

Critical Enhancement of Thermal Photons



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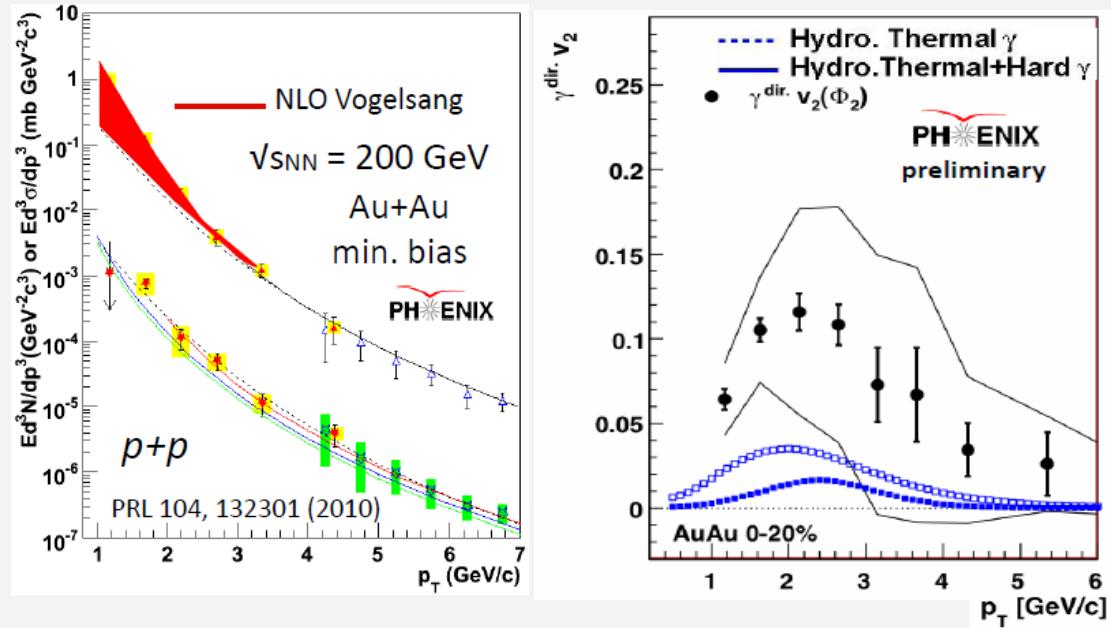
Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

With: H. van Hees (FIAS), Min He (Nanjing)

24th International Conference on
Ultrarelativistic Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions
Darmstadt (Germany), 18.-24.05.14

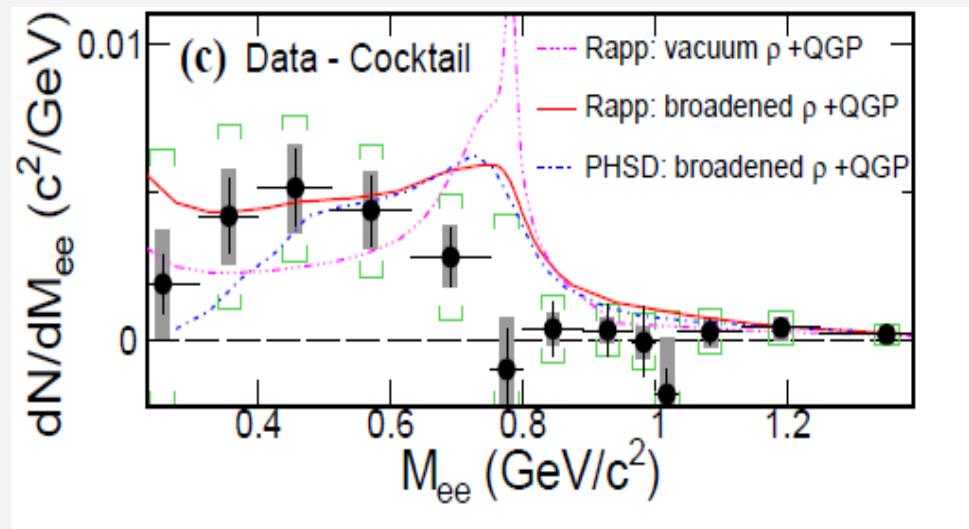
1.) Direct Photon “Puzzle”

- Large enhancement
- Soft slope
- Large v_2



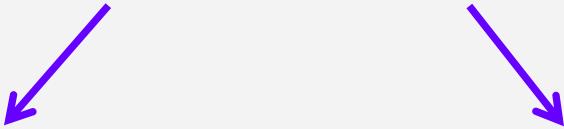
Low-mass Dileptons:

- Universal source SPS → RHIC
- Radiation around $T_{pc} \sim 160\text{MeV}$
- $M \rightarrow 0$ limit!?



1.2 Phenomenology of Thermal Photons

$$q_0 \frac{dN_\gamma^{therm}}{d^3q} = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau(T_{fo})} d^4x \ q_0 \frac{dR_\gamma^{therm}}{d^3q}(q \cdot u; T, \mu_i)$$



Medium evolution:

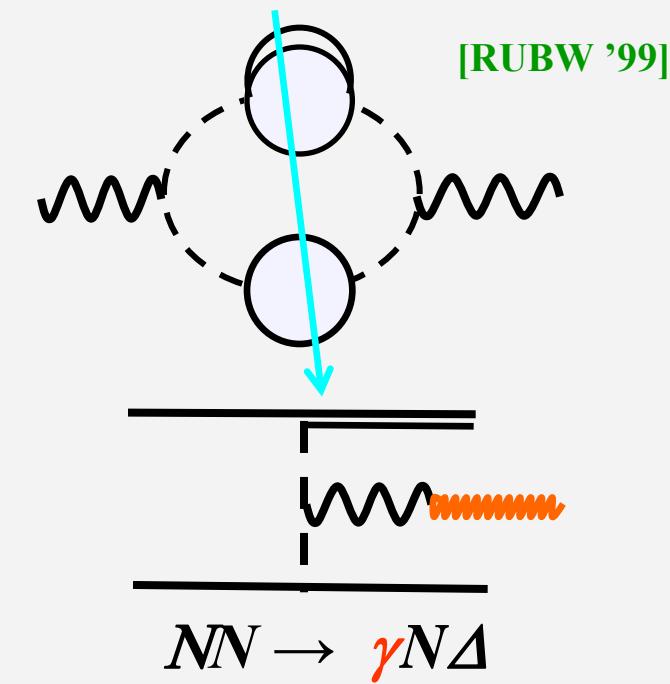
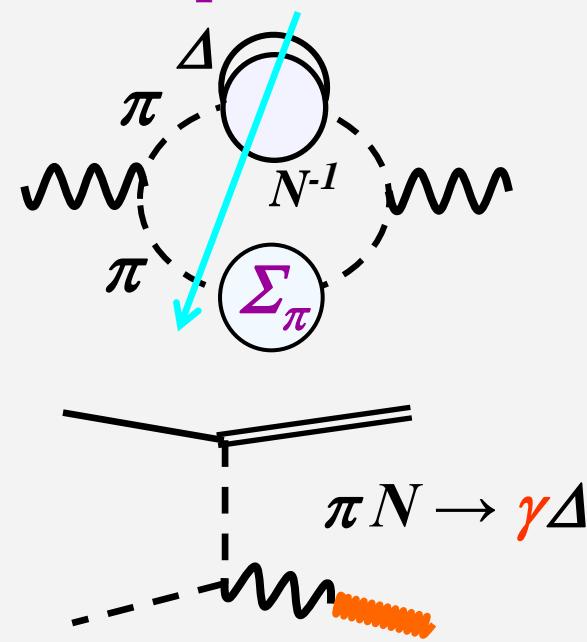
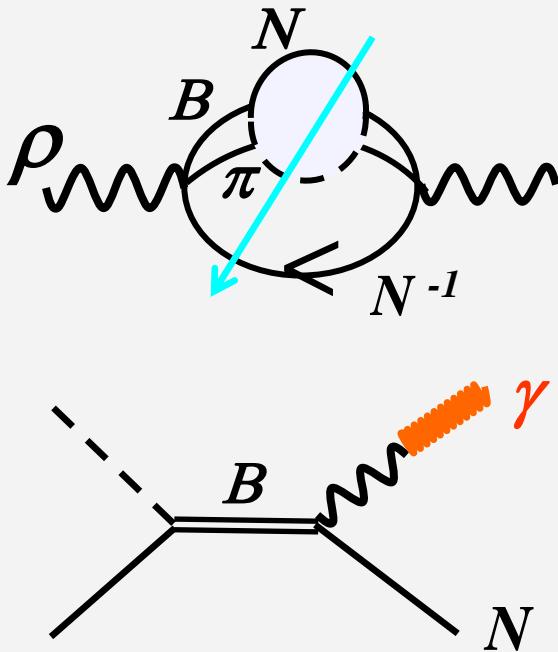
- Fireball or hydro

Emission rates:

- Hadronic matter
- QGP

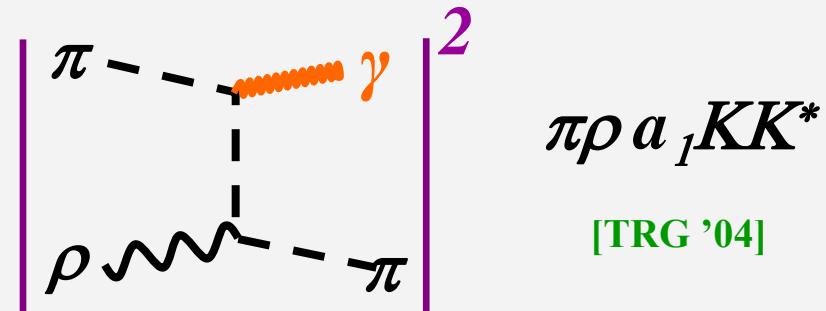
2.1 Thermal Photon Rates I: Hadronic Matter

- Thermal Field Theory: $q_0 \frac{dR_\gamma}{d^3q} = -\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{\pi^2} f^B(q_0; T) \text{Im} \Pi_{\text{em}}^T(q_0 = q; \mu_B, T)$



- Kinetic Theory:

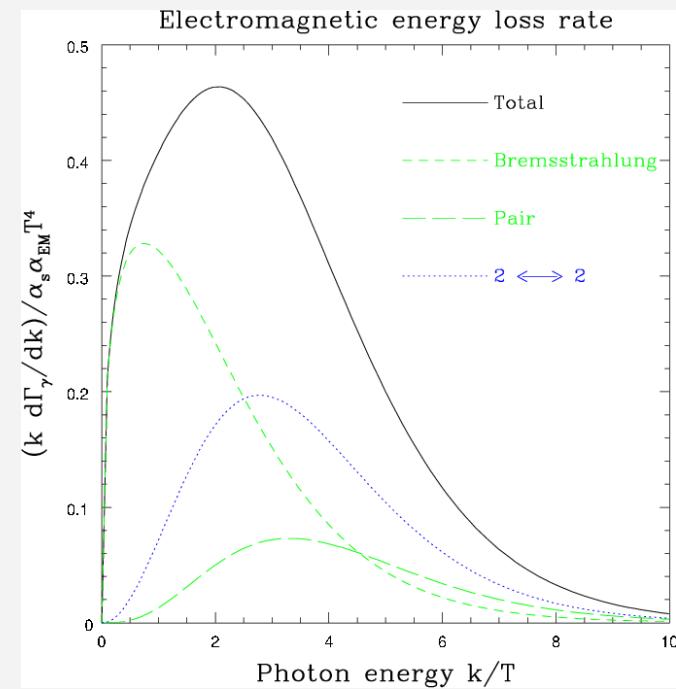
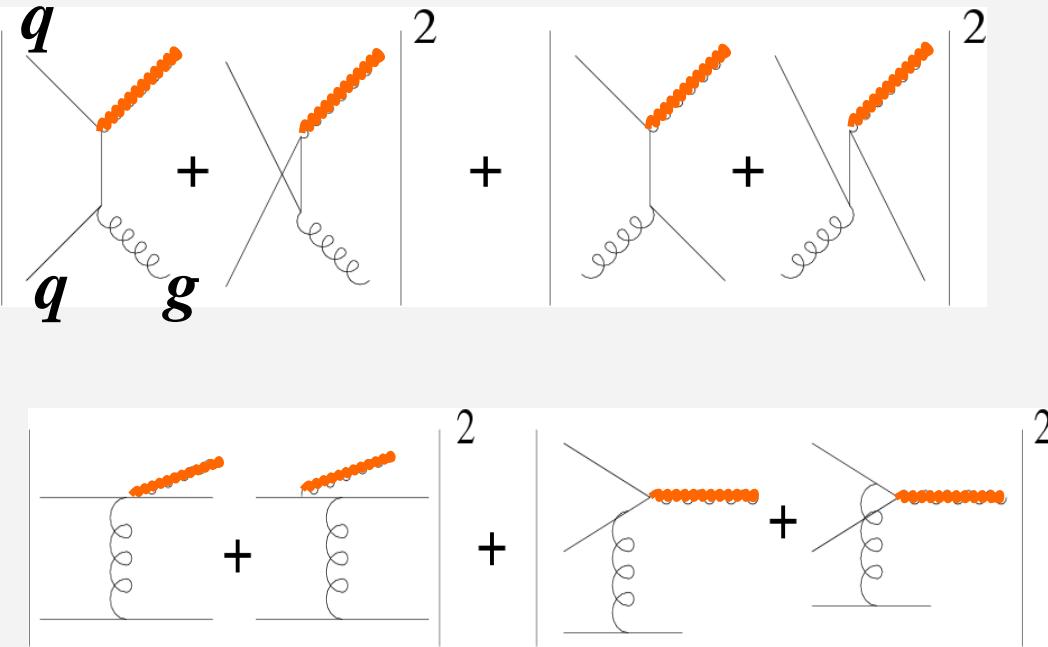
$$q_0 \frac{dR}{d^3q} = N \int \frac{d^3 p_{1,2,3}}{8E_{1,2,3}} \delta^{(4)}(\dots) f_1 f_2 (1 \pm f_3) |M|^2$$



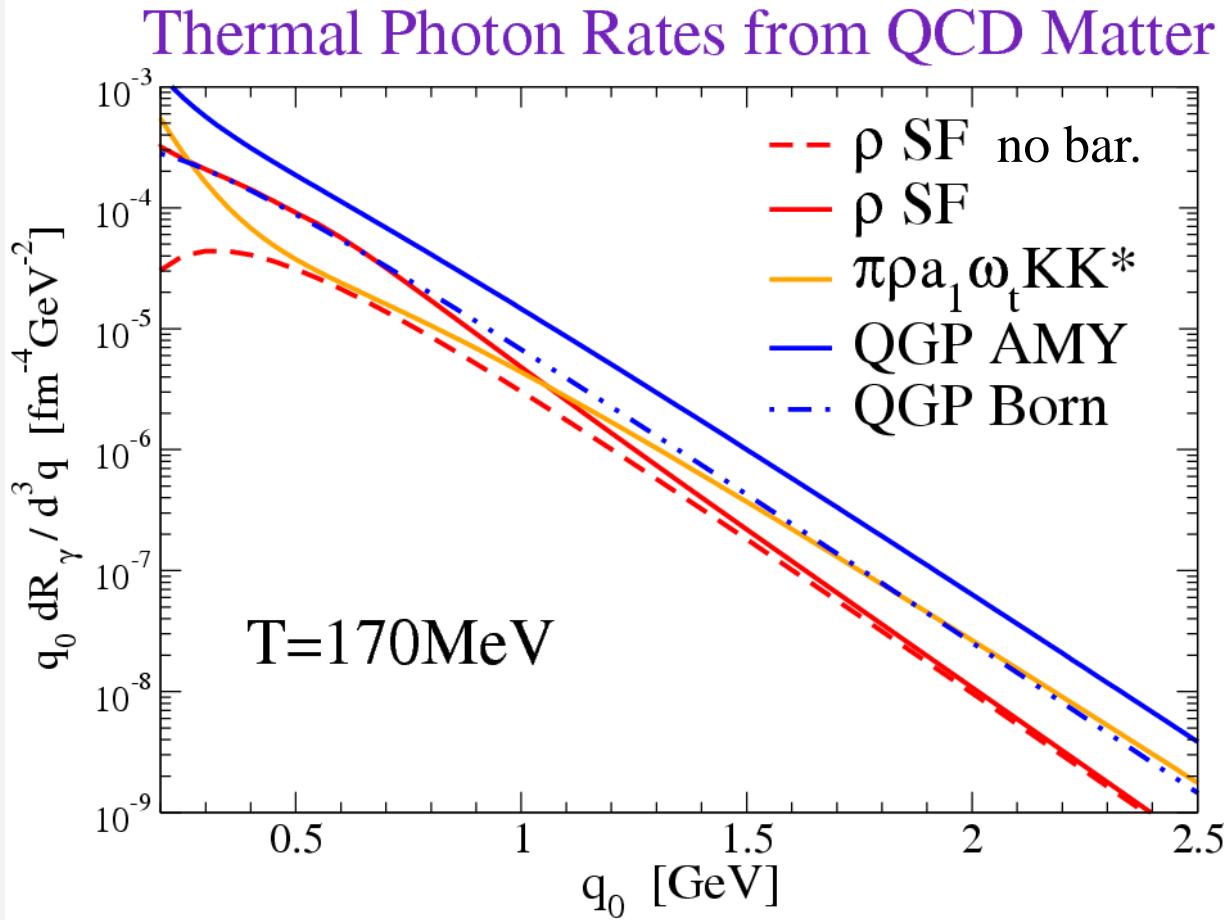
2.2 Thermal Photon Rates II: Quark-Gluon Plasma

- “AMY-QGP”: complete LO rates (resummed perturbative)

[Arnold,Moore+Yaffe '01]

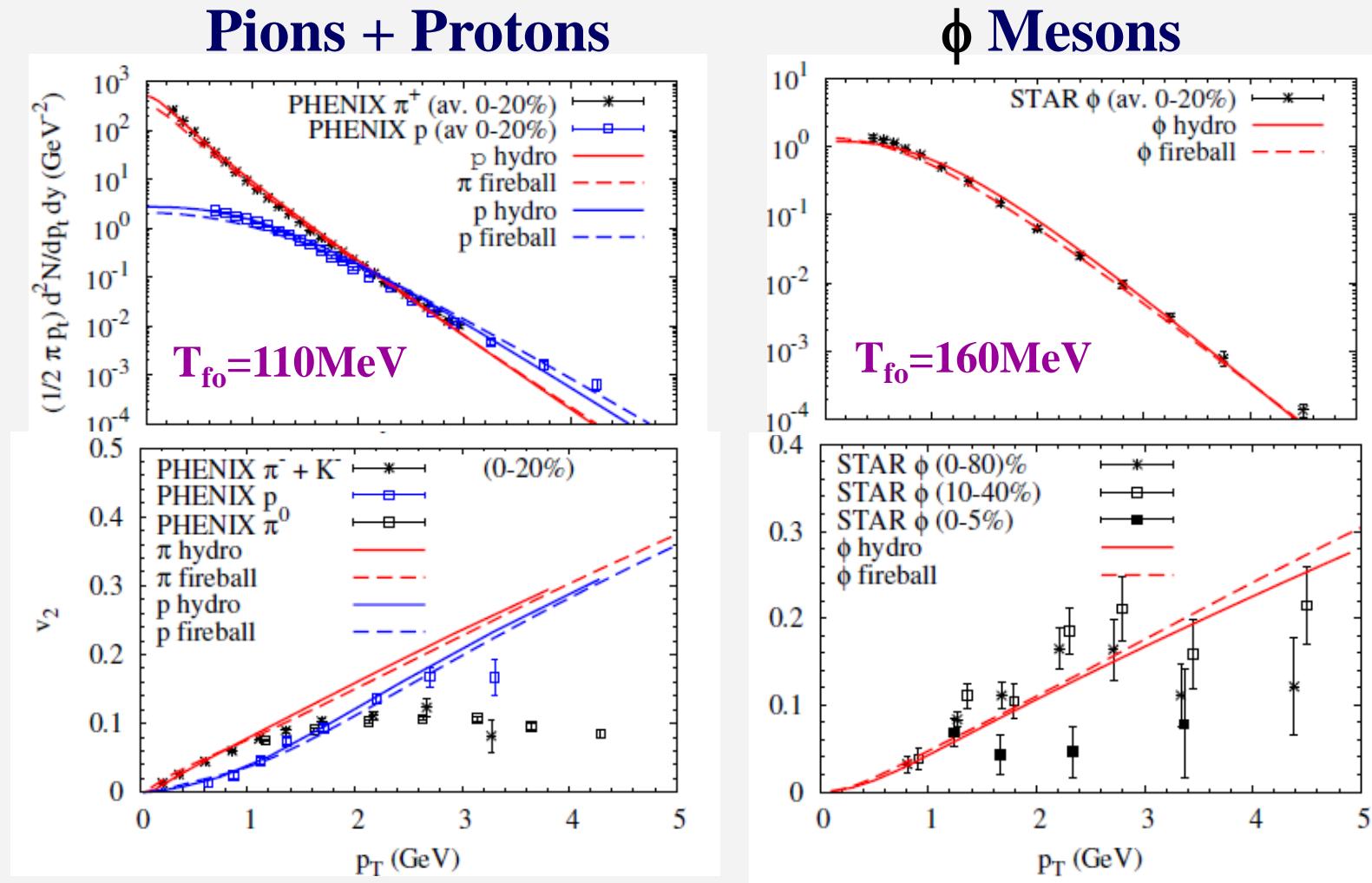


2.3 Thermal Rate Summary



- ρ spectral function dominates hadronic for $q_0 \leq 1 \text{ GeV}$ ($q_0^{\text{lab}} \leq 2 \text{ GeV}$)
- total hadronic \approx LO QGP

3.) Bulk-Medium Evolution: Fireball vs. Hydro

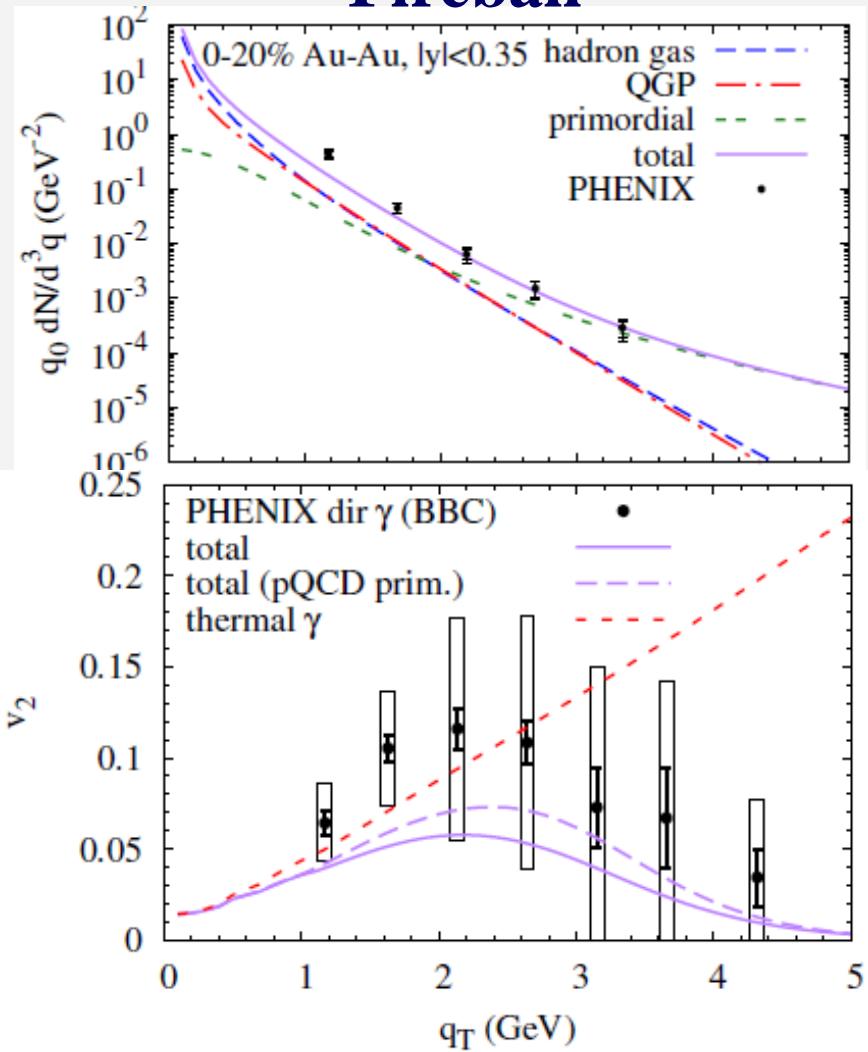


- lattice-EoS ($T_{pc} \sim 170 \text{ MeV}$) + hadronic phase ($T_{ch} = 160 \text{ MeV}$)
- multi-strange freezeout at $T_{ch} \rightarrow$ bulk- v_2 saturates at T_{ch}

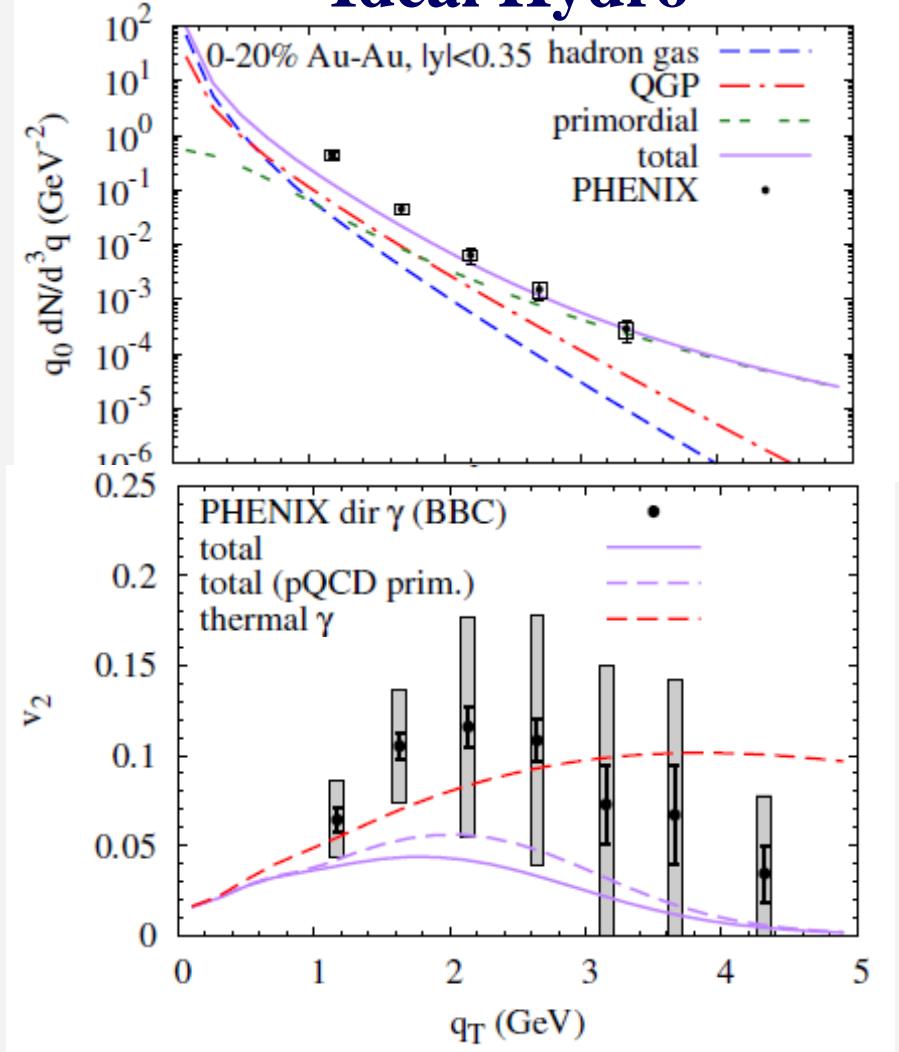
[He et al '11,
Hees et al '11]

4.1 Direct Photons I: RHIC

Fireball



Ideal Hydro

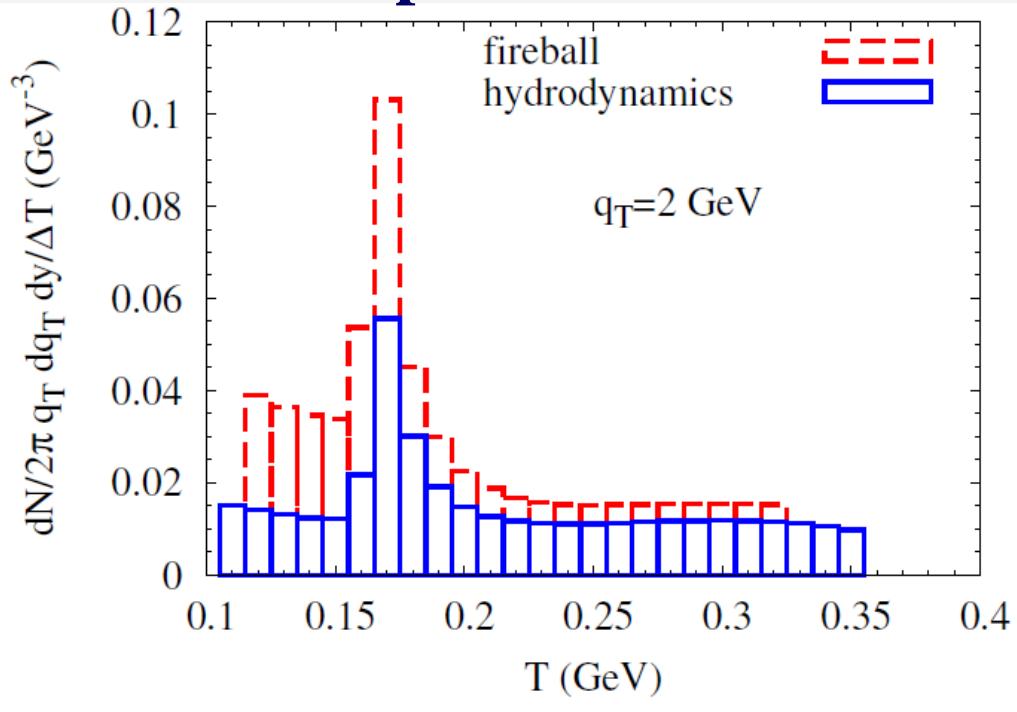


- similar QGP, larger hadronic yield in fireball
- **largest emission around T_{pc}**

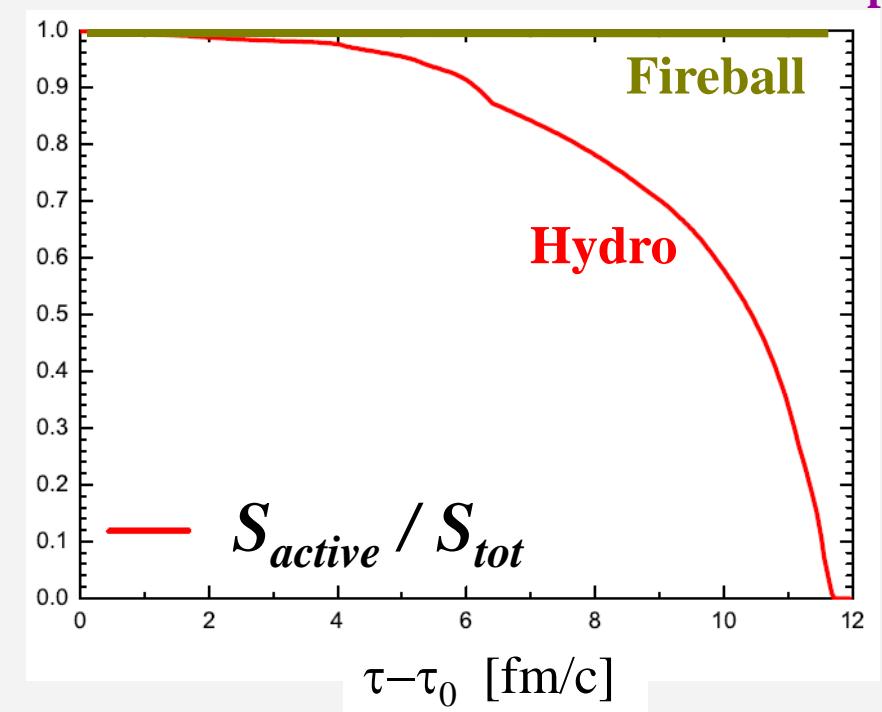
[van Hees,
He+RR '14]

4.1.2 Emission Characteristics

Temperature Profile



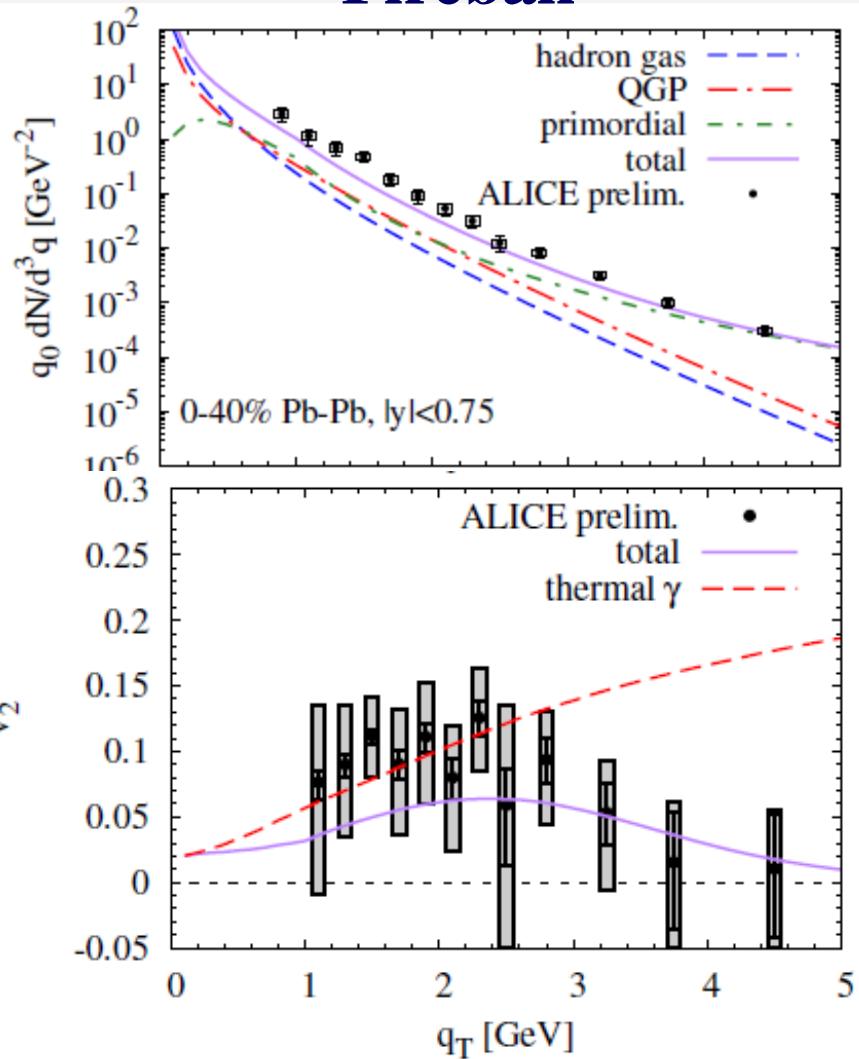
Fraction of Matter with $T > T_{fo}$



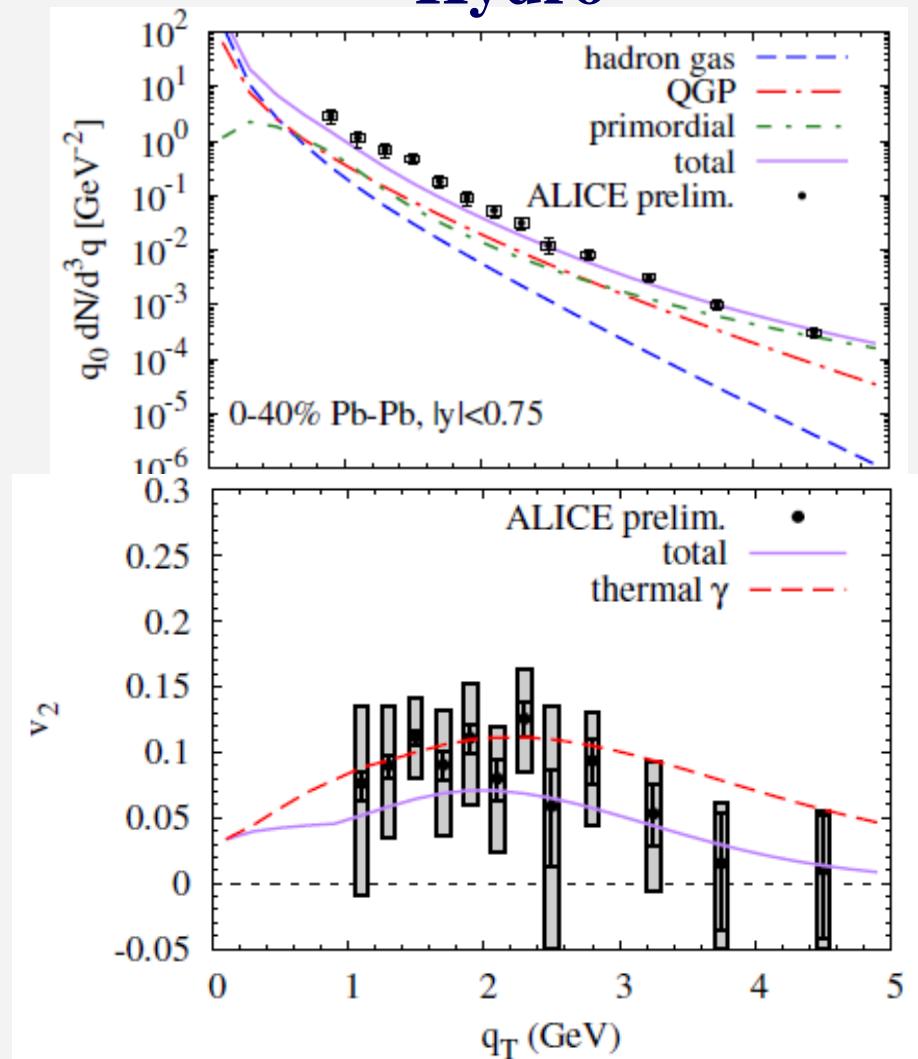
- Gradual freeze-out in hydro, cells never re-thermalize

4.2 Direct Photons II: LHC

Fireball



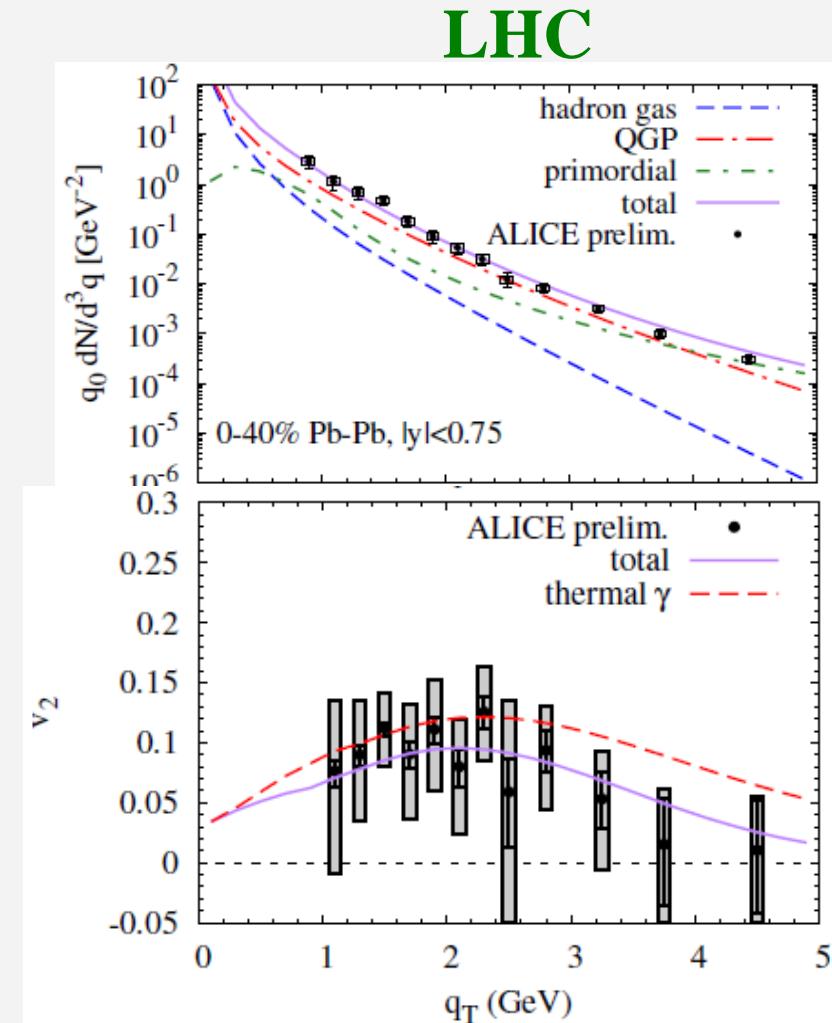
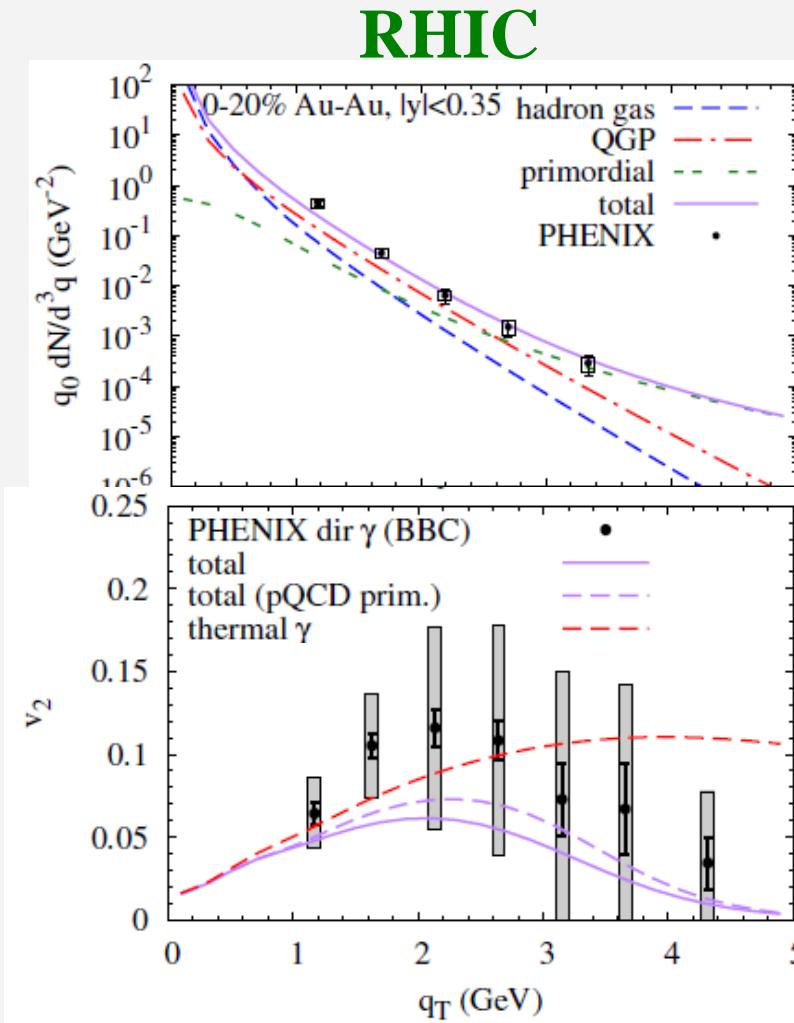
Hydro



- increased QGP part → closer agreement fireball - hydro

4.3 Enhanced Photon Rates in Hydro

- upscale photon rates by factor of 2, up to 3 for $T_{pc} \pm 30\text{MeV}$



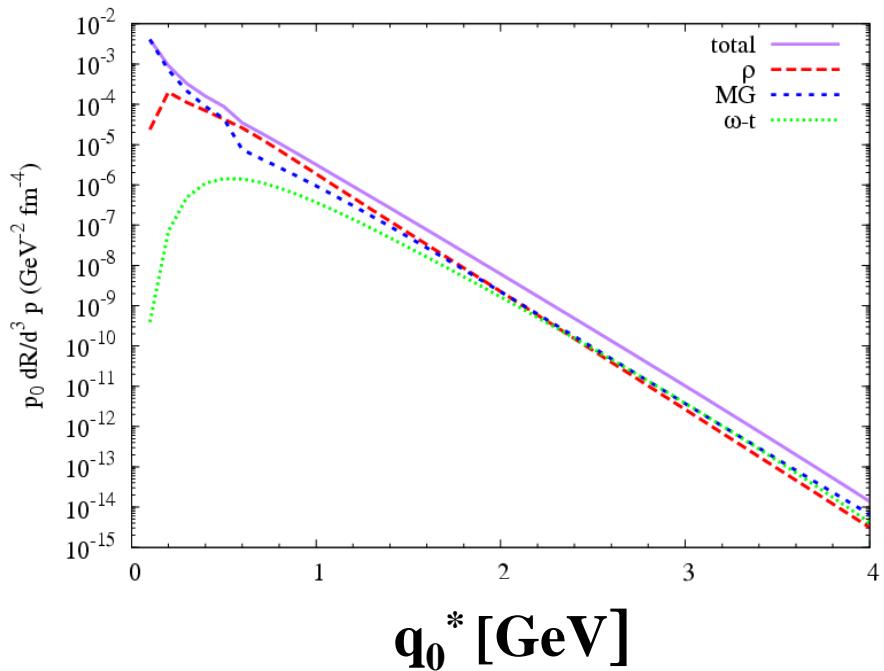
- getting close(r) to the data (more so with fireball)

5.) Conclusions

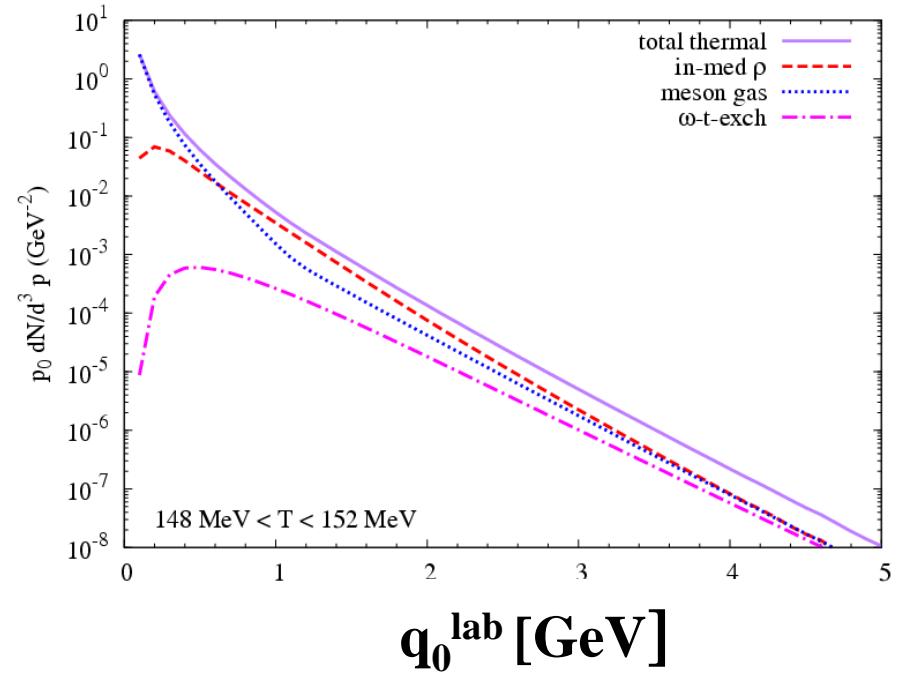
- Thermal photon spectra with:
 - LO-QGP + (ρ SF + meson exchange)
 - Medium evol. with sequential f.o. → bulk- v_2 saturates at $\sim T_{pc}$
 - Radiative final-state decays
- ⇒ Not (very) far from spectra + v_2 data
- Possible need for enhanced rate (natural around T_{pc})

4.x Collective Flow Effect on Spectra

Rate in Rest Frame



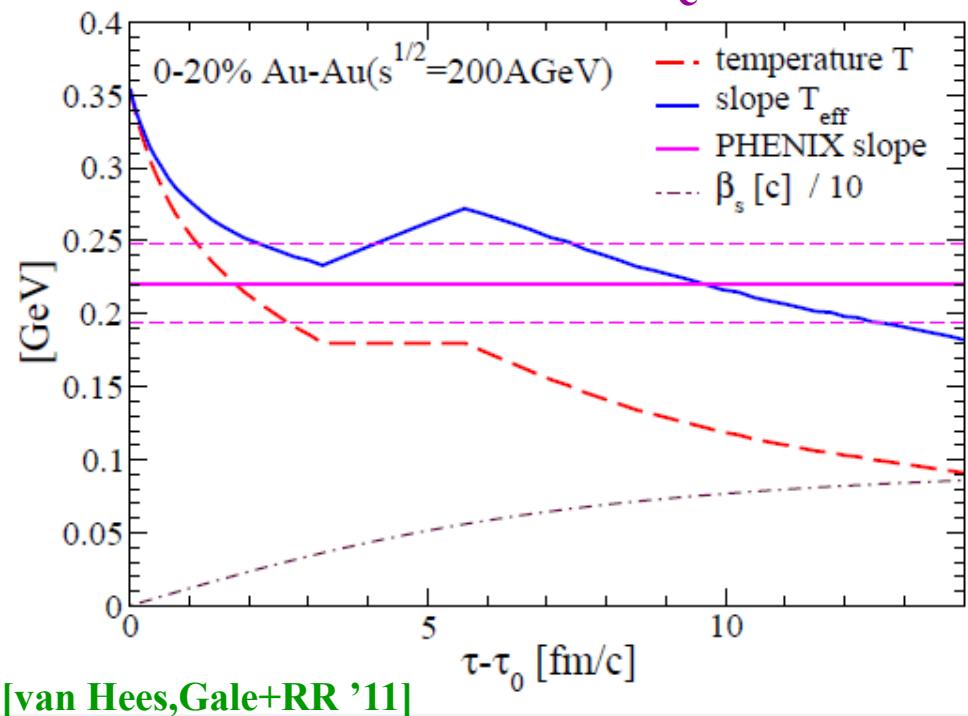
Spectrum in Lab Frame



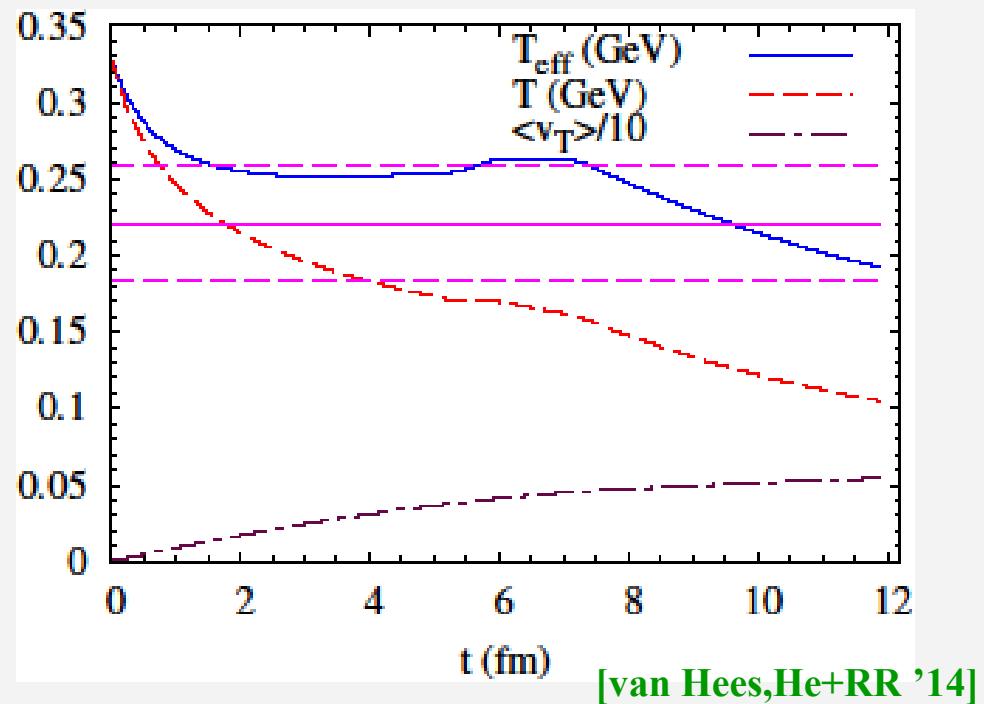
- Doppler shift $q_0^{\text{lab}} \sim 2 q_0^* = 2 \mathbf{q}^{\text{lab}} \cdot \mathbf{u}$

4.x Effective Slope Parameters

First-Order EoS ($T_c=180\text{MeV}$)



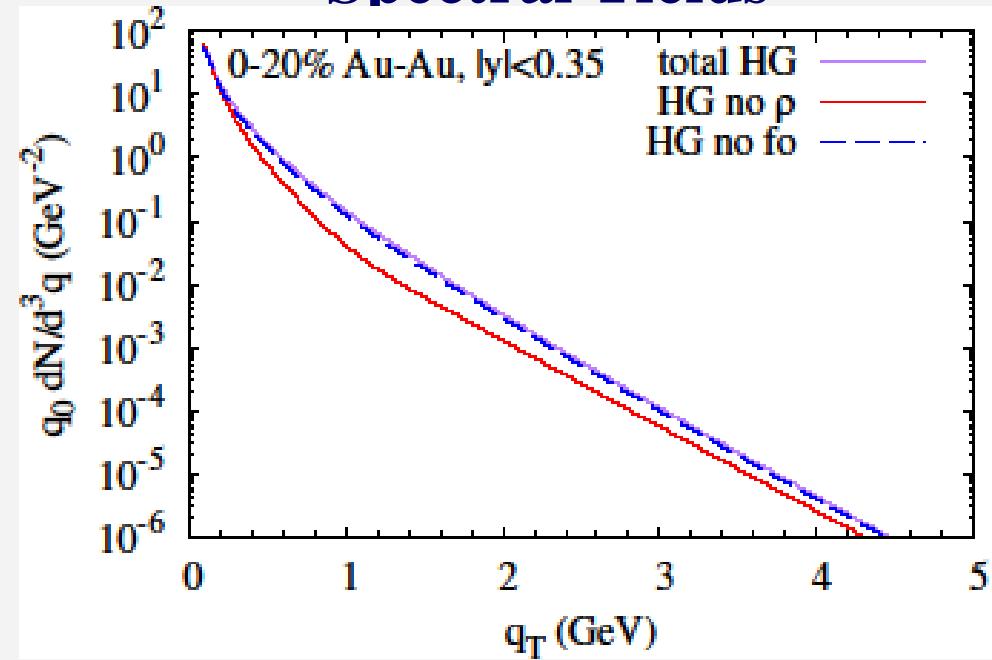
Lattice EoS ($T_{\text{pc}}=170\text{MeV}$)



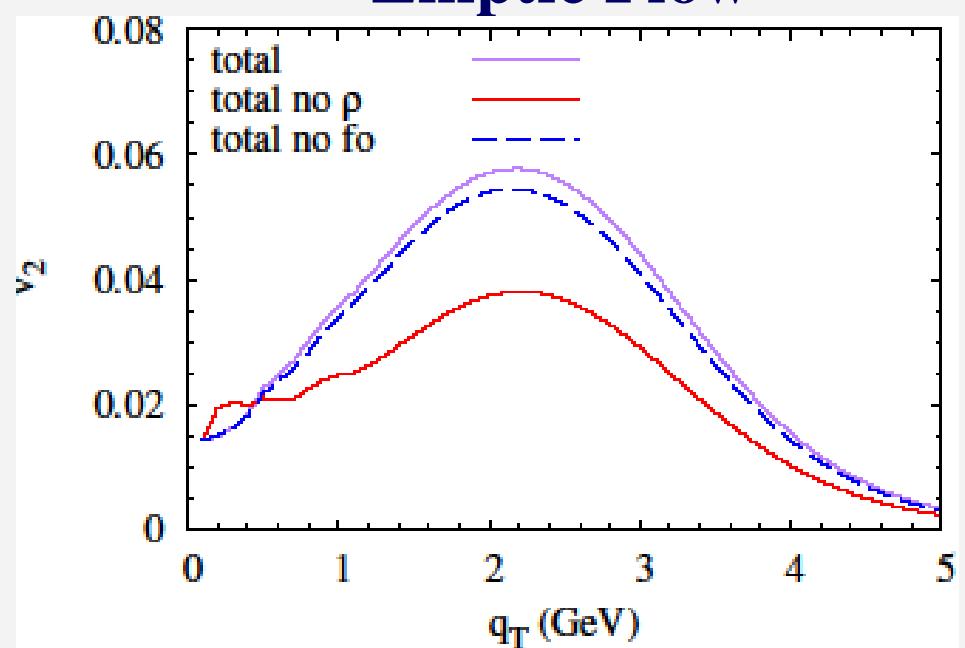
- local temperatures $T \leq 200\text{MeV}$

4.x Decomposition of Hadronic Contribution

Spectral Yields



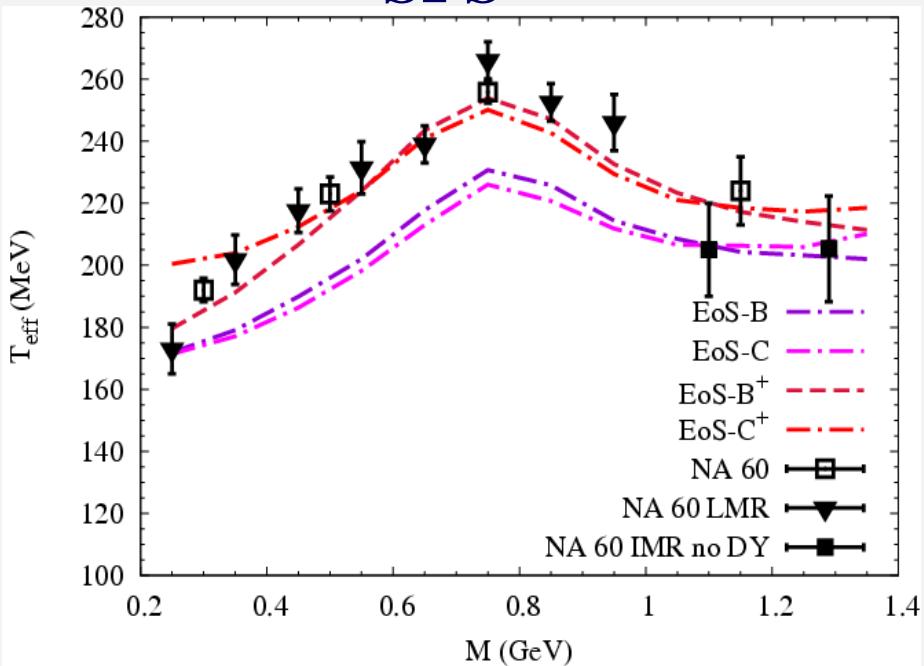
Elliptic Flow



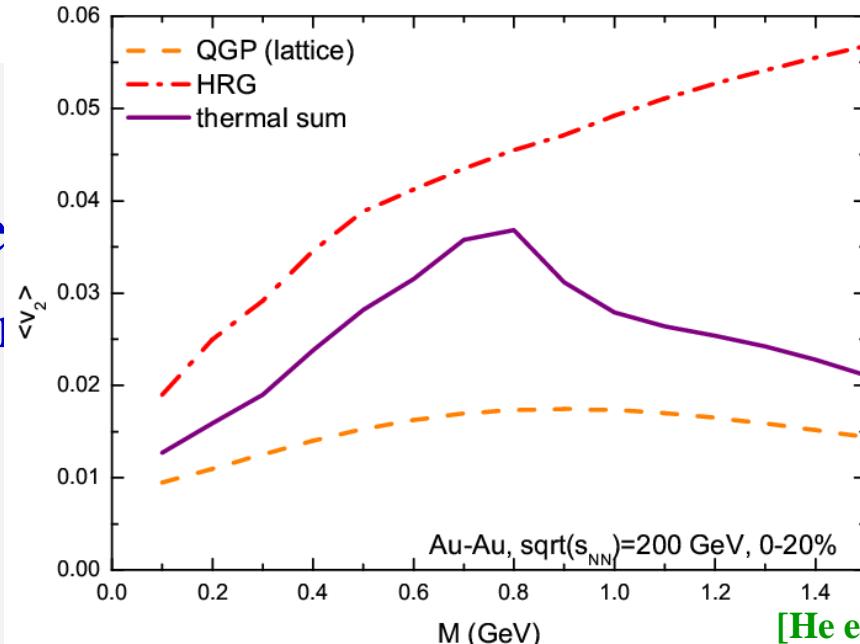
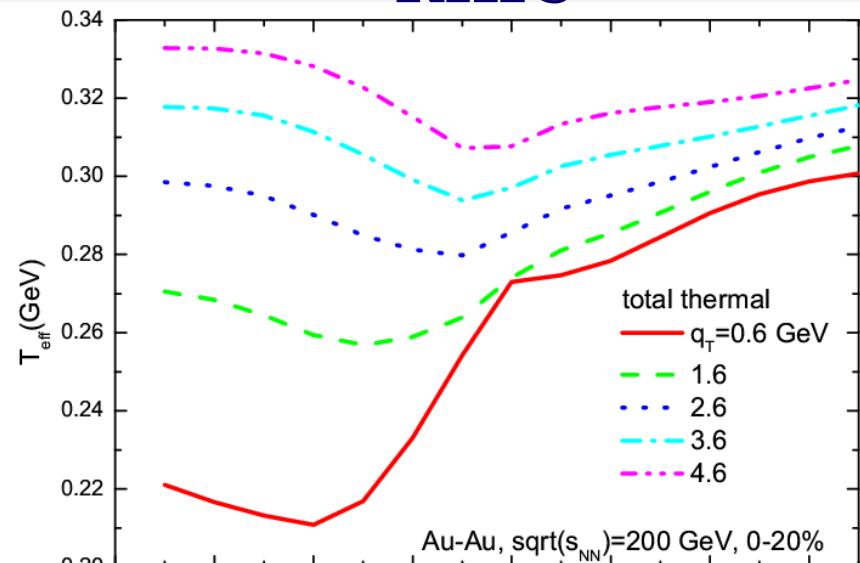
- ρ spectral function contribution appreciable

3.5 Collectivity of Dileptons: Blue Shift and v_2

SPS

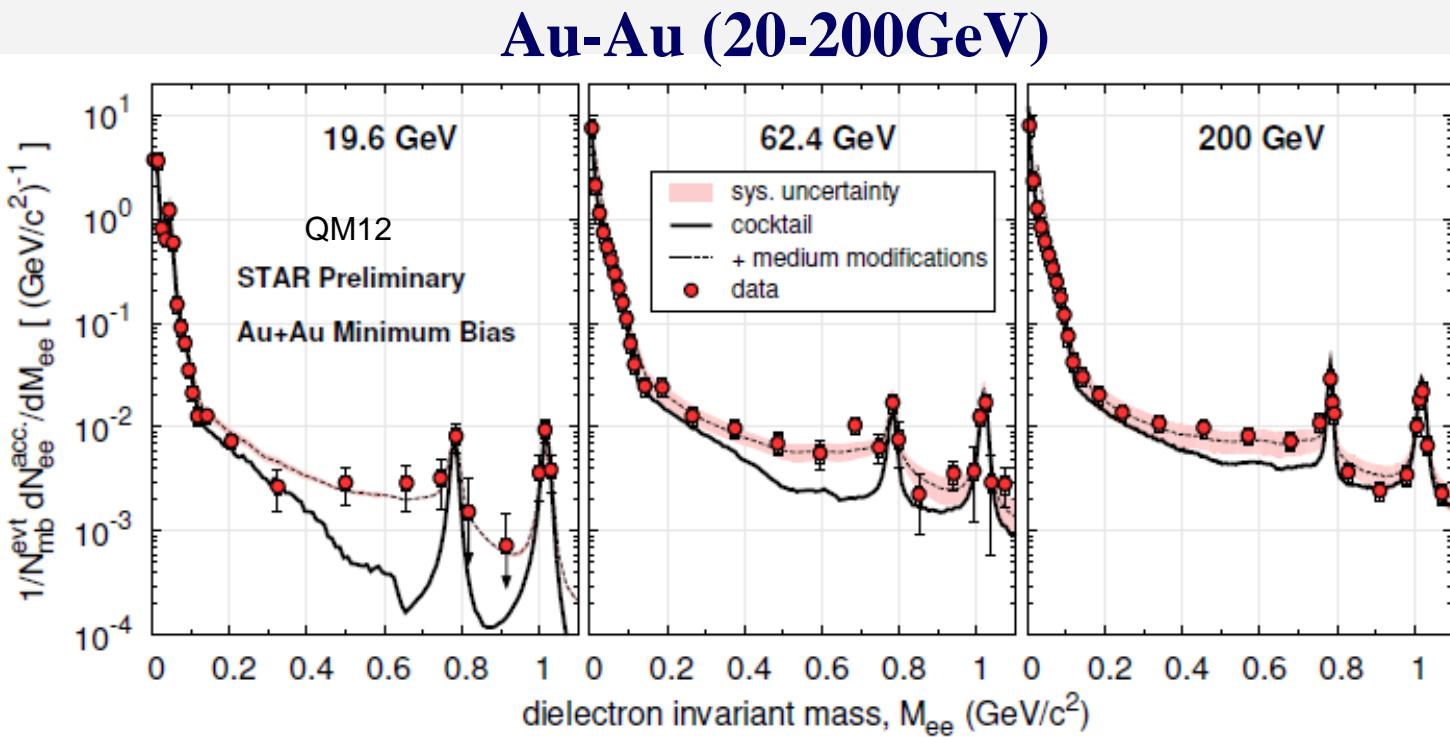
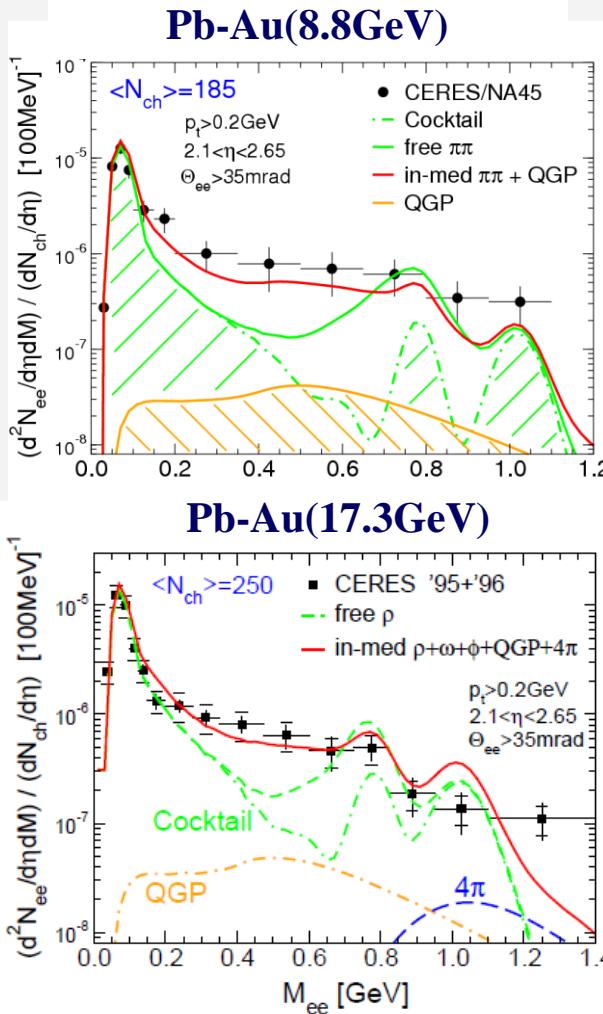


RHIC



- QGP-flow “arm” ($M > 1$ GeV) rise
- high \mathbf{p}_t : slope saturates at initial temp
- v_2 develops maximum at ρ mass!

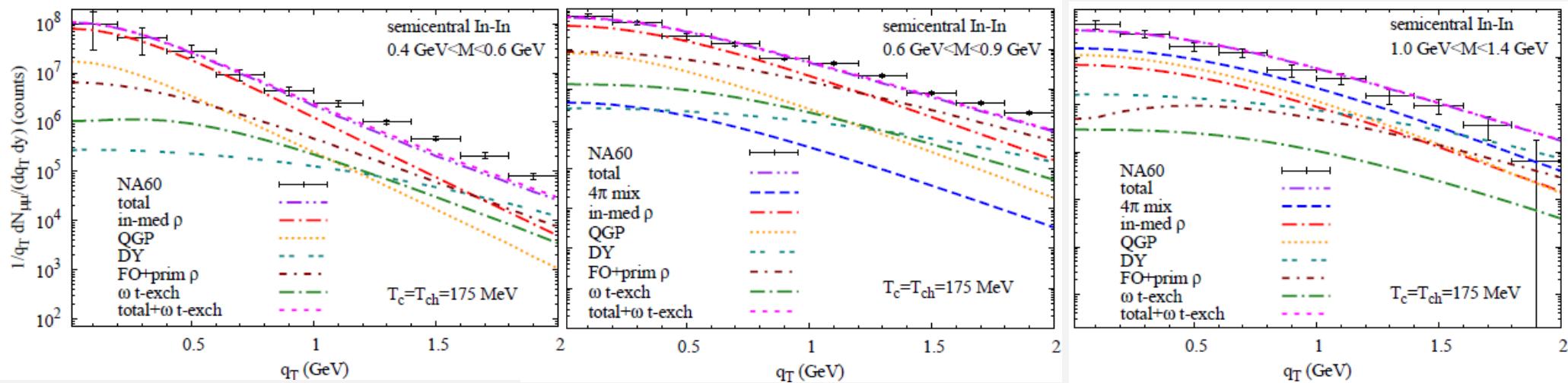
3.2 Excitation Function: SPS - RHIC



- consistent excess emission source
- suggests “universal” medium effect around T_{pc}
- **FAIR, LHC?**

[cf. also Bratkovskaya et al, Alam et al, Bleicher et al, Wang et al ...]

4.3 Dimuon p_t -Spectra and Slopes: Barometer



- theo. slopes originally too soft
- increase fireball acceleration,
e.g. $a_{\perp} = 0.085/\text{fm} \rightarrow 0.1/\text{fm}$
- insensitive to $T_c=160-190\text{MeV}$

