

Nuclear modification factors of strange mesons measured by PHENIX

A. Berdnikov¹, Ya. Berdnikov¹, D. Kotov¹, D. Larionova¹, Iu. Mitrankov¹, M. Mitrankova¹ and V. Borisov^{1*}

¹ Peter the Great Saint-Petersburg Polytechnic University, St.Petersburg, Russia

* borisov_vs@spbstu.ru

November 2, 2021

Is this on behalf of the PHENIX collaboration, or is it private work ?

50th International Symposium on Multiparticle Dynamics

(ISMD2021)

12-16 July 2021

doi:[10.21468/SciPostPhysProc.?](https://doi.org/10.21468/SciPostPhysProc.)



Abstract

The question of the existence and properties of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) nowadays are the subject of detailed systematic study. Particles that contain strange quarks can be considered as a great tool to study flavor dependence of the parton energy loss in the QGP and strangeness enhancement. In this paper, we present the most recent PHENIX results on nuclear modification factors of K^\pm , K^{*0} , ϕ mesons as a function of p_T and the number of participants in $p+p$, $p+Al$, ^3He+Au , $Cu+Cu$, $Cu+Au$, $Au+Au$, and $U+U$ collisions at top RHIC energies. The light hadron production at high- p_T is apparently independent on quark content. The coalescence mechanism might be an answer for strangeness and baryon enhancement at moderate p_T .

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	R_{AB} results in small systems collision	2
3	R_{AB} results in heavy ion collisions	3
4	Conclusions	4
	References	5

1 Introduction

For the decades one of the most important goals of the high energy physics was investigation of matter which filled the early Universe, so-called quark-gluon plasma (QGP) [1]. In laboratory conditions the QGP can be studied with relativistic ion collisions. The strangeness production was originally proposed as a signature of QGP formation [2] and still remains experimentally popular observable since strange hadrons are produced abundantly in the QGP and can be measured over a large kinematic domain. The comparison of the (hidden)strange particles production to the production of hadrons that contain only first-generation quarks is a good tool to study such QGP effects as strangeness enhancement [2], recombination [3] and radial flow [4] in intermediate transverse momentum (p_T) range and the flavor dependence of parton energy loss [5] in high p_T range.

Nowadays it is generally accepted that the QGP is formed in the relativistic heavy ion collisions such as Cu+Cu, Cu+Au, Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV, and U+U at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV [6, 7]. Measurements of strangeness production in large collision systems provide an opportunity to enrich and expand the understanding of the QGP properties.

However, such QGP characteristic as minimal conditions sufficient for its formation is still under investigation in a broad set of geometry controlled small collision systems. Recent PHENIX results indicate that the energy density in $p/d^3\text{He} + \text{Au}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV is ample for the creation of the deconfined state of matter in contrast to $p+\text{Al}$ collisions at the same energy [8]. Minimal condition to form the QGP might be in between $p + \text{Al}$ and $p + \text{Au}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. However, the signatures of the QGP were observed in $p + \text{Al}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV at forward and backward rapidities [9]. Thus, the experimental determination of the QCD phase transition critical point require further scrutiny.

This paper presents the study of strangeness production from small to large collision systems measured by PHENIX [10] at top RHIC [11] energies. The nuclear modification factors of K^\pm , K^{*0} , ϕ mesons were measured as a function of p_T and the number of binary nucleon-nucleon collisions in $p+p$, $p+\text{Al}$, $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$, $\text{Cu}+\text{Cu}$, $\text{Cu}+\text{Au}$, $\text{Au}+\text{Au}$, and $\text{U}+\text{U}$ collisions. The obtained quantities were compared to previous non-strange hadron production results to reveal the QGP effects.

2 R_{AB} results in small systems collision

Medium-induced effects on light hadron production are studied using the nuclear modification factor [12]:

$$R_{AB} = \frac{d^2N_{AB}/dydp_T}{N_{coll} \cdot d^2N_{pp}/dydp_T}$$

where $d^2N_{AB}/dydp_T$ ($d^2N_{pp}/dydp_T$) is the per-event yield of particle production in $A + B$ ($p + p$) collisions and N_{coll} is a number of binary nucleon-nucleon collisions.

The comparison of the nuclear modification factors measured for different light hadrons (π^\pm , π^0 , K^\pm , K^{*0} , $p(\bar{p})$, and ϕ) are shown in the Fig. 1 for the most central (0-20% centrality class [13]) and the most peripheral $p + \text{Al}$ (40-72%) and $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ (60-88%) collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. In central $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions protons yields are enhanced relatively to the binary scaled yields in $p + p$ collisions, while all mesons R_{AB} independently of quark content lie on the same curve.

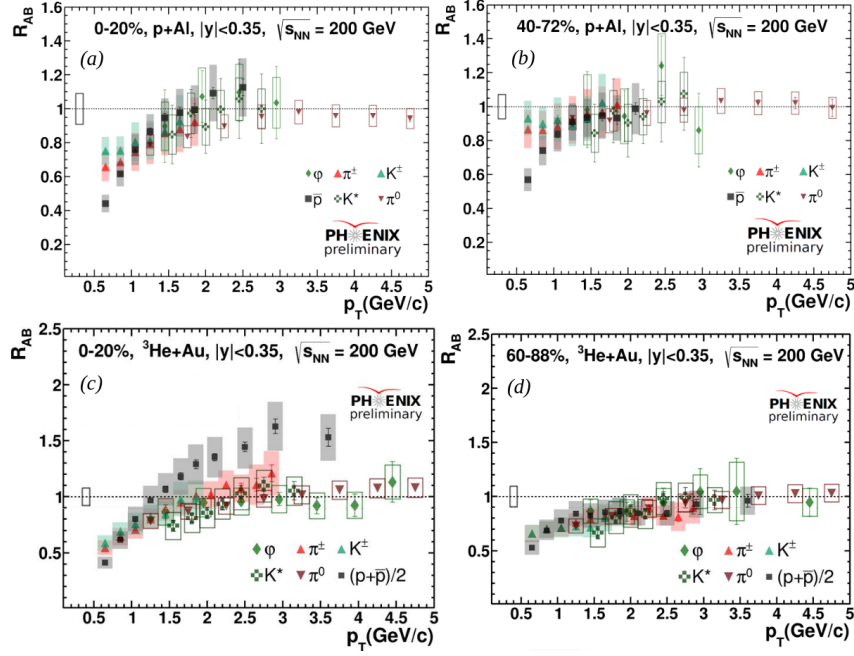


Figure 1: The nuclear modification factors of π^\pm , π^0 , K^\pm , K^{*0} , $p(\bar{p})$, and ϕ for the most central (0-20%) (a, c) and the most peripheral (40-72%) (b) (60-88%) (d) p +Al and ${}^3\text{He}$ +Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. Here and below error bars and rectangles correspond to statistical and systematic uncertainties respectively.

However, all light hadron production show conformity in $p + \text{Al}$ collisions. This result might ~~draw an assumption~~ lead to the conclusion that coalescence mechanism [3] plays a crucial role for light hadron production in ${}^3\text{He}$ +Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV at midrapidity ($\eta < 0.35$), whereas its contribution to hadronization in $p + \text{Al}$ collisions is insignificant. In the most peripheral collisions in both systems there is no significant modification of all light hadron production.

3 R_{AB} results in heavy ion collisions

In the Fig. 2 R_{AB} of K^{*0} , ϕ mesons and charged hadrons in comparison to recently published π^0 and η results [14, 15] in the most central (0-20%) Cu+Au and U+U collisions are presented. The data shows an ordering at intermediate p_T : protons R_{AB} are larger than ϕ and K^{*0} mesons (containing strange quarks) R_{AB} which are larger than light flavored mesons R_{AB} . These features of hadron production can be explained with an interplay of strangeness enhancement and recombination model [3]. At high p_T a flavor independent suppression of hadron production is observed. This result may be the consequence of the parton energy loss in the QGP.

In the Fig. 3 integrated $\langle R_{AB} \rangle$ of ϕ meson in intermediate p_T range are presented. The strange mesons production in heavy ion collisions scales with a number of binary nucleon-nucleon collisions and seems to depend on nuclear overlap size (represented by N_{coll}), but not on the initial geometry of the collision system.

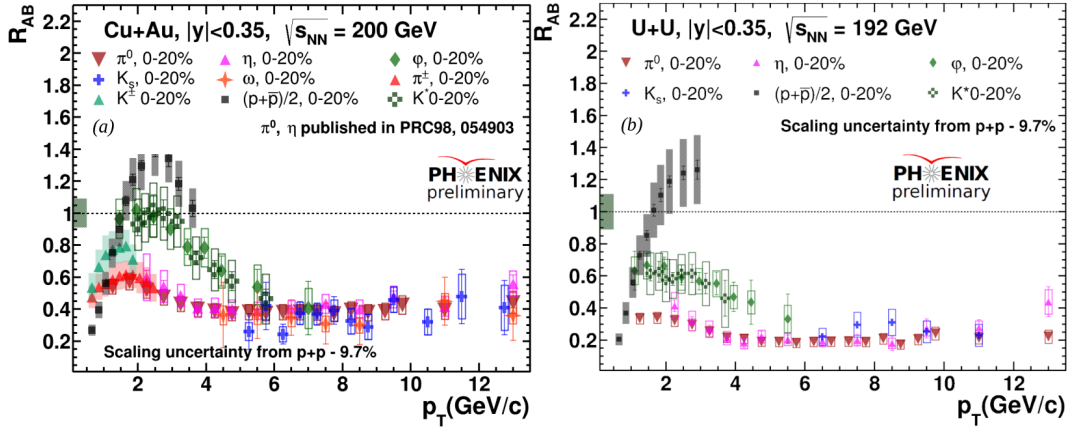


Figure 2: The nuclear modification factors of light hadrons for the most central (0-20%) Cu + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV (a) and U + U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV (b).

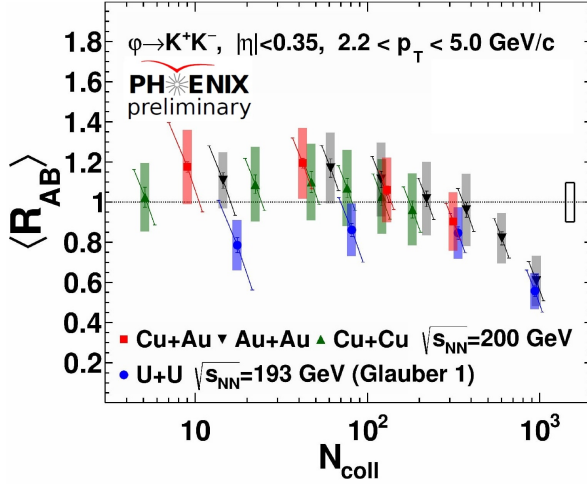


Figure 3: The integrated nuclear modification factor as a function of N_{coll} for ϕ mesons in Cu+Cu, Cu+Au and Au+Au collisions at the energy of $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV and U+U collisions at the energy of $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV. The tilted error bars represent the anti-correlated uncertainty on the y and x-axis due to the N_{coll} calculations.

4 Conclusions

The nuclear modification factors of K^\pm , K^{*0} , and ϕ mesons were measured in p+Al, He+Au, Cu+Cu, Cu+Au, Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV, and U+U collisions $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193$ GeV at midrapidity as a function of p_T and N_{coll} . The results were compared to non-strange mesons and (anti)protons R_{AB} .

In central ${}^3\text{He} + \text{Au}$ collisions proton production is enhanced compared to binary scaled yields in $p + p$ collisions. ~~Whereas~~ ^{where} no strangeness enhancement is observed within uncertainties. The most central $p + \text{Al}$ collisions exhibit minimal or no apparent QGP effects. Obtained results contribute to the concept that coalescence plays the predominant role in ${}^3\text{He} + \text{Au}$ collisions, but the energy density is insufficient for observation of strangeness enhancement. In $p + \text{Al}$ collisions there seems to be no evidence of recombination at midrapidity.

In heavy ion (Cu + Au and U + U) collisions no flavor dependence of light hadron production at high- p_T is observed. An obtained R_{AB} ordering ($p(\bar{p}) R_{AB}$ are larger than ϕ and K^{*0} mesons R_{AB} which are larger ^{than} ~~then~~ light flavored mesons R_{AB}) at moderate p_T in central collisions suggests that coalescence might be an answer for strangeness and baryon enhancement. The production of

the strange mesons in heavy ion collisions scales with number of collisions and seems to depend on nuclear overlap size, but not on its geometry.

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge support from Russian Ministry of Education and Science, state assignment for fundamental research (code FSEG-2020-0024) in the ϕ meson part of the analysis.

References

- [1] K. Adcox et al. Formation of dense partonic matter in relativistic nucleus–nucleus collisions at RHIC: Experimental evaluation by the PHENIX collaboration. 2005 *Nucl. Phys. A* **757** 184-283
- [2] P. Koch, B. Muller and J. Rafelski. Strangeness in Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions. 1986 *Phys.Rept.* **142** 167
- [3] V. Greco, C. M. Ko and P. Lévai. Parton coalescence and the antiproton/pion anomaly at RHIC. 2003 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **90** 202302
- [4] Z. Tang, Y. Xu, L. Ruan, G. van Buren, F. Wang and Z. Xu. Spectra and radial flow at RHIC with Tsallis statistics in a Blast-Wave description. 2009 *Phys. Rev. C.* **79** 051901
- [5] D. d'Enterria. 6.4 Jet quenching. 2010 *Group I Elementary Particles, Nuclei and Atoms* p. 471–520
- [6] A. Adare et al. Nuclear modification factors of ϕ mesons in d+Au, Cu+Cu, and Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV. 2011 *Physical Review C* **83** 024909
- [7] A. Berdnikov et al. Phi meson measurements in Cu+Au collisions at 200 GeV and in U+U collisions at 192 GeV. 2018 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1135** 012044
- [8] M. M. Mitrankova et al. Production of light flavor hadrons in small systems measured by PHENIX at RHIC. 2021 *Phys.Scr.* **96(8)** 084010
- [9] C. Aidala et al. Nuclear-modification factor of charged hadrons at forward and backward rapidity in p+Al and p+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV. 2020 *Phys. Rev. C* **101(3)** 034910
- [10] K. Adcox et al. PHENIX detector overview. 2003 *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **499** 469
- [11] M. Harrison, T. Ludlam and S. Ozaki. The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider Project: RHIC and its Detectors. 2003 *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **499** 235
- [12] M. Mitrankova et al. Measurement of ϕ -meson's nuclear modification factors in the collisions of proton beams with aluminum nuclei at an energy of 200 GeV. 2020 *St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University Journal. Physics and Mathematics* **13(2)** 177
- [13] M. L. Miller et al. Glauber modeling in high-energy nuclear collisions. 2007 *Annual Review of Nuclear and Particle Science* **57(1)** 205–243

[14] C. Aidala et al. Production of π^0 and η mesons in Cu+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV. 2018
Phys. Rev. C **98** 054903

[15] U. Acharya et al. Production of π^0 and η mesons in U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 192$ GeV. 2020
Phys. Rev. C **102** 064905