

# High $p_T$ : Energy Loss Physics at PHENIX

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(University of Colorado)  
for the PHENIX Collaboration



Quark Matter 2012  
Washington, DC



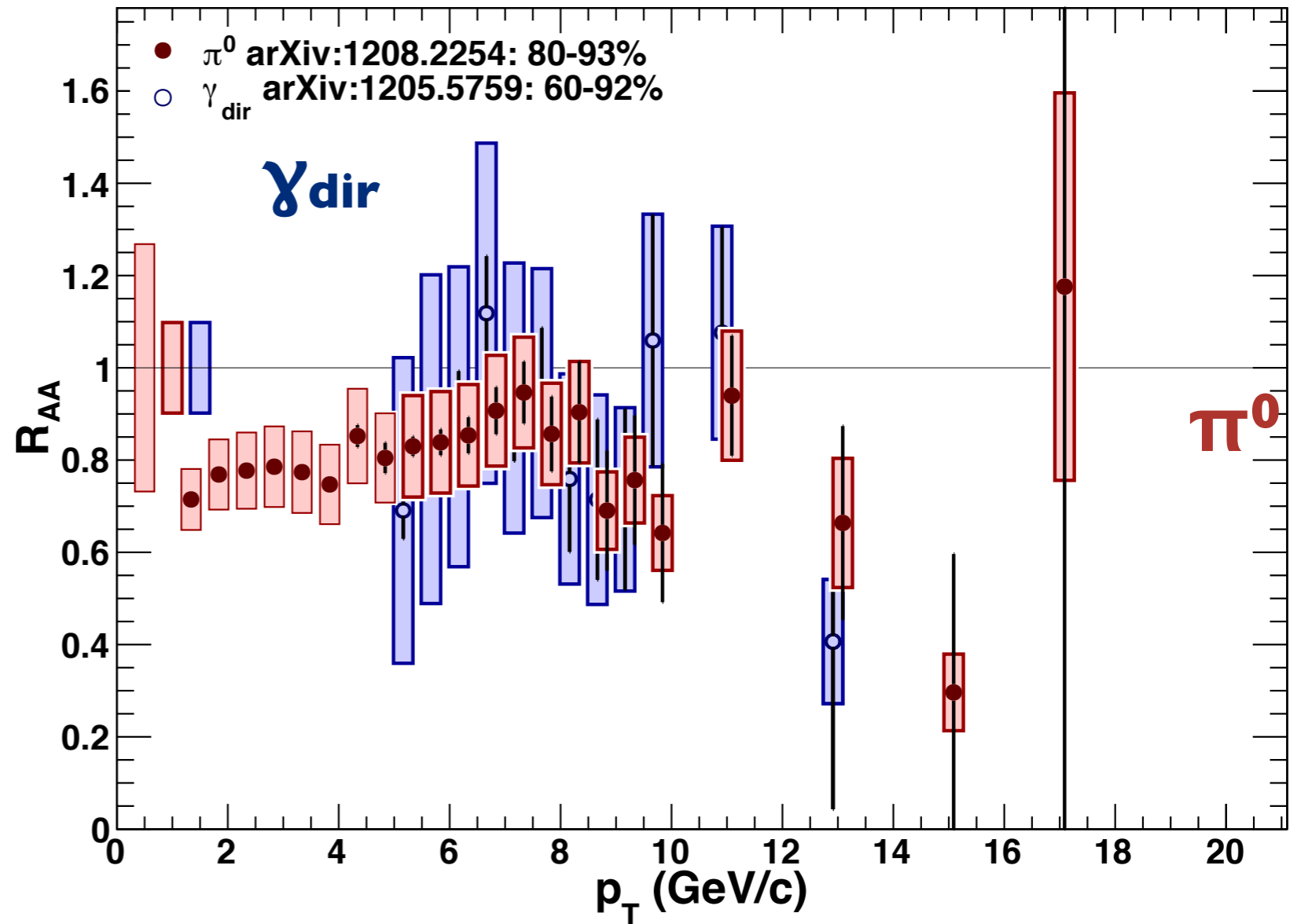
# Nuclear Suppression

$$R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{(1/N^{evt})d^2 N_{AA}/dp_T dy}{\langle T_{AB} \rangle \times d^2 \sigma_{pp}/dp_T dy}$$

Large  $\pi^0$  suppression is observed in central Au+Au collisions

Data tables are now available in preprint

Both the centrality and reaction plane dependencies reported



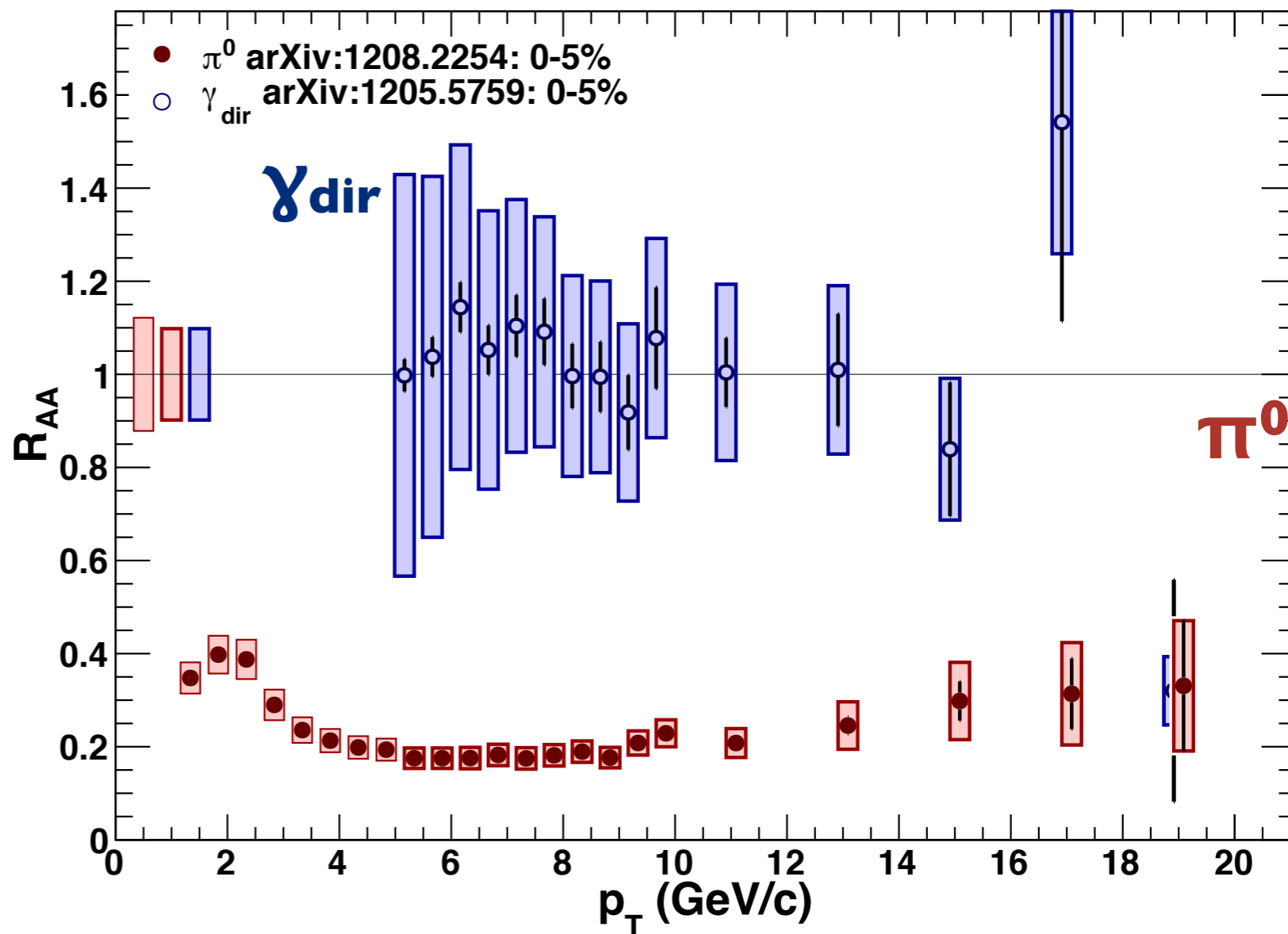
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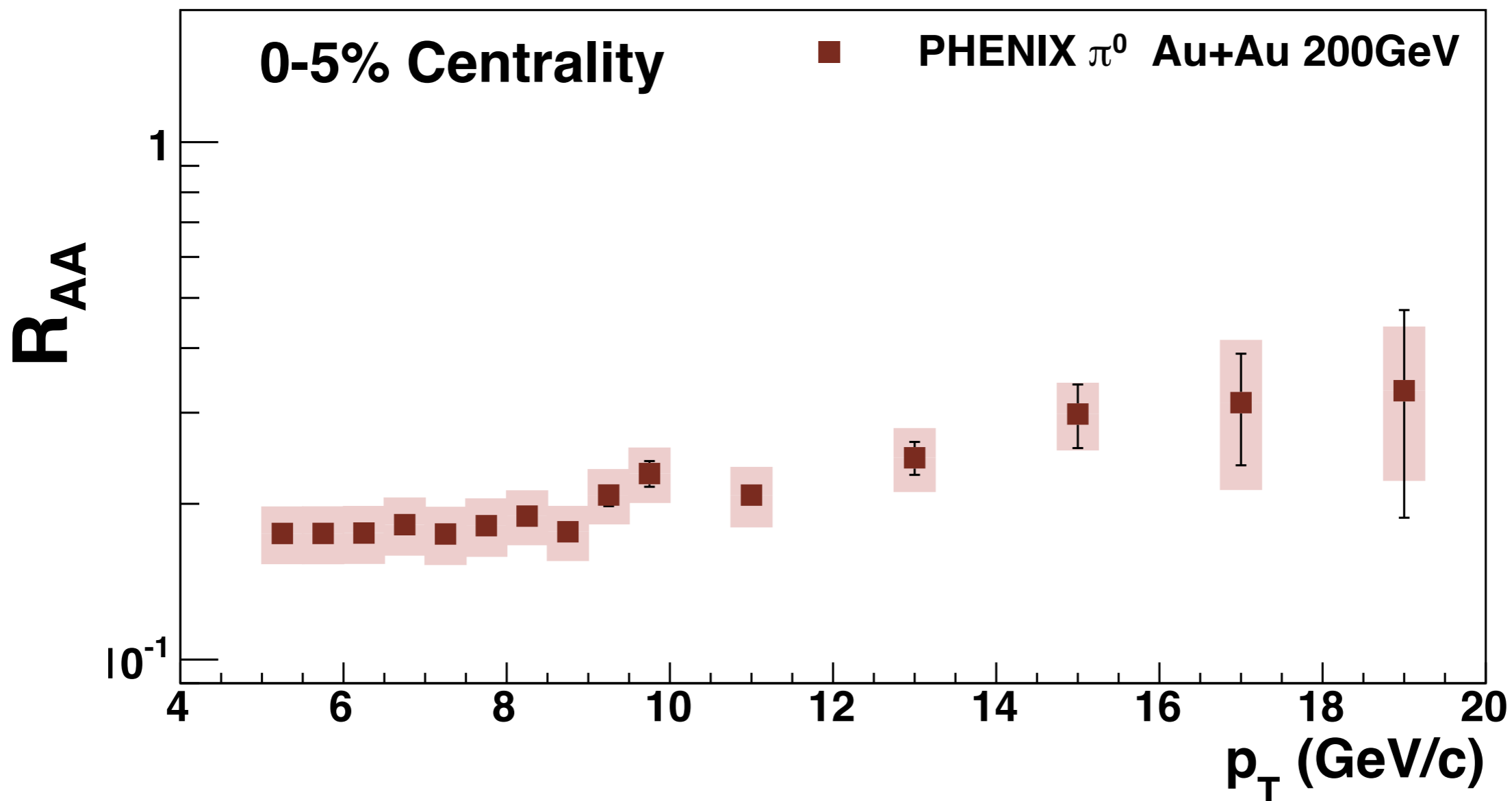
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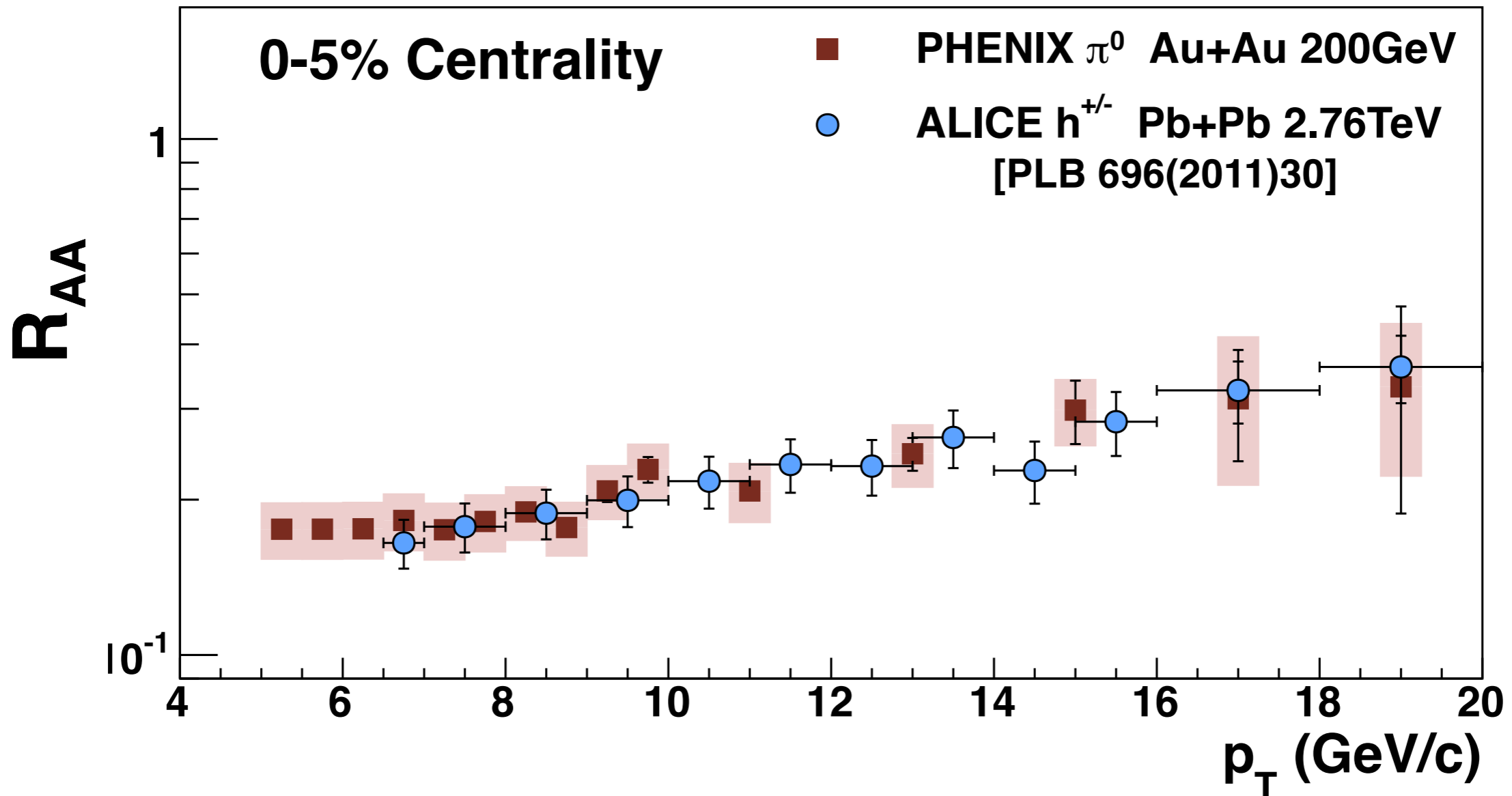
Improved PHENIX data have now quantified the slow rise in  $p_T$ .

$$\text{Slope} = (1.06^{+0.34}_{-0.29}) \times 10^{-2} (\text{GeV}/c)^{-1}$$

Significant above flat, i.e. slope = 0.0

Central collision  $R_{AA}$  is very similar between RHIC and LHC

Spectral shapes are not



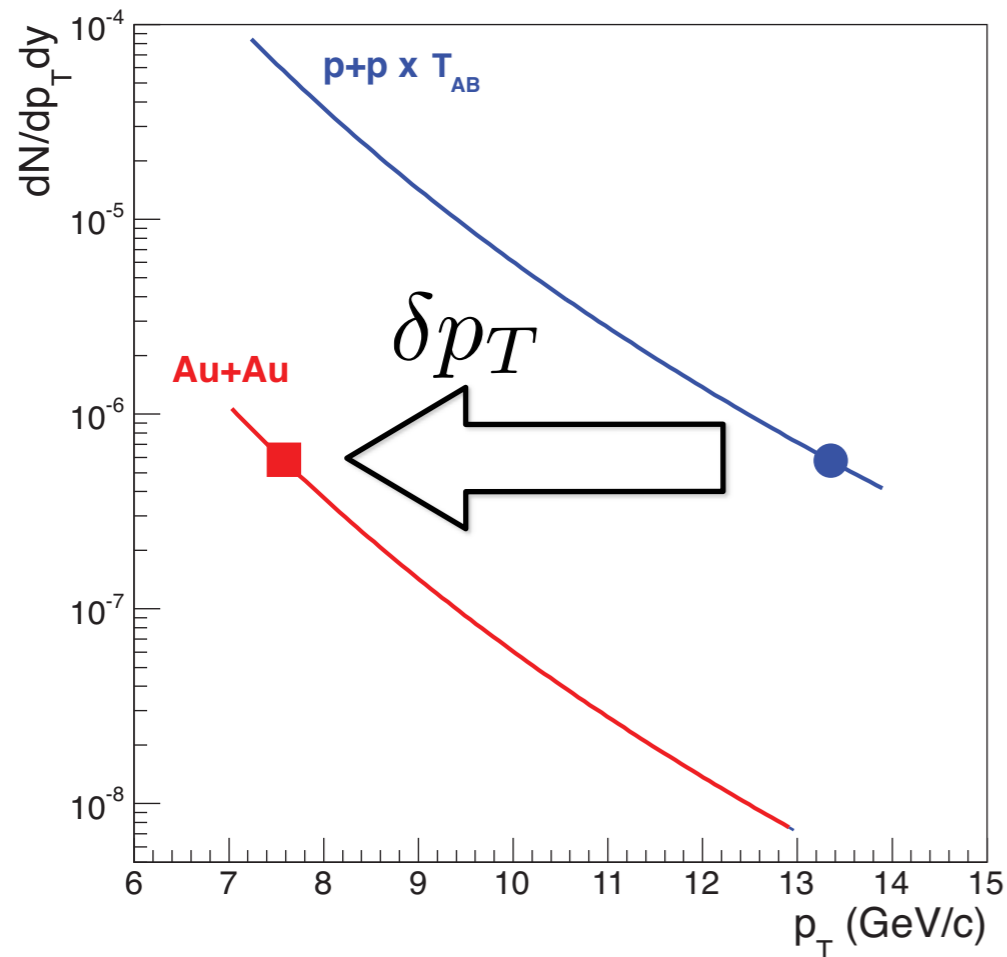
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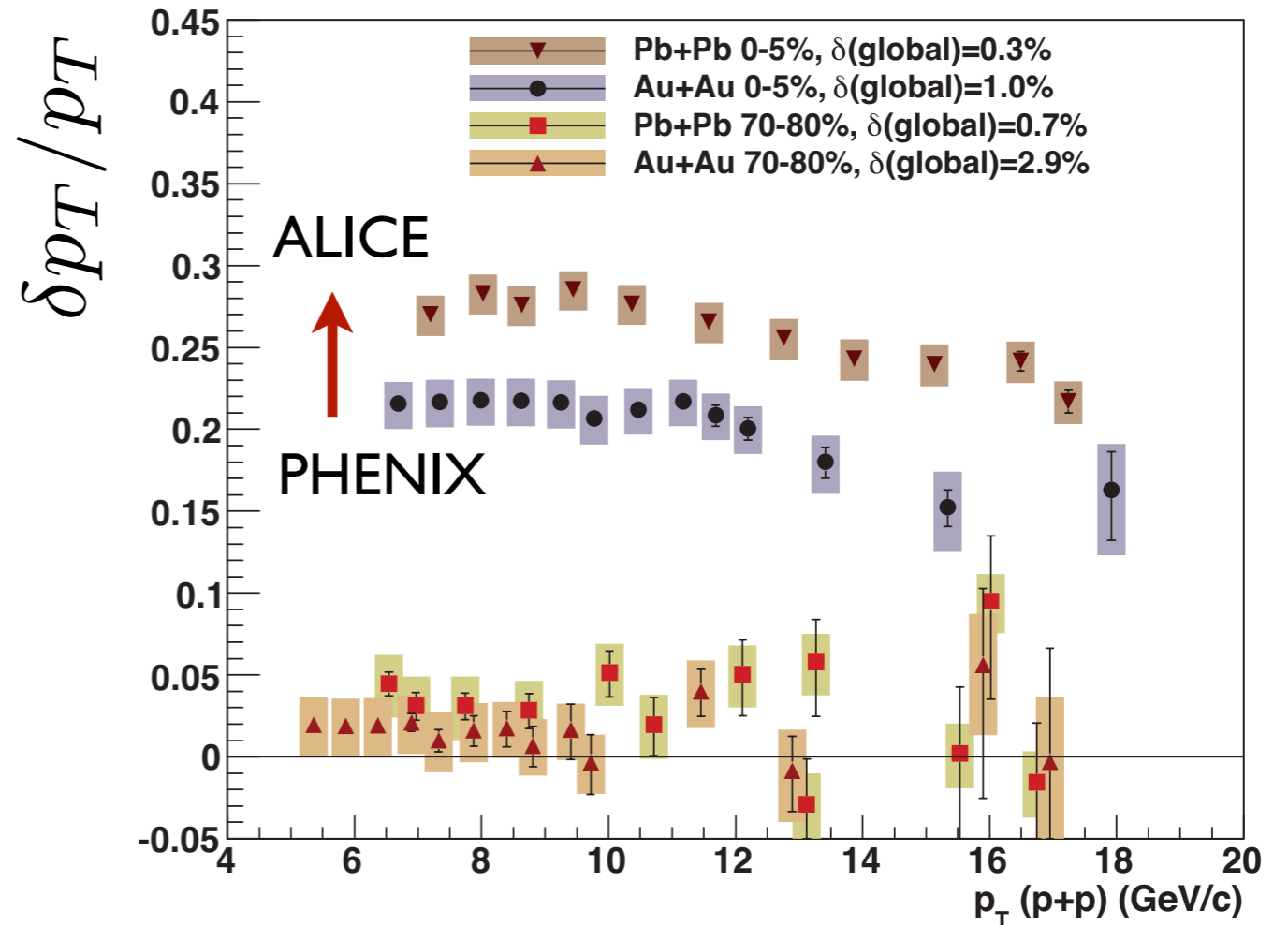
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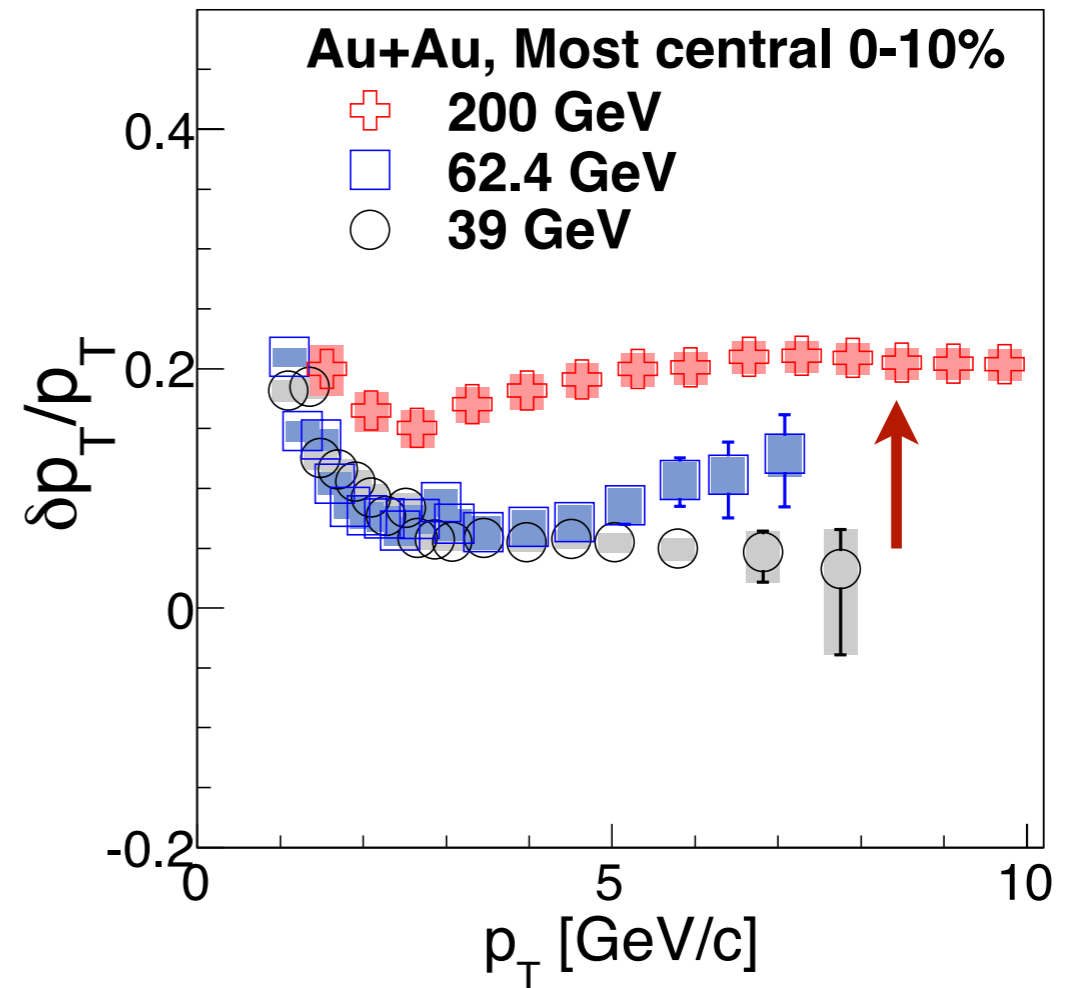
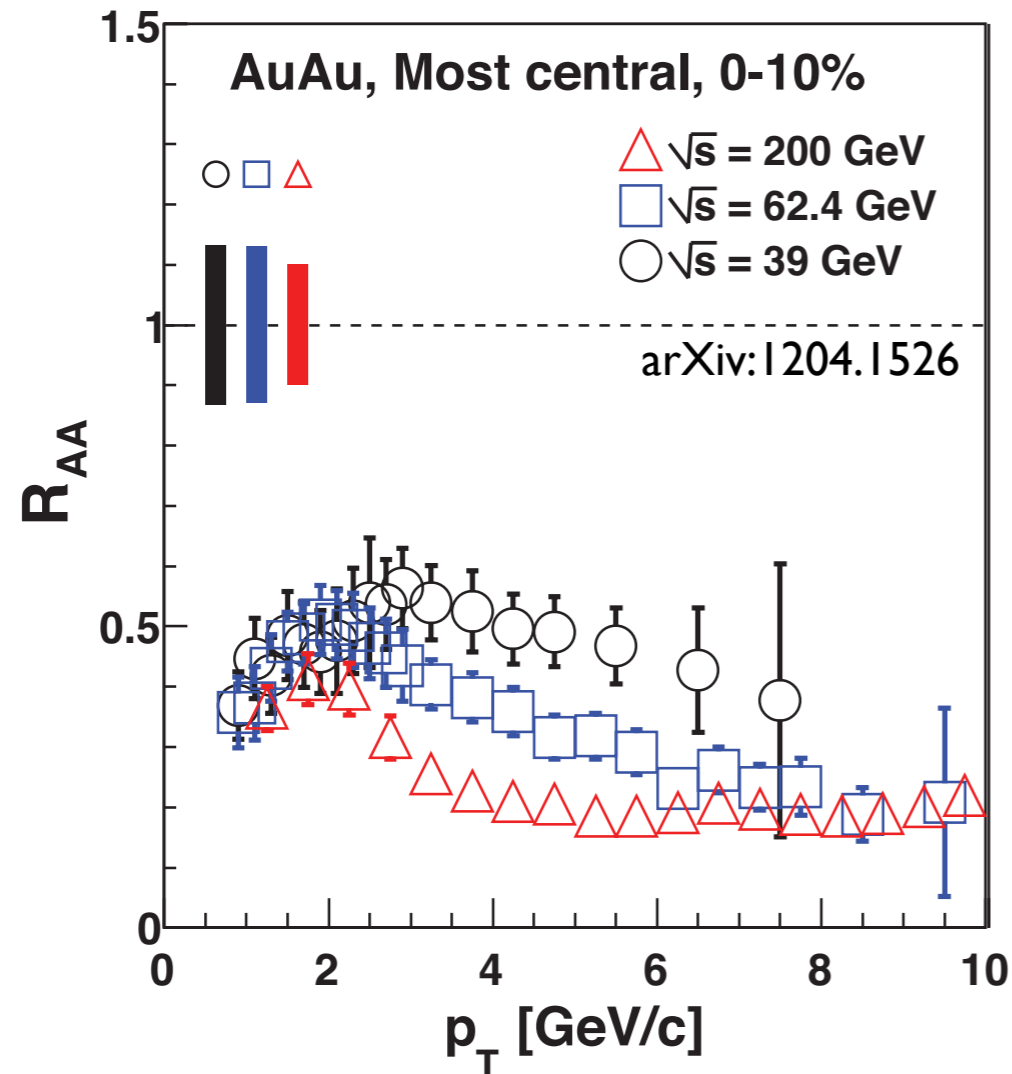
## Spectral Shift Model

...a simple phenomenological model accounting for the spectral shape

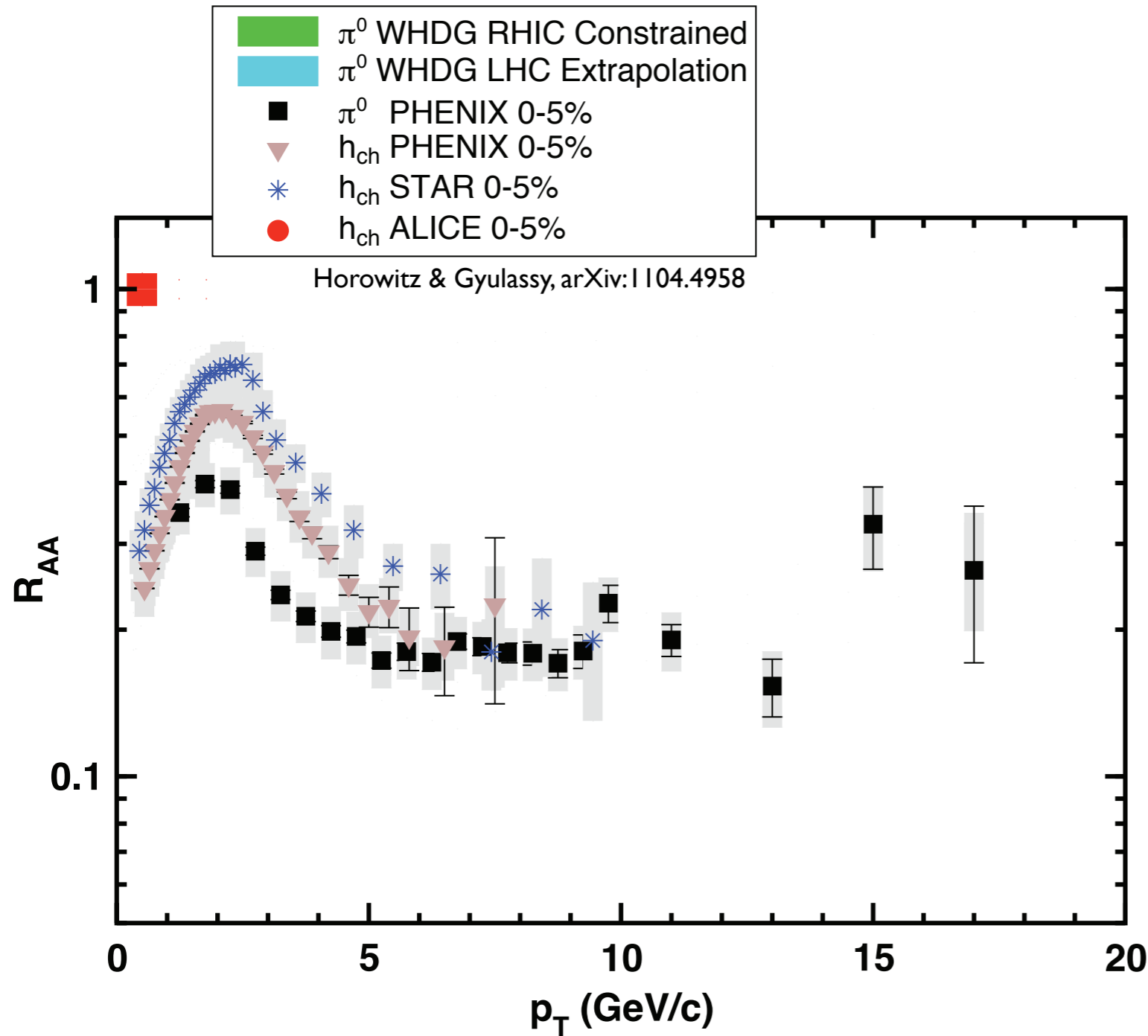


Energy loss parameter increases at the LHC even when  $R_{AA}$  is nearly equivalent between the two

RHIC has run at multiple lower beam energies, and a similar examination gives...



the earlier part of the trend, the energy loss parameter rises from lower RHIC beam energies to higher

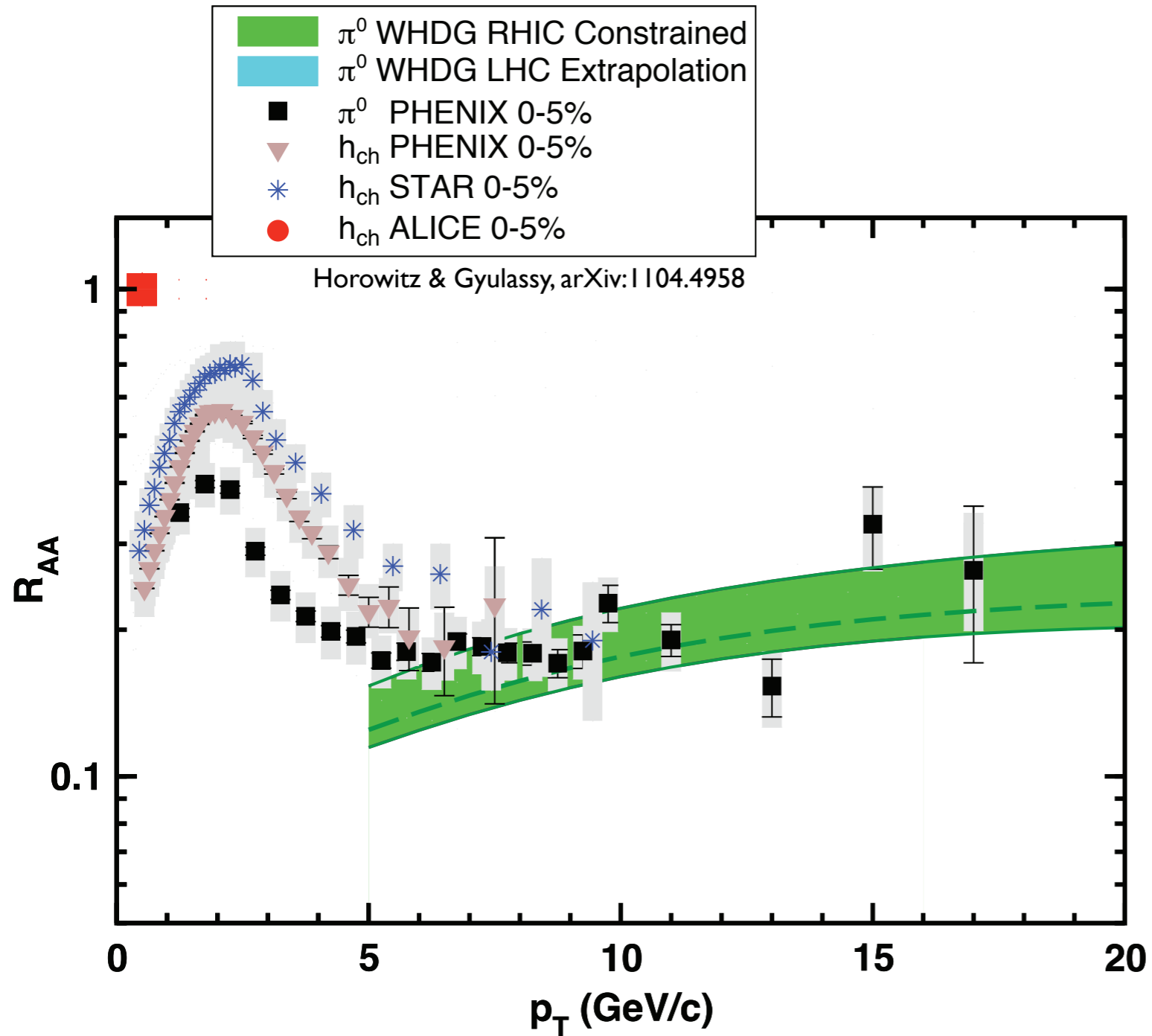


If energy loss calculations calibrate against the RHIC data and follow the expected color charge density dependence...

...then results can over-predict the LHC suppression.

Energy loss is not a simple function of color charge density at fixed coupling.

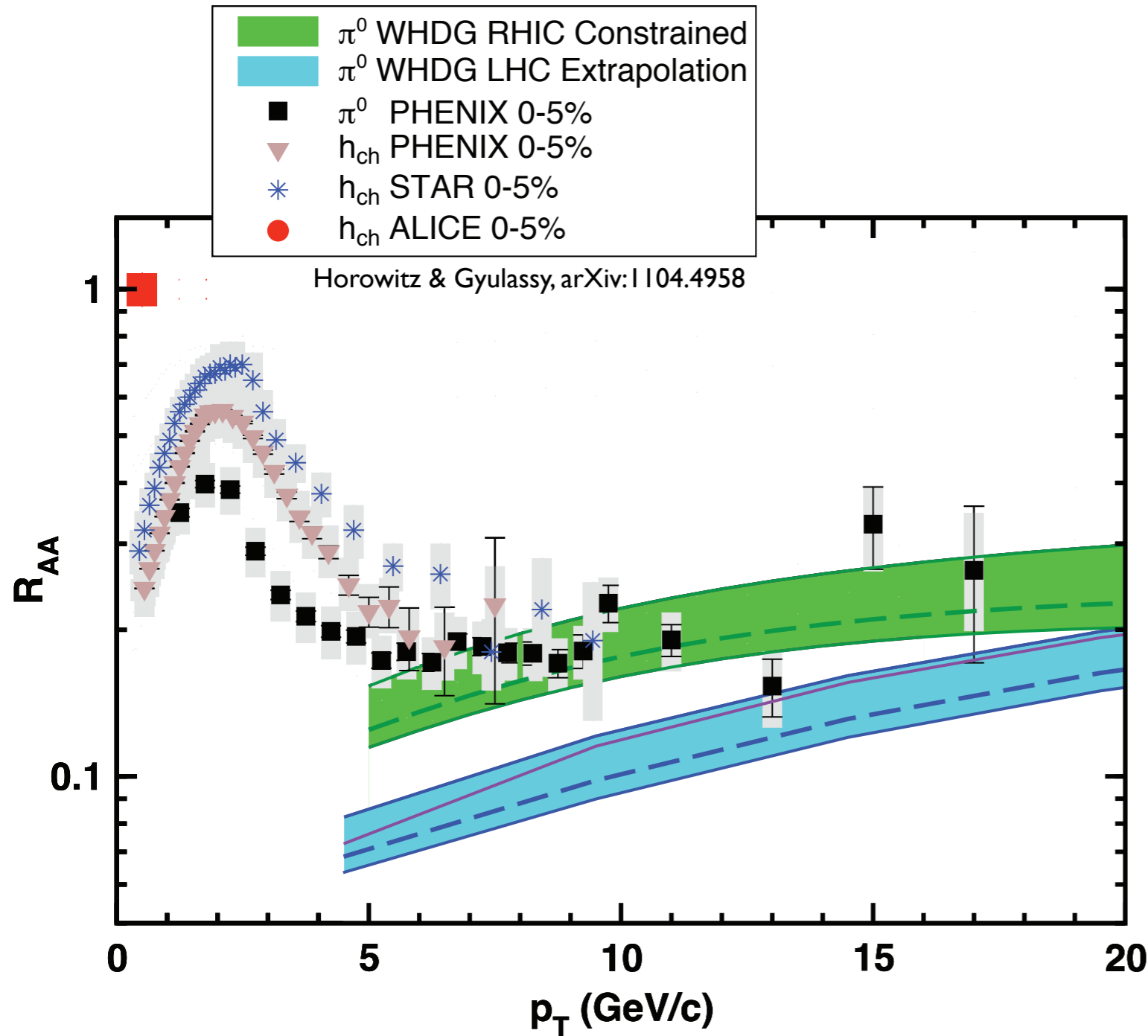




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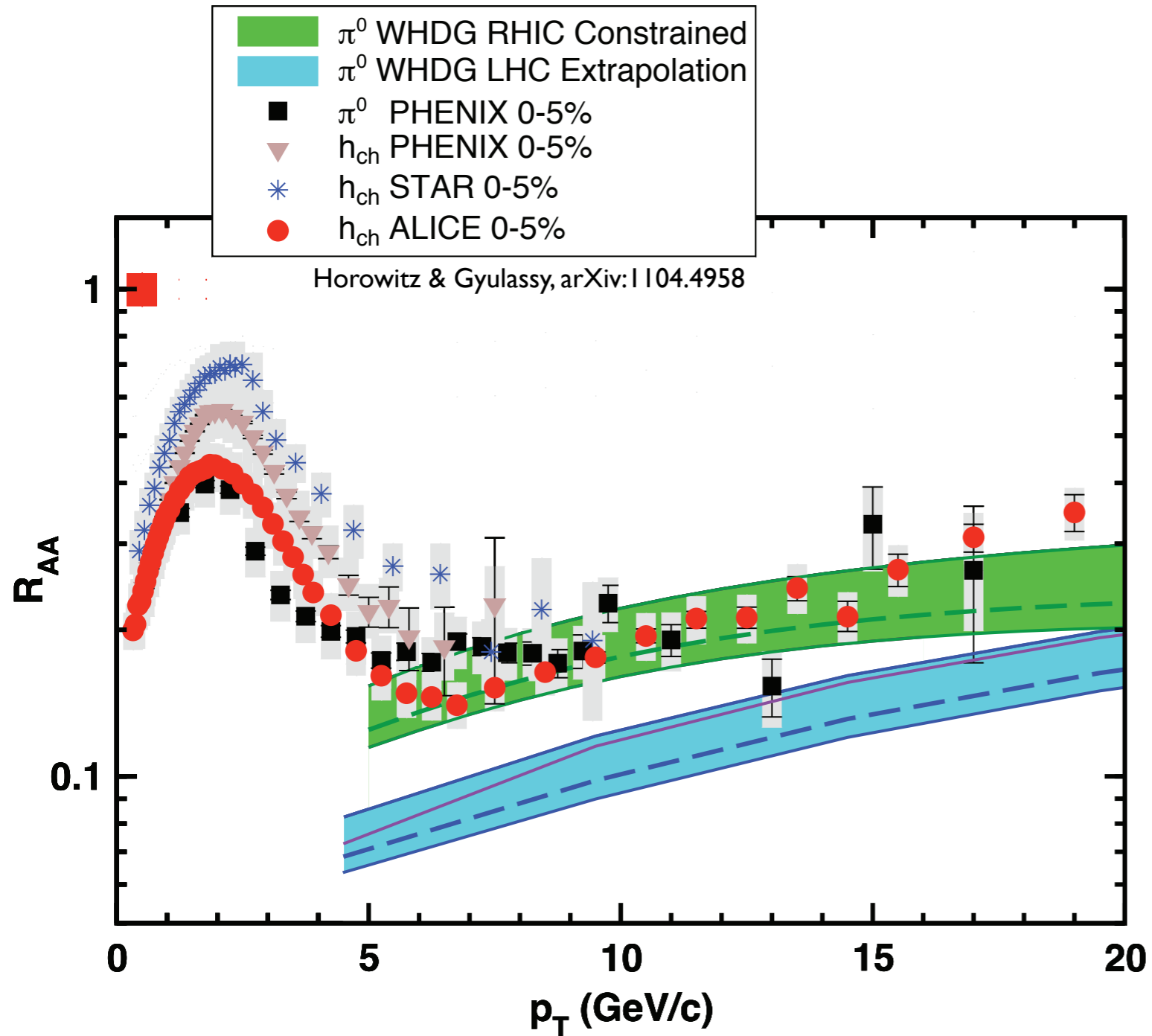
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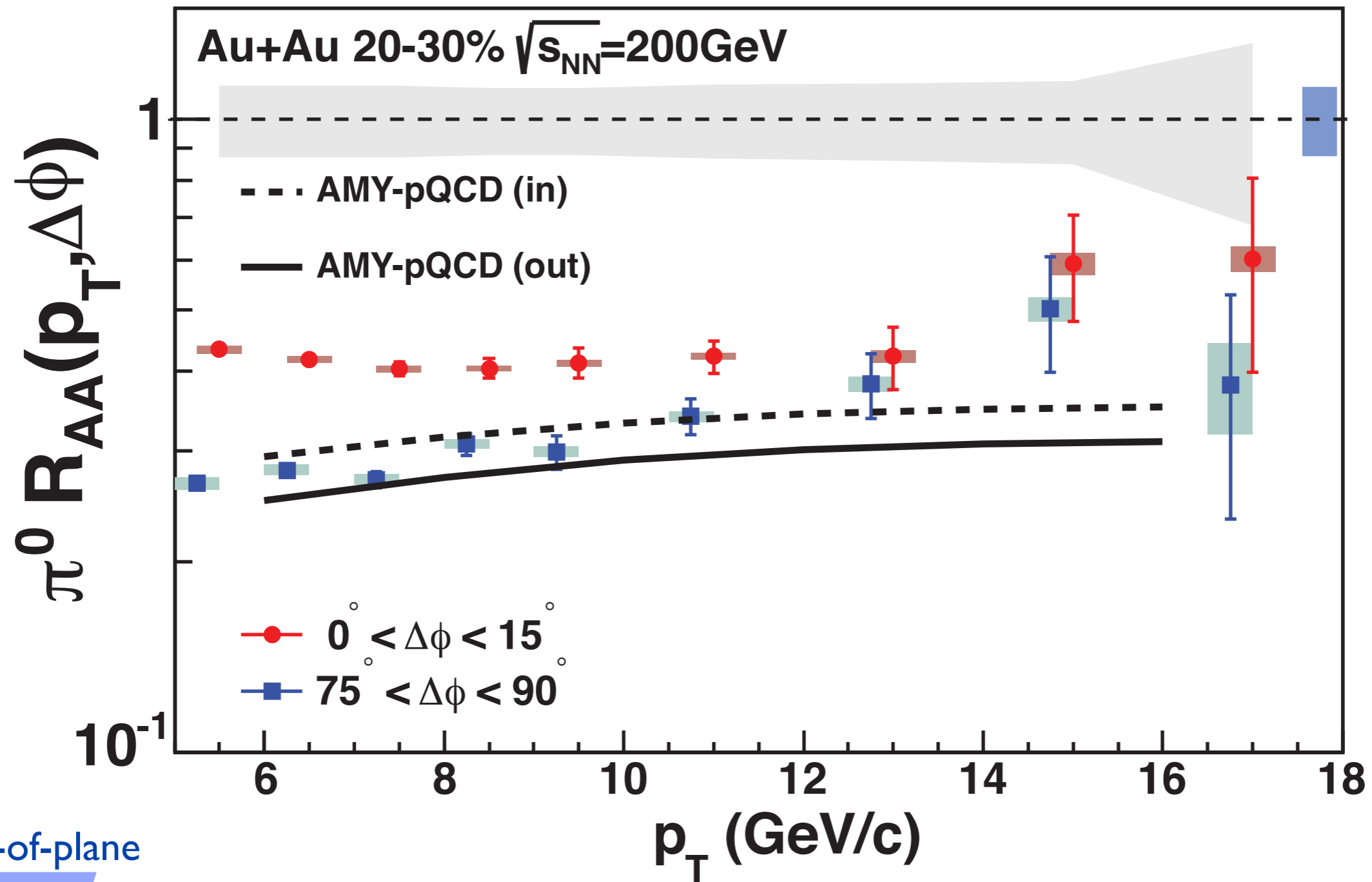
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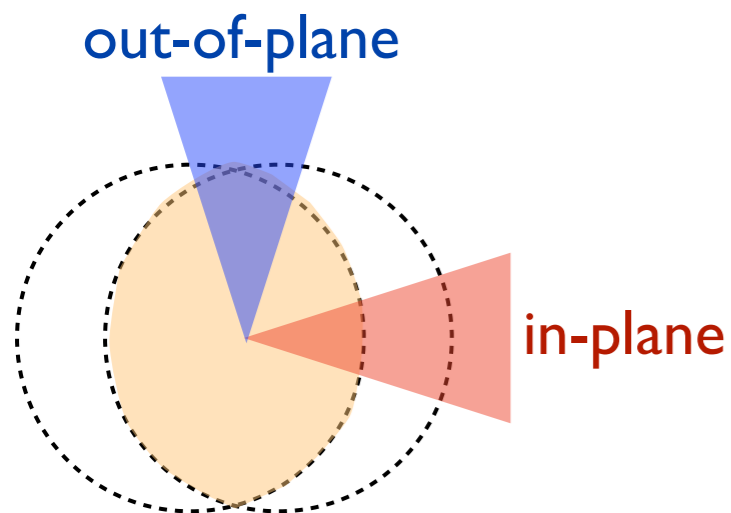
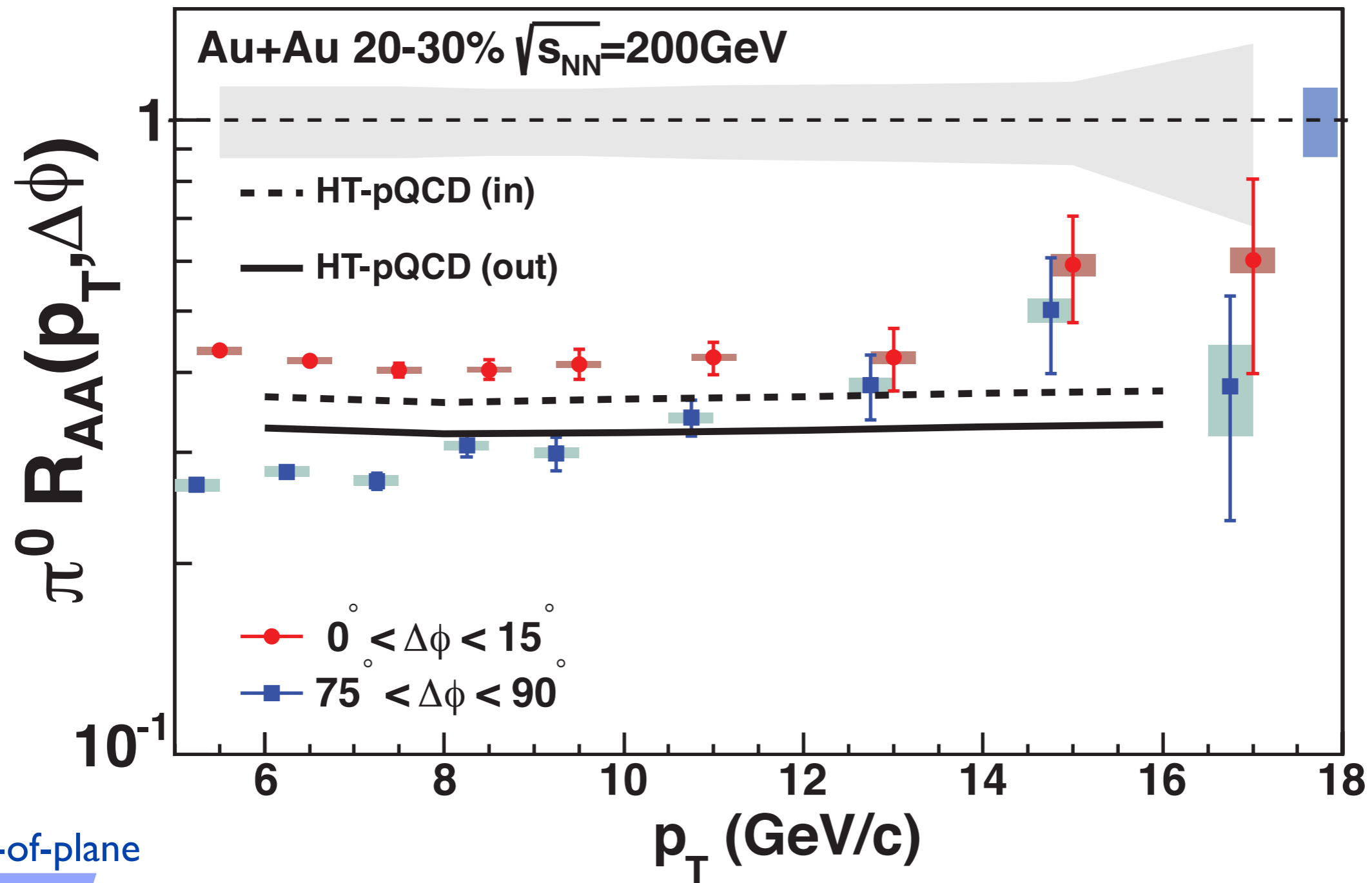
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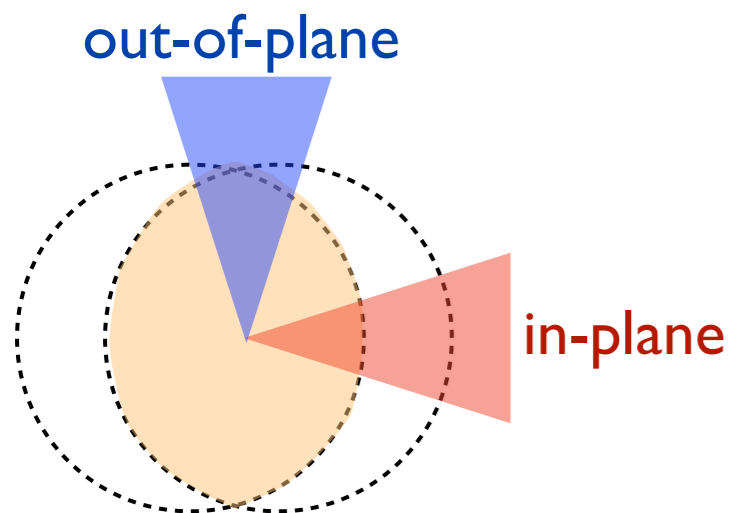
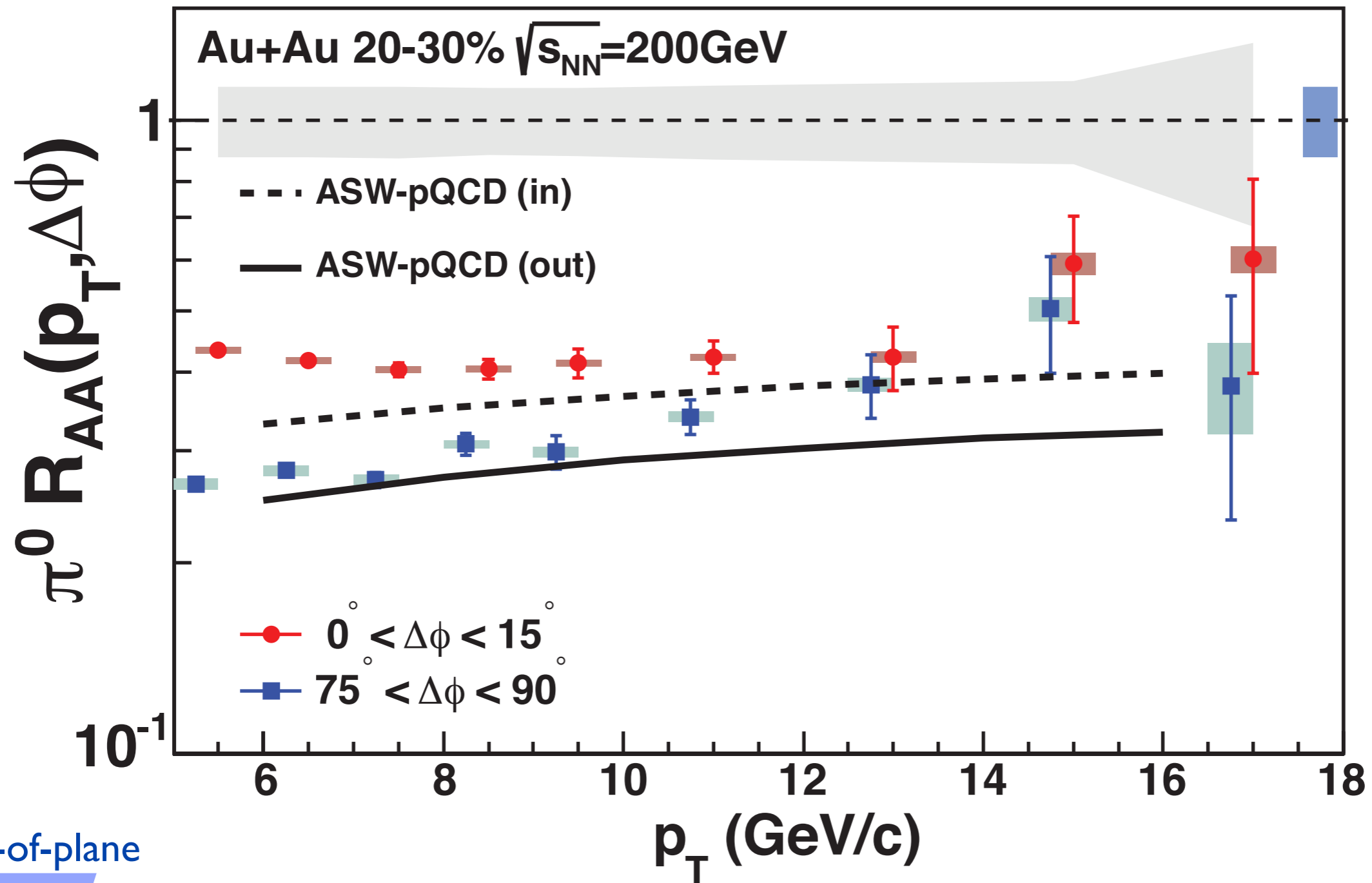
out-of-plane

in-plane

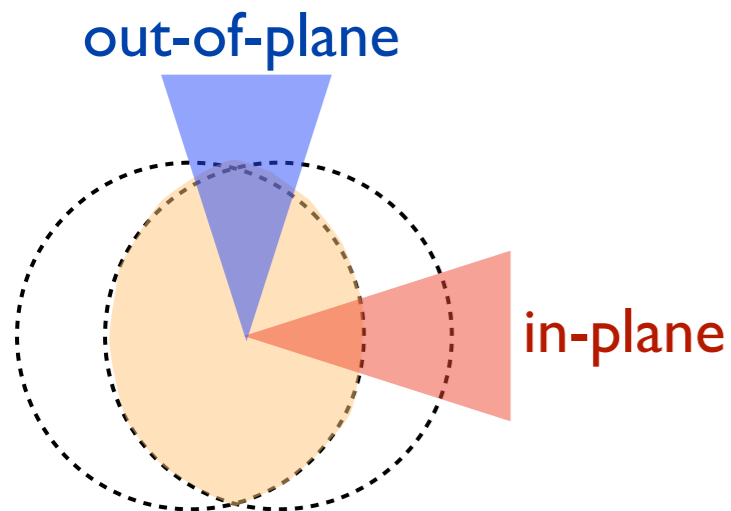
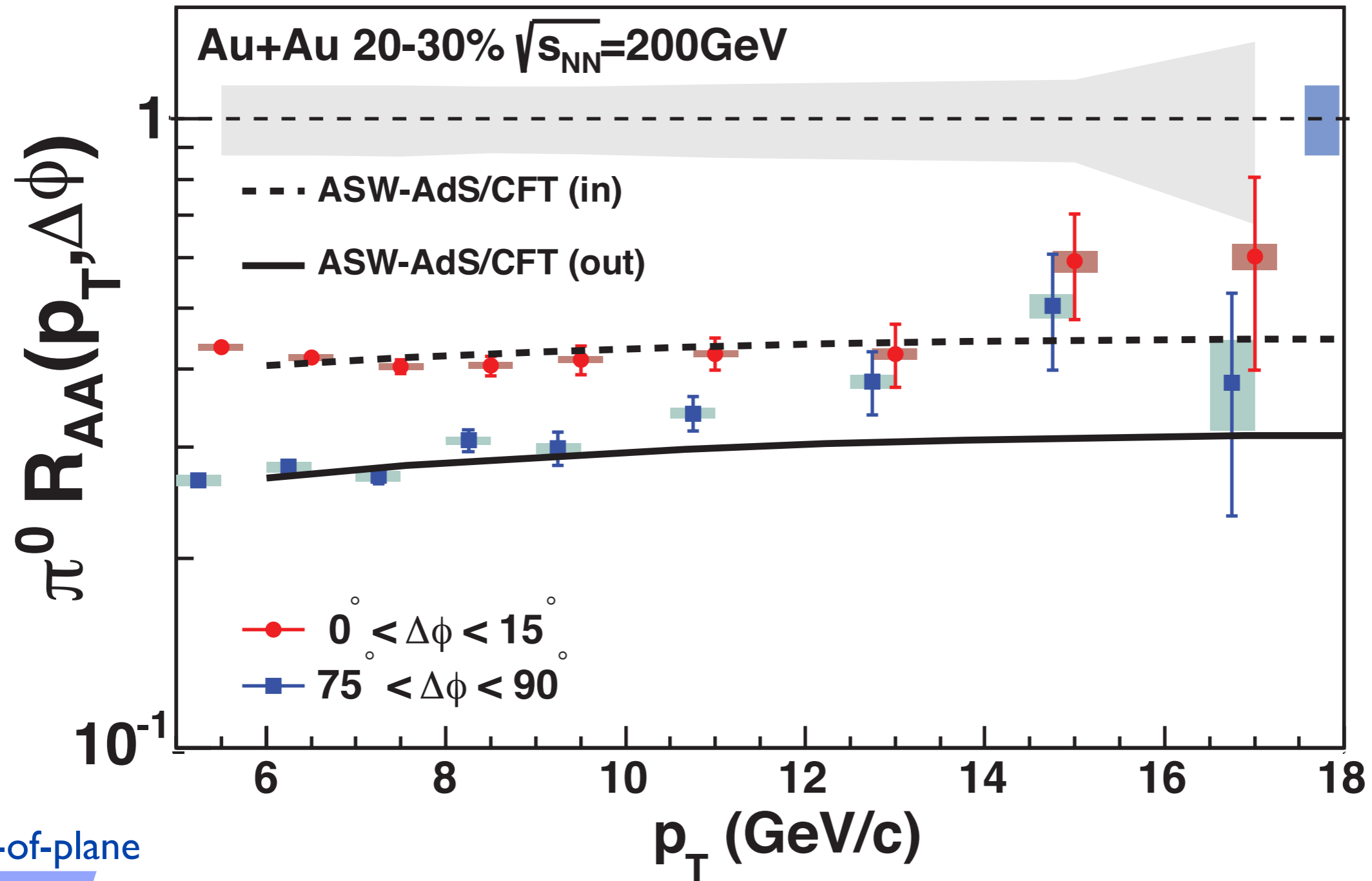
Models with a perturbative framework have difficulty reproducing the reaction plane dependence



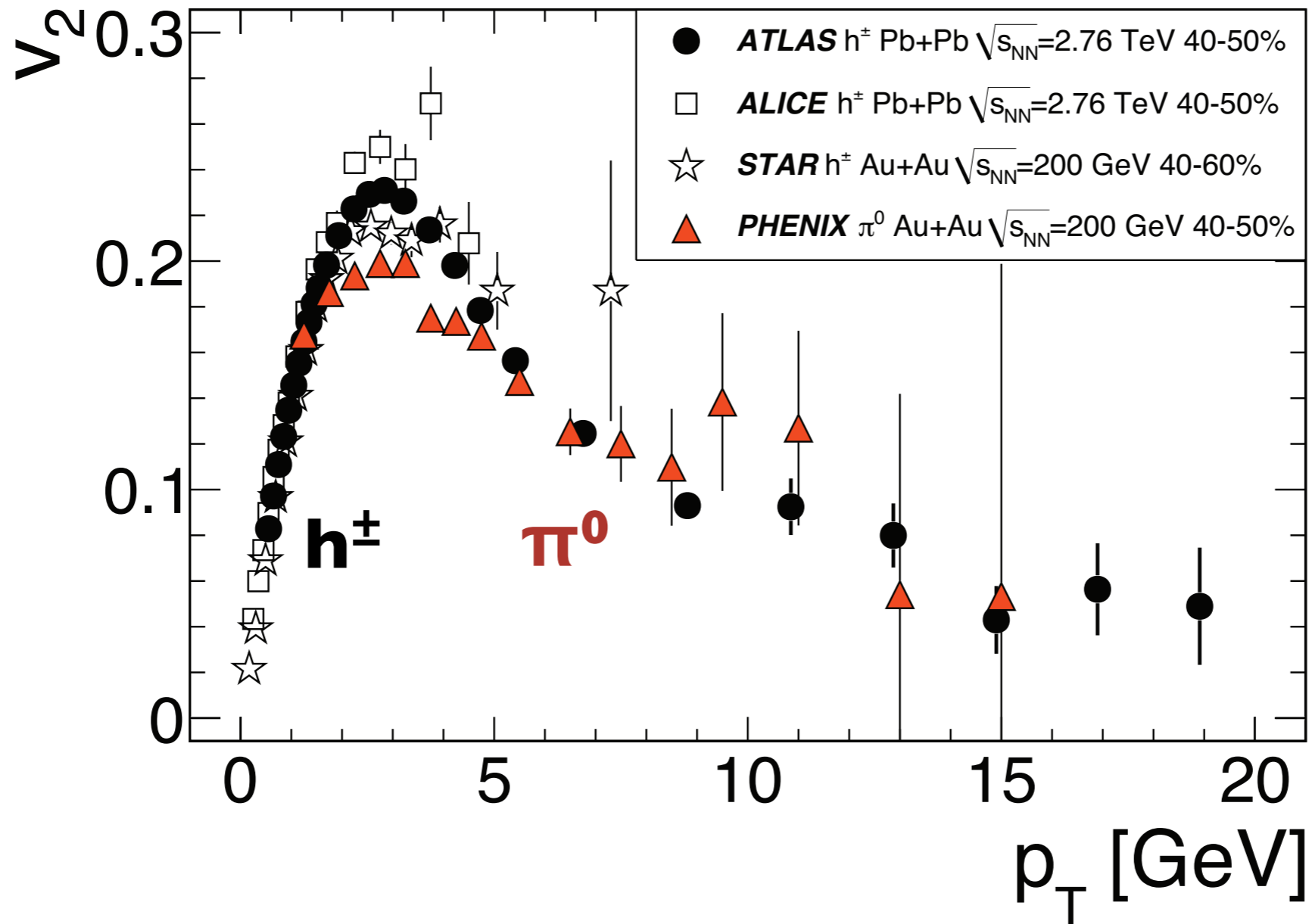
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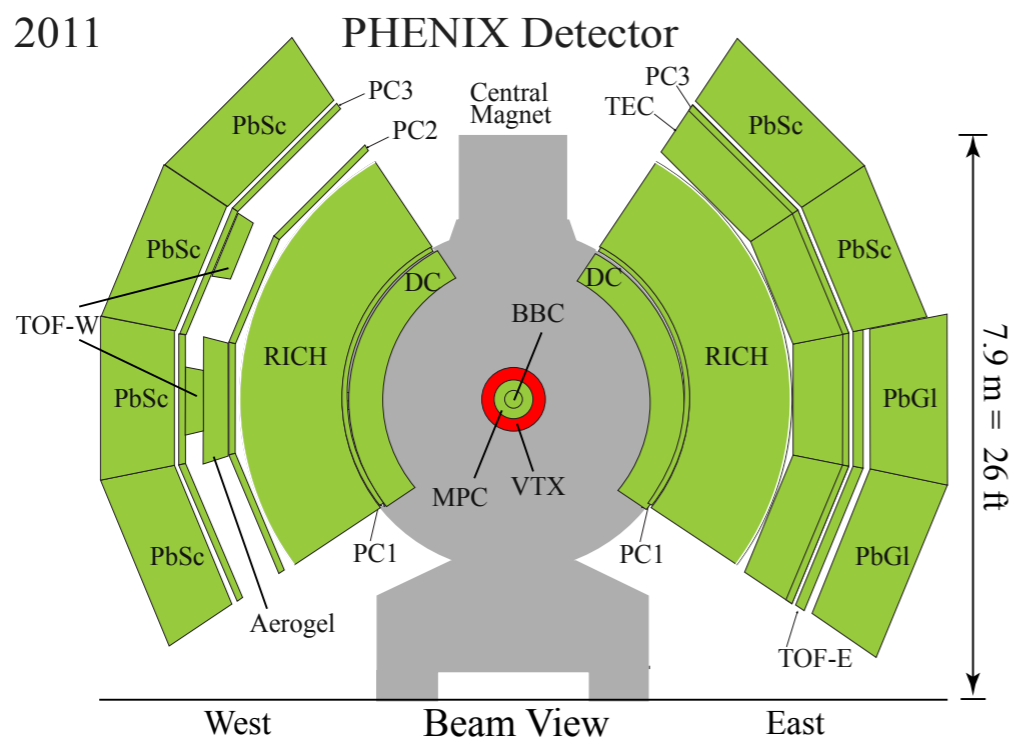
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Low  $p_T$  comparison influenced by baryon-meson admixture

$v_2$  at large momentum is also very similar despite the change in beam energy

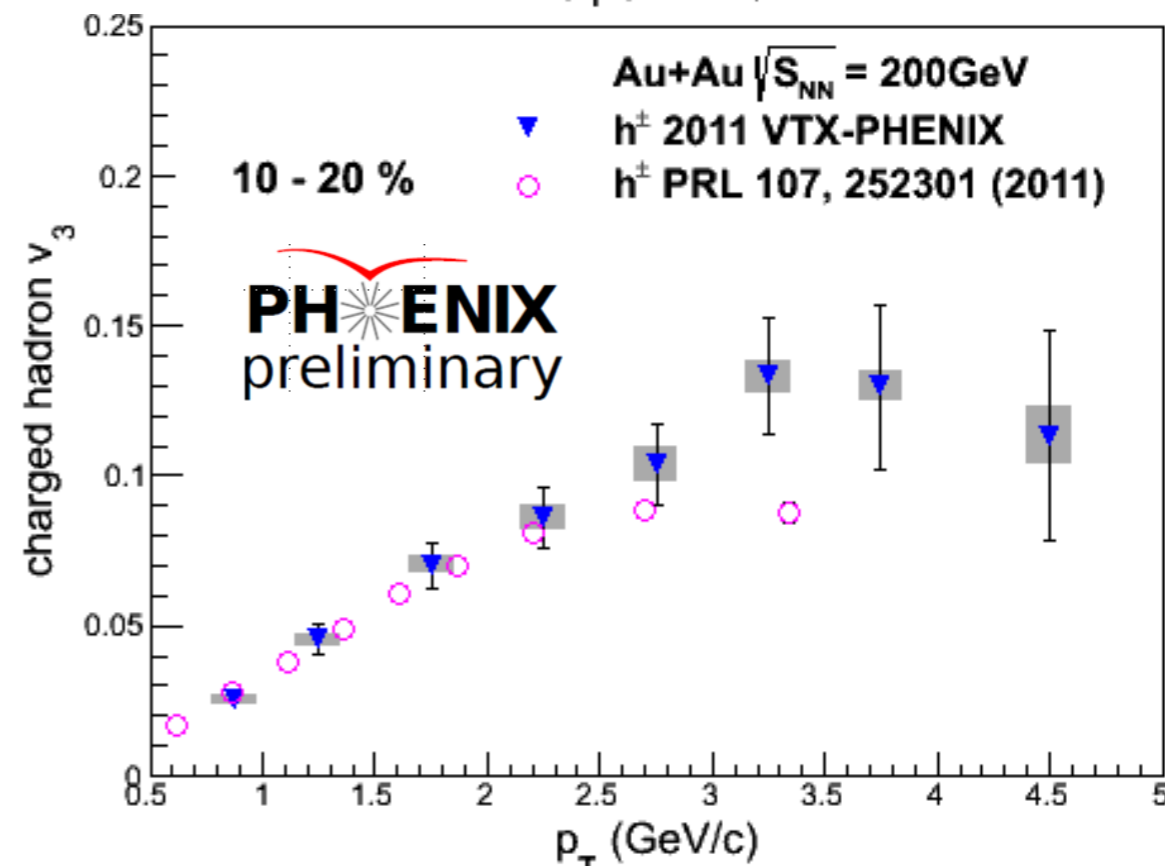
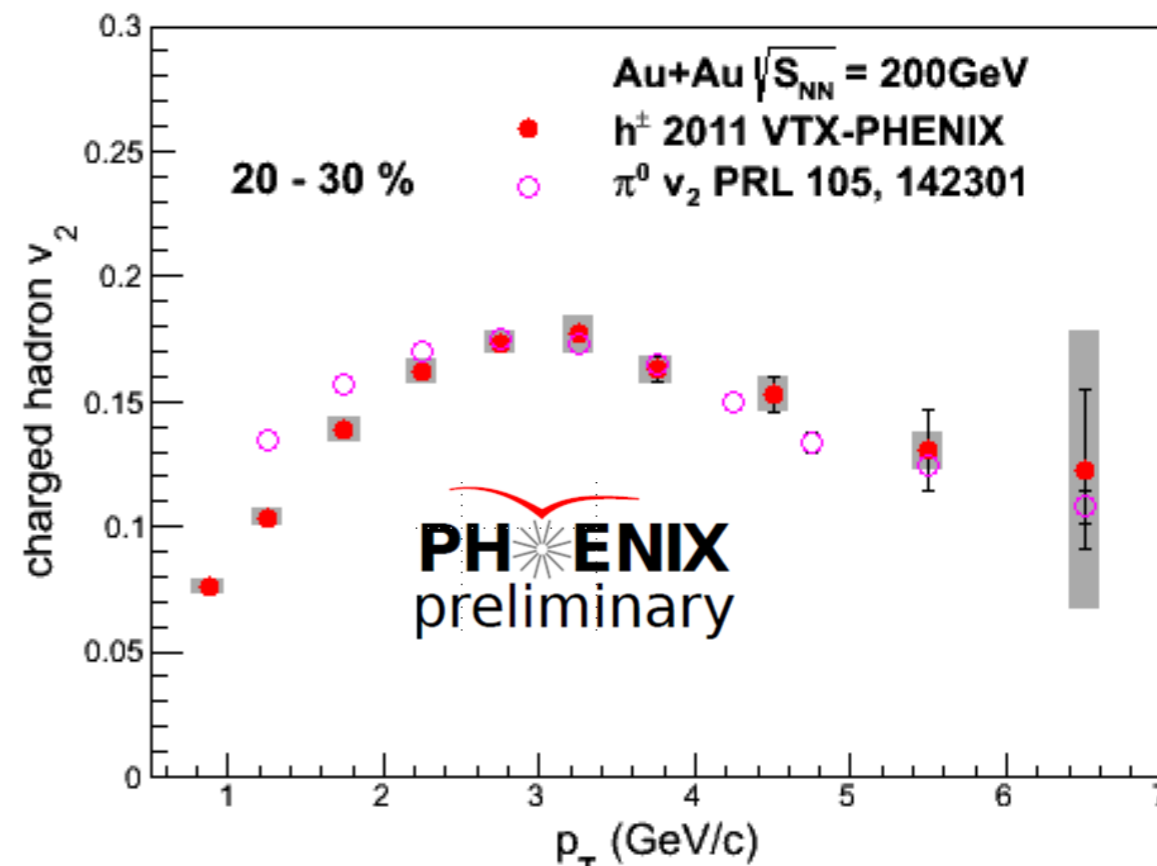




Additional inner tracking layers  
remove off-vertex decay  
backgrounds

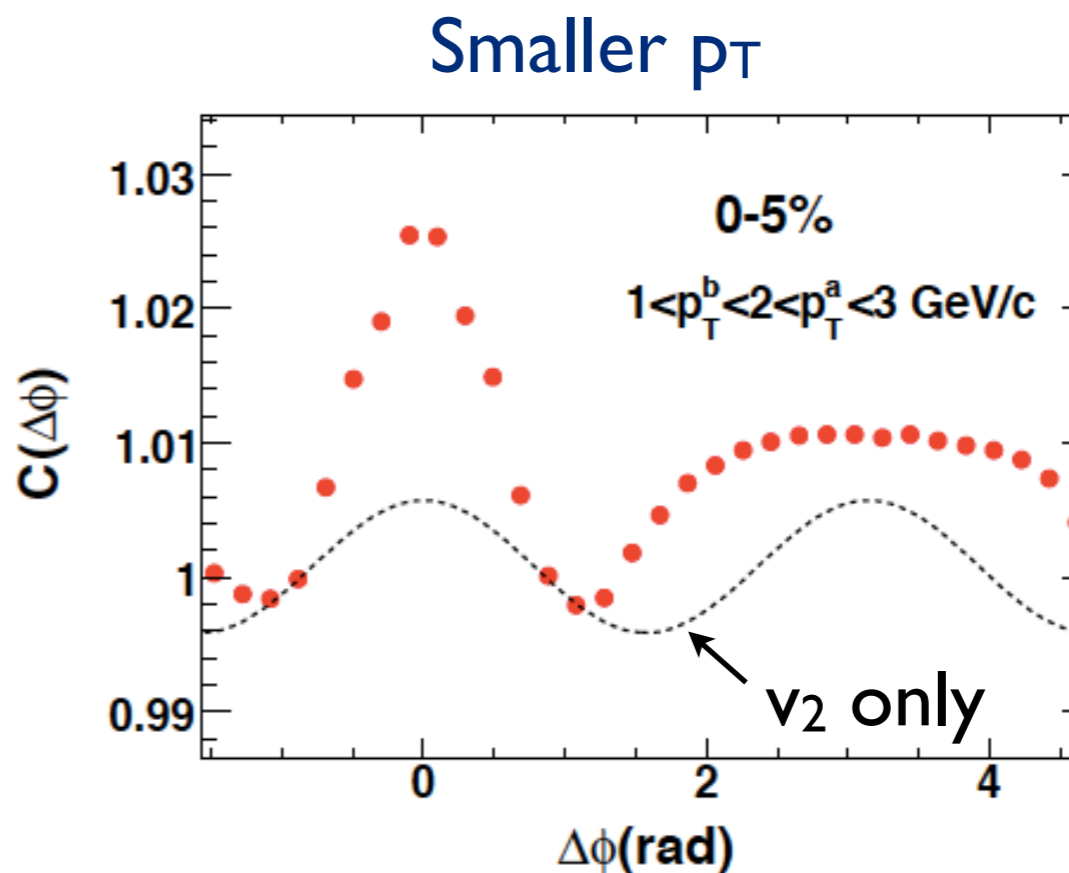
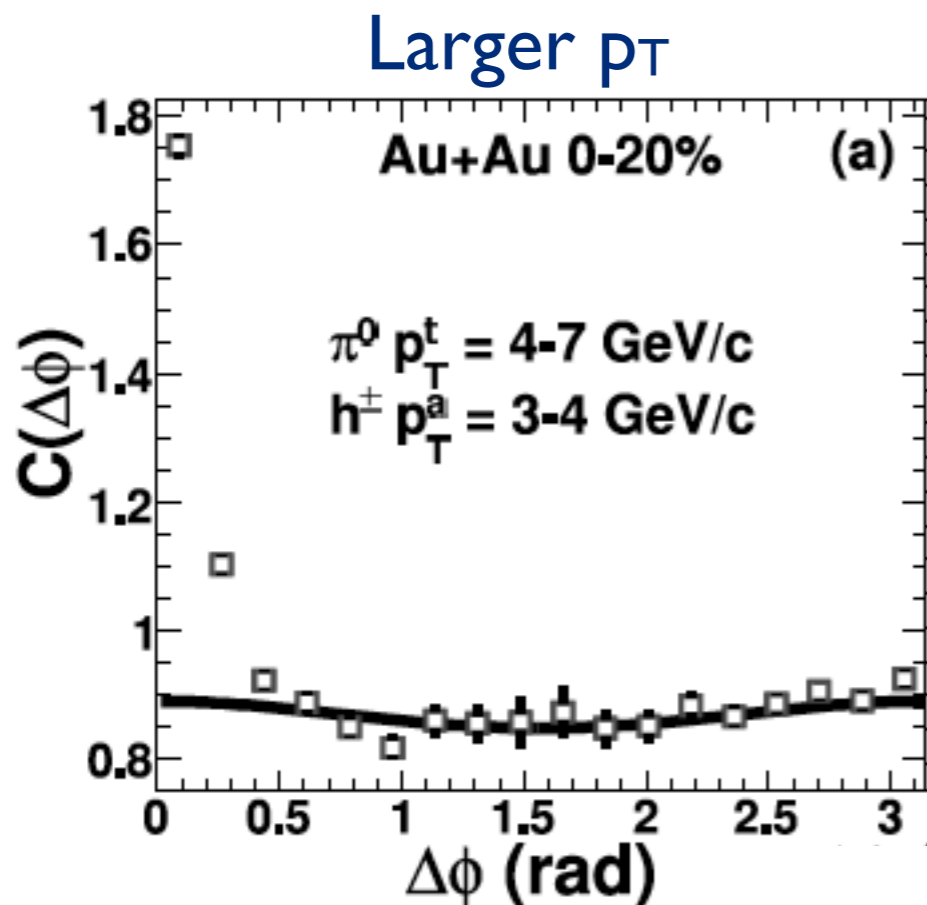
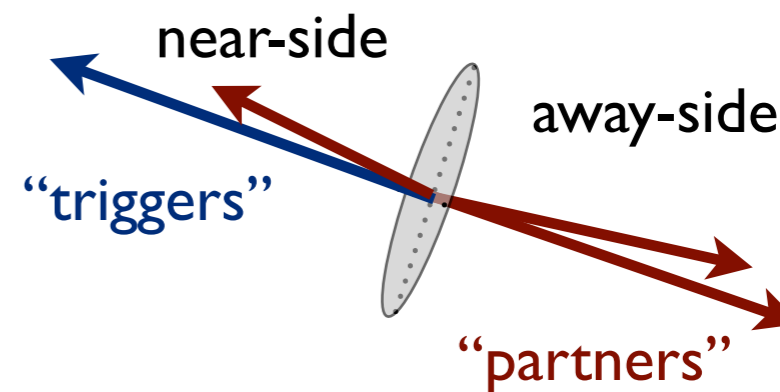
Gives a new ability to track out  
to large momenta

See more: M. Kurosawa (Parallel 3A)



Angular correlations between two final state particles contain at least two sources: jet fragments and flow

Intermediate  $p_T$  jet fragments have poor S/B because of contributions from flow

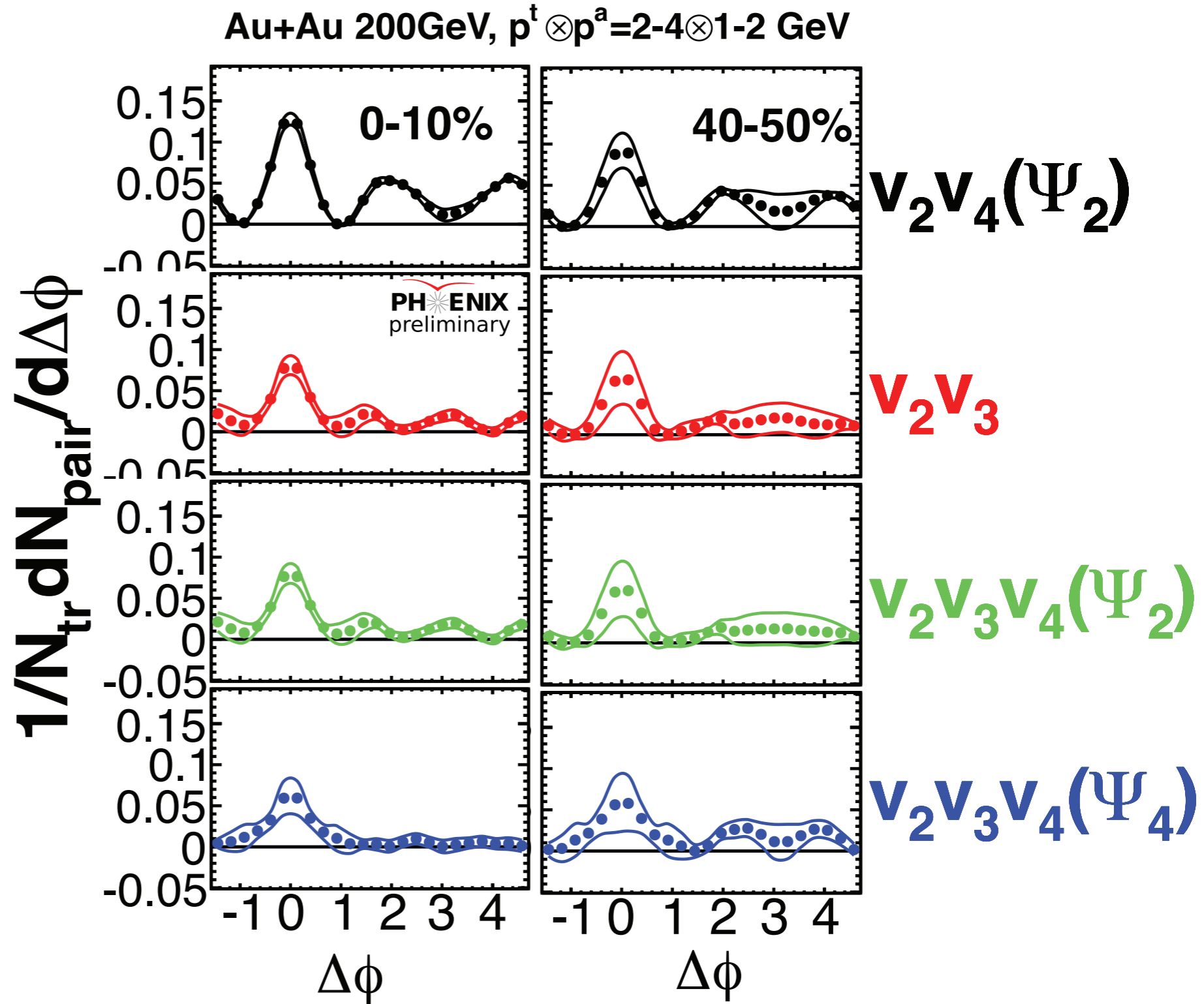


Extensive study of flow subtraction moments at intermediate  $p_T$

$v_3$  subtraction largely removes away-side structure

Away-side residual depends strongly on  $v_4$  treatment

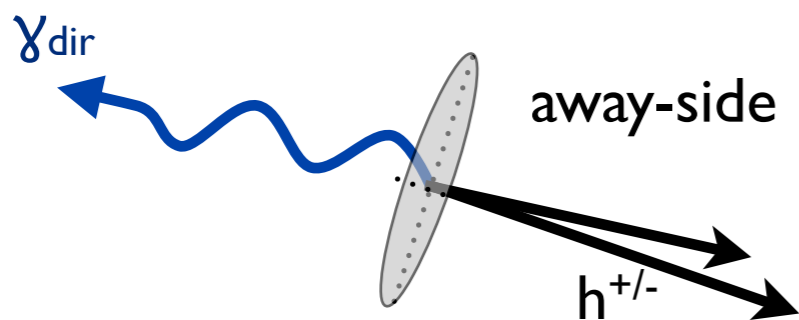
$v_1$  impact very small



See more: T. Todoroki (Parallel 6D)

# $\gamma_{dir}-h^{+/-}$ Correlations

Photons escape medium without energy loss & at LO tags the initial energy of the away-side parton



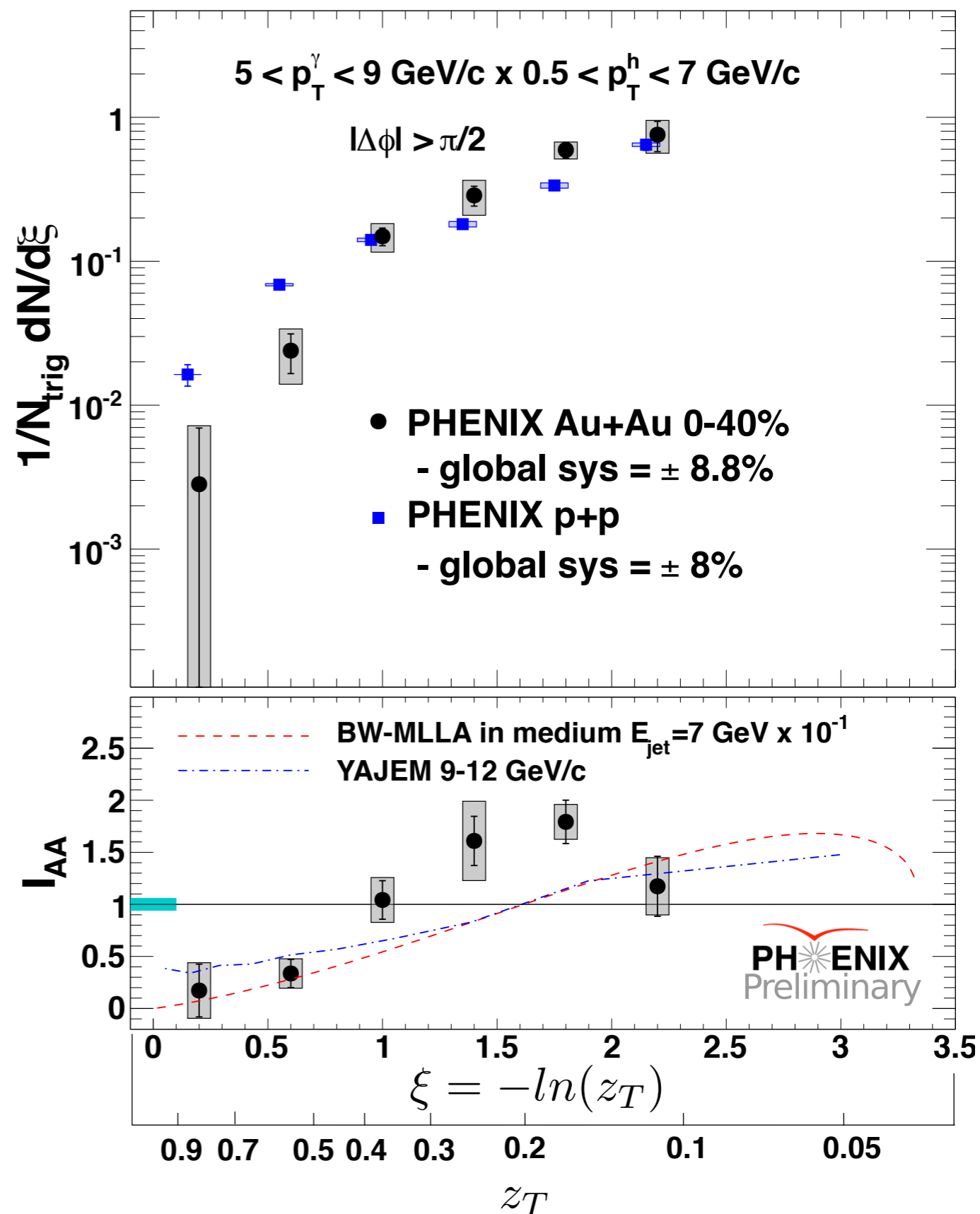
Fragmentation function variables:

$$\xi \equiv -\ln(z_T) \equiv -\ln(p_T^{h^\pm} / p_T^{\gamma_{dir}})$$

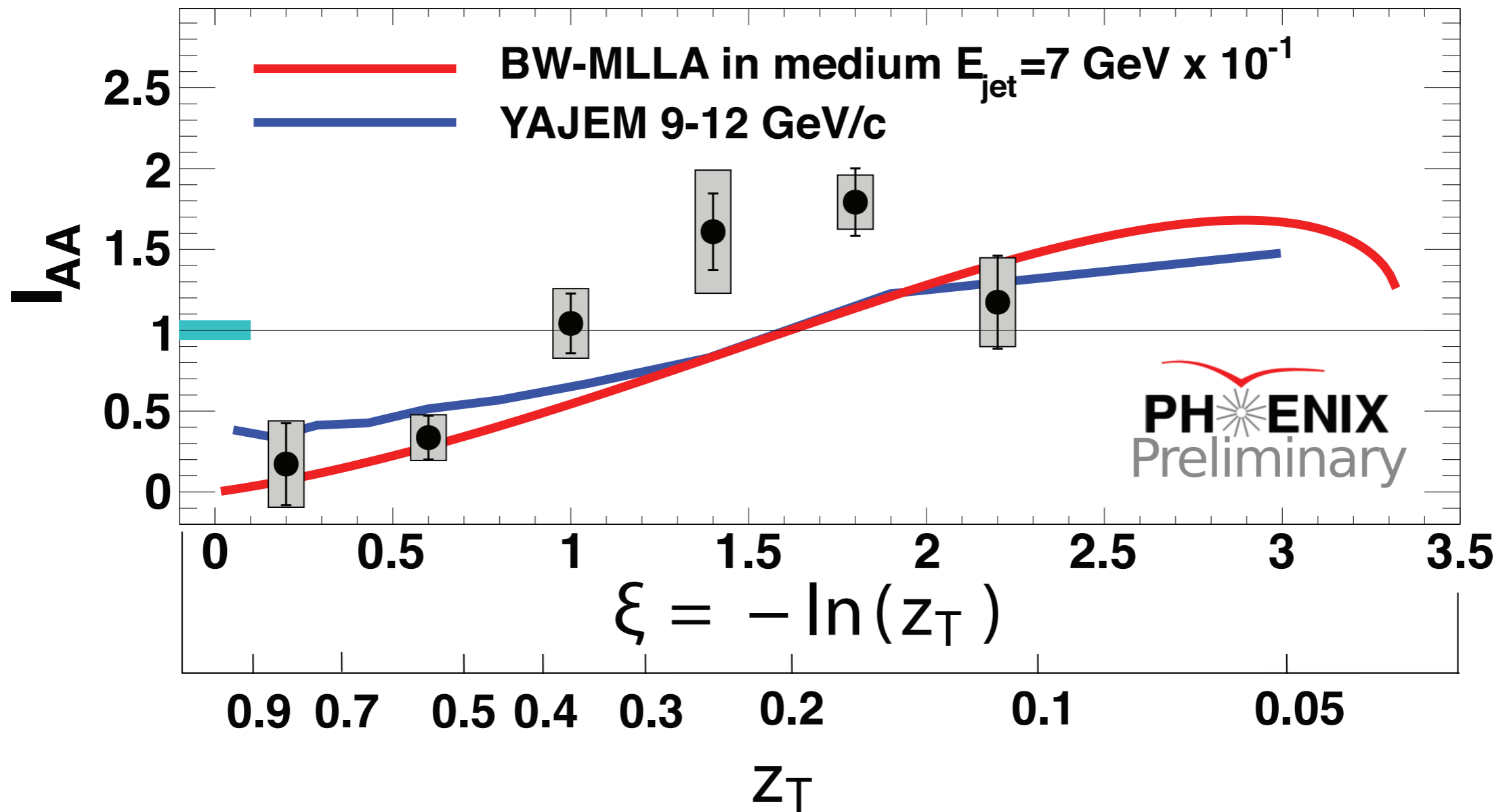
Nuclear modification:

$$I_{AA} \equiv \frac{(1/N_{trig} dN/d\xi)_{AA}}{(1/N_{trig} dN/d\xi)_{pp}}$$

Combined statistics from 2007 + 2010



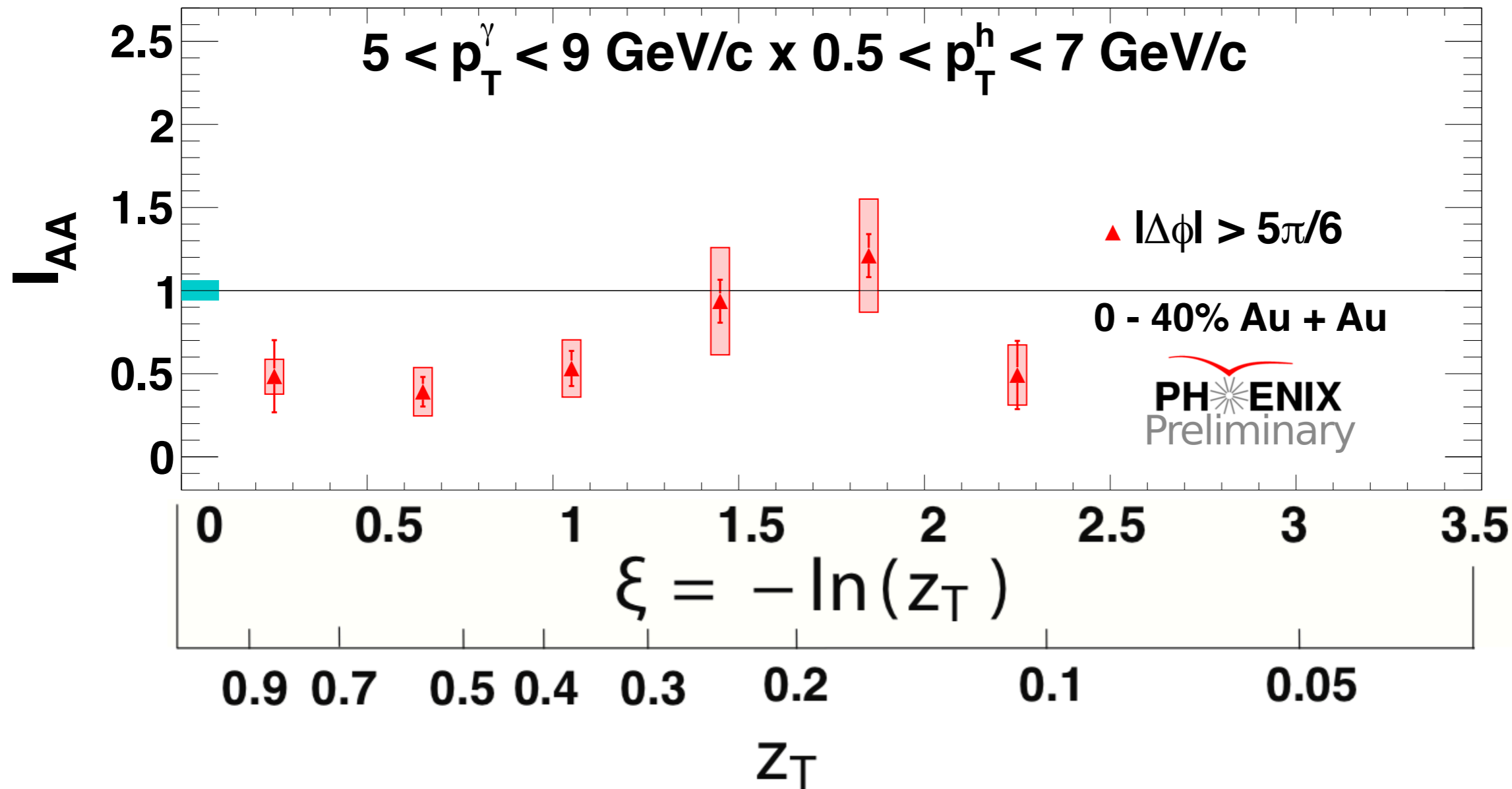
# Away-side Modification



Significant large suppression at small  $\xi$   
 Sizable enhancement at large  $\xi$

Energy loss depletion + wide angle recovery  
 These features present in theory calculations

# Away-side Angular Shape



No angular dependence at small  $\xi$

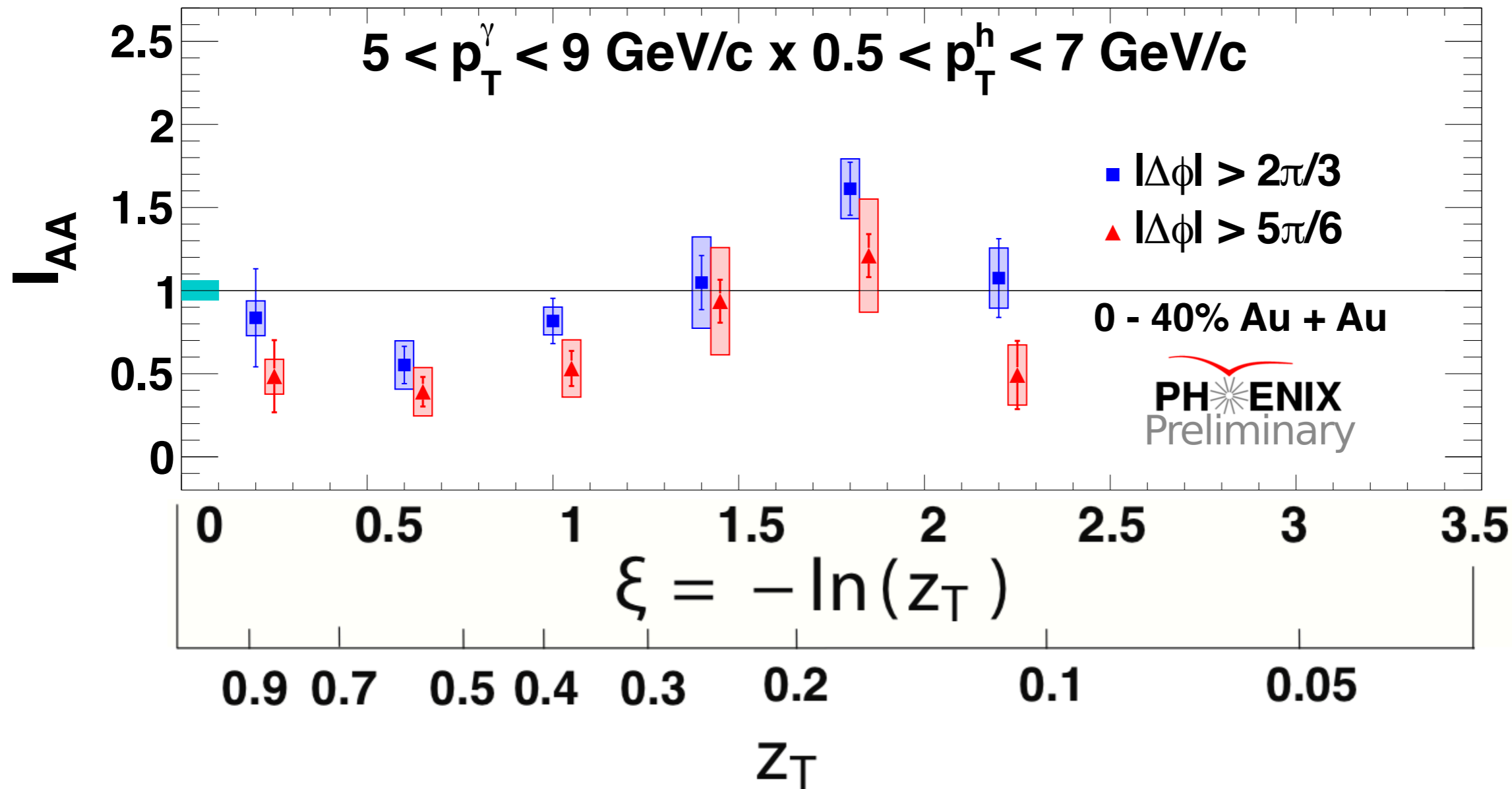
Evidence of broadening found at large  $\xi$

Is this low  $p_T$  recovery of lost energy?

Not higher harmonics, robust against inclusion of  $v_N$

See more: J. Frantz (Parallel 1B)

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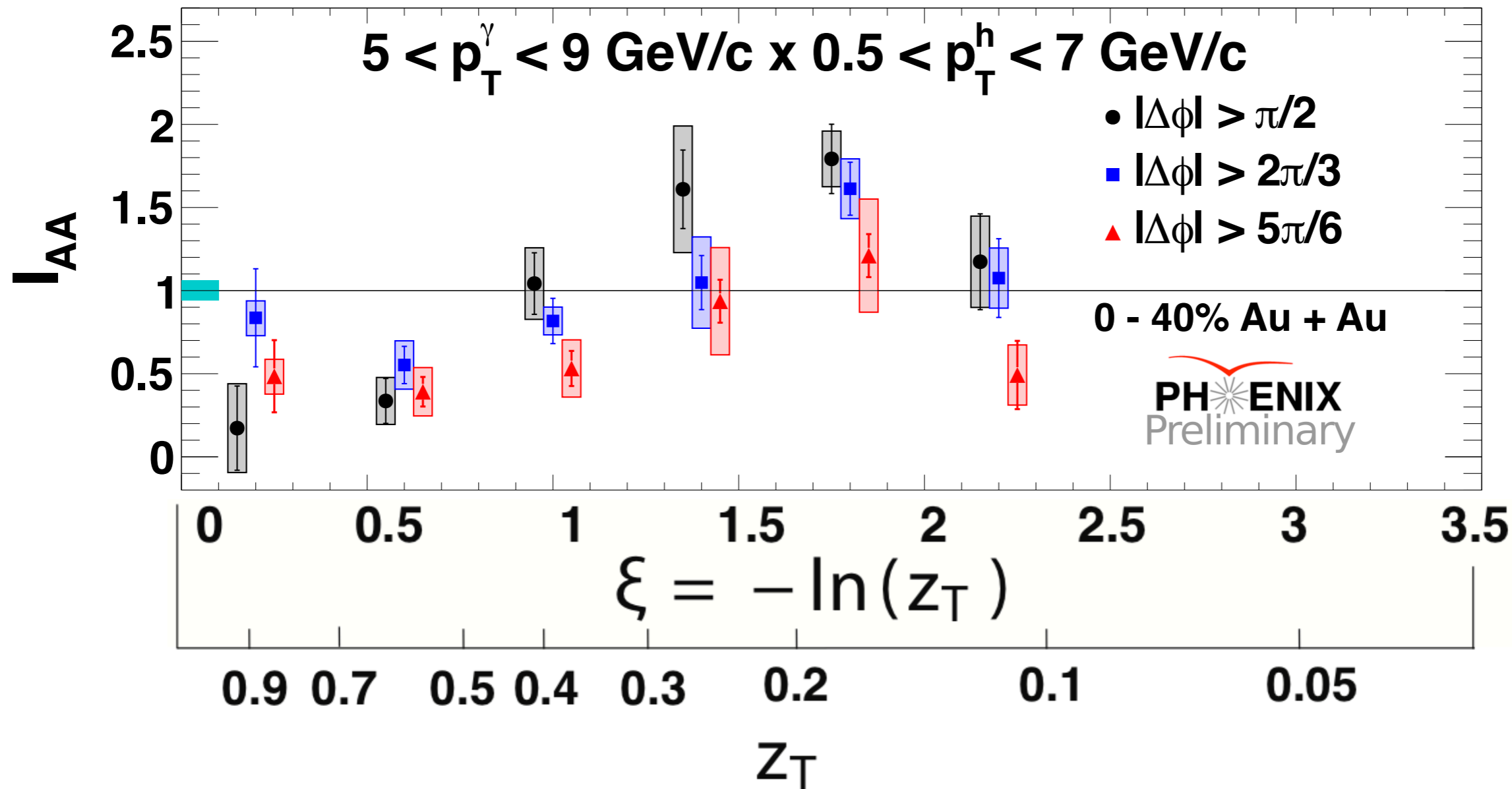
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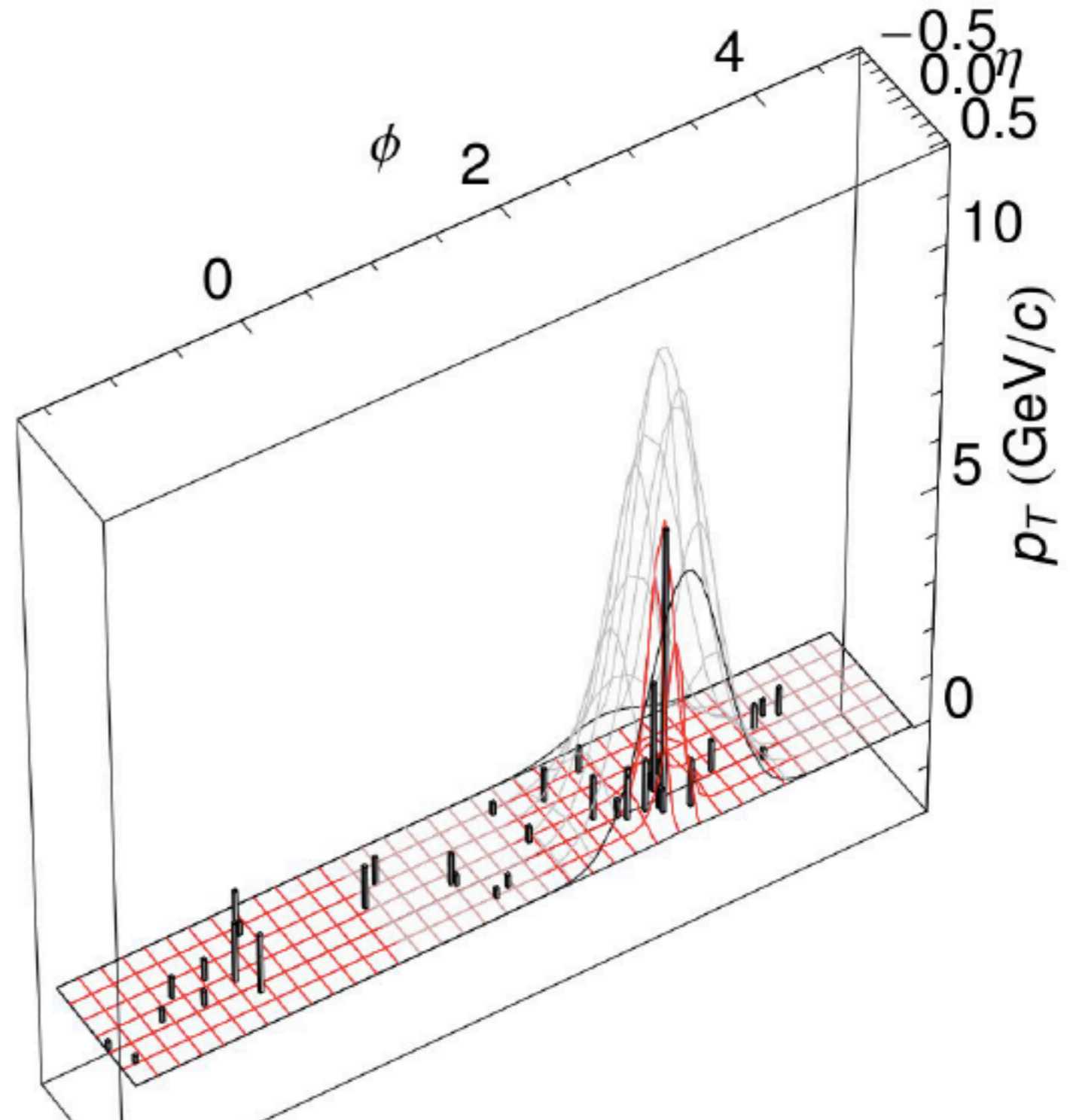


Gaussian Filter:  
a seedless, cone-like  
algorithm

Developed for heavy ion  
collision backgrounds at  
RHIC

Optimized to find the  
energetic core of jets

Stabilizes jet axis against  
background particles



$$p_T^{\text{jet}} \equiv \max \left\{ \int \int d\eta' d\phi' p_T(\eta', \phi') e^{-(\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2)/2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

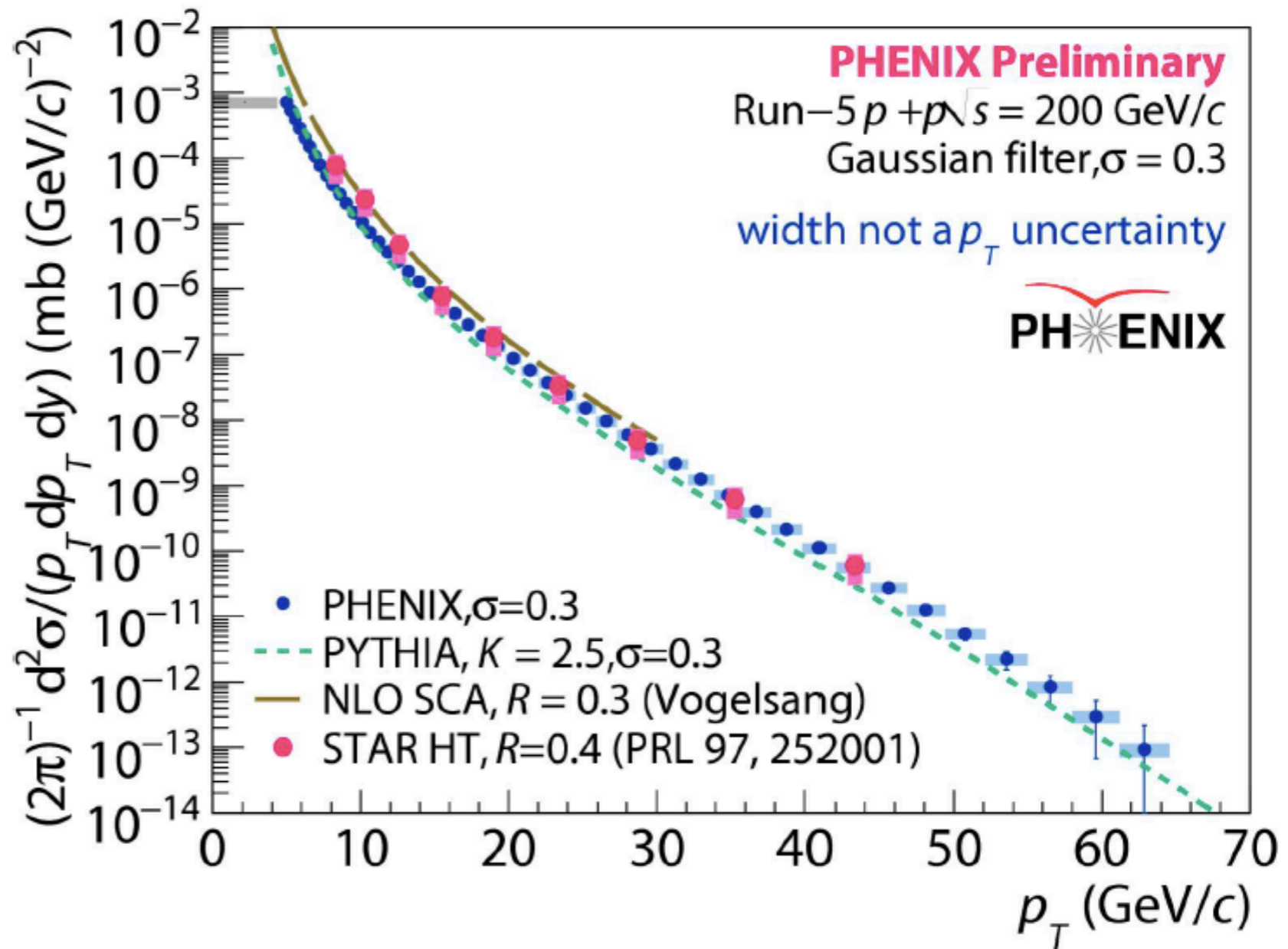
p+p measurements benchmark well with NLO

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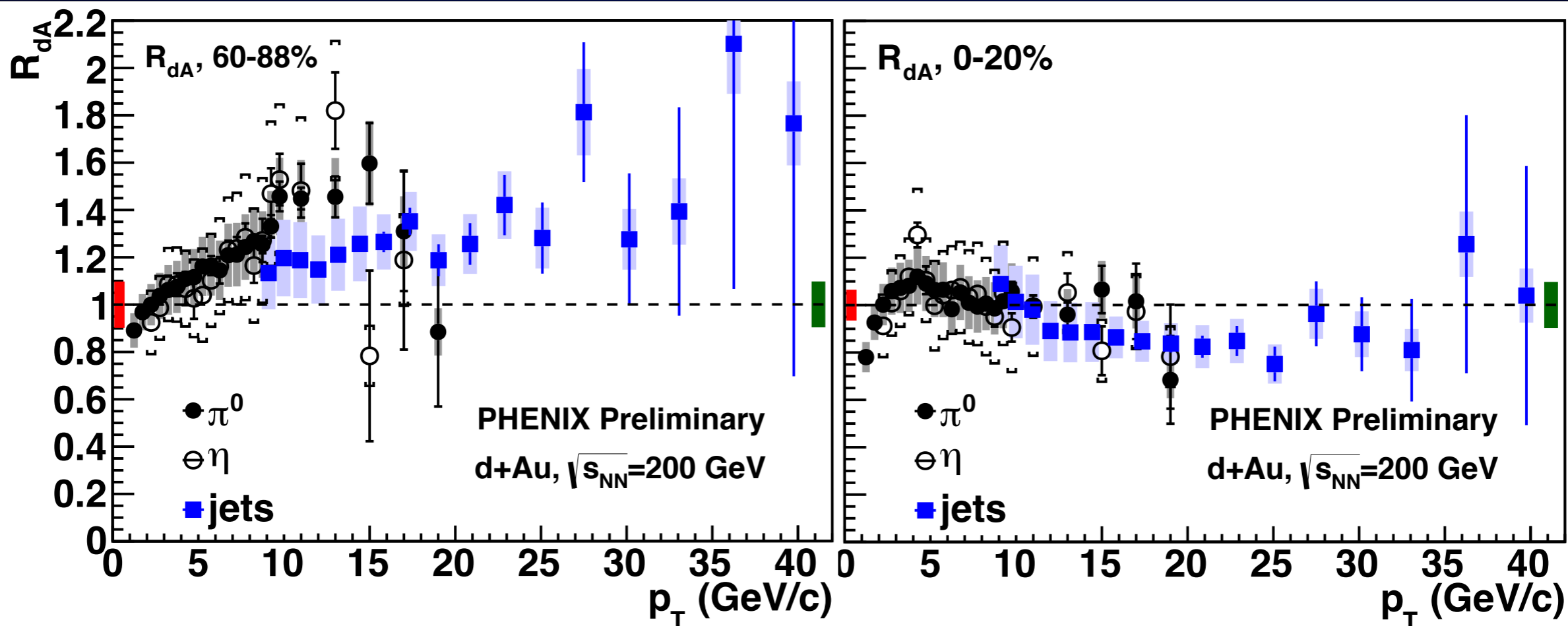
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# CNM Jet Baseline

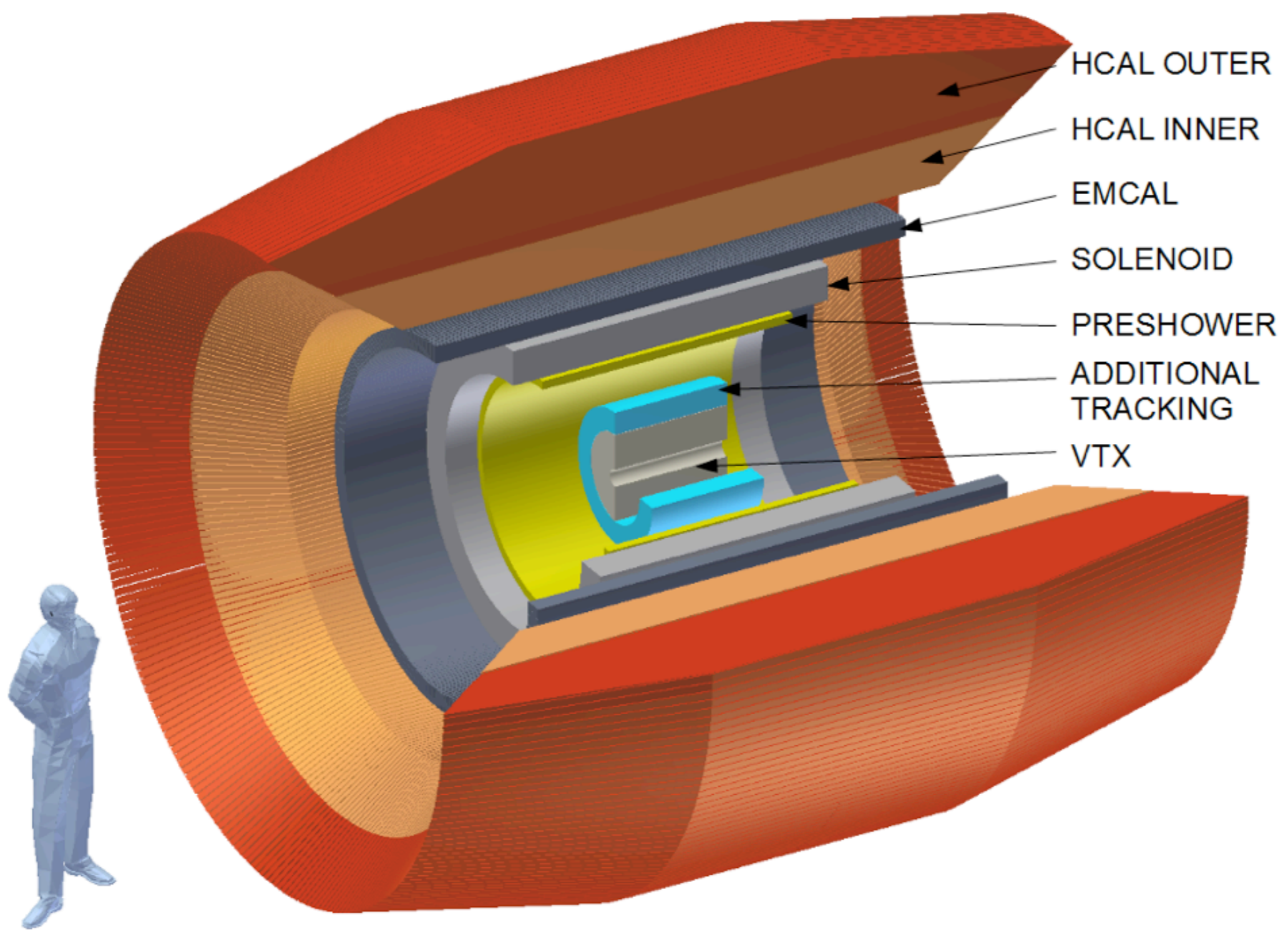


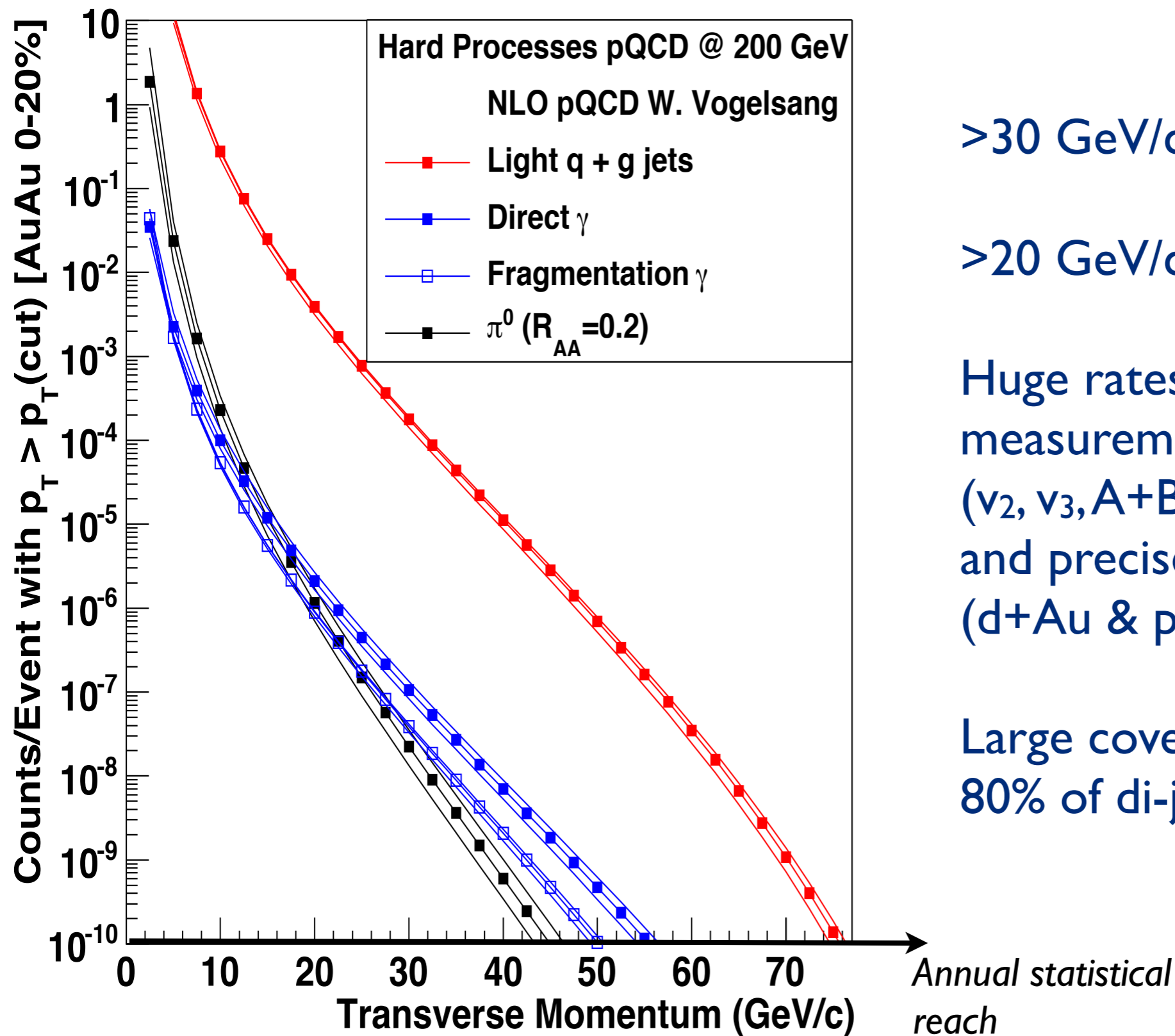
The extended kinematic reach of reconstructed jets measures CNM effects out to much higher momenta.

Different sources of uncertainty between jets and  $\pi^0$ .

We expect: the Cronin and EMC effects  
Surprised by: large and rapid centrality dependence.

See more: M. Wysocki (Plenary IC), B. Sahlmueller (Parallel 3D), D. Perepelitsa (Poster)





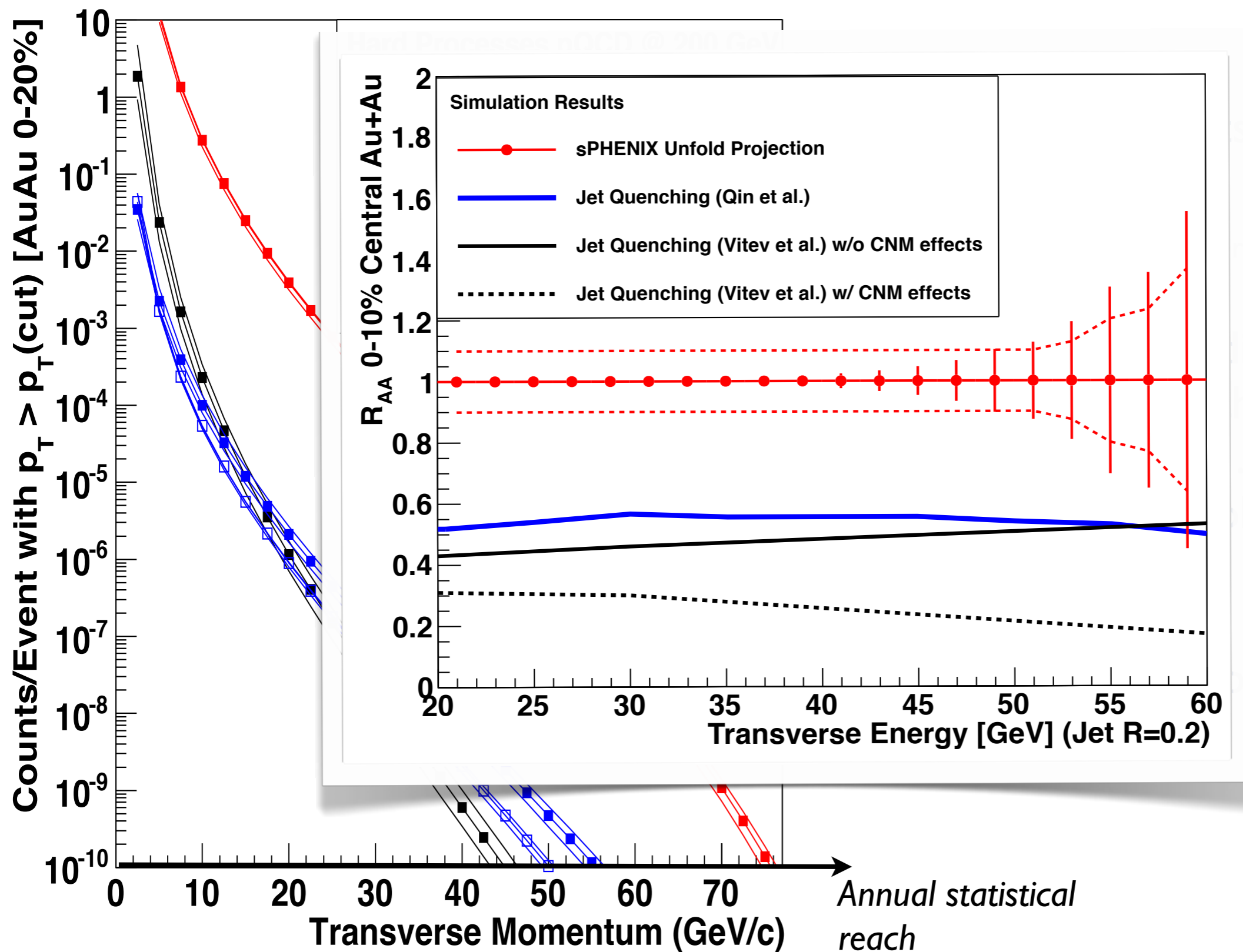
$>30$  GeV/c:  $10^6$  Jets

$>20$  GeV/c:  $10^4$   $\gamma_{\text{dir}}$

Huge rates allow differential measurements with geometry ( $v_2, v_3, A+B, U+U, \dots$ ) and precise control measurements (d+Au & p+p).

Large coverage captures 80% of di-jets!

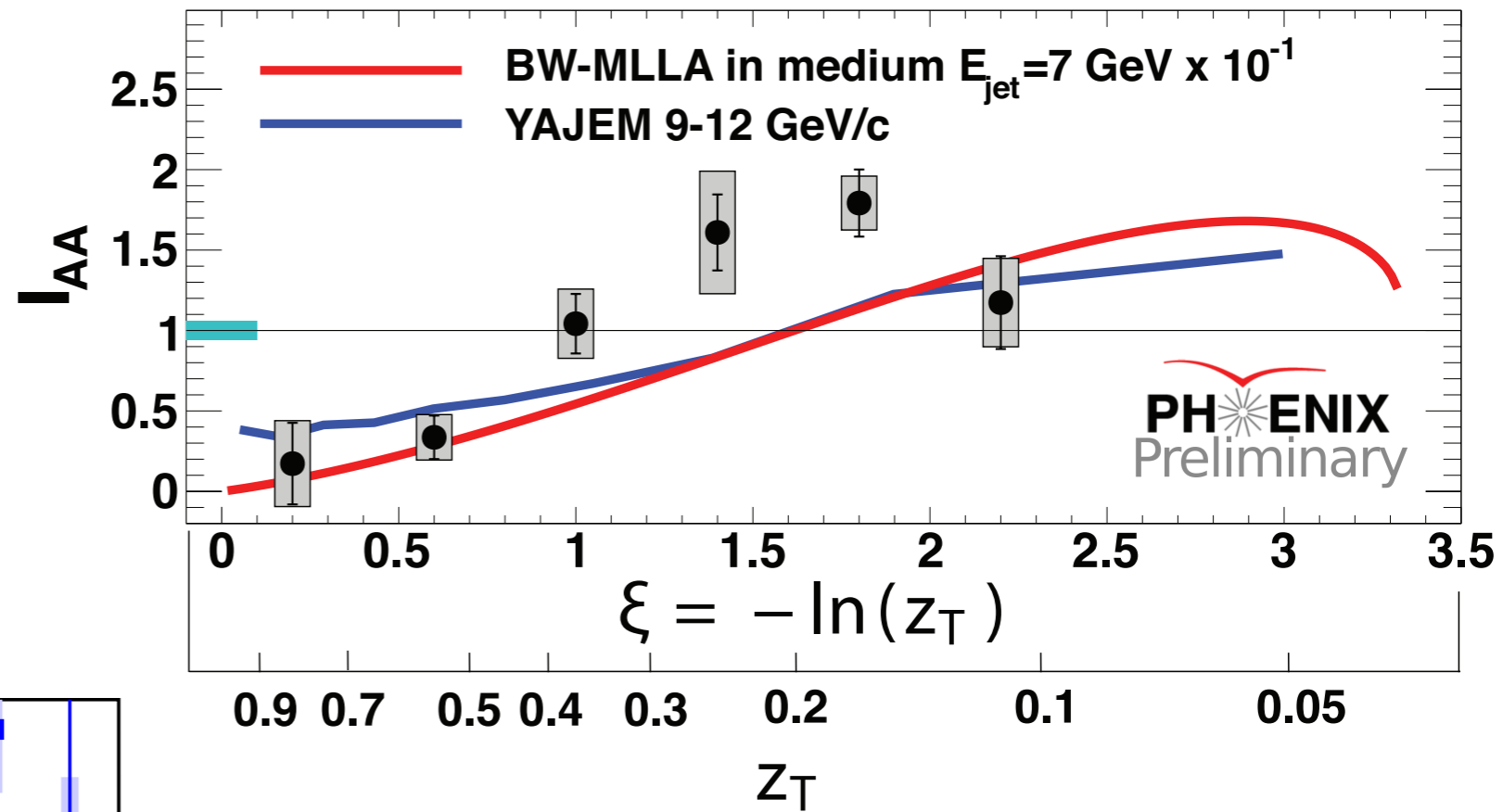
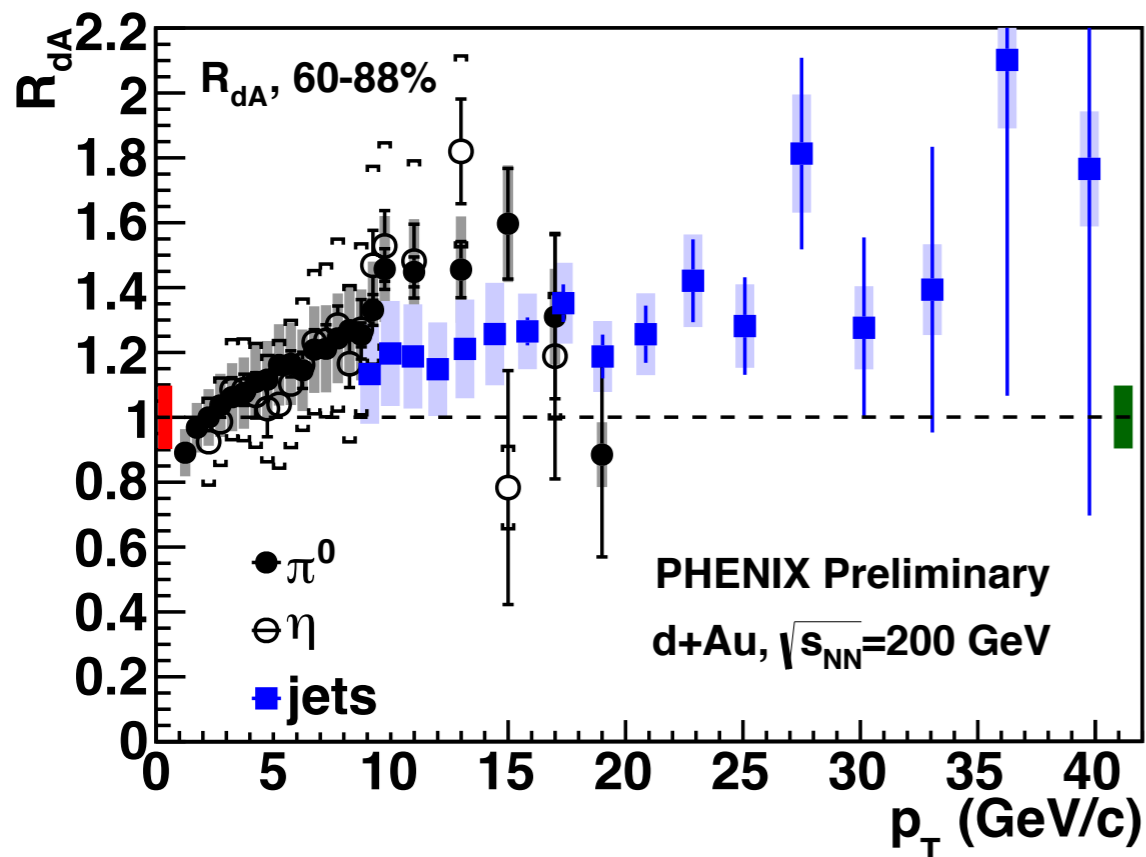
See more: J. Haggerty (Parallel 6C)



ifferential  
 geometry  
 measurements  
 tures

See more: J. Haggerty (Parallel 6C)

- Large suppression and recovery of energy loss in  $\chi_{dir}$  correlations



- Rapid large centrality dependence in CNM baseline will require treatment for energy loss calculations

### Additional Talks:

John Haggerty on sPHENIX

Justin Frantz on  $\gamma_{\text{dir-h}}$  correlations

Maki Kurosawa on  $V_N$  measurements

Takahito Todoroki on Two-particle correlations

### Posters:

Dennis Perepelitsa on Jets in CNM

Bing Xia on  $\gamma_{\text{dir-h}}$  in d+Au

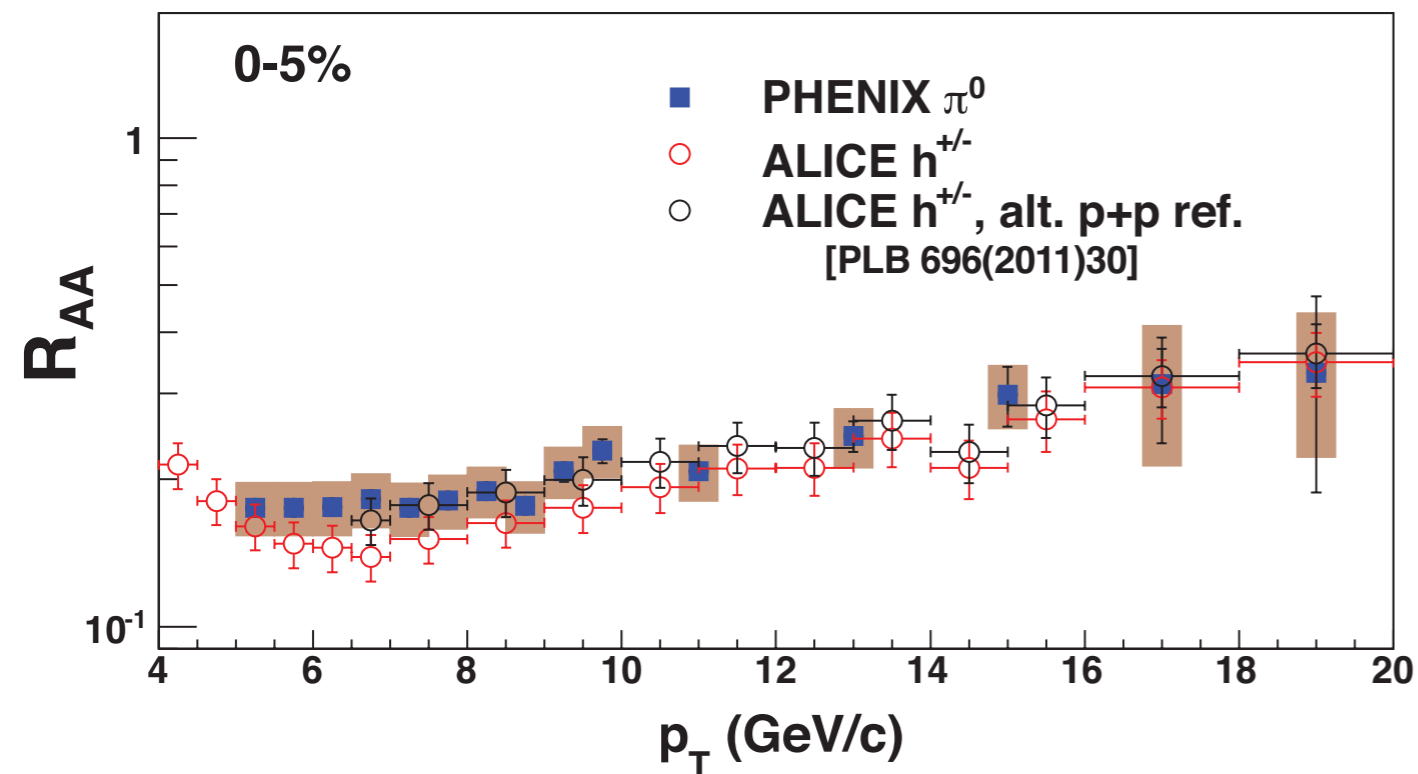
Theo Koblesky on Correlations and Tracking in the VTX



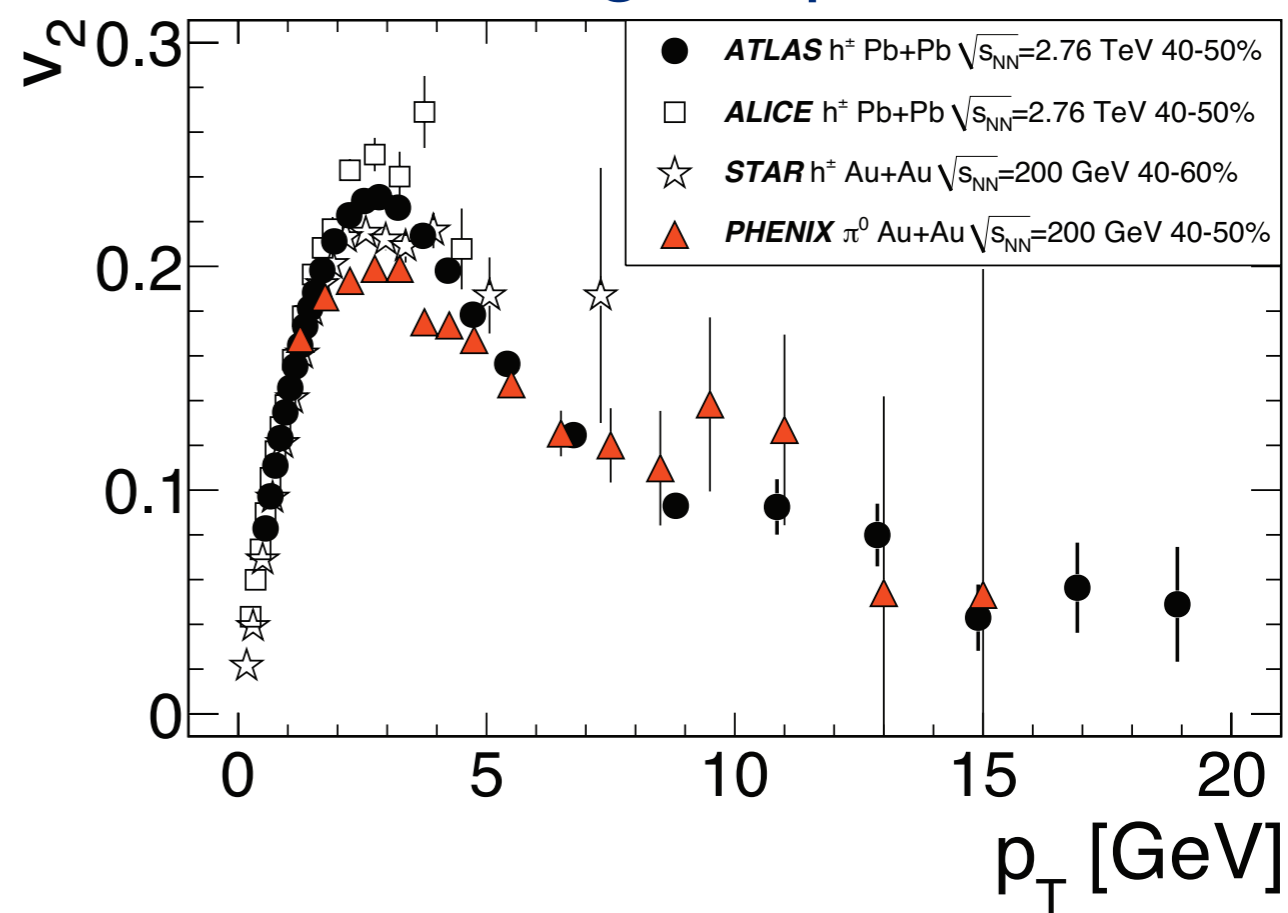
# Backups



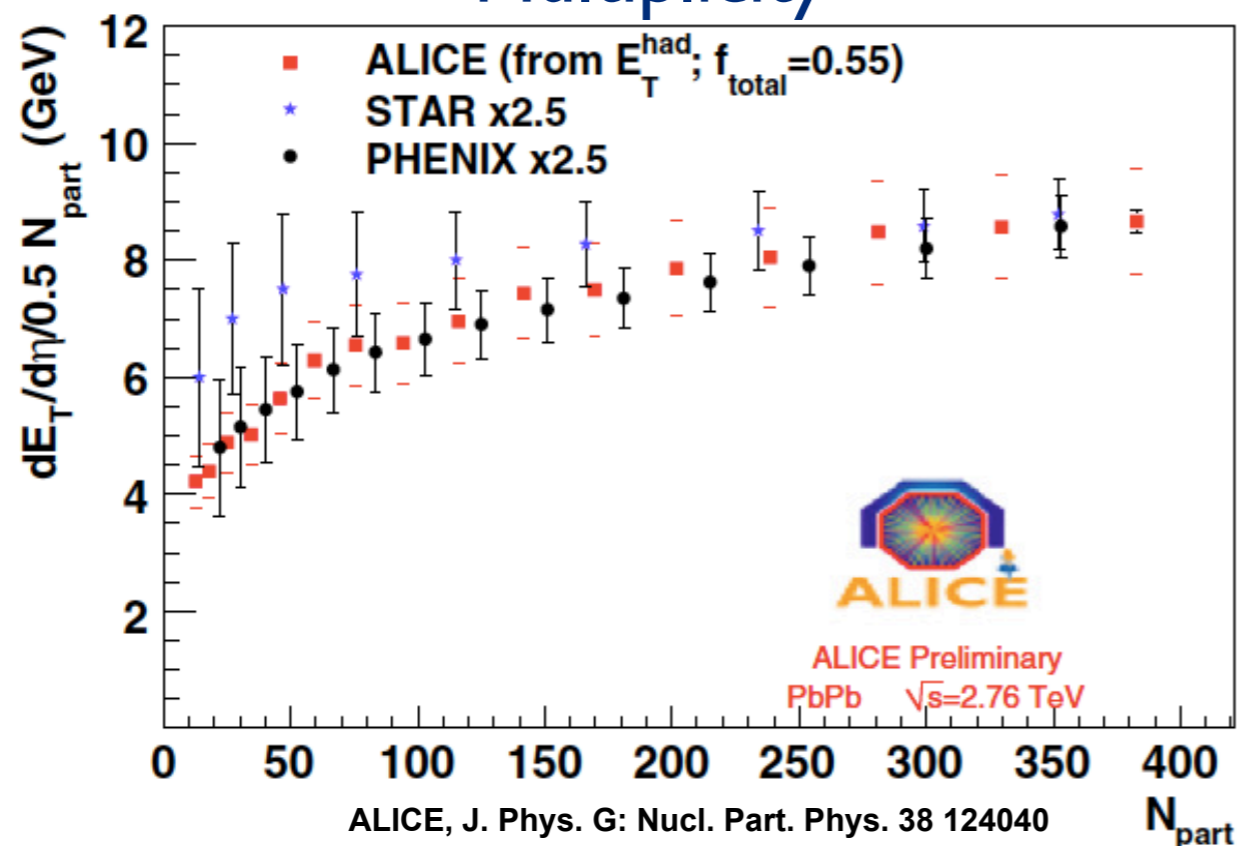
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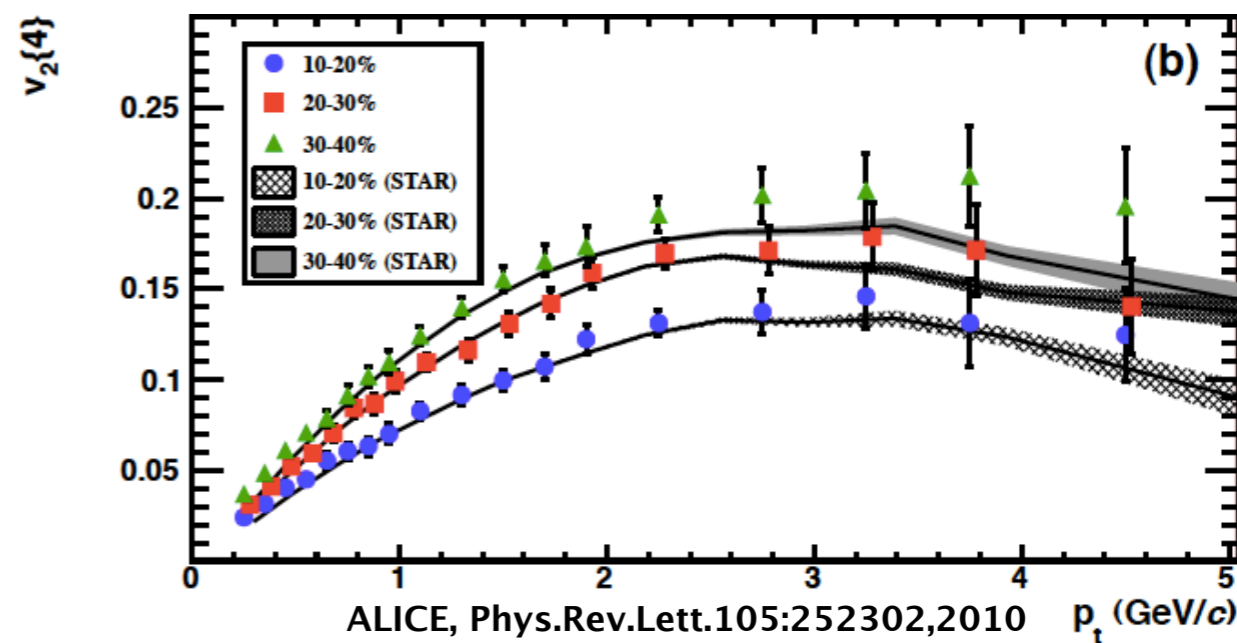
## Path-length dependence

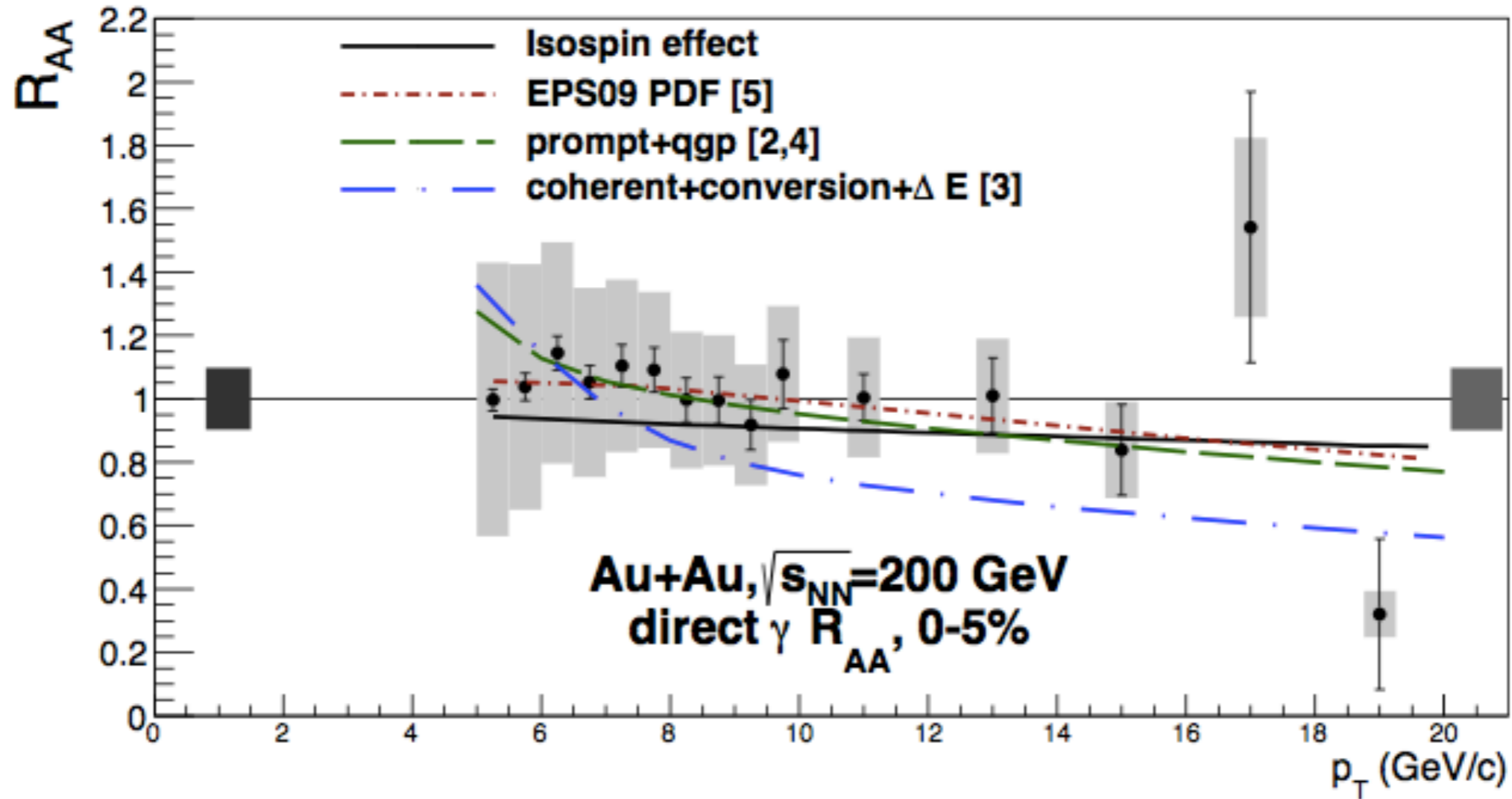


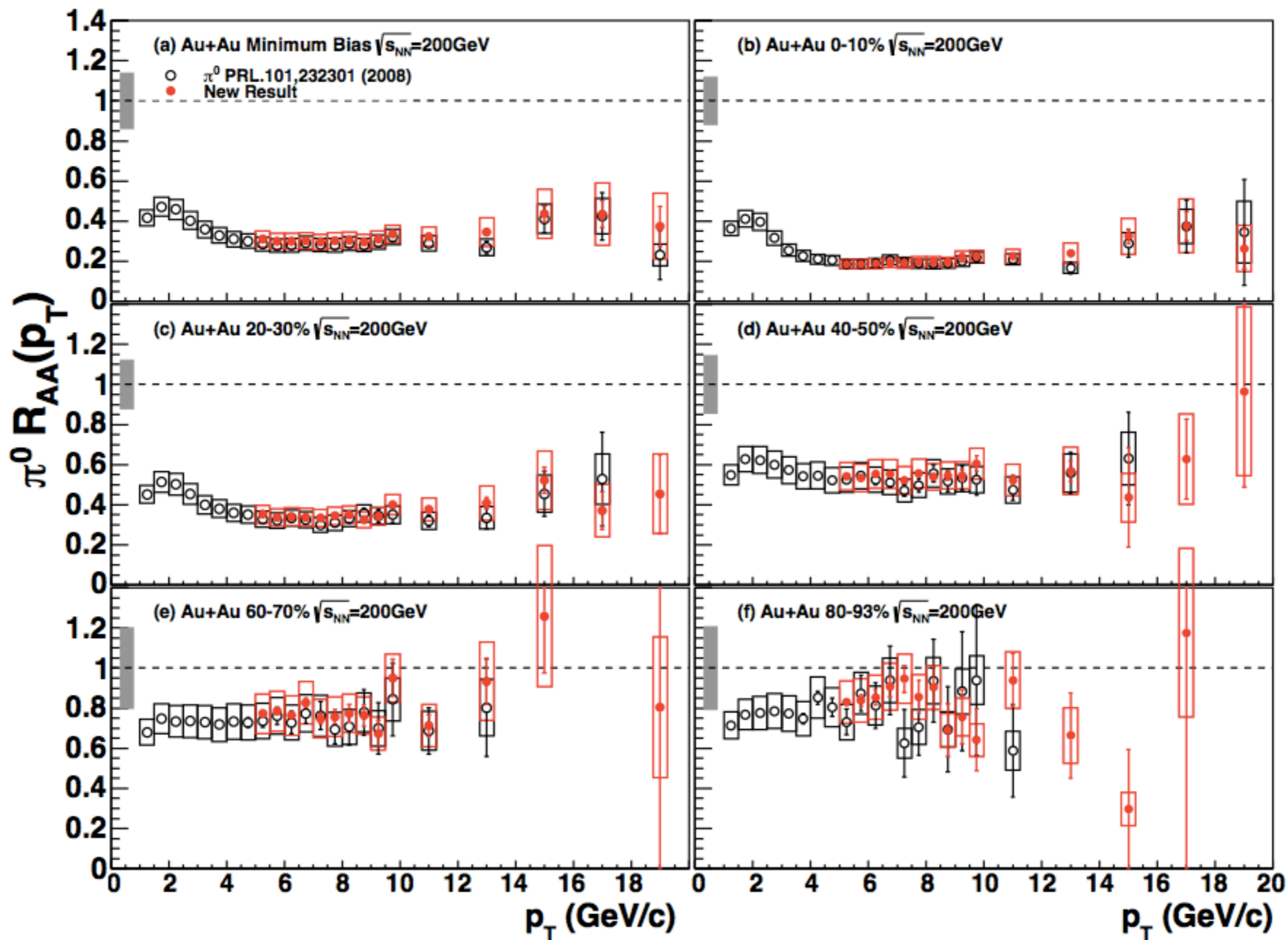
## Multiplicity

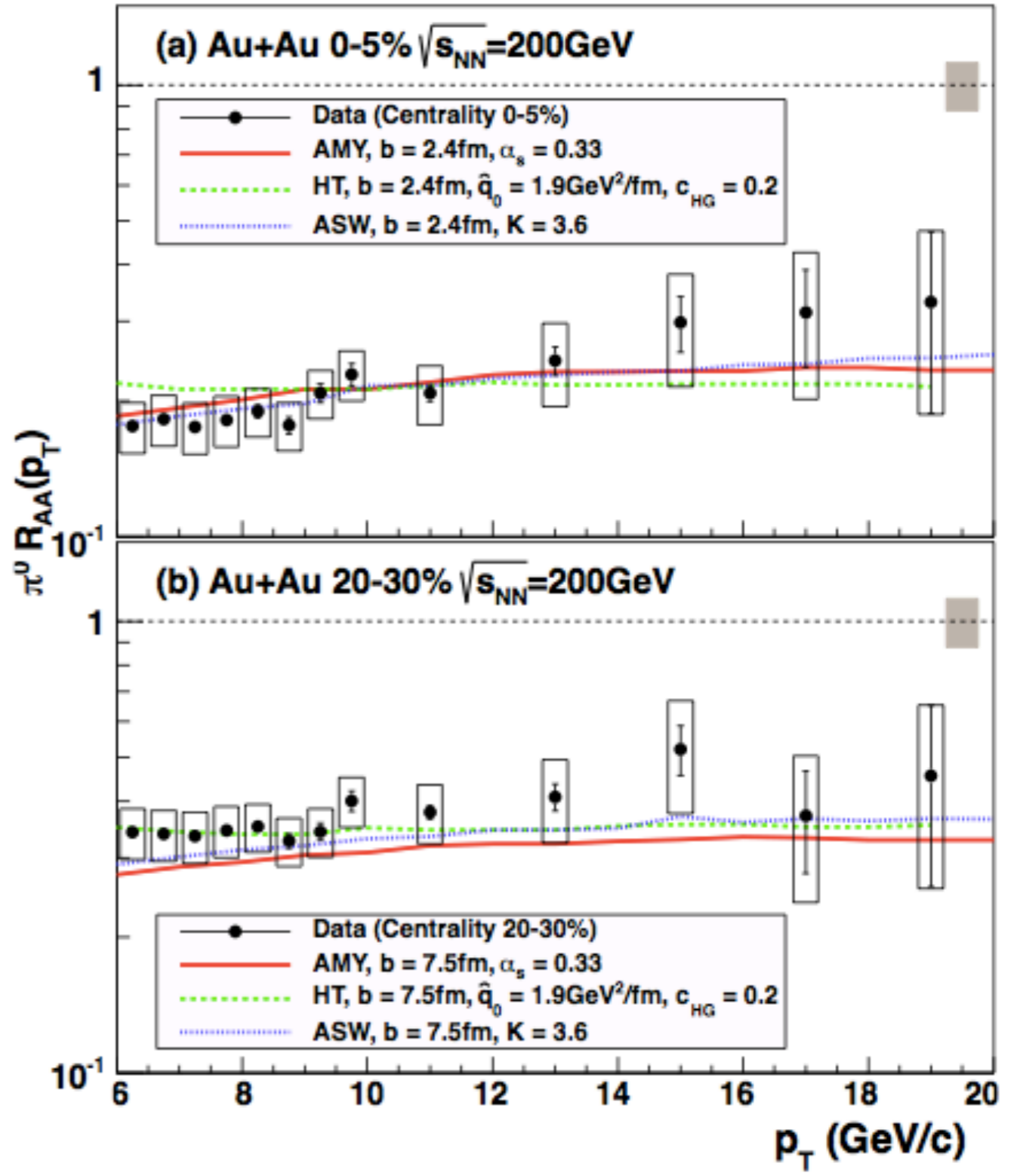
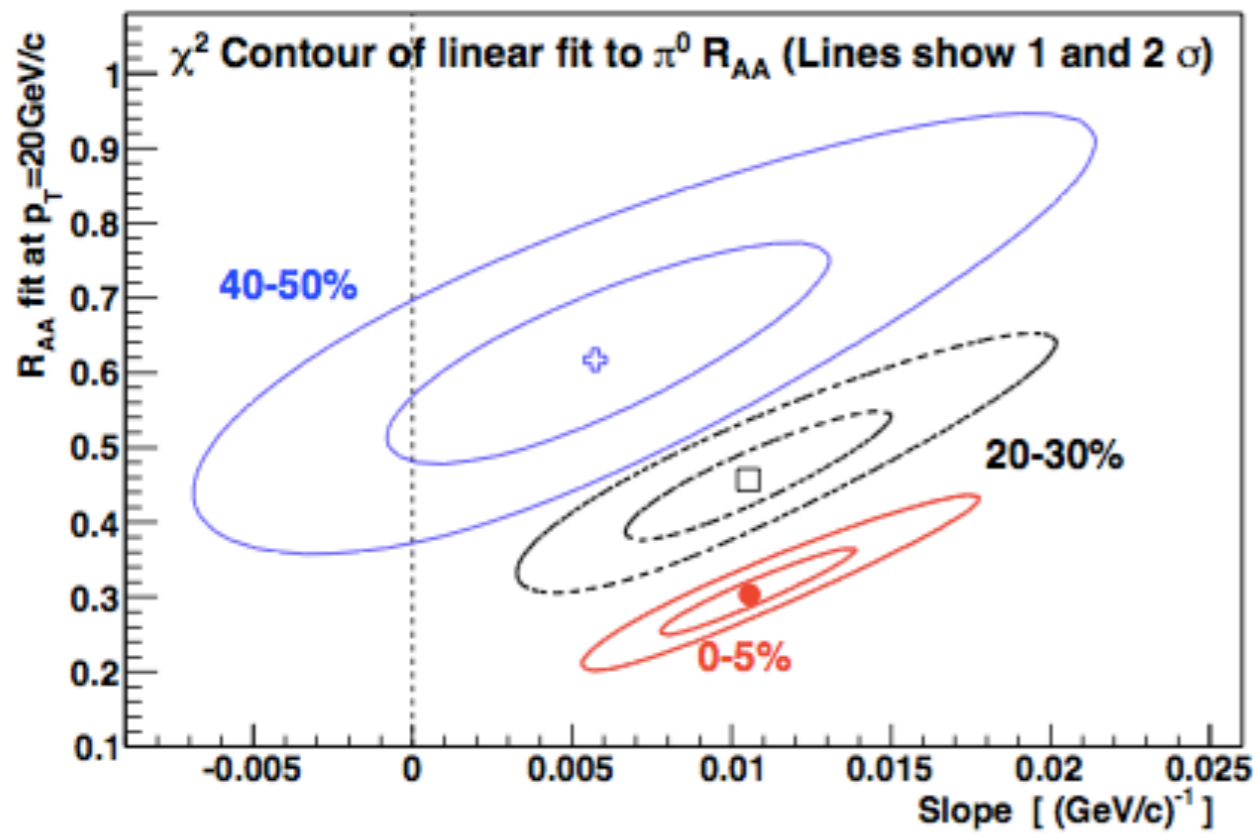
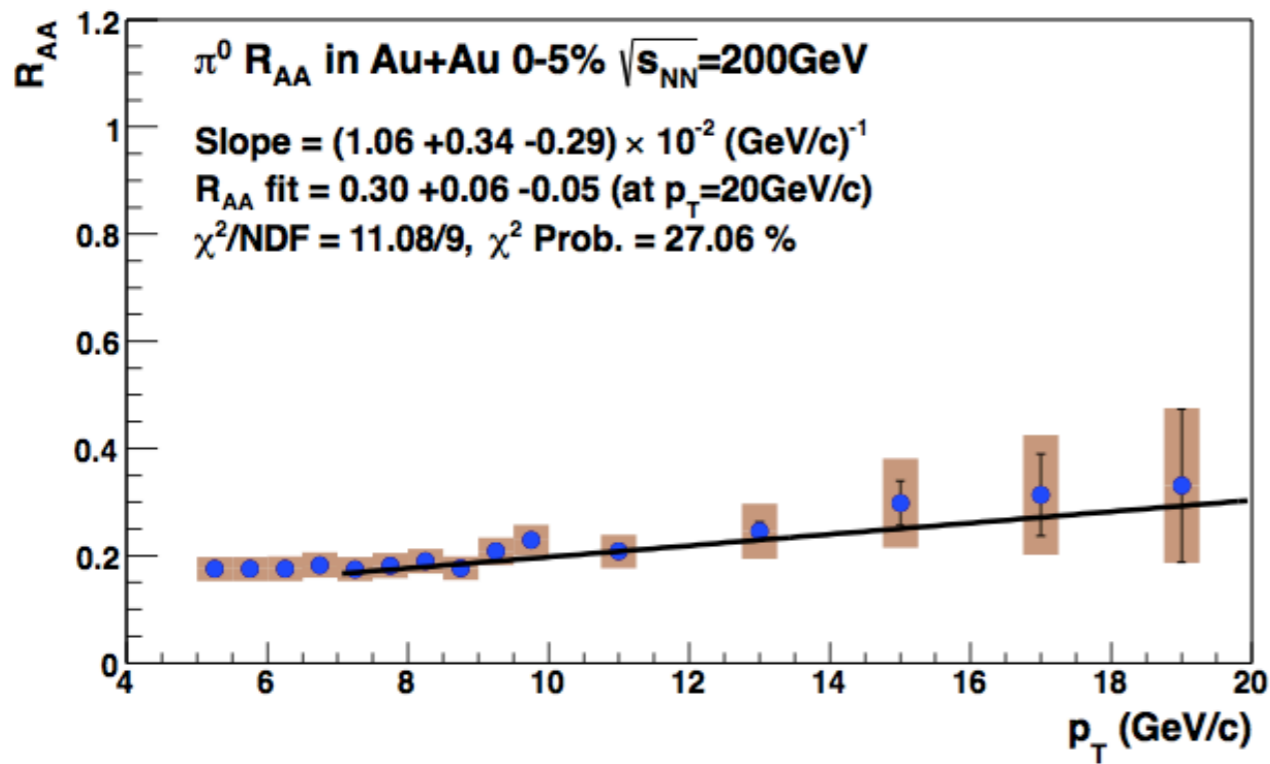


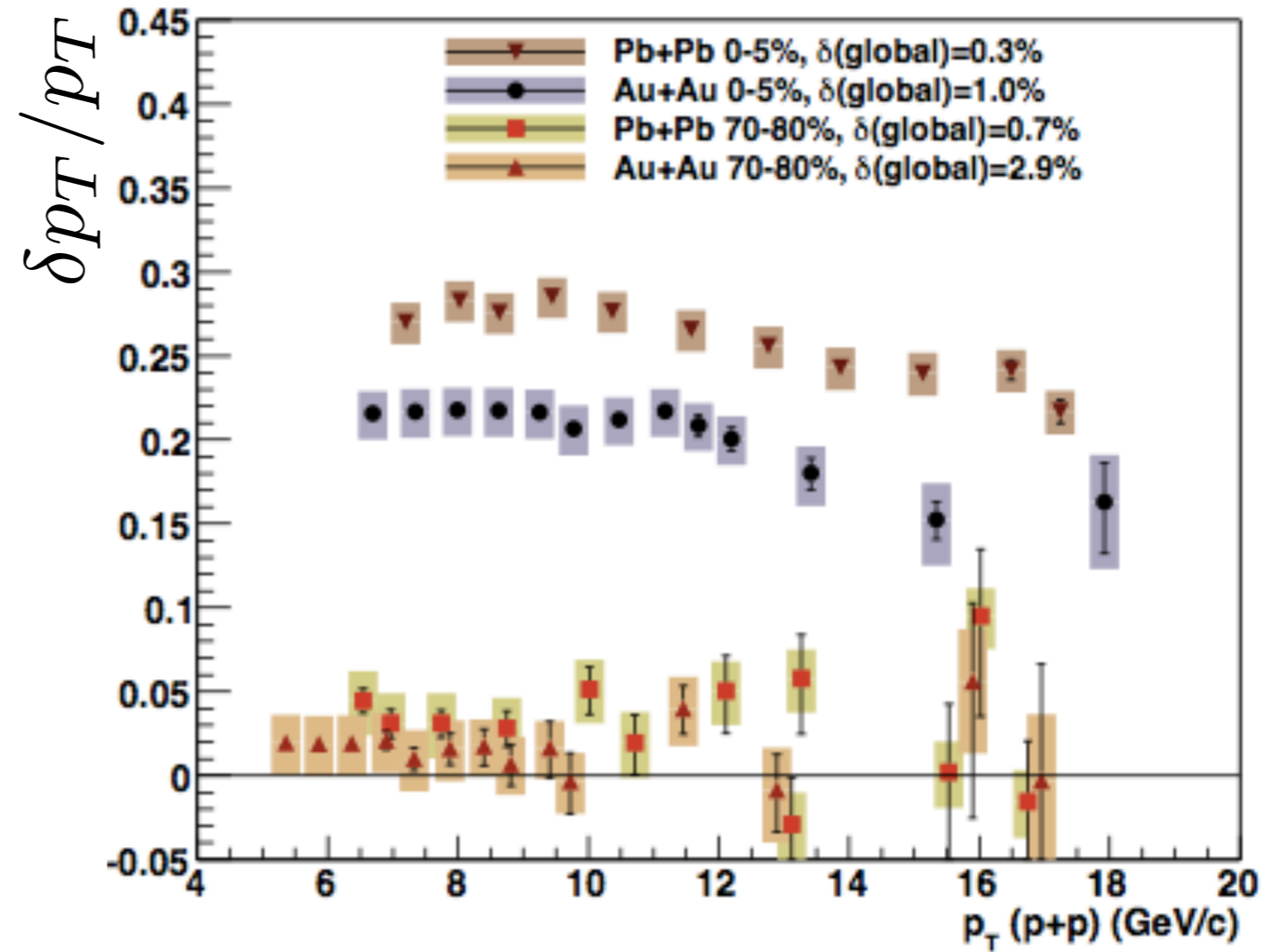
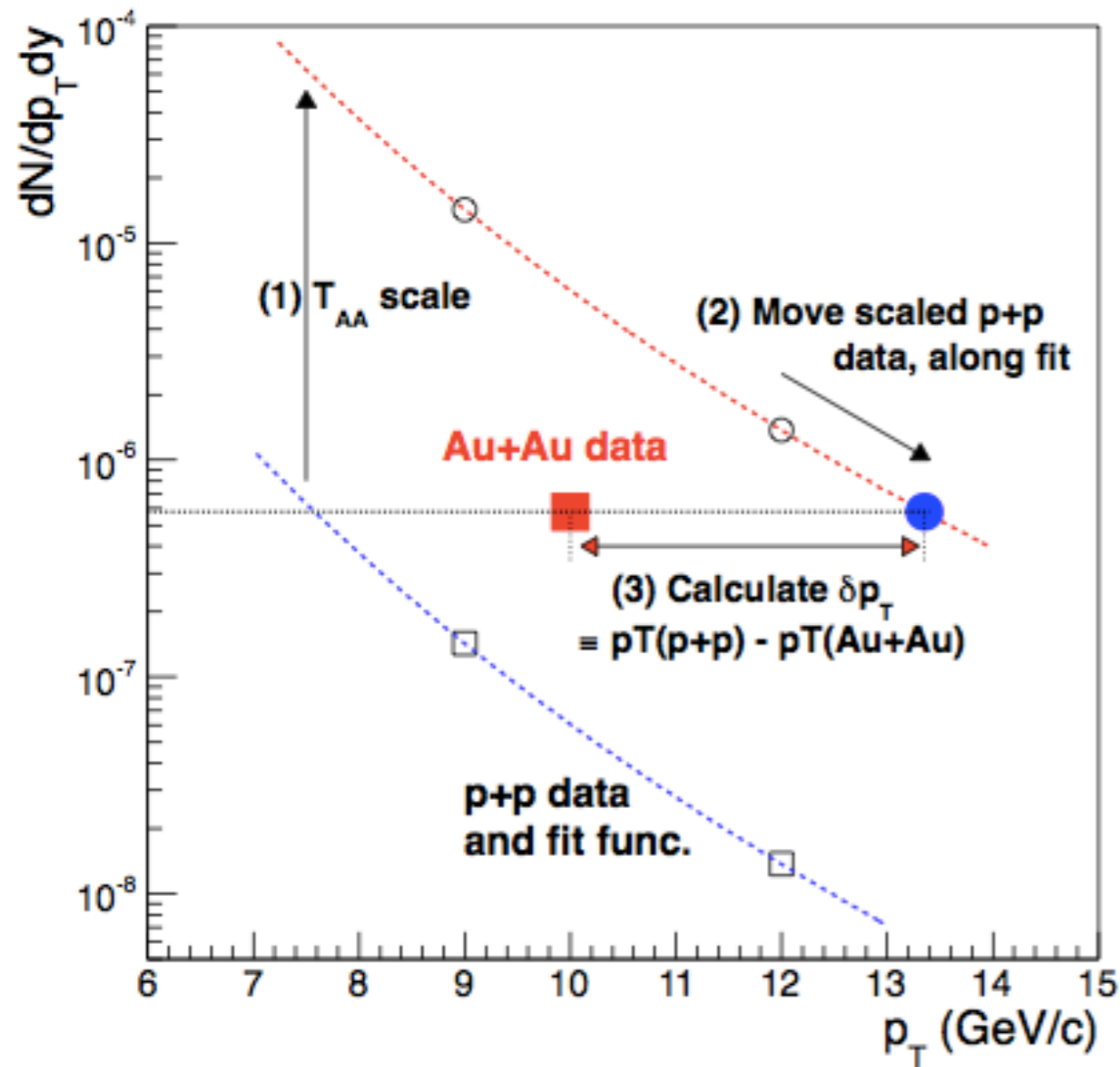
## Flow

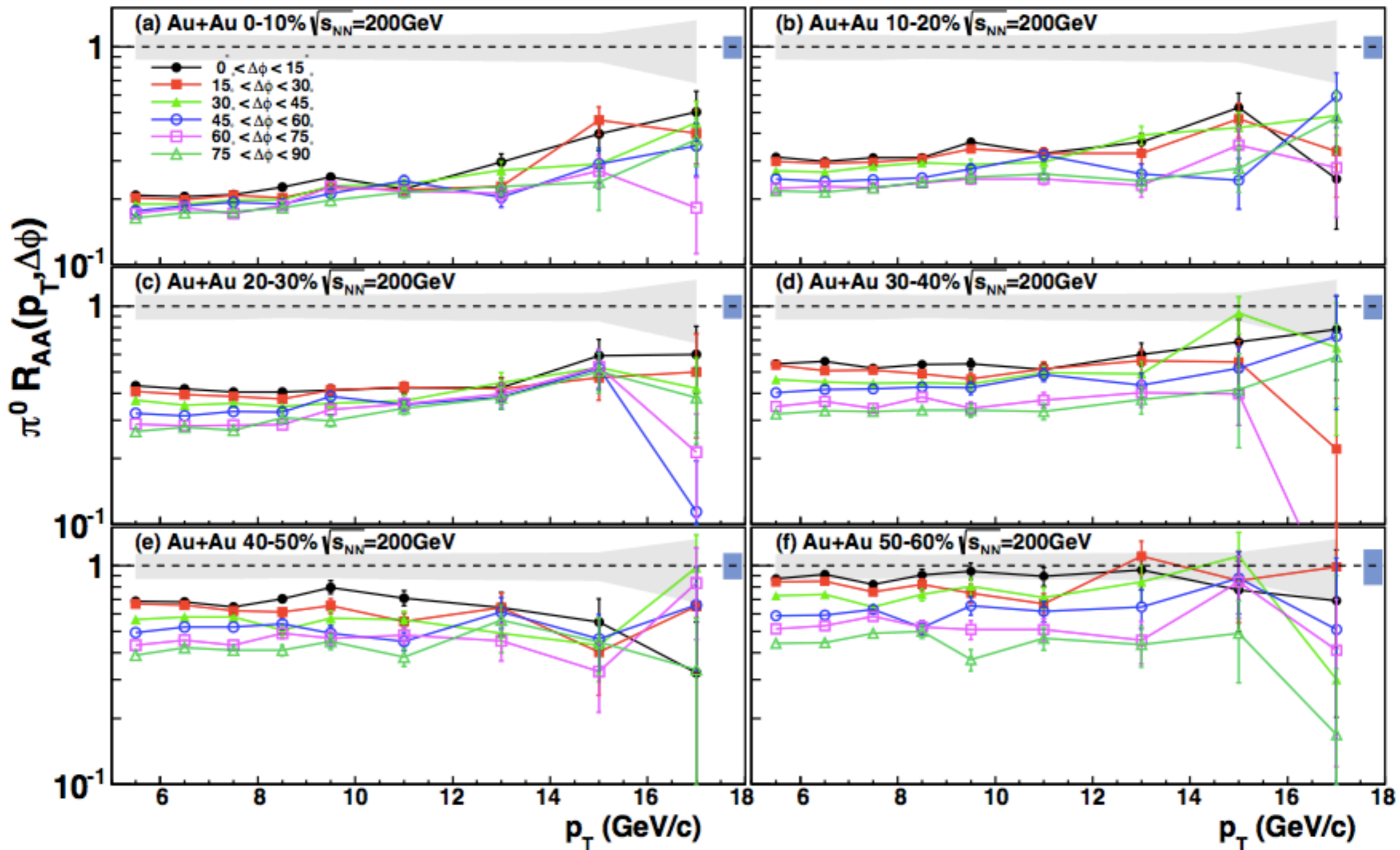












Au+Au 200GeV,  $p_T^t \otimes p_T^a = 2-4 \otimes 1-2$  GeV

PHENIX preliminary

