

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910711216703321
Autore	Kelmar Laura
Titolo	Manipulator primitive level world modeling / / Laura. Kelmar
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Gaithersburg, MD : , : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, , 1989
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Collana	NIST technical note ; ; 1273
Altri autori (Persone)	KelmarLaura
Soggetti	Manipulators (Mechanism) - Automatic control Robots - Control systems
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	1989. Contributed record: Metadata reviewed, not verified. Some fields updated by batch processes. Title from PDF title page.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910741192303321
Autore	Wang Quan
Titolo	Charge multiplicity asymmetry correlation study searching for local parity violation at RHIC for STAR collaboration // Quan Wang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham ; ; New York, : Springer, c2013
ISBN	3-319-00756-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (153 p.)
Collana	Springer theses
Disciplina	530
Soggetti	Particles (Nuclear physics) Quantum chromodynamics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Doctoral thesis accepted at Purdue University, USA."
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Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Experiment -- Data Analysis -- Results and Discussions -- Summary -- Appendix.
Sommario/riassunto	It has been suggested that local parity violation (LPV) in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) would lead to charge separation of quarks by the Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME) in heavy ion collisions. Charge Multiplicity Asymmetry Correlation Study Searching for Local Parity Violation at RHIC for STAR Collaboration presents the detailed study of charge separation with respect to the event plane. Results on charge multiplicity asymmetry in Au+Au and d+Au collisions at 200 GeV by the STAR experiment are reported. It was found that the correlation results could not be explained by CME alone. Additionally, the charge separation signal as a function of the measured azimuthal angle range as well as the event-by-event anisotropy parameter are studied. These results indicate that the charge separation effect appears to be in-plane rather than out-of-plane. It is discovered that the charge separation effect is proportional to the event-by-event azimuthal anisotropy and consistent with zero in events with zero azimuthal anisotropy. These studies suggest that the charge separation effect, within the statistical error, may be a net effect of event anisotropy and correlated particle production. A potential upper limit on the CME is also presented through this data.