PHENIX Beam Use Proposal for Runs 9-13

Status of PHENIX & our science
Beam Use Proposal Summary Spin Goals (& what it takes to get there) 200 GeV Au+Au collision goals Search for Onset of the Perfect Liquid Are b quarks stopped?
Data Taking Efficiency

> Barbara Jacak for the PHENIX Collaboration



PHENIX Collaboration

University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, China China Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE), Beijing, P. R. China Peking University, Beijing, P. R. China Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Ke Karlovu 3, 12116 Prague, Czech Czech Technical University, Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Brehova Republic Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Na Slovance 2, 182 21 Prag University of Jyvaskyla, P.O.Box 35, FI-40014 Jyvaskyla, Finland Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire (LPC), Universite de Clermont-Ferrand, F-63170 Aubi France Dapnia, CEA Saclay, Bat, 703, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France IPN-Orsay, Universite Paris Sud, CNRS-IN2P3, BP1, F-91406 Orsay, France Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS-IN2P3, Route de Saclay, F-91128 F SUBATECH, Ecòle des Mines at Nantes, F-44307 Nantes, France University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics at the H **Budapest, Hungary** Debrecen University, Debrecen, Hungary Eövös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, India Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bombay, India Weizmann Institute, Rehovot 76100, Israel Center for Nuclear Study (CNS-Tokyo), University of Tokyo, Tanashi, Tokyo 188, Japan Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima 739, Japan KEK - High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japa Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki, Japan RIKEN, The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan **RIKEN – BNL Research Center, Japan, located at BNL** Physics Department, Rikkyo University, 3-34-1 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima, Tokyo 171-8501, Japar Tokyo Institute of Technology, Oh-okayama, Meguro, Tokyo 152-8551, Japan University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305-8577, Japan Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan Cyclotron Application Laboratory, KAERI, Seoul, South Korea Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea Kangnung National University, Kangnung 210-702, South Korea Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea USA Myong Ji University, Yongin City 449-728, Korea System Electronics Laboratory, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749, Korea IHEP (Protvino), State Research Center of Russian Federation, Protvino 142281, Russia Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR-Dubna), Dubna, Russia Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia PNPI, Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Leningrad region 188300, Russia Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Vorob'evy Gory, Moscow 119992, Russia Saint-Petersburg State Polytechnical Univiversity, Politechnicheskayastr, 29, St. Petersburg 195251, Russia Lund University, Lund, Sweden



14 Countries; 68 Institutions; 550 Participants*

Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas, USA Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), Chemistry Dept., Upton, NY 11973, USA Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), Collider Accelerator Dept., Upton, NY 11973, USA Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), Physics Dept., Upton, NY 11973, USA University of California - Riverside (UCR), Riverside, CA 92521, USA University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA Columbia University, Nevis Laboratories, Irvington, NY 10533, USA Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL 32901, USA Florida State University (FSU), Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA Georgia State University (GSU), Atlanta, GA 30303, USA University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA Iowa State University (ISU) and Ames Laboratory, Ames, IA 50011, USA Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Livermore, CA 94550, USA University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, USA Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-9337, USA Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529, USA University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Stony Brook (USB), Stony Brook, NY Department of Physics and Astronomy, State University of New York at Stony Brook (USB), Stor Brook, NY 11794, USA Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA University of Tennessee (UT), Knoxville, TN 37996, USA Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235, USA





Recent scientific accomplishments

- First measurement of initial temperature at RHIC 0804.4168
- Discovery of low mass dilepton excess in central Au+Au 0706.3034
- Quantitative analysis of energy loss 0801.1665; 0801.4020
- Opacity emergence between 22.4 and 62.4 GeV \sqrt{s} _{NN} 0801.4555
- Mapping the medium response to jets 0801.4545; 0712.3033; PRC77, 011901(2007)
 - + 8 additional papers: high p_T hadron suppression, J/Ψ
 suppression, source imaging, dielectrons (p+p),
 d+Au/p+Au/n+Au, fluctuations, phi flow, A_{LL}.



3

T_{init} via low mass, high p_T dileptons

arXiv: 0804.4168



Initial temperature (with aid of models)*



Hydrodynamical models in qualitative agreement with the data: Eur.Phys.J. C46 (2006) 451 D.d'Enterria & D.Peressounko T=590MeV, τ_0 =0.15fm/c S. Rasanen et al. T=580MeV, τ_0 =0.17fm/c D. K. Srivastava T=450-600MeV, τ_0 =0.2fm/c S. Turbide et al. T=370MeV, τ_0 =0.33fm/c J. Alam et al. T=300MeV, τ_0 =0.5fm/c



T_{init} > *T_c* even for simple exponential!

* and 1 billion events ...



Quantitative Analysis of Energy Loss



- Fit of model parameters to data requires correct treatment of exp. uncertainties
 - Type A: point-by-point uncorrelated
 - Type B: Correlated (in p_T)
 - Type C: Normalization (constant factor for all points)
- Least square fit for this case



Takes type B and C uncertainties correctly into account

Results (1o range):	Caveat:	Caveat: theoretical uncertainties not included			
PQM	GLV	WHDG	ZOWW		
$\hat{q} = 13.2^{+2.1}_{-3.2}$ GeV ² /fm	$dN^{g} / dy = 1400^{+270}_{-150}$	$dN^{g} / dy = 1400^{+200}_{-540}$	$\varepsilon_0 = 1.9^{+0.2}_{-0.5} \text{GeV/fm}^3$		

Impact



- Most-cited single result from RHIC (421 citations):
 - "Suppression of hadrons with large transverse momentum in central Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=130$ GeV", <u>K. Adcox *et al.*</u>, Phys.Rev.Lett. 88:022301 (2002), <u>nucl-ex/0109003</u>
 - + 5 other papers with > 250 citations



7

PHENIX Detector Status



Detector Upgrades





(i) π^0 and direct γ with additional forward EM calorimeters (NCC) (ii) heavy flavor with silicon vertex trackers (VTX, FVTX) (i)+(ii) for large acceptance γ -jet



PHENIX Beam Use Proposal*





* Complexity from \$ uncertainty



Driving the requested schedule

Spin Program **Progress hampered by** ~ **no p+p since Run-6** \rightarrow p+p highest priority for Run-9 • *Physics Opportunities* + *Upgrades* **Rare Probes with good precision in near term** Plan to replace HBD by VTX (pixels) for Run-10 \rightarrow low mass e⁺e⁻: 200 GeV Au+Au run with HBD **Full VTX in Run-11** →first look at b quark: 200 GeV Au+Au (or U+U) • Search for onset of perfect liquid behavior

→ Au+Au from 29-62.4 GeV

Milestones

First W physics in 2011 (RIKEN)

Di-electrons in 0.5 < m_{ee} < 1.0 GeV in 2010



11

200 GeV polarized protons - the elusive ΔG



The role of PHENIX

PHENIX will provide best constraint if ΔG is positive (in the range 0.05<x<0.2)

In that case, the best sensitivity is via gluon-gluon interactions - high rates at low p_{T} .





200 GeV p+p (65% polarization)*

* assumed, and projected by CAD



Run-8 ratio recorded/delivered = 0.3



500 GeV p+p goals for Run-9

- Measure backgrounds under high p_T muons
- Test muon trigger electronics (currently being installed)
- Measure production cross sections π^0 , γ to $p_T \sim 30$ GeV, J/ ψ , Υ
- With 25 /pb can record W's in central arm ~ 500 W+ and ~ 90 W-First look at A_L with ΔA_L ~ 0.05.
- Estimate 4 or 5 Physics Weeks needed



15

Compelling questions in Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ =200 GeV

- Does J/ψ flow (final state coalescence)?
 J/ψ v₂
- How is energy deposited to/transported in the medium?
 γ-h correlations, h-h correlations, fate of direct γ?
- Source of the low mass dileptons? Evidence for chiral symmetry restoration?
- Are b quarks stopped by the medium?
- How do highest energy densities differ?
- $\rightarrow Extend sensitivity via increased integrated luminosity$ $Order of magnitude $\frac{\frac{1}{L}}$ over existing Run-4!$

Collect in Run-7 + Run-9

 \rightarrow Run full energy Au+Au with VTX for c,b separation \rightarrow U+U in Run-12



Open charm flows!

Elliptic flow of non-photonic electrons





Do b's flow too, or just charm? ANS: VTX in Run-11
Does thermalized charm contribute to J/ψ?
i.e. does J/ψ flow too? ANS: Run-9 + Run-7!



$J/\psi v_2$



Precision of $J/\psi v_2$ measurement



This would require 1.6 nb⁻¹ in Run-9

PHENIX would be happy with 1.4 nb⁻¹





Low mass dielectrons



Hadron Blind Detector novel concept for e ID \rightarrow Dalitz rejection







HBD current status

- Rebuild underway at Stony Brook
 Previous problems diagnosed
 Damaged GEMs replaced
 HV distribution replaces, operating point optimized
 All surfaces cleaned
- Run-7 data being analyzed
 Only partial coverage with functioning modules
 Diagnostics, software development using electrons identified in PHENIX central arms
- Performance
- 14 photoelectrons in Run-7
- Up to 25% improvement anticipated



22

HBD performance study from Run-7 data





Functioning modules being analyzed, approx. order of magnitude improvement in S/B



23

HBD impact in Run-9



Run-9 200 GeV/A Au+Au projection



Third Priority

• After p+p and 1.4 /nb of 200 GeV Au+Au

For Run-10
 Lower energy running
 Address two questions

 (which may not be different ...)



26

Onset of RHIC's perfect liquid



Onset of heavy quark energy loss?





Where is the critical end point?



Predicted observables of interest

Perfect liquid onset:

Emergence of opacity (heavy quarks too?) Departure of v_2 from hydrodynamic prediction Di-electrons for hadron modification, temperature

• Critical endpoint:

 v₂ centrality dependence, p vs. π
 Fluctuations in N_{ch}, baryon number (to find susceptibility divergence)
 K/π, p/π ratios and their fluctuations
 p_T fluctuations

were investigated At CERN SPS



NB: need p+p reference data!!



What does it take to do this well?

Measure multiple signals

with good statistical and systematic precision

make a significant improvement over existing SPS results

# events	Signatures that become available	
1 M	$\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ (integral), $\langle p_T \rangle$ fluctuations, min bias PID spectra	
5 M	PID vs. centrality, minimum bias v_2	
50 M	v_2 vs. centrality, "basic" HBT, di-electrons, K/pi flue	ctuations
100 M	$\pi^0 R_{AA}$ (Full centrality dependence), di-hadrons	



To do this well need 50M events at least! 300M for charm, J/ ψ (at higher \sqrt{s}) 300M for pi,p v₂ vs. centrality MUST also take p+p, d+Au comparison data!



The problem

+ technical challenges in triggering, timing, rejection of beam-gas interactions at the lowest energies

(solving these is cheaper, but not free)

32

Run time required grows for low energy

_				
	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$	weeks	events	comment
cooldown		2		
p+p start/rampup	500	3		
p+p physics	500	5		record 25pb ⁻¹
	62.4	0.5	6.5B	comparison
	39	0.5	$\approx 1B$	
	28	0.5	1.2B	
	22.4	1.0	2.5B	
Au+Au startup	62.4	2		
Au+Au energy changes	39, 28	0.5		
Au+Au physics	62.4	2	300M	>
	39	5	300M	no charm measurement
	28	7.5	$\approx 250 \mathrm{M}$	>
warm-up		0.5		
TOTAL		30		

Run-10 plan assuming 200 GeV Au+Au in Run-8

Lower energies offer insufficient bang per operations buck without very substantial luminosity increase & vertex tightening

U+U for increased energy density: Run-12

Heinz & Kuhlman, PRL94, 132301(2005)

& PRC72, 037901 (2005)

Conditions bridge between RHIC Au+Au and LHC

Energy density ~60% *more than central Au+Au* Control the geometry Orientations differ by ~15% in dN/dy

 $(dN_{eh}/d\Pi)/(N_{part}/2)$

3.6

3.2

2.8

0

100

part

Summary of proposal for Run 9-13

9 $p+p$ Au+Au $200 \text{ or } 500$ 200 $10 \text{ or } 5$ ~ 10 $25/25 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ $1.2-1.4 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ 25 pb^{-1} 56 pb^{-1} 10 $p+p$ $p+p$ Au+Au $500/200$ $62.4,39,28,22.4$ $62.4, 39.28$ $5 \text{ or } 10$ 2.5 15 25 pb^{-1} 25 pb^{-1} 11Au+Au $p+p$ $p + p$ 200 M 25 -M 25 -M 11Au+Au $p+p$ 200 M 25 -M 25 -M 12 $p+p$ $p+p$ 200 200 N 25 -N 25 -M 13 $p+p$ 500 Q 4 u+Au 4 u+Au 200 25 -N Q	RUN	SPECIES	√s nn (GeV)	PHYSICS WEEKS	[∫] L dt (recorded)	p+p Equiv.
10 p+p 500/200 5 or 10 25 pb ⁻¹ 25 pb ⁻¹ p+p 62.4,39,28, 22.4 2.5 15 25 11 Au+Au 200 M 1 p+p 500 25-M 15 15 11 Au+Au 200 M 10 10 p+p 500 25-M 15 15 12 U+U 200 N 15 15 13 p+p 500 Q 15 15 15	9	p+p Au+Au	200 or 500 200	10 or 5 ~10	25/25 pb ⁻¹ 1.2-1.4 nb ⁻¹	25 pb ⁻¹ 56 pb ⁻¹
p+p 62.4,39,28, 22.4 2.5 15 11 Au+Au 200 M p+p 500 25-M 12 U+U 200 N 13 p+p 500 Q Au+Au 500 Q Image: Comparison of the second s	10	p+p	500/200	5 or 10	25 pb ⁻¹	25 pb ⁻¹
11 Au+Au 200 M p+p 500 25-M 12 U+U 200 N 12 p+p 200 N 13 p+p 500 Q Au+Au wariawa 25 O 0		p+p Au+Au	62.4,39,28, 22.4 62.4, 39. 28	2.5 15		
p+p 500 25-M 12 U+U 200 N 12 p+p 200 25-N 13 p+p 500 Q AutAu wariawa 25.0	11	Au+Au	200	м		
U+U 200 N 12 p+p 200 25-N 13 p+p 500 Q Aut+Au verieure 25.0		p+p	500	25-M		
13 p+p 500 Q	12	U+U p+p	200 200	N 25-N		
	13	p+p	500	Q		
Autau Various 23-Q		Au+Au	various	25-Q		

Concluding Remarks

- Running Priorities for Run-9 + Run-10:
 1) Constrain ΔG from positive side with π⁰, charged π and/or First look at 500 GeV p+p
 - 2) Low mass dileptons at 200 GeV Au+Au
 - 3) Onset/critical point scan between 22.4 and 62.4 GeV Au+Au
- Running Priorities for Run-11 + Run-12: *
 - 1) Heavy Quark separation with vertex detector in full energy Au+Au
 - 2) W asymmetry measurement with 500 GeV p+p
 - 3) Increase energy density using U+U collisions

top priority is not necessarily finishing the first list

Data Taking Efficiency

PHENIX response to S&T review charge

200 GeV d+Au

- Live Time 89%
- PHENIX up 77%
- Overall (w/o vertex) 68%

Vertex eff ~50% in both cases!
will be improved by Stochastic Cooling (SC) & RF advances
but vertex detector upgrades use ±10 cm so even with SC can expect only 38% eff!!

200 GeV p+p

- Live Time 89%
- PHENIX up 69%
- Overall (w/o vertex) 62%
 (where 10% correction for loss due to CNI measurements is made)

Black vertical lines are markers for Maintenance and/or APEX days

Recorded/Delivered Luminosity Ratio

The useful delivered luminosity is the fraction within $z_{vtx} = \pm 30$ cm, about 50% of what CA quotes

$$\varepsilon_{vtx} = N_{BBC}^{\pm 30cm} / N_{BBC}^{Wide}$$

The recorded and delivered luminosity come from the BBC and ZDC, respectively; and their ratio with a small loss due to livetime (LT), gives the PHENIX efficiency

$$\varepsilon_{PHENIX} = \frac{(n_{BBC}^{\pm 30cm} * LT) / \sigma_{BBC}^{eff}}{n_{ZDC} / \sigma_{ZDC}^{eff} * \varepsilon_{vtx}}$$

Uncertainty is from σ_{ZDC} & what fraction of n_{ZDC} to count (stable beam at beginning of store, not during CNI measurements, etc)

$$\epsilon_{\text{PHENIX}} * \epsilon_{\text{VTX}} = 0.68 * 0.5 = 0.34$$

	σ_{BBC}^{eff}	$\sigma_{ZDC}^{ eff}$			
dAu	2.26 b x 88%	0.52 b			
рр	42 mb x 53%	0.31 mb			
AuAu	9.8 b x 92%	?			

	ϵ_{PHENIX}	LT
dAu	68%	89%
рр	62%	89%
AuAu*	65%	90%

^{*} Last two weeks of Run7 AuAu

Run control improvements

- Extensive DAQ development in Run7 \rightarrow
- ≈ 5 khz rate (AuAu)
 •Run8 "easy" with up to 7 khz dAu event rates
- Improvements for Run8:
- zero-suppression
- front-end (FPGA) data compression
- upgrade HV control -reliable turn-on & off

- Improvements planned for Run9 \rightarrow 7 khz pp event rate
- faster recovery from timing glitches
- improved buffer-box disks for local data storage
- fix recurring small problems, especially in event builder
- improve HV control & reliability
- explore clock stabilization through ramps & dumps
- faster RHIC work/improved communication with us collimation & background cleanup at beginning of store faster dump at end
 - faster polarization measurements

PHENIX DAQ efficiency

Fraction of presented collisions recorded While DAQ is running

 In Run 4, 7, 9 PHENIX takes ~ ALL Au+Au collisions
 In the future (RHIC-II): luminosity goes up PHENIX event size also increases → Need to upgrade DAQ & Trigger accordingly

41

DAQ/Trigger Upgrade Plan

Replace	EMCAL FEE better trigger match/rejection	~\$2M?
Development	Upgrade Local Level 1 trigger	~\$200-400K
	Faster DCM-II	~\$700K
	Upgrade EVB switch (10 Gb/s)	~\$625K
	Upgrade EVB machines	~\$185K
	De-multiplex FEE	Manpower, planning, \$
Purchase	Real Time Trigger Analysis Farm	\$500-700K

• backup slides

PHENIX data sets

Run	Year	Species	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)		∫L dt	N_{Tot}	p+p Equi	ivalent	Data Size
01	2000	Au+Au	130	1	$\mu \mathrm{b}^{-1}$	10M	0.04	pb^{-1}	3 TB
02	2001/2002	Au+Au	200	24	μb^{-1}	170M	1.0	pb^{-1}	10 TB
		$\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{p}$	200	0.15	pb^{-1}	3.7G	0.15	pb^{-1}	20 TB
03	2002/2003	d+Au	200	2.74	nb^{-1}	5.5G	1.1	pb^{-1}	46 TB
		$\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{p}$	200	0.35	$\rm pb^{-1}$	6.6G	0.35	pb^{-1}	35 TB
								1 -1	
04	2004/2004	Au+Au	200	241	μb^{-1}	1.5G	10.0	bp_;	270 TB
		Au+Au	62.4	9	μb^{-1}	58M	0.36	pb^{-1}	10 TB
05	2004/2005	Chall Cha	200		-1	0.00	11.0	$-h^{-1}$	179 TD
05	2004/2005	Cu+Cu	200	0	no 1	0.0G	11.9	po	1(3 1 D
		Cu+Cu	62.4	0.19	nb	0.4G	0.8	pb	48 TB
		Cu+Cu	22.5	2.7	μb^{-1}	9M	0.01	pb ⁻¹	1 TB
		$\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{p}$	200	3.8	pb^{-1}	85G	3.8	pb^{-1}	262 TB
0.0	0000			10 -	1 -1	0000	10.7	1 -1	010 55
06	2006	$\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{p}$	200	10.7	pb	230G	10.7	pb	310 TB
		$\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{p}$	62.4	0.1	pb^{-1}	28G	0.1	pb^{-1}	25 TB
07	0007	Ann I Ann	900	0.019	-1	5.10	99.7	-1	eeo TD
07	2007	Au+Au	200	0.819	по	0.1G	əə.7	ро	000 I D
08	2008	d+Au	200	80	nb^{-1}	160G	32.1	pb^{-1}	437 TB
		n+n	200	5 2	nb^{-1}	115G	5.2	pb^{-1}	118 TB
		P P		1.0	The second secon		9.2	The second	and and

Table 1: Summary of the PHENIX data sets acquired in RHIC Runs 1 though 8. All integrated luminosities listed are *recorded* values.

NSAC performance measures

- RHIC program of sufficient breadth that it encompasses two broad categories in the <u>NSAC Performance Measures</u>:
 - Physics of High Density and Hot Hadronic Matter:
 - √2005 Measure J/ψ production in Au+Au at √s_{NN} = 200 GeV.
 - √2005 Measure flow and spectra of multiply-strange baryons in Au+Au at √s_{NN} = 200 GeV.
 - 2007 Measure high transverse momentum jet systematics vs. √s_{NN} up to 200 GeV and vs. system size up to Au+Au.
 - 2009 Perform realistic three-dimensional numerical simulations to describe
 - the medium and the conditions required by the collective flow measured at RHIC
 - 2010 Measure the energy and system size dependence of J/ψ production over the range of ions and energies available at RHIC.
 - ✓ 2010 Measure e⁺e⁻ production in the mass range 500 ≤ m _{e⁺e⁻} ≤ 1000 MeV/c² in √s_{NN}= 200 GeV collisions.
 - 2010 Complete realistic calculations of jet production in a high density medium for comparison with experiment.
 - 2012 Determine gluon densities at low x in cold nuclei via p+Au or d+Au collisions

Hadronic Physics

- $\sqrt{2008}$ Make measurements of spin carried by the glue in the proton with polarized proton-proton collisions at center of mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV.
- 2013 Measure flavor-identified q and q contributions to the spin of the proton via the longitudinal-spin asymmetry of W production.

RXNP: 2x better reaction plane resolution

$J/\psi p_T$ spectrum precision

Direct photons – suppressed or not?

Inmprove p_T **range** & errors

PHENIX is, and will remain, strong

a closer look

Virtual Photon Measurement

Any source of real γ can emit γ^{*} with very low mass.
 Relation between the γ^{*} yield and real photon yield is known.

$$\frac{d^2 N}{dM_{ee}} = \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{M_{ee}^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_e^2}{M_{ee}^2}\right) \frac{1}{M_{ee}} S dN_{\gamma} \qquad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

S: Process dependent factor

Case of Hadrons

Comparison of hydro models to photons

53

dielectron spectrum vs. hadronic cocktail

MEASURE the hadron cocktail ingredients!

55

Comparison with conventional theory

minimum bias Au+Au @ \s = 200 GeV

direct γ – jet coincidence: calibrated jet probe

Toward quantifying η/S

Charged pions sensitive to sign of ΔG

q+g dominates for $p_T > 5$ GeV/c, $A_{LL} \sim$ linear with ΔG

59 PH^{*}ENIX

What about b quarks?

