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Identified particle spectra in isobaric collisions of Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr at sqrt(sNN) = 200 GeV with the STAR experiment

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Transverse momentum distributions of identified hadrons provide important information on the transverse expansion and freeze-out properties of the hot and dense matter created
in relativistic heavy-ion collisions. In 2018, the STAR experiment collected large datasets of isobaric collisions of $^{96}_{44}Ru$+$^{96}_{44}Ru$ and $^{96}_{40}Zr$+$^{96}_{40}Zr$ at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 200$ GeV, which provide a good opportunity to study the charged particle spectra in these collisions with great precision. %Furthermore, comparing the results between the two isobaric systems can reveal possible effects induced by isospin and electromagnetic field differences.
In this presentation, we will report analysis progresses towards measuring $\pi^{\pm}$,$K^{\pm}$, proton and antiproton spectra as a function of transverse momentum for different rapidity and centrality intervals.
Bulk properties of the system at chemical and kinetic freeze-out are measured. The results bridge the gap in system size between Cu+Cu and Au+Au collisions. Physics implications of these measurements will be discussed.

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