



# Strangeness Production in U+U vs<sub>NN</sub> = 193 GeV collisions at RHIC

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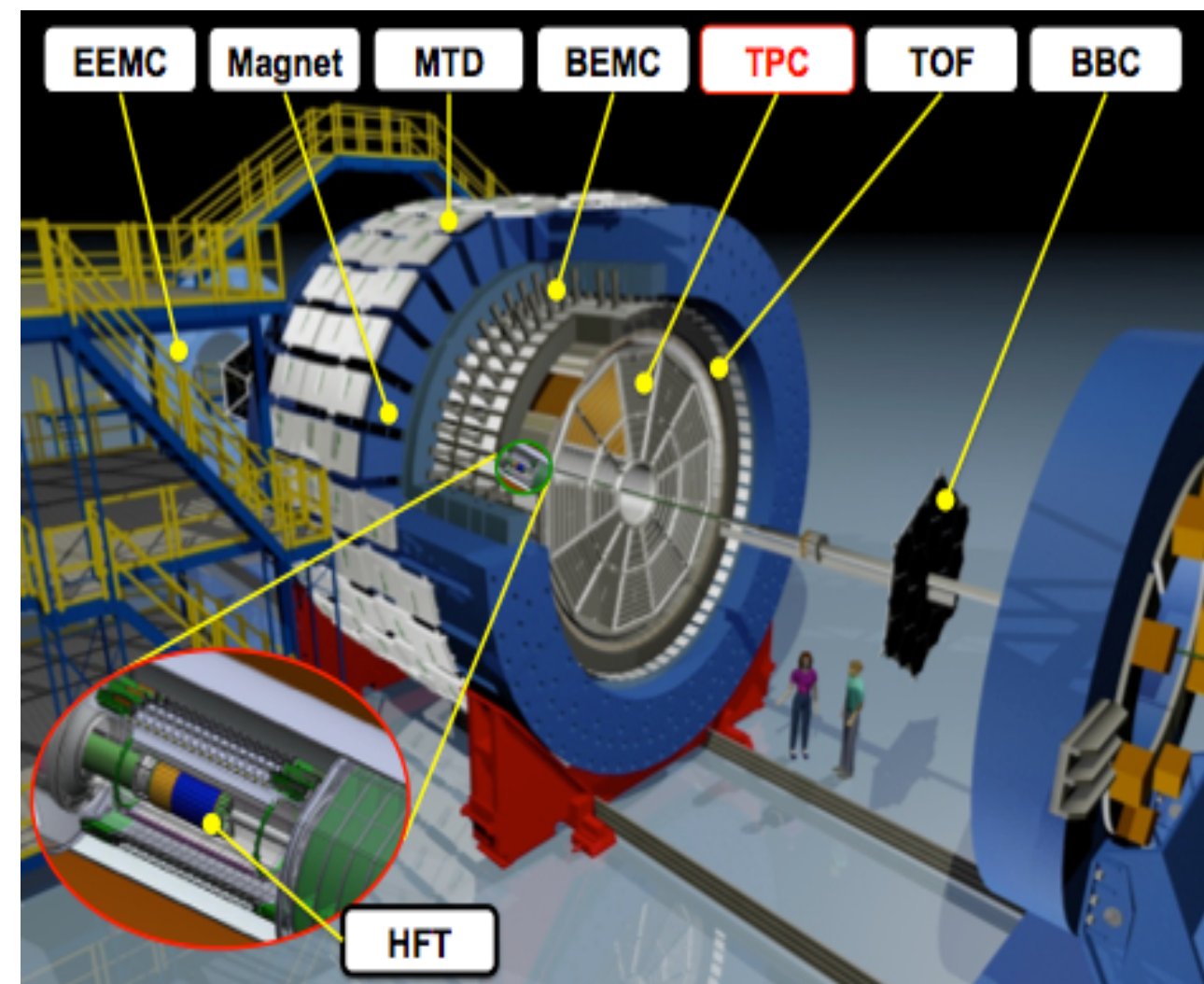
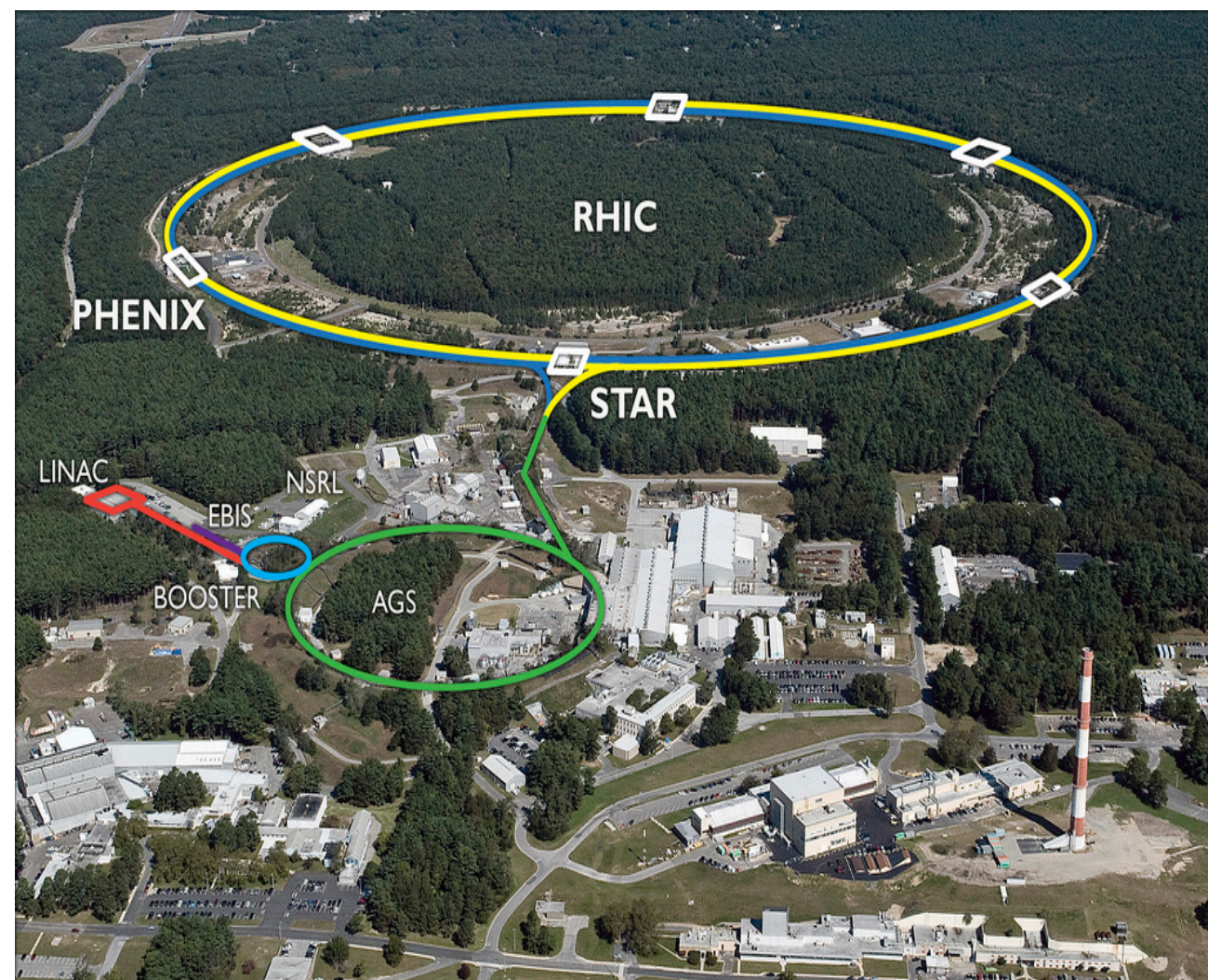
## Abstract

Strange quark production and its thermalization in the medium created aftermath in heavy-ion collisions is an interesting probe to understand the medium properties, since net strangeness is zero in colliding nuclei.

Advantages over Au+Au:

- Different geometrical orientation in same nuclei[1].
- Larger energy density than Au+Au system[2].
- Larger life time of fireball[3].

## STAR Experiment at RHIC



➤ Colliding systems:  
Au+Au, Cu+Cu, Cu+Au,  
**U+U**, d+Au, He+Au, p+p

➤ Center of mass energy:  
vs<sub>NN</sub> = 7.7 GeV to 200 GeV

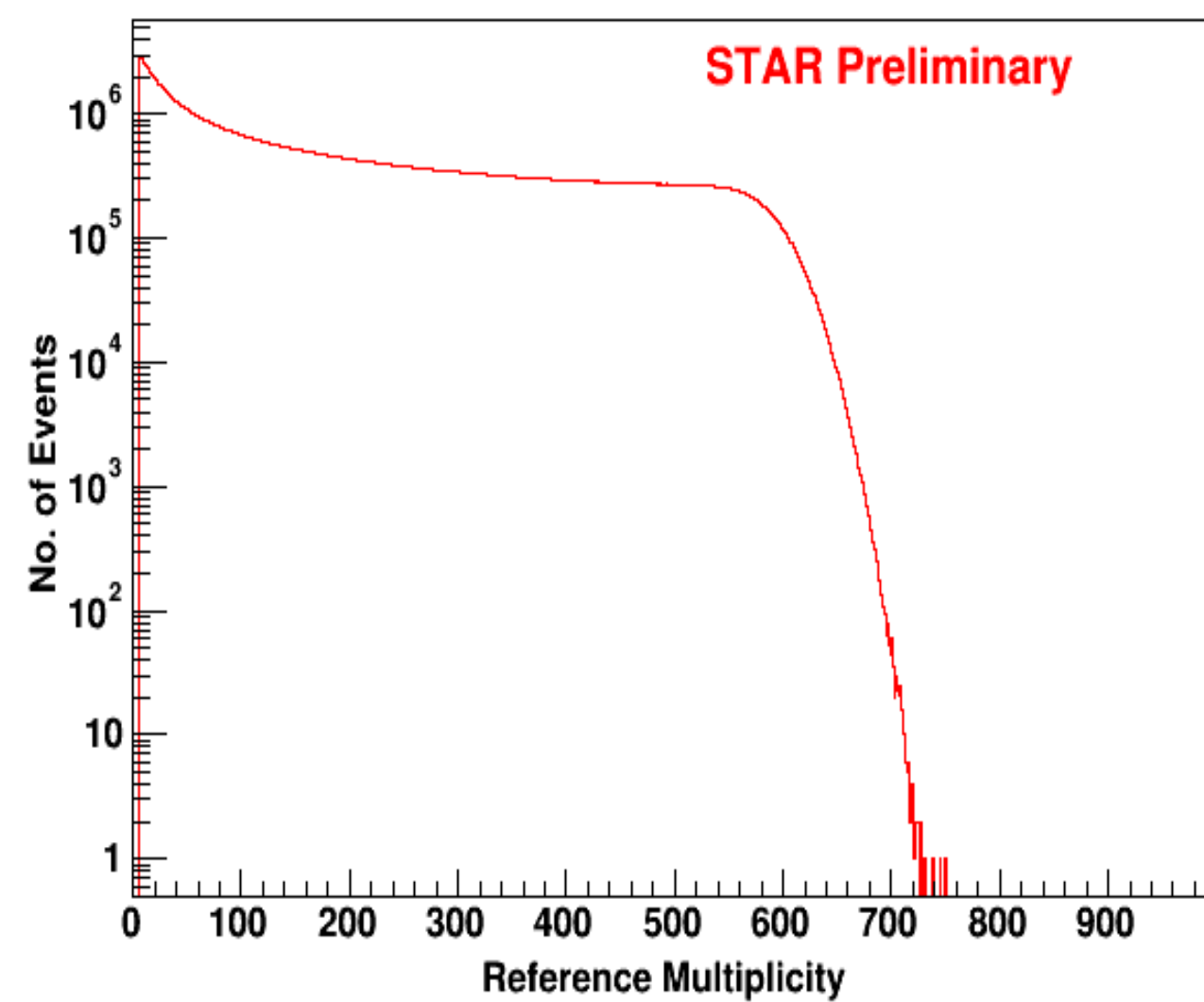
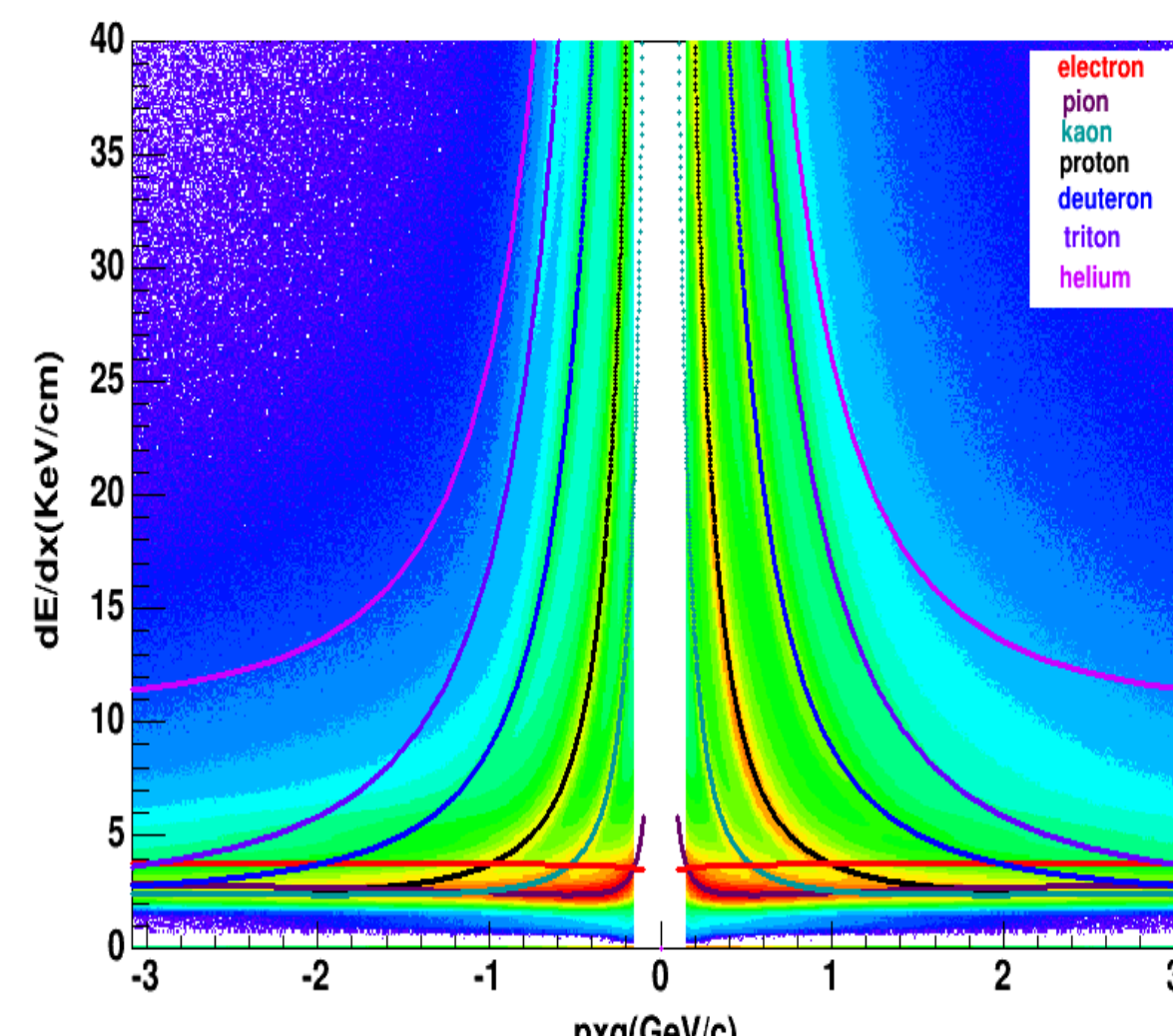
➤ Magnetic field: 0.5T  
➤ Large acceptance: |η| < 1.0,  
0 < φ < 2π  
➤ Excellent particle identification capabilities (Using Time Of Flight and Time Projection Chamber)

TPC detector is used for this analysis.

## Analysis Technique

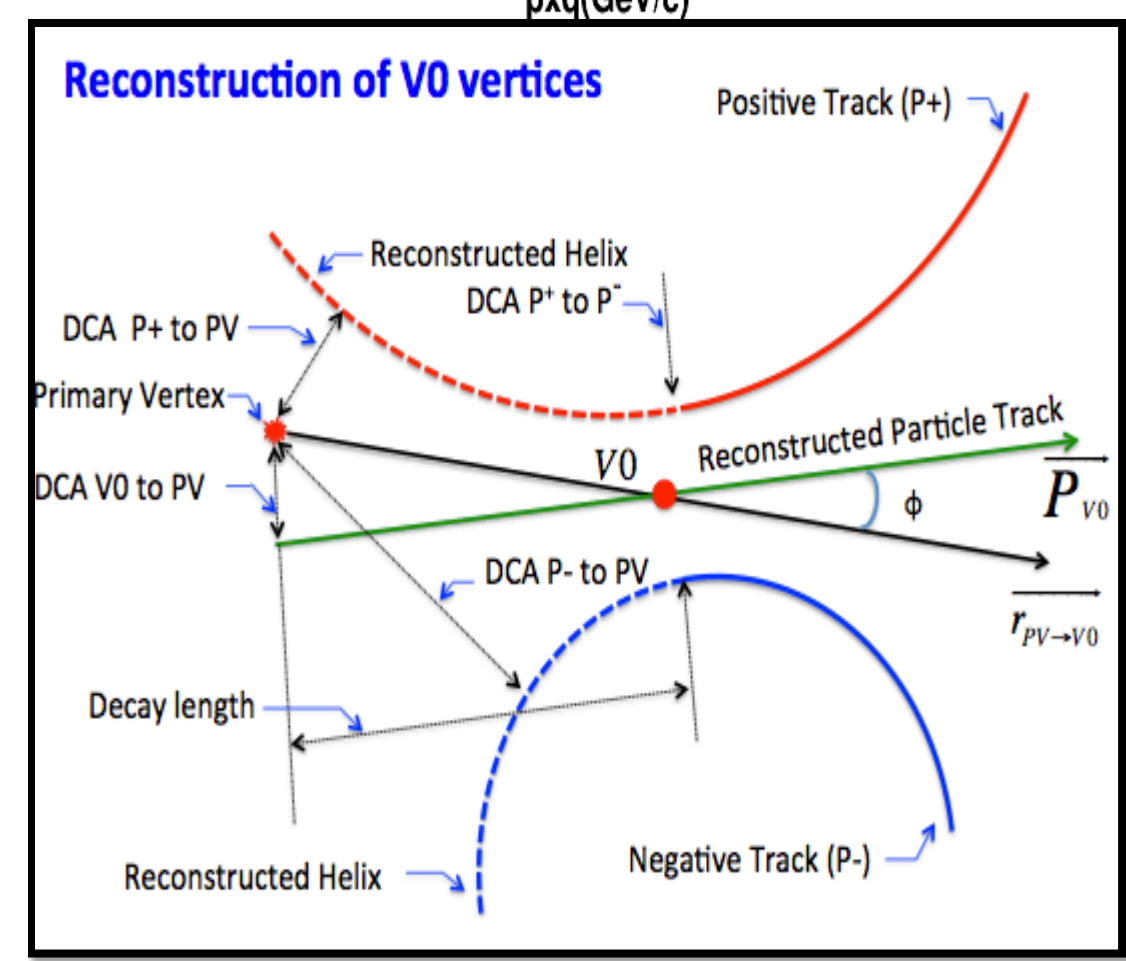
$K_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  (69.2 ± 0.5%)  
Mass: 497.614 ± 0.024 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>  
Decay length: 2.68 cm  
Life Time: (0.8954 ± 0.0004) × 10<sup>-10</sup>s

$\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$  (63.9 ± 0.5%)  
Mass: 1115.683 ± 0.006 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>  
Decay Length: 7.89 cm  
Life Time: (2.632 ± 0.020) × 10<sup>-10</sup>s



Reference multiplicity:  
No. of charged particles with  
|η| < 0.5

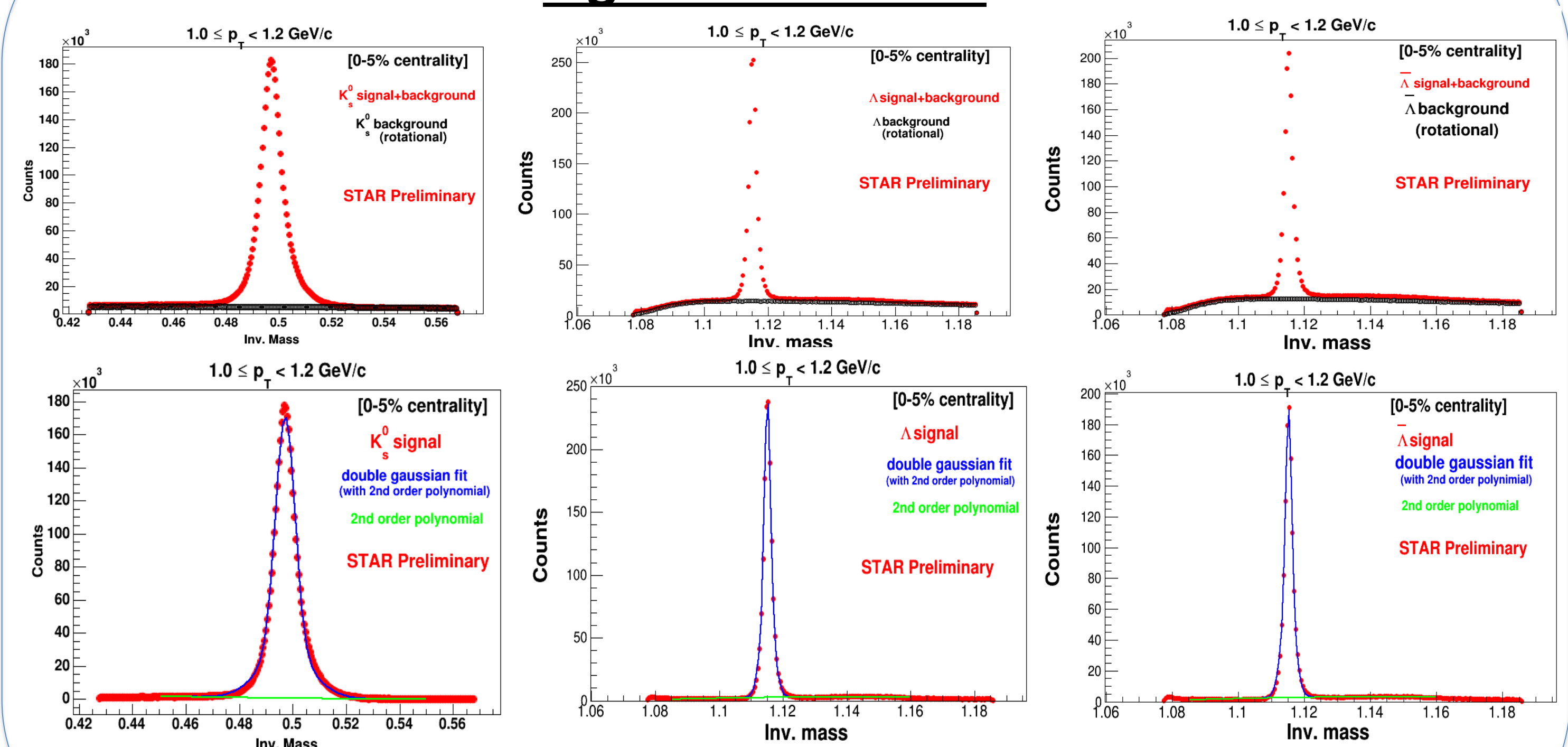
$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \bar{p}_1 + \bar{p}_2}{1 + \bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2} \right) = -\ln \left[ \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right]$$



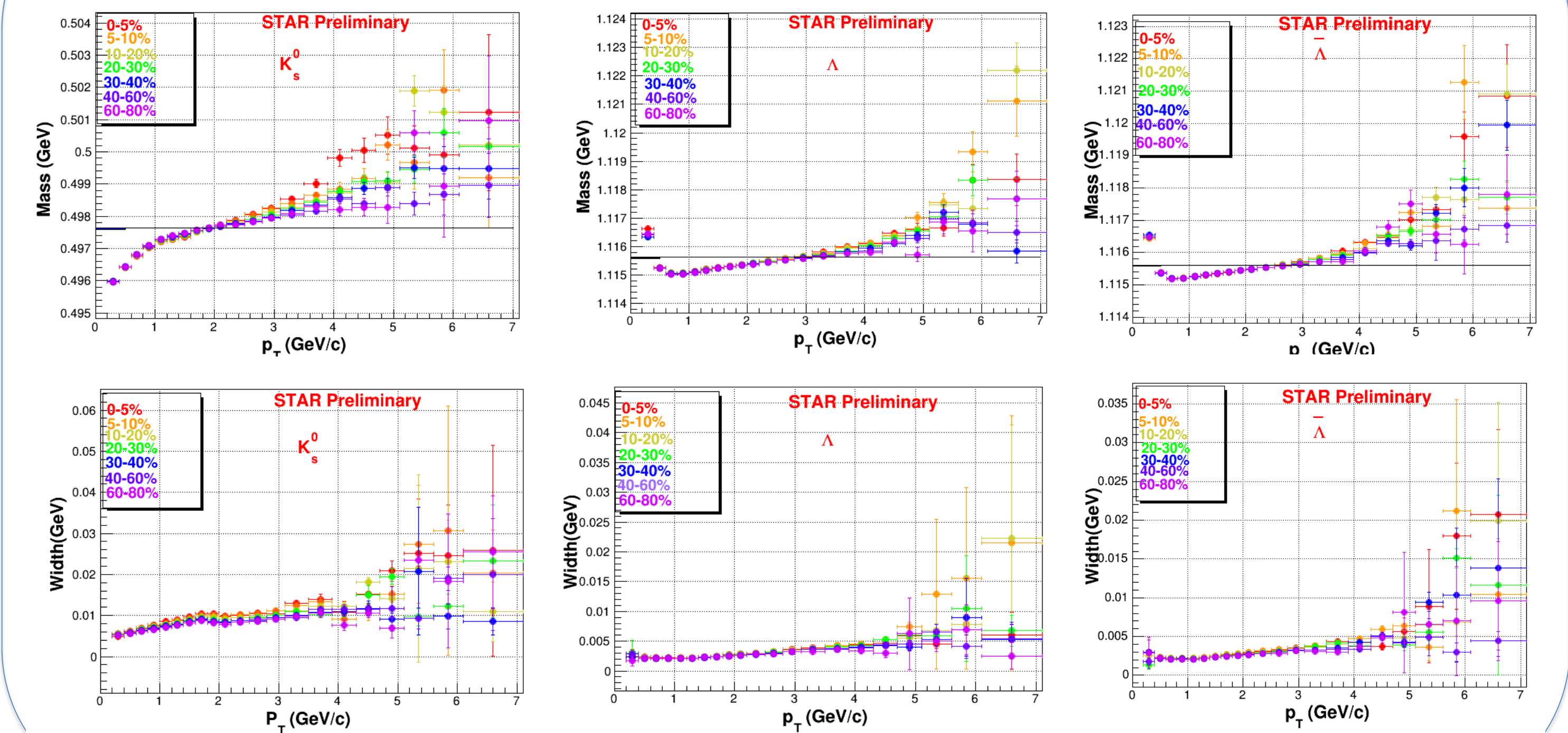
$$-\left\langle \frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle \sim \Lambda \left( 1 + \frac{m^2}{P^2} \right)$$

$$N\sigma = \frac{1}{R} \times \log \left( \frac{dE/dx_{measured}}{dE/dx_{theory}} \right)$$

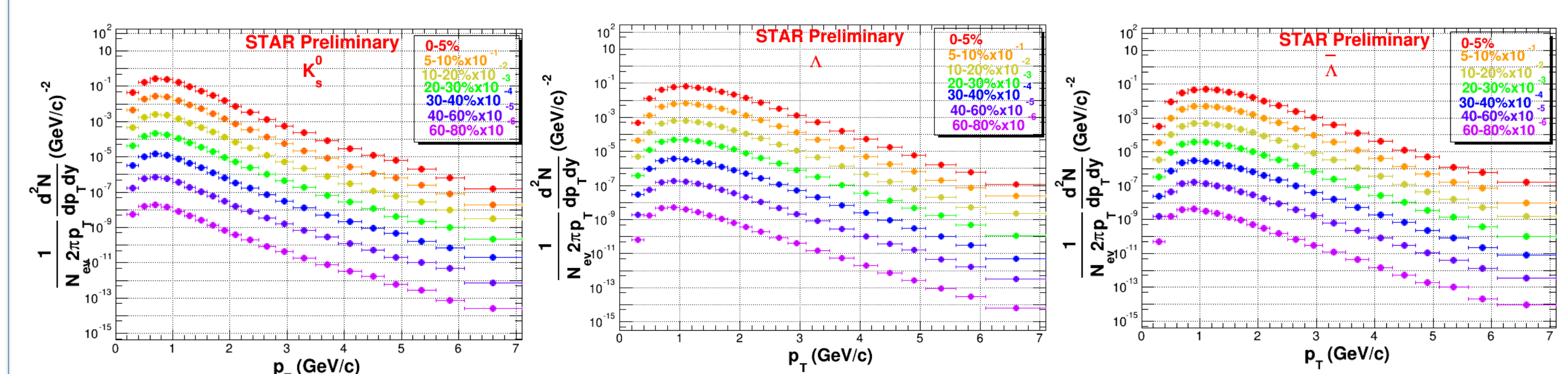
## Signal Extraction



## Mass & Width variation



## Uncorrected pT spectra



Errors shown are statistical only & within symbol size.

## Summary & Outlook

- ✓ First measurement of single-strange hadrons ( $K_s^0$ ,  $\Lambda(\Lambda)$ ) in U+U vs<sub>NN</sub> = 193 GeV data via their dominant hadronic decay channels.
- ✓ Measured mass of these particles are consistent with PDG value (less than 1% deviation).
- To correct spectra for detector acceptance and efficiency.
- To look for multi-strange hadrons.
- To do systematics study for all particles.

## References:

1. R. Haque, Z. Lin and B. Mohanty, Phys.Rev.C 85,034905,2012
2. D. Kikola, G. Odyniec, and R. Vogt, Phys.Rev.C 84,054907,2011
3. John Campbell, QM -2014 Poster, I-08

