Entanglement Enhanced Intensity Interferometry (E^2I^2) in ultraperipheral ultrarelativistic nuclear collisions (U^2NC)

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Brookhaven National Laboratory

70th Birthday Symposium in honor of Prof. Michal Praszalowicz, Zakopane, June 19, 2024

Talk outline

Interferometry: from vanilla HBT to entanglement enhanced intensity interferometry (E^2I^2)

E^2I^2 in UPC exclusive vector meson decays: insights from old wine in a new bottle*

Shadowy Pomerons and Odderons

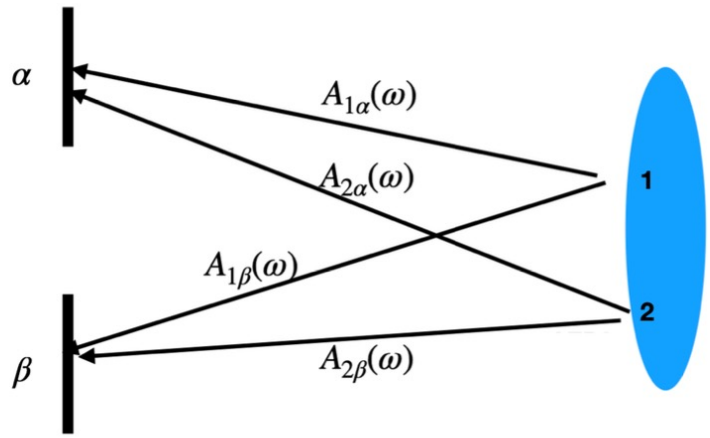
Onwards to EIC and musings in closing

* Must be 21+ in the US

Hanbury-Brown—Twiss Intensity Interferometry:
rejected experiment to quantum work horse (via Roy Glauber)

A textbook example (Gordon Baym's QM book, for instance) of how quantum mechanics can provide spacetime information about distant objects

Detectors α and β



1 and 2 are random locations in stochastic source

$A_{1\alpha}(\omega)$: amplitude of a photon (pion) of frequency ω from 1 captured in detector α

$$A_\alpha = A_{1\alpha} + A_{2\alpha}$$

$$A_\beta = A_{1\beta} + A_{2\beta}$$

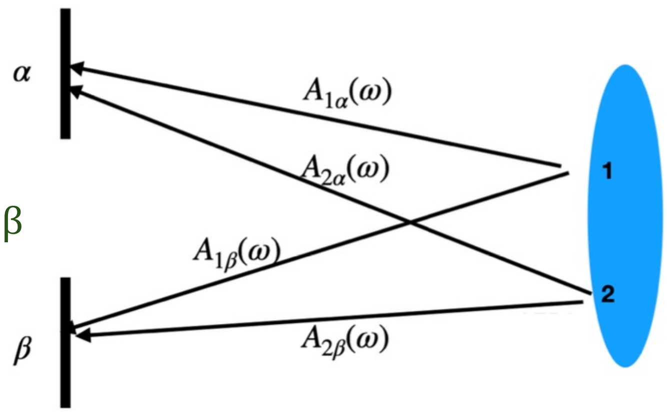
$$\langle A_{1\alpha}\rangle \propto \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_1}{2\pi} e^{i\theta_1} = 0$$

$$\langle A_{2\alpha}\rangle = 0 \; ; \; \langle A_{1\alpha} A^*_{2\alpha}\rangle = \langle A_{1\alpha}\rangle \langle A^*_{2\alpha}\rangle = 0$$

Excellent intro to field: Baym's Zakopane lectures, hep-ph/9804026

In quantum optics, see Alain Aspect, arXiv:2005.08239

A brief recap of HBT



Detectors α and β

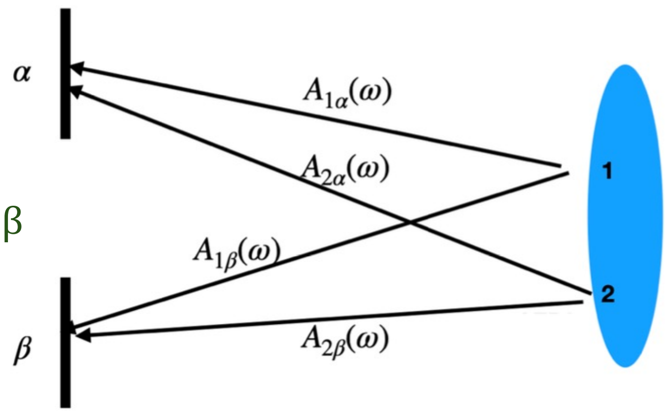
1 and 2 are random locations in stochastic source

Quantum state of Hilbert space of the two detectors $|\phi\rangle = \left(A_{1\alpha}A_{2\beta} + A_{2\alpha}A_{1\beta}\right)|\omega^{\alpha}, \omega^{\beta}\rangle$

State vectors of photons with frequency ω reaching detector α and β

A brief recap of HBT

Detectors α and β



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State vectors of photons with frequency ω reaching detector α and β

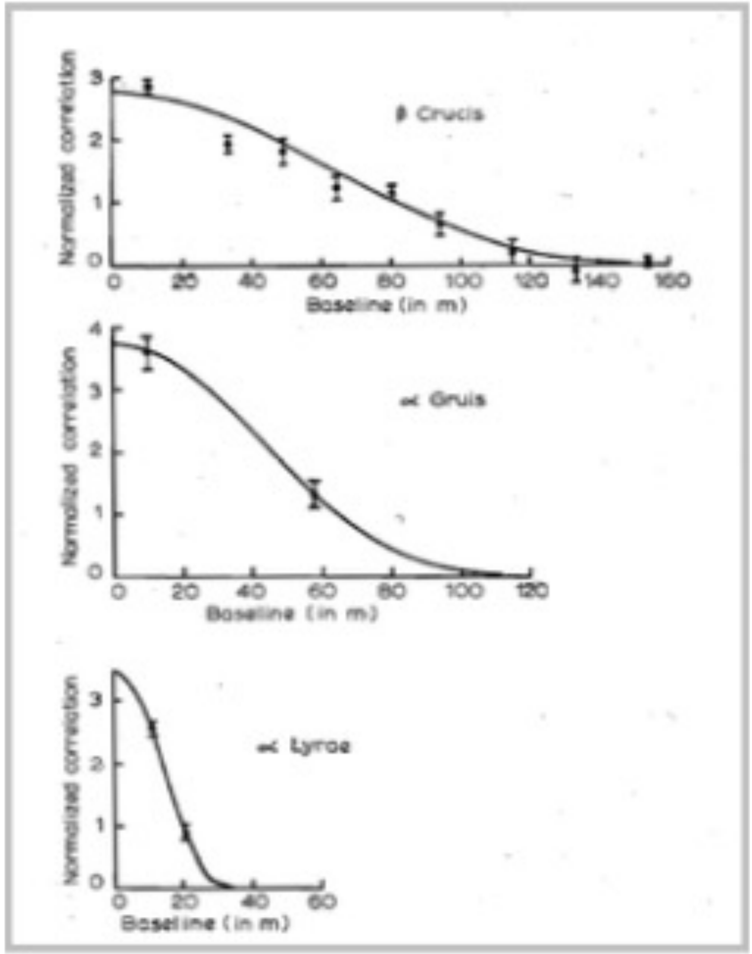
Interference pattern in HBT (excluding photons from same point)

$$\langle I_\alpha I_\beta\rangle - \langle I_\alpha\rangle\langle I_\beta\rangle = \langle\phi|\phi\rangle - |A_{1\alpha}|^2|A_{2\beta}|^2 - |A_{2\alpha}|^2|A_{1\beta}|^2 = A_{1\alpha}A_{2\beta}A_{2\alpha}^*A_{1\beta}^* + A_{1\alpha}^*A_{2\beta}^*A_{2\alpha}A_{1\beta}$$

$$\Re\langle A_{1\alpha}A_{2\alpha}^*A_{1\beta}^*A_{2\beta}\rangle = \cos(\boldsymbol{k}\cdot(\boldsymbol{r}_{1\alpha} - \boldsymbol{r}_{1\beta}) - \boldsymbol{k}\cdot(\boldsymbol{r}_{2\alpha} - \boldsymbol{r}_{2\beta})) \approx \cos[(\vec{k}_\alpha - \vec{k}_\beta)\cdot(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)]$$

Information on size of the star !

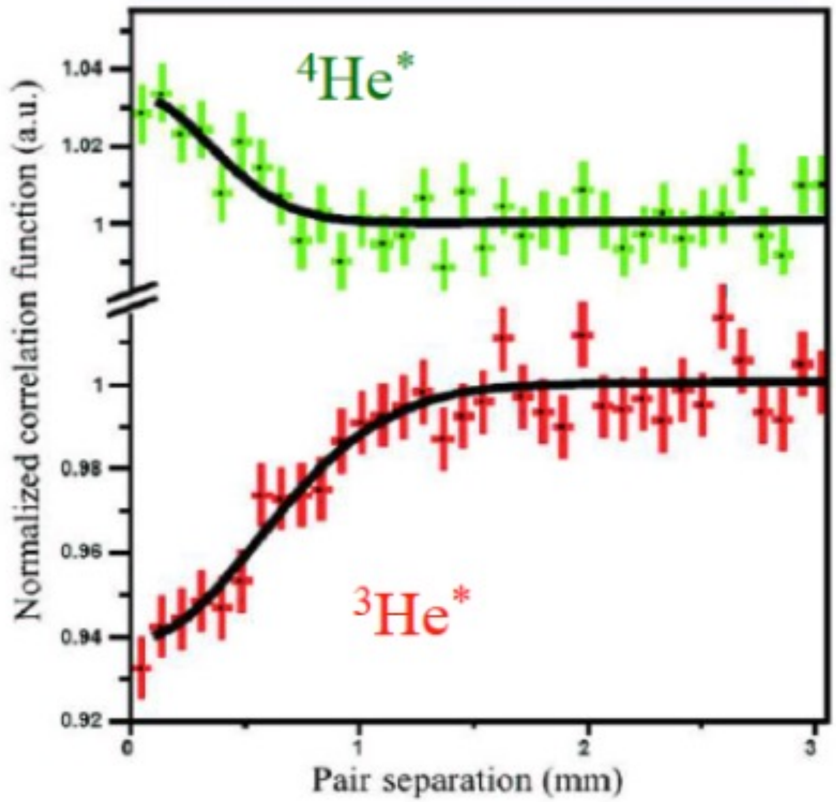
Angular diameter of stars measured by Hanbury-Brown & Twiss



Angular diameter of Sirius estimated to be 3.1 $*10^{-8}$ radians

Distance of 2.7 parsecs gives radius ~ 10^7 Km

Boson and Fermion HBT in ultracold atomic gases



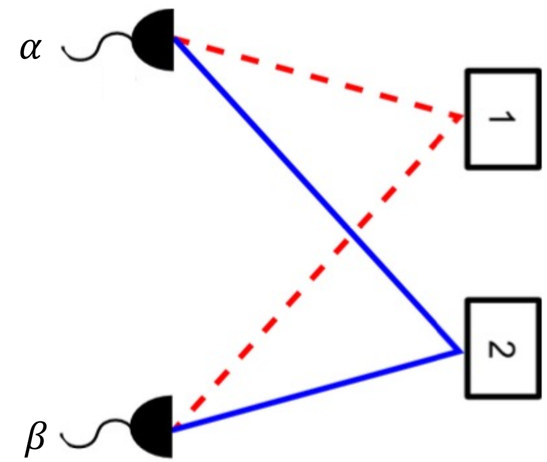
A. Ottl et al., PRL95, 9 (2005)
S. Hodgman et al., Science, vol. 331, no. 6020. (2011)

Entanglement Enhanced Intensity interferometry (E^2I^2)

If the photons have different frequencies,

$$|\psi\rangle = A_{1\alpha}A_{2\beta}|\omega_1\rangle^\alpha \otimes |\omega_2\rangle^\beta + A_{2\alpha}A_{1\beta}|\omega_2\rangle^\alpha \otimes |\omega_1\rangle^\beta$$

The two states are orthogonal – there is no HBT signal!

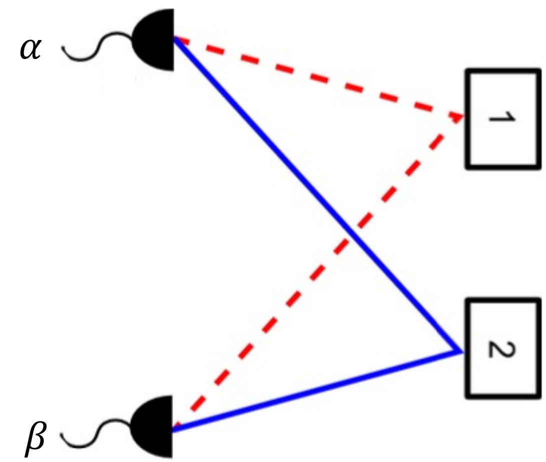


Entanglement Enhanced Intensity interferometry (E^2I^2)

Novel idea: employ quantum entanglement to recover interferometric information

I) First perform a unitary transformation on the state:

$$U|\omega_1\rangle = \cos(\theta)|\omega_1\rangle + \sin(\theta)e^{i\omega_0}|\omega_2\rangle$$
$$U|\omega_2\rangle = \sin(\theta)e^{-i\omega_0}|\omega_1\rangle + \cos(\theta)|\omega_2\rangle$$



J.Cotler, F. Wilczek, arXiv:1502.02477
J. Cotler, F. Wilczek, V. Borish, arXiv:1607.05719v2, Annals of Physics, 424 (2021) 168346

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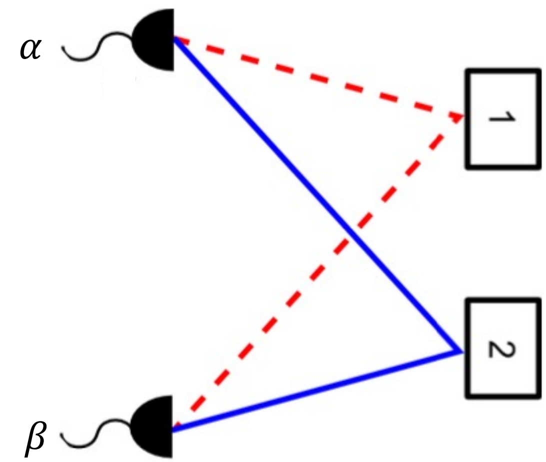

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II) Apply filter:

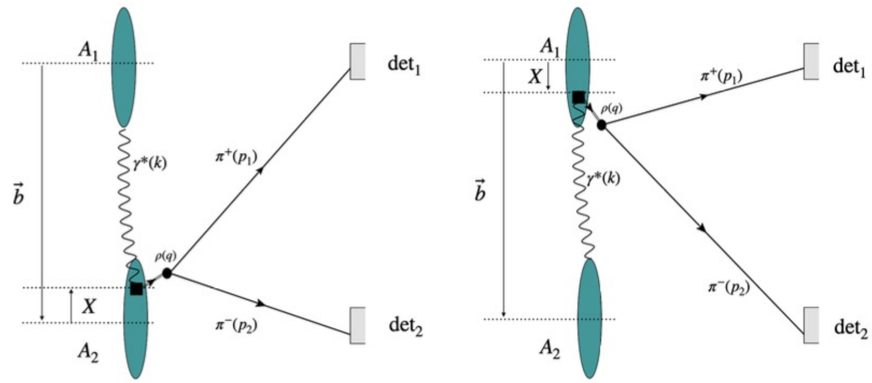
$$\Pi = |\omega_1\rangle^\alpha\langle\omega_1|^\alpha \otimes |\omega_1\rangle^\beta\langle\omega_1|^\beta$$
$$\Pi\, U\, |\psi > \;\rightarrow (A_{1\alpha}A_{2\beta} + A_{2\alpha}A_{1\beta})|\phi\rangle$$

III) Computing the expectation value of this state recovers the HBT signal…

E^2I^2 achievable through "quantum frequency up-conversion" erasing distinguishability of the photons

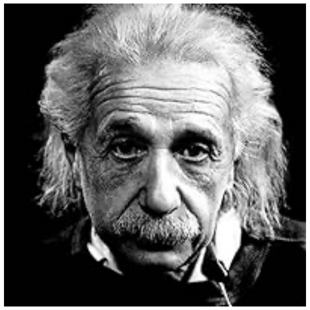
C. K. Hong et al., PRL. 59, 2044 (1987) Z. Y. Ou and L. Mandel, PRL. 61, 54 (1988)
H. Takesue, Phys. Rev. Lett. 101 (2008) 173901
L.-C. Liu, J. Cotler, F. Wilczek,J.-W. Pan et al., PRL127 (2021)103601

Entanglement Enhanced Intensity Interferometry (E^2I^2): UPC's to EIC

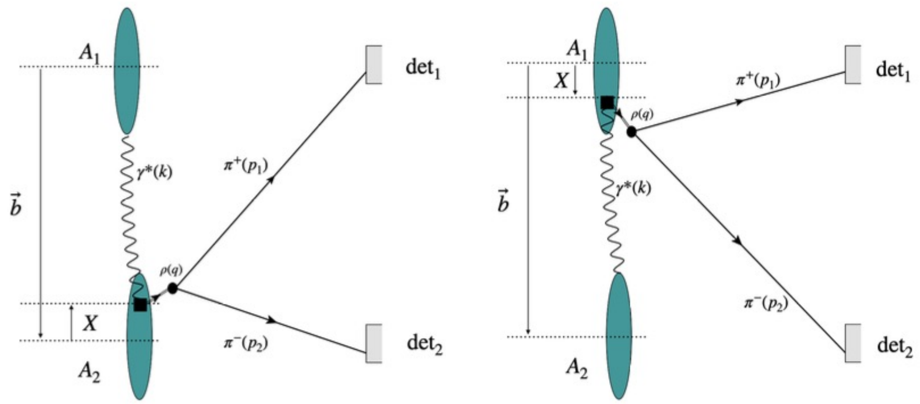


Work in preparation in collaboration* with Daniel Brandenburg, Haowu Duan, Kong Tu and Zhangbu Xu

* A theory is something nobody believes, except the person who made it.
An experiment is something everybody believes, except the person who made it.



Entanglement Enhanced Intensity Interferometry (E^2I^2) in UPCs



Exclusive two-particle decays of vector mesons, eg., $\rho \to \pi^+\pi^-$ *or* $J/\psi \to e^+e^-$ are examples of E^2I^2 where the vector meson acts to entangle the distinguishable final states

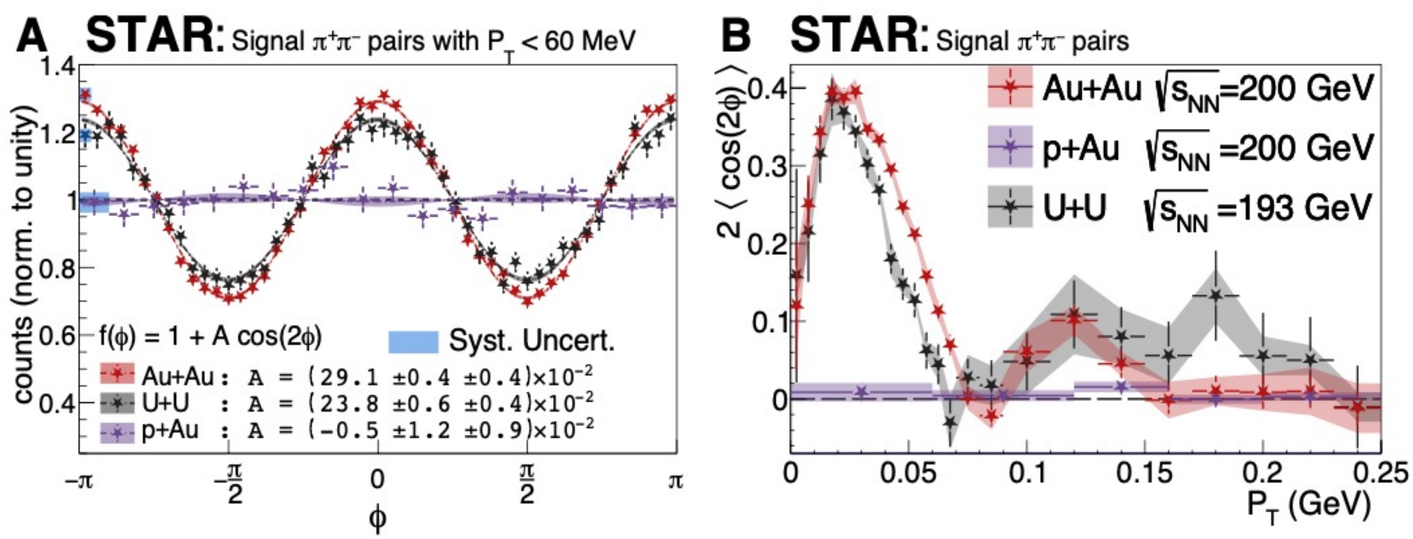
$$M_{A_1 A_2 \to \pi^+\pi^-}(\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2, \boldsymbol{b}) = M_{A_1 A_2 \to \rho}(\boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{b})\, M_{\rho \to \pi^+\pi^-}(\boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2)$$

Two interference effects:

I) Coherent sum of the two amplitudes where the ρ-meson is produced off of one nucleus or the other

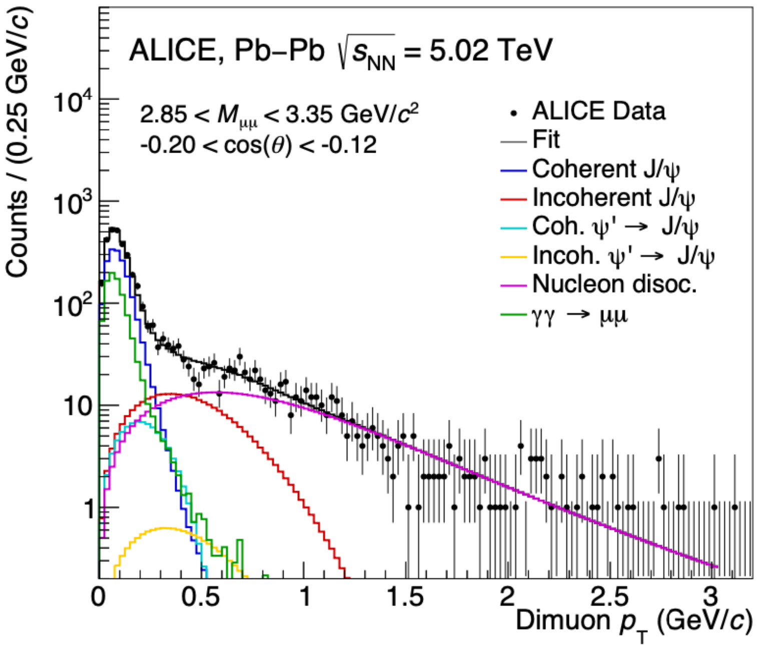
II) E^2I^2 from the exclusive decay of a spin-1 vector meson into an entangled P-wave $\pi^+\pi^-$ state

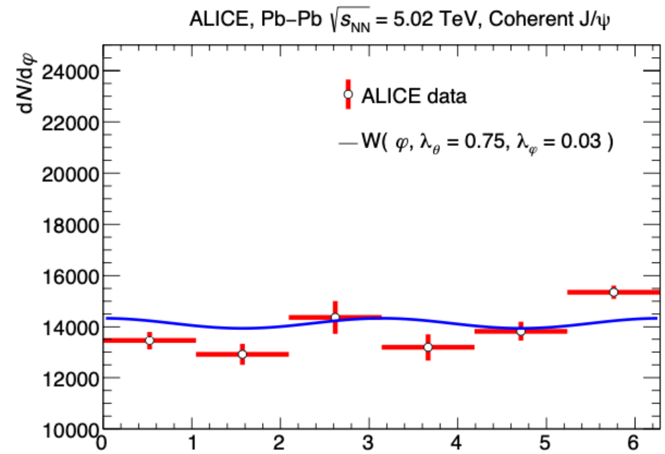
Entanglement Enhanced Intensity Interferometry (E^2I^2) in UPCs

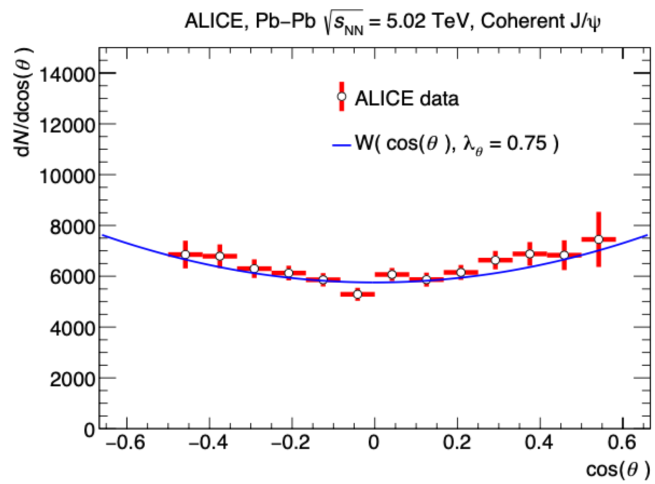


STAR Collaboration, Sci. Adv. 9, abq3903 (2023)

Entanglement Enhanced Intensity Interferometry (E^2I^2) in UPCs



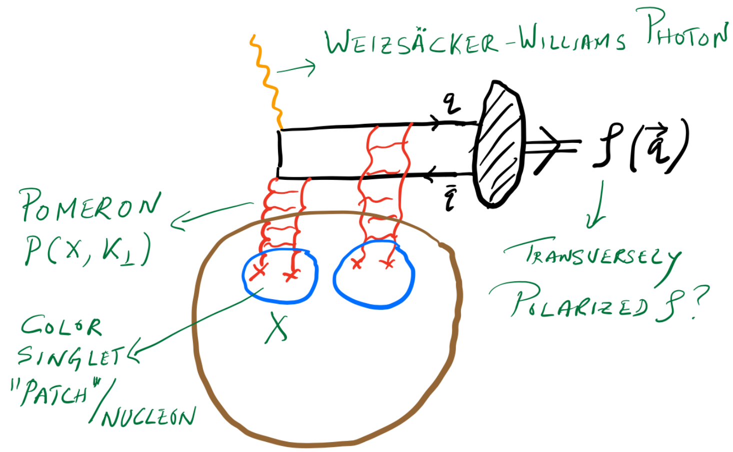




Possible evidence for s-channel helicity conservation

Gillman et al. (1970)

Uncovering a shadowy pomeron and its odd partner from UPCs



Coherent amplitude:

$$M^{T\lambda_{\mathbb{P}}\lambda_\rho}_{12\to\rho}(\boldsymbol{q},\boldsymbol{b}) \;=\; \frac{\boldsymbol{b}}{|\boldsymbol{b}|}\, e^{i\boldsymbol{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{b}}\, F_{\rm QED}\Big(\boldsymbol{q}_\perp - \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{b}-\boldsymbol{X}|}\Big) \int \frac{d^2\boldsymbol{K}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{|\boldsymbol{X}|<R} d^2\boldsymbol{X}\, P(\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{K}_\perp)$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^4\boldsymbol{\Delta q}}{(2\pi)^4}\, \bar{M}^{T\lambda_{\mathbb{P}}\lambda_1\lambda_2}_{\gamma\mathbb{P}\to q\bar{q}}\Big(\boldsymbol{q}_\perp - \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{b}-\boldsymbol{X}|}, \boldsymbol{K}_\perp; \boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{\Delta} q\Big)\, \mathcal{N}^{\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_\rho}_{q\bar{q}\to\rho}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}q;\boldsymbol{q})$$

Photon flux times Pomeron flux

Amplitude to produce ρ
-use your favorite model

Notes:

i) The photon is polarized in the direction of the impact parameter

ii) Clearly see one source of interference: $M^{T\lambda_{\mathbb{P}}\lambda_\rho}_{21\to\rho}(\boldsymbol{q},\boldsymbol{b}) = -\,e^{-i2\,\boldsymbol{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{b}}\, M^{T\lambda_{\mathbb{P}}\lambda_\rho}_{12\to\rho}$.

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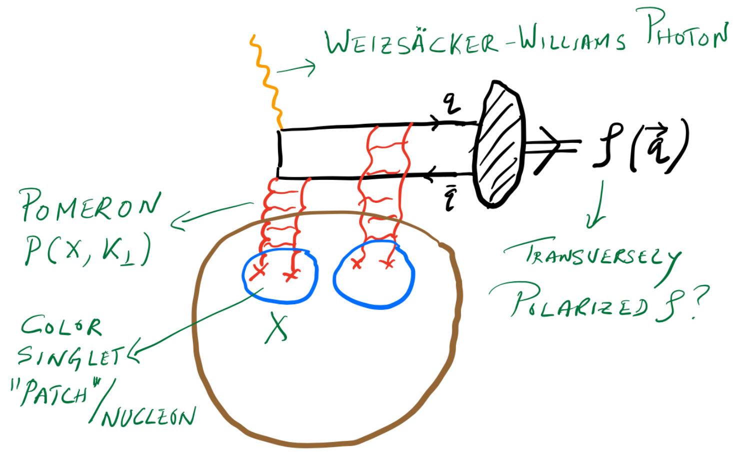

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Photon flux times Pomeron flux

Amplitude to produce ρ
-use your favorite pert./nonpert. model

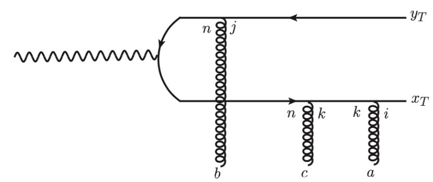
Notes:

iii) Can in principle test coupling of pomeron to hadrons: scalar, vector, tensor?

iv) For C=1 vector mesons, eg. $\chi_c \to e^+e^-\gamma$, replace $\mathrm{P} \to i\mathrm{O}$, the Odderon, pomeron's C-odd partner

Energy evolution of this state given by BKP

Nachtmann et al. (2013- present)



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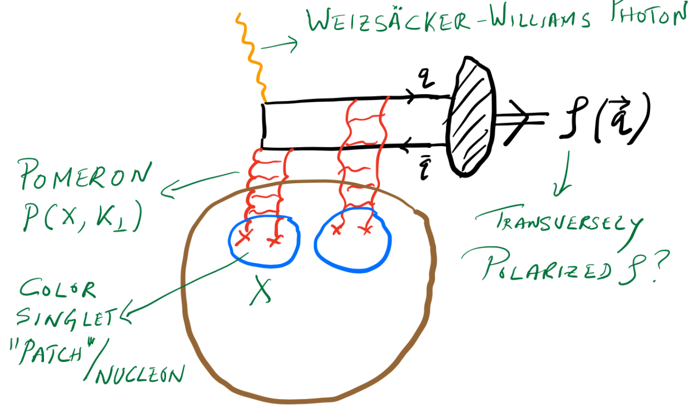


Incoherent cross-section: $<|M|^2>_N - |<M>_N|^2$ ➡ $<P^2> - <P>^2$

sensitivity to fluctuations in the pomeron distribution in the nucleus

We also see from the structure of our amplitude expression that
the phase **iq*b** is ~ cancelled by a phase **–iq*ΔK** when the momentum transfer is significant

Dominant incoherent cross section at large **q** suppresses phase fluctuations in coherent/(coherent+incoherent)

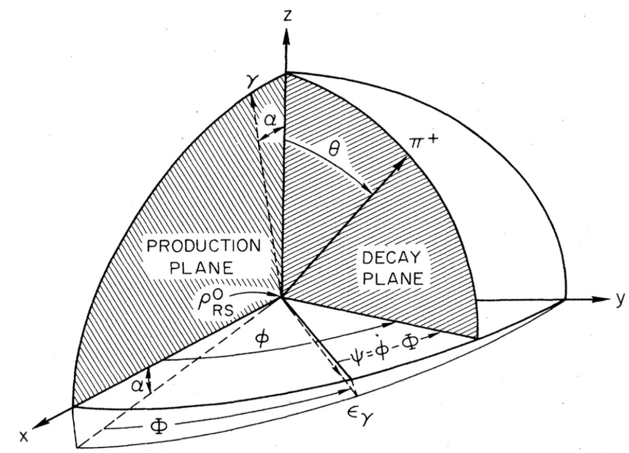
E^2I^2 in vector meson decays

The two pions one measures are a P=1 entangled state, characterized by

$$\overrightarrow{p_1} + \overrightarrow{p_2} = \vec{q} \; and \; \overrightarrow{p_1} - \overrightarrow{p_2} = \vec{P}$$

The ρ meson is produced transversely polarized along $\vec{b}$

$$|\rho_{\boldsymbol{b}}^{12} >= \cos(\theta_{Pz})\cos(\phi_{Pb})|\rho_{\|} > + \sin(\theta_{Pz})\cos(\phi_{Pb})|\rho_1^T > + \cos(\theta_{Pz})\sin(\phi_{Pb})|\rho_2^T >$$



Ballum et al., PRD 5, (1972), 545

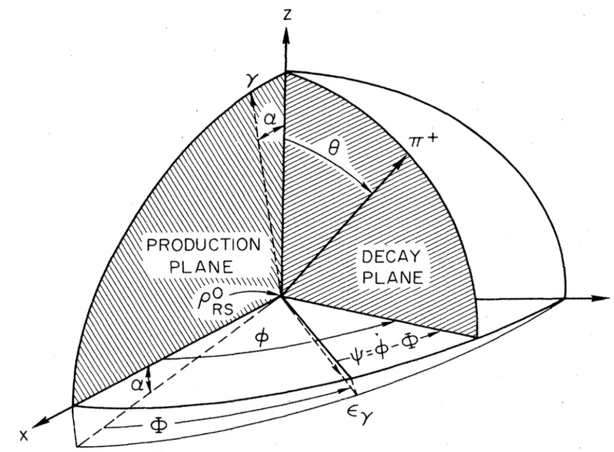
E^2I^2 in vector meson decays

Decay amplitude of longitudinally polarized state (J=1, M=0):

$$|\rho_{\parallel}\rangle = \cos(\theta_{Pz})\Big(|\pi^+(p_1)\pi^-(p_2)\rangle + |\pi^+(p_2)\pi^-(p_1)\rangle\Big)$$

Decay amplitude of transversely polarized state J=1, M=∓1):

$$|\rho_{\perp}\rangle = -\sin(\theta_{Pz})\, e^{i\phi_{Pz}}|\pi^+(p_1)\pi^-(p_2)\rangle + \sin(\theta_{Pz})\, e^{-i\phi_{Pz}}|\pi^+(p_2)\pi^-(p_1)\rangle$$

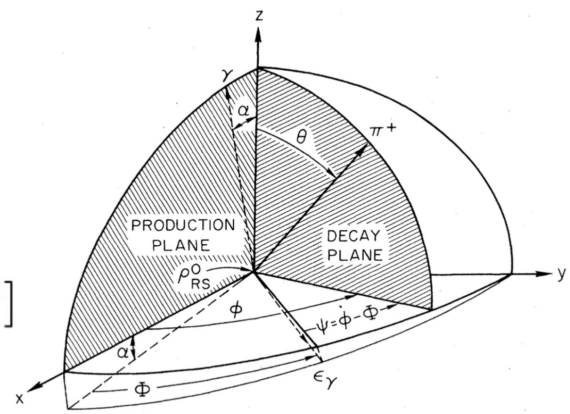


Ballum et al., PRD 5, (1972), 545

E^2I^2 in vector meson decays

Putting it together: combined decay amplitude from these entangled states

$$M_{12}^{\rho_b\to\pi^+\pi^-} + M_{12}^{\rho_b\to\pi^-\pi^+} = A(|\boldsymbol{P}|,|\boldsymbol{q}|) * \Big(\left[\cos(\phi_{Pb})\cos^2(\theta_{Pz}) - \cos(\phi_{Pb})\sin^2(\theta_{Pz})\, e^{i\phi_{Pz}}\right] + \left[\cos(\phi_{Pb})\cos^2(\theta_{Pz}) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(\phi_{Pb})\sin(2\theta_{Pz})\, e^{-i\phi_{Pz}}\right] \Big)$$



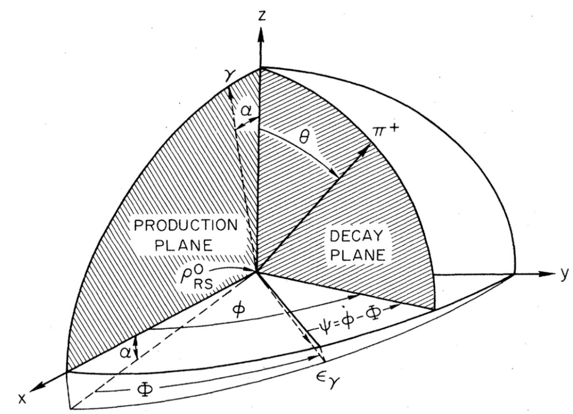
Ballum et al., PRD 5, (1972), 545

$A(|P_T|,|q_T|)$ is the invariant ρ decay amplitude

E^2I^2 in vector meson decays

Summing over the pion decay amplitudes from nucleus 1 and nucleus 2:

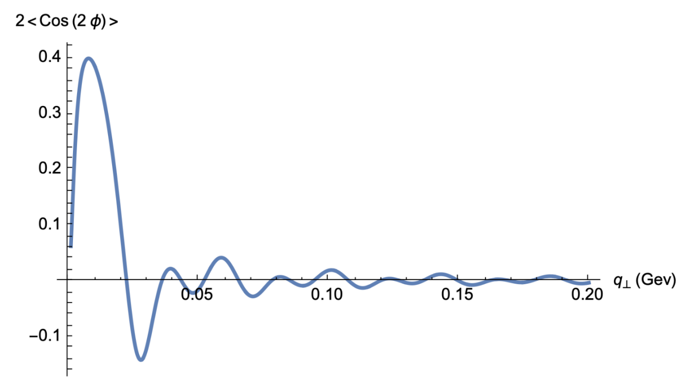
$$M_{12} + M_{21} = A(|\boldsymbol{P}|, |\boldsymbol{q}|)\, 2\, i \sin(q_\perp b_\perp \cos(\phi_{qb})) \times \left[2\cos(\phi_{Pb}) \cos^2(\theta_{Pz}) - \cos(\phi_{Pb}) \sin^2(\theta_{Pz})\, e^{i\phi_{Pz}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\phi_{Pb}) \sin(2\theta_{Pz})\, e^{-i\phi_{Pz}} \right]$$



Ballum et al., PRD 5, (1972), 545

At 90 degrees to the beam axis, "central rapidities",

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_{qb} |M_{12} + M_{21}|^2 \;\propto\; \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_{qb} \left[1 - \cos(2q_\perp b_\perp \cos(\phi_{qb}))\right] \cos^2(\phi_{Pq} + \phi_{qb})$$



E^2I^2 in vector meson decays

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$$
\begin{aligned}
M_{12} + M_{21} &= A(|\boldsymbol{P}|, |\boldsymbol{q}|)\, 2\, i \sin(q_\perp b_\perp \cos(\phi_{qb})) \\
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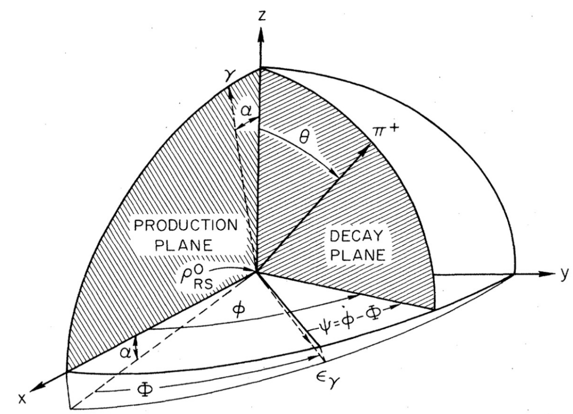
\end{aligned}
$$



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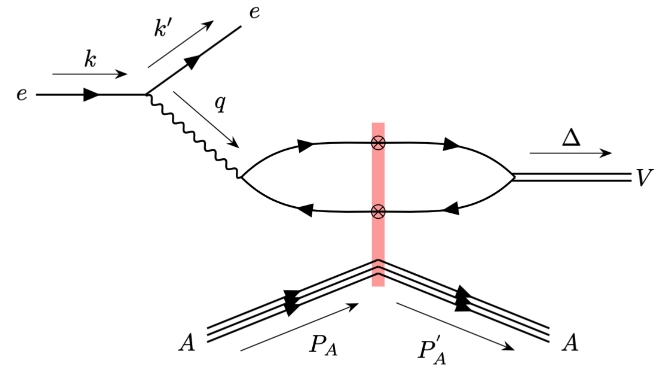
$$

Old wine in a new bottle: entangled spin/angular momentum states
reveal fundamental info on the strong interaction

Onwards to the EIC

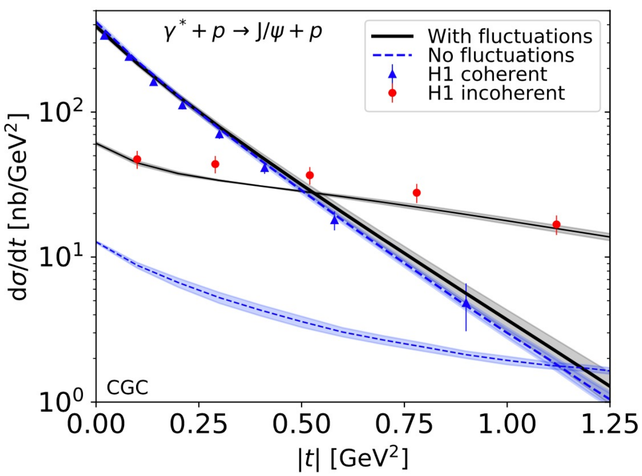
Exclusive vector meson production:

just as in UPC but control on longitudinal and transverse polarization of virtual photon

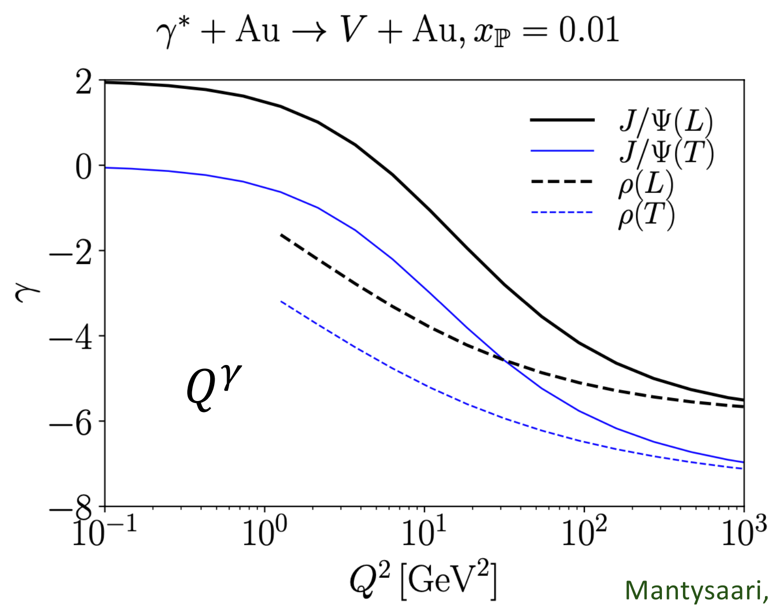


Clean sensitivity to helicity preserving, helicity flip, polarization changing, amplitudes for a variety of exclusive final states:

E^2I^2 analysis of data a powerful tool…



Mantysaari,Roy,Salazar,Schenke, PRD103 (2021) 9, 094026



Mantysaari,RV, PLB781(2018)664

Musings in closing


70
Happy 35th
Birthday Michal !

Non-comprehensive overview of theory work

I) Pioneering study : S. Klein and J. Nystrand   Phys. Rev. Lett. **84**, 2330

II) Vector-meson dominance/ (Gribov) Glauber models:

V. Guzey, E. Kryshen, and M. Zhalov, *Phys. Rev.* C93 (2016) 055206

W. Zha, J. D. Brandenburg, L. Ruan, Z. Tang, Z. Xu, PRD 103 (2021) 3, 033007

Classic review, T. Bauer, R. Spital, D. Yennie, F. Pipkin, RMP50 (1978) 261

III) CGC/dipole models

D. Bendova, J. Cepila, J. Contreras, and M. Matas, *Phys. Lett. B* 817 (2021) 136306

V. Goncalves, B. Moreira, L. Santana, PRC107 (2023)055205

H. Xing, C. Zhang, J. Zhou and Y.-J. Zhou, JHEP 10 (2020) 064

Y. Hagiwara, C. Zhang, J. Zhou and Y.-J. Zhou, Phys. Rev. D 103 (2021) no. 7 074013

H. Mäntysaari, F. Salazar and B. Schenke, Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) no. 7 074019

H. Mäntysaari, F. Salazar, B. Schenke, C. Shen, W. Zhao, Phys. Rev. C109 (2024) 2, 024908

Our perspective: As model independent as possible, extract information
on color singlet degrees of freedom in nuclei and understand this dynamics from the perspective of E^2I^2