
A Bright Future

Status and Perspectives of Electromagnetic Probes

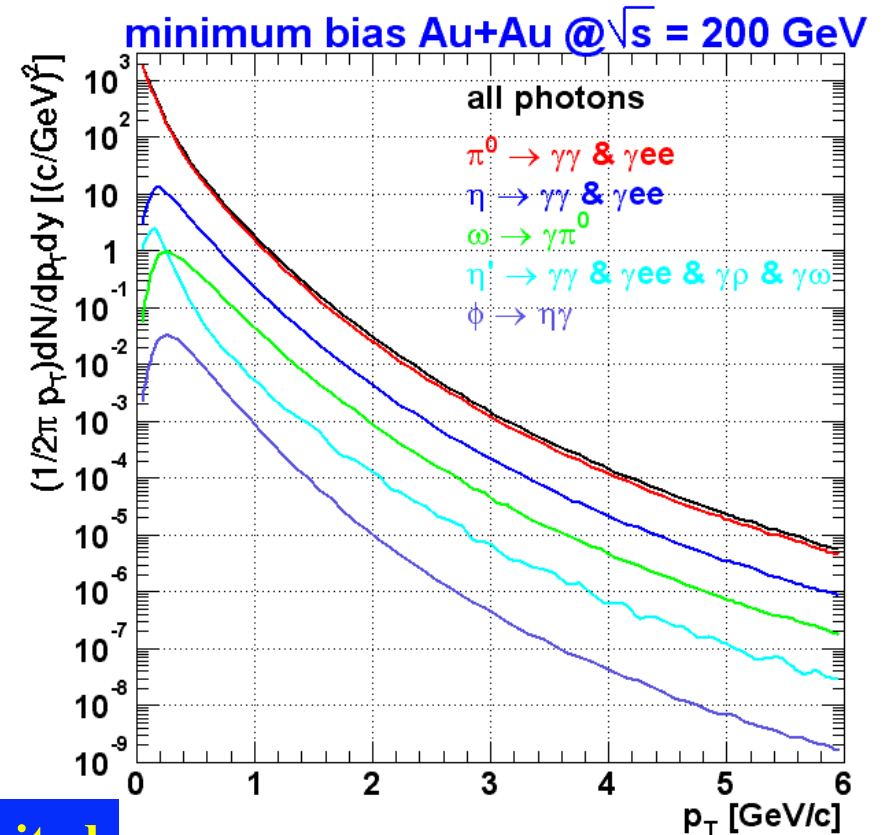
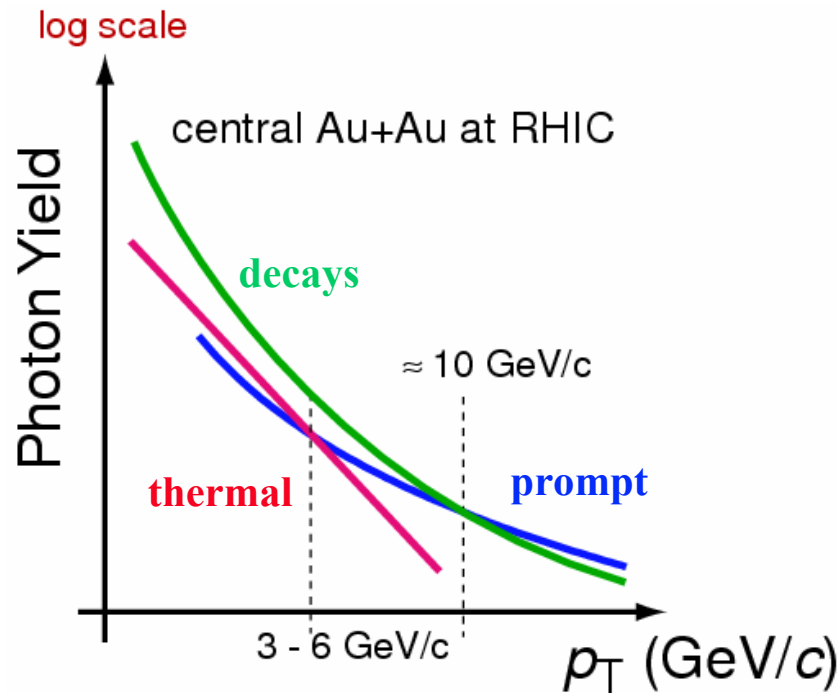
Axel Drees, Stony Brook University
Hard Probes 2004 Erice, Portugal, Nov. 10 2004

- **Hunt for direct photons**
 - Upper limits on thermal photons at SPS
 - Prompted photons at RHIC
- **Dilepton measurements at CERN**
 - 1st and 2nd generation experiments
 - First results from CERES-2
 - New era: NA60 sneak preview
- **Other dilepton experiments**
 - At 1 to 10 GeV beam energies
 - Future dilepton measurements at RHIC
- **Outlook**

Experimental overview
Many transparencies from:
C.Gale
I.Tserruya
CERES H.Appelshäuser
NA60 R.Shahoyan
G.Usia
H.Wöhri
PHENIX K.Reygers
K.Ozawa:

Direct Photon Search

- Direct photons
 - From initial hard scattering “prompt”
 - From medium: “thermal”, “pre-equilibrium”, other effects
- Competes with large hadron decay background
 - Thermal component $\leq 10\%$ and limited to low p_T
 - Requires careful modeling of decay contribution



Search for Direct “Thermal” Photons at the SPS

- 1st and 2nd generation experiments gave upper limits
 - With oxygen and sulfur beams
 - Measurement limited by systematic errors on data analysis & η production

Experiment	published	y	p_T (GeV/c)	system	Upper limit
HELIOS 2	Z.Phys. C46 (90)	1.0-1.9	0.1 – 1.5	p-W, O-W, S-W	13%
WA80	Z.Phys. C51 (91)	1.5-2.1	0.4 – 2.8	O-Au	15%
WA98	PRL (96)	2.1-2.9	0.5 – 2.5	S-Au	12.5%
CERES	Z.Phys. C71 (96)	2.1–2.65	0.4 – 2.0	S-Au	14%

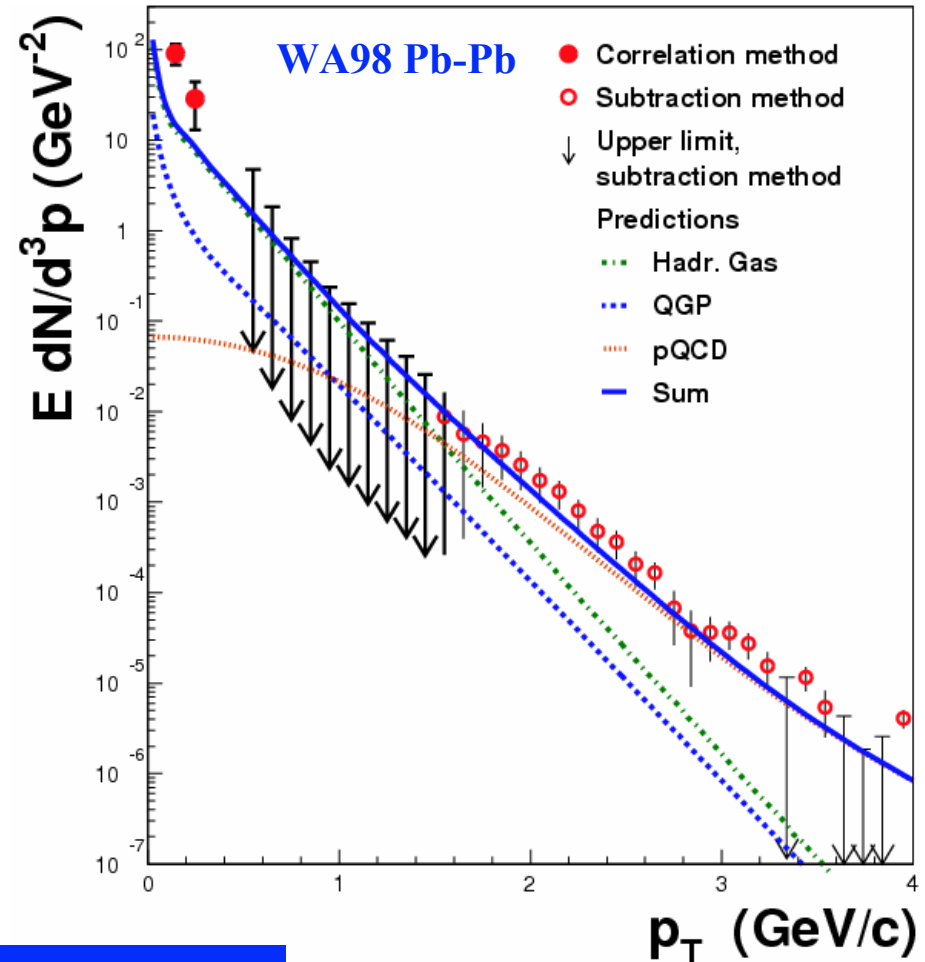
**~13% upper limits on direct photon production
from central O and S beams**

First Direct Photon Measurement in Heavy Ion Collisions

Data: WA98, PRL 85 (2000) 3595

Theory: Turbide, Rapp & Gale PRC (2004)

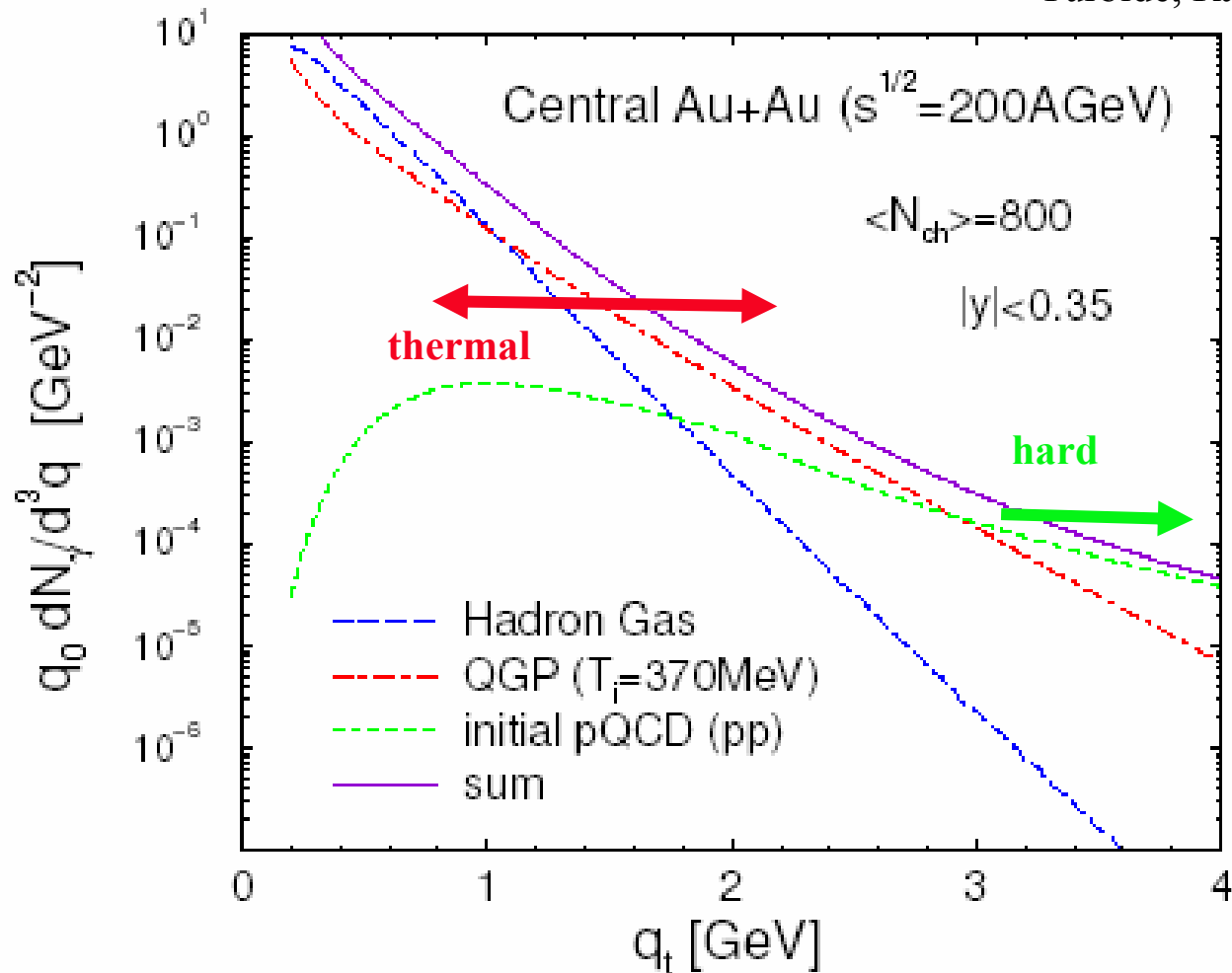
- **WA98 data from Pb-Pb collisions**
 - Published 2000
 - 14 years after start of SPS program
- **Clear signal above 2 GeV/c**
 - Access beyond prompt component
 - Consistent $T_{\text{init}} \sim 200\text{-}270$ MeV
 - Remains ambiguous
- **Upper limits below 1.5 GeV/c**
 - Systematic errors at low p_T remain prohibitive



First hint of direct photons from Pb-Au

Theoretical Expectation for RHIC

Turbide, Rapp & Gale PRC (2004)

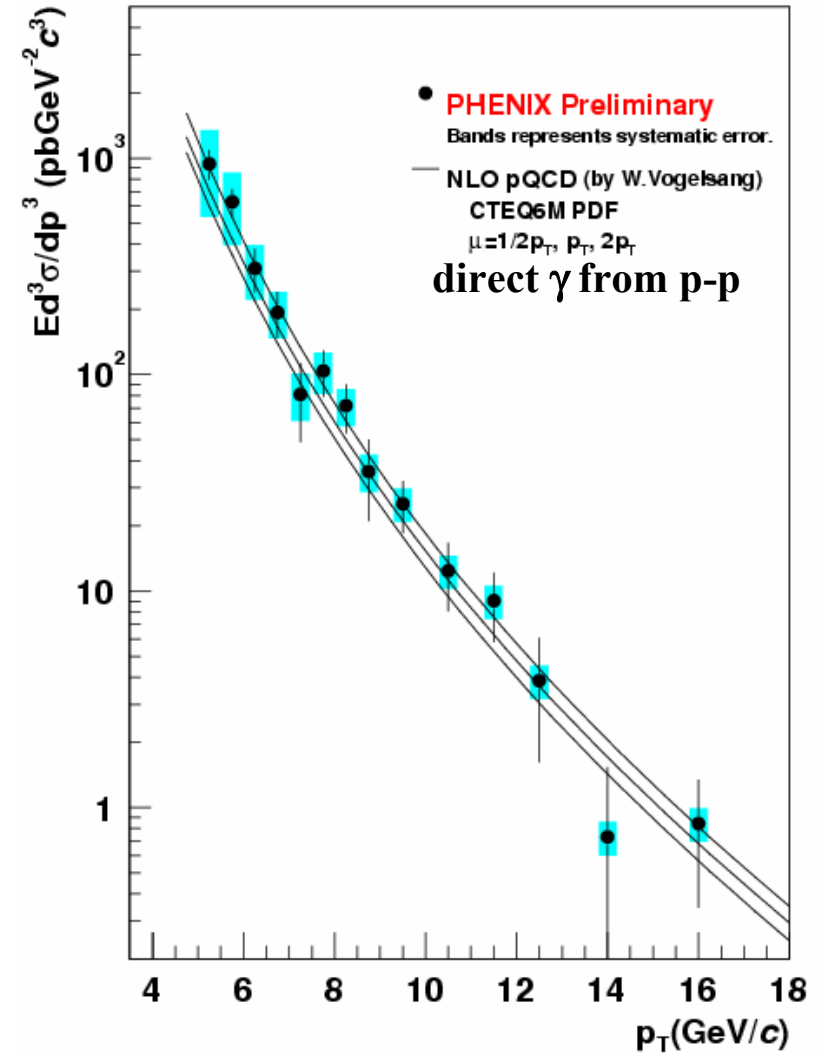
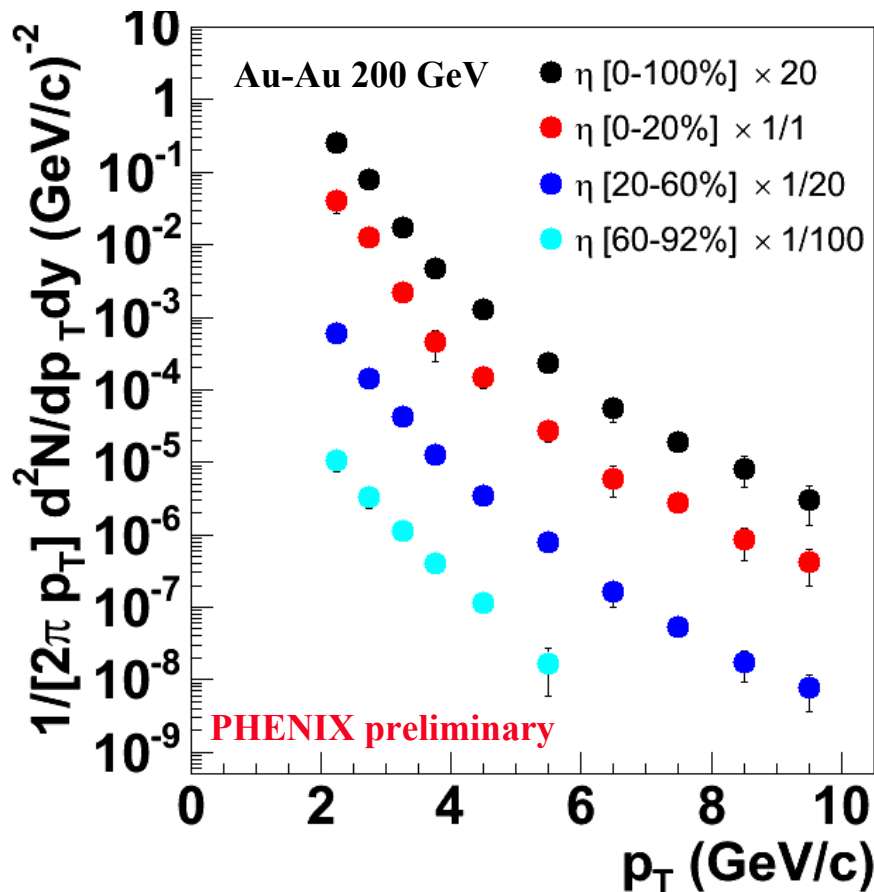


Window for thermal radiation: 0.5 to 2.5 GeV

Direct Photon Search in the RHIC Era

Shown by K.Reygers

- Expect significant progress:
 - Jet quenching reduces background
 - Better input to decay cocktail
 - π^0 and η measured more accurately
 - Well measured reference from p-p



RHIC: promising at higher p_T

Axel Drees

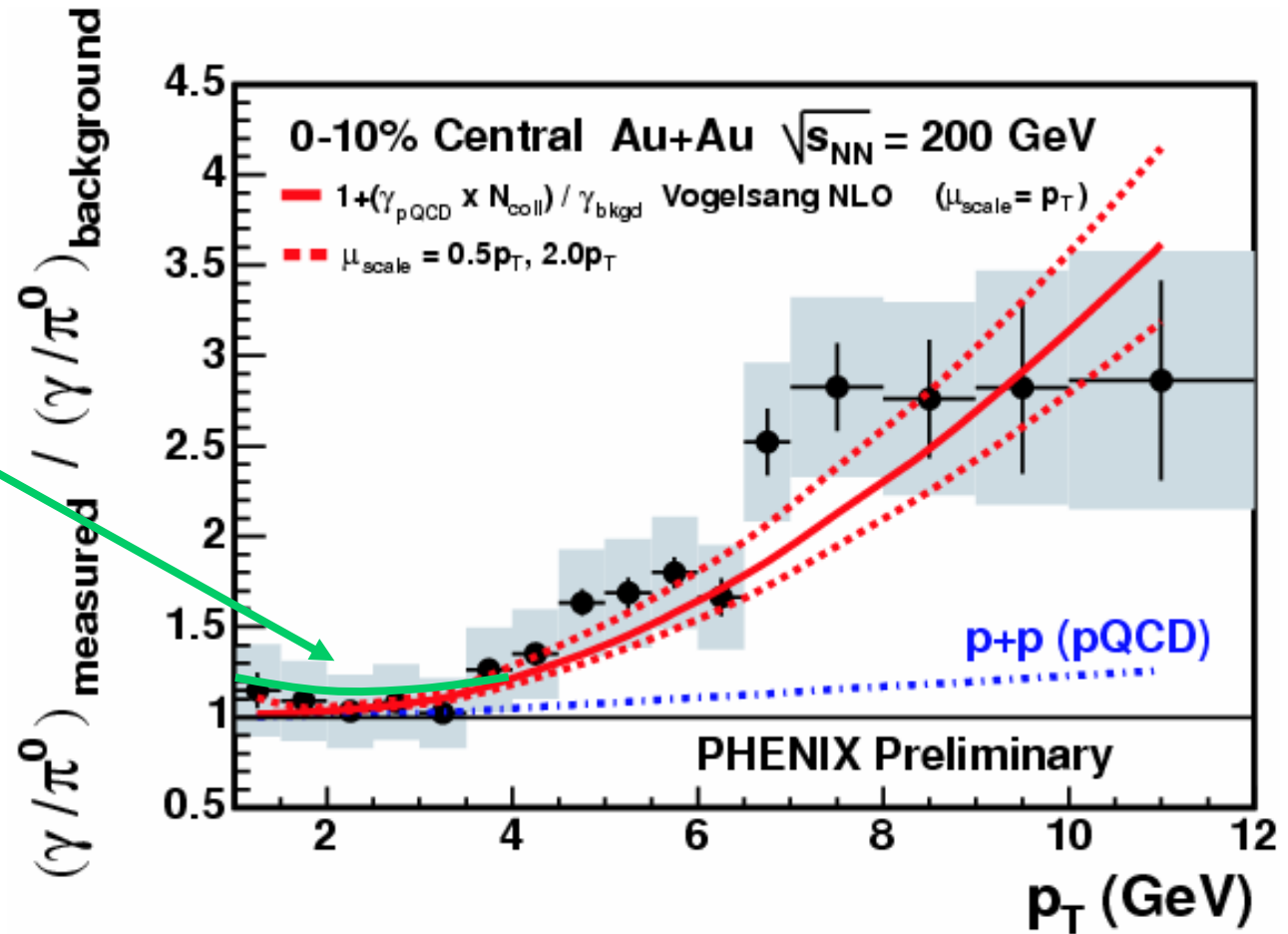
PHENIX Direct Photons at RHIC

- Strong direct photon signal in central Au+Au
 - Within systematic errors consistent with hard scattering expectation + jet quenching
 - Present systematic error prohibit detection of thermal component

Shown by K.Reyersers

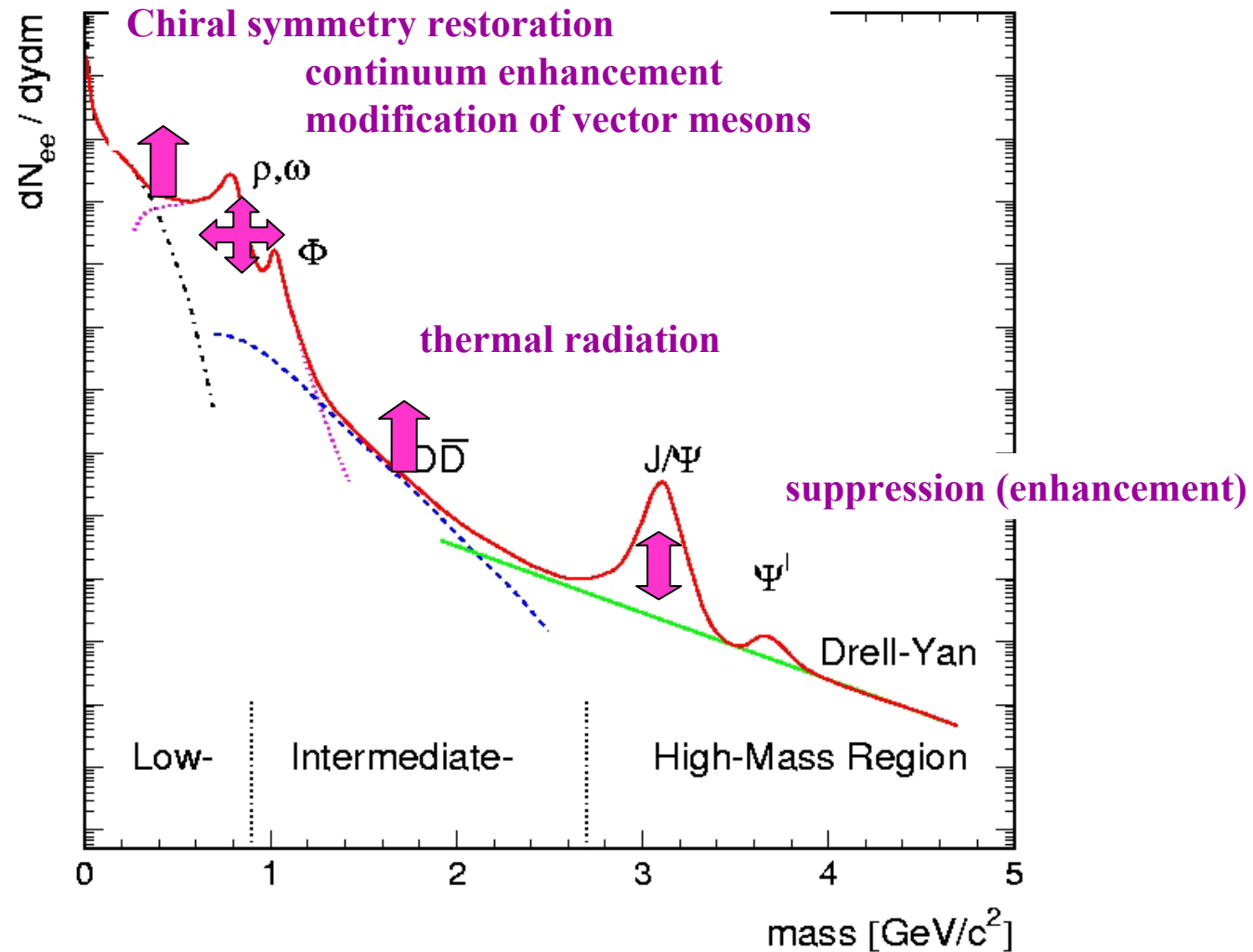
Search for Thermal Photons ongoing:

(i) reduce systematic
 (ii) use $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 down to 500 MeV/c



Continuum Lepton-Pair Physics

Modifications due to QCD phase transition



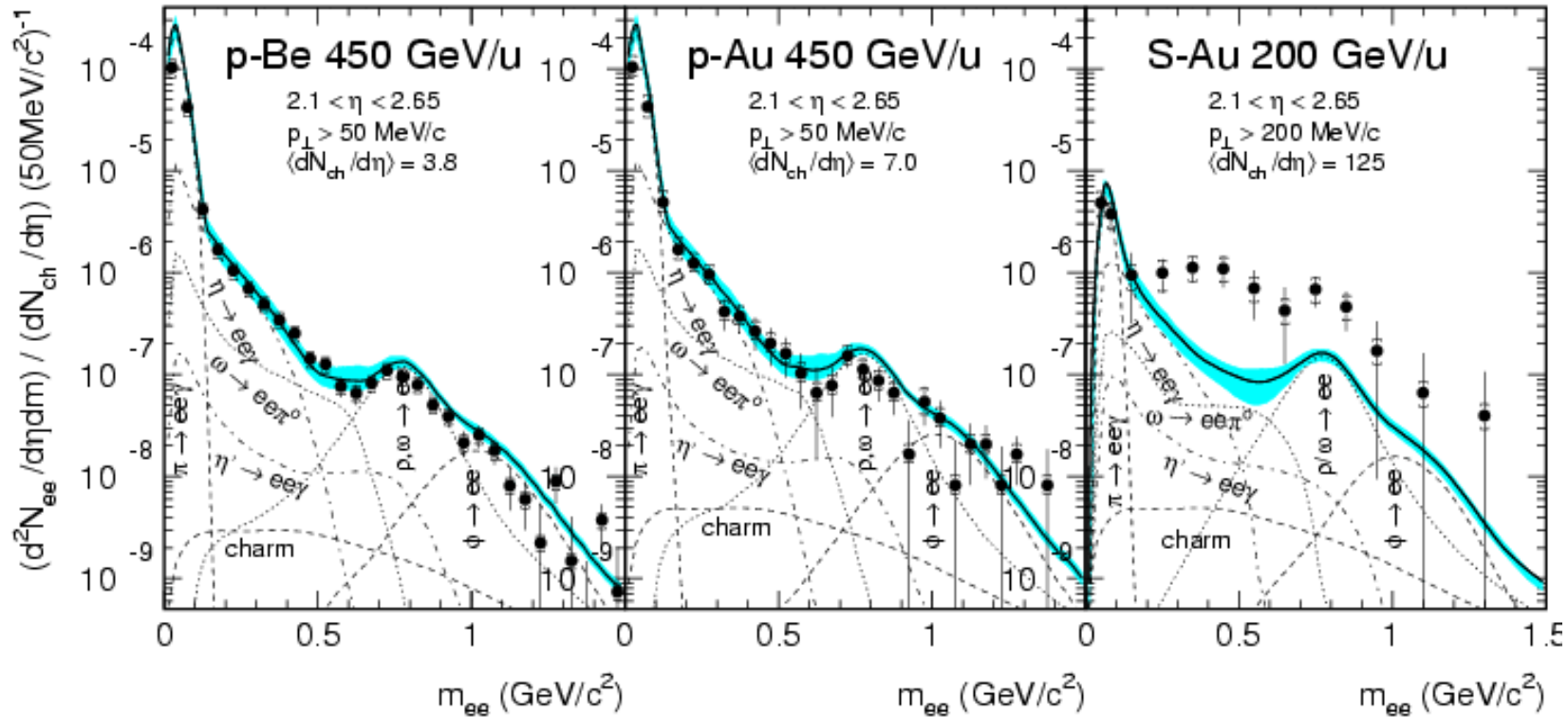
**Continuum sensitive to chiral symmetry restoration
and thermal radiation**

Dedicated Dilepton Experiments at CERN SPS

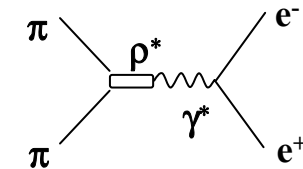
Experiment		System	Mass range	Publications
HELIOS-1	$\mu\mu$ ee	p-Be (86)	low mass	Z.Phys. C68 (1995) 64
HELIOS-3	$\mu\mu$	p-W,S-W (92)	low & Intermediate	E.Phys.J. C13(2000)433
CERES	ee	pBe, pAu, SAu (92/93) Pb-Au (95) Pb-Au (96)	low mass	PRL (1995) 1272 Phys.Lett. B (1998) 405 Nucl.Phys. A661 (1999) 23
CERES-2	ee	Pb-Au 40 GeV (99) Pb-Au 158 GeV (2000)	low mass	PRL 91 (2002) 42301 preliminary data 2004
NA38/ NA50	$\mu\mu$	p-A, S-Cu, S-U, Pb-Pb	low (high m_T) intermediate	E.Phys.J. C13 (2000) 69 E.Phys.J. C14 (2000) 443
NA60	$\mu\mu$	p-A, In-In (2002,2003) p-A (2004)	$>2m_\mu$	preliminary data 2004 data taking

Pioneering Dilepton Results from CERN

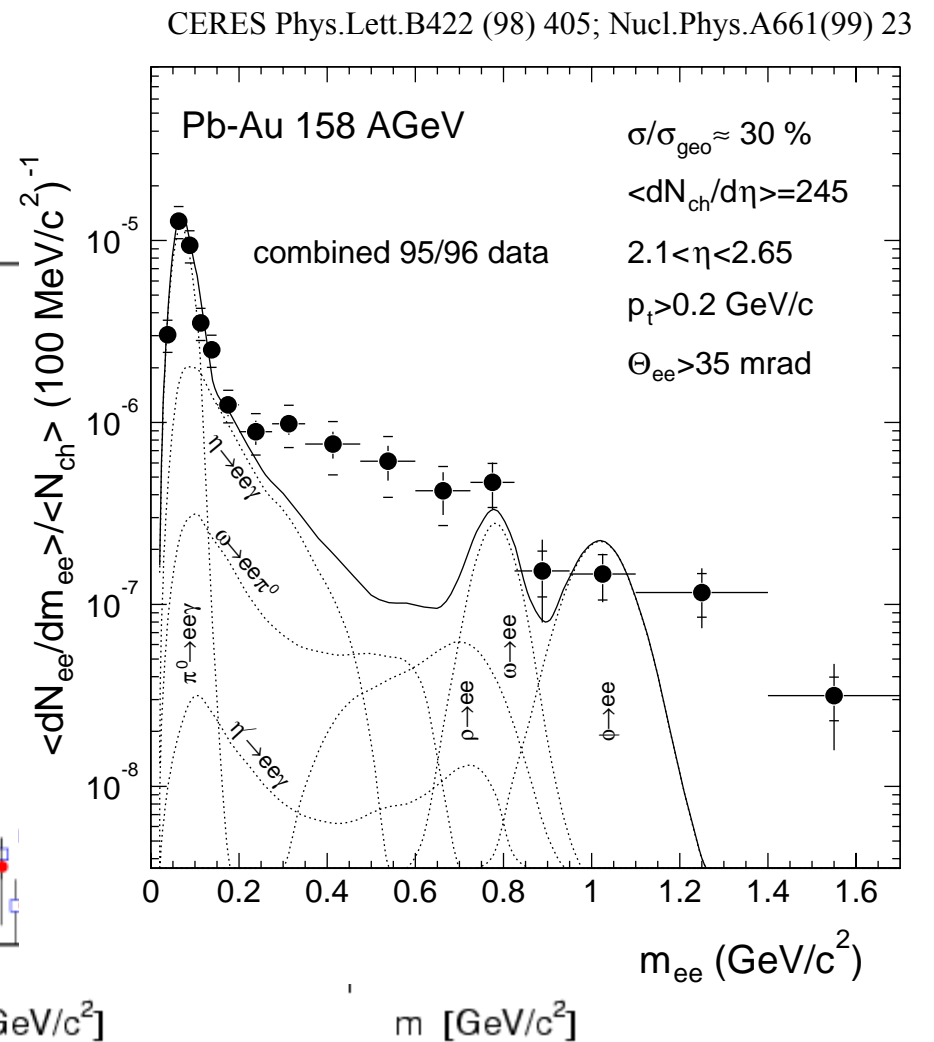
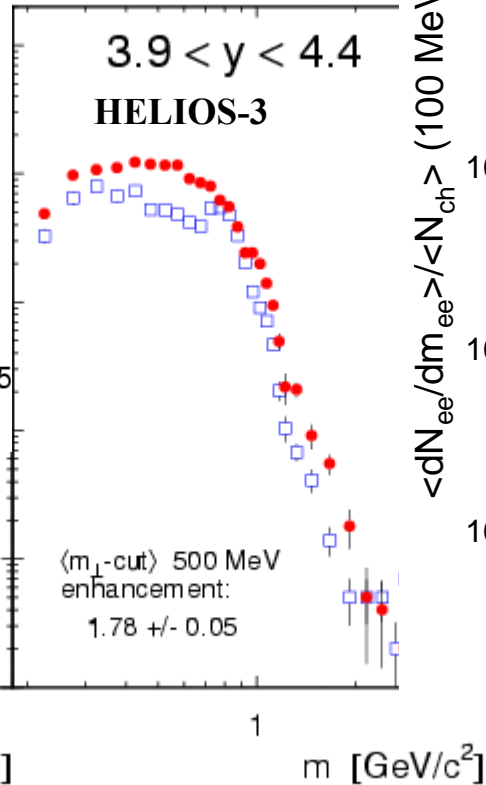
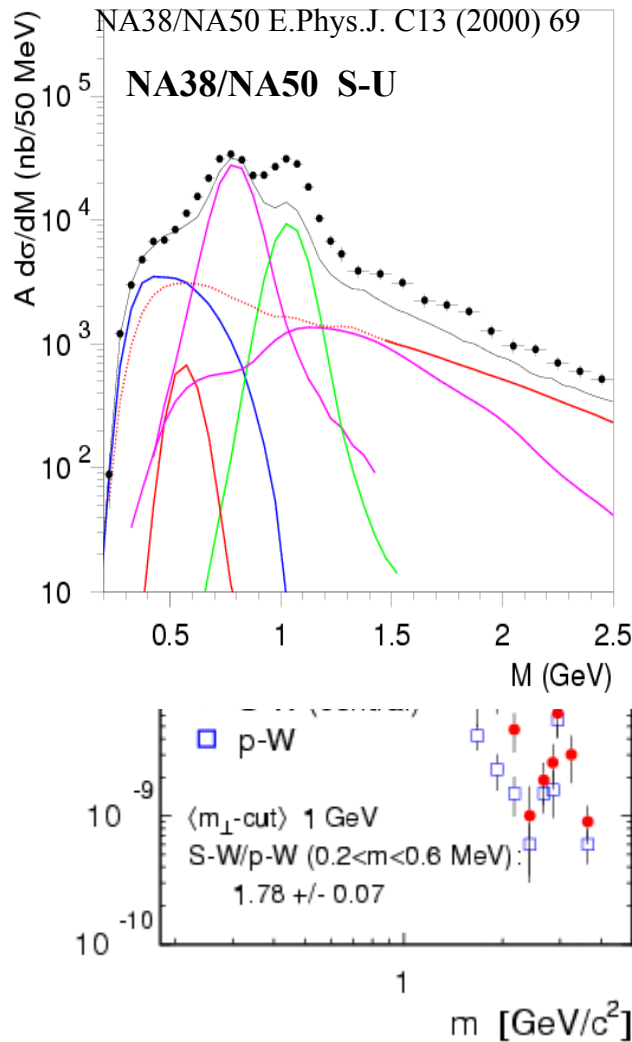
CERES PRL 92 (95) 1272 with 321 citations



- **Discovery of low mass dilepton enhancement in 1995**
 - p-Be and p-Au well described by decay cocktail
 - Significant excess in S-Au (factor ~ 5 for $m > 200$ MeV)
 - Onset at $\sim 2 m_{\pi}$ suggested π - π annihilation
 - Maximum below ρ meson near 400 MeV



Discovery of Low Mass Dilepton Enhancement

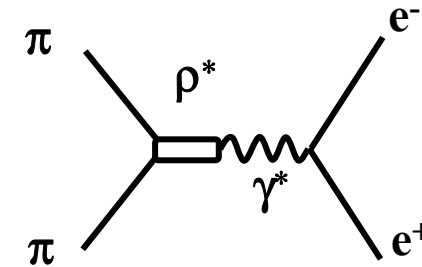


HELIOS-3 E.Phys.J. C13 (2000) 433

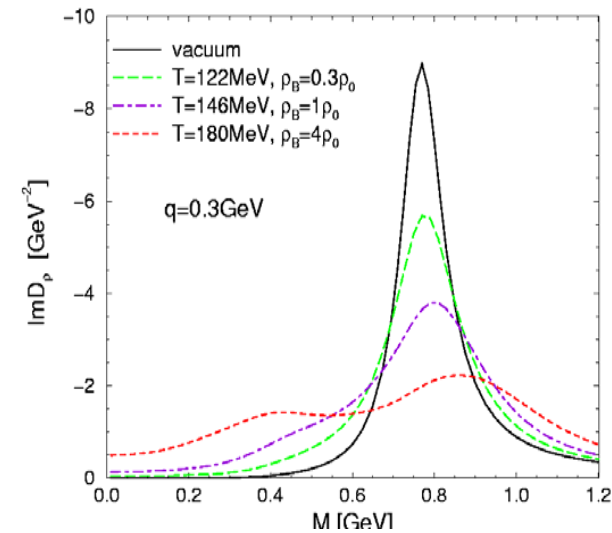
Theoretical Calculation of $\pi\text{-}\pi$ Annihilation

- Low mass enhancement due to $\pi\pi$ annihilation
 - Spectral shape dominated ρ meson
- Vacuum ρ propagator
 - Vacuum values of width and mass
- In medium ρ propagator
 - Brown-Rho scaling
 - Dropping masses as chiral symmetry is restored
 - Rapp-Wambach melting resonances
 - Collision broadening of spectral function
 - Only indirectly related to chiral symmetry restoration
 - Medium modifications driven by baryon density
- Model space-time evolution of collision
 - Different approaches
 - Consistent with hadron production data
 - Largest contribution from hadronic phase

>> 100 publications since 1995

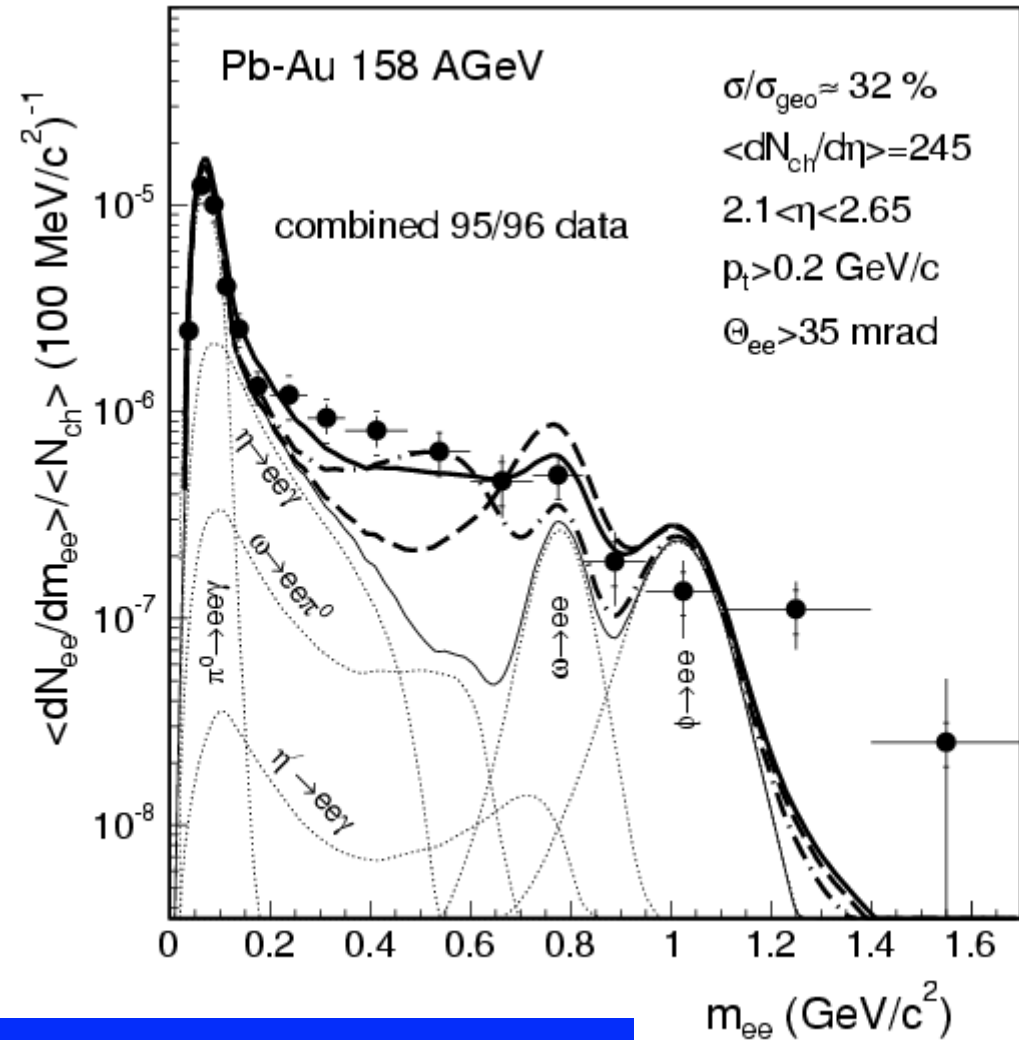


$$\frac{m_{\rho}^*}{m_{\rho}} \approx \left(\frac{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle_{\rho^*}}{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle_0} \right)^{1/3} = 1 - 0.16 \frac{\rho^*}{\rho_0}$$



Comparison of Theory and CERES Data

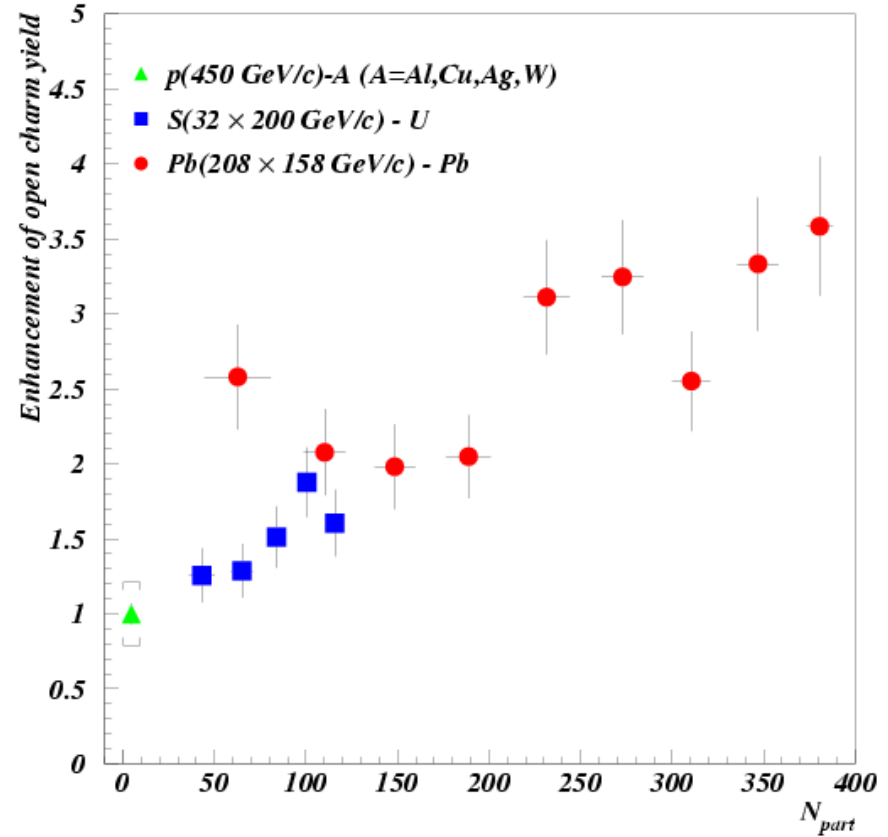
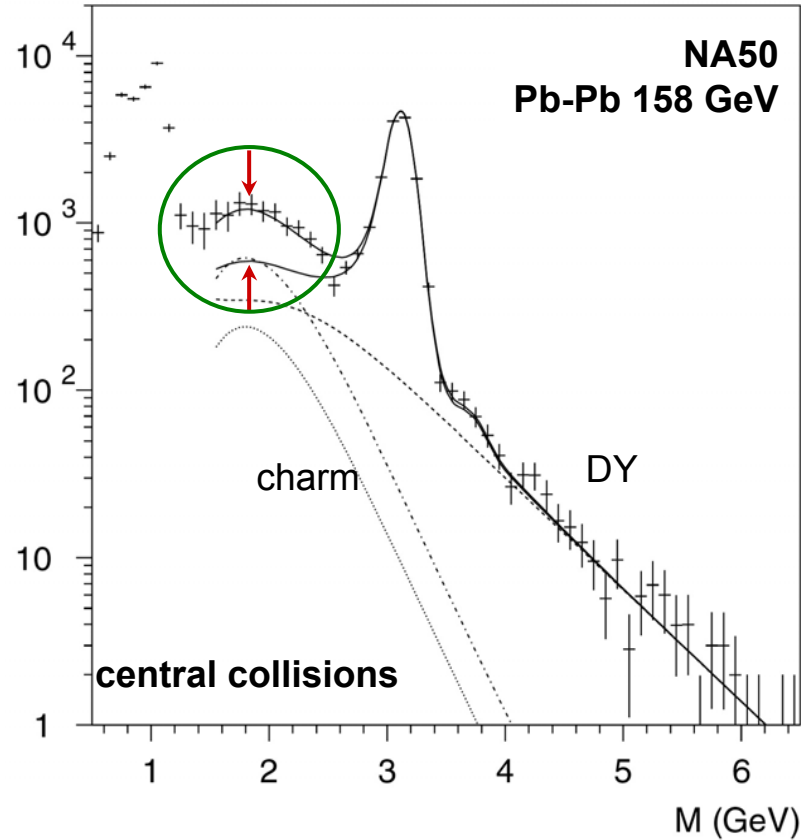
- Vacuum ρ meson (- - - -)
 - Inconsistent with data
 - Overshoots in ρ meson region
 - Undershoots at low masses
- Modification ρ meson
 - Necessary to describe data
 - Data do not distinguish between
 - broadening or melting of ρ -meson (Rapp-Wambach)
 - - - Dropping masses (Brown-Rho)
- ρ/ω to ϕ mass region most sensitive to constrain models



Clear evidence for medium modifications,
data not accurate enough to distinguish models

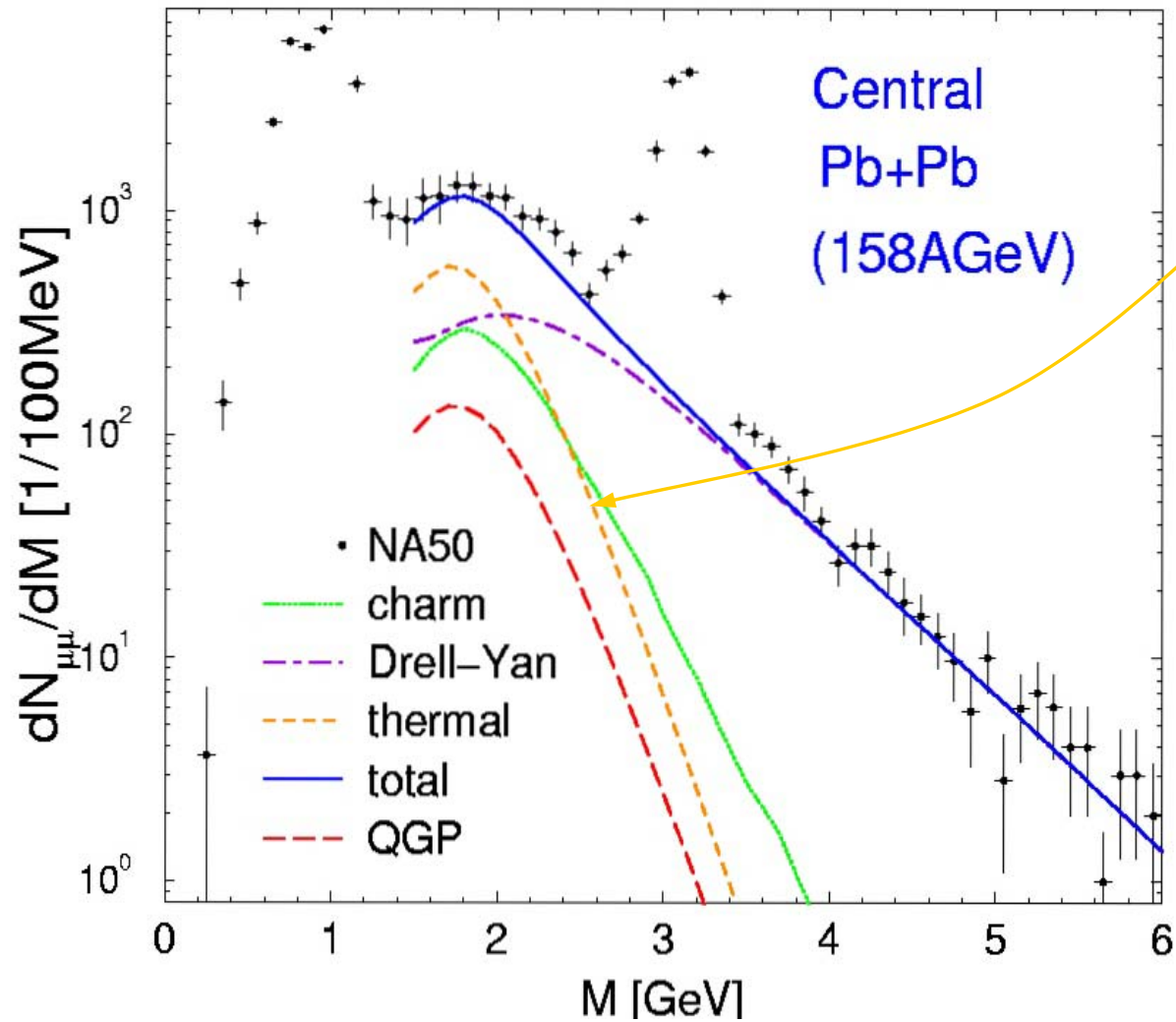
Intermediate Mass Region

NA38/NA50 E.Phys.J. C14 (2000) 443

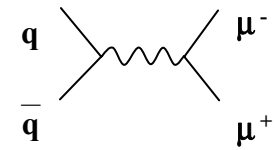


Large enhancement
Consistent with charm enhancement by factor 3
Strong centrality dependence

Comparison to Calculation of Thermal Radiation



R.Rapp & E.Shuryak, Phys.Lett B473 (2000) 13



Data also consistent with thermal radiation

Need direct measurement of open charm contribution

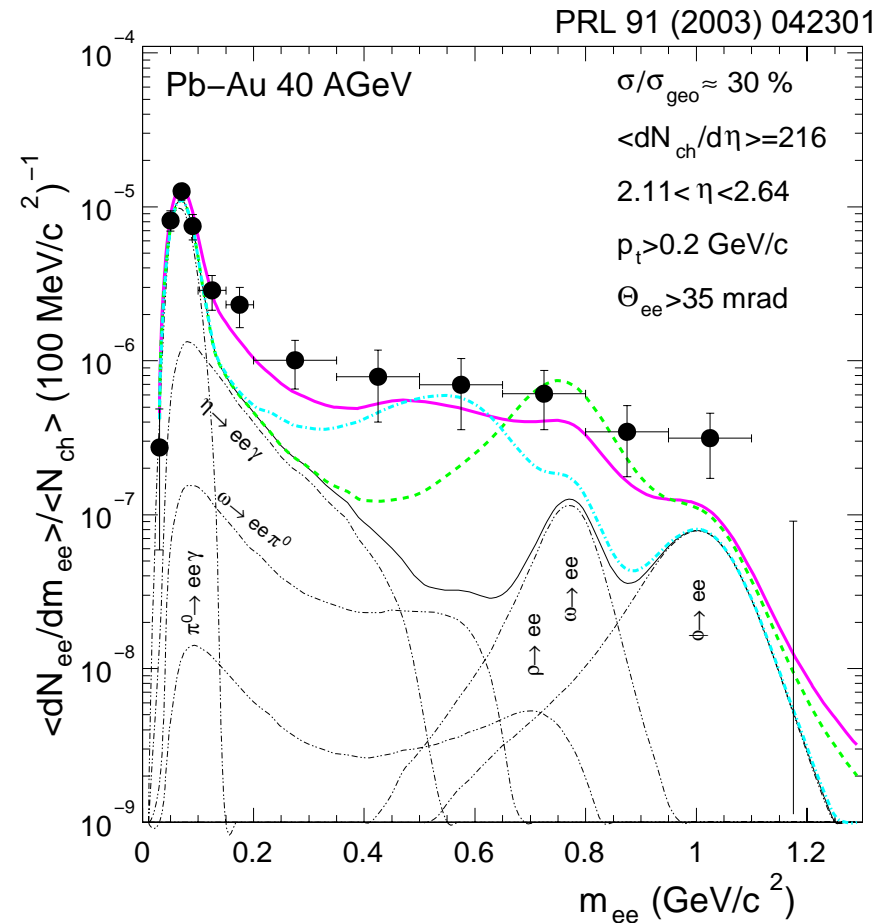
Data from CERES-2 with TPC Upgrade

- Data taking in 1999 and 2000
 - Improved mass resolution
 - Improved background rejection
 - Results remain statistic limited

- Pb-Au data from 40 AGeV
 - Enhancement for $m_{ee} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - $5.9 \pm 1.5(\text{stat}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst}) \pm 1.8(\text{decays})$

Strong enhancement at lower \sqrt{s} or larger baryon density

- Preliminary 158 AGeV Pb-Au data
 - Consistent with 95/96 CERES data
 - Increase centrality 30% \rightarrow 8%
 - Analysis in progress



- vacuum ρ
- Brown-Rho scaling
- broadening of ρ

First Results from CERES-2

shown by H.Appelshäuser

- Preliminary data Pb-Au at 158 AGeV

- Cocktail normalized to π^0
- Statistical errors only

- Increased resolution

- May constrain models once systematic errors evaluated

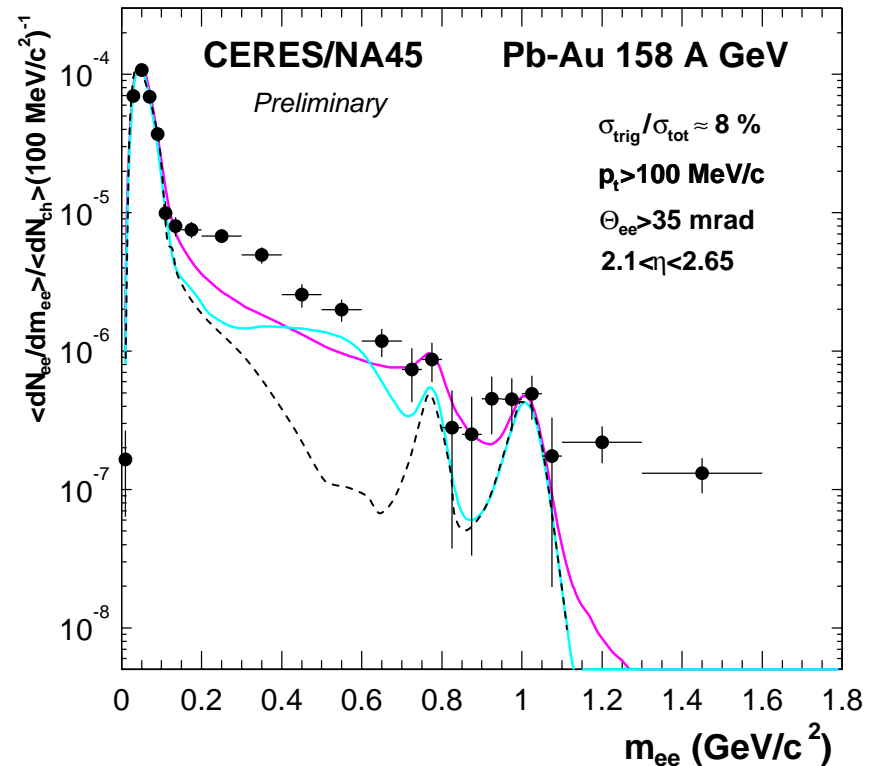
- Lower p_T cut

- Enhancement ($m_{ee} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) increases

$3.3 \pm 0.3(\text{stat})$ $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}/c$

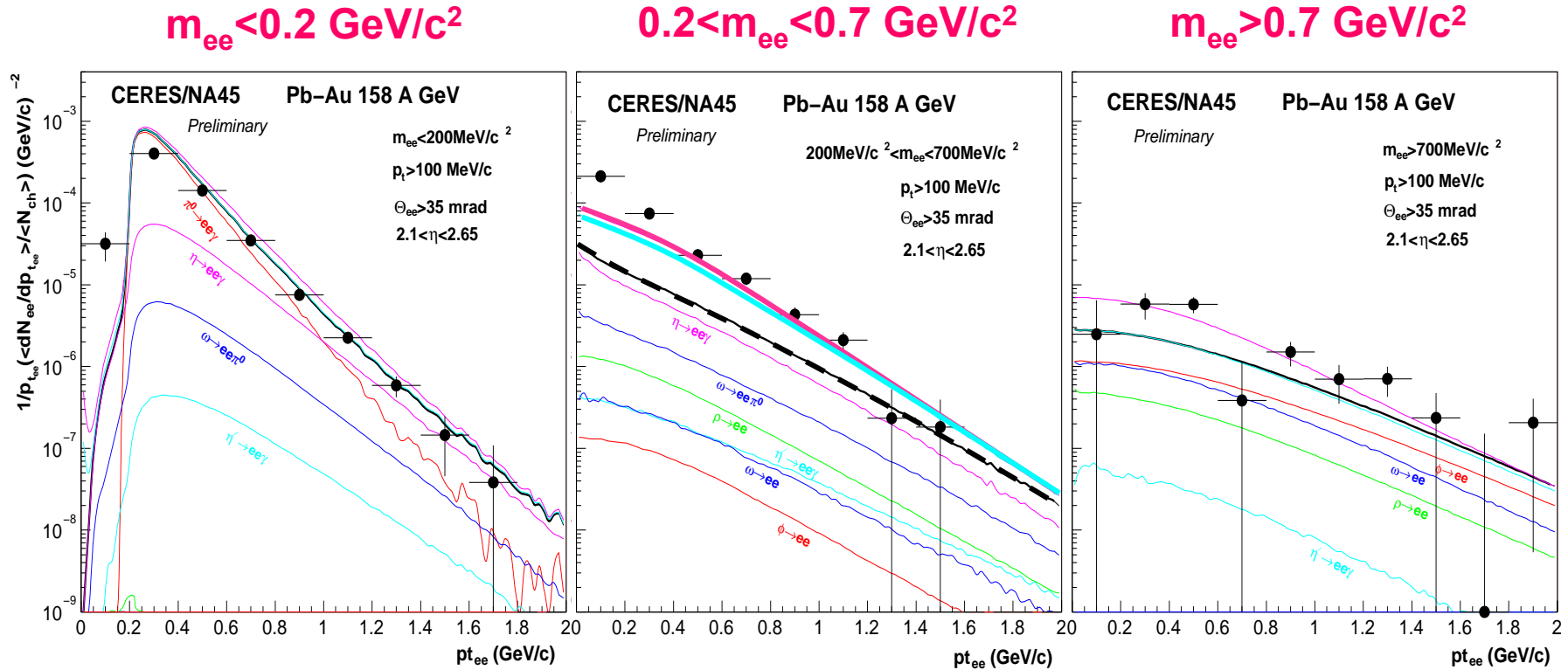
$5.6 \pm 0.4(\text{stat})$ $p_T > 100 \text{ MeV}/c$

- hadron cocktail
- Brown-Rho scaling
- broadening of ρ



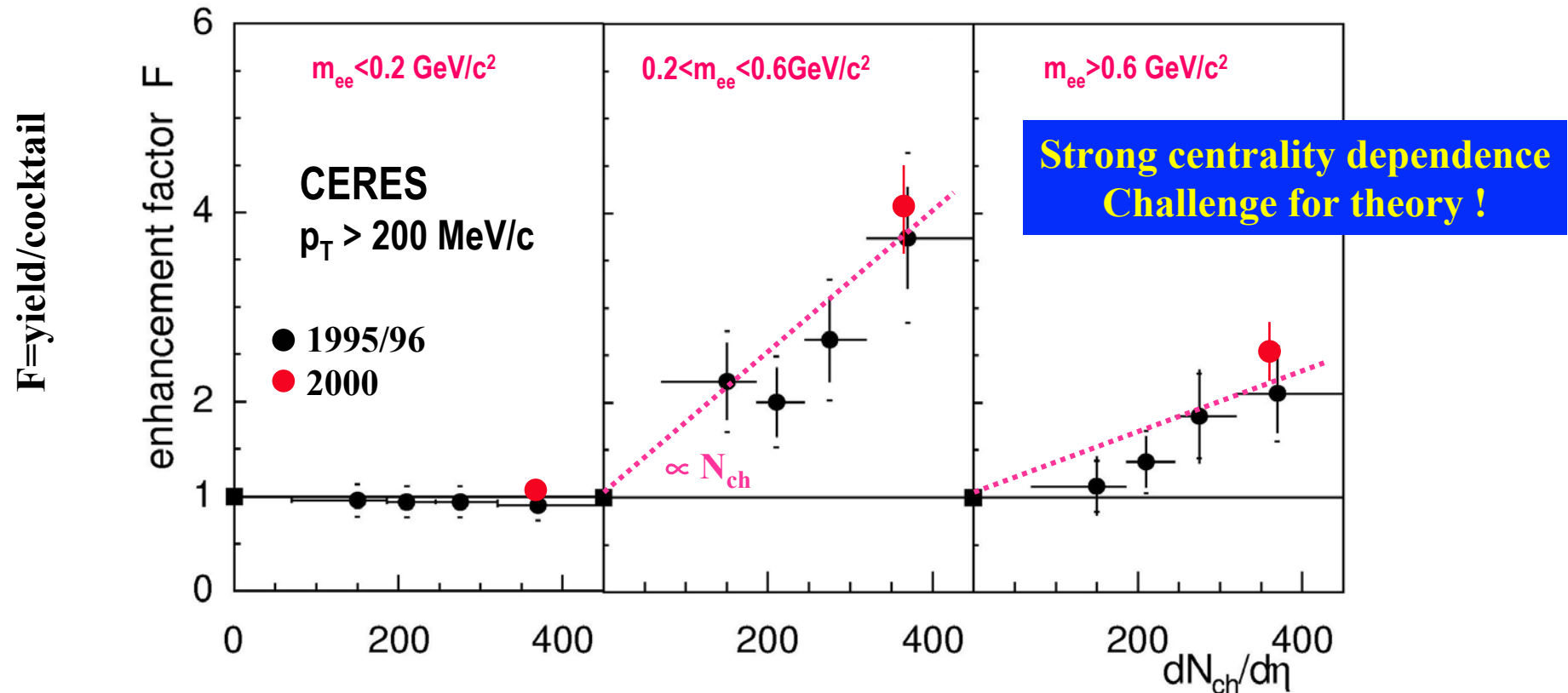
Enhancement increases at low p_T

Large Enhancement at Low p_T



- **Low mass dilepton enhancement at low p_T**
 - Qualitative in agreement with $\pi\pi$ annihilation
 - p_T distribution has little discriminative power

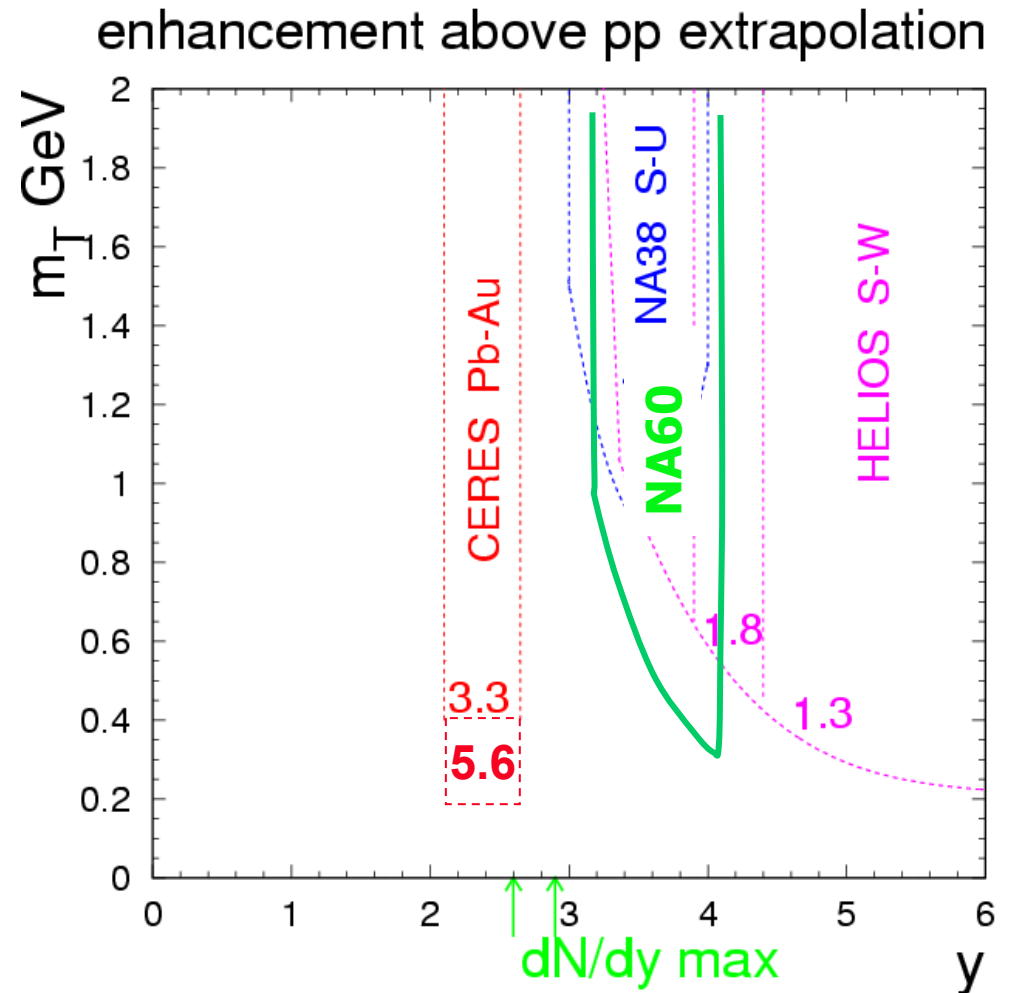
CERES: Centrality Dependence of Enhancement



- Naïve expectation: Quadratic multiplicity dependence
 - medium radiation \propto particle density squared
- More realistic: smaller than quadratic increase
 - Volume change
 - Density profile (e.g. participant density) in transverse plane
 - Life time of reaction volume

Comparison of Data from Different Experiments

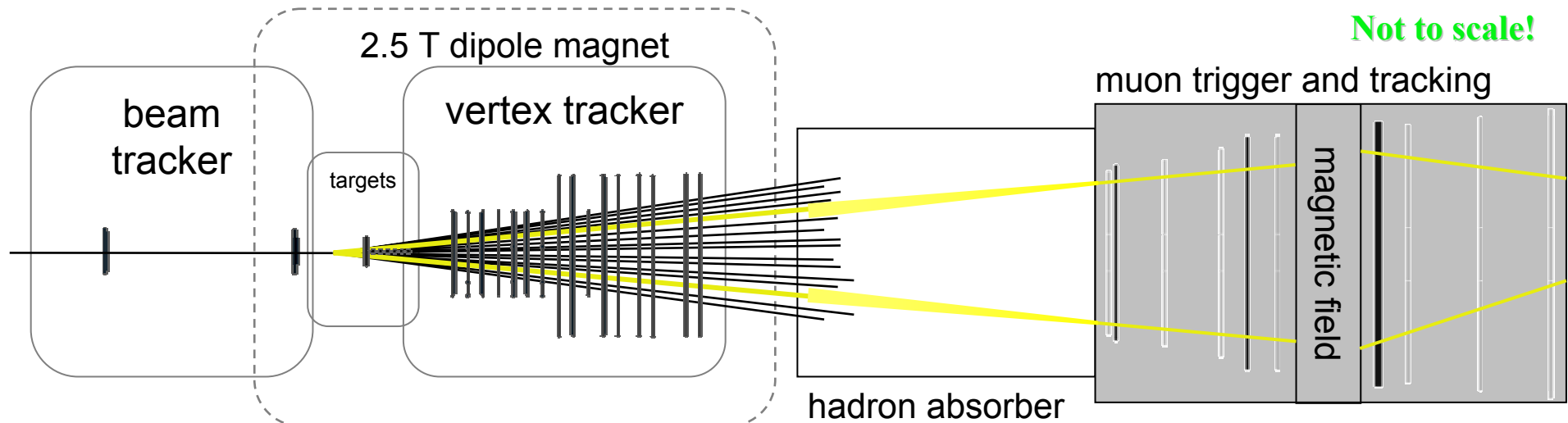
- **Different phase space regions**
 - Map out new source in m_T - y plane
 - Qualitative analysis only; data obtained from:
 - Different mass ranges
 - Different centralities
 - Different expected sources
- **Dilepton Excess**
 - Concentrated at midrapidity
 - And at low p_T
 - Consistent with π - π annihilation and medium modifications
- **Insufficient accuracy, limited power to constrain models**



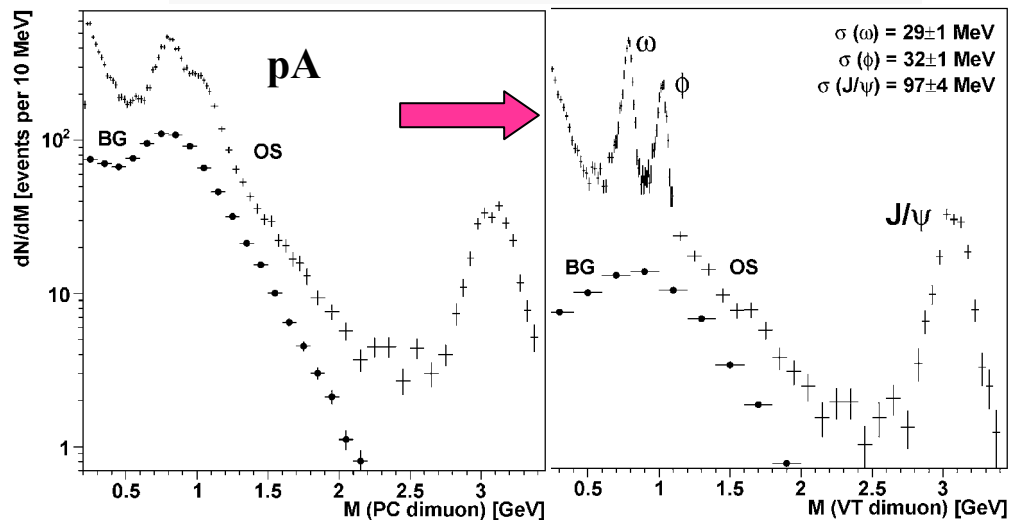
Need higher statistics, better resolution

A New Era: The NA60 Experiment

- Combine Silicon pixel telescope with NA50 muon spectrometer



Match vertex tracks with muon tracks in coordinate and momentum space

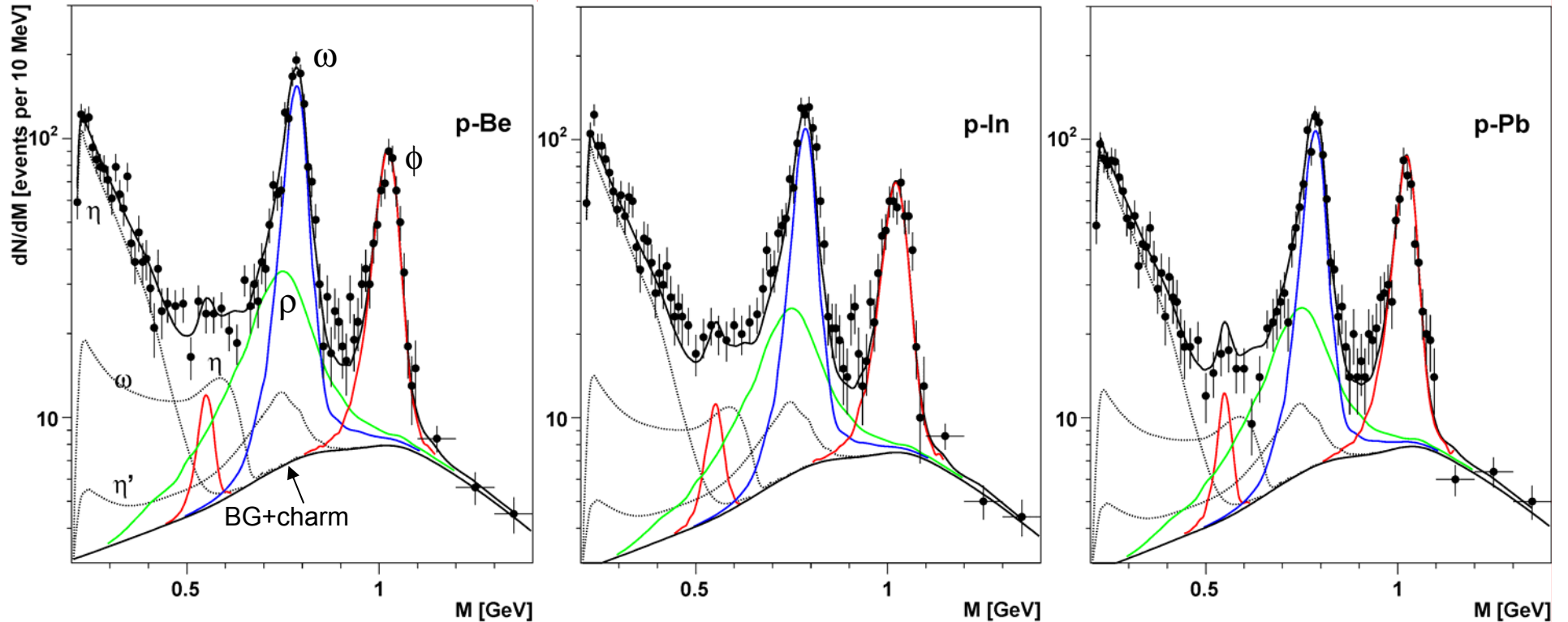


- Improved detector performance

- Much better mass resolution
- Reduce remaining π , K decay background
- Larger low mass acceptance
- Capability to reconstruct secondary vertex

Detailed p-A Reference Data from NA60

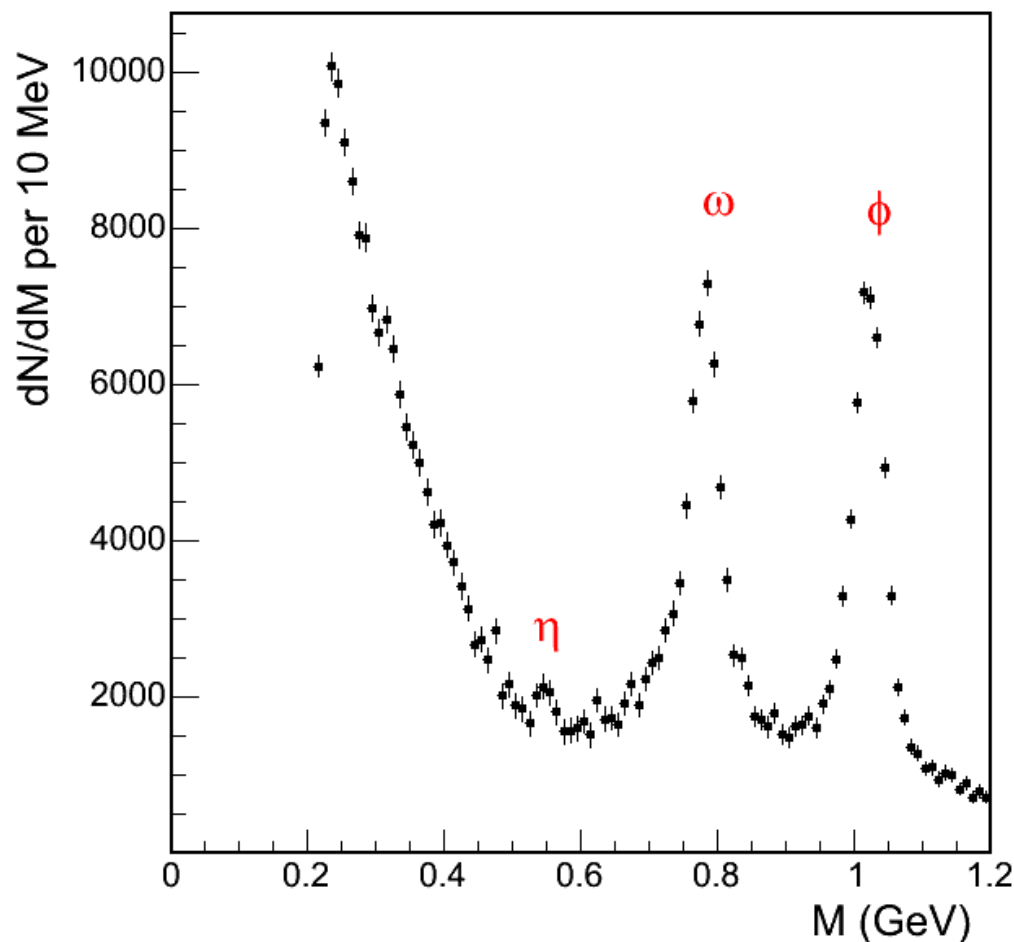
Shown by Hermine Wöhri



Elementary 4π meson production cross-sections
Nuclear dependence of production cross-sections

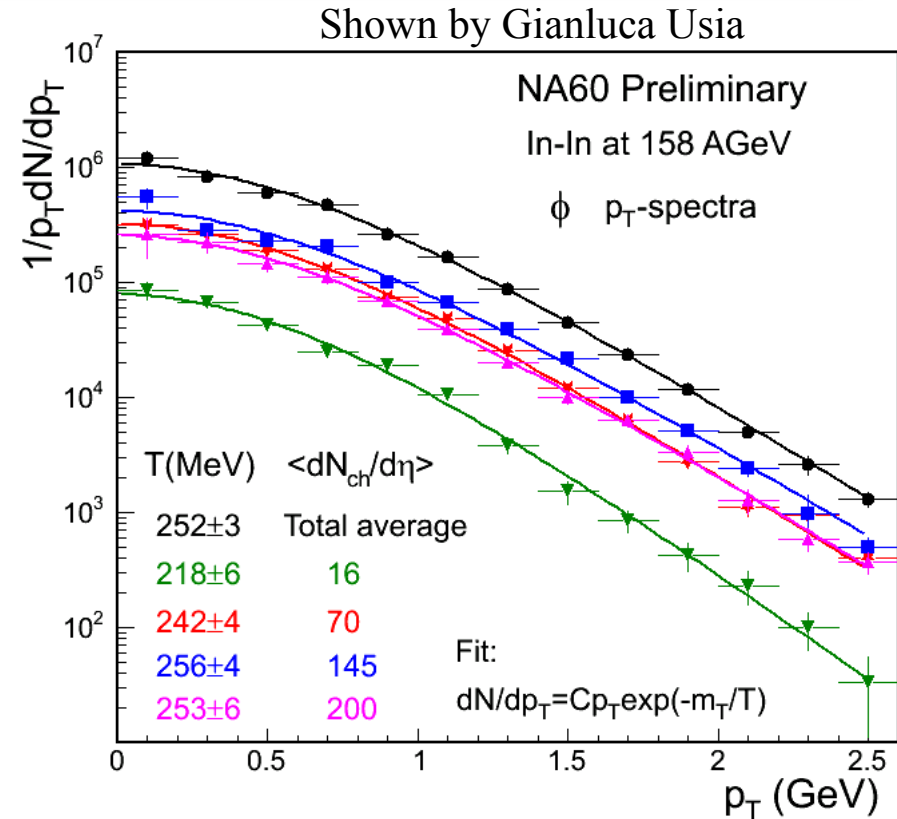
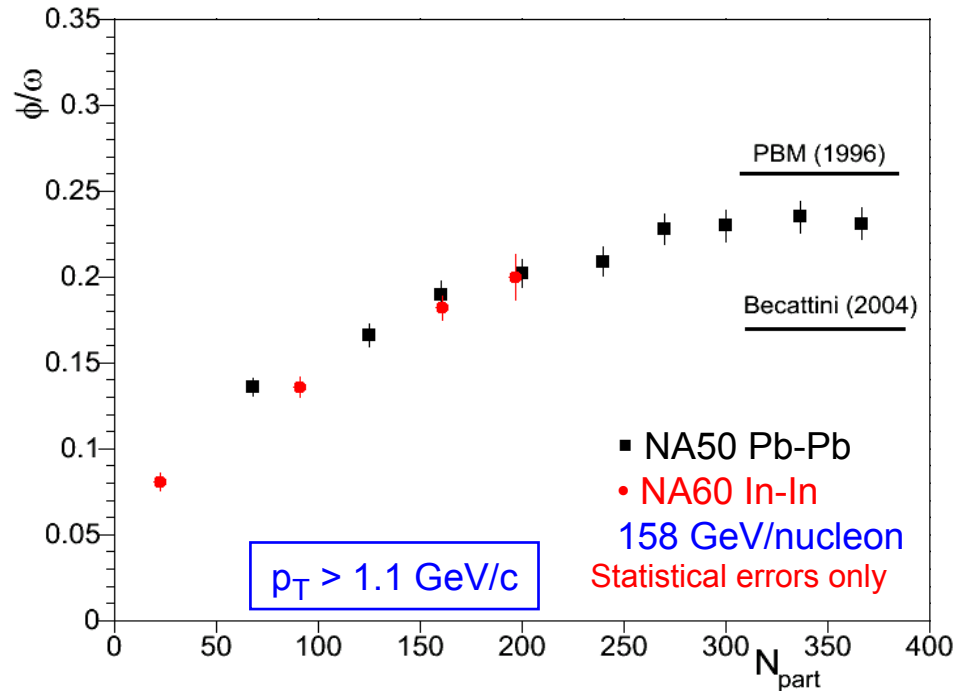
First Look at Low Mass Region in In-In

Shown by Gianluca Usia



- **Low mass continuum**
 - High statistics from $2m_\mu$ upward
 - Low pair acceptance for low mass low p_T
 - Pair acceptance different from CERES
- **Clearly visible hadron decays**
 - $\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - $\omega \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - $\eta \rightarrow \mu\mu$ BR: $(5.8 \pm 0.8) 10^{-6}$
 - Eventually well calibrated cocktail
 - For heavy ion collisions
- **First quantitative analysis of ϕ**

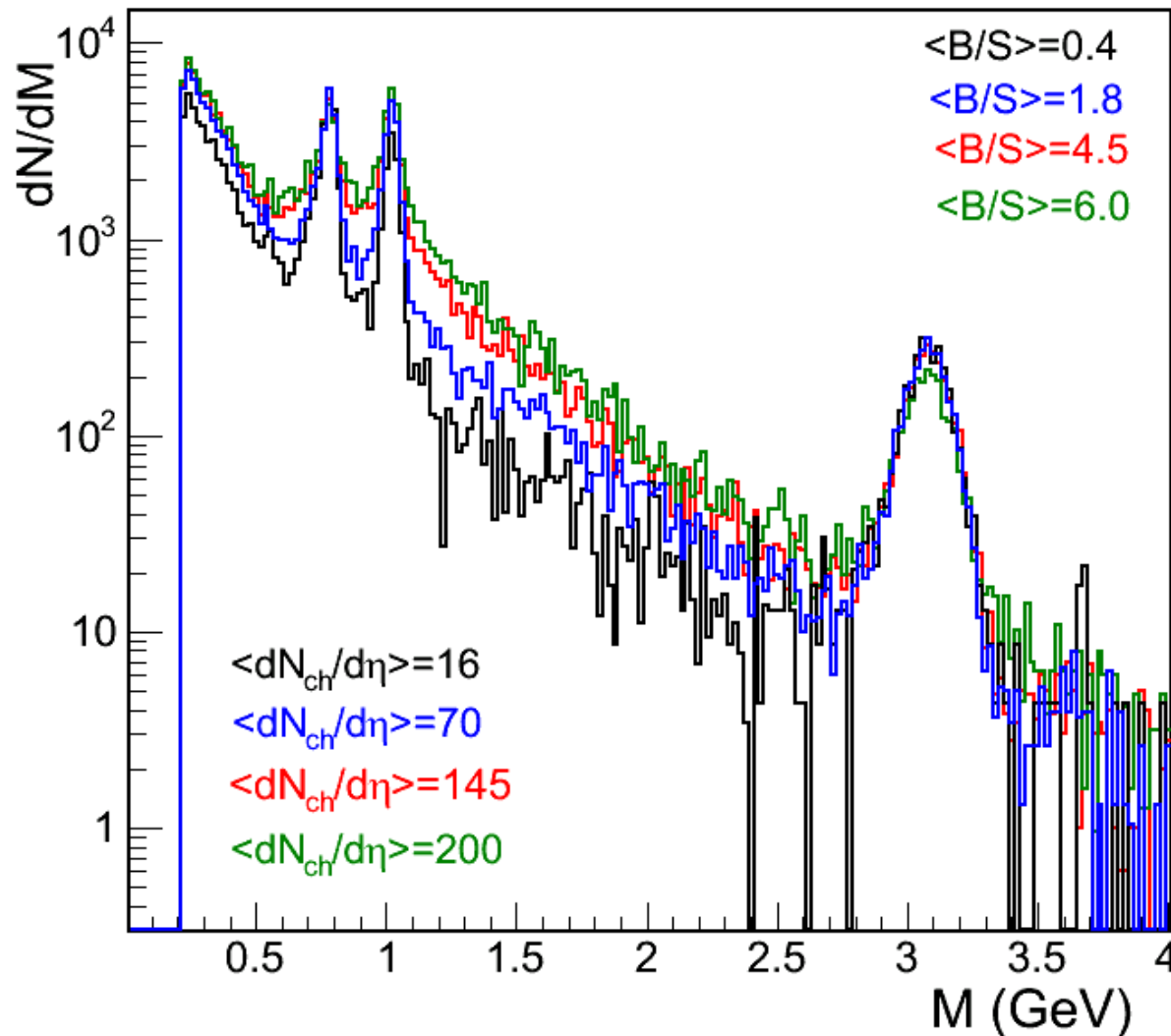
First Look at ϕ Meson from In-In



- Step towards clarifying the SPS ϕ puzzle
 - Accurately measured yields, slopes, and centrality dependence
- No indication for medium modifications of ϕ
 - m_ϕ independent of N_{part} within few MeV

First Look at Centrality Dependence of Continuum

Shown by Gianluca Usia



- **Full systematic vs N_{part}**
 - **Dimuon spectra normalized to ω**
~ normalized to $1/N_{ch}$
similar to CERES
- **Centrality dependence stronger than linear in N_{part}**
 - **In the IM region**
 - **Between ρ/ω and ϕ**
 - **Below ρ/ω**
- **Also visible**
 - **ϕ enhancement**
 - **J/ψ suppression**

Preview on Open Charm Measurement

Shown by Ruben Shahoyan

- Use decay length of D mesons

$$D^+ : c\tau = 312 \mu\text{m}$$

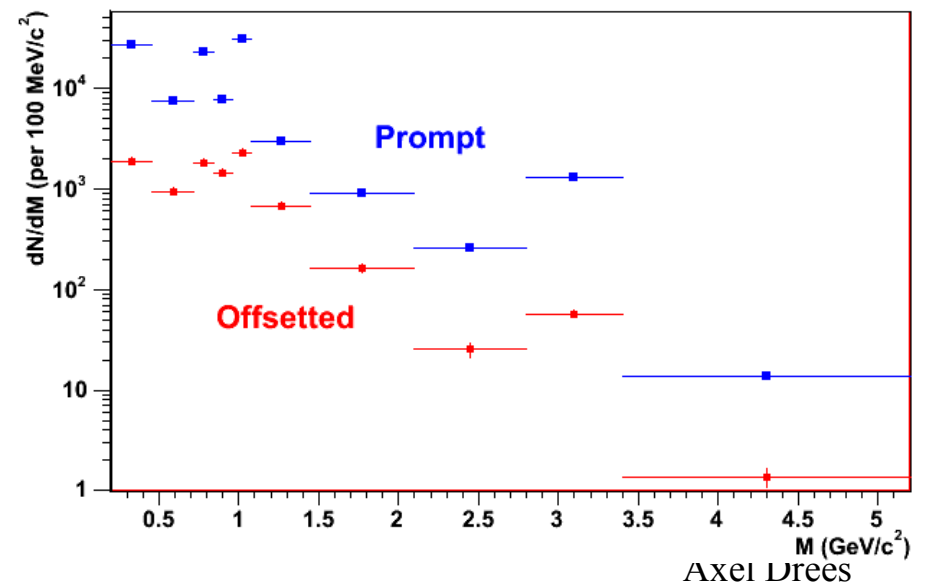
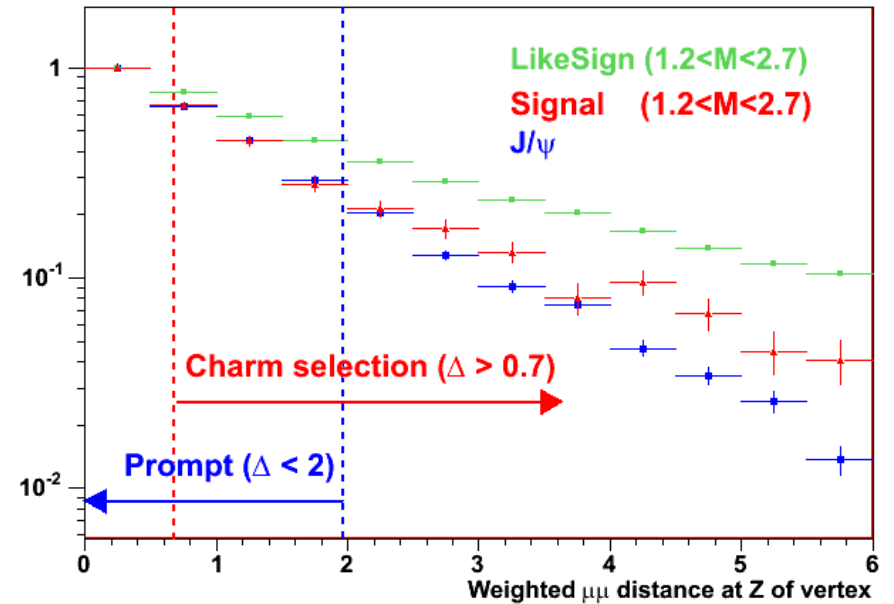
$$D^0 : c\tau = 123 \mu\text{m}$$

- Analysis:

- Charm Measure vertex x,y,z with beam tracker & vertex tracker
- Measure the muon track offset at the vertex
- Cut on weighted distance prompt and offset $\mu\mu$ sample

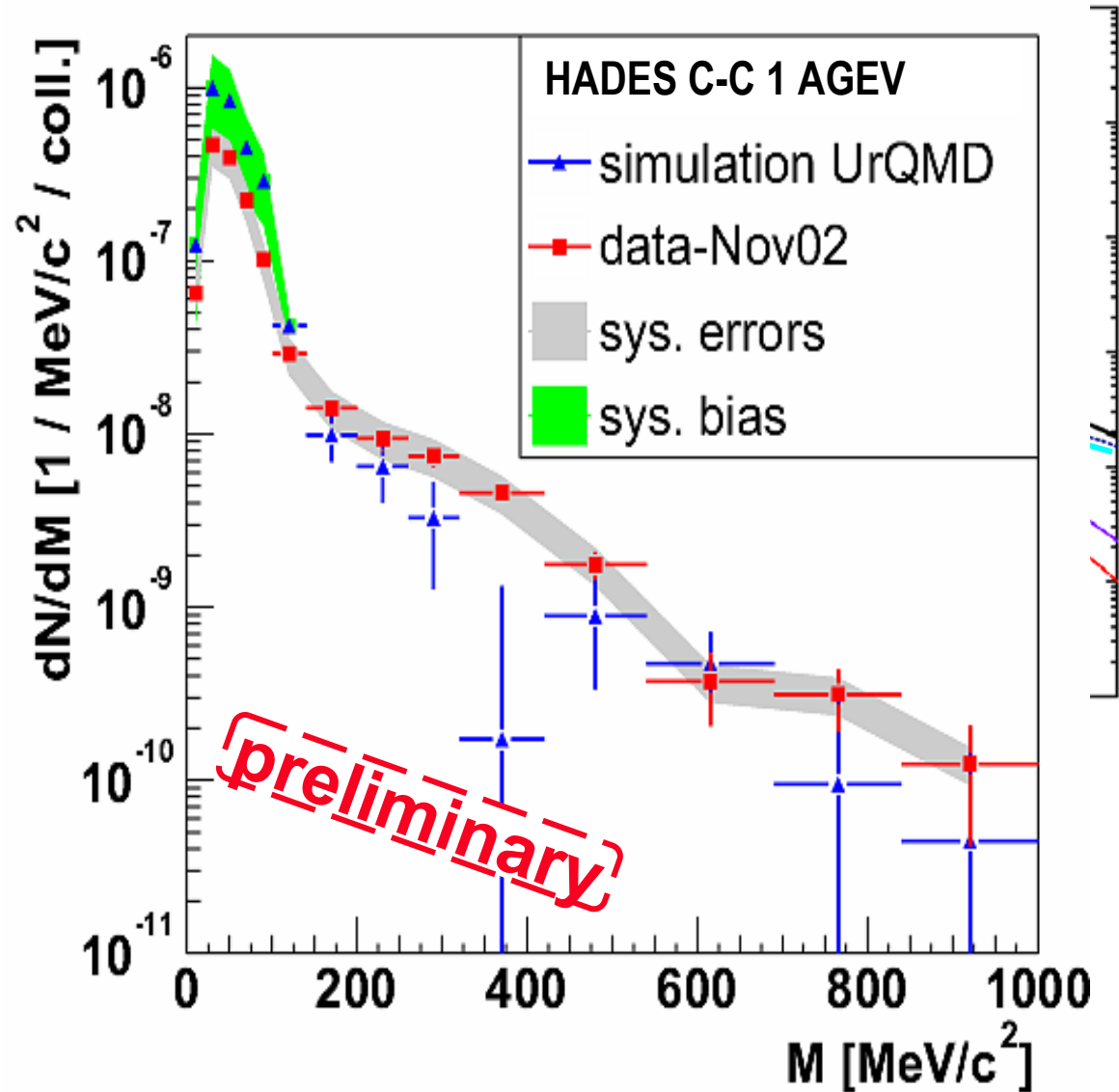
- Sneak preview:

- Charm continuum clearly enriched in charm selection

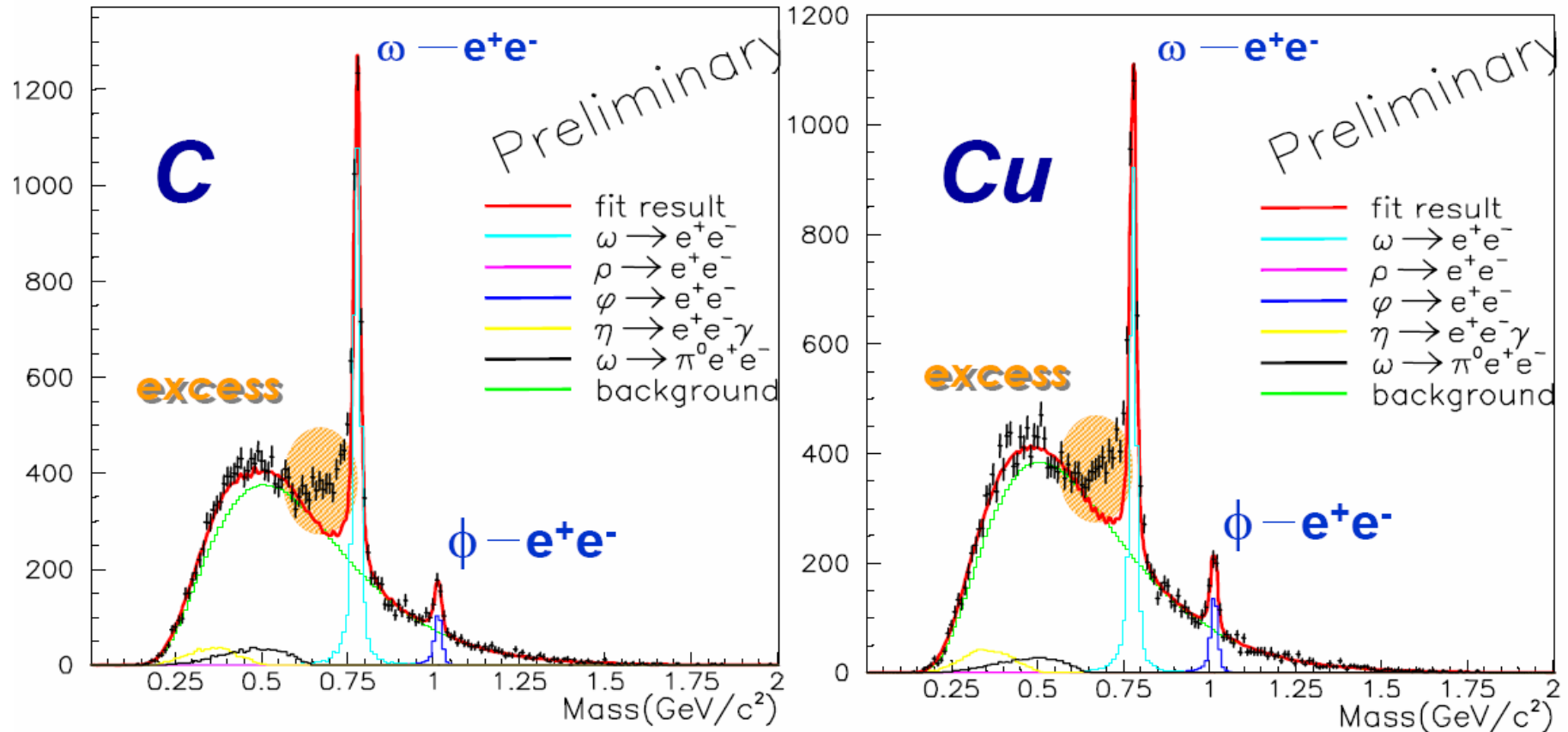


Dileptons Measured at Low Energies

- **DLS puzzle**
 - Strong enhancement over hadronic cocktail with “free” ρ spectral function
 - Enhancement not described by in-medium ρ spectral function
- Verification expected to come soon from HADES
- Connection of enhancement to SPS results not clear



KEK E235 p-A Collisions at 12 GeV Beam Energy

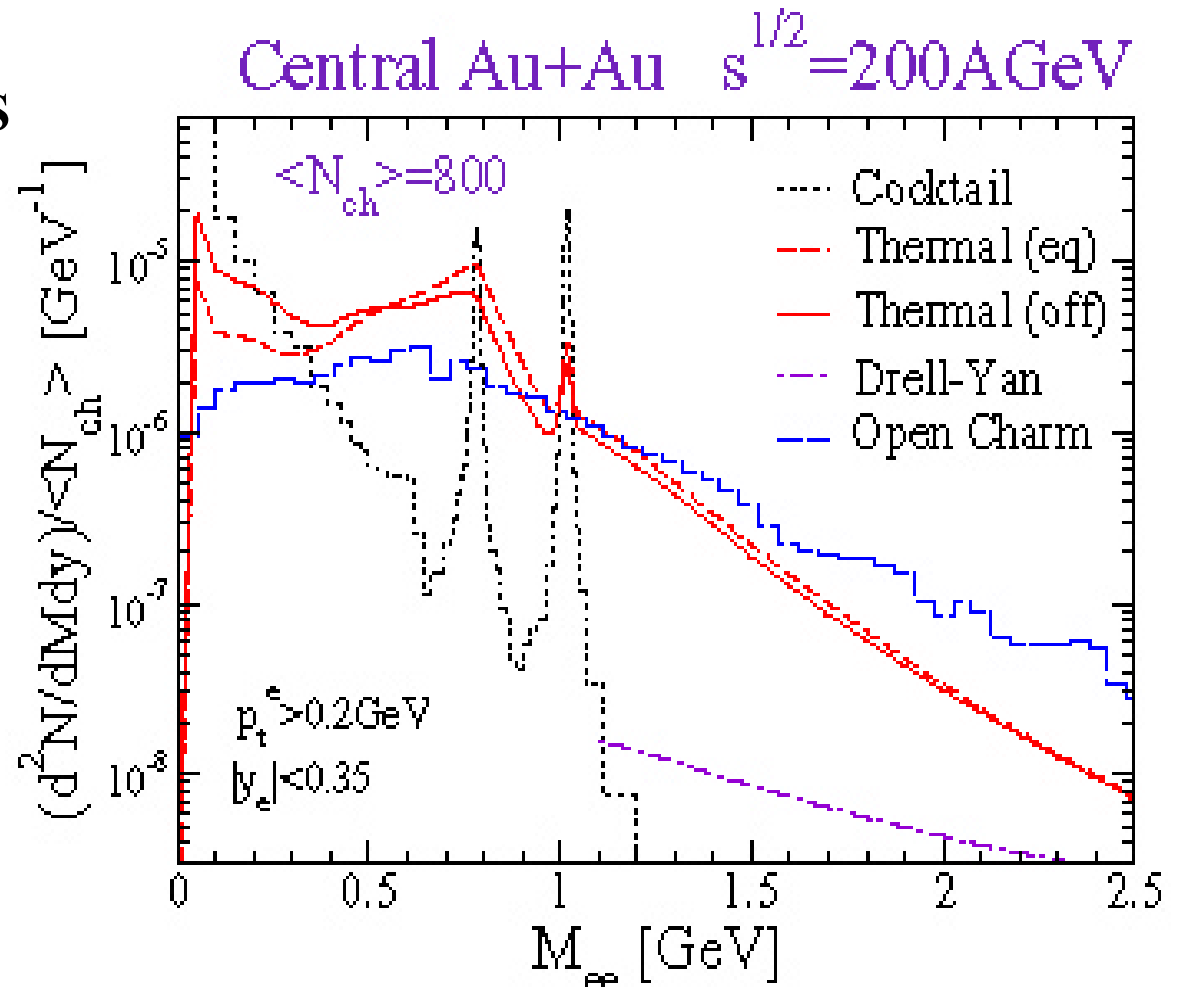


- **Access over hadronic sources: $\rho, \omega, \Phi \rightarrow e^+e^-, \omega \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+e^-, \eta \rightarrow \gamma e^+e^-$**
 - **Shoulder below ρ, ω**
 - **Changed ϕ width C \rightarrow Cu target**

Predictions for RHIC

- Same framework as for SPS calculations

- Experimental observation: large baryon+antibaryon yield
- Consequence: Large enhancement at low and IM masses
- Competes with large charm background

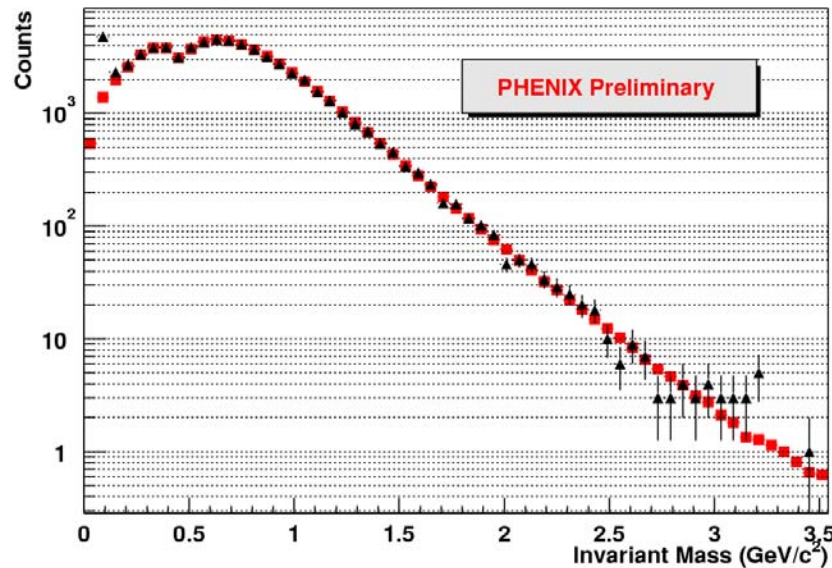


Dilepton measurement at RHIC very promising

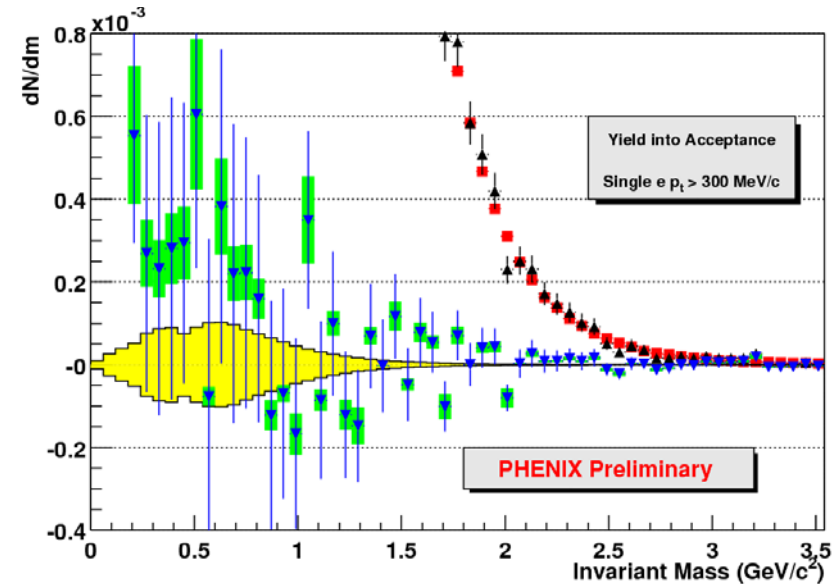
PHENIX Measures Electron Pairs

- First attempt from 2002 run with Au-Au
 - S/B $\sim 1/500$ for min. bias events
 - Two small statistics

Real and **Mixed** e^+e^- Distribution



Real - **Mixed** with systematic errors

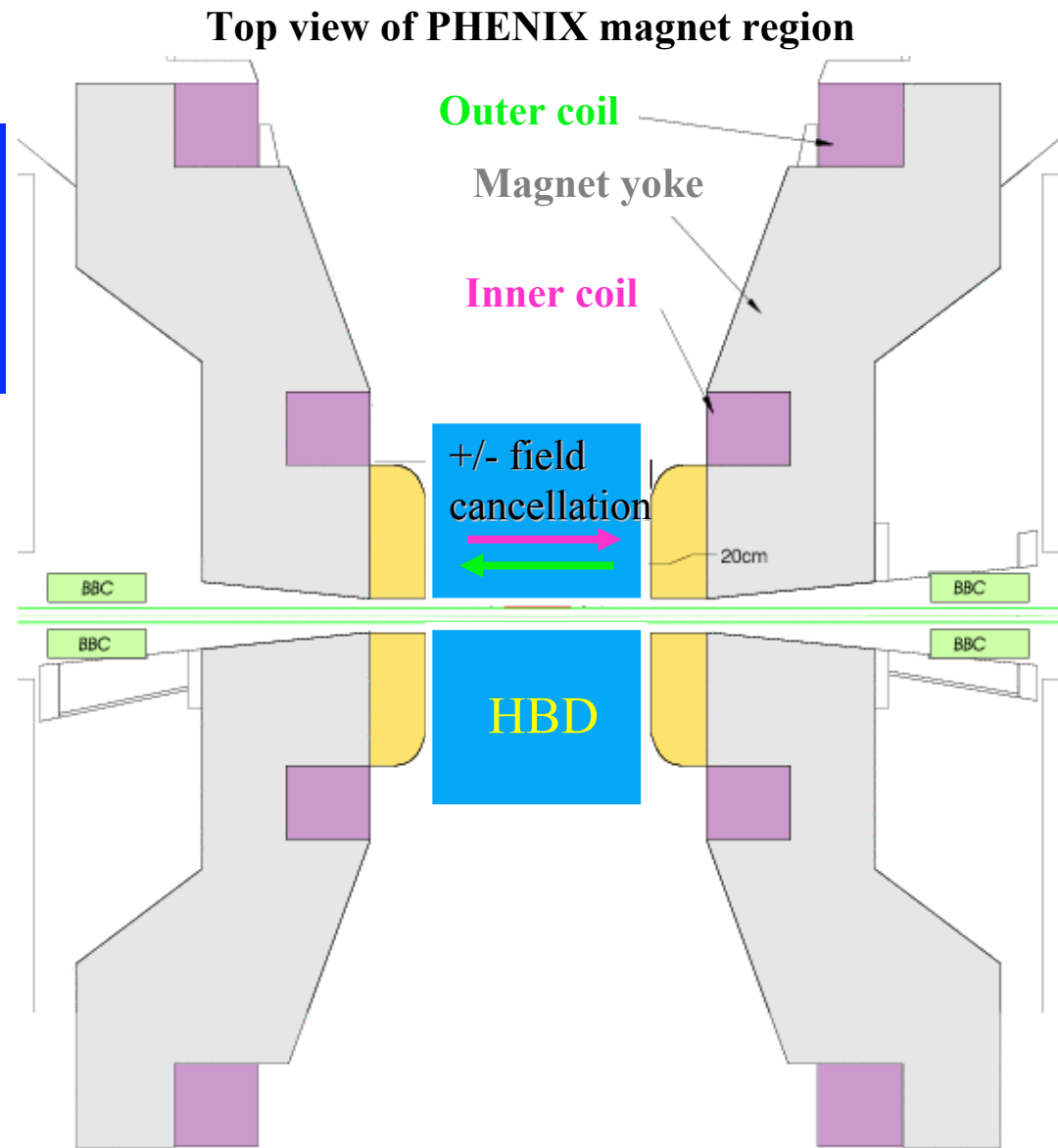


- Au-Au data taken in 2004
 - $\sim 100x$ statistics
 - Photon conversions reduced by factor 2-3
 - Expect background reduction by ~ 2

Maybe first measurement ala CERES possible?

Precision Dilepton Measurement with PHENIX

Requires:
Dalitz rejection (HBD)
& charm measurement
(vertex tracker)

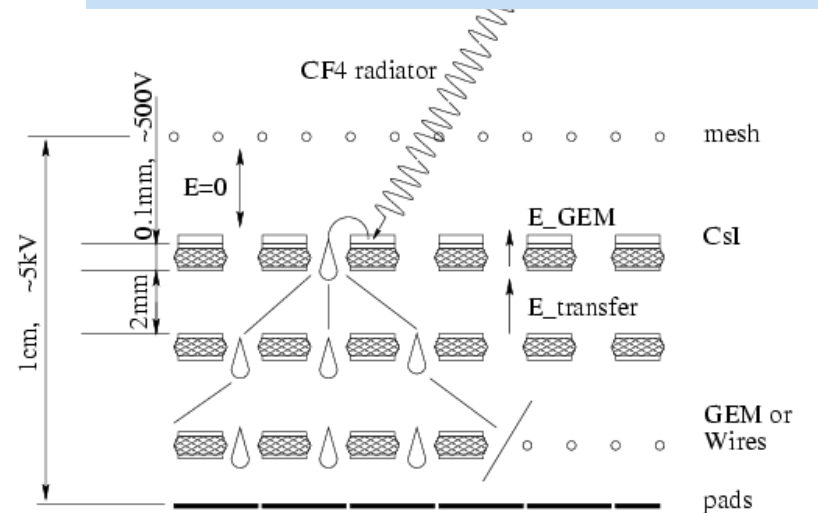
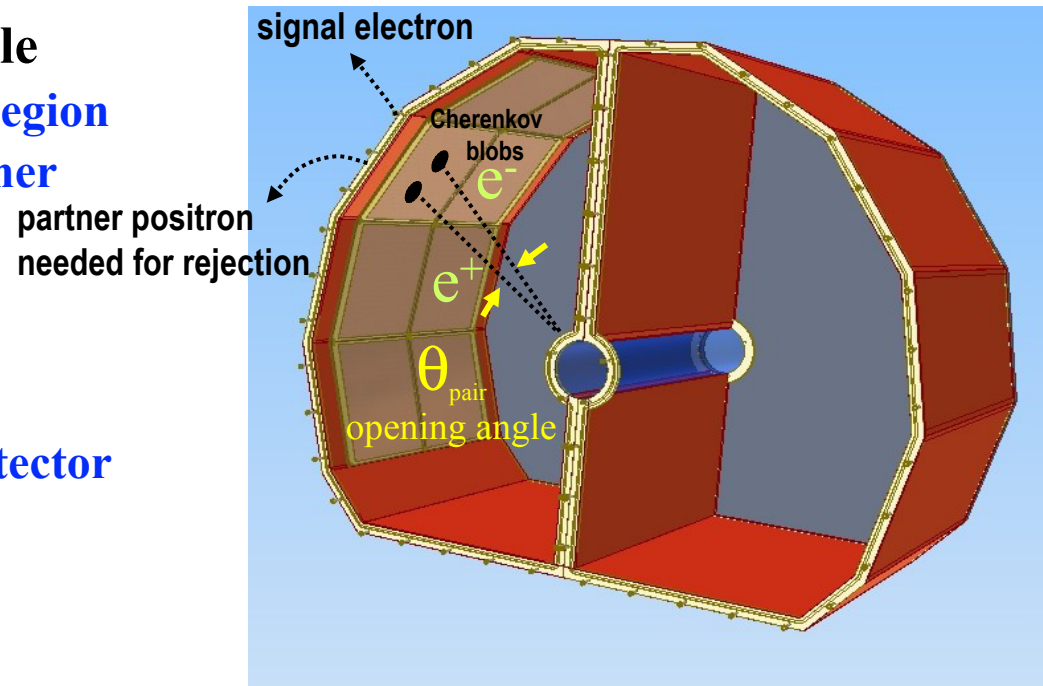


Hadron Blind Detector (HBD)

- **Dalitz rejection via opening angle**
 - Identify electrons in field free region
 - Veto signal electrons with partner

- **HBD concept:**
 - windowless CF4 Cherenkov detector
 - 50 cm radiator length
 - CsI reflective photocathode
 - Triple GEM with pad readout

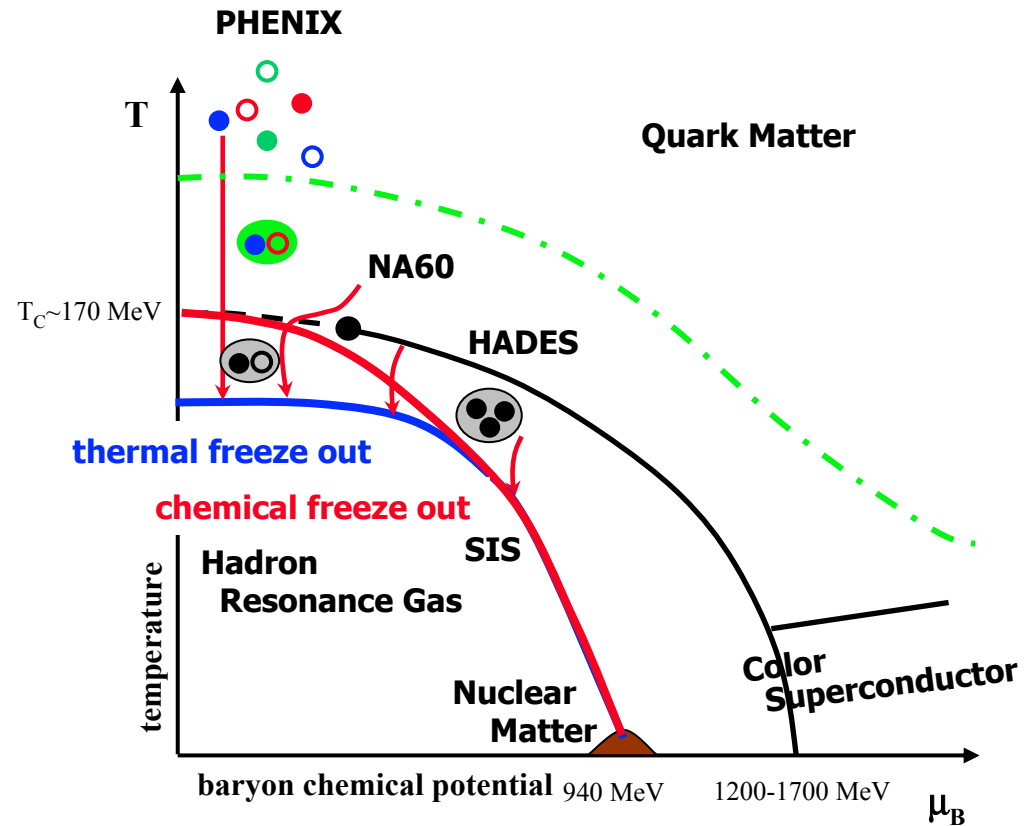
- **Construction/installation 2005/2006**



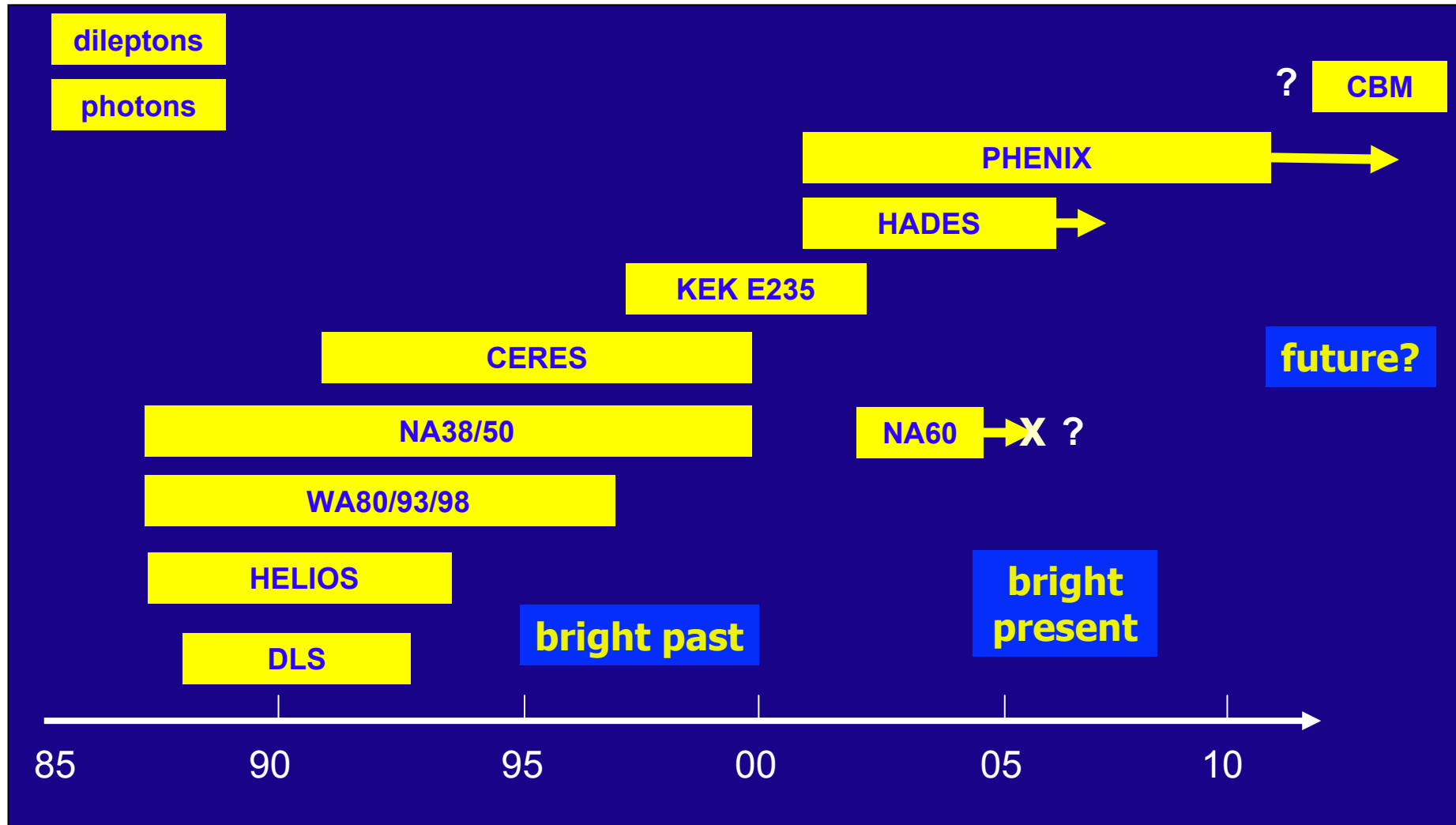
Axel Drees

Future for Electromagnetic Probes

- Experiments at different \sqrt{s} probe different regions of phase diagram
 - NA60 $\mu\mu$ pairs at the SPS transition region
 - HADES ee pairs at SIS dense hadronic matter
 - PHENIX ee pairs and γ at RHIC strongly coupled plasma



Dilepton and Photons





Cocktail of Known Sources

- **Hadron decays**
 - Dalitz decays π^0, η
 - Direct decays ρ/ω and ϕ
- **Hard processes**
 - Charm (beauty) production
 - Important at high mass & high p_T
 - Much larger at RHIC than at the SPS
- **Cocktail of known sources**
 - Measure spectra & yields
 - Use known decay kinematics
 - Apply detector acceptance

