

Identified and high p_T charged particle elliptic flow with respect to the reaction plane at PHENIX

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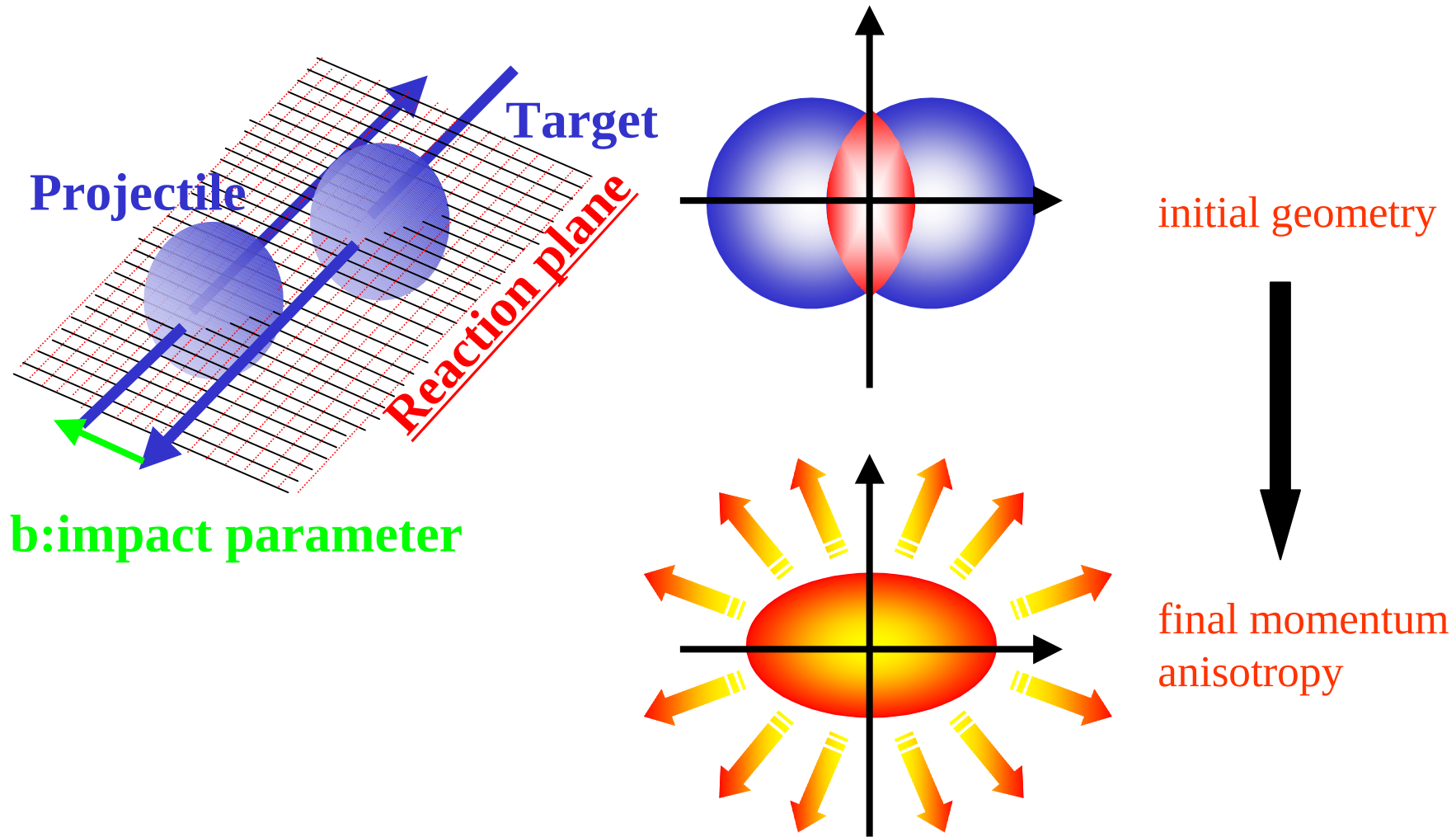
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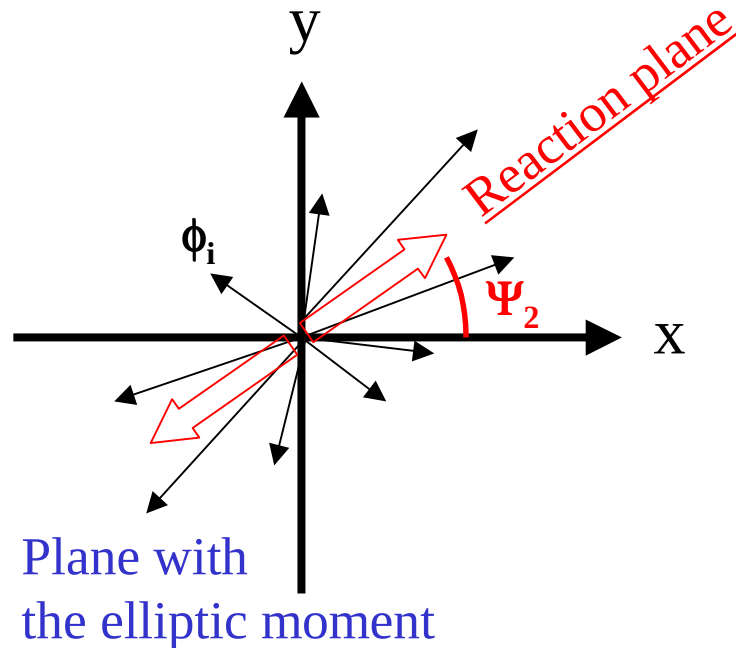
Introduction



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Method



$$\tan(2\Psi_2) = \frac{\sum w_i \sin(2\phi_i)}{\sum w_i \cos(2\phi_i)}$$

Reaction plane based analysis

$$\frac{dN}{d(\phi - \Psi_n)} = N_0 \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2v_n^{obs} \cos(n(\phi - \Psi_n)) \right)$$

$$v_n = \frac{v_n^{obs}}{resolution}$$

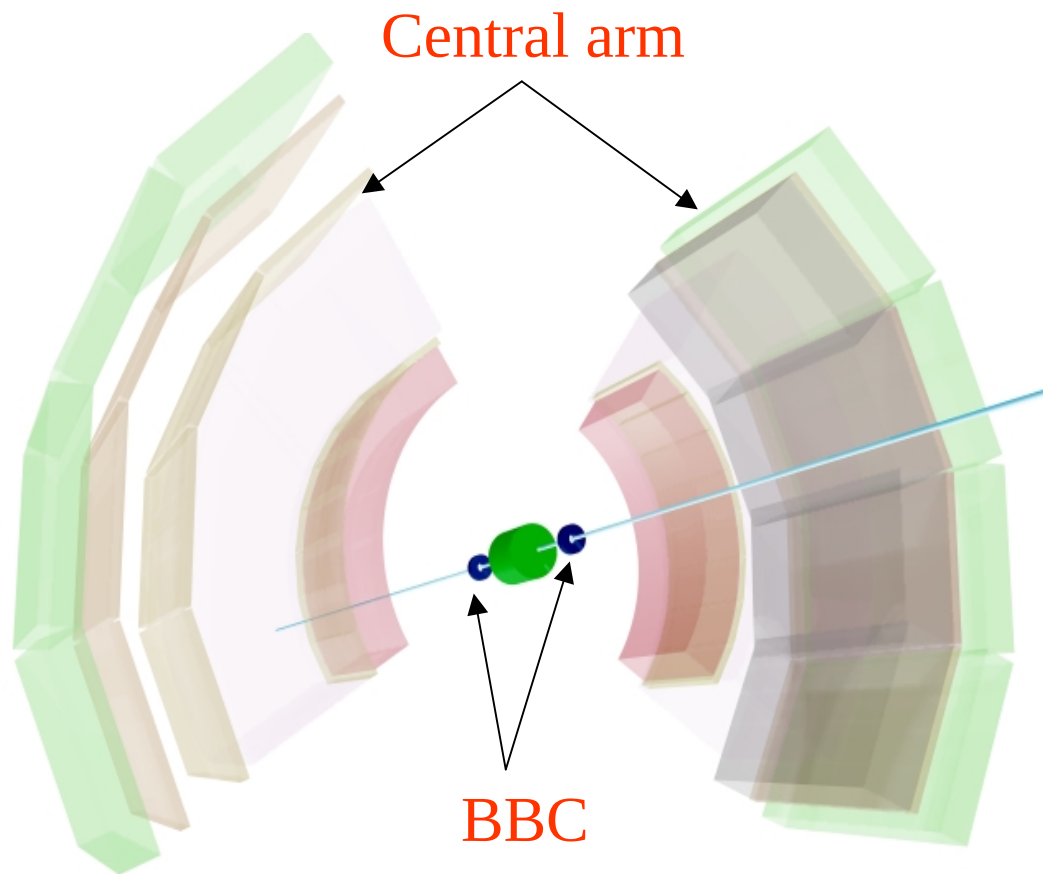
ϕ : azimuthal angle for charged particle

Ψ_n : reaction plane angle

v_n^{obs} : measured anisotropy parameter

v_n : corrected anisotropy parameter

PHENIX detector



Reaction plane determination
at **3 units of rapidity away**
from the mid-rapidity,



Less non-flow contributions.

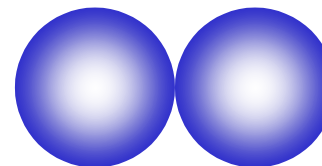
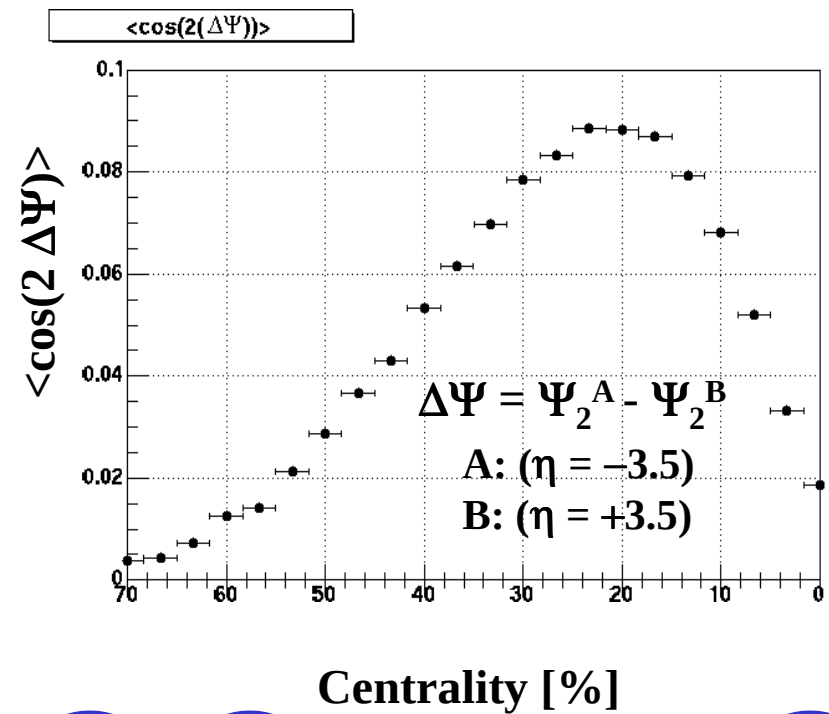
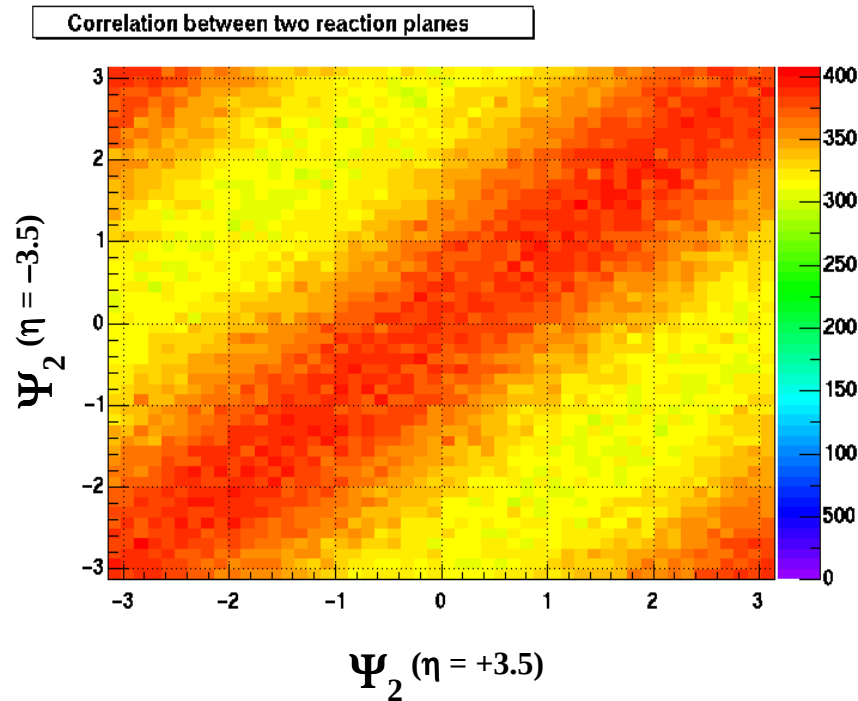
- HBT
- decay
- momentum conservation
- jet
- etc

Central arm $|\eta| < 0.35$

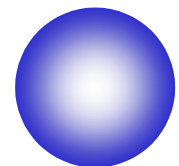
BBC $|\eta| \sim 3.5$

Correlation of reaction plane

$\eta = -3.5$ vs $\eta = +3.5$
(elliptic : $n=2$)



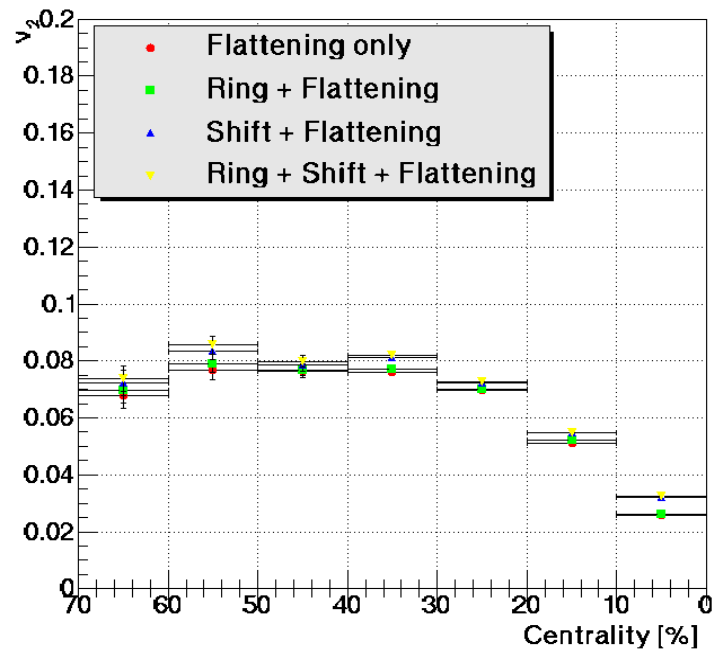
100%



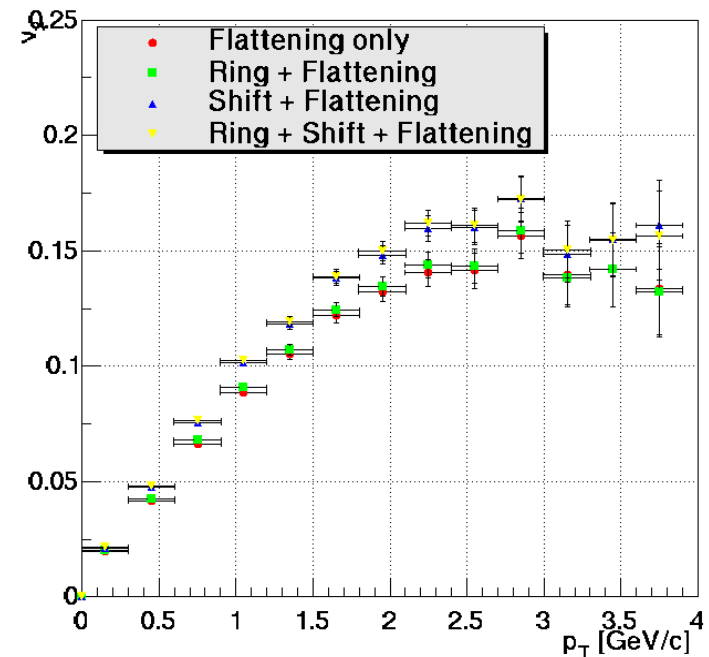
0%

Systematic error

v_2 vs Centrality, BBCNS

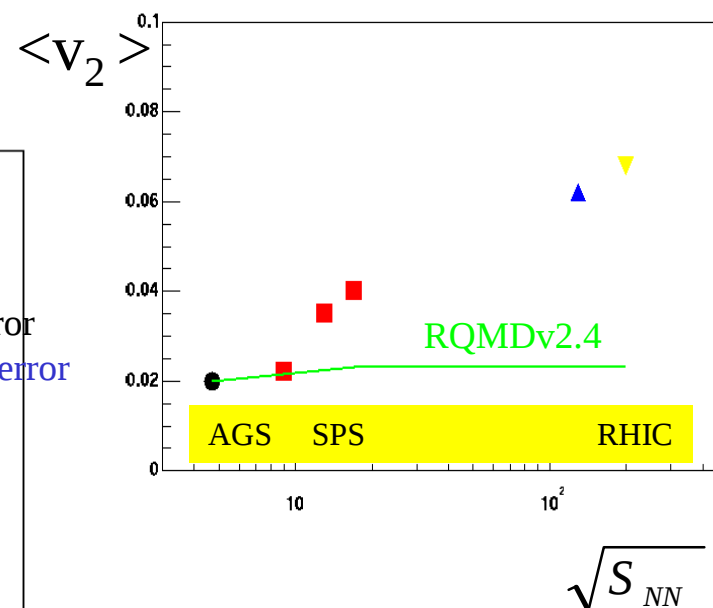
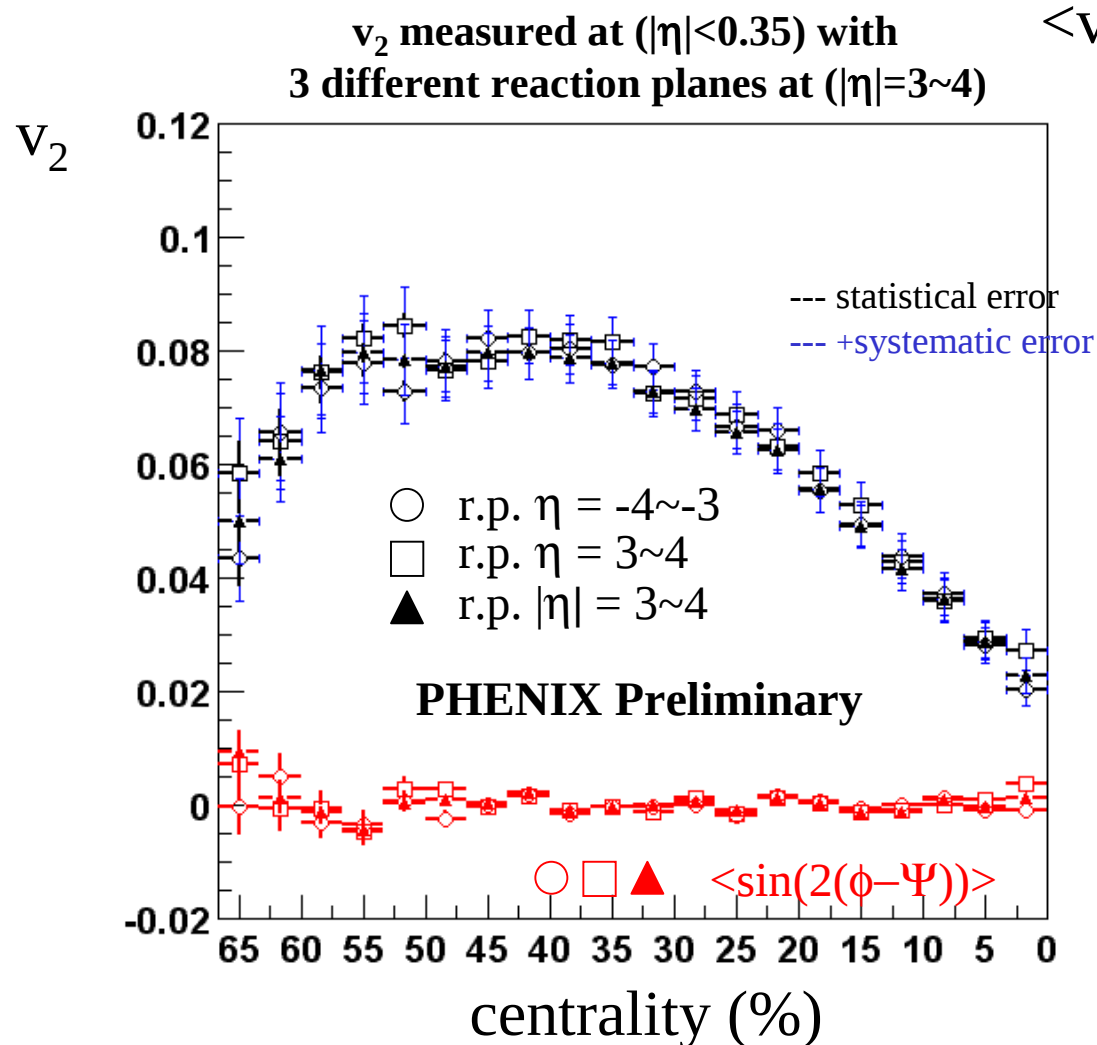


v_2 vs p_T , BBCNS



Systematic error is estimated by different methods.

Centrality dependence



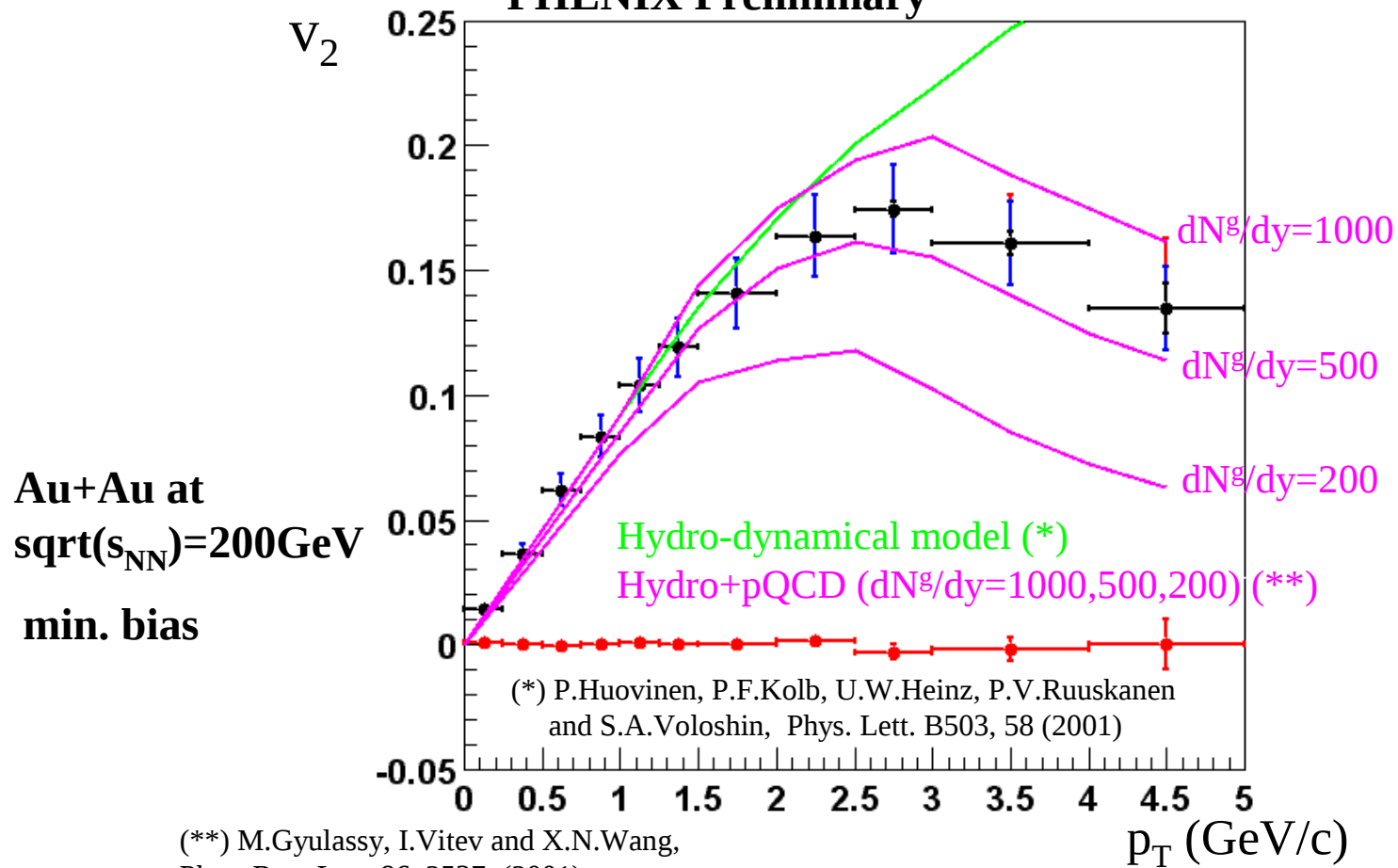
**Au+Au at
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$**

**charged particles
 $0.2 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$**

p_T dependence

● reaction plane based analysis (r.p. $|\eta|=3\sim 4$)

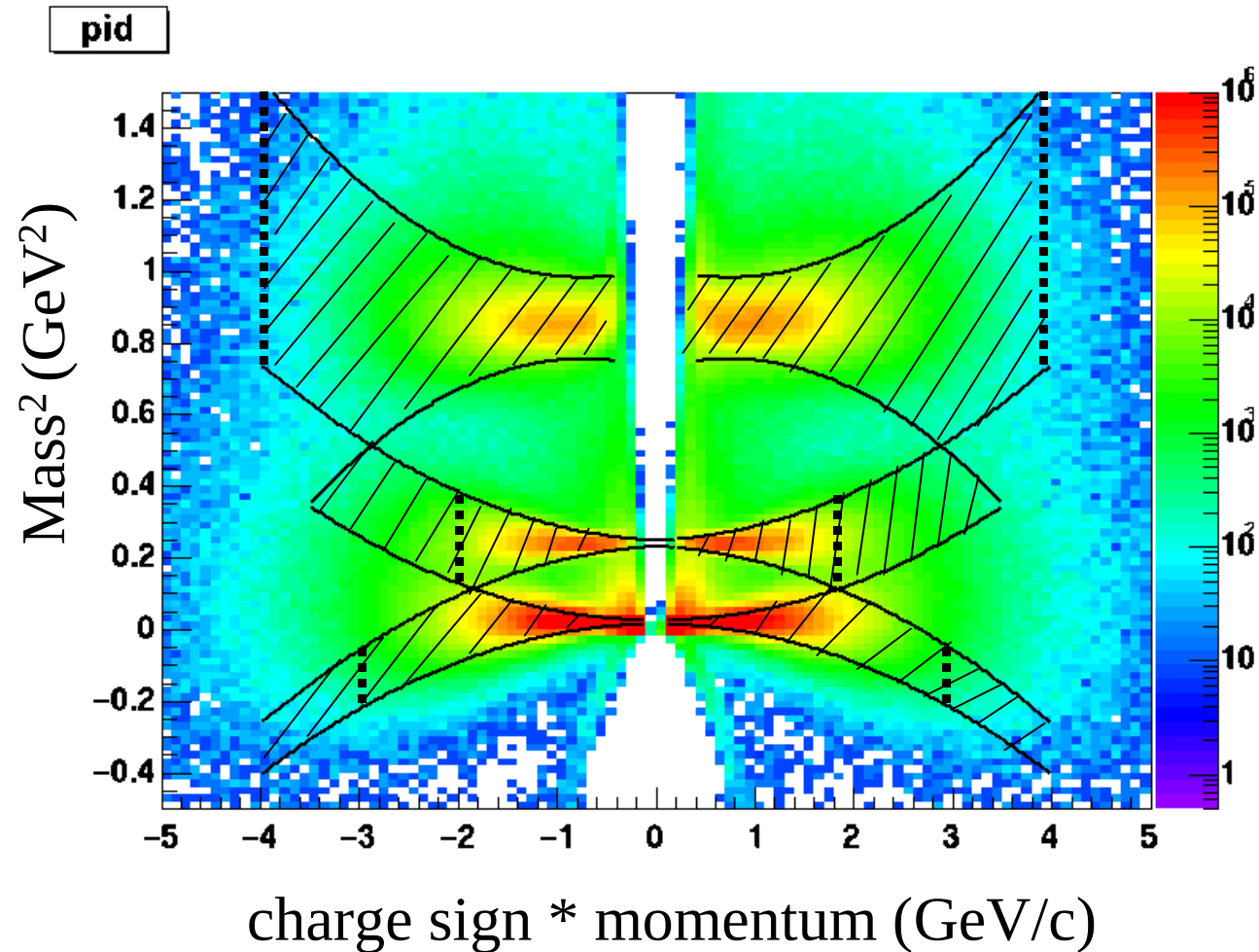
PHENIX Preliminary



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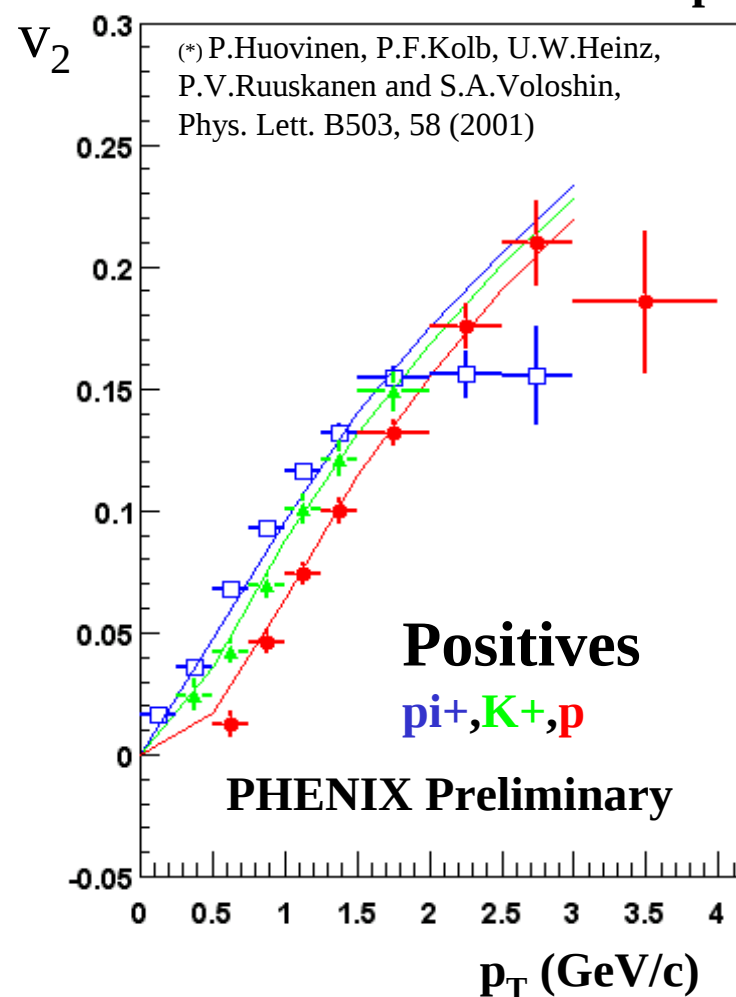
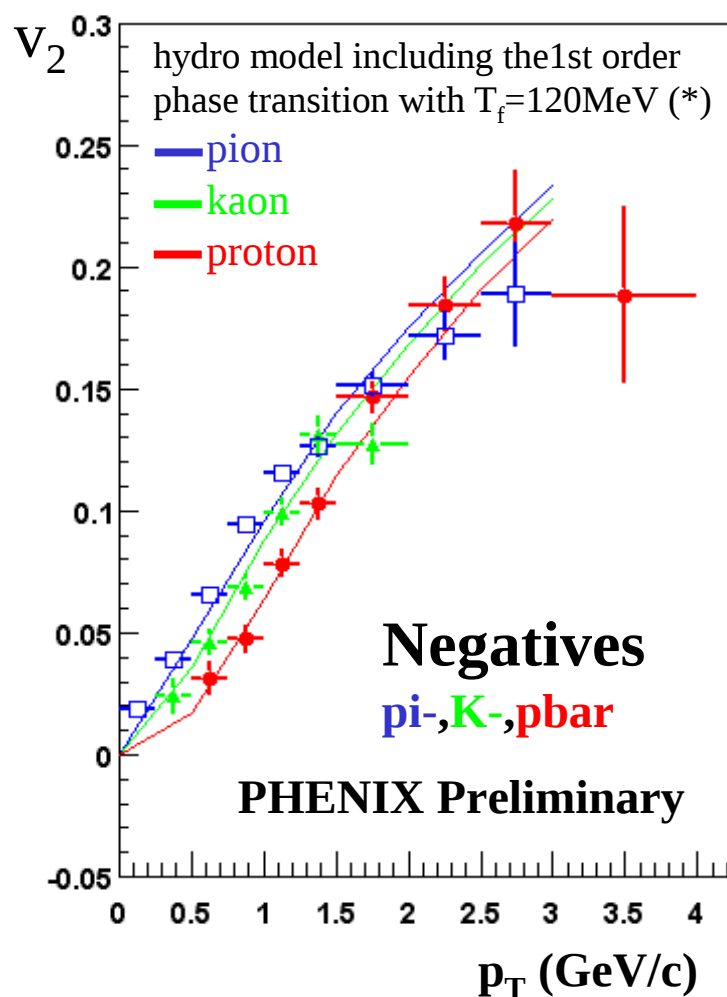
Mass square distribution



$\pi < 3 \text{ GeV/c}$
 $K < 2 \text{ GeV/c}$
 $p < 4 \text{ GeV/c}$

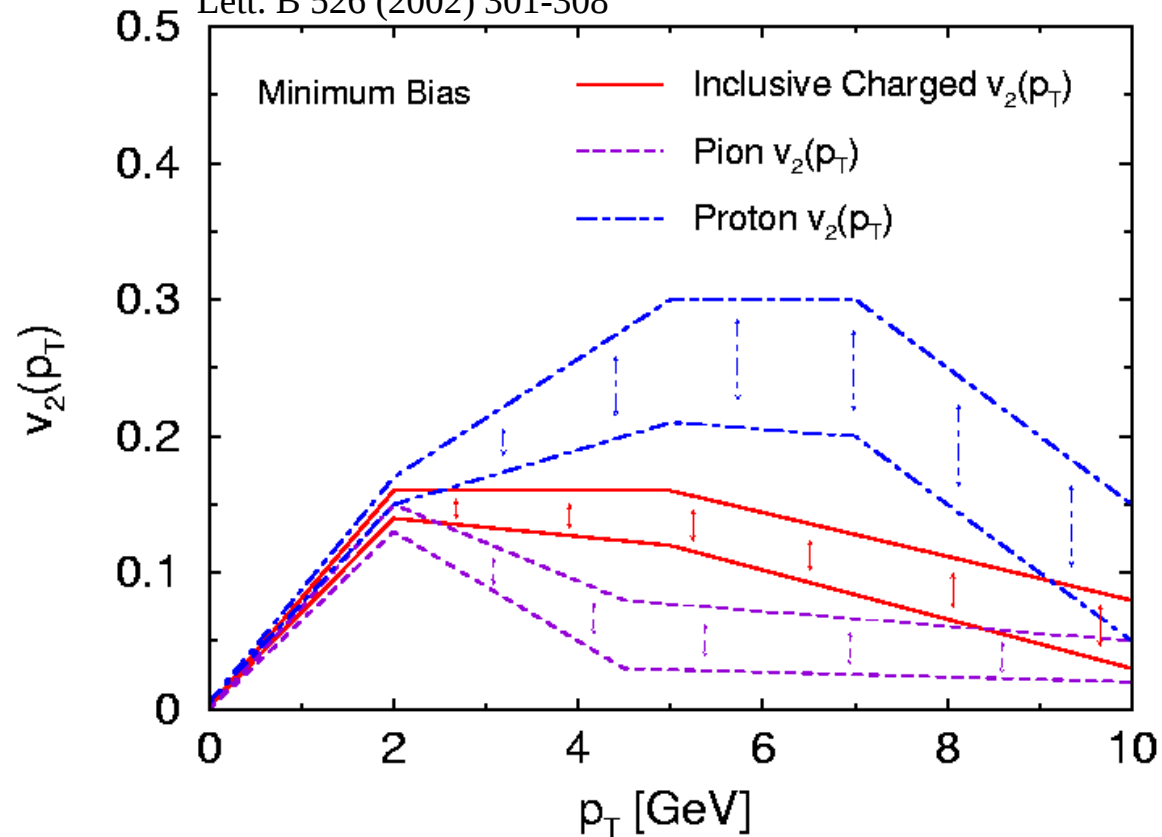
v_2 of identified hadrons

Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200\text{GeV}$
min. bias r.p. $|\eta|=3\sim 4$



$v_2(p_t)$ proposed scenario

M. Gyulassy, I. Vitev, X.N. Wang and P. Huovinen, Phys. Lett. B 526 (2002) 301-308



Summary

- The analysis of event anisotropy with respect to the reaction plane has started at PHENIX.
- Different reaction planes to extract anisotropy are compared and the results are consistent.
- v_2 parameter of charged particle is saturated over 2 GeV/c.
- v_2 parameters of identified particles ($\pi^{+/-}$, $K^{+/-}$, p, pbar) are measured and the behavior of v_2 above 2 GeV/c are different from the prediction by hydro-dynamical model.