

ZIMÁNYI SCHOOL 2020

J.E.: Borura derü! (From Darkness, the Light)



Direct Photon Measurements at PHENIX

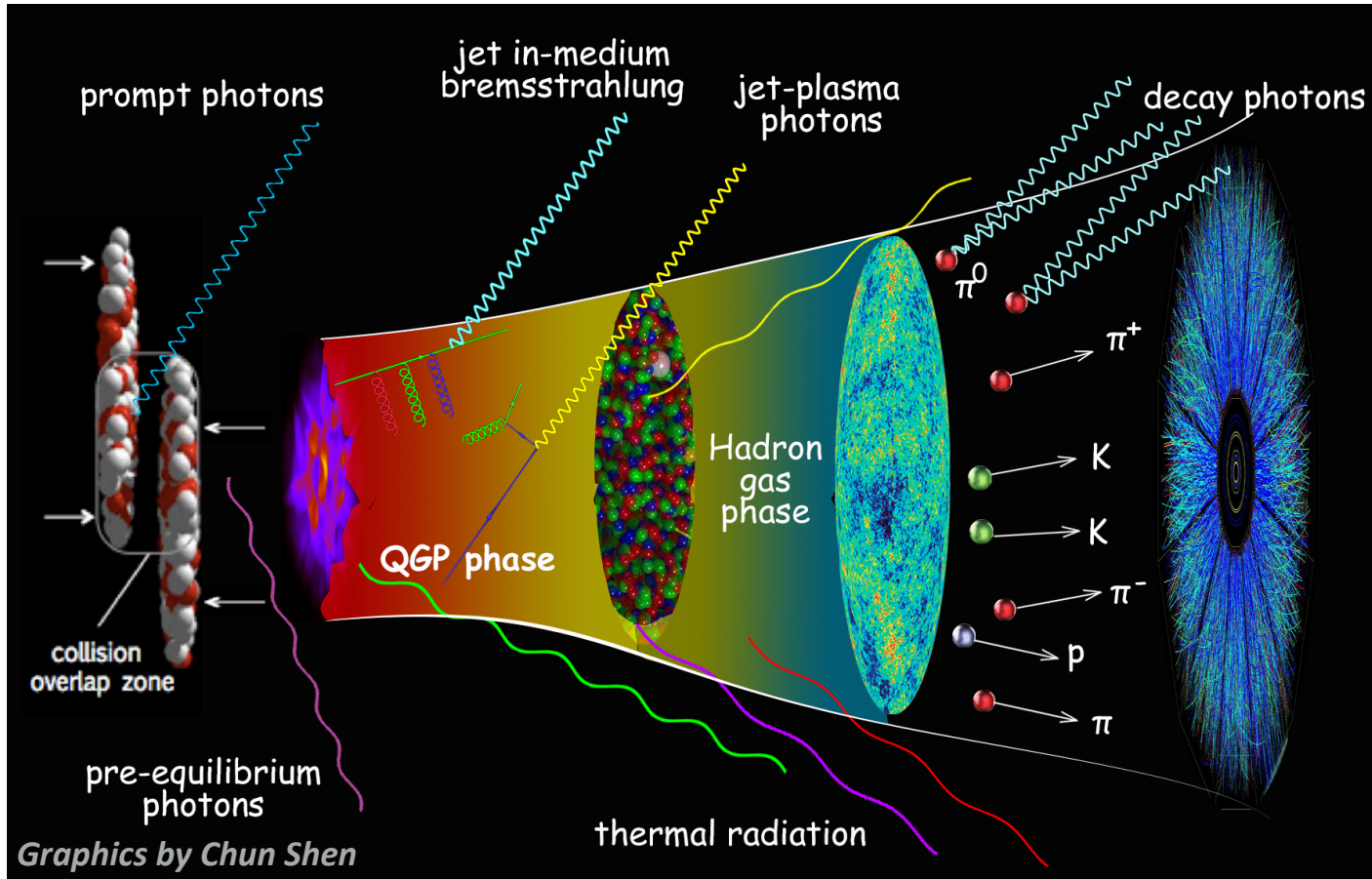
Wenqing Fan for the
PHENIX Collaboration



Why photons?

▶ Photons are a unique probe for QGP

- ❖ “Color blind” (do not experience strong interaction), provide a direct fingerprint of its creation point
- ❖ All thermal mediums emit radiation in the form of photons or low mass lepton pairs



80-90% of the photons are decay photons!

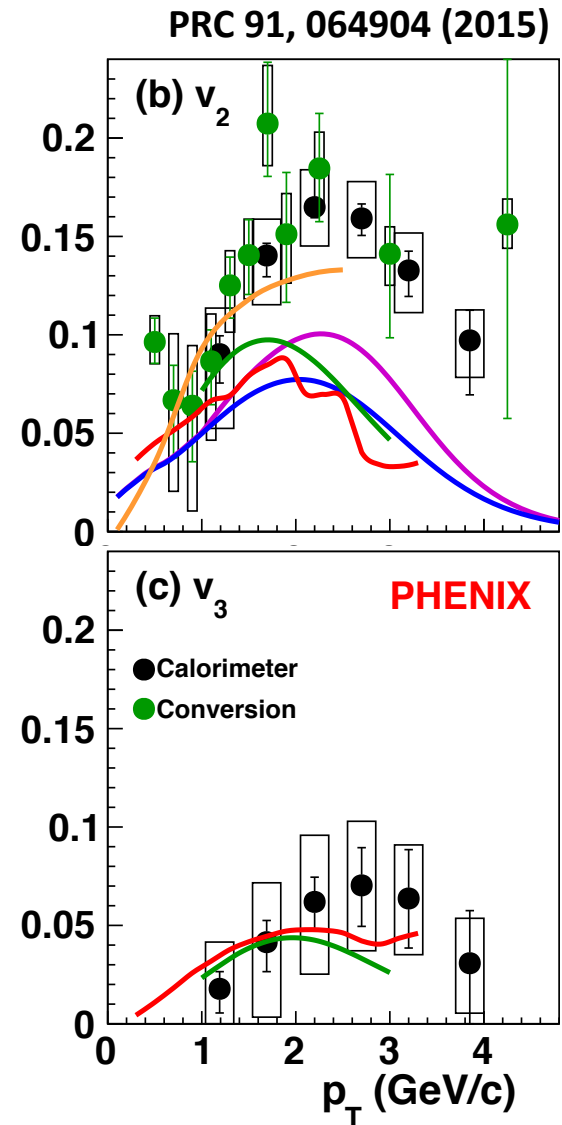
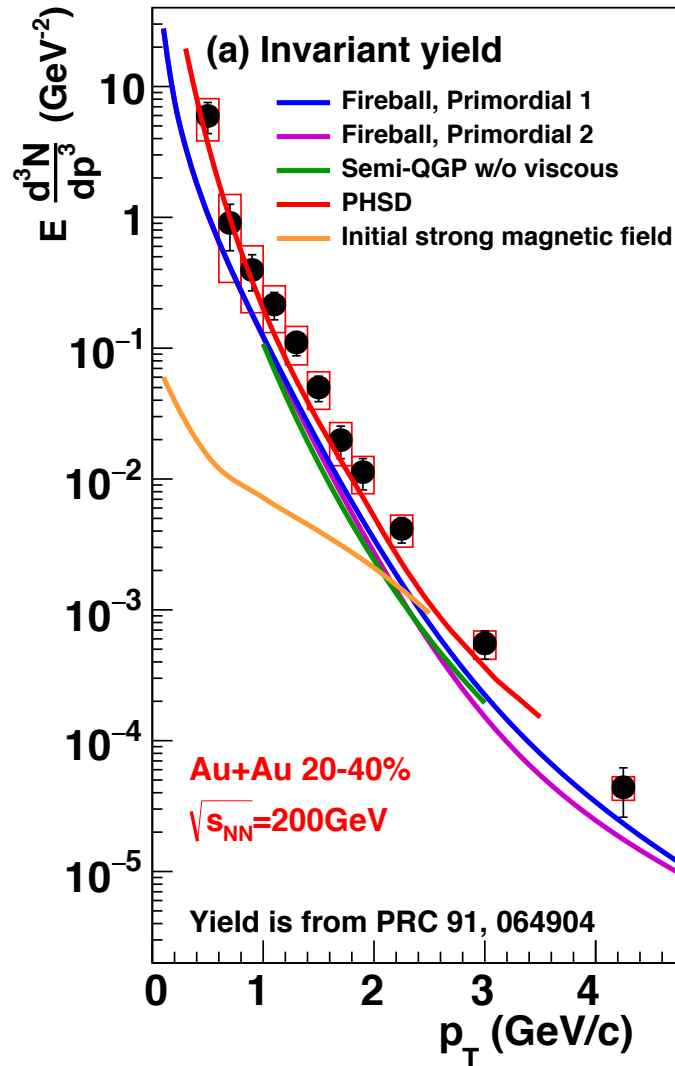
Direct photon = Inclusive photon - decay photon

Early vs late emissions?

► Large yield & large v_2

- ❖ Large yield: emissions from the **early stage** when temperature is high
- ❖ Large v_2 : emissions from the **late stage** when the collective flow is sufficiently built up


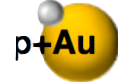
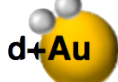
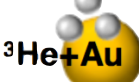
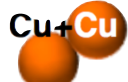
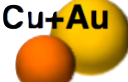
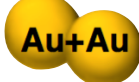
Challenging for current theoretical models to describe large yield and v_2 simultaneously!

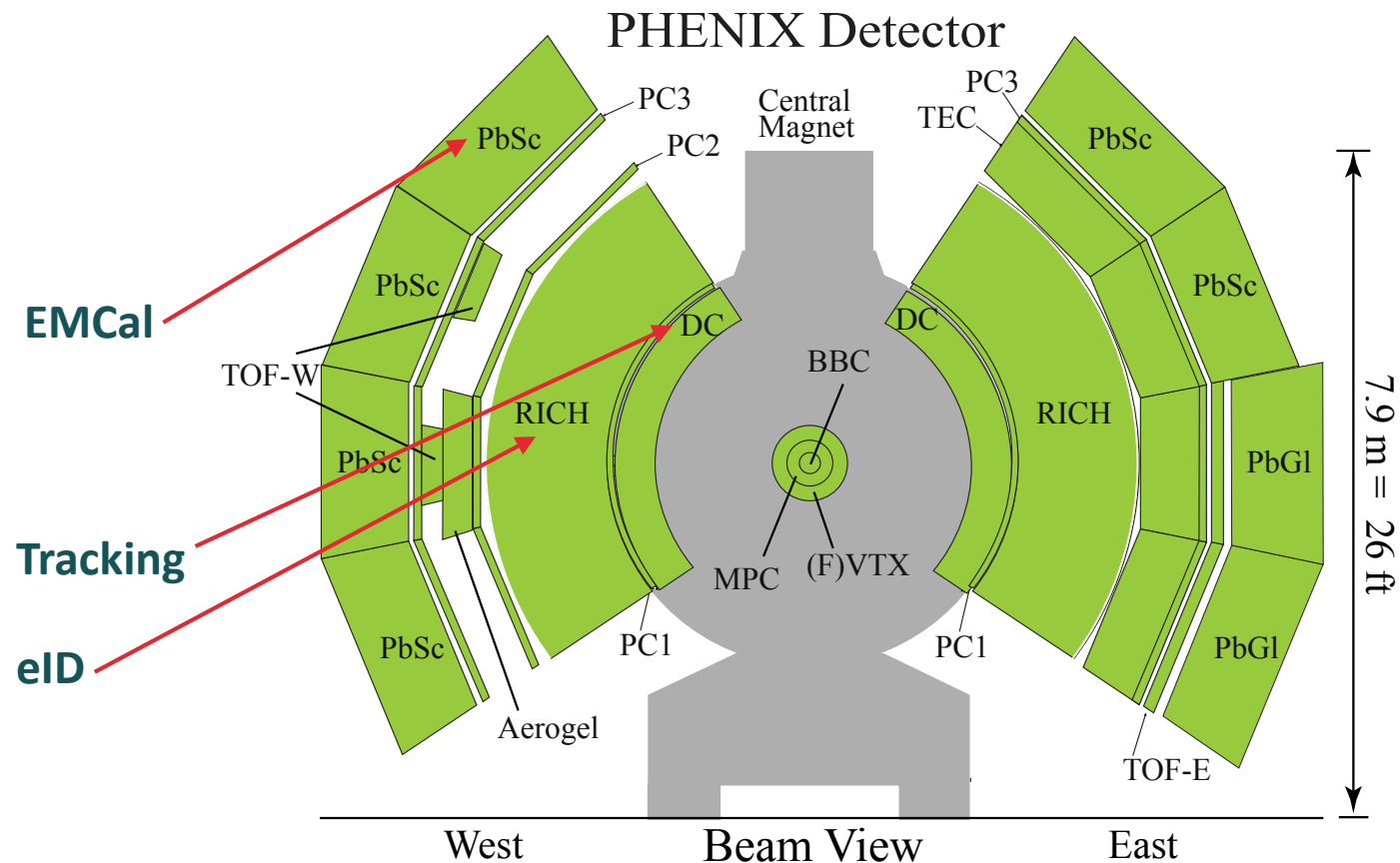


New insights — direct photon in different systems

▶ A wealth of datasets available for direct photon analysis in PHENIX

❖ 16 years of operation, 9 collision species, 9 collision energies


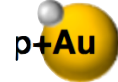
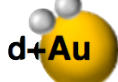
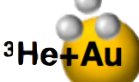
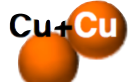
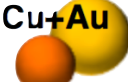
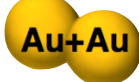
System									
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ [GeV]	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	62.4	39



New insights — direct photon in different systems

▶ A wealth of datasets available for direct photon analysis in PHENIX

❖ 16 years of operation, 9 collision species, 9 collision energies

System									
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ [GeV]	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	62.4	39

▶ 3 different methods to measure photons

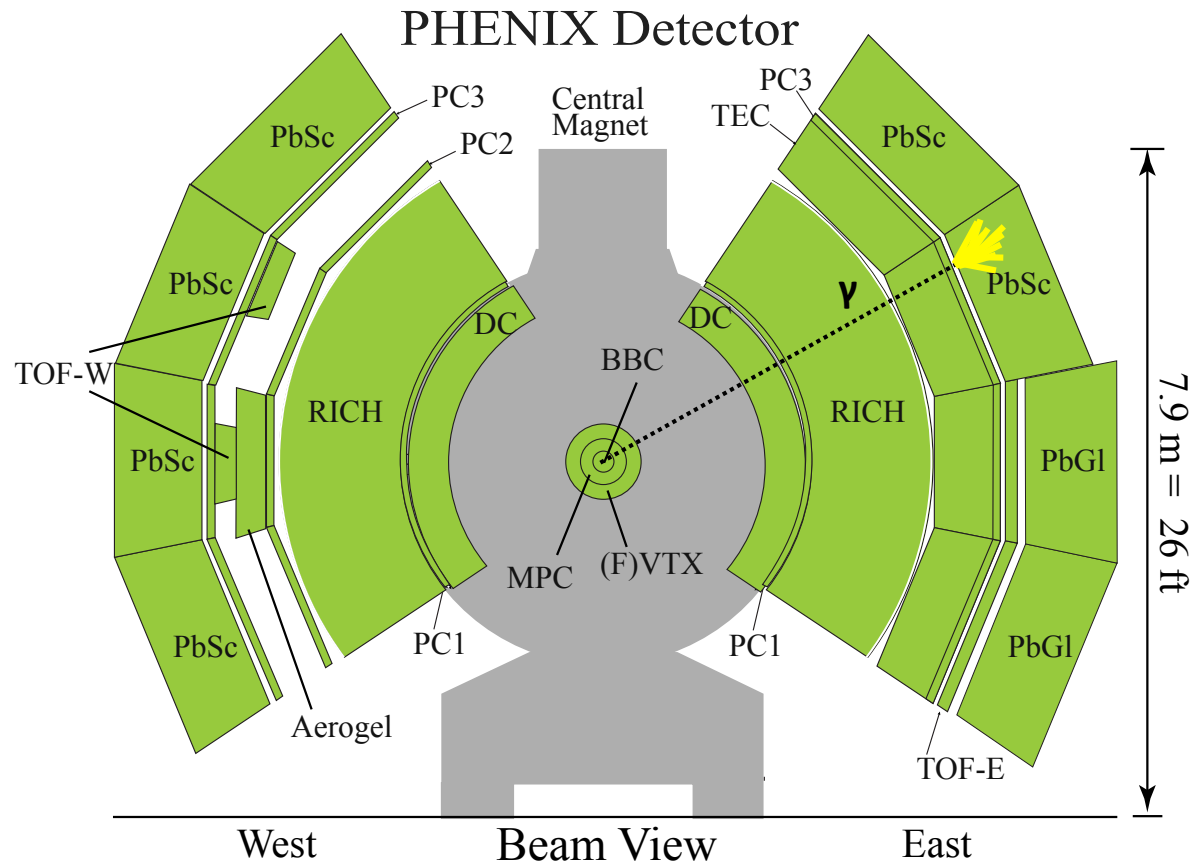
❖ calorimeter method

γ

EMCal

Tracking


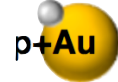
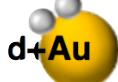
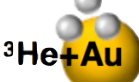
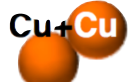
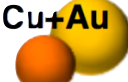
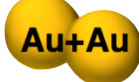
eID



New insights — direct photon in different systems

▶ A wealth of datasets available for direct photon analysis in PHENIX

- ❖ 16 years of operation, 9 collision species, 9 collision energies

System									
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ [GeV]	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	62.4	39

▶ 3 different methods to measure photons

- ❖ calorimeter method

$$\gamma$$

EMCal

- ❖ virtual γ method

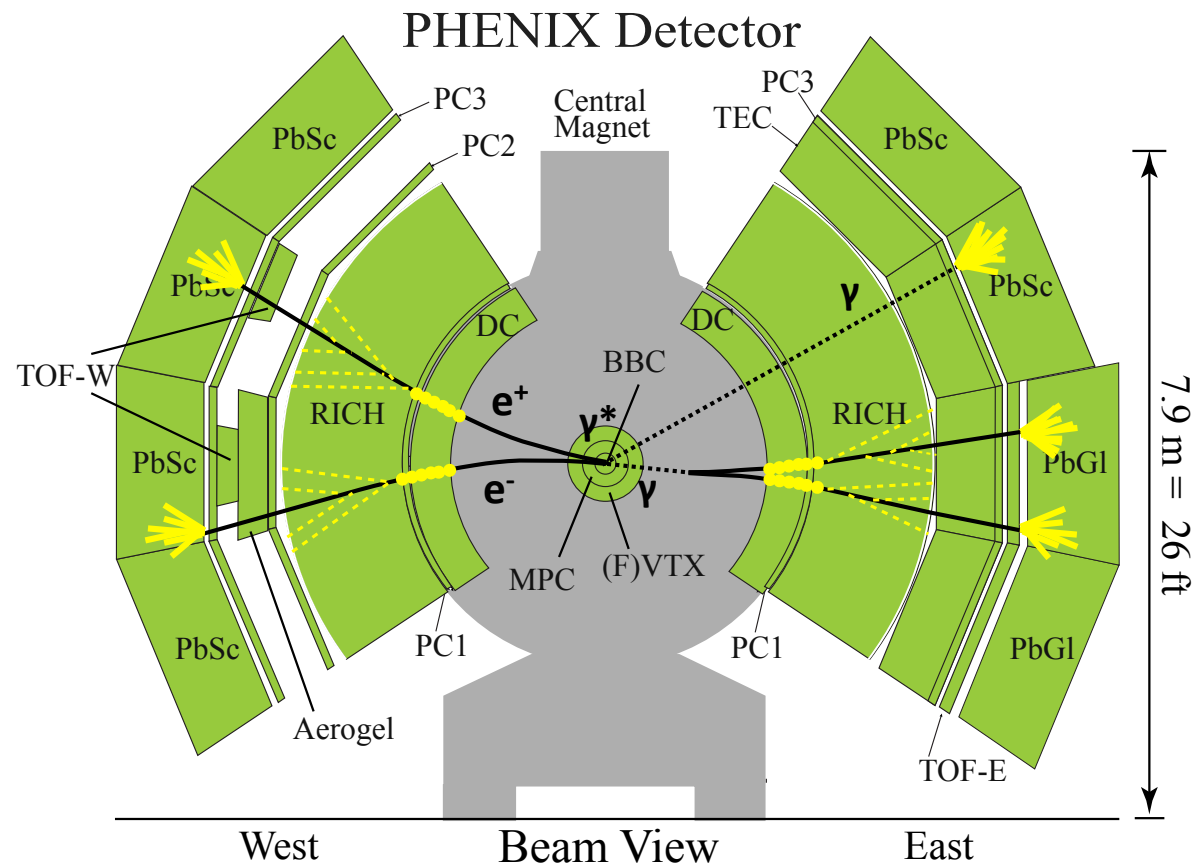
$$\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

Tracking

- ❖ external conversion method

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

eID



Integrated low p_T direct photon yield — universal scaling

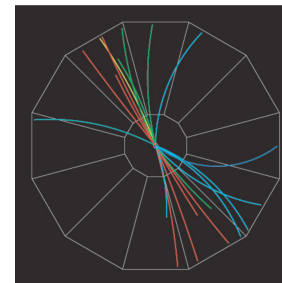
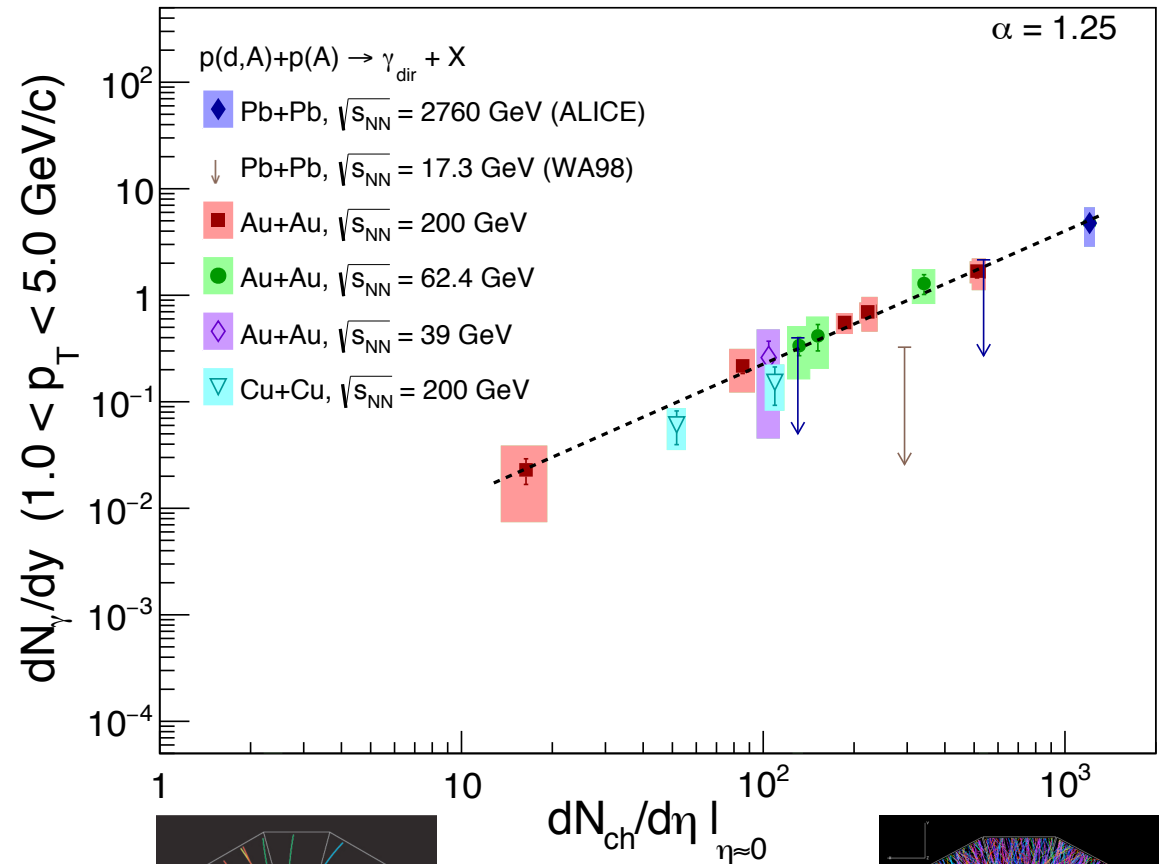
- ▶ Integrate the low p_T direct photons and use $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ to compare data from different beam energies, collisions species, and collision centralities

Universal scaling behavior in all A+A systems

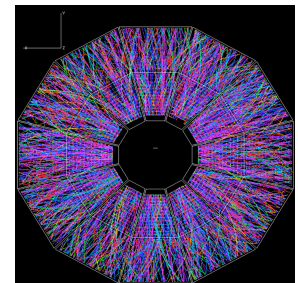
$$dN_\gamma/dy = A \times (dN_{ch}/d\eta)^\alpha$$

Source of photons must be similar

PRL 123, 022301 (2019)



more central collision
higher beam energy
heavier nuclei A



Integrated low p_T direct photon yield — universal scaling

- ▶ Integrate the low p_T direct photons and use $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ to compare data from different beam energies, collisions species, and collision centralities

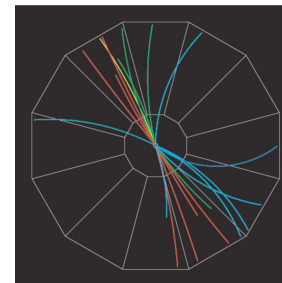
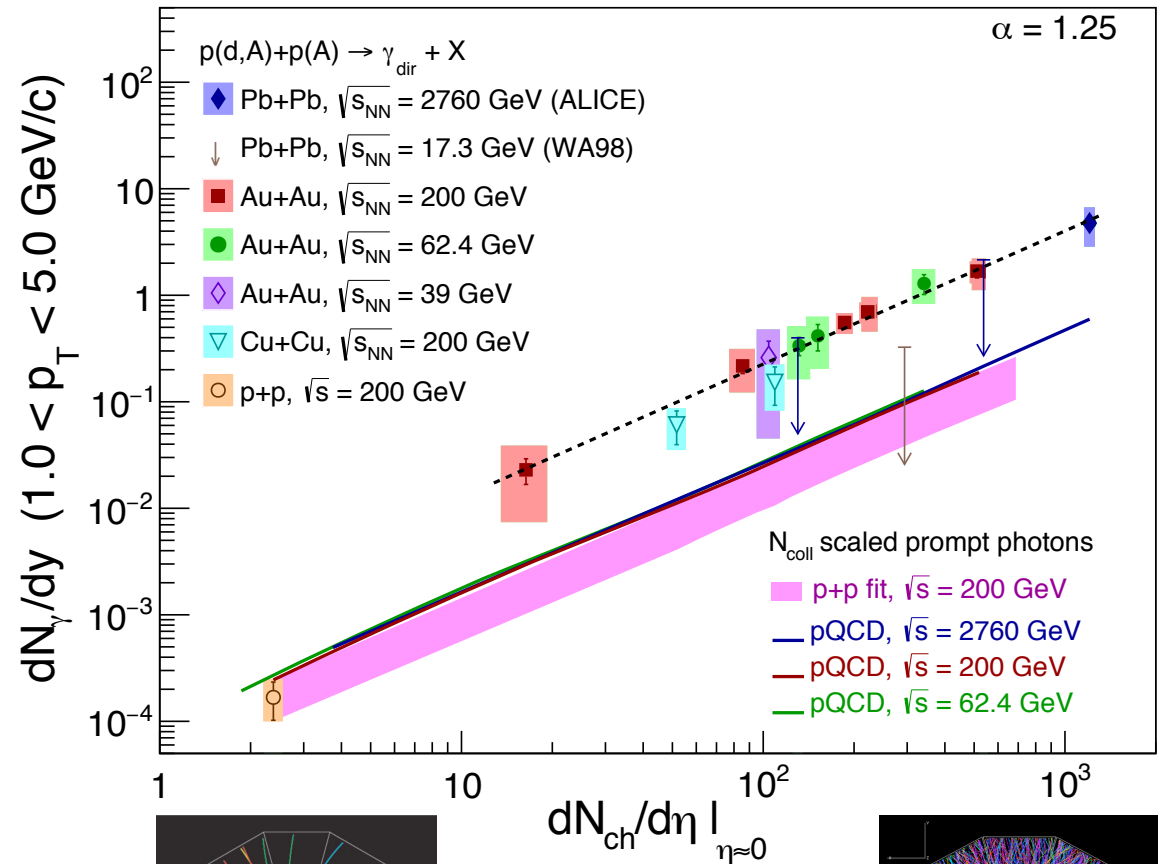
Universal scaling behavior in all A+A systems

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

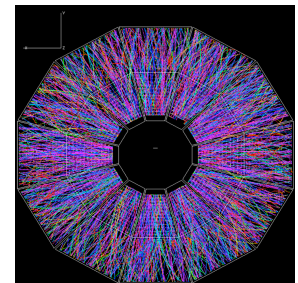
Source of photons must be similar

N_{coll} x pQCD and N_{coll} x p+p follow same scaling at 0.1 of yield

PRL 123, 022301 (2019)



more central collision
higher beam energy
heavier nuclei A



Integrated low p_T direct photon yield — universal scaling

- ▶ Integrate the low p_T direct photons and use $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ to compare data from different beam energies, collisions species, and collision centralities

Universal scaling behavior in all A+A systems

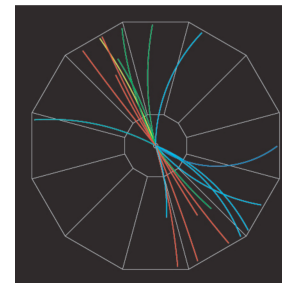
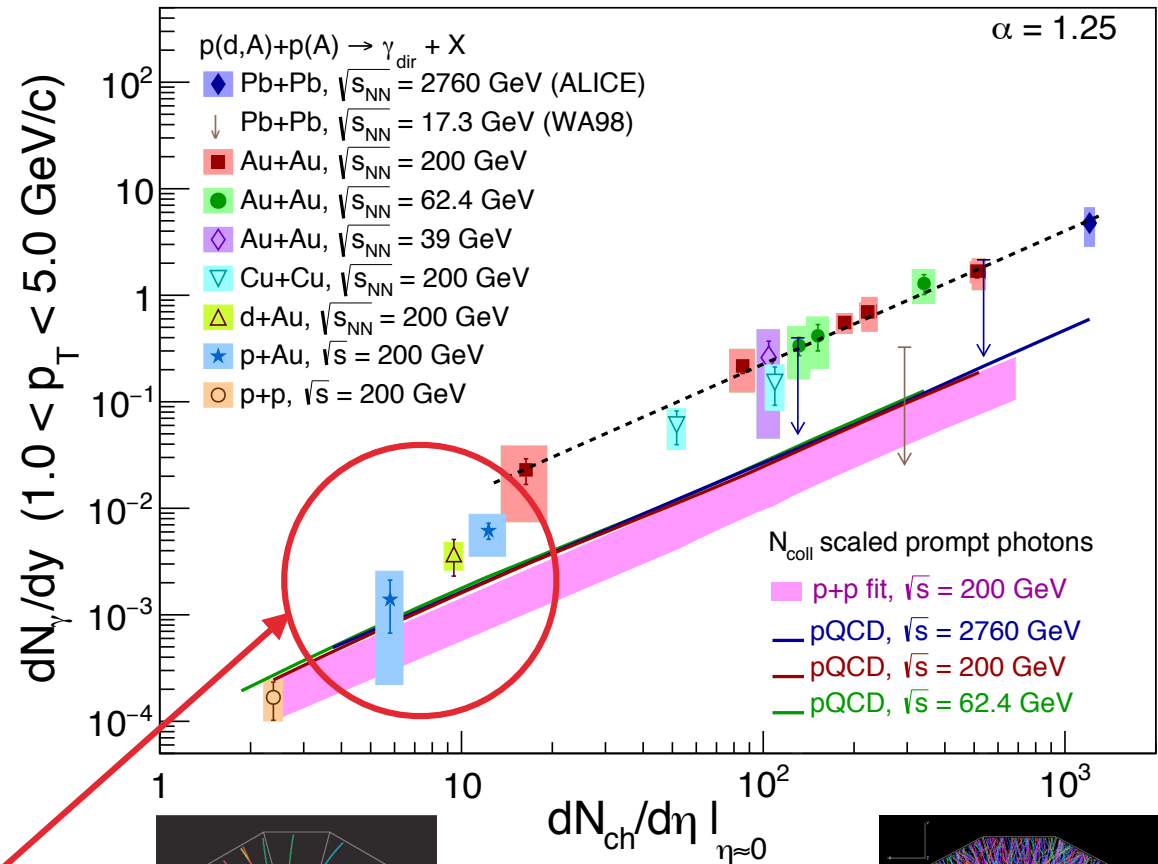
$$dN_\gamma/dy = A \times (dN_{ch}/d\eta)^\alpha$$

Source of photons must be similar

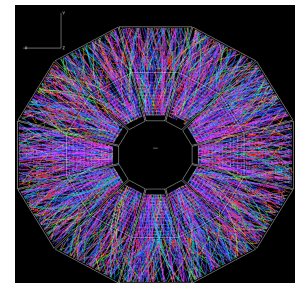
N_{coll} x pQCD and N_{coll} x p+p follow same scaling at 0.1 of yield

Onset of low p_T radiation excess at $dN_{ch}/d\eta \sim 10$?

PRL 123, 022301 (2019)



more central collision
higher beam energy
heavier nuclei A



Direct photon puzzle

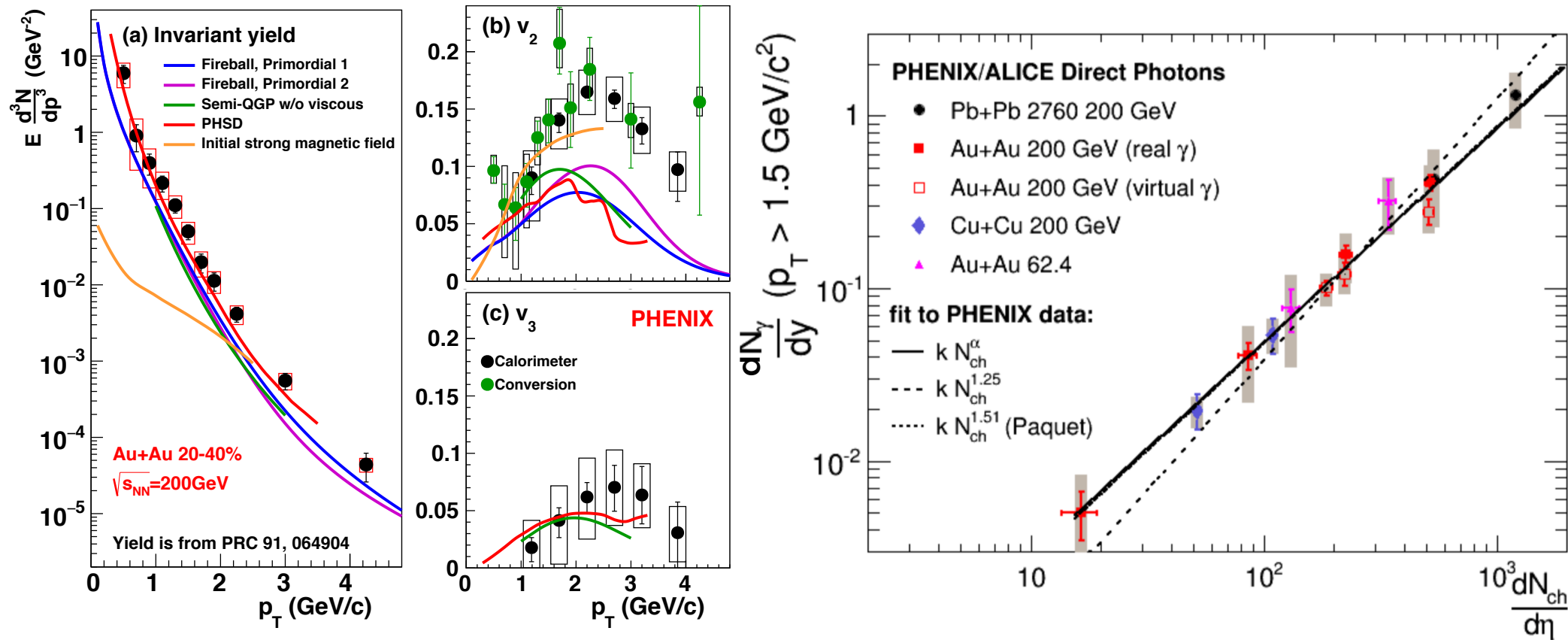


▶ Experimental observations

- ❖ Large yield of low p_T direct photons
- ❖ Large anisotropic emission
- ❖ Universal scaling with $\alpha \sim 5/4$

▶ Challenging to explain by thermal source

What is the main source for low p_T direct photons?



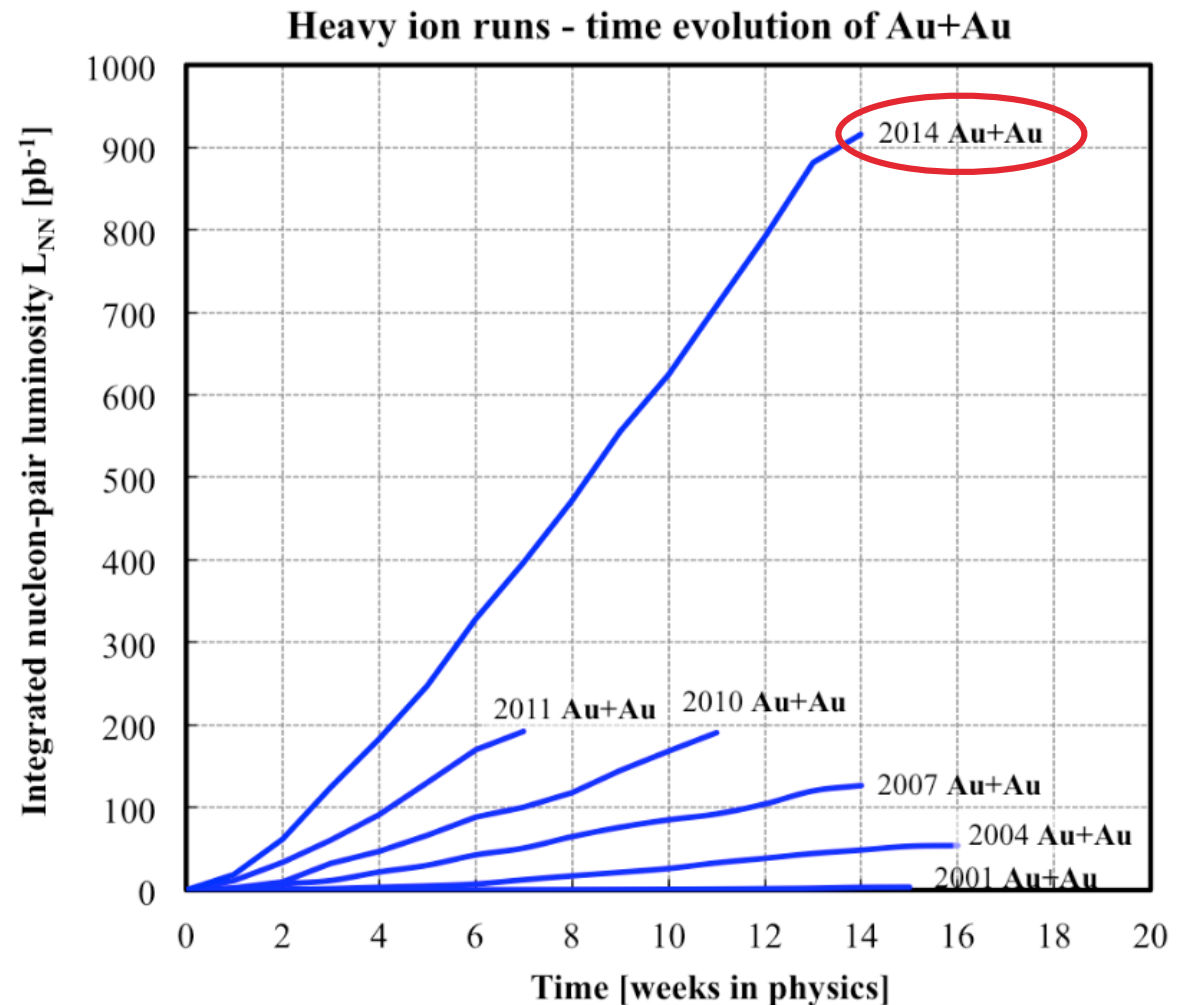
Towards precision measurement with the “golden dataset”

► Theoretically

- ❖ Modification in thermal photon emission?
- ❖ Modification in prompt photon emission?
- ❖ Other sources of photons? (pre-equilibrium? hadronization? B field)

► Experimentally (to confirm and to study in more detail)

- ❖ Experimental data needs more statistics
- ❖ **2014 Au+Au dataset**
- ❖ More conversions at the PHENIX silicon vertex detector (VTX) ($X/X_0 \sim 14\%$)



External conversion method

- ▶ Double ratio tagging method ($R_\gamma > 1$ indicating direct photon signal)

$$R_\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{hadron}} = \frac{\frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}}}{\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}}} = \frac{\langle \epsilon f \rangle \left(\frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Data}}{\left(\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Sim}}$$

**Reduce
systematics!**

External conversion method

- ▶ Double ratio tagging method ($R_\gamma > 1$ indicating direct photon signal)

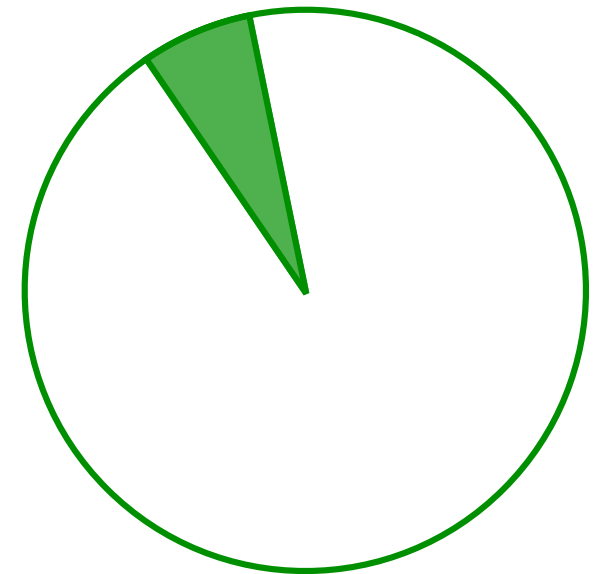
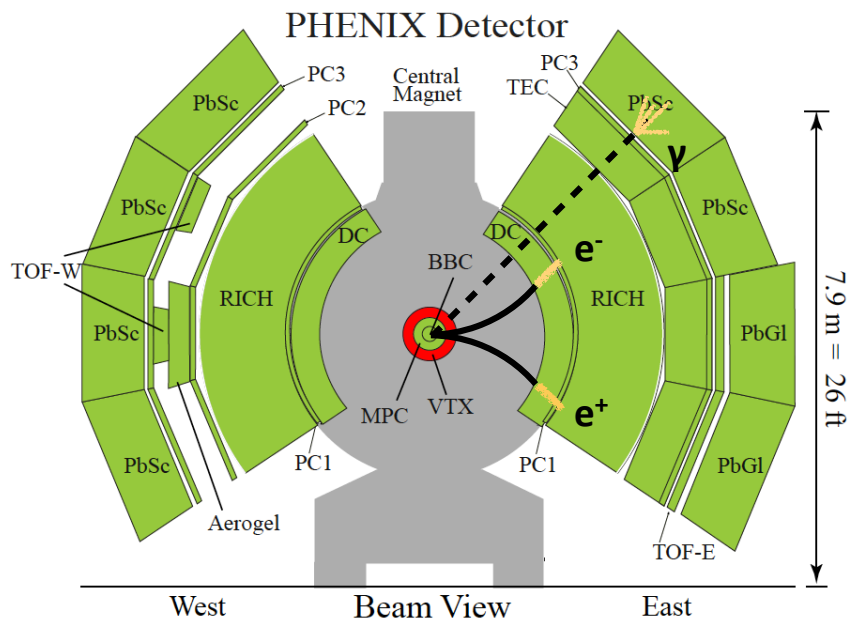
$$R_\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{hadron}} = \frac{\frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}}}{\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}}} = \frac{\langle \epsilon f \rangle \left(\frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Data}}{\left(\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Sim}}$$

Reduce systematics!

Raw counts

- ❖ N^{incl}/N^{tag} from real data: # of conversion photons/# of conversion photons tagged as coming from π^0

Conversions from π^0 tagged



Conversions from inclusive photons

External conversion method

- ▶ Double ratio tagging method ($R_\gamma > 1$ indicating direct photon signal)

$$R_\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{hadron}} = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} = \frac{\langle \epsilon f \rangle \left(\frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Data}}{\left(\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Sim}}$$

Reduce systematics!

Raw counts

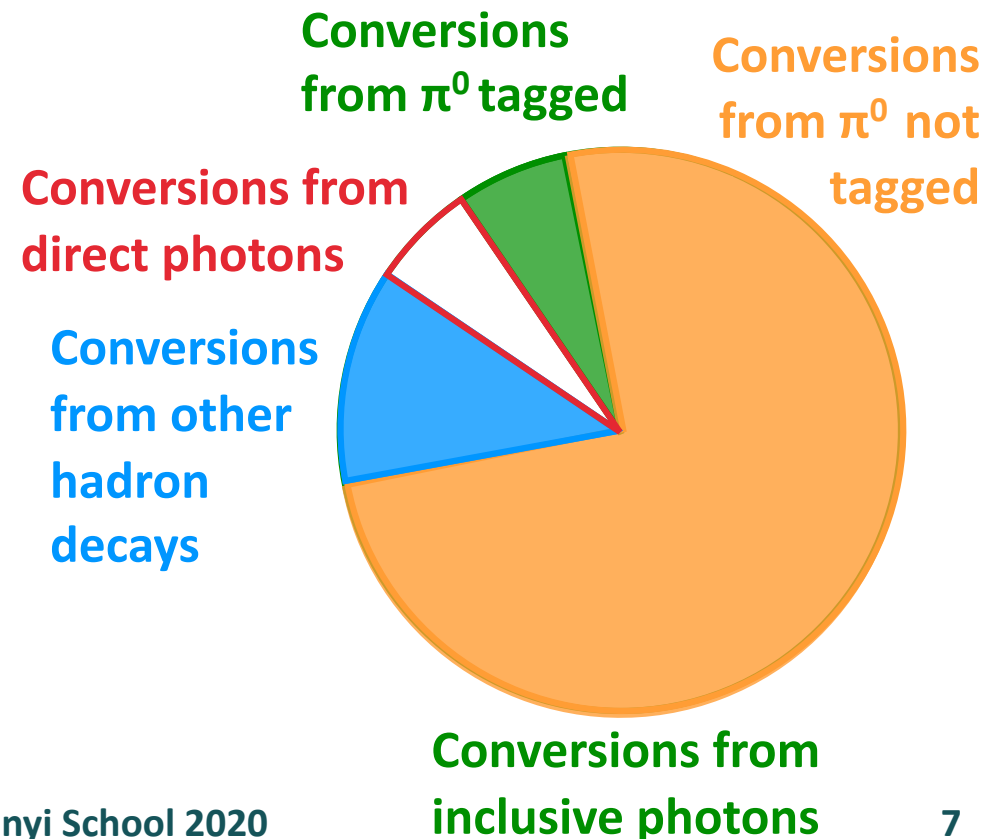
- ❖ N^{incl}/N^{tag} from real data: # of conversion photons/# of conversion photons tagged as coming from π^0

Correct for detector effects

- ❖ **Conditional acceptance and efficiency:** the acceptance for the second photon in the EMCal from π^0 decay given that we already reconstructed the first photon from a conversion pair

Correct for other background sources

- ❖ **Cocktail ratio (other sources of decay photons)**



External conversion method

- ▶ Double ratio tagging method ($R_\gamma > 1$ indicating direct photon signal)

$$R_\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{hadron}} = \frac{\gamma^{incl}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} = \frac{\langle \epsilon f \rangle \left(\frac{N_\gamma^{incl}}{N_\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Data}}{\left(\frac{\gamma^{hadron}}{\gamma^{\pi^0}} \right)_{Sim}}$$

Reduce systematics!

Raw counts

- ❖ N^{incl}/N^{tag} from real data: # of conversion photons/# of conversion photons tagged as coming from π^0

Correct for detector effects

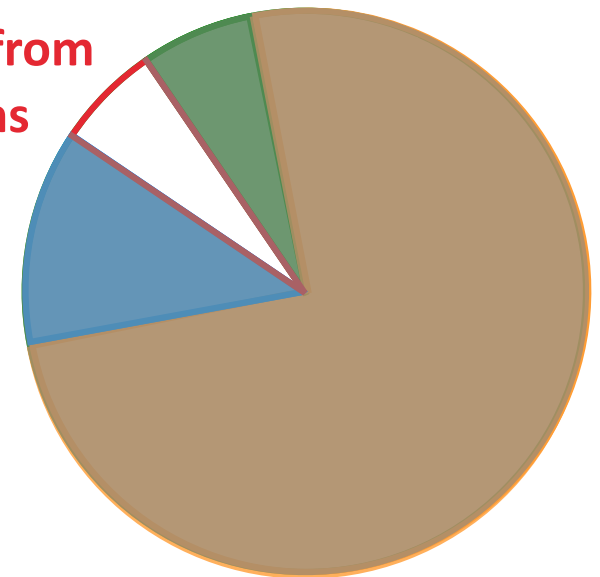
- ❖ Conditional acceptance and efficiency: the acceptance for the second photon in the EMCal from π^0 decay given that we already reconstructed the first photon from a conversion pair

Correct for other background sources

- ❖ Cocktail ratio (other sources of decay photons)

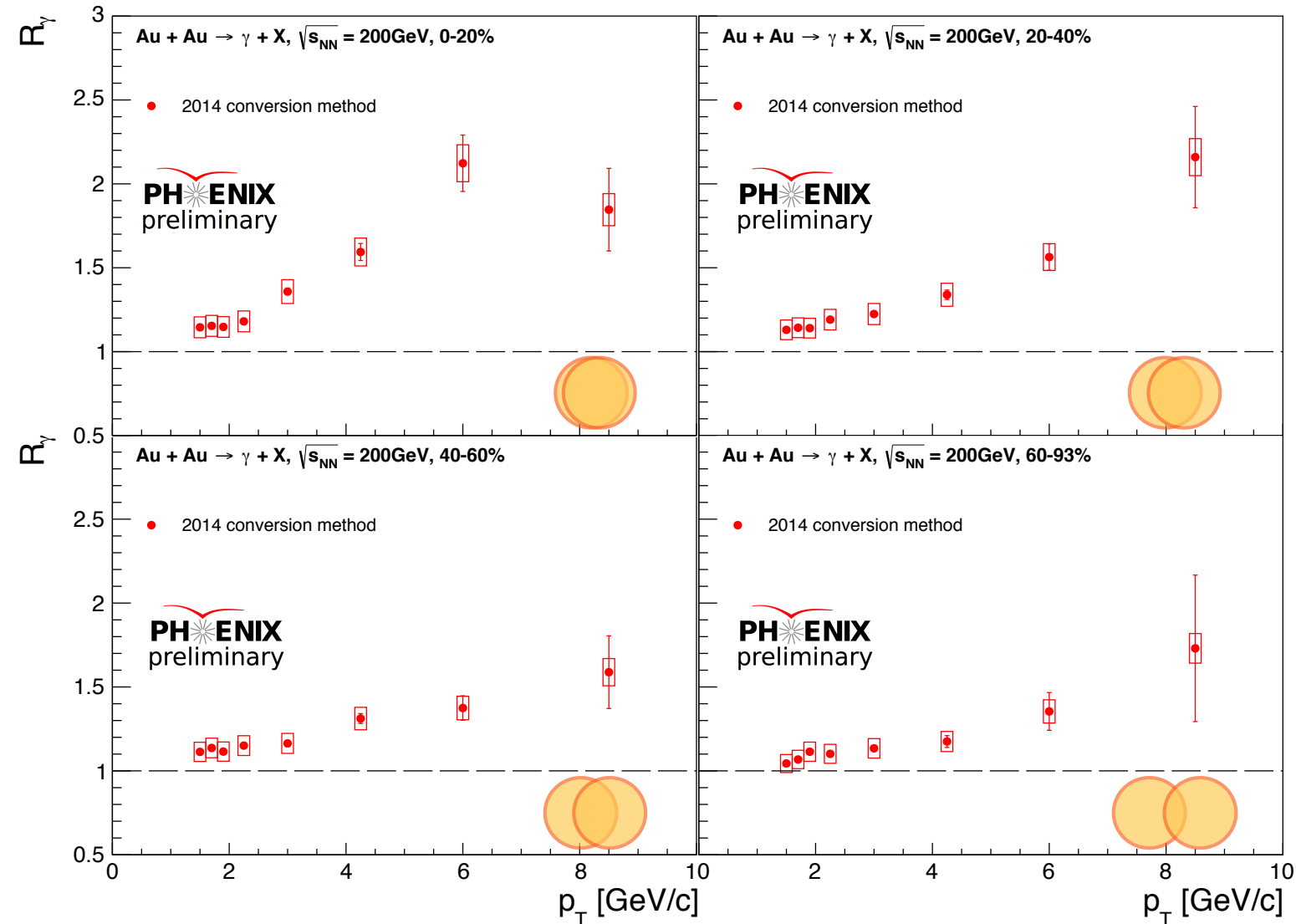
Conversions from direct photons

Conversions from hadronic decay photons



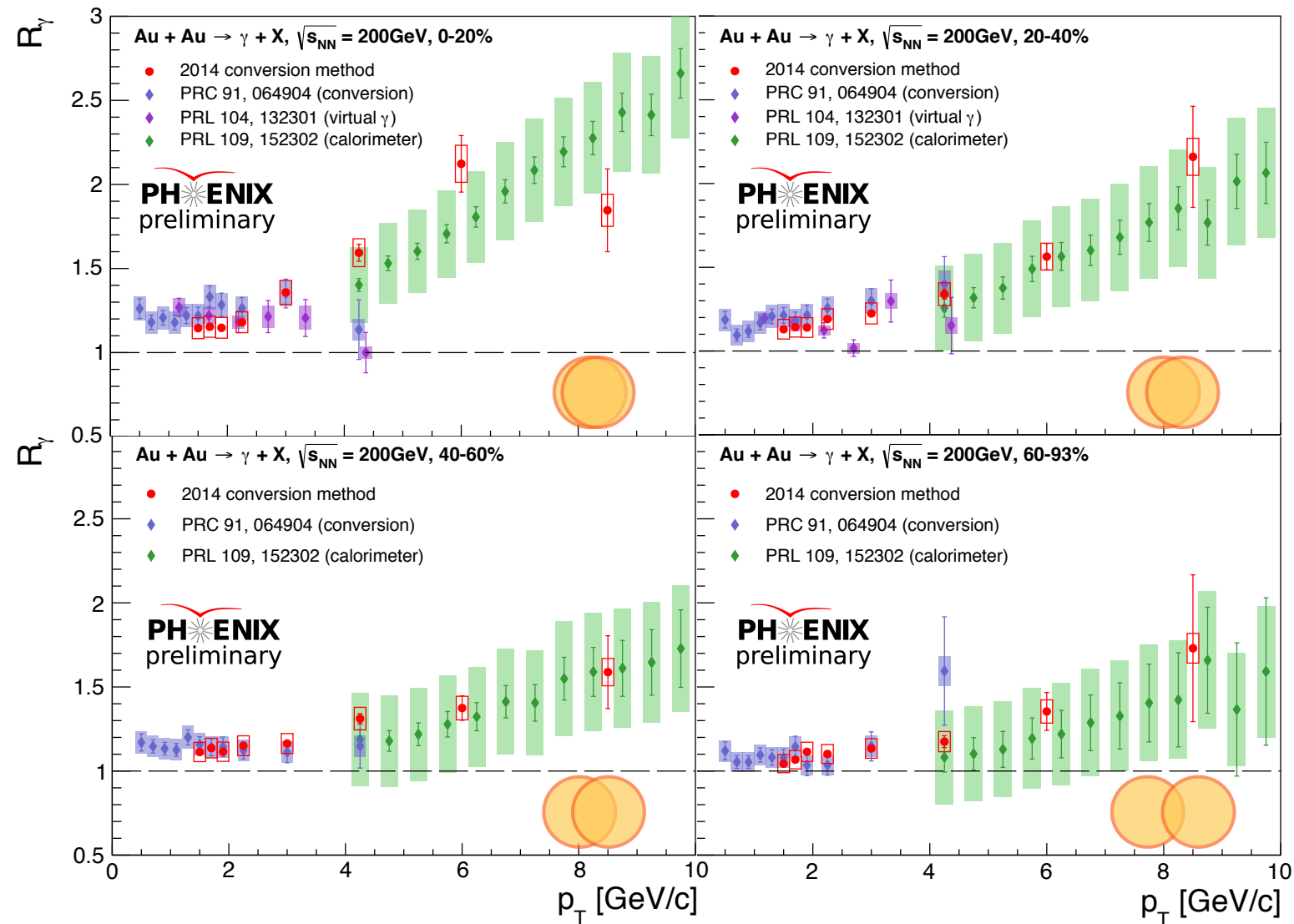
Conversions from inclusive photons

Direct photon results in Au + Au collisions at 200 GeV



**A new measurement
with improved
statistical precision**

Direct photon results in Au + Au collisions at 200 GeV

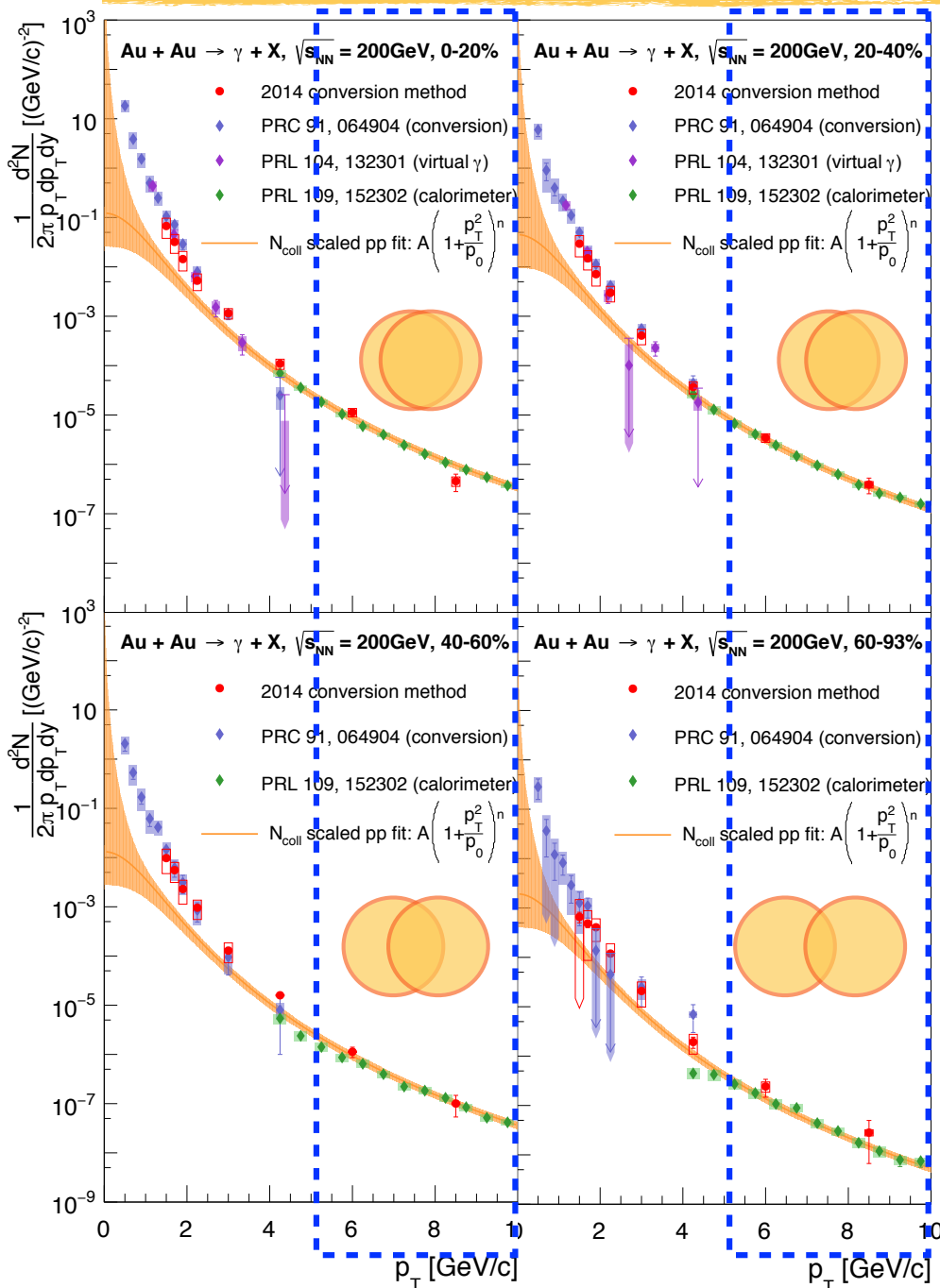


A new measurement with improved statistical precision

Consistent with previous published results using conversion method, virtual γ method, calorimeter method

Full overlap with the published low p_T and high p_T measurements

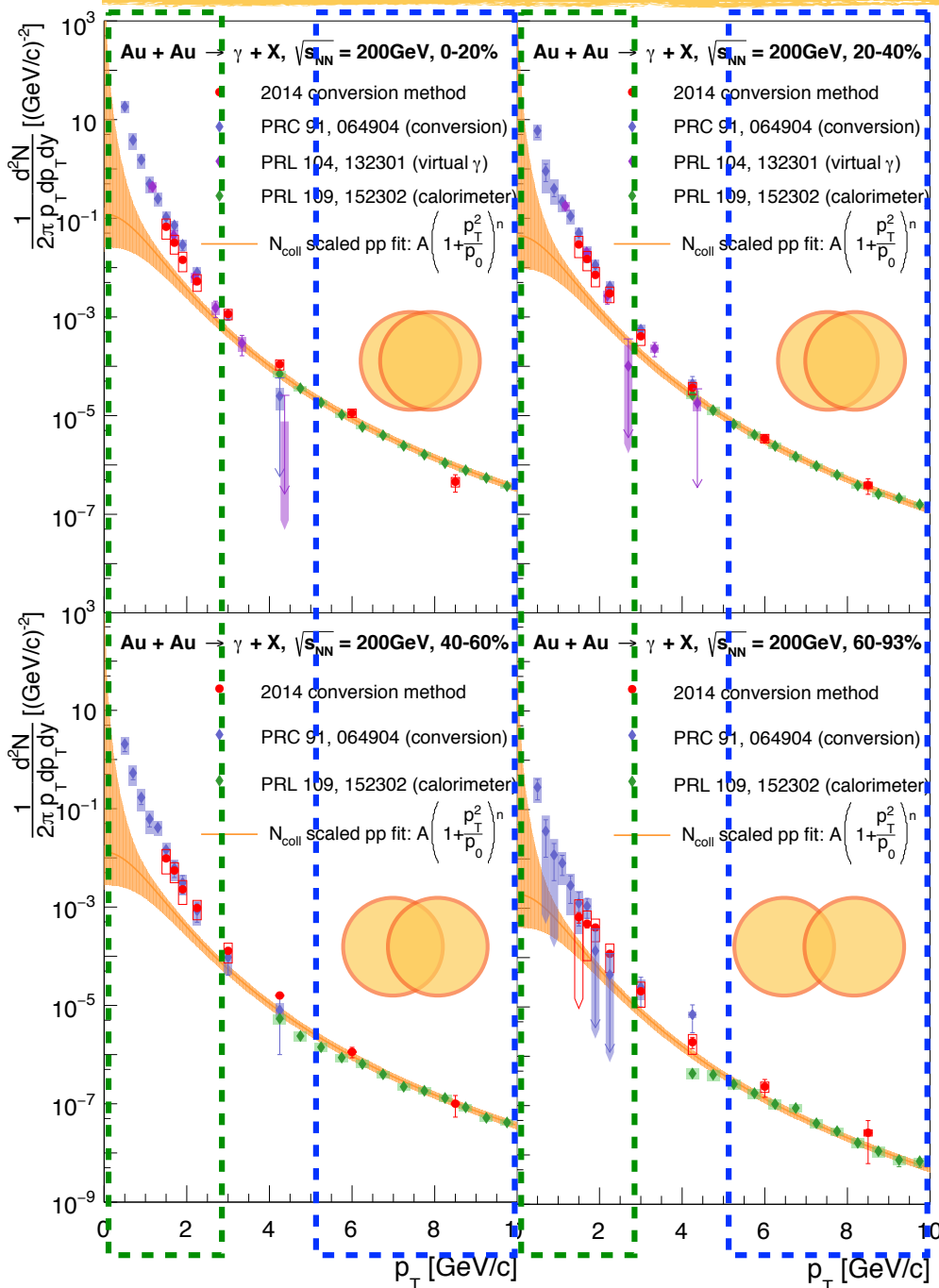
Direct photon results in Au + Au collisions at 200 GeV



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

At high p_T , Au+Au data consistent with N_{coll} scaled p+p \rightarrow the dominant photon source is hard scattering

Direct photon results in Au + Au collisions at 200 GeV

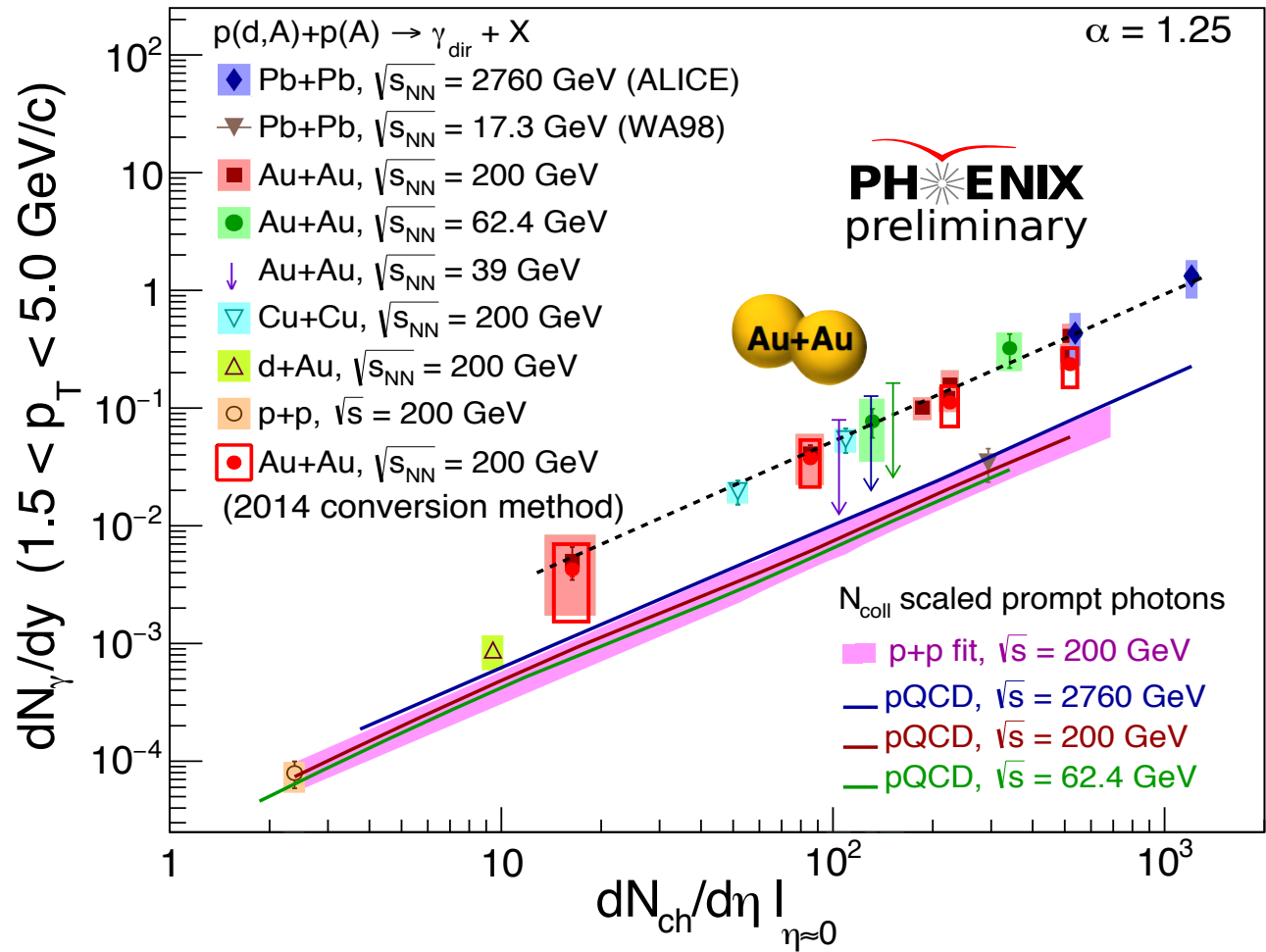


At high p_T , Au+Au data consistent with N_{coll} scaled p+p \rightarrow the dominant photon source is hard scattering

At low p_T , Au+Au data shows a clear enhancement w.r.t. N_{coll} scaled p+p below 3GeV

Summary and Outlook

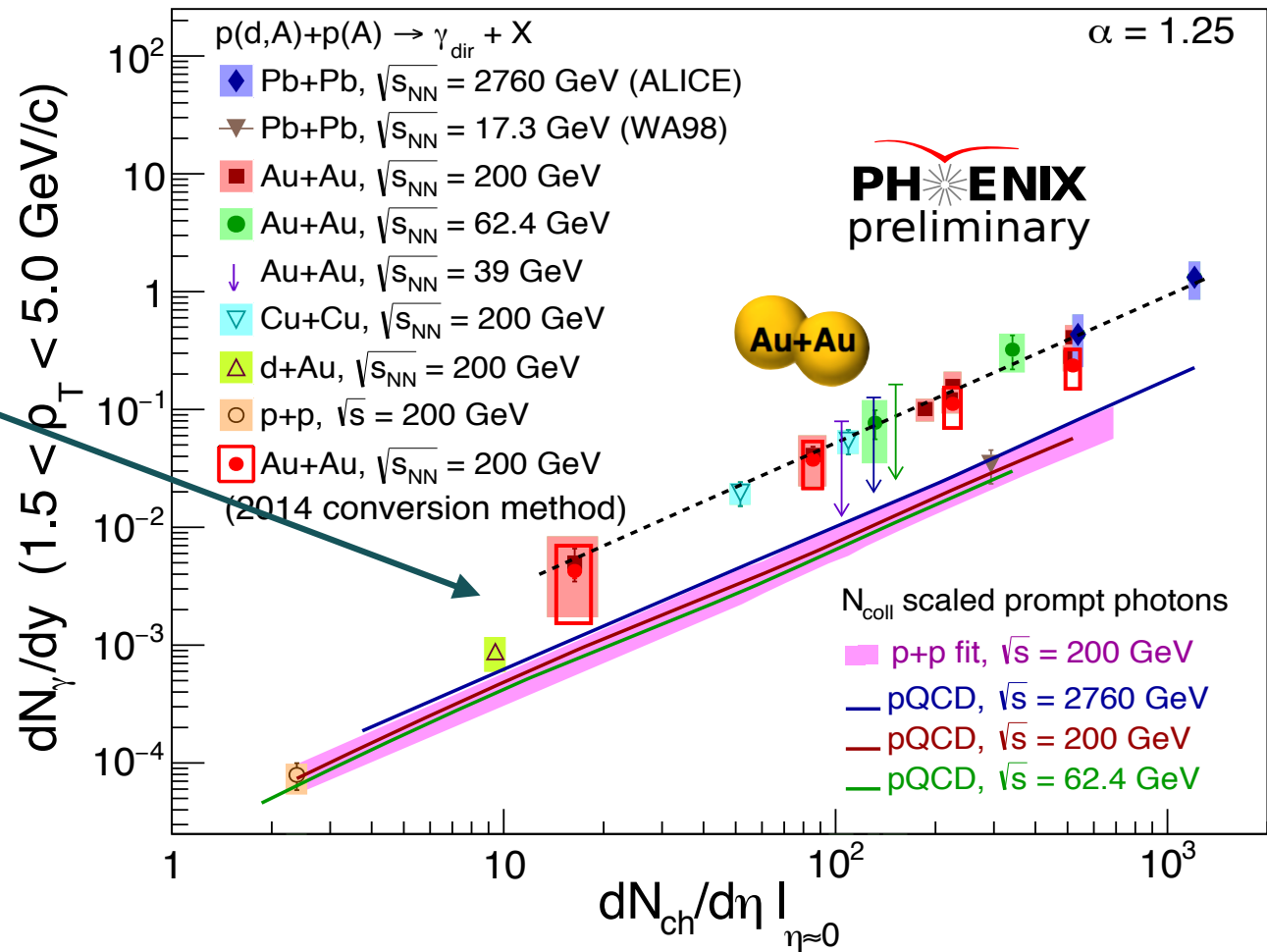
New Au+Au result consistent with the observed scaling behavior in A+A systems



Summary and Outlook

New Au+Au result consistent with the observed scaling behavior in A+A systems

More peripheral Au+Au measurements can fill in the "transition region"

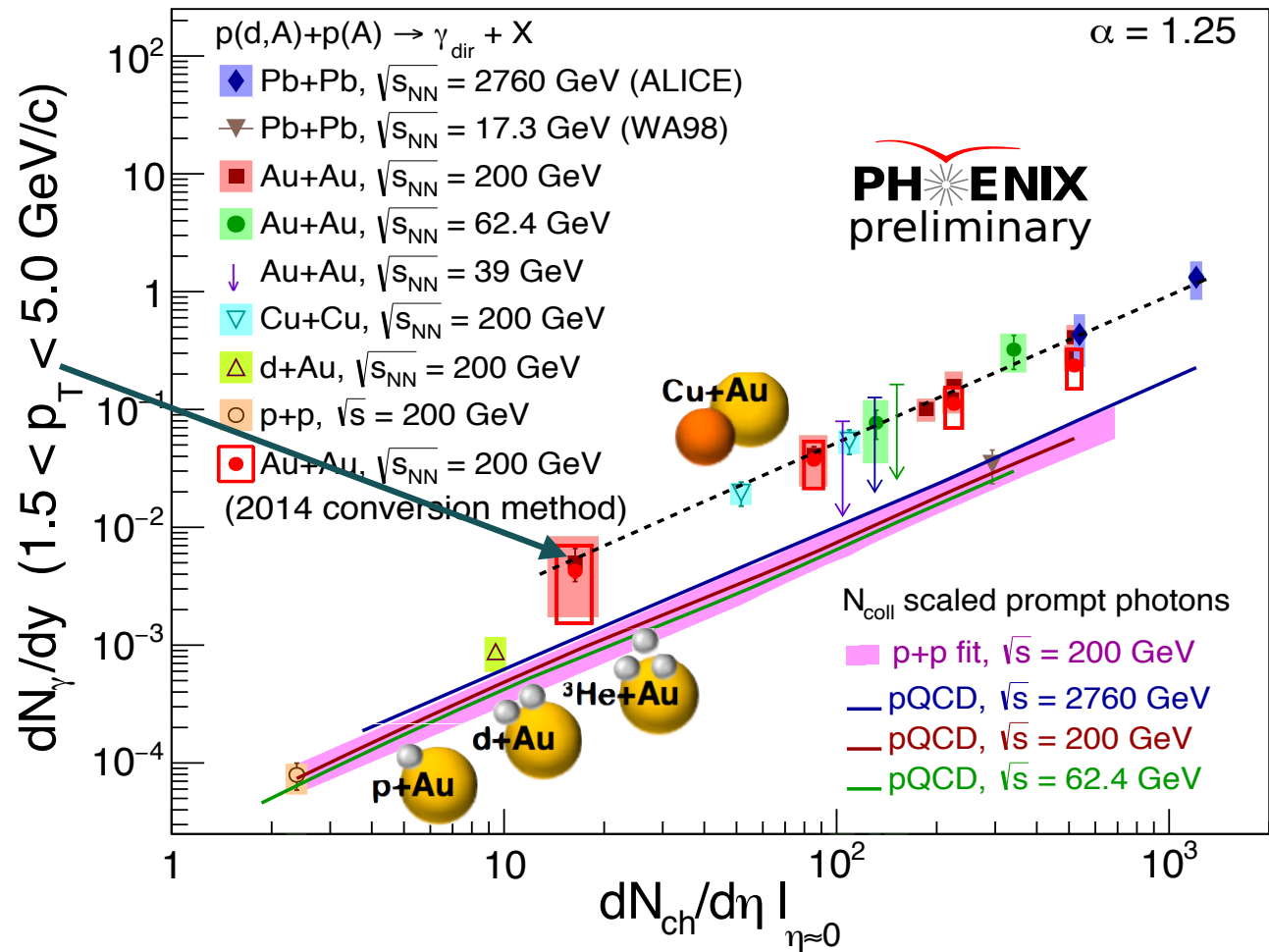


Summary and Outlook

New Au+Au result consistent with the observed scaling behavior in A+A systems

More peripheral Au+Au measurements can fill in the "transition region"

More PHENIX data varying system size and geometry to be finalized/analyzed



THANKS!