v_2

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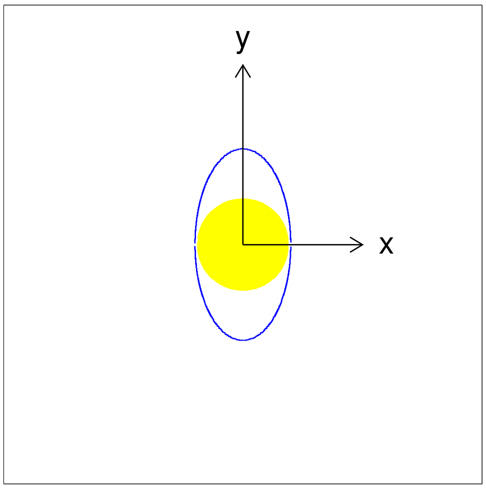

FIG. 1. The nuclear overlap region near mid-rapidity. The hatched region (central region) is a circle in the $x-y$ plane while the overal region is an ellipe.

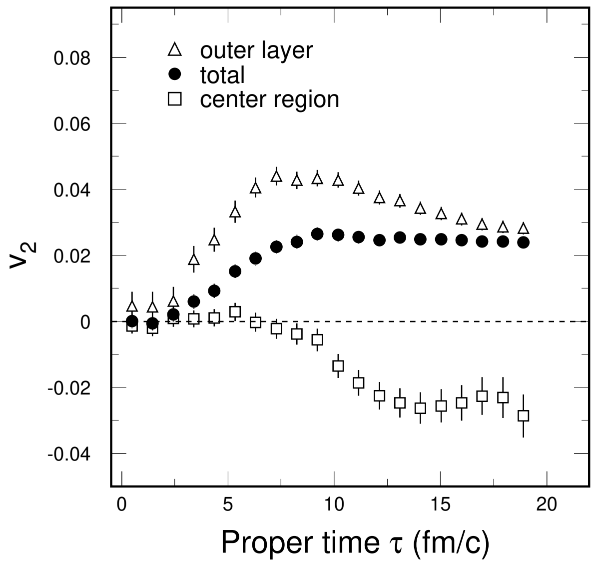

FIG. 2. Event anisotropy parameter v_2 as a function of the collision time (proper time) τ. Particles from the RQMD(v2.4) Au+Au (at $\sqrt{s}$ = 200 AGeV) events with impact parameter b = 7 fm collisions were used. The filled circles, open triangles, and open squares represent, respective the values of v_2 calculated from the whole region, out-layer, and central region. The overall values of v_2 saturate at $\tau \approx 10$ fm/c which mostly due to the contribution of the pout-layer. On the other hand, the center region later develops a negative v_2 indicating an out-of-plane expansion.

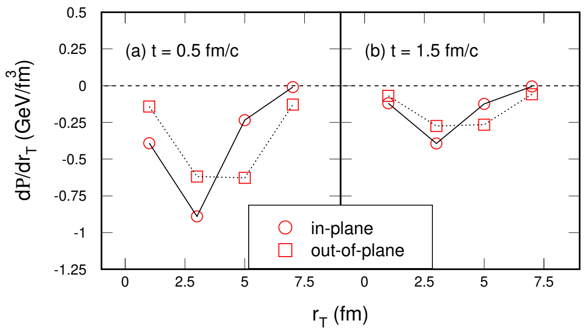

FIG. 3. Pressure gradiant as a function of collision time and reaction plane. The in-plane and out-of-plane pressure gradiants are representd as open cicles and open squares, respectively. (a) at the collision time t = 0.5 fm/c; (b) at the collision time t = 1.5 fm/c. Particles from the RQMD(v2.4) Au+Au (at $\sqrt{s}$ = 200 AGeV) events with impact parameter b = 7 fm collisions were used. The in-plnae pressure gradiants are stronger than that of the out-of-plane ones which is the basic driving force of the observed positive v_2 values in high energy nuclear collisions.