Direct Photon Elliptic Flow at RHIC and LHC

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in collaboration with
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PRC 90,025204(2014) & arXiv:1610.06213v2(2017)

Contents

- **Motivation**
- EM radiation from hadronic gas
- EM radiation from sQGP
- Direct Photon Elliptic Flow at RHIC & LHC
- Conclusion

RAON

a pure Korean word meaning Delightful, Joyful, Happy, …

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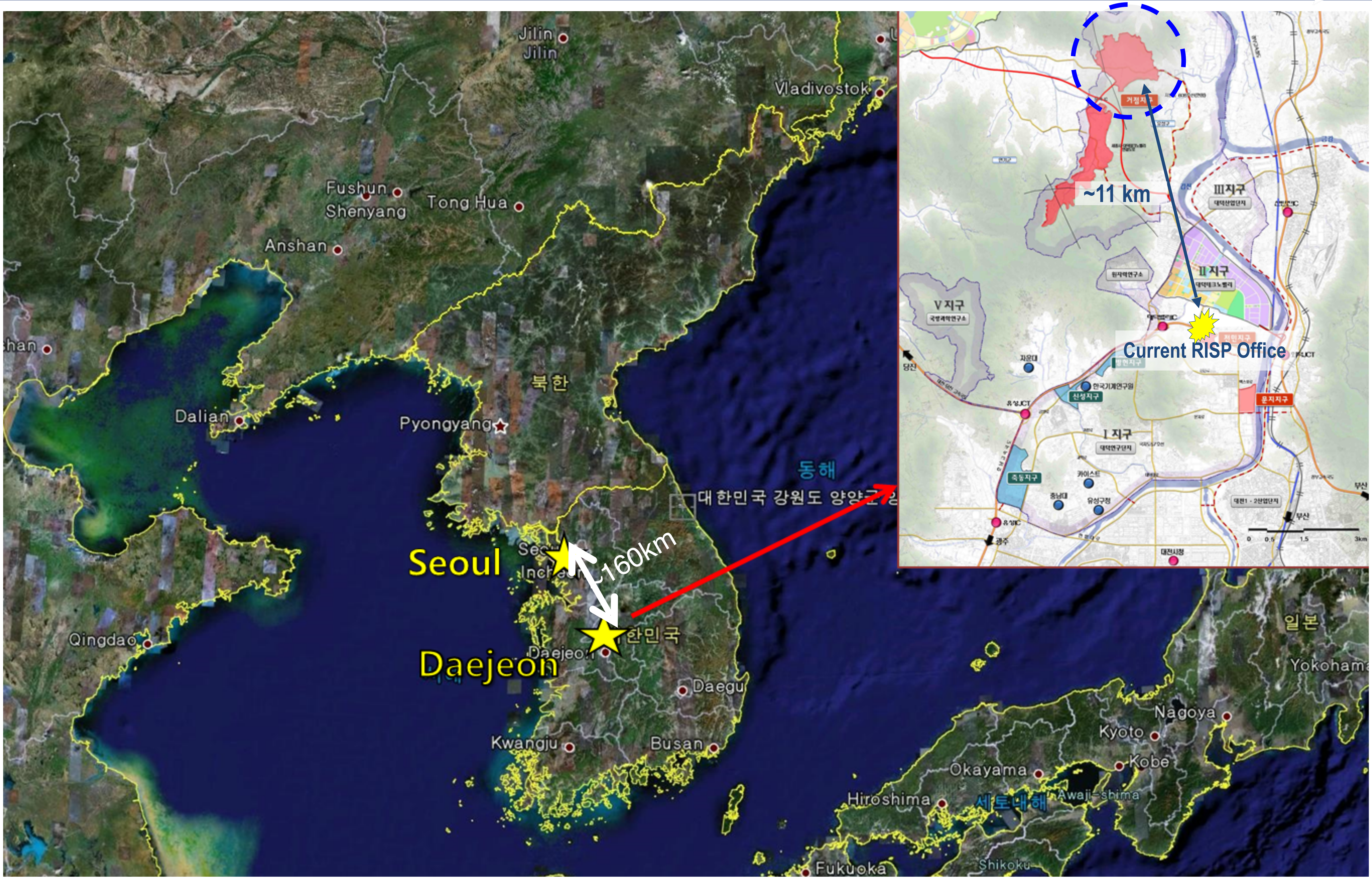
in 2011, Korean government approved a **Rare Isotope Accelerator Project**

RAON Site : Sindong in Daejeon



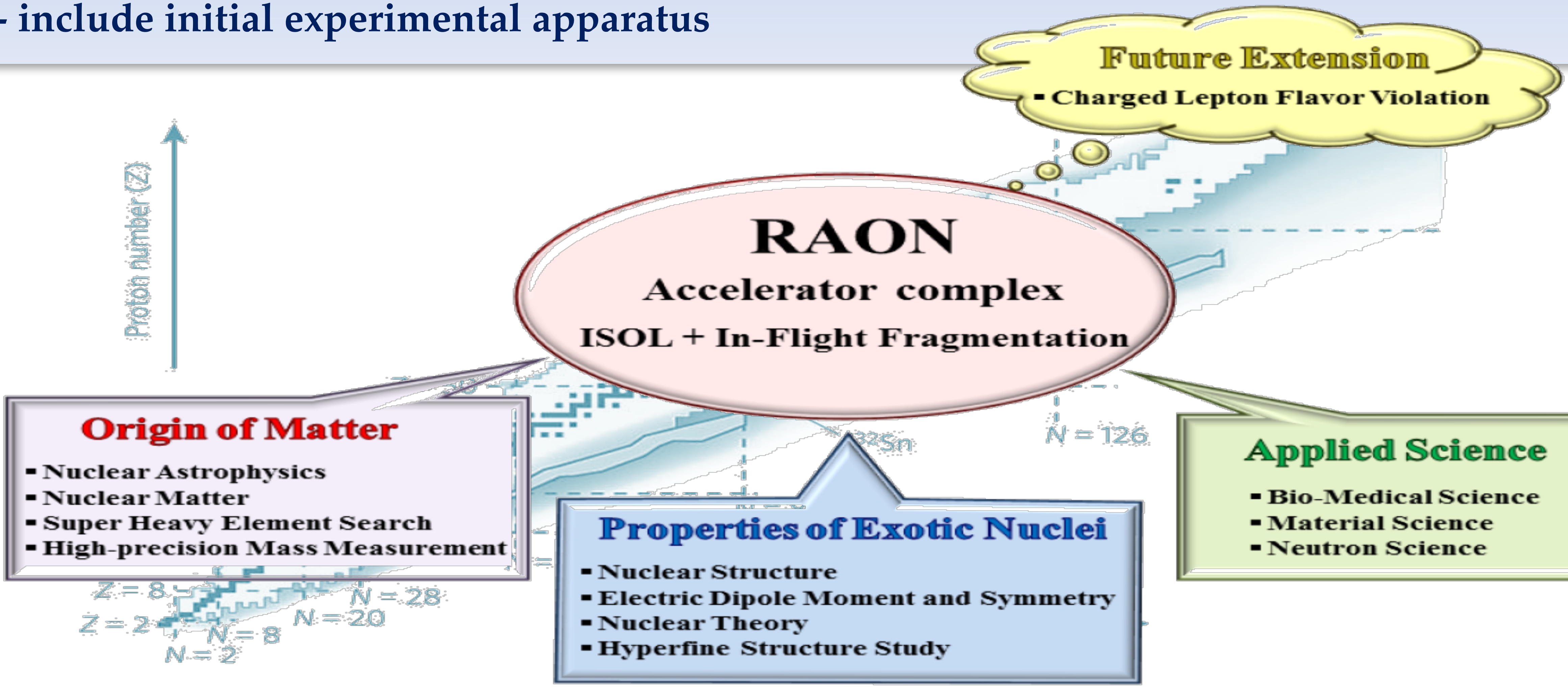
Slides from Youngman Kim (RISP)

Rare Isotope Science Project (RISP)

- ○ Goal : To build a heavy ion accelerator complex RAON for rare isotope science researches in Korea
- ○ Project period : 2011.12 - 2021.12
- ○ Total Budget : ~$ 1.43 billion

  (Facilities ~ $ 0.46 bill., Bldgs & Utilities ~ $ 0.97 bill.)

  - include initial experimental apparatus



RAON Concept

- High intensity RI beams by ISOL & IF

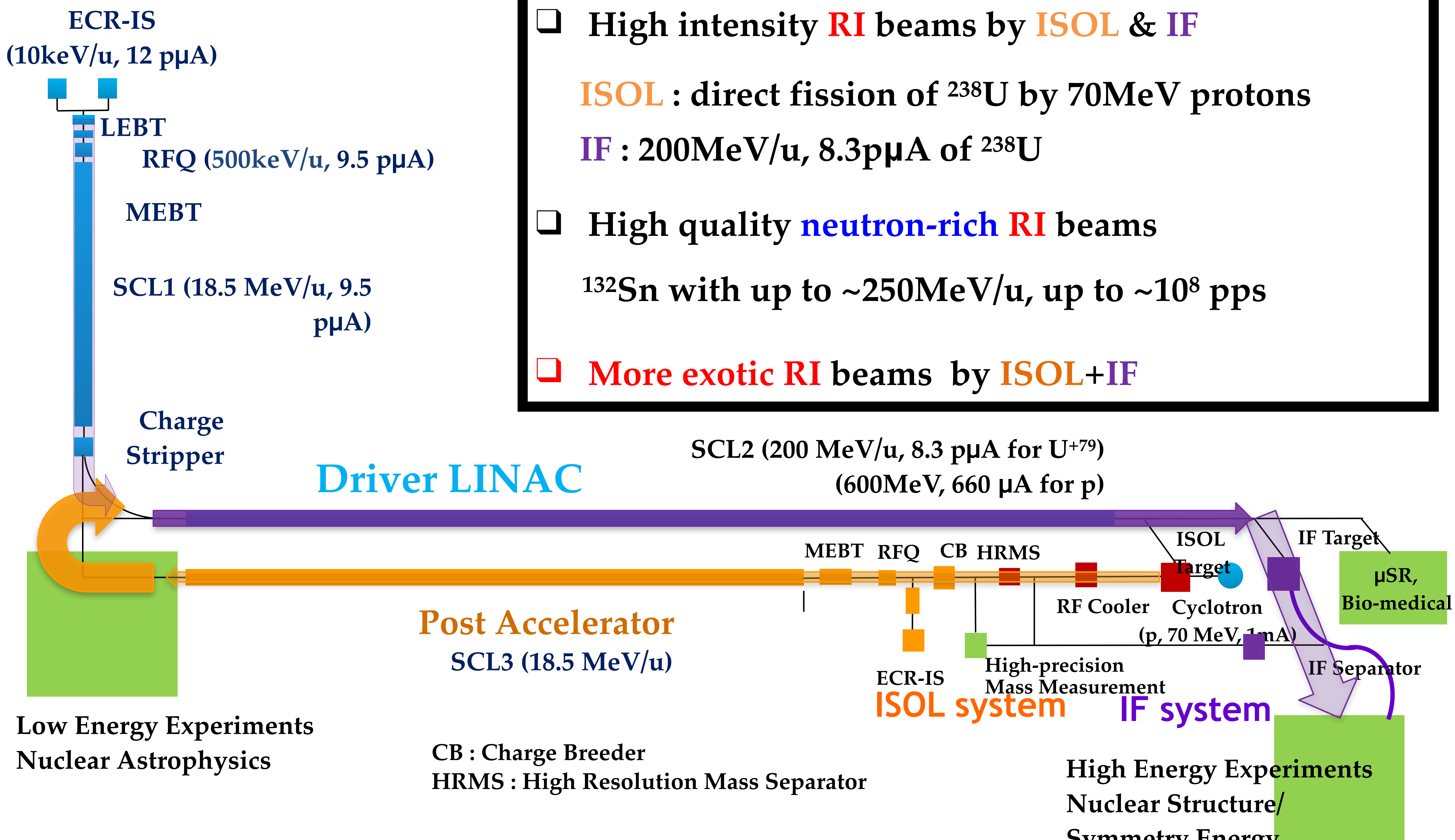
  ISOL : direct fission of ^{238}U by 70MeV protons

  IF : 200MeV/u, 8.3pμA of ^{238}U

- High quality neutron-rich RI beams

  ^{132}Sn with up to ~250MeV/u, up to ~10^8 pps

- More exotic RI beams by ISOL+IF



CB : Charge Breeder
HRMS : High Resolution Mass Separator

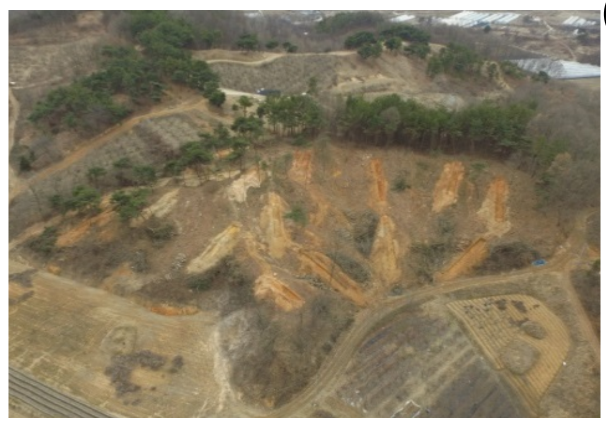
Current Status of Construction & Civil Eng.

Status of Site(Cultural assets & Site renovation/building)

Land Purchase (`14.12.26.)	→	Land Fee Tender (`15.10.01.)	→	Land Purchase (`16.06.14.)	→	Site Building (`16.06.15.)

- Eval of Cultural assets: Acc & Exp('15.12.~'16.09.), Support Bldg('16.06.~'16.11.)

문화재 시굴작업



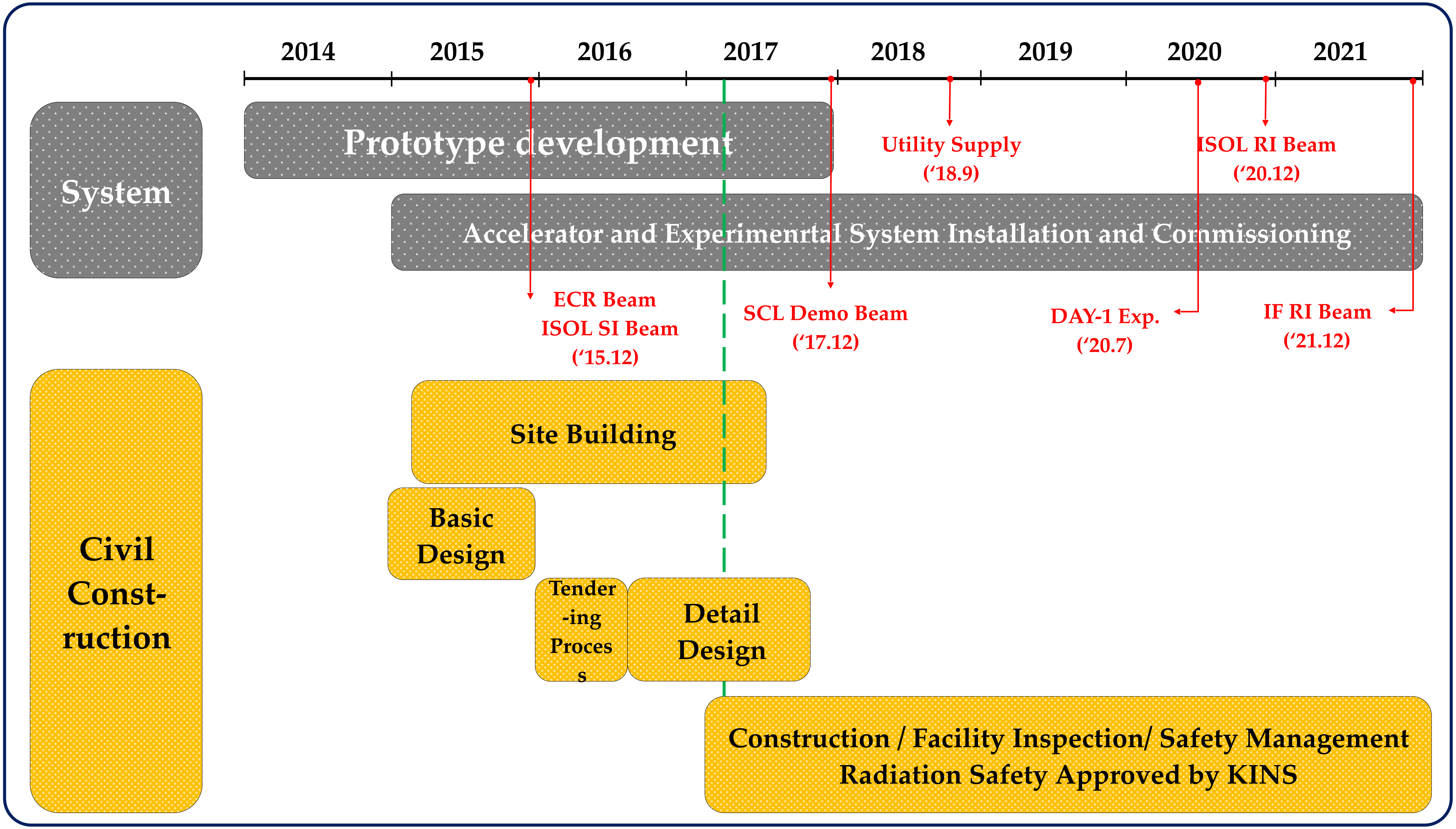
문화재 발굴작업

- Site Building : Acc & Exp('16.07.~'17.01.), Support bldg('16.08.~'17.06.)

지장물 철거(~'16.08.)

부지조성(절토 및 성토)

Major Milestones



My recent works have been focused on neutron stars
- NS EoS / Dense Matter
- NS Binary Evolution / Gravitational Waves

for RAON

Some experience at Stony Brook

- Kaon production in heavy-ion collisions & kaon condensation in NS
  G.Q.Li, C.-H. Lee, G.E. Brown
  PRL 79 (1997) 5214; NPA 625 (1997) 372.
- **Workshop on Kaon Production, Dresden, Germany, Dec. 1998**
  - comparison of various transport codes
  - compared cross sections channel by channel, etc.
  - RVUU code by G.Q. Li, further developed by Zhang, Song & C.M. Ko

DJBUU project since 2015

- What is DJBUU
  DaeJeon Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck

- **DaeJeon** is city name in Korea where **RAON** will be built

- Current collaboration members
  S. Jeon (McGill, chair) ** developed MARTINI for RHIC/LHC
  Y. Kim, K. Kim (RISP) ** participated with RBUU last time
  M. Kim, Y.M. Kim, C.-H. Lee (PNU)

New Physics: Sae Mulli, 66 (2016) 1563
http://dx.doi.org/10.3938/NPSM.66.1563

Some experience on Heavy Ion Collisions at Stony Brook

- Lee, Wirstam, Zahed, Hansson, PLB 448, 168 (1999)
- Lee, Yamagishi, Zahed, PRC 58, 2899 (1998)
- Lee, Yamagishi, Zahed, NPA 653, 185 (1999)

on the way from NS to RAON

2013-2014 Sabbatical Year at Stony Brook

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better to start from where you have an advantage

in collaboration with

Y.M. Kim (PNU), D. Teaney, I. Zahed (Stony Brook)

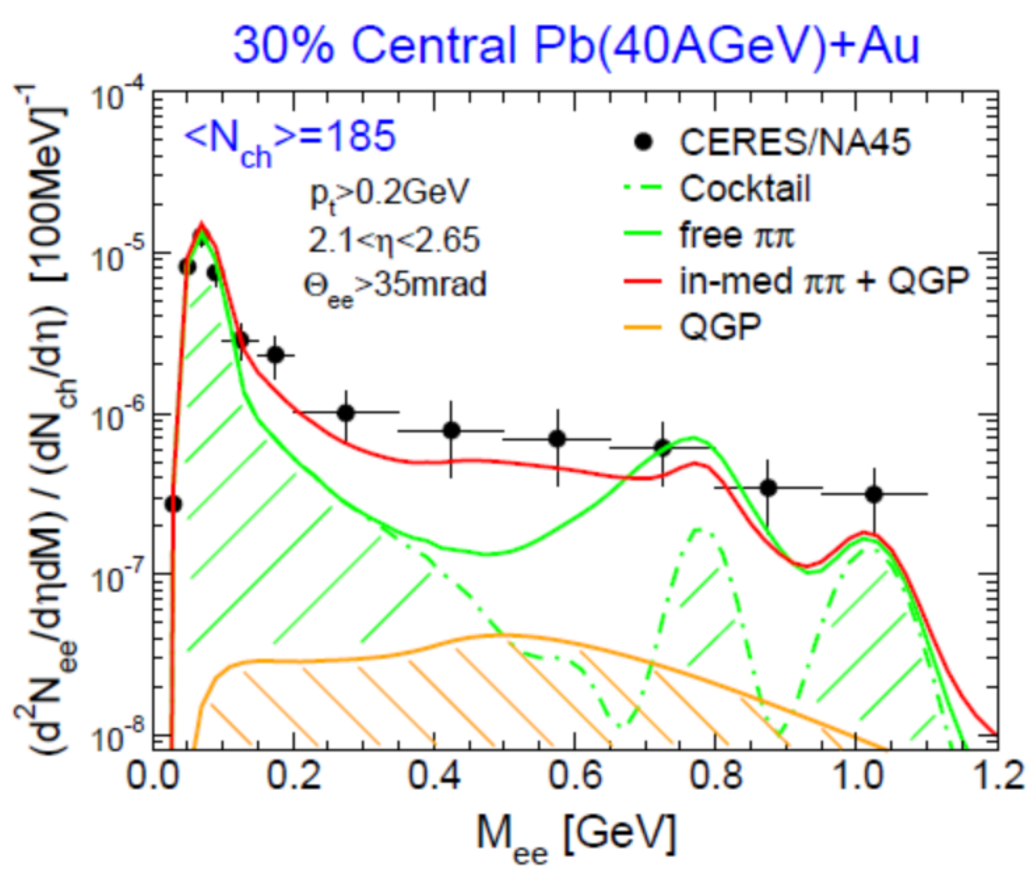
PRC 90,025204(2014) & arXiv:1610.06213v2(2017)

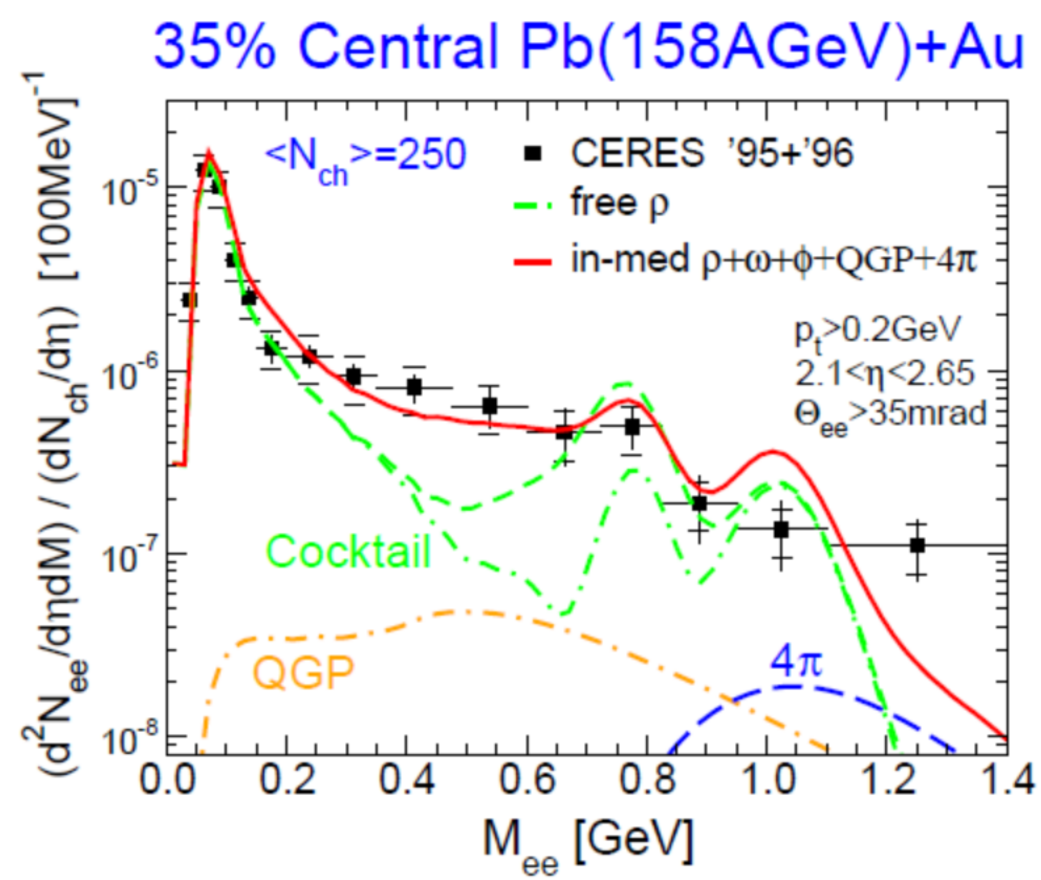
Motivation: Why Photons & Dileptons ?

- No strong interaction
- Can provide direct information on dense medium
- Right time to revisit

CERES/NA45 Pb+Au 8.8 & 17.3 GeV

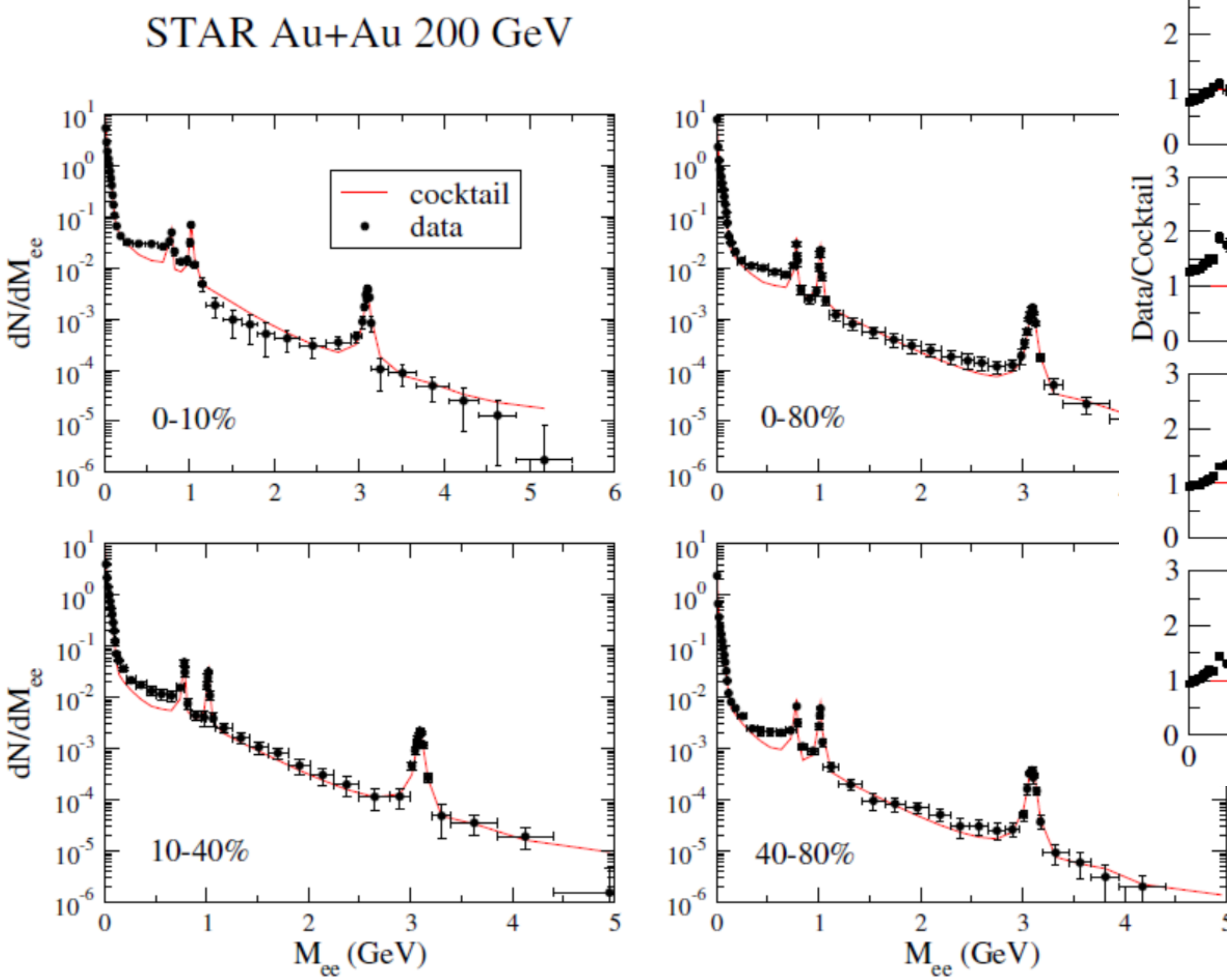
R.Rapp, arXiv:1306.6394

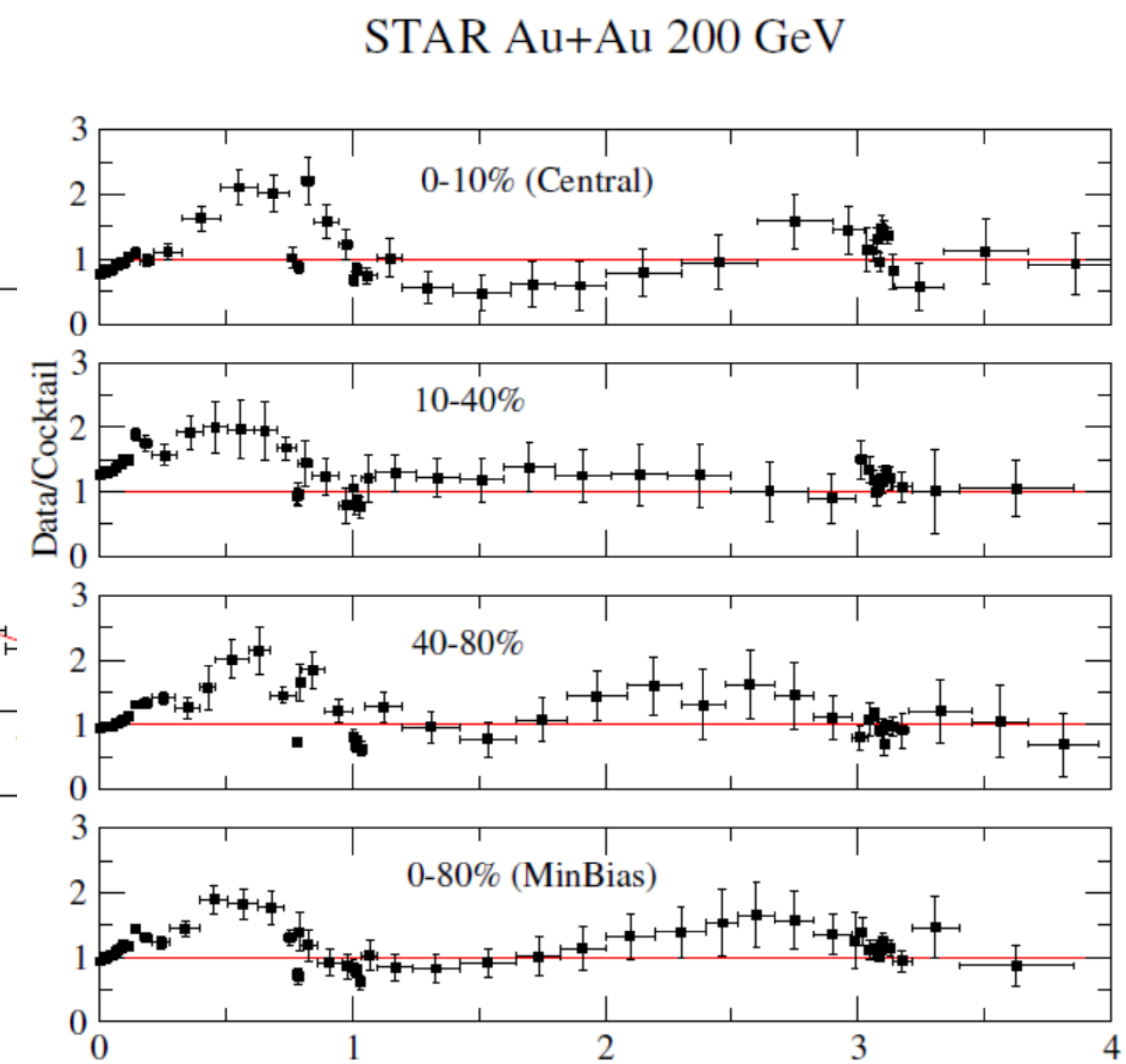




Key question : low-mass dilepton enhancement

STAR Dilepton Enhancement Au+Au 200 GeV

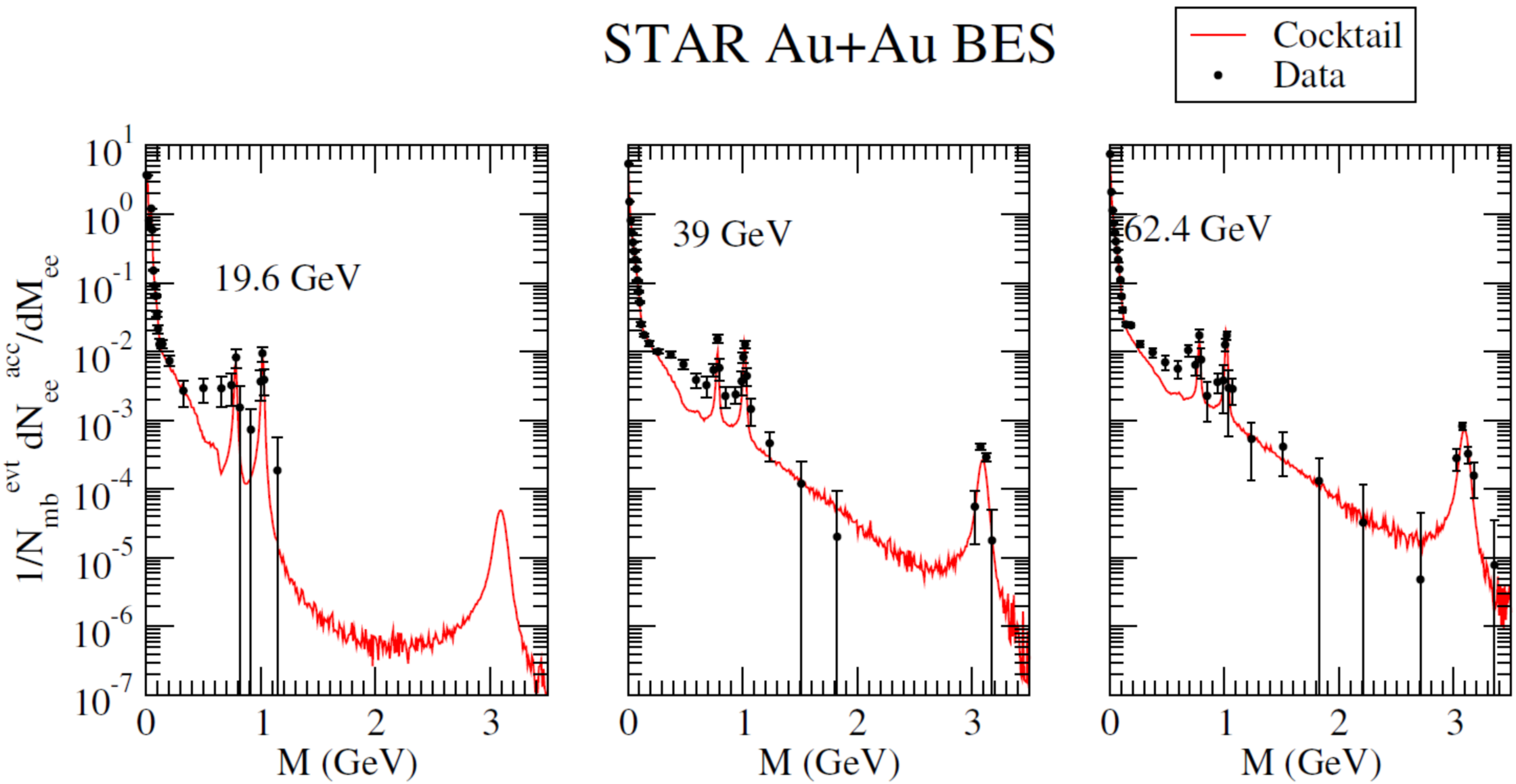




arXiv:1305.5447

STAR Beam Energy Scan

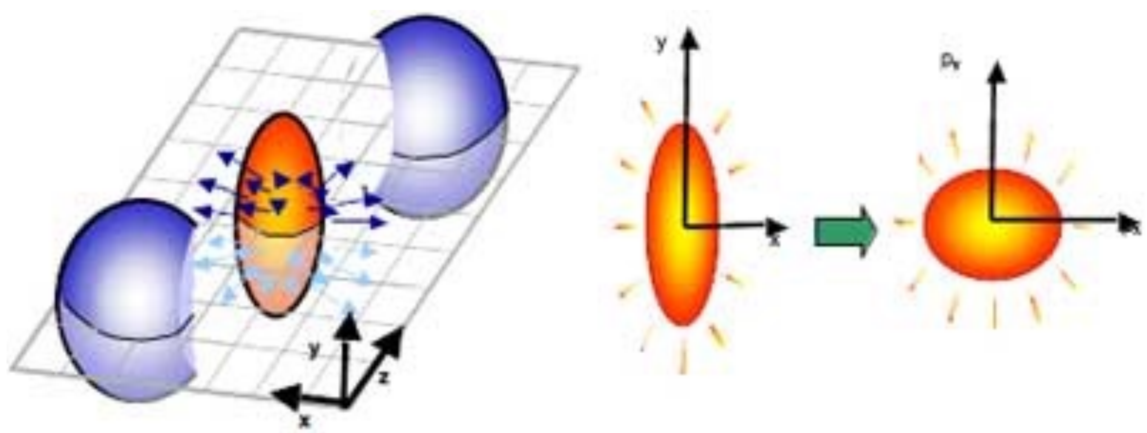
arXiv:1305.5447

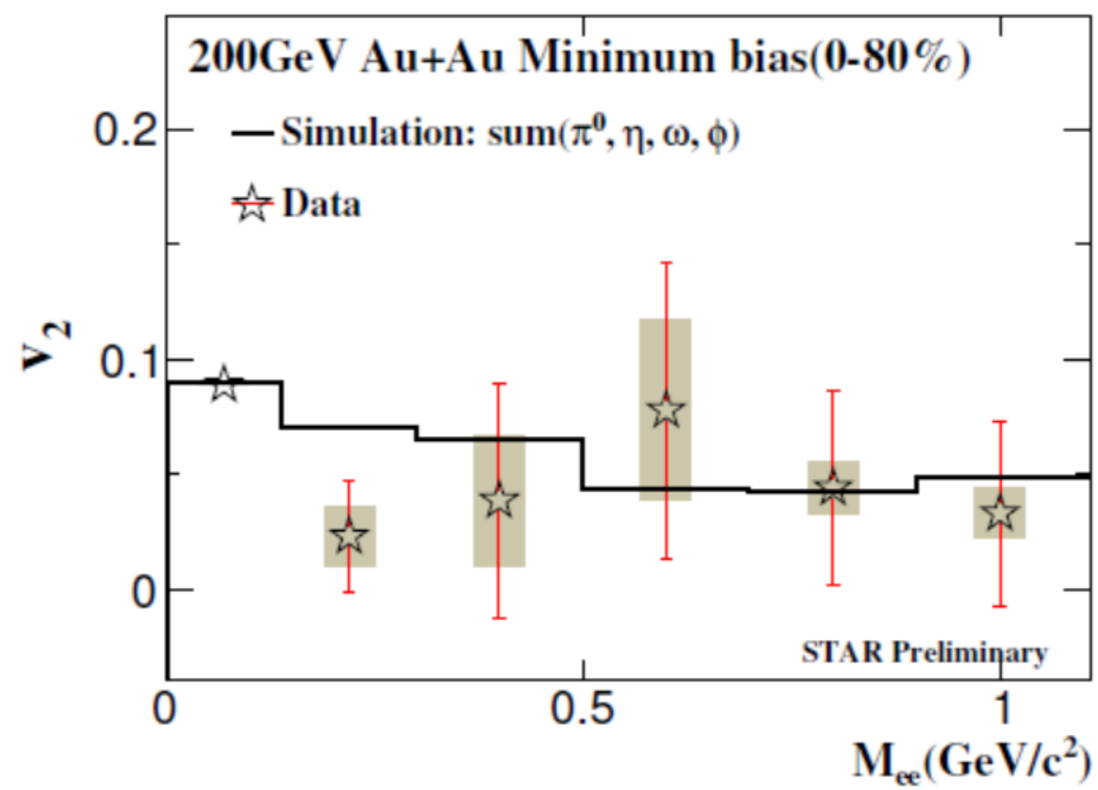


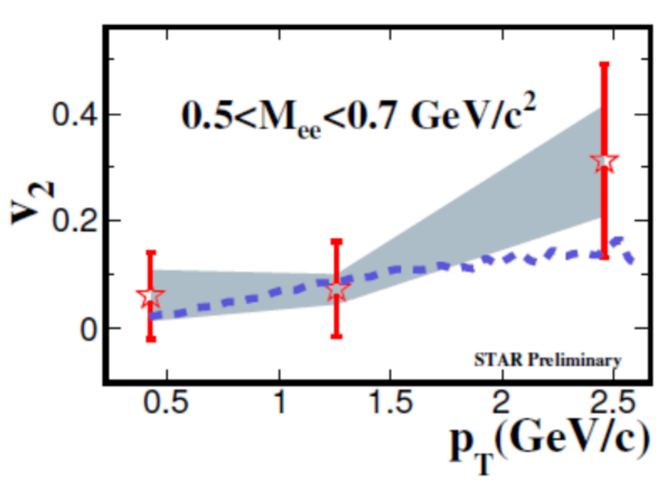
STAR Au+Au 200 GeV

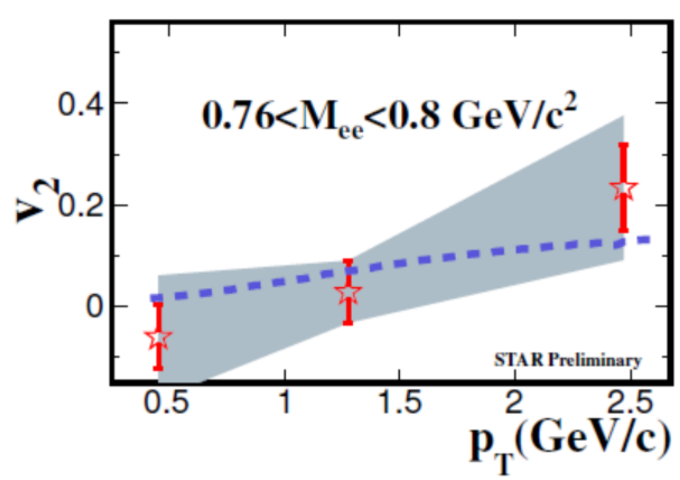
arXiv:1305.5447

Elliptic Flow





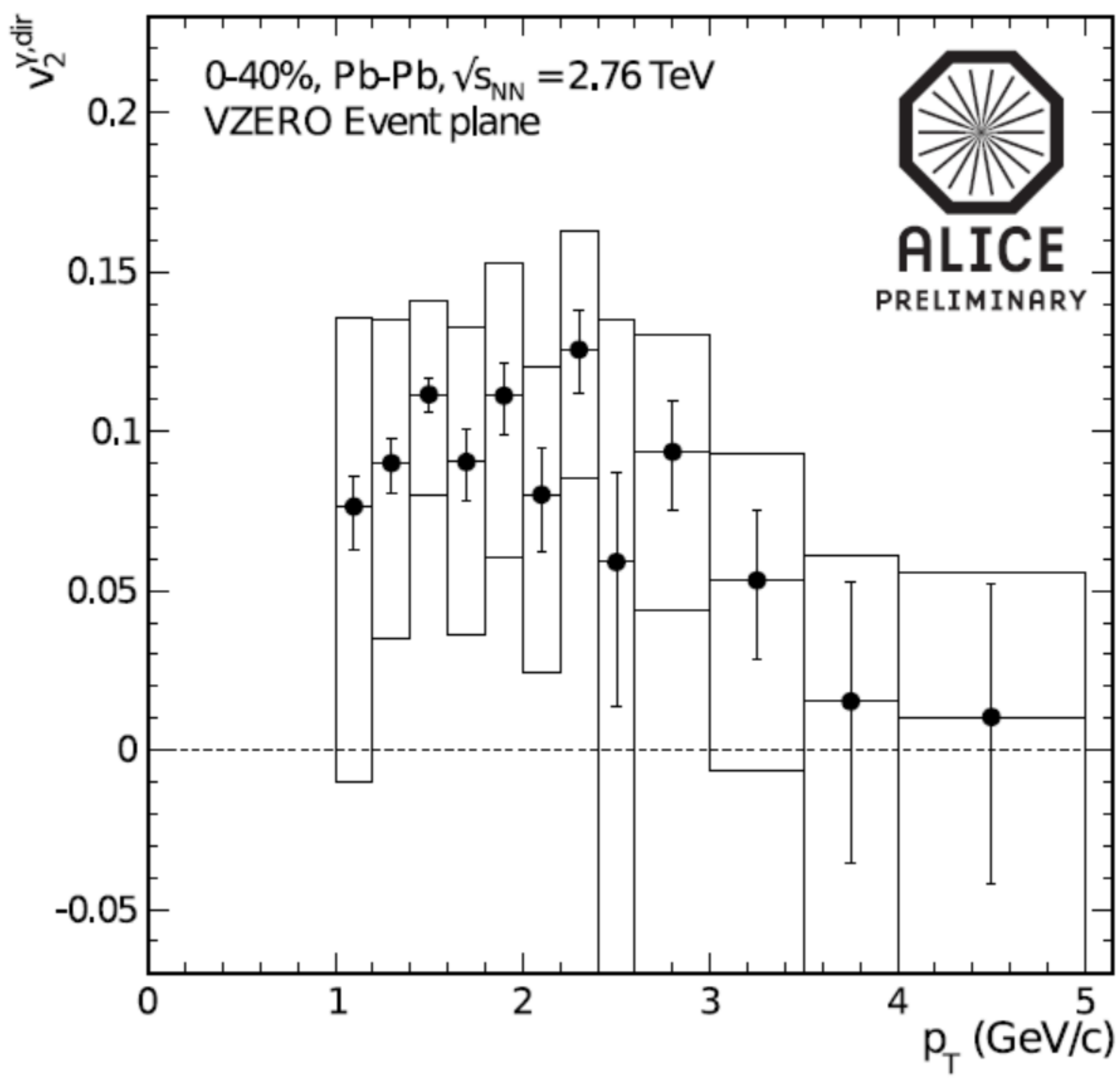




ALICE Pb+Pb 2.76 TeV

arXiv:1212.3995

Elliptic Flow



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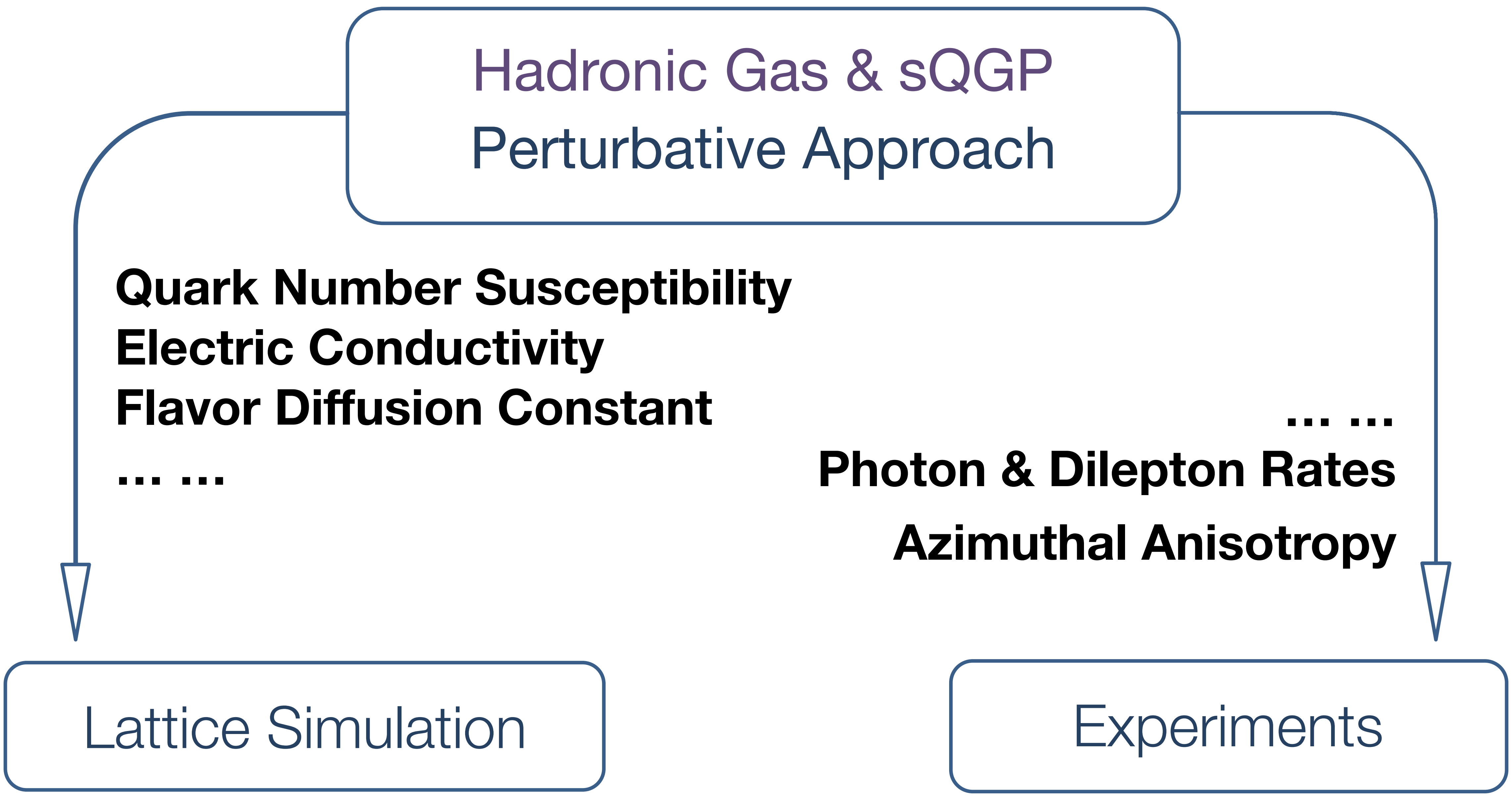
Theory vs Experiment



Rates, Hydro Evolution, Detector Acceptance

Elliptic Flow, in this talk

$v_2(M)$ $\quad v_2(p_T)$

$\frac{dN}{dM}$

$\frac{dN}{dp_T}$

$\frac{dN}{dMd\eta}$

Detector Acceptance

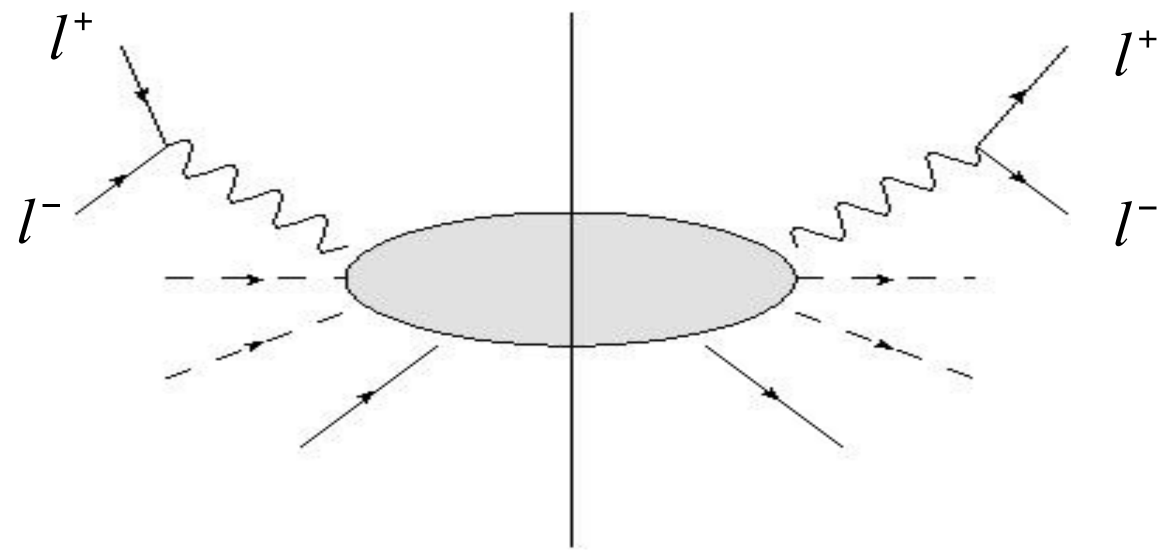
$$\frac{d^4N}{MdMq_Tdq_Tdyd\phi}(M,q_T,y,\phi) = \mathbf{DetAcc}(M,q_T,y,\phi) \times \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_{f,o}} \tau d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta \int_0^{r_{\max}} r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$
$$\times \left[\frac{dR}{d^4q}(q;T,\mu_B,\mu_\pi) \otimes \mathbf{Hydro}(T,\mu_B,\mu_\pi;\tau,\eta,r,\theta) \right]$$

Hydro Evolution

$$\frac{dR}{d^4q} \equiv \frac{dN}{d^4qd^4x}$$

EM Rates, in this talk

Dilepton rates from correlation functions

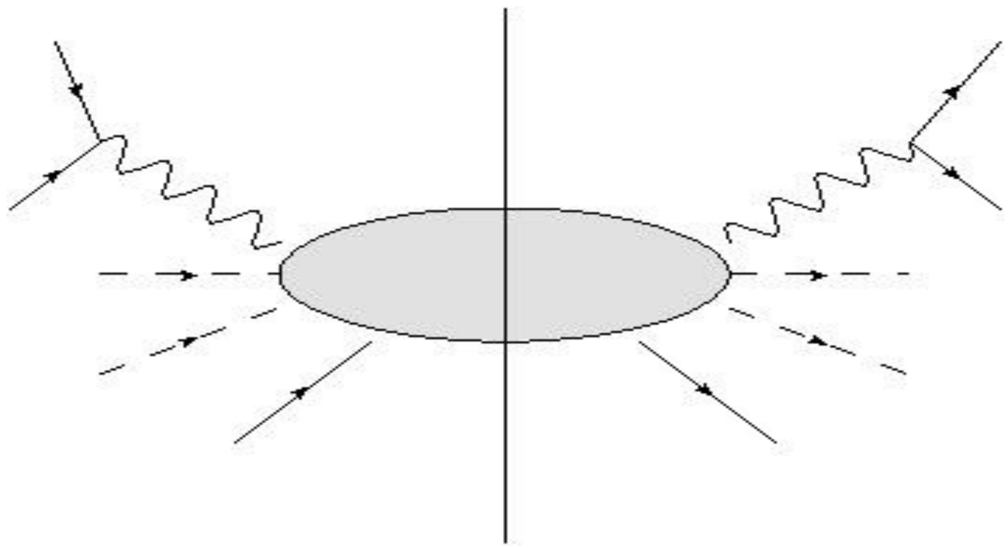


$$\frac{dR}{d^4q} = \frac{-\alpha^2}{6\pi^3 q^2}\left(1+\frac{2m_l^2}{q^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{4m_l^2}{q^2}\right)^{1/2}\mathbf{W}(q)$$

$$\mathbf{W}(q) = \int d^4x e^{-iq\cdot x}\mathrm{Tr}\left[e^{-(\mathbf{H}-\mathbf{F})/T}\,\mathbf{J}^\mu(x)\mathbf{J}_\mu(0)\right]$$

$$\mathbf{J}_\mu(x) = \sum_f \tilde{e}_f\,\overline{\mathbf{q}}_f\gamma_\mu\mathbf{q}_f(x)$$

Direct & Virtual Photon Rates



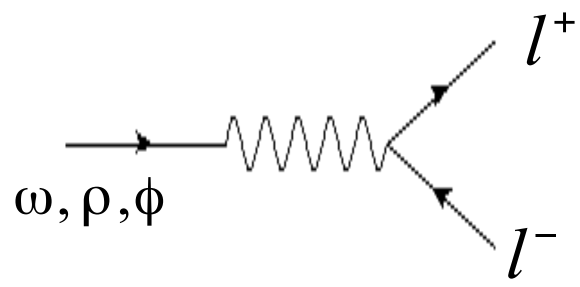
$$\frac{q^0 dN}{d^3q} = -\frac{\alpha}{4\pi^2}\,\mathbf{W}(q)$$

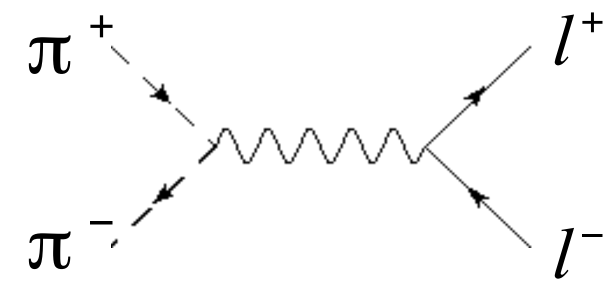
$$M \to 0,\; N^* \approx N$$

$$\frac{dR}{d^4q} = \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi M^2}\left(1 + \frac{2m_l^2}{M^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{4m_l^2}{M^2}\right)^{1/2}\left(\frac{q^0 dN^*}{d^3q}\right)$$

Dilepton rates from hadronic gas

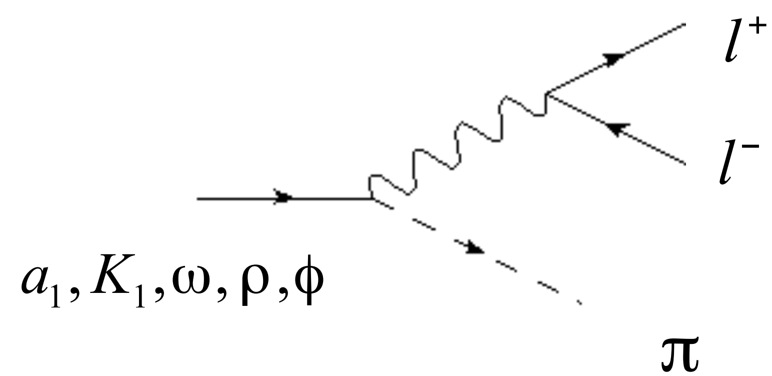
$$i\int d^4x\; e^{iq\cdot x}\left\langle 0\left|T^* J^{\mu}(x) J_{\mu}(0)\right|0\right\rangle$$





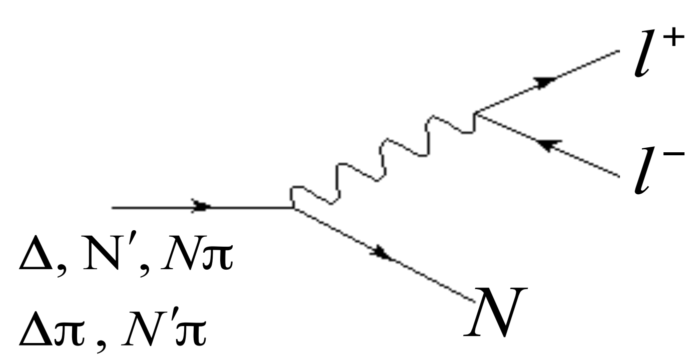
$+ \ldots$

$$+\sum_a i\int d\pi \int d^4x\; e^{iq\cdot x}\left\langle \pi^a_{in}(k)\left|T^* J^{\mu}(x) J_{\mu}(0)\right|\pi^a_{in}(k)\right\rangle$$



$+ \ldots$

$$+\sum_{s,I} i\int dN \int d^4x\; e^{iq\cdot x}\left\langle N^{s,I}_{in}(k)\left|T^* J^{\mu}(x) J_{\mu}(0)\right|N^{s,I}_{in}(k)\right\rangle$$



$+ \ldots$

Pionic Gas

$$\mathbf{W}^F(q) = \mathbf{W}_0^F(q) + \frac{1}{f_\pi^2}\int d\pi \mathbf{W}_\pi^F(q,k) + \frac{1}{2!}\frac{1}{f_\pi^4}\int d\pi_1 d\pi_2 \mathbf{W}_{\pi\pi}^F(q,k_1,k_2) + \cdots$$

$$\int d\pi = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}\frac{n(E-\mu_\pi)}{2E}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{W}_0^F(q) &= i\int d^4x e^{iq\cdot x}\langle 0|T^*\mathbf{J}^\mu(x)\mathbf{J}_\mu(0)|0\rangle \\
\mathbf{W}_\pi^F(q,k) &= i f_\pi^2\int d^4x e^{iq\cdot x}\langle \pi^a(k)|T^*\mathbf{J}^\mu(x)\mathbf{J}_\mu(0)|\pi^a(k)\rangle \\
\mathbf{W}_{\pi\pi}^F(q,k_1,k_2) &= i f_\pi^4\int d^4x e^{iq\cdot x}\langle \pi^a(k_1)\pi^b(k_2)|T^*\mathbf{J}^\mu(x)\mathbf{J}_\mu(0)|\pi^a(k_1)\pi^b(k_2)\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Vector & Axial Correlators, Spectral Functions

Steele, Yamagishi, Zahed, PLB (1996) : SU(2)
Lee, Yamagishi, Zahed, PRC (1998) : SU(3)

$$\mathbf{J}_\mu = \bar{q}\gamma_\mu Q^{\mathrm{em}} q = \mathbf{V}_\mu^3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{V}_\mu^8$$

$$\mathrm{Im}\left(i\int_y e^{-iq\cdot y}\langle 0|T^*(\mathbf{V}_\mu^c(y)\mathbf{V}_\nu^d(0)|0\rangle\right) = \left(-q^2 g_{\mu\nu} + q_\nu q_\nu\right)\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_V^{cd}(q^2)$$

$$\mathrm{Im}\left(i\int_y e^{-iq\cdot y}\langle 0|T^*(\mathbf{j}_{A,\mu}^c(y)\mathbf{j}_{A,\nu}^d(0)|0\rangle\right) = \left(-q^2 g_{\mu\nu} + q_\nu q_\nu\right)\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_A^{cd}(q^2)$$

		$I^G(J^{PC})$	Mass (m_i)	Decay width (G_i)	Decay constant (f_i)
Π_V^I	$\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^{--})$	768.5	150.7	130.67
	$\rho(1450)$		1465	310	106.69
	$\rho(1700)$		1700	235	75.44
Π_V^Y	$\omega(782)$	$0^-(1^{--})$	781.94	8.43	46
	$\omega(1420)$		1419	174	46
	$\omega(1600)$		1649	220	46
	$\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^{--})$	1020	4.43	79
	$\phi(1680)$		1680	150	79
Π_A^I	$a_1(1260)$	$1^-(1^{++})$	1230	400	190 (f_ρ)
Π_A^{UV}	$K_1(1270)$	$\frac{1}{2}(1^+)$	1273	90	90
	$K_1(1400)$		1402	174	90

$$\Pi_V^I \equiv \Pi_V^{33}$$

$$\Pi_V^Y \equiv \frac{4}{3}\Pi_V^{88}$$

Spectral Functions

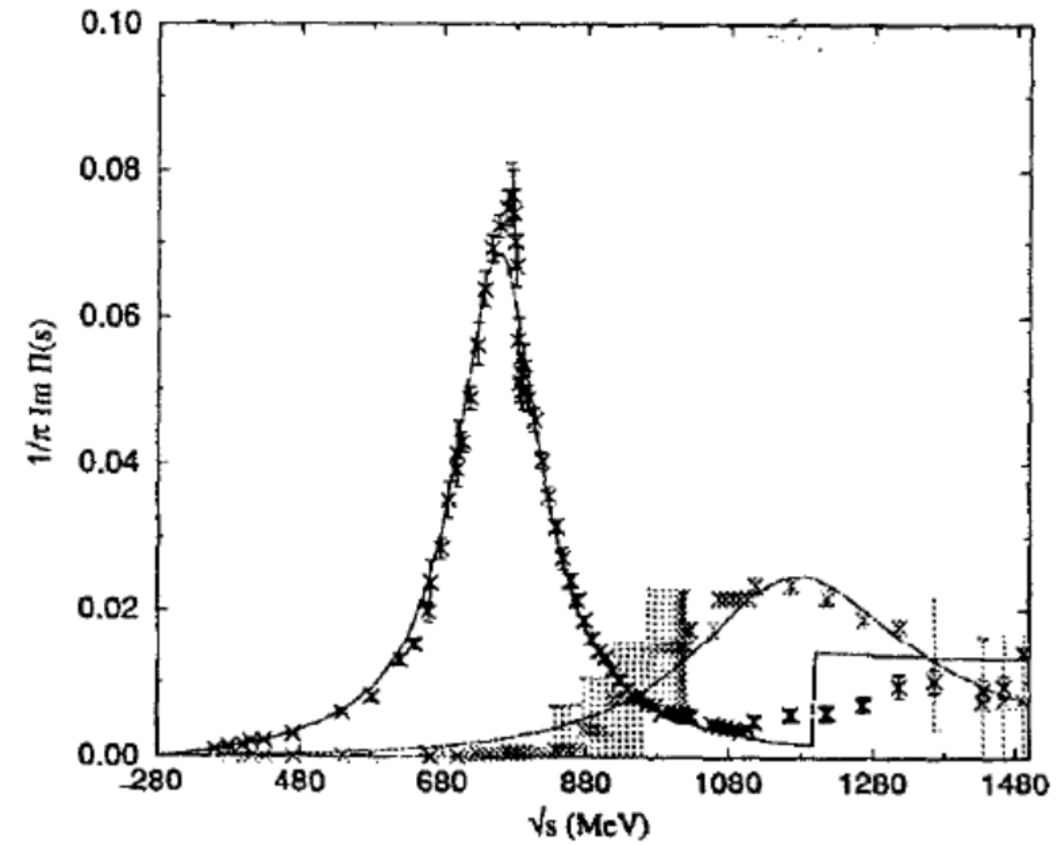
Steele, Yamagishi, Zahed, PLB (1996) : SU(2)
Lee, Yamagishi, Zahed, PRC (1998) : SU(3)

$$\Pi_V^I(q^2) = \frac{f_\rho^2}{q^2}\frac{m_\rho^2 + \gamma q^2}{m_\rho^2 - q^2 - i m_\rho \Gamma_\rho(q^2)}$$

$$\Pi_A^I(q^2) = \frac{f_{a_1}^2}{m_{a_1}^2 - q^2 - i m_{a_1}\Gamma_{a_1}(q^2)}$$

$$\Gamma_\rho(q^2) = \theta(q^2 - 4m_\pi^2)\Gamma_{0,\rho}\frac{m_\rho}{\sqrt{q^2}}\left(\frac{q^2 - 4m_\pi^2}{m_\rho^2 - 4m_\pi^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\Gamma_{a_1}(q^2) = \theta(q^2 - 9m_\pi^2)\Gamma_{0,a_1}\frac{m_{a_1}}{\sqrt{q^2}}\left(\frac{q^2 - 9m_\pi^2}{m_{a_1}^2 - 9m_\pi^2}\right)^{3/2}$$



Mixing between vector & axial

$$\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{W}_\pi^F(q,k) = 12\,q^2\,\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_V(q^2)$$
$$-\;6\,(k+q)^2\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_A\left((k+q)^2\right) + (q\to -q)$$
$$+\;8\left((k\cdot q)^2 - m_\pi^2 q^2\right)\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_V(q^2)\times \mathrm{Re}\Delta_R(k+q) + (q\to -q)$$

$k \to 0$

$m_\pi \to 0$

naive limit upto one pion

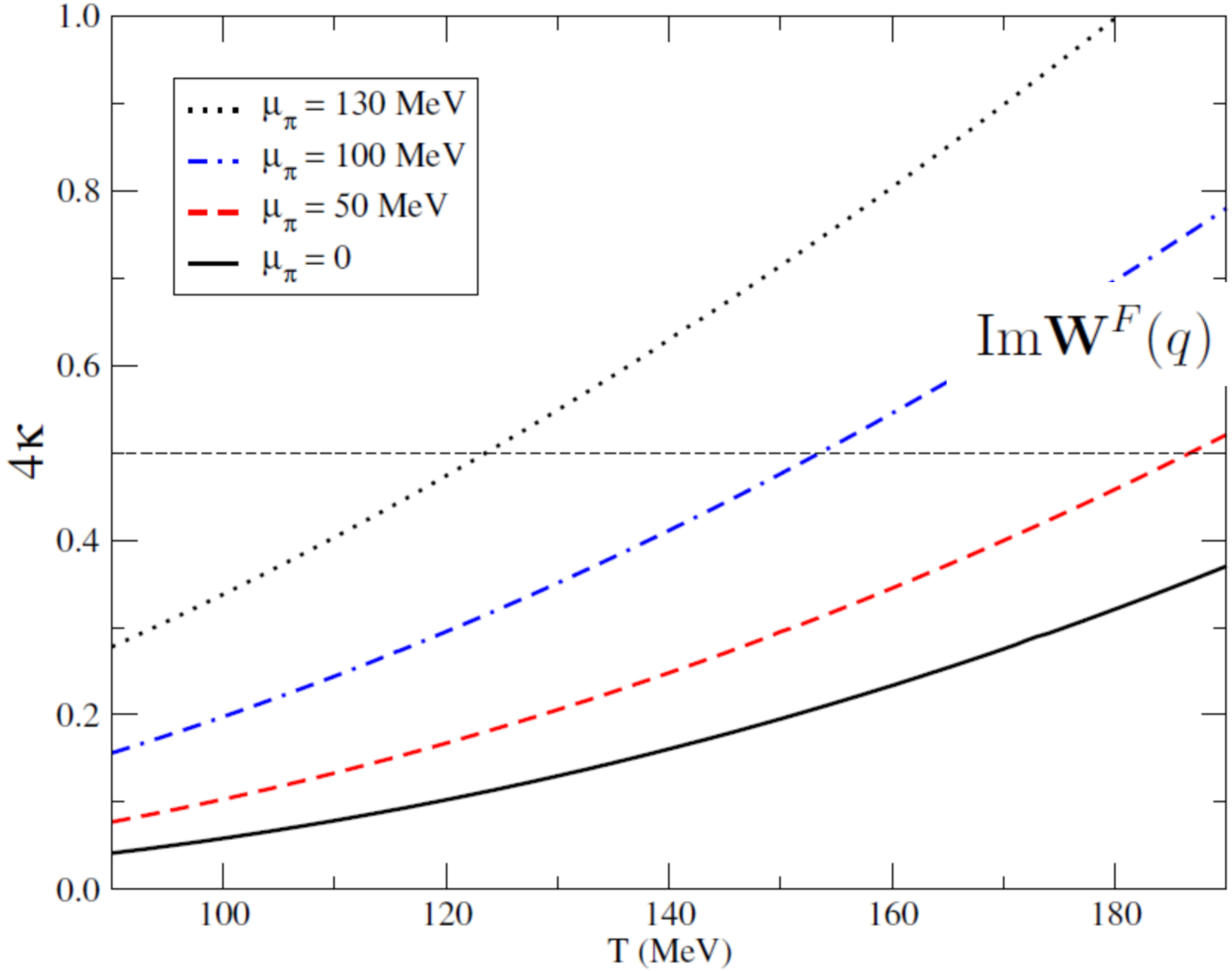
$$\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{W}^F(q) \approx -3\,q^2\left[(1-4\kappa)\,\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_V(q^2) + 4\kappa\,\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_A(q^2)\right]$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{f_\pi^2}\int d\pi$$

decrease *increase*

$$\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{W}^F(q) \;\approx\; -3\,q^2\left[(1-4\kappa)\,\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_V(q^2) + 4\kappa\,\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{\Pi}_A(q^2)\right]$$

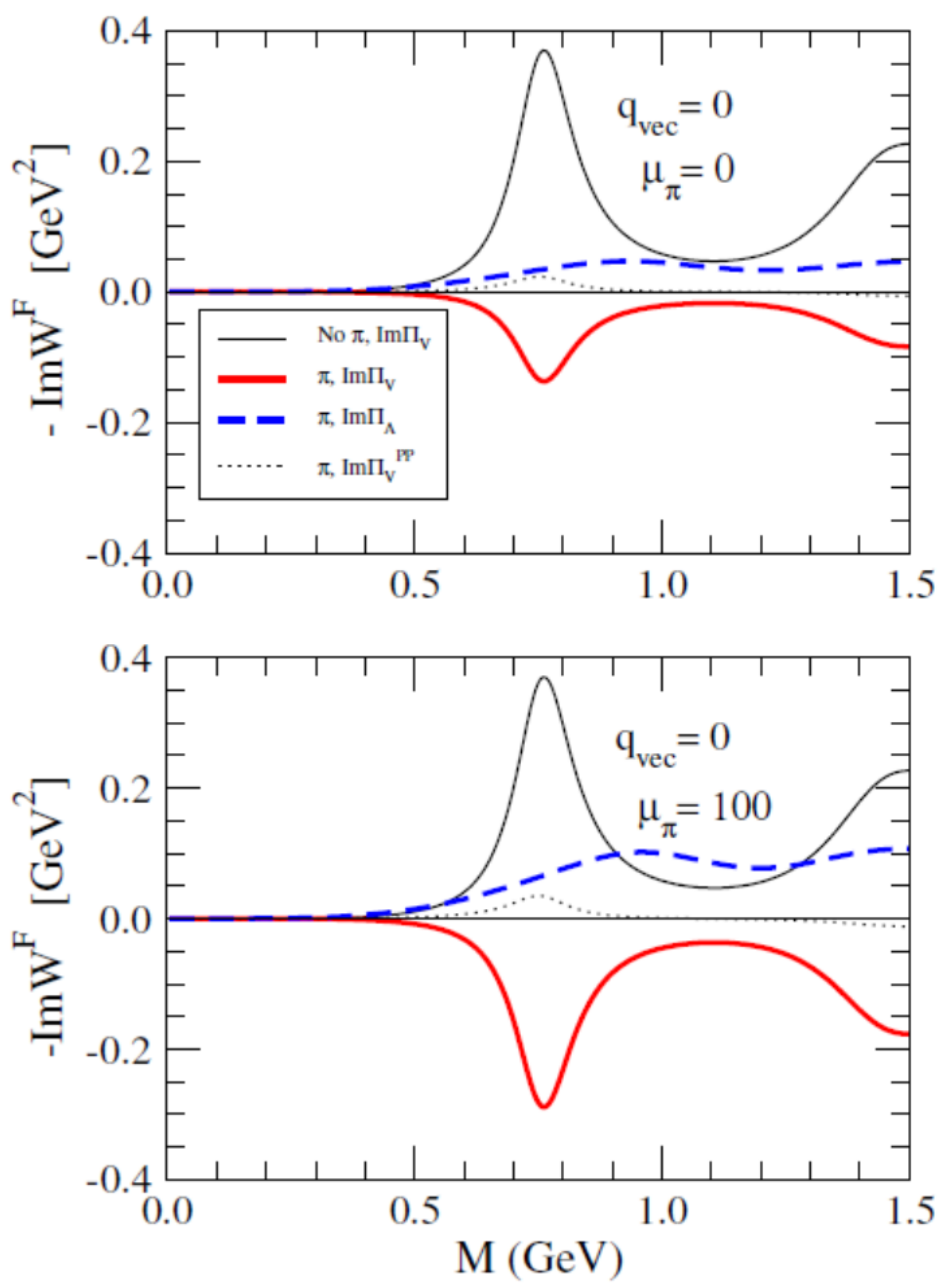
$$k \to 0$$
$$m_\pi \to 0$$



$$\kappa = \frac{1}{f_\pi^2}\int d\pi$$

$$\mathrm{Im}\mathbf{W}^F(q) \propto \mathrm{Im}\left(\mathbf{\Pi}_V(q^2) + \mathbf{\Pi}_A(q^2)\right)$$

Mixing between vector-axial : Chiral symmetry restoration



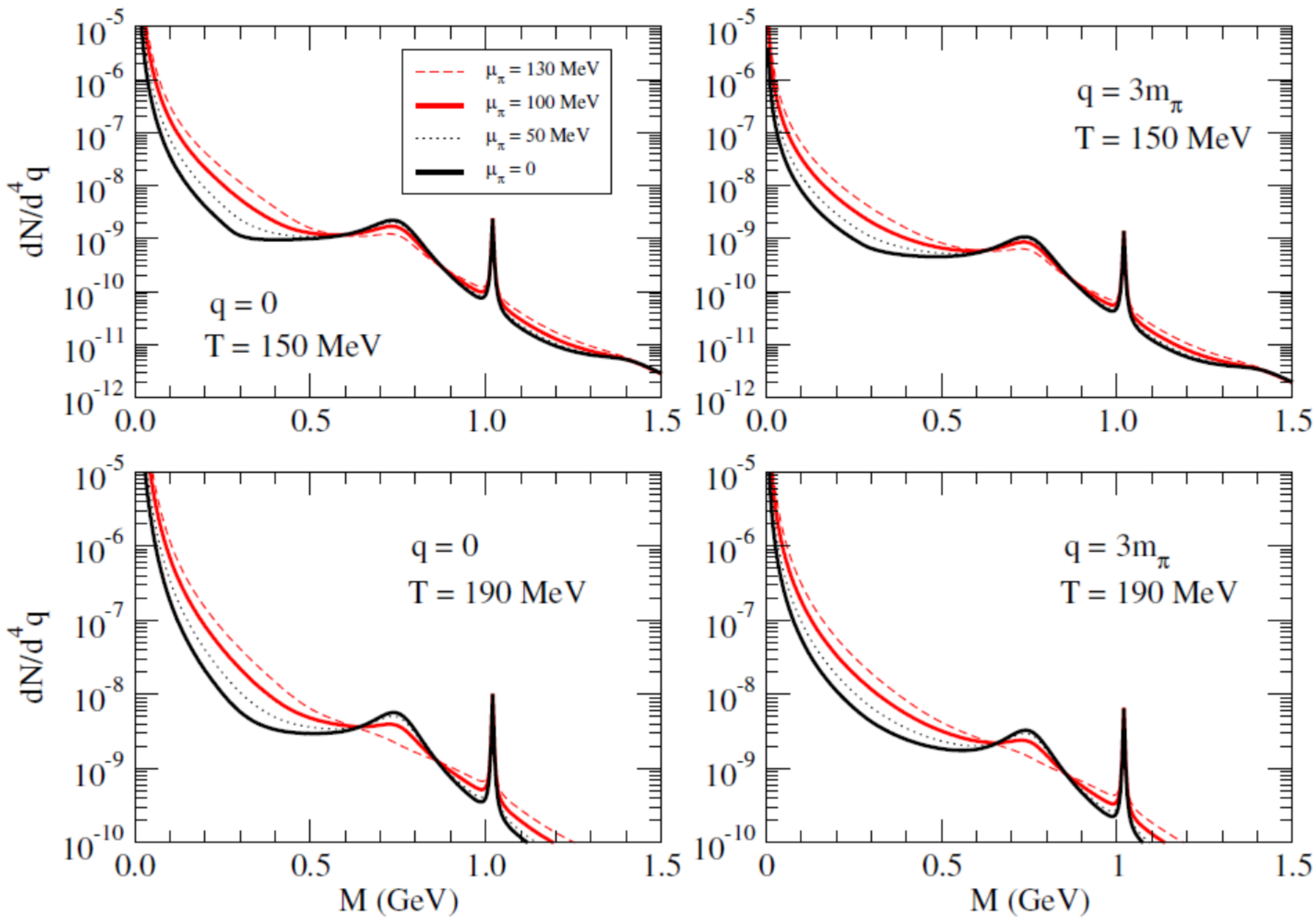
As pion chemical potential increase

- **Reduction of Vector Contribution**
  due to the cancellation
  (no pion + pion contribution)
- **Enhancement of Axial Contribution**

Lee & Zahed PRC 90, 025204 (2014)

Dilepton Rates up to two pion

Low-mass enhancement due to mixing between vector & axial



Lee & Zahed PRC 90, 025204 (2014)

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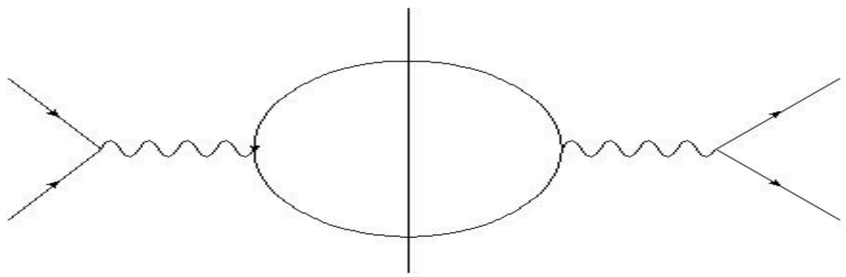
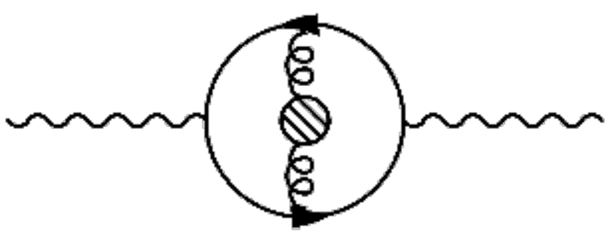
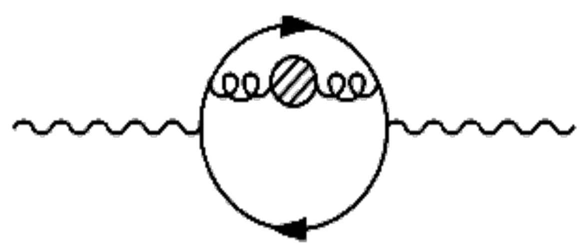
sQGP strongly-interacting QGP

PLB 448, 168 (1999)



$$\mathrm{Im}\,\mathbf{W}_0^R(q) = \frac{N_c\tilde{\mathbf{e}}^2}{4\pi}\,q^2\left[1+\frac{2T}{|\vec{q}|}\ln\left(\frac{n_+}{n_-}\right)\right]$$





$$n_\pm = \frac{1}{e^{(q_0\pm|\vec{q}|)/2T}+1}$$

$$\mathrm{Im}\,\mathbf{W}_2^R(q) = \frac{N_c\tilde{\mathbf{e}}^2}{4\pi}q^2\left\langle\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}A_4^2\right\rangle\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{T|\vec{q}|}\right)\left(n_+(1-n_+)-n_-(1-n_-)\right)$$

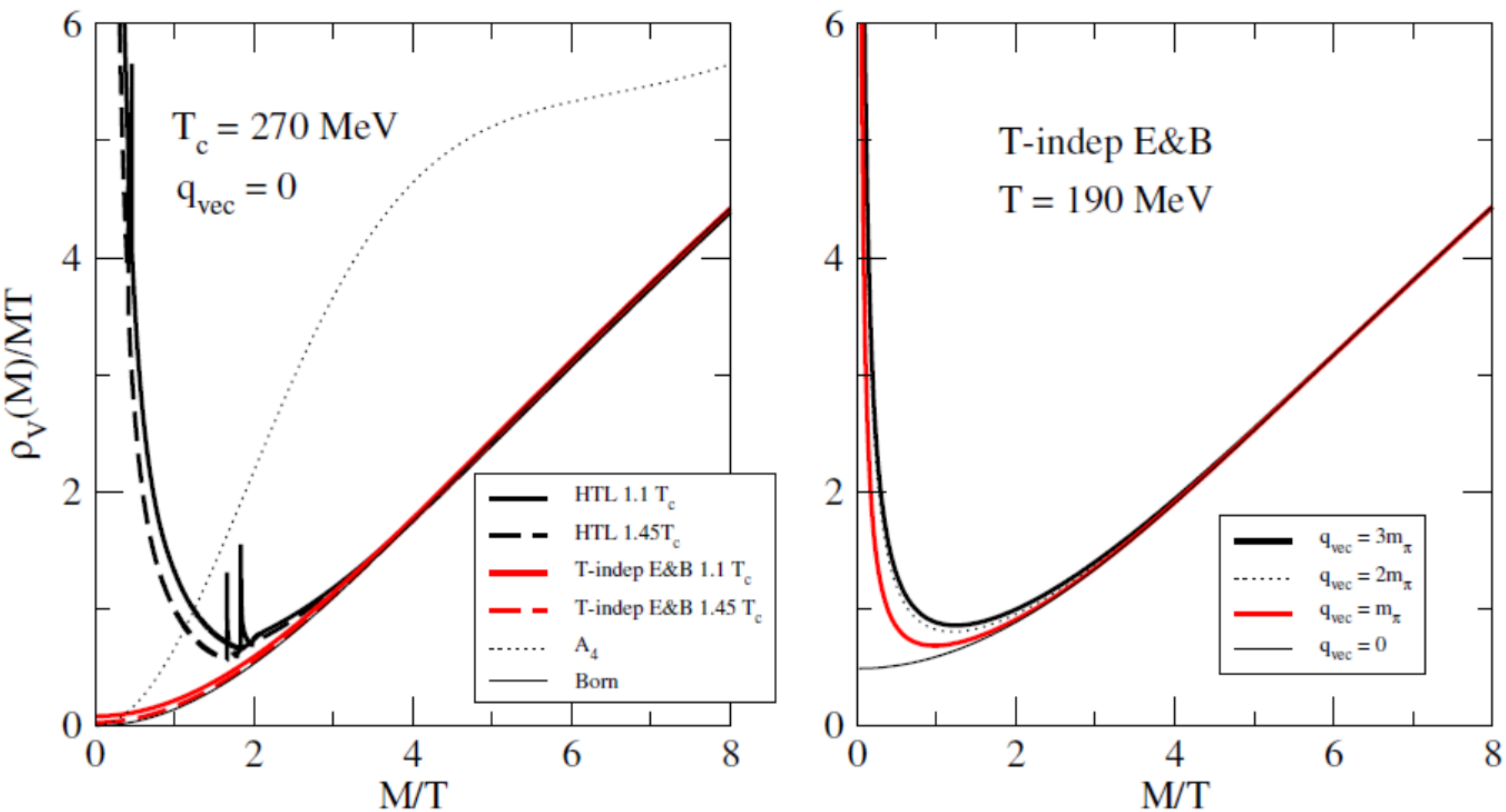
$$\mathrm{Im}\,\mathbf{W}_4^R(q) = \frac{N_c\tilde{\mathbf{e}}^2}{4\pi}\left[-\frac{1}{6}\left\langle\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}E^2\right\rangle+\frac{1}{3}\left\langle\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}B^2\right\rangle\right]\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{T|\vec{q}|}\right)\left(n_+(1-n_+)-n_-(1-n_-)\right)$$

$\left\langle\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}A_4^2\right\rangle$ vanishes [Kaczmarek et al., arXiv:1301.7436]

sQGP (T-indep E&B)

$$\langle \alpha_s B^2 \rangle \approx \langle \alpha_s E^2 \rangle \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle_0$$

$$\langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle_0 = 0.068 \text{ GeV}^4$$ [Narison, PLB (2009)]



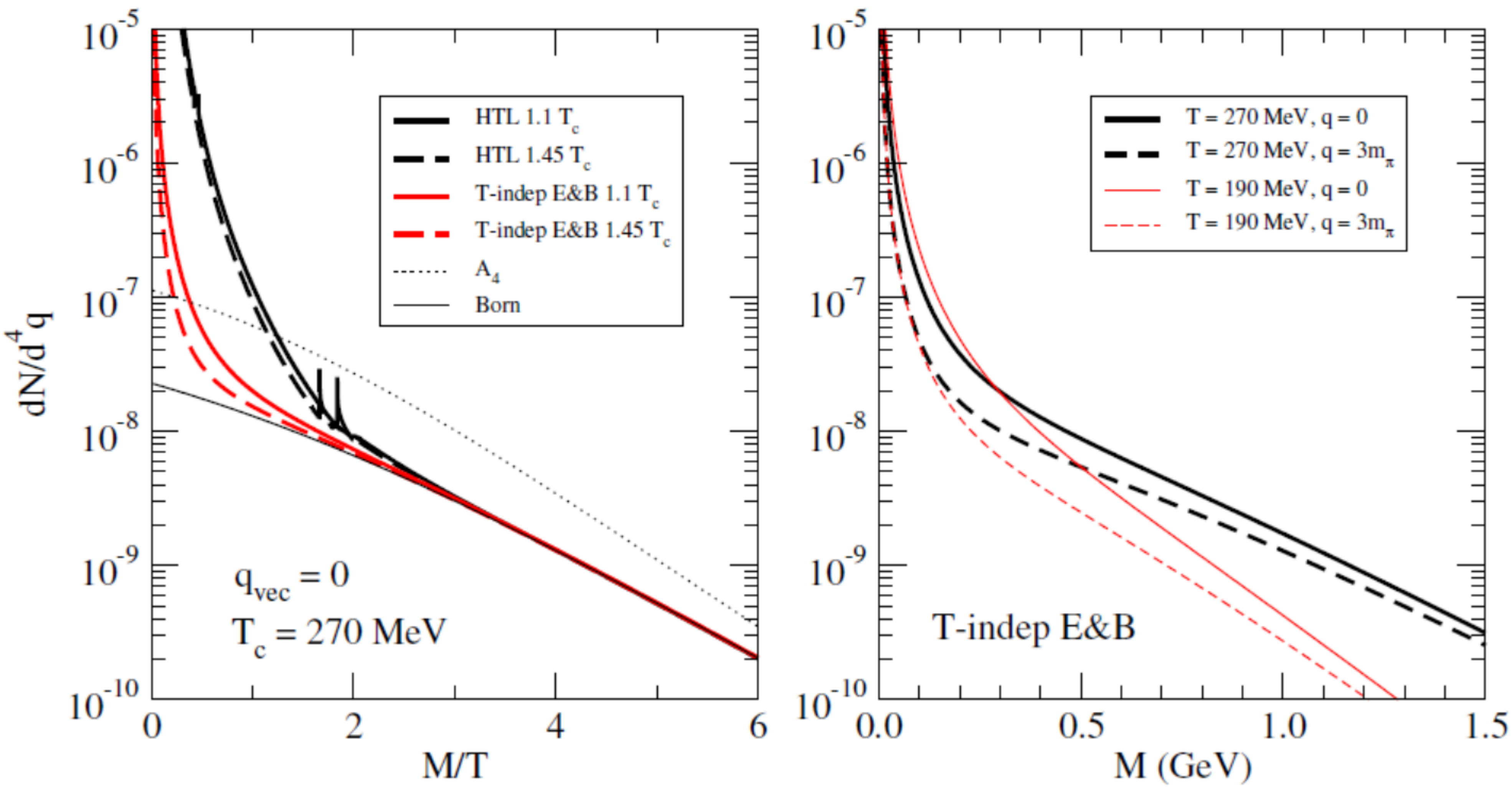
$$\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} A_4^2 \rangle / T^2 \approx 0.4$$

→ ruled out by Kaczmarek et al., arXiv: 1301.7436

sQGP **T-indep E & B**

Narison, PLB (2009)

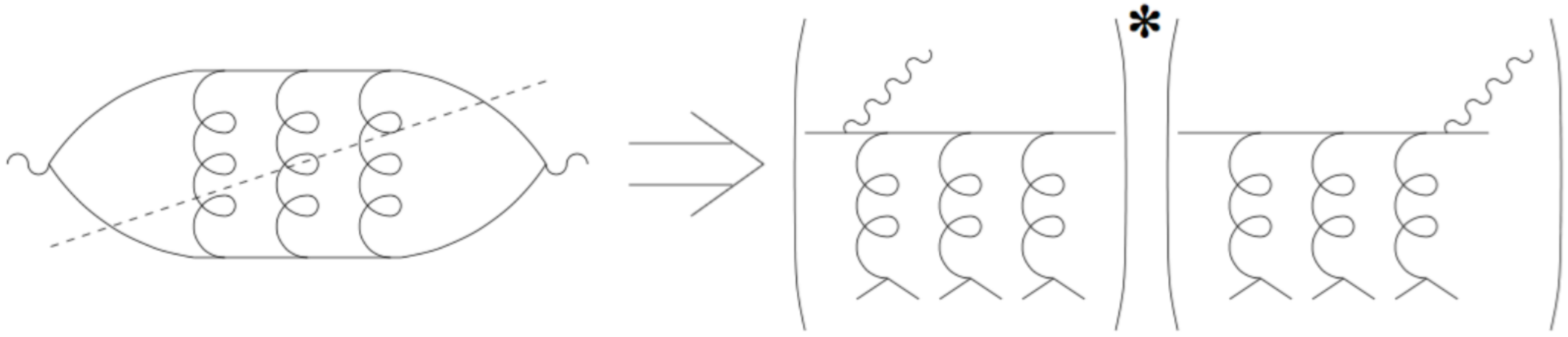
$$\langle \alpha_s B^2 \rangle \approx \langle \alpha_s E^2 \rangle \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle_0 \qquad \langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle_0 = 0.068 \text{ GeV}^4$$



Lee & Zahed PRC 90, 025204 (2014)

Direct Photon Production from sQGP

- **Direct photons from hadronic gas**
  - use our results
- **Direct photons from sQGP**
  - use **HTL (hot thermal loop)** by Arnold, Moore & Yaffe
    [JHEP 05, 051 (2003)]



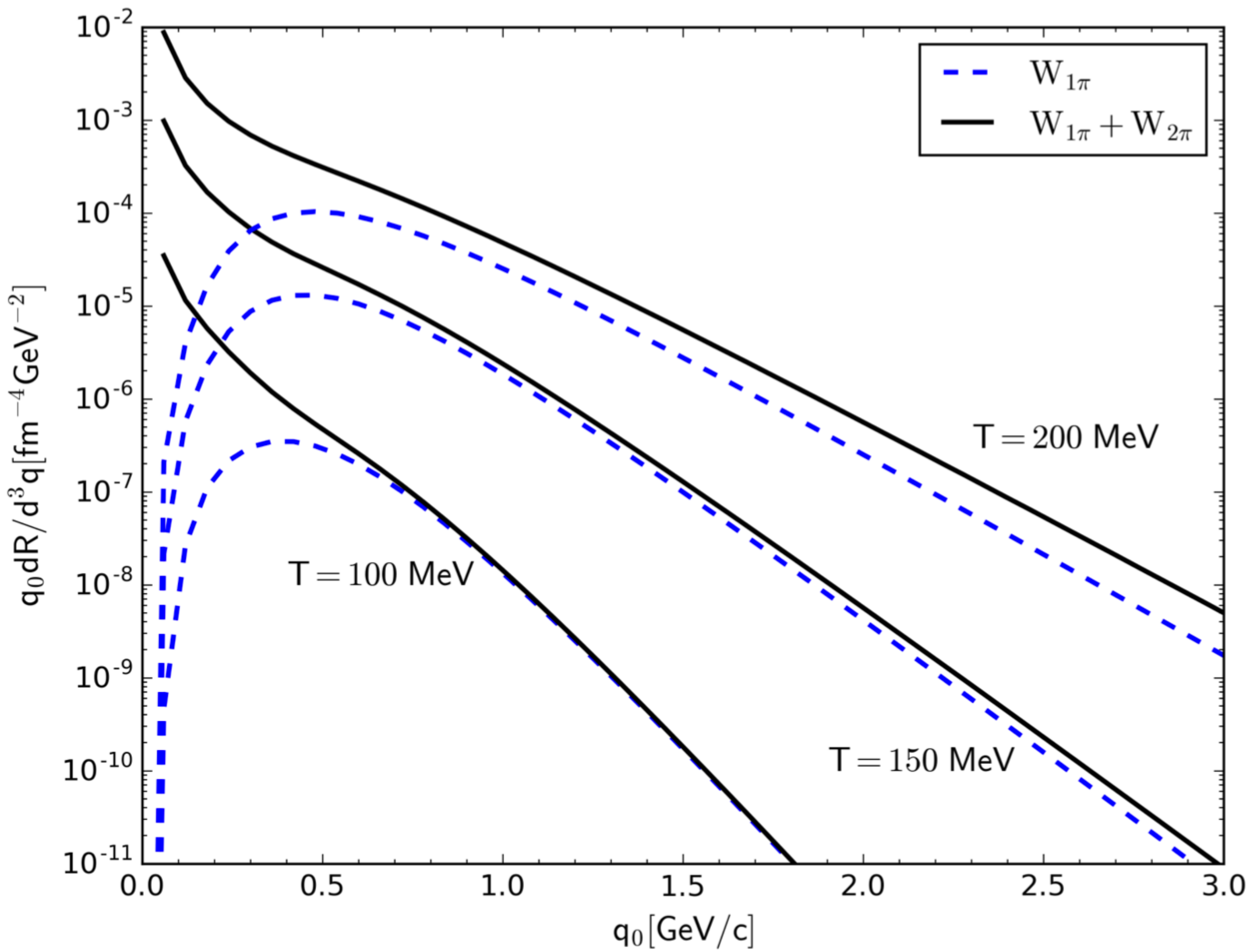
Contents

- Motivation
- EM radiation from hadronic gas
- EM radiation from sQGP
- **Direct Photon Elliptic Flow at RHIC & LHC**
- Conclusion

photon rates

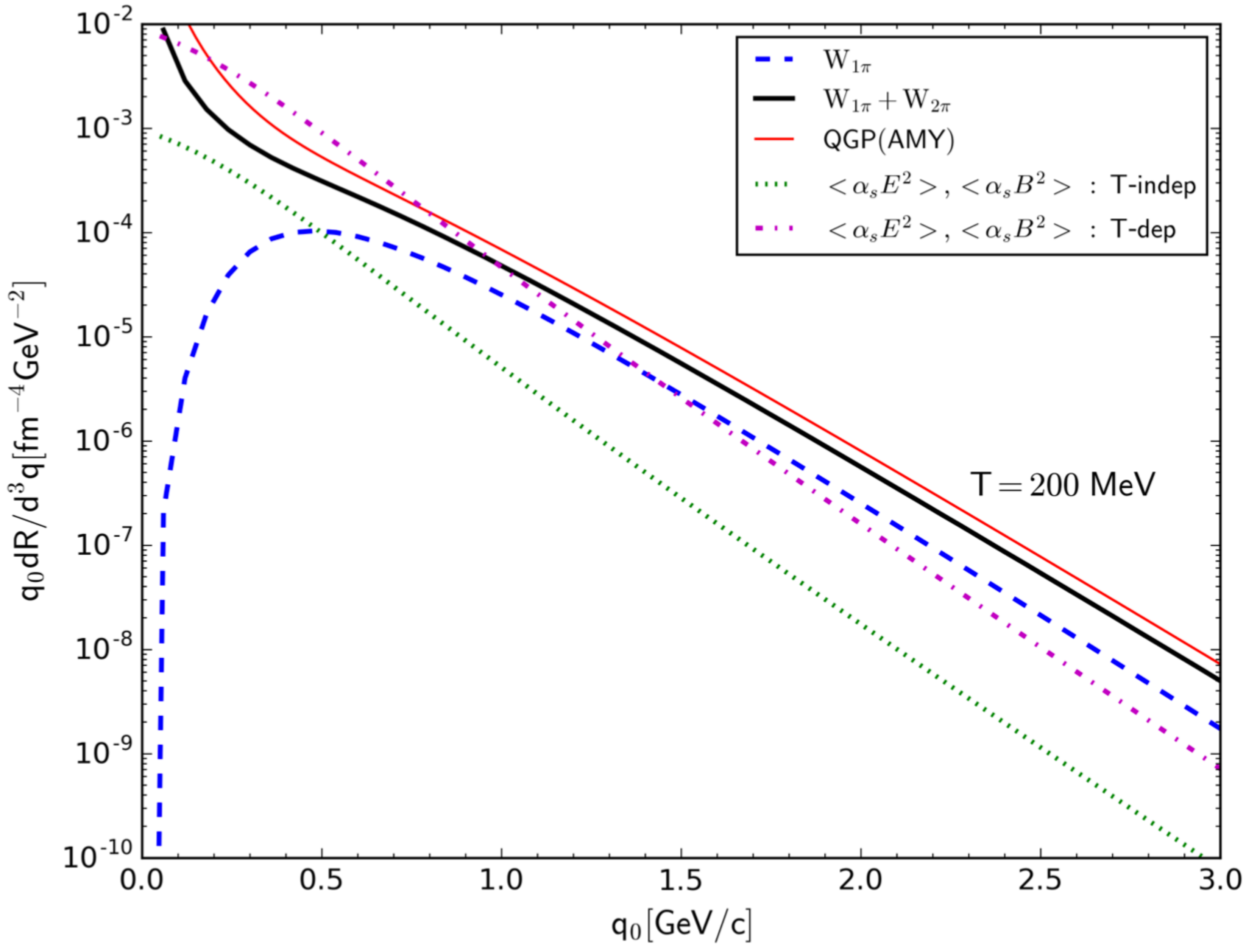
Photon emission rates from hadronic gas

arXiv:1610.06213v2



photon rates at T=200 MeV

arXiv:1610.06213v2



QGP rate is higher than Hadronic Gas rate

prompt photon before thermalization

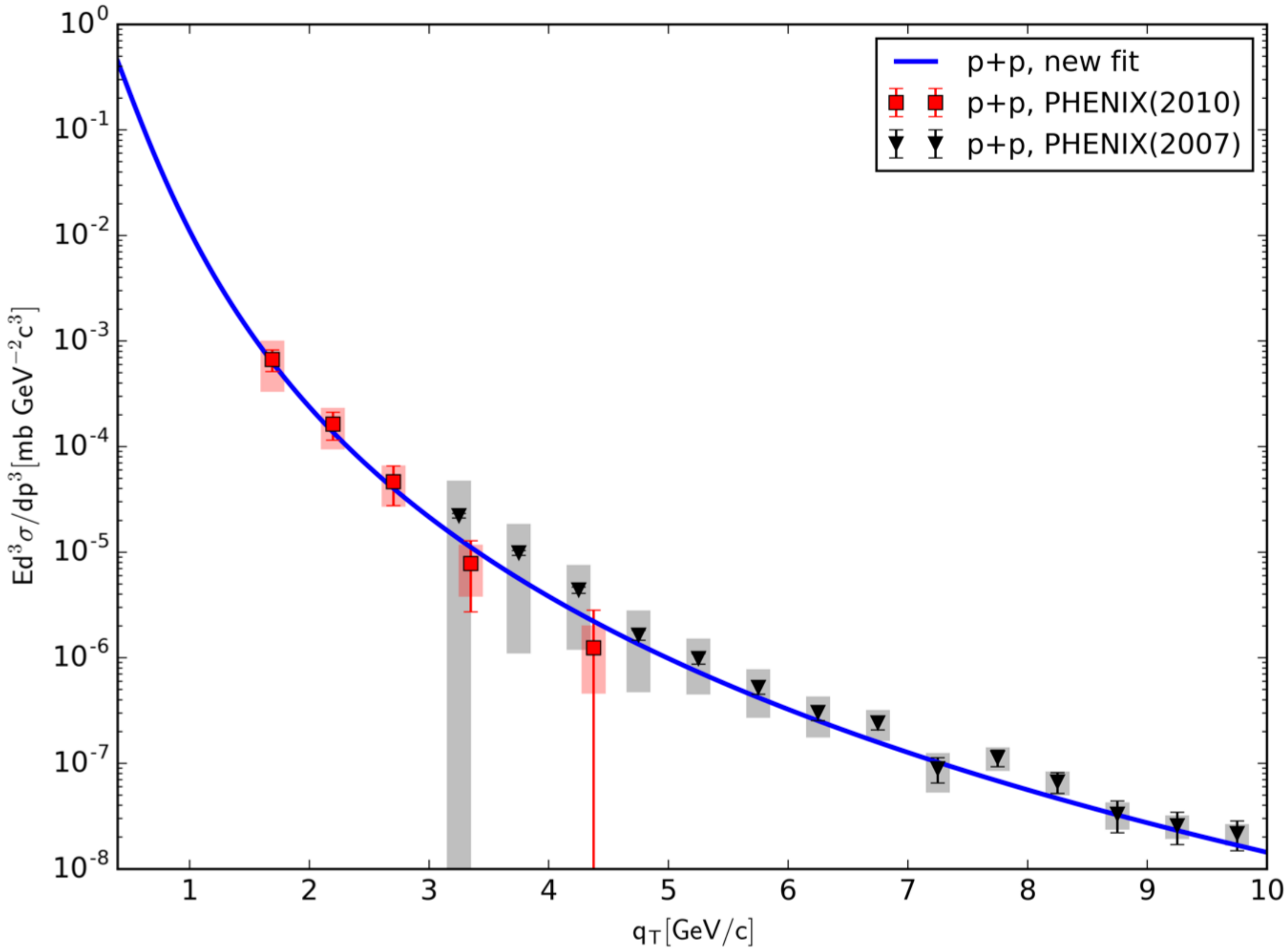
direct photon = prompt photon + thermal photon

prompt photon scaled by p+p

arXiv:1610.06213v2

$$q_0 \frac{d^3 N_\gamma^{\mathrm{prompt}}}{d^3 q} = q_0 \frac{d^3 \sigma^{\mathrm{pp}}}{d^3 q} \frac{N_{\mathrm{coll}}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{NN}}^{\mathrm{inel}}}$$

$$q_0 \frac{d^3 \sigma^{\mathrm{pp}}}{d^3 q}$$



prompt photon fitting function

arXiv:1610.06213v2

$$q_0 \frac{d^3 N_\gamma^{\text{prompt}}}{d^3 q} = q_0 \frac{d^3 \sigma^{\text{pp}}}{d^3 q} \frac{N_{\text{coll}}}{\sigma_{\text{NN}}^{\text{inel}}}$$

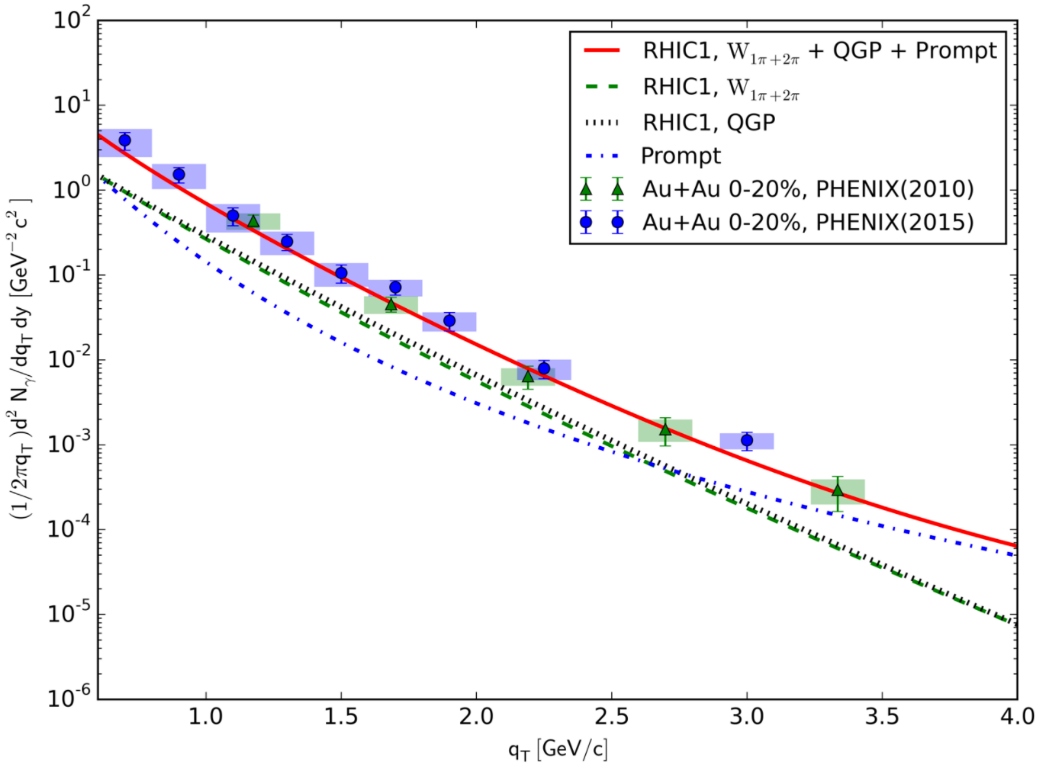
$$q_0 \frac{d^3 \sigma^{\text{pp}}}{d^3 q} = A \left(1 + \frac{q_T^2}{B}\right)^{-n} \frac{\text{mb}}{\text{GeV}^2 \text{c}^{-3}}$$

RHIC $A = 2.6955,\ B = 0.19943 \text{ and } n = 3.0631$

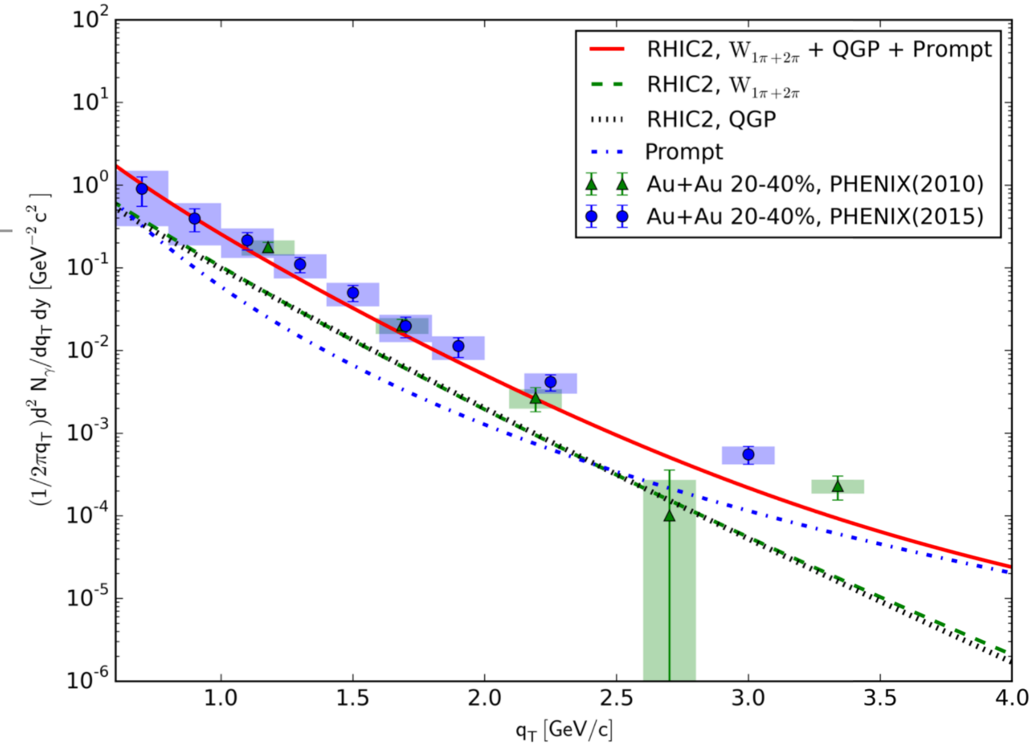
LHC $A = 0.55269,\ B = 0.48304, \text{ and } n = 2.6788$

direct photon for RHIC

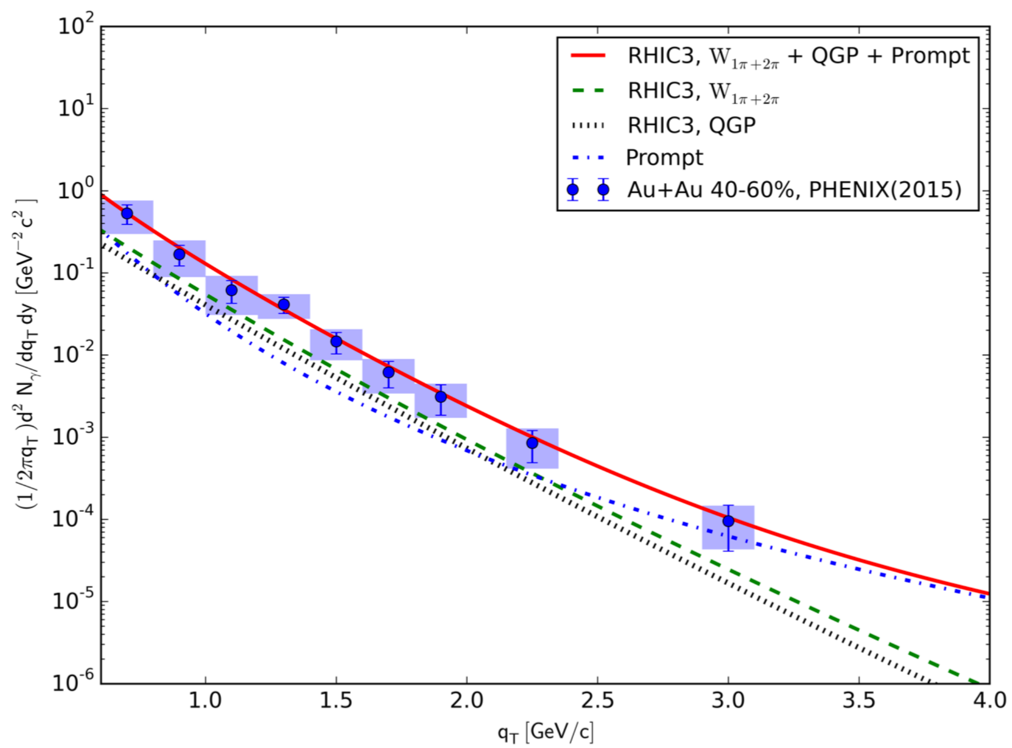
$$(1/2\pi q_T) d^2 N_\gamma / dq_T \, dy \; [GeV^{-2} c^2]$$



(a) 0-20%



(b) 20-40%



(c) 40-60%

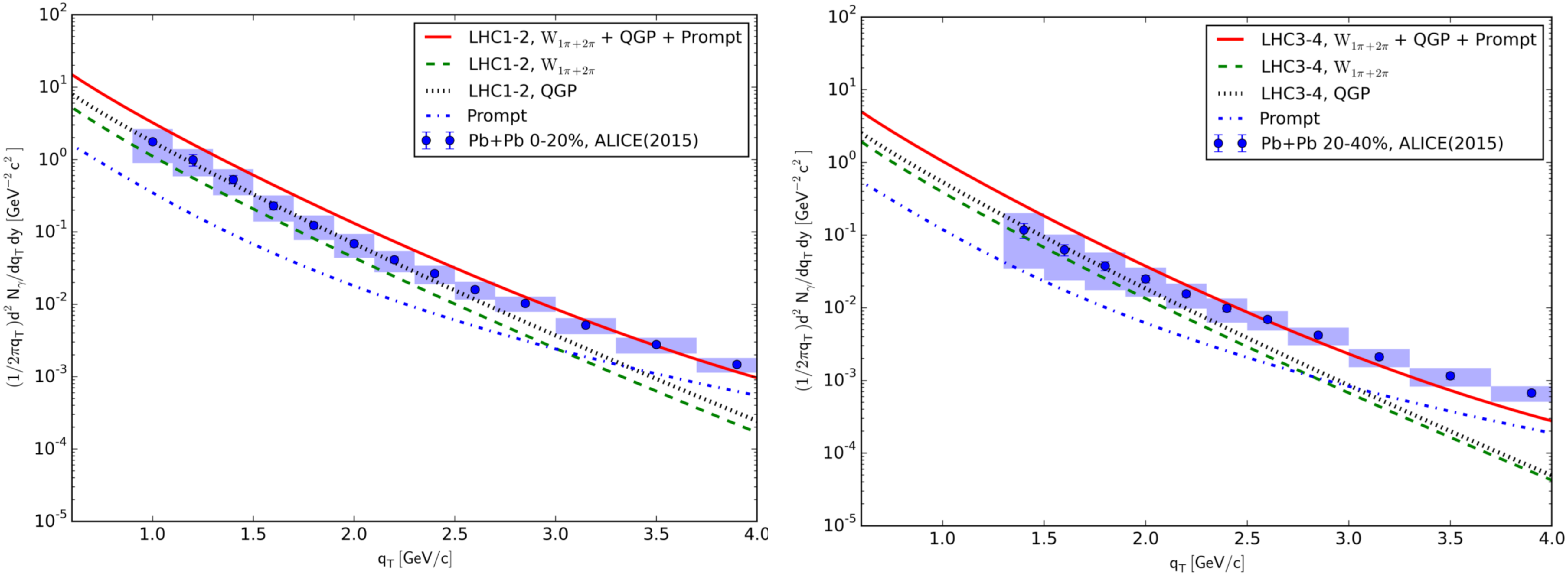
arXiv:1610.06213v2

prompt photon dominate at high q_T

direct photon spectra for LHC

arXiv:1610.06213v2

$(1/2\pi q_T) d^2 N_\gamma / dq_T\, dy\ [\mathrm{GeV}^{-2} c^2]$



(a) 0-20%

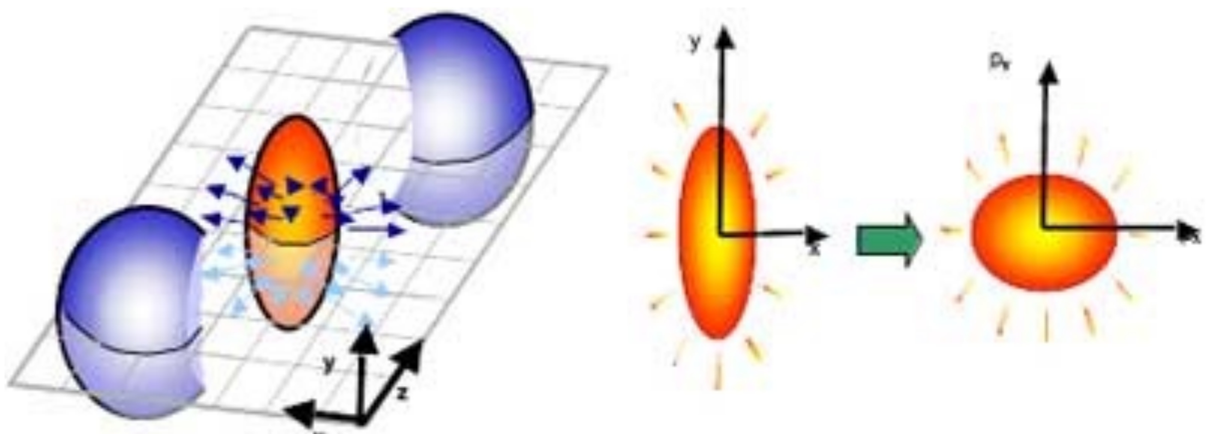
(b) 20-40%

prompt photon dominate at high q_T

elliptic flow

Photon Elliptic Flow

$$\frac{d^3 N_\gamma}{q_T dq_T dy d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 N_\gamma}{q_T dq_T dy} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{n\gamma}(q_T, y) e^{in(\phi - \Psi_{n\gamma}(q_T, y))} \right) + \text{h.c.}$$



$$v_{2\gamma}\{2\}(q_T, y) \equiv \frac{\langle \mathcal{V}_{n\gamma}(q_T, y) \mathcal{V}_{n\pi}^* \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle |\mathcal{V}_{n\pi}|^2 \rangle}}$$

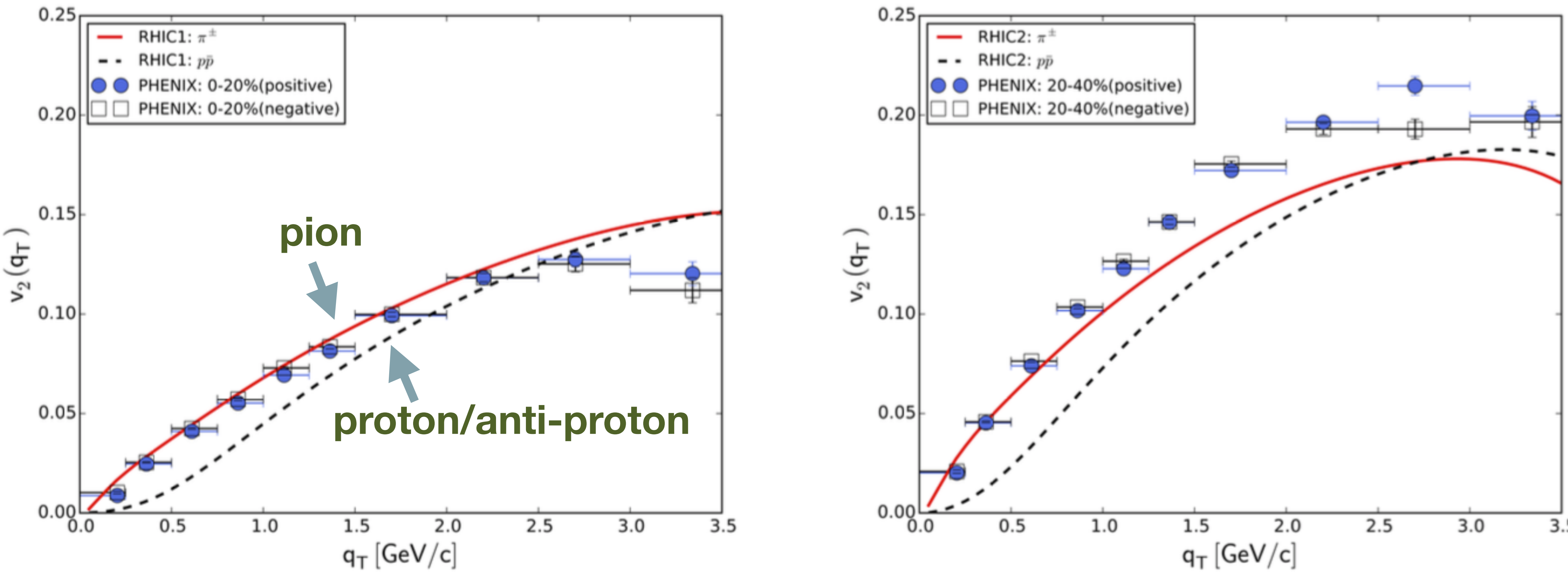
$$\mathcal{V}_{n\gamma}(q_T, y) \equiv v_{n\gamma}(q_T, y) e^{-in\Psi_{n\gamma}(q_T, y)}$$

Integrated event-by-event pion yield

$$\frac{dN_\pi}{d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} N_\pi \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{n\pi} e^{in(\phi - \Psi_{n\pi})} \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

PHENIX charged particle elliptic flow

arXiv:1610.06213v2

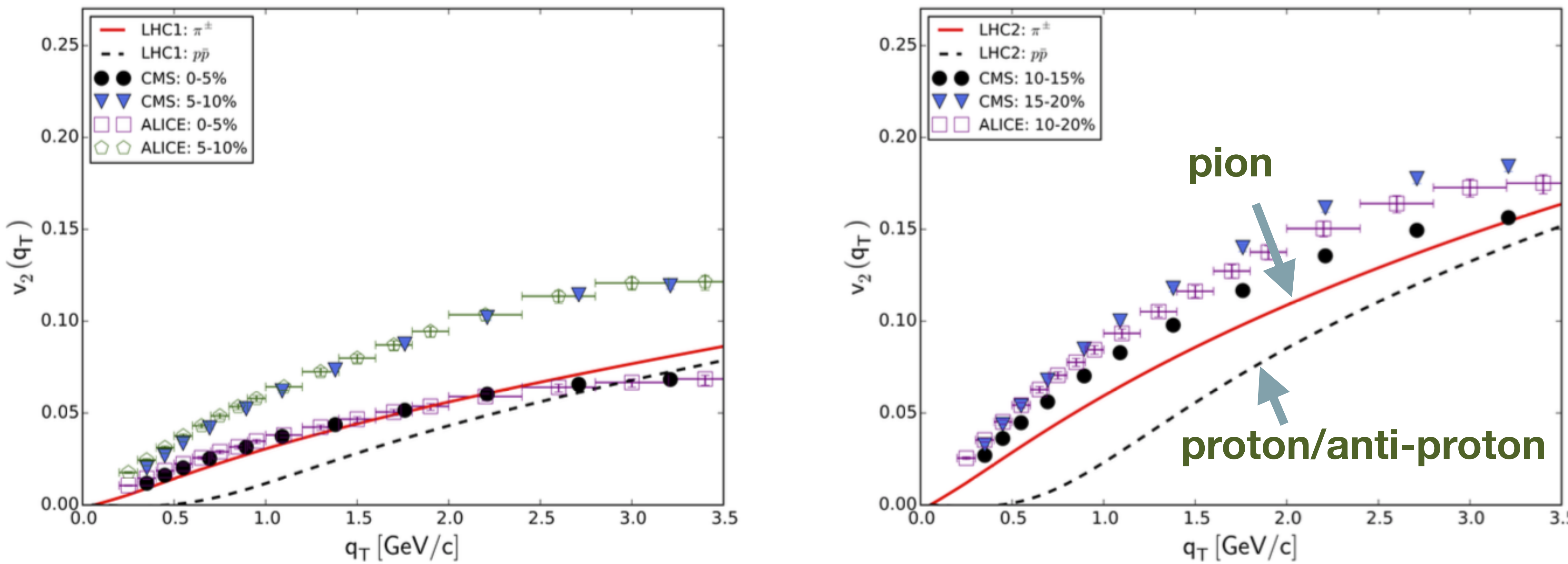


(a) 0-20% centrality

(b) 20-40% centrality

ALICE/CMS charged particle elliptic flow

arXiv:1610.06213v2

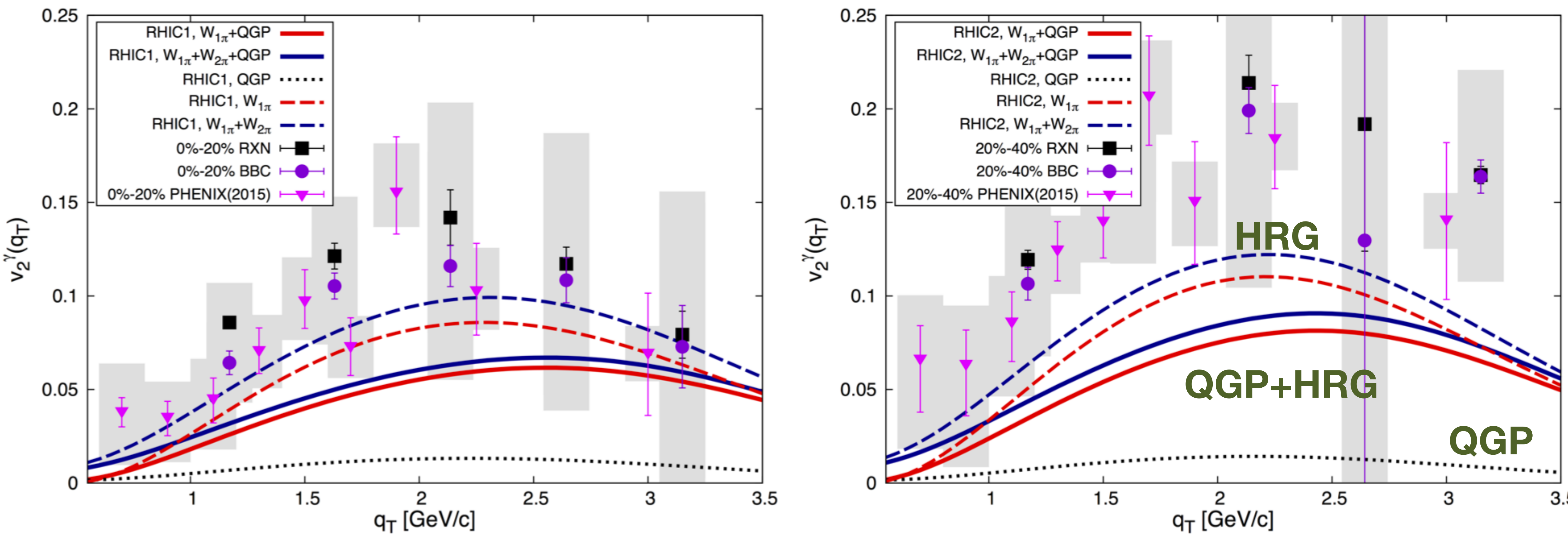


(a) 0-10% centrality

(b) 10-20% centrality

PHENIX direct photon elliptic flow

arXiv:1610.06213v2



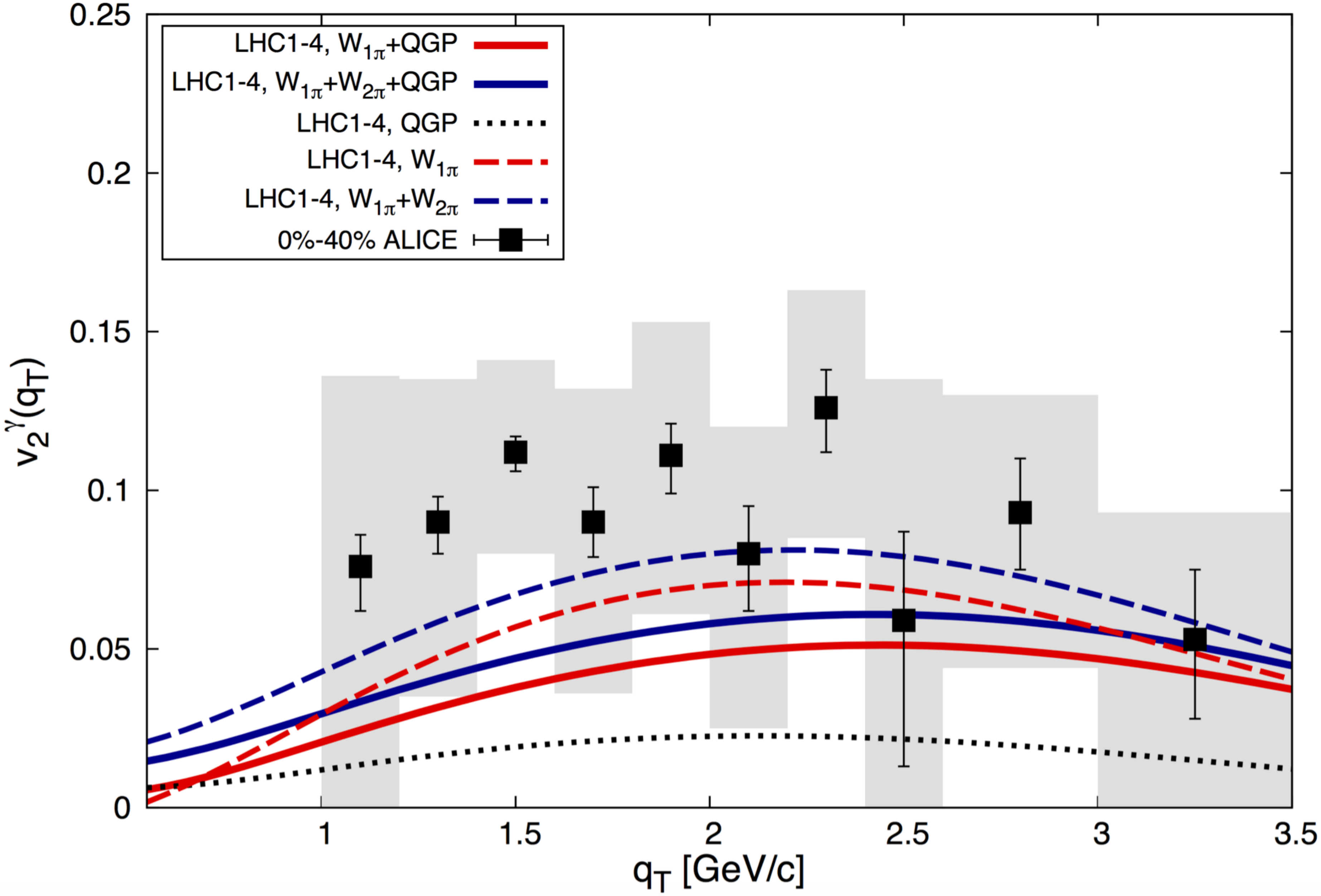
(a) 0-20% centrality

(b) 20-40% centrality

prompt photon included (important for high q_T)

ALICE direct photon elliptic flow

arXiv:1610.06213v2



prompt photon included (important for high q_T)

Conclusion

- **Low-mass dilepton enhancement**
  - indication of partial restoration of chiral symmetry
  - caused by mixing between vector & axial correlators
- **Charged particle elliptic flow**
  - pion is better than (anti-)proton
  - prompt photon dominates at high qT
  - still misses v2 for both RHIC & LHC