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Dilepton production from the quark-gluon plasma using leading-order (3+1)D anisotropic hydrodynamics

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Dilepton production from the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) phase of ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions is computed using the leading-order (3+1)-dimensional anisotropic hydrodynamics. It is shown that high-energy dilepton spectrum is sensitive to the initial local-rest-frame momentum-space anisotropy of the QGP. Our findings suggest that it may be possible to constrain the early-time momentum-space anisotropy in relativistic heavy-ion collisions using high-energy dilepton yields.

On behalf of collaboration:

NONE

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