

Baryon stopping: a link
between elementary p+p interactions and
controlled-centrality p+A and A+A collisions

Ferenc Siklér, *CERN/Budapest*
for the NA49 collaboration

ICHEP 2000
Thursday, July 27, 2000
Osaka, Japan

NA49 Collaboration

S.V. Afanasiev¹⁰, T. Anticic²¹, J. Bächler^{6,8}, D. Barna⁵, L.S. Barnby³, J. Bartke⁷, R.A. Barton³, L. Betev¹⁴, H. Bialkowska¹⁷, A. Billmeier¹¹, C. Blume⁸, C.O. Blyth³, B. Boimska¹⁷, J. Bracinik⁴, F.P. Brady⁹, R. Brun⁶, P. Bunčić^{6,11}, L. Carr¹⁹, D. Cebra⁹, G.E. Cooper², J.G. Cramer¹⁹, P. Csató⁵, V. Eckardt¹⁶, F. Eckhardt¹⁵, D. Ferenc⁹, H.G. Fischer⁶, Z. Fodor⁵, P. Foka¹¹, P. Freund¹⁶, V. Friese¹⁵, J. Ftacnik⁴, J. Gál⁶, R. Ganz¹⁶, M. Gaždzicki¹¹, G. Georgopoulos¹, E. Gladysz⁷, J. Grebieszkow¹⁸, J.W. Harris²⁰, S. Hegyi⁵, V. Hlinka⁴, C. Höhne¹⁶, G. Igo¹⁴, M. Ivanov⁴, P. Jacobs², R. Janik⁴, P.G. Jones³, K. Kadja^{21,16}, V.I. Kolesnikov¹⁰, M. Kowalski⁷, B. Lasiuk²⁰, P. Lévai⁶, A.I. Malakhov¹⁰, S. Margetis¹³, C. Markert⁸, B.W. Mayes¹², G.L. Melkumov¹⁰, J. Molnár⁵, J.M. Nelson³, G. Odyniec², M.D. Oldenburg¹¹, G. Pálla⁵, A.D. Panagiotou¹, A. Petridis¹, M. Pikna⁴, L. Pinsky¹², A.M. Poskanzer², D.J. Prindle¹⁹, F. Pühlhofer¹⁶, J.G. Reid¹⁹, R. Renfordt¹¹, W. Retyk¹⁸, H.G. Ritter², D. Röhricht^{11,*}, C. Roland⁸, G. Roland¹¹, A. Rybicki⁷, T. Sammer¹⁶, A. Sandoval⁶, H. Sann⁸, E. Schäfer¹⁶, N. Schmitz¹⁶, P. Seyboth¹⁶, F. Siklér^{5,6}, B. Sitar⁴, E. Skrzypczak¹⁸, R. Snellings², G.T.A. Squier³, R. Stock¹¹, P. Strmen⁴, H. Strobele¹¹, T. Susa²¹, I. Szarka⁴, I. Szentpéteri⁵, J. Sziklai⁵, M. Toy^{2,14}, T.A. Trainor¹⁹, S. Trentalange¹⁴, T. Ullrich²⁰, D. Varga⁵, M. Vassiliou¹, G.I. Veres⁵, G. Vesztregombi⁵, S. Voloshin², D. Vranić⁶, F. Wang², D.D. Weerasundara¹⁹, S. Wenig⁶, C. Whitten¹⁴, N. Xu², T.A. Yates³, I.K. Yoo¹⁵, J. Zimányi⁶

¹Department of Physics, University of Athens, Athens, Greece.

²Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, USA.

³Birmingham University, Birmingham, England.

⁴Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia.

⁵KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

⁶CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.

⁷Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cracow, Poland.

⁸Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI), Darmstadt, Germany.

⁹University of California at Davis, Davis, USA.

¹⁰Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.

¹¹Fachbereich Physik der Universität, Frankfurt, Germany.

¹²University of Houston, Houston, TX, USA.

¹³Kent State University, Kent, OH, USA.

¹⁴University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA.

¹⁵Fachbereich Physik der Universität, Marburg, Germany.

¹⁶Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, Munich, Germany.

¹⁷Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland.

¹⁸Institute for Experimental Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

¹⁹Nuclear Physics Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA.

²⁰Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA.

²¹Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia.

*Present address: University of Bergen, Norway.

Motivation

- Why study

- Space-time development of strong interaction process
- Experimental links $p+p - p+A - A+A$

- Why forward

- Perfect acceptance and PID in forward
- $p+A$: laboratory to study the physics of the projectile,
multiple collisions in relatively clean environment

Outline

- Reactions: $p+p$, $p+Al$, $p+Pb$, $Pb+Pb$

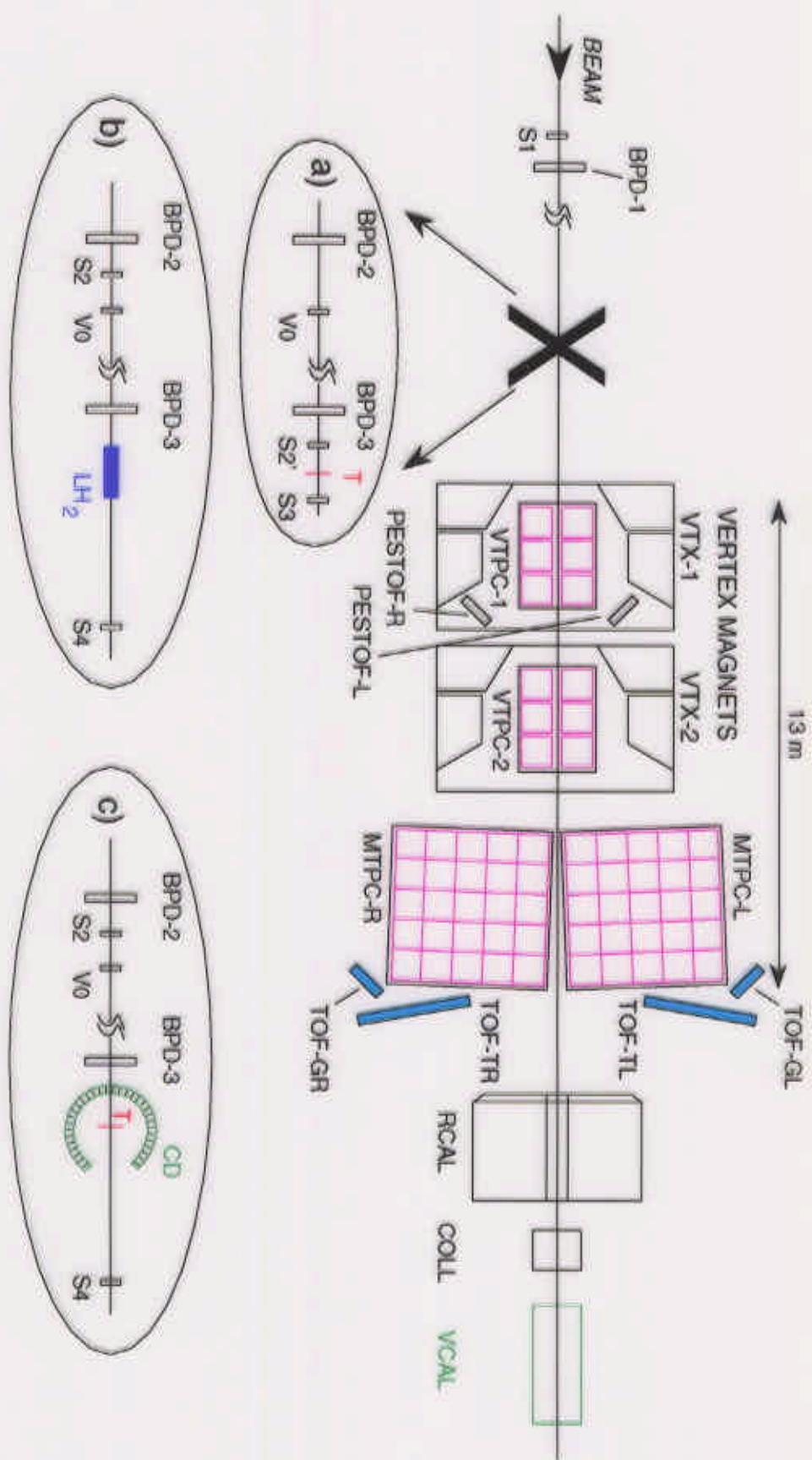
- Stopping and baryon transfer

- Correlations, predictions

- pion density
- strangeness

- Conclusions and outlook

NA49 experiment



Large acceptance hadron detector

Data sets

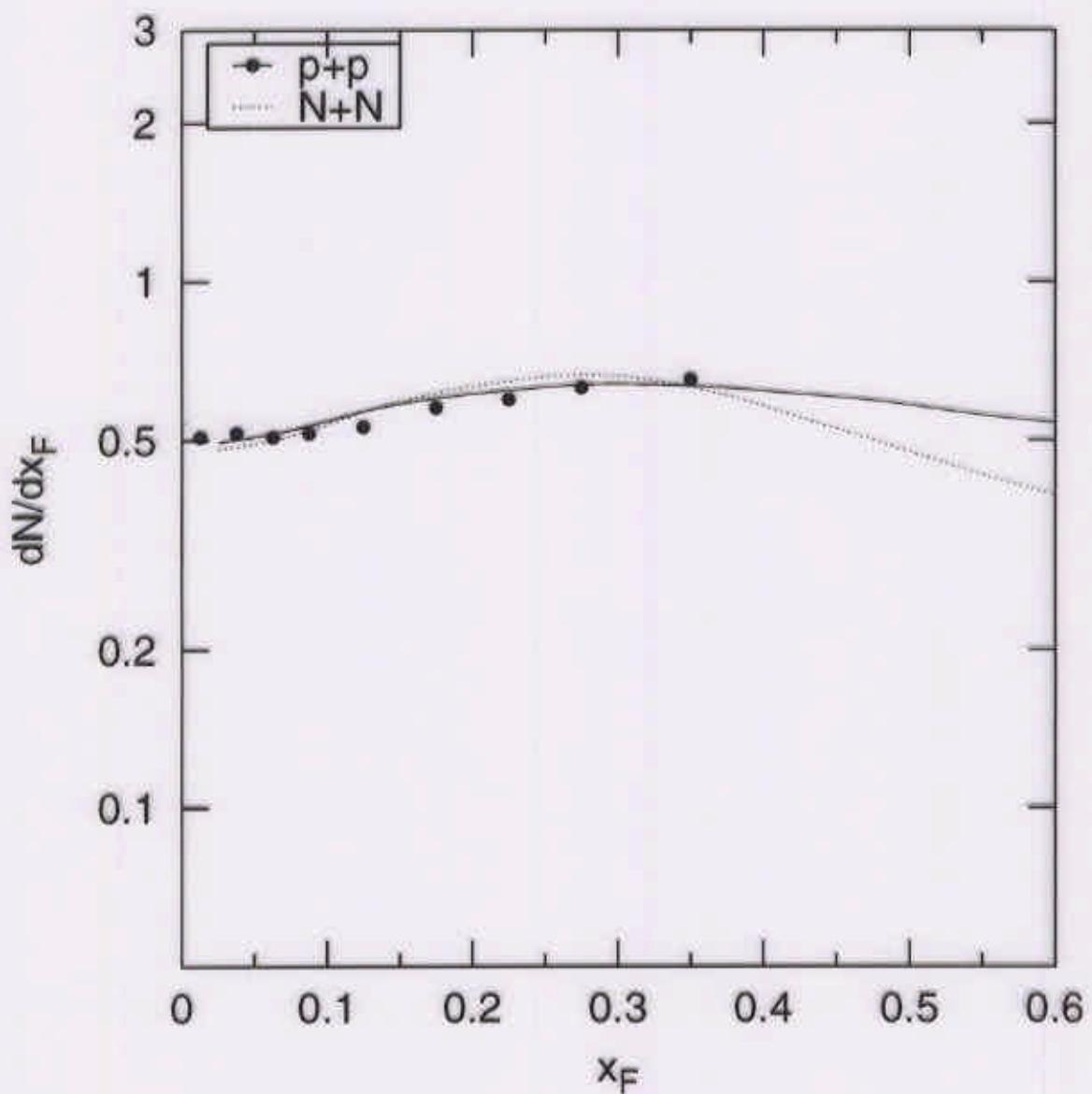
Reaction	$\langle N_{\text{grey}} \rangle$	Events
p+p		408k
p+Al min.bias	0.7	39k
p+Al peripheral	1.4	55k
p+Al intermediate	3.5	13k
K ⁺ +Pb	3.9	3k
π^+ +Pb peripheral	1.8	11k
π^+ +Pb min.bias	2.8	38k
π^+ +Pb intermediate	4.5	32k
π^+ +Pb central	9.2	35k
p+Pb peripheral	1.8	11k
p+Pb min.bias	3.3	64k
p+Pb intermediate	4.6	42k
p+Pb central	9.5	67k
p+Pb @250 peripheral	1.8	8k
p+Pb @250 intermediate	4.5	26k
p+Pb @250 central	9.6	34k
p+p @100		350k
p+p @40		150k
p+p		650k
π^+ +Pb	var.	150k
p+Pb	var.	850k
d+p @40		350k
p+p @40		100k
π^+ +p		300k
π^- +p		400k

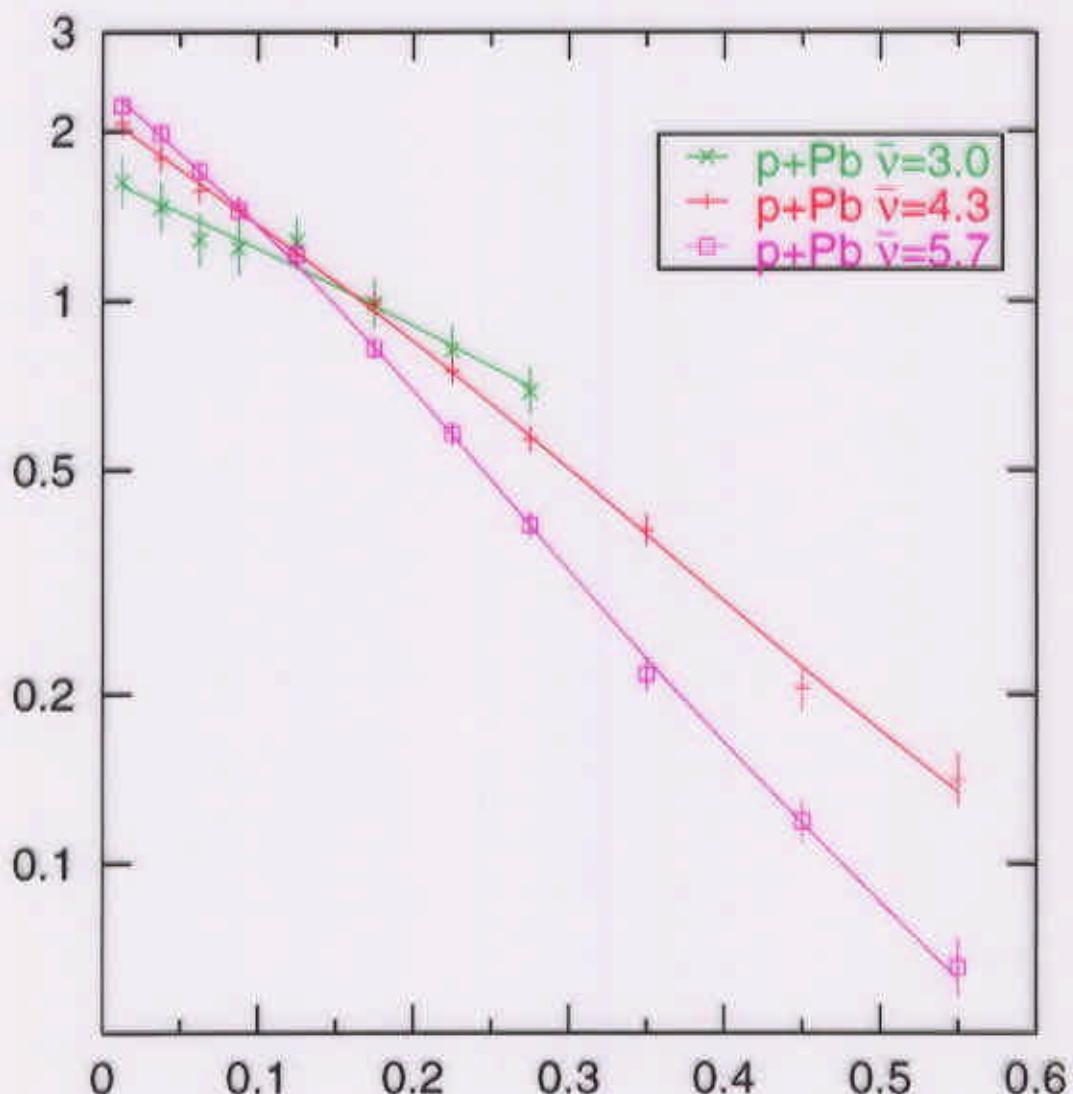
Large samples recorded last year

Data sets

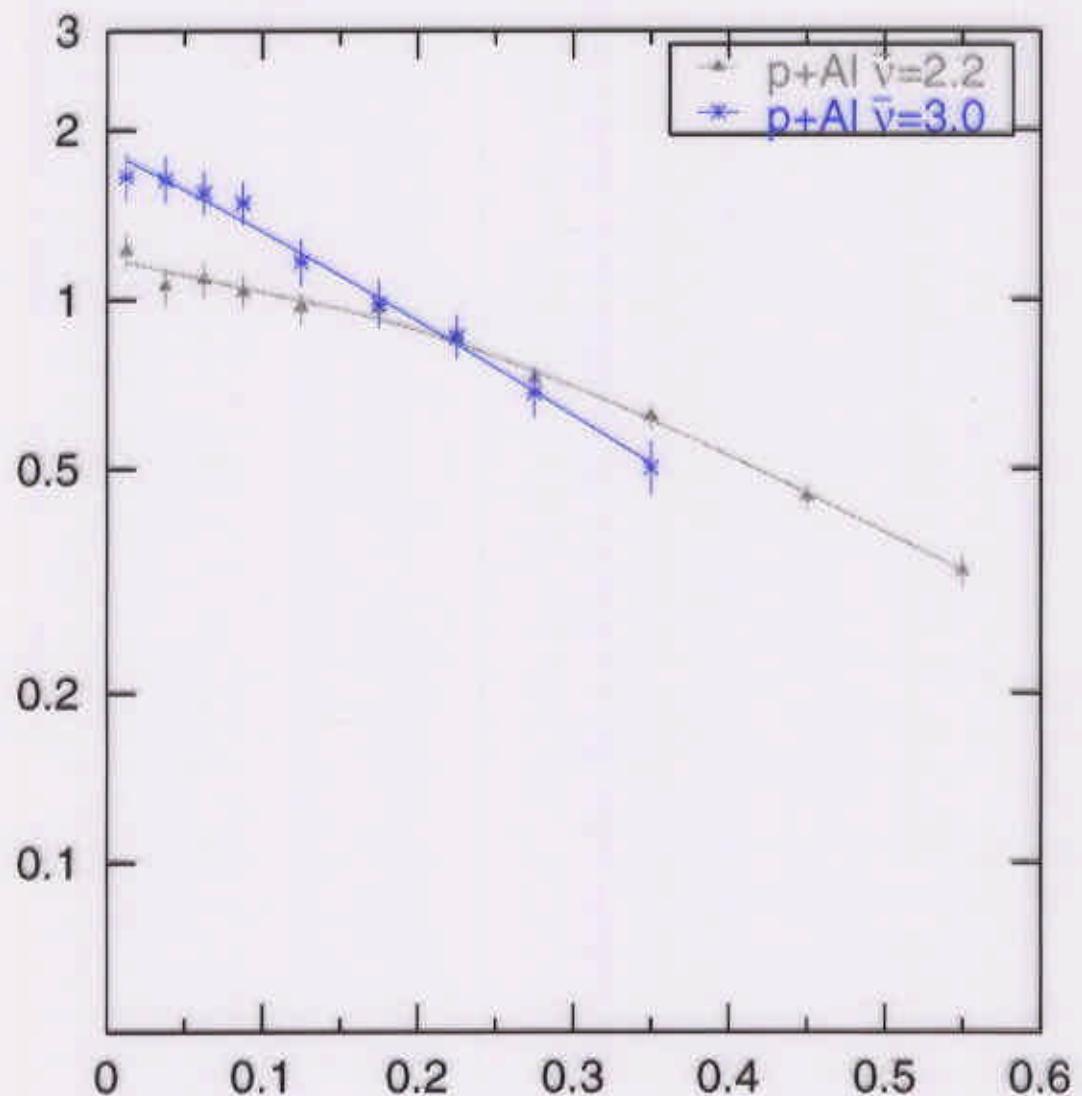


Large samples recorded last year

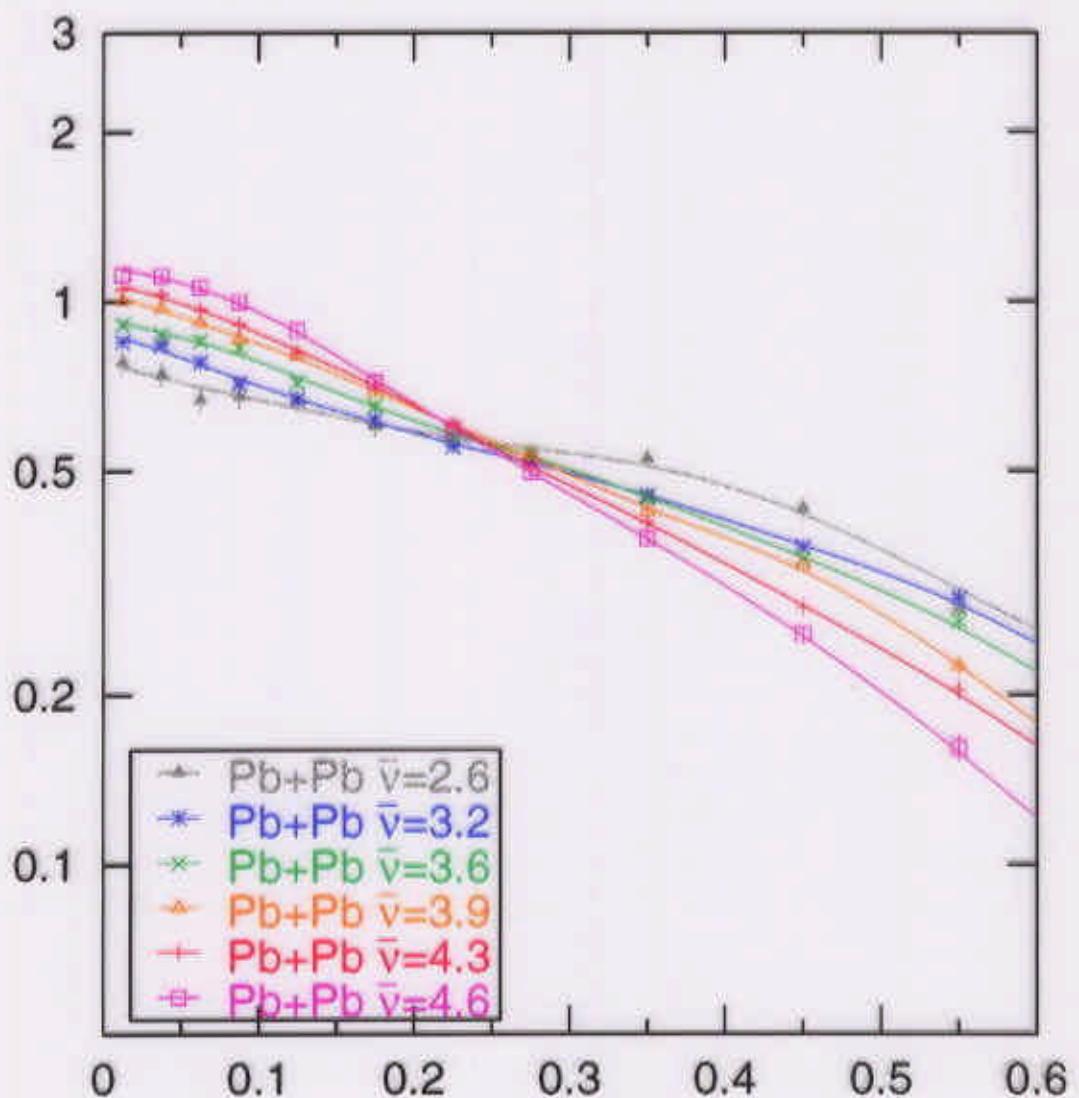
Net protons



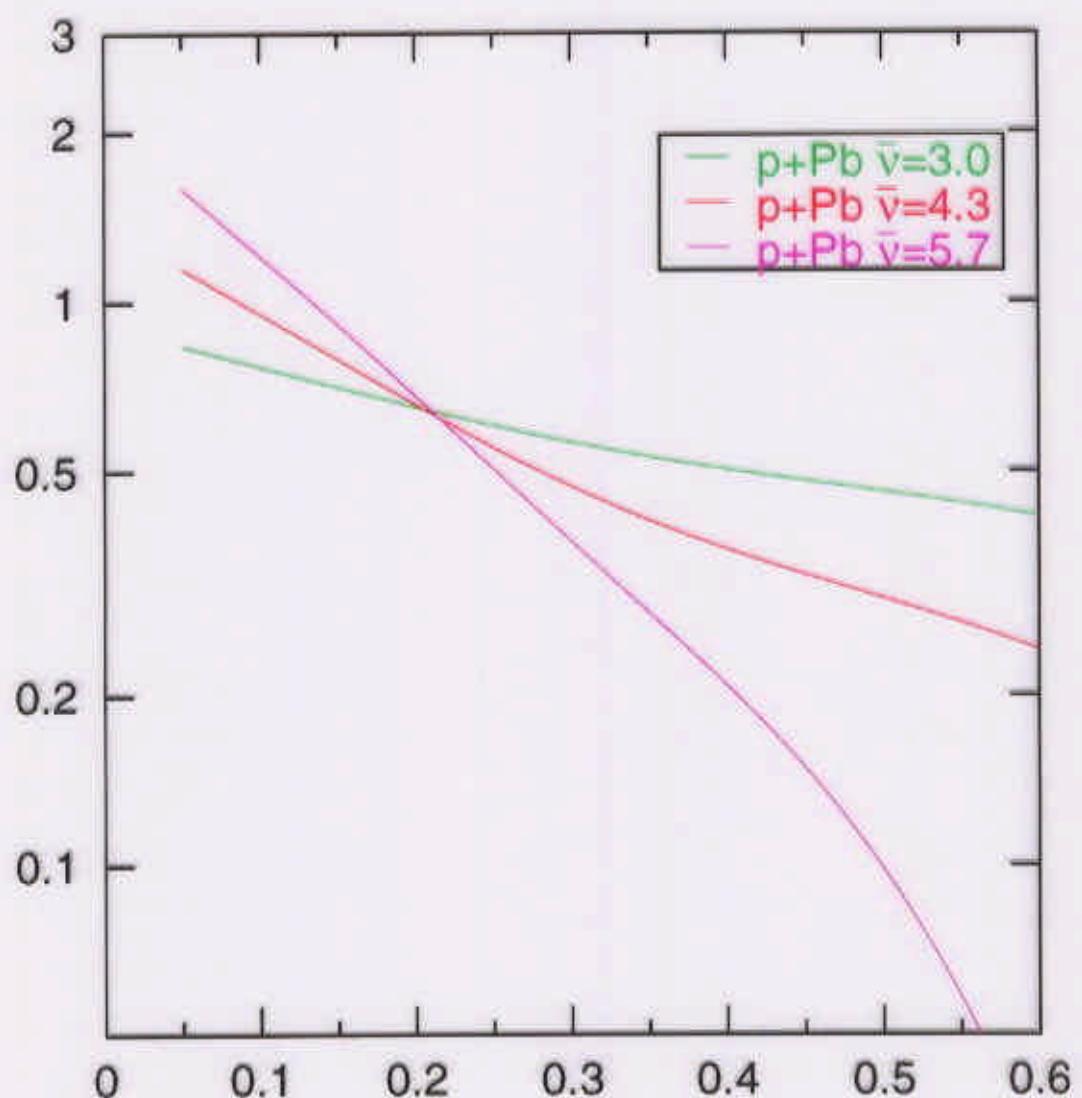
Stopping with increasing number of collisions



Fills the gap, dependence only on $\bar{\nu}$



Normalized with number of participant pairs .



Attempt for feed-down correction

Correlations

p+p

p+Pb

Pb+Pb

Impact parameter?

N_{grey}

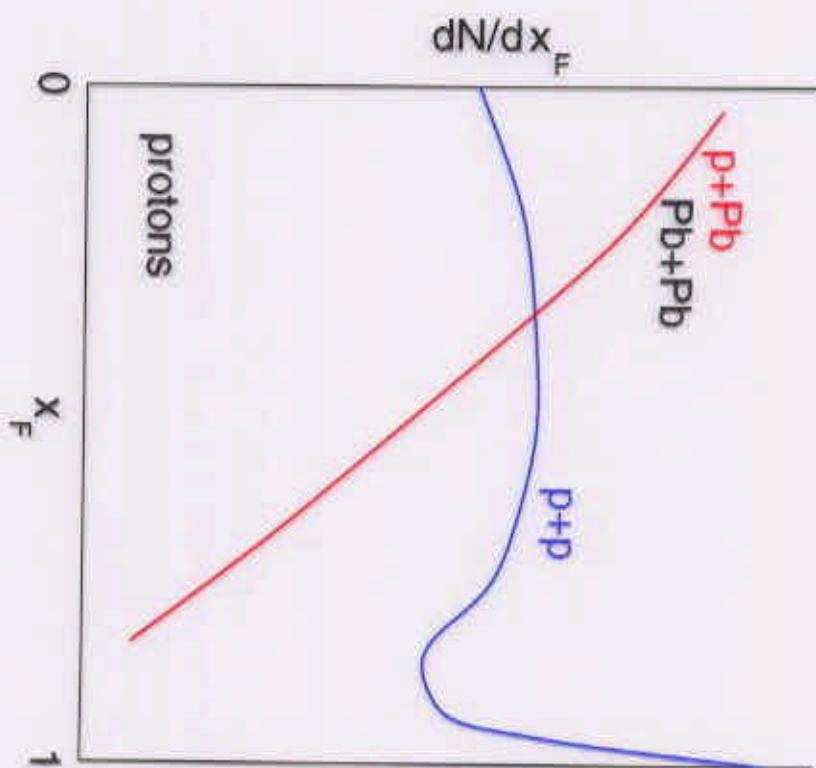
Veto energy

v=1

v

Observables

x_F^p

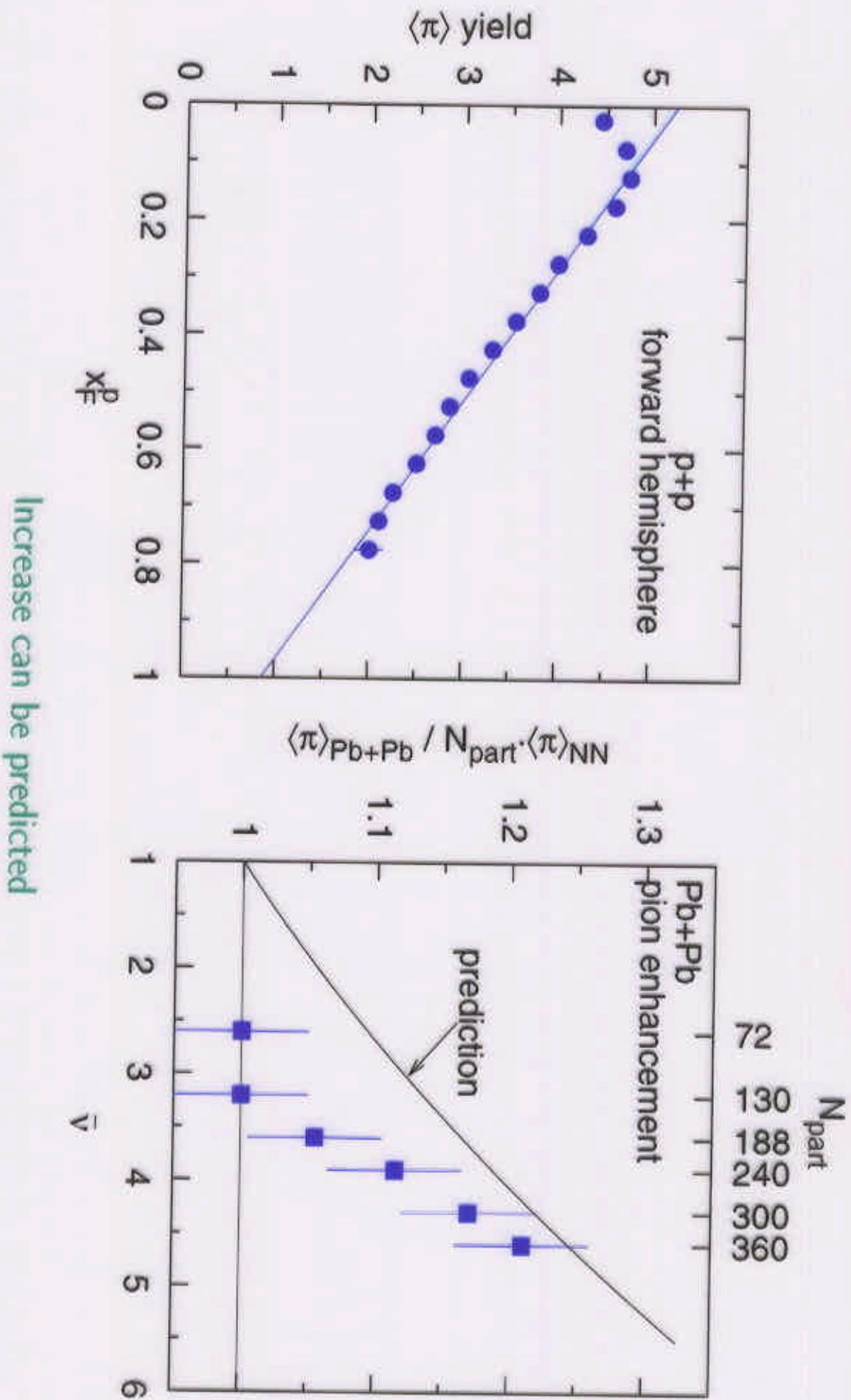


How to connect different reactions?

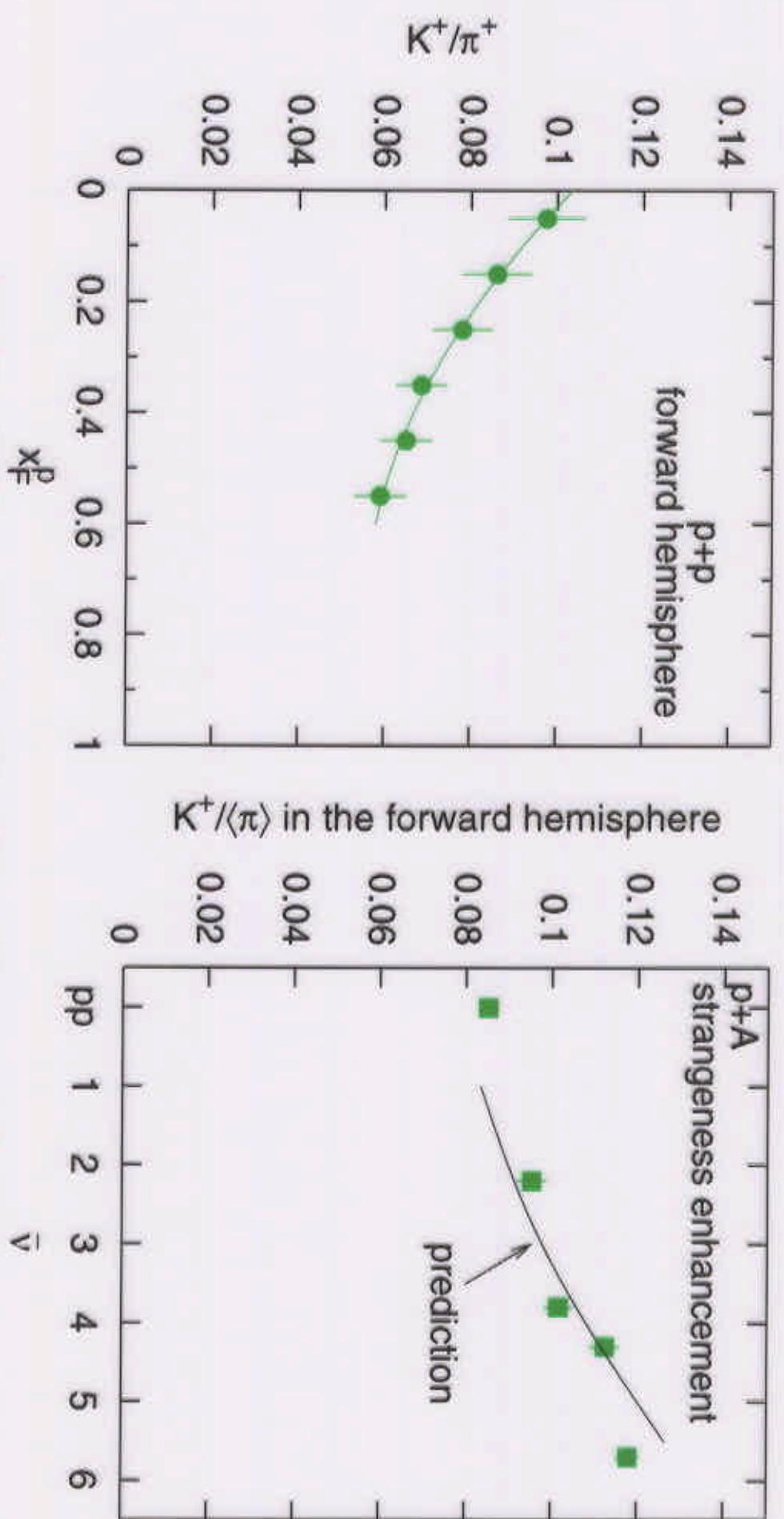
Linking object: position of the final state proton

Internal structure of $p+p \rightarrow$ convolute with proton distribution → predictions

Controlling p+p centrality – pions

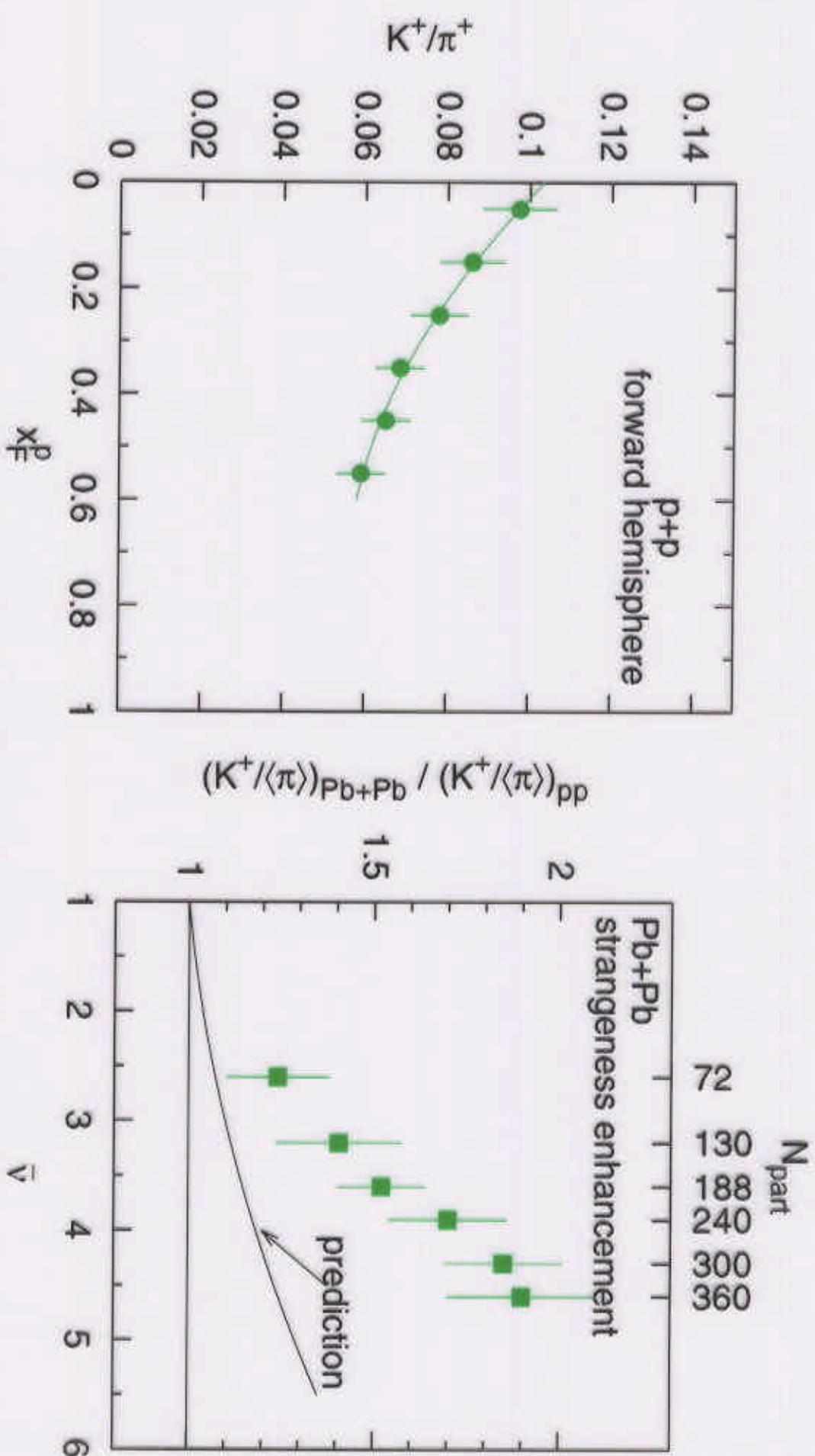


Controlling p+p centrality – kaons



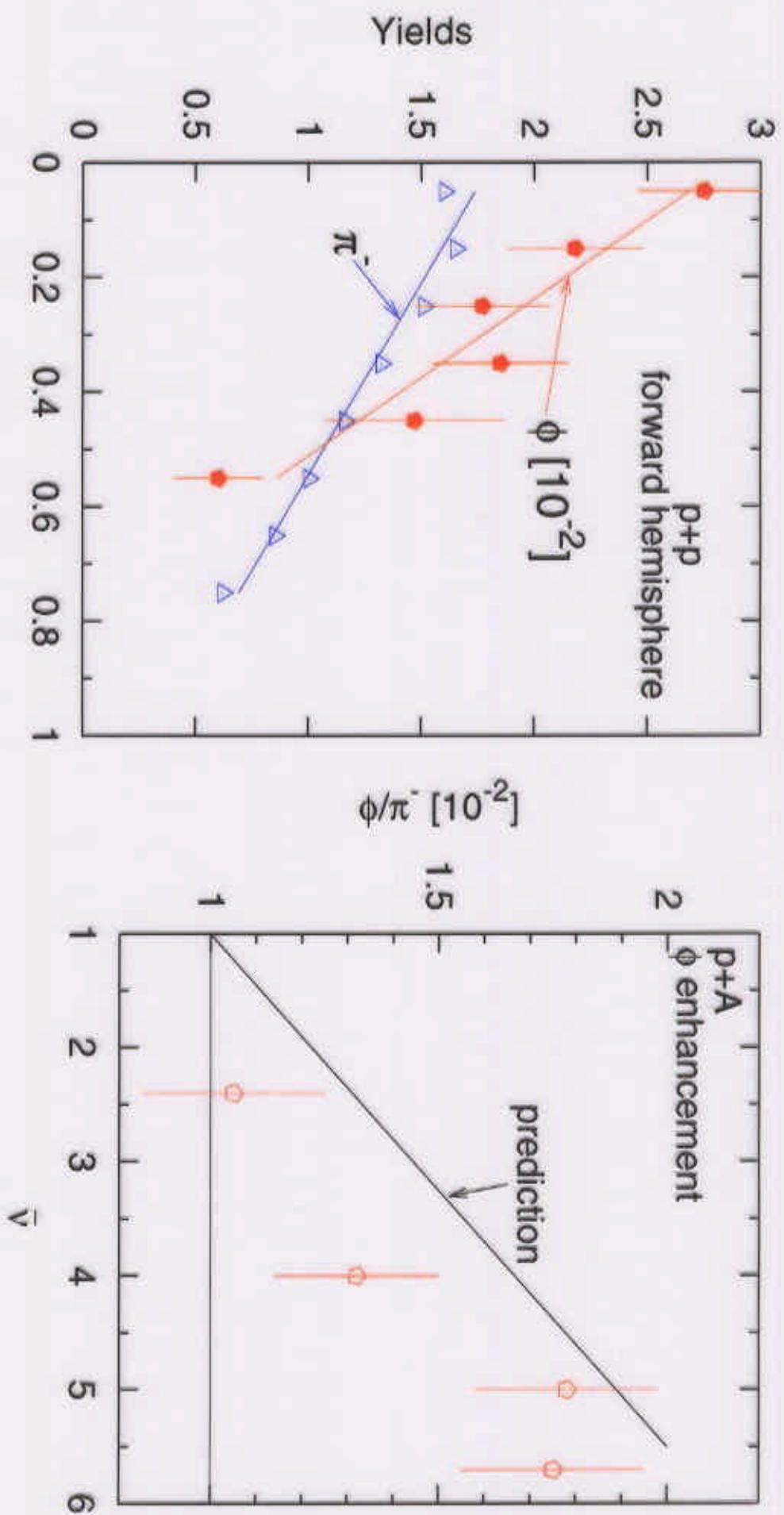
Leading proton correlates with observables → predictions

Controlling p+p centrality – kaons



Leading proton correlates with observables → predictions

Controlling p+p centrality – $\phi(1020)$



Increase of ϕ/π with \bar{v} , can be predicted

Conclusions

- NA49 has identified particles in the forward hemisphere with controlled centrality
- h+A collisions with different target, projectile and energy are studied
- Observables essentially depend on ν
- Leading proton can characterize the event
Below the level of single,
double inclusive studies with the outgoing baryon
Correlations → predictions on p+A and A+A
Could replace the usual comparison to min.bias

Outlook

- News
 - Forward neutral detection (n , γ , π^0)
 - Study of n+p using d-beam
- Analysis priorities
 - Correlations: extend to more variables
 - High mass spectroscopy:
key to the understanding of the baryon transfer?
- For this
 - Decisively more statistics needed (several million)
 - Continued operation of the NA49 detector with hadron beams

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CERN/SPSC 2000-011
CERN/SPSLC/P264 Add. 5
03. March 2000

ADDENDUM-5 to PROPOSAL CERN/SPSLC/P264

Status and Future Programme of the NA49 Experiment**Abstract**

The status and future programme of the NA49 experiment is presented in two parts. In **Part I** the perspectives of the heavy ion programme with respect to the study of energy dependence and open charm are given. In **Part II** some results illustrating the physics potential of p+p and p+A data are presented and the intention to continue NA49 for a study of hadronic physics with proton and pion beams is outlined.