

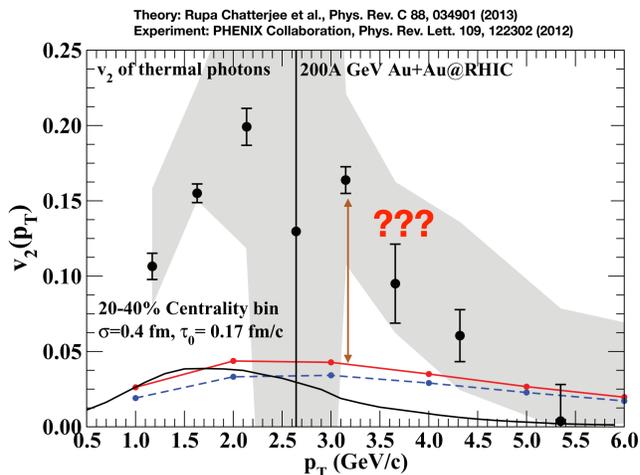
Dilepton and photon production in the semi-quark gluon plasma

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Phys. Rev. D 92 (2015) 3, 034003, see also Gale, YH, Jeon, Lin, Paquet, Pisarski, Satow, Skokov, Vujanovic, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 072301

Motivation: Photon v_2 puzzle

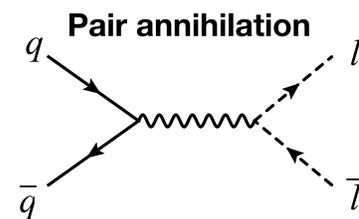


Theoretical prediction of v_2 is MUCH smaller than experimental data (factor 2~4).

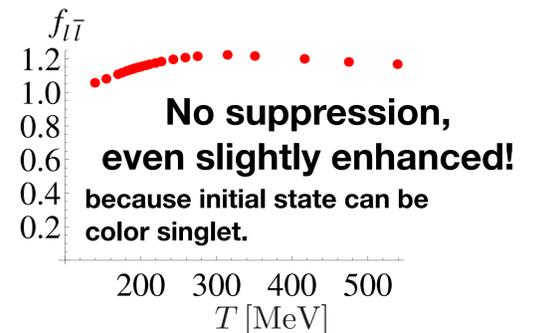
Dilepton production

Production rate $\frac{d\Gamma}{d^4p} = f_{l\bar{l}}(Q) \frac{d\Gamma}{d^4p} \Big|_{Q=0}$ perturbative

Leading order process

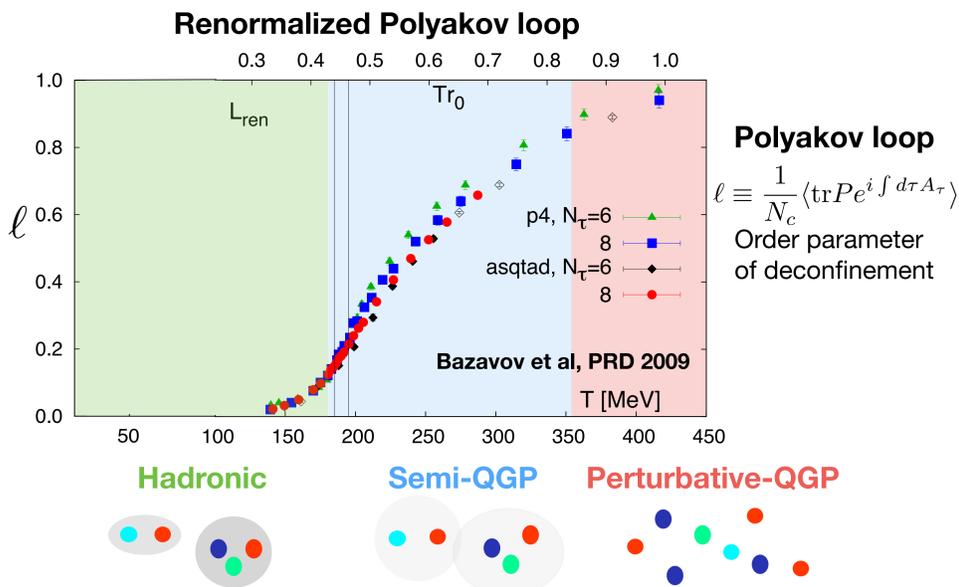


Modification function



Semi-quark gluon plasma

Partially deconfined quark-gluon plasma



Model of semi-QGP

Suppose the mean value of temporal gauge field:

$$gA_\tau = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_a: \text{Eigen value of the Polyakov loop operator. It plays a role of (imaginary) chemical potential.}$$

Quark distribution function: $n_q = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(E-iQ_a)} + 1}$

Gluon distribution function: $n_g = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(E-iQ_a+iQ_b)} - 1}$

Polyakov loop characterizes statistical confinement

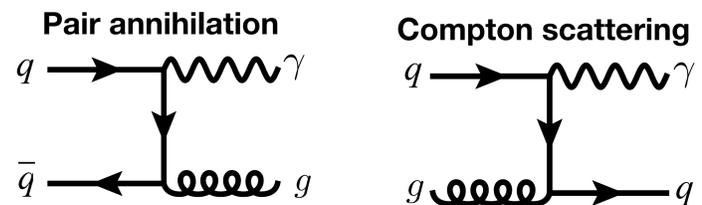
Expectation value $\langle n_q \rangle = \sum_n (-1)^n e^{-\beta n E} \ell^n$

- $\ell^n = 0$ confinement
- $\ell^n \neq 0, 0 < \ell^n < 1$ semi-QGP
- $\ell^n = 1$ perturbative QGP

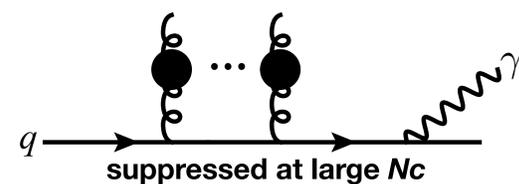
Colored excitation is suppressed in the Semi-QGP!

Photon production

Leading order processes

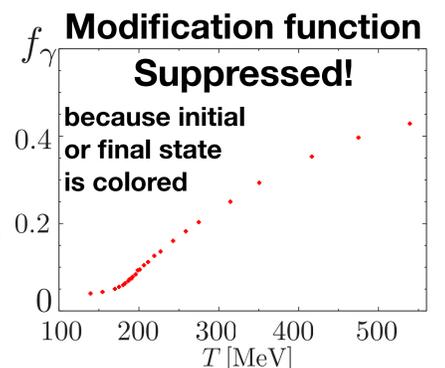


Landau-Pomeranchuk-Migdal (LPM) process



Production rate

$$E \frac{d\Gamma}{d^3p} \Big|_{Q \neq 0} = f_\gamma(Q) E \frac{d\Gamma}{d^3p} \Big|_{Q=0} \text{ perturbative}$$



Dilepton and photon v_2

$$v_2 = \frac{v_{2\text{QGP}} N_{\text{QGP}} + v_{2\text{HM}} N_{\text{HM}}}{N_{\text{QGP}} + N_{\text{HM}}} \quad v_{2\text{QGP}} < v_{2\text{HM}}$$

Dilepton

Semi-QGP enhances N_{QGP} → Suppression of v_2

Photon

Semi-QGP suppresses N_{QGP} → Enhancement of v_2