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Topological separation of dielectron signals in Pb-Pb collisions with ALICE

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Dielectrons are an exceptional tool to dissect the evolution of the medium created in heavy-ion collisions. In central collisions, the energy densities are sufficient to create a quark-gluon plasma (QGP). Thermal e^+e^- pairs with invariant mass around $1.5\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$ can be used to estimate the temperature of the QGP.

At LHC energies, the cross section of heavy-flavour (HF) production is large and correlated HF hadron decays dominate the dielectron yield for invariant masses above $1.1\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$. Their contribution is modified in the medium compared to elementary collisions to an unknown extent, leading to large uncertainties in the subtraction of known hadronic sources. Therefore, a topological separation based on the distance-of-closest approach (DCA) to the primary vertex is a promising alternative approach. The proper decay length of HF hadrons is of the order of $c\tau \approx 100 - 500\mu\mathrm{m}$, hence their reconstructed decay electrons do not point to the primary vertex of the collision. This allows to disentangle them from the prompt contribution of thermal dielectrons.

In this poster, first preliminary results on the DCA_{ee} spectra of dielectrons produced in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} = 5.02\mathrm{TeV}$ with ALICE will be presented. The measurements are compared to reference distributions from simulations and expectations from theory. Finally, a first attempt to extract a prompt thermal contribution in the intermediate mass region is performed by fitting the measured DCA_{ee} spectrum.

Present via

Online

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