

Search for the Chiral Magnetic Effect by Event Shape Engineering Differentially in Invariant Mass in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV from STAR

Han-Sheng Li¹

(for the STAR Collaboration)

¹*Purdue University*

(Dated: May 28, 2024)

Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME) is a phenomenon in which electric charge is separated by a strong magnetic field from local domains of chirality imbalance and parity violation in quantum chromodynamics (QCD). The CME-sensitive observable, charge-dependent three-particle azimuthal correlator $\Delta\gamma$, is contaminated by a major physics background proportional to the particle elliptic anisotropy (v_2). In this talk, we report a new analysis from STAR on charge separation using the Event Shape Engineering (ESE) approach [1], projecting $\Delta\gamma$ to zero v_2 to obtain the intercept $\Delta\gamma_{ESE}$ in which flow-driven background is largely suppressed. Our approach has several novel aspects: (1) we use three subevents to select dynamical fluctuations of v_2 by separating particles of interest from ESE selection; (2) we apply the ESE method differentially as a function of the pair invariant mass of particles of interest since CME is a low- p_T phenomenon and hence more sensitive to lower mass; (3) we investigate remaining nonflow contamination in the extracted intercept [2]. We report preliminary results in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV from STAR using the event plane reconstructed with the time projection chamber (TPC) and the spectator plane reconstructed with the zero-degree calorimeter (ZDC). We compare our results to Anomalous-Viscous Fluid Dynamics (AVFD) model simulations [3].

[1] J. Schukraft, A. Timmins, and S.A. Voloshin, Phys. Lett. B719 (2013) 394.

[2] Y. Feng, J. Zhao, H. Li, H.-j. Xu, and F. Wang, Phys. Rev. C105 (2022) 024913.

[3] Shuzhe Shi, Hui Zhang, Defu Hou, Jinfeng Liao, Nuclear Physics A Volume 982, February 2019.