



Updates on Calculation of Specific Heat in 3 GeV FXT Au+Au

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08/12/2022

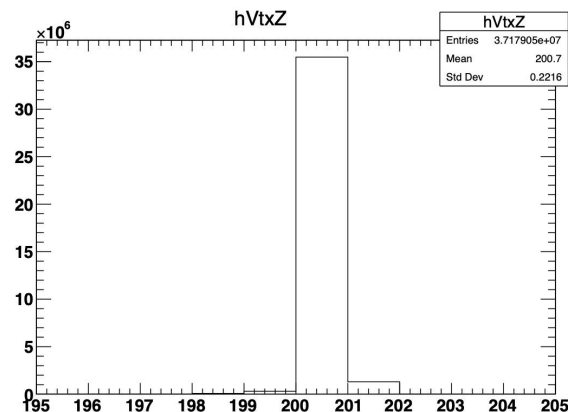
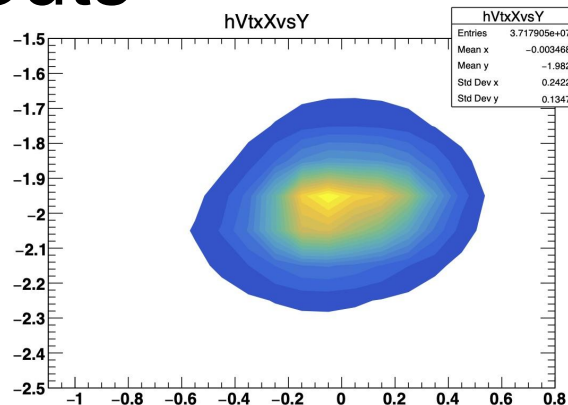


Event and Track Cuts



Acceptance Cuts:

- ❖ Fixed Target, run 2018 data production, 3 GeV Au+Au collision, $y_{c.m.} \approx 1.045$
- ❖ $198 < V_z < 202$ cm
- ❖ $V_r < 1.5$ cm about beam spot centered around $[0, -2]$.
- ❖ Trigger ID 620052 and 620053 (Min.Bias)
- ❖ $DCA < 3.0$ cm
- ❖ $N_{hitsFit}/N_{hitsMax} > 0.51$
- ❖ Bad runs list :
https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/Kimelman_3GeV_run_by_run_QA_badRuns.pdf
- ❖ 1.5 M Events analysed (Rest ongoing)



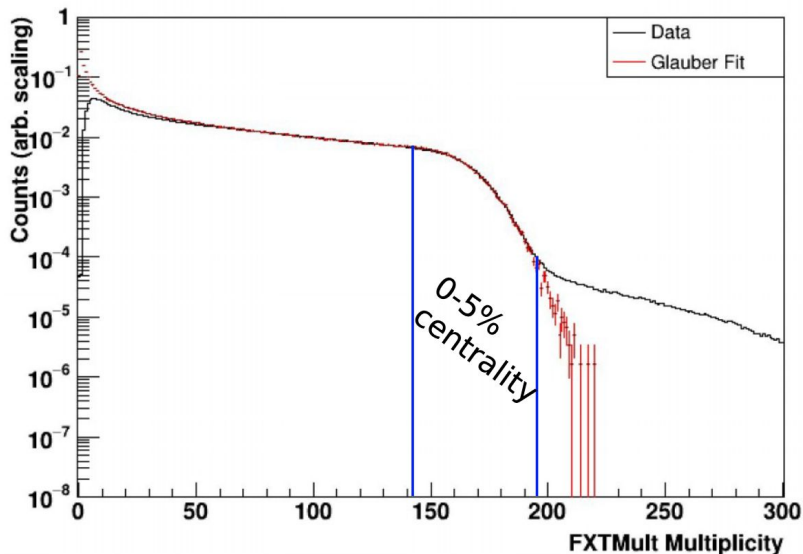


Centrality Definition FXTMult



Centrality Definition:

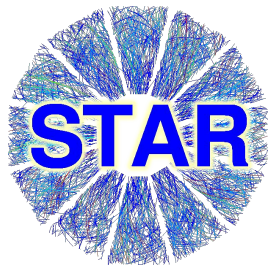
3 GeV FXTMult Distribution



Centrality Bin	FXTMult Cuts (inclusive)
0-5%	195-142
5-10%	141-120
10-20%	119-86
20-30%	85-61
30-40%	60-42
40-50%	41-27
50-60%	26-17
60-70%	16-9
70-80%	8-5

❖ *Pile-up cut at 195

❖ https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/Sweger_3p0GeV_StandardNewest_fcv2020Nov1.pdf



Brief Overview



❖ C_v used to quantify dynamical fluctuations with a beam energy scan.

❖ Effective temperature (T_{eff}).

❖ Calculated from $\langle p_T \rangle$ distributions.

❖ $T_{\text{eff}} = T_{\text{kin}} + f(\beta_T)$

❖ T_{kin} obtained from the Blast wave parametrization.

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{(\langle T_{\text{kin}}^2 \rangle - \langle T_{\text{kin}} \rangle^2)}{\langle T_{\text{kin}} \rangle^2} \approx \frac{(\langle T_{\text{eff}}^2 \rangle - \langle T_{\text{eff}} \rangle^2)}{\langle T_{\text{kin}} \rangle^2}$$

❖ Previous CF talks :

https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/CF-08_11_22.pdf

❖ https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/Copy%20of%20CF-09_13_22.pdf



Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



Calculating Charged particle efficiencies [$\epsilon(N_{ch}, p_T)$]:

- ❖ We have the identified particle efficiencies, $\epsilon(\pi, p_T)$, $\epsilon(K, p_T)$, $\epsilon(p, p_T)$.
- ❖ Calculate charged particle efficiencies from them and particle ratio using spectra.

$$\epsilon(N_{ch}, p_T) = \epsilon(\pi, p_T) * R_\pi(p_T) + \epsilon(K, p_T) * R_K(p_T) + \epsilon(p, p_T) * R_p(p_T)$$

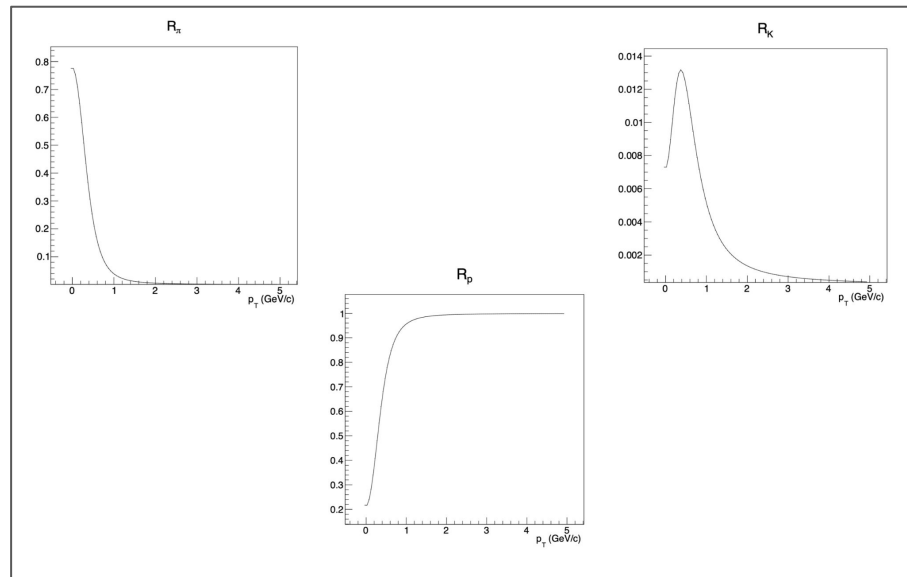
$$R_\pi = \frac{N_\pi}{N_\pi + N_K + N_p}$$



Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



- ❖ The ratios are calculated by extrapolating the p_T spectra at $|y-y_{cm}| < 0.05$.
- ❖ The extrapolation was done using the Blast wave function.
- ❖ The spectra was obtained from Ben Kimelman.

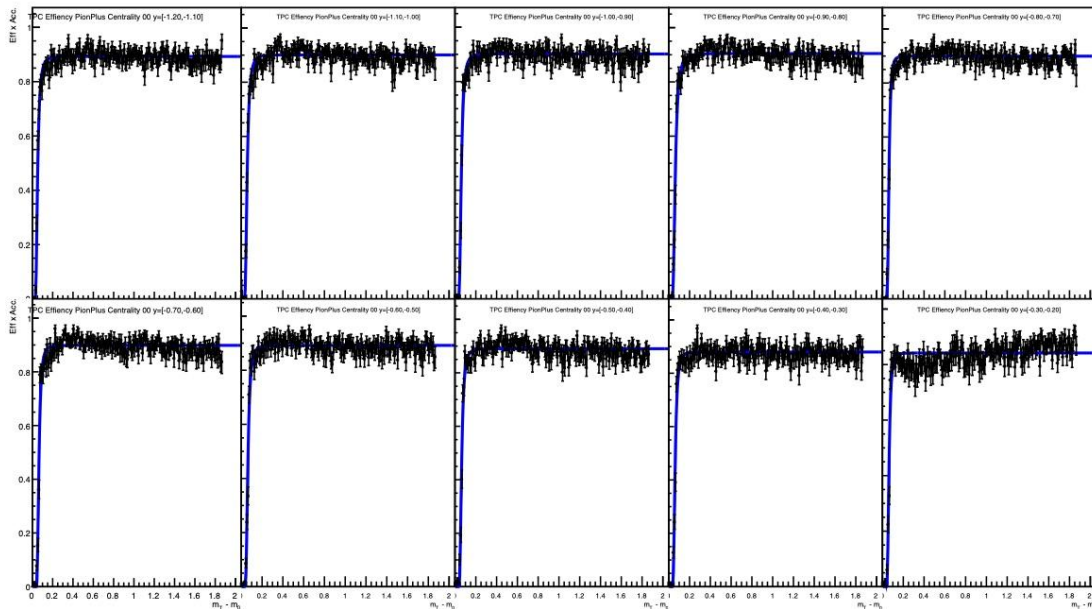
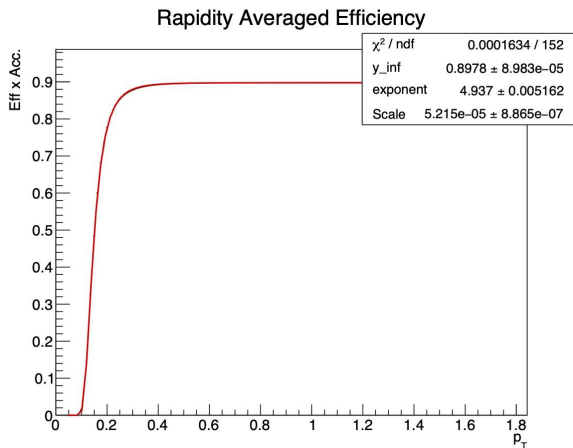




Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



- ❖ A sweet spot was identified for the identified particle efficiencies.
- ❖ $-1.2 < y < -0.2$



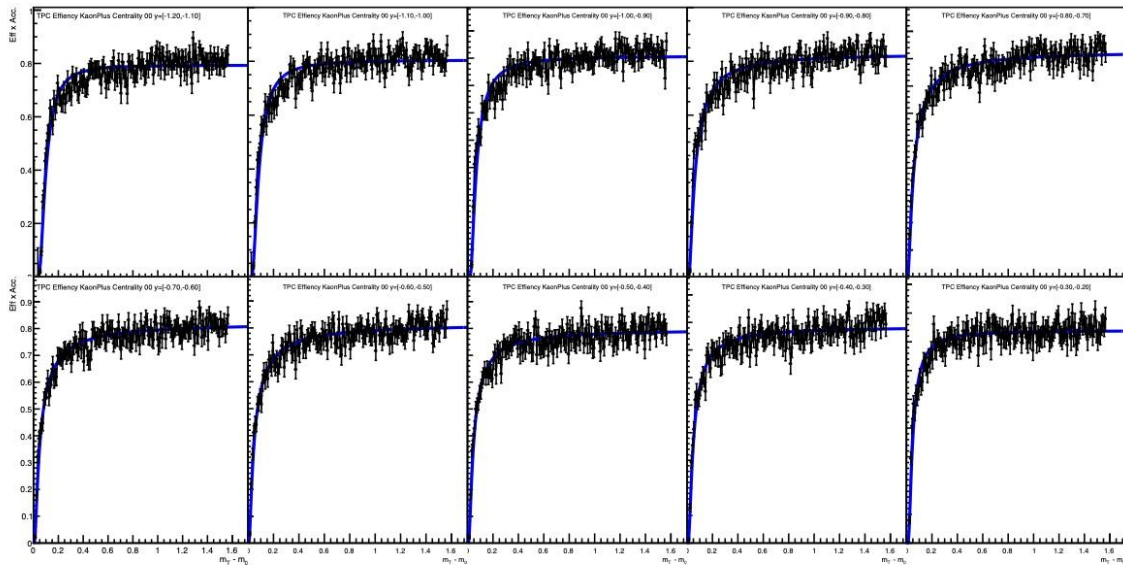
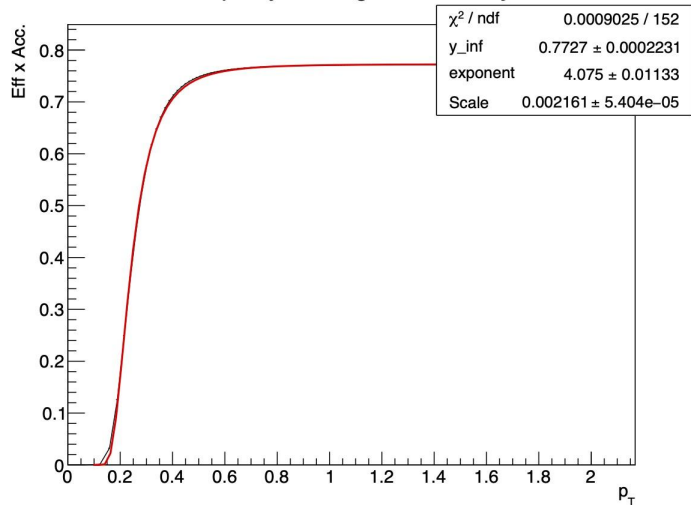
Pion (+) Efficiencies



Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



Rapidity Averaged Efficiency



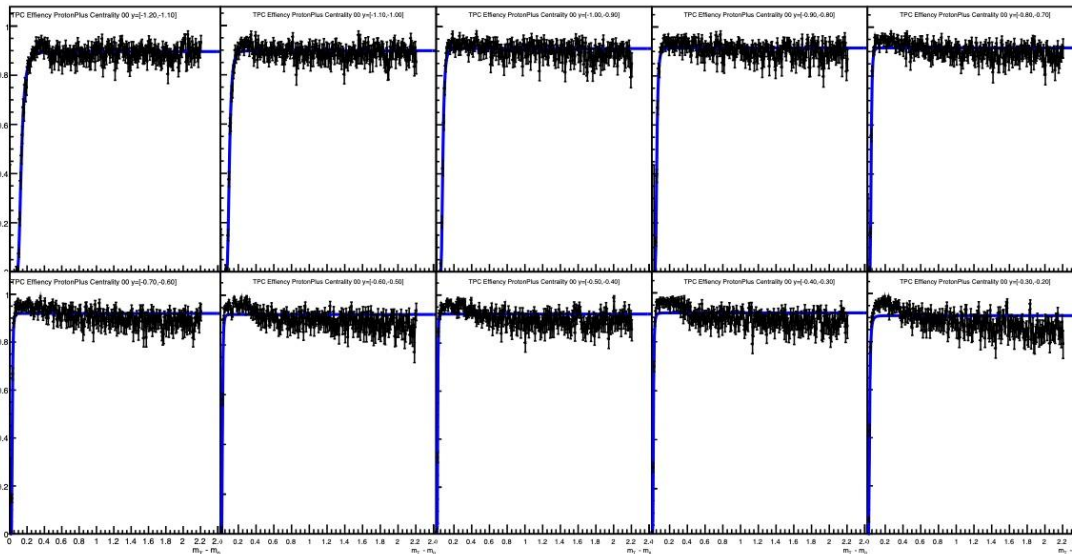
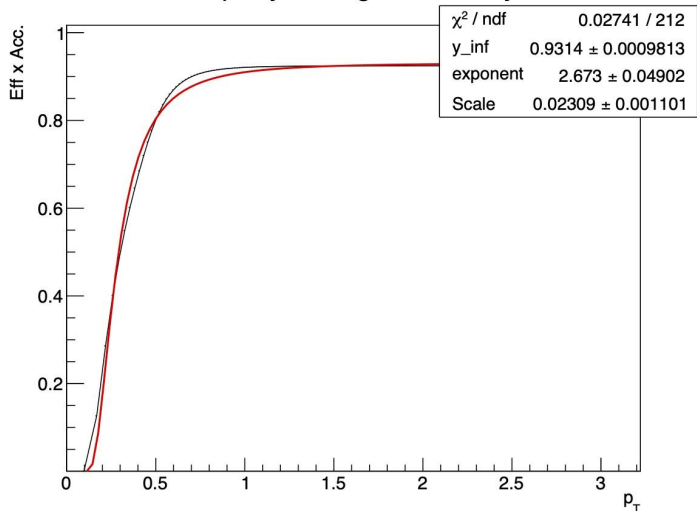
Kaon (+) Efficiencies



Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



Rapidity Averaged Efficiency



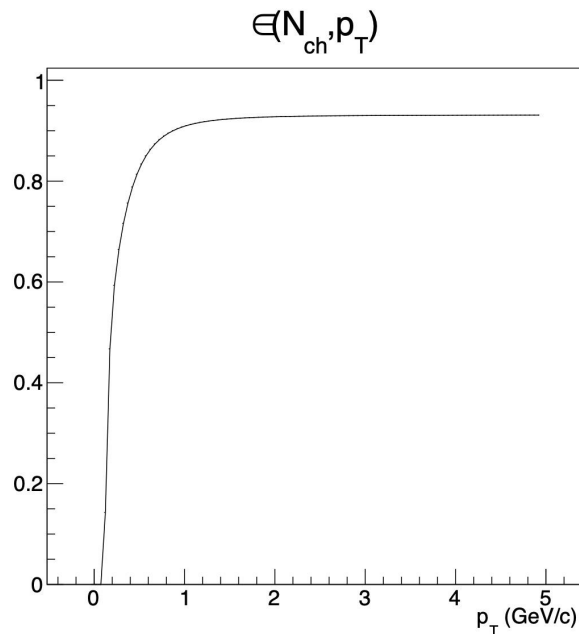
Proton Efficiencies



Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



- ❖ Charged particle efficiency is calculated.
- ❖ Ideally the ratios have to be from the same rapidity window as well.
- ❖ $-1.2 < y < -0.2$





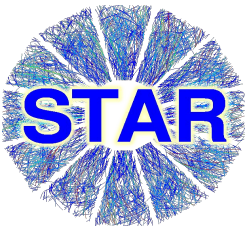
Efficiency Correction for $\langle p_T \rangle$



- ❖ The efficiency correction was done E-by-E.
- ❖ Correct the N_{ch} (multiplicity) in each p_T bin.

$$\langle p_T \rangle = \frac{p_T^1 + p_T^2 + p_T^3 + \dots}{N_{ch}}$$

$$\langle p_T \rangle = \frac{p_T^1 / \epsilon(p_T^1) + p_T^2 / \epsilon(p_T^2) + p_T^3 / \epsilon(p_T^3) + \dots}{N_{ch}^1 / \epsilon(p_T^1) + N_{ch}^2 / \epsilon(p_T^2) + N_{ch}^3 / \epsilon(p_T^3) + \dots}$$



Closure Test for Efficiency Correction



- ❖ A Closure test was performed on UrQMD Data for the aforementioned efficiency correction.
- ❖ For the Closure test, the detector like events had to be made:
- ❖ The correction effectiveness was affected by the bin size chosen.
- ❖ For the closure test, a bin size of 5 MeV was used, in actual data we would be limited by tracking resolution.

Step 1

Calculate efficiency as a function of P_{id} and p_T , for a track. (ϵ)

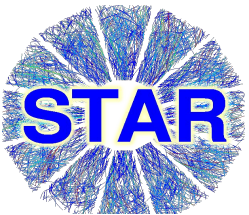
Step 2

Generate a random number between [0,1]. (r)

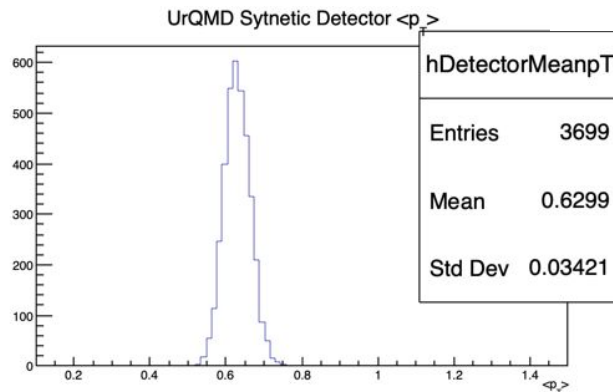
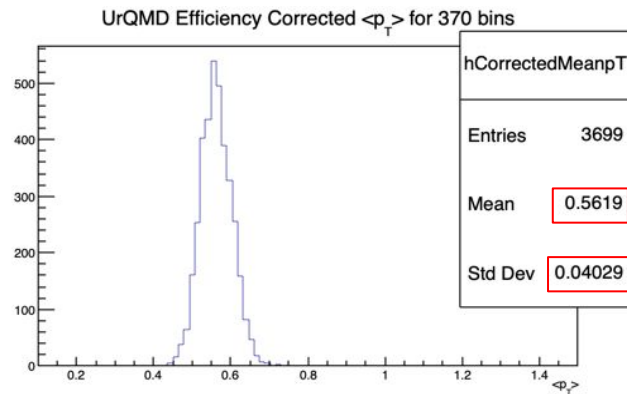
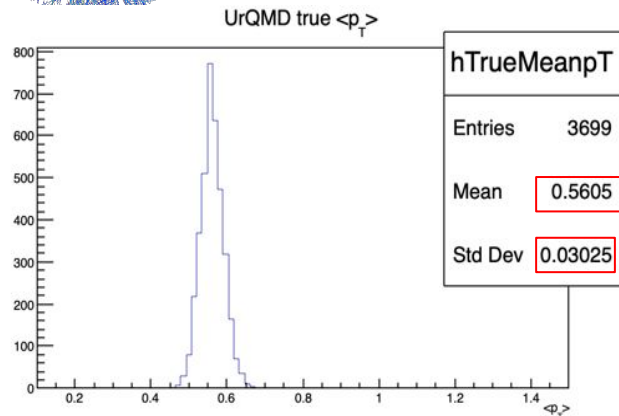
Step 3

Add the particle to the detector like event if efficiency is greater than the random number. ($r < \epsilon$)

Detector Like Events for UrQMD

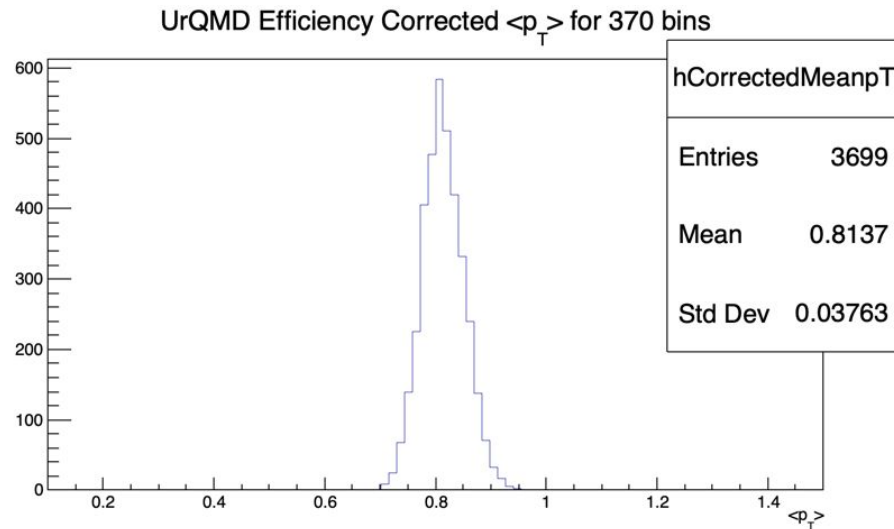
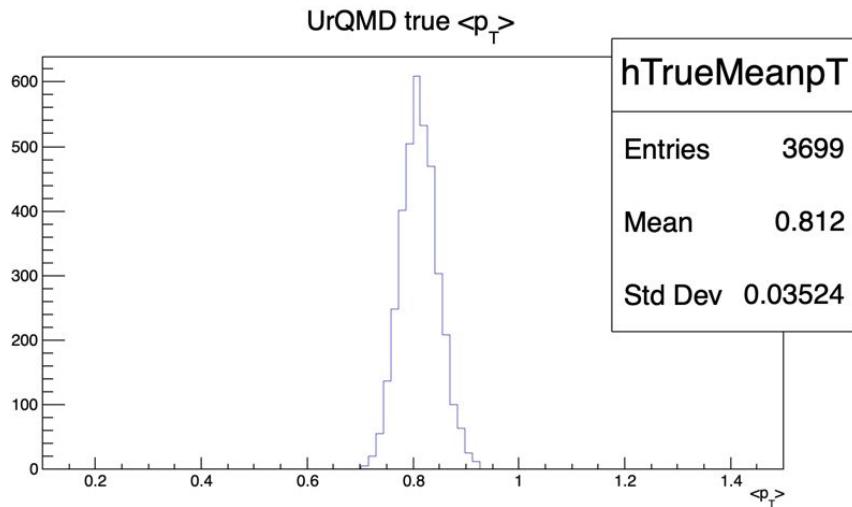


Closure Test for Efficiency Correction





Closure Test for Efficiency Correction



$$0.5 < p_T < 2.0 \text{ (GeV/c)}$$

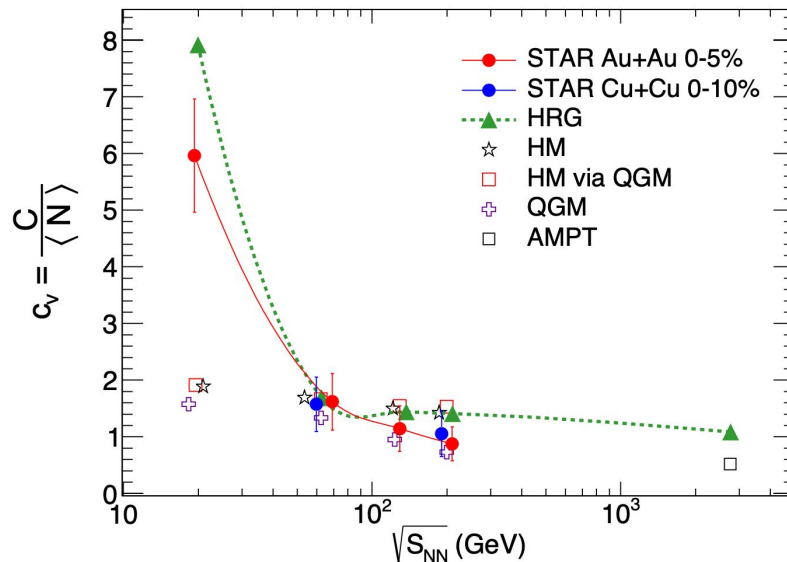


Next Steps

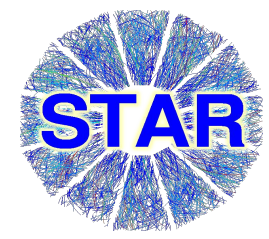


Working on:

1. Running on RCF (all events)
2. Working on i-HRG to obtain baseline
3. Systematics
4. Cross check at other energies



Phys. Rev. C 94, 044901 (2016)



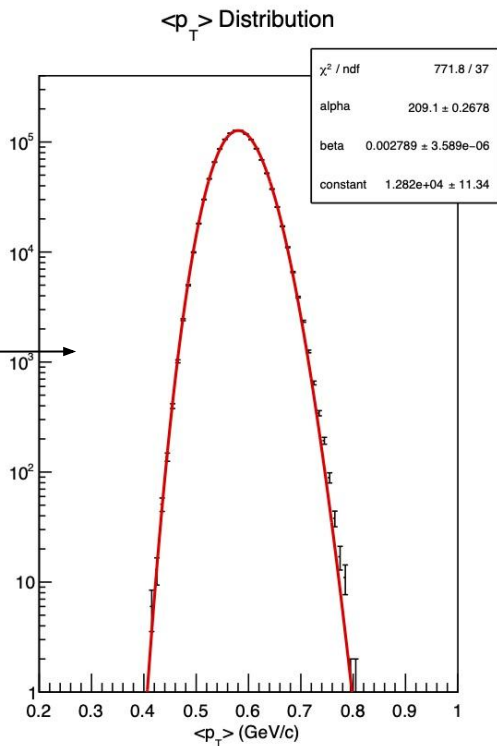
Thank you for your attention



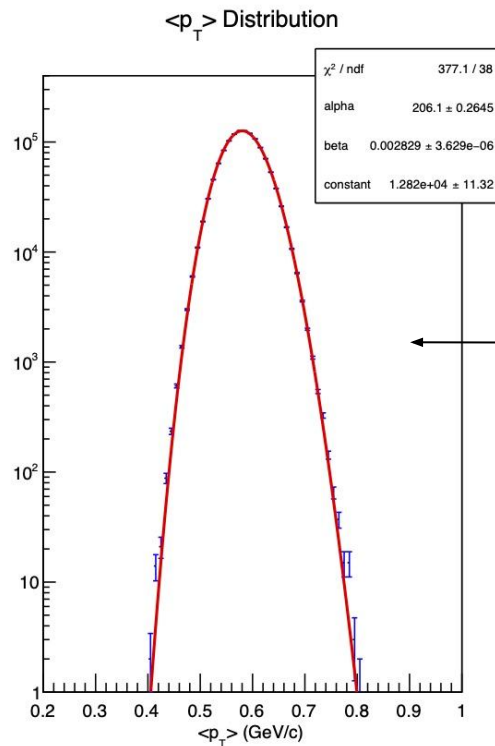
Backup Slides



DATA



MIXED



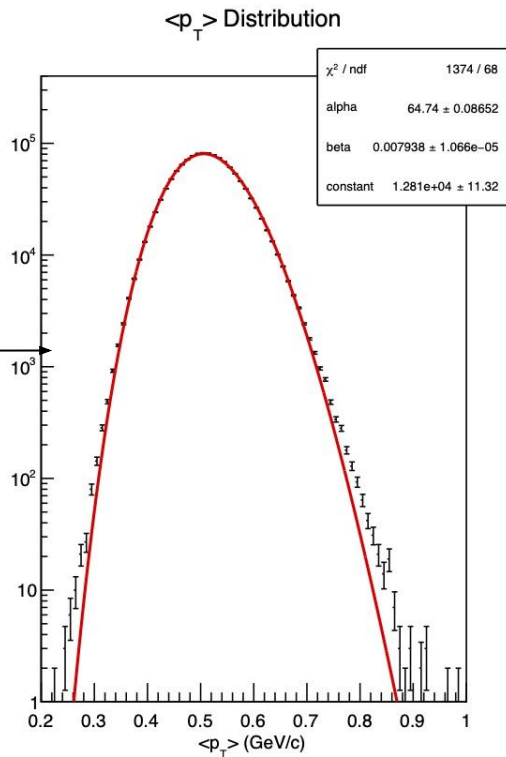
❖ $-1 < \eta < 0$



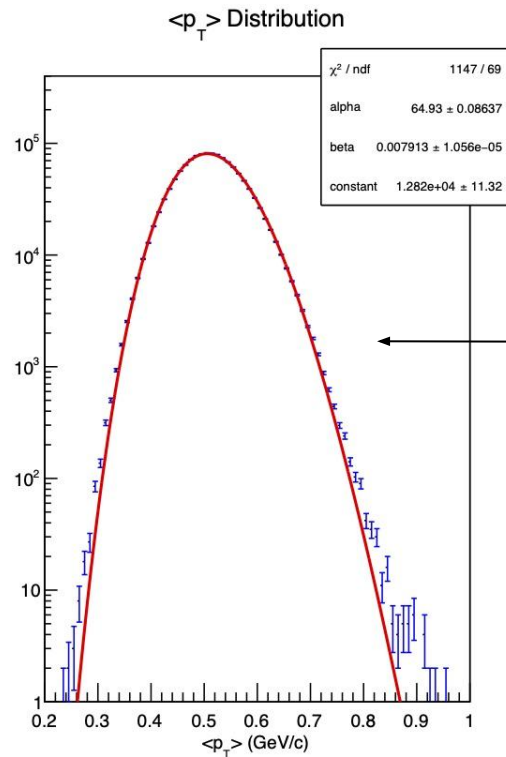
Backup Slides



DATA



MIXED



❖ $-0.5 < \eta < 0$



Backup Slides



- ❖ A small subset of 27 GeV is taken for analysis.

- ❖ The event cuts and track cuts are from Chun-Jian.

(https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/BES_200_54_27_meanpT_0119.pdf)

$\langle p_T \rangle$ Distribution

Au + Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 27$ GeV; Centrality(0-5%)

$-2.0 < \eta < 0.0$

