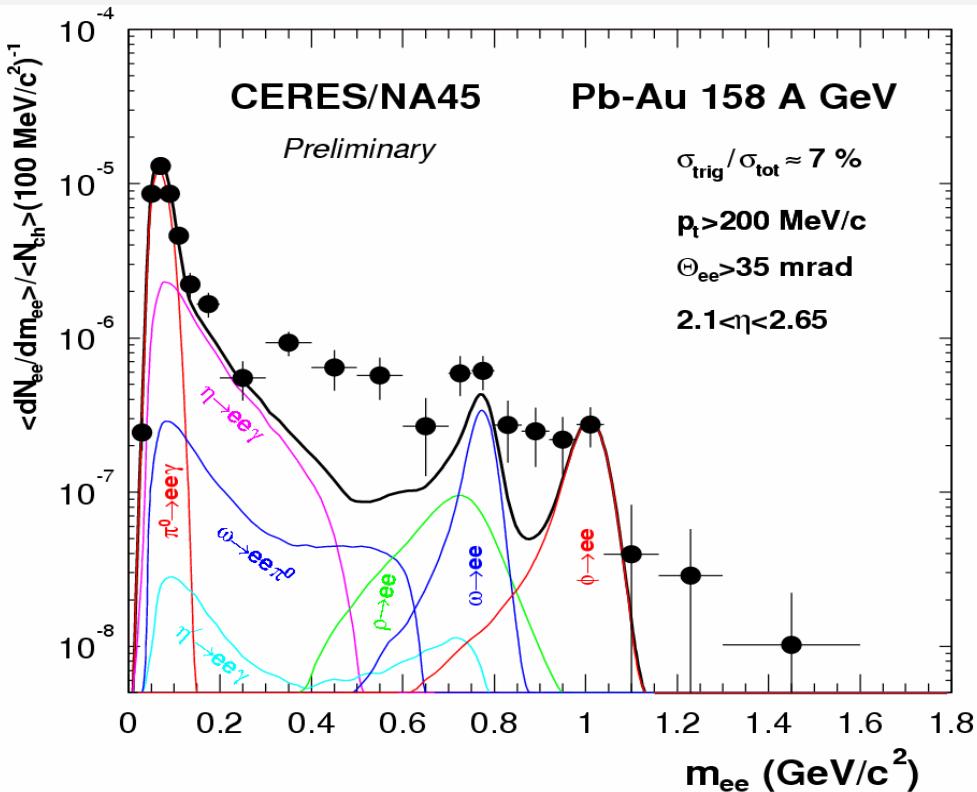


e.m. spectral function? matching HG-QGP: massless mesons?

4.) Dilepton Spectra in URHIC I: CERES/NA45

→ Evolve dilepton rates over thermal fireball QGP+Mix+HG:

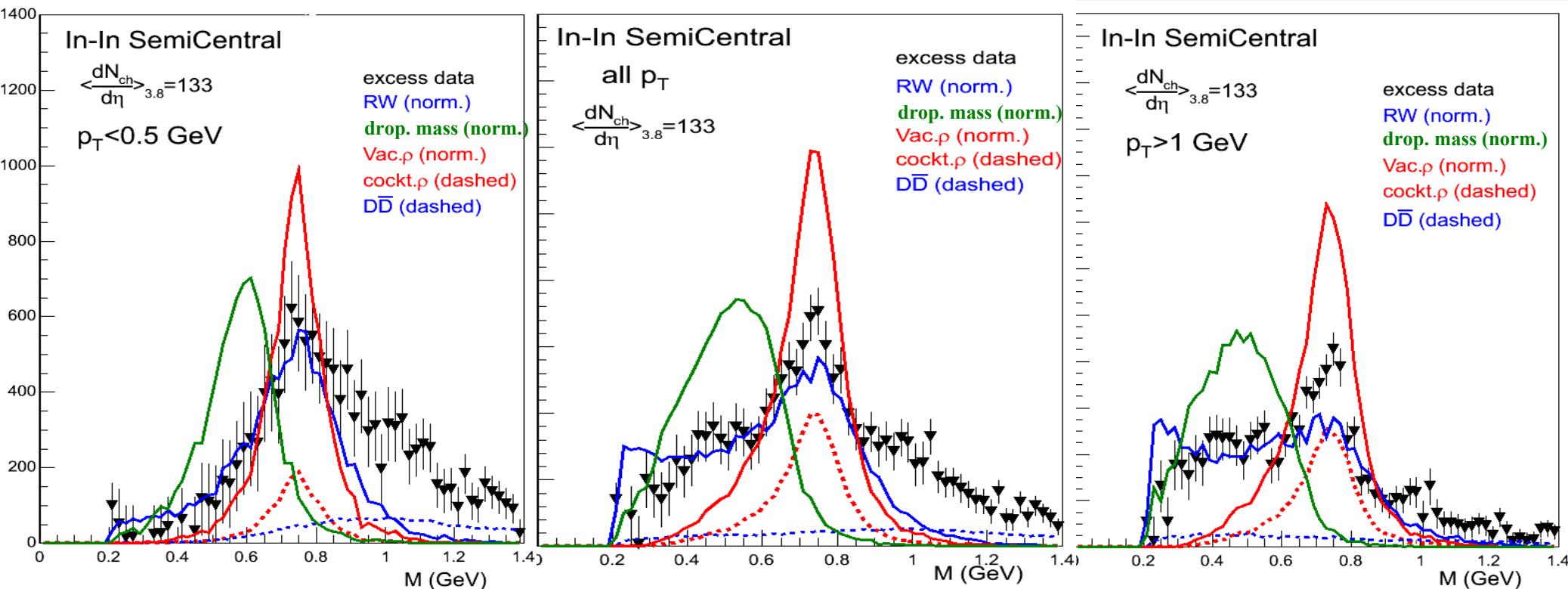
$$\frac{dN_{ee}^{therm}}{dM} = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_{fo}} d\tau V_{FB}(\tau) \int \frac{Md^3q}{q_0} \frac{dN_{ee}^{therm}}{d^4x d^4q}(M, q; T, \mu_i) [\exp(\mu_\pi/T)]^N \pi \text{Acc}$$



- central Pb-Au confirm strong medium effects
- dropping mass disfavored above ρ-mass?!

4.2 Recent Advances at SPS: Power of Precision

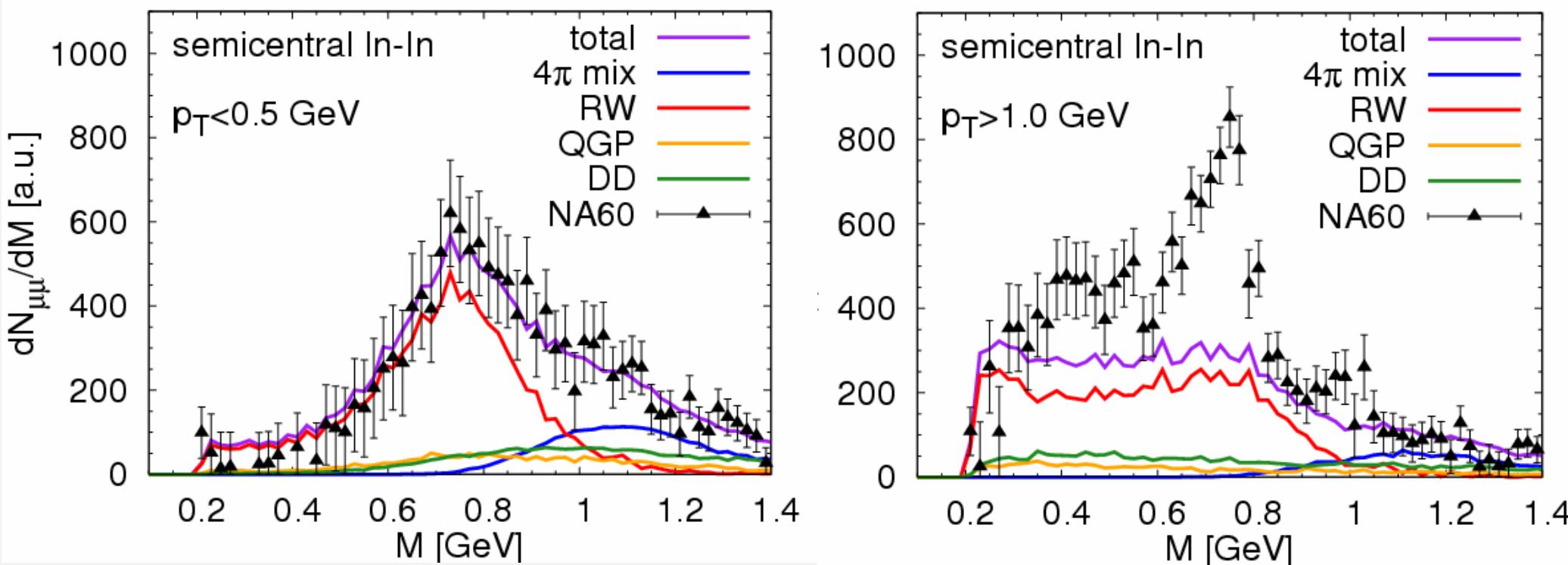
NA60 Data vs. Model Predictions [RR+Wambach '99; RR'03]



- ρ -meson “melting” supported (baryons!)
- dropping mass (as used to explain CERES data) ruled out
- open issues:
 - (1) $M > 0.9 \text{ GeV}$ ($4\pi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$!?)
 - (2) normalization: 0.6 ($p_t < 0.5 \text{ GeV}$), 0.8 (all p_t), ~2 ($p_t > 1 \text{ GeV}$)
 - (3) other models (vector manifestation, chiral virial approach, ...)

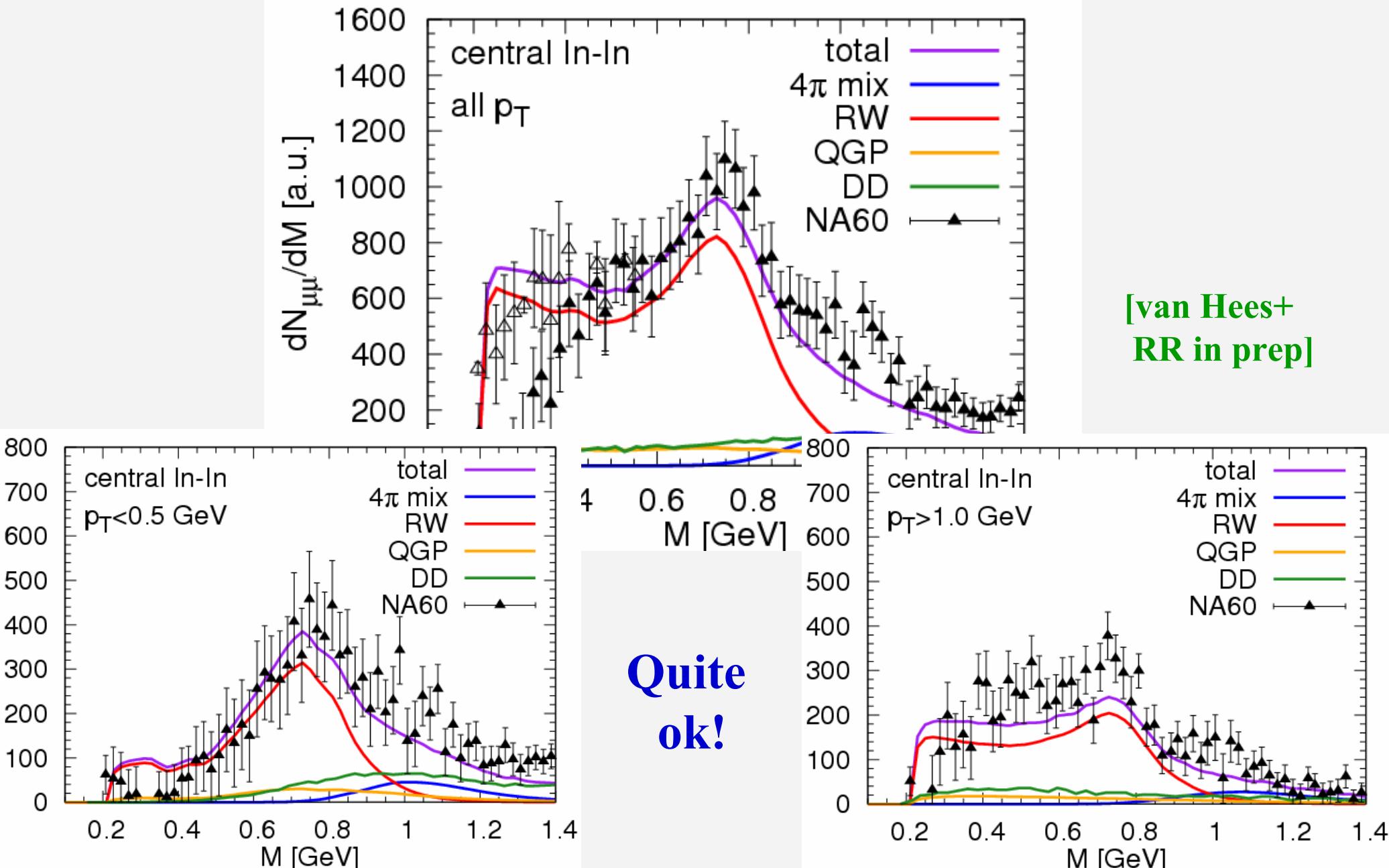
4.2.2 Modified Fireball and Absolute Normalization

- ρ -spectral function unchanged since [RR+Wambach '99]
- expanding fireball, fixed S ($\leftrightarrow N_{ch}$): $V_{FB}(\tau) = (z_0 + v_z \tau) \pi (R_{\perp 0} + 0.5 a_{\perp} \tau^2)^2$
Increase $a_{\perp} \Rightarrow$ reduced lifetime ($\tau = 9 \rightarrow 6 \text{ fm}/c$), increased $v_{\perp} = 0.4 \rightarrow 0.5 c$



- reasonable agreement with absolute normalization, but ...
- too little yield at high p_t ; “free $\rho\omega$? check central ...

4.2.3 In-Medium Hadronic vs. NA60: Central Collisions



4.2.4 Intermediate-Mass Region

- Previous calculation only included “ 2π ” states via $\rho(770)$
- “ 4π “ states dominate in the vacuum correlator above $\sim 1.1 GeV$
- medium effect: “chiral mixing”:

$$\Pi_V(q) = (1 - \varepsilon) \Pi_V^0(q) + \varepsilon \Pi_A^0(q)$$

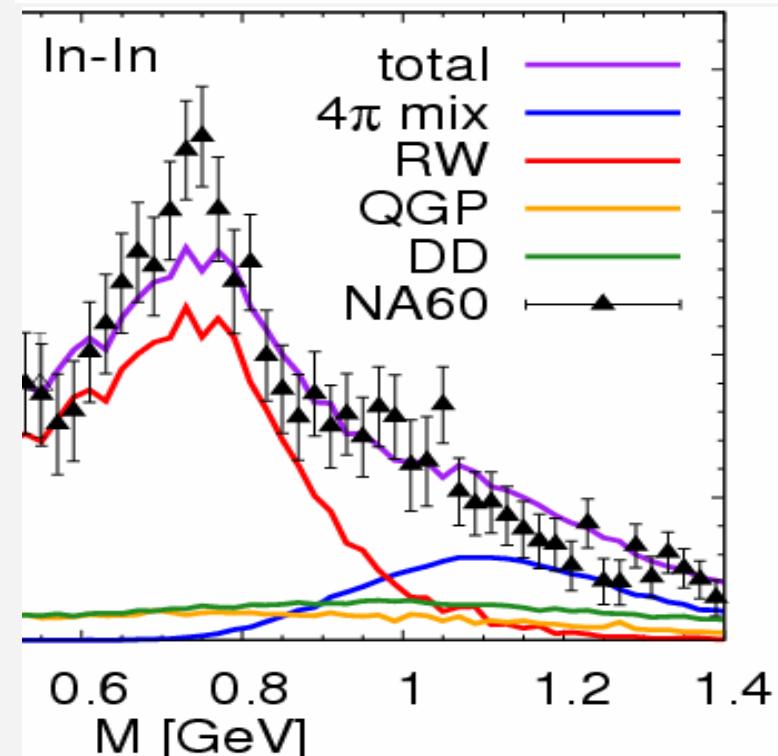
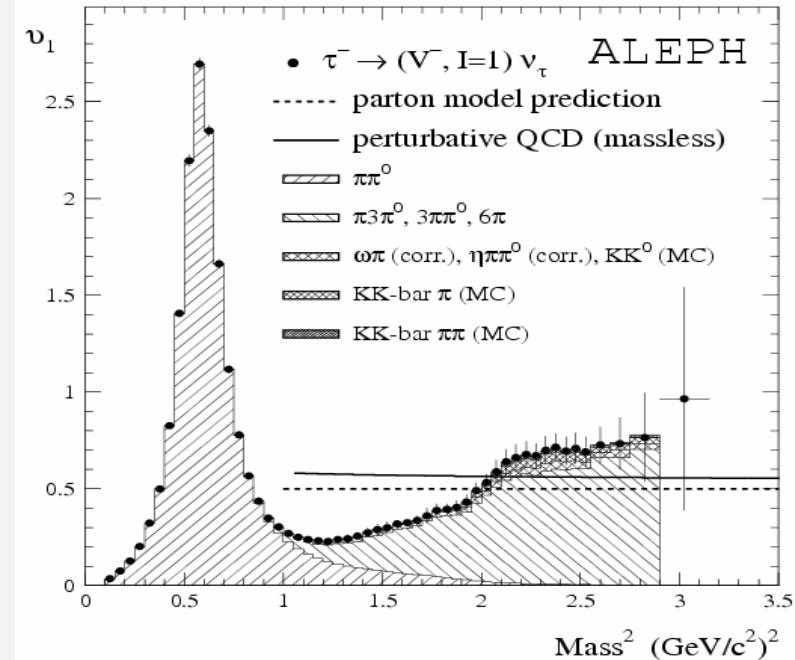
[Eletsky+Ioffe '90]

- upper estimate:

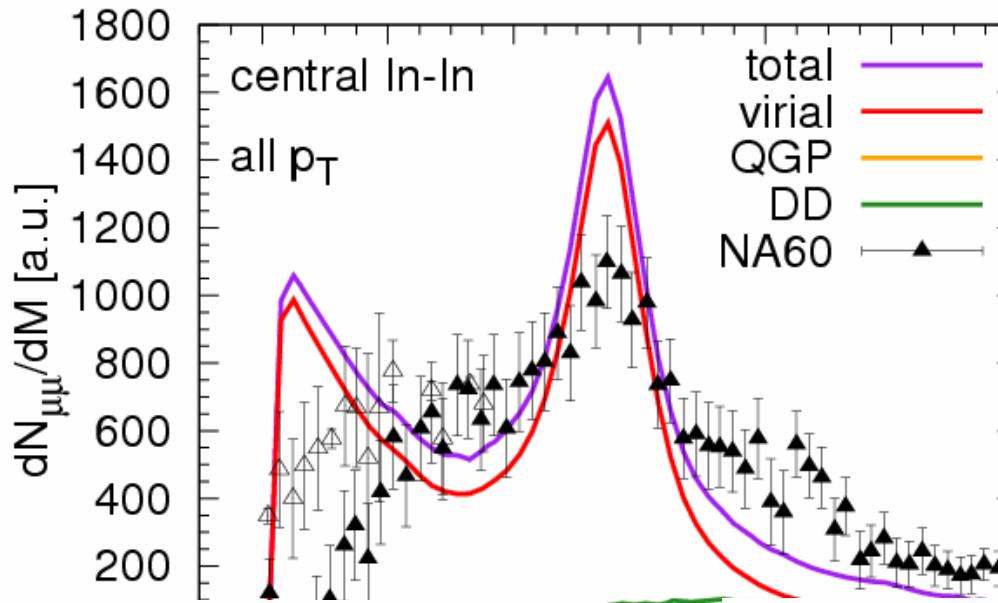
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n_\pi(T, \mu_\pi)}{n_\pi(T_c)}$$

[van Hees
+RR in prep]

⇒ excess above ρ -mass
in principle accounted for;
details forthcoming

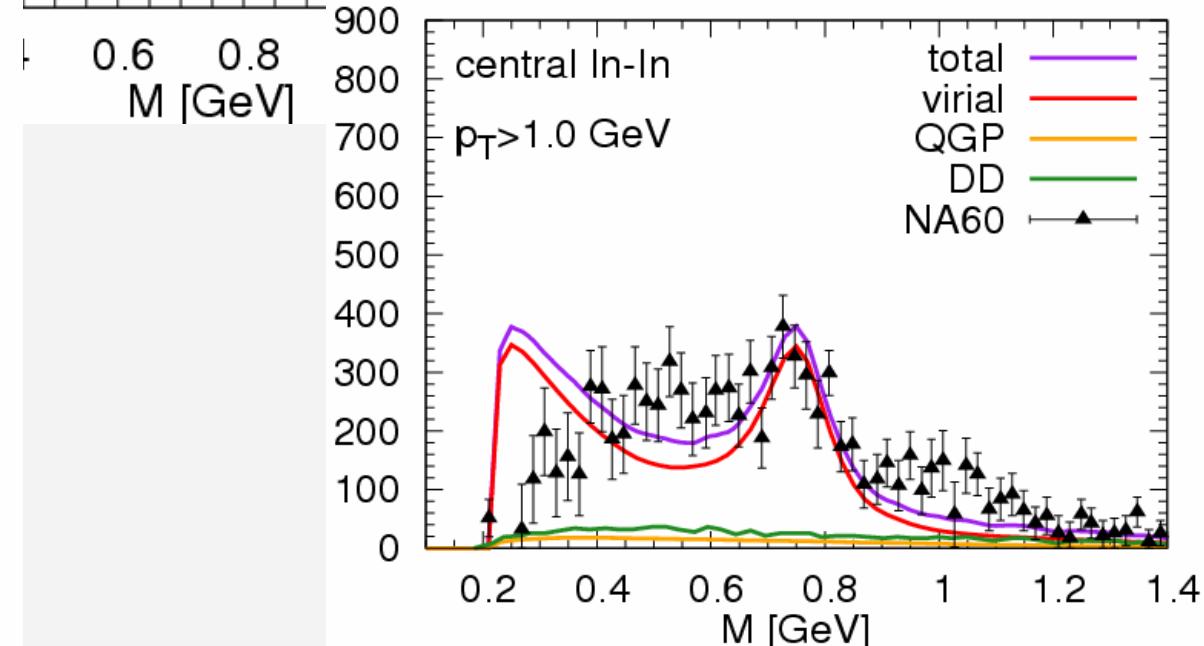
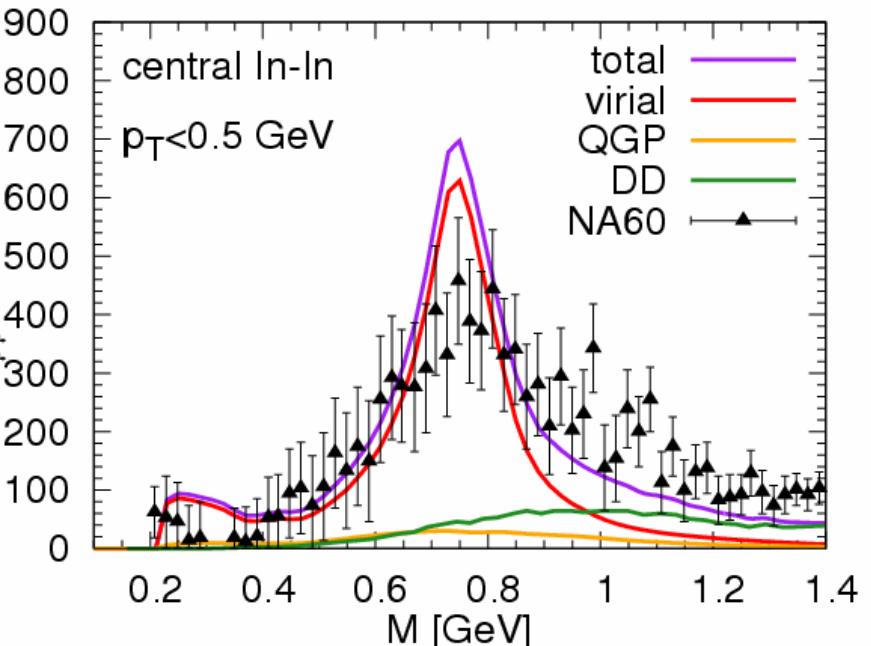


4.2.5 Chiral Virial Approach vs. NA60 (central)



[Steele,Yamagishi
+Zahed '99]

[implementation
van Hees+RR '05]



4.2.6 Preliminary Lessons from NA60

- hadronic many-body predictions supported data (“ ρ -melting” at $\sim T_c$)
- dropping mass as used for **CERES** in '90's ruled out revised versions?? (vector manifestation / VDM violations)
- quality control mandatory (model constraints, QCDSRs, ...)
- absolute yields important (fireball evolution)
- chiral virial approach: lack of broadening
- $M=1-1.5\text{ GeV}$: indications for chiral mixing

To do:

- centrality dependence, free ρ 's (surface vs. volume)
- sensitivity to evolution: T_{chem} , T_c , lifetime
- chiral restoration: - “duality” viable (hadron liquid \rightarrow sQGP)
 - evaluate chiral sum rules
- ω and ϕ , intermediate-mass region ($M=1-3\text{ GeV}$)

5.) Summary and Conclusions

- Strong medium effects in l^+l^- spectra
- New level of precision in NA60 enables model discrimination
- suggestive for ρ -melting at T_c , no apparent mass shift
- alternative models? (quality control)
- Chiral Restoration:
 - direct (exp.): measure axialvector
 - indirect (theo.): (1) effective model (constraints)
(2) chiral sum rules ($V-A$ moments) vs. lQCD
(3) compatibility with dilepton/photon data
- HADES? RHIC? LHC? SPS-09? CBM? ...

the future of dilepton spectroscopy has begun ...