

Low p_T Direct Photon Measurements at PHENIX

Vassu Doomra (for the PHENIX collaboration)

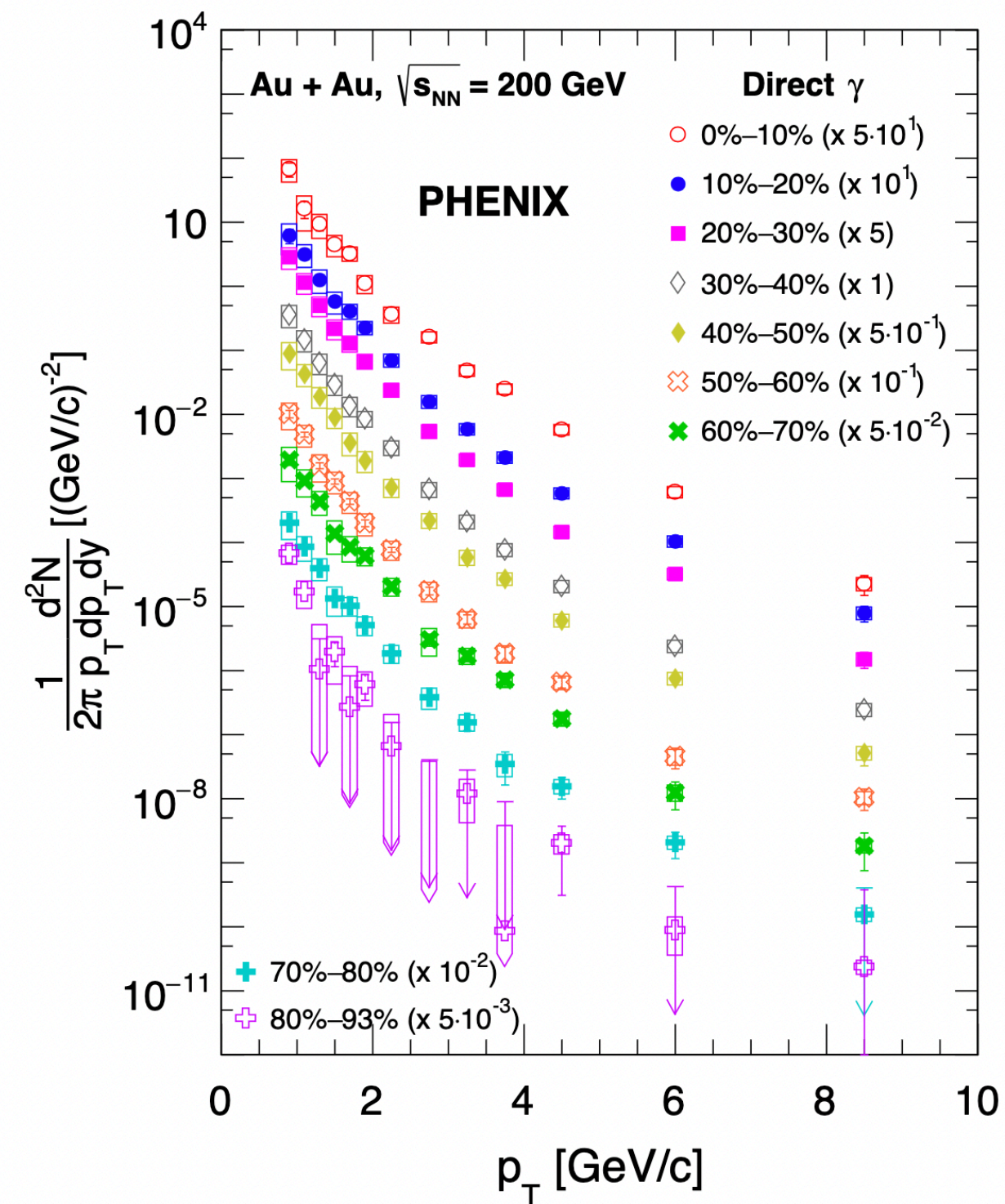
Stony Brook University



Outline

(A)

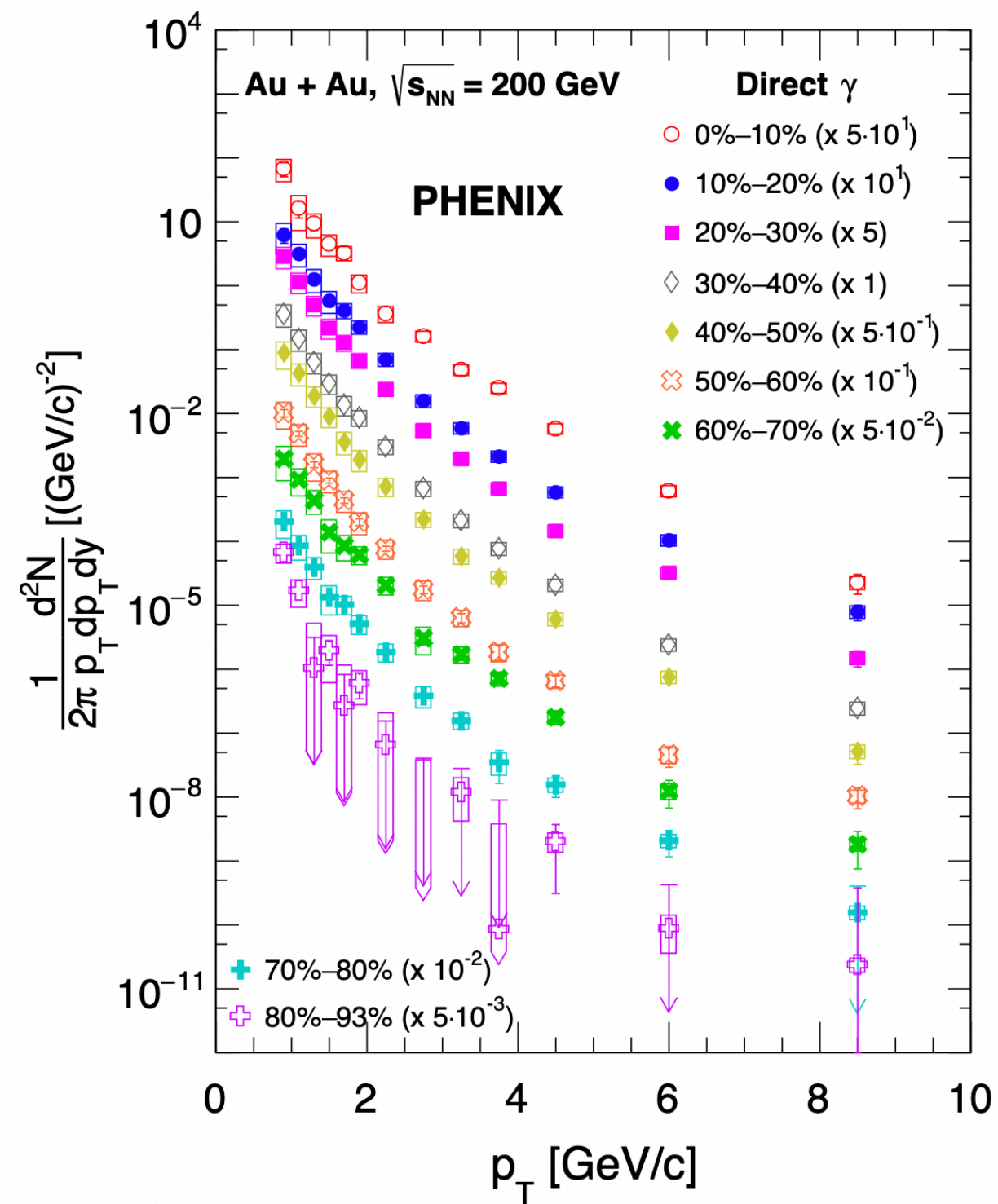
Direct Photon Spectra



Outline

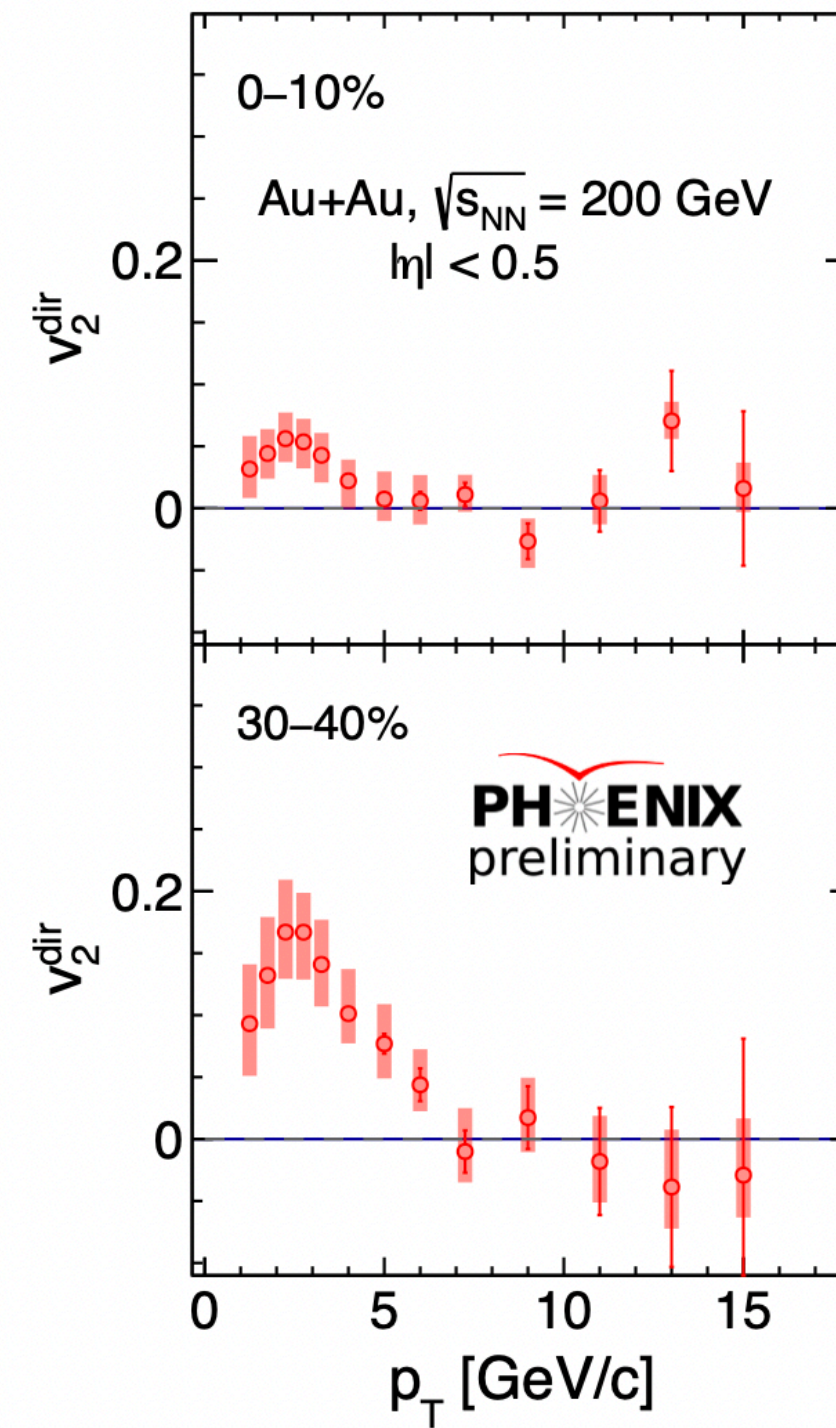
(A)

Direct Photon Spectra



(B)

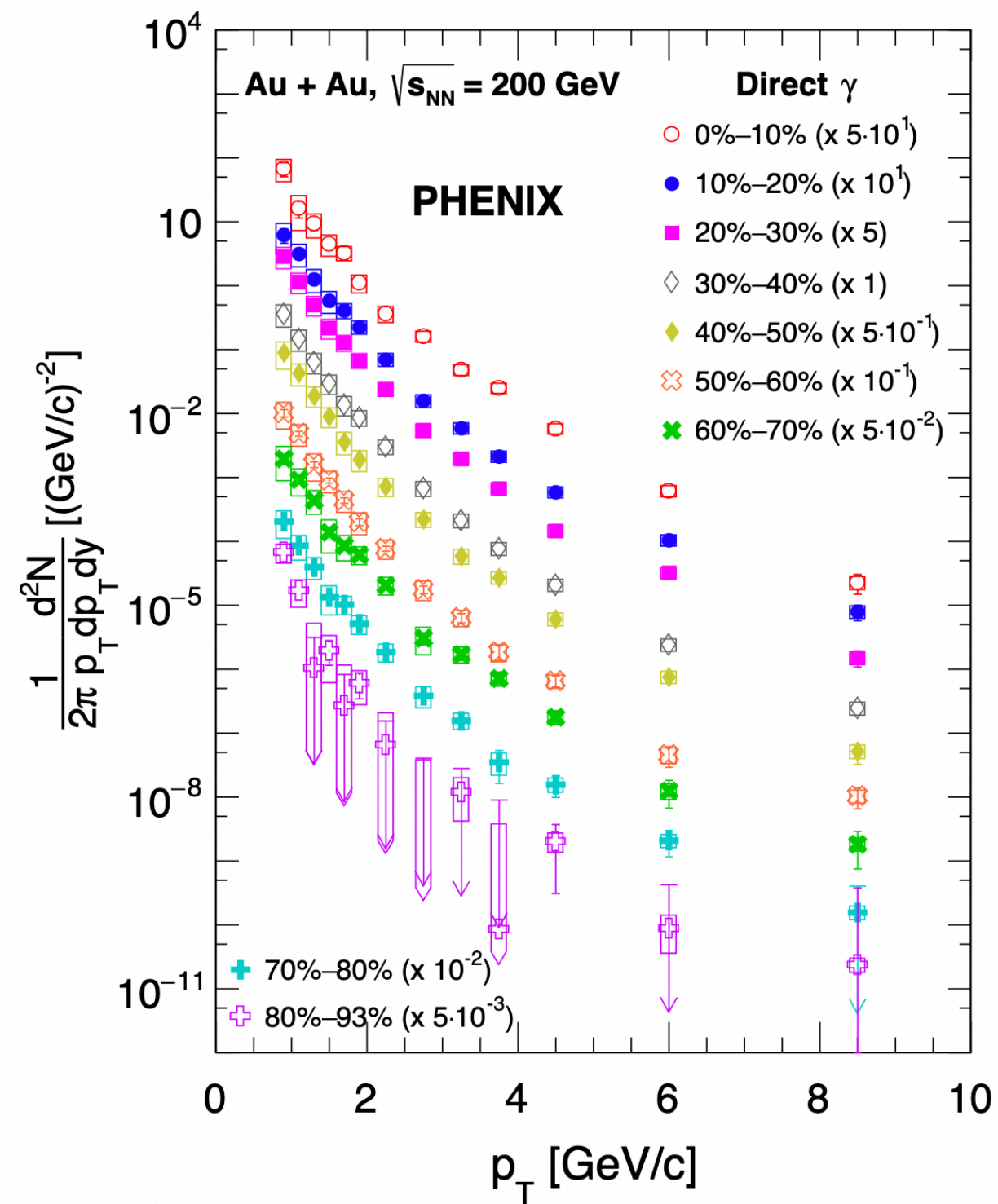
Direct Photon Flow



Outline

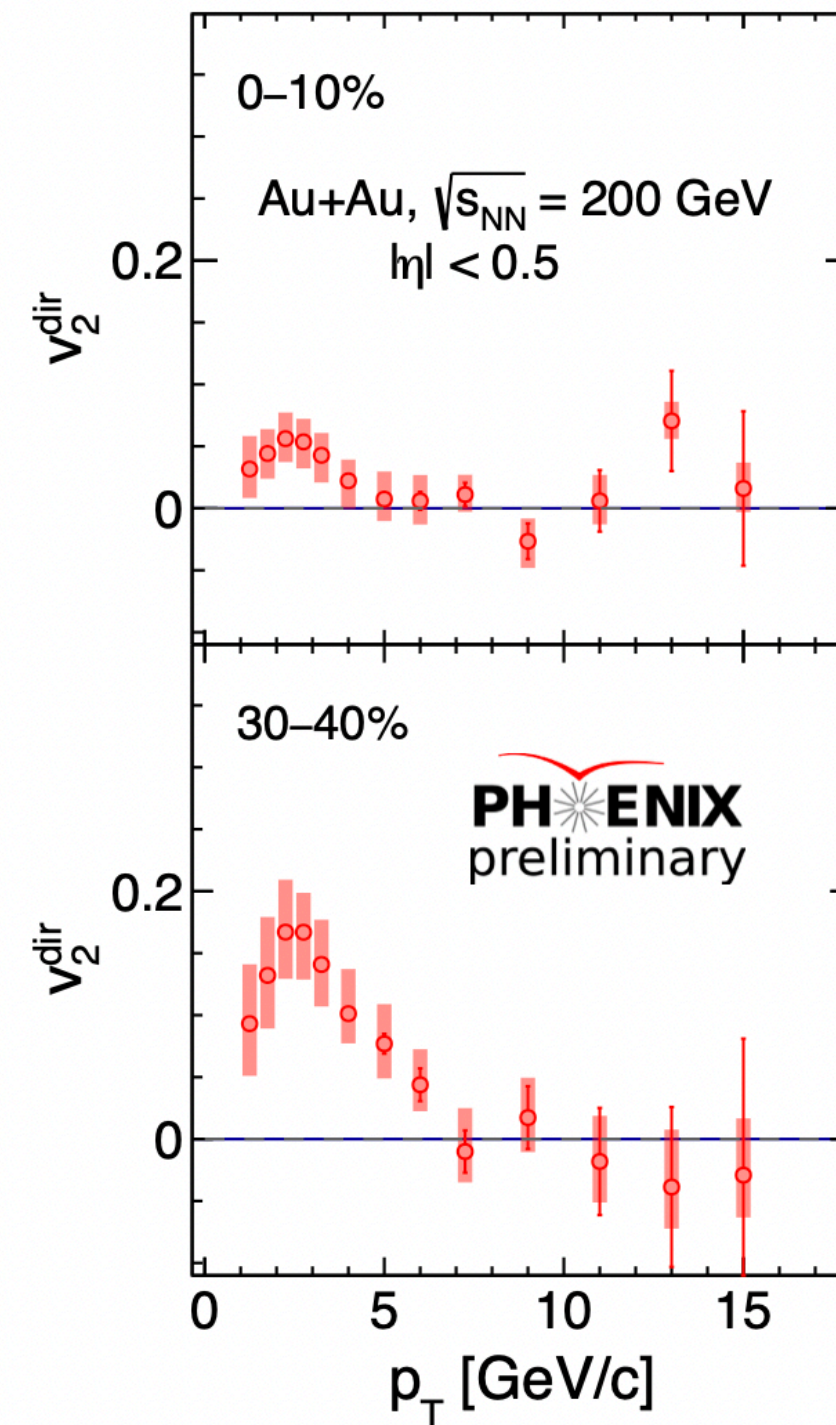
(A)

Direct Photon Spectra



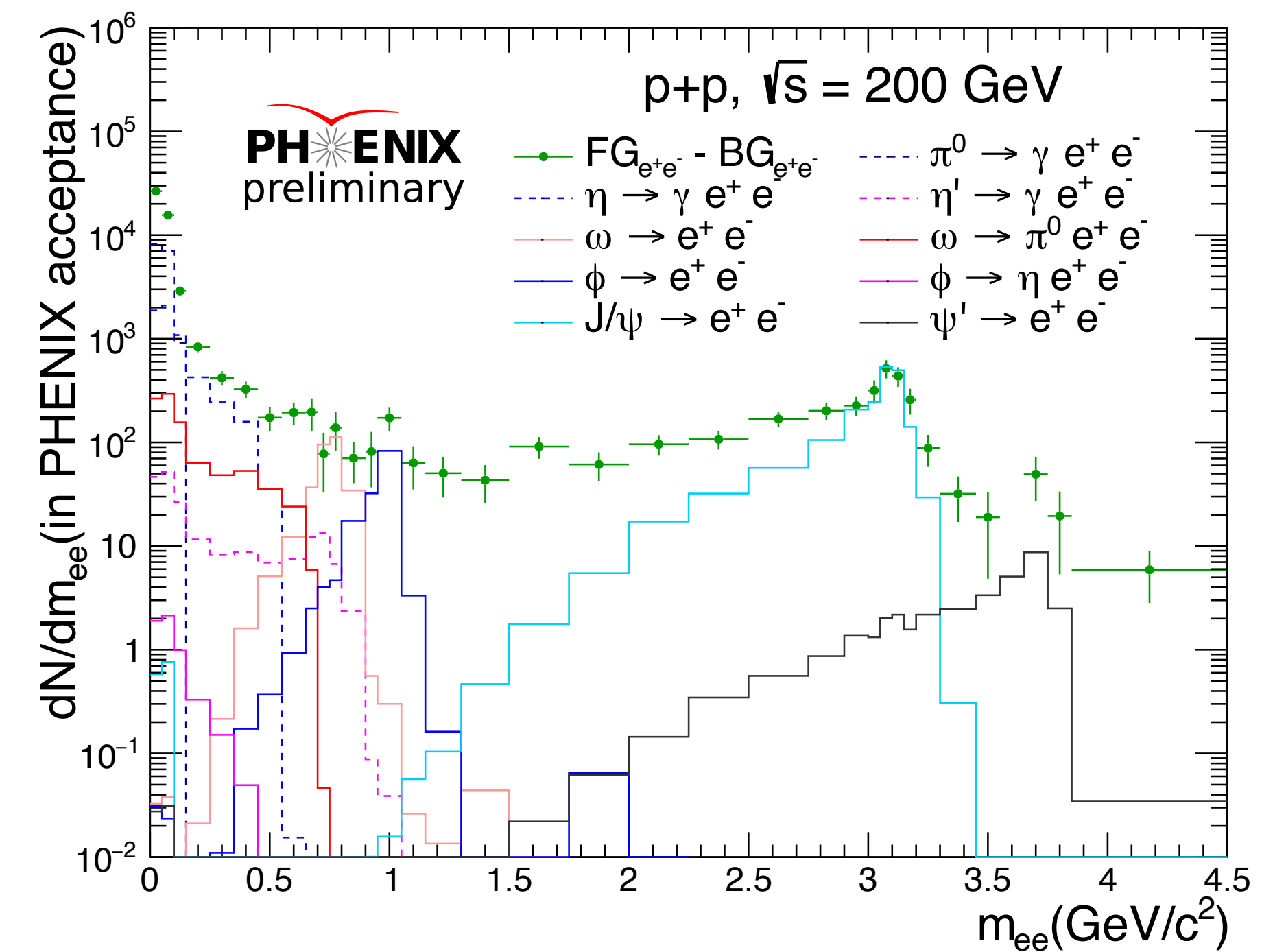
(B)

Direct Photon Flow



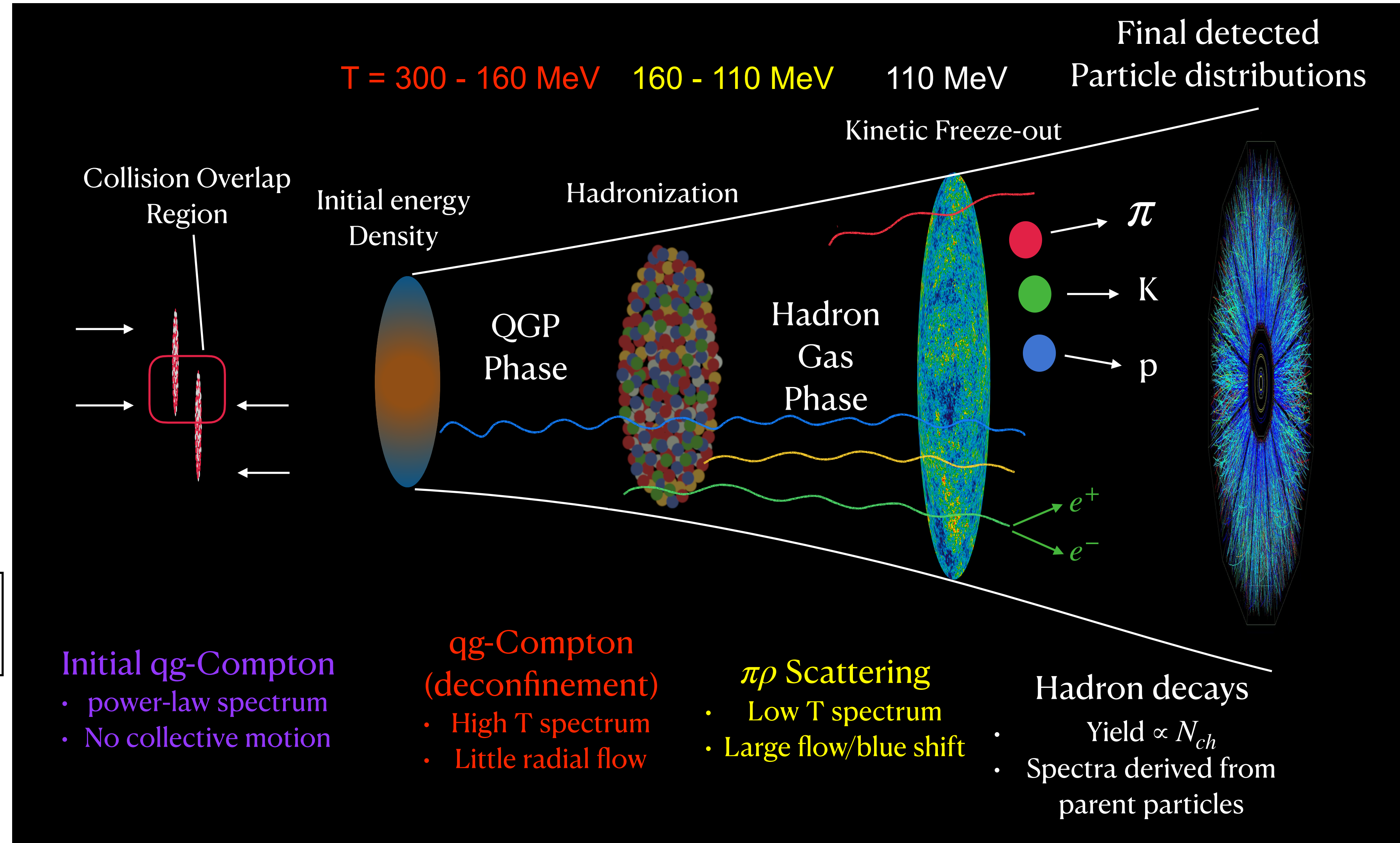
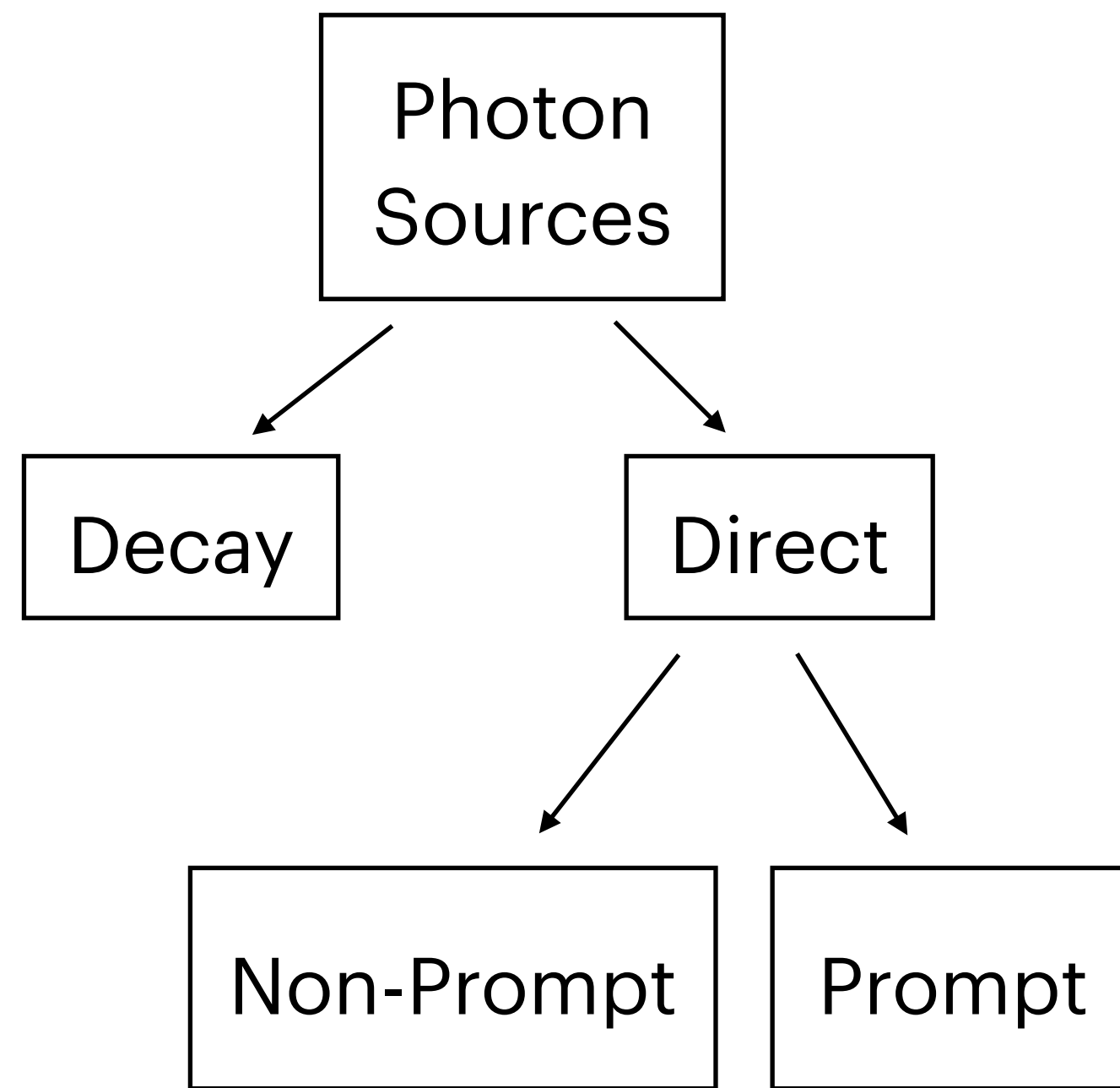
(C)

Dilepton Continuum



Introduction

- Photons are color blind probes of Quark Gluon Plasma.



Photon Measurements with PHENIX

Calorimeter Method

Photons that directly deposit energy into EMCals.

Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 152302 (2012)

External Conversion Method

Photons that convert into e^+e^- pairs in the detector material.

arXiv:2203.17187
Phys. Rev. C 107, 024914 (2023)
Phys. Rev. C 91, 064904 (2015)

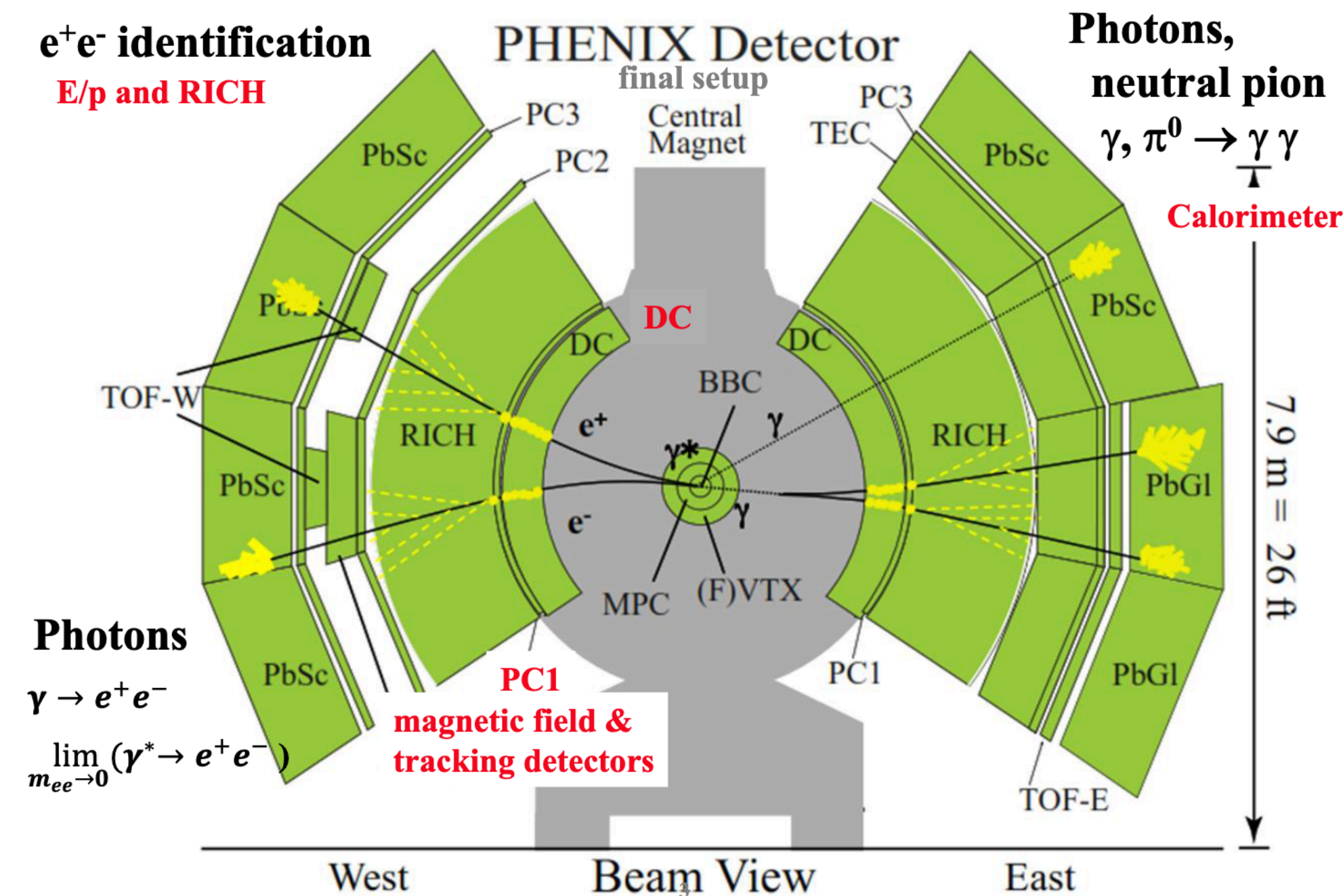
Internal Conversion Method

Virtual photons that internally convert into e^+e^- pairs.

Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 132301 (2010)

Au+Au dataset at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV (2014)

With the Silicon Vertex Detector ($\sim 13\% X_0$)



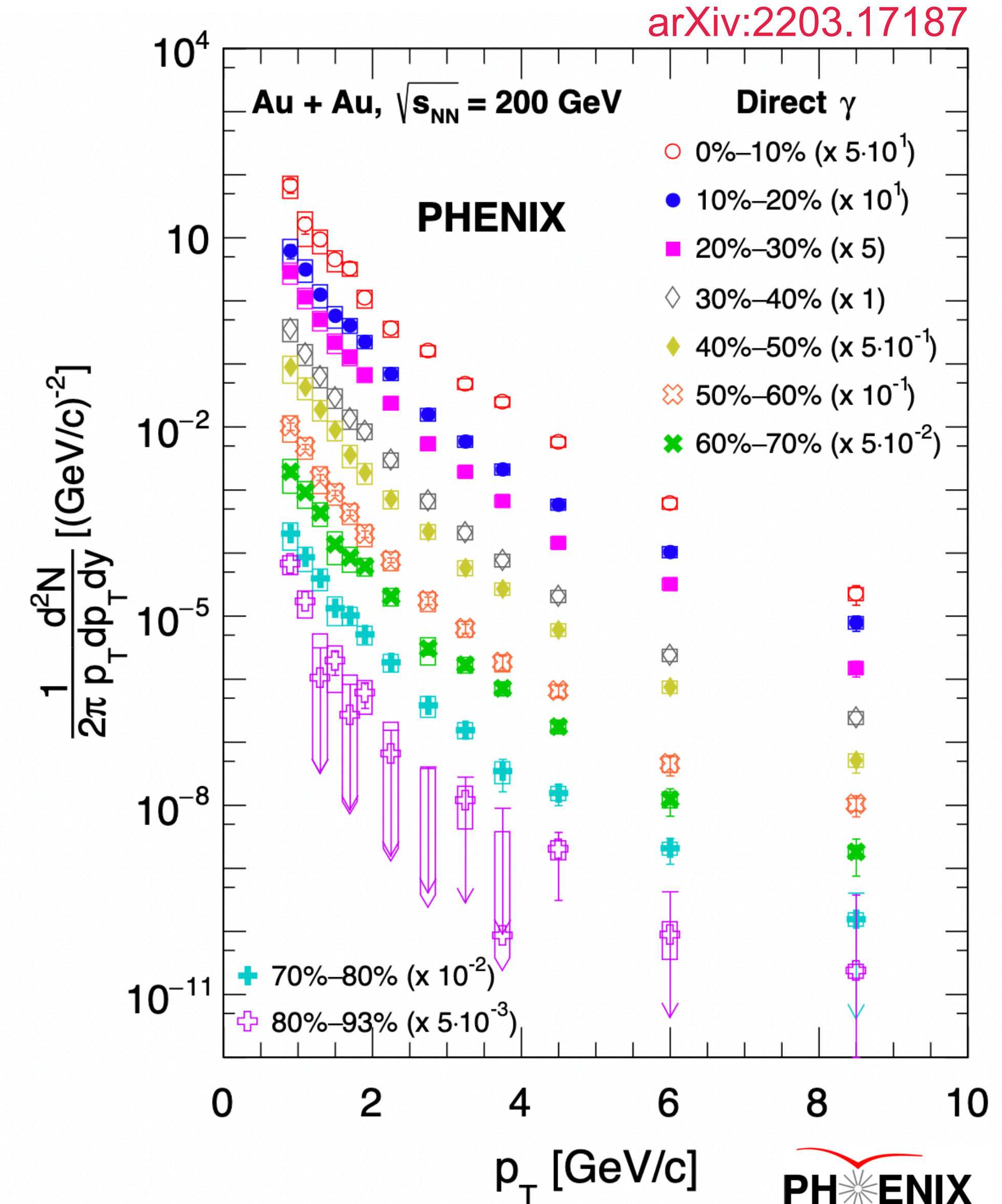
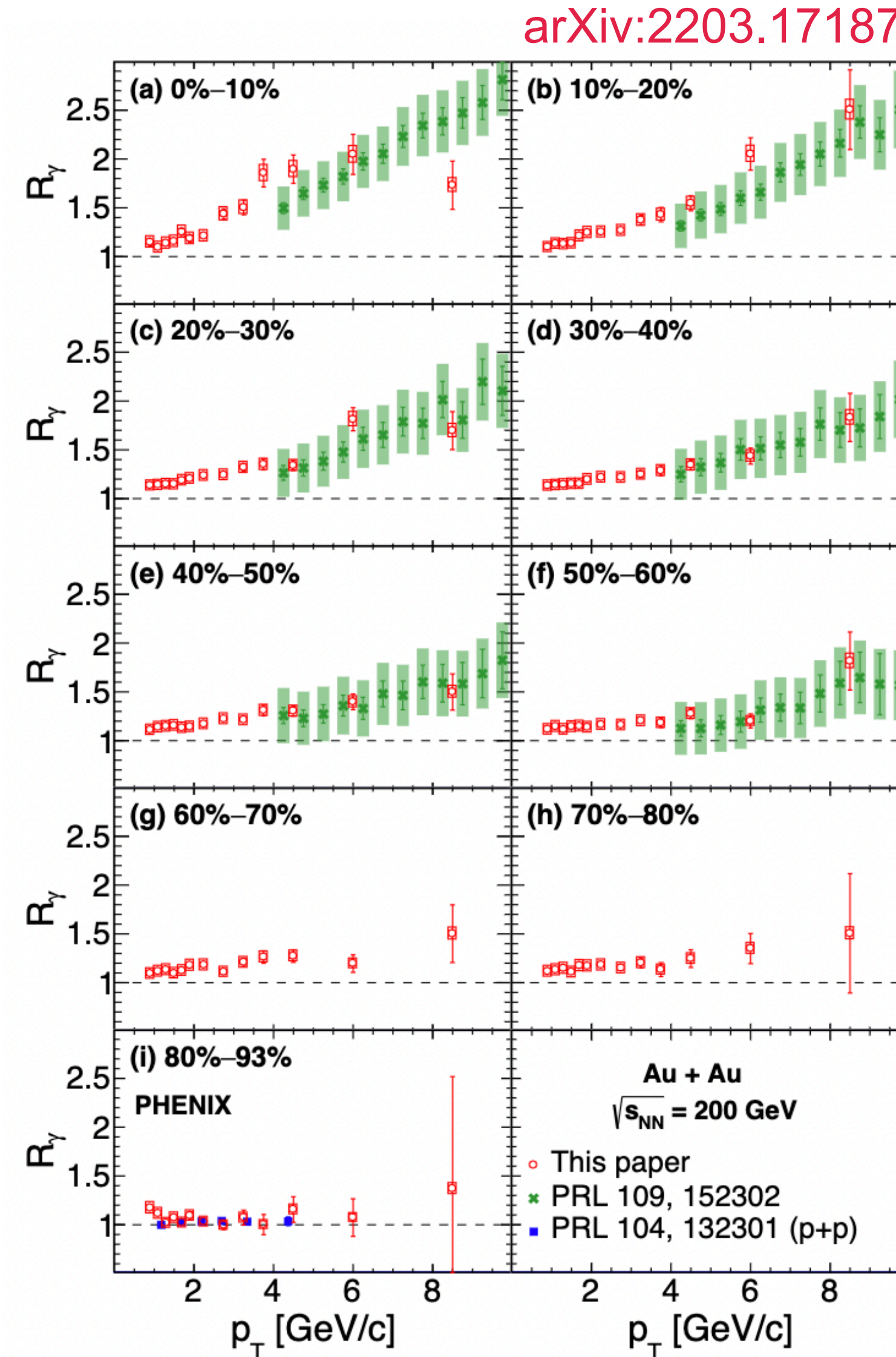
Direct γ for Au+Au at 200 GeV

The quantity of interest is

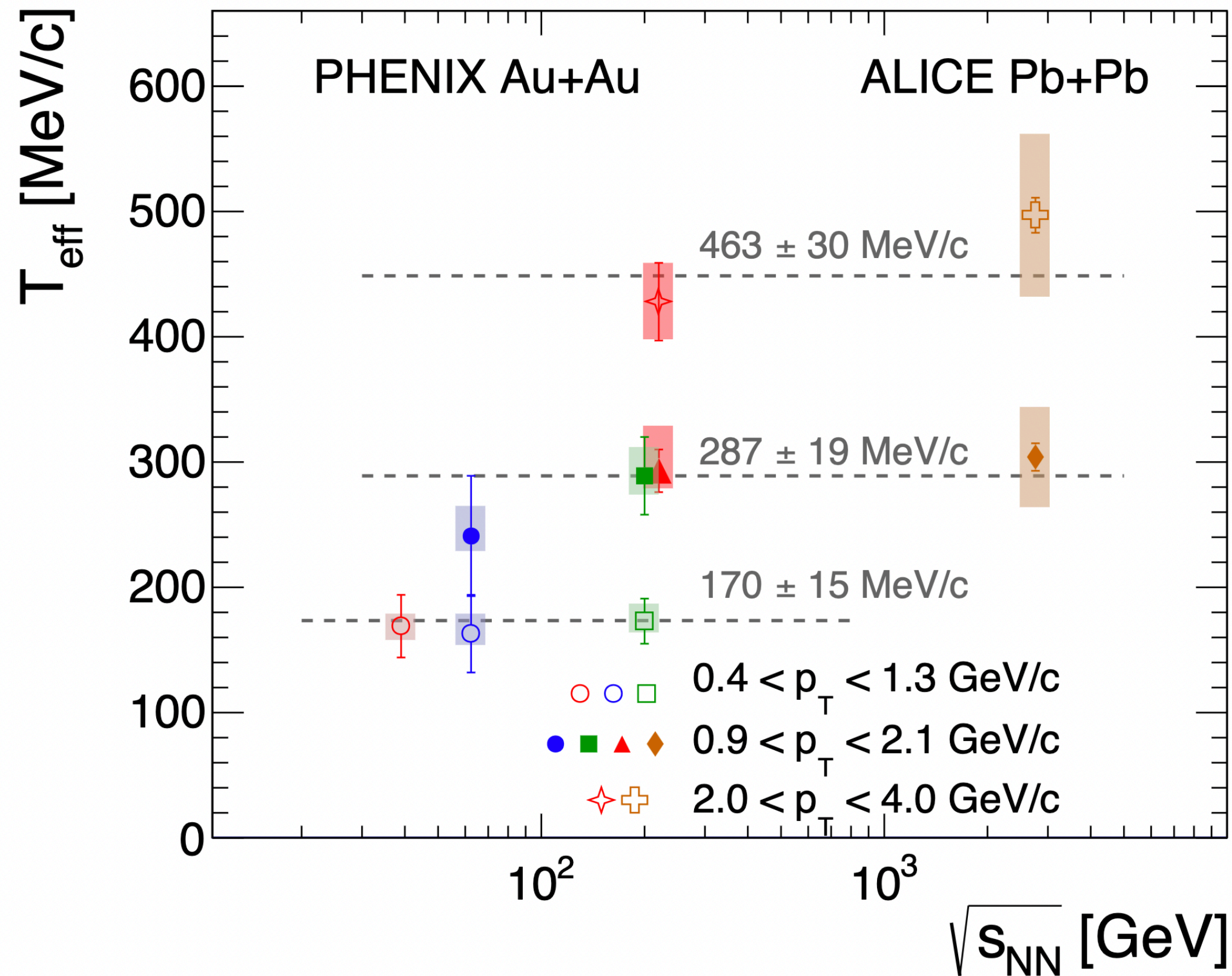
$$R_\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{decay}}$$

$$\gamma^{dir} = (R_\gamma - 1) \gamma^{hadron}$$

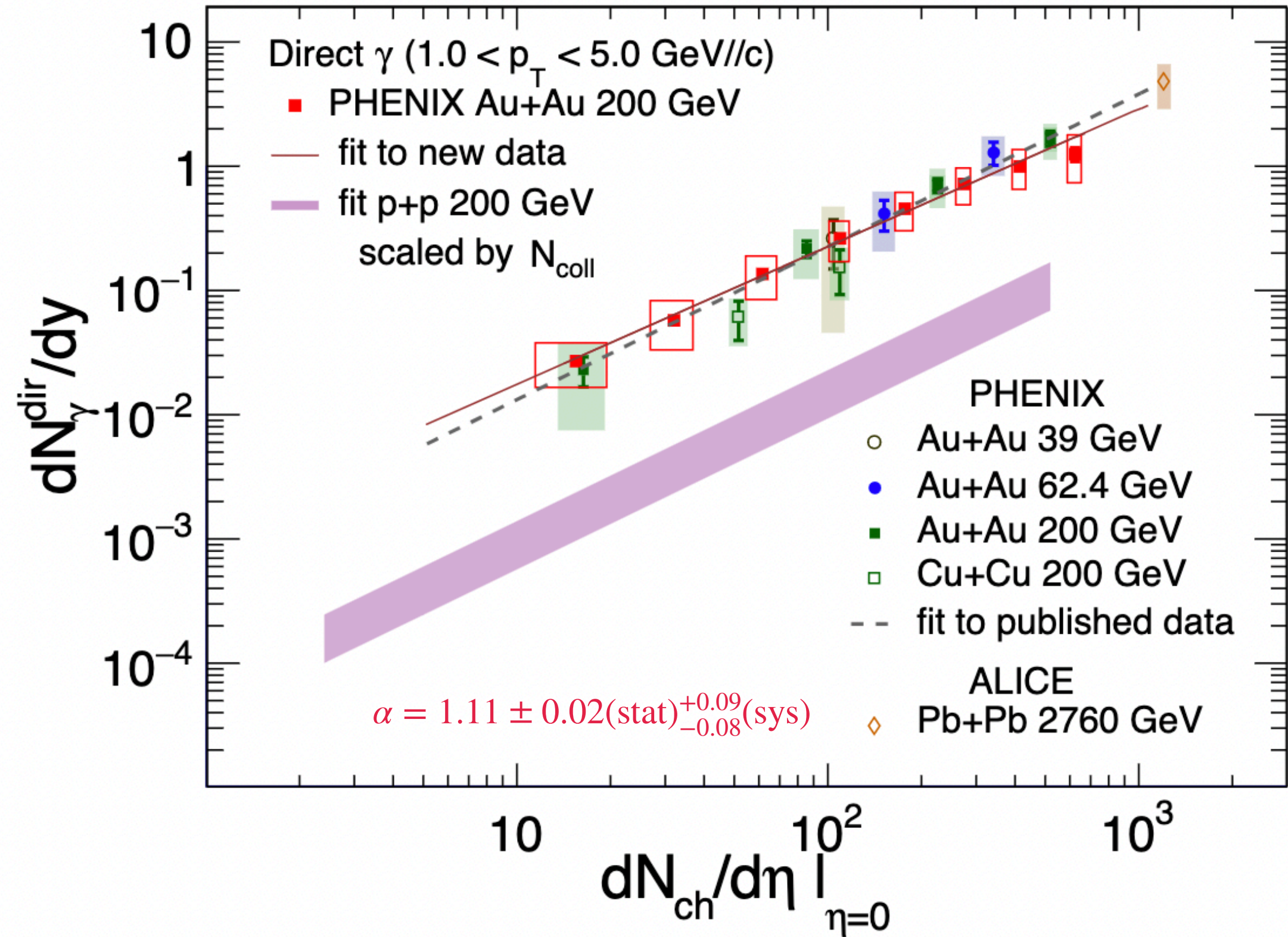
About 20% direct photon component is seen in more central collisions.



Direct γ for Au+Au at 200 GeV



arXiv:2203.17187
Phys. Rev. C 107, 024914 (2023)
Phys. Lett. B 754 (2016) 235-248



arXiv:2203.17187

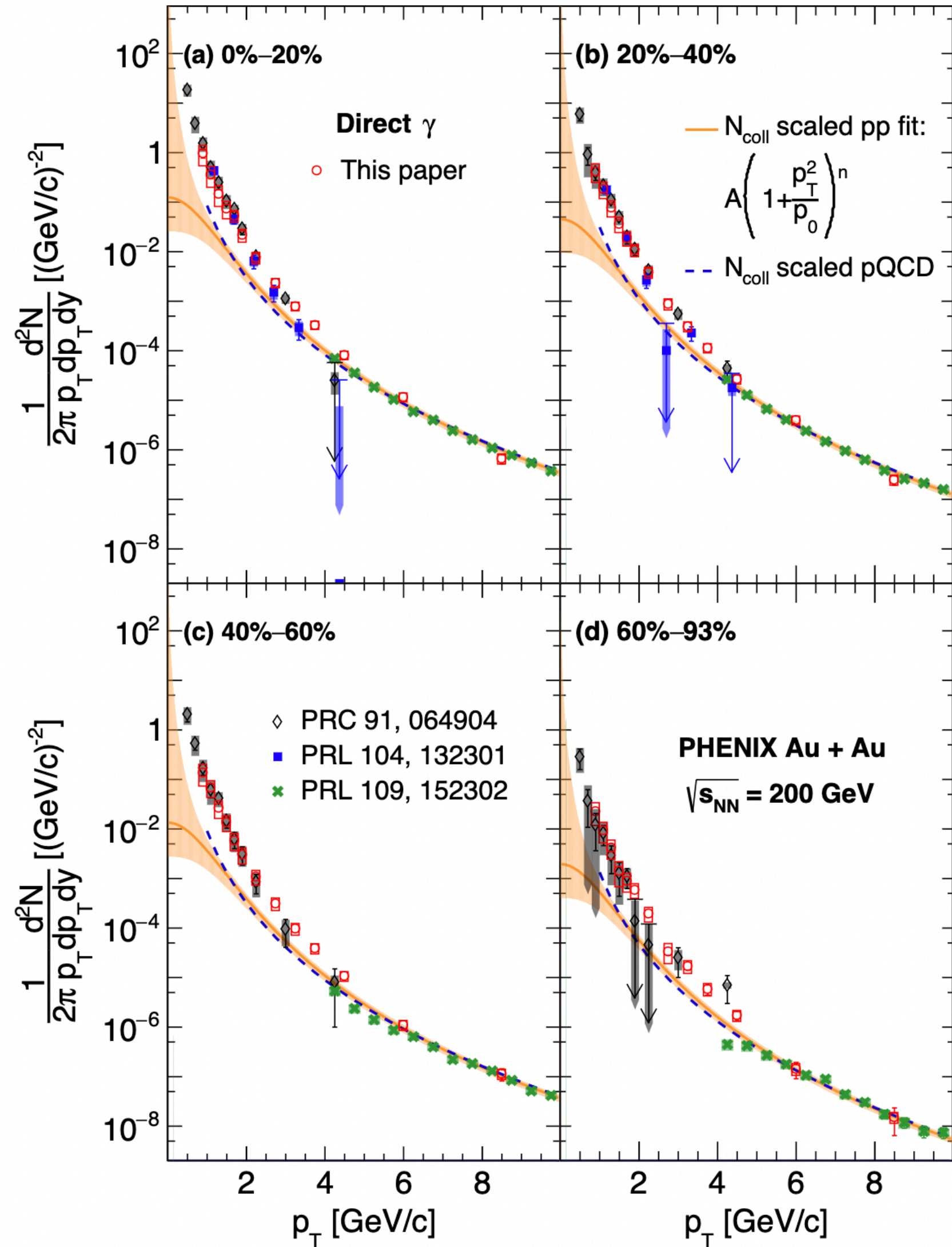
- T_{eff} increases with p_T
- No obvious variation of T_{eff} with $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{dy} = A \times \left(\frac{dN_{ch}}{d\eta} \right)^\alpha$$

Universal scaling behaviour of direct photon yields in all A+A systems.

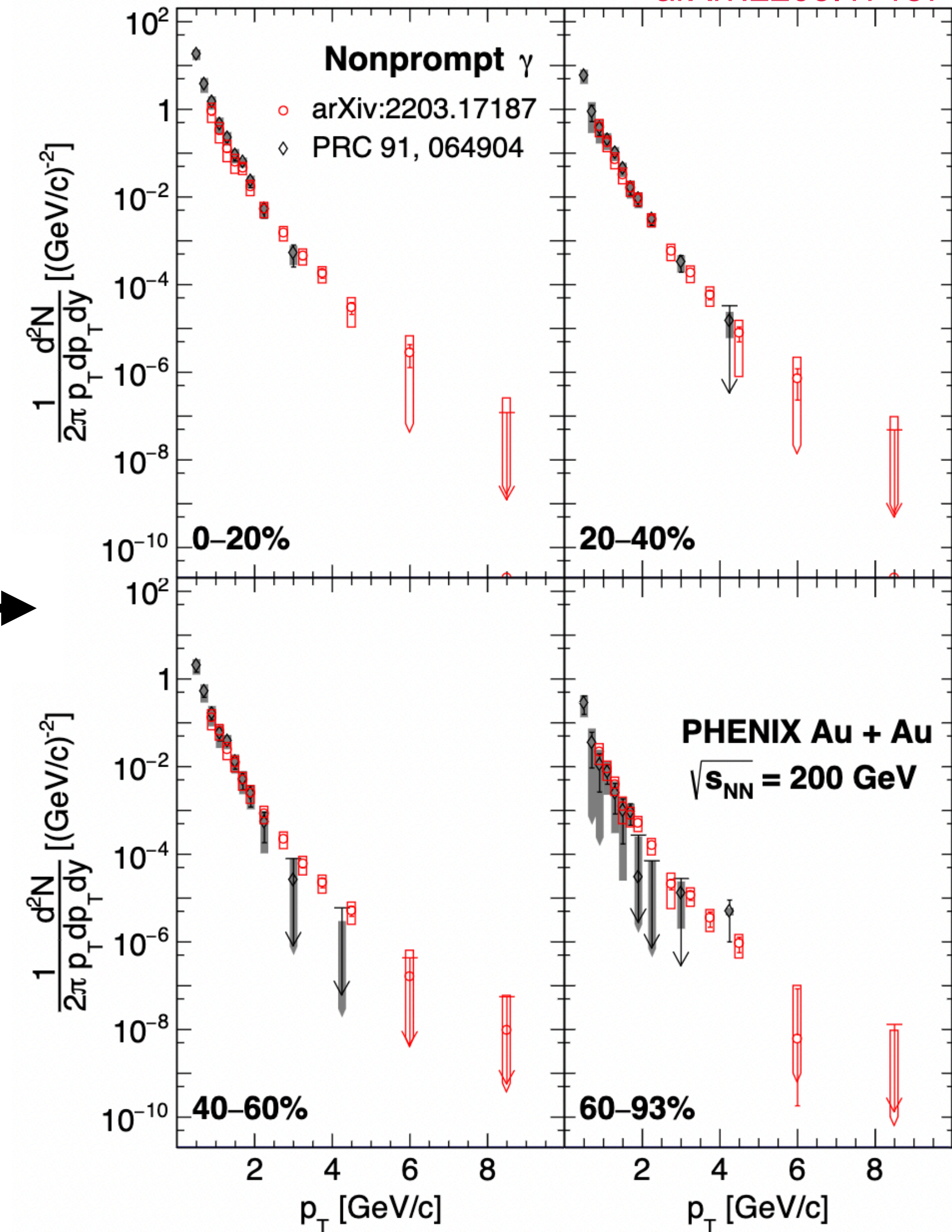
Non-Prompt Direct γ for Au+Au at 200 GeV

arXiv:2203.17187

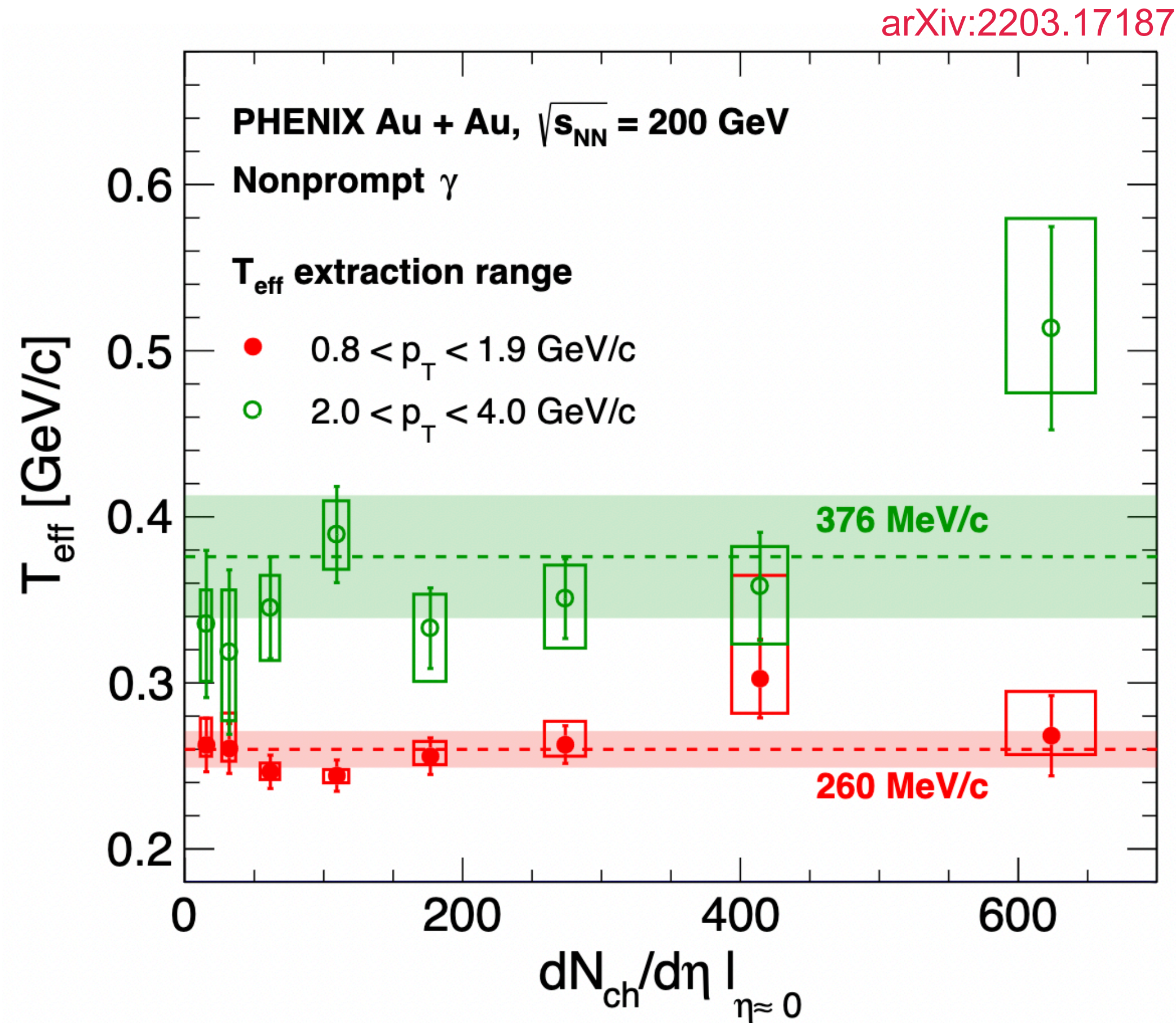


— N_{coll} scaled
 $p+p$ fit

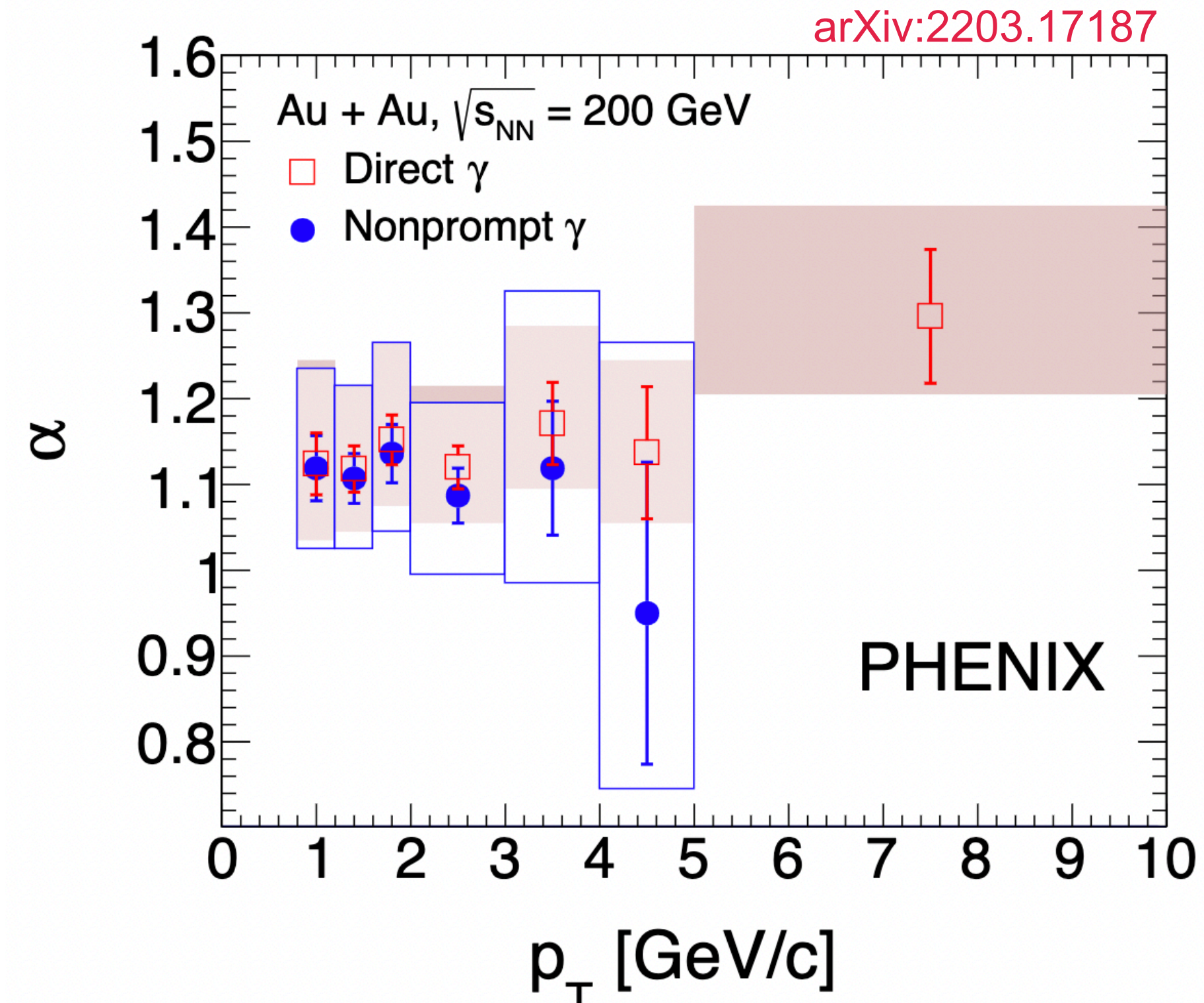
arXiv:2203.17187



T_{eff} and scaling behaviour of non-prompt direct γ



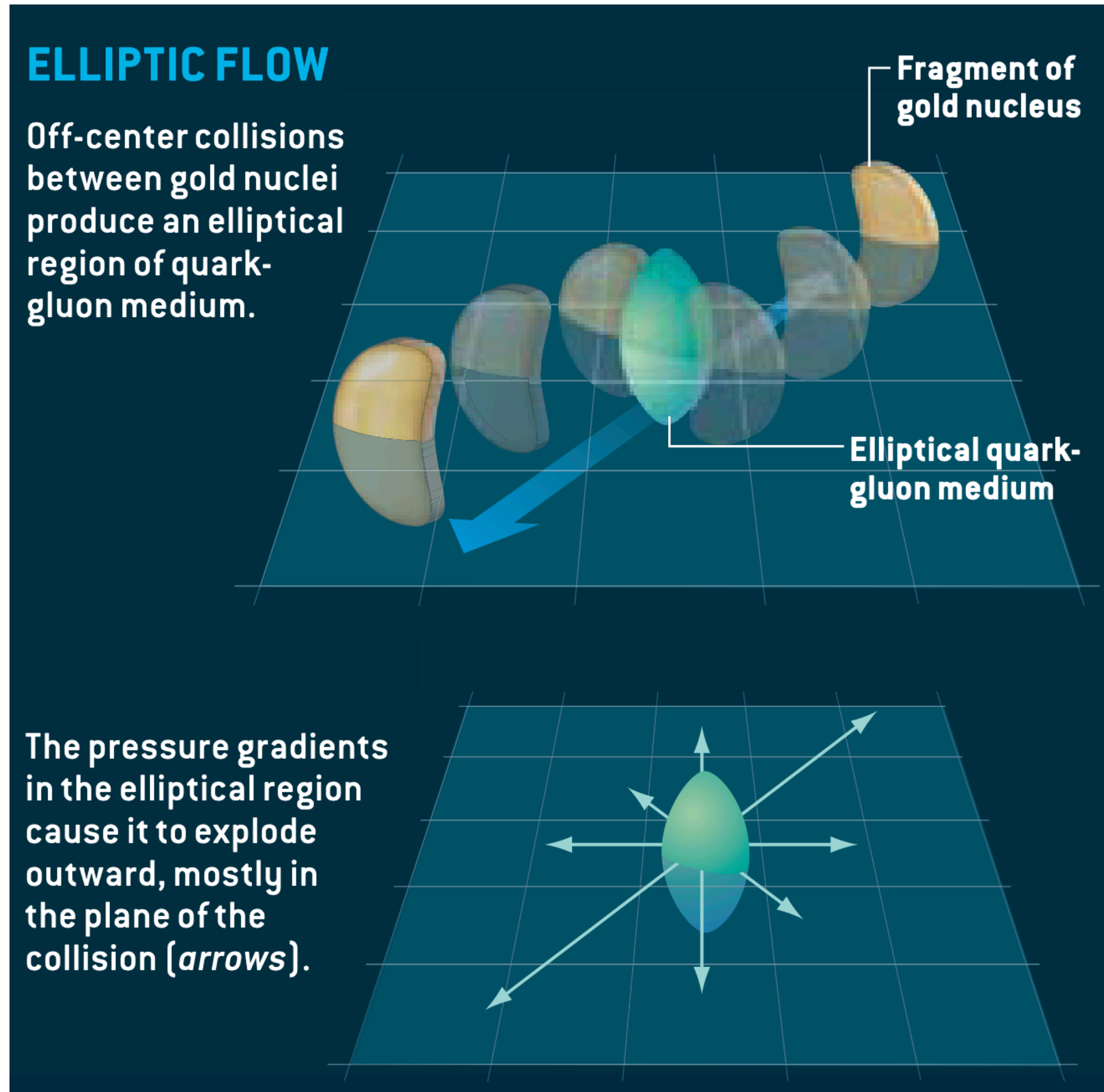
No obvious system size dependence of T_{eff}



Data: α independent of p_T

Hydro Model: Different dependence on $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ for QGP, HG and prompt component.

Elliptic flow of direct photons



Quantified by the second Fourier moment of the particle azimuthal distribution with respect to the reaction plane.

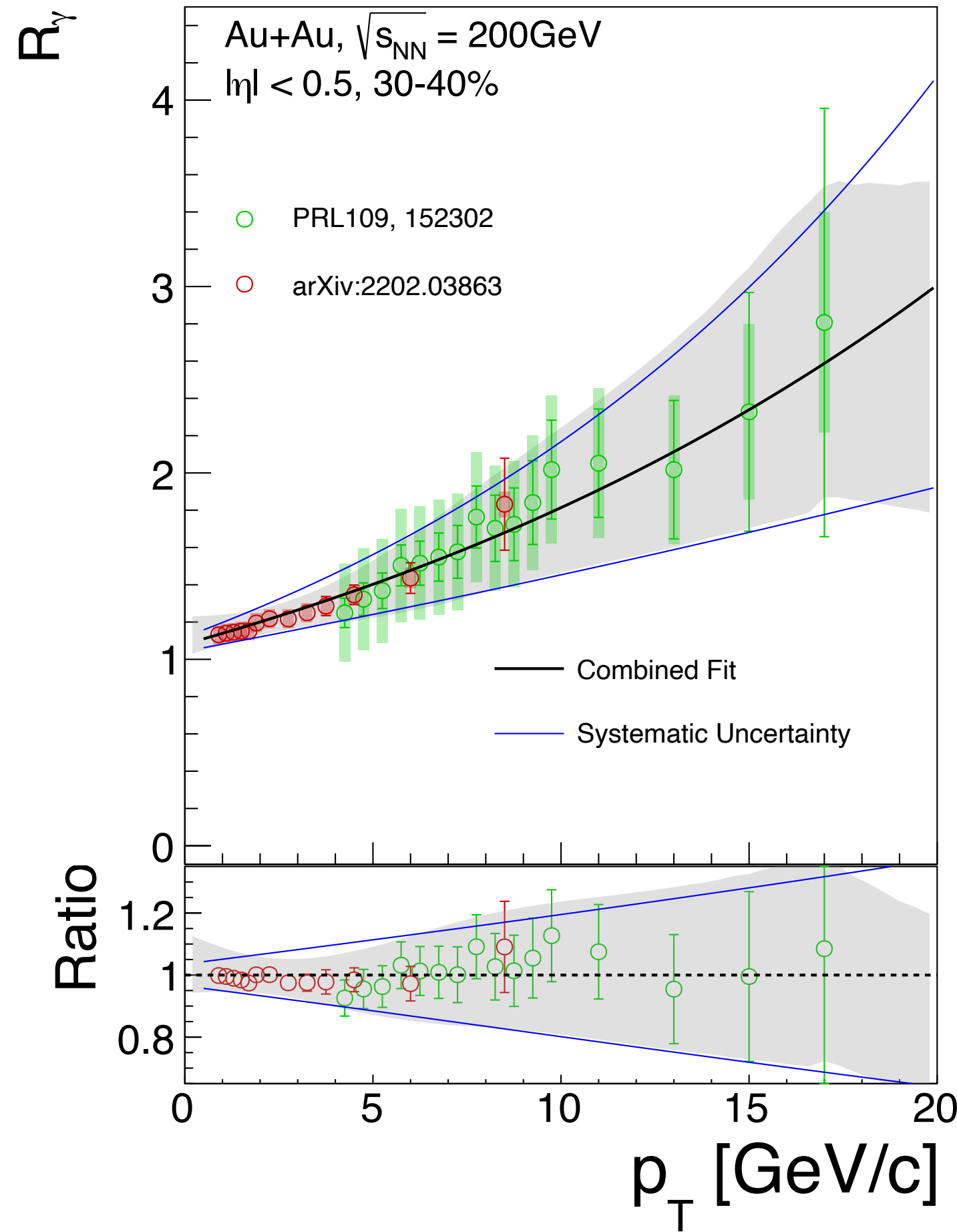
$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} = N_0[1 + 2v_2 \cos(2\phi)]$$

In the analysis, v_2 is calculated using the following equation

$$v_2^{dir} = \frac{R_\gamma v_2^{incl} - v_2^{dec}}{R_\gamma - 1}$$

We measure the anisotropy in the azimuthal distribution of photons with respect to the reaction plane determined by the forward vertex detector $1.5 < |\eta| < 2.9$.

Direct Photons v_2

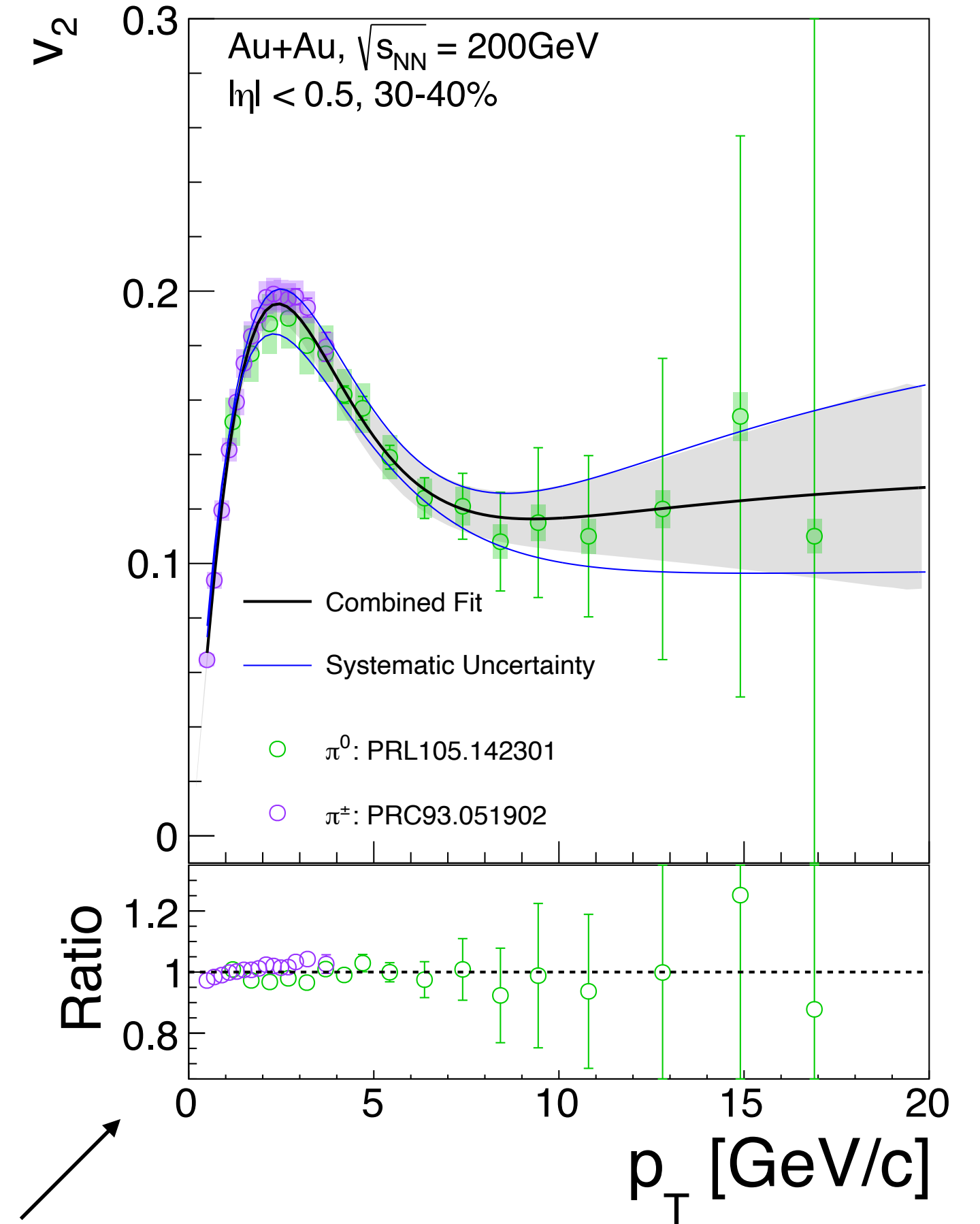


v_2^{incl} of all the photons
 measured by the EMCal
 (from data)

v_2^{dec} of all the photons
 coming from hadron
 decays (comes from
 cocktail)

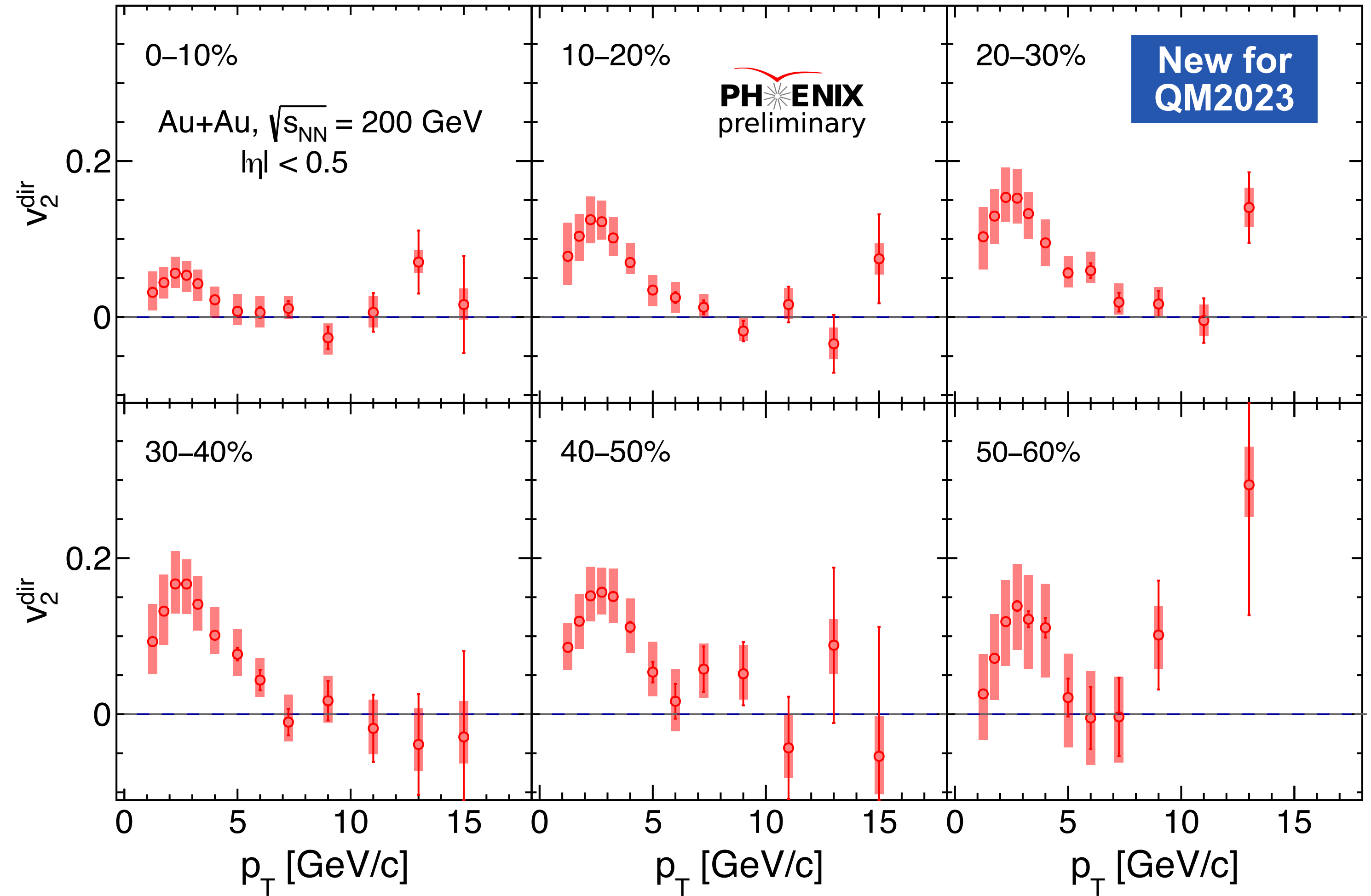
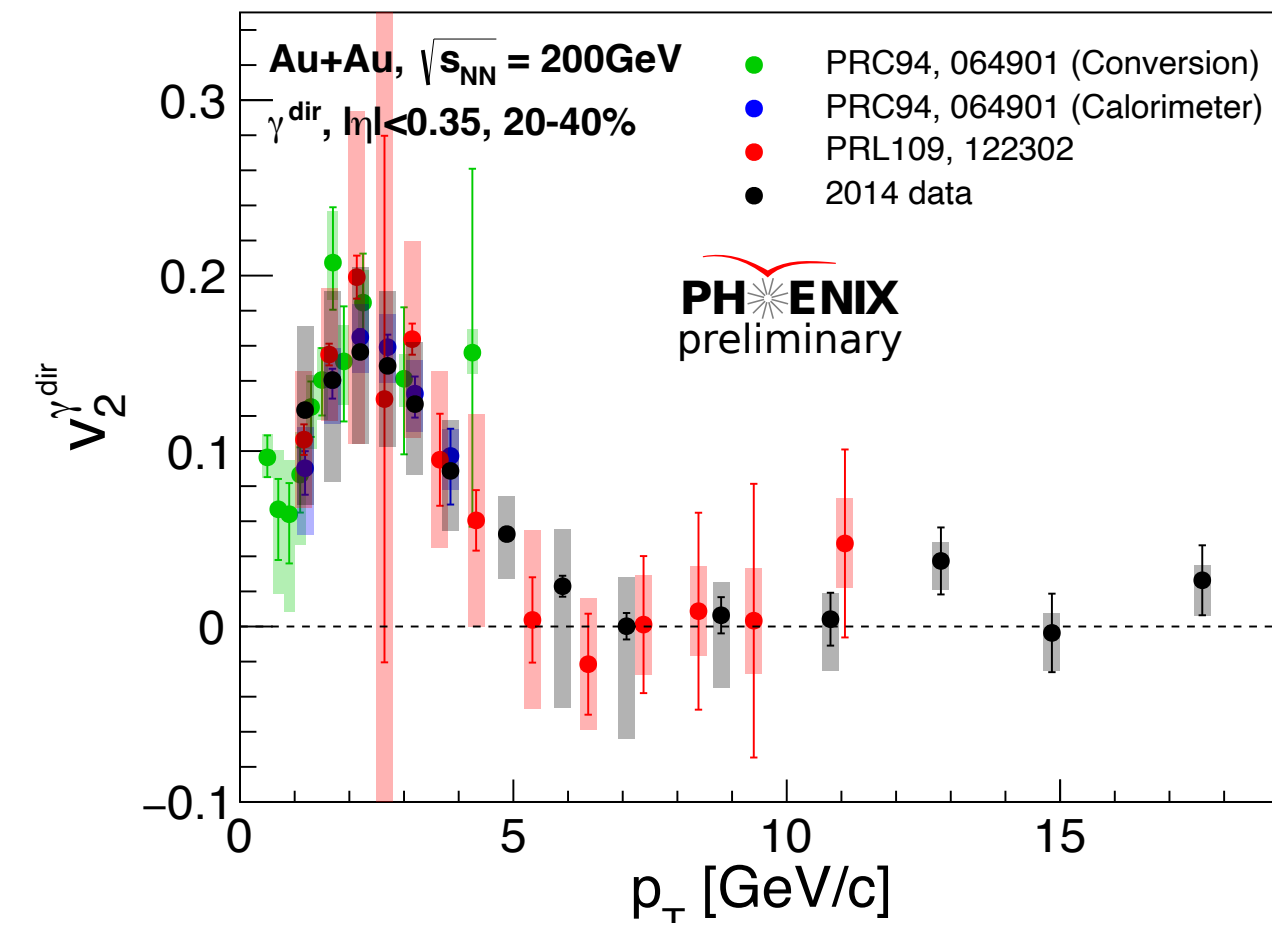
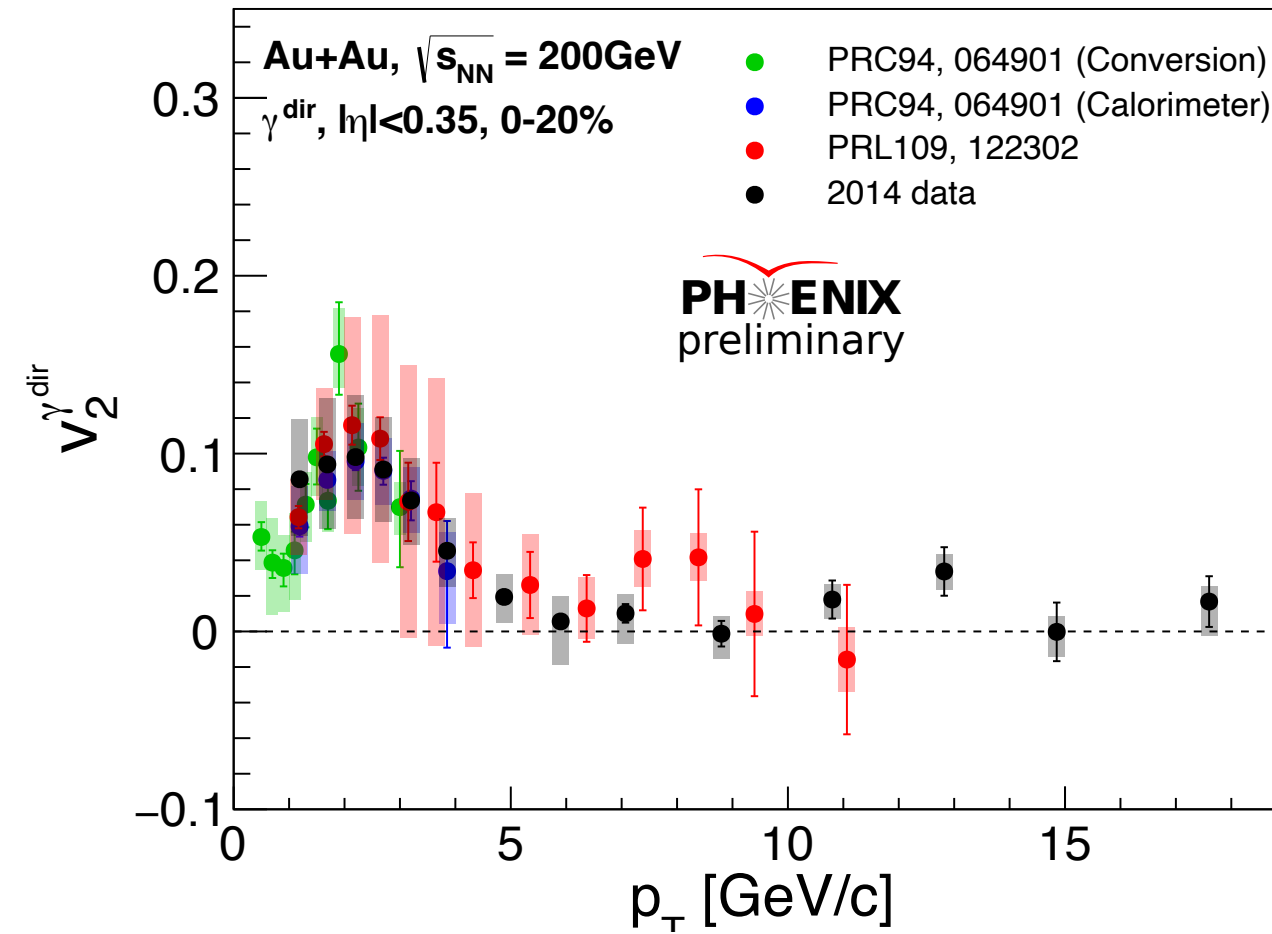
$$v_2^{dir} = \frac{R_\gamma v_2^{incl} - v_2^{dec}}{R_\gamma - 1}$$

R_γ of direct photons
 (measured from data)



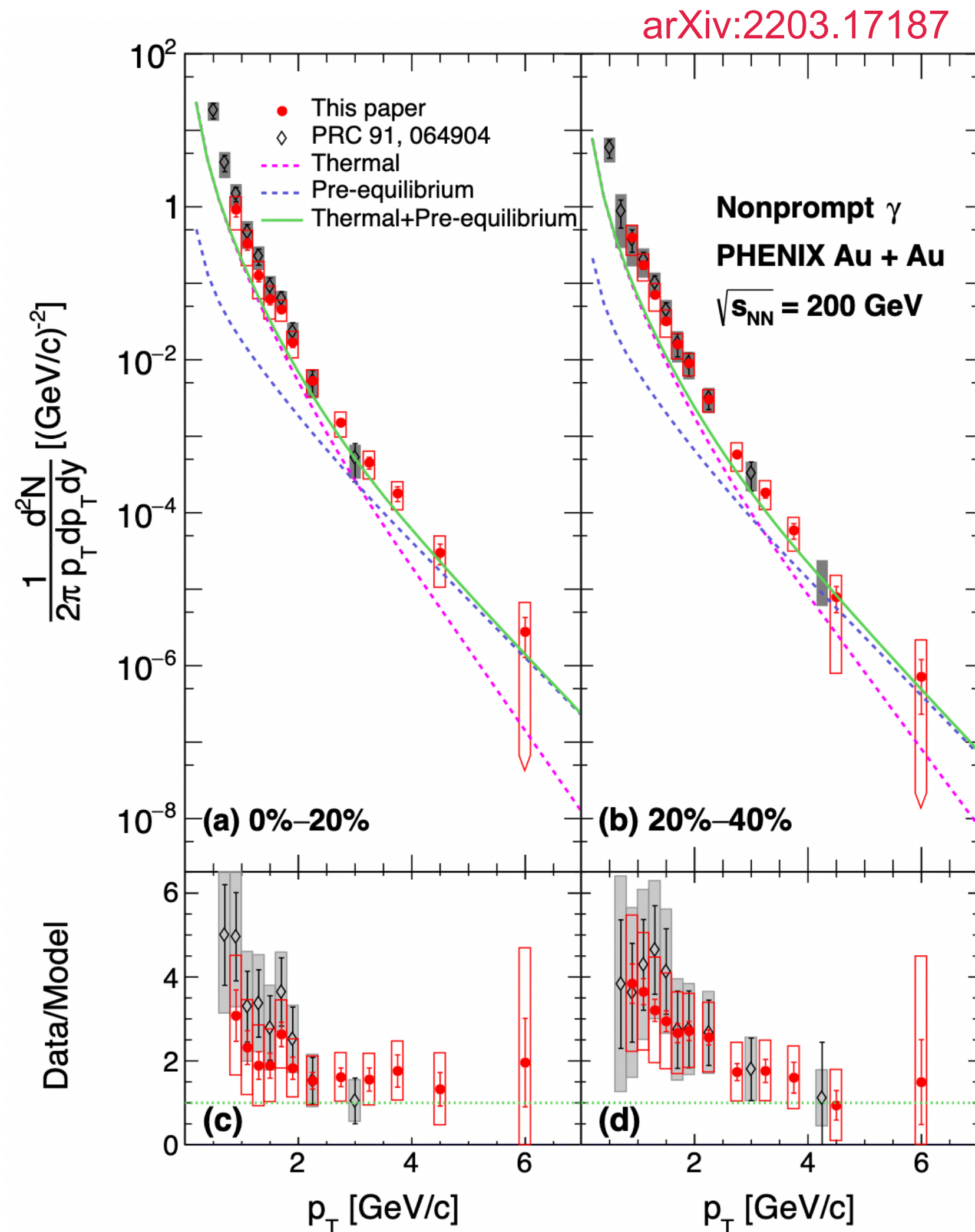
Given as an input for the
 simulation to calculate v_2^{dec}

Direct Photons v_2

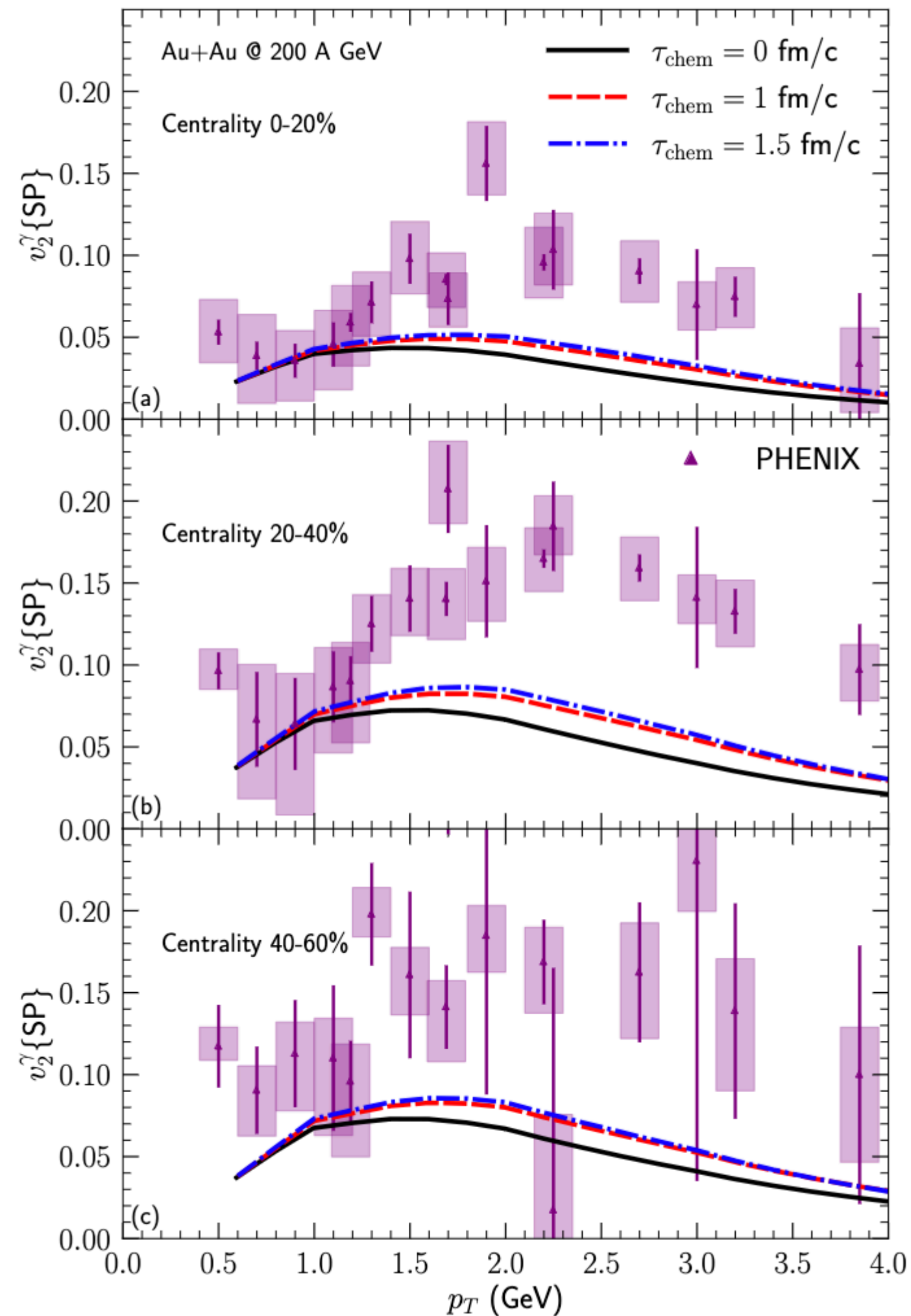


Direct photons v_2 in the high p_T region is consistent with zero within uncertainties.

Model comparison



Phys. Rev. C 105 014909 (2022)
C. Gale et. al.



Multi-messenger heavy-ion physics

- Hybrid model that describes all stages of relativistic heavy-ion collisions
- Effect of pre-equilibrium phase on both photonic and hadronic observables highlighted.

Theoretical models qualitatively reproduce the shape but falls short quantitatively.

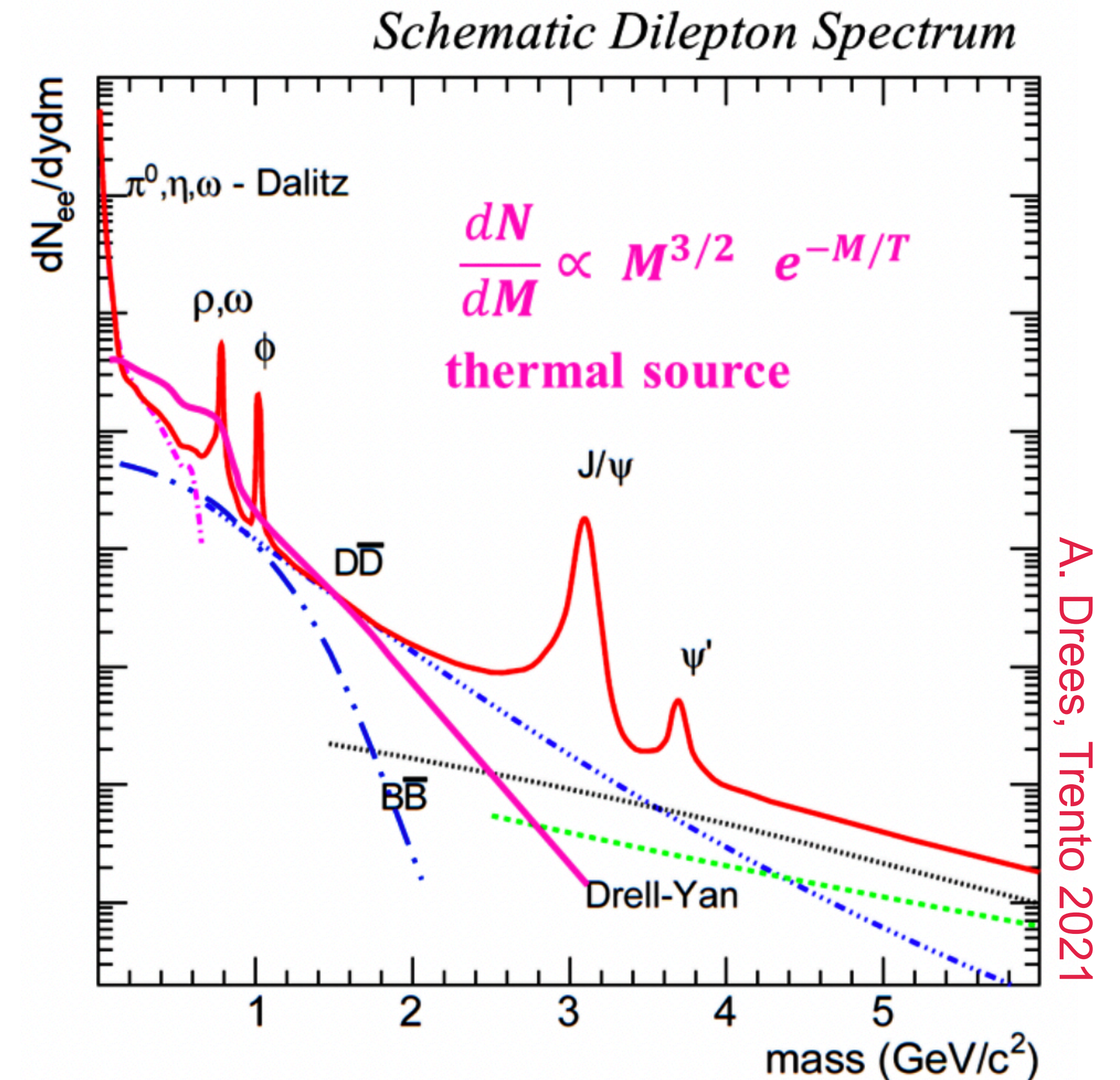
Thermal radiation in dilepton spectra

- In the dilepton invariant mass range from about 1 to 3 GeV/c², there is a significant contribution from thermal emission from the QGP.

- Background from semileptonic decays of open heavy flavor.
- Small contribution from Drell-Yan.
- Vertex detector is required to disentangle the thermal and semileptonic components

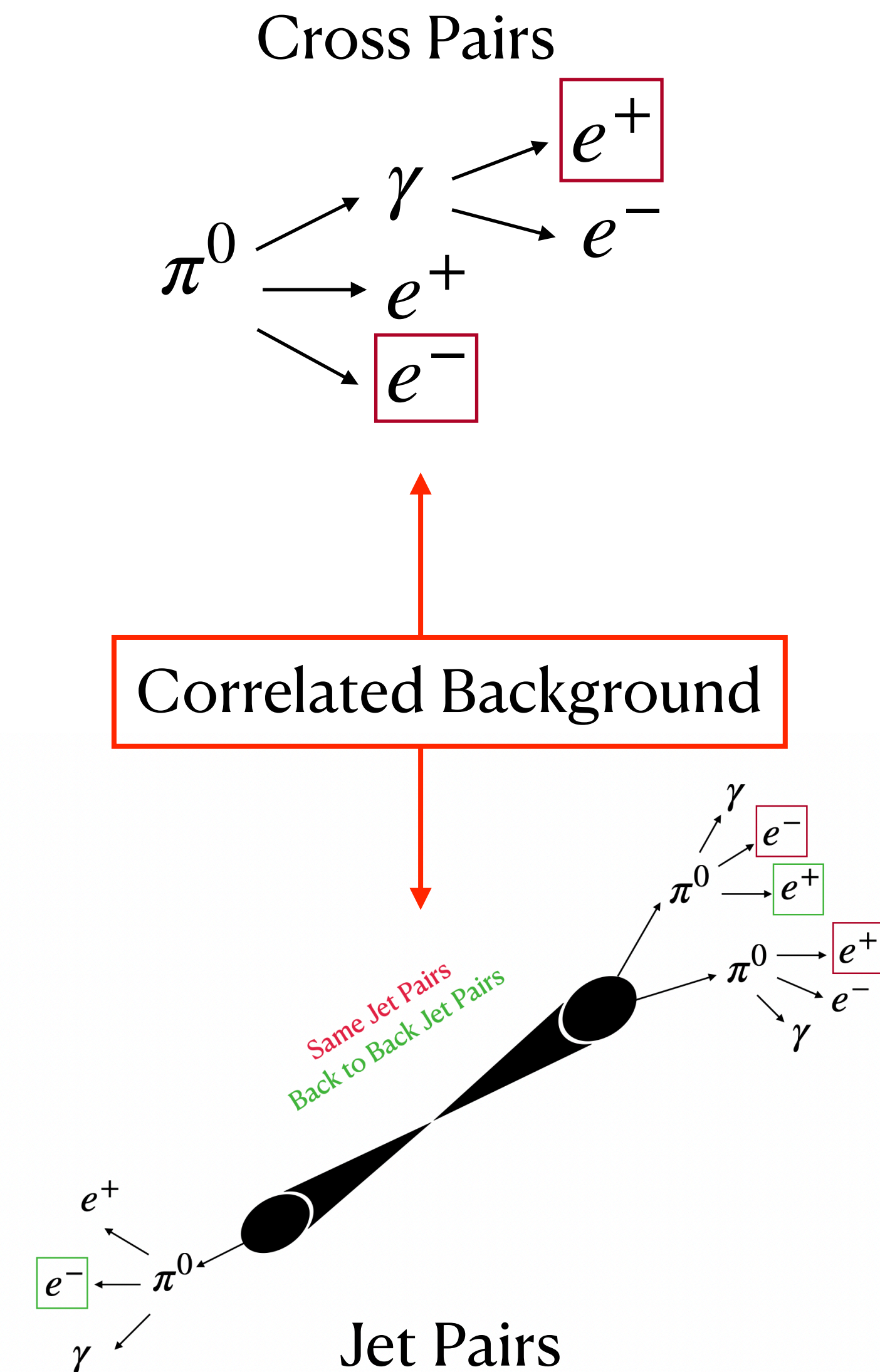
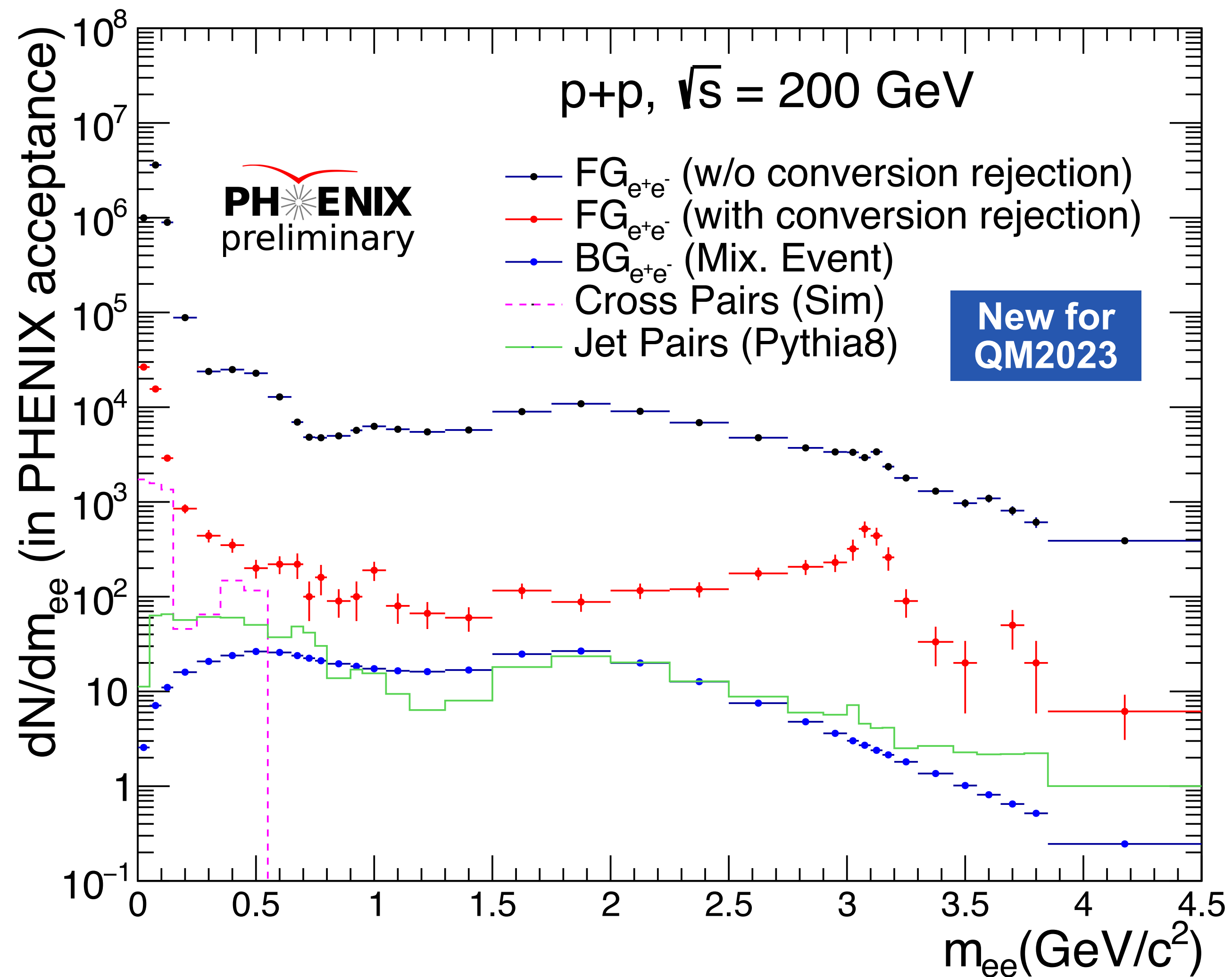
(PHENIX installed Silicon Vertex Detector in 2011).

- Silicon Vertex detector presents a huge photon conversion background.

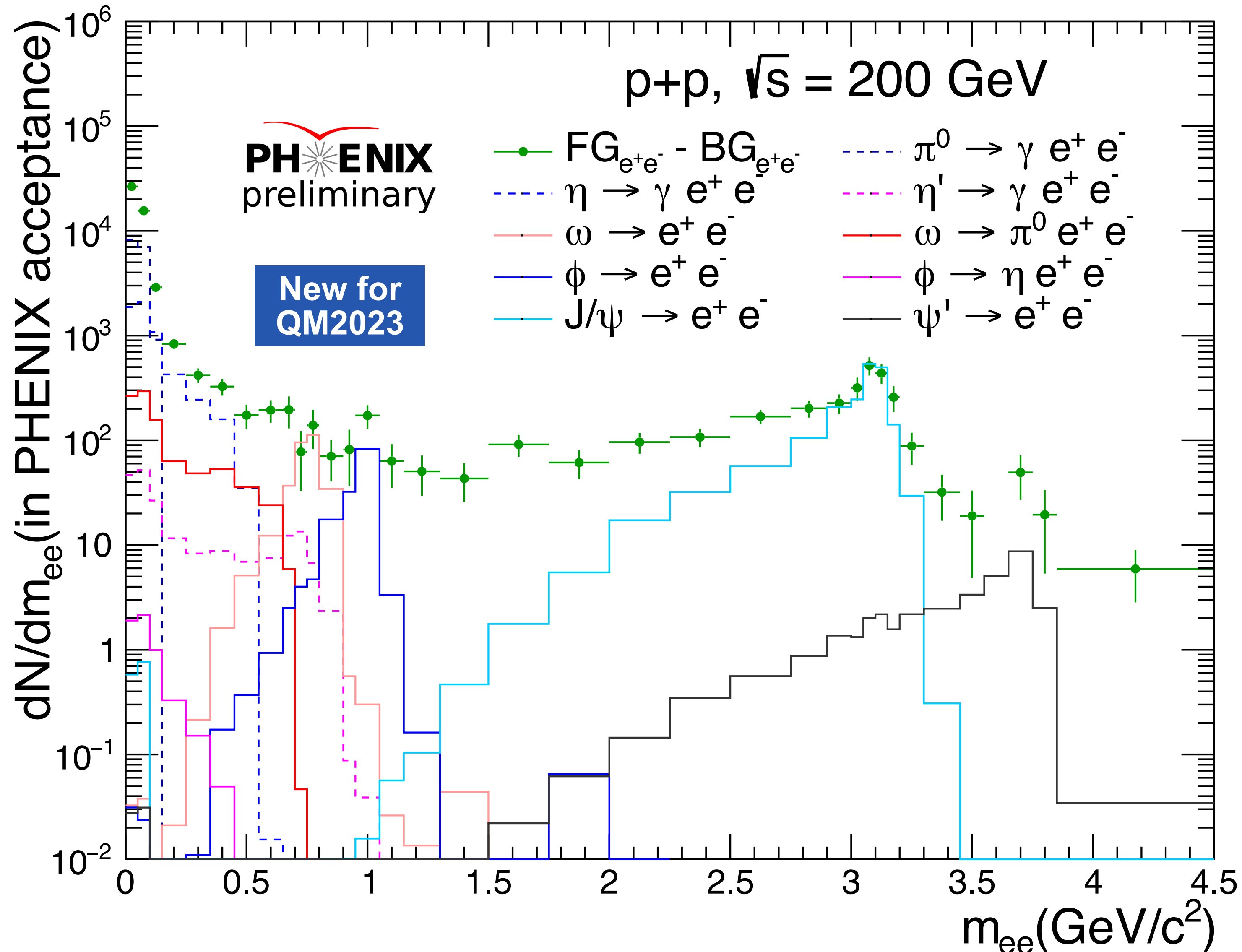


Poster by Roli Esha

Invariant mass spectrum in $p+p$ at 200 GeV



Comparison to Hadronic Cocktail



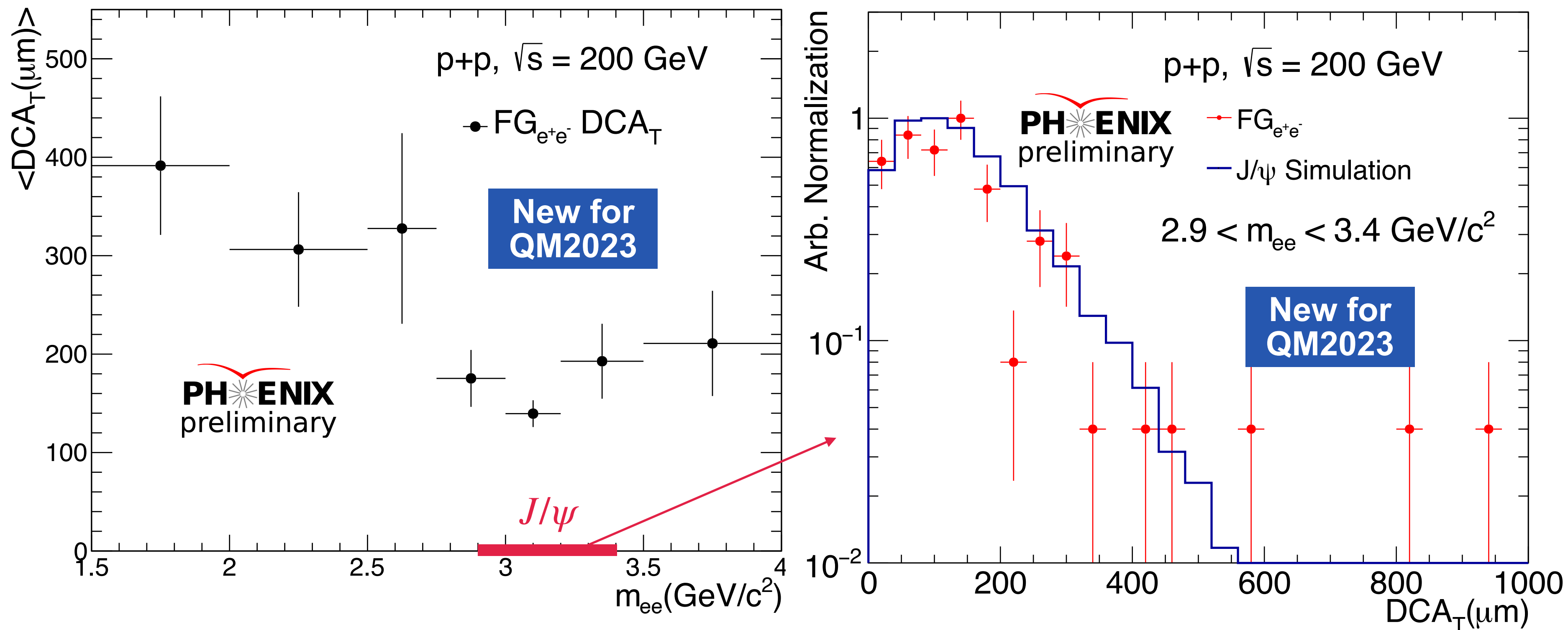
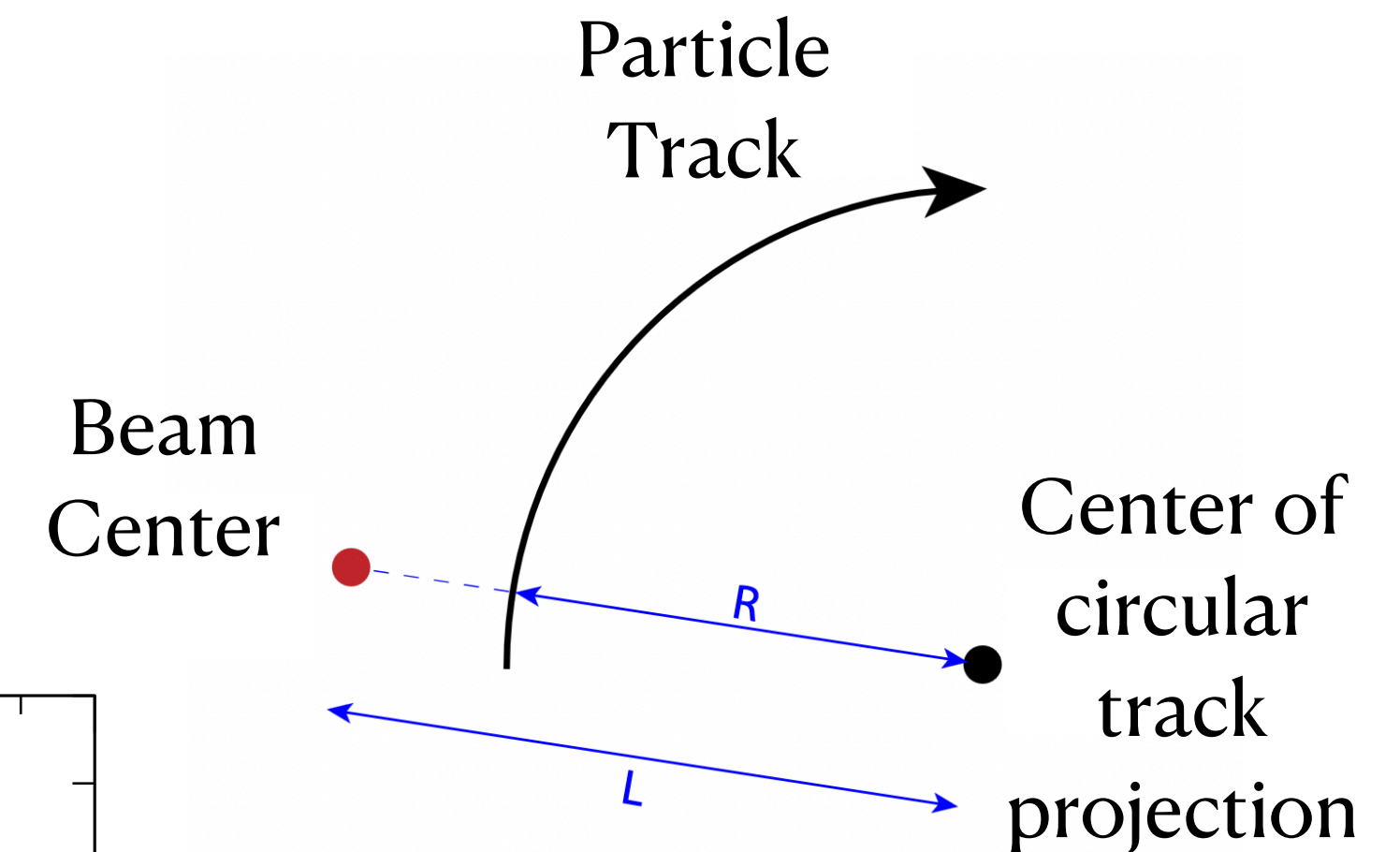
A good agreement between the measured pairs in data and known sources from simulation.

The only missing source here is the open heavy flavor contribution.

Separating the J/ψ and heavy flavor contributions

We calculate a transverse DCA of the central arm tracks to the interaction vertex determined by the VTX given by

$$DCA_T = L - R$$



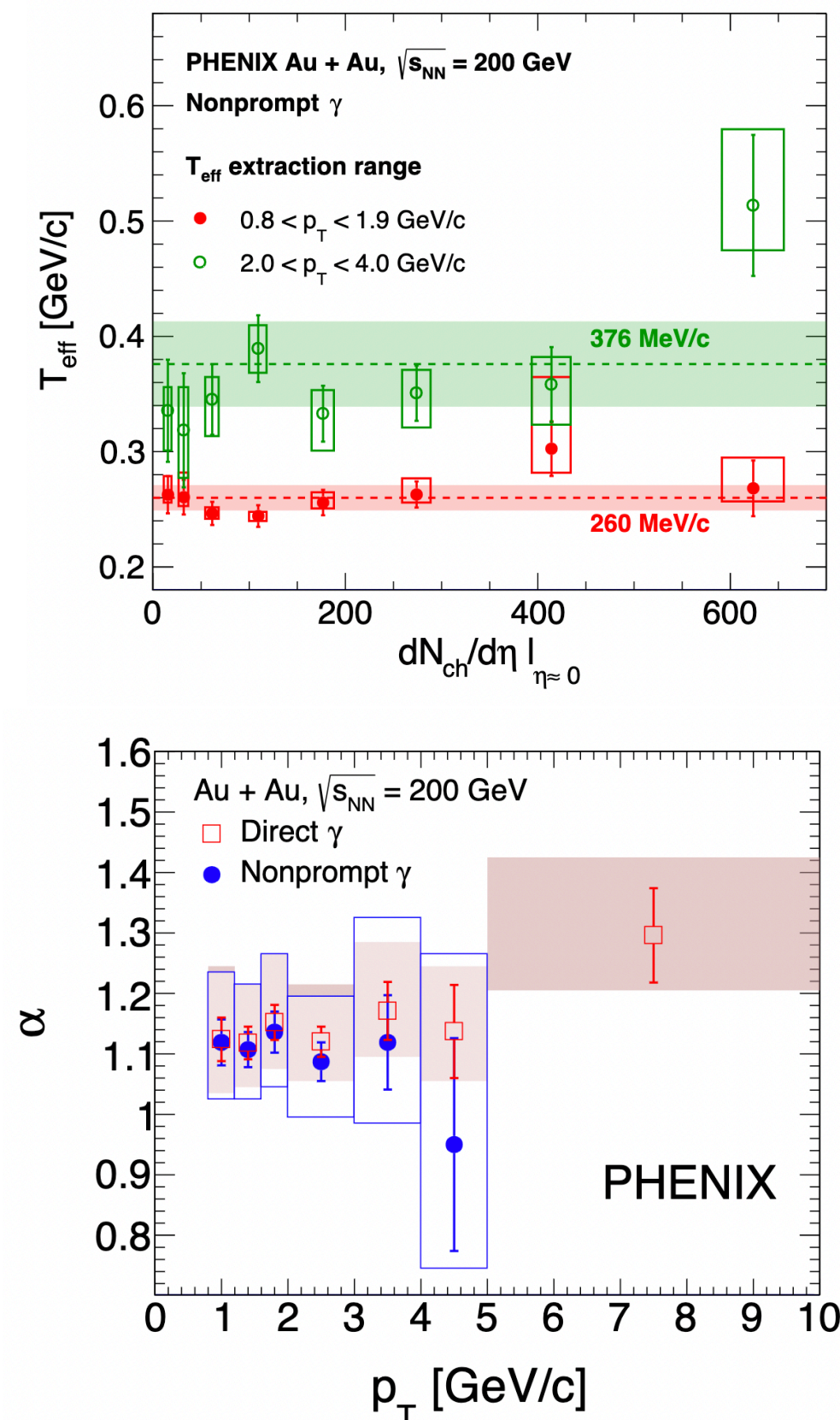
Separation between the two components is indeed possible!

There is a very good match between data and single J/ψ simulation. This is expected as the J/ψ mass region in data has very small background under it.

Summary

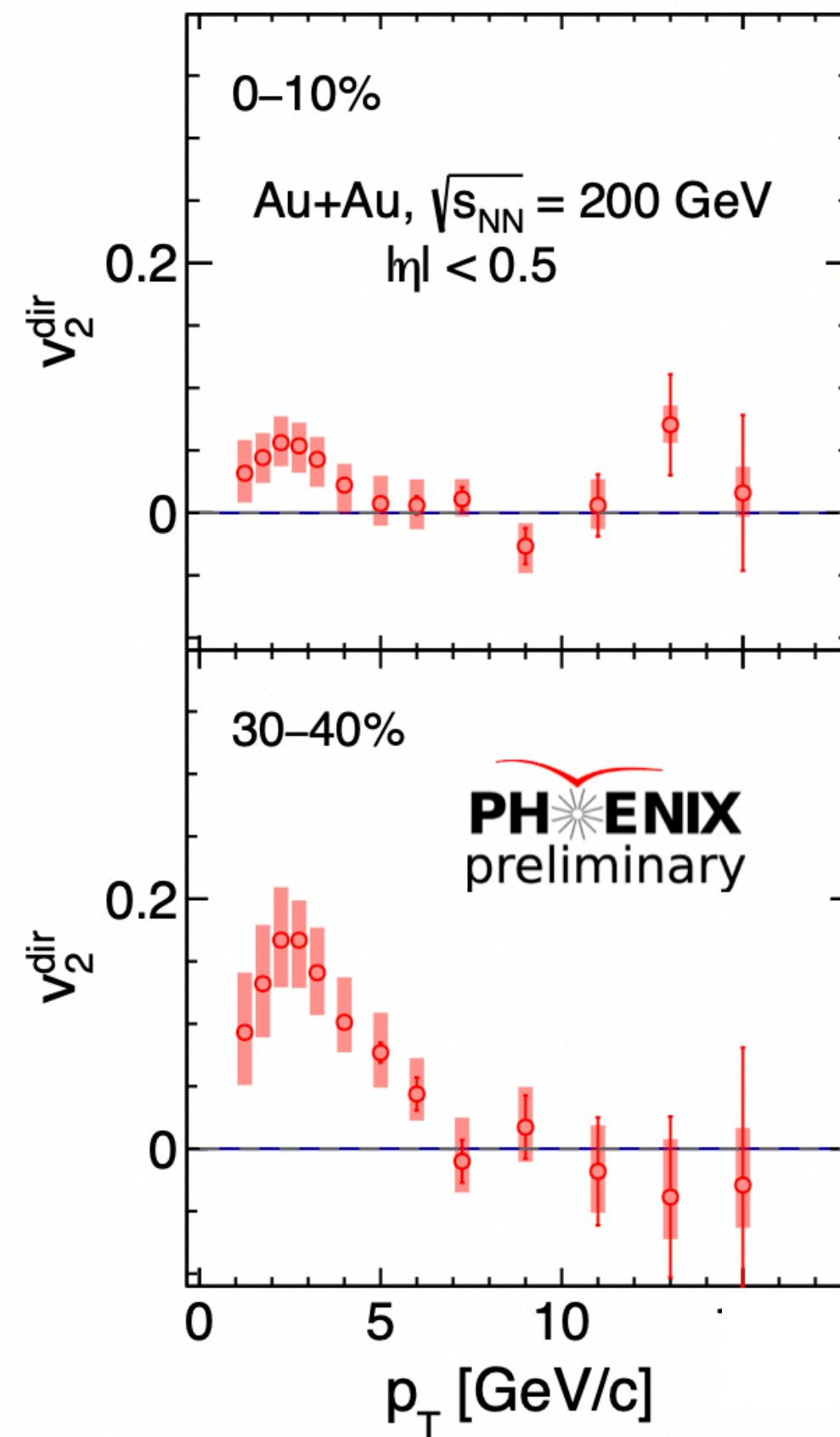
(A)

Direct Photon Spectra



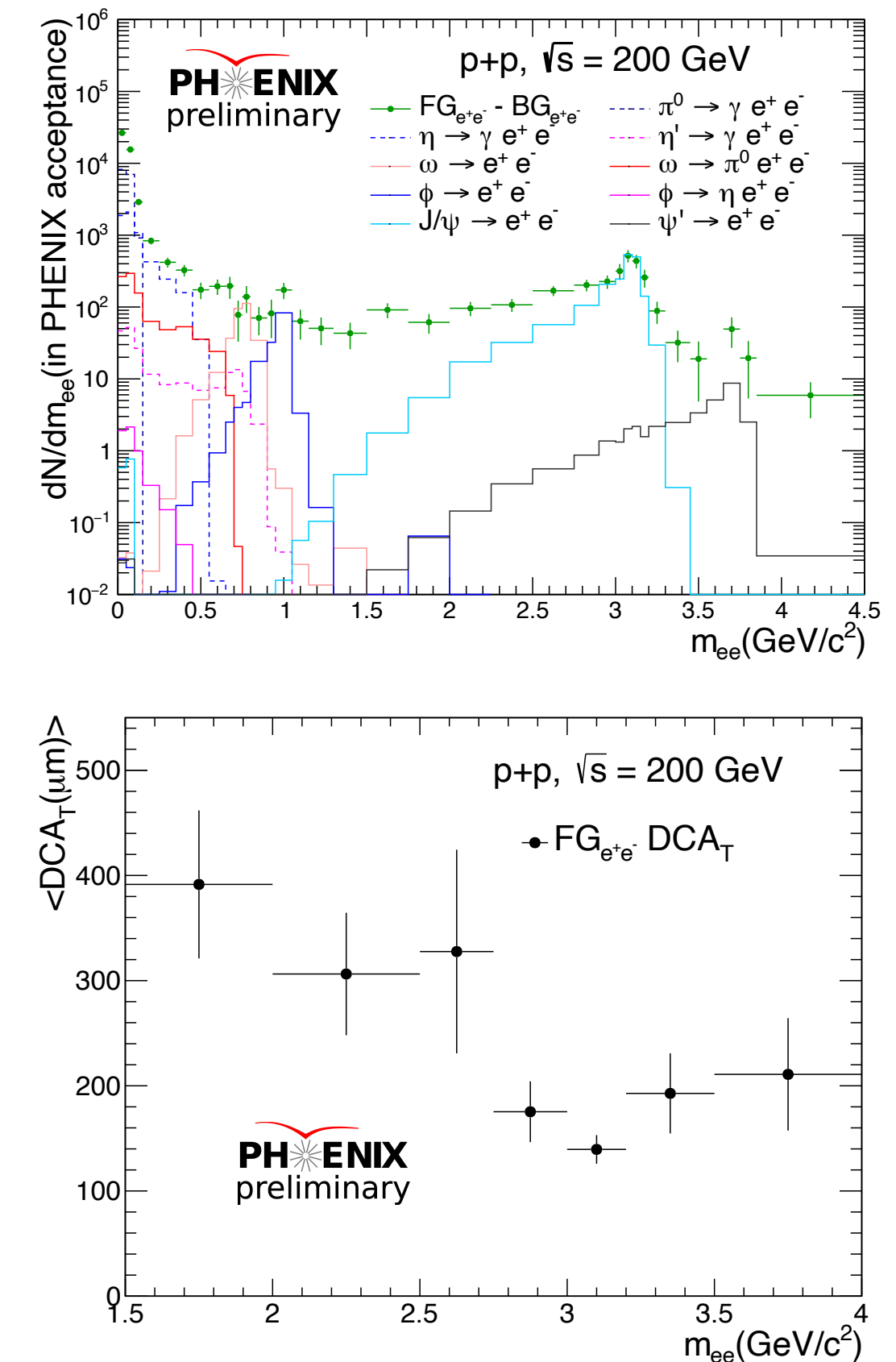
(B)

Direct Photon Flow



(C)

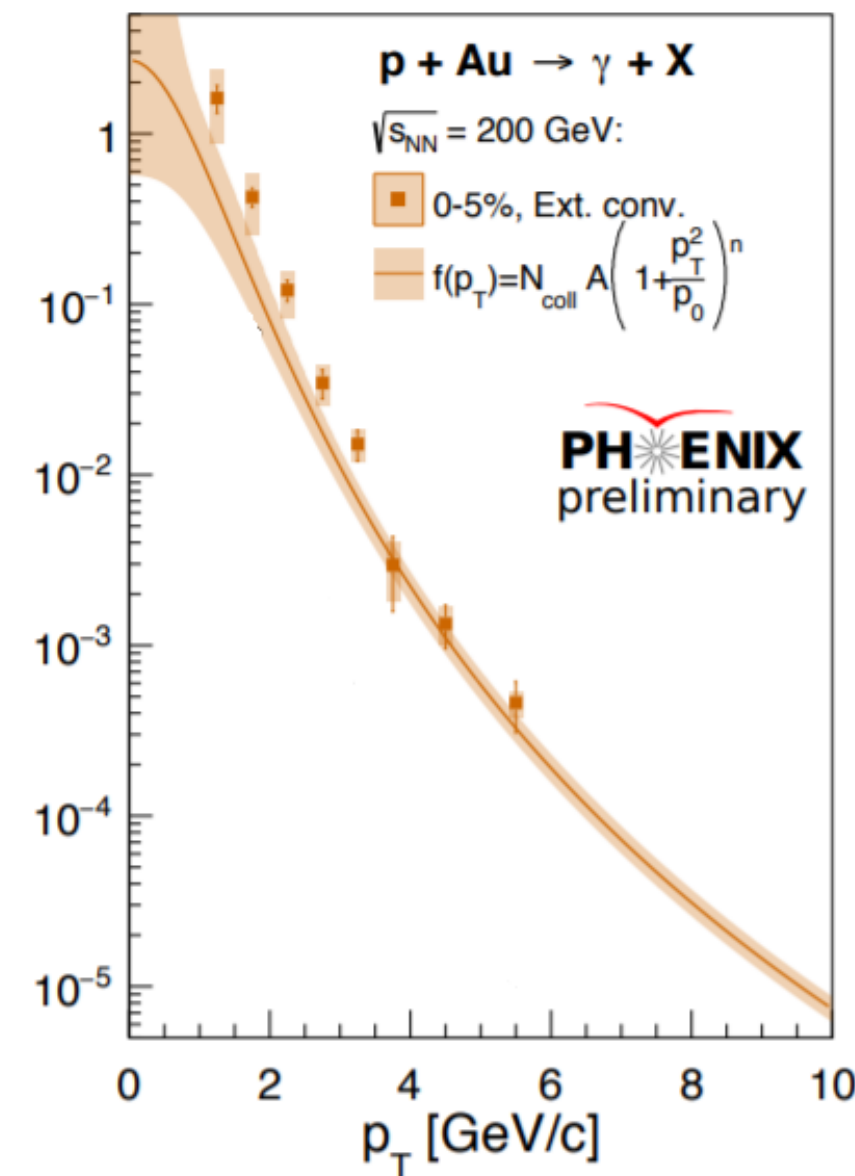
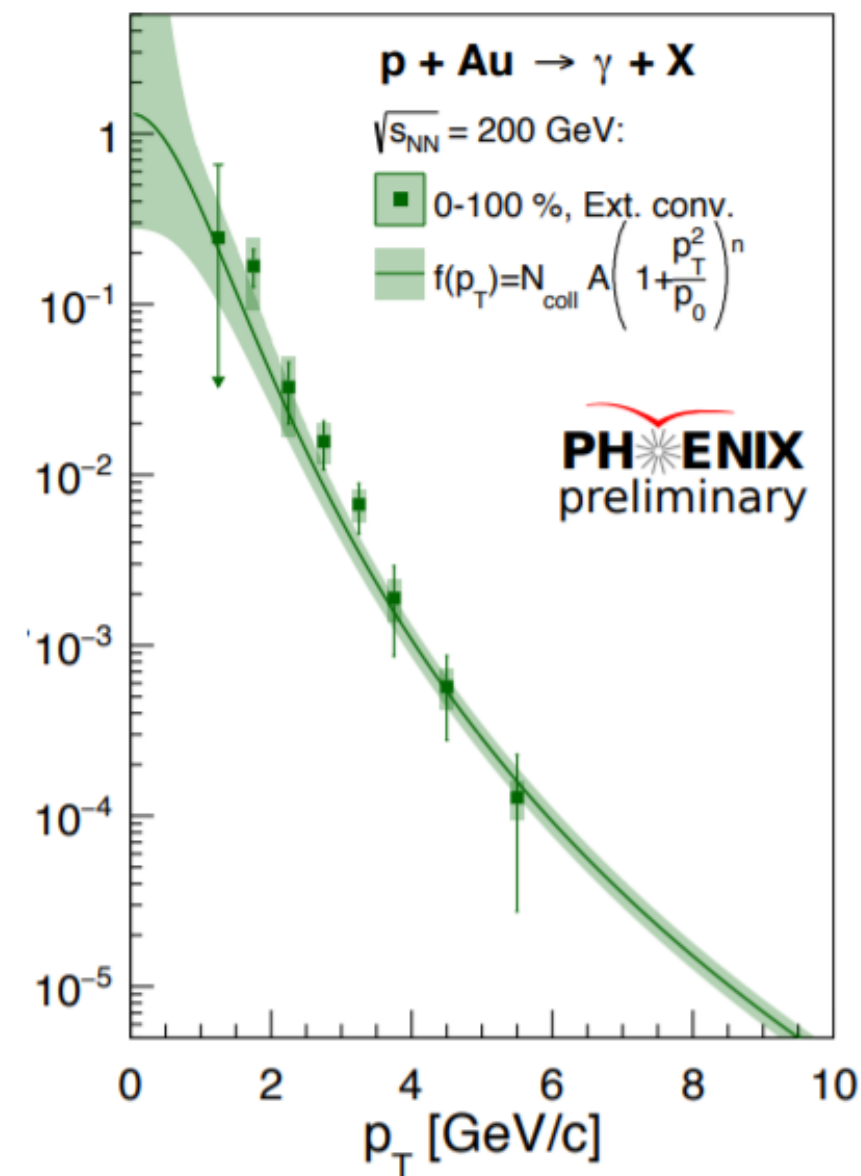
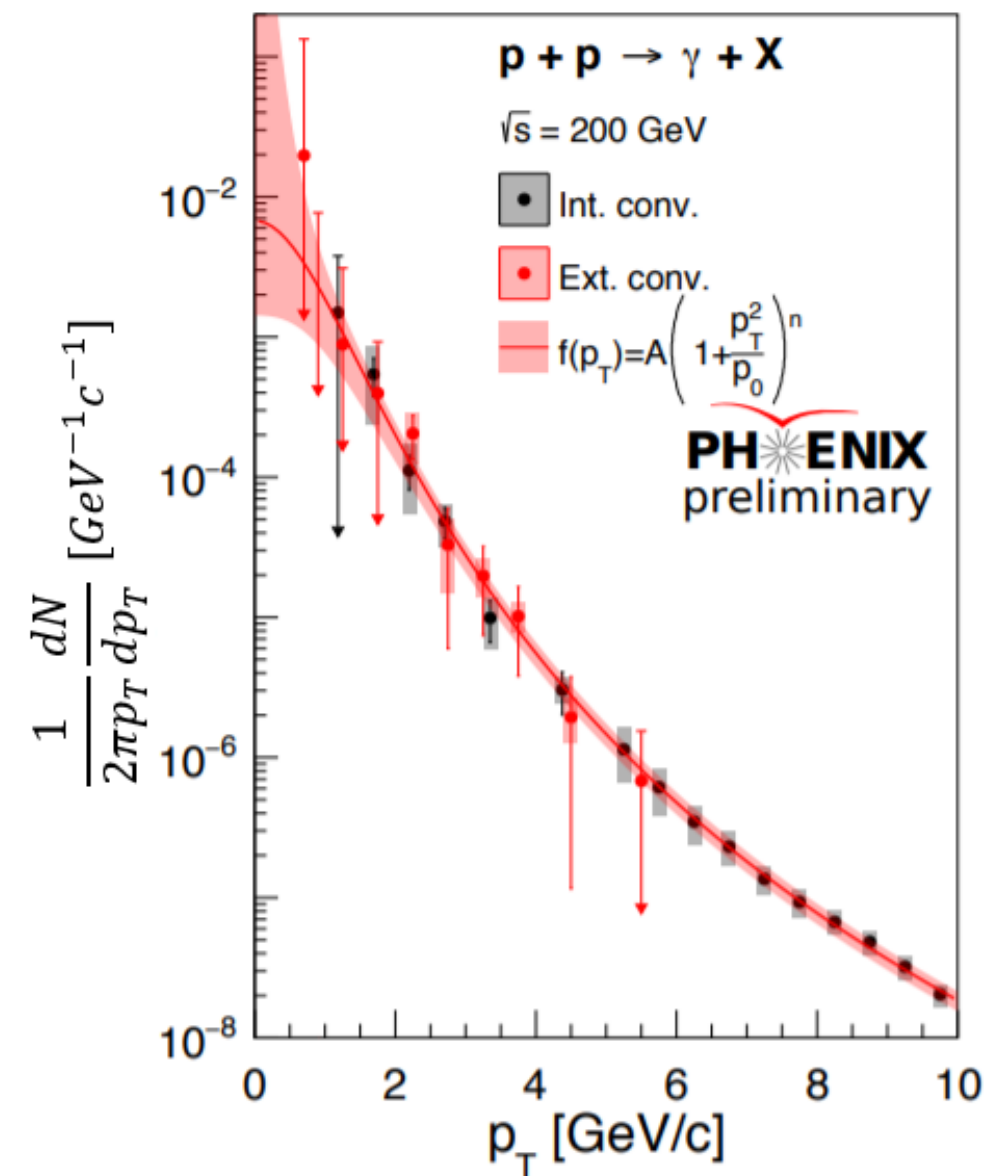
Dilepton Continuum



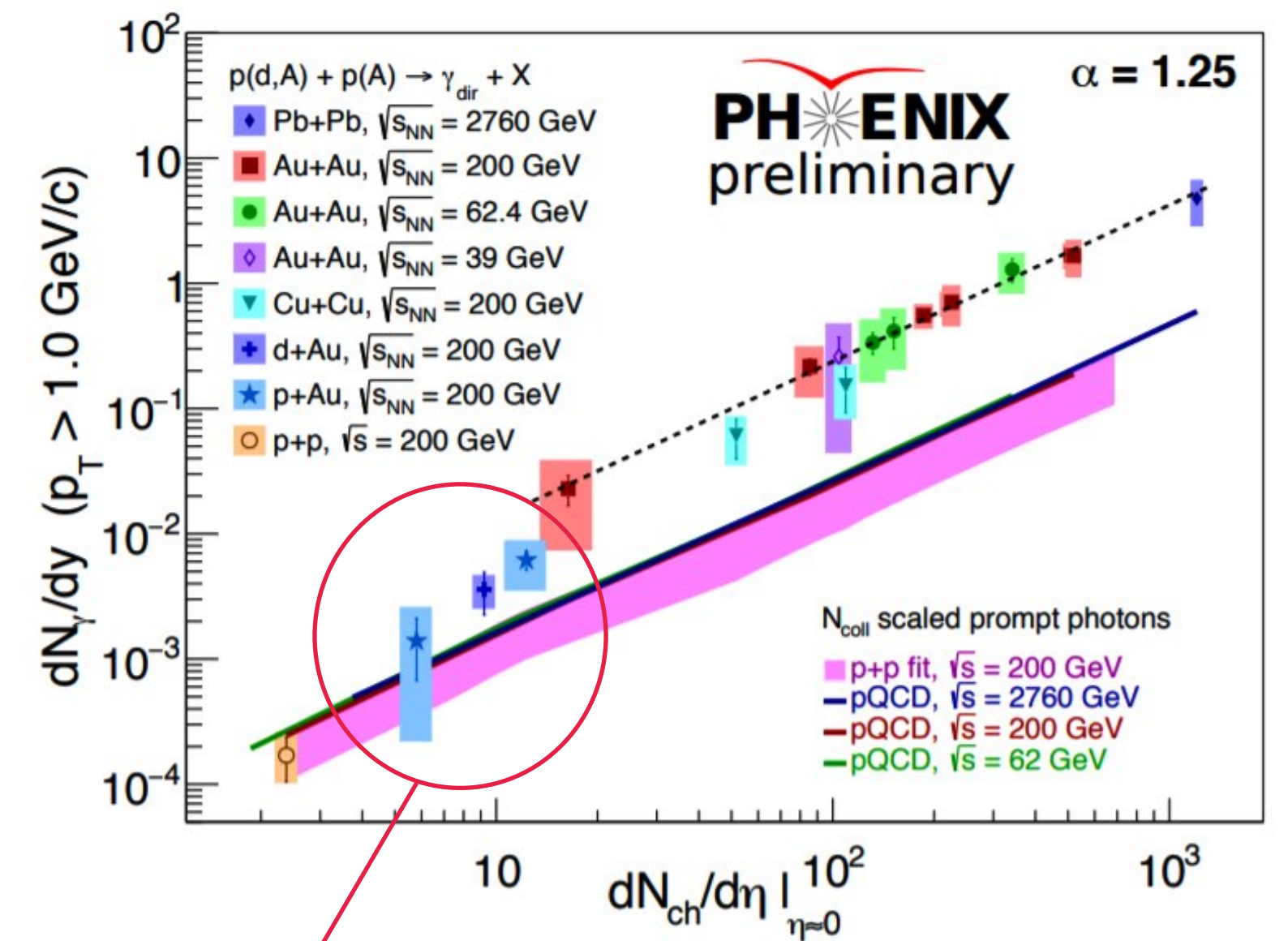
Thank you!



Direct γ in small systems



Bridging the gap



Onset of QGP?

$p+p$ Fit

Functional form inspired by pQCD

Fit below 1 GeV/c motivated by Drell Yan measurements [Ito, et al, PRD23, 604 (1981)]

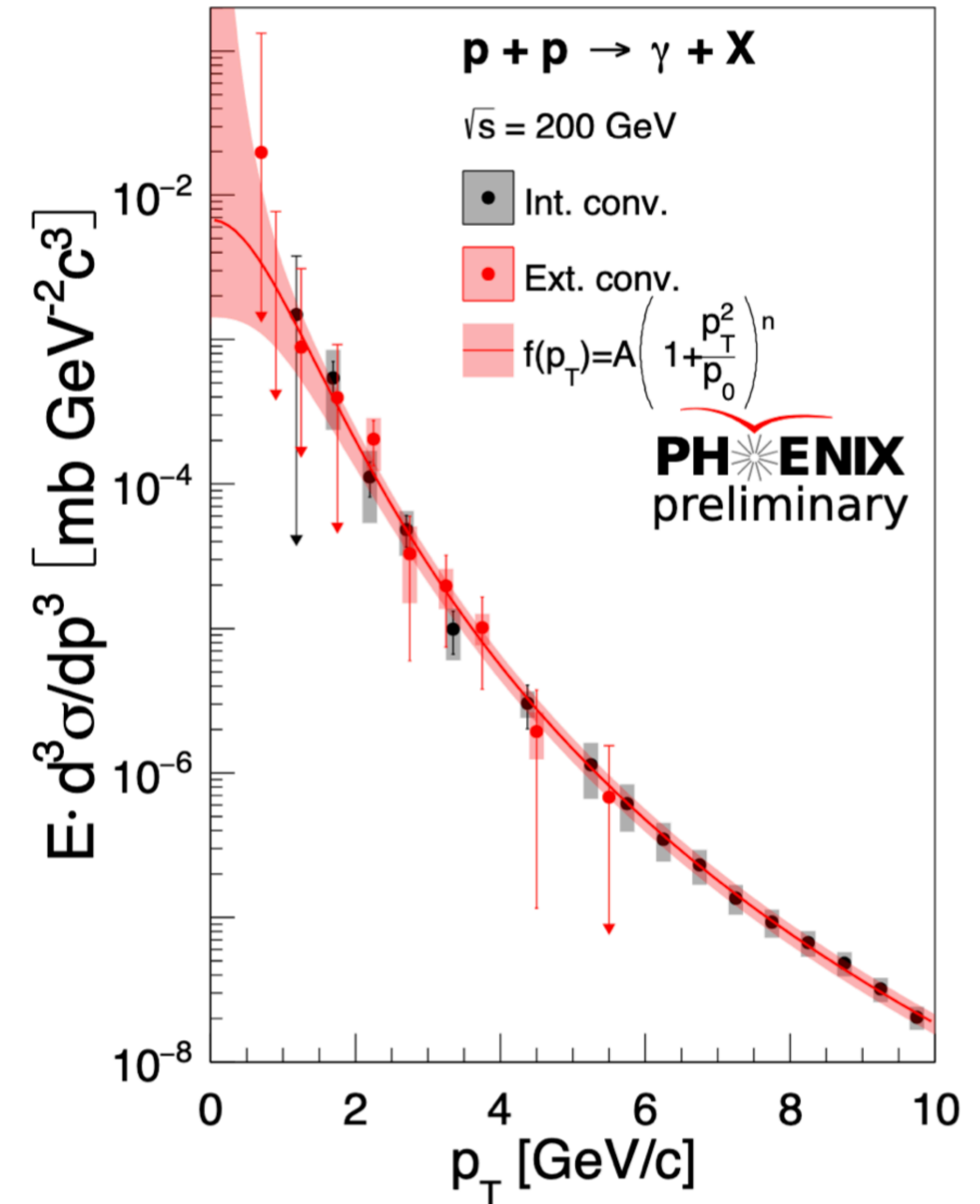
Systematic errors include the fit errors, different functional forms

$$\frac{dN}{dy} = a \left(1 + \frac{p_T^2}{b^2} \right)^c$$

$$a = 6.4 \times 10^3$$

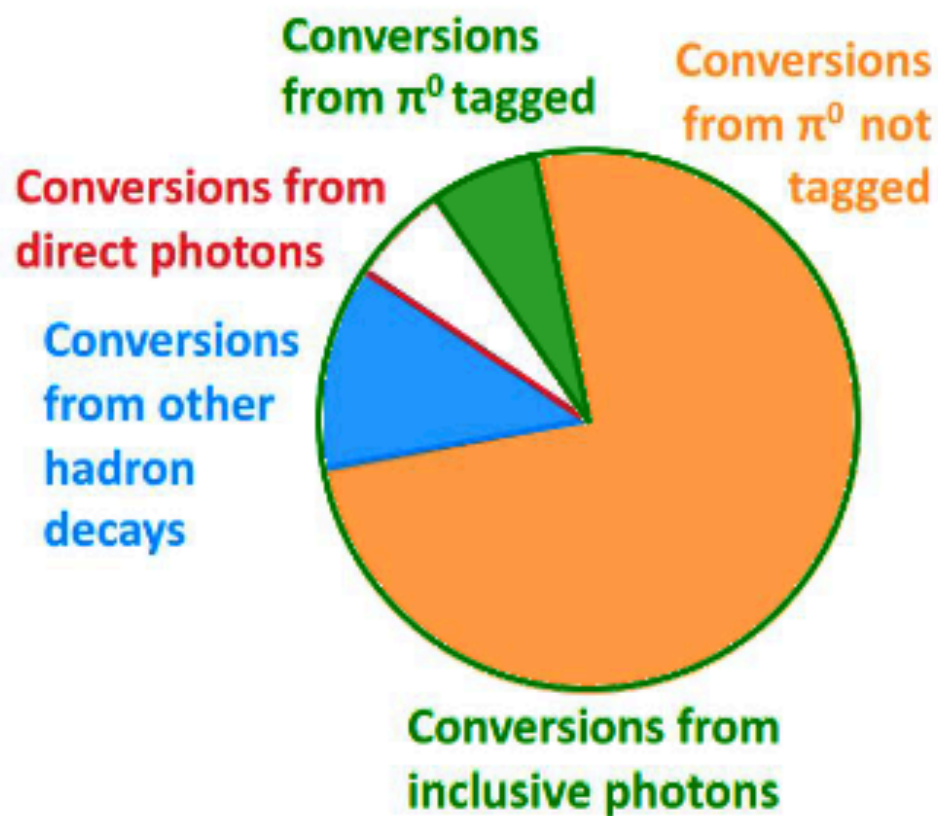
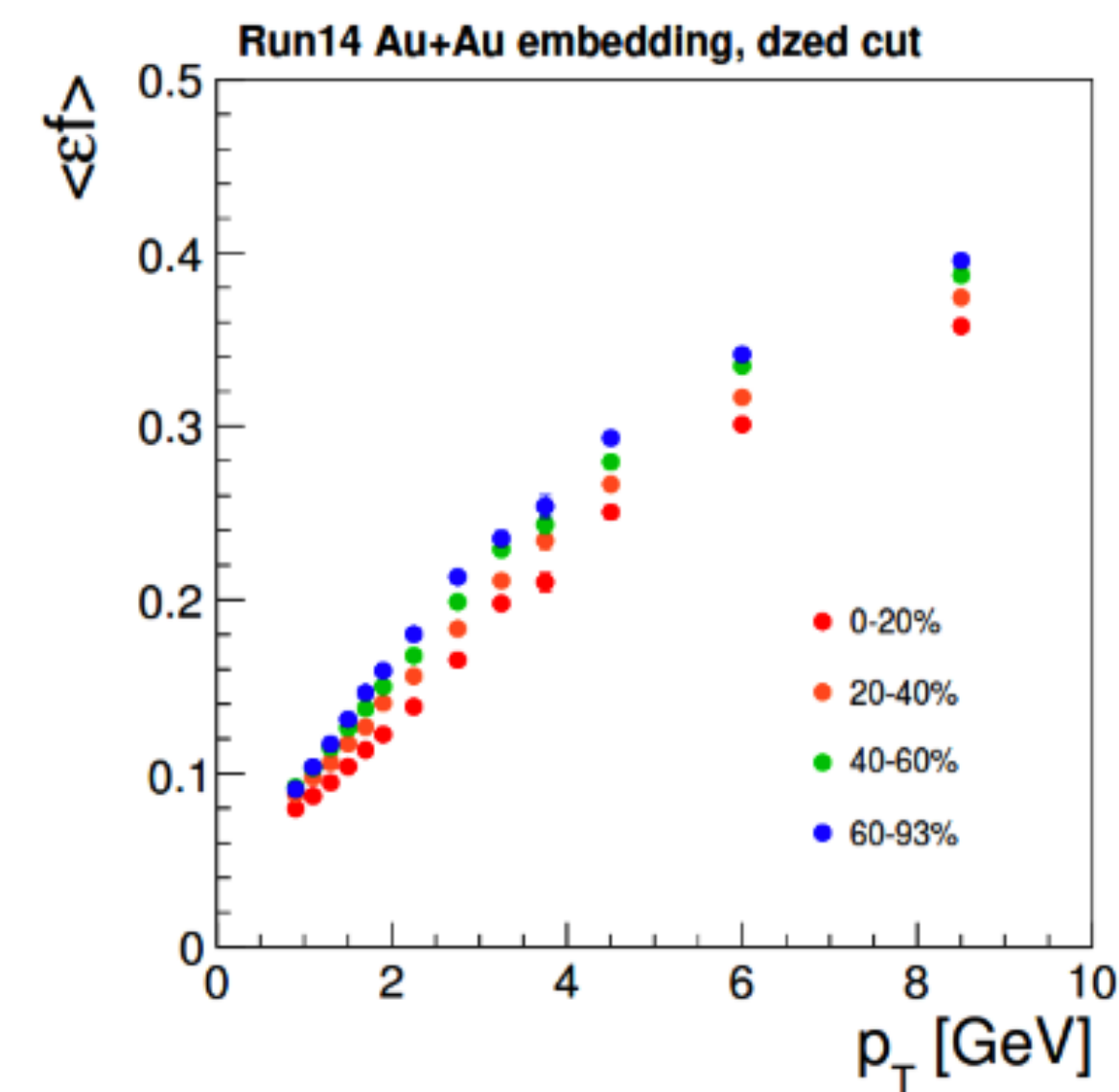
$$b = 1.45$$

$$c = -3.30$$



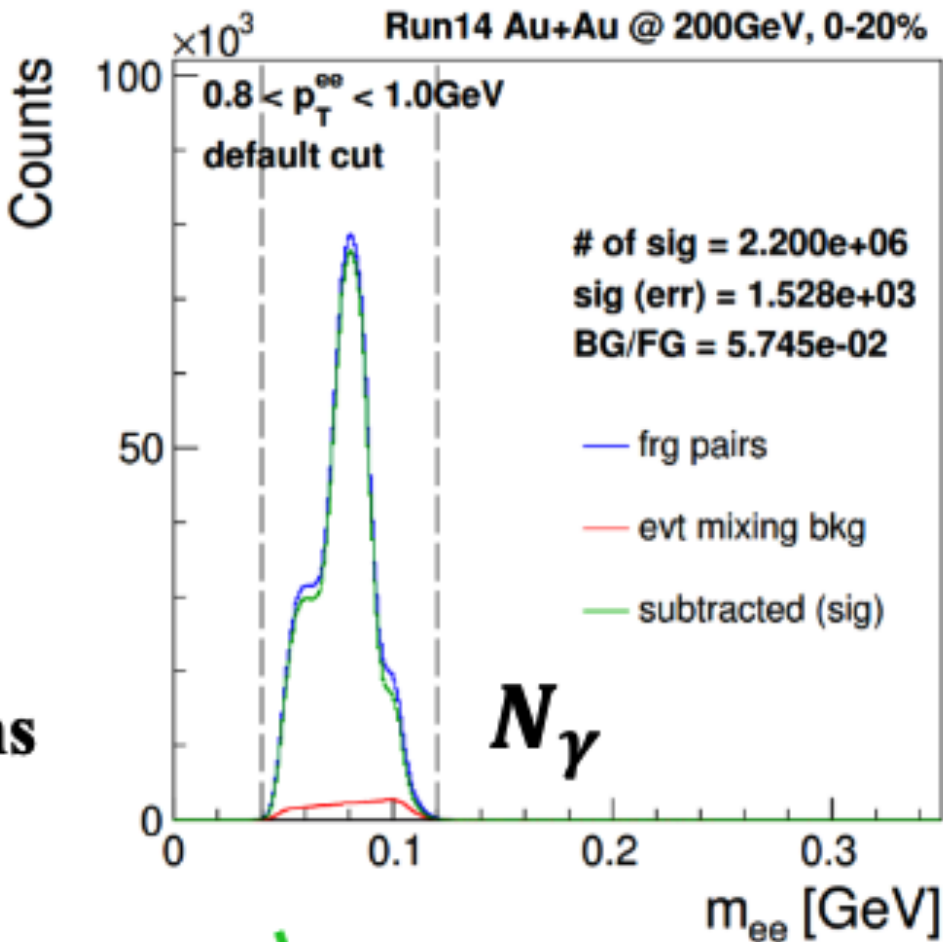
External Conversion Method

Full MC simulation



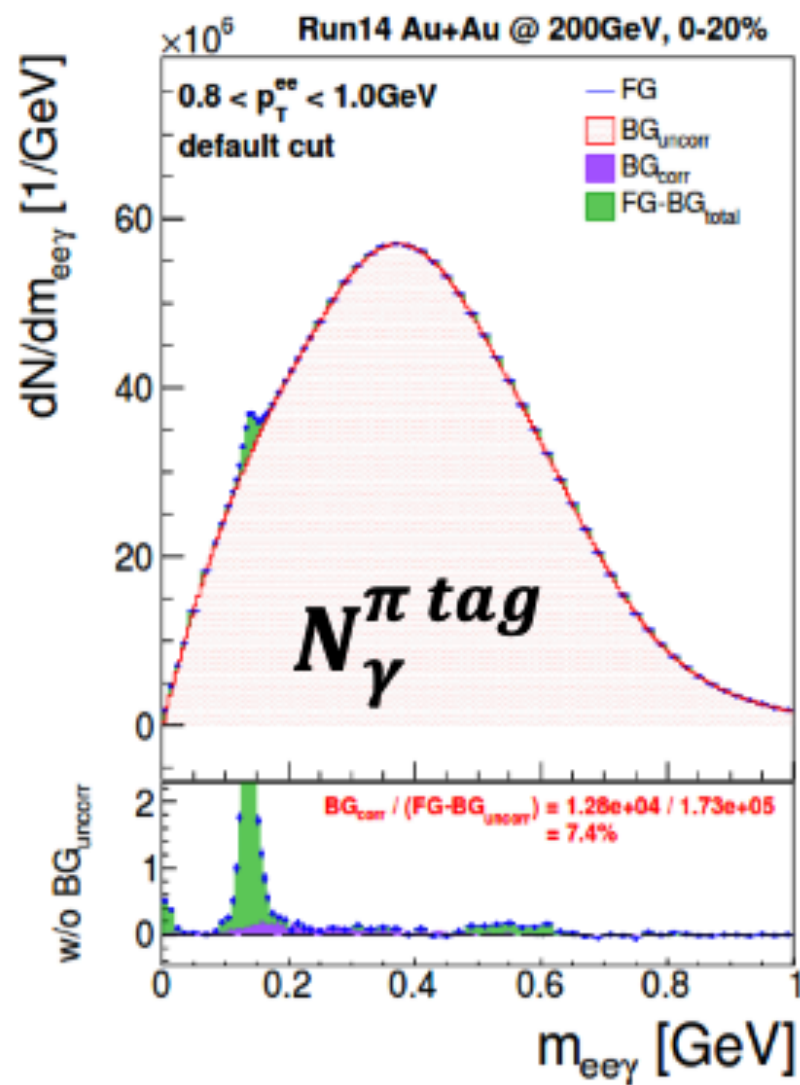
conditional
tagging efficiency

- Key contributions
- Energy cut
 - Acceptance
 - Detector material



measured
raw yields

Closure test with full high multiplicity MC simulation



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

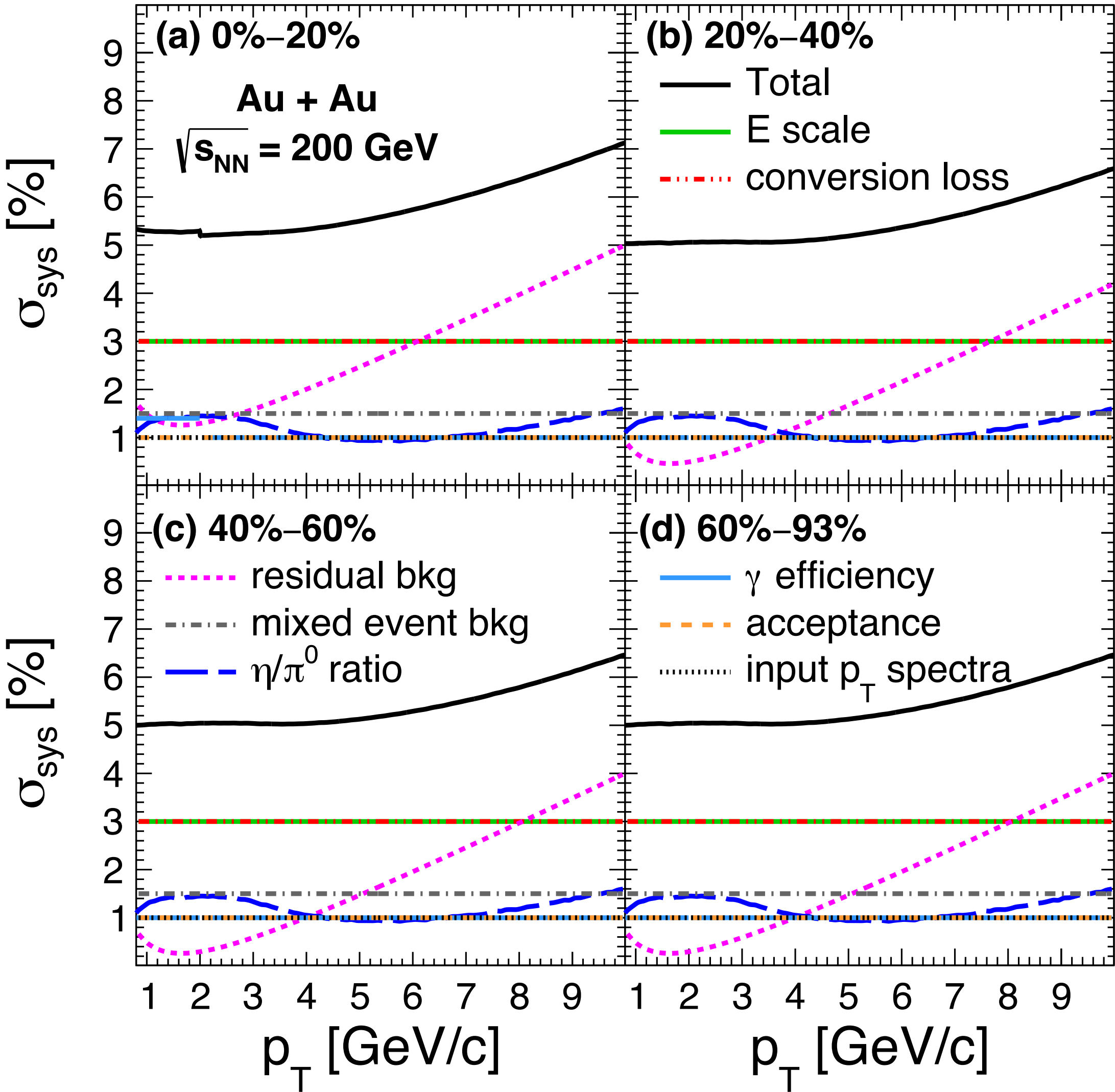
η/π^0 ratio
main contribution

Photons from
hadron decays

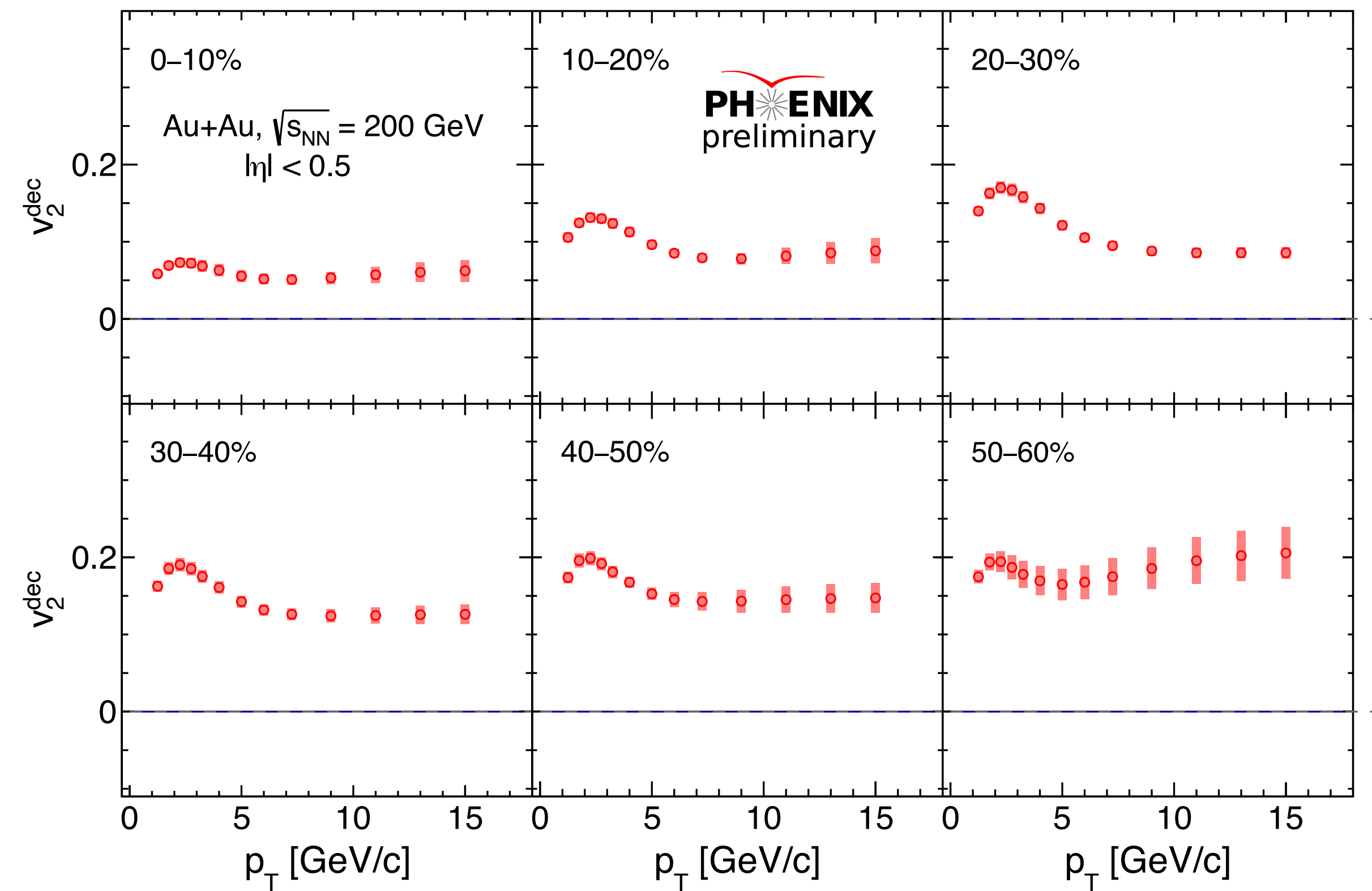
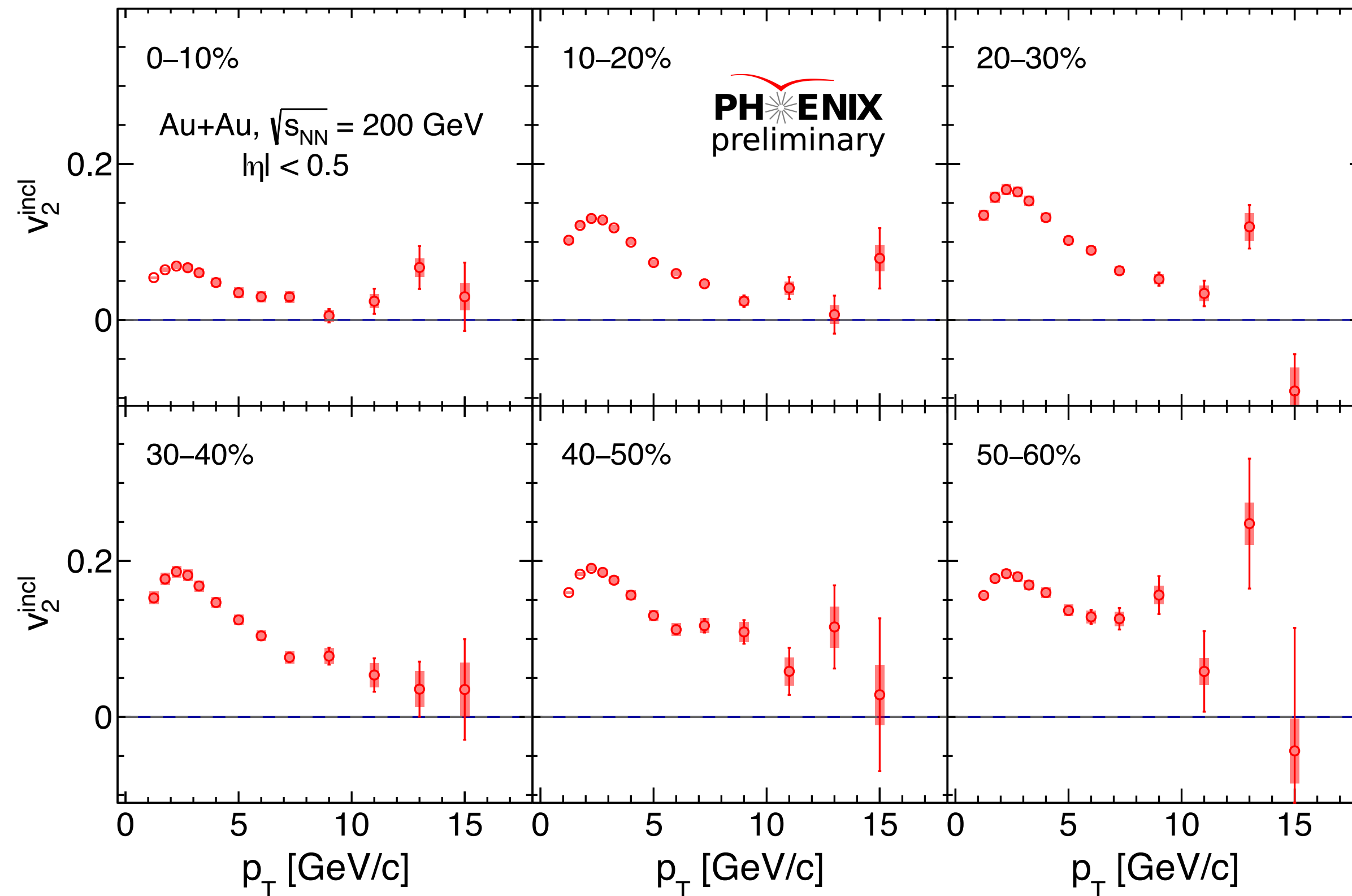
Systematic Uncertainties

Systematic uncertainty source (39 GeV)	σ_{sys}/R_γ	Type
<i>π^0 reconstruction</i>		
tagged photon yield	8%	A
<i>Conditional acceptance</i>		
input Hagedorn p_T spectra and energy scale	8%	B
<i>Cocktail ratio</i>		
γ^{hadron}/π^0	2%	B

Systematic uncertainty source (62.4 GeV)	σ_{sys}/R_γ	Type
<i>π^0 reconstruction</i>		
tagged photon yield	5%	A
<i>Conditional acceptance</i>		
input Hagedorn p_T spectra and energy scale	5%	B
<i>Cocktail ratio</i>		
γ^{hadron}/π^0	2%	B

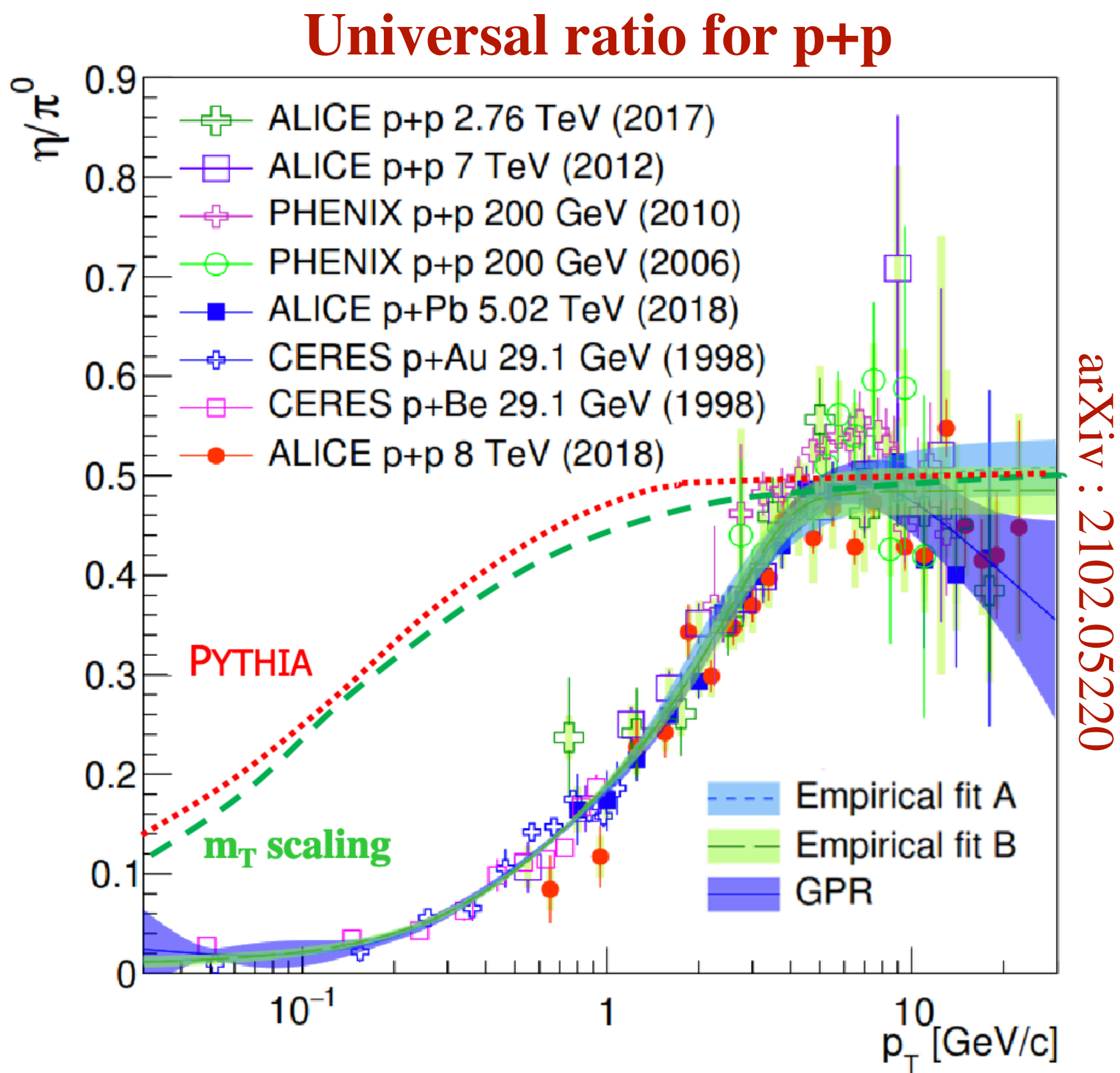


Inclusive and Decay Photons v_2

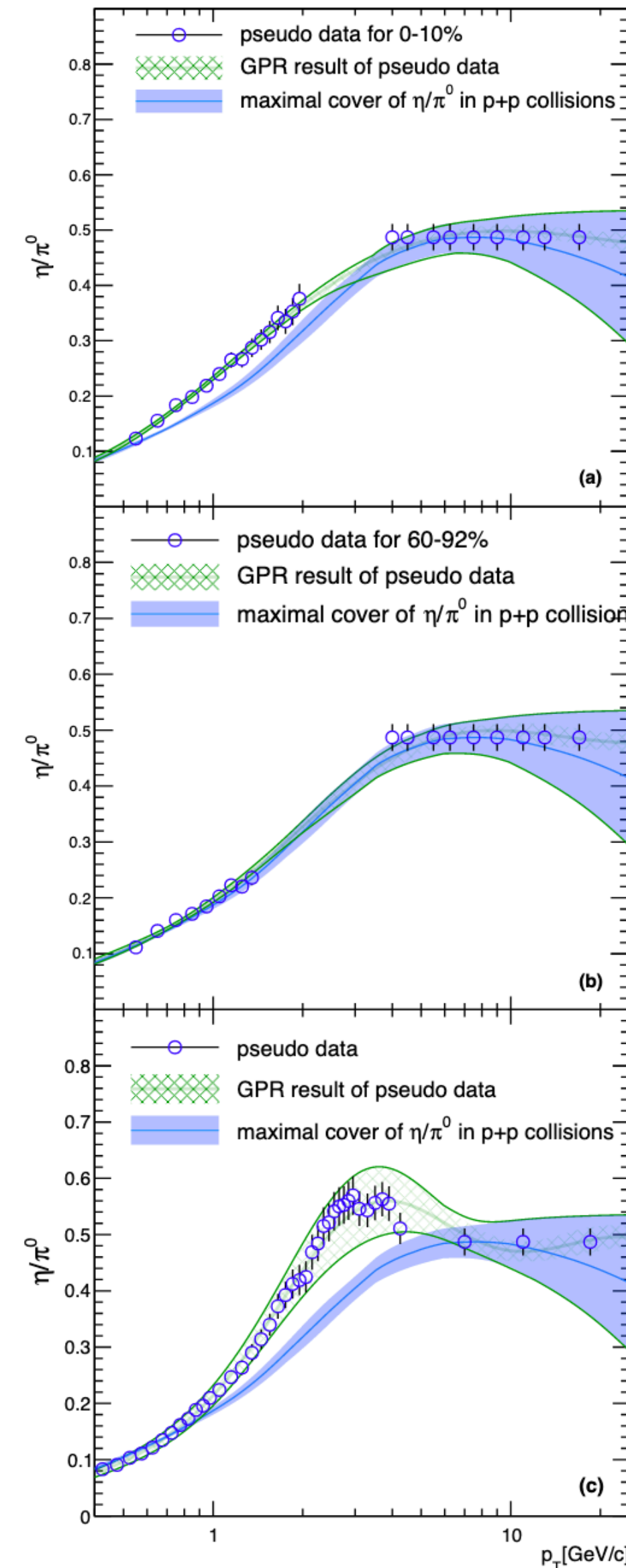


Quantitatively, elliptic flow of both the inclusive and decay photons is very similar!

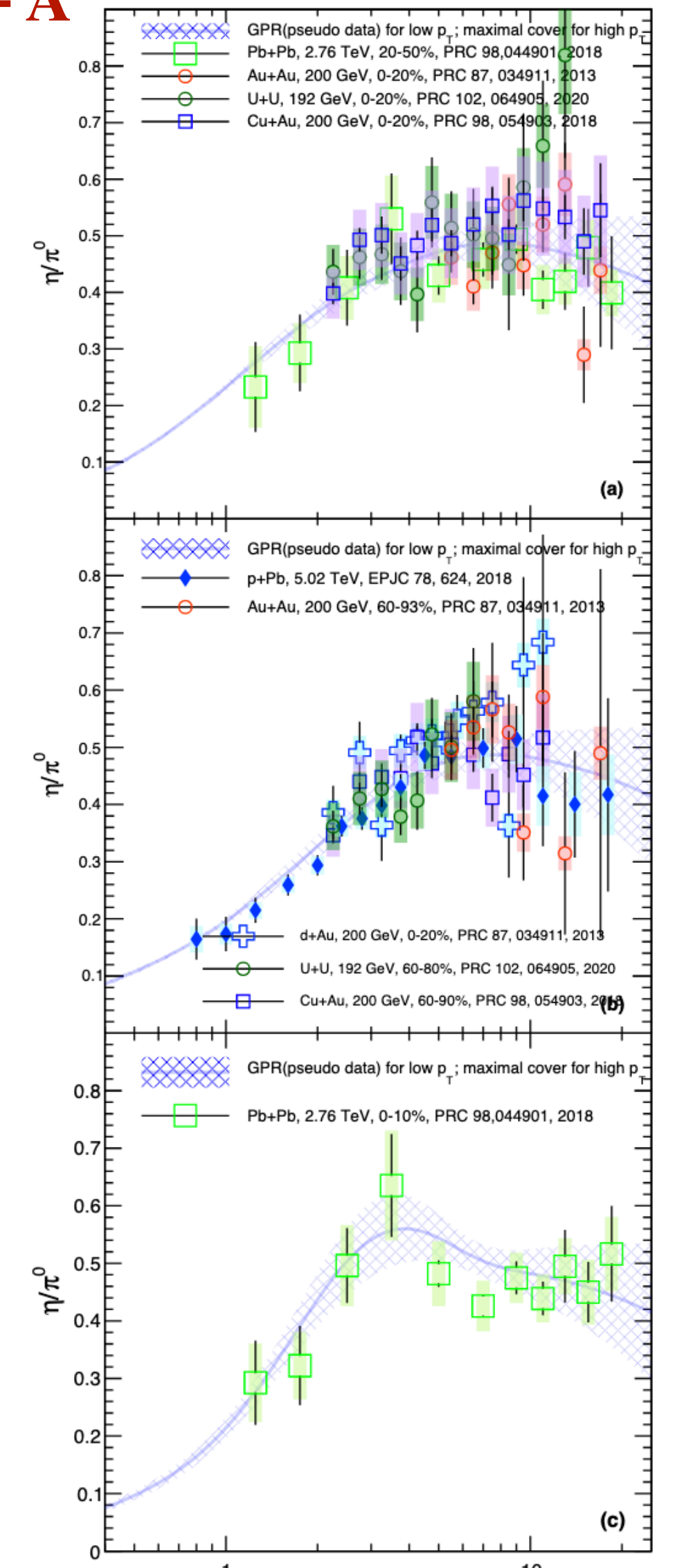
η/π^0 from world data



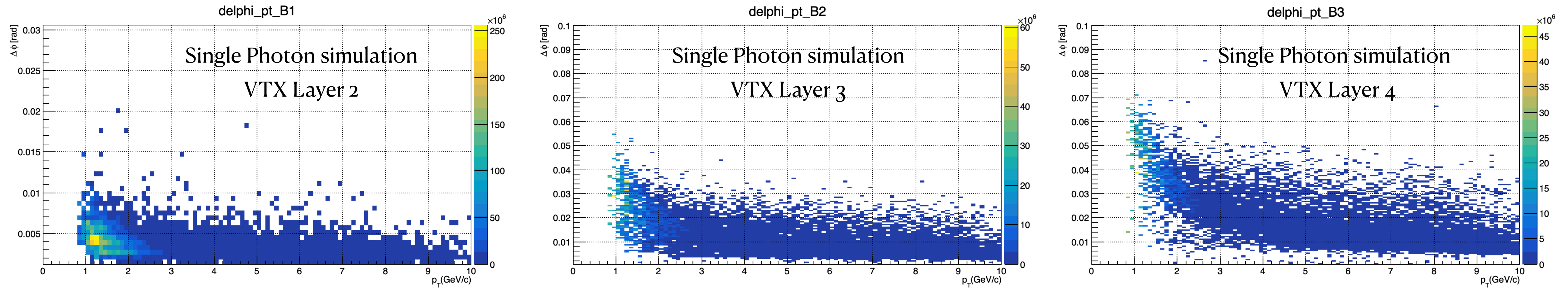
Accounting for
effects of radial
flow



A + A



Using the track-hit association to remove conversions: Conversion Veto



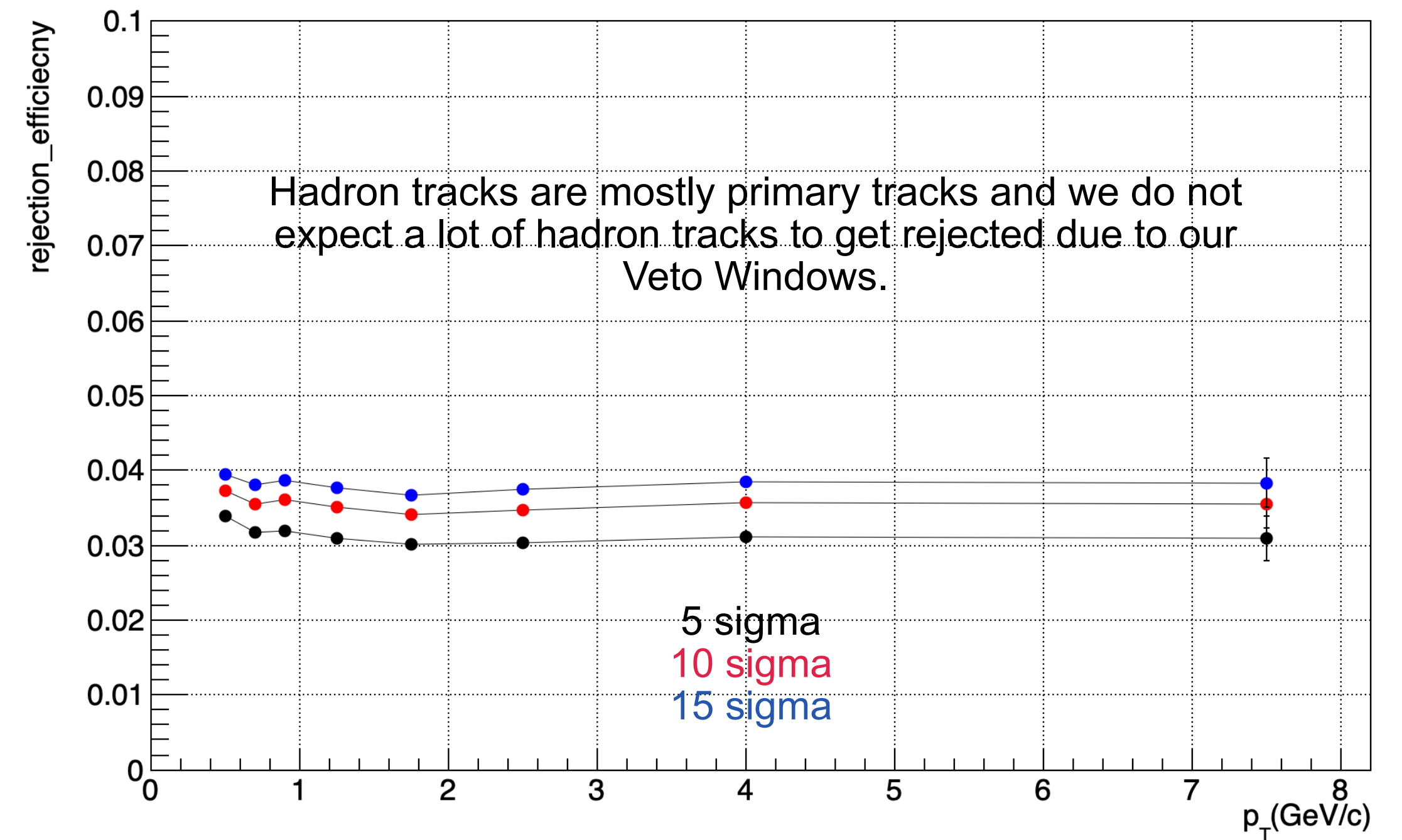
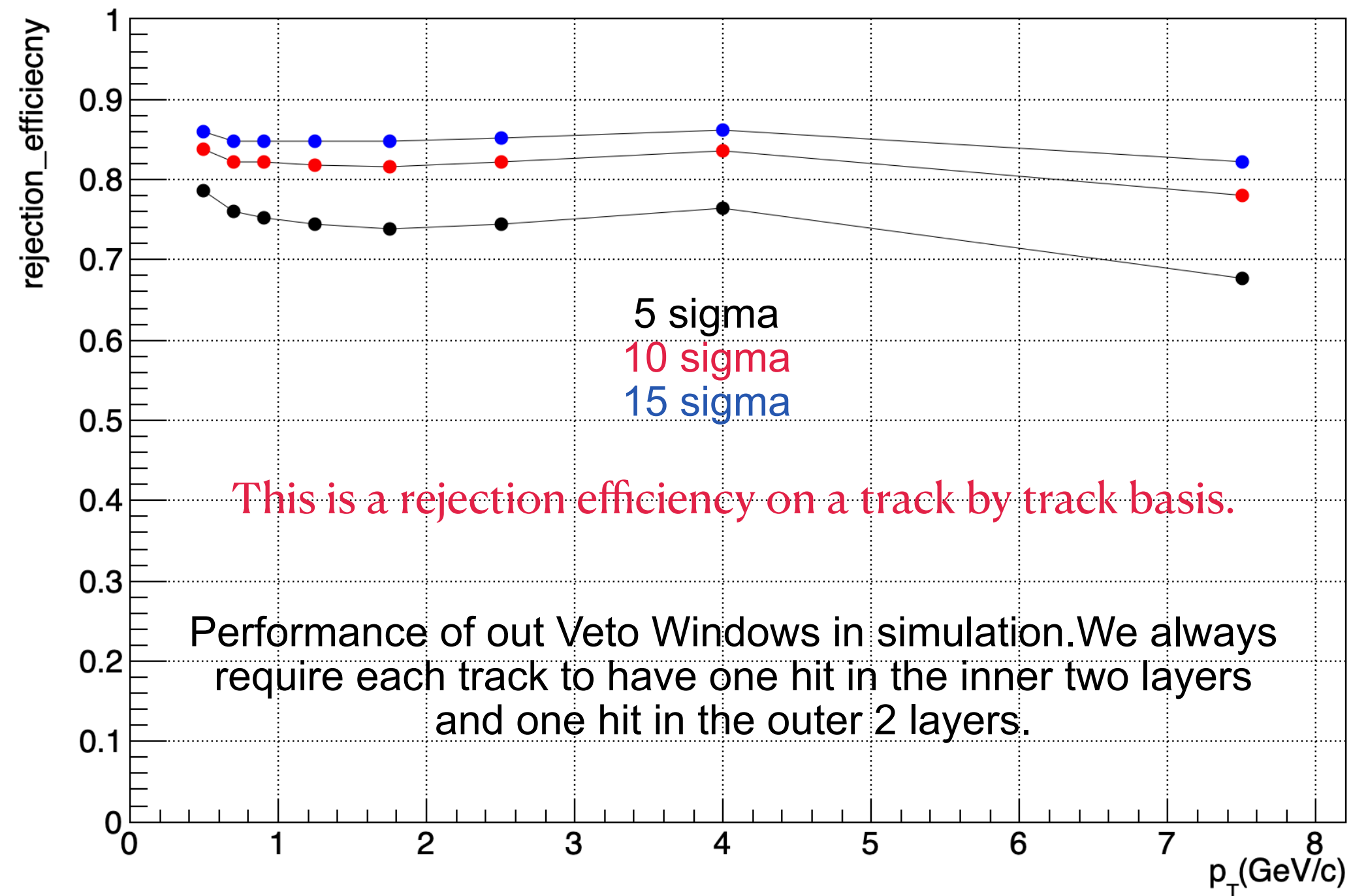
Opening angle as a function of the parent photon p_T between the electron and the positron track for conversions happening at the beam pipe and the innermost VTX Layer.

p_T (GeV/c)	B1 [mrad]	B2 [mrad]	B3 [mrad]
1.00	4.09	30.97	51.53
5.00	2.36	8.68	13.19

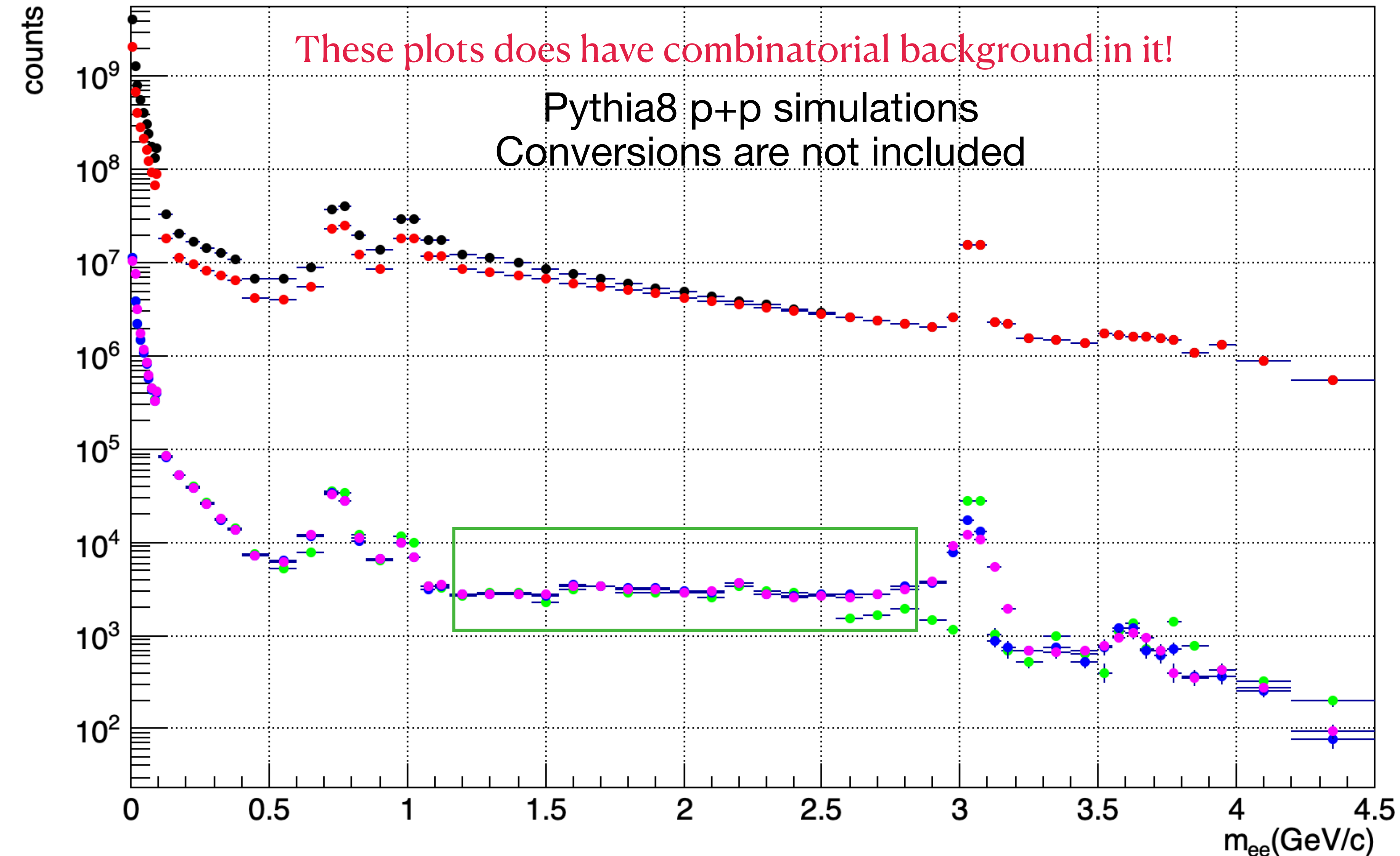
ϕ extent of the sensor for VTX L2: ~ 1 mrad
 ϕ extent of the sensor for VTX L3 and L4: ~ 0.7 mrad

Even if only one of the conversion tracks is reconstructed by the DC we will always find a hit in the vicinity of a conversion track!

Performace of our rejection techniques



Understanding the important aspects of the spectra using Pythia8 Simulations



MinBias (4π Acceptance)

MinBias + ERT (4π Acceptance)

MinBias + ERT (PHENIX
Acceptance)

MinBias + ERT + PHENIX
Acceptance + Bremsstrahlung

MinBias + ERT + PHENIX
Acceptance + Bremsstrahlung +
pT Smearing

In the intermediate mass
region, the combination
of acceptance and ERT
trigger flattens out the
curve.