

Identified particle elliptic anisotropy in 200 GeV Au+Au collision at RHIC-PHENIX

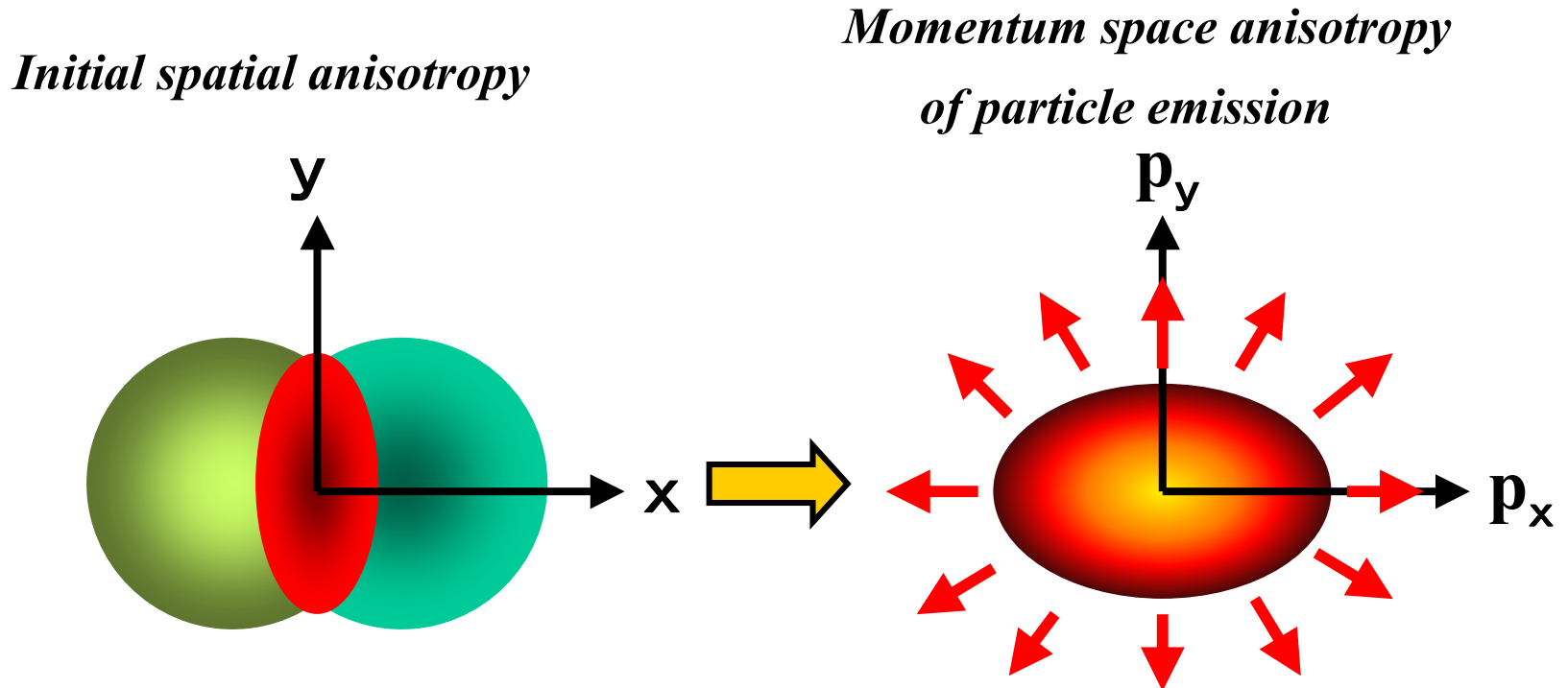
Shingo Sakai

Univ. of Tsukuba

for the PHENIX Collaboration



Introduction



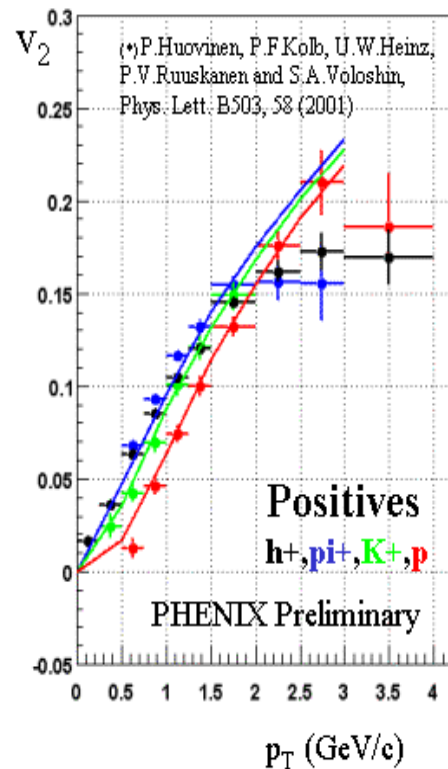
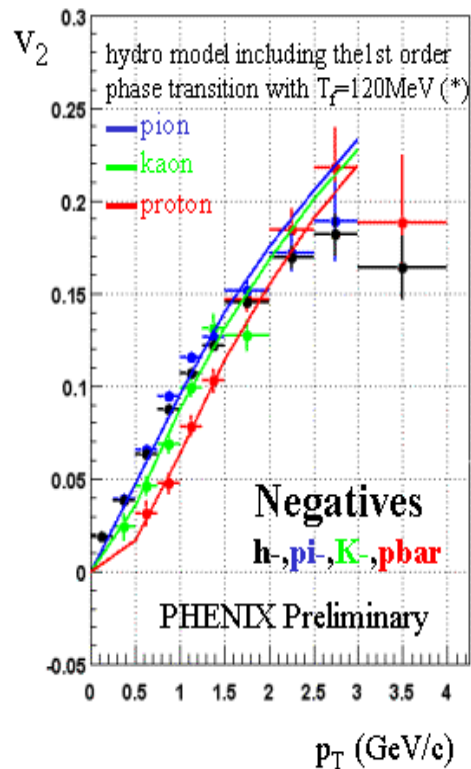
The azimuthal anisotropy of particle emission is sensitive to the early stages of system evolution

$$\frac{dN}{d\varphi} = N_0 (1 + 2v_1 \cos(\varphi) + 2v_2 \cos(2\varphi) + \dots)$$

Motivation

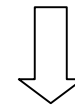
v_2 of identified hadrons

Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200\text{GeV}$
min. bias r.p. $|\eta|=3\sim4$



- $v_2^\pi > v_2^K > v_2^p$ at low p_T
($< 1.5\text{GeV}/c$)

- $v_2^\pi < v_2^p$ at $p_T > 2.5\text{GeV}/c$



How about heavier particle ?

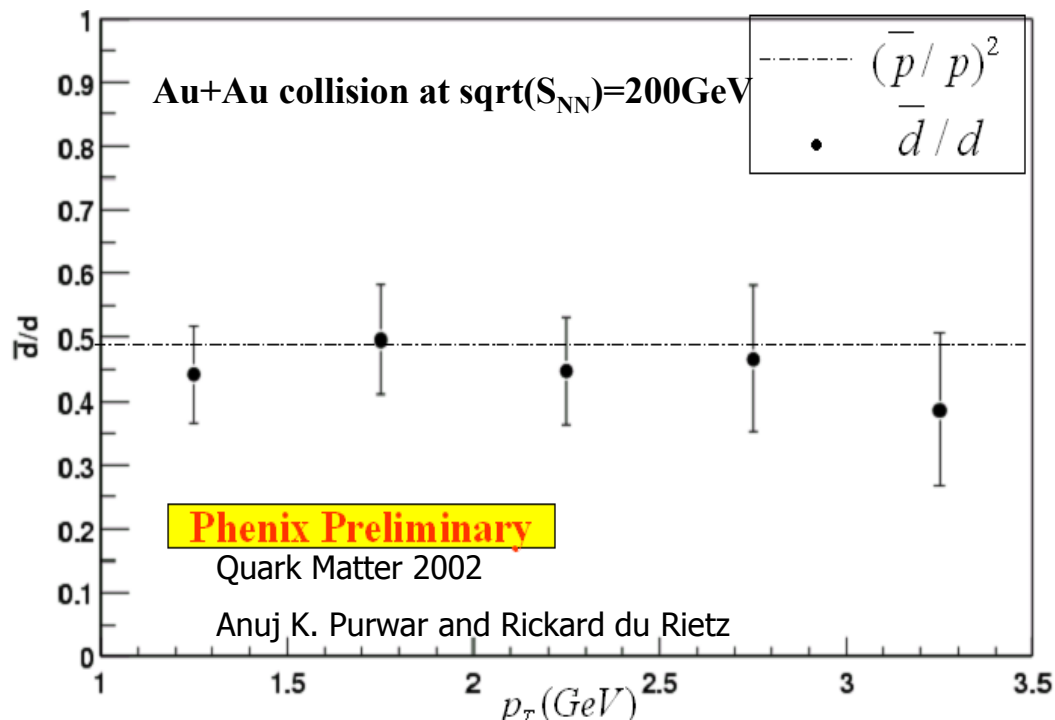
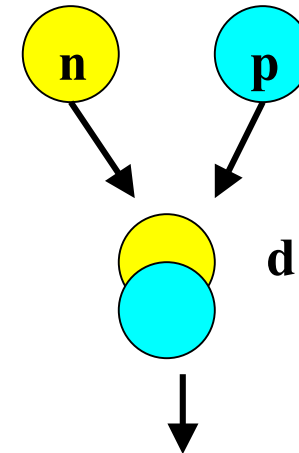
**Measure v_2 of deuteron + anti-deuteron
in 200 GeV Au+Au collision at RHIC-PHENIX**

Coalescence model

-Coalescence model-

deuteron and anti-deuteron produce the coalescence of the individual nucleons

$$E_d \frac{d^3 N_d}{dp_d^3} = B_2 \left(E_p \frac{d^3 N_p}{dp_p^3} \right)^2 \quad (p^d = 2p^p)$$

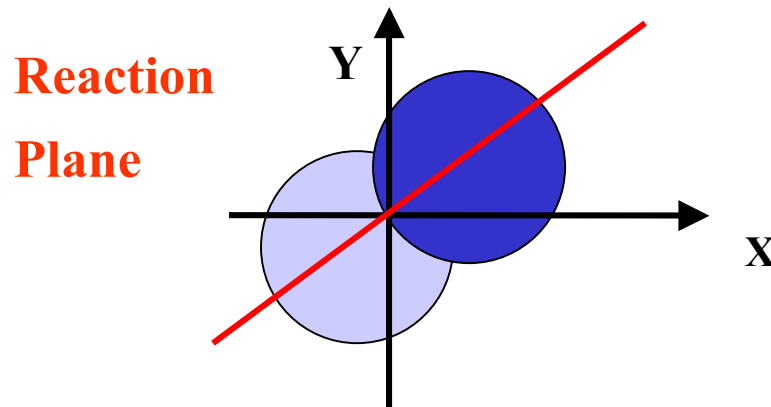


$$v_2^d(p_t) = 2v_2^p(p_t/2)$$

Method

-Reaction plane method-

Measure azimuthal angle of each particle respect to the reaction plane



$$\Psi = \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{\sum_i w_i \sin(2\phi_i)}{\sum_i w_i \cos(2\phi_i)} \right) / 2$$

$$\sigma = \langle \cos(2(\Psi_m - \Psi_{\text{real}})) \rangle$$

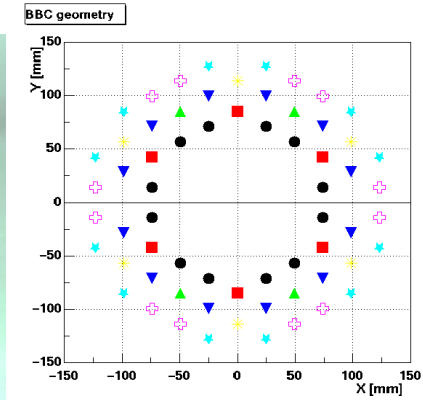
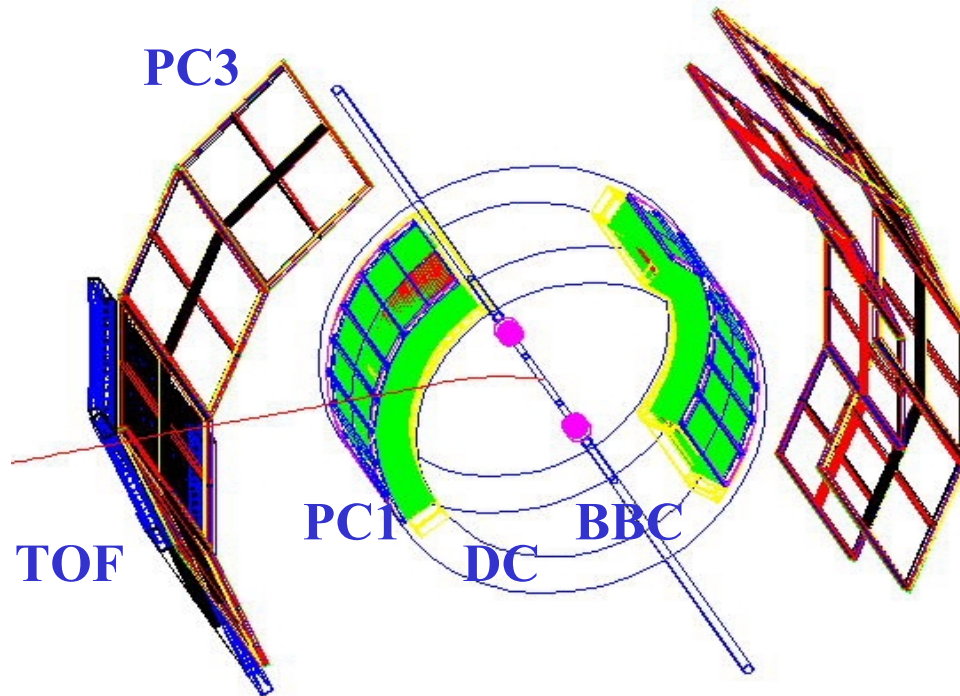
$$= \{ \langle \cos(2(\Psi_A - \Psi_B)) \rangle \}^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dN}{d(\phi - \psi^{obs})} = N_0 (1 + 2v_2^{obs} \cos[2(\phi - \Psi^{obs})])$$

particle emission

$$v_2 = v_2^{obs} / \sigma$$

PHENIX detector

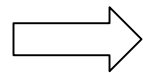


64 pmts in each BBC

Beam Beam Counter (BBC)
 $|\eta|=3-4$

Tracking

DC+PC1+PC3



p, ϕ

PID ... TOF

$$m^2 = p^2 \{(\text{TOF}/L)^2 - 1\}$$

3 units of rapidity away

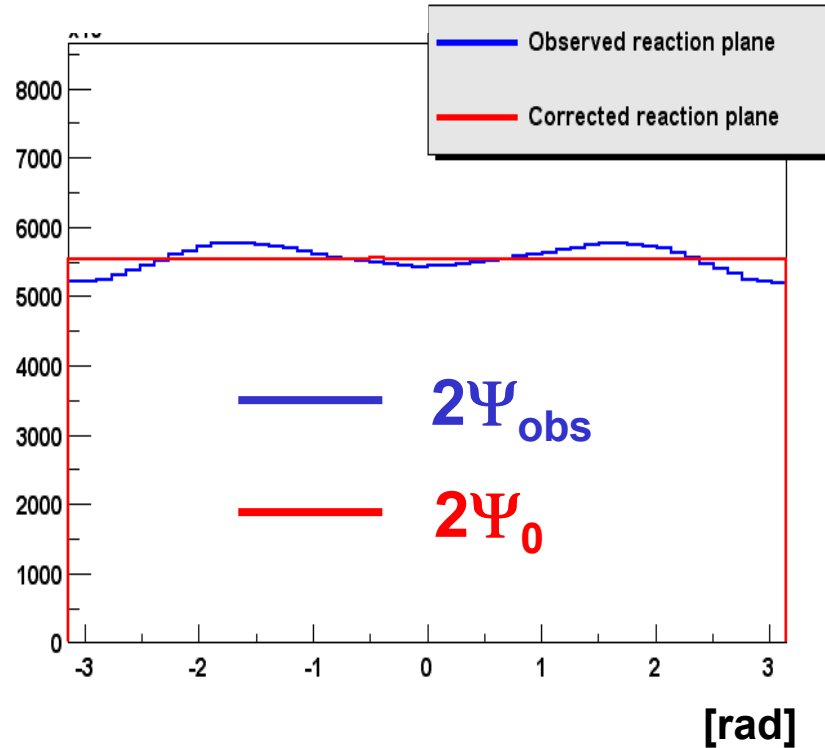
from the mid-rapidity



Less ***non-flow*** contribution

HBT, jet, resonance decay

Reaction plane distribution

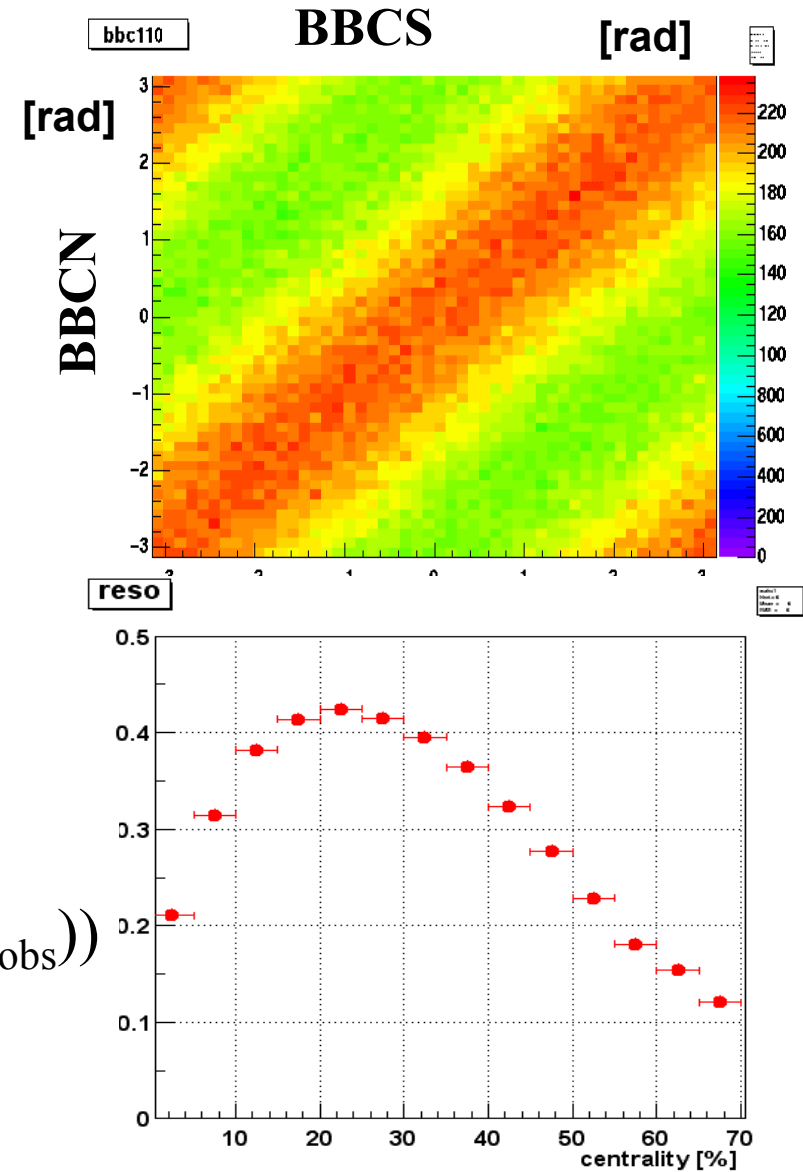


$$2\Psi_0 = 2\Psi_0^{\text{obs}} + \Delta\Psi_0$$

$$\Delta\Psi_0 = \Sigma(A_n \cos(2n\Psi_{\text{obs}}) + B_n \sin(2n\Psi_{\text{obs}}))$$

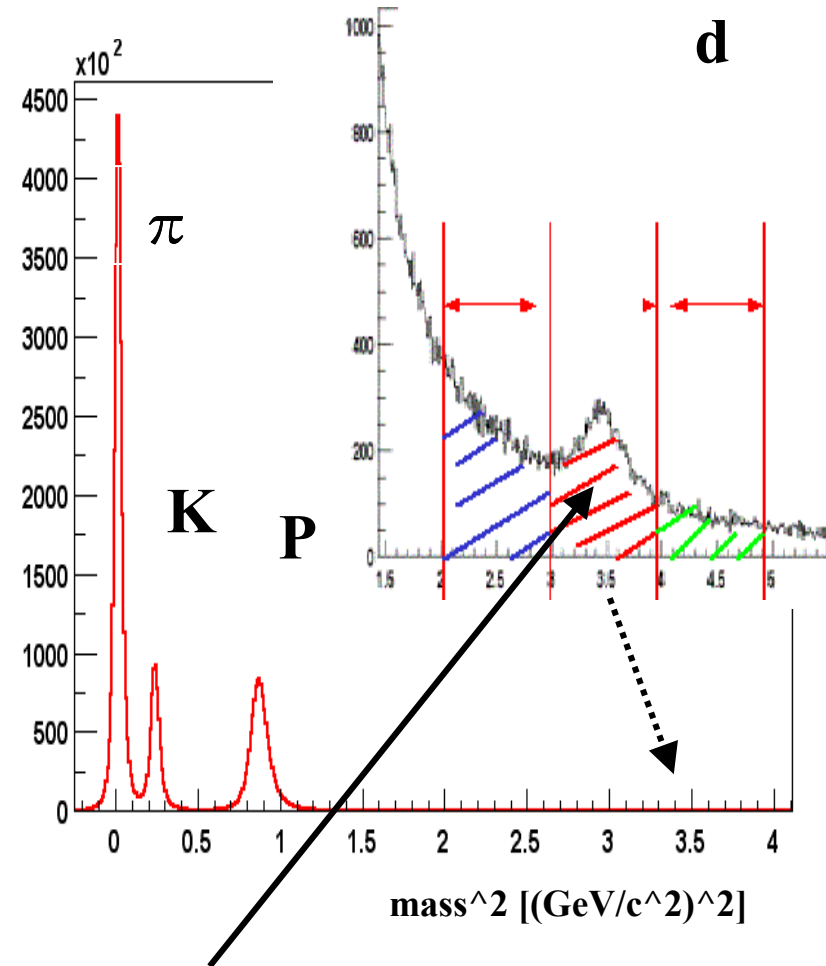
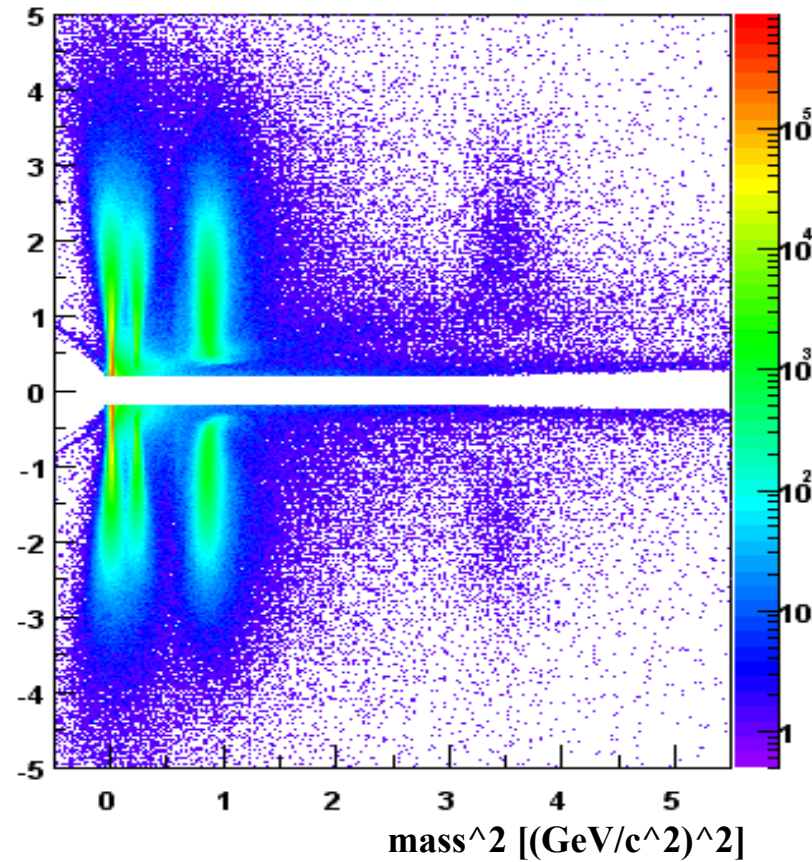
$$A_n = -2/n * \langle \sin(2n\Psi_{\text{obs}}) \rangle$$

$$B_n = 2/n * \langle \cos(2n\Psi_{\text{obs}}) \rangle$$



PID

Momentum [GeV/C]

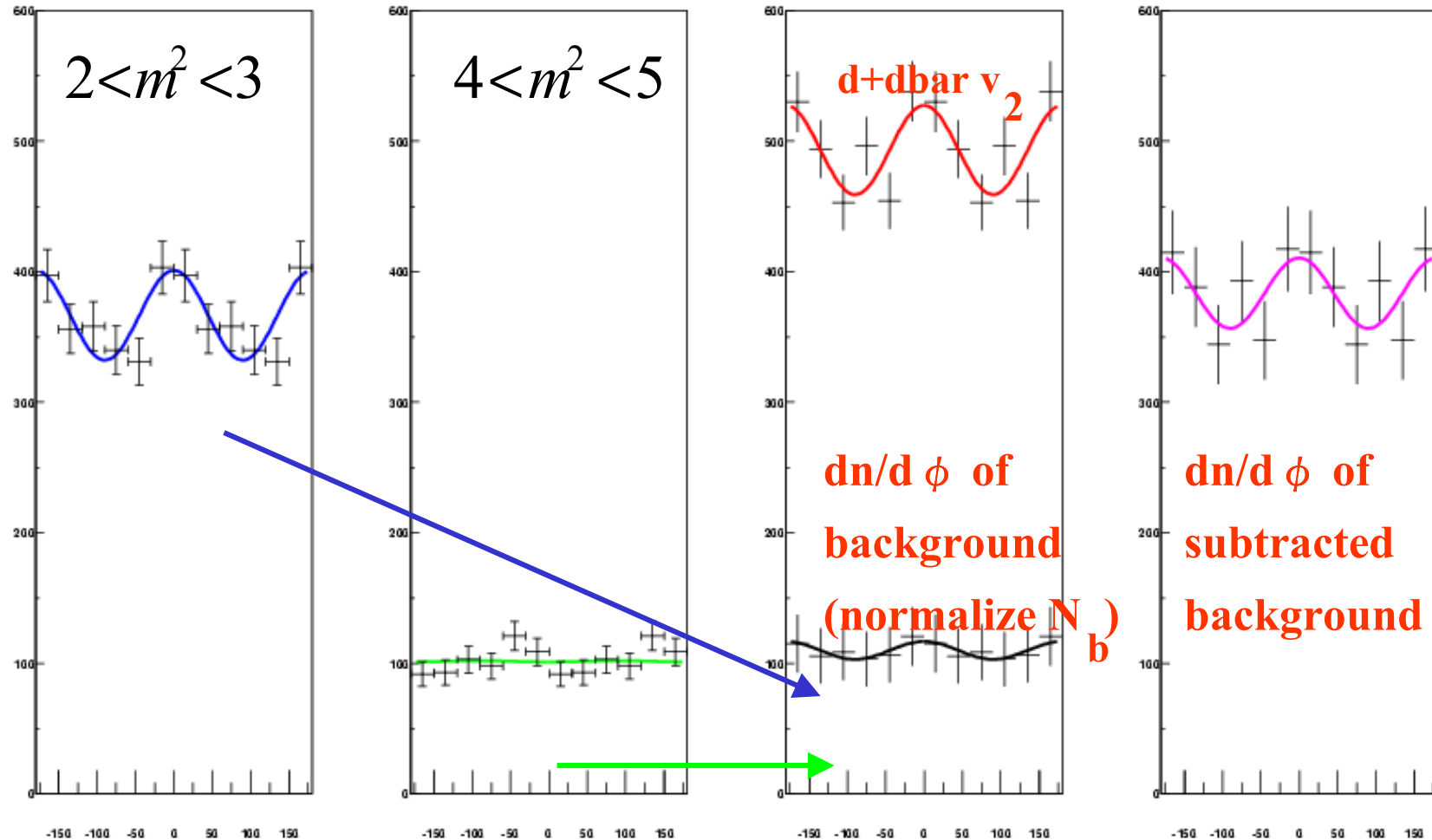


Including background

$dN/d\phi$ distribution

$2.0 < p < 3.0$

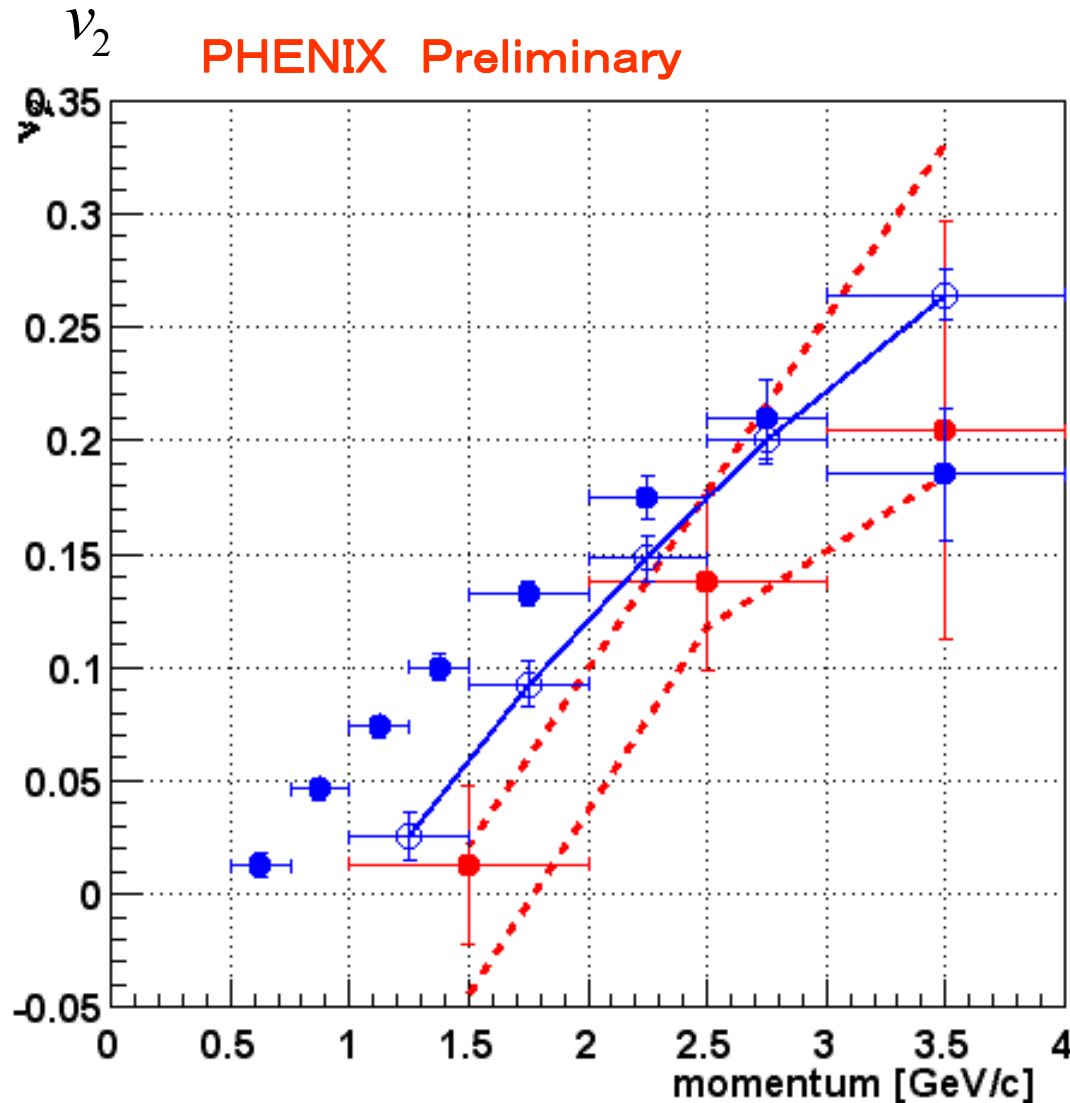
$dn/d\phi$



$$fit : N_0 (1 + 2v_2^{fit} \cos(2(\phi - \psi)))$$

$\Phi - \Psi$

Compare with theory



● P(PHENIX preliminary)

○ d-coalescence model

● d+dbar

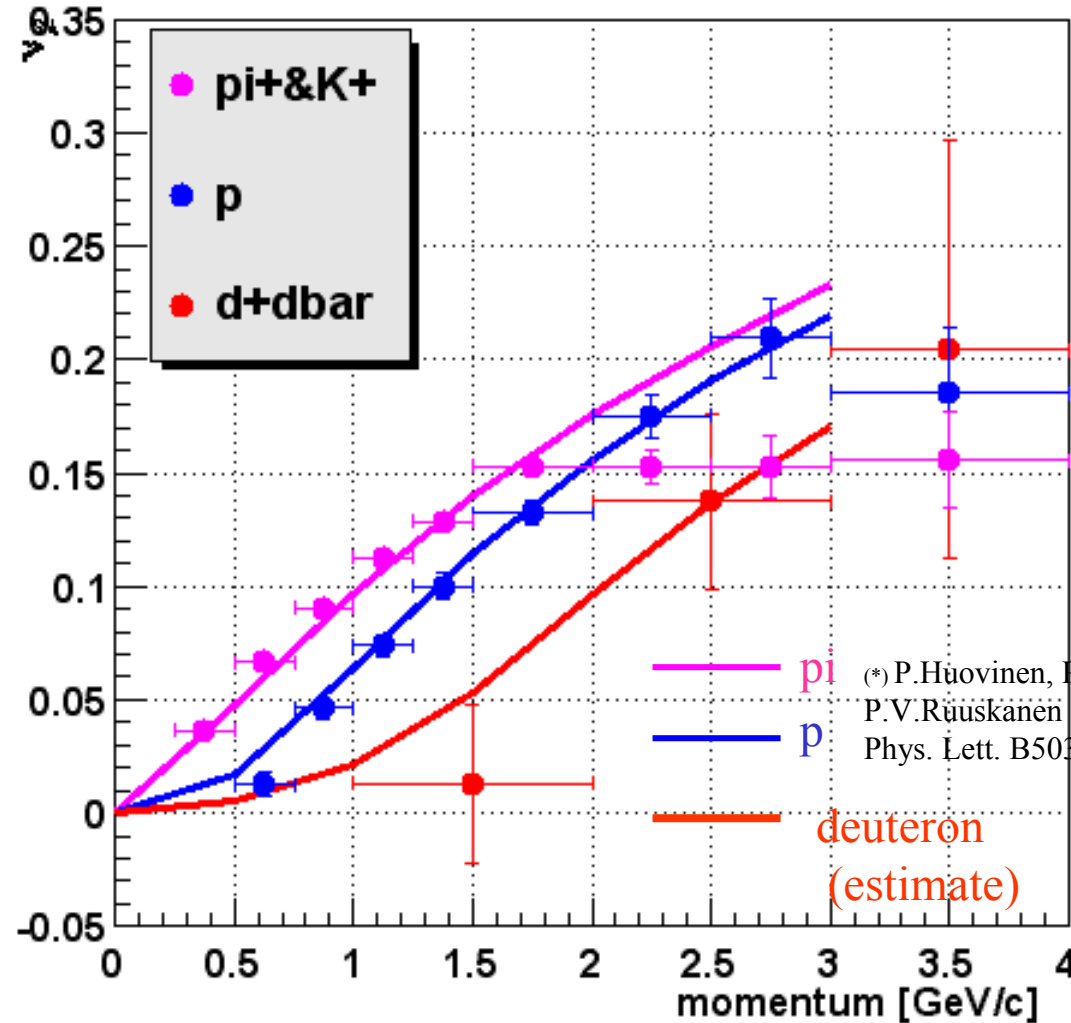
..... systematic error
assuming

$$v_2^b = 0 \text{ (up)}$$

$$v_2^b = v_2^{proton} \text{ (low)}$$

PID v_2

v_2 PHENIX Preliminary



$$\bullet \quad \underline{v_2^\pi > v_2^K > v_2^p > v_2^d}$$

at low momentum

(<1.5 GeV/c)

(*) P. Huovinen, P.F. Kolb, U.W. Heinz,
P.V. Ruuskanen and S.A. Voloshin,
Phys. Lett. B503, 58 (2001)

Summary

- deuteron + anti-deuteron (d+dbar) elliptic anisotropy are measured respect to the reaction plane
- v_2 of d+dbar is estimated taking into account background
- $v_2^\pi > v_2^K > v_2^p > v_2^d$ at low momentum (< 1.5 GeV/c)
- Coalescence model & hydro model is comparable v_2^d within error bar (sys.+stat.)

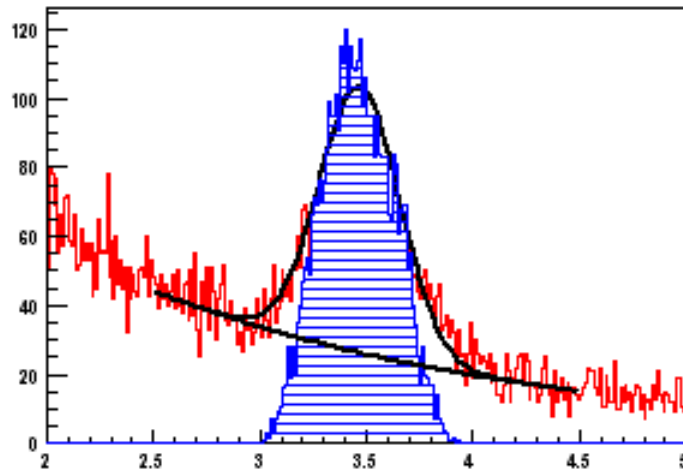
Coalescence model(2)

$$\left(\frac{dN^d}{d\phi}\right) = \alpha \left(\frac{dN^p}{d\phi}\right)^2$$

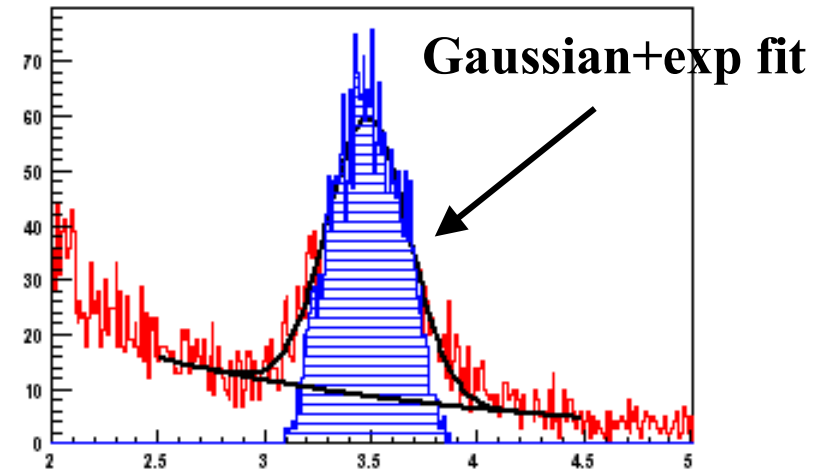
$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \sum 2v_n^d \cos(n\phi)) &= \alpha (1 + \sum 2v_n^p \cos(n\phi))^2 \\ &\cong \alpha (1 + \sum 2(2v_n^p) \cos(n\phi)) \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2^{deuteron}(p_t) = 2v_2^{proton}(p_t / 2)$$

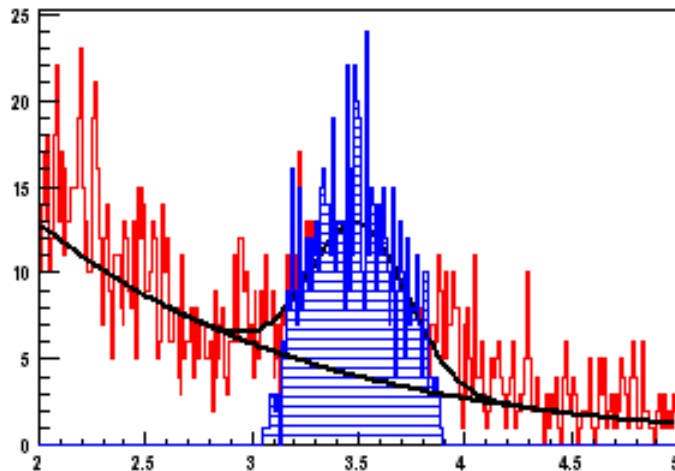
d+d̄ (1.0<p(GeV/c)<2.0)



(2.0<p(GeV/c)<3.0)



(3.0<p(GeV/c)<4.0)



< selection >

Quality 31 || 63

TOF-Track matching cut $< 2 \sigma$

PC3-Track matching cut $< 2 \sigma$

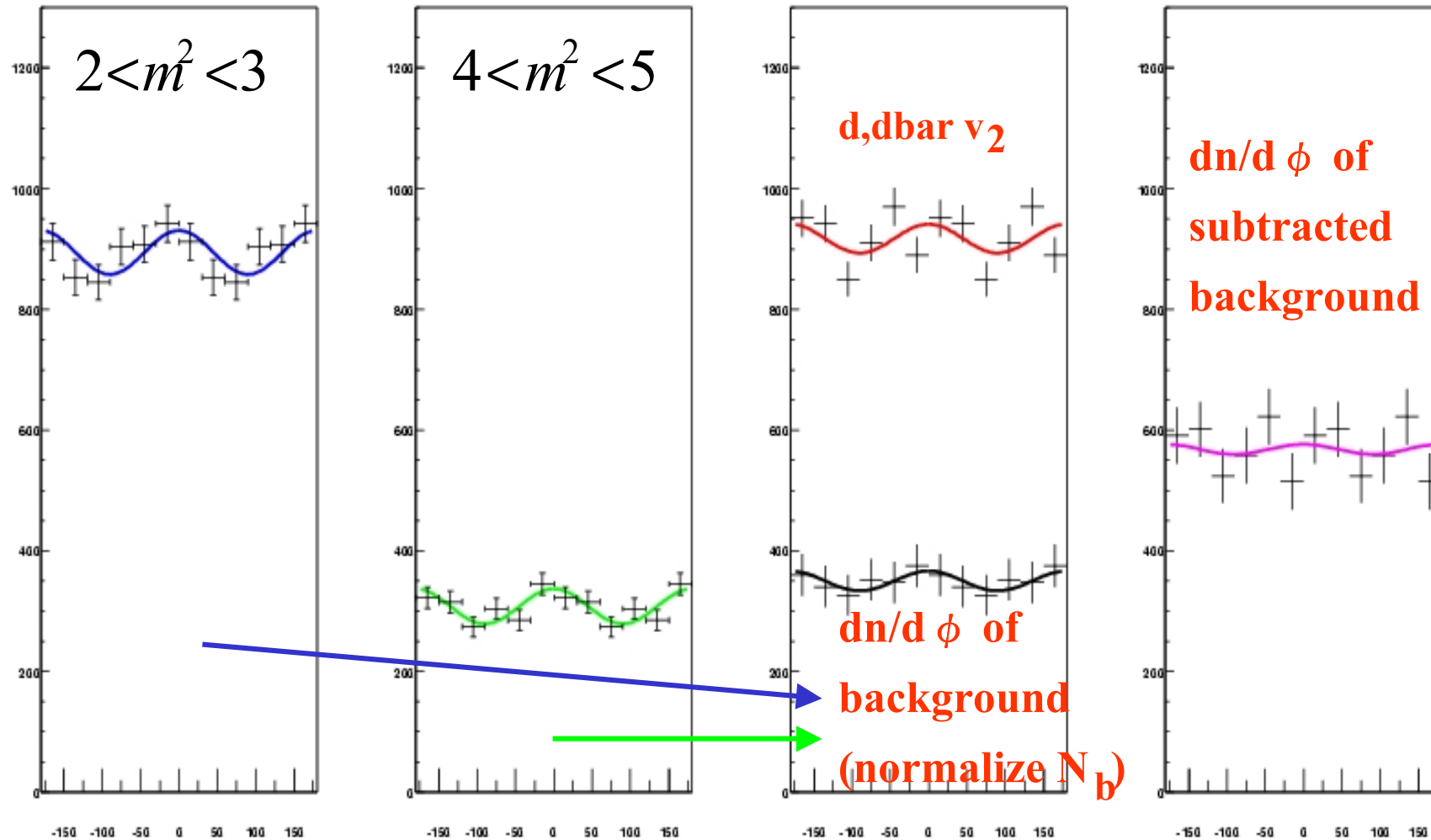
TOF E loss $> 0.0014 B^{(-5/3)}$

$|Mass^2| < 1.5 \sigma(p)$

$dN/d\phi$ distribution(1)

$1.0 < p < 2.0$

$dn/d\phi$

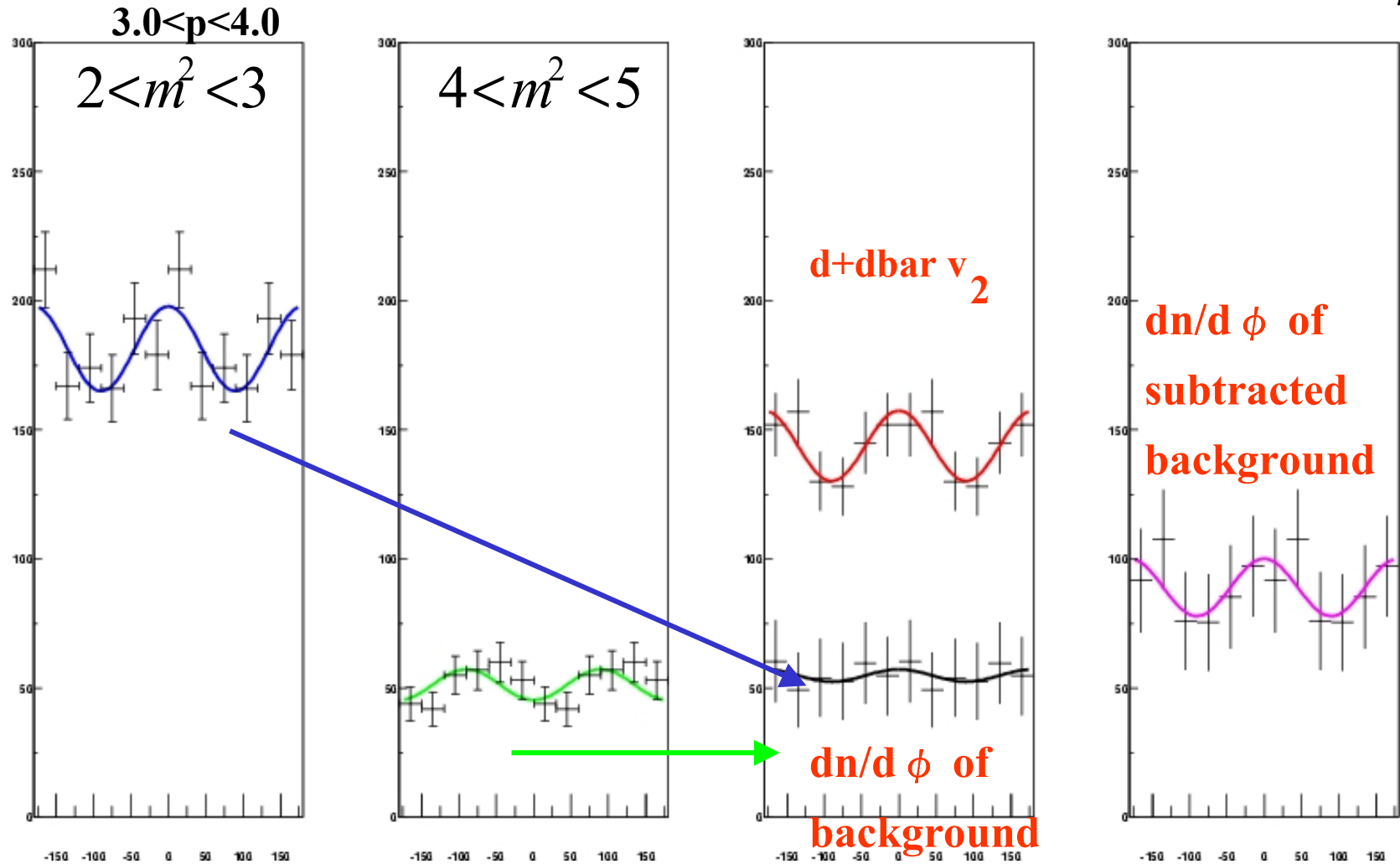


$$fit : N_0 (1 + 2v_2^{fit} \cos(2(\phi - \psi)))$$

$\phi - \psi$

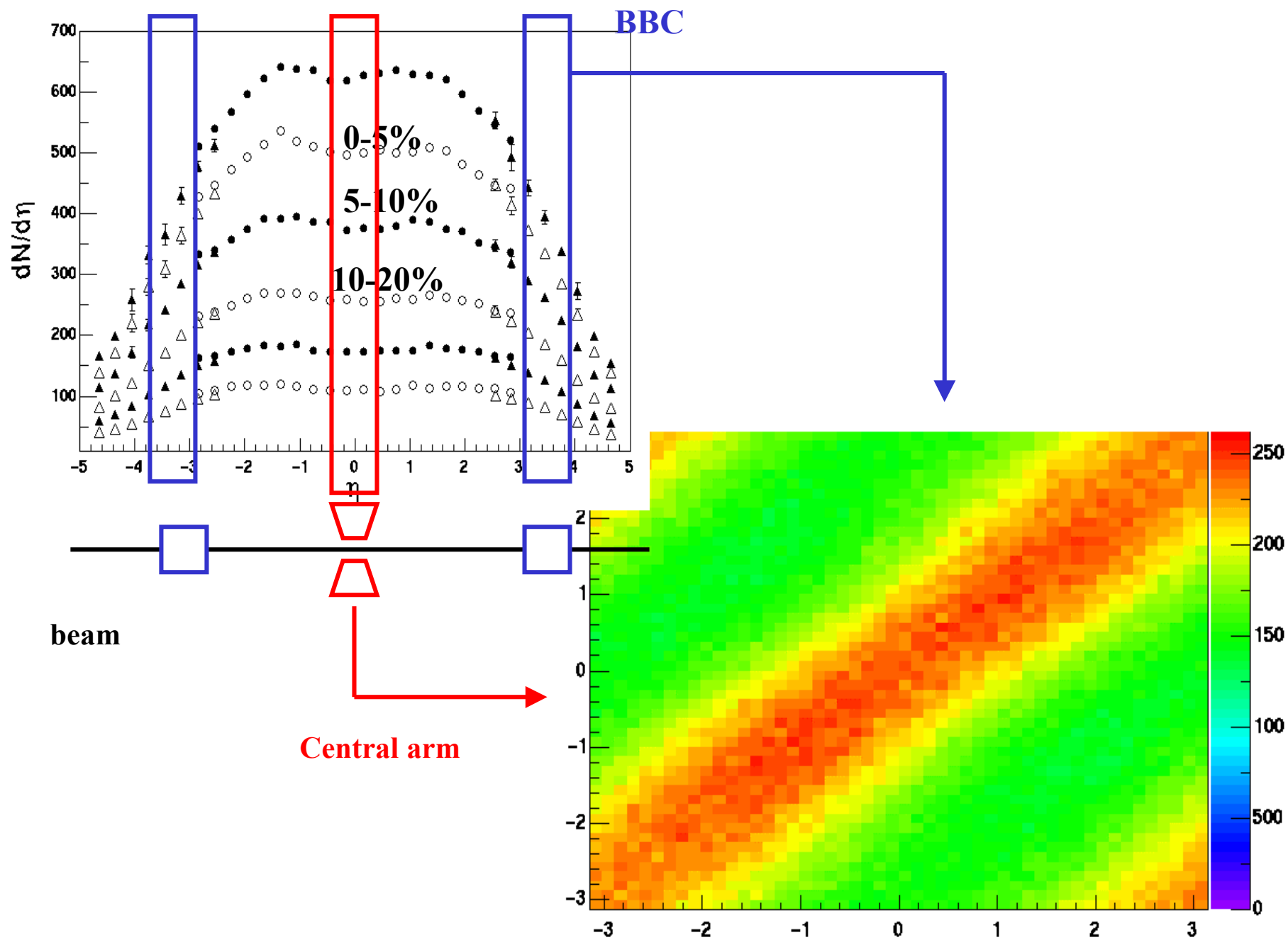
$dN/d\phi$ distribution(2)

$dn/d\phi$



$$fit : N_0 (1 + 2v_2^{fit} \cos(2(\phi - \psi)))$$

$\Phi - \Psi$



Resolution

$$\sigma = \langle \cos(n(\Psi_{measured} - \underline{\Psi_{true}})) \rangle$$



Can't measure

Reaction plane resolution

$$\langle \cos(n(\Psi_A - \Psi_B)) \rangle$$

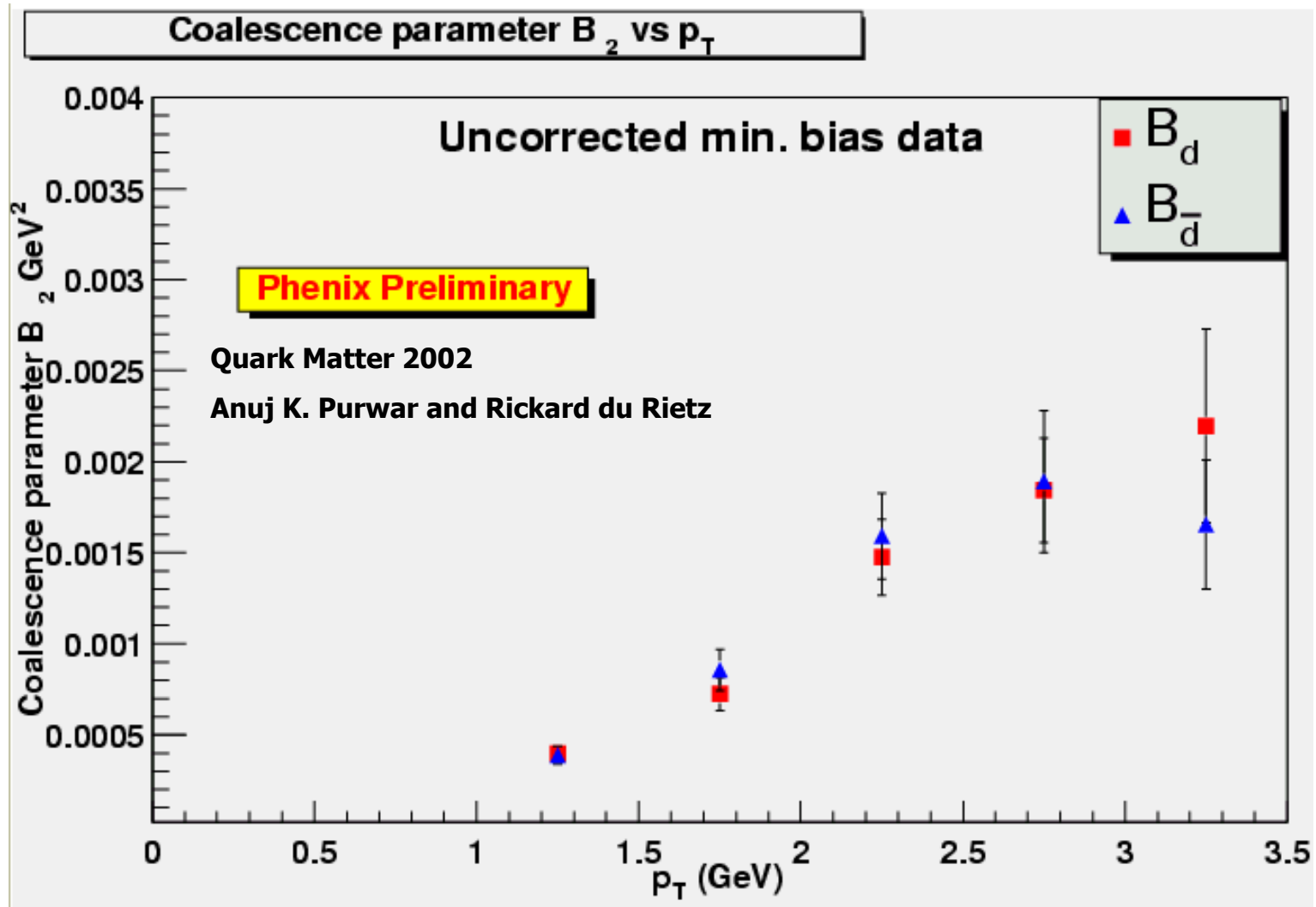
Reaction plane sub-event
(divide one event)

$$= \langle \cos n((\Psi_A - \Psi_{true}) - (\Psi_B - \Psi_{true})) \rangle$$

$$\approx \langle \cos(n(\Psi_A - \Psi_{true})) \rangle \langle \cos(n(\Psi_B - \Psi_{true})) \rangle$$

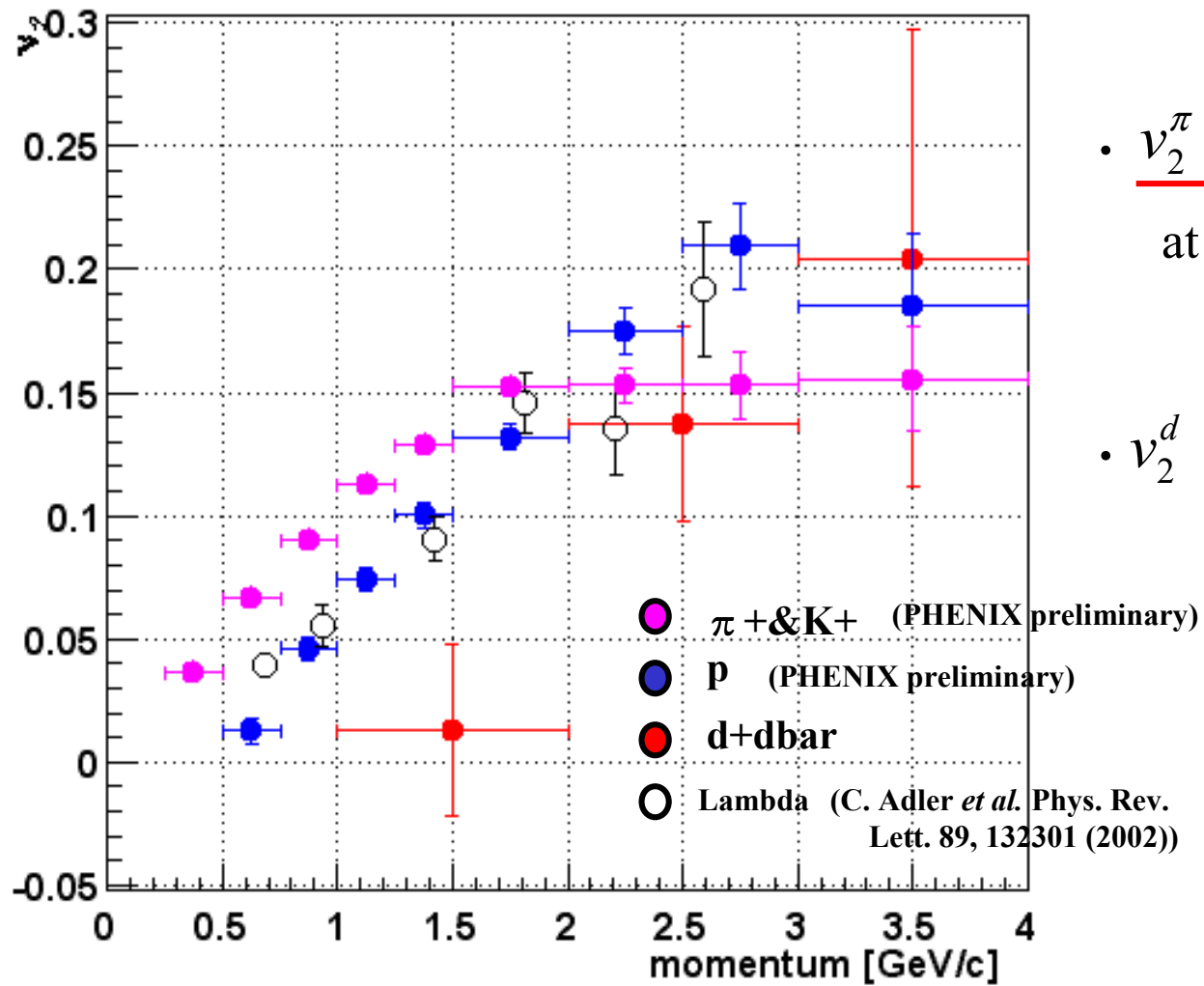
$$\approx \langle \cos(n(\Psi_A - \Psi_{true})) \rangle^2$$

$$B_2$$



PID v_2

PHENIX Preliminary



- $\underline{v_2^\pi > v_2^K > v_2^p (v_2^\Lambda) > v_2^d}$

at low momentum

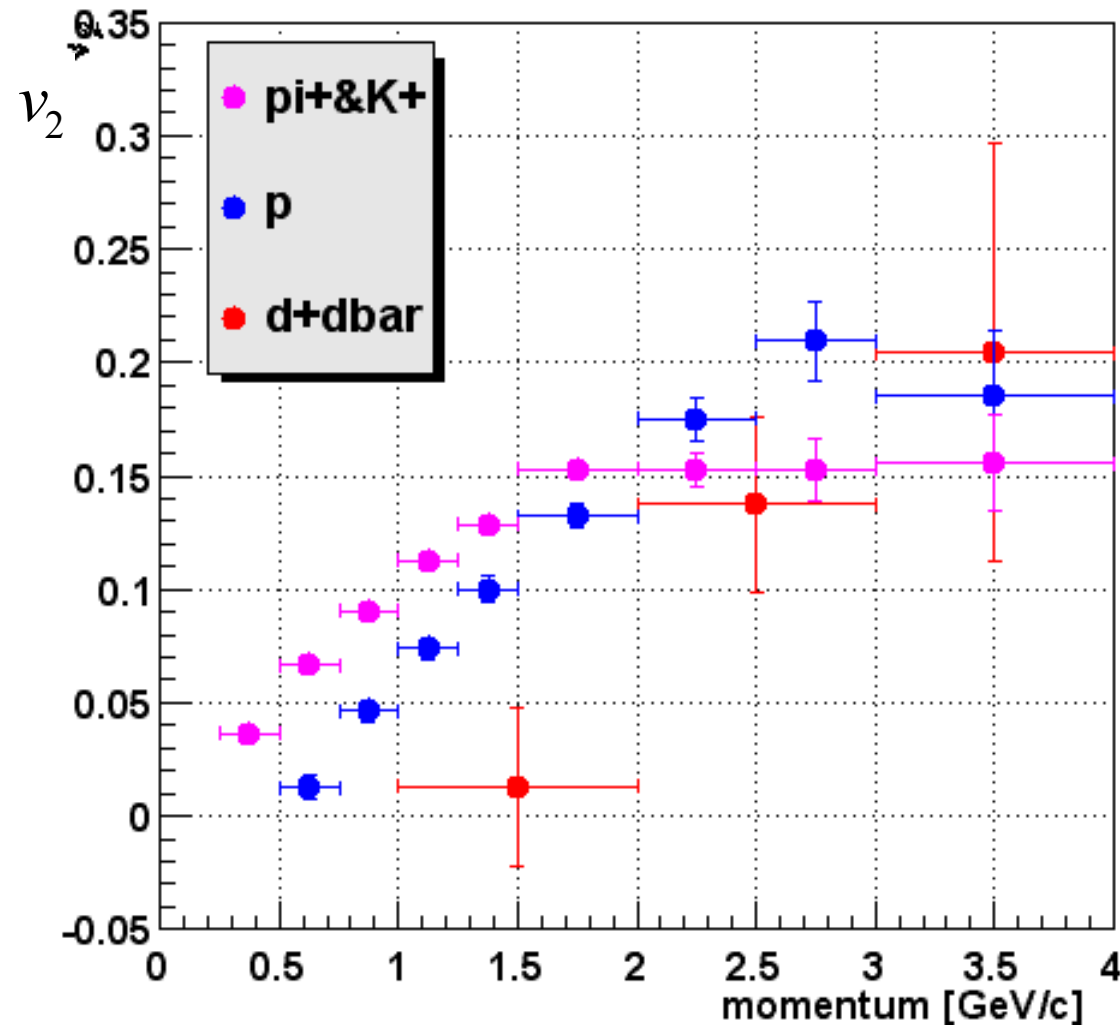
(<1.5 GeV/c)

- v_2^d doesn't saturate

(p < 3.0 GeV/c)

PID v_2

PHENIX Preliminary



- $\underline{v_2^\pi > v_2^K > v_2^p > v_2^d}$

at low momentum

(<1.5 GeV/c)

- v_2^d doesn't saturate
(p < 3.0 GeV/c)