



$K^*(892)^0$ meson production in inelastic p+p interactions at 158 GeV/c beam momentum measured by NA61/SHINE at the CERN SPS

The NA61/SHINE Collaboration

The measurement of $K^*(892)^0$ resonance production via its $K^+\pi^-$ decay mode in inelastic p+p collisions at beam momentum 158 GeV/c ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV) is presented. The data were recorded by the NA61/SHINE hadron spectrometer at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron. The *template* method was used to extract the $K^*(892)^0$ signal and double differential transverse momentum and rapidity spectra were obtained. The full phase-space mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons was found to be $(78.44 \pm 0.38(\text{stat}) \pm 6.0(\text{sys})) \cdot 10^{-3}$. The NA61/SHINE results are compared with the EPOS1.99 and Hadron Resonance Gas models as well as with world data from p+p and nucleus-nucleus collisions.

1 Introduction and motivation

Strange hadron production is believed to be an important tool to study the dynamics of high-energy collisions. In collisions achieving high energy densities strangeness production was predicted to be enhanced [1] as a result of the decrease of the mass of strangeness carriers due to partial chiral symmetry restoration. The $K^*(892)^0$ resonance state contains an \bar{s} valence quark and is therefore sensitive to the level of strangeness production.

Measurements of the production of short-lived resonances are a unique tool to understand the less known aspects of high energy collisions, especially their time evolution. In heavy ion collisions the yields of resonances may help to distinguish between two possible freeze-out scenarios: the sudden and the gradual one [2]. Namely, the ratio of $K^*(892)^0$ to charged kaon production may allow to estimate the time interval between chemical (end of inelastic collisions) and kinetic (end of elastic collisions) freeze-out. The lifetime of the $K^*(892)^0$ resonance (≈ 4 fm/c) is comparable to the expected duration of the rescattering hadronic gas phase between the two freeze-out stages. Consequently, a certain fraction of $K^*(892)^0$ resonances will decay inside the fireball. The momenta of their decay products are expected to be significantly modified by elastic scatterings, preventing the experimental reconstruction of the resonance via an invariant mass analysis. In such a case a suppression of the observed $K^*(892)^0$ yield is expected. Such an effect was indeed observed in nucleus-nucleus collisions at Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) and Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) energies [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]. The ratio of K^*/K production (K^* stands for $K^*(892)^0$, $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ or $K^{*\pm}$, and K denotes K^+ or K^-) showed a decrease with increasing system size as expected due to the increasing rescattering time between chemical and kinetic freeze-out. The same effect was recently reported also by the ALICE Collaboration at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [9, 10, 11, 12].

When looking at the energy dependence of the K^{*0}/K^- ratio¹ in central Pb+Pb or Au+Au collisions, a bit larger suppression of K^{*0} is observed for the 2.76 TeV² LHC energy [10] when compared to the top RHIC ($\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV) energy [7], namely $K^{*0}/K^- = 0.180 \pm 0.027$ (0.186 ± 0.027) for the 0-5% (5-10%) central Pb+Pb reactions at LHC and 0.20 ± 0.04 for the 0-10% most central Au+Au interactions at RHIC. Those values can be compared with those for p+p interactions, which are 0.307 ± 0.043 at LHC [10] and 0.34 ± 0.05 at RHIC [7]. Thus, the K^{*0}/K^- ratio in central Pb+Pb collisions at LHC (2.76 TeV) drops to 59 (61)% of the value found for p+p interactions. For RHIC energies this drop is similar and equals 59%.

In the NA49 experiment at the CERN SPS $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ meson production was analyzed separately and the corresponding (almost 4π) mean multiplicities obtained in the 23.5% most central Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=17.3$ GeV are 10.3 ± 2.5 and 5.2 ± 1.7 , respectively [4]. They can be rescaled (using the mean number of wounded nucleons; factor 362/262, see also Table 8) to the 5% most central collisions, resulting in mean multiplicities of 14.2 ± 3.5 and 7.2 ± 2.3 , respectively. Their average, divided by the $\langle K^- \rangle$ multiplicity (51.9 ± 3.6) for the 5% most central Pb+Pb collisions [13] results in the ratio $0.5 \cdot (\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle + \langle \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rangle) / \langle K^- \rangle$ of 0.21 ± 0.04 which is similar to the value $K^{*0}/K^- = 0.20 \pm 0.04$ measured in the 10% most central Au+Au collisions at RHIC [7]. Finally, the ratio $0.5 \cdot (\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle + \langle \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rangle) / \langle K^- \rangle$ for p+p interactions at the same SPS energy can be estimated as 0.49 ± 0.03 [4, 14]. Thus, at SPS energy the resonance to non-resonance ratio in central Pb+Pb drops to about 43% of the value for p+p interactions. This effect is even stronger than the one observed at

¹ In ALICE at LHC and STAR at RHIC papers. e.g. Refs. [10, 12, 7], the results for $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ were combined and averaged and denoted by the symbol K^{*0} ; the ratios were measured at mid-rapidity.

² The K^{*0}/K^- ratios in Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV and 5.02 TeV are in agreement within uncertainties [12].

RHIC and LHC and might suggest that the lifetime (calculated in the K^{*0} rest frame; see Eq. (21) in Sec. 5.4) of the hadron gas system created in central nucleus-nucleus collisions at the SPS is longer than that at higher energies. Eventually, resonance regeneration processes start to play a role for higher energies counteracting the K^{*0} suppression due to rescattering. It should also be pointed out that the whole picture assumes that the conditions at chemical freeze-out of p+p and Pb+Pb collisions are the same. More detailed calculations of the time between freeze-outs, both in the K^{*0} rest frame and in collision center-of-mass reference system, are given in Sec. 5.4.

The results for p+p collisions provide an important base-line for heavier nucleus-nucleus systems. So far the K^{*0}/K^- ratio for p+p interactions did not show large differences between the top RHIC and four LHC energies [15, 10, 16, 12]. Most of the results at lower energies are less reliable due to large uncertainties, see the compilation in Ref. [15], and new points in Refs. [4, 10, 16, 12]. This emphasizes the need to obtain high precision p+p data at energies lower than the top RHIC energy. Continuing considerations for p+p collisions, a very intriguing effect was reported in the most recent ALICE analysis of the multiplicity dependence in p+p collisions [17, 18]. The $K^{*0}/\langle K^\pm \rangle$ and K^{*0}/K_S^0 ratios decrease when going from low-multiplicity to high-multiplicity p+p interactions at the LHC energies. This may be an indication of a hadronic phase with significant non-zero lifetime even in p+p collisions.

The transverse mass spectra and yields of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons are also important inputs for Blast-Wave models (determining kinetic freeze-out temperature and transverse flow velocity) and Hadron Resonance Gas models (determining chemical freeze-out temperature, baryochemical potential, strangeness under-saturation factor, system volume, etc.). Those models significantly contribute to our understanding of the phase diagram of strongly interacting matter. In principle, the precise determination of transverse flow velocity is attractive due to the fact, that recent LHC, RHIC and even SPS results suggest that dense and collectively behaving system may appear also in collisions of small nuclei, or even in elementary interactions. Finally, the study of resonances in elementary interactions contributes to the understanding of hadron production, due to the fact that products of resonance decays represent a large fraction of the final state particles. Resonance spectra and yields provide an important reference for tuning Monte Carlo string-hadronic models.

The study of $K^*(892)^0$ and/or $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ production in p+p collisions at RHIC energies was performed by the STAR [5] and PHENIX [19] experiments and at LHC energies by ALICE [15, 10, 16, 12, 20, 18]. The NA49 experiment performed the measurements in inelastic p+p collisions at beam momentum of 158 GeV/c (CERN SPS) [4]. Also the LEBC-EHS facility at the CERN SPS measured $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ production in p+p collisions at 400 GeV/c [21]. Finally, results obtained at the energies of the CERN Intersecting Storage Rings (ISR) were published in Refs. [22, 23].

This paper reports measurements of $K^*(892)^0$ resonance production via its $K^+\pi^-$ decay mode in inelastic p+p collisions at beam momentum of 158 GeV/c ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV)³ [24]. The data were recorded by the NA61/SHINE hadron spectrometer [25] at the CERN SPS. Unlike in the previous NA49 analysis [4] at the same beam momentum, the *template* method was used to extract the $K^*(892)^0$ signal. This method was found to allow a more precise background subtraction than the *standard* procedure. Moreover, the large statistics NA61/SHINE data (about 52.6M events recorded with the interaction trigger compared to 2.5M p+p events analysed in NA49 [26, 27]) allowed to obtain high quality double differential transverse momentum and rapidity spectra of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 briefly describes the NA61/SHINE detector. Section 3 discusses the analysis procedures, including event and track cuts, method of signal extraction, corrections, and evaluation of uncertainties. The final results

³ The analysis of $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ as well as $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ at lower SPS energies is a subject of future NA61/SHINE paper.

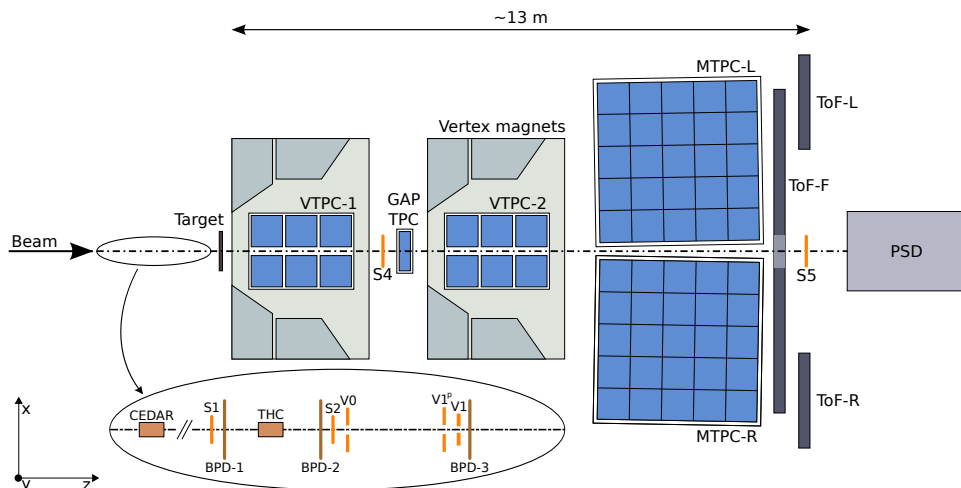


Figure 1: (Color online) The schematic layout of the NA61/SHINE experiment at the CERN SPS (horizontal cut, not to scale). The beam and trigger detector configuration used for data taking in 2009 is shown in the inset (see Refs. [28, 29] for detailed description). The chosen coordinate system is drawn on the lower left: its origin lies in the middle of the VTPC-2, on the beam axis.

are presented in Section 4 and their comparison with world data and models in Section 5. A summary Section 6 closes the paper.

2 Experimental setup

The NA61/SHINE experiment [25] uses a large acceptance hadron spectrometer located in the CERN North Area. The schematic layout of the NA61/SHINE detector is shown in Fig. 1. The detailed description of the full detector can be found in Ref. [25]. Here only the detector components, which were used in this analysis, are described.

A set of scintillation and Cherenkov counters as well as beam position detectors (BPDs) upstream of the spectrometer provide timing reference, identification and position measurements of incoming beam particles. The trigger scintillator counter S4 placed downstream of the target is used to select events with collisions in the target area by the absence of a charged particle hit.

Secondary beams of positively charged hadrons at $158 \text{ GeV}/c$ are produced from $400 \text{ GeV}/c$ protons extracted from the SPS accelerator. Particles of the secondary hadron beam are identified by two Cherenkov counters, a CEDAR [30] (for $158 \text{ GeV}/c$ beam CEDAR-N) and a threshold counter (THC). The CEDAR counter, using a coincidence of six out of the eight photo-multipliers placed radially along the Cherenkov ring, provides positive identification of protons, while the THC, operated at pressure lower than the proton threshold, is used in anti-coincidence in the trigger logic. A selection based on signals from the Cherenkov counters allowed one to identify beam protons with a purity of about 99%. A consistent value for the purity was found by bending the beam into the TPCs with the full magnetic field and using identification based on its specific ionization energy loss dE/dx [31].

The main tracking devices of the spectrometer are four large volume Time Projection Chambers (TPCs). Two of them, the *vertex* TPCs (VTPC-1 and VTPC-2), are located in the magnetic fields of two super-

conducting dipole magnets with a combined bending power of 9 Tm which corresponds to about 1.5 T and 1.1 T fields in the upstream and downstream magnets, respectively.

Two large *main* TPCs (MTPC-L and MTPC-R) are positioned downstream of the magnets symmetrically to the beam line. The fifth small TPC (GAP TPC) is placed between VTPC-1 and VTPC-2 directly on the beam line. It closes the gap between the beam axis and the sensitive volumes of the other TPCs. The TPCs are filled with Ar and CO₂ gas mixtures. Particle identification in the TPCs is based on measurements of the specific energy loss (dE/dx) in the chamber gas.

The p+p data sets, which are the topic of this paper, were recorded with the proton beam incident on a liquid hydrogen target (LHT), a 20 cm long cylinder positioned about 80 cm upstream of VTPC-1.

3 Data sets and analysis technique

3.1 Data sets

The results for p+p interactions are based on high-statistics data runs (in years 2009, 2010, and 2011) which recorded about 56.65×10^6 collisions (52.57×10^6 events selected by the interaction trigger) of the proton beam with a 20 cm long liquid hydrogen target (LHT). The conditions during the three runs were very similar as demonstrated in Fig. 2 (left) where the z -position (along the beam line) of the reconstructed p+p interaction vertex is shown. For the analysis the range of z -position of the main vertex was selected to cover mostly the LHT (see Sec. 3.3) in order to maximize the number of good events and minimize the contamination by off-target interactions. Figure 2 (right) shows that for the 2009 production the ratio of the number of events in the target-removed sample to the number of events in the target-inserted sample (ratio calculated in the range $-590 < z < -572$ cm; histograms normalized in the range $-450 < z < -300$ cm) is on the level of 4.8%, and therefore no correction for non-target interactions was applied. An alternative method of analysis (see for example Ref. [28]) would be to measure and subtract the resonance yields in the target removed data, but both the *standard* method and the *template*-fitting method used in this paper cannot be applied to data sets with small statistics such as the target removed data recorded by NA61/SHINE.

Table 1 presents the details of data sets collected in the three separate data taking periods. The number of events recorded with the interaction trigger, as well as the number of events selected for the analysis (see Sec. 3.3) are shown. One sees that only 44–56% of the events were used for the analysis. This drop is caused mainly by BPD reconstruction inefficiencies and off-target interactions accepted by the trigger. The number of tracks, given in the Table 1, refers to tracks registered in accepted events only. The agreement of the fractions of accepted tracks in the three analyzed data sets confirms the similarity of the data recorded in 2009, 2010 and 2011. For the analysis of $K^*(892)^0$ production these three data sets were combined at the level of preparing invariant mass distributions (Sec. 3.6).

3.2 Analysis method

The details of NA61/SHINE calibration, track and vertex reconstruction procedures, as well as simulations used to correct the reconstructed data, are discussed in Refs. [28, 29, 32]. In the following section the analysis technique developed for the measurement of the $K^*(892)^0$ spectra in p+p interactions is described. The procedure used for the data analysis consists of the following steps:

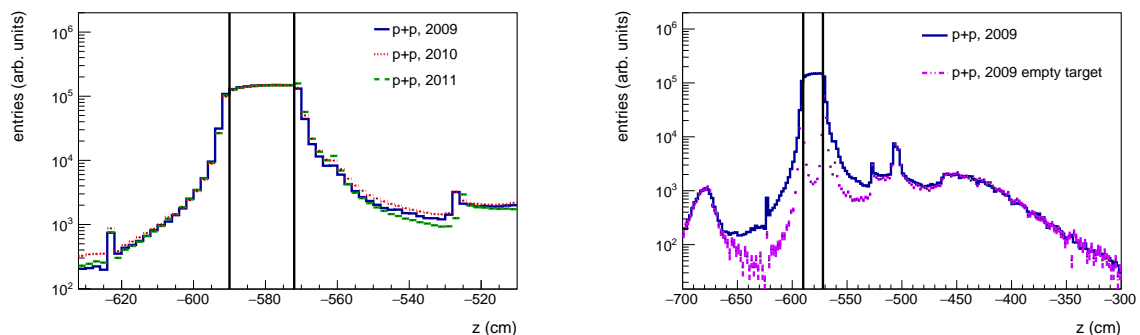


Figure 2: (Color online) Left: Distributions of the z -coordinate of the reconstructed interaction vertex (z) for events recorded with the target inserted (2009, 2010 and 2011 data). Histograms are normalized to the same integral in the range $-590 < z < -572$ cm. Right: Distributions of the z -coordinate of the reconstructed interaction vertex for target-inserted (solid histogram) and target-removed (dash-dotted histogram) 2009 data. Histograms are normalized to the same integral in the range $-450 < z < -300$ cm. All event cuts were applied (see Sec. 3.3) with exception of cut (ii) and (v). Black vertical lines indicate the cuts used for the analysis (see Sec. 3.3).

	2009	2010	2011	Total
Number of events selected by interaction trigger	2.87M (100%)	37.8M (100%)	11.9M (100%)	52.57M (100%)
Number of events after cuts	1.26M (43.9%)	20M (52.9%)	6.62M (55.6%)	27.88M (53.0%)
Number of tracks	8.62M (100%)	137M (100%)	45M (100%)	190.62M (100%)
Number of tracks after cuts without dE/dx cut	4.81M (55.8%)	76.4M (55.8%)	24.9M (55.3%)	106.11M (55.7%)
Number of tracks after all cuts	2.26M (26.2%)	35.8M (26.1%)	11.7M (26.0%)	49.76M (26.1%)

Table 1: Data sets used for the analysis of $K^*(892)^0$ production. The same event and track cuts (Sec. 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5) were used for all three data taking periods.

- (i) application of event and track selection criteria,
- (ii) selection of K^+ and π^- candidates based on the measurement of their ionization energy loss (dE/dx) in the gas volume of the TPCs,
- (iii) creation of invariant mass distribution of $K^+\pi^-$ pairs,
- (iv) creation of invariant mass distribution of $K^+\pi^-$ pairs for mixed events and Monte Carlo templates,
- (v) extraction of $K^*(892)^0$ signal,
- (vi) application of corrections (obtained from simulations) to the raw numbers of $K^*(892)^0$; they include losses of inelastic p+p interactions due to the on-line and off-line event selection as well as losses of $K^*(892)^0$ due to track and pair selection cuts and the detector geometrical acceptance.

The details of the steps are described in the following subsections.

3.3 Event selection

Inelastic p+p interactions were selected by the following criteria:

- (i) an interaction was recognized by the trigger logic (see Refs. [28, 29] for detailed description),
- (ii) no off-time beam particle was detected within $\pm 1 \mu\text{s}$ around the trigger (beam) particle,
- (iii) the trajectory of the beam particle was measured in at least one of BPD-1 or BPD-2 and in the BPD-3 detector and was well reconstructed,
- (iv) the primary interaction vertex fit converged,
- (v) the fit of the z -coordinate of the primary p+p interaction vertex (see Fig. 2) converged and the fitted z position was found between -590 cm and -572 cm, where the center of the LHT was at -580 cm. The range of this cut was selected to maximize the number of good events and minimize the contamination by off-target interactions,
- (vi) events with a single, well measured positively charged track with absolute momentum close to the beam momentum ($p > p_{beam} - 1 \text{ GeV}/c$) were rejected.

The above event cuts select well measured inelastic p+p interactions. The background due to elastic interactions is removed (cuts (iv) and (vi)). The contribution of off-target interactions is reduced (cut (v)). The losses of inelastic interactions due to the event selection procedure were corrected using simulations (see below). The number of events after these cuts is 27.88×10^6 .

3.4 Track selection

After the event selection criteria a set of track quality cuts were applied to individual tracks. These cuts were used to ensure high reconstruction efficiency, proper identification of tracks and to reduce the contamination of tracks from secondary interactions, weak decays and off-time interactions. The individual tracks were selected by the following criteria:

- (i) the track fit including the interaction vertex converged,
- (ii) the total number of reconstructed points on the track should be greater than 30,
- (iii) the sum of the number of reconstructed points in VTPC-1 and VTPC-2 was greater than 15 or the number of reconstructed points in the GAP TPC was greater than 4,
- (iv) the distance between the track extrapolated to the interaction plane and the interaction point (impact parameter) should be smaller than 4 cm in the horizontal (bending) plane and 2 cm in the vertical (drift) plane,
- (v) the track momentum (in the laboratory reference system) is in the range $3 \leq p_{lab} \leq 158 \text{ GeV}/c$,
- (vi) the track transverse momentum is required to be smaller than $1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$,
- (vii) dE/dx track cuts were applied to select K^+ and π^- candidates (see Sec. 3.5).

The number of tracks left after these cuts is about 49.67×10^6 .

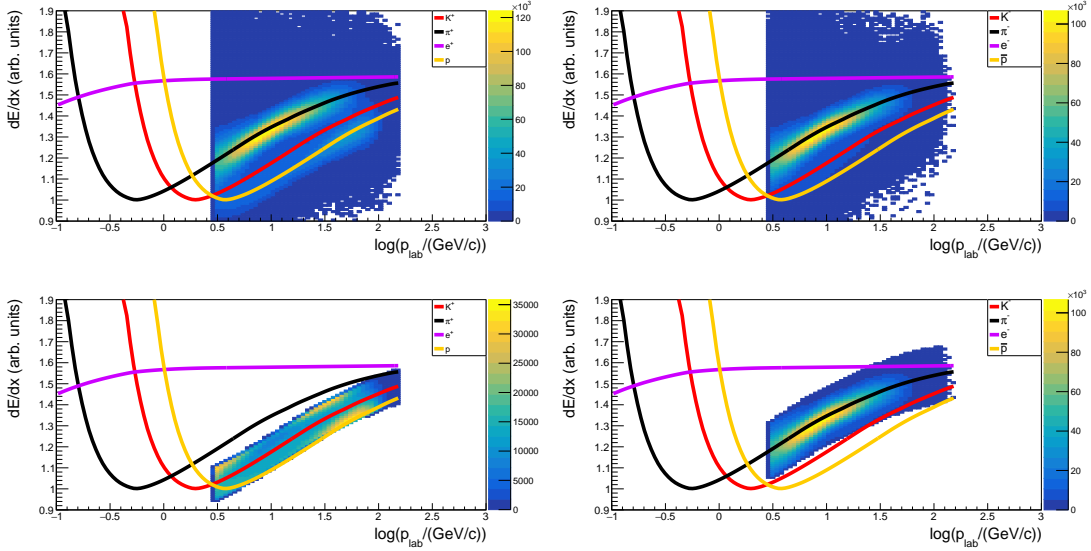


Figure 3: (Color online) Top: the values of dE/dx versus $\log(p_{lab}/(\text{GeV}/c))$ for positively (left) and negatively (right) charged particles after all track cuts. The Bethe-Bloch curves are also drawn. Bottom: selection of K^+ (left) and π^- (right) candidates.

3.5 Selection of kaon and pion candidates

Charged particle identification in the NA61/SHINE experiment is based on the measurement of their ionization energy loss (dE/dx) in the gas of the TPCs and of the time of flight (tof) obtained from the ToF-L and ToF-R walls. For the region of the relativistic rise of the ionization at large momenta, the measurement of dE/dx alone allows identification. At lower momenta the dE/dx bands for different particle species overlap and the identification based only on measurements of dE/dx in the TPCs (this analysis) is not enough. For this reason the track cut (v) was applied. In Fig. 3 the dE/dx values as a function of total momentum (p_{lab}), measured in the laboratory reference system, are shown for positively and negatively charged particles, separately. The K^+ and π^- candidates were selected by requiring their dE/dx values to be within 1.5σ or 3.0σ around their nominal Bethe-Bloch values, respectively. Here σ represents the typical standard deviation of a Gaussian fitted to the dE/dx distribution of kaons and pions. Since only small variations of σ were observed for different total momentum and transverse momentum bins, fixed values $\sigma = 0.044$ were used for K^+ and $\sigma = 0.052$ for π^- . The bands of selected K^+ and π^- candidates are shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 3

3.6 $K^*(892)^0$ signal extraction

The raw numbers of $K^*(892)^0$ are usually obtained by performing fits to the invariant mass spectra with the sum of a background and a signal function. The invariant mass is defined as:

$$m_{K^+\pi^-} = \sqrt{(E_{K^+} + E_{\pi^-})^2 - (\vec{p}_{K^+} + \vec{p}_{\pi^-})^2}, \quad (1)$$

where E represents the total energy and \vec{p} the momentum vector of daughter particles from $K^*(892)^0$ decay.

In the *standard method (mixing method)* the large combinatorial background is estimated by invariant mass spectra calculated for $K^+\pi^-$ pairs originating from different events. Figures 4 and 5 (top, left) show combinatorial background histograms (red points) compared to the data histograms of $m_{K^+\pi^-}$ (blue points). Mixed events were normalized to the same number of pairs as in real data in the invariant mass range from 0.6 to 1.6 GeV. After subtracting the normalized mixed event background the blue points in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, left) were obtained. The $K^*(892)^0$ signal is prominently seen, but the histogram still shows a residual background, seen especially for low invariant mass values. This residual background probably comes from the products of other resonance decays, which are not properly accounted for by the event-mixing, and should be subtracted. The final fit (*total fit 2*) was performed with the function of Eq. (2) using an additional background component based on a second order polynomial:

$$f(m_{K^+\pi^-}) = d \cdot (m_{K^+\pi^-})^2 + e \cdot (m_{K^+\pi^-}) + f + g \cdot BW(m_{K^+\pi^-}), \quad (2)$$

where d , e , f , and g are free parameters of the fit, and the Breit-Wigner (BW) component is described by Eq. (3):

$$BW(m_{K^+\pi^-}) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \Gamma_{K^*}^2}{(m_{K^+\pi^-} - m_{K^*})^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Gamma_{K^*}^2}, \quad (3)$$

where A is the normalization factor, and m_{K^*} and Γ_{K^*} are also fitted. The initial values of the mass (m_{K^*}) and width (Γ_{K^*}) parameters of $K^*(892)^0$ were taken from the Particle Data Group (PDG): $m_{K^*} = m_0 = 0.89555$ GeV and $\Gamma_{K^*} = \Gamma_0 = 0.0473$ GeV [35]. The red lines (*polynomial background*) in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, left) show the fitted additional background component (Eq. (2) without BW) and the brown lines (*total fit 2*) the total fit result (Eq. (2)).

In order to obtain a better background description compared to the mixing method, the *template method* was applied. Namely, the invariant mass spectra of the data (blue data points in Figs. 4, 5 (top, right)) were fitted with a function given by Eq. (4):

$$f(m_{K^+\pi^-}) = a \cdot T_{res}^{MC}(m_{K^+\pi^-}) + b \cdot T_{mix}^{DATA}(m_{K^+\pi^-}) + c \cdot BW(m_{K^+\pi^-}). \quad (4)$$

The background is described as a sum of two contributions: T_{res}^{MC} and T_{mix}^{DATA} . T_{mix}^{DATA} is the background estimated based on the mixing method, which was discussed above. The T_{res}^{MC} template (MC stands for Monte Carlo) is the shape of background, which describes the contribution of $K^+\pi^-$ pairs originating from:

- (i) combination of tracks that come from decays of resonances different than $K^*(892)^0$, for example one track from a ρ^0 meson and one from a K^{*+} meson,
- (ii) combination of tracks where one comes from decay of a resonance and one comes from direct production in the primary interaction.

The T_{res}^{MC} templates were constructed by passing p+p interactions, generated with the Epos1.99 [33] hadronic interaction model using the CRMC 1.4 package [34], through the NA61/SHINE detector simulation chain and then through the same reconstruction routines as the data. The simulation keeps the history of particle production thus allowing to identify their identity and origin enabling the construction the proper templates. For the reconstructed MC events, the same event and track selection criteria, as for real data, were used. They also include the effects of the limited acceptance of the detector. Both the

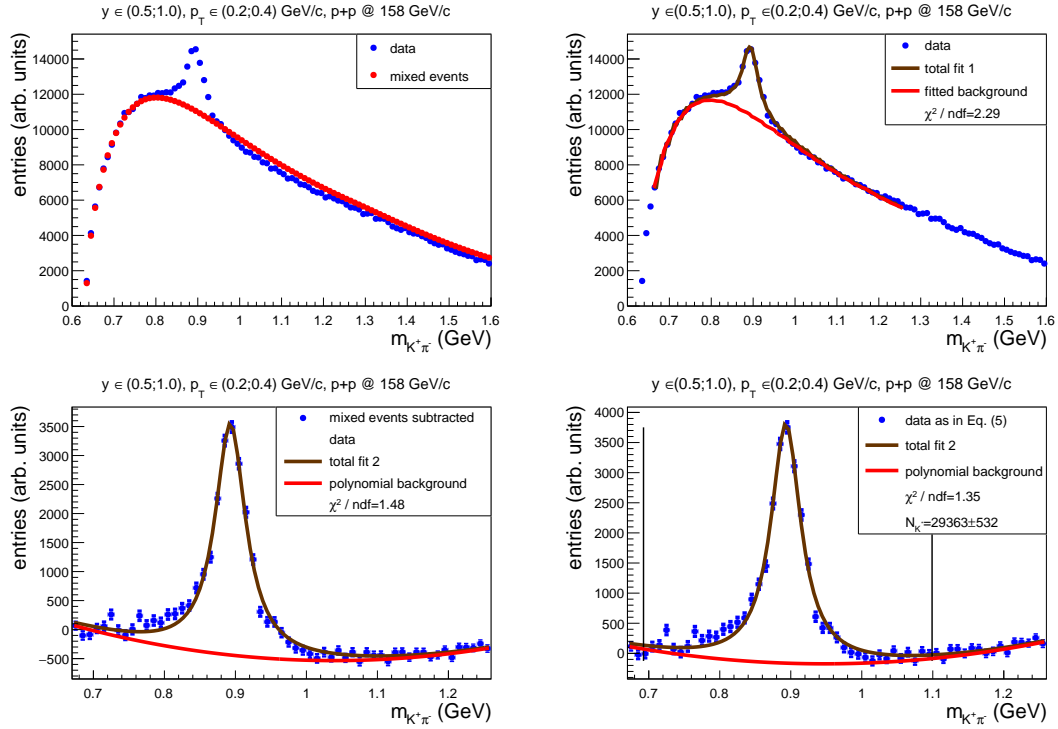


Figure 4: (Color online) The example of the procedure of signal extraction for $K^*(892)^0$ in rapidity bin $0.5 < y < 1.0$ (all rapidity values in the paper are given in the center-of-mass reference system) and transverse momentum bin $0.2 < p_T < 0.4$ GeV/c for p+p collisions at 158 GeV/c. Top, left: data signal (blue points), and background histogram (red points) obtained from mixed events (standard method). Top, right: data signal (blue points), and fitted background (red line) obtained from the templates. Bottom: background subtracted signal for the standard method (left) and template method (right) – more details in the text. Thin black vertical lines in bottom right panel correspond to the range of integrating fit functions while obtaining the raw number of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons ($m_0 \pm 4\Gamma_0$; see the text for details).

template and the data histograms were computed in bins of rapidity y (calculated in the center-of-mass reference system) and transverse momentum p_T .

Finally, the signal (BW) is described using the Breit-Wigner distribution Eq. (3).

The T_{res}^{MC} and T_{mix}^{DATA} histograms in the fit function Eq. (4) were normalized to have the same numbers of pairs as the real data histogram in the invariant mass range from 0.6 to 1.6 GeV. The symbols a , b and c in Eq. (4) are the normalization parameters of the fit ($a+b+c = 1$), which describe the contributions of T_{res}^{MC} , T_{mix}^{DATA} and BW to the invariant mass spectra. The mass and width of the $K^*(892)^0$ are the parameters of the Breit-Wigner shape obtained within the mass window $m_0 \pm 4\Gamma_0$. The values from *total fit 2* (see Figs. 4 or 5 (bottom, right)) were used in the results section below.

In Figs. 4, 5 (top, right), the fitted invariant mass spectra, using Eq. (4), are presented by brown curves (*total fit 1*). The red lines (*fitted background*) show the fitted function without the signal contribution (BW). The fits (brown and red curves) were performed in the invariant mass range from 0.66 GeV to 1.26 GeV. It is seen that Eq. (4) (without BW component) describes the background much better than only mixed events (Figs. 4, 5 (top, left)). After MC template and mixed event background subtraction (see Eq. (5)), the resulting mass distributions (blue data points) are shown in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, right). One

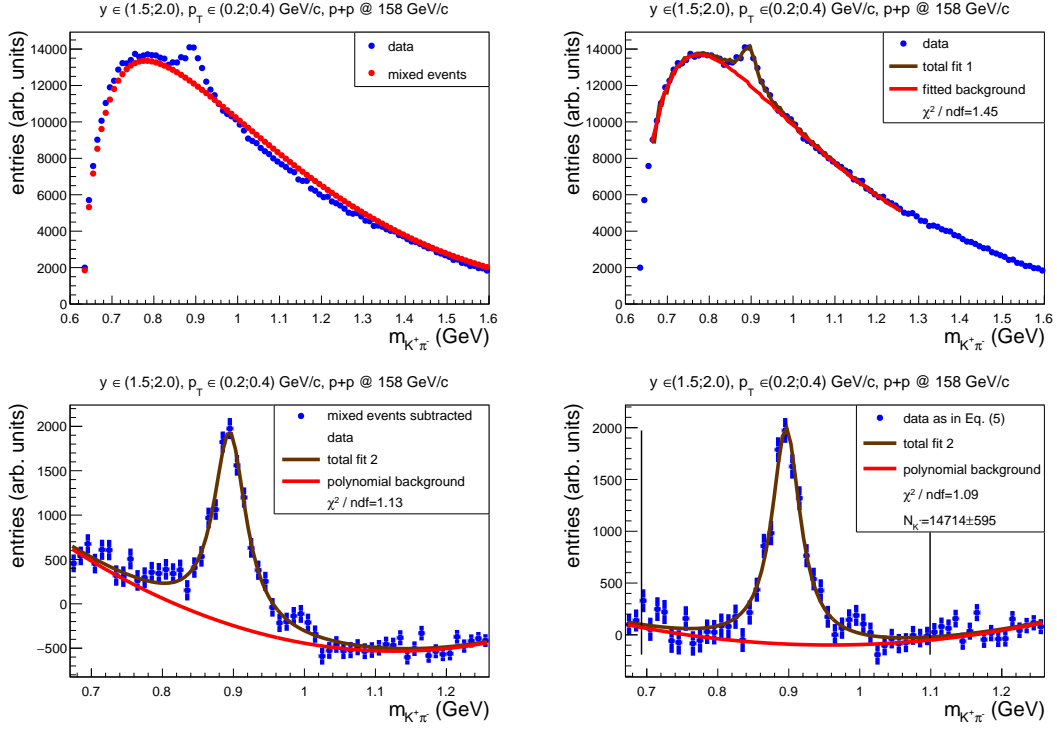


Figure 5: (Color online) Same as Fig. 4 but for $1.5 < y < 2.0$ and $0.2 < p_T < 0.4$ GeV/c.

sees that the remaining background (red curves) is much less significant than in the case of the standard method (Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, left)). In fact, a small residual background is present mostly for the y and p_T bins in which the statistics is very low. To subtract it, a fit of the blue histograms was performed as the last step using the function Eq. (2). The results are shown in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, right). The red lines (*polynomial background*) illustrate the remaining residual background (Eq. (2) without BW) and the brown curves (*total fit 2*) the sum of residual background and BW signal distribution (Eq. (2)). Finally, the uncorrected number of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons (for each separate y and p_T bin) is obtained as the integral over the BW signal of *total fit 2* in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, right). The integral is calculated in the mass window $m_0 \pm 4\Gamma_0$.

3.7 Uncorrected numbers of $K^*(892)^0$

Figure 6 presents the uncorrected numbers of $K^*(892)^0$ (N_{K^*}) as obtained from the extraction procedure described in Sec. 3.6. The values are shown with statistical uncertainties. For each $m_{K^+\pi^-}$ invariant mass bin in Fig. 4 or 5 (bottom, right), the bin content $N_{bin}(m_{K^+\pi^-})$ was calculated as:

$$N_{bin}(m_{K^+\pi^-}) = N_{raw}(m_{K^+\pi^-}) - a \cdot T_{res}^{MC}(m_{K^+\pi^-}) - b \cdot T_{mix}^{DATA}(m_{K^+\pi^-}), \quad (5)$$

where $N_{raw}(m_{K^+\pi^-})$ is the raw production in a given $m_{K^+\pi^-}$ bin, and a , b , $T_{res}^{MC}(m_{K^+\pi^-})$ and $T_{mix}^{DATA}(m_{K^+\pi^-})$ are described in Eq. (4). The statistical uncertainty of $N_{bin}(m_{K^+\pi^-})$ can be expressed as (the notation

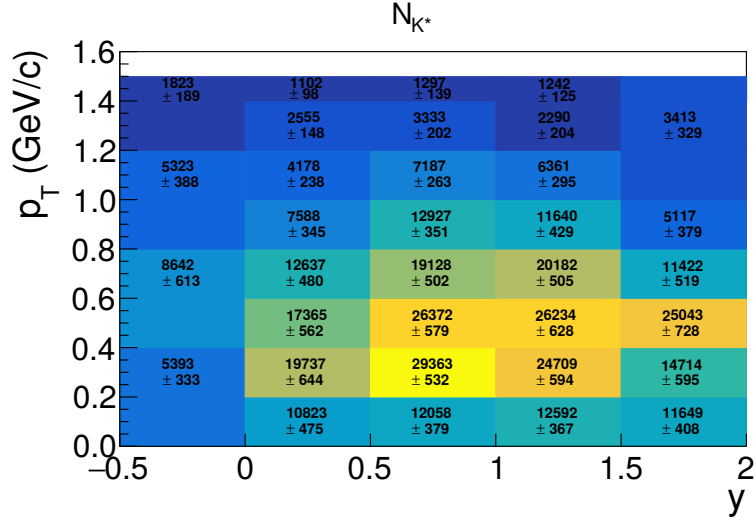


Figure 6: (Color online) Uncorrected numbers of $K^*(892)^0$ obtained from the extraction procedure described in Sec. 3.6. The values are shown with statistical uncertainties.

($m_{K^+\pi^-}$) is omitted for simplifying the formula):

$$\Delta N_{bin} = \sqrt{(\Delta N_{raw})^2 + a^2(\Delta T_{res}^{MC})^2 + b^2(\Delta T_{mix}^{DATA})^2}, \quad (6)$$

where ΔN_{raw} , ΔT_{res}^{MC} and ΔT_{mix}^{DATA} are the standard statistical uncertainties taken as the square root of the number of entries. For T_{res}^{MC} and T_{mix}^{DATA} histograms the number of entries had to be properly normalized. Due to high statistics of data, Monte Carlo, and mixed events, the uncertainties of parameters a and b were neglected. Finally, for each bin of (y, p_T) in Fig. 6 the uncorrected number of $K^*(892)^0$, $N_{K^*}(y, p_T)$, was calculated as the integral over the BW signal of *total fit 2* in Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, right). The integral was obtained within the mass window $m_0 \pm 4\Gamma_0$. The statistical uncertainty of the raw number of $K^*(892)^0$, $\Delta N_{K^*}(y, p_T)$, was taken as the uncertainty of the integral calculated by the ROOT [36] package using covariance matrix of the fitted parameters.

3.8 Correction factors

In order to determine the number of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons produced in inelastic p+p interactions, two corrections were applied to the extracted raw number of $K^*(892)^0$:

- (i) The loss of the $K^*(892)^0$ due to the dE/dx requirement, was corrected by a constant factor:

$$c_{dE/dx} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{K^+} \cdot \epsilon_{\pi^-}} = 1.158, \quad (7)$$

where $\epsilon_{K^+} = 0.866$, $\epsilon_{\pi^-} = 0.997$ are the probabilities (based on the cumulative Gaussian distribution) for K^+ or π^- to lie within 1.5σ or 3σ around the nominal Bethe-Bloch value.

(ii) A detailed Monte Carlo simulation was performed to correct for geometrical acceptance, reconstruction efficiency, losses due to the trigger bias, detector acceptance as well as the quality cuts applied in the analysis. The width of $K^*(892)^0$ resonance was simulated according to the known PDG value [37]. The correction factors are based on 227.9×10^6 inelastic p+p events produced by the Epos1.99 event generator [33]. The validity of these events for calculation of the corrections was verified in Refs. [28, 38]. The particles in the generated events were tracked through the NA61/SHINE apparatus using the GEANT3 package [39]. The TPC response was simulated by dedicated NA61/SHINE software packages which take into account all known detector effects. The simulated events were reconstructed with the same software as used for real events and the same selection cuts were applied (except the identification cuts: dE/dx and total momentum p_{lab}).

For each y and p_T bin, the correction factor $c_{MC}(y, p_T)$ was calculated as:

$$c_{MC}(y, p_T) = \frac{n_{gen}(y, p_T)}{n_{sel}(y, p_T)} = \frac{N_{K^*}^{gen}(y, p_T)}{N_{events}^{gen}} / \frac{N_{K^*}^{sel}(y, p_T)}{N_{events}^{sel}}, \quad (8)$$

where:

- $N_{K^*}^{gen}(y, p_T)$ is the number of $K^*(892)^0$ generated in a given (y, p_T) bin,
- $N_{K^*}^{sel}(y, p_T)$ is the number of $K^*(892)^0$ reconstructed and selected by the cuts in a given (y, p_T) bin. The reconstructed charged particles were matched to the simulated K^+ and π^- based on cluster positions. Then the invariant mass was calculated for all $K^+\pi^-$ pairs. The reconstructed number of $K^*(892)^0$ was obtained by repeating the same steps (template method) as in raw data; they are described in Section 3.6,
- N_{events}^{gen} is the number of generated inelastic p+p interactions (227.9×10^6),
- N_{events}^{sel} is the number of accepted p+p events (140.1×10^6).

The uncertainty of $c_{MC}(y, p_T)$ was calculated assuming that the denominator $n_{sel}(y, p_T)$ is a subset of nominator $n_{gen}(y, p_T)$ and thus has a binomial distribution. The uncertainty of $c_{MC}(y, p_T)$ was calculated as follows:

$$\Delta c_{MC}(y, p_T) = c_{MC}(y, p_T) \sqrt{\frac{N_{K^*}^{gen}(y, p_T) - N_{K^*}^{sel}(y, p_T)}{N_{K^*}^{gen} \cdot N_{K^*}^{sel}}} \quad (9)$$

The values of correction factors c_{MC} , together with statistical uncertainties, are presented in Fig. 7 for all analyzed (y, p_T) bins.

3.9 Corrected $K^*(892)^0$ yields

The double differential yield of $K^*(892)^0$ per inelastic event in a bin of (y, p_T) is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}(y, p_T) = \frac{1}{BR} \cdot \frac{N_{K^*}(y, p_T)}{N_{events}} \cdot \frac{c_{dE/dx} \cdot c_{MC}(y, p_T)}{\Delta y \Delta p_T}, \quad (10)$$

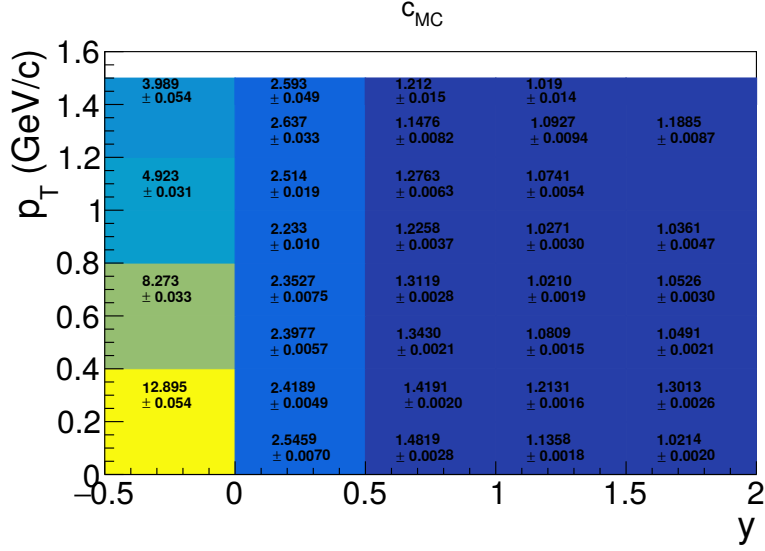


Figure 7: (Color online) Correction factors c_{MC} with statistical uncertainties.

where:

- $BR = 2/3$ is the branching ratio of $K^*(892)^0$ decay into $K^+\pi^-$ pairs (obtained [27] from the Clebsh-Gordan coefficients),
- $N_{K^*}(y, p_T)$ is the uncorrected number of $K^*(892)^0$, obtained by the signal extraction procedure described in Sec. 3.6,
- N_{events} is the number of events after cuts,
- $c_{dE/dx}$, $c_{MC}(y, p_T)$ are correction factor described above,
- Δy and Δp_T are the bin widths.

The corrected double differential yields of $K^*(892)^0$ together with their uncertainties are presented in Sec. 4.

3.10 Statistical and systematic uncertainties

The statistical uncertainties of the corrected double differential yields (see Eq. (10)) take into account the statistical uncertainties of $c_{MC}(y, p_T)$ (see Eq. (9)) and the statistical uncertainties $\Delta N_{K^*}(y, p_T)$ (see Sec. 3.7) of the uncorrected number of $K^*(892)^0$. The correction $c_{dE/dx}$ has no statistical uncertainty. The final formula is expressed as follows:

$$\Delta \frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}(y, p_T) = \frac{1}{BR} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{c_{dE/dx} \cdot c_{MC}(y, p_T)}{N_{events} \Delta y \Delta p_T}\right)^2 \Delta N_{K^*}^2(y, p_T) + \left(\frac{N_{K^*}(y, p_T) \cdot c_{dE/dx}}{N_{events} \Delta y \Delta p_T}\right)^2 \Delta c_{MC}^2(y, p_T)}. \quad (11)$$

The systematic uncertainties were estimated taking into account two sources. The first group of effects is associated with the signal extraction procedure and the second with event and track quality cuts.

The considered sources of the systematic uncertainty and the corresponding modifications of the analysis method were the following:

(I) The uncertainty due to the signal extraction procedure:

- (i) the lower limit of the invariant mass fitting range (see Figs. 4, 5 (top, right)) was changed from 0.66 GeV to 0.69 GeV,
- (ii) the initial value of the Γ_{K^*} parameter of the signal function was changed by $\pm 8\%$,
- (iii) the initial value of the mass parameter of the Breit-Wigner distribution was changed by ± 0.3 MeV,
- (iv) the parameters a , b and c describing the contribution of the templates in the fitting function (see Eq. (4)) were changed by $\pm 10\%$,
- (v) the value of the Γ_{K^*} parameter of the signal function was fixed at the PDG value Γ_0 ,
- (vi) the value of the m_{K^*} parameter of the signal function was fixed at the PDG value m_0 ,
- (vii) in the final step of the background fit (see Figs. 4, 5 (bottom, right)) the standard polynomial curve of the 2nd order was changed into a polynomial curve of the 3rd order,
- (viii) the invariant mass range over which the raw number of $K^*(892)^0$ was integrated was changed from $m_0 \pm 4\Gamma_0$ to $\pm 3.5\Gamma_0$ and $\pm 4.5\Gamma_0$,
- (ix) the raw number of $K^*(892)^0$ was calculated as the sum of points (after 2nd order polynomial subtraction) instead of the *BW* signal integral.

(II) The effects of event and track quality cuts were checked by performing the analysis with the following cuts changed compared to the original values:

- (i) the window in which off-time beam particles are not allowed was increased from $\pm 1 \mu\text{s}$ to $\pm 1.5 \mu\text{s}$ around the trigger particle,
- (ii) the cut on the z -position of the interaction vertex was changed from $[-590; -572]$ cm to $[-591; -571]$ cm and $[-589, -573]$ cm,
- (iii) the standard dE/dx cuts ($\pm 3\sigma$ for π^- and $\pm 1.5\sigma$ for K^+) were modified to $\pm 2.5\sigma$ for π^- , $\pm 1.0\sigma$ for K^+ (narrower cut) and $\pm 3.5\sigma$ for π^- , $\pm 2.0\sigma$ for K^+ (wider cut),
- (iv) the minimum required total number of points in all TPCs for $K^*(892)^0$ decay products was changed from 30 to 25 and 35,
- (v) the minimum required number of clusters in both VTPCs for $K^*(892)^0$ decay products was changed from 15 to 12 and 18,
- (vi) the impact parameter cuts for the tracks were turned off.

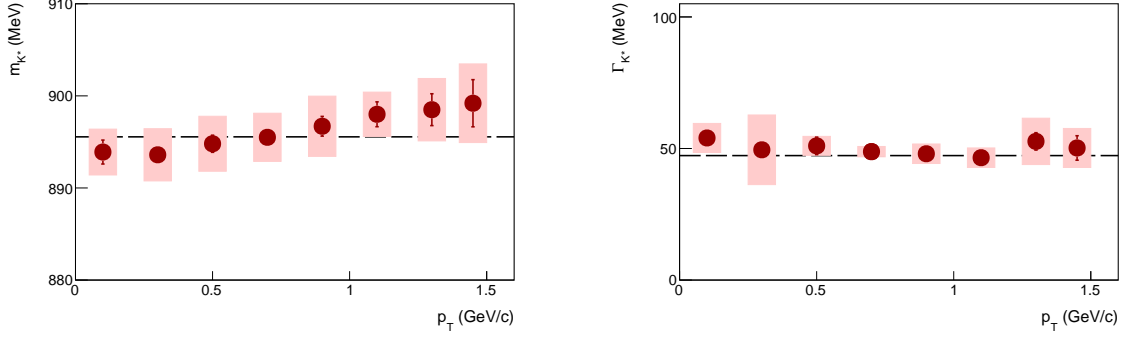


Figure 8: (Color online) The transverse momentum dependence of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons fitted for $0 < y < 0.5$. The numerical data are listed in Table 2. The horizontal lines represent PDG values $m_0 = 895.55$ MeV and $\Gamma_0 = 47.3$ MeV [35].

For each of the possible sources described above the partial systematic uncertainty σ_i was calculated as half of the difference between the lowest and the highest value obtained by varying the given parameter. Then, the final systematic uncertainty was taken as: $\sigma_{sys} = \sqrt{\sum \sigma_i^2}$. The contributions of uncertainties σ_i to the total uncertainty are negligible for I (ii), I (iii), and I (iv). The final systematic uncertainties are shown in the figures as light red shaded bands.

4 Results

4.1 Mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$

The values of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons were extracted from the fits to background subtracted invariant mass spectra (see Sec. 3.6). They are presented in Fig. 8 in different transverse momentum bins (numerical data are listed in Table 2). The results are shown for the rapidity range $0 < y < 0.5$. Within uncertainties, the Γ_{K^*} values are consistent with PDG. However, one observes a slight increase of the m_{K^*} parameter with p_T with an average close to the PDG value. The corresponding slope is significant since a large part of the shown systematic uncertainty is due to the magnetic field uncertainty (see below). The change of the m_{K^*} parameter with transverse momentum does not introduce a systematic variation of the $K^*(892)^0$ yield since the parameter is fitted in each (y, p_T) bin, and the signal integration range (≈ 380 MeV) is much larger than the m_{K^*} change (≈ 6 MeV).

The magnetic field strength was verified with a precision of better than 1% by studying the K_S^0 and Λ invariant mass distributions [40]. In order to check how the magnetic field calibration influences the results, the momentum components of $K^*(892)^0$ decay products (kaons and pions) were varied by $\pm 1\%$. Such a change did not affect $K^*(892)^0$ width and yield significantly. However, the resulting changes of the mass parameter are equal or larger than uncertainties described in Sec. 3.10, and they were taken into account in the calculation of the final uncertainty of the $K^*(892)^0$ mass parameter shown in Fig. 8 (left) and Table 2.

The comparison of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons with other experiments is shown in Sec. 5.

p_T (GeV/c)	m_{K^*} (MeV)	Γ_{K^*} (MeV)
(0.0;0.2)	$893.9 \pm 1.3 \pm 2.5$	$54.00 \pm 0.64 \pm 5.5$
(0.2;0.4)	$893.63 \pm 0.90 \pm 2.8$	$49.50 \pm 0.93 \pm 13$
(0.4;0.6)	$894.81 \pm 0.93 \pm 3.0$	$50.9 \pm 3.3 \pm 3.6$
(0.6;0.8)	$895.50 \pm 0.92 \pm 2.6$	$48.8 \pm 1.8 \pm 2.0$
(0.8;1.0)	$896.7 \pm 1.1 \pm 3.3$	$48.0 \pm 2.1 \pm 3.7$
(1.0;1.2)	$898.0 \pm 1.4 \pm 2.4$	$46.5 \pm 2.5 \pm 3.7$
(1.2;1.4)	$898.5 \pm 1.7 \pm 3.4$	$52.7 \pm 3.3 \pm 8.8$
(1.4;1.5)	$899.2 \pm 2.6 \pm 4.3$	$50.2 \pm 4.6 \pm 7.4$

Table 2: Numerical values of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons fitted in $0 < y < 0.5$ and presented in Fig. 8. The first uncertainty is statistical, while the second one is systematic.

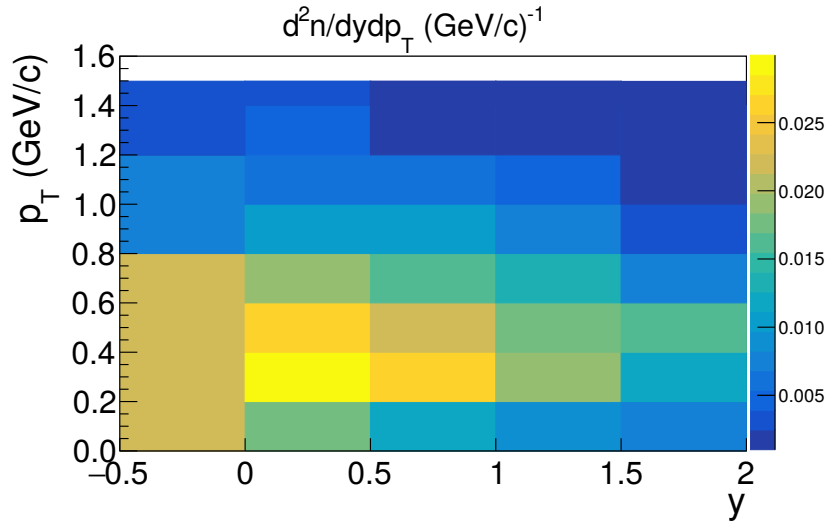


Figure 9: (Color online) Double differential $K^*(892)^0$ spectra in inelastic p+p interaction at 158 GeV/c in bins of (y, p_T) as obtained from Eq. (10). The numerical values are given in Table 3.

4.2 Double differential $K^*(892)^0$ spectra

The double differential yields of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons in inelastic p+p interaction at 158 GeV/c in bins of (y, p_T) are presented in Fig. 9. The numerical values with statistical and systematic uncertainties are presented in Table 3.

4.3 Transverse momentum and transverse mass spectra

Figure 10 shows the double differential yields of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons as function of p_T presented for separate rapidity bins. The corresponding numerical values are listed in Table 3.

In order to measure the inverse slope parameter T of transverse momentum spectra and to estimate the

p_T (GeV/c)	y		
	(-0.5;0.0)	(0.0;0.5)	(0.5;1.0)
(0.0;0.2)	$21.8 \pm 1.3 \pm 6.7$	$17.28 \pm 0.76 \pm 4.7$	$11.21 \pm 0.35 \pm 2.6$
(0.2;0.4)		$29.94 \pm 0.98 \pm 8.4$	$26.13 \pm 0.47 \pm 6.0$
(0.4;0.6)	$22.4 \pm 1.6 \pm 5.0$	$26.11 \pm 0.85 \pm 6.3$	$22.21 \pm 0.49 \pm 4.9$
(0.6;0.8)		$18.65 \pm 0.71 \pm 4.6$	$15.74 \pm 0.41 \pm 3.8$
(0.8;1.0)	$8.22 \pm 0.60 \pm 1.9$	$10.62 \pm 0.48 \pm 2.6$	$9.94 \pm 0.27 \pm 2.3$
(1.0;1.2)		$6.59 \pm 0.38 \pm 1.8$	$5.75 \pm 0.21 \pm 1.4$
(1.2;1.4)	$3.04 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.51$	$4.22 \pm 0.25 \pm 1.2$	$2.39 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.56$
(1.4;1.5)		$3.58 \pm 0.33 \pm 1.2$	$1.97 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.55$
p_T (GeV/c)	y		
	(1.0;1.5)	(1.5;2.0)	
(0.0;0.2)	$8.97 \pm 0.26 \pm 2.2$	$7.46 \pm 0.26 \pm 2.7$	
(0.2;0.4)	$18.79 \pm 0.45 \pm 4.0$	$12.00 \pm 0.49 \pm 3.0$	
(0.4;0.6)	$17.78 \pm 0.43 \pm 3.9$	$16.47 \pm 0.48 \pm 7.9$	
(0.6;0.8)	$12.92 \pm 0.32 \pm 3.0$	$7.54 \pm 0.34 \pm 1.9$	
(0.8;1.0)	$7.49 \pm 0.28 \pm 1.7$	$3.32 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.47$	
(1.0;1.2)	$4.28 \pm 0.20 \pm 1.1$	$1.017 \pm 0.082 \pm 0.38$	
(1.2;1.4)	$1.57 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.44$		
(1.4;1.5)	$1.59 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.68$		

Table 3: Numerical values of double differential yields $\frac{d^2n}{dydp_T}$ presented in Fig. 10, given in units of $10^{-3} (\text{GeV}/c)^{-1}$. The first uncertainty is statistical, while the second one is systematic.

yield of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons in the unmeasured high p_T region, the function:

$$f(p_T) = A \cdot p_T \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{p_T^2 + m_0^2}}{T}\right) \quad (12)$$

was fitted to the measurements shown in Fig. 10. The inverse slope parameters obtained from the fits are cited in the figure legends.

The transverse mass ($m_T \equiv \sqrt{p_T^2 + m_0^2}$) spectra $\frac{1}{m_T} \frac{d^2n}{dm_T dy}$ were calculated based on $\frac{d^2n}{dydp_T}$ spectra according to:

$$\frac{1}{m_T} \frac{d^2n}{dm_T dy} = \frac{1}{p_T} \frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}. \quad (13)$$

The results are shown in Fig. 11 and the numerical values are presented in Table 4.

For the mid-rapidity region ($0 < y < 0.5$) the inverse slope parameter of the transverse momentum spectrum was found to be equal to $T = (173 \pm 3 \pm 9)$ MeV, where statistical uncertainty (the first one) is equal to the uncertainty of the fit parameter, and the systematic uncertainty was estimated in the way described in Sec. 3.10. The NA49 experiment measured the T parameter of the p_T spectrum in the rapidity range $0.2 < y < 0.7$ and reported a value $T = (166 \pm 11 \pm 10)$ MeV [4].

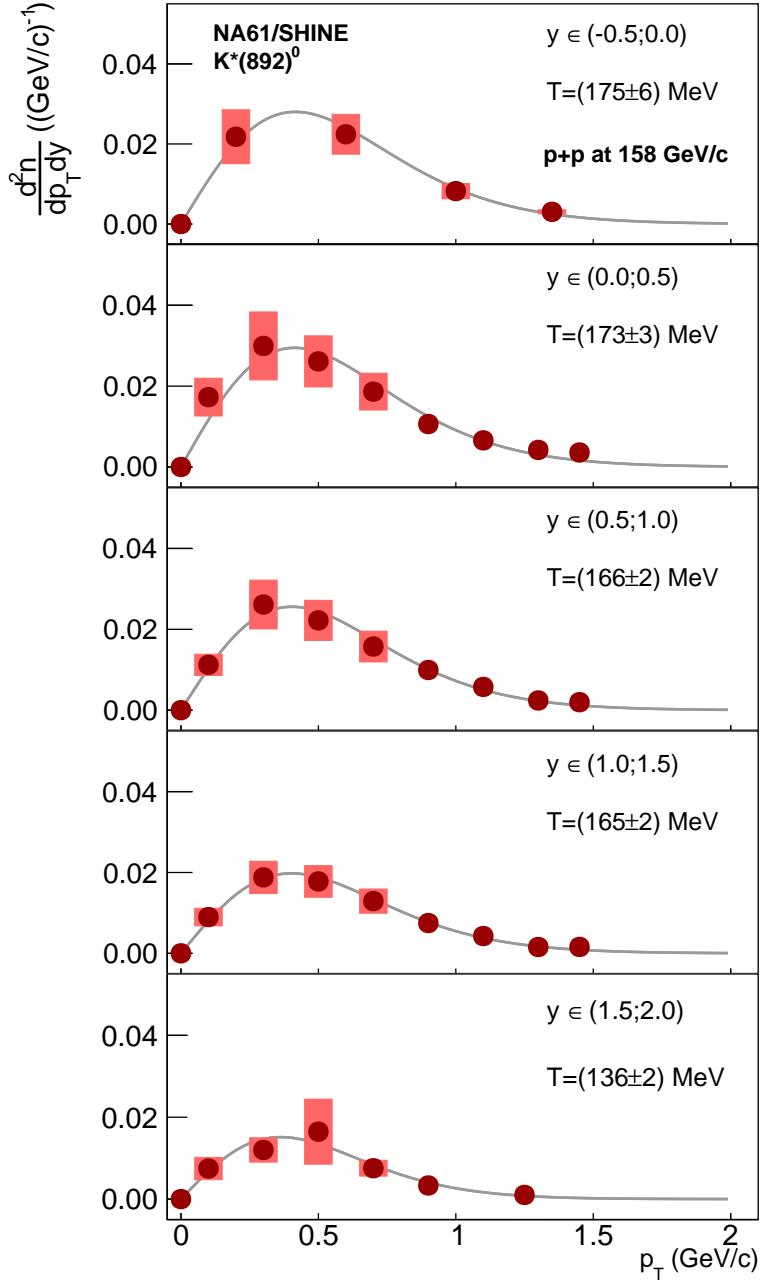


Figure 10: (Color online) Transverse momentum spectra $\frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}$ for five bins of rapidity. The fitted function (solid line) is given by Eq. (12). The numerical values are listed in Table 3 and the fitted inverse slope parameters T for each bin are given in the legends.

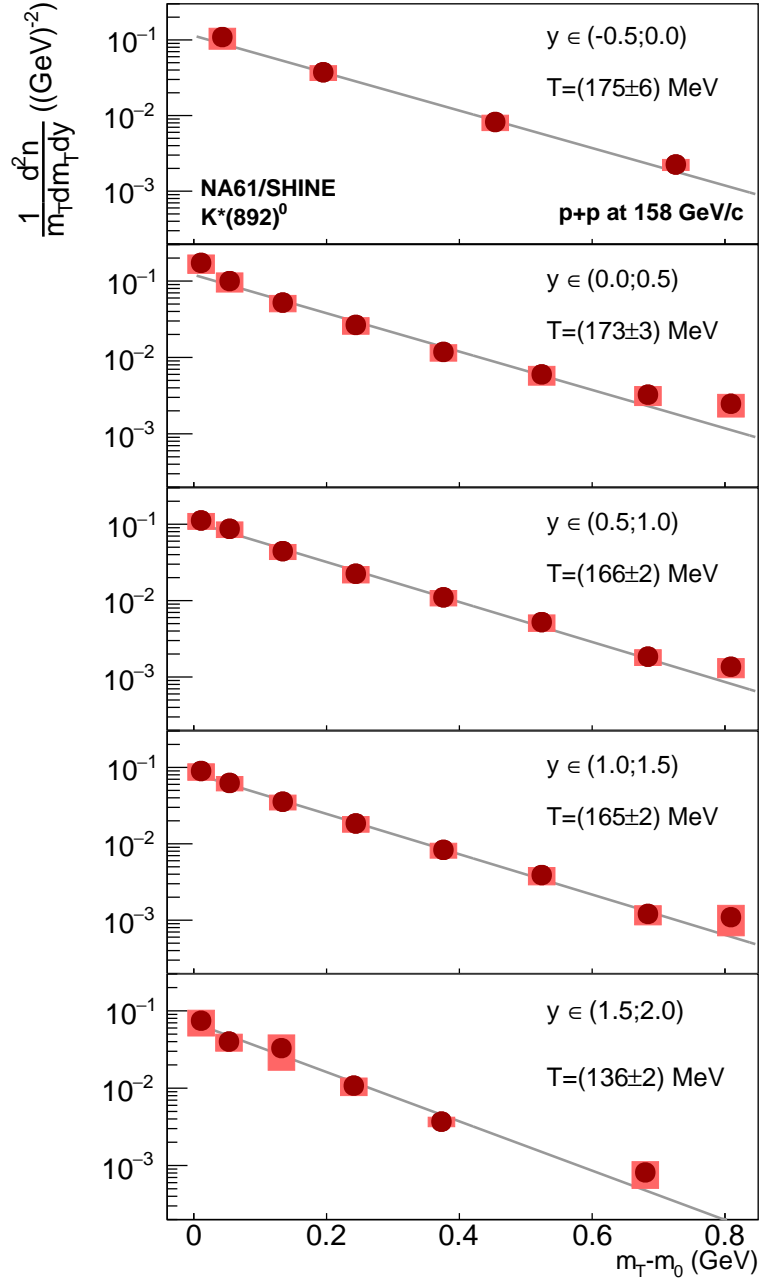


Figure 11: (Color online) Transverse mass spectra $\frac{1}{m_T} \frac{d^2n}{dm_T dy}$ for five bins of rapidity. The numerical values are listed in Table 4. The solid lines represent function given by Eqs. (12) and (13) with A and T parameters taken from Fig. 10.

$m_T - m_0$ (GeV)	p_T (GeV/c)	y		
		(-0.5;0.0)	(0.0;0.5)	(0.5;1.0)
0.011	(0.0;0.2)	$109.0 \pm 6.7 \pm 34$	$172.8 \pm 7.6 \pm 47$	$112.1 \pm 3.5 \pm 26$
0.054	(0.2;0.4)		$99.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 28$	$87.1 \pm 1.6 \pm 20$
0.134	(0.4;0.6)	$37.4 \pm 2.6 \pm 8.3$	$52.2 \pm 1.7 \pm 13$	$44.42 \pm 0.97 \pm 9.9$
0.244	(0.6;0.8)		$26.6 \pm 1.0 \pm 6.5$	$22.48 \pm 0.59 \pm 5.5$
0.376	(0.8;1.0)	$8.21 \pm 0.60 \pm 1.9$	$11.81 \pm 0.54 \pm 2.9$	$11.04 \pm 0.30 \pm 2.5$
0.524	(1.0;1.2)		$5.99 \pm 0.34 \pm 1.6$	$5.23 \pm 0.19 \pm 1.3$
0.684	(1.2;1.4)	$2.25 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.38$	$3.25 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.91$	$1.85 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.43$
0.809	(1.4;1.5)		$2.47 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.81$	$1.36 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.38$
$m_T - m_0$ (GeV)	p_T (GeV/c)	y		
		(1.0;1.5)	(1.5;2.0)	
0.011	(0.0;0.2)	$89.7 \pm 2.6 \pm 22$	$74.6 \pm 2.6 \pm 27$	
0.054	(0.2;0.4)	$62.6 \pm 1.5 \pm 13$	$40.0 \pm 1.6 \pm 9.9$	
0.134	(0.4;0.6)	$35.57 \pm 0.85 \pm 7.8$	$32.95 \pm 0.96 \pm 16$	
0.244	(0.6;0.8)	$18.46 \pm 0.46 \pm 4.3$	$10.77 \pm 0.49 \pm 2.8$	
0.376	(0.8;1.0)	$8.33 \pm 0.31 \pm 1.8$	$3.69 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.52$	
0.524	(1.0;1.2)	$3.89 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.99$	$0.814 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.31$	
0.684	(1.2;1.4)	$1.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.34$		
0.809	(1.4;1.5)	$1.09 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.47$		

Table 4: Numerical values of double differential yields $\frac{1}{m_T} \frac{d^2n}{dm_T dy}$ given in units of $10^{-3} (\text{GeV})^{-2}$ and presented in Fig. 11; the values of $m_T - m_0$ specify the bin centers. The first uncertainty is statistical, while the second one is systematic.

4.4 p_T -integrated and extrapolated rapidity distribution

The rapidity distribution $\frac{dn}{dy}$ was calculated by integrating and extrapolating (for the non-measured high- p_T region) the $\frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}$ spectrum:

$$\frac{dn}{dy} = \sum_i \frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T} \cdot dp_T + \frac{A_{p_T}}{I_{p_T}} \sum_i \frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T} \cdot dp_T, \quad (14)$$

where:

$$A_{p_T} = \int_{1.5}^{+\infty} A \cdot p_T \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{p_T^2 + m_0^2}}{T}\right) dp_T, \quad I_{p_T} = \int_0^{1.5} A \cdot p_T \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{p_T^2 + m_0^2}}{T}\right) dp_T. \quad (15)$$

The parameters T were taken from the corresponding plots in Fig. 10. The statistical uncertainties of

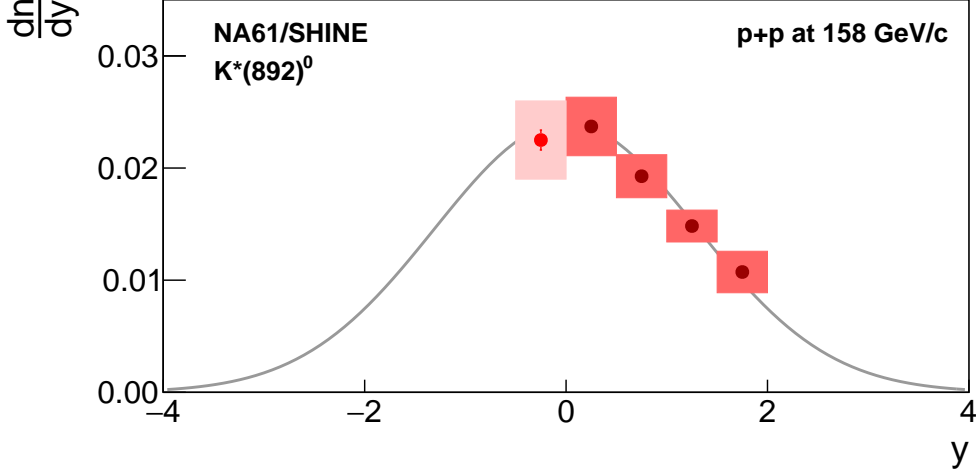


Figure 12: (Color online) The p_T -integrated and extrapolated rapidity distribution. The fitted Gaussian function (solid line) is given by Eq. (17); the first point (with $y < 0$) was not included in the fit (see the text for details). The numerical data are listed in Table 5.

p_T -integrated and extrapolated $\frac{dn}{dy}$ values were calculated as follows:

$$\Delta \frac{dn}{dy} = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{A_{pT}}{I_{pT}}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_i dp_T^2 \cdot \left(\Delta \frac{d^2n}{dy dp_T}\right)^2}. \quad (16)$$

The p_T -integrated and extrapolated $\frac{dn}{dy}$ spectrum of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons is plotted in Fig. 12 and the numerical values are listed in Table 5.

A Gaussian function:

$$f(y) = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \quad (17)$$

was fitted to the data points (the first point with $y < 0$ is plotted only to check the symmetry of the distribution and was not included in the fit) to measure the width σ_y of the $K^*(892)^0$ rapidity distribution. The fit was also used to determine the mean multiplicity $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ (see Sec. 4.5 for details of the procedure). The statistical uncertainty of σ_y was taken from the fit and the systematic uncertainty was estimated in the way described in Sec. 3.10. The numerical values of σ_y and $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ are listed in Table 5.

4.5 Mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$

The mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons was calculated as the sum of measured points in Fig. 12 (the first point, with $y < 0$, was not included in the sum) and the integral of the fitted Gaussian function Eq. (17) in the unmeasured region assuming symmetry around $y = 0$:

$$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle = \sum_i \frac{dn}{dy} \cdot dy + \left(\frac{A_{y-} + A_{y+}}{I_y}\right) \sum_i \frac{dn}{dy} \cdot dy, \quad (18)$$

y	$\frac{dn}{dy}$
(-0.5;0.0)	$(22.50 \pm 0.89 \pm 3.5) \cdot 10^{-3}$
(0.0;0.5)	$(23.71 \pm 0.37 \pm 2.6) \cdot 10^{-3}$
(0.5;1.0)	$(19.27 \pm 0.20 \pm 1.9) \cdot 10^{-3}$
(1.0;1.5)	$(14.83 \pm 0.17 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$
(1.5;2.0)	$(10.73 \pm 0.22 \pm 1.8) \cdot 10^{-3}$
σ_y	$1.31 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.09$
$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$	$(78.44 \pm 0.38 \pm 6.0) \cdot 10^{-3}$

Table 5: Numerical values of the p_T -integrated and extrapolated $\frac{dn}{dy}$ distribution presented in Fig. 12. The first uncertainty is statistical, while the second one is systematic. Additionally, the width of the Gaussian fit to the $\frac{dn}{dy}$ distribution, as well as the mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons are shown (see the text for details).

where:

$$A_{y-} = \int_{-\infty}^0 A \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}} dy, \quad A_{y+} = \int_{2.0}^{+\infty} A \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}} dy, \quad I_y = \int_0^{2.0} A \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}} dy. \quad (19)$$

The statistical uncertainty of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ was obtained from the formula:

$$\Delta \langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{A_{y-} + A_{y+}}{I_y}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_i dy^2 \cdot \left(\Delta \frac{dn}{dy}\right)^2}, \quad (20)$$

and the systematic uncertainty was estimated in the way described in Sec. 3.10.

The mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons, produced in inelastic p+p collisions at 158 GeV/c, is equal to $(78.44 \pm 0.38 \pm 6.0) \cdot 10^{-3}$, where the first uncertainty is statistical and the second one is systematic.

5 Comparison with world data and model predictions

This section compares the NA61/SHINE measurements in inelastic p+p interactions at 158 GeV/c with publicly available world data as well as with predictions from microscopic and statistical models.

5.1 Mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$

Figure 13 shows the comparison of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons obtained in p+p interactions by NA61/SHINE, STAR (top RHIC energy), as well as in Pb+Pb and Au+Au collisions at SPS, RHIC and LHC energies. For the ALICE and STAR experiments the averaged measurements of $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ mesons are shown. One sees that among the available results (and within the p_T range covered by the figure) the precision of the NA61/SHINE measurements is the highest and the results are very close to the PDG values. For p+p collisions the STAR experiment measured lower K^{*0} mass, especially at lower transverse momenta.

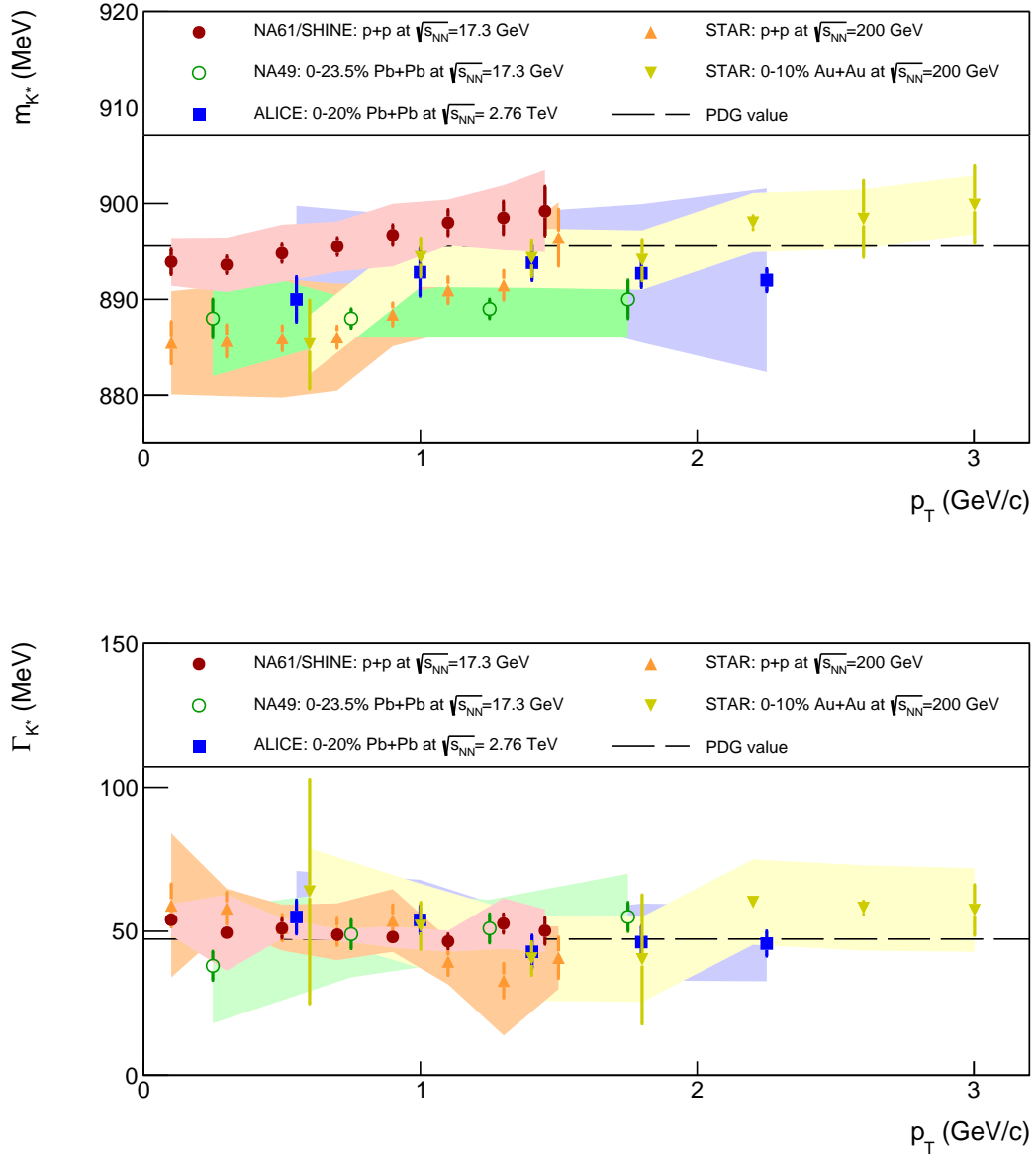


Figure 13: (Color online) The transverse momentum dependence of mass and width of $K^*(892)^0$ (or K^{*0}) mesons obtained by NA61/SHINE, NA49 [4], ALICE [9] and STAR [5]. For ALICE and STAR the averaged (K^{*0}) measurements of $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ are shown. The horizontal lines represent PDG values [35].

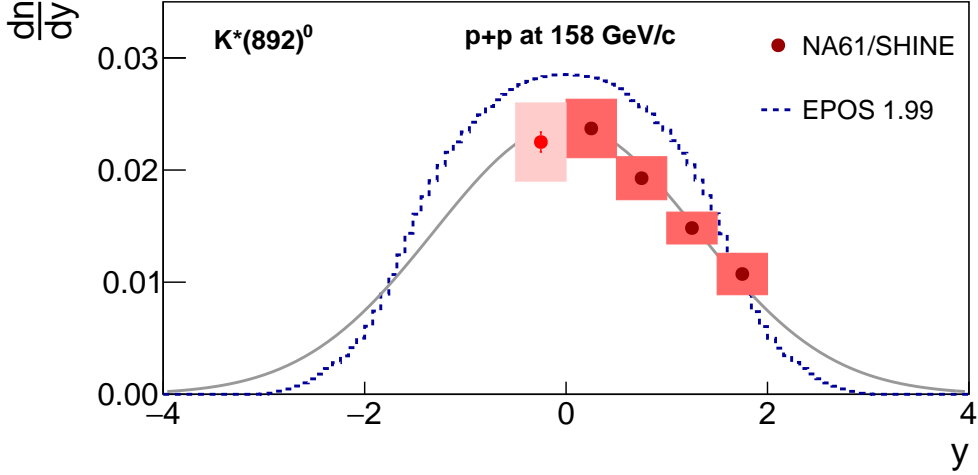


Figure 14: (Color online) Comparison of $K^*(892)^0$ rapidity distribution from NA61/SHINE (points) and the Epos1.99 model (dashed line). The fitted Gaussian function to NA61/SHINE points (solid line) is given by Eq. (17); the first point (with $y < 0$) was not included in the fit (see the text for details).

	$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$	σ_y
NA61/SHINE, p_T -integrated and extrapolated $\frac{dn}{dy}$	$(78.44 \pm 0.38 \pm 6.0) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.31 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.09$
NA49, $\frac{dn}{dy}$ in wide p_T bin [4]	$(74.1 \pm 1.5 \pm 6.7) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.17 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.07$
Epos1.99, no binning	$(87.82 \pm 0.06) \cdot 10^{-3}$	-

Table 6: The mean multiplicities $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ and the widths of the rapidity distributions σ_y obtained from $\frac{dn}{dy}$ distributions (see the text for details). The first uncertainty is statistical the second systematic.

5.2 Comparison of rapidity spectra and yields with NA49 and Epos1.99

The NA61/SHINE measurements of the rapidity spectrum and mean multiplicity were also compared to those predicted by the microscopic model of hadron production Epos1.99 [33]. The results are presented in Fig. 14 and the numerical values of the multiplicity are listed in Table 6. One sees that the Epos1.99 model overestimates $K^*(892)^0$ production in inelastic p+p collisions at 158 GeV/c.

Table 6 also shows the comparison with the NA49 result [4] for the same collision system and beam momentum. Instead of analysing in separate p_T bins, as in NA61/SHINE, the NA49 experiment used one wide p_T bin ($0 < p_T < 1.5$ GeV/c). The mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ in NA49 was obtained as the integral under the Gaussian function in the range $-3 < y < 3$ fitted to the $\frac{dn}{dy}$ distribution [27]. Within the uncertainties shown, the results of both experiments are consistent.

5.3 System size dependence of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ at 158A GeV/c and predictions of HGM

The statistical Hadron Resonance Gas Models (HGM) are commonly used to predict particle multiplicities in elementary and nucleus-nucleus collisions, using as adjustable parameters the chemical freeze-out temperature T_{chem} , the baryochemical potential μ_B , strangeness saturation parameter γ_S , etc. In the following

	$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ or $K^*(892)_{\text{HGM}}^0$
NA61/SHINE, p_T -integrated and extrapolated $\frac{dn}{dy}$	$(78.44 \pm 0.38 \pm 6.0) \cdot 10^{-3}$
HGM, Canonical Ensemble, fit A (no ϕ) [41]	$74.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
HGM, Canonical Ensemble, fit B (with ϕ) [41]	$56.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
HGM, Grand Canonical Ensemble (with ϕ) [42, 43]	$80.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Table 7: The mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons for 158 GeV/c inelastic p+p interactions compared to theoretical multiplicities obtained within Hadron Gas Models [41, 42].

the measured $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ multiplicities are compared with predictions of two HGM models described in Refs. [41, 42].

In Ref. [41] the HGM results for $K^*(892)^0$ multiplicities were calculated for two versions of the model fits to particle yields. The first one, called fit B, allowed for strangeness under-saturation so the usual parametrization with γ_S was applied. For p+p interactions, the fit was carried out without including the multiplicities of Ξ and Ω baryons. In the second fit, called A, the parameter γ_S was replaced by the mean number of strange quark pairs $\langle s\bar{s} \rangle$. For p+p collisions fit A was performed without the ϕ meson. For both fits predicted multiplicities were calculated in the Canonical Ensemble (CE) [41]. The measured mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ in 158 GeV/c inelastic p+p interactions was divided by HGM predictions based on fit A and B and compared with the value found by NA49 [4]. The results are shown in Fig. 15 for p+p interactions, as well as C+C, Si+Si, and Pb+Pb collisions measured by NA49 [4]. In Ref. [41] the S-Canonical Ensemble (SCE) with exact strangeness conservation and grand-canonical treatment of electric charge and baryon number was used for the heavier C+C and Si+Si systems, and the Grand Canonical Ensemble (GCE) was assumed for Pb+Pb collisions. For C+C and Si+Si interactions all available particles were used in the HGM fits, including ϕ meson and multi-strange baryons. For Pb+Pb data only the measured $\Lambda(1520)$ yield was removed from the fitted multiplicities. Note that the centrality of Pb+Pb collisions used in the HGM fits was 0-5% whereas the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ values in NA49 were obtained for the 0-23.5% most central interactions. Therefore, the HGM yields had to be scaled by a factor 262/362 corresponding to the respective number of wounded nucleons (see Table 8).

For heavier systems (including C+C and Si+Si), there is no significant difference between fit A and fit B, however the deviation between the HGM predictions and experimental data increases with increasing system size. The p+p measurements are very close to the HGM prediction but only in case of fit A, where the ϕ meson was excluded from the fit. In the most recent paper [42], where the HGM fits were done for the NA49 and the new NA61/SHINE measurement in p+p interactions, it is also stressed that at SPS energies the ϕ meson multiplicities in p+p collisions cannot be well fitted within the CE formulation of the HGM (the quality of CE fits becomes much worse when the ϕ meson yield is included). However, the mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons in inelastic p+p collisions at 158 GeV/c can also be compared to the HGM prediction based on the Grand Canonical Ensemble formulation [42]. The results for the NA49 and NA61/SHINE measurements are shown in Fig. 15 as closed cross and closed star symbols. Surprisingly, the GCE statistical model provides a good description of the $K^*(892)^0$ yield in the small p+p system. The numerical values of the NA61/SHINE p+p measurement and the statistical models are presented in the Table 7. In Fig. 15 the total uncertainty of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ was taken as the square root of the sum of squares of statistical and systematic uncertainties. The uncertainty of the ratio shown on vertical axis was taken as the final uncertainty of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$ divided by $K^*(892)_{\text{HGM}}^0$.

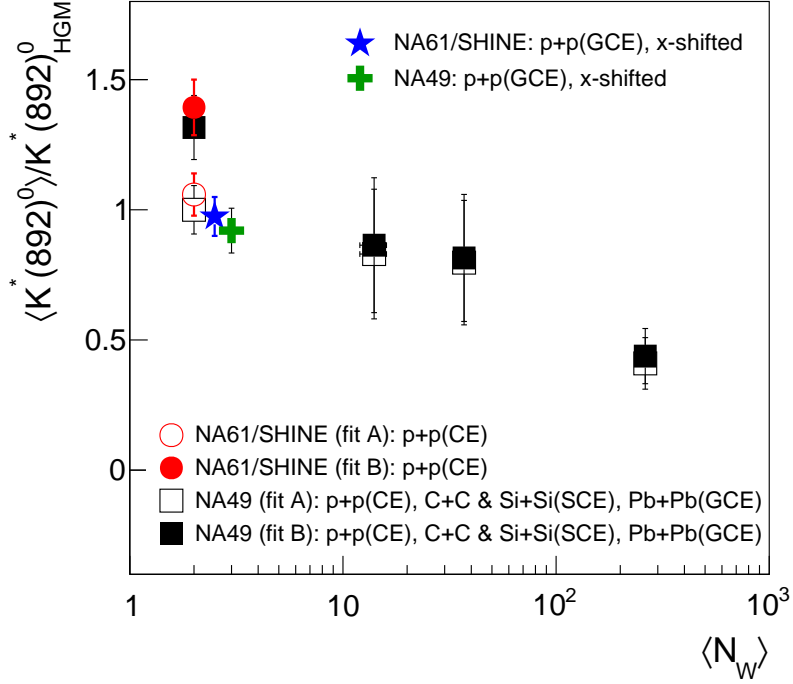


Figure 15: (Color online) The mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ for p+p reactions (this analysis and NA49 measurement [4]), as well as results of NA49 for C+C, Si+Si and Pb+Pb [4] interactions at 158A GeV/c divided by the HGM predictions [41] for fit B (closed circle and closed squares) and fit A (open circle and open squares), see the text for details. Closed star and cross symbols show p+p measurements compared to HGM predictions for the Grand Canonical Ensemble formulation [42, 43]. N_W denotes the number of wounded nucleons taken from Ref. [4].

5.4 K^* over charged kaon ratios and time between freeze-outs

The K^* to charged kaons ratios, may allow to estimate the time interval between chemical and kinetic freeze-out in nucleus-nucleus collisions. The K^* mesons have identical quark (anti-quark) content as K mesons, but different mass and relative orientation of quark spins. Thus, the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ and $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ ratios are considered as the least model dependent ratios for studying the K^* production properties as well as the freeze-out conditions.

The system size dependence of the K^*/K ratio at SPS, RHIC and LHC energies shows a strong decrease with increasing system size and/or multiplicity density (see Sec. 1 for a full list of references). The effect seems to be stronger at the SPS than at RHIC and LHC. Figure 16 presents this dependence at the SPS for the NA49 and NA61/SHINE results at 158A GeV/c. The numerical values are given in Table 8.

The NA61/SHINE $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ yield ratios for p+p interactions and the corresponding ratios in central Pb+Pb collisions from NA49 can be used to estimate the time interval between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs in Pb+Pb. Following Ref. [5]:

$$\frac{K^*}{K} \Big|_{\text{kinetic}} = \frac{K^*}{K} \Big|_{\text{chemical}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta t}{\tau}}, \quad (21)$$

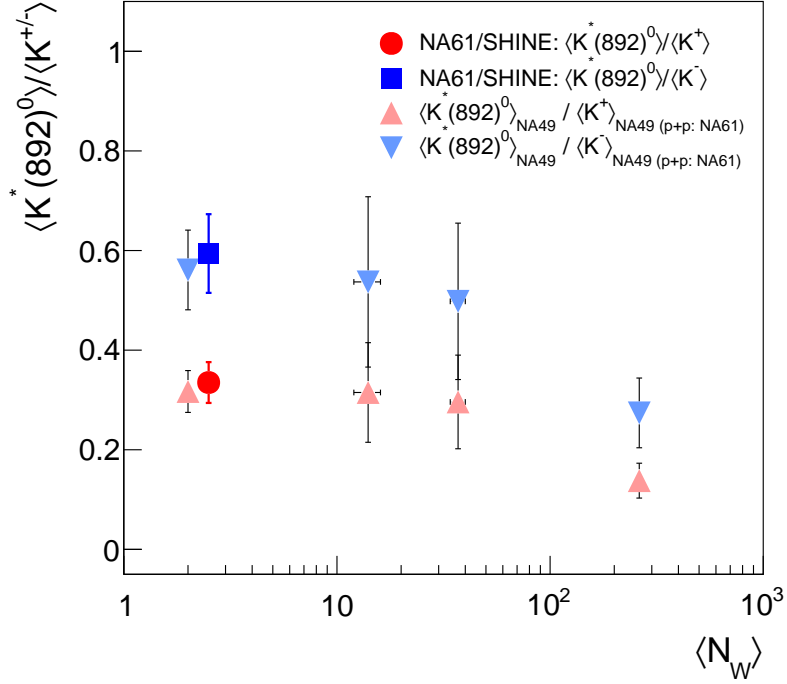


Figure 16: (Color online) The system size dependences of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ yield ratios in p+p, C+C, Si+Si and Pb+Pb collisions at 158A GeV/c. N_W denotes the number of wounded nucleons taken from Ref. [4]. The numerical values are listed in Table 8. For better visibility the NA61/SHINE points are shifted on the horizontal axis.

where:

- the ratio $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^{+/-} \rangle$ in inelastic p+p interactions can be treated as the one at chemical freeze-out,
- the ratio $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^{+/-} \rangle$ for central Pb+Pb (NA49) interactions can be used as the one at kinetic freeze-out,
- τ is the mean $K^*(892)^0$ lifetime of approximately 4.17 fm/c [35],
- Δt is the time interval between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs calculated in the $K^*(892)^0$ rest frame.

Assuming that the losses of $K^*(892)^0$ before kinetic freeze-out are due to rescattering effects and that there are no regeneration processes, the time between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs (in the resonance rest frame) can be estimated as 3.7 ± 1.2 fm/c from the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ ratio and 3.2 ± 1.2 fm/c from the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ ratio. These numbers correspond to 23.5% of the most central Pb+Pb interactions but the time is similar when using 5% of the most central events.

Following Ref. [12], the above times may be expressed in the collision center-of-mass reference system using the multiplicative Lorentz factor:

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 + (\langle p_T \rangle / m_0 c)^2}, \quad (22)$$

	$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$	$\langle K^+ \rangle$	$\langle K^- \rangle$	$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$	$\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$
NA61/SHINE p+p $N_W=2$	0.0784±0.0060	0.234±0.022 [44]	0.132±0.014 [44]	0.335±0.041	0.594±0.079
NA49 p+p $N_W=2$	0.0741±0.0069 [4]	from NA61/SHINE	from NA61/SHINE	0.317±0.042	0.561±0.080
NA49 15.3% C+C $\langle N_W \rangle = 14 \pm 2$ [4]	0.80±0.24 [4]	2.54±0.25 [45]	1.49±0.16 [45]	0.31±0.10	0.54±0.17
NA49 12.2% Si+Si $\langle N_W \rangle = 37 \pm 3$ [4]	2.20±0.66 [4]	7.44±0.74 [45]	4.42±0.44 [45]	0.296±0.094	0.50±0.16
NA49 23.5% Pb+Pb $\langle N_W \rangle = 262 \pm 6$ [4]	10.3±2.5 [4]	74.5±5.1 (from scaling)	37.6±2.6 (from scaling)	0.138±0.035	0.274±0.070
NA49 5% Pb+Pb $\langle N_W \rangle = 362 \pm 5$ [13]	–	103.0±7.1 [13]	51.9±3.6 [13]	–	–

Table 8: The mean multiplicities of different particle species measured in nucleus-nucleus collisions at 158A GeV/c by NA49 and NA61/SHINE. The total uncertainties of $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle$, $\langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^- \rangle$ were taken as the square roots of the sums of squares of statistical and systematic uncertainties. For NA49 p+p data, the $\langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^- \rangle$ results include statistical uncertainties only ($\langle K^+ \rangle = 0.2267 \pm 0.0006$ and $\langle K^- \rangle = 0.1303 \pm 0.0004$), whereas systematic uncertainties for total yields were not reported [14]. Therefore, NA61/SHINE $\langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^- \rangle$ values were used in the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ ratios. The numbers of $\langle K^+ \rangle$ and $\langle K^- \rangle$ and their uncertainties for the 5% most central Pb+Pb collisions were multiplied by a factor 262/362 in order to estimate charged kaon multiplicities in the 23.5% most central Pb+Pb reactions.

where $\langle p_T \rangle$ can be used as an approximation for $K^*(892)^0$ total momentum for the measurements at mid-rapidity. The NA49 experiment published the $K^*(892)^0$ transverse momentum spectrum for 23.5% of the most central Pb+Pb interactions, in the rapidity range $0.43 < y < 1.78$ [4]. The $\langle p_T \rangle$ can be obtained from the fitted exponential function in the range $0 < p_T < 4$ GeV/c. The average transverse momentum of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons was found to be 0.908 GeV/c that results in $\gamma \approx 1.42$. Finally, the Lorentz boosted time interval between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs can be estimated as 5.3 fm/c for the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^+ \rangle$ ratio or 4.6 fm/c for the $\langle K^*(892)^0 \rangle / \langle K^- \rangle$ ratio.

Similar calculations can be performed for the published RHIC ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV) and LHC ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2760$ GeV) data. In the STAR experiment at RHIC, the K^{*0}/K^- ratio was found to be 0.20 ± 0.04 for the 10% most central Au+Au collisions, and 0.34 ± 0.05 for p+p interactions [7]. Thus, the time between freeze-outs (calculated in the K^{*0} rest frame) is equal to 2.2 ± 1.0 fm/c. The average transverse momentum of K^{*0} mesons in Au+Au collisions at mid-rapidity ($|y| < 0.5$) was found to be 1.09 GeV/c [7], what corresponds to $\gamma \approx 1.57$. Therefore, the time interval between freeze-outs, determined in the collision center-of-mass reference system, can be estimated as 3.5 fm/c. This value is smaller than the ones obtained at SPS.

In the ALICE experiment at LHC, the K^{*0}/K^- ratio was found to be 0.180 ± 0.027 for the 5% most central Pb+Pb collisions, and 0.307 ± 0.043 for p+p interactions [10]. Following Eq. (21), Δt can be evaluated as 2.2 ± 0.9 fm/c. The $\langle p_T \rangle$ of K^{*0} mesons in Pb+Pb collisions at mid-rapidity ($|y| < 0.5$) was found to be 1.310 GeV/c [10], what corresponds to $\gamma \approx 1.77$. Thus, at LHC energy, the time interval between freeze-outs, determined in the collision center-of-mass reference system, can be estimated as 3.9 fm/c.

The above numbers may imply that, in central heavy ion collisions, the lifetime of the hadronic period of the fireball after chemical freeze-out is longer at SPS than at RHIC or even at LHC energies. One should, however, remember that such a conclusion is valid only under the assumption that there are no regeneration processes of K^*0 mesons before kinetic freeze-out. As the $K^*(892)^0$ regeneration may happen at all energies, the obtained time interval values should be considered as lower limits of the time between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs.

6 Summary

In this paper the NA61/SHINE measurement of $K^*(892)^0$ meson production via its $K^+\pi^-$ decay mode in inelastic p+p collisions at beam momentum 158 GeV/c ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV) was presented. The *template* method was used to extract raw $K^*(892)^0$ signals. In this method the background is described as a sum of two contributions: background due to uncorrelated pairs modeled by event mixing and background of correlated pairs modeled by Epos1.99. For $K^*(892)^0$ production the *template* method was found to provide a better background description than the *standard* one which relies on mixed events only. The mass and width of the $K^*(892)^0$ were extracted from the fits to background subtracted invariant mass spectra. Their values, for different transverse momentum bins, are close to the PDG results, however, a slight increase of the $K^*(892)^0$ mass with transverse momentum can be observed.

With the large statistics of NA61/SHINE data (52.57M events selected by the interaction trigger) it was possible to obtain double differential transverse momentum and rapidity spectra of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons. The full phase-space mean multiplicity of $K^*(892)^0$ mesons, obtained from the p_T -integrated and extrapolated rapidity distribution, was found to be $(78.44 \pm 0.38 \pm 6.0) \cdot 10^{-3}$, where the first uncertainty is statistical and the second one is systematic. The result agrees with the previous NA49 measurement for the same system and energy.

The NA61/SHINE result was compared with predictions of statistical Hadron Resonance Gas models in Canonical and Grand Canonical formulations. Surprisingly, the GCE model provides a good description of the NA61/SHINE measurement of the $K^*(892)^0$ multiplicity in p+p collisions. The CE model also agrees provided that the ϕ meson is excluded from the fits.

Finally, based on the previous results of NA49 from central Pb+Pb collisions and the new measurements of NA61/SHINE on p+p interactions, an attempt was made to estimate the time between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs in central Pb+Pb reactions at 158A GeV/c. This time was found to be larger than at RHIC, suggesting that either the system life-time between freeze-outs is indeed higher at SPS or the $K^*(892)^0$ regeneration effects start to play a significant role at higher collision energies.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the CERN EP, BE, HSE and EN Departments for the strong support of NA61/SHINE.

This work was supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (grant NKFIH 123842/123959), the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (grants 667/N-CERN/2010/0, NN 202 48 4339 and NN 202 23 1837), the National Science Centre Poland (grants 2011/03/N/ST2/03691, 2013/11/N/ST2/03879, 2014/13/N/ST2/02565, 2014/14/E/ST2/00018, 2014/15/B/ST2/02537 and 2015/18/M/ST2/00125,

2015/19/N/ST2/01689, 2016/23/B/ST2/00692, 2017/25/N/ST2/02575, 2018/30/A/ST2/00226), the Russian Science Foundation, grant 16-12-10176, the Russian Academy of Science and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grants 08-02-00018, 09-02-00664 and 12-02-91503-CERN), the Ministry of Science and Education of the Russian Federation, grant No. 3.3380.2017/4.6, the National Research Nuclear University MEPhI in the framework of the Russian Academic Excellence Project (contract No. 02.a03.21.0005, 27.08.2013), the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (grants 18071005, 19034011, 19740162, 20740160 and 20039012), the German Research Foundation (grant GA 1480/2-2), the Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory Agency and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (bilateral contract No. 4799-1-18/20), Bulgarian National Science Fund (grant DN08/11), Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia (grant OI171002), Swiss Nationalfonds Foundation (grant 200020117913/1), ETH Research Grant TH-01 07-3 and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), a U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, HEP User Facility. Fermilab is managed by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC (FRA), acting under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359.

References

- [1] J. Rafelski and B. Muller, “Strangeness Production in the Quark - Gluon Plasma,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **48**, 1066 (1982) Erratum: [*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **56**, 2334 (1986)] doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.48.1066, 10.1103/PhysRevLett.56.2334
- [2] C. Markert, G. Torrieri and J. Rafelski, “Strange Hadron Resonances: Freeze-Out Probes in Heavy-Ion Collisions,” *AIP Conf. Proc.* **631**, 533 (2002) doi:10.1063/1.1513698 [hep-ph/0206260]
- [3] C. Blume, “Is there Life after Hadronization? An Experimental Overview,” *Acta Phys. Polon. B* **43**, 577 (2012) doi:10.5506/APhysPolB.43.577 [arXiv:1111.7140 [nucl-ex]]
- [4] T. Anticic *et al.* [NA49 Collaboration], “ $K^*(892)^0$ and $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ production in central Pb+Pb, Si+Si, C+C and inelastic p+p collisions at 158A GeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **84**, 064909 (2011) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.84.064909 [arXiv:1105.3109 [nucl-ex]]
- [5] J. Adams *et al.* [STAR Collaboration], “ $K(892)^*$ Resonance Production in Au+Au and p+p Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV at RHIC,” *Phys. Rev. C* **71**, 064902 (2005) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.71.064902 [nucl-ex/0412019]
- [6] B. I. Abelev *et al.* [STAR Collaboration], “Hadronic resonance production in d+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV at RHIC,” *Phys. Rev. C* **78**, 044906 (2008) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.78.044906 [arXiv:0801.0450 [nucl-ex]]
- [7] M. M. Aggarwal *et al.* [STAR Collaboration], “ K^{*0} production in Cu+Cu and Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 62.4$ GeV and 200 GeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **84**, 034909 (2011) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.84.034909 [arXiv:1006.1961 [nucl-ex]]
- [8] M. Nasim [STAR Collaboration], “Probing QCD matter via $K^{*0}(892)$ and $\phi(1020)$ resonance production at RHIC,” arXiv:1911.02270 [nucl-ex]
- [9] B. B. Abelev *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “ $K^*(892)^0$ and (1020) production in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **91**, 024609 (2015) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.91.024609 [arXiv:1404.0495 [nucl-ex]]

- [10] J. Adam *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “ $K^*(892)^0$ and $\phi(1020)$ meson production at high transverse momentum in pp and Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **95**, no. 6, 064606 (2017) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.95.064606 [arXiv:1702.00555 [nucl-ex]]
- [11] D. S. D. Albuquerque [ALICE Collaboration], “Hadronic resonances, strange and multi-strange particle production in Xe-Xe and Pb-Pb collisions with ALICE at the LHC,” *Nucl. Phys. A* **982**, 823 (2019) doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2018.08.033 [arXiv:1807.08727 [hep-ex]]
- [12] S. Acharya *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “Evidence of rescattering effect in Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC through production of $K^*(892)^0$ and $\phi(1020)$ mesons,” arXiv:1910.14419 [nucl-ex]
- [13] S. V. Afanasiev *et al.* [NA49 Collaboration], “Energy dependence of pion and kaon production in central Pb + Pb collisions,” *Phys. Rev. C* **66**, 054902 (2002) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.66.054902 [nucl-ex/0205002]
- [14] T. Anticic *et al.* [NA49 Collaboration], “Inclusive production of charged kaons in p+p collisions at 158 GeV/c beam momentum and a new evaluation of the energy dependence of kaon production up to collider energies,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **68**, 1 (2010) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-010-1328-0 [arXiv:1004.1889 [hep-ex]]
- [15] B. Abelev *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “Production of $K^*(892)^0$ and $\phi(1020)$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **72**, 2183 (2012) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-2183-y [arXiv:1208.5717 [hep-ex]]
- [16] S. Acharya *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “ $K^*(892)^0$ and $\phi(1020)$ production at midrapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV,” arXiv:1910.14410 [nucl-ex]
- [17] A. K. Dash [ALICE Collaboration], “Multiplicity dependence of strangeness and hadronic resonance production in pp and p-Pb collisions with ALICE at the LHC,” *Nucl. Phys. A* **982**, 467 (2019) doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2018.11.011 [arXiv:1807.07469 [hep-ex]]
- [18] S. Acharya *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “Multiplicity dependence of $K^*(892)^0$ and $\phi(1020)$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV,” arXiv:1910.14397 [nucl-ex]
- [19] A. Adare *et al.* [PHENIX Collaboration], “Measurement of K_S^0 and K^{*0} in $p + p$, $d + Au$, and $Cu + Cu$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **90**, no. 5, 054905 (2014) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.90.054905 [arXiv:1405.3628 [nucl-ex]]
- [20] S. Acharya *et al.* [ALICE Collaboration], “Multiplicity dependence of light-flavor hadron production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV,” *Phys. Rev. C* **99**, no. 2, 024906 (2019) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.99.024906 [arXiv:1807.11321 [nucl-ex]]
- [21] M. Aguilar-Benitez *et al.*, “Inclusive particle production in 400 GeV/c pp-interactions,” *Z. Phys. C* **50**, 405 (1991) doi:10.1007/BF01551452
- [22] D. Drijard *et al.* [Annecy(LAPP)-CERN-College de France-Dortmund-Heidelberg-Warsaw Collaboration], “Production of Vector and Tensor Mesons in Proton Proton Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 52.5$ GeV,” *Z. Phys. C* **9**, 293 (1981) doi:10.1007/BF01548764
- [23] T. Akesson *et al.* [Axial Field Spectrometer Collaboration], “Inclusive Vector - Meson Production in the Central Region of pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 63$ GeV,” *Nucl. Phys. B* **203**, 27 (1982) Erratum: [Nucl. Phys. B **229**, 541 (1983)] doi:10.1016/0550-3213(83)90348-6, 10.1016/0550-3213(82)90475-8

- [24] A. Tefelska, PhD thesis, Faculty of Physics, Warsaw University of Technology, under preparation
- [25] N. Abgrall *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “NA61/SHINE facility at the CERN SPS: beams and detector system,” *J. Inst.* **9**, P06005 (2014) doi:10.1088/1748-0221/9/06/P06005 [arXiv:1401.4699 [physics.ins-det]]
- [26] C. Hohne, private communication
- [27] C. Hohne, “System-Size Dependence of Strangeness Production in Heavy-Ion Collisions at 158 AGeV,” PhD thesis, University of Marburg (2003), <https://edms5.cern.ch/document/816035/1>
- [28] N. Abgrall *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “Measurement of negatively charged pion spectra in inelastic p+p interactions at $p_{lab} = 20, 31, 40, 80$ and 158 GeV/c,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **74**, no. 3, 2794 (2014) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-014-2794-6 [arXiv:1310.2417 [hep-ex]]
- [29] A. Aduszkiewicz *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “Multiplicity and transverse momentum fluctuations in inelastic proton-proton interactions at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76**, no. 11, 635 (2016) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4450-9 [arXiv:1510.00163 [hep-ex]]
- [30] C. Bovet, R. Maleyran, L. Piemontese, A. Placci and M. Placidi, “The Cedar Counters for Particle Identification in the SPS Secondary Beams: A Description and an Operation Manual,” CERN-82-13, CERN-YELLOW-82-13
- [31] C. Strabel, “Evaluation of particle yields in 30 GeV proton-carbon inelastic interactions for estimating the T2K neutrino flux,” PhD thesis, Frankfurt University (2011), ETH-19538, CERN-THESIS-2011-295
- [32] A. Aduszkiewicz *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “Two-particle correlations in azimuthal angle and pseudorapidity in inelastic p + p interactions at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77**, no. 2, 59 (2017) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4599-x [arXiv:1610.00482 [nucl-ex]]
- [33] K. Werner, F. M. Liu and T. Pierog, “Parton ladder splitting and the rapidity dependence of transverse momentum spectra in deuteron-gold collisions at RHIC,” *Phys. Rev. C* **74**, 044902 (2006) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.74.044902 [hep-ph/0506232]
- [34] Web page of CRMC package, <https://web.ikp.kit.edu/rulrich/crmc.html>
- [35] M. Tanabashi *et al.* [Particle Data Group], “Review of Particle Physics,” *Phys. Rev. D* **98**, no. 3, 030001 (2018) and 2019 update doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.98.030001
- [36] Web page of ROOT package, <https://root.cern.ch>
- [37] T. Pierog, private communication
- [38] A. Aduszkiewicz, “Energy dependence of negatively charged pion production in proton-proton interactions at the CERN SPS,” PhD thesis, University of Warsaw (2016), CERN-THESIS-2016-010
- [39] R. Brun, F. Carminati, “GEANT Detector Description and Simulation Tool,” CERN Program Library Long Writeup W5013 (1993)
- [40] N. Abgrall *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “Calibration and Analysis of the 2007 Data,” CERN-SPSC-2008-018 (2008)

- [41] F. Becattini, J. Manninen and M. Gazdzicki, “Energy and system size dependence of chemical freeze-out in relativistic nuclear collisions,” *Phys. Rev. C* **73**, 044905 (2006) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.73.044905 [hep-ph/0511092]
- [42] V. V. Begun, V. Vovchenko, M. I. Gorenstein and H. Stoecker, “Statistical hadron-gas treatment of systems created in proton-proton interactions at energies available at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron,” *Phys. Rev. C* **98**, no. 5, 054909 (2018) doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.98.054909 [arXiv:1805.01901 [nucl-th]]
- [43] V. V. Begun, private communication
- [44] A. Aduszkiewicz *et al.* [NA61/SHINE Collaboration], “Measurements of π^\pm , K^\pm , p and \bar{p} spectra in proton-proton interactions at 20, 31, 40, 80 and 158 GeV/ c with the NA61/SHINE spectrometer at the CERN SPS,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77**, no. 10, 671 (2017) doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-5260-4 [arXiv:1705.02467 [nucl-ex]]
- [45] C. Alt *et al.* [NA49 Collaboration], “System-size dependence of strangeness production in nucleus-nucleus collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 052301 (2005) doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.94.052301 [nucl-ex/0406031]

The NA61/SHINE Collaboration

A. Aduszkiewicz¹⁵, E.V. Andronov²¹, T. Antičić³, V. Babkin¹⁹, M. Baszczyk¹³, S. Bhosale¹⁰, A. Blondel²³, M. Bogomilov², A. Brandin²⁰, A. Bravar²³, W. Bryliński¹⁷, J. Brzychczyk¹², M. Buryakov¹⁹, O. Busygina¹⁸, A. Bzdak¹³, H. Cherif⁶, M. Ćirković²², M. Csanad⁷, J. Cybowska¹⁷, T. Czopowicz^{9,17}, A. Damyanova²³, N. Davis¹⁰, M. Deliyergiyev⁹, M. Deveaux⁶, A. Dmitriev¹⁹, W. Dominik¹⁵, P. Dorosz¹³, J. Dumarchez⁴, R. Engel⁵, G.A. Feofilov²¹, L. Fields²⁴, Z. Fodor^{7,16}, A. Garibov¹, M. Gaździcki^{6,9}, O. Golosov²⁰, V. Golovatyuk¹⁹, M. Golubeva¹⁸, K. Grebieszko¹⁷, F. Guber¹⁸, A. Haesler²³, S.N. Igolkin²¹, S. Ilieva², A. Ivashkin¹⁸, S.R. Johnson²⁵, K. Kadija³, E. Kaptur¹⁴, N. Kargin²⁰, E. Kashirin²⁰, M. Kielbowicz¹⁰, V.A. Kireyeu¹⁹, V. Klochko⁶, V.I. Kolesnikov¹⁹, D. Kolev², A. Korzenev²³, V.N. Kovalenko²¹, S. Kowalski¹⁴, M. Koziel⁶, A. Krasnoperov¹⁹, W. Kucewicz¹³, M. Kuich¹⁵, A. Kurepin¹⁸, D. Larsen¹², A. László⁷, T.V. Lazareva²¹, M. Lewicki¹⁶, K. Łojek¹², B. Łysakowski¹⁴, V.V. Lyubushkin¹⁹, M. Mačkowiak-Pawłowska¹⁷, Z. Majka¹², B. Maksiak¹¹, A.I. Malakhov¹⁹, D. Manić²², A. Marcinek¹⁰, A.D. Marino²⁵, K. Marton⁷, H.-J. Mathes⁵, T. Matulewicz¹⁵, V. Matveev¹⁹, G.L. Melkumov¹⁹, A.O. Merzlaya¹², B. Messerly²⁶, Ł. Mik¹³, S. Morozov^{18,20}, S. Mrówczyński⁹, Y. Nagai²⁵, M. Naskręt¹⁶, V. Ozvenchuk¹⁰, V. Paolone²⁶, O. Petukhov¹⁸, R. Płaneta¹², P. Podlaski¹⁵, B.A. Popov^{19,4}, B. Porfy⁷, M. Posiadła-Zezula¹⁵, D.S. Prokhorova²¹, D. Pszczel¹¹, S. Puławski¹⁴, J. Puzović²², M. Ravonel²³, R. Renfordt⁶, E. Richter-Wąs¹², D. Röhrich⁸, E. Rondio¹¹, M. Roth⁵, B.T. Rumberger²⁵, M. Rummyantsev¹⁹, A. Rustamov^{1,6}, M. Rybczynski⁹, A. Rybicki¹⁰, A. Sadovsky¹⁸, K. Schmidt¹⁴, I. Selyuzhenkov²⁰, A.Yu. Seryakov²¹, P. Seyboth⁹, M. Słodkowski¹⁷, P. Staszal¹², G. Stefanek⁹, J. Stepaniak¹¹, M. Strikhanov²⁰, H. Ströbele⁶, T. Šušar³, A. Taranenko²⁰, A. Tefelska¹⁷, D. Tefelski¹⁷, V. Tereshchenko¹⁹, A. Toia⁶, R. Tsenov², L. Turko¹⁶, R. Ulrich⁵, M. Unger⁵, F.F. Valiev²¹, D. Veberič⁵, V.V. Vechernin²¹, A. Wickremasinghe^{26,24}, Z. Włodarczyk⁹, O. Wyszynski¹², E.D. Zimmerman²⁵, and R. Zwaska²⁴

¹ National Nuclear Research Center, Baku, Azerbaijan

² Faculty of Physics, University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

³ Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴ LPNHE, University of Paris VI and VII, Paris, France

⁵ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

⁶ University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

⁷ Wigner Research Centre for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

⁸ University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

⁹ Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland

¹⁰ Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland

¹¹ National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland

¹² Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland

¹³ AGH - University of Science and Technology, Cracow, Poland

¹⁴ University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

¹⁵ University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

¹⁶ University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland

¹⁷ Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland

¹⁸ Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia

¹⁹ Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

²⁰ National Research Nuclear University (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute), Moscow, Russia

²¹ St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

²² University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

- ²³ University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
- ²⁴ Fermilab, Batavia, USA
- ²⁵ University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
- ²⁶ University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, USA