High-Density Physics at J-PARC

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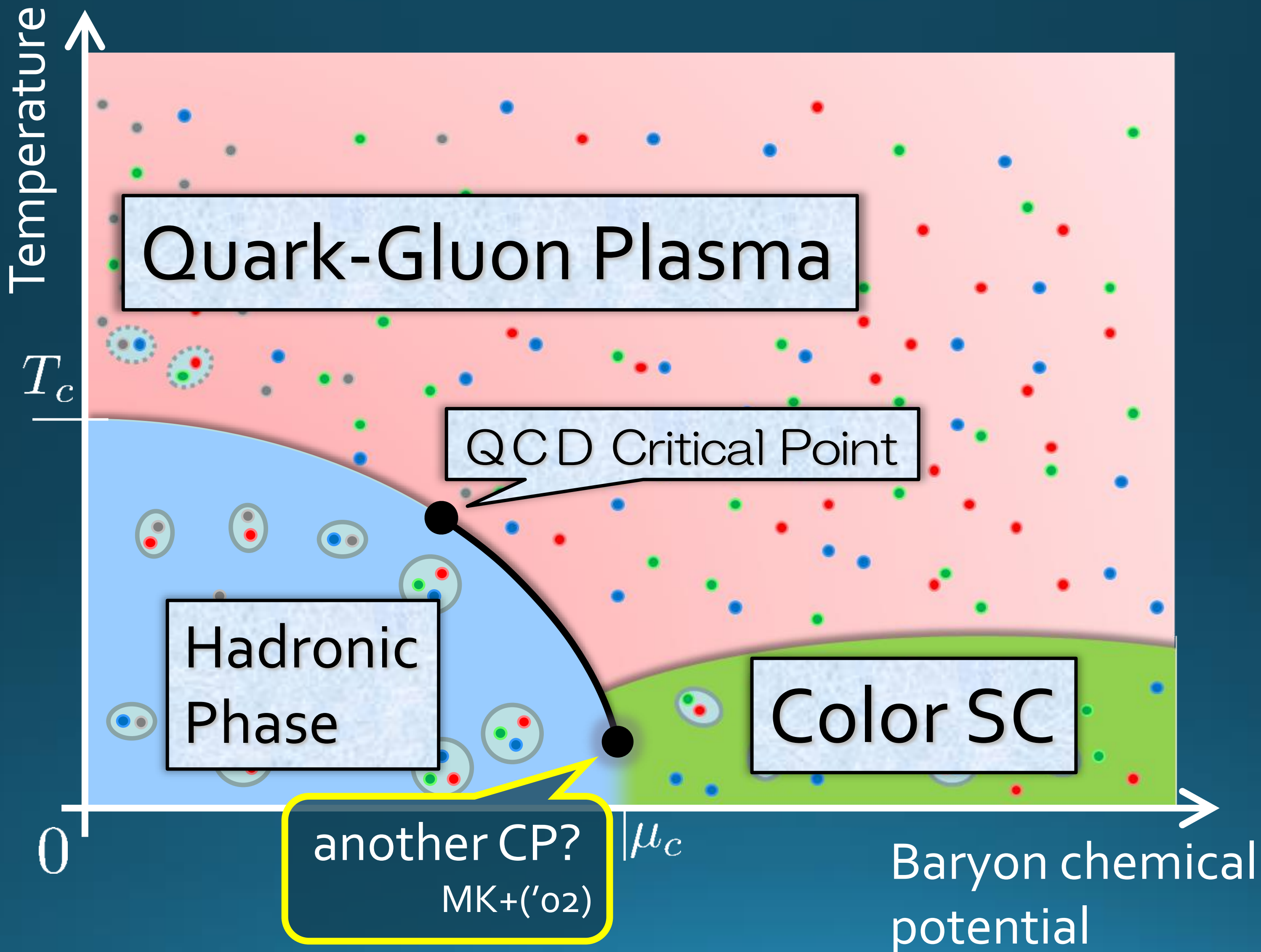
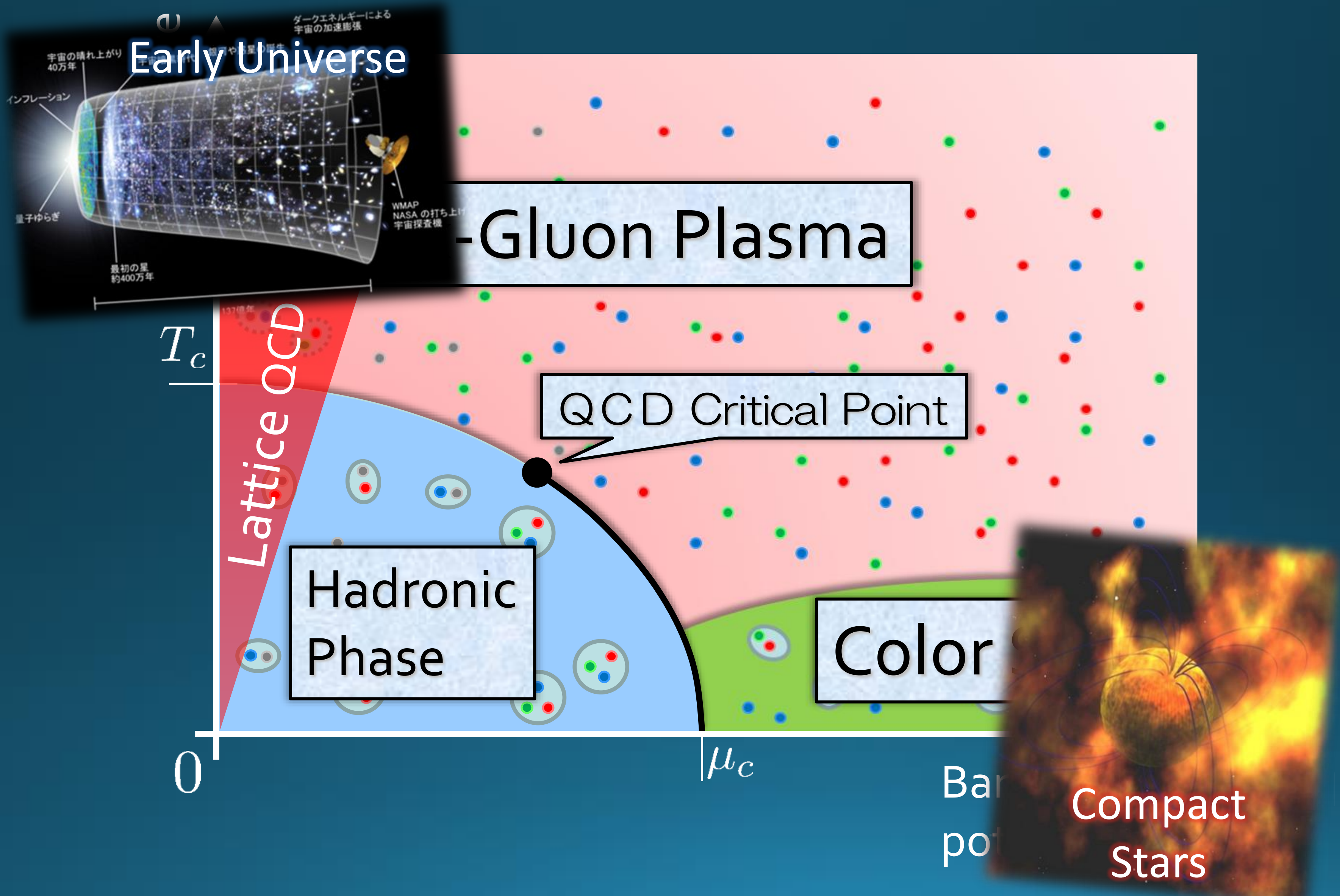
2nd J-PARC HEF-ex WS, Online, 2022/Feb./16

QCD Phase Diagram

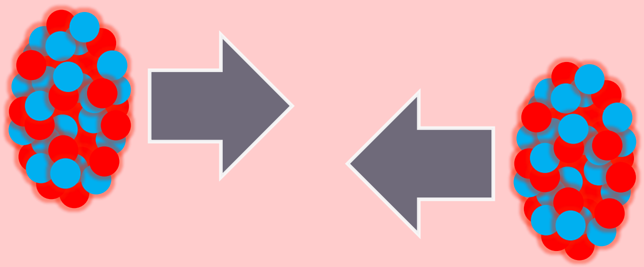


QCD Phase Diagram



Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions

Collide 2 heavy nuclei



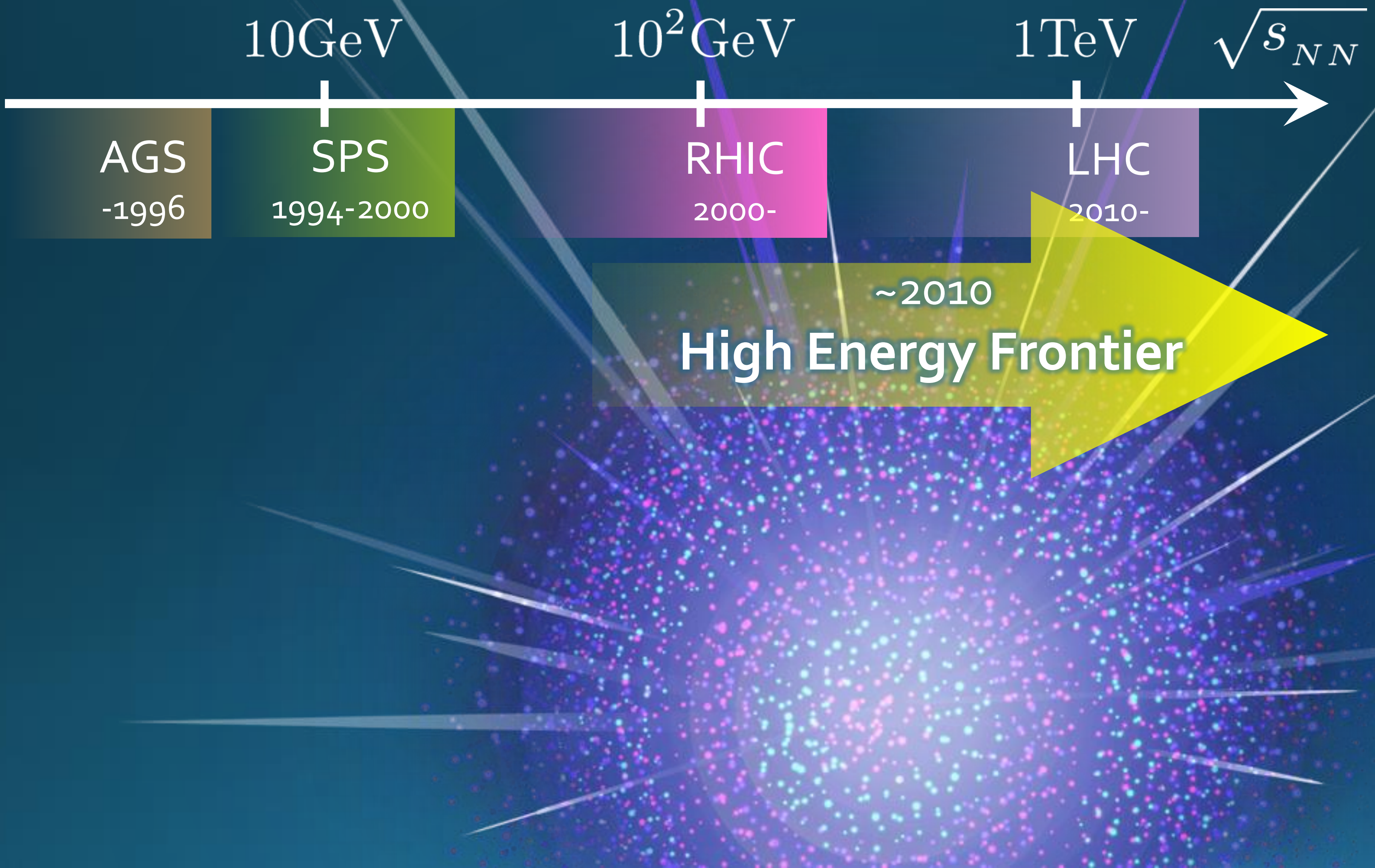
Physics

- ☐ Hot & dense medium
- ☐ Early Universe
- ☐ Quark-gluon plasma
- ☐ QCD phase structre

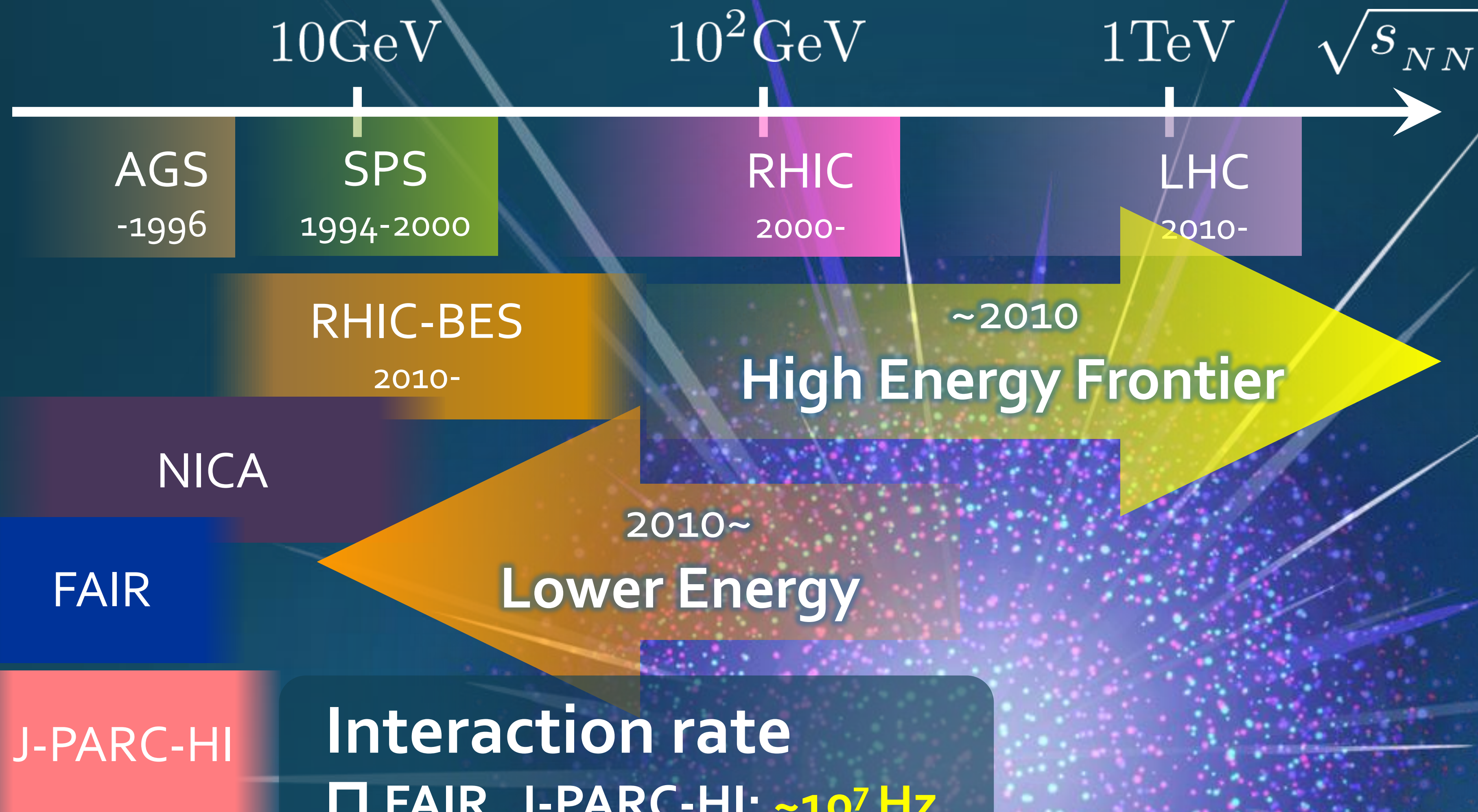
RHIC (2000~)
QGP Formation
Strongly coupled QGP

LHC (2010~)
Precision measurement of the QGP

Brief History of Relativistic HIC



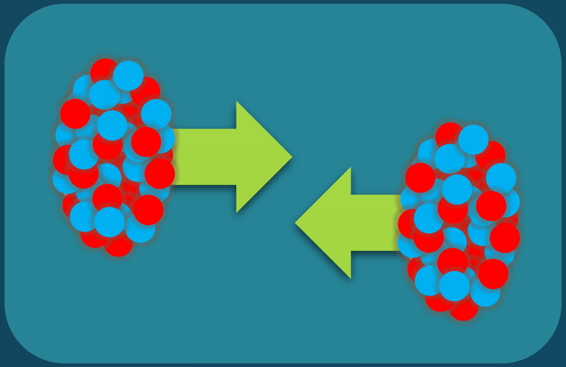
Brief History of Relativistic HIC



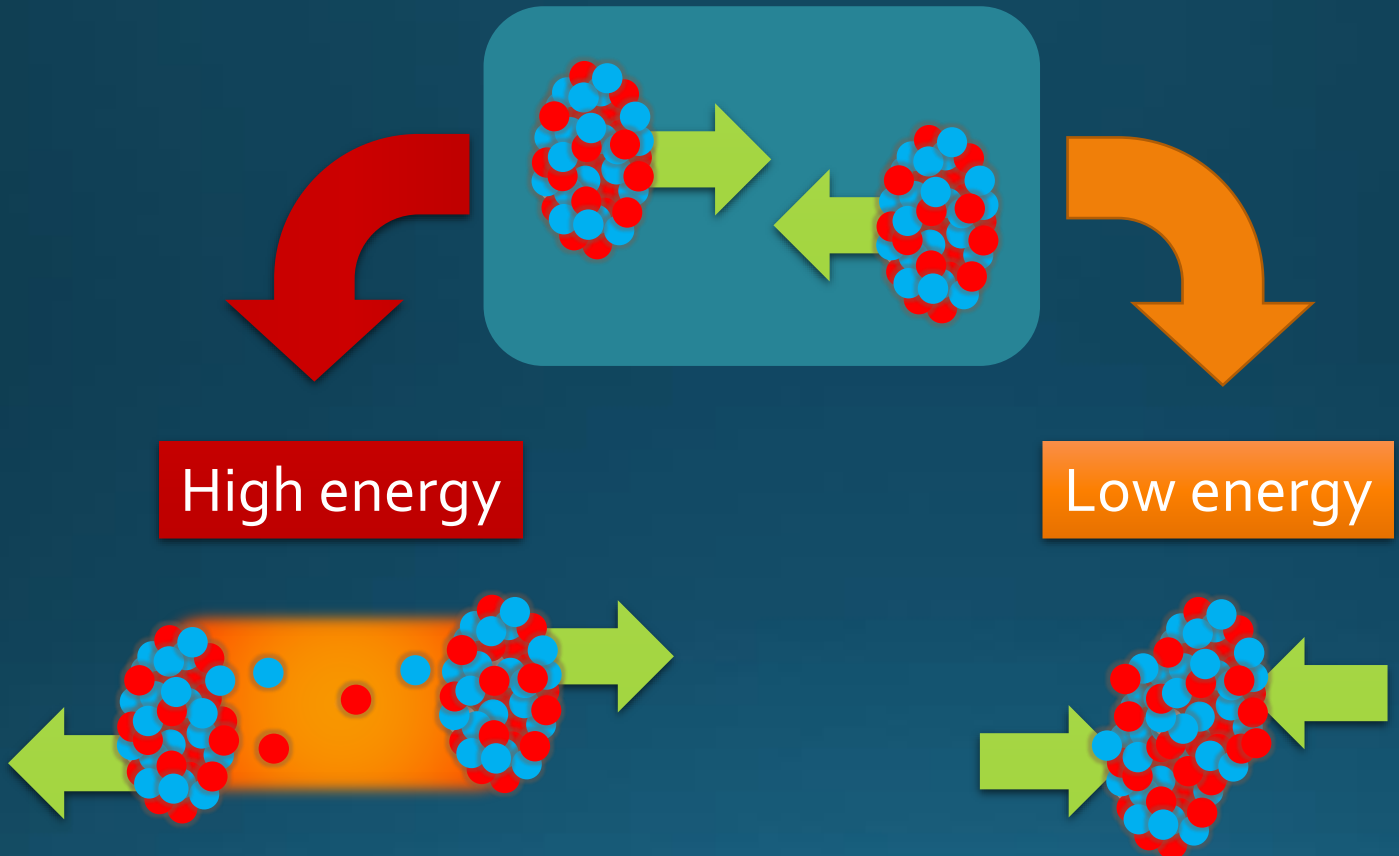
Interaction rate

- ☐ **FAIR, J-PARC-HI: ~10^7 Hz**
- ☐ AGS, SPS: ~10^2 Hz

Beam-Energy Dependence



Beam-Energy Dependence



Nuclear transparency

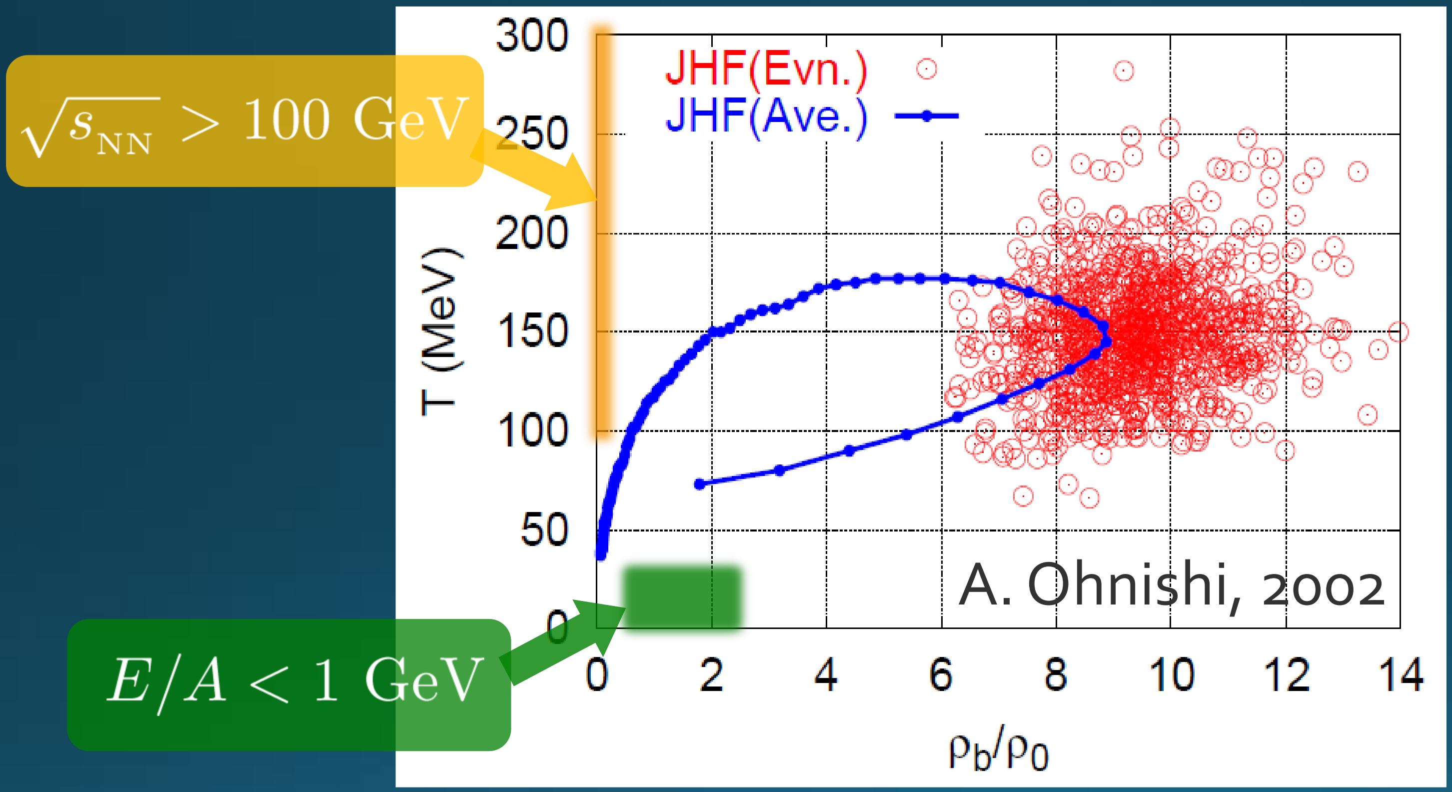
net-baryon #: small

Baryon stopping

net-baryon #: large

Maximum Density

Time evolution in *T*-ρ plane by JAM

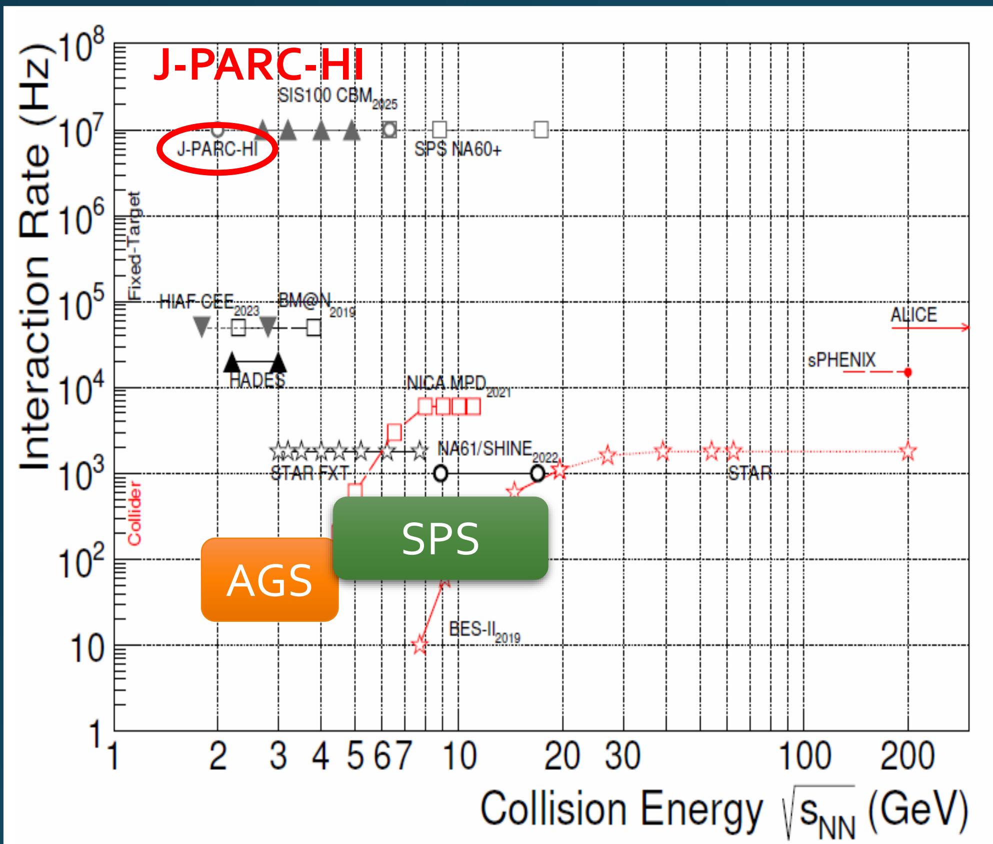


$E/A = 20\text{GeV}$

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} \simeq 6\text{GeV}$

- ☐ Maximum density 5~10ρ_0 @ E/A~20GeV
- ☐ Large event-by-event fluctuations?

Collision Rate



Galatyuk, NPA982,163 (2019)

J-PARC-HI:

High-luminosity X Fixed target

→World highest rate～10^8Hz

5-order higher than AGS,SPS

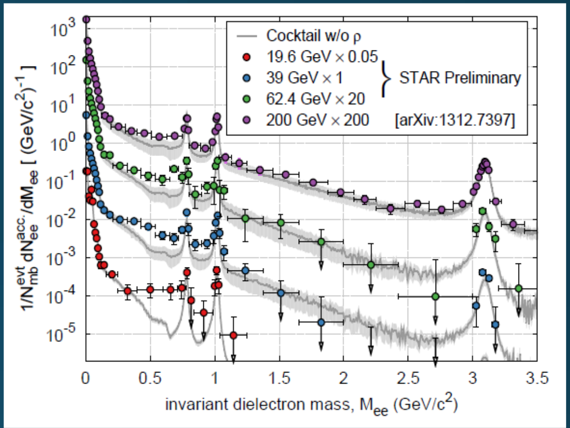
AGS, SPS		J-PARC-HI
1 year	=	5 min.

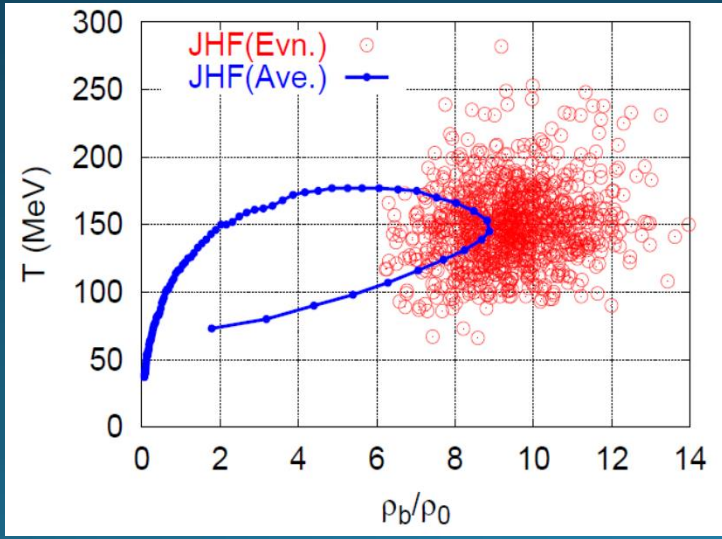
- ☐ High-statistical exp.
- ☐ various event selections
- ☐ higher order correlations
- ☐ search of rare events

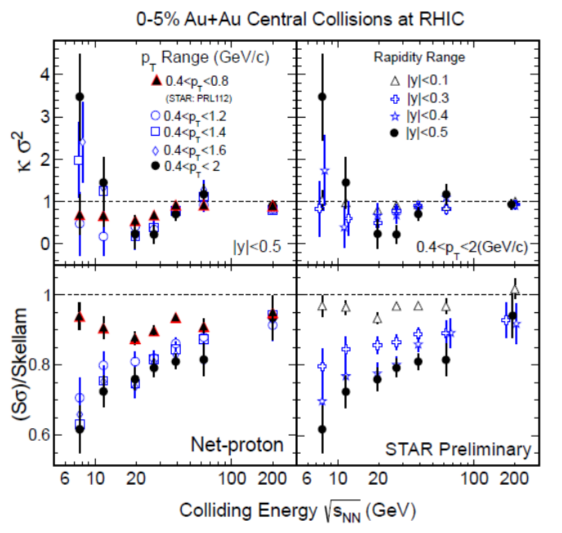
Various Observables

- Flow
- Dilepton / photon
- Fluctuations, higher-order cumulants
- Ξ, Ω, …

- Sophisticated event selections
- Various correlations







Contents

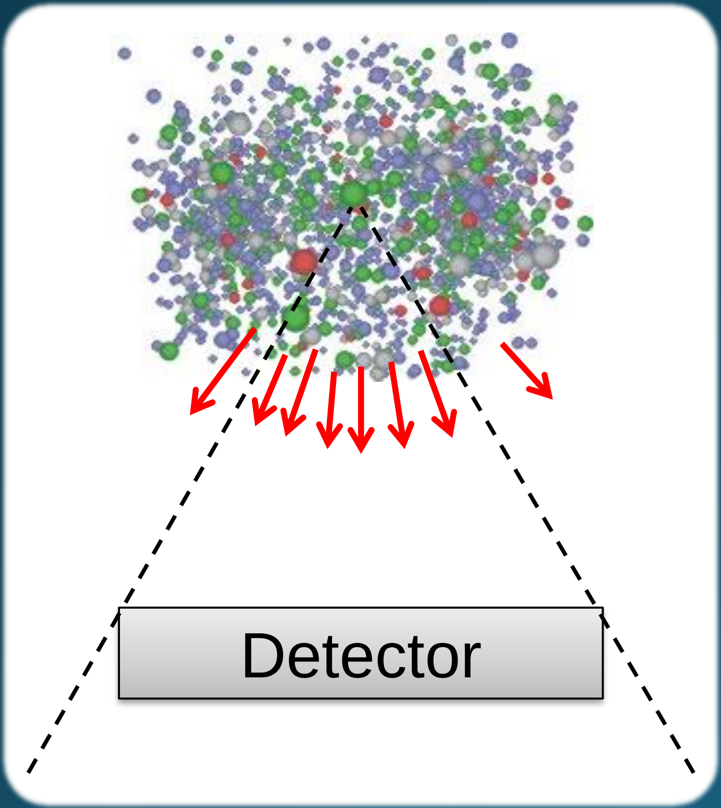
1. Search for **QCD Critical Point**
   using fluctuation observables

2. Search for **CSC Phase Transition**
   using dilepton production rates

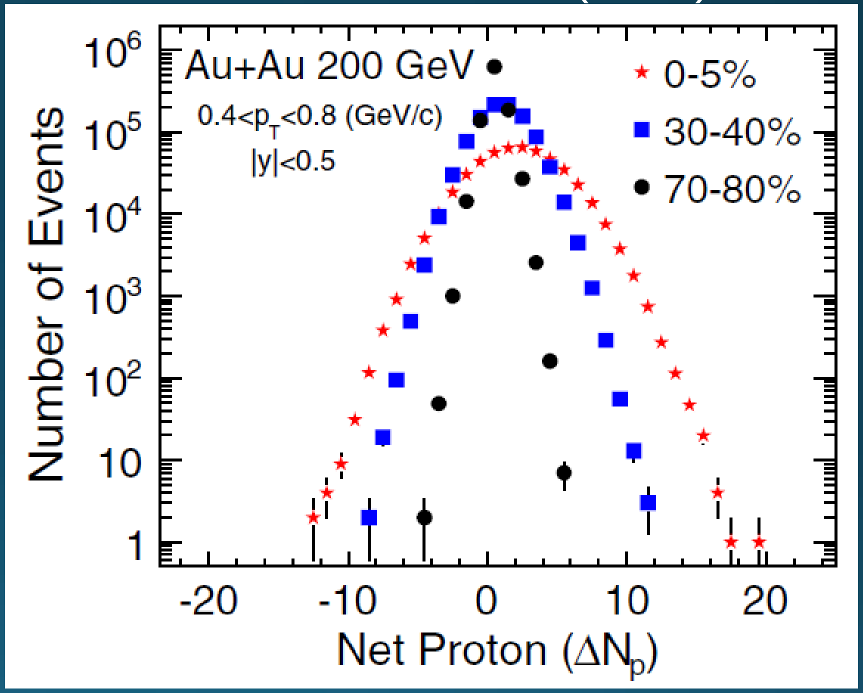
Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro, arXiv:2201.01963

Event-by-Event Fluctuations

Review: Asakawa, MK, PPNP **90** (2016)



STAR, PRL**105** (2010)



Cumulants

$$\langle \delta N_p^2 \rangle, \langle \delta N_p^3 \rangle, \langle \delta N_p^4 \rangle_c$$

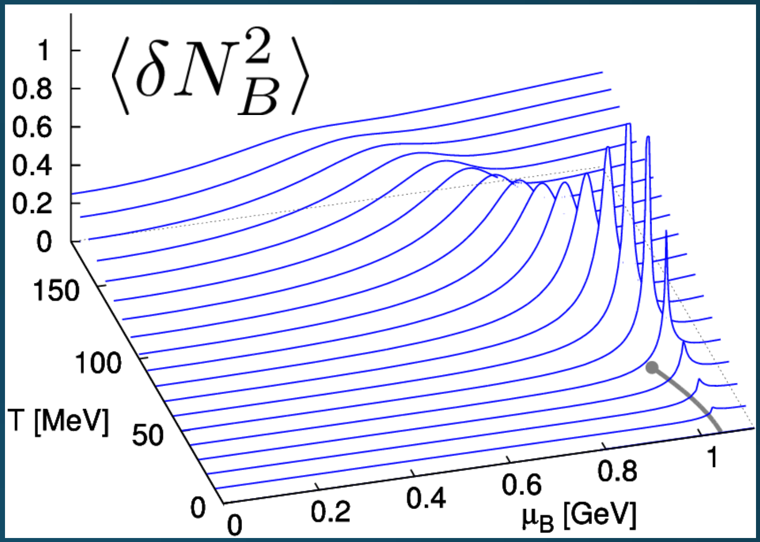
Non-Gaussian Cumulants

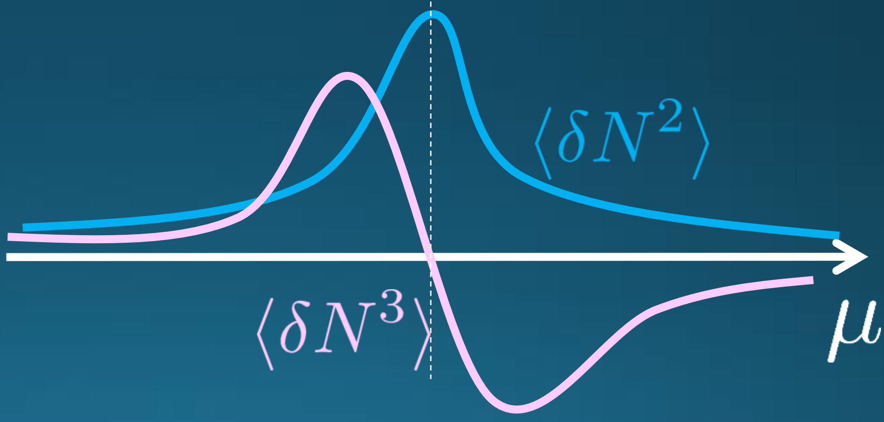
Gaussian fluctuations diverge at the QCD-CP

- Higher order cumulants change sign at the phase boundary

$$\langle \delta N^3 \rangle = T \frac{\partial \langle \delta N^2 \rangle}{\partial \mu}$$

Asakawa, Ejiri, MK, 2009





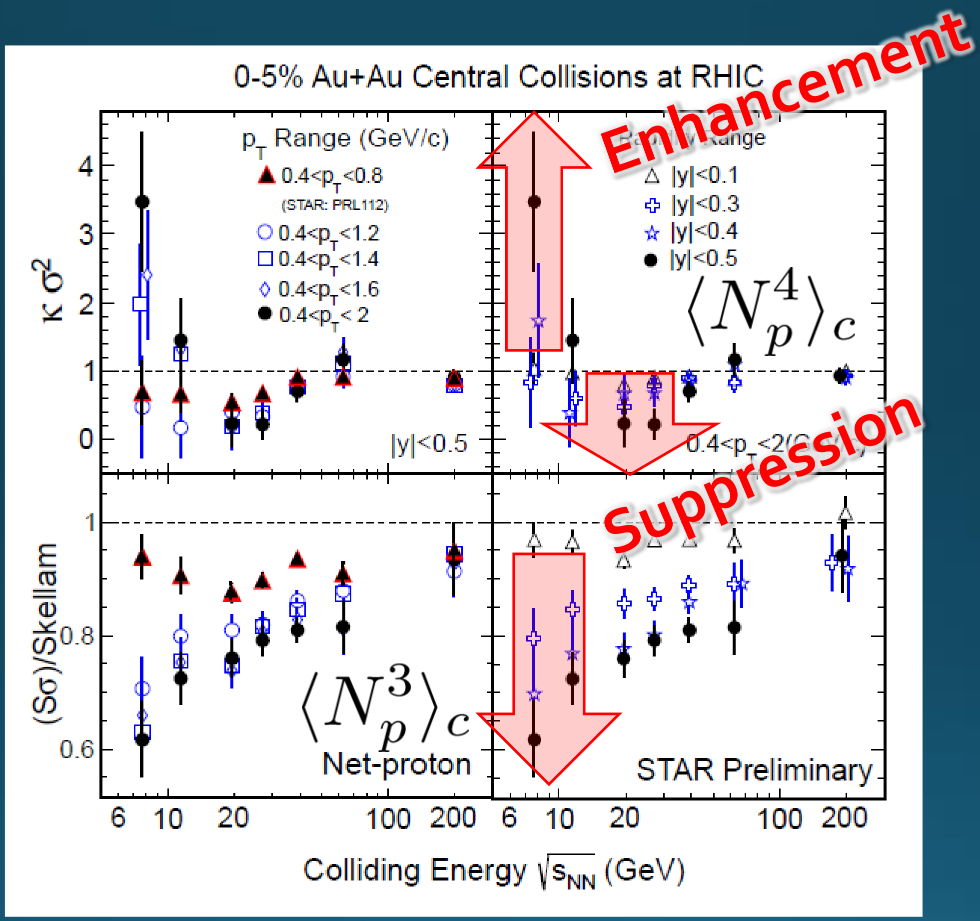
- Steeper divergence for higher-order cumulants

Stephanov, 2009

Experimental Results

$$\frac{\langle N_p^4 \rangle_c}{\langle N_p^2 \rangle_c}$$

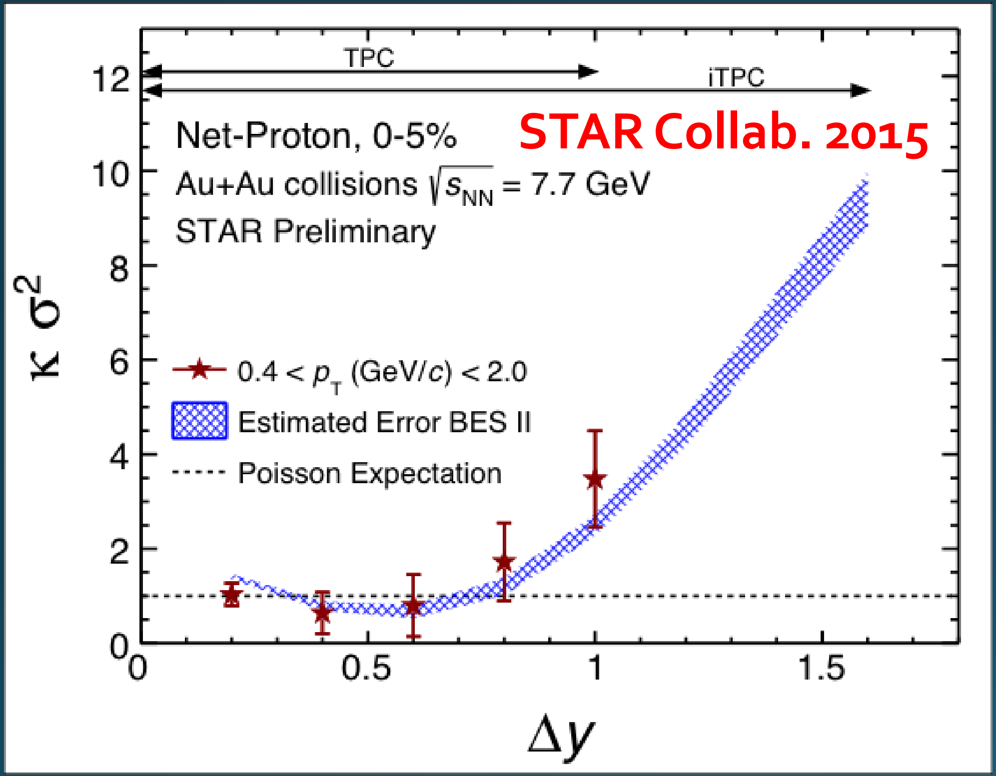
$$\frac{\langle N_p^3 \rangle_c}{\langle N_p^2 \rangle_c}$$

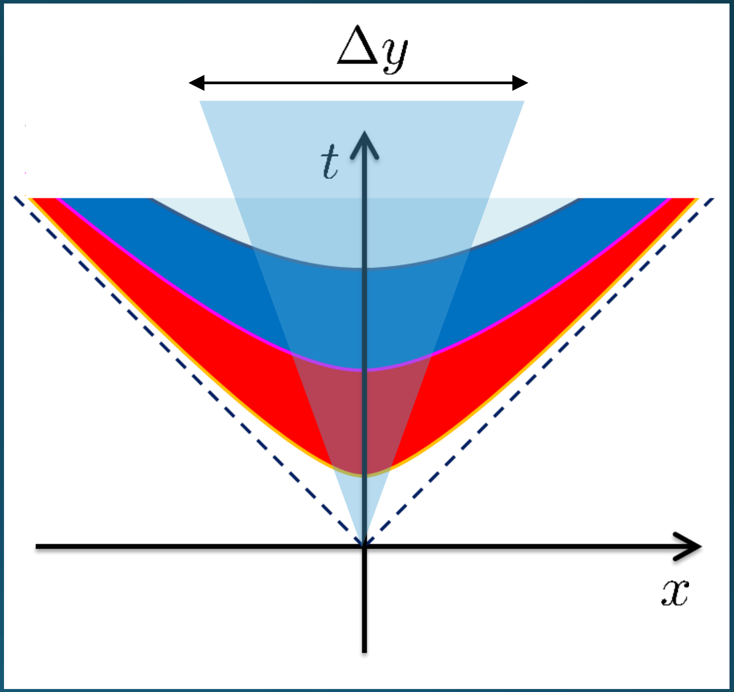


STAR Collab.
2010~

Enhancement & Suppression of non-Gaussian cumulants! → Have we observed QCD critical point?

Rapidity Window Dependence

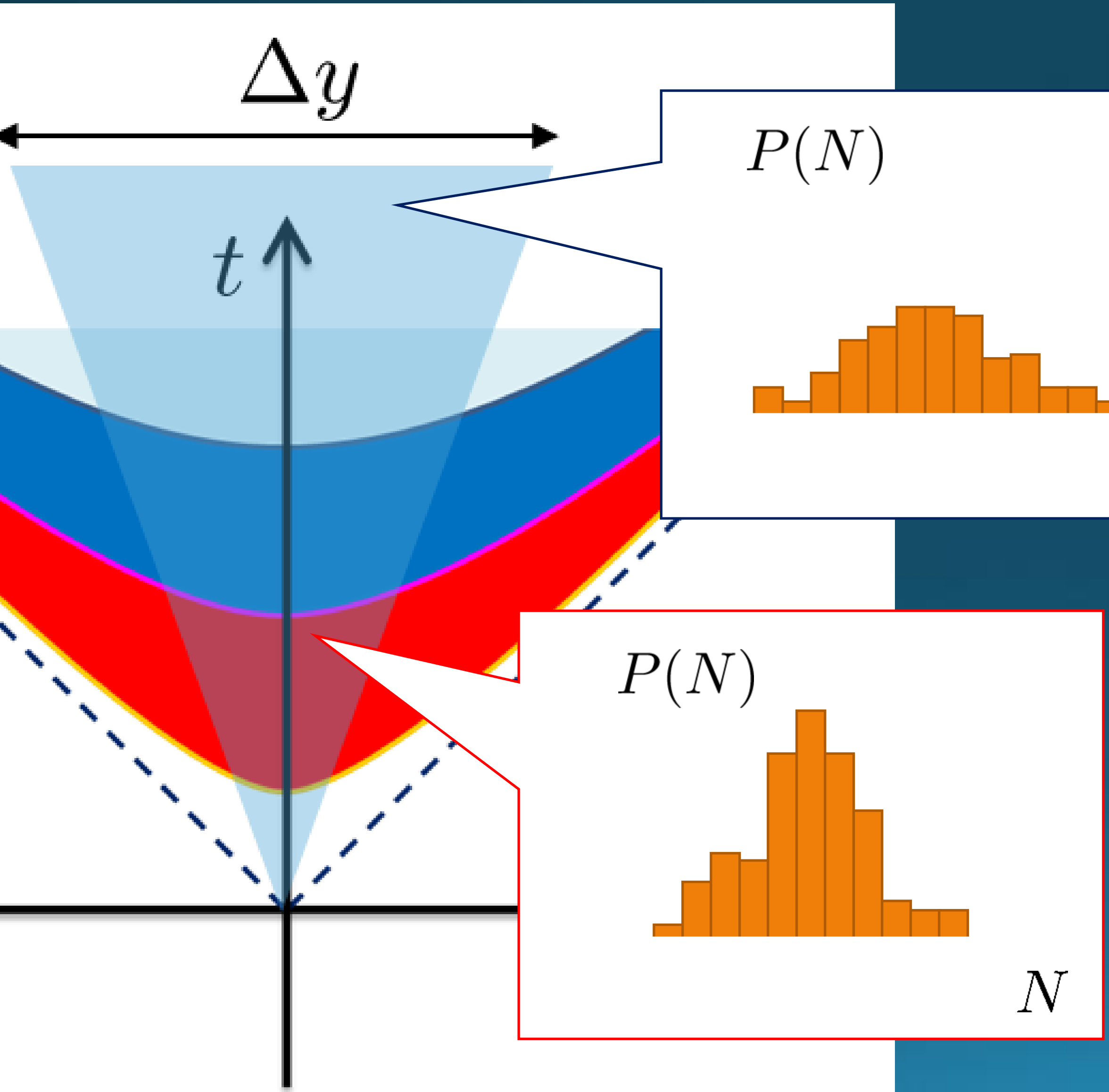




- ☐ Non-Gaussian Cumulants have been observed as a function of rapidity window Δy.
- ☐ Some results have non-monotonic Δy dependence.

Diffusion of Fluctuations

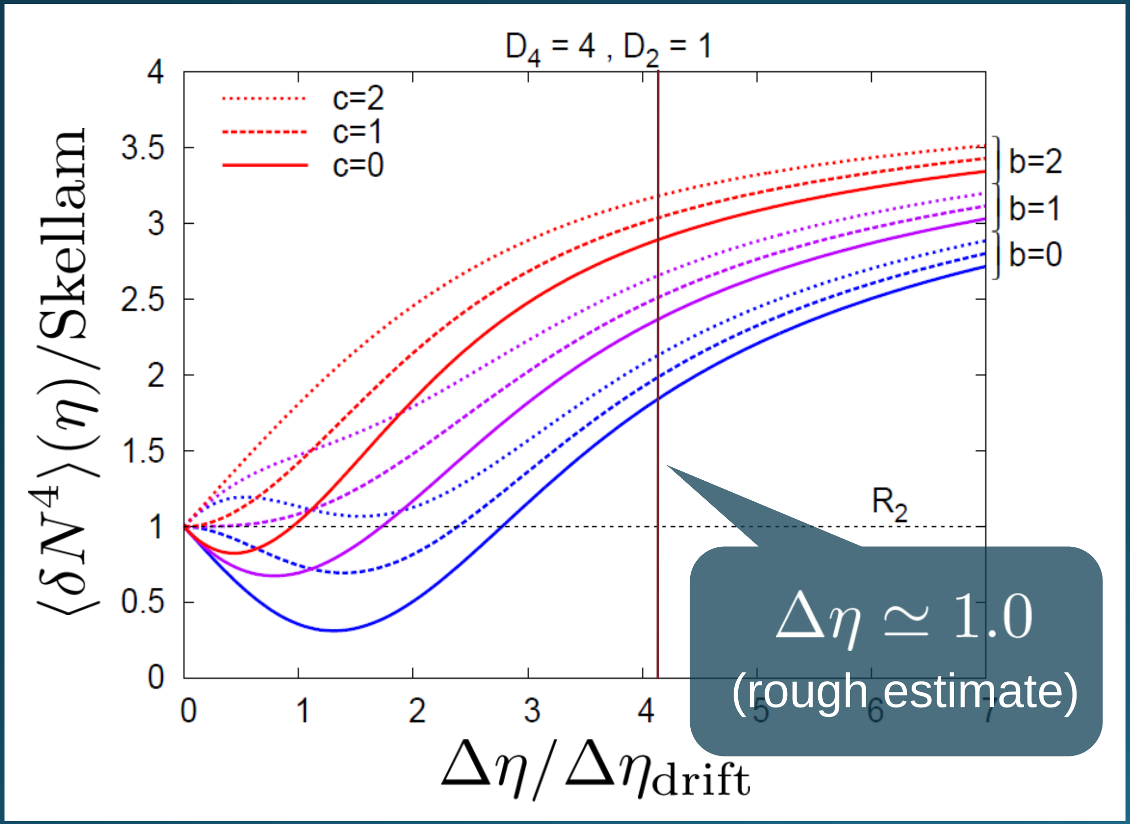
MK, Ohno, Asakawa 2014
MK 2015



Distributions in Δy in the final state and early stage are different due to diffusion.

Rapidity Window dependence as a Result of Diffusion

MK+ (2014); MK (2015)



Parameters

$$D_4 = \frac{\langle Q^4_{(\text{net})} \rangle_c}{\langle Q_{(\text{tot})} \rangle} = 4$$

$$D_2 = \frac{\langle Q^2_{(\text{net})} \rangle_c}{\langle Q_{(\text{tot})} \rangle} = 1$$

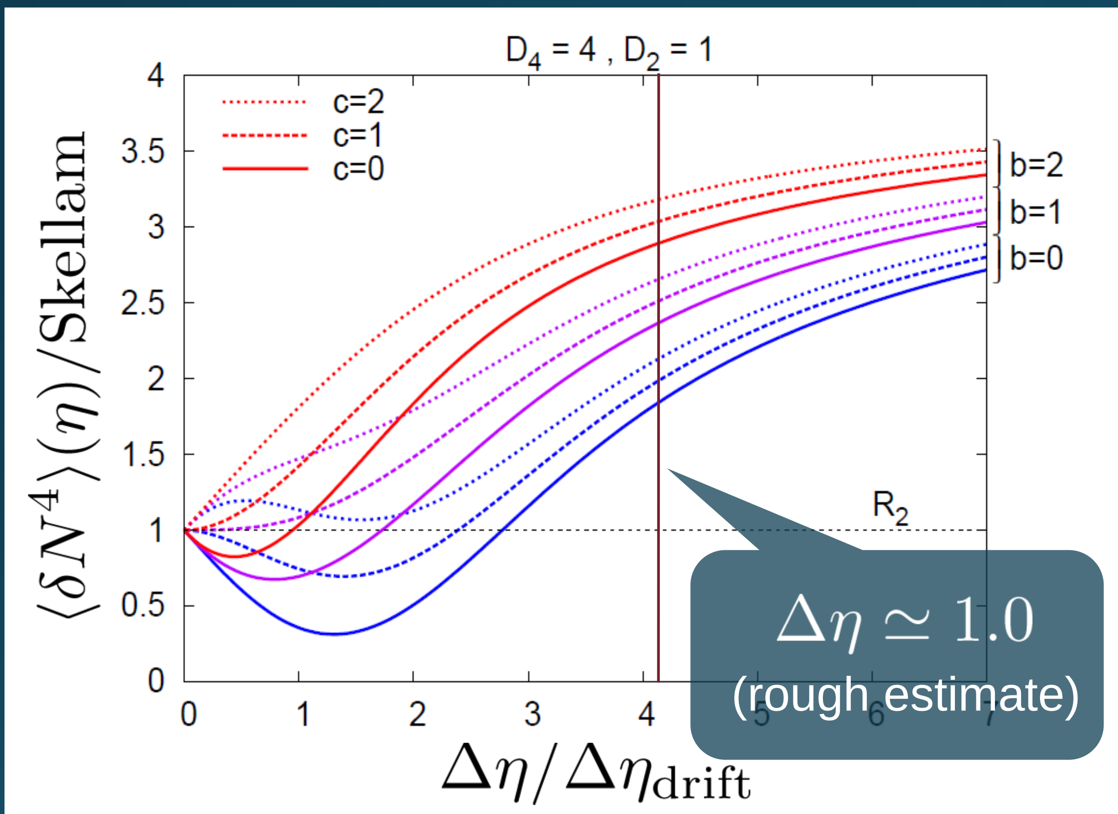
$$b = \frac{\langle Q^2_{(\text{net})} Q_{(\text{tot})} \rangle_c}{\langle Q_{(\text{net})} \rangle}$$

$$c = \frac{\langle Q^2_{(\text{tot})} \rangle_c}{\langle Q_{(\text{tot})} \rangle}$$

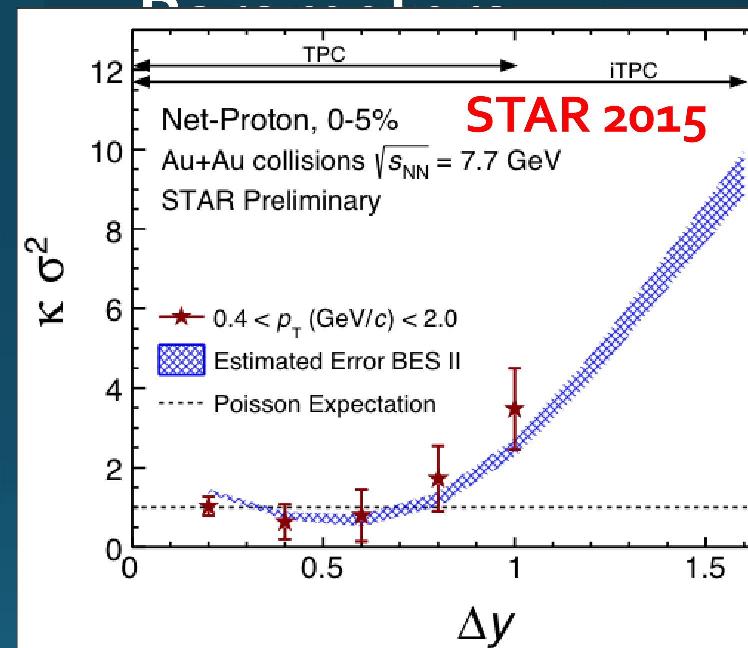
- ◻ Higher order cumulants can behave non-monotonically.
- ◻ $\Delta\eta$ dependence encodes history of time evolution.

Rapidity Window dependence
as a Result of Diffusion

MK+ (2014); MK (2015)



$\Delta\eta \simeq 1.0$
(rough estimate)



- Higher order cumulants can behave non-monotonically.
- Δη dependence encodes history of time evolution.

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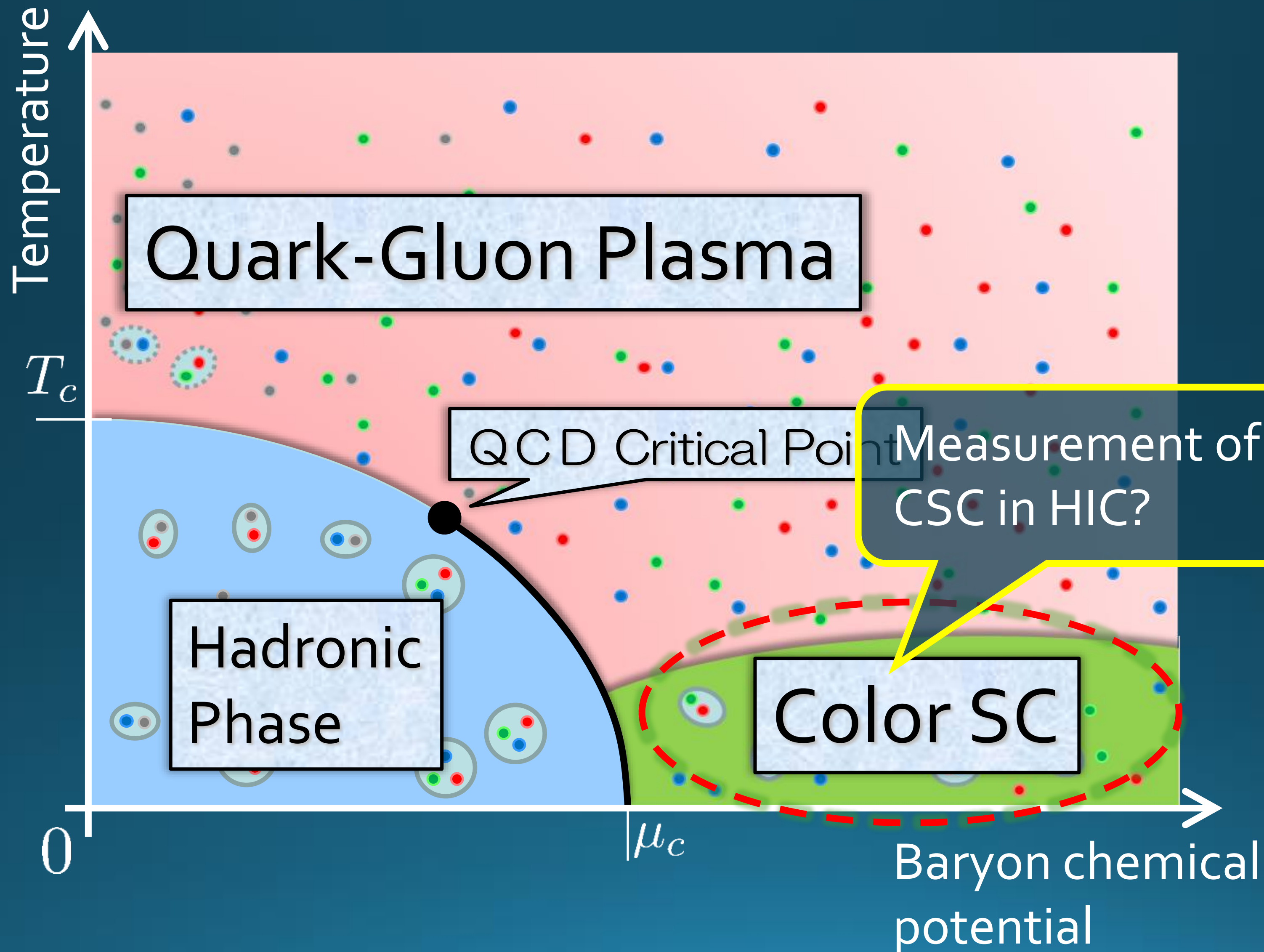
   Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro, arXiv:2201.01963

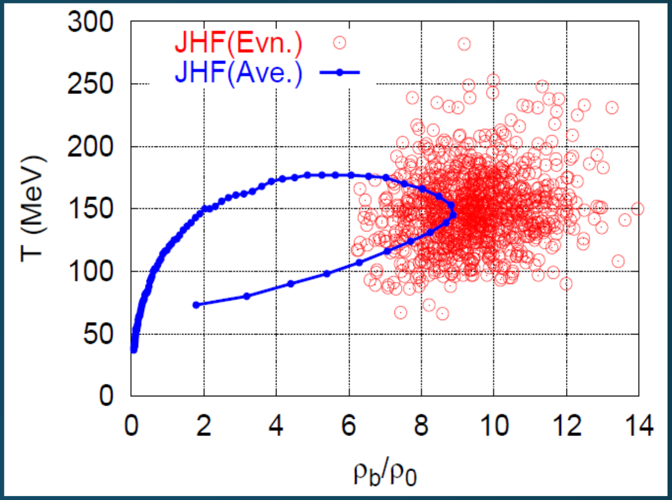
Color Superconductivity



Observing CSC in HIC?

Difficulties

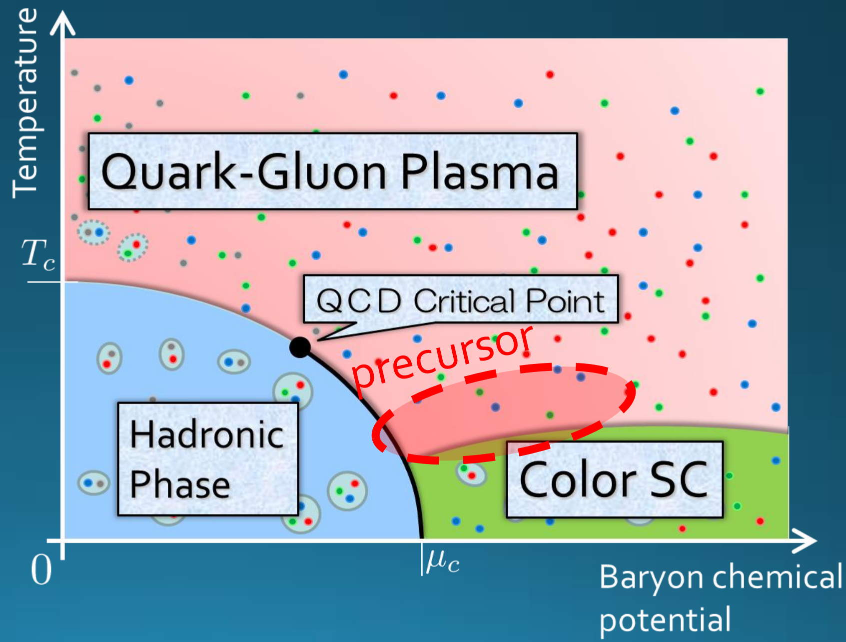
1) Creation of CSC itself would be impossible.
2) CSC would be realized only in the early stage.



Solution

1) Focus on **precursor of CSC**
2) Use **dilepton production**

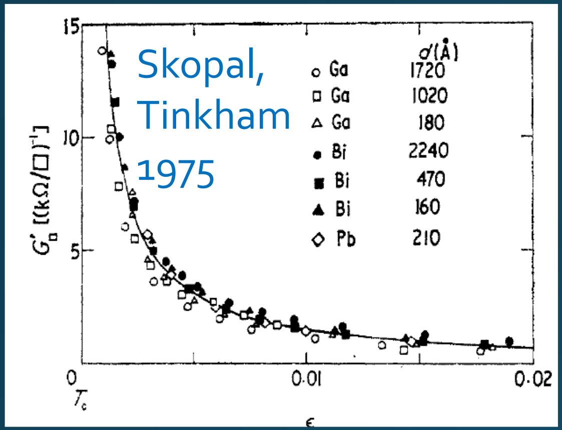
Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro, 2201.01963



Precursory Phenomena

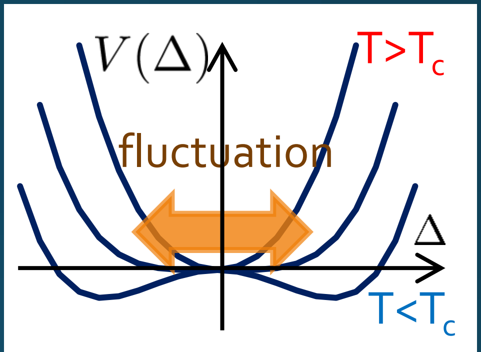
= anomalous behavior of observables near but above T_c

Electric conductivity in metals



$$\varepsilon = \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$$

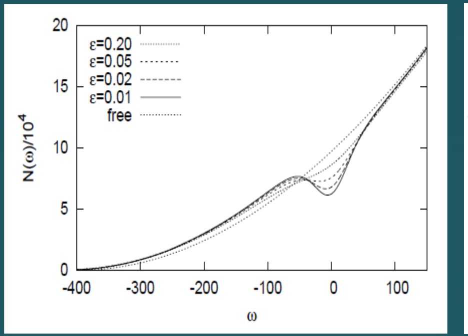
Landau's Free Energy



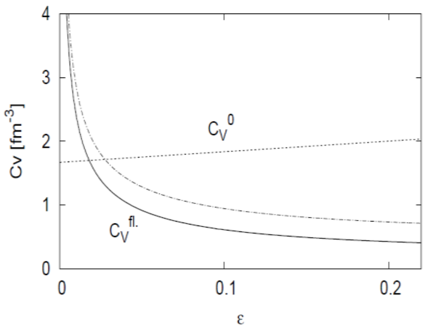
Precursor of CSC

- ☐ **Pseudogap** = Depression in the density of states
- ☐ Specific heat
- ☐ etc.

Density of States



Specific Heat



MK, Koide, Kunihiro, Nemoto, '03, '05

Model

NJL model (massless 2-flavor)

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} i \partial\!\!\!/ \psi + \mathcal{L}_S + \mathcal{L}_C$$

$$\mathcal{L}_S = G_S\left((\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 + (\bar{\psi} i\gamma_5 \tau \psi)^2\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_C = G_C\left((\bar{\psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_A \lambda_A \psi^C)(\mathrm{h.c.})\right)$$

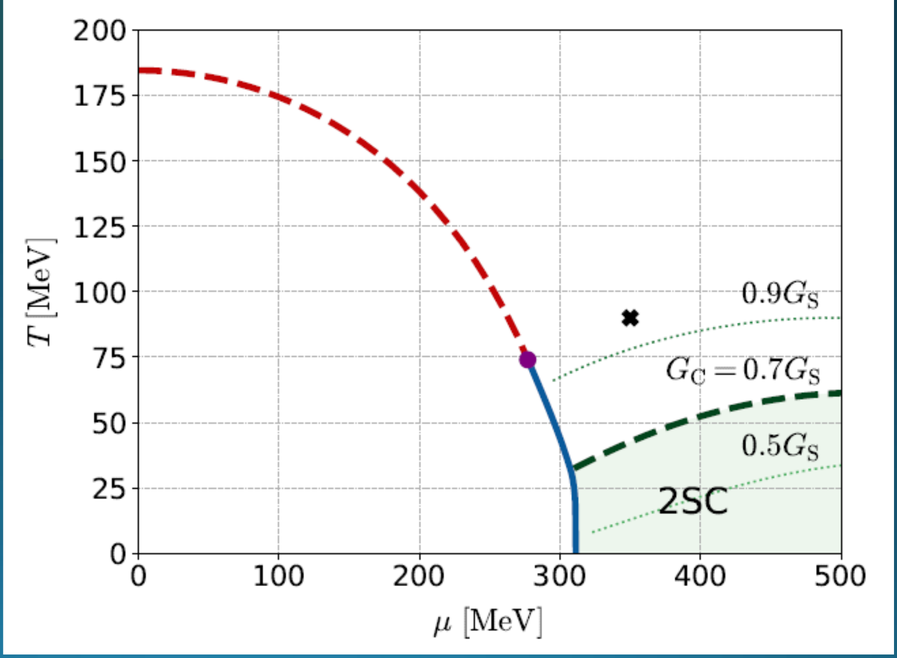
diquark interaction

$$G_S = 5.01\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}, \quad \Lambda = 650\mathrm{MeV}$$

☐ G_C: free parameter

Order of CSC phase transition
Matsuura+('04), Giannakis+('04)
Noronha+('06), Fejos, Yamamoto('19)

Phase Diagram in MFA

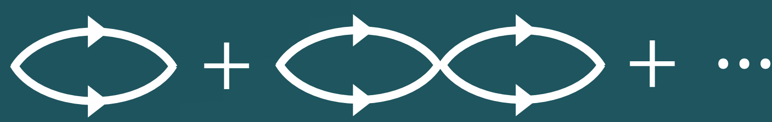


Diquark Mode

Diquark Propagator (T-matrix)

in random-phase approximaion

$$\Xi^R(\boldsymbol{k},\omega) =$$

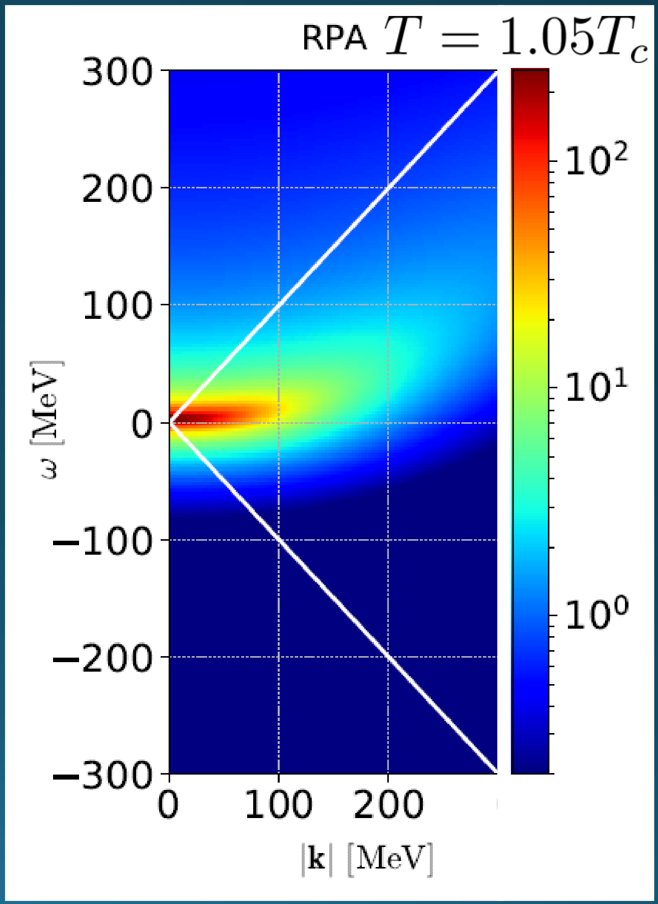


$$= \frac{Q^R(\boldsymbol{k},\omega)}{1 + G_C Q^R(\boldsymbol{k},\omega)}$$

- Massless at $T=T_c$ as a soft mode of CSC transition
- Strength in the space-like region

MK, Koide, Kunihiro, Nemoto, '01,'05

Dynamical Structure Factor

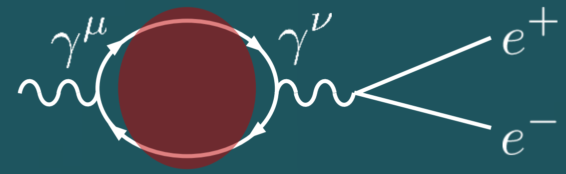


Photon Self-Energy

Dilepton Production Rate

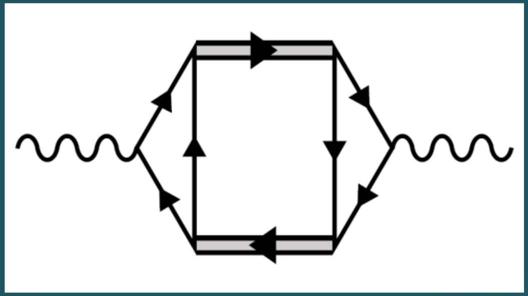
$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dk^4} = \frac{\alpha}{12\pi^4}\frac{1}{k^2}\frac{1}{e^{\beta\omega-1}}\mathrm{Im}\Pi^{R\mu}_{\mu}(k)$$

$\Pi^{\mu\nu}(k) =$

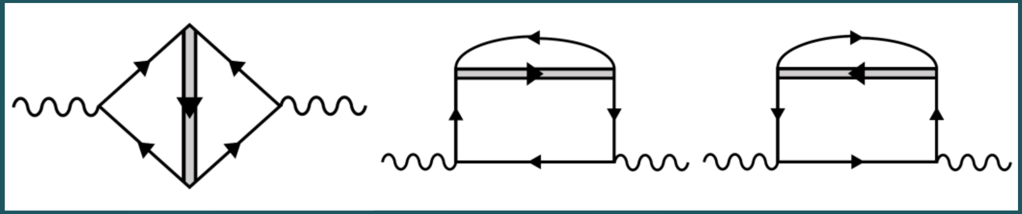


Terms included in $\Pi^{\mu\nu}$

Aslamasov-Larkin



Maki-Thompson, Density of states

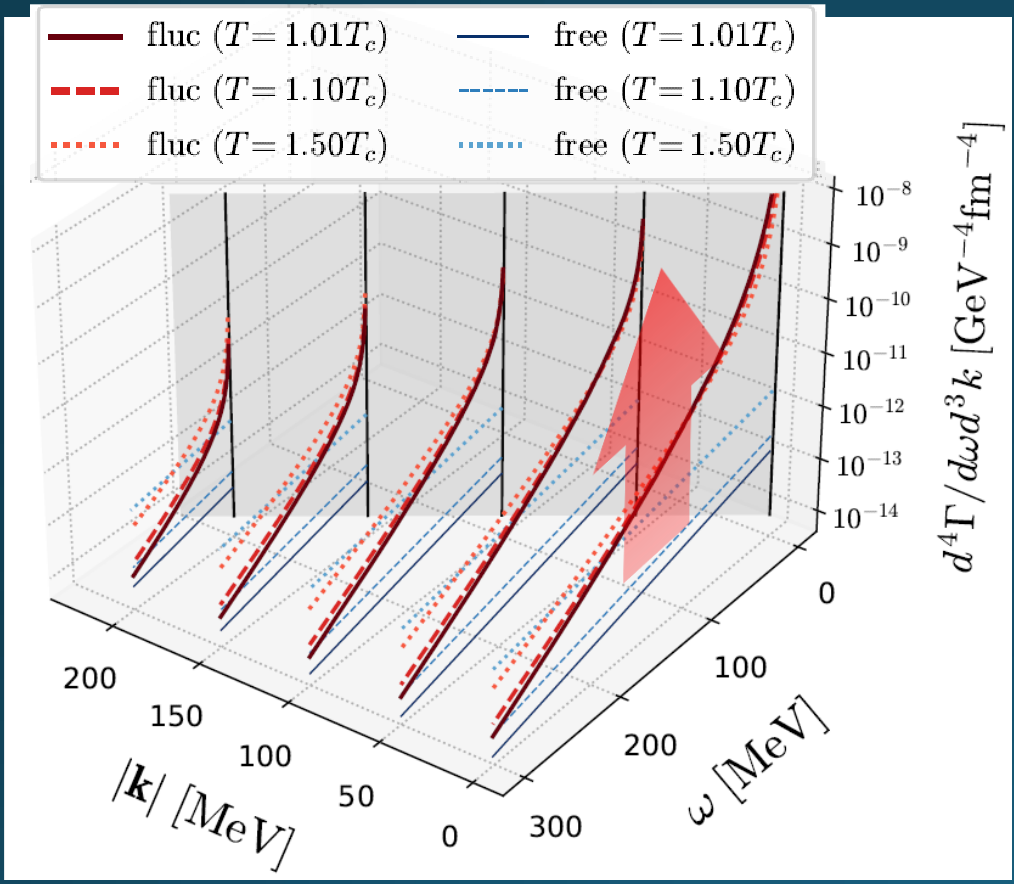


 = diquark field

- common in metallic superconductors (conductivity)
- time-dependent GL approx. for diquark field
- gauge-invariant construction

Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro, 2201.01963

Dilepton Production Rates



$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dk^4}(\omega, k)$$

Red: fluctuation contribution
Blue: free quarks

$\mu = 350$ MeV

$G_C = 0.7 G_S, \quad (T_c \simeq 43$ MeV$)$

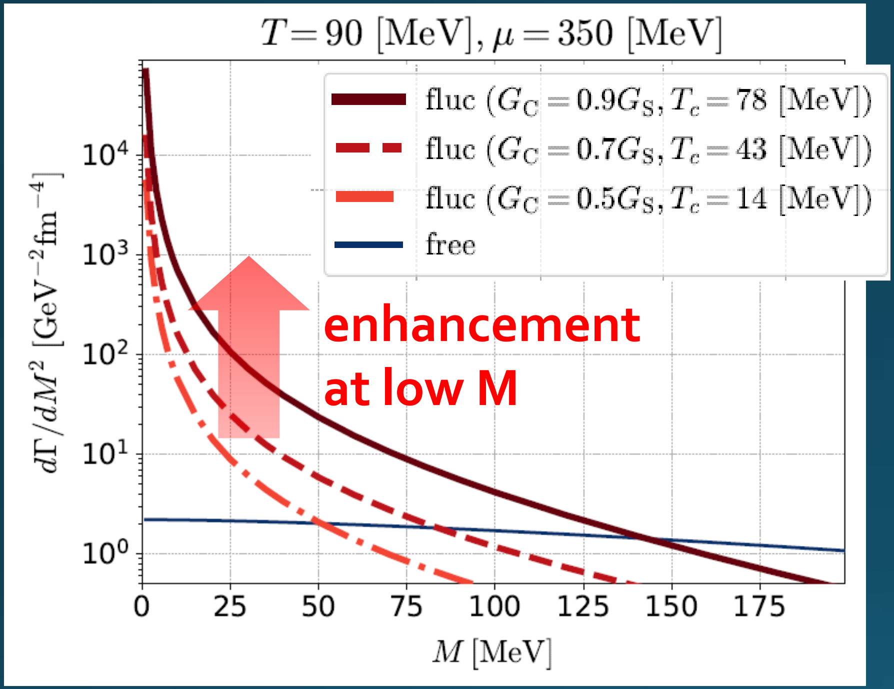
Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro,
2201.01963

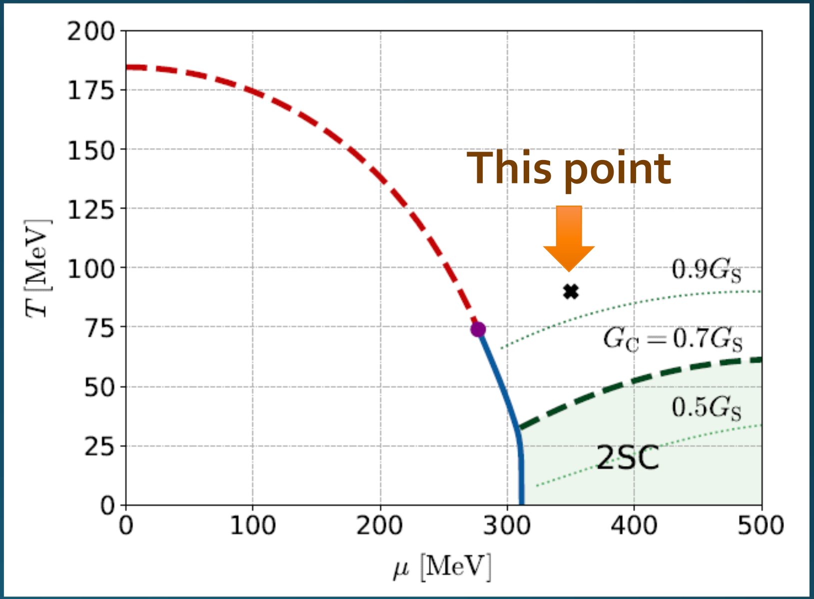
- Diquark fluctuations give rise to anomalous enhancement in the low energy-momentum region for $T < 1.5T_c$.

Invariant-Mass Spectrum

Fixed Temperature

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dM^2} = \int \frac{d^3k}{2\omega} \frac{d^4\Gamma}{dk^4}\bigg|_{\omega=E_k}$$





- ☐ Strong enhancement at low invariant mass, though the range of M is narrower than the previous results.
- ☐ **Observable in the HIC?**

Nishimura, MK, Kunihiro, 2201.01963

Summary

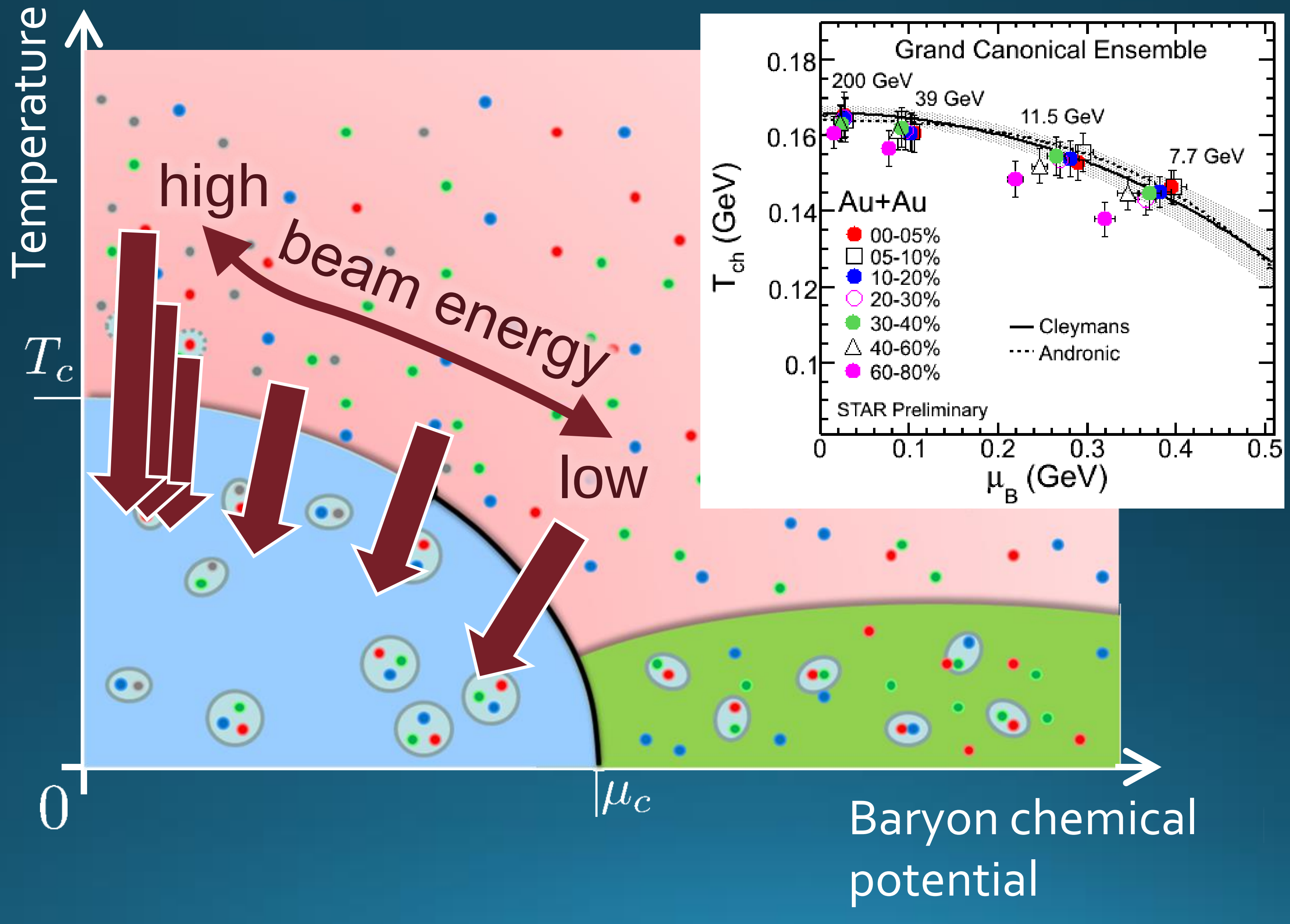
- Exploring dense medium in relativistic heavy-ion collisions is one of the hottest topics in this field. The beam-energy scan is ongoing, and many new experiments will start in near future!

- Among them, search for
  - the QCD critical point using fluctuation observables
  - the color superconductivity using dileptons

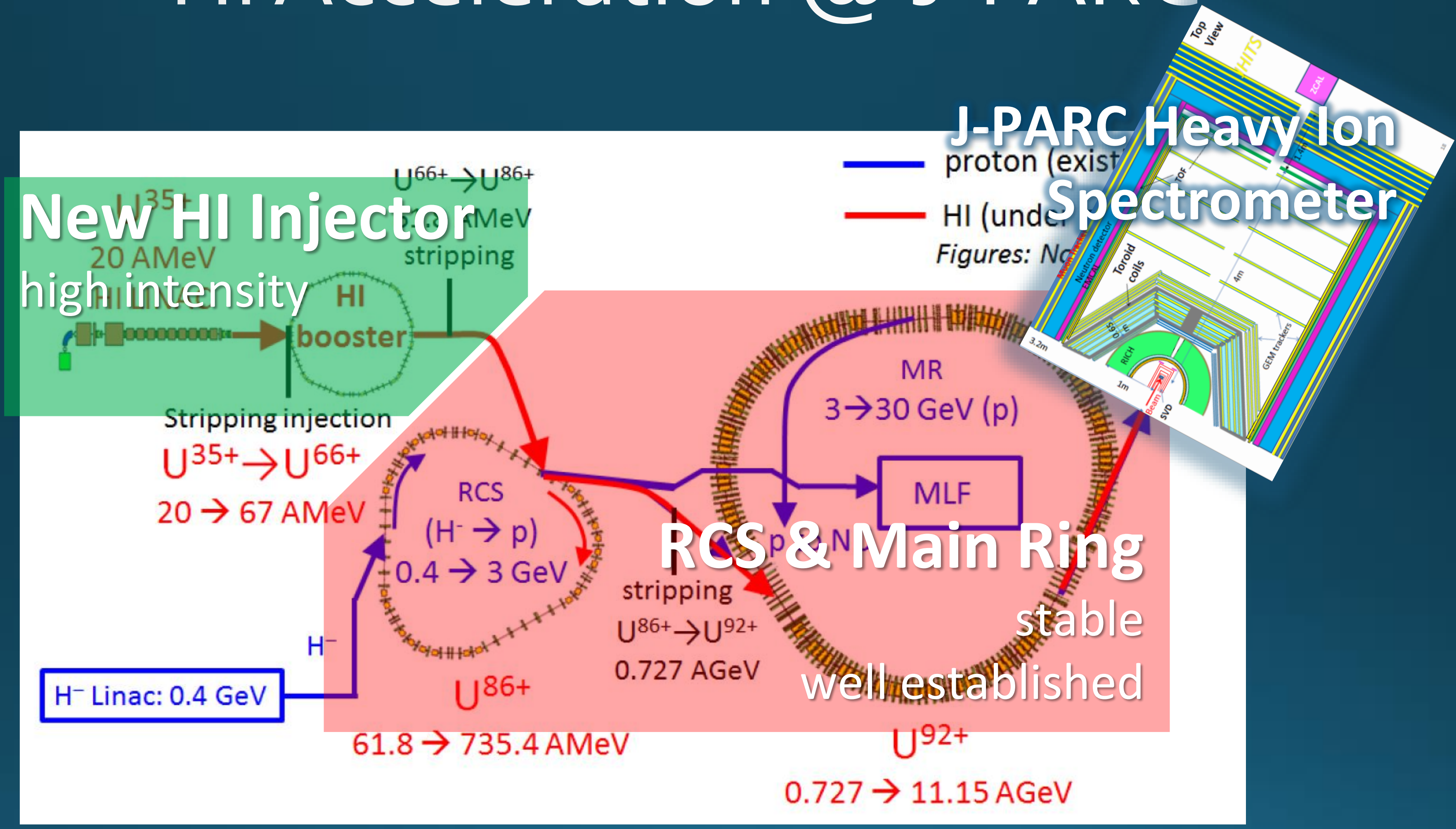
  are especially interesting and important subjects.

- Heavy-ion collisions at J-PARC will play important roles in pursuing these subjects.

Beam-Energy Scan



HI Acceleration @ J-PARC



- ☐ Use of reliable / high-performance RCS & main ring
- ☐ →Reduce cost and time