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The role of chiral mixing in dilepton production

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Why chiral mixing?

Q. Do we see any signal of chiral symmetry restoration in dilepton measurement?

- ❑ Light vector mesons change their properties in hot/dense matter --- χ -sym. restoration?
- ❑ Strategy: vector and axial-vector states
- ❑ Axial-vector mesons can show up in vector spectrum in a medium!

$\langle VV \rangle \leftarrow \text{chiral mixing} \rightarrow \langle AA \rangle$

My fingers crossed, J-PARC!

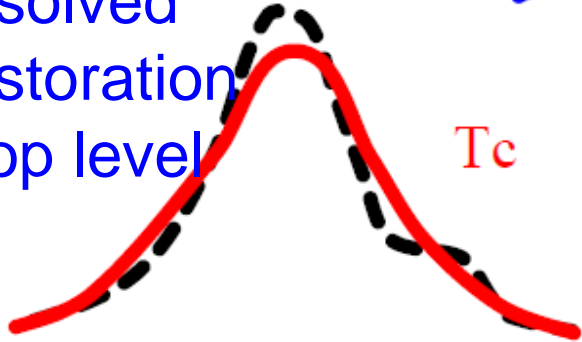


DEI

CS/WZW

Known

- Resolved at restoration
- Loop level

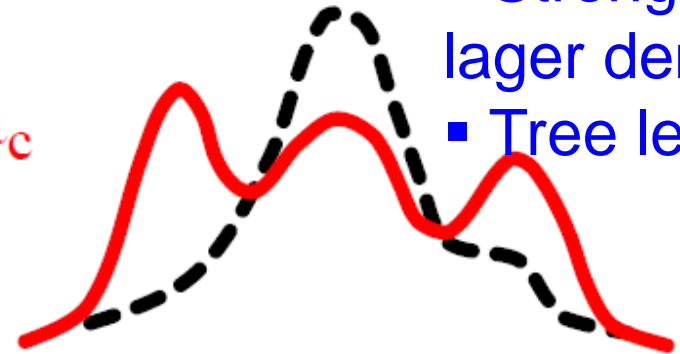


Hot dilute matter

NEW!

- Stronger at larger density
- Tree level

μ_c

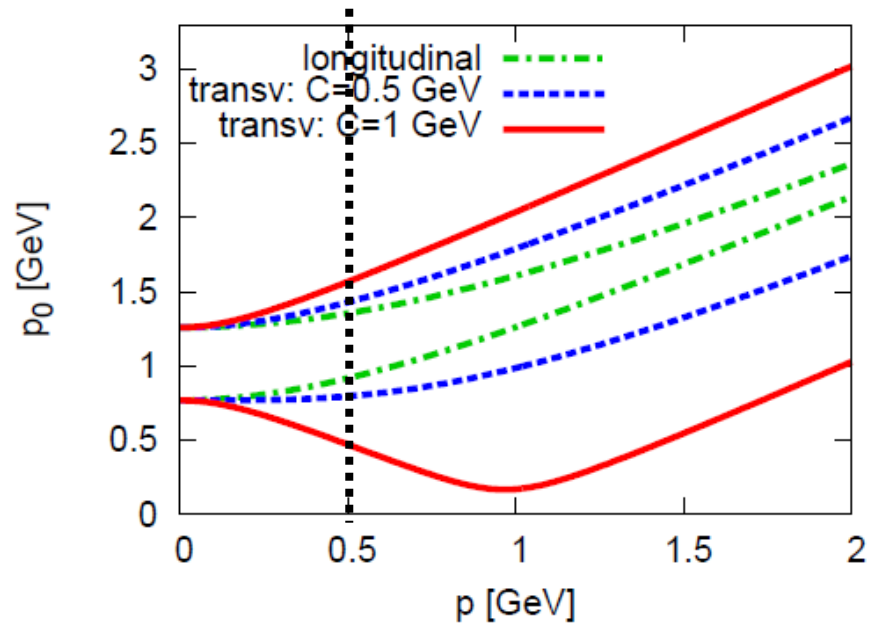
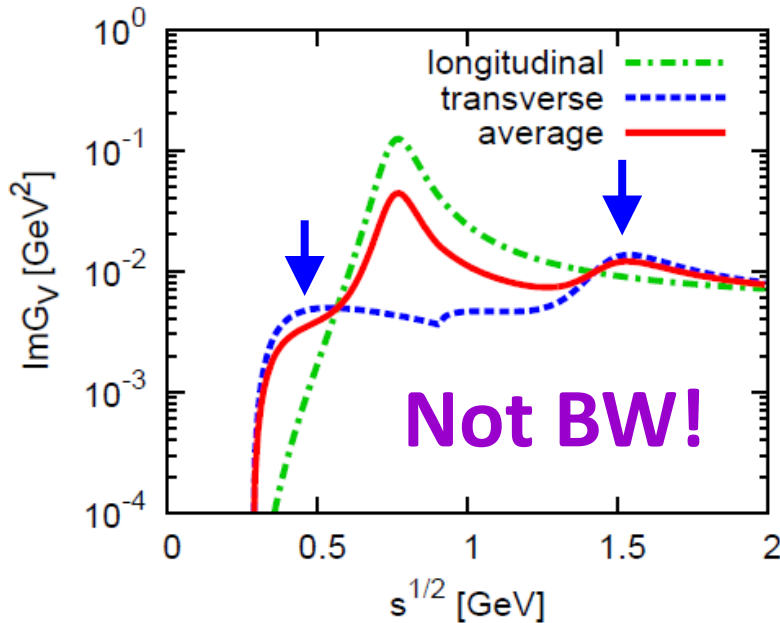


Cold dense matter

Direct V-A mixing at finite μ_B

$$S_{4\text{dim}} = \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \pi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_\pi^2 \pi^2 - \frac{1}{4} (\rho_{\mu\nu})^2 - \frac{1}{4} (a_{\mu\nu})^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} m_\rho^2 \rho_\nu^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a_\mu^2 + C \epsilon^{ijk} (\rho_i \partial_j a_k + a_i \partial_j \rho_k) \right]$$

$$p_0^2 - |\vec{p}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[m_\rho^2 + m_{a_1}^2 \pm \sqrt{(m_{a_1}^2 - m_\rho^2)^2 + 16C^2 |\vec{p}|^2} \right]$$



Chiral mixing induced from WZW

□ Wess-Zumino-Witten term [Kaiser, Meissner ('90)]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\omega\rho a_1} = g_{\omega\rho a_1} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} \omega_\mu [\partial_\nu V_\lambda \cdot A_\sigma + \partial_\nu A_\lambda \cdot V_\sigma]$$

$$\langle \omega_0 \rangle = g_{\omega NN} \cdot n_B / m_\omega^2 \quad C = g_{\omega\rho a_1} \cdot g_{\omega NN} \cdot \frac{n_B}{m_\omega^2}$$

□ Mixing strength: $C = 0.1 \text{ GeV}$ at ρ_0

- AdS/QCD $\rightarrow C = 1 \text{ GeV}$ at $\rho_0 \rightarrow$ vector cond.!?
- Why so large? --- higher-lying states in large N_c

cf. VMD in SS

$$C_{\text{hQCD}} \sim C_{\omega\rho a_1} + \sum_n C_{\omega^n \rho a_1}$$

Weak mixing ... No impact?

A missing piece: χ sym. restoration

$\langle AA \rangle \rightarrow \langle VV \rangle$

Chiral restoration vs. mixing

□ Dispersion relations for small 3-momenta

$$p_0^2 \simeq m_{a_1, \rho}^2 + \left(1 \pm \frac{4C^2}{m_{a_1}^2 - m_\rho^2} \right) \bar{p}^2$$

□ The mixing effect will be enhanced as δm decreases!

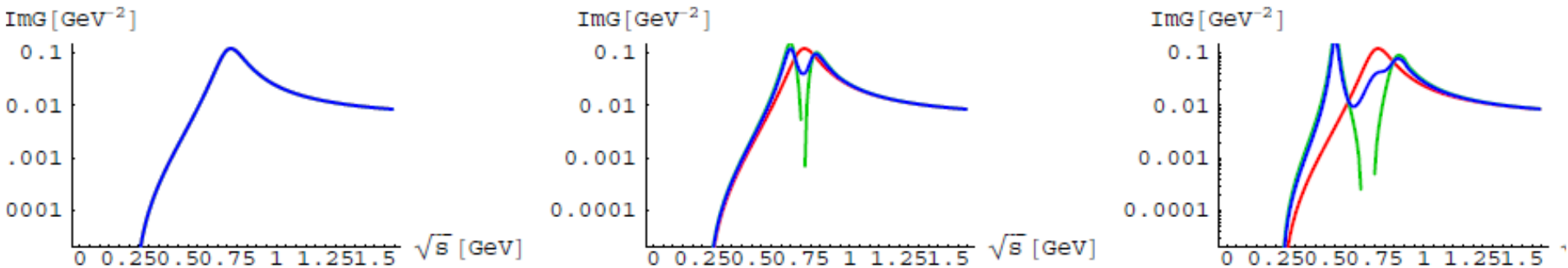
➤ In-medium δm

➤ In-medium mixing C

← Quark-nucleon hybrid model

[NS: Marczenko et al. (19,20)]

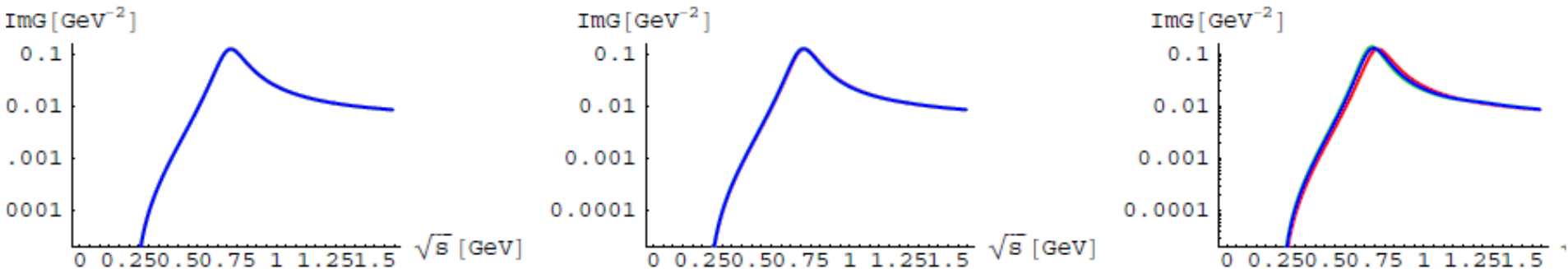
Spectral function at $T = 50 \text{ MeV}$



Low μ



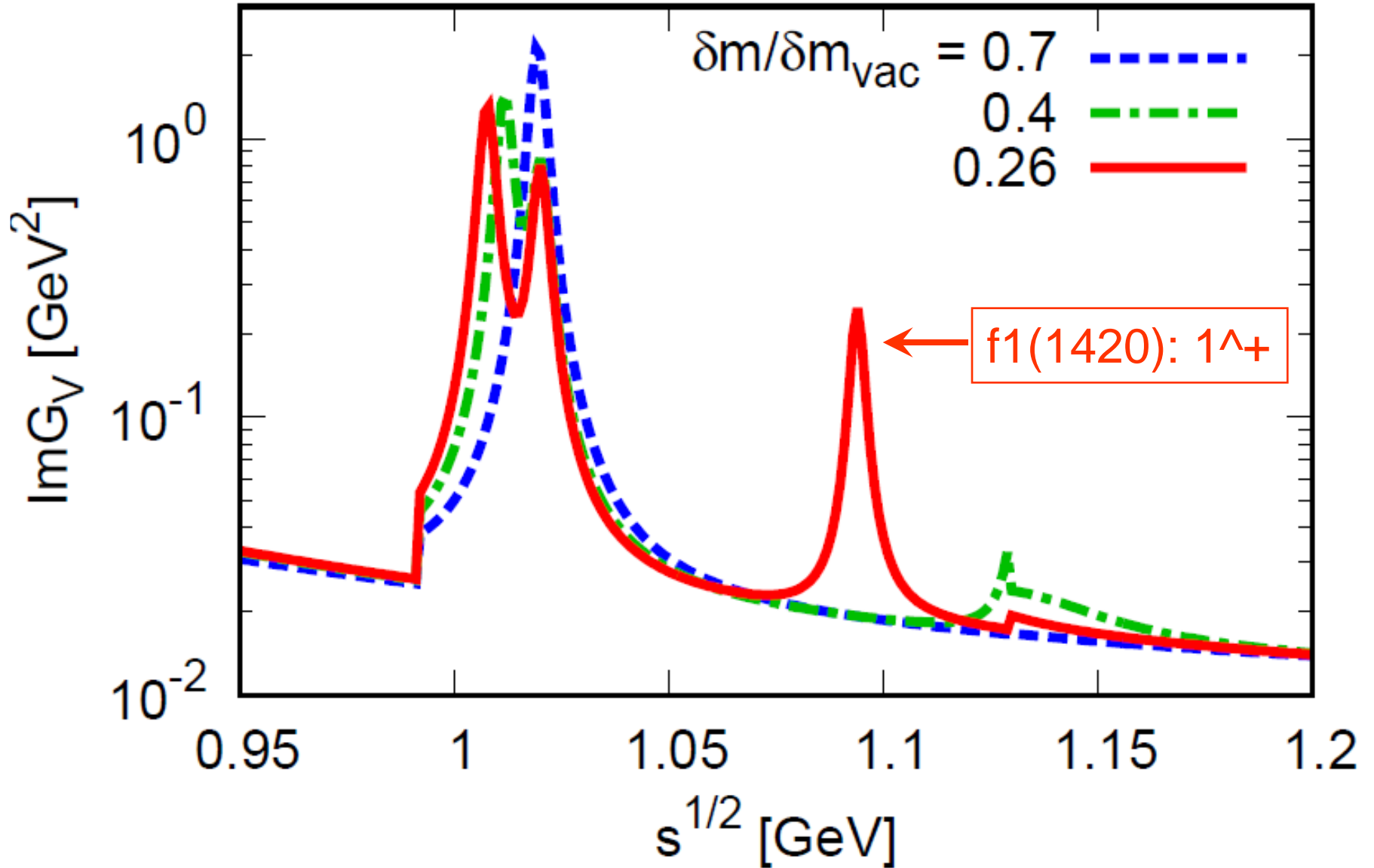
Near μ_c



(top) chiral restoration (bottom) no restoration

--- longitudinal --- transverse --- average

Phi spectra at T = 50 MeV



R. Ejima, P. Gubler, C. Sasaki and K. Shigaki, in preparation

TOWARD A MEASUREMENT OF CHIRAL RESTORATION AT J-PARC

For more details, talk by Ren Ejima

ϕ meson in nuclear matter

□ No ϕN resonances, but the kaon cloud.

□ Kaon in nuclear matter: Kaplan, Nelson (86)

$$m_K^* = \left[m_K^2 - a_K \rho_S + (b_K \rho)^2 \right]^{1/2} + b_K \rho,$$

$$m_{\bar{K}}^* = \left[m_K^2 - a_{\bar{K}} \rho_S + (b_K \rho)^2 \right]^{1/2} - b_K \rho,$$

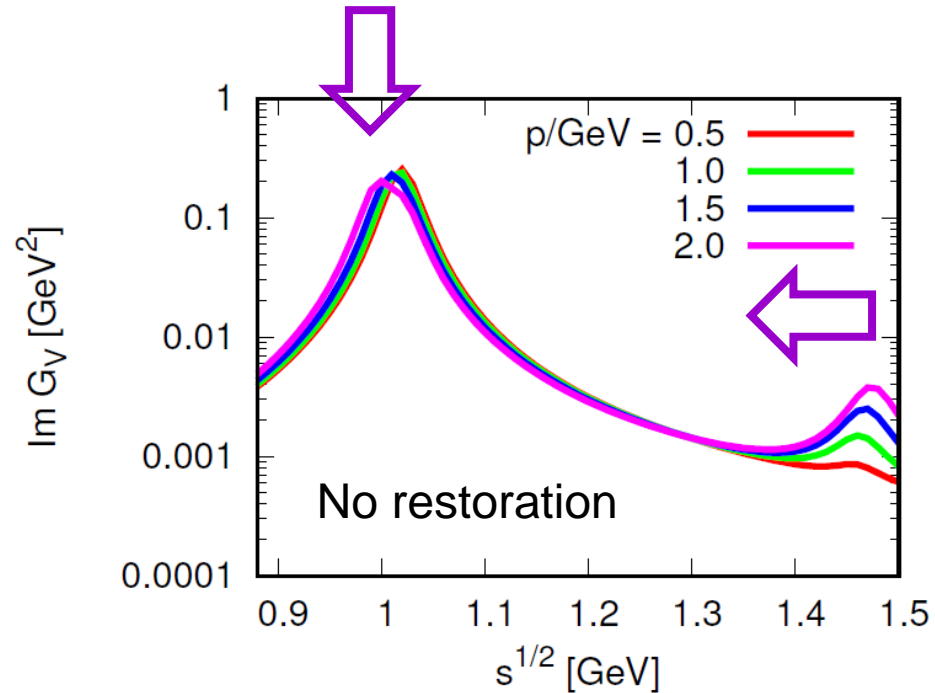
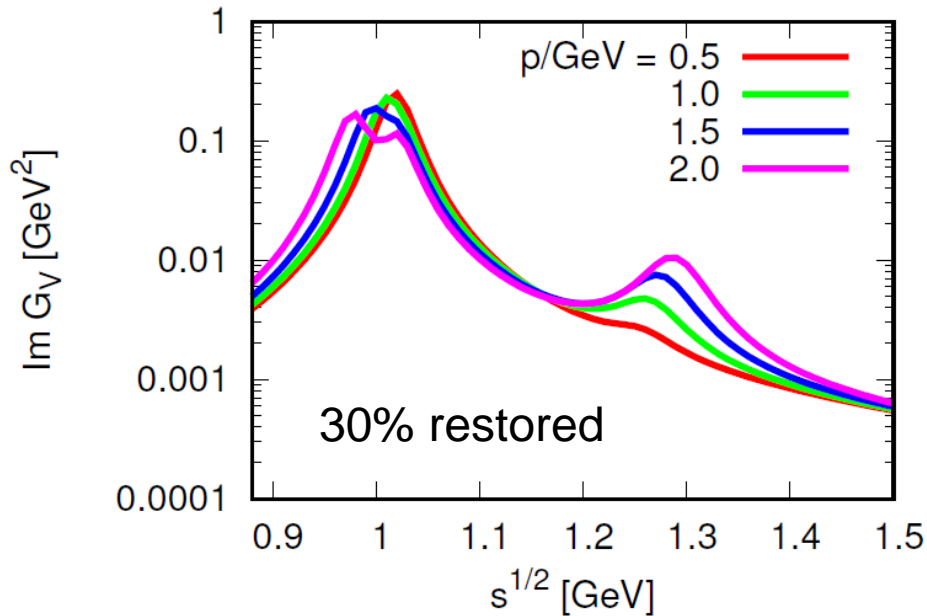
$$b_K = 3/(8f_\pi^2) \quad a_K = a_{\bar{K}} = \Sigma_{KN}/f_\pi^2$$

□ Li, Lee, Brown (97): kaon production in Ni+Ni
at 1 & 1.8 A GeV

$$a_K \approx 0.22 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ fm}^3 \text{ and } a_{\bar{K}} \approx 0.45 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ fm}^3$$

$$T \approx 0 \text{ \& } \rho_B \approx \rho_0$$

$$\frac{f_\pi^*}{f_\pi} \approx 0.7 \text{ (left) } \phi \text{ meson in nuclei}$$

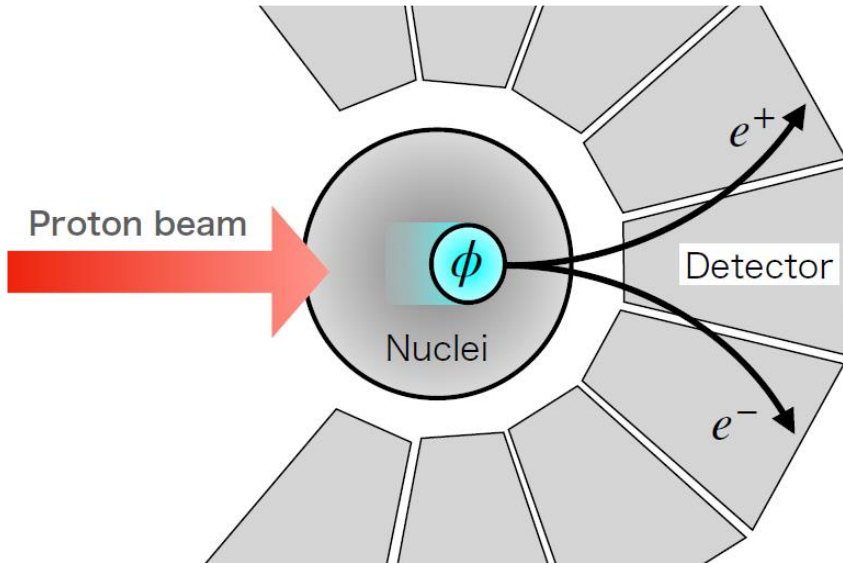


✓ Strong evidence of partial (~30%) restoration
in pionic atoms [Nishi et al., Nature Physics, 2023]

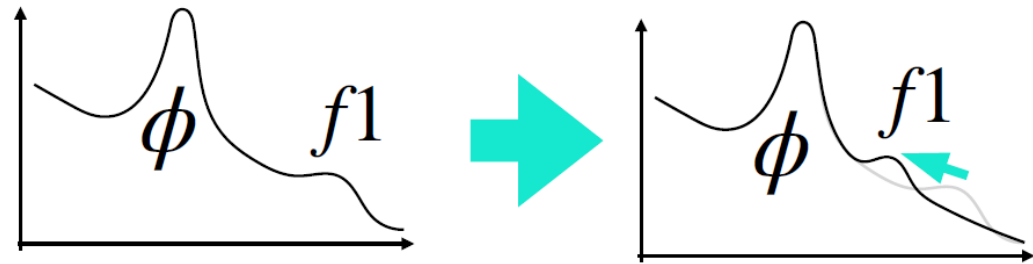
□ Density-induced chiral mixing in broken phase

□ More structure & their shift due to f_π^* in SF

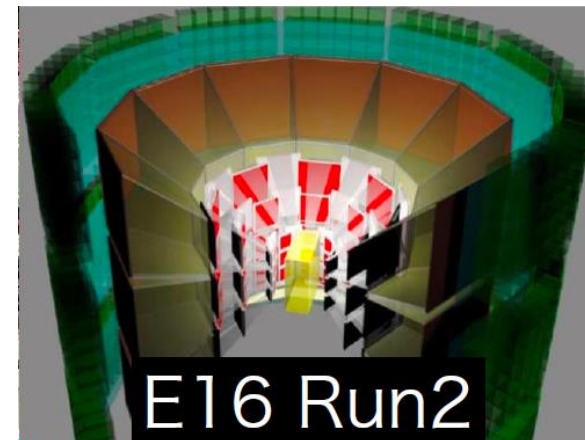
E16 experiment at J-PARC



- Measurements of spectral change of vector mesons in nuclei
- Proton beam at 30-50 GeV



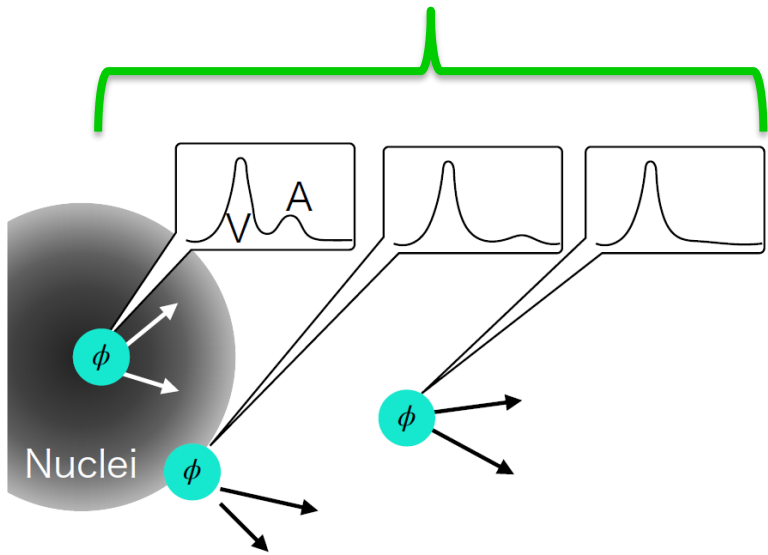
Run 1 (Dec 2024):
15k ϕ mesons
Run 2 (?):
69k ϕ mesons



Dilepton production

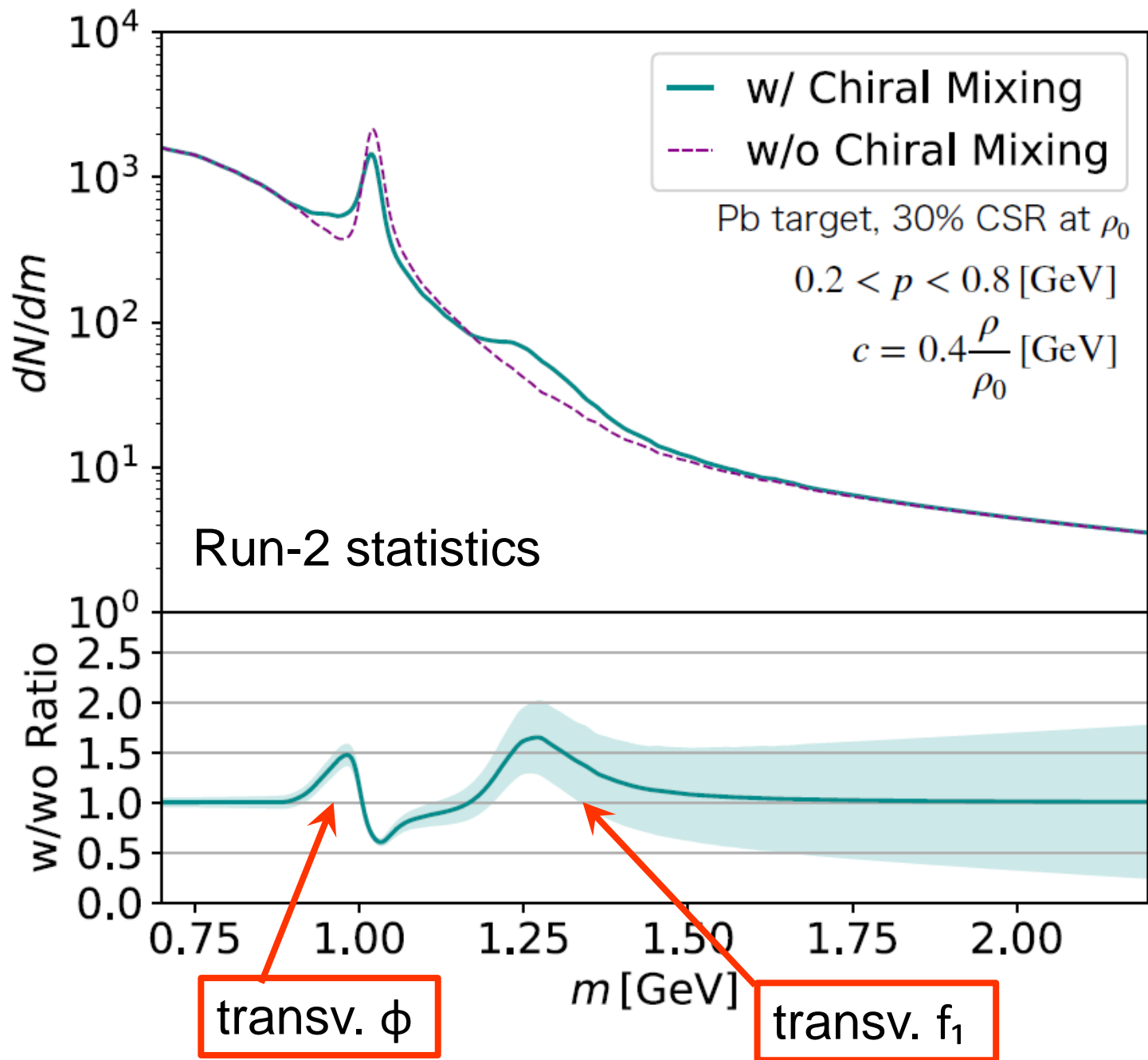
$$\text{InvMassDist} = \int \left[\int \left[\text{Im}G_V(s, p, \rho) \frac{dN}{d\vec{p}d\rho dt} \frac{d\vec{p}}{2p_0} d\rho dt + \int \text{Bkg}(s, p) dp \right] g(m - s) ds \right]$$

Spectral Fx Kinematic dist Background Detector response

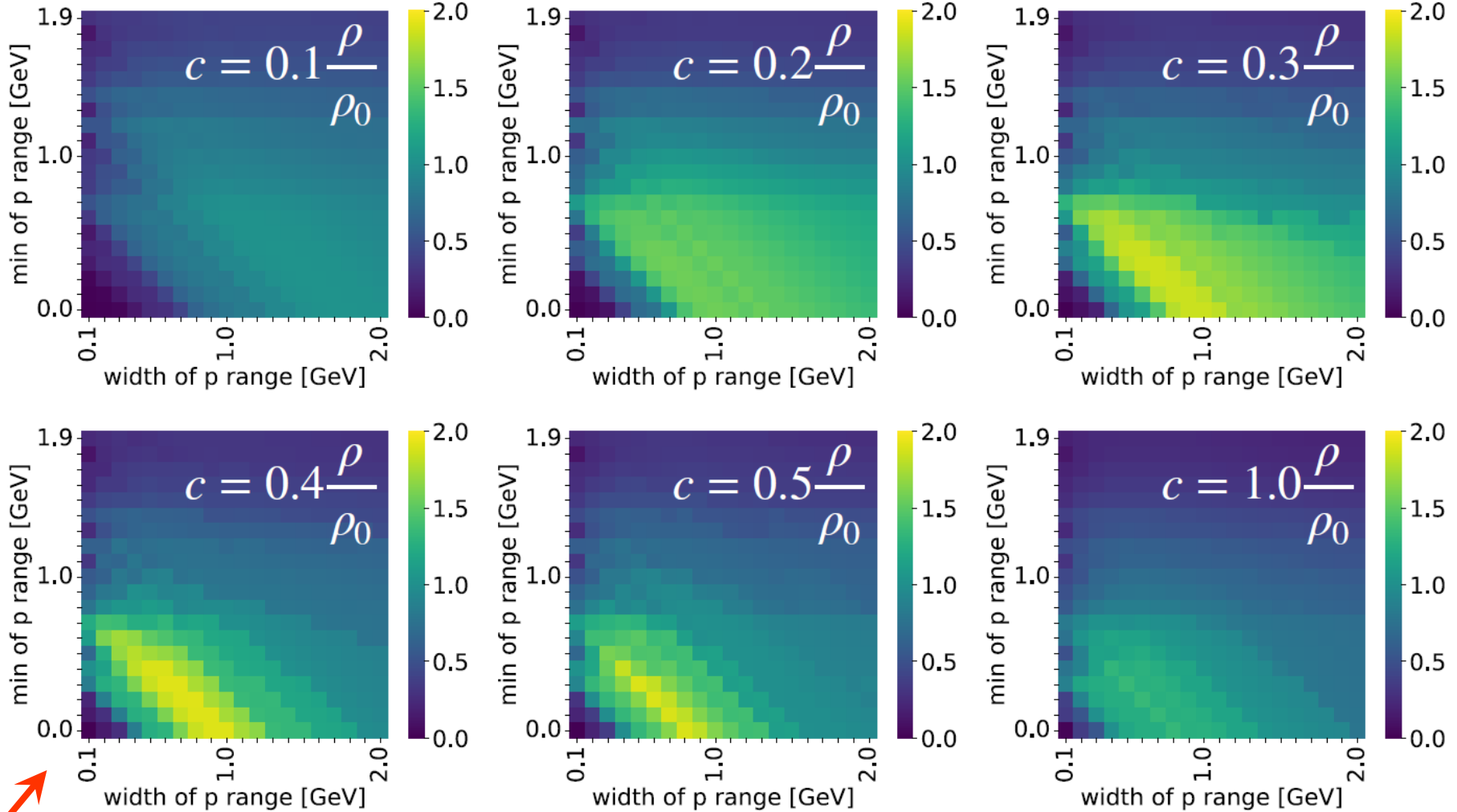



PHSD for p+Pb
at 30 GeV

Simulated by JAM
& Geant4:
 π^0 Dalitz
 π^\pm & γ conversion
combinatorial



Statistical significance



 $p: 0.2 - 0.8 \text{ GeV}$

Signatures with $\approx 2\sigma$

SUMMARY

Final remarks

- Parity doubling of hadrons as signatures of chiral symmetry restoration in a medium
- Density-induced chiral mixing in cold dense matter
 - Estimated signatures at J-PARC E16 experiment (p+Pb) via dilepton production
 - Run-2 adequate

BACKUP

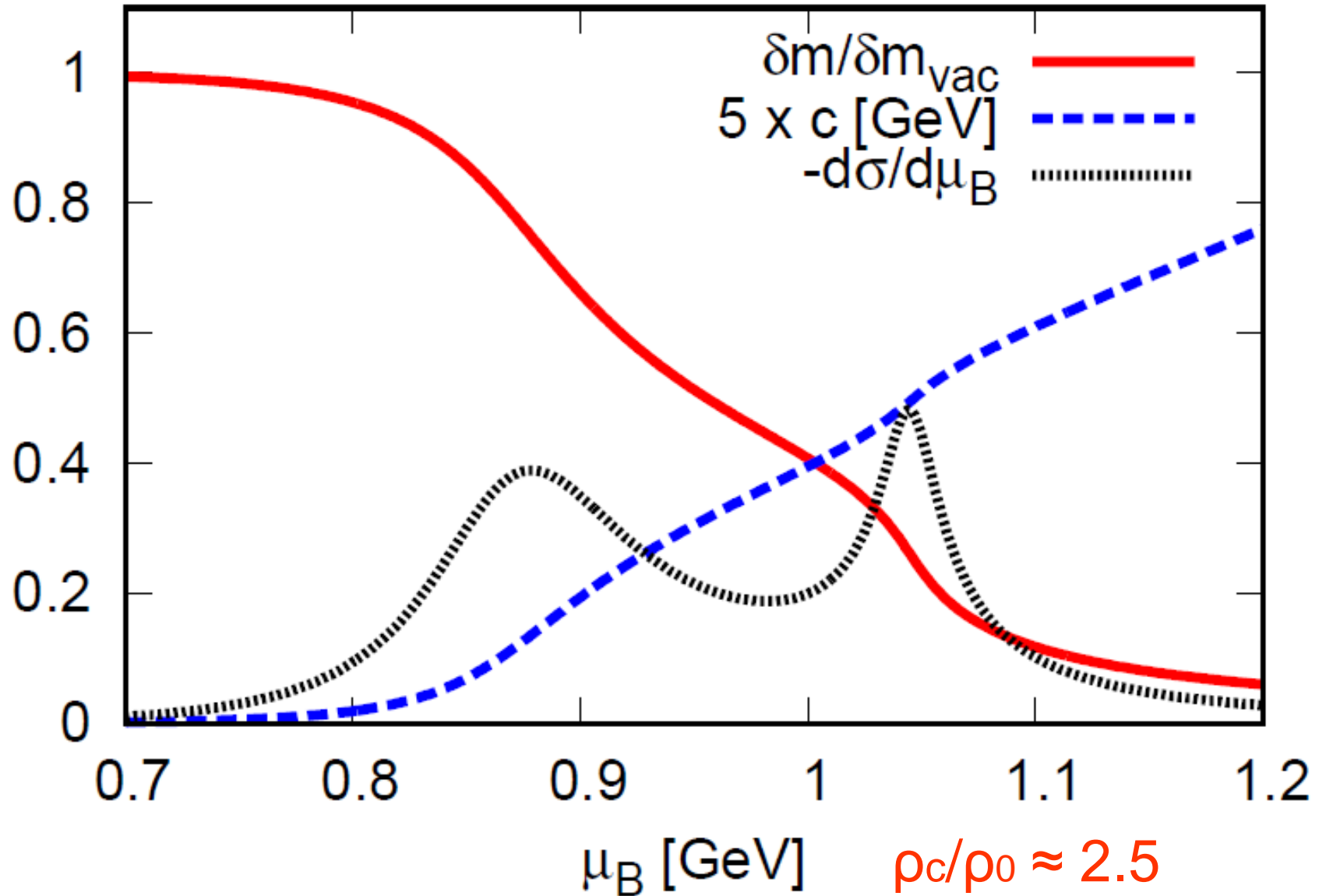
Vector-current correlator

$$G_V^L = \left(\frac{g_\rho}{m_\rho} \right)^2 \frac{-s}{D_V}, \quad G_V^T = \left(\frac{g_\rho}{m_\rho} \right)^2 \frac{-sD_A + 4C^2\vec{p}^2}{D_V D_A - 4C^2\vec{p}^2},$$

$$D_{V,A} = s - m_{\rho,a_1}^2 + im_{\rho,a_1}\Gamma_{\rho,a_1}(s),$$

- m and Γ : ***in-medium*** masses and widths
- Strategy of an illustrative computation:
 - Modify only mass and width of axial-vector states.
 - Set G_A equal to G_V at CSR, according to
$$\Gamma_{a_1} = \Gamma(a_1 \rightarrow \rho\pi) + \delta\Gamma(f_\pi) \rightarrow \Gamma_\rho$$

Mass difference vs. mixing : T=50 MeV

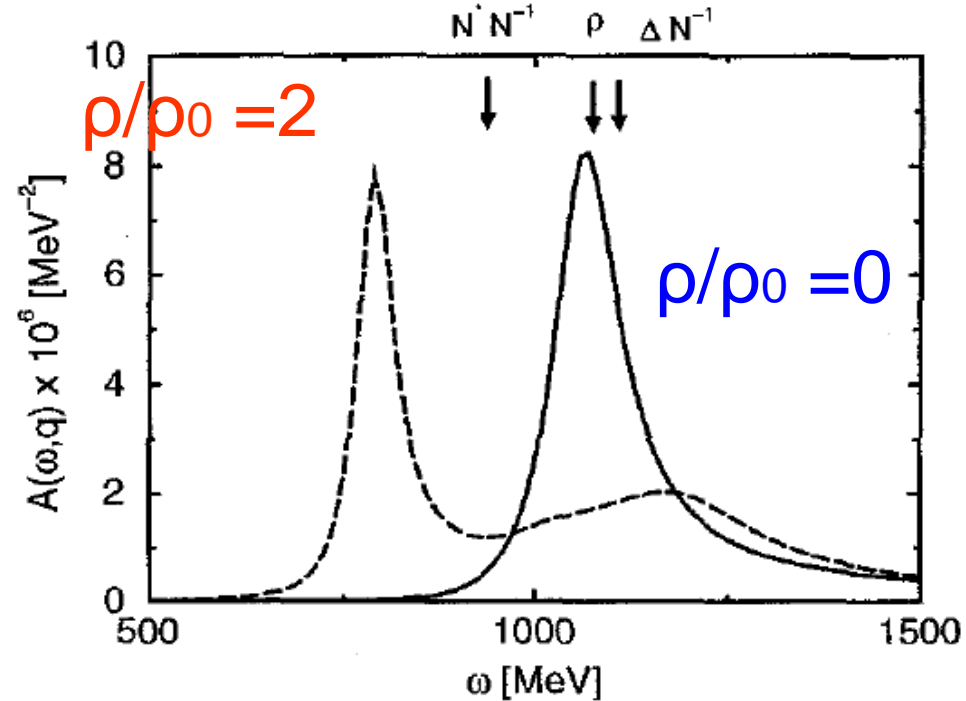


Baryon resonances in ρN channel

$N(1720)$ and $\Delta(1905)$

→ level mixing

[Friman, Pirner (97)]



B	$l_{\rho N} SI(\rho BN^{-1})$	$\Gamma_{\rho N}^0$ [MeV]	$(\frac{f_{\rho BN}^2}{4\pi})_{est}$	$(\frac{f_{\rho BN}^2}{4\pi})_{fit}$	I [meV]	
$N(939)$	p	4	—	4.68	5.8	0
$\Delta(1232)$	p	16/9	—	18.72	23.2	15
$N(1520)$	s	8/3	24	6.95	5.5	250
$\Delta(1620)$	s	8/3	22.5	1.01	0.7	50
$\Delta(1700)$	s	16/9	45	1.2	1.2	50
$N(1720)$	p	8/3	105	8.99	9.2	50
$\Delta(1905)$	p	4/5	210	17.6	18.5	50

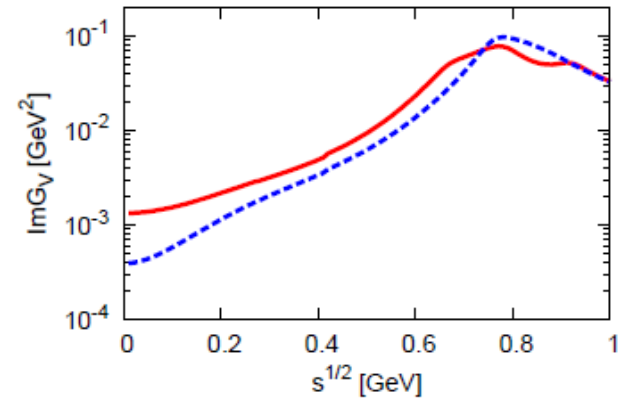
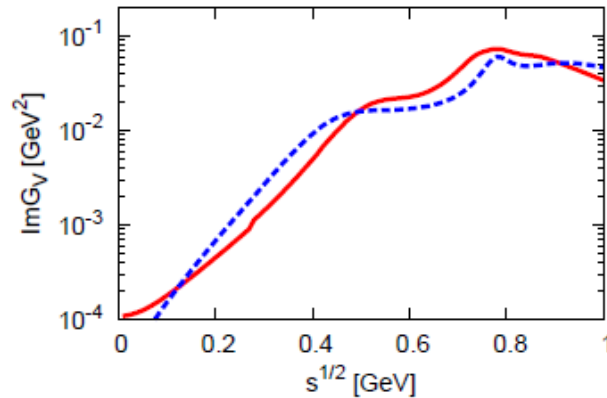
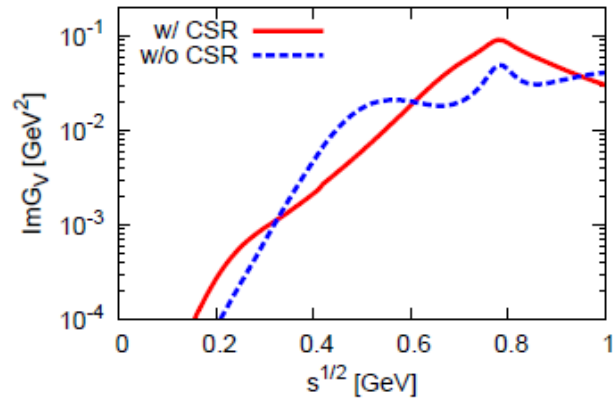
← γA reaction data

$$\Gamma_B(s; \rho) = \Gamma_B^0(s) + \Gamma_B^{med} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$

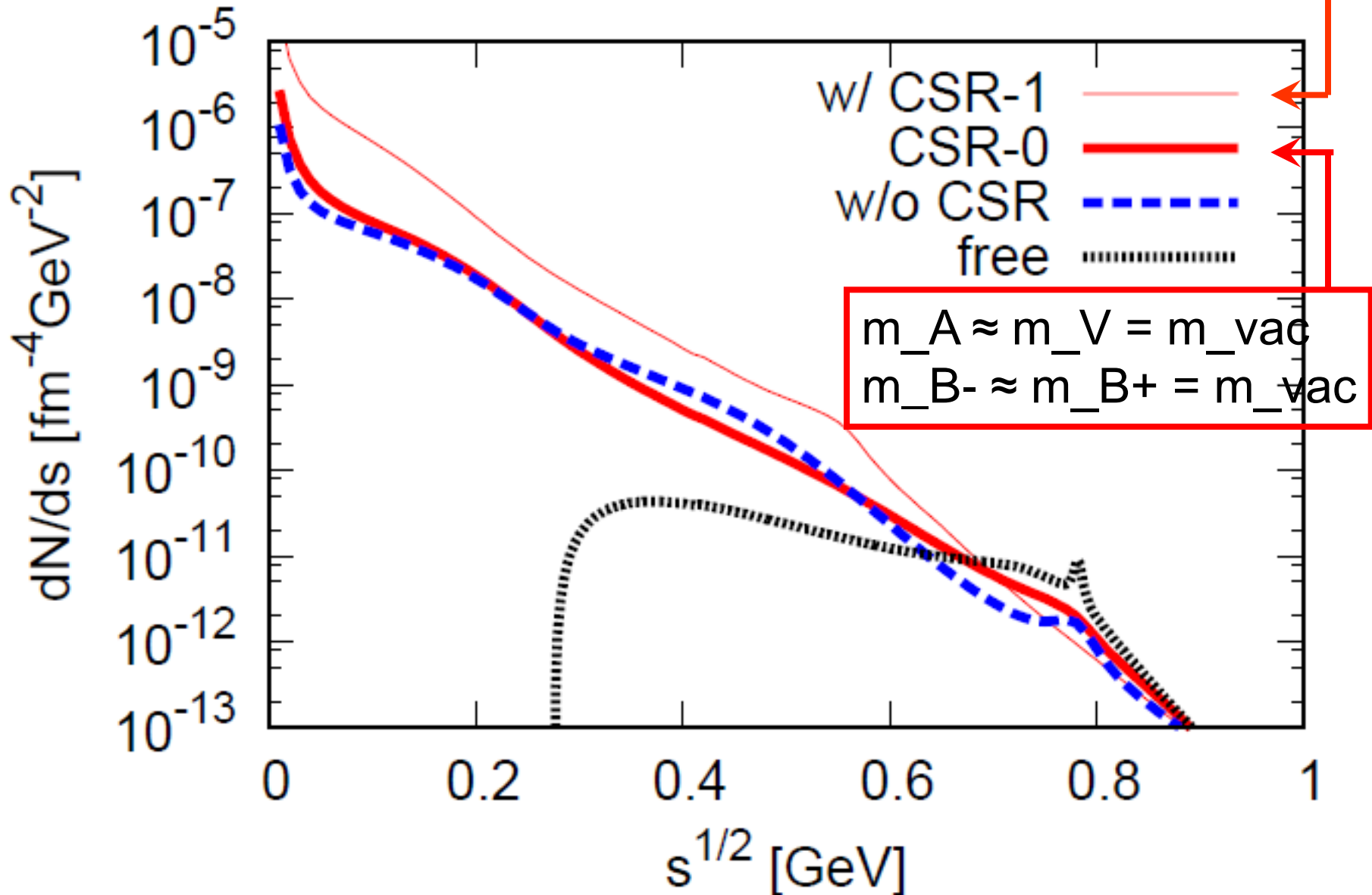
[Rapp, et al. (98)]

Spectral function of ρ meson

- ❑ At chiral crossover with $p = 0.1, 0.5, 1.0$ GeV
- ❑ S-wave vs. p-wave states
- ❑ CSR ($m_- \rightarrow m_+$) vs. no CSR ($m_- \neq m_+$)



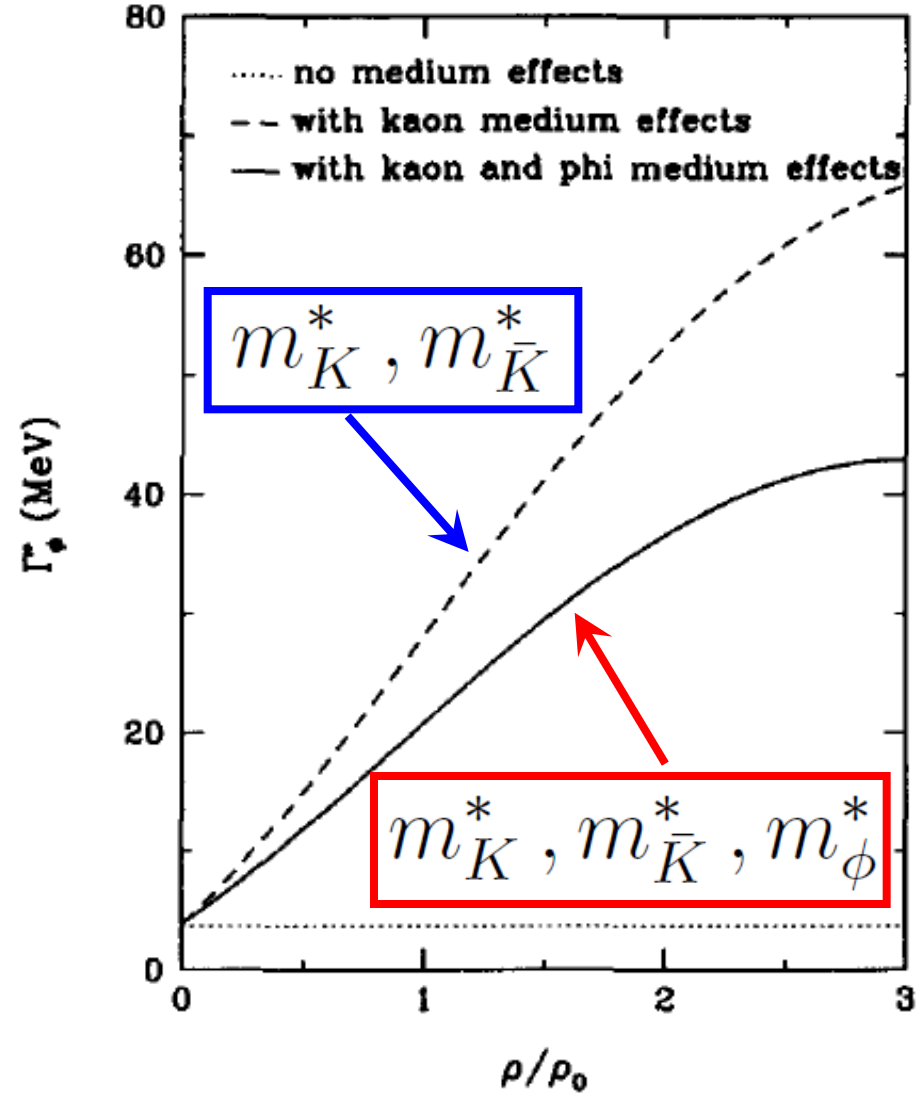
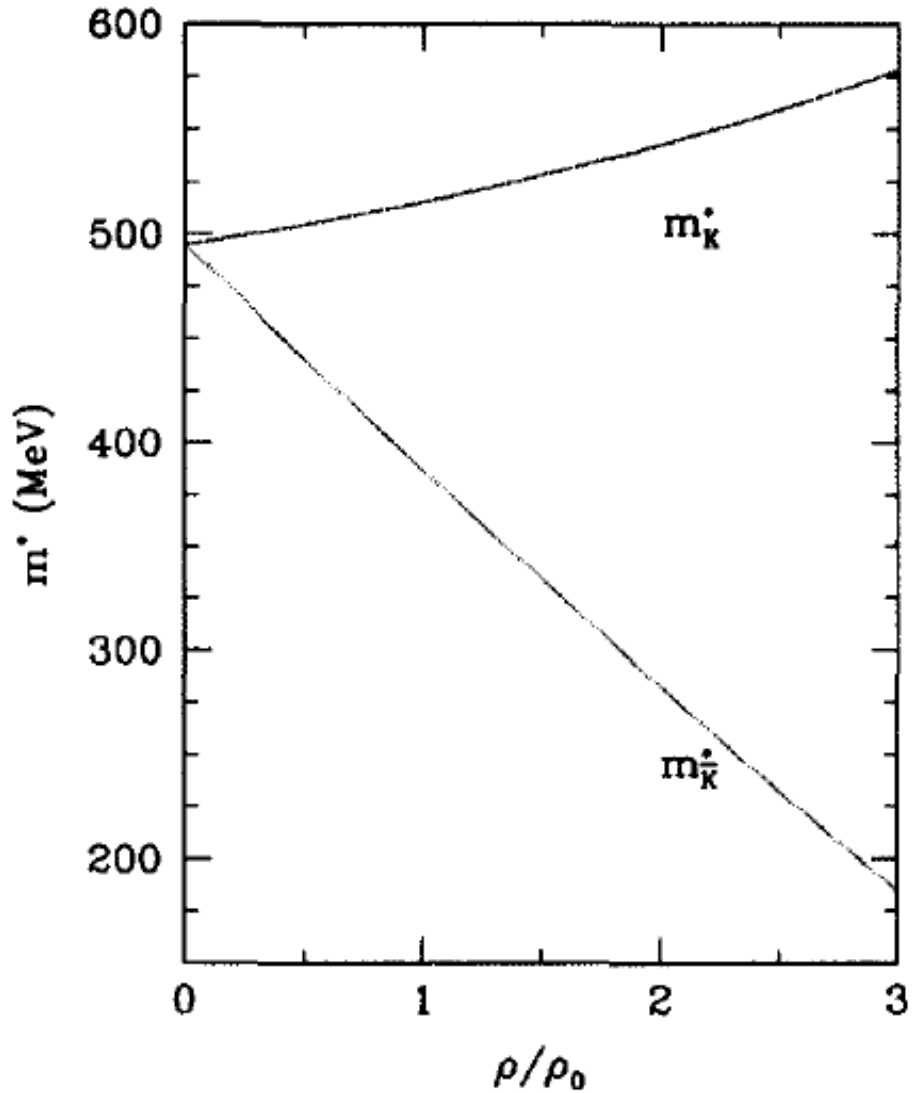
Signals diminished by p-wave states



[Li, Lee, Brown (97)]

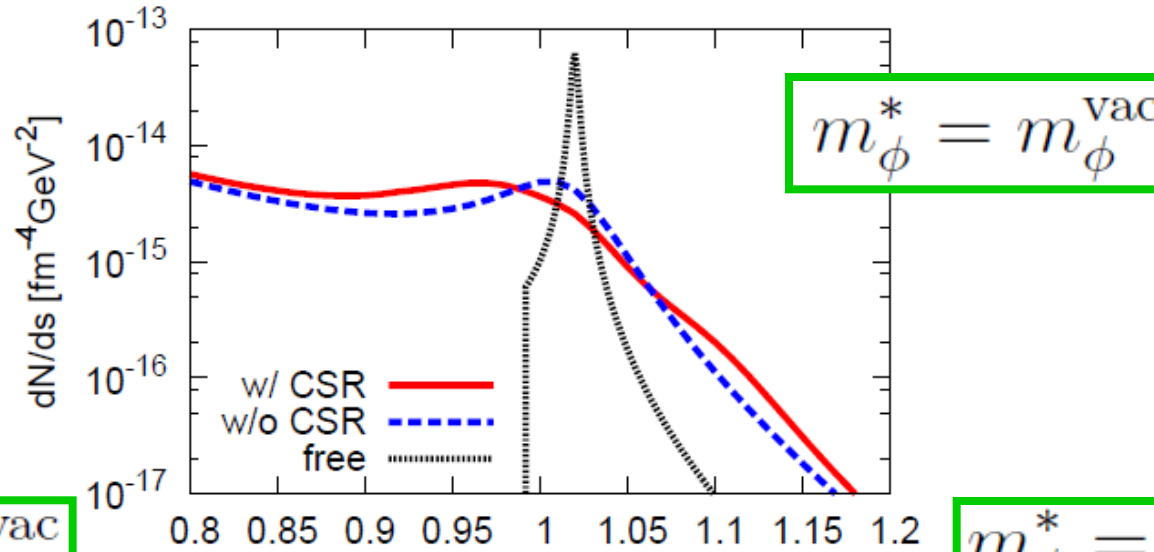
[Chung, Ko, Li (98)]

Kaon and anti-kaon

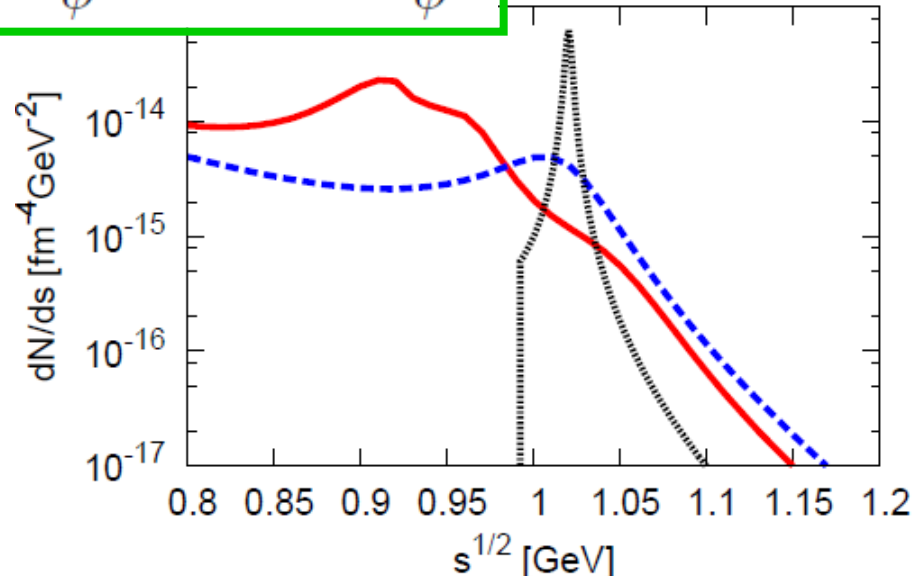


Int. over $p > 0.5$ GeV

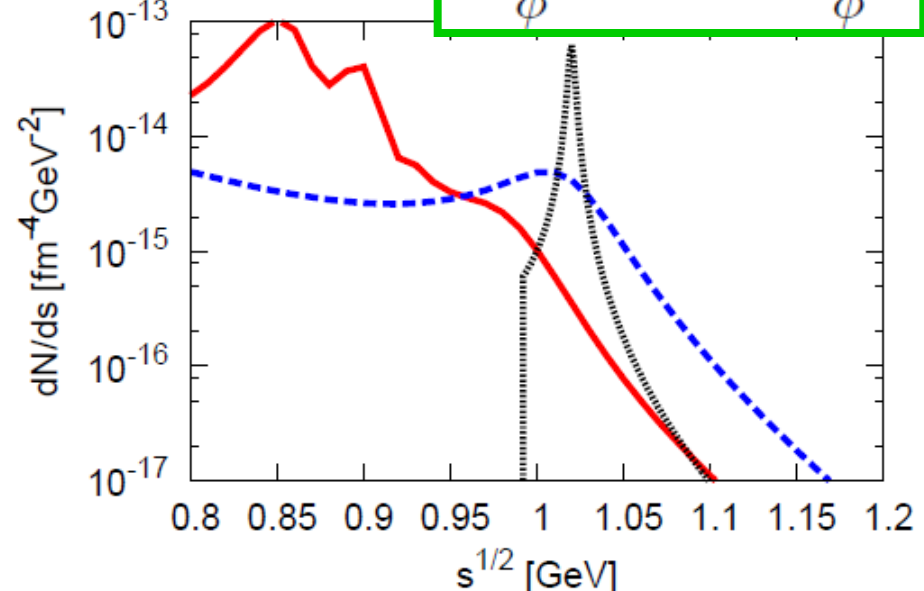
Dilepton rates at $T=50$ MeV



$m_\phi^* = 0.95 m_\phi^{\text{vac}}$



$m_\phi^* = 0.9 m_\phi^{\text{vac}}$



Int. over $p > 0.5$ GeV

Dilepton rates at $T=50$ MeV

