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Chiral Magnetic Effect in isobaric ($^{96}_{44}Ru +^{96}_{44} Ru$ and $^{96}_{40}Zr +^{96}_{40} Zr$) collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV using Sliding Dumbbell Method at RHIC

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The STAR Collaboration
https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/presentations

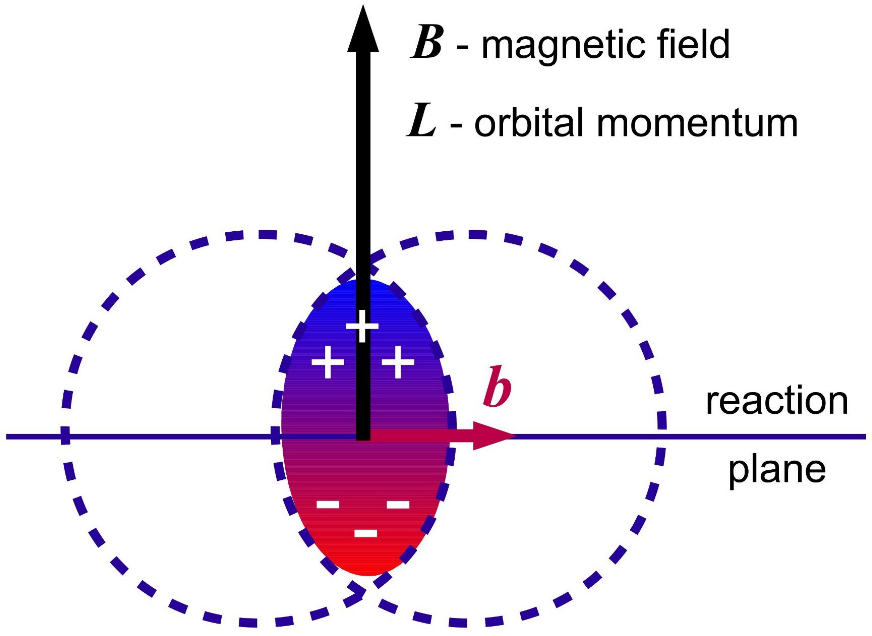
Outline

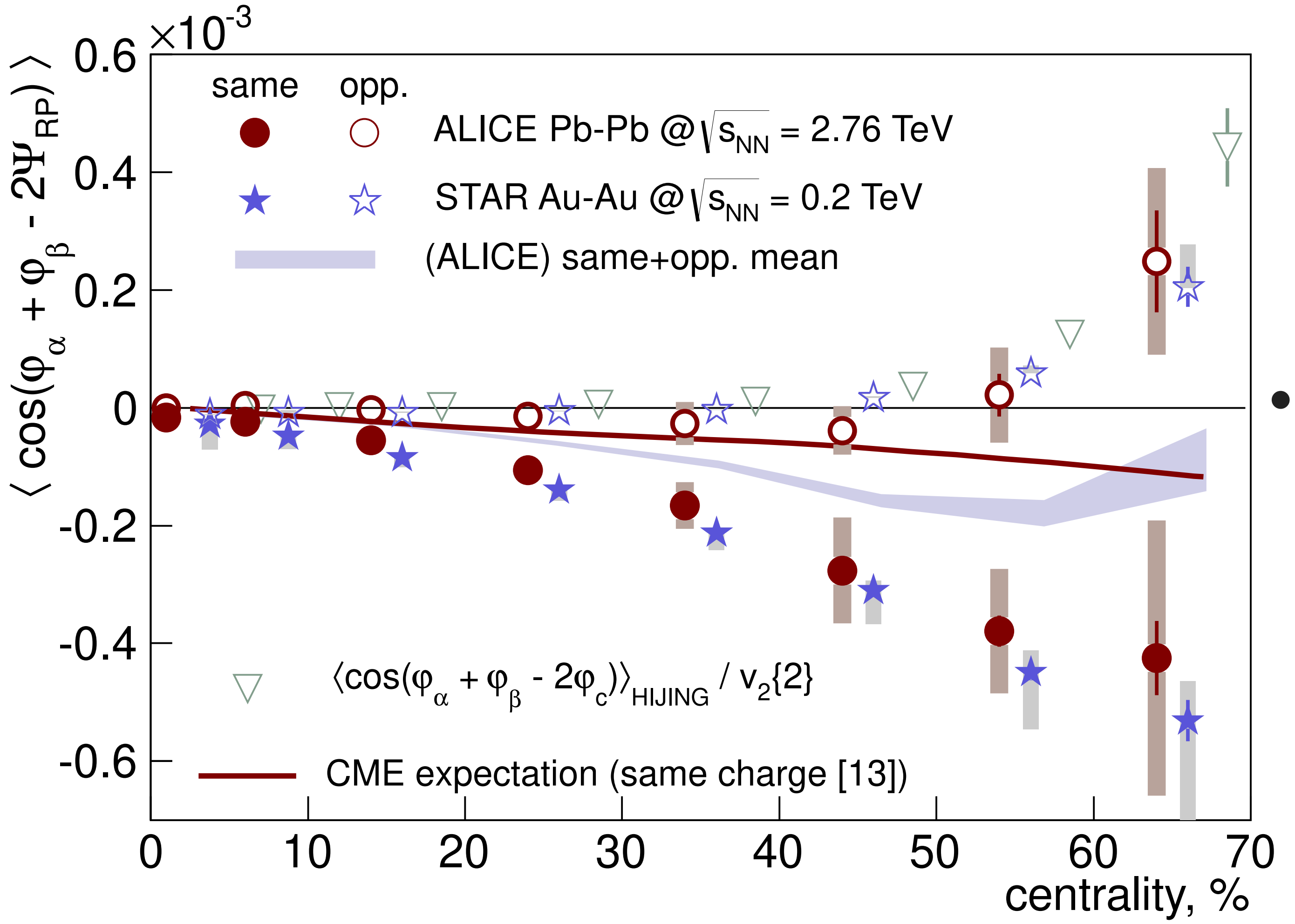
- Introduction
- STAR Experiment
- Analysis Details
- Results
- Summary

Introduction

Chiral Magnetic Effect?

- Strong magnetic field created by the fast-moving spectator protons causes the charge separation perpendicular to the reaction plane, known as the CME [1].





B. Abelev et al., (ALICE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 012301 (2013).

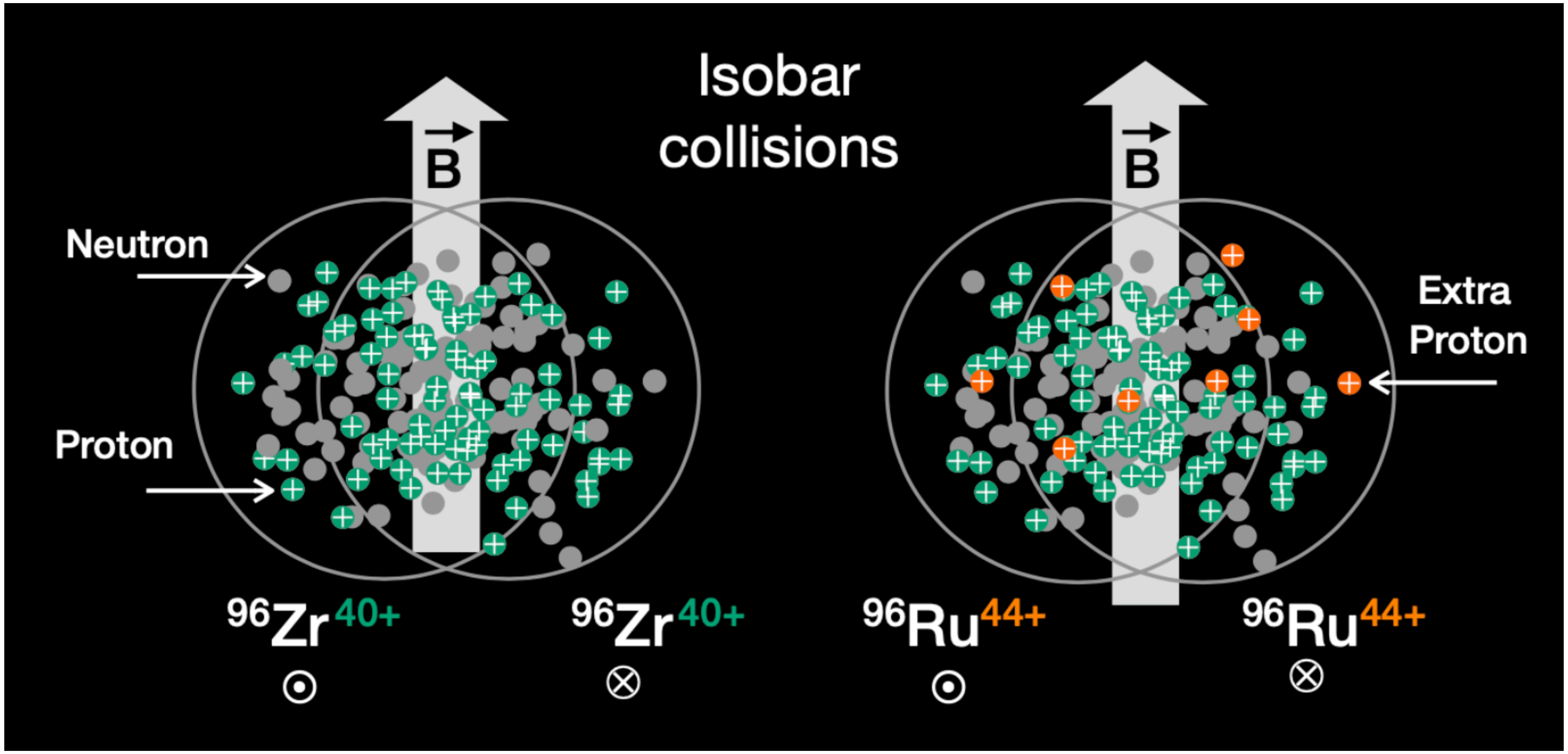
- The STAR at RHIC and the ALICE at the LHC have studied the CME by measuring the γ-correlator ($\gamma = \langle cos(\phi_a + \phi_b - 2\Psi_{RP})\rangle$) [2].

[1] K. Fukushima, D. E. Kharzeev and H. J. Warringa, Phys. Rev. D 78, 074033 (2008).
[2] S. Voloshin, Phys. Rev. C 70, 057901 (2004).

Introduction

Isobar Collisions

- The magnetic field is ~10-18% larger in Ru+Ru collisions
- Expect enhanced CME effect in Ru+Ru collisions than Zr+Zr collisions.



P. Tribedy, Free meson seminar, TIFR, Oct 7th, 2021

STAR Experiment

Two main detectors used in STAR for particle identification:

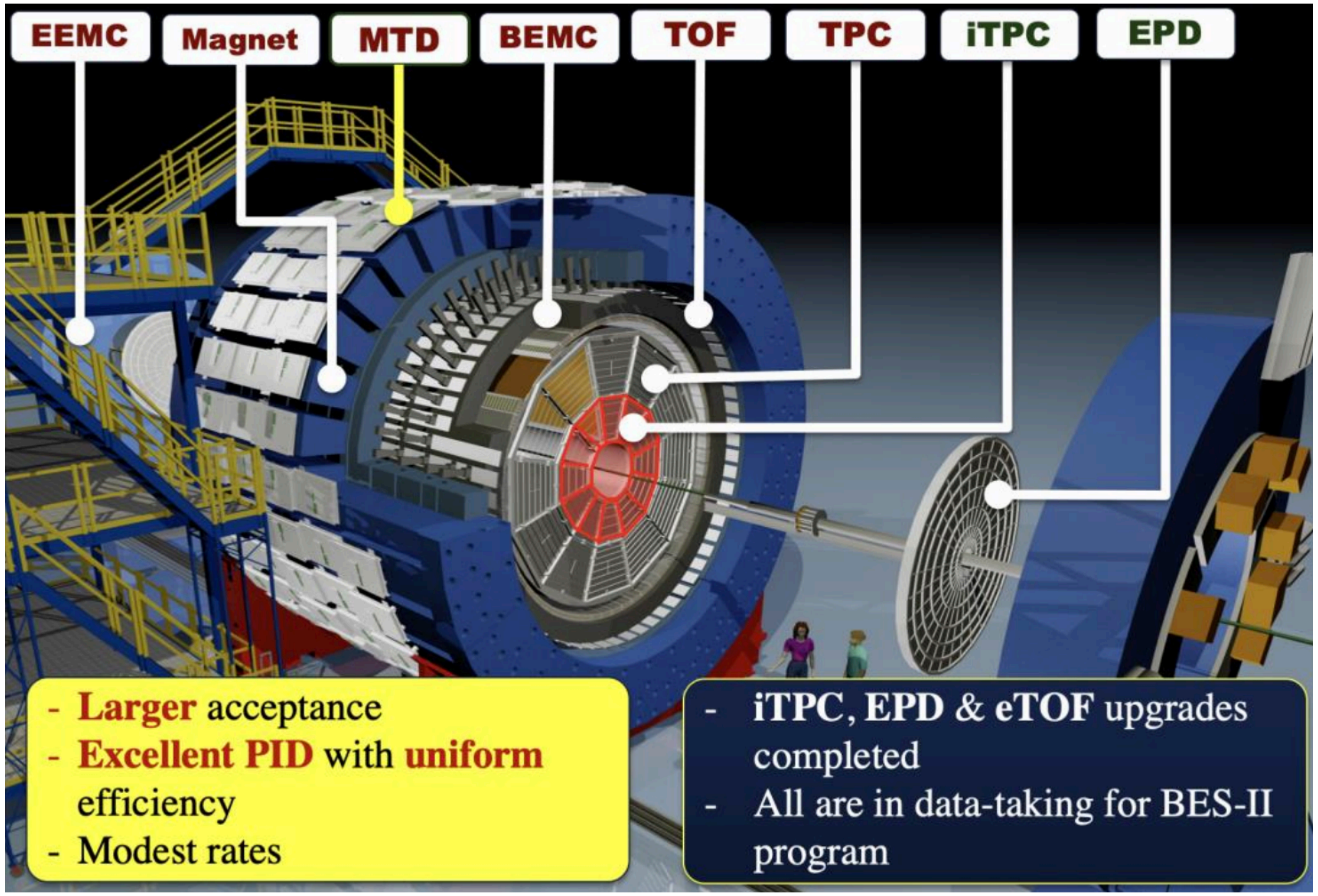
- **Time Projection Chamber (TPC)**
- **Time of Flight (TOF)**

The main characteristics of the STAR:

- Large coverage i.e., $\phi(0, 2\pi)$ and $\eta(-1, 1)$
- Excellent particle identification at low p_T using TPC and at intermediate p_T using TOF

Data Set: Isobaric collisions (Ru+Ru & Zr+Zr) at 200 GeV (~1.7B each).
Event and track selection cuts:

- $-35 < V_z < 25$ cm
- $|\eta| < 1$
- $0.2 < p_t < 2.0\ GeV/c$
- DCA < 3 cm



STAR (Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC)

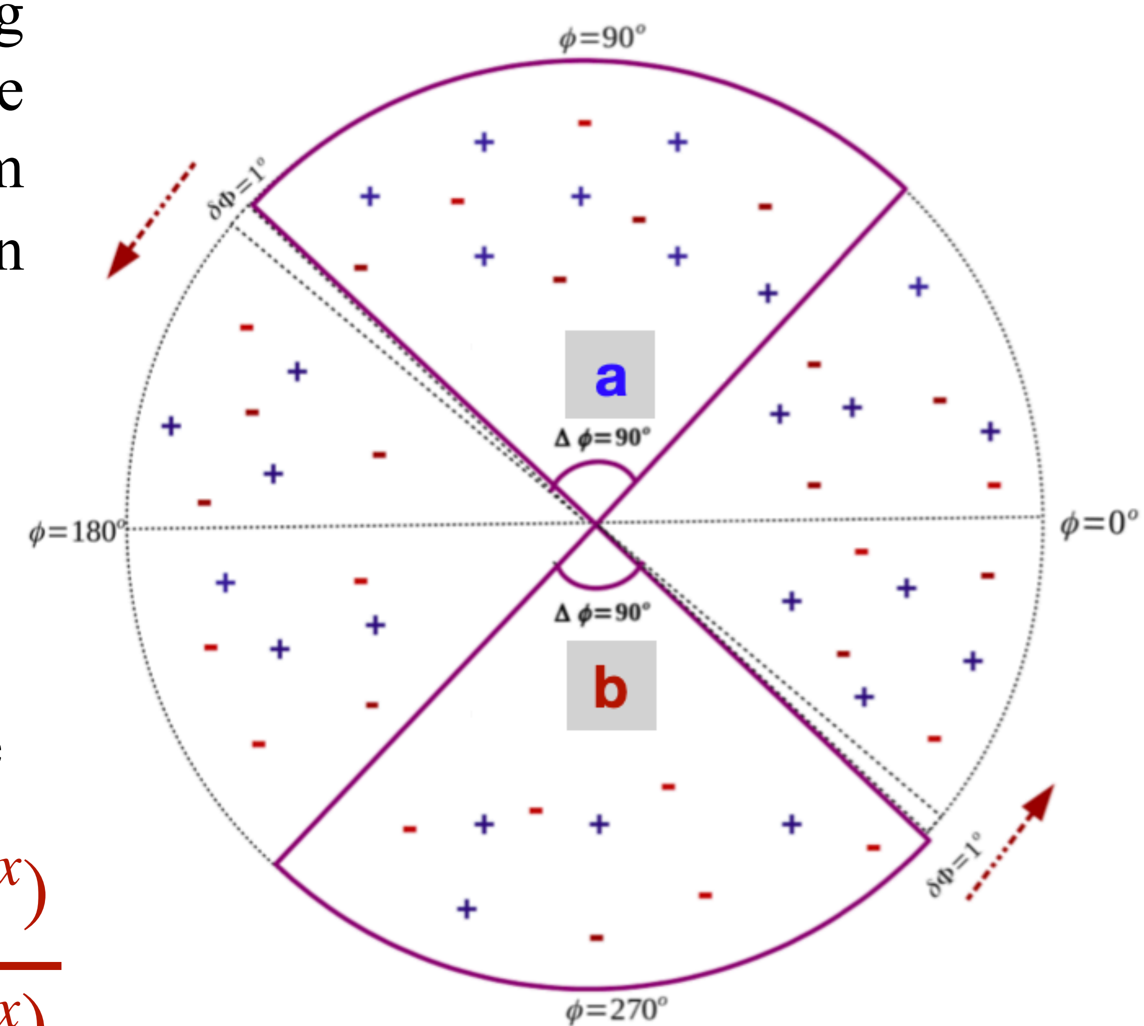
Analysis Details

Sliding Dumbbell Method

- The azimuthal plane in each event is scanned by sliding the dumbbell of $\Delta\phi = 90^\circ$ in steps of $\delta\phi = 1^\circ$ while calculating, Db_{+-} for each region to obtain maximum values of Db_{+-} (Db^{max}_{+-}) in each event with a condition that $Db_{asy} < 0.25$.

$$Db_{+-} = \frac{n^a_+}{(n^a_+ + n^a_-)} + \frac{n^b_-}{(n^b_+ + n^b_-)}$$

n^a_+ *and* n^a_- (n^b_+ *and* n^b_-), the number of positive and negative charged particles on the "a" ("b") side of the dumbbell.



- Db_{asy} can be defined as:

$$Db_{asy} = \frac{(N^{ex}_+ - N^{ex}_-)}{(N^{ex}_+ + N^{ex}_-)}$$

N^{ex}_+ $(= n^a_+ - n^a_-)$ is positive charge excess and N^{ex}_- $(= n^b_- - n^b_+)$ is negative charge excess.

- Fractional Charge separation (f_{DbCS}) across the dumbbell with $Db_{asy} < 0.25$ in each event is defined as :

$$f_{DbCS} = Db^{max}_{+-} - 1$$

- f_{DbCS} distributions are obtained for different collision centralities and divided into 10-percentile bins.

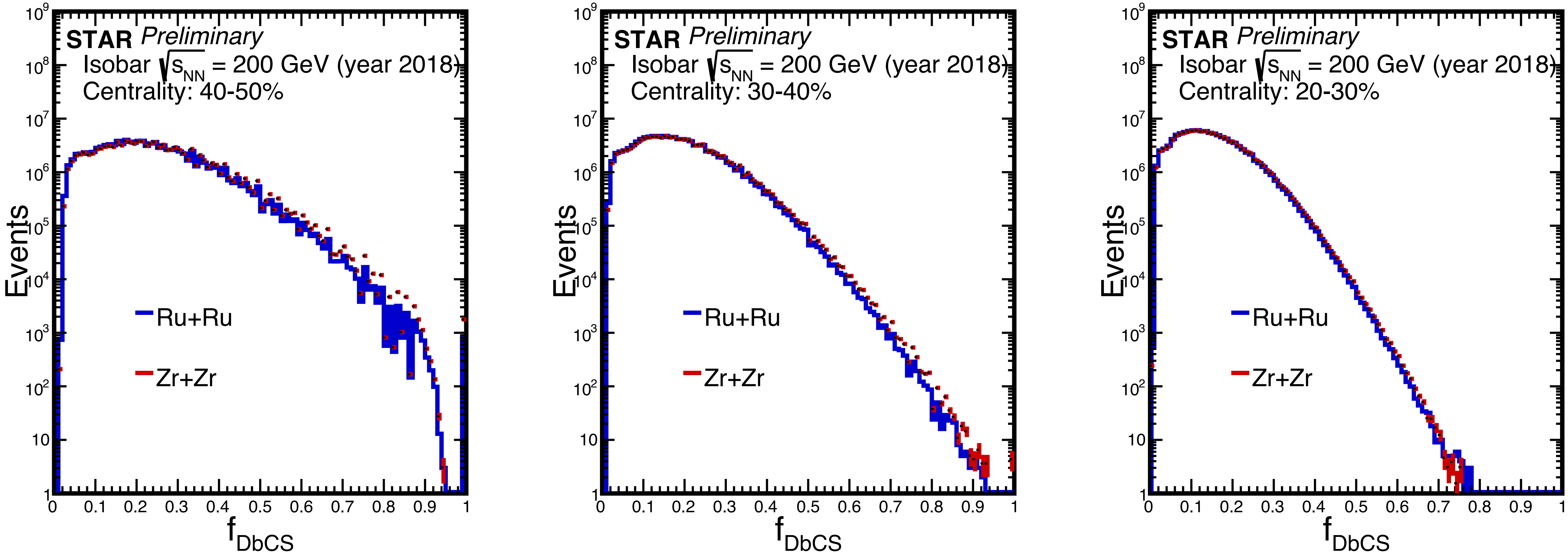
Jagbir Singh, Anjali Attri, and Madan M. Aggarwal, DAE Symp. Nucl. Phys. 64, 830, (2019).

Background Estimation

- **Charge Shuffle (ChS):** The charges of particles in each event are shuffled randomly to destroy the charge-dependent correlations amongst charged particles but keeping θ and ϕ of each particle unchanged in an event.

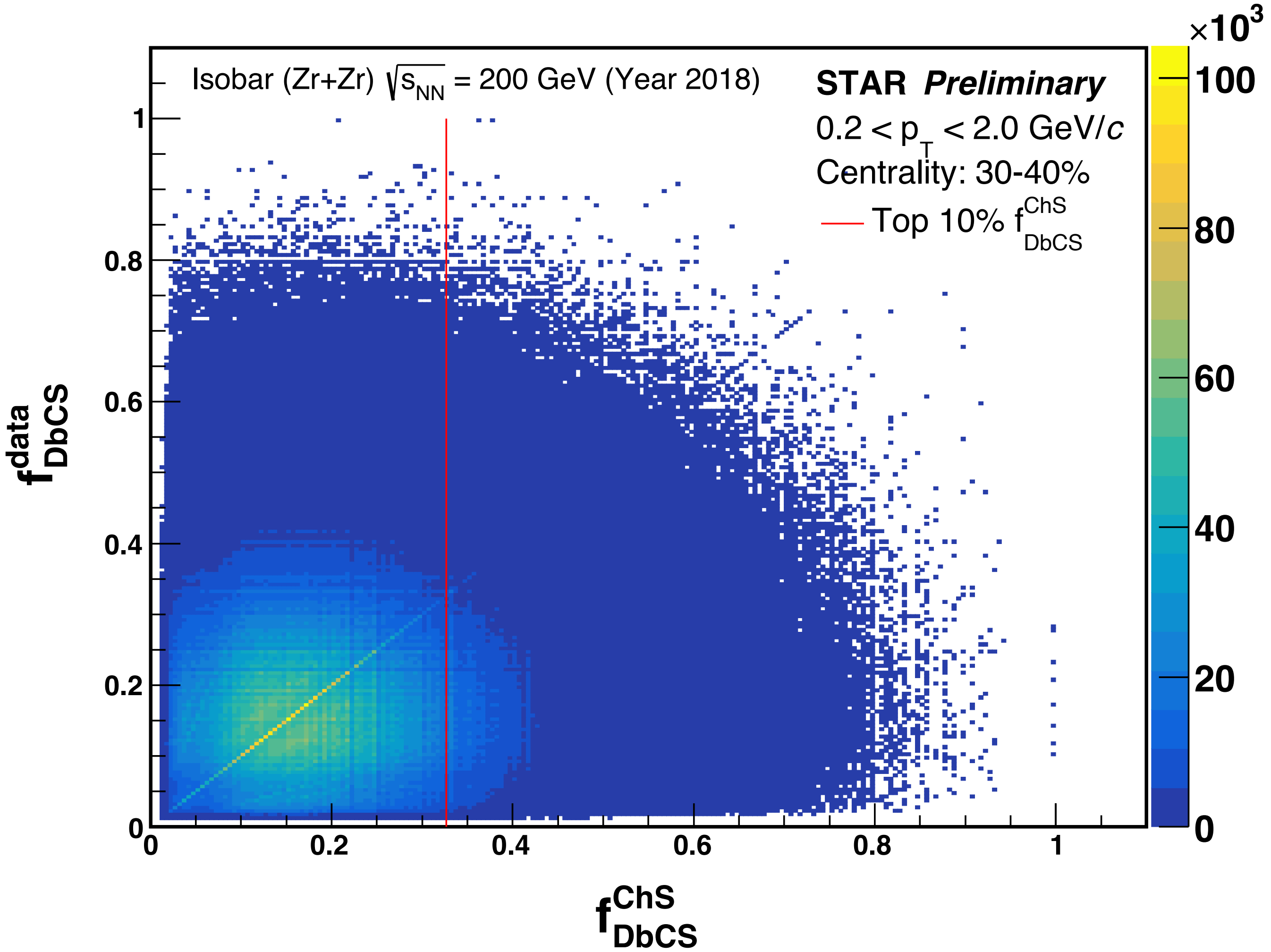
- **Correlated (Corr.) Background:** The shuffling of charges of particles in an event keeping the flow in, kills not only the CME-like correlations but also correlations amongst produced particles in an event. Correlations amongst particles that were destroyed during charge shuffling were recovered from the corresponding original events in a particular f_{DbCS} bin. This is termed as the correlated background.

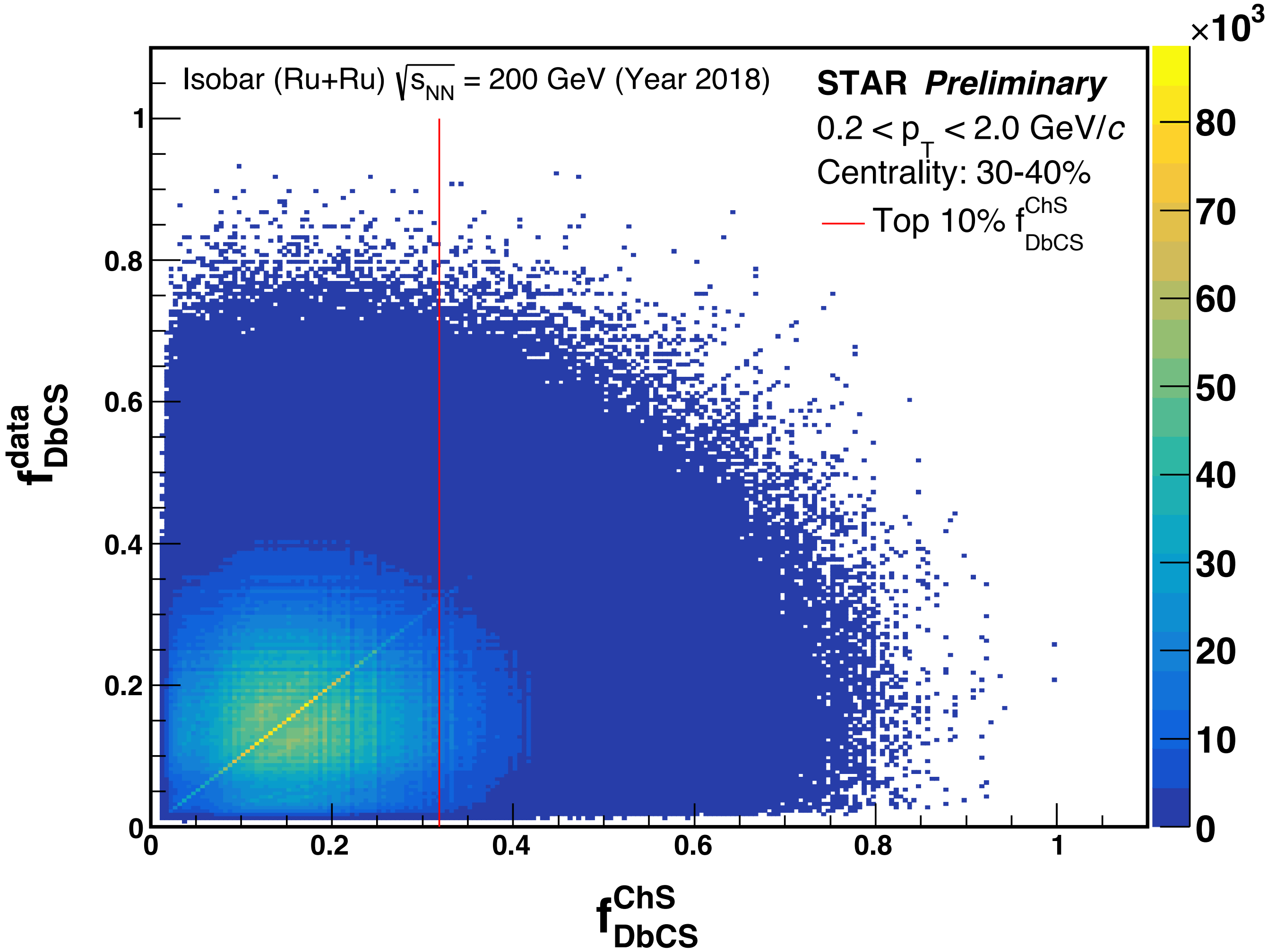
f_{DbCS} distributions for Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr collisions



- Charge separation (f_{DbCS}) distributions extend towards higher f_{DbCS} values with decreasing collision centrality.

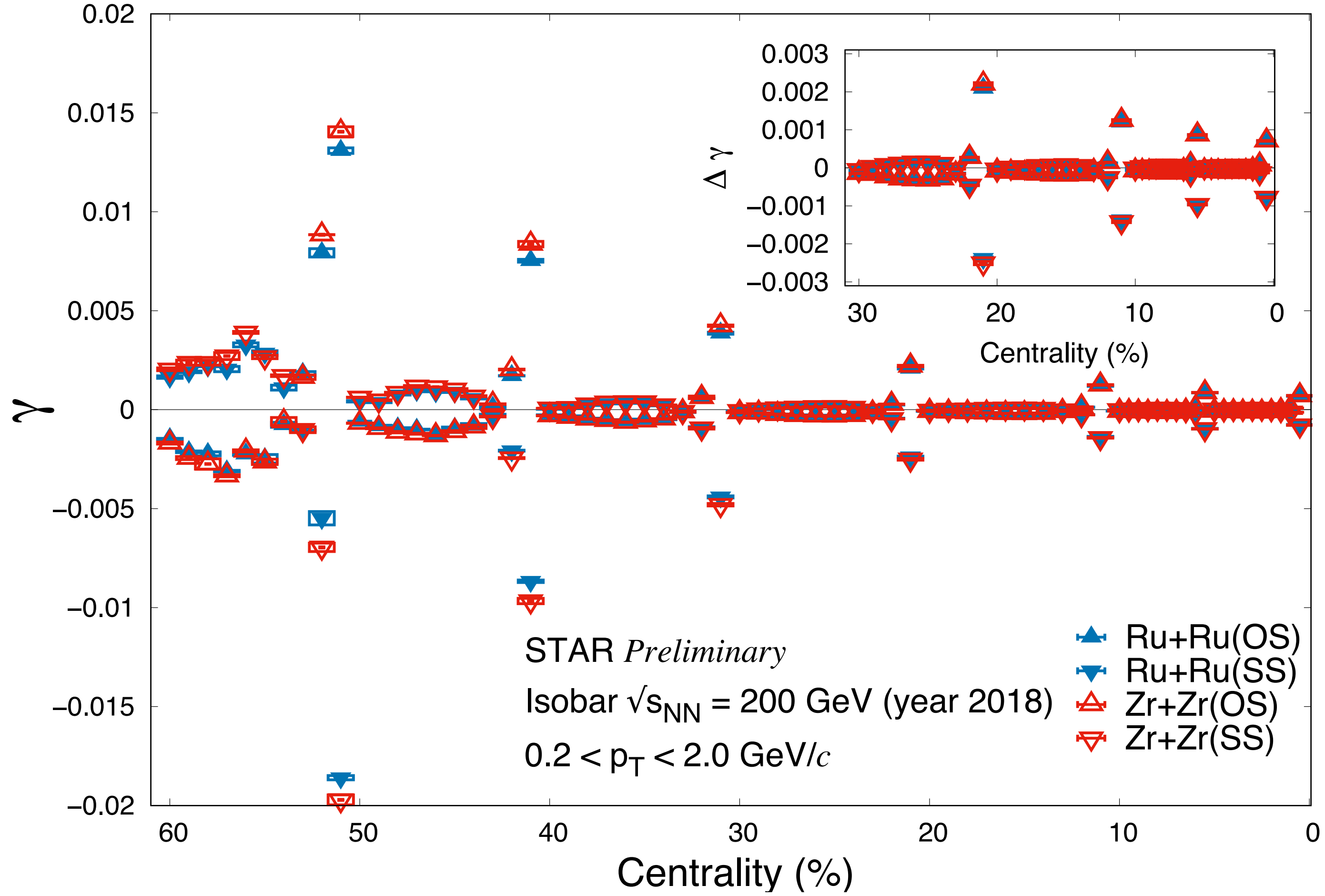
Scatter plots of f^{ChS}_{DbCS} vs f^{data}_{DbCS}



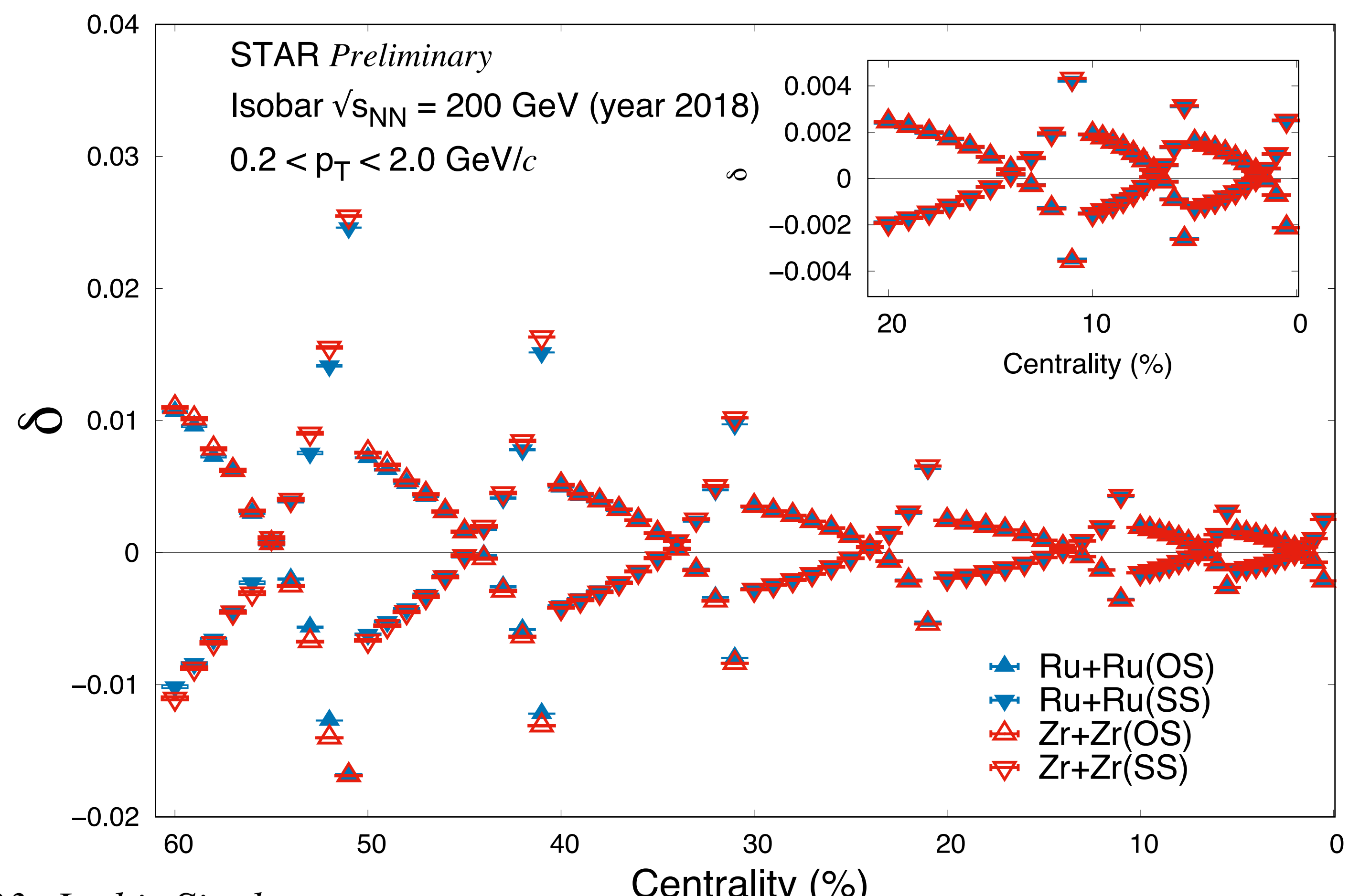


- There seems to be no correlation between f_{DbCS} of the charge shuffled event and the f_{DbCS} of the real event.

γ and δ correlators' dependences on centrality and f_{DbCS}

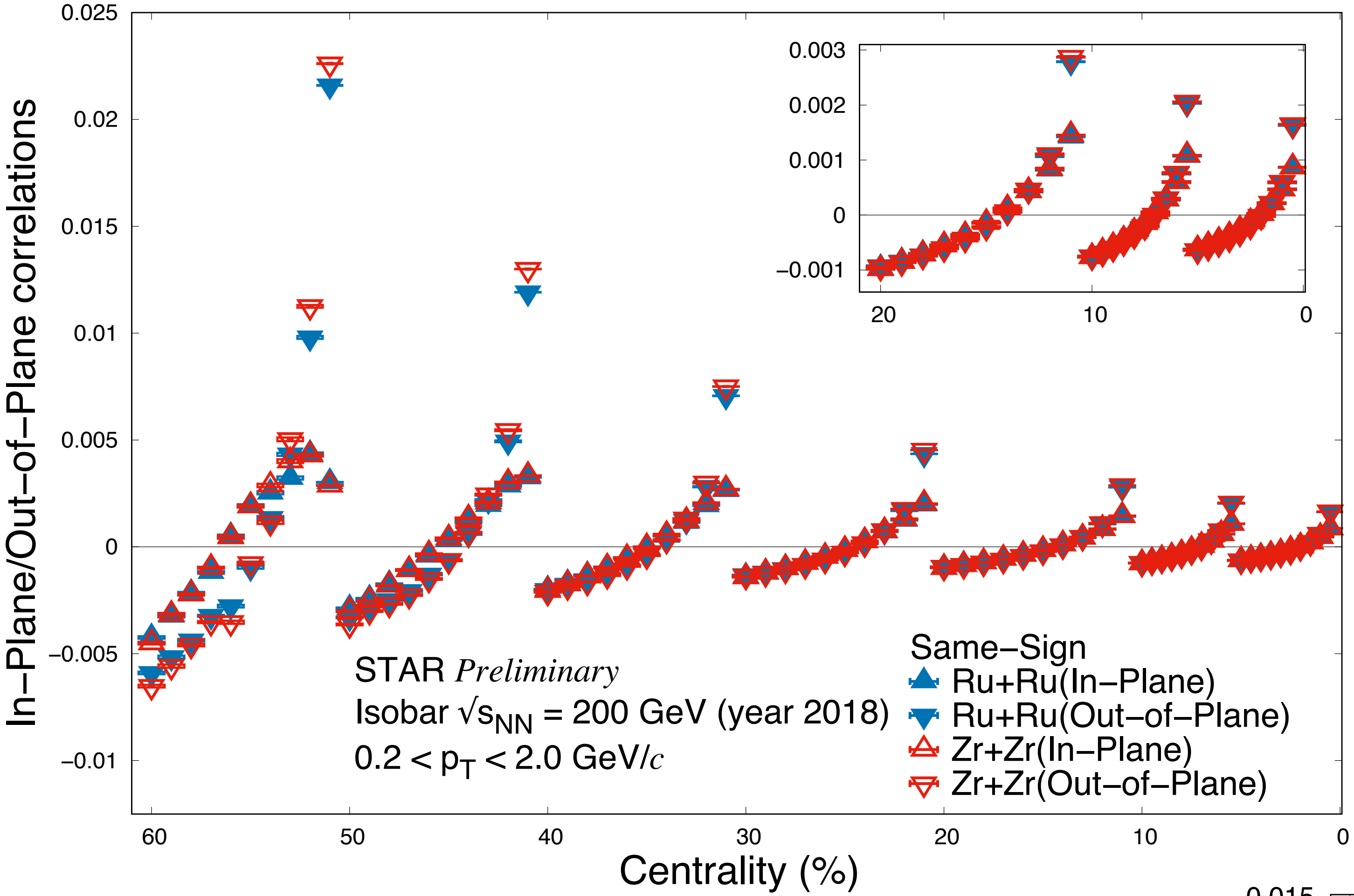


- For top f_{DbCS} bins (0-20%), $\gamma_{OS} > 0$ *and* $\gamma_{SS} < 0$.



- For top f_{DbCS} bins (0-20%), $\delta_{SS} > 0$ *and* $\delta_{OS} < 0$.

In- and Out-of-plane correlations for different charge combinations



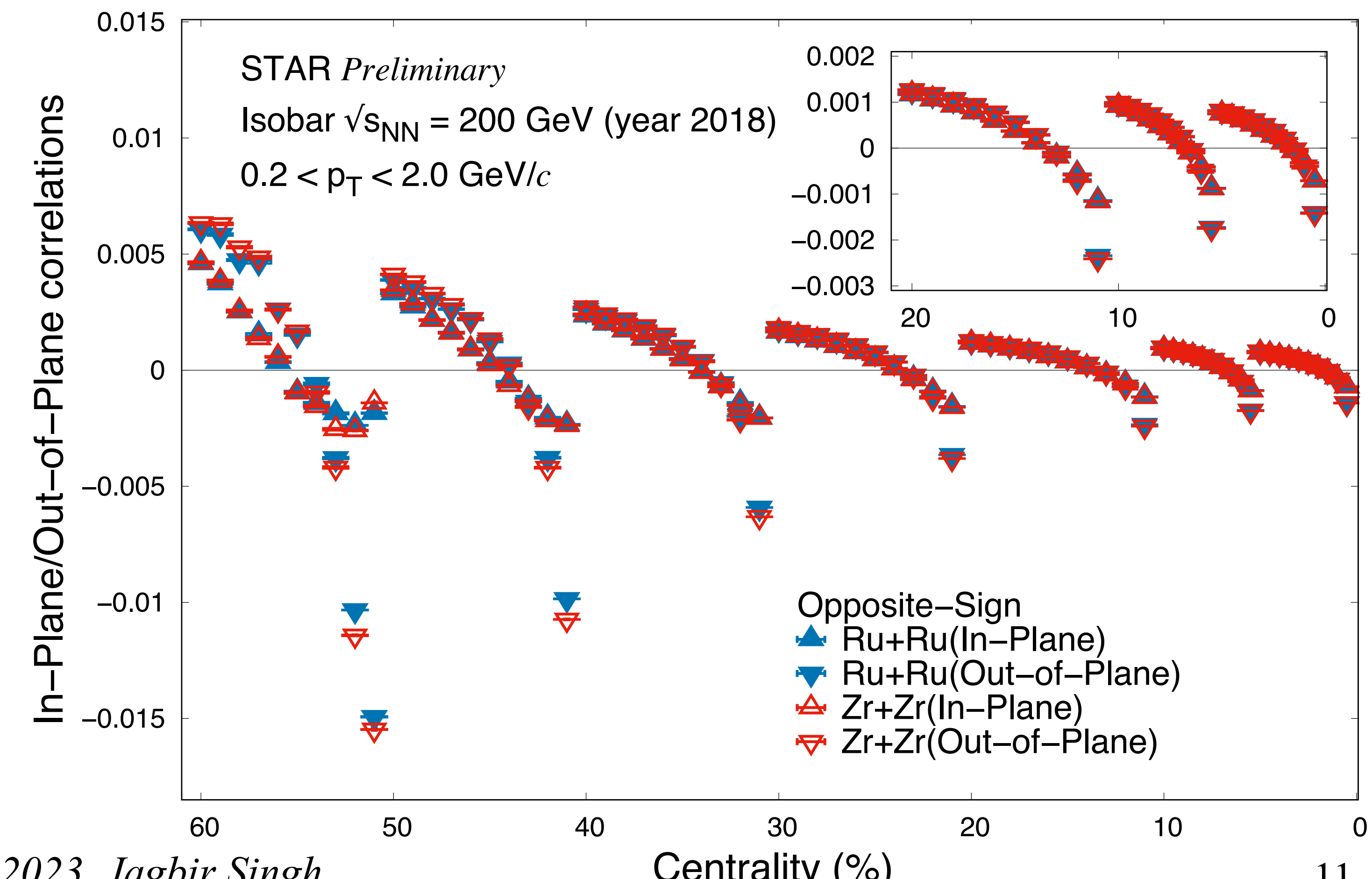
$$\gamma = \langle \cos(\phi_i)\cos(\phi_j)\rangle - \langle \sin(\phi_i)\sin(\phi_j)\rangle$$

$$\delta = \langle \cos(\phi_i)\cos(\phi_j)\rangle + \langle \sin(\phi_i)\sin(\phi_j)\rangle$$

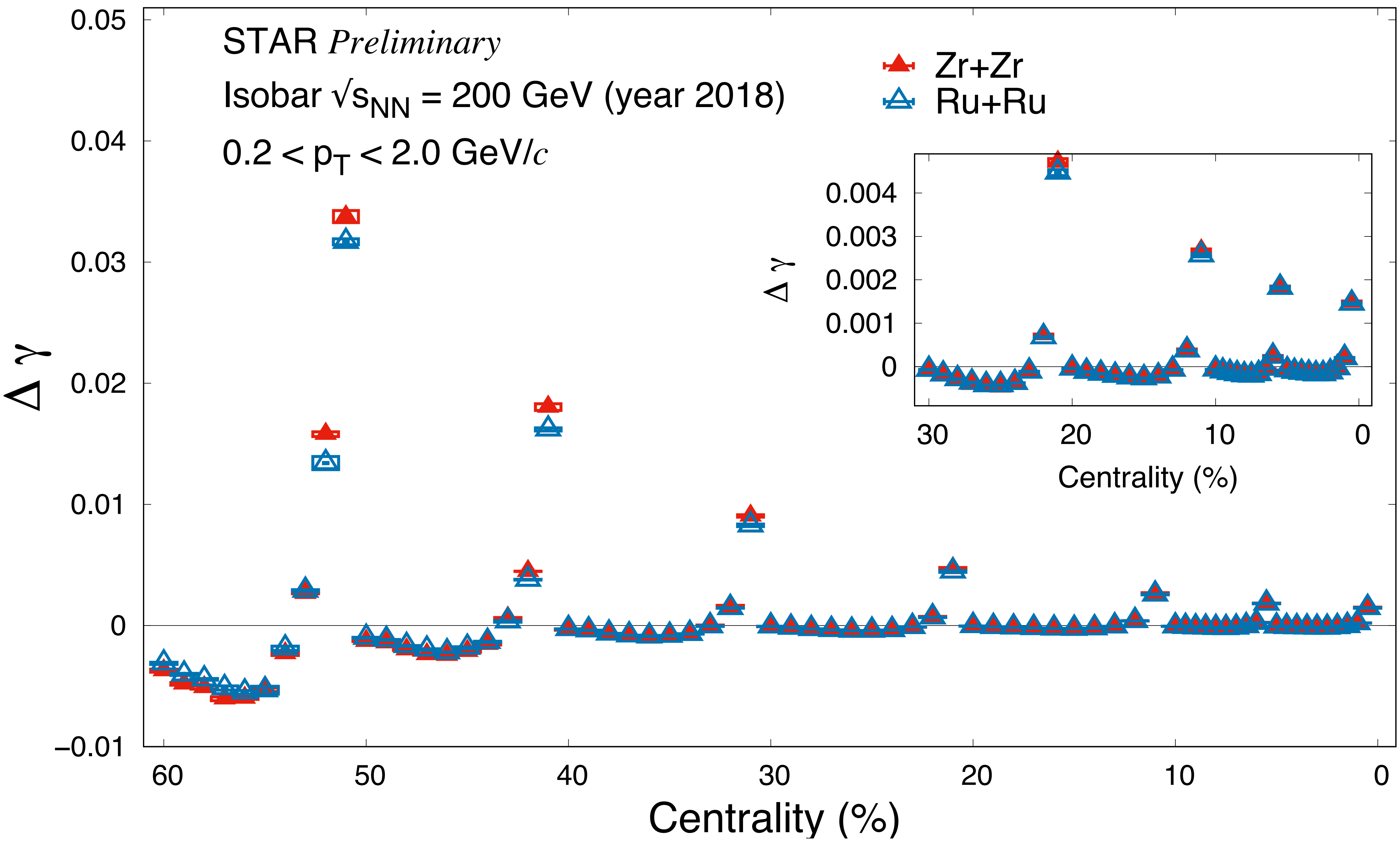
$$\langle \sin(\phi_i)\sin(\phi_j)\rangle = \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2}(Out-of-Plane)$$

$$\langle \cos(\phi_i)\cos(\phi_j)\rangle = \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2}(In-Plane)$$

- Stronger correlations are seen in out-of-plane for both same-sign and opposite-sign charge pairs due to out-of-plane charge separation for both Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr collisions for top f_{DbCS} bins.

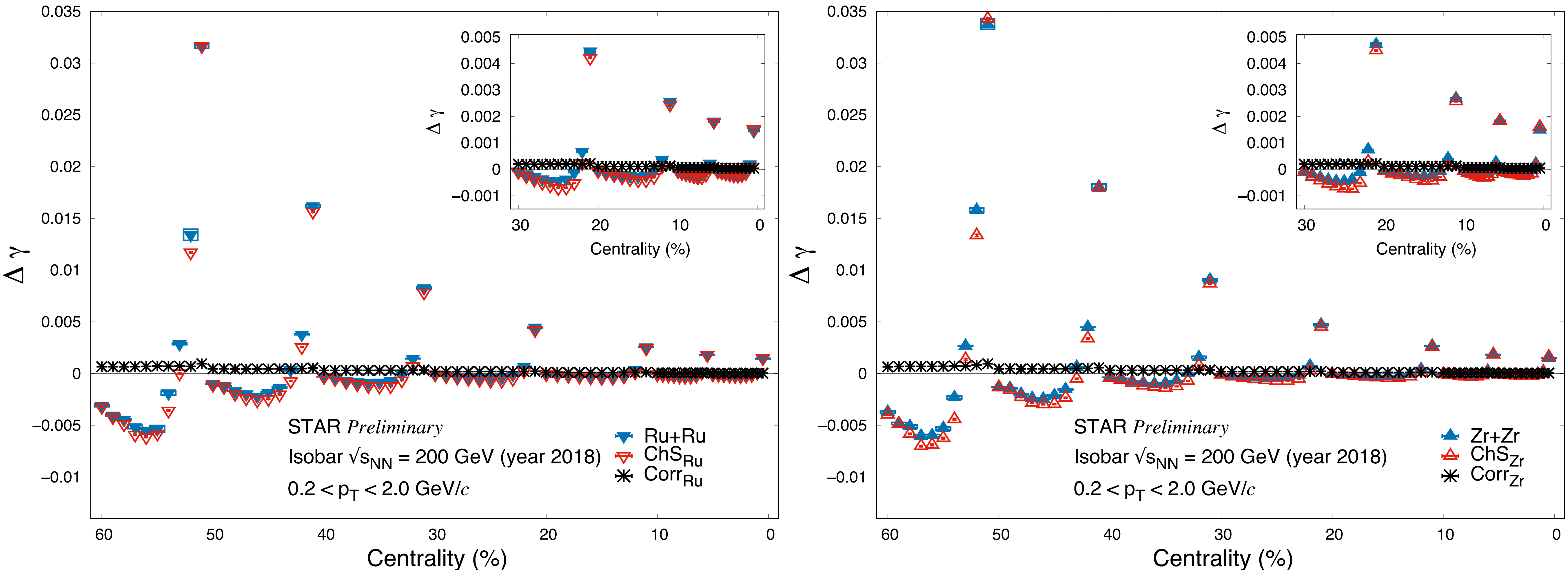


$\Delta\gamma$ dependence on centrality and f_{DbCS}



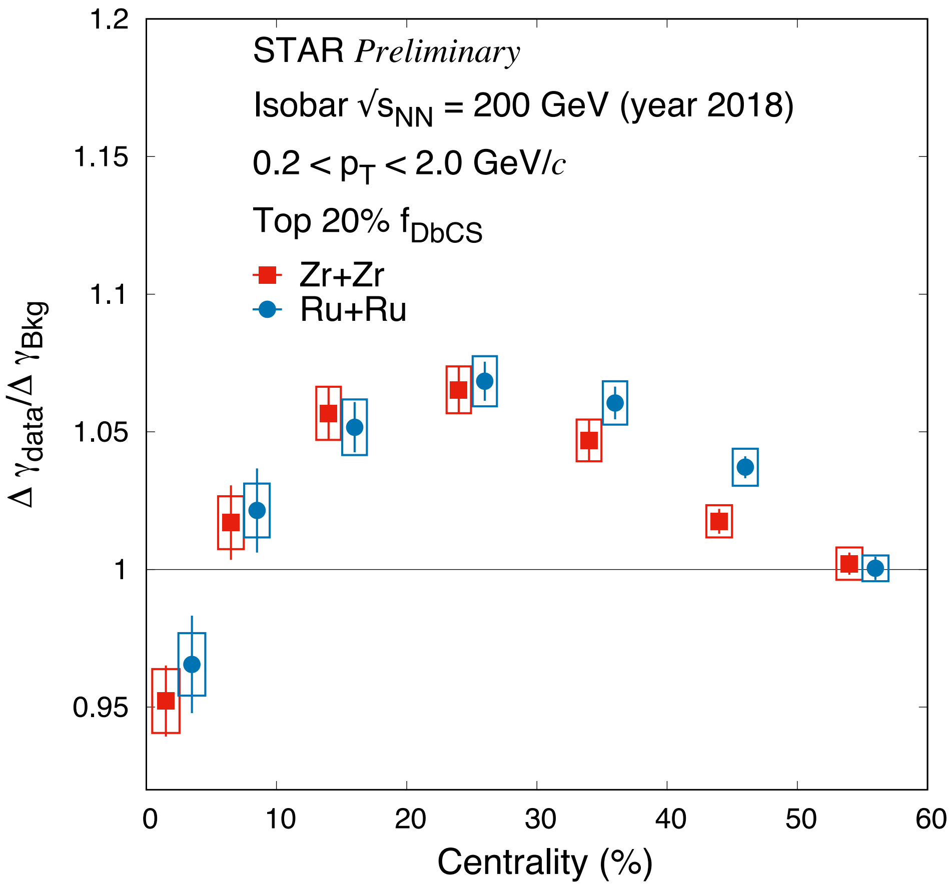
- $\Delta\gamma$ $(=\gamma_{OS}-\gamma_{SS})$ is positive for the top 20% (30%) f_{DbCS} bins for 0-40% (40-60%) centralities.
- $\Delta\gamma$ is smaller for Ru+Ru than those of Zr+Zr collisions.

Comparison of $\Delta\gamma$ with respective backgrounds for each f_{DbCS} bin

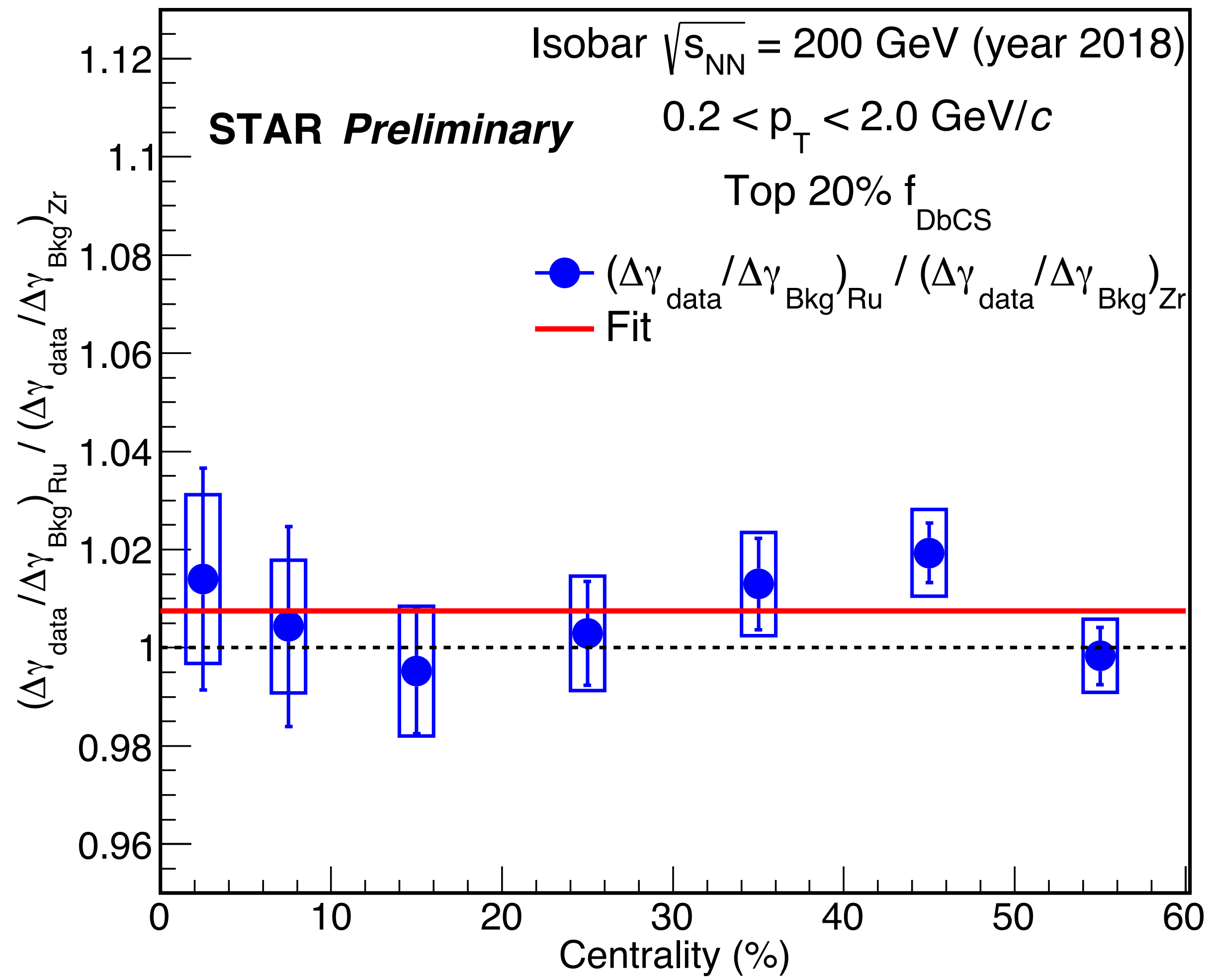


- The data points for the top 20% f_{DbCS} bins look higher than the total background (ChS+Corr) for the 20-50% collision centralities.

Double ratio for the top 0-20% f_{DbCS}



- $\Delta\gamma_{data}/\Delta\gamma_{Bkg_{Ru+Ru}}$ seem to agree within errors those of $\Delta\gamma_{data}/\Delta\gamma_{Bkg_{Zr+Zr}}$ for the top 20% f_{DbCS}.



- The double ratio is calculated as:

$$Double\ ratio = \frac{(\Delta\gamma_{Data}/\Delta\gamma_{Bkg})_{Ru}}{(\Delta\gamma_{Data}/\Delta\gamma_{Bkg})_{Zr}}$$

$$\Delta\gamma_{bkg.} = \Delta\gamma_{ChS} + \Delta\gamma_{Corr}$$

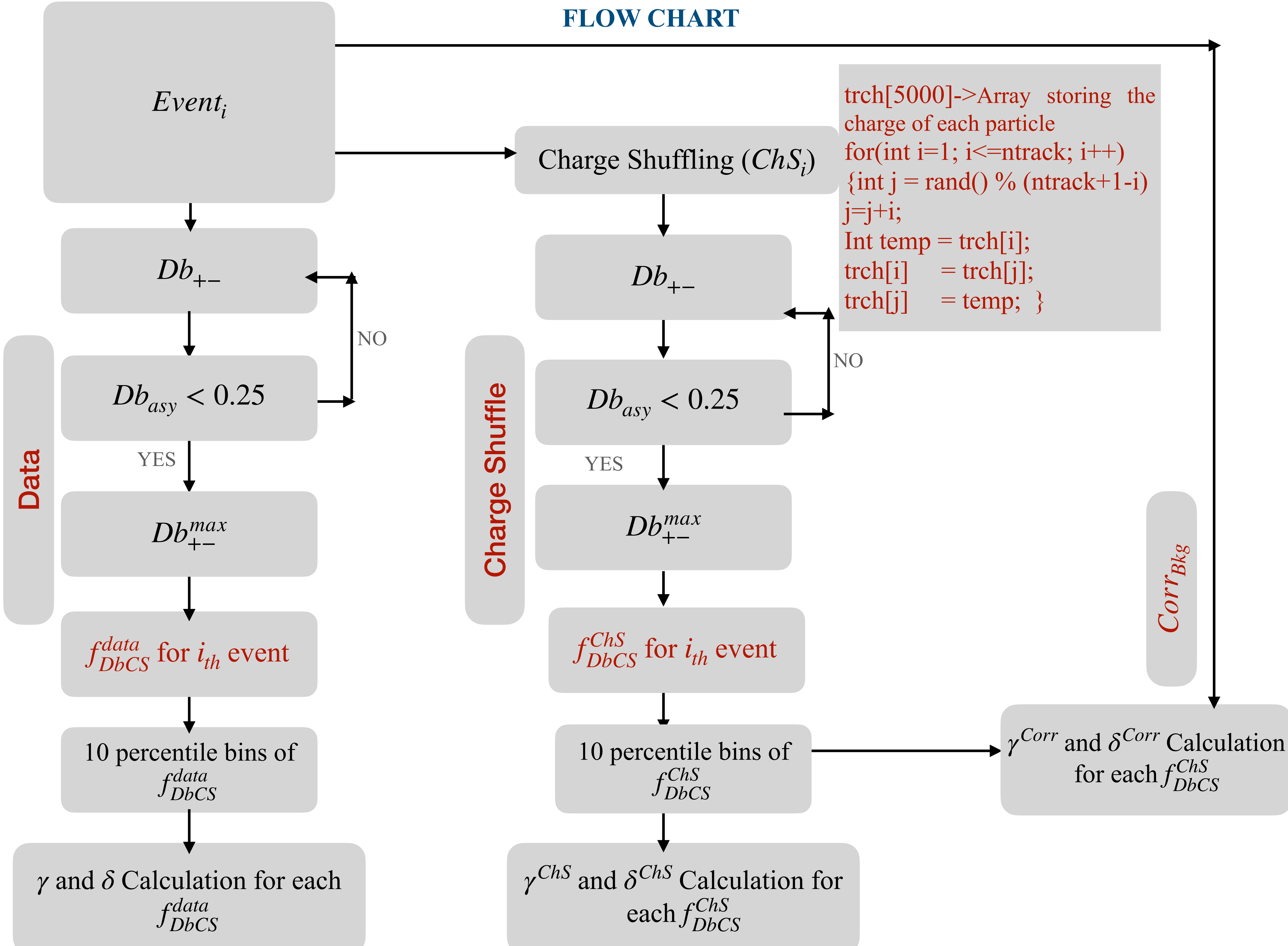
- The double ratio is 1.007±0.003 (pol0 Fit) for 0-60% centralities.

Summary

- The charge separation (f_{DbCS}) distribution extends towards higher f_{DbCS} values with decreasing collision centrality. There seems to be no correlation between f_{DbCS}^{ChS} and the f_{DbCS}^{data}.
- It is seen that $\gamma_{OS} > 0$ *and* $\gamma_{SS} < 0$ for the top 20% (30%) f_{DbCS} bins for 0-40% (40-60%) centralities. For 2-particle correlation, $\delta_{SS} > 0$ *and* $\delta_{OS} < 0$ in top f_{DbCS} bins (0-20%).
- Stronger correlations are seen in out-of-plane for both same-sign and opposite-sign charge pairs due to out-of-plane charge separation for top f_{DbCS} bins.
- It can be seen that $\Delta\gamma$ are smaller for Ru than those of Zr for the top 10% (top 20%) f_{DbCS} bins for 20-40% (40-60%) centralities.
- We do not observe any enhancement in the background scaled $\Delta\gamma$ (i.e., $\Delta\gamma_{data}/\Delta\gamma_{Bkg}$) of Ru+Ru over Zr+Zr for the top 20% f_{DbCS} contrary to the expectation in isobar collisions and the double ratio is 1.007±0.003 for 0-60% centralities.

Thank you for your attention!!

FLOW CHART


$Event_i$
Charge Shuffling (ChS_i)
trch[5000]->Array storing the charge of each particle
for(int i=1; i<=ntrack; i++)
{int j = rand() % (ntrack+1-i)
j=j+i;
Int temp = trch[i];
trch[i] = trch[j];
trch[j] = temp; }
Data
Db_{+-}
NO
$Db_{asy} < 0.25$
YES
Db^{max}_{+-}
f^{data}_{DbCS} for i_{th} event
10 percentile bins of f^{data}_{DbCS}
γ and δ Calculation for each f^{data}_{DbCS}
Charge Shuffle
Db_{+-}
NO
$Db_{asy} < 0.25$
YES
Db^{max}_{+-}
f^{ChS}_{DbCS} for i_{th} event
10 percentile bins of f^{ChS}_{DbCS}
γ^{ChS} and δ^{ChS} Calculation for each f^{ChS}_{DbCS}
$Corr_{Bkg}$
γ^{Corr} and δ^{Corr} Calculation for each f^{ChS}_{DbCS}

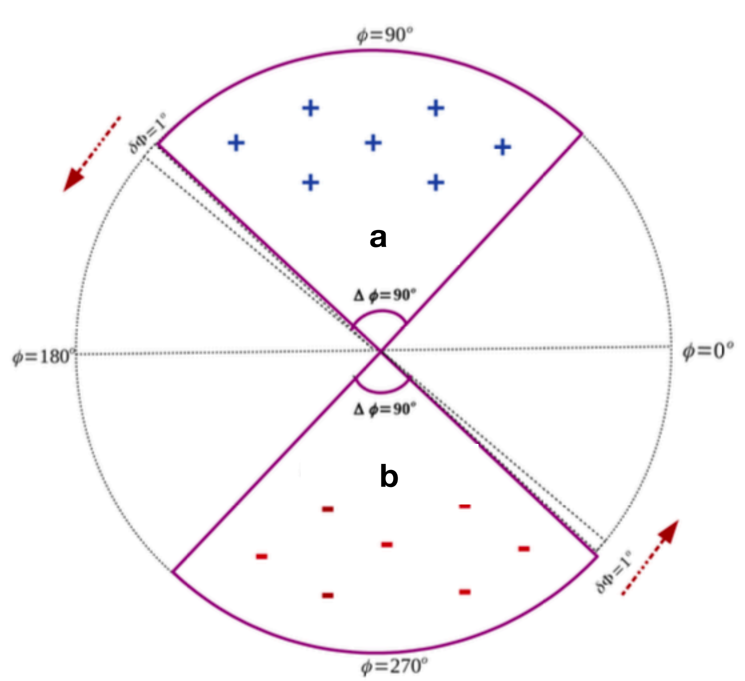
Different asymmetry of the dumbbell

Why do we chose $Db_{asy} < 0.25$?

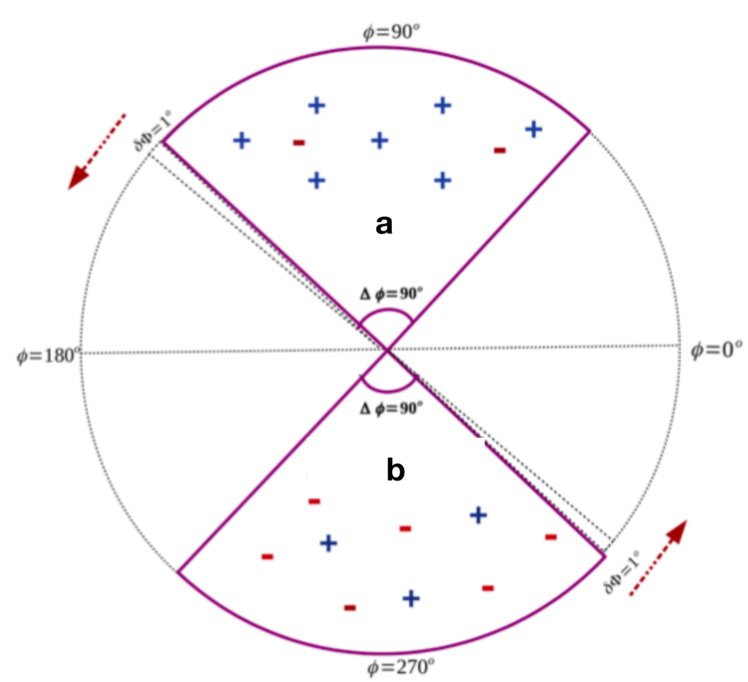
$$Db_{asy} = \frac{(N_{+}^{ex} - N_{-}^{ex})}{(N_{+}^{ex} + N_{-}^{ex})}$$

$N_{+}^{ex} = n_{+}^{a} - n_{-}^{a}$ = Positively charged particle excess on side "a" of the dumbbell

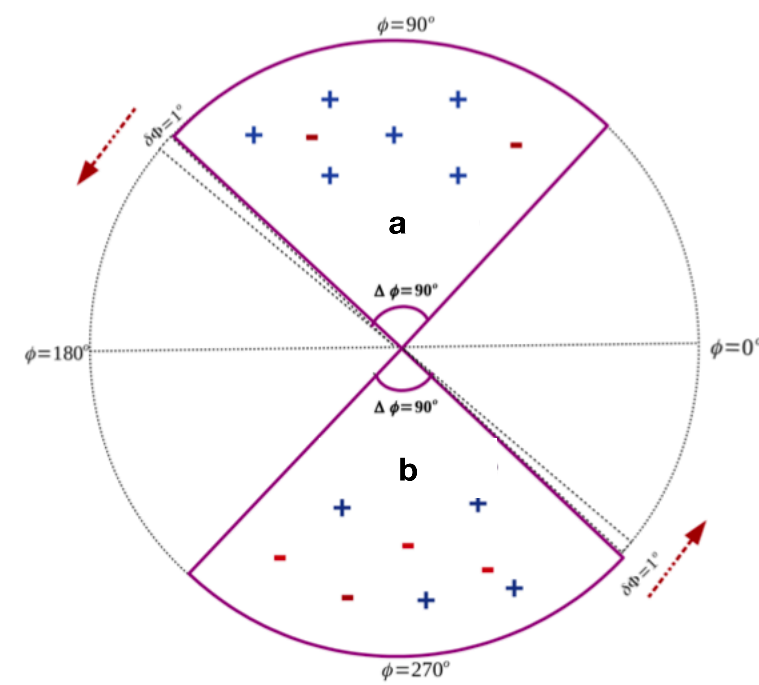
$N_{-}^{ex} = n_{-}^{b} - n_{+}^{b}$ = Negatively charged particle excess on side "b" of the dumbbell



Db_{asy}=0, Pos_{ex} = Neg_{ex}
Ideal CME Case



Db_{asy}=0.25,
Pos_{ex} = 5, Neg_{ex} = 3



Db_{asy}=1, Neg_{ex} = 0

- $Db_{asy} = 1$ gives one side charge excess of positive/negative charge particles