

High p_T charged hadron production in $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV measured with PHENIX detector

RHIC-PHENIX 実験 $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ 衝突における 高運動量の荷電ハドロン生成量の測定

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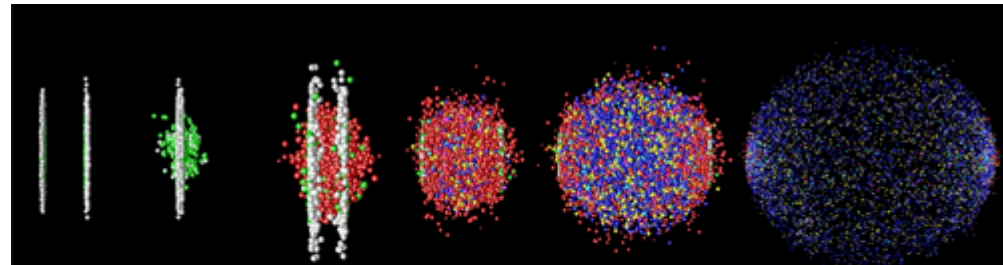
筑波大学
University of Tsukuba



The experiment for exploring QGP

QGP(Quark Gluon Plasma)

- Matter phase realized at **High temperature and high density**
- Quarks and Gluons are released from the confinement within hadron by strong interaction



- RHIC (BNL, US)
- LHC (CERN, CH & FR)

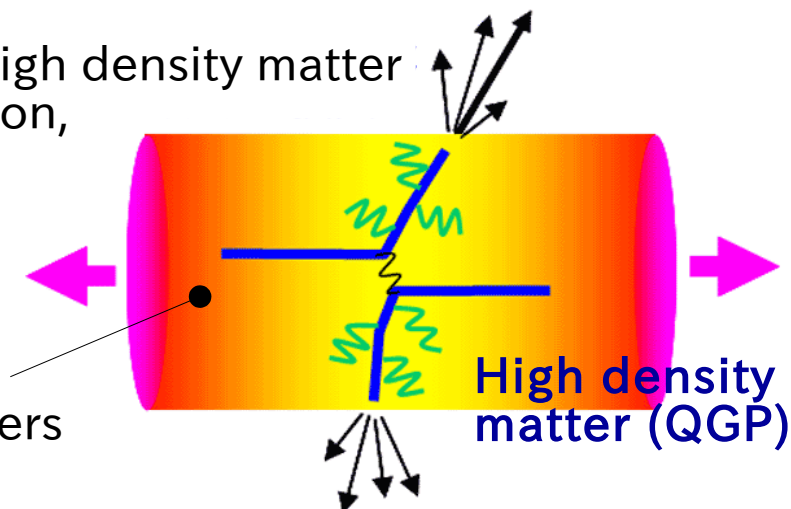
→ Heavy ion collision experiment

- Collide heavy ions that are accelerated close to the speed of light

→ A state necessary for QGP formation can be created in a wide area.

If collisions produce high density matter in the interaction region,

Partons lose their energy by the interaction with matters



Momentum distribution of hadrons shifts to lower values.

R_{AA} in PHENIX experiment

Nuclear modification factor R_{AA}

- $R_{AA} < 1$... suppression
- $R_{AA} = 1$... p+p superposition
- $R_{AA} > 1$... enhancement

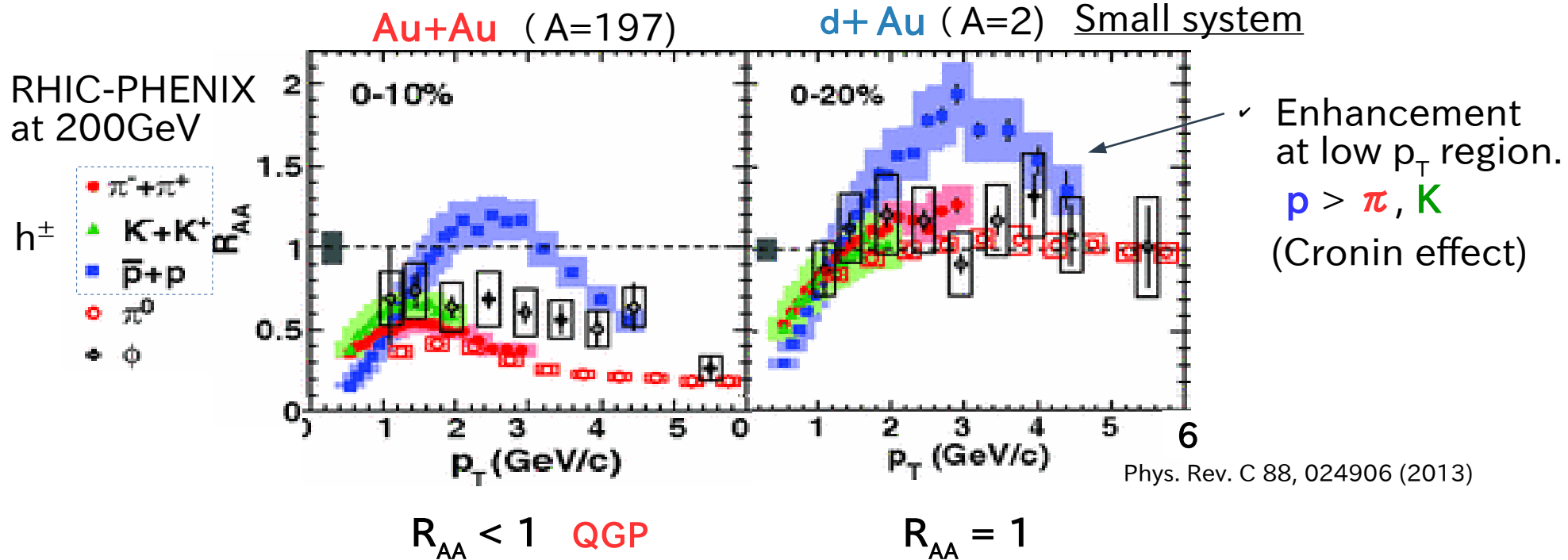
Number of collision scaling

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\frac{1}{N_{coll}} \cdot E \frac{d^3 N_{AA}}{dp^3}}{E \frac{d^3 N_{pp}}{dp^3}}$$

A+A collisions
Invariant yields

p+p collisions
Invariant yields

✓ High p_T hadron suppression is a evidence of QGP



From the h^\pm R_{AA} measurement up to 5 GeV/c, there is suppression at Au+Au.

Motivation

Collision system comparison of QGP formation signal

Installed VTX in 2011 →

PHENIX 200 GeV	① High p_T hadron suppression	② v_2	QGP
Au+Au (2003)	○	○	○
d+Au (2008)	△ (h^\pm , $\sim 5\text{GeV}/c$)	○ (Central collision)	△
$^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ (2014)		○ (Central collision)	?

- ★ Previous PHENIX detector couldn't measure charged hadrons at high p_T region because of background contamination.
- ★ New detector Silicon Vertex detector (VTX) was installed in 2011, better measurement is expected at high p_T charged hadron.

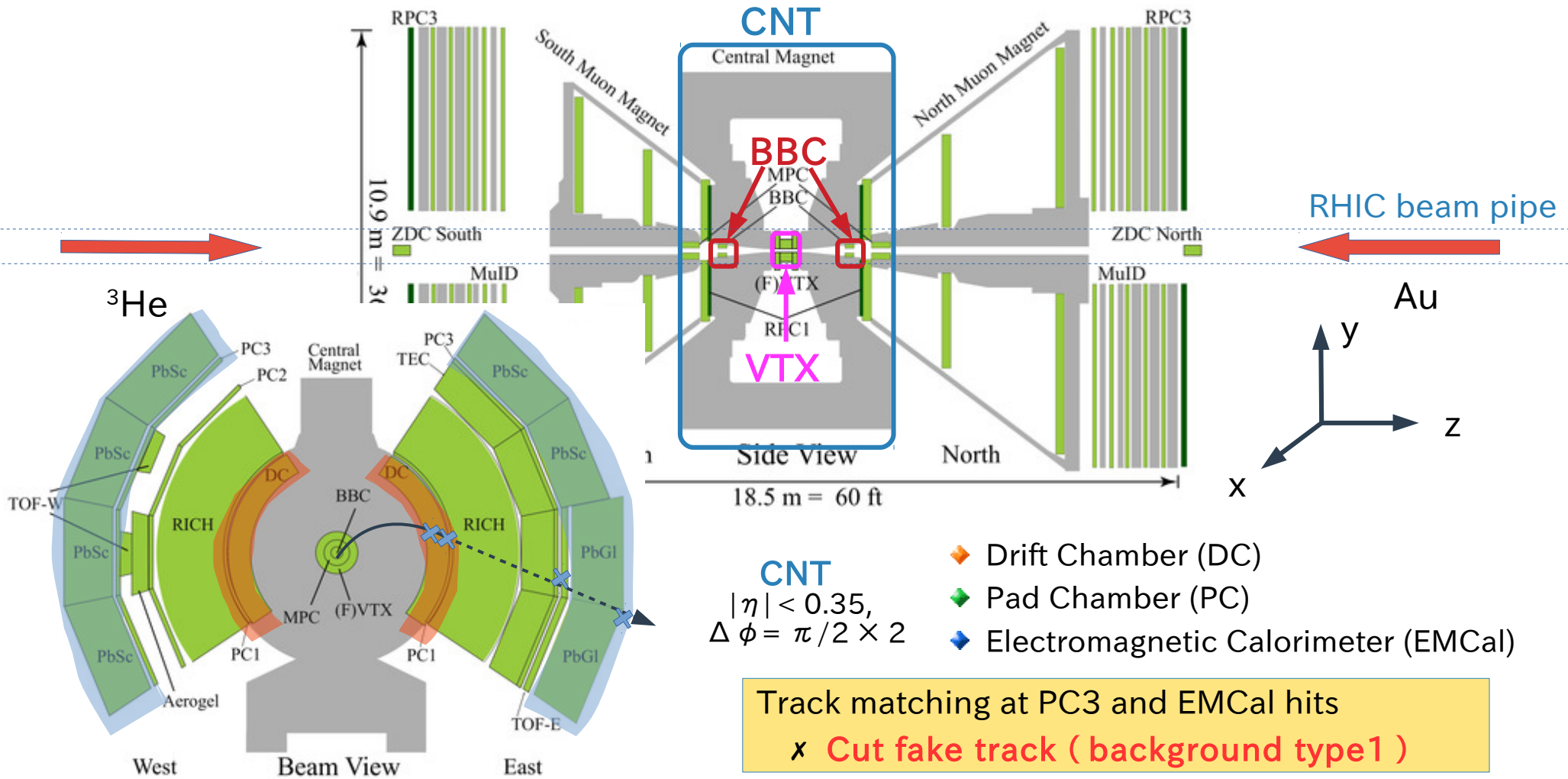
Topic

- ★ Charged hadron production in $^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions with VTX
- ★ Discuss possibility of QGP formation in small system from the point of view of hadron production

Charged hadron measurement in PHENIX

RHIC-PHENIX
 $^3\text{He} + \text{Au}$ collision (2014)
 1.35×10^9 events

- Event characterization
 - Centrality, Vertex point **BBC**
- Track reconstruction
 - p_T , charge **CNT VTX**



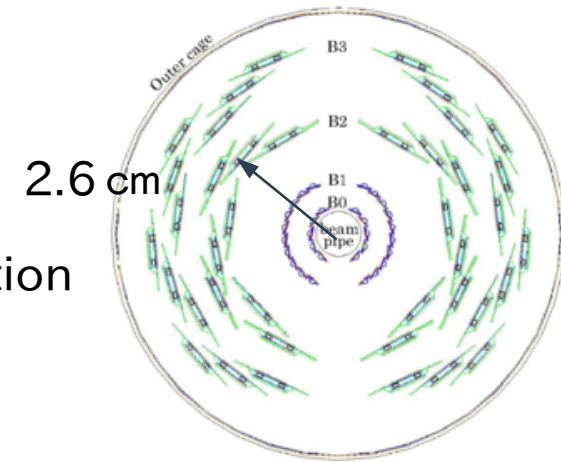
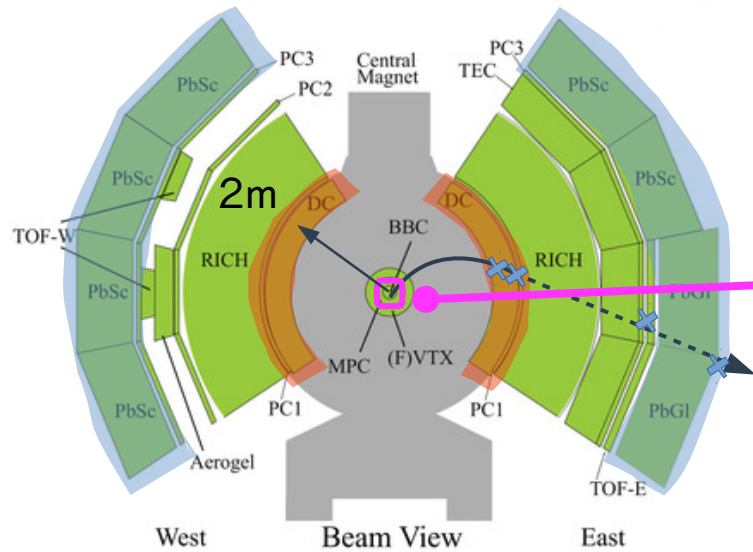
Silicon Vertex detector (VTX)

Detect charged particle around vertex position

NEW !

• **VTX** $|\eta| < 1.2, \Delta\phi = 0.8\pi \times 2$

• 4 layer Silicon detector



■ determine 3D vertex position
→ **Tracking quality UP ↑**

■ VTX track

Track matching at VTX hits

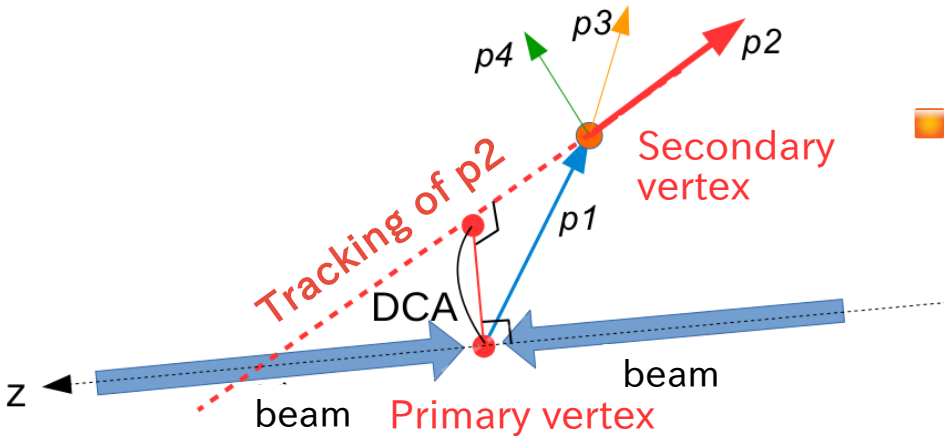
✗ **Cut fake track (background type1)**

■ Distance of Closest Approach (**DCA**)

→ Closest distance between Primary vertex and tracking

Select tracks which have small DCA

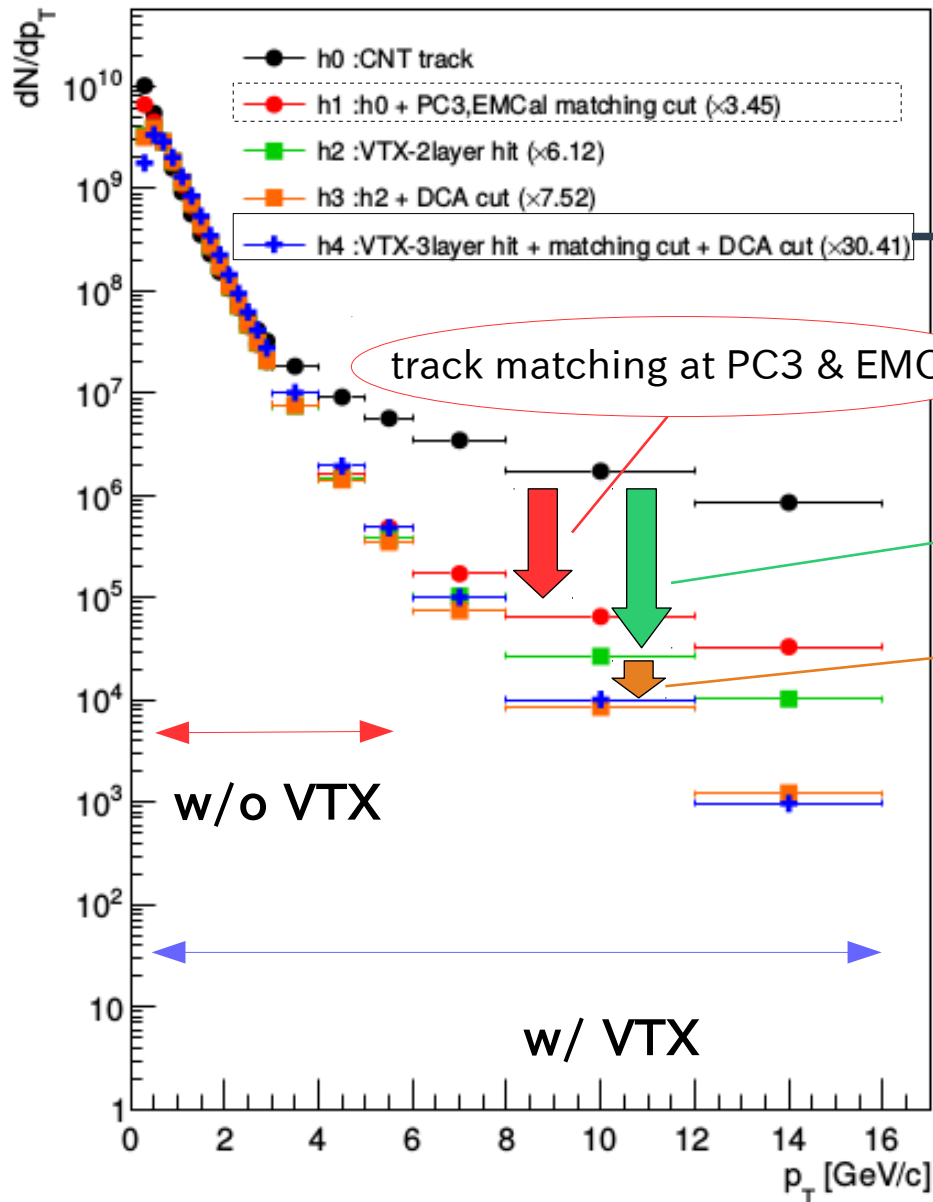
✗ **Cut secondary particle (background type2)**



✓ VTX is used for the purpose of **background reduction at high p_T** .

The effect of background reduction from comparison of p_T spectra at various cut condition

■ dN/dp_T (MB 0-88%, $|\eta| < 0.35$, charged hadron)



- ✓ track matching at PC3 & EMCal
- ✓ VTX 3 layer hits
- ✓ DCA cut

✓ Using VTX can extend measurable p_T range of charged hadron because of the effect of back ground reduction at high p_T .

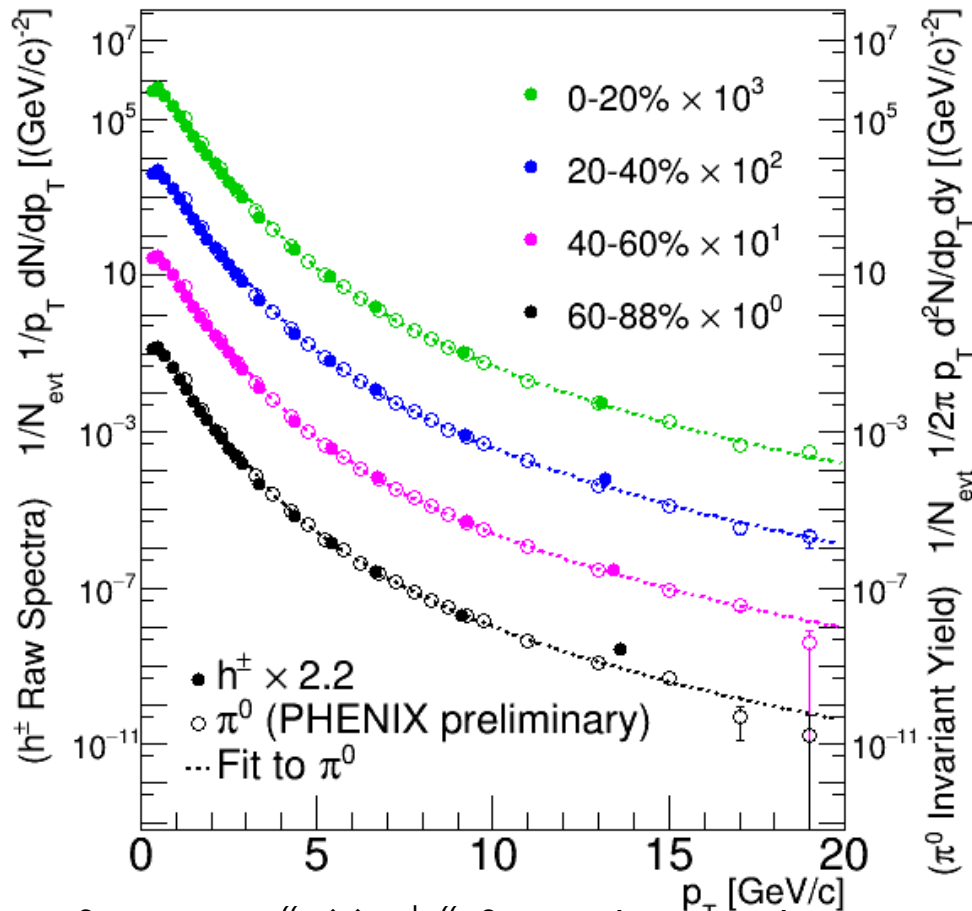
h^\pm raw p_T spectra at each centralities

For h^\pm , detector acceptance and efficiency have not corrected yet.

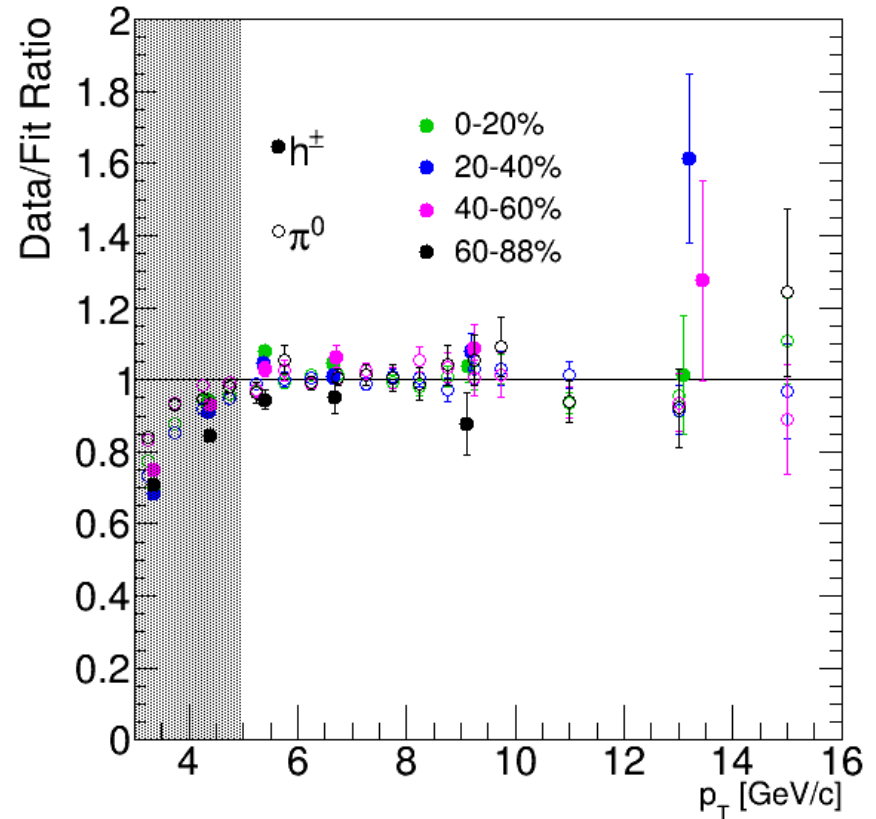


Assuming that the corrections don't depend on centrality, the relative charge of the spectra between centralities can be compared with other corrected spectra.

h^\pm raw spectra are compared with π^0 invariant yield. (h^\pm are scaled by an arbitrary value)



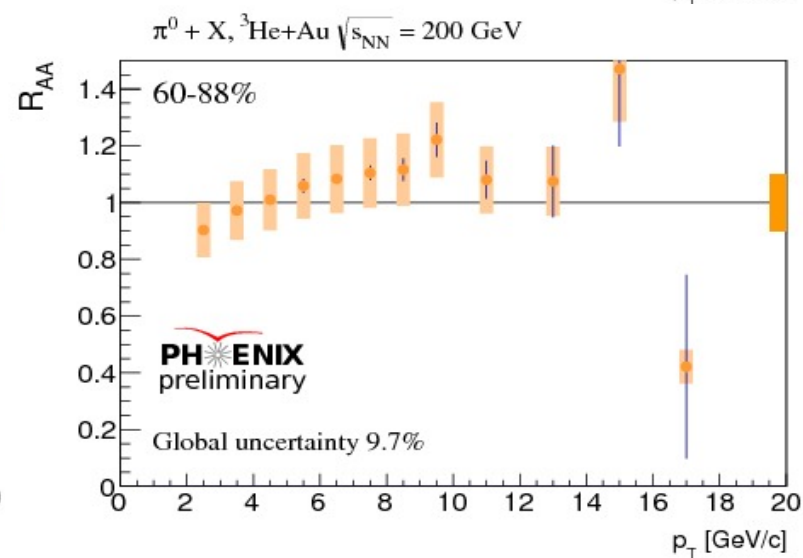
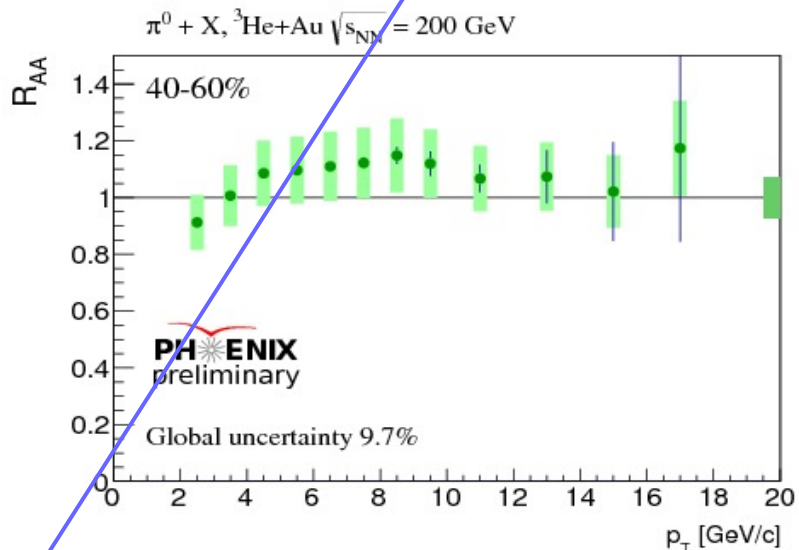
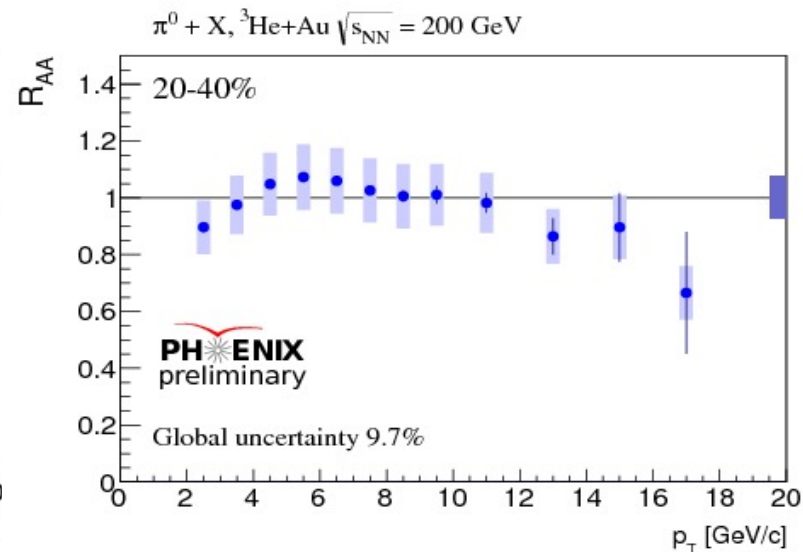
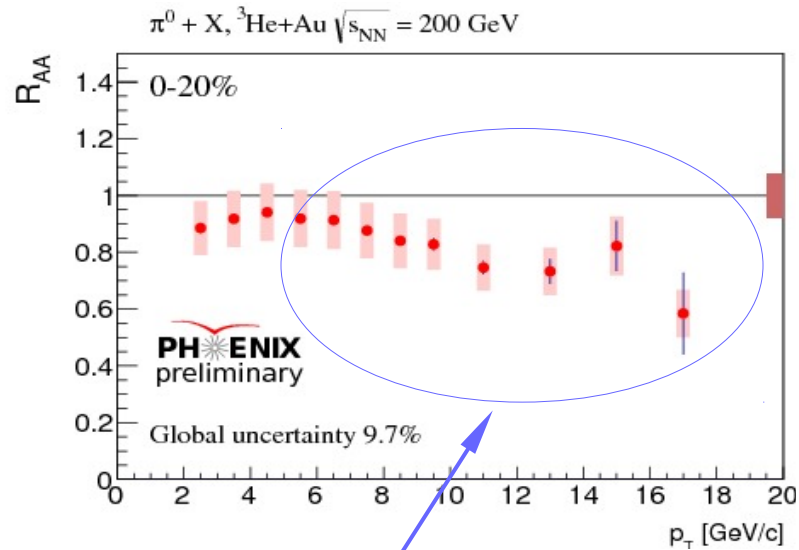
Fit function : " $a \times p_T^b$ " for each centralities (a and b are free parameters)



Have good match at 5~9 GeV/c

\times π^0 and h^\pm seem to have similar shape of p_T spectra in this p_T range

$\pi^0 R_{AA}$ at ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$



In ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ $\pi^0 R_{AA}$, suppression at high p_T is observed in central collision.
→ will expect that charged hadron results have same p_T dependence.

QGP signal in small system?

Summary and Outlook

- Charged hadron production is measured in ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions
 - ★ New track selection method with VTX
 - VTX is expected to improve background contamination at higher p_T
- Spectra comparison between h^\pm and π^0 in ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions
 - ★ They have similar shape with small centrality dependence
- $\pi^0 R_{AA}$ in ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ collisions
 - ★ High p_T suppression is observed at 0-20 % centrality
 - will expect that charged hadron results are similar
 - A hint of QGP formation at small systems at RHIC energy
- Outlook
 - ★ Calculate invariant yields and R_{AA} by applying acceptance and efficiency correction for h^\pm results

Back up

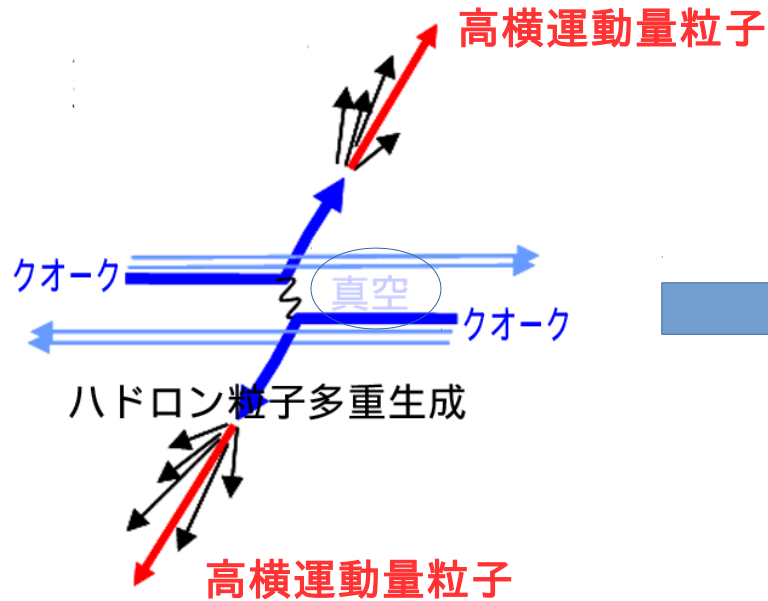
QGP probe ① high p_T hadron suppression

高横運動量粒子の生成過程: **ジェット**

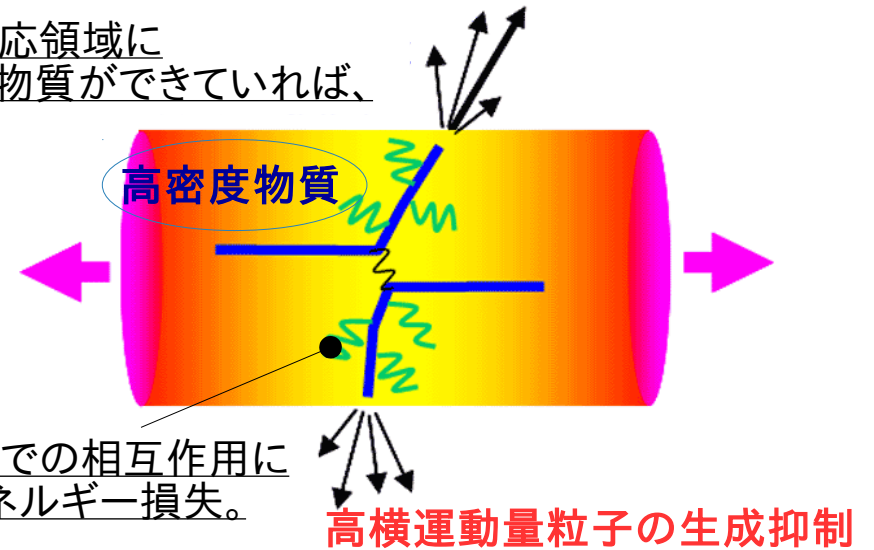
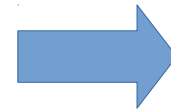
$$p_T = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}$$

■ パートン同士の衝突・散乱によって生成

クォークやグルーオン



もし、反応領域に
高密度物質ができていれば、



原子核効果比 R_{AA}

- $R_{AA} < 1$... 抑制
- $R_{AA} = 1$... 核子+核子衝突の重ね合わせ
- $R_{AA} > 1$... 増加

核子間衝突数
でスケール

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{N_{coll}} \cdot E \frac{d^3 N_{AA}}{dp^3}$$

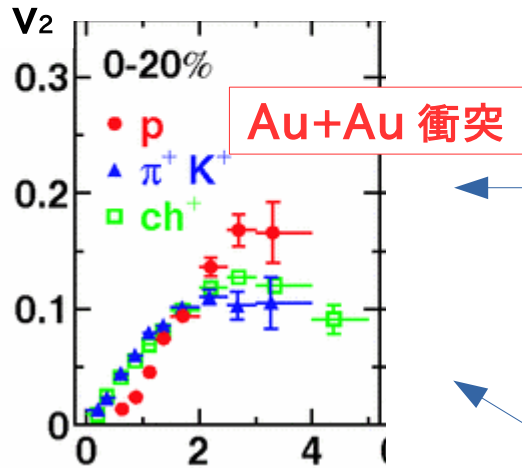
A+A 衝突の
不変生成量

$$E \frac{d^3 N_{pp}}{dp^3}$$

p+p 衝突の
不変生成量

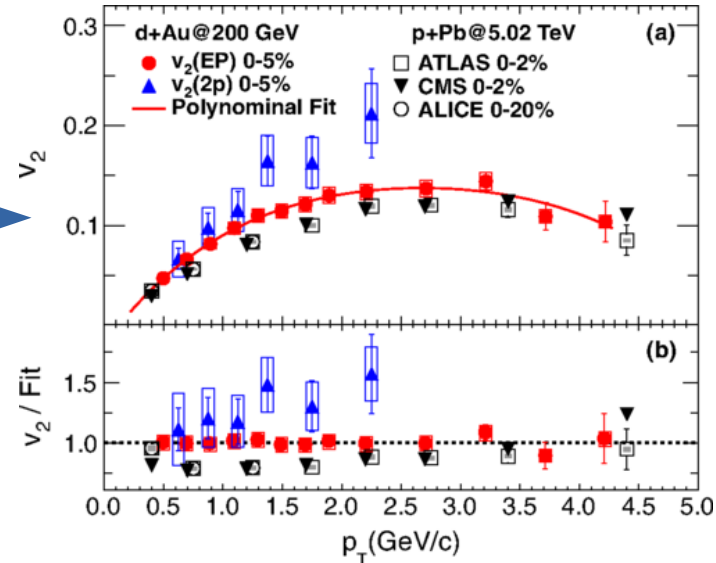
v_2 in small system

小さい衝突系

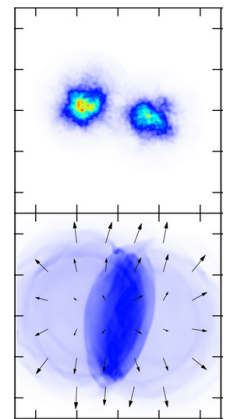


p_T 依存性が類似

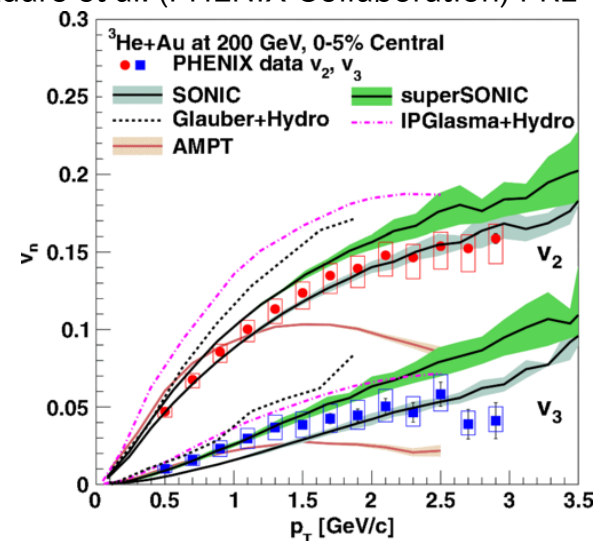
A. Adare et al. (PHENIX Collaboration) PRL 114,192301(2015)



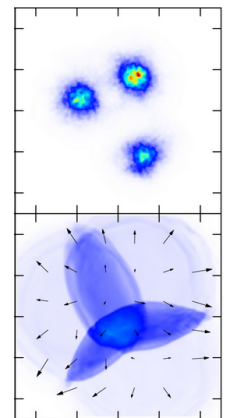
d+Au 衝突



A. Adare et al. (PHENIX Collaboration) PRL 115,142301(2015)



$^3\text{He+Au}$ 衝突



Au+Au 中心衝突と似た v_2 の横運動量依存性が d+Au 中心衝突でも確かめられた。

d+Au より大きな衝突系として $^3\text{He+Au}$ 中心衝突でも v_2 が測定される。

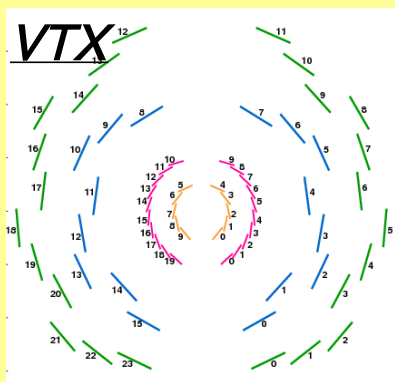
→ 流体計算モデルの予想とよく合っている。

Vertex selection

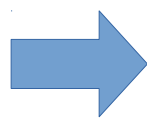
3 types of vertex

- PRECISE ... 3D reconstruction by VTX Standalone tracks
- SEED ... Z direction by VTX & BeamCenter (mean vertex X-Y)
- BBCZ ... Z direction by BBC & BeamCenter (mean vertex X-Y)

PRECISE

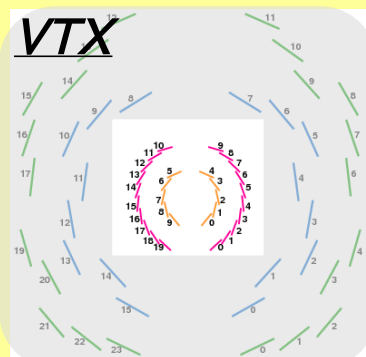


3~4 clusters are needed for 3D vertex reconstruction.



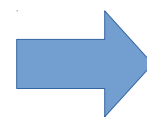
If not

SEED



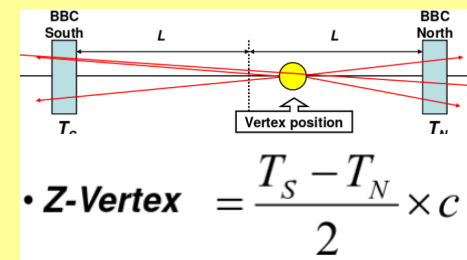
Use only B0 & B1 clusters. Decide only vertex z-position.

X-Y is defined by BeamCenter.



If not

BBCZ

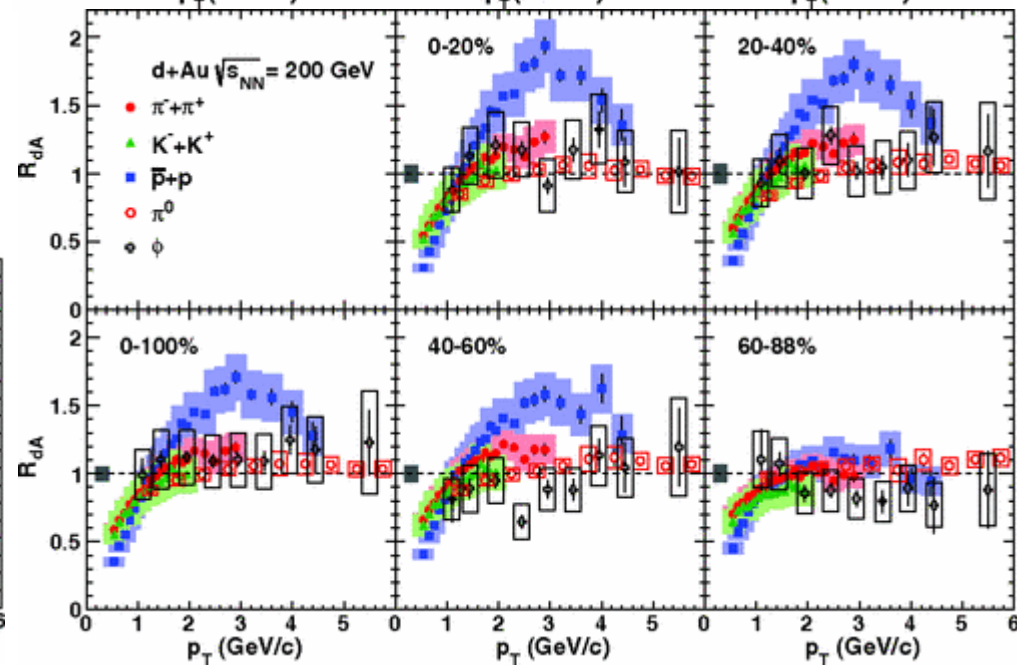
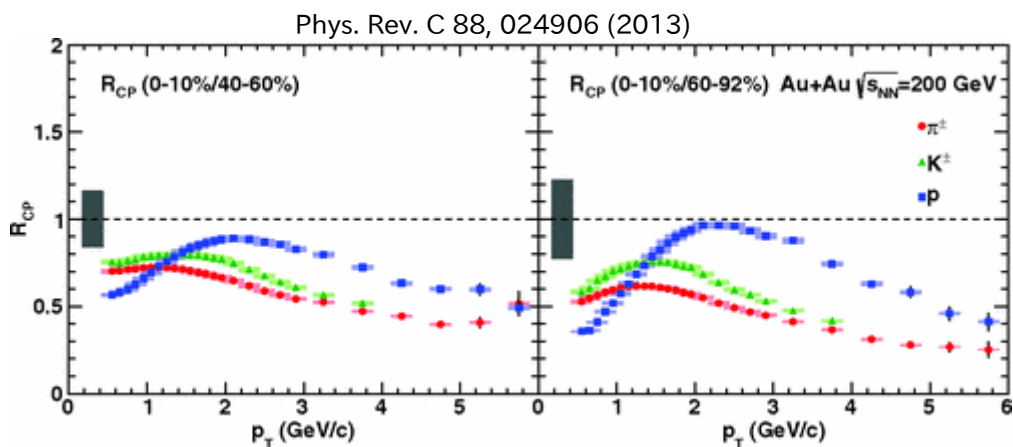
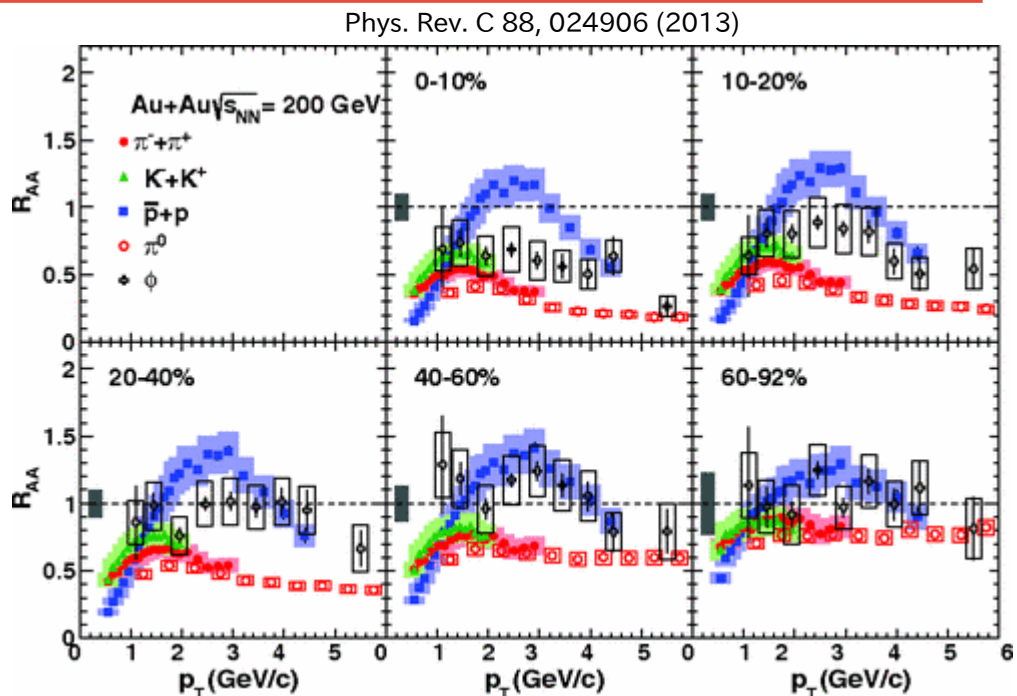
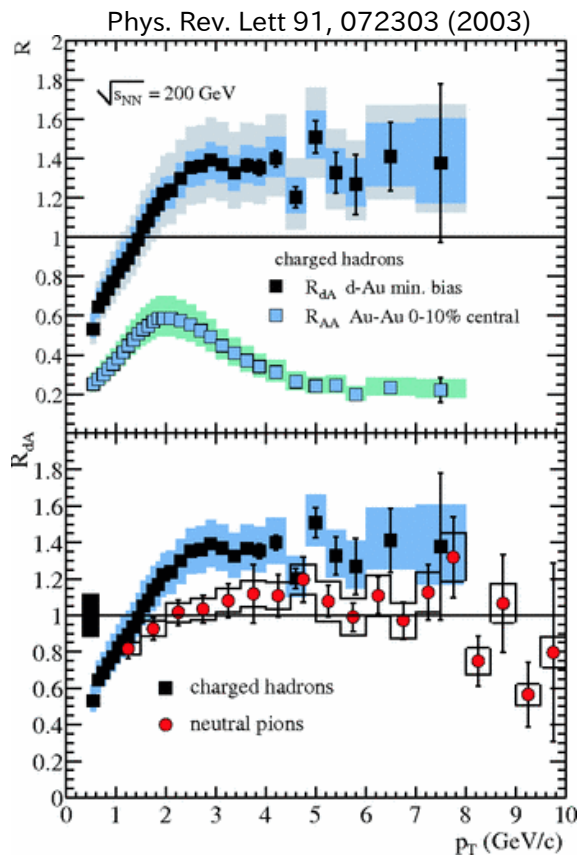


$$\bullet \text{Z-Vertex} = \frac{T_S - T_N}{2} \times c$$

Use forward-backward timing difference. (resolution $|\Delta z| \sim 3\text{cm}$ at pp)

X-Y is defined by BeamCenter.

R_{AA} reference



${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$ π^0 production

