Can ϕ-mesons give an answer to baryon puzzle at RHIC ?

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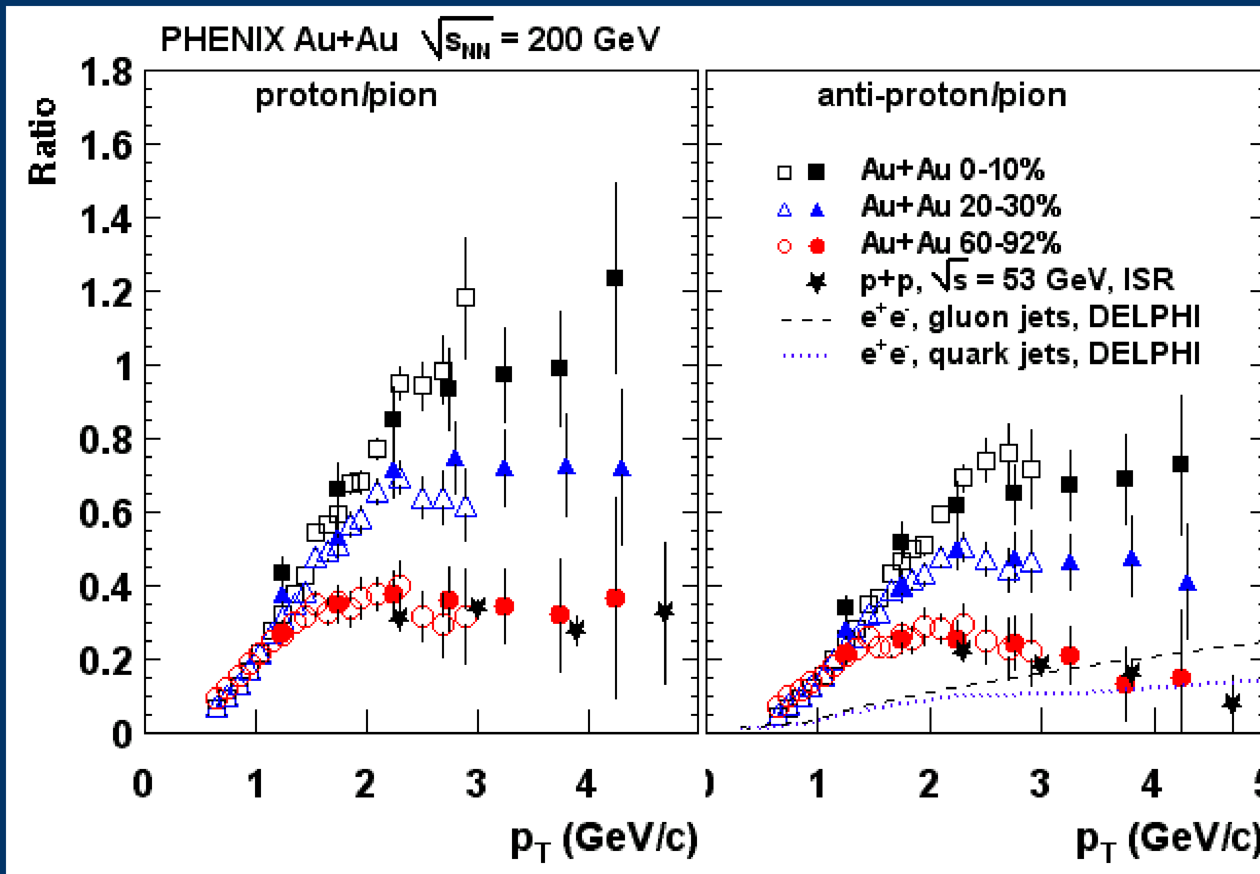
Outline

- What's puzzling about the baryons?
  - Particle ratios at high p_T
  - Scaling properties of yields
  - Jet correlations of baryons and mesons
  - Elliptic flow
  - The role of baryon transport
- Φ-mesons as test particles: mass vs baryon number
  - Does phi flow?
  - Centrality scaling of yields
  - Elliptic flow – prospects from run 4 data
- Conclusions

Large!!! baryon/meson ratios

Phys. Rev. Lett 91, 172301 (2003).

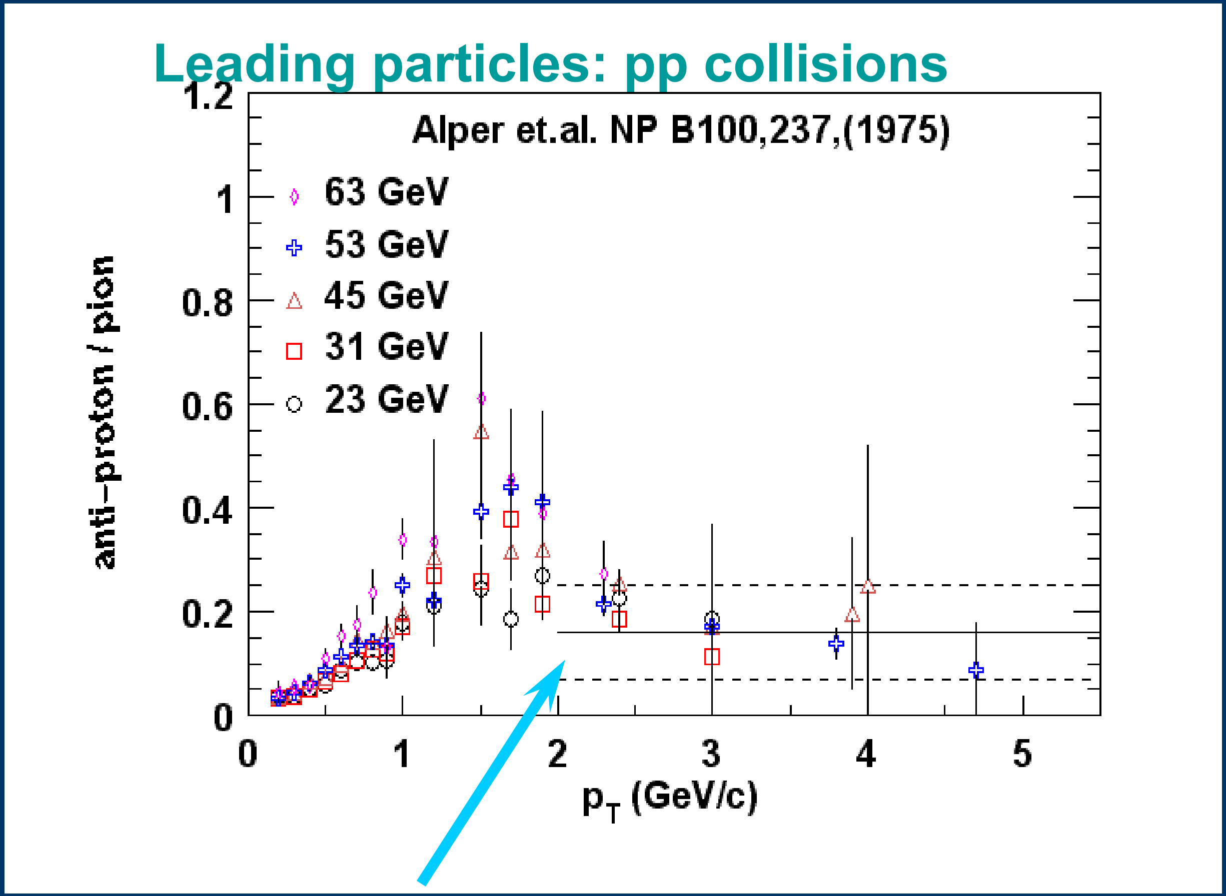


Peripheral: consistent with standard fragmentation

Central: a factor ~ 3 higher than peripheral, e^+e^- and ISR pp data

p and pbar at p_T 2-5 GeV/c : SOFT OR HARD ?

Standard fragmentation

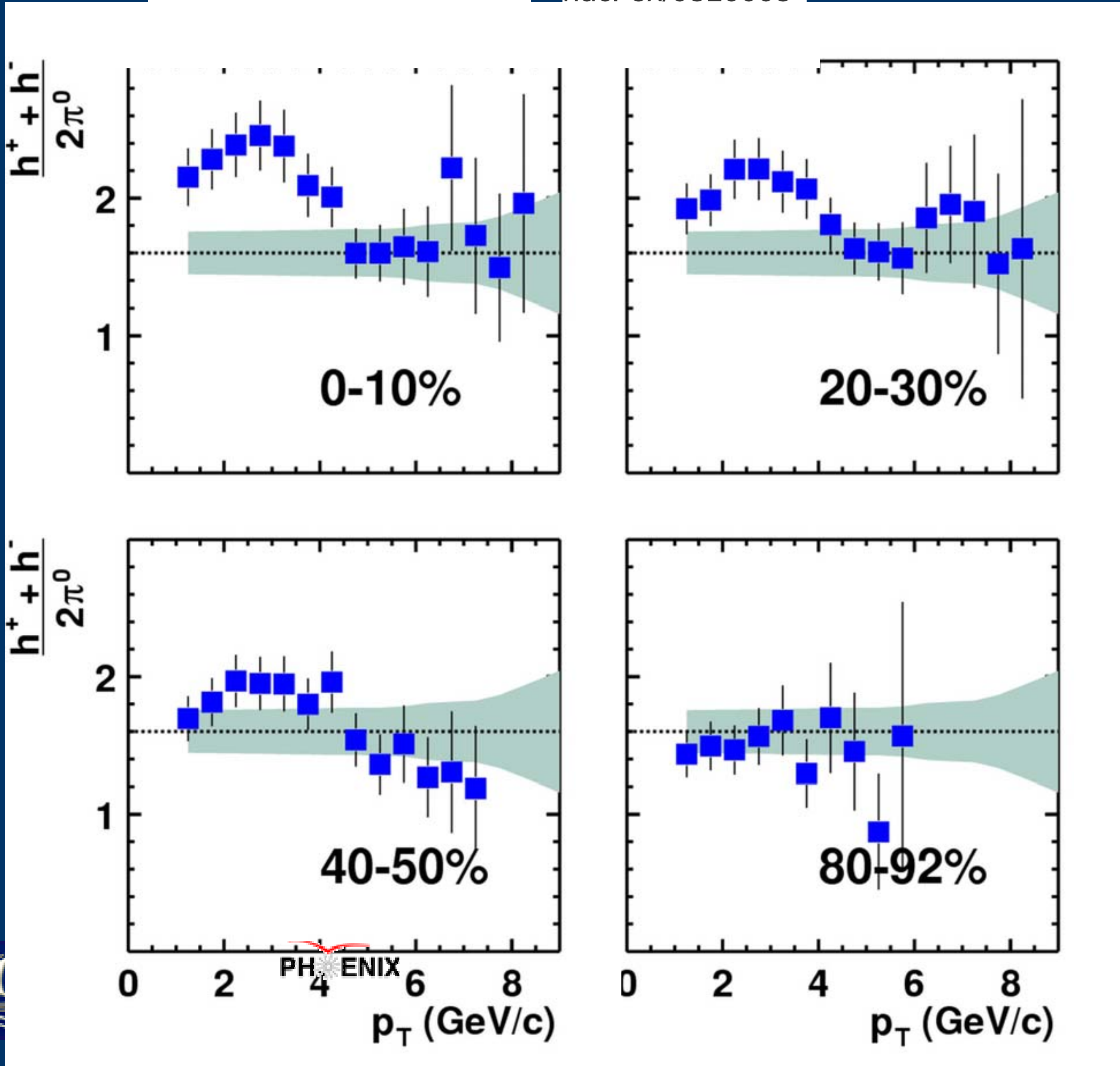


Soft to hard transition in $\bar{p}/\pi$ ratio

The proton "bump" in the h/π ratios

Au+Au @ 200AGeV

nucl-ex/0310005



Expectation (pp, e^+e^-): h/π ≈ 1.6

Above 5 GeV/c and in peripheral collisions:
- **recover standard fragmentation**

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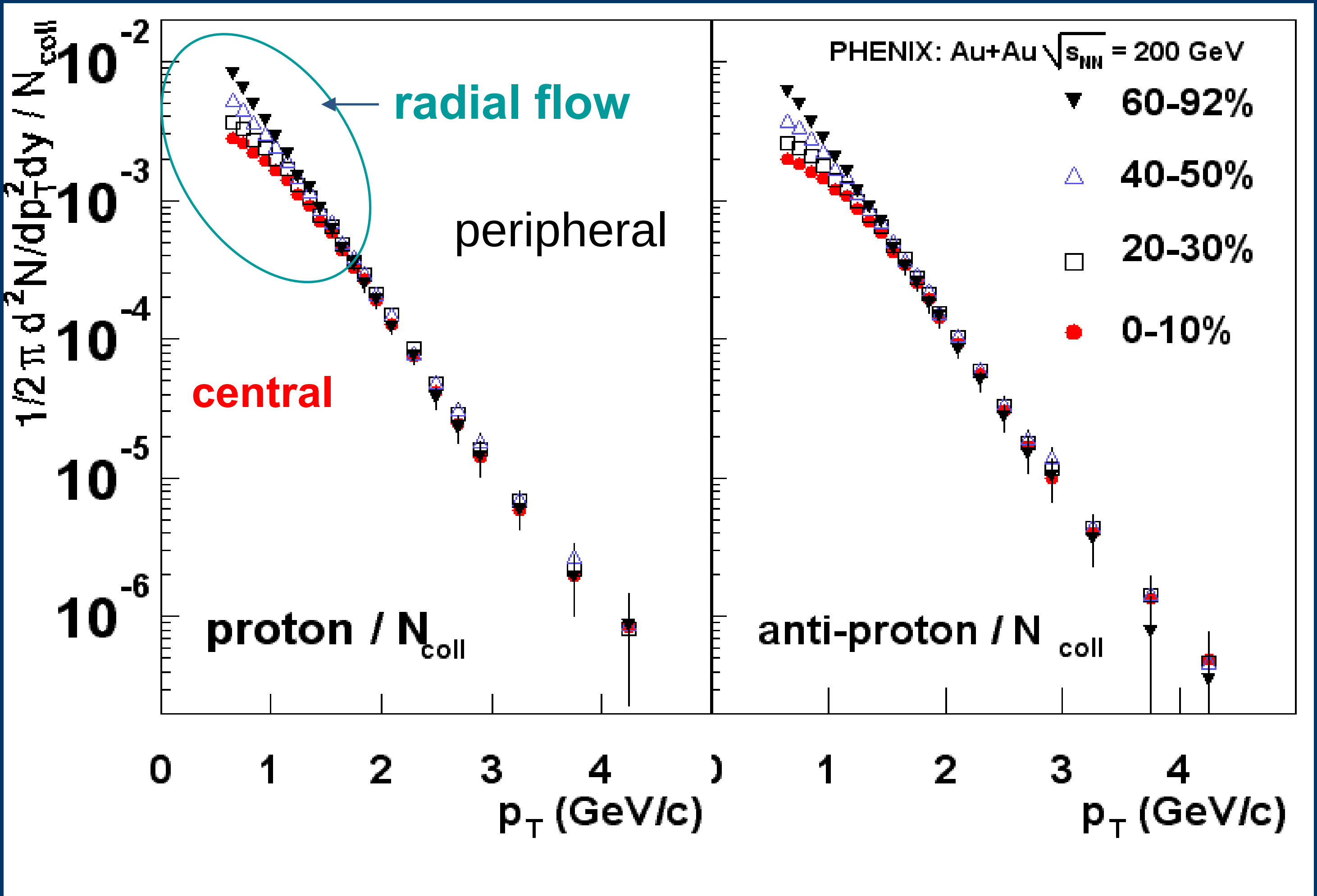
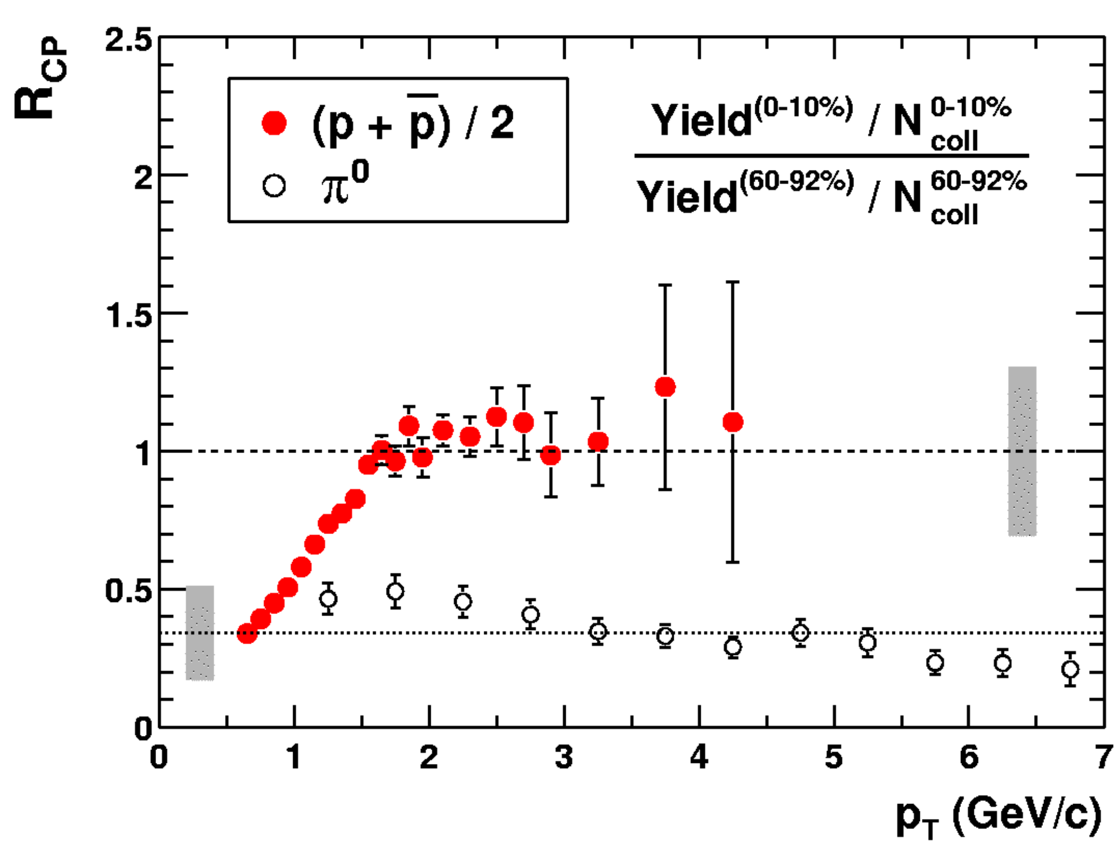
Protons and anti-protons scaled by N_{coll}



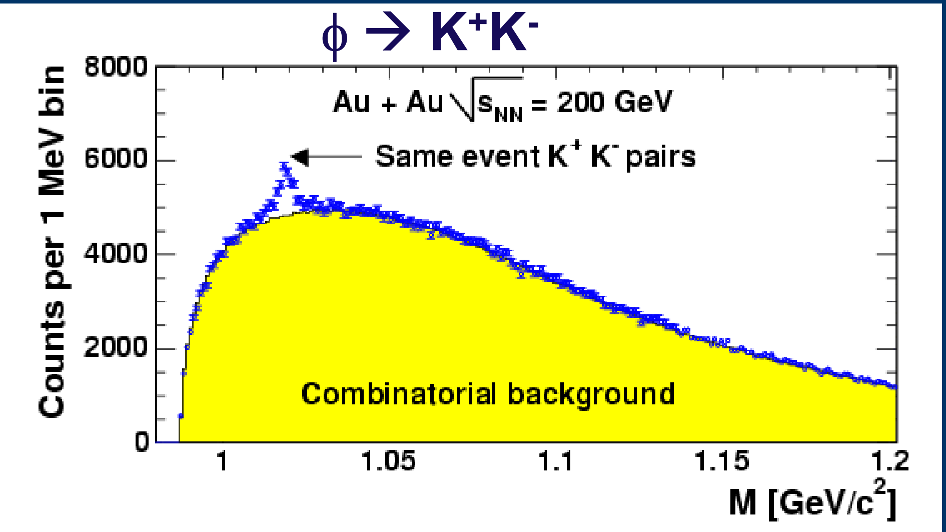
Does radial flow cause apparent N_{coll} scaling ?

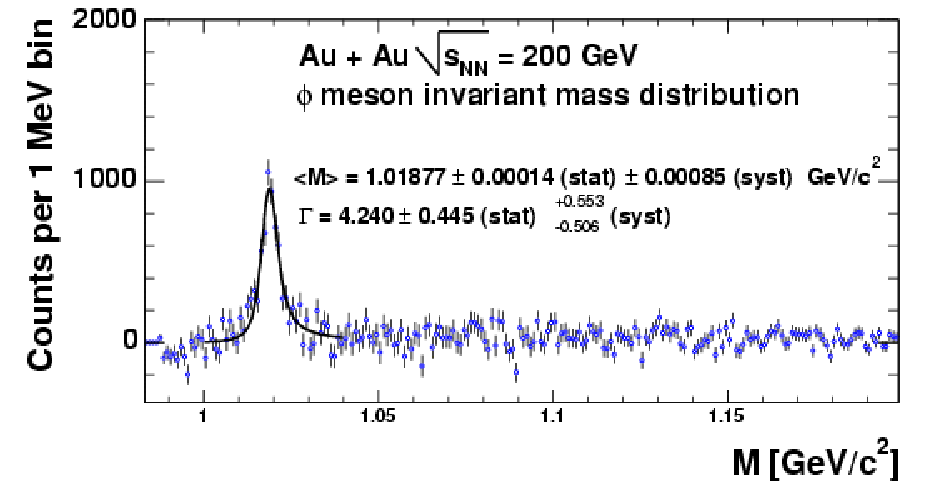
Nuclear modification R_{cp}

Pions and (anti)protons are different!
Mass or baryon number effect ?
We need a heavy meson as a test particle.



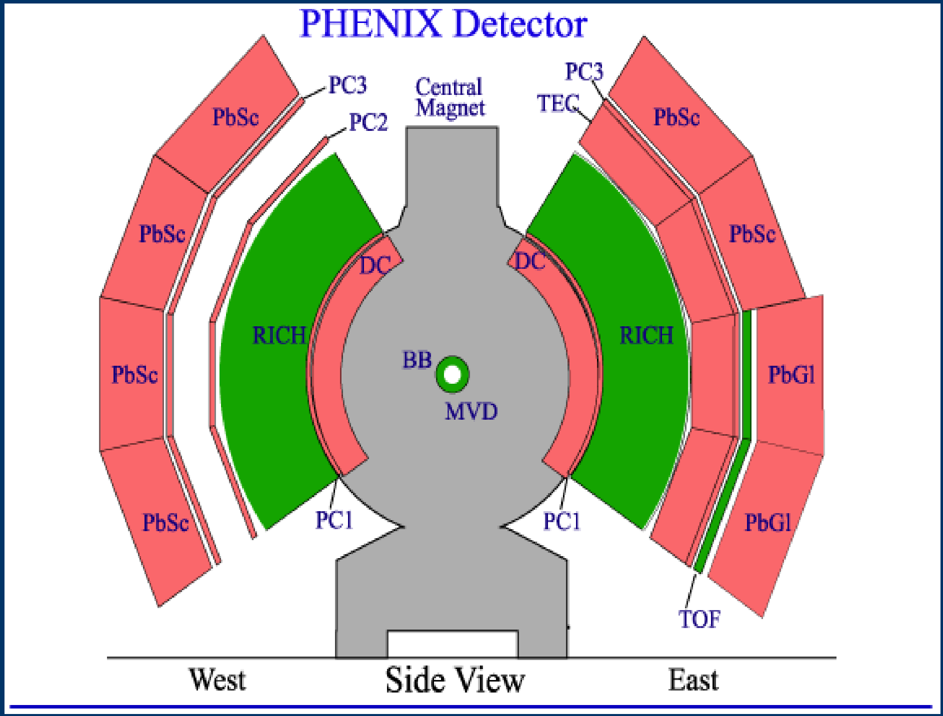
ϕ mesons in PHENIX



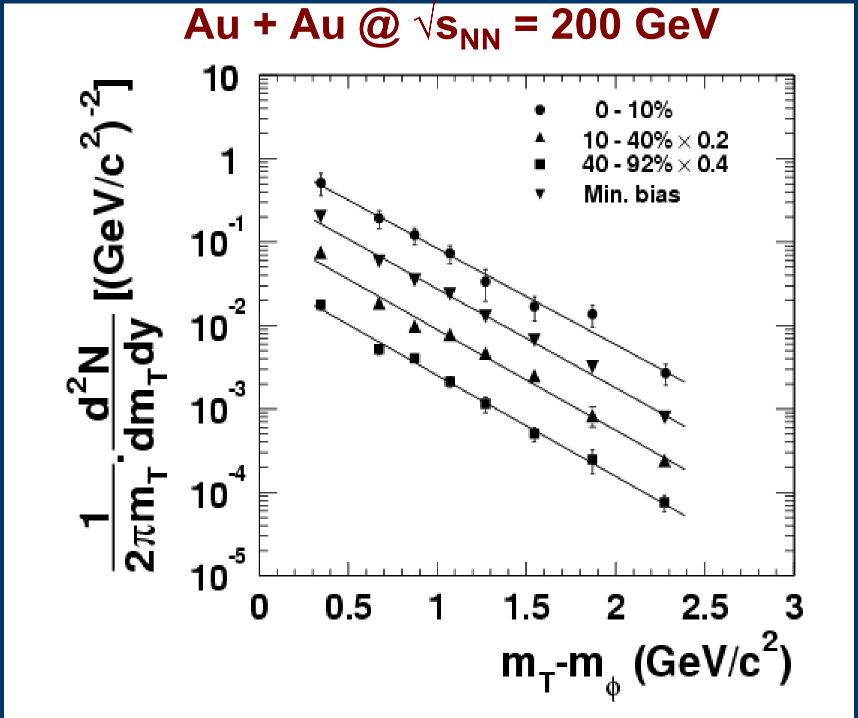


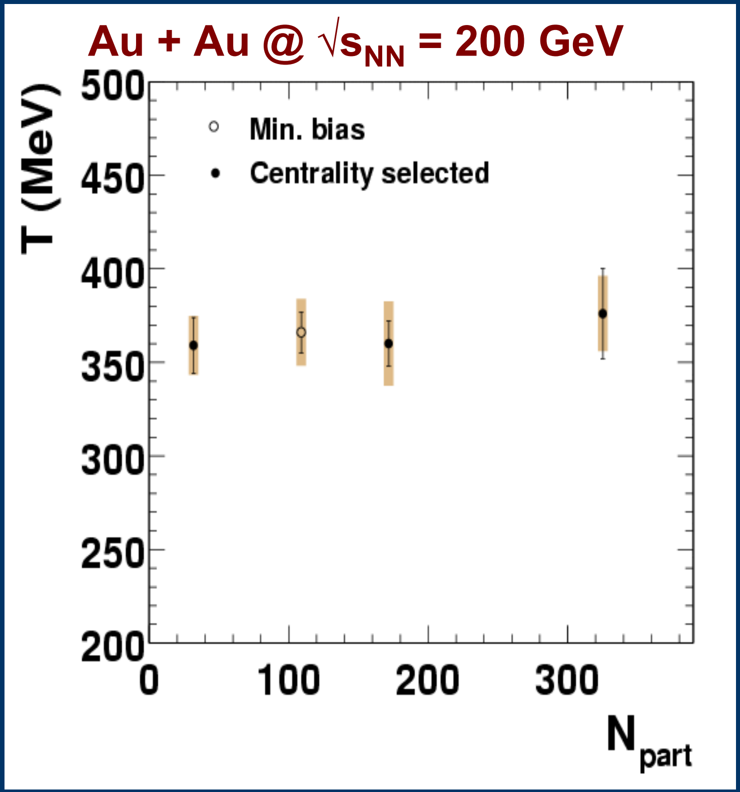
PHENIX (nucl-ex/0410012)

5100 ϕ reconstructed



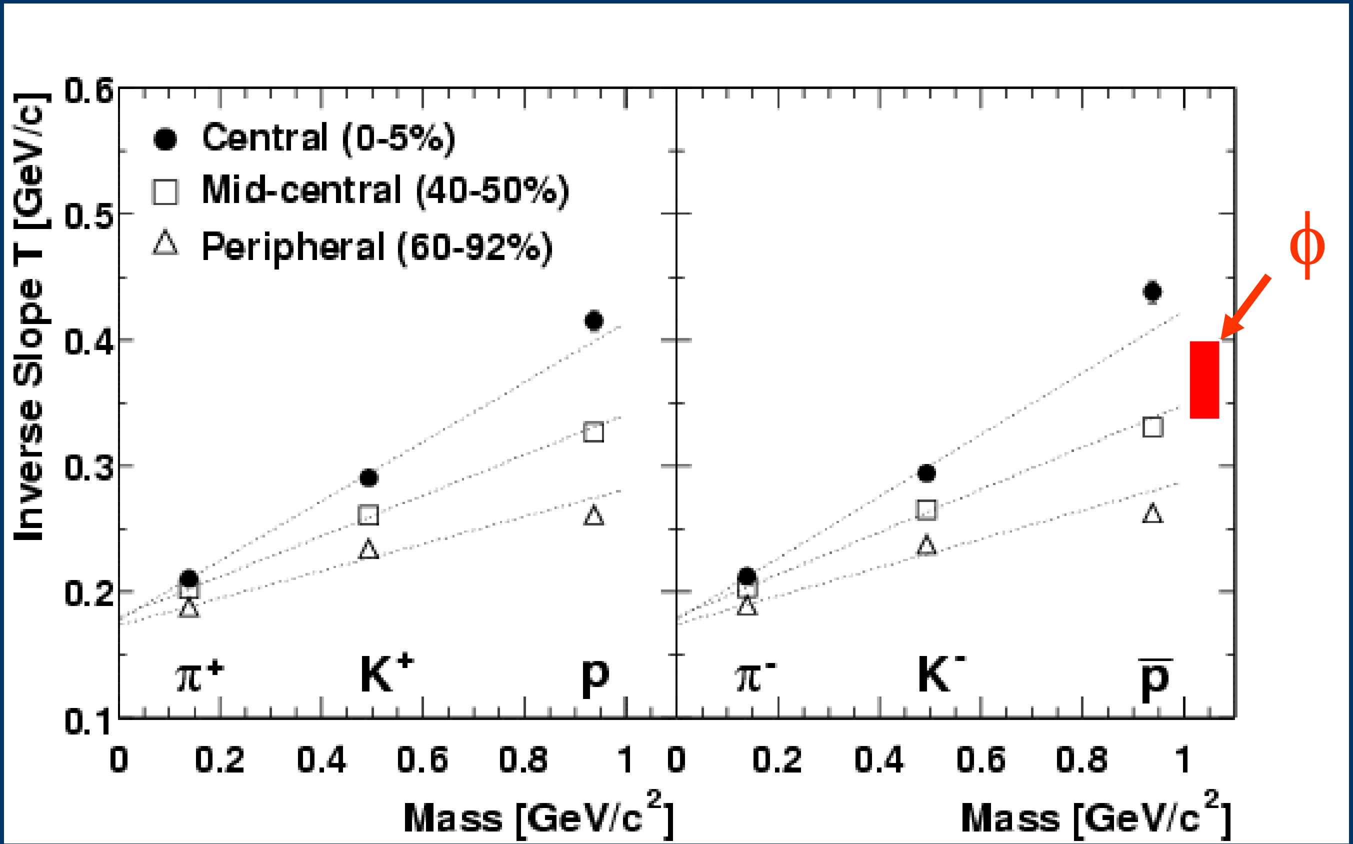
Φ transverse mass spectra





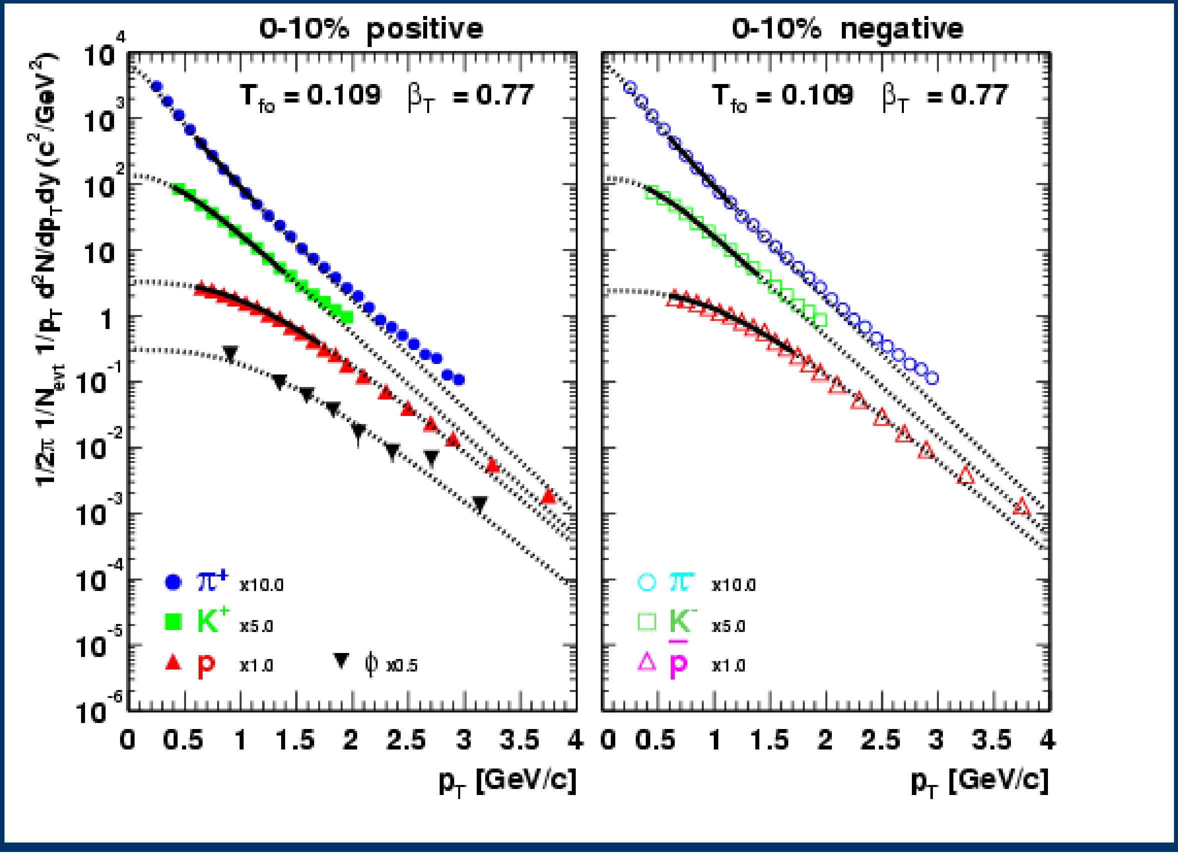
- Measured in 4 centrality classes
- Shape is independent of centrality in the measured m_T range
- The crucial question: does ϕ flow ? If it doesn't, then it is NOT a good test particle (can not compare soft yields of protons and ϕ).

Is there a discrepancy in the p and ϕ slopes ?



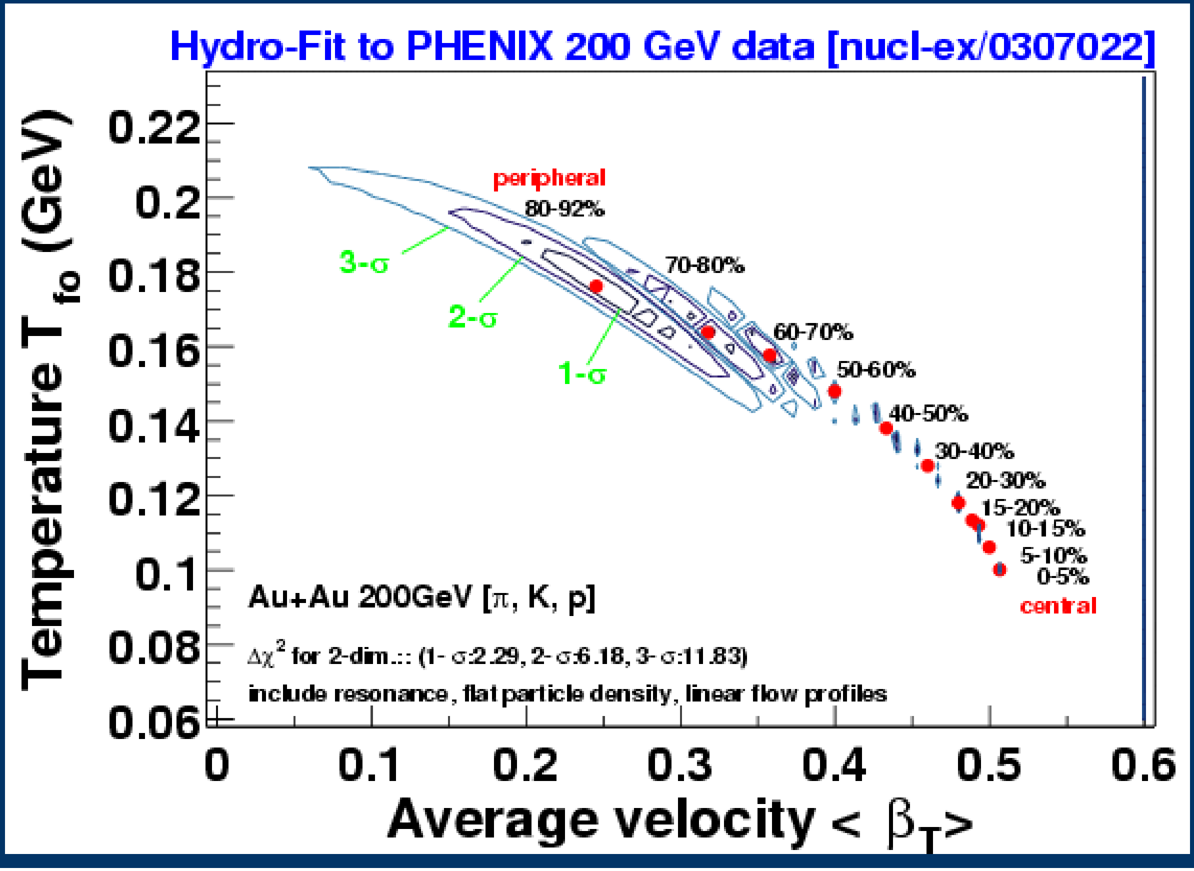
- π,K,p :fitting range: $0.1 < m_T - m_0 < 1$ GeV/c^2 → **Low m_T measured.**
- ϕ : $0.4 < m_T - m_0 < 2.5$ GeV/c^2
- **Fitting range makes a big difference in the extracted slope!**

Hydrodynamics description of spectra



- **Two tests:** PHENIX (nucl-ex/0410012)   Au + Au @ $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV
  - **Simultaneous fit of π,K,p and anti-particles: "predict "φ (shown above)**
  - **Simultaneous fit of π,K,p and anti-particles and φ.**
- **All spectra can be described by common T_{fo} and $<\beta_T>$**

Centrality dependence of hydro parameters



- **T_{fo} and β_T vary with centrality, but the ϕ slopes are almost constant ?**
- **Answer: we measure ϕ spectra at high p_T – asymptotic behavior**

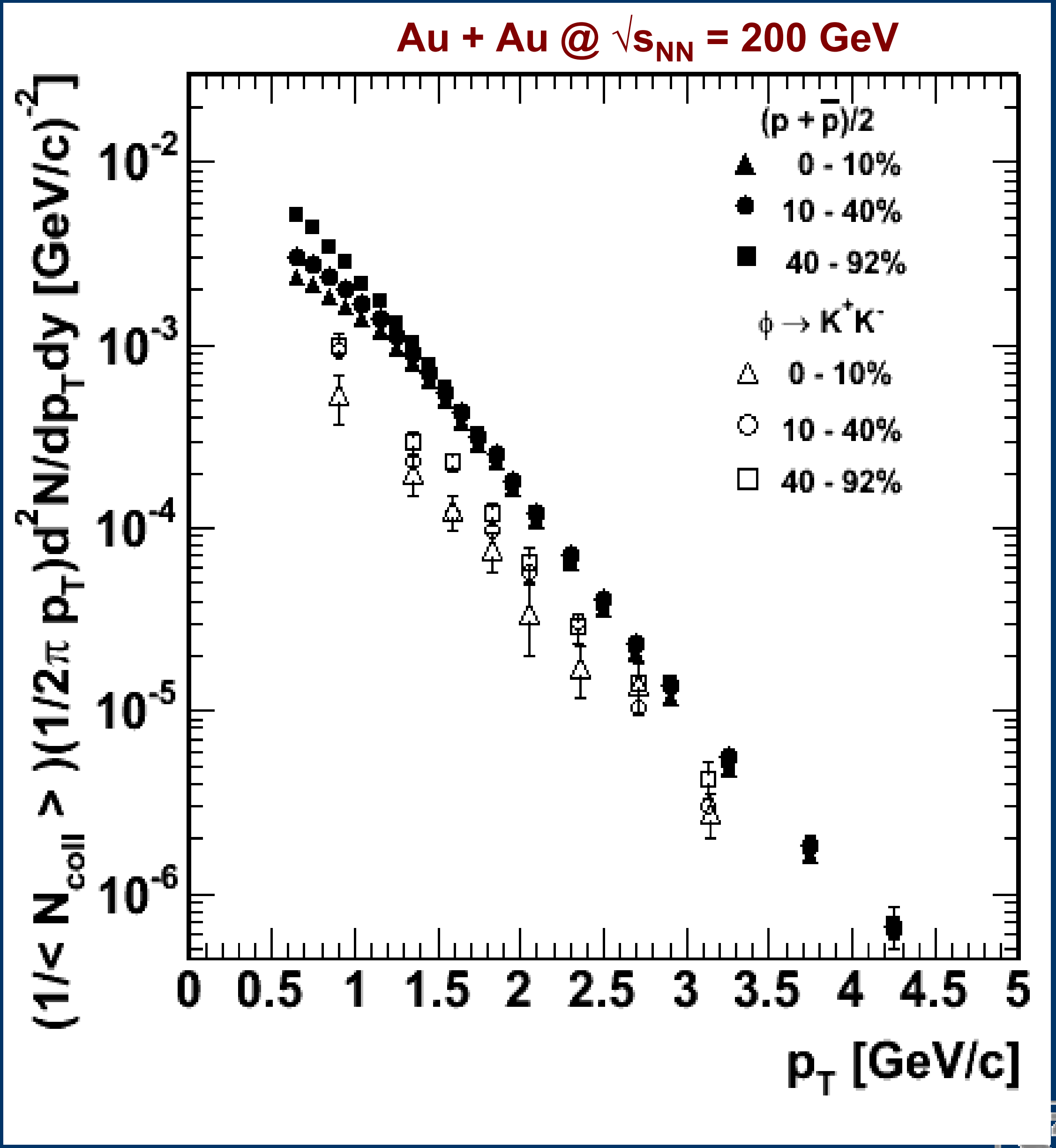
$T \sim T_{fo}$ sqrt $[(1+\beta)/(1-\beta)]$; β goes up, T_{fo} goes down with centrality

=> T is approximately constant independent of mass or centrality

Proton and ϕ meson spectra

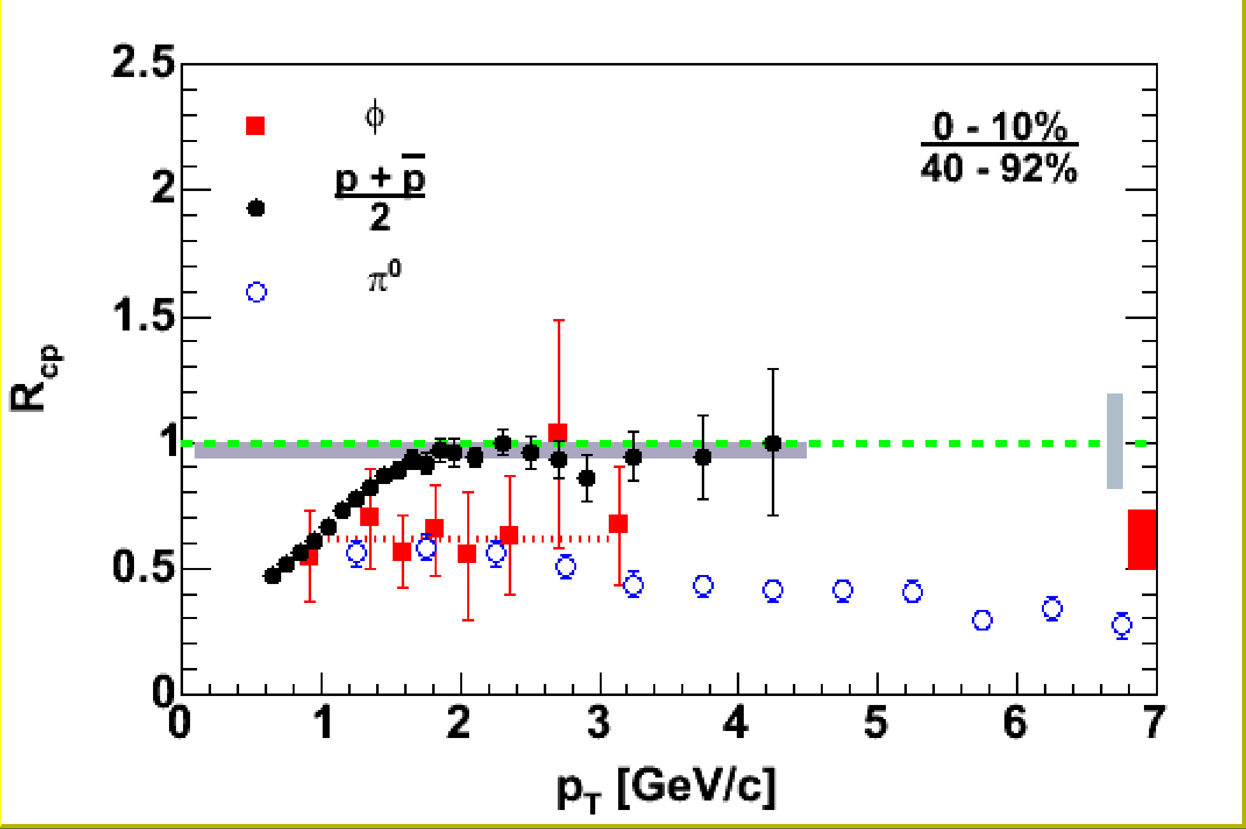
- Spectral shapes of ϕ and p consistent with hydro
- But scaling of yields is very different

PHENIX (nucl-ex/0410012)



Nuclear modification R_{cp}

$$R_{cp} = \frac{\text{Yield }(0-10\%)/N_{coll}(0-10\%)}{\text{Yield }(40-92\%)/N_{coll}(40-92\%)}$$



- Similar behavior for ϕ and π
- Consistent with recombination models

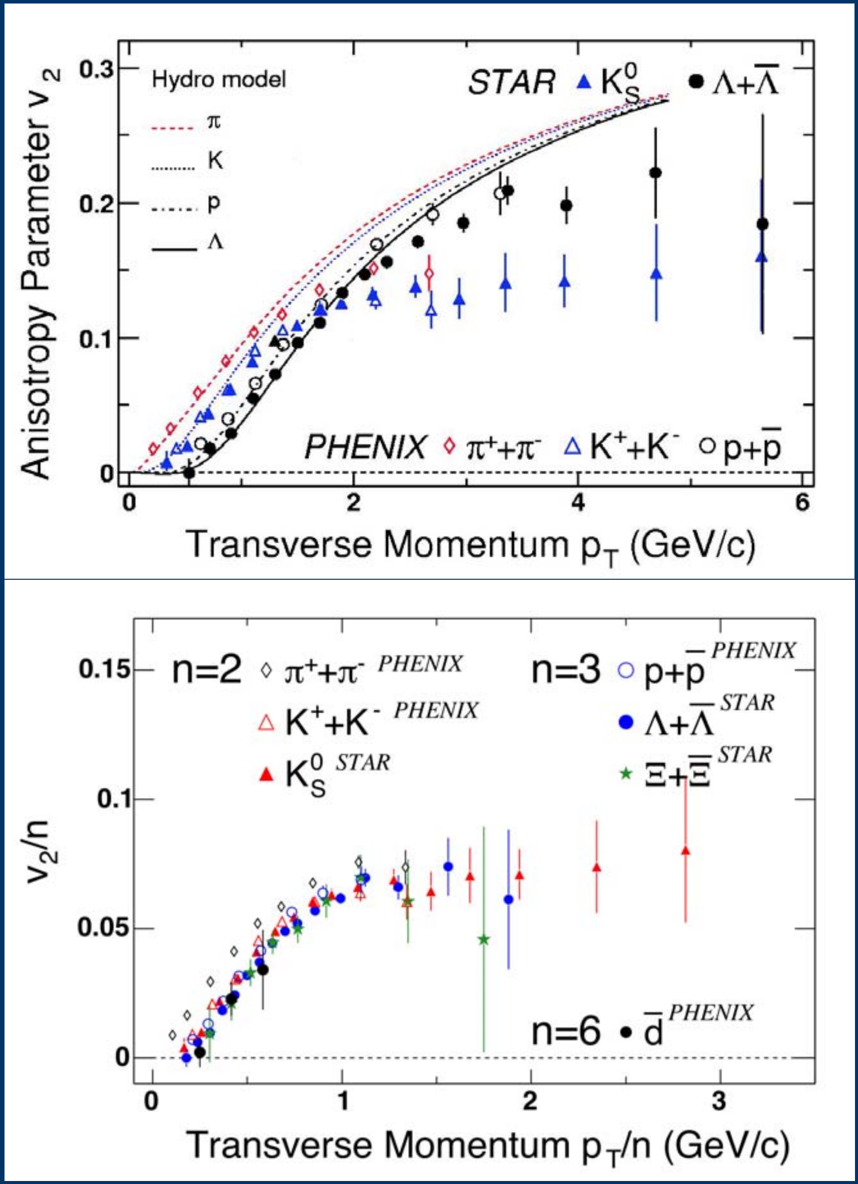
Elliptic Flow of baryons and mesons

At low p_T hydro works remarkably well

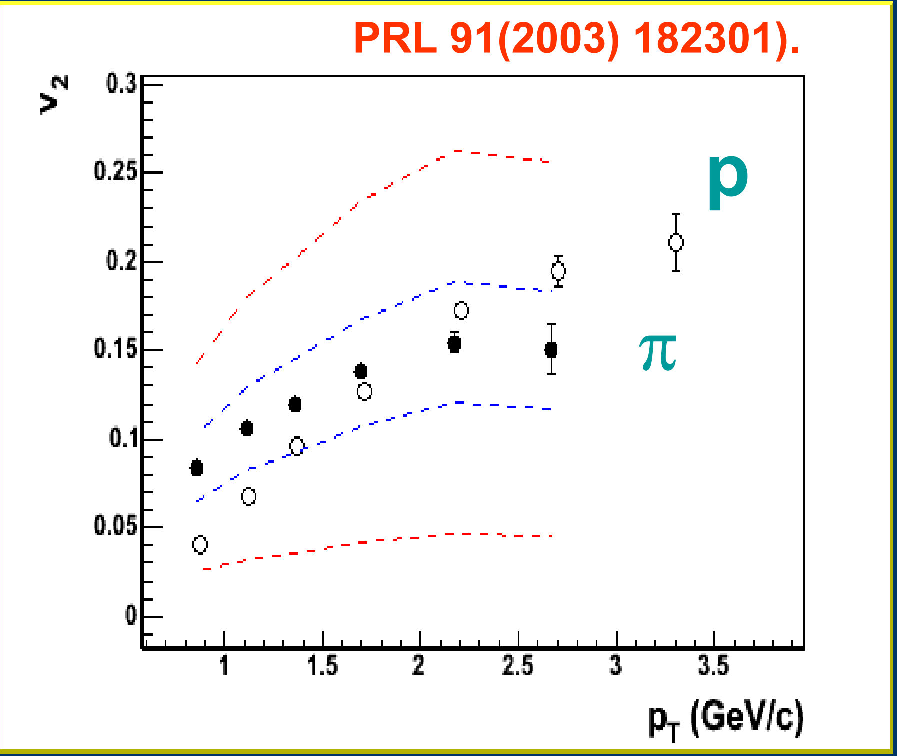
Above ~ 2 GeV/c : a split between mesons and baryons

Universal behavior in flow per quark: expected from recombination

Need to measure v2 of ϕ



Scope to study v_2 of ϕ: Run4 data



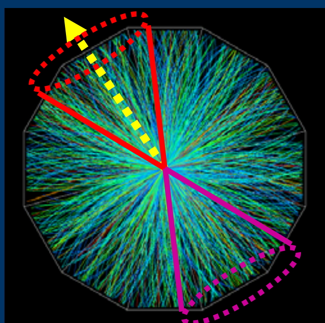
Run2 (Au + Au):
Predicted statistical error (~70%) on ϕ
[assuming $v_2(\phi) = v_2(\pi^-)$]

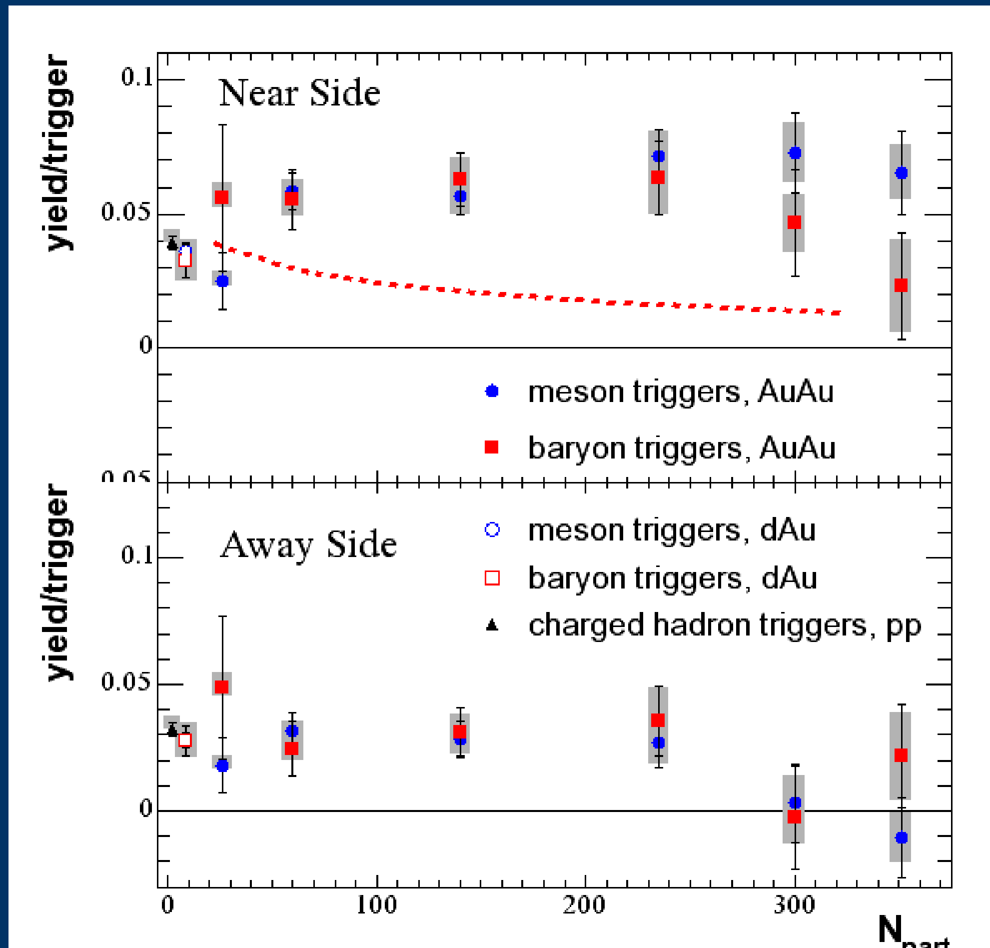
Run4 (Au + Au):
Predicted statistical error on ϕ [assuming $v_2(\phi) = v_2(\pi^-)$]

This assumes a factor of ~10 (very conservative) more available statistics in Run4 compared to Run2.

➔ Ability to measure a statistically significant v_2 of ϕ.

Jet correlations with identified mesons and baryons



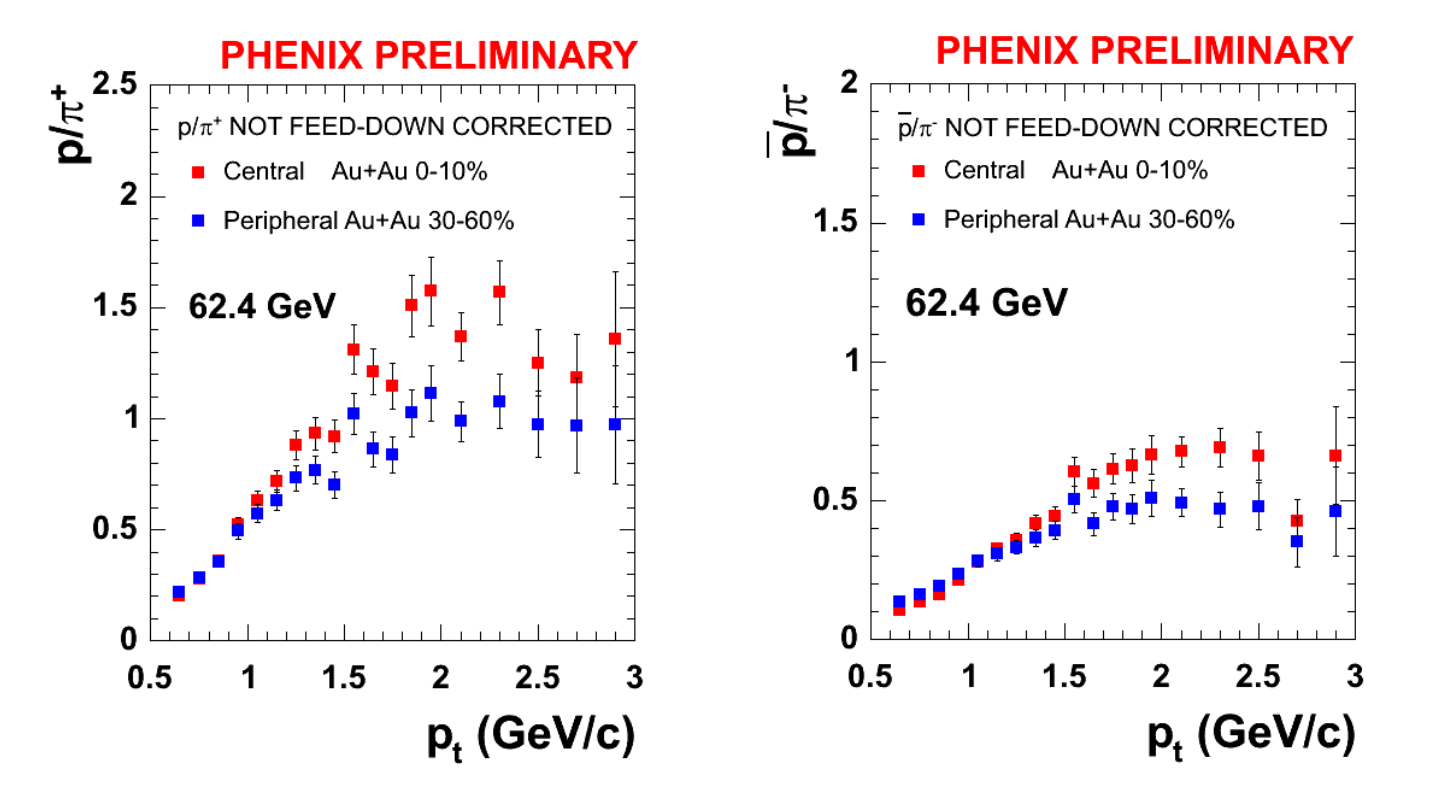


A. Sickles

- **jet partner equally likely for trigger baryons & mesons**
- **▪ ▪ ▪ expected from purely thermal recombination (nucl-th/0306027)**

Need partons from jets to explain the data!!

The effect of baryon transport and pair production



- **$p/\pi^+ > 1$, but p-bar/$\pi-$ ~ 0.7 (not feed-down corrected yet, so will go down from these values)**
- **p-bar/p = 0.495+/- 0.012(stat) +/- 0.029 (syst) PHENIX prelim**
- **Less pair production than at 200 GeV and less enhancement in p-bar/π !**
- **The transported baryons contribute out to high p_T**

Conclusion

- We have observed enhancement of baryon production at intermediate p_T (2-5GeV/c)
- Strong radial flow
- N_{coll} scaling of proton/ anti-proton yields
- Similar jet-like correlations with trigger baryons and mesons
- Elliptic flow of protons exceeds v2 of pions at p_T >2 GeV/c
- Φ –meson spectral shapes consistent with common flow for all particle species
- Φ–meson centrality scaling of yields is consistent with that of pions – lends support to recombination models
- Baryon transport influences the baryon/meson ratios out to high p_T

- Extra

Fragmentation from Z^0 decay

PHYSICAL REVIEW D, VOLUME 59, 052001

$X_p = p_{hadron}/E_{beam}$

here: $E_{beam} = 1/2 M_{Z^0}$

$D_z(z,Q^2)$

$z = p_{hadron}/p_{quark}$

So, $z = x_p$

For the p_T range considered here, RHIC 200 GeV <z> ~ 0.6-0.7

	π	p	ϕ
$1/N\, dN/dx_p$	0.145	0.02	0.017

$p/\pi \sim 0.14$

$\phi/\pi \sim 0.12$