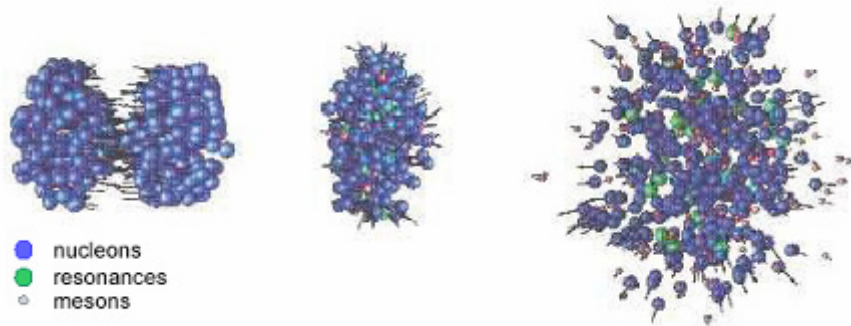


Trento 2006

Low Mass Electron Pairs *Experiments*

Joachim Stroth, Univ. Frankfurt

Motivation

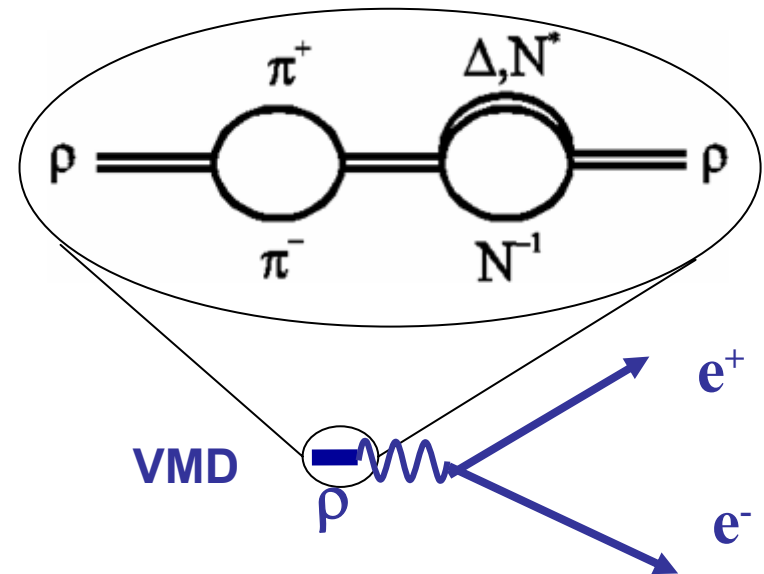


First chance collisions

Dense matter

Freeze-out

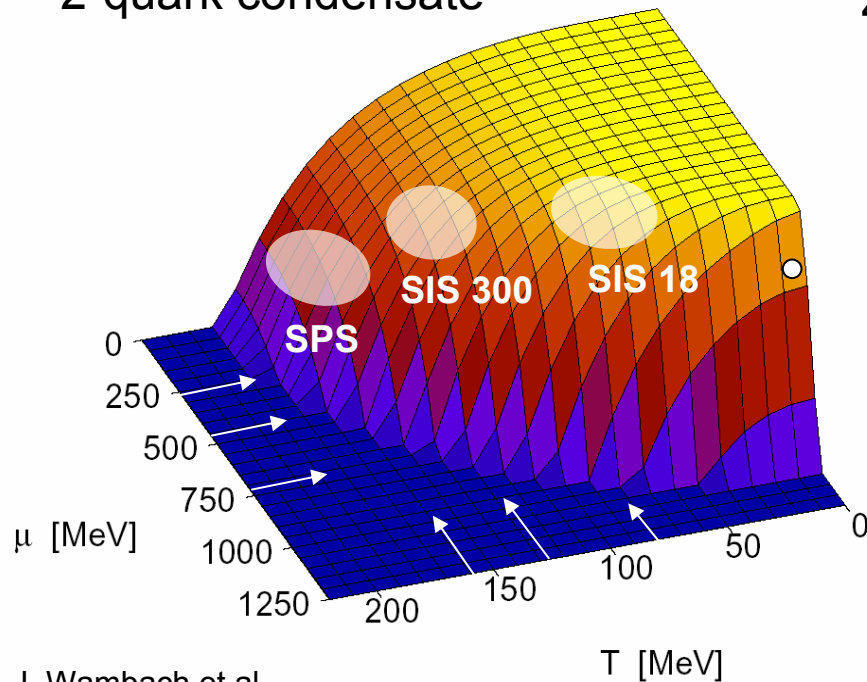
- ✘ The dilepton signal contains **contributions from throughout the collision, ...**
 - ✘ ... i.e. also **direct radiation** from the **early phase.**
- ⇒ It probes the **electromagnetic structure of dense/hot nuclear (or partonic) matter.**



Motivation (Chiral Symmetry Restoration)

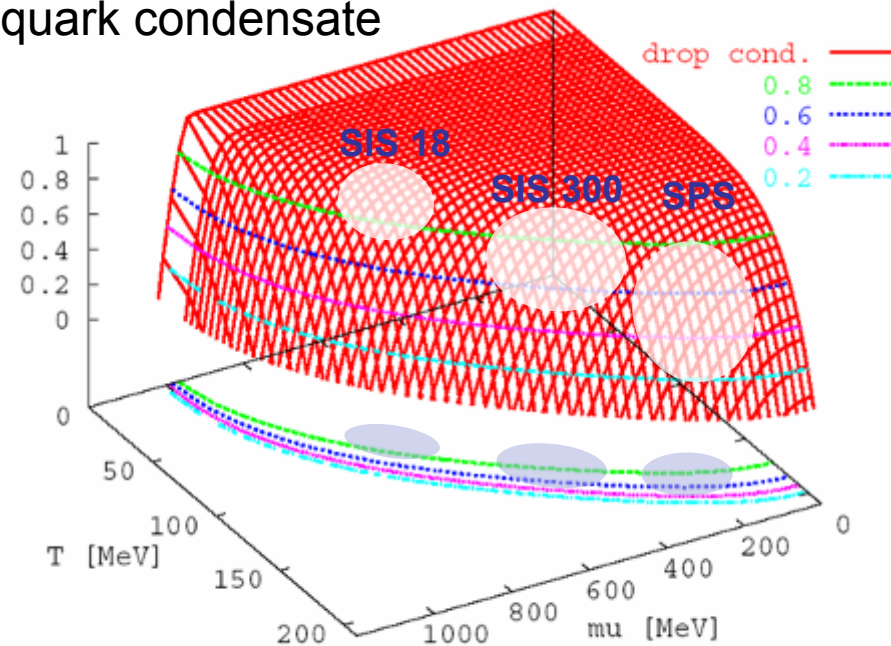
- Substantial depletion of the condensates already in collisions at moderate beam energy.

2-quark condensate



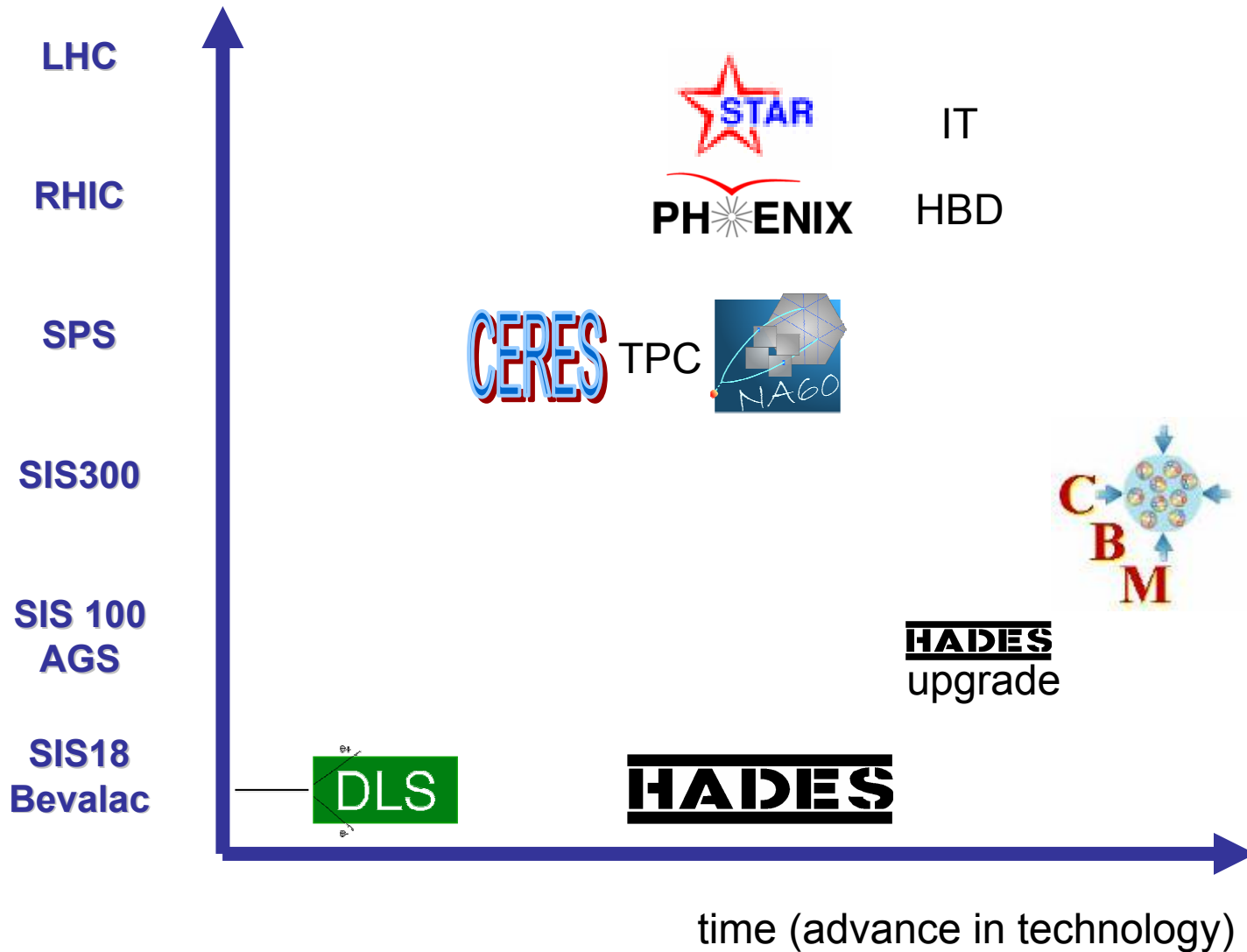
J. Wambach et al.

4-quark condensate

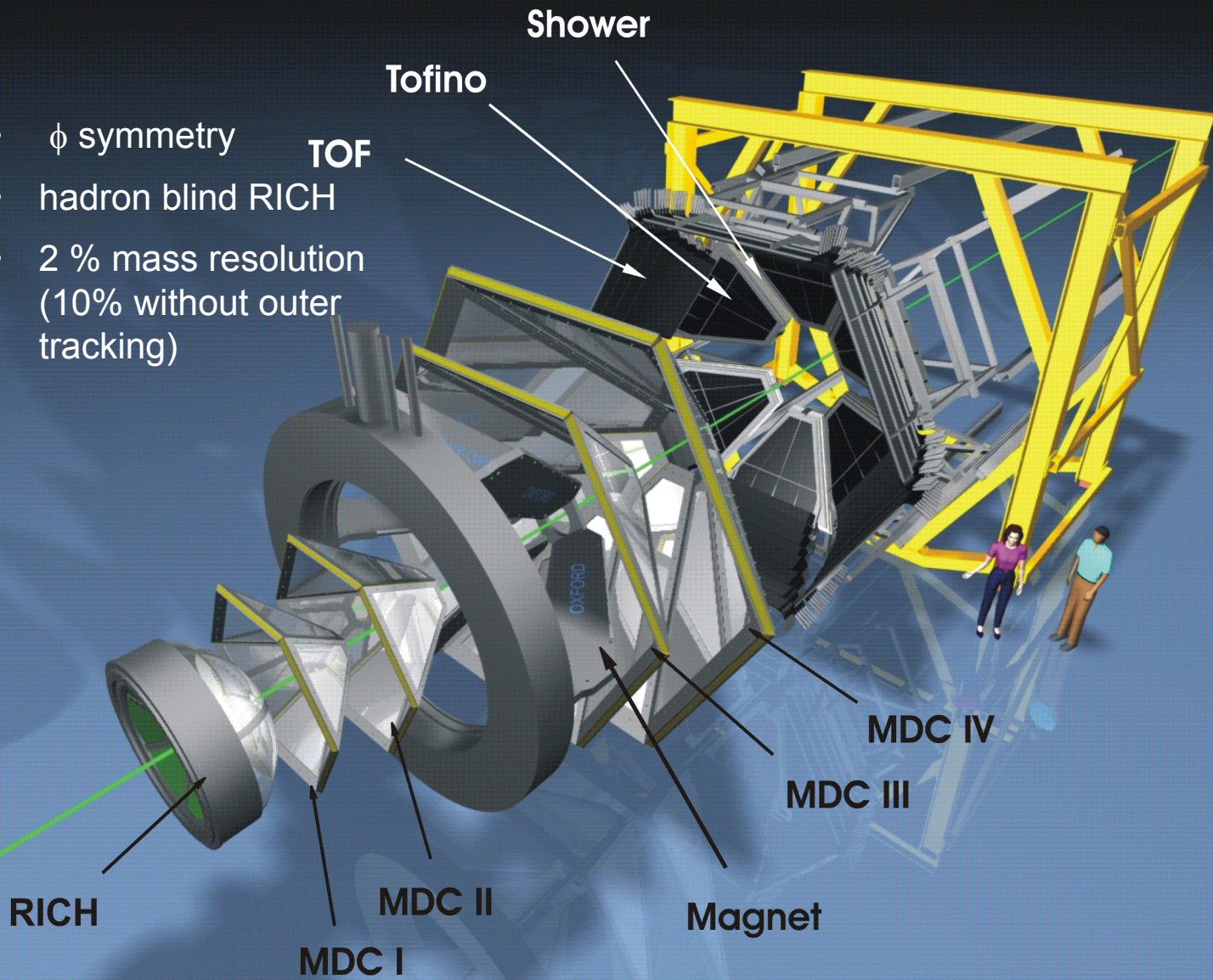


S. Leupold, Trento Workshop 2005

Overview



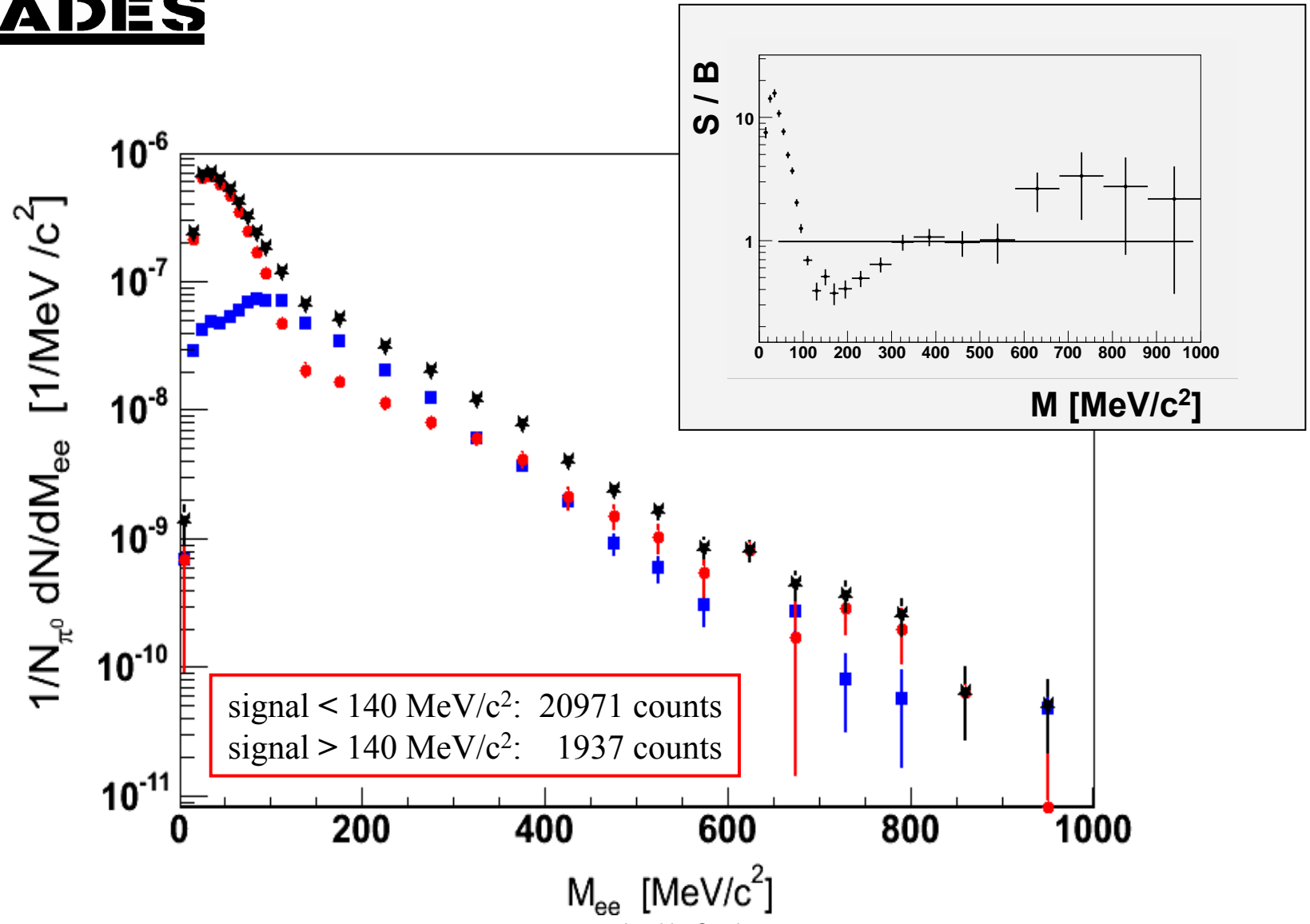
- ϕ symmetry
- hadron blind RICH
- 2 % mass resolution (10% without outer tracking)



C+C 2AGeV: e^+e^- invariant mass spectrum

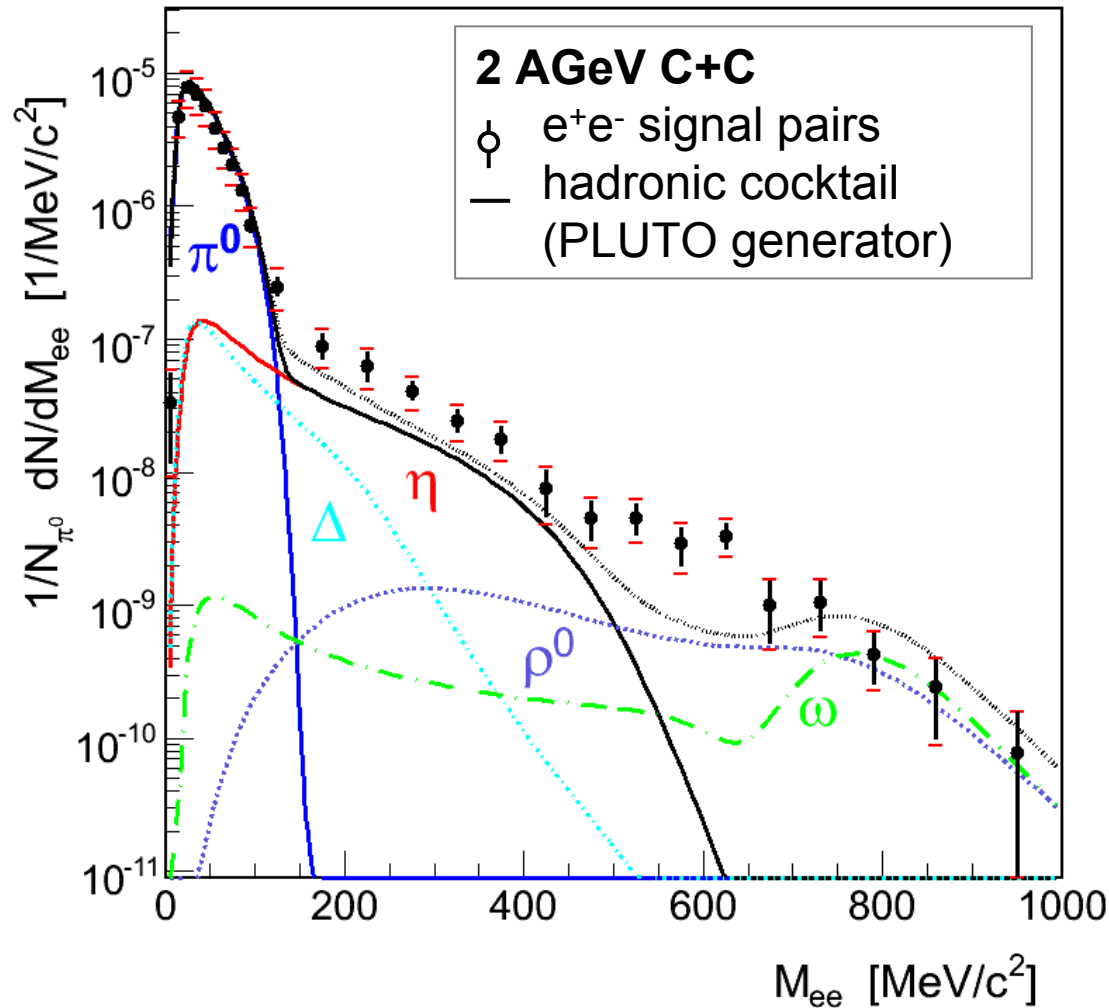
The Physics of Dense Baryonic Matter – Trento 2006

HADES



HADES data

HADES

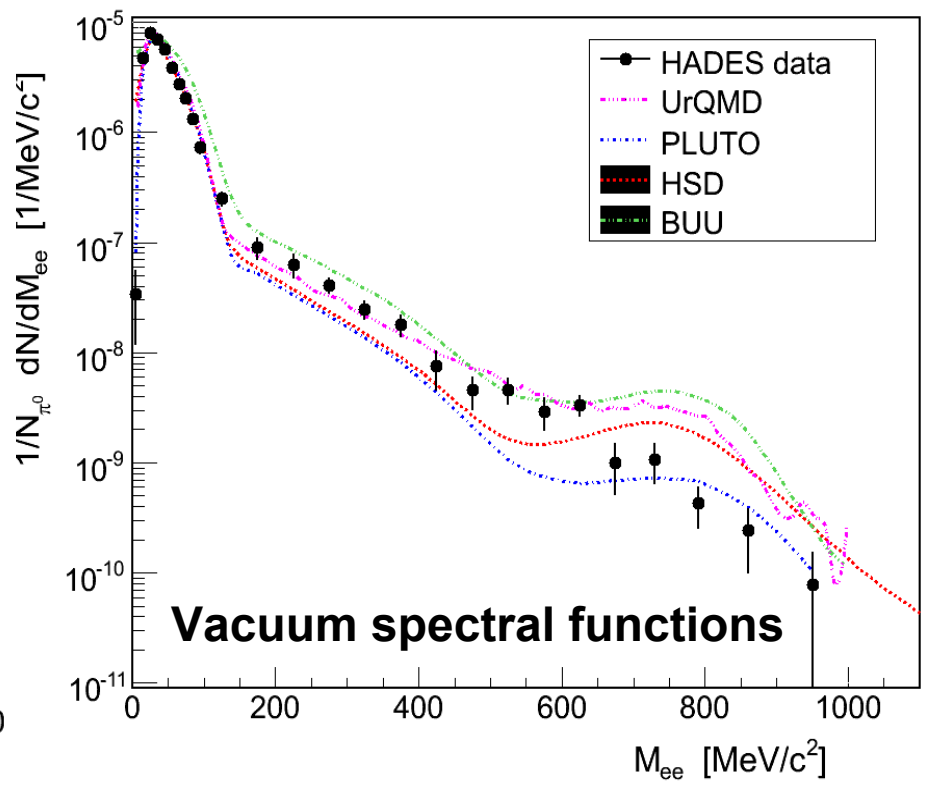
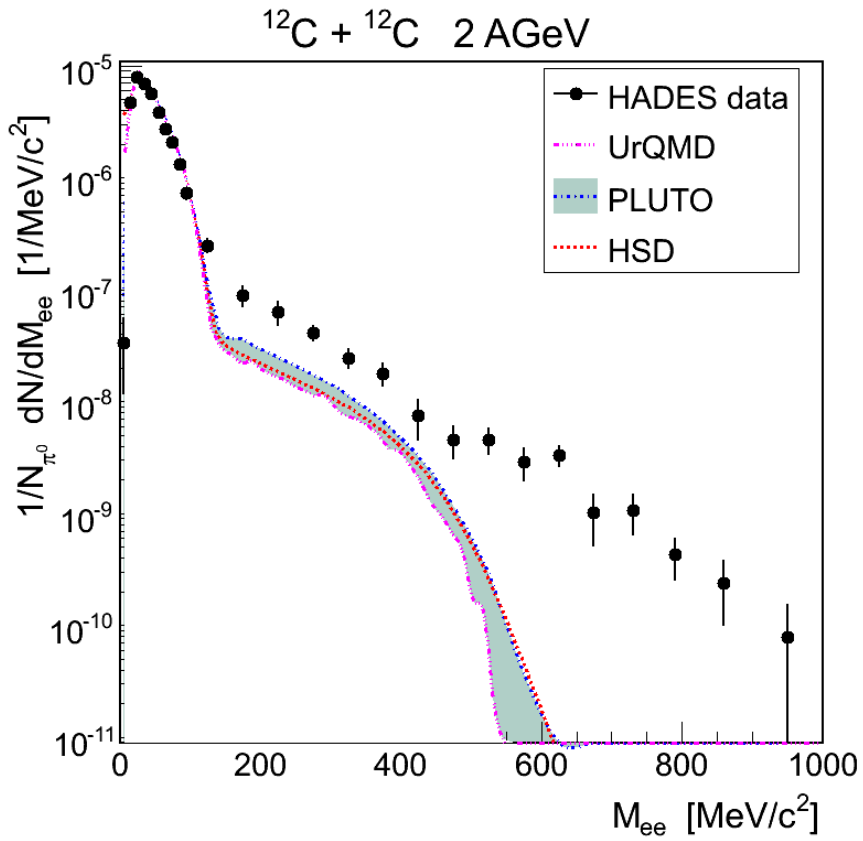


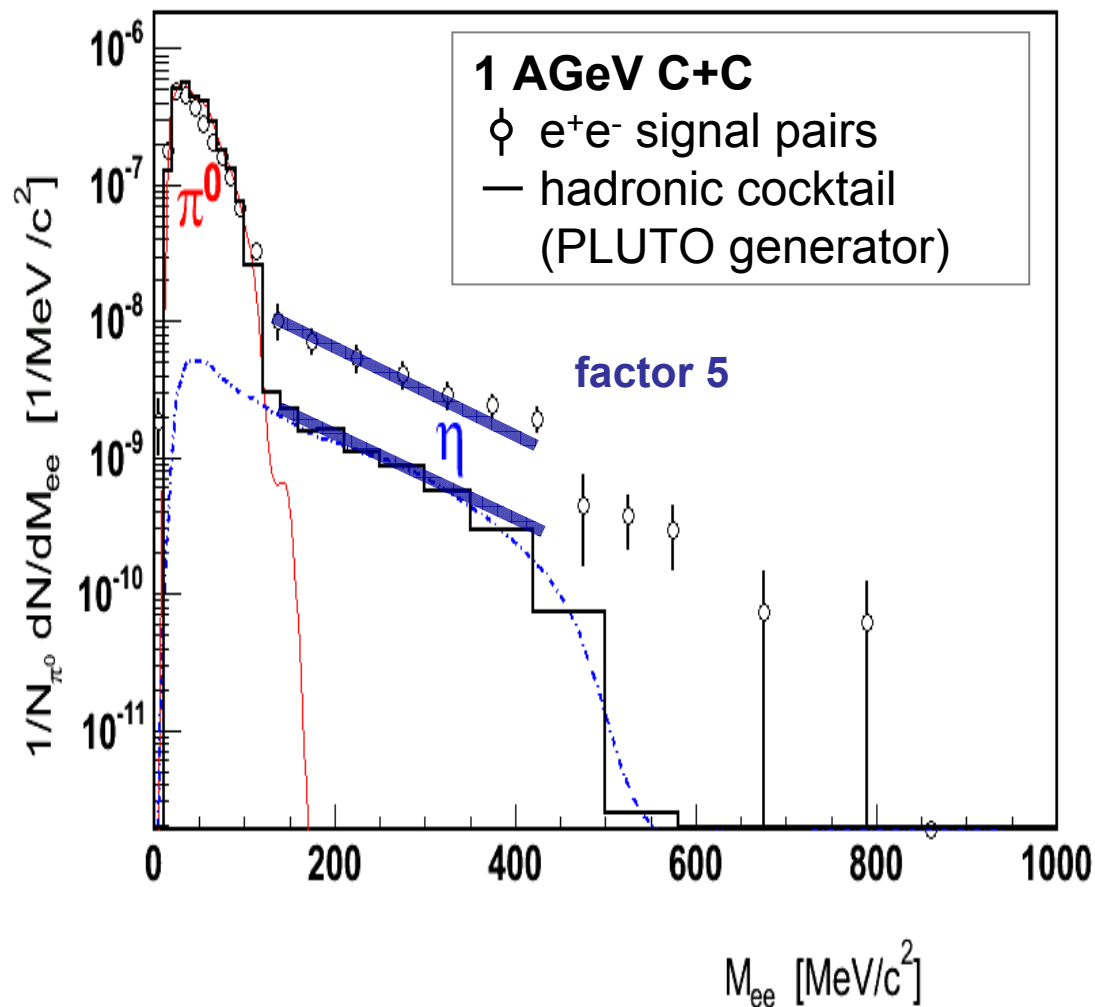
- Electron pair yield observed in acceptance
- Corrected for reconstruction efficiency
- Cocktail yields from TAPS measurement and using m_t scaling

C+C 2AGeV: Comparison to transport



Conventional sources under control

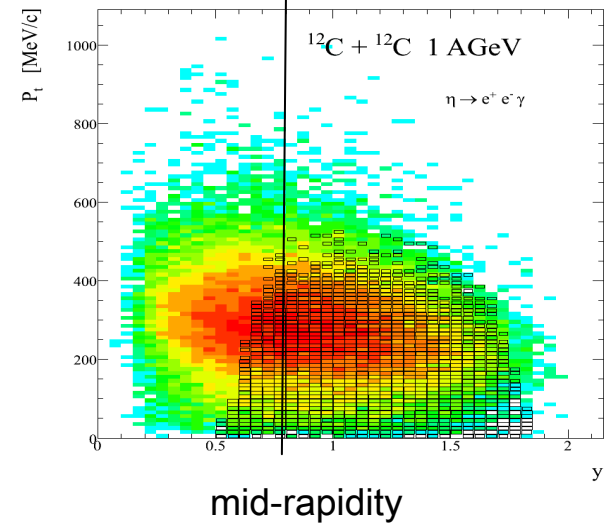
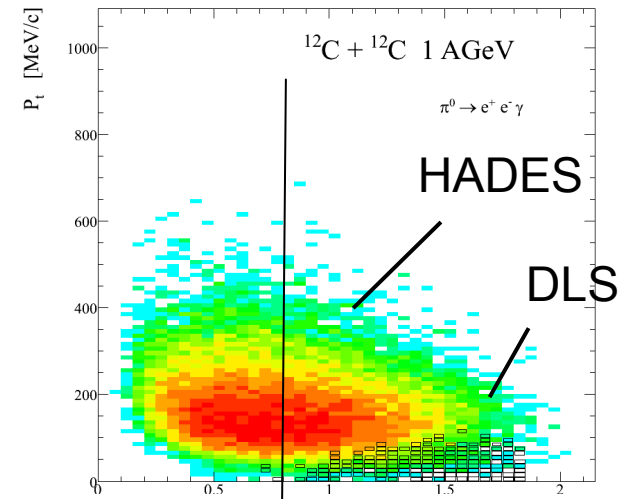
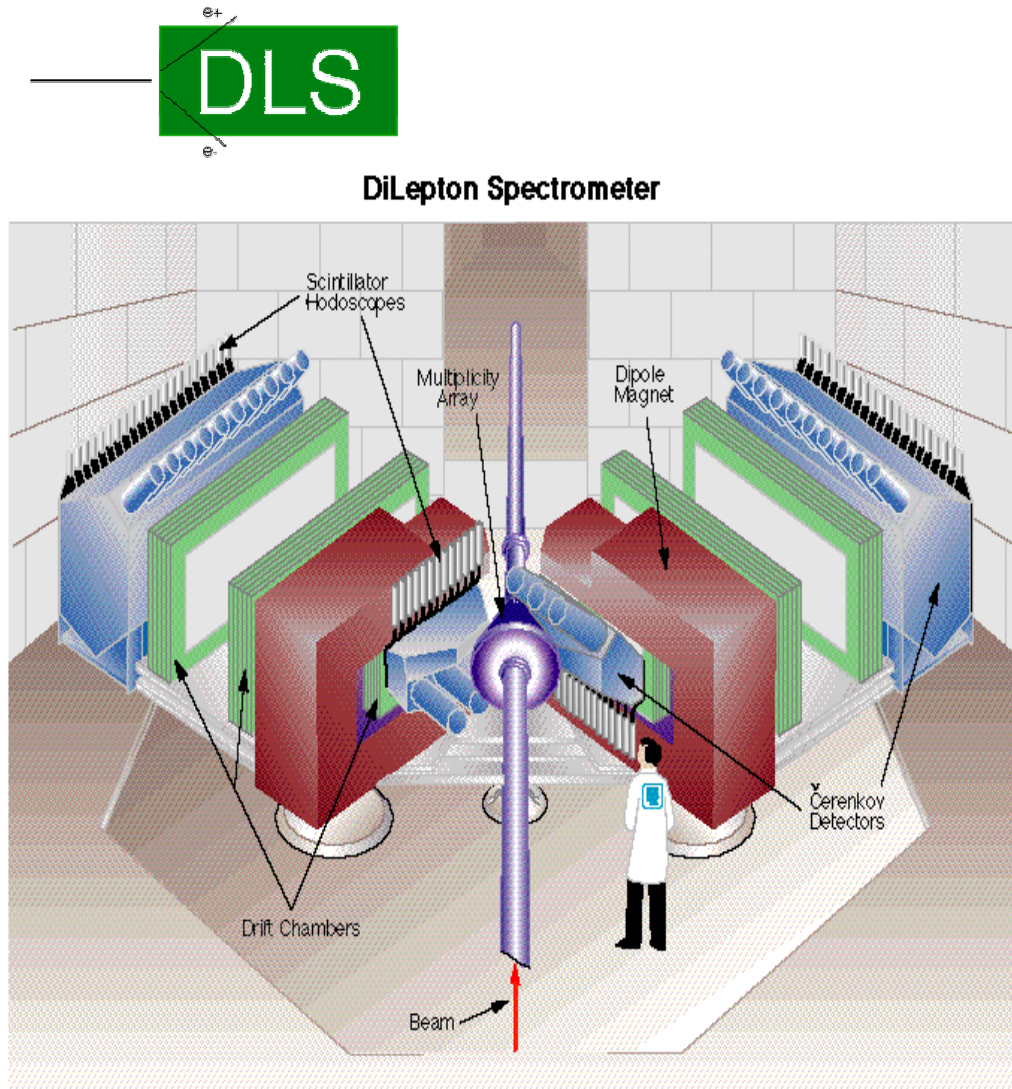




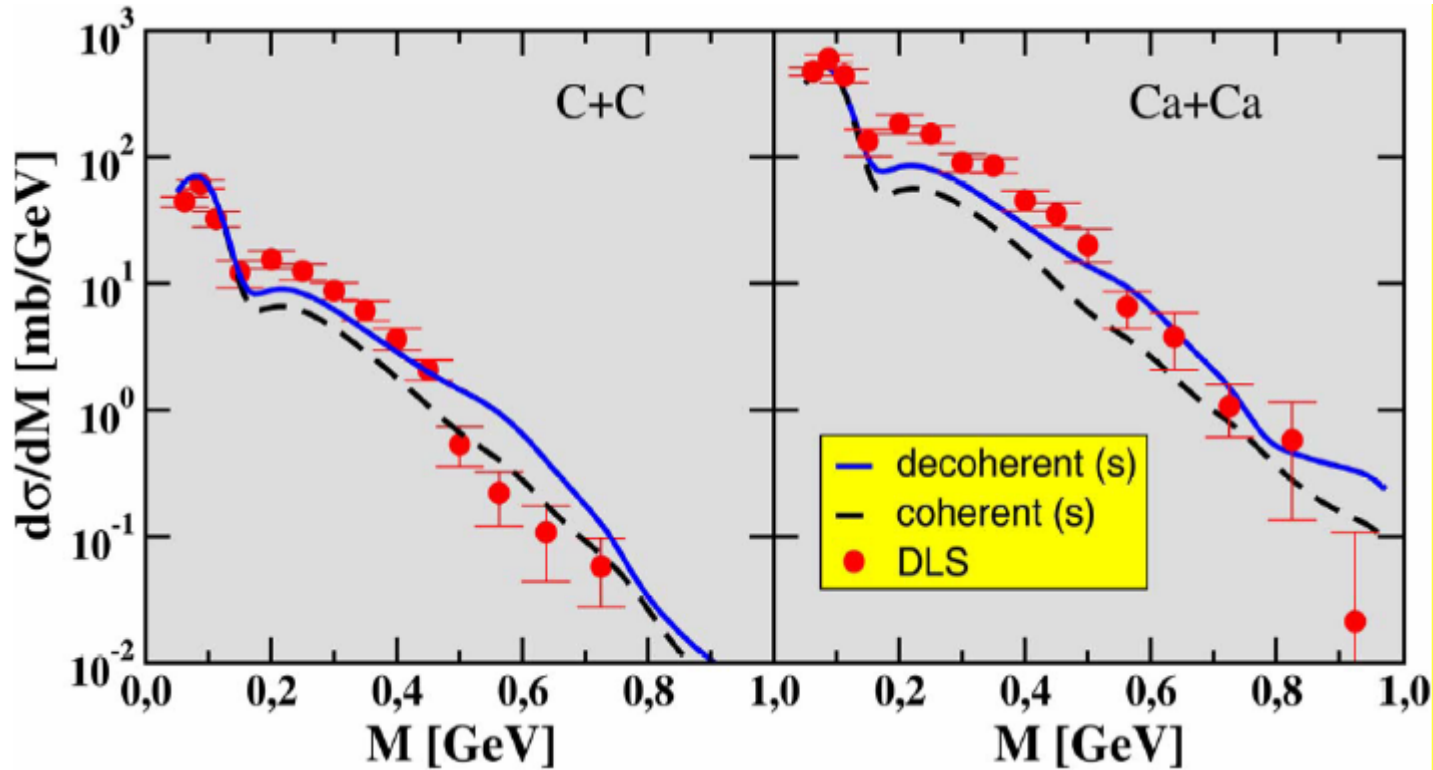
- Electron pair yield observed in acceptance
- Corrected for reconstruction efficiency
- Substantial yield above the η contribution

preliminary

The DLS spectrometer @ LBL



e^+
DLS
 e^-



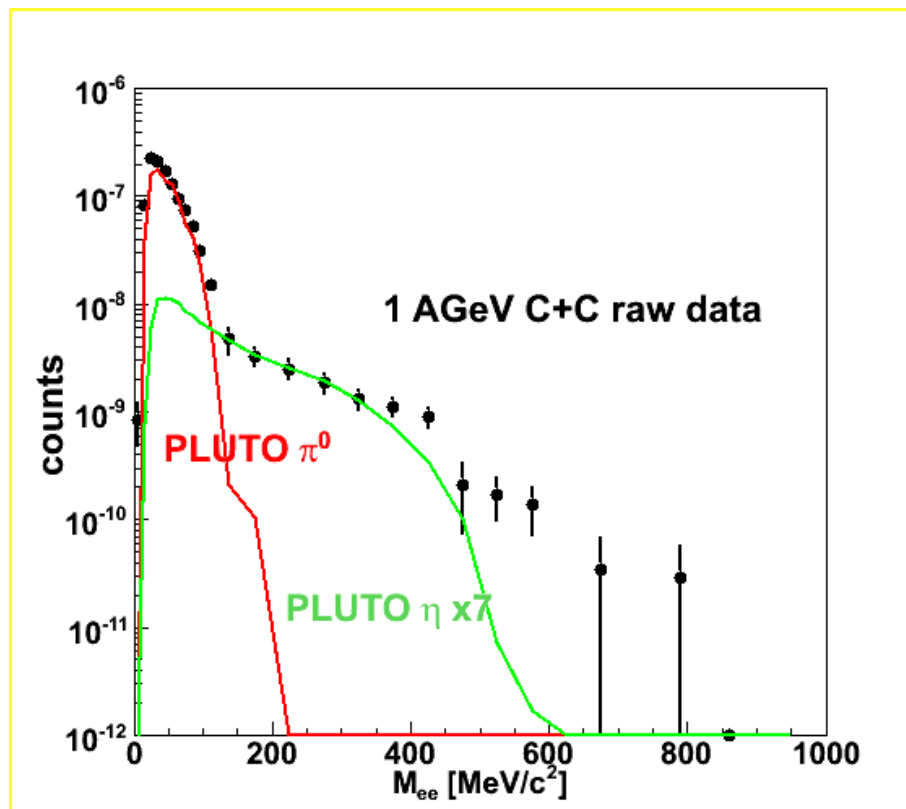
C. Fuchs et al.

The puzzle remains

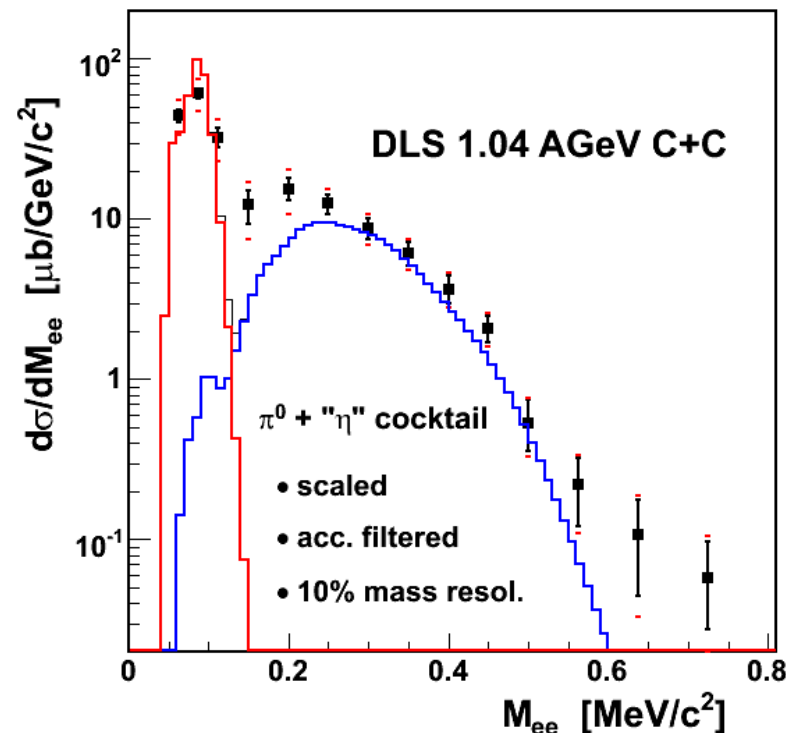
Comparison with the DLS results

generated events processed by the full HADES analysis including:

- detector (in)efficiency
- reconstruction (in)efficiency



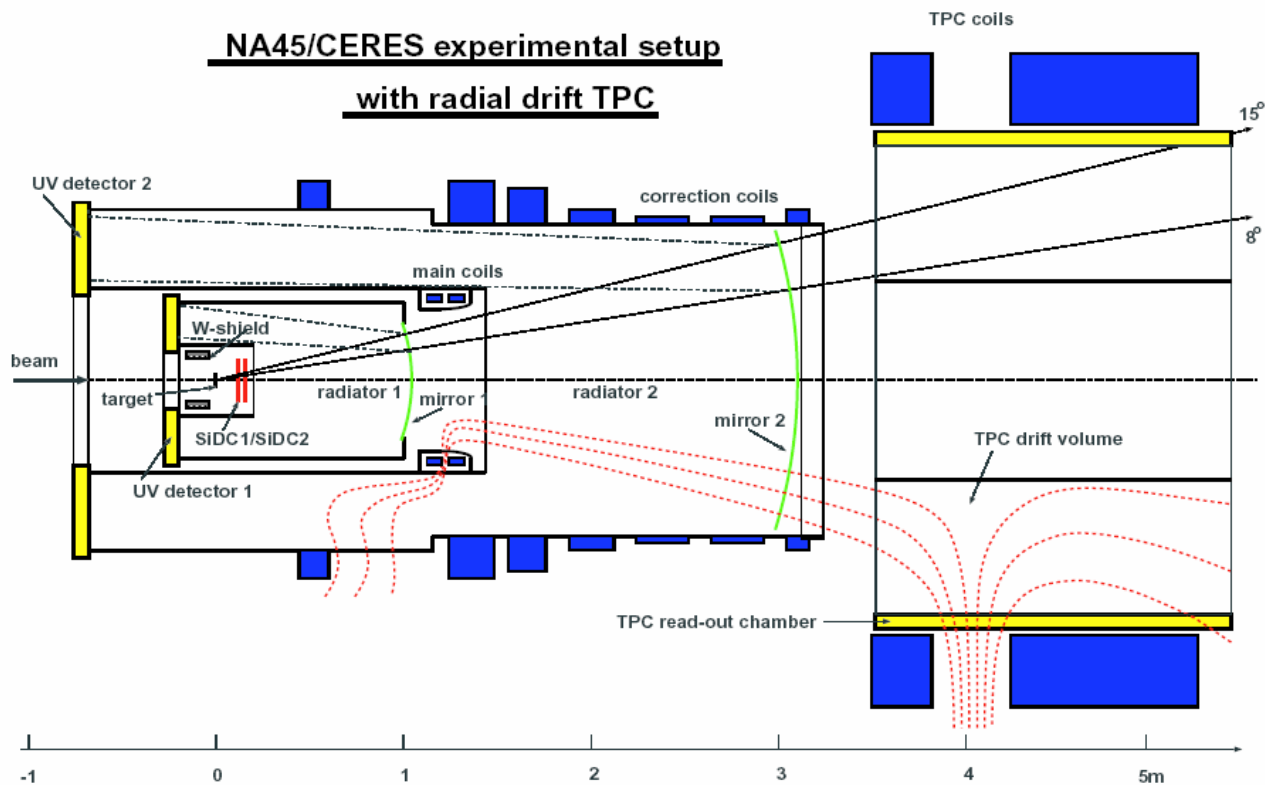
HADES cocktail vs. DLS data



systematic errors

- data (bg subtraction)
- simplified event generator
 - (only π, η)
 - angular distributions

The CERES Spectrometer @ CERN

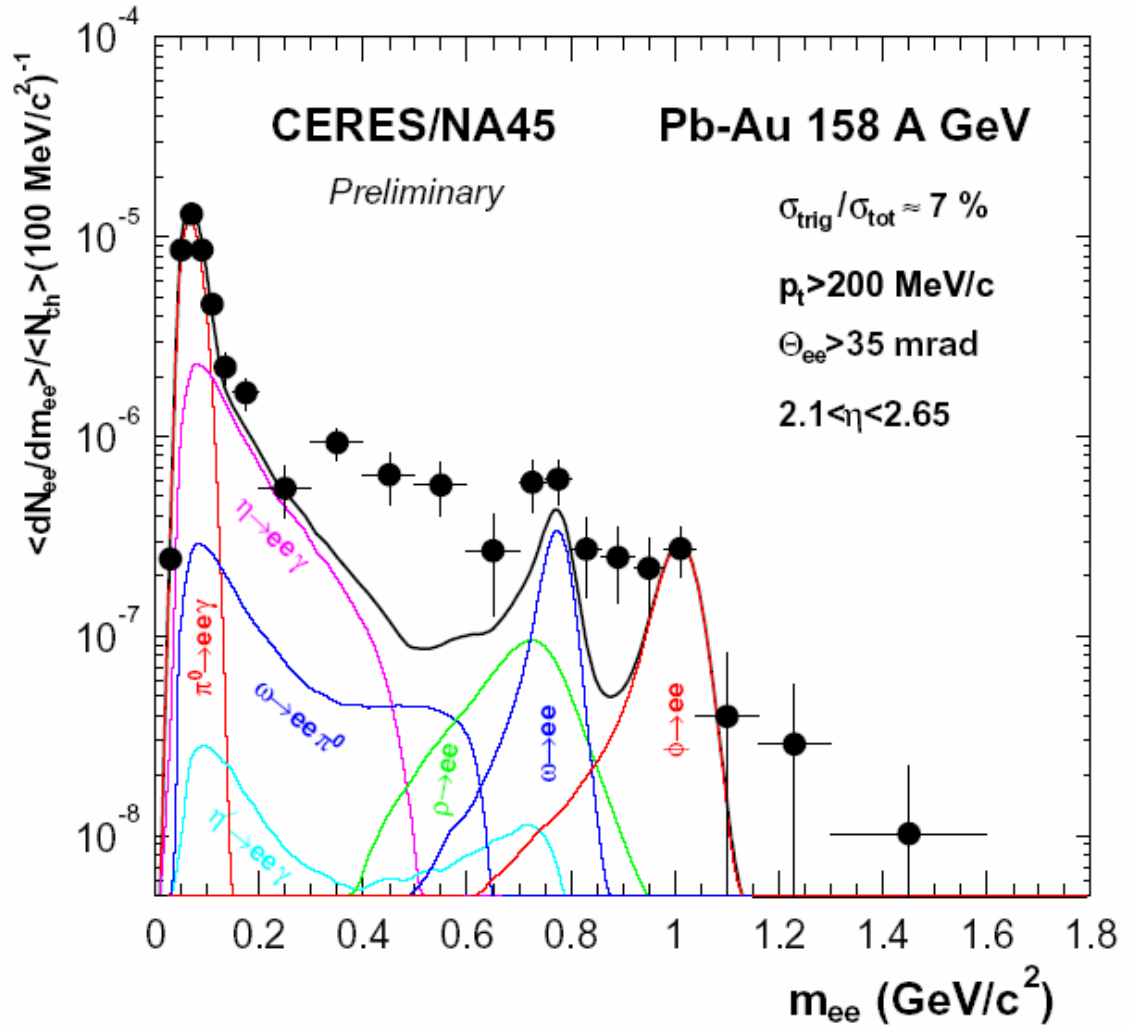
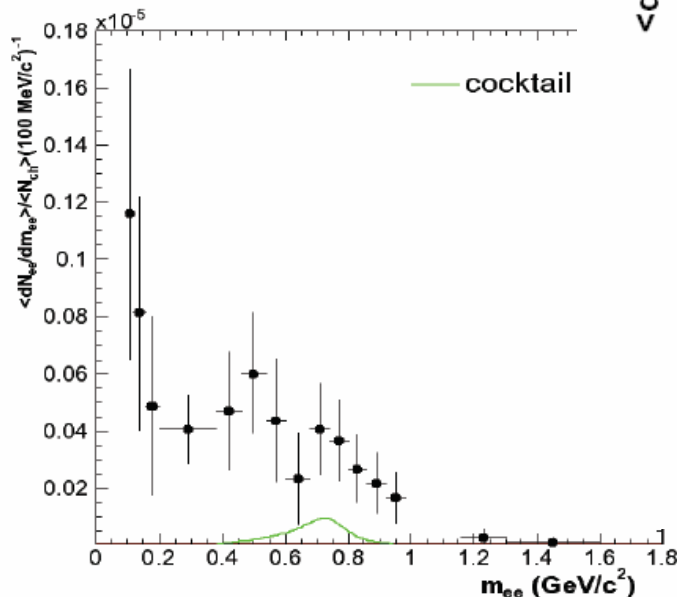


- ϕ symmetry
- dE/dX in silicon drift for background rejection
- 3.8 % mass resolution (TPC upgrade)

CERES data



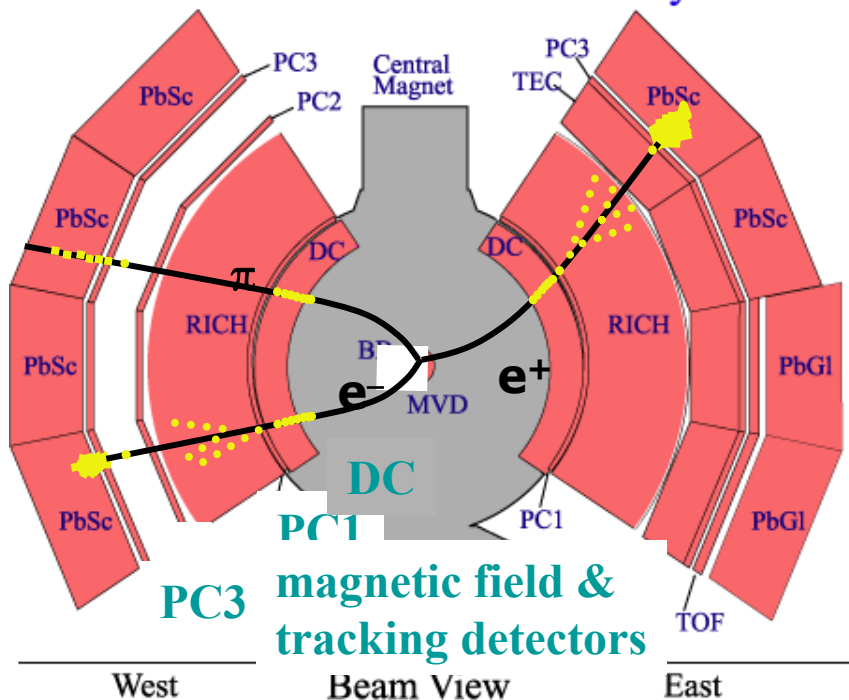
No substantial 'hole'
between ω and ϕ
pole mass



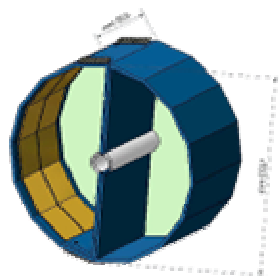
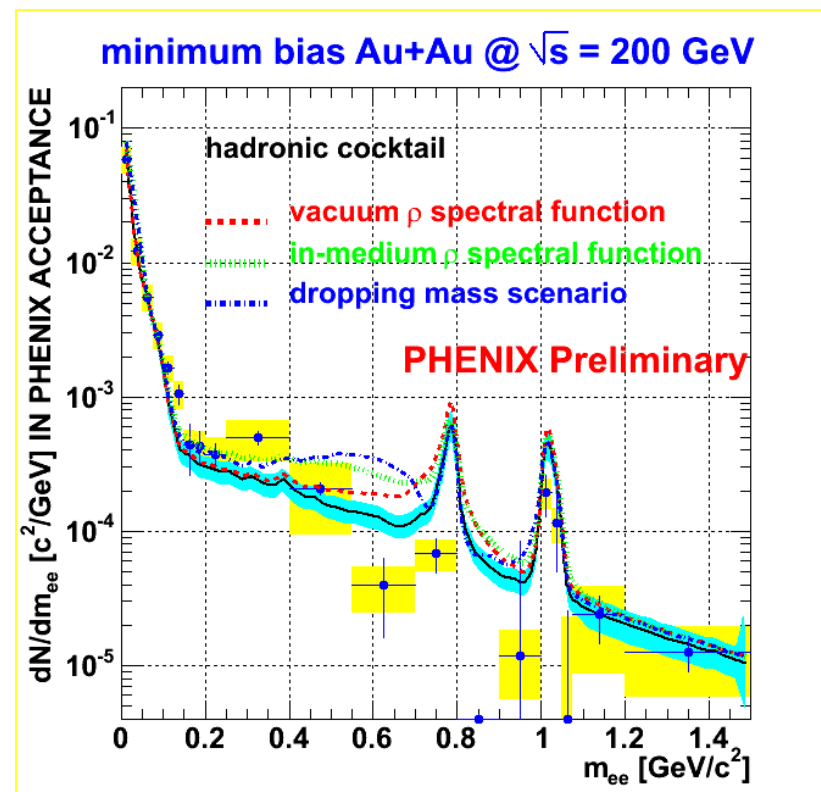
J. Stachel, ISHIP 2006 and nucl-ex/0511010

LMLP in PHENIX @ RHIC

PHENIX Detector - Second Year Physics Run



S/B between $10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$

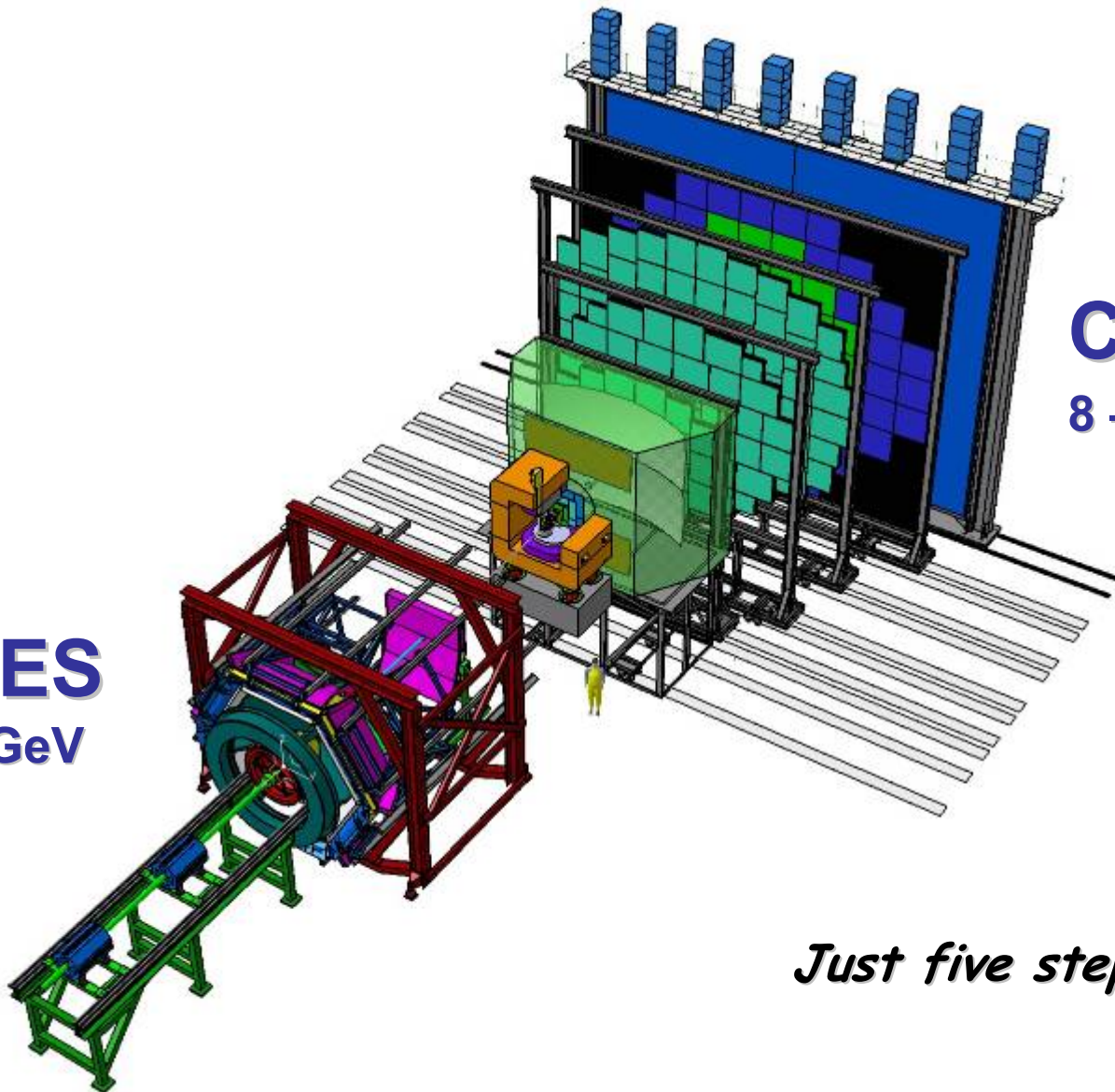


S/B will get much better once the HBD is operational

A. Toja, Hot Quarks 2006

From HADES to CBM @ FAIR

HADES
2 – 8 AGeV

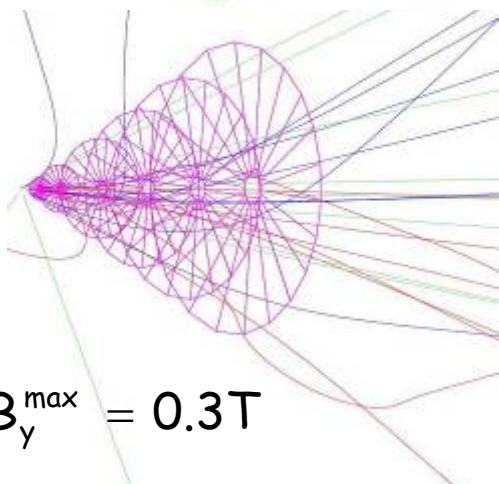
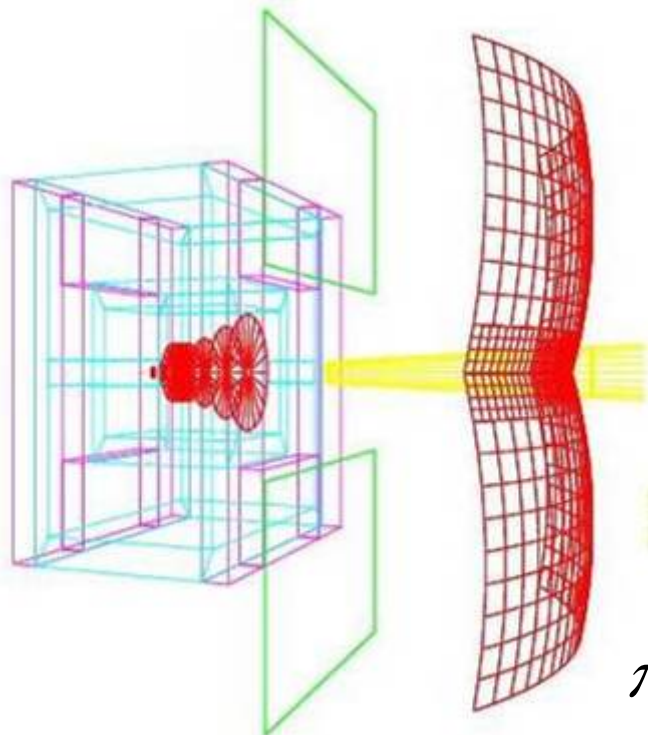


CBM
8 – 45 AGeV

Just five steps ;-)

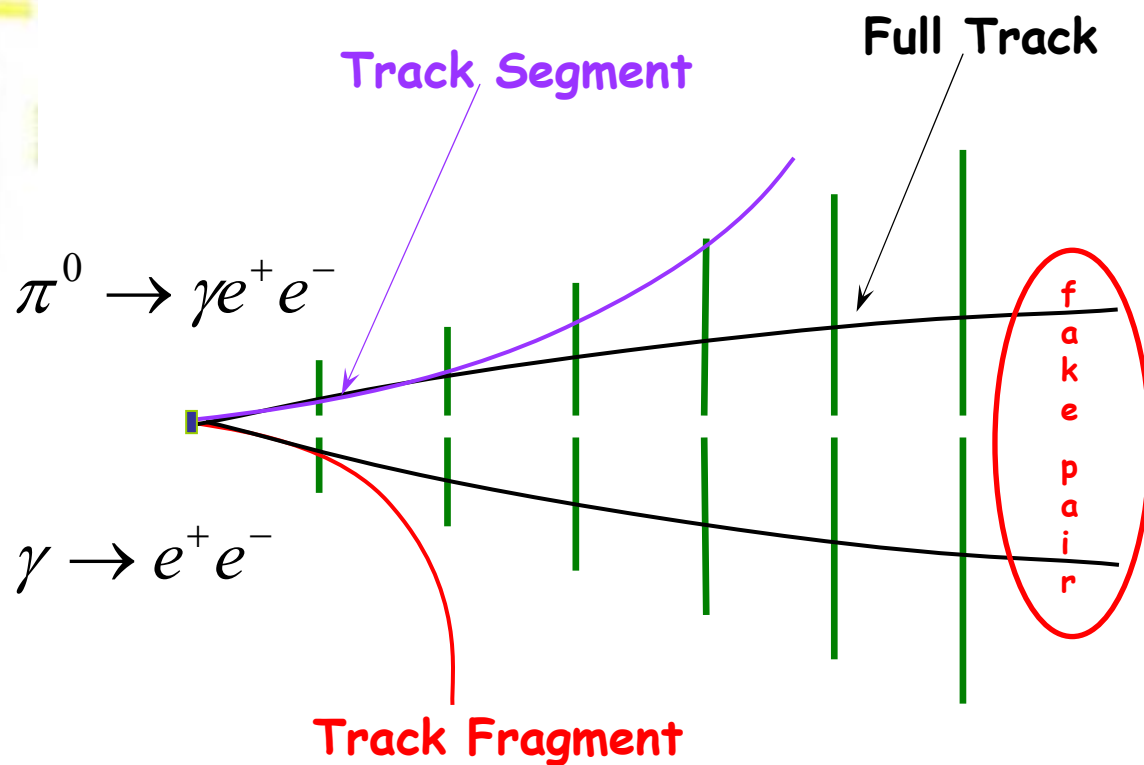
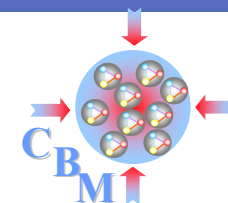
Dielectron reconstruction in CBM

The Physics of Dense Baryonic Matter – Trento 2006



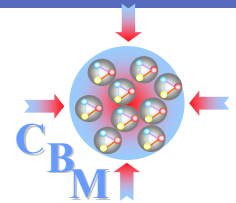
$$B_y^{\max} = 0.3T$$

- Fast, high-precision tracking using silicon sensors.
- No electron identification before tracking

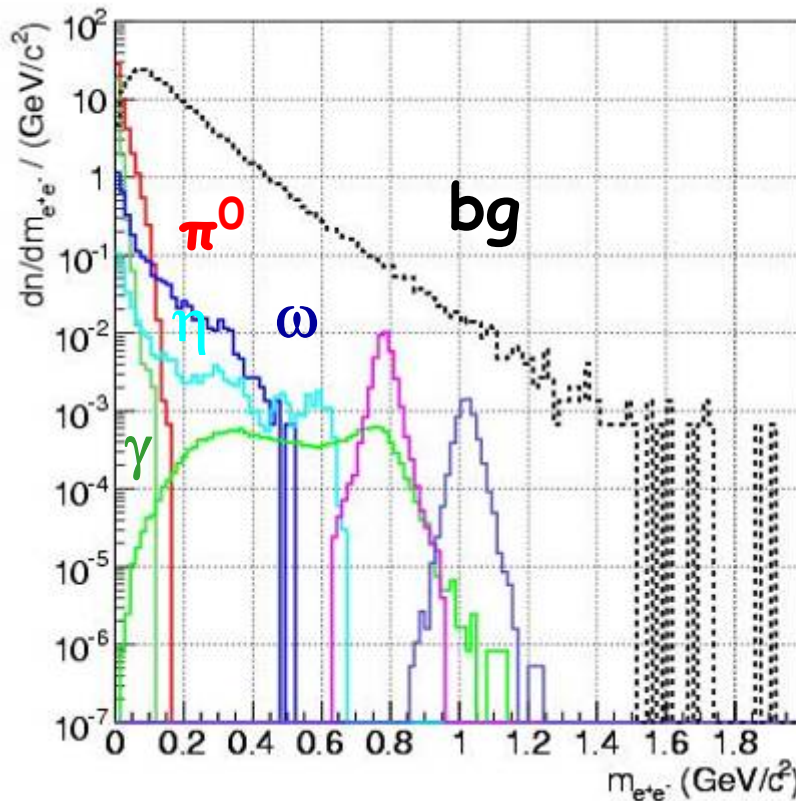


Background rejection performance

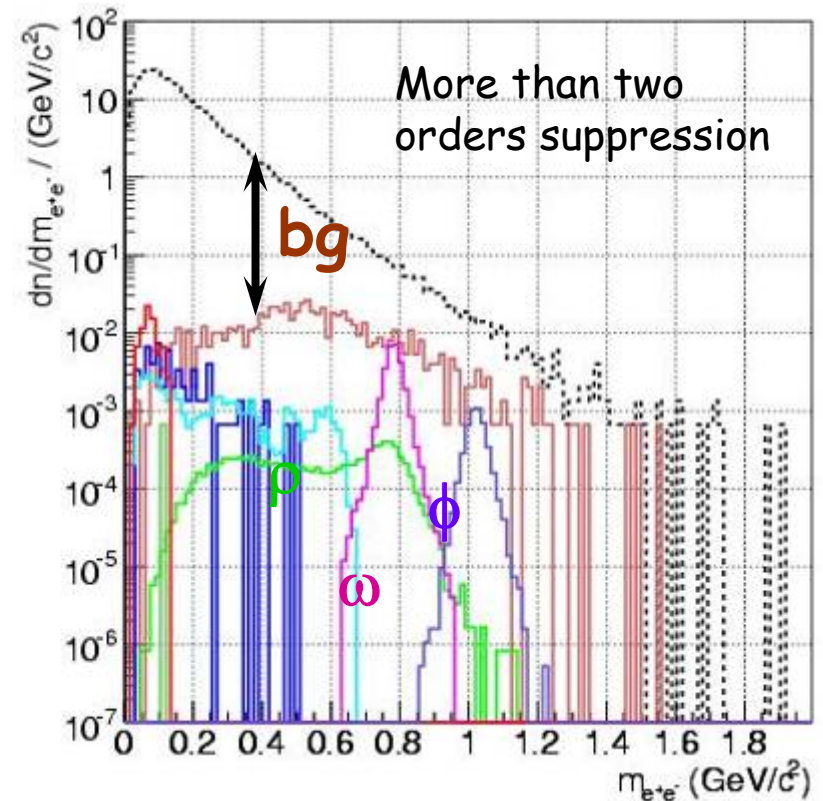
- Au+Au 25 AGeV, central collisions
- Signal mixed into UrQMD events



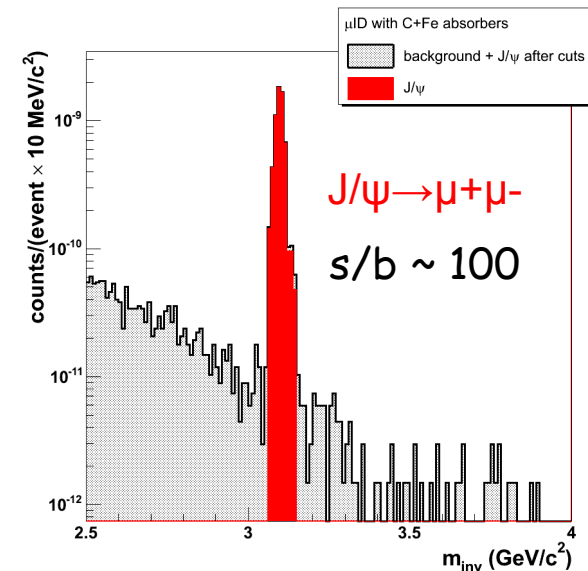
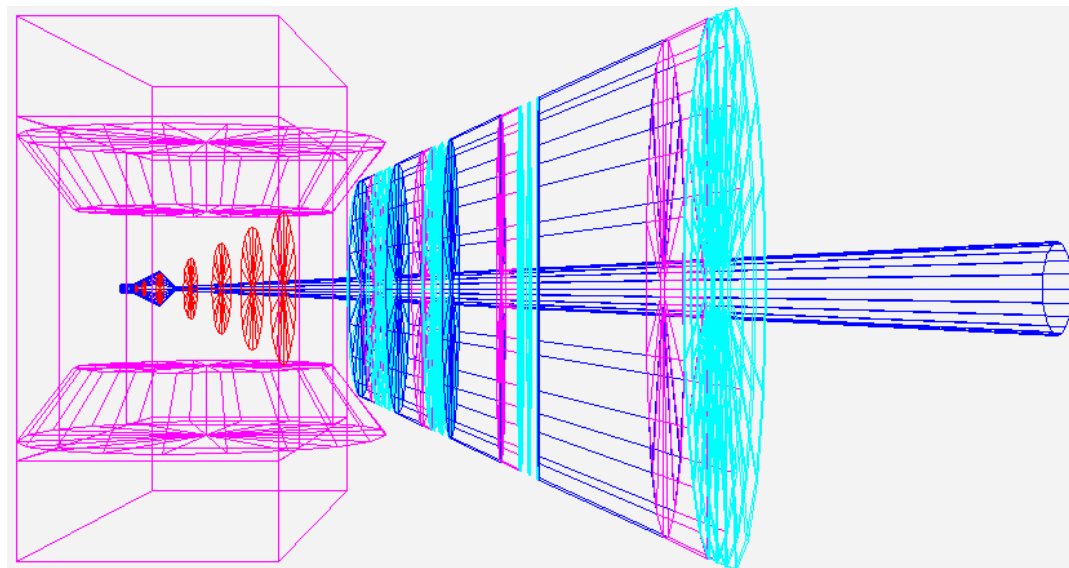
accepted



after cuts applied



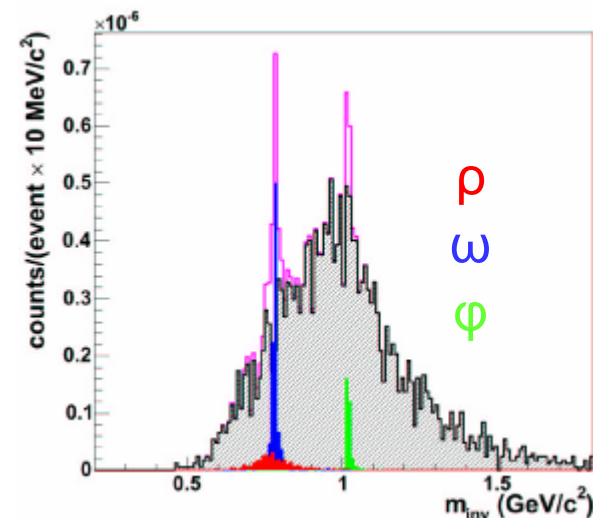
The muon option in CBM



Simulations Au+Au 25 AGeV:

- ☺ Excellent signal to background ratio in high mass region.
- ☹ Low efficiency for small invariant masses and/or low p_t (enhancement region).

Challenging muon detector (high particle densities)



Challenges for next generation experiments

- **Improve characterization**
 - Double differential (e.g. inv. mass, p_t)
 - Centrality dependence
- **Reduce uncertainties**
 - Statistical errors
 - Fast detectors and DAQ
 - Develop a trigger (not always easy, excellent detectors needed)
 - Systematical errors
 - Control combinatorial background (good background rejection)
 - Fully understand efficiencies of detectors, track reconstruction, rejection cuts
- **Open questions**
 - What precision is really needed to distinguish between scenarios?
 - Can one control uncertainties due to missing information about the fireball evolution?