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Lambda(1520) production in Cu+Cu collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV in STAR MASAYUKI WADA, The University of Texas at Austin, STAR COLLABORATION — Due to their short life-time (∼fm/c), hadronic resonances provide information on the hadronic medium between chemical and kinetic freeze-out via the processes of re-generation and re-scattering of the decay particles. Previous studies have showed a suppression of the Λ^*/Λ and K^*/K ratios in Au+Au collisions relative to p+p collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV. The magnitude of this suppression indicates the system time span between the two freeze-outs. The onset of this suppression occurs in the region of 2-100 participating nucleons (peripheral collisions), and remains constant thereafter. The Cu+Cu system is therefore important because it provides us with a smaller system to study more precisely the onset of suppression. We present the first measurement of $\Lambda(1520)$ mass spectra and yields via hadronic channel, $\Lambda^* \to p + K$, at midrapidity in Cu+Cu collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200GeV using the STAR experiment at RHIC.

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