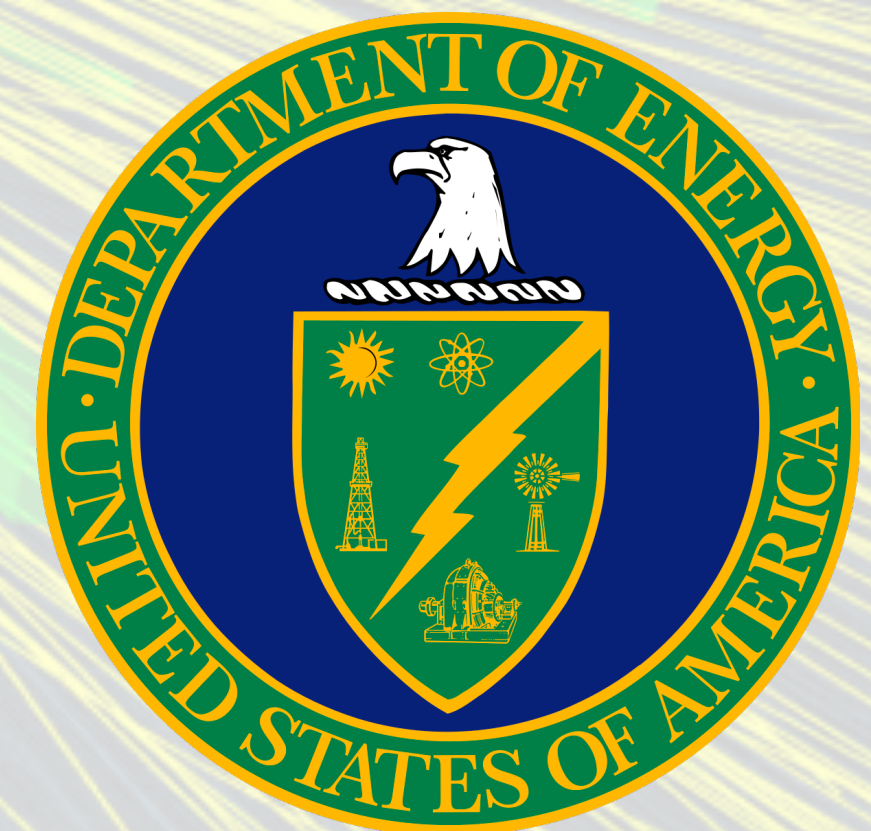


Overview of Recent Experimental Electroweak Probes Results

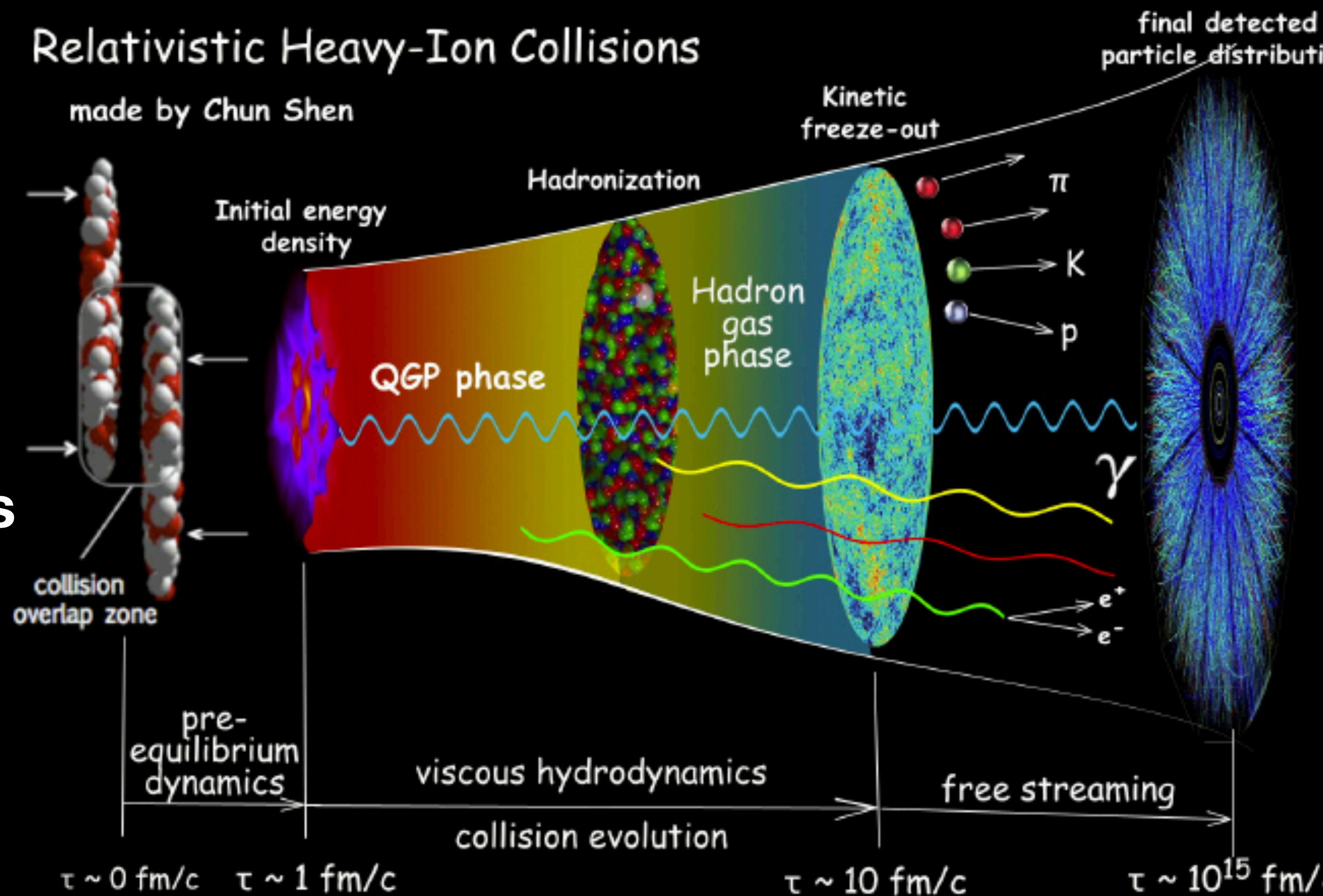
Austin Baty
Rice University

Hard Probes 2023
Aschaffenburg, Germany
March 27



Electroweak probes

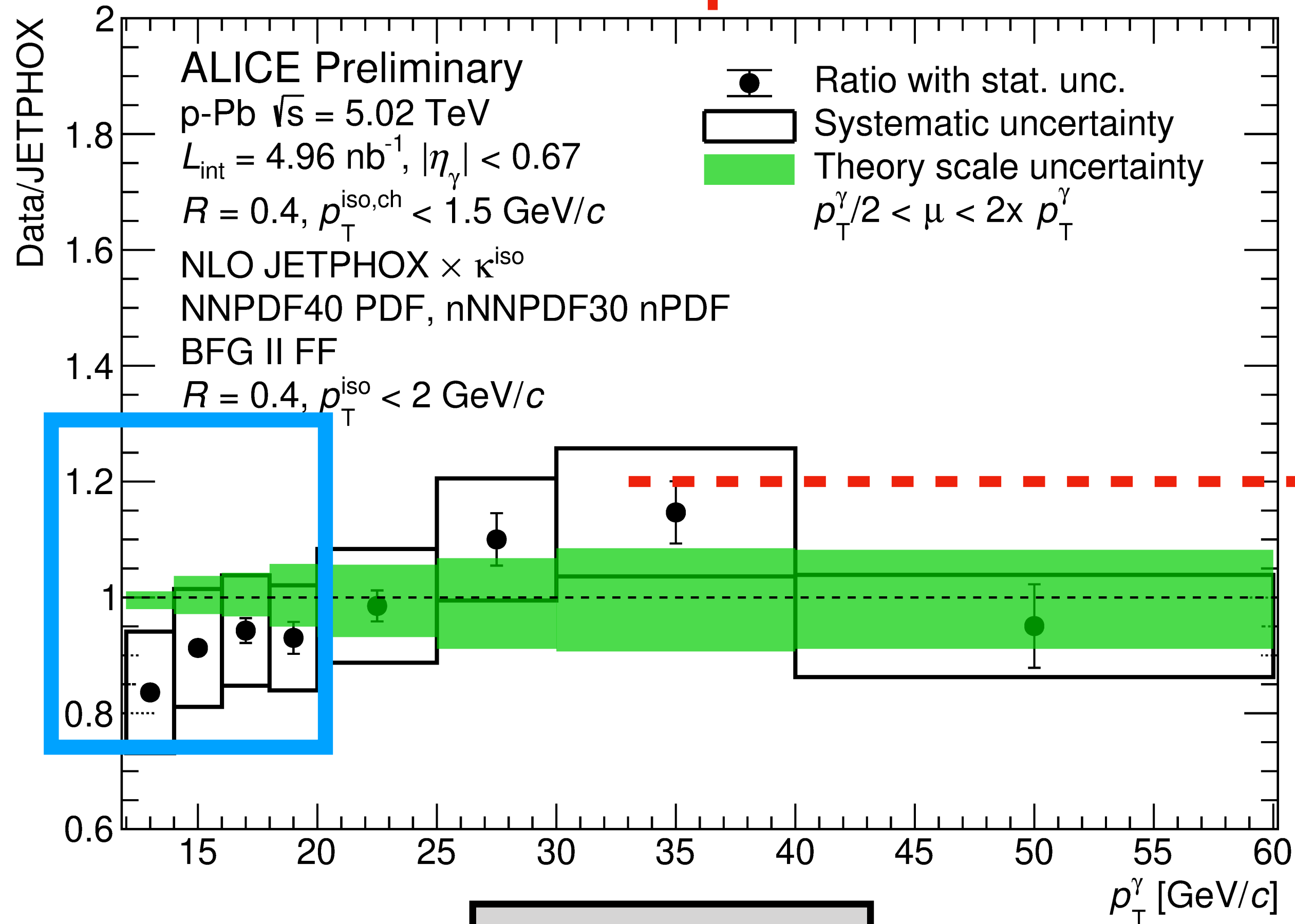
- Prompt bosons access initial state
 - nPDFs, Glauber model
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow l^+l^-$ in hadronic collisions
 - QED Process
 - UPCs as reference for QGP studies
- Direct γ , dileptons
 - thermal properties of the medium



Prompt photon R_{pPb}

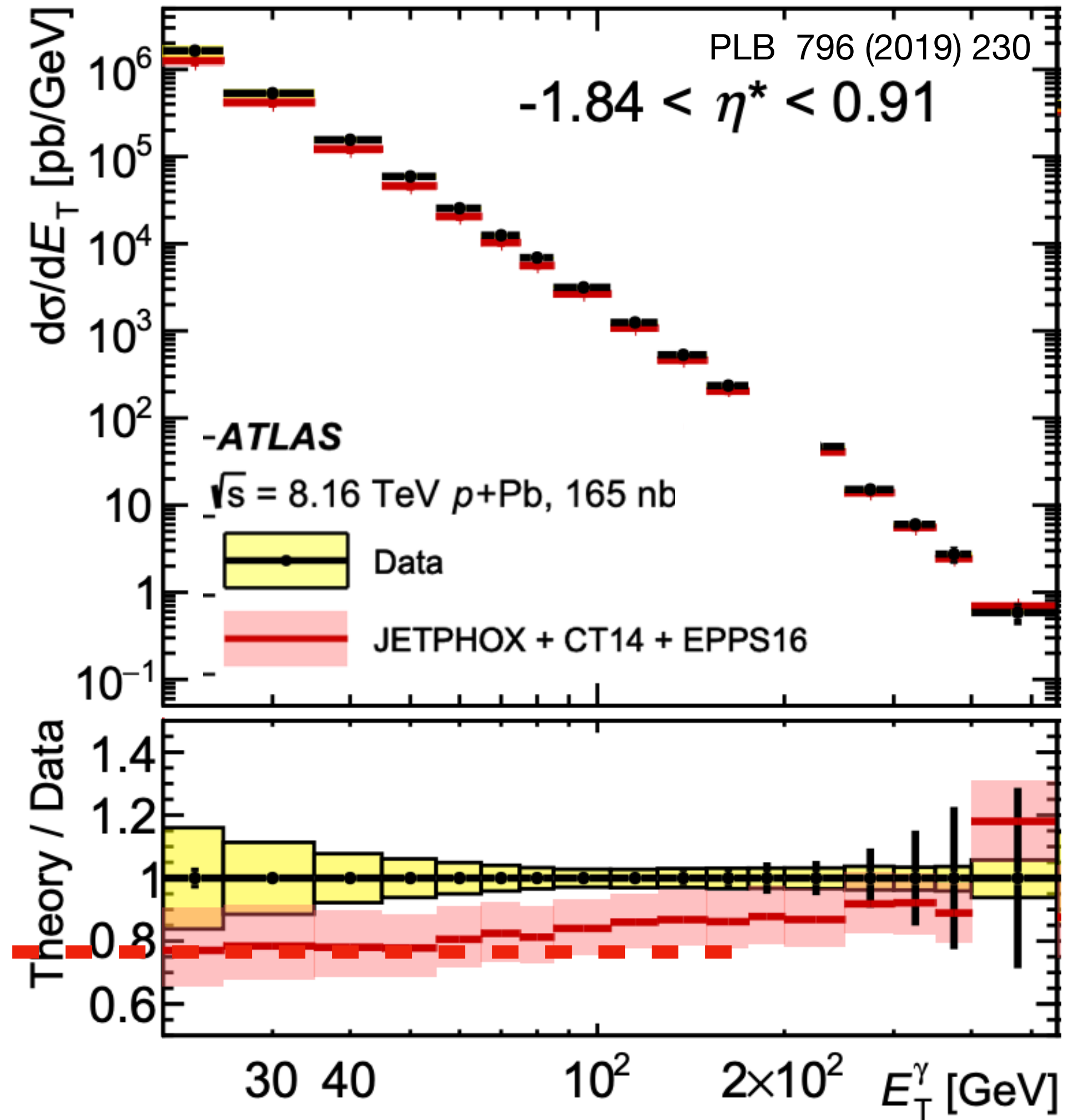
- Measurements appear consistent at higher p_T
- Hint of JETPHOX+nNNPDF3.0 missing low- p_T trend?

5 TeV pPb



New since
HP 2020

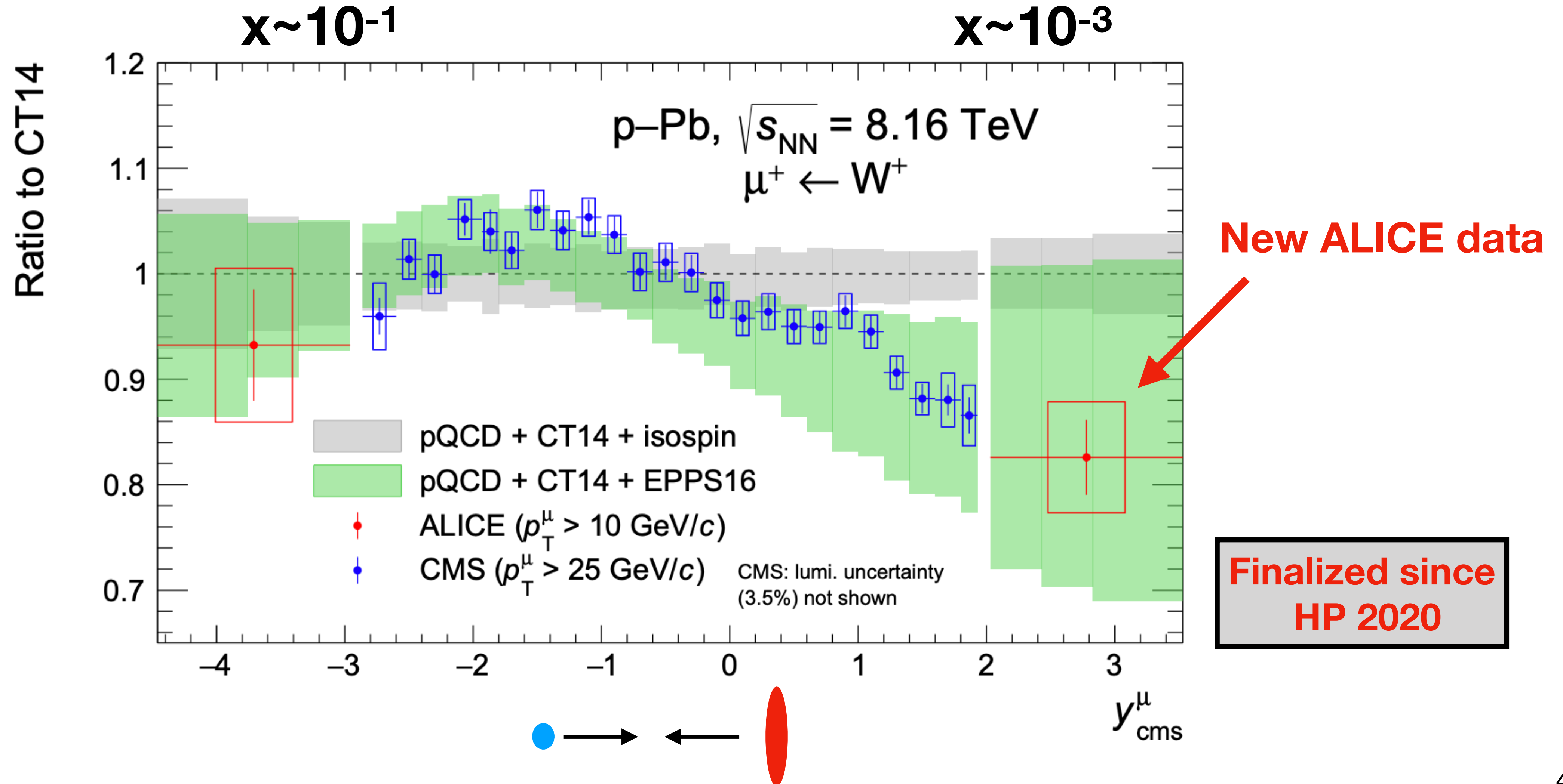
8.16 TeV pPb



1/x

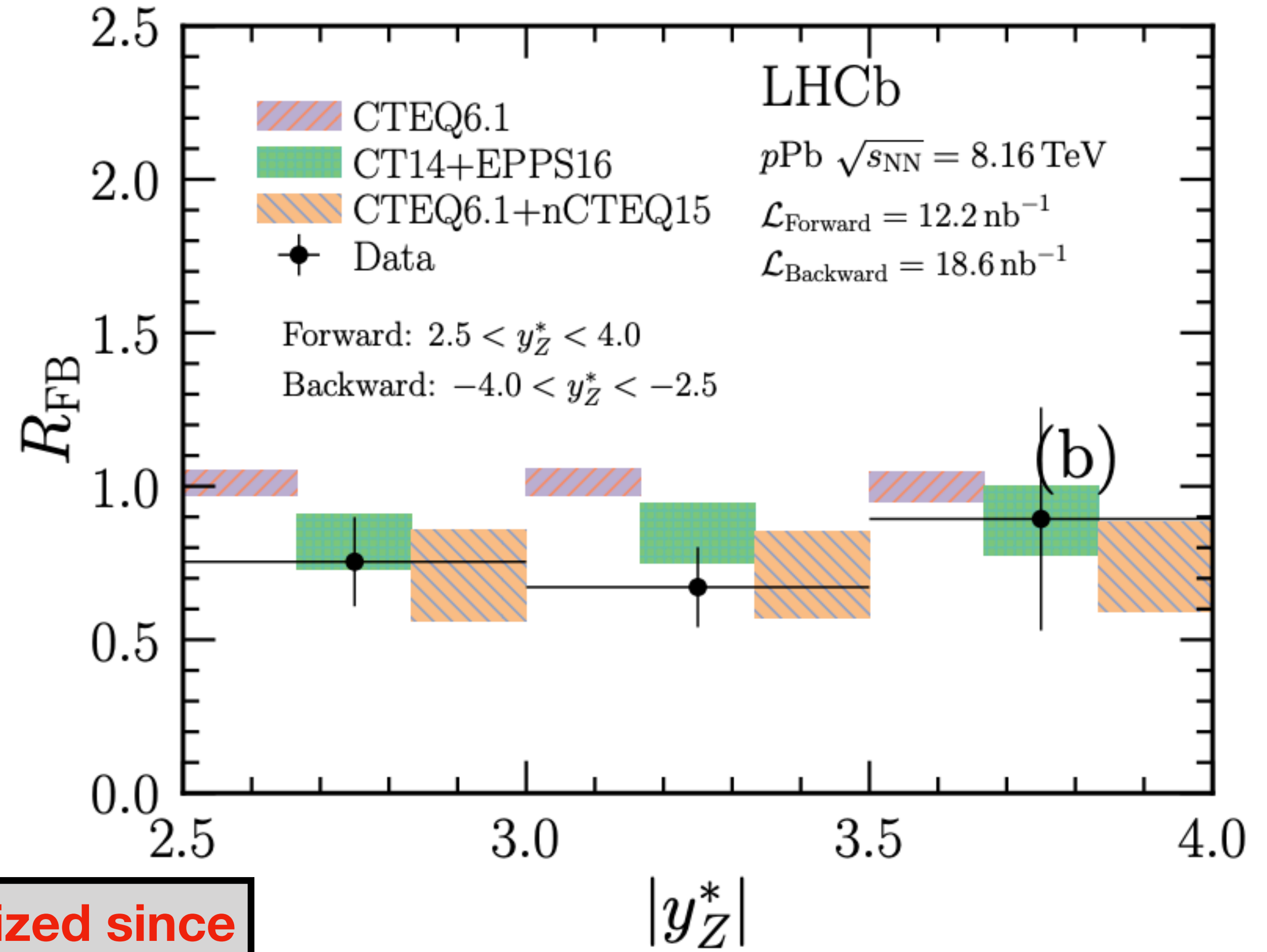
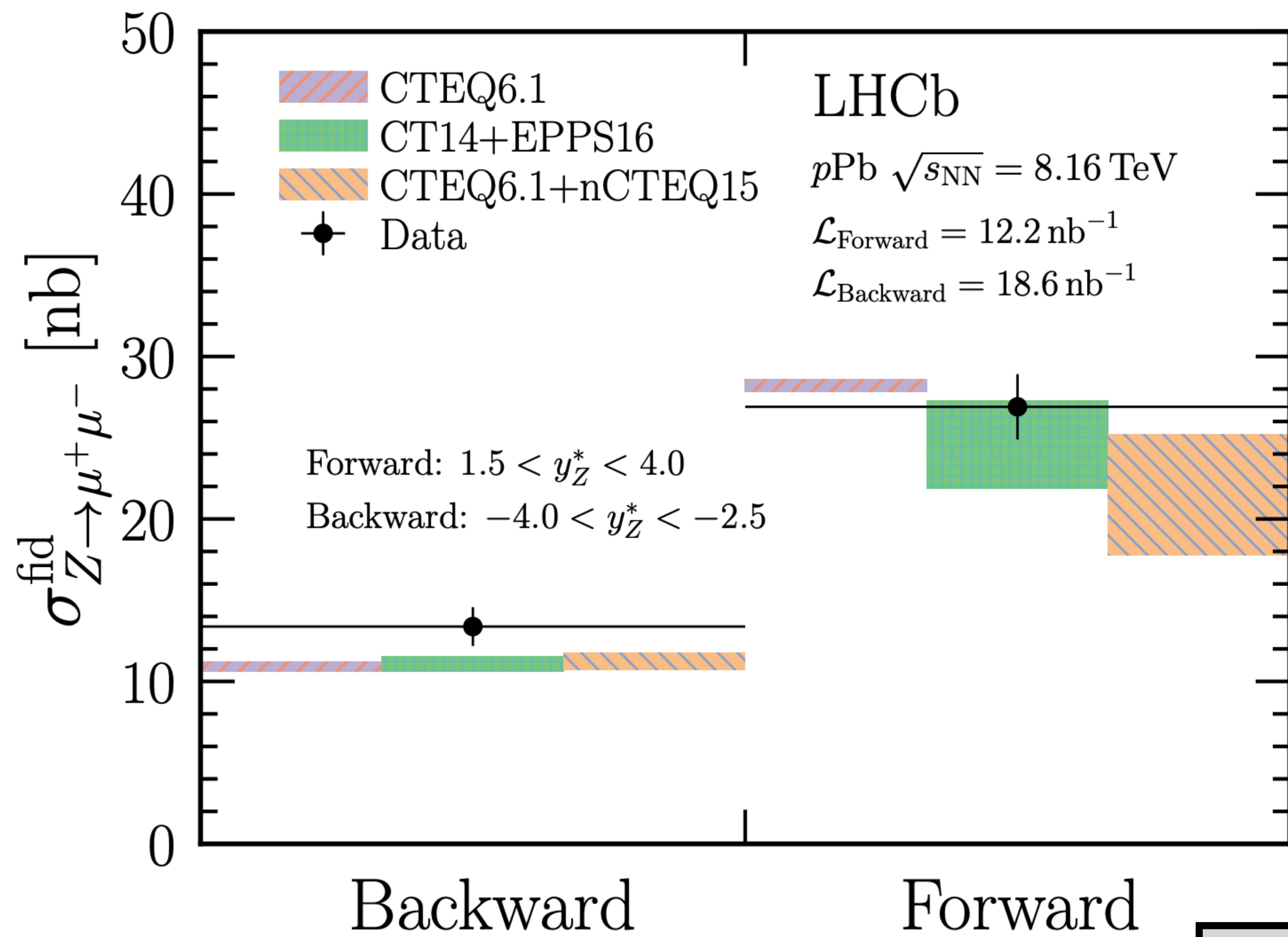
ALICE W bosons in pPb

- Starting to extend into EMC region
- Strong support for nPDF shadowing

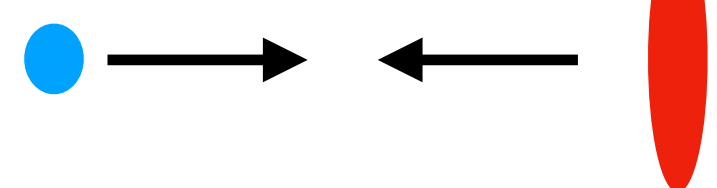


LHCb Z bosons in pPb

- Cross section favors more anti-shadowing and minor shadowing
- Ratio favors nPDF models



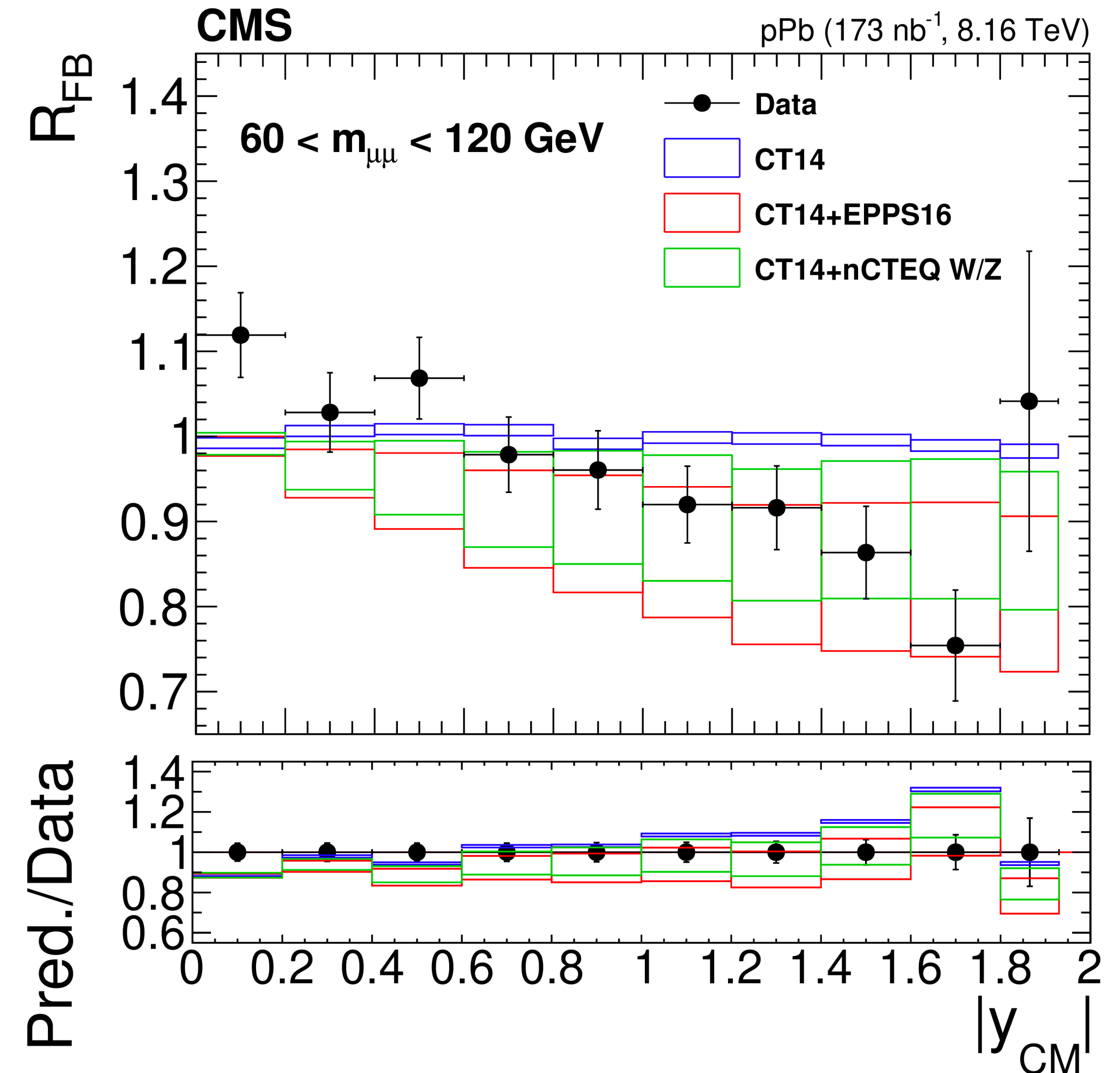
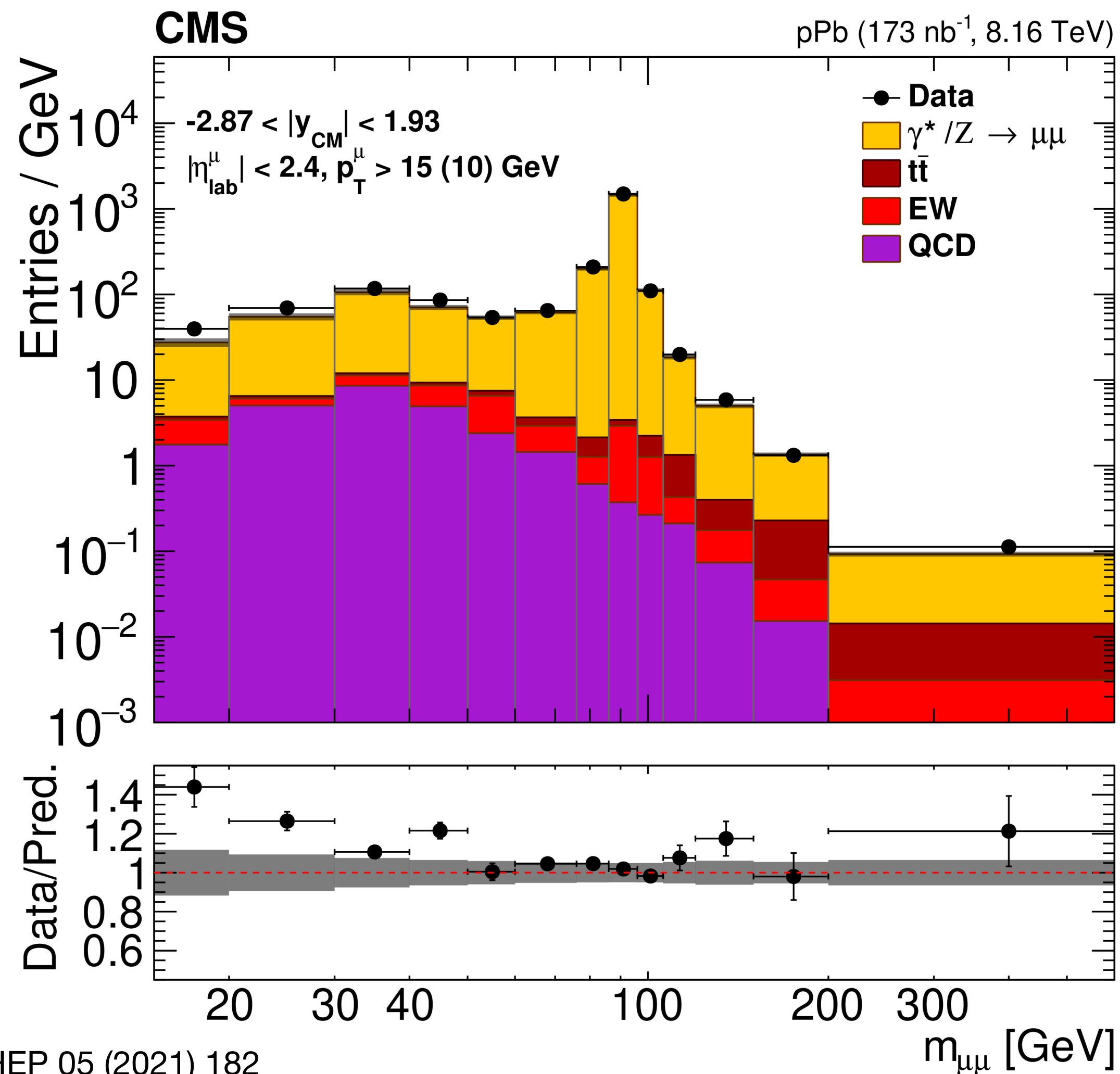
**Finalized since
HP 2020**



CMS Drell-Yan in pPb

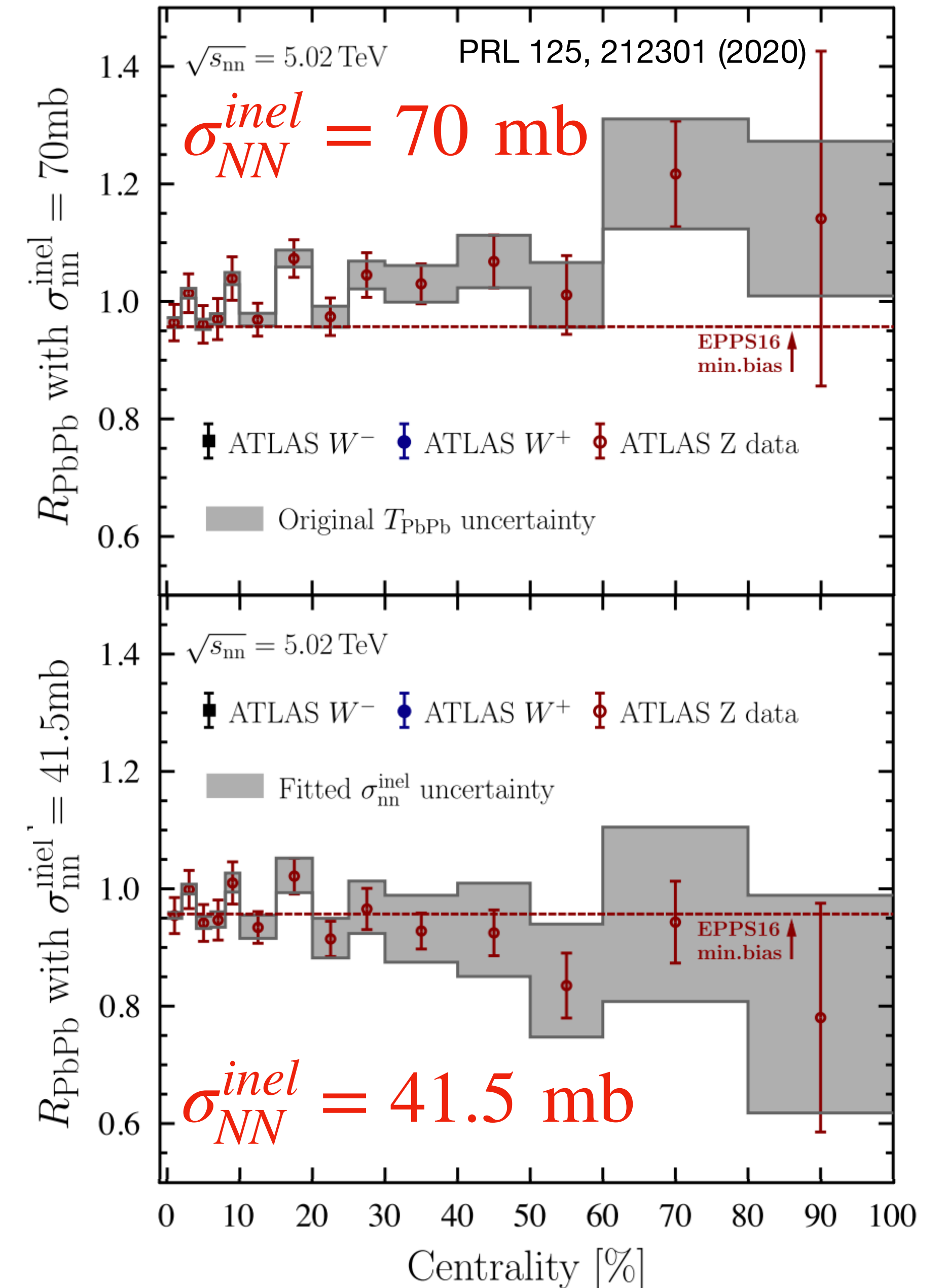
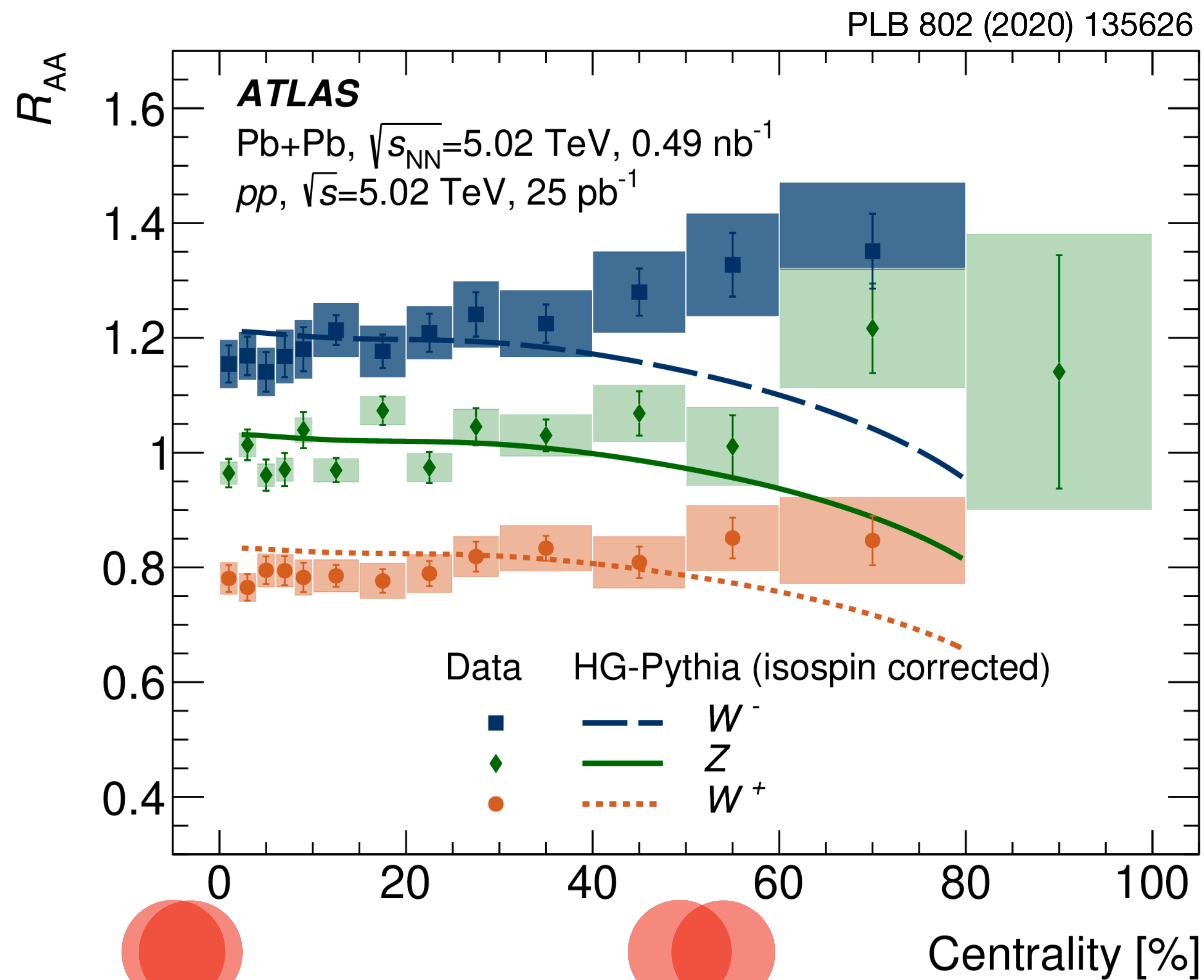
- Wide dimuon mass range - larger range of x , Q^2
- R_{FB} for Z mass window more precise than nPDF models

Finalized since
HP 2020



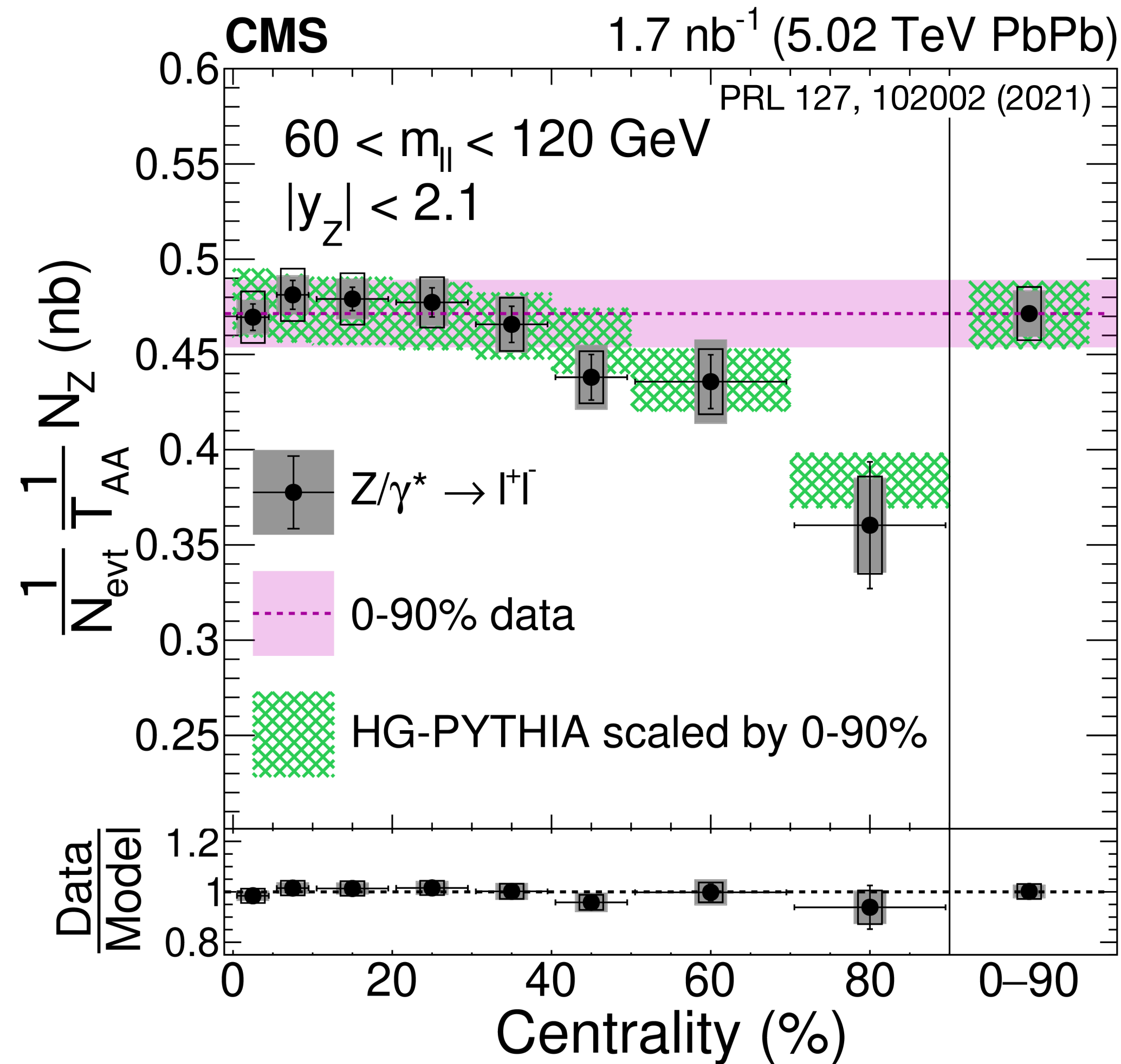
ATLAS Midrapidity Z/W in PbPb

- Measure Z/W to test Glauber scaling
- Rising trend in ATLAS data
- Shadowing of total NN cross section?

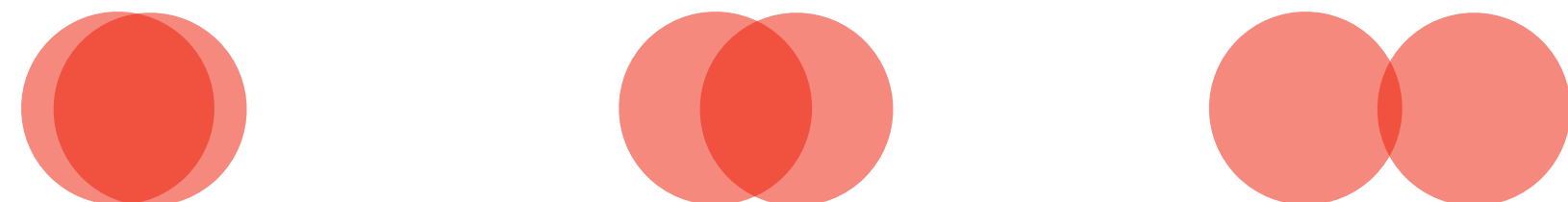


CMS Midrapidity Z in PbPb

- CMS data supports downward trend & HG-PYTHIA model
- NN impact parameter + centrality selection effects?

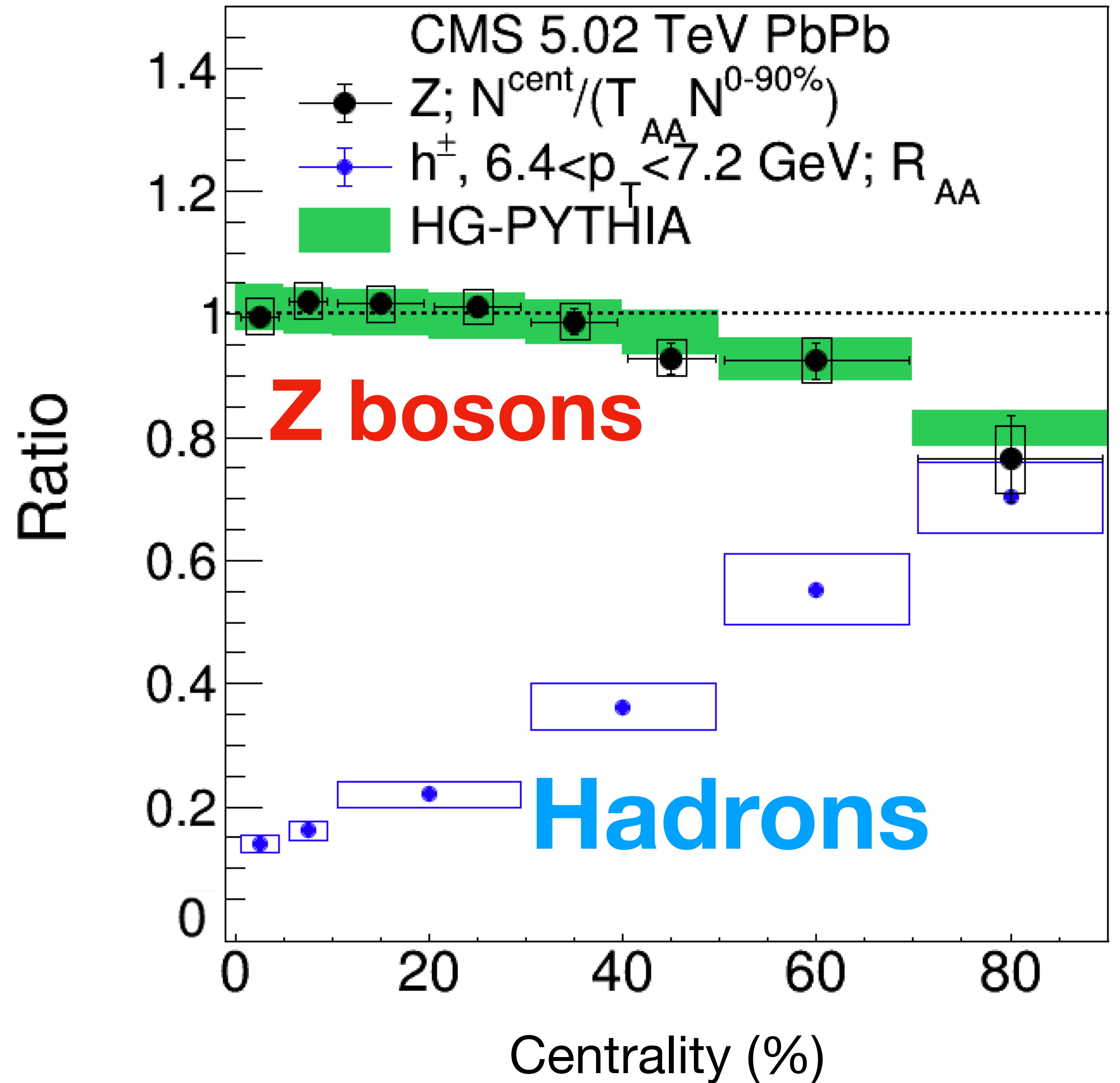
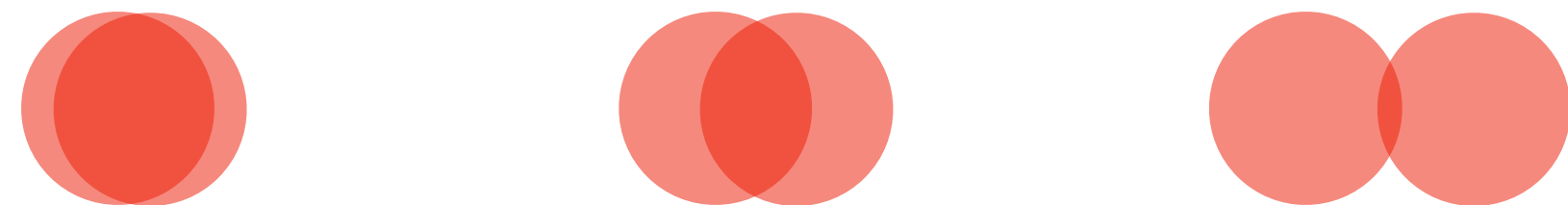
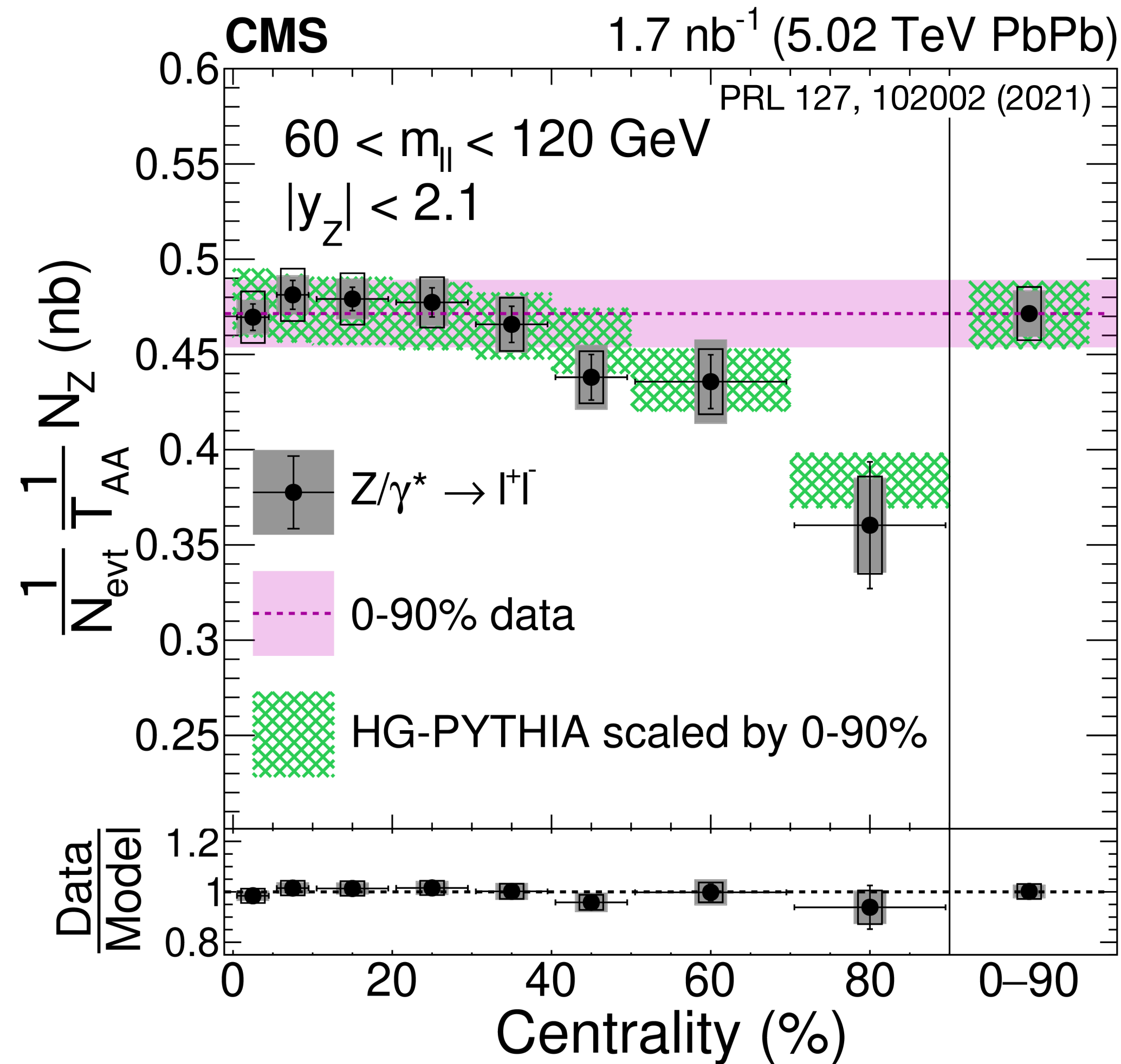


**Finalized since
HP 2020**



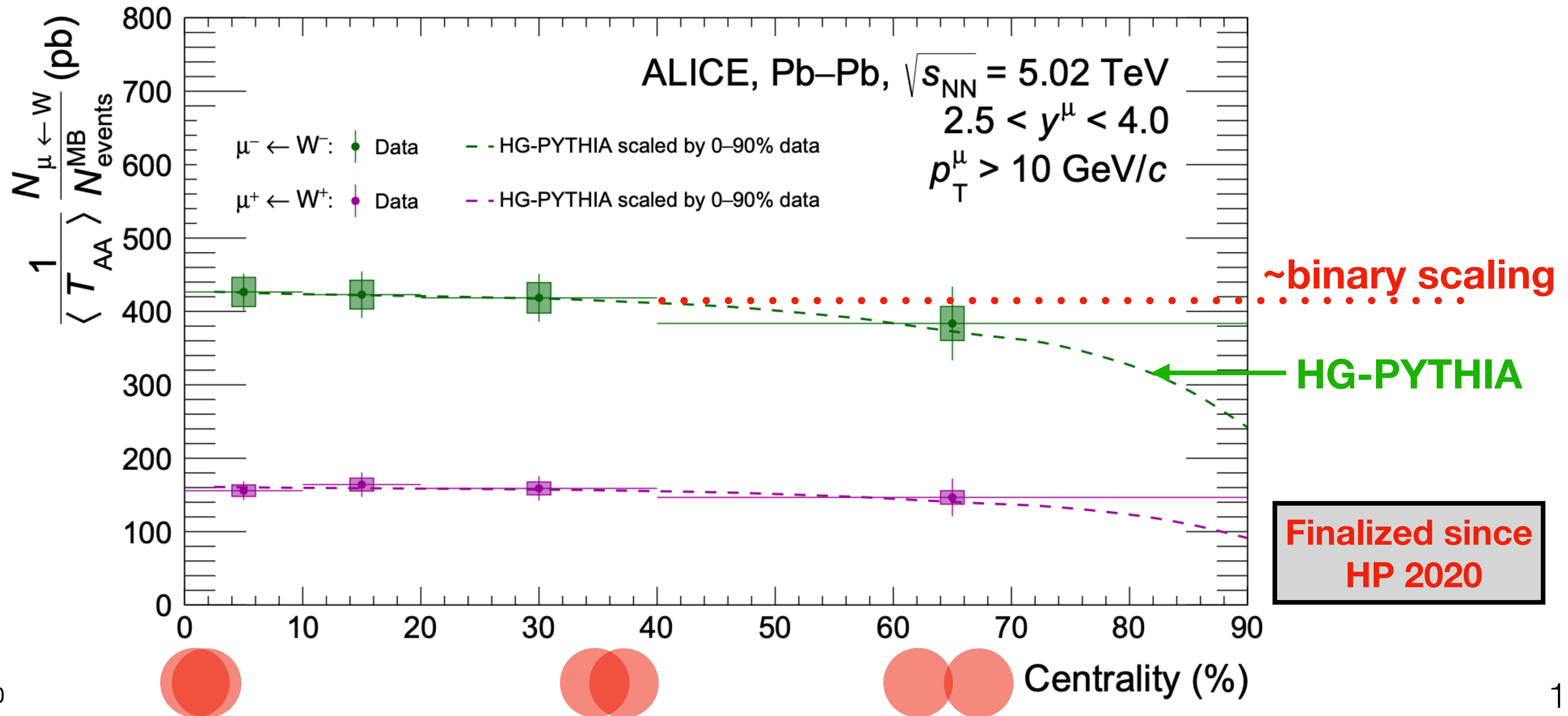
CMS Midrapidity Z in PbPb

- Could also affect interpretation of peripheral suppression of other probes



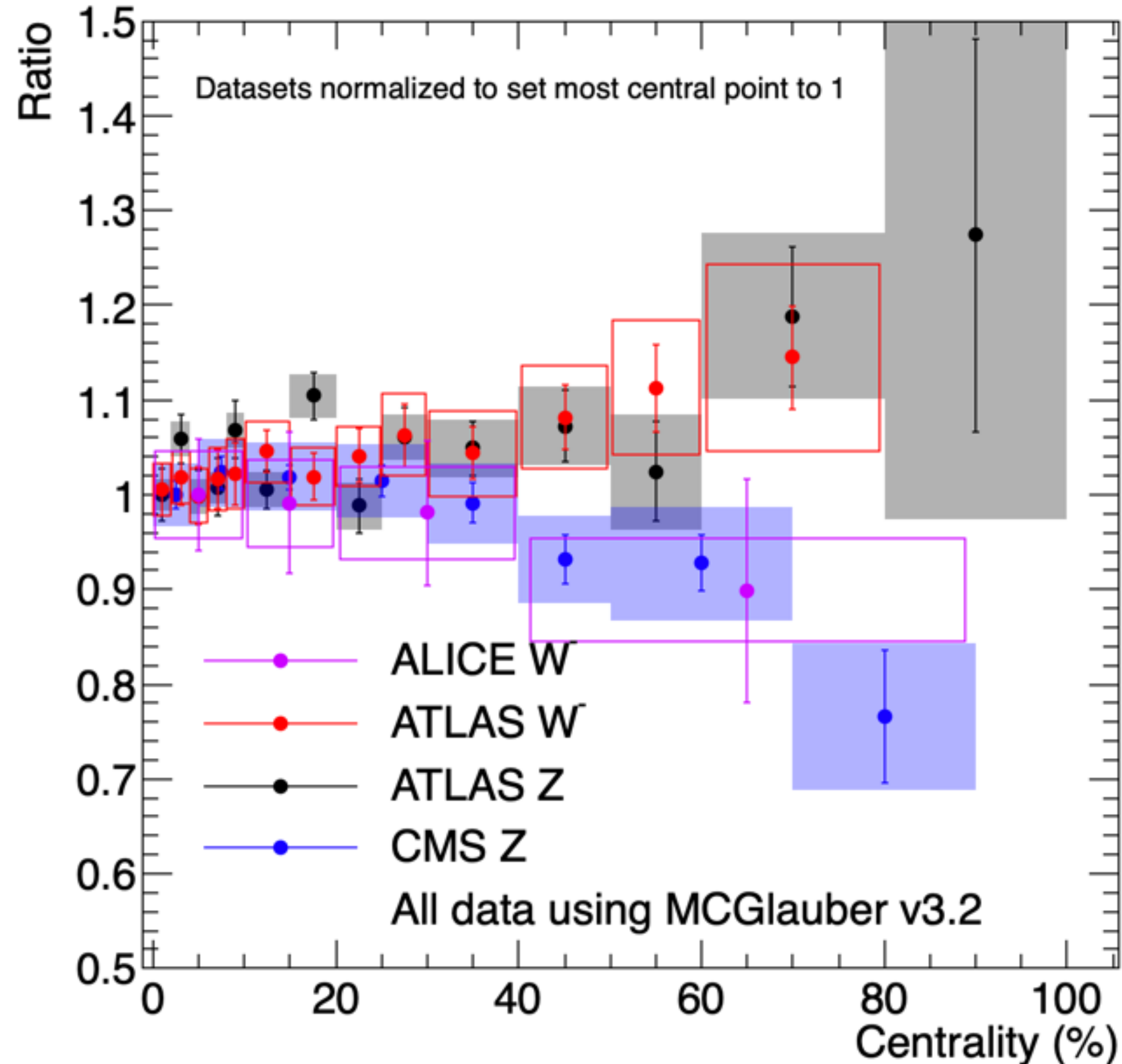
ALICE Forward Ws in PbPb

- Consistent with both HG-PYTHIA and binary scaling assumptions
- $\sigma_{NN}^{inel} = 41.5$ mb does *not* improve agreement w/ pQCD calculations



Summary of W/Z in PbPb

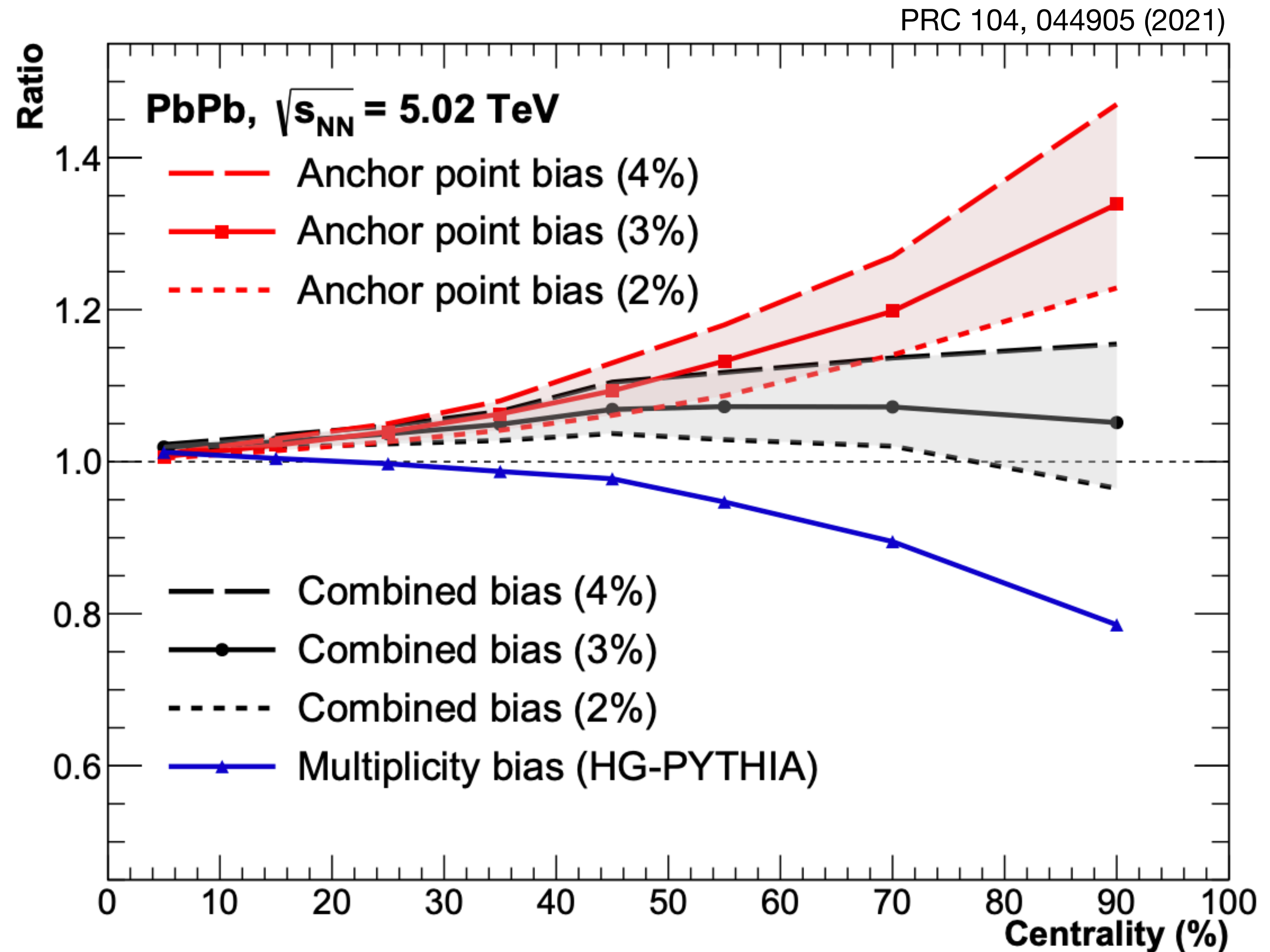
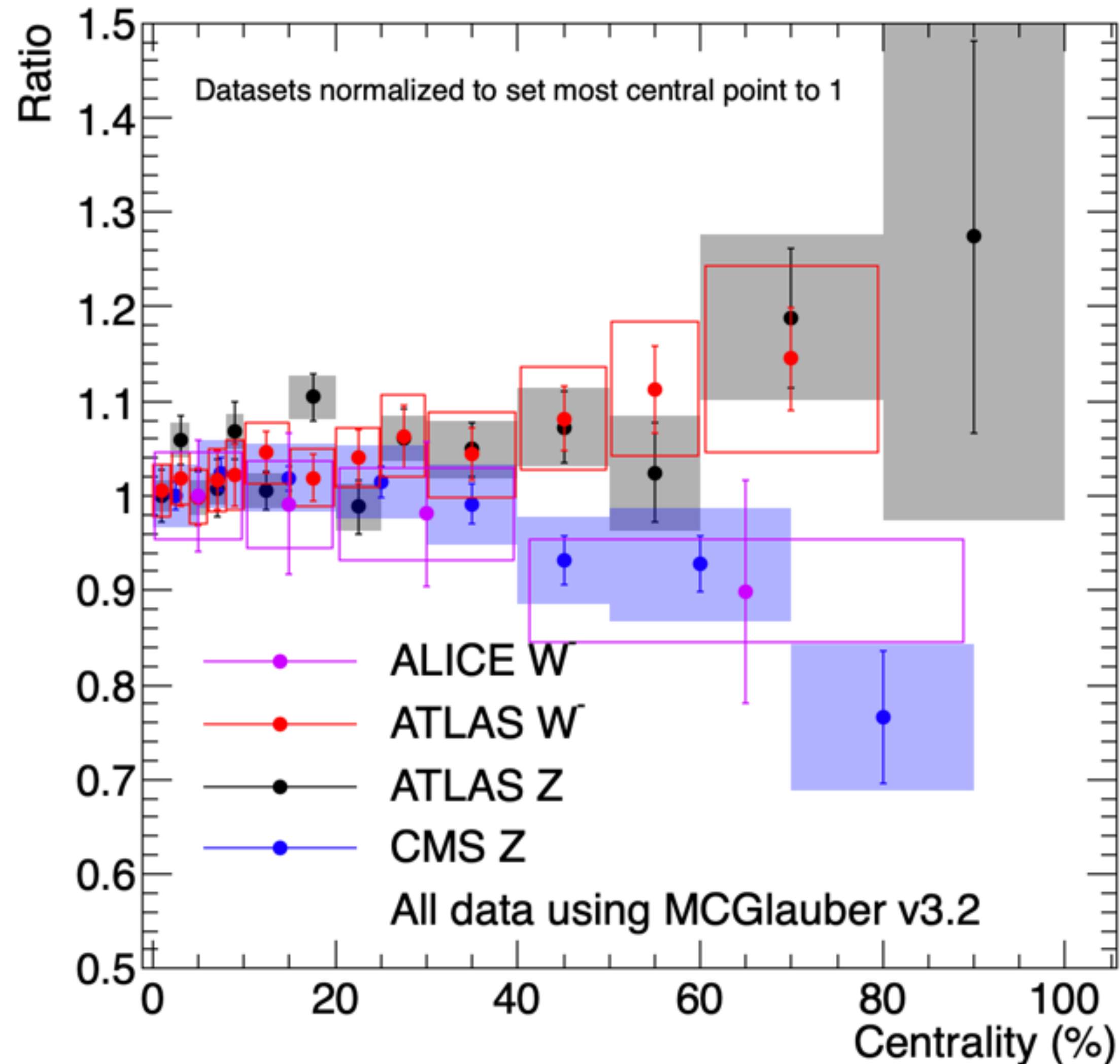
- Results have correlated T_{AA} uncertainties - still some tension
- Should clarify b/c differing interpretations (small σ_{inel}^{NN} vs peripheral suppression)



Only W^- shown for clarity.
See backup for W^+ .

Looking forward

- Run 3 will lower stat. and syst. uncertainties
 - Crucial to pay special attention to centrality ‘anchor point’



PRC 104, 044905 (2021)

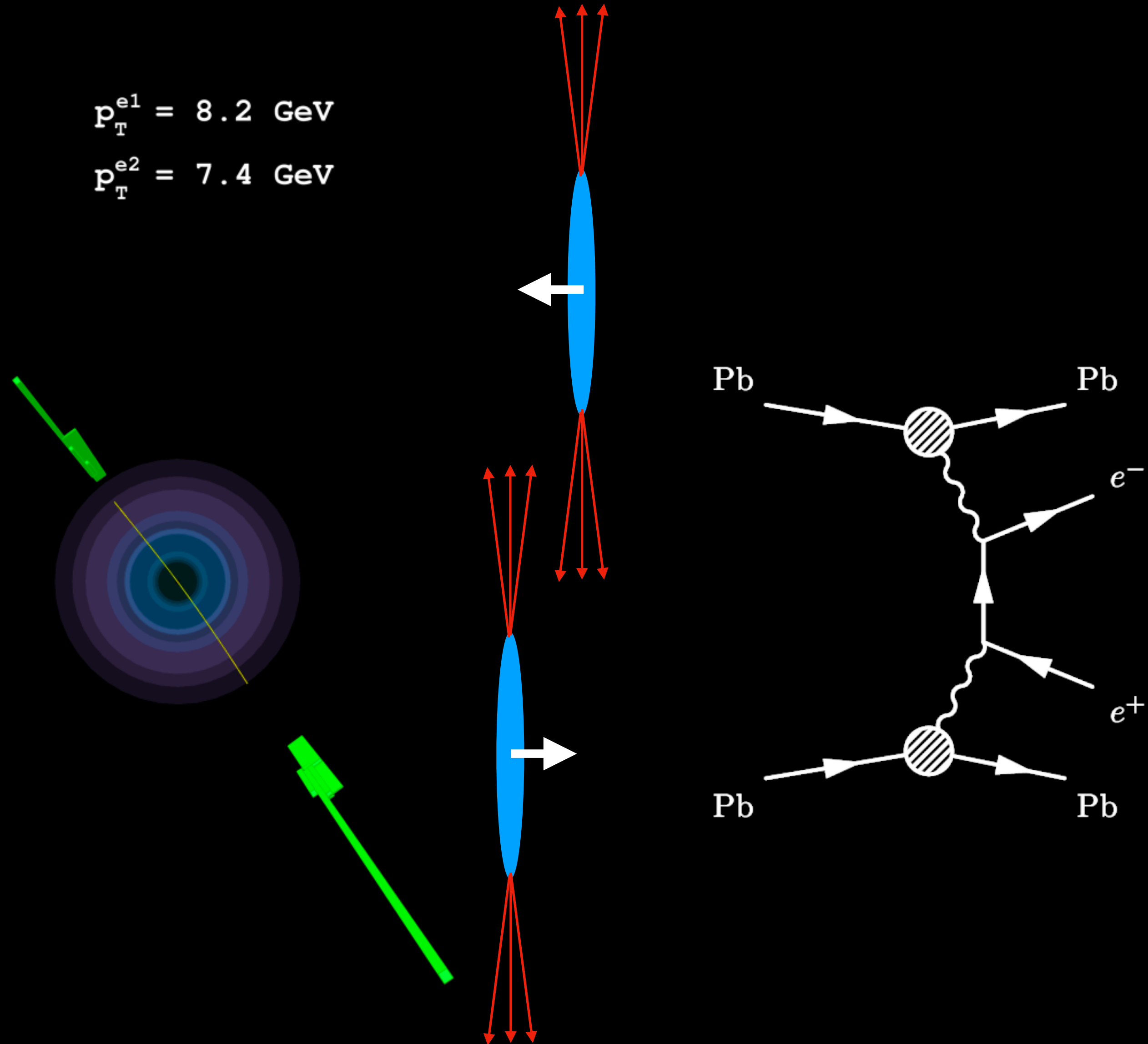
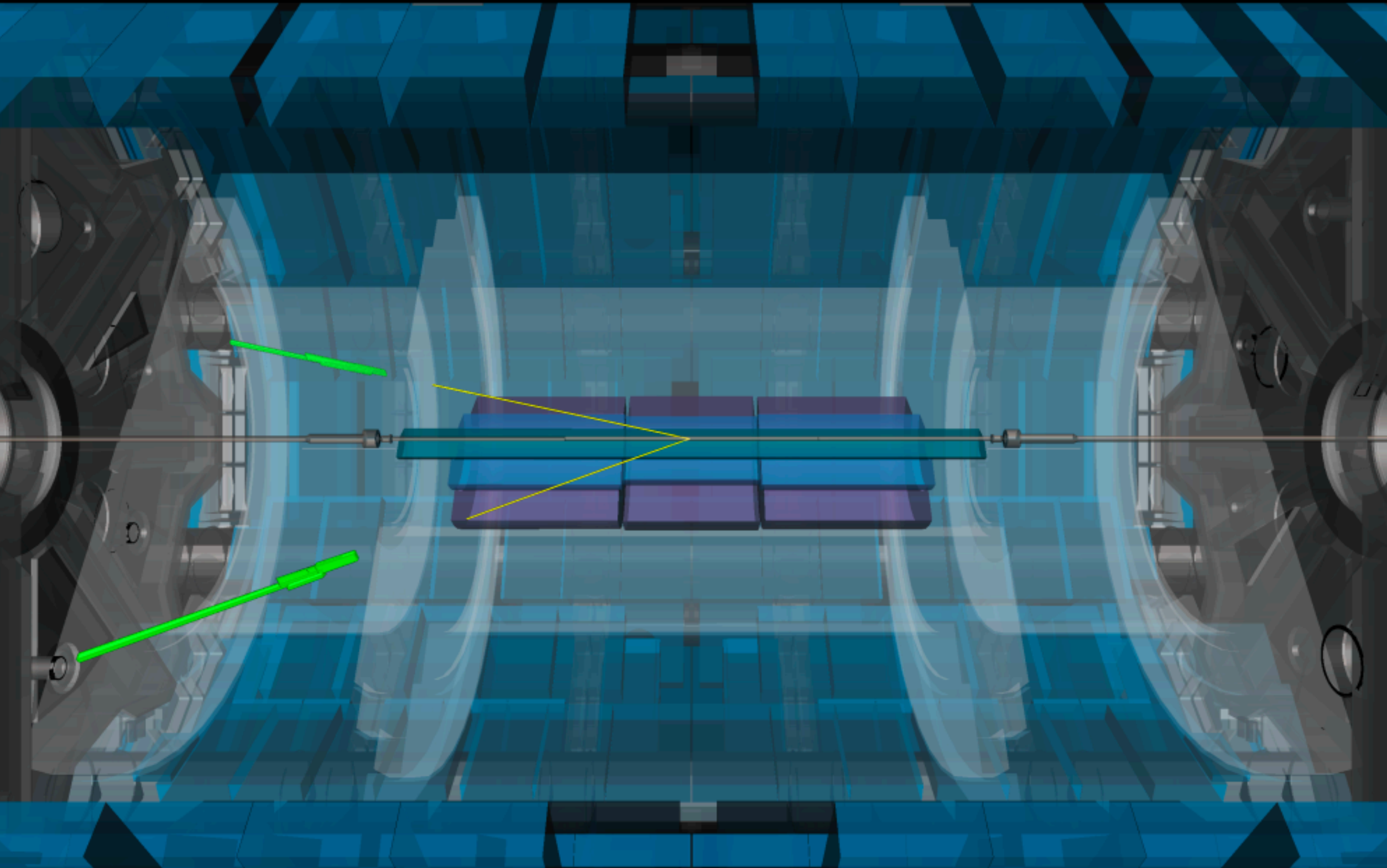
UPC Dileptons



Run: 365512
Event: 130954442
2018-11-09 07:56:44 CEST

$$p_T^{e1} = 8.2 \text{ GeV}$$

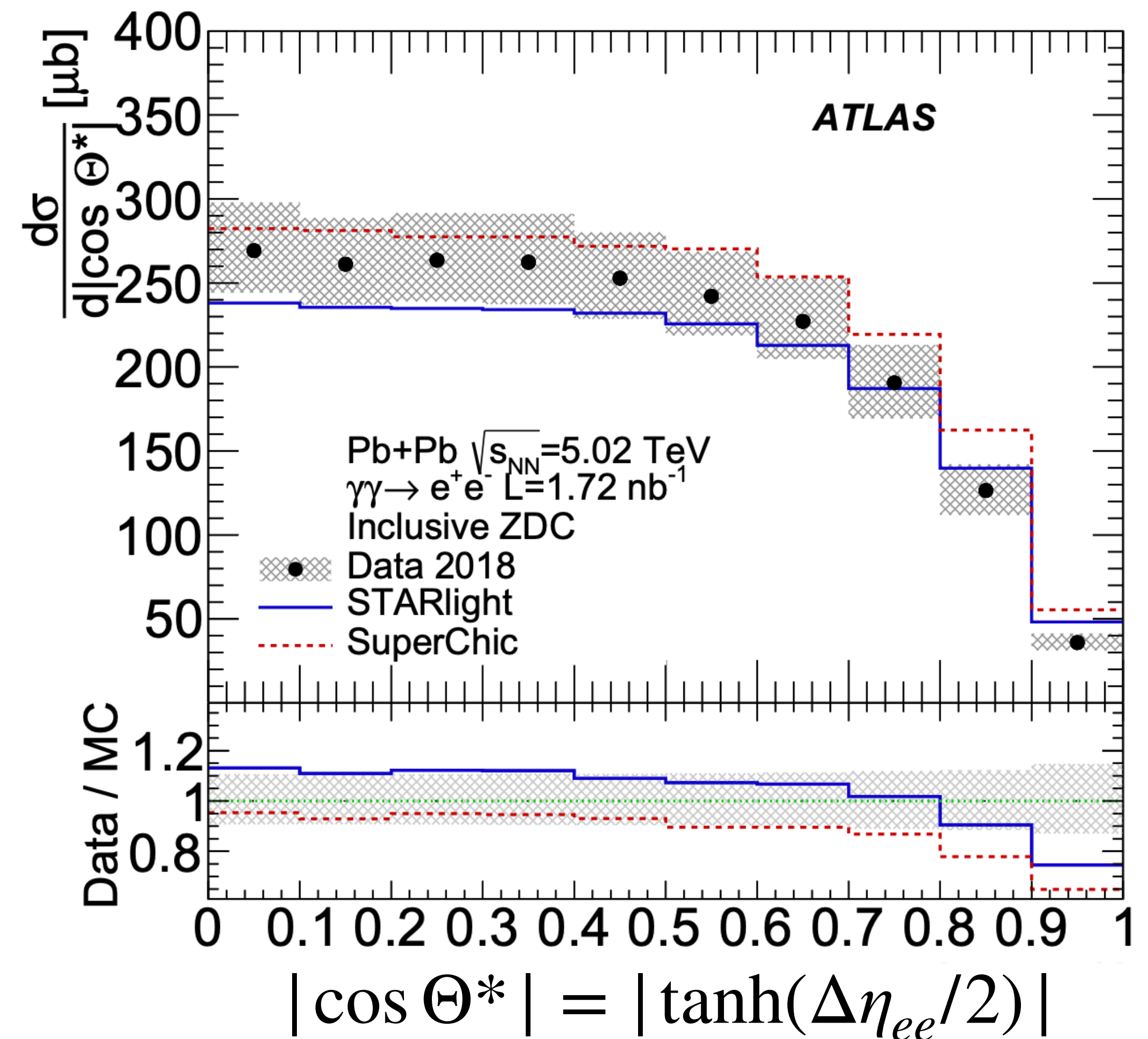
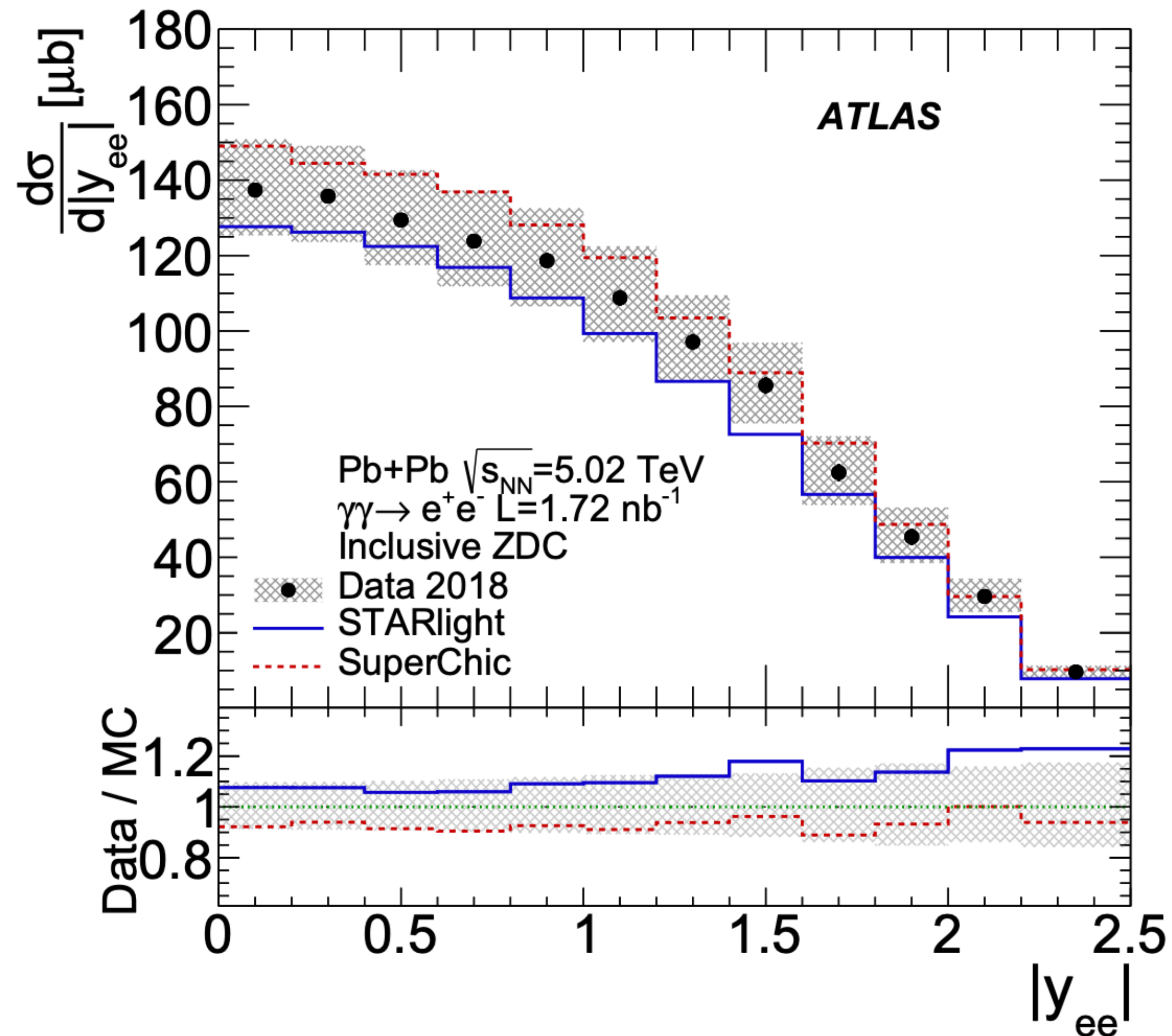
$$p_T^{e2} = 7.4 \text{ GeV}$$



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

- STARlight & SuperChic can predict total cross section

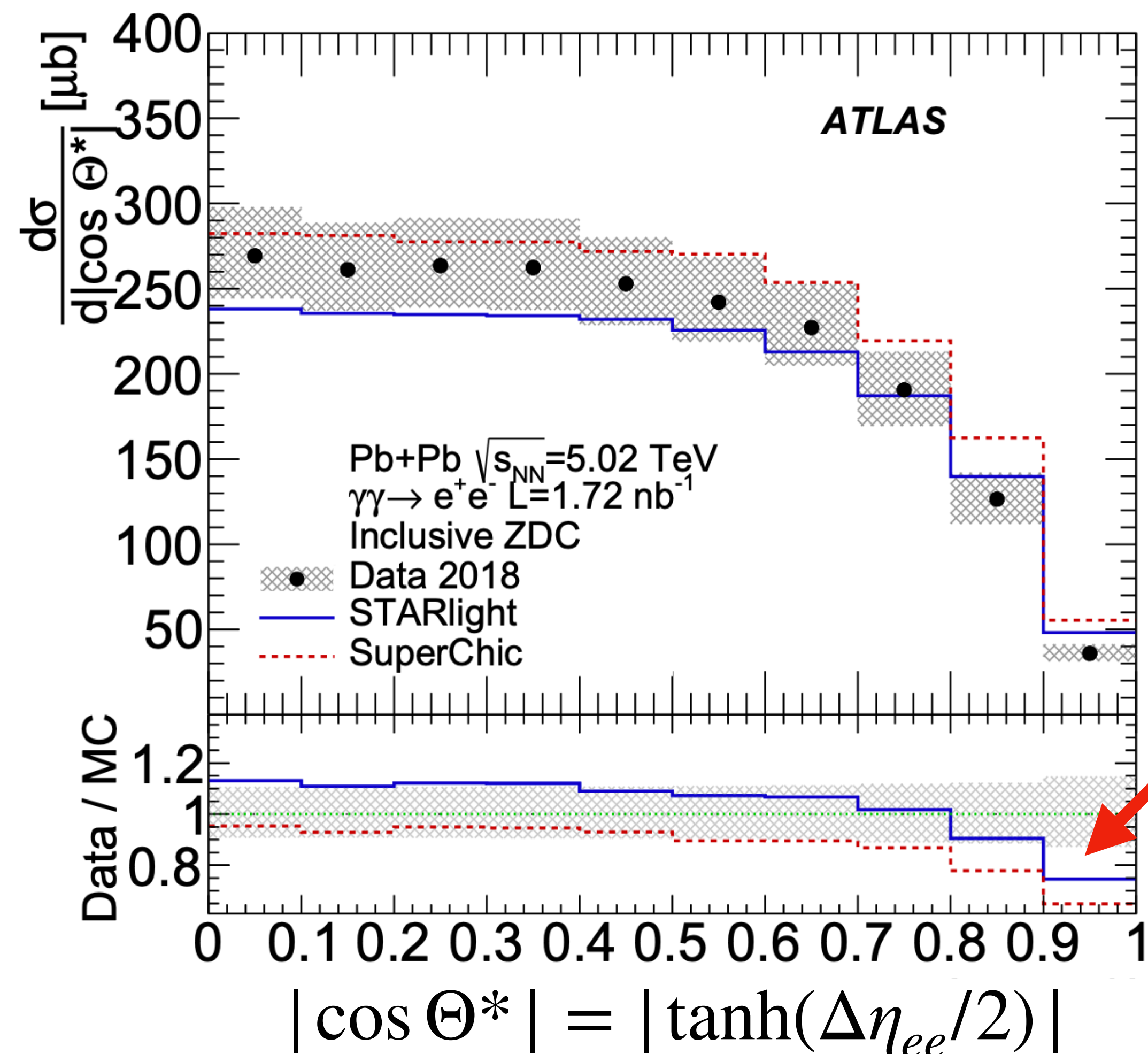
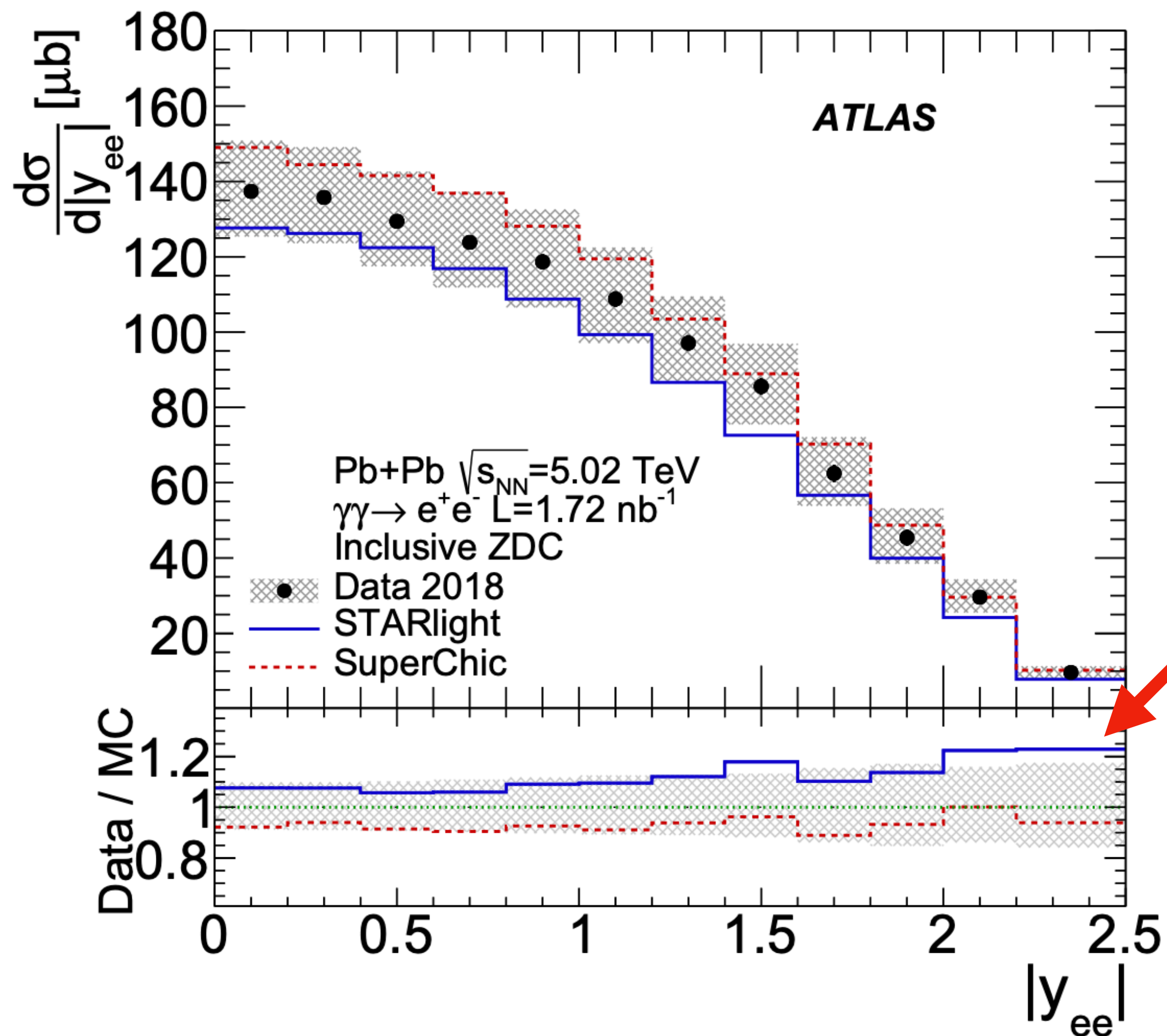
Finalized since
HP 2020



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

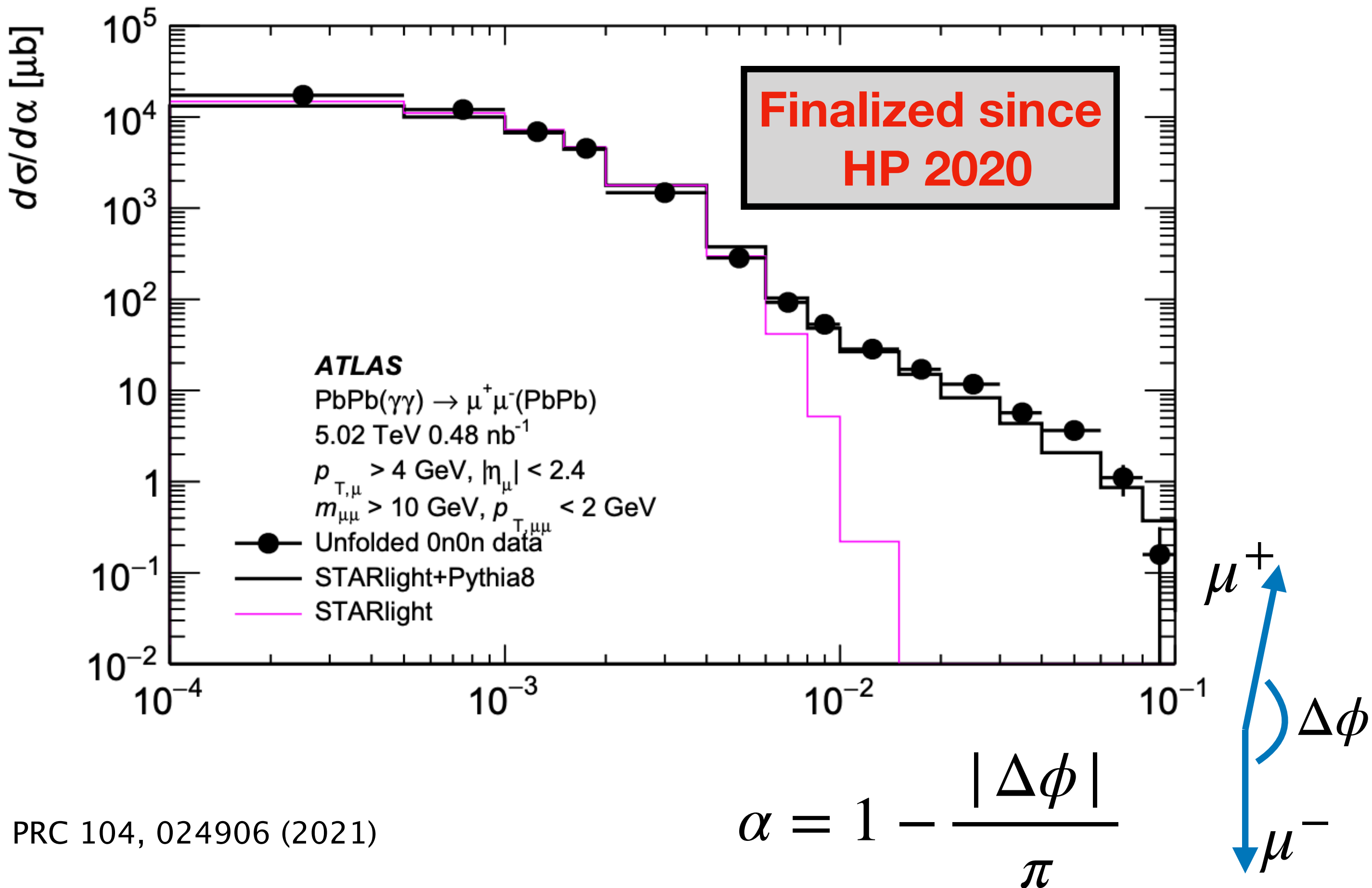
- STARlight & SuperChic can predict total cross section
- Models seem to do worse for higher-energy initial photons

Finalized since
HP 2020



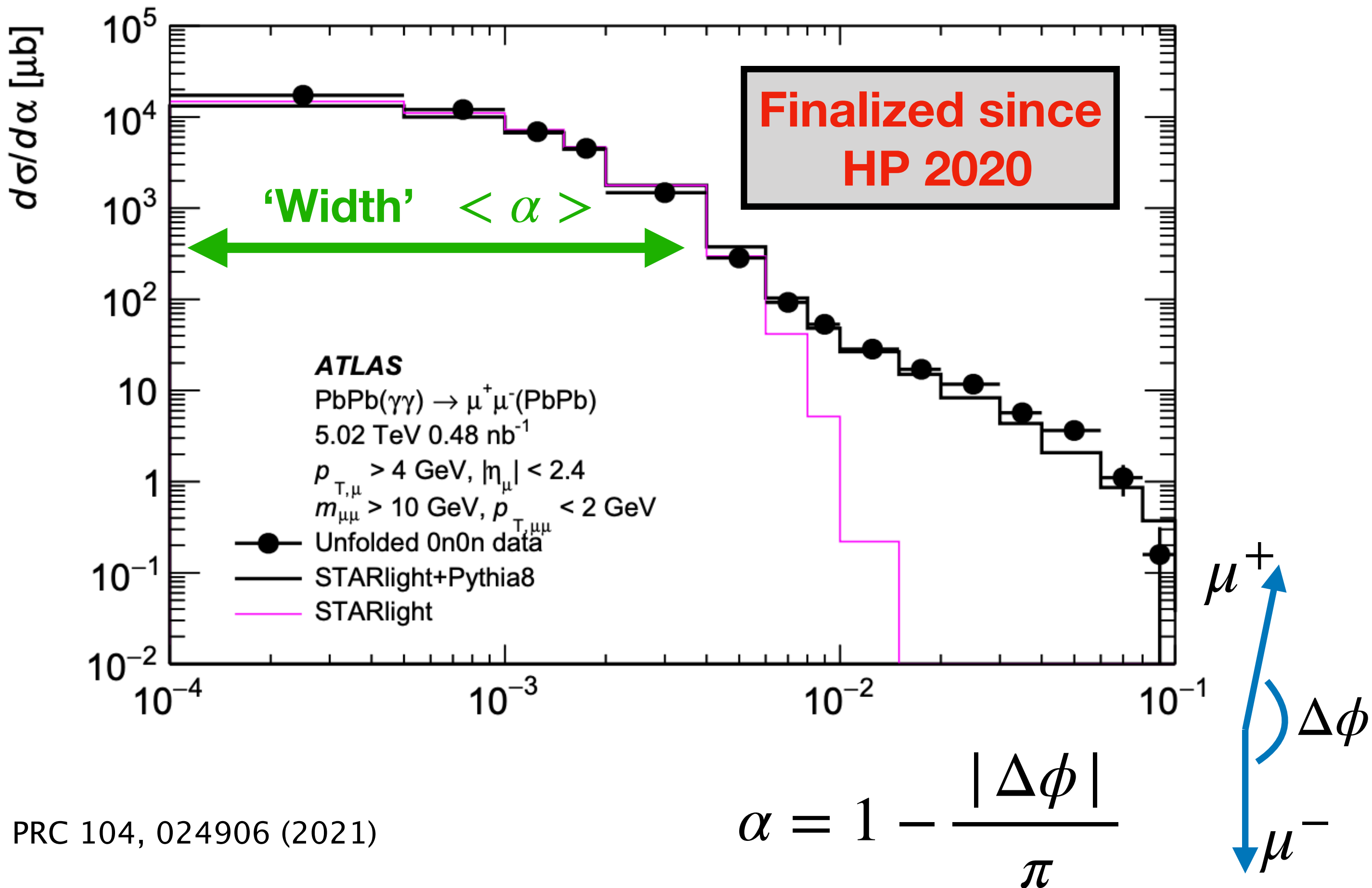
UPC $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

- ‘Core’ of α distribution dominated by LO contributions - not perfectly modeled



UPC $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

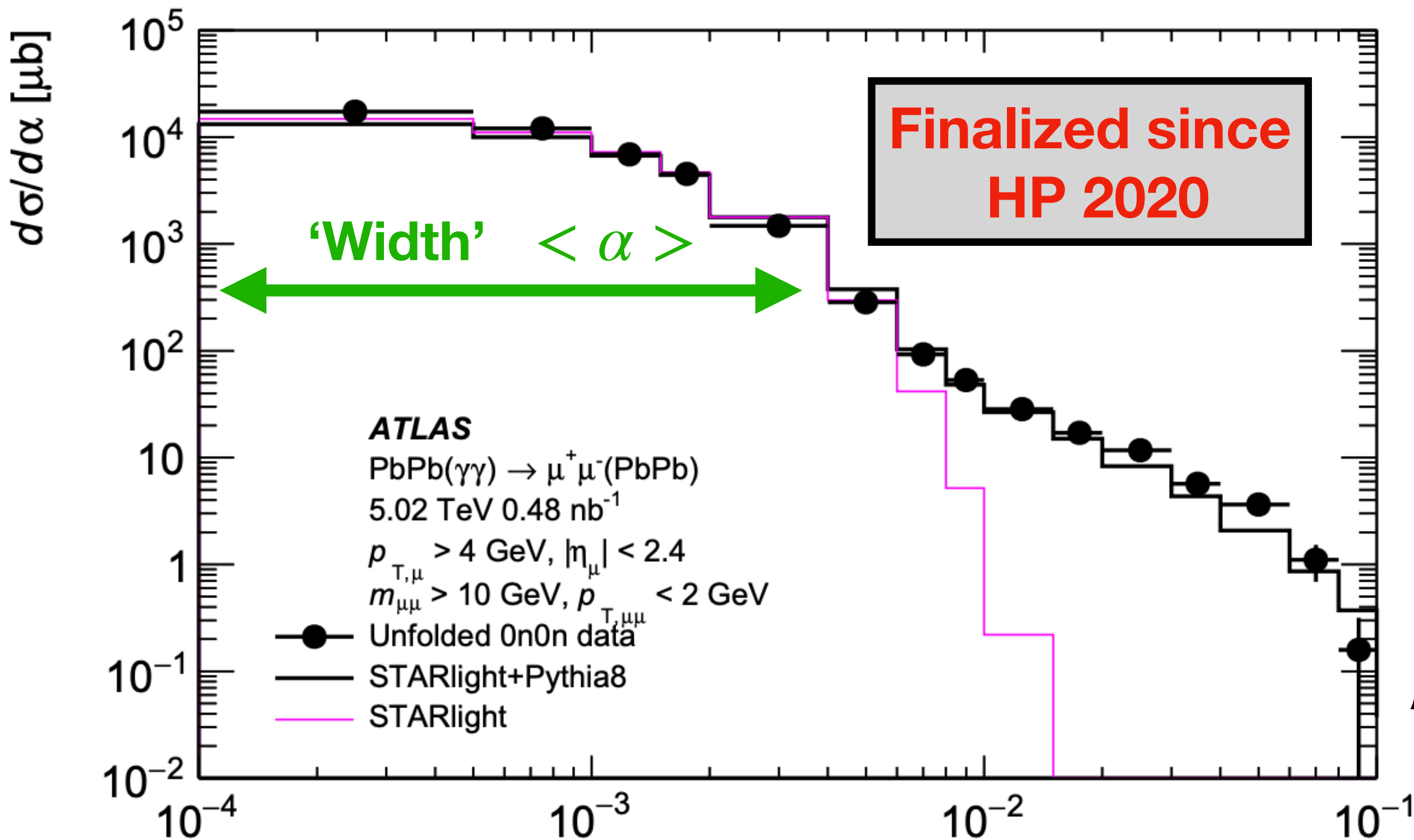
- ‘Core’ of α distribution dominated by LO contributions - not perfectly modeled



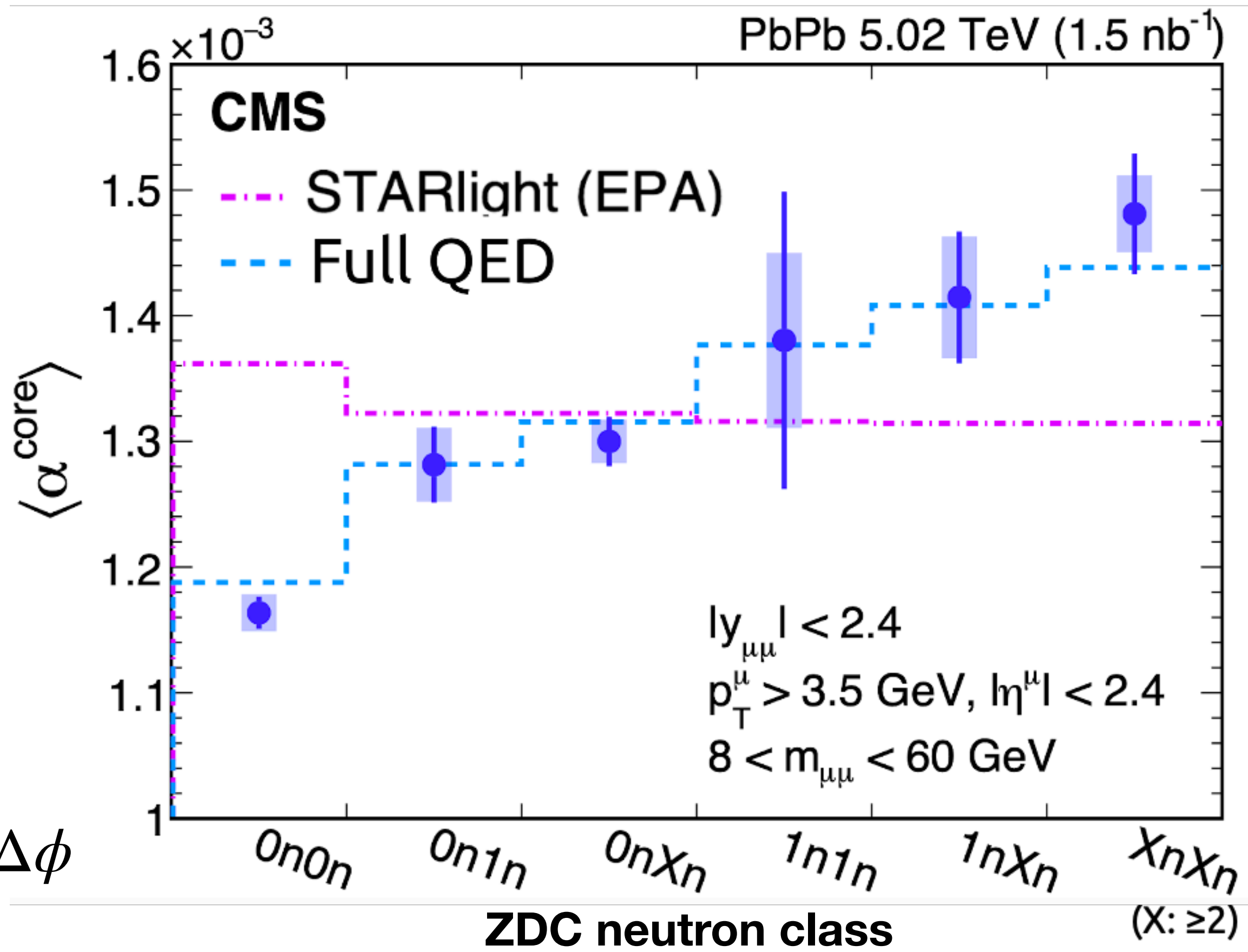
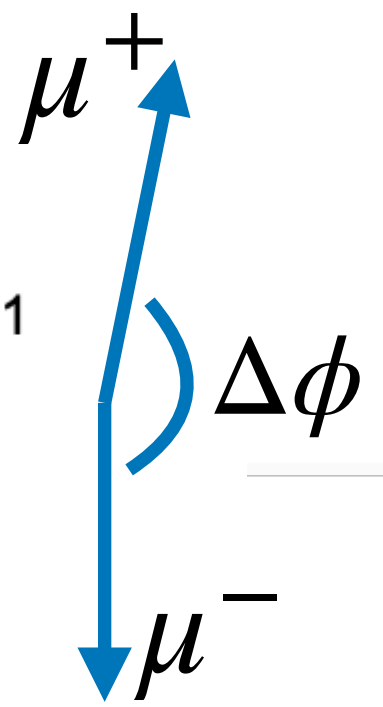
UPC $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

- ‘Core’ of α distribution dominated by LO contributions - not perfectly modeled
- Full QED needed to capture b-dependence of photon p_T

Finalized since HP 2020



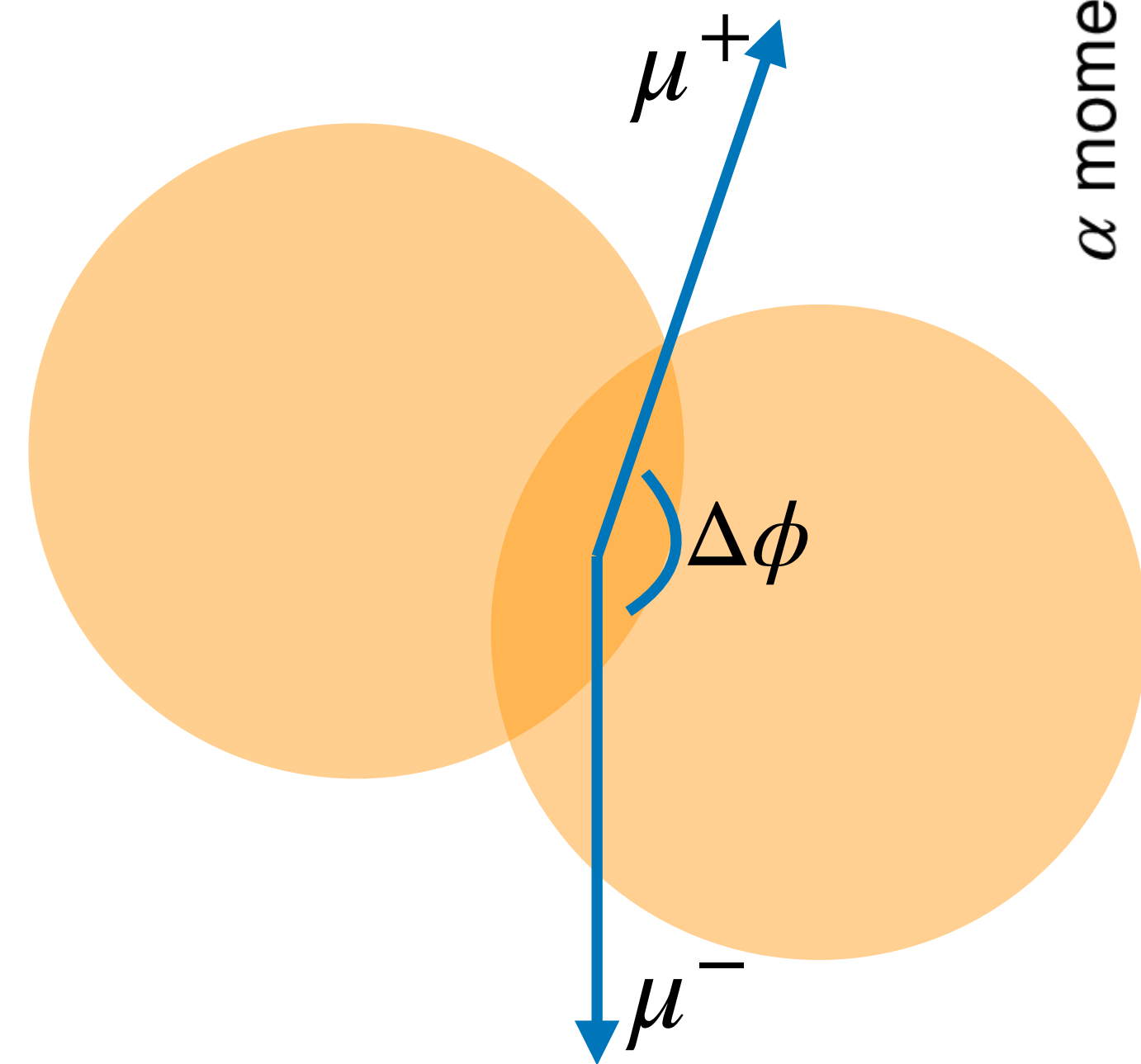
$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{\pi}$$



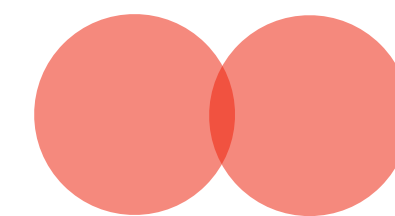
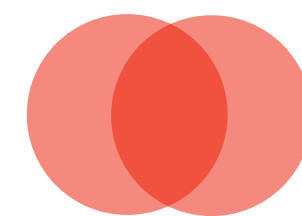
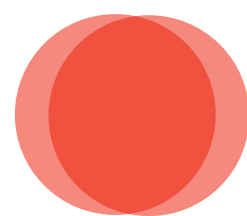
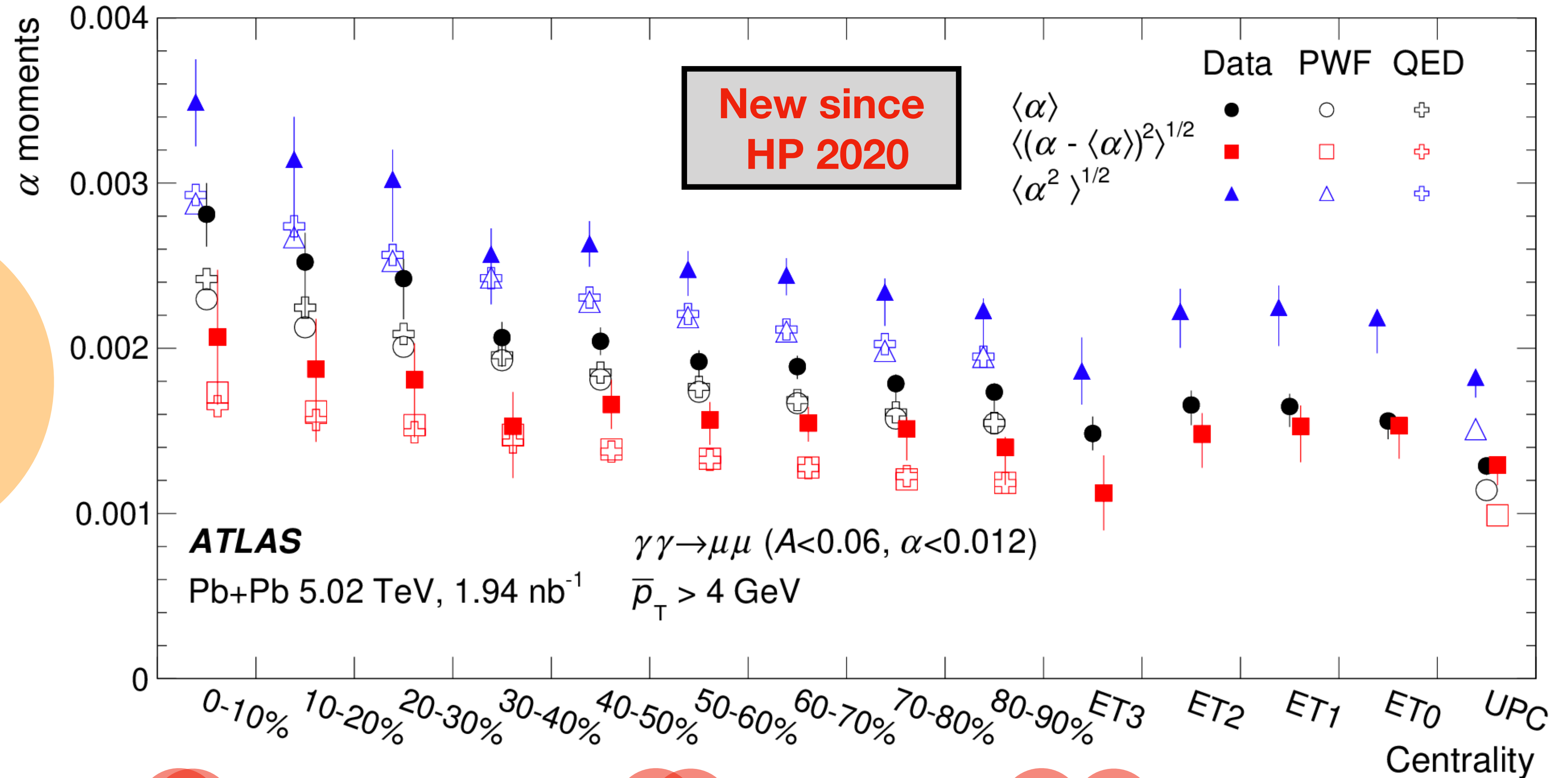
Higher b, lower p_T^γ \longleftrightarrow Lower b, higher p_T^γ

ATLAS $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ in peripheral AA

- Confirm broadening of α as a function of centrality - k_T kicks to muons?
- Not consistent with B-field induced broadening



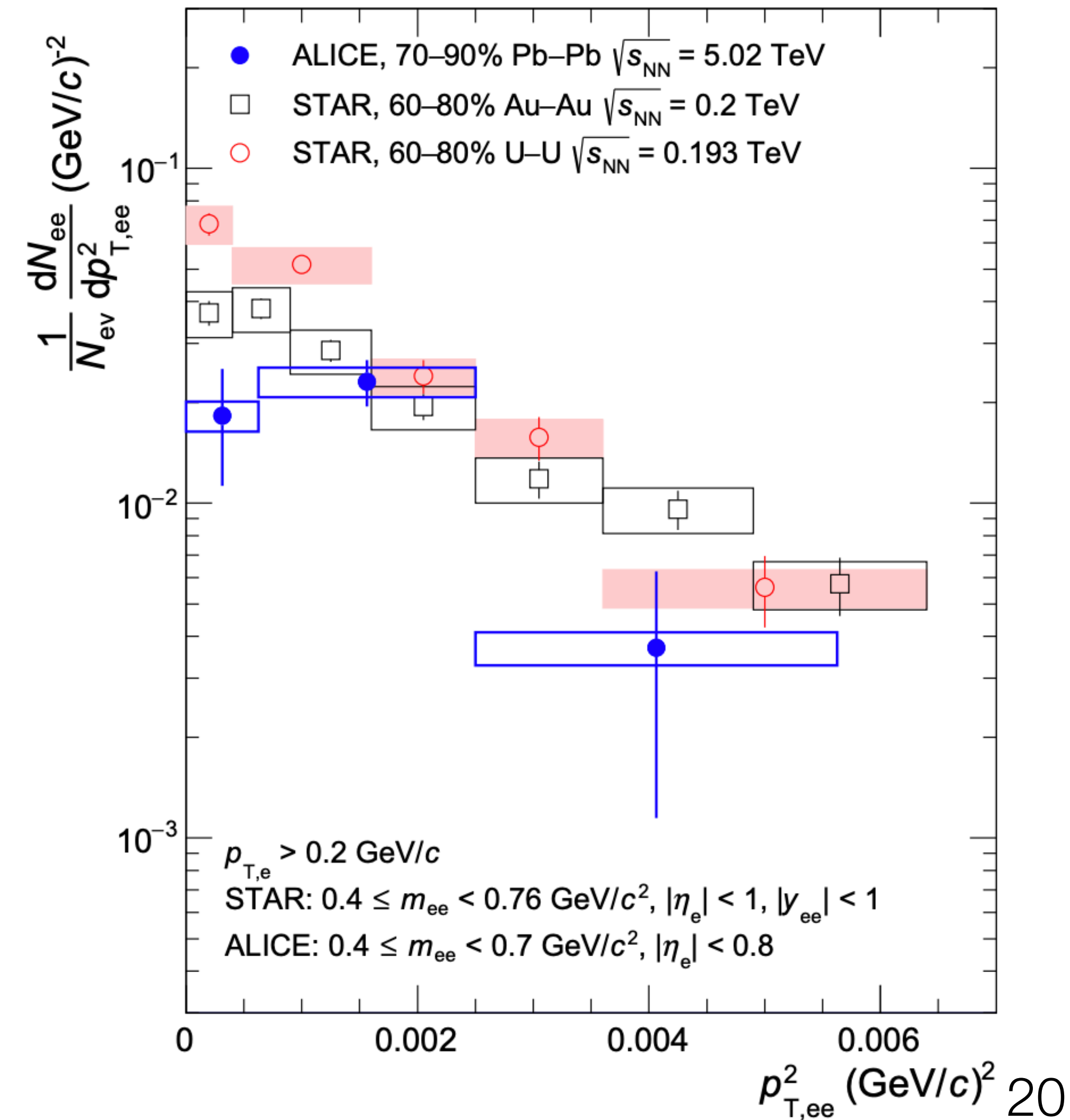
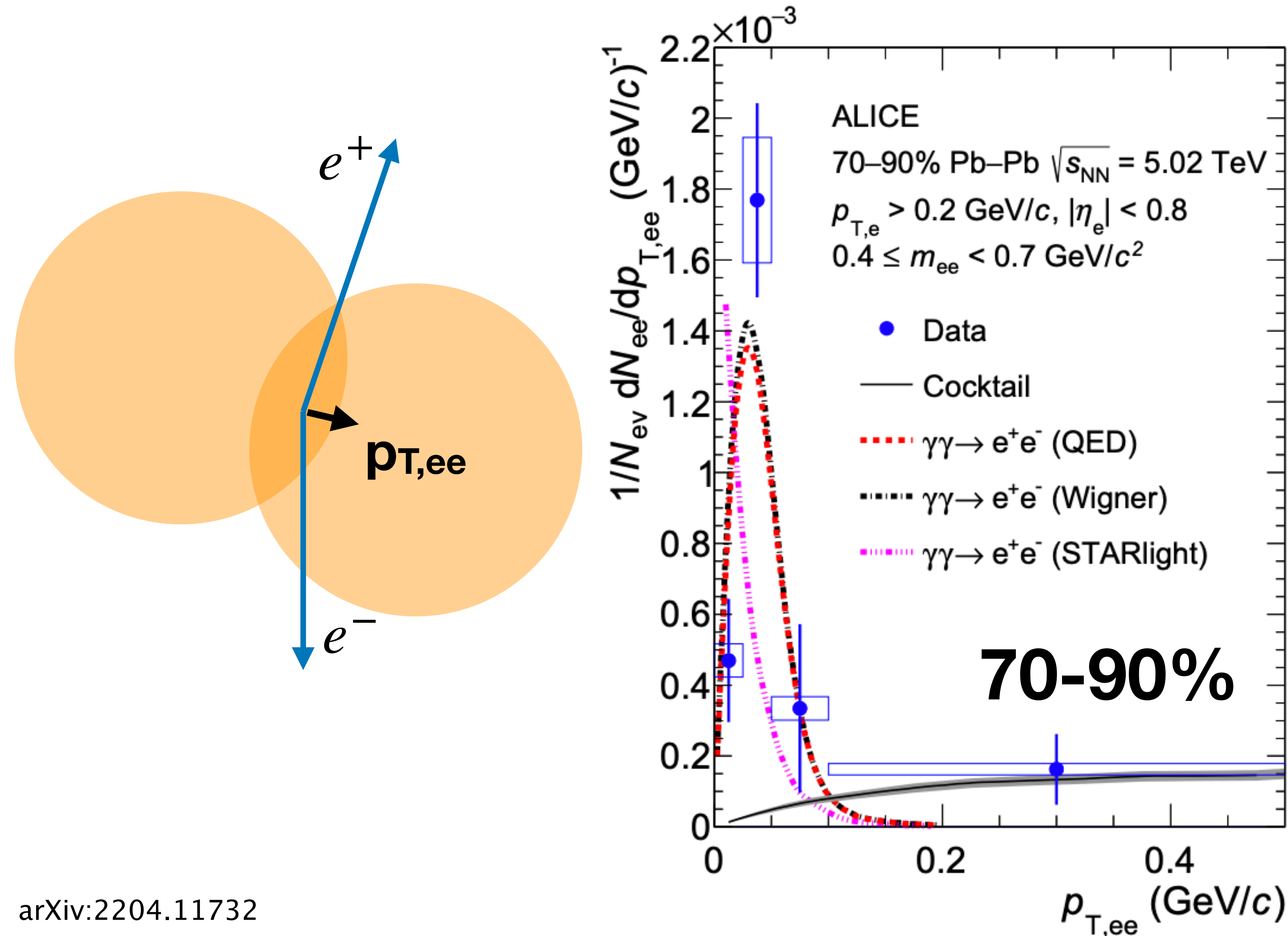
$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{\pi}$$



ALICE $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ in peripheral AA

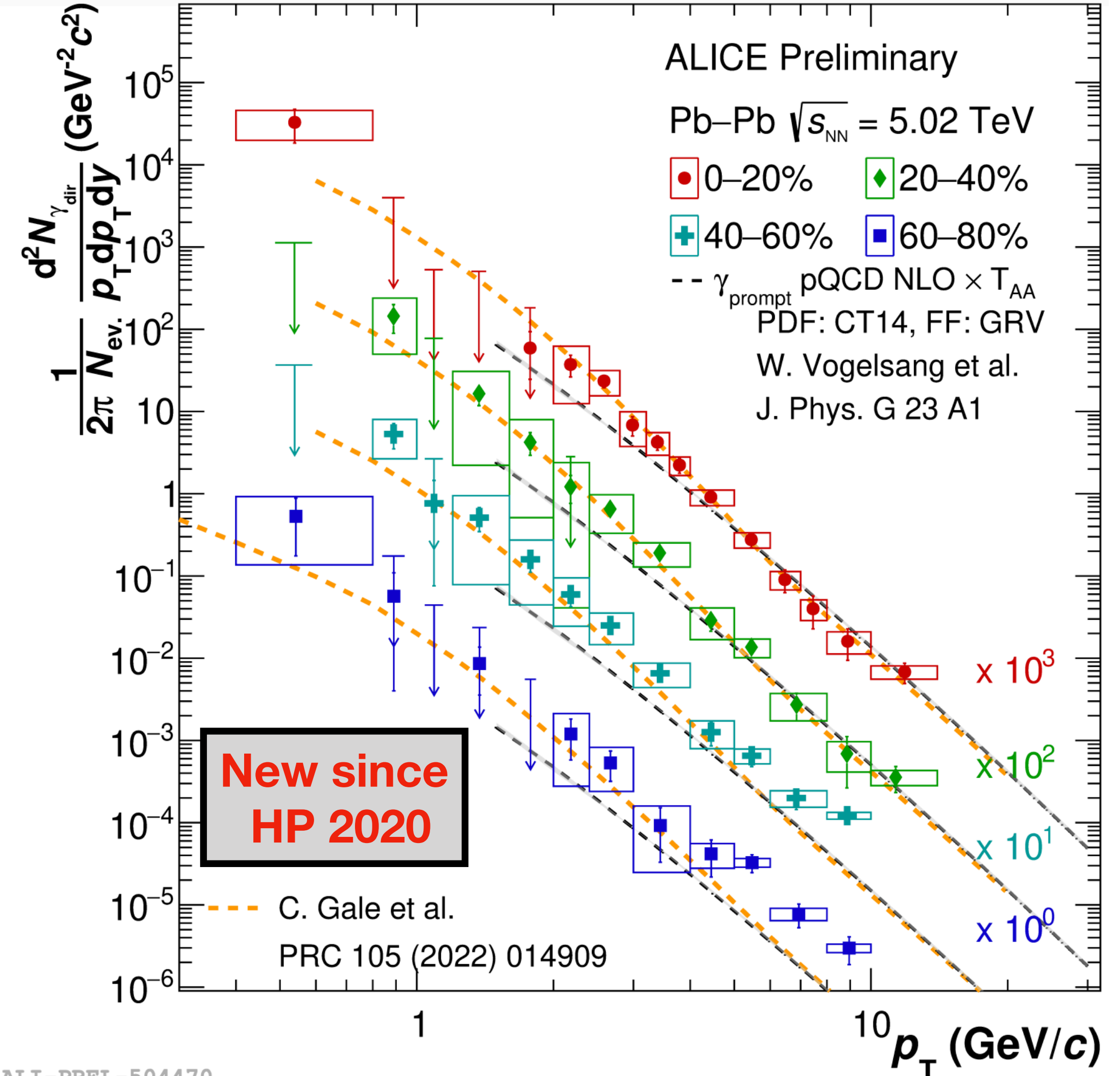
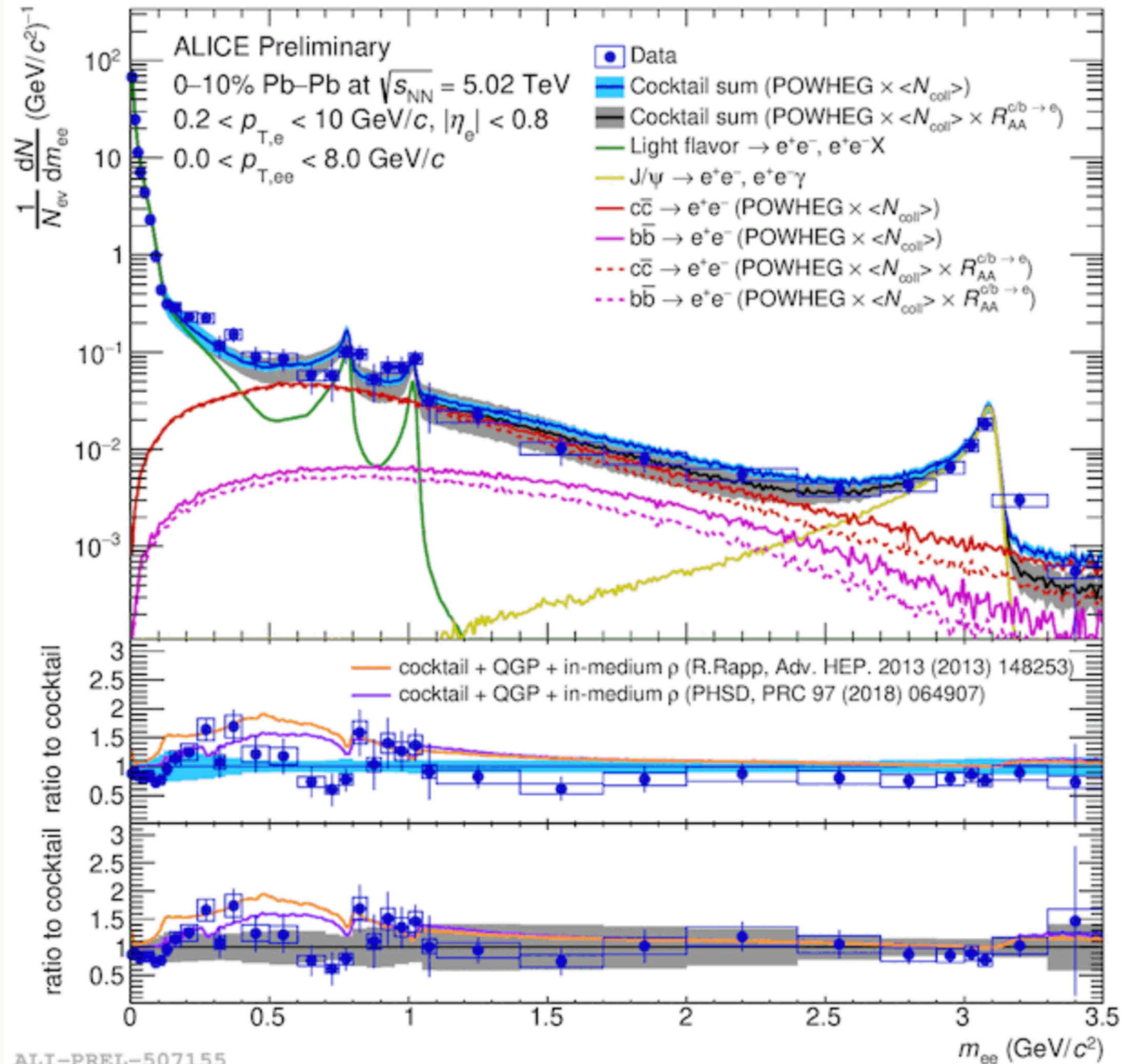
- Excess at low $p_{T,ee}$ clearly favors models w/ b-dependent photon p_T
- Similar to STAR results

New since
HP 2020



Dielectrons, Direct γ in PbPb

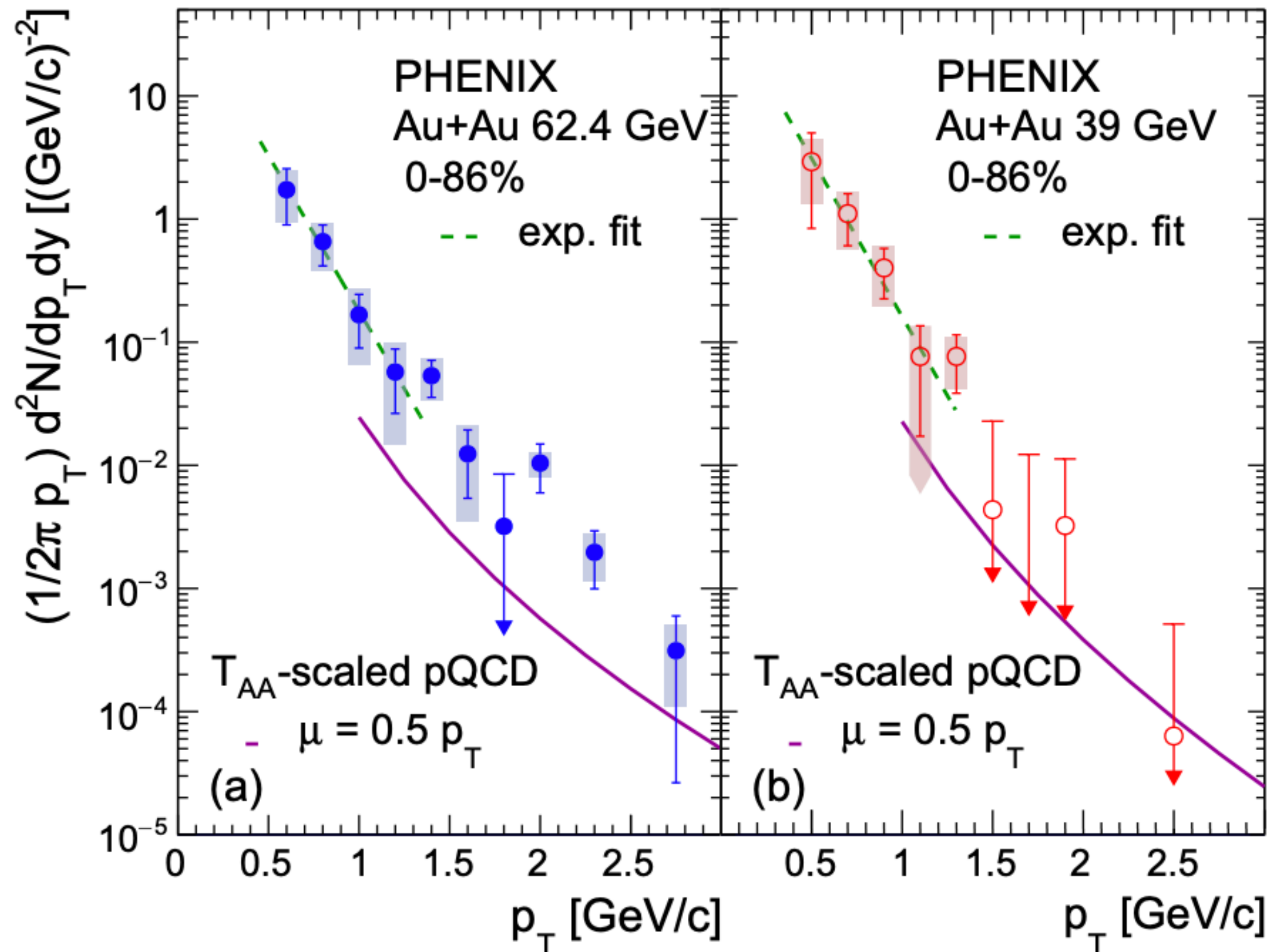
- dielectron data captures trends of cocktail+QGP+ ρ model (except at 0.7 GeV?)
- Full treatment of collision evolution improves agreement w/ direct photons



Direct photons with PHENIX

- Shape of low- p_T direct photons analyzed at lower beam energies

PRC 107, 024914 (2023)



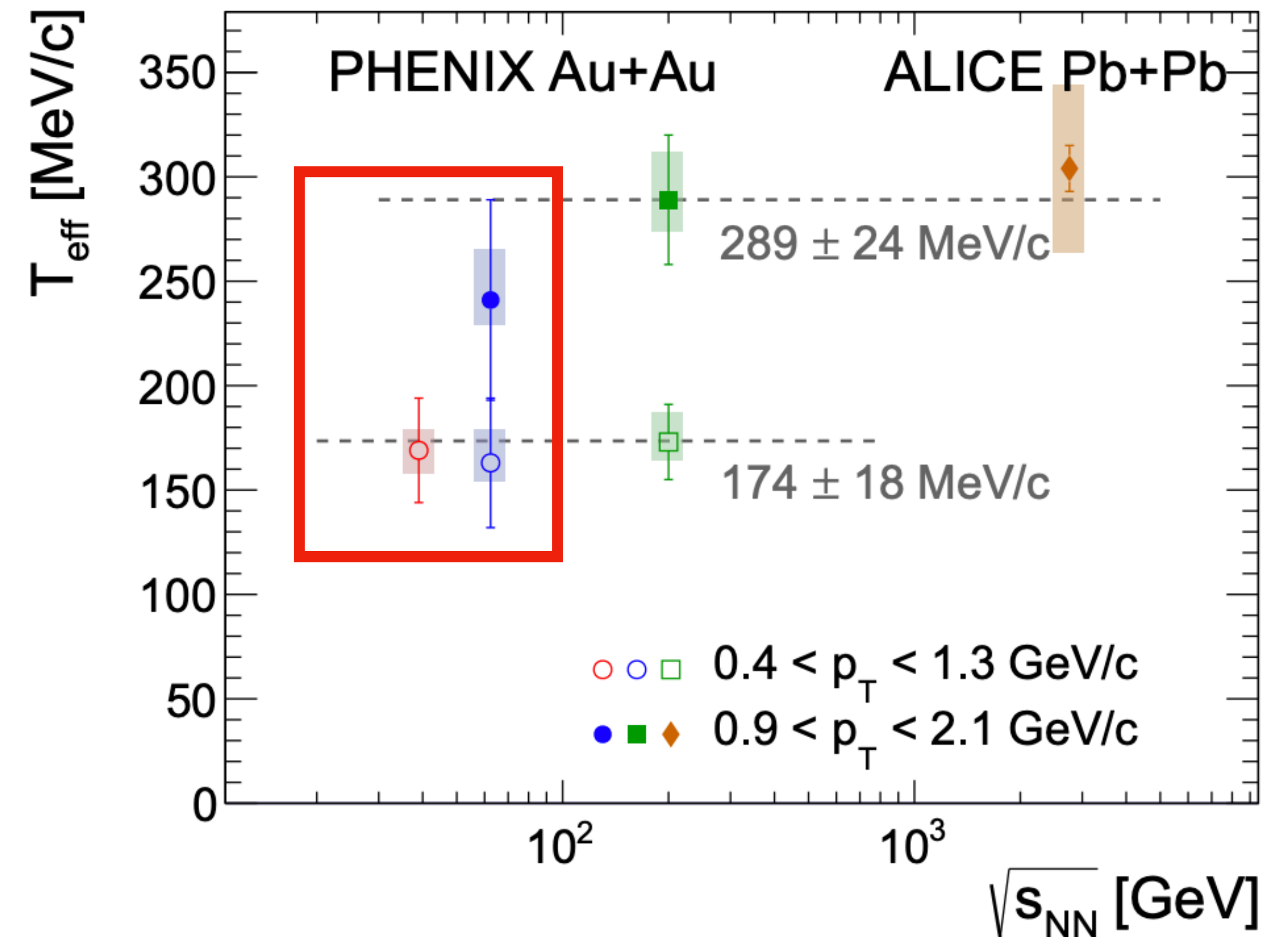
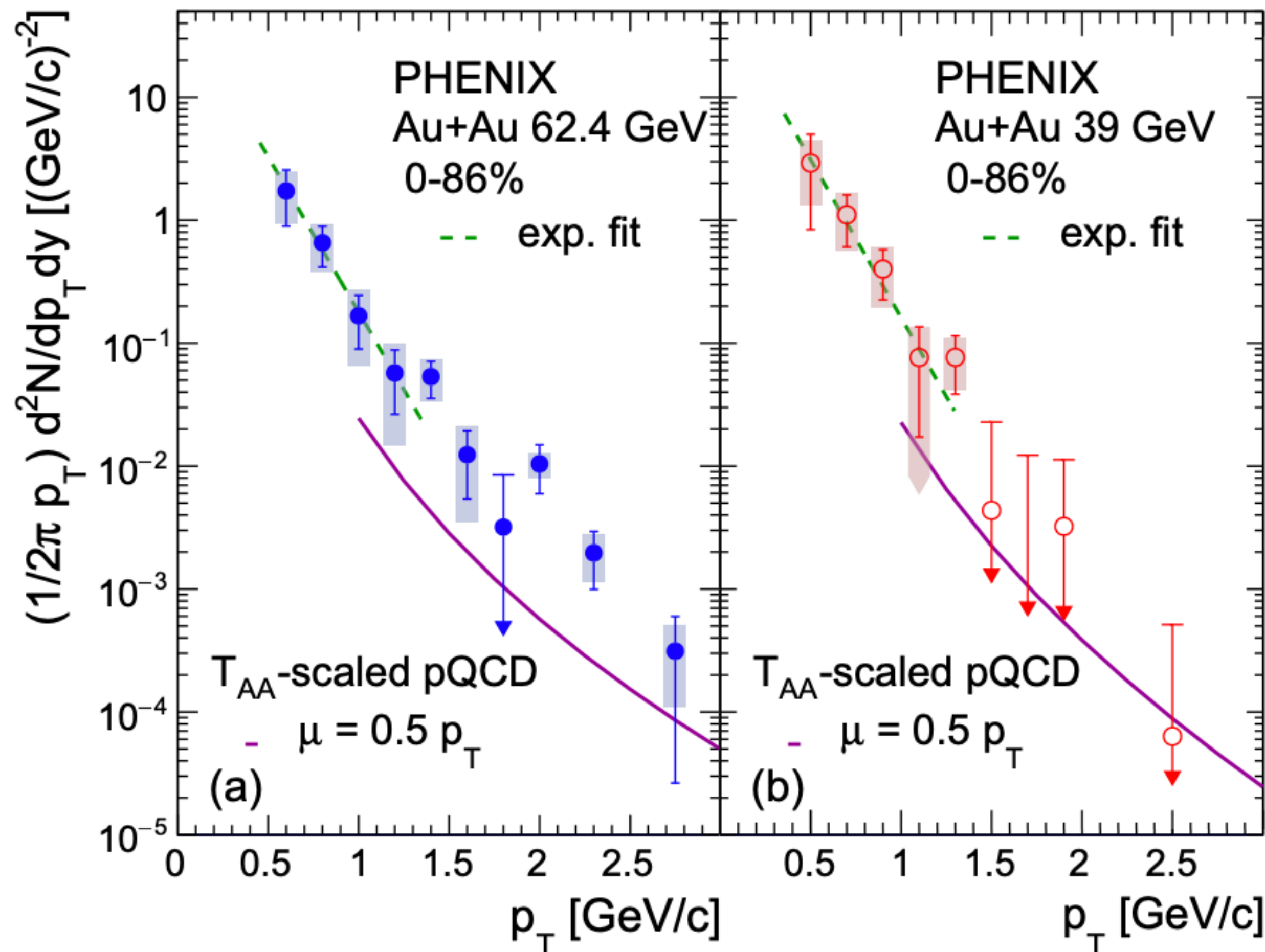
Finalized since
HP 2020

Direct photons with PHENIX

PRC 107, 024914 (2023)

- Shape of low- p_T direct photons analyzed at lower beam energies
- Relatively small $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ dependence of T_{eff}
- Common source from fireball evolving through phase transition?

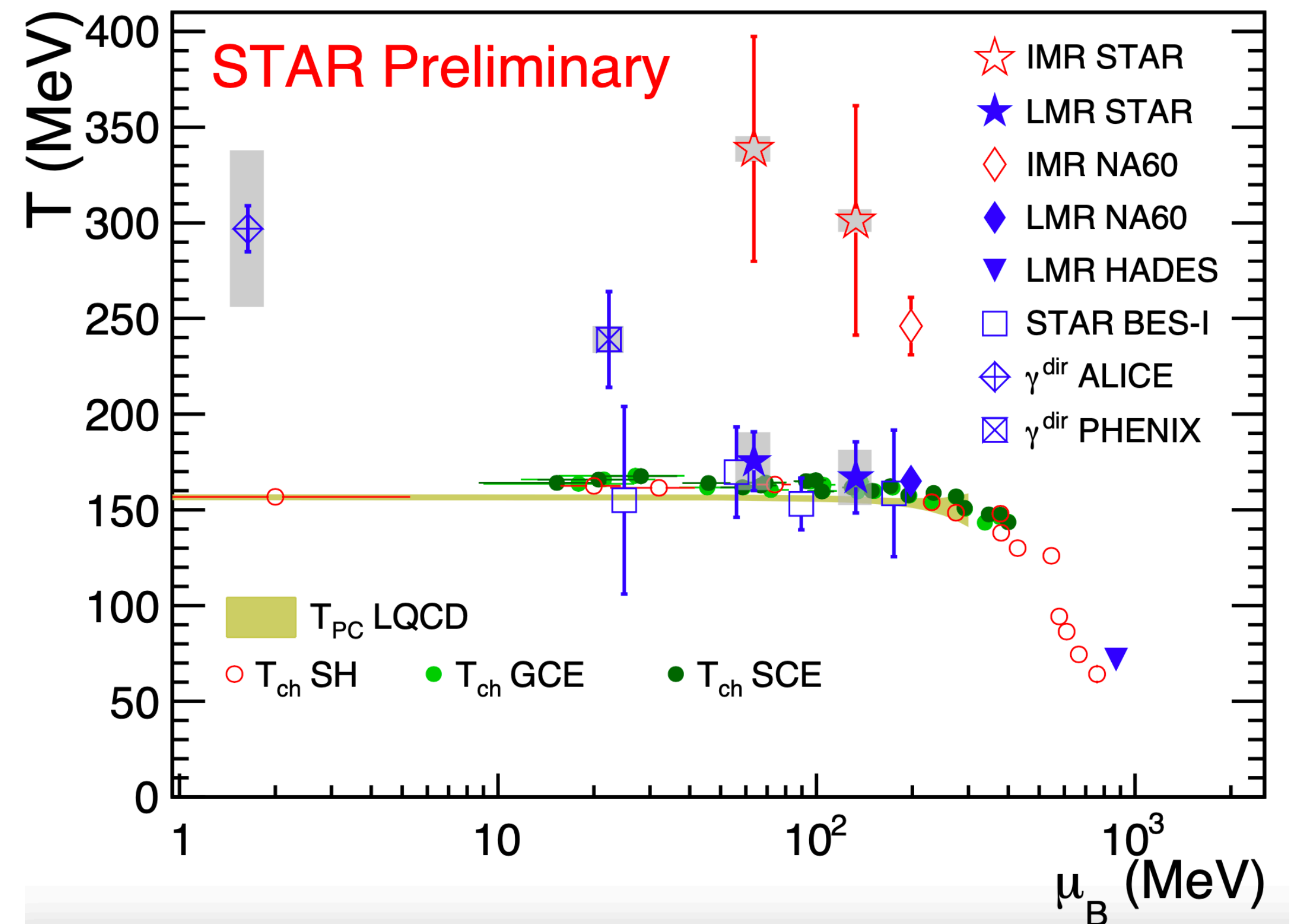
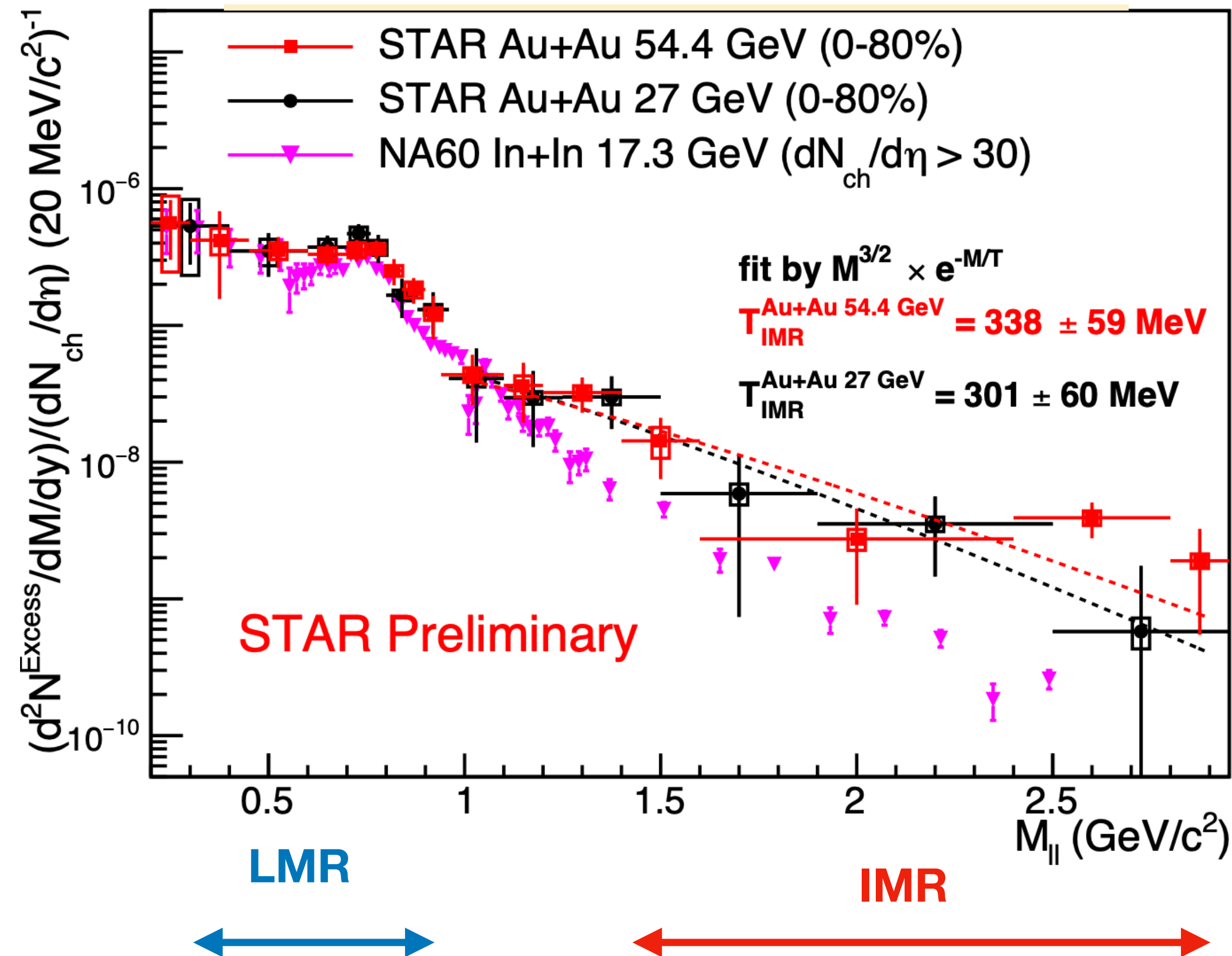
**Finalized since
HP 2020**



Dielectrons with STAR

- Different trends of T vs μ_B for low-mass and intermediate-mass regions
- Different contributions from in-medium ρ vs QGP
- Probe different stages of temperature evolution

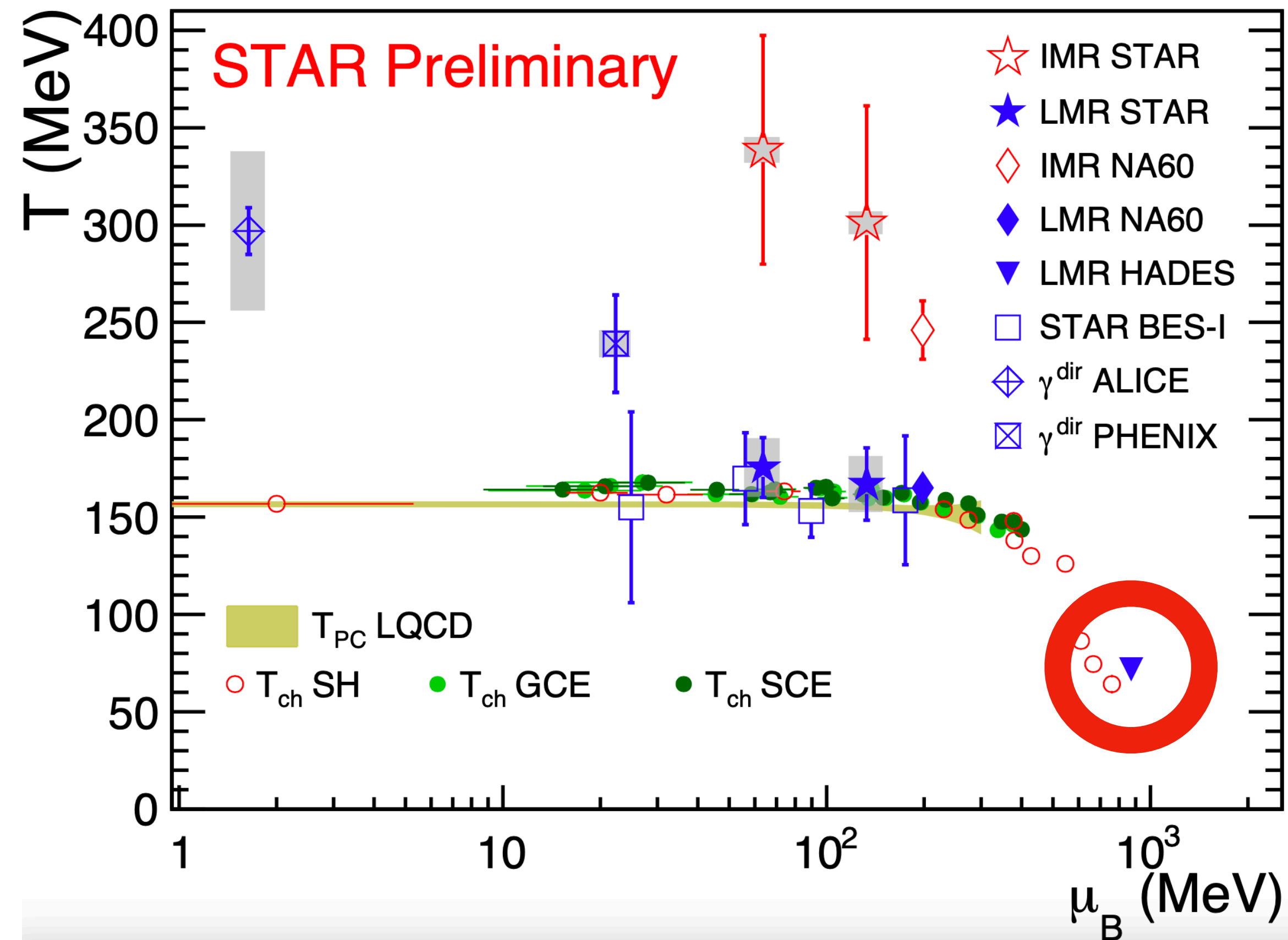
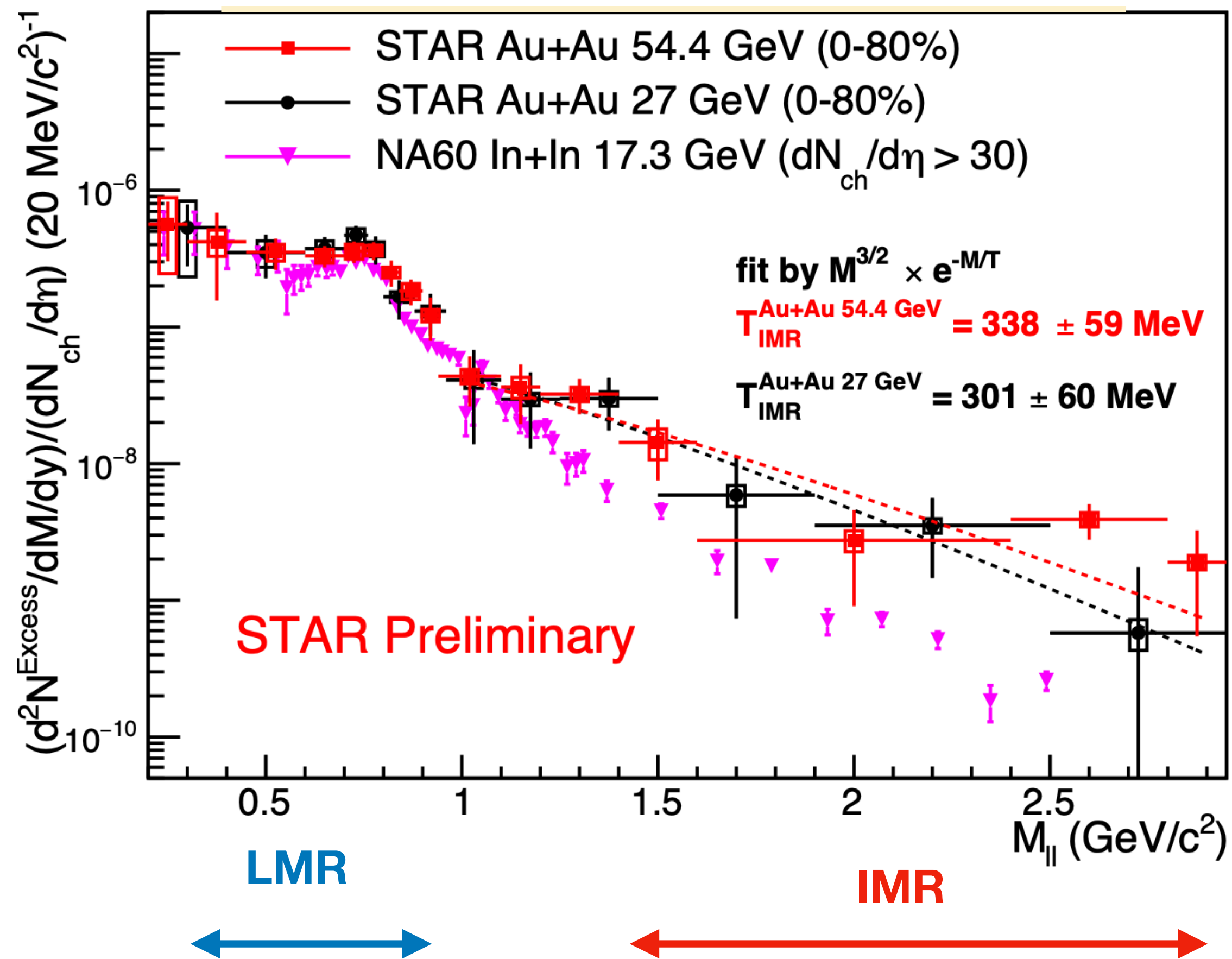
New since
HP 2020



Dielectrons with STAR

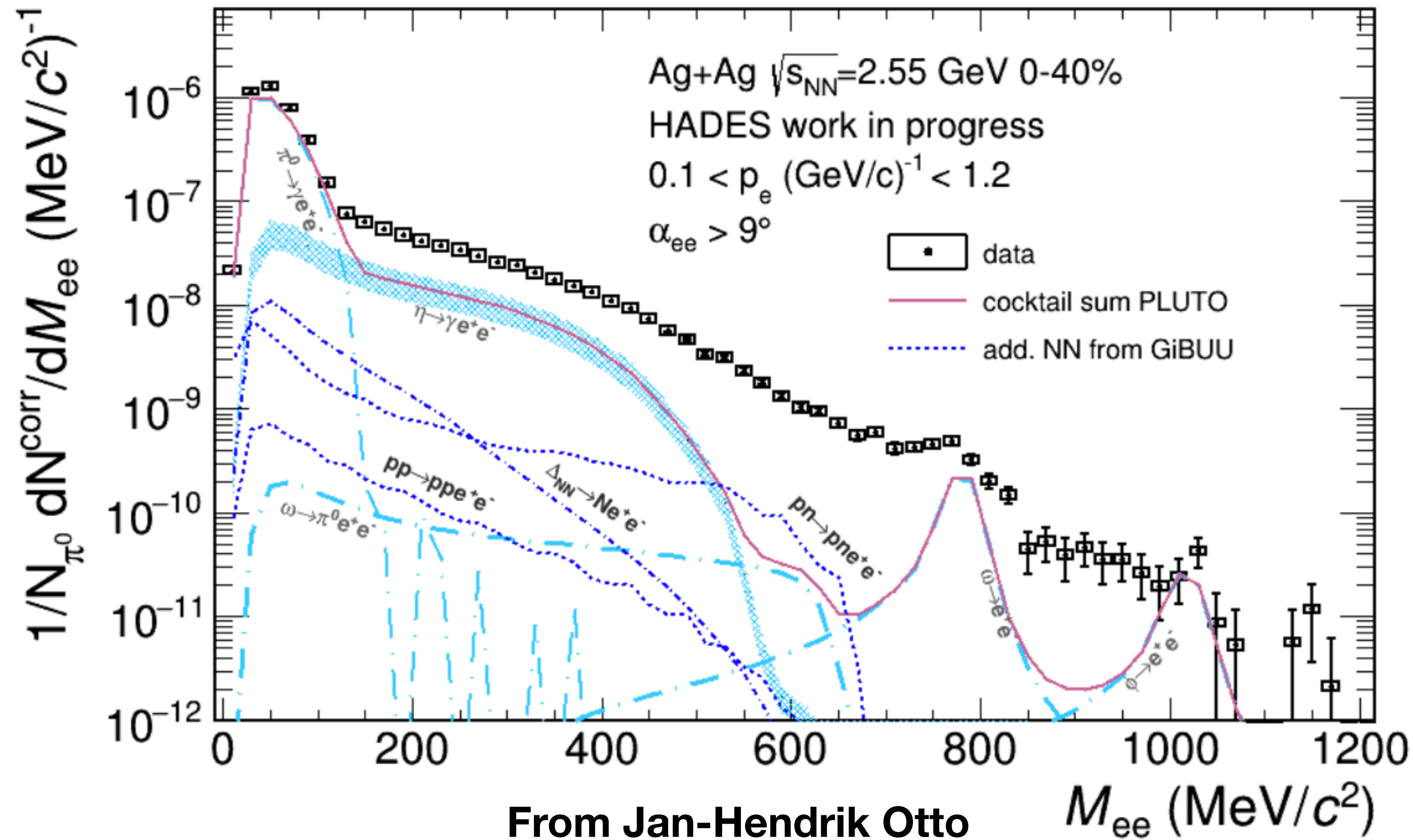
- Different trends of T vs μ_B for low-mass and intermediate-mass regions
- Different contributions from in-medium ρ vs QGP
- Probe different stages of temperature evolution

New since
HP 2020



Dielectrons with HADES

- Extremely detailed scan of low mass region at high μ_B
 - 2.55 GeV AgAg collisions
- Looking forward to further updates!



From Jan-Hendrik Otto
Quark Matter 2022 slides

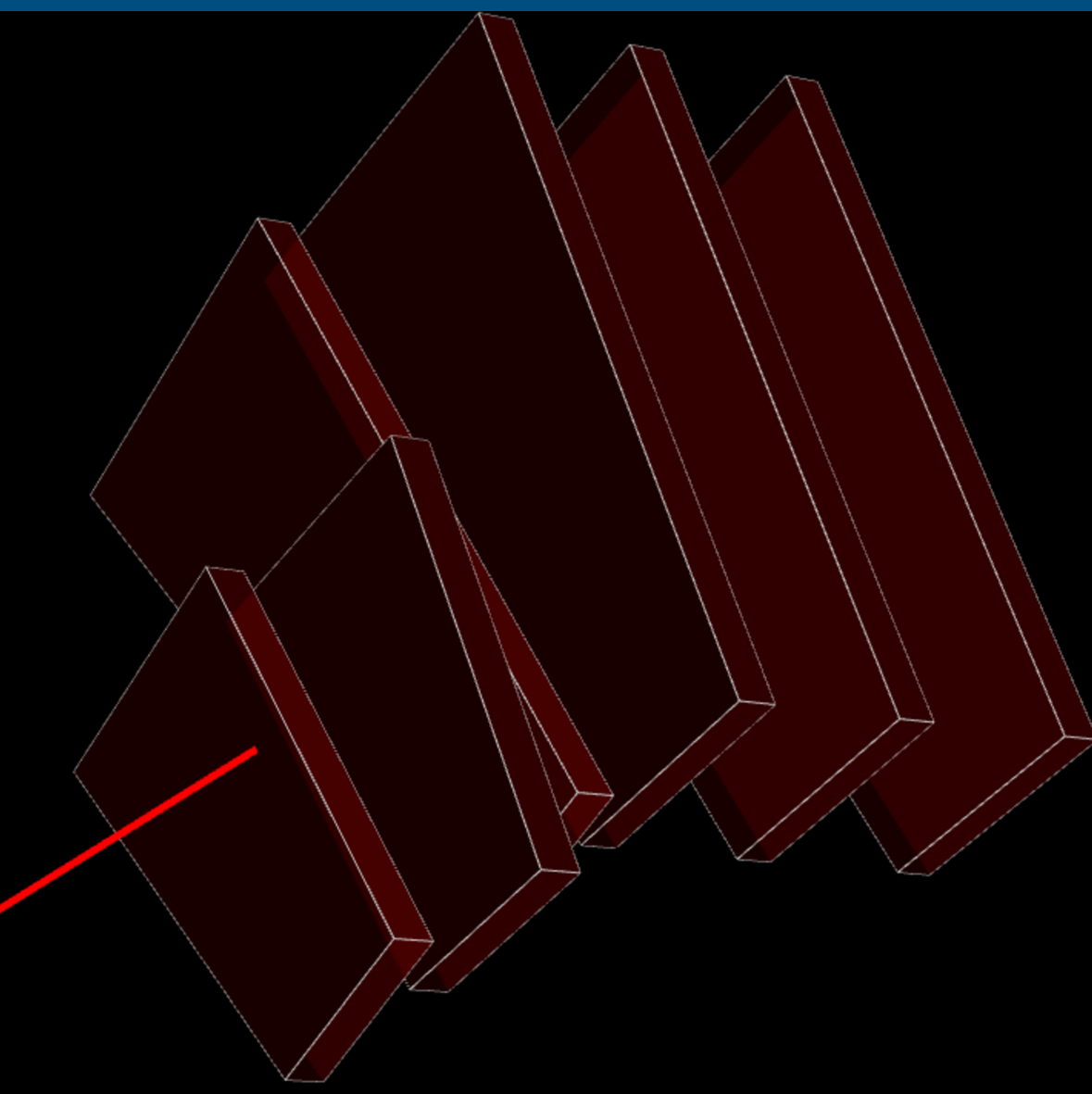
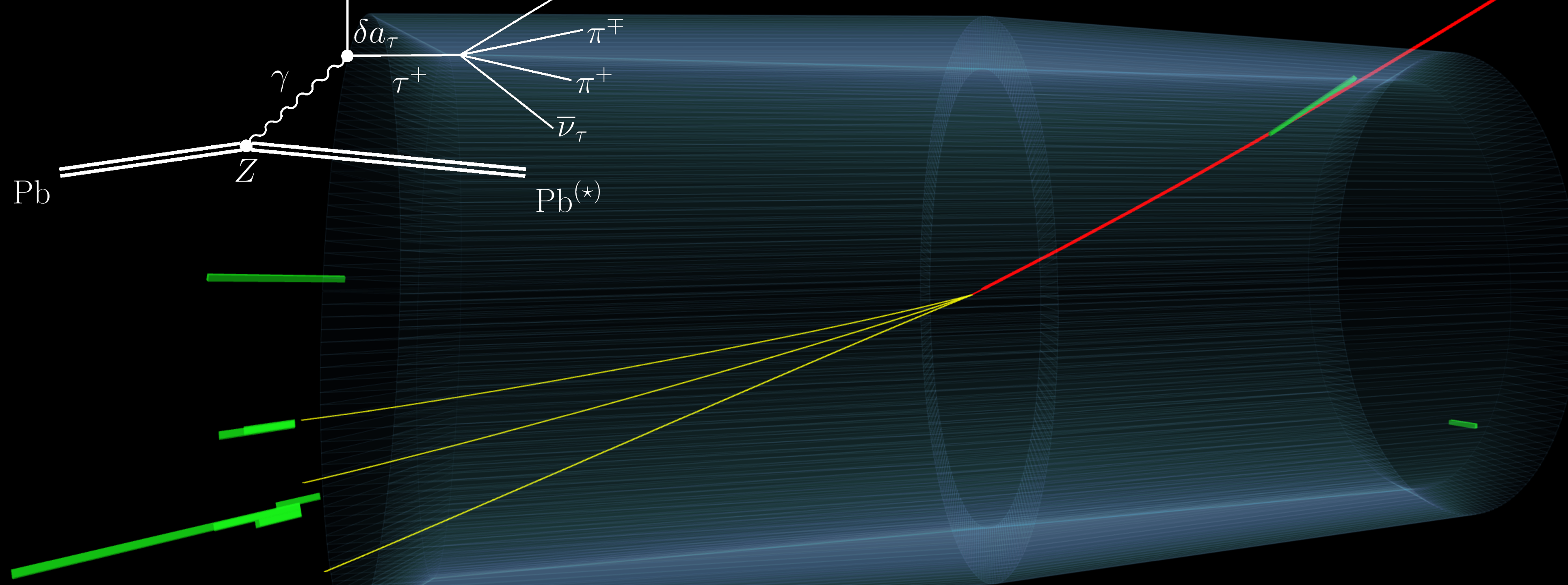
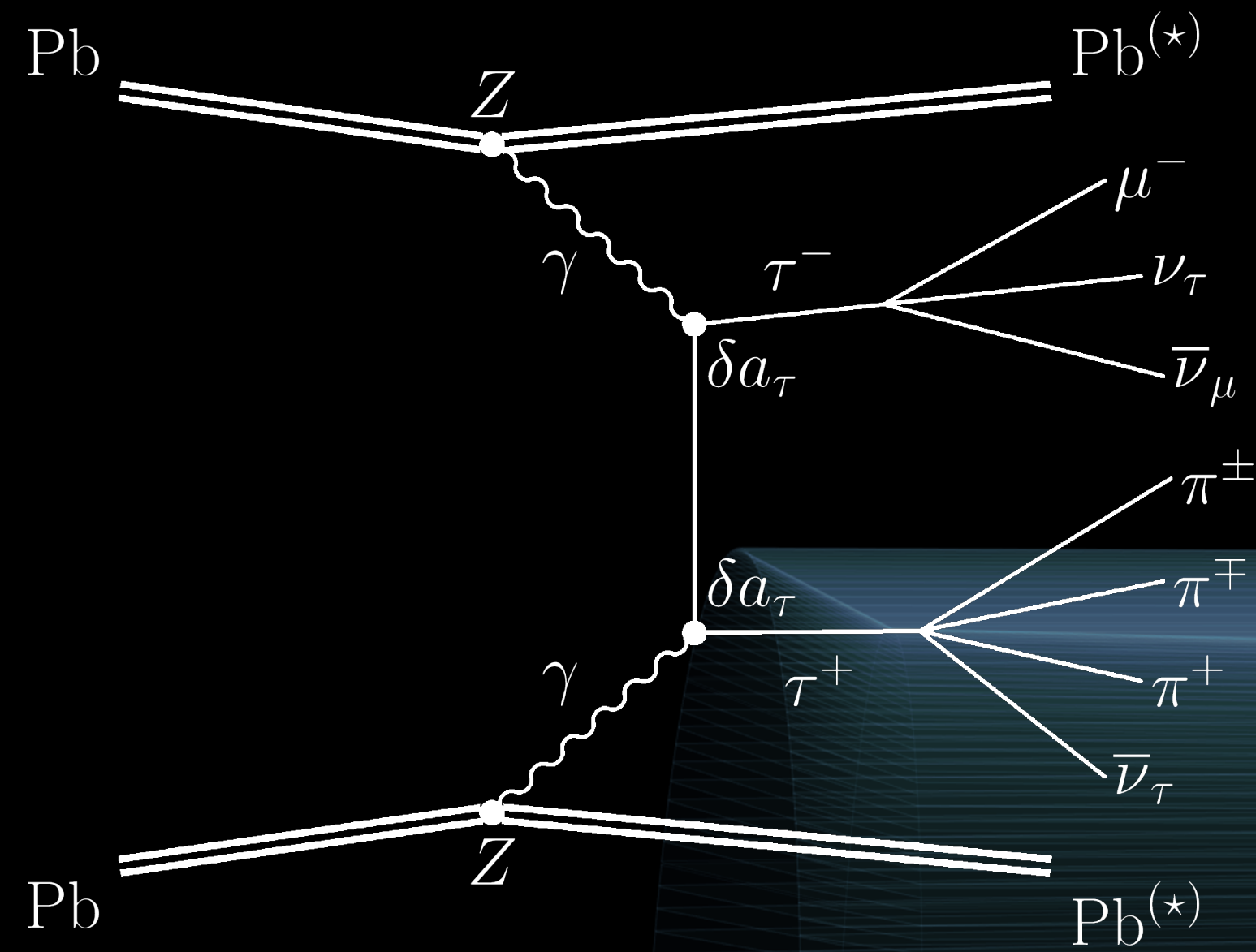
UPC $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2015-Dec-06 21:41:27.033612 GMT

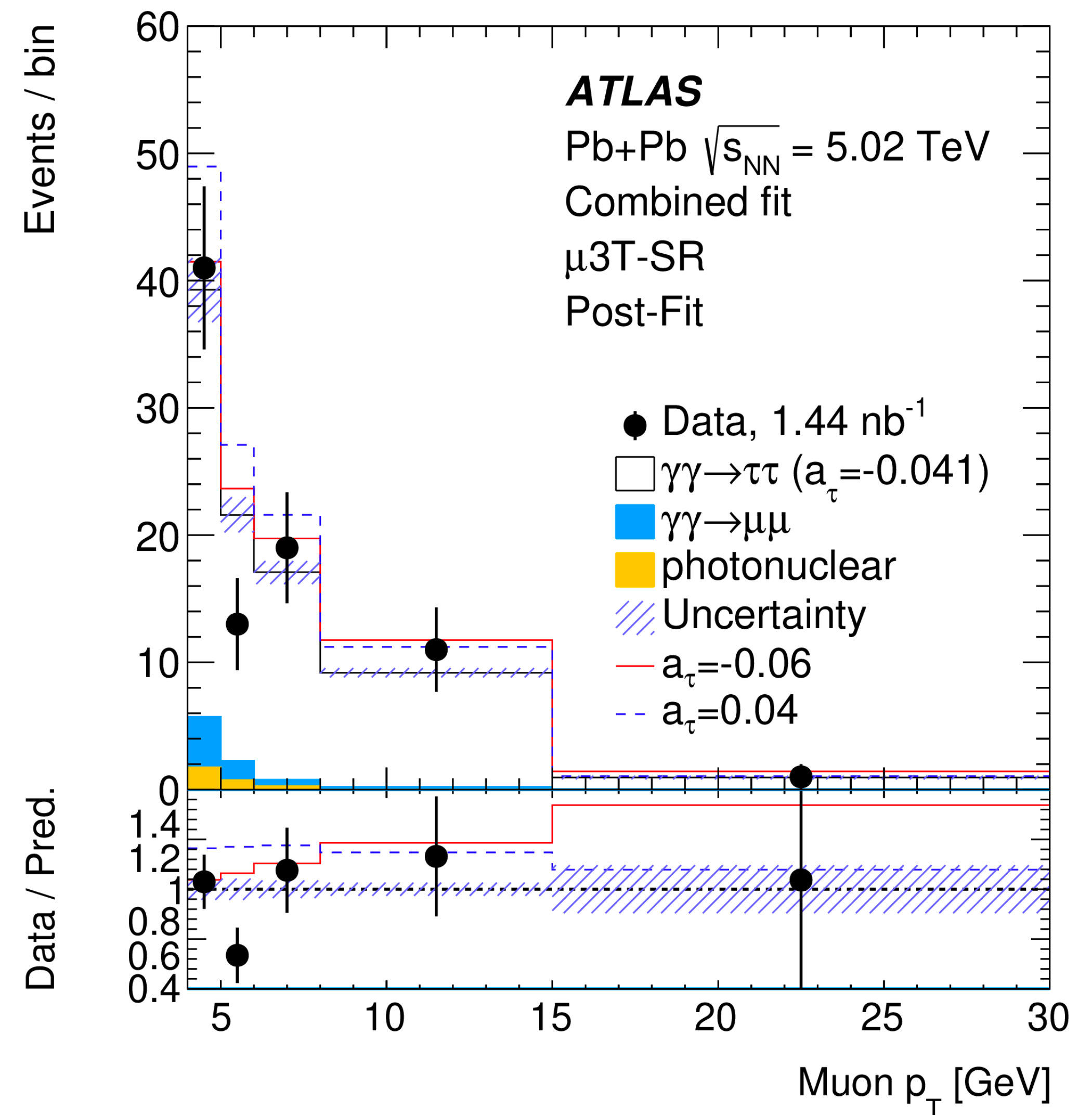
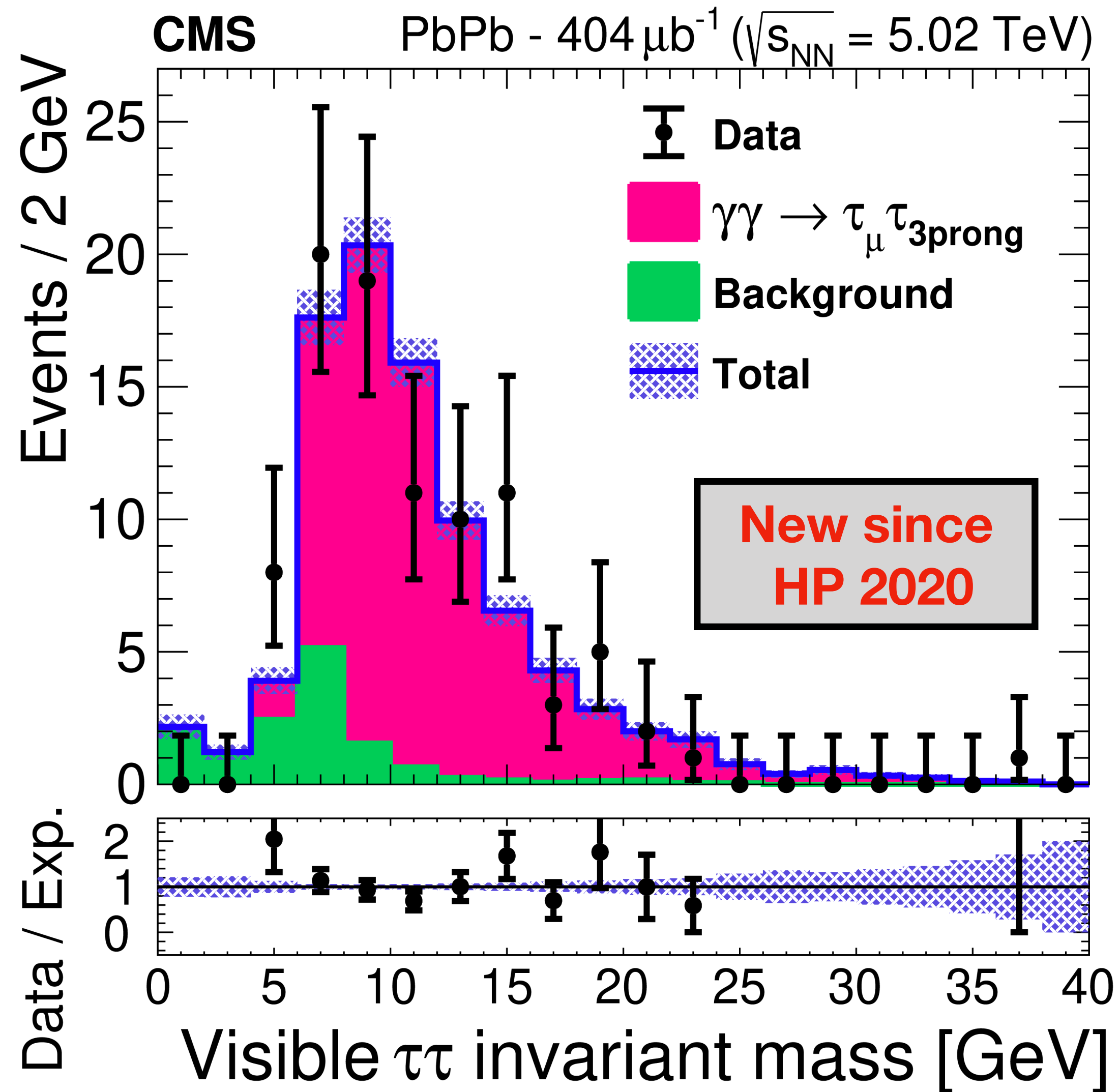
Run / Event / LS: 263400 / 88515785 / 849



Observation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in AA

arXiv:2206.05192
arXiv:2204.13478

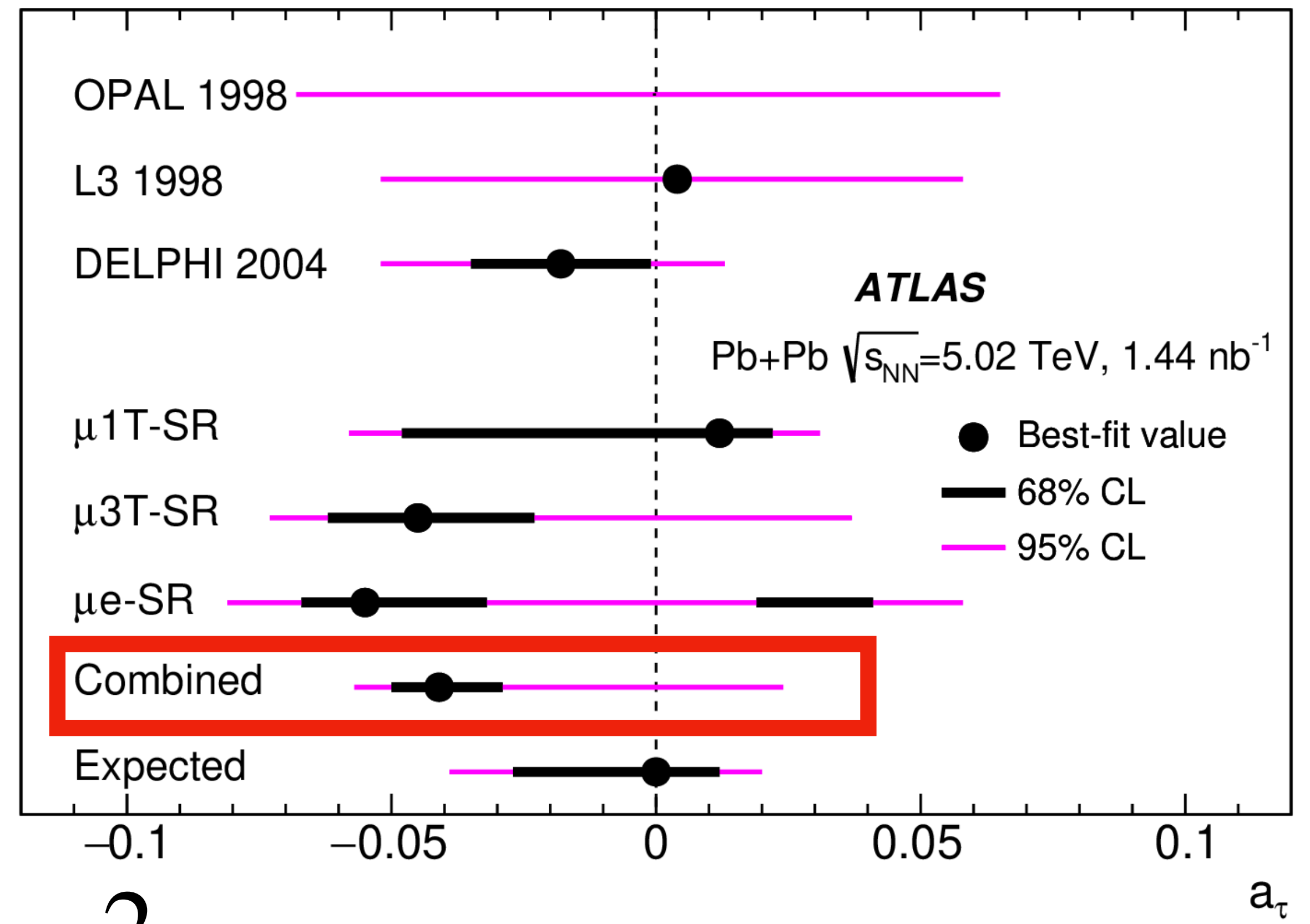
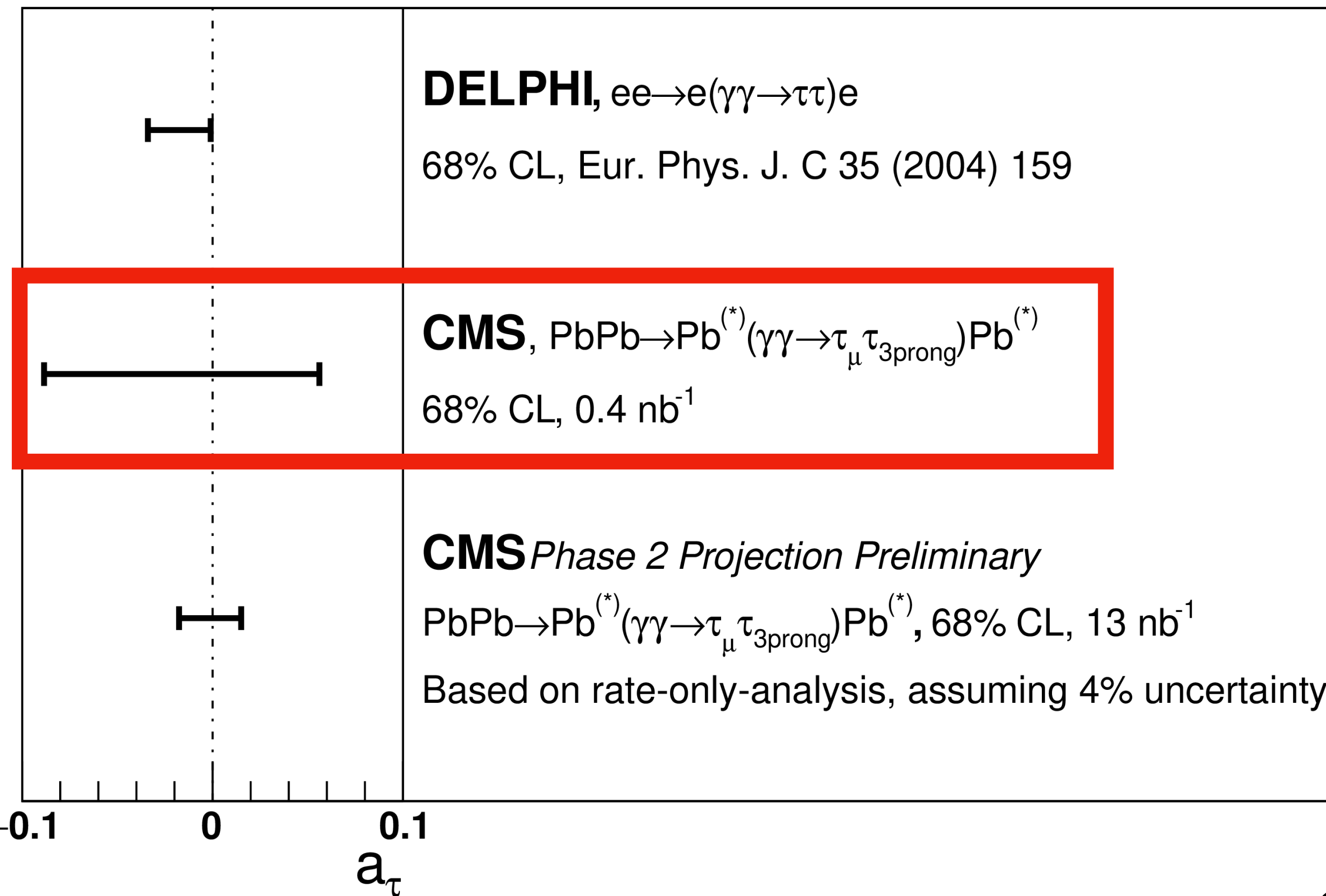
- Clean signals with little background



Observation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in AA

arXiv:2206.05192
arXiv:2204.13478

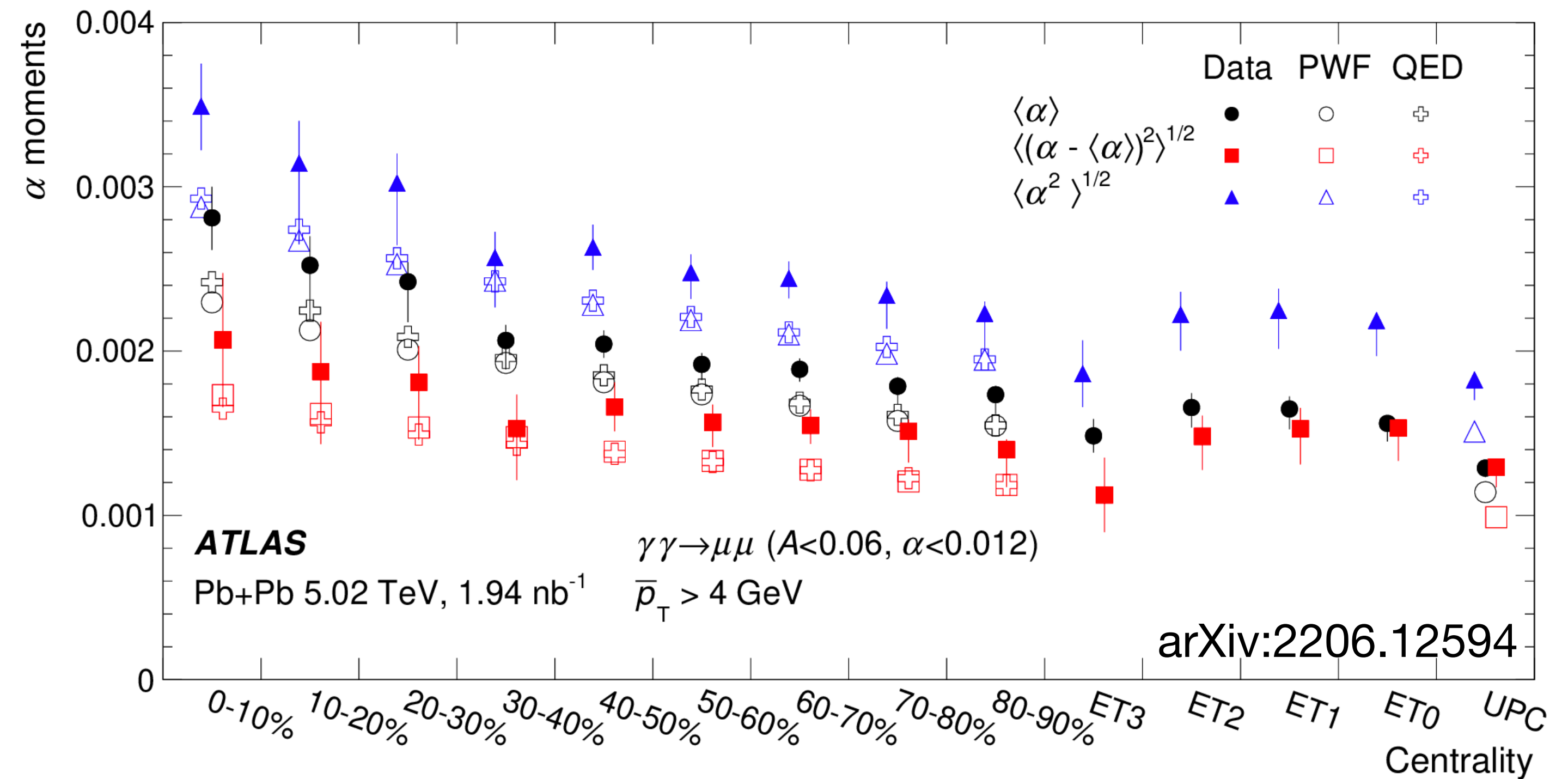
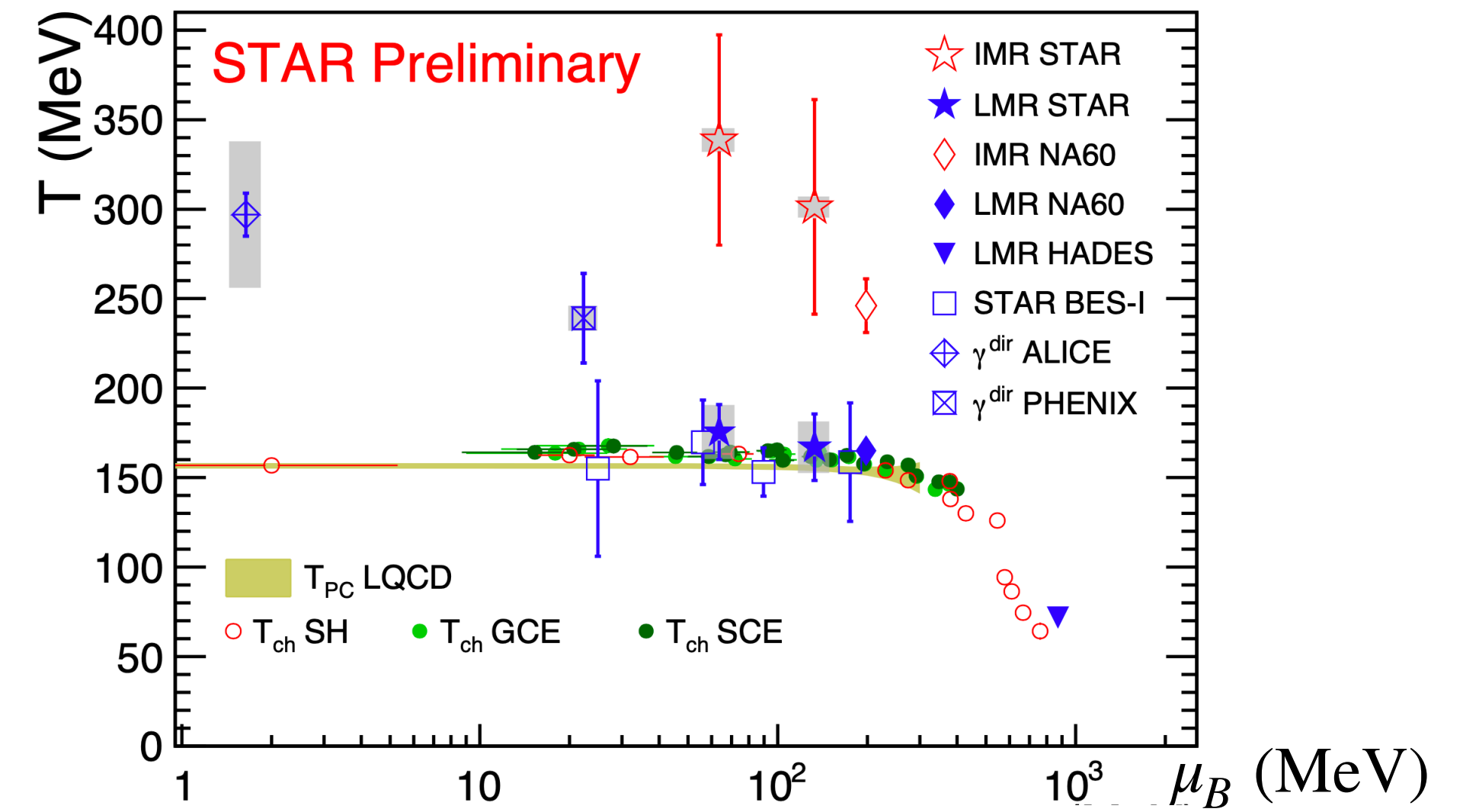
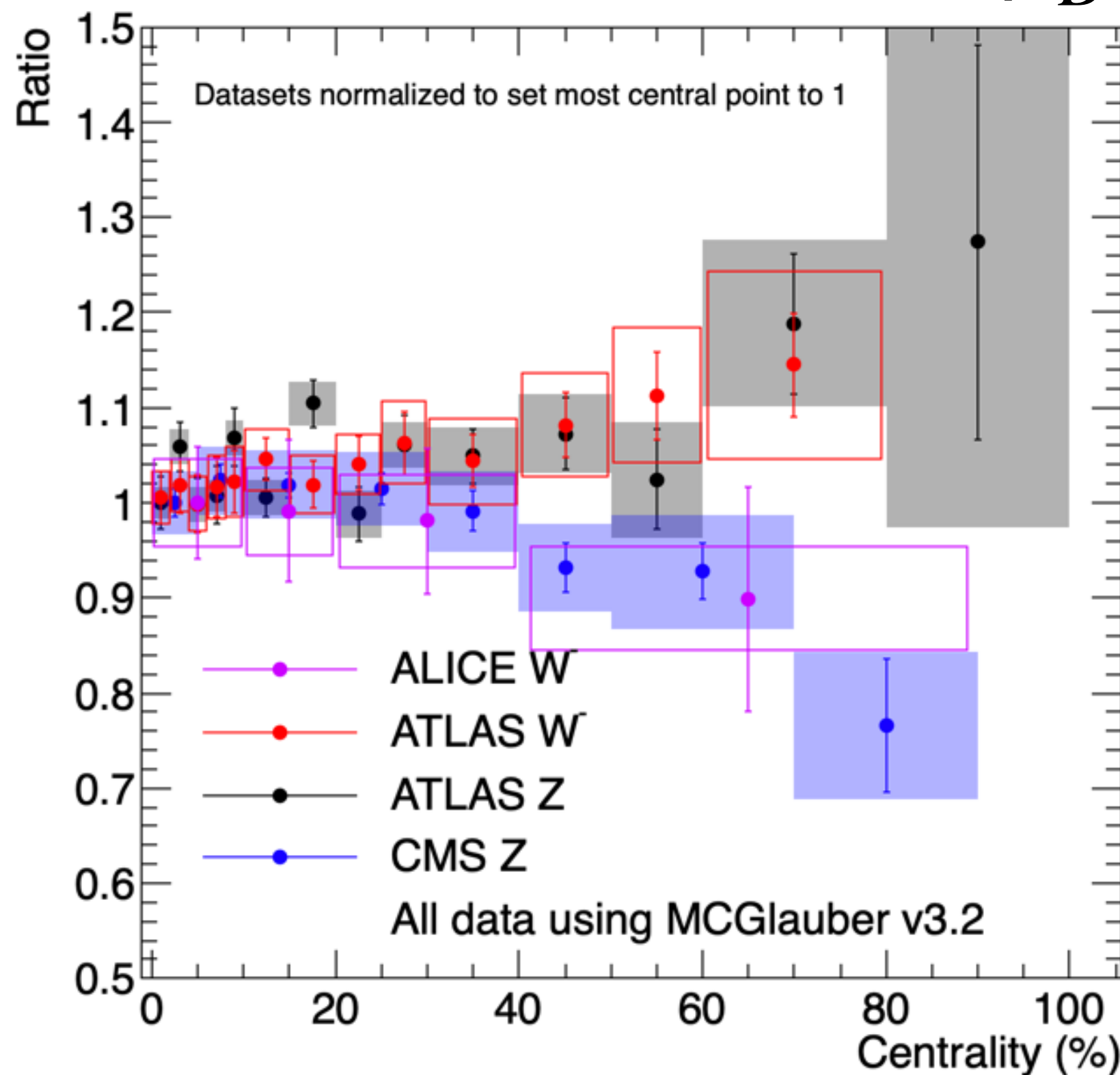
- Extract anomalous magnetic moment
- Sensitive to higher-order corrections from new particles - BSM test



$$a_{\tau} = \frac{g - 2}{2}$$

Conclusions

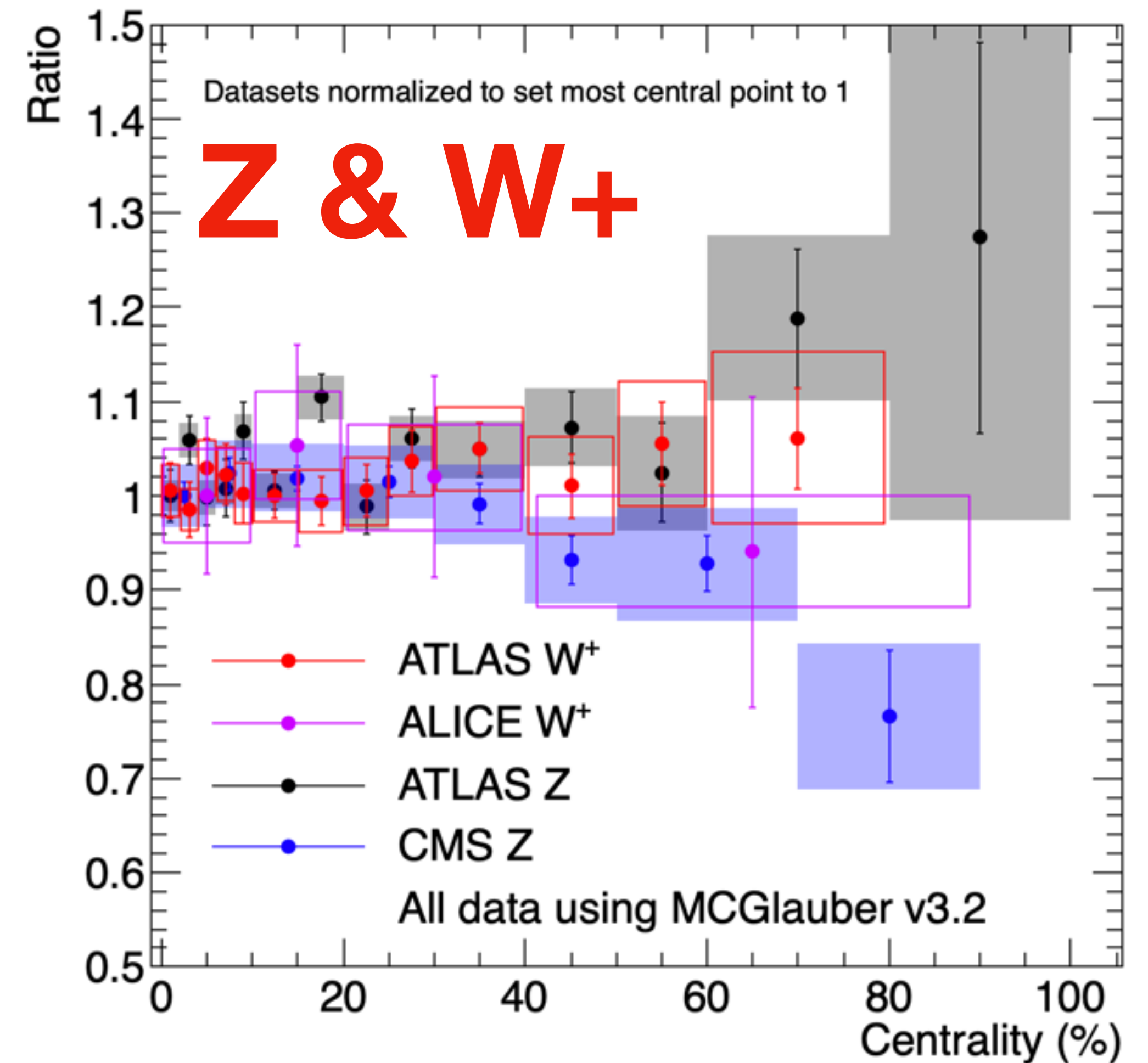
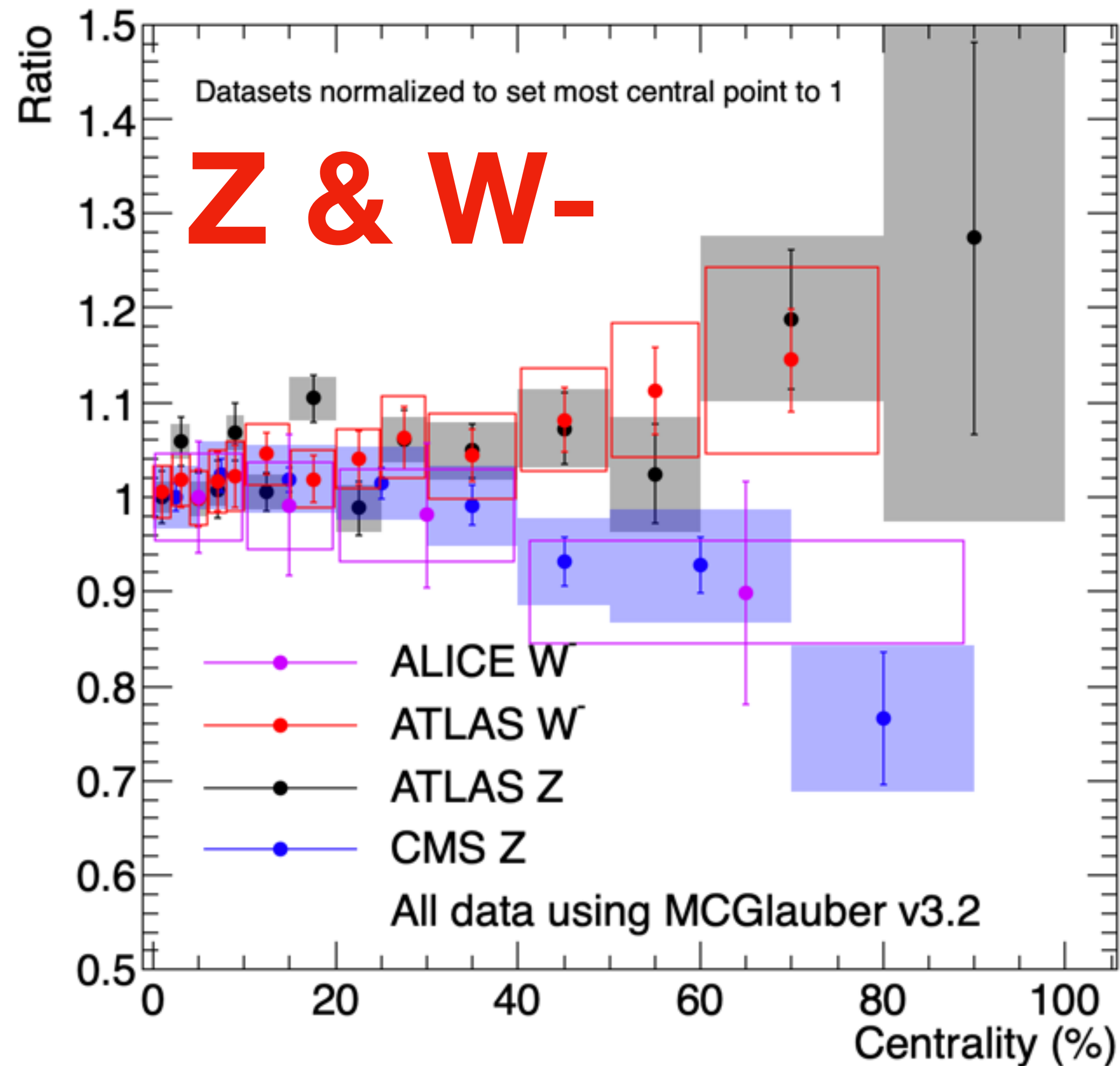
- New data constraining nPDFs
- LHC Z/W data unclear in peripheral region
 - Run 3 will help clarify
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow l^+l^-$ can probe QGP!
 - b-dependence of photon p_T important
- New data to explore T_{eff} vs μ_B



Backup

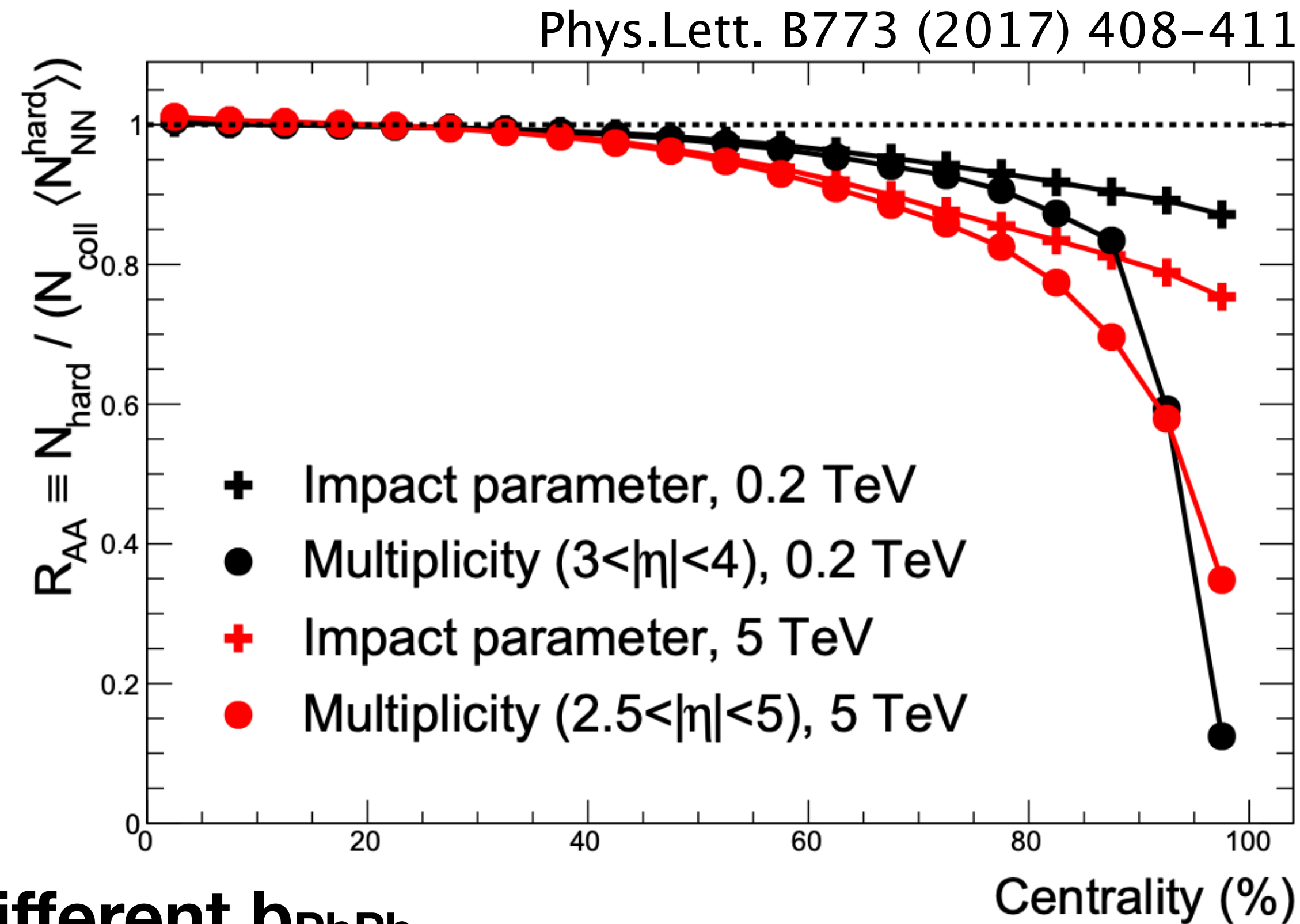
Z/W Summary Plot

- Data have their normalization fixed so the most central point = 1
- Using ATLAS MCGlauber v3.2 data points instead of v2.4 improves agreement

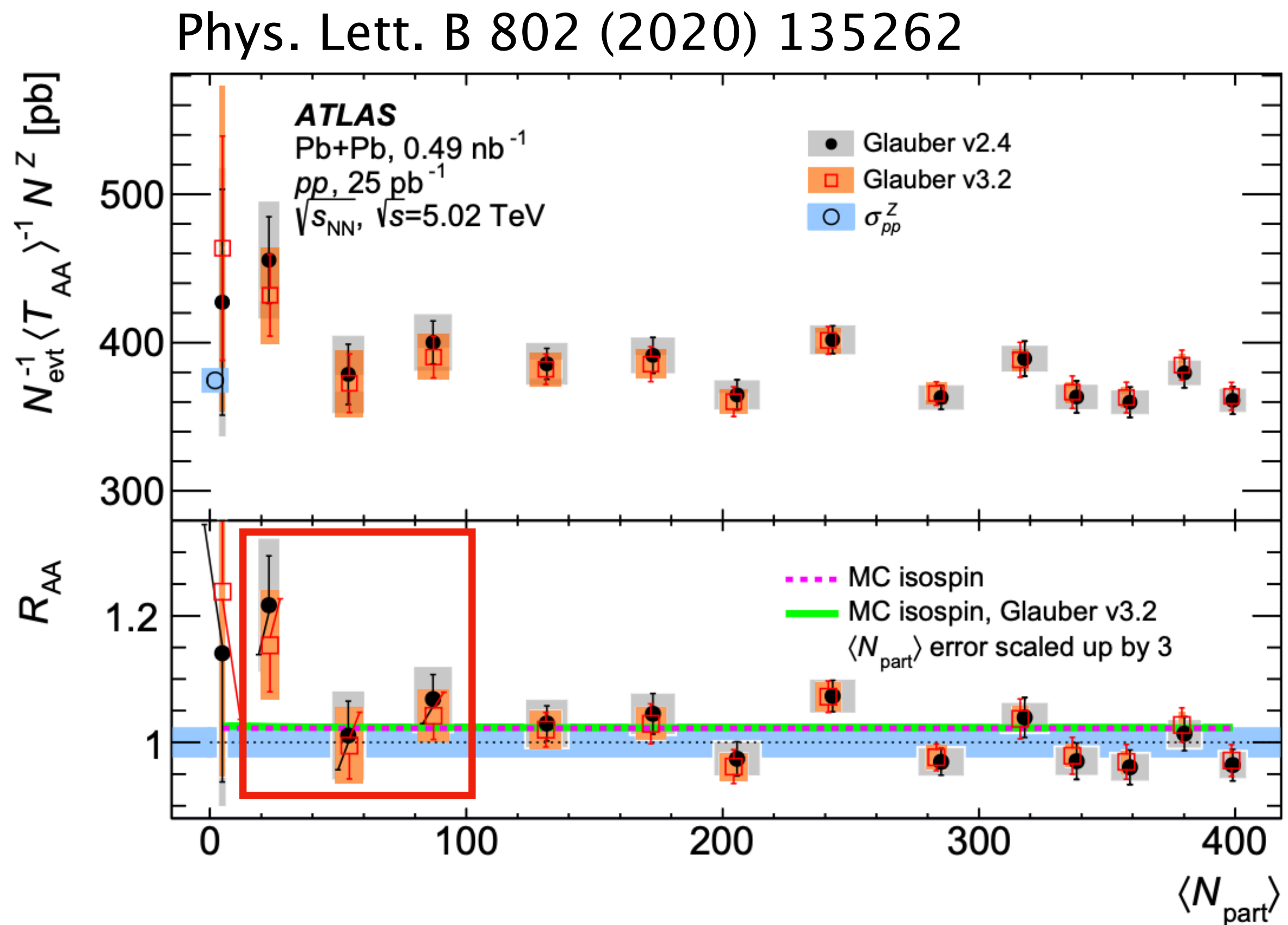


HG-PYTHIA

- Run HIJING to calculate N_{coll} and N_{MPI}
- Superimpose N_{coll} Pythia MB events that have the same number of MPIs
 - These events have no QGP physics
- Perform a centrality calibration
- Plot R_{AA} by comparing to cross section from pp collisions
- Geometry biases - $\langle b_{\text{NN}} \rangle$ can be biased for different b_{PbPb}
- Centrality selection bias - correlations in hard/soft production can cause migration of event with hard processes to higher centrality
 - Leads to depletion in peripheral events



Comparison to ATLAS - Glauber versions



- **ATLAS RAA compilation plot uses v2.4 but they also provided v3.2**
- **CMS & ALICE use v3.2**
 - **Orange points should be used for a fair comparison**

SuperCHIC vs Starlight

- None of them simulates a FSR contribution
- In **STARlight formalism** photon spectrum is calculated in impact parameter space, Comput.Phys.Commun. 212 (2017) 258-268

$$d^2N/dk_1dk_2 = \int_{b_1 > R_1} db_1 \int_{b_2 > R_2} db_2 n(k_1, b_1) n(k_2, b_2) P_{fn}(b) (1 - P_H(b))$$

dilepton pairs are not formed within either nucleus

Probability of forward neutron topology

beam projectiles do not interact hadronically (Glauber calculation)

- In **SuperChic formalism** different implementation of the non-hadronic overlap condition of the Pb ions, SciPost Phys. 11, 064 (2021)

$$\sigma_{N_1 N_2 \rightarrow N_1 X N_2} = \int dx_1 dx_2 n(x_1) n(x_2) \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X}$$

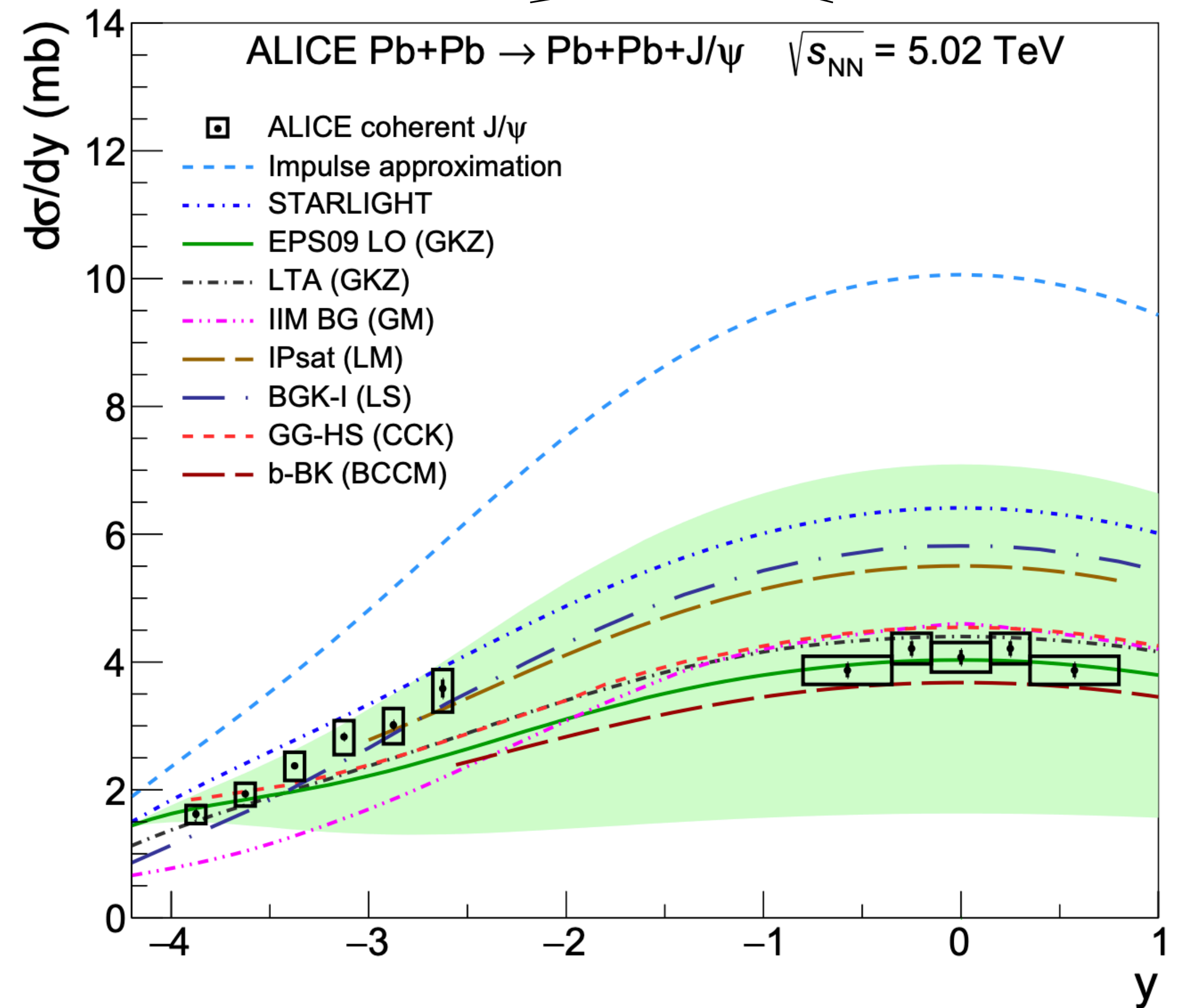
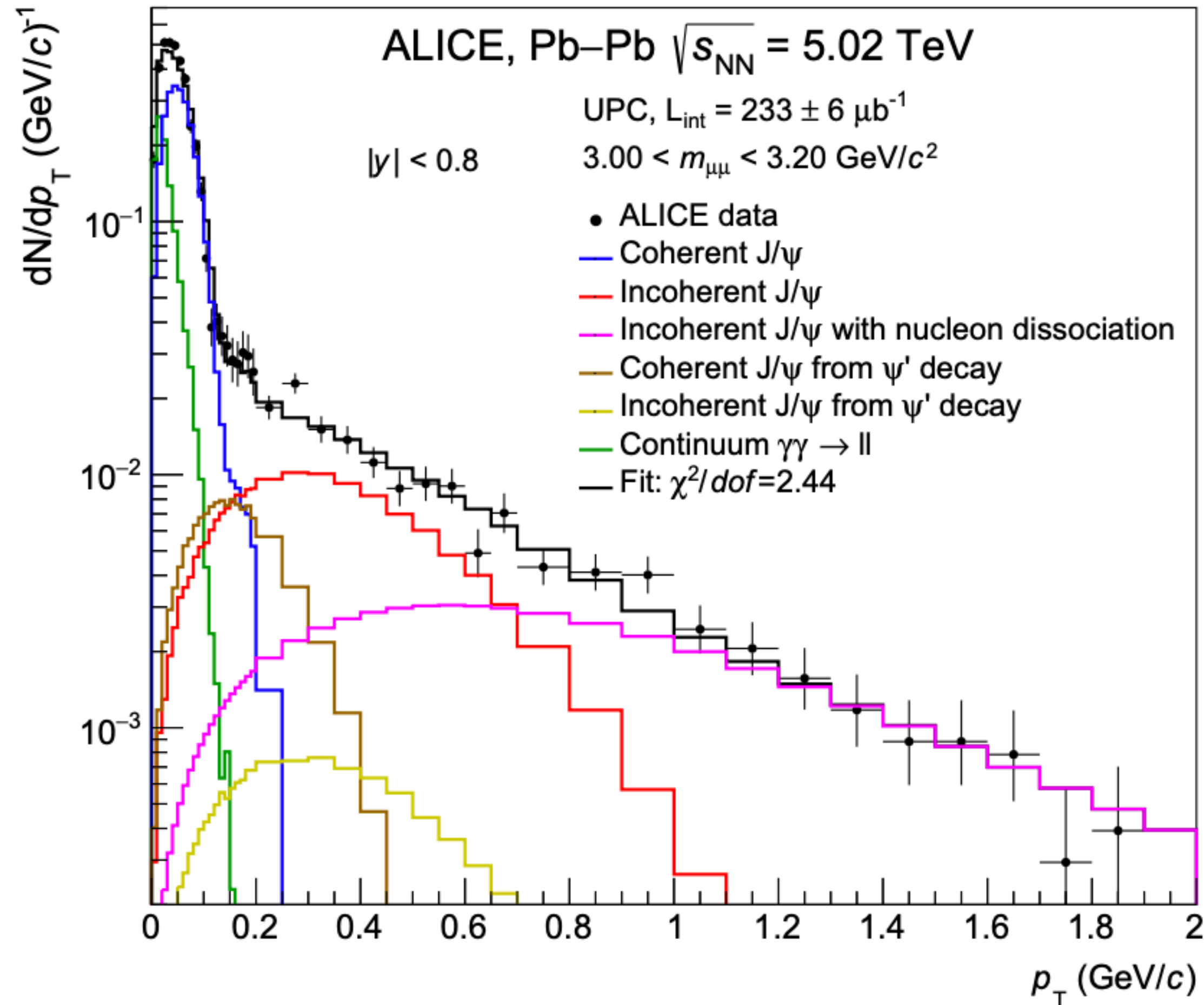
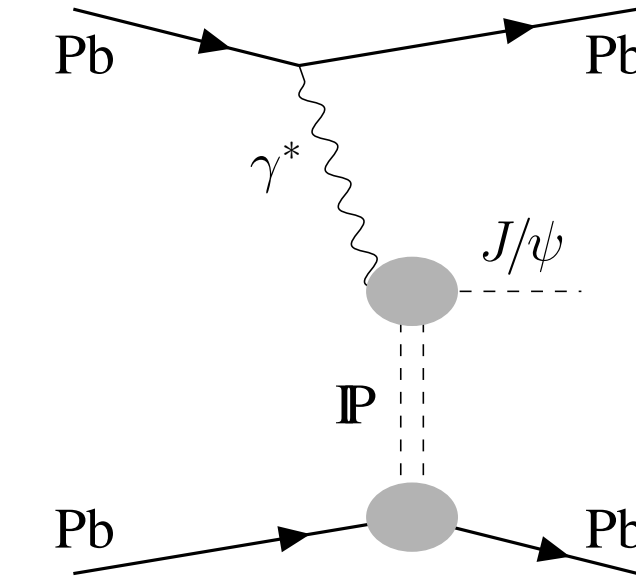
$$n(x_i) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi^2 x_i} \int \frac{d^2 q_{i\perp}}{q_{i\perp}^2 + x_i^2 m_{N_i}^2} \left(\frac{q_{i\perp}^2}{q_{i\perp}^2 + x_i^2 m_{N_i}^2} (1 - x_i) F_E(Q_i^2) + \frac{x_i^2}{2} F_M(Q_i^2) \right)$$

- SuperChic includes survival and polarization effects at amplitude level, but not forward neutrons

Taken from Agnieszka Ogrodnik's slides from ISMD 2022

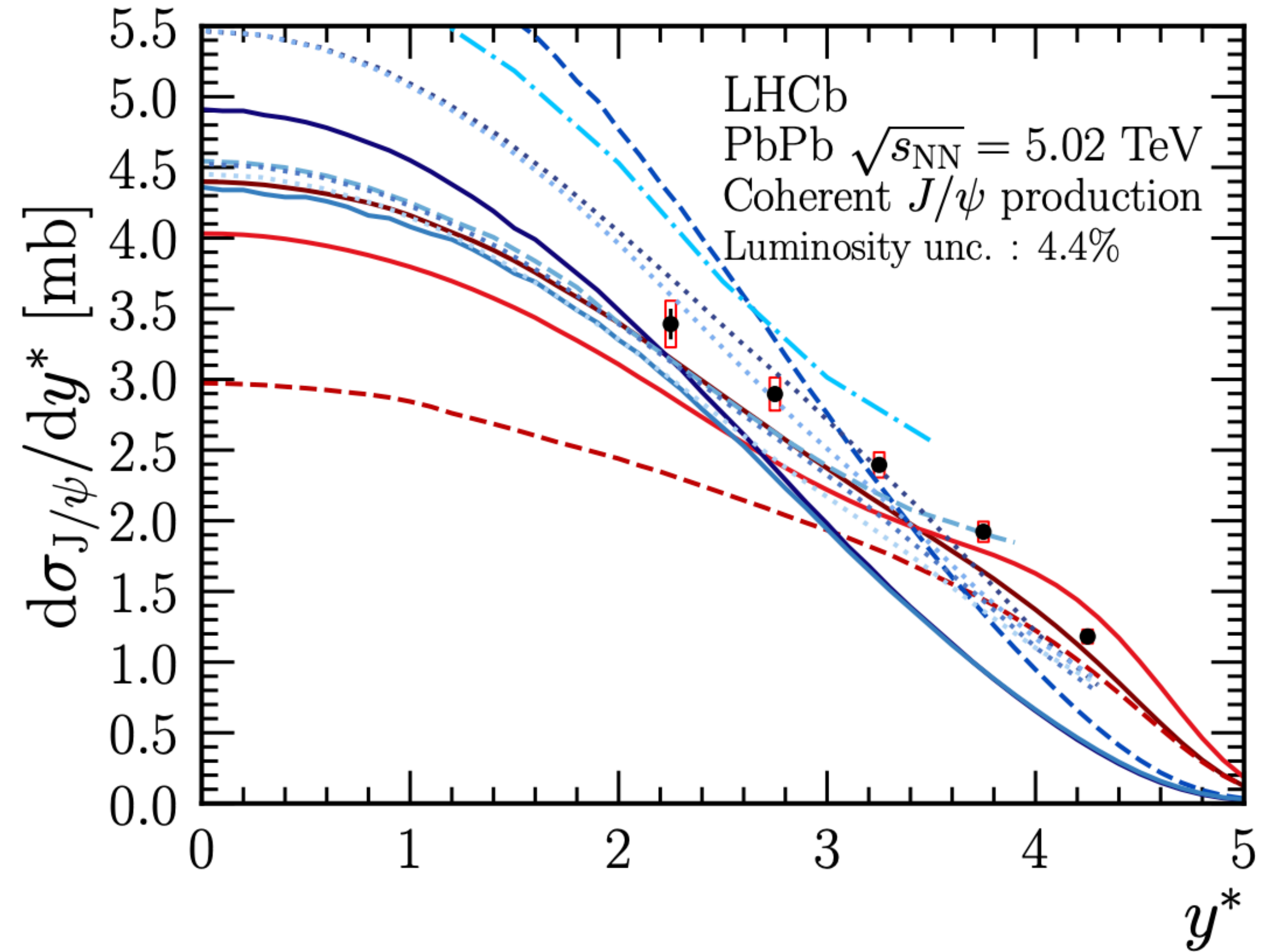
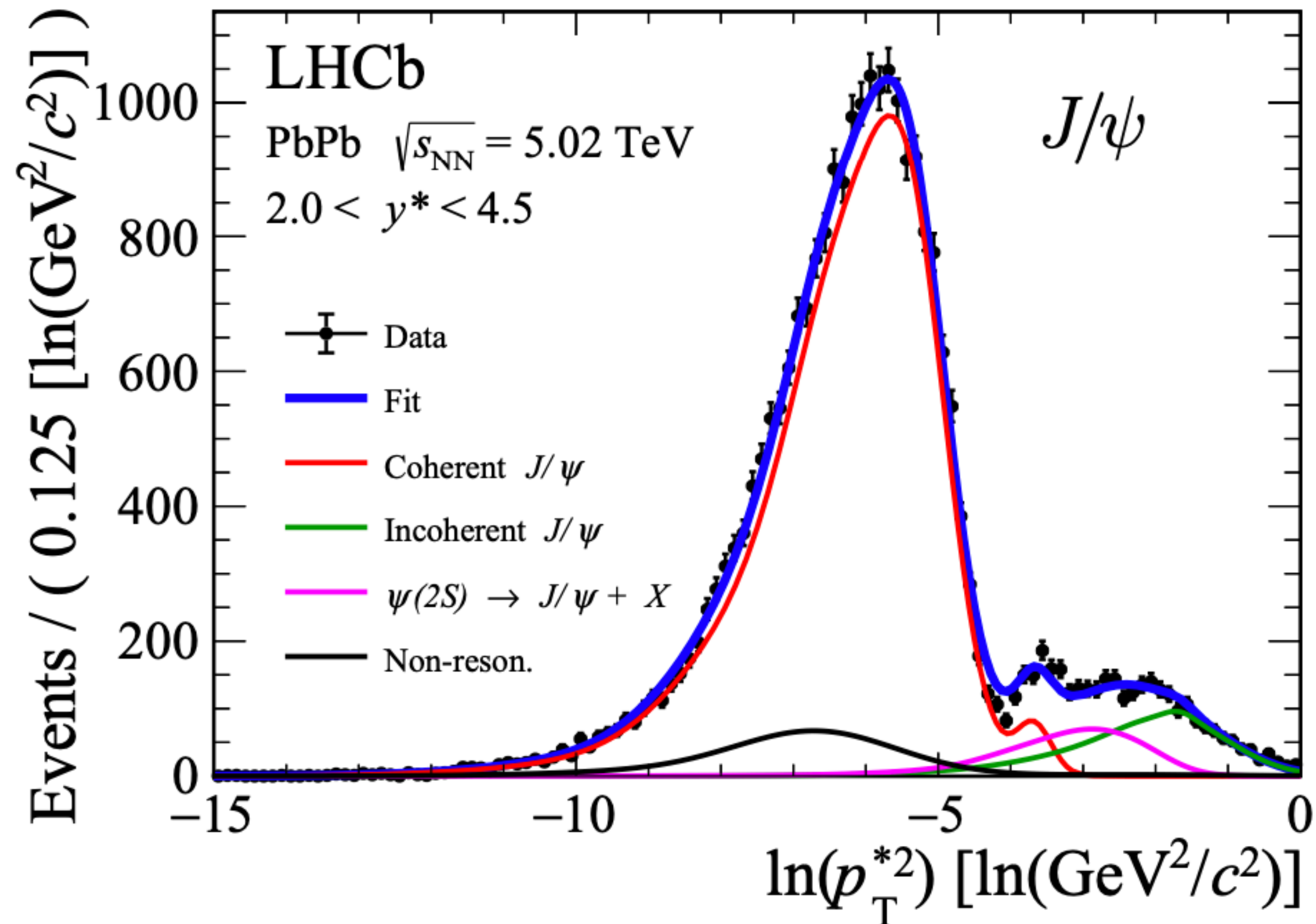
ALICE Coherent J/ψ in UPC

- Coherent part interacts with whole nucleus
- Measured w/ low-pt contribution
- Sensitive to gluon distribution



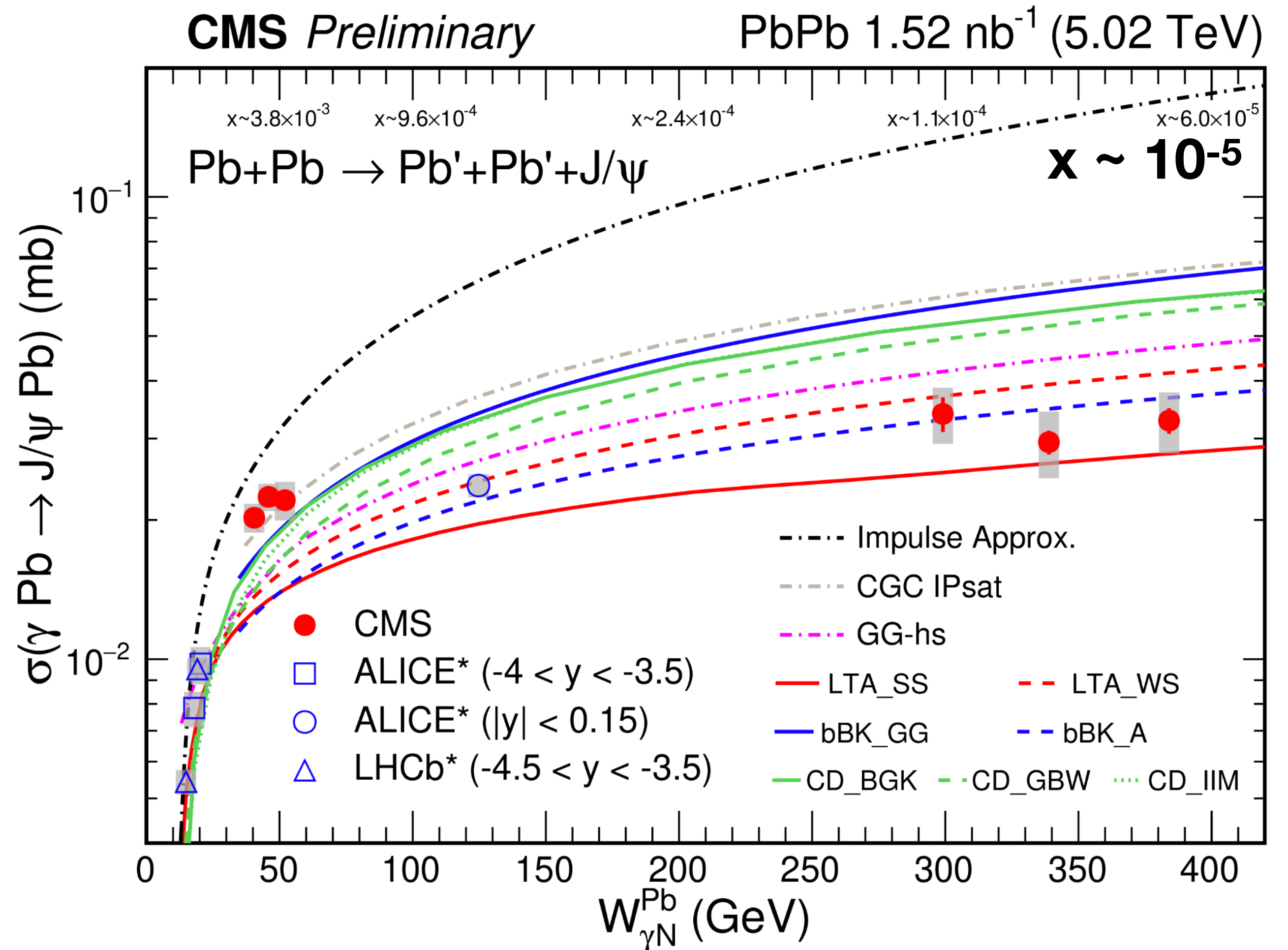
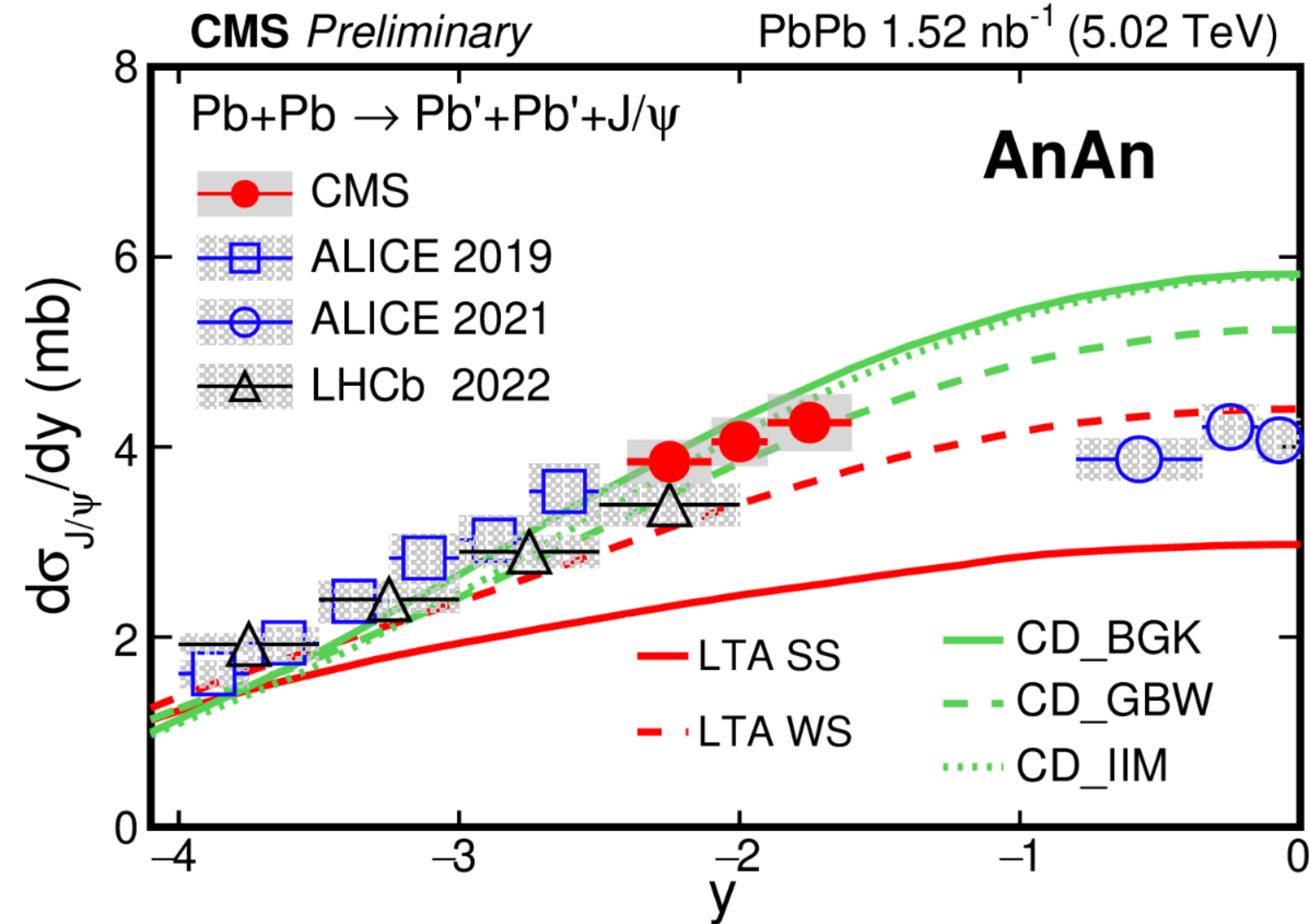
LHCb Coherent J/ψ in UPC

- Probes similar region to ALICE forward data



CMS Coherent J/ψ in UPC

- ZDC tagging technique to ‘fill gap’
- Need photon flux to convert to W
- Global trend from data can not be predicted by models well



v_2 in γp collisions

- Photon emitted by Pb ion collides w/ proton
 - Bridging gap between HERA and LHC, pre-EIC
- First study of v_2 in γp collisions
- v_2 of products found to match MC simulation well
 - Suggests absence of collective effects at probed multiplicities

