

# Initial electromagnetic field dependence of photon-induced production in isobaric collisions at STAR

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The Lorentz-boosted electromagnetic field, arising from a colliding nucleus, can be treated as a flux of quasi-real photons. Consequent photonuclear ( $\propto Z^2$ ) and photon-photon ( $\propto Z^4$ ) processes could reasonably explain the observed enhancements of  $J/\psi$  and  $e^+e^-$  pair production at very low transverse momenta ( $p_T$ ) in peripheral heavy-ion collisions. The STAR experiment collected datasets of  $^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}+^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}$  and  $^{96}_{40}\text{Zr}+^{96}_{40}\text{Zr}$  collisions at 200 GeV in 2018, which provide a unique opportunity to study photon-induced processes.

In this presentation, we will compare measurements of  $J/\psi$  and  $e^+e^-$  pair production at very low  $p_T$  in isobaric and Au+Au collisions to study their electromagnetic field dependence. The angular modulation of dielectron pairs will also be presented. Physics implications of these results will be discussed together with model comparisons.

## Theory / experiment

Experiment

## Group or collaboration name

STAR Collaboration

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**Session Classification:** Parallel Session C

**Track Classification:** Electromagnetic probes