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Search for the Chiral Magnetic Effect Using STAR BES-II Data with Event Shape Selection

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For the STAR Collaboration

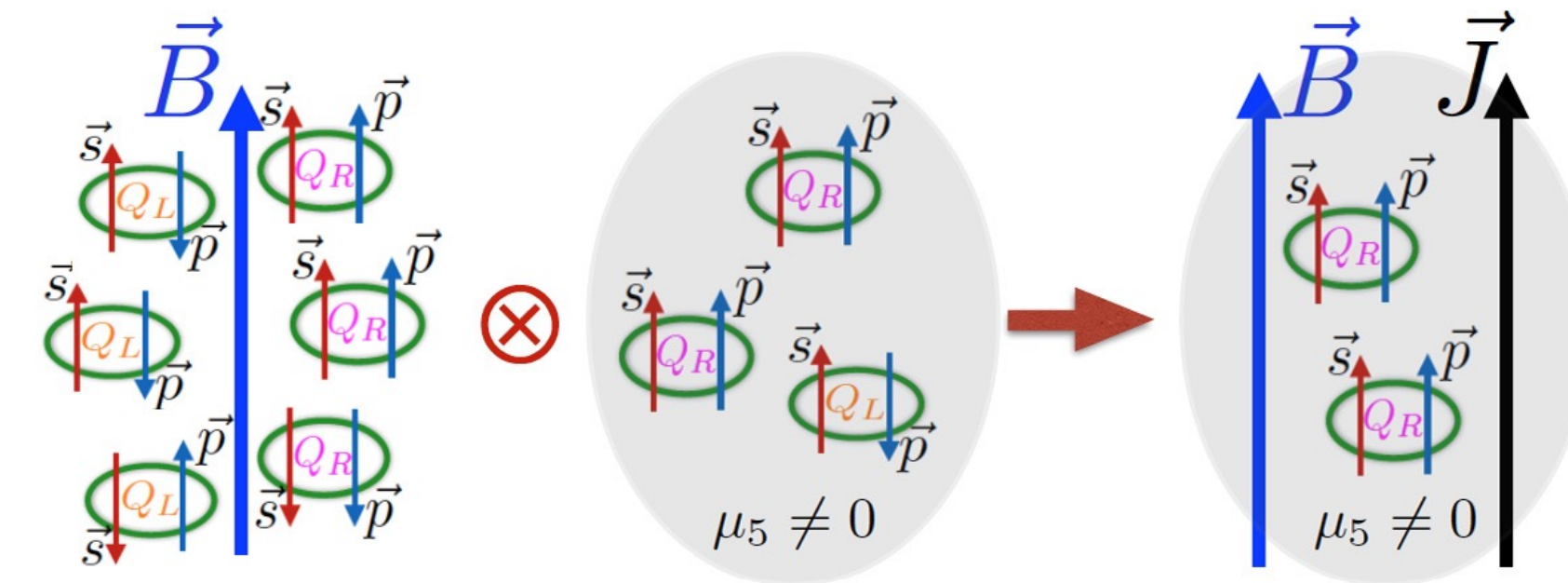
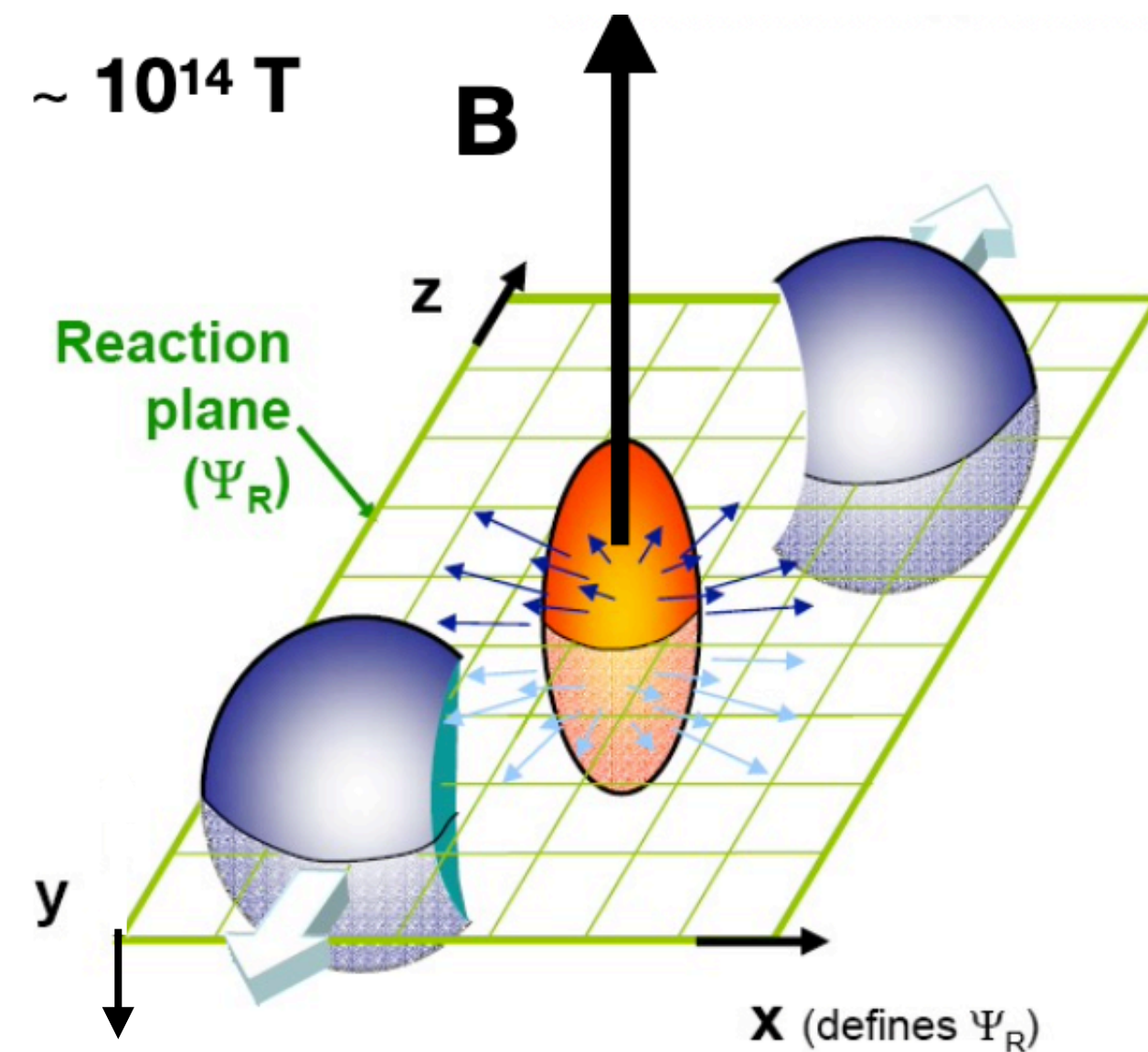
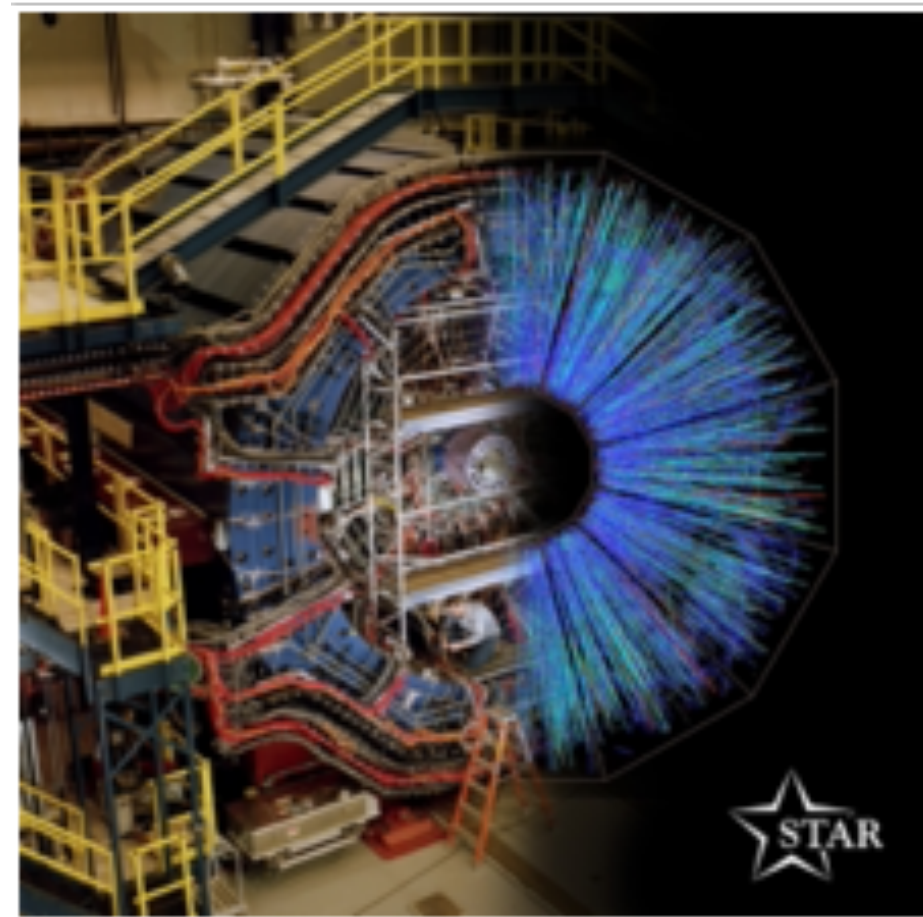
October 29, 2022



Chiral Magnetic Effect

D. Kharzeev, Phys. Lett. B 633, 260 (2006).

S. A. Voloshin, Phys. Rev. C 70, 057901 (2004).



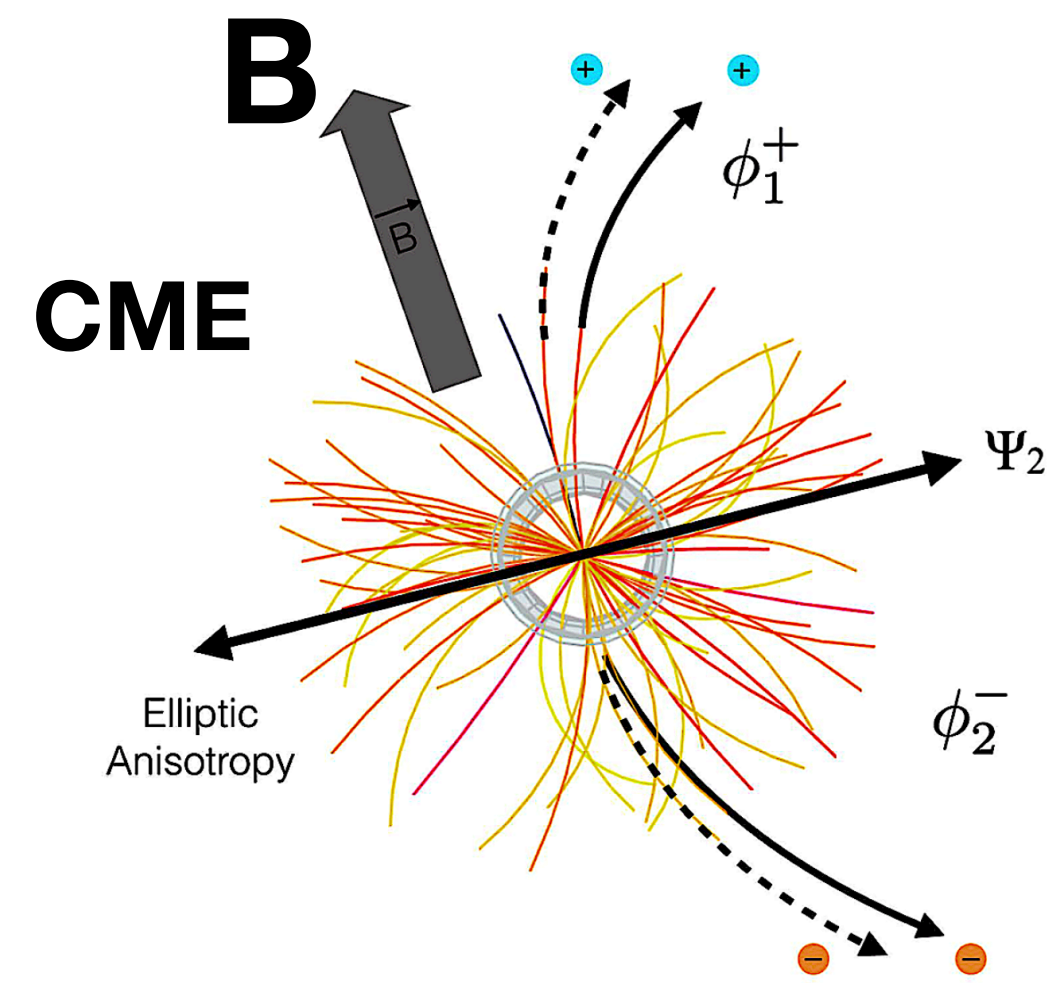
- Chirality imbalance coupled with strong magnetic field induces a charge separation along the \mathbf{B} field direction (**violates Parity Symmetry dynamically in strong interaction!**)
- To quantify the collective motions including the charge separation, we expand the particle azimuthal angle distribution as:

$$\frac{dN_{\pm}}{d\phi} \propto 1 + 2v_1 \cos(\phi - \Psi_{\text{RP}}) + 2v_2 \cos[2(\phi - \Psi_{\text{RP}})] + \dots + 2a_{\pm} \sin(\phi - \Psi_{\text{RP}}) + \dots$$

\searrow
 $\propto \mu_5 |\vec{\mathbf{B}}|$

Chiral Magnetic Effect

D. E. Kharzeev, J. Liao, S. A. Voloshin, and G. Wang, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 88, 1 (2016).



$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - 2\psi_{\text{RP}}) \rangle = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - \psi_{\text{RP}})\cos(\phi_2 - \psi_{\text{RP}}) \rangle - \langle \sin(\phi_1 - \psi_{\text{RP}})\sin(\phi_2 - \psi_{\text{RP}}) \rangle$$

$\propto a_1 \cdot a_1$

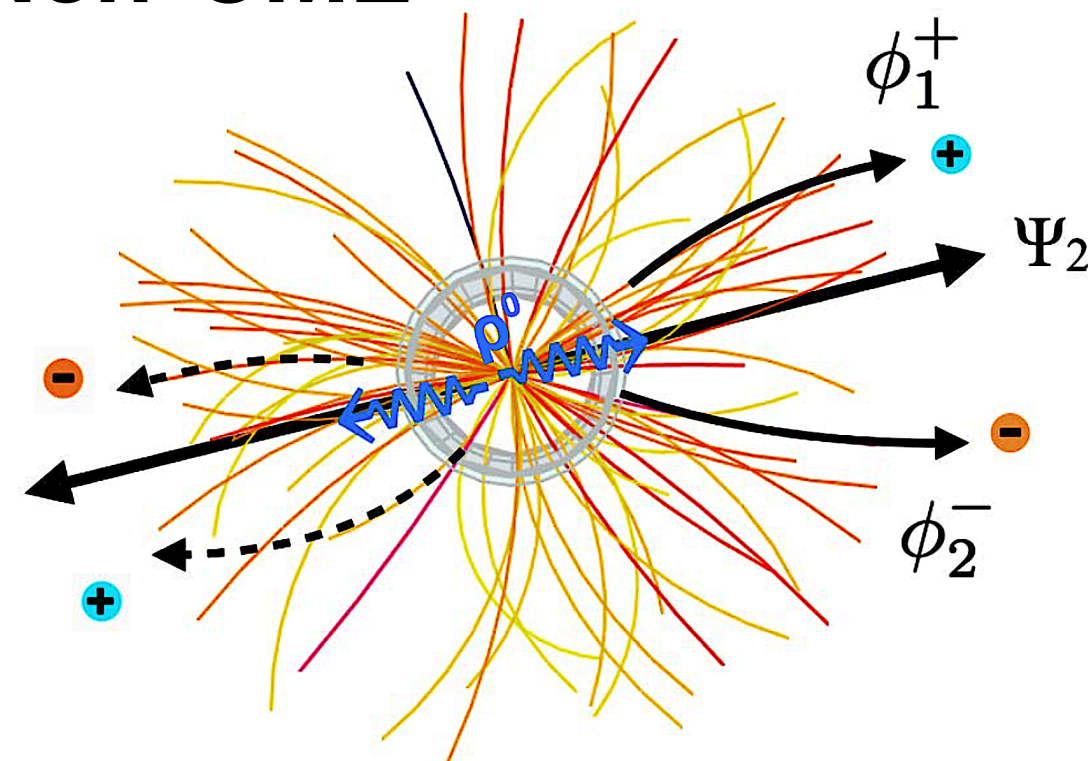
- **CME signal: difference between opposite-sign and same-sign correlation**

$$\Delta\gamma^{\text{CME}} = \gamma^{\text{OS}} - \gamma^{\text{SS}} > 0$$

- **Decay of flowing resonance** $\propto v_2$

$$\Delta\gamma^{\text{reso}} = \gamma^{\text{OS}} - \gamma^{\text{SS}} \propto \frac{v_2}{N}$$

Non-CME



Flowing resonance decay

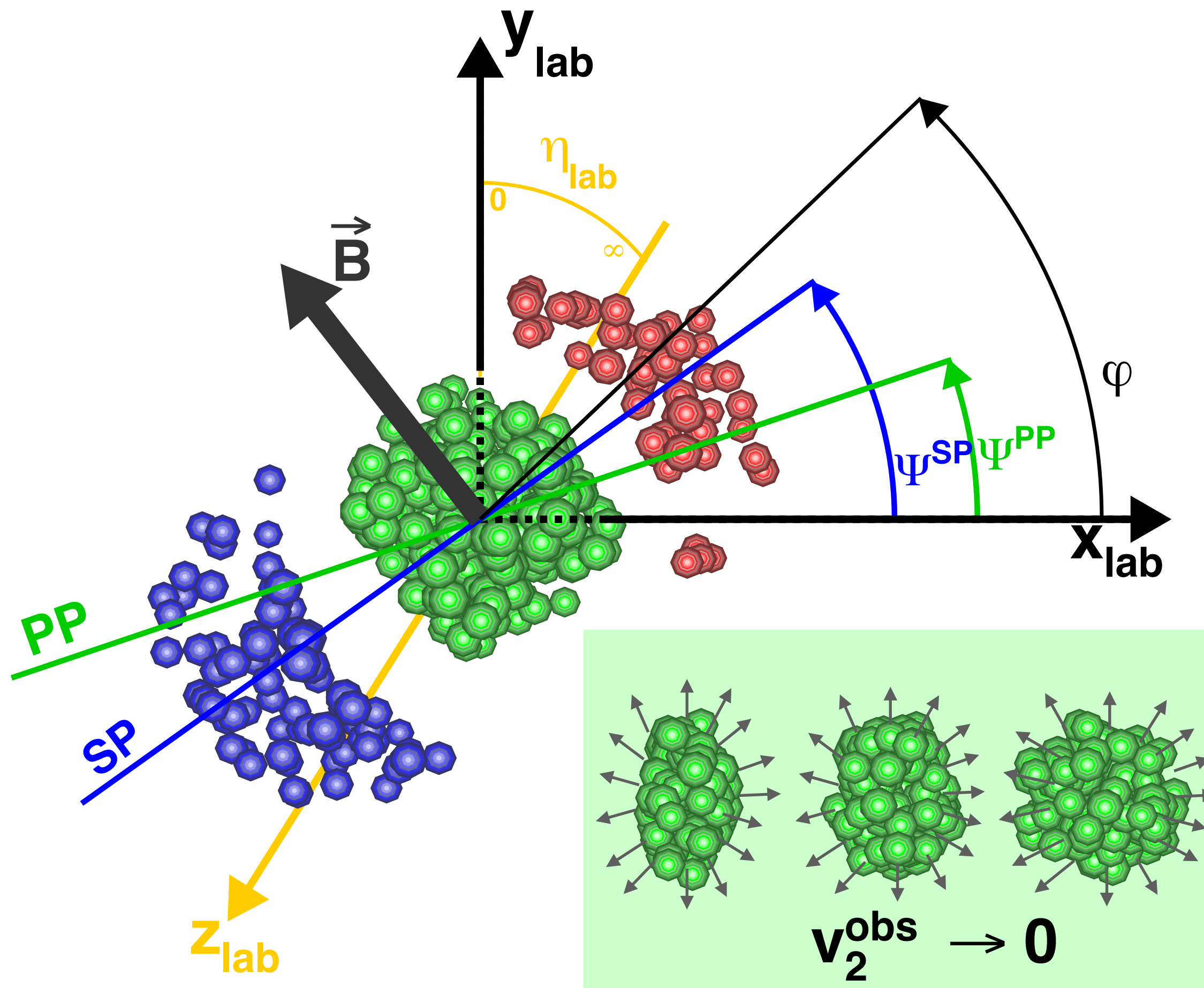
$$\Delta\gamma^{112} = \Delta\gamma^{\text{CME}} + k \frac{v_2}{N} + \Delta\gamma^{\text{non-flow}}$$

Measured Signal Backgrounds

- **Indicator of background** $\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + 2\psi_{\text{RP}}) \rangle \sim v_2\delta$
- **In experiment** $\psi_{\text{RP}} \rightarrow \psi_2$ or ψ_1

Event Shape Selection

R. Milton, G. Wang, M. Sergeeva, S. Shi, J. Liao, and H. Z. Huang, Phys. Rev. C 104, 064906 (2021).



- Flow vector to control the event shape:

$$\vec{q}_n^A = (q_{n,x}^A, q_{n,y}^A)$$

$$q_{n,x}^A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i^N \cos(n\phi_i^A),$$

$$q_{n,y}^A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i^N \sin(n\phi_i^A),$$

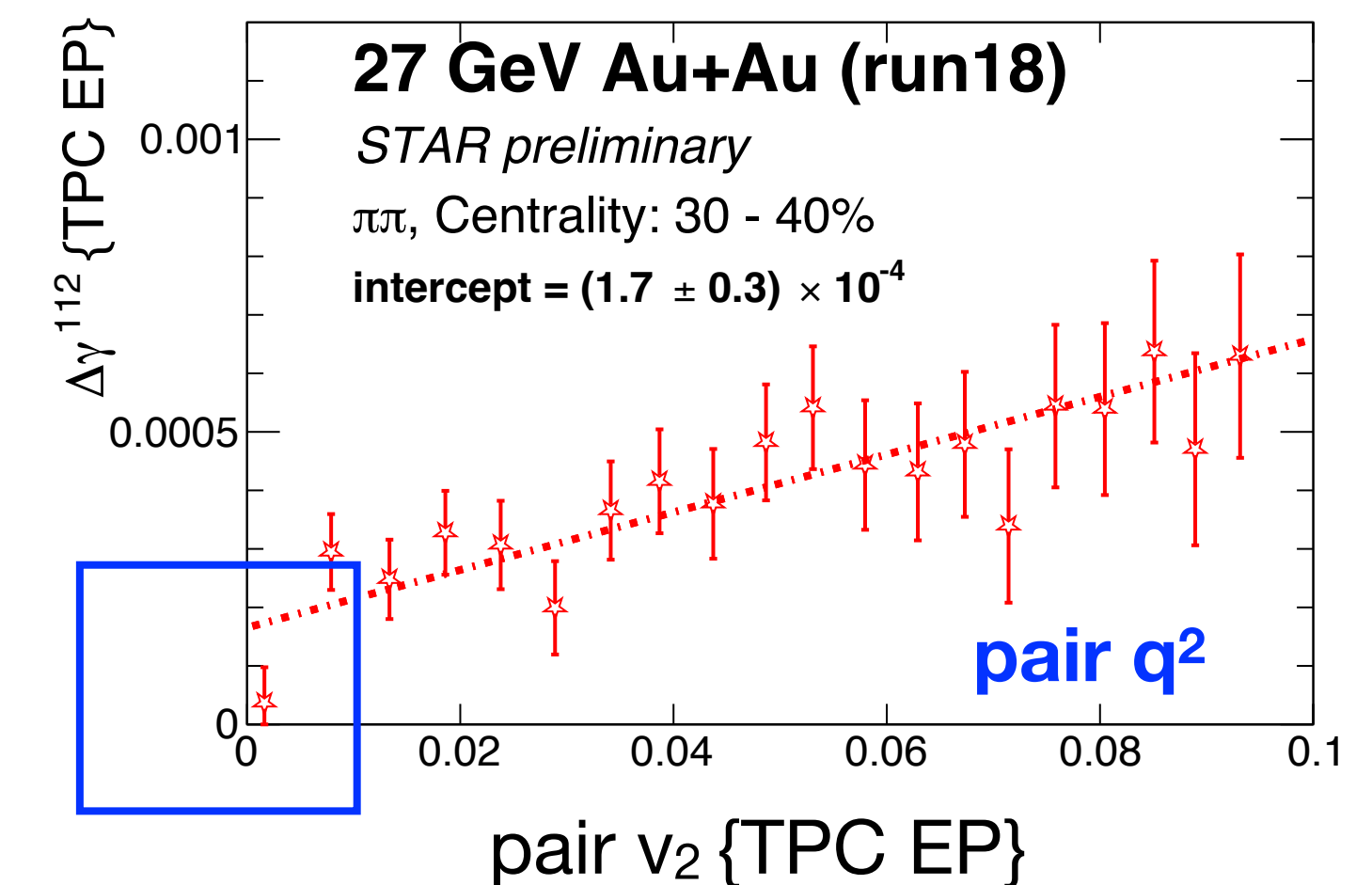
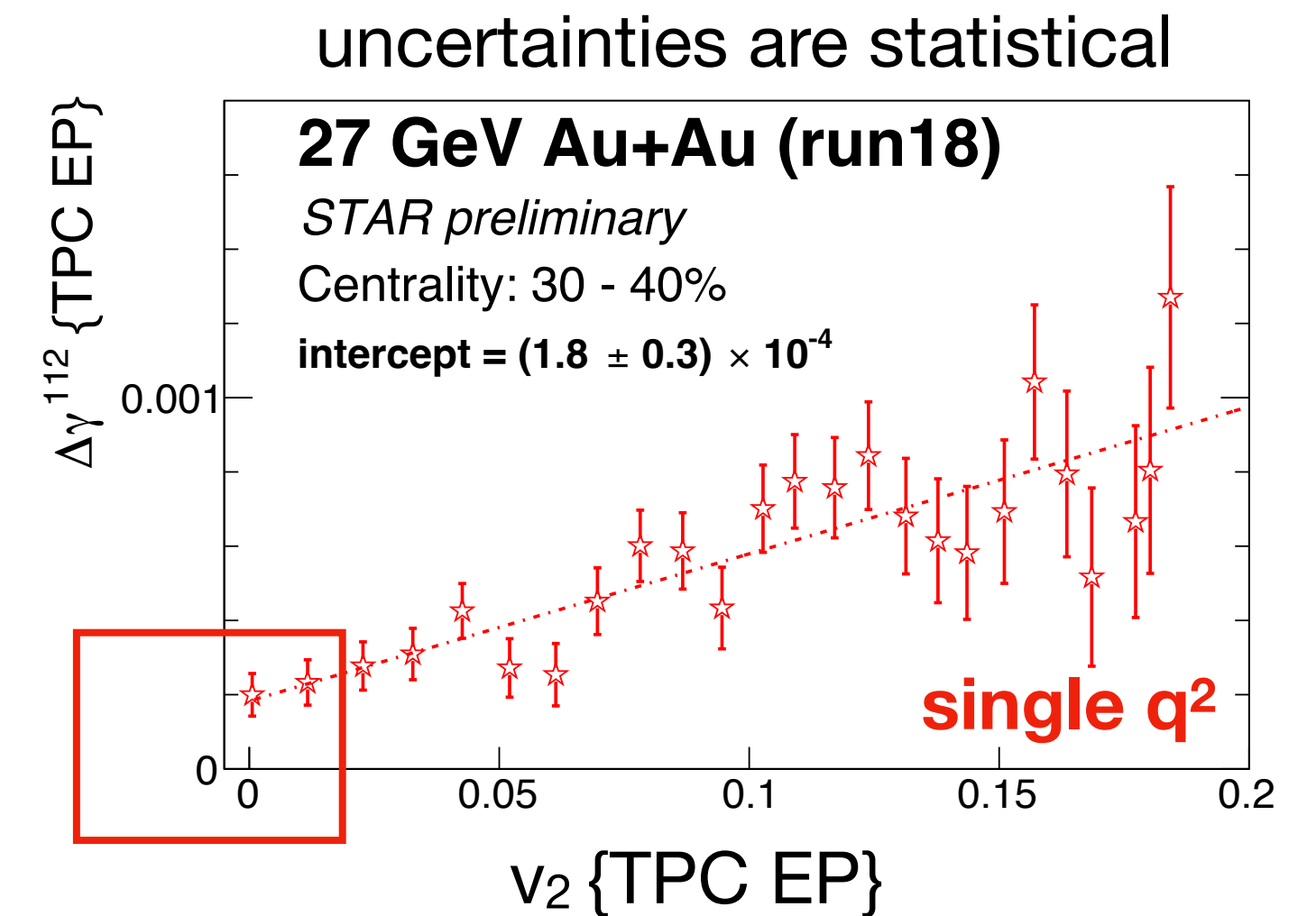
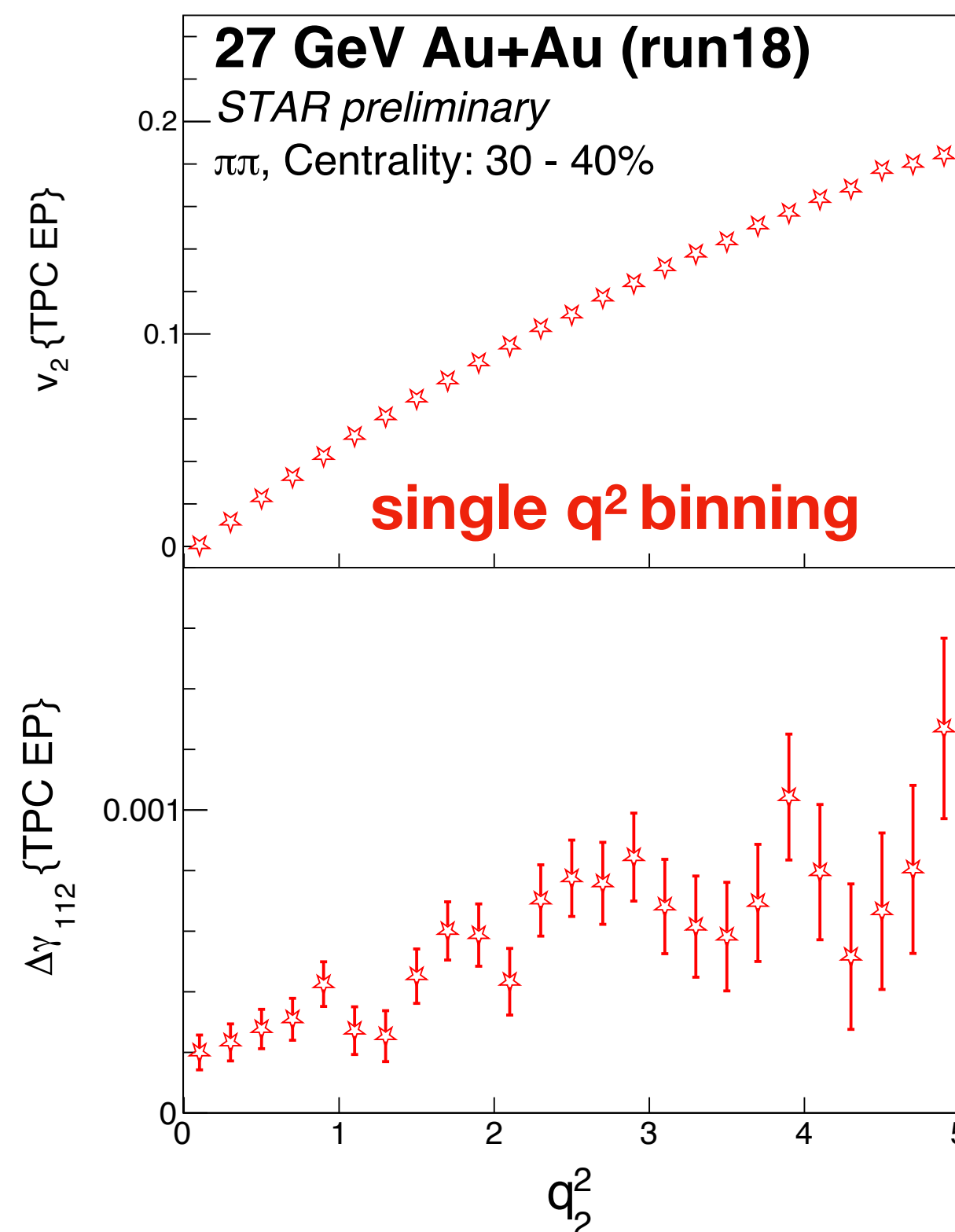
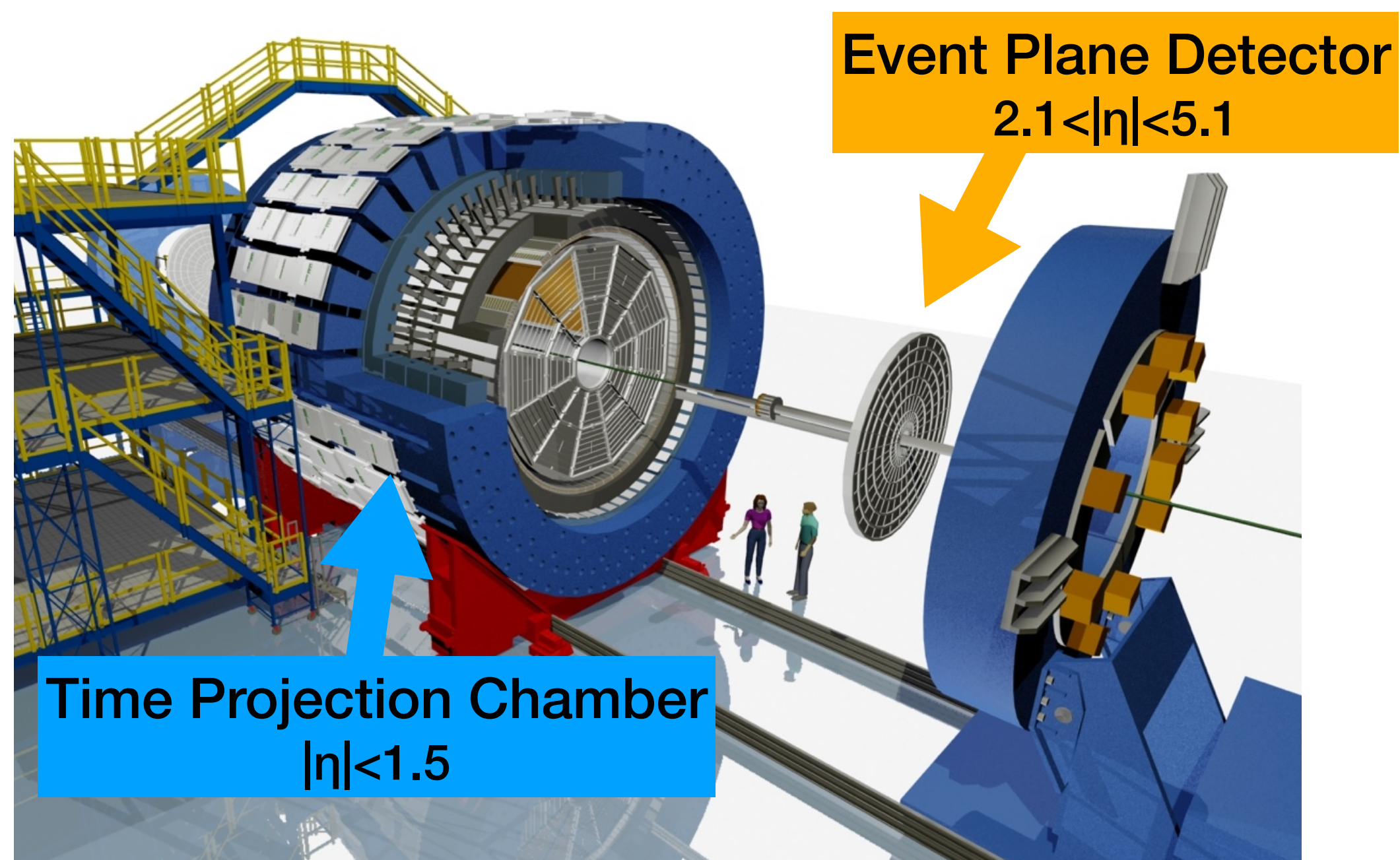
- For events in each q^A class, v_2 and $\Delta\gamma$ are measured using POIs in sub-event (A), and EP estimated from independent sub-event (B).
 - $\Delta\gamma(q_2^2)$ and $v_2(q_2^2) \rightarrow \Delta\gamma(v_2)$
- Event Shape Selection (ESS) approach

$$\Delta\gamma^{112} = \Delta\gamma^{CME} + k \frac{v_2}{N} + \Delta\gamma^{non-flow}$$

\downarrow Measured \downarrow Signal \swarrow Backgrounds \searrow Backgrounds

ESS EPD plane

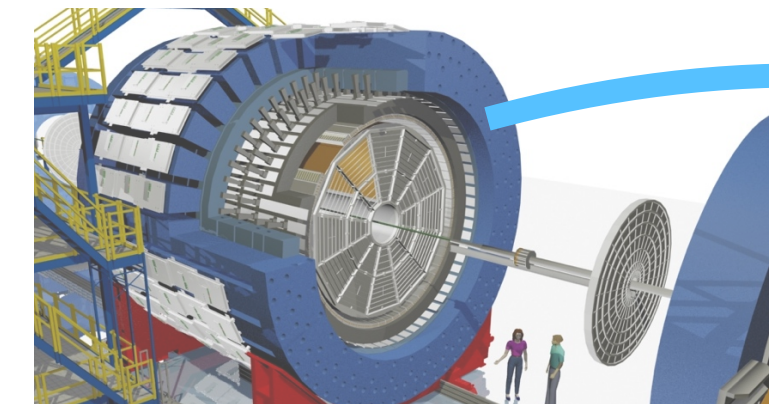
$\Delta\gamma^{112}$ and v_2 {TPC EP} at 27 GeV



Current STAR detector

- Event shape variables:
 - single particle q^2 ~ primary particles
 - pair parent q^2 ~ resonance decay
- pair parent obtained from adding momenta of two particles to mimic decay kinematics
- Both ESS approaches can extrapolate $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112} = (1 - 2v_2) \cdot \text{Intercept}$

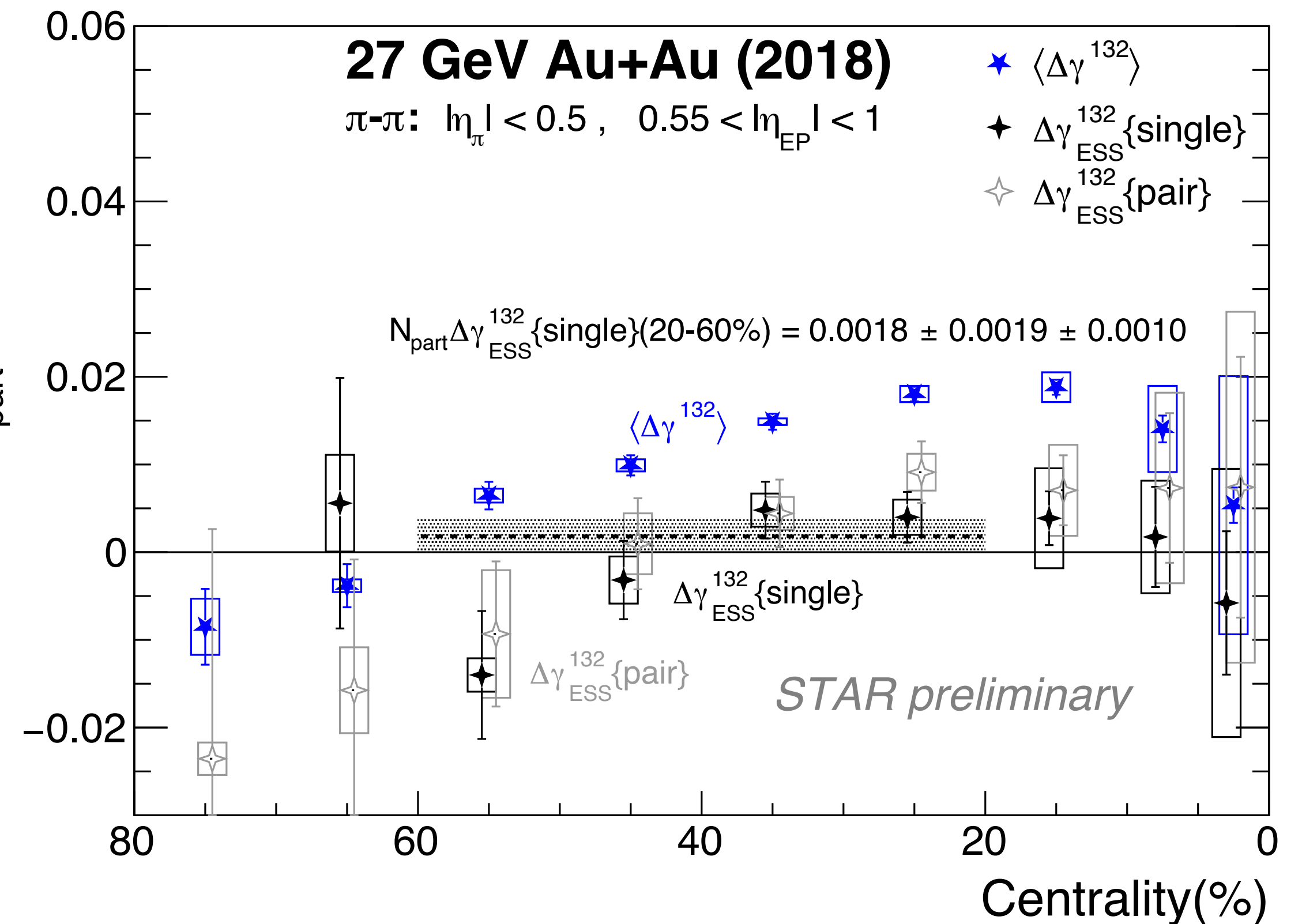
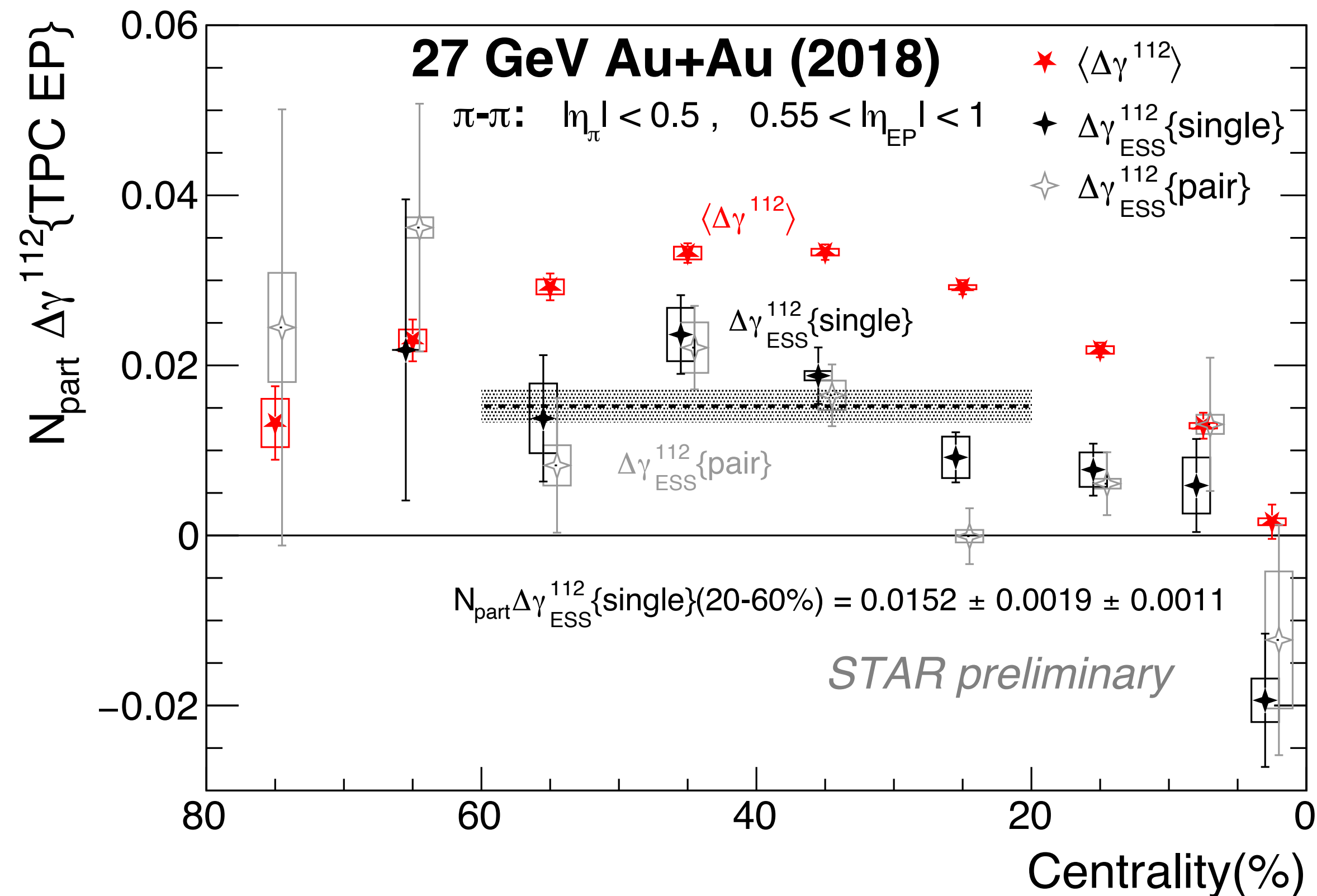
ESS at 27 GeV : TPC EP



Time Projection Chamber
 $|\eta| < 1$

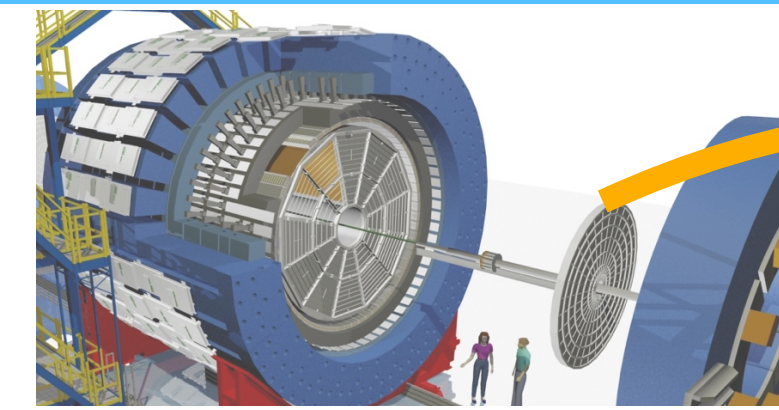
$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - 2\psi_2) \rangle$$

$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + 2\psi_2) \rangle$$



- ESS with TPC EP reduces the flow background, but **residual non-flow correlation remains**
- $\Delta\gamma^{132}$ (almost pure background) indicates **ESS method removes substantial backgrounds**

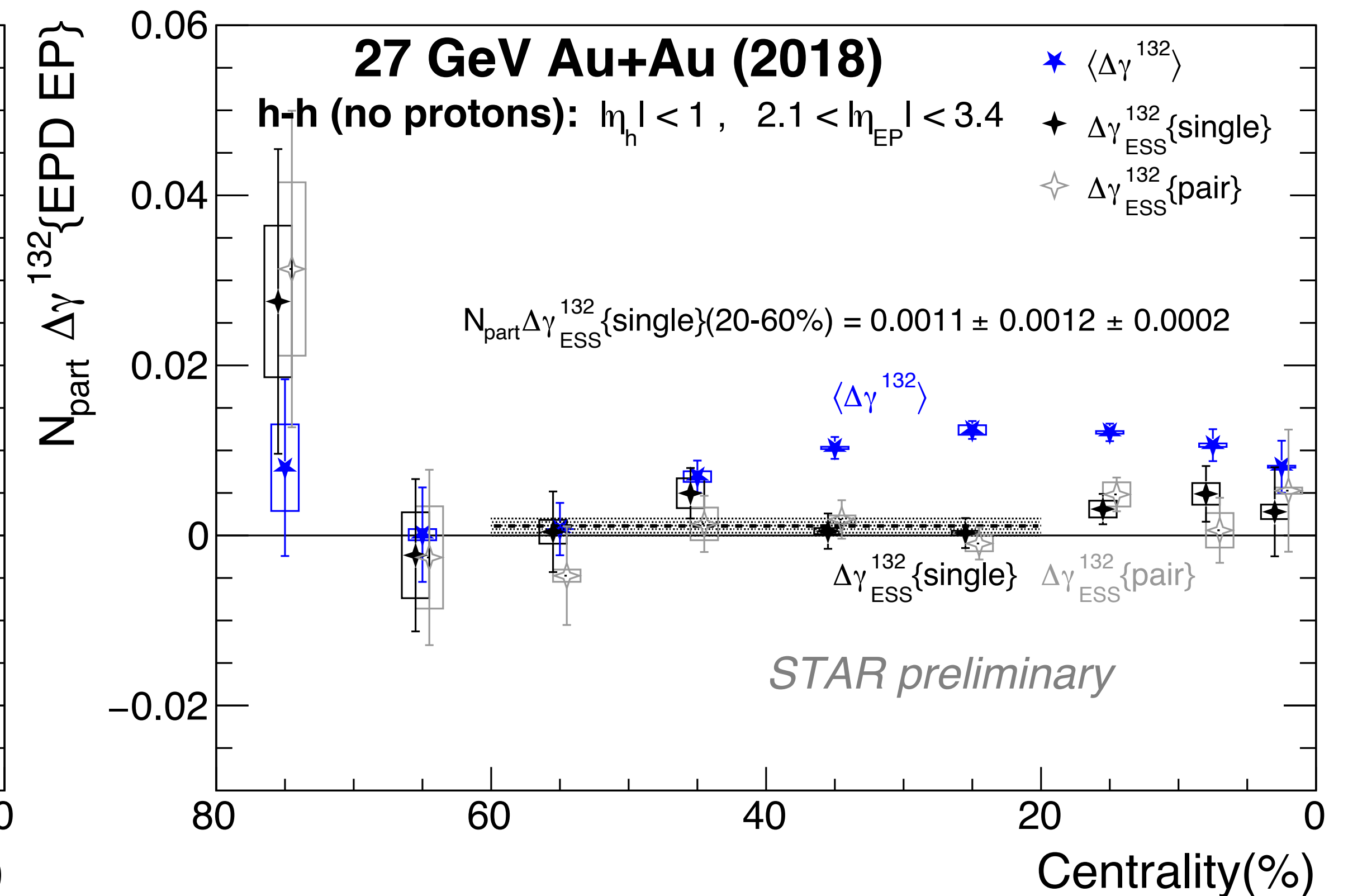
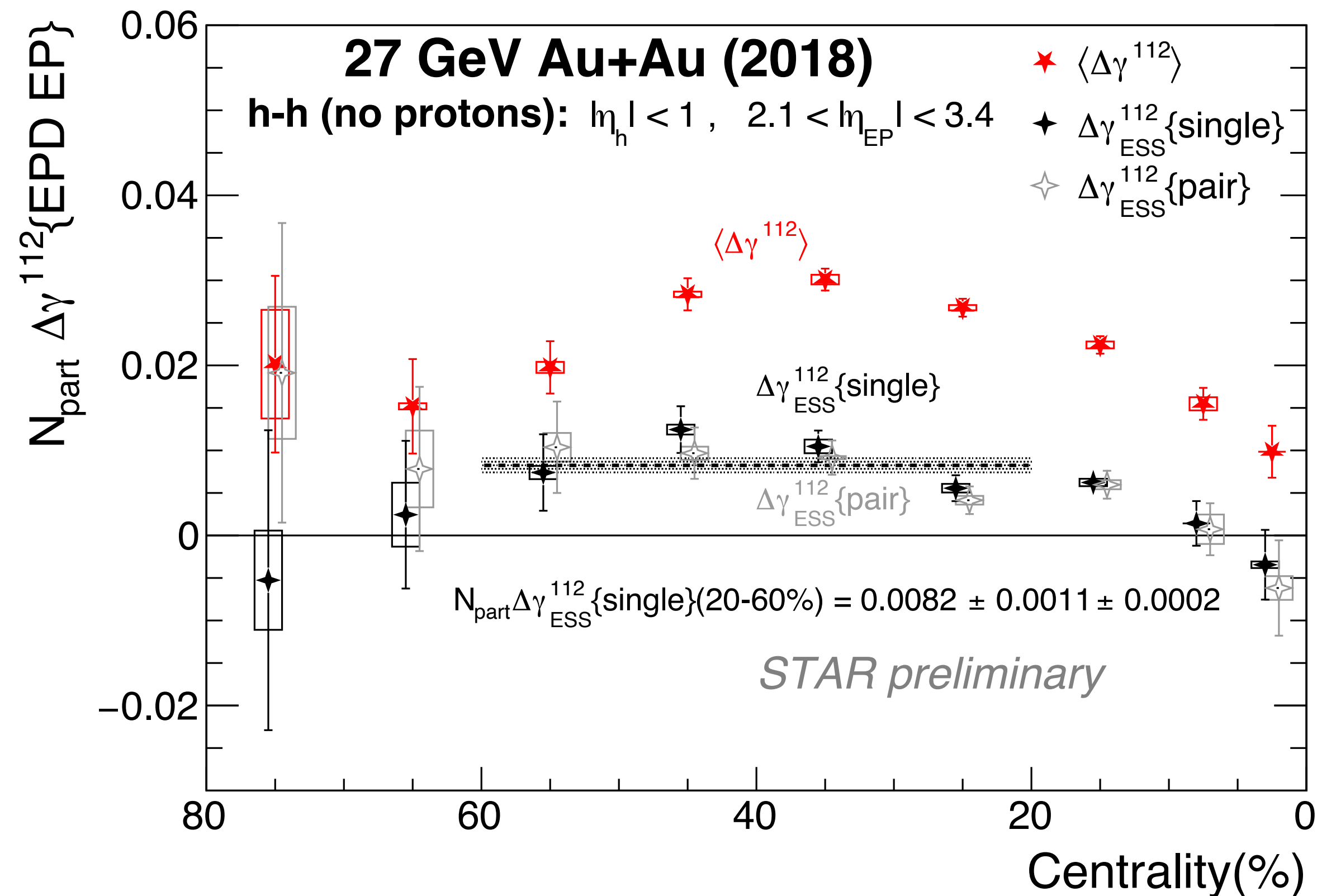
27 GeV : EPD 2nd-order EP



Event Plane Detector
2.1 <math>|\eta| < 5.1</math>

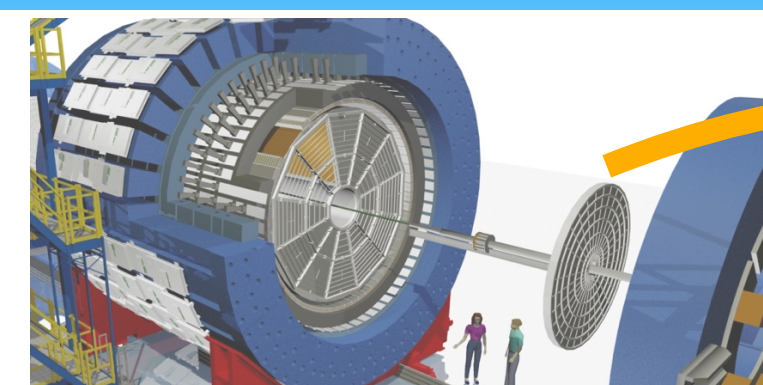
$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - 2\psi_2) \rangle$$

$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + 2\psi_2) \rangle$$



- Using EPD, **short-range nonflow contribution is significantly suppressed**
- Approaches with single and pair q_2^2 show similar results.
- Finite $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}$ in mid central events ; $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{132}$ consistent with zero for all centralities.

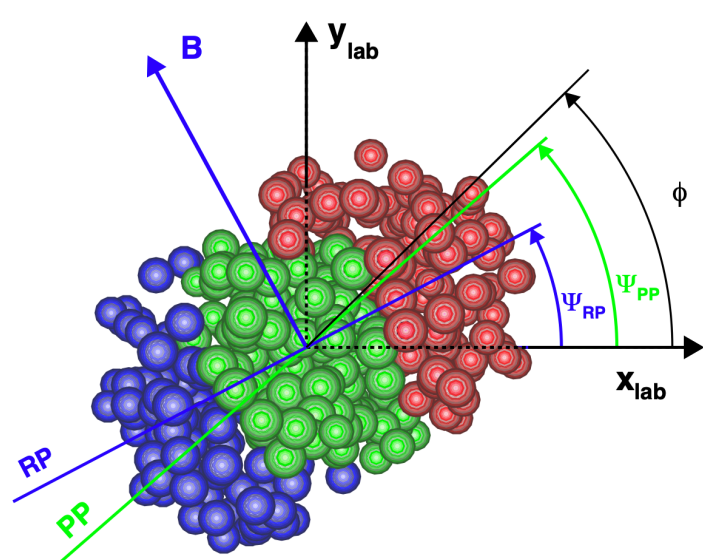
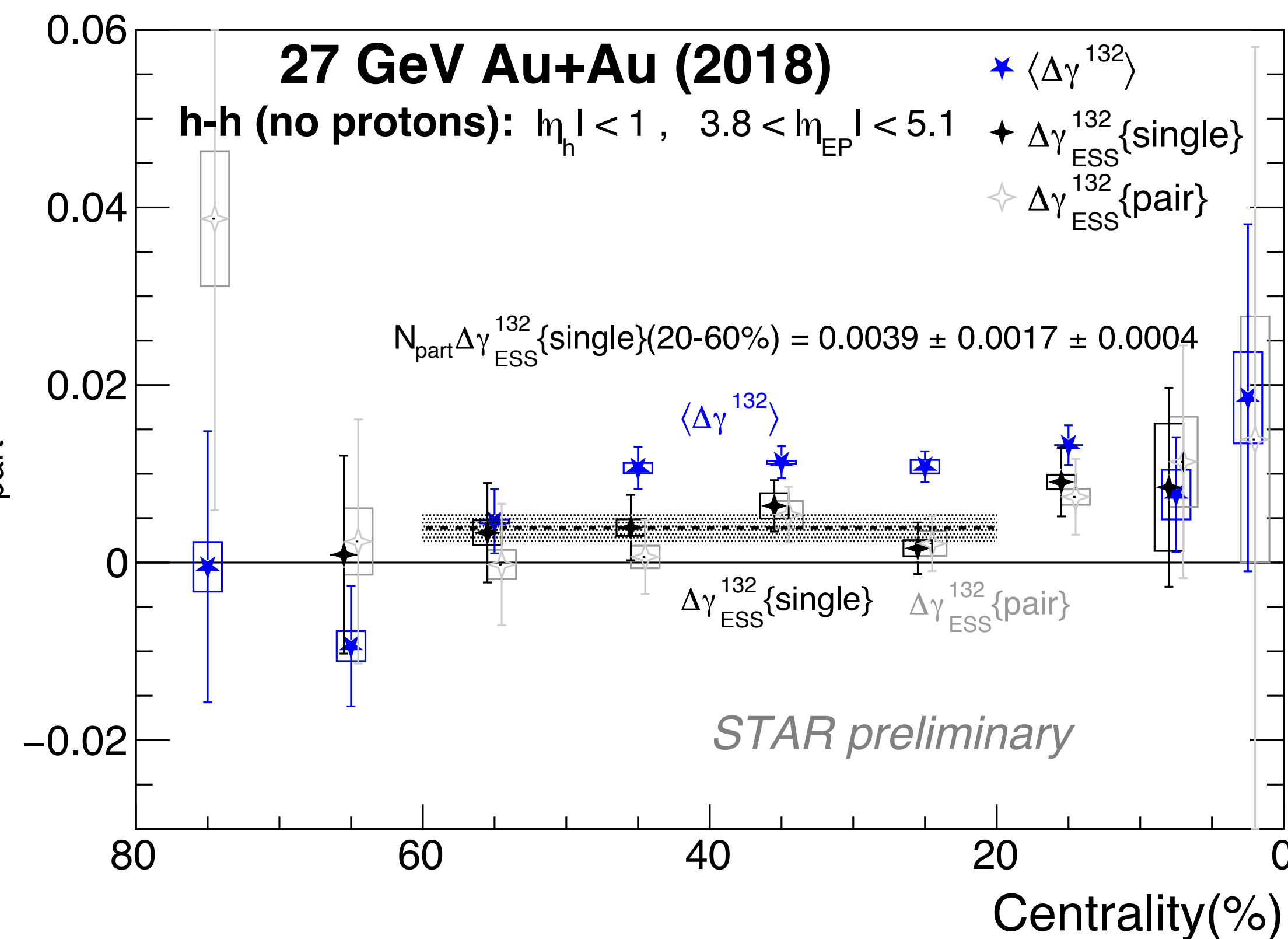
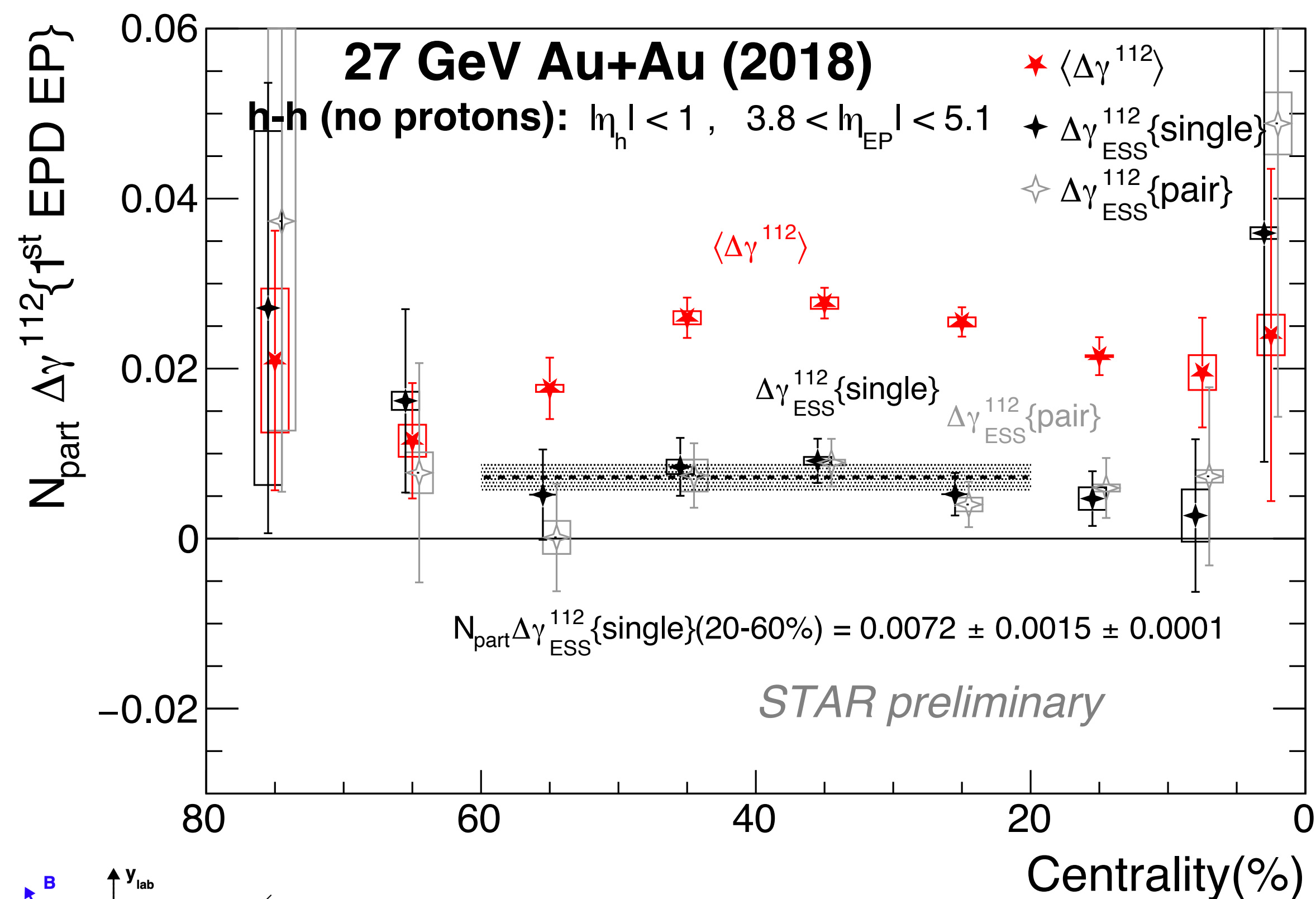
27 GeV : EPD spectator plane



Event Plane Detector
2.1 $|η|$ <math>< 5.1</math>

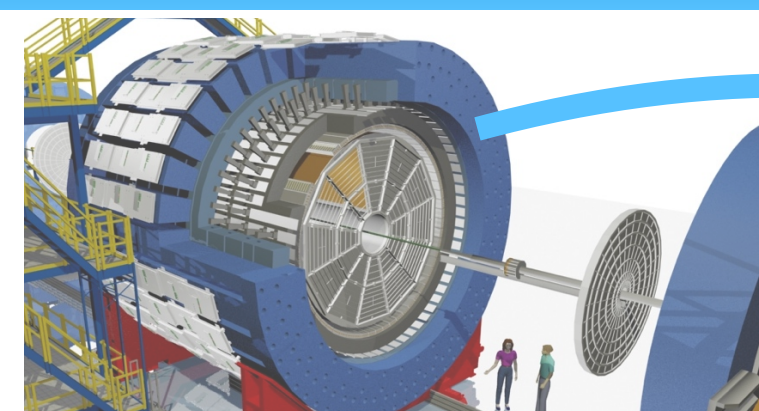
$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - \psi_{1,e} - \psi_{1,w}) \rangle$$

$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + \psi_{1,e} + \psi_{1,w}) \rangle$$



- Spectator plane is more correlated to the magnetic field direction.
- Finite $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}$ in mid central events
- $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{132}$ consistent with zero (2σ) for all centralities.

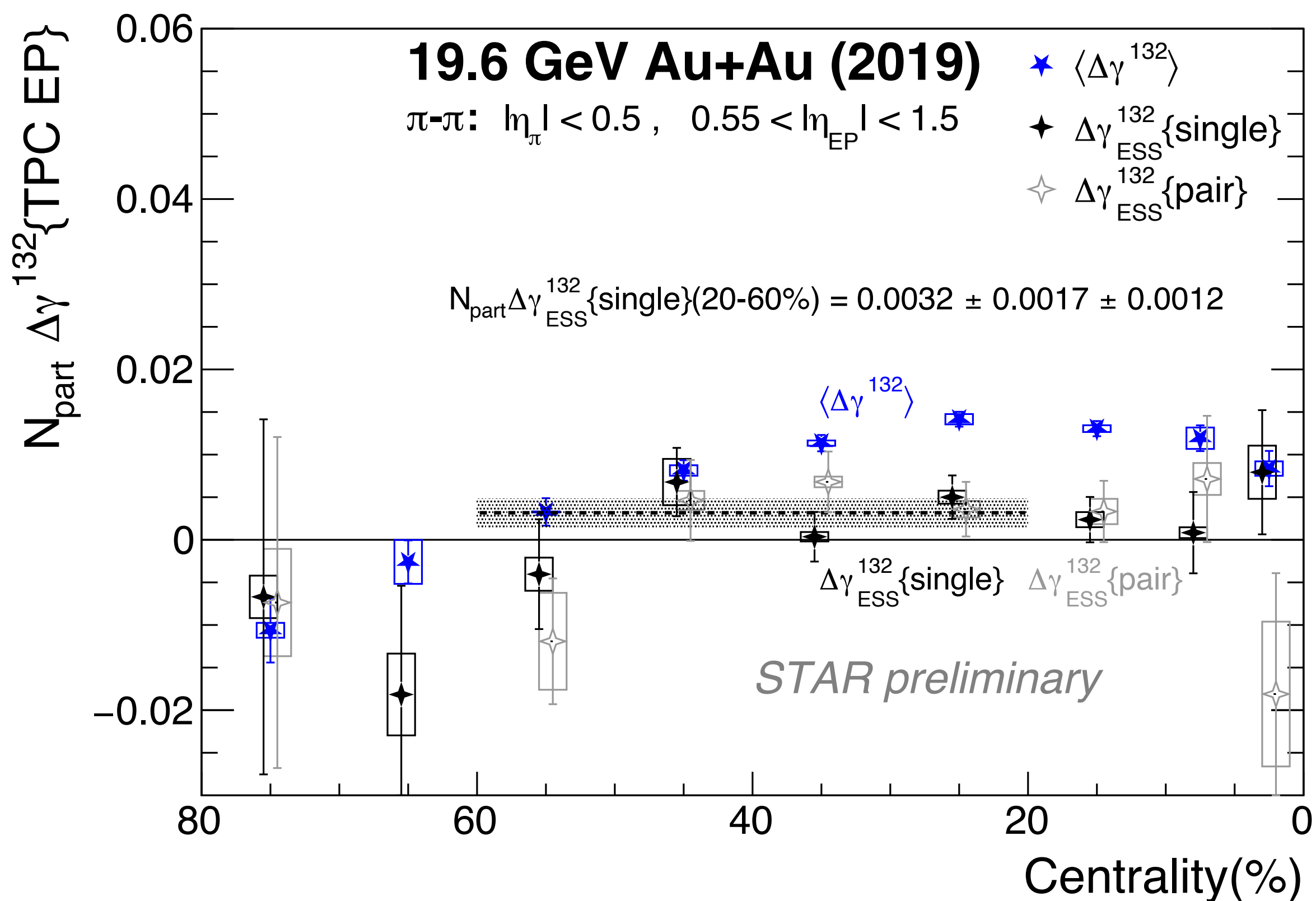
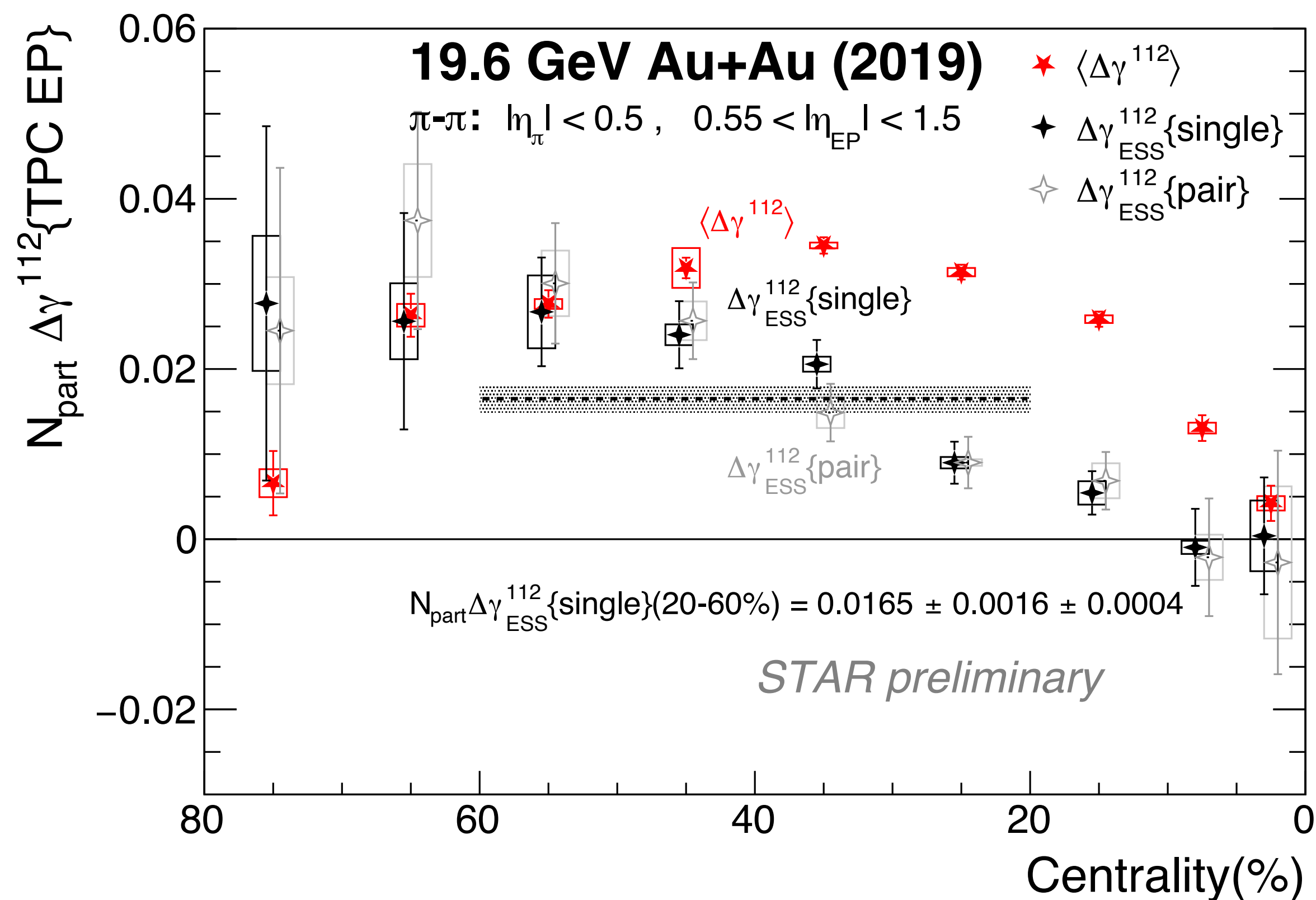
19.6 GeV : TPC EP



Time Projection Chamber
 $|\eta| < 1.5$

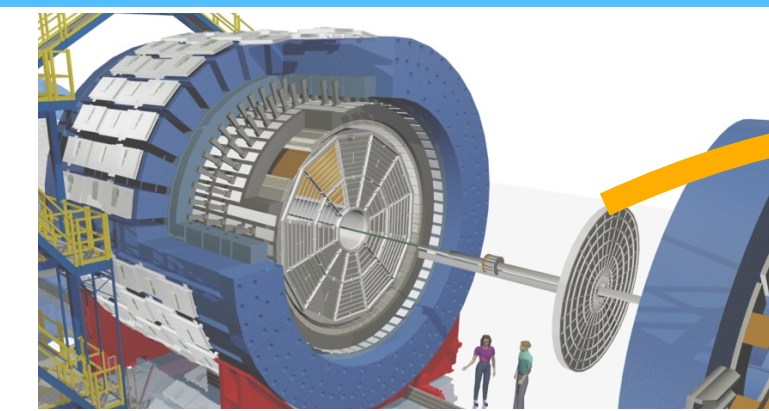
$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - 2\psi_2) \rangle$$

$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + 2\psi_2) \rangle$$



- In general, 19.6 GeV data show similar behavior as 27 GeV.
- Finite $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}$ in mid-central, non-flow largely affects peripheral region.

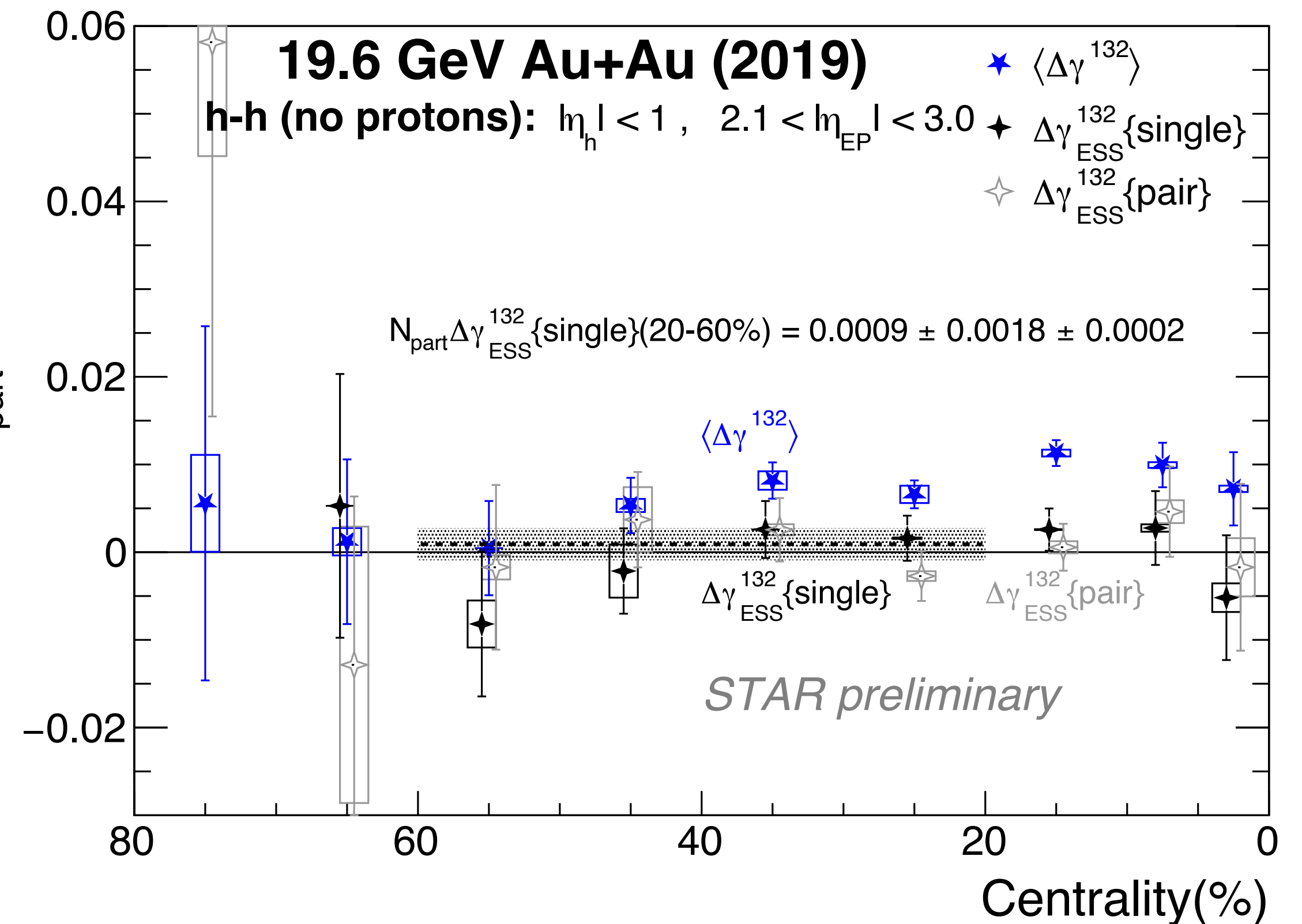
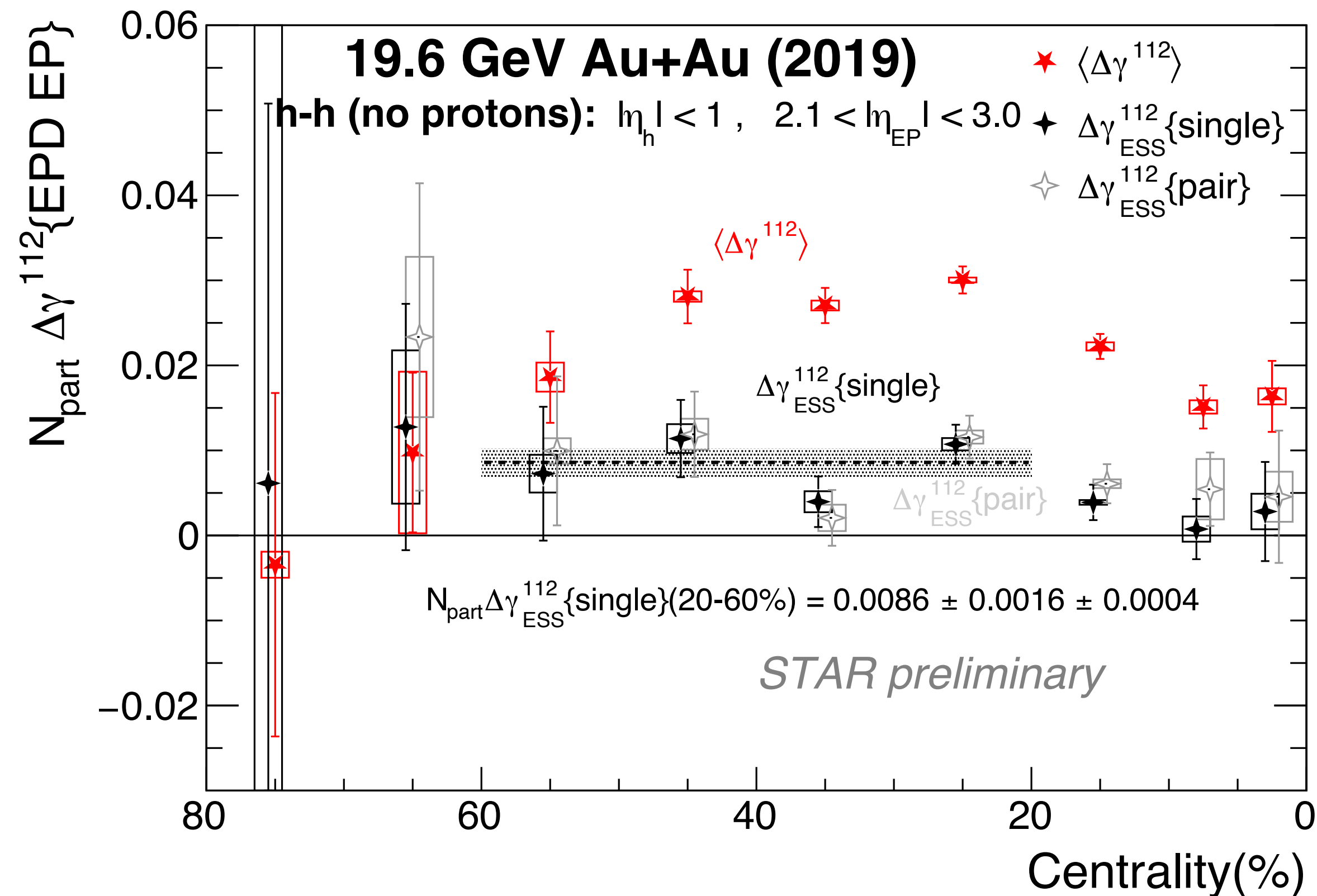
19.6 GeV : EPD 2nd-order EP



Event Plane Detector
2.1 $|η|$ <math>< 5.1</math>

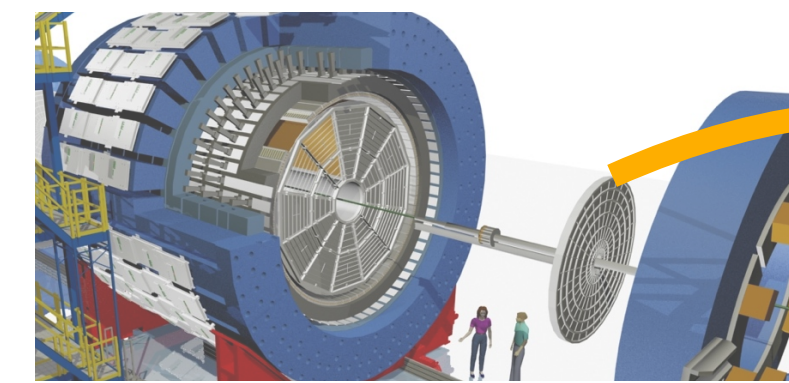
$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - 2\psi_2) \rangle$$

$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + 2\psi_2) \rangle$$



- We use EPD in aid of nonflow background suppression in $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}$.
- Approaches with single and pair q_2^2 show similar results.
- Finite $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}$ at mid central collisions

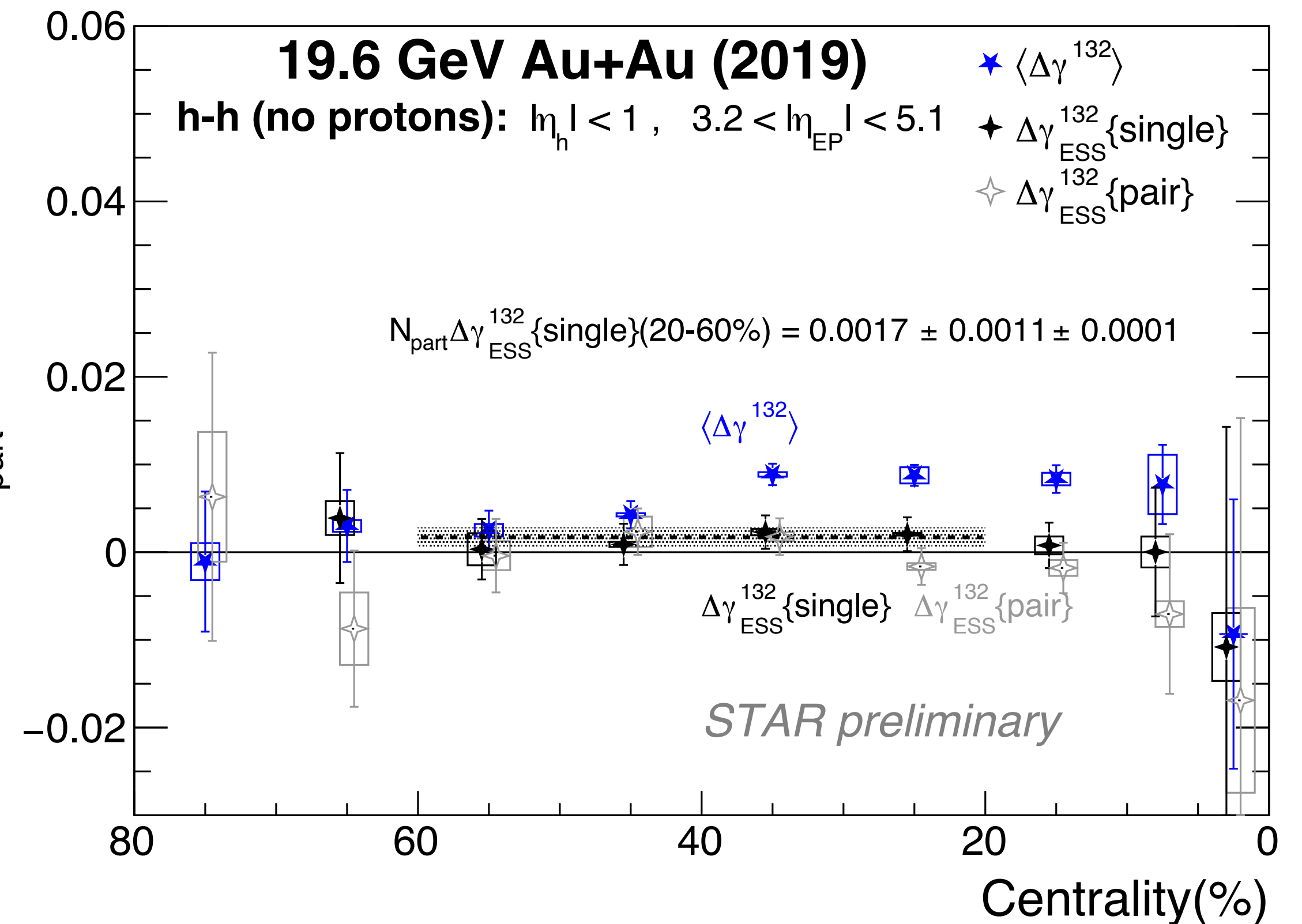
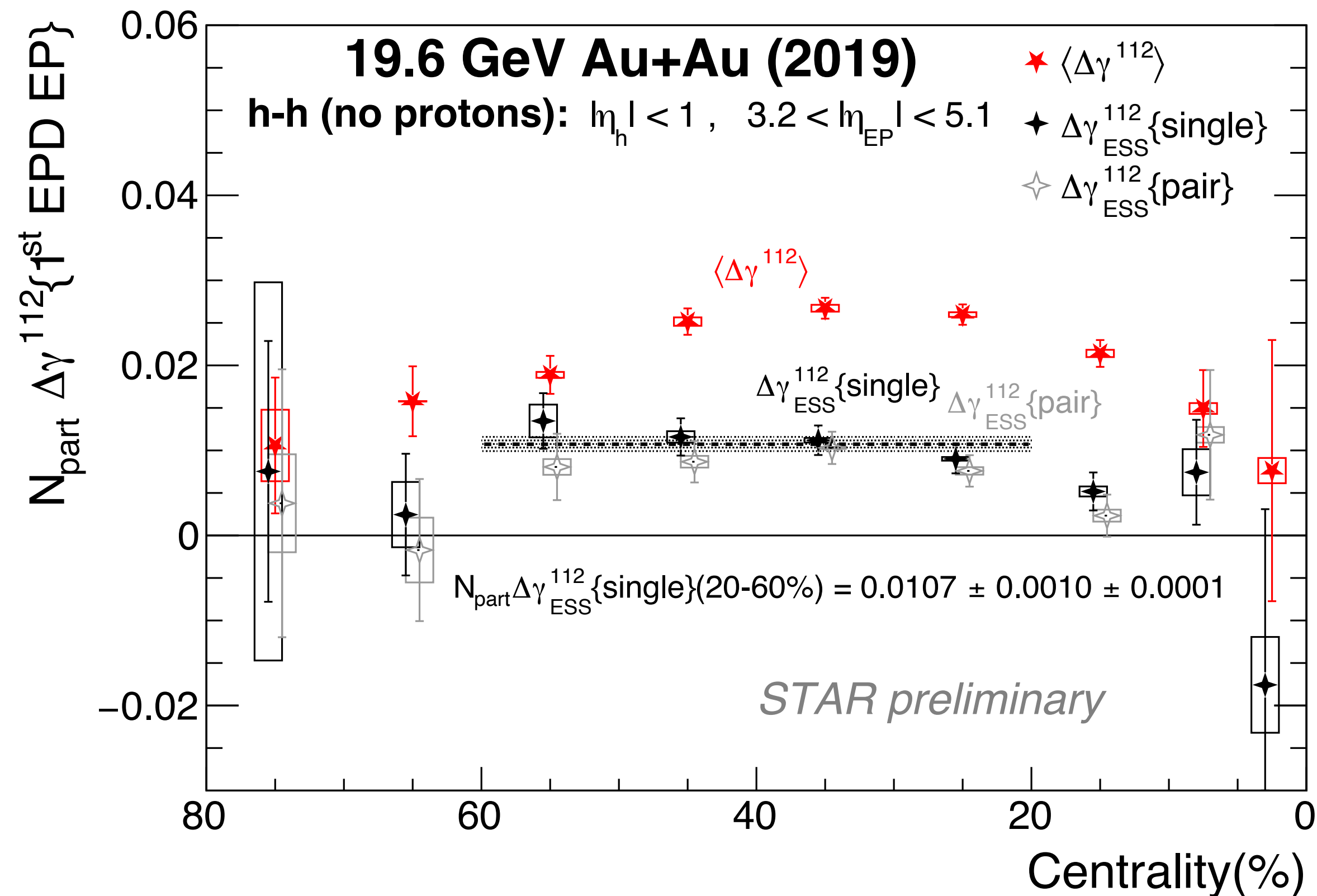
19.6 GeV : EPD **spectator plane**



Event Plane Detector
2.1 <math>|\eta| < 5.1</math>

$$\gamma^{112} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - \psi_{1,e} - \psi_{1,w}) \rangle$$

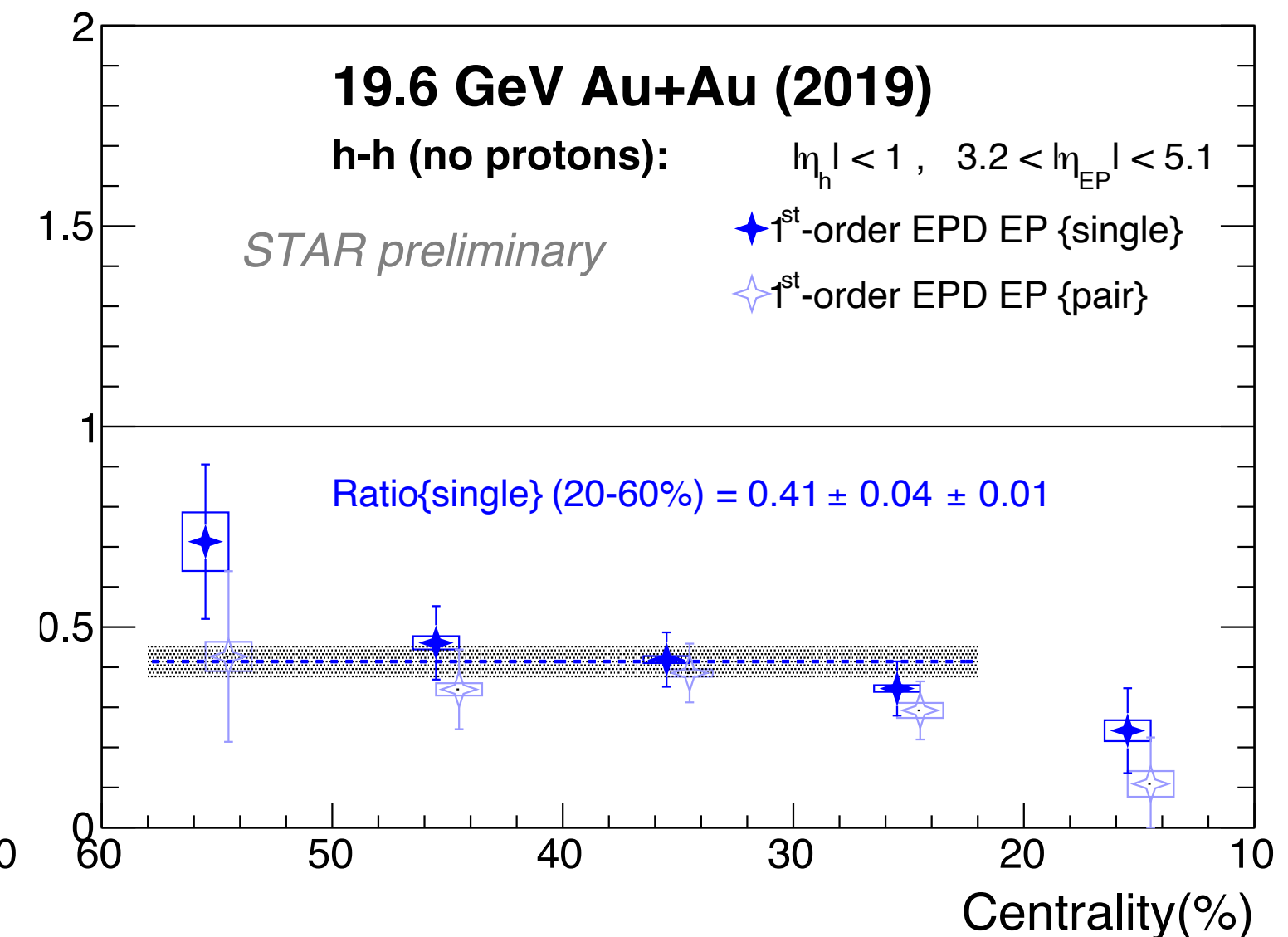
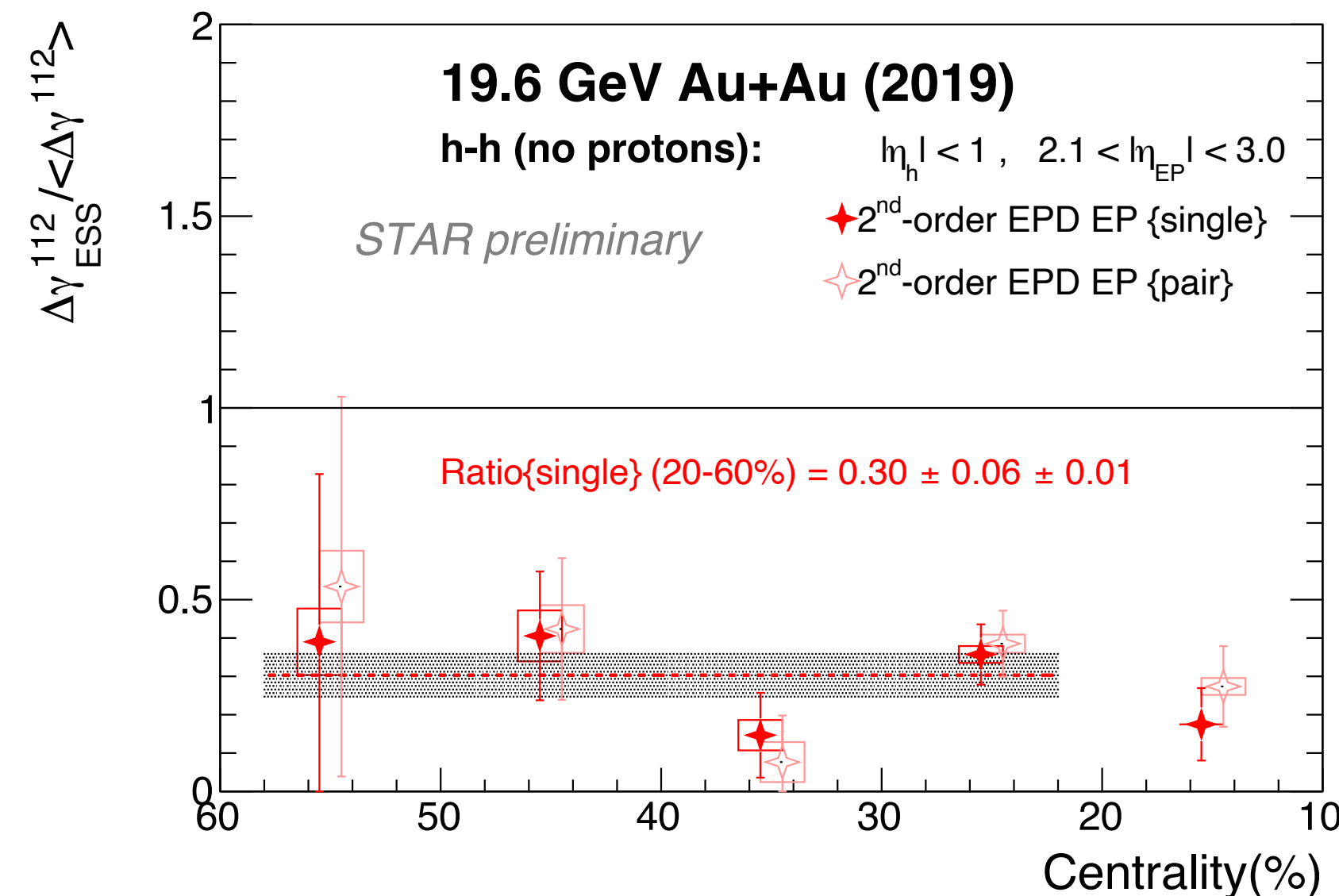
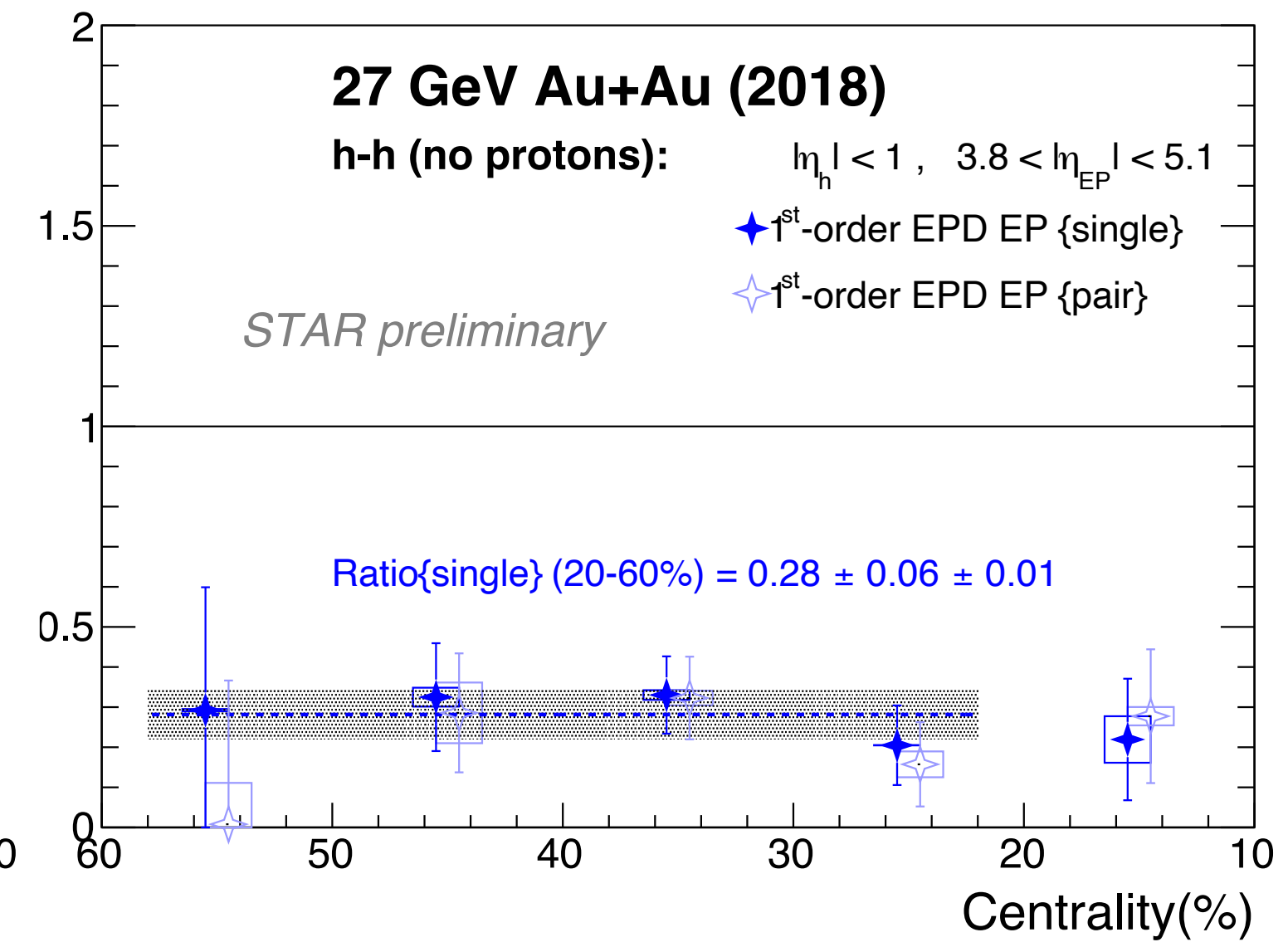
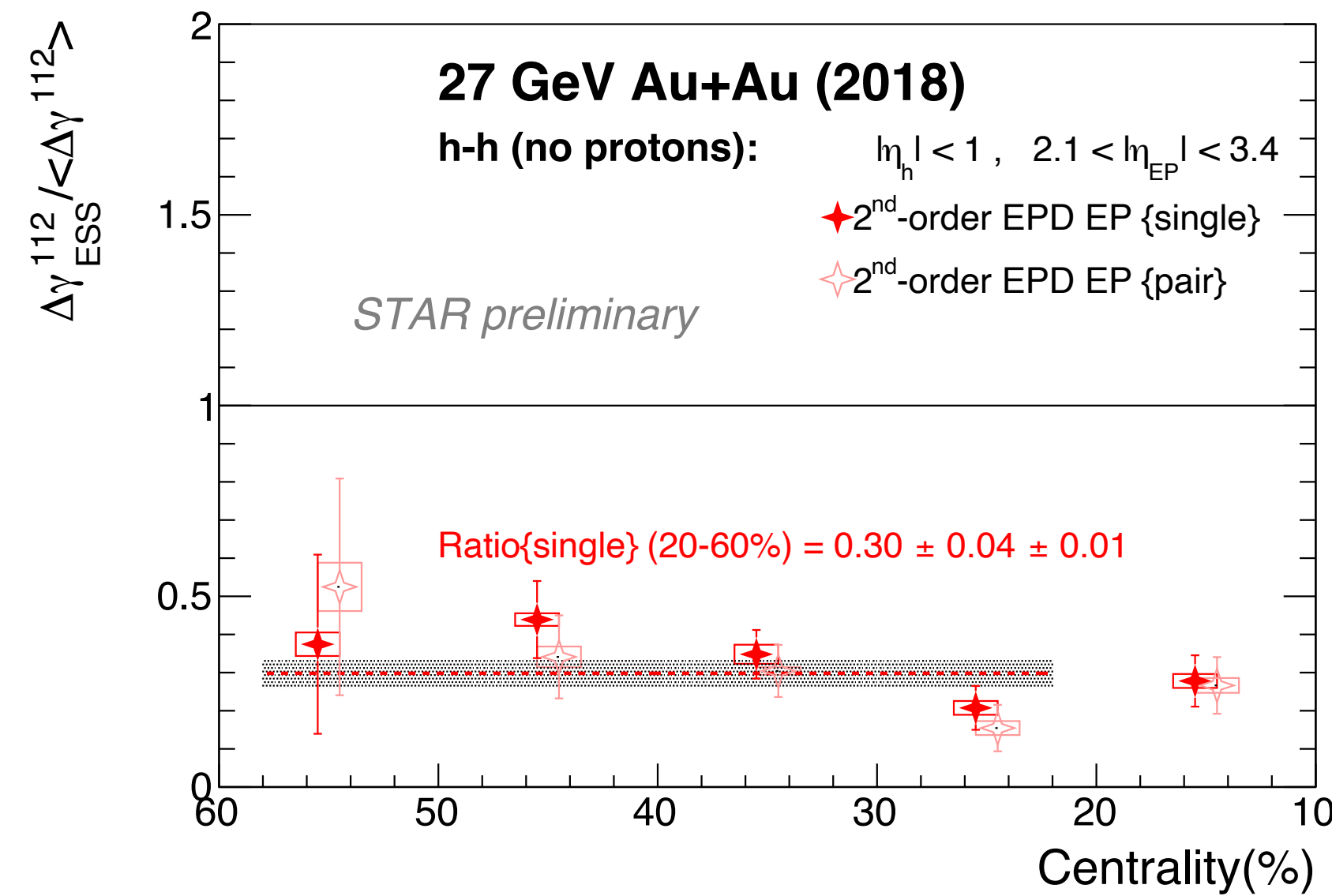
$$\gamma^{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_1 - 3\phi_2 + \psi_{1,e} + \psi_{1,w}) \rangle$$



- Spectator plane is more correlated to the magnetic field direction.
- Finite $\Delta\gamma_{\text{ESS}}^{112}$ in mid central events
- $\Delta\gamma_{\text{ESS}}^{132}$ consistent with zero for all centralities.

Ratio of $\Delta\gamma_{ESS}^{112}/\langle\Delta\gamma^{112}\rangle$

- The ratio of ESS to inclusive $\Delta\gamma^{112}$ is **~ 30% for mid-centrality range** at both energies.
- Flow (v_2 -related) BKG and nonflow effects contribute to nearly 70% of $\langle\Delta\gamma^{112}\rangle$.
- Remaining 30% fraction may indicate possible CME in Au+Au, which needs further investigation!



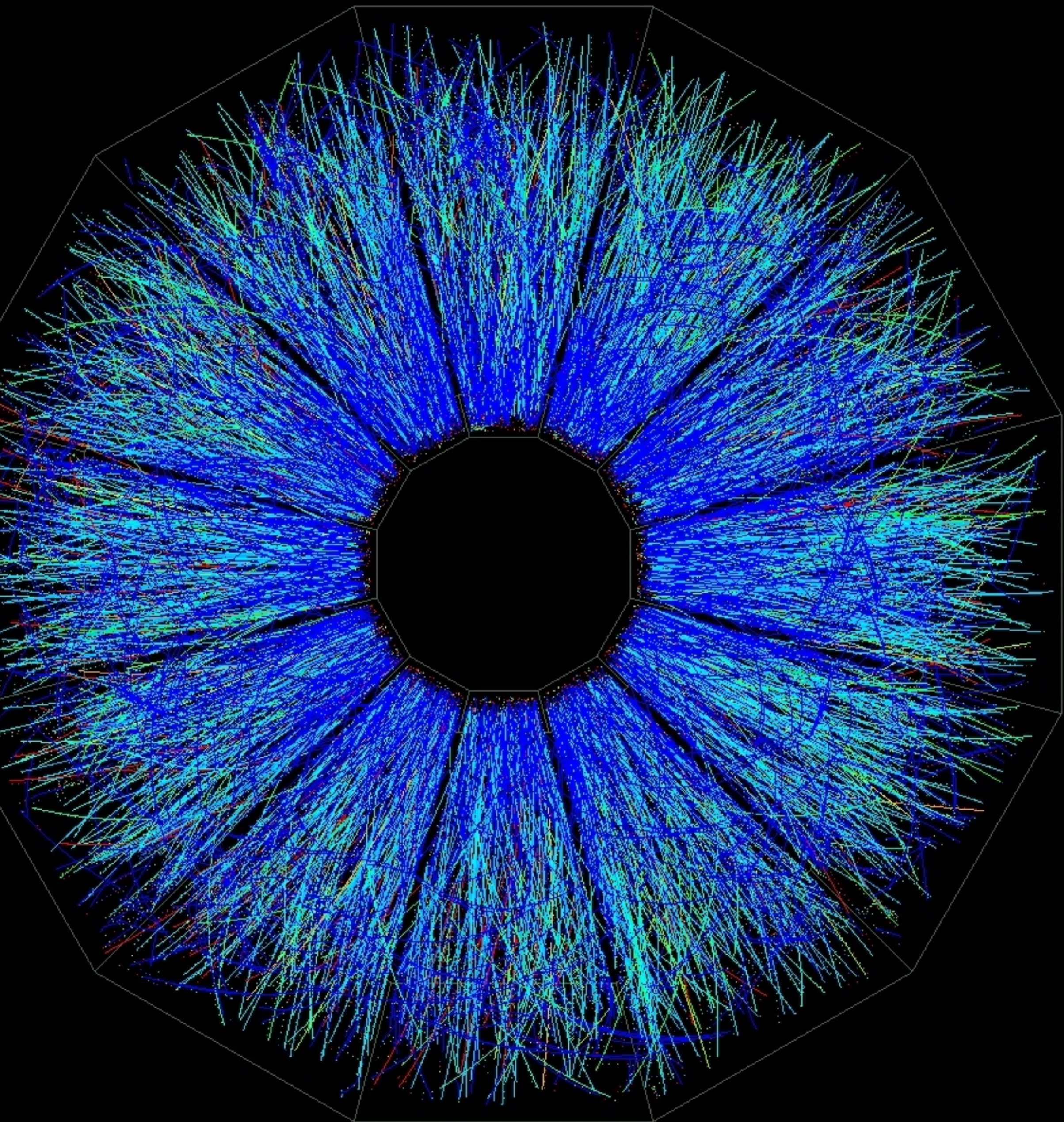
Conclusions

- We demonstrate that event shape selection (ESS) approach substantially suppresses (by $\sim 70\%$) v_2 related backgrounds, enhancing the CME signal portion.
- The choice of POI from TPC and EPD EPs is very effective for ESS to search for CME.
- Shape selections using single and pair q_2^2 showed similar results.
- The ESS method shows the CME contribution in inclusive $\Delta\gamma^{112}$ is lower than 30% in mid-central collisions for 19.6 GeV and 27 GeV.
- Next: go lower energy at 7.7 GeV...

$$\Delta\gamma^{112} = \Delta\gamma^{\text{CME}} + k \frac{v_2}{N} + \Delta\gamma^{\text{nonflow}}$$

↓ ↓ ↘ ↗
 Measured Signal Backgrounds EPD plane

(Note: In the original image, red arrows point from 'ESS' to the $k \frac{v_2}{N}$ term and from 'EPD plane' to the $\Delta\gamma^{\text{nonflow}}$ term.)



Thank you

Backups

Datasets and Cuts

27 GeV Au+Au 2018 (27GeV_production_2018)

Event level cuts

$|V_z\{\text{TPC}\}| < 70$

$V_r < 2$ cm

$|V_z\{\text{VPD}\} - V_z\{\text{TPC}\}| < 4$ cm

Track level cuts

$n\text{FitHits} \geq 15$

$\text{DCA} < 2$ cm,

$0.2 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c,

$|\eta| < 1$.

19.6 GeV Au+Au 2019 (production_19GeV_2019)

Event level cuts

$|V_z\{\text{TPC}\}| < 70$

$V_r < 2$ cm

$|V_z\{\text{VPD}\} - V_z\{\text{TPC}\}| < 10$ cm

Track level cuts

$n\text{FitHits} \geq 15$

$\text{DCA} < 3$ cm,

$0.2 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c,

$|\eta| < 1$. ($|\eta| < 1.5$ if construct TPC EP)

(TPC EP) using pions as POI:

TOF matching, TOF mass

$\text{DCA} < 1$ cm, $|\eta| < 0.9$, $p_T > 0.2$ GeV/c,

$p < 1.6$ GeV/c, $|n\sigma_\pi| < 2$, $n\text{HitsDedx} > 15$

(TPC EP) using pions as POI:

cut same as 27 GeV.

For 0-80%, Before: 1.0×10^9 → After cut: 3.6×10^8 events.

For 0-80%, Before: 1.3×10^9 → After cut: 3.1×10^8 events.

(TPC EP)

	default	systematic check
Vertex z	$ V_z < 70$ cm	$0 < V_z < 70$ cm
global DCA (for π)	< 1 cm	< 0.5 cm
nFitHits (for π)	> 15	> 20
$n\sigma_\pi$ (for π)	$ n\sigma_\pi < 2$	$ n\sigma_\pi < 1.5$
TOF mass ² (for π)	$-0.01 < m_\pi^2 < 0.1$ GeV ² /c ⁴	$0 < m_\pi^2 < 0.08$ GeV ² /c ⁴
Track Splitting ratio (for π)	no cut	$0.52 < n\text{FitHits}/n\text{MaxHits} < 1.05$

(EPD EP)

	default	systematic check
Vertex z	$ V_z < 70$ cm	$0 < V_z < 70$ cm
global DCA (for h without p)	< 2 cm	< 1 cm
nFitHits (for h without p)	> 15	> 20
$n\sigma_p$ (for h without p)	$n\sigma_p < -2$	$n\sigma_p < -3$
Track Splitting ratio (for π)	no cut	$0.52 < n\text{FitHits}/n\text{MaxHits} < 1.05$

Systematic
Uncertainty

similar as Isobar
blind analysis