

Strange Resonance Production in p+p and Au+Au Collisions at RHIC energies.

**Christina Markert, Yale University
for the STAR Collaboration**

- Motivation
- Resonance Analysis
- Results and Theory
- Summary and Future Plans

Resonances

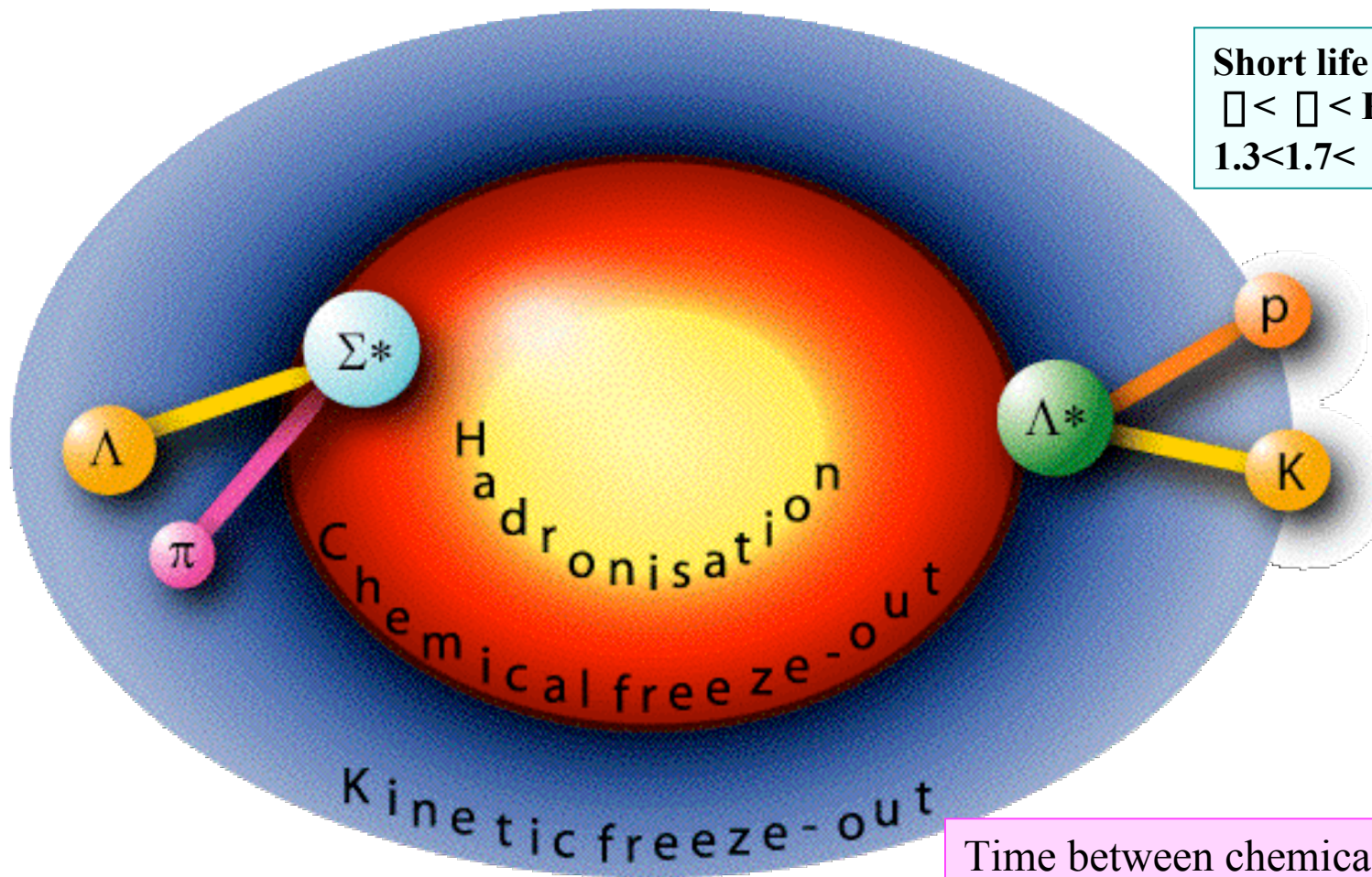
- Excited state of ground state particles with same quark content and higher mass
- **Short lifetime** on the order few fm/c (lifetime of fireball)
- Decay strongly

Resonance	K(892)	ϕ (1020)	ϕ (1385)	ϕ (1520)	ϕ (1530)
Decay channel	$K + \pi$	$K+K$	$\pi + \pi$	$p + K$	$\pi + \pi$
Width [MeV]	50.8	4.5	35.8	15.6	9.9
Life time [fm/c]	3.9	44	5.6	13	20

Jingguo Ma: π meson production
 Yaobin Zhang: ϕ (1232), $K^*(892)$ and ϕ (770) resonance production
 Sevil Salur: ϕ (1385)

Posters !!!

Resonances in Medium



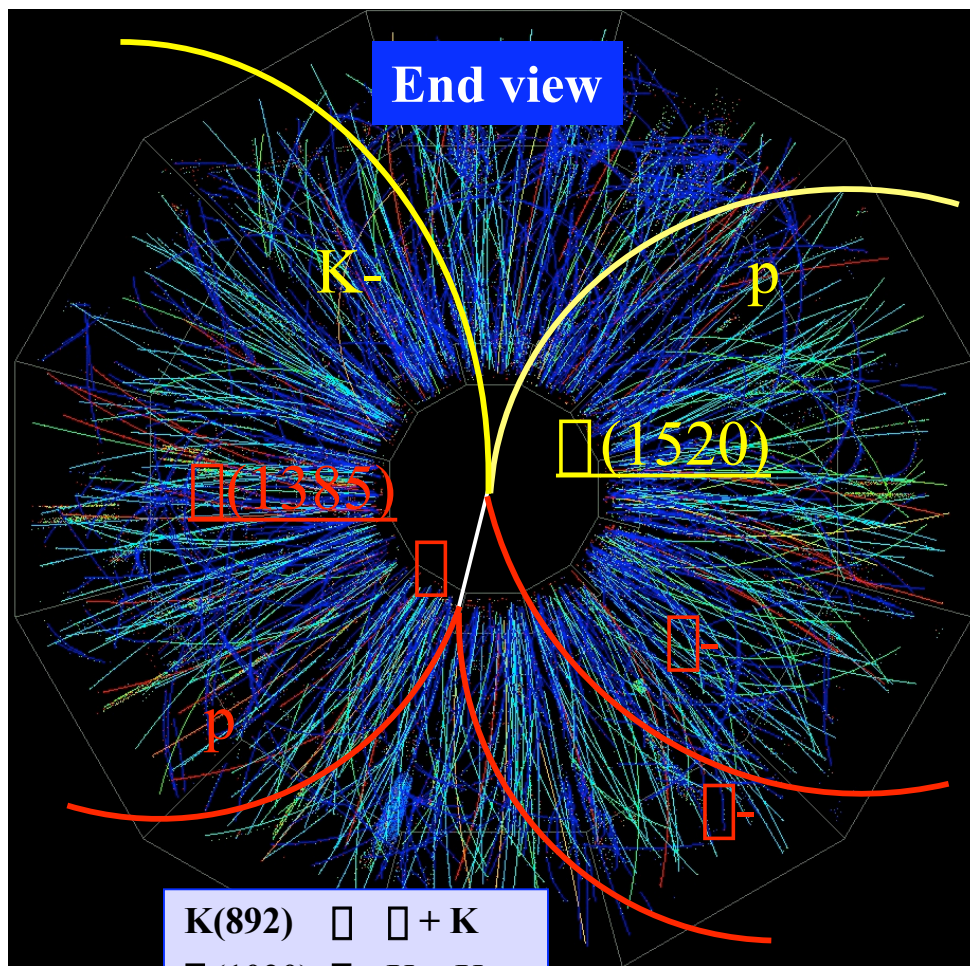
Short life time [fm/c]

$\pi < \rho < K^* < \Sigma^* < \Lambda^* < \Lambda < p$
 $1.3 < 1.7 < 4 < 6 < 13 < 20 < 40$

Comparison of p+p and A+A collisions show effects of interactions in an expanded reaction volume.

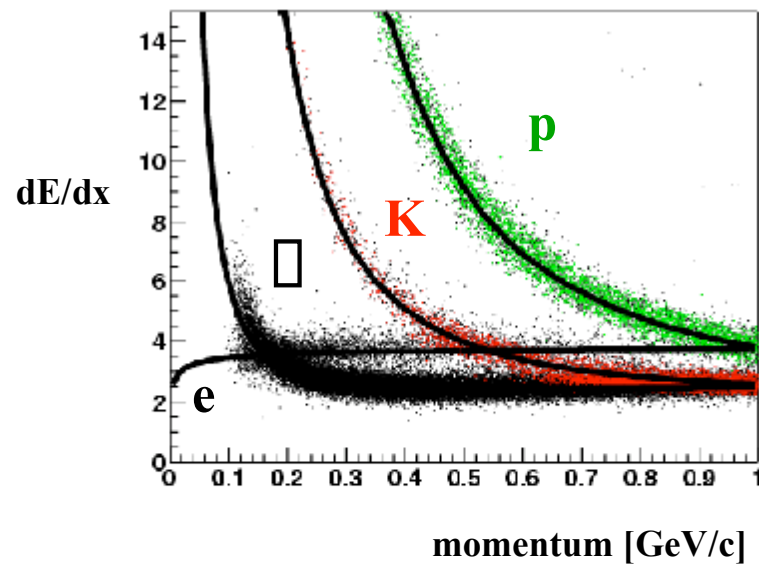
Time between chemical and kinetic freeze-out ?
 Rescattering and regeneration of resonances
 → Yield and p_T spectra (Microscopic models)
 Rescattering of decay daughters → signal loss
 Regeneration of resonance → signal gain

Resonance reconstruction in STAR TPC



K(892)	ϕ	$\phi + K$
$\phi(1020)$	ϕ	K + K
$\phi(1520)$	ϕ	p + K
$\phi(1385)$	ϕ	$\phi + \phi$
$\phi(1530)$	ϕ	$\phi + \phi$

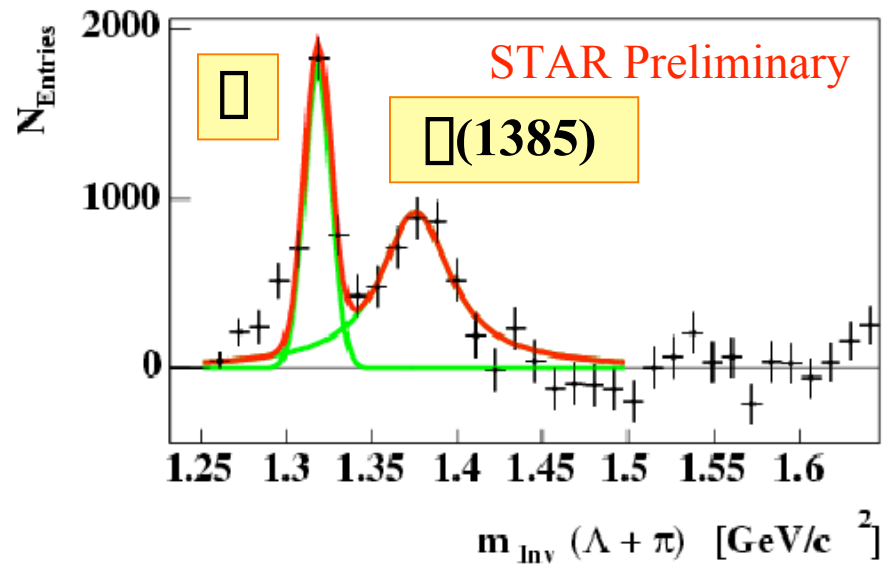
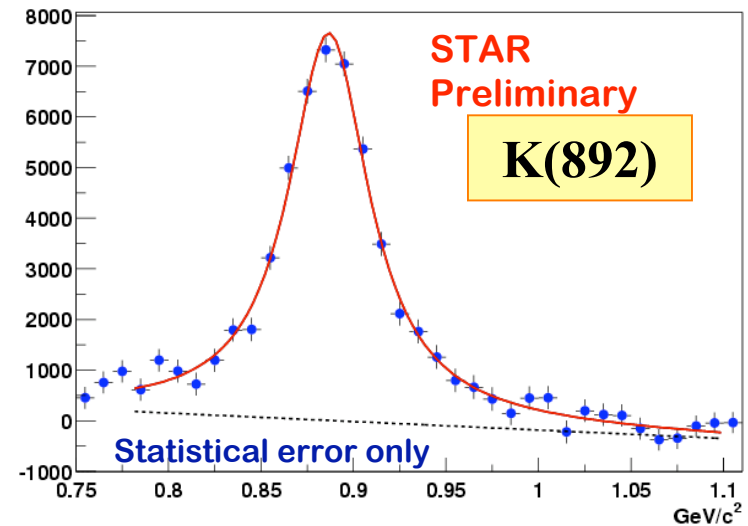
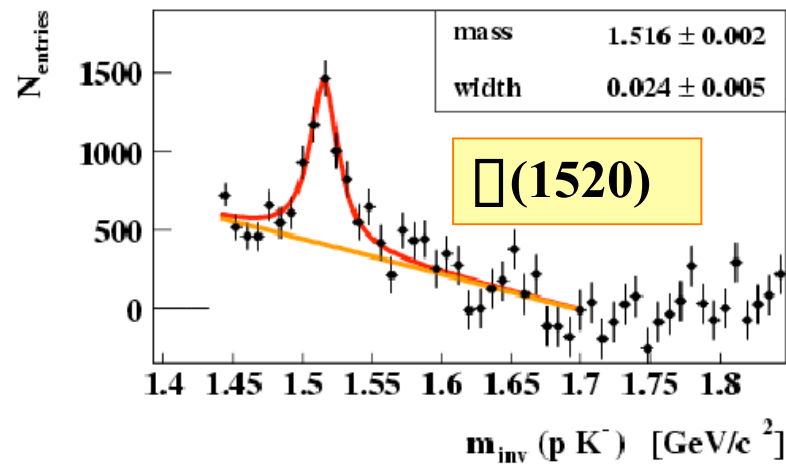
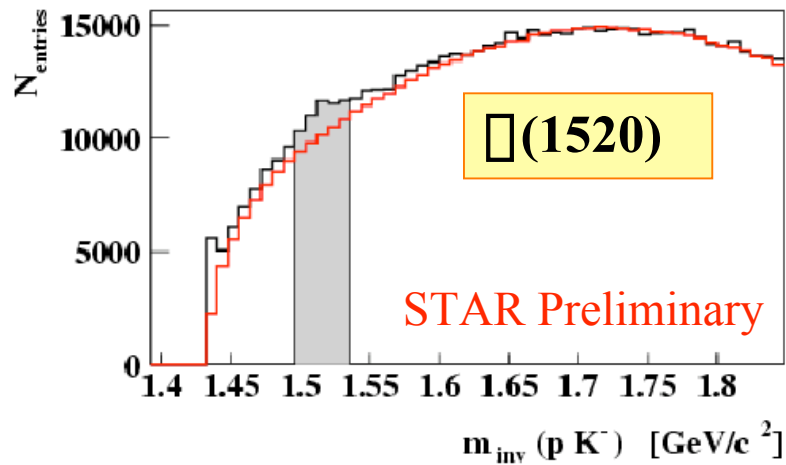
Energy loss in TPC dE/dx



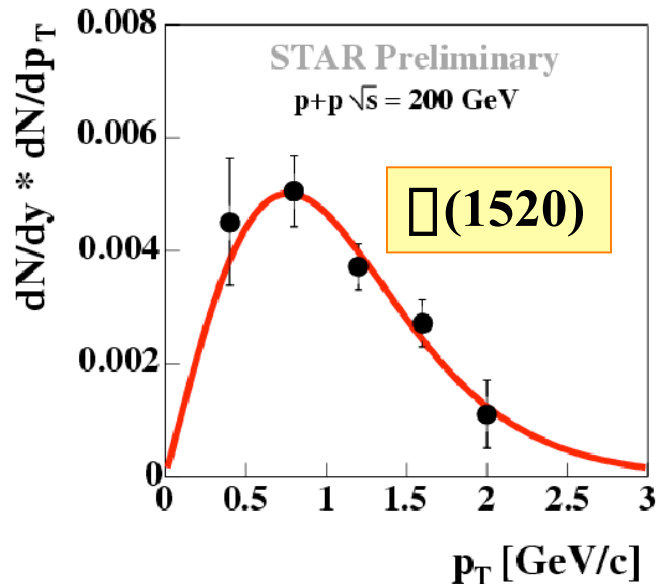
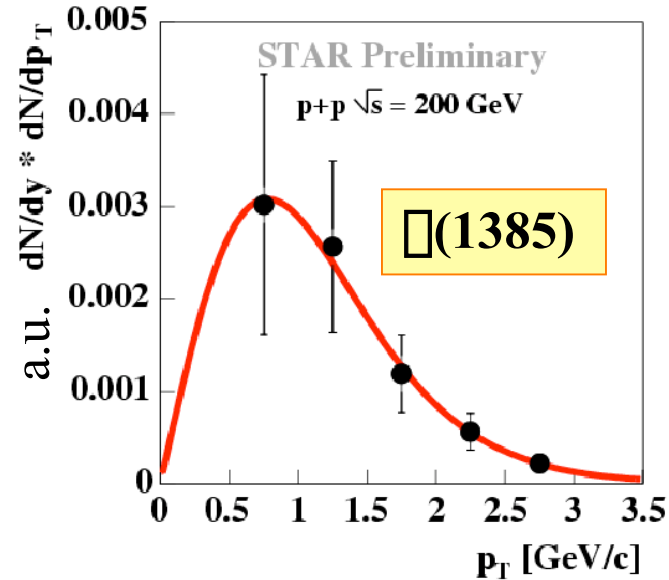
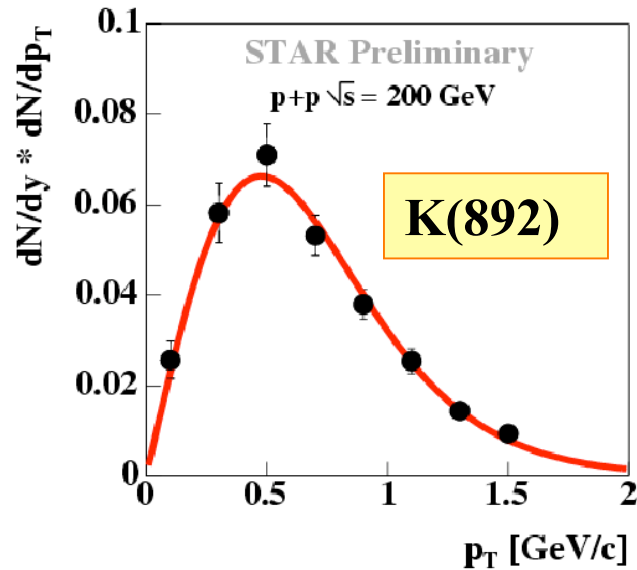
Invariant mass:

$$m_{inv} = \sqrt{(E_1 + E_2)^2 - (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)^2}$$

Strange Resonances in p+p at 200 GeV



Resonance p_T Spectra in p+p at 200 GeV at mid Rapidity



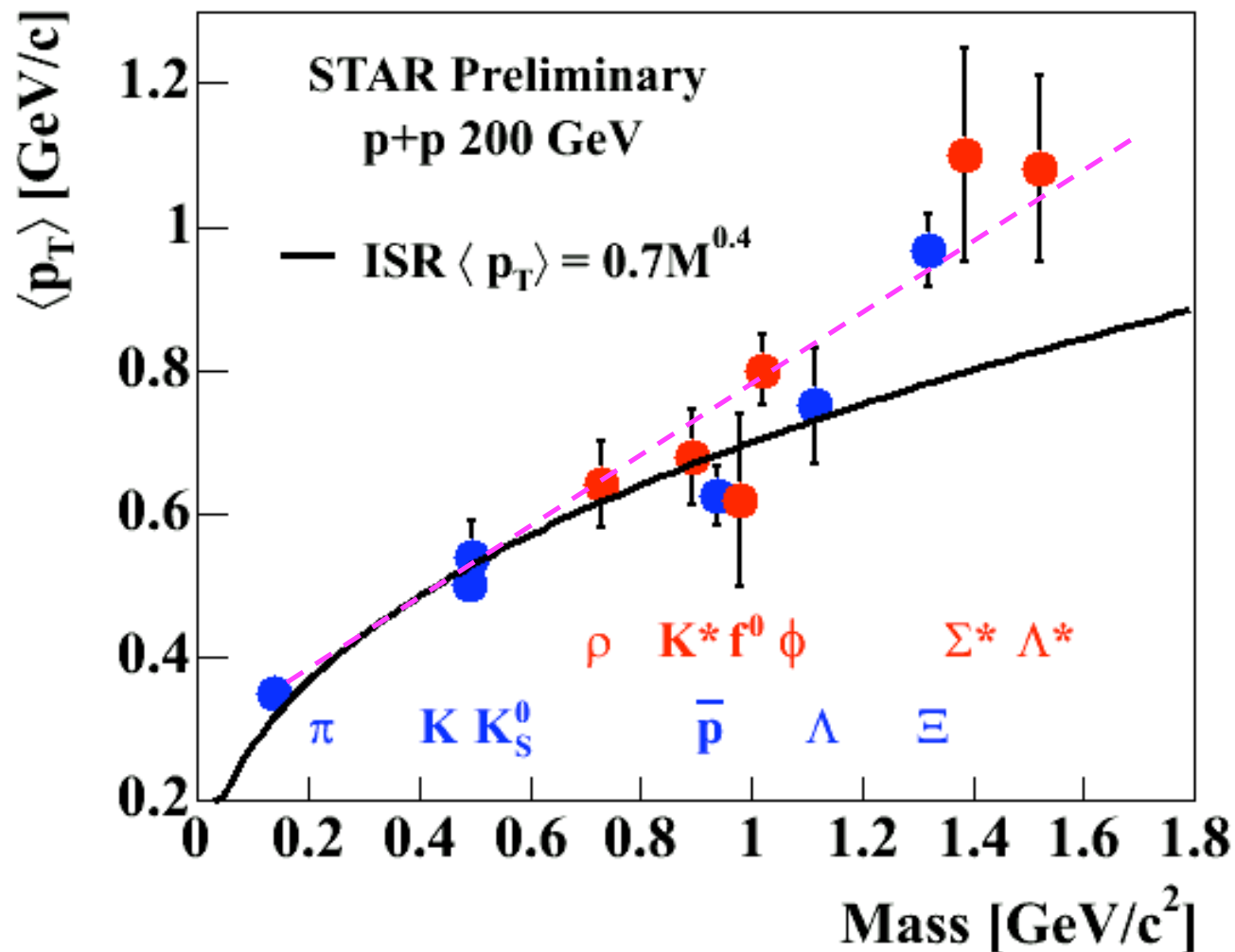
	p_T -coverage (yield)	$\phi(p_T)$ (integrated)
K(892)	95%	$680 \pm 30 \pm 30$ MeV
$\phi(1385)$	81%	$1100 \pm 20 \pm 100$ MeV
$\phi(1520)$	91%	$1080 \pm 90 \pm 110$ MeV

dN/dy at $y=0$

$$K(892) = 0.059 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.004$$

$$\phi(1520) = 0.0037 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.006$$

Mean p_T in p+p at 200 GeV

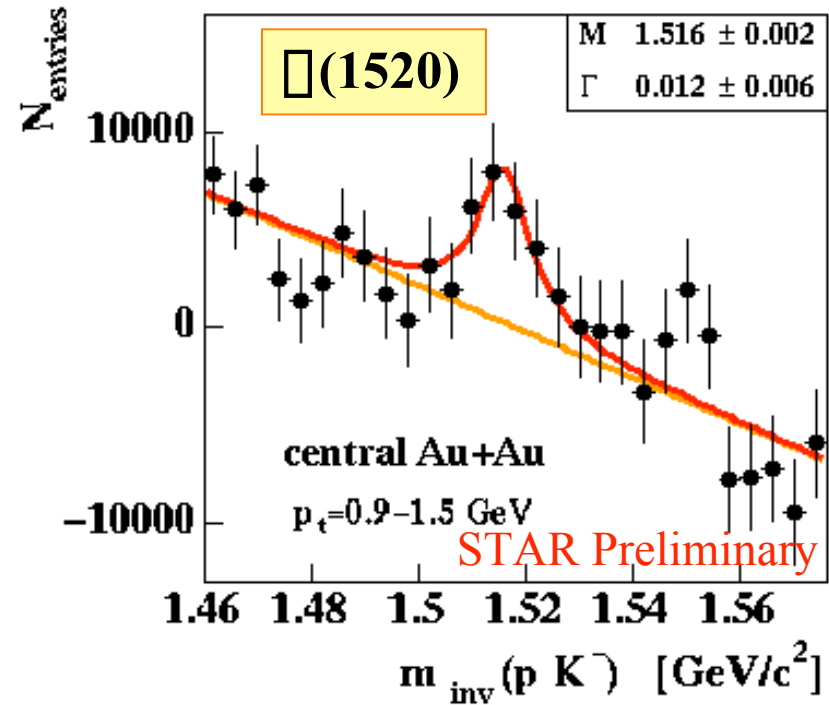
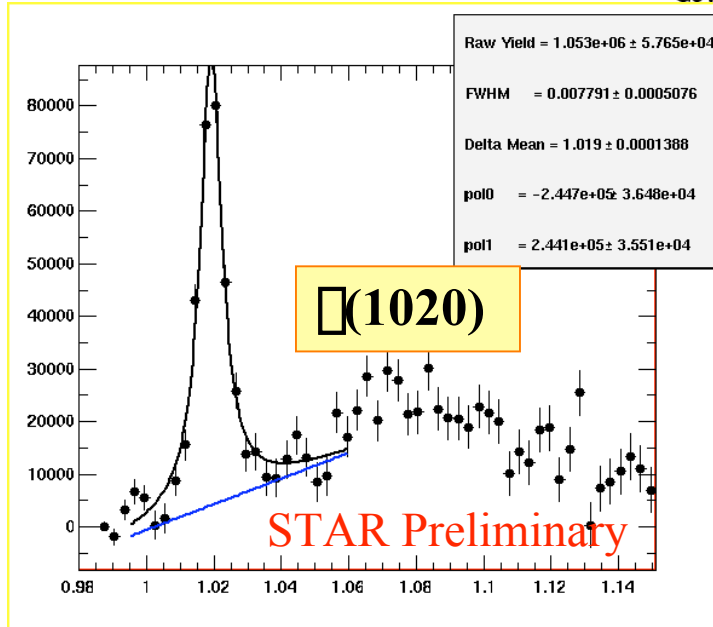
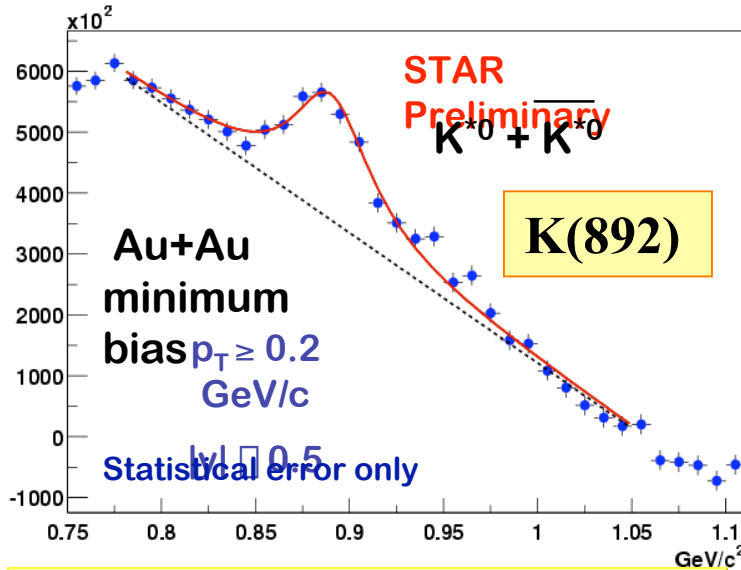


Bourquin and Gaillard
Nucl. Phys. B 114 (1976)

p+p at 23 GeV

High mass particles are not following the mean p_T trend of ISR (π, K, p).
Stronger mass dependence.

Strange Resonance Production in Au+Au Collisions



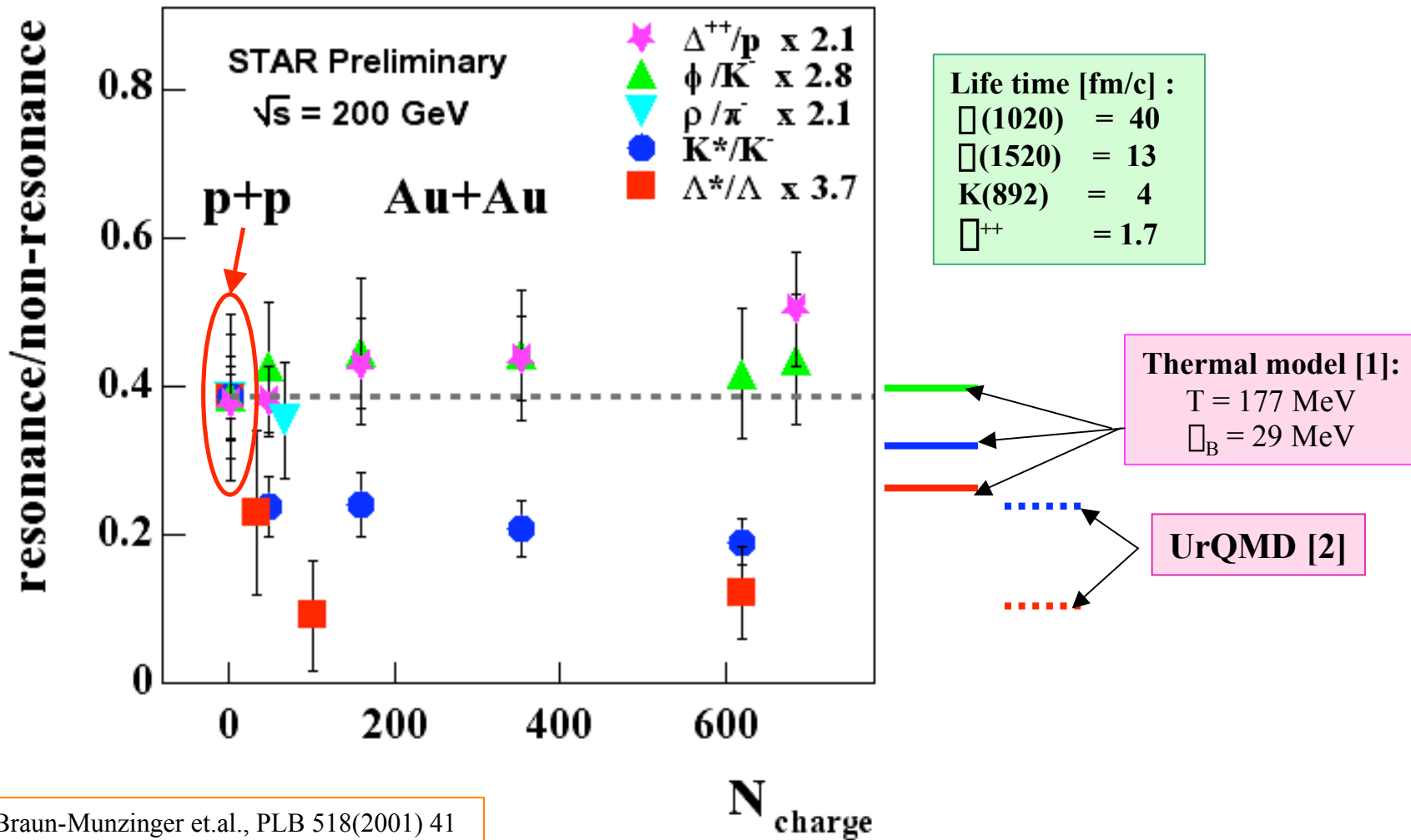
dN/dy at y=0 central Au+Au

K(892)+Anti-K(892)/2 = $10.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.6$ (poster H. Zhang)

K(1020) = $7.70 \pm 0.30 \pm 10\%$ (poster J. Ma)

K(1520) = $0.58 \pm 0.21 \pm 40\%$ (assuming T=350-450MeV)

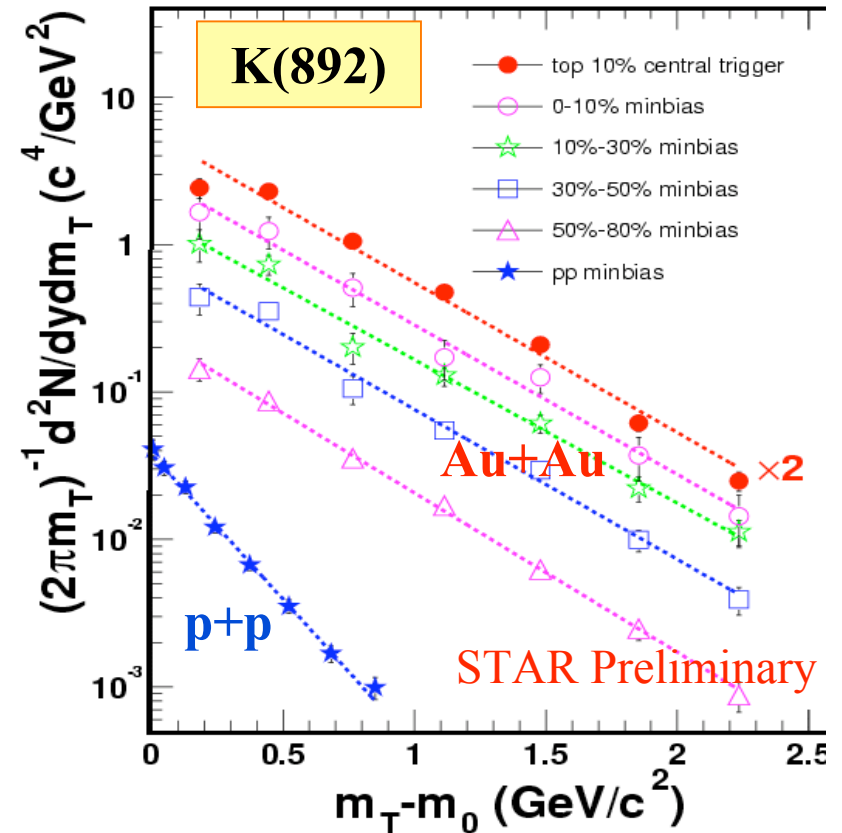
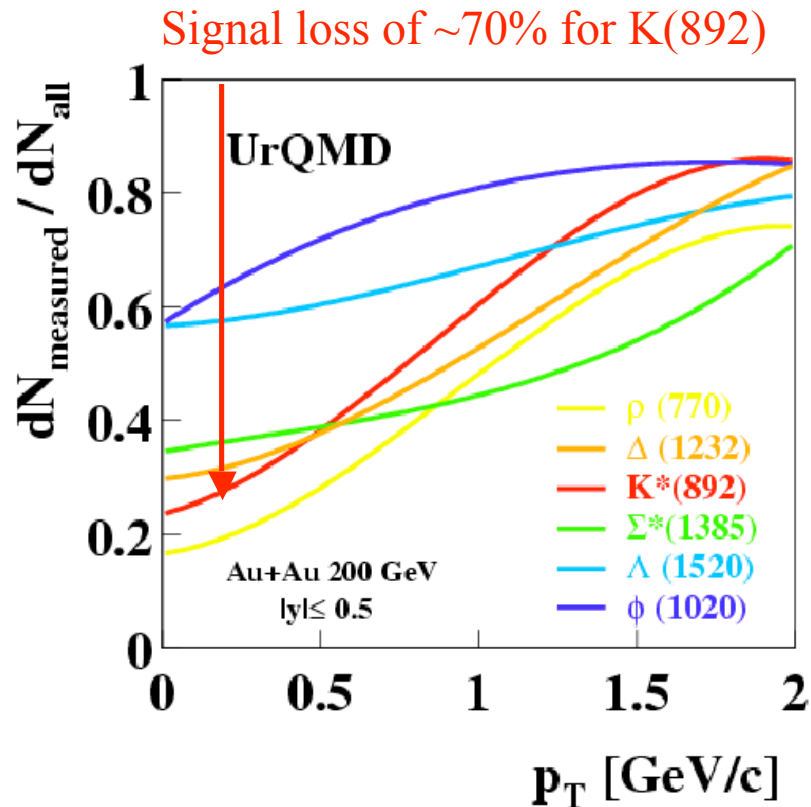
Resonance Production in p+p and Au+Au



- [1] P. Braun-Munzinger et.al., PLB 518(2001) 41
D.Magestro, private communication
- [2] Marcus Bleicher and Jörg Aichelin
Phys. Lett. B530 (2002) 81-87.
M. Bleicher, private communication

Rescattering and regeneration is needed !

Signal loss in low p_T Region



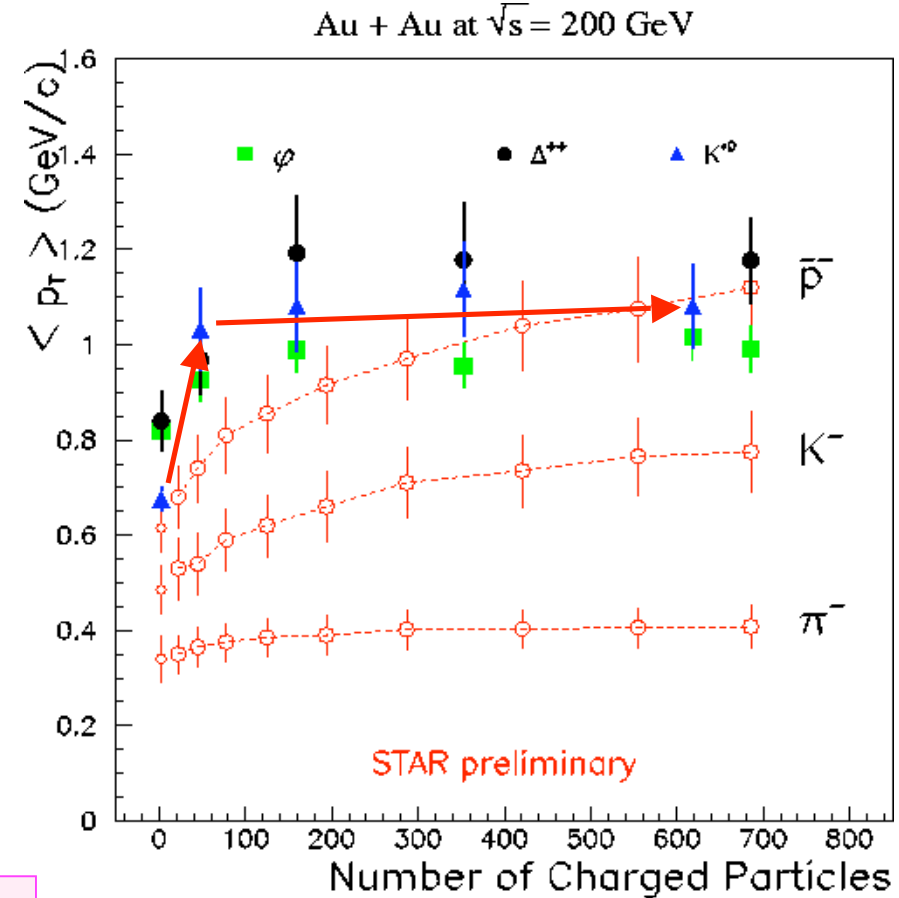
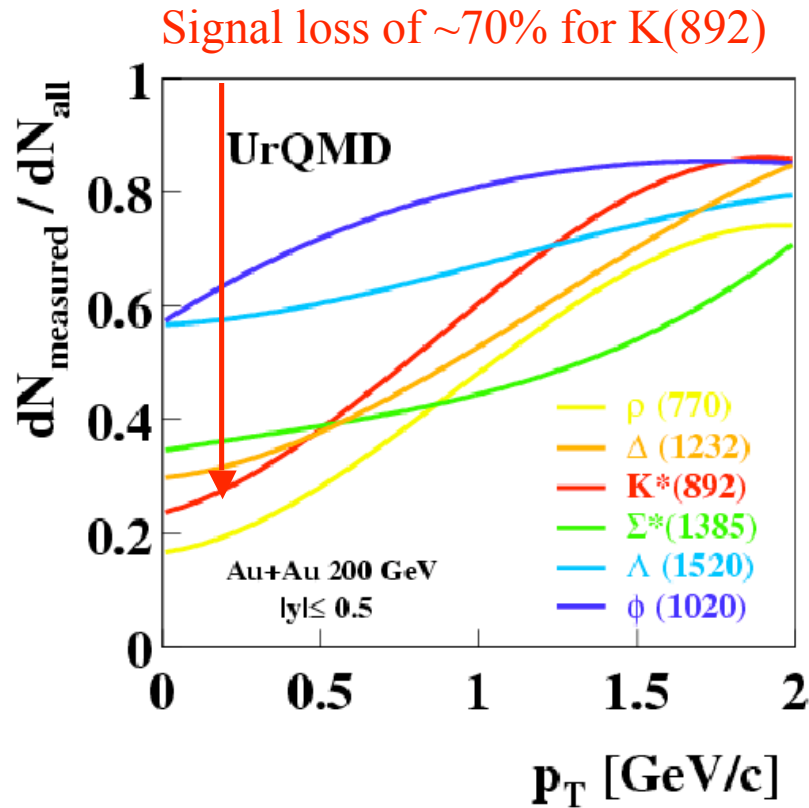
Inverse slope increase from p+p to Au+Au collisions.

UrQMD predicts signal loss at low p_T due to rescattering of decay daughters.

→ Inverse slopes and mean p_T are higher.

UrQMD has long lifetime ($\sim 5-20\text{fm}/c$)

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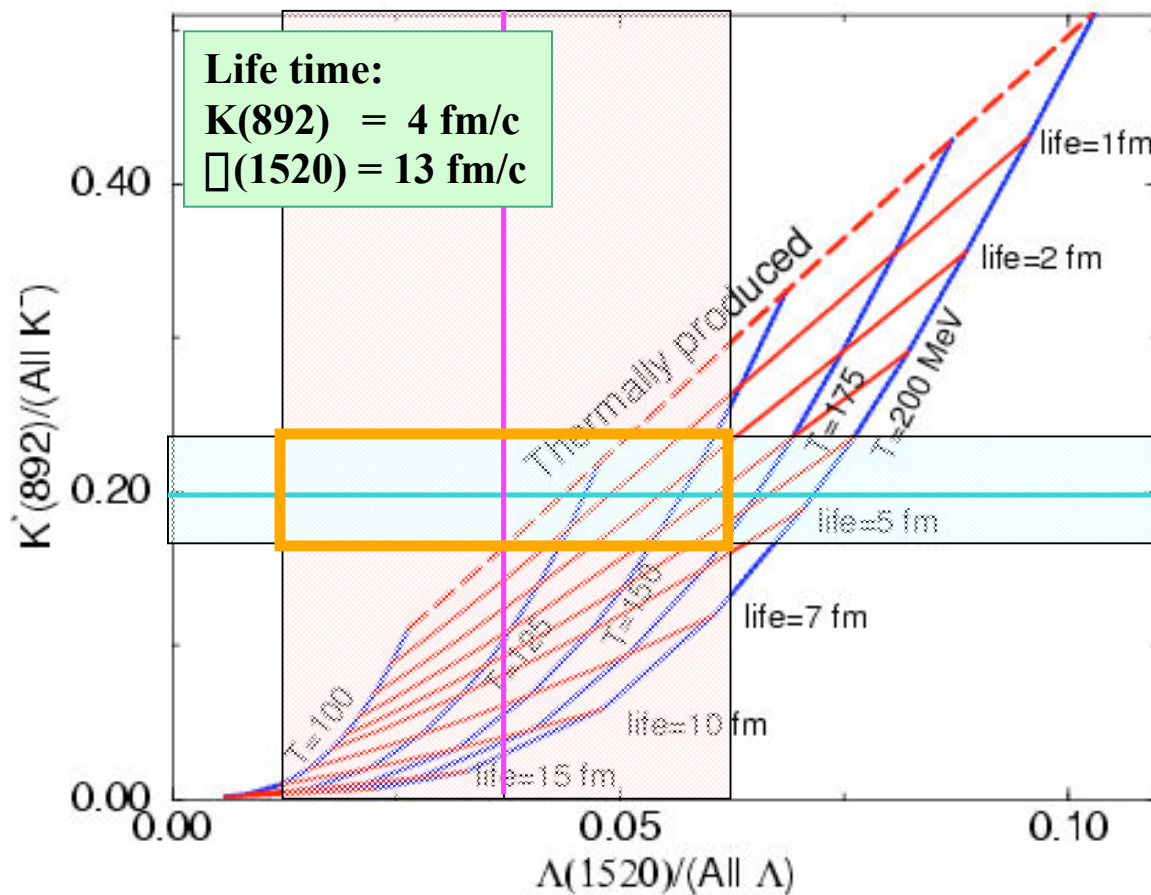
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Centrality	K(892)	Proton
	$\langle p_T \rangle$ (GeV/c)	$\langle p_T \rangle$ (GeV/c)
0% - 10%	1.080 ± 0.120	1.090 ± 0.110
50% - 80%	1.030 ± 0.120	0.760 ± 0.050
pp	0.680 ± 0.040	0.620 ± 0.040

Temperature, lifetime, and centrality dependence from $\Lambda(1520)/\Lambda$ and $K(892)/K$



$$\Lambda(1520)/\Lambda = 0.034 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.013$$

$$K^*/K^- = 0.20 \pm 0.03 \text{ at 0-10\% most central Au+Au}$$

G. Torrieri and J. Rafelski, Phys. Lett. **B509** (2001) 239

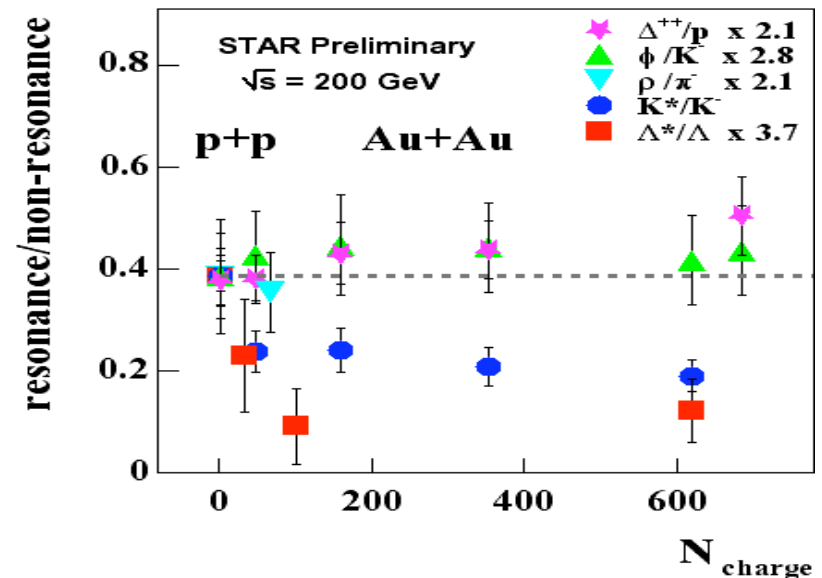
Model includes:

- Temperature at chemical freeze-out
- Lifetime between chemical and thermal freeze-out
- By comparing two particle ratios (no regeneration)

results between :

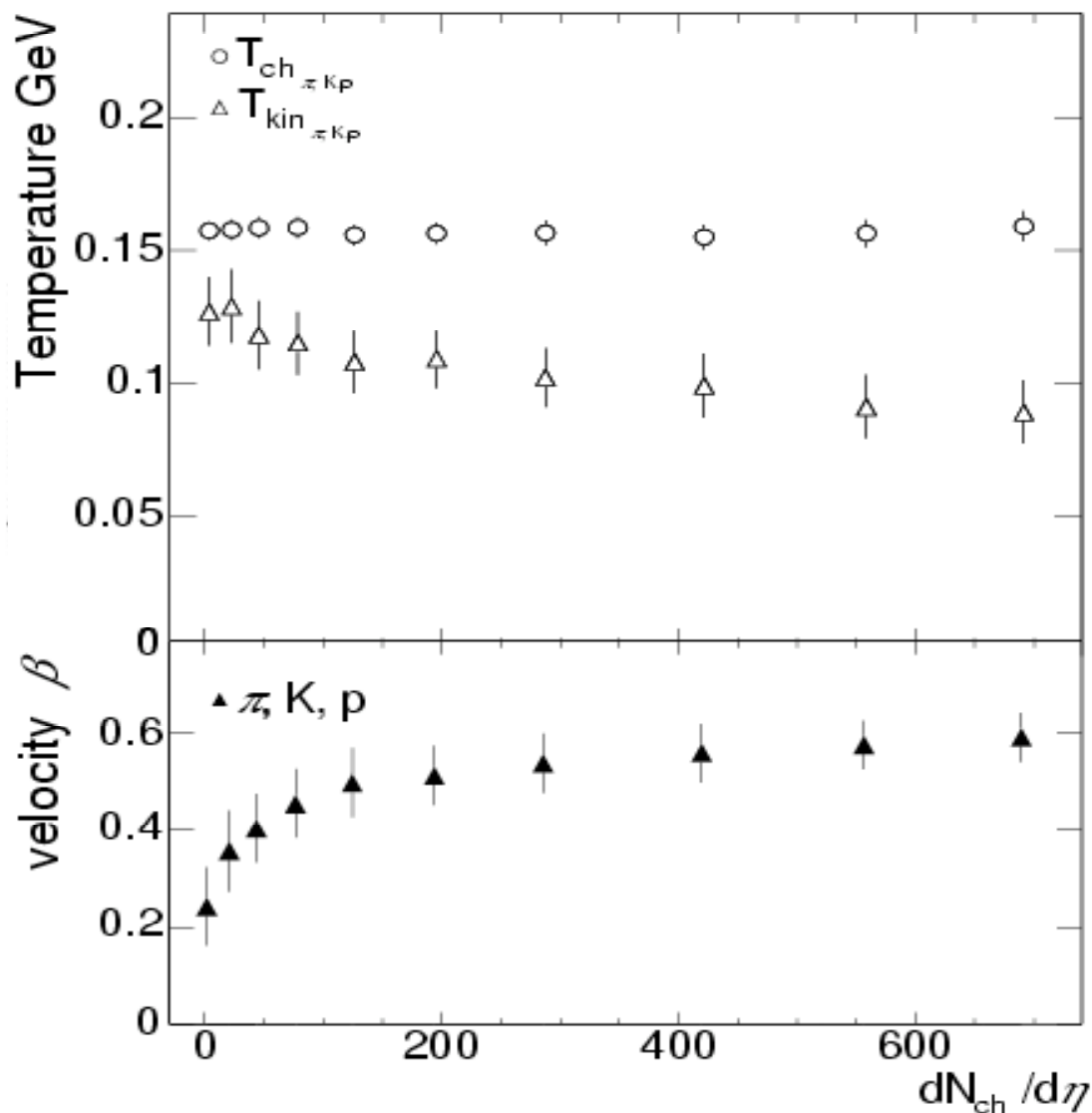
$T = 160 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow \Lambda(1520)/\Lambda > 4 \text{ fm/c}$ (lower limit !!!)

$\Lambda(1520)/\Lambda = 0 \text{ fm/c} \Rightarrow T = 110\text{-}130 \text{ MeV}$



More resonance measurements are needed to verify the model and lifetimes

Temperature, lifetime, and centrality dependence from $\phi(1520)/\pi$ and $K(892)/K$

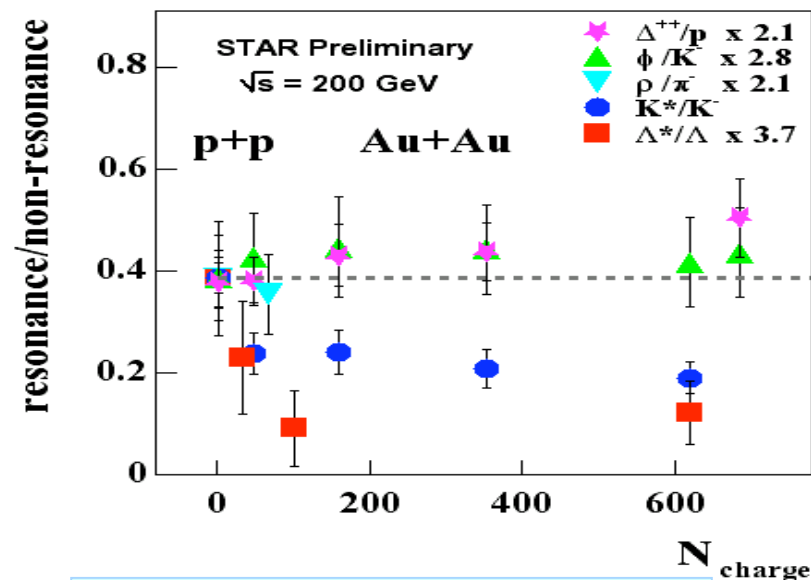


G. Torrieri and J. Rafelski, Phys. Lett. **B509** (2001) 239

Blast wave fit of ϕ, K, p ($T_{kin} + \Delta$) + T_{chem}
 $\rightarrow \Delta \sim 6 \text{ fm/c}$ (see poster Olga Barannikova)

Δ does not change much with centrality
 because slight ΔT reduction is compensated by
 slower expansion velocity Δ in peripheral
 collisions.

UrQMD $\rightarrow \Delta \sim 5\text{-}20 \text{ fm/c}$



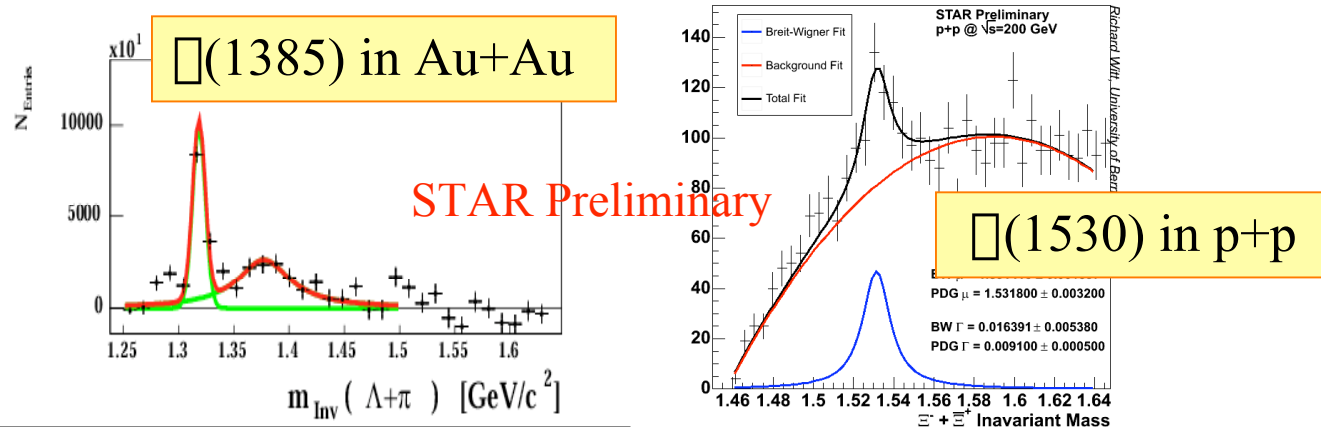
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Summary

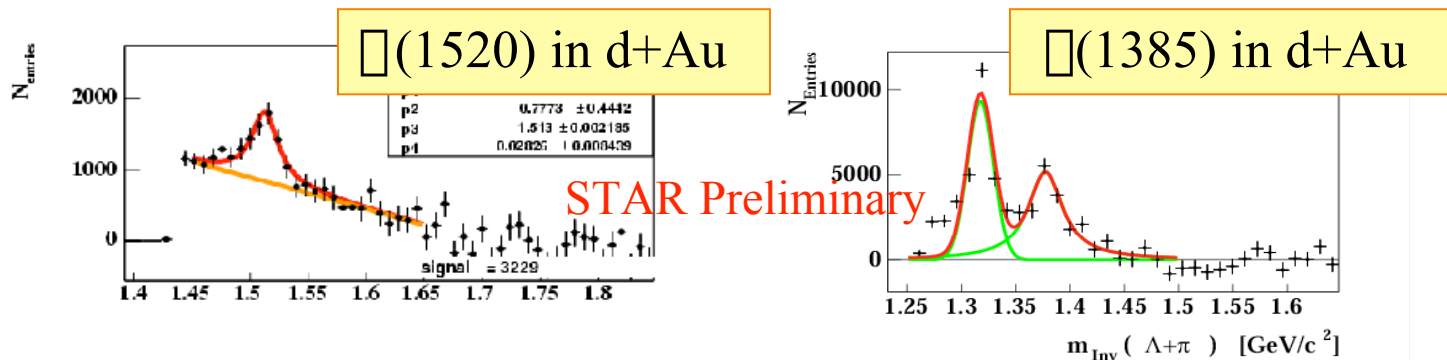
- Higher mass resonances (and π) show high mean p_T in p+p collisions.
- $K(892)/K$ and $\pi(1520)/\pi$ ratios are smaller in Au+Au than in p+p collisions. **Thermal model predictions are higher than data.** Rescattering and regeneration in hadronic source after chemical freeze-out.
→ Microscopic model calculations are needed (e.g. UrQMD).
- **Lifetime between chemical and kinetical freeze-out (τ_{chem}) is greater than 4 fm/c.** In agreement with results from blast wave fits of π, K, p spectra.
- Small centrality dependence in $K(892)/K$ and $\pi(1520)/\pi$ ratios.
Suggest same lifetime (τ_{chem}) for peripheral and central Au+Au collisions.

Future Plans

- More resonances measurements to come for Au+Au and p+p: $\Lambda(1385)$, $\Lambda(1530)$

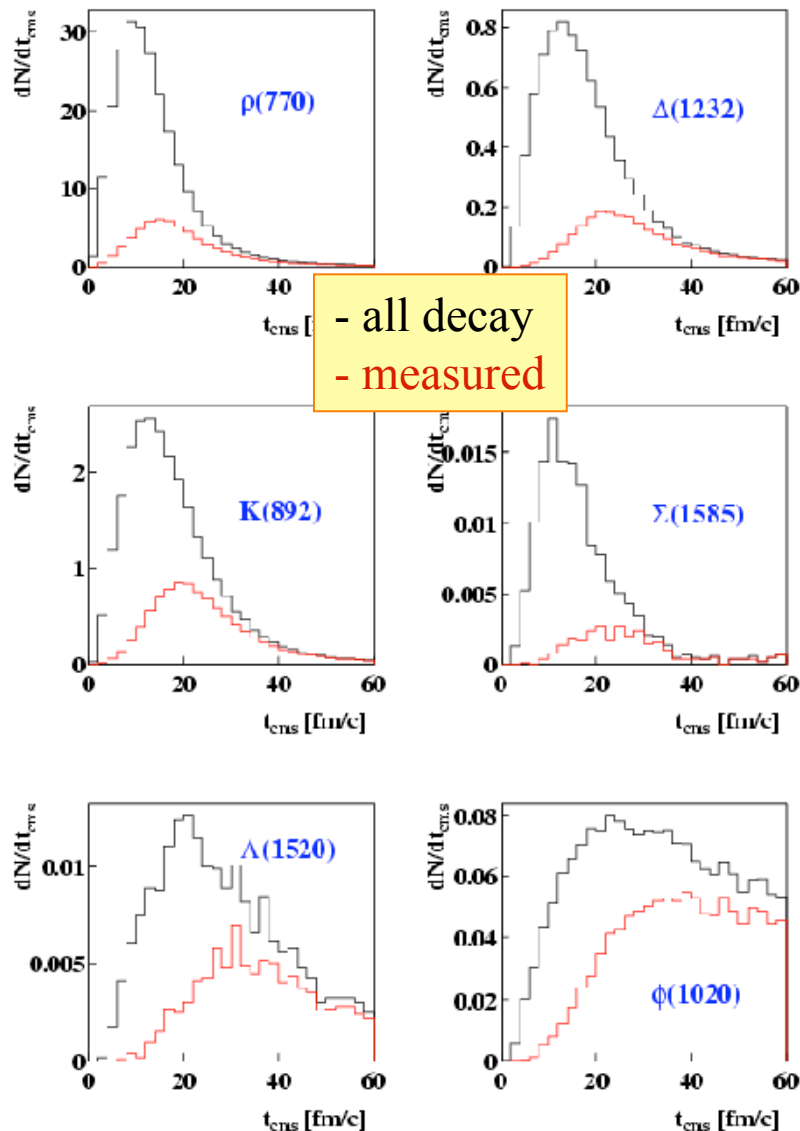


- Smallest medium with d+Au collision



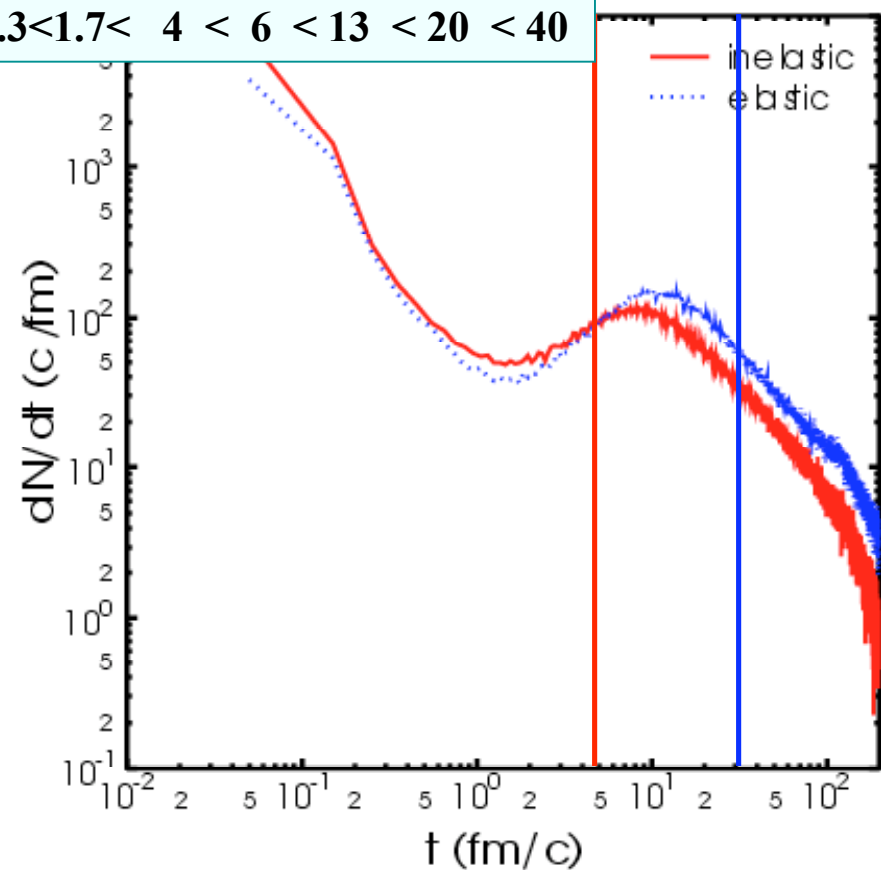
- Investigation of exotic particles with resonance technique
Poster: Sevil Salur: Pentaquark searches with STAR at RHIC

Surviving probability of Resonances in UrQMD



Short life time [fm/c]

$\pi < \eta < K^* < \omega^* < \rho^* < \omega^* < \pi$
 $1.3 < 1.7 < 4 < 6 < 13 < 20 < 40$



chemical freeze out $\sim 5 \text{ fm/c}$
 thermal freeze out $\sim 30 \text{ fm/c}$ (long life time !)

Invariant mass histogram

