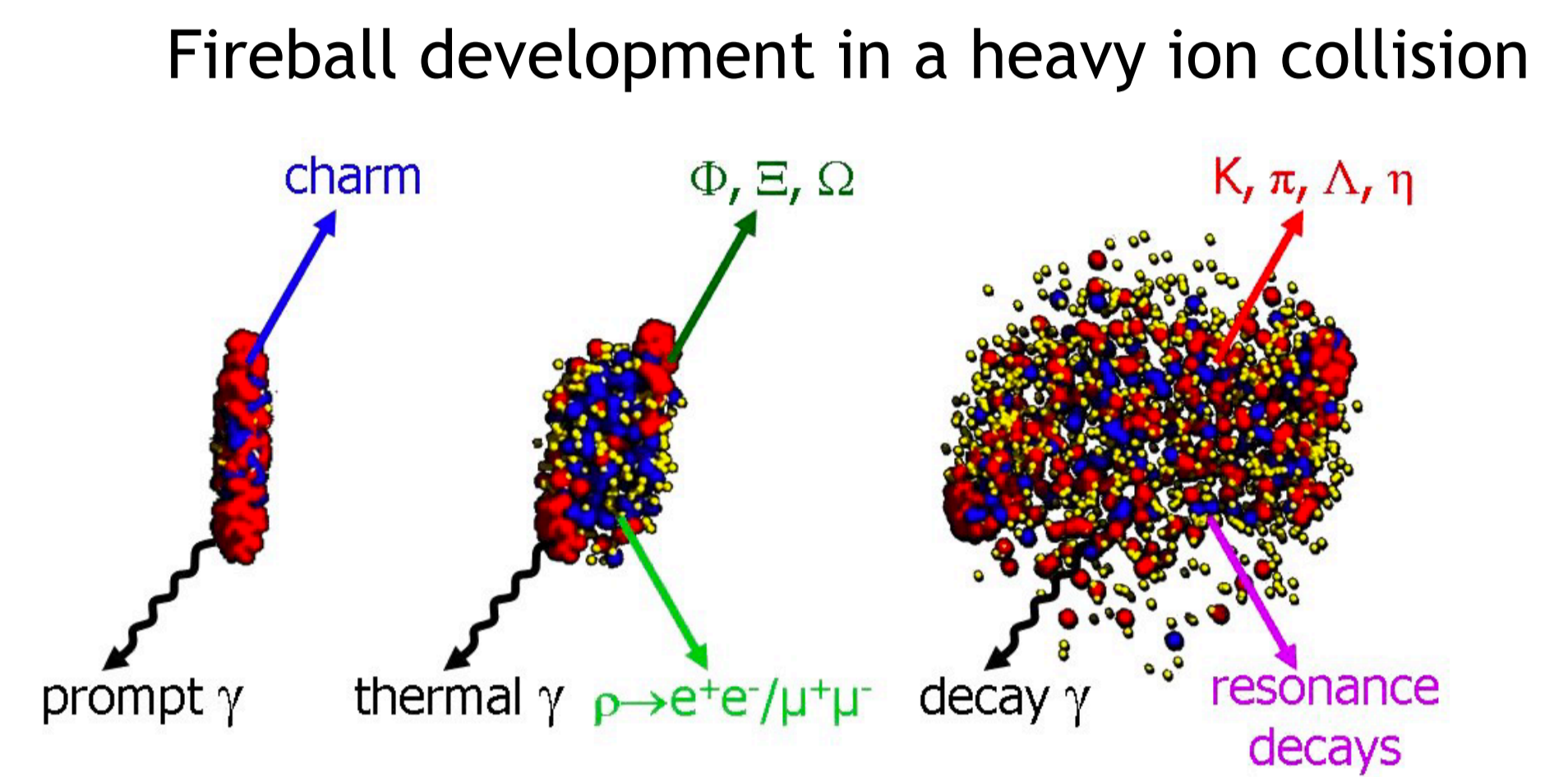
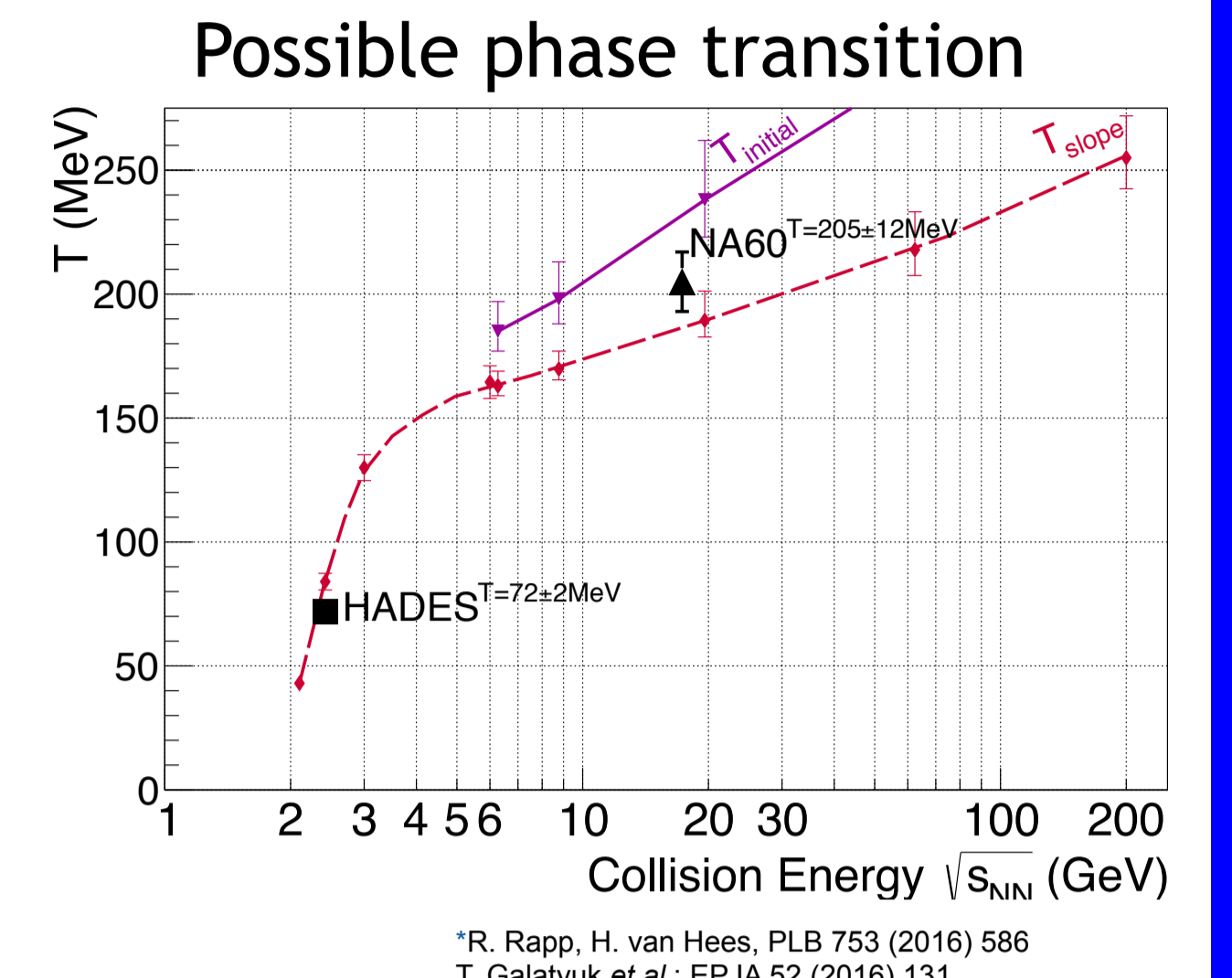
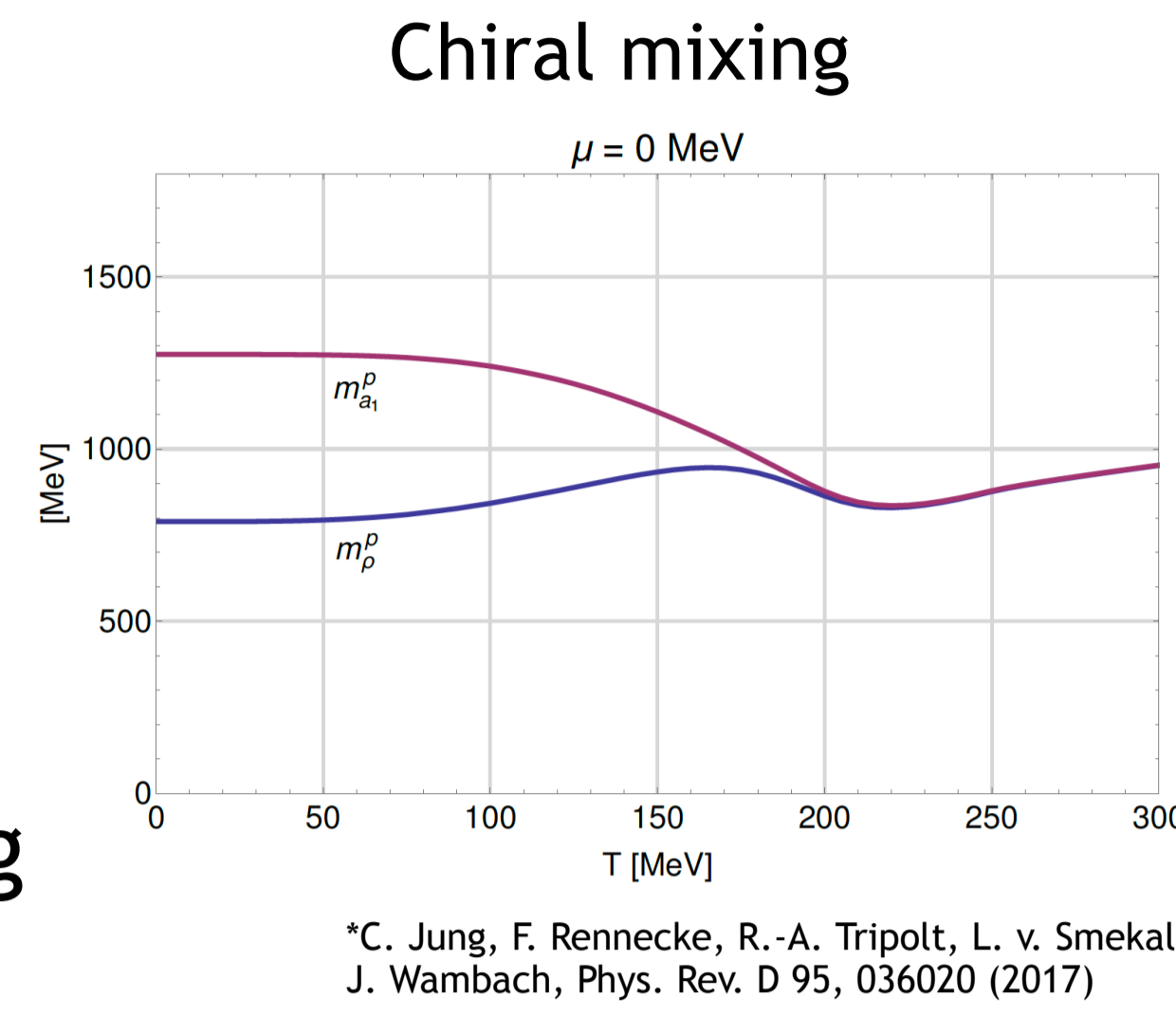


# Simulations of thermal dielectrons for the CBM experiment

Etienne Bechtel<sup>1</sup> for the CBM collaboration  
<sup>1</sup> IKF, Frankfurt, Germany

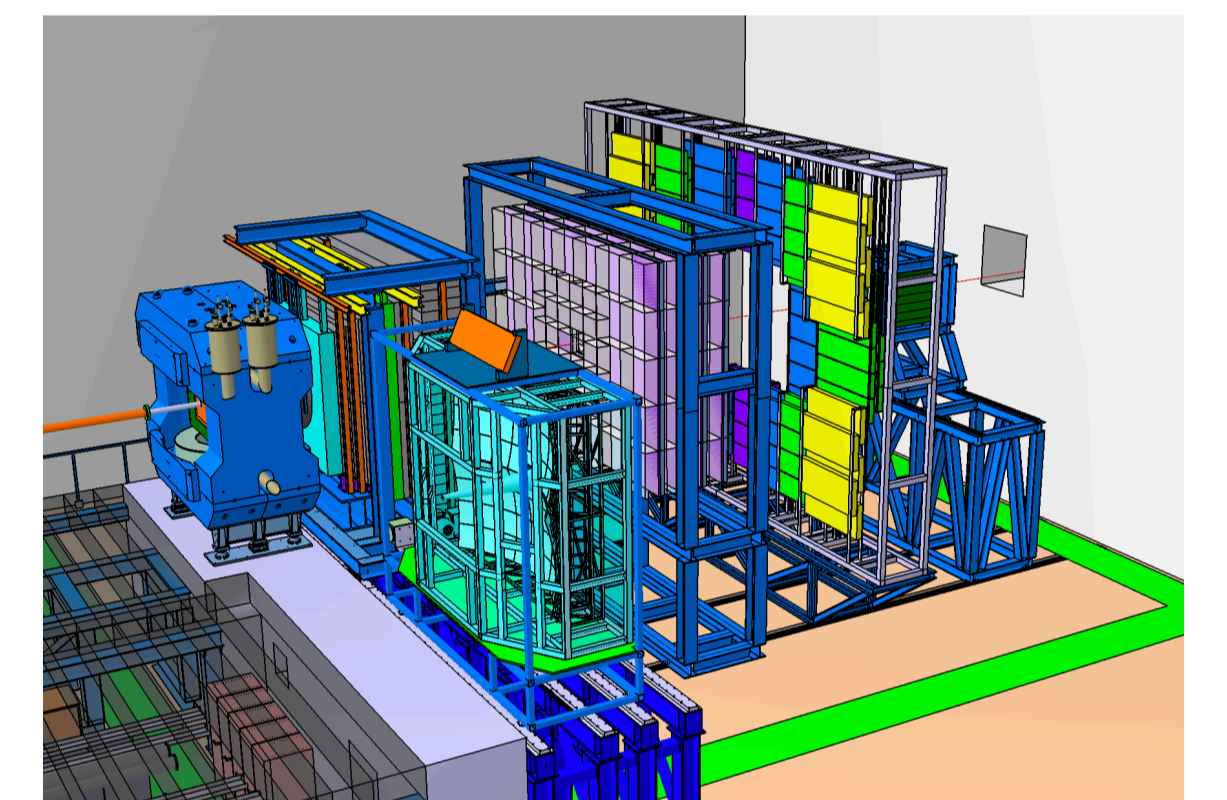
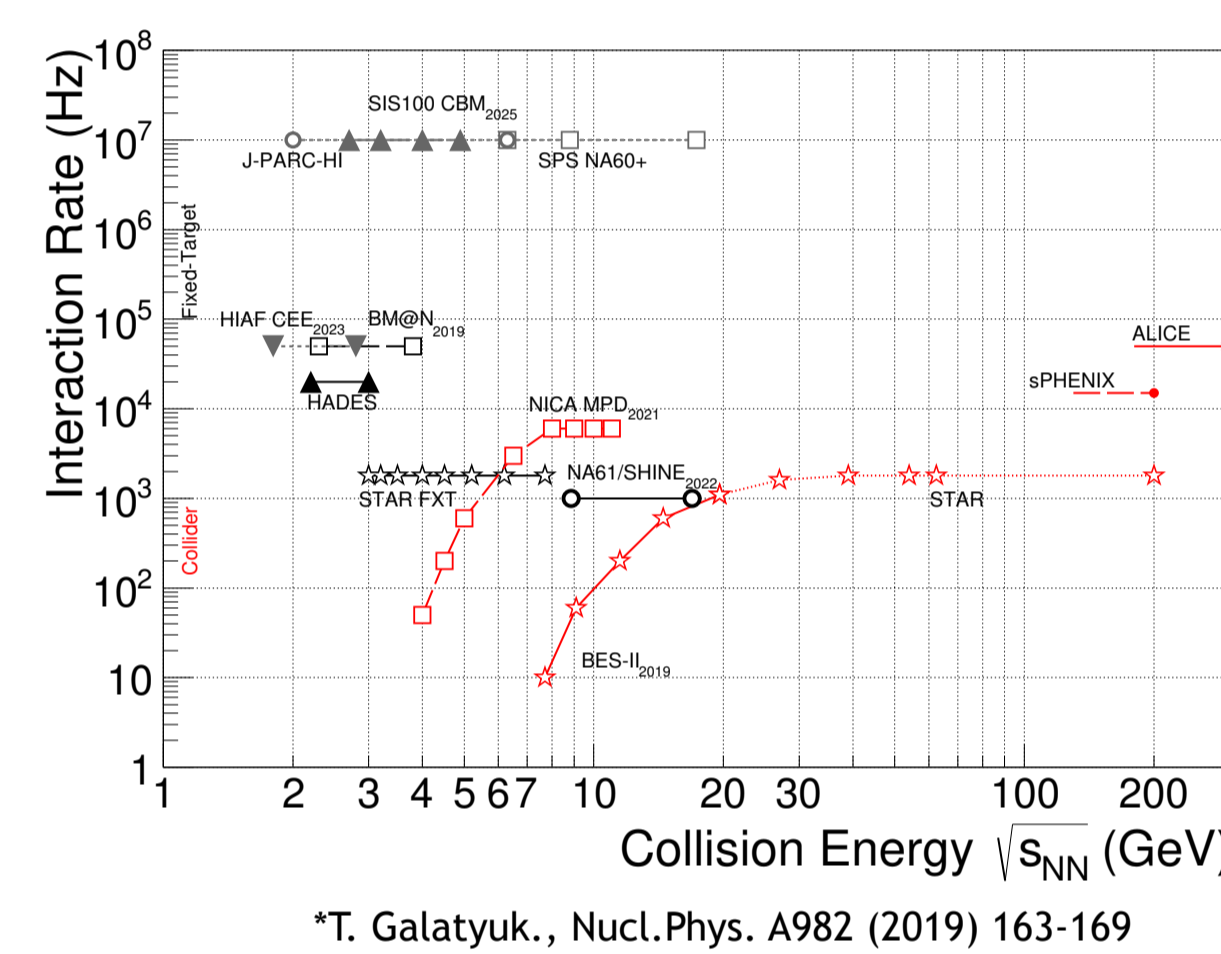
## Motivation

- In nature chiral symmetry is spontaneously broken
  - A measurement of it's restoration would be a breakthrough
  - Manifests in mixing of chiral pairs
  - Dileptons give direct access to the chiral mixing
- Is there a first order phase transition?
  - No measurements in the respective energy regime
  - Dielectrons can be used as thermometer of the emitting source
  - They can also be used as chronometer and barometer
  - They carry information about the early phases of the fireball



## The CBM experiment

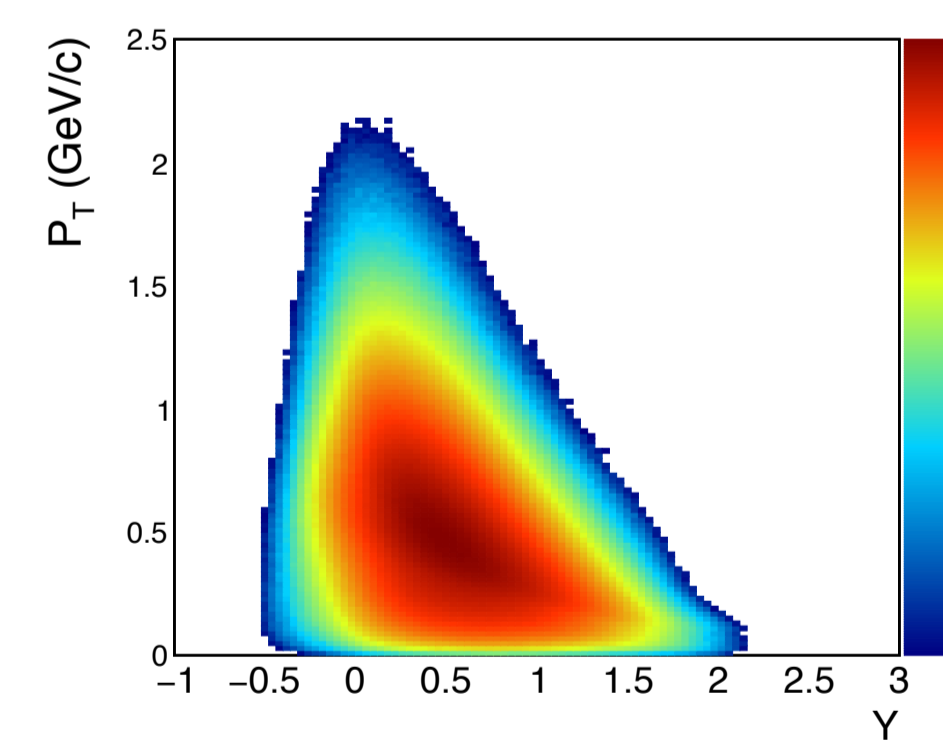
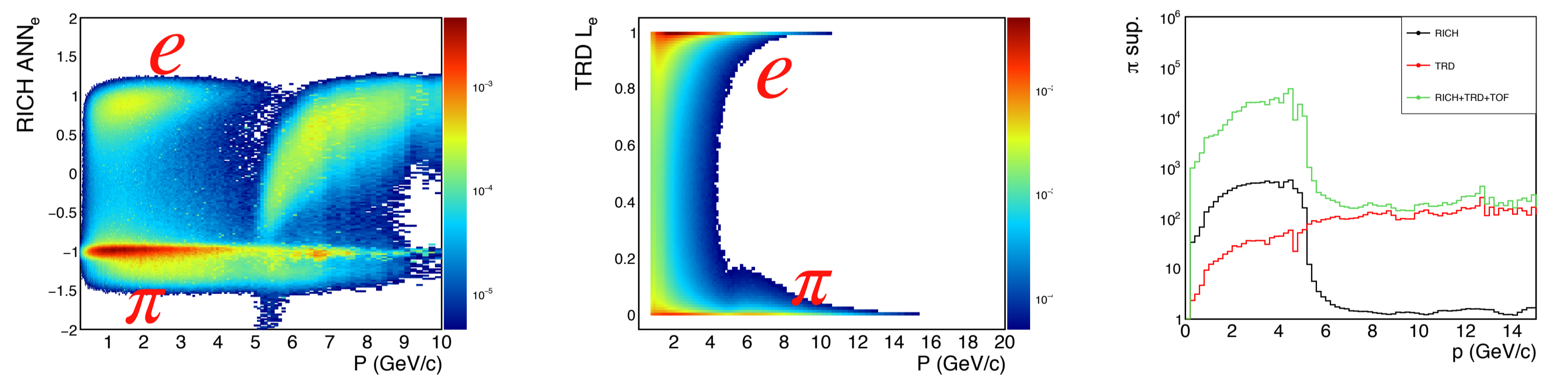
- Unmatched interaction rates at moderate energies
  - Investigation of rare processes
- Interchangeable detector configurations
  - Specified for electron / muon / hadron measurements



## 12 A GeV 10% most centr. Au+Au collisions

- New theory calculations for thermal radiation at 12 A GeV
  - Fireball model with a coarse-graining approach
- New filtering algorithm allowed larger simulations
  - Simulated 200 million thermal dielectron pairs

## Particle identification with the sub systems



Event mixing describes the background very well

Thermal radiation is the only signal source above 1 GeV

Extracted inverse slope parameter of thermal sources reproduced the theory values

➔ Outlook: repeat analysis for 3 GeV

- New challenges from software changes
  - Track selection with machine learning on global level

