Measurement of the neutral pion cross section in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=200 GeV with PHENIX

H.Torii for the PHENIX Collaboration

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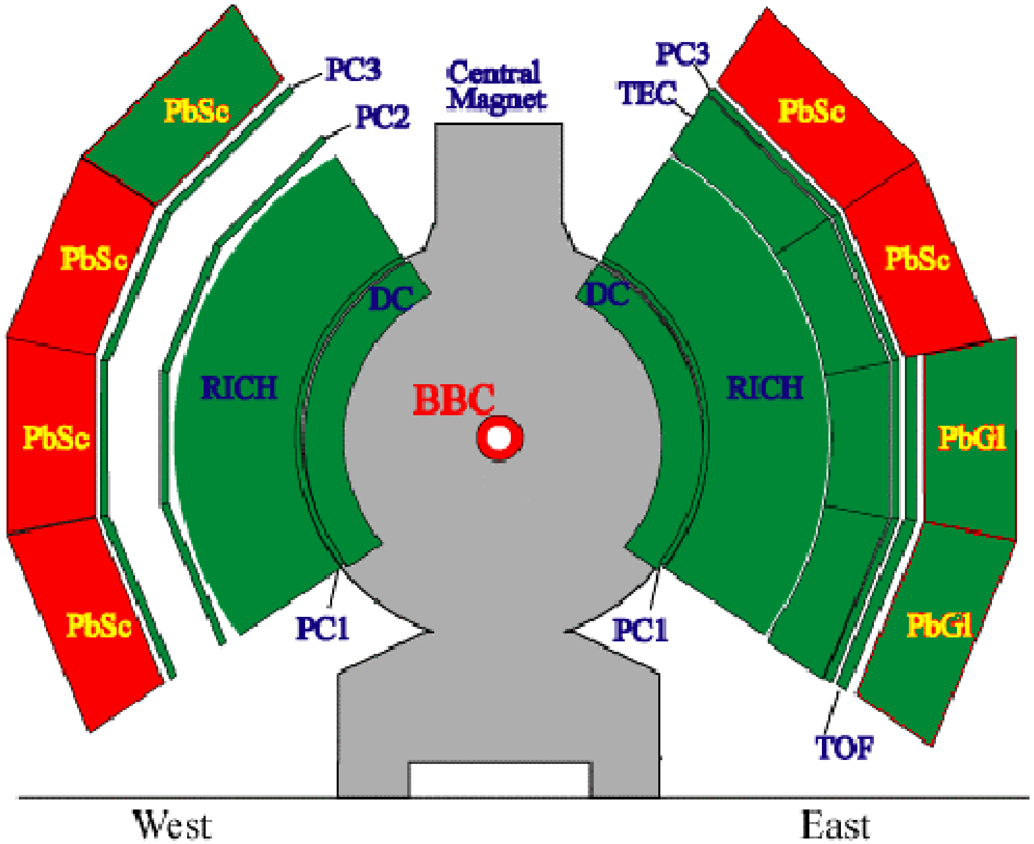
Physics Motivation

- Provide a testing ground for precision perturbative QCD
  - Baseline for future polarized pp collision analysis and asymmetry measurement
- Data baseline for high p_T heavy ion physics
  - Compare with peripheral Au+Au collisions as consistency check
  - Compare with central Au+Au collisions
    - Especially for high p_T physics in Au+Au
- In this talk, we compare the π^0 cross section with a NLO pQCD calculation and provide reliable data for heavy ion data comparison.

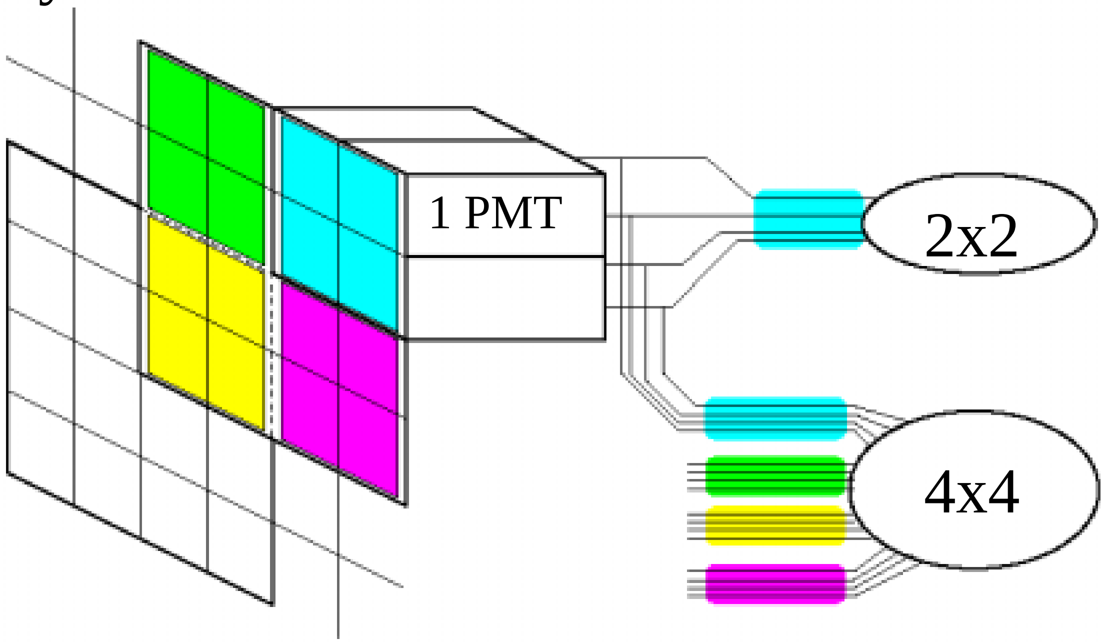
RHIC-PHENIX

- RHIC run2002 pp run
  - Integrated luminosity 0.15pb-1
  - Analyzed luminosity 0.03pb-1
    - half of runs are analyzed.
    - Vertex position cut +-30cm
    - 140M events
- EMCalorimeter
  - 2 Arm × 4 sectors
    - Lead Scintillator(PbSc) 6 sectors(15552 channels)
    - Lead Glass (PbGl) 2sectors (9216 channels)
  - ~5m distance from collision point
    - $|\eta|<0.38$ $\phi = 180°$
- Analysis
  - 5 sectors PbSc is used in this analysis
    - 1 PbSc/2 PbGl needs time to do fine tuning of calibration



EMCal-RICH level 1 Trigger

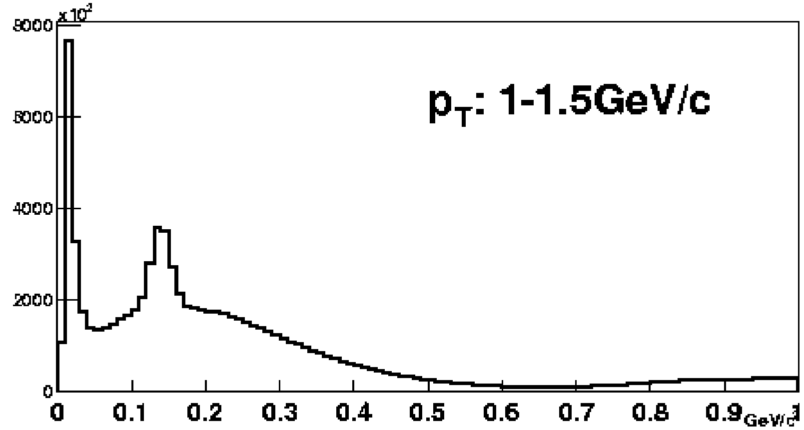
- EMCal part consists of two types of sum to collect photon shower
  - 2x2 towers non-overlapping sum (threshold=0.8GeV)
  - 4x4 towers overlapping sum (threshold=2 and 3GeV)
- π^0 measurement with **2x2 trigger** will be shown in this talk
  - Enhances high-p^T π^0 by a factor of 90

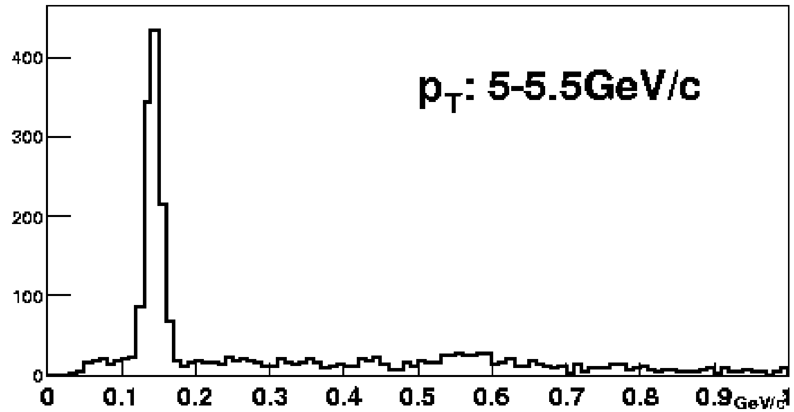


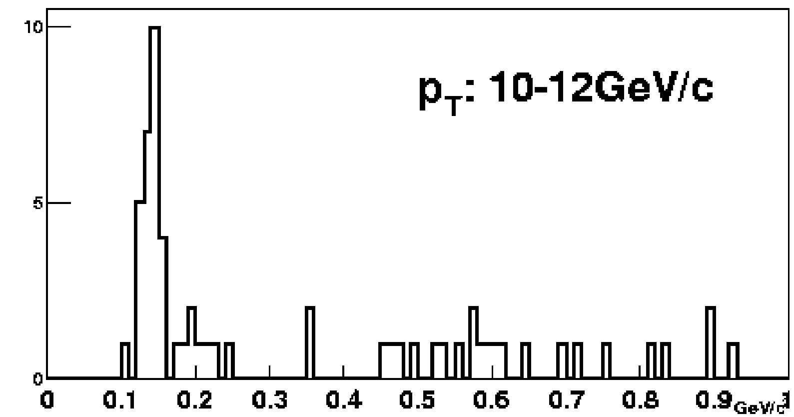
π^0 Measurement

- Invariant mass spectrum
- The background is smaller than that of heavy ion collisions
  - 1-1.5GeV/c N/S = 200%
  - p_T>5GeV/c N/S = 10%

- 2x2 trigger worked very well
  - Rejection Factor = 90
  - Measured 1-15GeV/c π^0
    - 30 π^0 at 10-12GeV/c
    - 10 π^0 at 12-15GeV/c







Analysis Procedure

$$\varepsilon^{(MB)}$$ 51%

Minimum Bias(MB) Trigger efficiency

Luminosity normalization

$$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(MB)}(p_T) = \frac{N_{\pi 0}^{(MB\&4\times4)}}{N_{\pi 0}^{(4\times4)}}$$

75% flat

π^0 efficiency in Min. Bias trigger

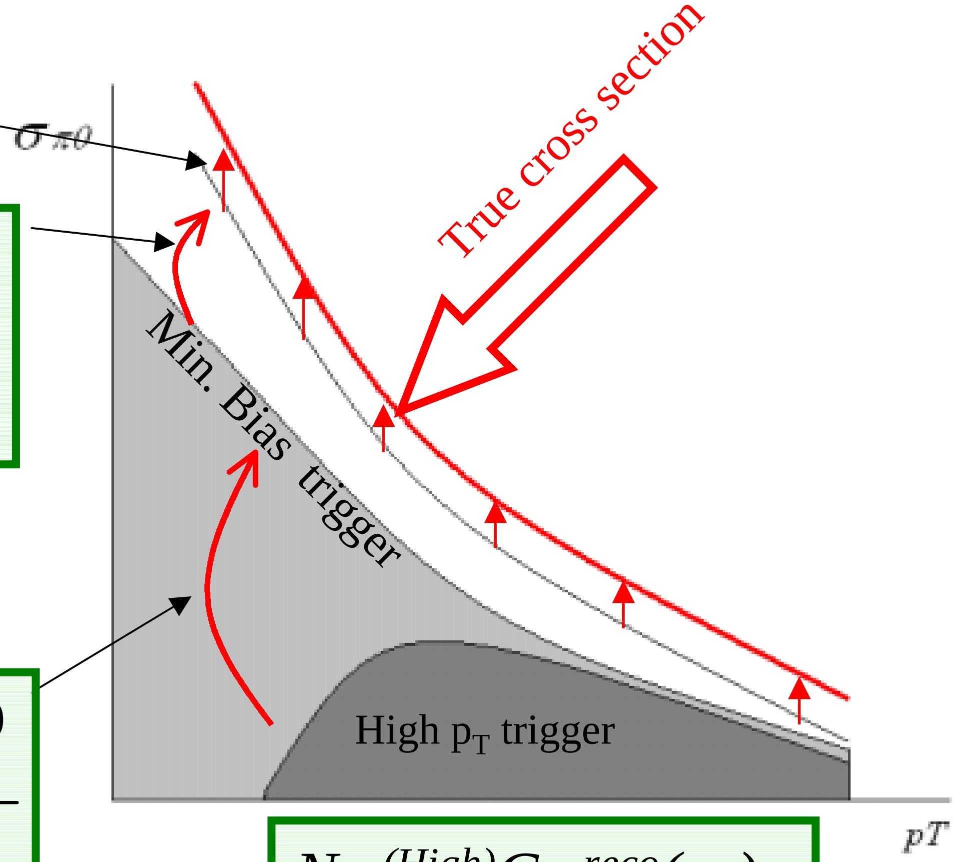
Slope correction for Min. Bias trigger

$$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(High)}(p_T) = \frac{N_{\pi 0}^{(2\times2\&MB)}}{N_{\pi 0}^{(MB)}}$$

80% flat for p_T> 3GeV

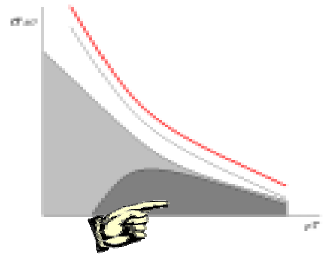
π^0 efficiency in 2x2 trigger

"turn-on" curve for trigger



$$N_{\pi 0}^{(High)} C_{\pi 0}^{reco}(p_T)$$

$C_{\pi 0}^{reco}(p_T)$: Fast MC Tuning



- Generate π^0 at given p_T,η and decay into two photon
  - π^0 p_T distribution from UA1 $(h^+ + h^-)/2$
- One photon makes one cluster
  - Energy resolution

    $\sigma_E/E = 8.1\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2.1\%$ →Tuning→ $8.8\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 4.7\%$

    - Measured by electron and tracking momentum.
  - Absolute energy

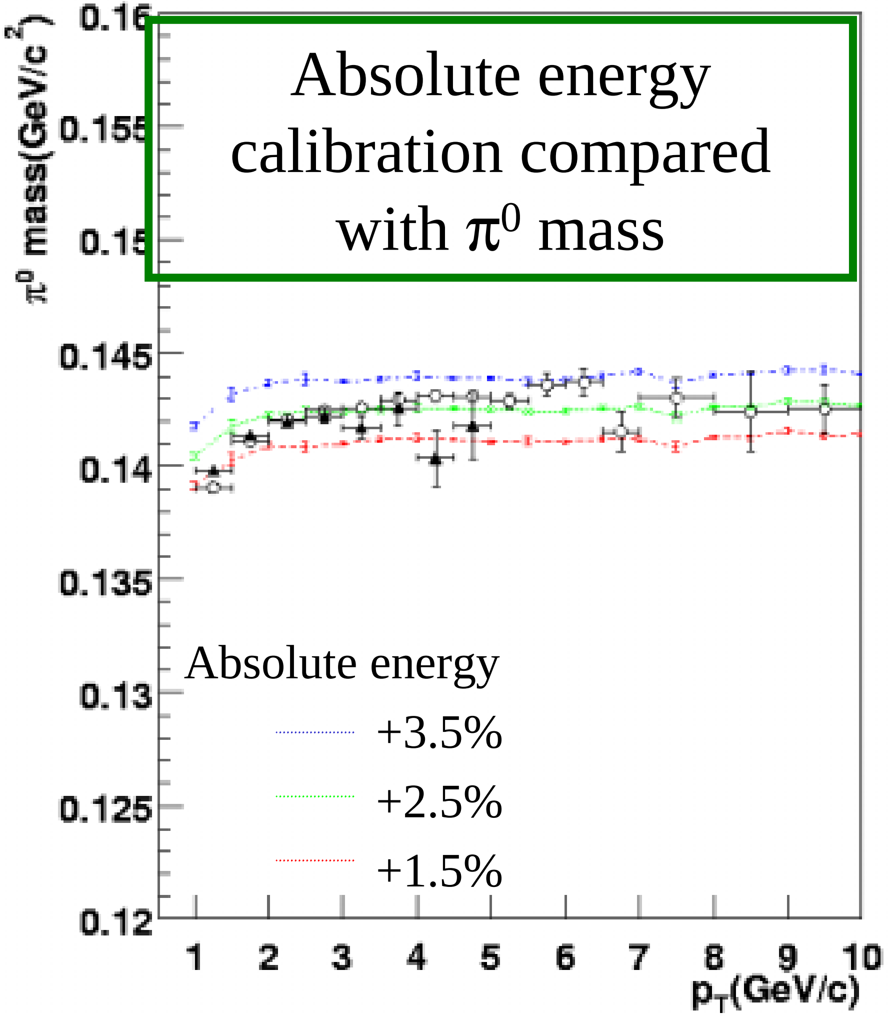
    $\Delta E/E = +2.5\%$ higher

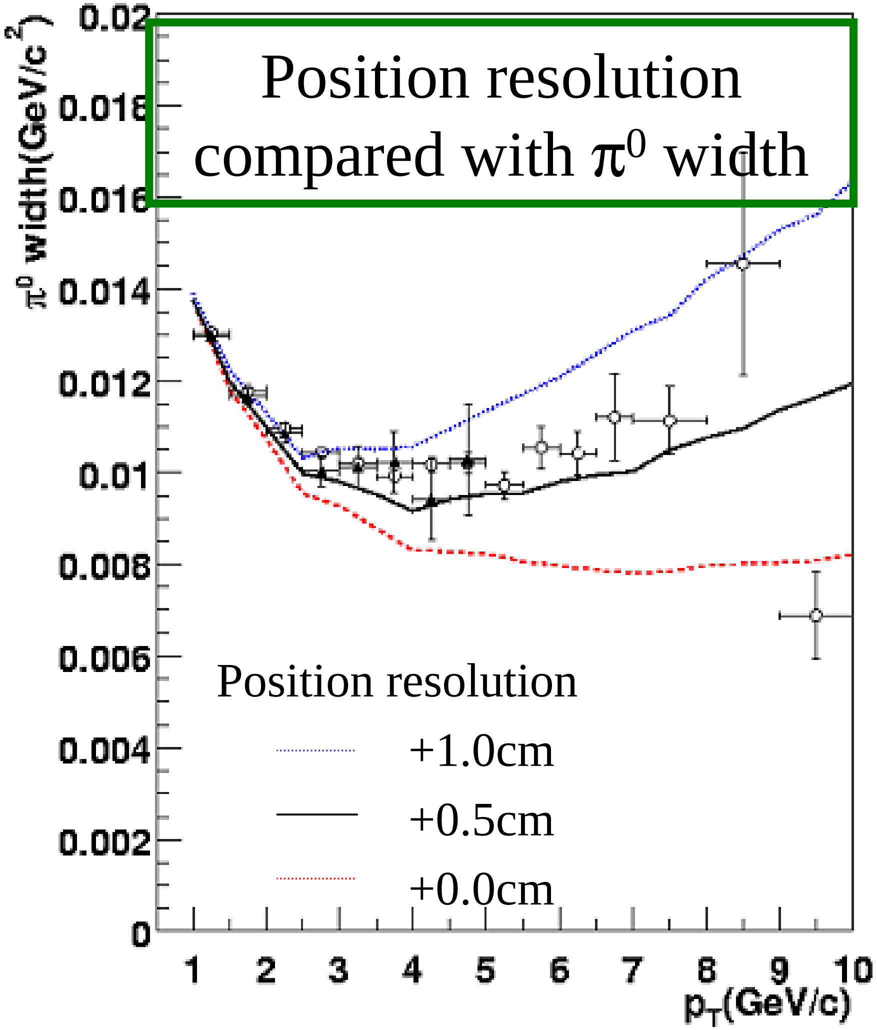
    - Consistent with π^0 mass, Ionization energy by h^{+-}, and E/p by electron
  - Position resolution

    $\sigma = (1.4\text{mm} + 5.9\text{mm}/\sqrt{E}) \oplus 20\text{mm} \times \cos(\theta)$ →Tuning→

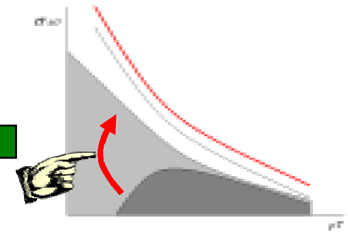
    $(6.4\text{mm} + 5.9\text{mm}/\sqrt{E}) \oplus 20\text{mm} \times \cos(\theta)$
  - Threshold effect
    - Simulate photon shower shape and impose tower energy threshold.

$C_{\pi 0}^{reco}(p_T)$: Example of Systematic Error Estimation





$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(High)}(p_T)$: Trigger threshold



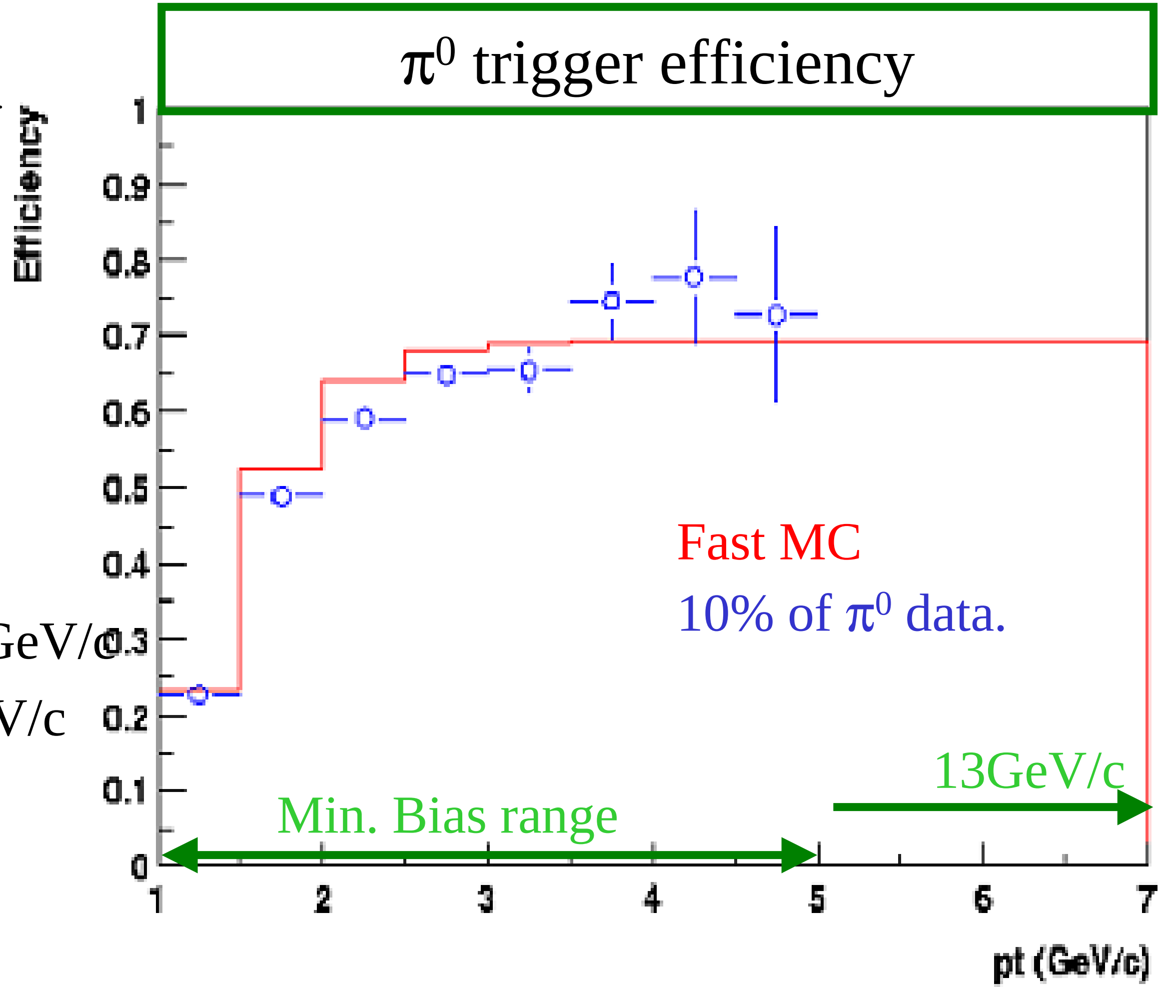
- Direct measurement

$$\varepsilon_{\pi^0}^{(High)} = \frac{N_{\pi^0}^{(2\times 2\&MB)}}{N_{\pi^0}^{(MB)}}$$

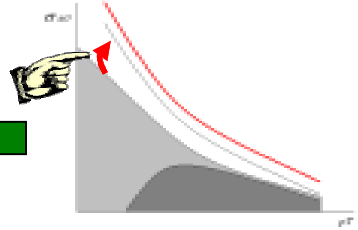
- They are consistent

<10%

- The trigger efficiency saturates at >3GeV/c
  - Min. Bias data for 1-3GeV/c
  - 2x2 trigger for 3-15GeV/c



$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(MB)}(p_T)$: π^0 Efficiency in MB Trigger

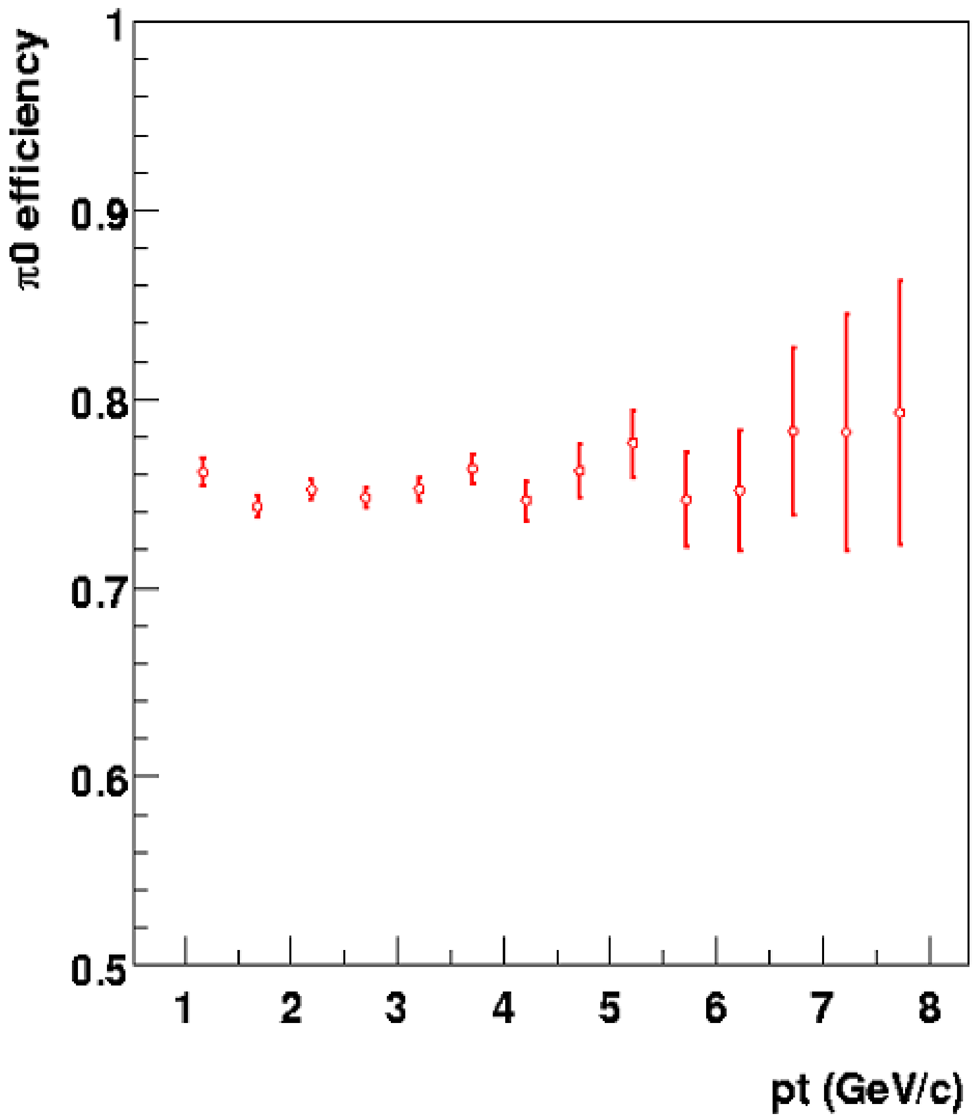


- π^0 slope correction in Min. Bias(MB) trigger

$$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(MB)} = \frac{N_{\pi 0}^{(MB\&4\times4)}}{N_{\pi 0}^{(4\times4)}}$$

- Since the 4x4 trigger is a self trigger, systematic errors might be
  - Multiple hits
  - Beam gas/cosmic ray

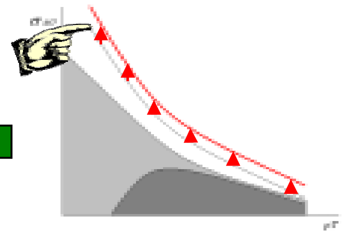
→ Small effects



p_T Dependent Systematic Error

– $N_{\pi 0}$	Run dependence	10%(Min. Bias)
		6%(2x2)
	Background subtraction	5%
	Excluded Hot/Bad towers	2-3%
– $C_{reco}(p_T)$	Energy non-linearity	0-10%
	Fast MC statistical error	1%
	Edge tower	5%
	Position resolution	0-1%
	Energy absolute calibration	3-8%
	Energy resolution constant term	<2%
	Energy resolution fluctuation term	<2%
– $\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{2x2}(p_T)$	2x2 High p_T trigger threshold	10%

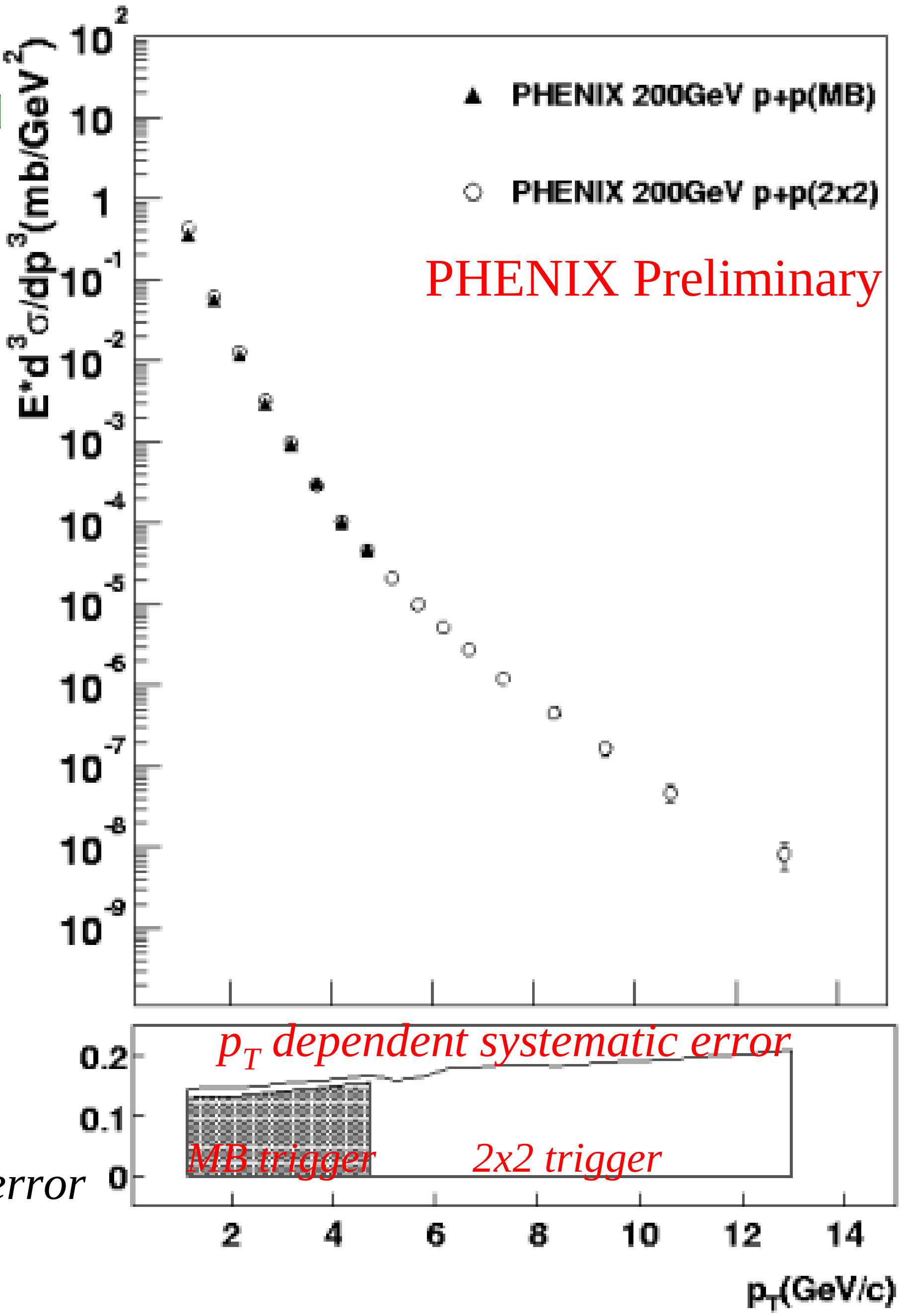
$\varepsilon_{\pi 0}^{(MB)}$: Normalization



- Two methods of luminosity measurement
  - PYTHIA/GEANT simulation
    - To estimate Min. Bias(MB) trigger efficiency
    - Luminosity $= N_{MB} / (\sigma_{pp} \times \varepsilon_{MB})$
  - van der Meer/Vernier Scan
    - Measurement of transverse size of the beam
    - By combination of beam current→ luminosity
- Comparison gauges the systematic error
- There are still some corrections which need to be finalized.
  - In this talk, we assigned 30% systematic error
    - Because 30% is maximum error for p+p cross section to reach total (inelastic + elastic) cross section

π^0 Inclusive Cross Section

- Cross section measured over 8 orders of magnitude.
  - 1-13GeV/c
- Two triggers
  - Minimum Bias(MB) trigger
  - 2x2 trigger
  - They are consistent within systematic error.

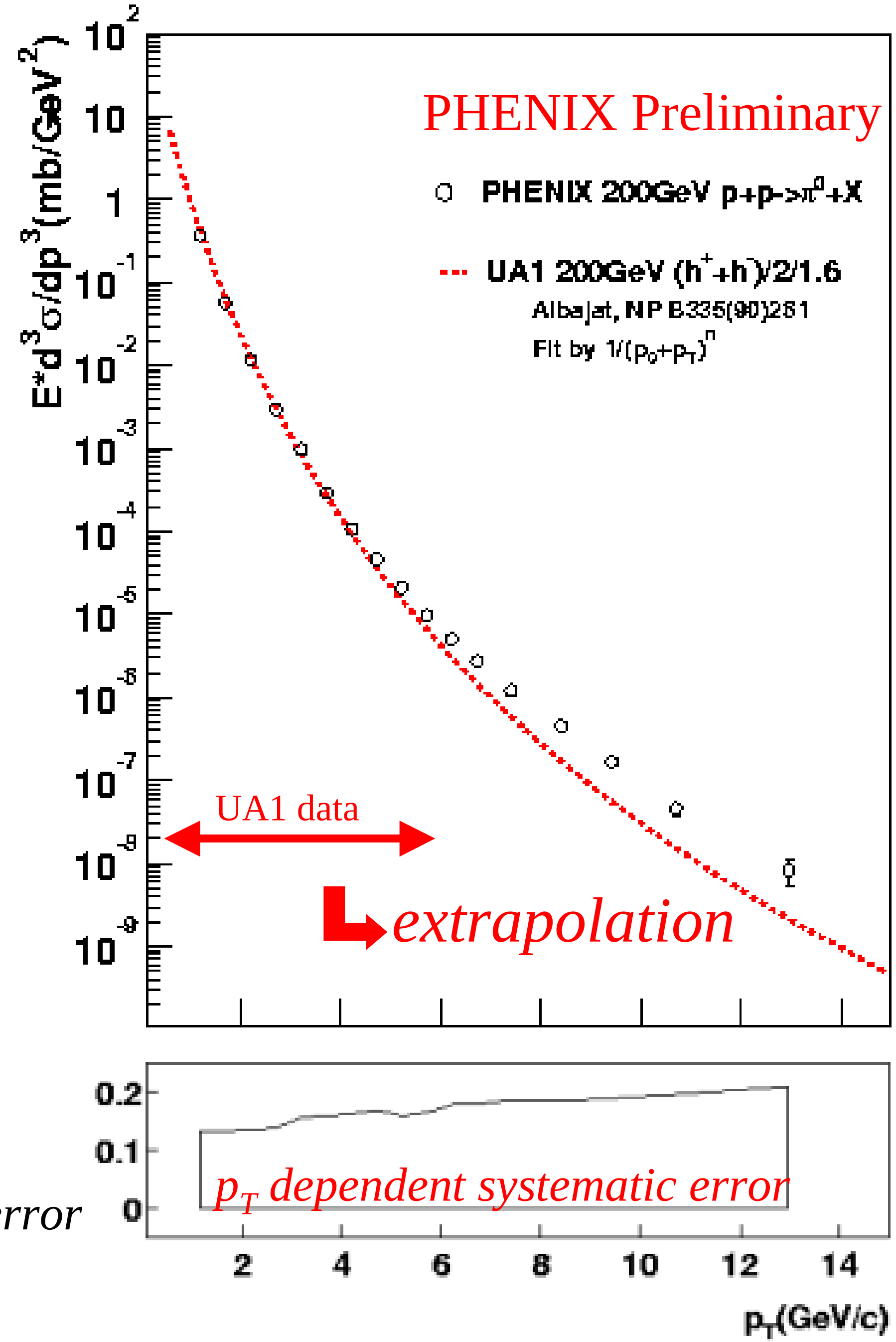


Normalization systematic error 30% is not included here.

Comparison with UA1 Fitting

- UA1 data are only up to 6GeV/c and extrapolated to higher p_T
- The extrapolation is below our data at high p_T

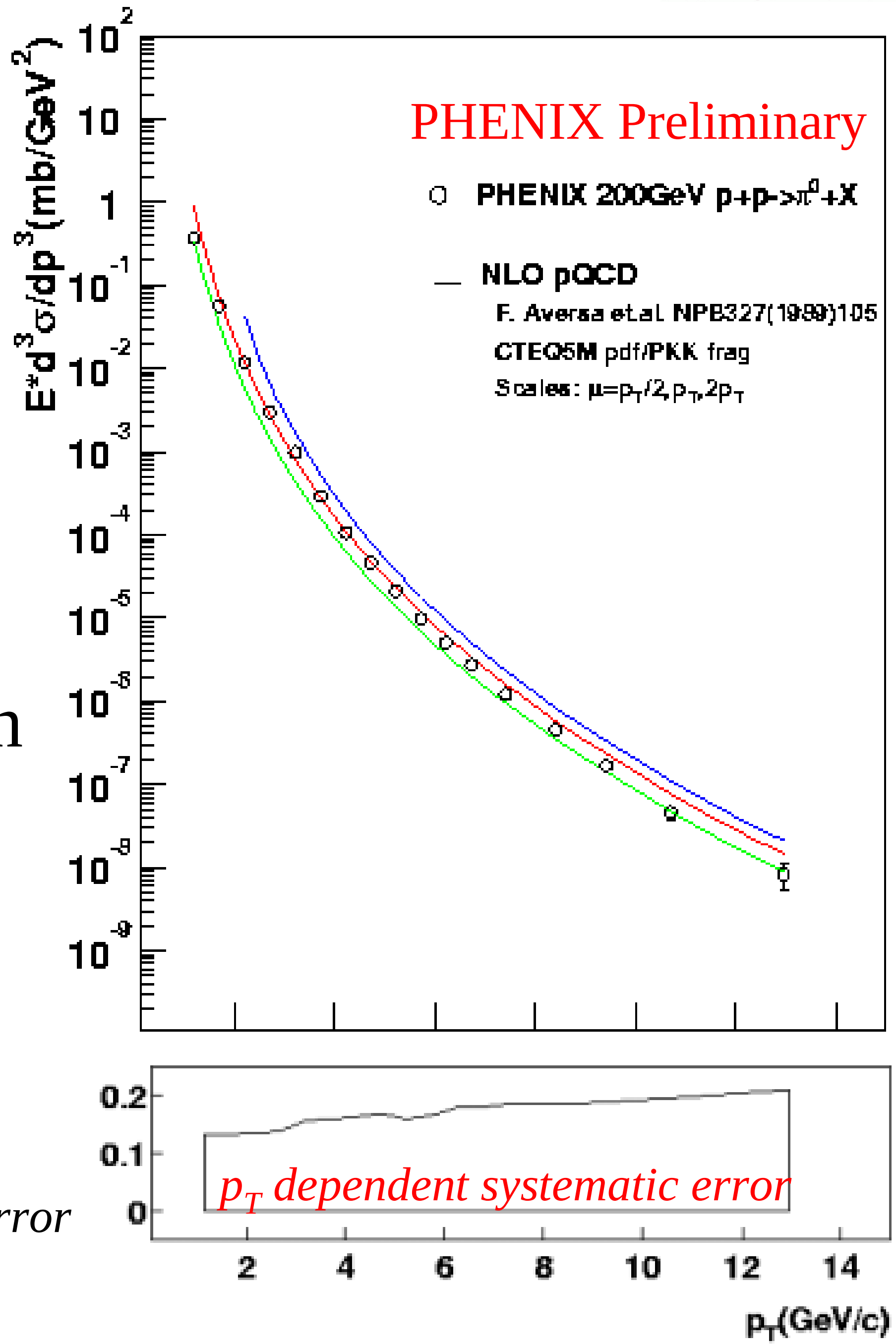
→Now have pp data to use as important reference for Au+Au collision and jet quenching measurement.



Normalization systematic error 30% is not included here.

Comparison with QCD Calculation

- NLO pQCD calculation
  - CTEQ5M pdf
  - Potter-Kniehl-Kramer fragmentation function
  - $\mu = p_T/2,\ p_T,\ 2p_T$
- Consistent with data within the scale dependence.



Normalization systematic error 30% is not included here.

Conclusion

- Photon trigger worked well
  - Rejection factor = 90
- Measured π^0 cross section.
  - 8 orders of magnitude
  - 1-13GeV/c
  - Results from two triggers (Min. Bias and 2x2) are consistent within systematic error
- Comparison with UA1 extrapolation
  - Extrapolation underestimates data at high p_T
  - The data will be an important reference for A+A
- Comparison with pQCD with NLO calculation
  - pQCD calculation agree with data