



## Initial electromagnetic field dependence of photoninduced production in isobaric collisions at STAR

#### **Kaifeng Shen (for the STAR Collaboration)**

State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics,

Department of Modern Physics,

University of Science and Technology of China



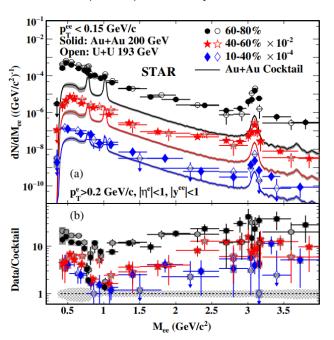


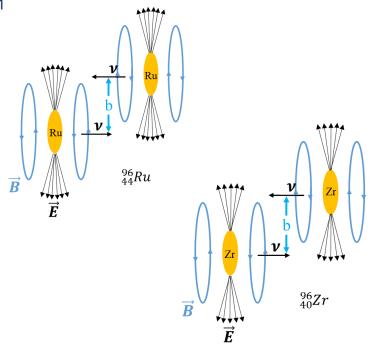
Quark Matter 4-10.4.2022, KRAKOW, POLAND

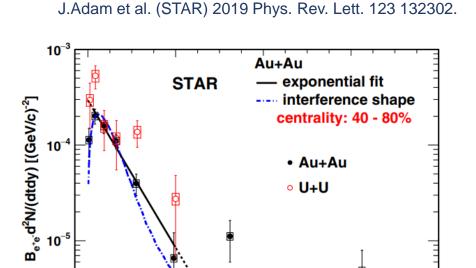
#### Motivation



J.Adam et al. (STAR) 2018 Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 132301







0.04

 $-t \approx p_{-}^2 [(GeV/c)^2]$ 

0.02

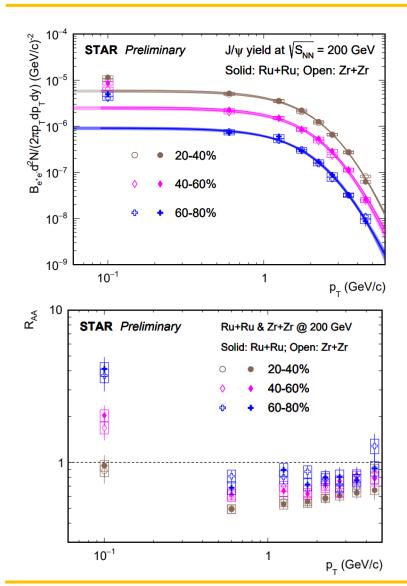
- lacktriangle Photon-induced interactions could explain the observed enhancements of J/ $\psi$  and  $e^+e^-$  production at very low  $p_T$ 
  - $\triangleright$  photonuclear process ( $\propto Z^2$ )
  - $\triangleright$  photon-photon process ( $\propto Z^4$ )
- ☐ The isobaric collisions provide a unique opportunity to test the electromagnetic field dependence

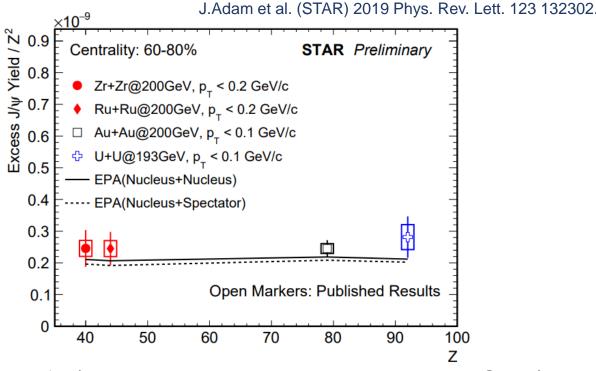
0.06

0.08

# $Z^2$ dependence of $J/\psi$ yield



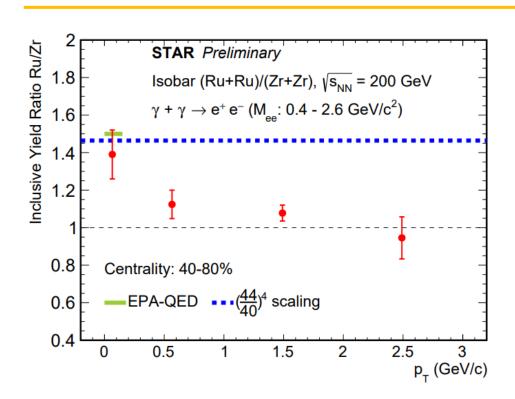


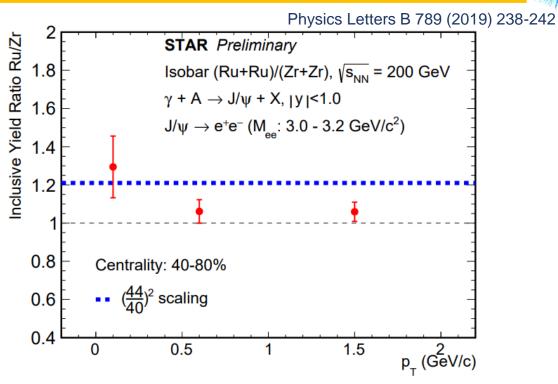


- **The**  $R_{AA}$  of  $J/\psi$  production at  $p_T$  lower than 0.2 GeV/c is significantly higher than one
- ☐ The  $Z^2$  dependence of photonuclear production has been observed at very low  $p_T$

## Dielectron and $J/\psi$ yield ratio







The collision system dependence  $\binom{96}{44}Ru + \binom{96}{44}Ru$  and  $\binom{96}{40}Zr + \binom{96}{40}Zr$  ) of yield are shown as function of  $p_T$ The  $e^+e^-$  inclusive production follows  $Z^4$  scaling and  $J/\psi$  inclusive production follows  $Z^2$  scaling at very low  $p_T$  $\sim 3\sigma$  deviation from unity in  $e^+e^-$  inclusive production at  $p_T < 0.15$  GeV/c, the initial EM seems to be different  $\sim 1.7\sigma$  deviation from unity in  $J/\psi$  inclusive production at  $p_T < 0.2$  GeV/c

### Summary



- lacktriangle There is an excess of J/ $\psi$  production at very low  $p_T$  in peripheral collisions in isobaric collisions
- The charge dependence of photonuclear process has been observed
- □ The initial electromagnetic field seems to be different (~3 $\sigma$ ) between  $_{44}^{96}Ru + _{44}^{96}Ru$  and  $_{40}^{96}Zr + _{40}^{96}Zr$  collisions