

Post-blind Analysis of Isobar Collisions and Background-controlled Upper Limit on the Chiral Magnetic Effect from STAR

(for the STAR collaboration)

1 The STAR Collaboration has reported results from a blind analysis of isobar col-
2 lisions ($^{96}_{44}\text{Ru} + ^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}$, $^{96}_{40}\text{Zr} + ^{96}_{40}\text{Zr}$) at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$ GeV on the search for the chiral
3 magnetic effect (CME). Significant differences were observed in the measured multi-
4 plicity (N) and elliptic anisotropy (v_2) between the two isobar systems [1]. The isobar
5 ratio (Ru/Zr) of CME-sensitive observable, v_2 -scaled charge separation ($\Delta\gamma/v_2$) is
6 close to but systematically larger than the inverse multiplicity ($1/N$) ratio. This in-
7 dicates the potential existence of a CME signal, as well as the presence of remaining
8 background that is different between the isobars [2]. In this contribution, we present
9 two post-blind analyses of the isobar data that address the remaining backgrounds and
10 attempt to extract any possible CME signal. One of the analyses applies a weighting
11 procedure such that the two isobar systems have identical distributions of N and v_2 ,
12 and then compares the CME-sensitive observables ($\Delta\gamma$ correlator and signed Balance
13 Functions [3]) between two isobars with matched N and v_2 . The other analysis ex-
14 amines the two- and three-particle nonflow contributions to the isobar ratio of $\Delta\gamma/v_2$
15 using real data as well as HIJING simulation. This allows the estimation of a modified
16 background baseline for the $\Delta\gamma/v_2$ ratio. The overall contribution of nonflow is found
17 to be positive, resulting in a background baseline larger than the inverse multiplicity
18 ratio and generally consistent with the isobar measurements. We extract an upper
19 limit of the CME signal in isobar collisions.

20 [1] M. Abdallah *et al.* (STAR Collaboration), Phys. Rev. C **105**, 014901 (2022)

21 [2] D. E. Kharzeev, J. Liao and S. Shi, Phys. Rev. C **106**, L051903 (2022)

22 [3] S. Choudhury *et al.*, Chinese Phys. C **46** 014101 (2022)