Estimation of background for photon-hadron correlations in proton-lead collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm nn}}{=}5.02\,{\rm TeV}$

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Direct γ -hadron correlations	Calculating γ_{direct} and R_{γ}	Fitting
• γ -hadron correlations measure the fragmentation function, which may be modified by energy loss in	• Direct photon measurement in p-Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV is not yet available	• Fit each γ_{direct} calculation and the γ_{decay} to a Tsal- lis function. Residuals:
the QGP • The photon energy is not affected by the OGP –	• Estimate $R_{\gamma} = 1 + \gamma_{\text{direct}} / \gamma_{\text{decay}}$ via calculation	0.01
gives information about the parton energy prior to QGP interaction	• 2 direct photon calculations:	

- Hadrons arise from partons fragmenting into jets
- Goal: measure γ_{direct} -hadron correlations; detector sees γ inclusive-hadron correlations
- γ_{decay} -hadron correlations can be unfolded to get γ_{direct} -hadron correlations from the data as done in [1]:



Decay photon spectrum

• Calculate decay $\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\gamma}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\gamma}}$ from π^{0} using $\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\pi^{0}}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}}$ and the joint probability distribution $P(p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}, p_{T}^{\gamma})$ (similar procedure for η)

- PeTeR[2]: NNNLL resummed cross section for pp, scaled by A = 208
- Independent calculation received from W.
 Vogelsang[3][4][5]

Photon spectra





- Calculate R_{γ} for each γ_{direct} calculation by dividing γ_{direct} by γ_{decay} and adding 1
- Combine 2 sources of systematic uncertainty:
 - Total spread between calculations
 - Errors from decay photon calculation

Calculated R_{γ}



 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\gamma}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\gamma}} = \int dp_{T}^{\pi^{0}} P(p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}, p_{T}^{\gamma}) \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\pi^{\circ}}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}}$

• For the photon cross section in $a < p_T^{\gamma} < b$, the joint probability distribution is integrated across the entire $\pi^0 p_T$ range:

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\gamma}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\gamma}} \right|_{a < p_{T}^{\gamma} < b} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\pi^{0}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\pi^{0}}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}} \times P(p_{T}^{\pi^{0}}, a, b)$$

• The joint probability can be calculated analytically and gives the "sharkfin" distribution, which depends on the p_T^{γ} range:



• Measurements and Tsallis function parameterizations of the π^0 and η spectra were published in [6]

Tsallis
$$(p_T) = \frac{A}{2\pi} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{nT(nT+m(n-2))} \times \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + p_T^2} - m}{nT}\right)^{-n}$$

- Parameters A, n, T have uncertainties from the fits
- Fit uncertainties of parameters A, n, T propagated by integrating 5000 times per bin
 - Each integration uses parameter values drawn from a Gaussian distribution (mean is given value, standard deviation is fit uncertainty)
- The mean and standard deviation of the 5000 integration results were calculated for each p_T^{γ}

Conclusion

- Constructed R_{γ} using 2 γ_{direct} calculations and γ_{decay} from measured π^0 and η for 5.02 TeV p-Pb collisions
- R_{γ} ranges from ~ 1.0 to ~ 1.3 for the p_T range 8-20 GeV/c
- Uncertainty is dominated by spread of γ_{direct} calculations

• Decay photons calculated from published parameterizations of the measured π^0 and η spectra

- bin – Gives $\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\gamma}}{\mathrm{d}p_{T}^{\gamma}}$ and the corresponding error for each bin
- Decay photons for π^0 and η are calculated separately, then added together to get the total decay photon spectrum

References

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