

# **Dielectron production in high-multiplicity pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with ALICE**

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# Physics opportunities of Dielectron

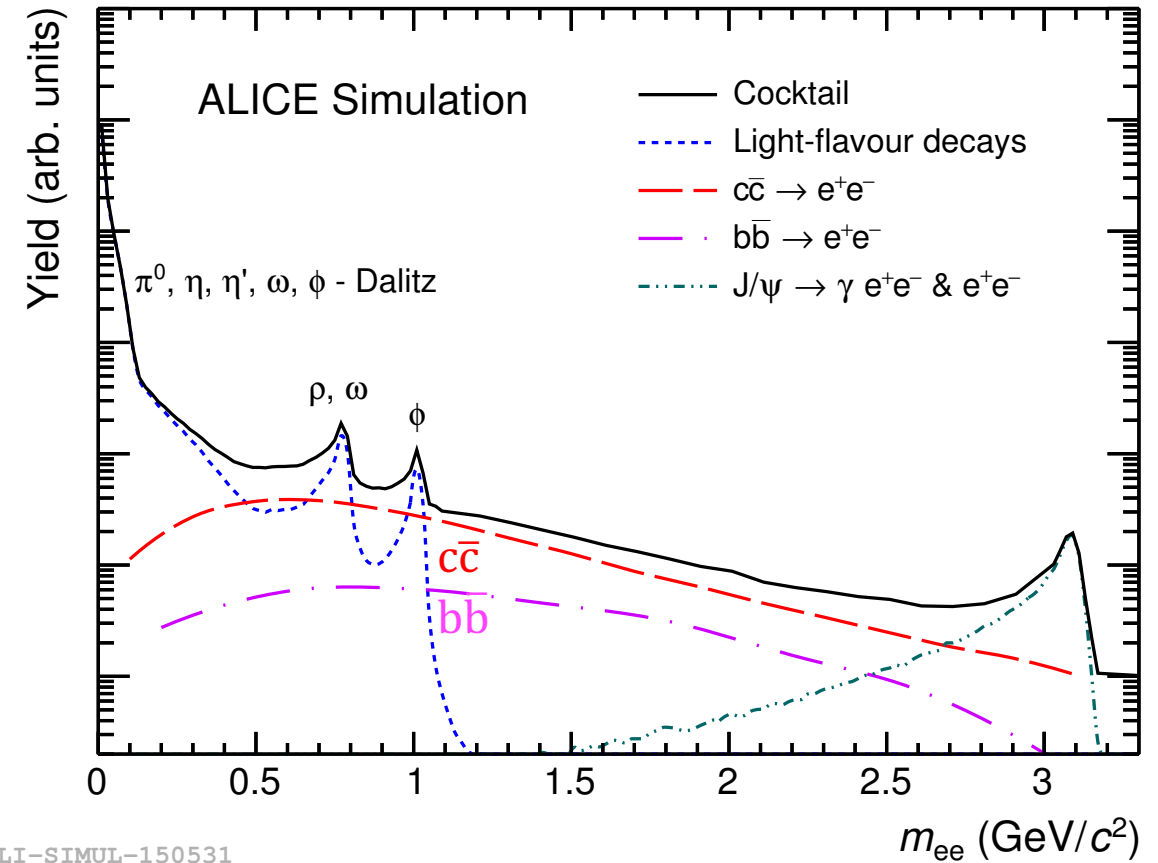
- Pb–Pb**
- Thermal radiation from QGP and HG
  - Chiral symmetry restoration (  $\rho$  modification )
  - Coherent photoproduction (  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^-e^+$  )

- p–Pb**
- Cold nuclear matter (CNM) effects
  - Search for new phenomena in central collisions

- pp**
- Vacuum baseline for p–Pb and Pb–Pb
  - Search for small QGP droplet

## Thermal radiation can be addressed:

- $m_{ee}$  and  $DCA_{ee}$  analysis
  - At intermediate mass region for QGP
  - At low mass region for hot hadronic matter
- Direct virtual-photon  $\gamma^*$  analysis ( $m_{ee} \rightarrow 0$ )



ALI-SIMUL-150531

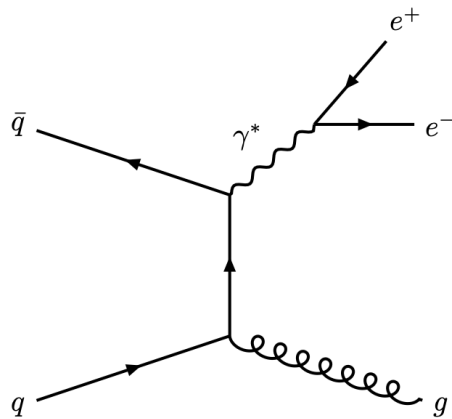
Hot hadronic matter ←→ QGP

# Motivation for pp collisions

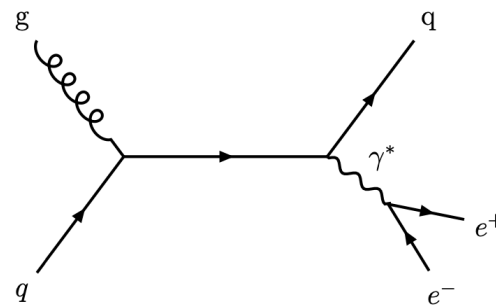
## QGP in small systems ?

- Collectivity in small systems observed at RHIC and LHC
- No energy loss observed in  $R_{AA}$  measurements
- *Does the system thermalize or not ?*
  - Onset of thermal photon production at  $dN_{ch}/d\eta \sim 10$  ?
  - Search for thermal photons in small systems at LHC energies

→ Measure direct virtual photon  $\gamma^*$   
in min. bias (MB) and high-multiplicity (HM) pp at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

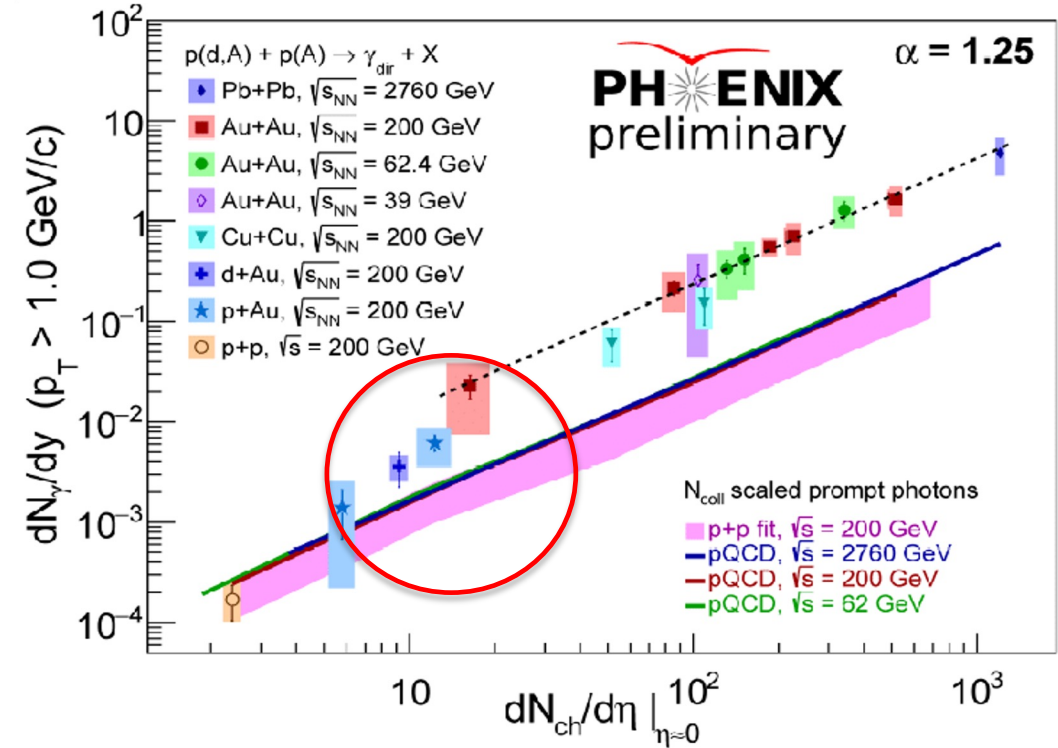


Quark annihilation



Gluon-Compton scattering

## Photon yield vs multiplicity

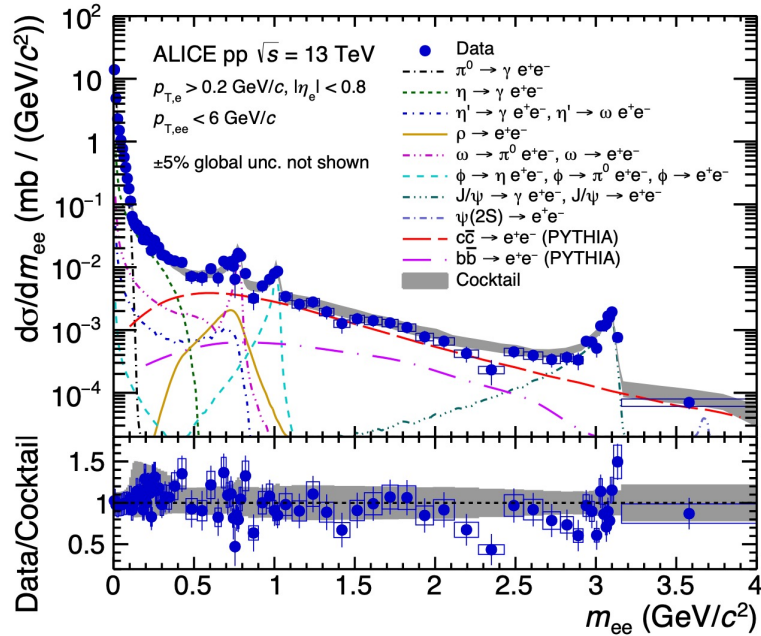


pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

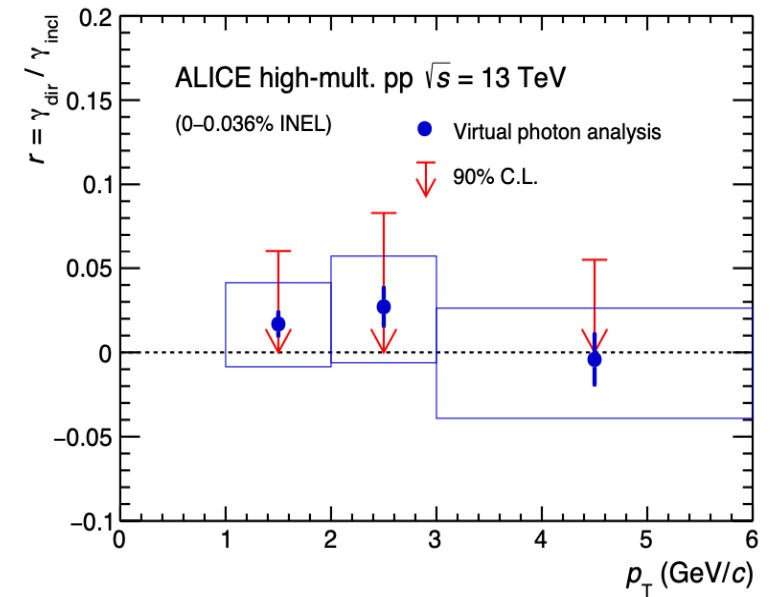
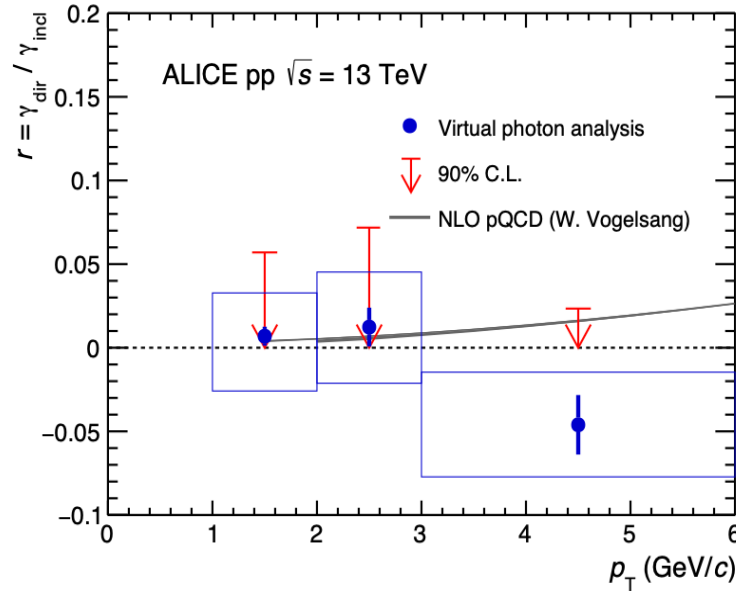
- $dN_{ch}/d\eta \sim 7$  (MB)
- $dN_{ch}/d\eta \sim 30$  (HM, top 0.1%)

# Previous publication

## Dielectron spectrum



## Direct photon fraction $r = \gamma_{\text{dir}} / \gamma_{\text{incl}}$ as a function of $p_T$



- Dielectron invariant mass spectrum [1] and direct photon fraction  $r$  vs  $p_T$  [2]
- Improvements w.r.t the these results
  - Published data is based on 2016 pp data only and this results on full Run 2 data  
→ Factor 3.8 (4.4) in MB (HM) compared to the publication.
  - Use as input measured  $\pi^0$  &  $\eta$  spectra

[1] [ALICE PLB 788 \(2019\) 505](#)

[2] [ALICE-PUBLIC-2018-009](#)

# ALICE

| Analyzed luminosity                                 | Number of Events   |
|---|--------------------|
| $L_{\text{int}} = 30 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (MB)          | $1.76 \times 10^9$ |
| $L_{\text{int}} = 6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ (HM, top 0.1%) | $3.52 \times 10^8$ |

## Inner Tracking System

- Vertexing
- Tracking

## Time Projection Chamber

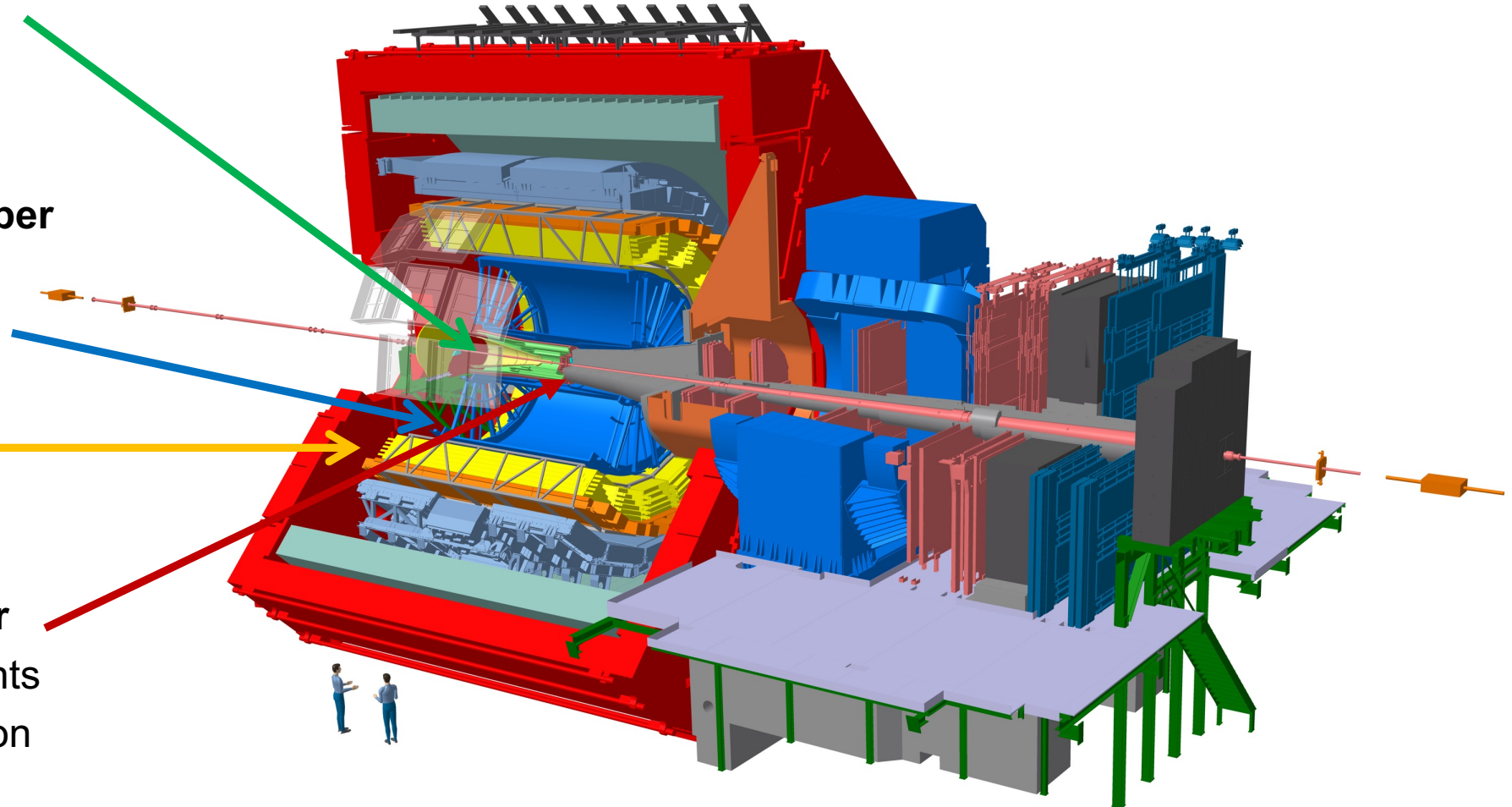
- Tracking
- Particle identification

## Time-Of-Flight

- Particle identification

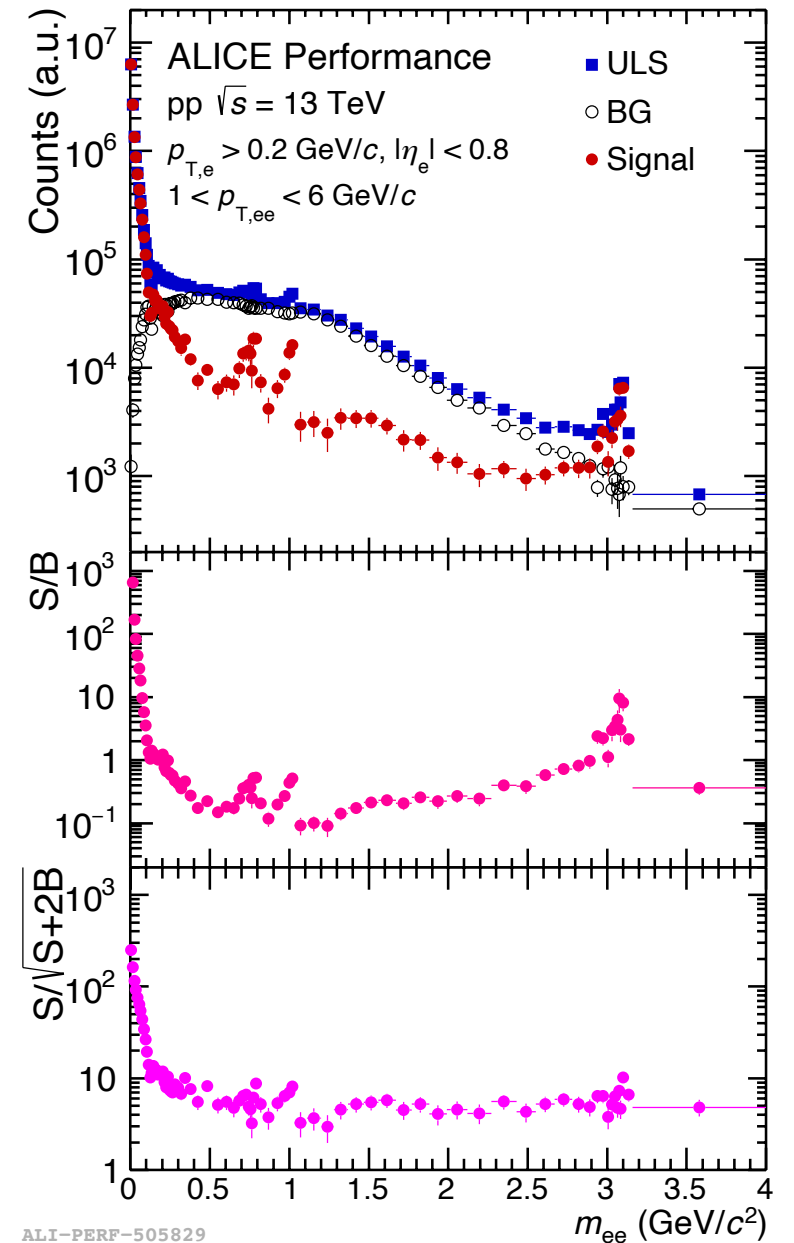
## V0 scintillation counter

- Trigger: MB & HM events
- Multiplicity determination
- Centrality estimation



# Tracking, PID, Signal extraction

- Primary track:  $|\eta_e| < 0.8$  and  $p_{T,e} > 0.2$  GeV/c
- Electron ID :  $dE/dx$  in TPC and time of flight of TOF detector
- Signal ( $S$ ) extracted using like-sign method:
  - $S = ULS - LS * R$ ,
  - $ULS$  :  $e^+e^-$  from same events
  - $LS$  :  $e^+e^+$  &  $e^-e^-$  from same events
  - $R$  : acceptance correction factor determined with mixed events
- To suppress conversion electrons  $\rightarrow$  Rejected via opening angle cut
- Efficiency corrected for correlated  $e^+e^-$  pairs
  - Resonance, open charm & beauty hadron decays



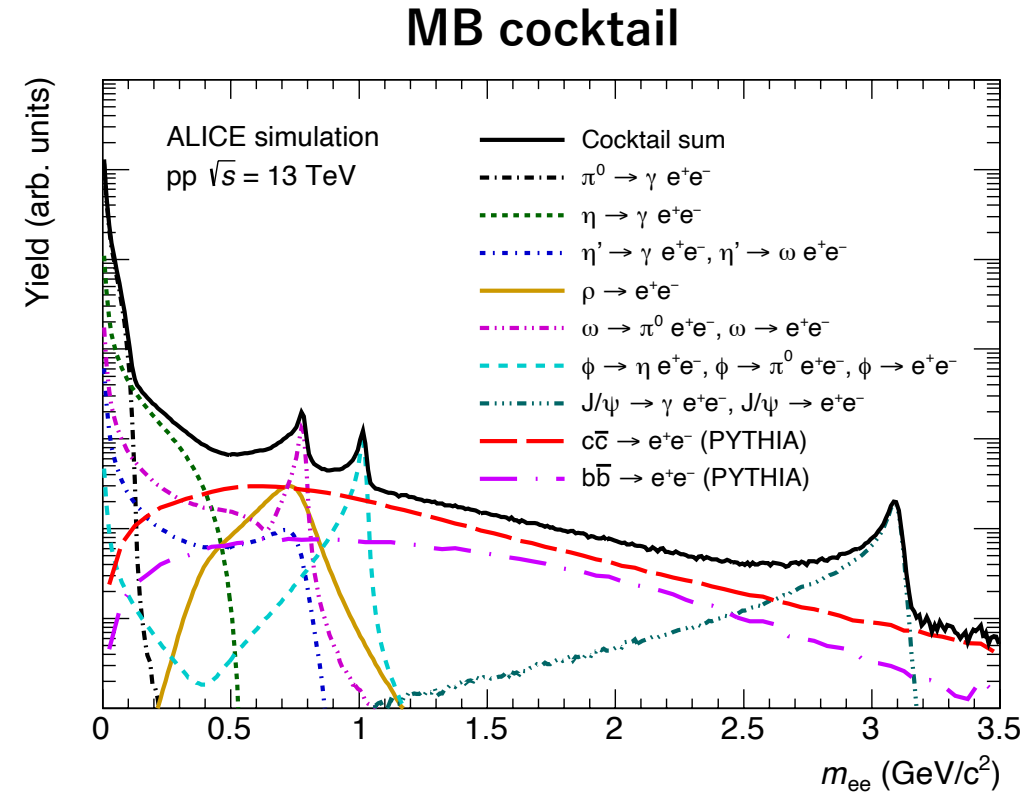
# Hadronic cocktail simulation

- Expected dielectron yield from known hadron decays
- Light-flavors and  $J/\psi$  [1]:
  - $(\pi^0/\eta/\phi)$  and  $J/\psi \rightarrow$  fit to measured spectra at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV
  - $(\eta'/\rho/\omega) \rightarrow m_T$  scaling
- Heavy-flavors ( $c\bar{c}$  and  $b\bar{b}$ ) generated with PYTHIA6
  - Cross sections are normalized to published result [2]
- HM cocktail
  - Use  $\pi^0$  and  $\eta$  spectra in the same multiplicity class
  - Multiply  $p_T$  dependent multiplicity scaling factor [3]

[1]  $\pi^0, \eta$  and  $\omega$ : ALICE preliminary,  $\phi$ : [EPJC 81 \(2021\) 256](#),  $J/\psi$ : [JHEP 03 \(2022\) 190](#)

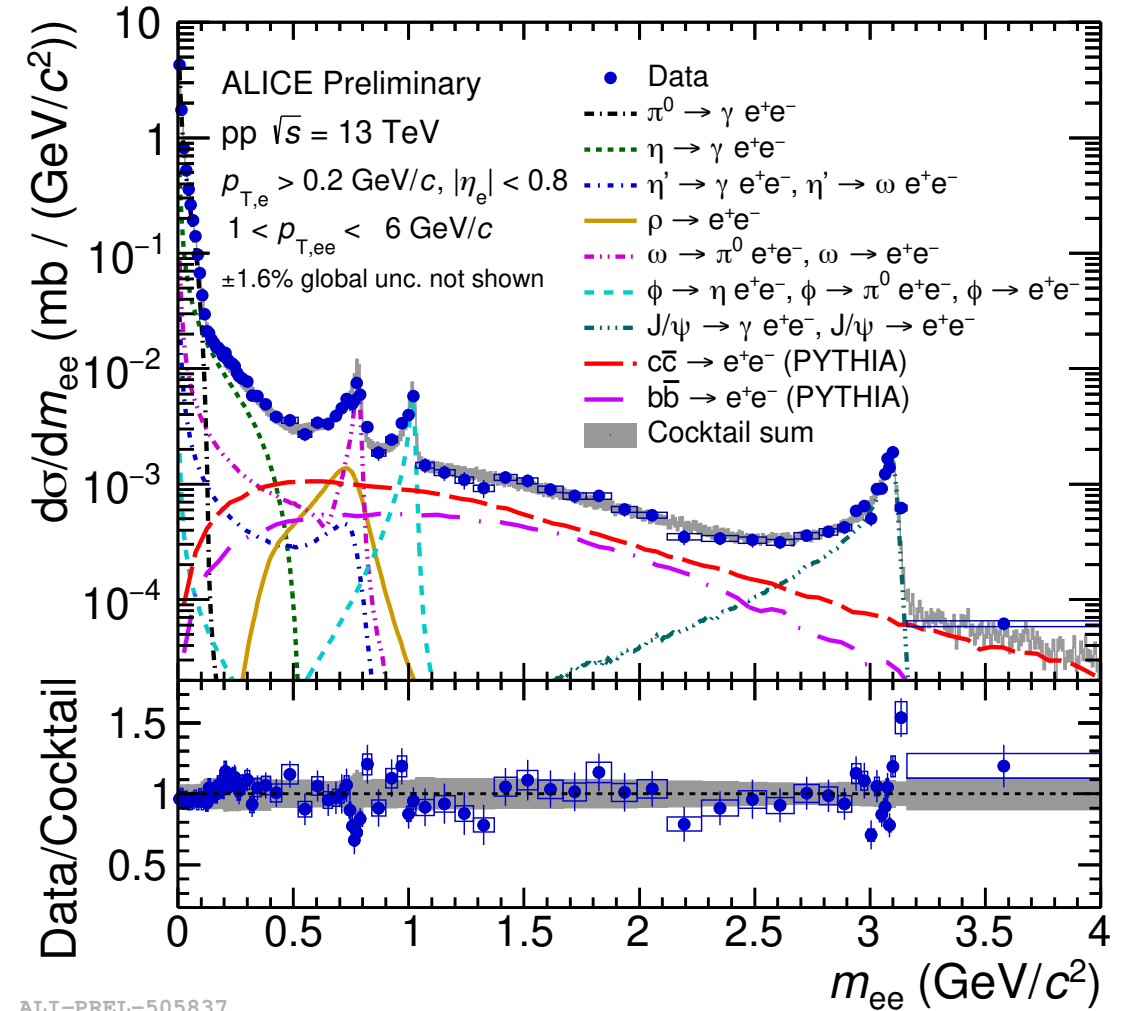
[2] [ALICE PLB 788 \(2019\) 505](#)

[3]  $J/\psi$ : [PLB 810 \(2020\) 135758](#), HF: [JHEP 09 \(2015\) 148](#)



# Invariant mass spectrum in minimum bias events

- Full Run 2 datasets analyzed
  - Factor 3.8 more events in MB compared to previous publication  
[ALICE PLB 788 \(2019\) 505](#)
- $\pi^0$  &  $\eta$  measured at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV in MB (preliminary)
  - Reduced the sys. unc. of the hadronic cocktail
- Data and cocktail are consistent for  $p_{T,ee} > 1$  GeV/c within uncertainties.

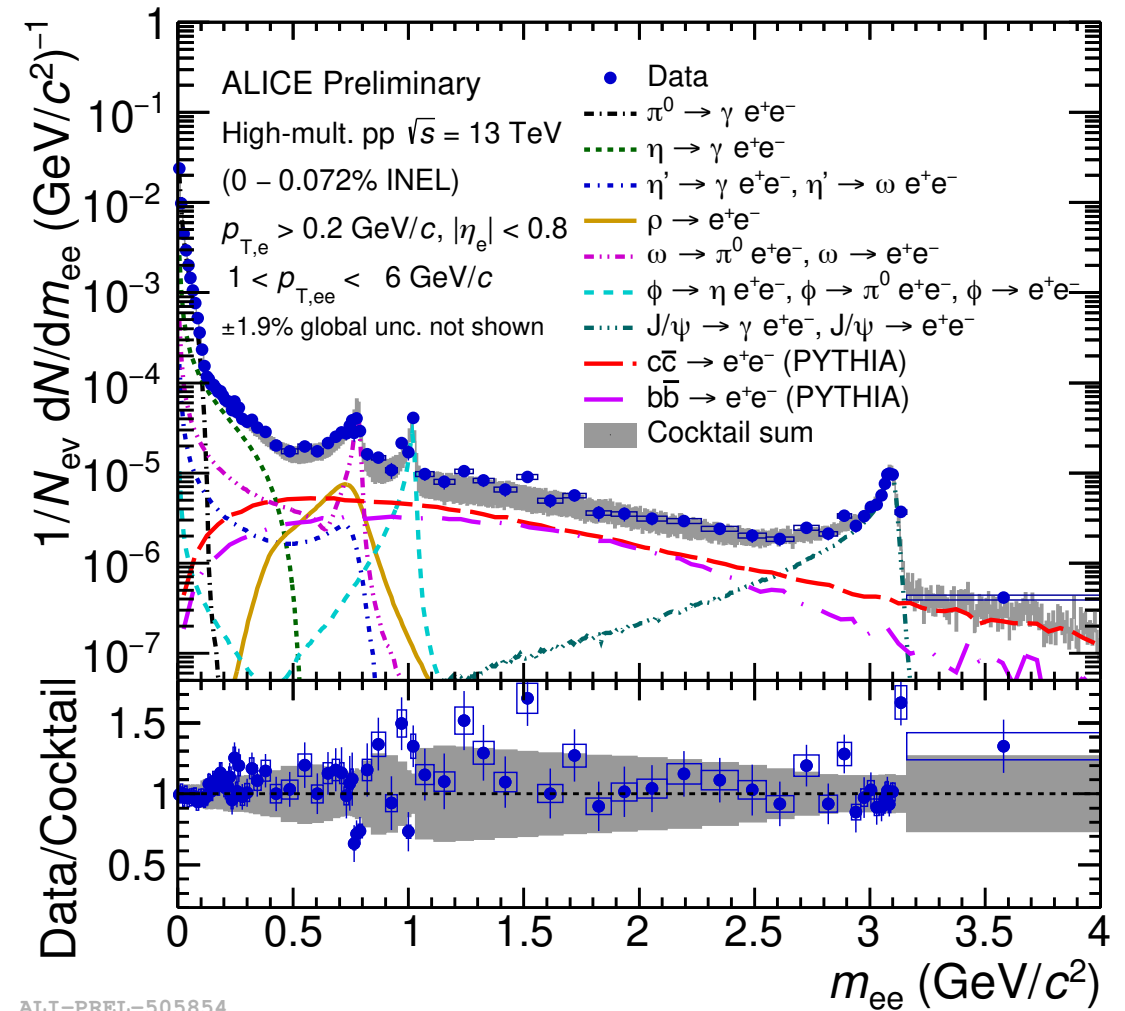


ALI-PREL-505837



# Invariant mass spectrum in high-multiplicity events

- Full Run 2 datasets analyzed
  - Factor 4.4 more events in HM compared to previous publication [ALICE PLB 788 \(2019\) 505](#)
- $\pi^0$  &  $\eta$  measured at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV in the same multiplicity class (preliminary)
  - Reduced the sys. unc. of the hadronic cocktail
- HF cocktail: applied  $p_T$  dependent multiplicity scaling factor [JHEP 09 \(2015\) 148](#)
  - Dominant source of cocktail unc. at IMR
- Within uncertainties, no excess w. r. t. data at IMR



# Direct photon extraction via virtual photon method

- Yield fitted with :  $f = r \times f_{\text{dir}} + (1-r) \times f_{\text{LF}} + f_{\text{HF}}$   
virtual-photon template    light flavor    and    heavy flavor

where fit parameter  $r = (\gamma_{\text{dir}}^*/\gamma_{\text{incl}}^*)_{m_{ee} \rightarrow 0} = (\gamma_{\text{dir}}/\gamma_{\text{incl}})$

- Photon template is approximated by Kroll-Wada formula

N.M. Kroll and W. Wada PR 98 (1955) 1355

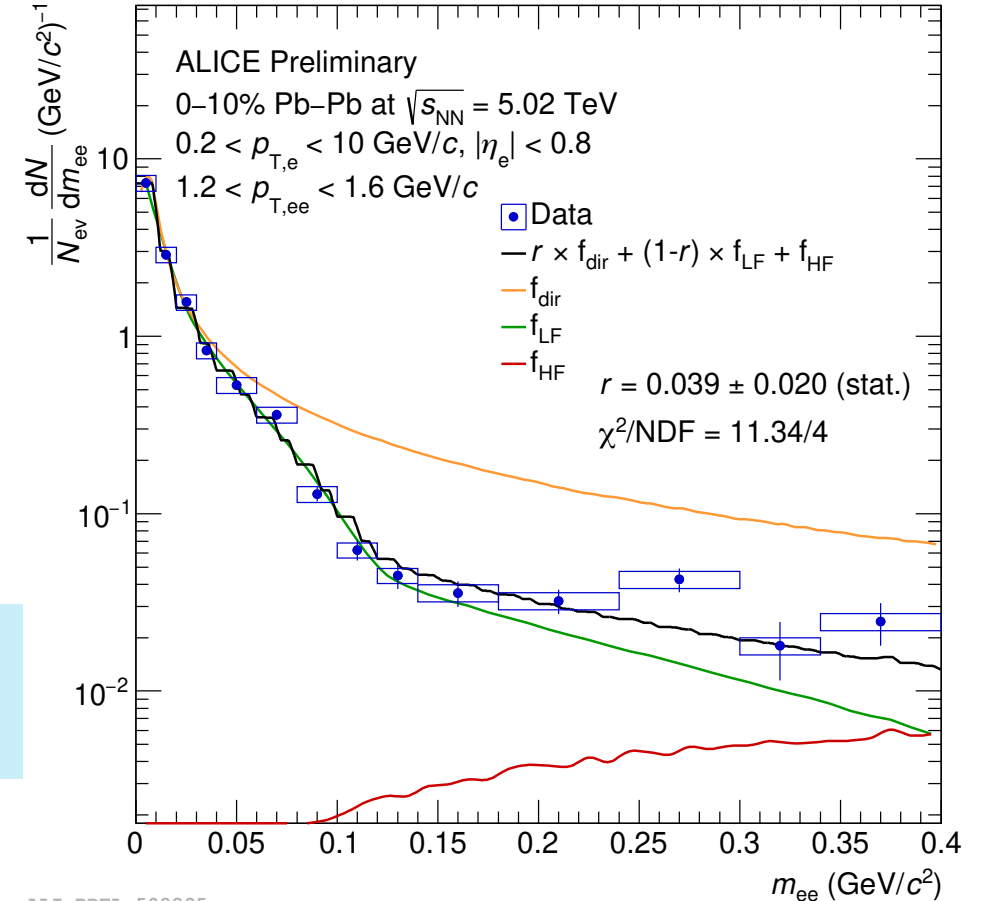
$$\frac{d^2 N_{ee}}{dm_{ee}} = \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi} \frac{1}{m_{ee}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{m_{ee}^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_e^2}{m_{ee}^2}\right) |F(m_{ee}^2)|^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_{ee}^2}{M_h^2}\right)^3 dn_\gamma$$

The factor S  
 is 0 for  $m_{ee} \rightarrow m_{\text{hadron}}$ ,  
 goes 1 for  $m_{ee} \rightarrow 0$  or  $m_{ee} \ll p_T$

- Assumption only valid for  $p_{T,ee} \gg m_{ee}$

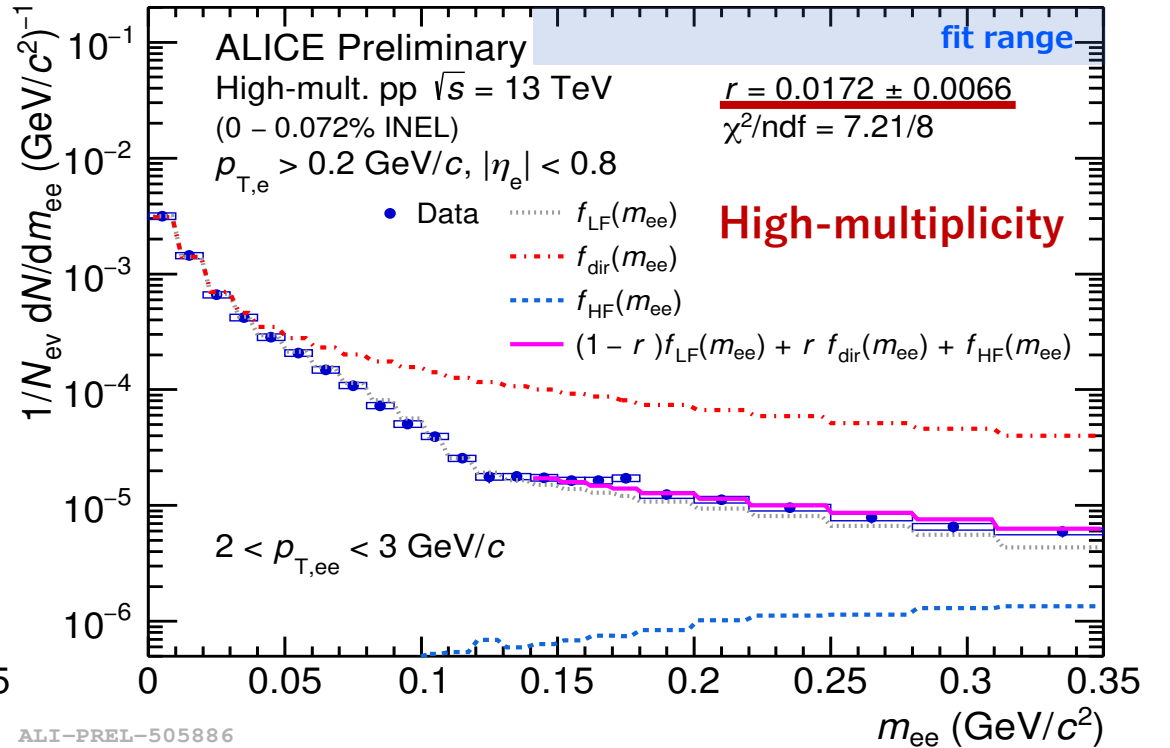
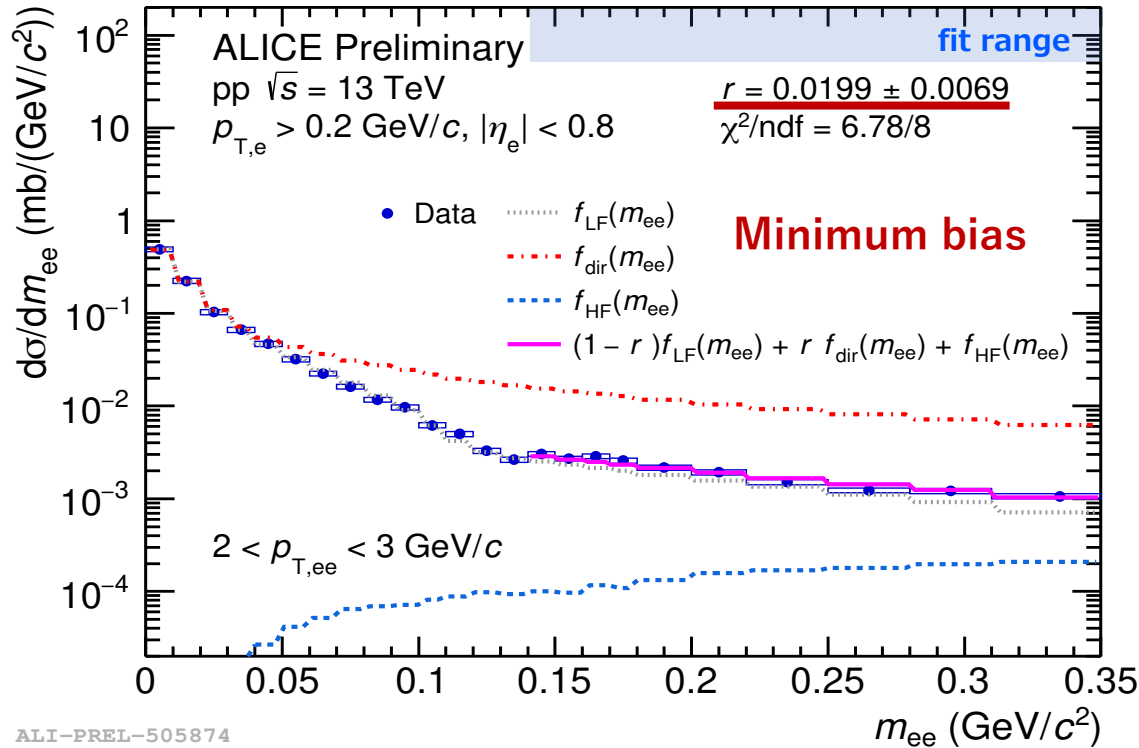
→ Extract  $r$  for  $p_{T,ee} > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$

Fitting example



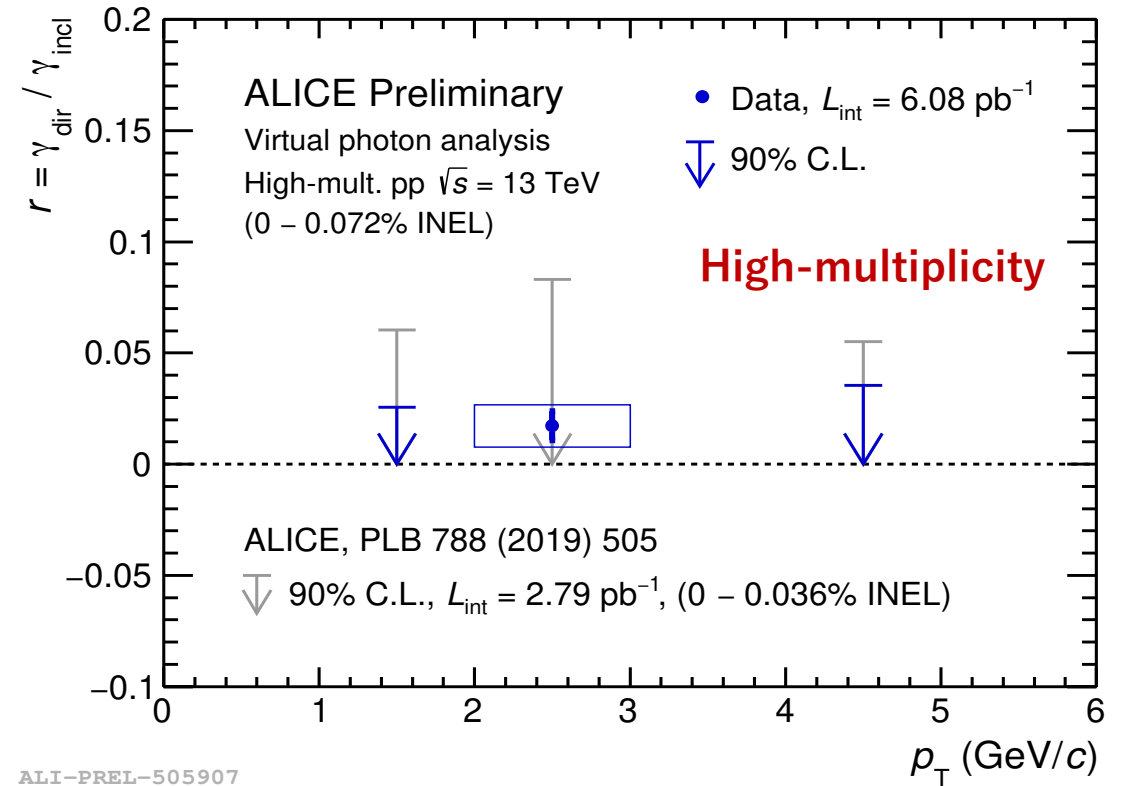
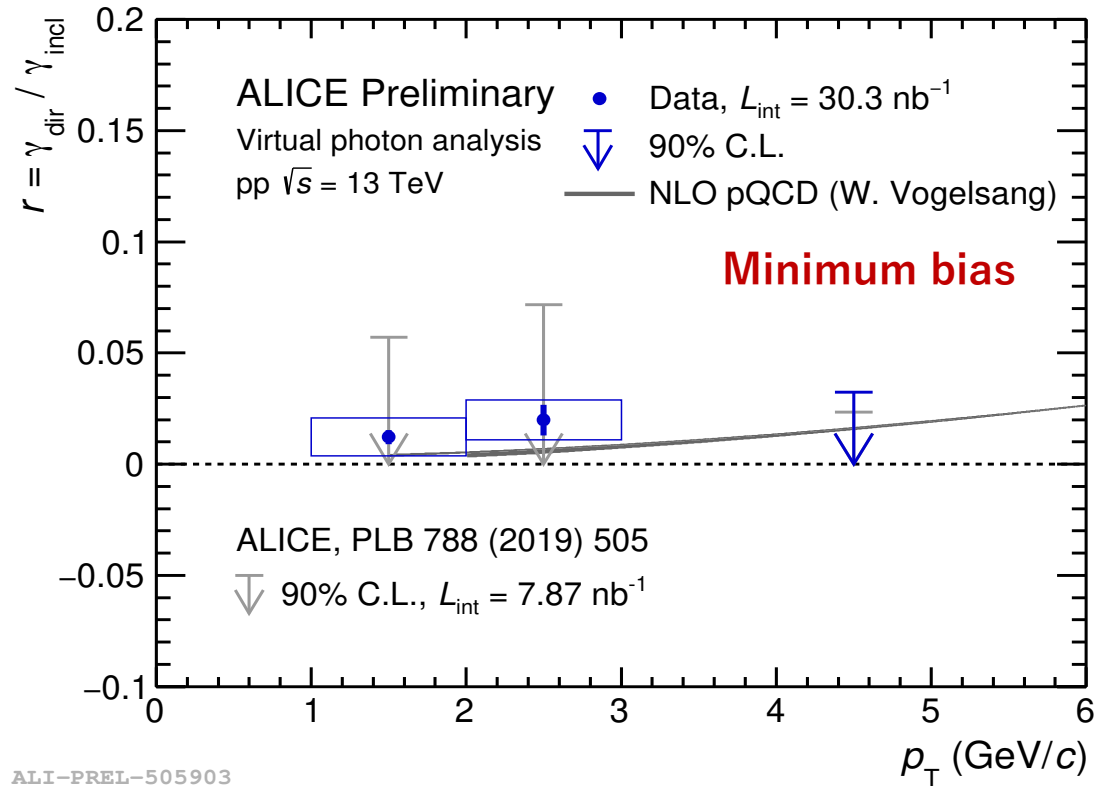
Normalize below  $40 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
 Fit above  $\pi^0$  mass

# Extraction of direct photon fraction



- Increased statistics allows us to extract finite  $r$  for MB and HM

# Direct photon fraction in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

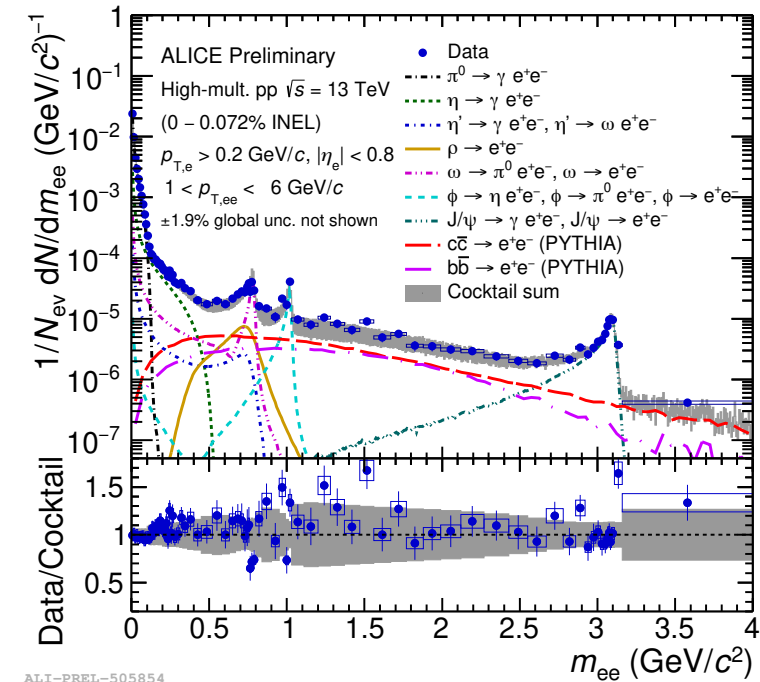


- New results for direct photon fraction with increased precision
- No significant increase w.r.t pQCD photons in MB
- $r$  is similar in MB and HM collisions
- Extracted photon yield in HM will be compared with theoretical calculations

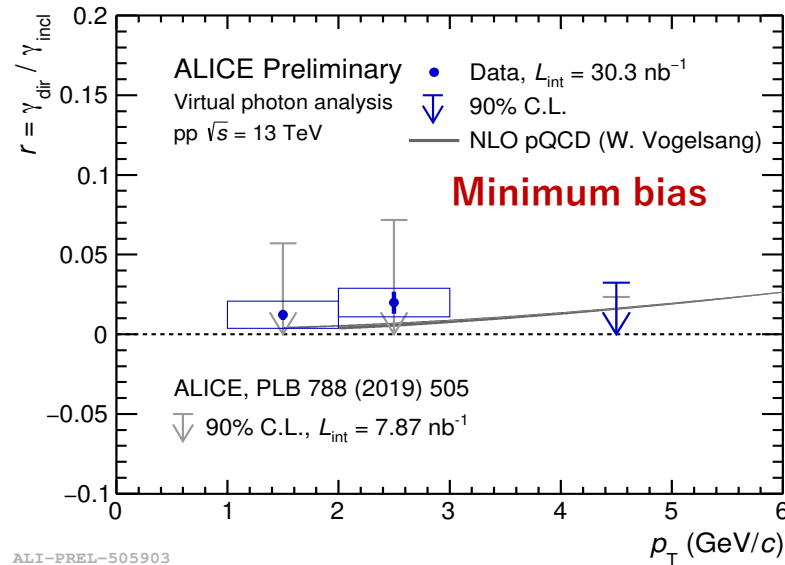
# Summary

Virtual photon production was measured in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV in MB and HM events

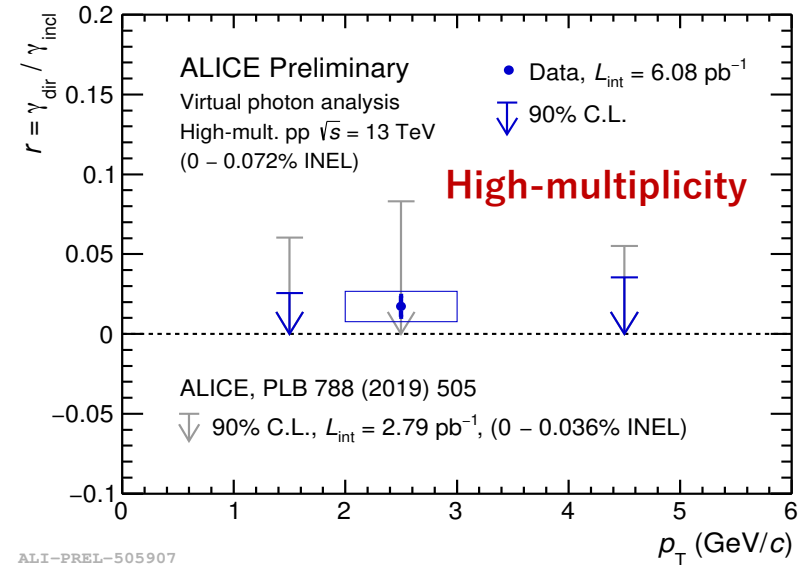
- Within uncertainty, no excess w.r.t. cocktail at IMR in HM
- No significant increase w.r.t pQCD photons in MB
- $r$  is similar in MB and HM collisions
- Extracted photon yield in HM will be compared with theoretical calculations
- Analysis is being finalized



ALI-PREL-505854



ALI-PREL-505903



ALI-PREL-505907

# ALICE in Run 3

## ALICE upgrade during LS2

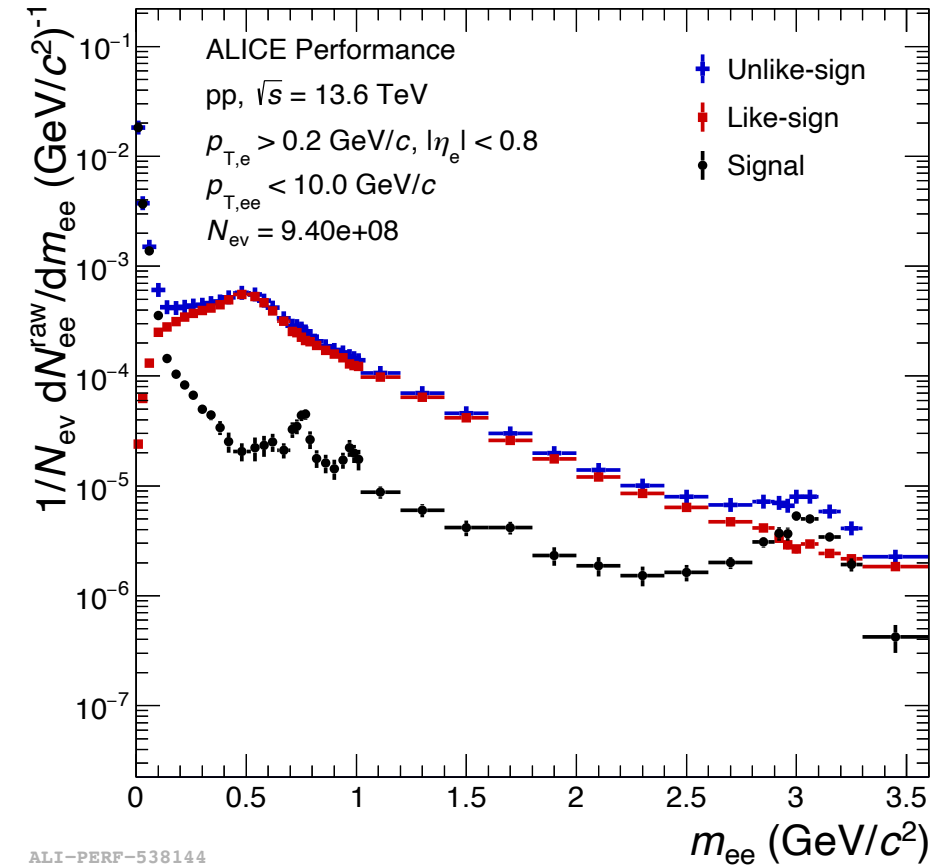
- New GEM-based TPC read-out [1]
- New Inner Tracking System (ITS2) [2]

## pp

- High-energy pp program in Run 3 (2022-)
  - Min. bias pp  $\sim 3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  (including low magnetic field  $B = 0.2 \text{ T}$  setting)
  - High mult. pp  $\sim 200 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Run 3 data taking at  $\sqrt{s} = 13.6 \text{ TeV}$  has already been started

[1] [CERN-LHCC-2013-020](#), [CERN-LHCC-2015-002](#)  
[2] [CERN-LHCC-2012-013](#)

## Raw dielectron spectrum in Run 3



**Thank you for your attention !**