

# Hadronic Resonances from STAR

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Masayuki Wada  
For the STAR Collaboration

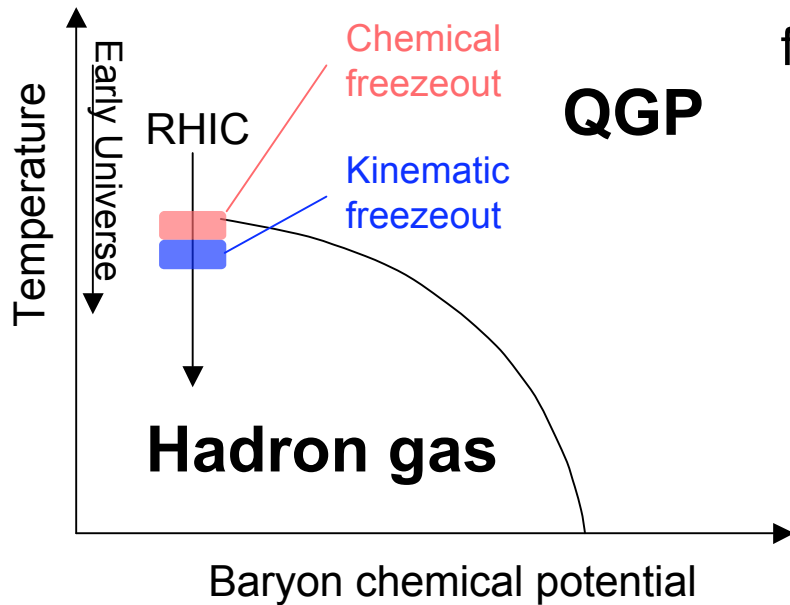


# Outline

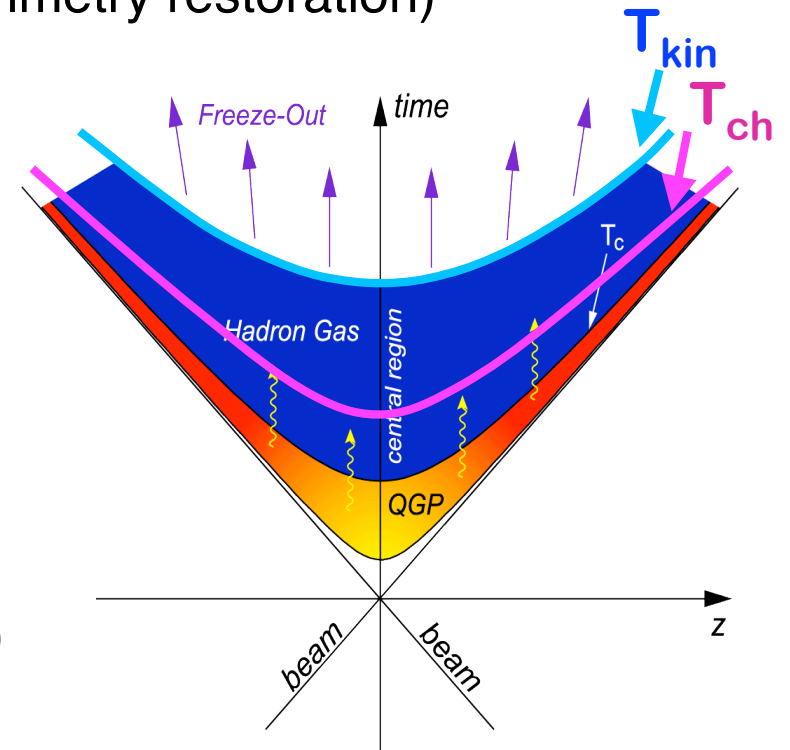
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- **Motivation and Introduction**
- **Hadronic decay channel (Mass & Width, Yield Ratio,  $\langle p_T \rangle$ )**
- **Leptonic decay channel**
- **Conclusions**

# Resonances In Medium

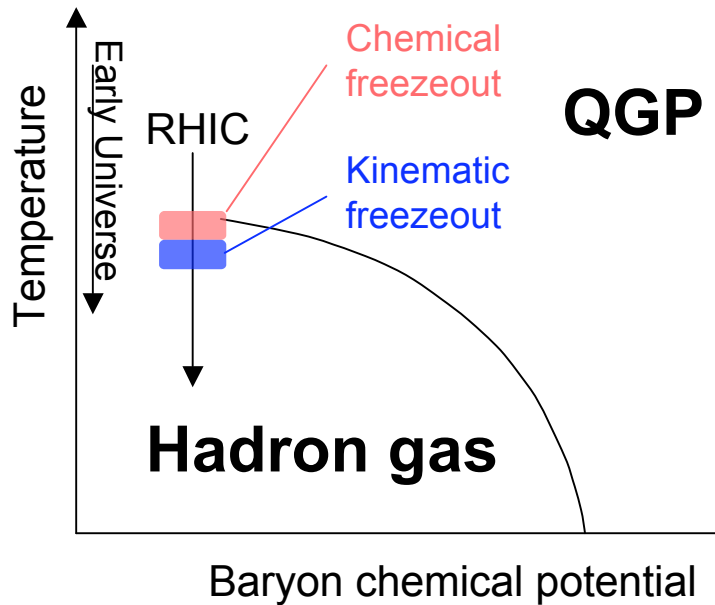


- **Resonance particles** are **short lived** (few fm/c) particles (strong interaction).
  - decay inside medium
  - sensitive to medium effects (mass shift, width broadening possible link to chiral symmetry restoration)



Resonance	Mass [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	Lifetime [fm/c]	decays (BR)
$\phi$ ( $s\bar{s}$ )	1020	44	K+K, e <sup>+</sup> +e <sup>-</sup> (10 <sup>-4</sup> )

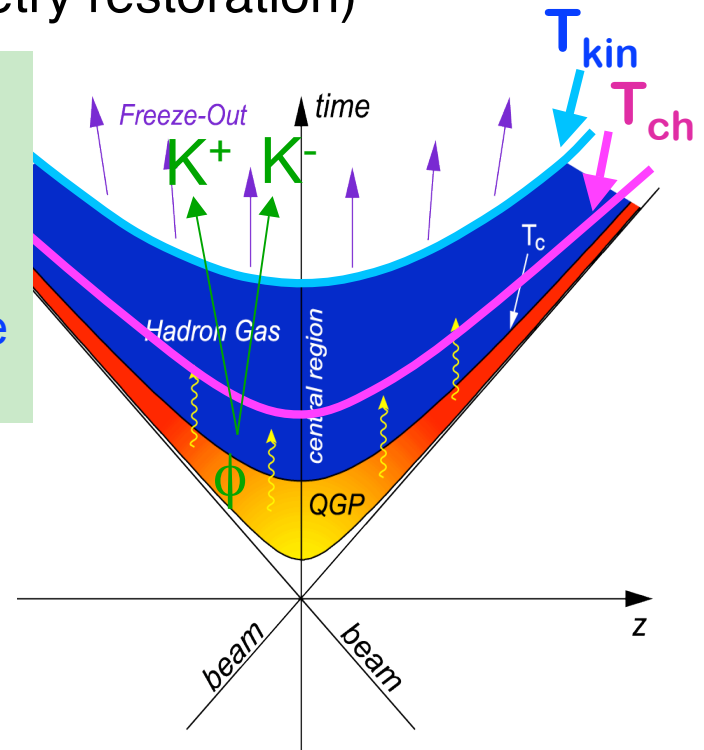
# Resonances In Medium



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  - decay inside medium
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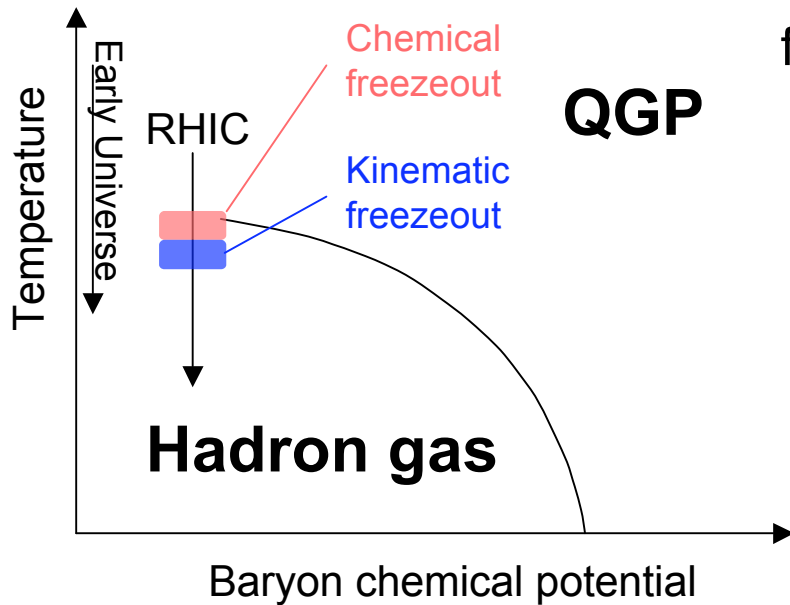
## Hadronic Decay

- Interact with hadronic medium
- sensitive to **lifetime** of hadronic medium



Resonance	Mass [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	Lifetime [fm/c]	decays (BR)
$\phi$ ( $s\bar{s}$ )	1020	44	$K+K, e^++e^-(10^{-4})$
			hadronic decay

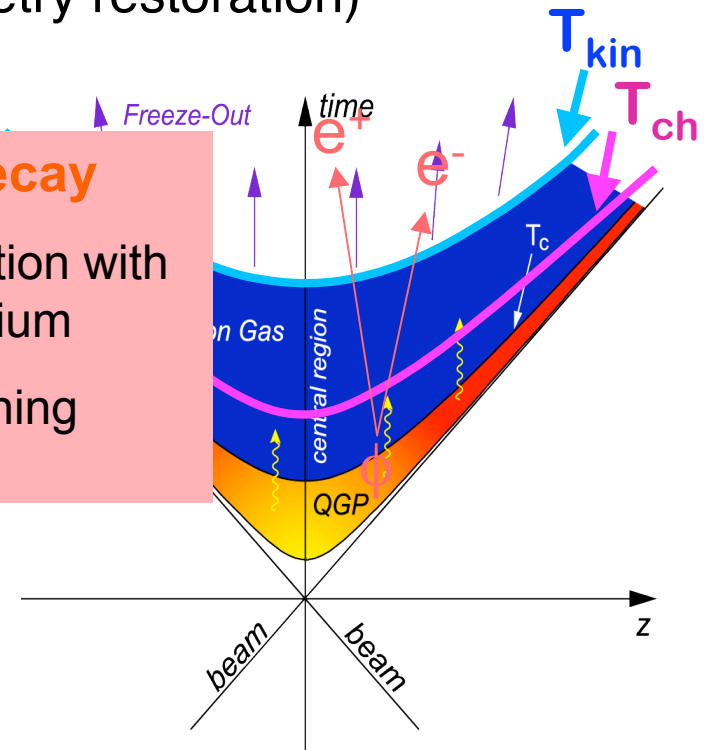
# Resonances In Medium



- **Resonance particles** are **short lived** (few fm/c) particles (strong interaction).
  - decay inside medium
  - sensitive to medium effects (mass shift, width broadening possible link to chiral symmetry restoration)

## Leptonic Decay

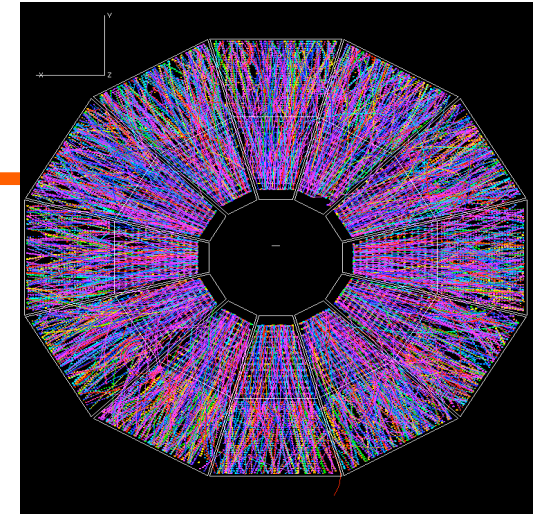
- Less interaction with hadronic medium
- Small branching ratio  $\sim 10^{-4}$



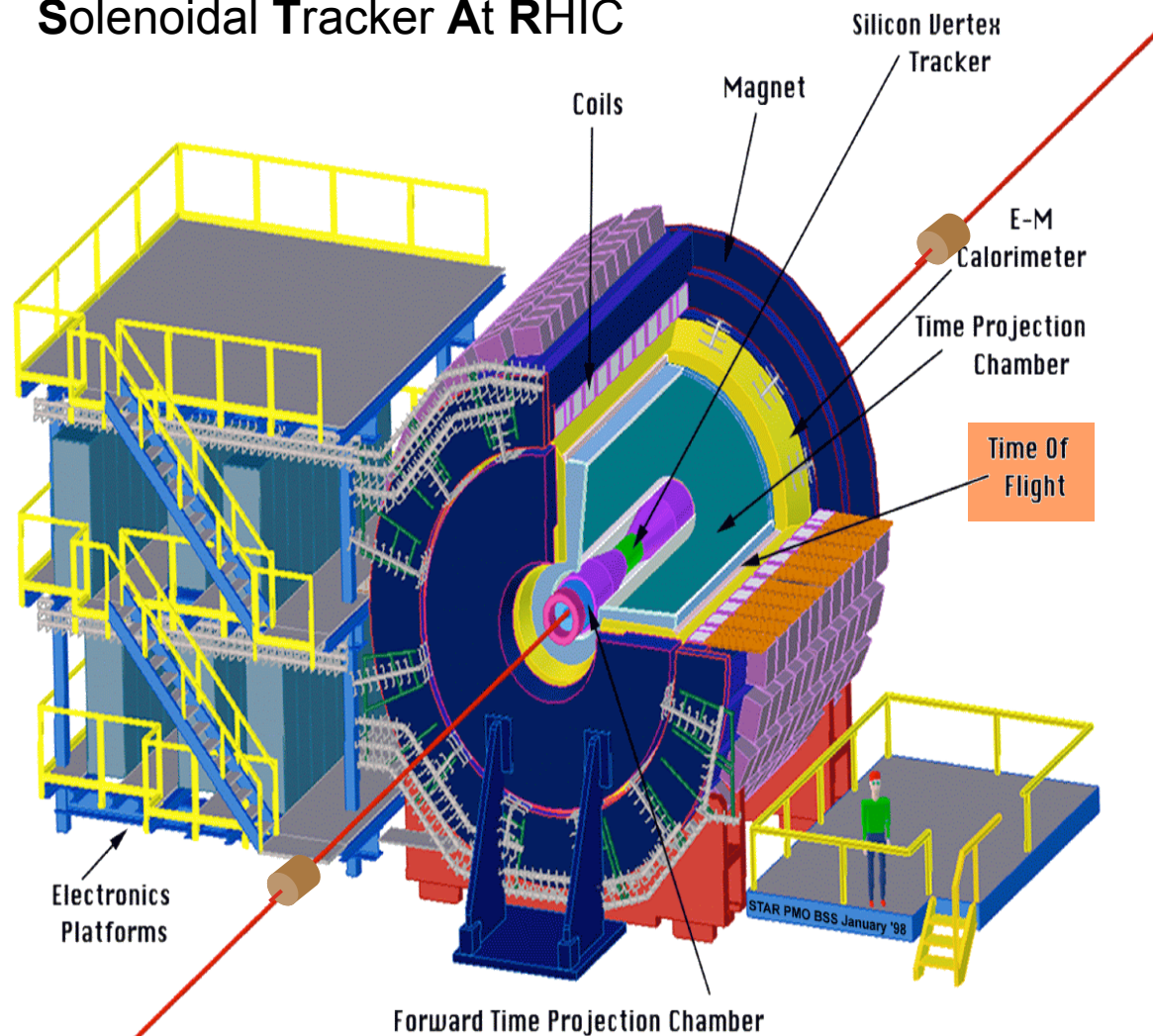
Resonance	Mass [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	Lifetime [fm/c]	decays (BR)
$\phi$ ( $s\bar{s}$ )	1020	44	$K+K, e^++e^-(10^{-4})$

leptonic decay

# STAR Detector



## Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC



### Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- full azimuth,  $|\eta| < 1$
- Momentum &  $dE/dx$

### Time of Flight System (TOF)

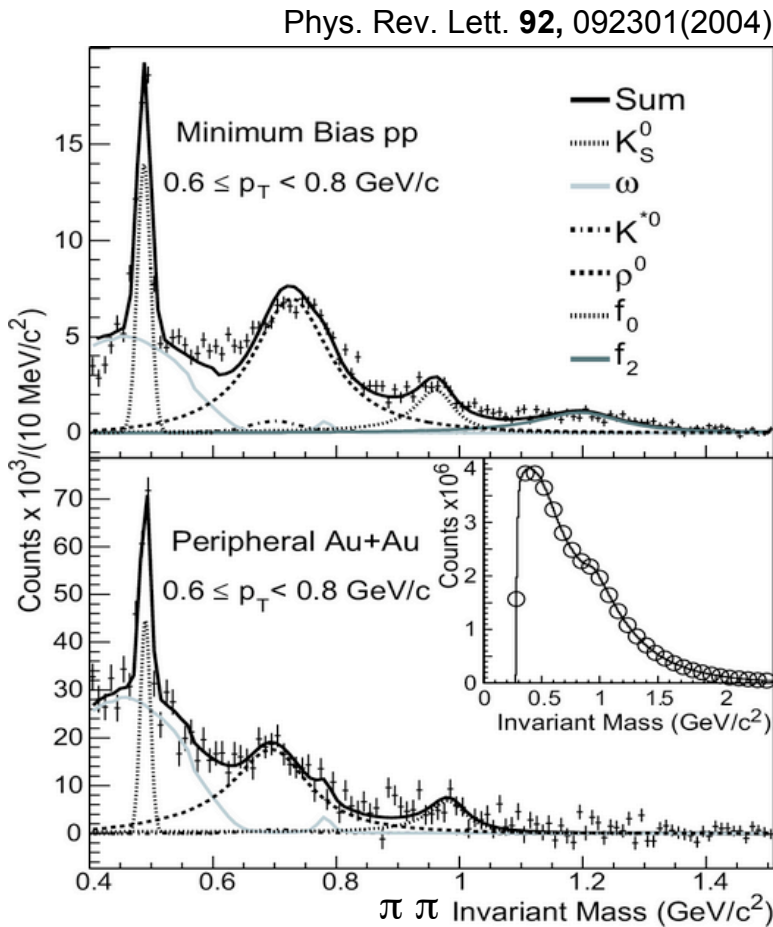
- full azimuth,  $|\eta| < 0.9$   
~70% (2009)  
~100% (2010)
- Velocity (particle identification)

# Resonance Particles

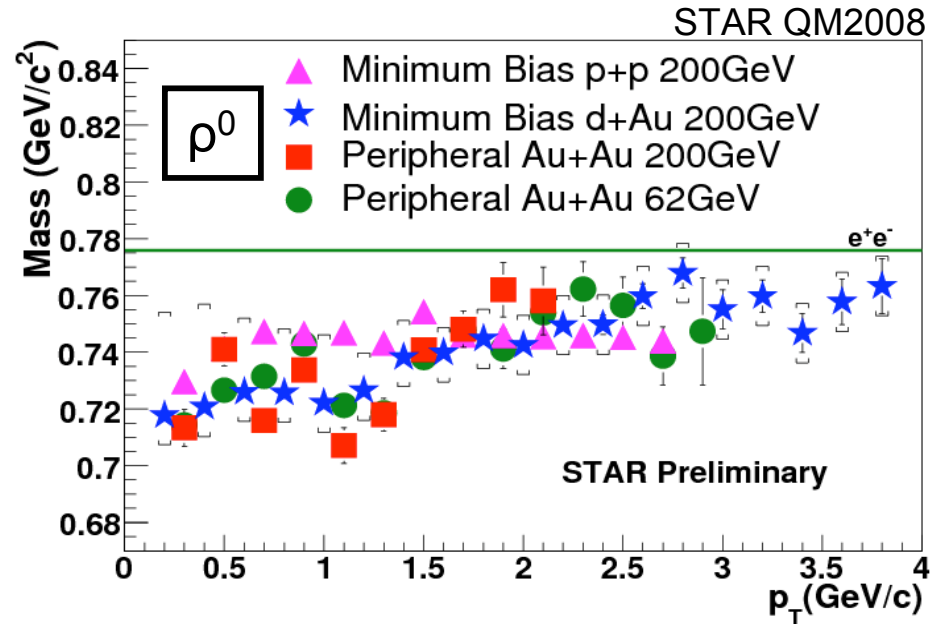
- $\rho^0$  ( $\rightarrow\pi^+\pi^-$ ),  $K^*$  ( $\rightarrow\pi K$ ),  $\phi$  ( $\rightarrow K^+K^-$ ),  $\Sigma^*$  ( $\rightarrow\pi\Lambda$ ),  $\Lambda^*$  ( $\rightarrow Kp$ )
- Hadronic resonances are measured in STAR from various colliding systems (p+p, d+Au, Cu+Cu, and Au+Au) and colliding energies (62.4, 200 GeV).

<u>Resonance</u>	<u>Lifetime [fm/c]</u>	<u>decays (BR)</u>
$\rho^0$ (770)	1.3	$\pi+\pi$ , $e^+e^-$ ( $10^{-5}$ )
$K^*$ (892)	4.0	$\pi+K$
$\phi$ (1020)	44	$K+K$ , $e^+e^-$ ( $10^{-4}$ )
$\Sigma^*$ (1385)	5.7	$\Lambda+\pi$
$\Lambda^*$ (1520)	13	$\Lambda+\pi$

# $\rho^0$ (770) Mass & Width



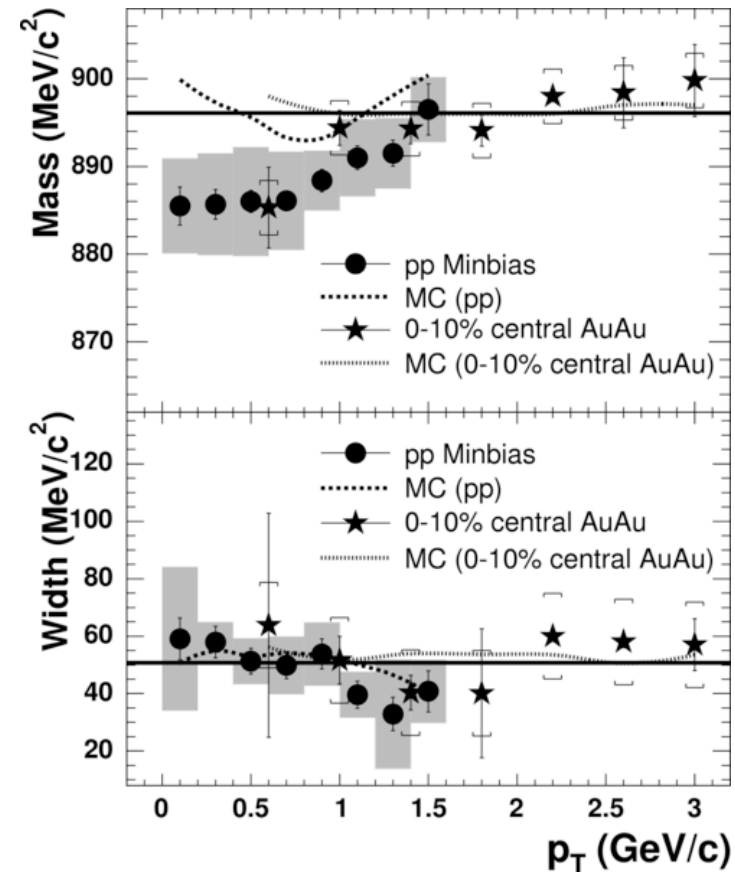
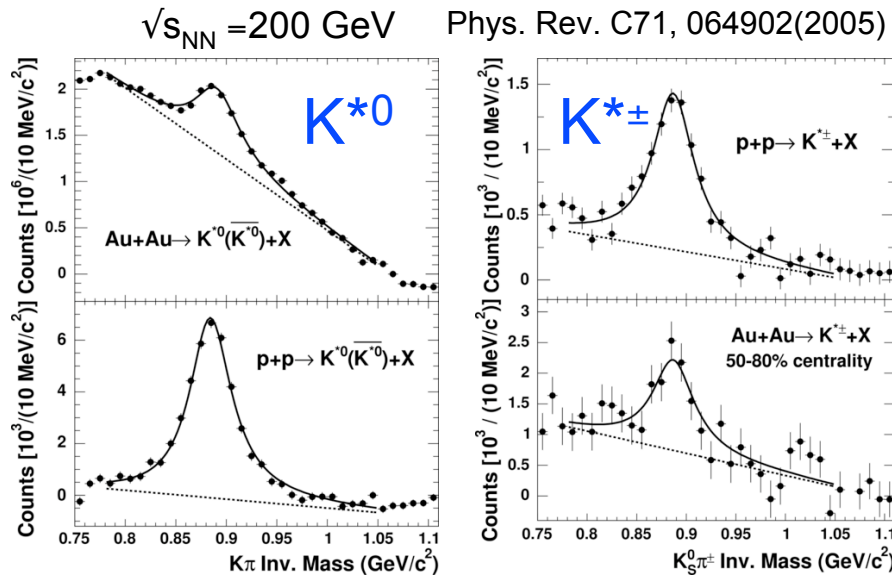
$\rho^0$  fit w/ relativistic Breit-Wigner func. times phase space factor



- $\rho^0$  mass shifted at low  $p_T$  by  $\sim 30$   $\text{MeV}/c^2$ .
- Same mass shifts in all collision systems and energies (200 & 62.4 GeV)
- Detector effect may be not fully accounted in the simulation.
- Width is fixed.

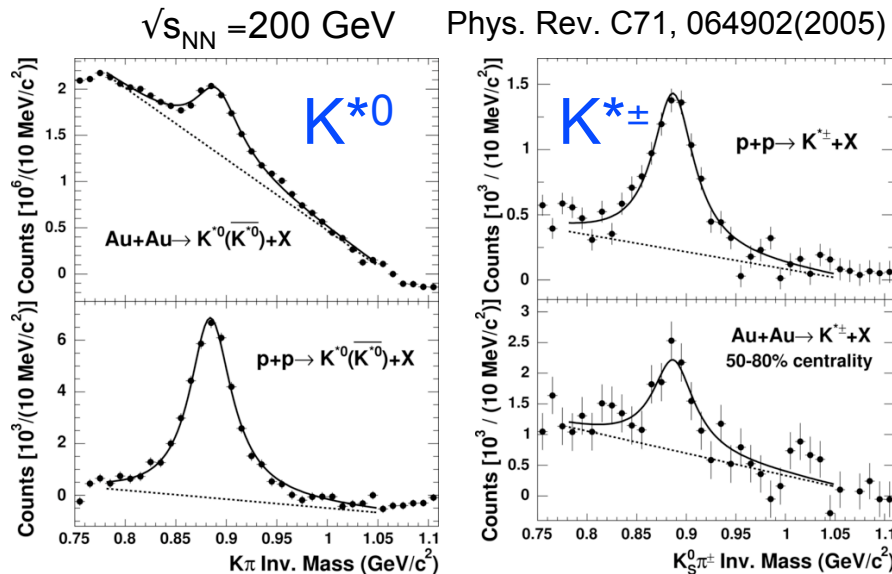


# K\*(892) Mass & Width

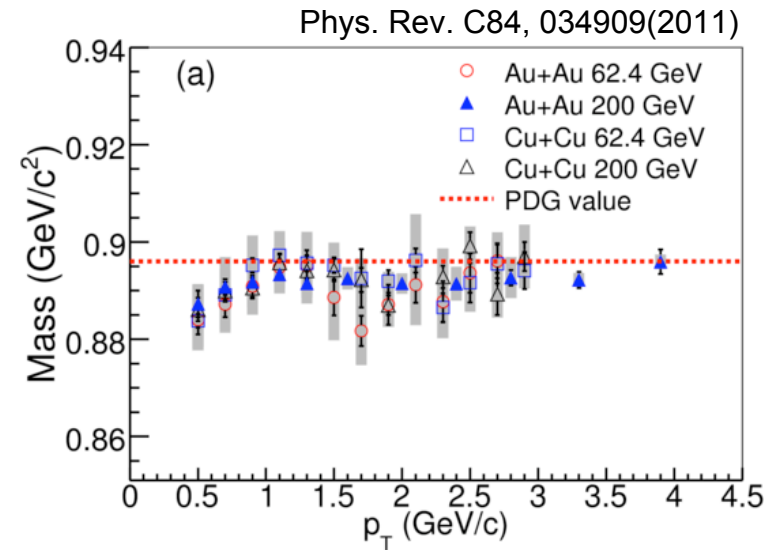


- Mass shifts at low  $p_T$  by  $\sim 6-15$   $\text{MeV}/c^2$ 
  - Consistent within 2 sigma level
- p+p and Au+Au have same trends  $\rightarrow$  medium effect?
- No width broadening
- Detector effect may be not fully accounted in the simulation.

# K\*(892) Mass & Width



## Different Collision systems & energies

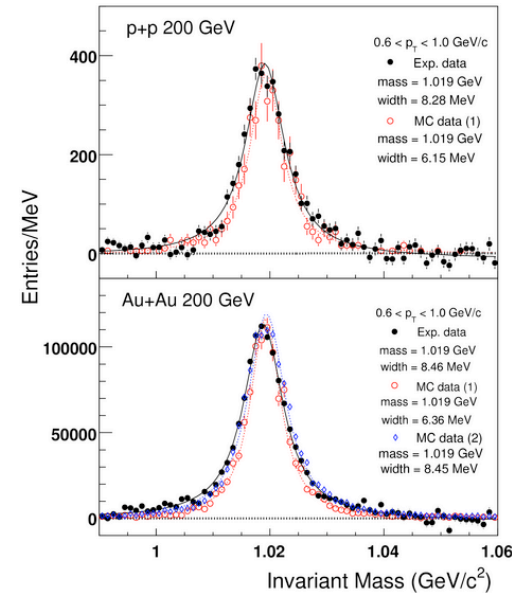
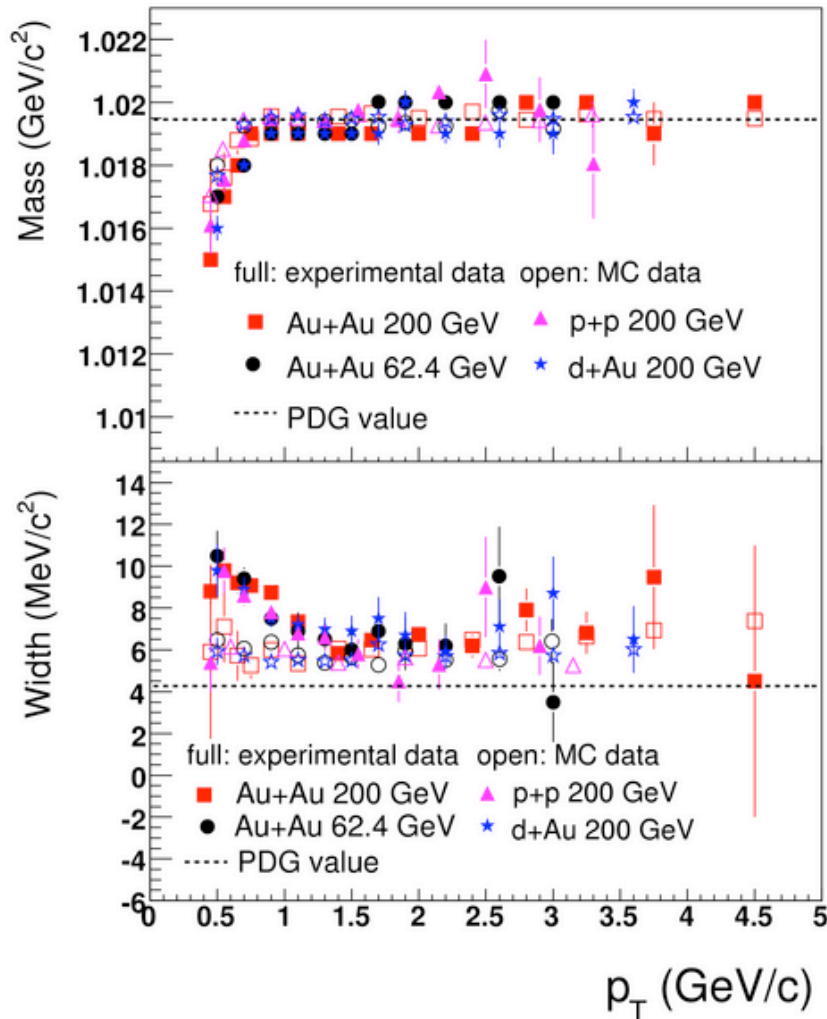


- Mass shifts at low  $p_T$  by  $\sim 6-15$   $\text{MeV}/c^2$ 
  - Consistent within 2 sigma level
- p+p and Au+Au have same trends  $\rightarrow$  medium effect?
- No width broadening
- Detector effect may be not fully accounted in the simulation.

No dependence of mass and width within the errors on **beam energy and colliding ion species**

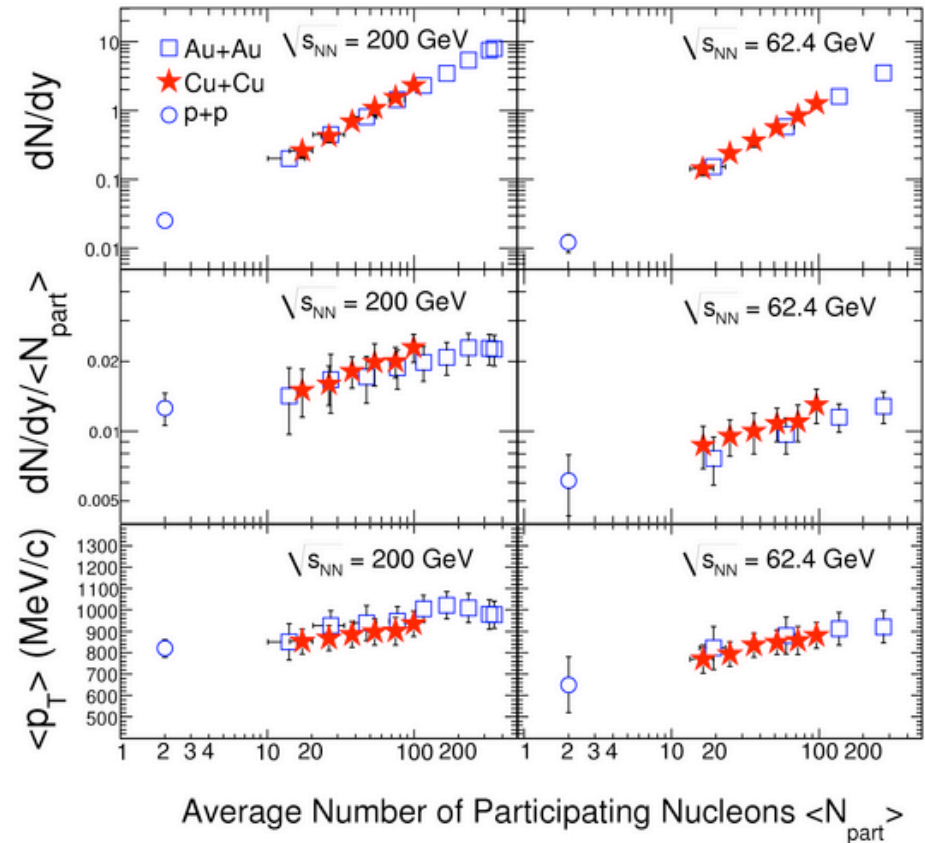
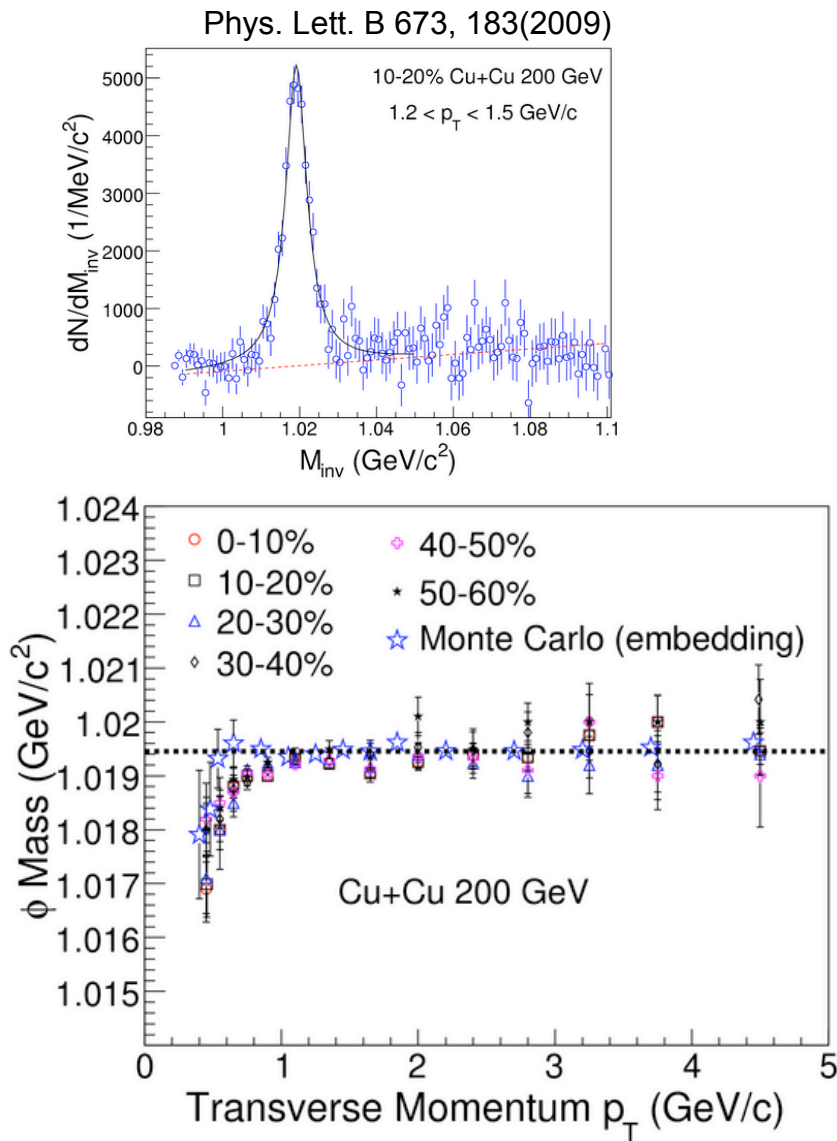
# $\phi(1020)$ Mass & Width

Phys. Rev. C79, 064903(2009)



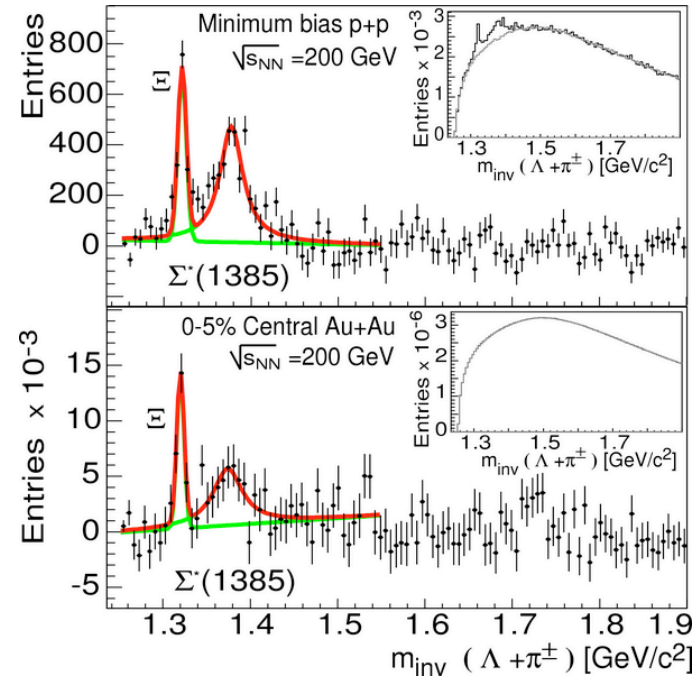
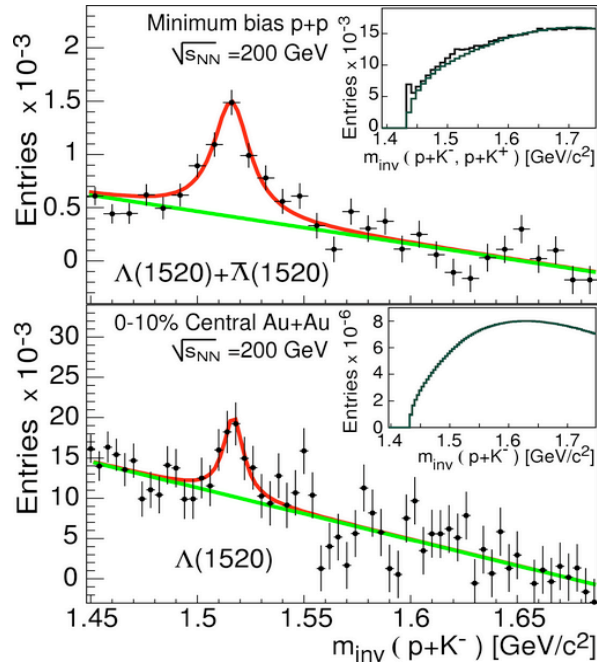
- At low  $p_T$ ,  $\phi$  mass is lower and width is larger than from simulation.
- No significant dependence of mass and width on **beam energy and colliding ion species**
- Detector effect may be not fully accounted in the simulation.

# $\phi(1020)$ in Cu+Cu



- Same system size dependence in  $dN/dy$  and  $\langle p_T \rangle$

# $\Lambda^*(1520)$ & $\Sigma^*(1385)$ Mass & Width

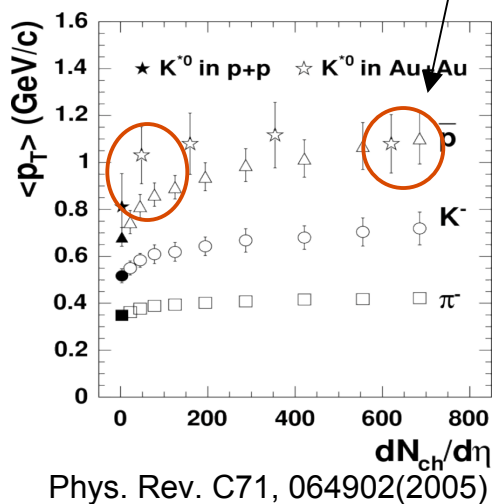
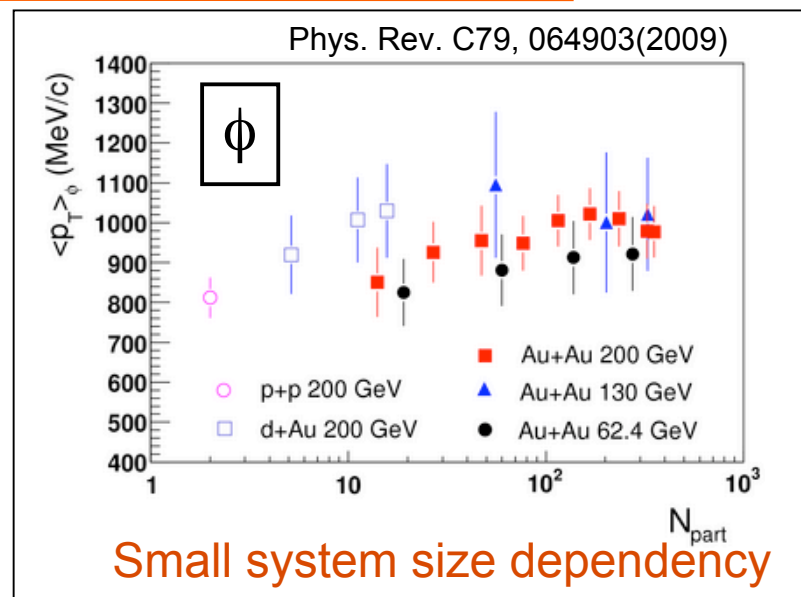
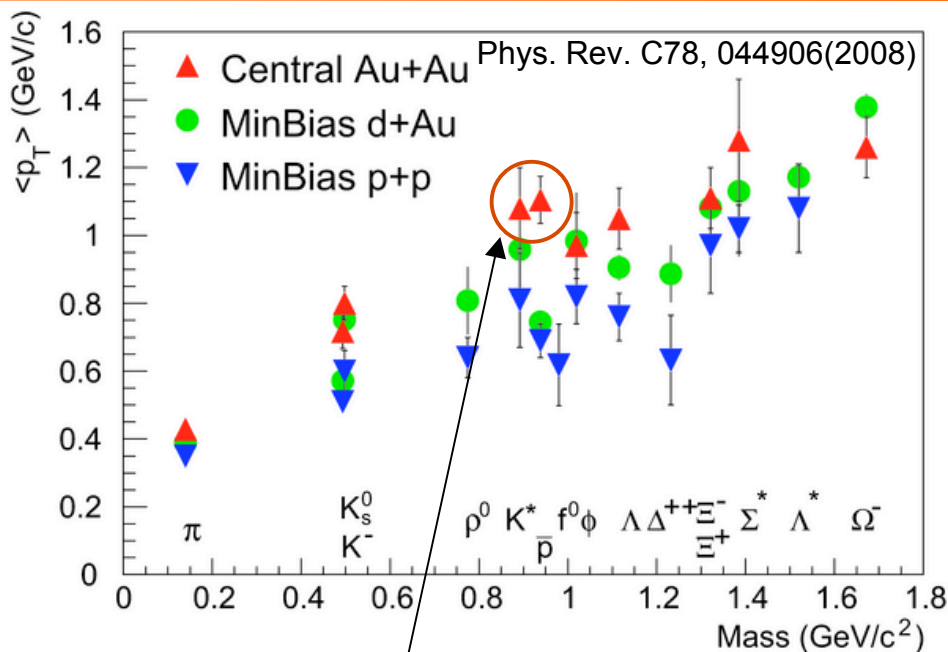


Particle	M [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	$\Gamma$ [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]
$\Sigma^*(p+p)$	$1376 \pm 3 \pm 3$	$44 \pm 8 \pm 8$
$\Sigma^*(\text{Au+Au})$	$1375 \pm 5 \pm 3$	$43 \pm 5 \pm 6$
$\Lambda^*(p+p)$	$1516 \pm 2 \pm 2$	$20 \pm 4 \pm 2$
$\Lambda^*(\text{Au+Au})$	$1516 \pm 2 \pm 2$	$12 \pm 6 \pm 3$
<hr/>		
$\Sigma^0^*(\text{PDG})$	$1383.7 \pm 1$	$36 \pm 5$
$\Lambda^*(\text{PDG})$	$1519.5 \pm 1$	$15.6 \pm 1$

- Mass & width of  $\Lambda^*$  and  $\Sigma^*$  are in agreement with the PDG values within errors.

Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**, 132301 (2006)

# $\langle p_T \rangle$



- In most central,  $K^*$  & non-reso. (anti-p) agree.

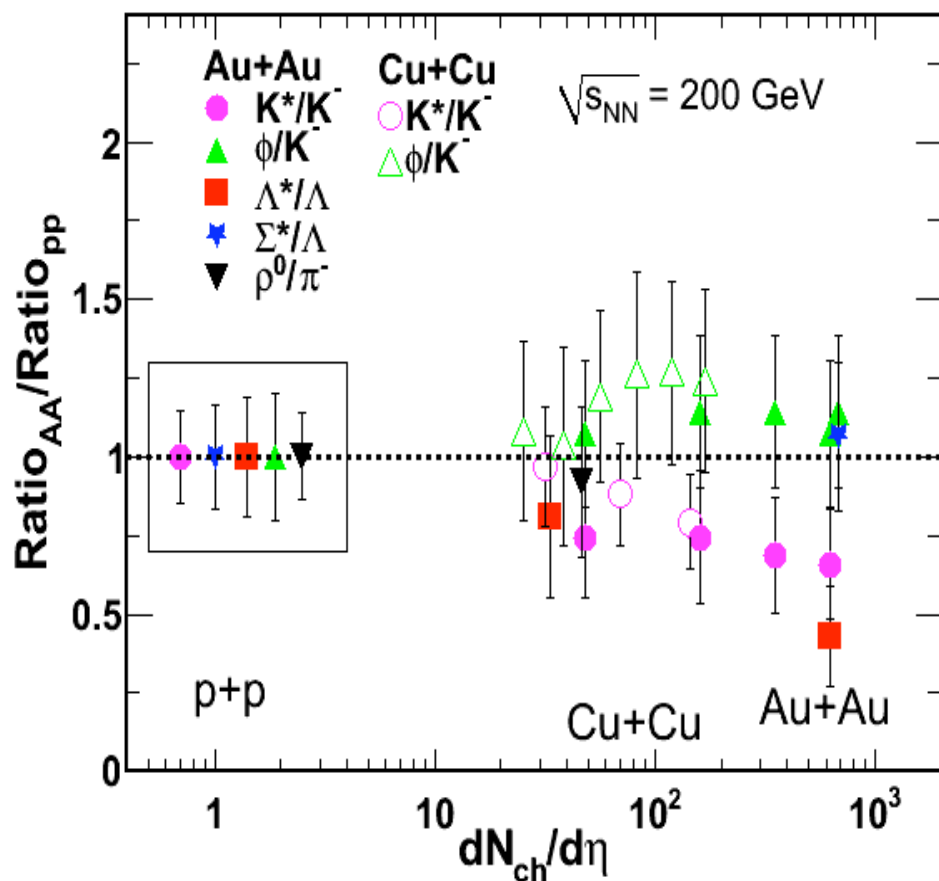
- In peripheral,  $K^*$   $\langle p_T \rangle$  is enhanced.

- Flat  $K^*$   $\langle p_T \rangle$ 
  - low  $p_T$  daughters are re-scattered in medium
  - $p_T$  distribution shifts to higher  $p_T$



# Yield Ratio

$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $K^* \rightarrow \pi K$ ,  $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ ,  $\Sigma^* \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$ ,  $\Lambda^* \rightarrow Kp$



- $K^*/K^-$  suppressed with centrality  
 $\rightarrow$  re-scatt. ( $\sigma_{\pi\pi}$ ) > re-gen. ( $\sigma_{\pi K}$ )
- $\rho^0$  &  $\phi$  no suppression  
 $\rightarrow$  re-scatt. = re-gen.
- $\Lambda^*$  suppressed most

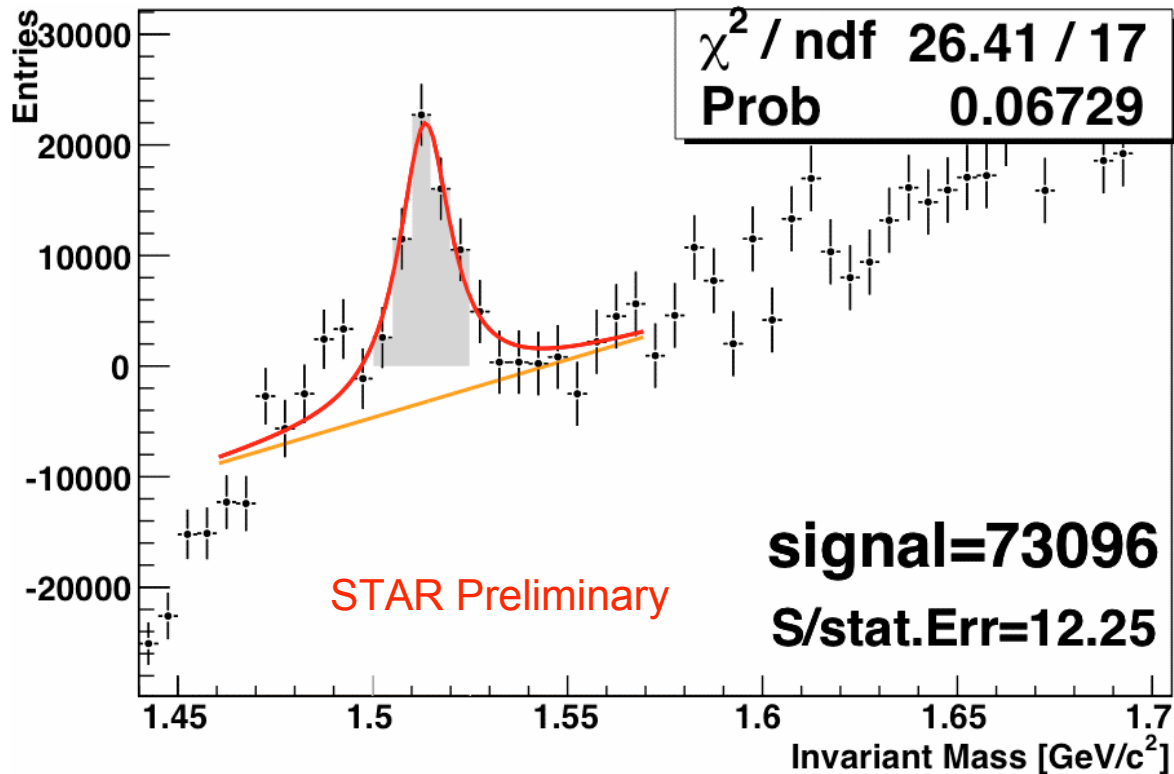
Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 132301 (2006)

Phys. Lett. B 673, 183 (2009)

Phys. Rev. C 84, 034909 (2011)

# $\Lambda(1520) + \bar{\Lambda}(1520)$ in Cu+Cu 200GeV

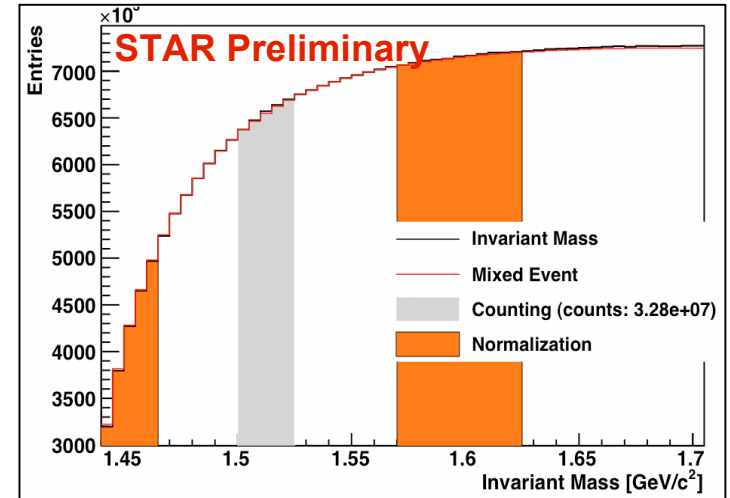
$\Lambda(1520) + \bar{\Lambda}(1520)$   $p_T : 0.4-3.2$  [GeV/c]



Fit with the Breit-Wigner func. + background.  
 Error is statistical only. Systematic is under study.

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~20M Min. Bias events  
 (after event selection)



Fit: mass =  $1513 \pm 1 \pm \text{sys. MeV}/c^2$   
 width =  $16 \pm 3 \pm \text{sys. MeV}/c^2$

Simulation:

mass =  $1518 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
 width =  $16.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

Particle Data Group:

mass =  $1519.5 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
 width =  $15.6 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

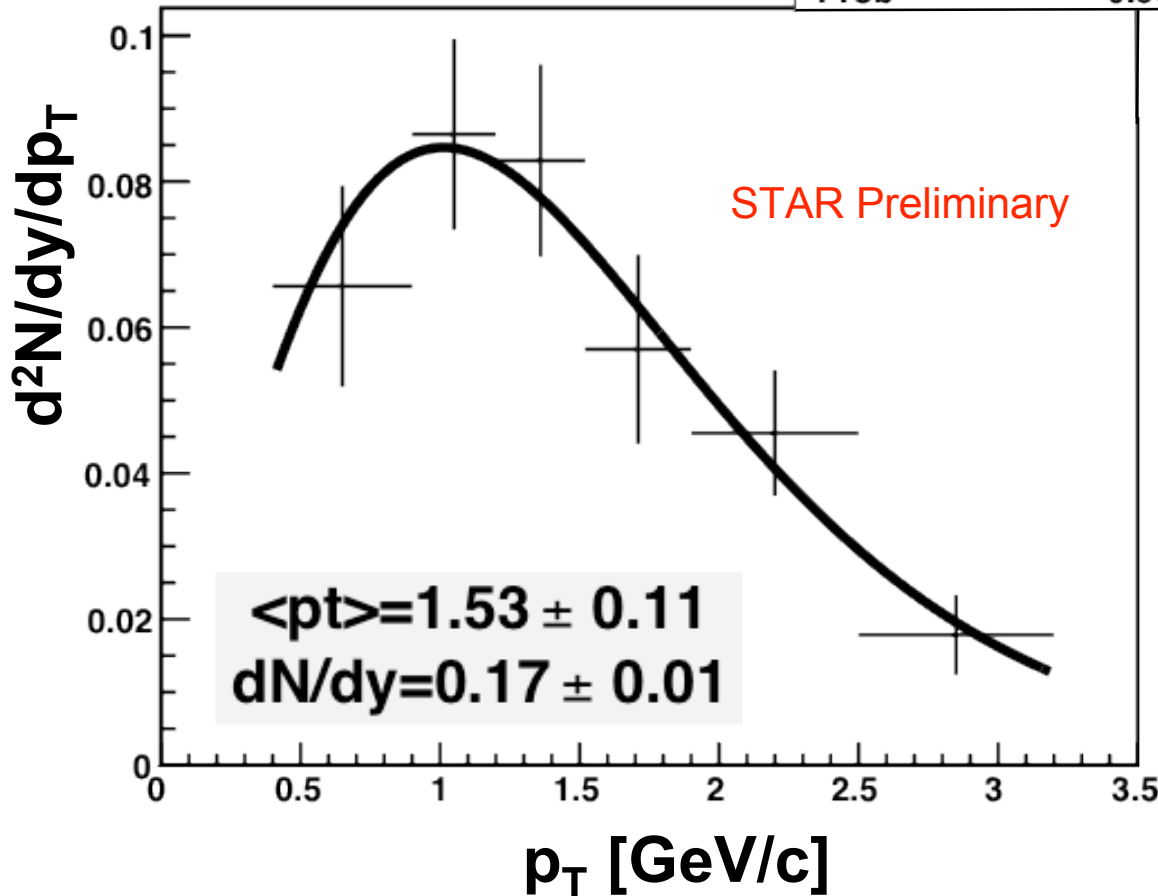


# $\Lambda(1520) + \bar{\Lambda}(1520)$ in Cu+Cu

Corrected

$\Lambda(1520) + \bar{\Lambda}(1520)$

$\chi^2 / \text{ndf}$	1.049 / 4
Prob	0.9023



$dN/dy = 0.17 \pm 0.01$   
 $T = 0.56 \pm 0.055$  [GeV]  
 $\langle p_T \rangle = 1.53 \pm 0.11$   
[GeV/c]

Fit with Maxwell-Boltzmann dist.  
Error is statistical only.

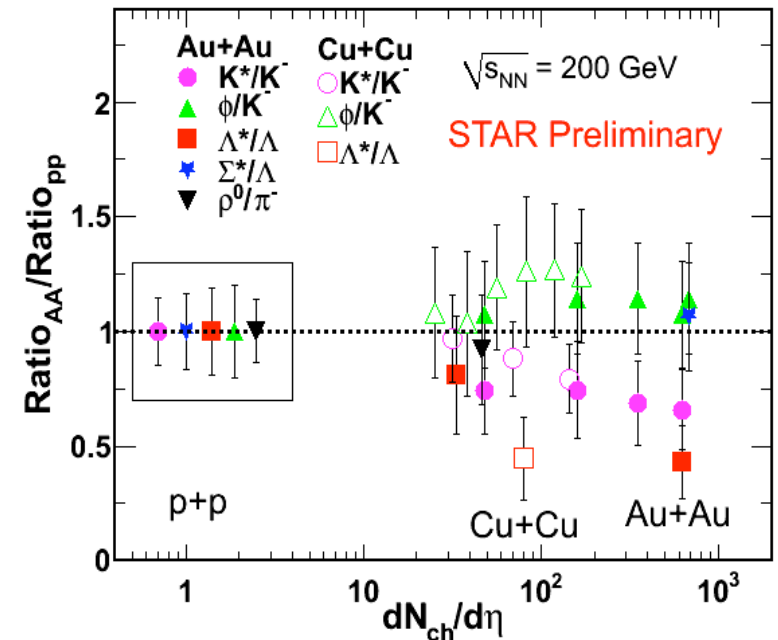
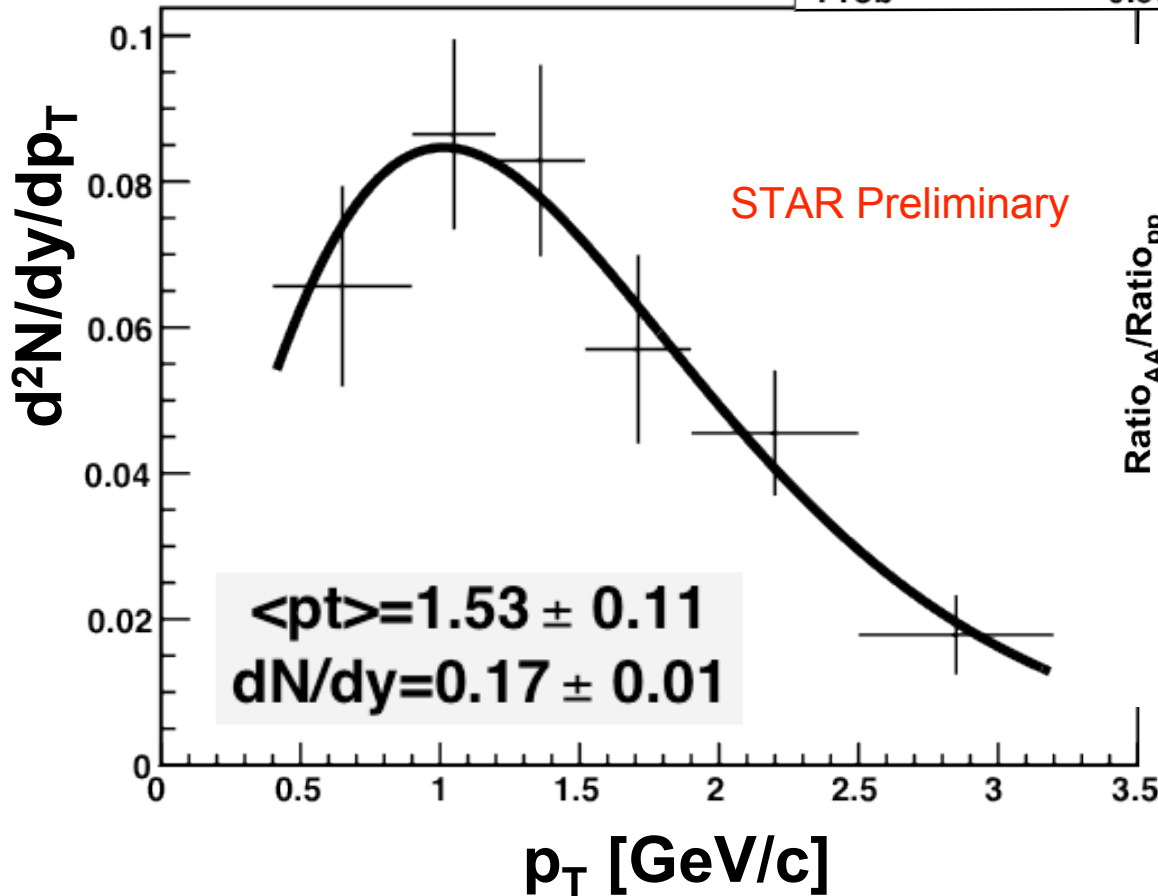
STAR APS2011

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STAR APS2011

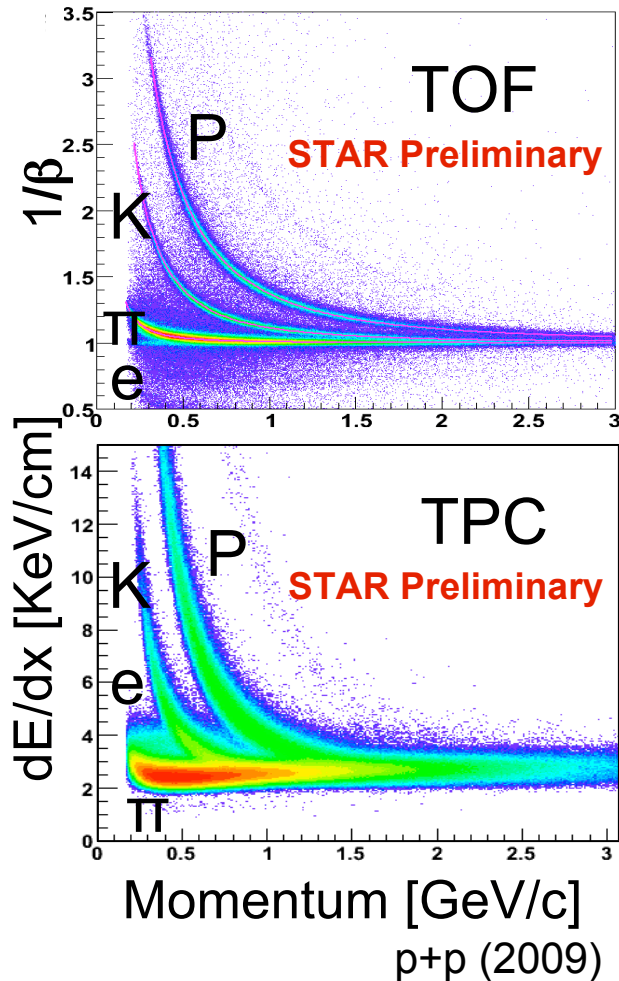
$\phi$  &  $\omega$   
in Leptonic Decay Channel

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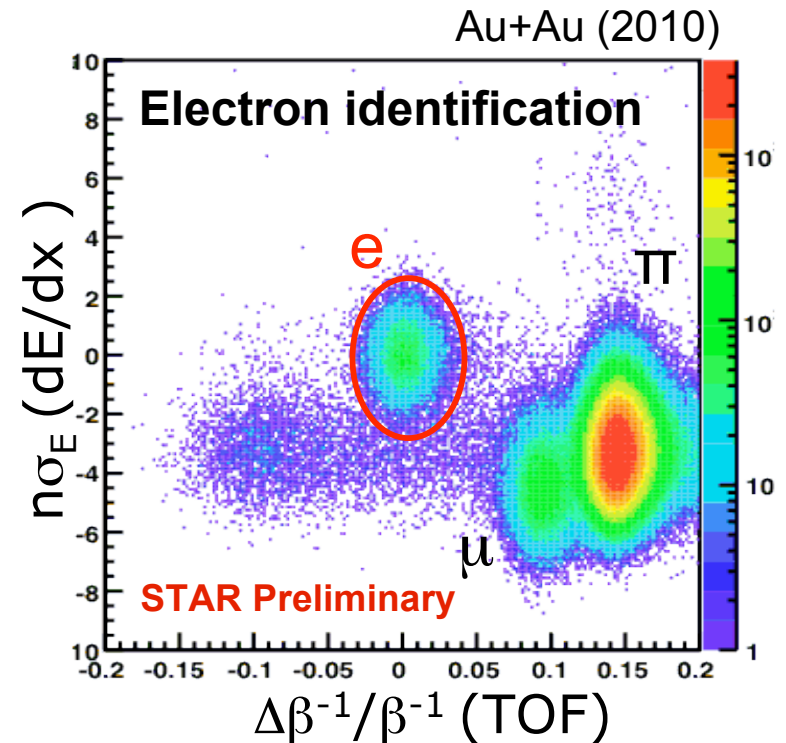


# Electron Identification

With **New** TOF Detector



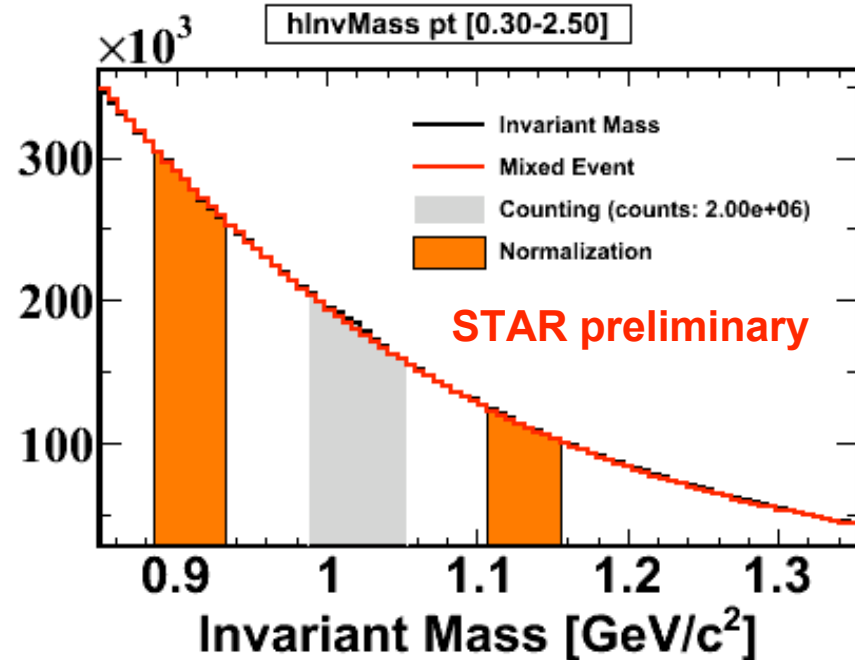
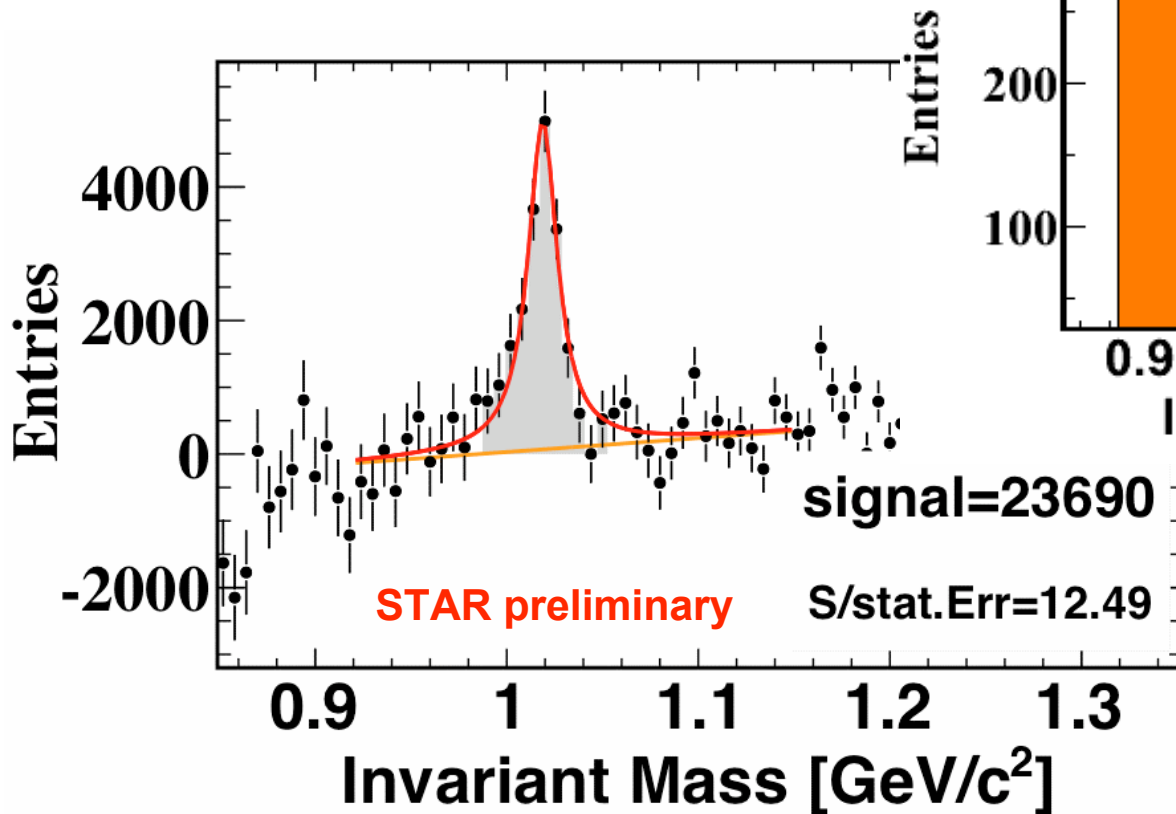
Combine



We use electrons up to  $p=1.5\text{GeV}/c$  due to large contaminations from pions.

# $\phi(1020)$ Signal

Au+Au 200 GeV  
 $p_T = [0.3-2.5]$  GeV/c

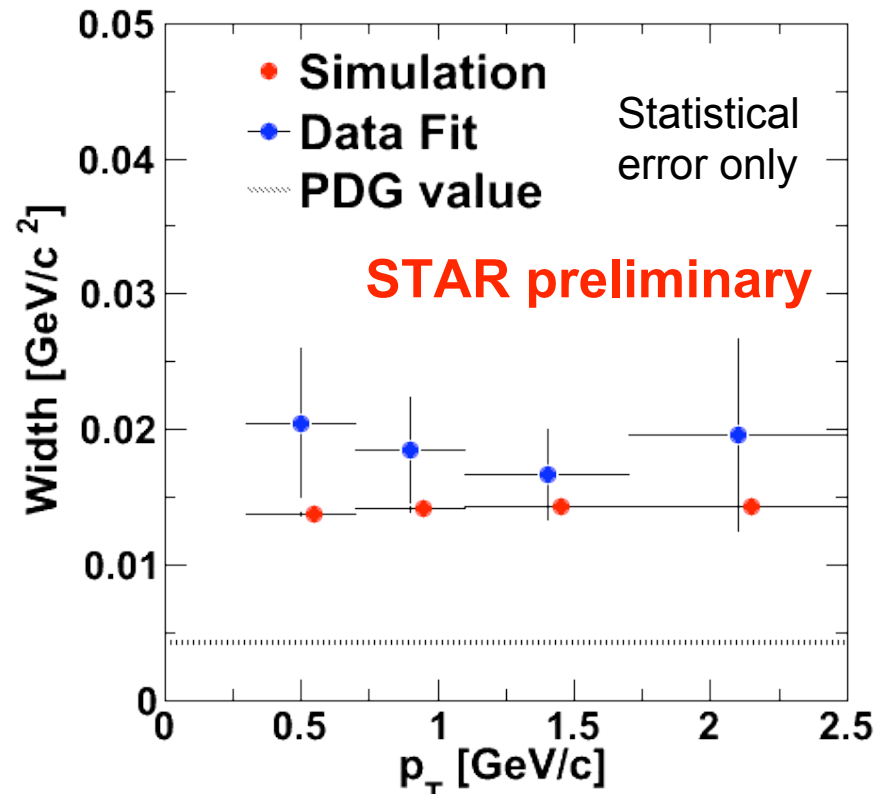
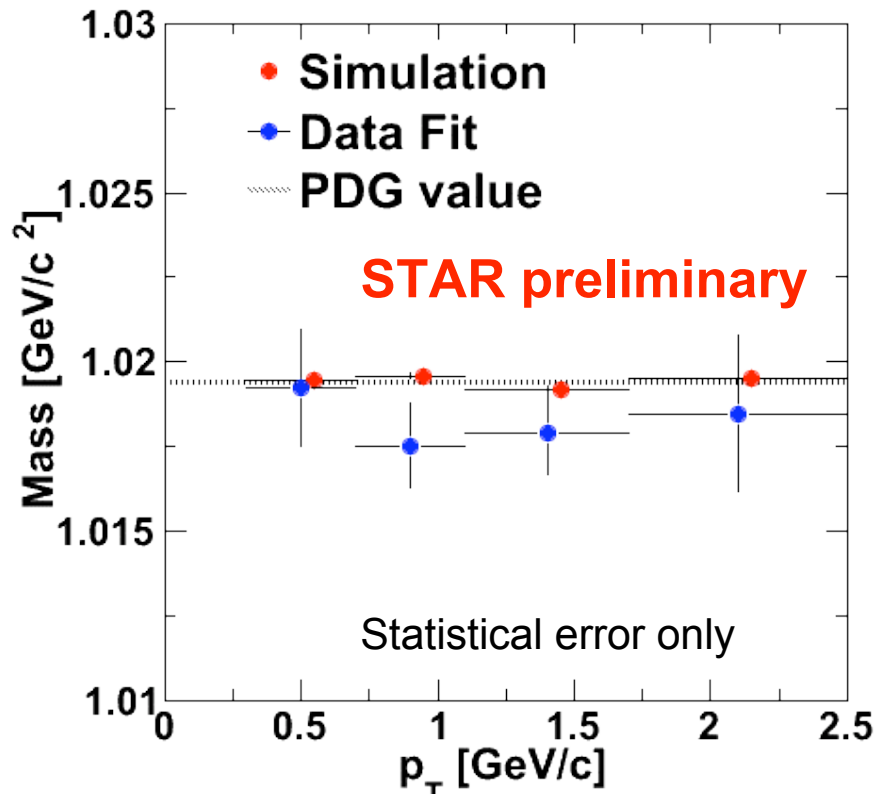


	Mass [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	width [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]
PDG	1019 $\pm$ 0.02	4.26 $\pm$ 0.04
Fit	1019 $\pm$ 1.0	19.71 $\pm$ 2.93

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# Mass & Width in $p_T$ Bins

Au+Au 200 GeV

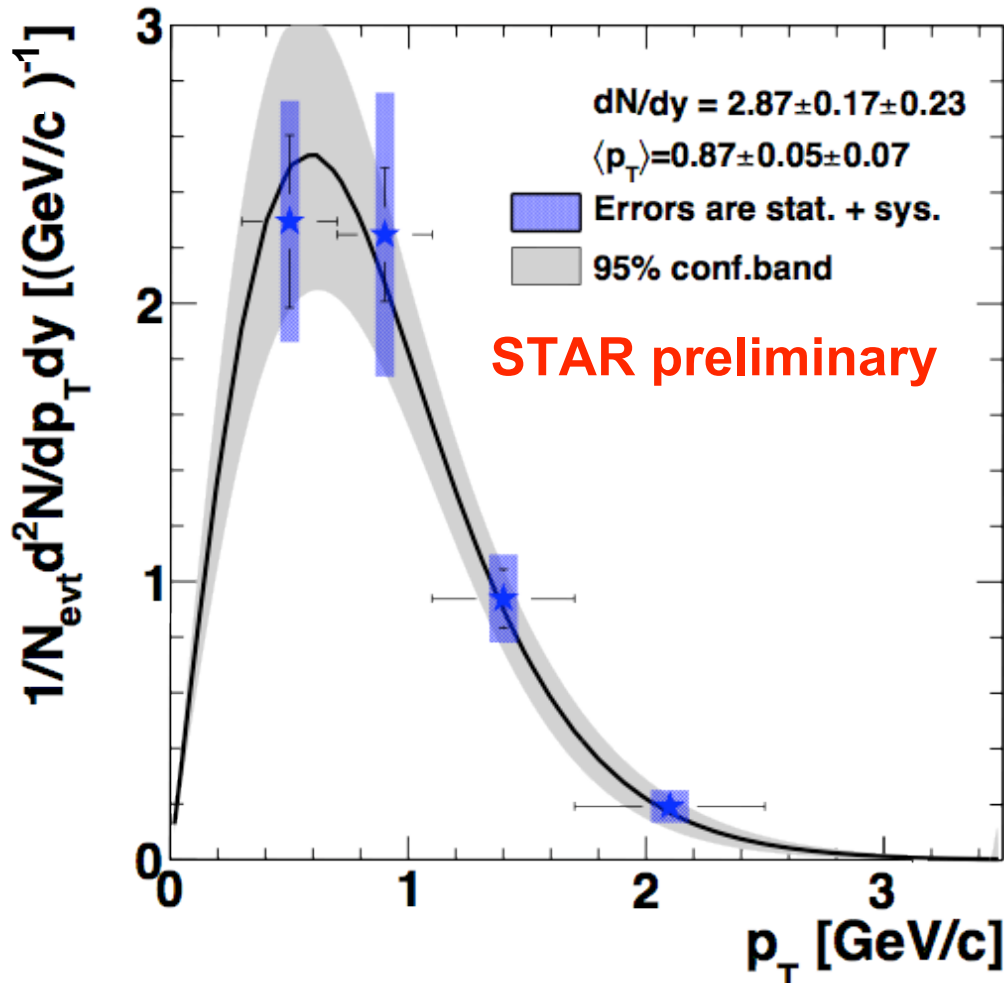


Mass and width are in agreement with the simulation.

➔ No mass shifts or width broadenings

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# Corrected $\phi(1020)$ Spectrum



Au+Au 200 GeV

$\phi \rightarrow e^+e^-$  (0-80%)

$\langle p_T \rangle = 0.87 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07$  [GeV/c]

$dN/dy = 2.87 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.23$

Run4  $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$  (0-80%)

$\langle p_T \rangle = 0.962 \pm 0.014$  [GeV/c]

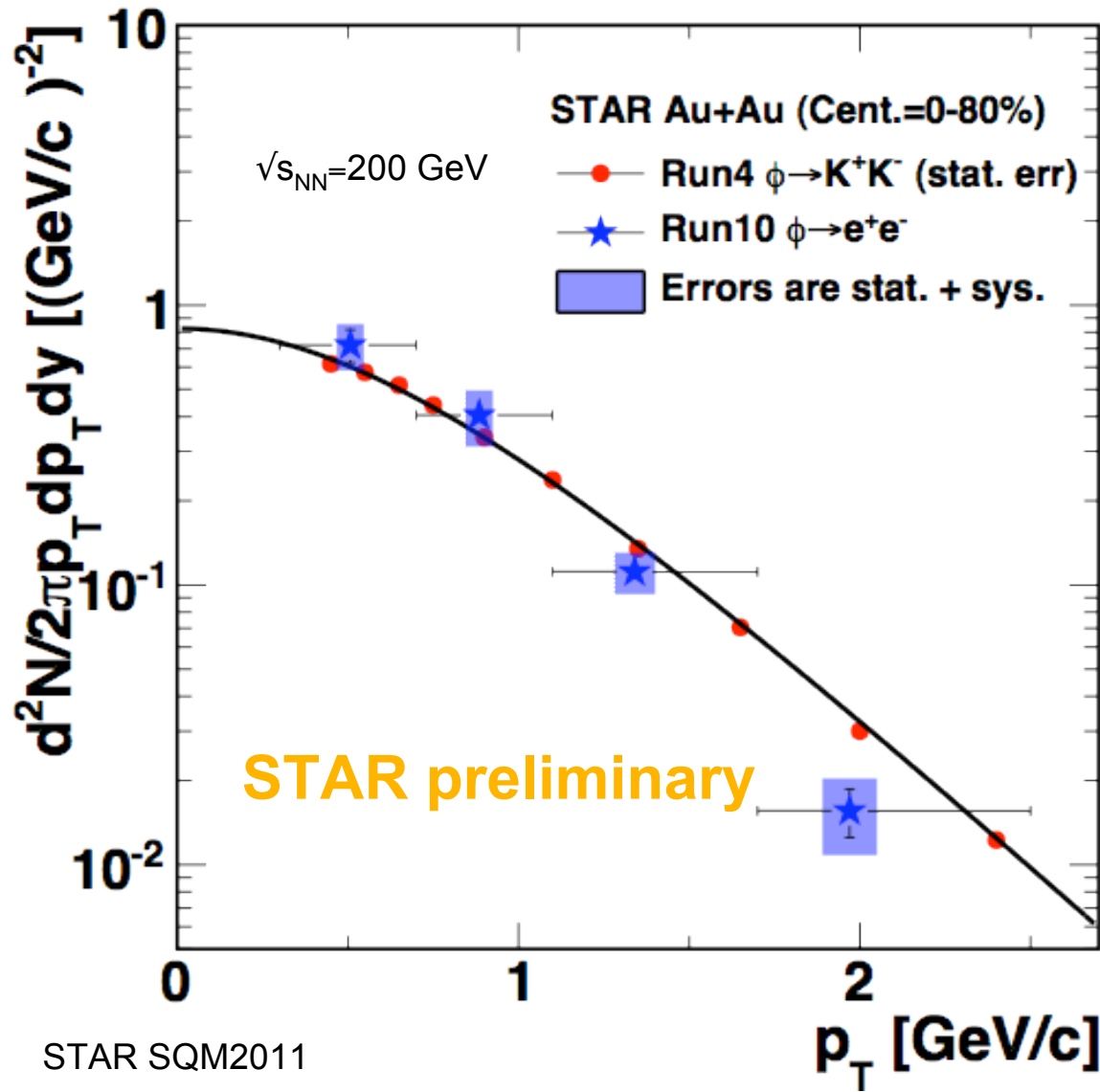
$dN/dy = 2.68 \pm 0.15$

(Statistical error only)

$$\text{Fit func.} = \frac{d^2N}{dydp_T} = p_T \frac{dN/dy}{T(m_\phi + T)} \exp\left[-\frac{m_T - m_\phi}{T}\right]$$

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# Comparison to Hadronic Decay



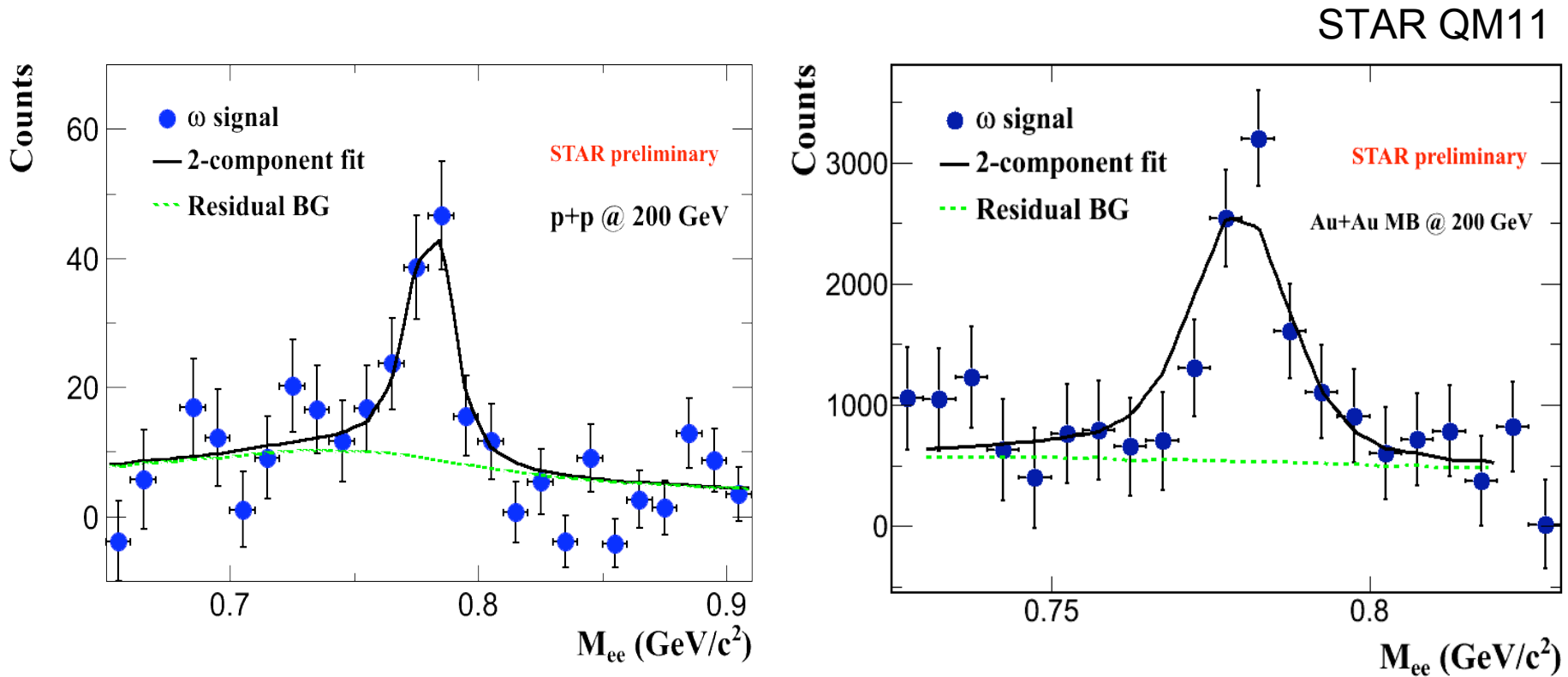
No significant difference between hadronic and leptonic decay channel within the errors.

Phys. Rev. C **79**, 064903 (2009)

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# $\omega$ Signal

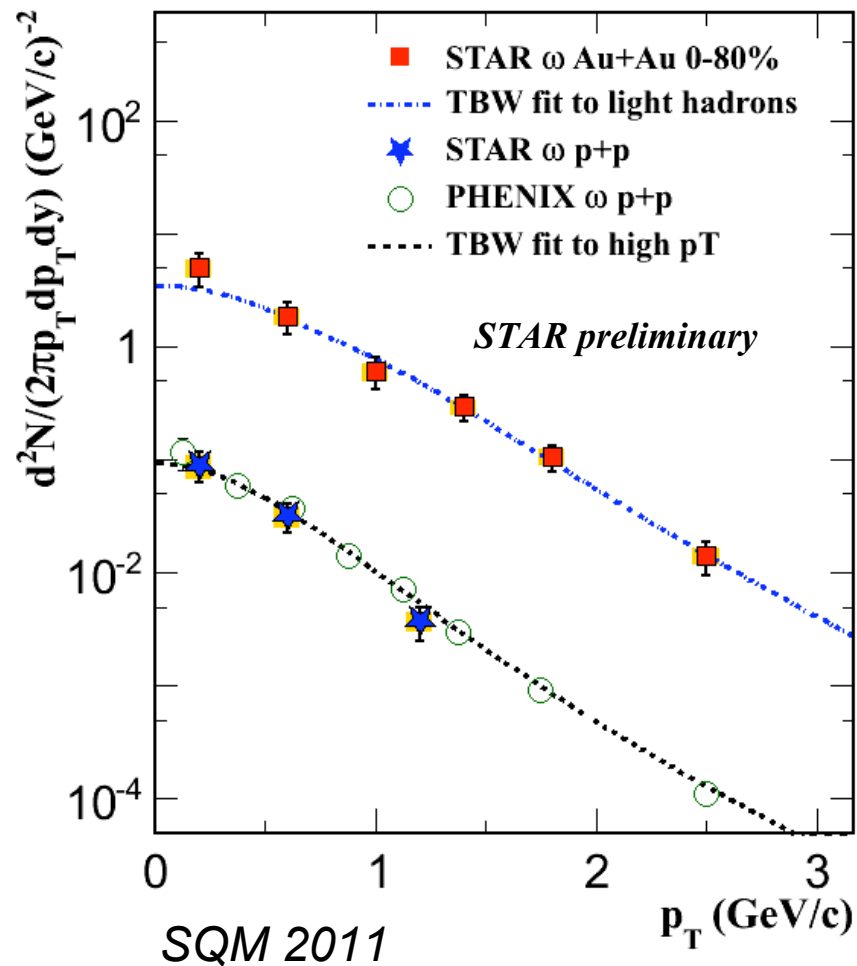


## Fit $\omega$ by two components

$\omega$  Invariant shape from the cocktail simulation

Green line: the cocktail without  $\omega$

# $\omega \rightarrow e^+e^-$ Spectra



- $\omega \rightarrow e^+e^-$  spectra measured in p+p and Au+Au 200 GeV
  - Yield consistent with Tsallis fit expectations
  - Applies to p+p
- dN/dy of  $\omega$  consistent with previous measurements

## Tsallis Blast-wave(TBW) fit:

$T=96.4$  MeV,  $q = 1.0926$  for mesons  $\langle\beta\rangle=0$  in p+p,  
 $T=117$  MeV,  $q = 1.0416$   $\langle\beta\rangle=0.47$  in 0-80% AuAu.

( $q$  is a parameter characterizing the degree of non-equilibrium)

Z.Tang et al., arXiv:1101.1912

# Summary

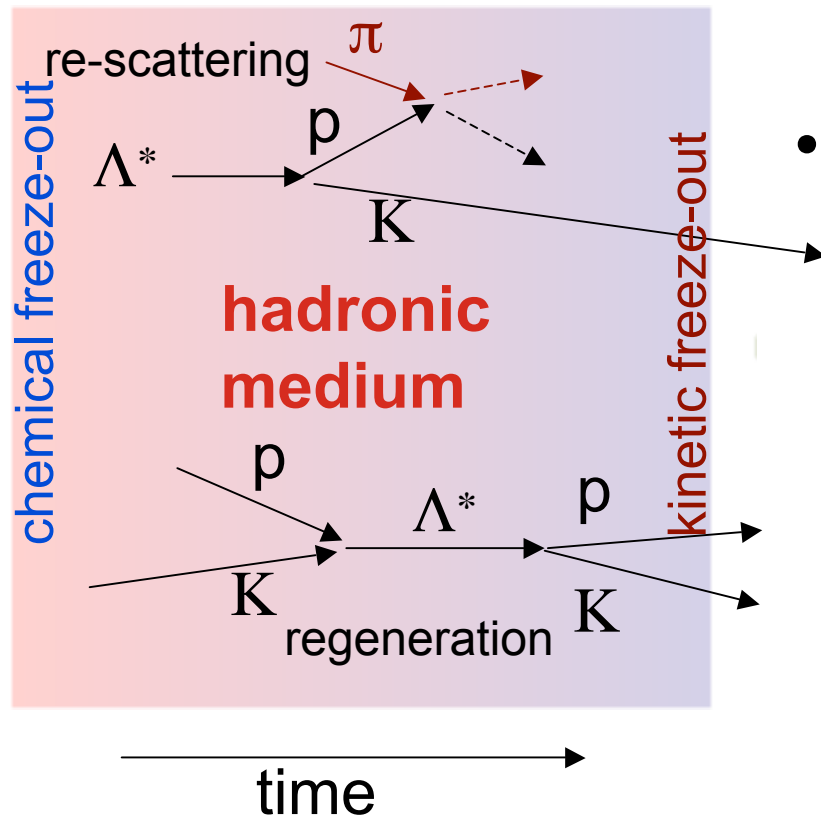
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- In STAR,  $\rho_0$ ,  $K^*$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\Sigma^*$ ,  $\Lambda^*$  are measured in various colliding species and colliding energies.
- Masses and widths of those resonances are presented. **No significant mass shifts or width broadening** are observed.
- $\langle p_T \rangle$  and yields ratios are presented.
  - In most central, the  $K^*$   $\langle p_T \rangle$  agree to the  $\langle p_T \rangle$  of non-resonance particle. However, in peripheral bin, the  $K^{*0}$   $\langle p_T \rangle$  shows **enhancement**.
  - Double ratio of  $K^*/K$  &  $\Lambda^*/\Lambda$  yields show **suppression** with centrality possibly due to re-scattering of daughters in hadronic medium.
- New measurements of  $\phi$  and  $\omega$  from leptonic decay channels are presented. We couldn't see any difference between results from leptonic decay channel and from hadronic decay channel.
- No signature of the Chiral symmetry restoration is observed.

# Back Up



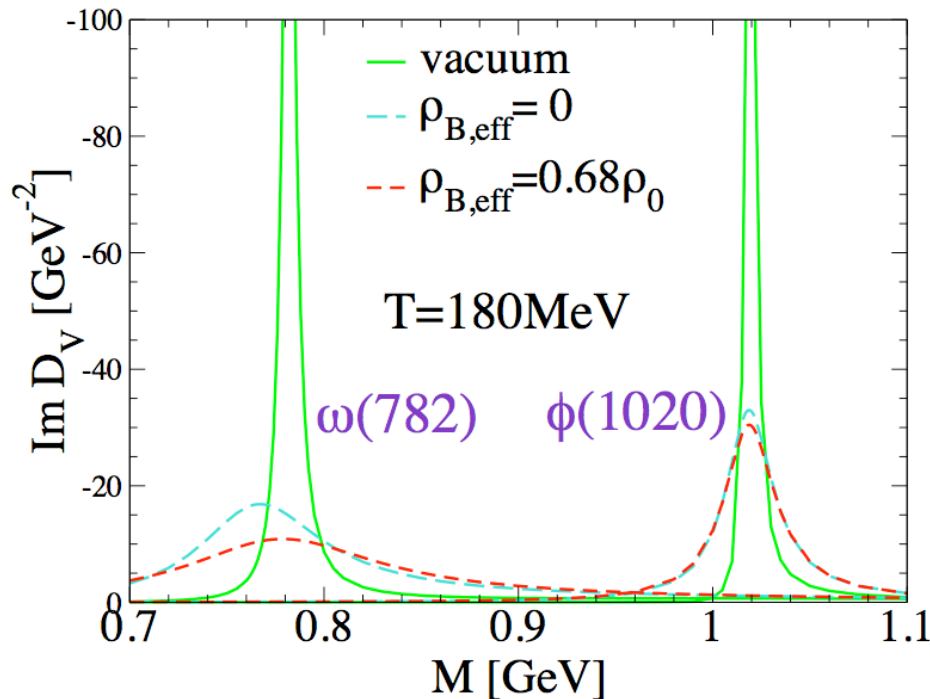
# Medium Effects



- **Re-scattering:** loss of signal  $\propto \sigma_{\text{daughter-medium}}$
- **Re-generation:** increase resonance yields  $\propto \sigma_{\text{daughter-daughter}}$

Estimate time span between chemical and kinetic freeze out.

# The Chiral Symmetry Restoration

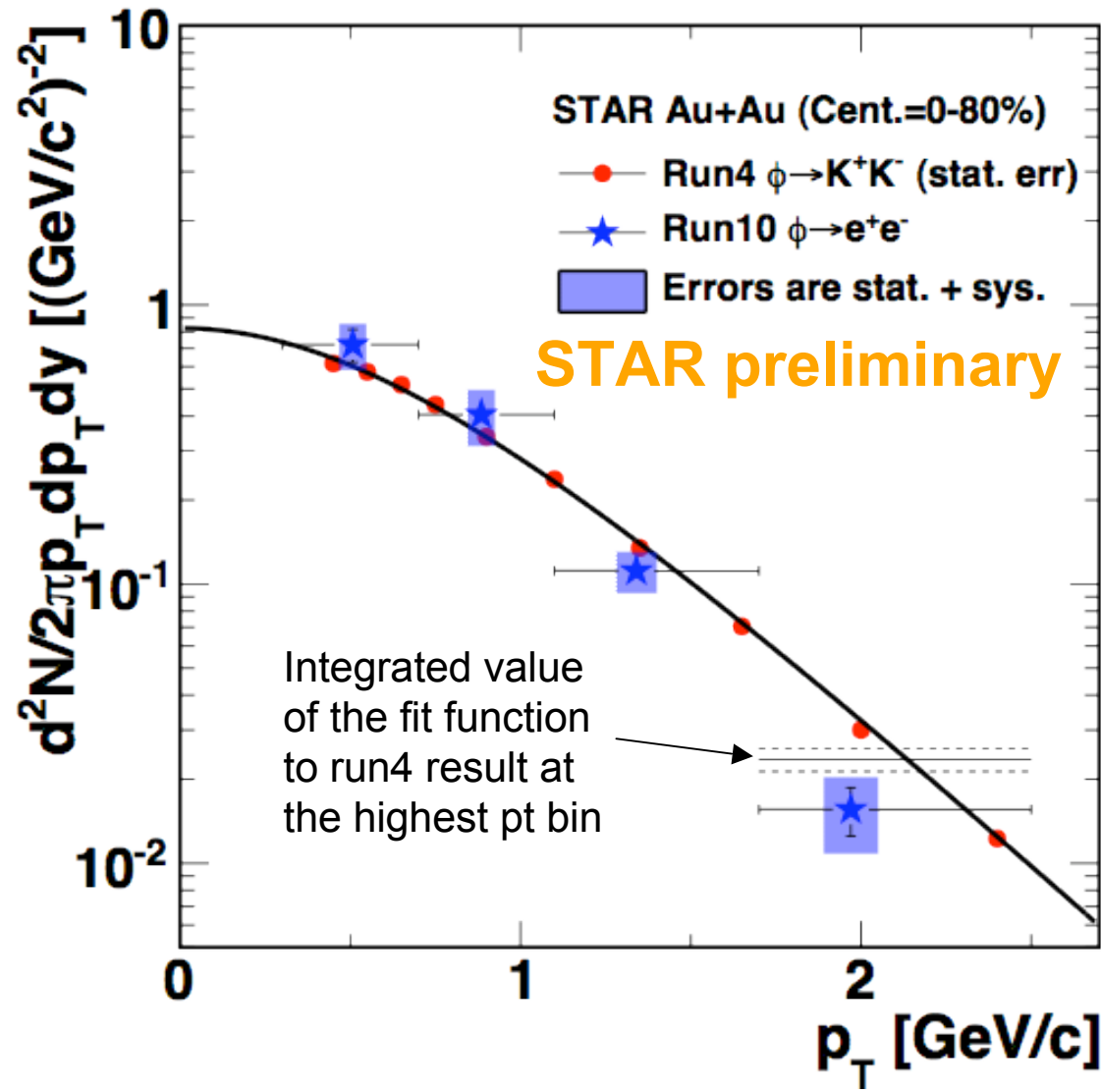


## Search for evidence of chiral symmetry restoration

- Masses of  $\rho \rightarrow e^+e^-$  and  $\phi \rightarrow e^+e^-$  may broaden/shift
- Relative production rates of  $\phi \rightarrow e^+e^-$  and  $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$  may change...

*The Chiral Restoration Transition of QCD and Low Mass Dileptons. Stock, R. (ed.). SpringerMaterials*

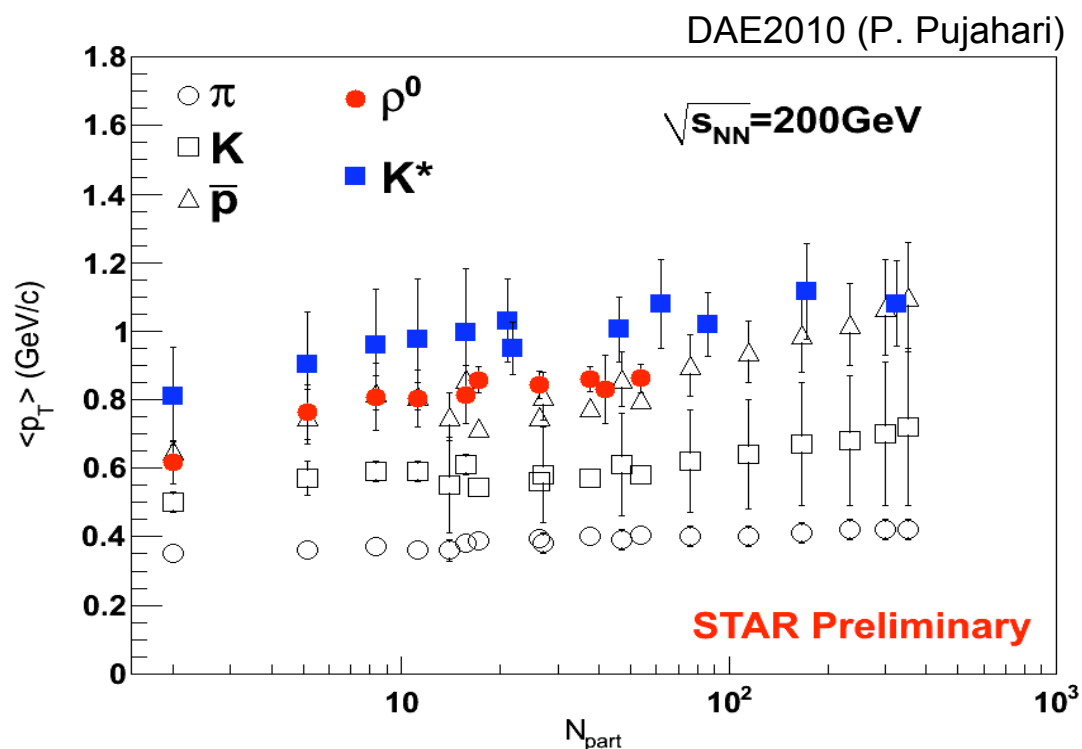
# Back Up



- The difference between Run4 and Run10 is  $1.18\sigma$

Phys. Rev. C **79**, 064903 (2009)

# Mean $p_T$ Distributions



The  $\langle p_T \rangle$  of  $\pi$ ,  $K$ ,  $\bar{p}$  and  $K^*$  is taken from STAR published results.

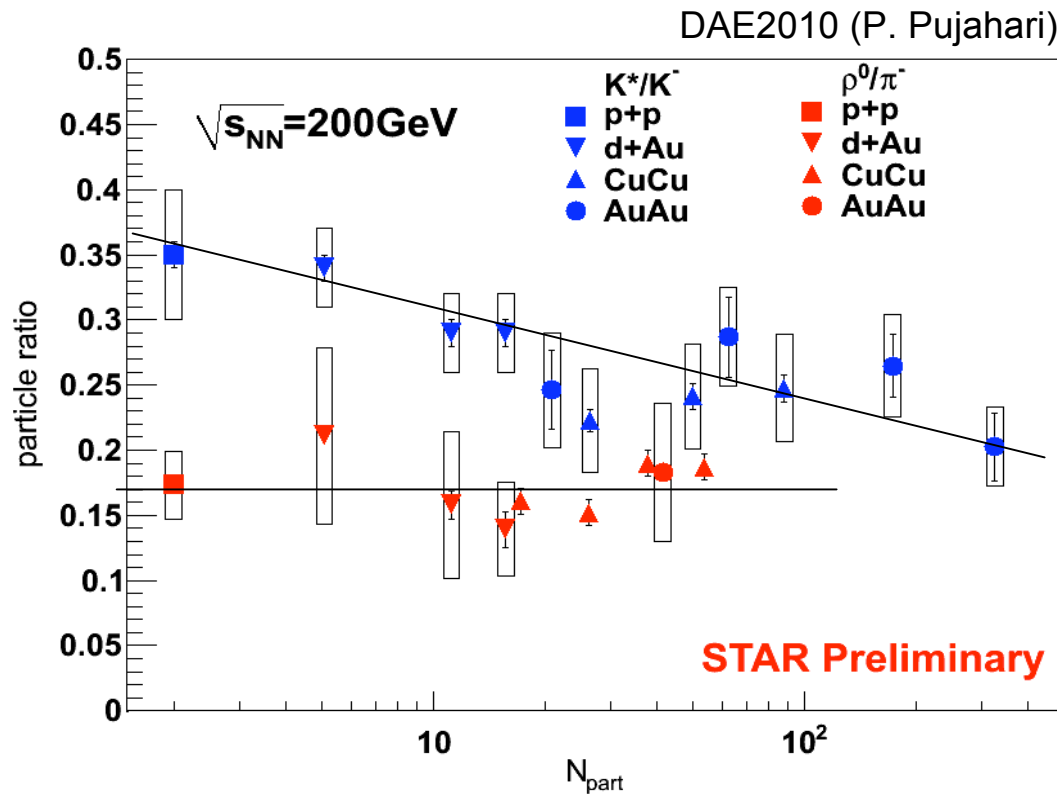
$\rho^0$  in p+p, Au+Au 200 GeV: Phys. Rev. Lett. 92 (2004) 92301

$\rho^0$  in d+Au 200 GeV: Phys. Rev. C 78 (2008) 44906

- For  $\rho^0$  in Cu+Cu only statistical error.
- $\rho^0$  mean  $p_T$  slightly increases with  $N_{part}$ .
- $\rho^0$  mean  $p_T$  comparable with proton mean  $p_T$ .



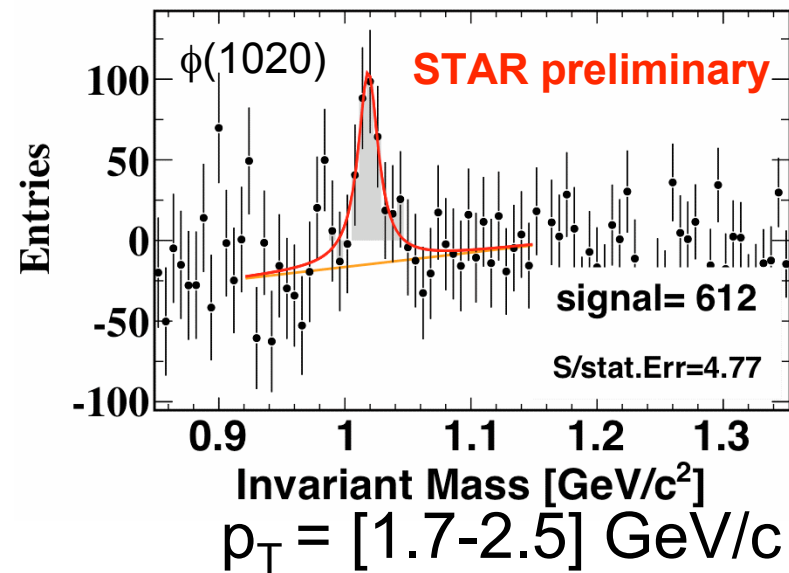
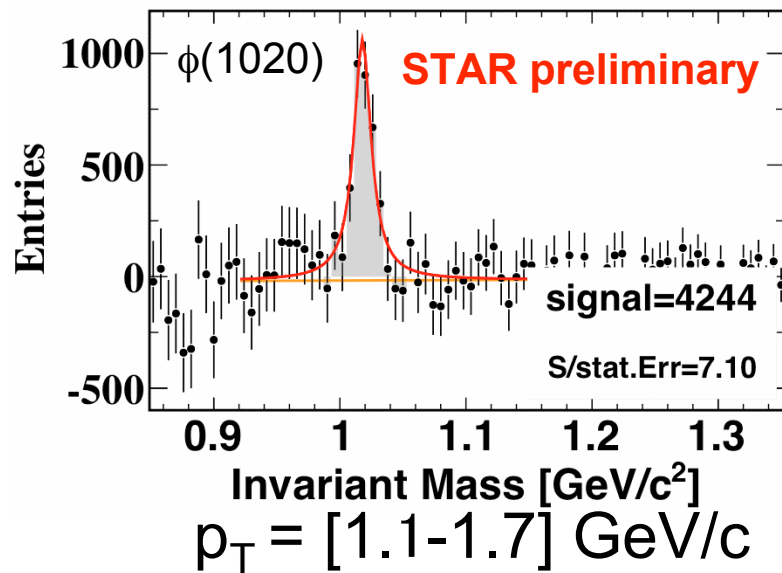
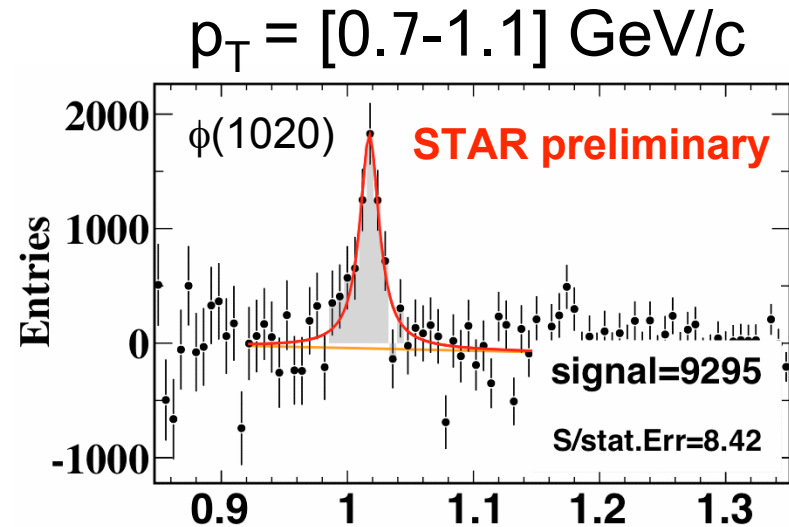
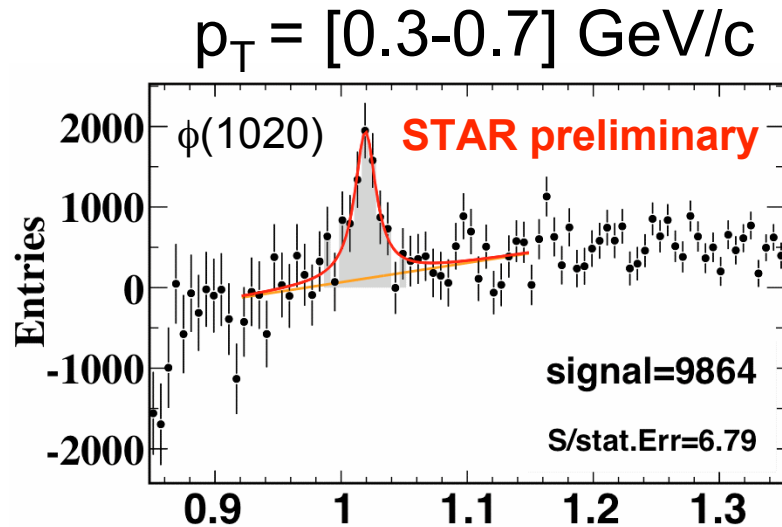
# Particle Ratios



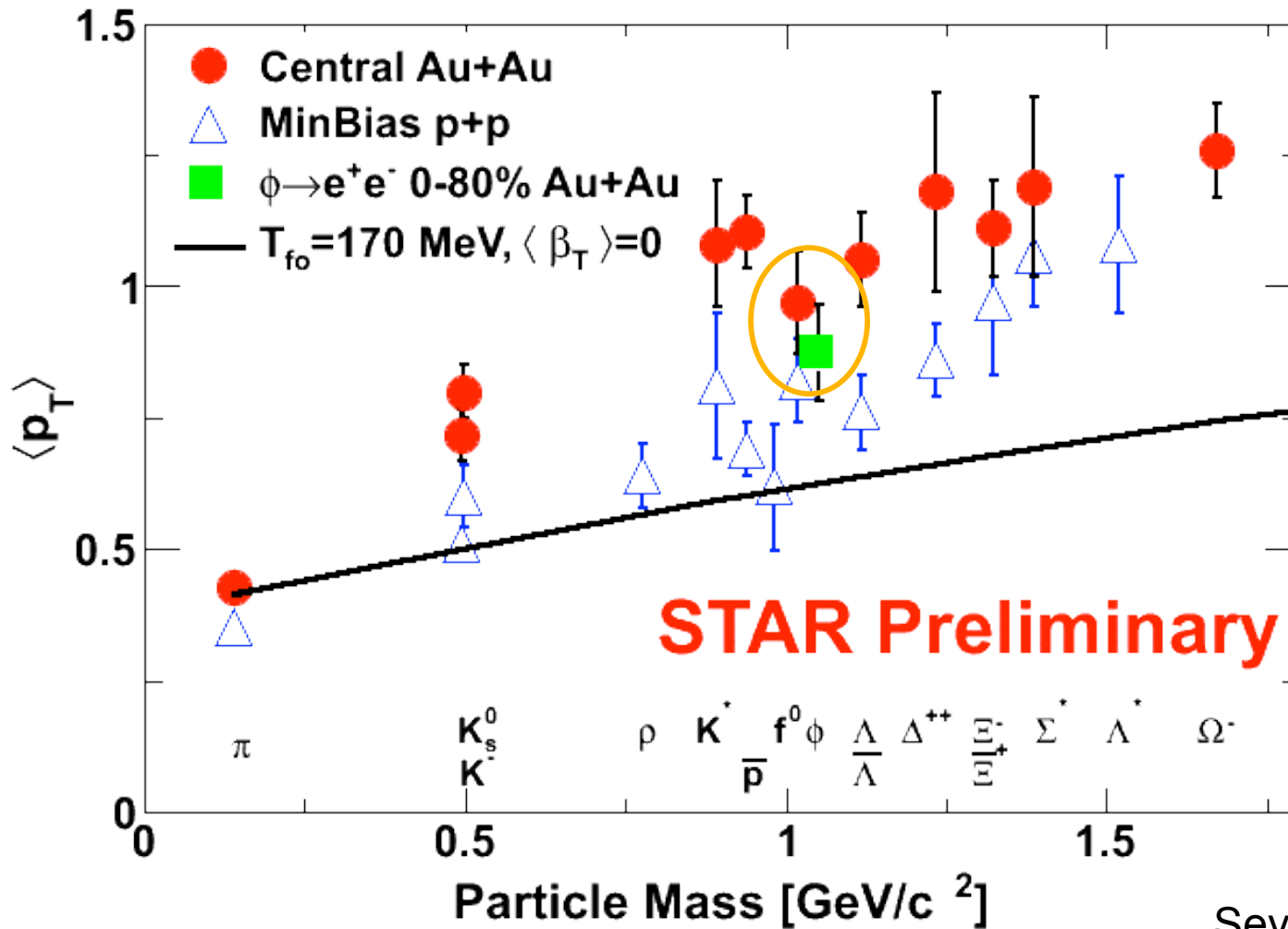
$K^*/K^-$  ratio is obtained  
From STAR published results.

- **Cross-section**  $\Rightarrow$  regeneration or re-scattering.
- $K^*/K^- \Rightarrow$  re-scattering of the daughters.
- $\rho^0/\pi^- \Rightarrow$  regeneration compensating re-scattering of the daughters.

# Transverse Momentum Bins



# Mean Transverse Momentum



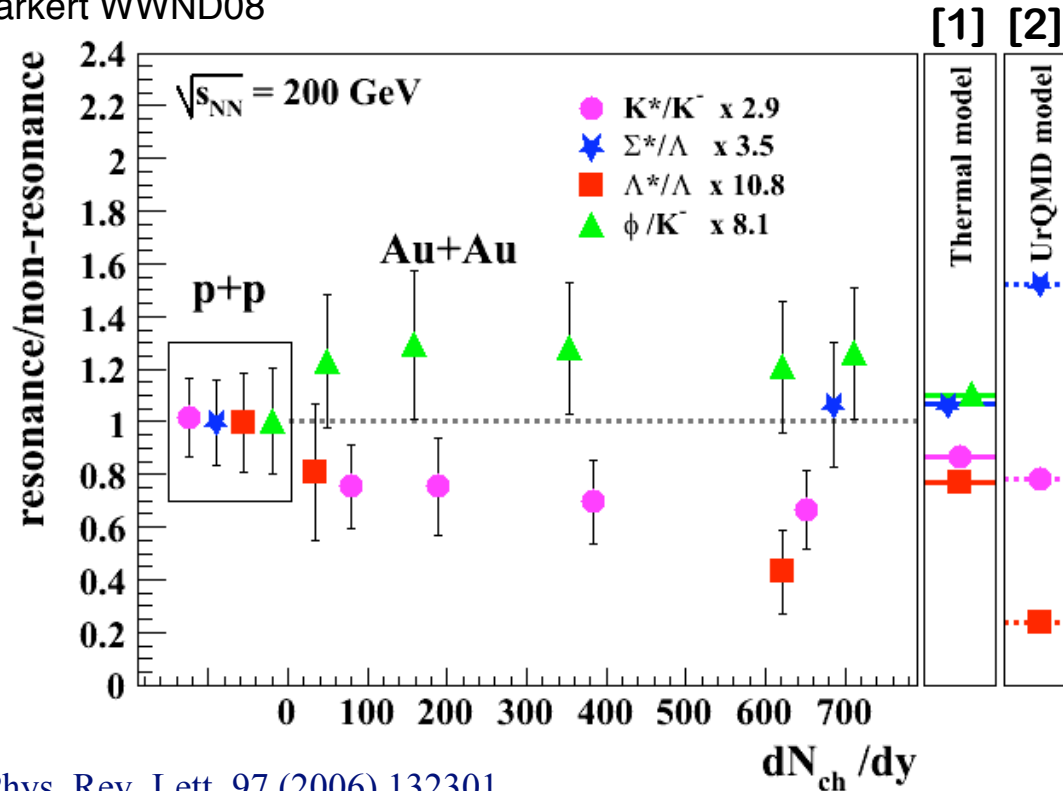
Agreement between hadronic and leptonic decay channel within the errors

Error is stat. + sys.

Sevil Salur @SQM2006

# Interactions of resonances in hadronic medium

C. Markert WWND08



[1] P. Braun-Munzinger et.al.,PLB 518 (2001) 41,priv. communication  
 [2] Marcus Bleicher and Jörg Aichelin Phys. Lett. B530 (2002) 81. M. Bleicher and Horst Stöcker J. Phys.G30 (2004) 111.

Life-time [fm/c] :	
K(892)	~ 4.0
Σ(1385)	~ 5.7
Λ(1520)	~ 13
φ (1020)	~ 44

Phys. Rev. Lett. 97 (2006) 132301

## Lifetime of hadronic medium:

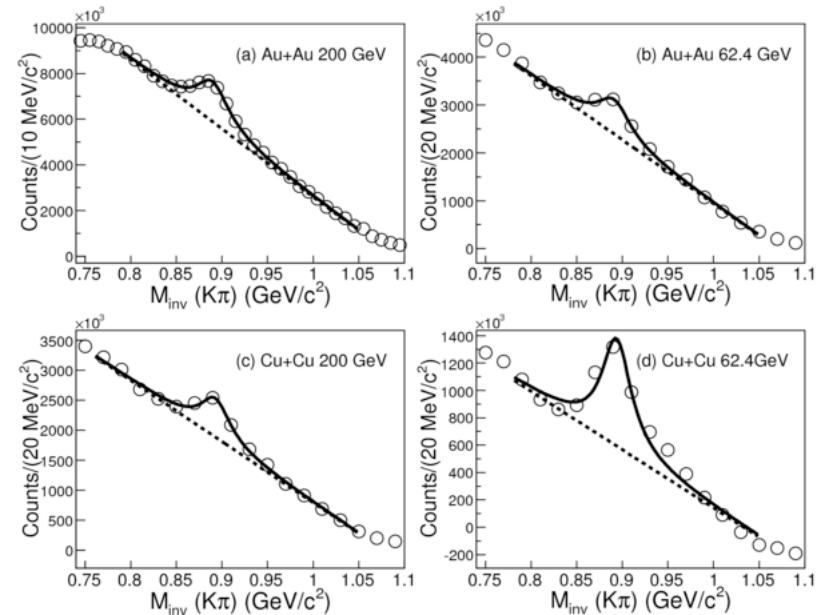
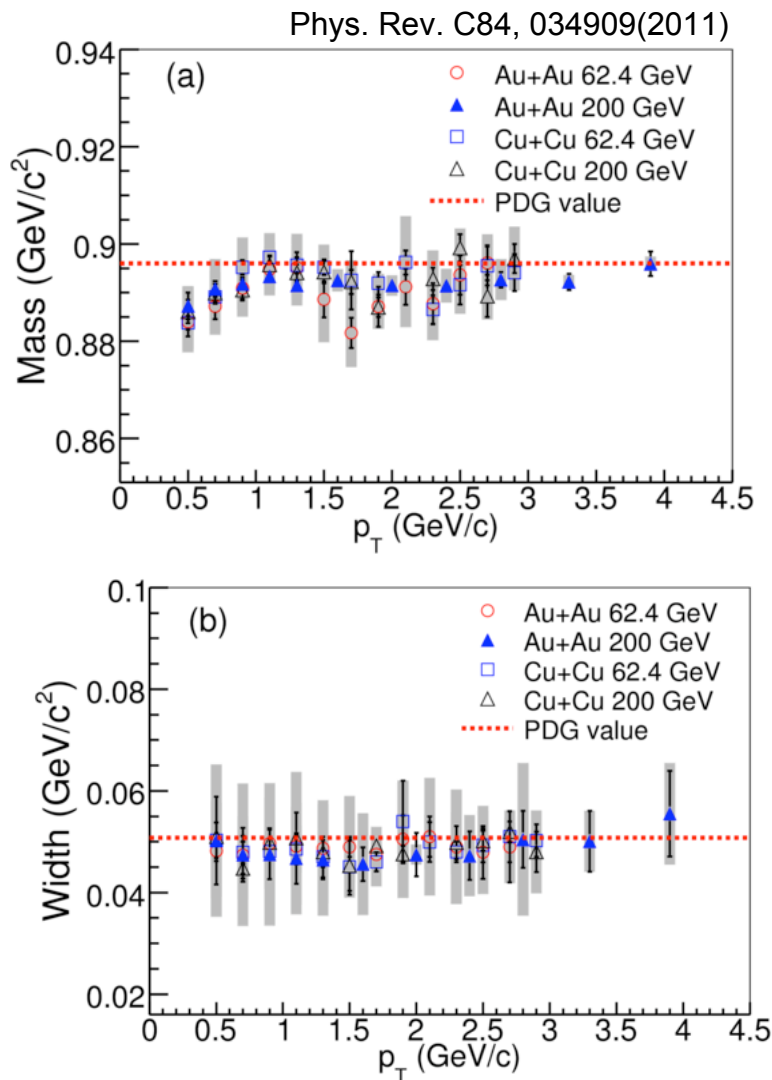
C. Markert, G. Torrieri and J. Rafelski, hep-ph/0206260

**T= 160 MeV → Δτ > 4 fm/c (lower limit)**

**UrQMD: Δτ = 13 ± 3 fm/c**

Regeneration/Rescattering cross section:  
 $\sigma(K+p) < \sigma(K+\pi) < \sigma(\Lambda+\pi)$   
 $\Lambda^* \qquad K^* \qquad \Sigma^*$   
 In agreement with UrQMD calculations

# K\*(892) (cont'd)



- At low  $p_T$ , masses are lower than PDG value
- No significant dependence of mass and width on beam energy and colliding ion species