

Coherent e^+e^- production at very low transverse momentum at STAR

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Abstract. We report the measurements of e^+e^- pair production at very low e^+e^- pair transverse momentum ($p_T < 0.15$ GeV/c) in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV using the STAR detector at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider. In 60-80% centrality, significant excesses are observed with respect to hadronic cocktails in both Au+Au and U+U collisions. These excess yields can not be explained by a theoretical model calculation incorporating in-medium broadened ρ spectral function. Additionally, the p_T^2 distribution for excess yield is shown and found to be exponential at very low p_T .

1 Introduction

The e^+e^- pair production provides a unique observable to study the fundamental properties of the hot and dense medium created in ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions. Those pairs are produced during all stages of the collisions and from all forms of the created matter. Due to only electromagnetic interactions with this matter, they can convey information about the dynamics of the entire time evolution of the medium [1]. In the e^+e^- invariant mass region $M_{ll} < M_\phi$ (Low Mass Region, LMR) the production is dominated by in-medium decay of vector mesons (ρ , ω , and ϕ). The broadened ρ model calculation which is linked to chiral symmetry restoration can describe the modified ρ spectra in this region. In intermediate mass region (IMR, $M_\phi < M_{ll} < M_{J/\psi}$) the e^+e^- pair production consists of two parts: thermal radiation of the medium and semi-leptonic decay.

Recently, the ALICE collaboration reported a significant excess at very low p_T in its study of J/ψ yield in peripheral Pb + Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV via $\mu^+\mu^-$ channel [2]. The STAR collaboration also observed similar behavior for J/ψ in peripheral Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U + U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV at $p_T < 0.15$ GeV/c via e^+e^- channel [3]. These results via dilepton channels can not be explained by hadronic production mechanisms while coherent photoproduction and photon-photon interaction mechanism in UPC (ultra-peripheral collisions) can describe some observables. In this case, with impact parameter larger than twice of the nucleus radius, virtual photons emitted by one nucleus can fluctuate into quark-antiquark pairs, and then coherently interact with the other nucleus to produce vector mesons. The other process, photon-photon interaction, will also produce dilepton pairs like e^+e^- pairs. It is necessary to measure the e^+e^- production in a wide mass range including vector meson dominant region and beyond.

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2 Low p_T e^+e^- production

2.1 Analysis

The data used in this analysis are from Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U + U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV. About 720 million Au+Au and 270 million U+U minimum bias (0-80% centrality) events passed data quality assurances and vertex selections in total. The collision vertex was required to be within 30 cm of the mean of the vertex distribution along the beam line, nominally at the center of the Time Projection Chamber (TPC). In the plane perpendicular to the beam line, the collision vertex was selected within 2 cm of the beam line.

The main subsystems used for electron identification were the TPC and the Time-of-Flight (TOF). With the selection requirements on the particle energy loss, dE/dx , measured by the TPC and particle velocity, β , measured by the TOF, high purity electron samples were obtained [4]. The electron purity (fraction of true electrons in the identified electron sample) was about 95% in Au+Au minimum bias collisions on average and was p_T dependent from 0.2 to 2.0 GeV/c [5]. The details for e^+e^- production can be found in Ref. [5].

2.2 Results

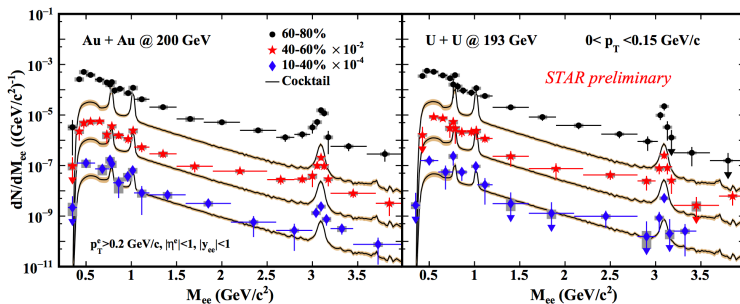


Figure 1. (Color online) The efficiency corrected low p_T (<0.15 GeV/c) e^+e^- pair invariant mass distributions from Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV (left) and U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV (right). The distributions for three different centralities 60-80%, 40-60%, and 10-40% are shown. For each centrality, the corresponding hadronic cocktail contribution is shown as a solid black line with the uncertainty as a shaded band. Statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data points are shown as bars and shaded boxes, respectively.

Figure 1 shows the e^+e^- invariant mass, M_{ee} , distribution at $p_T < 0.15$ GeV/c from Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV. The contributions from ρ meson are excluded from the hadronic cocktail simulations for comparison to model calculations. In 60-80% centrality Au+Au and U+U collisions, there are significant excesses observed with respect to the corresponding hadronic cocktails [5]. Compared to those in 60-80% centrality, the enhancement factors in 40-60% are less significant while in 10-40% the data are consistent with the hadronic cocktail within uncertainties for $M_{ee} > 0.76$ GeV/c². The low p_T (<0.15 GeV/c) e^+e^- excess yields with respect to the hadronic cocktail are shown in Fig. 2 from Au+Au and U+U collisions in 60-80% centrality. Theoretical calculations [6] expected from in-medium modified ρ production, QGP thermal radiation, and the sum of the two are shown for comparison. These calculations fail to explain the excess. Additional production mechanisms should be involved in this distribution.

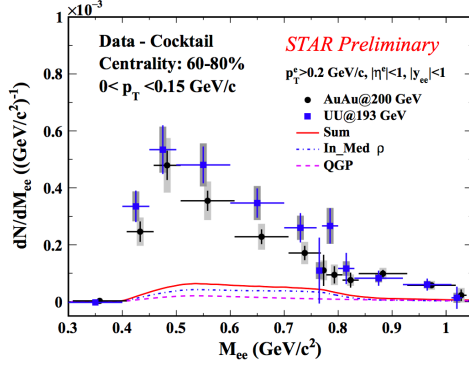


Figure 2. (Color online) The low p_T (<0.15 GeV/c) e^+e^- excess yield with respect to the hadronic cocktail for Au+Au and U+U collisions in 60-80% centrality. Statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data points are shown as bars and shaded boxes, respectively. Theoretical calculations expected from in medium modified ρ production, QGP thermal radiation, and the sum of the two are shown for comparison.

Figure 3 shows the dN/dp_T distribution as a function of p_T for e^+e^- pairs in different mass regions from Au+Au and U+U collisions. Compared to distributions from hadronic cocktail, clear excesses are observed in $p_T < 0.15$ GeV/c. For the p_T range above 0.15 GeV/c, the hadronic cocktail distributions are consistent with the data within uncertainties. This distribution is similar to that in ultra-peripheral collisions [7].

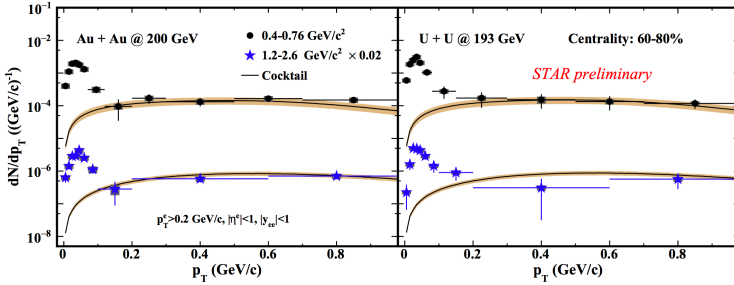


Figure 3. (Color online) The dN/dp_T distribution as a function of p_T for e^+e^- pairs in different mass region for Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV (left) and U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV (right). For each mass region, the corresponding hadronic cocktail distribution is shown in solid black line with the uncertainty shown as shaded band. Statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data points are shown as bars and shaded boxes, respectively.

An exponential function ($Ae^{-Bp_T^2}$) is used to fit each p_T^2 distribution in Figure 4. The first data point is excluded from the fit to avoid the shift of the slope because of a predicted dropoff based on quantum electrodynamics calculation [8] (photon-photon process dominant) or a possible destructive interference effect (photon-nucleus process dominant) at very small p_T^2 [9]. The slope parameters from U+U collisions are systematically larger than those from Au + Au collisions in the same mass region. In the ρ -like region, the slope parameter in Au+Au peripheral collisions is consistent with

the coherent photoproduction of ρ^0 in ultra-peripheral Au+Au collisions [9]. Since the excess in the ρ -like region is mainly from photon-photon interaction while UPC ρ^0 comes from photon-nucleus process, this consistency might be accidental.

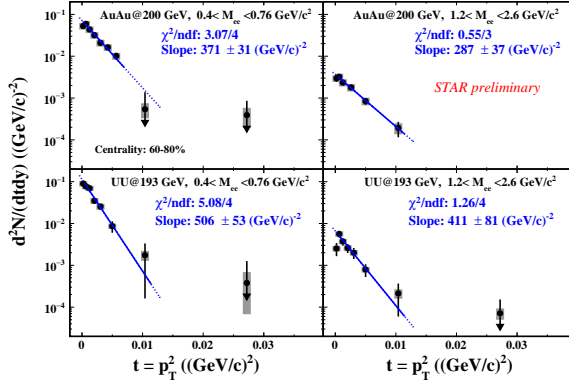


Figure 4. (Color online) The p_T^2 distributions of excess yields in different mass regions for 60-80% centrality Au+Au (upper plots) and U+U (lower plots) collisions. The systematic uncertainties of the data are shown as gray boxes.

3 Summary

We report the measurements of e^+e^- pair production at very low transverse momentum ($p_T < 0.15$ GeV/c) in Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV at STAR. The e^+e^- pair yields in a wider mass region are significantly enhanced with respect to the hadronic cocktail in 60-80% centrality in both Au+Au and U+U collisions. These excesses are only observed in the very low p_T region (< 0.15 GeV/c).

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