



Production of K^+K^- pairs through decay of ϕ meson

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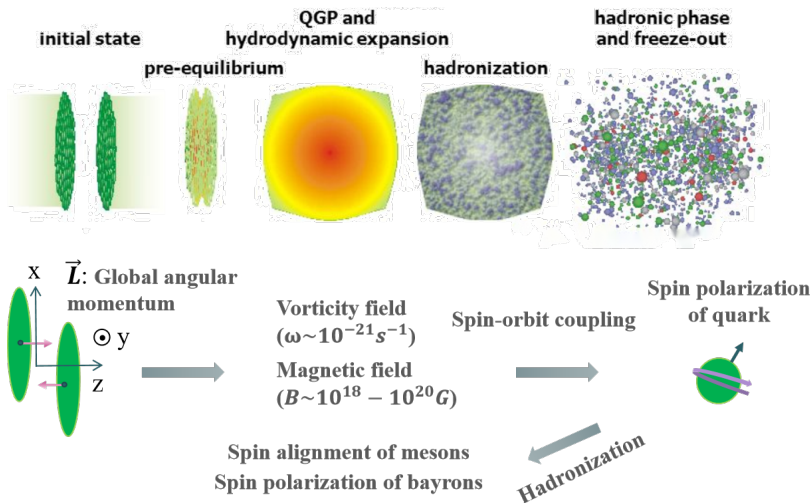
X.-N. Zhu, X.-L. Sheng, D. Hou, PRD 112, 056011 (2025)

2025 年度“青年之星”研究生学术论坛

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Kaon pair production and ϕ meson's properties
- 3 Numerical results
- 4 Summary and outlook

- 1 **Introduction**
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Relativistic heavy-ion collision



 Z.-T. Liang and X.-N. Wang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 102301 (2005).

 Z.-T. Liang and X.-N. Wang, Phys. Lett. B 629, 20 (2005).

Global spin alignment of ϕ meson

Spin density matrix of vector mesons
($J^P = 1^-$)

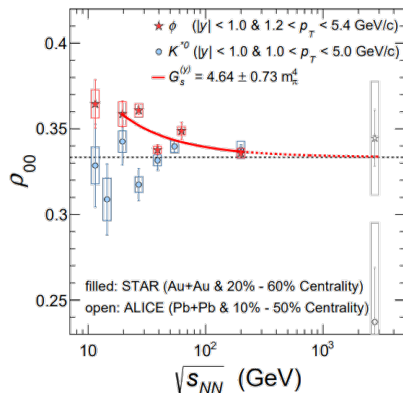
$$\bar{\rho}_{\lambda\lambda'} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\rho}_{+1,+1} & \bar{\rho}_{+1,0} & \bar{\rho}_{+1,-1} \\ \bar{\rho}_{0,+1} & \bar{\rho}_{00} & \bar{\rho}_{0,-1} \\ \bar{\rho}_{-1,+1} & \bar{\rho}_{-1,0} & \bar{\rho}_{-1,-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{\rho}_{\lambda\lambda}$: the number density of particles in spin state λ

Spin alignment: 00-element of normalized spin density matrix

$$\rho_{00} = \frac{\bar{\rho}_{00}}{\sum_{\lambda=0,\pm 1} \bar{\rho}_{\lambda\lambda}}$$

The probability of mesons in the spin-0 states



The spin alignment of ϕ meson is above $1/3$.

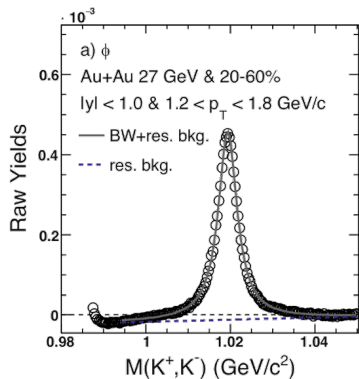


X.-L. Sheng, L. Oliva, Q. Wang, Phys. Rev. D 105, 099903 (2022).

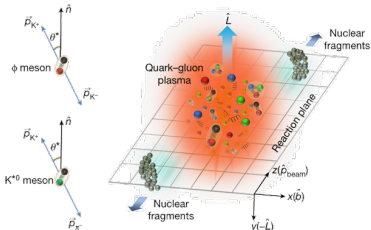


STAR, Nature, 614(7947): 244-248, 2023.

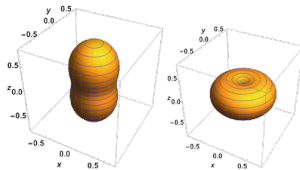
Reconstruct ϕ meson in experiment



Γ_i	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)
Γ_1	$K^+ K^-$	$(49.9 \pm 0.5)\%$
Γ_2	$K_L^0 K_S^0$	$(33.6 \pm 0.4)\%$



$$\frac{dN}{d\cos\theta^*} \propto [1 - \rho_{00} + (3\rho_{00} - 1) \cos^2\theta^*]$$



J. H. Chen, Z. T. Liang, Y. G. Ma, Q. Wang,
 Sci.Bull. 68 (2023), 874-877.

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Kaon pair production through ϕ meson decay

- S-matrix element for scattering process with a $K^+ K^-$ pair

$$S_{fi} = \int d^4x \int d^4y \langle f, K^+ K^- | J_\nu^K(x) D_{R,\text{vac}}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) J_\mu(y) | i \rangle$$

- $J_\nu^K(x)$: kaon's current
- $D_{R,\text{vac}}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$: ϕ meson's retarded propagator in vacuum
- $J_\mu(y)$: source current
- Differential production rate of $K^+ K^-$

$$\frac{dn_{K^+ K^-}}{d^4p d\cos\theta^* d\phi^*} = -\frac{1}{4(2\pi)^6} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M_K^2}{M_\phi^2}} n_B(\omega) \tilde{\Gamma}_\mu^{\text{vac}}(p_+, p_-) \rho^{\mu\nu}(p) \tilde{\Gamma}_\nu^{\text{vac}}(p_+, p_-)$$

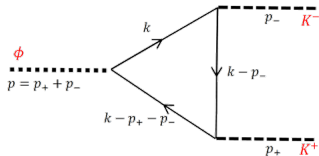
- Spectral function of ϕ meson

$$\rho^{\mu\nu}(p) = -[D_{R,\text{vac}}^{\alpha\mu}(p)]^* [\text{Im} \Pi_{\alpha\beta}^R(p)] D_{R,\text{vac}}^{\beta\nu}(p)$$

 X.-N. Zhu, X.-L. Sheng, D. Hou, PRD 112, 056011 (2025).

 C. Gale, J. I. Kapusta, Nucl.Phys.B 357 (1991), 65-89.

Triangle graph



- Effective three-meson vertex

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma}^\mu(p_+, p_-) = & -N_c g_{Kus}(p_+) g_{Kus}(p_-) \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \text{Tr} \left[\gamma^\mu \tilde{S}_s(k - p_+ - p_-) \right. \\ & \left. \times \gamma^5 \tilde{S}_u(k - p_-) \gamma^5 \tilde{S}_s(k) \right] \end{aligned}$$

- Simplified three-meson vertex

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^\mu(p_+, p_-) \approx (p_+^\mu - p_-^\mu) \Gamma_1(p_+, p_-) \equiv (p_+^\mu - p_-^\mu) \Gamma_{\text{on}}(M_\phi, |\mathbf{p}|)$$

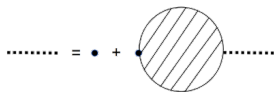


Y.B. He, J. Hufner, S.P. Klevansky, P. Rehberg, Nucl.Phys.A 630 (1998), 719-742.

ϕ meson's self-energy

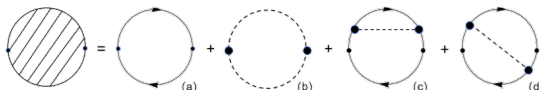
- Dyson-Schwinger equation

$$D^{\mu\nu}(p) = 4G_V \Delta^{\mu\nu}(p) + 4G_V \Delta^{\mu\alpha}(p) \Pi_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{tot}}(p) D^{\beta\nu}(p)$$



- Meson's self-energy

$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}^{\text{tot}}(p) = \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{\text{q-loop}}(p) + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{\text{K-loop}}(p) + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{\text{K-tad}}(p)$$



$$\Pi_{\text{tot}}^{\mu\nu}(p) = -\epsilon_H^\mu \epsilon_H^\nu \Pi_L + (g^{\mu\nu} - p^\mu p^\nu / p^2 + \epsilon_H^\mu \epsilon_H^\nu) \Pi_T$$

- Spin polarization vector:

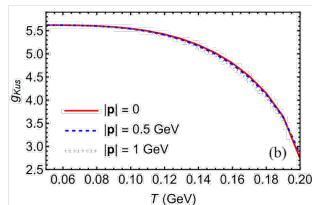
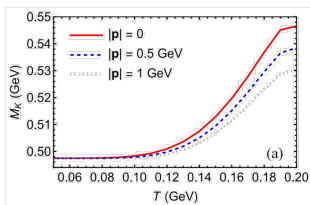
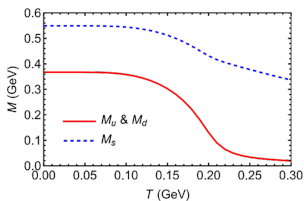
$$\epsilon_H^\mu(p) = \frac{1}{M_\phi} (|\mathbf{p}|, \omega \frac{\mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|})$$

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Quark mass, kaon mass and $g_{Ku\bar{s}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - \hat{m})\psi \\ & + G_S \sum_{a=0}^8 [(\bar{\psi}\lambda_a\psi)^2 + (\bar{\psi}i\gamma_5\lambda_a\psi)^2] \\ & + G_V \sum_{a=0}^8 [(\bar{\psi}\gamma_\mu\lambda_a\psi)^2 + (\bar{\psi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\lambda_a\psi)^2] \\ & - K [\det \bar{\psi}(1 + \gamma_5)\psi + \det \bar{\psi}(1 - \gamma_5)\psi] .\end{aligned}$$

Parameters	values
$\{m_u, m_d, m_s\}$	$\{5.5, 5.5, 140.7\}$ MeV
Λ	0.6023 GeV
G_s	5.058 GeV^{-2}
K	155.9 GeV^{-5}
G_V	-1.0621 GeV^{-2}
Λ_M	0.719 GeV

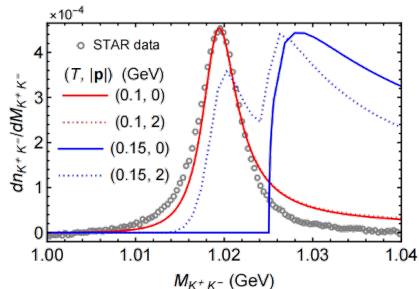
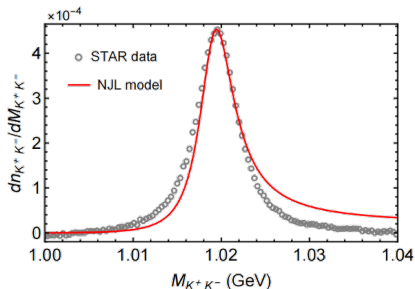


S. P. Klevansky, Rev. Mod. Phys. 64, 649 (1992).



P. Rehberg, S. P. Klevansky, J. Hüfner, Phys. Rev. C 53, 410 (1996).

Invariant mass spectrum of K^+K^- pair

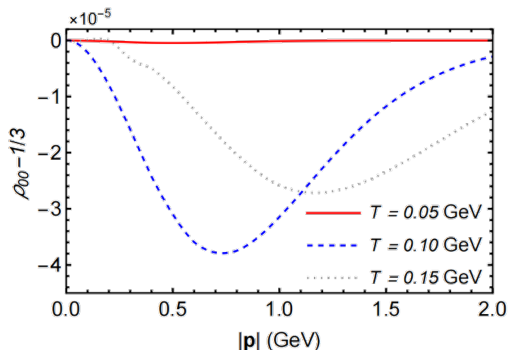


- The invariant mass spectrum of K^+K^- is nicely reproduced.
- At low temperature, the contribution only comes from kaon loop ($M_\phi > 2M_K$).
- When $T \gtrsim 0.15$ GeV ($|\mathbf{p}| = 0$), the contribution only comes from quark loop ($2M_s < M_\phi < 2M_K$); whereas at $|\mathbf{p}| \neq 0$, the contribution can come from quark loop and kaon loop ($M_\phi < 2M_{s,K}$).



STAR, Nature, 614(7947): 244-248, 2023.

ϕ meson's spin alignment



- The motion of the ϕ meson breaks the symmetry between longitudinal and transverse states, which is restored at sufficiently large momentum.
- The magnitude of the deviation of ρ_{00} from $1/3$ is just 10^{-5} , which is attributed to the chiral condensate keeping the transition invariance.

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Key Finding

- Derived analytical expression for differential K^+K^- production rate.
- At zero temperature, the invariant mass spectrum nicely reproduce the experimental data observed in experiments.
- Mass spectrum of K^+K^- pair is nearly temperature-independent for $T \leq 0.1$ GeV. At $T \geq 0.15$ GeV, the double-peak shape appears when the meson is in finite momentum.
- The deviation of spin alignment induced by the meson's motion from $1/3$ is negative, and the magnitude of deviation is just 10^{-5} which is negligible.

Outlook

- Include chemical potential, magnetic field and vorticity fields.
- Introduce vector/tensor condensates in the NJL Lagrangian, which may enhance spin alignment by orders of magnitude in this model.

Thank you for your listening!