

# Charge Asymmetry Measurements in Au+Au collisions by STAR in Search of the Chiral Magnetic Effect

Metastable domains of topological charges in QCD can cause chirality imbalance and, under the strong magnetic field present in heavy-ion collisions, result in charge separation along the magnetic field, a phenomenon called the Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME) [1]. Charge separation can also be caused by intrinsic particle correlations coupled with elliptic flow anisotropy, a major background for the CME search. In this talk, we report results by two analysis methods designed to reduce or eliminate, model-independently, background contributions.

In the first method [2], a correlator  $C_p$  is constructed as the ratio of real-event to shuffled-event differences between positive and negative charge distributions of a correlation variable with respect to the event plane. A second correlator  $C_{p\_perp}$  is similarly constructed using the particles perpendicular to the event plane. The shape of the double-ratio  $C_p/C_{p\_perp}$  is concave for a CME-associated charge asymmetry and flat or convex for all non-CME associated effects. The observation of a concave shape for  $C_p/C_{p\_perp}$  in the data confirms the presence of a CME associated charge asymmetry. Quantification of this signal is obtained via comparisons with data driven simulations.

In the second method [3], correlators are constructed from multiplicity asymmetries of positive and negative particles across the event plane. The same- and opposite-sign difference is studied as a function of the event-by-event anisotropy of the measured particles. A linear dependence is observed in both real and mixed-events. The intercept or the difference between real- and mixed-events measures the charge separation with reduced flow background.

We present the results obtained via these two methods for Au+Au collisions at several collision centralities and beam energies at RHIC. We discuss our results in terms of the CME search.

[1] D. Kharzeev, Phys. Lett. B633, 260 (2006).

[2] N. N. Ajitanand, R. A. Lacey, A. Taranenko, and J. M. Alexander, Phys. Rev. C 83, 011901(R) (2011).

[3] L. Adamczyk, et al. (STAR Collaboration), Phys. Rev. C 89, 044908 (2014).

## Preferred Track

Collective Dynamics

## Collaboration

STAR

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