

# *Probing the hadronic phase via the measurement of resonances in Au+Au collisions at 19.6 GeV from STAR BES-II*

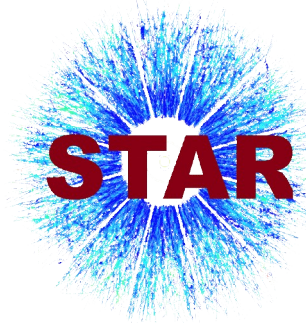
**Aswini Kumar Sahoo (For the STAR Collaboration)**  
**Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Berhampur**

In part supported by



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**ENERGY**

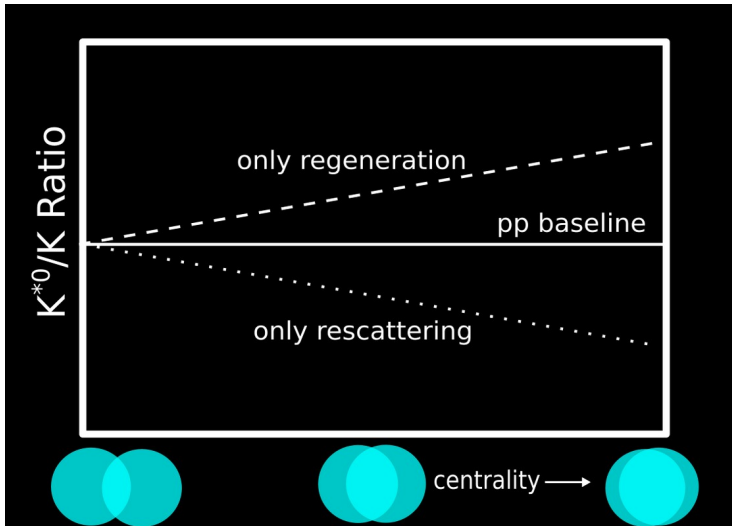
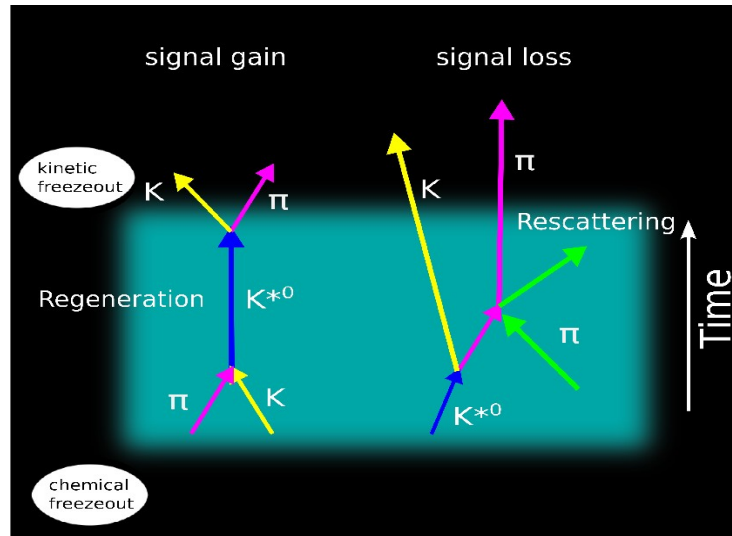
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- Motivation
- The STAR detector
- Signal reconstruction
- Results
  - Transverse momentum spectra
  - $p_T$  integrated yield ( $dN/dy$ )
  - $K^0/K$  ratio
  - Hadronic phase lifetime
- Summary

# Why $K^{*0}$ Resonance



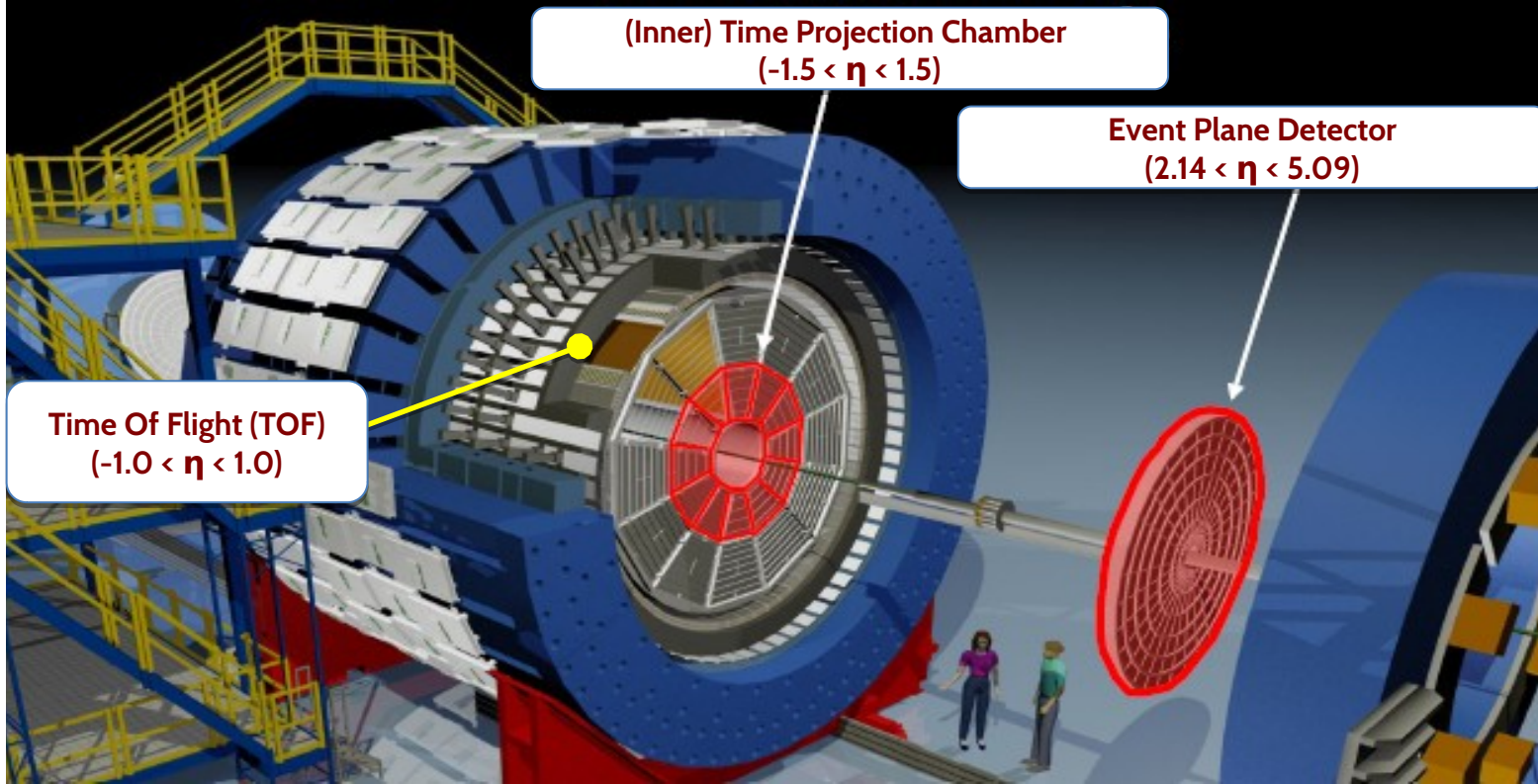
Resonance	Quark content	Decay Channel	$t$ (fm/c)
$K^{*0}$ (896)	$d\bar{s}$	$\pi^- K^+$ (B.R= 0.66)	4.16

- Lifetime comparable to that of the *hadron gas phase*.
- Modification of resonance yields due to interplay of rescattering and regeneration

$K^{*0}/K$  ratio can be used to probe these effects in heavy ion collisions

STAR. Phys. Rev. C 66 (2002) 61901

# The STAR Detector and Data Set



Data Set :  
System: Au+Au 19.6  
GeV (BES-II)  
# of events : ~710 M

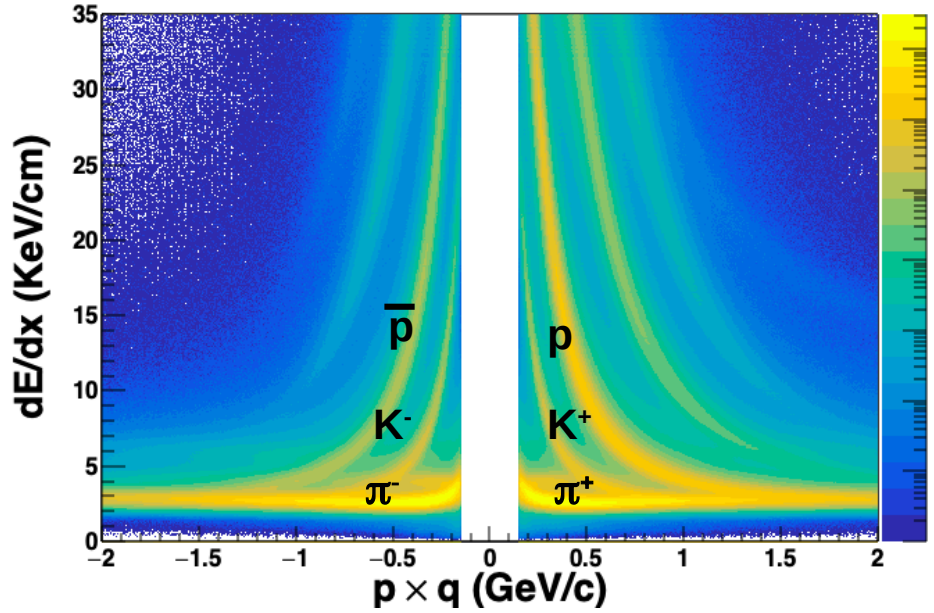
Tracking:  
TPC

Particle Identification:  
TPC & TOF

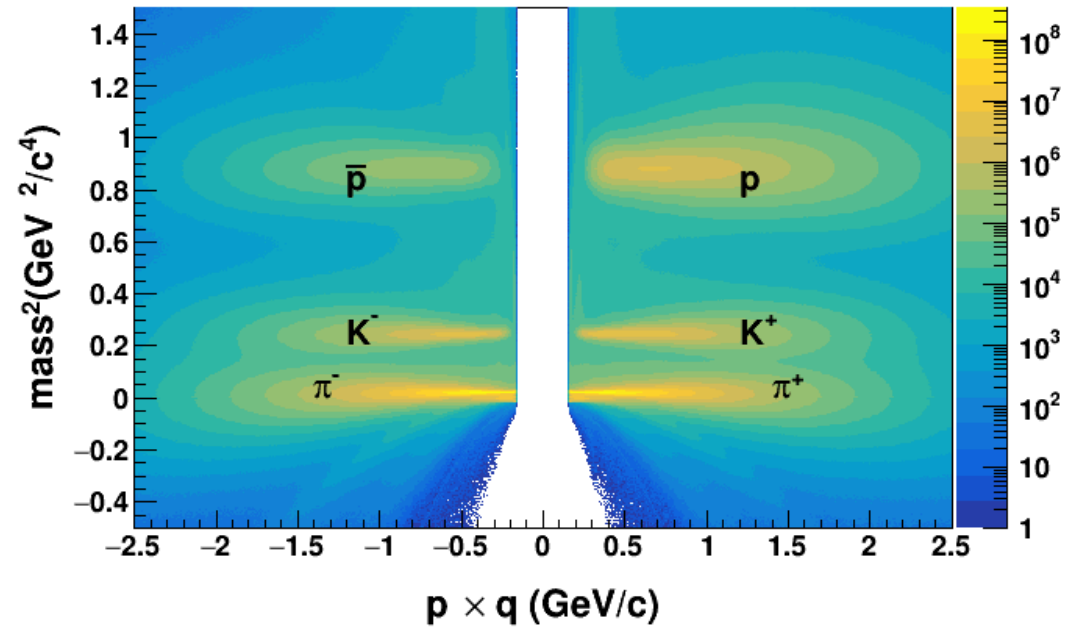
# Particle Identification



Au+Au 19.6 GeV

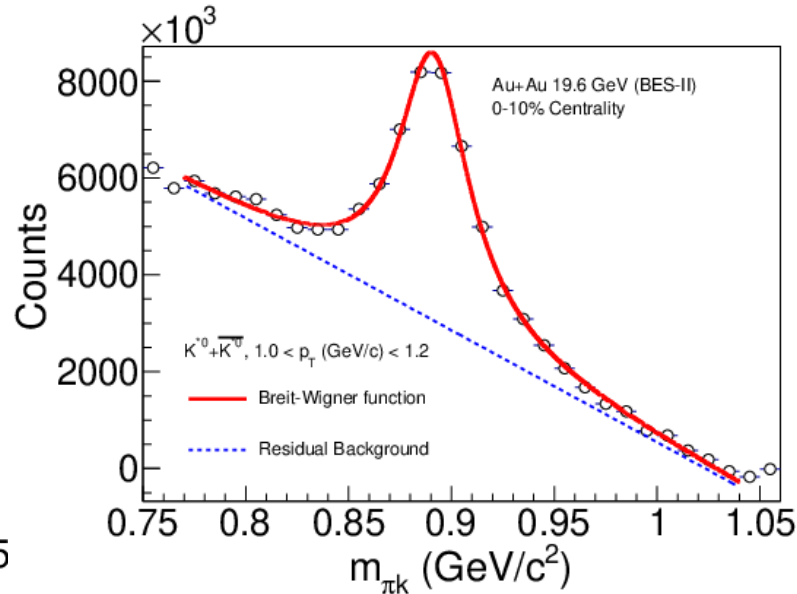
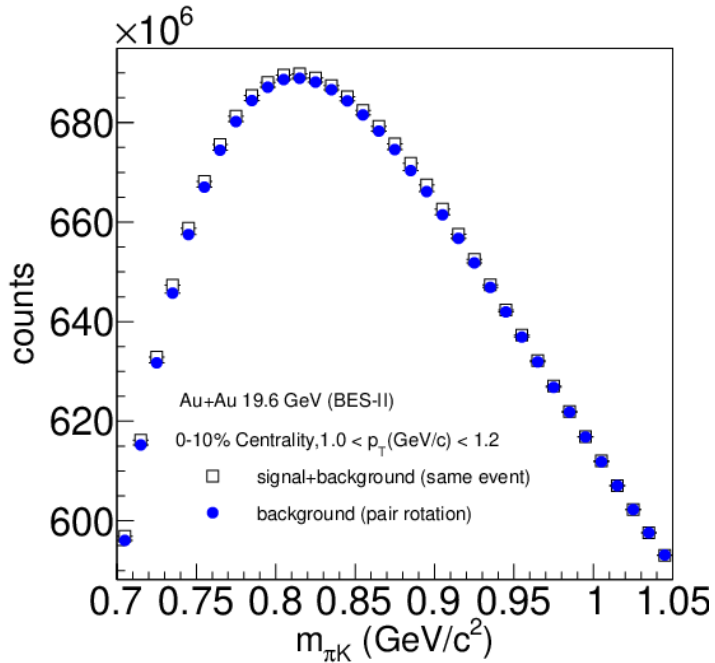


( Using TPC )



( Using TOF )

# Signal Reconstruction



0-10% centrality , $1.0 < p_T (\text{GeV}/c) < 1.2$	
19.6 GeV	$S/\sqrt{(S+B)}$
BES-I	20
BES-II	80

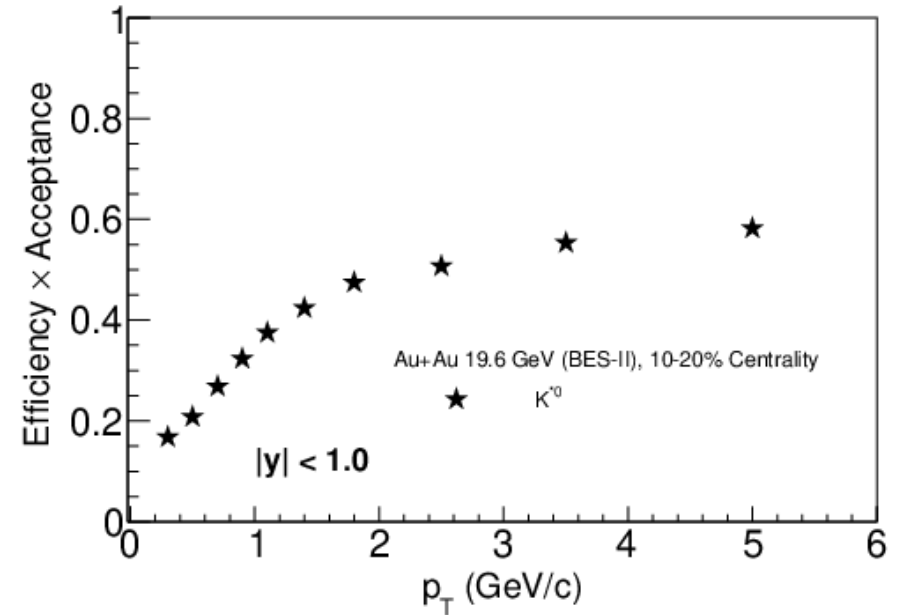
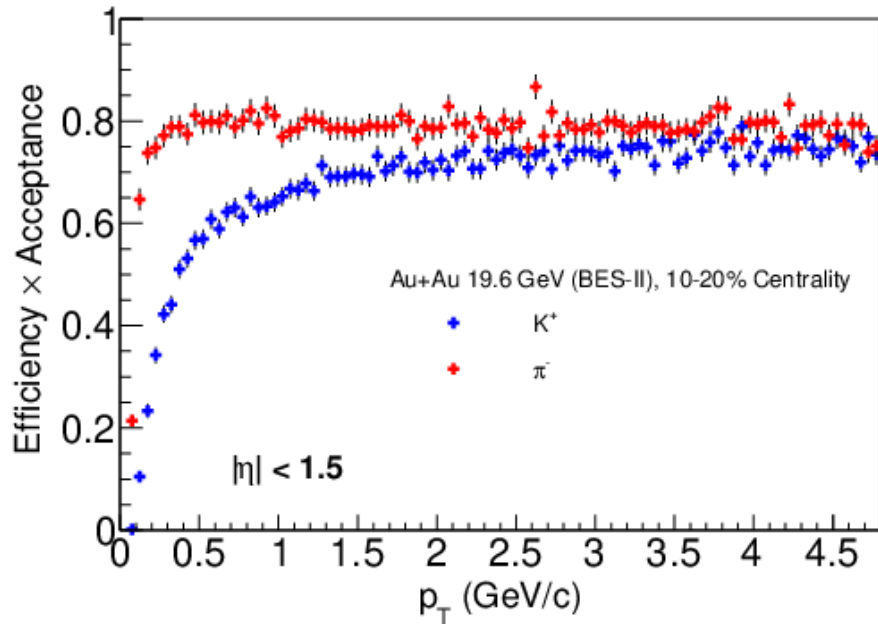
- Signals are extracted using invariant mass method.

Invariant mass:  $m_{inv}^2 = E^2 - p^2$  where,  $E^2 = (E_\pi + E_K)^2$  and  $p^2 = (p_\pi + p_K)^2$

- Combinatorial background is estimated using pair rotation method.

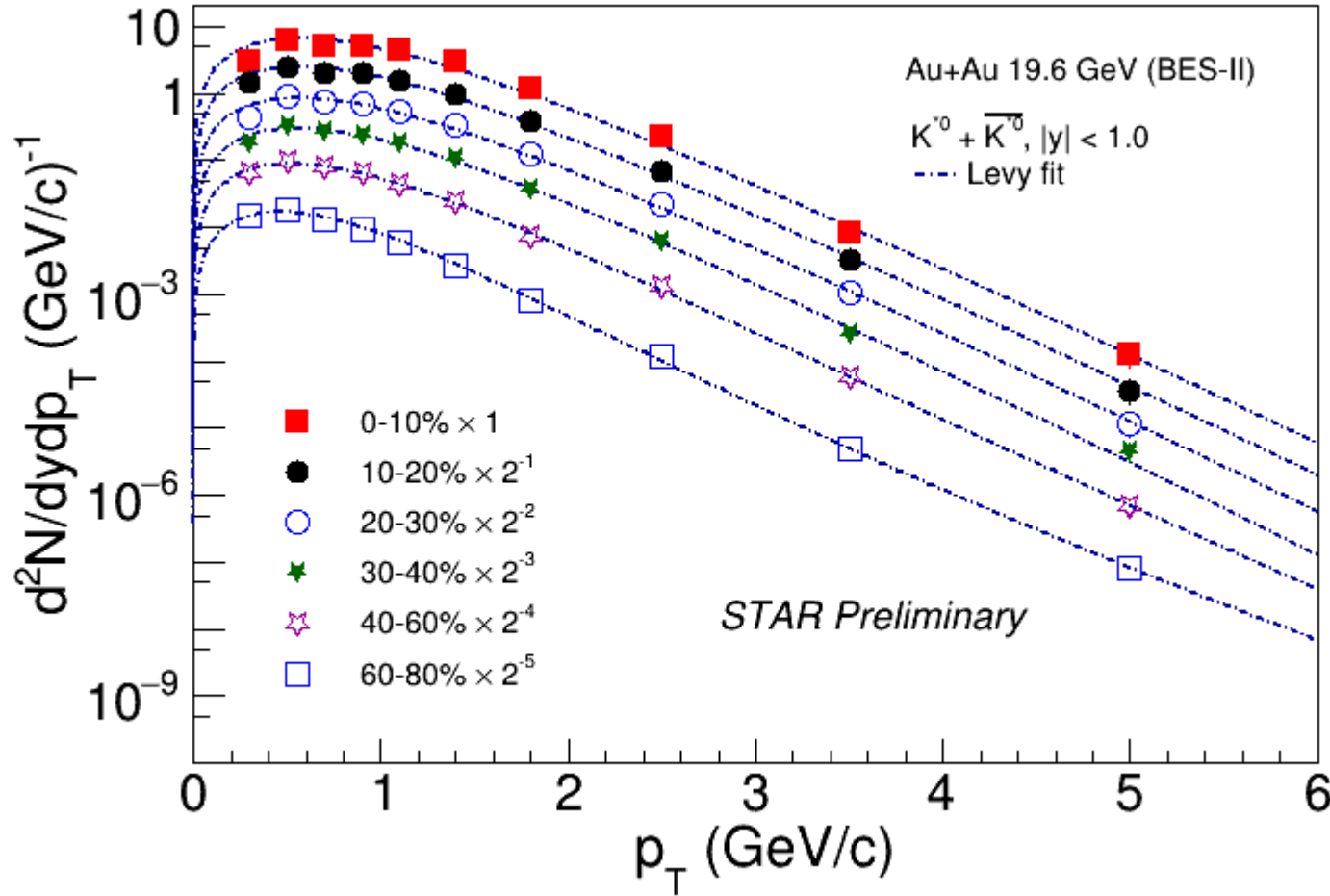
- Fitting function:  $\frac{Y}{2\pi} \times \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0}{(M - M_0)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_0^2}{4}} \right] + 1^{\text{st}} \text{ order polynomial}$   
(residual background)

# Efficiency × Acceptance



- $K^{*0}$  reconstruction efficiency is estimated based on single particle efficiency

# Transverse Momentum Spectra

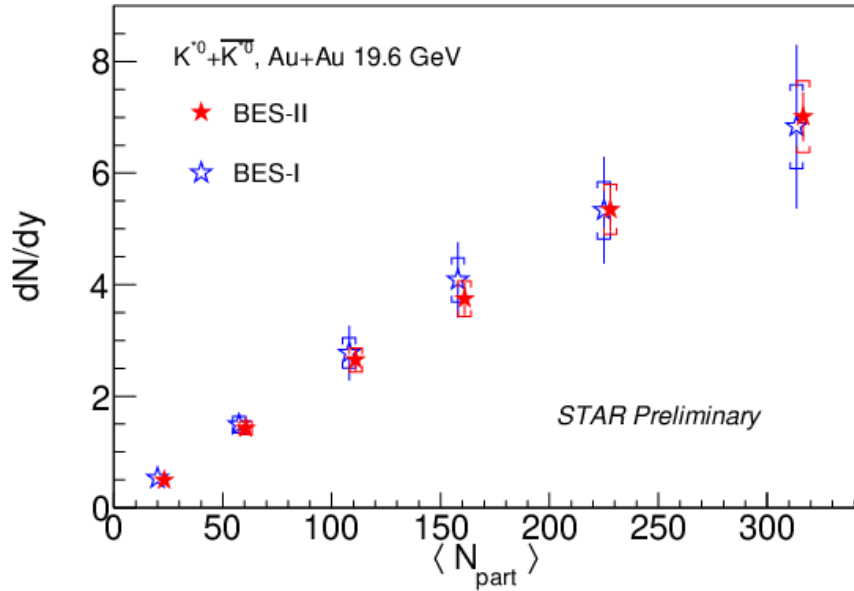


- Levy Tsallis function is used to extrapolate yield at low and high  $p_T$  regions.

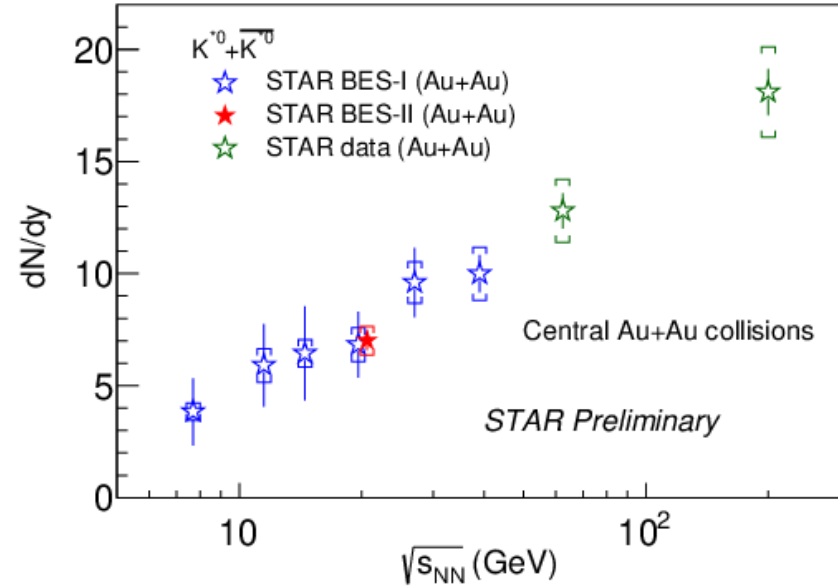
C. Tsallis, J. Statist. Phys., 52:479–487, 1988



# $p_T$ Integrated Yield



BES-I result : [arXiv:2210.02909](https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.02909)

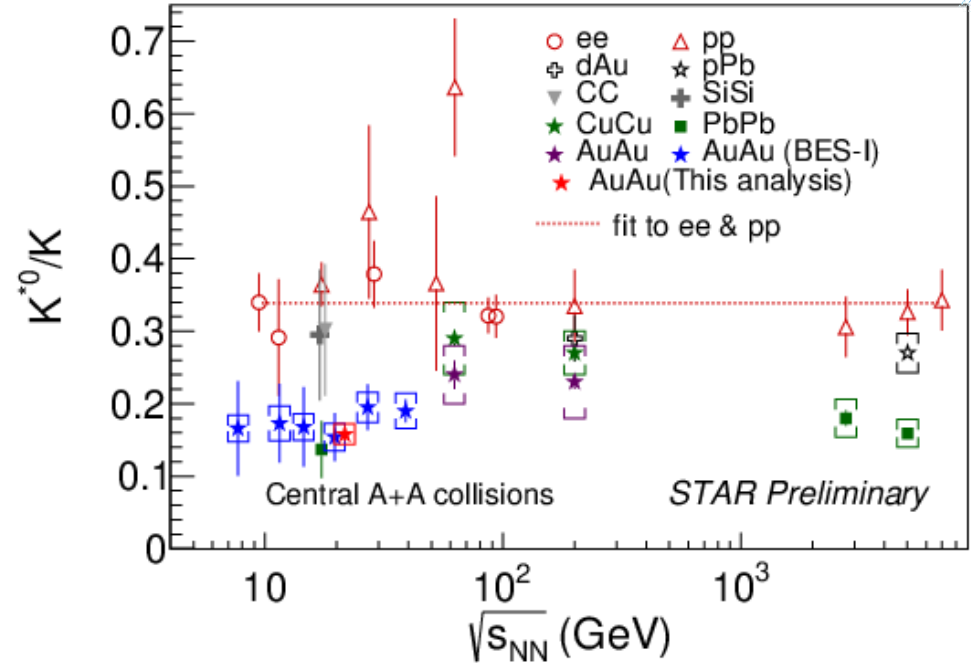
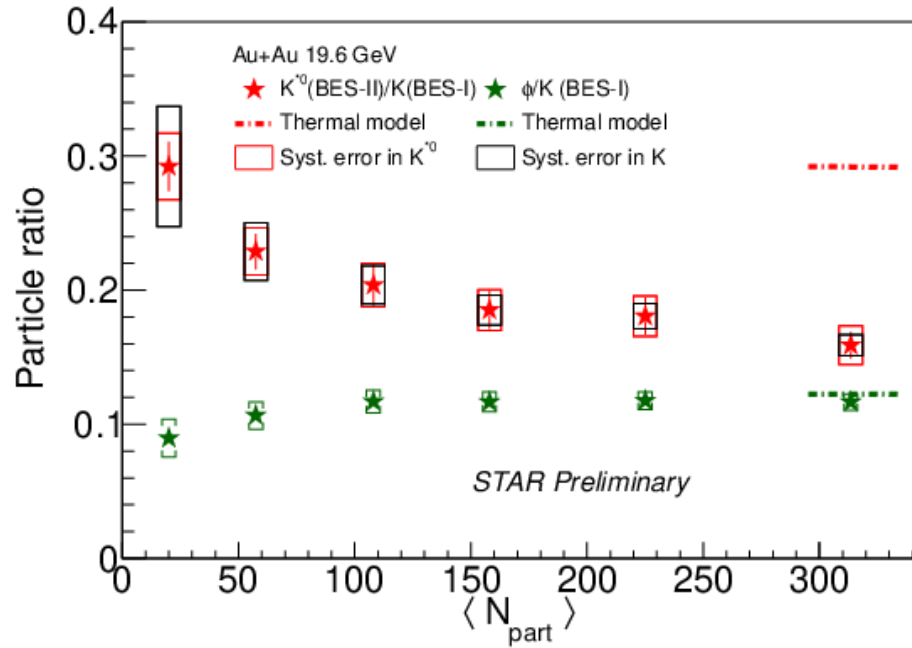


STAR. Phys.Rev.C 84 (2011) 034909 (62.4 and 200 GeV)

$dN/dy$  increases with centrality and collision energy

The statistical errors are reduced by a factor of 3 in BES-II compared to BES-I

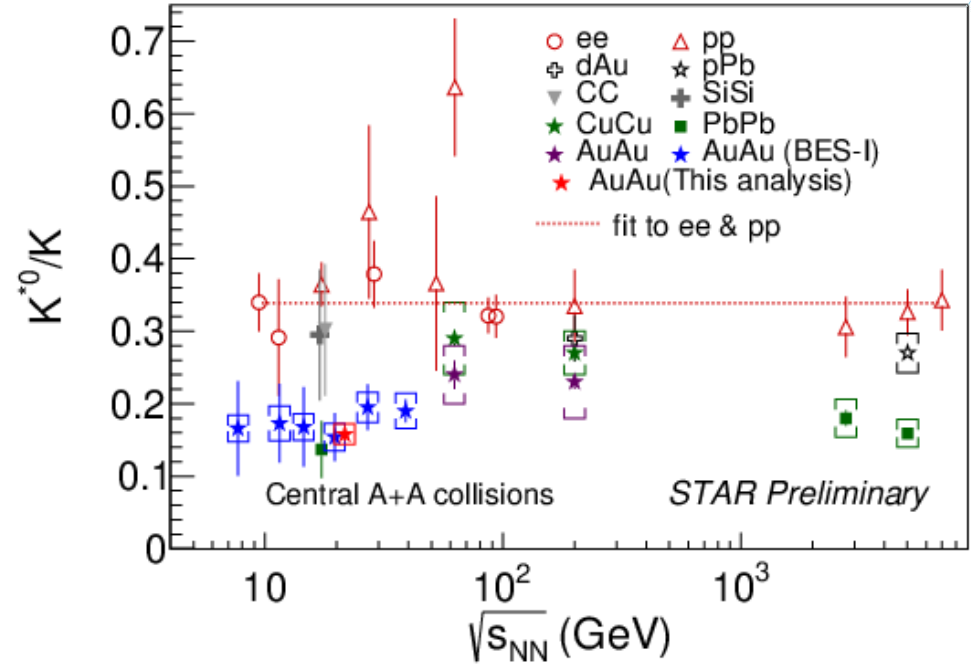
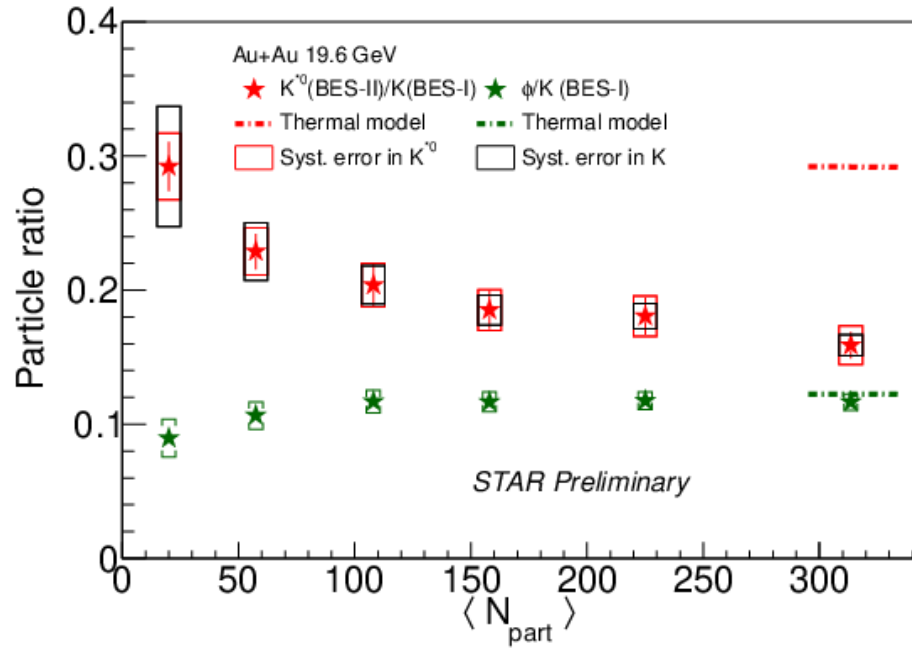
# $K^0/K$ Ratio



H. Albrecht et al. Z. Phys. C, 61:1–18,1994 (e+e)  
 Yi-Jin Pei. Z. Phys. C,72:39–46,1996 (e+e)  
 W Hofmann. Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part.Sci., 38:279–322 1988 (e+e)  
 K. Abe et al. Phys.Rev. D, 59:052001, 1999 (e+e)  
 D. Drijard et al. Z. Phys. C, 9:293, 1981 (p+p)  
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 NA49. Phys. Rev. C.84.064909 (2011),  
 M. Aguilar-Benitez et al. Z. Phys. C, 50:405–426,1991 (p+p)

STAR. Phys. Rev. C 66 (2002) 61901  
 STAR. Phys. Rev. C.71.064902 (2005)(p+p, Au+Au)  
 STAR. Phys. Rev. C, 78:044906 (2008) (d+Au,Au+Au)  
 STAR. Phys. Rev. C, 84:034909 (2011) (C+C,Si+Si)  
 STAR. Phys. Rev. C, 102(3):034909 (2020) (Au+Au)  
 ALICE. Phys. Rev. C.91.024609 (2015) (Pb+Pb)  
 ALICE. Phys. Rev. C.95.064606 (2017) (Pb+Pb)  
 ALICE. Phys. Lett. B, 802:135225 (2020) (Pb+Pb)  
 ALICE. Eur. Phys. J. C, 76(5):245,(2016) (p+Pb)

# $K^0/K$ Ratio

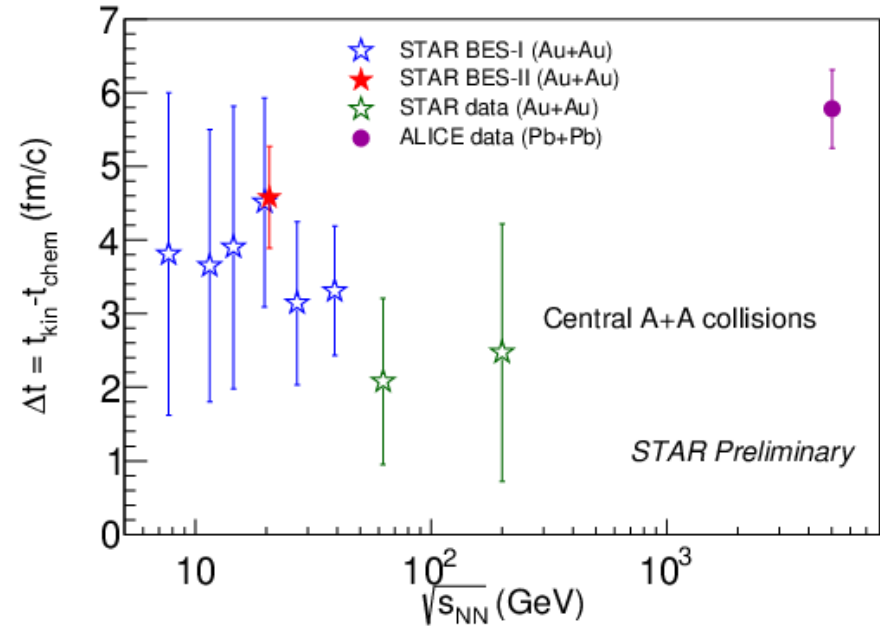
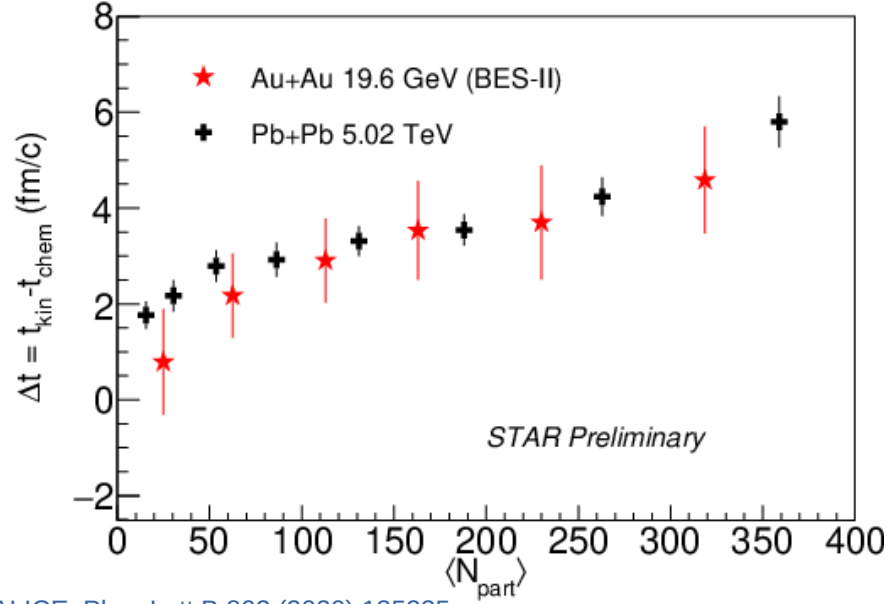


- $(K^0/K)_{\text{central}} < (K^0/K)_{\text{peripheral}}$
- $(K^0/K)_{\text{central}} < (K^0/K)_{\text{pp/ee-reference}}$
- $(\phi/K)$ : independent of centrality
- Thermal model explains the  $\phi/K$ , but overpredicts the  $K^0/K$  in central collision



*Favors dominant hadronic rescattering in central collisions*

# Lower Limit of Hadronic Phase Lifetime



ALICE: Phys.Lett.B 802 (2020) 135225  
 STAR: Phys. Rev. C, 84:034909, (2011)

- $(K^{*0}/K)_{kin} = (K^{*0}/K)_{chem} \times e^{-\Delta t/\tau}$   
 where,  $\Delta t$  = lower limit of hadronic phase lifetime ( $t_{kin} - t_{chem}$ )  
 $\tau$  = Lifetime of  $K^{*0}$

- Here we can take  
 $(K^{*0}/K)_{kin} \approx (K^{*0}/K)_{AA}$   
 $(K^{*0}/K)_{chem} \approx (K^{*0}/K)_{pp}$

STAR. Phys. Rev. C 66 (2002) 61901  
 Zhangbu Xu. J. Phys. G 30, S325--S334, (2004)  
 S.Singha.etal.Int.J.Mod.Phys.E 24 (2015) 05, 1550041

→ Errors are the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic errors

- Here,  $(K^{*0}/K)_{pp} = 0.34 \pm 0.01$
- *No clear energy dependence within the current uncertainties at RHIC*

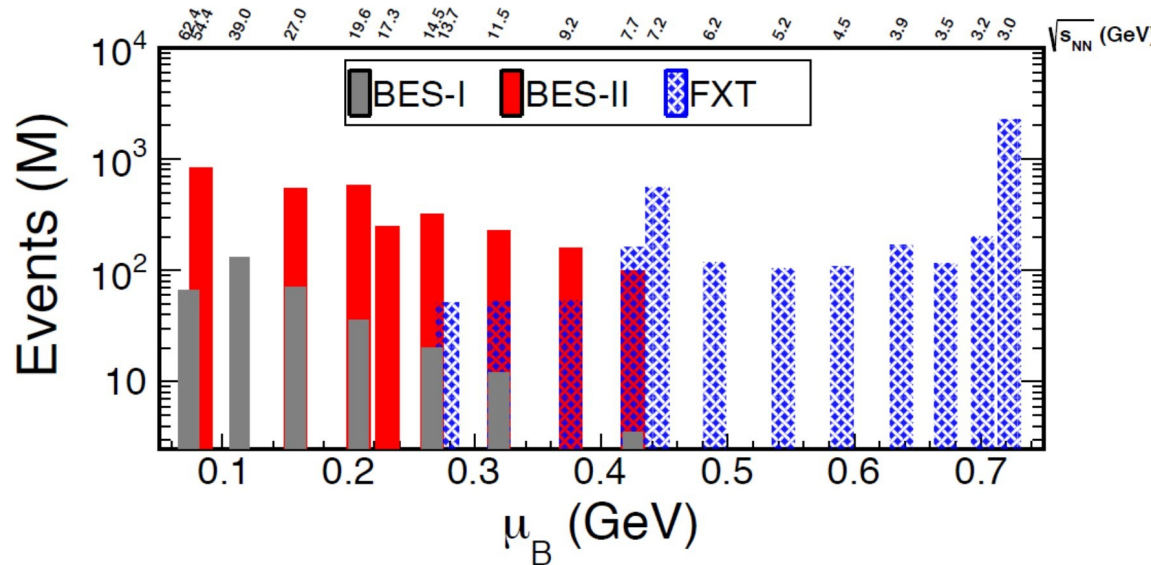


- $K^{*0}$  resonance production in BES-II Au+Au collisions at 19.6 GeV is presented
- $K^{*0}/K$  ratio indicates dominance of hadronic rescattering over regeneration in central Au+Au collisions
- The lower limit of hadronic phase lifetime increases with centrality, and no clear energy dependence is observed within current uncertainties for RHIC measurements.

# Outlook



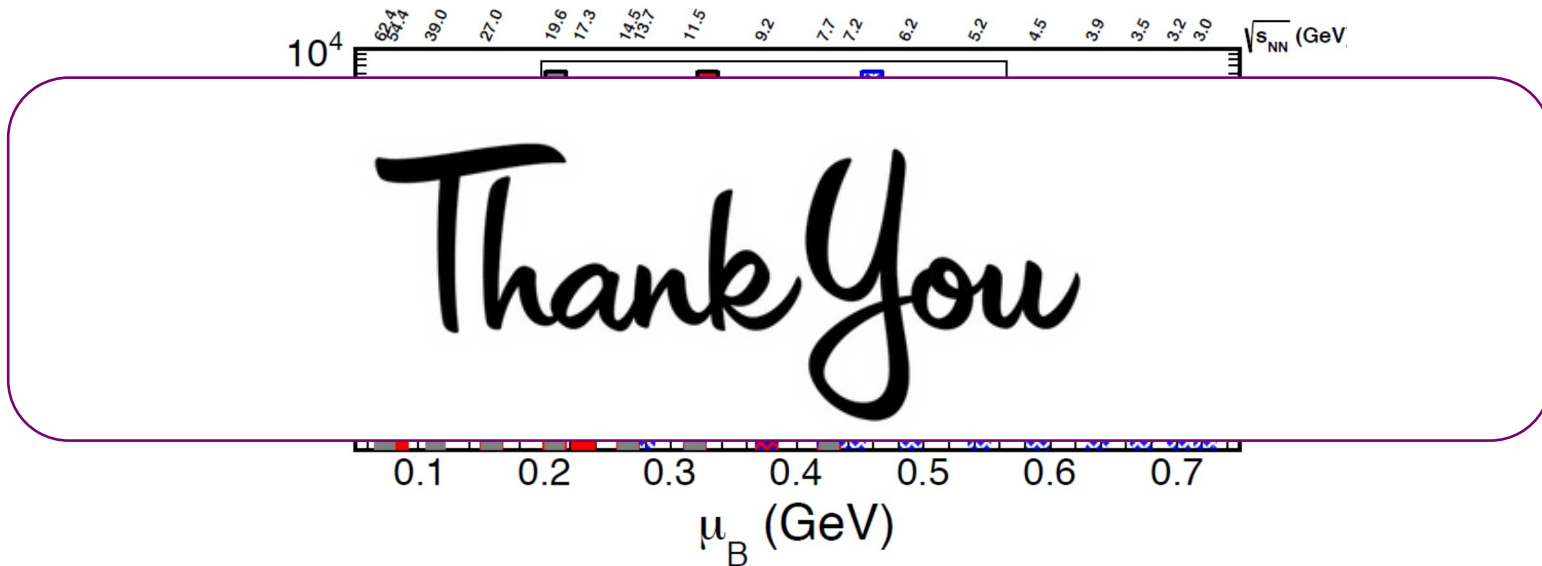
- $K^{*0}$  resonance measurement using high statistics data collected in STAR BES-II program
- Constraints on the hadronic phase lifetime
- Explore more differential measurements (e.g. rapidity dependence)



# Outlook



- $K^{*0}$  resonance measurement using high statistics data collected in STAR BES-II program
- Constraints on the hadronic phase lifetime
- Explore more differential measurements (e.g. rapidity dependence)





- Thermal model parameters :  $T_{\text{ch}} = 153.9 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{s}} = 43.2 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{B}} = 187.9 \text{ MeV}$

Phys. Rev. C 96, 044904 (2017)