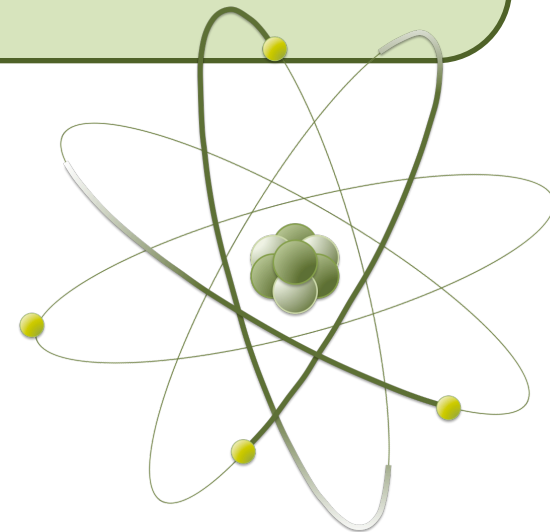


\bar{D} mesons as probes for exploring the
chiral symmetry in cold nuclear matter

Nagoya University

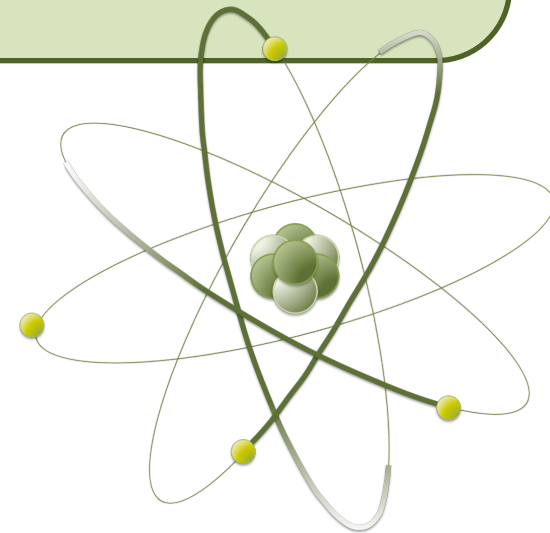
Daiki Suenaga



A stylized atomic model with a central nucleus of green spheres and three elliptical orbits with yellow electrons. One is in the top-left, one in the middle-right, and one in the bottom-left.

\bar{D} mesons as probes for exploring the
chiral symmetry in cold nuclear matter

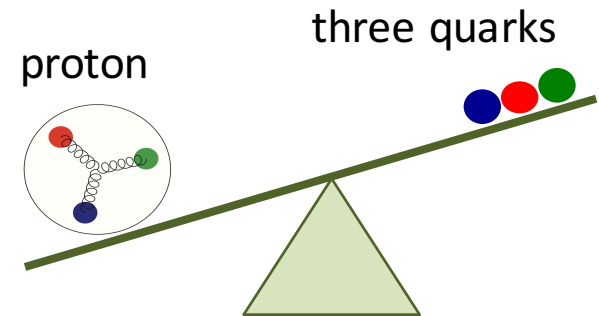
Nagoya University
Daiki Suenaga



- **What is chiral symmetry ?**

- Proton is made of three quarks, HOWEVER ...

Proton mass is much larger than the sum of mass of three quark



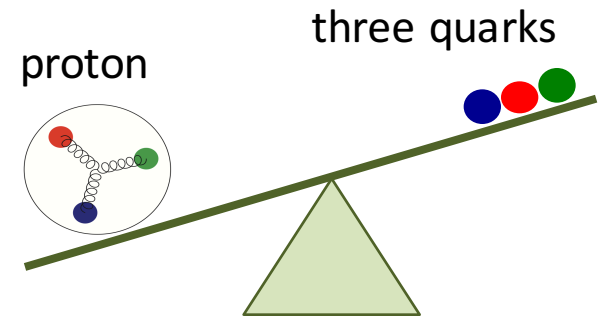
1. Introduction

4/12

- What is chiral symmetry ?

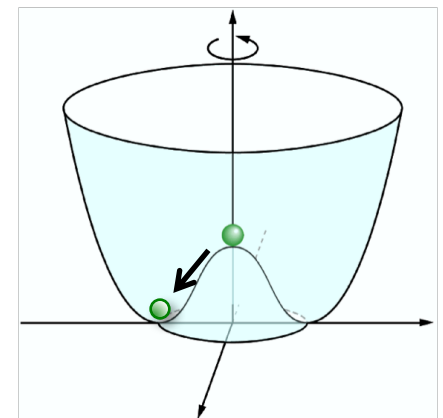
- Proton is made of three quarks, HOWEVER ...

Proton mass is much larger than the sum of mass of three quarks



- This mass gap is explained by the spontaneous breakdown of **chiral symmetry**

Chiral symmetry is spontaneously broken in the vacuum



- How about chiral symmetry in nucleus ?

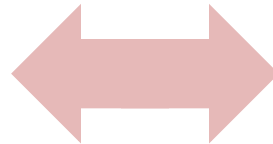
in vacuum



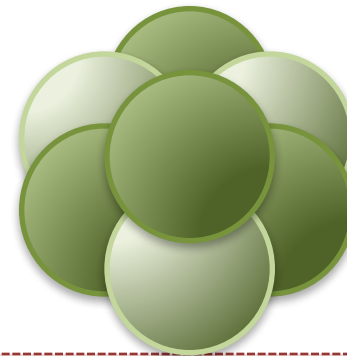
chiral symmetry is broken

- How about chiral symmetry in nucleus ?

in vacuum



in nucleus



chiral symmetry is broken

chiral symmetry is $\triangle\triangle ??$

- How can we explore the chiral symmetry in a nucleus ?
- What can be good probes ?



\bar{D} mesons as probes for exploring the chiral symmetry in cold nuclear matter

Nagoya University

Daiki Suenaga

In collaboration with

Masayasu Harada, Yong-Liang Ma, Yusuke Takeda



2. Analysis

• What is \bar{D} meson ?

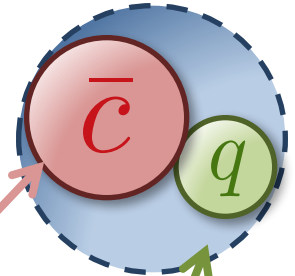
\bar{c} quark

- \bar{c} mass is heavy and $1/m_Q$ expansion is applicable (Heavy quark symmetry)

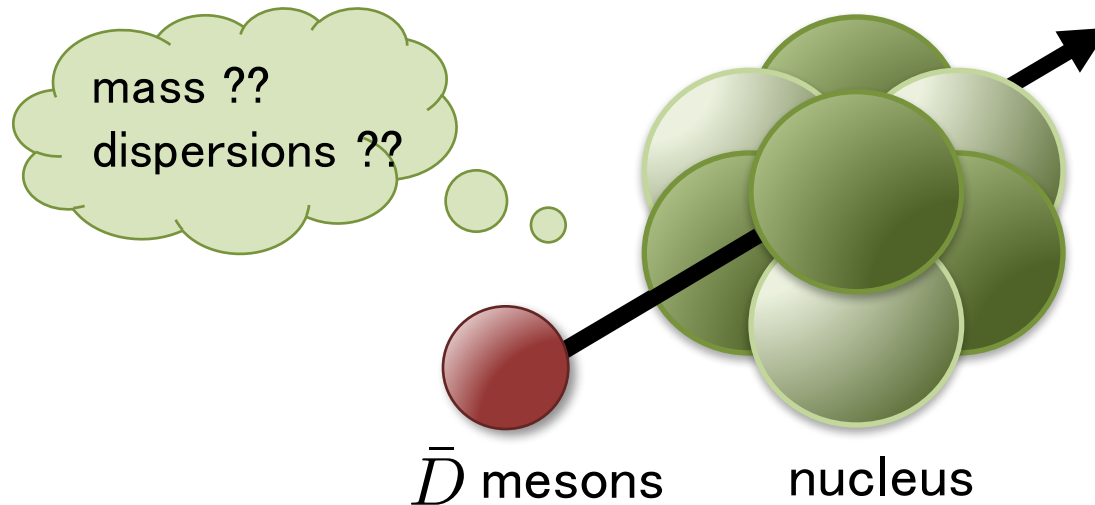
u, d quarks

- u, d quarks can interact with nucleus and we can extract the information of **chiral symmetry**

\bar{D} mesons



- What have we done ?



- We calculated the modifications of \bar{D} mesons in a nucleus such as **mass** and **dispersion relations**
- We considered how can we obtain the information of **chiral symmetry** from such modifications

• Results

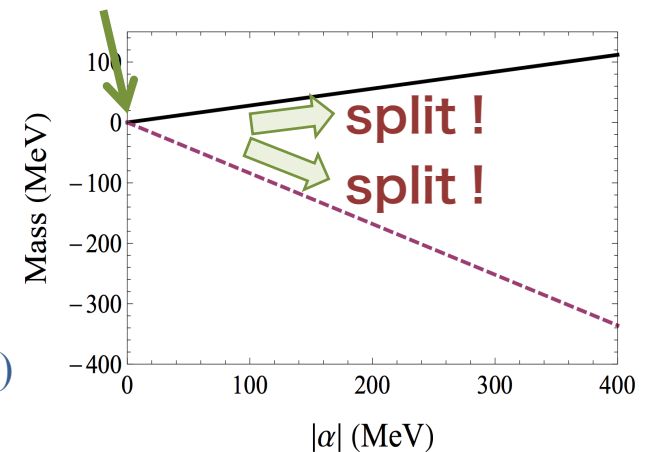
- In the **spin-isospin correlated** matter, $\bar{D}(0^-)$ and $\bar{D}^*(1^-)$ mix and the mass will be split

D. S, B.-R. He, Y.-L. Ma, M. Harada; PRC **89**, 068201 (2014)

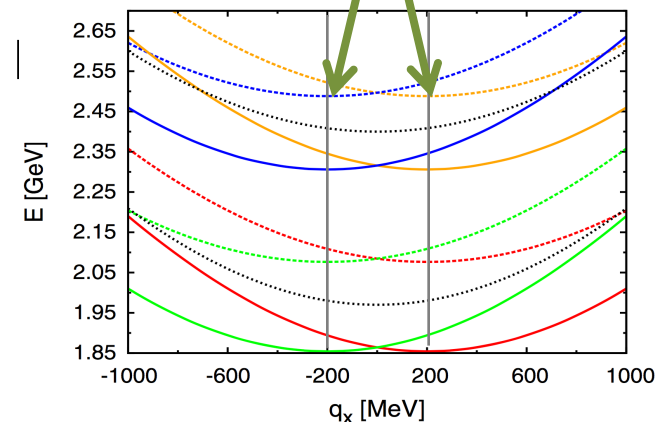
- In the DCDW (Dual Chiral Density Wave) phase, $\bar{D}(0^-)$ $\bar{D}^*(1^-)$ $\bar{D}_0^*(0^+)$ $\bar{D}_1(1^+)$ mix and their dispersions have **negative group velocity**

D. S, M. Harada; PRD **93**, 076005 (2016)

degenerated (in vacuum)



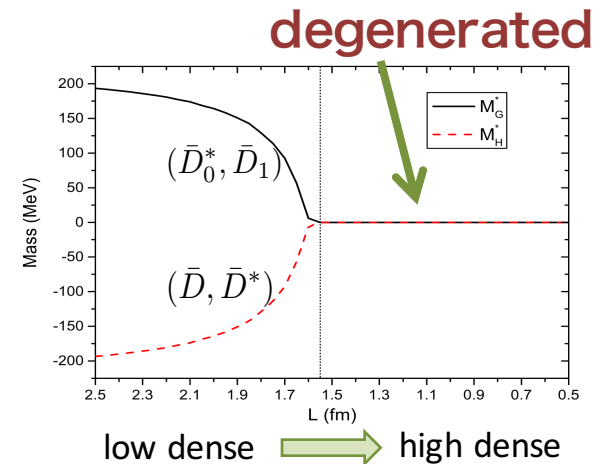
minimum



• Results

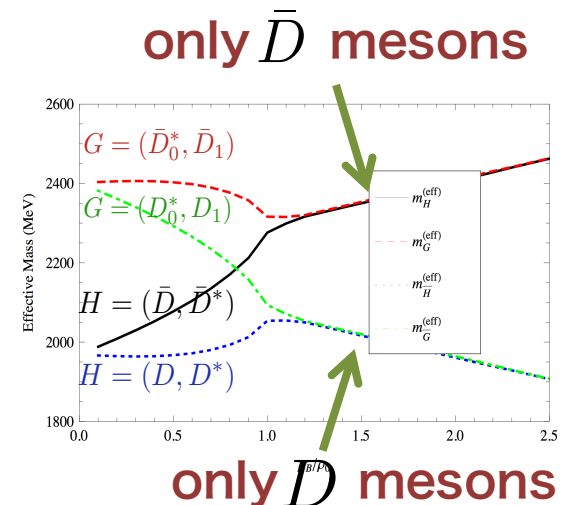
- We put $\bar{D}(0^-) \bar{D}^*(1^-) \bar{D}_0^*(0^+) \bar{D}_1(1^+)$ on the Skyrmion crystal, and we see that mass of chiral partner is degenerated at high density region

D. S, B.-R. He, Y.-L. Ma, M. Harada; PRD **91**, 036001 (2015)



- When we take into account the mean field of $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$, mass of D and \bar{D} has different behavior

M. Harada, Y.-L. Ma, D. S and Y. Takeda; in preparation (2016)



Thank you for your attention !