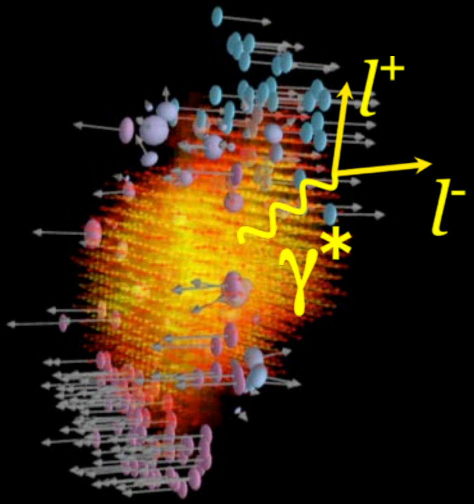
WE-Heraeus Physics School

QCD – Old Challenges and New Opportunities

Bad Honnef, Sept 24–30, 2017

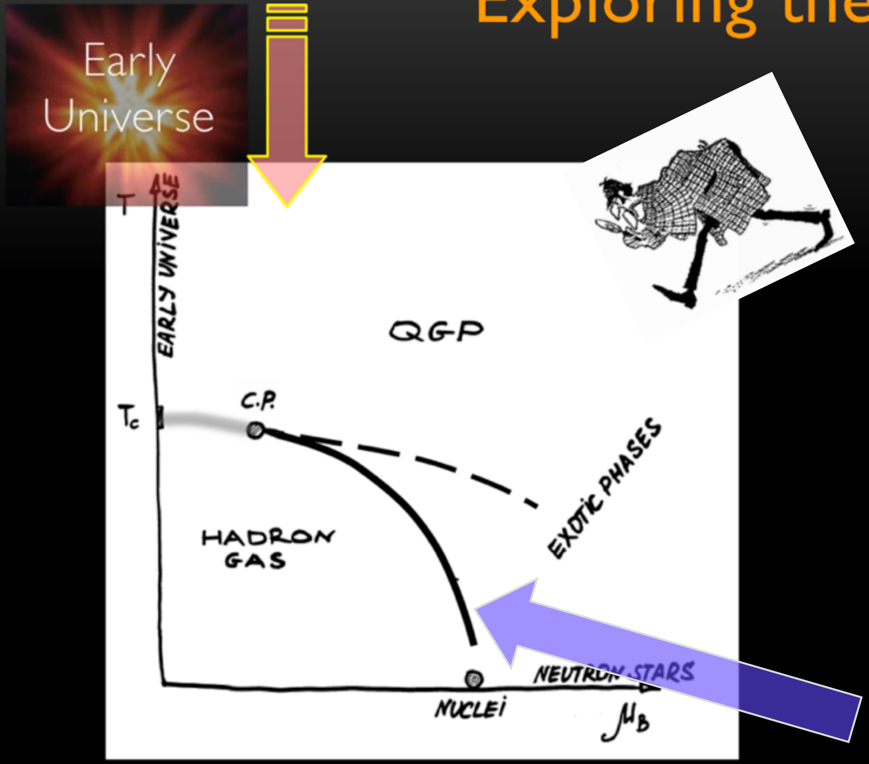


Experimental search for signals of chiral symmetry restoration in heavy-ion collisions

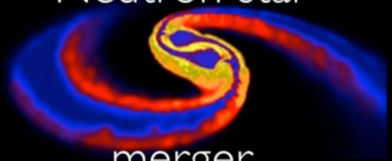
Tetyana Galatyuk

Technische Universität Darmstadt /
GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung

Exploring the phase diagram of QCD matter



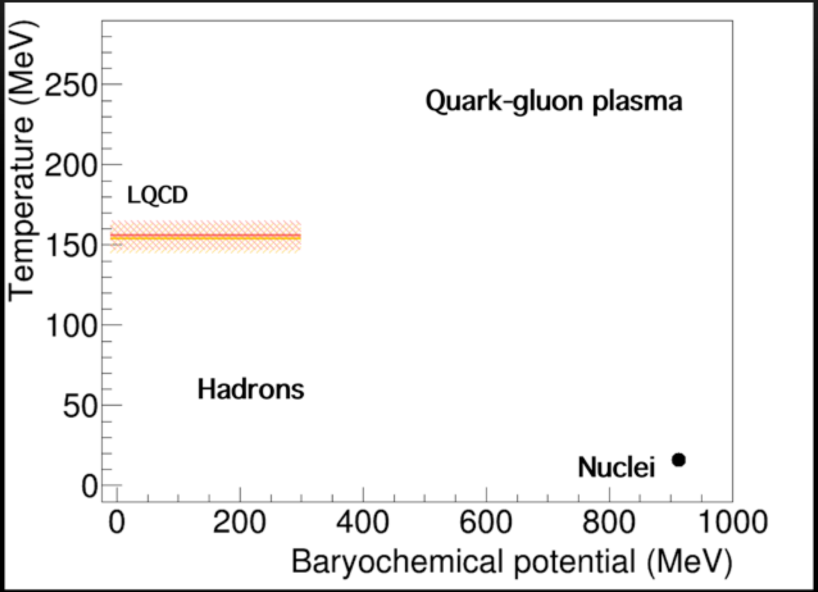
- What are the properties of matter under extreme temperatures and densities?
- Where are the phase boundaries located?
- Is there a critical point?
- Where are the limits of hadronic existence?



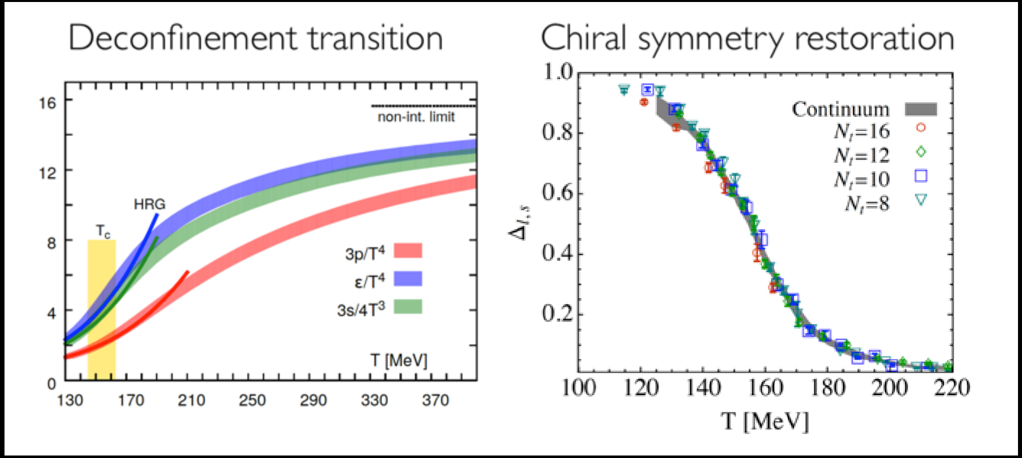
Rosswog

NASA, SN1987A

Theoretical guidance

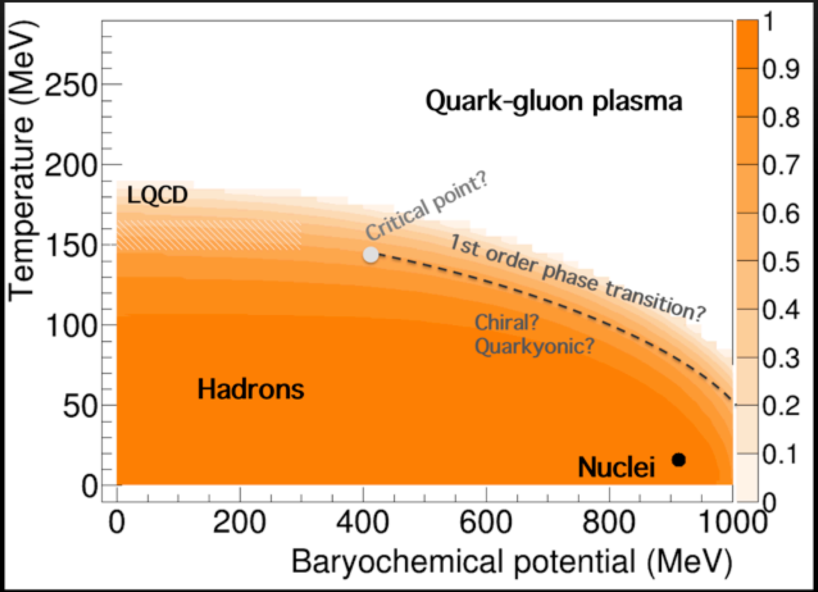


- Vanishing μ_B, high T (Lattice QCD)
  - Crossover transition
  - ε_c~1 GeV/fm^3, T_c~155 MeV



O. Kaczmarek et al., PRD 83 (2011) 014504
S. Borsanyi et al. [Wuppertal-Budapest Coll.], JHEP 1009 (2010) 073
A. Bazavov et al. [Hot QCD Coll.], PRD90 (2014) 094503

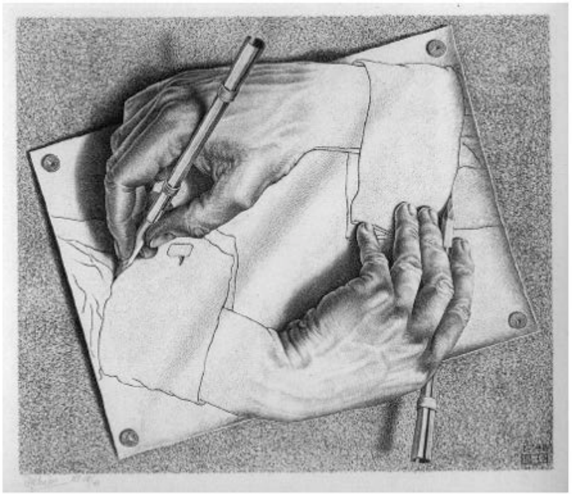
Theoretical guidance



$\frac{<\bar{q}q>_{T,\mu_B}}{<\bar{q}q>_{T=0,\mu_B=0}}$: *B.J. Schaefer and J. Wambach*

- Vanishing μ_B, high T (Lattice QCD)
  - Crossover transition
  - $\varepsilon_c \sim 1$ GeV/fm^3, $T_c \sim 155$ MeV
- Large μ_B, moderate T (effective, Lattice QCD inspired models)
  - 1st order transition
  - QCD critical point
  - Melting of the condensate (order parameter $\langle 0|\bar{q}q|0\rangle = \langle 0|\bar{q}_L q_R + \bar{q}_R q_L|0\rangle \neq 0$)

Chiral symmetry in QCD



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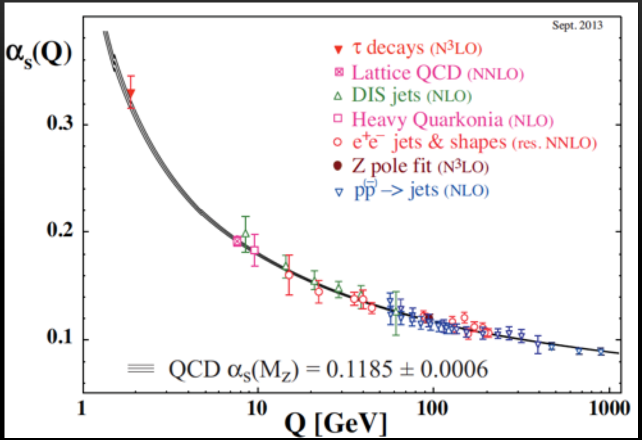
Chiral Symmetry in QCD: Vacuum

$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \bar{q}\,(i\partial\!\!\!/ + gA\!\!\!/ - \hat{m}_q)\,q - \frac{1}{4}G^2_{a\mu\nu}$$

Current quark masses: $m_u \approx m_d \approx 5\text{-}10$ MeV



Chiral $SU(2)_V \times SU(2)_A$ transformation up to $O(m_q)$, L_{QCD} invariant under

$$q \mapsto R_V(\vec{\alpha}_V)\,q = exp(-i\vec{\alpha}_V \cdot \vec{\tau}/2)\,q$$

$$q \mapsto R_A(\vec{\alpha}_A)\,q = exp(-i\gamma_5\vec{\alpha}_A \cdot \vec{\tau}/2)\,q$$

Rewrite L_{QCD} using $q_{L,R}=(1\pm\gamma_5)/2\;q$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = (\bar{u}_L,\bar{d}_L)\,iD\!\!\!\!/\begin{pmatrix}u_L\\ d_L\end{pmatrix} + (\bar{u}_R,\bar{d}_R)\,iD\!\!\!\!/\begin{pmatrix}u_R\\ d_R\end{pmatrix} + O(m_q) - \frac{1}{4}G^2_{a\mu\nu}$$

$$q_{L,R} \mapsto exp(-i\vec{\alpha}_{L,R}\cdot\vec{\tau}/2)\;q_{L,R}$$

Invariance under
isospin and "handedness"

Chiral symmetry breaking

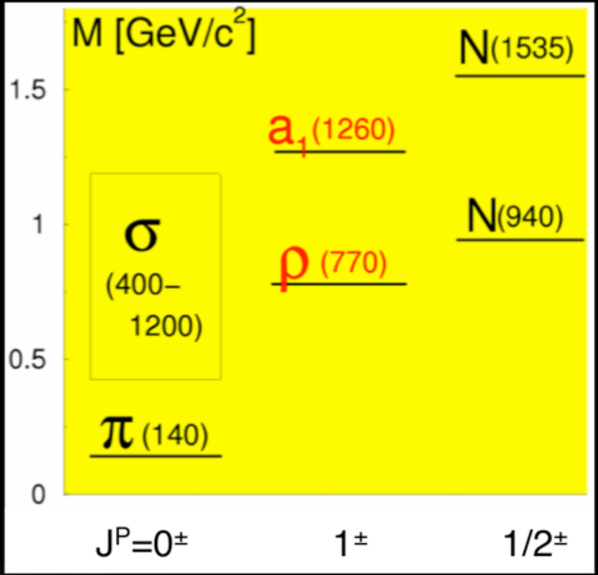
Chiral symmetry is explicitly broken by the finite masses of the current (u, d, s) quarks

On top of this, chiral symmetry is spontaneously broken: strong $q\bar{q}$ attraction → Chiral Condensate fills QCD vacuum $\langle\bar{q}q\rangle = \langle\bar{q}_L q_R + \bar{q}_R q_L\rangle \approx -\left[(229 \pm 9)MeV\right]^3$ an order parameter of chiral symmetry

→ Mass generation
→ $\langle\bar{q}q\rangle$ is not an observable!

But: hadronic excitations reflect spontaneous breaking of chiral symmetry:

- "massless" Goldstone bosons $\pi^{0,\pm}$ (explicit breaking: $f_\pi^2\, m_\pi^2 = m_q \langle\bar{q}q\rangle$)
- "chiral partners" split: $\Delta M \approx 0.5GeV$



QCD and Weinberg sum rules

Weinberg Sum Rules…

Weinberg '67, Das et al '67

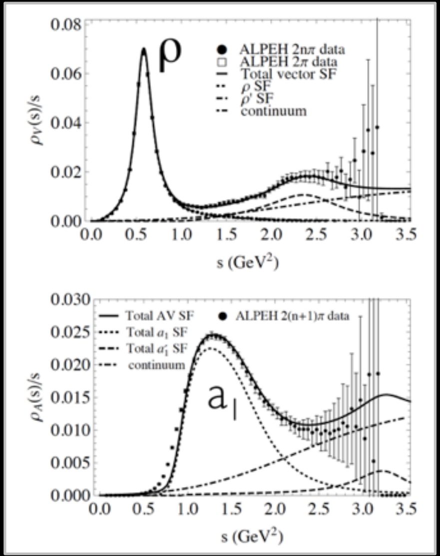
$$\int \frac{ds}{\pi}\frac{1}{s}(\rho_V - \rho_A) = f_\pi^2$$

$$\int \frac{ds}{\pi}(\rho_V - \rho_A) = -m_q\langle\bar{q}q\rangle$$

$$\int \frac{ds}{\pi}s(\rho_V - \rho_A) = c\alpha_s\langle(\bar{q}q)^2\rangle$$

… accurately satisfied in vacuum

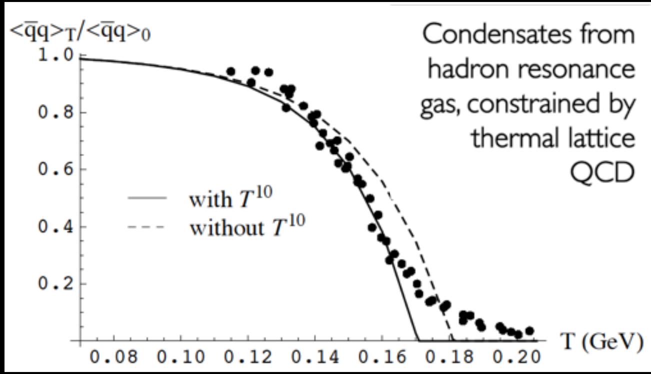
Rapp et al, Annals Phys. 368 (2016)



ρ-a_1 mass splitting due to χ_s breaking ($\sim f_\pi$, $\langle\bar{q}q\rangle$)

… remain valid in medium

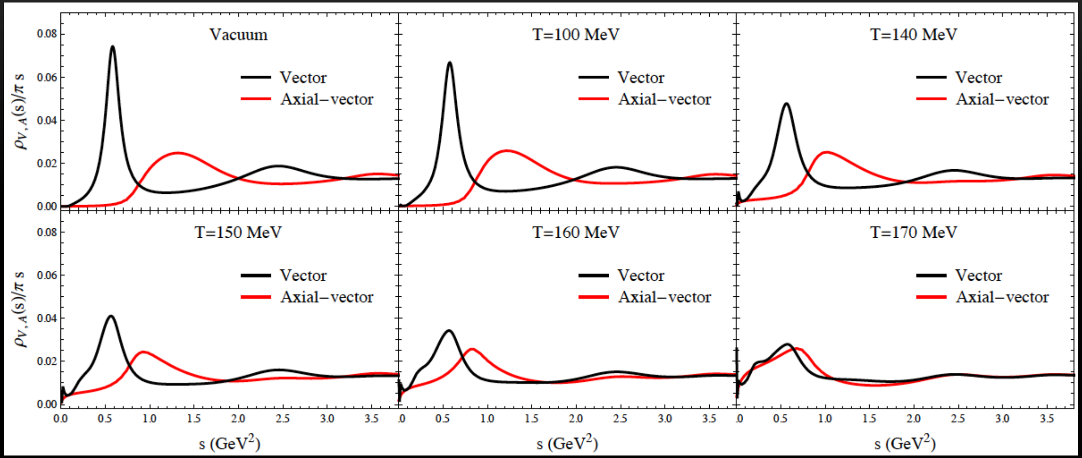
J. Kapusta, E. Suryak '94



S. Borsanyi et al., JHEP 1009 (2010) 073

→ Test in-medium ρ–a_1 spectral function

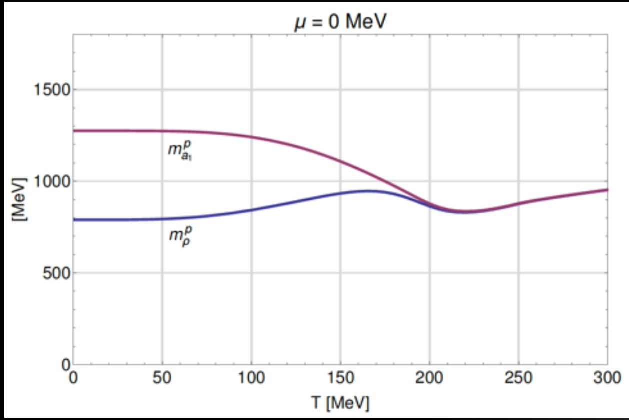
QCD and Weinberg sum rules in medium



- Finite T vector and axial-vector spectral functions
- No baryon effects accounted for yet

→ Chiral mass splitting "burns off", resonances melt

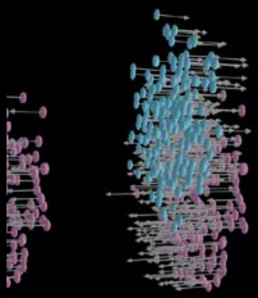
Hohler & Rapp, Phys.Lett. B731 (2014)

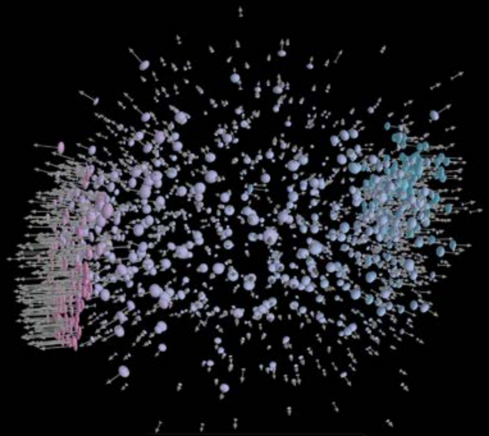


- Degeneracy of hadronic chiral partners at finite T from Functional Renormalization Group (FRG)

Jung, Tripolt, von Smekal, Wambach, Phys.Rev. D95, 036020 (2017)

Experimental approach: high energy heavy-ion collisions





Au+Au

First-chance NN collisions

QGP

Hadronic matter

Freeze-out

τ ~ 20 fm (~10^{-23} s)

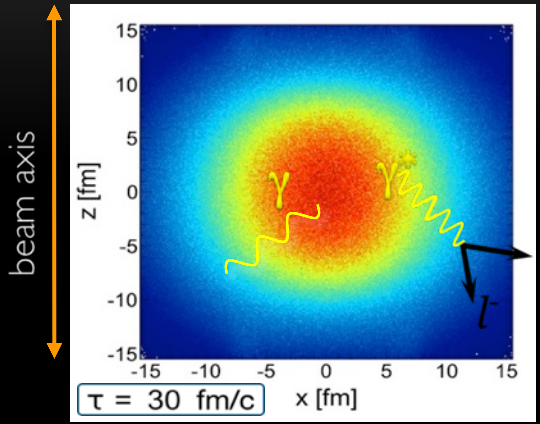
Systematic experimental measurements (E_{beam}, A)

→ Extract numbers that might be related to the QCD phase diagram

→ Objective: use dileptons to probe the nature of Strongly Interacting Matter

Electromagnetic radiation

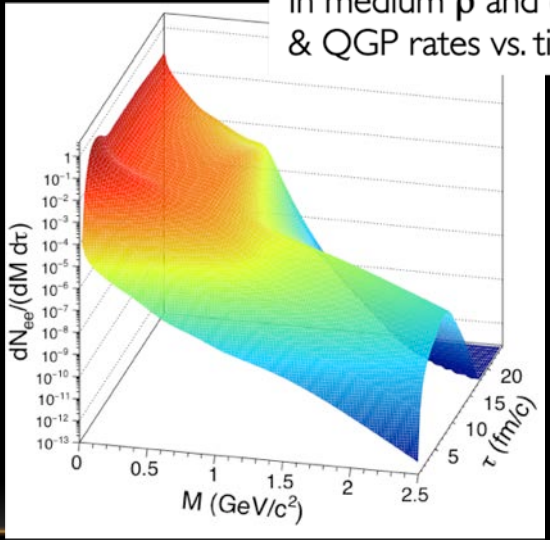
Photons and lepton pairs probe the interior of fireballs – "PET" of the fireball



- EM radiation contains contributions from throughout the collision
- EM probes leave collision zone undisturbed

- Real γ characterized by transverse momentum
- Lepton pairs carry extra information: invariant mass

In medium ρ and ω SF & QGP rates vs. time



The vector correlator is directly accessible in HIC

$$\frac{dN_{ll}}{d^4x d^4q} = \frac{-\alpha_{EM}^2}{\pi^3 M^2} f^B(q\cdot u;T) Im\Pi_{EM}^{\mu\nu}(M,q;\mu_B,T)$$

→ Unique direct access to in-medium spectral function

Electromagnetic correlator in vacuum

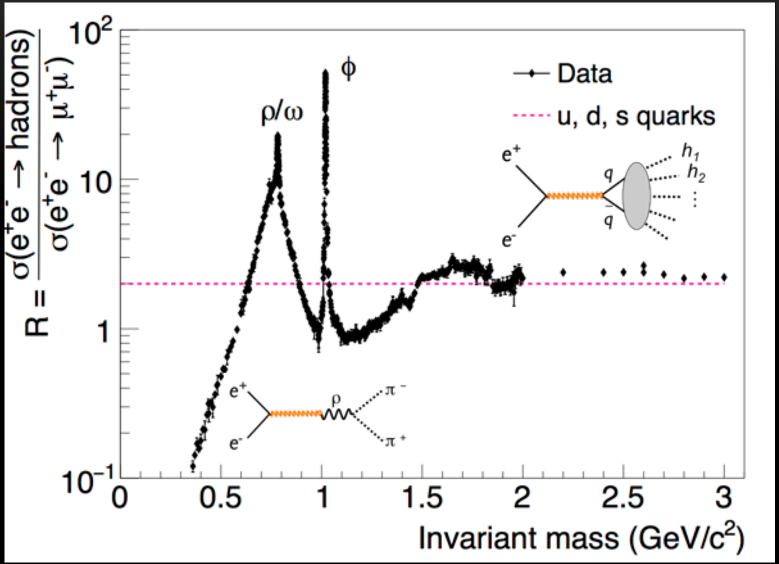
McLerran-Toimela formula

$$\frac{dN_{ll}}{d^4x d^4q} = \frac{-\alpha_{EM}^2}{\pi^3 M^2} f^B(q\cdot u;T)\, Im\Pi_{EM}^{\mu\nu}(M,q;\mu_B,T)$$

$$R = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)} \propto \frac{\text{Im}\Pi_{\text{EM}}^{\text{vac}}}{M^2}$$

- If $\frac{\text{Im}\Pi_{EM}^{\mu\nu}}{M^2} \sim const.$ thermal dilepton emission will follow a Bose distribution

→ Intermediate mass range as thermometer



$$\text{Im}\Pi_{EM}^{vac}(M \le 1.5\text{GeV}) = \sum_{v=\rho,\omega,\phi} \left(\frac{m_v^2}{g_v}\right)^2 \text{Im}D_v^{vac}(M)$$

➡ Vector Meson Dominance: $J^P = 1^-$ for both γ^* and VM (with ρ playing a dominant role)

$$\text{Im}\Pi_{EM}^{vac}(M > 1.5\text{GeV}) = -\frac{M^2}{12\pi}\left(1+\frac{\alpha_s(M)}{\pi}+\ldots\right) N_c \sum_{q=u,d,s} (e_q)^2$$

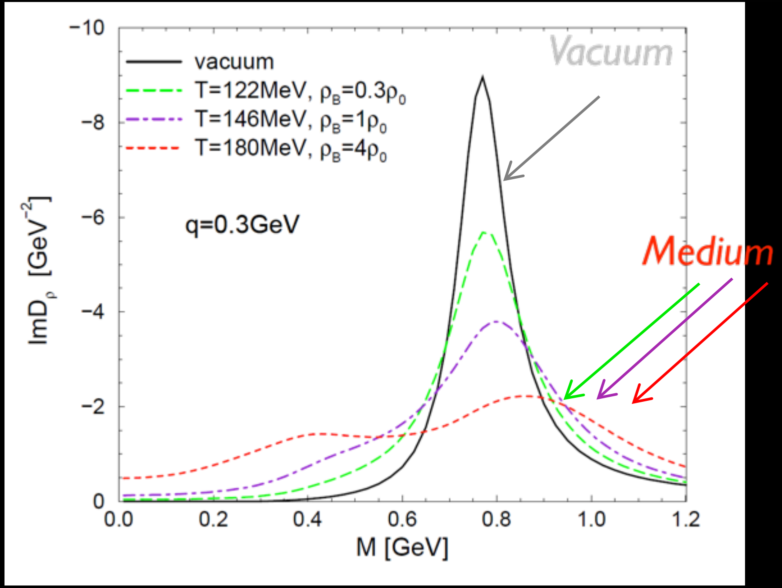
➡ pQCD continuum

ρ meson in hot and dense medium

interacts with hadrons from heat bath →

additional contributions to the ρ-meson self-energy in the medium

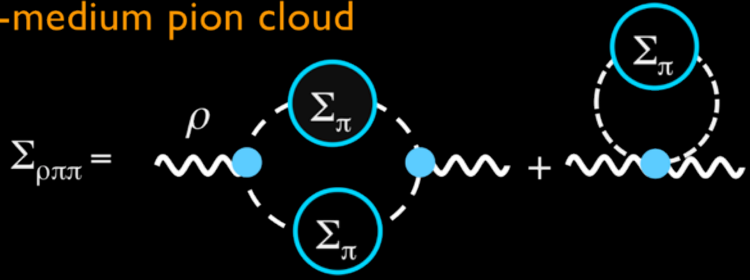
R. Rapp and J. Wambach, Eur.Phys.J.A6 (1999)



The ρ spectral function **strongly broadens** in the medium because the **ρ couples to baryons!**

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

In-medium pion cloud



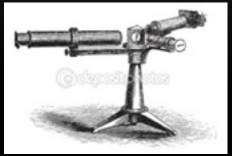
Direct ρ-hadron scattering

$R = \Delta, N(1520), a_1, K_1,..$

$h = N, \pi, K$

Components of EM probes

- Degrees of freedom of the medium:
  - Spectral function merges into QGP description
    Direct evidence for transition hadrons → quarks & gluons



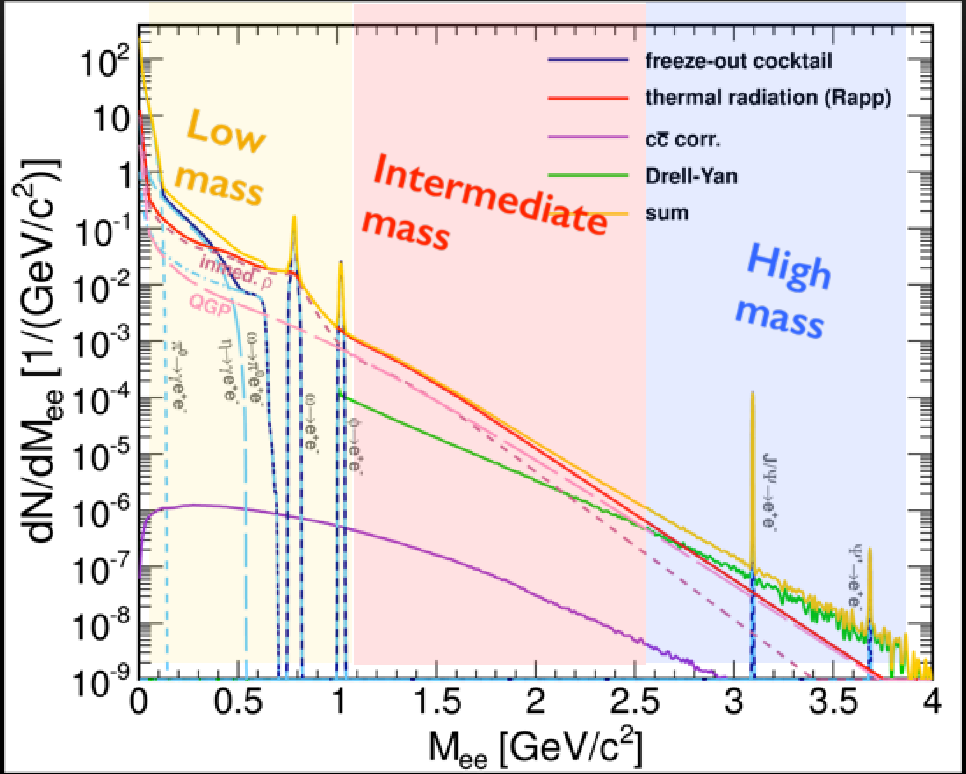
- Restoration of chiral symmetry
  - Condensates constrained by Lattice-QCD
  - Chiral mass splitting "burns off" → resonances melt

- Phenomenological tools → excitation functions
  - Fireball lifetime
  - Emitting source temperature

- Transport properties
  - Electric conductivity → probes soft limit of EM SF

$$\sigma_{EM}(T) = -e^2 \lim_{q_0 \to 0} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_0} \mathrm{Im}\Pi_{EM}(q_0, q = 0; T) \right]$$

Characteristic regimes in invariant e^+e^- mass



- Drell-Yan: power-low $\sim M^n$
- Heavy-flavor: $c\bar{c} \rightarrow l^+l^-$
- Thermal radiation: $\sim exp(-M/T)$
  - QGP – highest T, no flow
  - "4π annihilation": $\pi a_1 \rightarrow l^+l^-$
  - In-medium ρ, ω – moderate T, flow
- Final state decays (hadron cocktail): $\pi^0, \eta \rightarrow \gamma e^+e^-$

$$M^2 = (P_{e+} + P_{e-})^2$$

The experimental challenge …

There is no such thing as a free lunch

- Lepton pairs are rare probes (BR < 10^{-4})
- at SIS energies sub-threshold vector meson production
  → $M_r \times \Gamma_{ee}/\Gamma_{tot}$ decay per 10 mio events
- Large combinatorial background
  - in e^+e^- from Dalitz decays ($\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$) and conversion pairs ($e^+e^-$)
  - in $\mu^+\mu^-$: weak π, K decays
- Isolate the contribution to the spectrum from the dense stage
- Low-momentum coverage!

DATA QUALITY

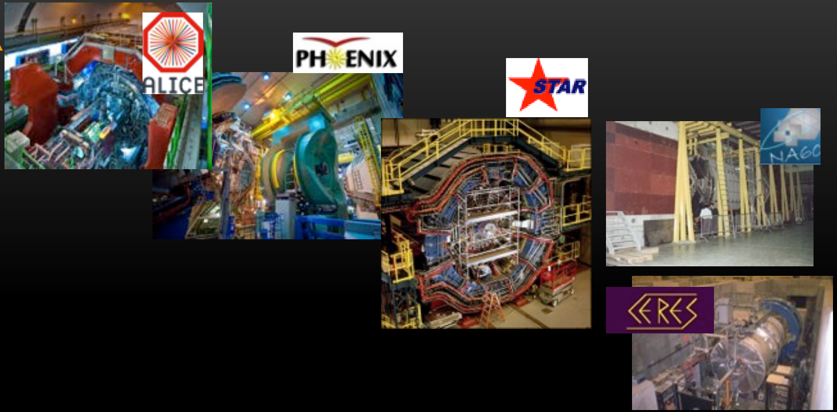
- The decisive parameters: Number of Interactions and Signal/Background
  - Range of B/S: 20 - 100 → B/S >>1;
    - Effective sample size: $S_{eff} \sim 1 \times S/B$ — reduction by factors of 20-100
    - Systematics: $\delta S_{eff}/S_{eff} = \delta B/B \times B/S$ — $\delta B/B = 2\ldots5\times10^{-2}$

Italian Artist Sven Sachsalber looked for a needle in haystack (November 2014)

… he has gone through periods of doubt
and serious discouragement

… but after 2 days, he found it !

T



Highly interesting results from

LHC, RHIC BES, SPS, SIS18

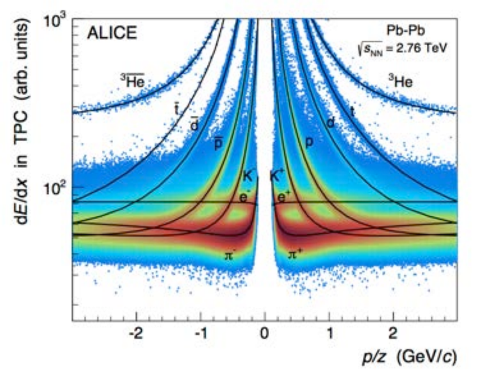
→ Lepton pairs as true messengers of the dense phase

μ_B

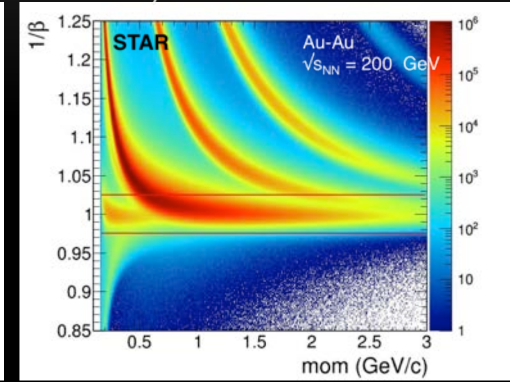
Particle identification

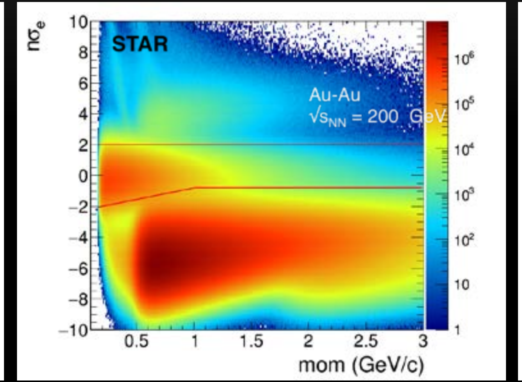
Electron identification by means of: momentum, dE/dx, velocity, RICH information

dE/dx in TPC

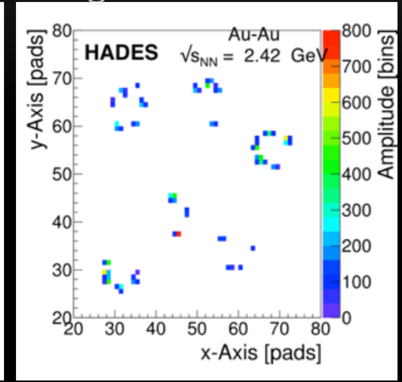


Velocity in ToF

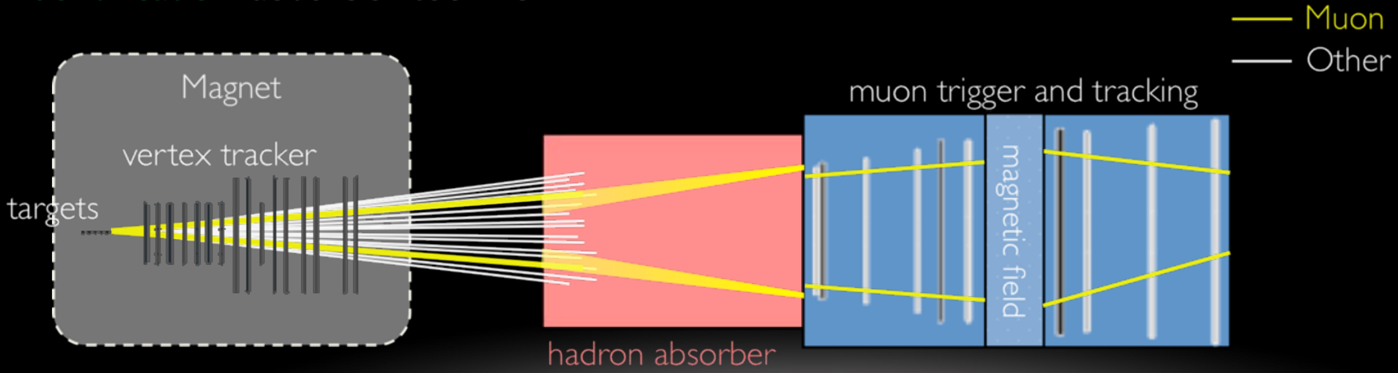




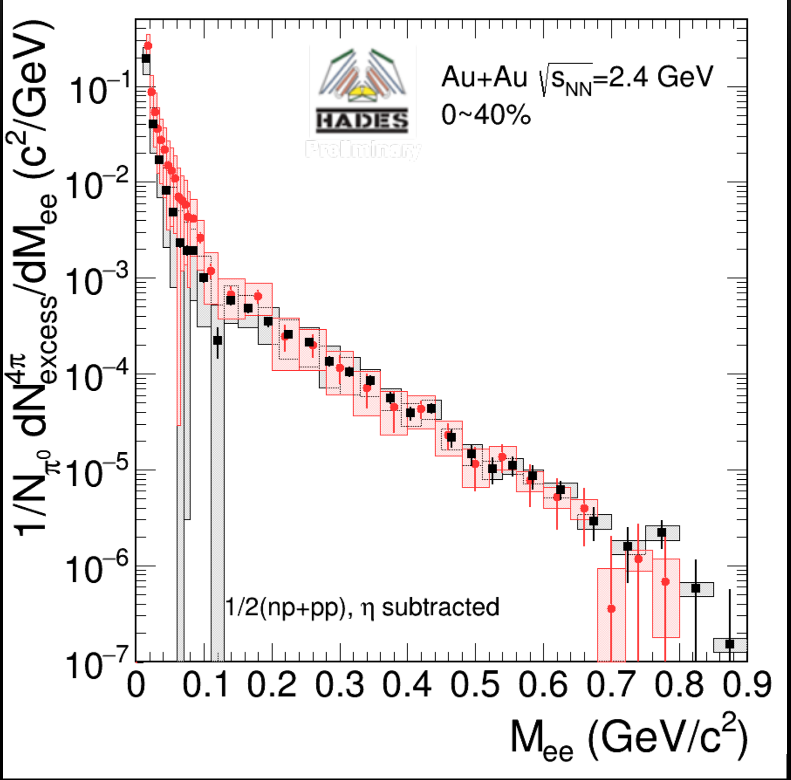
Rings in RICH



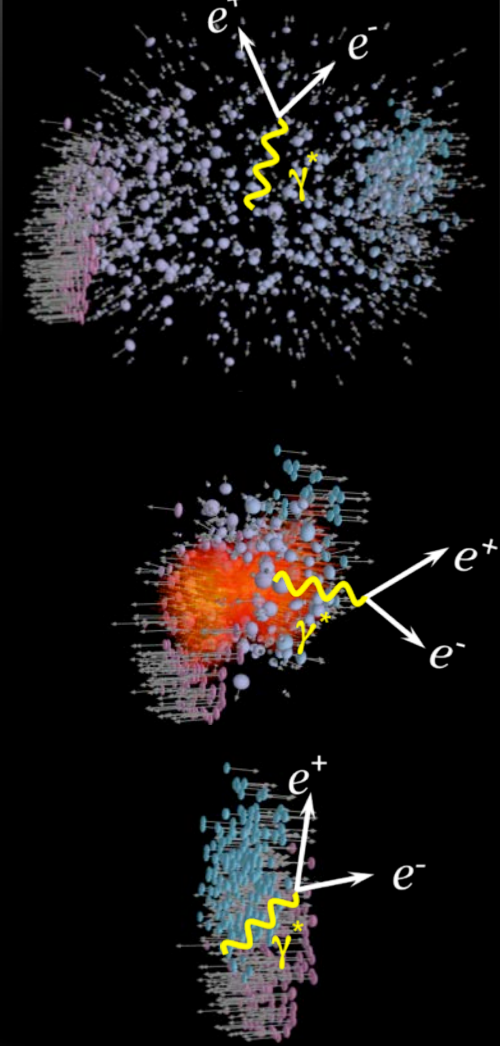
Muon identification: absorber technic



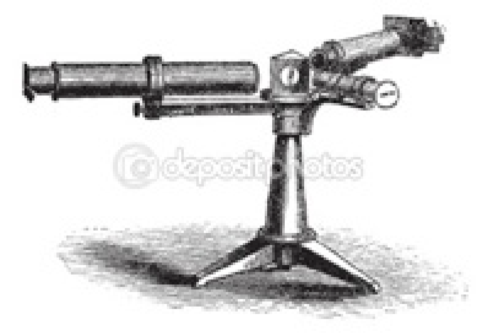
Just few steps ;)

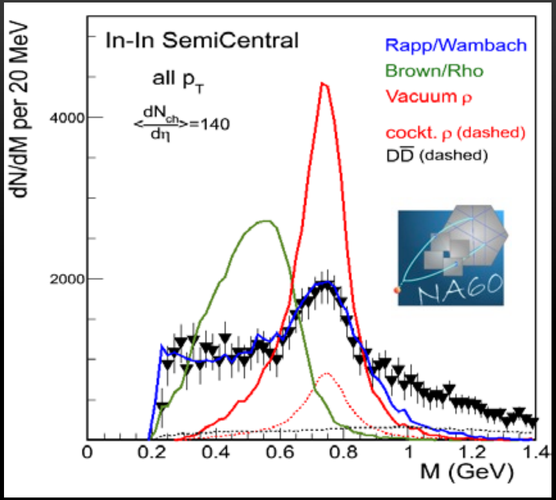


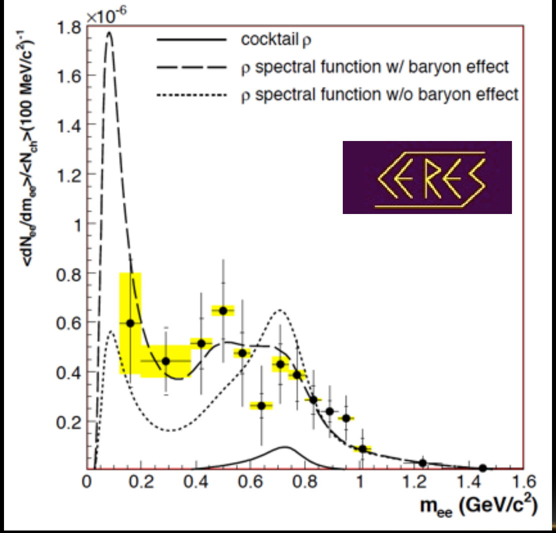
Tracking
↓
Electron identification
↓
π^0 and γ conversion rejection
↓
Pairing
↓
Subtraction of background (like-sign or event mixing)
↓
Efficiency correction
↓
Isolation of excess radiation
↓
Acceptance correction



Dileptons as spectrometer

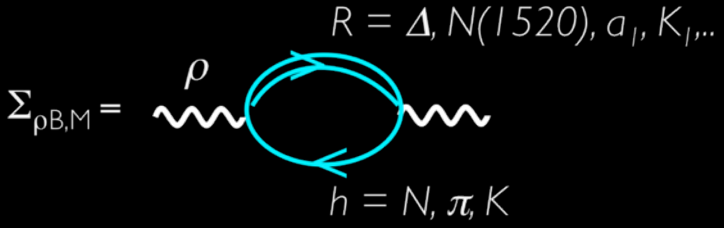






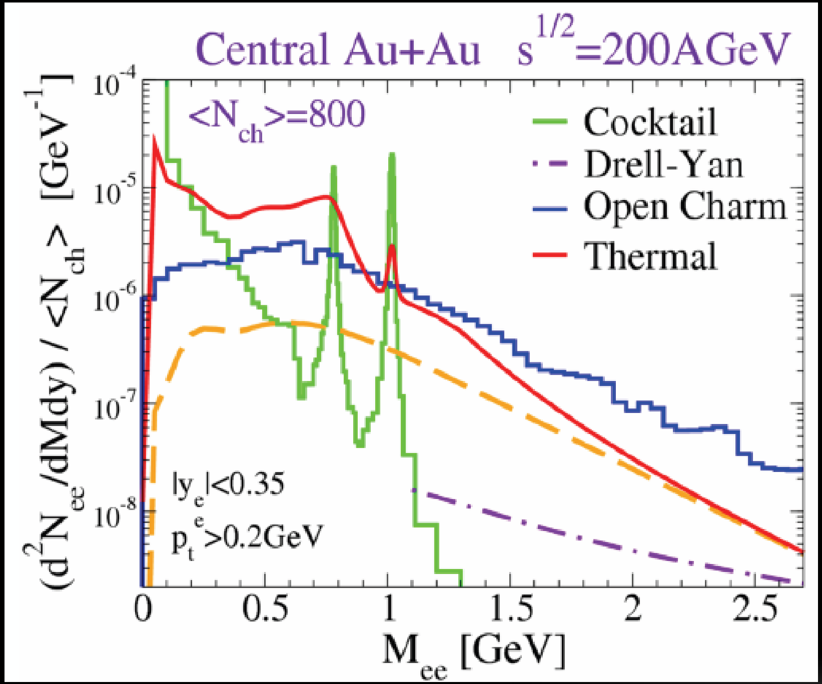
Are narrow in-medium vector meson states with substantially shifted pole mass observed?

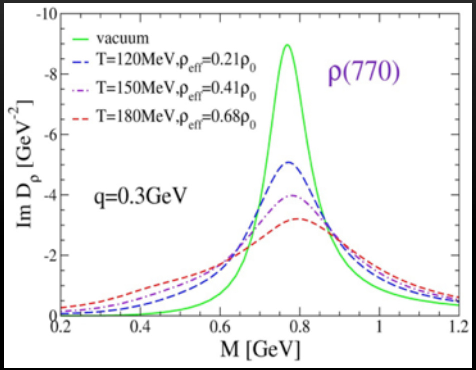
- Disfavors "dropping mass" scenario: $m_{had} \sim \langle \bar{q}q \rangle$
- Strongly supports in-medium broadening

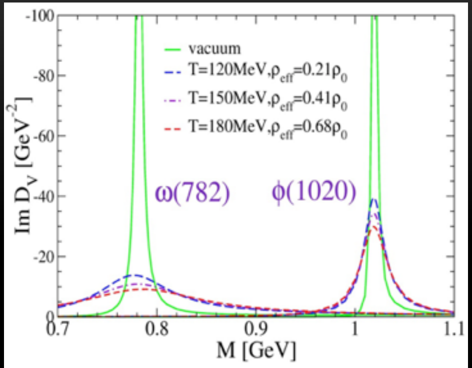


Data NA60: Phys. Rev. Lett. 96 (2006) 162302
Data CERES: Phys.Lett. B666 (2008)
Calculations: R.Rapp and H. van Hees, 2008

Predictions for RHIC





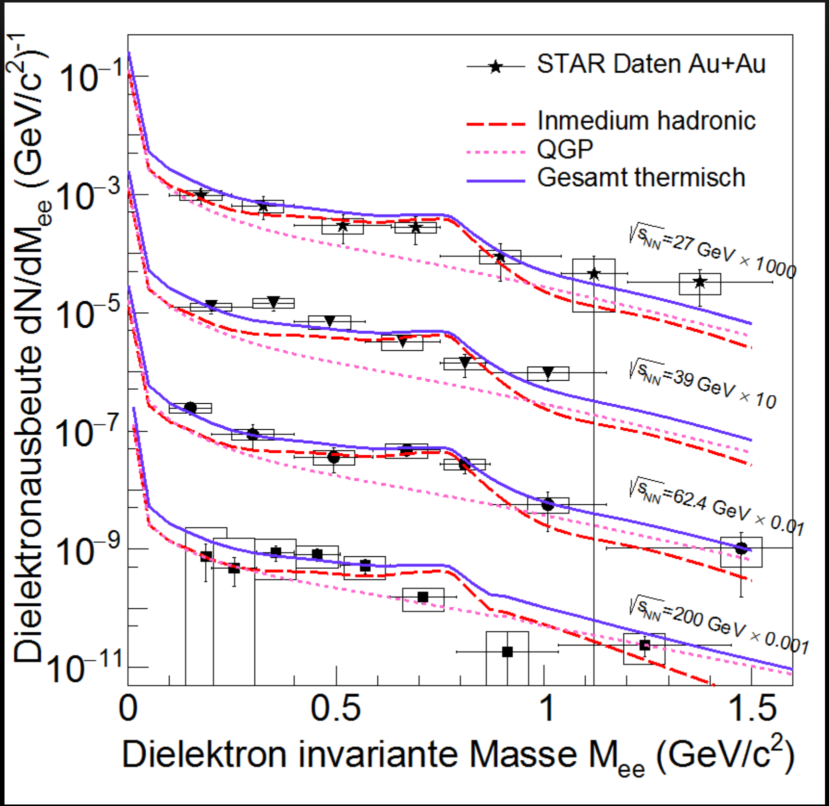


In-medium modifications of vector mesons persists (R. Rapp)

Open charm contribution becomes significant

Dielectron mass spectra from STAR BES I

Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 19.6 - 200 GeV

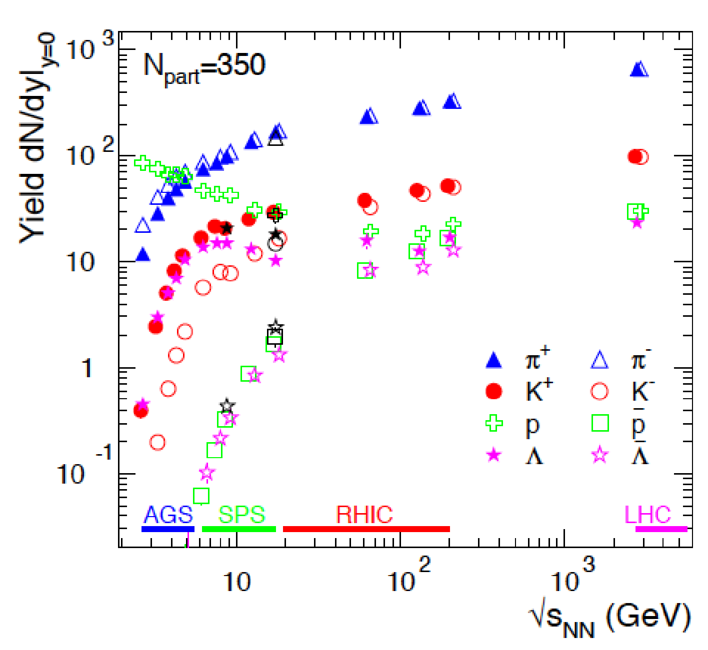


Phys.Lett. B750 (2015) 64-71
J. Butterworth et al., arXiv:1612.05484 [nucl-ex]
Model: Rapp/Wambach/Hees

- Isolation of the excess by subtracting the measured decay cocktail
- Acceptance corrected spectra
- In-medium broadened ρ spectral function consistently describes the low-mass electron-positron excess for all the energies 19.6-200 GeV

From SPS to RHIC

	SPS (Pb+Pb)	RHIC (Au+Au)
$dN(\bar{p})/dy$	6.2	20.1
produced baryons ($p, \bar{p}, n, \bar{n}$)	24.8	80.4
$p - \bar{p}$	33.5	8.6
particpating nucleons $(p - \bar{p})A/Z$	85	21.4
total baryon number	110	102

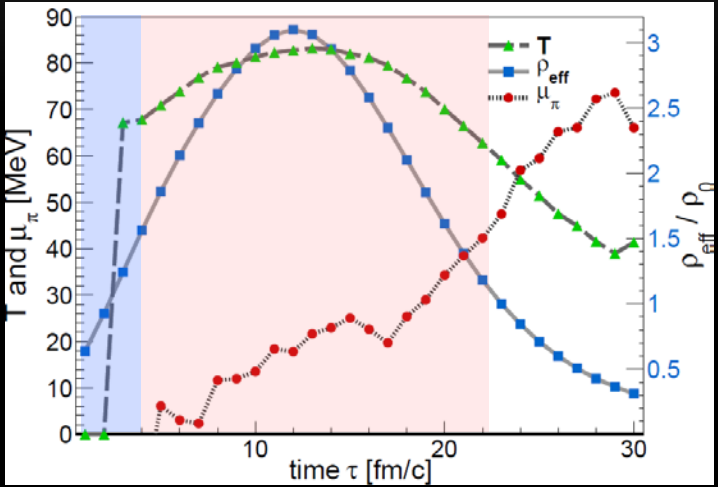


A. Andronic, arXiv:1407.5003

- Although the NET baryon density is different at SPS and RHIC, baryon density is practically the same!
- Baryon effects important even at $\rho_{B,tot} = 0$: sensitive to $\rho_{Btot} = \rho_B + \rho_{\bar{B}}$ (ρ-N and ρ-$\bar{N}$ interactions identical)
- Higher initial temperature at RHIC

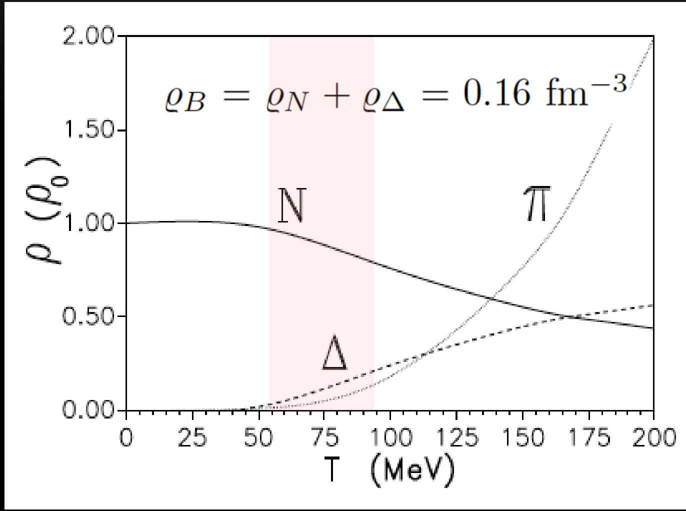
Baryonic matter at few GeV beam energy *Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.42 GeV*

Central cell (3x3x3 fm3) thermodynamic properties from coarse graining UrQMD



TG, F. Seck et al., Eur. Phys. J.A 52 (2016) 131

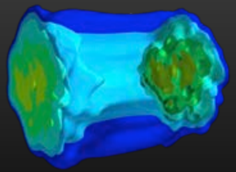
Composition of a hot πΔN gas

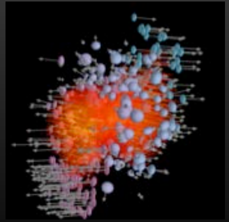


Rapp, Wambach, Adv.Nucl.Phys. 25 (2000)

- Long interpenetration times
- Comparatively long lifetime of the dense "fireball" (ρ_{max} ≈ 3 ρ_0)
- Moderate temperatures: T < 90 MeV
- Baryon-dominated system throughout the evolution (N_π/A_{part} ≈ 10%)

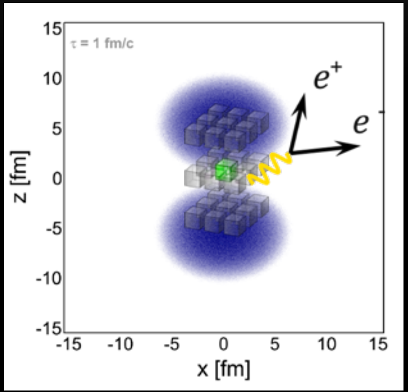
Coarse-grained transport approach





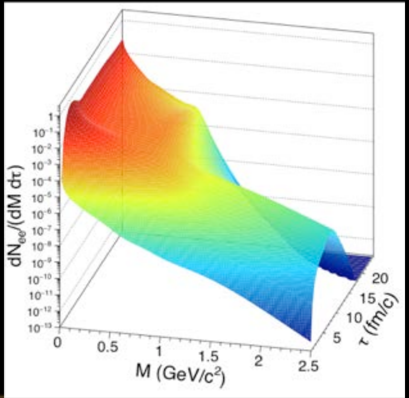
- "Combine" the advantages of two descriptions: hydrodynamics & transport
- Simulate events with a transport model

  → ensemble average to obtain smooth space-time distributions



- Divide space-time evolution into 4-dimensional cells

  21 x 21 x 21 space cells (1fm^3), 30 time steps → ~ 280 k cells
- Determine for each cell the bulk properties like T, μ_B , μ_π, collective velocity



- Apply in-medium ρ & ω spectral functions to compute EM emission rates

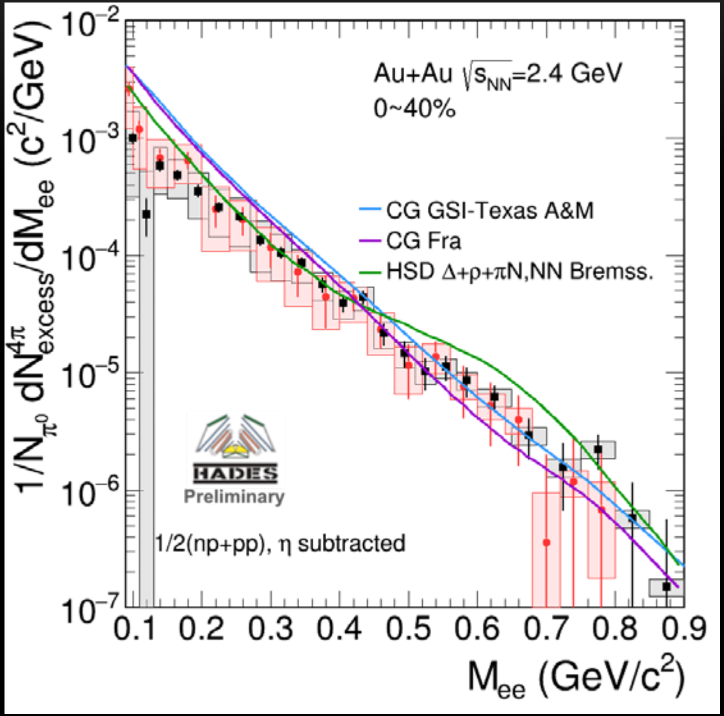
  → parameterization of RW in-medium spectral function
- Sum up contributions of all cells

Huovinen et al., PRC 66 (2002) 014903

CG FRA Endres et al.: PRC 92 (2015) 014911

CG GSI-Texas A&M TG et al.: Eur.Phys.J. A52 (2016) no.5, 131

Dielectron mass spectra at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.42 GeV



HADES., collaboration review

- Strong broadening of the in-medium ρ due to direct ρ-hadron scattering

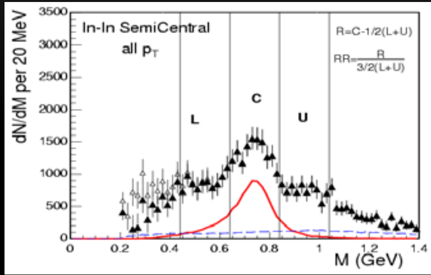
- Thermal rates folded over coarse-grained UrQMD medium evolution works at low energies
- Supports baryon-driven medium effects at UrHIC (SPS and RHIC)!

Robust understanding across QCD phase diagram

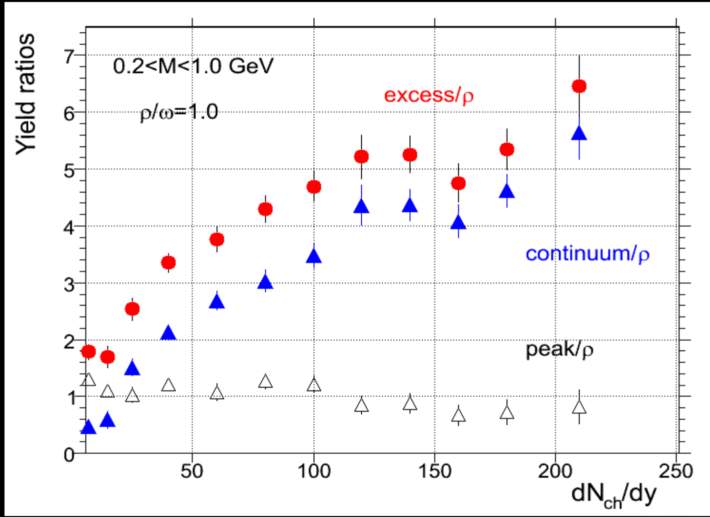
Dileptons as chronometer

The dilepton clock

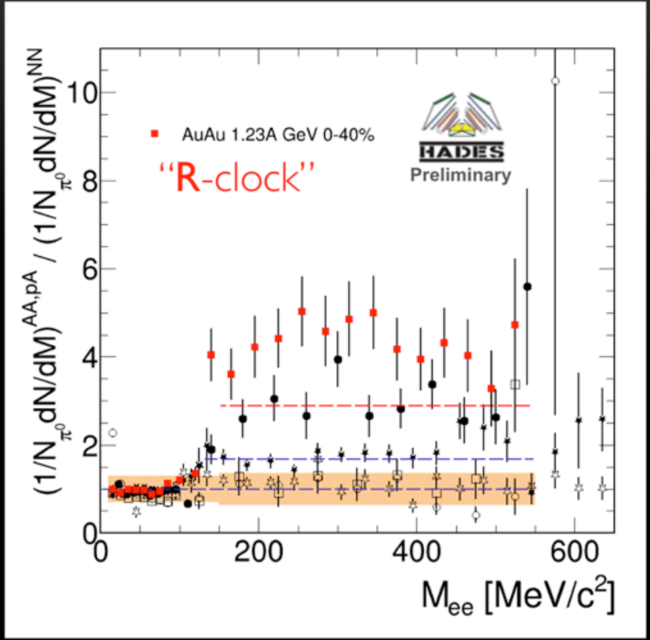
Centrality dependence of spectral shape



"ρ-clock"



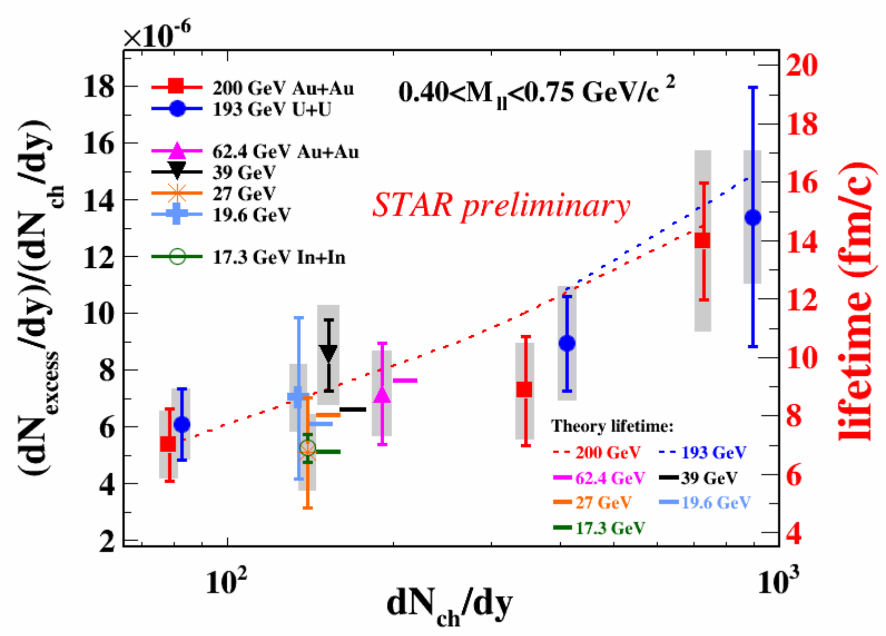
System size dependence of excess



Rapid increase of relative yield reflect the number of ρ's / R's regenerated in fireball

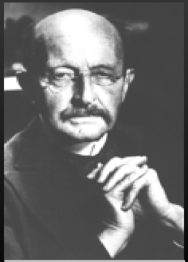
U.W. Heinz and K. S. Lee, PLB 259, 162 (1991)
H.W. Barz, B. L. Friman, J. Knoll and H. Schulz, PLB 254, 315 (1991)

The lifetime of the interacting fireball



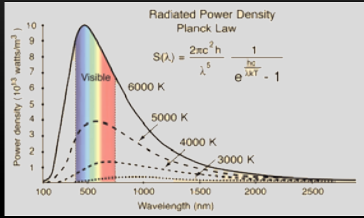
- Normalized excess yields for the mass region $0.3<M<0.7$ GeV/c^2 is proportional to the lifetime of the interacting fireball
- Note: normalization to the number of pions should be done when going down with energy!

STAR data: arXiv:1612.05484 [nucl-ex]
Model: R. Rapp, H. van Hees, PLB 753 (2016) 586

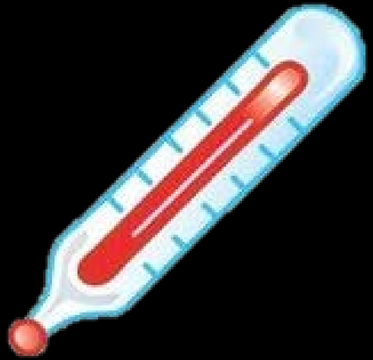


$$E = \hbar\nu = \frac{\hbar c}{\lambda}$$

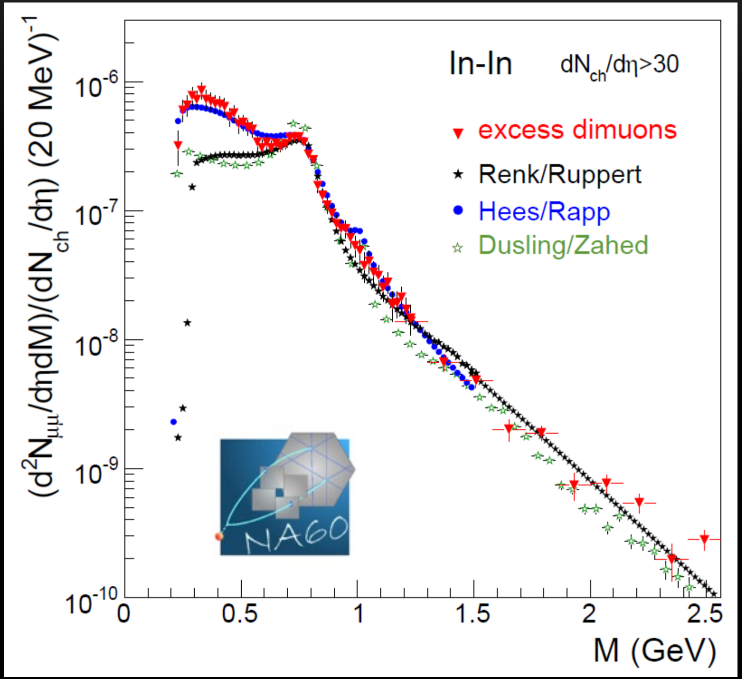
Spectral shape of the light →
temperature of the emitting object



Dileptons as thermometer



Measurement of radiating source temperature at SPS



- Acceptance corrected excess yield
- $M_{\mu\mu} > 1\ \mathrm{GeVc}^2$ ~ exponential fall-off - 'Planck-like'

→ measurement of radiating source temperature

→ fit $\frac{dN}{dM} \sim M^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \exp\left(-\frac{M}{T}\right)$ to range

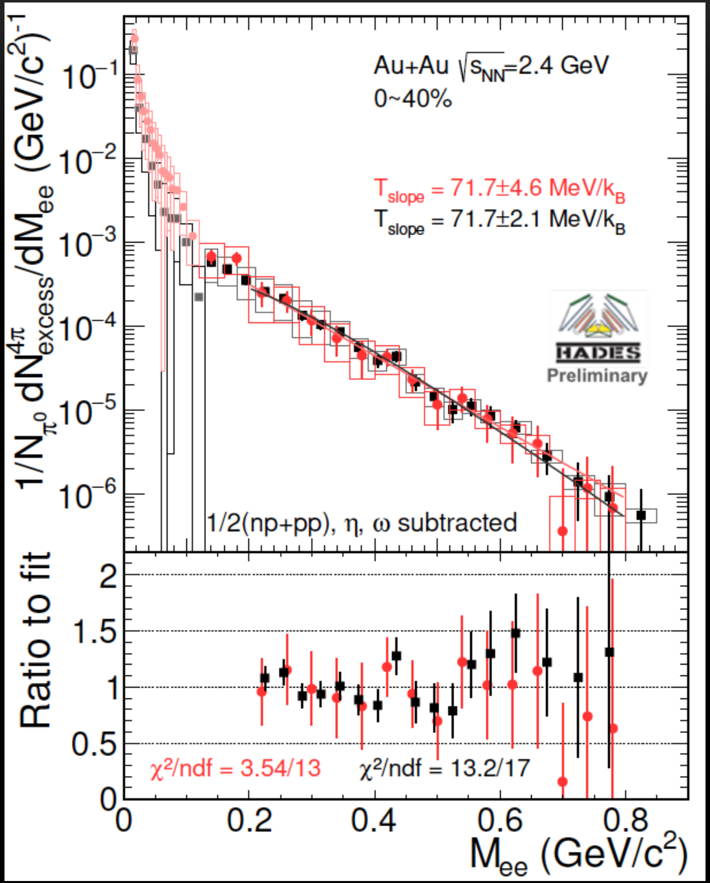
→ $M = 1.1\text{-}2.0\ \mathrm{GeV/c}^2$: $\langle T \rangle_{\text{emitting source}} = 205 \pm 12\ \mathrm{MeV}/k_B$

→ $M = 1.1\text{-}2.4\ \mathrm{GeV/c}^2$: $\langle T \rangle_{\text{emitting source}} = 230 \pm 10\ \mathrm{MeV}/k_B$

Eur. Phys. J. C 59 (2009) 607-623
CERN Courier 11/ 2009, 31-35
Chiral 2010, AIP Conf.Proc. (2010) 1322

M is the only Lorenz-invariant thermometer of the field

Virtual photon emission – fireball thermometer at SIS18



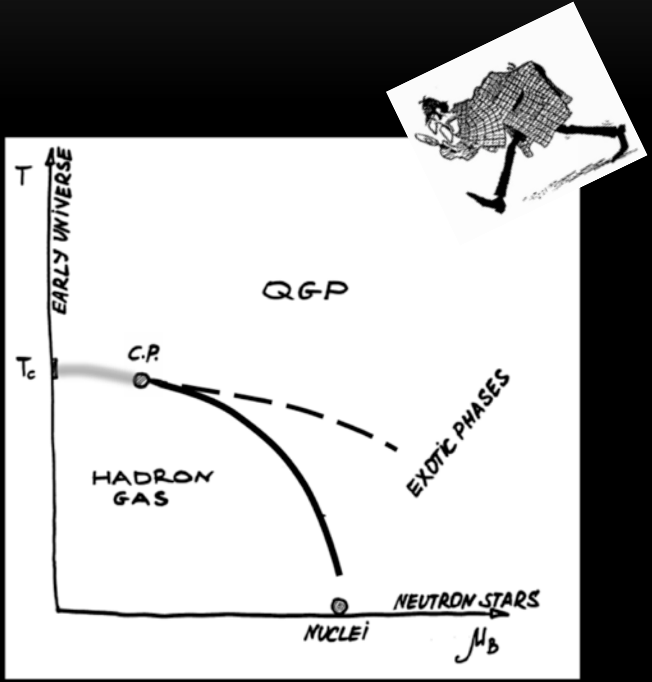
- $T_{initial}$ ~ 3 times lower at SIS18 compared to SPS
- Shifts predominance of early emission from M_{ee}>1.2 GeV/c^2 at SPS to M_{ee}>0.4GeV/c^2 at SIS

→ fit $\frac{dN}{dM} \sim M^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \exp\left(-\frac{M}{T}\right)$ to range *M=0.2-0.8 GeV/c*^{2}

- $\langle T \rangle_{\text{emitting source}}$ = 72 ± 2 MeV/k_B

HADES., collaboration review

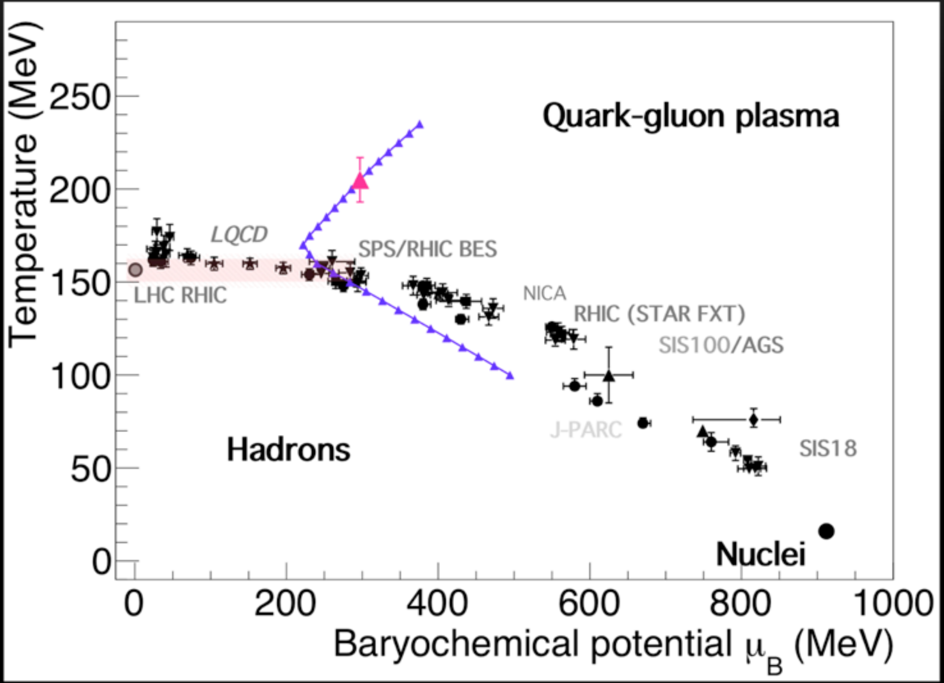
Dileptons and QCD phase diagram of matter



Excitation functions

- Fireball lifetime
- Emitting source temperature

Trajectories in the phase diagram



- Hadron production: well described by hadron gas in chemical and thermal equilibrium

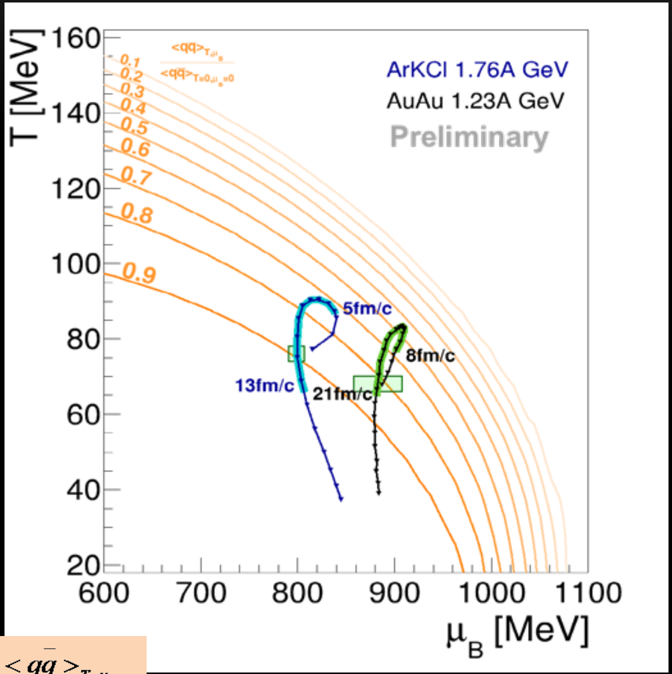
$$n_i(\mu_B, T) = d_i \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} f(E_k; \mu_B, T)$$

- Dileptons - need to construct evolution:
  - Before up to earliest "formation" time $\tau_0 \leftrightarrow T_0 > T_{chem}$
  - After: down to thermal freezeout $\tau_f \leftrightarrow T_{fo} < T_{chem}$

- Basic assumption: entropy (+baryon-number) conservation → fixes $T(\mu_B)$ in the phase diagram

TG, Hees, Rapp, Wambach

HADES and QCD phase diagram of matter



$\frac{< \bar{qq} >_{T,\mu_B}}{< \bar{qq} >_{T=0,\mu_B=0}}$: *B.J. Schaefer and J. Wambach*

Ar+KCl data: Nucl. Phys. A931 (2014) c785

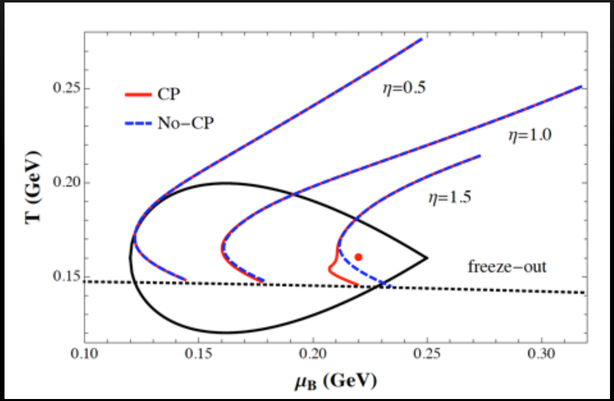
- Chemical freeze-out from measured particle yields analyzed with SHM
- Trajectories extracted from inner cube of cells with coarse-grained UrQMD
- Time-window of dilepton emission → access to hot and dense stage of the heavy-ion collision

T_{max} = 85 MeV, ρ_{max} = 3 ρ_0
→ Excitation of the vacuum
(melting of condensate)
matches spectral medium effects!

$$\frac{\langle\langle \bar{q}q \rangle\rangle(T,\mu_B)}{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle} = 1 - \sum_h \frac{\varrho_h^s \Sigma_h}{m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2}$$

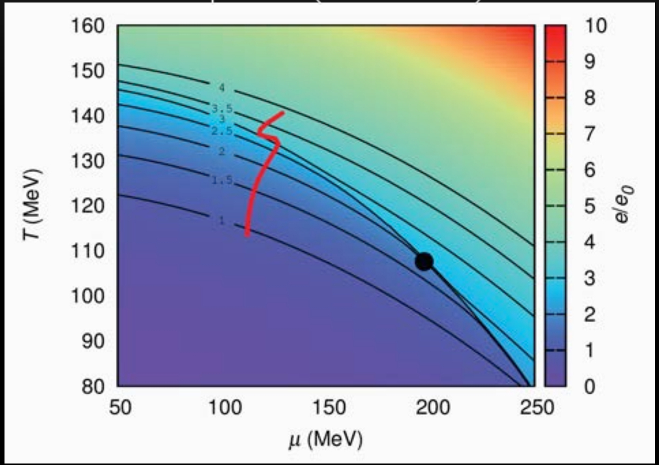
Mapping QCD phase diagram with dileptons

Hydrodynamic evolution trajectories



A. Monnai, S. Mukherjee, Y. Yin: arXiv: 1606.00771

Event-averaged trajectory near the critical point (black dot)



C. Herold, M. Nahrgang, Y. Yan and C. Kobdaj, PRC93 (2016)

Diverging bulk viscosity at QCD critical point

$$\zeta \sim \tau_\Pi \sim \tau_\sigma \sim \xi^3$$

Bulk viscosity

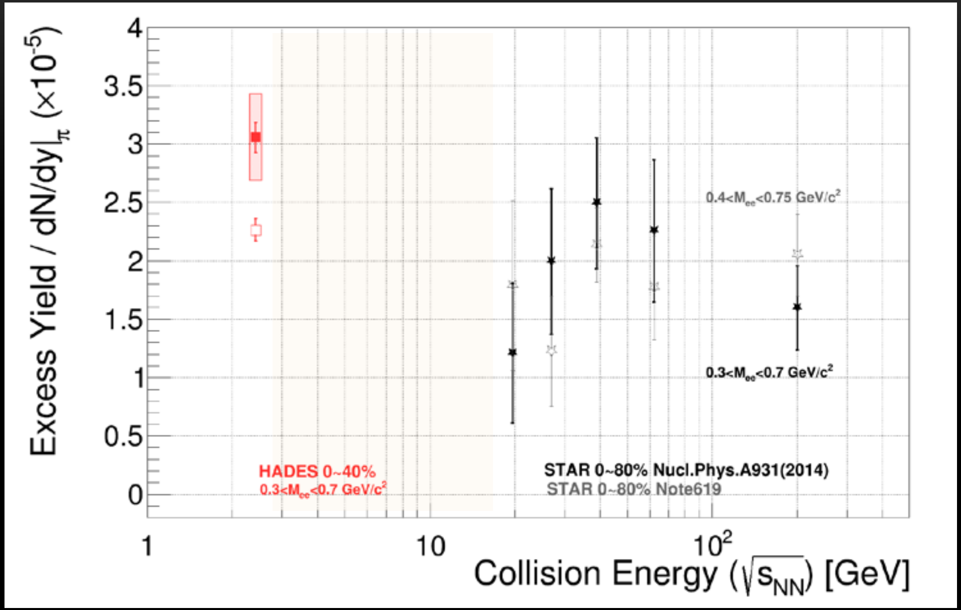
Bulk relaxation time

Relaxation time for the critical mode

Correlation length^3

What are the possible signatures in dilepton radiation?

Energy dependence of low-mass excess



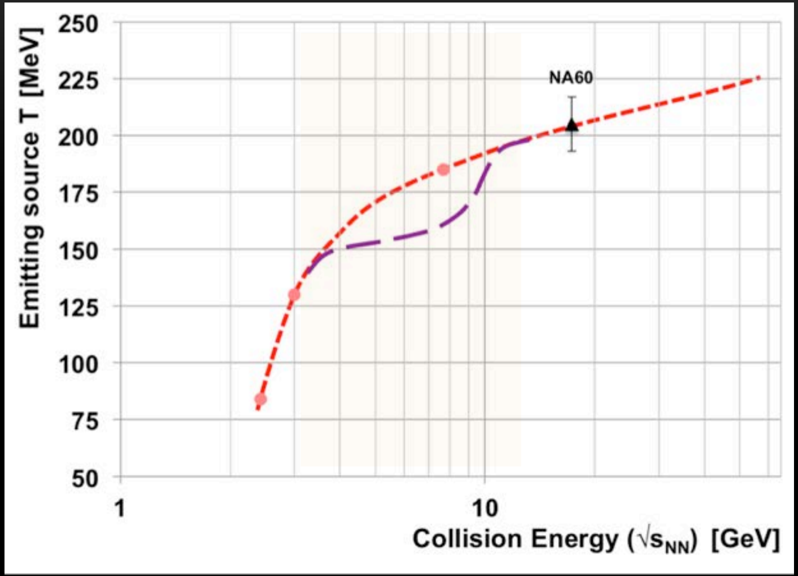
- Yield in low-mass window tracks fireball lifetime

→ Search for anomalous fireball lifetime around phase transition & critical point

- 2019 - STAR at RHIC BES II
- 2024 - CBM at FAIR

- Quite moderate energy dependence
- Dilepton yield determined by interplay between temperature and $V \otimes \tau_{coll}$

Energy dependence of intermediate mass slope



Dashed violet curve corresponds to a speculated shape with phase transition

- Measures the emitting source temperature (true, no blue shift)

→ Measure T_s (note, $T_s < T_{initial}$) "caloric curve"

→ Plateau around onset of deconfinement?
[see e.g. M. D'Agostino et al. NPA 749 (2005) 5533]

- Precision measurements are the key
- 2024 - CBM at FAIR

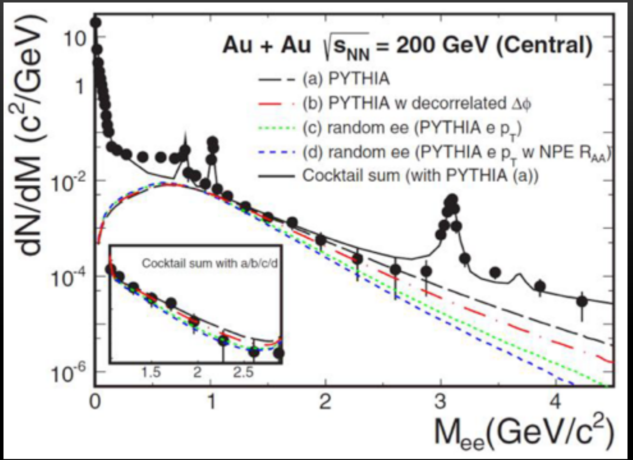
“You may say I’m a dreamer… but I’m not the only one”

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HADES	SIS18			2.5 GeV + pA, pA							
STAR BES	RHIC				8 – 20 GeV			200 GeV			
MPD	NICA				4 – 11 GeV						
CBM	SIS100									2 – 5 GeV	
ALICE*	LHC	5.5 TeV					5.5 TeV				
	J-PARC**			pA 8 GeV							2 – 5 GeV
NA60+	SPS		LOI						6 – 17 GeV		
PHENIX	RHIC	200 GeV									
STAR	RHIC	200 GeV	pp(500)								
sPHENIX								200 GeV			
BM@N	Nuclotron		2 – 3 GeV								

* - *ITS, 50kHz, lower field*

** - *Proposal to J-PARC → If approved, construction of HI injector and detectors in 10 years ?*

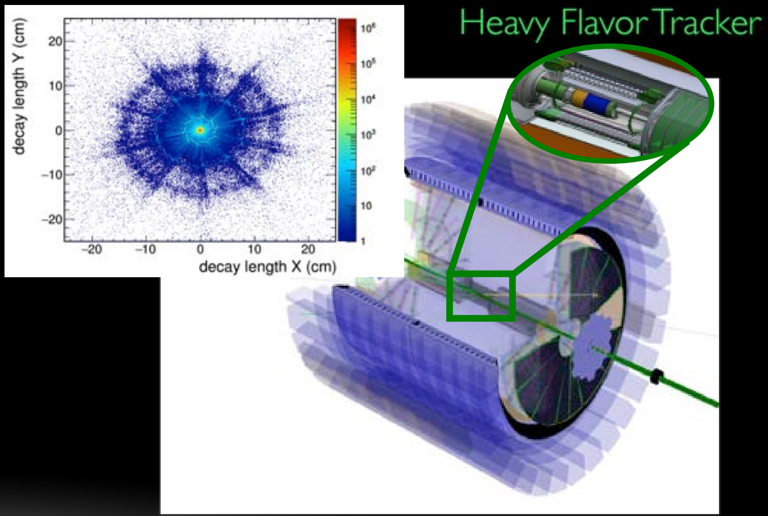
STAR dielectrons ongoing analysis Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV



- μ_B<<T, i.e. vanishing net-baryon density
- Lattice QCD computations are most powerful
- Measure ρ spectral function and "calibrate" EM rates
- Extract fireball temperature (IMR)

Dielectron reconstruction with HFT

- Reduce uncertainties on charm contribution
- Challenge: γ conversion in HFT detector material
  → use excellent vertexing to reject it
  (looks promising, statistics Runs 10,11,14,16 ~4×10^9)

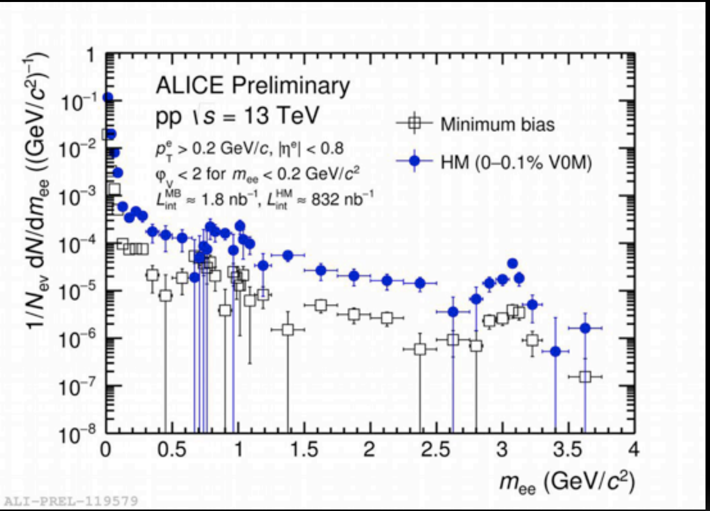


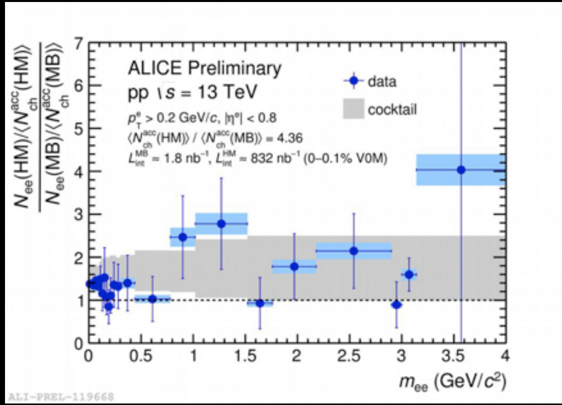
pp at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV: High-Multiplicity studies

- New (or heavy-ion like) phenomena in High-Multiplicity (HM) pp events:
  - Production/destruction of ρ mesons
  - Multiplicity scaling of light hadrons, open heavy flavours and direct photons

- Thermal radiation? in HM events

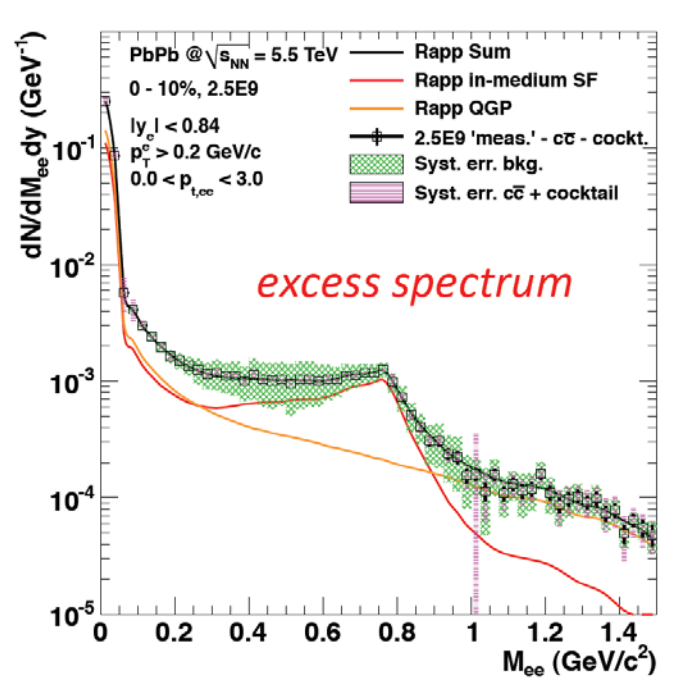
→ So far: compare dielectron yield (uncorrected) in MB and HM pp collisions



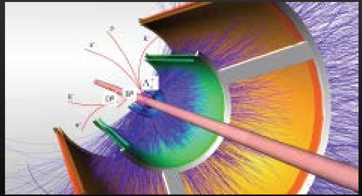


x 5 more pp data recorded in 2016

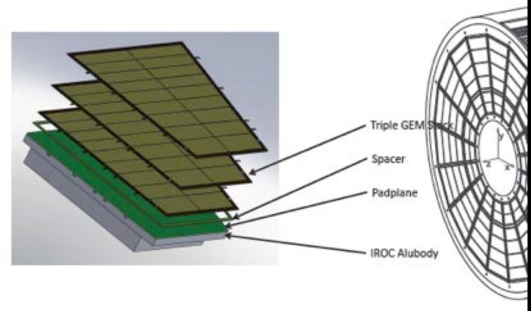
Future: Pb+Pb from ALICE



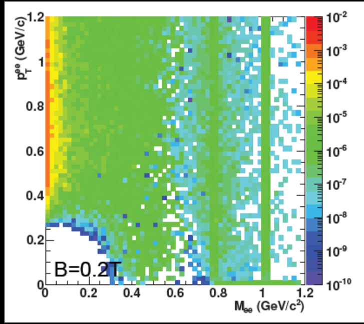
New ITS
→ charm



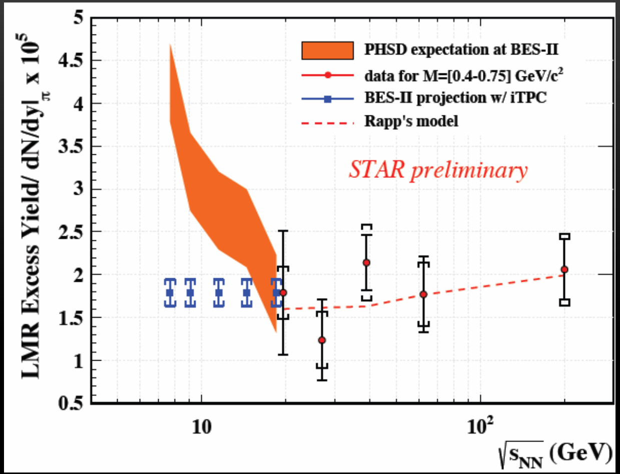
New TPC readout chambers with GEMs
→ 50kHz, statistics



Low magnetic field run
→ acceptance

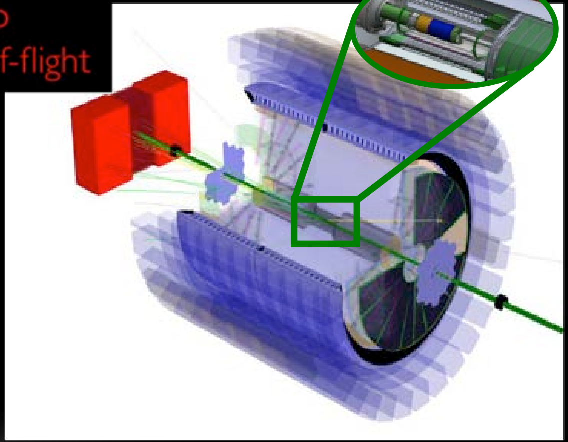


STAR dielectrons
Beam Energy Scan II
2019 - 2020

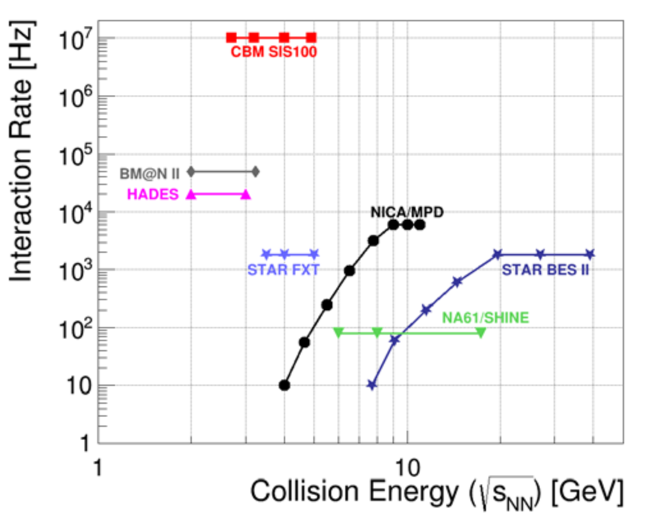


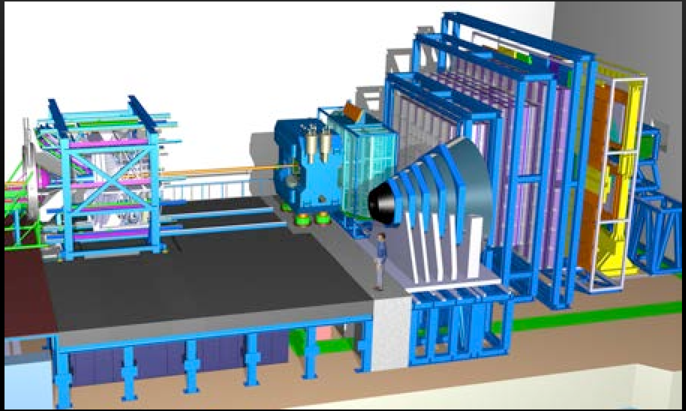
- Improve statistics for existing low energy samples
- Quantify lifetime and baryon density dependence of the ρ spectral function
- Disentangle various model calculations

- Inner TPC upgrade
- Installation of eToF (CBM Phase-0)
- Collision energies 7.7, 9.1, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6 GeV



Compressed Baryonic Matter experiment at FAIR

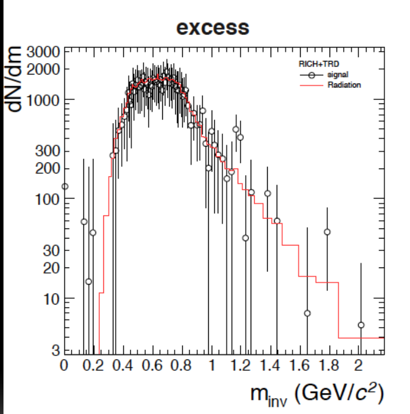


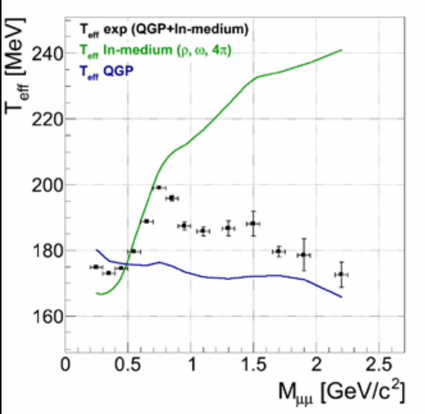


CBM Collab., EPJA, 53 3 (2017) 60

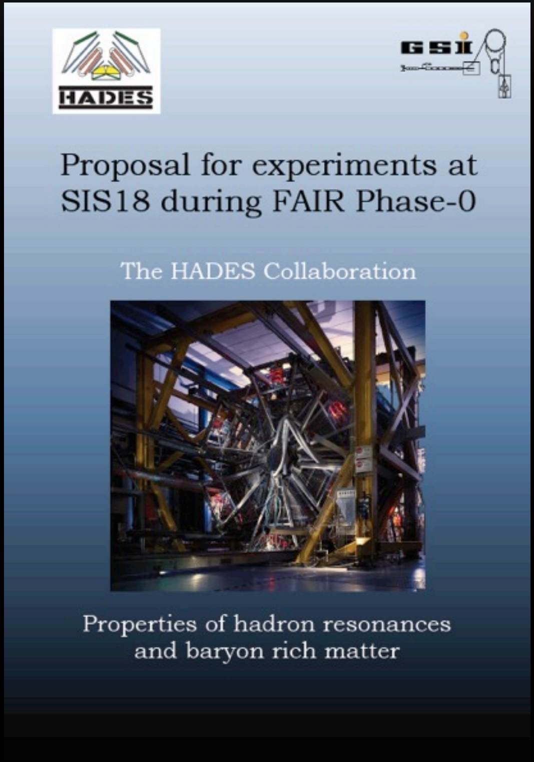
- CBM will play play a unique role in the exploration of the QCD phase diagram in the region of high net-baryon densities

- 4π processes: $\pi a_1 \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$ (chiral mixing) is a dominant hadronic source in IMR: correlated charm contribution, Drell-Yan, QGP are suppressed



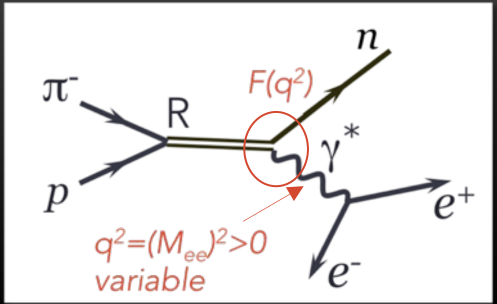


"If you are out to describe the truth, leave elegance to the tailor" (A. Einstein)

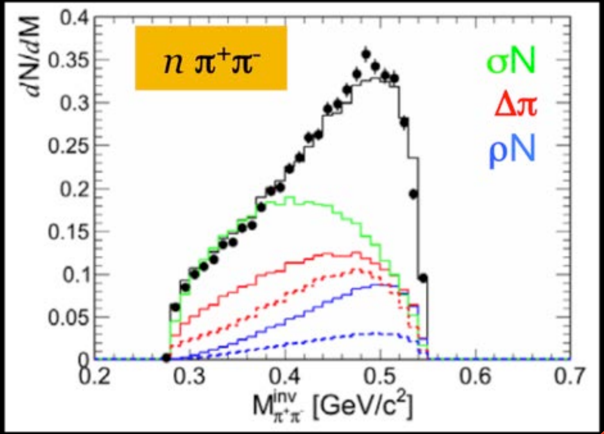


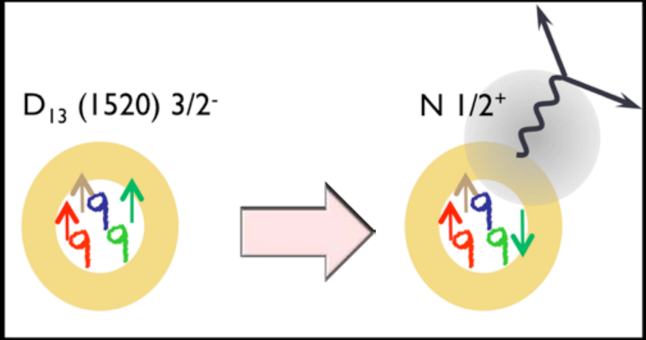
- HADES at SIS18 and SIS100
  - High statistics π+p, π+A, p+A, A+A
  - Results in elementary collisions provide an important baseline for current and future explorations in HIC

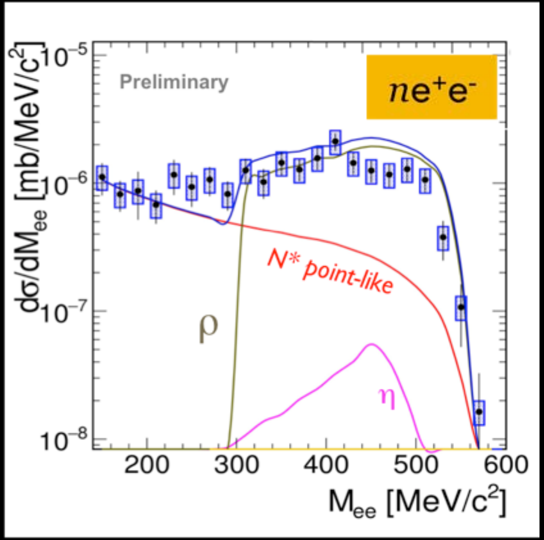
EM baryon-resonance decays
π^- (683,5 MeV/c) p → N*



- Worldwide unique combination of π beams (at low energies) with dilepton spectrometer
- Access to time-like etFF of baryons







→ D_{13} (1520) is dominant in ρ production!

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM_{ee}} = \frac{d\sigma}{dM_{\pi\pi}} c_p \left(\frac{m_\rho}{m_{ee}} \right)^3$$

→ First measurement demonstrating the dominant role of intermediate ρ propagation in N* → Ne⁺e⁻ transition

Résumé and prospects

There is no mission impossible

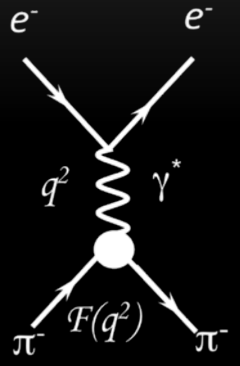
- Unique possibility of characterizing properties of hot and dense QCD matter with dileptons
- Robust understanding of low-mass dilepton excess radiation by ρ-baryon coupling (at top RHIC, RHIC BES, SPS and SIS18 energies)
- Enable unique measurements
  - **Degrees of freedom** of the medium
  - Restoration of **chiral symmetry**
  - **Fireball lifetime**
  - Emitting source **temperature**
- Future experiments allows for overlap and independent confirmation of results

Thank you for your attention!

Bonus slides

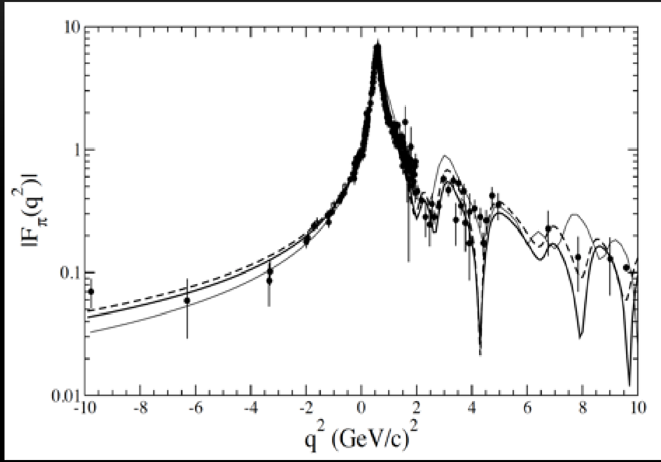
How do photons couple to hadrons?

space-like photons



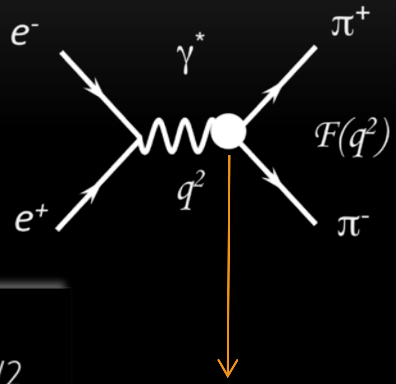
$q^2<0$

$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \hbar/2$



De Melo et al., Phys. Rev. D73 (2006) 070413

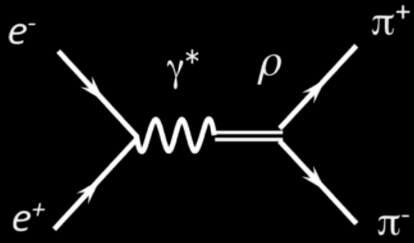
time-like photons



$q^2>0$

$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \hbar/2$

$J^P = 1^-$ for both γ* and Vector Meson

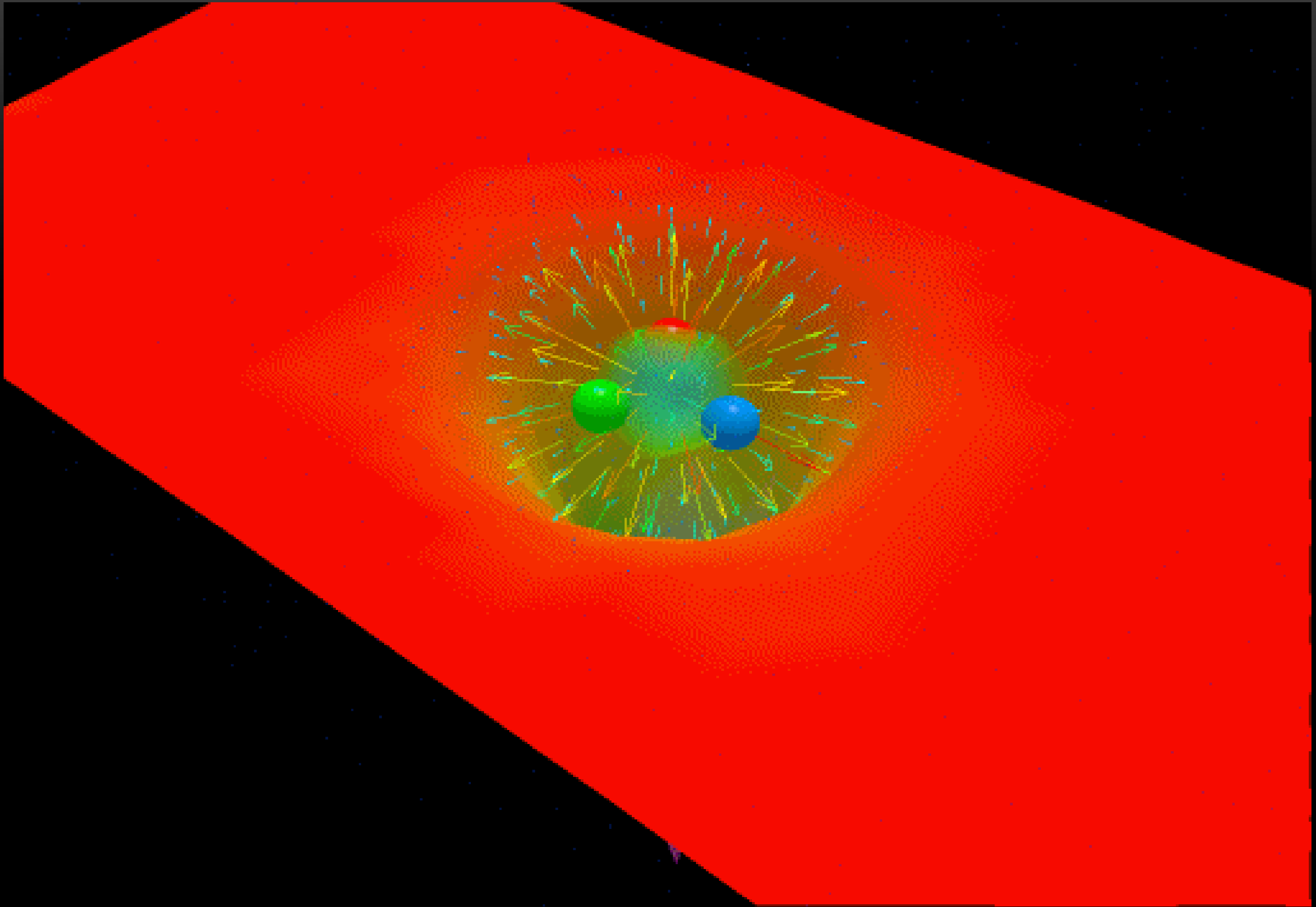


$$F(q^2) = \frac{d\sigma/dq^2}{\left(d\sigma/dq^2\right)_{point\ like}}$$ → *Form factor*

$$q^2 = (\Delta E)^2 - (\Delta p)^2$$ → *Squared 4-momentum*

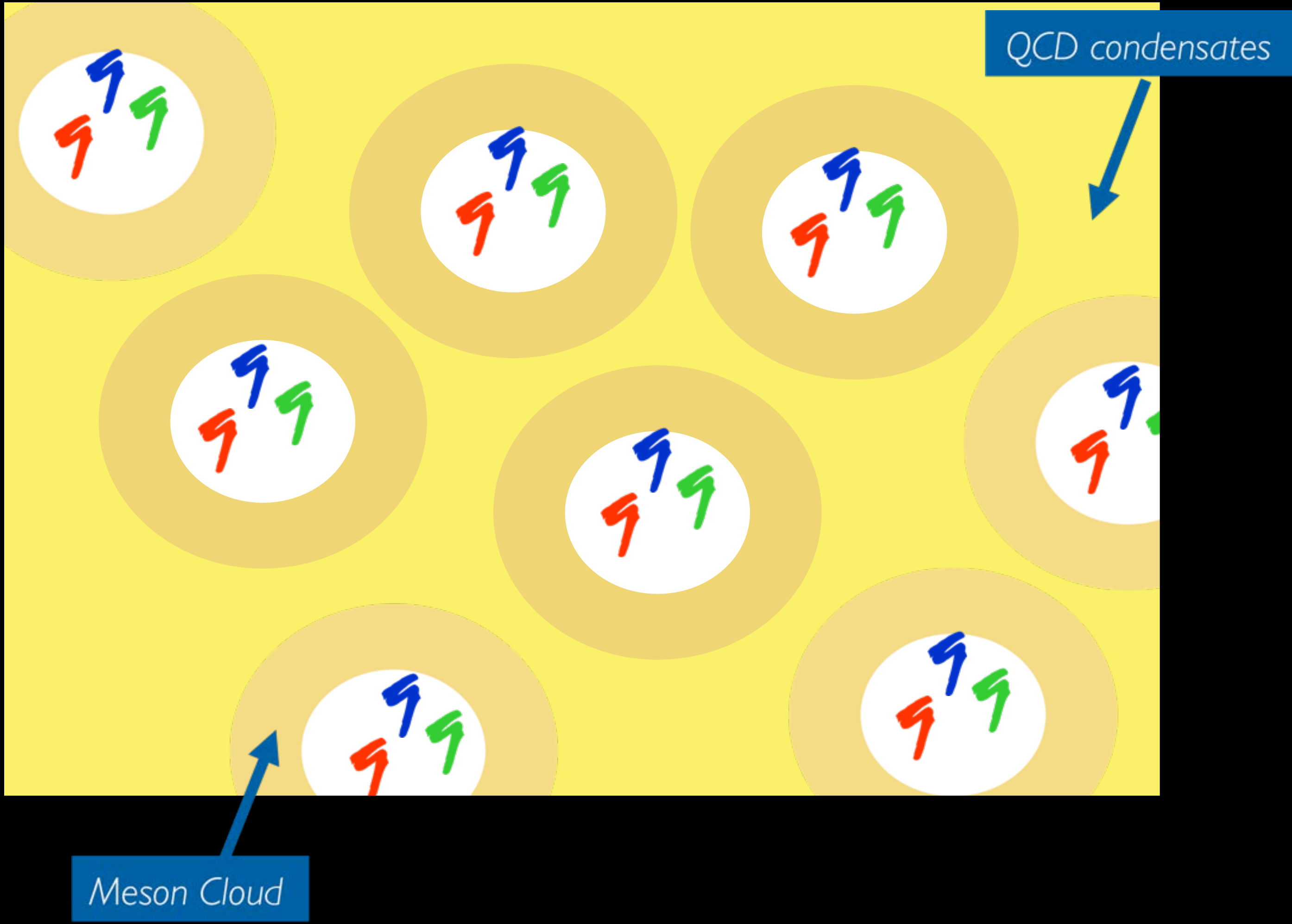
- Strong coupling of γ* to Vector Meson → Vector Meson Dominance model
- Observable: vector mesons (ρ, ω, φ)

Nucleon
on Lattice QCD

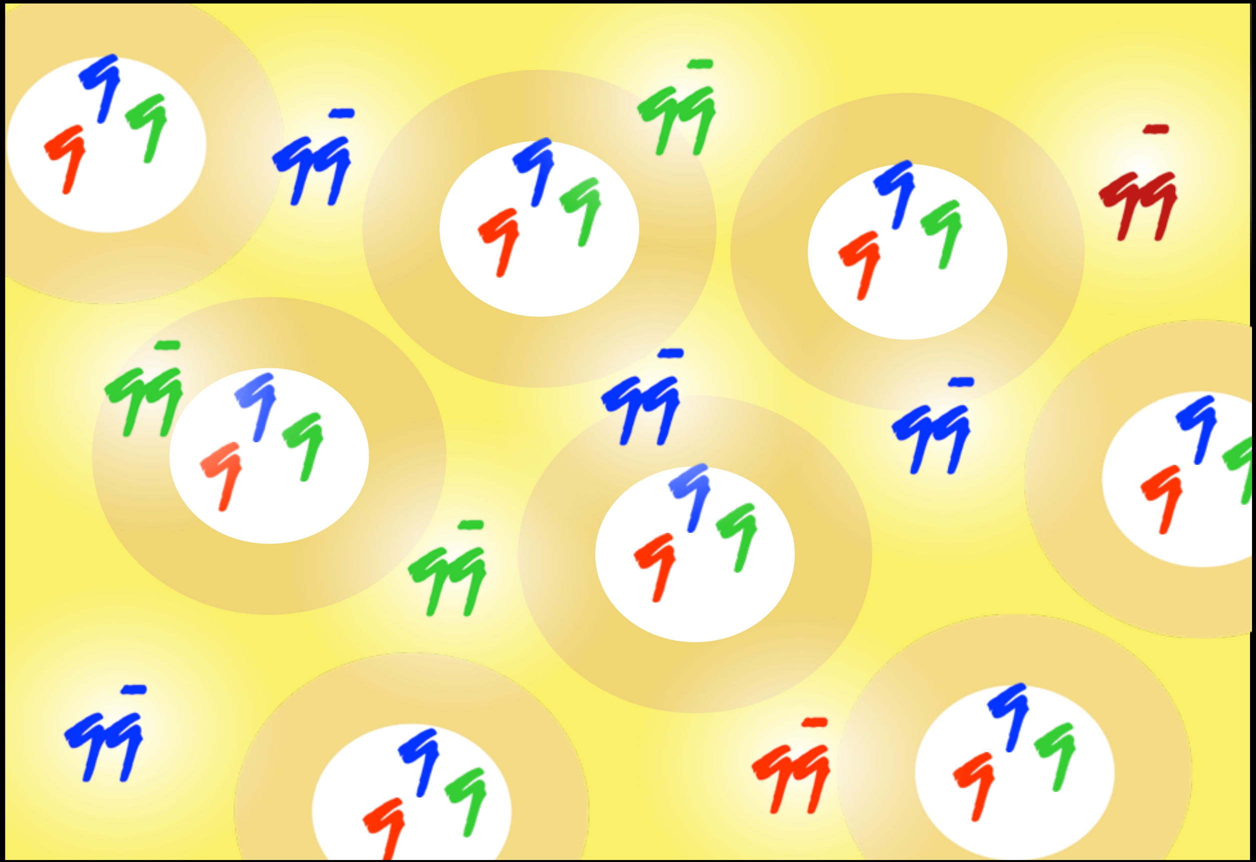


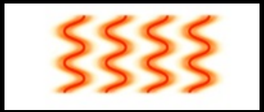
Derek Leinweber: http://www.physics.adelaide.edu.au/theory/staff/leinweber

Swiss Cheese Picture of Nuclear Matter

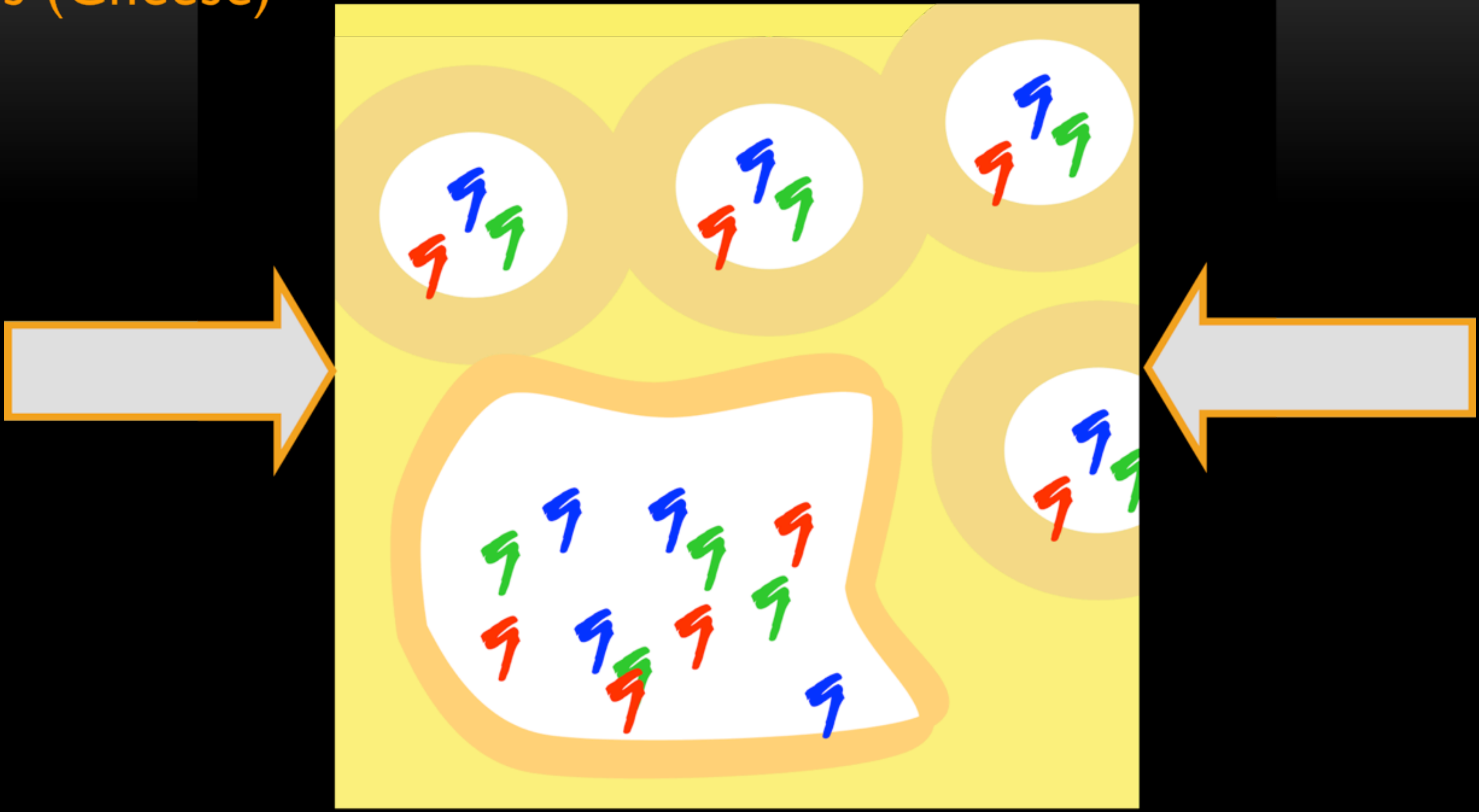


Swiss (Cheese) Fondue



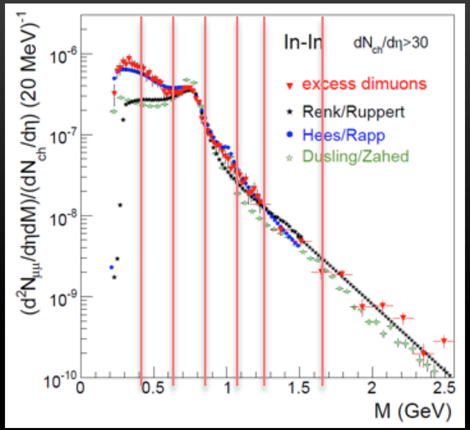


More Swiss (Cheese) Raclette



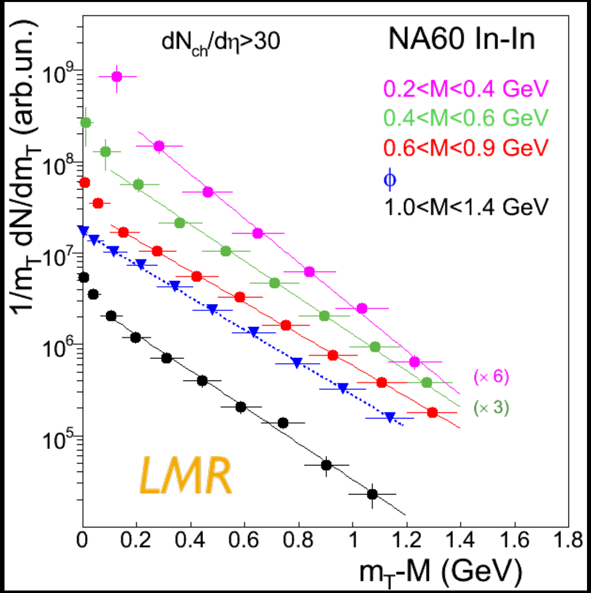
Dileptons as barometer

Transverse mass distributions of excess

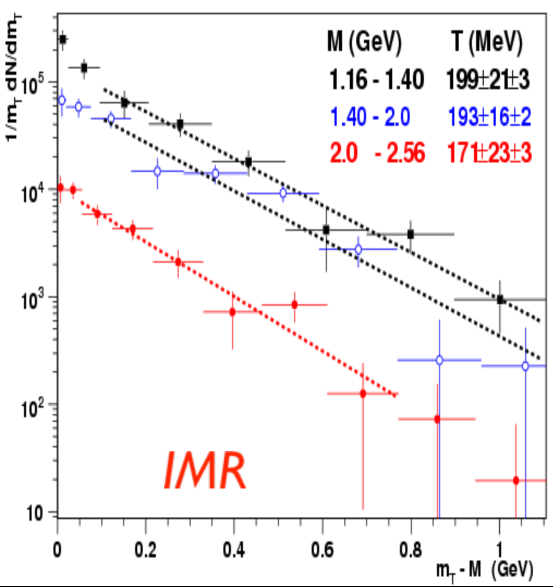


- For each bin of $\mu^+\mu^-$ project transverse mass spectrum: $m_T = (p_T^2 + M^2)^{1/2}$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 (2008) 022302

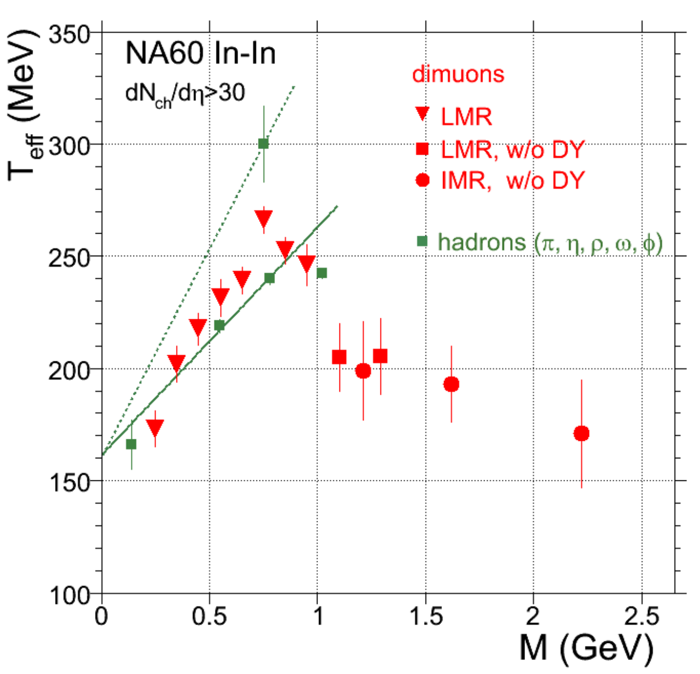


Eur. Phys. J. C 59 (2009) 607



- m_T spectra exponential for m_T-M > 0.1 GeV; <0.1 GeV ??
- Fit with $1/m_T\ dN/m_T \sim exp(-m_T/T_{eff})$
- Extract T_{eff} aa a function of mass

The rise and fall of T_{eff} of thermal dimuons



Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 (2008) 022302

- M < 1 GeV/c2
  - Strong, almost linear rise of T_{eff} with dimuon mass
  - Follows trend set by hadrons
- M > 1 GeV/c2
  - Drop of T_{eff} by ~50 MeV
  - followed by an almost flat plateau

What can we learn from m_T spectra?
→ Radial Flow
→ Origin of dileptons

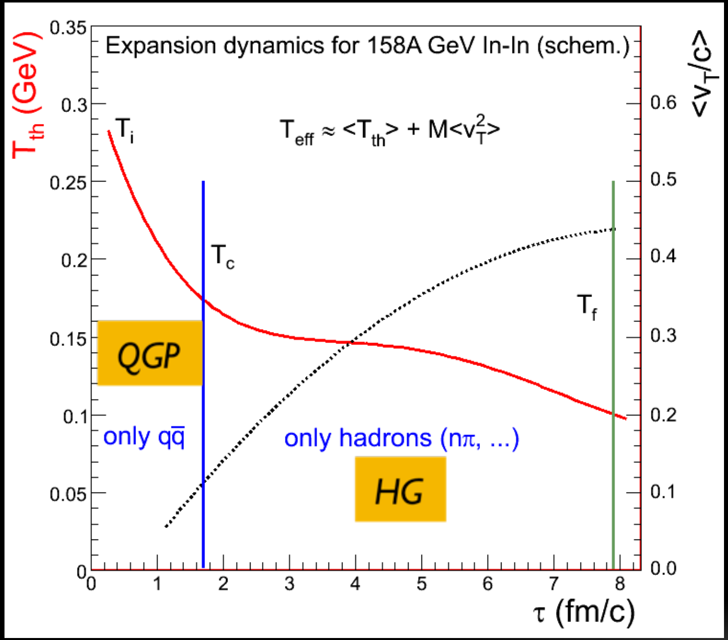
Interpretation of the dilepton m_T (p_T) spectra

T - dependence of thermal distribution of "mother" hadrons/partons

m - dependent collective radial flow (v_T) of "mother" hadrons/partons

(p_T - dependence of spectral function; dispersion relation)

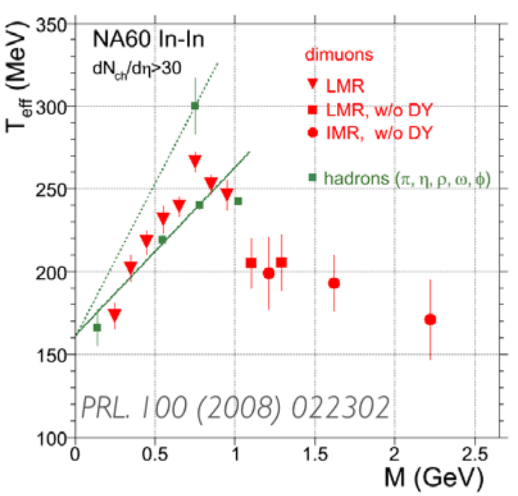
$$p_T = p_T^{th} + m\, v_T \quad \rightarrow \quad T_{eff} \sim T_f + ½\, m <v_T>^2$$



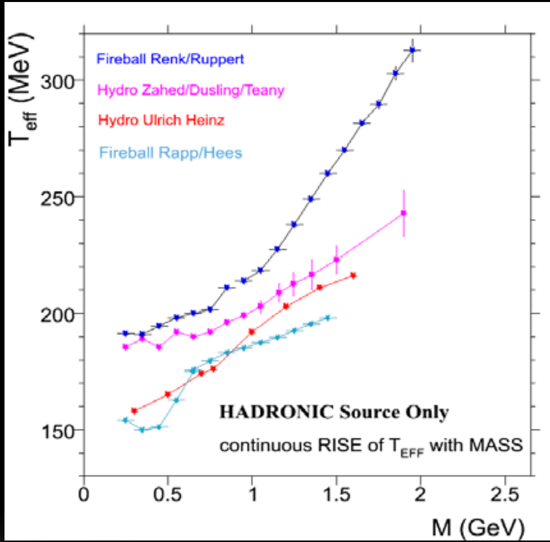
- Hadron p_T spectra: determined at T_{final} (restricted information)
- Dilepton p_T spectra: superposition from all fireball stages
  - early emission → high T, low v_T
  - late emission → low T, high v_T
- Final spectra from space-time folding over T-v_T history from $T_{initial} \rightarrow T_{final}$
  note: small flow in the QGP phase

→ **Handle on emission region, i.e. nature of emitting source**

Quantifying the average temparatures $<T_{th}>$

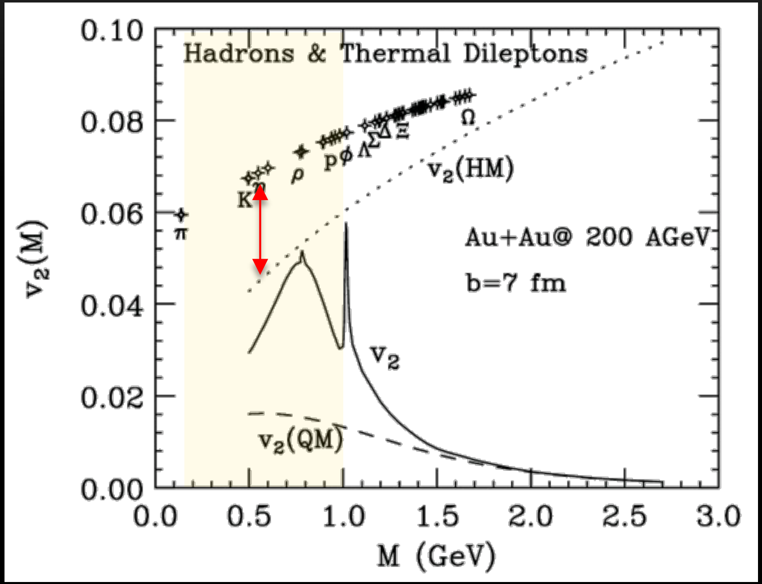


- M < 1 GeV/c²
  - extrapolate T_{eff} to M=0 (zero flow)
  - $<T_{th}>=130 - 140 < T_c=170$ (MeV)
  - → *hadronic phase*
- M > 1 GeV/c²
  - T_{eff} independent of mass, negligible flow
  - $<T_{th}>$ ~200 MeV $> T_c=170$ (MeV)
  - → *partonic phase* ($T_{initial}$ ~250 MeV)



- Dominance of partons for M>1GeV/c²: support from theory:
  - → Hadronic sources alone (2π+4π+a1π) cannot produce a discontinuity
  - → Continuous rise of T_{eff} with mass

Azimuthal anisotropy of virtual photons



R. Chatterjee et al., PRC 75 (2007), 054909

- Very cleans tool to diagnose the collective expansion dynamics, i.e. origin of the electromagnetic emission source
- *v_2 vs T_{eff} : T_{eff} is superposition of T and v_T*
- M < 1 GeV/c^2: v_2 is large
  → late emissions → hadronic matter
- M > 1 GeV/c^2: v_2 is small
  → early emission → partonic matter

So far:
- STAR v_2 of inclusive e^+e^- (not of excess e^+e^-)
- HADES v_2 of excess radiation (coming soon)