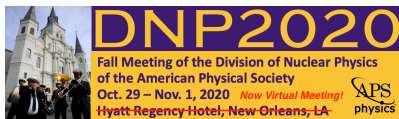


# $\phi$ -meson $v_1$ in Au+Au collisions at 7.2 GeV FXT from STAR

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## ① Motivation

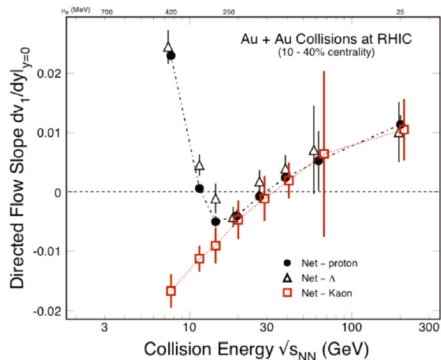
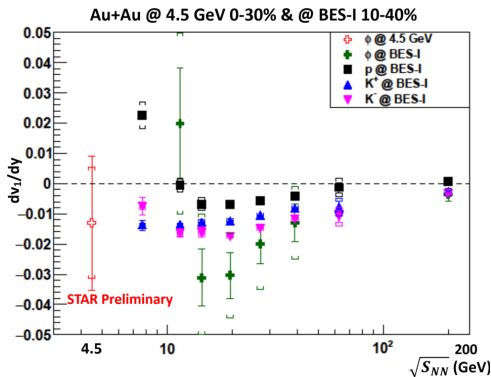
## ② Method

- Fixed Target Collisions
- Kaon Identification
- Invariant Mass
- Flow Extraction

## ③ Results and Comparison

## ④ Summary and Outlook

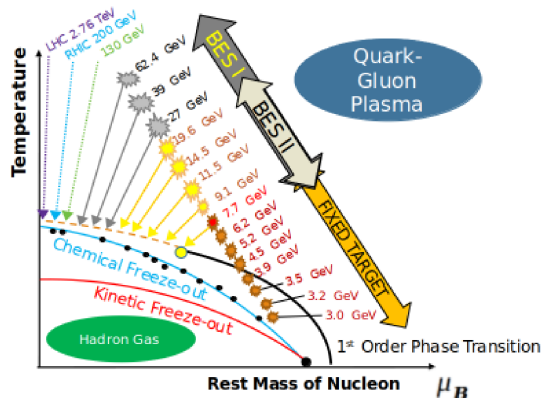
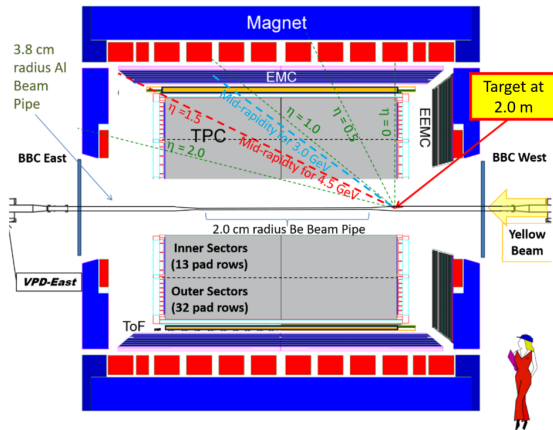
# Motivation



- The  $\phi$ -meson has small cross-section with hadronic matters - sensitive to early stage of collisions
- BES-I show hint of sign change of  $\phi$ -meson  $dv_1/dy$  around 11.5 GeV, with large error bars
- The minimum of net-proton and net- $\Lambda$   $dv_1/dy$  may indicate the softest point of EoS<sup>1</sup>, does the  $\phi$ -meson  $dv_1/dy$  have a minimum as collision energy decrease?

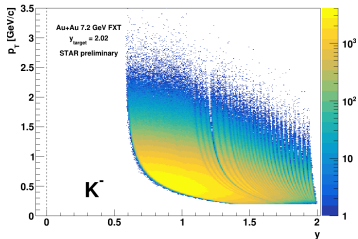
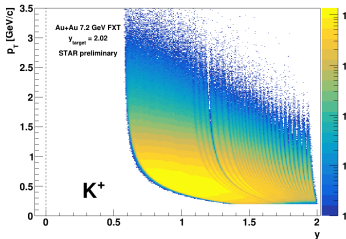
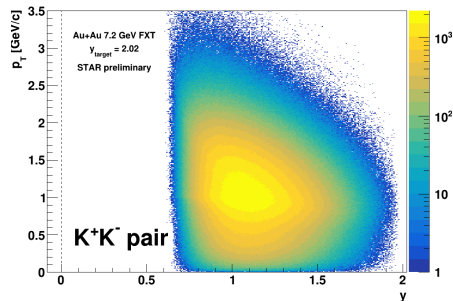
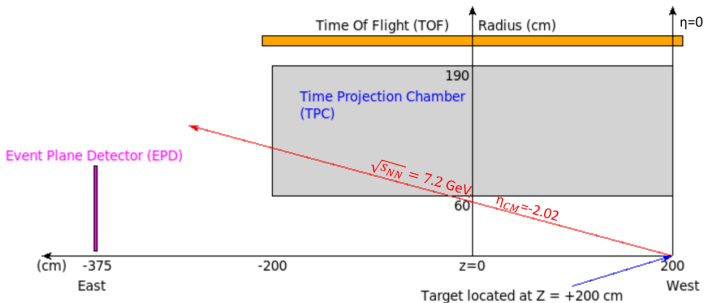
<sup>1</sup>L. Adamczyk et al. (STAR). *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 062301.

# Fixed Target (FXT) Collisions



- FXT program at STAR enables us to scan a range of low collision energies that collider mode (COL) cannot reach (3 - 7.7 GeV)

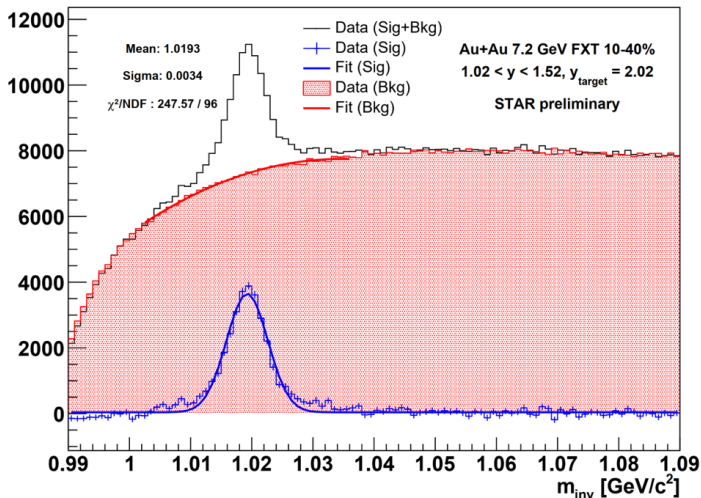
# Kaon Identification



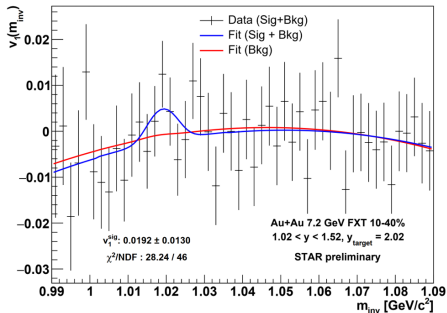
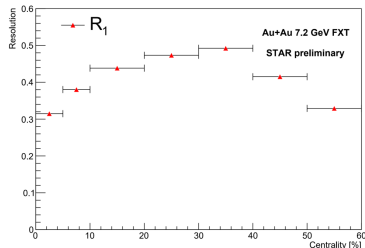
- The  $\phi$ -meson is reconstructed by  $K^+K^-$  pair
- Kaons are identified by  $dE/dx$  from TPC and  $mass^2$  from TOF
- TOF acceptance doesn't cover mid-rapidity at this energy
- Convention used in this analysis (different from previous speaker):  
 $y_{CM} = y_{Lab} - y_{mid}$ ,  $y_{mid} = -2.02$

# Invariant Mass

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



# Flow Extraction

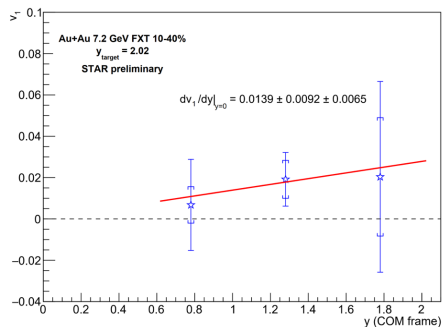


- $\phi$ -meson  $v_1$  is measured by event plane method with event plane from EPD ( $-5.1 < \eta < -2.1$ ), corrected by the first-order event plane resolution  $R_1$  of EPD

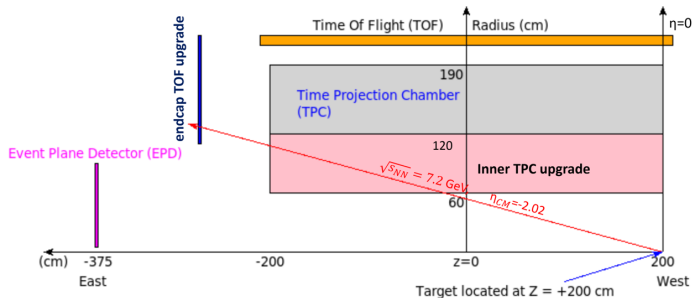
- Fitting Function:

- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> order polynomial

# Results and comparison



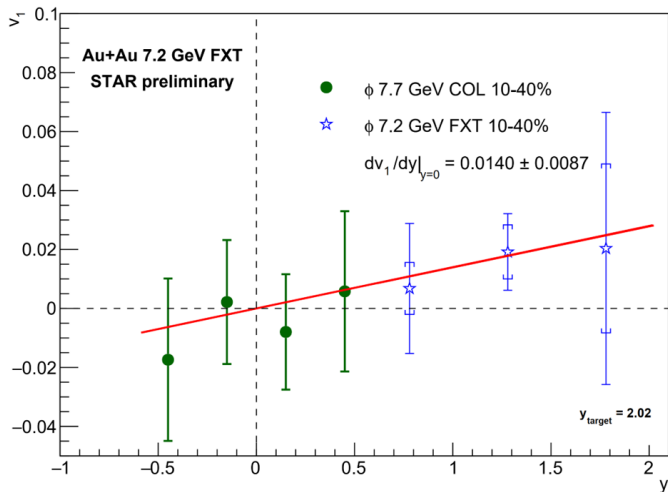
- Fitting function  $f(y) = p_1 y$ , where  $p_1$  is the slope  $dv_1/dy$



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



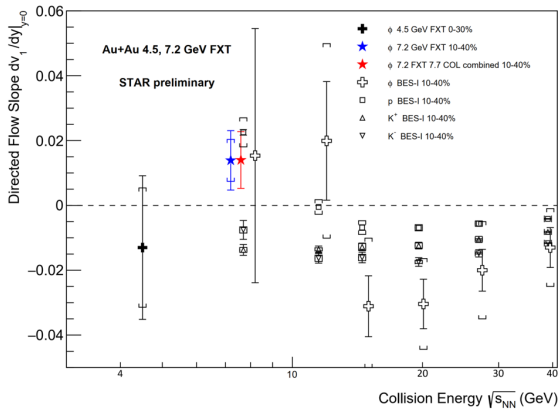
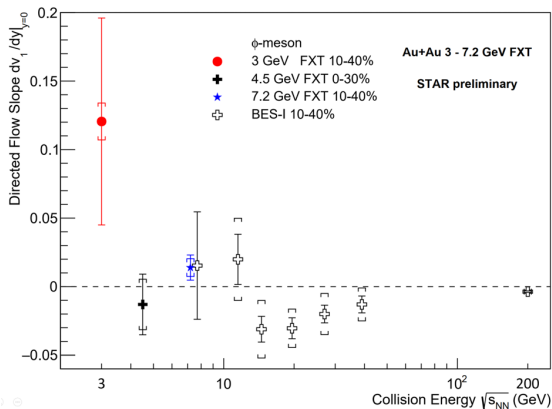
# Results and comparison



- Plot collider mode (COL) 7.7 GeV<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>(STAR), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 062301

# Results and comparison



Right plot: BES-I 10-40%  $\phi$ -meson offset = 0.5 GeV

As the collision energy decreases the  $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$  of  $\phi$ -meson turned from negative to positive

## Summary

- The  $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$  of  $\phi$ -meson at intermediate centrality (10-40%) seems to turn positive below 7.7 GeV Au+Au collision
- This may indicate a softest point of EoS for produced particles - call for theory/model calculations
- 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  $\phi$ -meson flows at 3 - 20 GeV