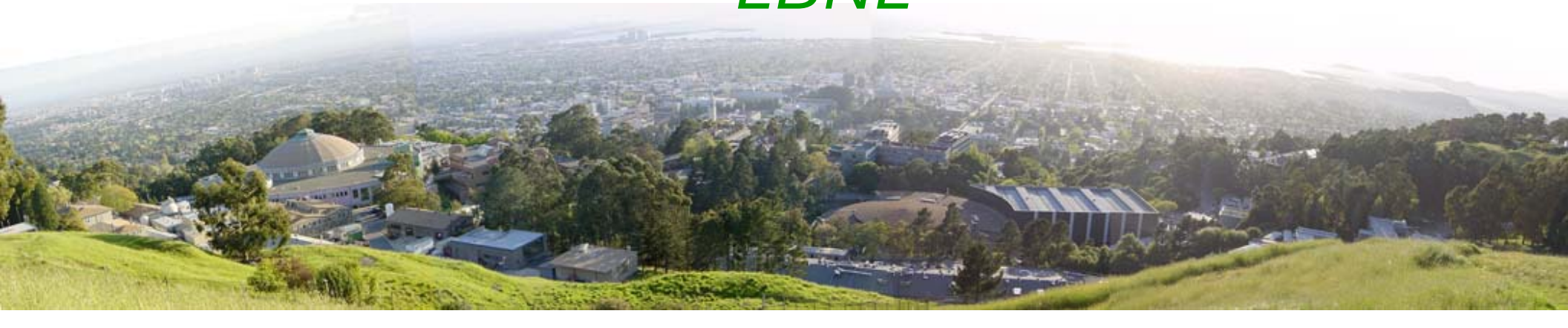




Hadron Spectra in Au+Au Collisions by STAR Experiment at RHIC

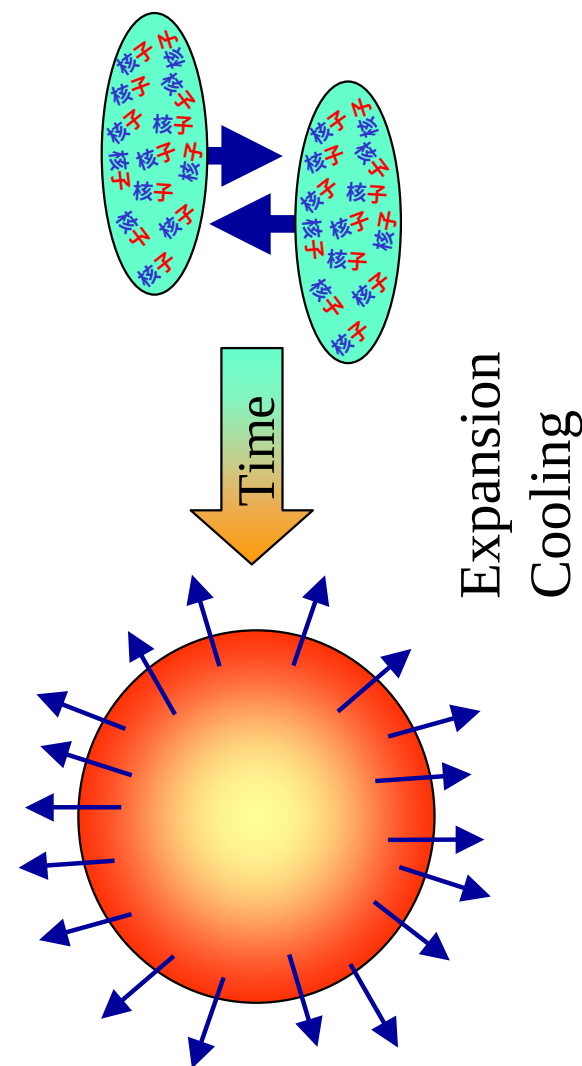
Masashi Kaneta
for the STAR collaboration

LBNL

A wide-angle photograph of a town nestled in a valley, surrounded by rolling green hills. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow over the landscape. The town features a mix of residential and commercial buildings, with a prominent large building with a curved roof in the foreground. The hills are covered in lush green grass and trees.

Introduction

- Study of bulk properties
- Macroscopic approach
 - Chemical freeze-out
 - Thermal freeze-out
- Focusing on p_T distribution
 - Thermal freeze-out Temperature
 - Transverse flow



RHIC-STAR experiment

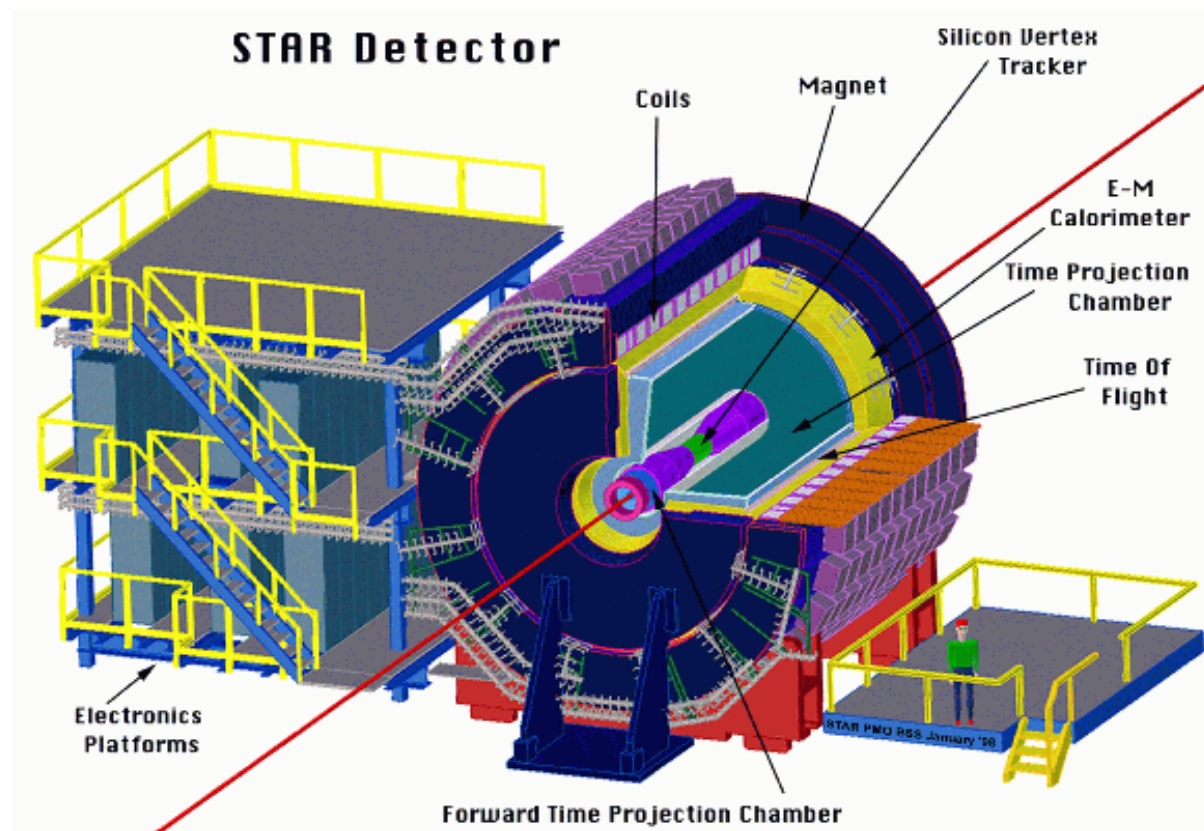
- Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC

~40 Institutes/Universities

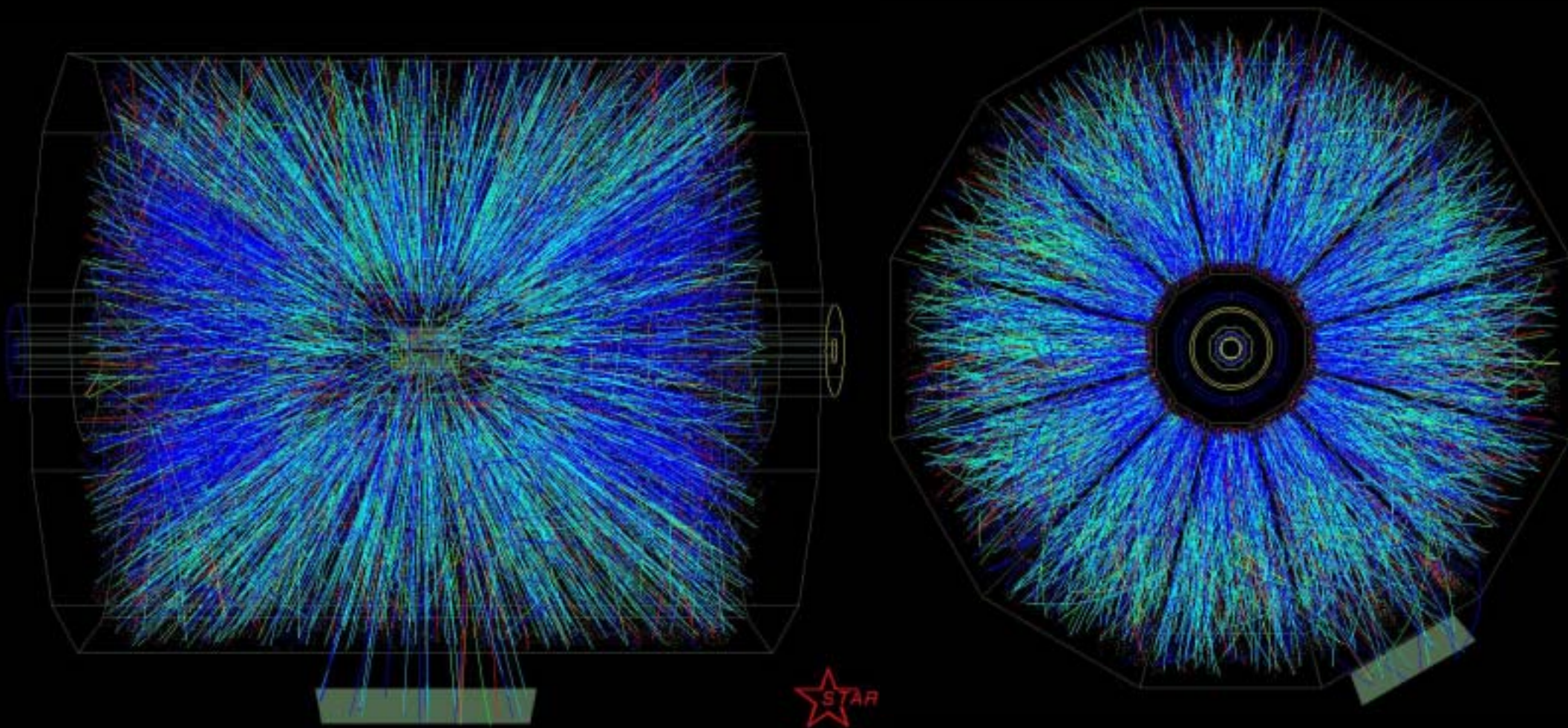
~300 Collaborators



- One of large experiments at RHIC
- 2π acceptance
- Excellent particle identification



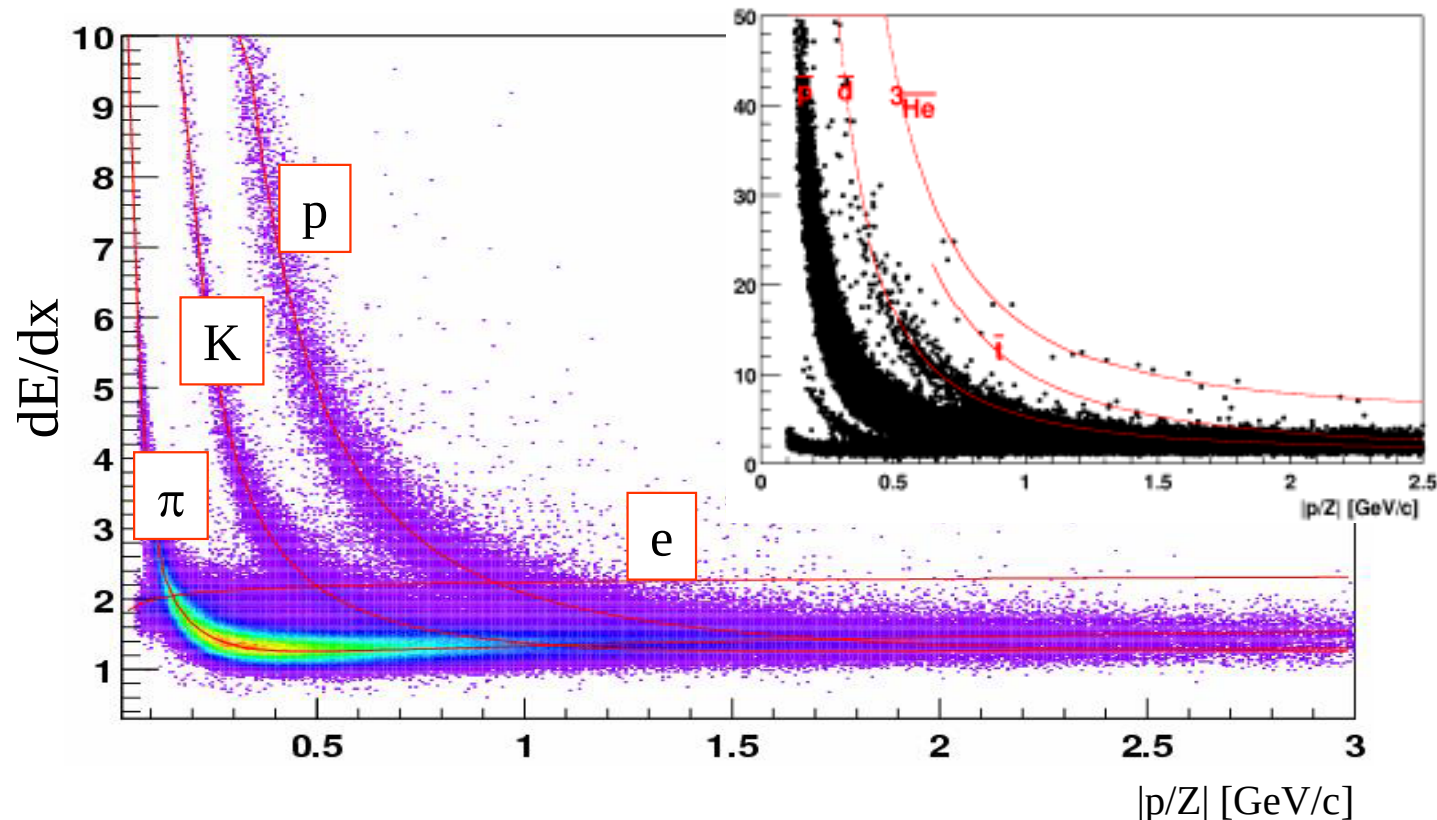
STAR Event



Tracks are reconstructed by
online tracking

Particle Identification

- dE/dx by TPC : $\pi, K, p, d, He, \dots$
- Kink method : K
- RICH : 1-3 GeV/c for π/K , 1.5-5 GeV/c for p
- Topology : $\Lambda, \Xi, \Omega, K^0_s$
- Combinatorics : $\Delta, \Lambda, \Lambda(1520), K^*, \phi, \dots$
- TOF (year 2)
- EMC (year 2)



p_T Distribution / Kinetic Freeze-out

- Kinetic freeze-out
 - End of elastic interactions
 - Information of momentum is frozen
- Boltzmann distribution + flow effect

Blast wave model;

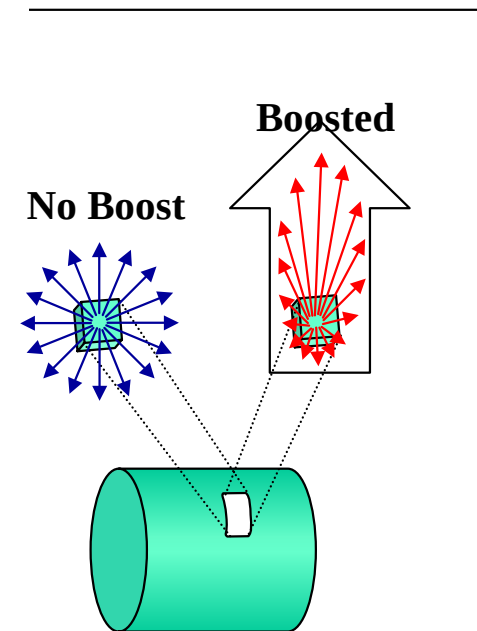
E. Schnedermann et al., PRC48(1993)2462

$$E \frac{d^3 n}{dp^3} \propto \int_{\sigma} e^{-(u^{\nu} p_{\nu}) / \underline{T_{th}}} p^{\lambda} d\sigma_{\lambda}$$

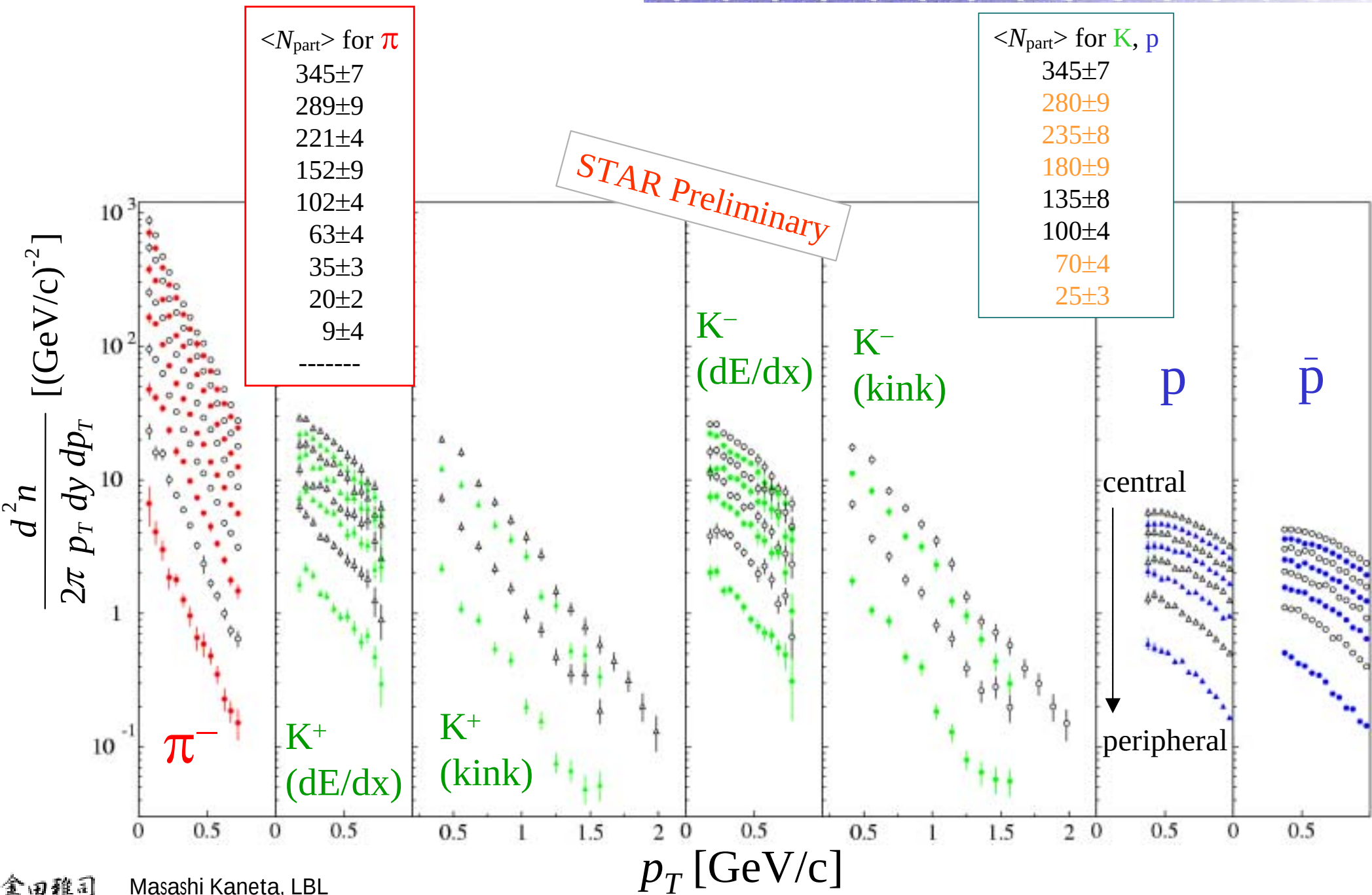
$$u^{\nu}(t, r, z=0) = (\cosh \rho, \vec{e}_r \sinh \rho, 0)$$

$$\rho = \tanh^{-1} \underline{\beta_r}$$

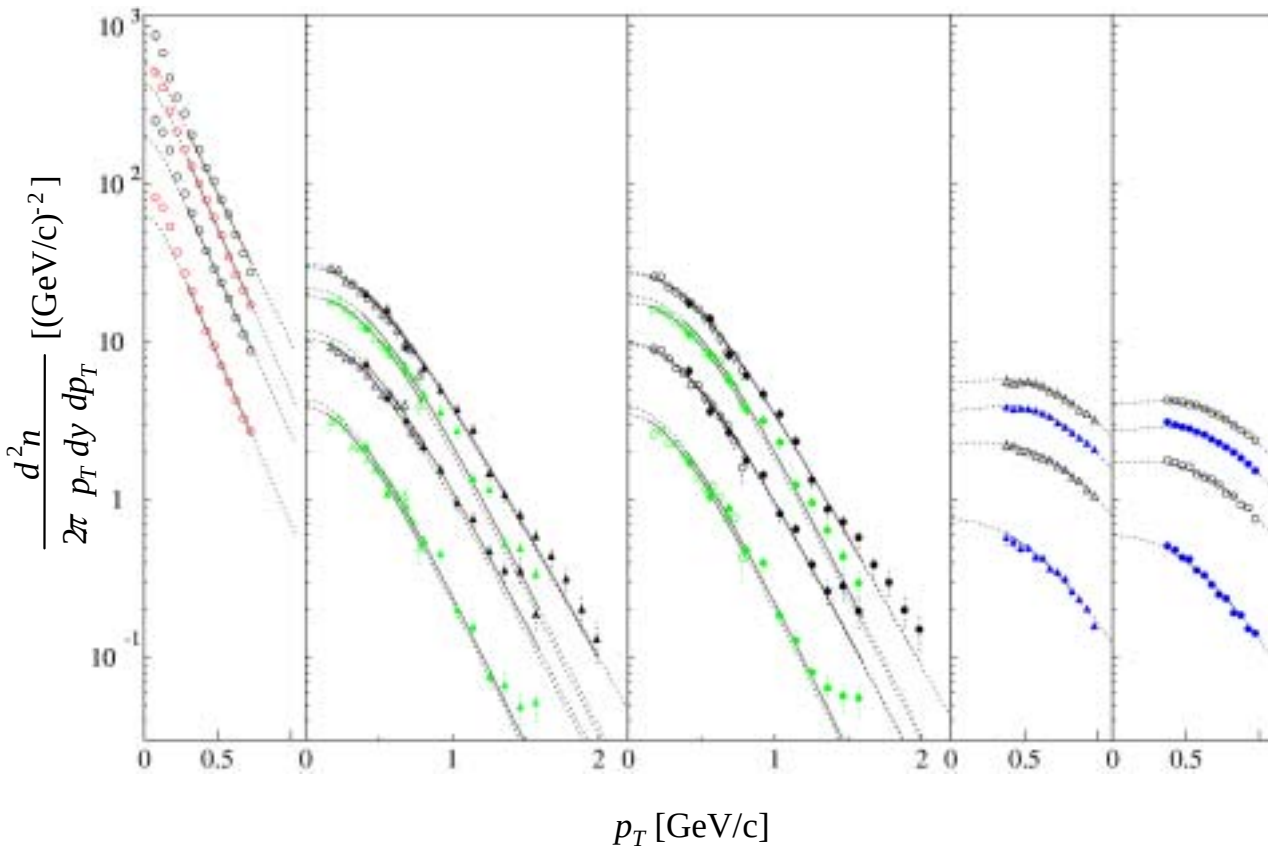
$$\beta_r = \beta_s \quad f(x, p) = \beta_s (r/R)^{\underline{n}}$$



p_T distribution vs. Centrality

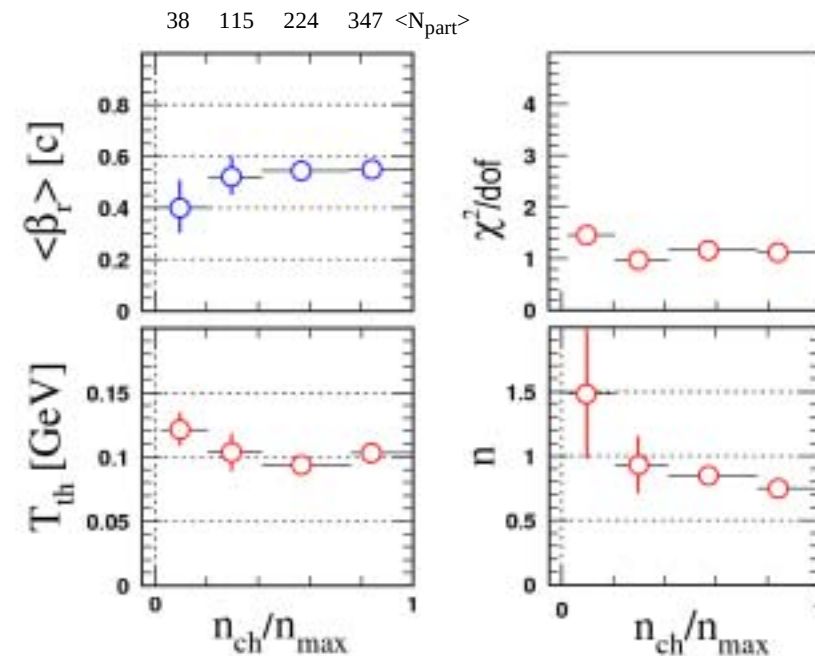


Centrality dependence of T_{th} and $\langle\beta_r\rangle$

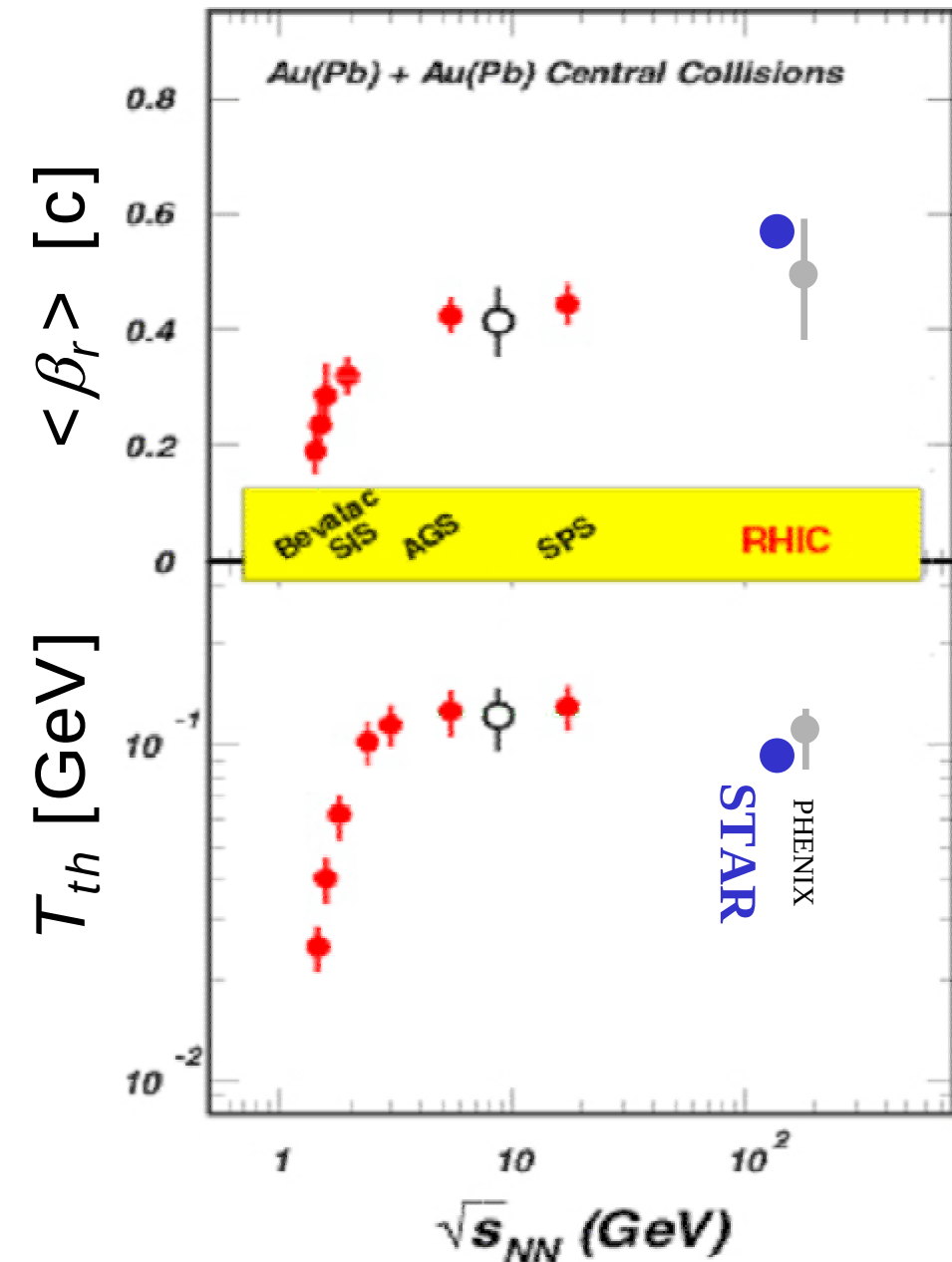


- Selected similar centrality region in π and K,p

- As a function of centrality
 - $T_{th} \sim 100$ MeV
 - $\langle\beta_r\rangle$ goes up then saturated
 - Flow profile changed?



Bombarding Energy Dependence



- From SPS to RHIC
 - Increasing flow
 - Decreasing temperature
- Longer time for cooling at RHIC?

Summary

- The p_T distributions of π , K, and p are obtained as a function of centrality from RHIC-STAR at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=130\text{GeV}$ Au+Au
- The blast wave model describes the data over all of centrality
- As a function of centrality at RHIC
 - $T_{th} \sim 100$ MeV
 - $\langle\beta_r\rangle$ goes up then saturated ($\sim 0.55c$)
 - Flow profile changed?
- From SPS to RHIC
 - Increasing flow
 - Decreasing temperature
 - Indicating longer time for cooling at RHIC?

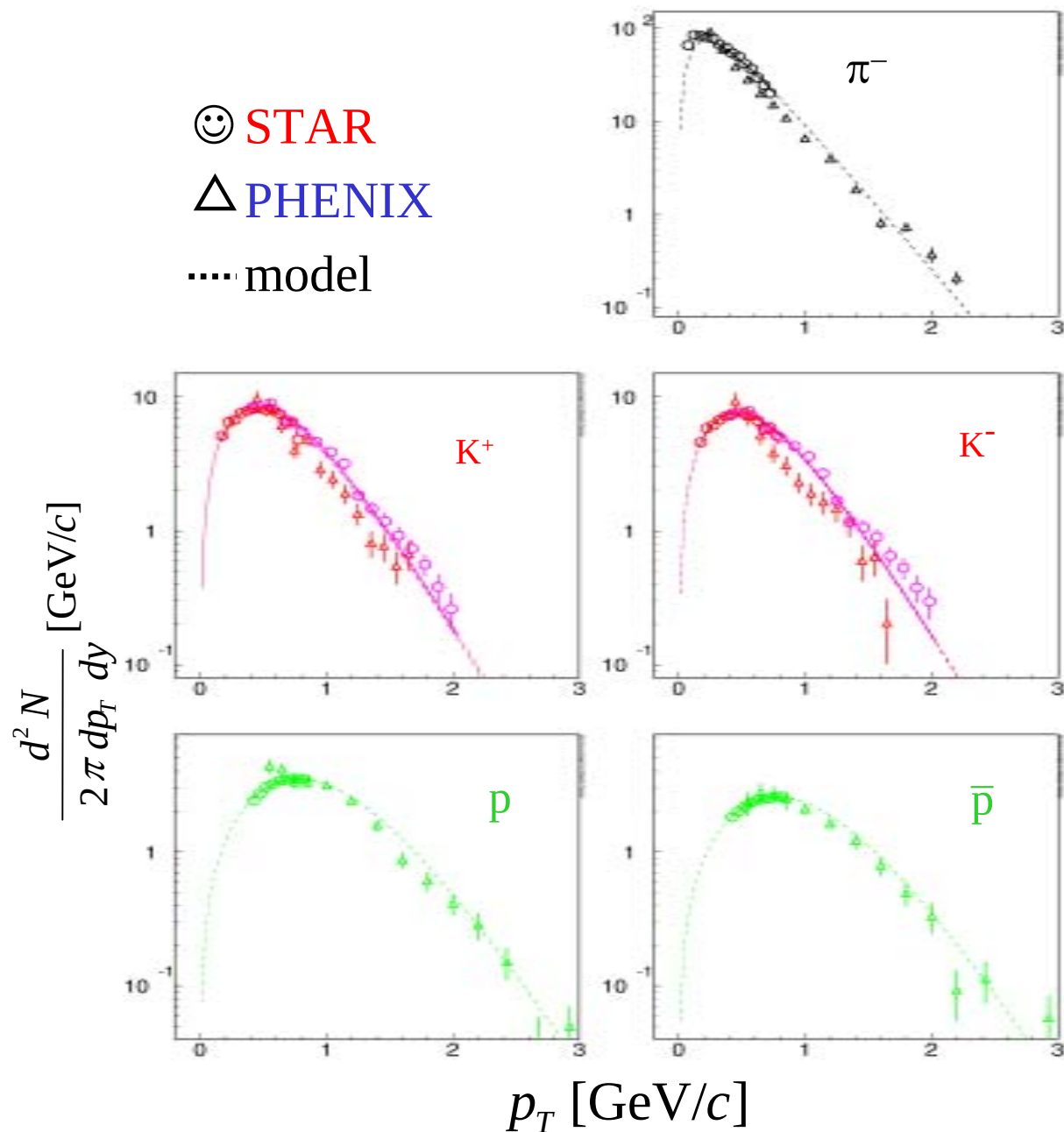
STAR



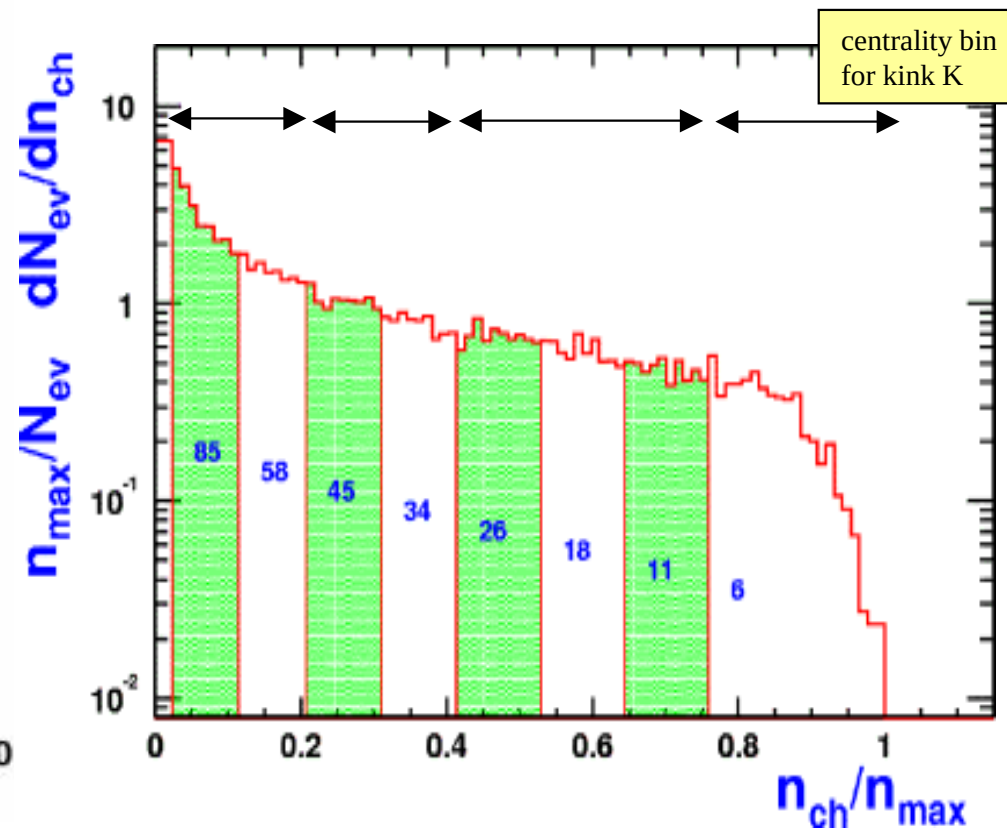
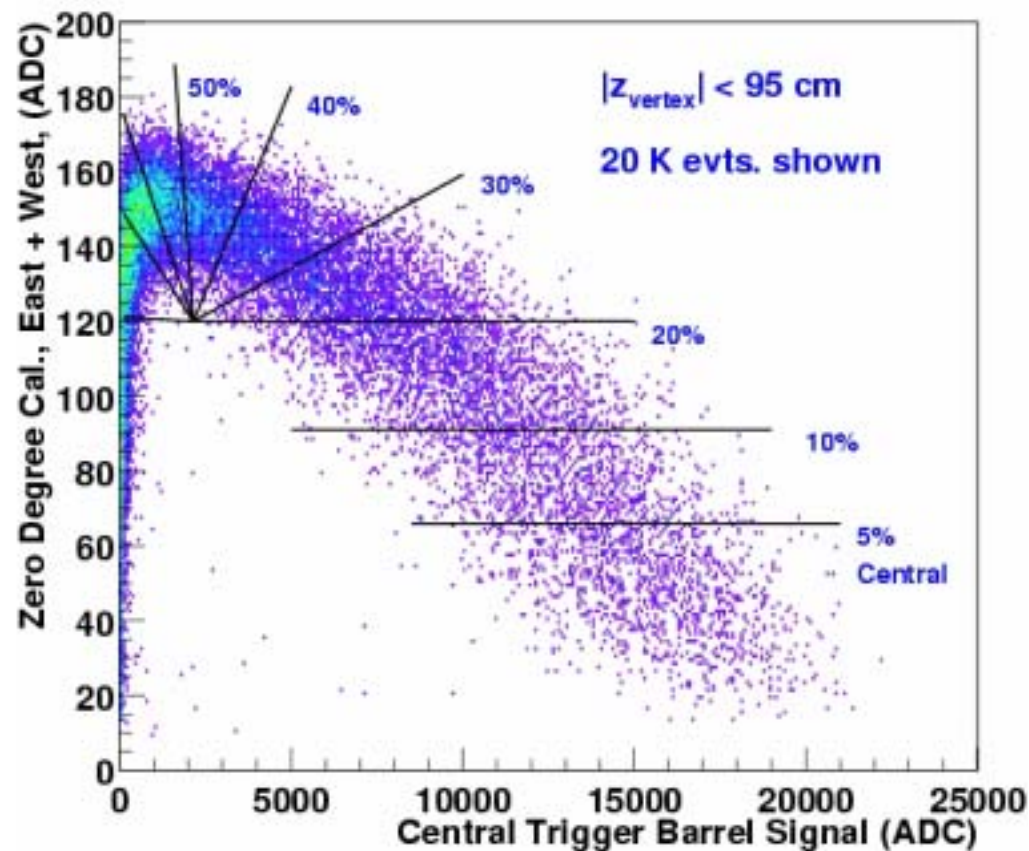
PHENIX

- PHENIX π and K show smaller yield at $p_T > 0.6$ than STAR
 - upto factor of 2!!
- Protons have coincidence

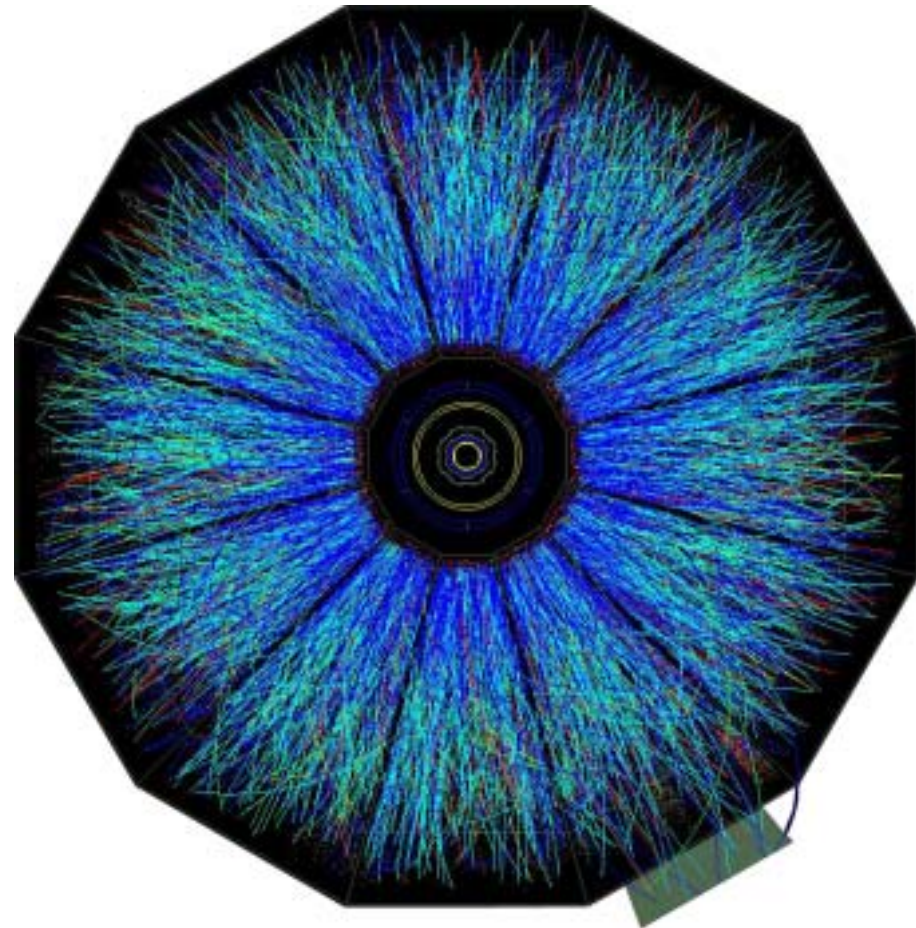
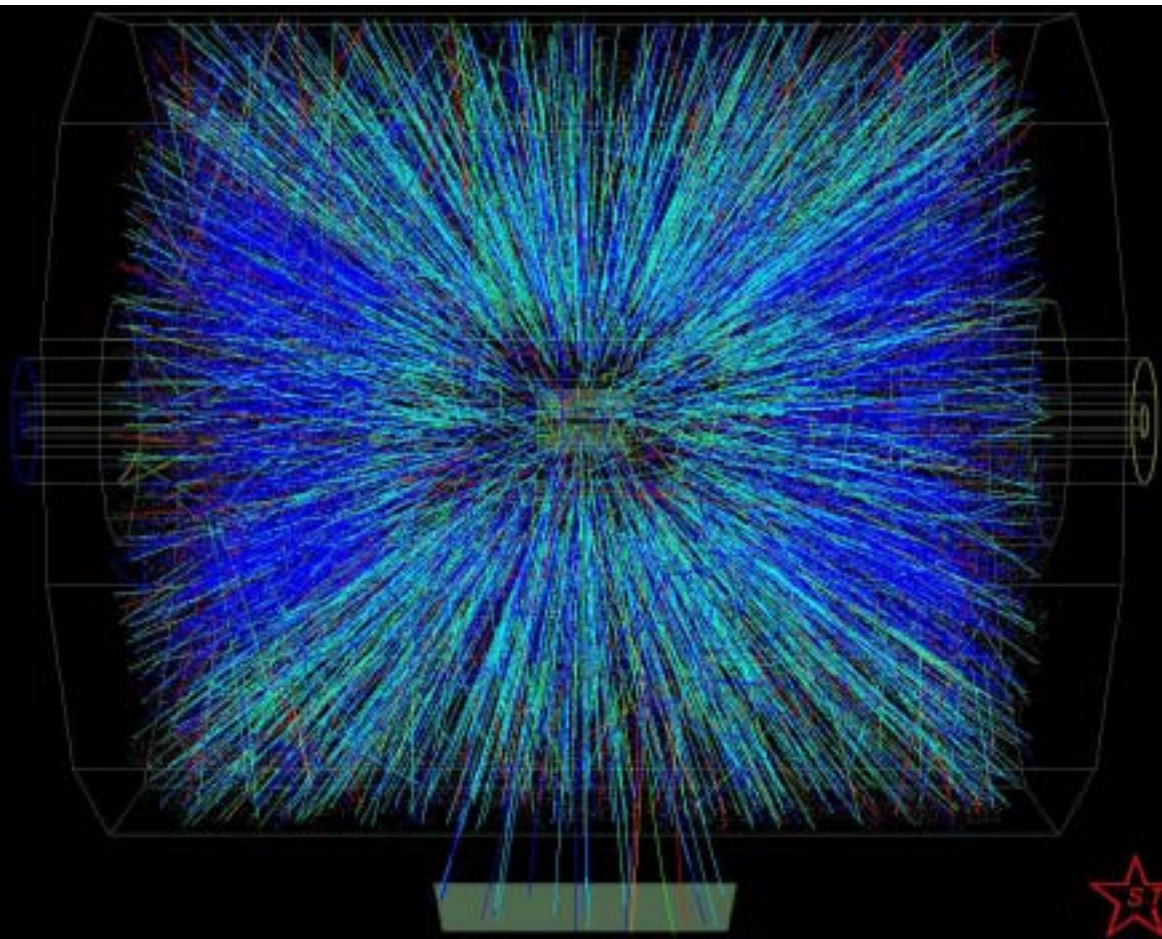
☺ STAR
 Δ PHENIX
 model



Centrality



STAR Event



Test of Flow Profile

