

Multi-Particle Decays of Light Mesons Measured by PHENIX at RHIC

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The PHENIX experiment at RHIC measured K_S^0 , η , and ω -meson production at high p_T in $p+p$, $d+Au$ and $Au+Au$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. Measurements performed in different hadronic decay channels give consistent results. This paper presents measured meson-to- π^0 ratios and Nuclear Modification factors in the most central $d+Au$ and $Au+Au$ collisions. No suppression seen in $d+Au$ interactions is in contrast to a strong suppression of meson yields revealed in central $Au+Au$ collisions at the same energy.

1 Analysis

The layout of the PHENIX detector [2] and the decay modes of the particles presented in this analysis are shown in Fig. 1. The reconstruction begins with pairing photons (straight lines)

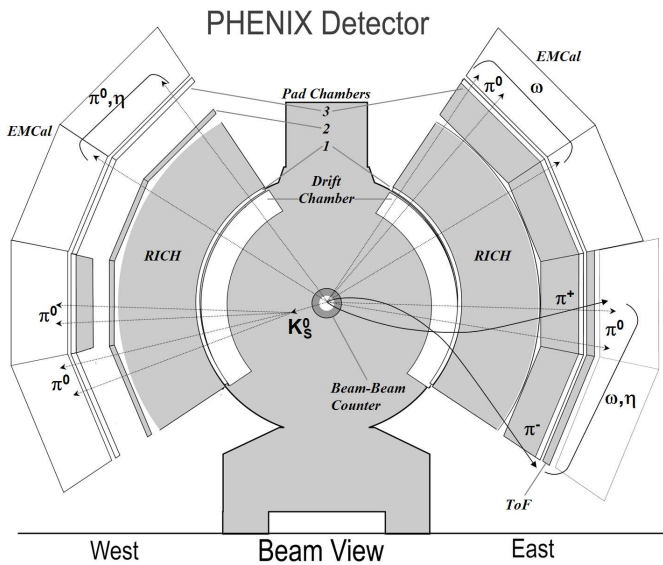


Figure 1: The PHENIX detector layout and the decay modes of studied particles. PHENIX subsystems not used in the analysis are shown gray.

and selecting the π^0 candidates based on the invariant mass of the pair. The π^0 candidates are then combined between themselves, other photons or with the charged tracks and corresponding invariant mass distributions are analyzed to extract the particle yields by simultaneous fitting of the peaks and the background. The positions of the mass peaks were found to be in agreement with the particle masses measured in vacuum and the widths of the peaks, depending predominantly on the detector resolution, change from $10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ to $20 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ and to $30 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$. The values above vary within less than $5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ depending on the p_T bin which

agree with the widths resulting from the detector resolution.

The analysis discussed in these paper is based on the event samples accumulated during PHENIX physics Runs 3, 4, and 5 with integral statistics, after quality assurance selection,

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corresponding to the integrated luminosity of 1.5 nb^{-1} ($p+p$) $129 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$ ($d+\text{Au}$) and 2.5 pb^{-1} ($\text{Au}+\text{Au}$) in these runs respectively. The background conditions, depending on the mode of study for $p_T > 4\text{-}5 \text{ GeV}/c$, is smaller than 1:5 to 1:20 in $p+p$ and $d+\text{Au}$ and 1:70 in $\text{Au}+\text{Au}$.

The raw yields have to be corrected for the limited detector acceptance, the γ -trigger efficiency, various analysis cuts, the gamma conversions in the detector preceding the calorimeter and the branching ratios of the specific decay mode. The magnitude of the corrections is calculated based on the full detector simulation and analysis of the data. The efficiencies measured in the detector configuration used during the $p+p$ data taking are shown in Fig. 2.

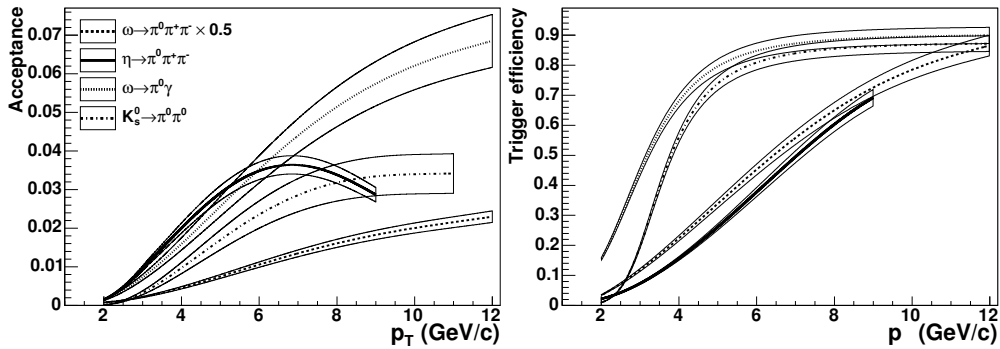


Figure 2: Shown on the left is the geometrical acceptance of the PHENIX detector for various decay modes. The right panel shows the probability that a photon coming from meson decay fires PHENIX high p_T γ -trigger. A unit corresponds to the standard “Minimum Biased” PHENIX trigger registering $23 \pm 2.2 \text{ mb}$.

The phase space density distribution of the true three-body decay modes $\pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, known from the literature [6] was taken into account in the simulation. More details about this analysis can be found in [3, 4, 5]. For $\text{Au}+\text{Au}$ events we applied an additional correction for reconstruction losses due to the detector occupancy.

The systematic errors of the measurement are listed in Tab. 1. The main source of error is the extraction of the raw yield made by fitting. The procedure is described in [3].

Source	$\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$		$\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$			$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$	
	$p+p$	$d+Au$	$p+p$	$d+Au$	$Au+Au$	$p+p$	$d+Au$
Acceptance	5 – 10	9 – 12	10 – 20	8 – 12	14 – 16	10 – 25	10 – 20
Trigger efficiency	3 – 10	5 – 7	2 – 7	5	-	2 – 10	5
Yield extraction	5 – 25	10 – 15	5 – 15	10	15 – 35	7 – 30	9
MB trigger	10	8	10	8	4	10	8
Total	15 – 25	18 – 22	15 – 25	17 – 20	20 – 45	20 – 40	15 – 25

Table 1: Systematic errors (in %) for different decay modes and collision systems. Values with a range indicate minimum and maximum error in the p_T range of the measurement.

2 Results

The results of the multi-particle decay measurements are presented in Fig. 3

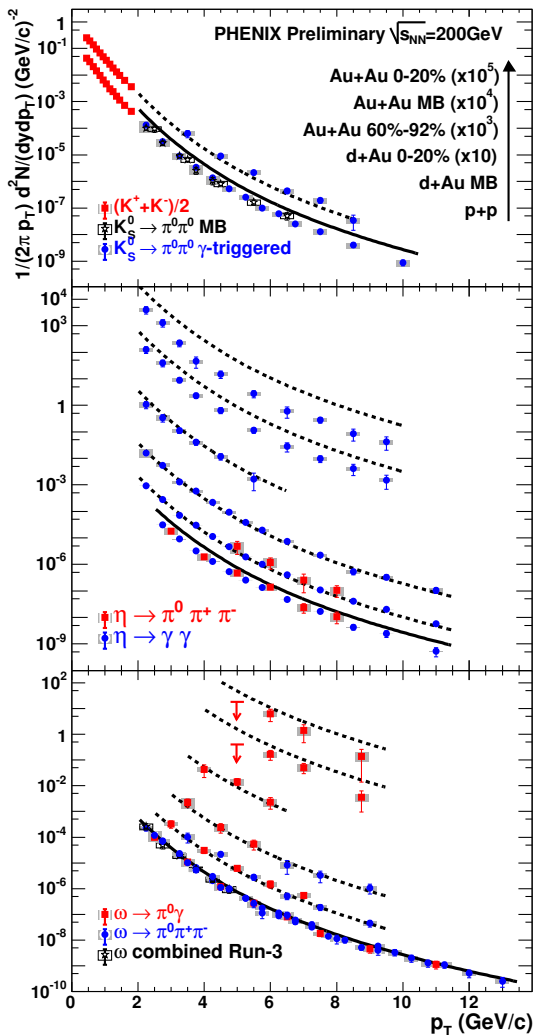


Figure 3: Invariant yields of K (top), η (middle), and ω (bottom) measured in $p+p$, $p+Au$ and Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV. The solid line is the parameterized π^0 spectra measured in $p+p$ [7]. The dashed lines are the π^0 spectra scaled by the meson-to- π^0 ratio in $p+p$ and the number of the binary collisions. K^+K^- data are taken from [9]

for K-meson in the top panel, η -meson in the middle panel and ω -meson in the bottom panel.

The ω -meson is measured in two decay modes, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^+\pi^-$, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ and η -meson is measured in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^+\pi^-$, $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. The results of the measurements for the same meson agree. The $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ cannot be compared to $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ from PHENIX because of the detector-induced background at the mass of the K-meson. The results are in agreement with the STAR experiment measurement in $\pi^+\pi^-$ [8]. We also see very good agreement between the results obtained in PHENIX physics Run3 and Run5 and between the results measured in triggered and Minimum Biased event samples. In the latter case the correction shown in right panels of Fig. 2 does not apply.

In the $p+p$ data the p_T range of the measurement is limited by the detector acceptance on the lower side of the range and by the available statistics on the upper side. In Run5 the ω -meson production in $p+p$ is measured out to 13 GeV/c making it the second in p_T -reach identified particle after the π^0 . In the heavier collision systems the combinatorial background effectively reduces the available statistics.

The lowest data points shown in each panel of Fig. 3 are the yields measured in $p+p$ collision. Plotted above them are the Minimum Biased and 0-20% central $d+Au$ events data. The 60%-92% peripheral, Minimum Bias and 0-20% central Au+Au collision spectra are plotted on top. For K_S^0 such data are not available. All measurements are done at \sqrt{s} , $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. Central $d+Au$ and Au+Au data are scaled by different factors for clarity.

The solid line shown in each panel is the parameterization of the invariant yield of π^0 measured in $p+p$ collisions [7]. For the η - and the K_S^0 -mesons this line is above the

data points and for the ω -meson the points are much closer. Using this parameterization the non-identical meson ratios can be calculated. We find that in the $p + p$ collisions these ratios are flat above the $p_T=2.5$ GeV/ c . Fitted by a constant the particle ratios are: $\omega/\pi^0 = 0.81 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.07$, $\eta/\pi^0 = 0.48 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.02$ and $K^0/\pi^0 = 0.45 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05$.

Each set of points shown in Fig. 3 has a corresponding dashed line. These lines are constructed in the following way: the π^0 spectra measured in $p + p$ (solid line) is scaled with the corresponding meson-to- π^0 ratio given above. Since all ratios are found to be flat in the region of the measurement, the scaled π^0 reference corresponds to the invariant yield of the meson in the $p + p$ collisions. Those yields are further scaled by the number of binary collisions for each centrality bin in d +Au and Au+Au presented in the figure.

As one can see for all analyzed mesons the d +Au data in Minimum Bias and 0-20% most central events are very close to the dashed lines. The ratio of the two is the Nuclear Modification Factor and for the analyzed mesons it was found to be flat within the errors of the measurement. For the Minimum Bias event sample the R_{dA} 's are above unit but agree with 1 within the errors of the measurement.

In the peripheral Au+Au collisions the nuclear modification factor is not very different from 1 as the dashed line lays close to the points. This is not so in the Minimum Biased and 0-20% central Au+Au events. For ω -meson we find the R_{AA} to be 0.4 ± 0.15 . The η -meson production in central Au+Au events is suppressed by a factor of 5 compared to scaled $p + p$ reference.

3 Acknowledgments

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