Fluctuations in Lambda Multiplicity Distribution in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3$ GeV at STAR

Jonathan Ball (for the STAR Collaboration)
University of Houston

The study of nuclear matter over a wide range of collision energy is provided by the RHIC Beam Energy Scan (BES). One focus of the program, namely to locate the critical point (CP) in the QCD phase diagram, is closely tied to the measurement of kurtosis in net-proton multiplicity distribution as a function of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$. Previous results from BES-I obtained with 3.1σ significance motivated us to increase the statistics and to extend the collision energy down to $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.0$ GeV in the BES-II. The event-by-event fluctuations in net-lambda multiplicity distribution for the first BES showed that the cumulant ratios have a similar energy and multiplicity dependence compared to those for protons, and the observed deviation from Poisson baseline can be attributed to baryon number and strangeness conservations. It is also known from the previous work that the derived freeze-out parameters show sensitivity to the quark content of the hadrons, implying a quark mass dependence in the process of hadronization. We present in this poster, the lambda fluctuation analysis in Au+Au collisions at the lowest collision energy ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.0$ GeV), where we continue the comparison with proton fluctuations and analyze the behaviour of both baryons, specifically in terms of their difference in quark content and applicable conservation laws.