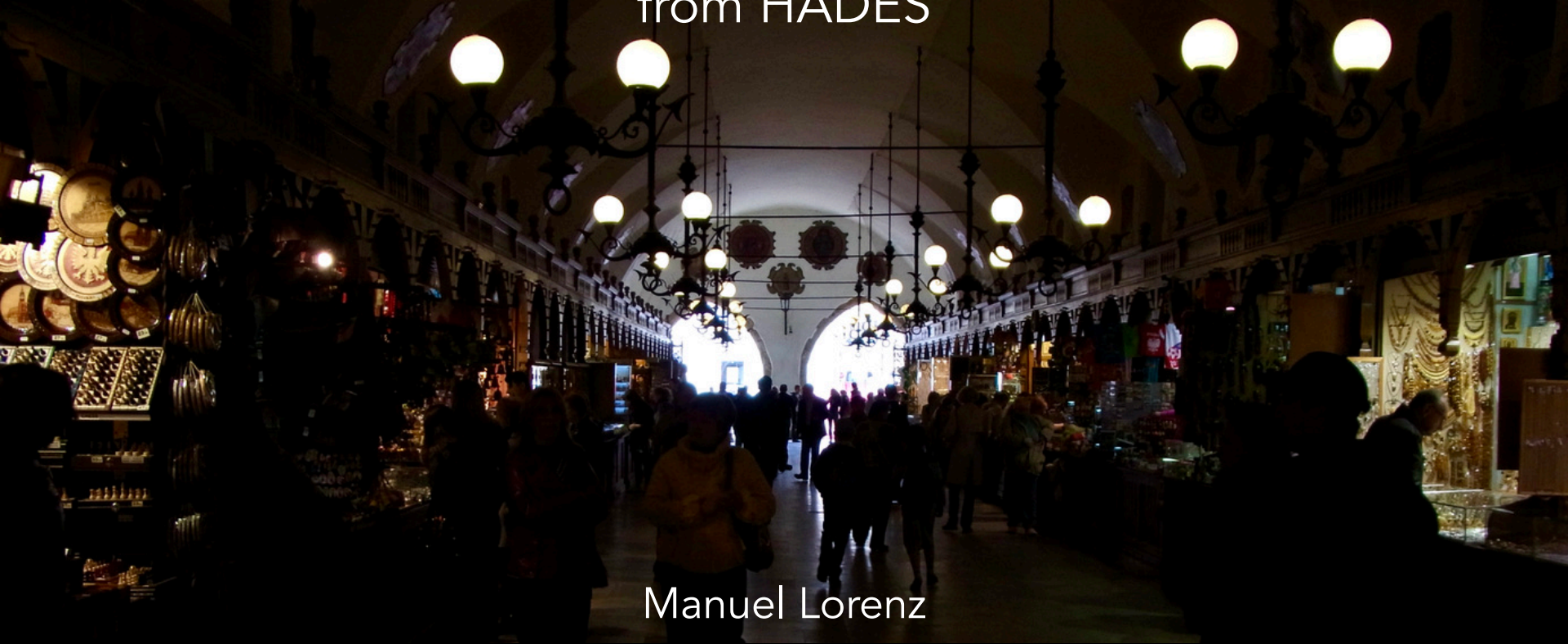


# Results on Hadron Properties in $\pi$ , $\rho$ , A+A Collisions from HADES



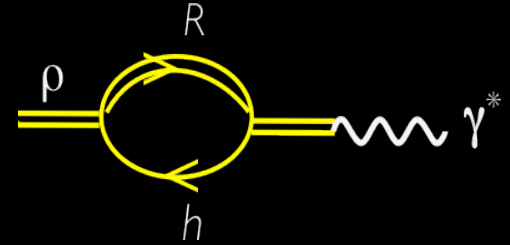
Manuel Lorenz

for the HADES collaboration  
Goethe-University Frankfurt

# Outline

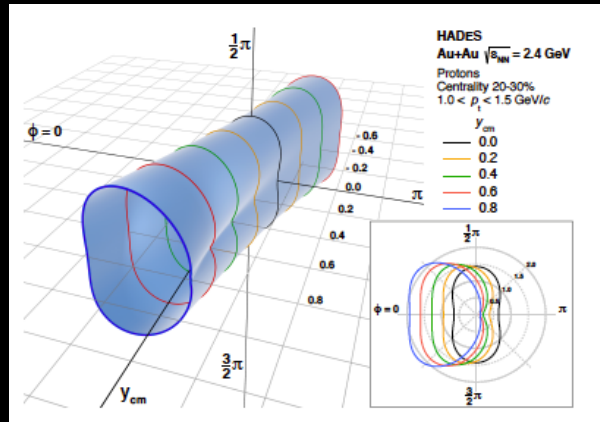
## Introduction:

QCD and hadron properties  
Observables and experimental access



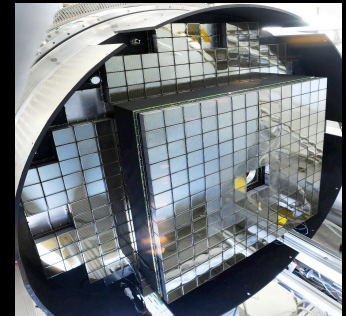
## Results:

Dilepton radiation  
Strangeness  
Bulk properties in A+A



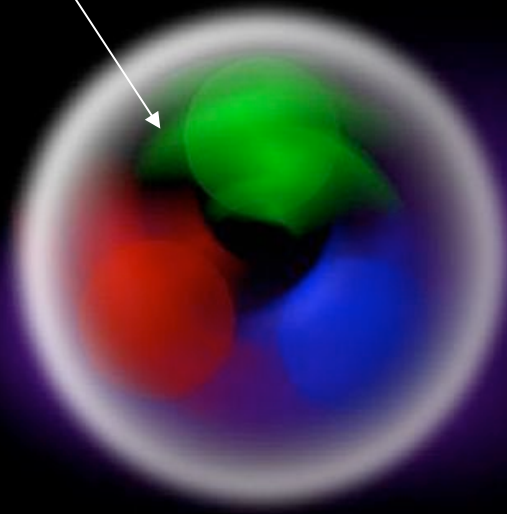
## FAIR-Phase 0:

New detectors and new Ag+Ag data



# QCD and the Generation of Mass

Distortion of color neutrality



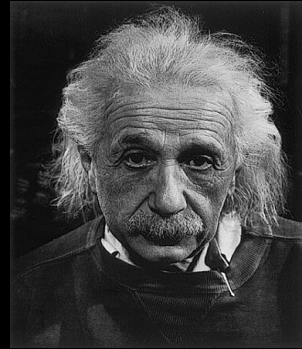
$$M \gg \sum m_i$$

Only a few percent result from the Higgs-field.



Localization "costs" energy!

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar \quad E^2 = (pc)^2 + (mc^2)^2$$



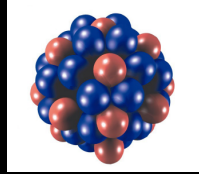
"Observed hadron masses are nature's compromise between distortion of the vacuum and localization!" F. Wilczek

The QCD vacuum is not empty but filled with condensates which must be displaced and are related to hadron properties:

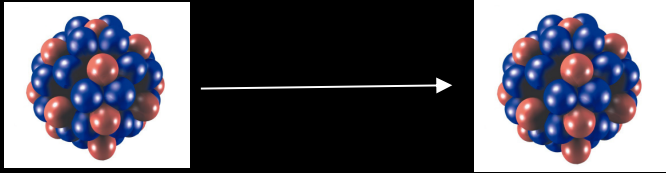
→ *Change vacuum, change hadron properties!*

# Experimental Access and Observable

$\rho, \pi, \gamma$

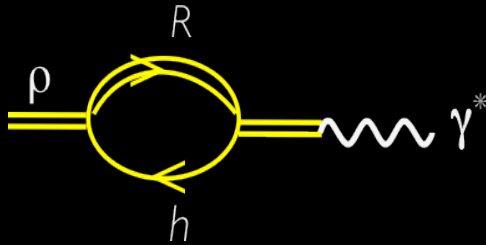


# Experimental Access and Observable



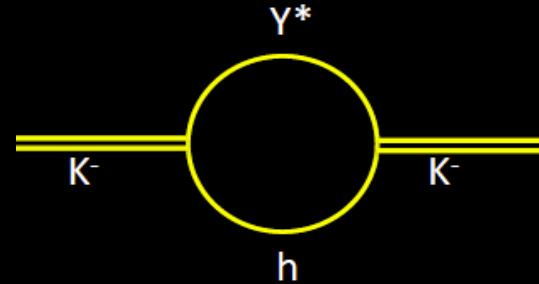
More controlled conditions in cold nuclear matter, no time evolution  
Stronger effects in HIC, time evolution of density and temperature

Example:  $\rho$  meson



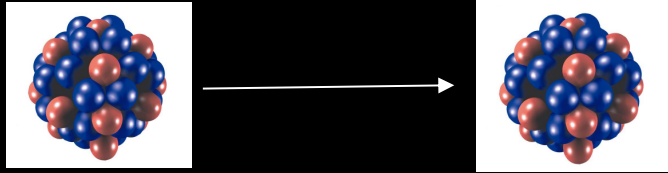
Probe: dilepton decay  
Observable: line shape modifications

Example:  $K^-$  meson



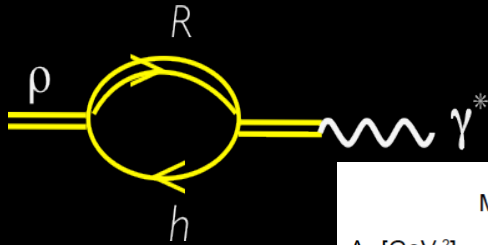
Probe: reconstruction of hadron  
Observable: Production yields and phase space distributions

# Experimental Access and Observable



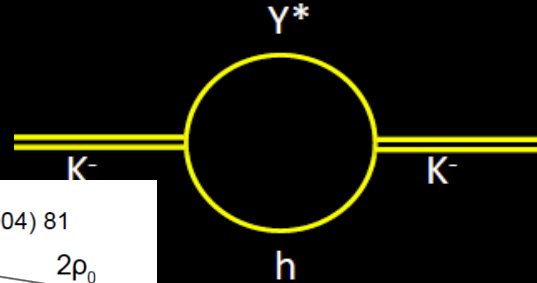
More controlled conditions in cold nuclear matter, no time evolution  
 Stronger effects in HIC, time evolution of density and temperature

Example:  $\rho$  meson

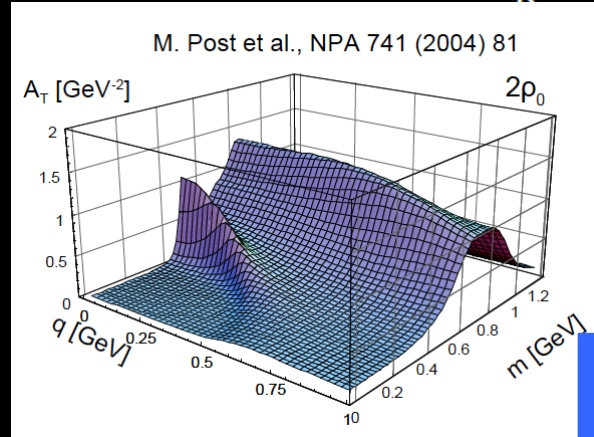


Probe: dilepton decay  
 Observable: line shape

Example:  $K^-$  meson



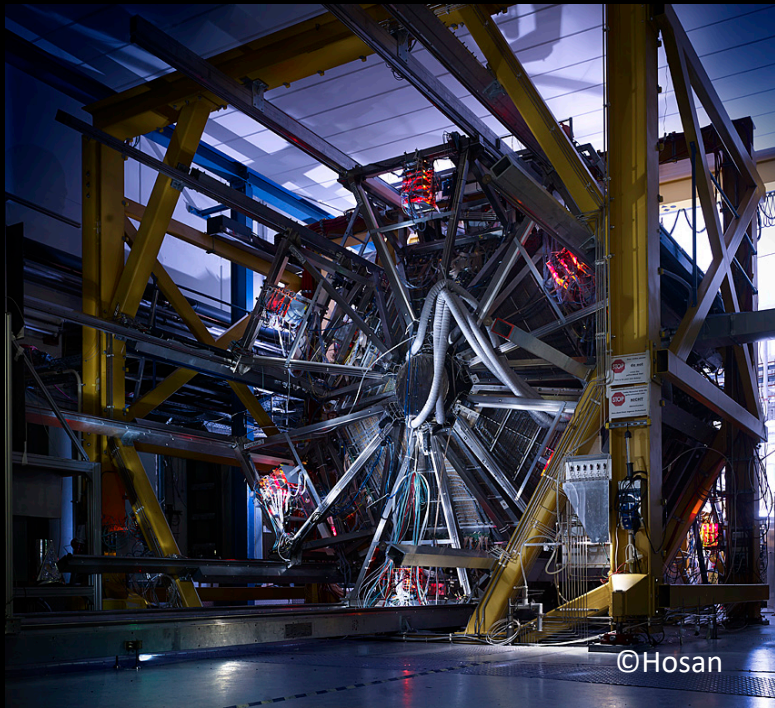
reconstruction of hadron  
 Observable: Production yields  
 phase space distributions



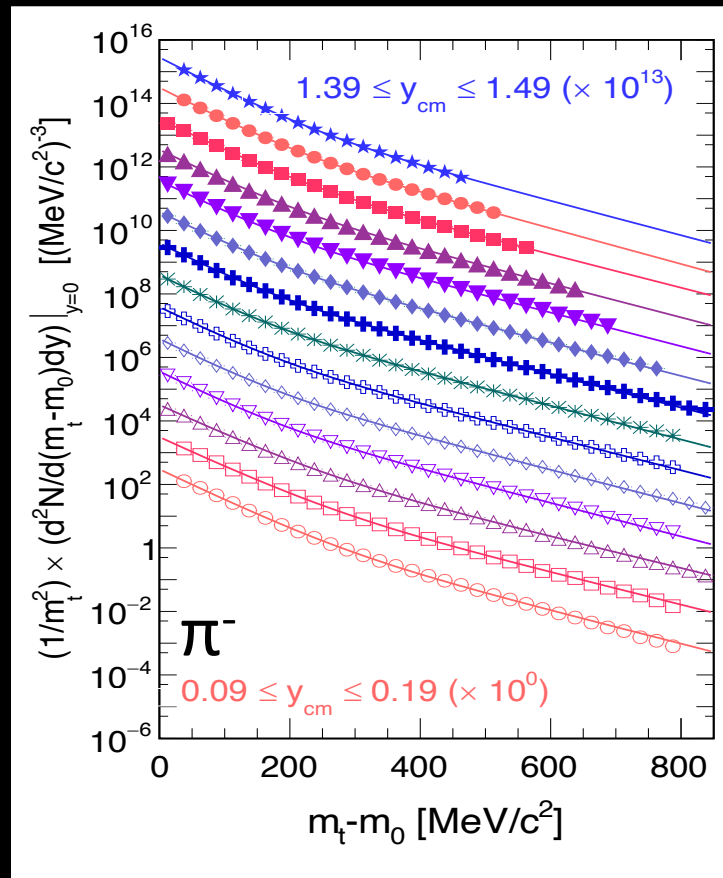
Effects mainly at small momenta  
 → Ensure acceptance!



# HADES



Fast detector: 16 kHz Ag+Ag  
Large acceptance: full azimuthal and  
polar angle coverage of  $\Theta = 18^\circ - 85^\circ$



# Dilepton Radiation: $p+Nb$

for Strangeness in  $p+Nb$   
see K. Nowakowski 20/05/ 17:15

for Transition Form Factors in  $p+p$ :  
see W. Przygoda 17/05/ 16:45



# Experimental Acceptance

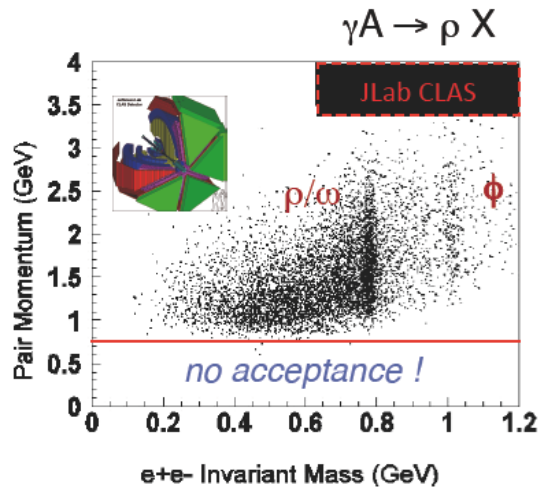
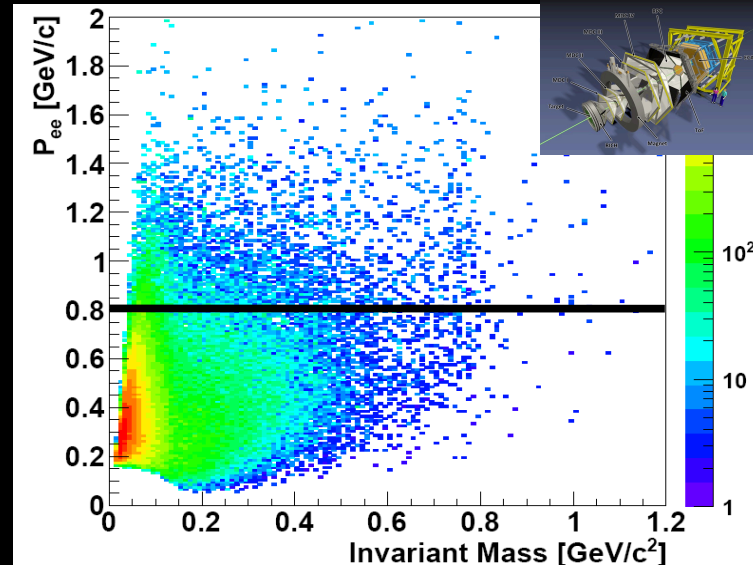
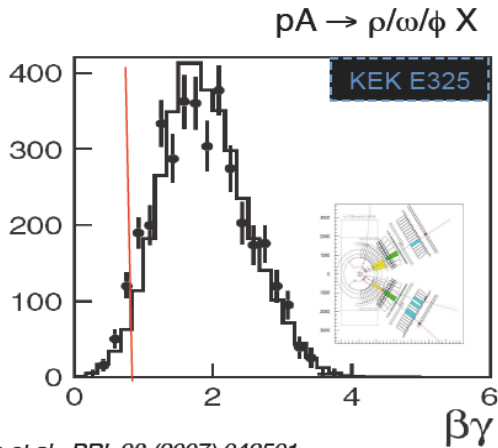
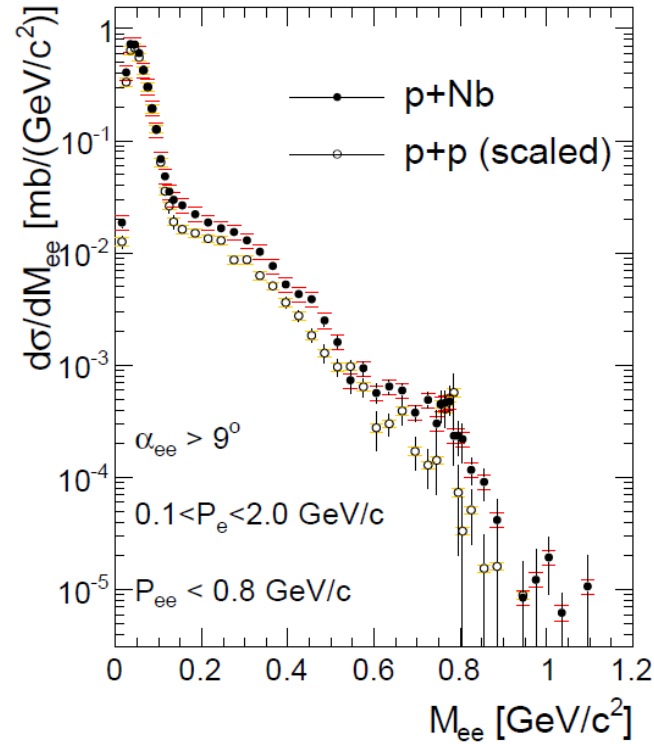
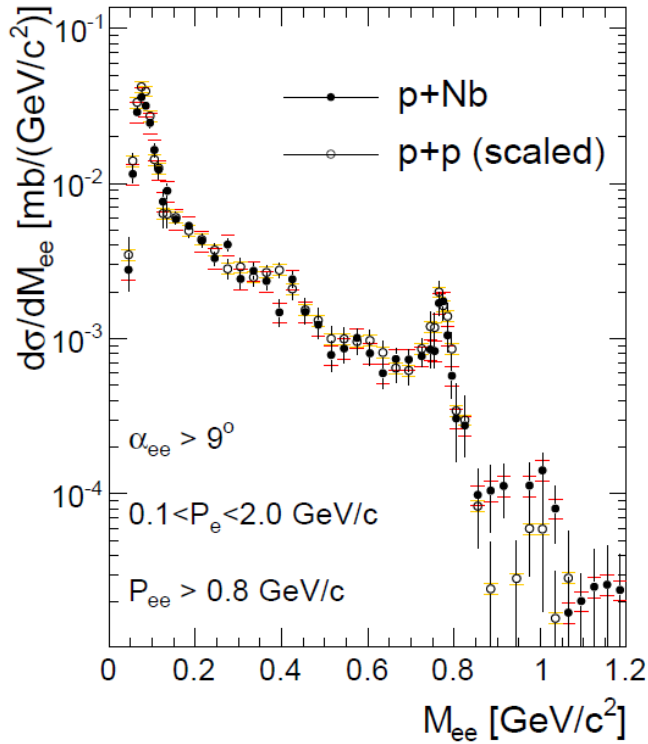


Fig. from S.Leupold et al., nucl-th 0907.2388



Compared to CLAS and KEK-E325  
 better coverage of slow vector mesons  
 → compare "slow" and "fast" vector meson with p+p reference

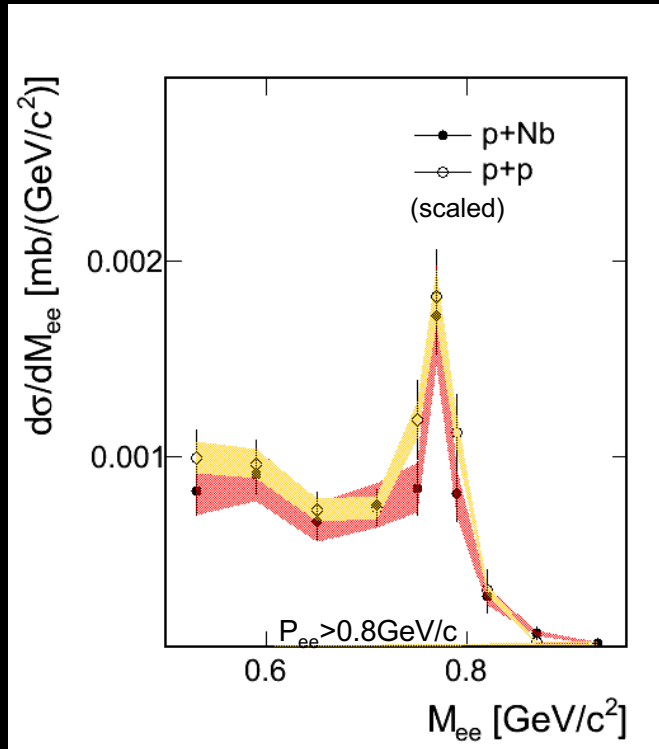
# "Fast" and "Slow"



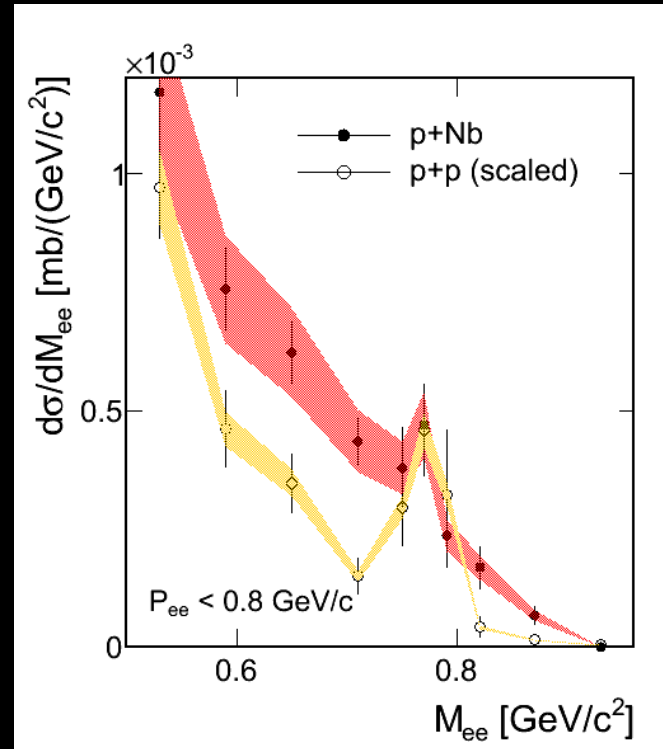
Scaled with "nuclear modification factor":

$$R_{pA} = \frac{d\sigma^{pNb}/dp}{d\sigma^{pp}/dp} \times \frac{\langle A_{part}^{pp} \rangle}{\langle A_{part}^{pNb} \rangle} \times \frac{\sigma_{reaction}^{pp}}{\sigma_{reaction}^{pNb}}$$

# "Fast" and "Slow" Vector Mesons

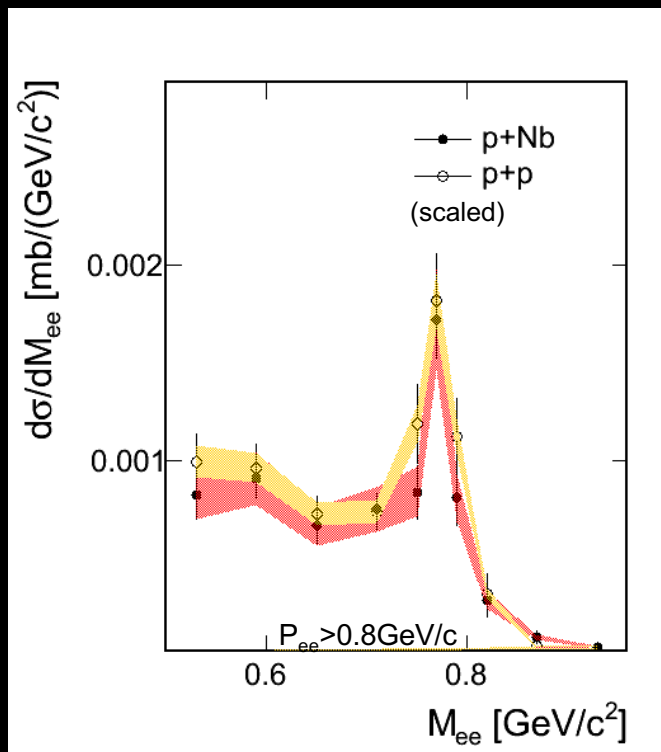


High momentum: no significant difference in line shape of continuum and  $\omega$  mesons.

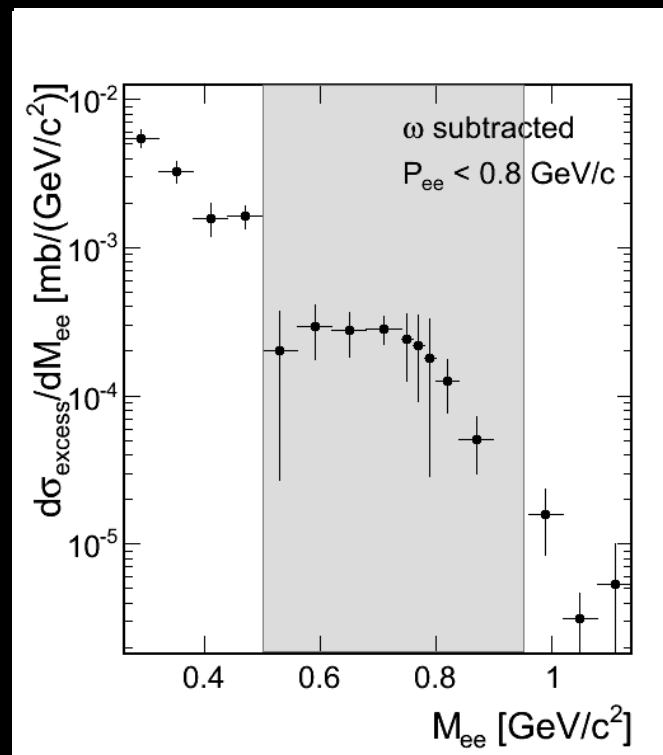


Low momentum: strong difference due to additional  $\rho$ -like contribution and suppression of  $\omega$ 's

# Fast and Slow Vector Mesons

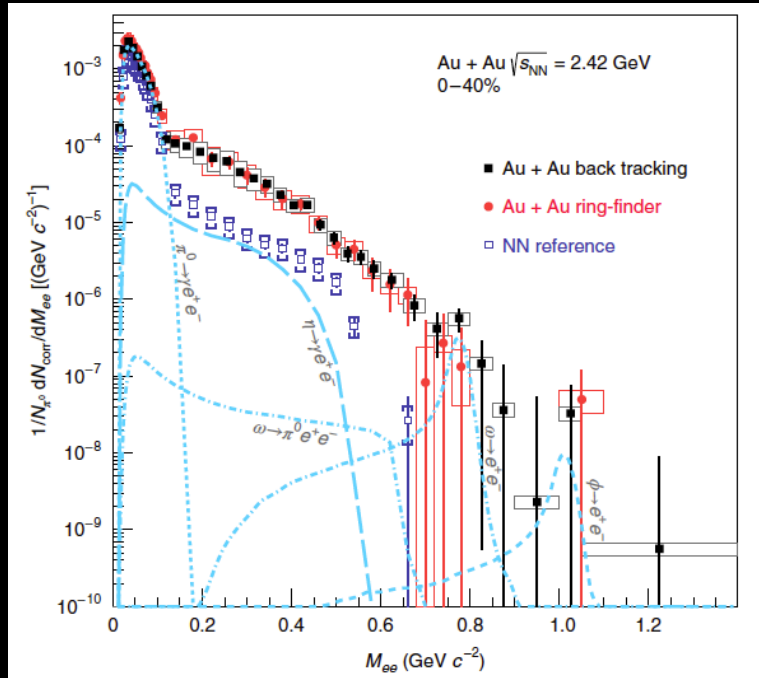


High momentum: pairs no significant difference in line shape of dielectrons and  $\omega$  mesons.



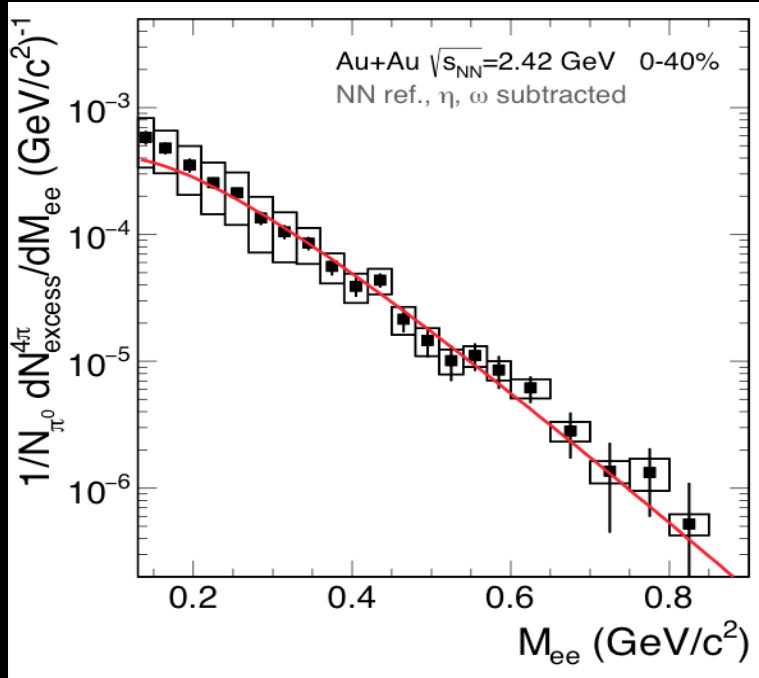
Low momentum: strong difference due to additional  $\rho$ -like contribution and suppression of  $\omega$ 's

# Dilepton Radiation: Heavy-Ions



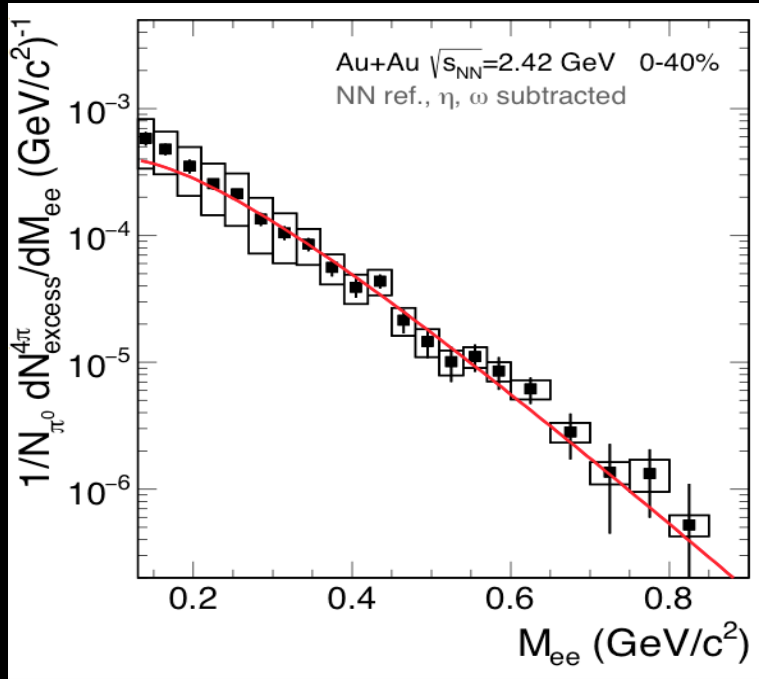
- First measurement for a heavy collision system at low  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ .
- Strong excess ( $0.15 < M < 0.7$  GeV/ $c^2$ ) above components of meson decays at freeze-out and NN-reference.
- Isolation of excess by subtracting the NN-reference.

# Dilepton Radiation: Heavy-Ions



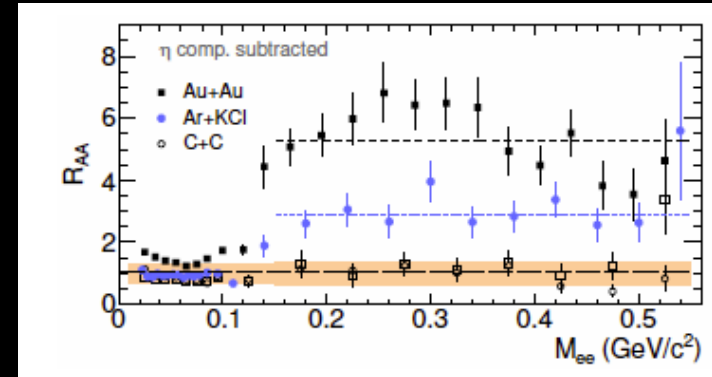
- First measurement for a heavy system at low  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ .
- Strong excess ( $0.15 < M < 0.7$  GeV/ $c^2$ ) above components of meson decays at freeze-out and NN-reference.
- Isolation of excess by subtracting the NN-reference.
- Medium radiation: Strong broadening of the  $\rho$  due to direct  $\rho$ -baryon scattering
- Exponentially falling spectrum,  
→ extraction of temperature  $\langle T_{ee} \rangle = 72$  MeV

# Dilepton Radiation: Heavy-Ions



Onset of medium radiation ("fireball") in Ar+KCl collisions

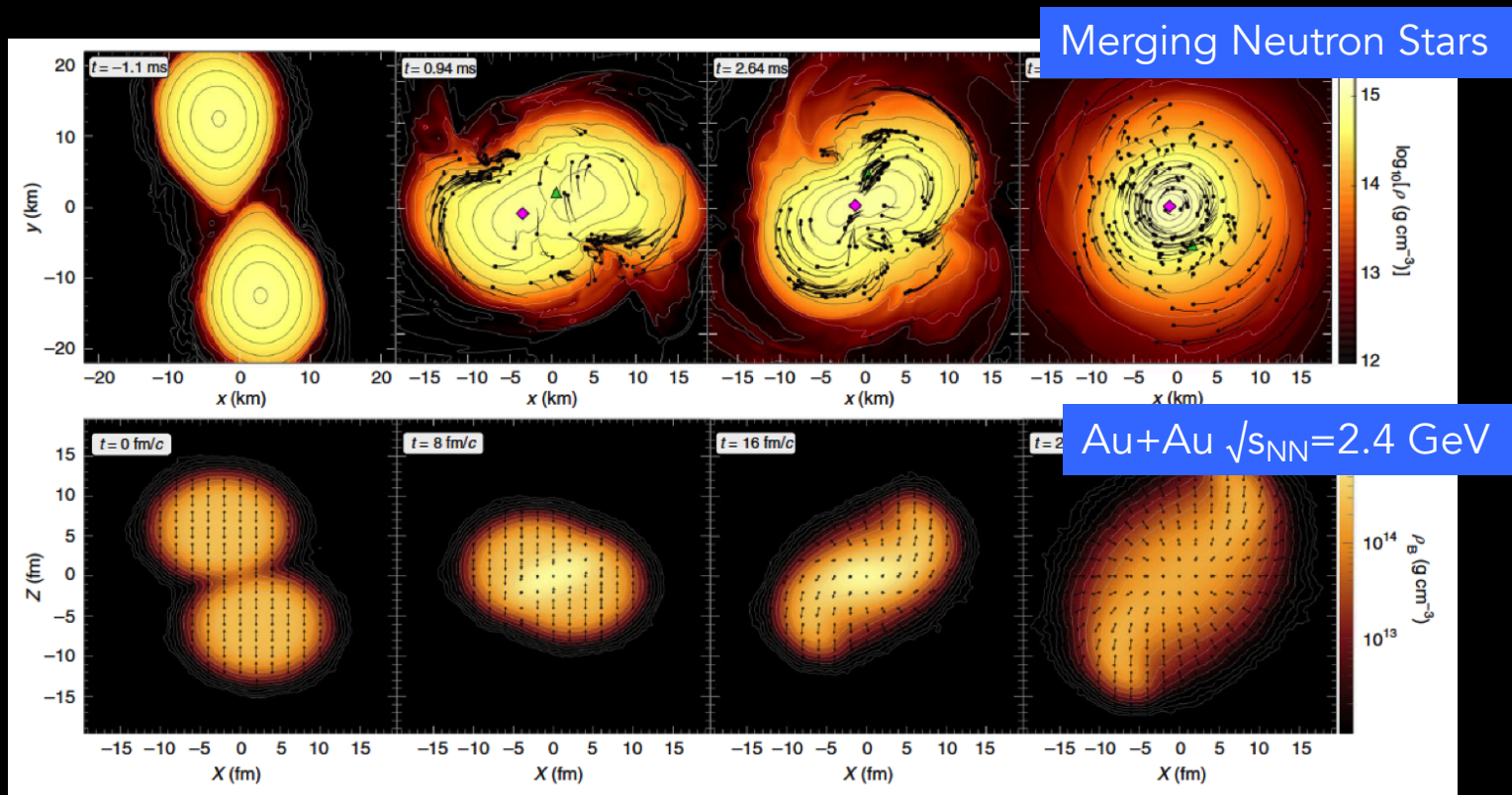
- First measurement for a heavy system at low  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ .
- Strong excess ( $0.15 < M < 0.7$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$ ) above components of meson decays at freeze-out and NN-reference.
- Isolation of excess by subtracting the NN-reference.
- Medium radiation: Strong broadening of the  $\rho$  due to direct  $\rho$ -baryon scattering
- Exponentially falling spectrum,  
→ extraction of temperature  $\langle T_{ee} \rangle = 72$  MeV





# Neutron star merger and HIC at HADES

Nature Phys. 15 (2019) 10, 1040-1045



M. Hanauske, J.Phys.: Conf. Series 878 012031 (2017)

L. Rezzolla et. al. PRL 122, n0.6, 061101 (2019)

Au+Au simulation UrQMD: S. A. Bass et al., Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 41, 255 (1998).

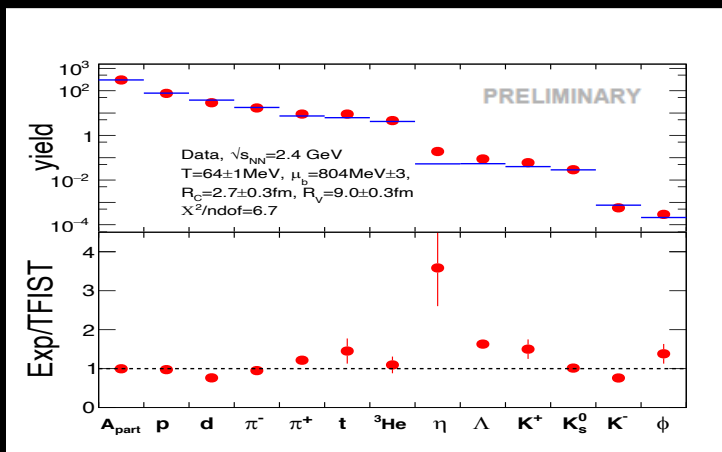
$T \approx 70$  MeV,  $\rho \approx 3\rho_0$  in both cases

# Neutron Star Matter under the Microscope: How "strange" is it?

Chemistry:

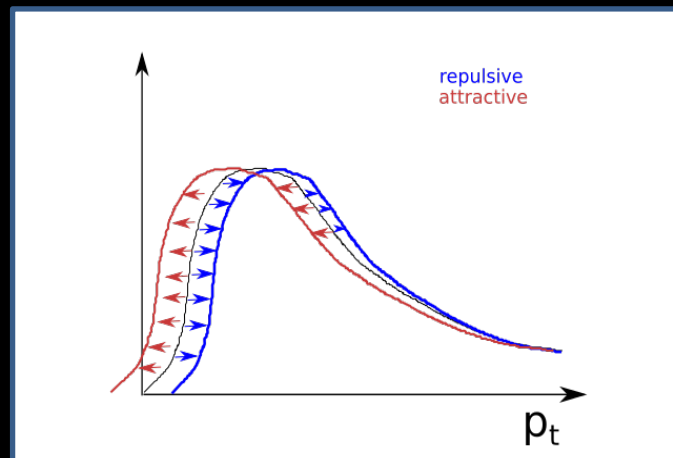
How much strangeness is there?

How is it distributed among  
different hadrons?



Kinematics:

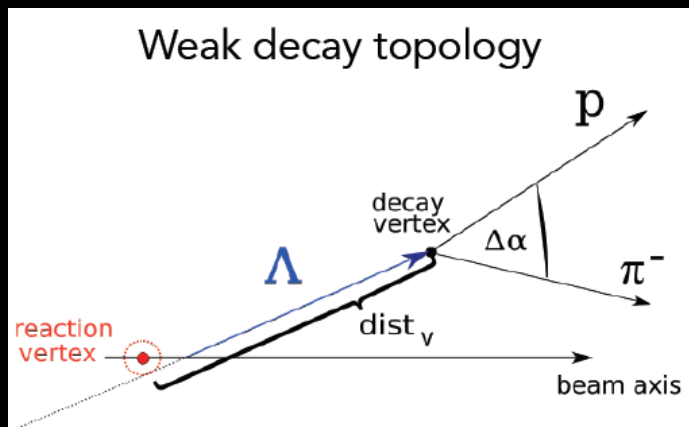
K, Y – nucleon potential?



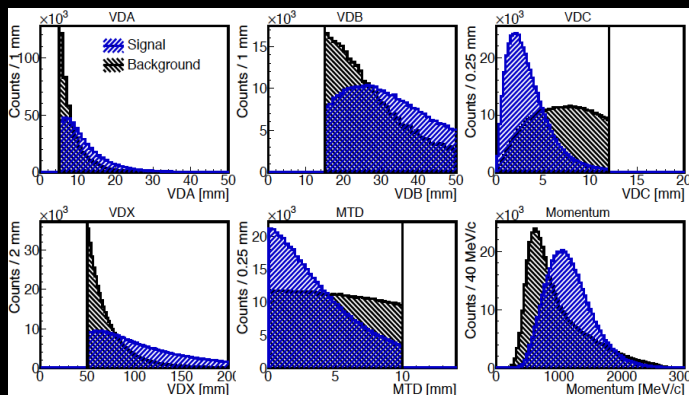
See K. Piasecki 19/05/ 18:25

Relevant for stability of neutron stars

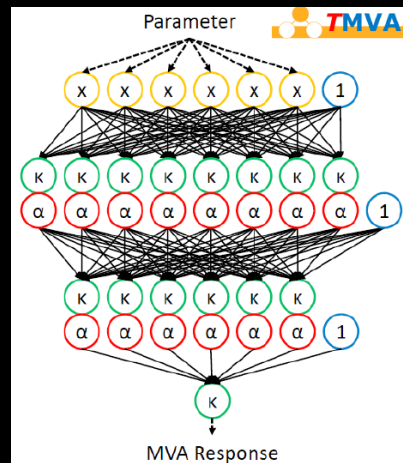
# Weak decay topology recognition with neural networks



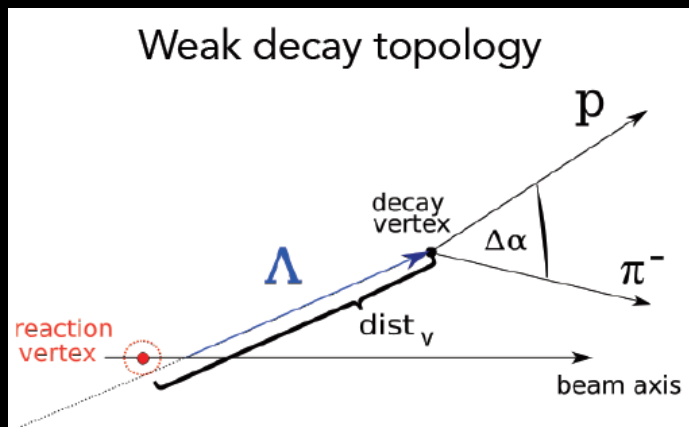
↓ Results in several parameters



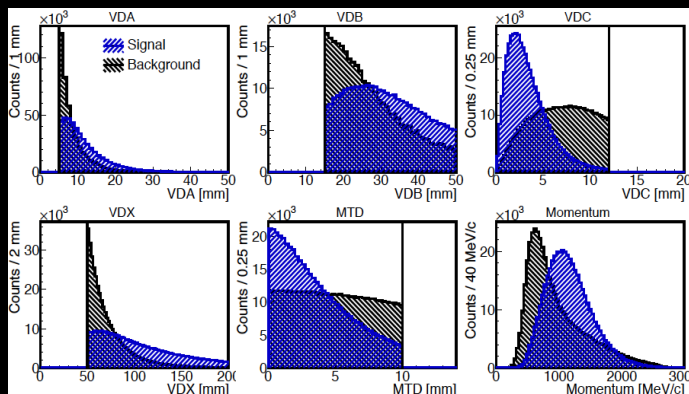
Which can be fed into an ANN



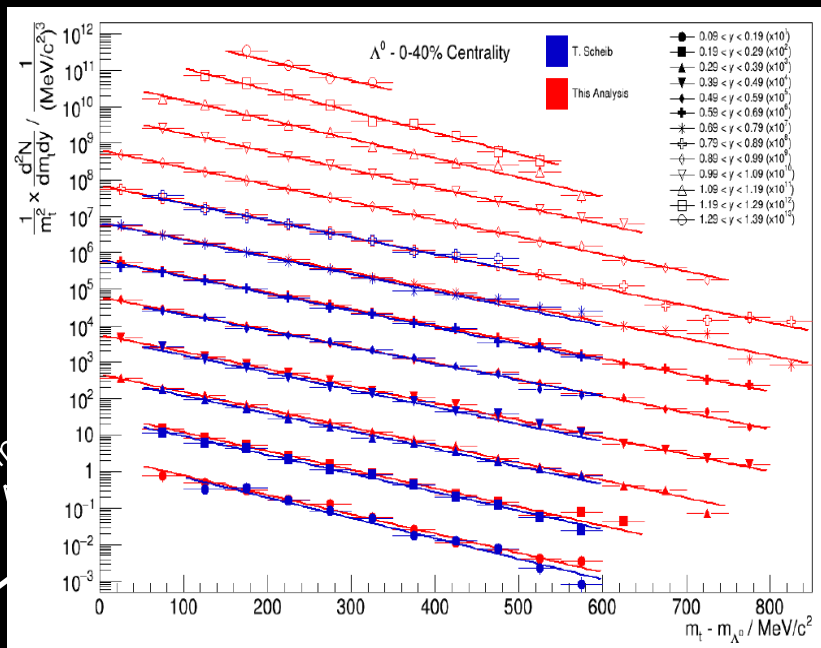
# Weak decay topology recognition with neural networks



Results in several parameters



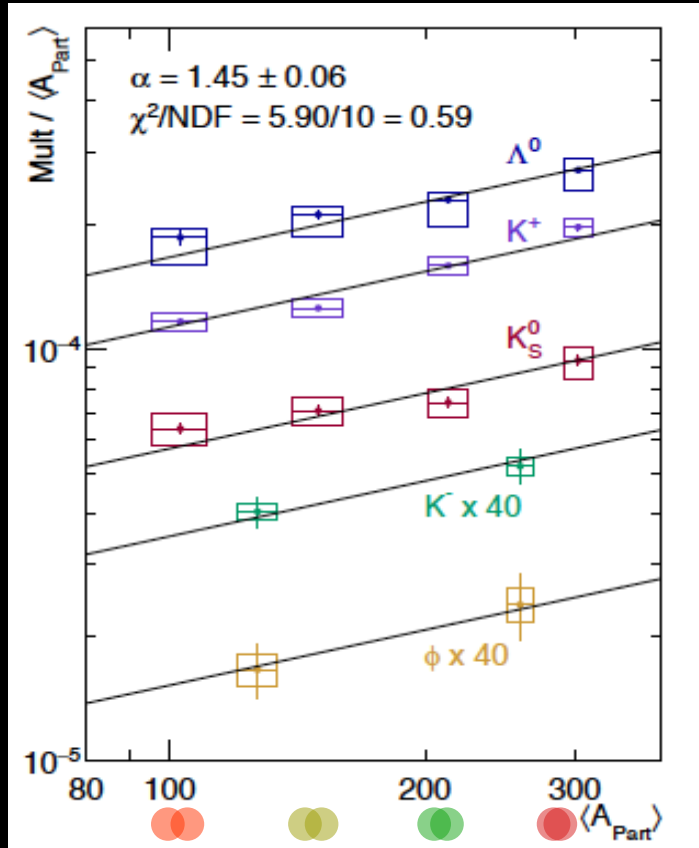
Which can  
into an



ANN in combination with pre-selection on topology parameters improves performance  $\rightarrow$  reduction of uncertainty for  $4\pi$  yield extraction.

# Strangeness in Au+Au @ $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.4$ GeV

Complete set of strange hadrons produced below NN-threshold:  $NN \rightarrow NYK^+$ :  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55$  GeV  
 $NN \rightarrow NNK^+K^-$ :  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.86$  GeV



→ unique observable:

Energy must be provided by the system.

Strange particle yields rise stronger than linear with

$$\langle A_{part} \rangle \quad (M \sim \langle A_{part} \rangle^\alpha)$$

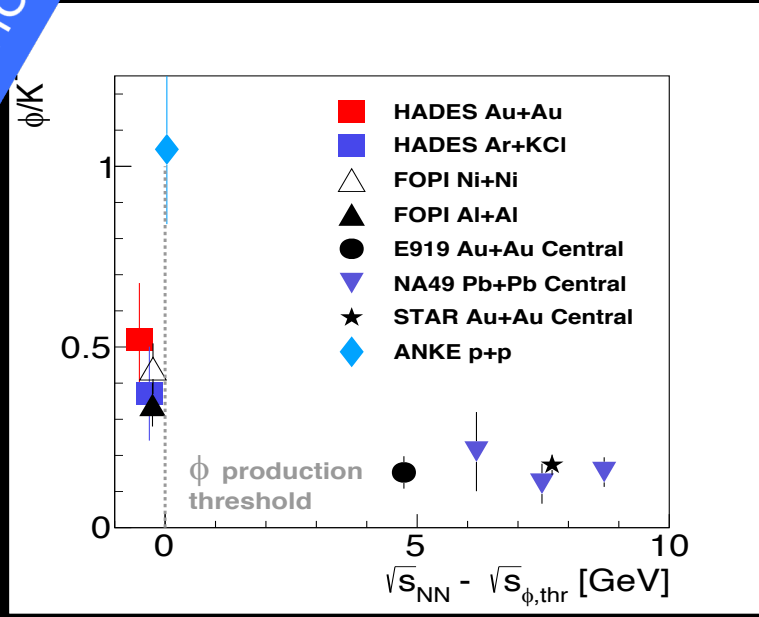
Universal  $\langle A_{part} \rangle$  dependence of strangeness production

→ Hierarchy in production threshold not reflected in scaling

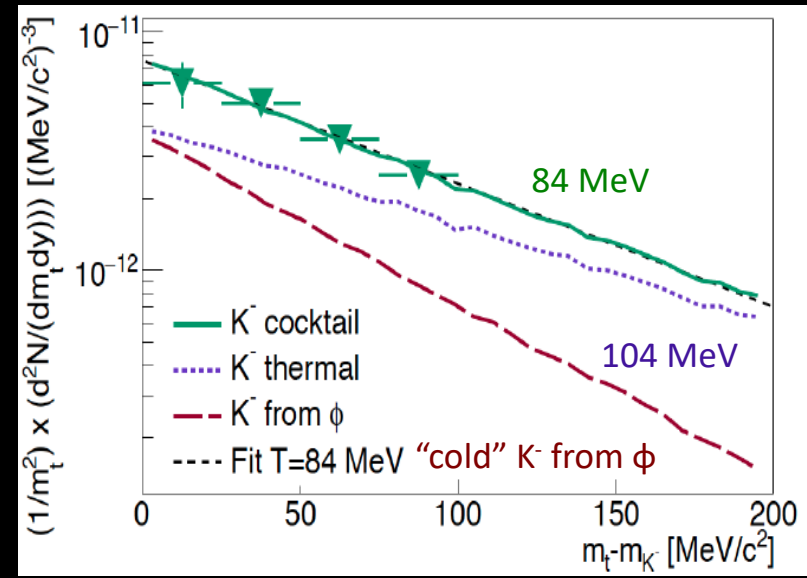
Scaling with absolute amount of s-sbar, not with individual hadron states.

Reminder

# $\Phi$ -AntiKaon Interplay in HIC



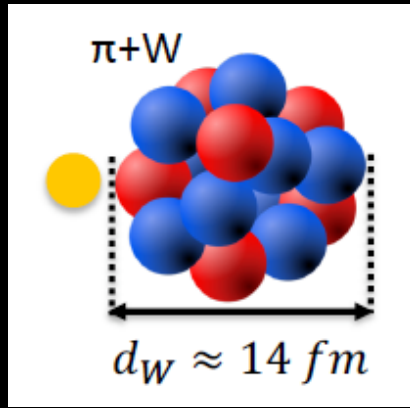
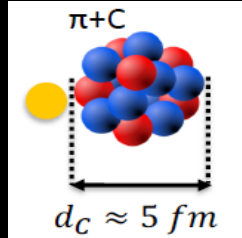
Increased in HIC at low  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ :  
 $\rightarrow$  25% of  $K^-$  result from  $\Phi$  decays!



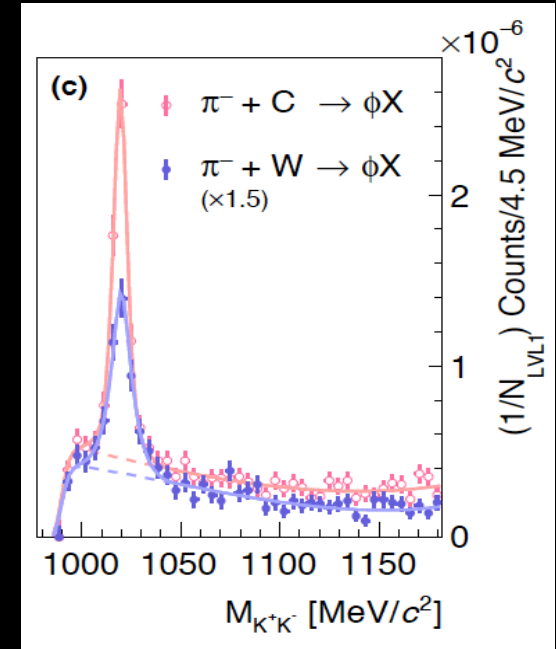
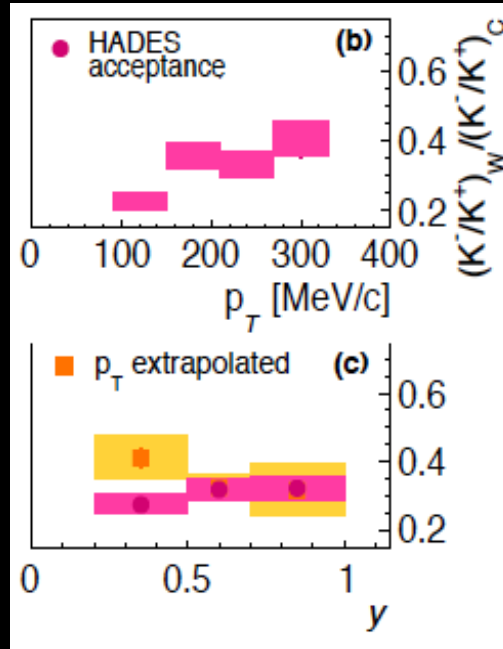
$\Phi$  feed-down can explain lower inverse slope parameter of  $K^-$  spectrum ( $T_{\text{eff}} = 84 \pm 6$  MeV) in comparison to the one of  $K^+$  ( $T_{\text{eff}} = 104 \pm 1$  MeV)

$\rightarrow$  No indication for sequential  $K^+K^-$  freeze-out from  $K^-$  spectrum if corrected for feed-down.

# $\phi$ -AntiKaon Interplay in Cold Matter



→ Mean free path  $\lambda_\pi = 1.5 \text{ fm}$   
( $p_\pi = 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c, \rho_B \approx \rho_0$ )



→ Suppression of  $K^-$  relative to  $K^+$

→ Similar suppression for  $\phi$  like for  $K^-$

**In HADES acceptance:**

$$(\phi/K^-)_C = 0.55 \pm 0.04(\text{stat})^{+0.06}_{-0.07}(\text{sys})$$

$$(\phi/K^-)_W = 0.63 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{sys})$$



# Global Collision Dynamics

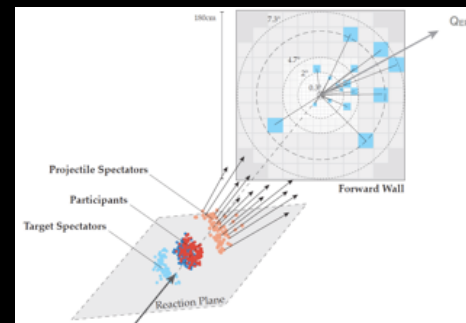
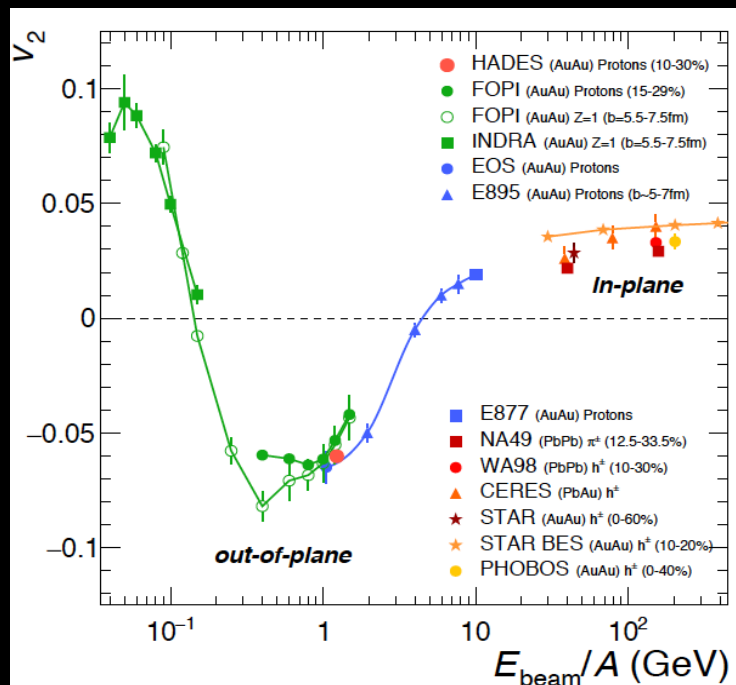
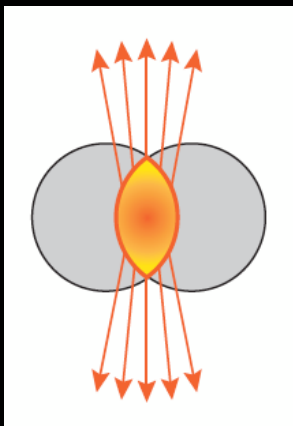
# Flow Anisotropies

## Out-of-plane $v_2$

- Long spectator passing time

$$\tau_{\text{passing}} \approx \tau_{\text{expansion}}$$

- Squeeze-out



Event plane reconstruction based on hits of charged projectile spectators in the FW

p, d, t:  $v_1-v_6$

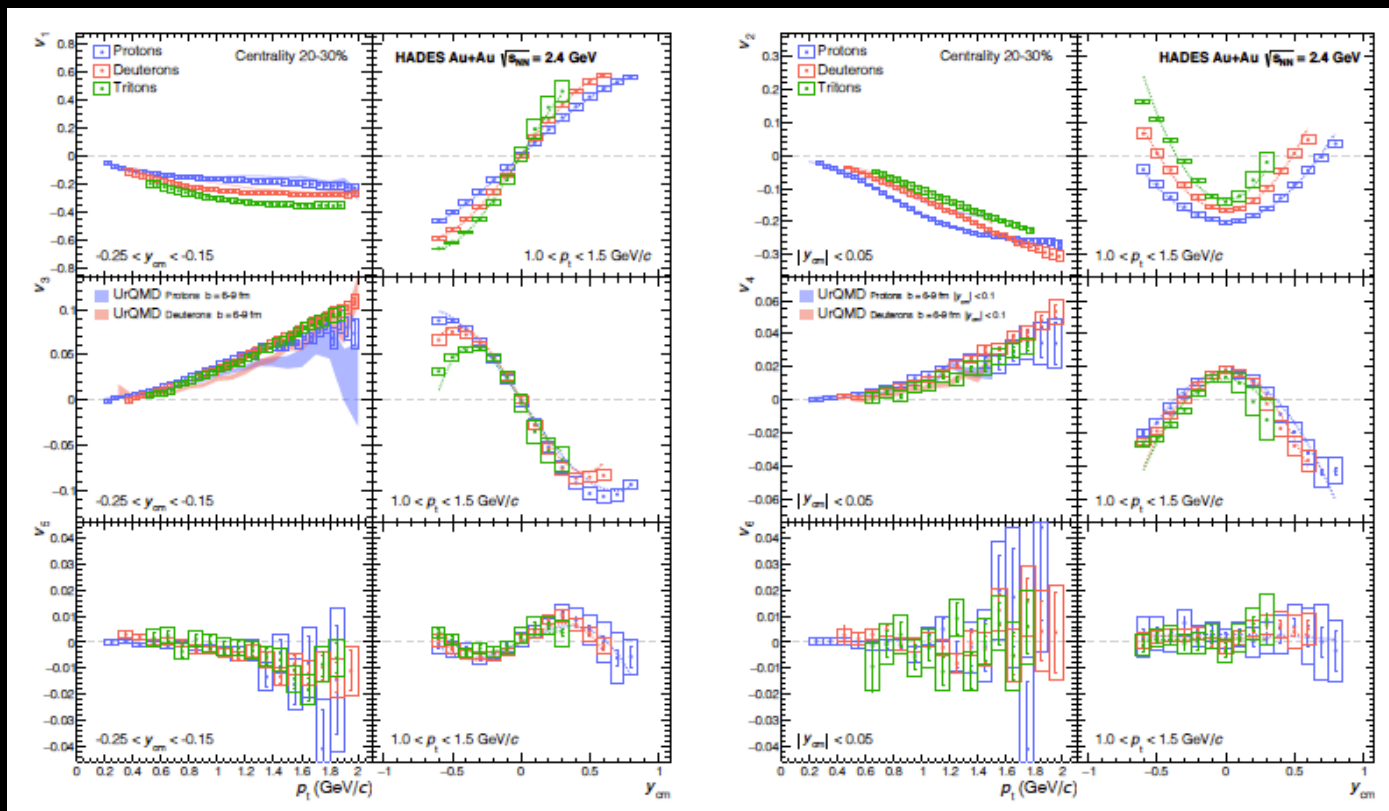
First analysis up to  $v_6$   
in this energy regime

sensitive to EOS

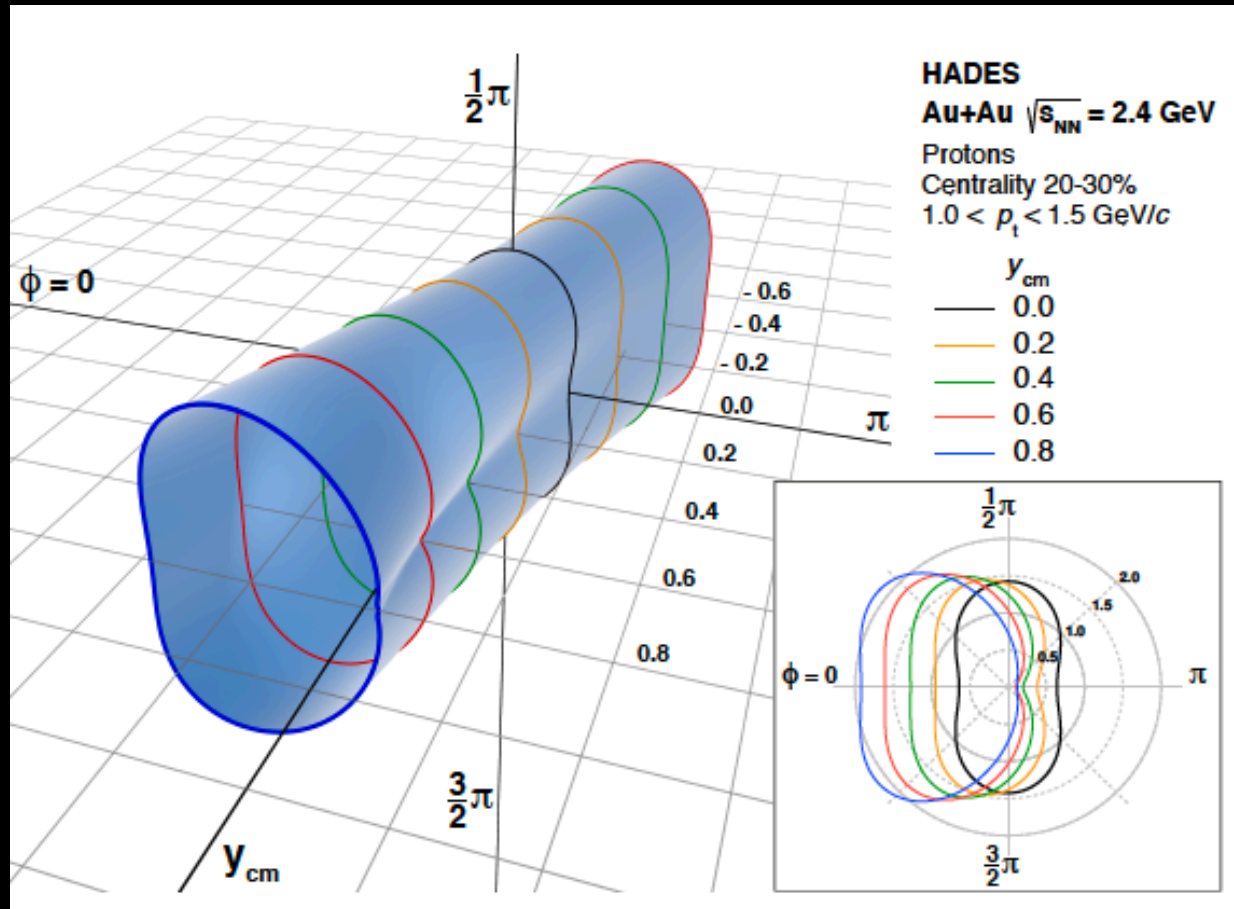
Parameterization of  
 $y$  dependence:

$$v_{1,3,5}(y_{cm}) = ay_{cm} + by_{cm}^3$$

$$v_{2,4,6}(y_{cm}) = c + dy_{cm}^2$$

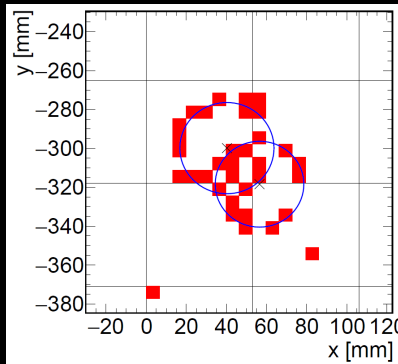
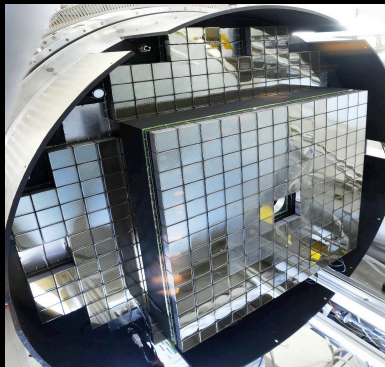


# 3D Visualization of Particle Flow

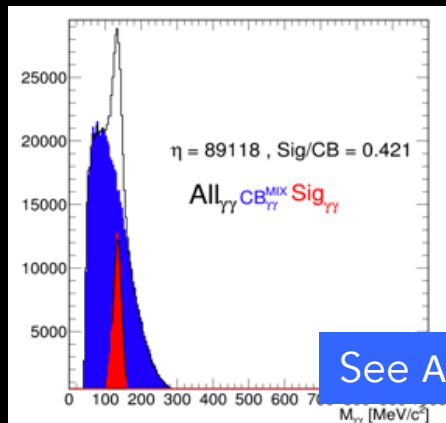


# FAIR - Phase 0

# Ag+Ag $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.6$ GeV: Virtual Photons

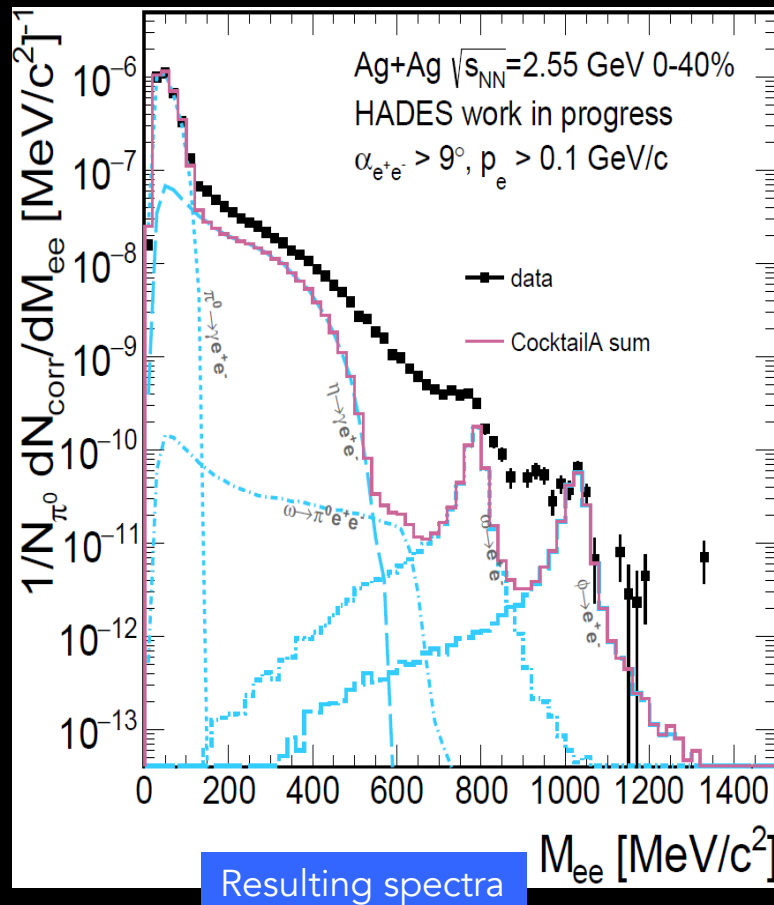


1/2 of the modules CBM RICH photon detector  
Stable operation during 4 weeks of beamtime



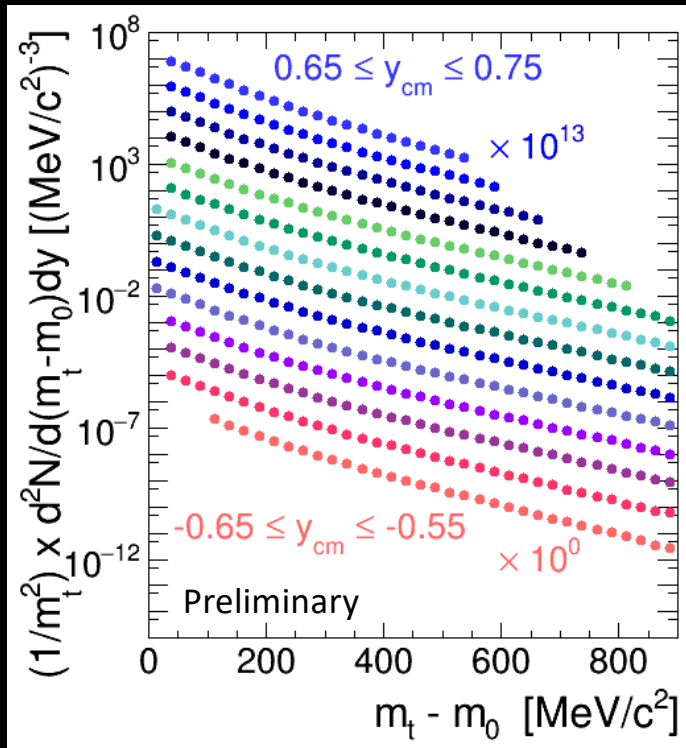
← Supplemented by new ECAL detector

See A. Prozorov 18/05/ 17:15

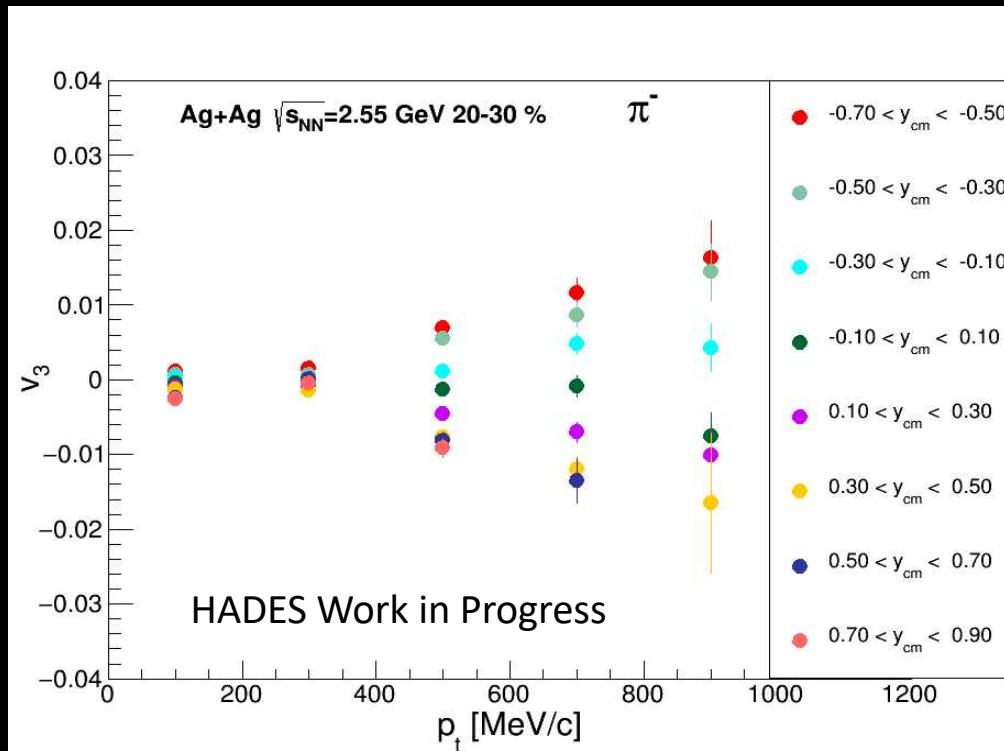


Resulting spectra

# Ag+Ag $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.6$ GeV: Charged Pions



$\pi^-$  - 0-10% Centrality

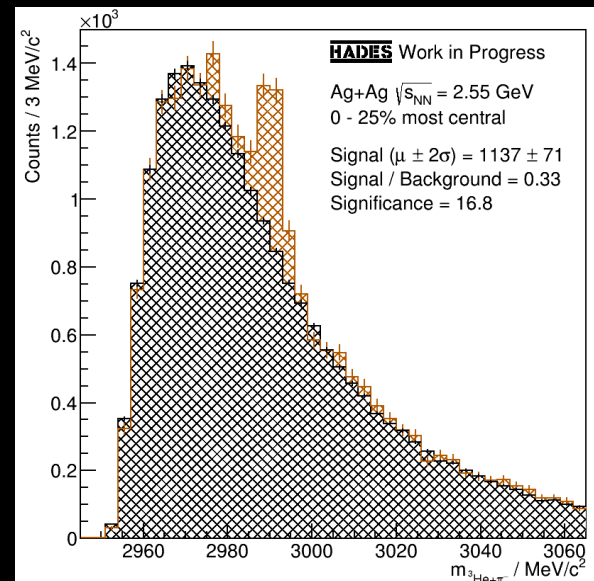
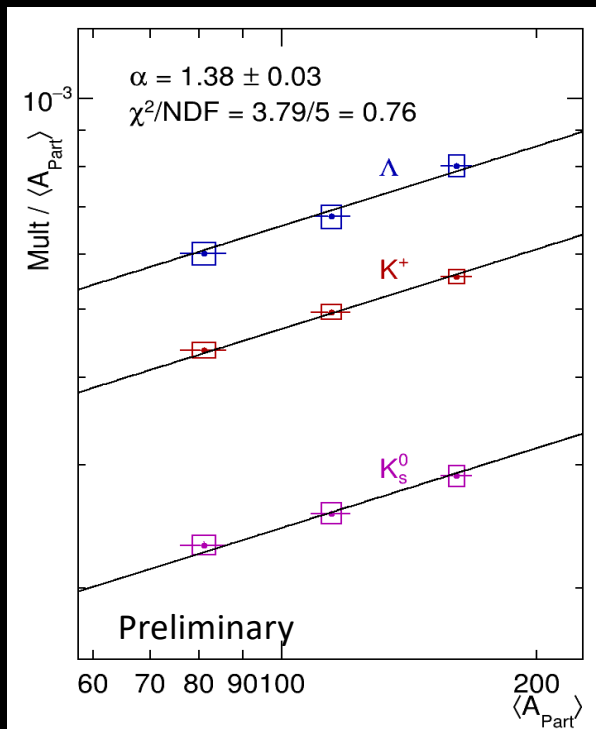


High statistics allow for higher flow coefficients

→ First observation of pion  $v_3$  at this energy



# Ag+Ag $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.6$ GeV: Strangeness



First observation  ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$  at midrapidity in this energy range

Slightly lower slope  $\alpha_{\text{Ag+Ag}} = 1.38 \pm 0.03$

Test for universal scaling:  $K^-$  and  $\phi$

# Summary

## Virtual Photons:

p+Nb:

strong difference due to additional  $\rho$ -like contribution and suppression of  $\omega$ 's for low pair momenta

HIC:

Strong broadening of the  $\rho$ , exponentially falling spectrum,

→ extraction of temperature  $\langle T_{ee} \rangle = 72$  MeV

Onset of medium radiation in Ar+KCl collisions.

## Strangeness:

No indication for sequential  $K^+K^-$  freeze-out if  $p_t$  spectra corrected for feed-down.

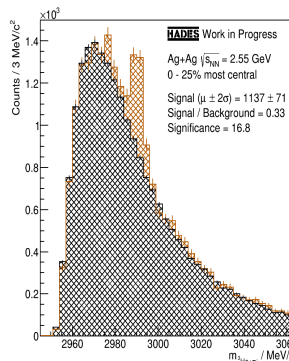
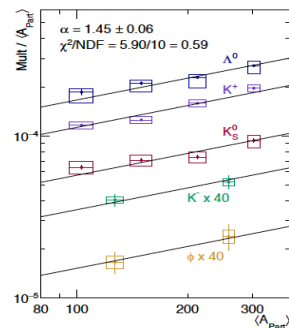
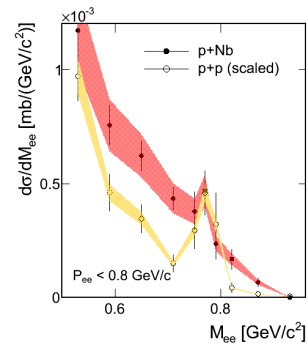
Universal  $\langle A_{part} \rangle$  dependence of strangeness production.

## The Bulk:

First data on: flow anisotropies up to  $v_6$ .

## FAIR-Phase0:

High quality data to come are here  
A lot to come in the next years.



# The Team

