

Direct Photon Emission from Heavy Ion Collisions

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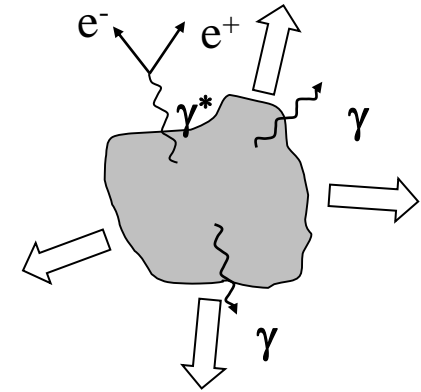
- **Introduction**
- **Previous Results from PHENIX**
 - High low p_T direct photon yield
 - Centrality dependence $\sim N_{\text{part}}^{1.4}$
 - Large direct photon angular anisotropy v_2 and v_3
- **Comparison to Theoretical Models**
 - Thermal Photon Puzzle
- **New Direct Photon Measurements**
 - Cu+Cu at 200 GeV
 - Au+Au at 62.4 and 39 GeV
- **Outlook and Summary**



Thermal Radiation from Hot & Dense Matter

● Black Body Radiation

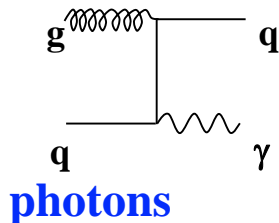
- Real or virtual photons
- Spectrum and yield sensitive to temperature
Avg. inv. slope $\propto T$, Rate $\propto T^4$
- Space-time evolution of matter
collective motion \rightarrow Doppler shift
 \rightarrow anisotropy



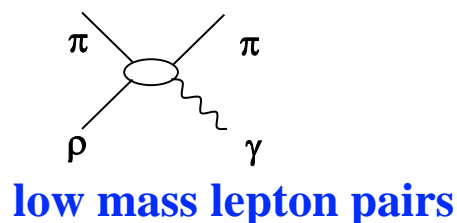
High yield \rightarrow high $T \rightarrow$ early emission
Large Doppler shift \rightarrow late emission

● Microscopic view of thermal radiation

QGP:



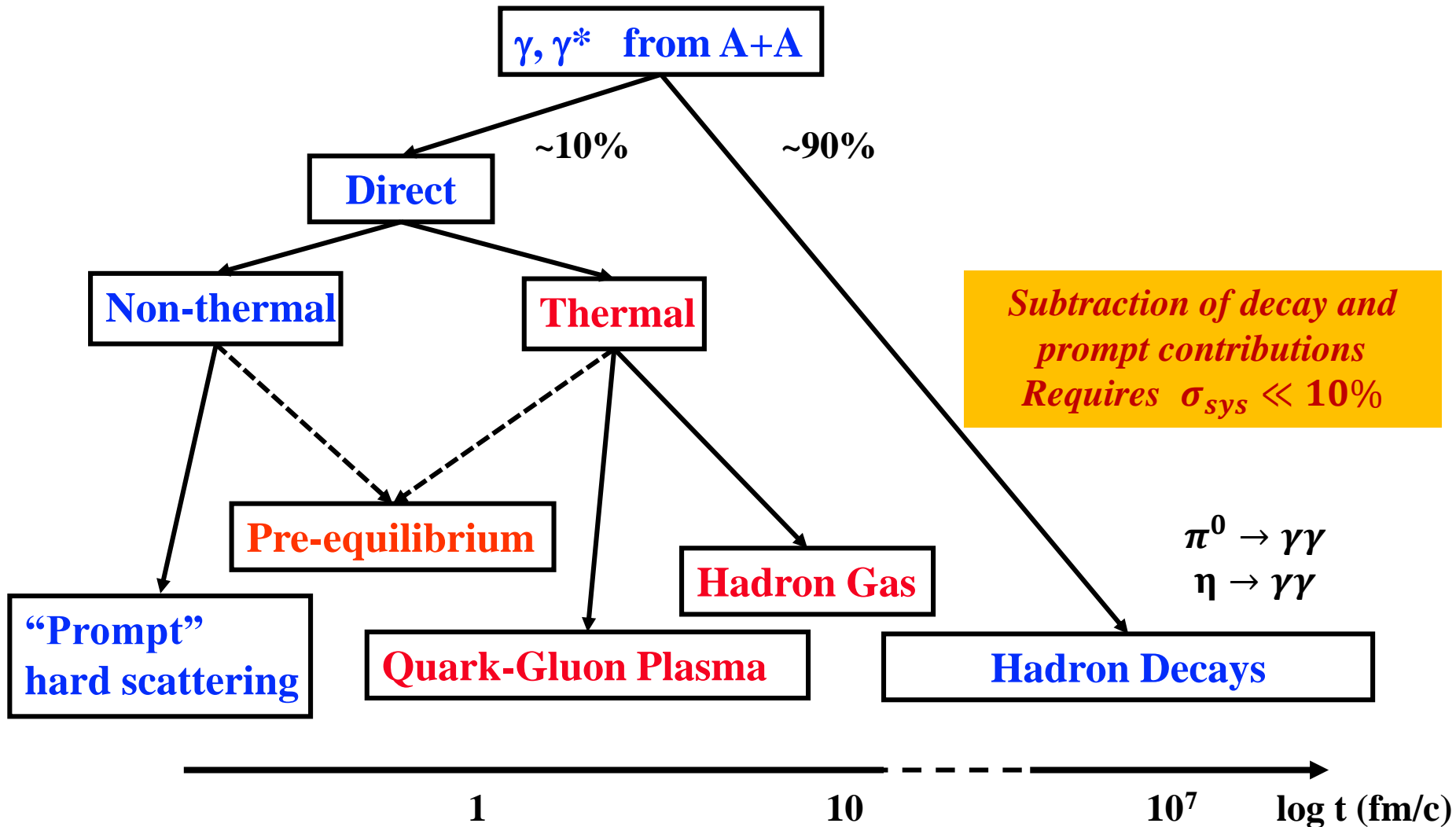
hadron gas:



Direct photons data
constrain initial conditions, space-time
evolution, emission rates and γ sources

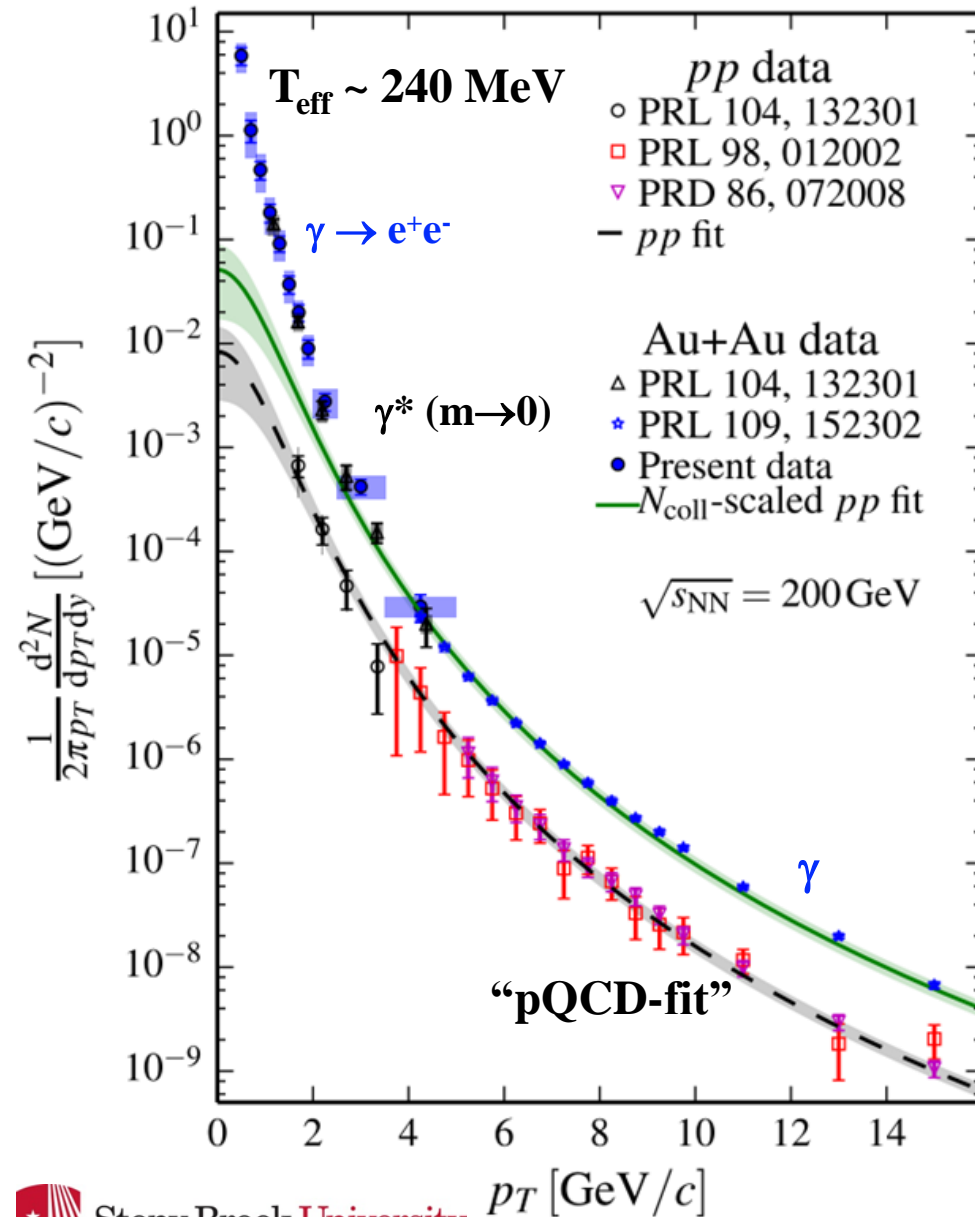


Experimental Issue: Isolate Thermal Radiation



Direct Photons p+p and Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV

PHENIX: Phys. Rev. C 91 064904 (2015)



- **Direct photon yield well established**
 - pp consistent with pQCD
 - AuAu follows N_{coll} scaled pp above 4 GeV
 - Significant excess below 3 GeV in AuAu
 - Excess has nearly exponential shape

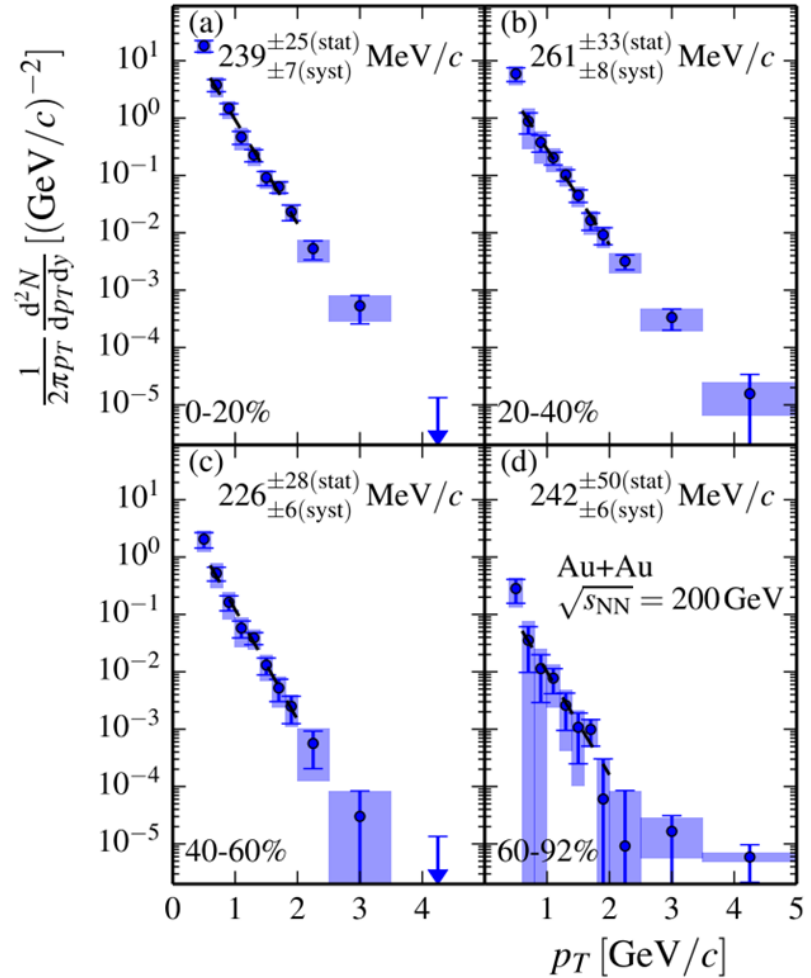
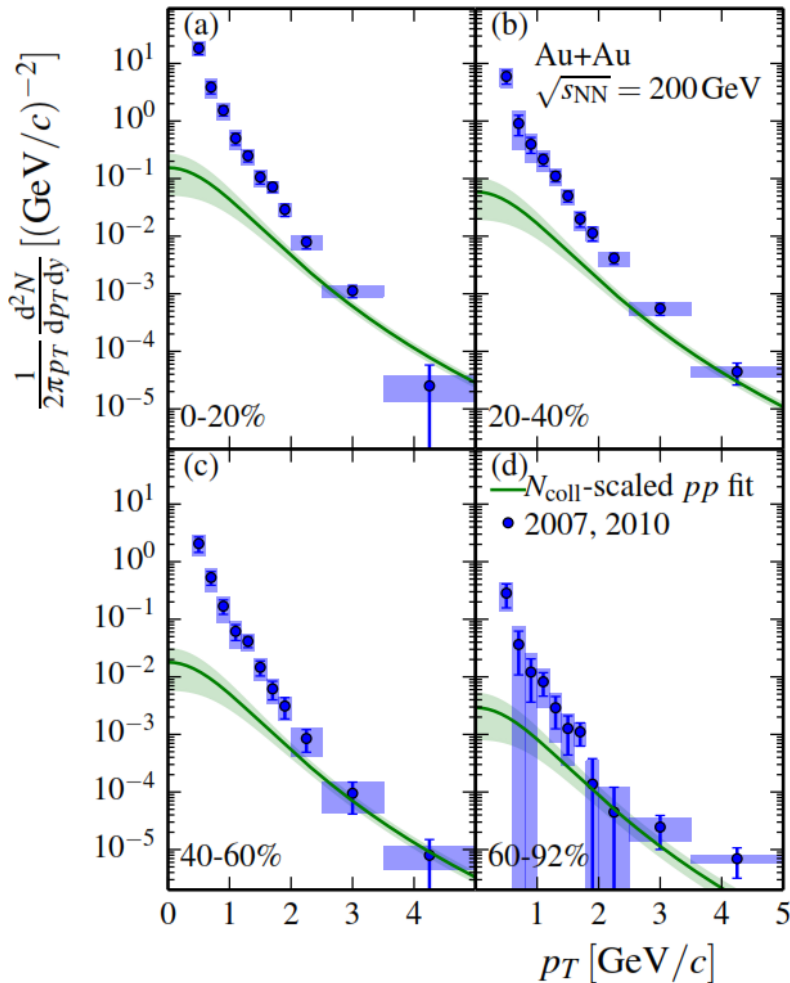
Significant low momentum direct photon production beyond prompt (pQCD) component

Qualitative consistent with expected thermal radiation



Centrality Dependence of Thermal Component

PHENIX: *Phys. Rev. C* 91 064904 (2015)

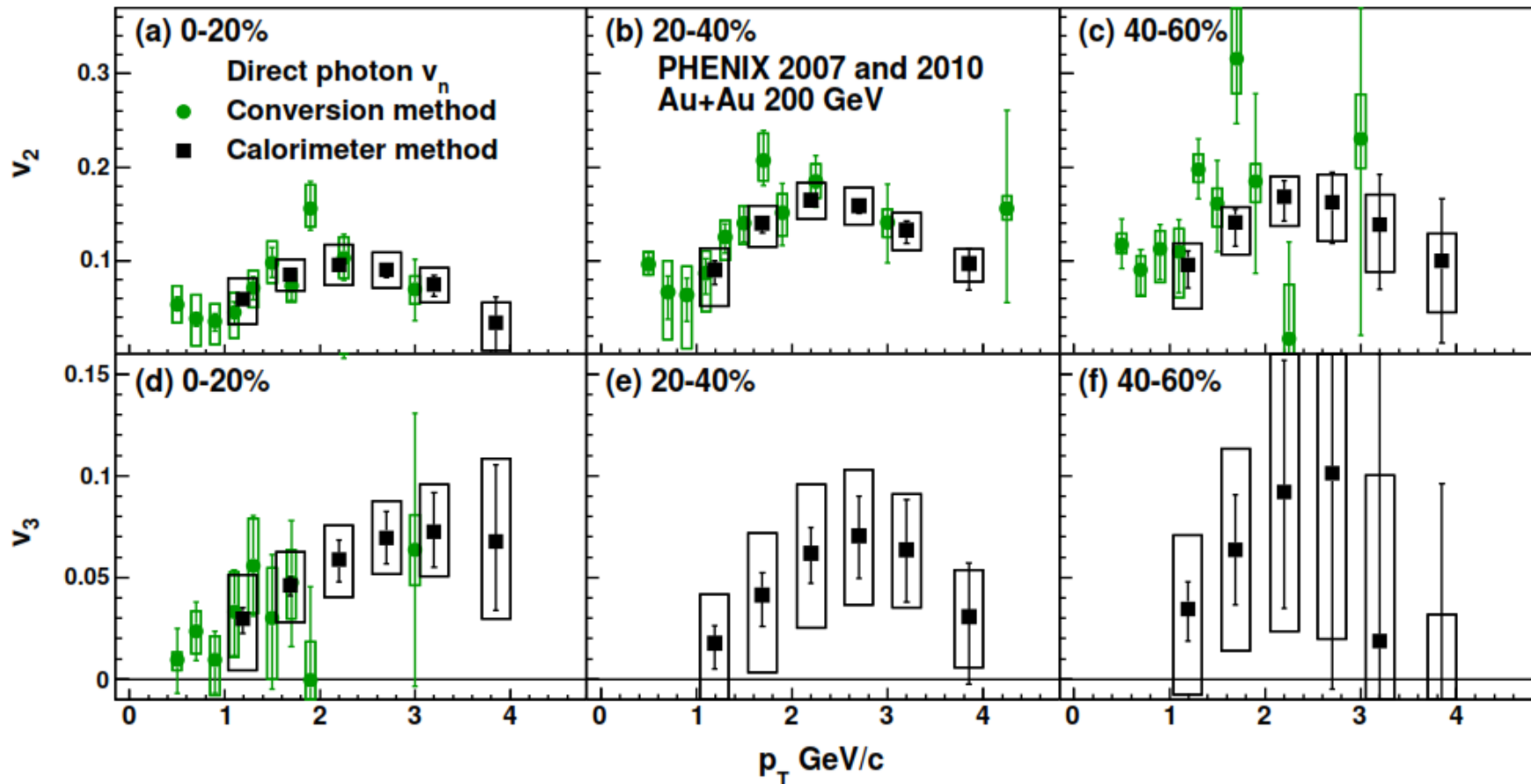


Large direct photon excess
yield $\propto N_{\text{part}}^{1.38 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.07}$ with inv. slope $T \sim 240$ MeV



Anisotropic Emission of Direct Photons

PHENIX: Phys. Rev. C 91 064904 (2015)



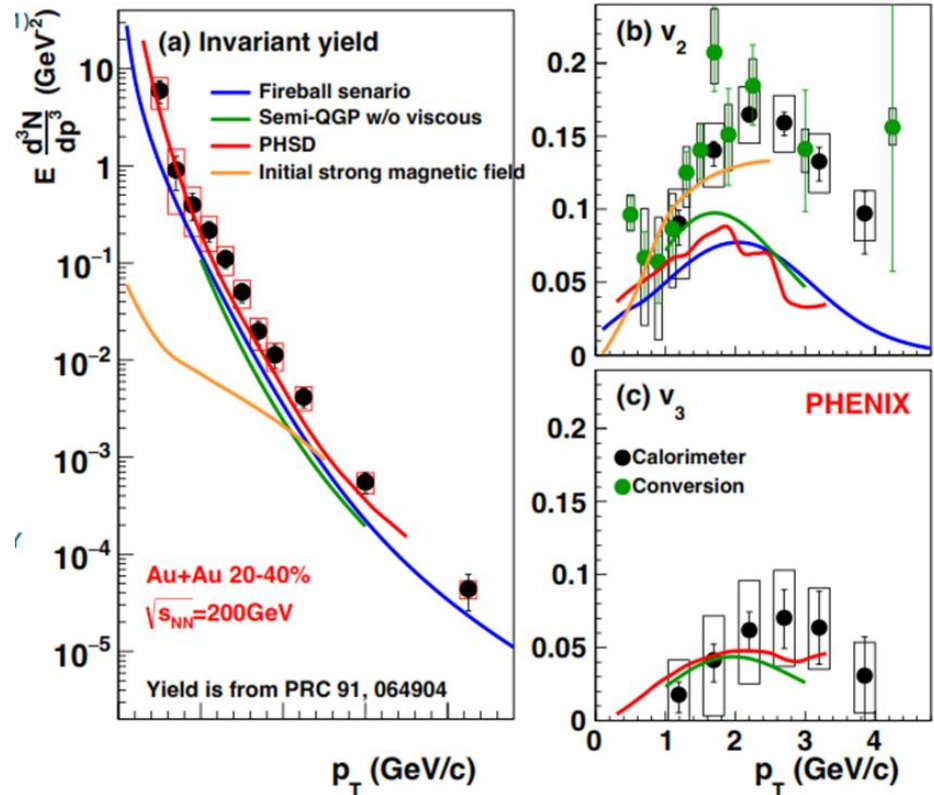
**Anisotropic emission of direct photon
with large v_2 and v_3**

Direct Photon Puzzle

PHENIX: *Phys. Rev. C* 91 064904 (2015)

Many model calculations and consideration*:

- More traditional, large contribution from hadron gas
 - Thermal rate in QGP & HG, with hydro (viscous/non viscous) or blastwave evolution
 - Microscopic transport (PHSD)
- New early contributions
 - Non-equilibrium effects (glasma, etc.)
 - Enhanced thermal emission in large B-fields
 - Modified formation time and initial conditions
- New effects at phase boundary
 - Extended emission
 - Emission at hadronization



Large yield and v_n challenge understanding of sources, emission rates and space-time evolution

*list not complete

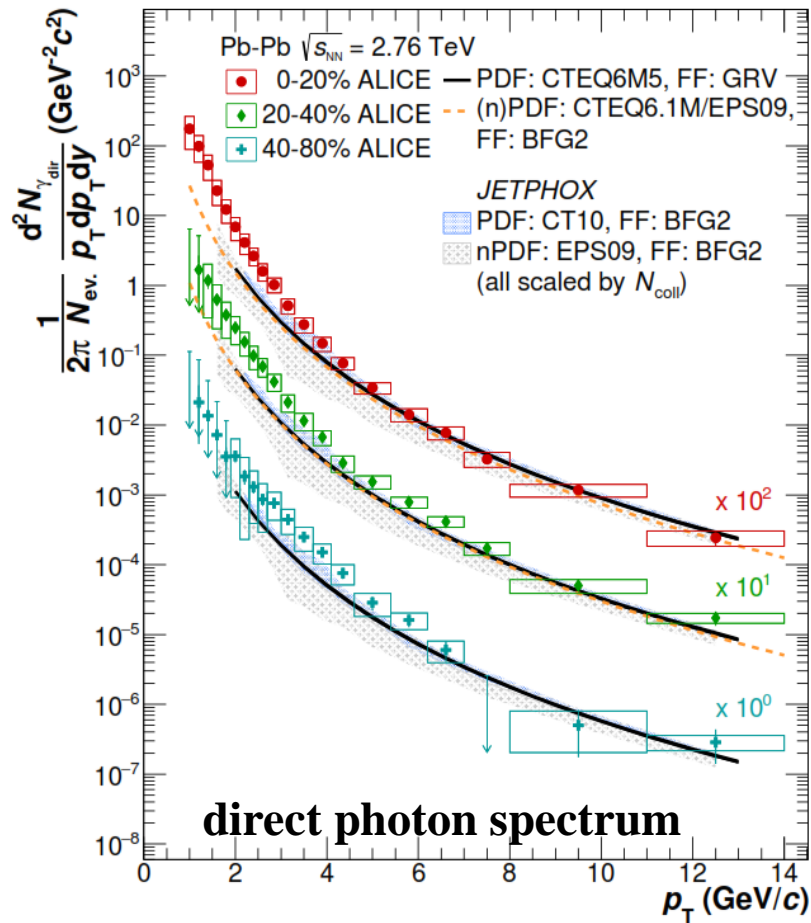


First Results from LHC

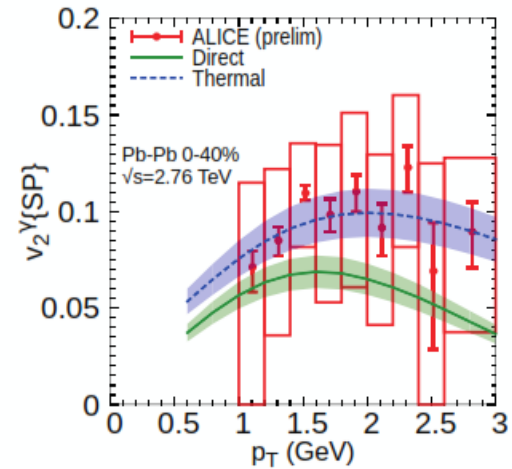
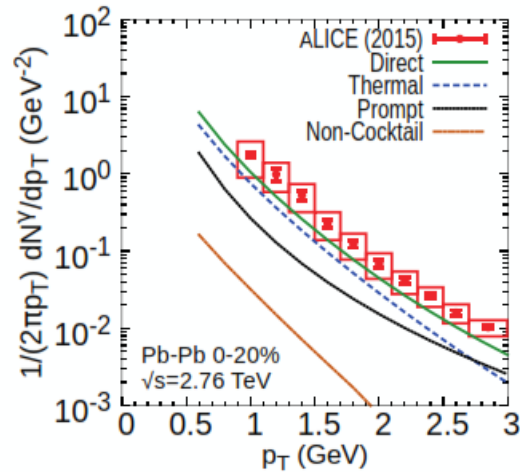
ALICE: *Phys. Lett. B* 574 (2016) 235

Central Pb+Pb 2.76 TeV:

$$T_{\text{eff}}^{\text{no subtr}} = (304 \pm 11^{\text{stat}} \pm 40^{\text{syst}}) \text{ MeV}$$



J.F. Paquet et al. *Phys. Rev. C* 93 (2016) 044906



**Direct photon flow and yield at LHC:
Similar trend as PHENIX, within large σ_{sys}**

Photon Measurements with PHENIX

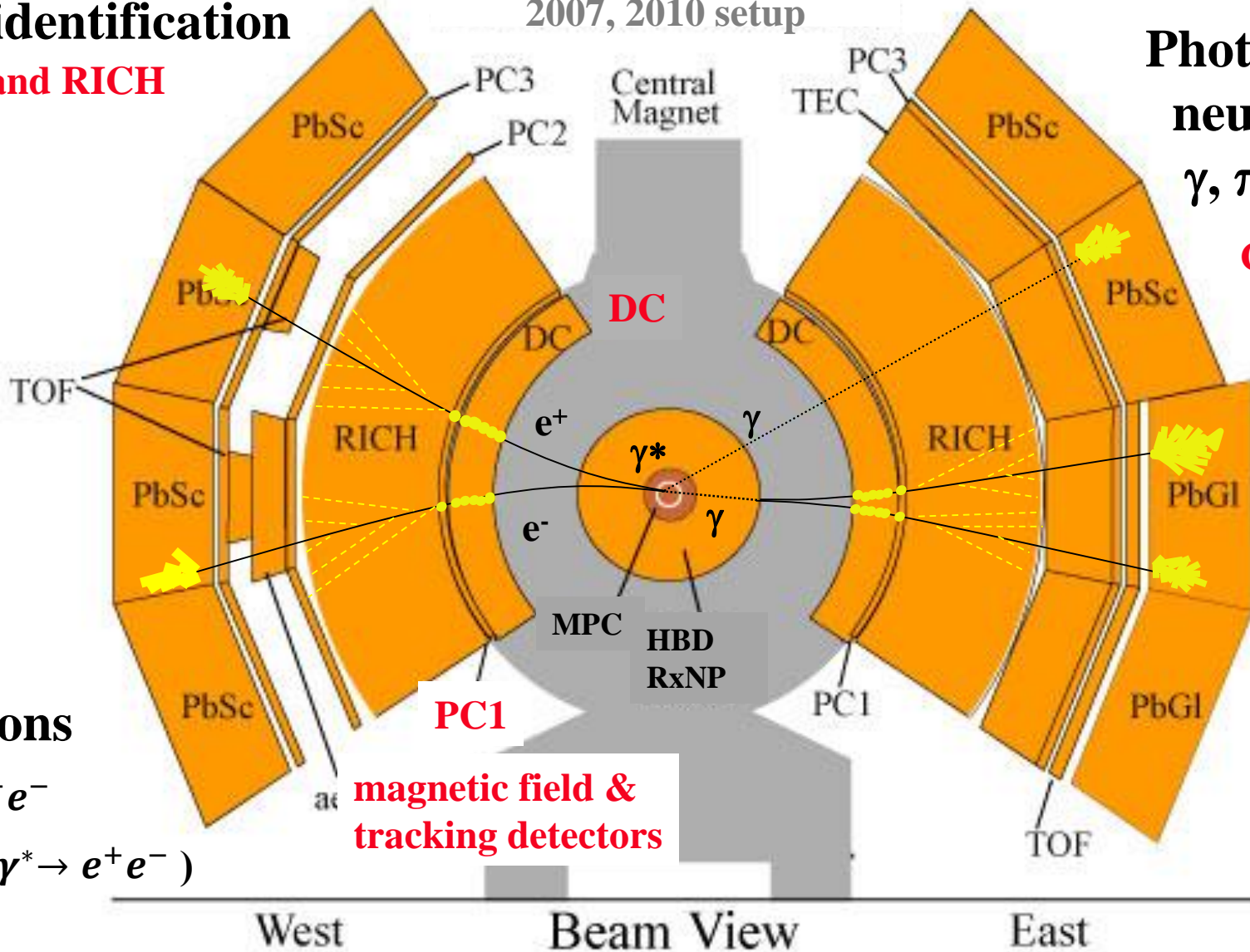
e^+e^- identification

E/p and RICH

Photons,
neutral pion
 $\gamma, \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Calorimeter

2007, 2010 setup



Photons

$\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

$\lim_{m_{ee} \rightarrow 0} (\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-)$

magnetic field & tracking detectors

Using γ^* to Measure Direct Photons

- Searches for thermal photons ongoing since late 1980's at SPS
 - WA80 & successors, HELIOS, CERES ...
 - Established mostly upper limits in relevant range $p_T < \text{few GeV}$
- Breakthrough at PHENIX: Measuring direct photons via virtual photons – published 2010 *PHENIX Phys.Rev.Lett 104 (2010) 132301*
 - Method originally proposed by UA1 for prompt photons
- Using virtual photons γ^* :
 - any process that radiates γ will also radiate γ^*
 - for $m \ll p_T$ γ^* are “almost real”
 - extrapolate $\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ yield to $m = 0 \rightarrow$ direct γ yield
 - $m > m_\pi$ cut removes 90% of hadron decay background
 - S/B improves by factor 10 so that 10% direct $\gamma \rightarrow$ 100% direct γ^*
 - measure ratio $\gamma_{direct}^*/\gamma_{inclusive}^*$ for sys. uncertainty cancelation

Fit e^+e^- Mass Distribution to Extract the Direct Yield:

- Example: one p_T bin for Au+Au collisions

PHENIX PRL104 (2010) 132301

$$\frac{d\sigma_{ee}}{dM^2 dp_T^2 dy} \cong \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \frac{1}{M^2} L(M) \frac{d\sigma_\gamma}{dp_T^2 dy}$$

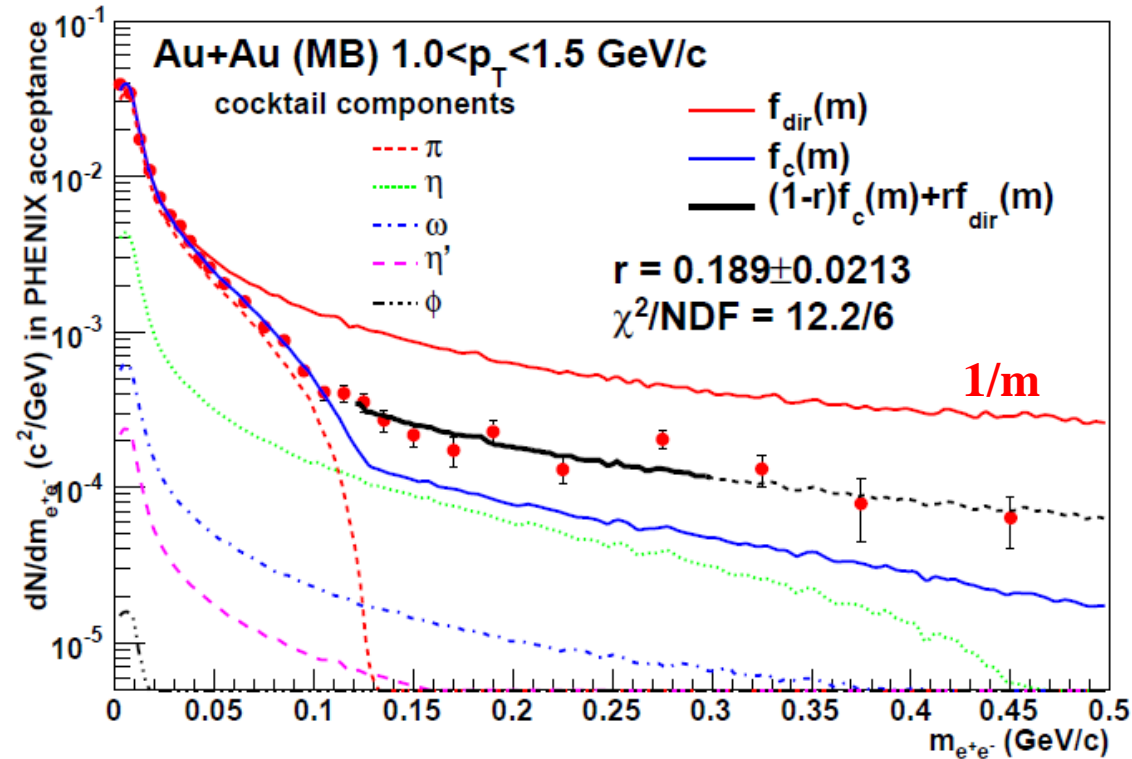
$f_c(m_{ee})$ and $f_{dir}(m_{ee})$

normalized to data

for $m_{ee} < 30 \text{ MeV}$

$$r = \frac{\gamma_{dir}^*}{\gamma_{incl}^*} = \frac{\gamma_{dir}}{\gamma_{incl}}$$

$$\frac{dN_\gamma^{dir}}{dp_T} = \frac{r}{1-r} \frac{dN_\gamma^{had}}{dp_T}$$



Direct γ^* yield fitted in range 120 to 300 MeV
 Insensitive to π^0 yield

Fit e^+e^- Mass Distribution to Extract the Direct Yield:

- Example: one p_T bin for Au+Au collisions

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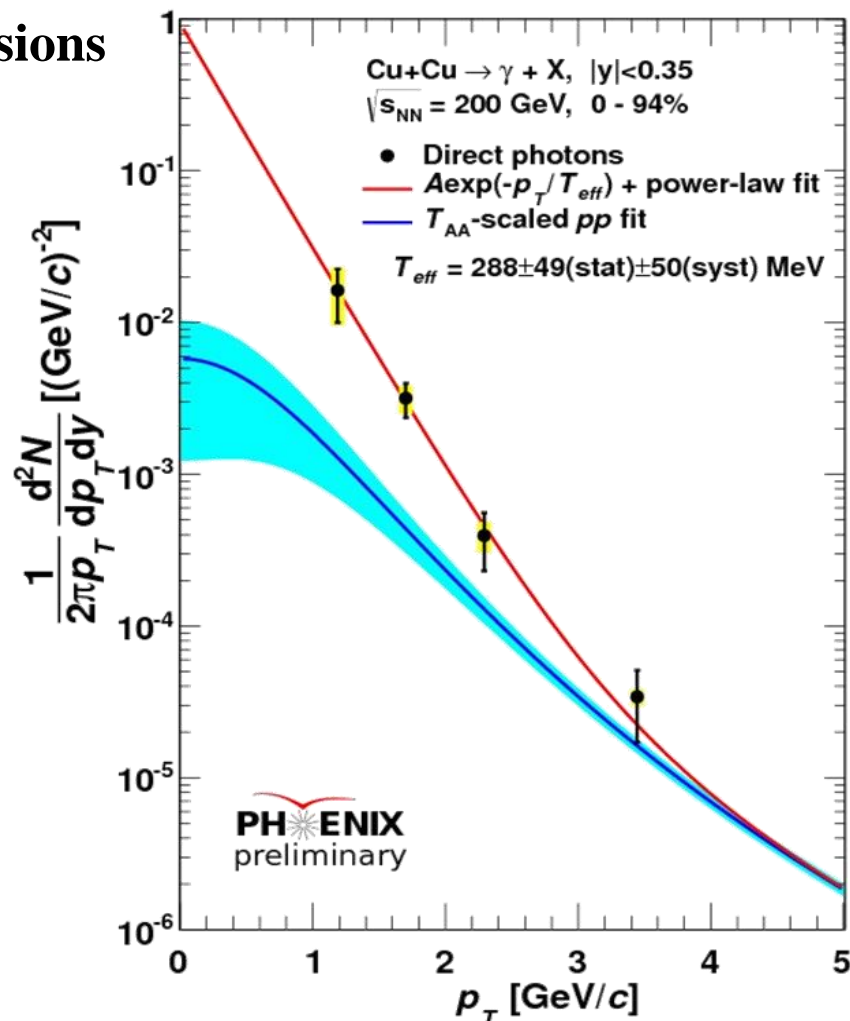
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**Clear direct photon signal in Cu+Cu data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$!
Inverse slopes consistent within large uncertainty with Au+Au**



Direct Photons from Photon Conversions

- **Double ratio tagging method** (*PHENIX: Phys. Rev. C 91 064904 (2015)*)

- Clean photon sample with photon conversion in detector material (HBD)

$$\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

- Explicit cancelation of systematic uncertainties
- Data taken in 2010 together with published 200 GeV data

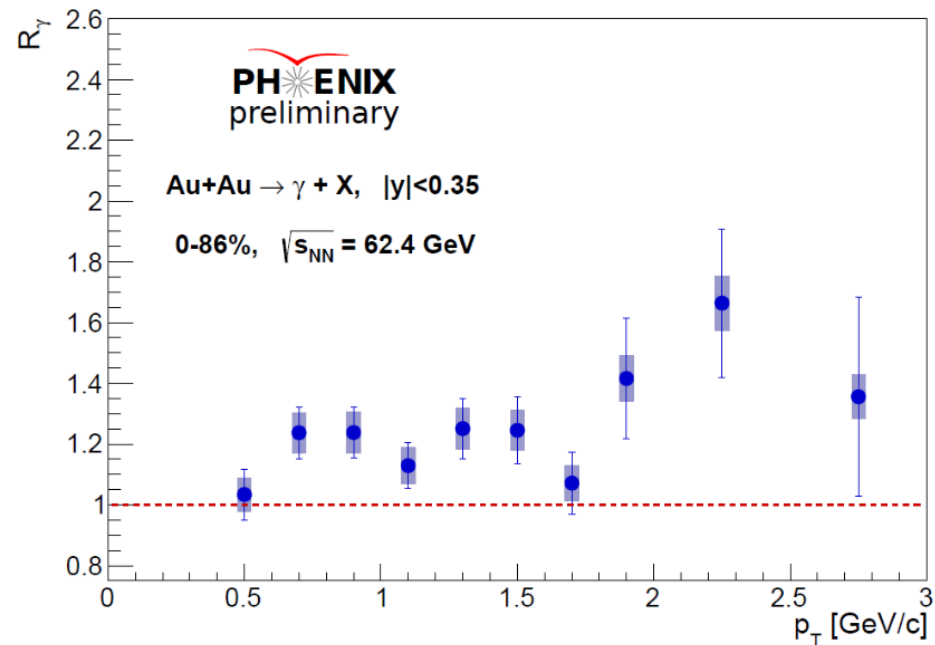
conditional tagging efficiency

measured raw yields

$$R_\gamma = \frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{hadr}} = \frac{\langle \mathcal{E}f \rangle \times \left(\frac{Y_\gamma^{incl}}{Y_\gamma^{\pi^0 tag}} \right)^{Data}}{\left(\frac{N_\gamma^{hadr}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)^{MC}}$$

simulated based
On hadron data

$$\frac{Y_\gamma^{incl}}{Y_\gamma^{\pi^0 tag}} = \frac{N_\gamma^{incl} p_{conv} a_{ee} \mathcal{E}_{ee}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0 tag} p_{conv} a_{ee} \mathcal{E}_{ee} \langle \mathcal{E}f \rangle} = \frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0 tag} \langle \mathcal{E}f \rangle}$$

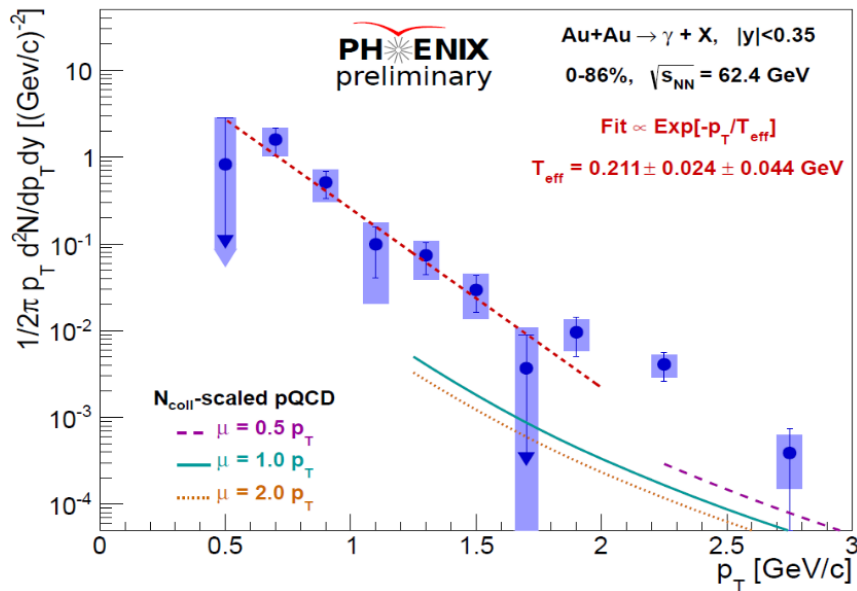


New Au+Au data at 62.4 and 39 GeV!

Au+Au Data at 62.4 GeV and 39 GeV

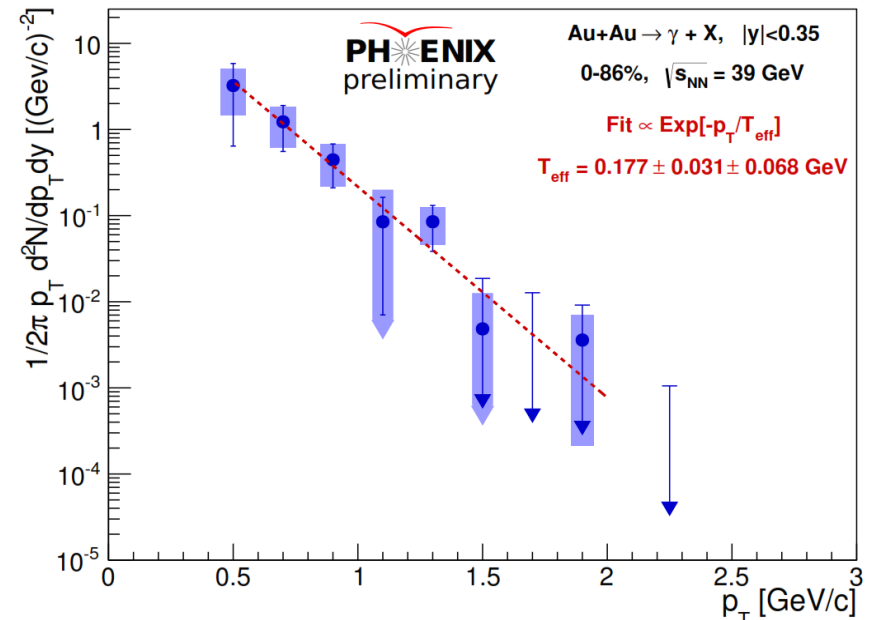
$$\frac{dN_{\gamma}^{dir}}{dp_T} = (R_{\gamma} - 1) \frac{dN_{\gamma}^{had}}{dp_T}$$

min. bias Au+Au 62.4 GeV



$T_{eff} = 0.211 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.044$ GeV

min. bias Au+Au 39 GeV

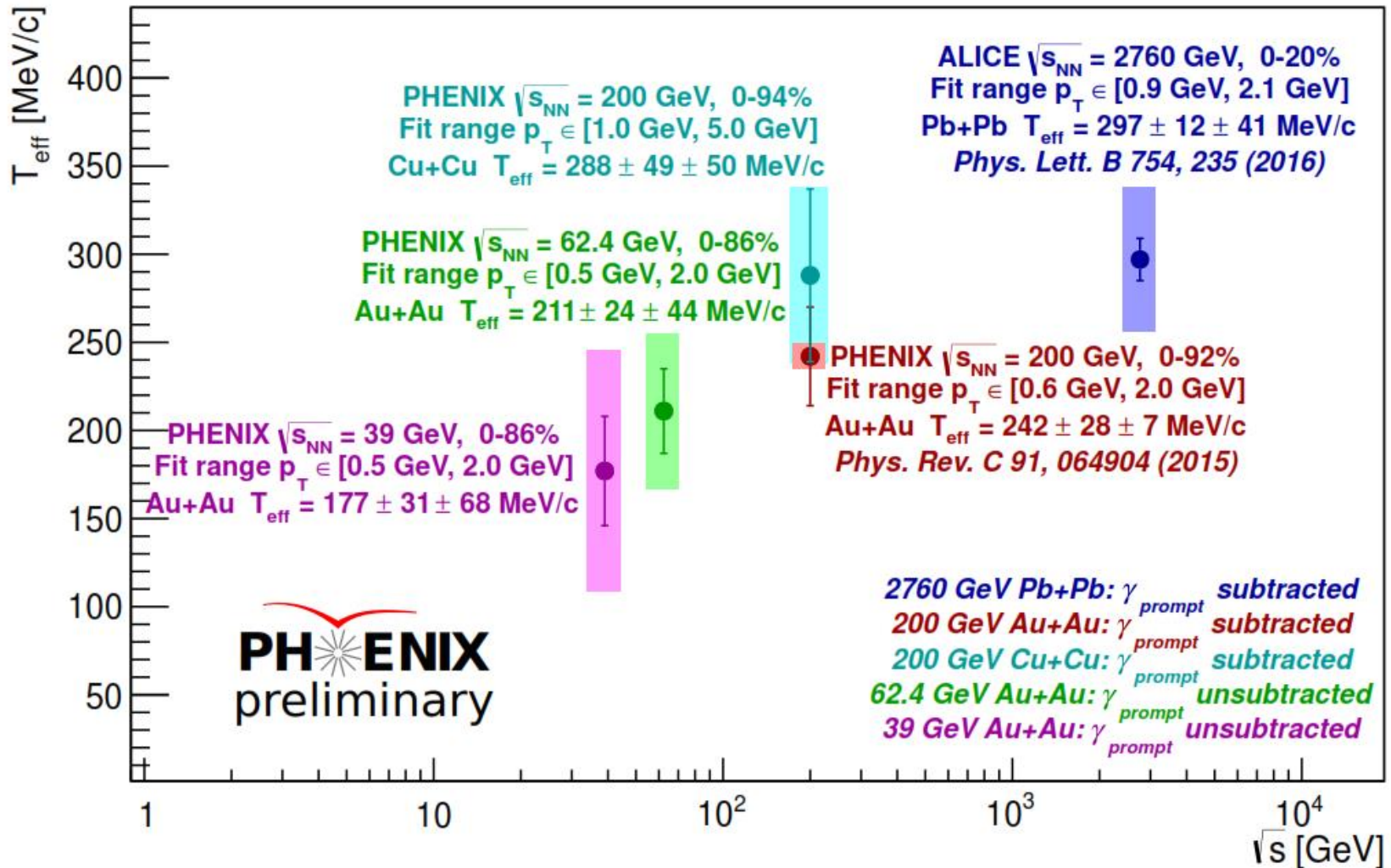


$T_{eff} = 0.177 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.068$ GeV

Clear direct photon signal in Au+Au at 62.4 GeV and 39 GeV

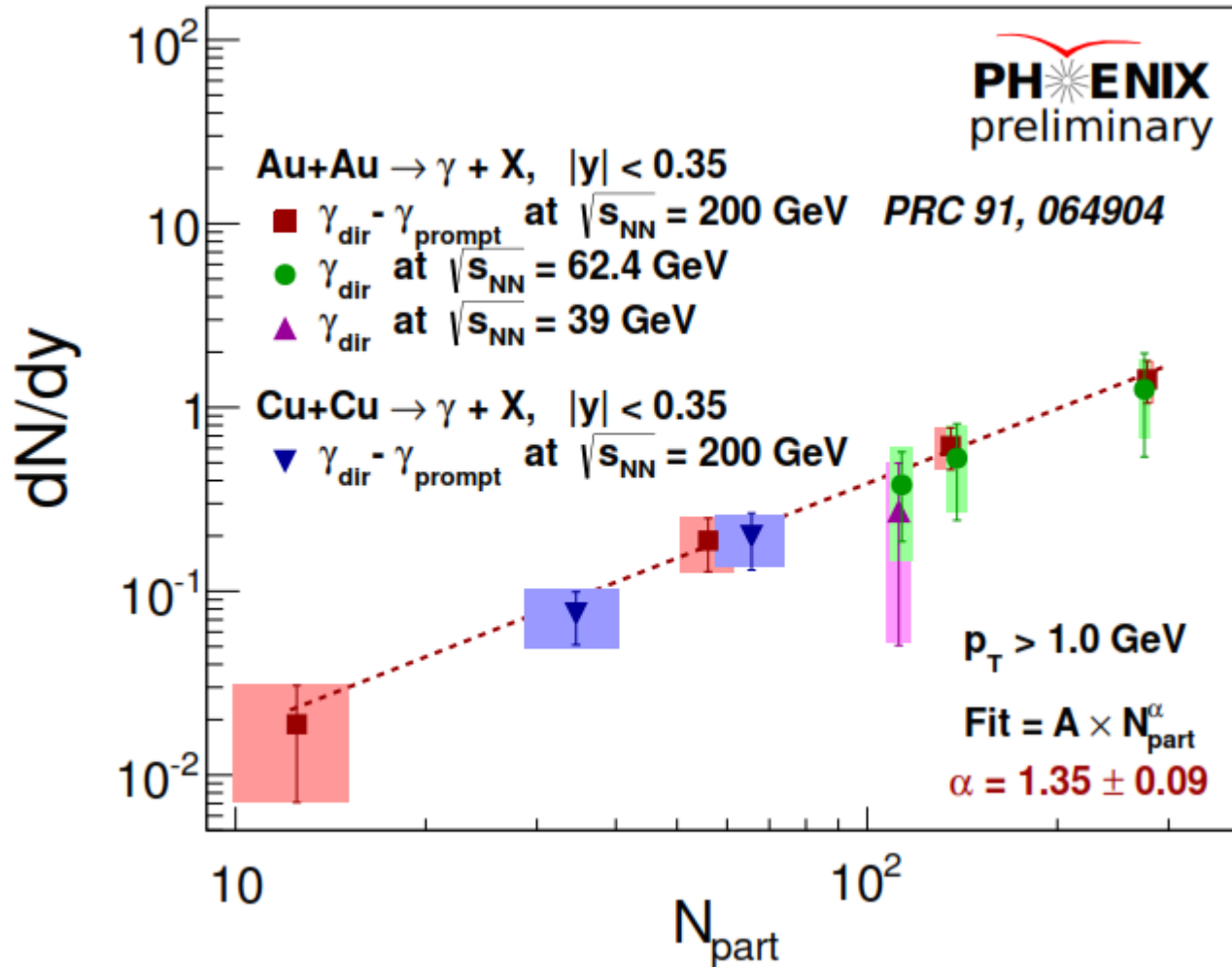


T_{eff} vs Collision Energy



Possible increase of T_{eff} with increasing beam energy

Direct Photon Yield vs N_{part}



yield $\propto N_{part}^\alpha$
 with $\alpha \sim 1.4$

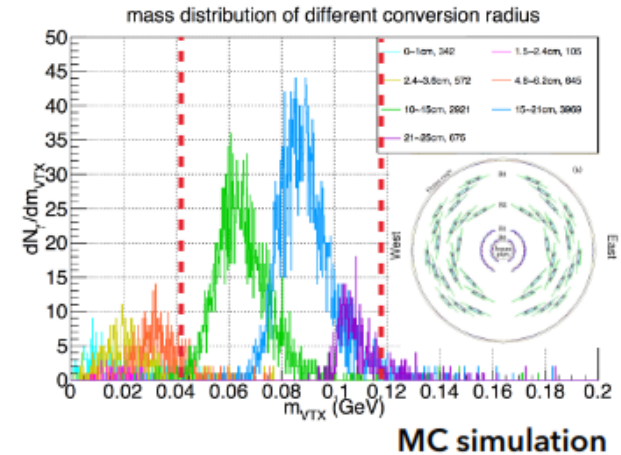
$N_{part} \propto$ volume

**Similar increase with N_{part} for different systems
 Yield increases faster than reaction volume**

New $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ Reconstruction Technique

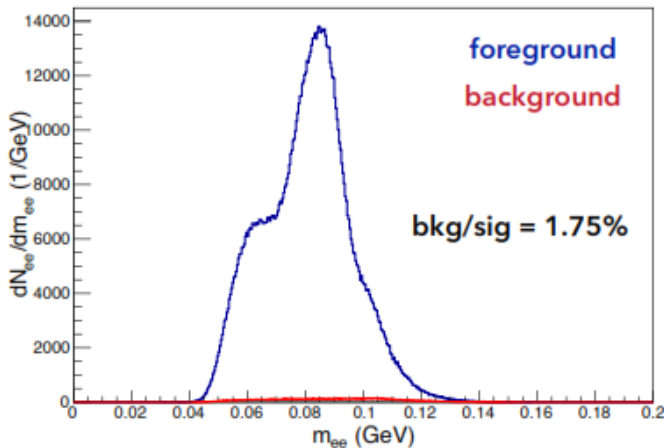
Identify and reconstruct photons via external conversion to e^+e^- pairs

- ◆ Previous method used single e^+/e^- tracks (2010)
 - Conversions at fixed radius (Hadron Blind Detector readout plane at 60cm, ~3%)
- ◆ New method used e^+e^- pairs (>2011)
 - Conversions at any material (VTX 3rd and 4th layer, ~10%)



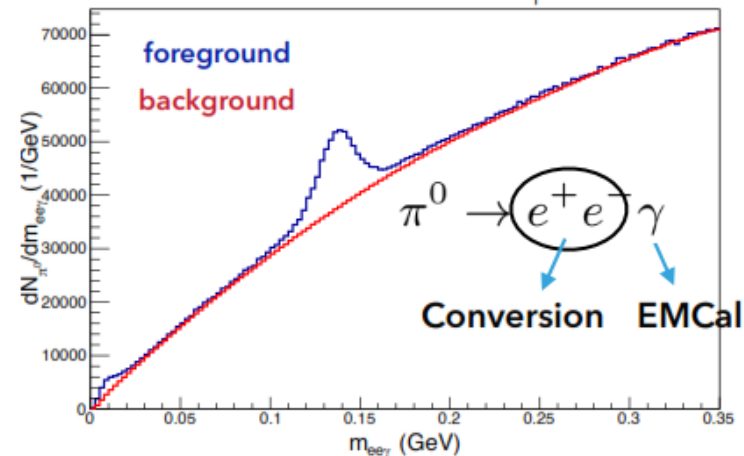
inclusive photon (e^+e^-) mass

Run14 AuAu @ 200 GeV, Min Bias, p_T^{ee} 1.2~1.4GeV



π^0 ($e^+e^- \gamma$) mass

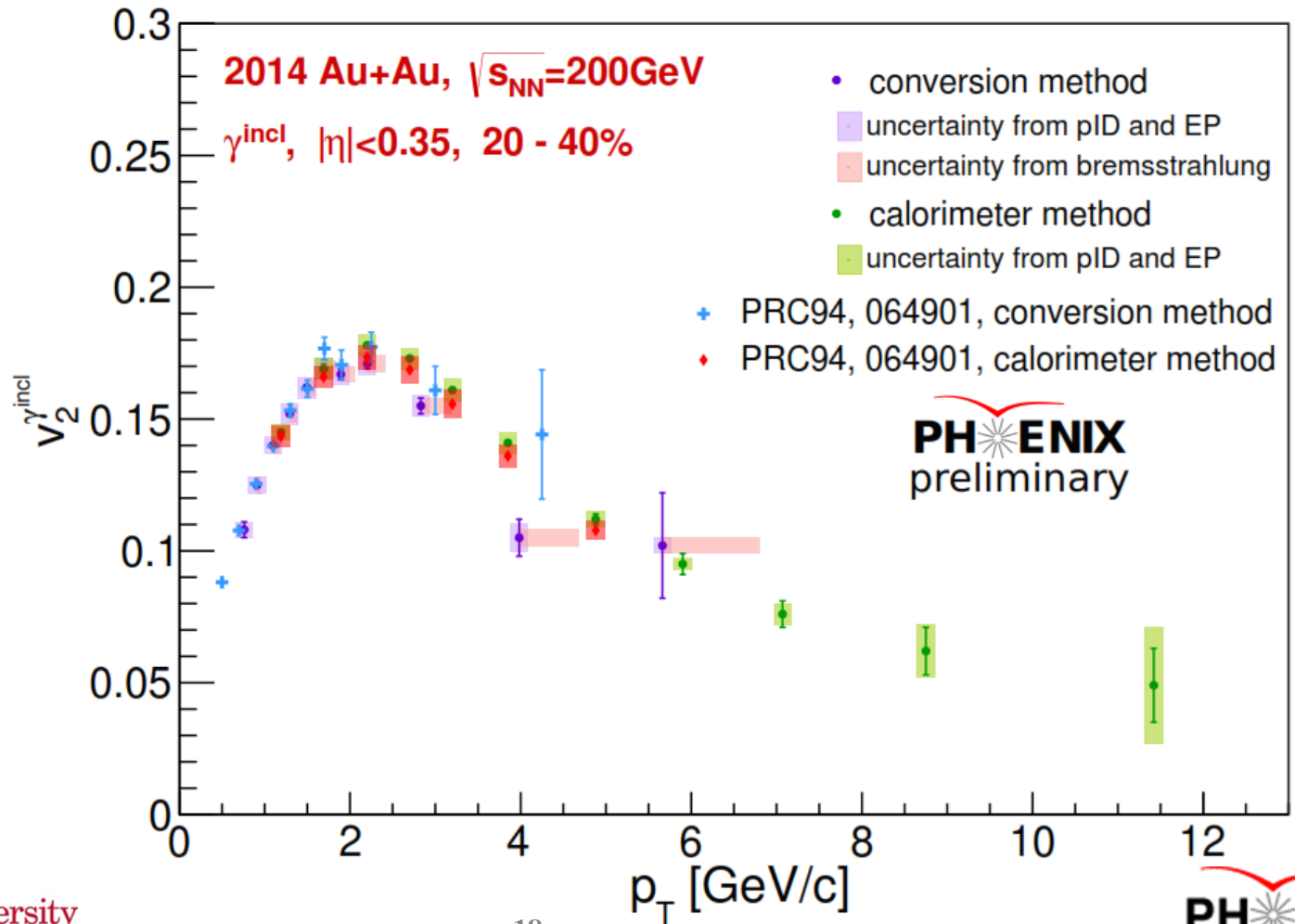
Run14 AuAu @ 200 GeV, Min Bias, p_T^{ee} 1.2~1.4GeV



- Other systems: AuAu, CuAu, He3Au, pp, pA, dAu

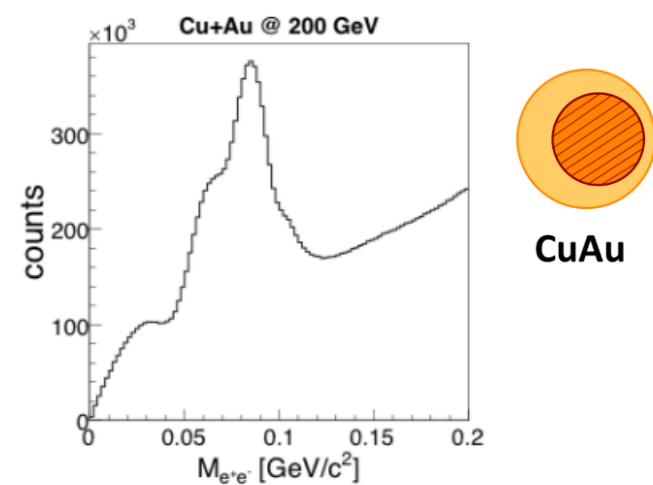
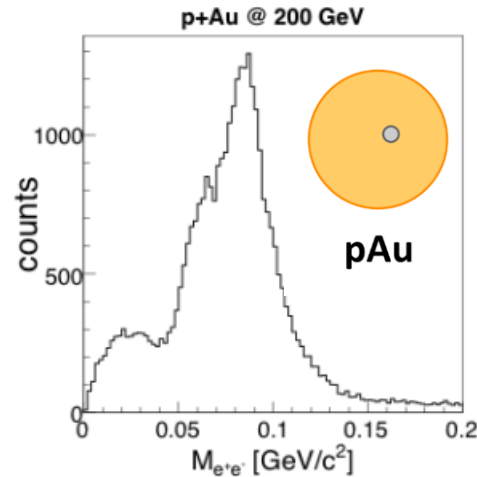
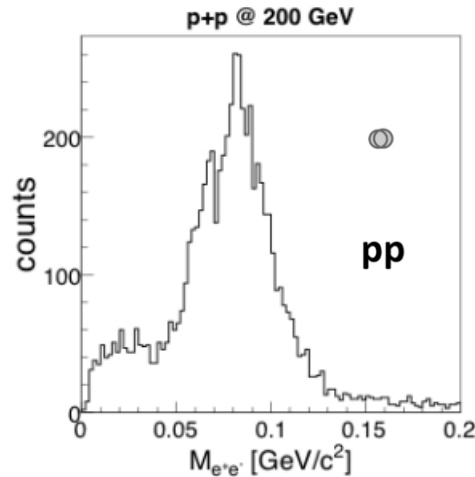
Future Measurements: High Statistics Au+Au

- Comparison of inclusive photon v_2^{incl} from Au+Au at 200 GeV
 - Combined statistics 2007 & 2010 data *PHENIX: Phys. Rev. C 91 064904 (2015)*
 - 22% of 2014 data
 - 2014 + 2016 Au+Au data more than 10x statistics compared to published results



Future Measurements: Different Systems

$2.0 < p_T < 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$



Clear photon signal in all systems

- Data will provide interesting new information on:
 - Direct photon spectrum from p+p at low p_T
 - Search for thermal photons from small systems p+Au, d+Au and $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$
 - Variation of collision geometry with Cu+Au to test origin of v_2

Summary and Outlook

- **Well established measurement of low momentum direct photon in Au+Au at 200 GeV from PHENIX**
 - Large yield above expected contribution from pQCD
 - Centrality dependence of yield $\sim N_{\text{part}}^{1.4}$
 - Large anisotropy v_2 with respect to reaction plan
- **Consistent data from LHC in Pb+Pb at 2.76 TeV**
- **Thermal photon puzzle persists**
- **New data from Cu+Cu at 200 GeV and Au+Au at 62.4 & 39 GeV**
 - Consistent with observed $\sim N_{\text{part}}^{1.4}$ dependence
 - Possible trend of inverse slope T_{eff} with beam energy
- **More measurements to come in from future:**
 - High statistics Au+Au data (factor >10) from 2014 & 2016
 - Data from different collision geometry Cu+Au
 - Low momentum data from p+p (2015)
 - Search for direct photons in small systems
p+Au (2015), d+Au (2016), 3He+Au (2014)



Thank you