

Phi Production in Au + Au collision at RHIC-PHENIX

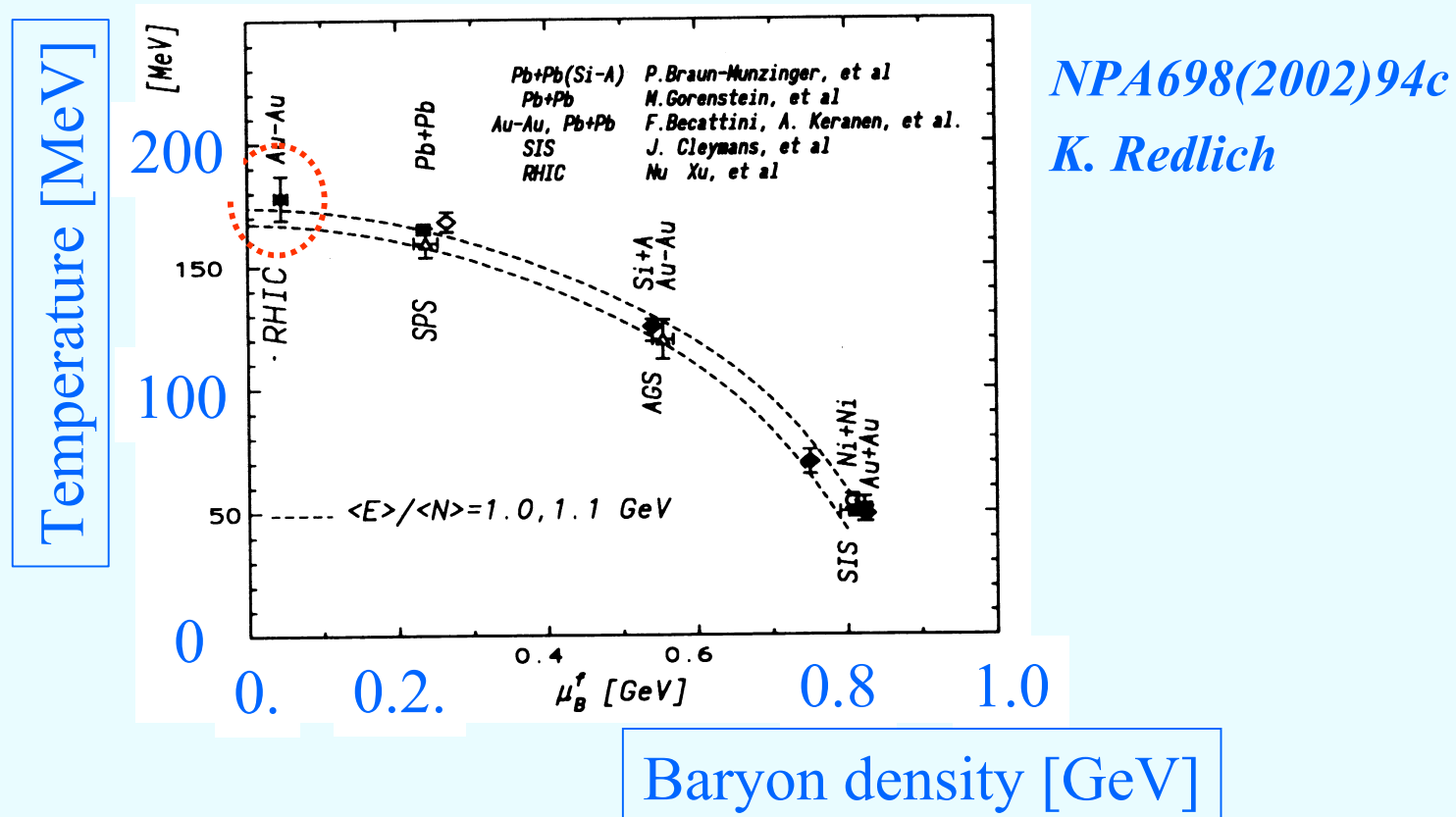
Susumu SATO (JSPS/BNL)
for the PHENIX collaboration

Contents:

1. Interests in ϕ measurement
2. Experimental measurement of ϕ at PHENIX
3. Current Status
 - PID of Kaons
 - Outlook for improvement of S/N

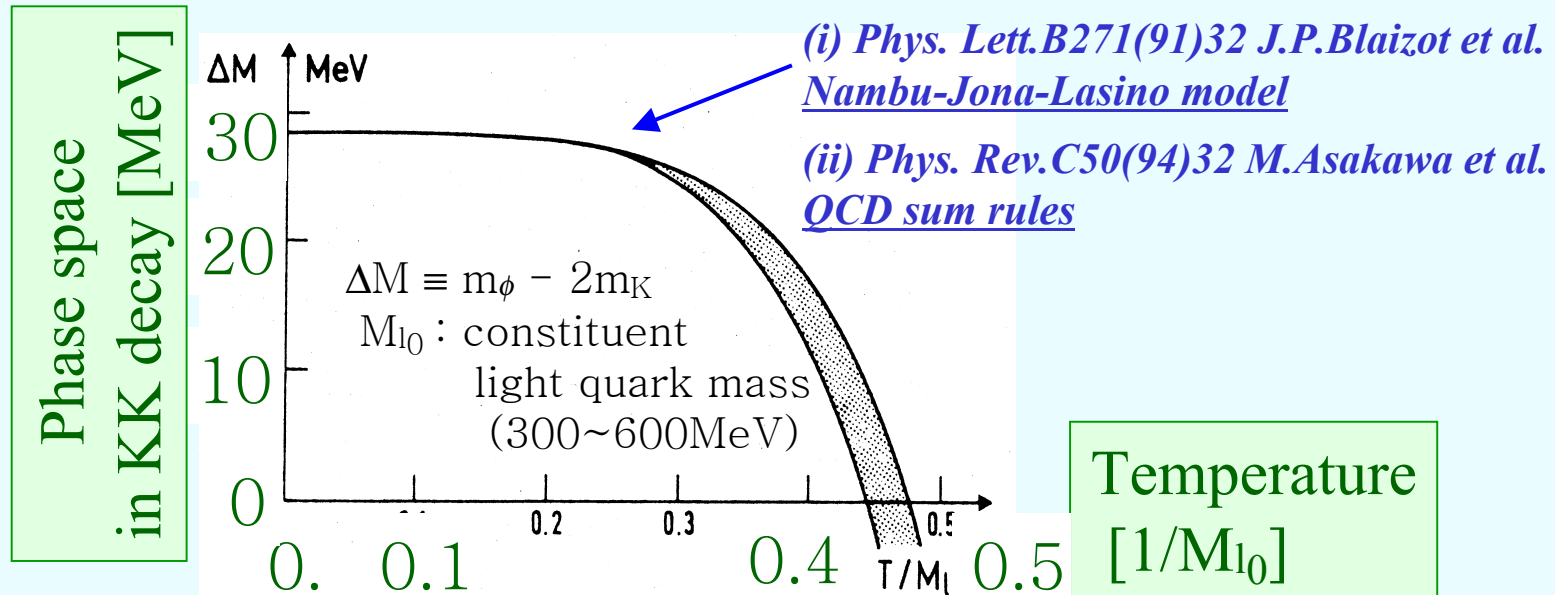
Environment of ϕ meson in the fireball

- In the heavy ion collision system at the RHIC energy, higher temperature is expected to be achieved with relatively less baryon density.



Expectation of $\phi(1020)$ mass at the high temperature environment

(1) Mass shift in hot matter \rightarrow Less yield in KK decay mode is expected.



(2) Increase of mass width

\rightarrow Change in Branching ratio, and/or

\rightarrow Broadening of invariant mass distribution.

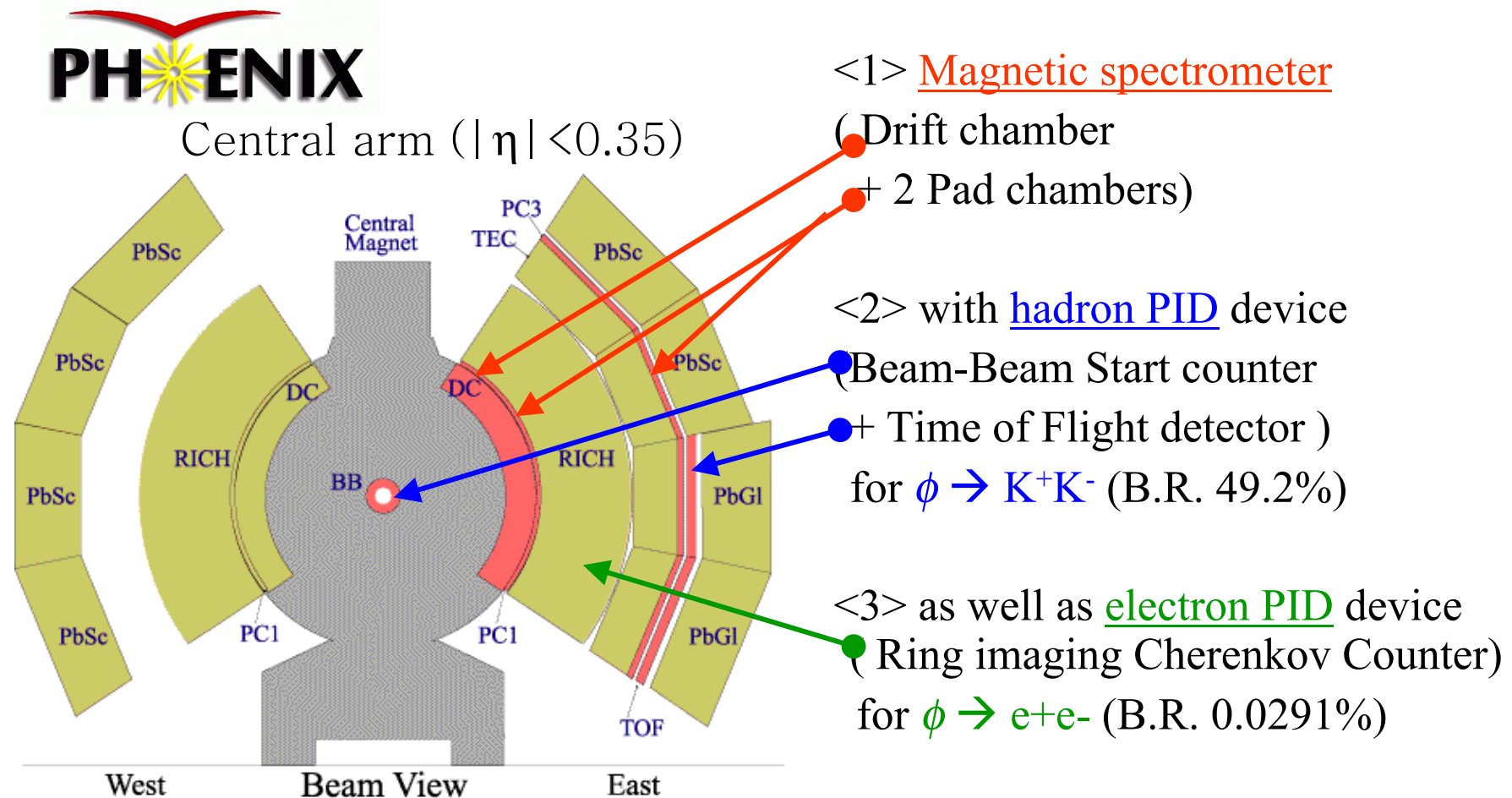
(i) *Phys. Lett.B262(91)485, J.Rafelski et al. (assuming a model on QCD vacuum structure)*

(ii) *Phys. Lett.B253(91)15, E.Shuryak et al. (assuming K meson modification by collective interaction)*

(3) Two mass peaks *Phys. Rev.C50(94)50 M.Asakawa et al. (QCD sum rules)*

(1-cf.) Mass shift in dense matter *Phys. Rev.C46 (92)R34 T.Hatsuda et al. (QCD sum rules)*

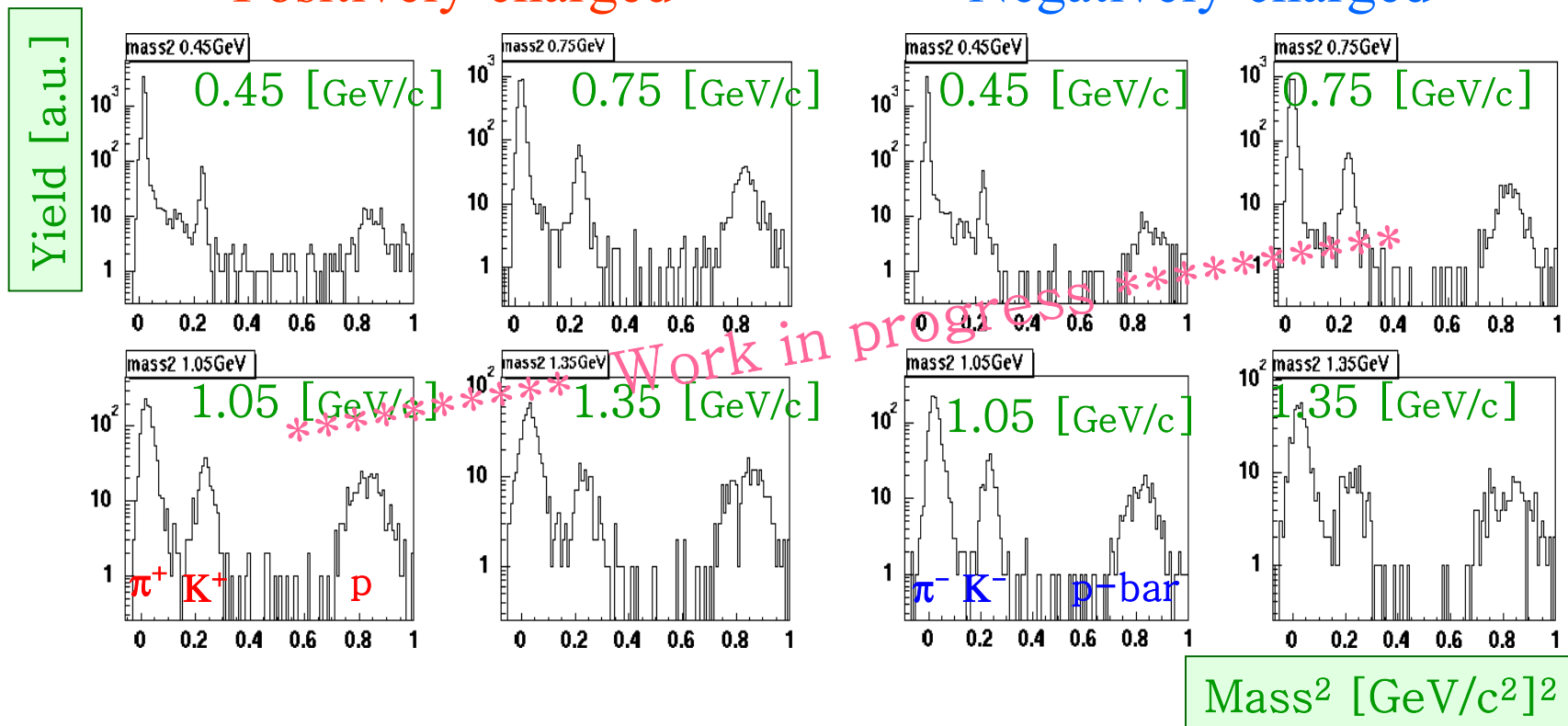
Unique experimental capability of ϕ measurement at RHIC-PHENIX



Current status (PID selection of K^+ and K^-)

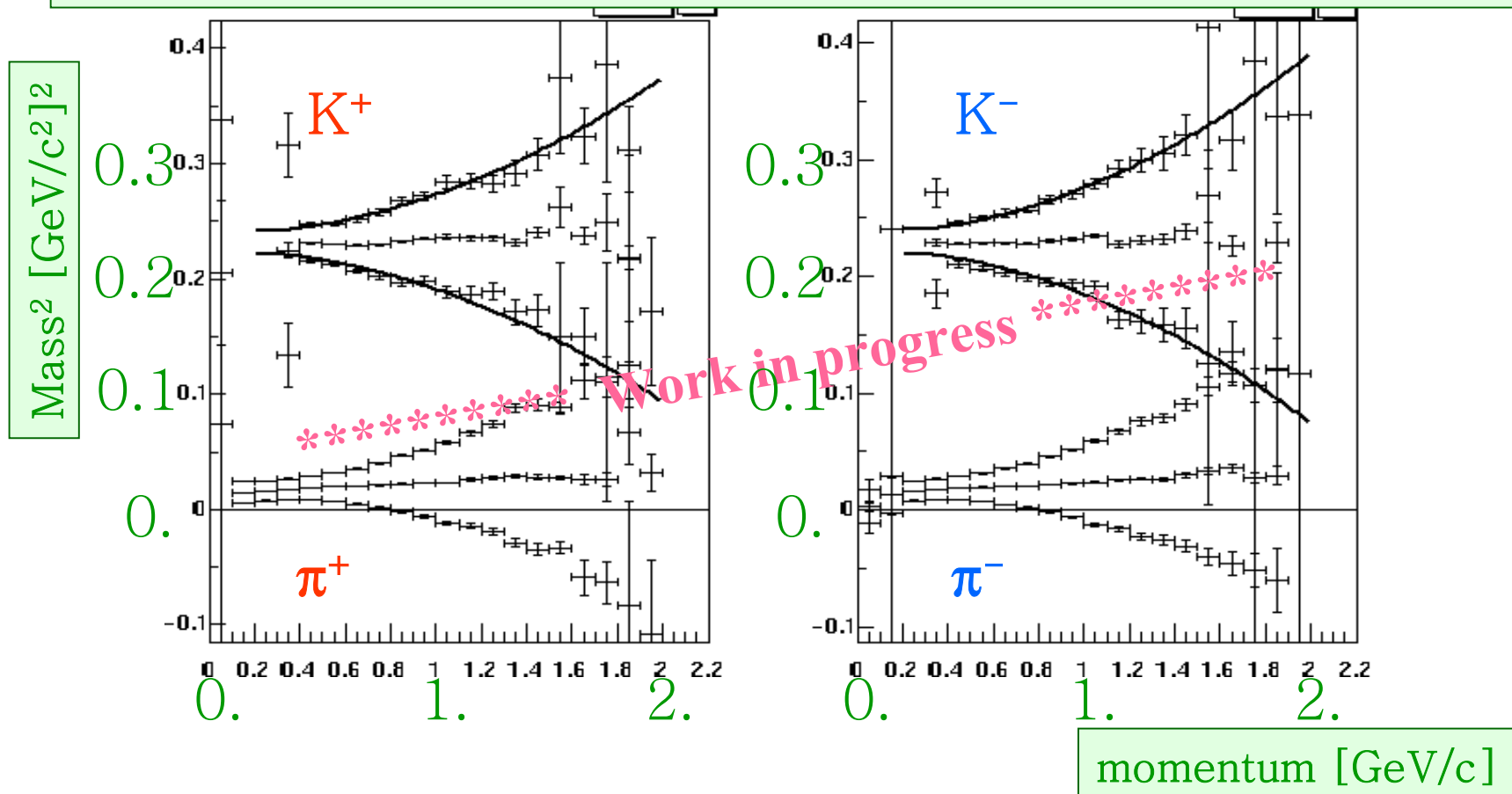
Positively-charged

Negatively-charged



- * **Clear Separation of K^+ and K^-** is achieved.
- * For Kaon selection, use momentum dependent $2\sigma_m$ cut (see next).

Current status (Selection of K^+ and K^-) [cont'd]



$$\sigma_{m^2}^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_{muls.}}{K} \right)^2 \cdot m^4 \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\sigma_{res.}}{K} \right)^2 \cdot m^4 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{tof} \cdot c}{L} \right)^2 p^4 \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{p^2} \right)$$

Multiple scattering Momentum resolution Time of Flight Resolution

momentum dependent fitting is used.

Outlook of kinematical cut in invariant mass. And concerns.

> Initial angle correlation cut between daughter K's

Especially for the low momentum ϕ .

> Energy asymmetry cut

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ p \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma\beta \\ \gamma\beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E^* \\ p^* \cos \vartheta^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Asym. \equiv \frac{p_1 \cos \vartheta_1 - p_2 \cos \vartheta_2}{p_1 \cos \vartheta_1 + p_2 \cos \vartheta_2} = \frac{p_1^* \cos \vartheta_1^*}{\beta E^*}$$

“*” denotes
c.m. system,

“1” and “2” denote
daughter K particles

$E^* \sim 510$ [MeV/c²], and $p_1^* \sim 127$ [MeV/c],
and $\cos \theta_1^*$ should be uniformly distributed (0~1),
Therefore signal is to be with “ $Asym. < (p_1^* / E^*) \sim 1/4$ ”,
assuming $\beta \sim 1$.

- Multiplicity/Centrality dependence
- Systematics of K⁺ K⁻ for background evaluation (i) K⁺ and K⁻ from different event each other (ii) from same event, but K⁺K⁺ pair or K⁻K⁻ pair

Summary

(1) In $(s_{\text{NN}})^{1/2} = 200 \text{ GeV Au} + \text{Au}$, ϕ measurement is of large interest.

Change in (i) mass shift, two peaks,
(ii) mass width, (iii) branching ratio

(2) At RHIC PHENIX, in $(s_{\text{NN}})^{1/2} = 200 \text{ GeV Au} + \text{Au}$ data;

- Using TOF, K^+ and K^- is identified well.
- Kinematical cut, like asymmetry cut, is being studied