

# Dihadron Correlations, flow, and jets: Quo Vadis?

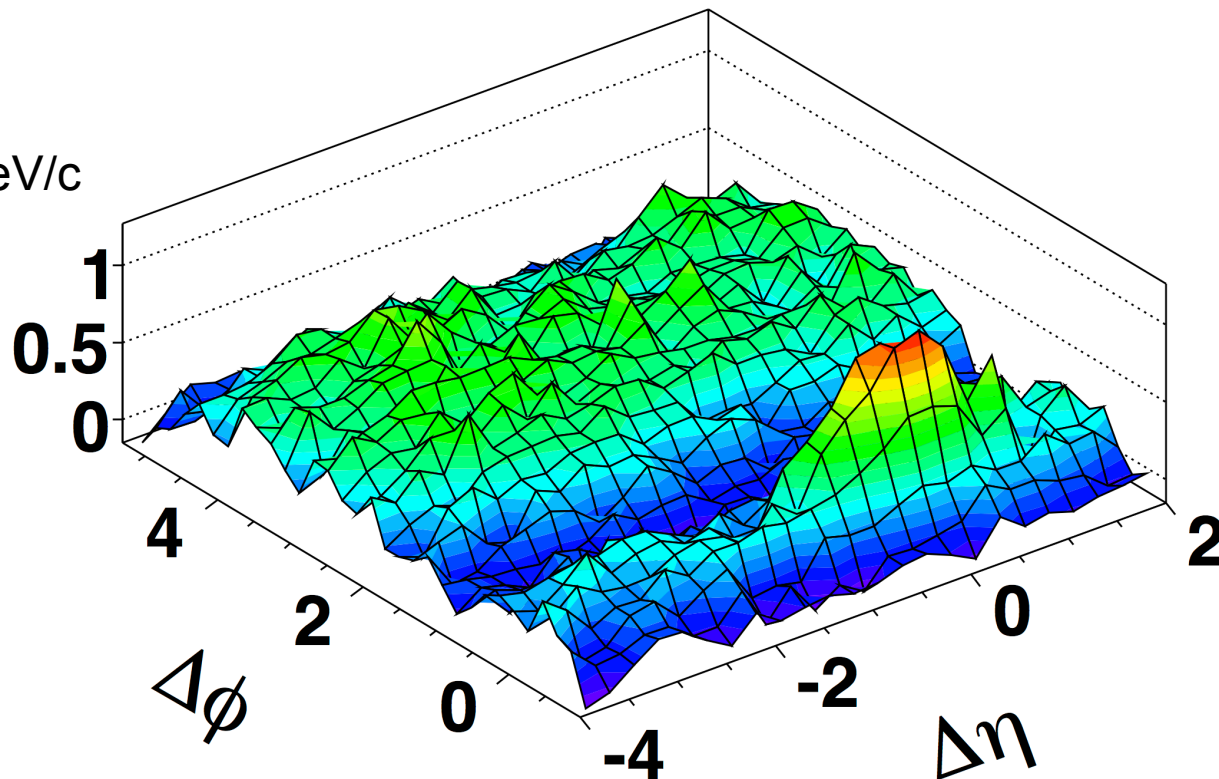
James Dunlop



# Acceptance, acceptance

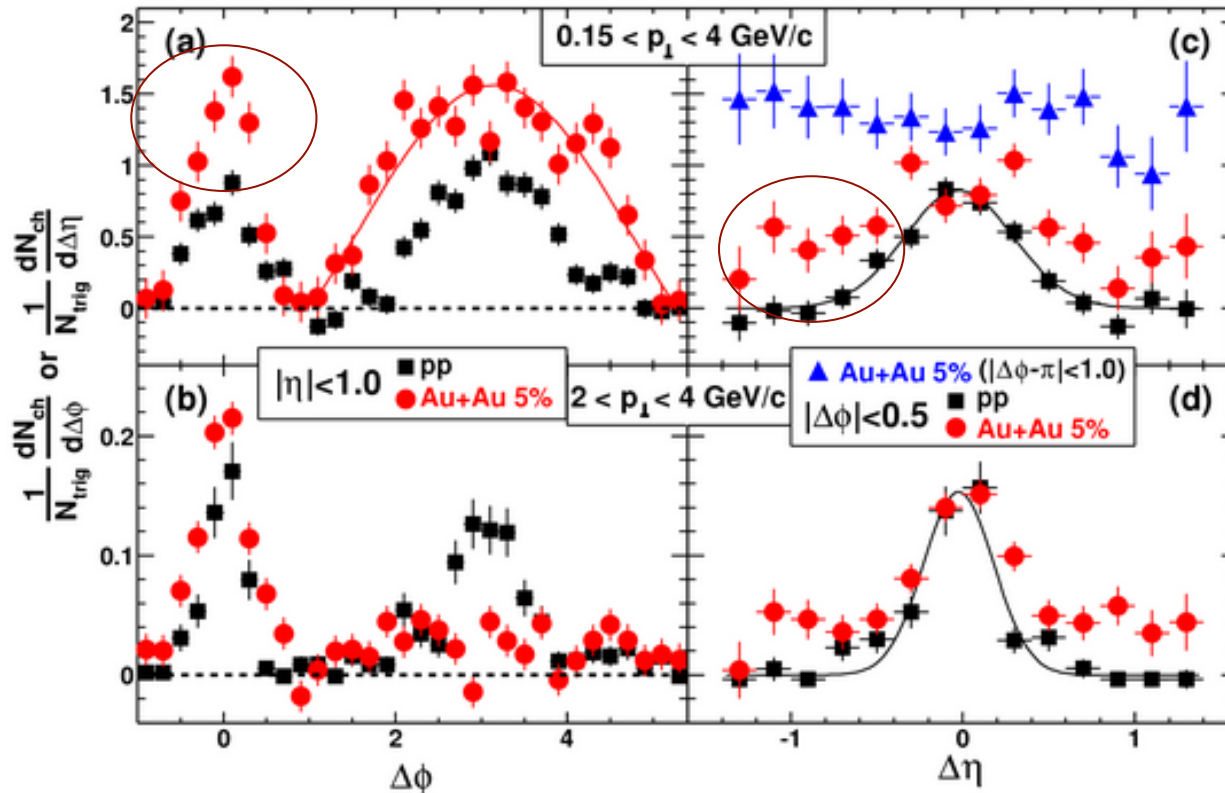
PHOBOS, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 062301 (2010)

$p_T^{\text{trig}} > 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $p_T^{\text{assoc}} > 7-35 \text{ MeV}/c$



- Cleanest measurement at RHIC: PHOBOS
- Why? Acceptance allows for long-range vs. short-range

STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 (2005) 152301

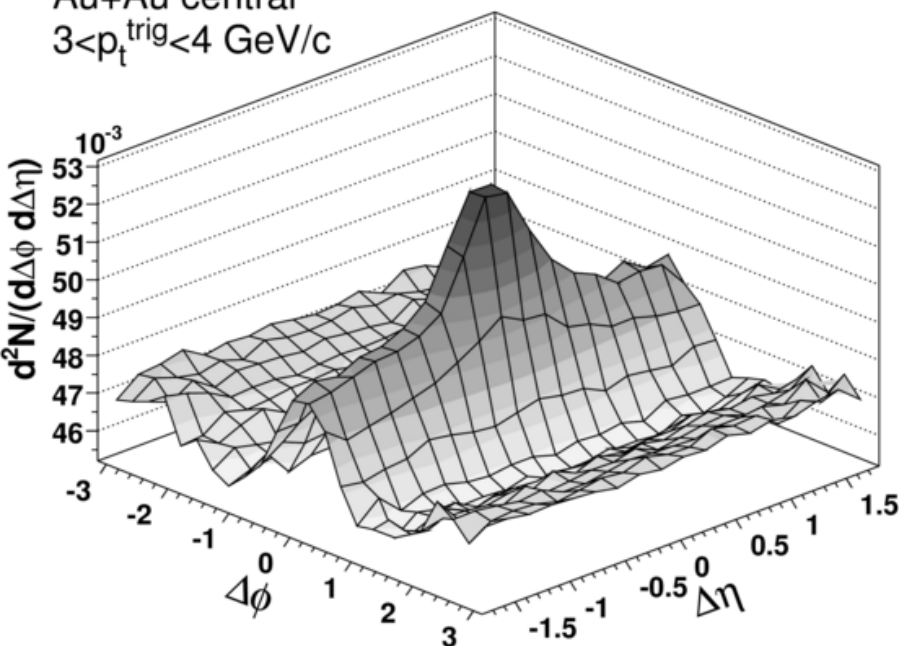


- First found as a “discrepancy” between analyses
  - Earlier measurements did not attempt to correct  $\Delta\eta$  triangular acceptance imposed by  $\eta$  cuts: deemphasized high- $\eta$  correlation structure

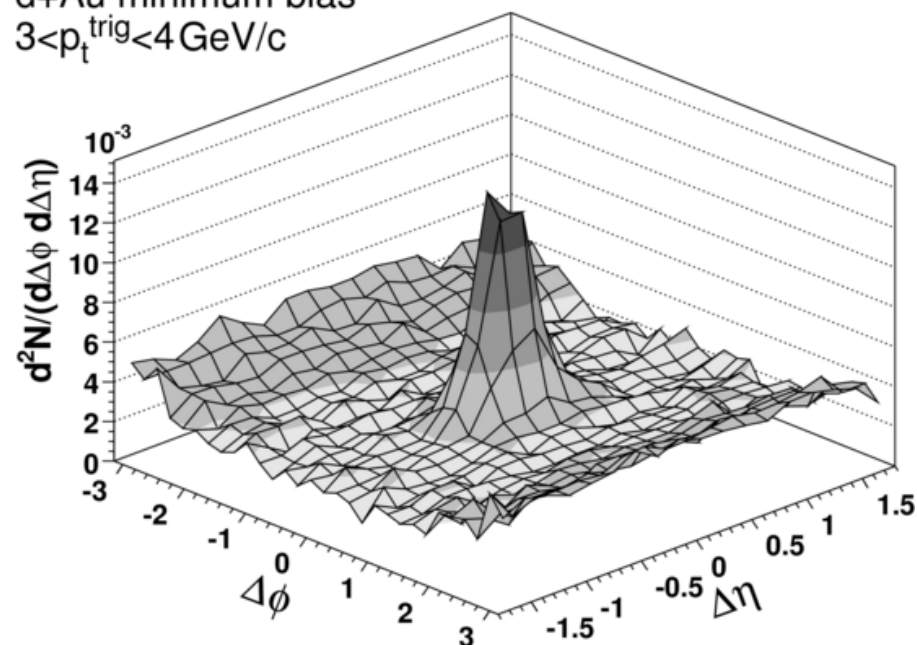
STAR, Phys. Rev. C **80** (2009) 64912

$$2 < p_{T}^{\text{assoc}} < p_{T}^{\text{trig}}$$

Au+Au central  
 $3 < p_{t}^{\text{trig}} < 4$  GeV/c

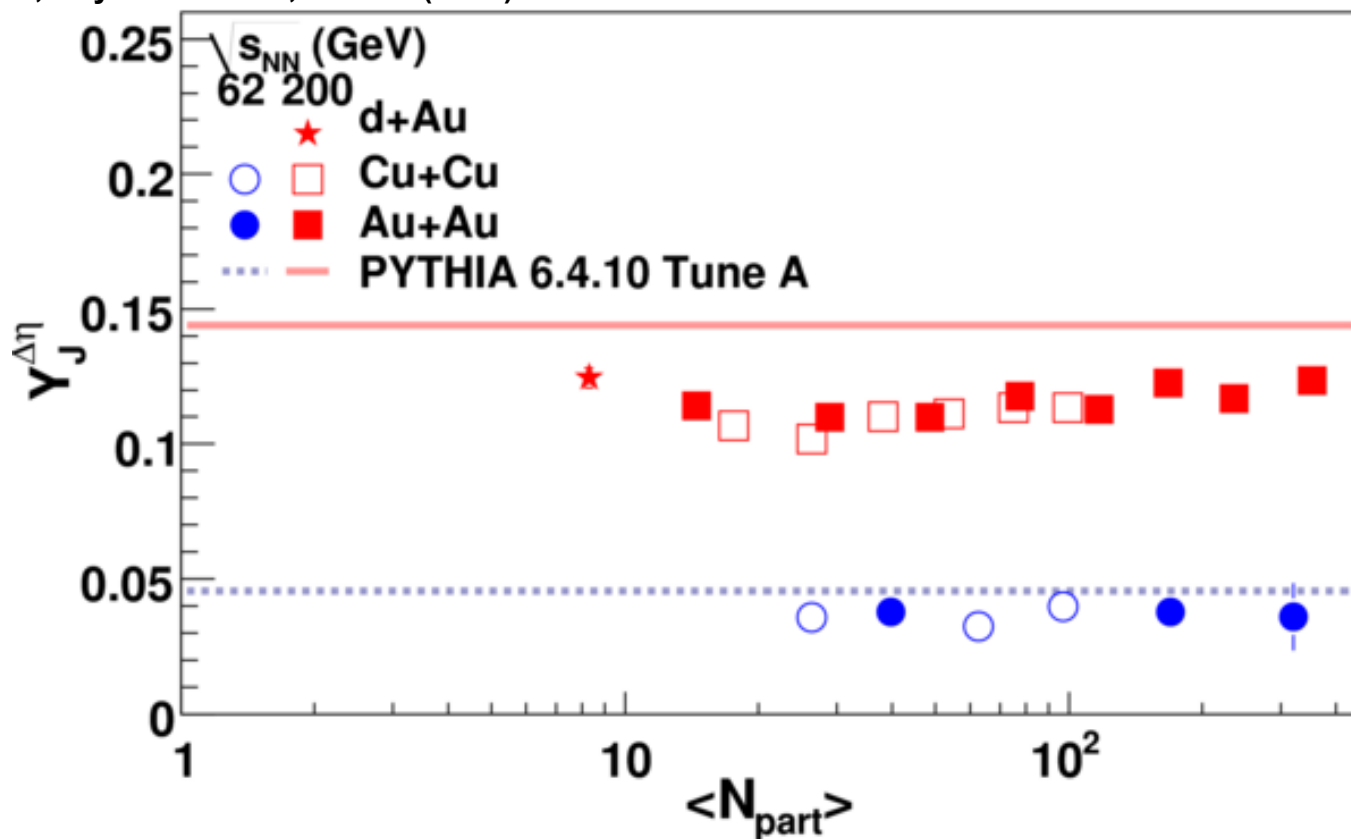


d+Au minimum bias  
 $3 < p_{t}^{\text{trig}} < 4$  GeV/c



- d+Au used as reference, no sign of long-range structure
  - Attempted factorization into broadened dAu-like peak (“jet”) and long-range structure (“ridge”), after subtracting  $v_2$ .
  - Works to some level for harder triggers; factorization not so clear once triggers become softer, and “jet-like” peak widens further

STAR, Phys. Rev. C 85, 014903 (2012)

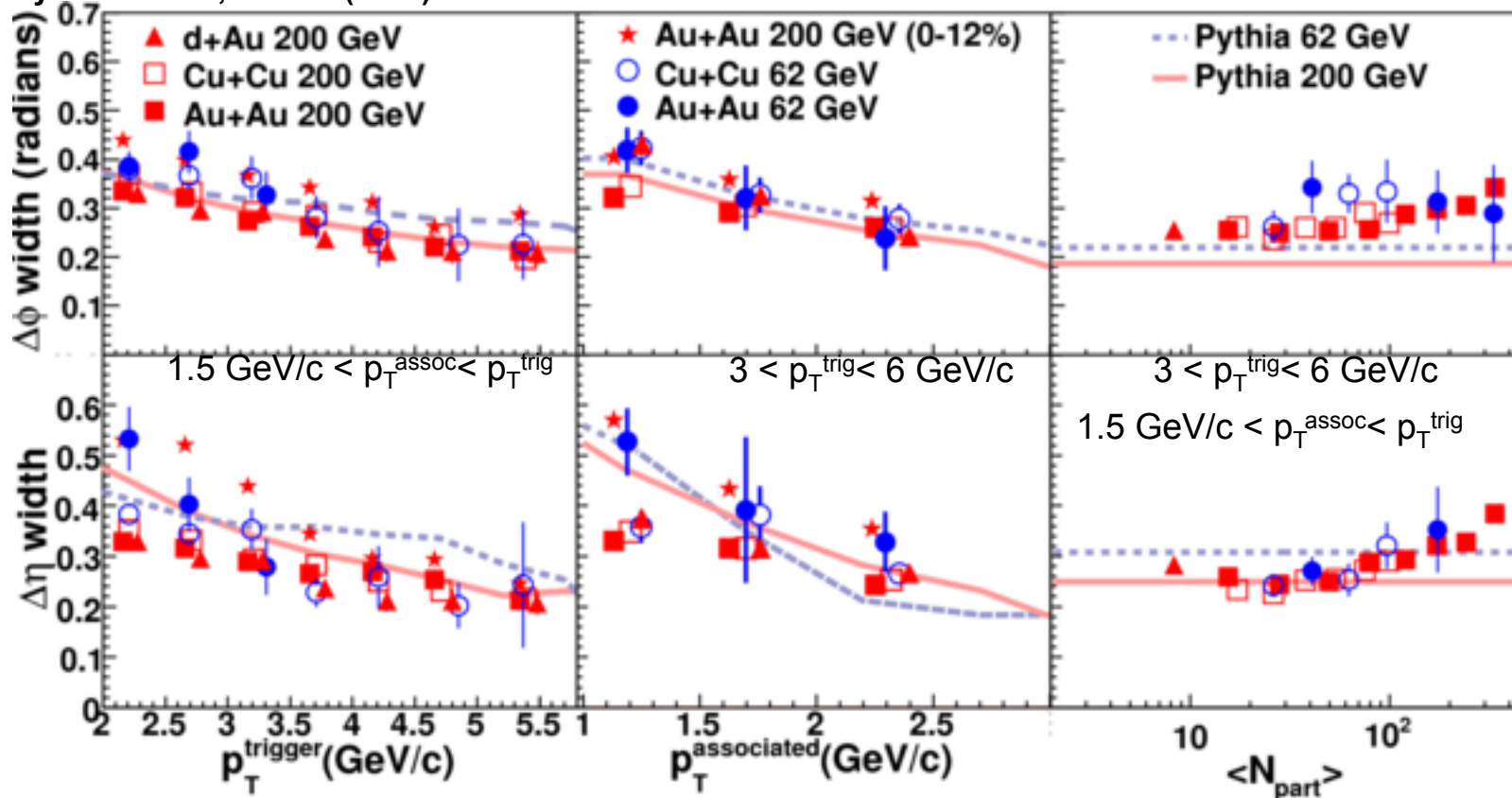


$3 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $1.5 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < p_T^{\text{trig}}$

- “Jet-like” yield invariant over systems
  - Determined 2 ways:
    - $\Delta\phi$  peak, by subtracting  $1.78 < |\Delta\eta| < 0.78$  from  $|\Delta\eta| < 0.78$
    - $\Delta\eta$  peak, subtracting flat background  $1.78 < |\Delta\eta| < 0.78$  from  $|\Delta\eta| < 0.78$

# A note on “jet-like” peak widths

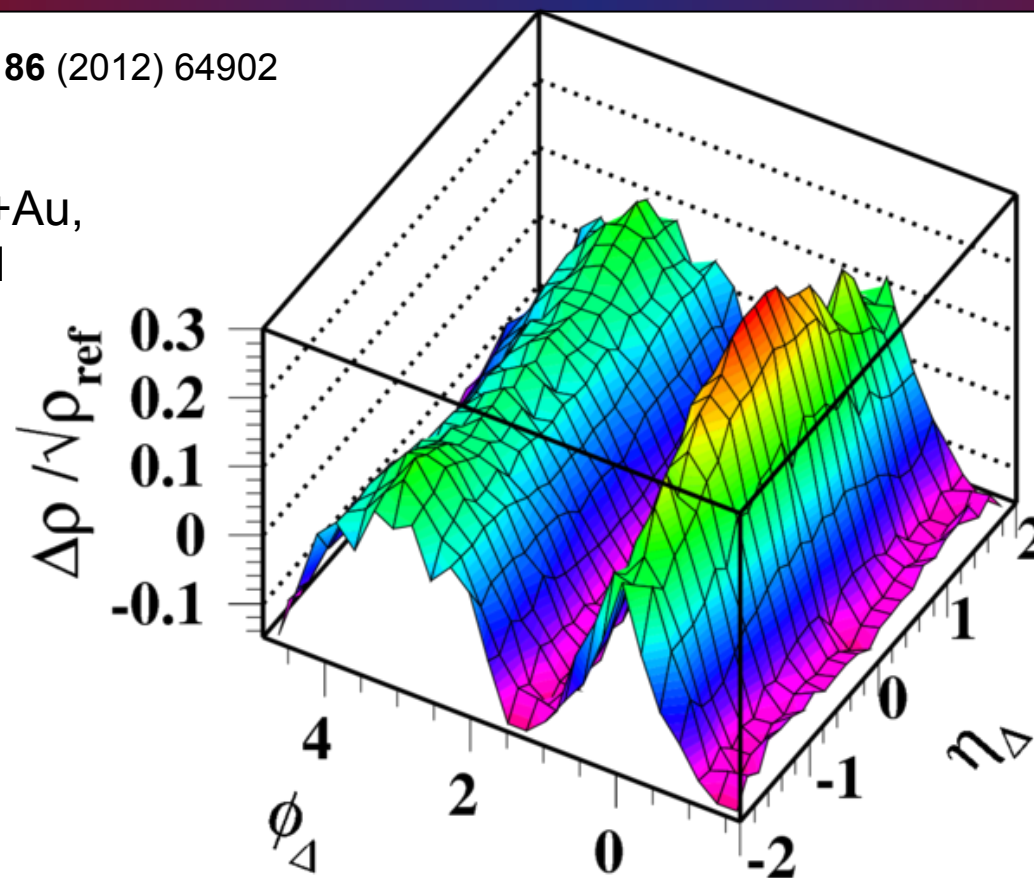
STAR, Phys. Rev. C 85, 014903 (2012)



- Widths of peaks are sizeable, and  $p_T$  and  $N_{\text{part}}$  dependent
- Separation of “jet-like” from longer range problematic in STAR at low  $p_T$ : only a few sigma range, even pushing to limits of acceptance

STAR, Phys. Rev. C **86** (2012) 64902

200 GeV Au+Au,  
0-5% Central

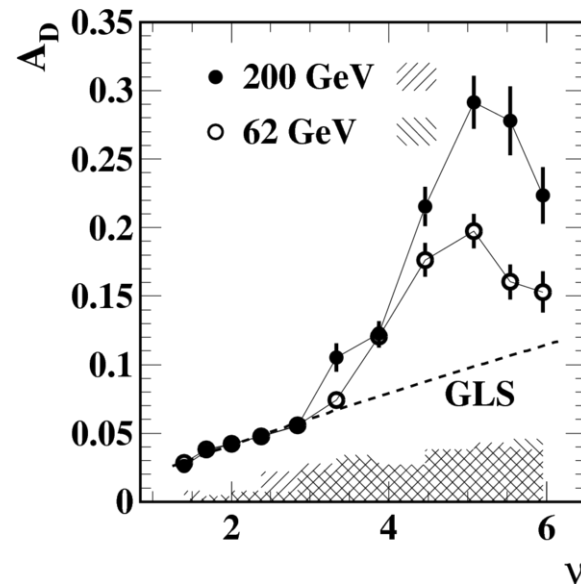
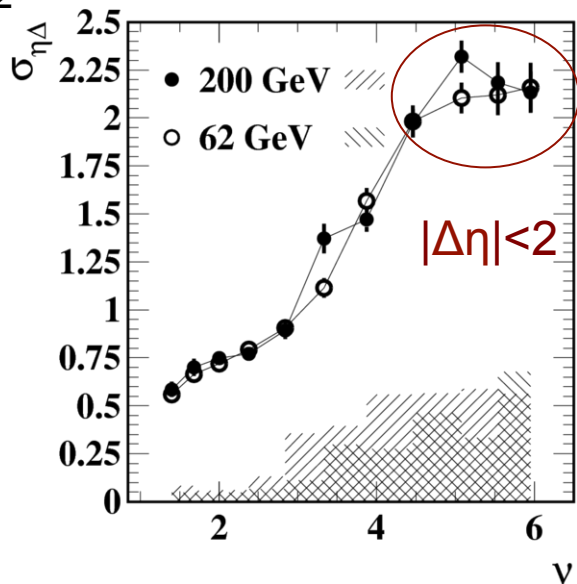
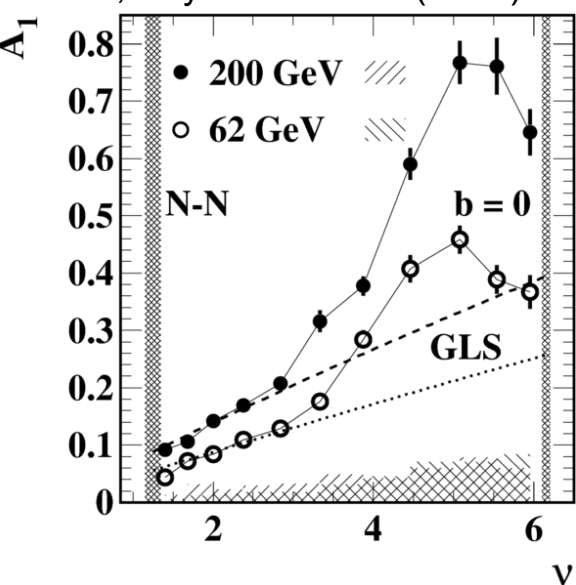


Symmetrized  
per-trigger normalized  
correlation function,  
 $p_T > 0.15$  GeV/c

- No clear separation of long-range and short-range
- Multi-parameter fit to  $\Delta\eta$ -independent  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ , 2-d Gaussian + offsets, narrow exponentials, a  $\Delta\phi$  independent Gaussian, and away-side modulation in  $\Delta\eta$

# Alternative picture from fit model

STAR, Phys. Rev. C **86** (2012) 64902

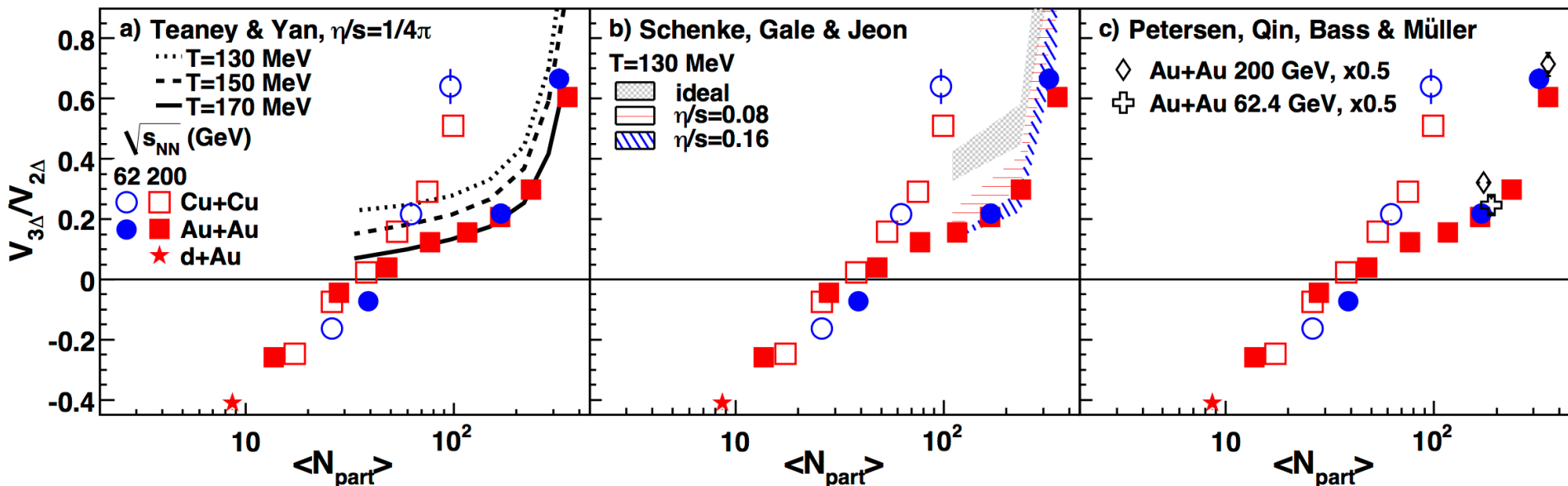


- Dramatic widening and amplitude increase of same-side 2-d Gaussian, accompanied by increase in  $v_1$ 
  - Also: no sign of  $v_2$  in most central collisions
- One fit model. Introduction of  $v_n$  into model picks up strength from Gaussian, esp. in  $v_3$ , and readjusts  $v_1$  and  $v_2$
- Can larger  $\eta$  acceptance distinguish?
  - iTPC upgrade will push to  $\Delta\eta \sim 3$ . Also can use FTPC's at  $\eta \sim 2.5-4$ .

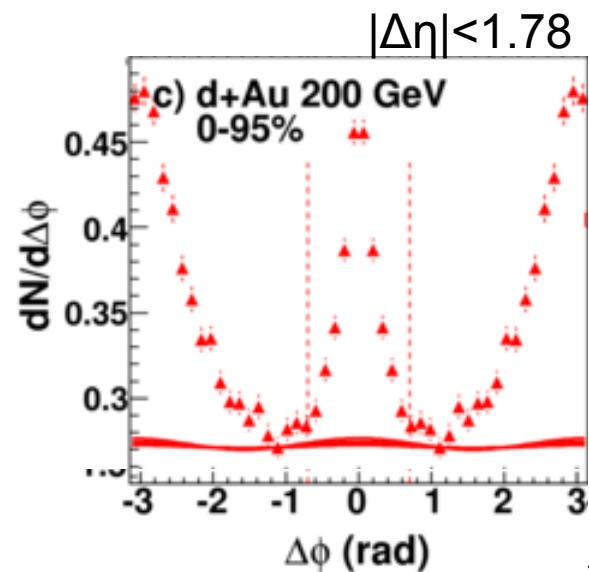


# Back to triggered data: $V_n$

STAR, Phys. Rev. C 85, 014903 (2012)  $\langle p_T^{\text{trig}} \rangle < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$   $1.5 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < p_T^{\text{trig}}$

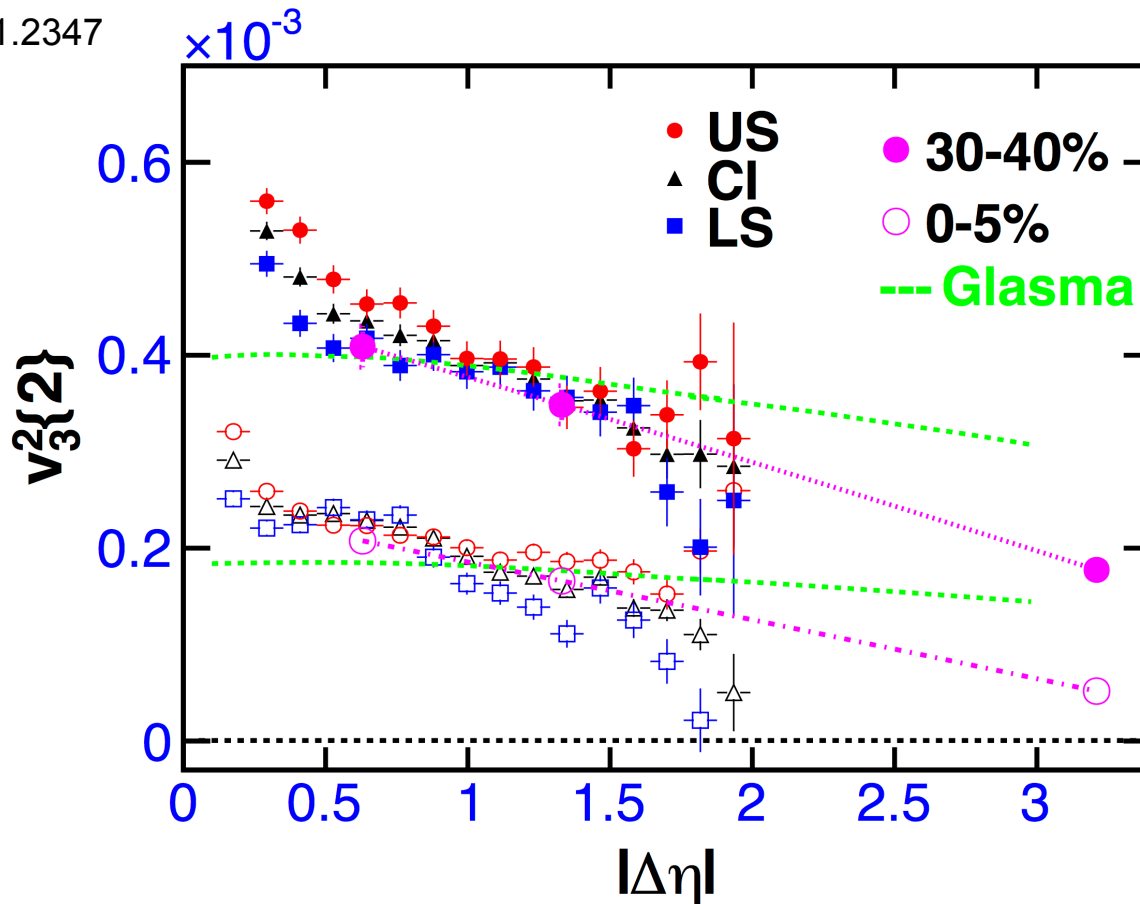


- Data fit to 2-d Gaussian in  $\phi, \eta$  +  $\eta$ -independent harmonics up to 4<sup>th</sup> order
- N.B.: Negative  $V_{3\Delta}$  in d+Au collisions
  - Picks up away-side jet-like correlation
- Disadvantage: pushing hydro to limits of applicability by requiring large  $p_T$



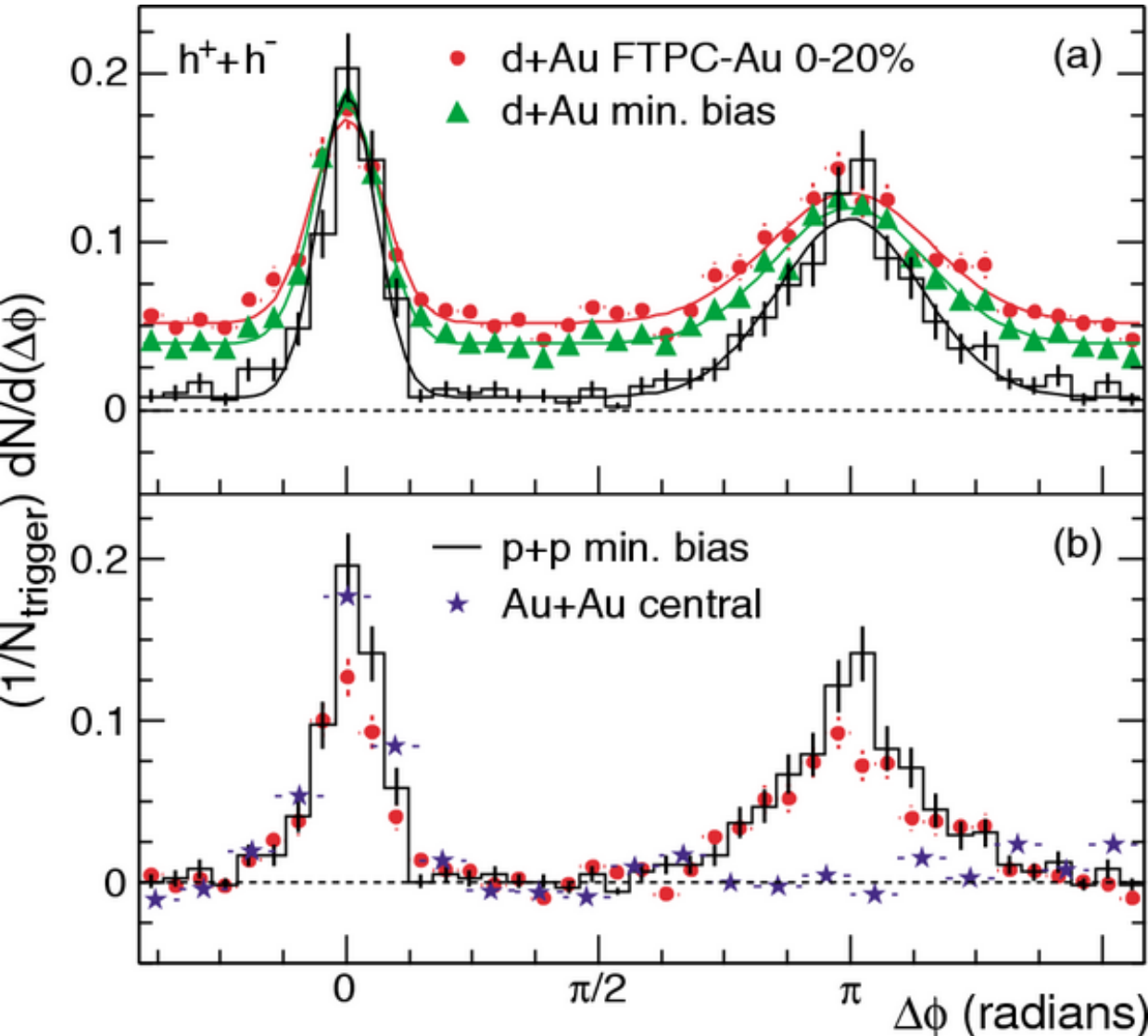
# An attempt to measure $v_3$ at low $p_T$

STAR, arXiv:1301.2347



- Assume: no jet-like peak at all at low  $p_T$ , just fit to harmonics
- Strong dependence on  $|\Delta\eta|$ 
  - N.B. 3 large points from 3 different analysis techniques, including event planes of FTPC, TPC, and 2-particle correlations with large  $|\Delta\eta|$  imposed

Actual published figure from STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91** (2003) 072304

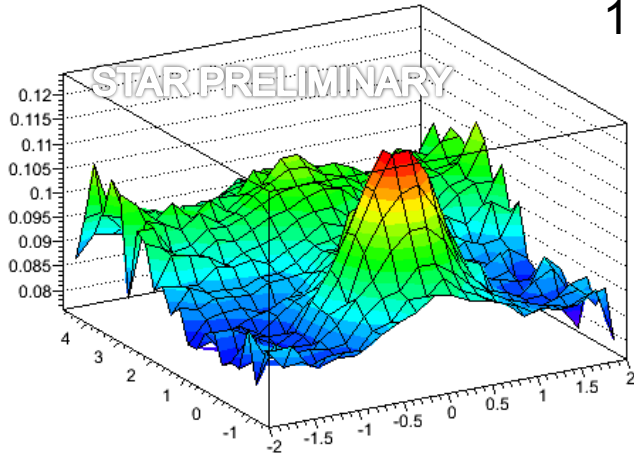


- 2003: d+Au just like p+p at mid-rapidity
- N.B.
  - $|\eta| < 0.7$
  - $|\Delta\eta| < 1.4$
  - No correction for triangular acceptance
  - Au+Au corrected for  $v_2$  in bottom panel
  - d+Au corrected for (flat) underlying event

# Full 2-d correlations in d+Au

F. Wang, RBRC workshop Apr. 2013

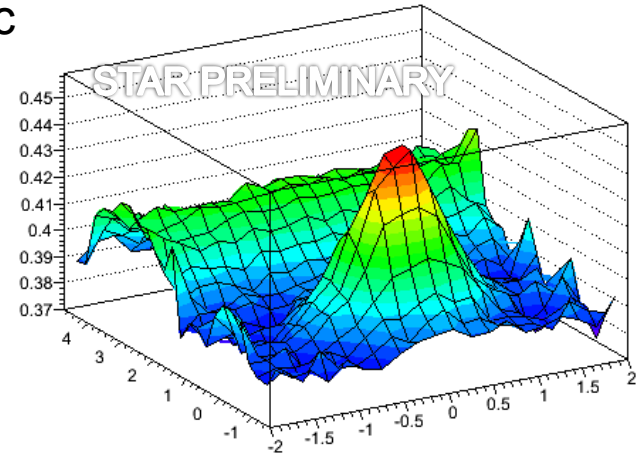
TPC 50-80%,  $1 < p_T < 2$  GeV/c



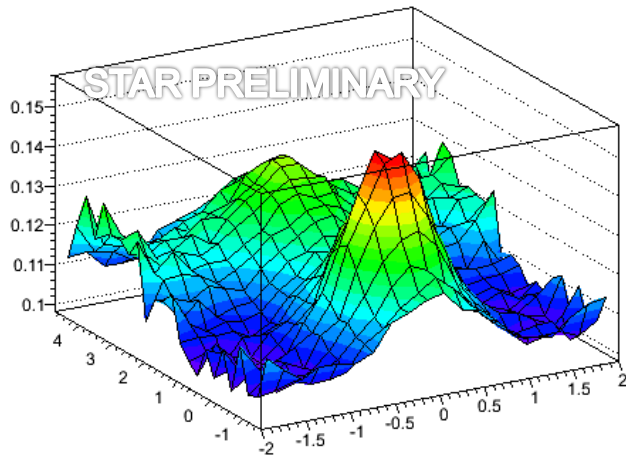
$0.15 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 3$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2$  GeV/c

TPC mult.  
 $|\eta| < 1$   
as centrality

TPC 0-20%,  $1 < p_T < 2$  GeV/c

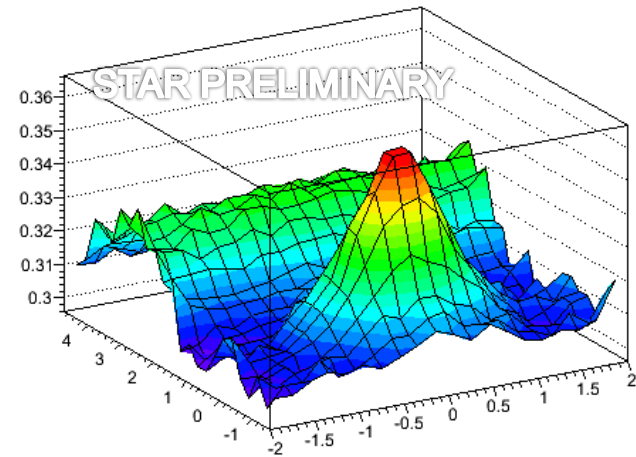


FTPC 40-100%,  $1 < p_T < 2$  GeV/c



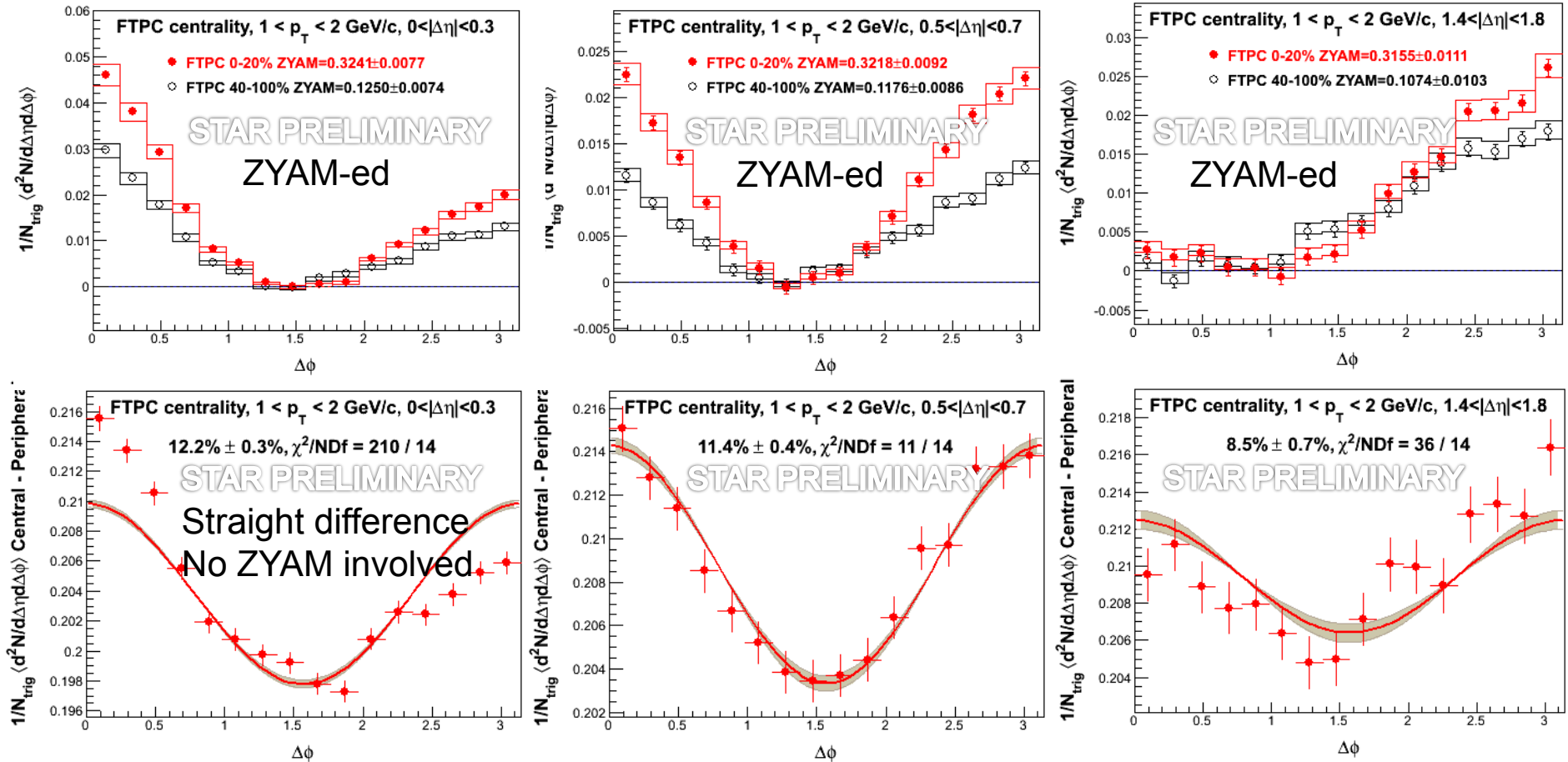
FTPC mult.  
 $-3.8 < \eta < -2.8$   
as centrality

FTPC 0-20%,  $1 < p_T < 2$  GeV/c



F. Wang, RBRC workshop Apr. 2013

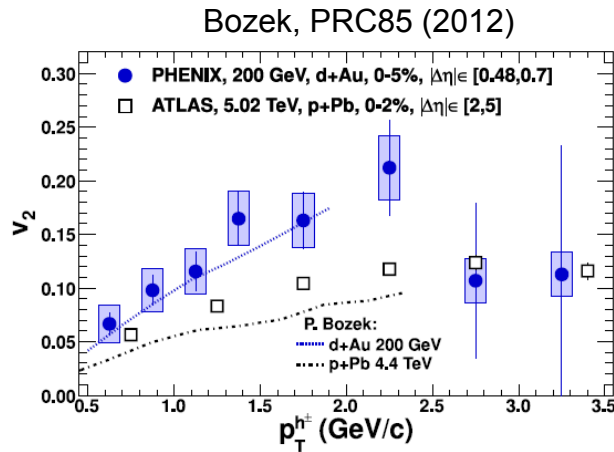
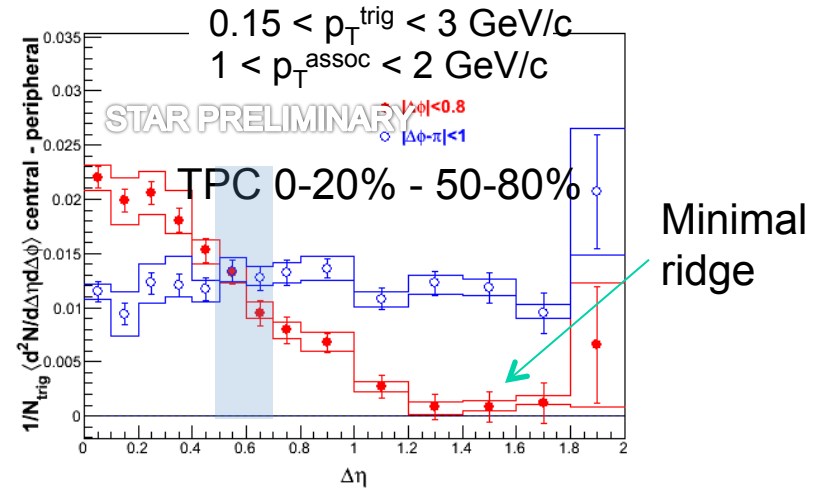
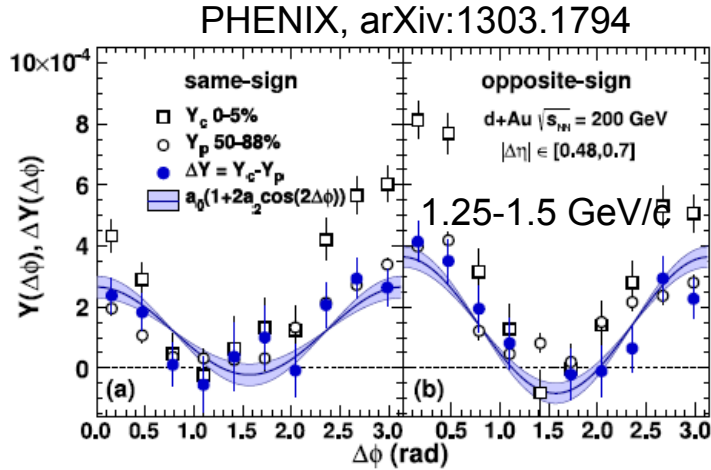
$0.15 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 3 \text{ GeV}/c, 1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$



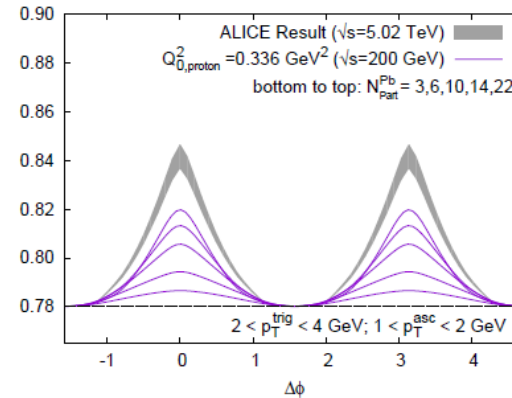
- ZYAM syst. error from different sizes of  $\Delta\phi$  region for ZYAM.
- Efficiency corrected:  $85 \pm 5\%$ .

# Ridge in d+Au?

F. Wang, RBRC workshop Apr. 2013



Dusling and Venugopalan, arXiv:1302.7018



- Very little sign of a ridge at large  $|\Delta\eta|$  in d+Au

New paradigm of higher harmonics as explanation for long-range  $\Delta\eta$  correlations

But multiple complications have led to interpretational difficulties: need acceptance

Distinguish “long-range” from “short-range”, if that is even meaningful

Is short-range from jets? Or  $\Delta\eta$ -dependent  $v_n$ ?

“Long-range” not guaranteed to be uniform in  $|\Delta\eta|$

Probably need to look in more detail at  $\Sigma\eta$

Acceptance of RHIC experiments on the edge of distinguishability, esp. at low  $p_T$  where short-range peak is wide

Signal of a ridge structure in d+Au much weaker at RHIC than at LHC