High-p_T Particle Production with Respect to the Reaction Plane

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David L. Winter
for the PHENIX Collaboration
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

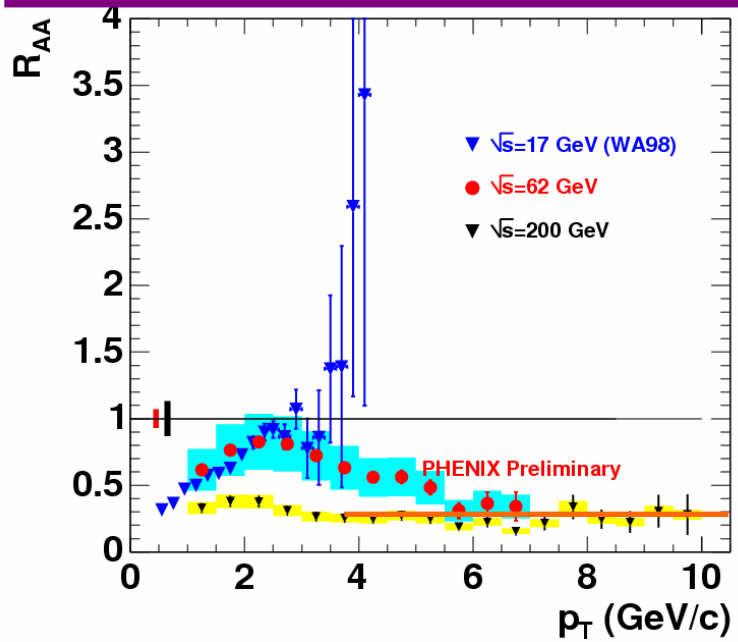
Outline

- Physics Motivation
- Measurement Method
- PHENIX Results
- Models
- Summary

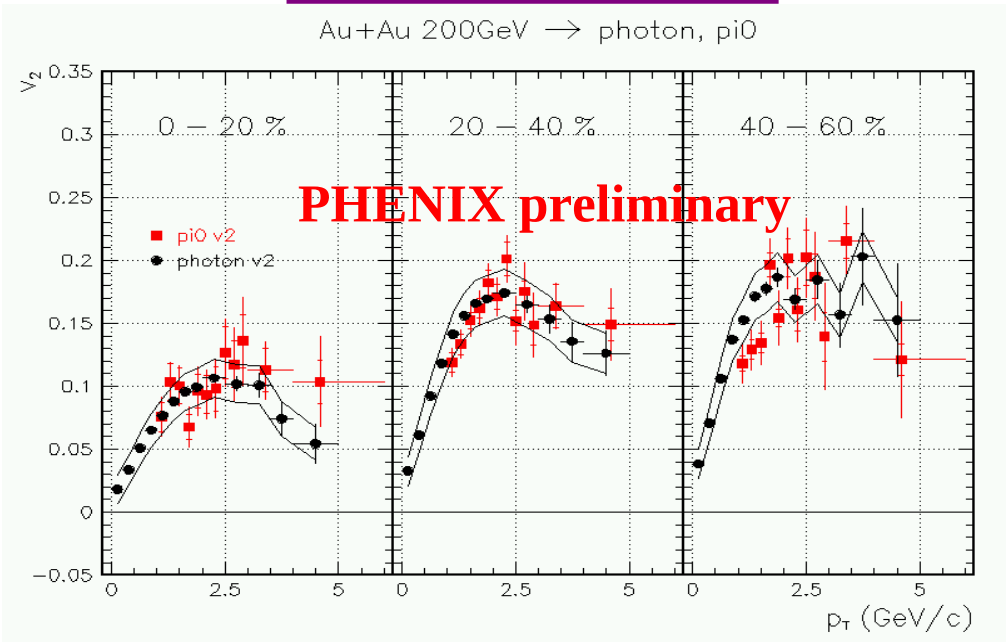
R_{AA} and v_2 at high p_T

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{Yield}(AA), \text{scaled}}{\text{Yield}(pp), \text{scaled}}$$

π^0 R_{AA} appears flat for p_T>3.0 GeV/c

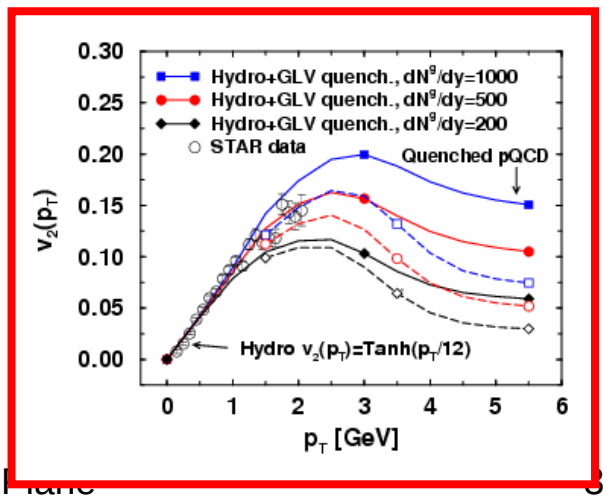


Large v_2 at high p_T



Examples of theoretical studies:

- Gyulassy, Vitev, Wang, **PRL 86**: **2537, 2001**
- Shuryak, Phys. Rev. **C**: **027902 (2002)**
- Drees, Feng, Jia, Phys. Rev. **C:71 034909 (2005)**



Physics Motivation

- How well do we understand the origin of azimuthal anisotropy (v_2) at high p_T?
- The “usual” explanations
  - Arises from azimuthal variation in energy loss
  - Which is in turn due to geometry: spatial anisotropy of parton density in non-central collisions.
- π^0s provide ideal “laboratory” to probe this physics at high p_T:
  - Expected to be less subject to effects of recombination
  - High p_T acceptance
- Studying anisotropy out to high p_T provides powerful tool for studying transition from soft to hard physics at p_T >~ 3 GeV/c

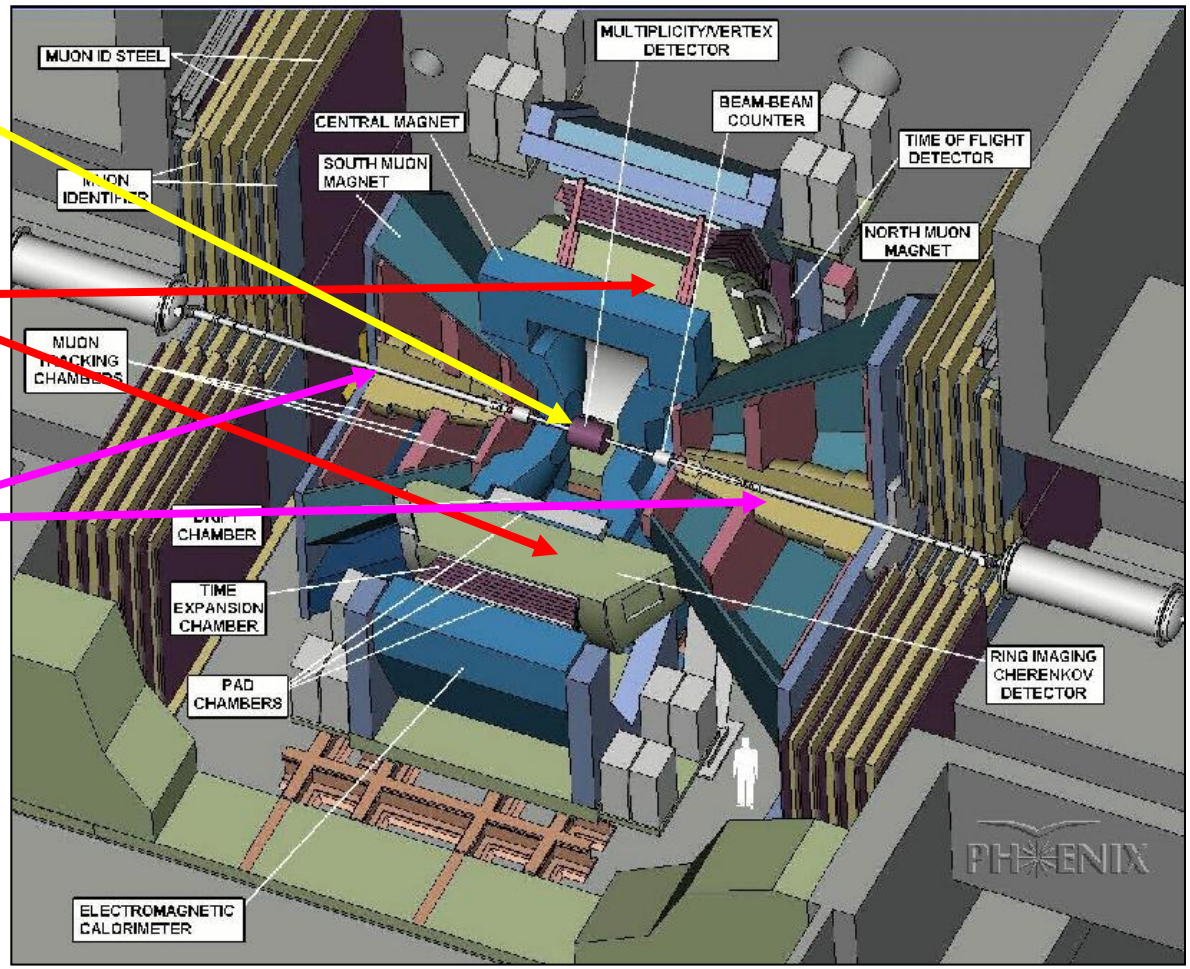
The PHENIX Detector

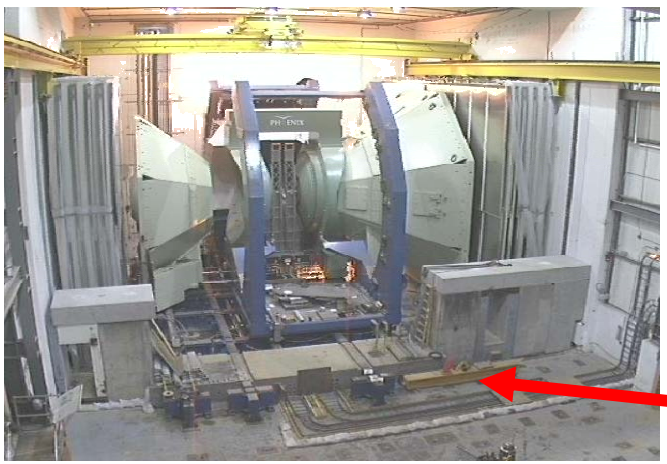
- **P**ioneering **H**igh-**E**nergy **N**uclear **I**nteraction e**X**periment

Event characterization detectors in center

Two central arms for measuring hadrons, photons and electrons

Two forward arms for measuring muons

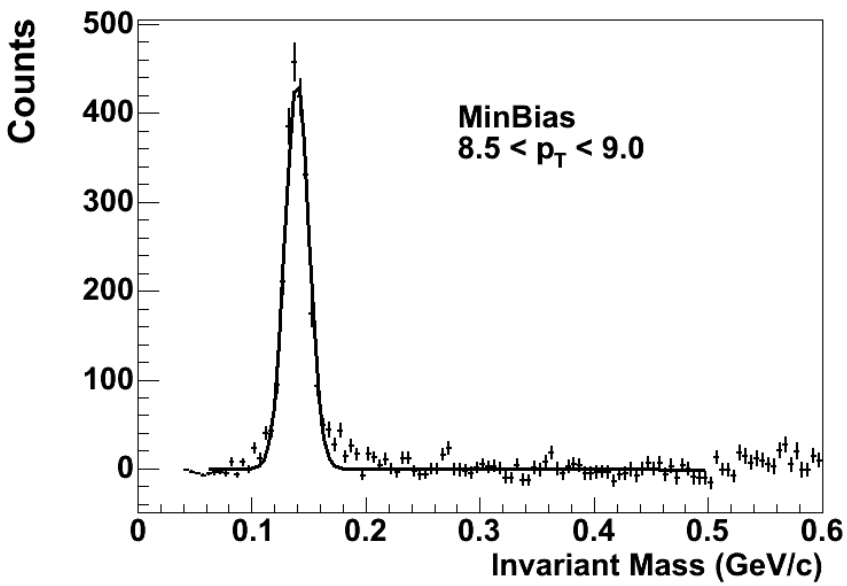


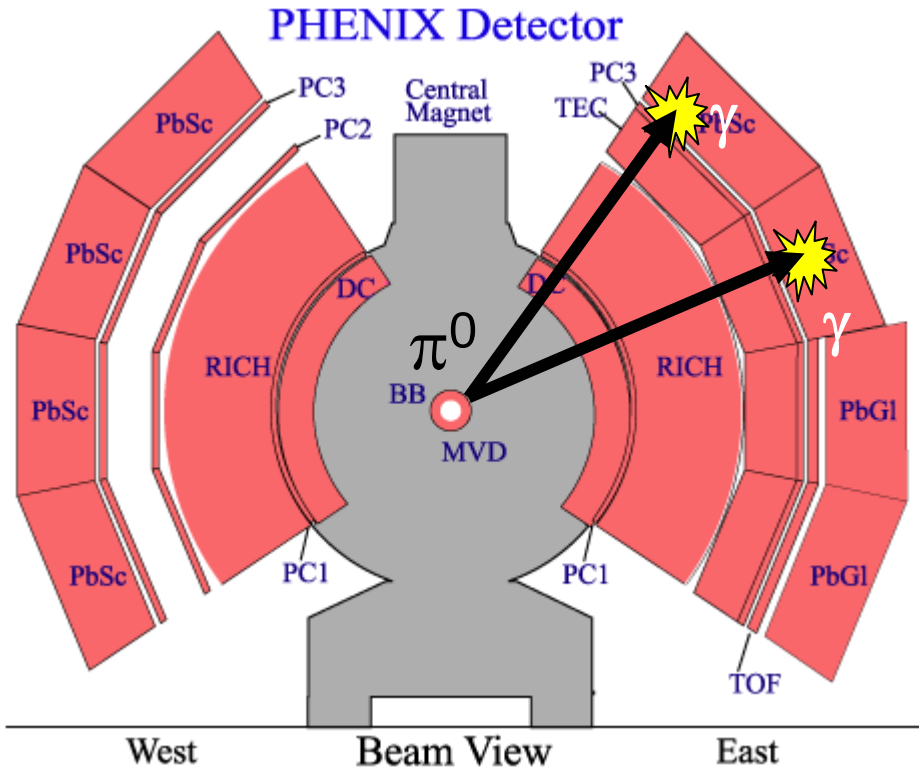


PHENIX (image ca. Jan 1999)

Measuring π^0s in PHENIX

- In Run 4, PHENIX recorded 1.5 Billion AuAu Collisions
  - Data presented here represents ~ 1B of those events
- For measuring γ, π^0s, we have 8 EmCal sectors
- Two technologies
  - PbSc: Sampling
  - PbGl: Cerenkov

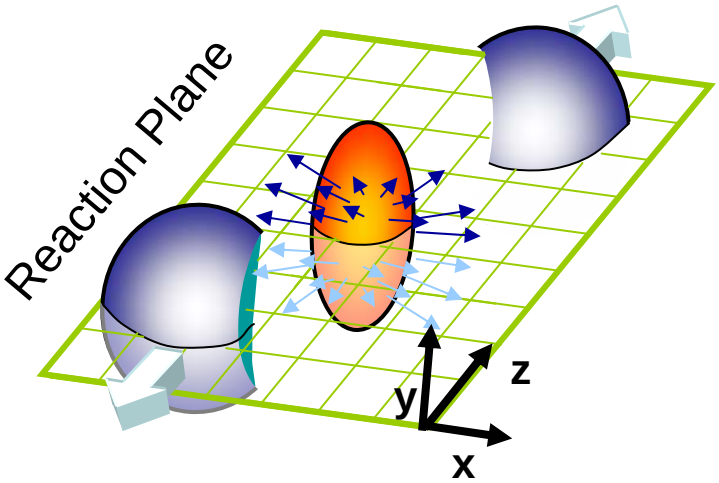


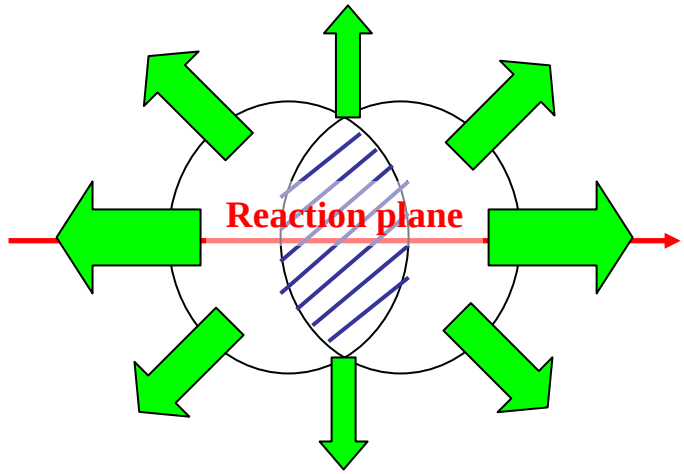


In a given p_T, centrality, and reaction plane bin, we:

- Form pairs of clusters
- Subtract mixed event background
- Integrate counts in mass window
- (Determined by fit to Gaussian)

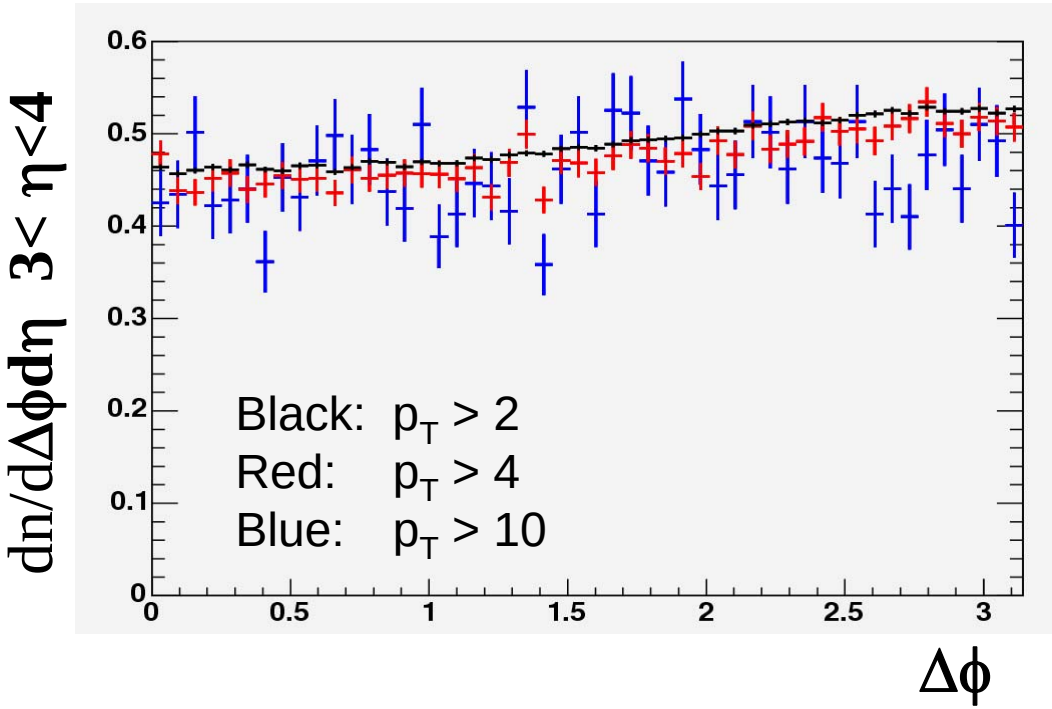
Measuring the R.P. in PHENIX





- Use the Beam-Beam Counters @ $3<|\eta|<4$, azimuthally symmetric
- Measure charged particle multiplicity as function of φ
- Event-by-event determination
- 2 independent measurements from north and south counters – estimates resolution

Reaction Plane Biases?



Au-Au **dn/dη*2v$_2$**

10-20% 13±3

20-30% 12±2

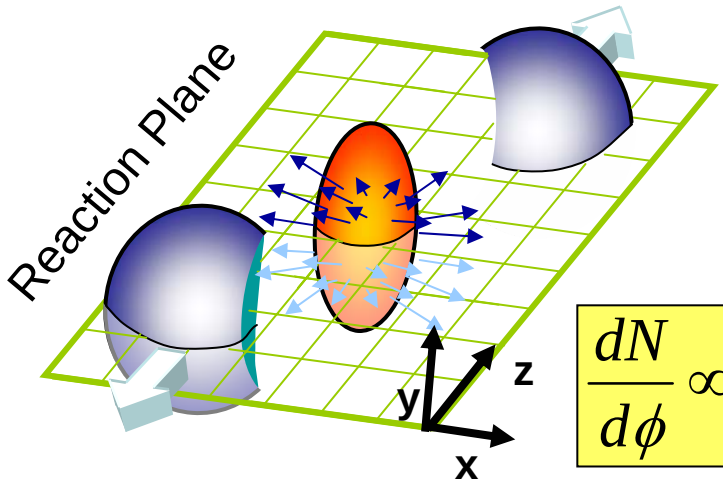
30-40% 9±1.6

40-50% 5.8±1.3

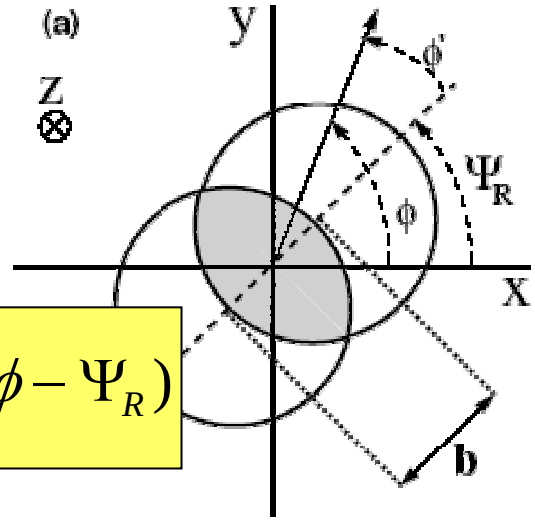
⇒ **Much larger than hard scattering correlation.**

- Can hard scattering bias the reaction plane measurement ?
- Evaluate using Pythia:
  - Calculate $\Delta\phi$ between pions in $|\Delta\eta| < 0.35$ (central arm)
  - And charged particles in $3 < \eta < 4$ (BBC)
  - For different pion p_T bins.

Relative Yields wrt Reaction Plane



$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \propto 1 + 2v_2 \cos 2(\phi - \Psi_R)$$

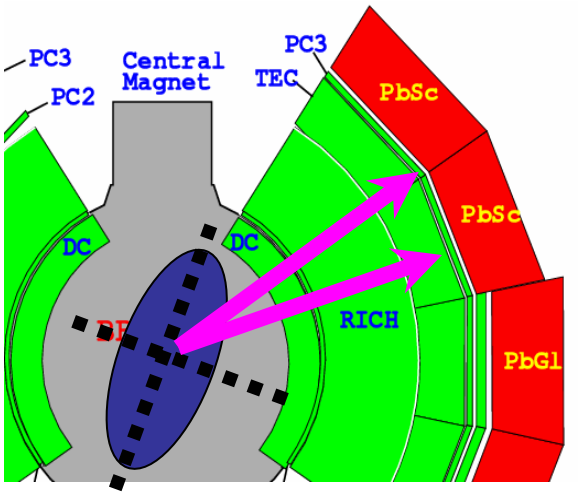


- Measure π^0 dN/dp_T in 6 $\Delta\phi$ bins over $[0,\pi/2]$.
  - Correct yields for reaction plane resolution
- Multiply the ratio

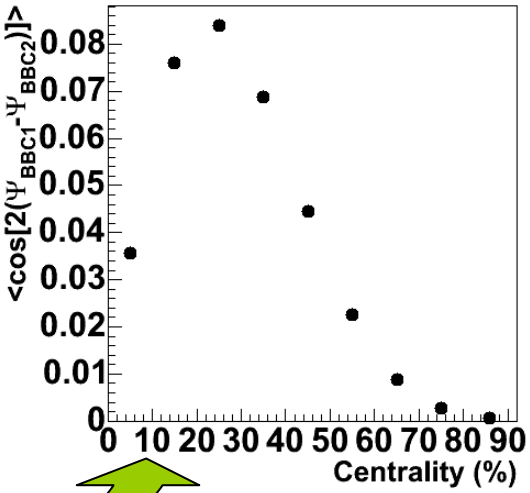
$$r_{\Delta\phi} = \mathrm{Yield}(\Delta\phi)/\mathrm{Yield} \equiv R_{AA}(\Delta\phi)/R_{AA}$$

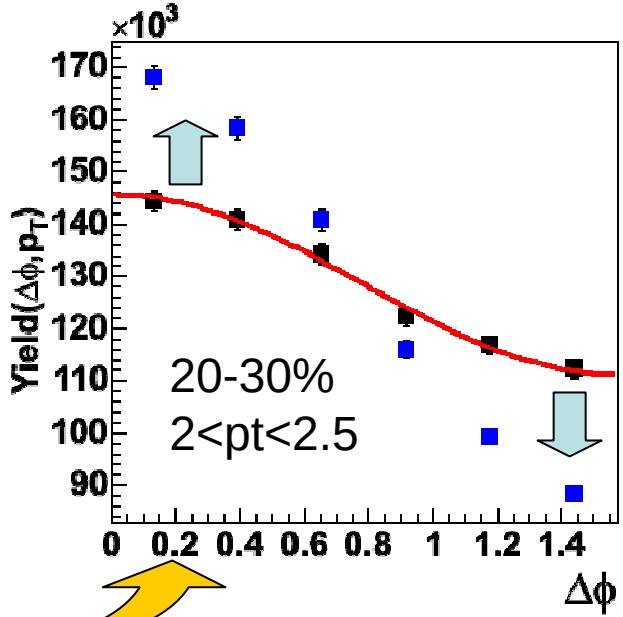
- With previously measured $R_{AA} \Rightarrow R_{AA}(\Delta\phi)$

But first… accounting for the detector



Measure RP with Beam-Beam Counters





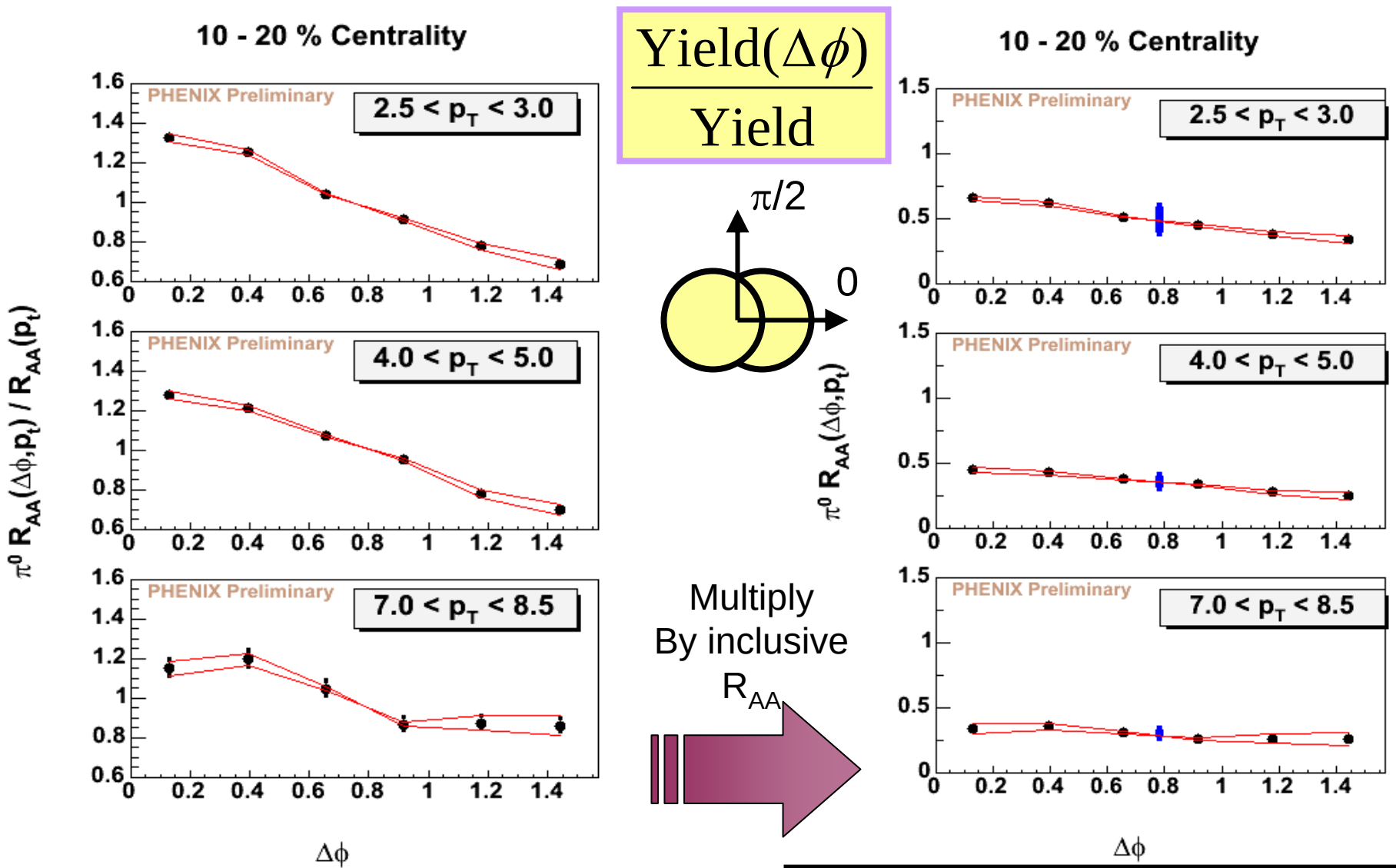
- Reaction Plane as measured has resolution σ

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2\cos(\Psi_{BBC_N} - \Psi_{BBC_S})}$$

- Fit raw yield($\Delta\varphi$) $\Rightarrow$ raw v_2
- Correct raw v_2 for resolution
- Correct raw yield($\Delta\varphi$) with

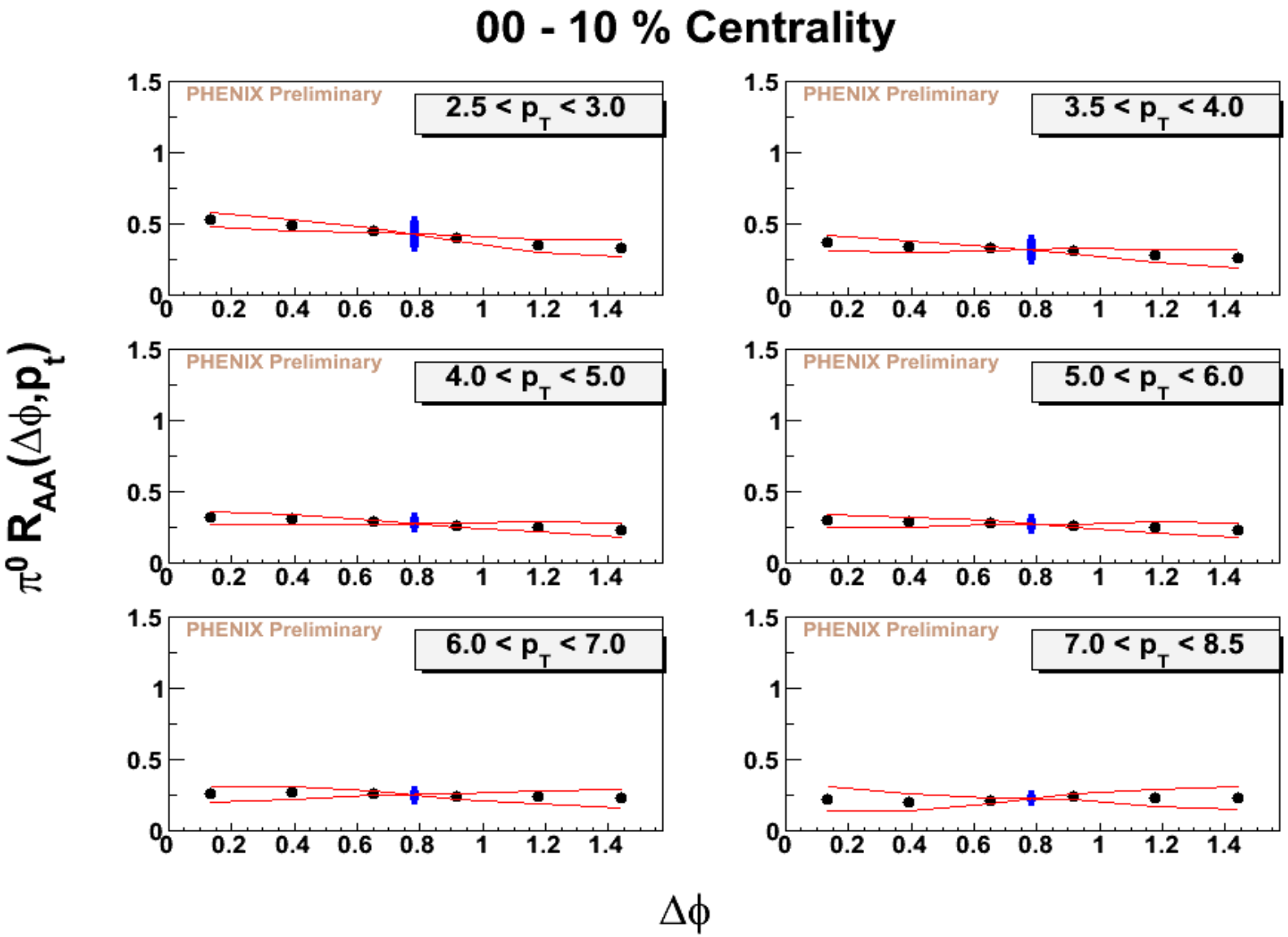
$$\frac{1+v_2^{corr}\cos(2\Delta\phi)}{1+v_2^{raw}\cos(2\Delta\phi)}$$

From Relative Yields to R_{AA}

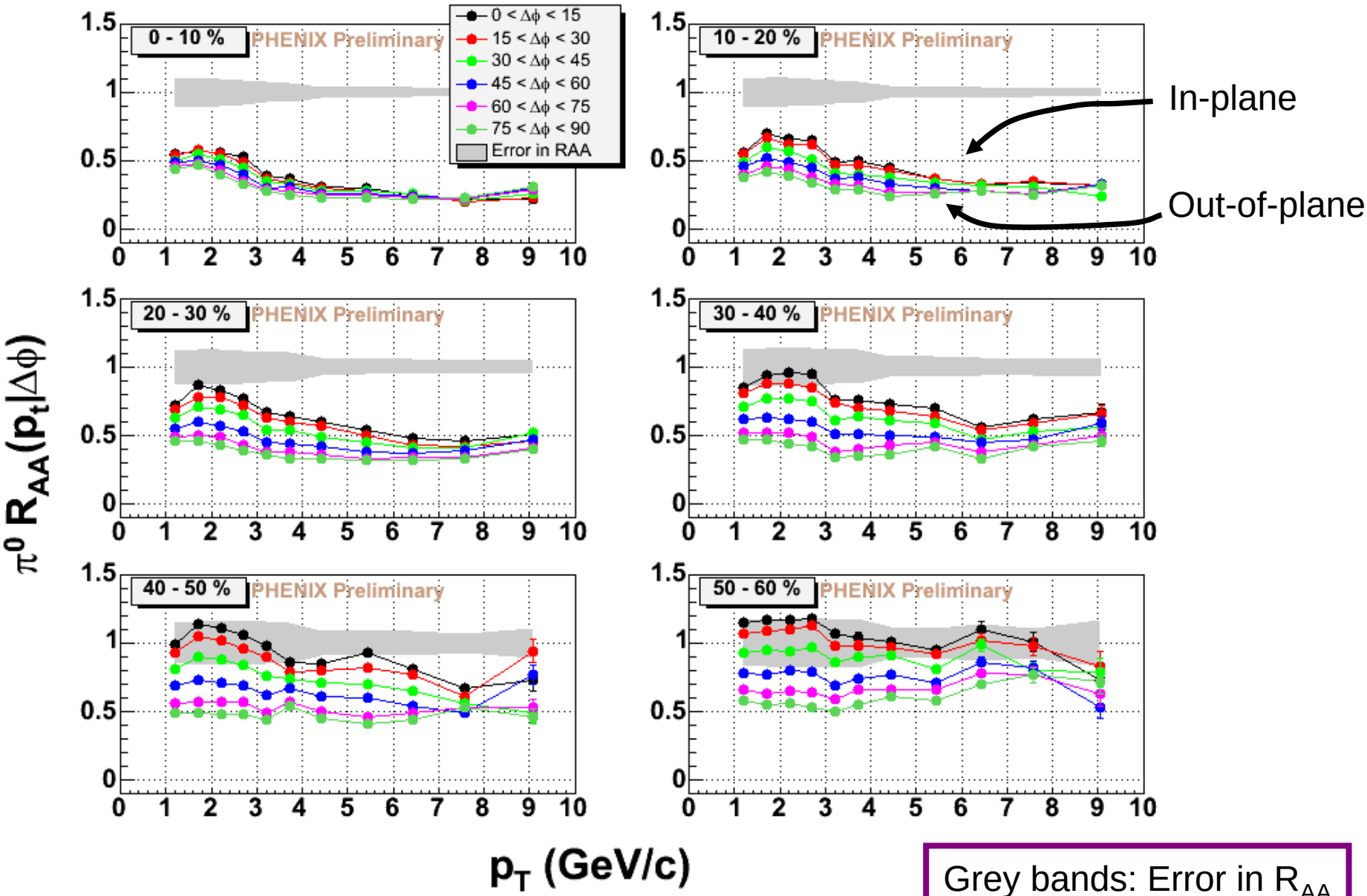


Red: Sys. Due to resolution correction
Blue: Error on R_{AA}

Centrality dependence of π^0 R_{AA}

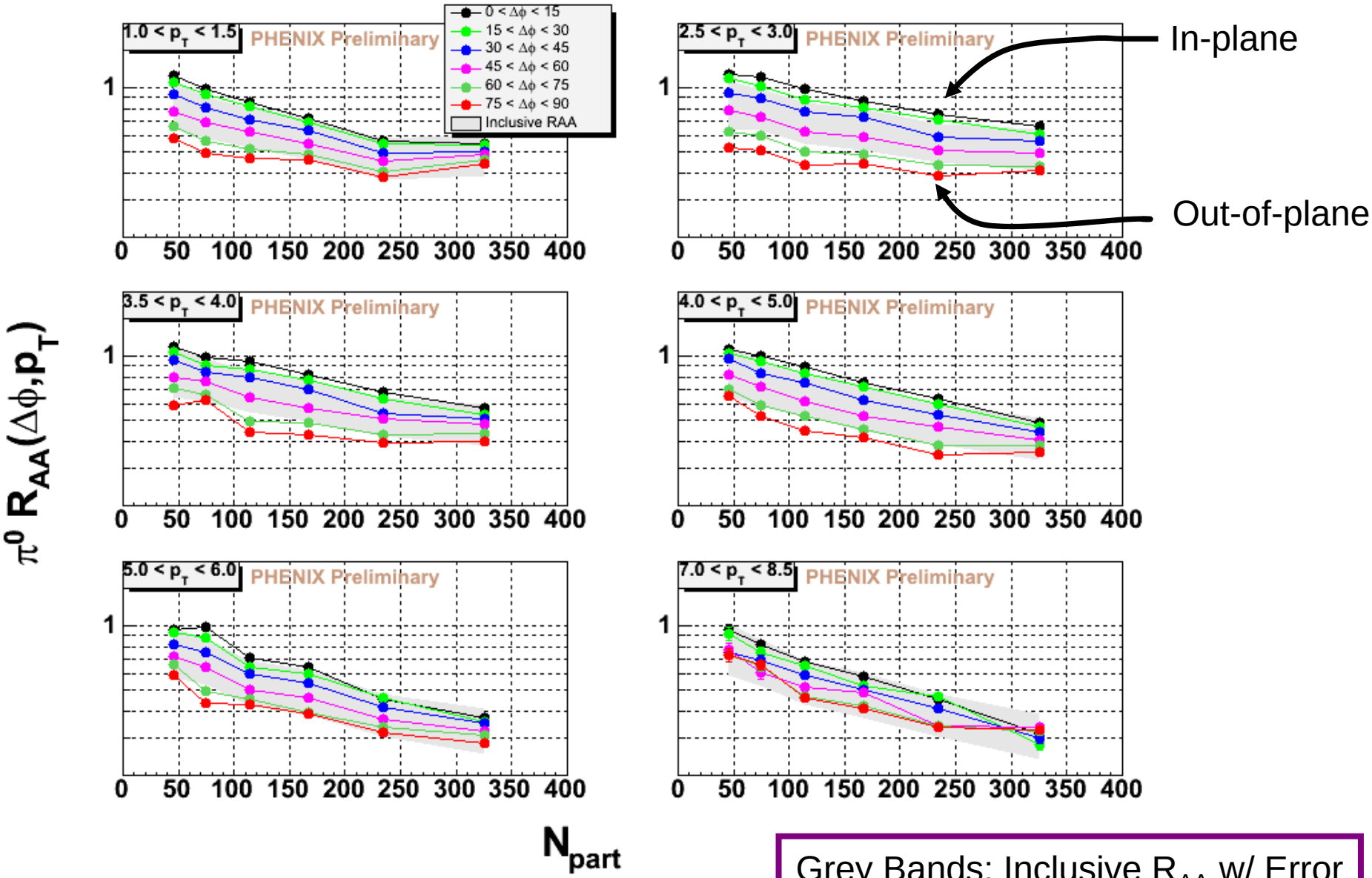


$R_{AA}(\Delta\varphi,p_T)$ vs. p_T (Cent. Dependence)



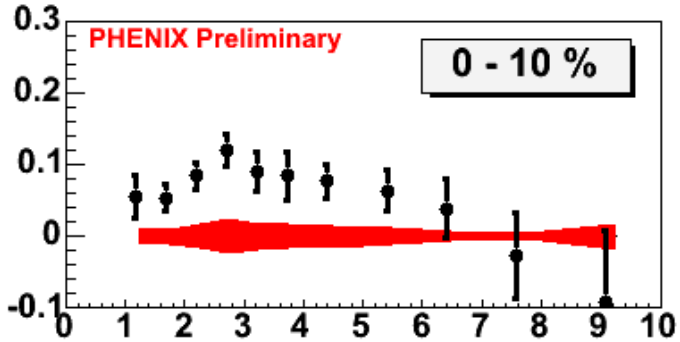
Grey bands: Error in R_{AA}

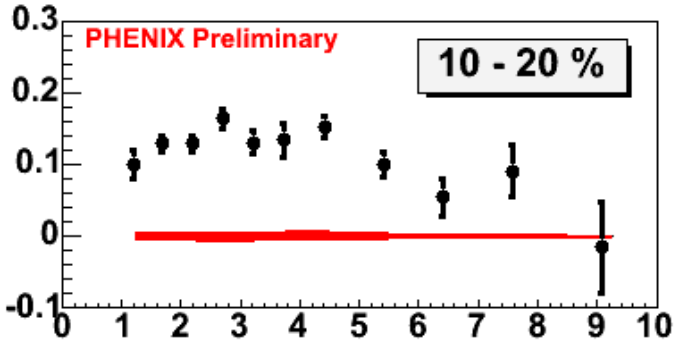
$R_{AA}(\Delta\varphi,p_T)$ vs. N_{part}

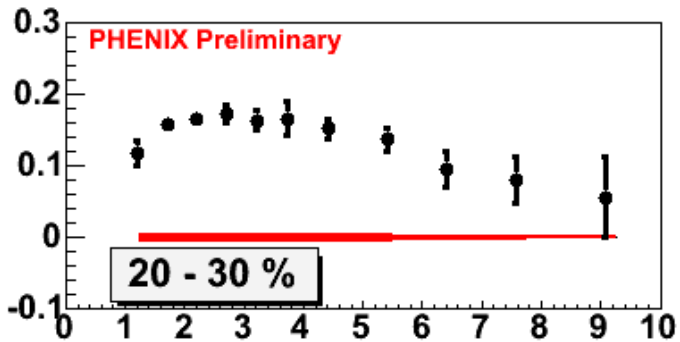


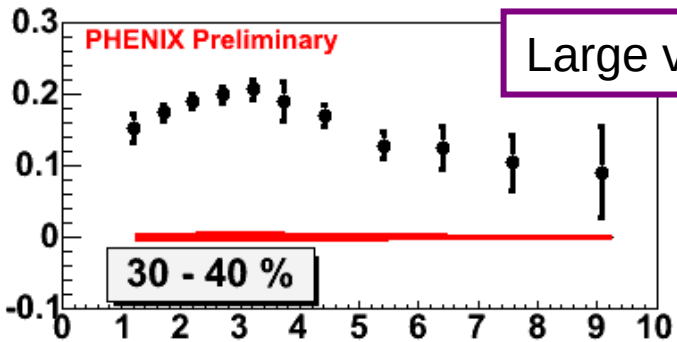
Grey Bands: Inclusive R_{AA} w/ Error

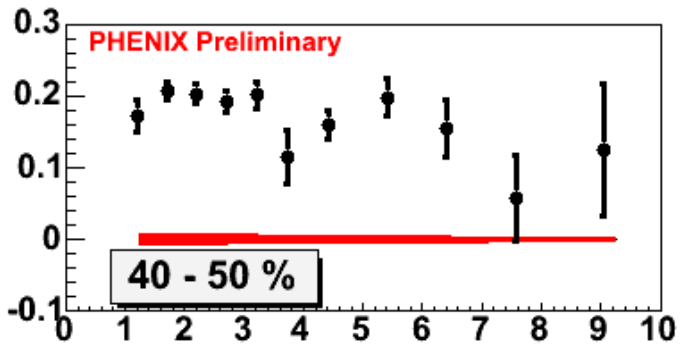
π^0 v_2

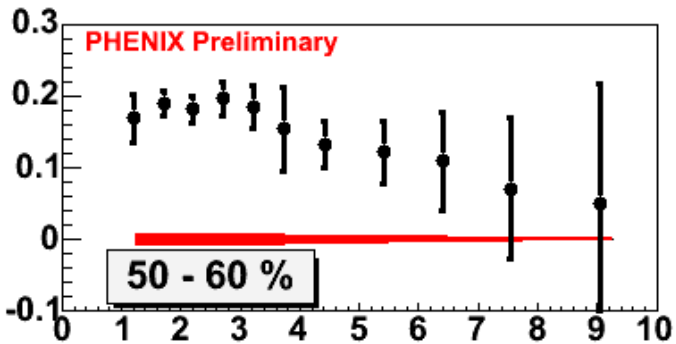












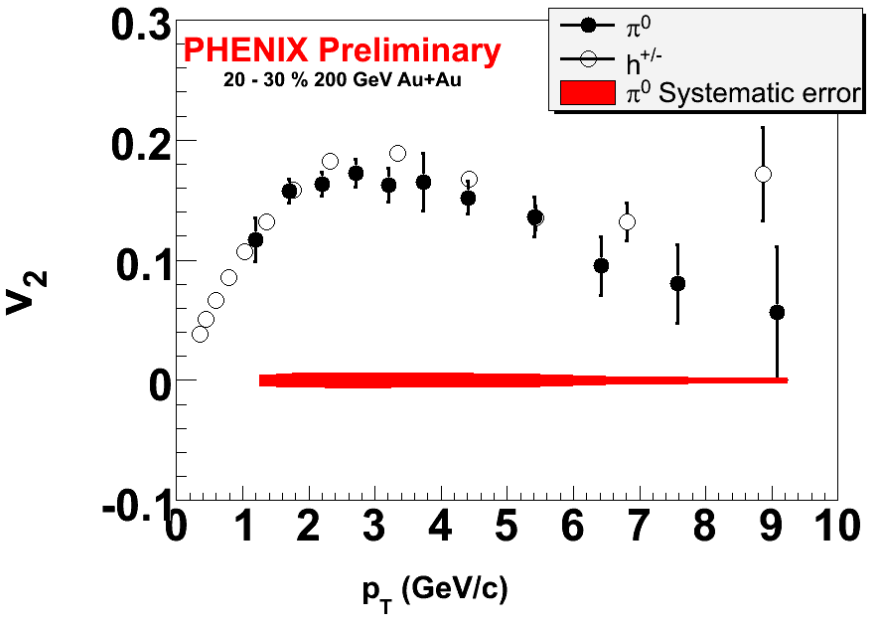
π^0 v_2

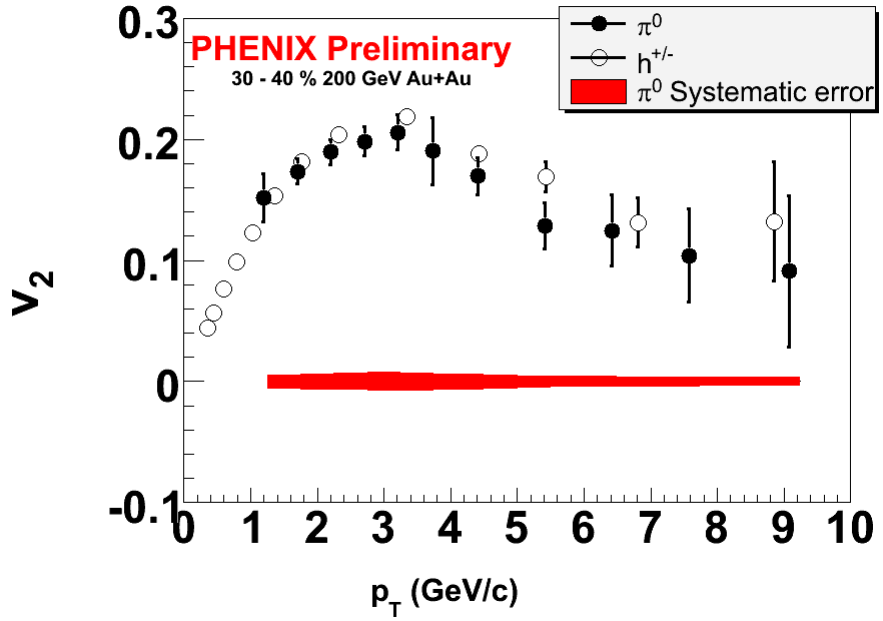
p_T (GeV/c)

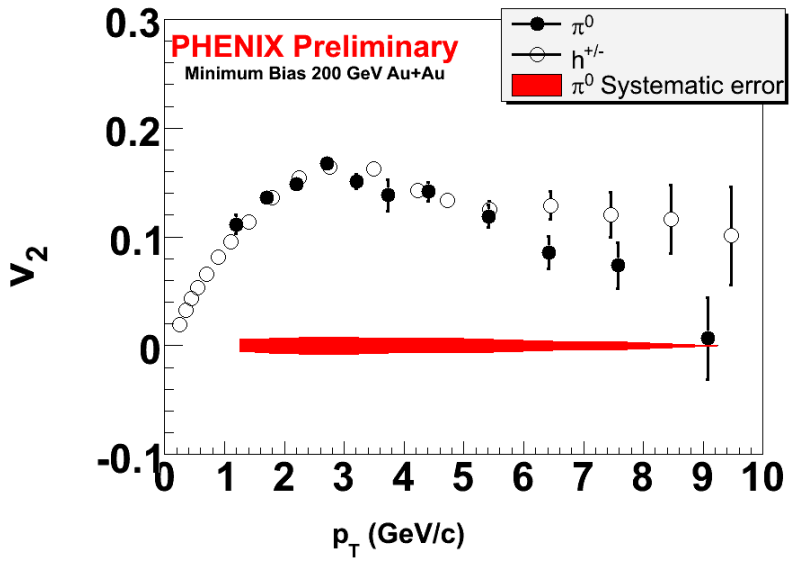
Large v_2 at high p_T!

Red: Sys. error (abs)

Compare with charged hadrons







Energy Loss and Path Length

- Suppose energy loss is dominant mechanism at high p_T
- These two (coupled) parameters both give handles on the parton's path length through medium:
  - Centrality
  - Angle with respect to Reaction Plane
- Can we find an equivalent single parameter?
  - Have to depend on density of partons, ρ
  - Need to include time-dependence/formation time in ρ

Geometry and "Canonical" Energy Loss

- Initial parton (areal) density

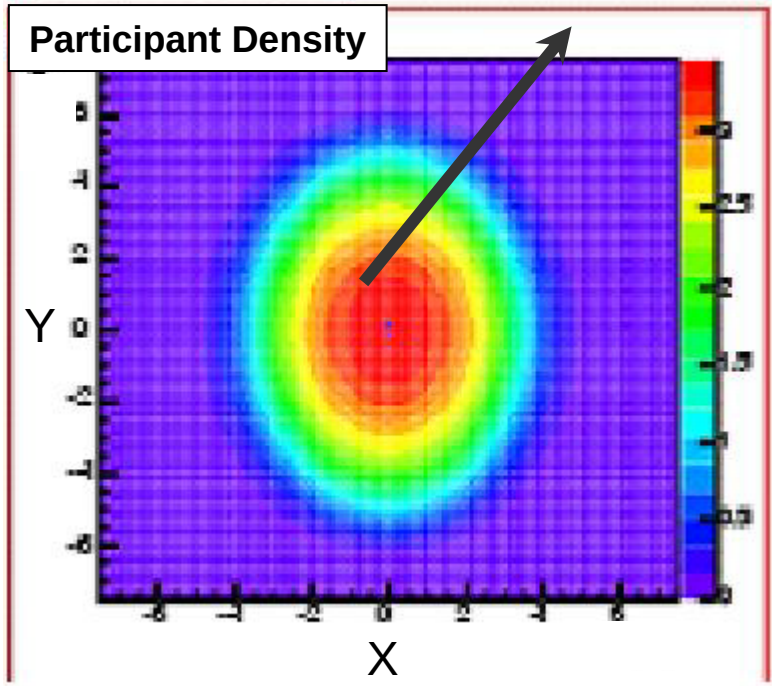
$$\frac{dn_{color}}{dA} \propto \frac{dn_{part}}{dA}$$

- Intrinsic energy loss: $\Delta E \propto L^2$
- Assume:

$$\rho_{\text{color}}(\vec{x}_T) = \rho_{\text{color}}^{\text{init}} \frac{\tau_0}{\tau}$$

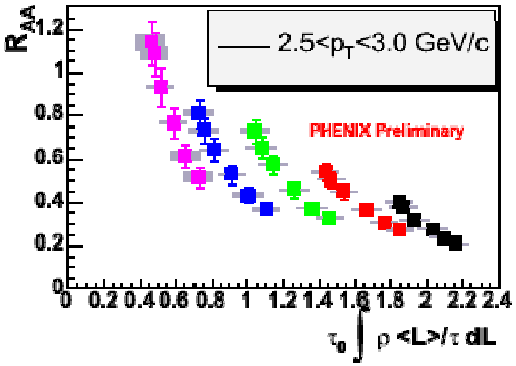
- Calculate:

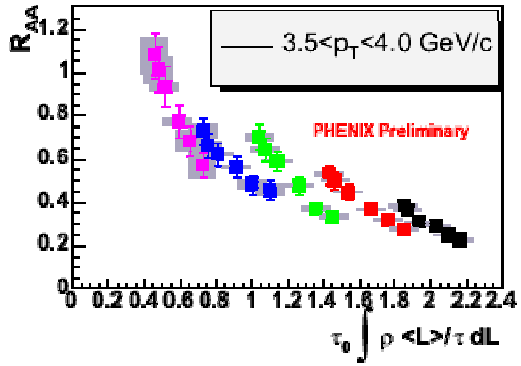
$$\int d\vec{l}\ \rho_{\text{color}}^{\text{init}}(\vec{L}) \frac{L\tau_0}{L+\tau_0}$$

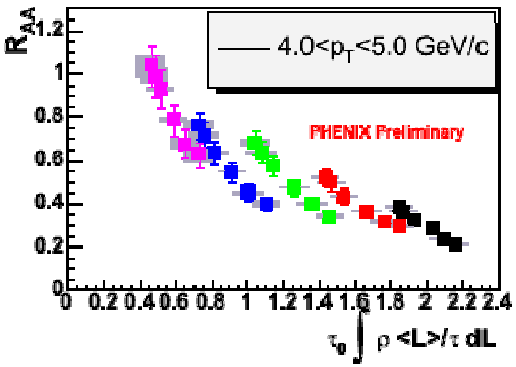


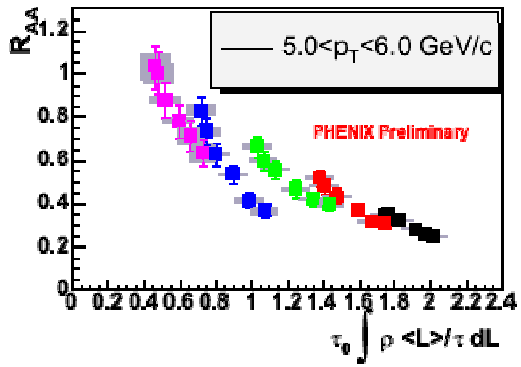
- Further refine with Glauber MC sampling of path origin to take into account fluctuations in hard-scattering center
- This quantity should contain all geometric effects, and therefore ΔE should be proportional it.

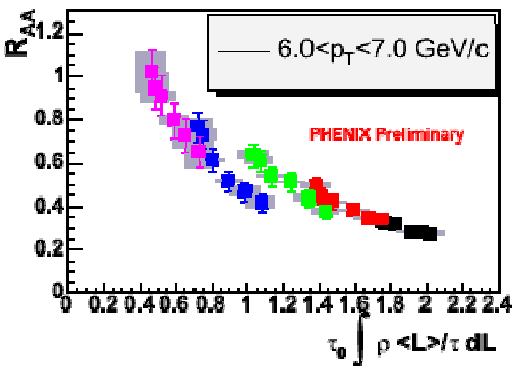
R_{AA} vs. "ρ L dL"

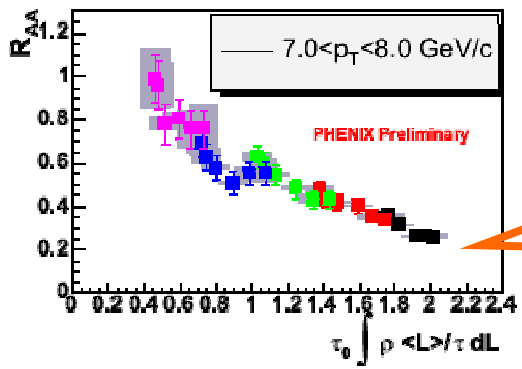


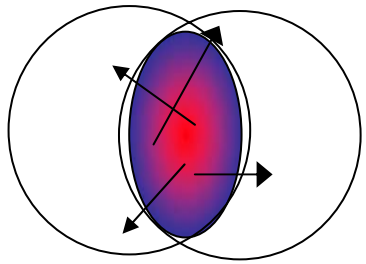












10-20 % Centrality

20-30 % Centrality

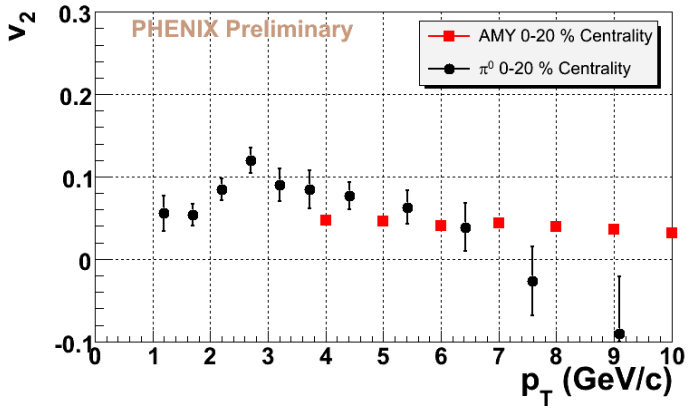
40-50 % Centrality

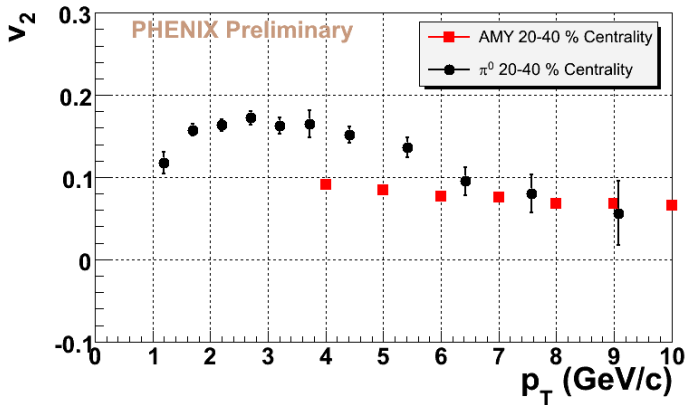
30-40 % Centrality

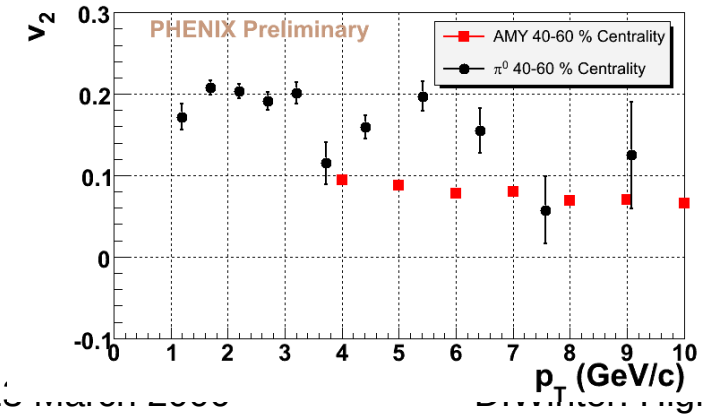
50-60 % Centrality

Angular and centrality dependence described by single curve!!

π^0 v_2 Theory Comparison: AMY (Turbide et al.)

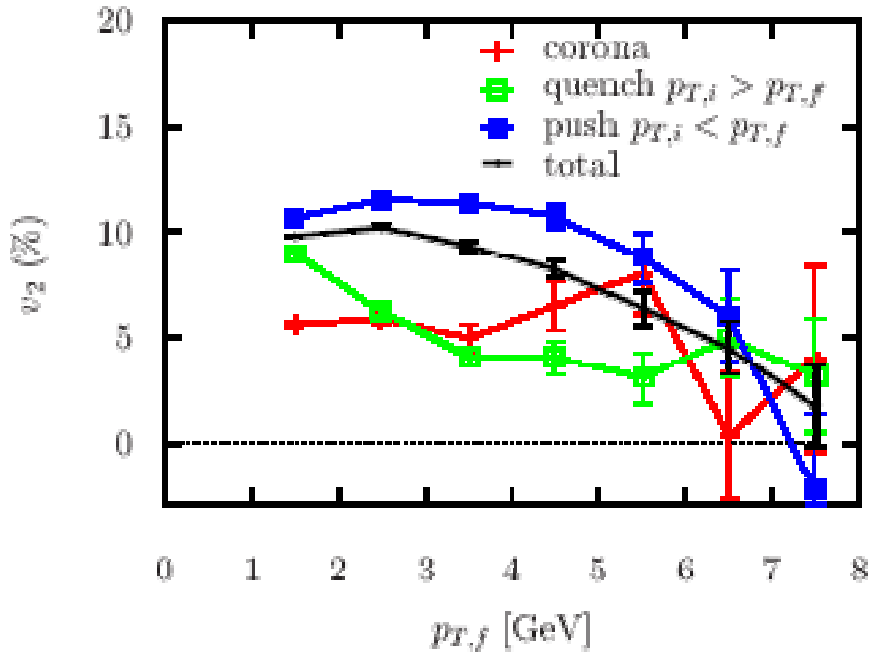




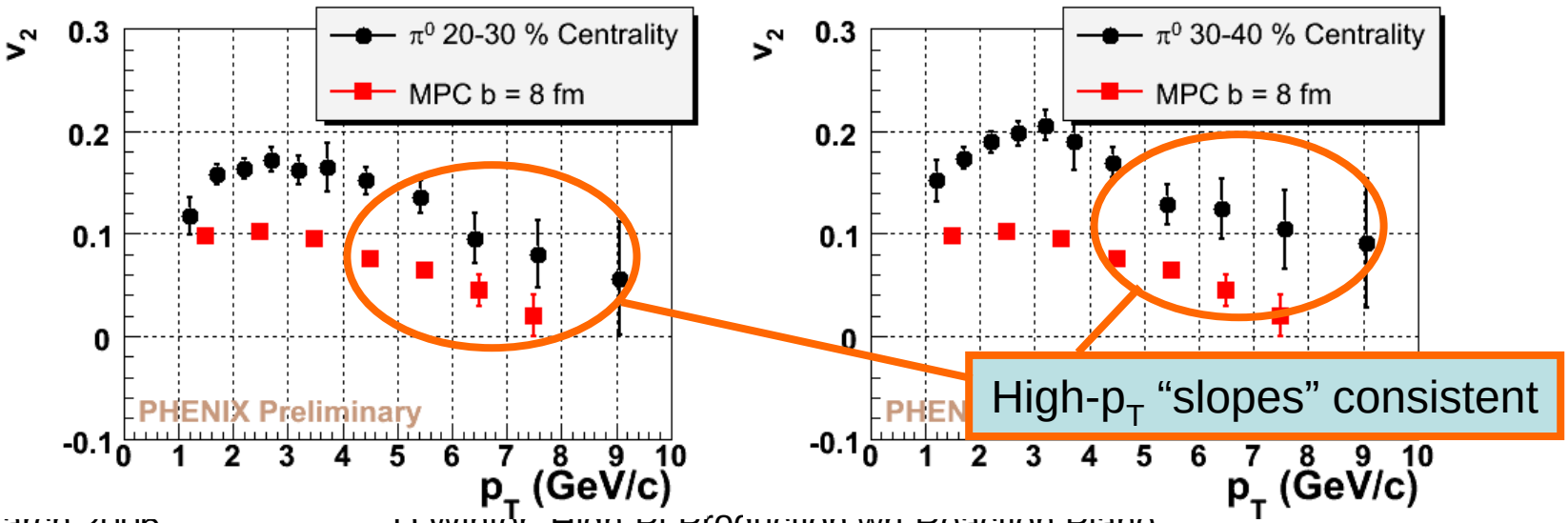


- Calculations based on Arnold, Moore, Yaffe (AMY) formalism
  - JHEP 0305:51 2003
- Energy loss only (BDMS++)
- High-p_T
  - v_2 appears to decrease to energy loss calculation
- Low(er)-p_T
  - Something additional going on…
- While the data appear to approach the energy loss limit at high p_T, there is something extra going on in 3-6 GeV/c region

π^0 v_2 Theory Comparison: D.Molnar



- Molnar Parton Cascade (MPC)
  - nucl-th/0503051
- Contains:
  - Corona effects
  - Energy loss due to interactions
  - p_T boost due to interactions
- Consistency would suggest:
  - QGP?
  - sQGP?
- Model shown here is for one set of parameters
  - Can larger opacity reproduce the v_2?

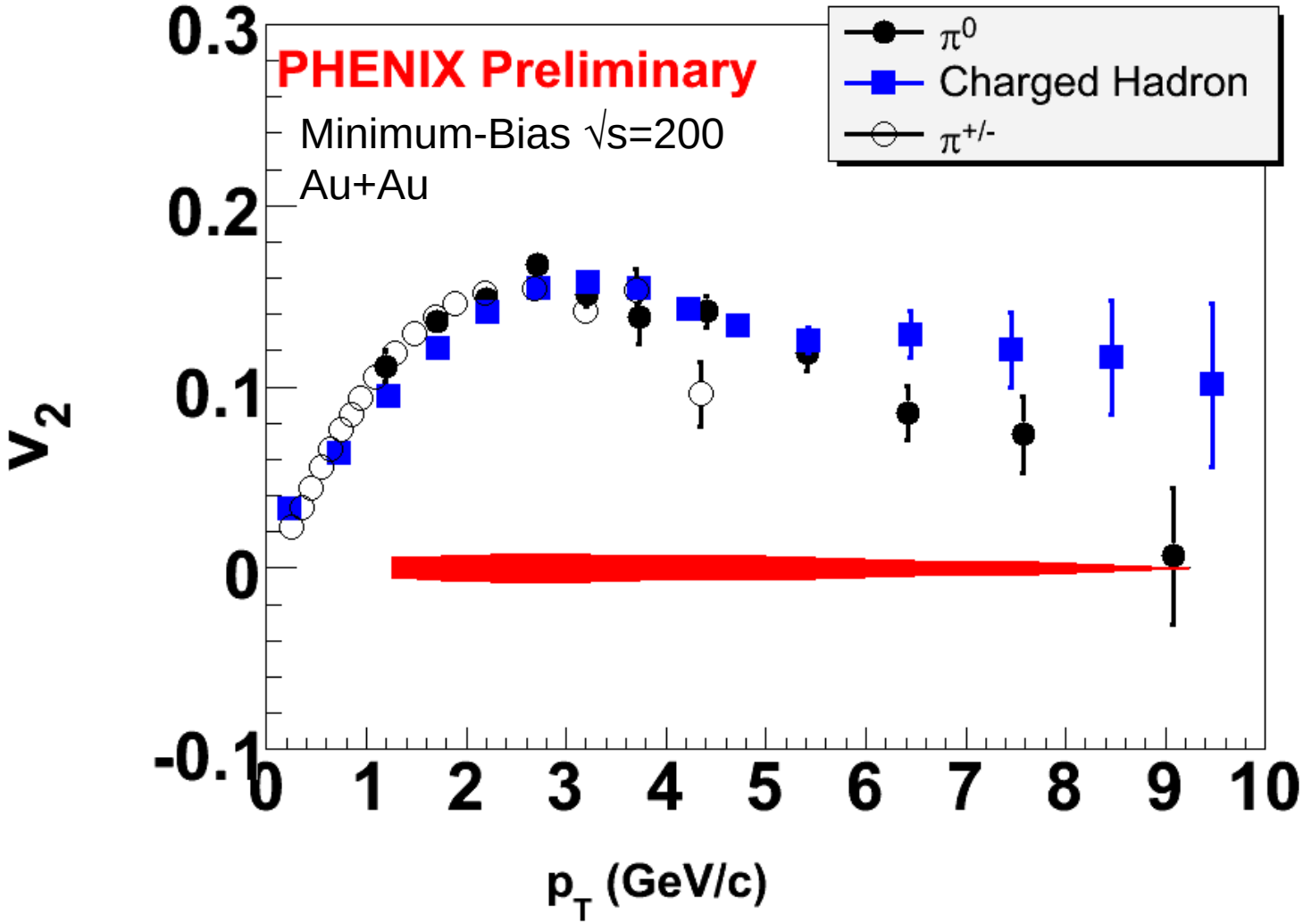


Summary

- While $R_{AA}(p_T)$ appears to be flat out to high p_T, $R_{AA}(\Delta\varphi,p_T)$ reveals both p_T- *and* angle-dependent substructure
- For the first time we see a clear decrease in the π^0 v_2 at high p_T – to a non-zero value!
- Non-zero high-p_T v_2 is consistent with energy loss calculations
- Comparison of high-p_T (>7.0 GeV/c) behavior of v_2 with models points to pQCD + energy loss as dominant sources
  - What's responsible for larger v_2 at intermediate p_T?
    - Partons pushed to higher p_T (à la Molnar)?
    - Larger energy loss crossing the flow field (Wiedemann et al)?
    - Collisional energy loss?
    - Flow + recombination?

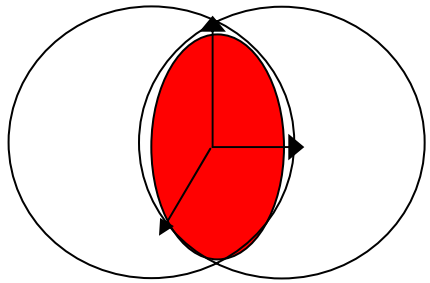
Backups

“Zooming in” on MinBias $h^{\pm}$

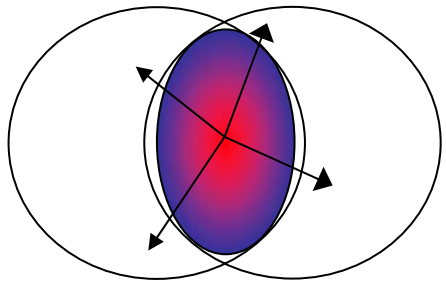


Geometric pictures and path length

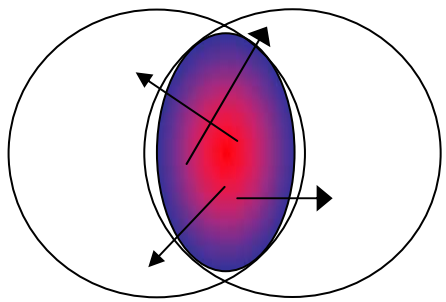
Goal: Combine centrality and angle dependence into one geometric picture



First approach: calculate a simple length (L) assuming an elliptical shape



Next level: include variation in density using a Glauber model and plot $R_{AA}(\Delta\phi)$ vs. $\tau_0 \int \rho\ L/\tau\ dL$



Even Better: include fluctuations in L within Glauber Model and plot $R_{AA}(\Delta\phi)$ vs. $\tau_0 \int \rho\ L_{eff}/\tau\ dL$ (with the effective length L_{eff})