

# Utilization of Event Shape in Search of the CME

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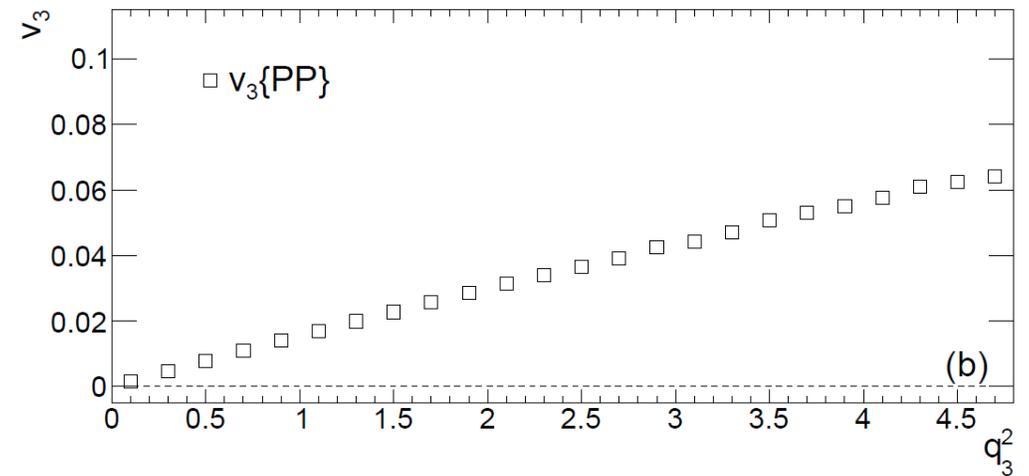
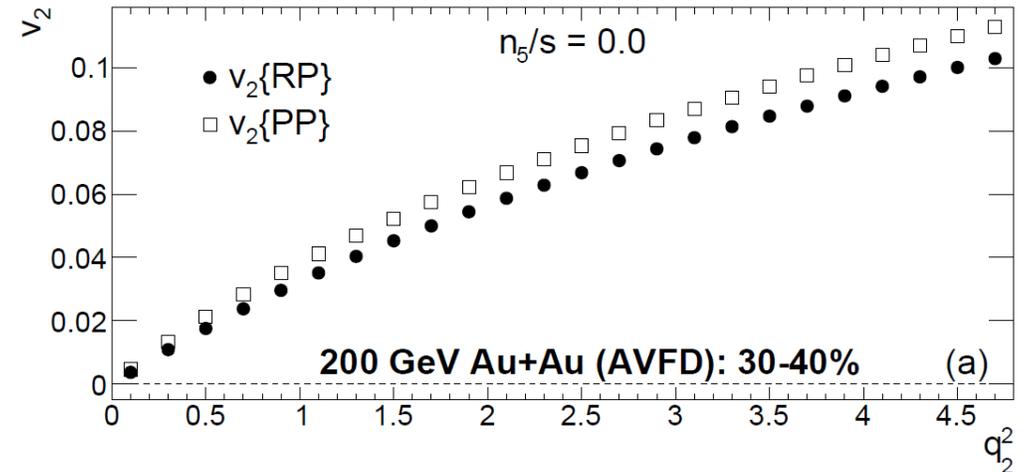
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# Event Handles

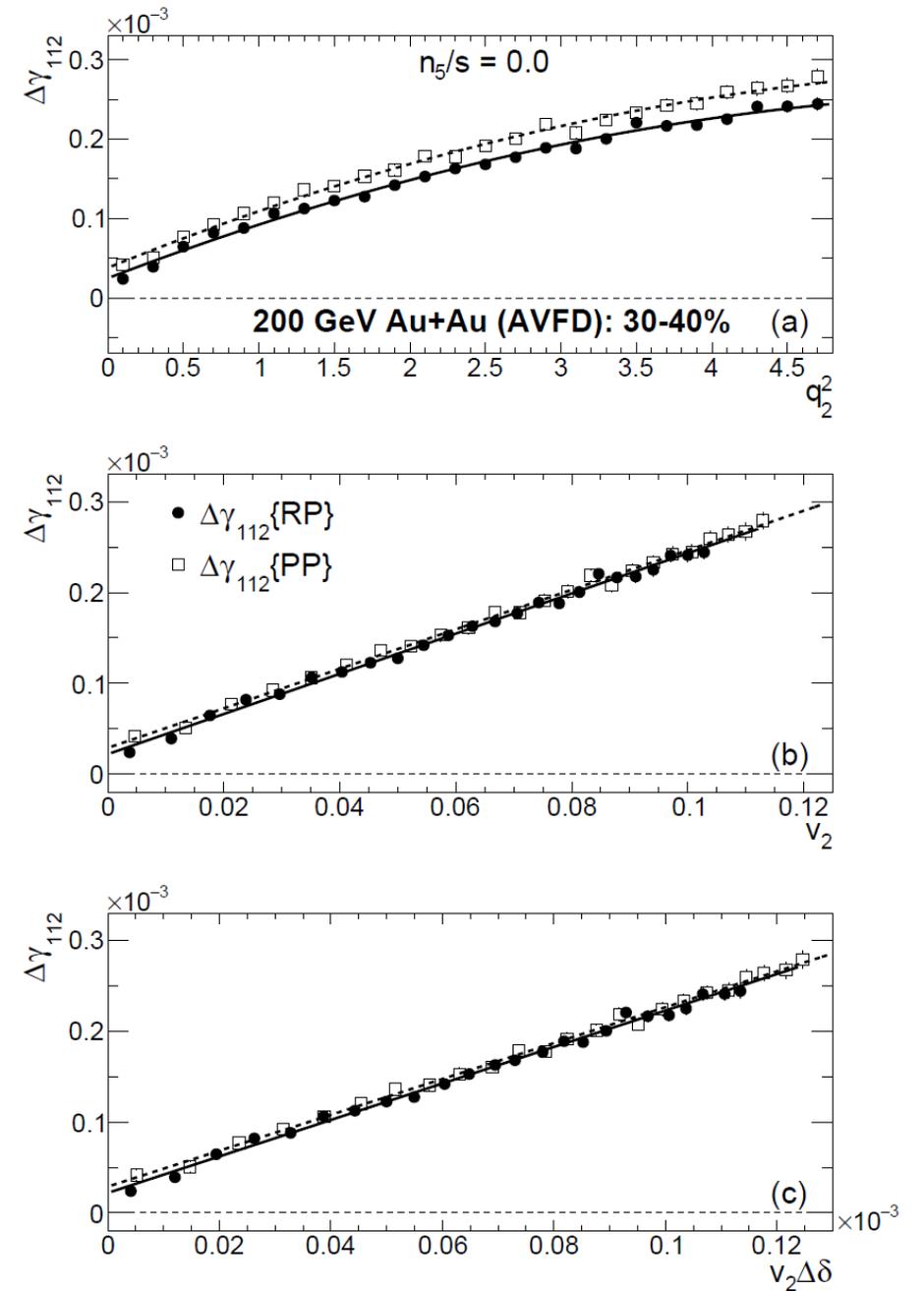
- Can project  $\Delta\gamma_{112}$  measurements to zero  $v_2$  (or zero  $v_2\Delta\delta$ ) to eliminate residual backgrounds
  - Background stems from coupling between  $v_2$  and  $\delta$
  - Called event-shape-engineering (ESE)
- $q_2^2$  is the event-handle used for projection
  - Observables are measured in  $q_n^2$  bins ( $v_n$  presented on right)
  - When looking at  $\Delta\gamma_{123}$ , use 3<sup>rd</sup>-order instead
- $q_{n,x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i^N \cos(n \phi_i)$ ,  $q_{n,y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i^N \sin(n \phi_i)$ 
  - $\vec{q}_n = (q_{n,x}, q_{n,y})$
- $q_n$  obtained from POI used in observables
  - Improves reliability of the projection
  - Some residual backgrounds will remain
- Explore this method using AVFD model in Au+Au, Ru+Ru, and Zr+Zr
  - Same data used in STAR technical paper, [arXiv:2105.06044](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06044)



$v_n$  approaches zero at zero  $q_n^2$  for all  $n_5/s$

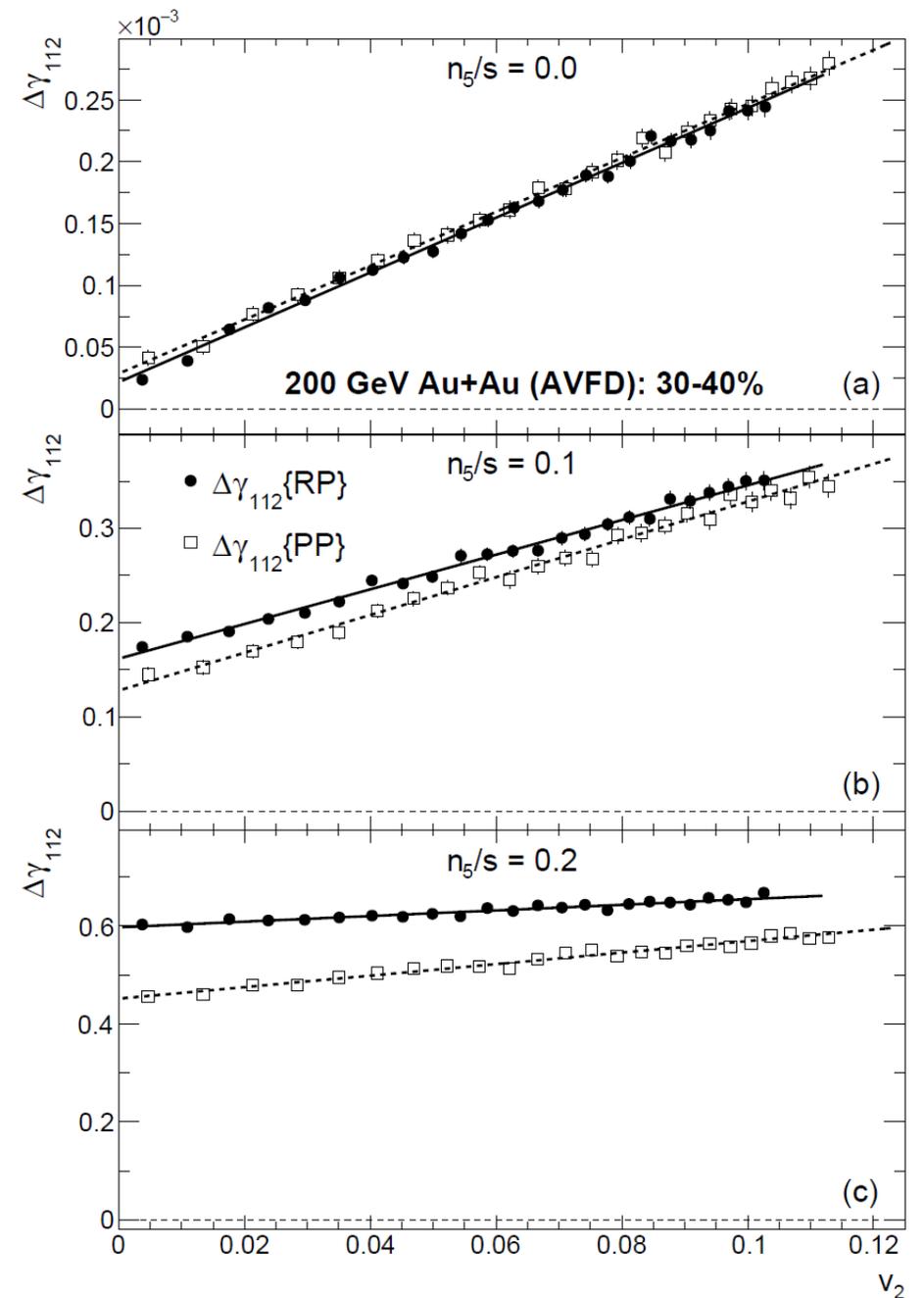
# Projecting to zero-flow mode

- Use  $v_2$ ,  $v_2\Delta\delta$ , and  $q_2^2$  for projections
- Fit the data and use the y-intercept to obtain the zero-flow mode
- Use a first-order polynomial for  $v_2$  and  $v_2\Delta\delta$ , and a second-order polynomial for  $q_2^2$ 
  - Makes errors for  $q_2^2$  larger than those of other handles
- In AVFD model, ESE approach does not completely remove the background



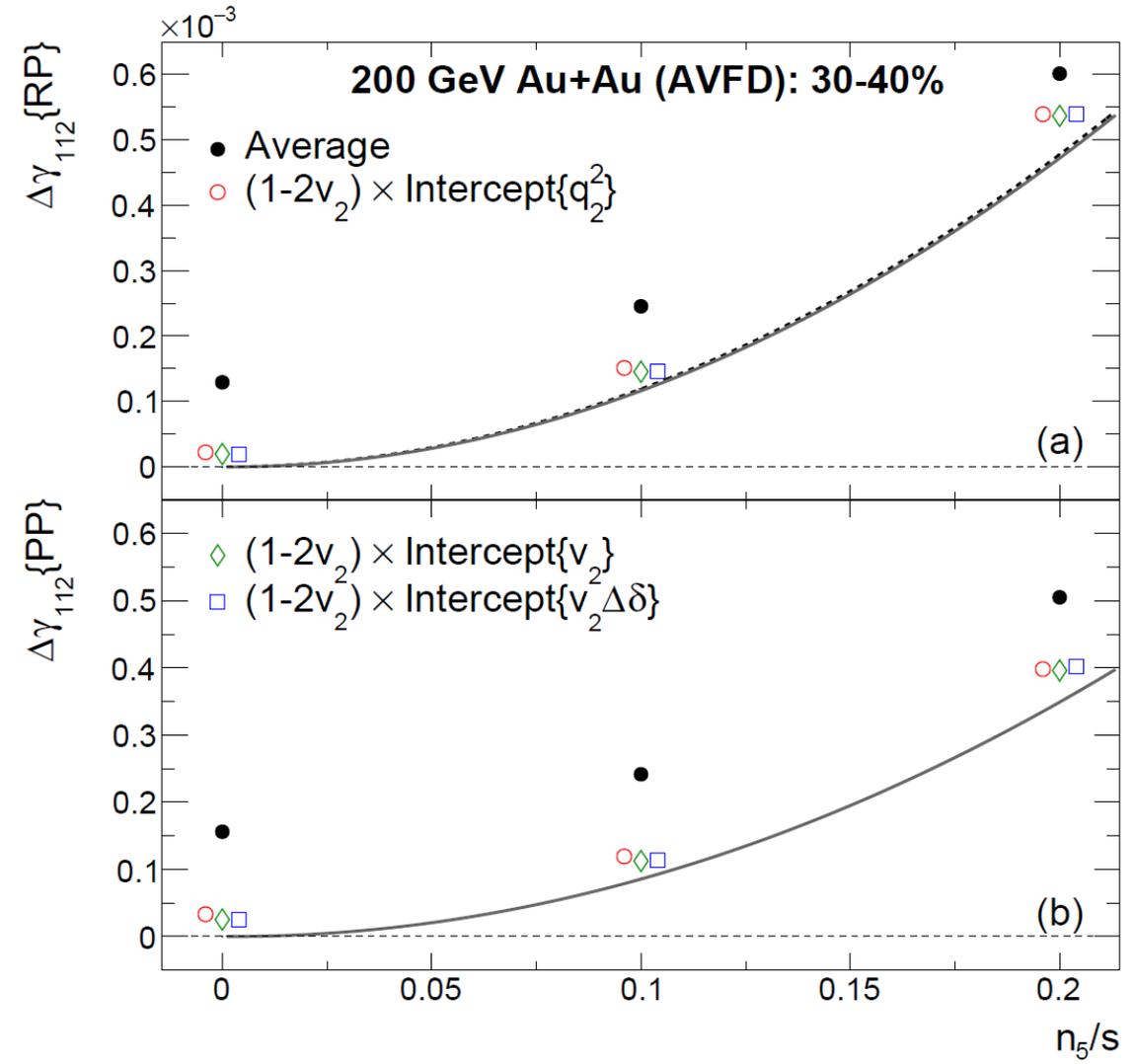
# $\Delta\gamma_{112}$ with larger $n_5/s$

- ESE intercept increases with  $n_5/s$ , agreeing with expectations
- $\Delta\gamma_{112}\{\text{RP}\}$  is consistently larger than  $\Delta\gamma_{112}\{\text{PP}\}$  due to its closer correlation with the magnetic field
- Currently only showing projection with  $v_2$  for simplicity
- ESE intercepts must be corrected by factor of  $(1 - 2v_2)$



# Comparison with ensemble average

- In pure background case ( $n_5/s = 0$ ), ESE removes large chunk of residue background
  - Suppresses background by factor of 6 relative to ensemble average
- True CME signal illustrated with curves
  - Given by  $\Delta\gamma_{112}^{\text{CME}} = \Delta\gamma_{112} - \Delta\gamma_{112}|_{n_5/s=0}$  (solid curves)
  - Same as  $\frac{1}{2}(a_{1,+}^2 + a_{1,-}^2) - a_{1,+}a_{1,-}$  (dotted curve in top panel)
- ESE intercepts much closer to CME signal than ensemble averages are



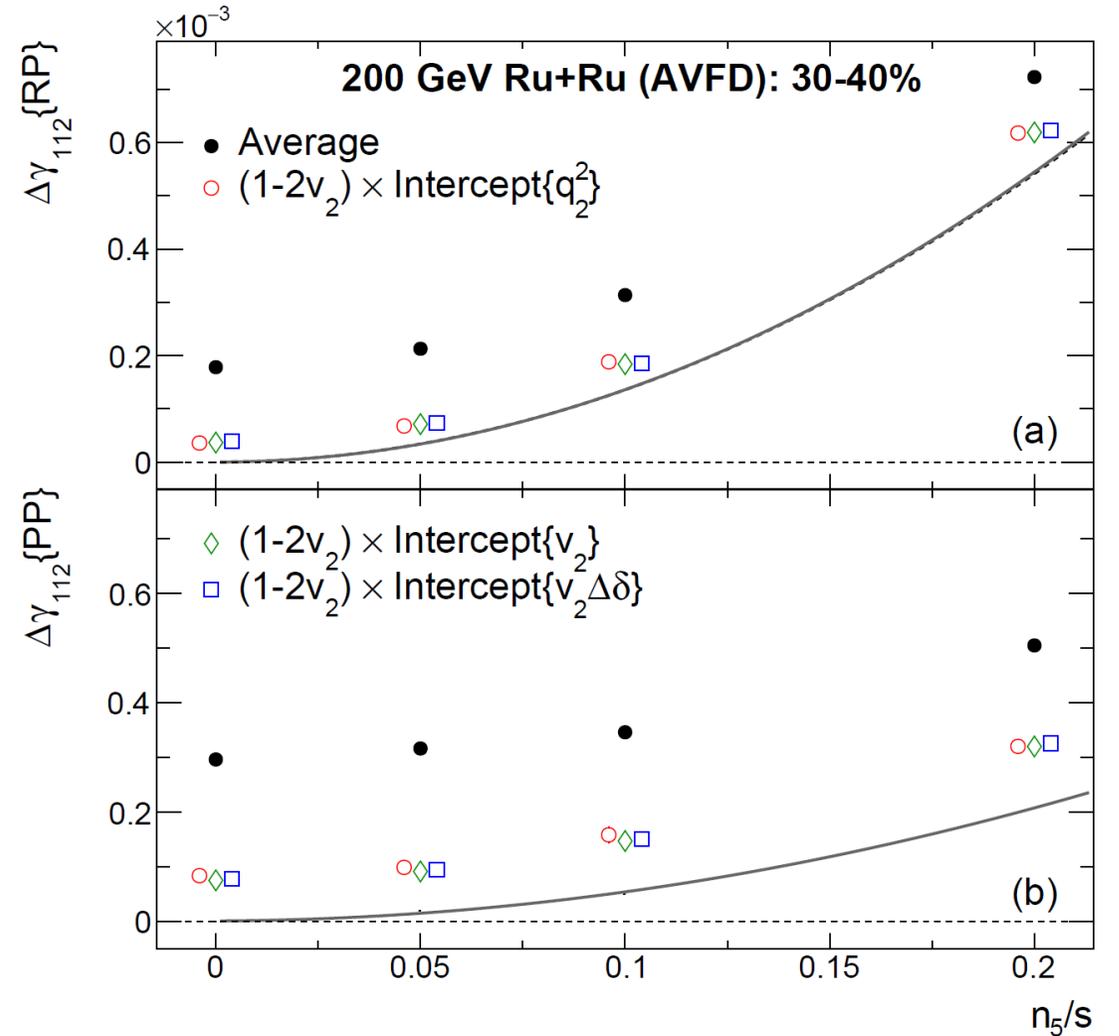
# CME Fraction, $f_{\text{CME}}$

- Use CME fraction to better compare the ensemble average and ESE intercepts
  - $f_{\text{CME}} = \text{Signal}/\Delta\gamma_{112}$
- $f_{\text{CME}}$  significantly larger for ESE intercepts than for ensemble averages
  - Ensemble averages have much more background than ESE intercepts
- Uncertainty for ESE intercepts are larger
  - The major downside of ESE

| $n_5/s = 0.1$                     | Average        | ESE $\{q_2^2\}$ | ESE $\{v_2\}$  | ESE $\{v_2\Delta\delta\}$ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{RP}\}$ (%) | $47.4 \pm 0.5$ | $76.9 \pm 1.7$  | $80.0 \pm 1.6$ | $79.3 \pm 1.5$            |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$ (%) | $35.4 \pm 0.6$ | $71.7 \pm 2.7$  | $76.2 \pm 2.6$ | $75.1 \pm 2.1$            |
| $n_5/s = 0.2$                     | Average        | ESE $\{q_2^2\}$ | ESE $\{v_2\}$  | ESE $\{v_2\Delta\delta\}$ |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{RP}\}$ (%) | $78.5 \pm 0.2$ | $87.5 \pm 0.5$  | $87.9 \pm 0.4$ | $87.6 \pm 0.4$            |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$ (%) | $69.1 \pm 0.3$ | $87.7 \pm 0.8$  | $88.1 \pm 0.7$ | $86.9 \pm 0.7$            |

# Isobar systems

- Similar trends in Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr
- ESE intercepts significantly reduce background
  - In pure background case, suppress background by factor of 5 relative to ensemble averages
- Results for both isobar systems are consistent with each other for all  $n_5/s$ 
  - Cannot differentiate due to lack of statistics



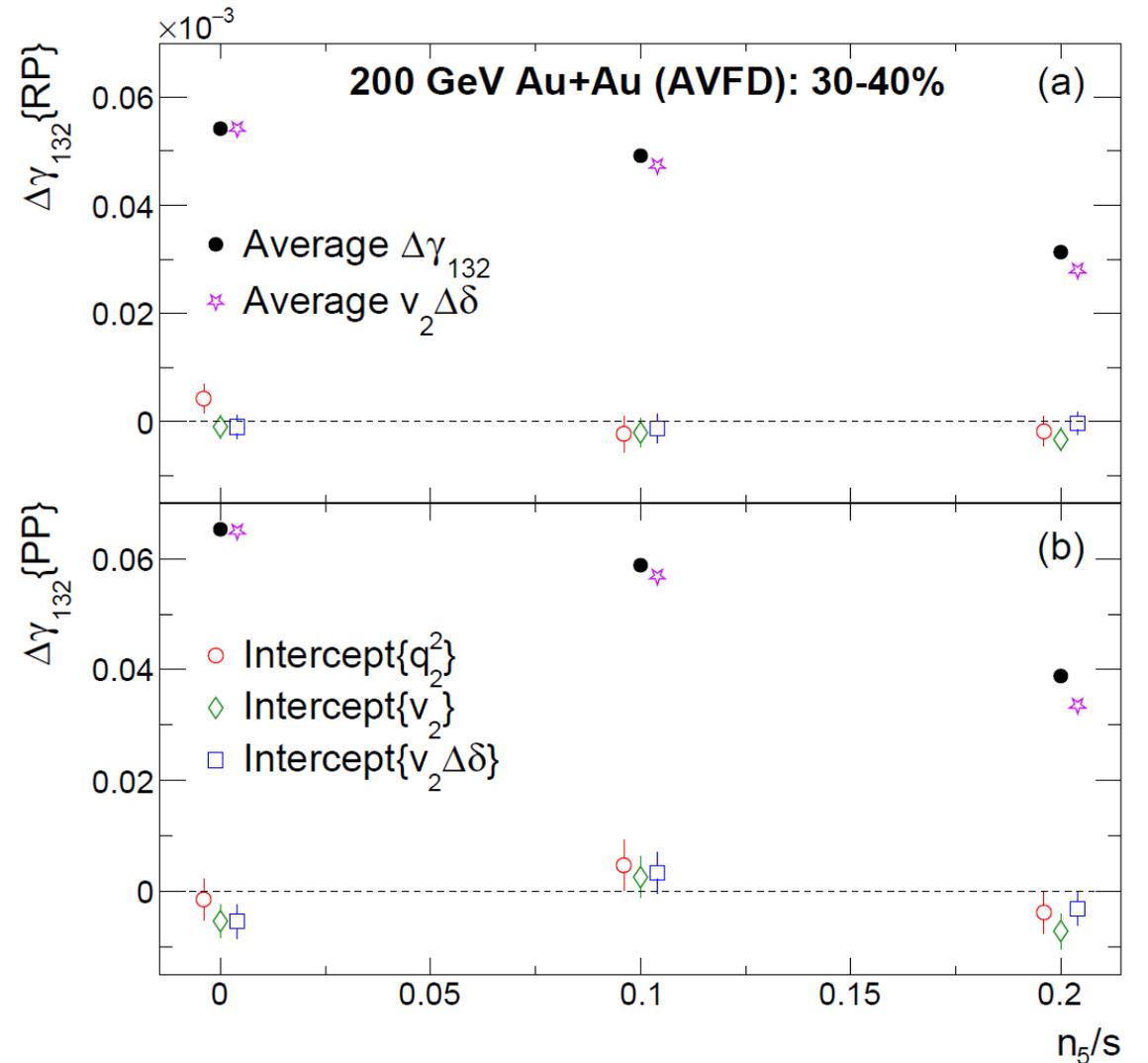
# Ru+Ru $f_{\text{CME}}$

- $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$  for ensemble average is much lower in isobar than Au+Au
  - Due to smaller-system induced fluctuations
- At higher  $n_5/s$ , ESE again has improved  $f_{\text{CME}}$  but worse significance
- At lower  $n_5/s$ , ESE offers better  $f_{\text{CME}}$  with similar statistical significance
  - Recent STAR data suggests  $f_{\text{CME}}$  for ensemble average is small in isobar, so ESE could be advantageous

| $n_5/s = .05$                     | Average        | ESE $\{q_2^2\}$ | ESE $\{v_2\}$  | ESE $\{v_2\Delta\delta\}$ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{RP}\}$ (%) | $16.3 \pm 1.7$ | $51.0 \pm 6.7$  | $48.5 \pm 5.8$ | $47.2 \pm 5.5$            |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$ (%) | $6.3 \pm 2.1$  | $20.2 \pm 7.1$  | $21.8 \pm 7.5$ | $21.1 \pm 7.3$            |
| $n_5/s = 0.1$                     | Average        | ESE $\{q_2^2\}$ | ESE $\{v_2\}$  | ESE $\{v_2\Delta\delta\}$ |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{RP}\}$ (%) | $43.2 \pm 1.4$ | $71.9 \pm 3.5$  | $73.6 \pm 3.1$ | $72.7 \pm 3.1$            |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$ (%) | $14.4 \pm 2.2$ | $31.3 \pm 5.7$  | $33.7 \pm 5.9$ | $33.0 \pm 5.7$            |
| $n_5/s = 0.2$                     | Average        | ESE $\{q_2^2\}$ | ESE $\{v_2\}$  | ESE $\{v_2\Delta\delta\}$ |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{RP}\}$ (%) | $75.3 \pm 0.5$ | $88.2 \pm 0.9$  | $88.0 \pm 0.8$ | $87.6 \pm 0.4$            |
| $f_{\text{CME}}\{\text{PP}\}$ (%) | $41.3 \pm 1.3$ | $65.0 \pm 2.8$  | $65.1 \pm 2.5$ | $63.9 \pm 2.4$            |

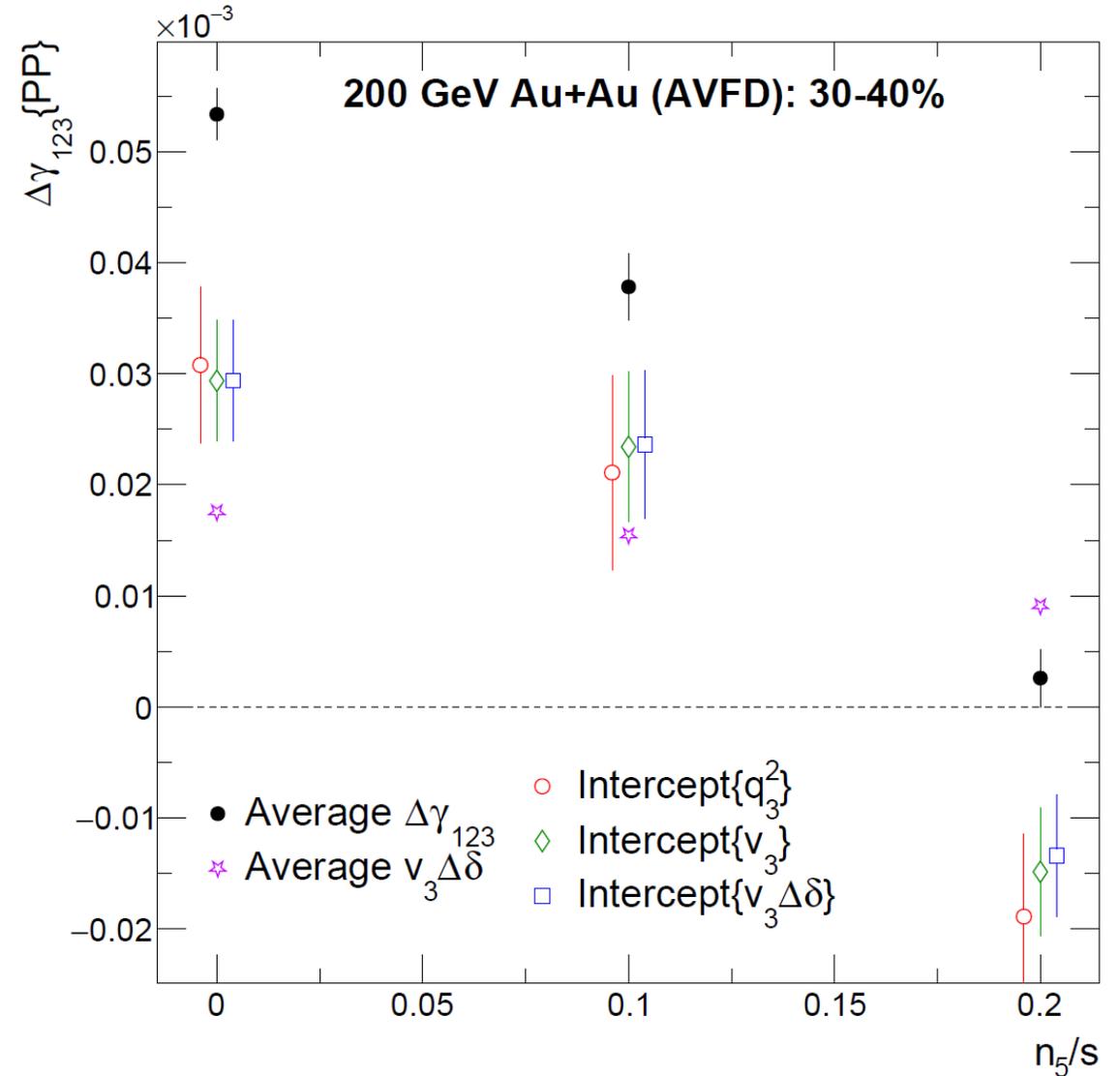
# $\Delta\gamma_{132}$ in Au+Au

- $\Delta\gamma_{132} = \langle \cos(\phi_\alpha - 3\phi_\beta + 2\Psi_2) \rangle$
- $\Delta\gamma_{132}$  seems to vanish with the ESE approach
  - No residual background like  $\Delta\gamma_{112}$
- Consistent with the idea that  $\Delta\gamma_{132} \approx v_2\Delta\delta$
- This also explains why the ensemble average decreases with increasing  $n_5/s$ 
  - $v_2$  constant, but  $\Delta\delta$  decreases in value
- Can serve as a systematic check in real data analysis



# $\Delta\gamma_{123}$ in Au+Au

- $\Delta\gamma_{123} = \langle \cos(\phi_\alpha + 2\phi_\beta - 3\Psi_3) \rangle$
- Observables w.r.t. RP give zero on average
- ESE seems to reduce the flow-related background in  $\Delta\gamma_{123}$ , but does not fully eliminate it like  $\Delta\gamma_{132}$
- $\Delta\gamma_{123}$  does not seem to be a proper estimate for the flow-related background
- $\Delta\gamma_{123}$  likely model-dependent based on differences in AMPT and AVFD



# Conclusion

- Event-shape-engineering significantly reduces the flow-related background in  $\Delta\gamma_{112}$  measurements
- Compared to the standard ensemble averages, ESE reduces background in  $\Delta\gamma_{112}$  by up to 6 times, but has increased uncertainty
- $\Delta\gamma_{132}$  mostly vanishes with ESE, supporting its approximate equivalence to  $v_2\Delta\delta$
- $\Delta\gamma_{123}$  is not properly controlled with ESE and does not seem like a good estimate for the flow-related background

Thank you!