Electromagnetic Probes in Heavy-Ion Collisions II

Hendrik van Hees

Frankfurt Institute of Advanced Studies (FIAS)

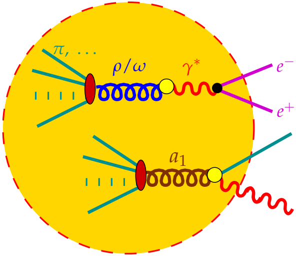
September 5, 2012

Outline

1. Electromagnetic probes and vector mesons
   - Relation to chiral symmetry
2. Elementary vacuum cross sections: hadrons $\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$
   - chiral symmetry constraints
   - Electrodynamics of pions and ρ mesons (VMD model)
   - Dalitz decays of hadron resonances
3. Dileptons in pp and pA collisions at SIS energies
   - The Transport Model GiBUU
   - Baryon-resonance model at SIS energies
   - Dileptons in pp and pNb reactions at HADES
4. Conclusions and Outlook

Why Electromagnetic Probes?

- $\gamma, \ell^{\pm}$: only e. m. interactions
- whole matter evolution



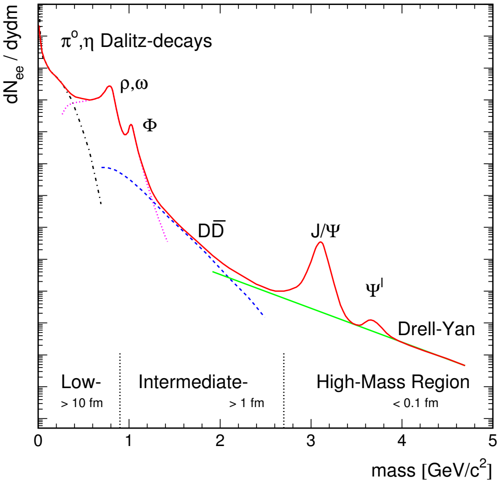


Fig. by A. Drees (from [RW00])

Vector Mesons and electromagnetic Probes

- photon and dilepton thermal emission rates given by same electromagnetic-current-correlation function ($J_\mu = \sum_f Q_f \overline{\psi_f} \gamma_\mu \psi_f$)

$$\Pi^<_{\mu\nu}(q) = \int \mathrm{d}^4x \exp(\mathrm{i}q \cdot x) \left\langle J_\mu(0) J_\nu(x) \right\rangle_T = -2 n_B(q_0) \Pi^{(\mathrm{ret})}_{\mu\nu}(q)$$

$$q_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}N_\gamma}{\mathrm{d}^4x \mathrm{d}^3\vec{q}} = -\frac{\alpha_{\mathrm{em}}}{2\pi^2} g^{\mu\nu} \,\mathrm{Im}\, \Pi^{(\mathrm{ret})}_{\mu\nu}(q)\Big|_{q_0=|\vec{q}|} f_B(p_0)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N_{e^+e^-}}{\mathrm{d}^4x \mathrm{d}^4k} = -g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\alpha^2}{3q^2\pi^3} \,\mathrm{Im}\, \Pi^{(\mathrm{ret})}_{\mu\nu}(q)\Big|_{q^2=M^2_{e^+e^-}} f_B(p_0)$$

- Caveat: NOT manifestly Lorentz covariant ⇔ heat-bath rest frame!
- to lowest order in α: $4\pi\alpha\Pi_{\mu\nu} \simeq \Sigma^{(\gamma)}_{\mu\nu}$
- derivable from underlying thermodynamic potential, Ω!

Vector Mesons and chiral symmetry

- vector and axial-vector mesons $\leftrightarrow$ respective current correlators

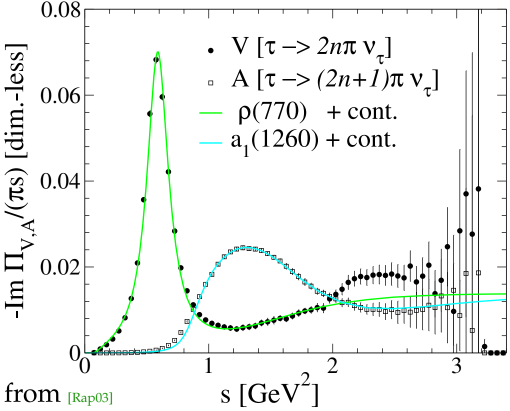
$$\Pi^{\mu\nu}_{V/A}(p) := \int \mathrm{d}^4 x \exp(\mathrm{i} p x) \left\langle J^{\nu}_{V/A}(0) J^{\mu}_{V/A}(x) \right\rangle_{\text{ret}}$$

- Ward-Takahashi Identities of χ symmetry $\Rightarrow$ Weinberg-sum rules

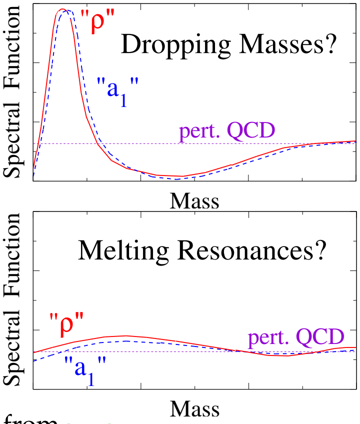
$$f_\pi^2 = -\int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{d}p_0^2}{\pi p_0^2} [\mathrm{Im}\, \Pi_V(p_0, 0) - \mathrm{Im}\, \Pi_A(p_0, 0)]$$

- spectral functions of vector (e.g. ρ) and axial vector (e.g. a_1) directly related to order parameter of chiral symmetry!

Vector Mesons and chiral symmetry



from [Rap03]



from [Rap05]

Chiral-symmetry constraints

- different realizations of chiral symmetry
- equivalent only on shell ("low-energy theorems")
- model-independent conclusions only in low-temperature/density limit (chiral perturbation theory) or from lattice-QCD calculations
- QCD sum rules (see Lect. I):
  allow for dropping-mass or melting-resonance scenario
- use phenomenological hadronic many-body theory (HMBT) to assess medium modifications of vector mesons
  - build models with hadrons as effective degrees of freedom
  - based on (chiral) symmetries
  - constrained by data on cross sections, branching ratios,... in vacuum
  - in-medium properties assessed by many-body (thermal) field theory

Example: vector-meson dominance model

- early model for electromagnetic interaction of charged pions [Sak60, KLZ67, GS68, Her92, Hee00]
- QED like U(1)-gauge model with massive vector meson for ρ_0 and $\pi^{\pm}$
- Stückelberg: introduce auxiliary scalar field for free vector mesons:

$$\mathscr{L}_\rho = -\frac{1}{4} V_{\mu\nu} V^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m^2 V_\mu V^\mu + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)(\partial^\mu \varphi) + m \varphi \partial_\mu V^\mu$$

- gauge invariant under local transformation

$$\delta V_\mu(x) = \partial_\mu \chi(x), \quad \delta\varphi = m\chi(x)$$

- usual way of gauge fixing using gauge condition

$$\partial_\mu V^\mu = -\xi m \varphi$$

- effective Lagrangian of free ρ meson, Stückelberg and FP ghosts

$$\mathscr{L}_{\rho,\text{gf}} = -\frac{1}{4} V_{\mu\nu} V^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m}{2} V_\mu V^\mu - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial_\mu V^\mu)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)(\partial_\mu \varphi) - \frac{\xi m^2}{2} \varphi^2 + (\partial_\mu \eta^*)(\partial_\mu \eta) - \xi m^2 \eta^* \eta$$

Example: vector-meson dominance model

- so far: free ρ meson and free ghosts
- ghosts only relevant for ideal gas thermodynamics
  - V^μ: four bosonic field degrees (3 transverse with mass m, 1 longitudial with mass $\sqrt{\xi}m$)
  - φ: 1 bosonic Stückelberg ghost with mass $\sqrt{\xi}m$
  - η^*, η: 2 pseudofermionic Faddeev Popov fields with mass $\sqrt{\xi}m$
  - in partition sum: 3 bosons with mass m + 2 bosons with mass $\sqrt{\xi}m$ − 2 FP ghosts with mass $\sqrt{\xi}m \Rightarrow$ effectively three bosons with mass m
  - partition sum independent of gauge parameter, ξ!
  - $\xi \rightarrow \infty$: "unitary gauge" $\rightarrow$ only three bosonic ρ-degrees of freedom!
- Coupling to pions: obey gauge invariance! (like scalar QED)

$$\mathscr{L}_\pi = (\mathrm{D}_\mu \pi)^* (D^\mu \pi) - m_\pi^2 |\pi|^2 - \frac{\lambda}{8} |\pi|^4$$

- $\mathrm{D}_\mu = \partial_\mu + \mathrm{i} g V_\mu$; g: $\rho\pi\pi$ coupling

Example: vector-meson dominance model

- add photons: $\mathrm{D}_\mu = \partial_\mu + \mathrm{i} g V_\mu + \mathrm{i} e A_\mu$
- Lagrangian for photons: usual gauge fixed QED
- additional direct $\rho\gamma$ mixing [KLZ67]

$$\mathscr{L}_{\rho\gamma} = -\frac{e}{2 g_{\rho\gamma}} V_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu}$$

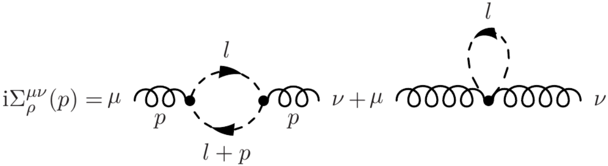
- classical field equations: $\Rightarrow$ electromagnetic current

$$j_{\mathrm{em}}^{\nu} = \partial_\mu A^{\mu\nu} = \mathrm{i} e \left(1 - \frac{g}{g_{\rho\gamma}}\right) \pi \overleftrightarrow{\mathrm{D}}^{\nu} \pi^* + \frac{e}{g_{\rho\gamma}} m^2 V^\mu + \frac{e^2}{g_{\rho\gamma}^2} \partial_\mu A^{\mu\nu}$$

- for $g_{\rho\gamma} = g$: $j_{\mathrm{em}}^{\nu} = \frac{e}{g} m^2 V^\nu + \mathcal{O}(e^2)$: $\Rightarrow$ “vector-meson dominance”

Example: vector-meson dominance model

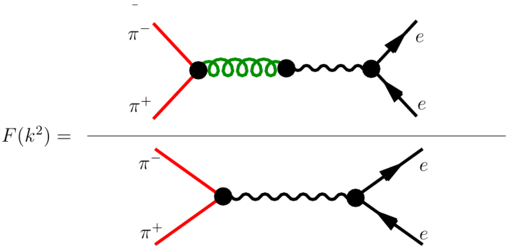
- calculate ρ selfenegy



- transversality from gauge invariance:

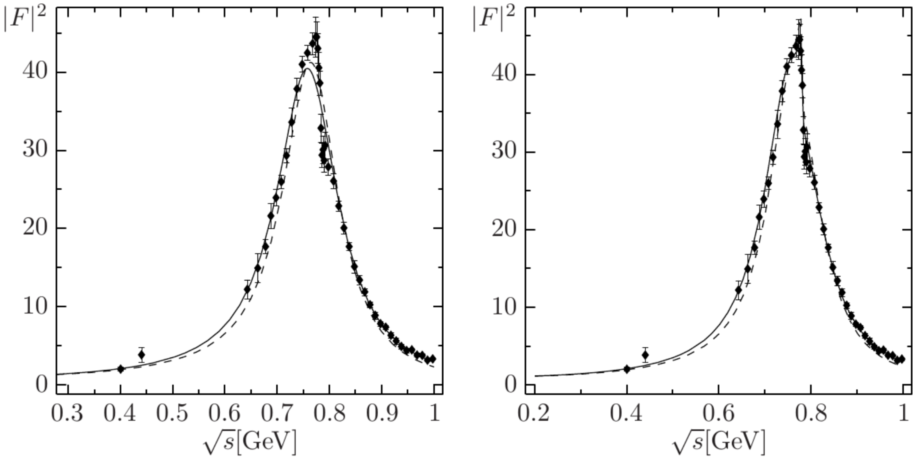
$$\Sigma^{\mu\nu}_{\rho}(q) = \left(q^2 g^{\mu\nu} - q^{\mu} q^{\nu}\right) \tilde{\Sigma}(q^2)$$

- electromagnetic form factor of pions



Example: vector-meson dominance model

- fit to observables: em. form factor of π

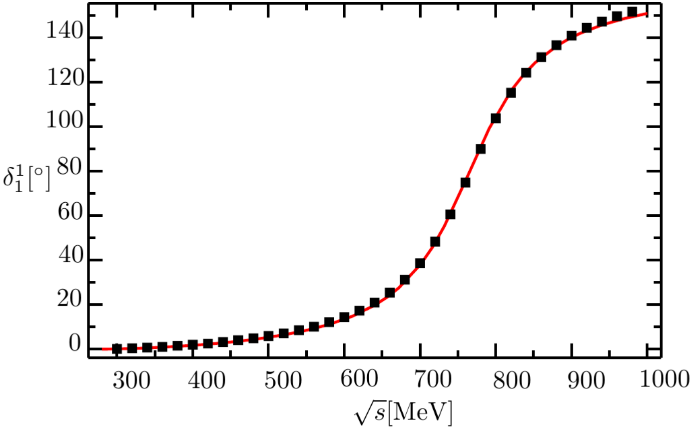


- best fit: $g = 5.683$, $g_{\rho\gamma} = 5.171$, $m_\rho = 765$ MeV$/c^2$
  strict VMD: $g = g_{\rho\gamma} = 5.38$, $m_\rho = 770$ MeV$/c^2$
  data: [B+85]

Example: vector-meson dominance model

- $\pi\pi \to \pi\pi$ phase shift in $I = 1$ channel

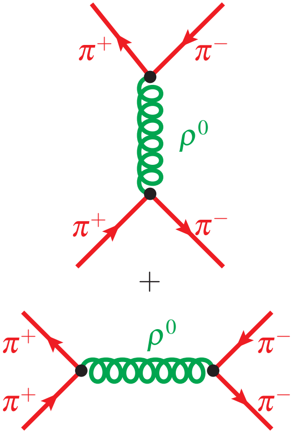
$$\delta_1^1 = \arccos \frac{\mathrm{Re}\, G_\rho}{|G_\rho|}$$

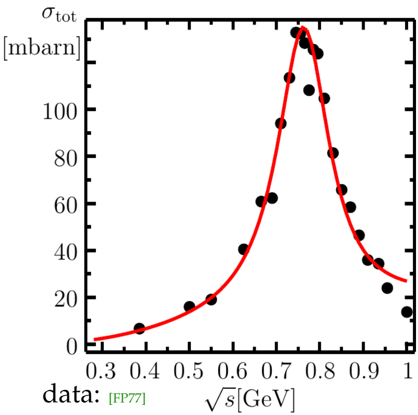


data: [FP77]

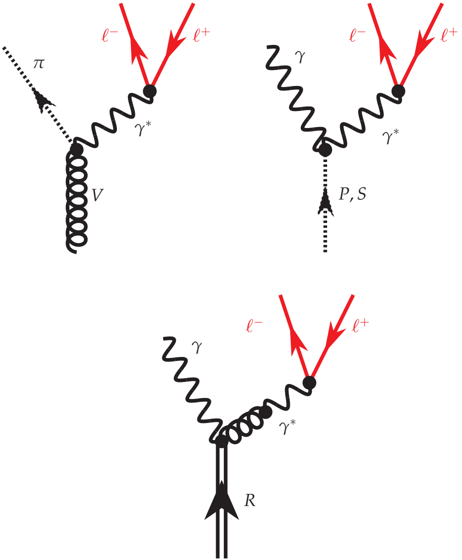
Example: vector-meson dominance model

- $\pi\pi \to \pi\pi$ total cross section

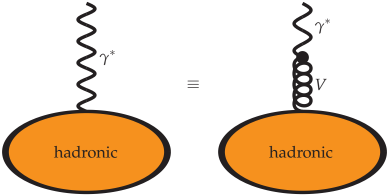




Dalitz decays



- Dalitz decay:
  1 particle → 3 particles
- V: $\omega \rightarrow \pi + \gamma^* \rightarrow \pi + \ell^+ + \ell^-$
- P, S:
  $\pi, \eta \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma^* \rightarrow \gamma + \ell^+ + \ell^-$
- R: Baryon resonances
  $\Delta, N^* \rightarrow N + V \rightarrow N + \gamma^* \rightarrow N + \ell^+ + \ell^-$
- vector-meson dominance



The GiBUU Model

GiBUU
The Giessen Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck Project

- Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck (BUU) framework for hadronic transport
- reaction types: pA, πA, γA, eA, νA, AA
- open-source modular Fortran 95/2003 code
- version control via Subversion
- publicly available realeases: http://gibuu.physik.uni-giessen.de
- Review on hadronic transport (GiBUU): [BGG+12]

The Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck Equation

- time evolution of phase-space distribution functions

$$[\partial_t + (\vec{\nabla}_p H_i) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_x - (\vec{\nabla}_x H_i) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p] f_i(t, \vec{x}, \vec{p}) = I_{\text{coll}}[f_1, \ldots, f_i, \ldots, f_j]$$

- Hamiltonian H_i
  - selfconsistent hadronic mean fields, Coulomb potential, "off-shell potential"
- collision term I_{coll}
  - two- and three-body decays/collisions
  - multiple coupled-channel problem
  - resonances described with relativistic Breit-Wigner distribution

$$\mathcal{A}(x,p) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\Pi}{(p^2 - M^2 - \operatorname{Re}\Pi)^2 + (\operatorname{Im}\Pi)^2}; \quad \operatorname{Im}\Pi = -\sqrt{p^2}\Gamma$$

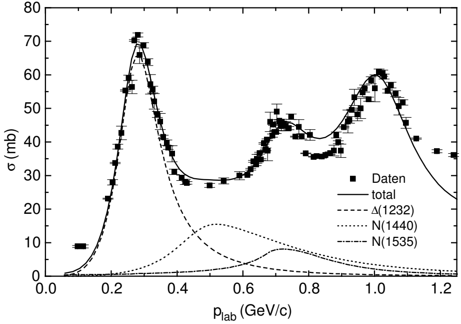
  - off-shell propagation: test particles with off-shell potential

Resonance Model

- reactions dominated by resonance scattering: $ab \to R \to cd$
- Breit-Wigner cross-section formula

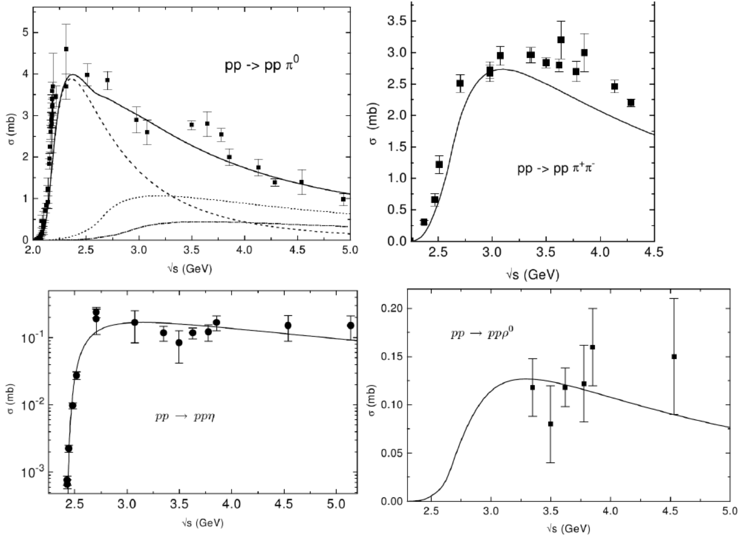
$$\sigma_{ab\to R\to cd} = \frac{2s_R+1}{(2s_a+1)(2s_b+1)} \frac{4\pi}{p_{\text{lab}}^2} \frac{s\Gamma_{ab\to R}\Gamma_{R\to cd}}{(s-m_R^2)^2+s\Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2}$$

- applicable for low-energy nuclear reactions $E_{\text{kin}} \lesssim 1.1$ GeV
- example: $\sigma_{\pi^- p\to\pi^- p}$ [Teis (PhD thesis 1996), data: Baldini et al, Landolt-Börnstein **12** (1987)]



Resonance Model

- further cross sections



Extension to HADES energies

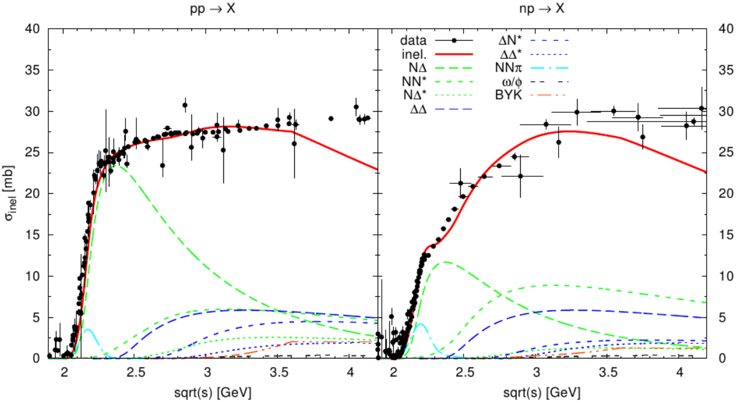
- [WHM12]
- keep same resonances (parameters from Manley analysis)

	rating	M_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]	$\lvert\mathcal{M}^2\rvert/16\pi$ [mb GeV^2] NR	ΔR	branching ratio in % πN	ηN	$\pi\Delta$	ρN	σN	$\pi N^*(1440)$	$\sigma\Delta$
$P_{11}(1440)$	****	1462	391	70	—	69	—	22_P	—	9	—	—
$S_{11}(1535)$	***	1534	151	8	60	51	43	—	2_S+1_D	1	2	—
$S_{11}(1650)$	****	1659	173	4	12	89	3	2_D	3_D	2	1	—
$D_{13}(1520)$	****	1524	124	4	12	59	—	5_S+15_D	21_S	—	—	—
$D_{15}(1675)$	****	1676	159	17	—	47	—	53_D	—	—	—	—
$P_{13}(1720)$	*	1717	383	4	12	13	—	—	87_P	—	—	—
$F_{15}(1680)$	****	1684	139	4	12	70	—	10_P+1_F	5_P+2_F	12	—	—
$P_{33}(1232)$	****	1232	118	OBE	210	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
$S_{31}(1620)$	**	1672	154	7	21	9	—	62_D	25_S+4_D	—	—	—
$D_{33}(1700)$	*	1762	599	7	21	14	—	74_S+4_D	8_S	—	—	—
$P_{31}(1910)$	****	1882	239	14	—	23	—	—	—	—	67	10_P
$P_{33}(1600)$	***	1706	430	14	—	12	—	68_P	—	—	20	—
$F_{35}(1905)$	***	1881	327	7	21	12	—	1_P	87_P	—	—	—
$F_{37}(1950)$	****	1945	300	14	—	38	—	18_F	—	—	—	44_F

- production channels in Teis: $NN \to N\Delta$, $NN \to NN^*, N\Delta^*$, $NN \to \Delta\Delta$
- extension to $NN \to \Delta N^*, \Delta\Delta^*$, $NN \to NN\pi$,
  $NN \to NN\rho, NN\omega, NN\pi\omega, NN\phi$,
  $NN \to BYK$ $(B = N, \Delta,\ Y = \Lambda, \Sigma)$

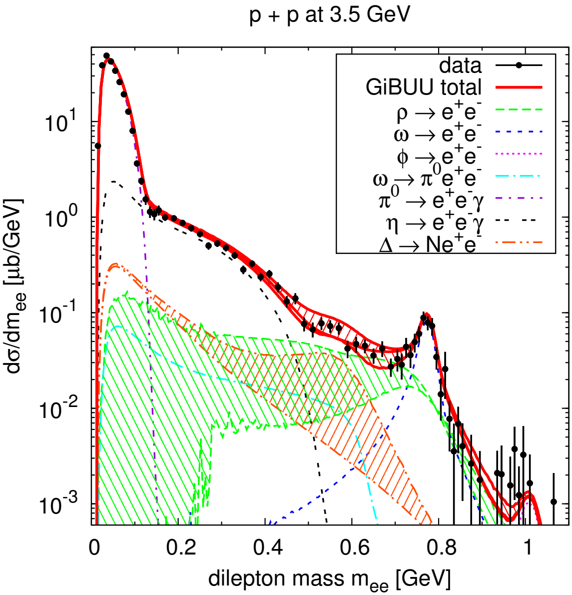
Extension to HADES energies

- good description of total pp, pn (inelastic) cross section

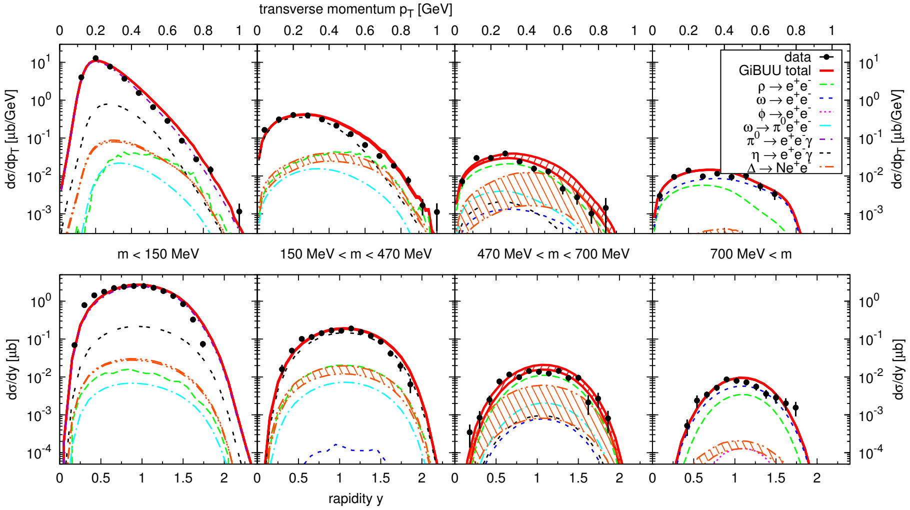


- dilepton sources
  - Dalitz decays: $\pi^0, \eta \rightarrow \gamma \ell^+ \ell^-$; $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$, $\Delta \rightarrow N \ell^+ \ell^-$
  - $\rho, \omega, \phi \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$: invariant mass $\ell^+ \ell^-$ spectra $\Rightarrow$ spectral properties of vector mesons
  - for details, see [WHM12]

p p at HADES ($E_{\text{kin}} = 3.5$ GeV)

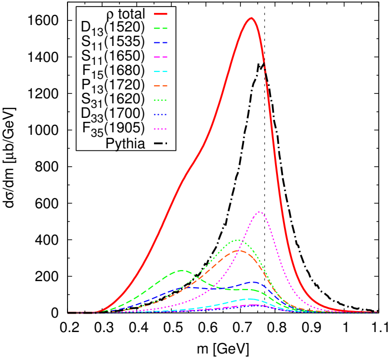


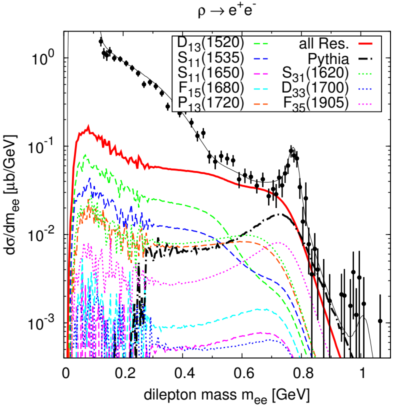
p p at HADES ($E_{\text{kin}} = 3.5$ GeV)



“ρ meson” in pp

- production through hadron resonances
  $NN \rightarrow NR \rightarrow NN\rho,\, NN \rightarrow N\Delta \rightarrow NN\pi\rho$

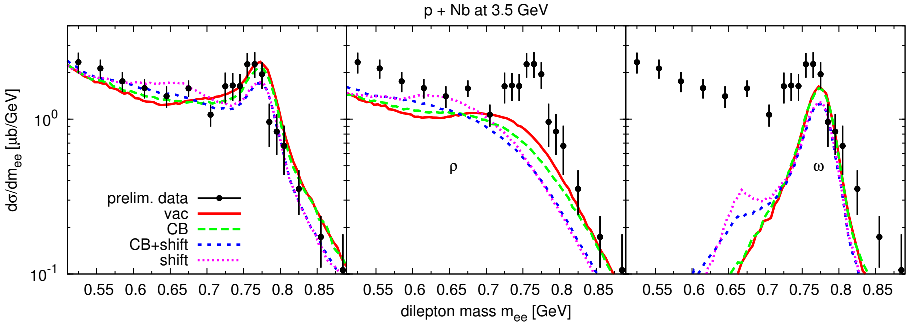




- “ρ”-line shape “modified” already in elementary hadronic reactions
- due to production mechanism via resonances

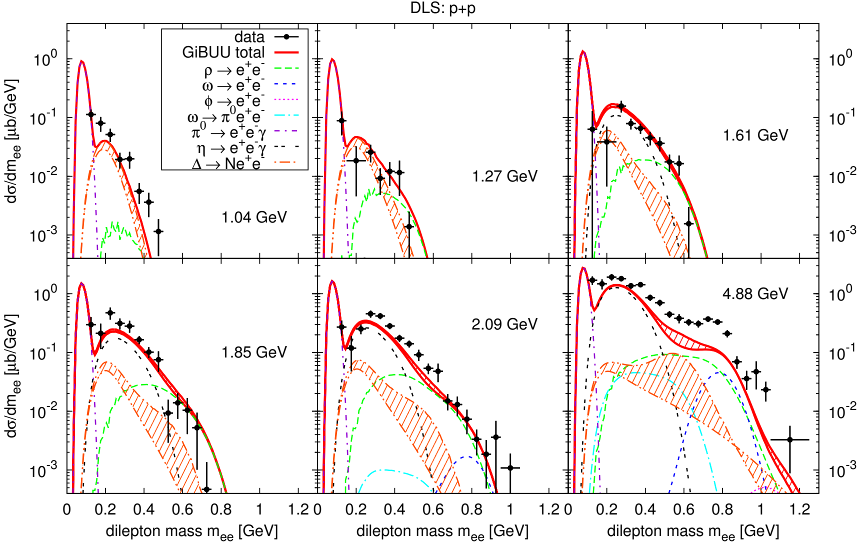
p Nb at HADES (3.5 GeV)

- medium effects built in transport model
  - binding effects, Fermi smearing, Pauli blocking
  - final-state interactions
  - production from secondary collisions
- sensitivity on medium effects of vector-meson spectral functions?



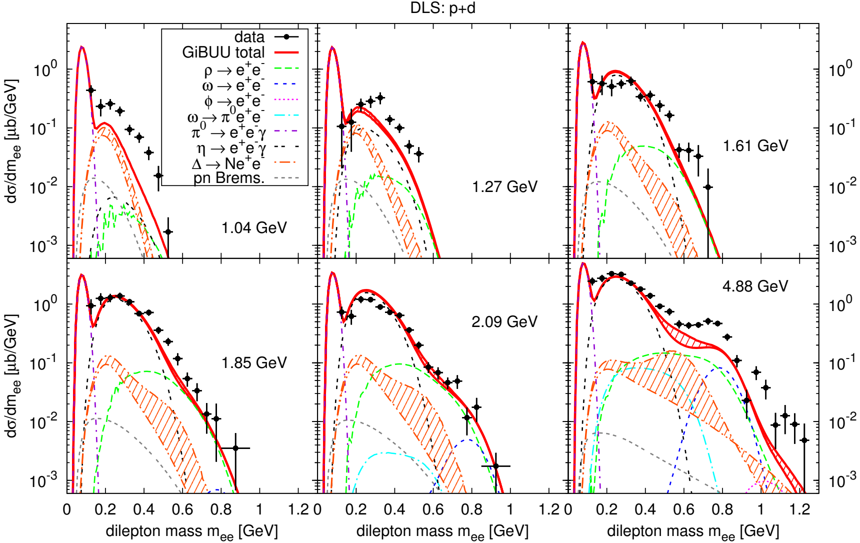
Comparison to old DLS data (pp)

- HADES data consistent with DLS data
- checked by comparing HADES data within DLS acceptance



Comparison to old DLS data (pd)

- HADES data consistent with DLS data
- checked by comparing HADES data within DLS acceptance



Conclusions and Outlook

- dilepton spectra $\Leftrightarrow$ in-medium em. current correlator
- effective hadronic models for dilepton sources
  - vector-meson dominance model (VMD)
  - low-mass region $0 \leq M \lesssim 1$ GeV: $j_{\text{em}}^{(\text{had})\mu} \propto V^{\mu}$ $(V \in \{\rho, \omega, \phi\})$
  - direct relation between dilepton signal and VM spectral functions
  - interactions with mesons and baryons
  - models constrained by phenomenology in pp, pn, pA
  - medium modifications predicted by finite-temperature QFT
- Elementary reactions at SIS energies
  - GiBUU for pp, pn with resonance model for all HADES energies
  - pn still a problem?
  - p Nb, AA work in progress

Bibliography I

[B$^+$85] L. M. Barkov, et al., Electromagnetic Pion Form Factor in the Timelike Region, Nucl. Phys. B **256** (1985) 365.

[BGG$^+$12] O. Buss, et al., Transport-theoretical Description of Nuclear Reactions, Phys. Rept. **512** (2012) 1.
`http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physrep.2011.12.001`

[BK84] M. Bando, T. Kugo, Is the ρ Meson a Dynamical Gauge Boson of Hidden Local Symmetry, Phys. Rev. Lett. **54** (1984) 1215.
`http://link.aps.org/abstract/PRL/v54/p1215`

[FP77] C. D. Frogatt, J. L. Petersen, Phase-Shift Analysis of $\pi^+\pi^-$ Scattering between 1.0 and 1.8 GeV Based on Fixed Transfer Analyticity (II), Nucl. Phys. B **129** (1977) 89.

[GS68] G. J. Gounaris, J. J. Sakurai, Finite-Width Corrections to the Vector-Meson-Dominance Prediction for ρ e^{+} e^{-}, Phys. Rev. Lett. **21** (1968) 244.
`http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.21.244`

Bibliography II

[Hee00] H. van Hees, Renormierung selbstkonsistenter Näherungen in der Quantenfeldtheorie bei endlichen Temperaturen, Ph.D. thesis, TU Darmstadt (2000).
http://fias.uni-frankfurt.de/~hees/publ/doc.pdf

[Her92] M. Herrmann, Eigenschaften des ρ-Mesons in dichter Kernmaterie, Dissertation, Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, Darmstadt (1992).
http://www-lib.kek.jp/cgi-bin/img_index?200038480

[HY03] M. Harada, K. Yamawaki, Hidden local symmetry at loop: A new perspective of composite gauge boson and chiral phase transition, Phys. Rept. **381** (2003) 1.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0370-1573(03)00139-X

[KLZ67] N. M. Kroll, T. D. Lee, B. Zumino, Neutral Vector Mesons and the Hadronic Electromagnetic Current, Phys. Rev. **157** (1967) 1376.
http://link.aps.org/abstract/PR/v157/i5/p1376

Bibliography III

[LSY95] S. H. Lee, C. Song, H. Yabu, Photon - vector meson coupling and vector meson properties at low temperature pion gas, Phys. Lett. B **341** (1995) 407.
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=GatewayURL&_origin=SPIRES&_method=citationSearch&_volkey=03702693%23341%23407&_version=1&md5=05053a52e85b02fde34213175c490b2a

[Mei88] U. G. Meissner, Low-Energy Hadron Physics from Effective Chiral Lagrangians with Vector Mesons, Phys. Rept. **161** (1988) 213.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(88)90090-7

[Pis95] R. D. Pisarski, Where does the ρ go? Chirally symmetric vector mesons in the quark - gluon plasma, Phys. Rev. D **52** (1995) 3773.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.52.R3773

[Rap03] R. Rapp, Dileptons in high-energy heavy-ion collisions, Pramana **60** (2003) 675.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02705167

Bibliography IV

[Rap05] R. Rapp, The vector probe in heavy-ion reactions, J. Phys. G **31** (2005) S217.
`http://arxiv.org/abs/nucl-th/0409054`

[RW99] R. Rapp, J. Wambach, Low mass dileptons at the CERN-SPS: Evidence for chiral restoration?, Eur. Phys. J. A **6** (1999) 415.
`http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s100500050364`

[RW00] R. Rapp, J. Wambach, Chiral symmetry restoration and dileptons in relativistic heavy-ion collisions, Adv. Nucl. Phys. **25** (2000) 1.
`http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9909229`

[Sak60] J. J. Sakurai, Theory of strong interactions, Ann. Phys. (NY) **11** (1960) 1.
`http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916(60)90126-3`

Bibliography V

[UBW02] M. Urban, M. Buballa, J. Wambach, Temperature dependence of ρ and a_1 meson masses and mixing of vector and axial-vector correlators, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88** (2002) 042002.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.88.042002

[WHM12] J. Weil, H. van Hees, U. Mosel, Dilepton production in proton-induced reactions at SIS energies with the GiBUU transport model (2012).
http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1203.3557