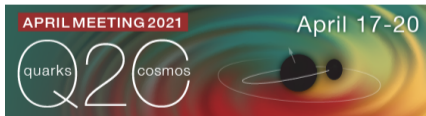


Anisotropic flows of ϕ -meson in Au+Au collisions at 3 GeV, 7.2 GeV FXT from STAR

Ding Chen, for the STAR Collaboration

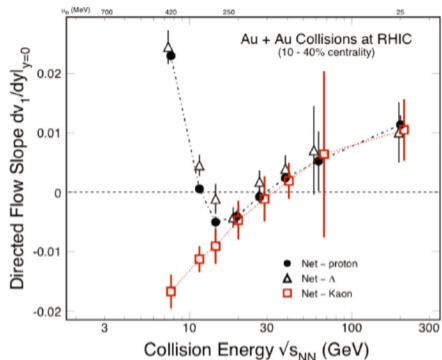
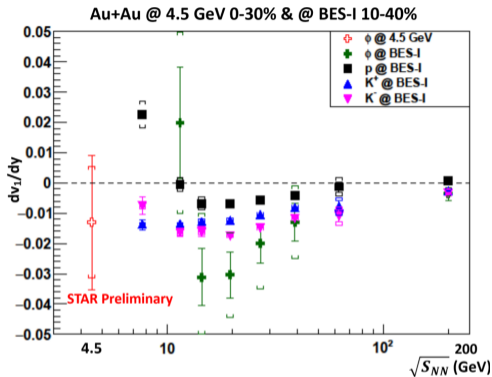
University of California, Riverside

April 18, 2020



- 1 Motivation
- 2 Method
 - Fixed Target Collisions
 - Kaon Identification
 - Invariant Mass
 - Flow Extraction
- 3 Results and Comparison
- 4 Summary and Outlook

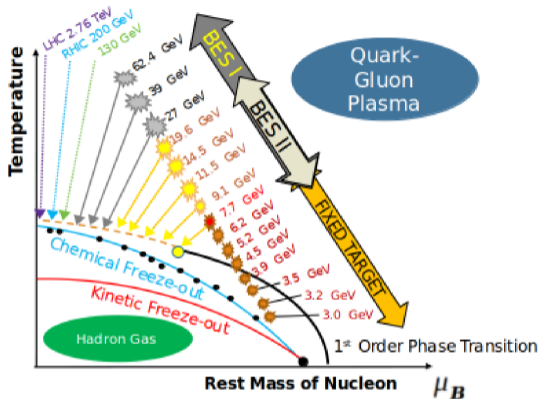
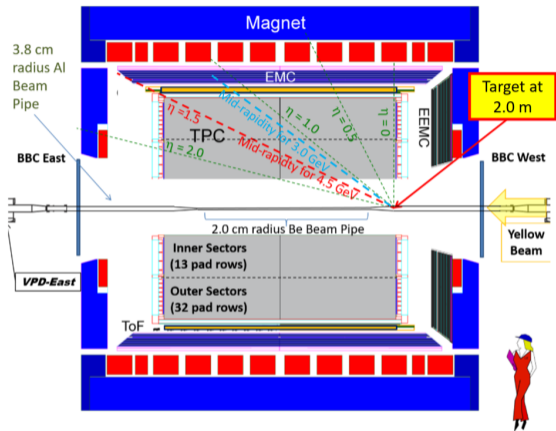
Motivation



- The ϕ -meson has small cross-section with hadronic matter - sensitive to early stage of collisions
- BES-I show hint of sign change of ϕ -meson dv_1/dy around 11.5 GeV, with large error bars
- The minimum of net-proton and net- Λ dv_1/dy may indicate the softest point of EoS¹, does the ϕ -meson dv_1/dy have a minimum as collision energy decrease?

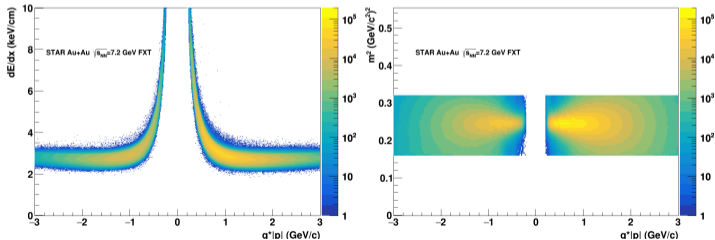
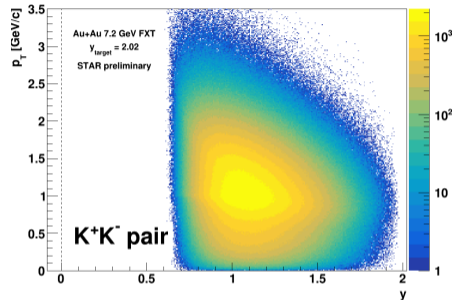
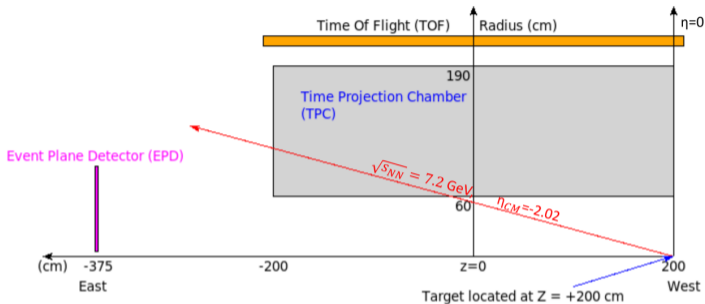
¹L. Adamczyk et al. (STAR). *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 062301.

Fixed Target (FXT) Collisions



- FXT program at STAR enables us to scan a range of low collision energies that collider mode (COL) cannot reach ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} < 7.7$ GeV down to a minimum of 3 GeV)

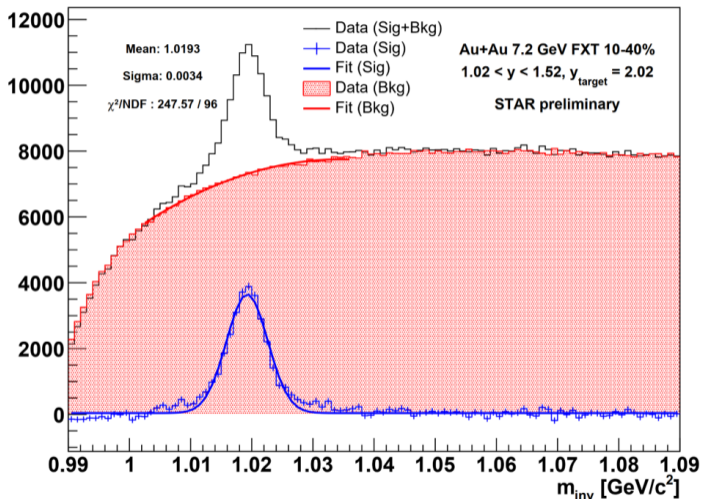
Kaon Identification



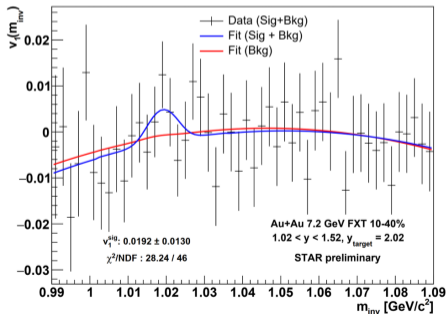
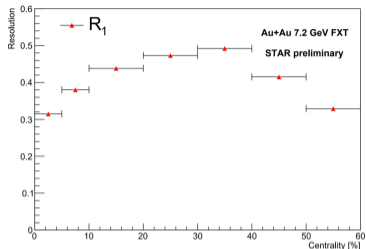
- ϕ -mesons are reconstructed by K^+K^- pairs
- Kaons are identified by dE/dx from TPC and $mass^2$ from TOF
- TOF acceptance doesn't cover mid-rapidity at this energy
- Convention used in this analysis:
 $y = y_{\text{Lab}} - y_{\text{mid}}$, $y_{\text{mid}} = -2.02$

Invariant Mass

- Plot K^+K^- pairs from the same event data (Sig+Bkg) and mixed event data (Bkg), subtract them to get ϕ -meson signal
- Fitting Function:
 - Sig : Gaussian + Constant
 - Bkg : 2nd order polynomial



Flow Extraction: Invariant Mass Method

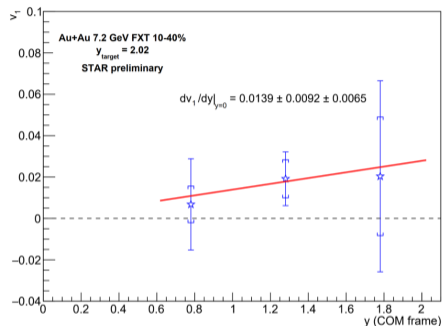


- ϕ -meson v_1 is measured by event plane method with event plane from EPD ($-5.1 < \eta < -2.1$), corrected by the first-order event plane resolution R_1 of EPD

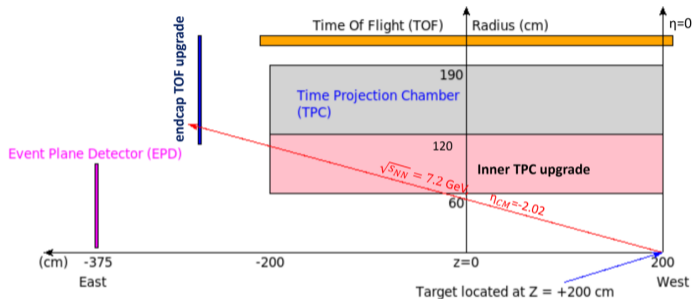
- Fitting Function:

- Sig + Bkg: $Y_R v_1^{Sig}(m_{inv}) + (1 - Y_R) v_1^{Bkg}(m_{inv})$
- Bkg: $(1 - Y_R) v_1^{Bkg}(m_{inv})$
- $Y_R = \frac{Yields(Sig)}{Yields(Sig) + Yields(Bkg)}$
- v_1^{Bkg} : Estimated with 2nd order polynomial

Results and comparison

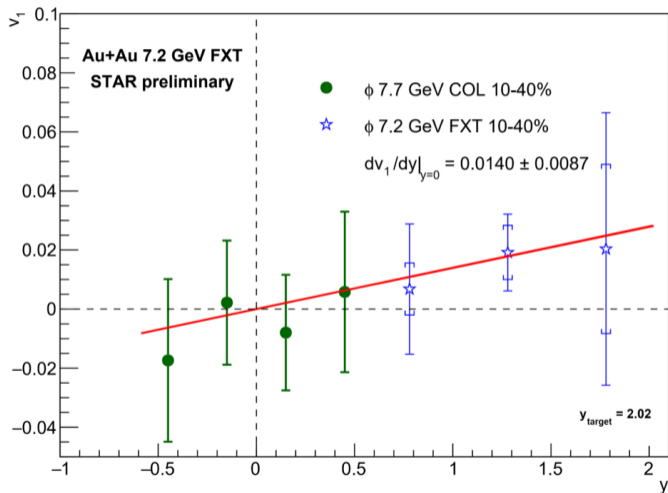


- Fitting function $f(y) = p_1 y$, where p_1 is the slope dv_1/dy



- Future FXT dataset with eTOF and iTPC will have PID coverage at mid-rapidity

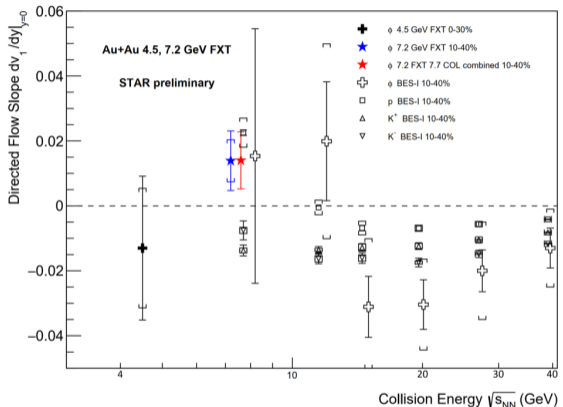
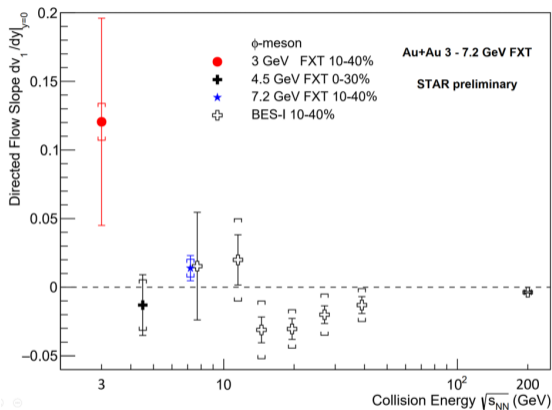
Results and comparison



- Plot collider mode (COL) 7.7 GeV¹ and FXT 7.2 GeV phi-meson v_1 together
- It shows good agreement between COL and FXT modes
- FXT mode provides a lever arm to improve linear fit

¹(STAR), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 062301

Results and Comparison



Right plot: BES-I data for ϕ -meson are shifted by +0.5 GeV

As the collision energy decreases the $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$ of ϕ -meson shows sign of turning negative to positive

Summary

- The $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$ of ϕ -meson at intermediate centrality (10-40%) shows sign of turning positive below 7.7 GeV Au+Au collision
- This may indicate a softest point of EoS for produced particles - call for theory/model calculations
- Results from fixed target and collider modes connect well. At same collision energy, combine FXT and COL modes can improve the flow measurements

Outlook

- More FXT data with upgraded detectors from STAR are in production as well as COL data, which will help to map out the trend of ϕ -meson flows at 3 - 20 GeV
- ϕ -meson v_2 analysis at 7.2 GeV FXT is in progress