



ALICE

Thermal radiation via dielectrons with ALICE

Ivan Vorobyev for the ALICE Collaboration

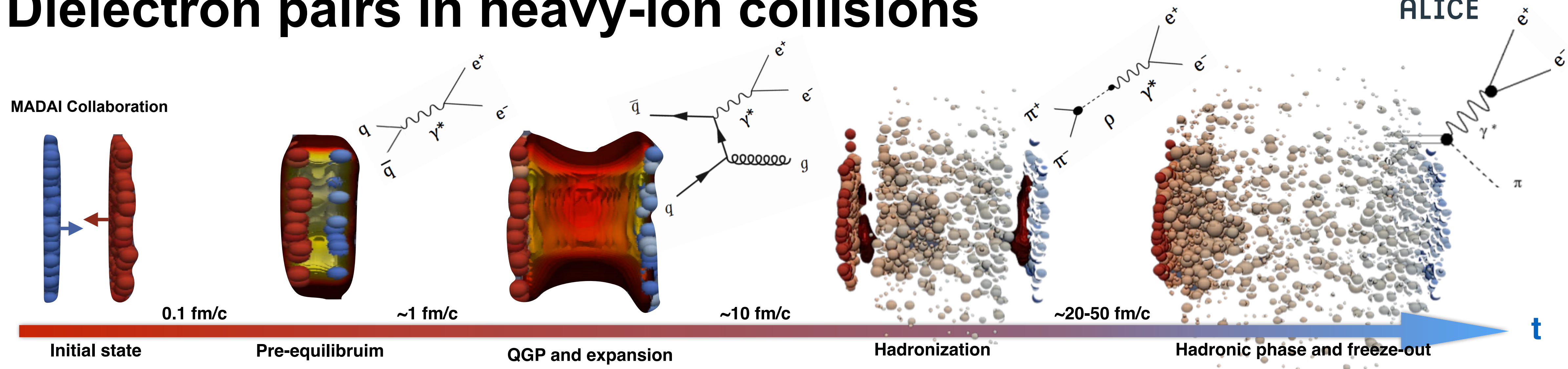
42nd International Conference on High Energy Physics
19.07.2024, Prague, Czech Republic



ALICE

Dielectron pairs in heavy-ion collisions

MADAI Collaboration



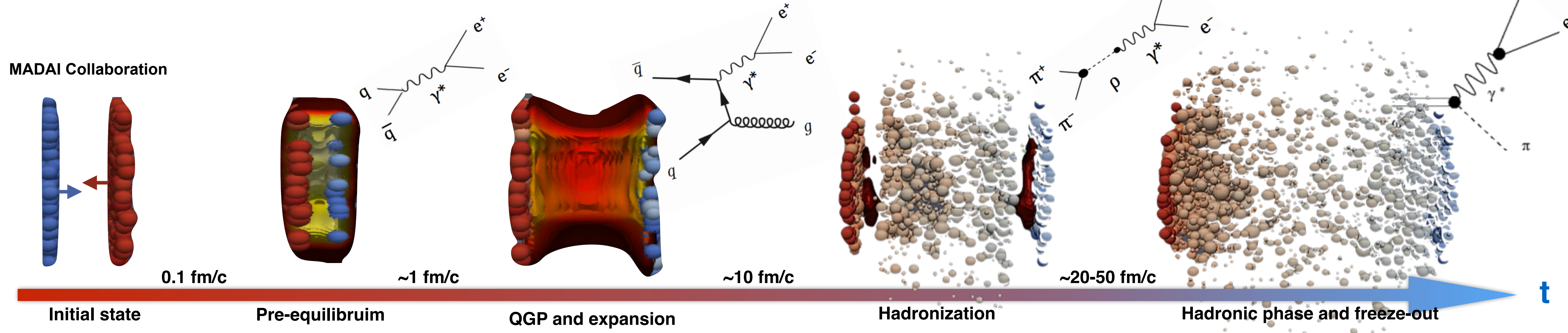
Dielectrons (e^+e^-) allow one to study the whole space-time evolution of the medium

- Produced during all stages of the collision
- Unaffected by strong final-state interactions



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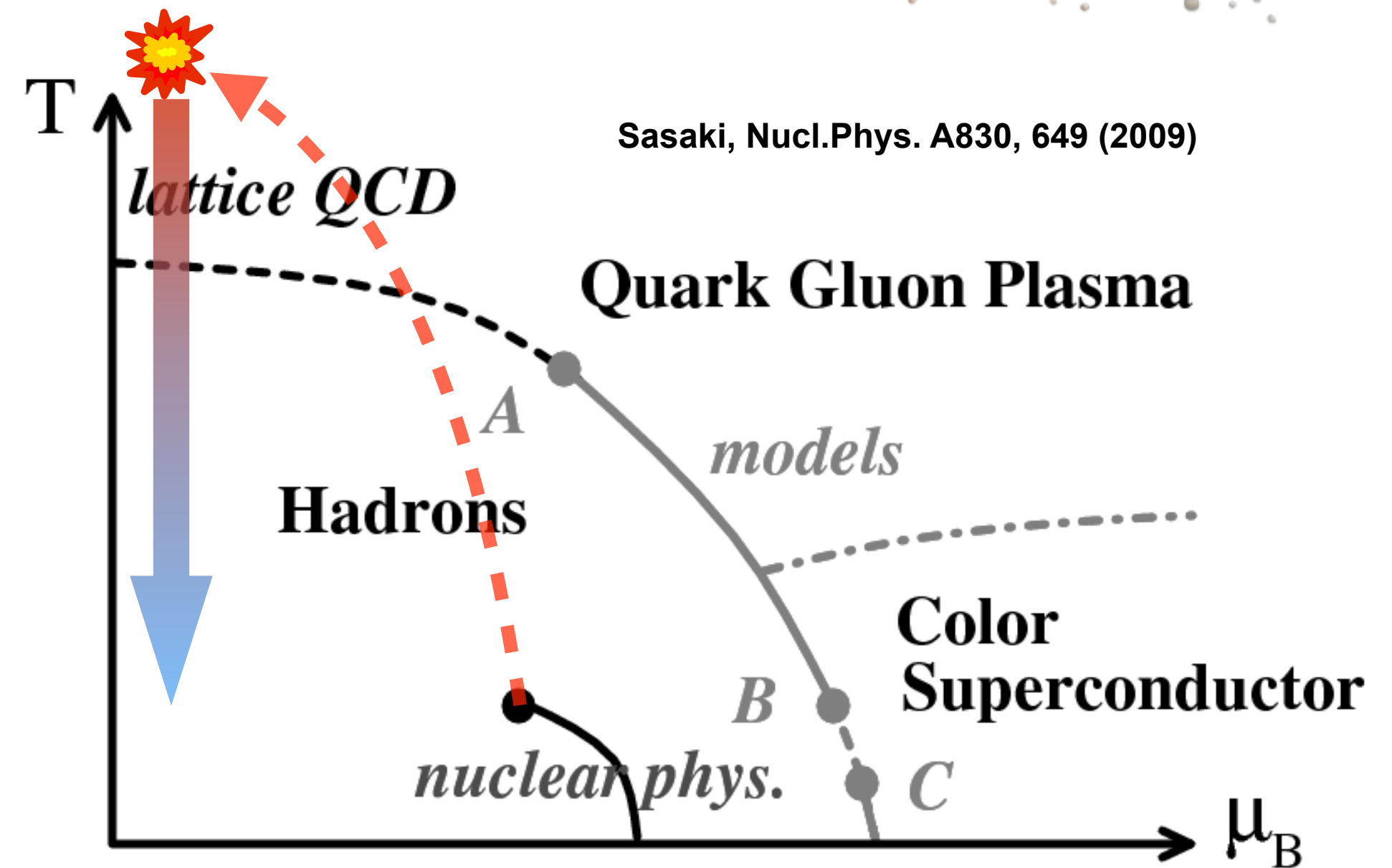


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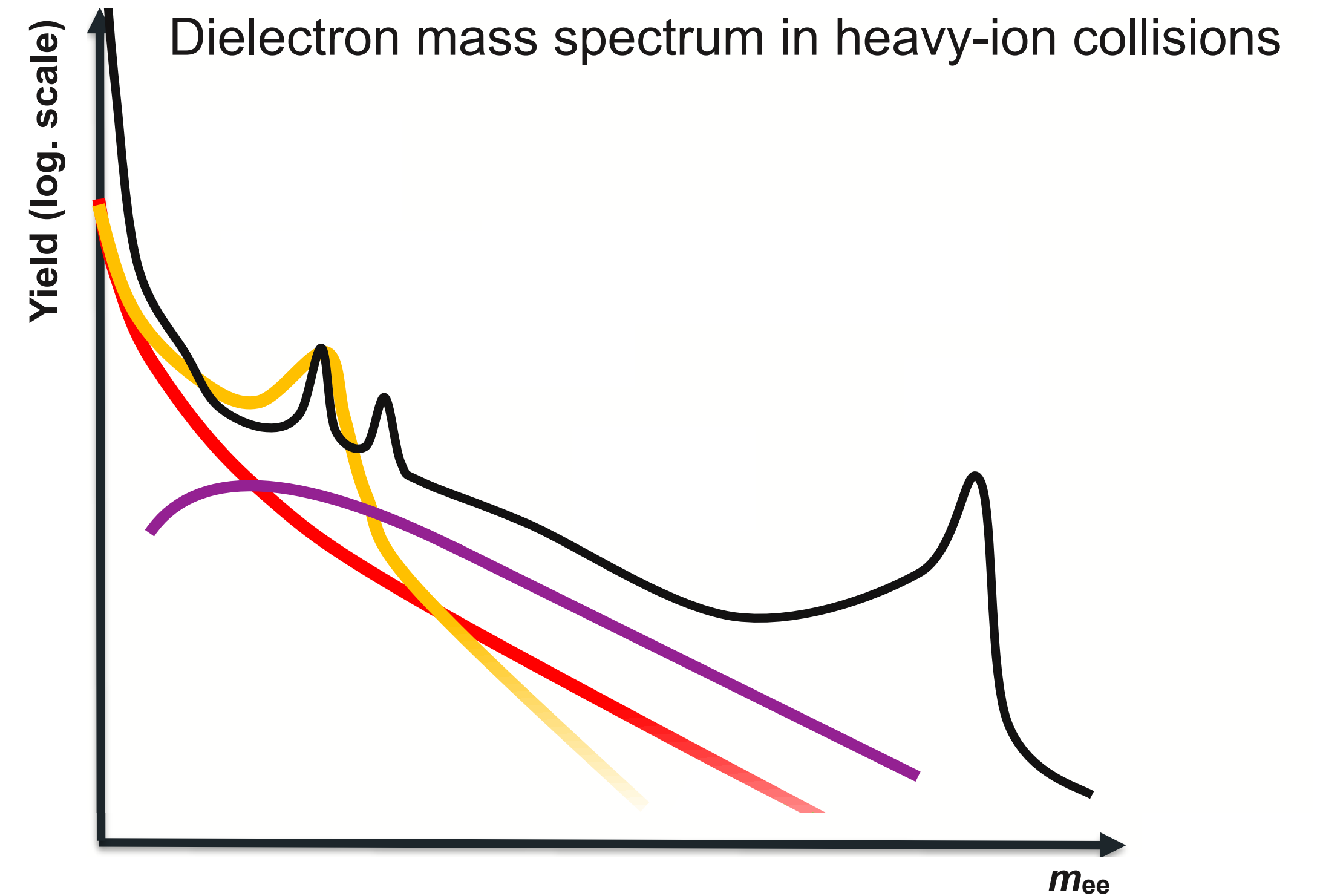
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At LHC energies: studies of deconfined phase of matter in the regime of high T and $\mu_B \sim 0$

- Chiral symmetry restoration, *thermal radiation*
- *Need to know the background from hadronic decays!*



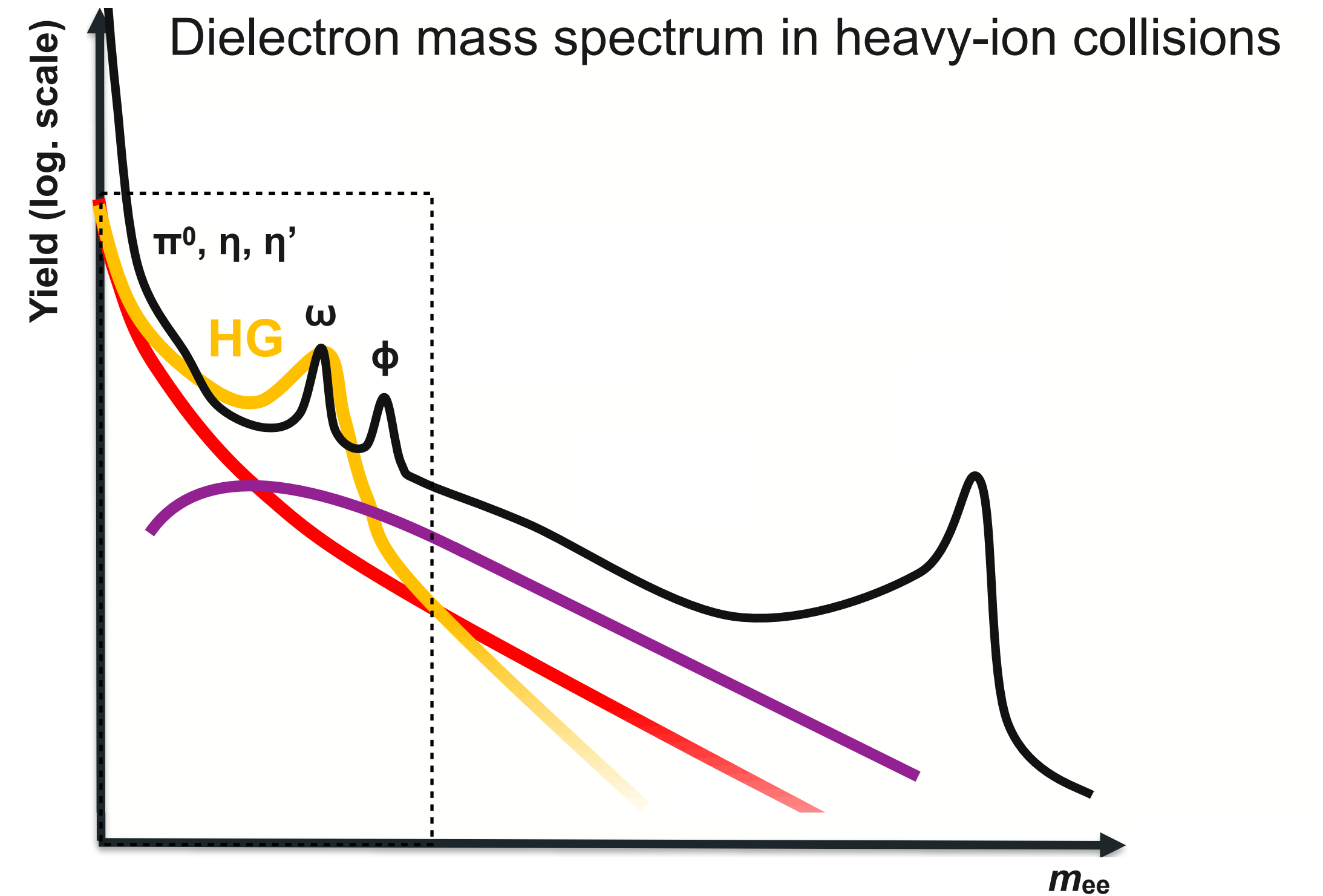
Dielectron mass spectrum



Dielectron mass spectrum

Low mass region ($m_{ee} < 1.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)

- Thermal radiation from hadron gas (HG) via in-medium ρ
- Pseudoscalar and vector mesons (π^0 , η , η' , ω , ϕ)



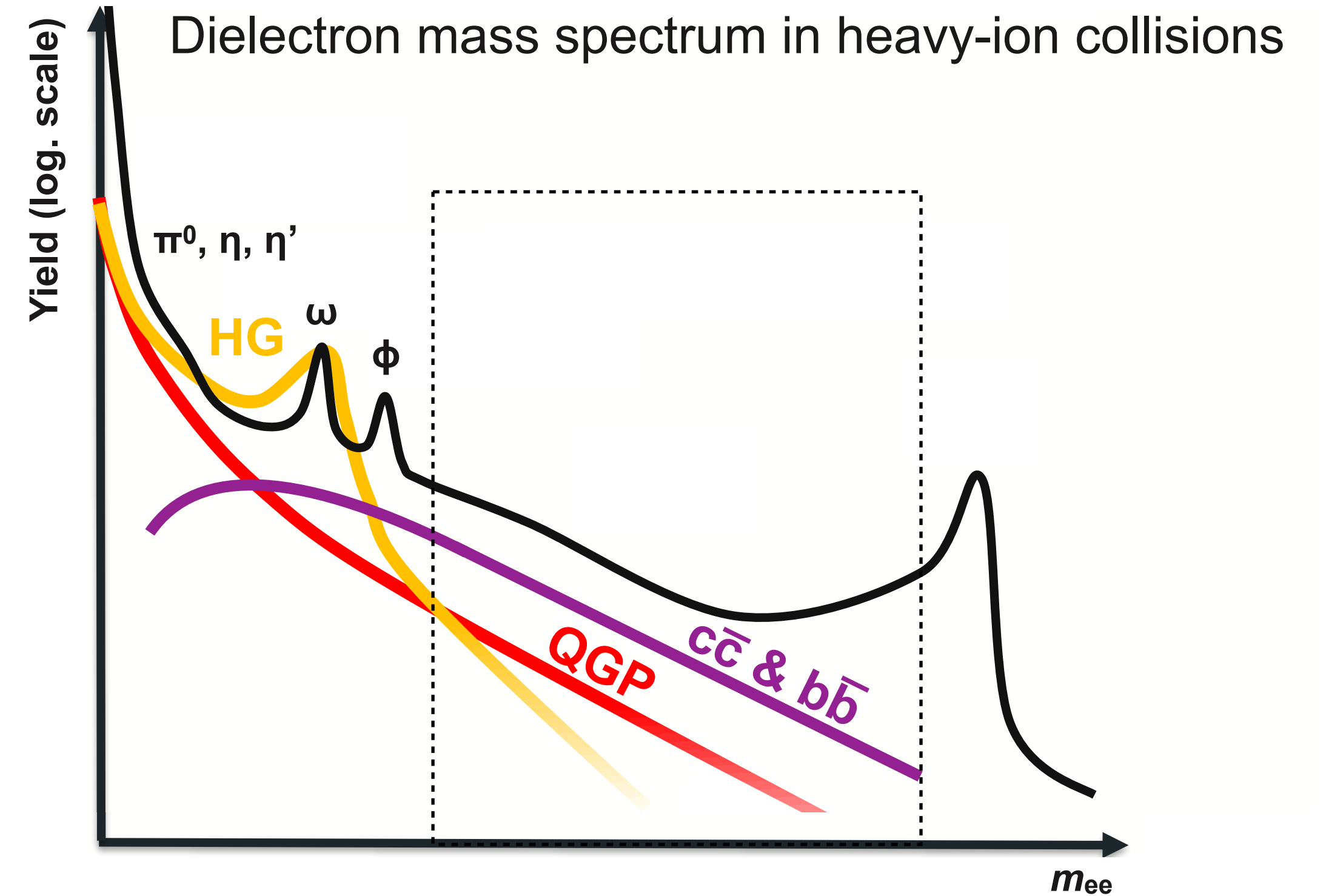
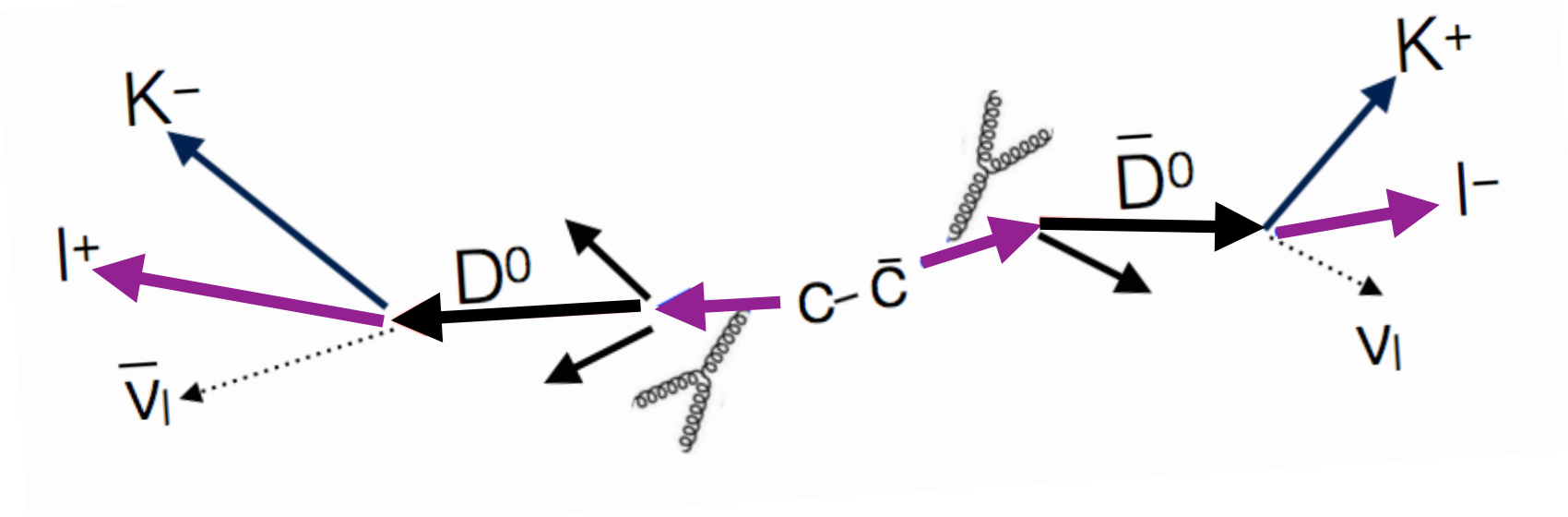
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- Thermal radiation from quark-gluon plasma
- Correlated semi-leptonic decays of HF hadrons



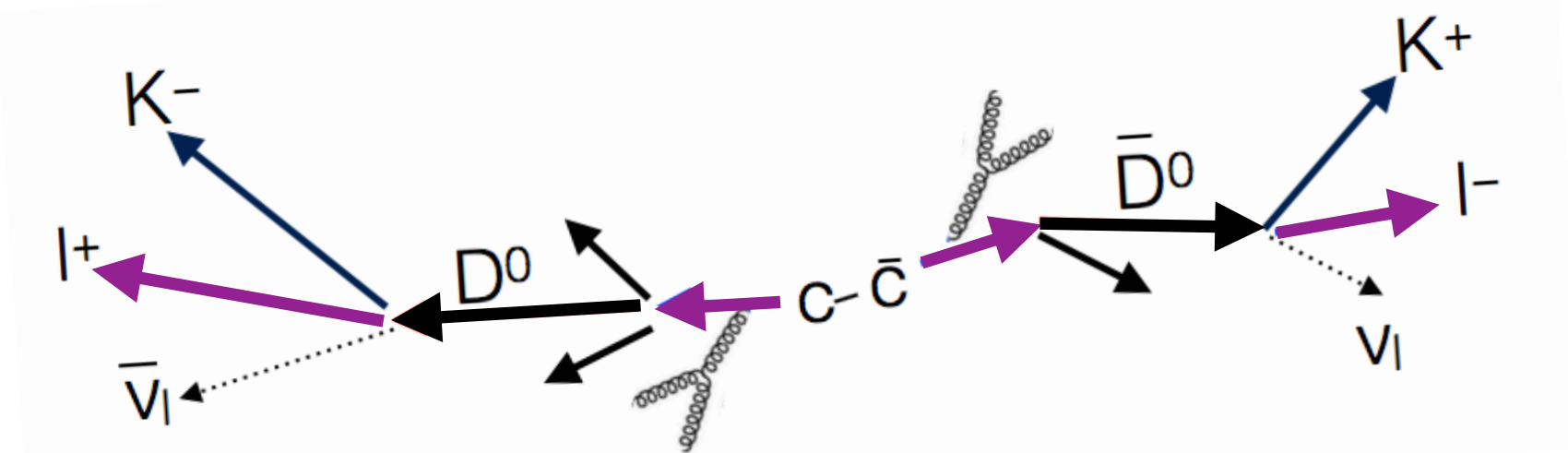
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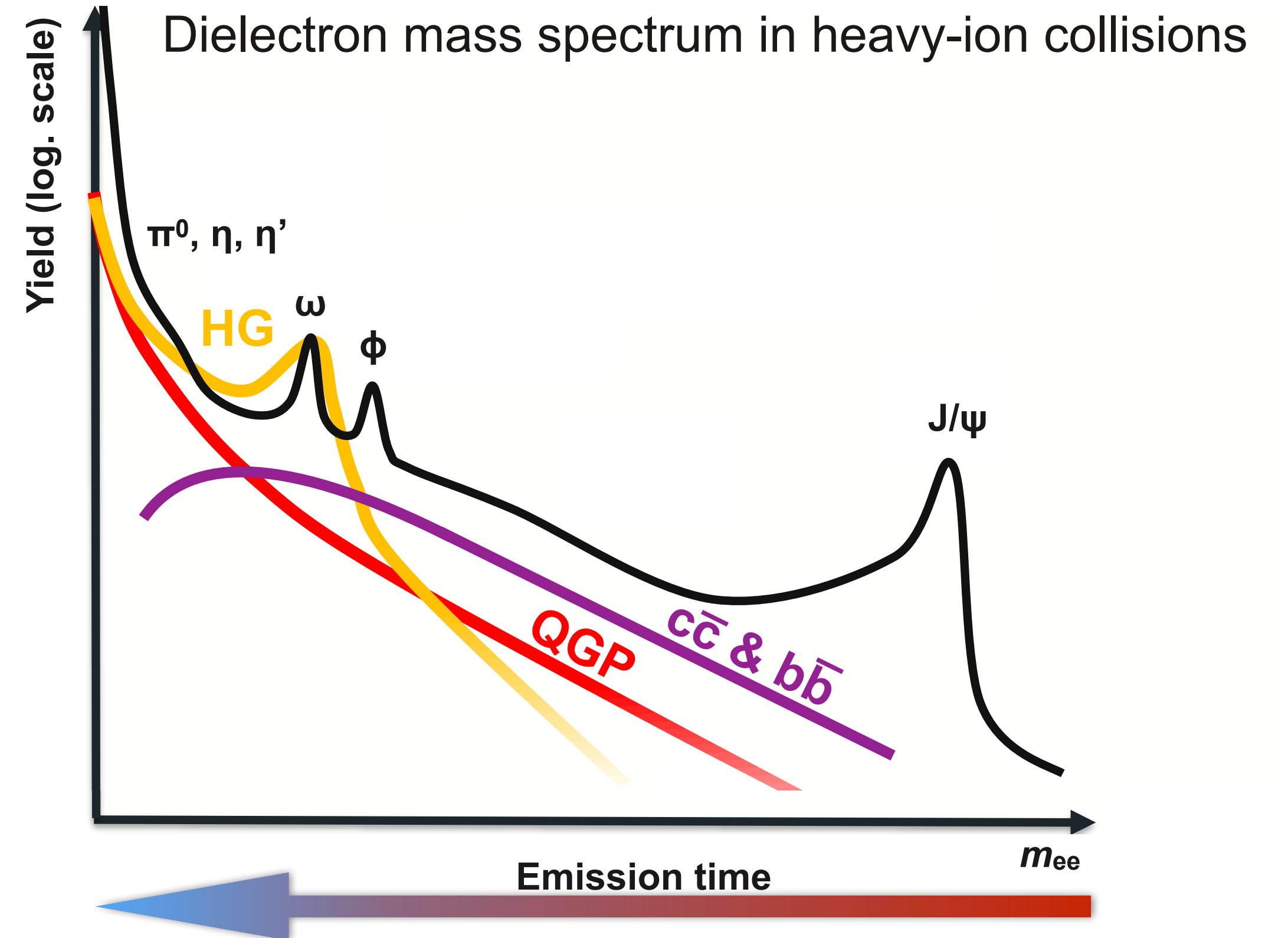
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- Dielectron spectrum from thermalised source $\sim e^{-m/T}$
- Approximate time ordering of the mass spectrum



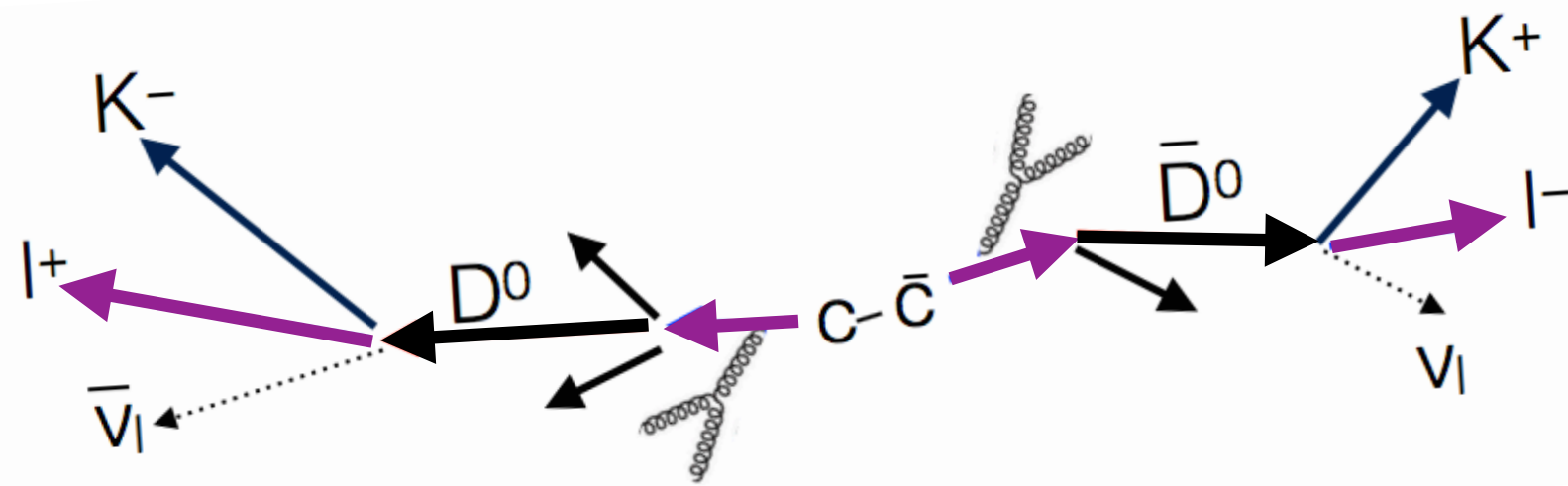
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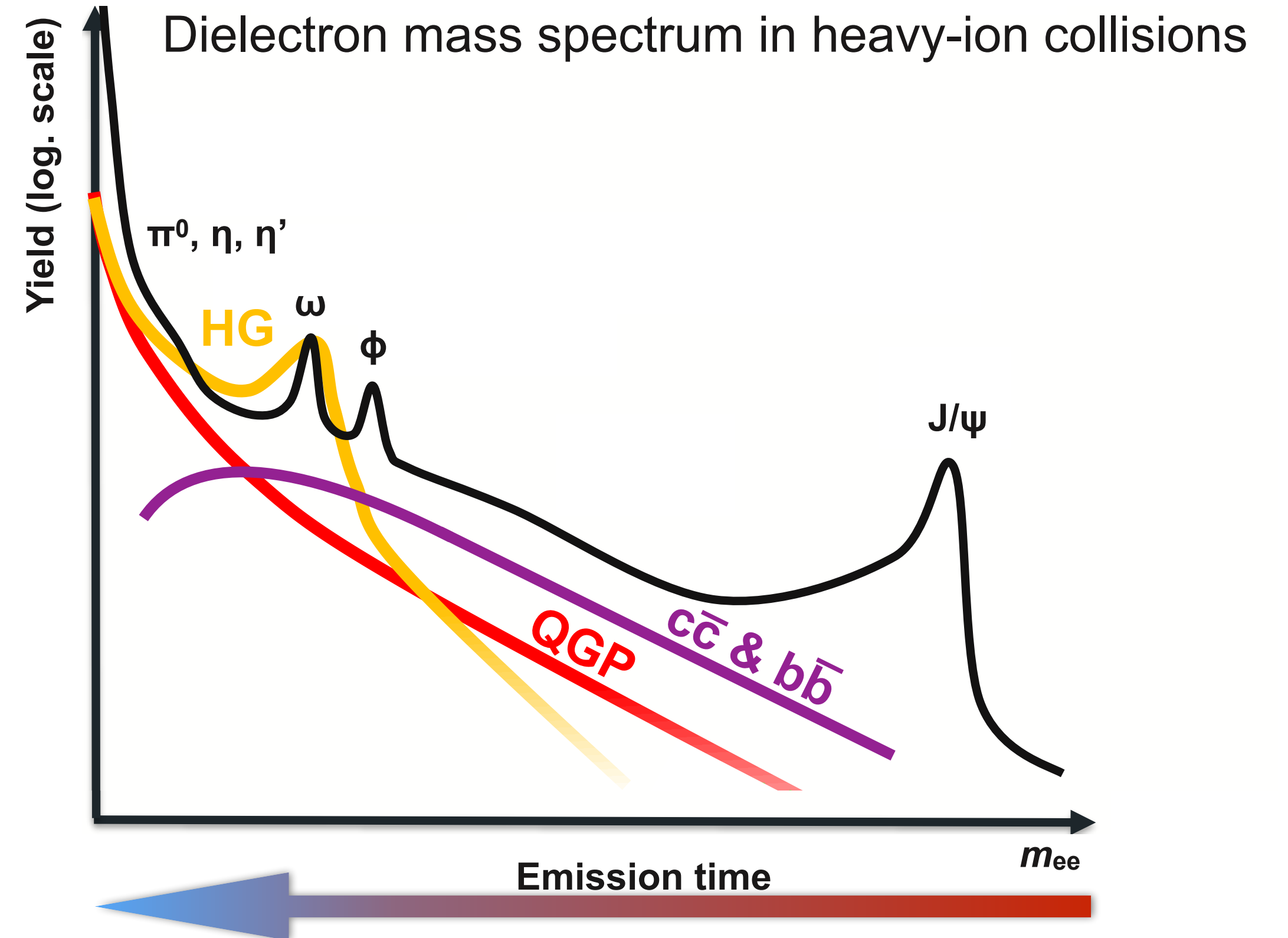
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Measurements in pp collisions are crucial to understand this hadronic background!

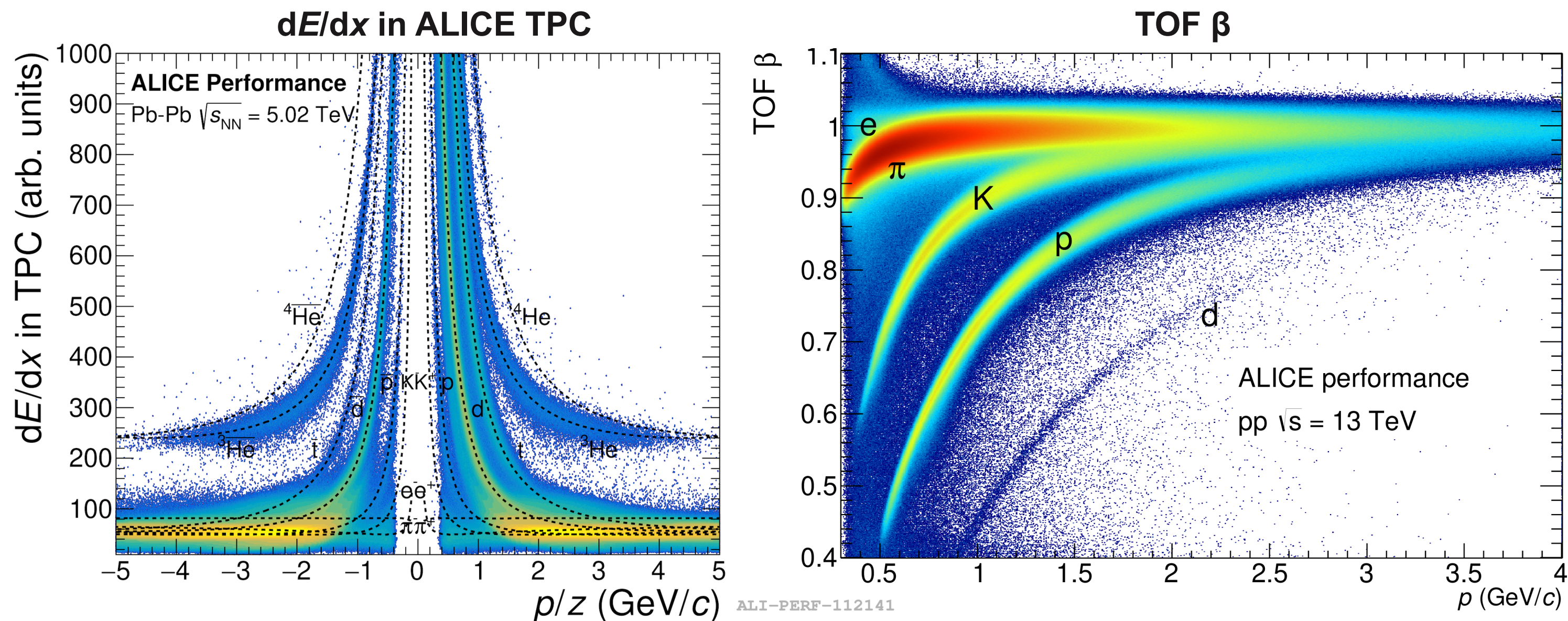
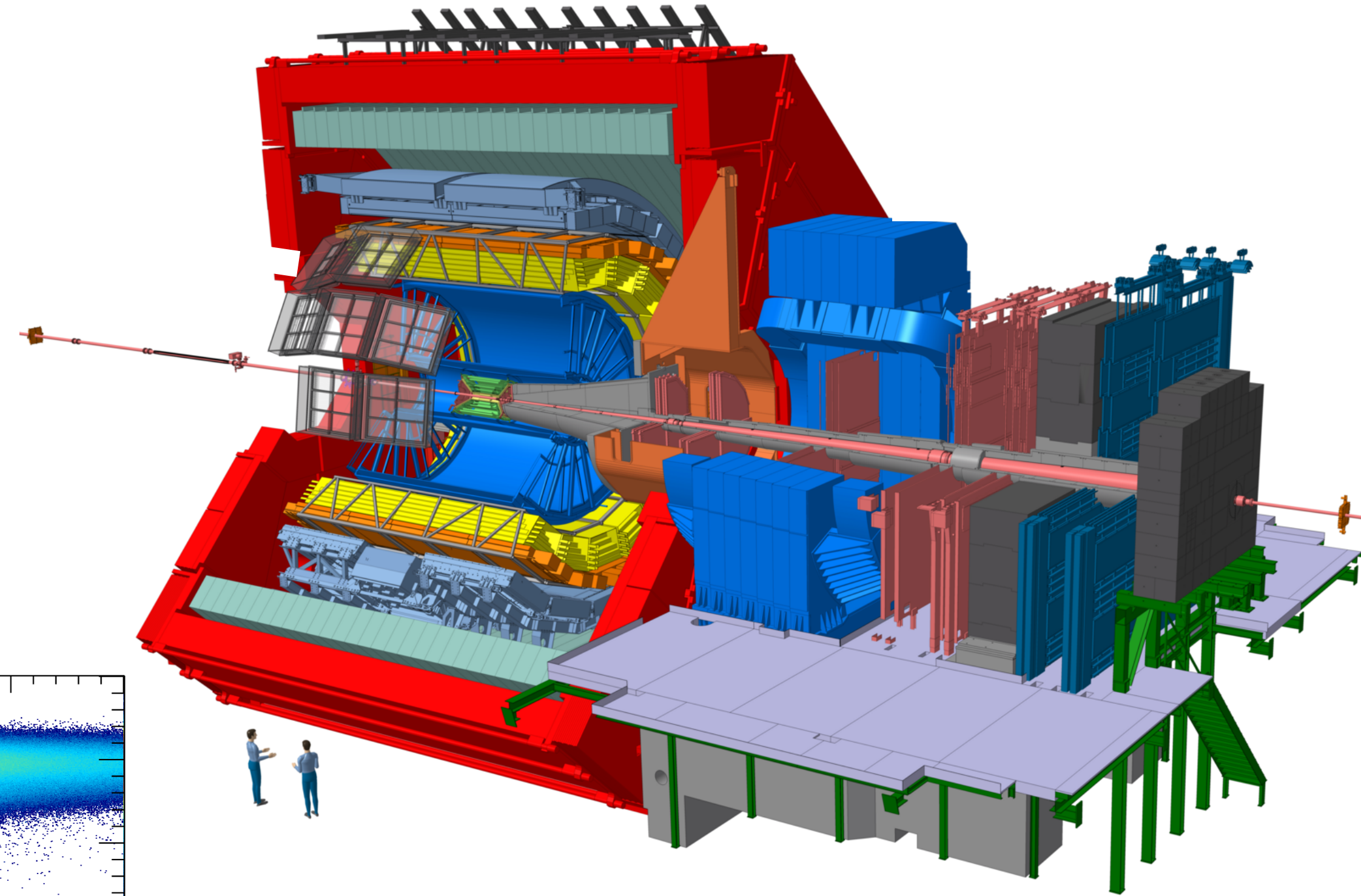
- Vacuum baseline for the studies in heavy-ion collisions
- Interesting phenomena beyond expected hadronic decays?



The ALICE apparatus in Run 2 (2015–2018)

Unique tracking and PID capabilities to study the production of low-mass dielectrons at the LHC energies!

- **Inner Tracking System:** vertex, tracking, PID (dE/dx)
- **Time Projection Chamber:** tracking, PID (dE/dx in gas)
- **Time-of-Flight:** PID (via TOF β)
- **V0 at forward rapidity:** event triggering, multiplicity & centrality determination

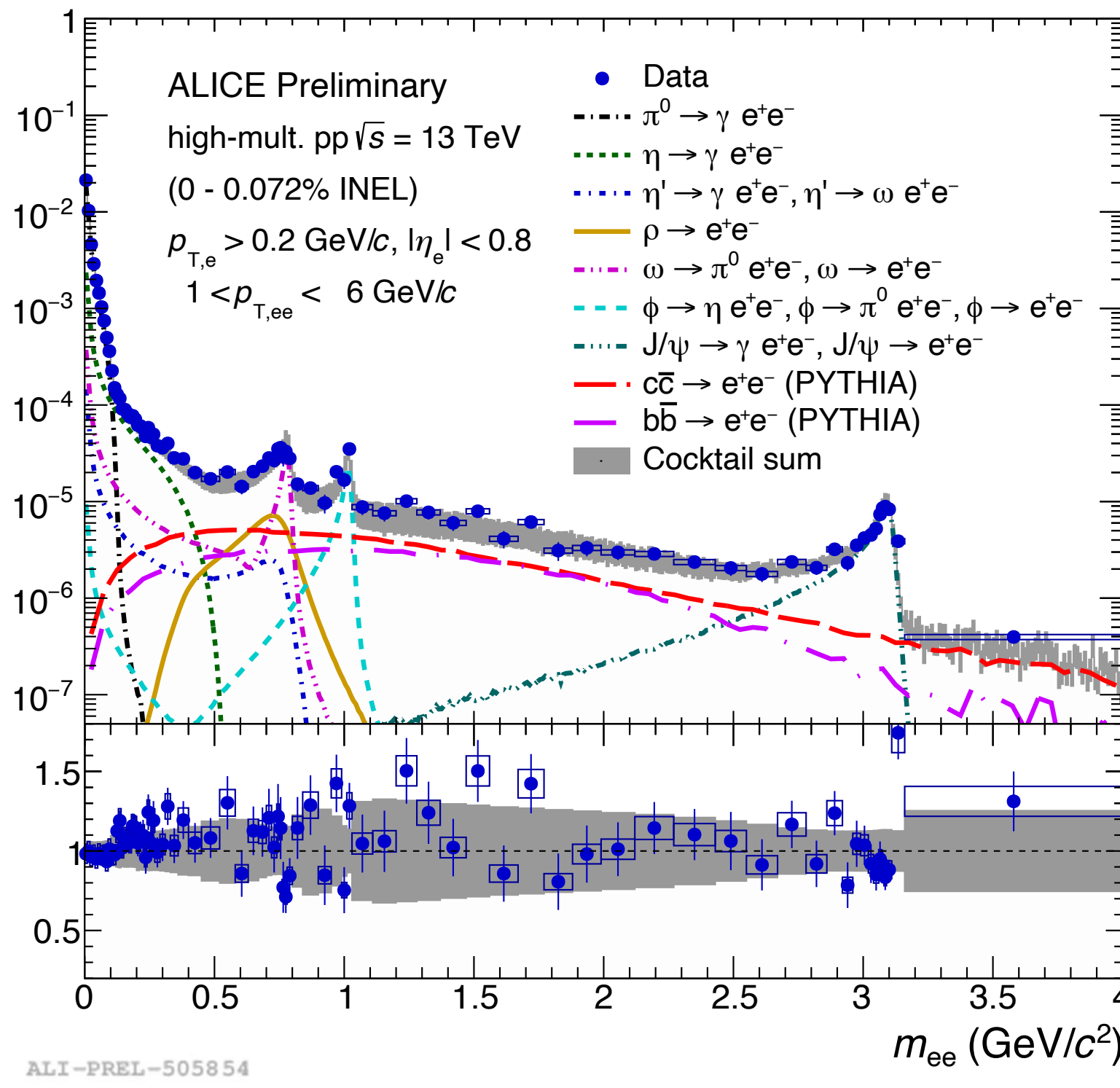
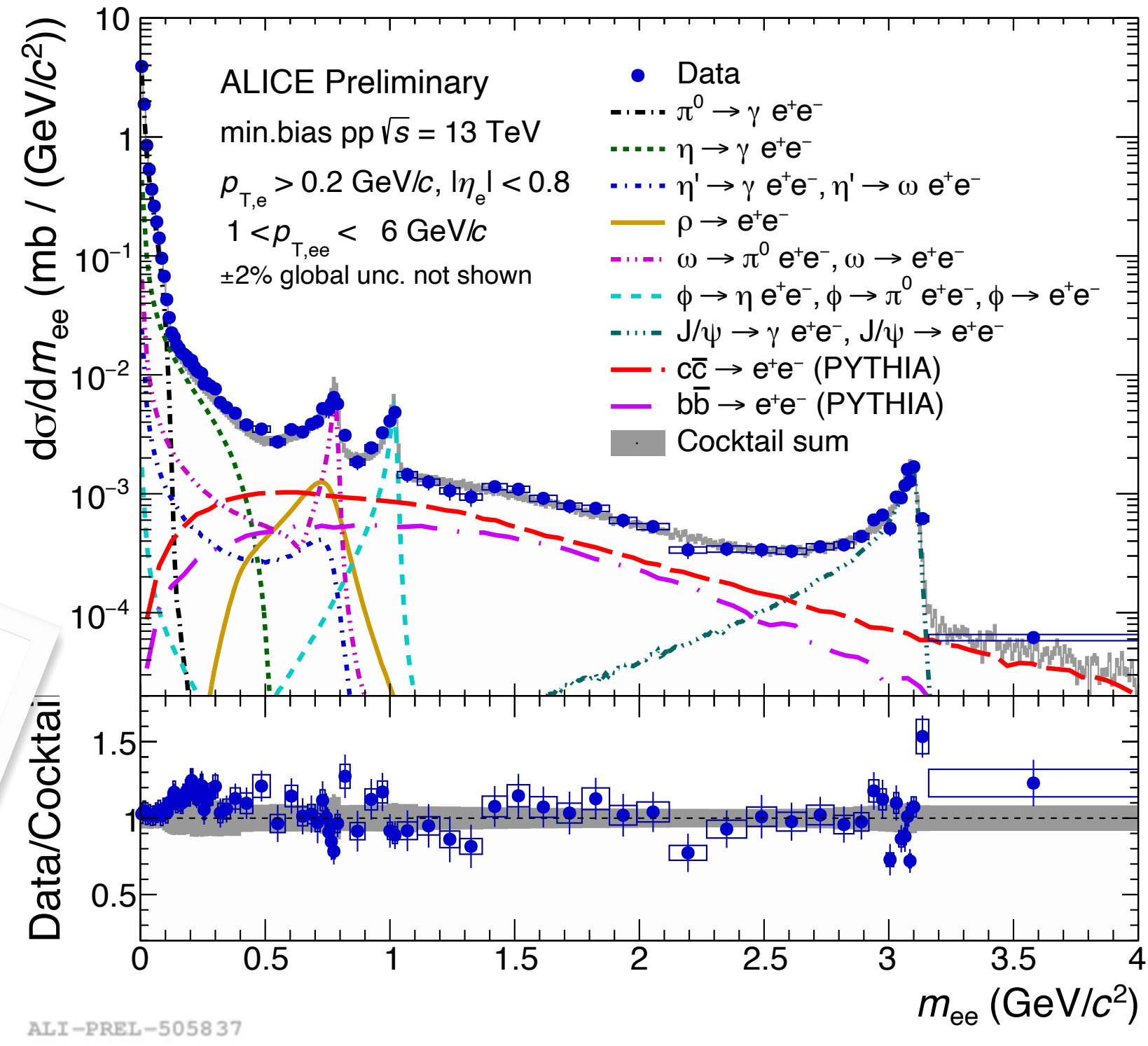


Collision system	Analysed luminosity
Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV	85 μb^{-1} in 0–10%
pp $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV	30 nb^{-1} minimum bias (MB) 5.8 pb^{-1} high multiplicity (HM)

Dielectron spectrum in pp 13 TeV

- Increase of statistics by factor ~ 4 compared to previous publication [1]
- Updated estimation of hadronic decays thanks to independent measurements in pp at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

 S. Stiefelmaier
18 Jul, 12:00
North Hall

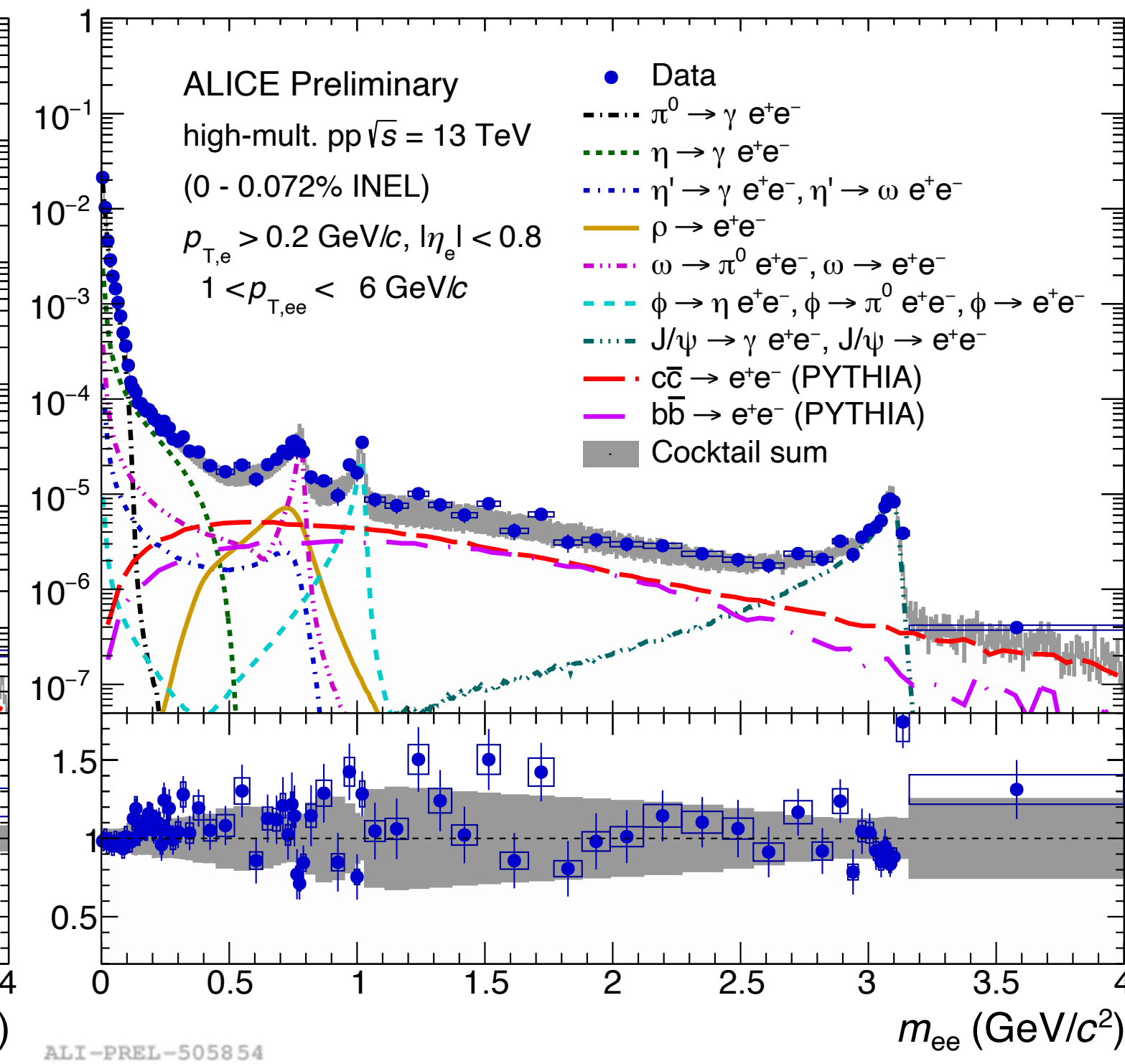
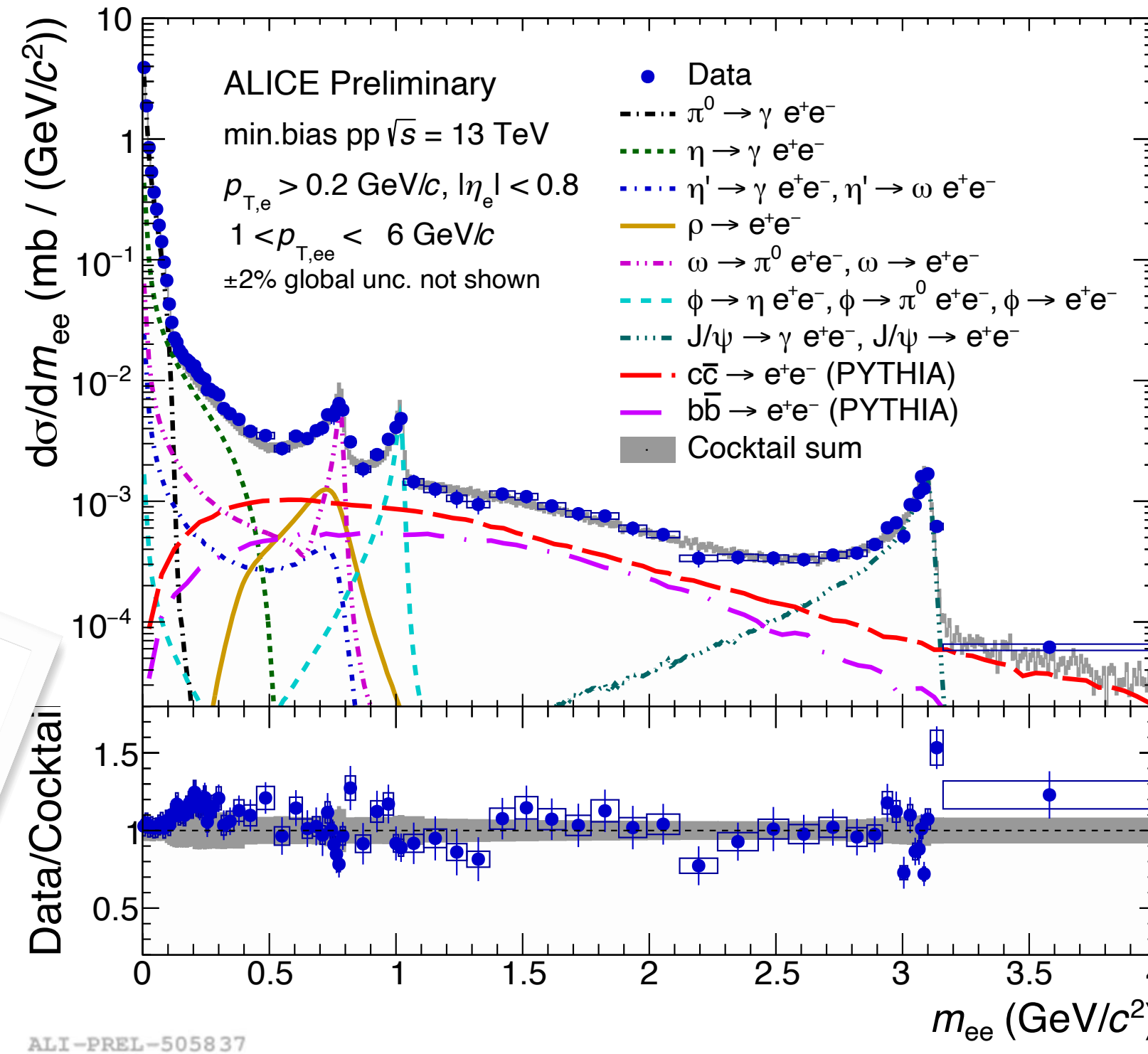


[1] ALICE, Phys. Lett. B 788 (2019) 505

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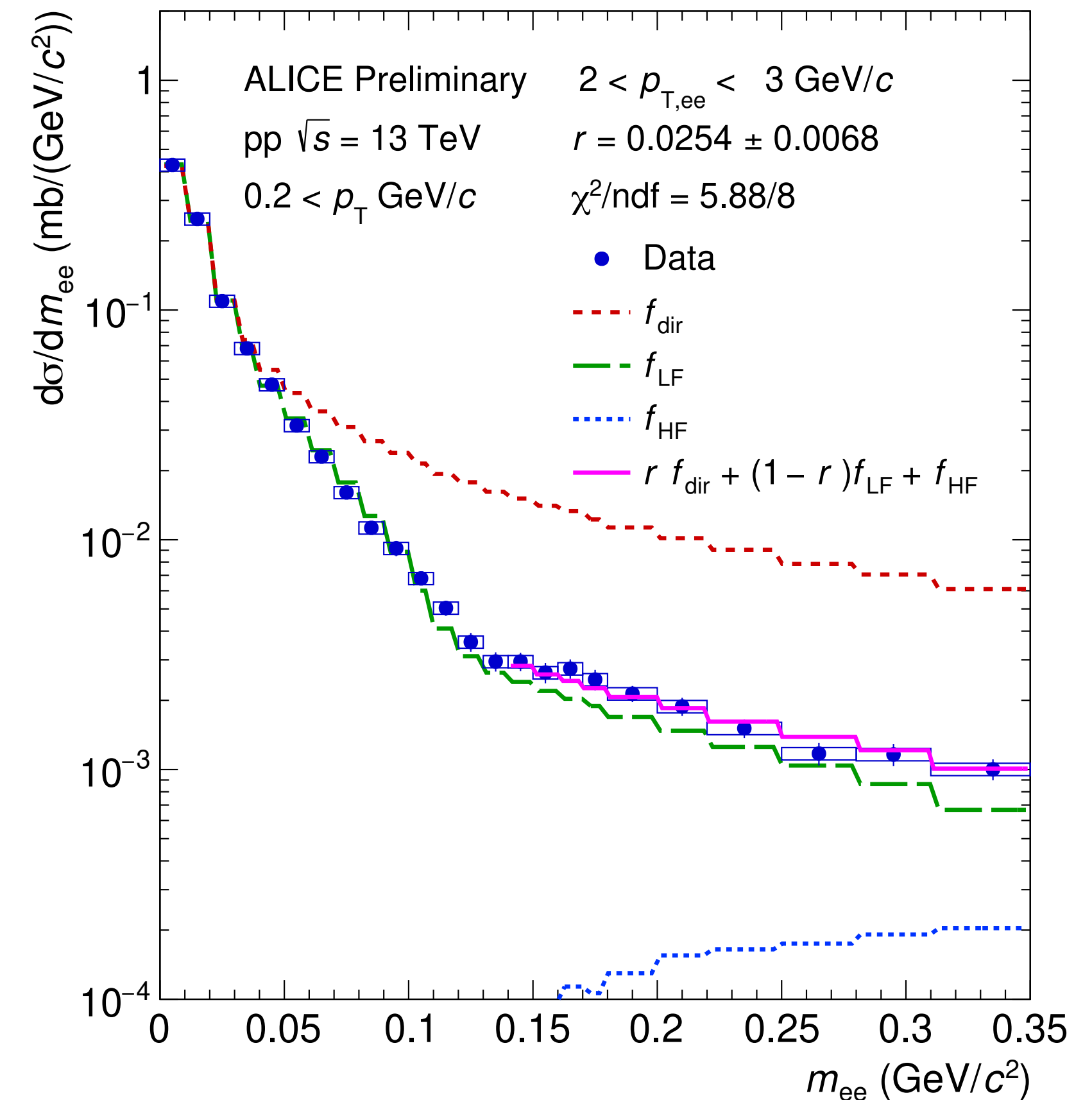
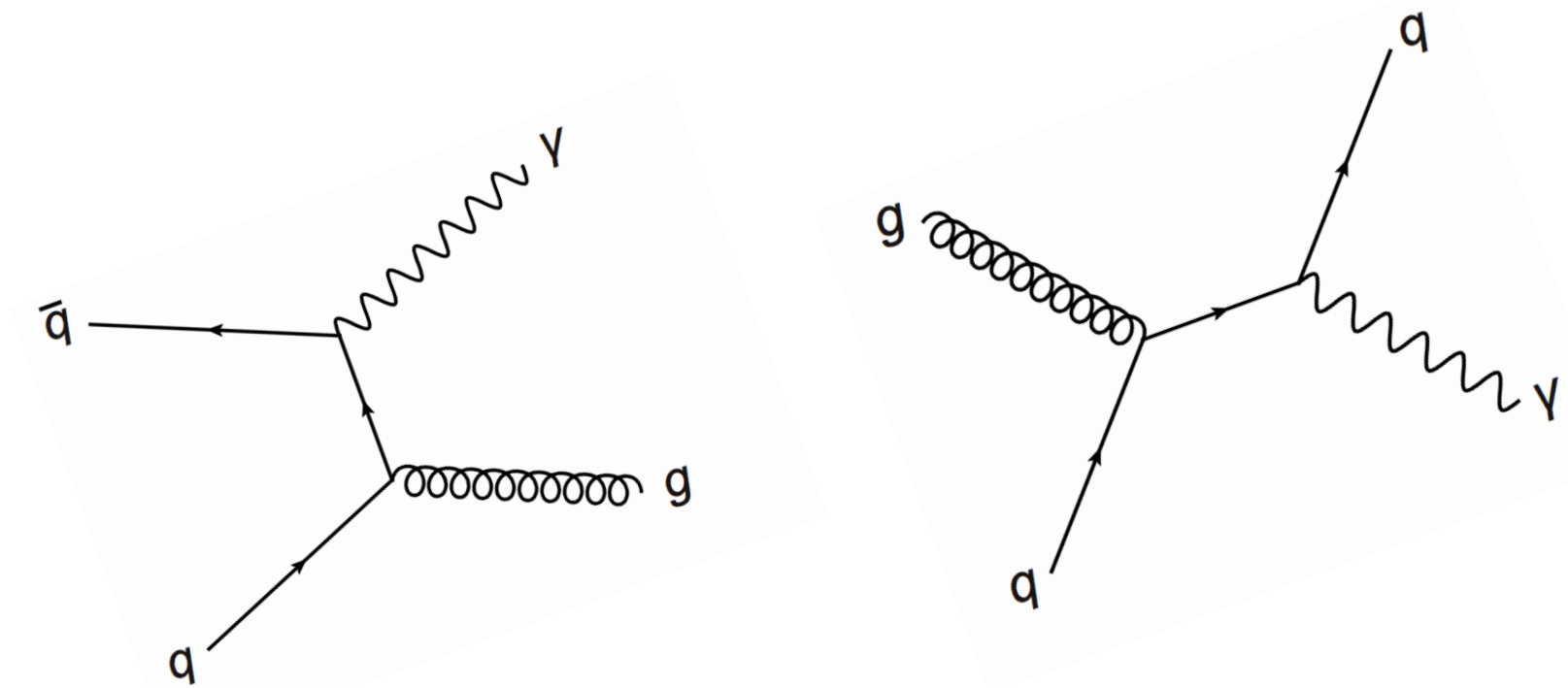


- ✓ MB data is well described by expected hadronic contributions
- ⚠ Large uncertainties from HF decays for hadronic cocktail in HM events

Extraction of direct photons

Any source of real photons can also produce virtual photons ($\rightarrow e^+e^-$ pair)

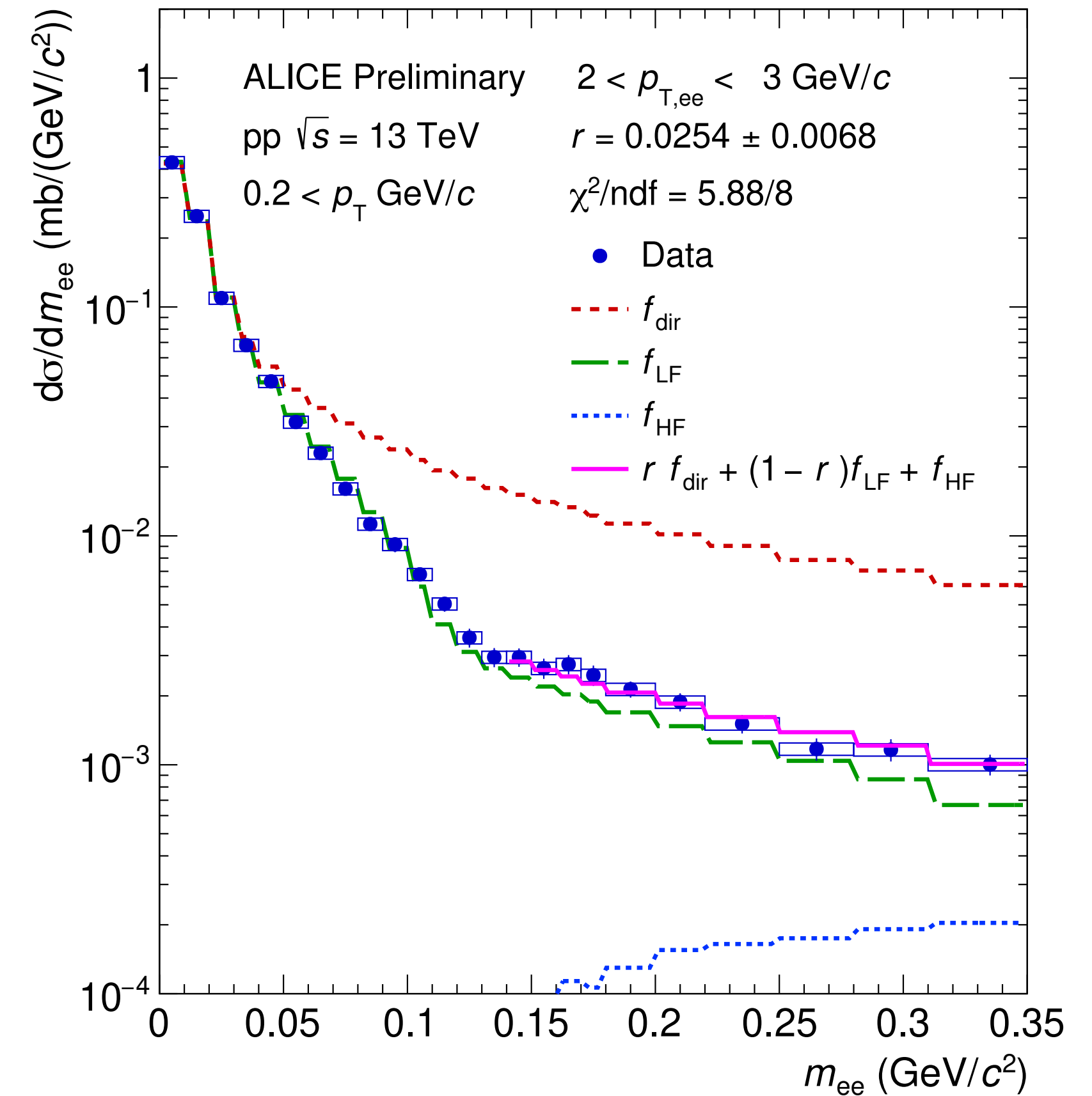
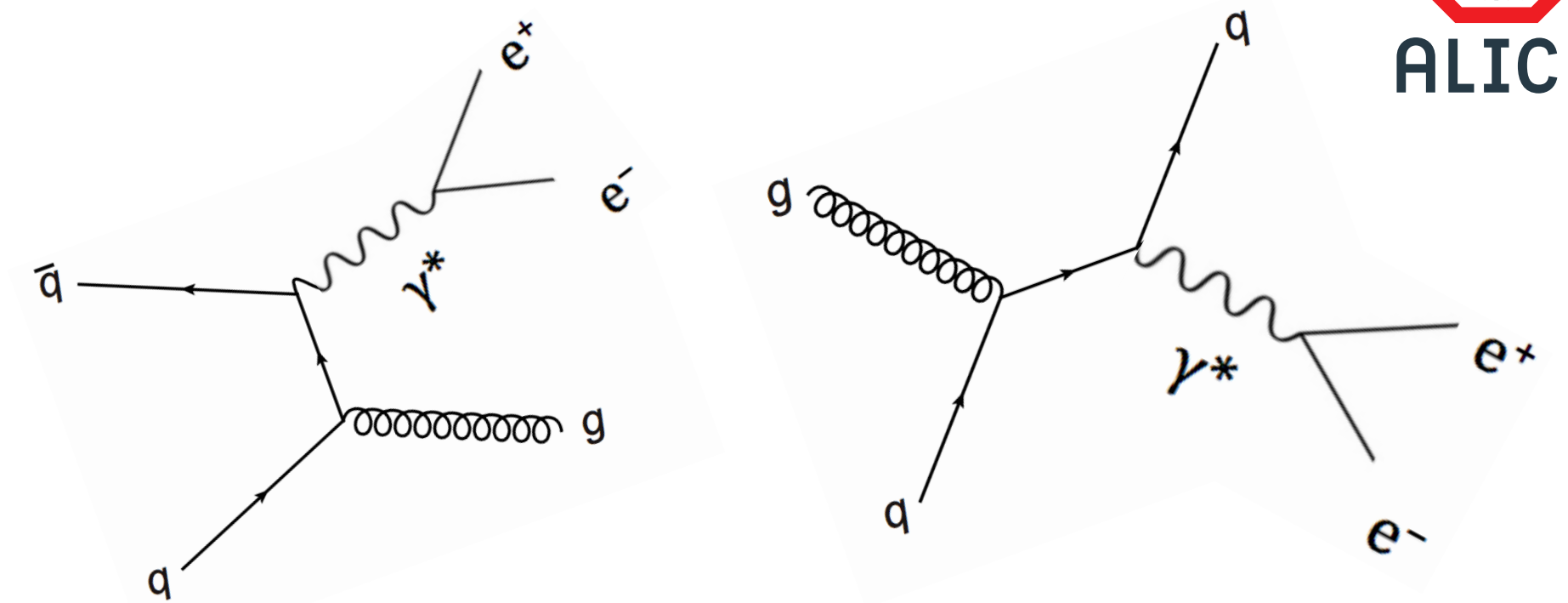
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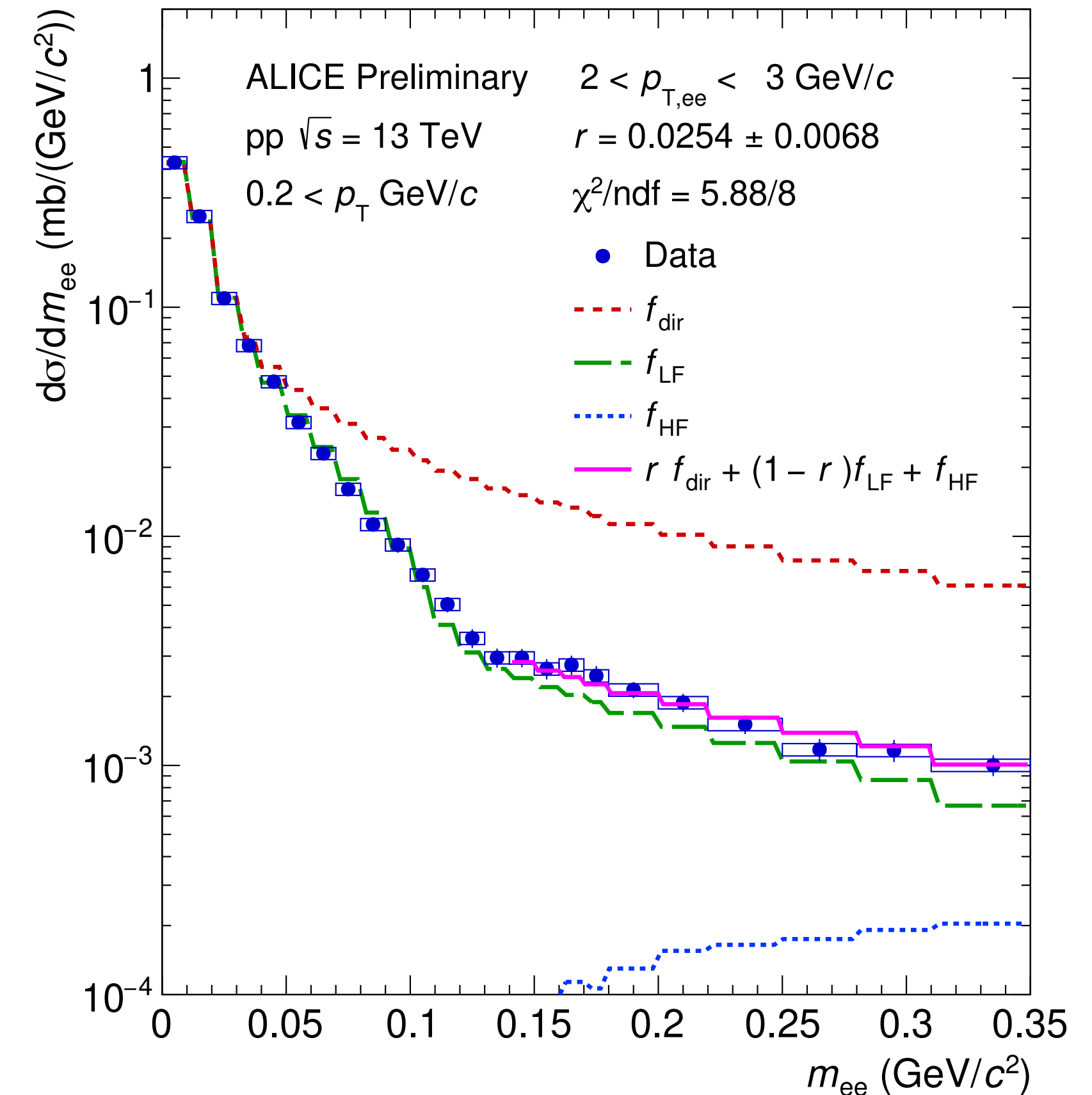
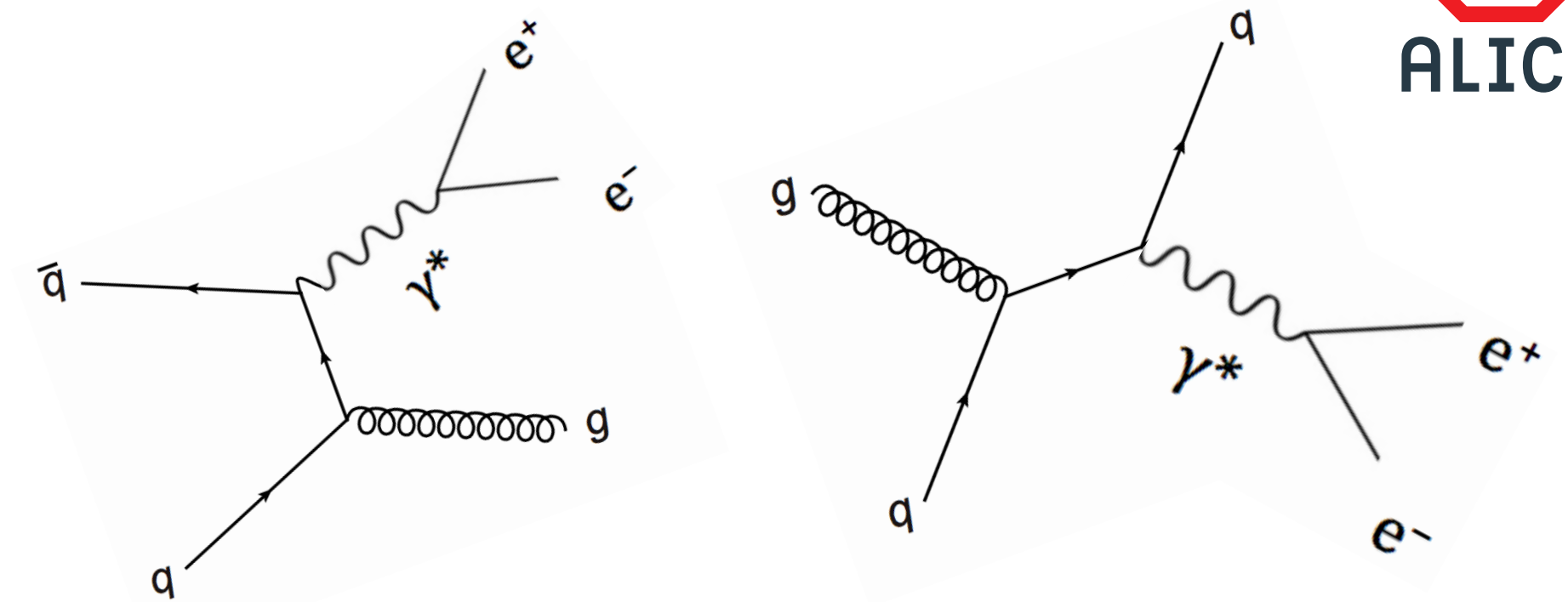
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Fit dielectron mass spectrum above π^0 mass with:

$$f(m_{ee}) = r \cdot f_{\text{dir}}(m_{ee}) + (1 - r) \cdot f_{\text{LF}}(m_{ee}) + f_{\text{HF}}(m_{ee})$$

- f_{dir} and f_{LF} are normalised to data at $m_{ee} = 0$
- $r =$ (virtual) direct γ / inclusive γ (at $m_{ee} = 0$)
- γ_{dir}^* from Kroll-Wada: $\sim 1/m_{ee}$ (for $p_{T,ee} \gg m_{ee}$)
- Direct-photon yield: $\gamma_{\text{dir}} = r \times \gamma_{\text{incl}}$

$$\frac{d^2N}{dm_{ee}dN_\gamma} = \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{m_{ee}^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_e^2}{m_{ee}^2} \right) \frac{1}{m_{ee}} S$$



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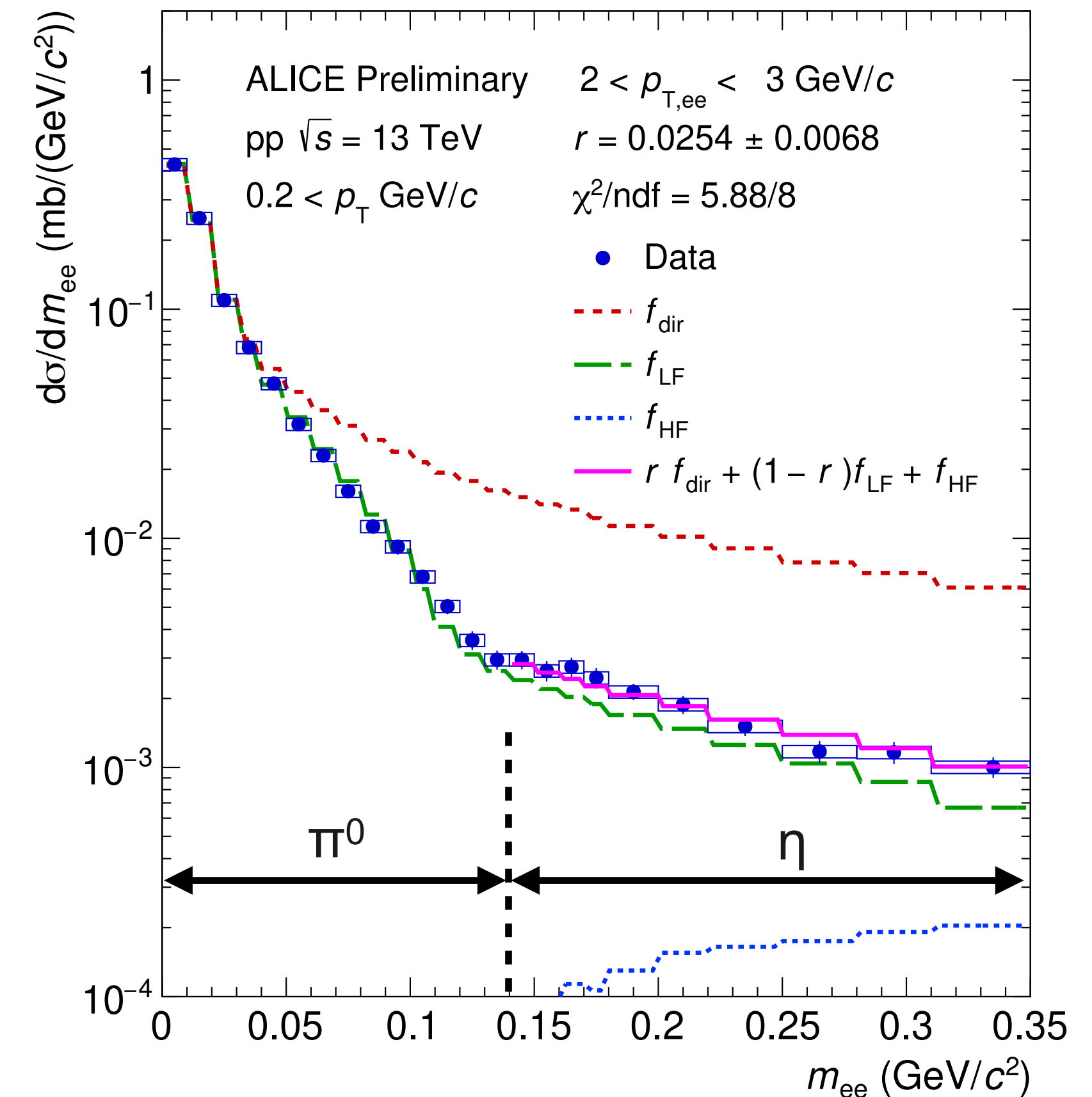
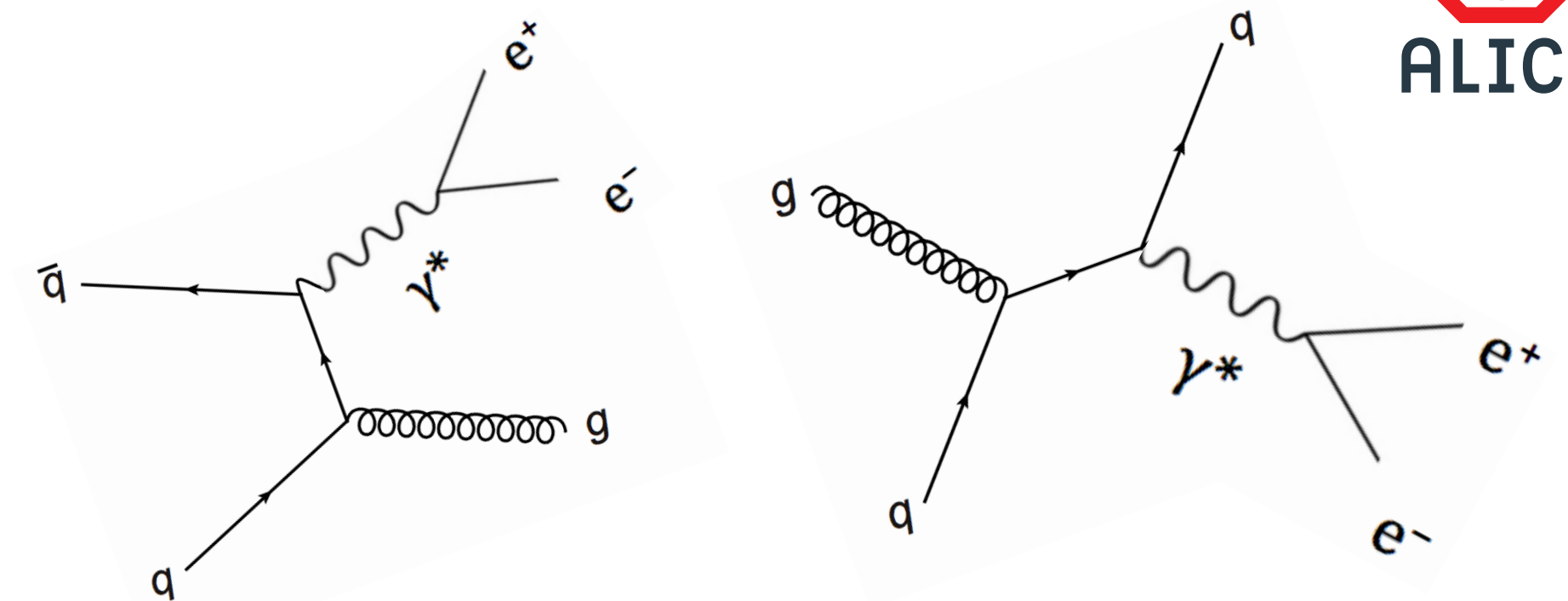
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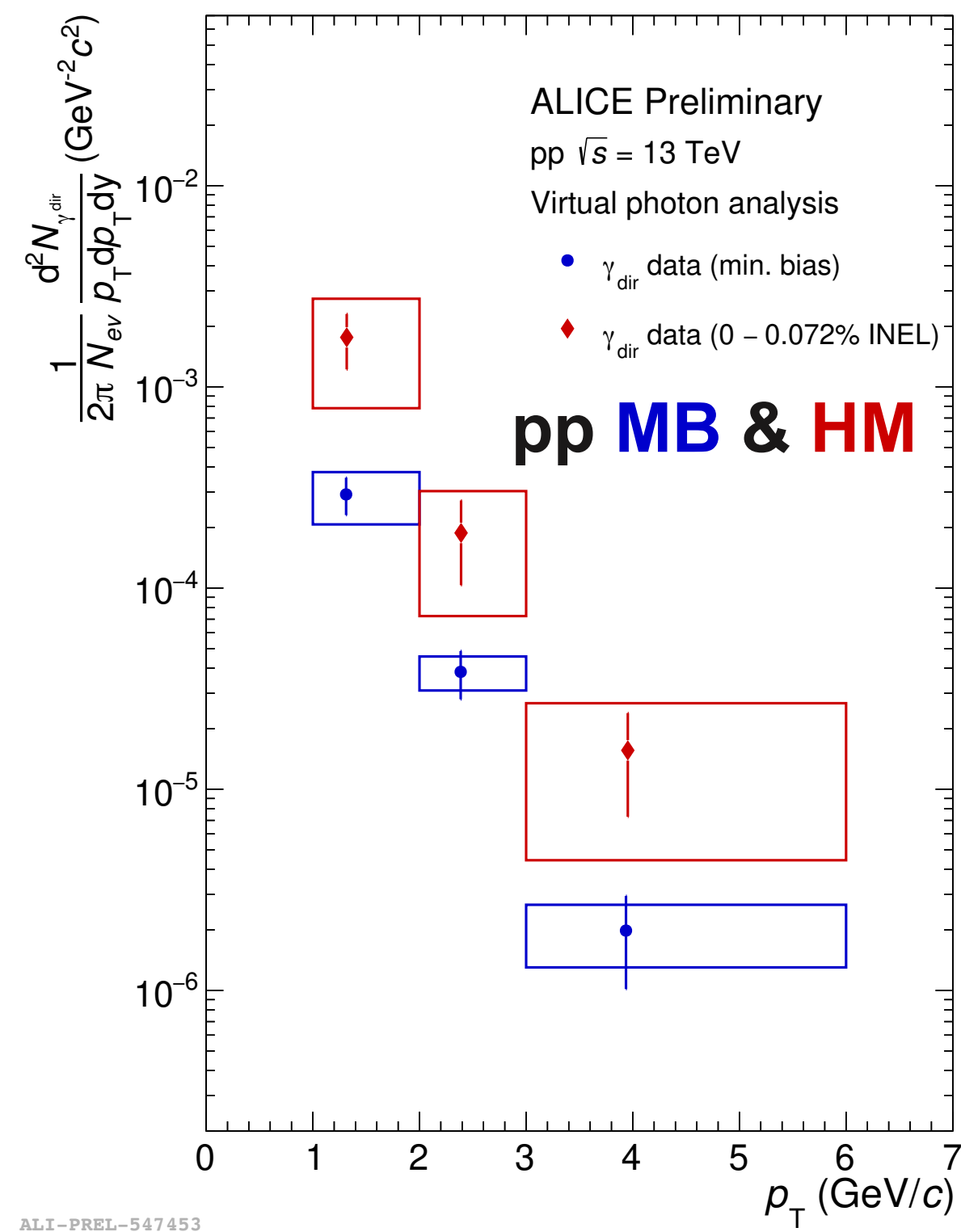
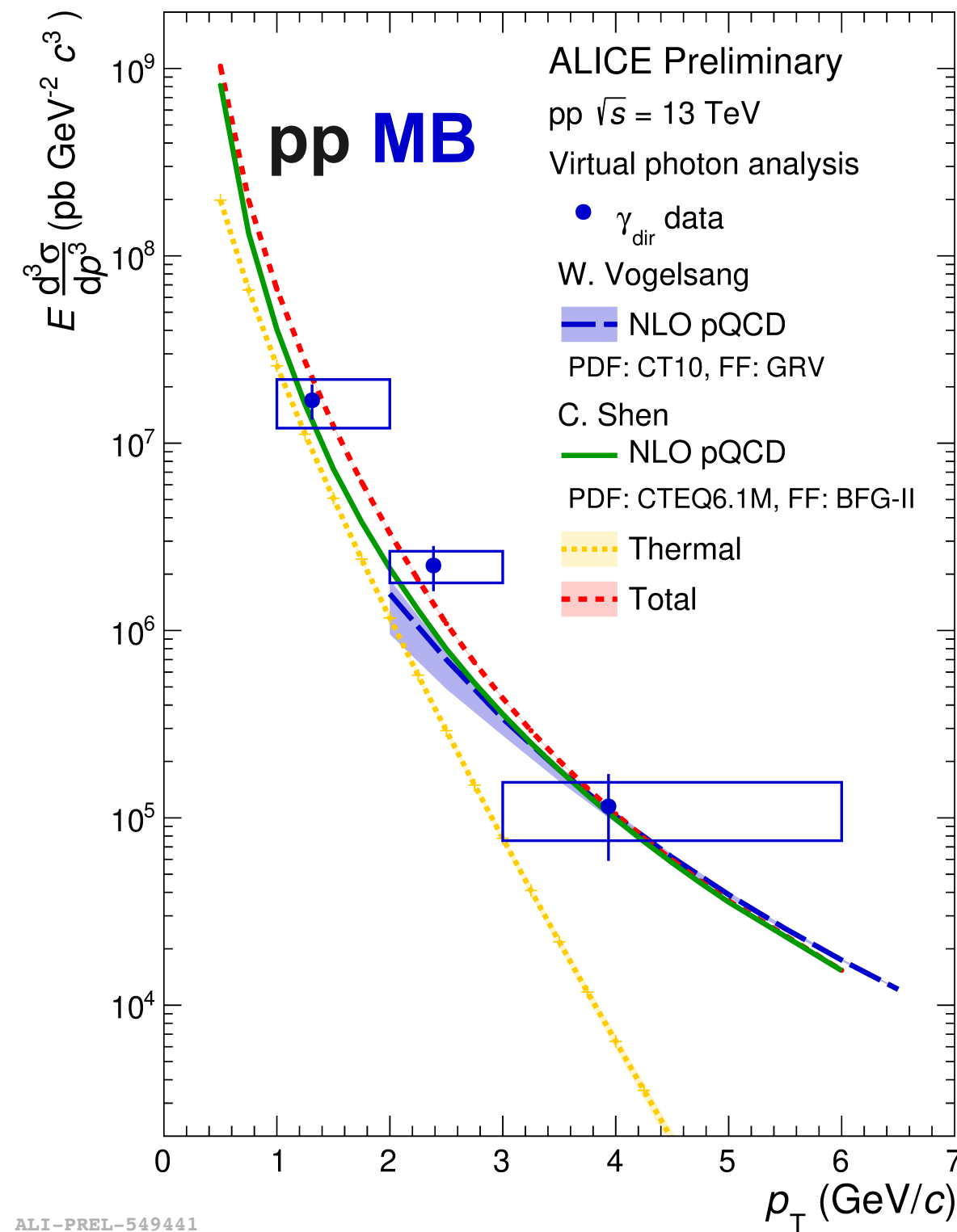
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Direct-photon yield in pp and Pb–Pb collisions

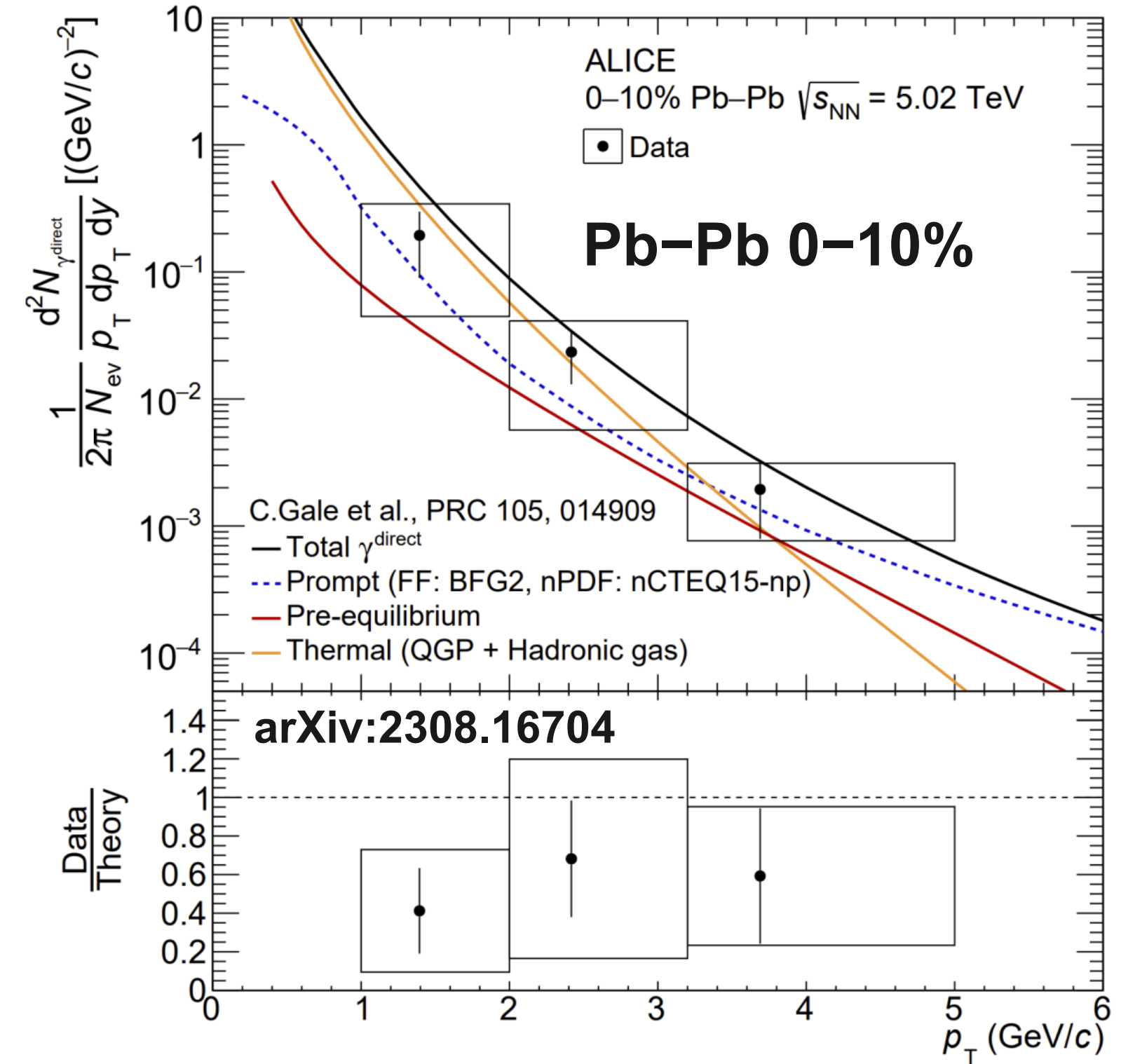
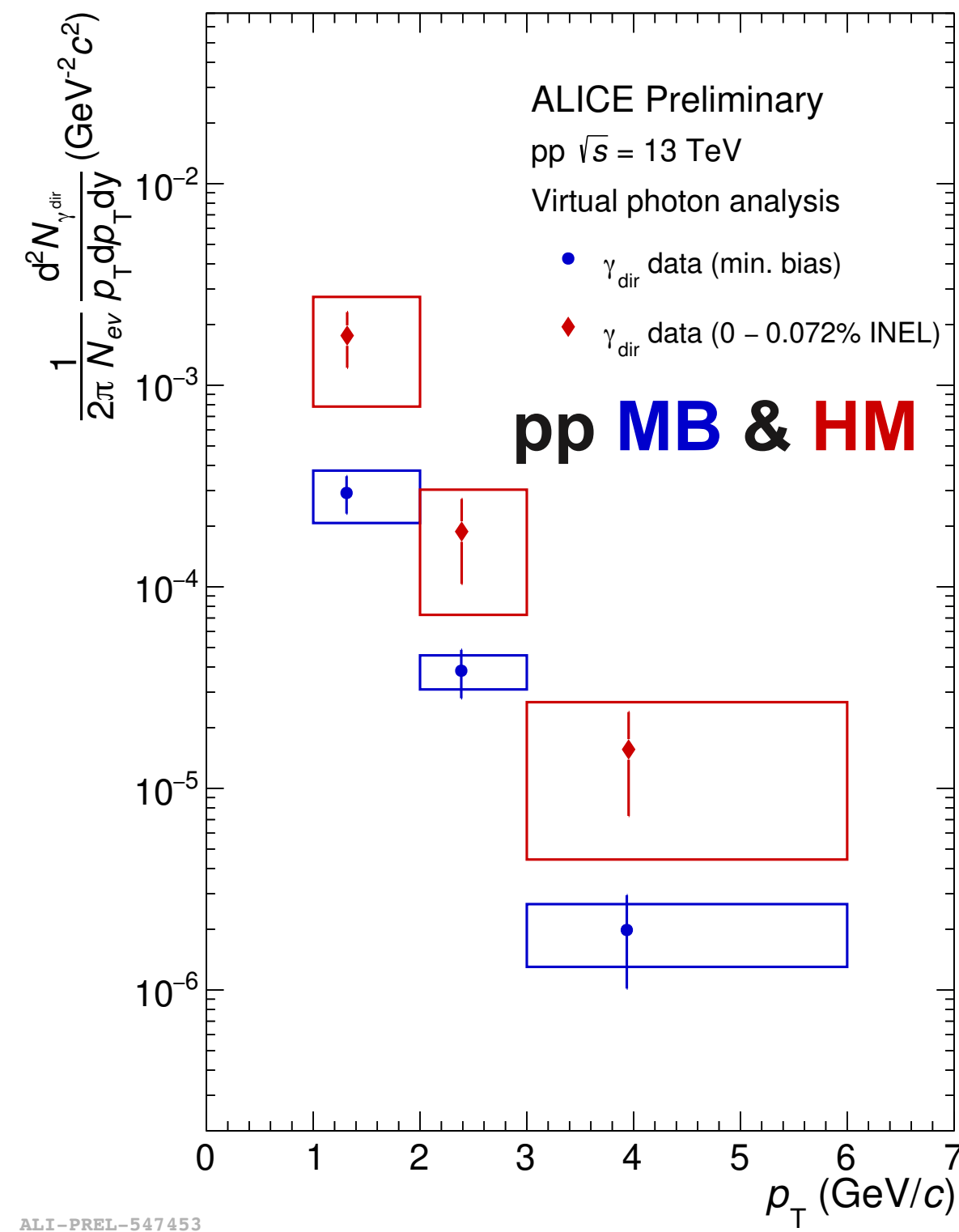
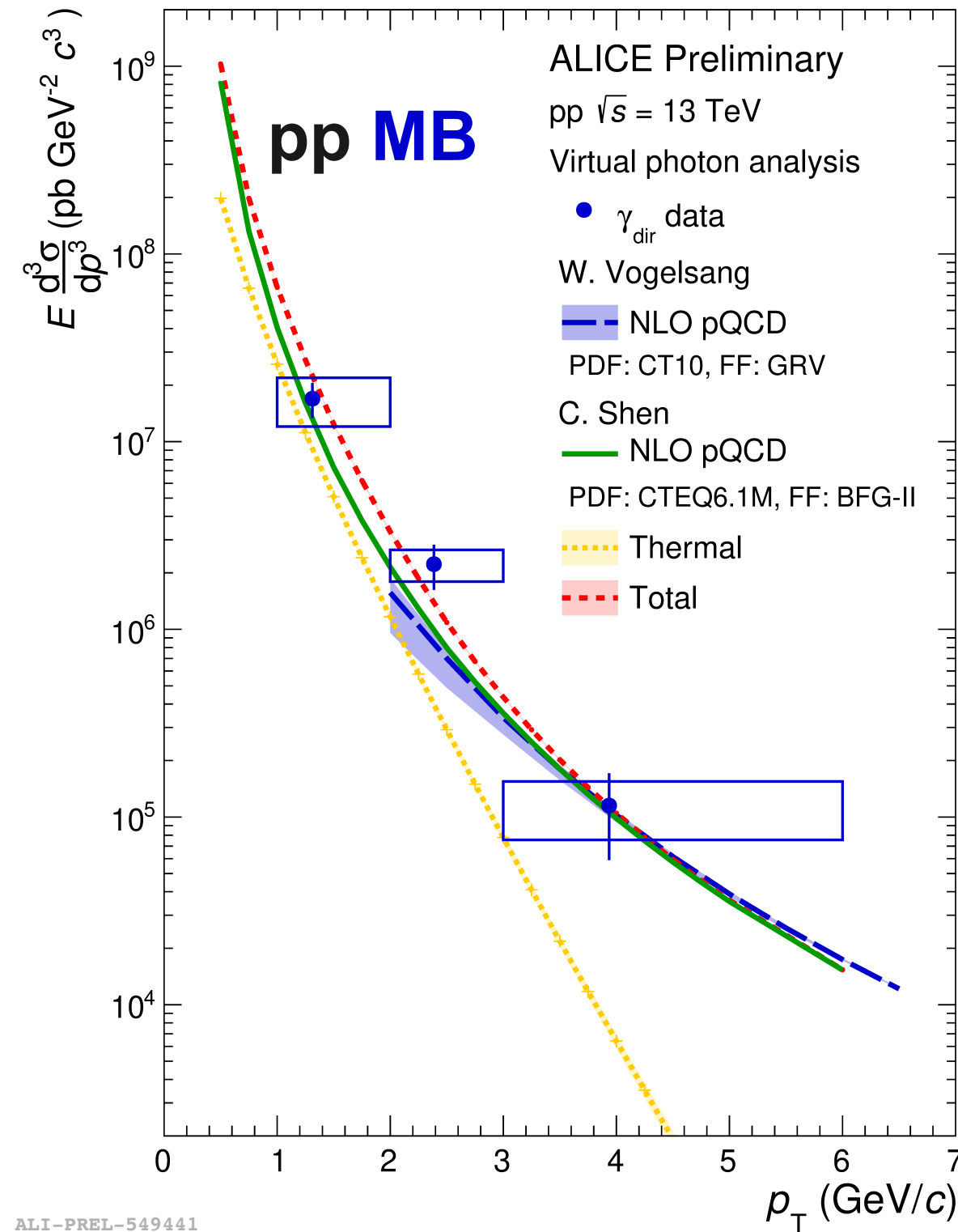


First measurement of direct photons in small systems at low p_T at the LHC energies!

🤔 MB pp data can be well reproduced by both prompt or prompt + thermal calculations

🛑 Challenging theoretical calculations of direct-photon yield in HM pp events

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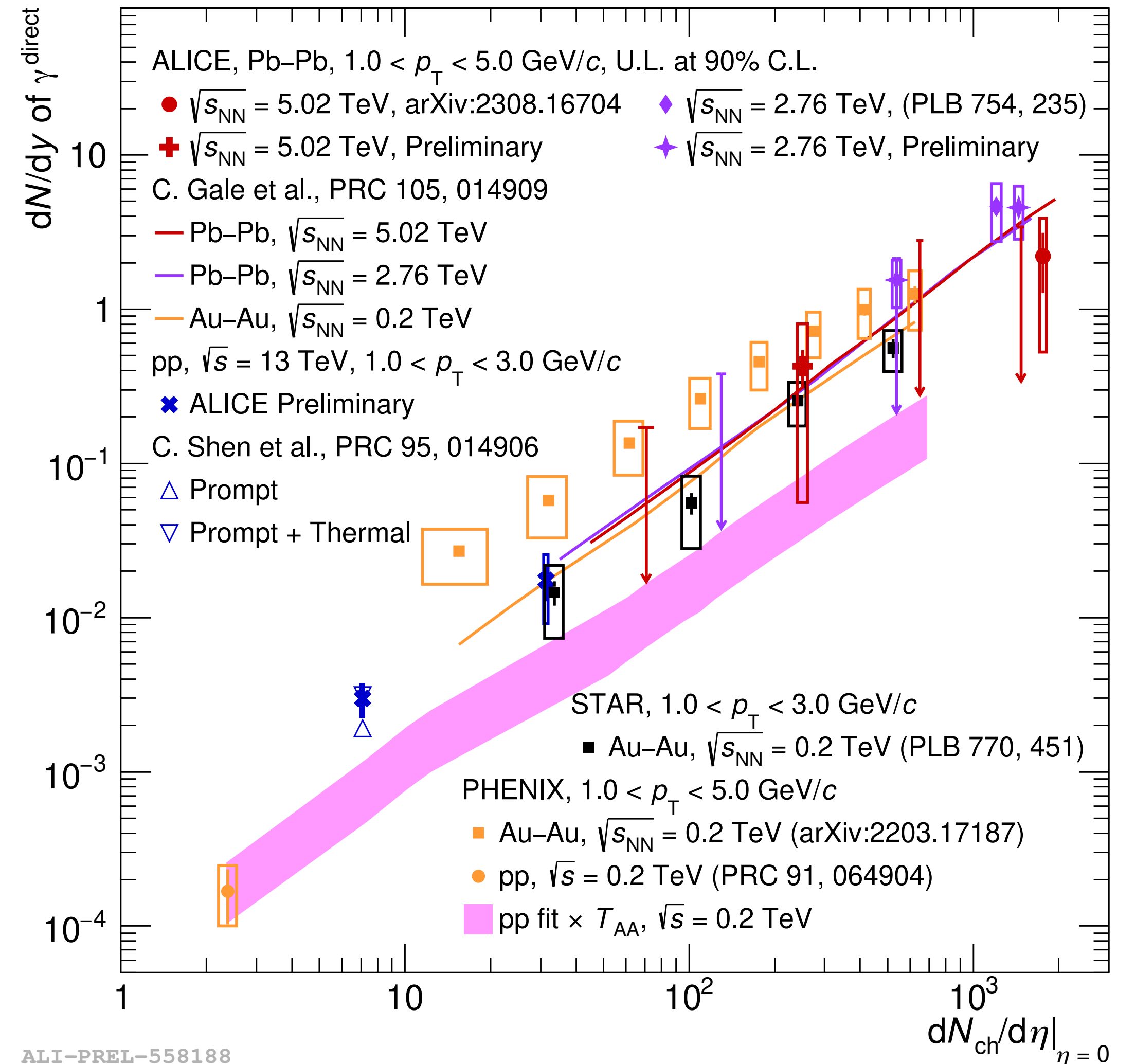
🔴 Challenging theoretical calculations of direct-photon yield in HM pp events

First direct-photon p_T spectrum in Pb–Pb at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV!

⚠️ Sum of all contributions (prompt, pre-equilibrium, thermal) overestimates data by $\sim 1\sigma$

Direct-photon yield vs mult

- *Is there a universal scaling of direct-photon yield with multiplicity?*
- *Where is the onset of thermal radiation?*



ALI-PREL-558188

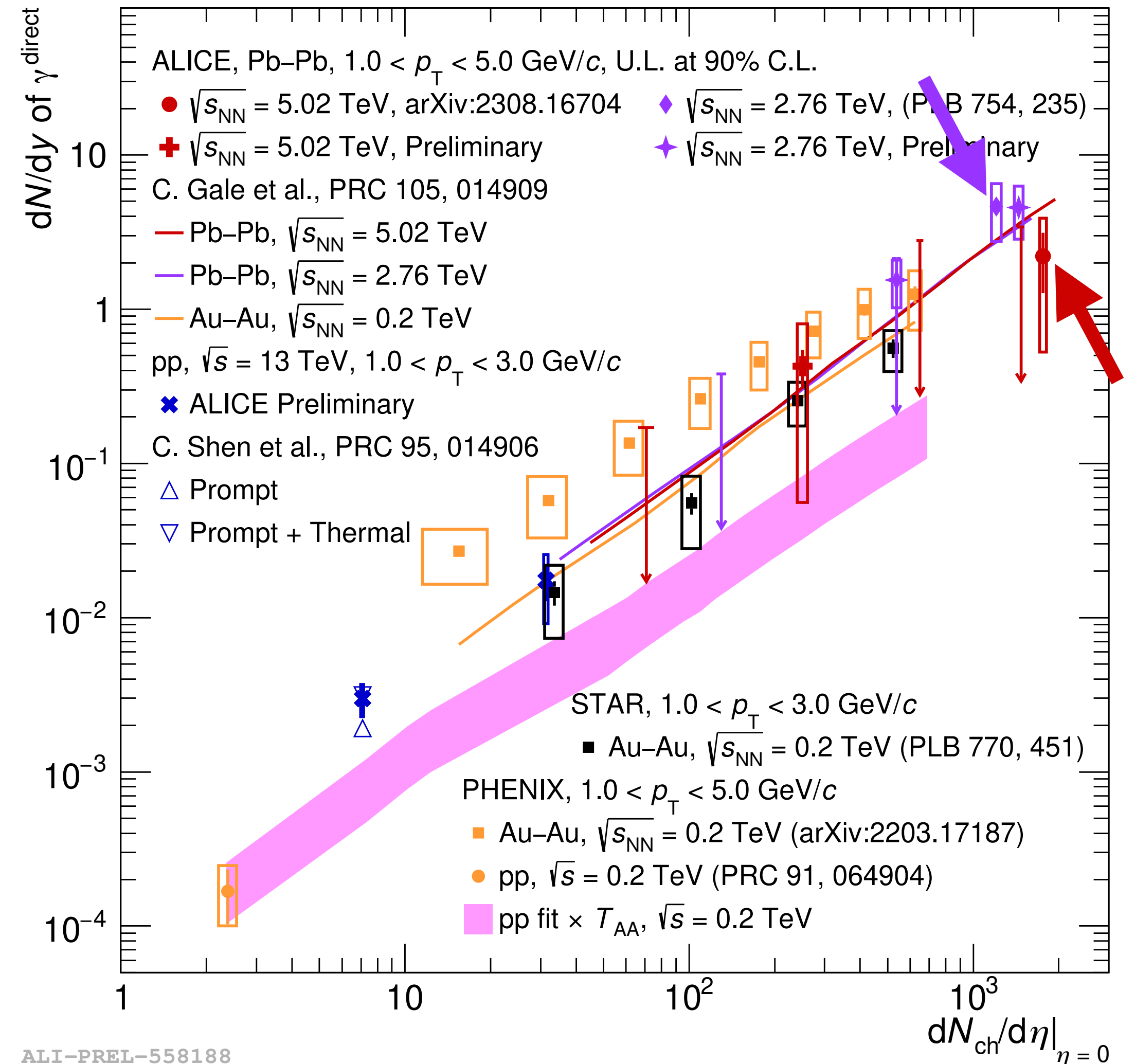
[1] ALICE, Phys. Lett. B 754 (2016) 235
 [2] ALICE, arXiv:2308.16704

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✓ Recent measurements by ALICE in Pb–Pb are in agreement with model predictions:

- Real photons in 0–20% Pb–Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV [1]
- Virtual photons in 0–10% Pb–Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV [2]



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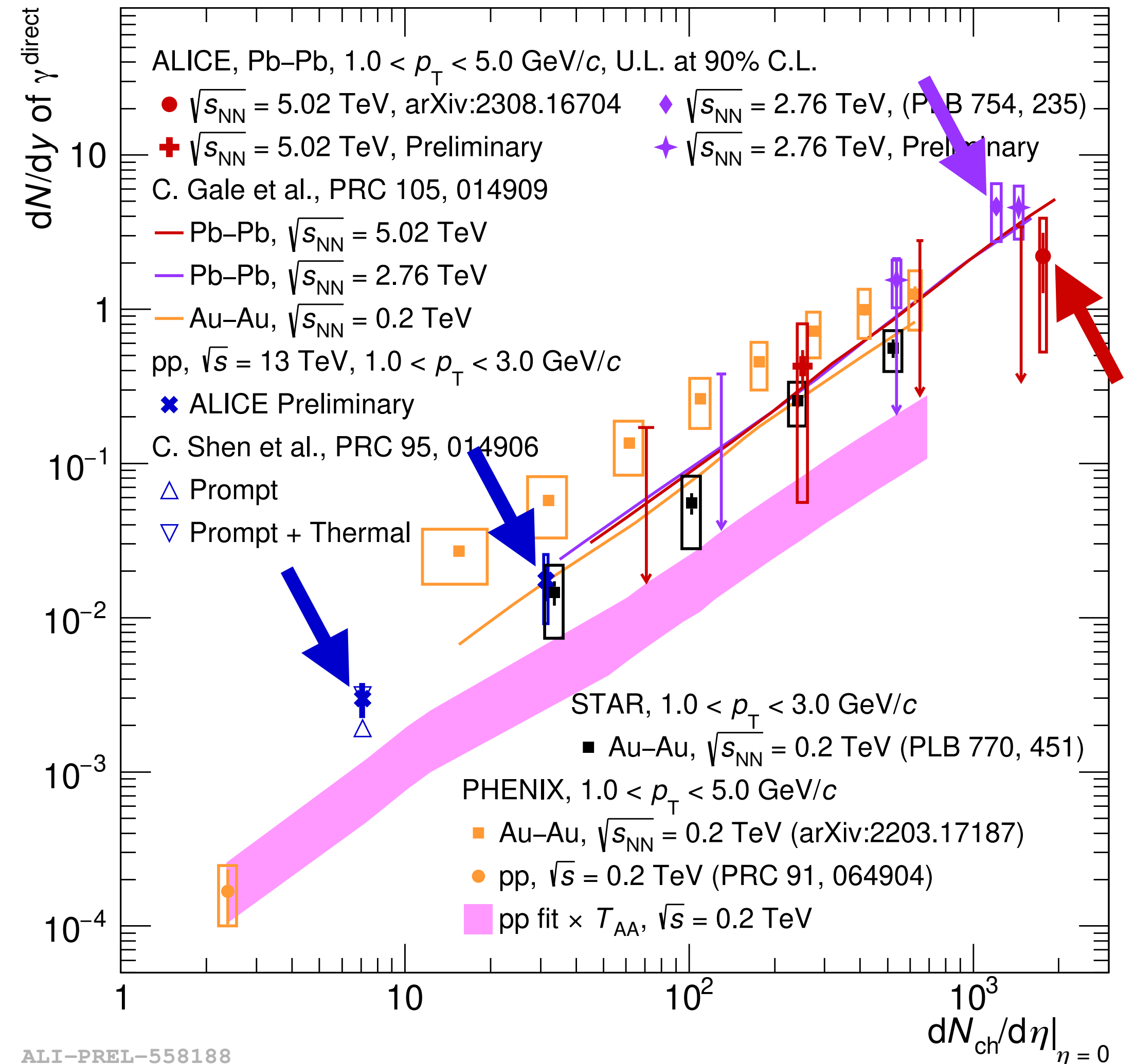
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! Measurements in small systems are a crucial input for theoretical models!

- Virtual photons in pp at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV vs multiplicity



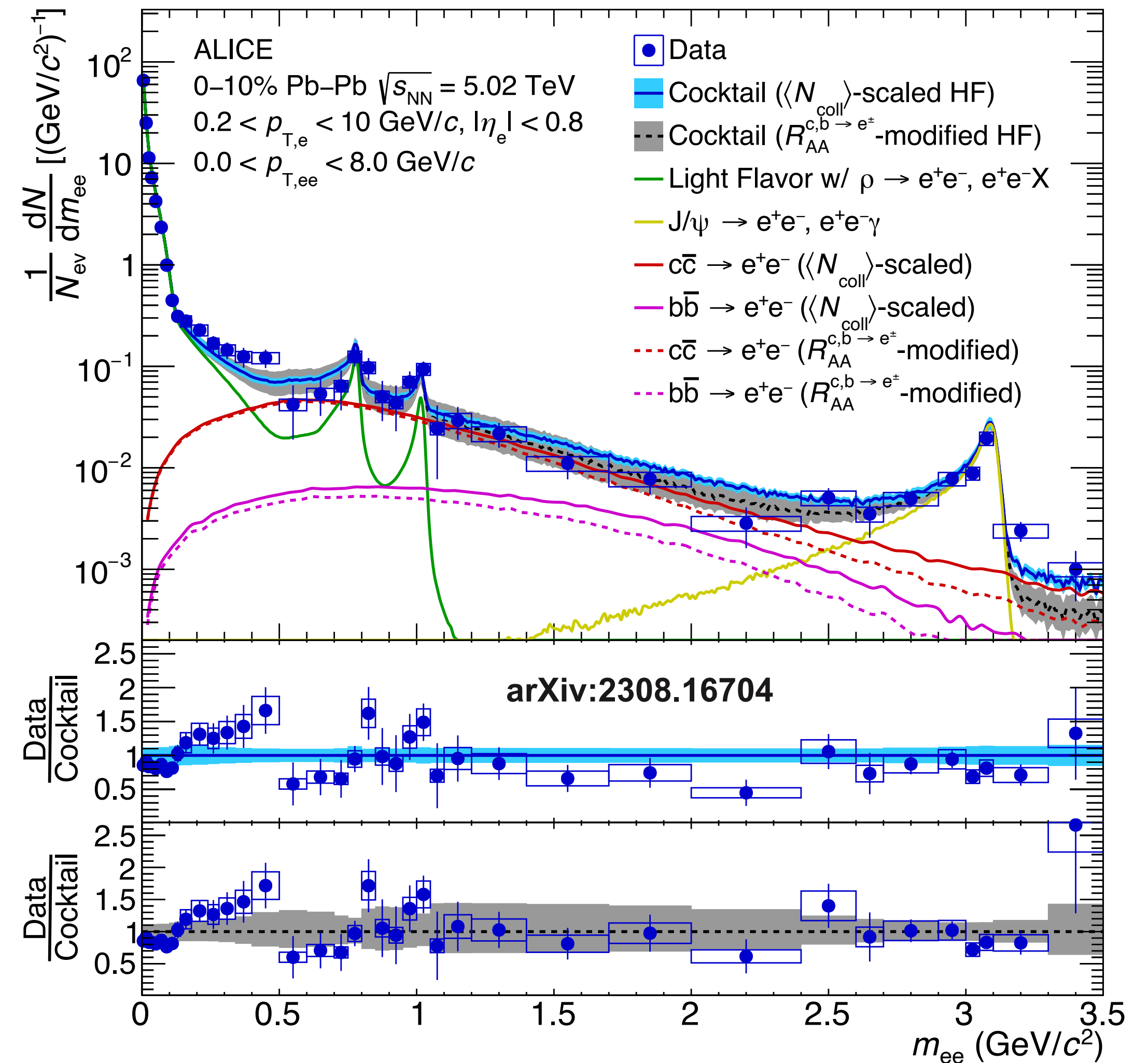
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Dielectron mass spectrum in central Pb–Pb events

Hadronic decay cocktail is implemented using:

- HF cross section measured in pp at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV and scaled with N_{coll}
 - Indication of HF suppression compared to pp
- Modified HF production, including measurement of R_{AA} for $c / b \rightarrow e^\pm$
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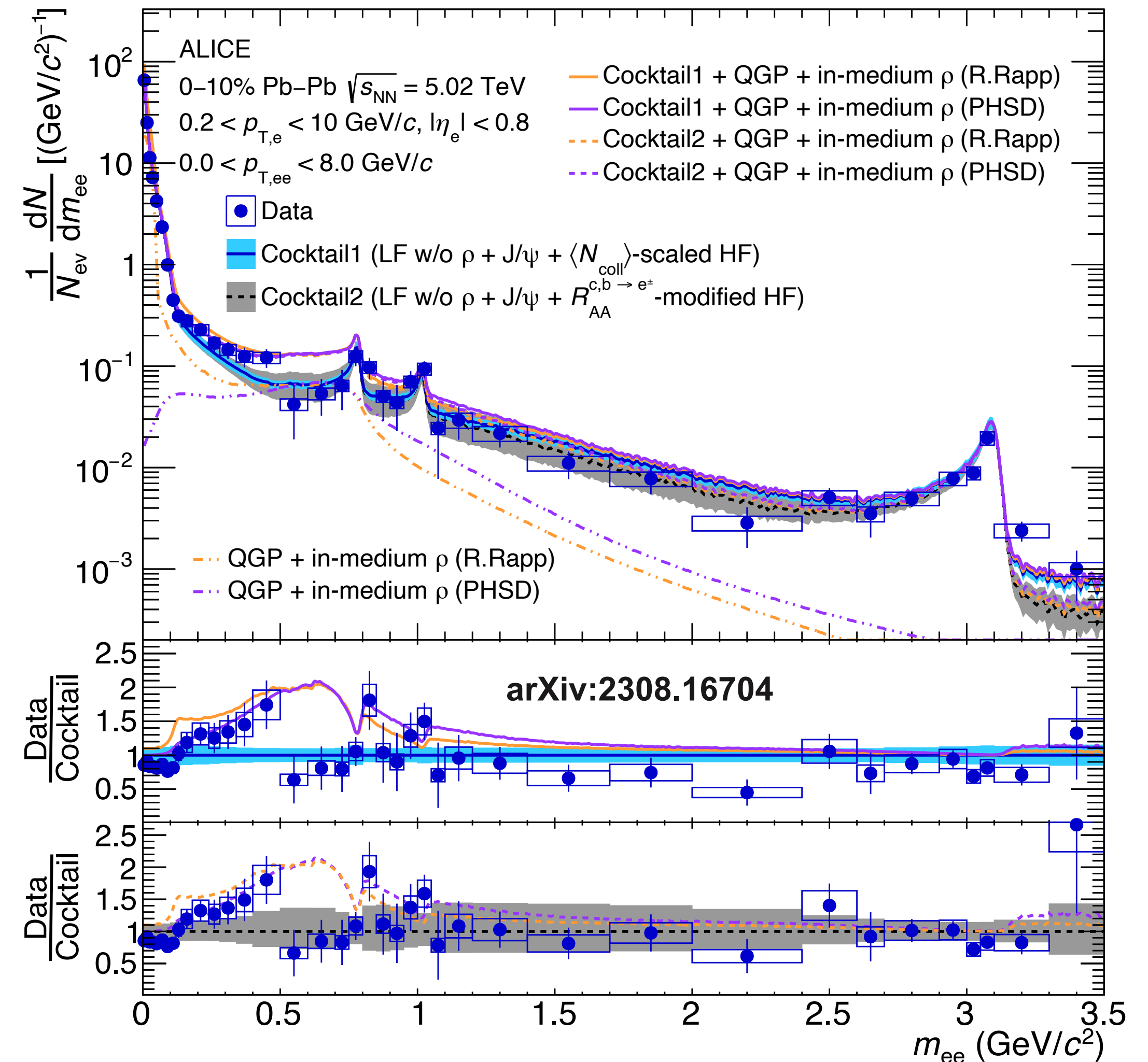
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🤔 *A hint for low-mass excess with $\sim 1.3\sigma$ significance*

- Contribution from ρ meson produced thermally via $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow e^+e^-$

✅ *Both theoretical models (R. Rapp [1], PHSD [2]) can describe the data well*

! *QGP radiation in the IMR is absorbed by HF cocktail uncertainty!*



[1] Rapp, Adv. HEP . 2013 (2013) 148253

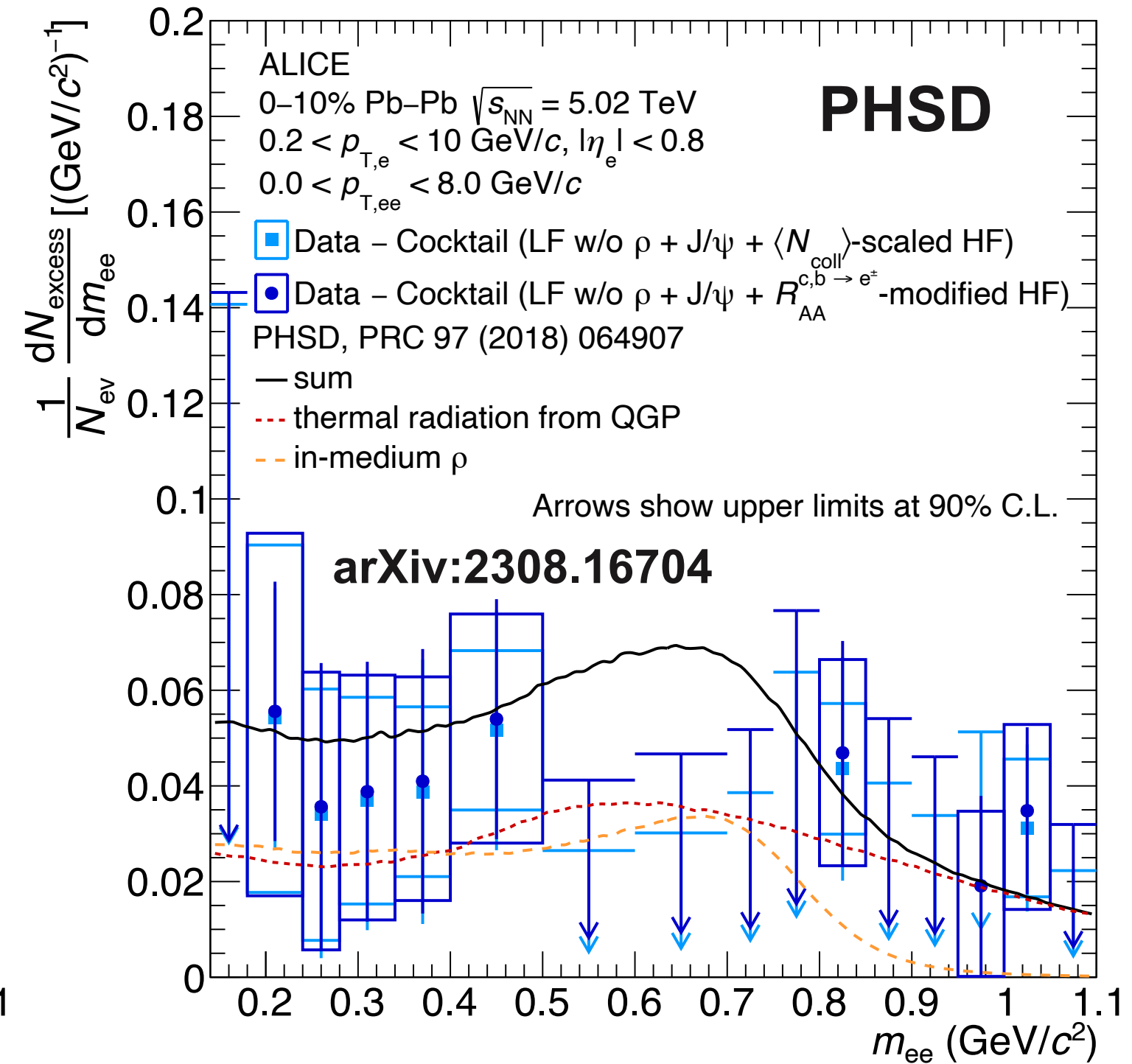
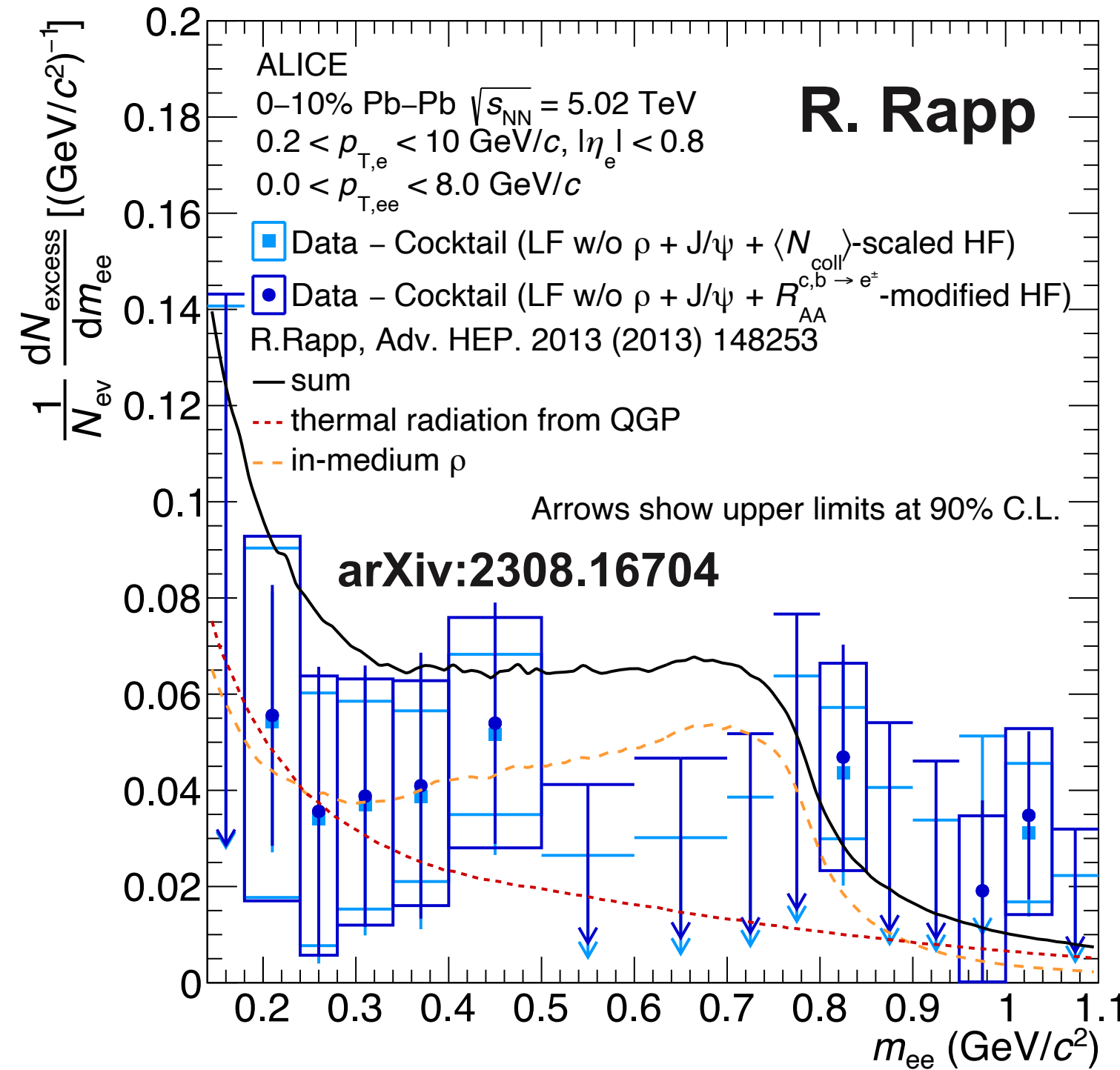
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Excess spectrum in central Pb–Pb events

Subtraction of all known hadronic sources except ρ meson

Data compared to the sum of:

- Thermal radiation from QGP
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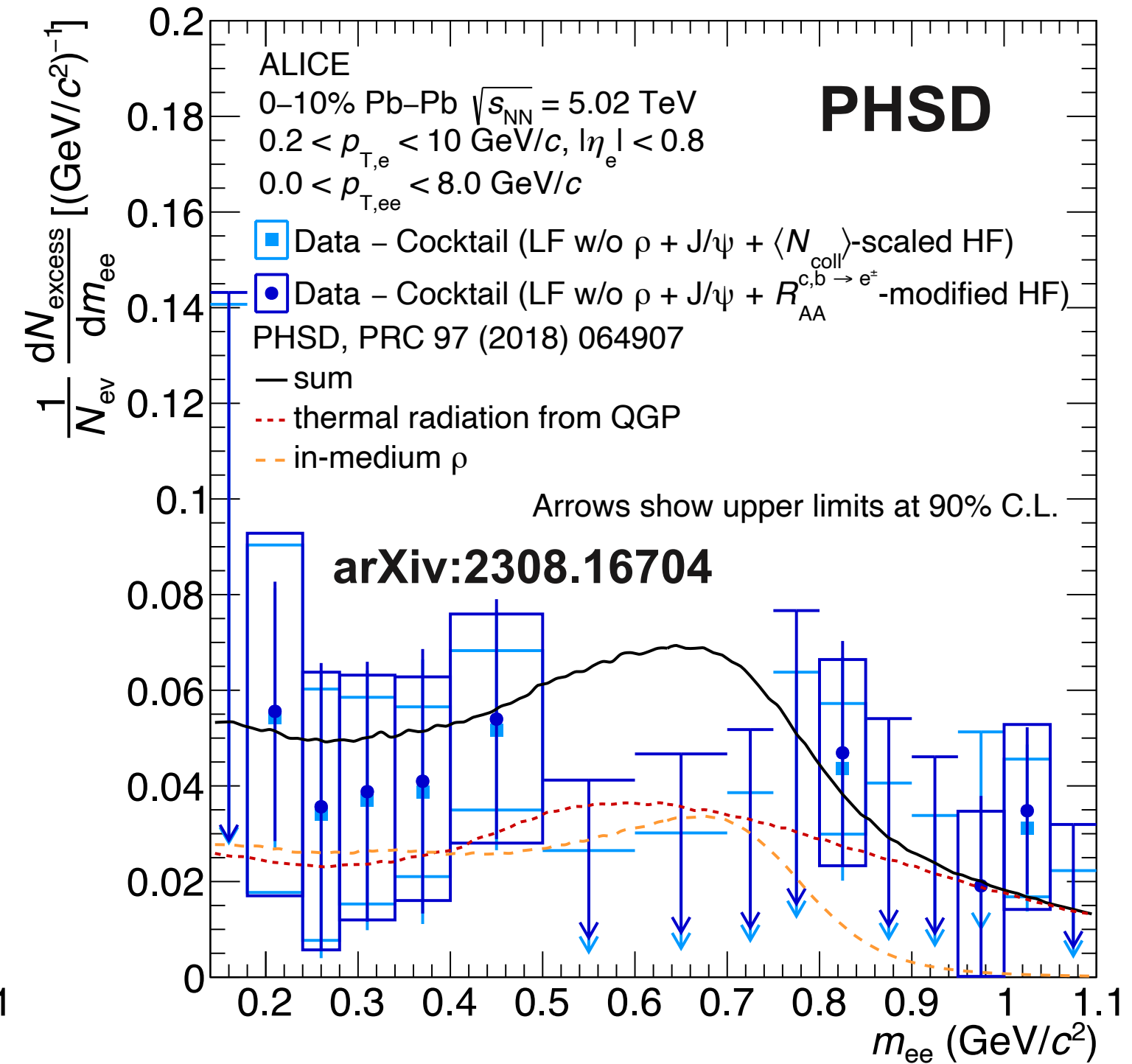
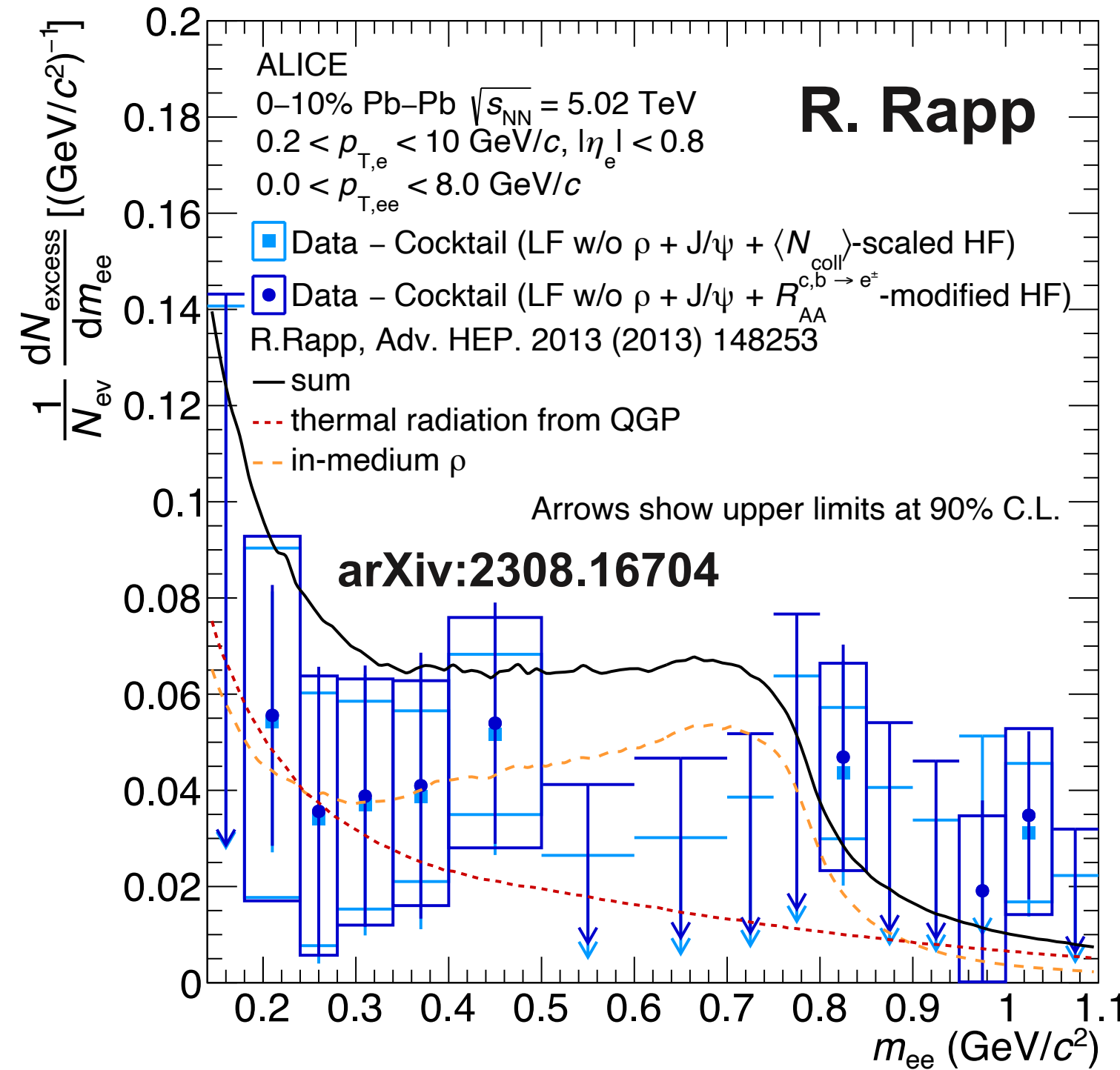
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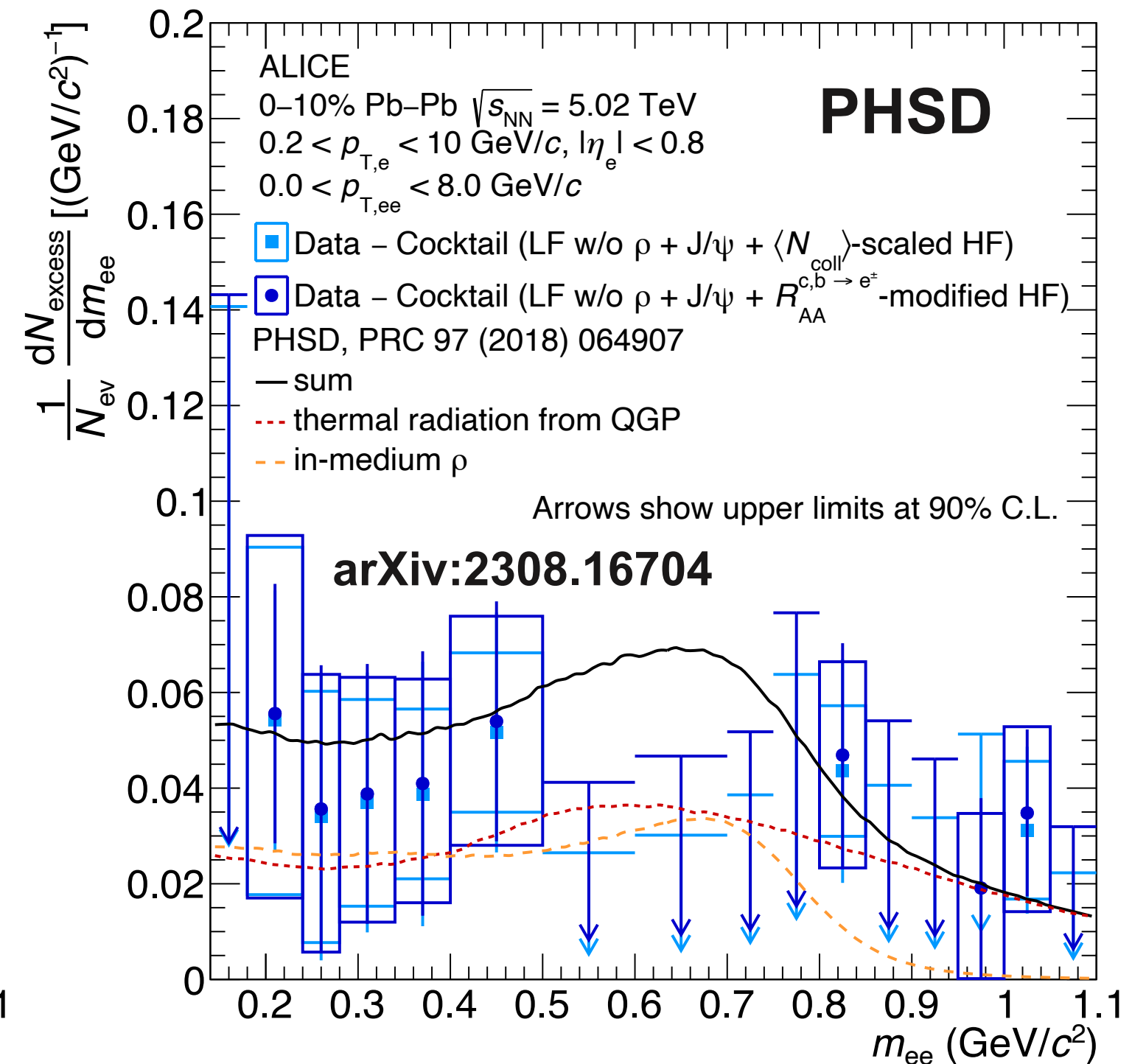
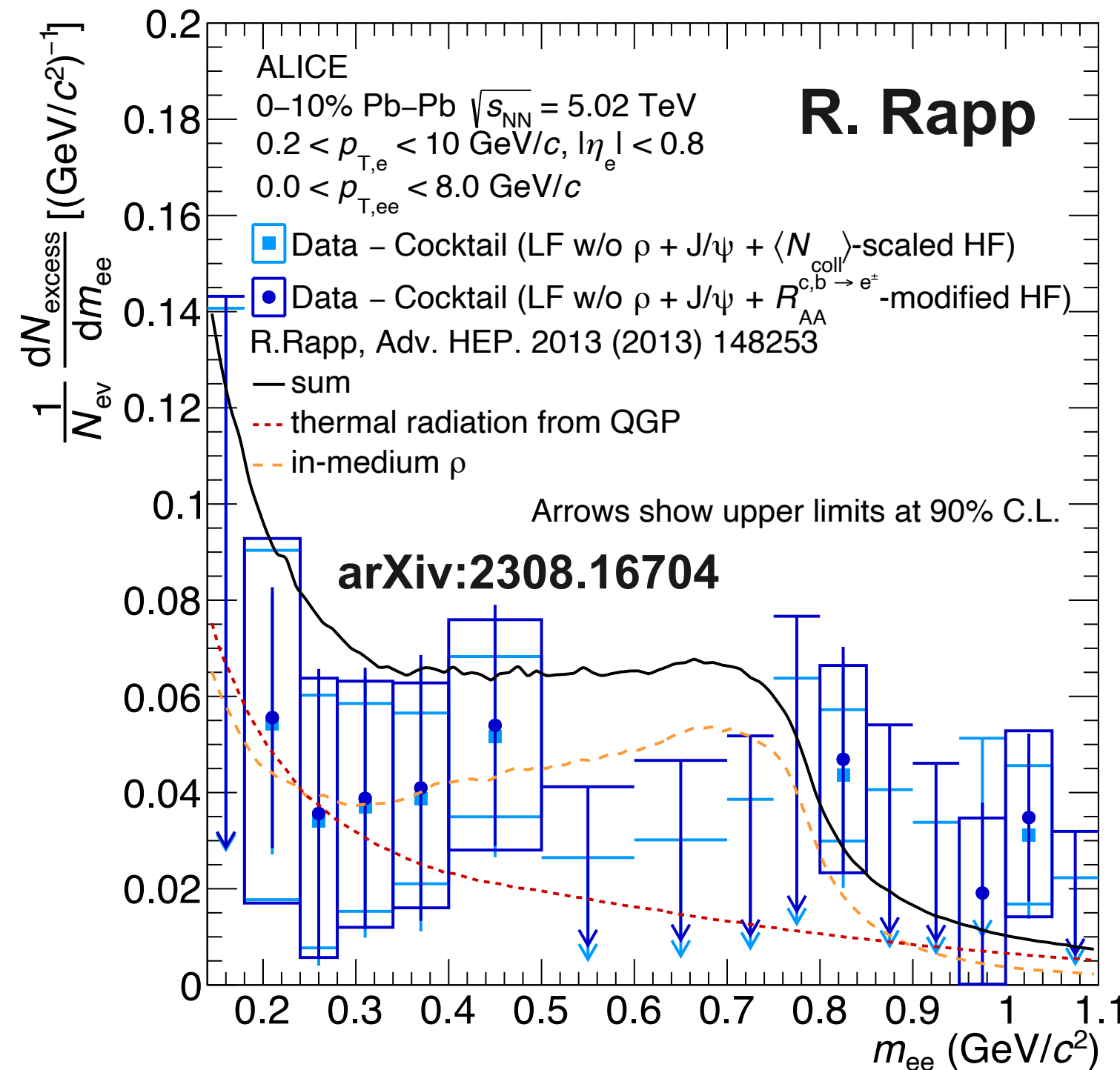
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⚠ Tension between data and theory in $0.5 < m_{ee} < 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ mass range

- 4.0σ (2.7σ) using N_{coll} -scaled (modified) HF cocktail
- *More data is needed to investigate this discrepancy!*



[1] Rapp, Adv. HEP . 2013 (2013) 148253

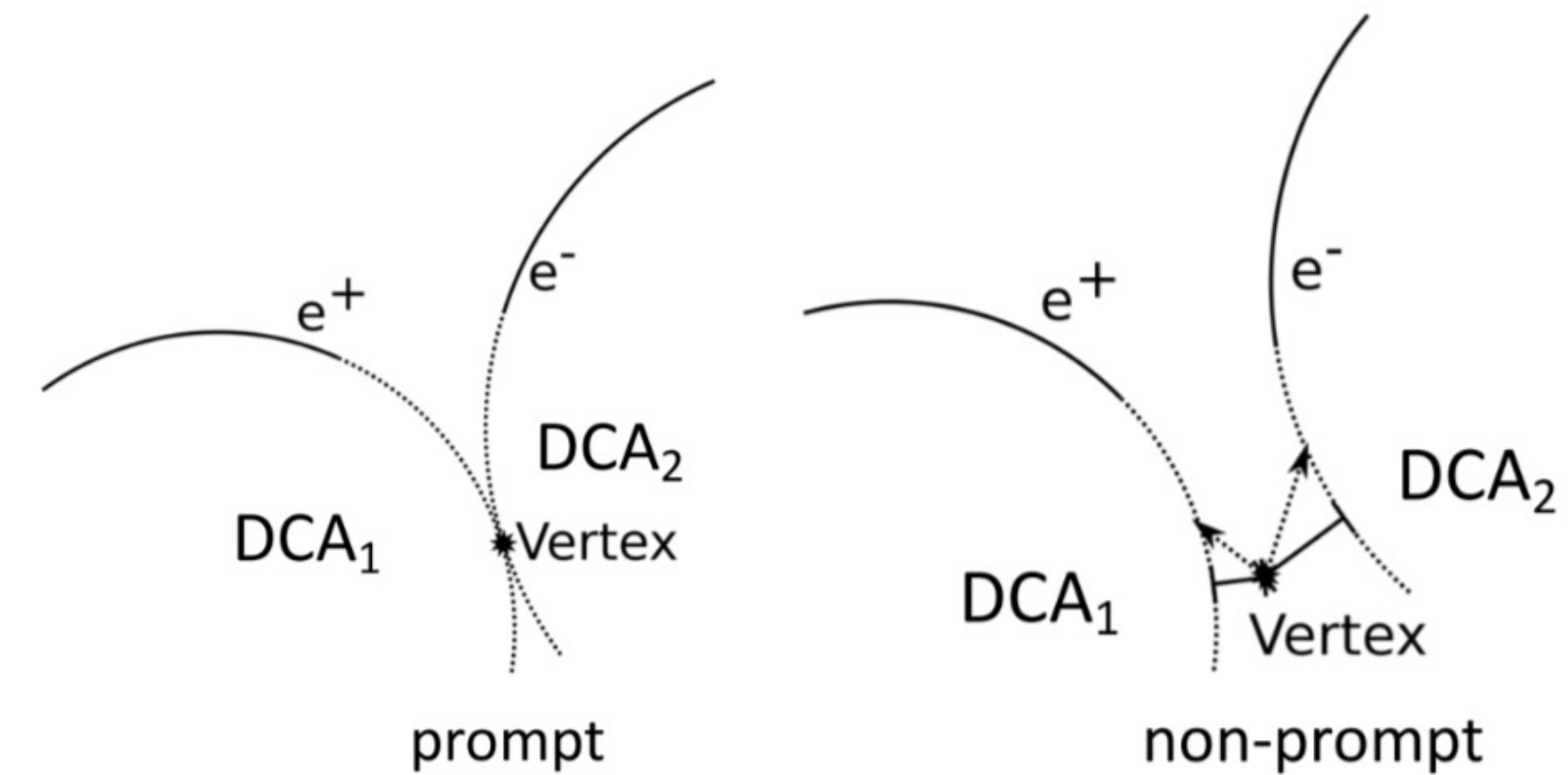
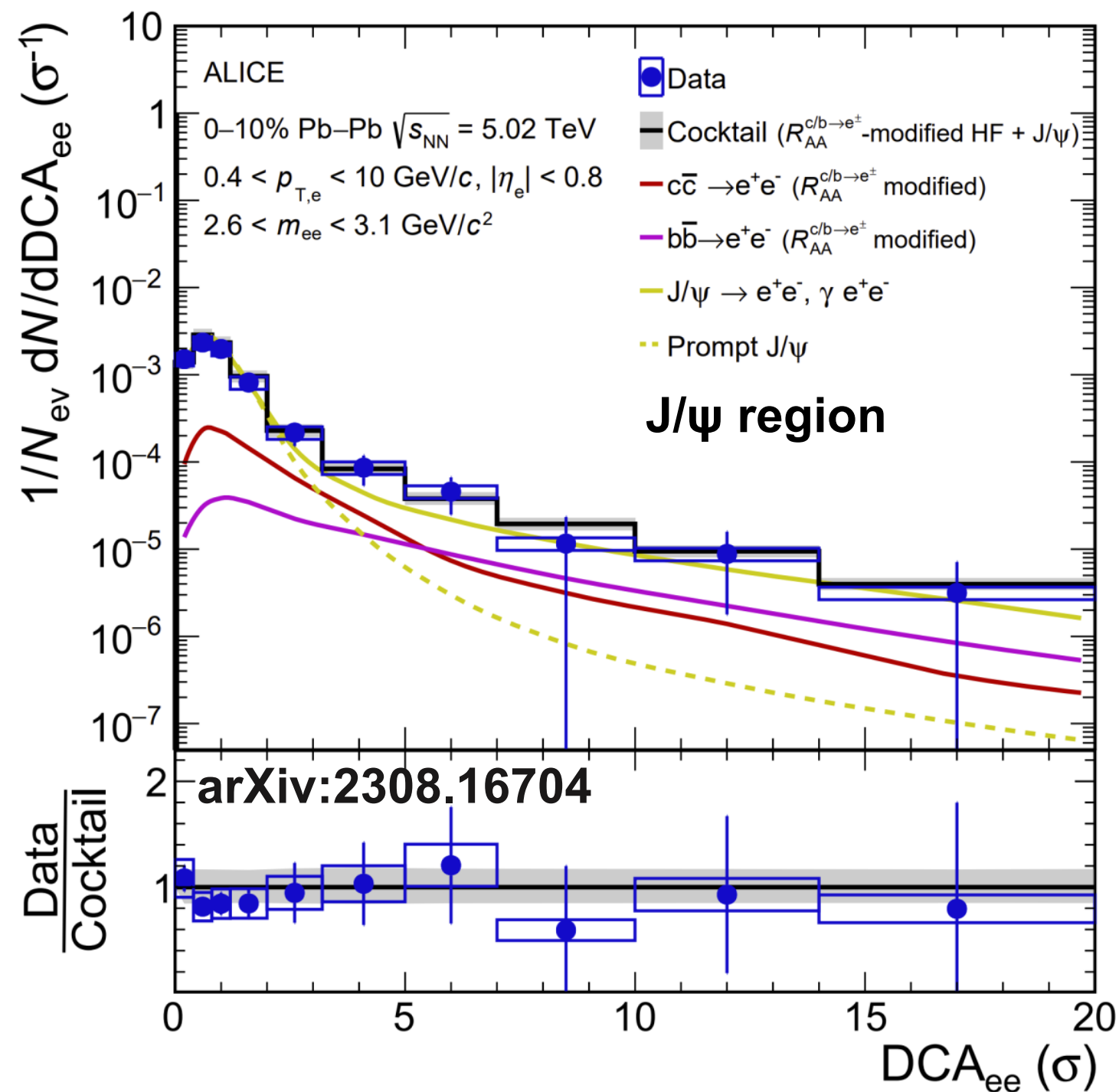
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Separation of prompt / non-prompt sources

Test of the topological separation with DCA_{ee} in J/ψ region

- J/ψ is well known, **charm** and **beauty** scaled by modified HF cocktail
- Data well described by *sum* of all templates

$$DCA_{ee} = \sqrt{0.5 \left(\left(\frac{DCA_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{DCA_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 \right)}$$



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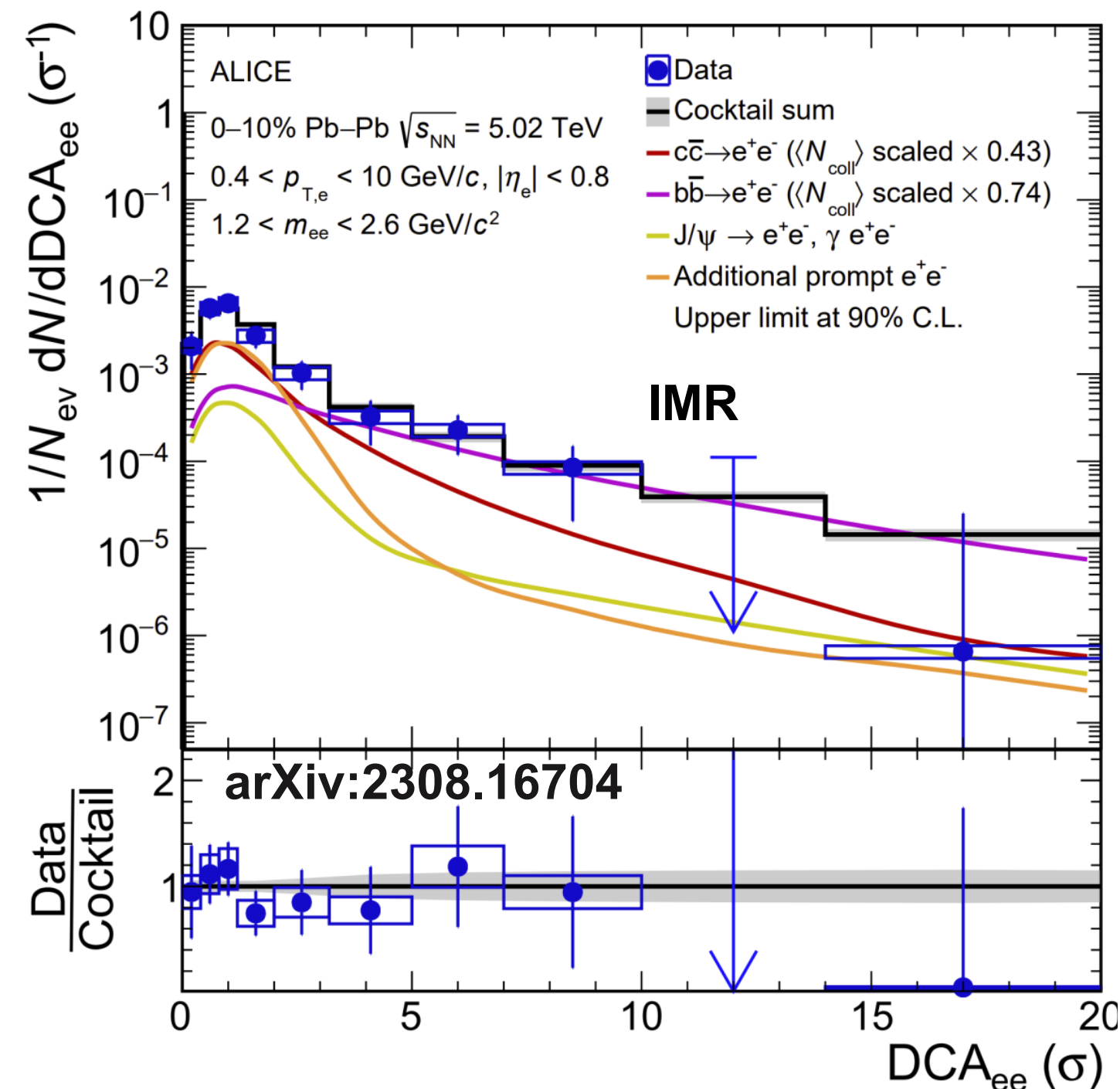
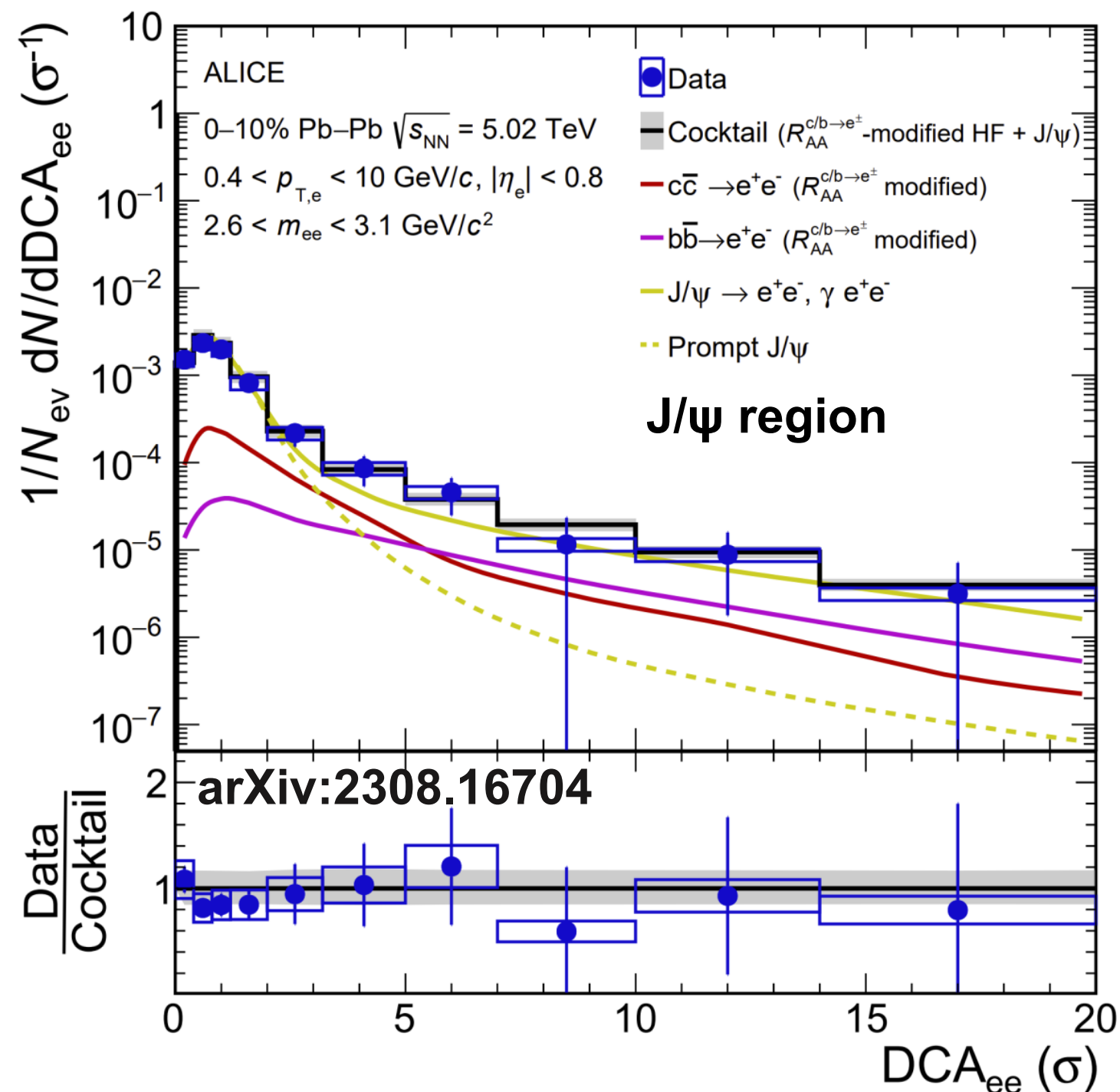
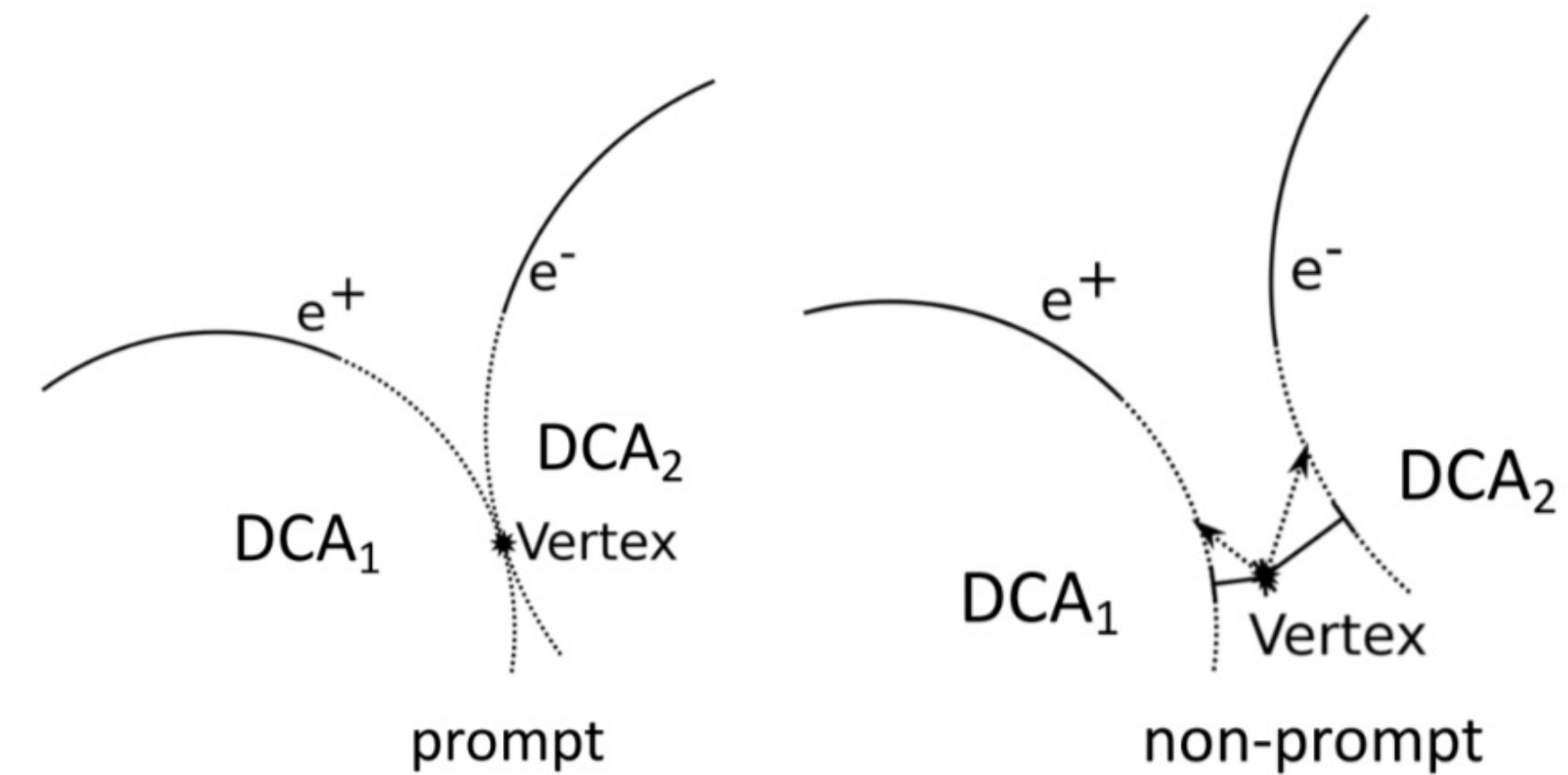
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Extraction of prompt thermal signal with DCA_{ee} template *fit* in IMR:

- charm**: 0.43 ± 0.40 (stat.) ± 0.22 (syst.) w.r.t. N_{coll} scaling
- prompt**: 2.64 ± 3.18 (stat.) ± 0.29 (syst.) w.r.t. Rapp's model

$$DCA_{ee} = \sqrt{0.5 \left(\left(\frac{DCA_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{DCA_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 \right)}$$



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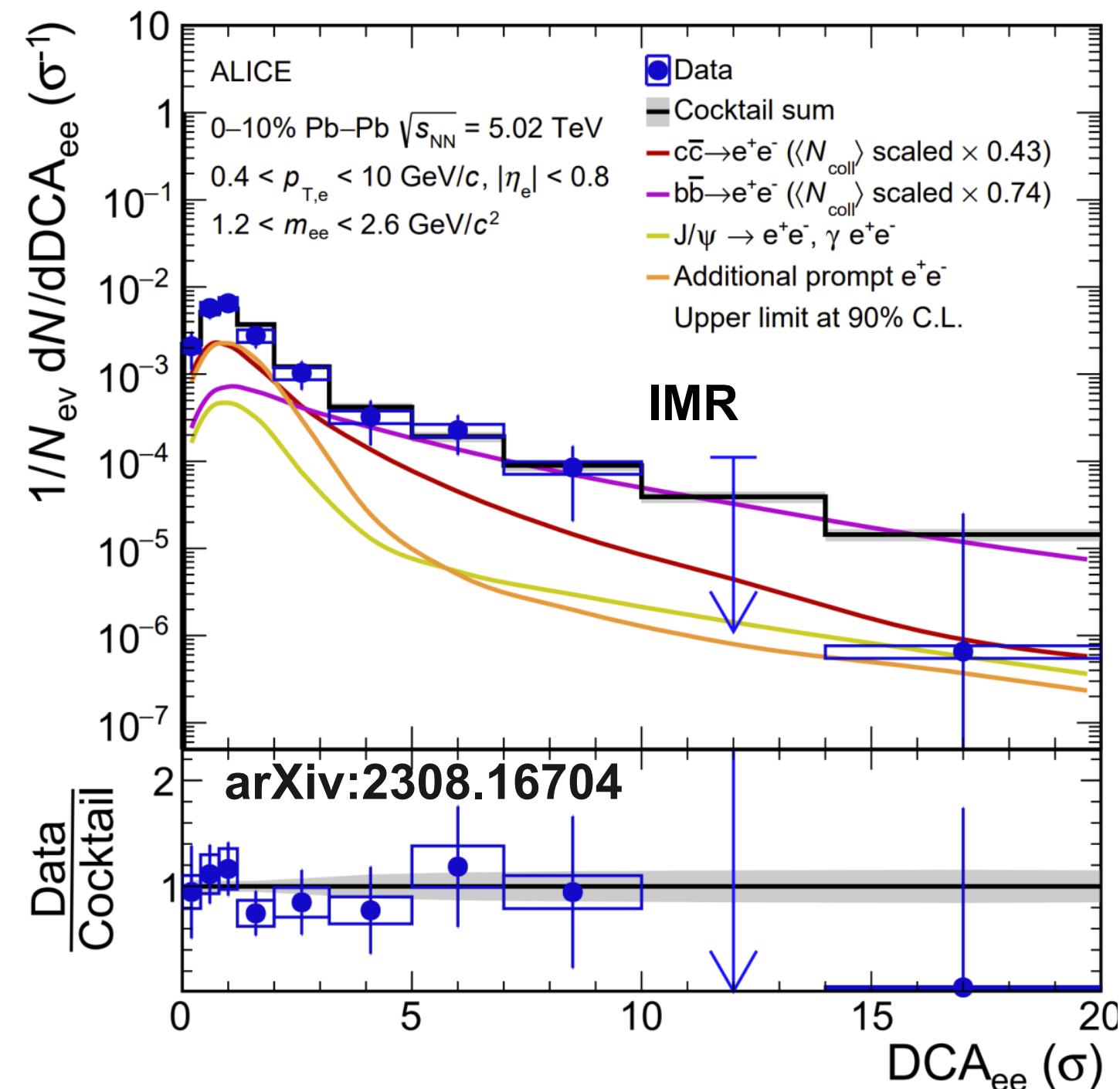
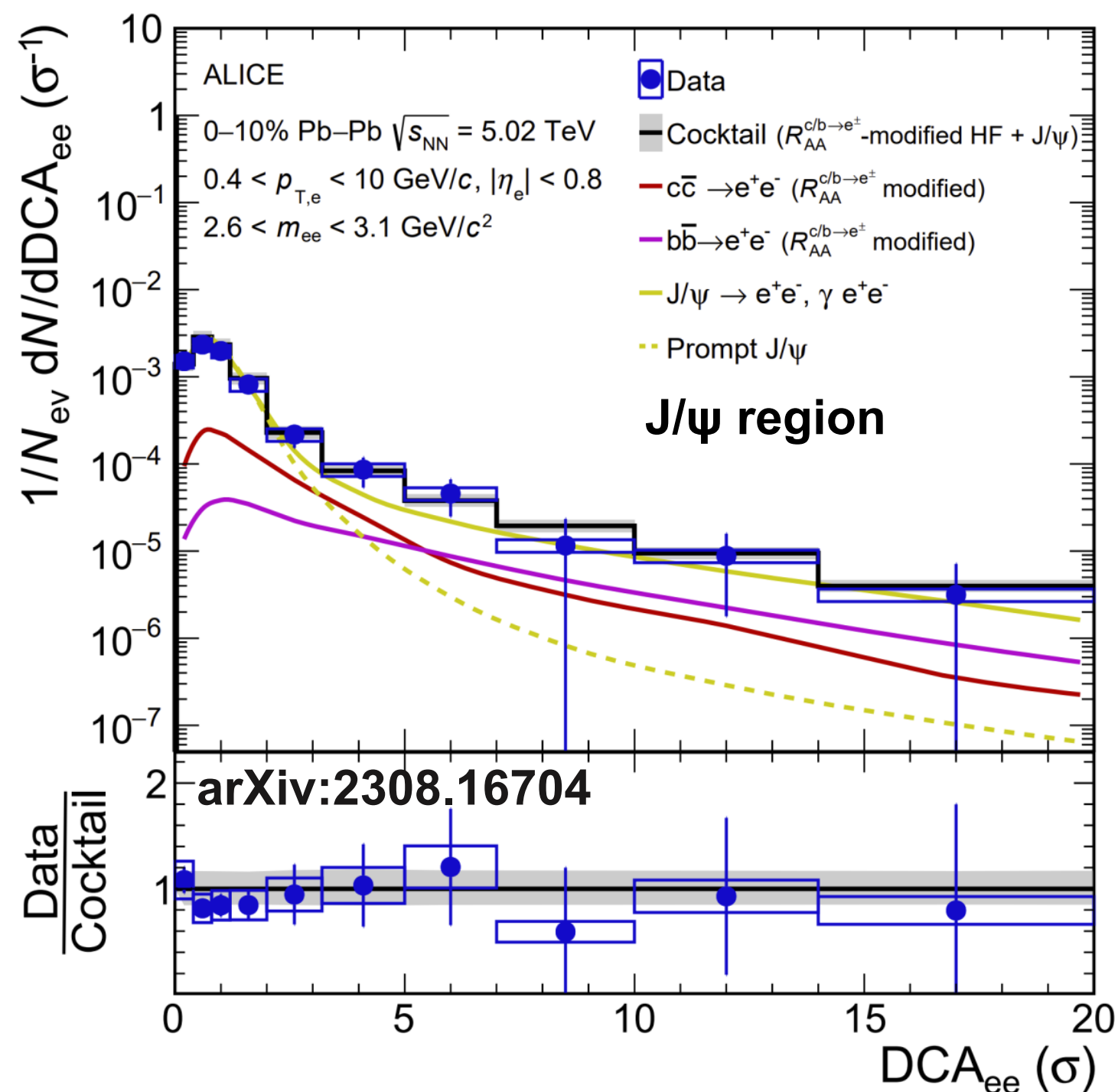
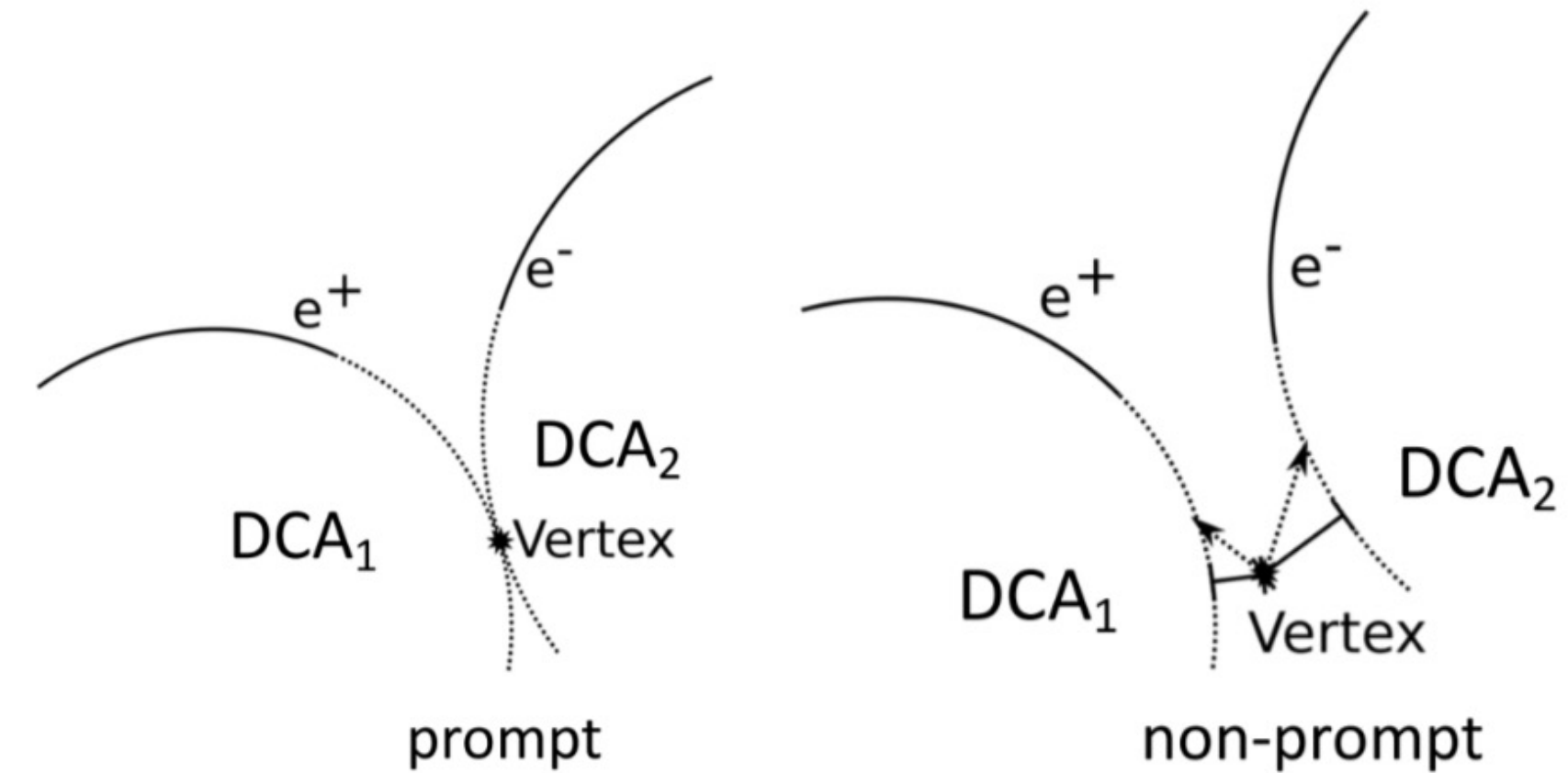
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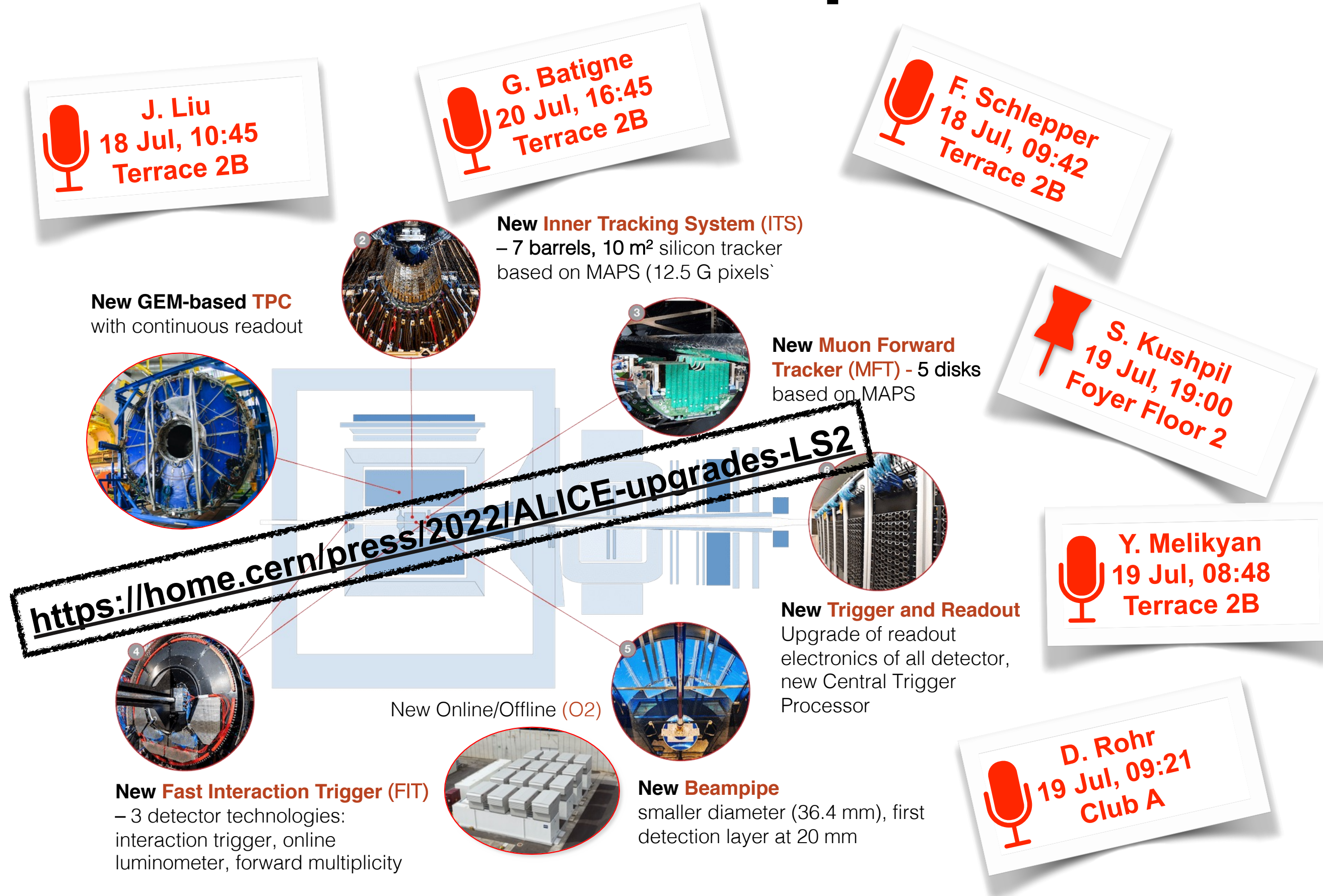
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- ! Independent of hadronic cocktail!
- More statistics and better topological separation will enable the extraction of thermal contribution

Outlook: dielectron production in Run 3 and 4



The diagram shows a central ALICE detector structure with various upgrade components highlighted by numbered callouts (1-6) and circular images. Surrounding the diagram are several callout boxes, each containing a microphone icon, a name, a date and time, and a location. A URL is also present in a black box.

J. Liu
18 Jul, 10:45
Terrace 2B

G. Batigne
20 Jul, 16:45
Terrace 2B

F. Schlepper
18 Jul, 09:42
Terrace 2B

S. Kushpil
19 Jul, 19:00
Foyer Floor 2

Y. Melikyan
19 Jul, 08:48
Terrace 2B

D. Rohr
19 Jul, 09:21
Club A

New Inner Tracking System (ITS)
– 7 barrels, 10 m² silicon tracker based on MAPS (12.5 G pixels)

New GEM-based TPC
with continuous readout

New Muon Forward Tracker (MFT) - 5 disks based on MAPS

New Trigger and Readout
Upgrade of readout electronics of all detector, new Central Trigger Processor

New Fast Interaction Trigger (FIT)
– 3 detector technologies: interaction trigger, online luminometer, forward multiplicity

New Beampipe
smaller diameter (36.4 mm), first detection layer at 20 mm

New Online/Offline (O2)

<https://home.cern/press/2022/ALICE-upgrades-LS2>

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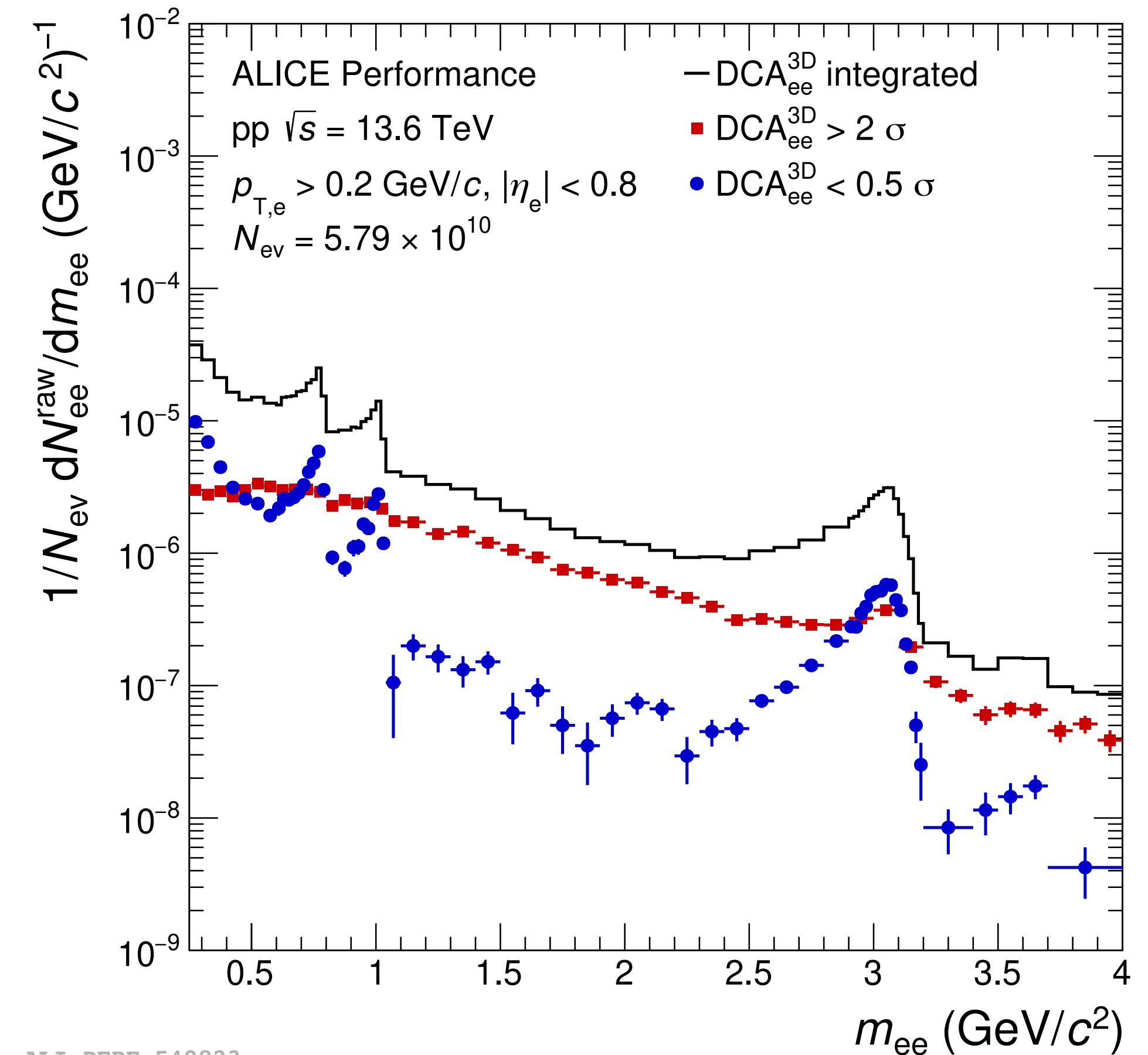
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<https://home.cern/press/2022/ALICE-upgrades-LS2>



- Continuous readout at IR in Pb–Pb up to 50 kHz
- Factor 3–6 better vertex pointing resolution → separation of **prompt** & **non-prompt** sources
- Expected statistics in Run 3 & 4: $>200 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ in pp at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV, $\sim 13 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ in Pb–Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.36$ TeV

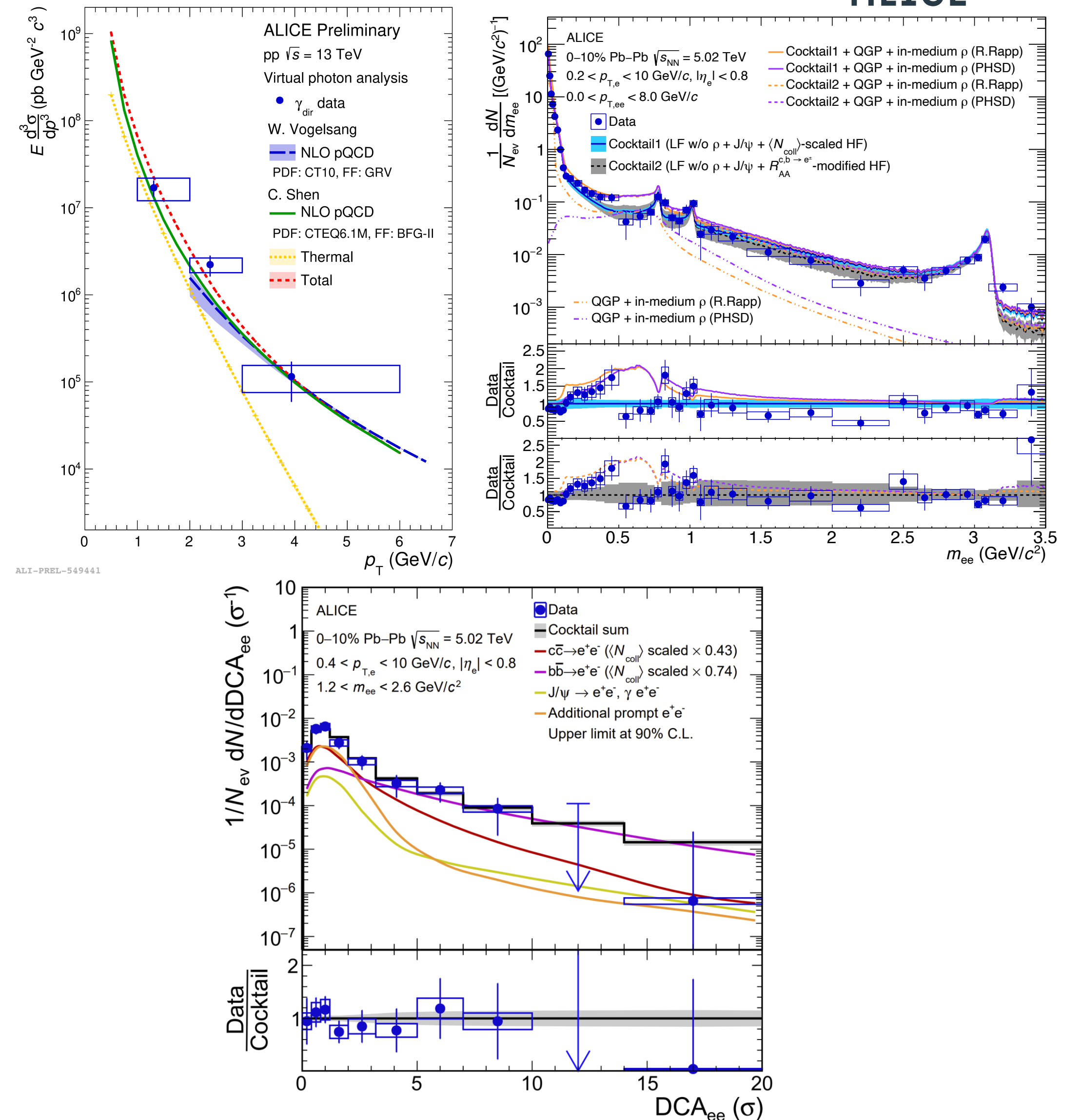
Summary

Measurements of low-mass dielectrons allow for versatile studies of heavy-ion collisions

Analysis of full Run 2 ALICE data yielded plenty of interesting results:

- 👉 First direct-photon signal at low p_T in pp collisions at the LHC energies
 - Input for the search of thermal radiation onset
- 👉 First measurement of direct-photon p_T spectrum in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV
 - Limits for thermal radiation predicted by models
- 👉 First DCA_{ee} analysis in Pb–Pb to test topological separation of thermal radiation and HF background

Much better precision is expected from Run 3 and 4 data!



Summary

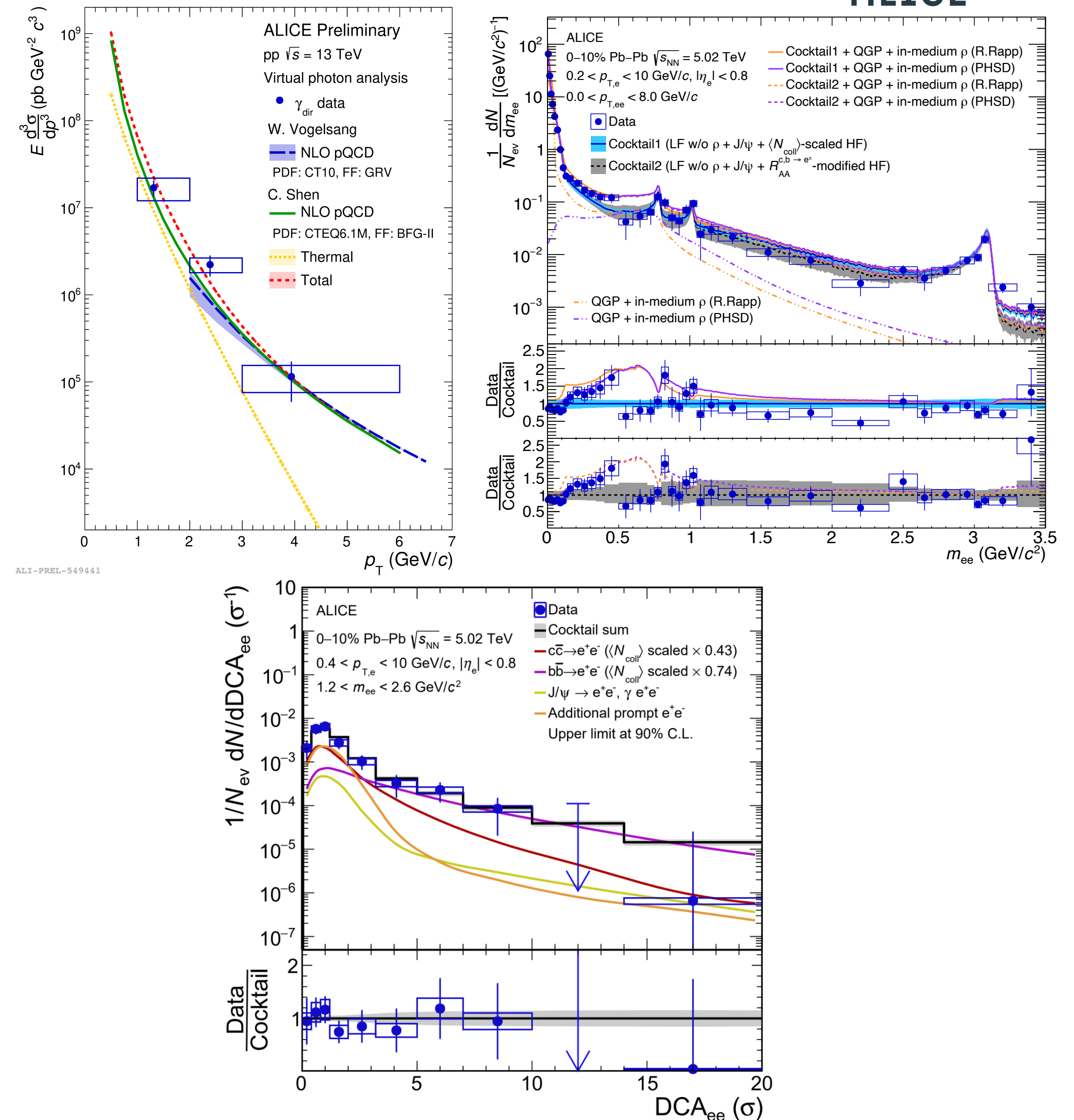
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Thank you for your attention!



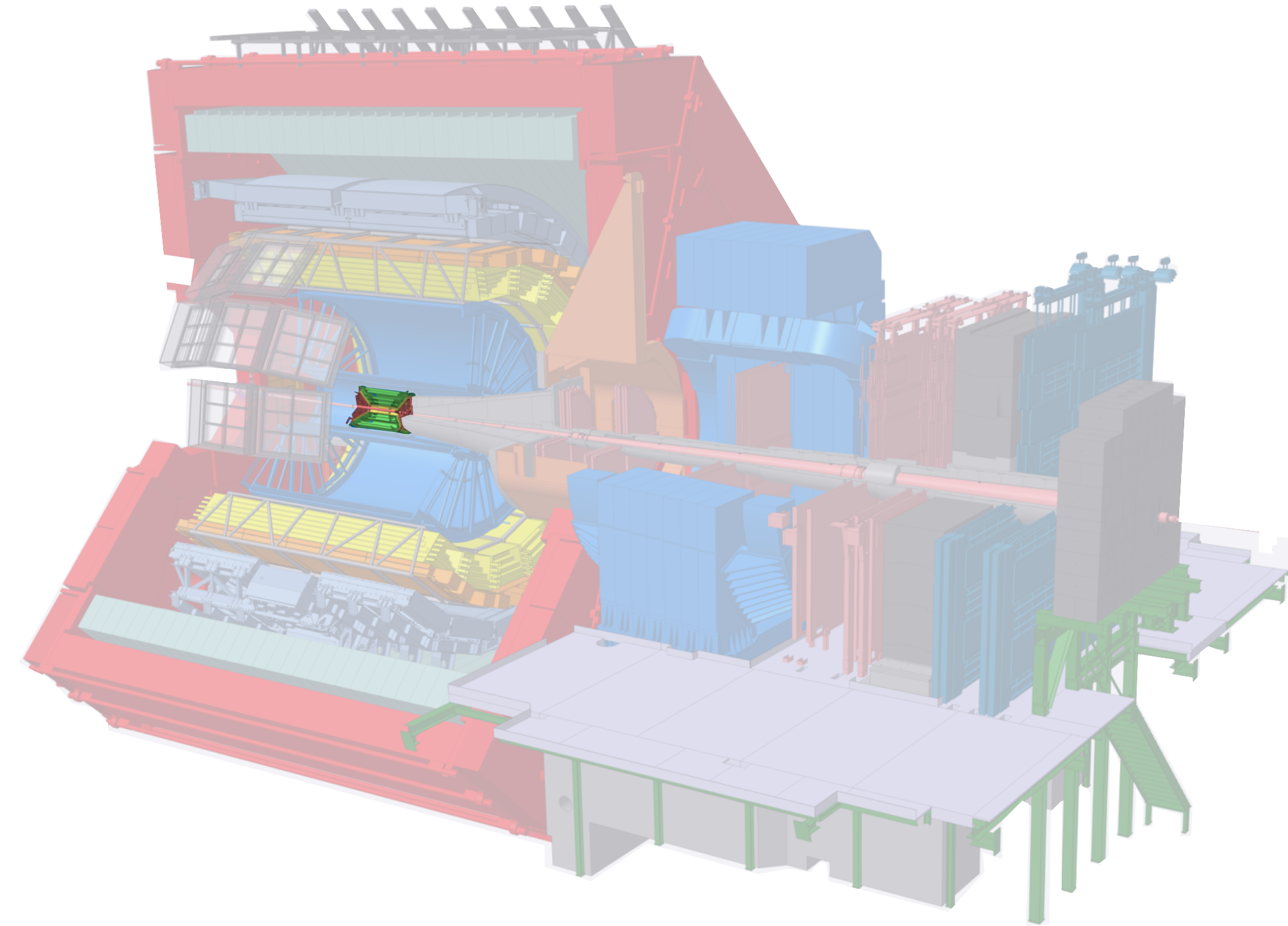


Back-up slides

The ALICE apparatus in Run 2 (2015–2018)

Unique tracking and PID capabilities to study the production of low-mass dielectrons at the LHC energies!

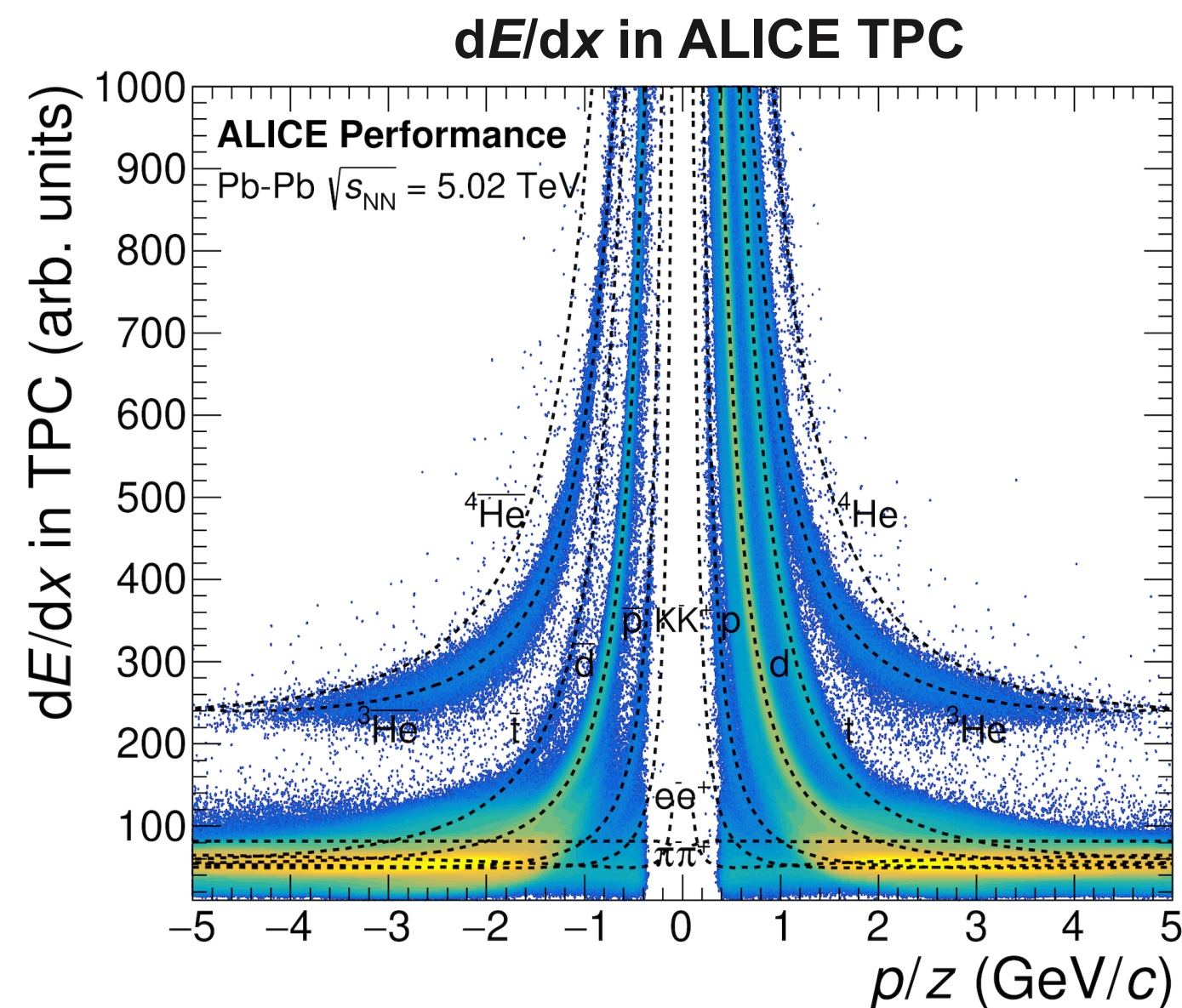
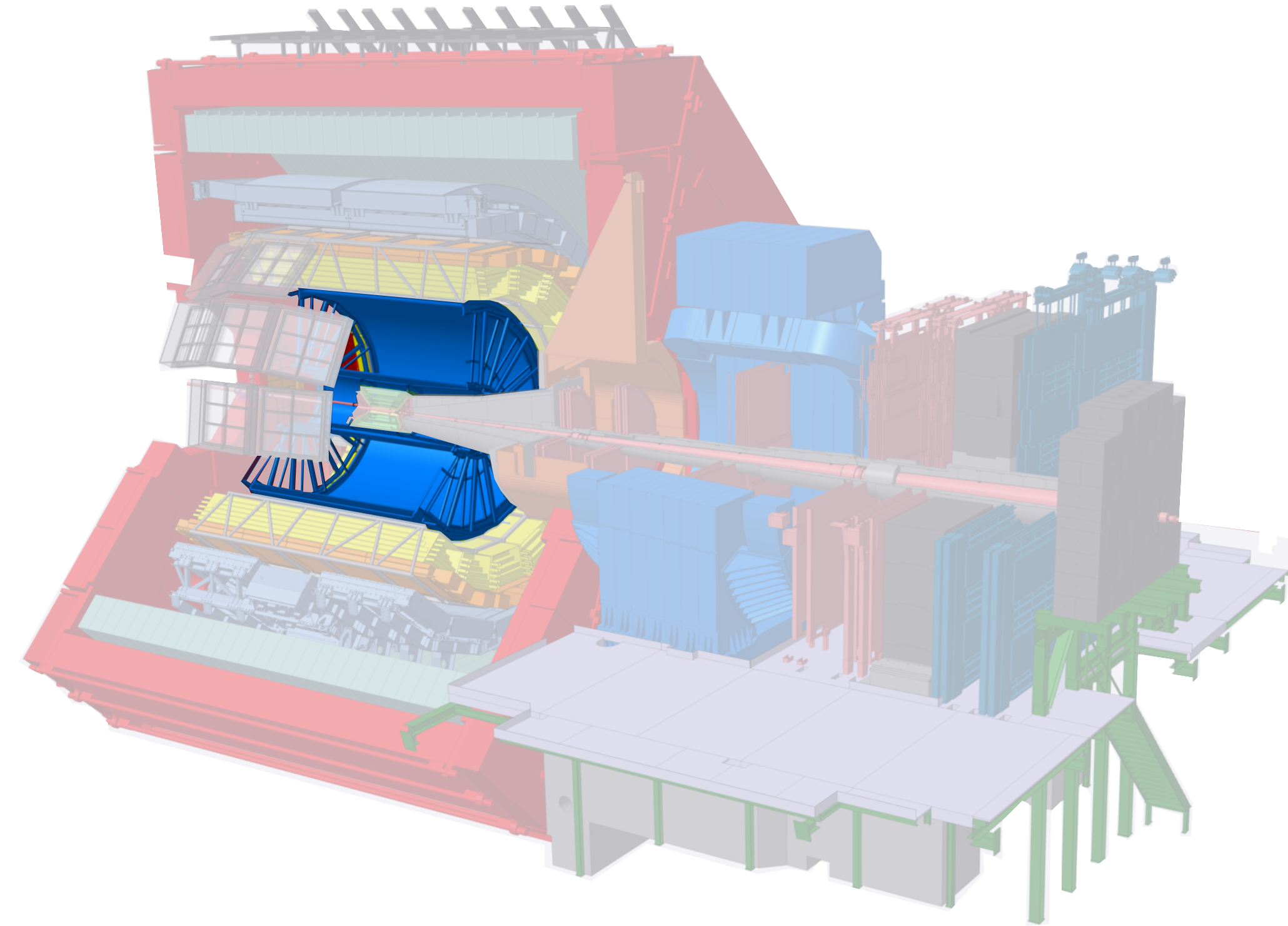
- Inner Tracking System: vertex, tracking, PID (dE/dx)



The ALICE apparatus in Run 2 (2015–2018)

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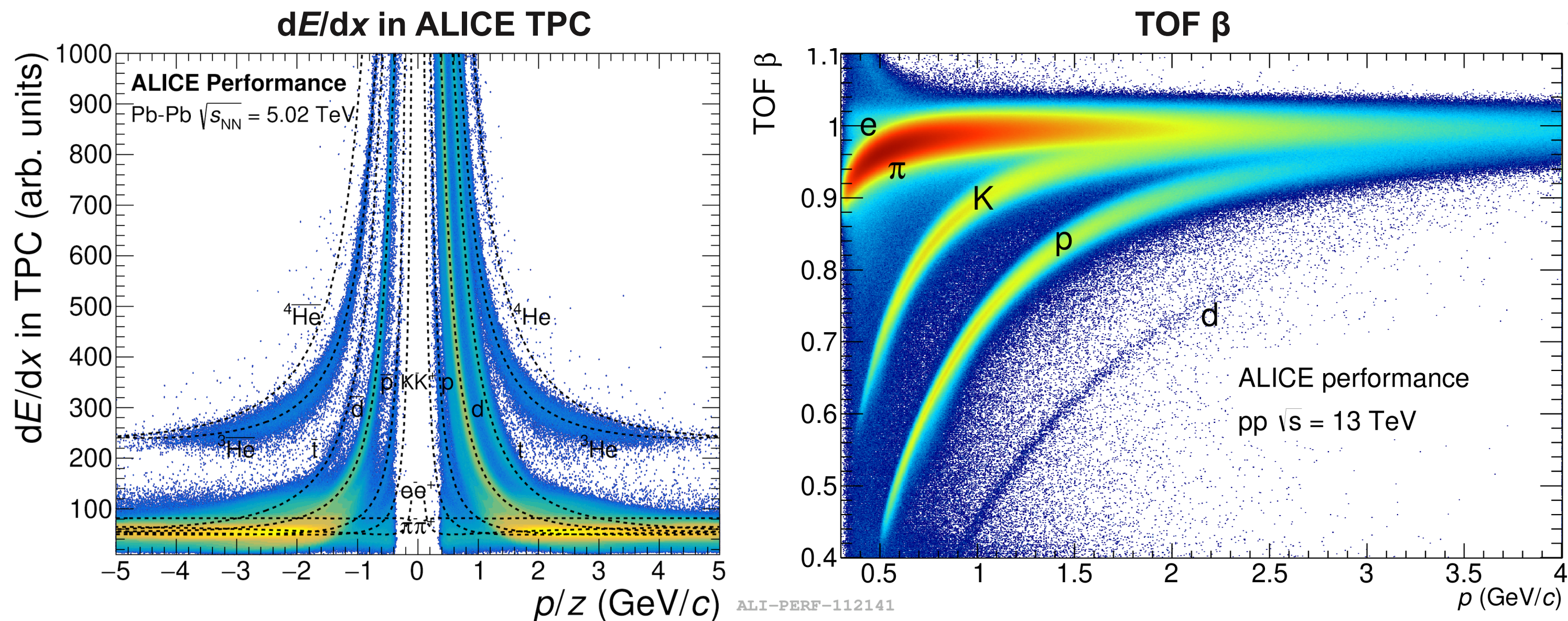
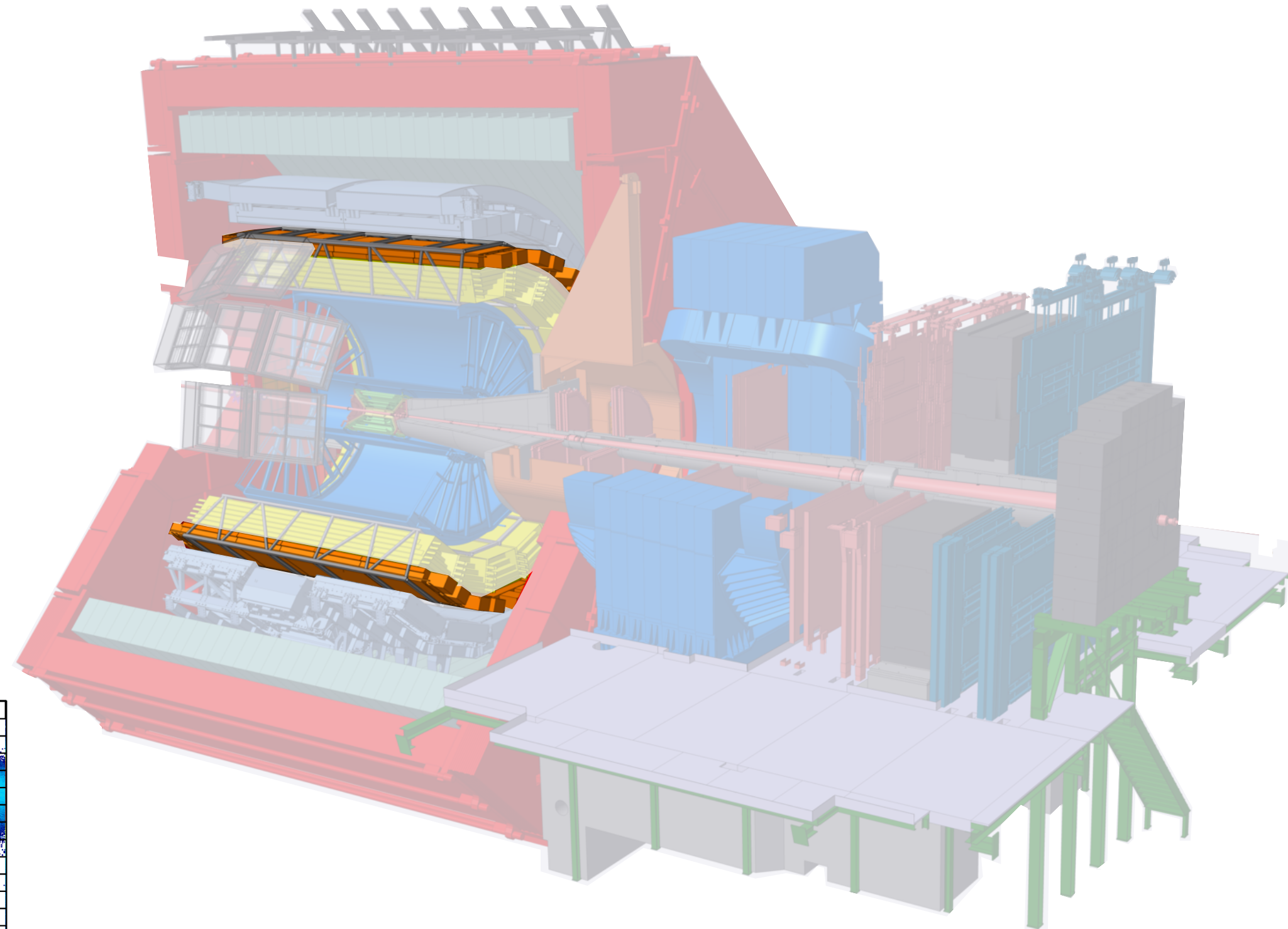
- Inner Tracking System: vertex, tracking, PID (dE/dx)
- Time Projection Chamber: tracking, PID (dE/dx in gas)



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Unique tracking and PID capabilities to study the production of low-mass dielectrons at the LHC energies!

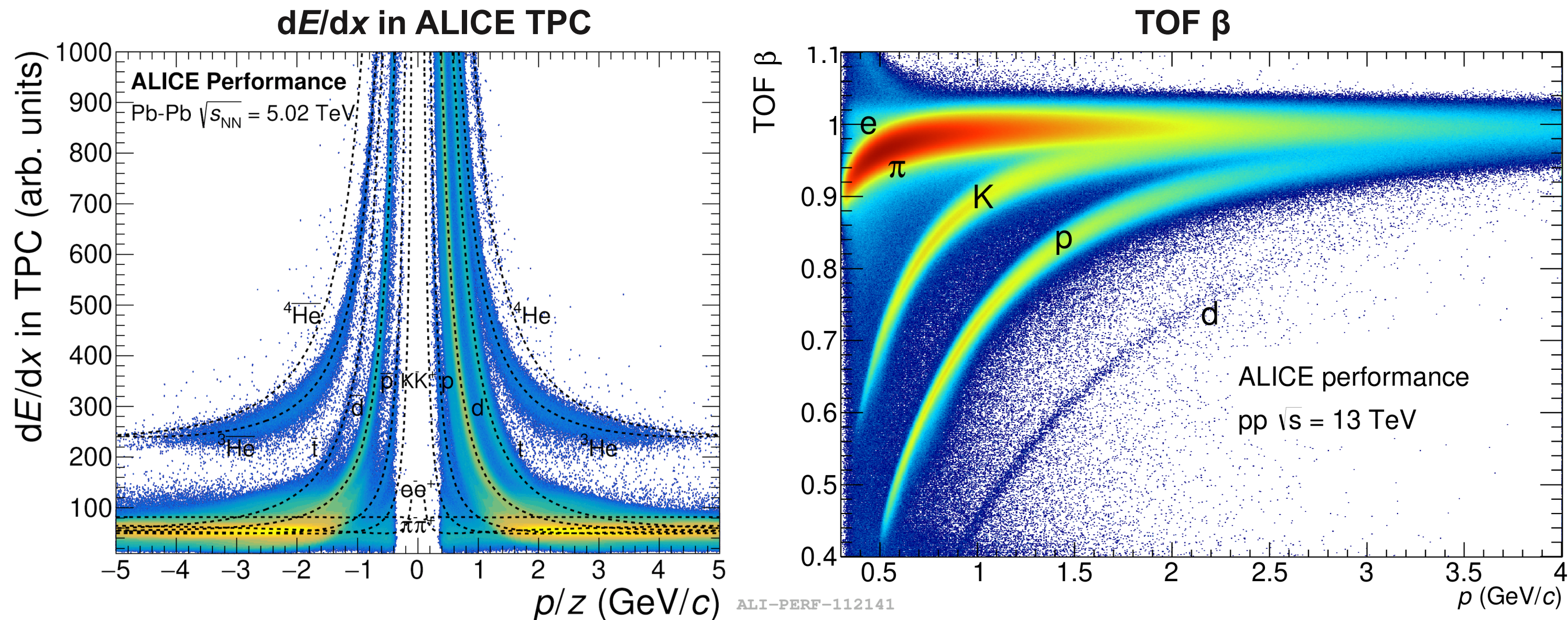
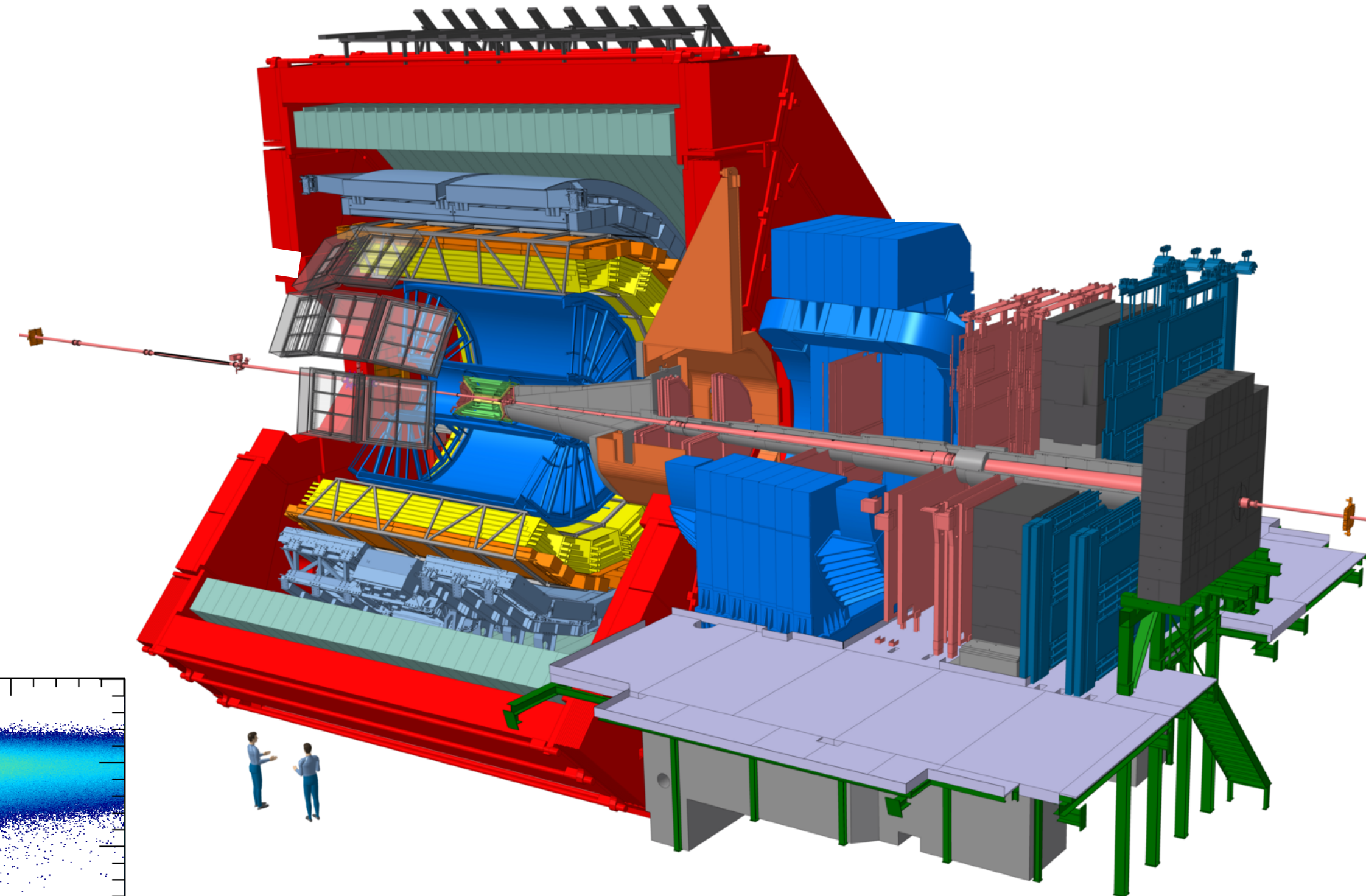
- Inner Tracking System: vertex, tracking, PID (dE/dx)
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- Time-of-Flight: PID (via TOF β)



The ALICE apparatus in Run 2 (2015–2018)

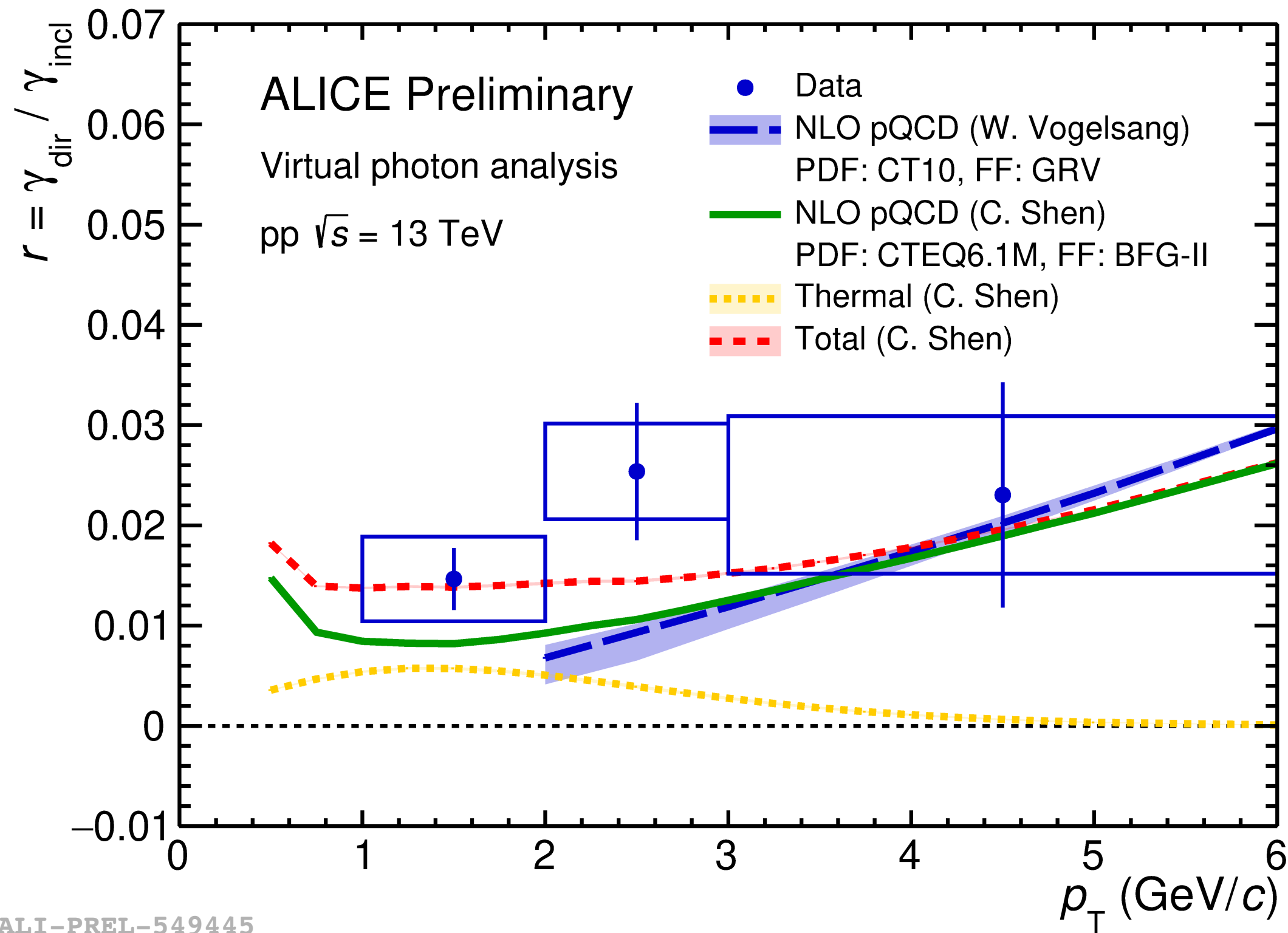
Unique tracking and PID capabilities to study the production of low-mass dielectrons at the LHC energies!

- Inner Tracking System: vertex, tracking, PID (dE/dx)
- Time Projection Chamber: tracking, PID (dE/dx in gas)
- Time-of-Flight: PID (via TOF β)
- V0 at forward rapidity: event triggering, multiplicity & centrality determination

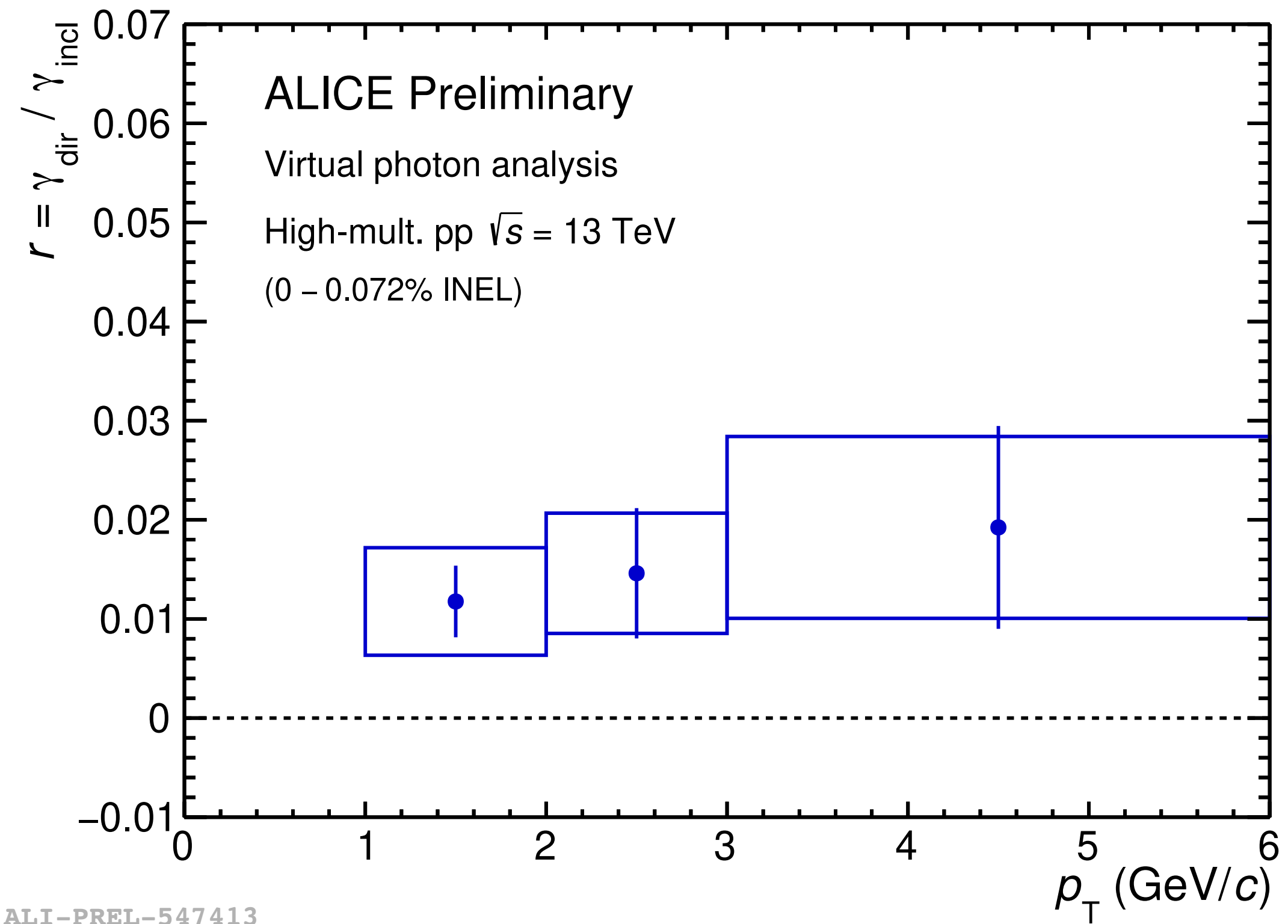


Collision system	Analysed luminosity
Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV	85 μb^{-1} in 0–10%
pp $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV	30 nb^{-1} minimum bias (MB) 5.8 pb^{-1} high multiplicity (HM)

Direct-photon fraction in pp MB and HM events

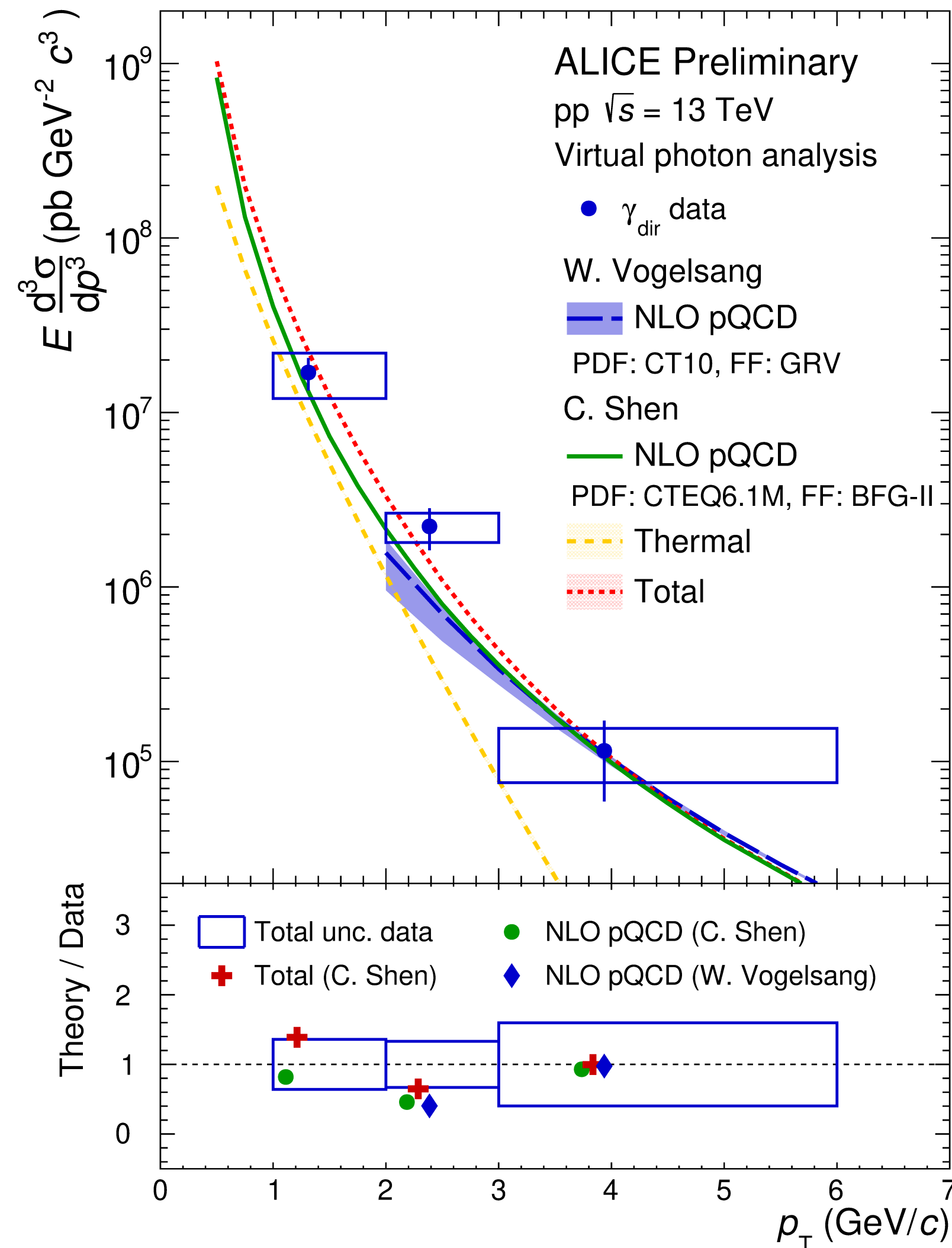


ALI-PREL-549445

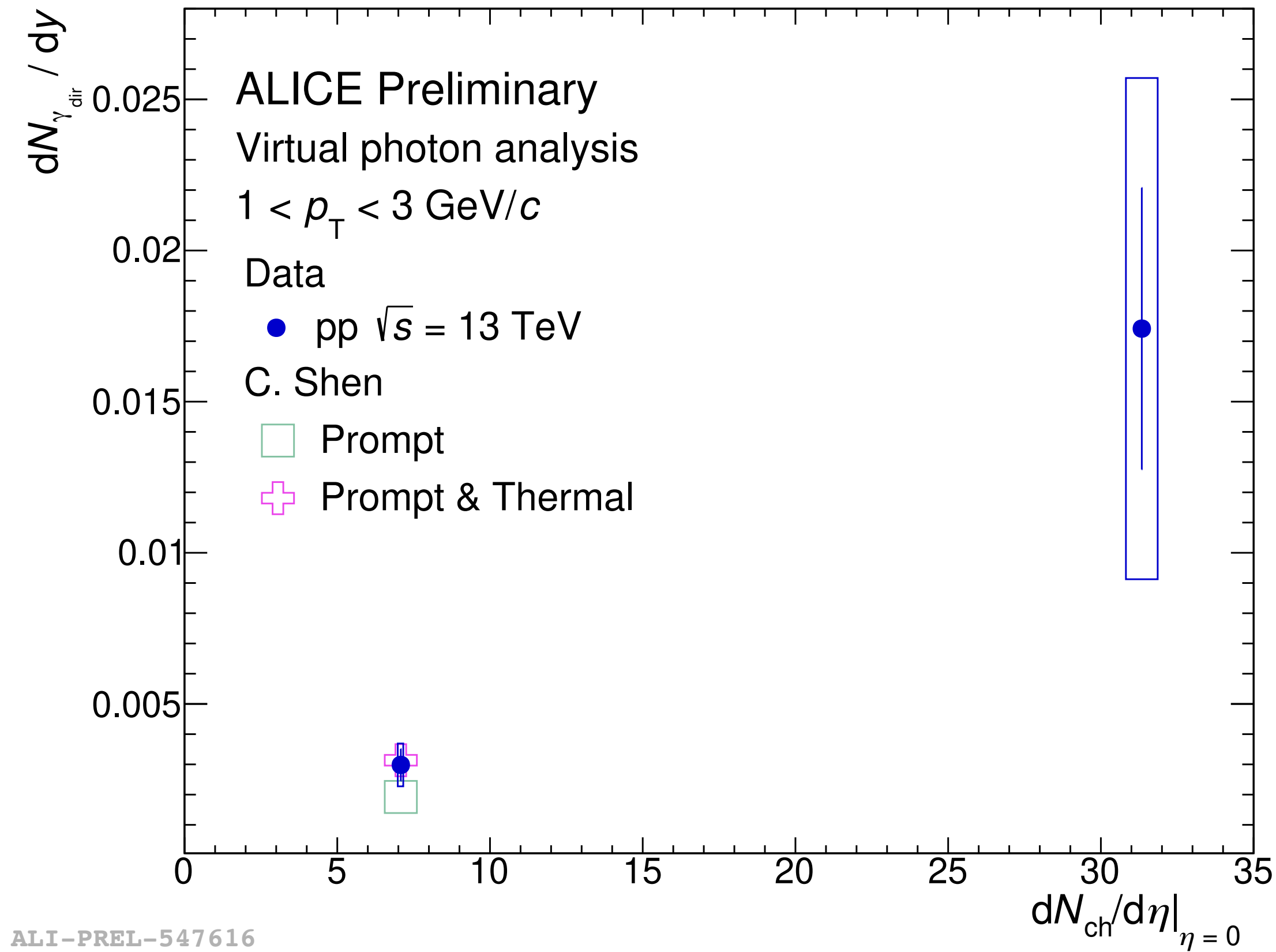


ALI-PREL-547413

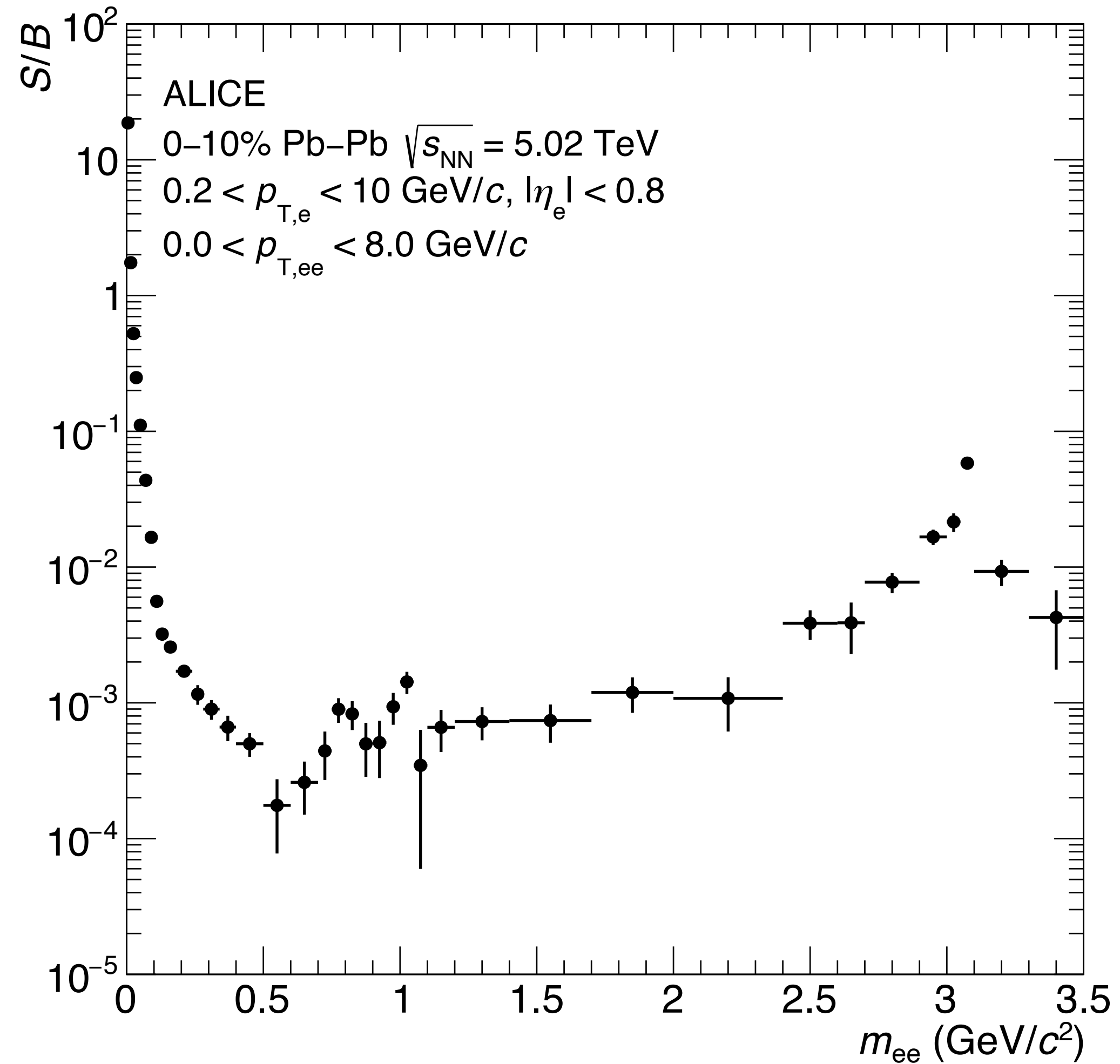
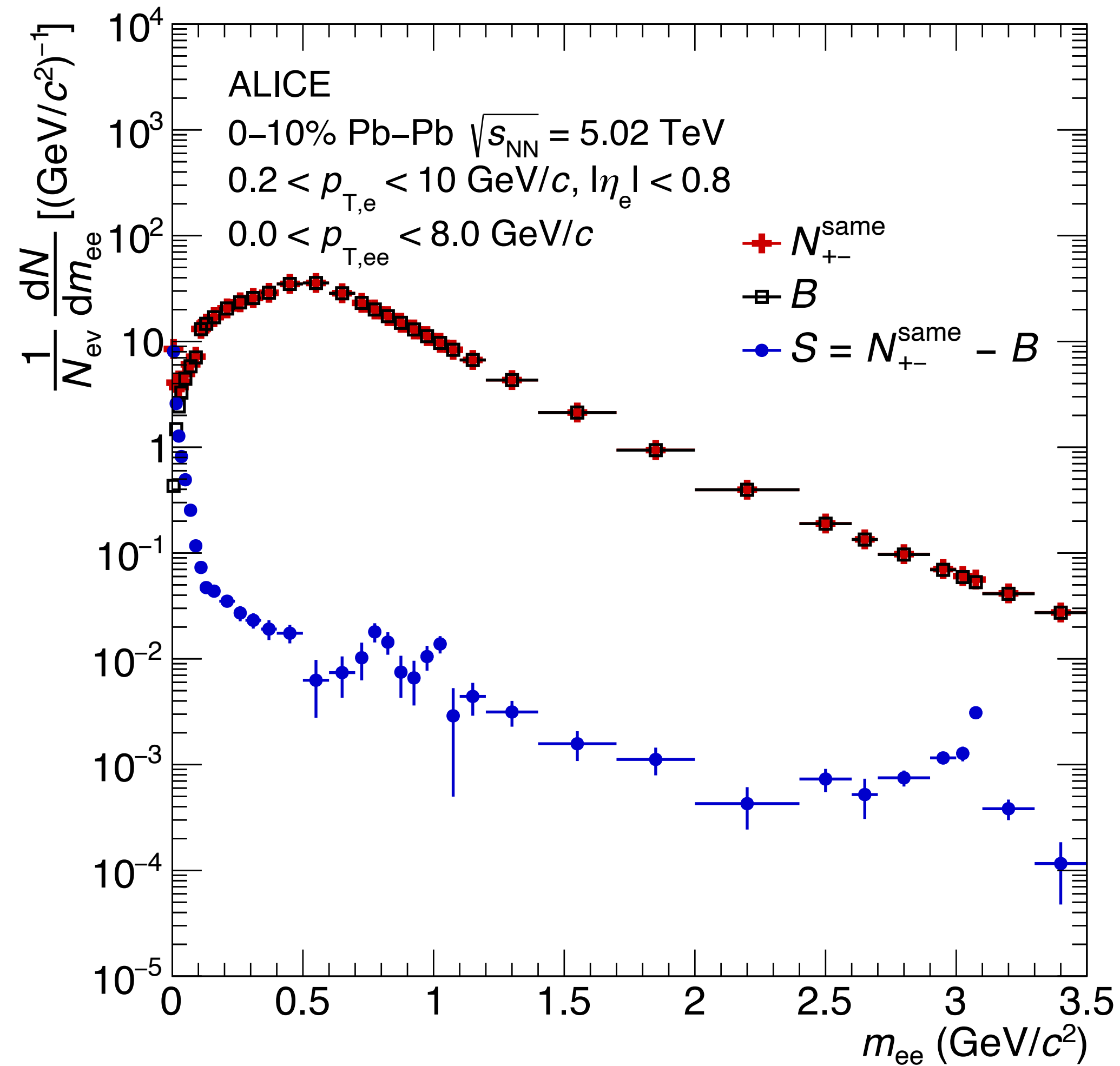
Direct-photon yield in pp MB events and vs multiplicity



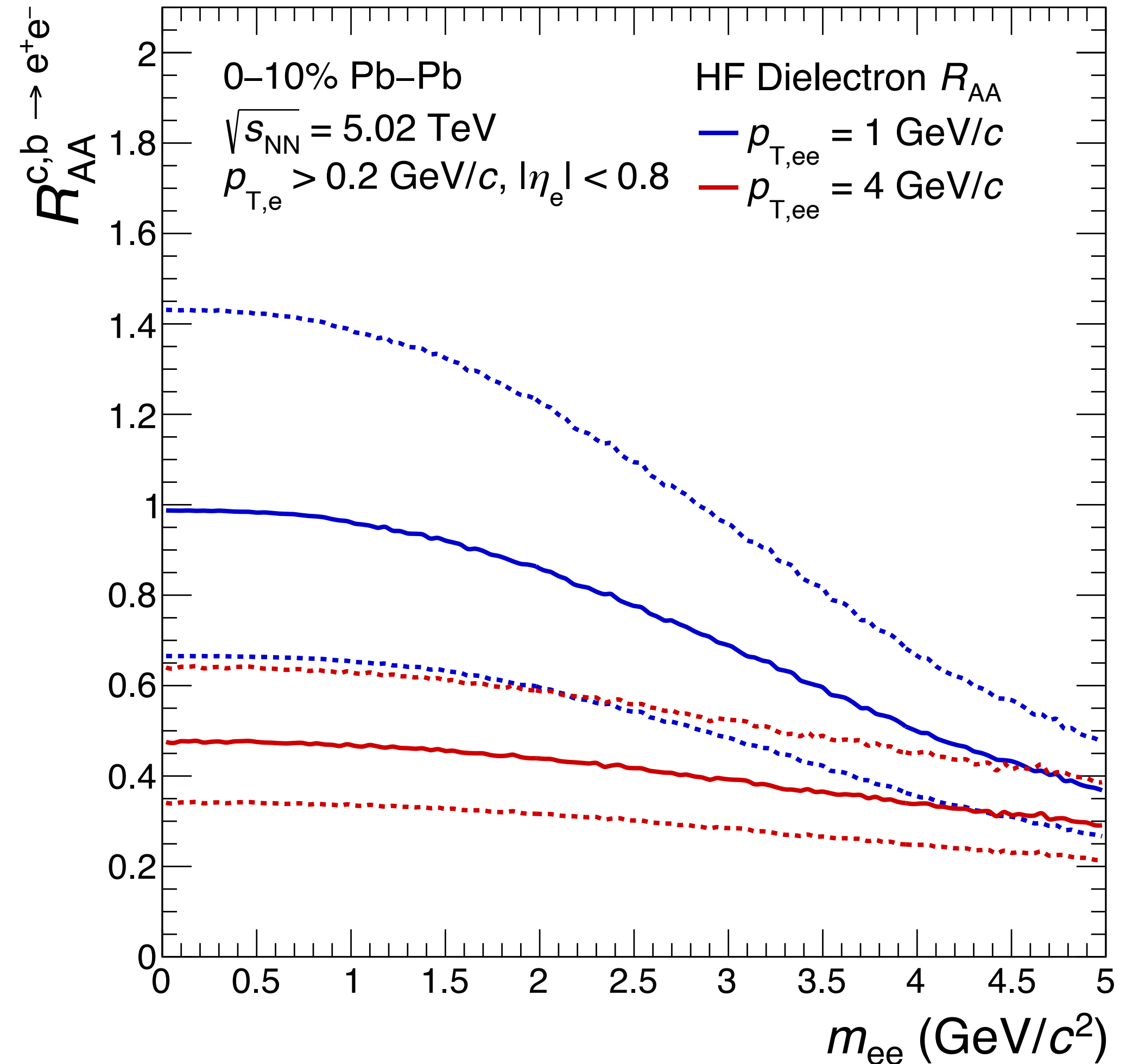
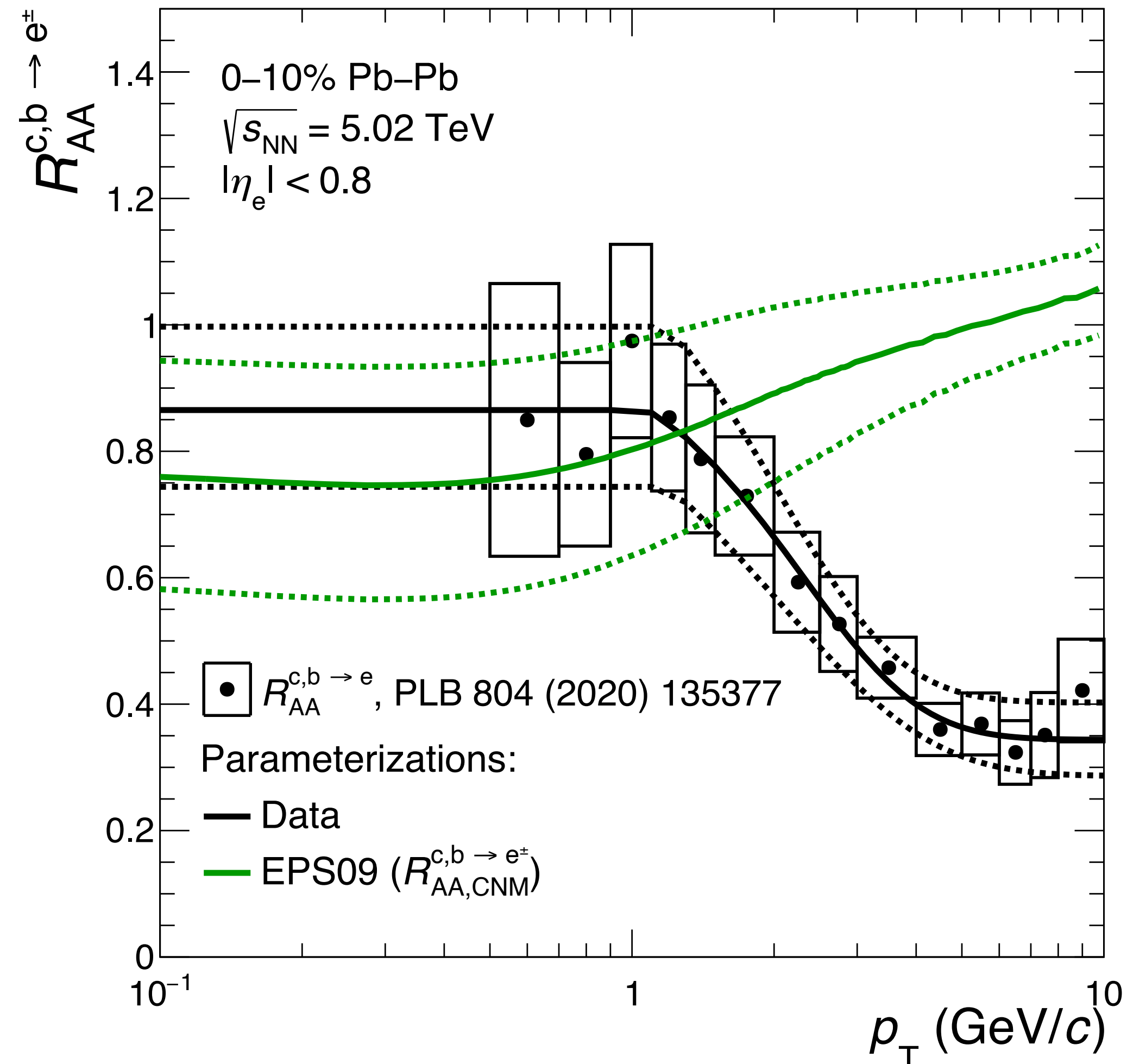
ALI-PREL-550537



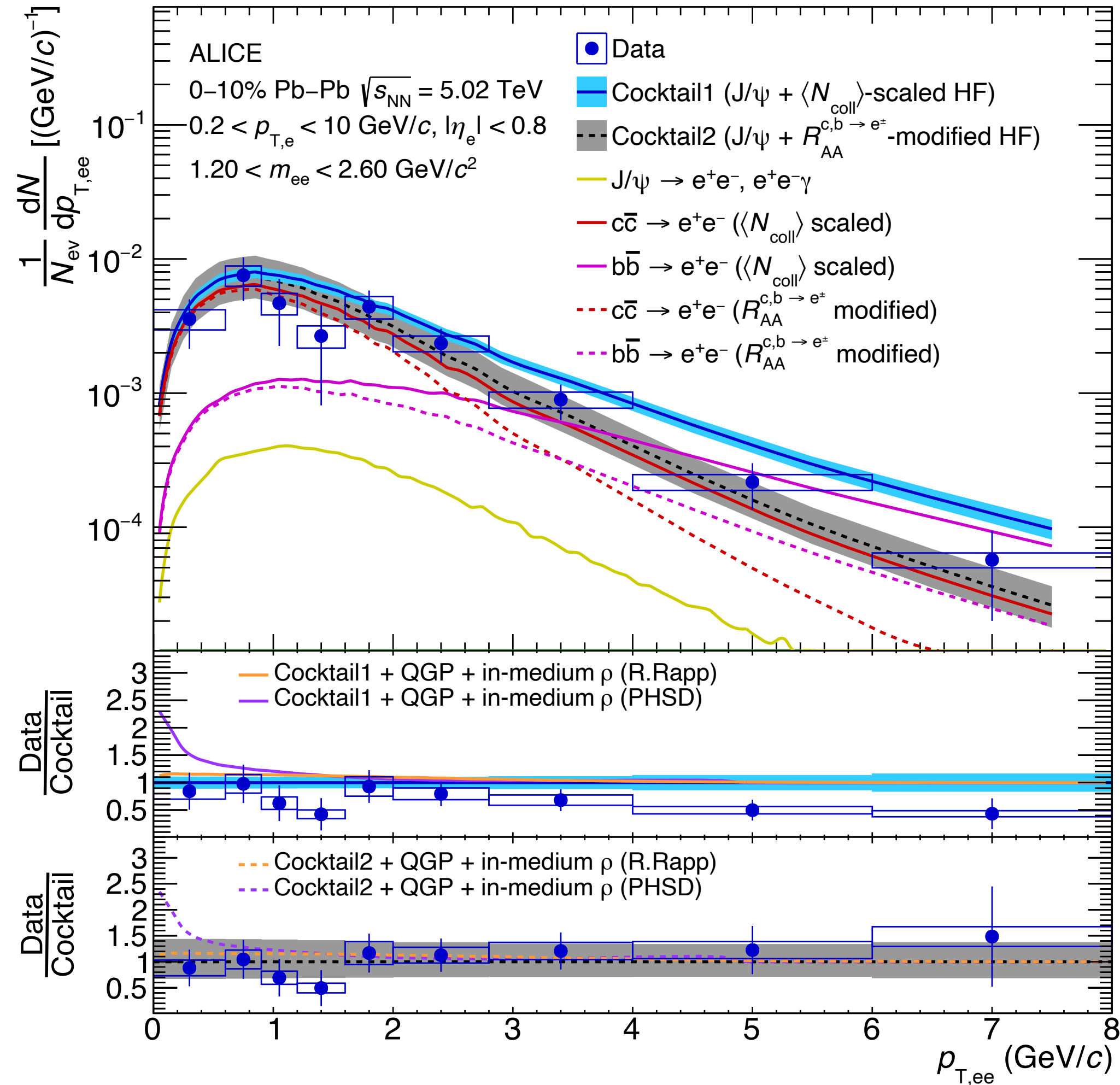
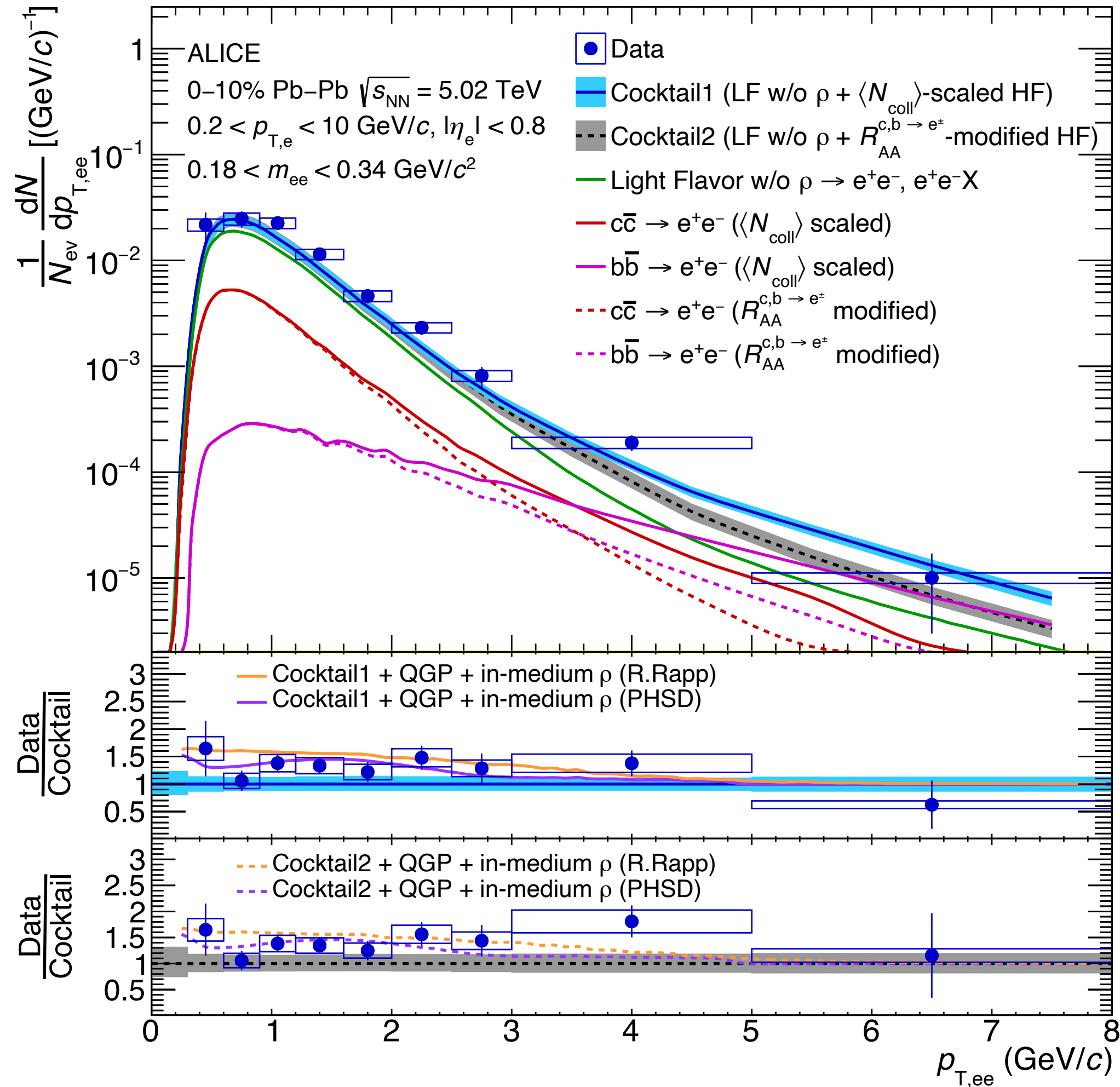
Raw yield and S/B ratio in central Pb–Pb [1]



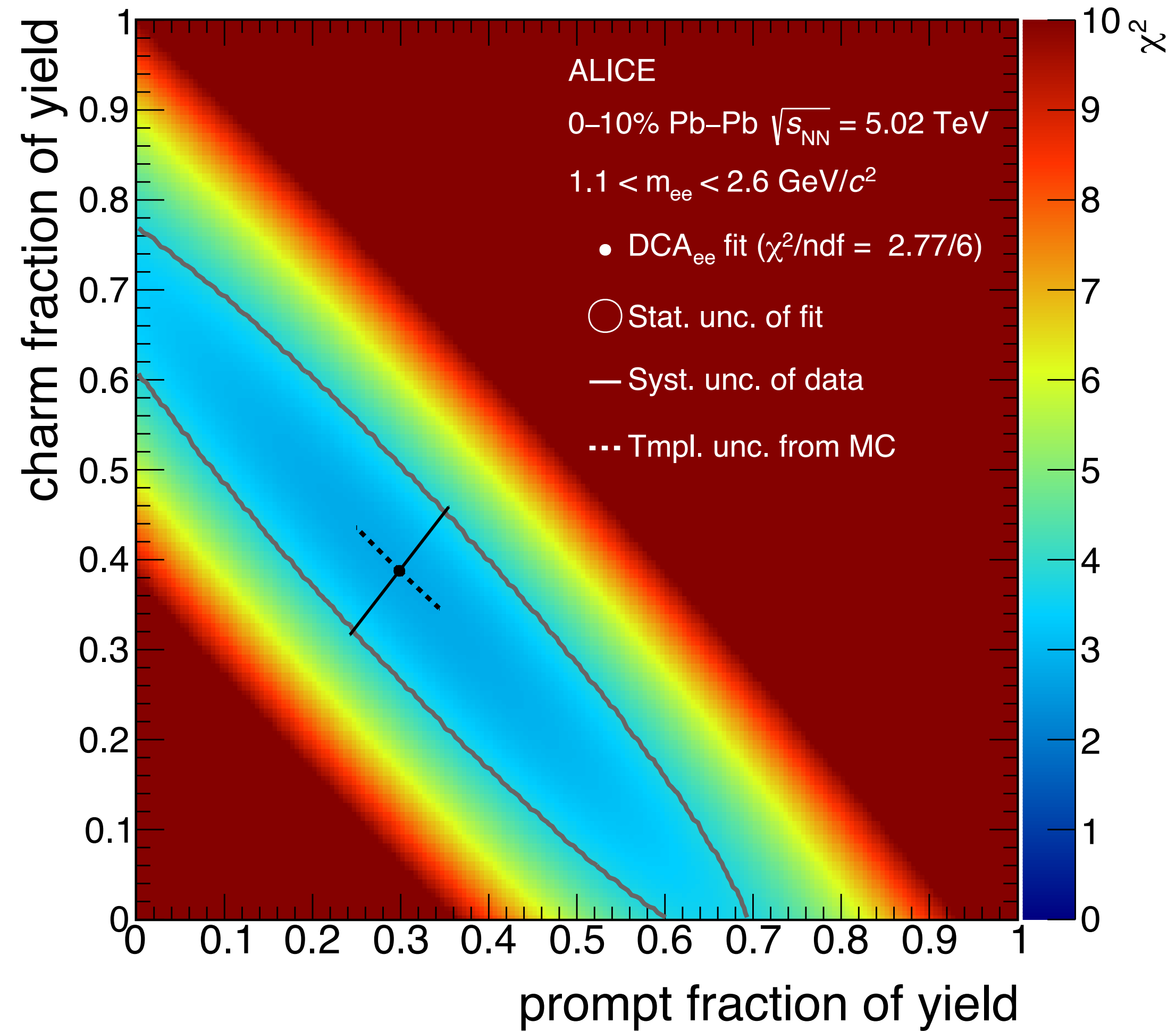
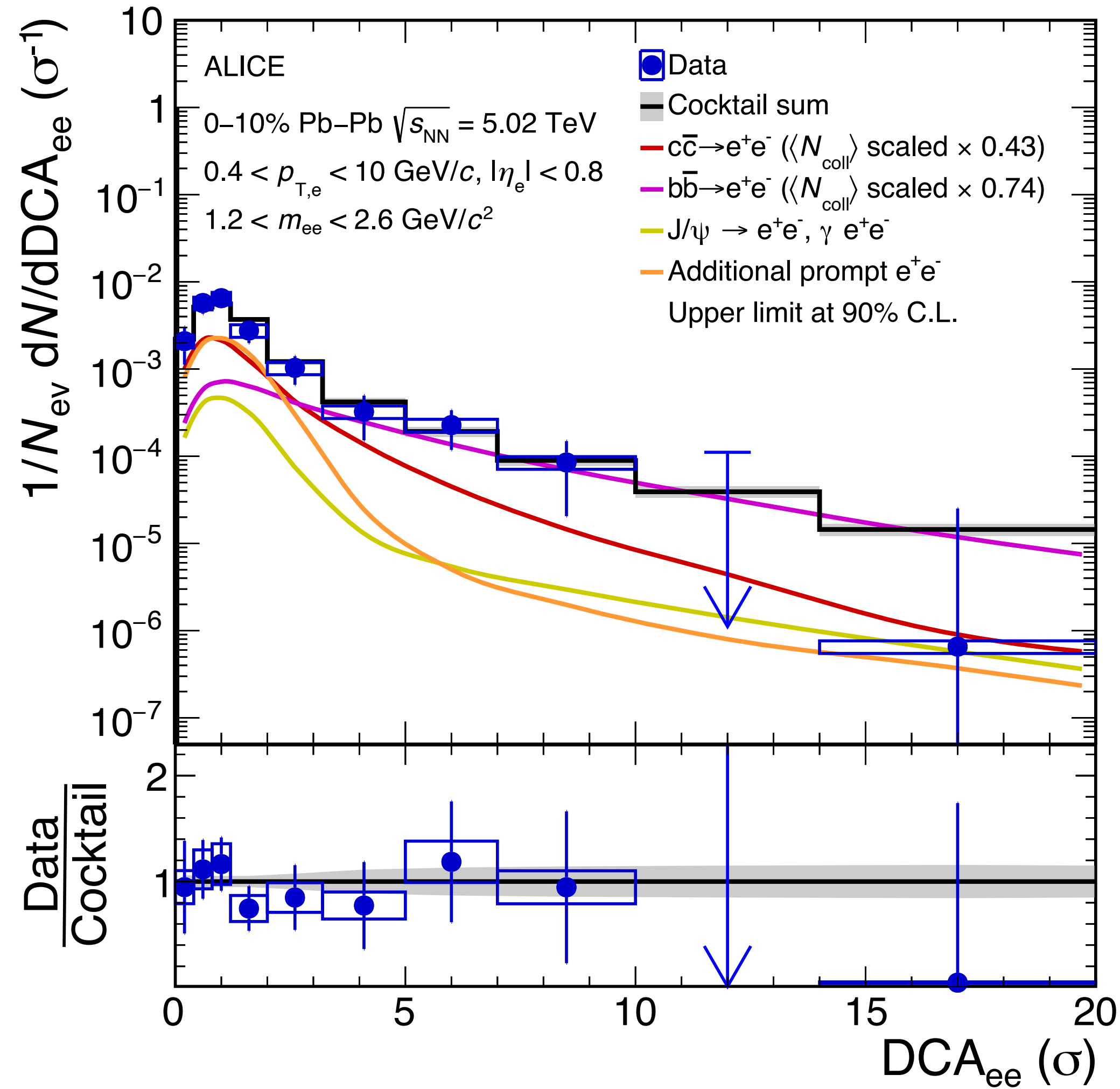
R_{AA} of (di)electrons from HF in central Pb–Pb [1]



$p_{T,ee}$ differential yields in central Pb–Pb [1]



DCA_{ee} template fit in IMR in central Pb–Pb [1]



Direct-photon fraction in central Pb–Pb [1]

