



Progress in reconstructed jet measurements with the PHENIX detector at RHIC

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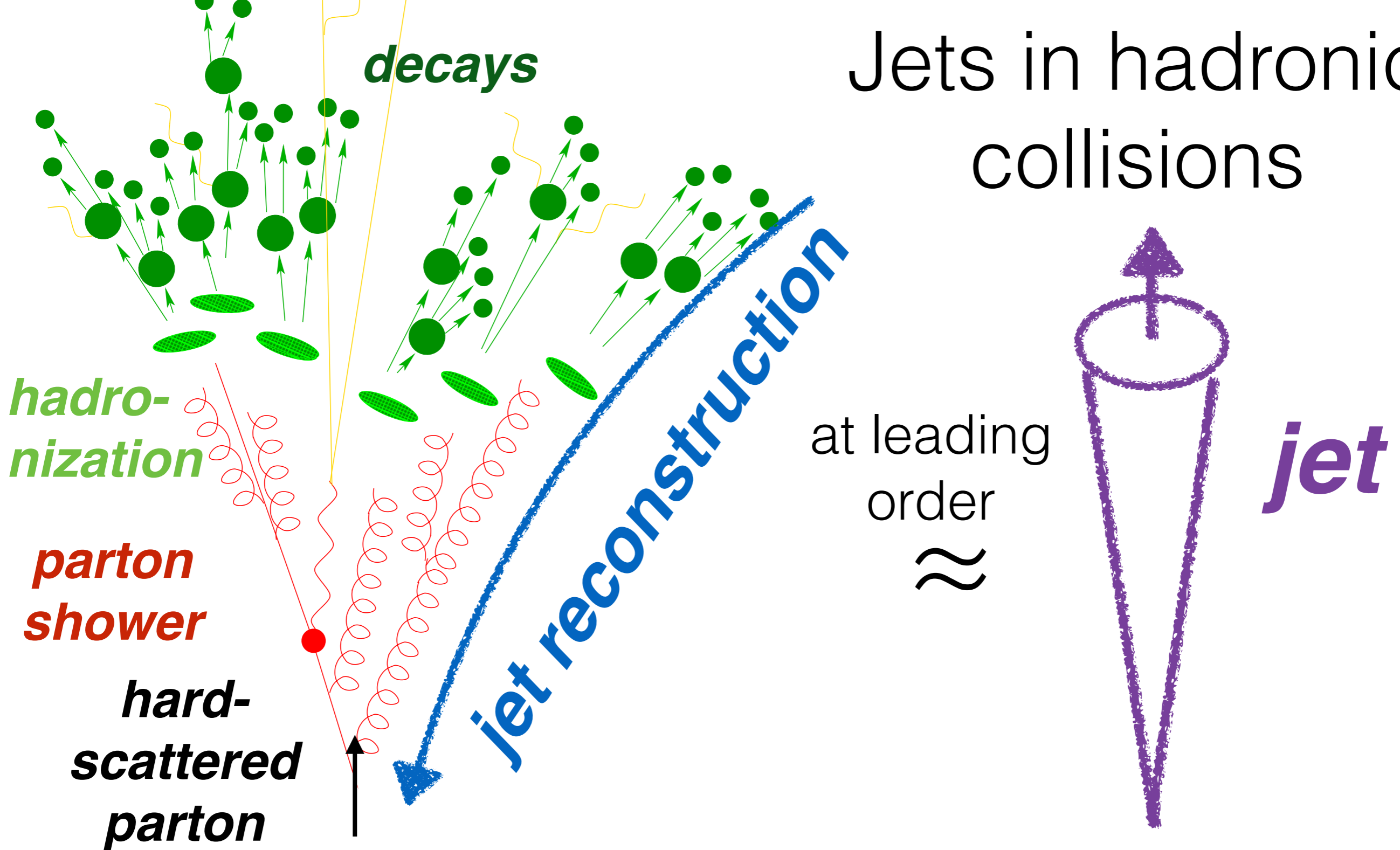
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Valparaiso, Chile

*6th International Workshop on High Energy
Physics in the LHC Era*

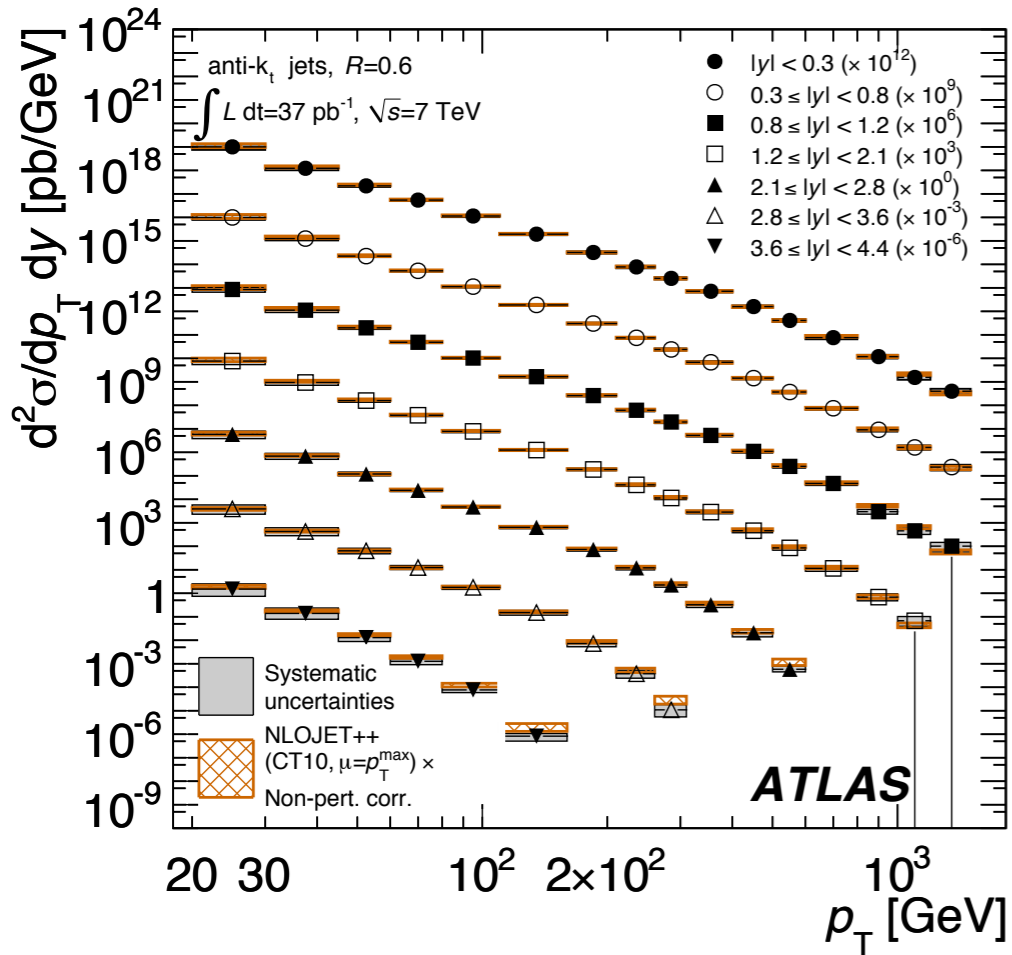


Jets in hadronic collisions



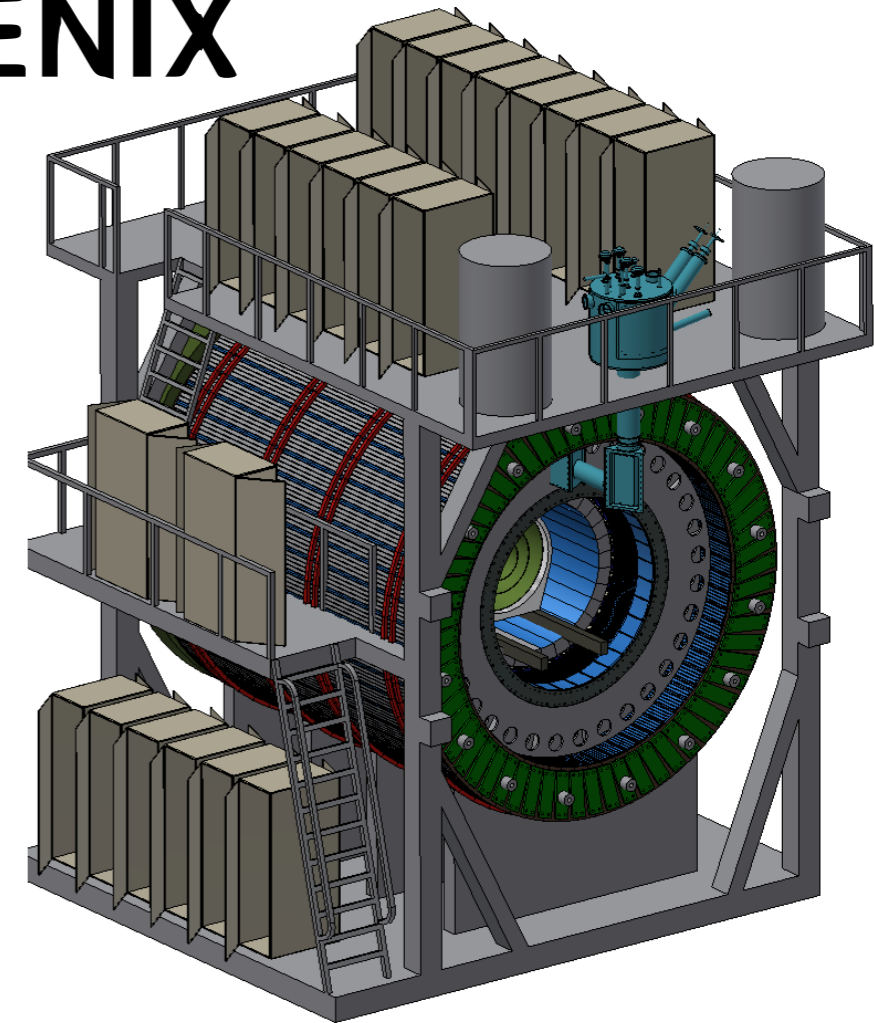
- Most abundant, fundamental final-state QCD observable
- Approximate relationship to hard parton-parton kinematics
- Increased kinematic reach over single hadron measurements

Jets in heavy ion collisions



*future of jets
in HI at RHIC*

*see talk by
R. Reed*

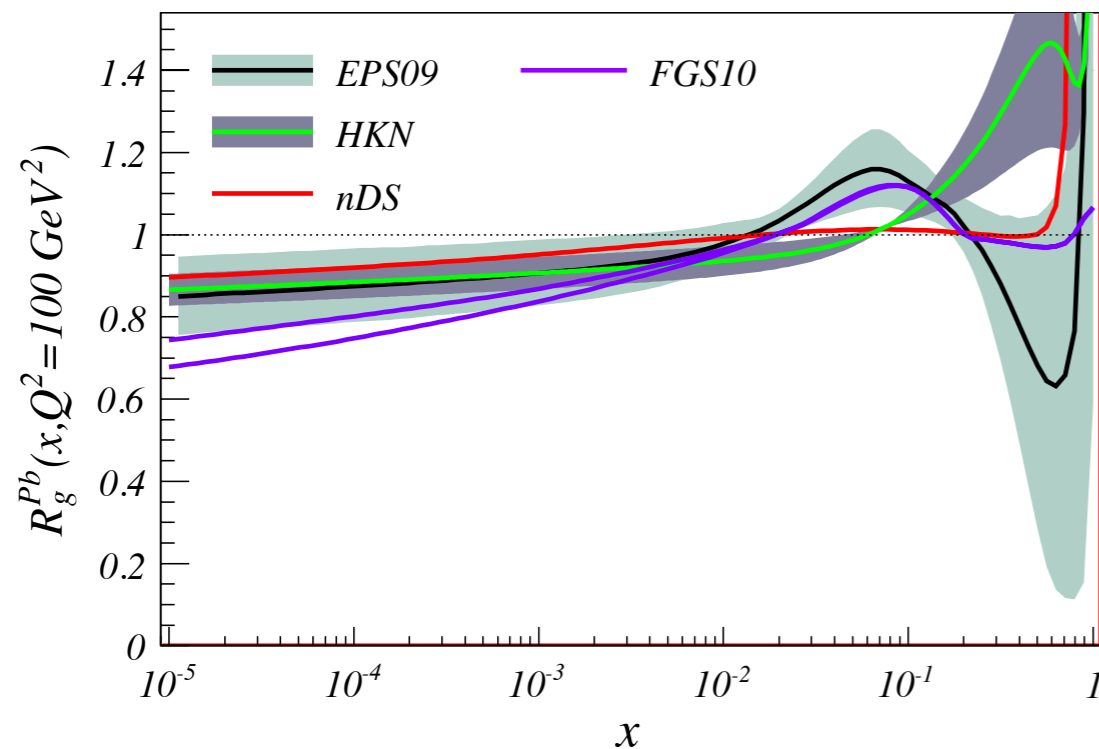


jets in HEP

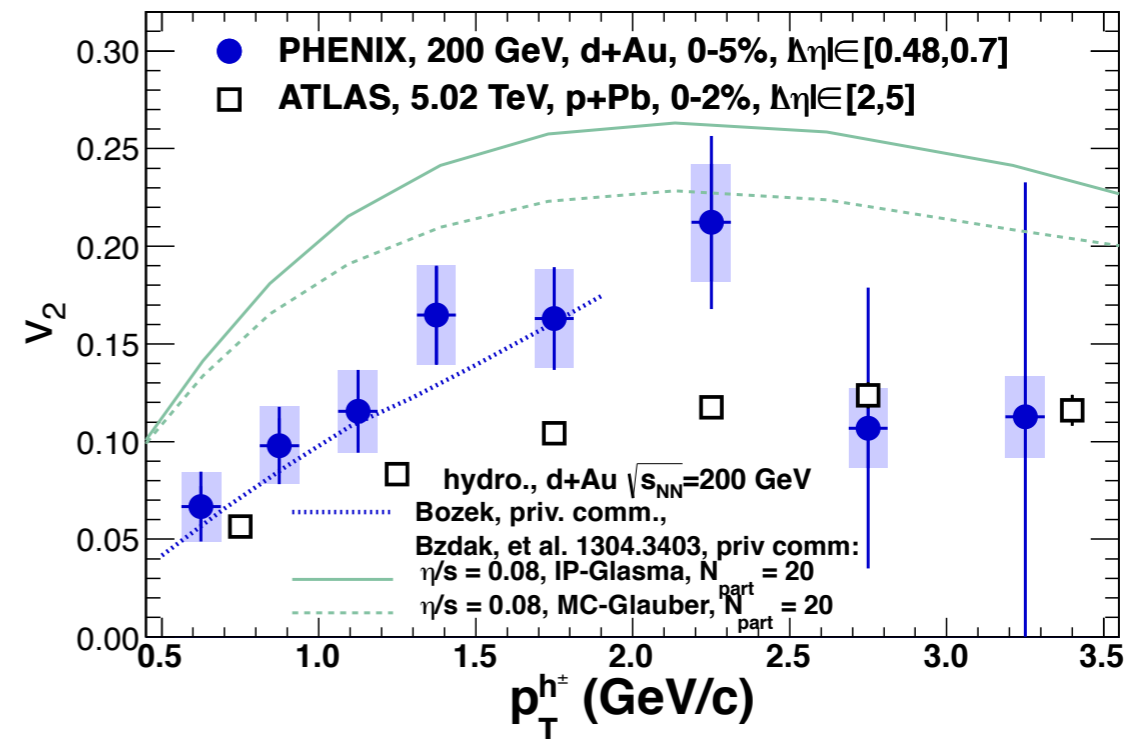
*Phys. Rev. D86
(2012) 014022*

- Standard tool in HEP, but challenging in heavy ion collisions due to large, fluctuating underlying event
 - ➔ in nuclear collisions at the LHC, technical challenges overcome (and rewards reaped) only after substantial effort
 - ➔ in this talk, progress in jets from PHENIX experiment at RHIC

Small (**cold?**) collision systems



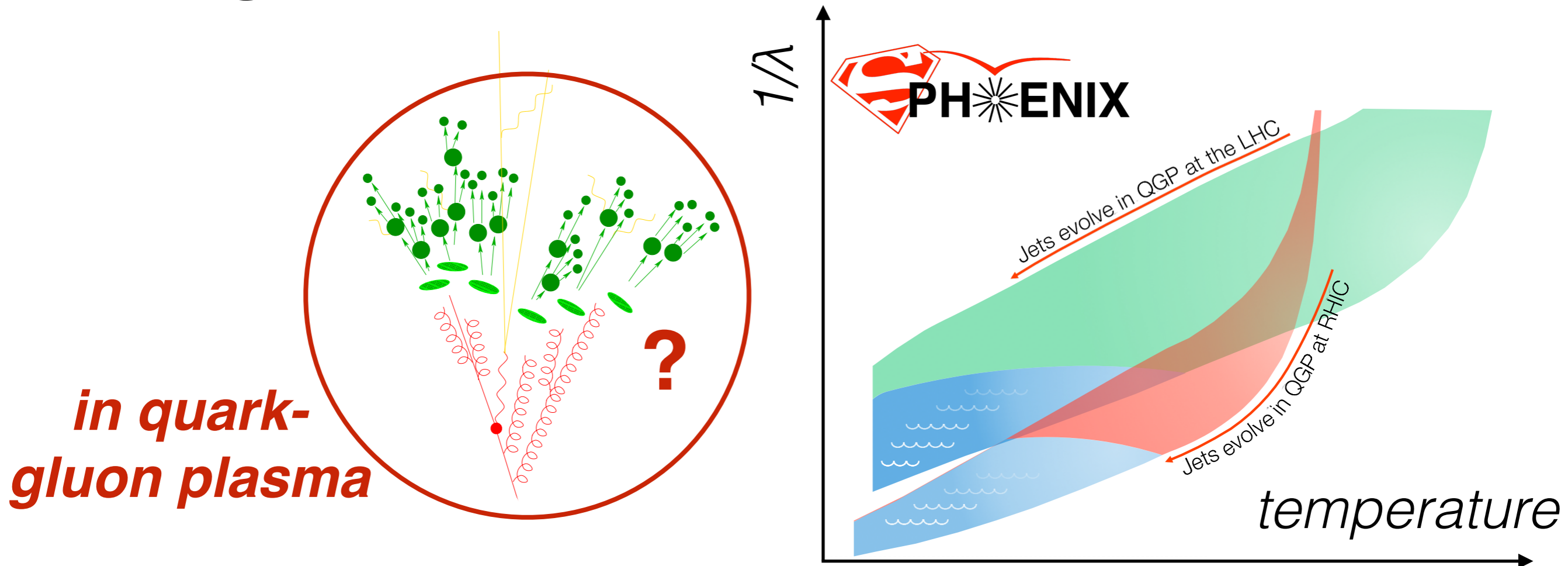
Salgado et al., hep-ph/1105.3919
example of different nuclear PDF sets



PHENIX, PRL 111 (2013) 212301
non-zero v_2 for high- p_T hadrons?

- Basic way to characterize partonic structure of any hadronic collision system
 - ➔ modification of PDFs in nuclei
 - ➔ benchmark any initial state effects for jet quenching in A+A
 - ➔ search for hot "QGP"-like energy loss in central collisions

Large (**hot?**) collision systems

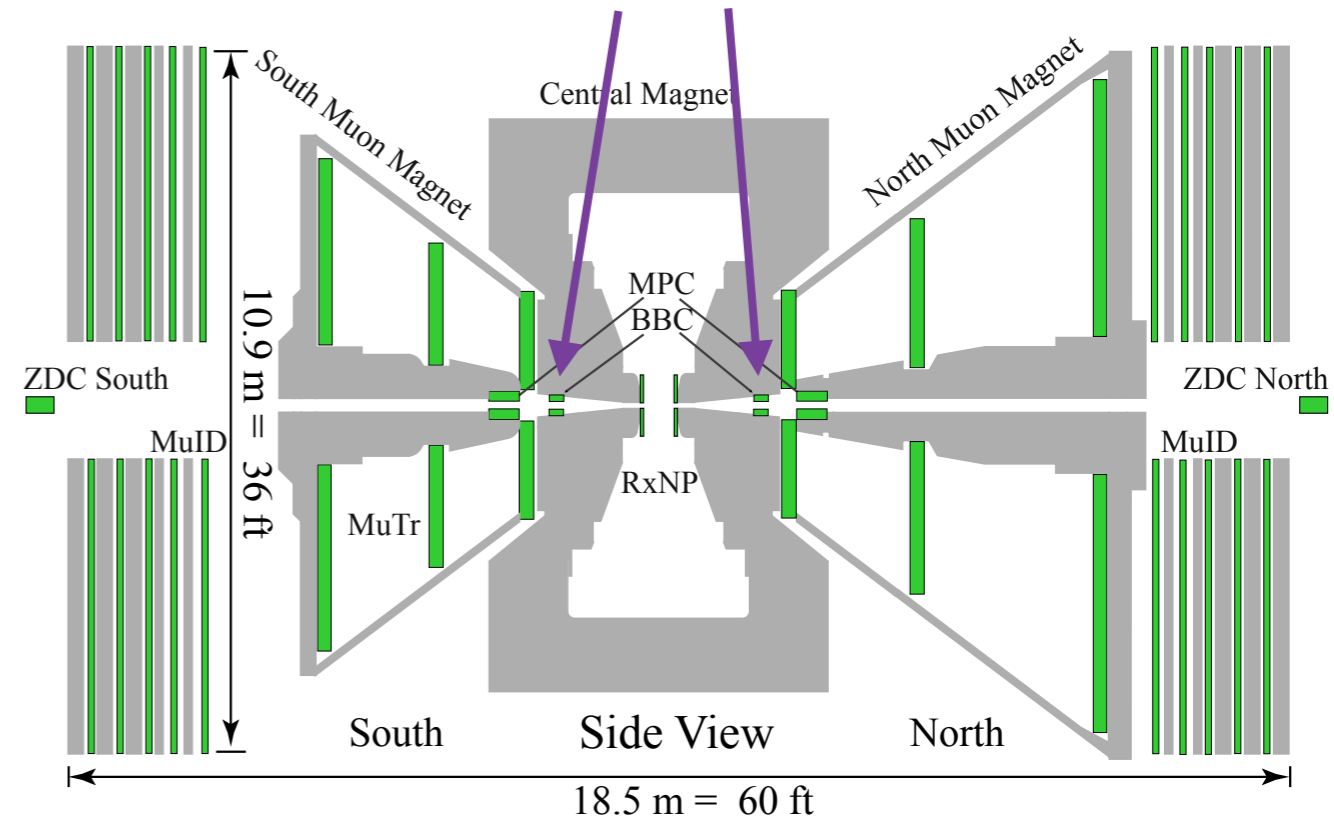
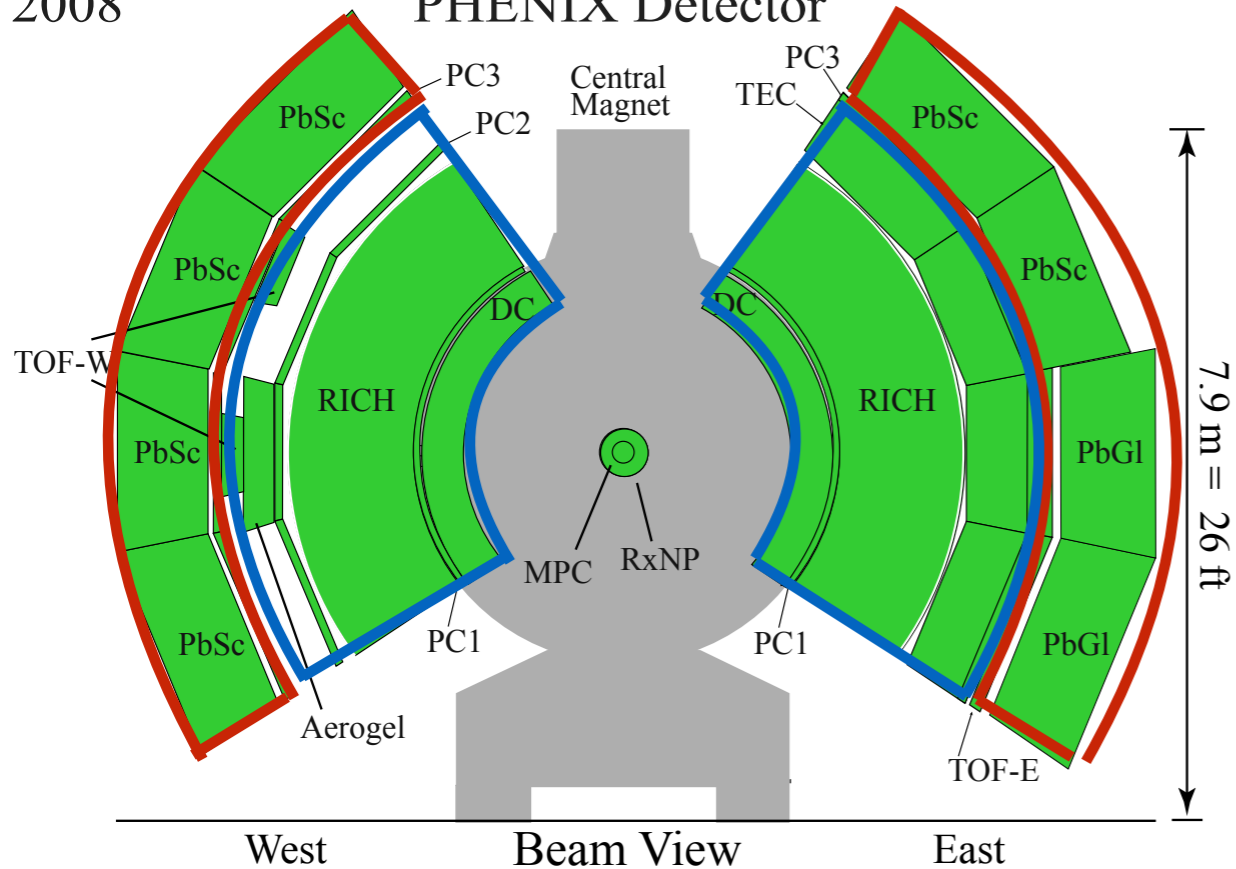


- Parton shower develops in evolving QGP medium
 - ➔ *internally-generated, multi-scale probe* of QGP properties
 - ➔ jets are high-level physics objects: can examine how rates, structure, correlations, etc. are modified
 - ➔ key component of future “sPHENIX” program at RHIC

PHENIX detector

2008

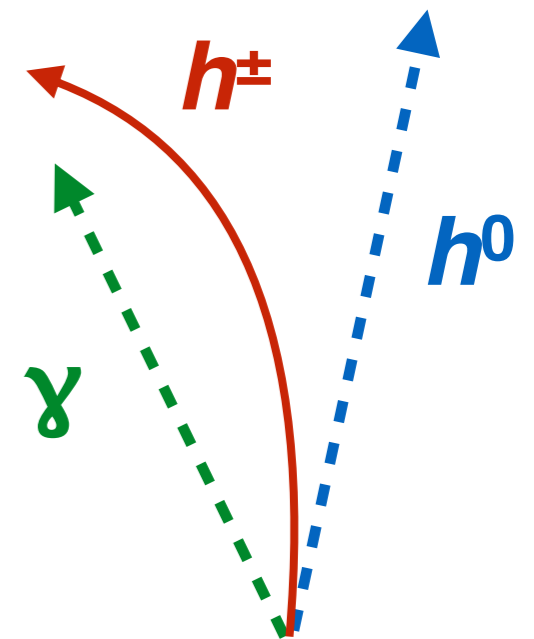
PHENIX Detector




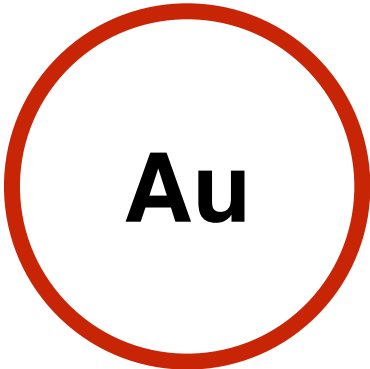

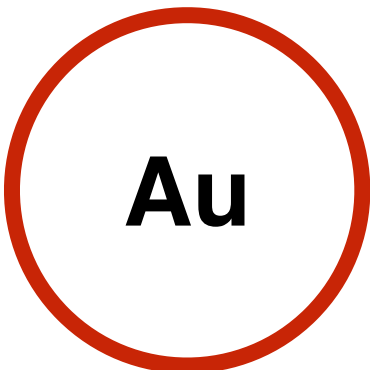
- **Electromagnetic calorimeters** with $\approx 18\lambda$ (PbSc) or $\approx 14\lambda$ (PbGl)
- **Drift & pad chambers** for measuring charged-particle tracks
 - ➔ both subsystems cover $|\eta| < 0.35$, with two $\Delta\phi = \pi/2$ Arms
- **Beam-beam counters** ($2.1 < \eta < 3.8$) provide MB event definition and centrality classification
- Online hardware-based trigger on energy deposit in EMCAL

Analysis overview

- Jets in modest-aperture detector w/o hadronic calorimeter
 - ➔ non-trivial experimental challenges (and opportunity!)
- Cluster EMCAL **energy deposits** + charged-particle **tracks**
 - ➔ jet core required to be away from detector edge
 - ➔ strict run-level, particle-level, jet-level QA to ensure good measurement of jet energy
- GEANT simulation of detector response & embedding into minimum-bias heavy ion events
- Capture $\approx 0.65-0.70$ of jet momentum on average
 - ➔ 25% “resolution” from fluctuations in (mostly unmeasured) **neutral hadronic** component
 - ➔ correct spectra for detector effects with unfolding procedure

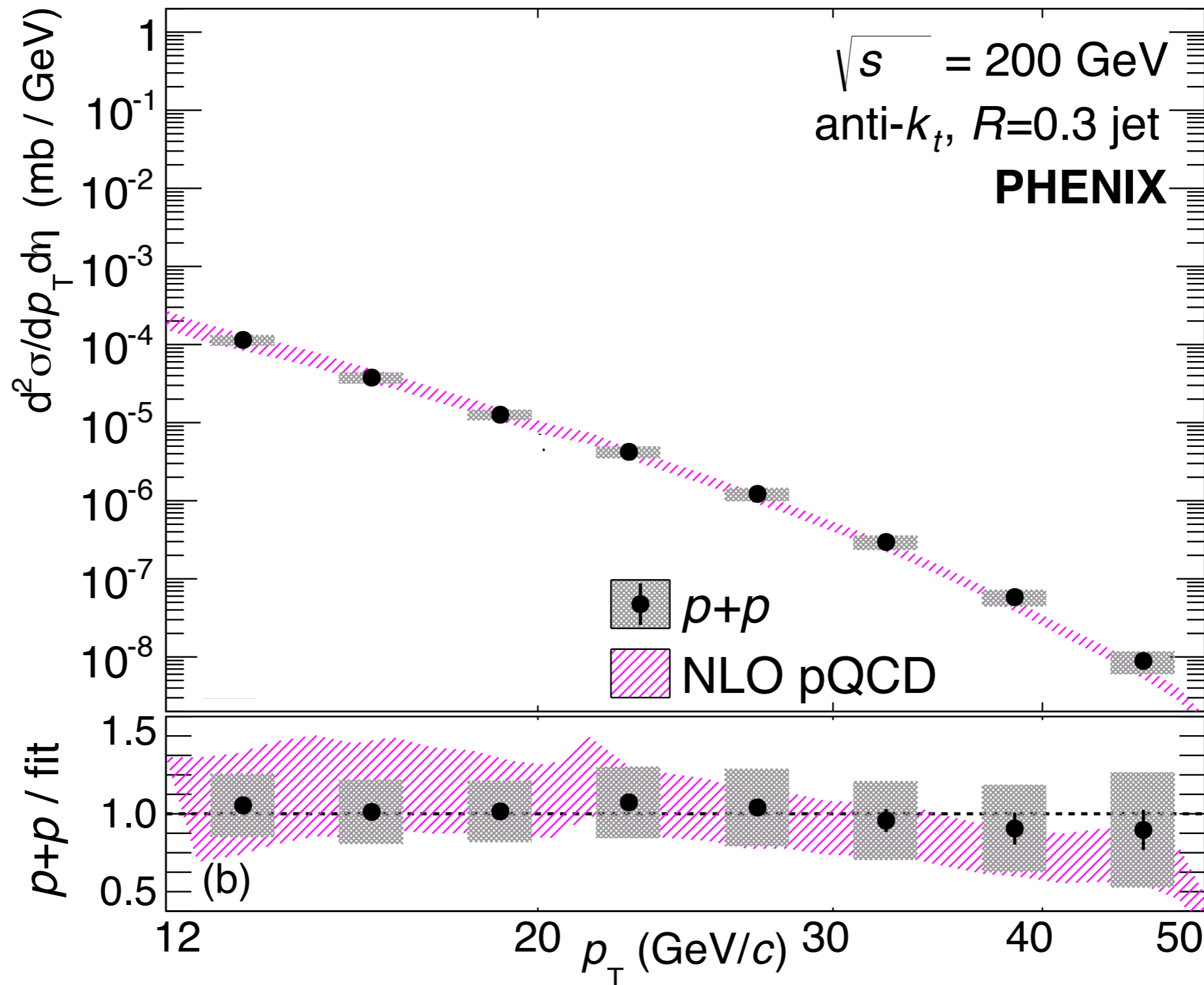


Jet results from PHENIX

- Two new results shown at Quark Matter 2015
- **d+Au** and **p+p** jet spectra (2008 data)  
 - ➔ nucl-ex/1509.04657, submitted to PRL
 - ➔ $R=0.3$ anti- k_t algorithm, establish pQCD baseline
- **Cu+Au** and **p+p** jet spectra (2012 data)  
 - ➔ Preliminary measurement, $R=0.2$ anti- k_t algorithm due to demands of HI environment
 - ➔ first look at inclusive suppression of full jets

$p+p$ collisions

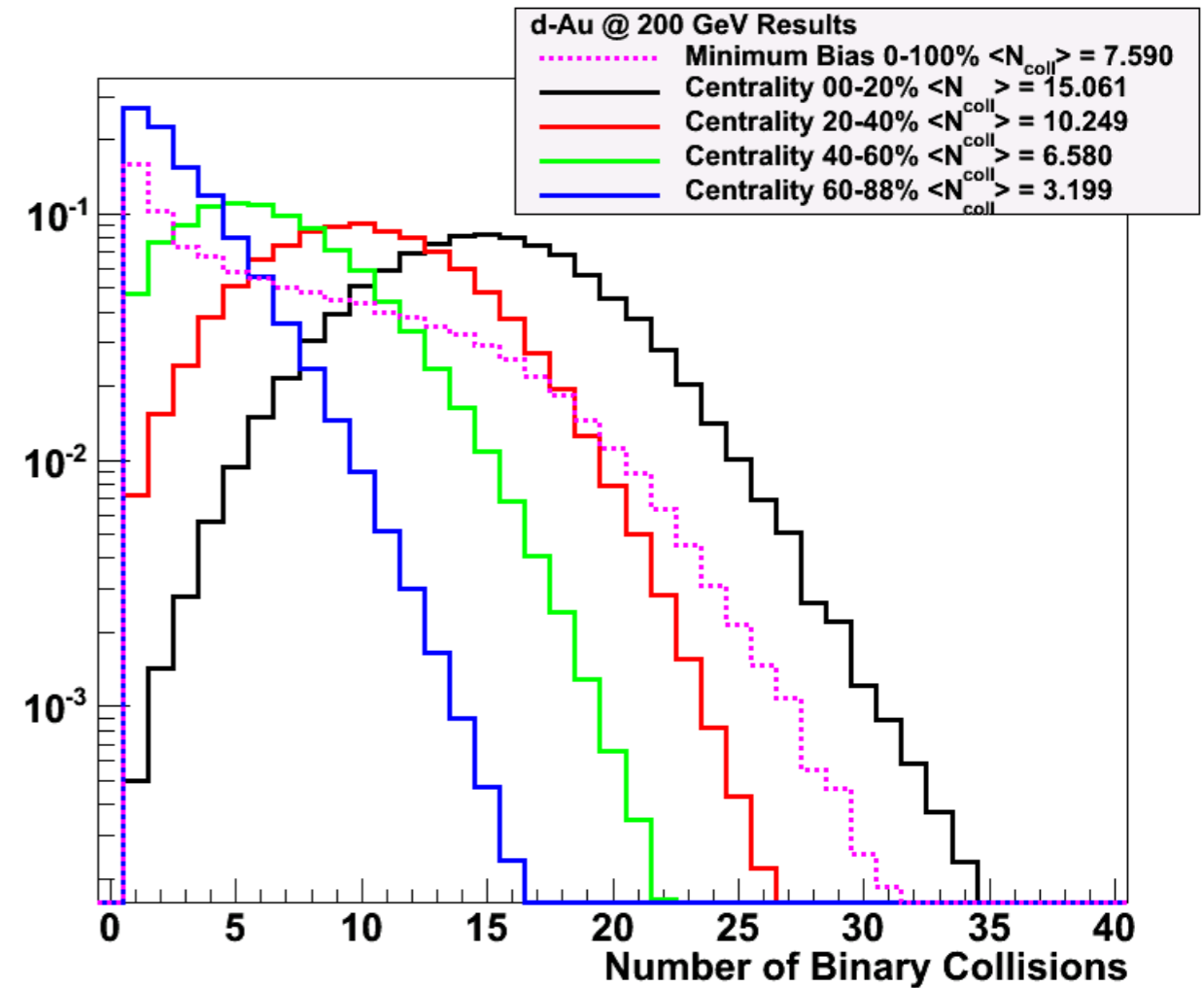
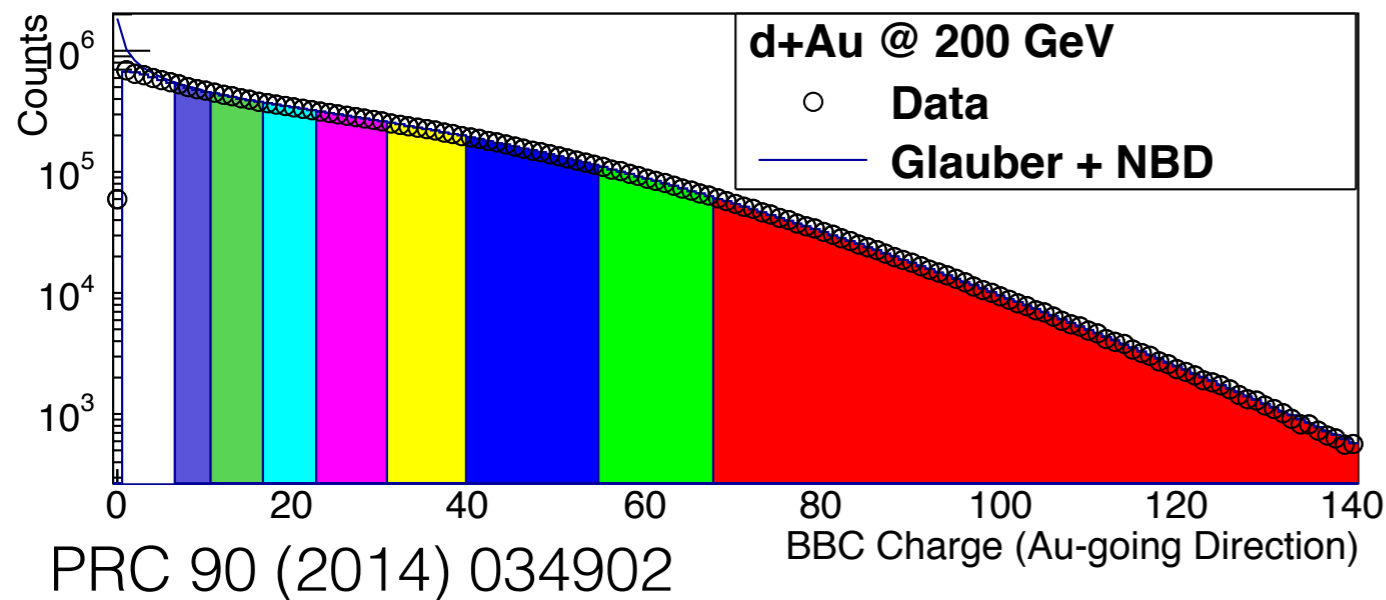
Jet spectra in $p+p$ collisions



- **$p+p$ spectra:** compare favorably with **NLO pQCD** calculation
→ validates jet reconstruction & correction procedure

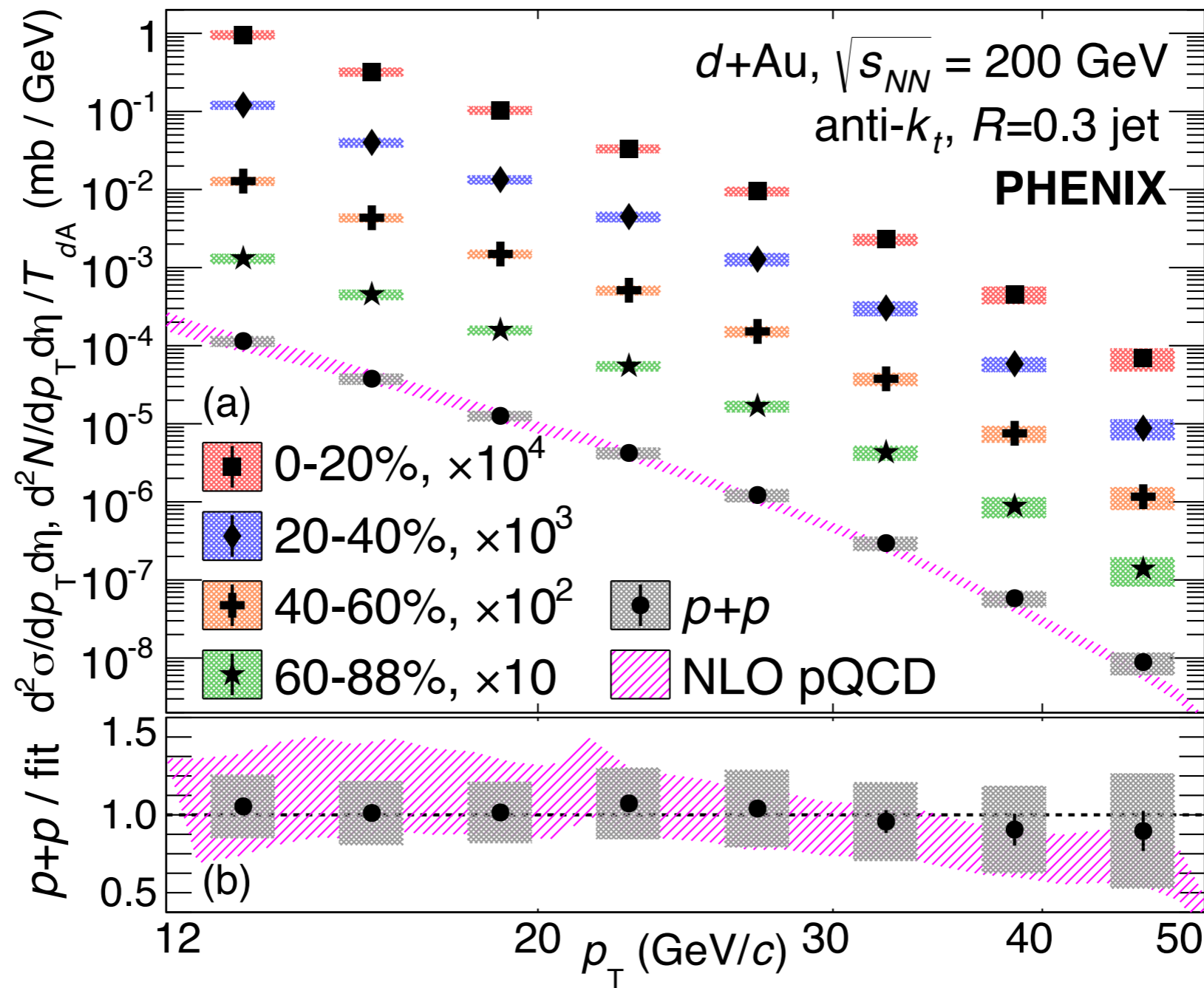
d+Au collisions

Centrality in $d+Au$ collisions



- Total charge Q in Au-going beam-beam counter ($-3.8 < \eta < -2.1$) used to characterize centrality
- Glauber Monte Carlo simulation of $d+Au$ collisions + model dN/dQ distribution as scaling with N_{coll}
 - ➔ estimate nuclear overlap factor T_{dAu} for classes of $d+Au$ collisions
 - ➔ previously successful with hard and soft observables

Jet yields in $d+Au$



- **$d+Au$ per-event yields**: first publication of jet production in asymmetric systems at RHIC

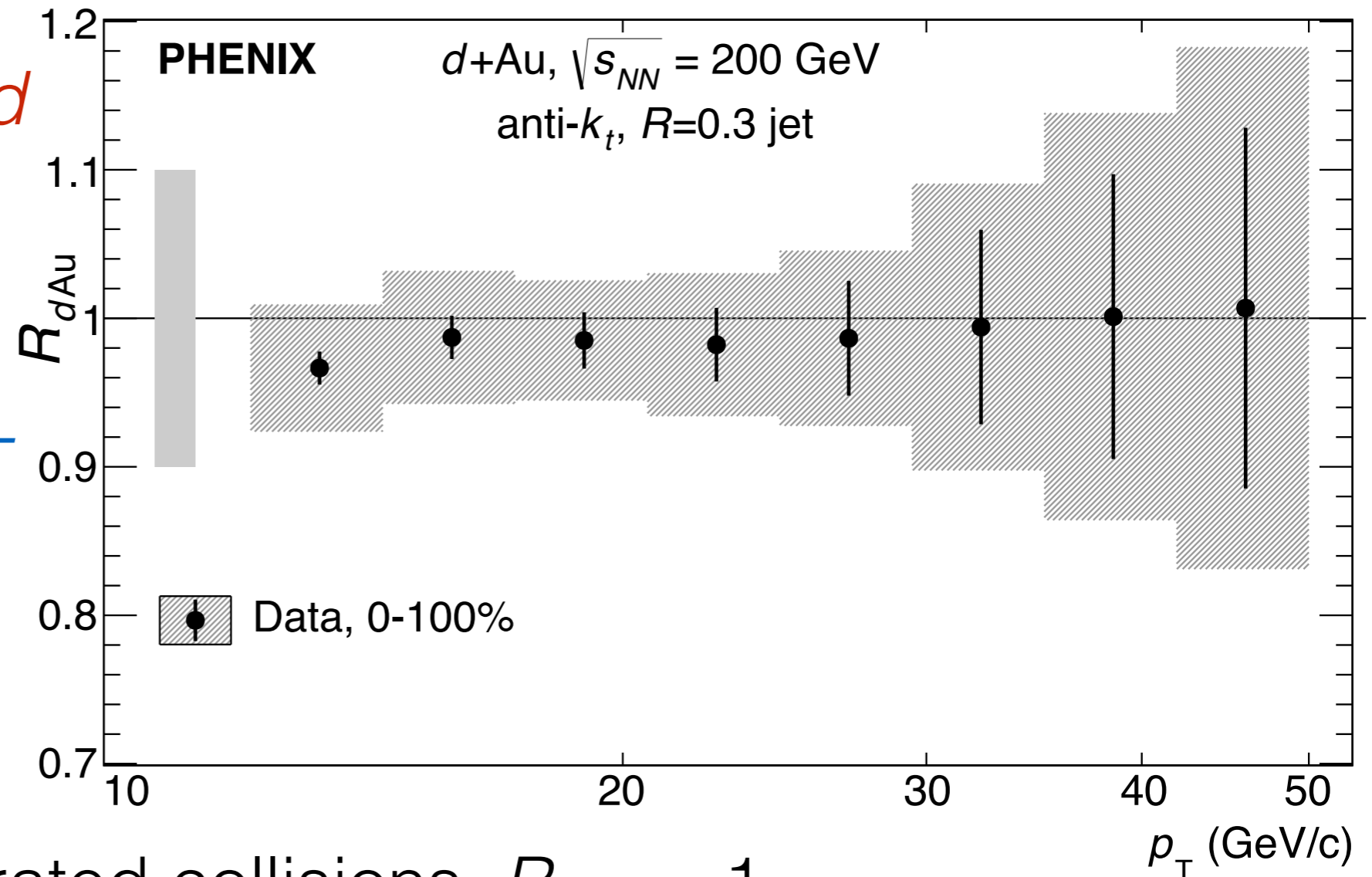
Minimum bias jet rate

d+Au yield

$$R_{dAu} = \frac{dN^{d+Au}/dp_T}{T_{dA} \times d\sigma^{p+p}/dp_T}$$

nuclear overlap *p+p cross-section*

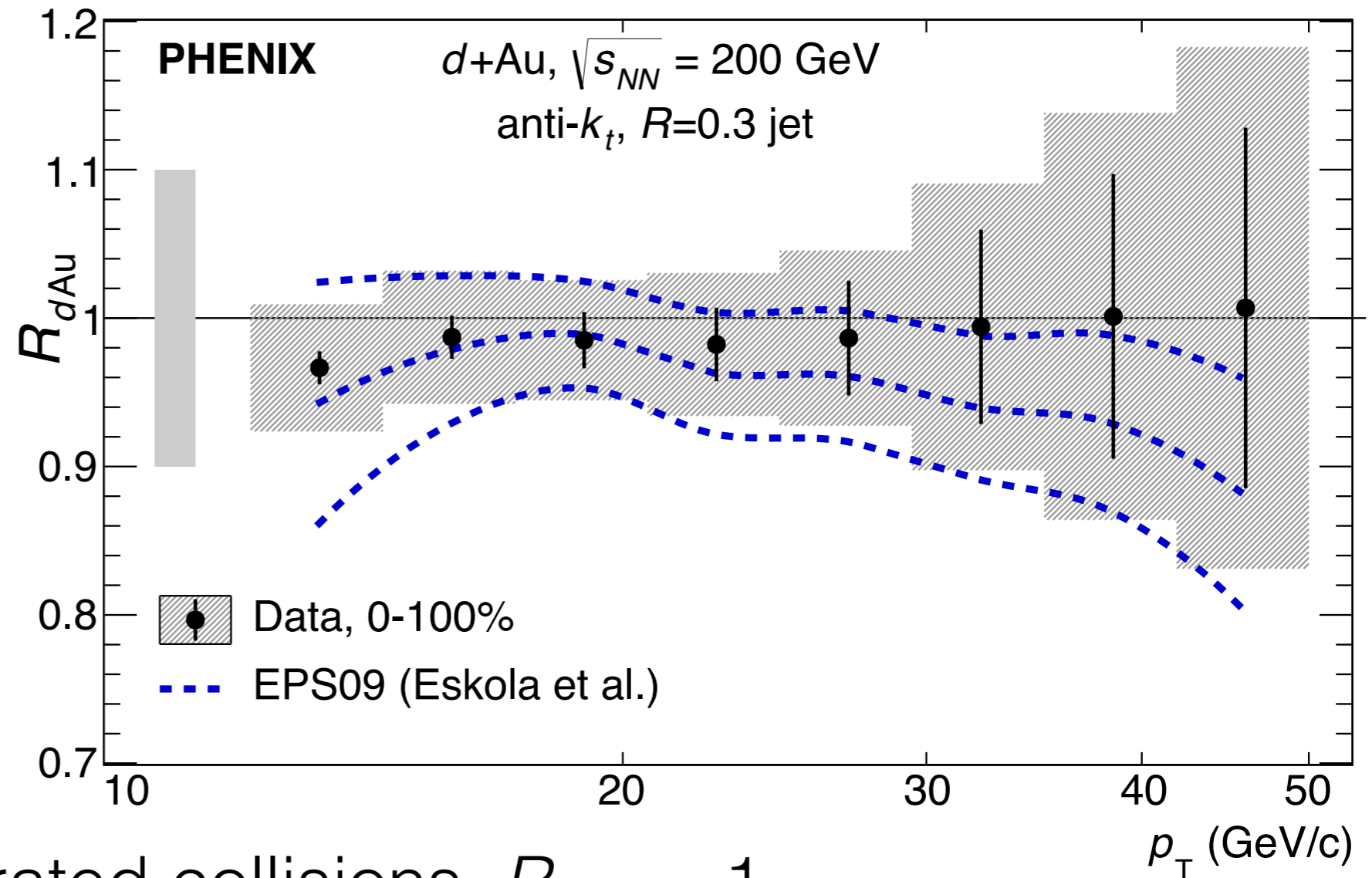
$$(\approx A \times \sigma^{d+Au} / \sigma^{p+p})$$



- In centrality-integrated collisions, $R_{dAu} = 1$

Minimum bias jet rate

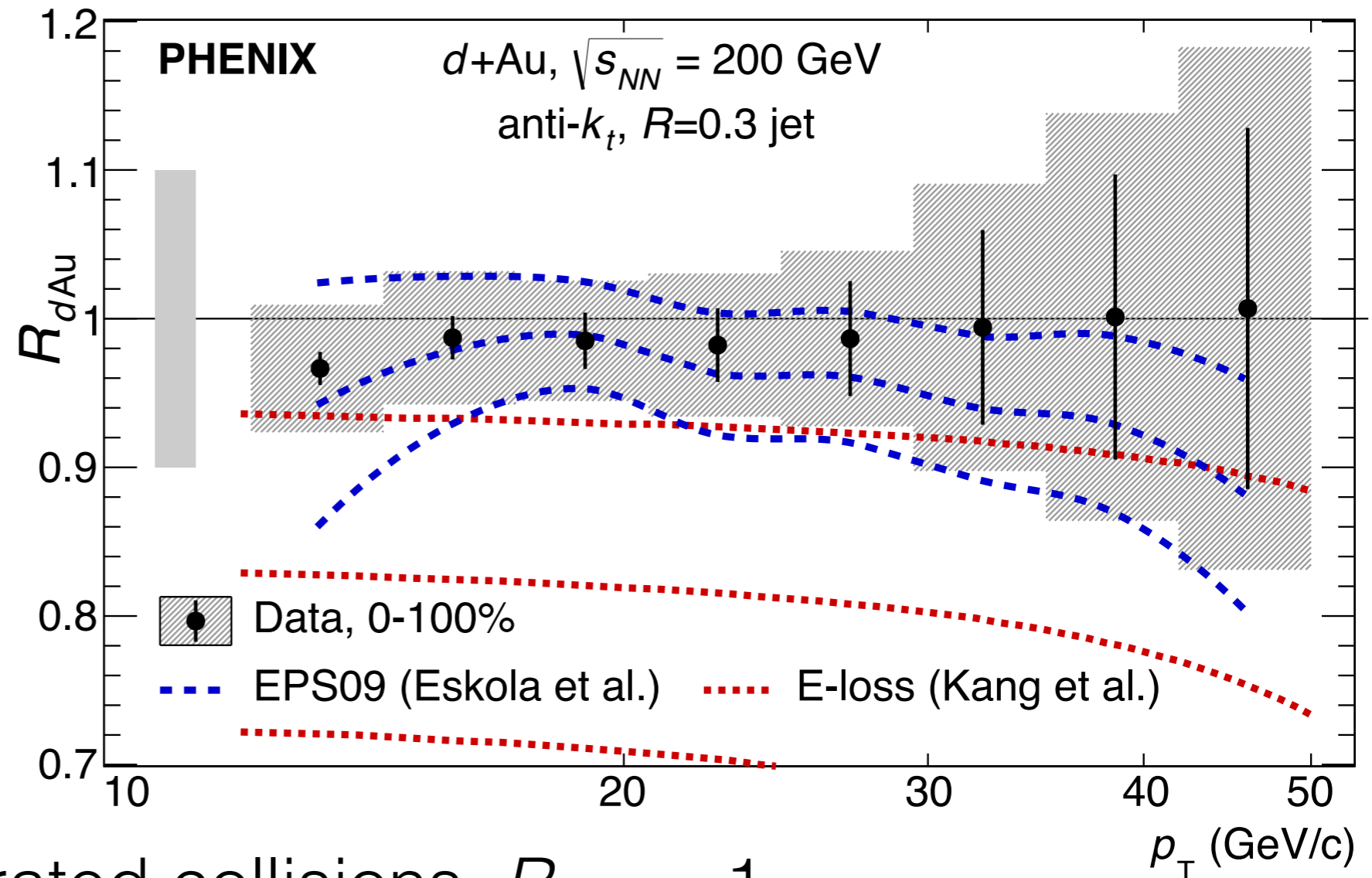
$$R_{dAu} = \frac{dN^{d+Au}/dp_T}{T_{dA} \times d\sigma^{p+p}/dp_T}$$



- In centrality-integrated collisions, $R_{dAu} = 1$
 - ➔ compares favorably to global nuclear PDF analyses (**EPS09**) within uncertainties

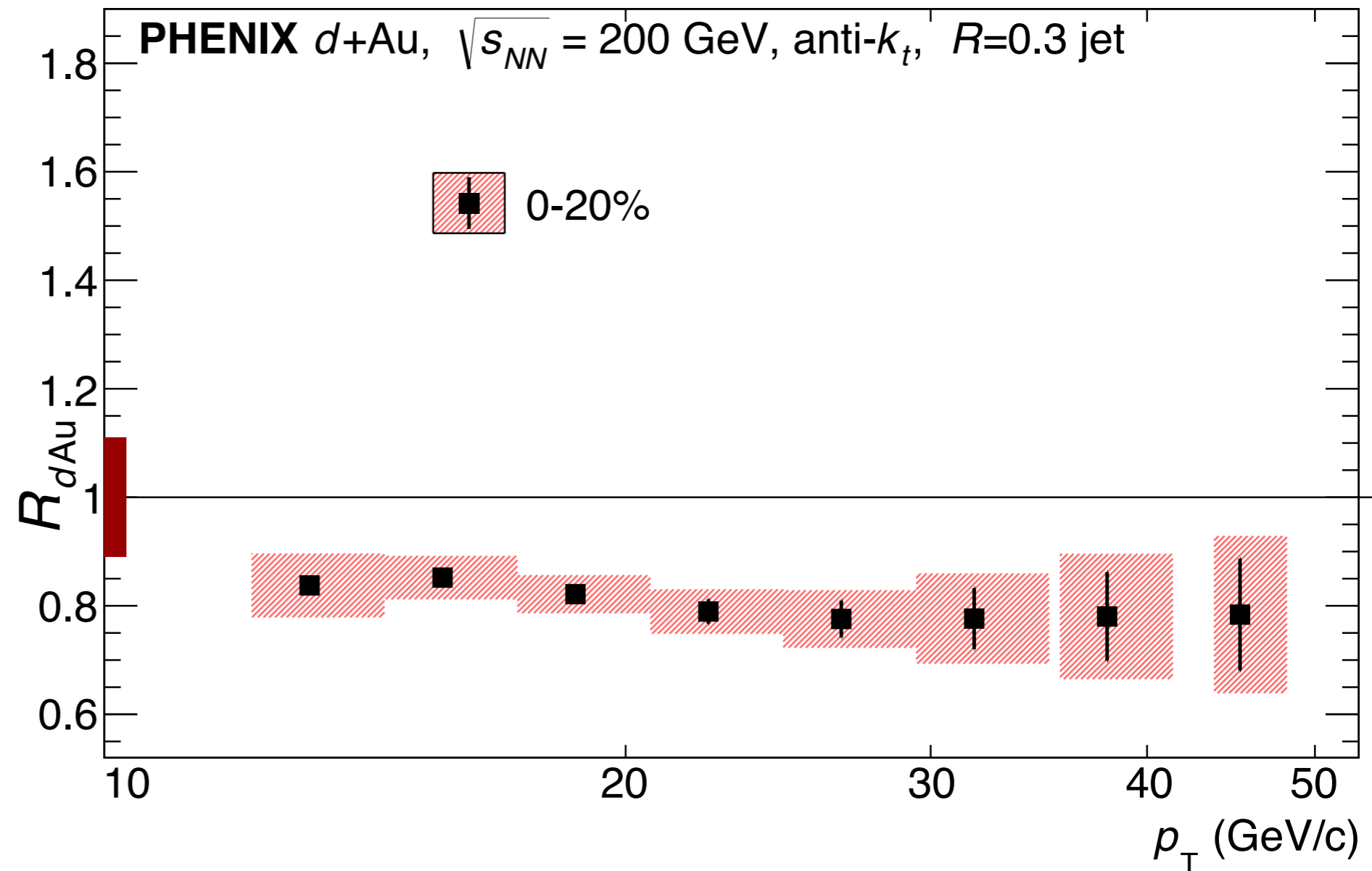
Minimum bias jet rate

$$R_{dAu} = \frac{dN^{d+Au}/dp_T}{T_{dA} \times d\sigma^{p+p}/dp_T}$$



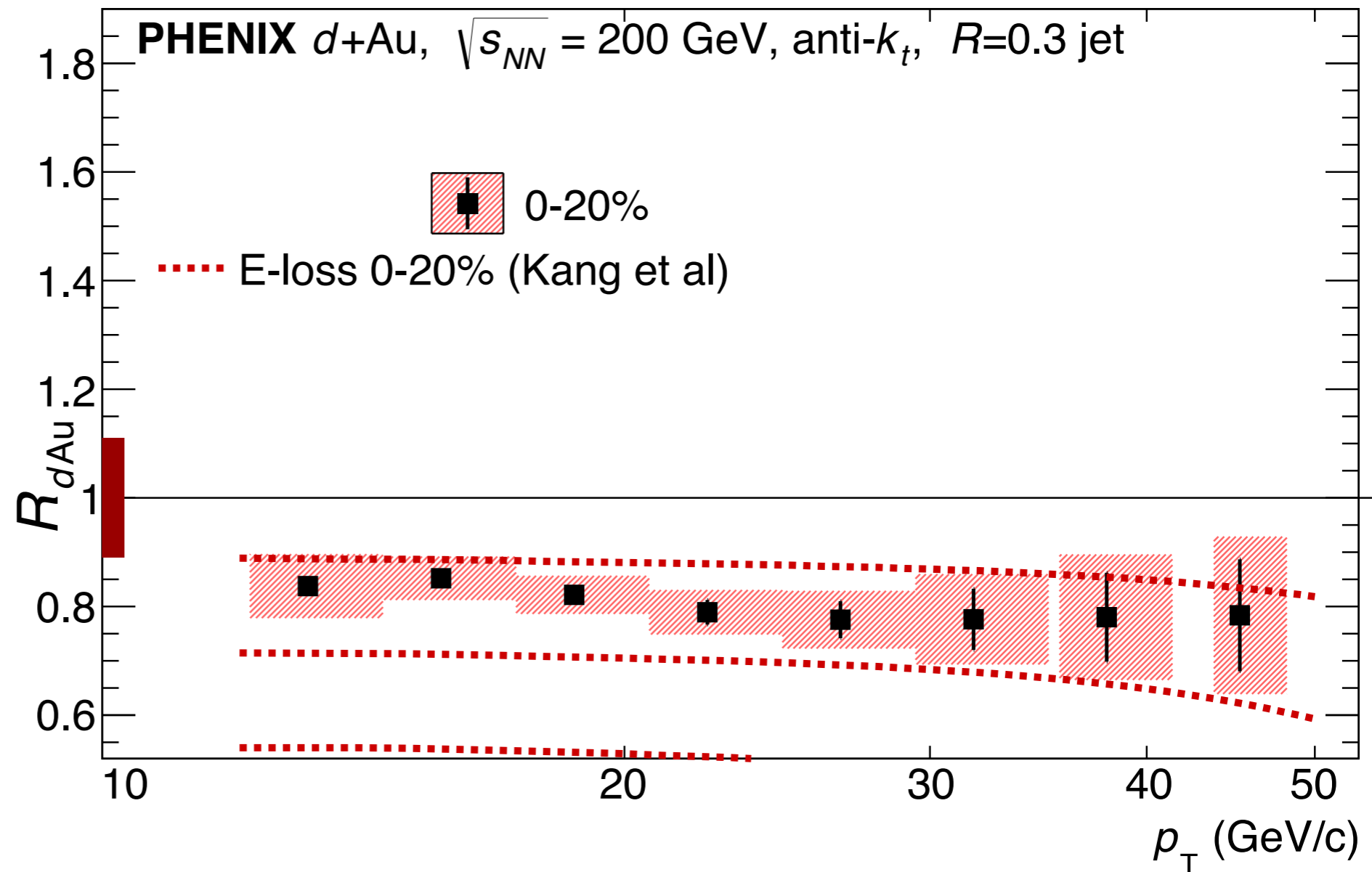
- In centrality-integrated collisions, $R_{dAu} = 1$
 - ➔ compares favorably to global nuclear PDF analyses (**EPS09**) within uncertainties
 - ➔ within an **initial state E-loss calculations**, favors only small *parton* ↔ *nuclear material* momentum transfer

Centrality-selected jet rate



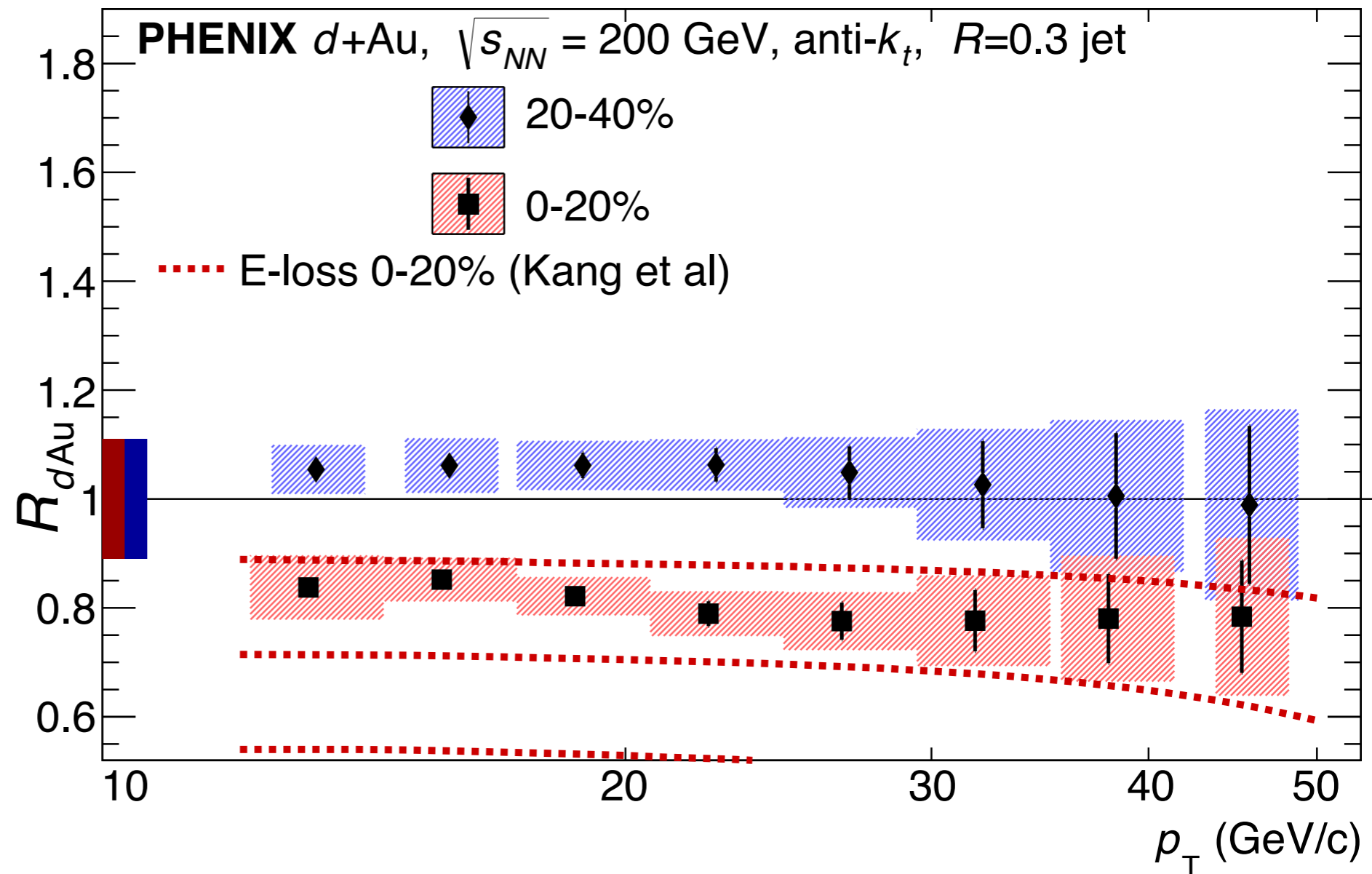
- Suppression of jet rate in **central 0-20%** (large N_{coll}) events

Centrality-selected jet rate



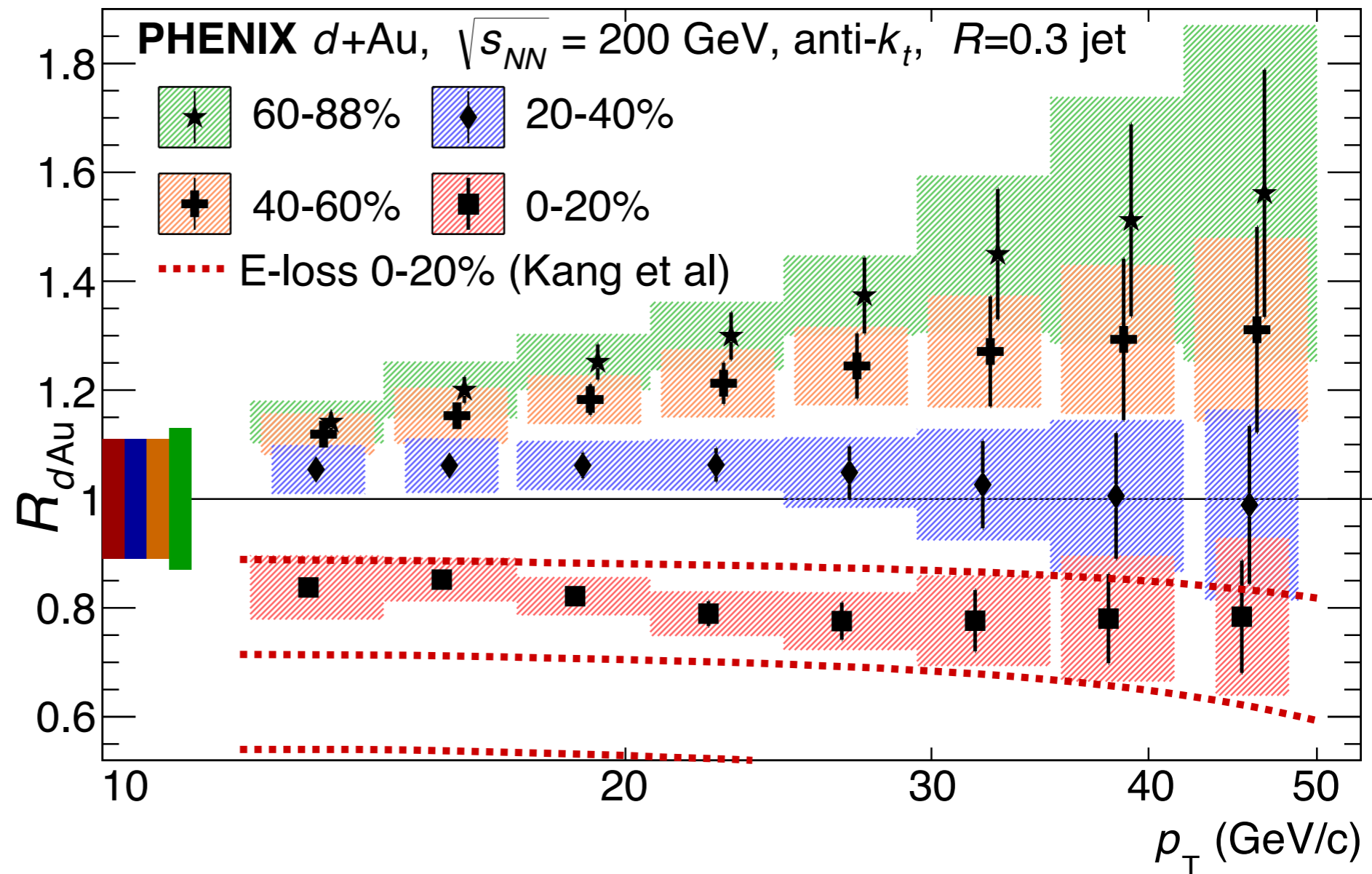
- Suppression of jet rate in **central 0-20%** (large N_{coll}) events
→ comparable with initial state E-loss calculation?

Centrality-selected jet rate



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Centrality-selected jet rate

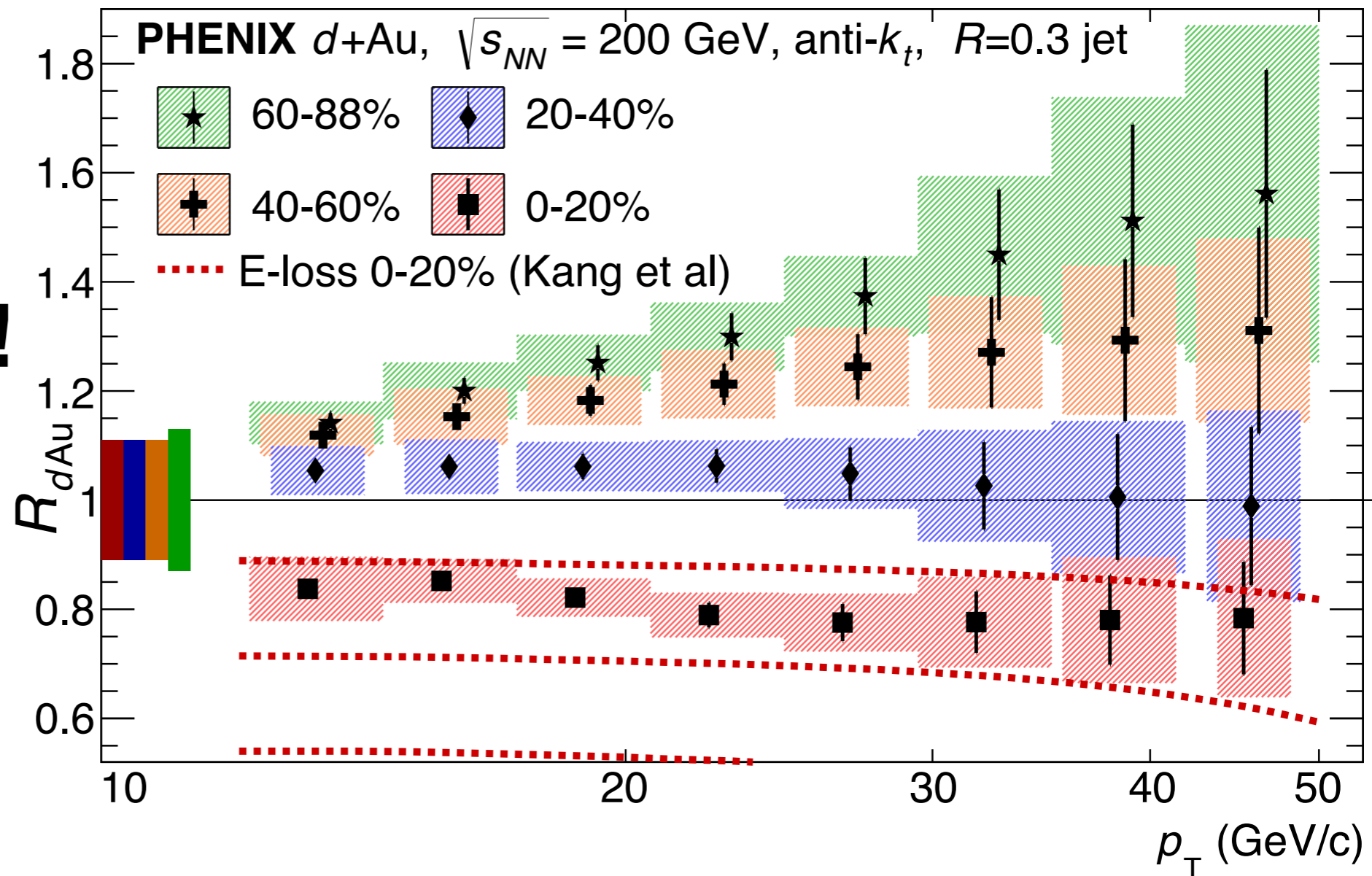


- Suppression of jet rate in **central 0-20%** (large N_{coll}) events
 - ➔ comparable with initial state E-loss calculation?
- Enhancement in **40-60%** and **60-88%** (small N_{coll}) events
 - ➔ very challenging to explain within existing frameworks...

Centrality-selected jet rate

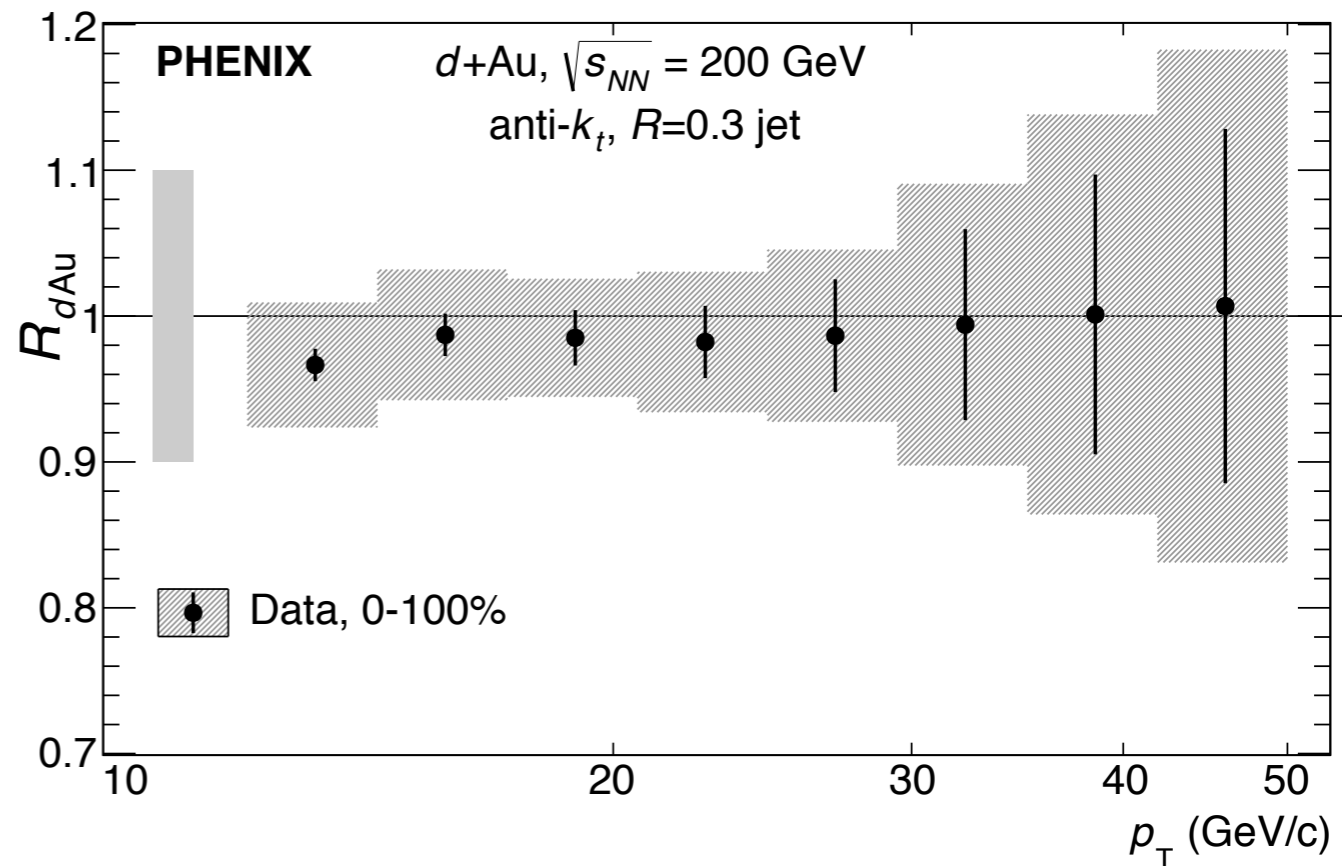
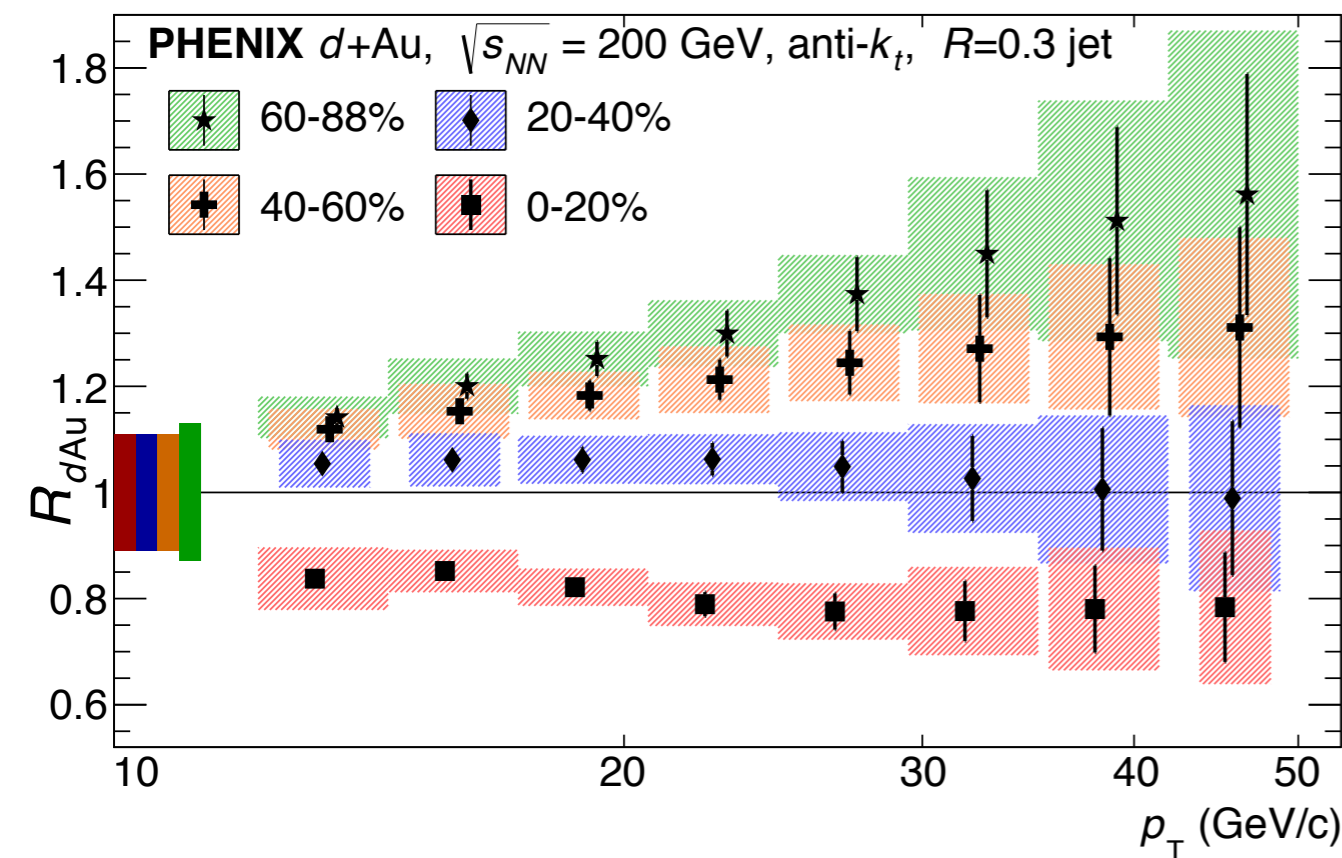
Non-trivial deviations from $R_{dAu} = 1$!

Deviations grow with p_T ...



- Suppression of jet rate in **central 0-20%** (large N_{coll}) events
 → comparable with initial state E-loss calculation?
- Enhancement in **40-60%** and **60-88%** (small N_{coll}) events
 → very challenging to explain within existing frameworks...

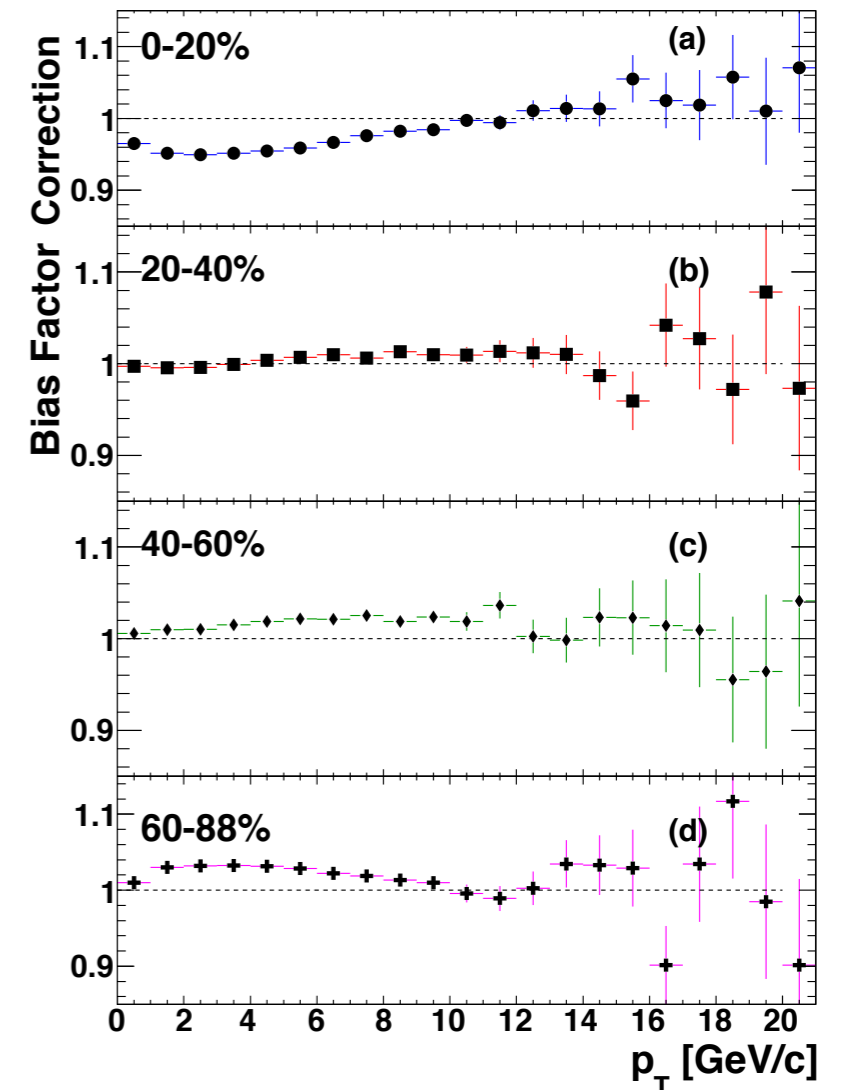
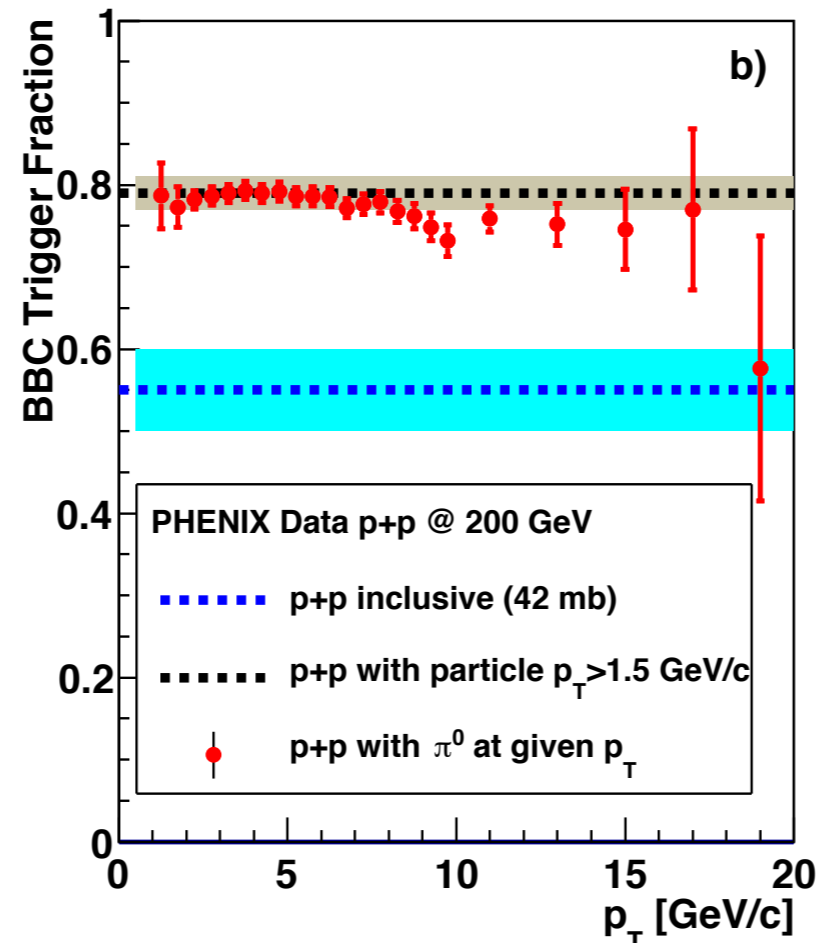
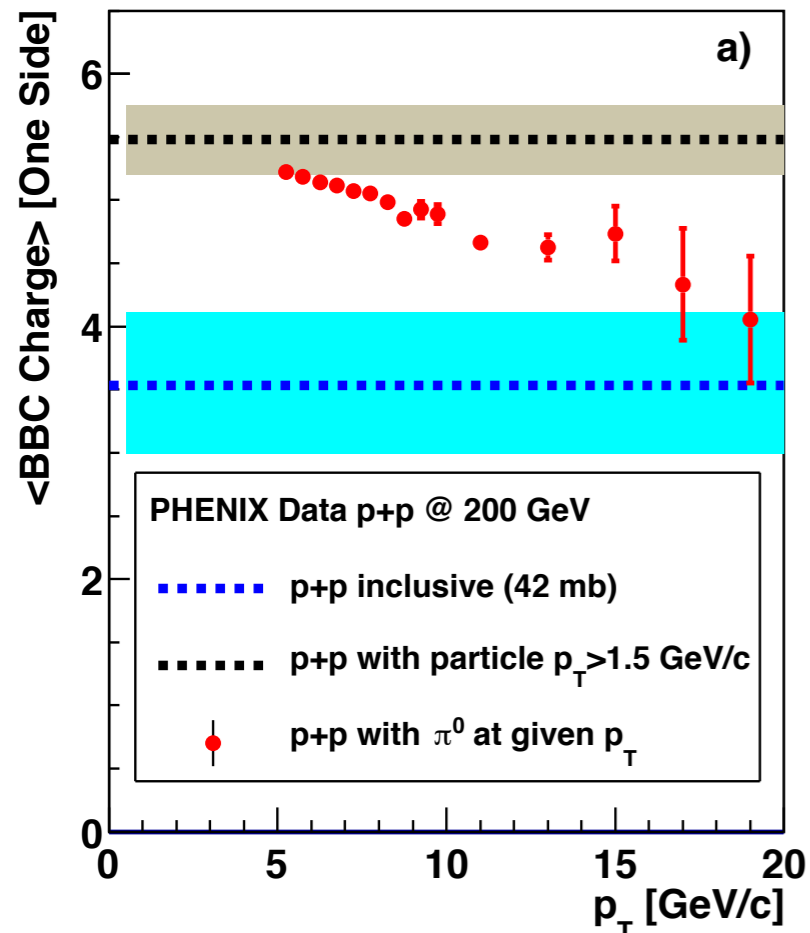
Reconciling these pictures?



- Occam's Razor: unlikely to be a coincidence between two unrelated suppression/enhancement effects
- Idea: jet production unmodified, but multiplicity in Au-going direction is modified in jet events
- ➔ e.g. jet events merely re-arranged in centrality, so minimum-bias $R_{dAu} = 1$ by construction

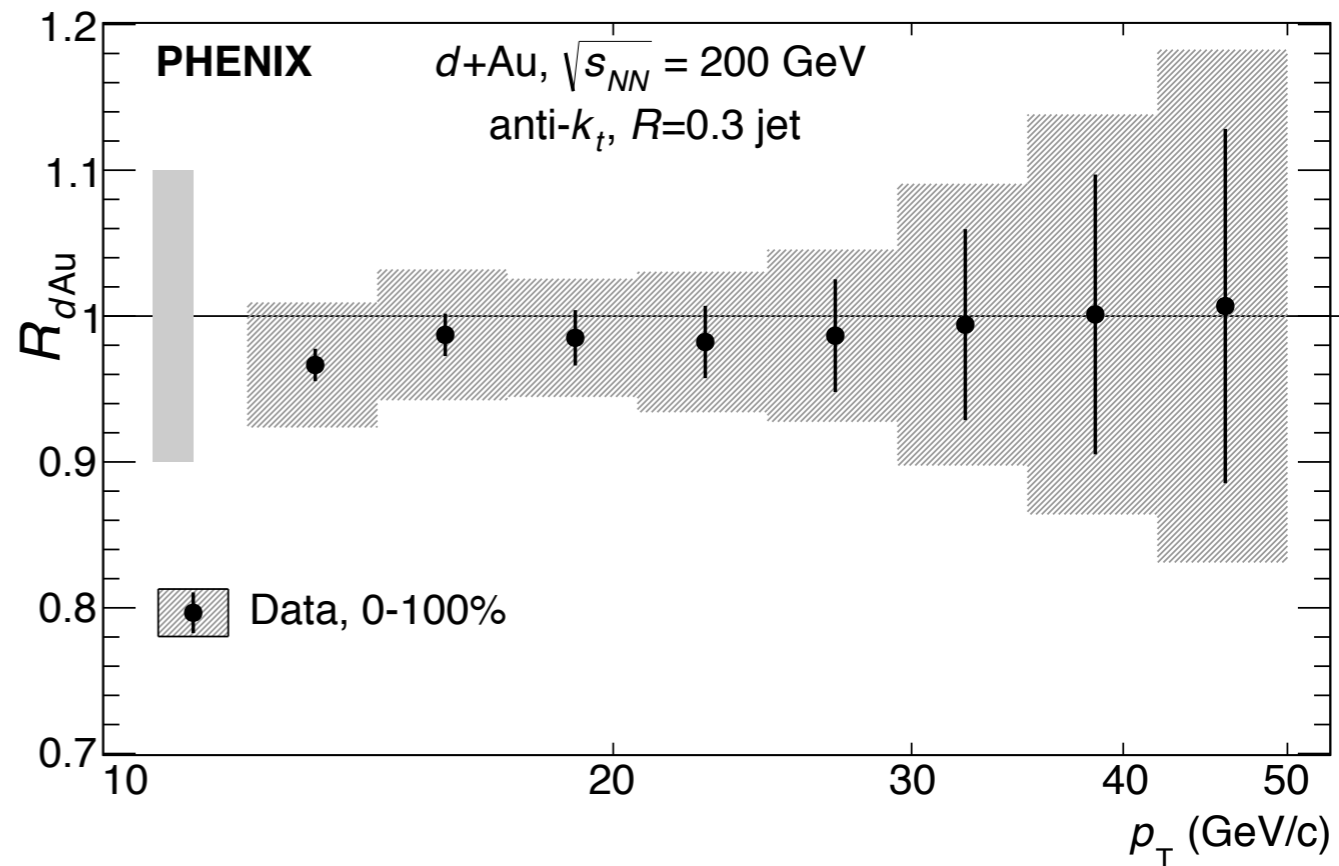
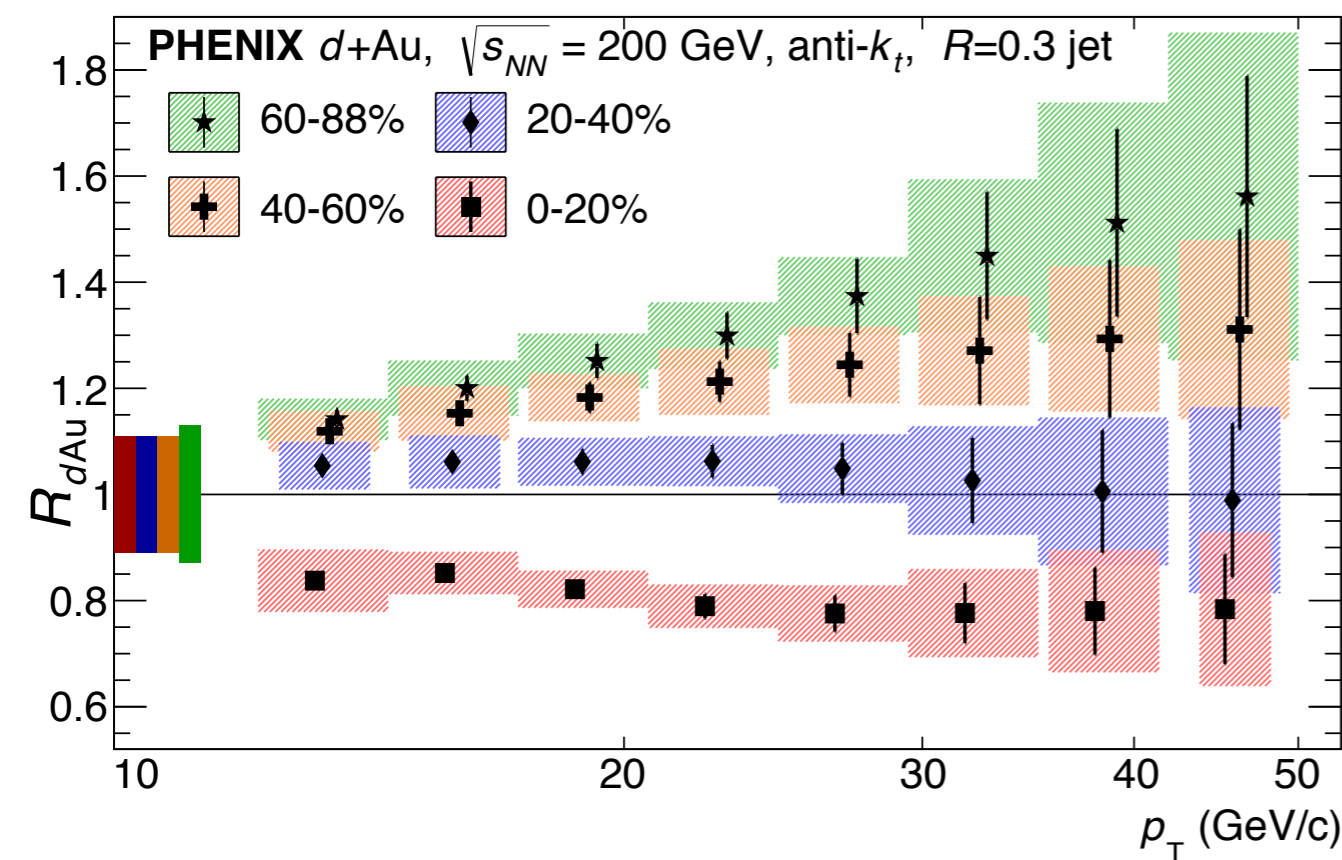
Centrality w/ hard processes

PRC 90 (2014) 034902



- Could this be a *bias* or *auto-correlation* between the centrality signal and the presence of a hard scattering?
 - ➔ separate PHENIX publication to address exactly this point with $p+p$ data and $d+Au$ simulation
- Conclusion: there is a small bias which, when corrected for, magnifies the results, even for very high- p_T processes

Reconciling these pictures?

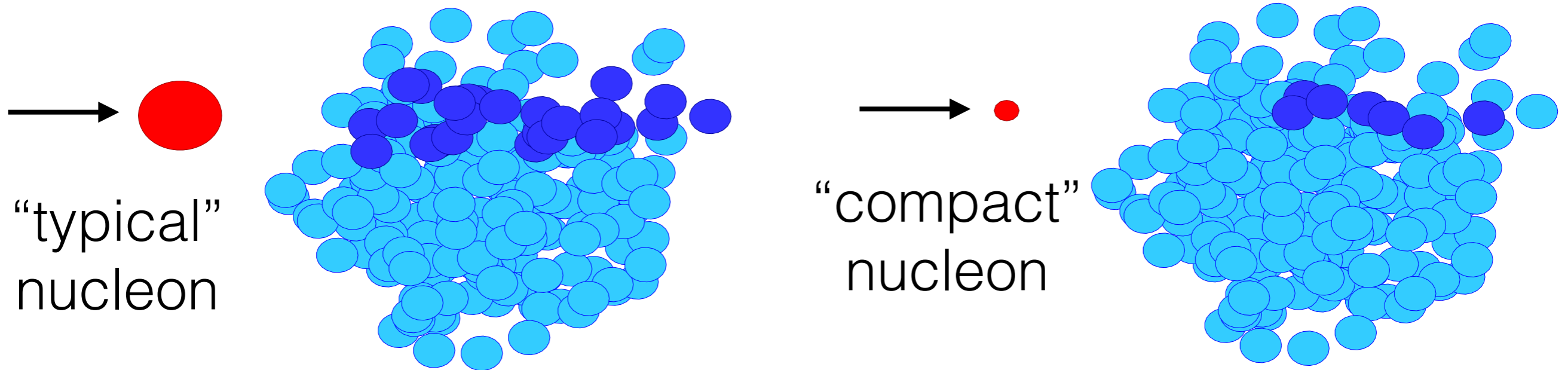


- Physics bias affects the centrality signals for high- p_T jet events
 - ➔ not a *trivial* bias which arises “just” from a feature of $p+p$ collisions
 - ➔ somehow the presence of the nucleus is important...

Connection to hadron physics?

- *One idea:* this is a consequence of proton color fluctuations at collider energies
 - ➔ nucleon configurations with a high- x parton (≥ 0.1) are different than “typical” configurations
 - ➔ interact more weakly than average, fewer other partons, smaller transverse size, etc.
 - ➔ see M. Strikman, DVP, et al. hep-ex/1409.7381, accepted by PRC RC
- Related to: hadronic cross-section fluctuations, point-like configurations, color transparency, etc.

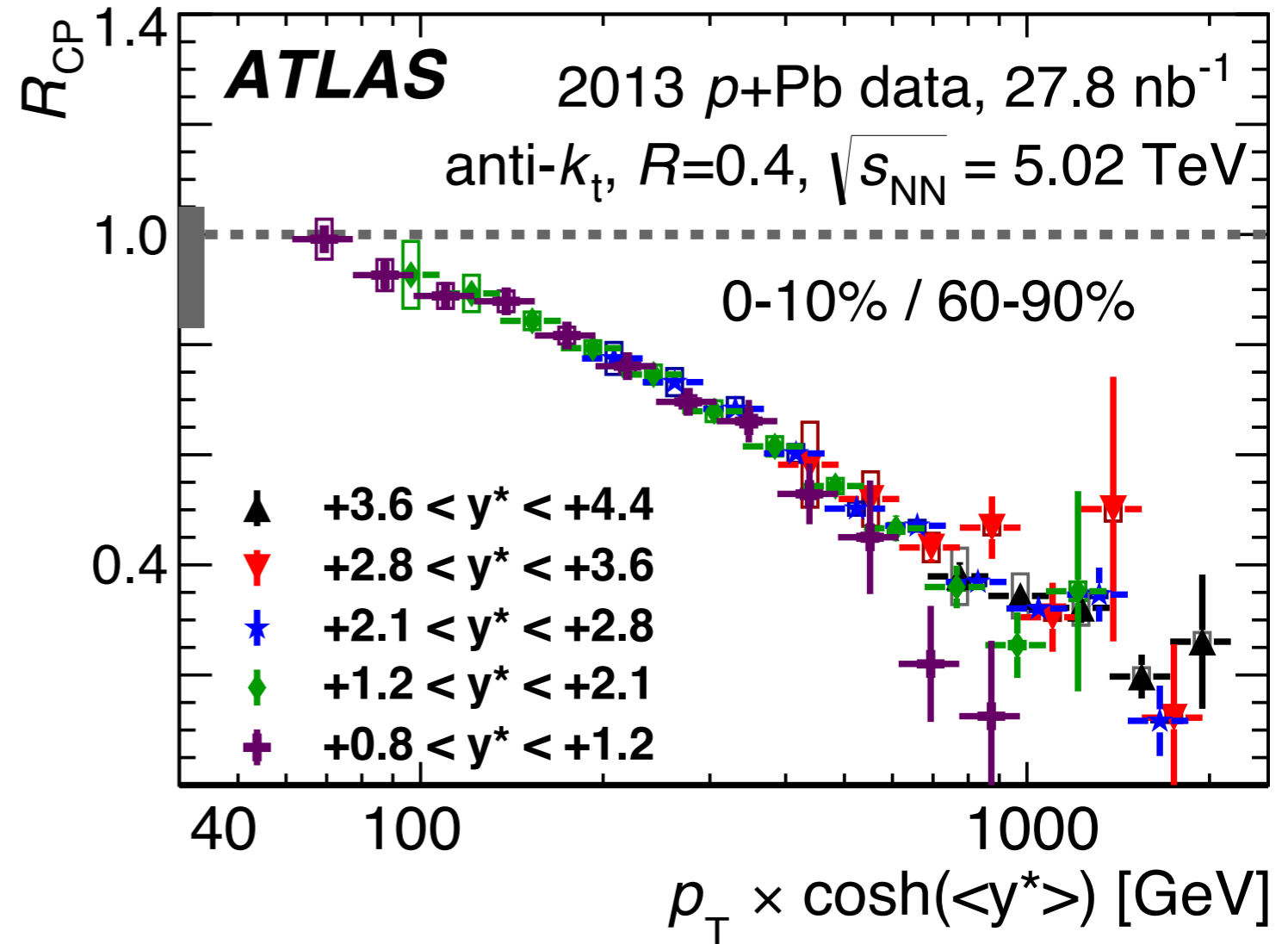
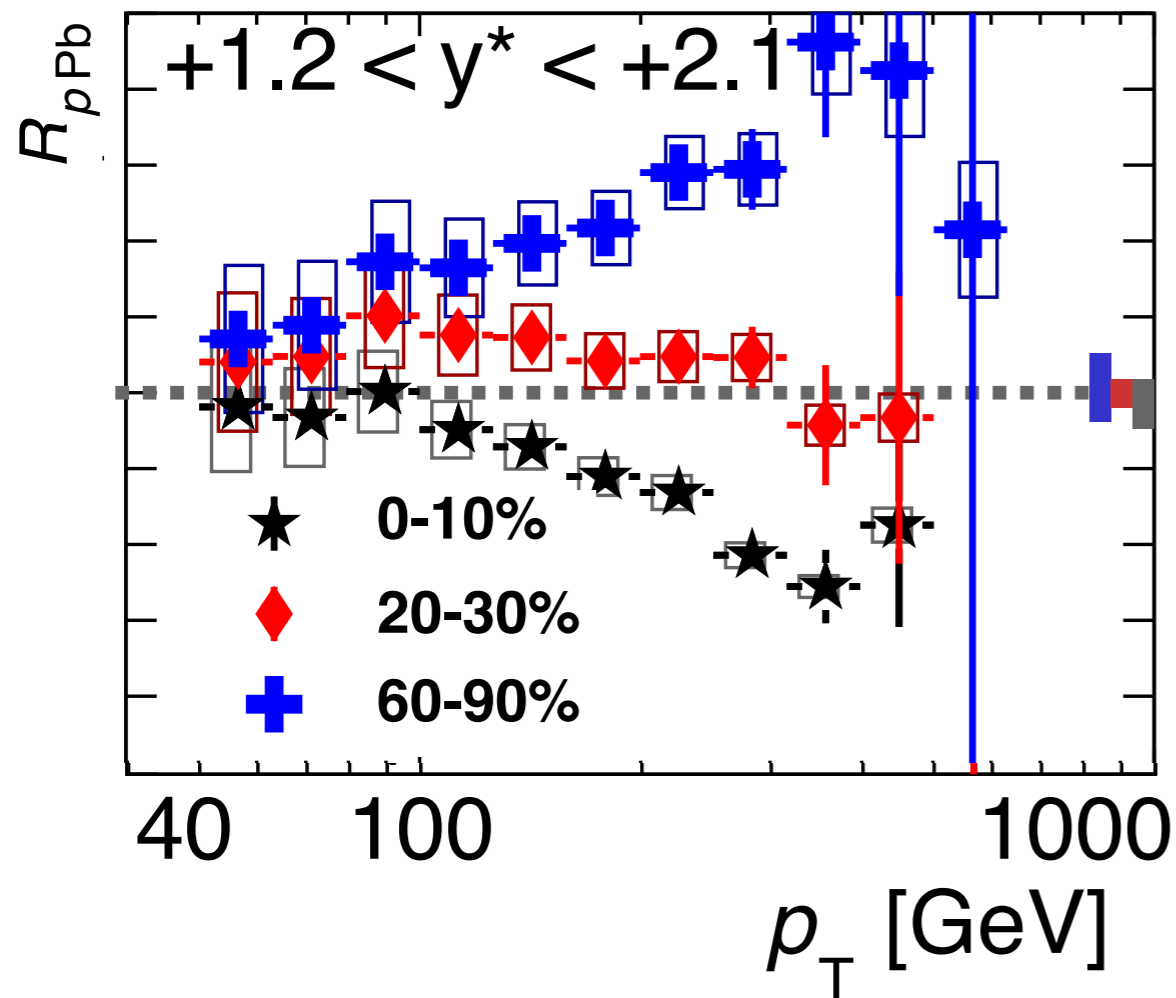
“Shrinking proton” picture



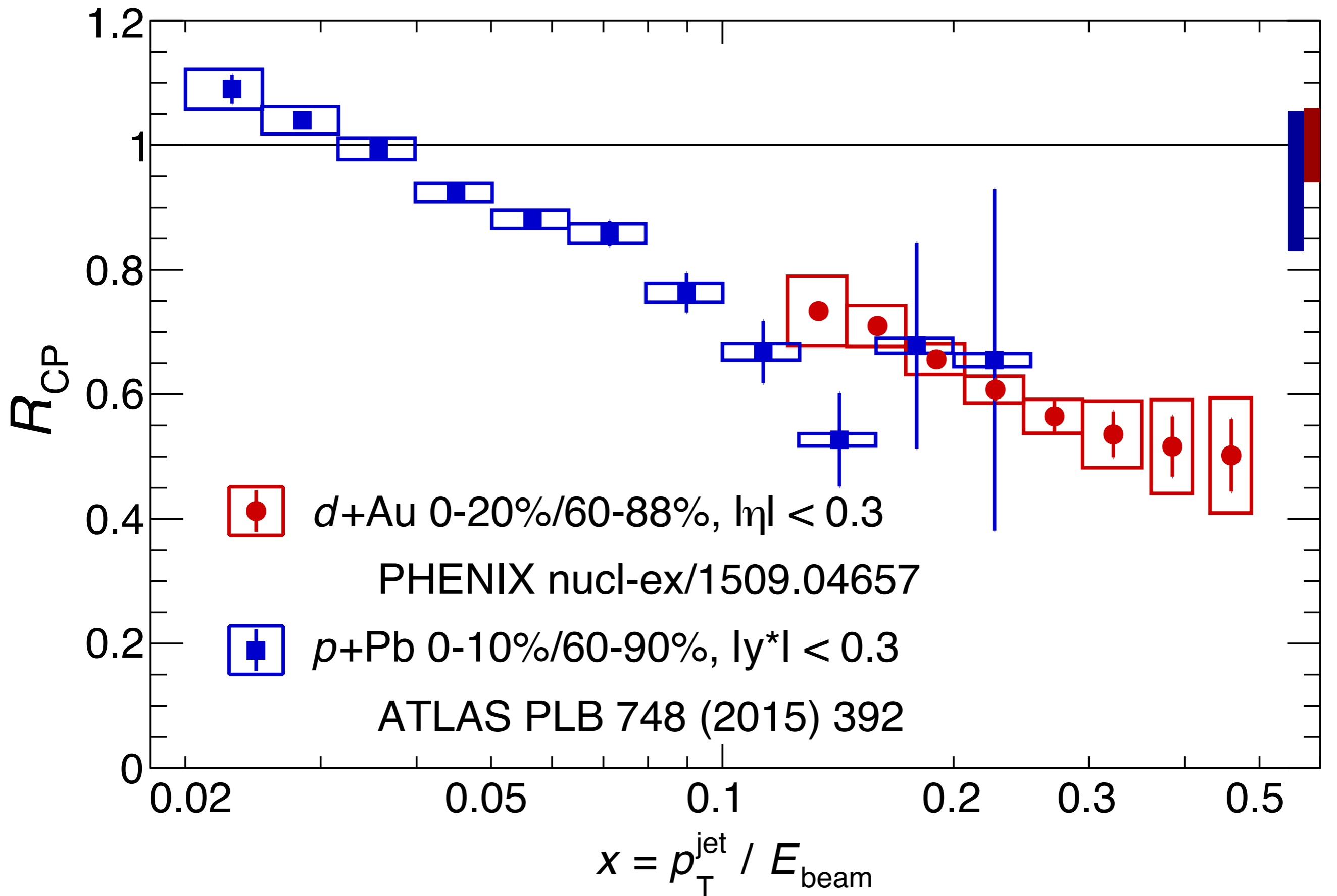
- Geometric interpretation: as these compact configurations traverse the large nucleus, they strike fewer nucleons
 - ➔ so peripheral $R_{dAu} > 1$, central $R_{dAu} < 1$
- Large nucleus acts as a filter on the transverse nucleon size
 - ➔ larger deuteron- x (nuclear- x irrelevant) ➔ more compact configurations ➔ larger deviations from $R_{dAu} = 1$

Analogous LHC results

PLB 748 (2015) 392

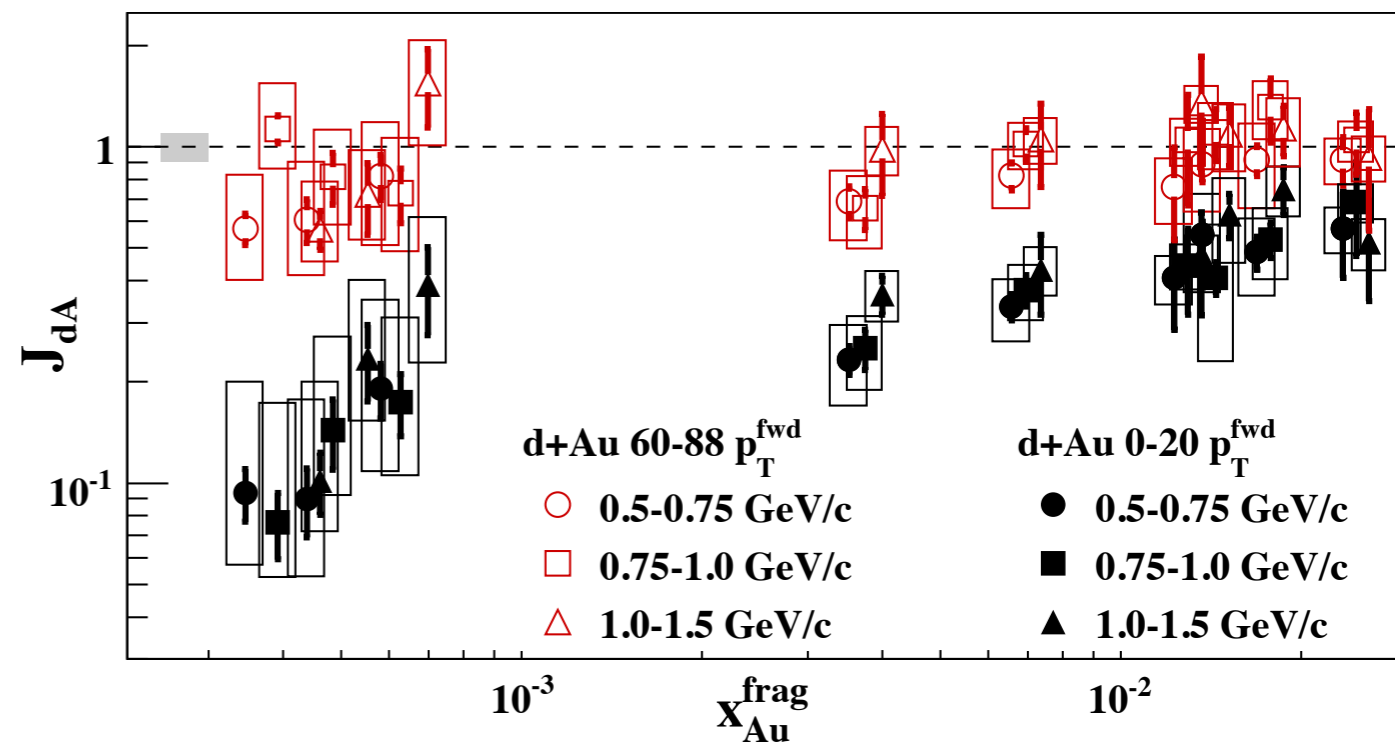
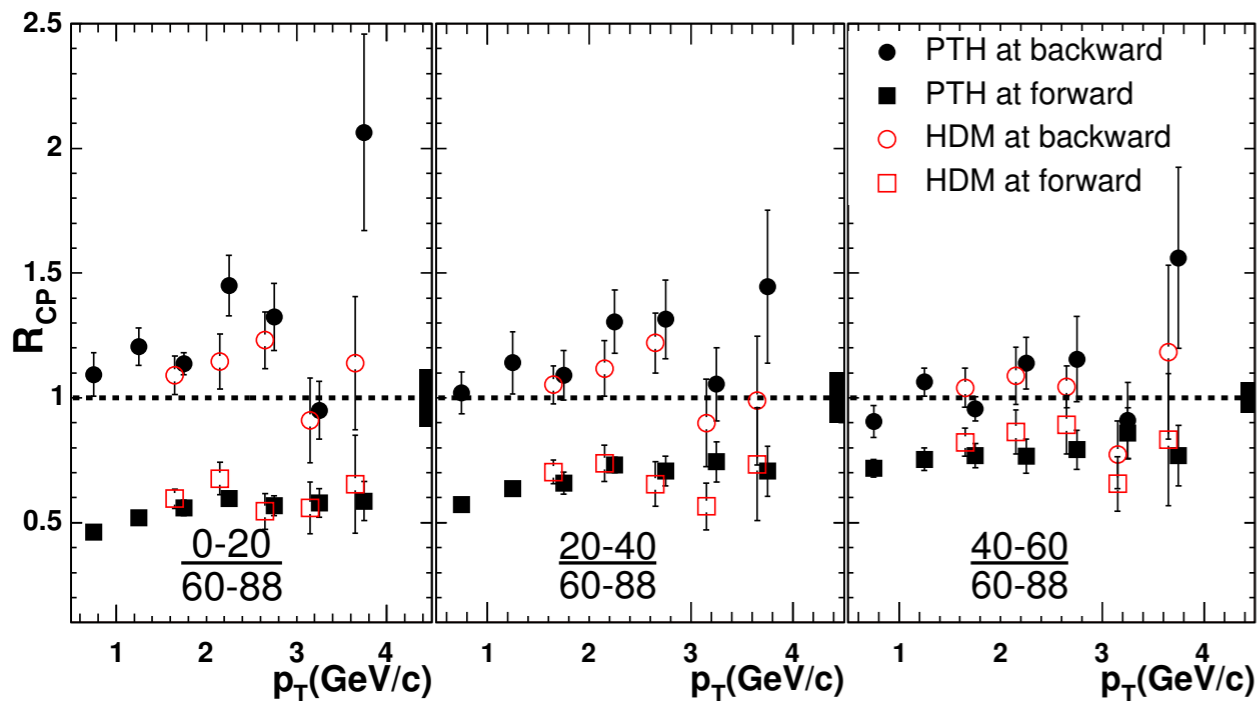


- Same modification pattern, in the same Bjorken- x range
- Modifications to the R_{pPb} / R_{CP} shown to scale only with proton- x and not depend on nuclear- x



→ Same (universal) hadron physics at RHIC and the LHC?

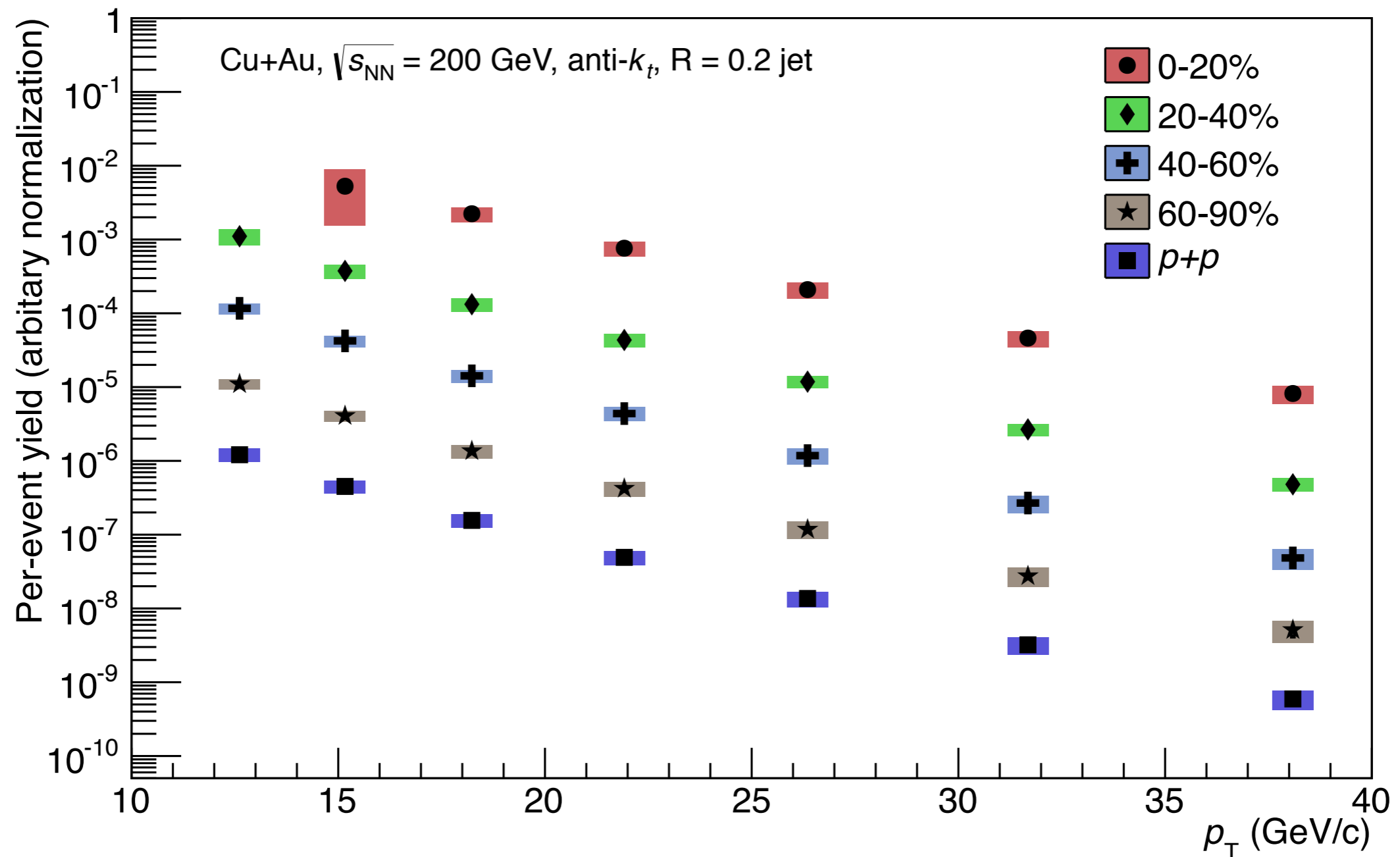
New angle on previous data?



- Strong centrality dependence in forward hadron and di-hadron production in $d+Au$
 - ➔ even though $\langle b \rangle$ does not change so much
 - ➔ attributed by many to low nuclear- x effects (CGC?), but kinematic region also associated with large deuteron- x
- My two cents: there's an overall suppression, but most of the centrality "dependence" is from large x_d , **not** small x_{Au}

Cu+Au collisions

Jet spectra in $p+p$ and Cu+Au



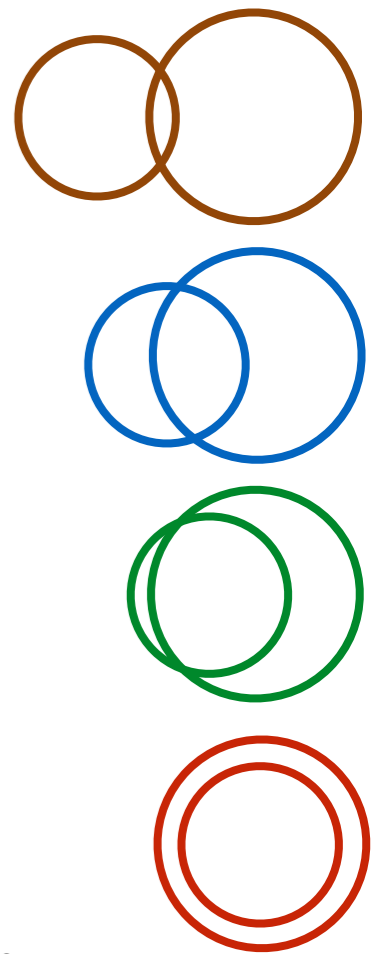
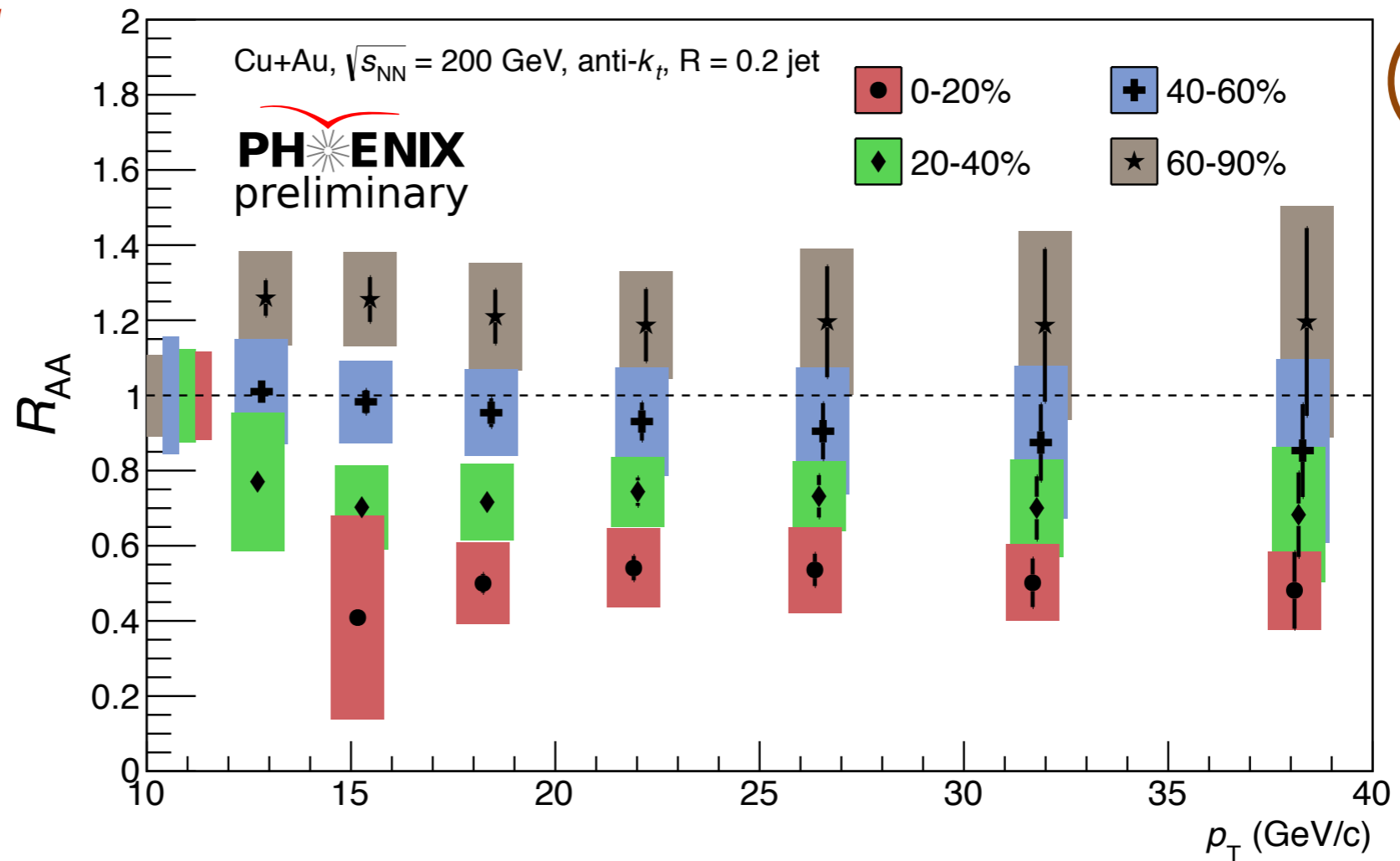
- For preliminary results, arbitrary normalization, but $p+p$ -to-Cu+Au normalization is fixed
- Expanded systematics for **low- p_T jets in most central events**

Jet suppression in Cu+Au

Cu+Au yield

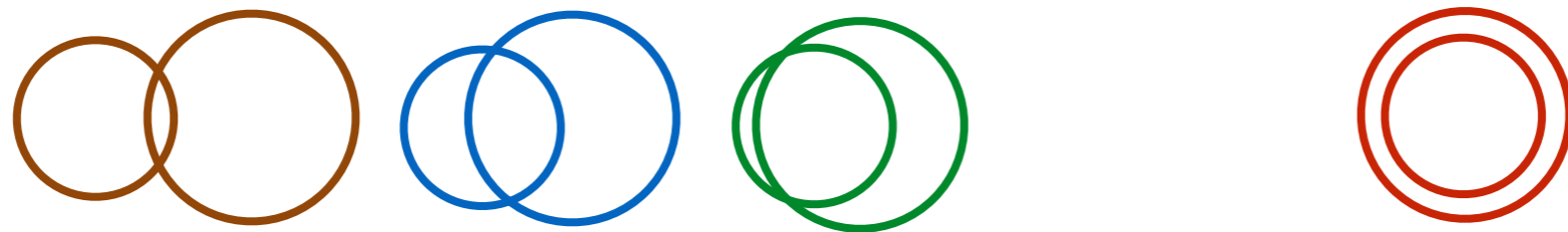
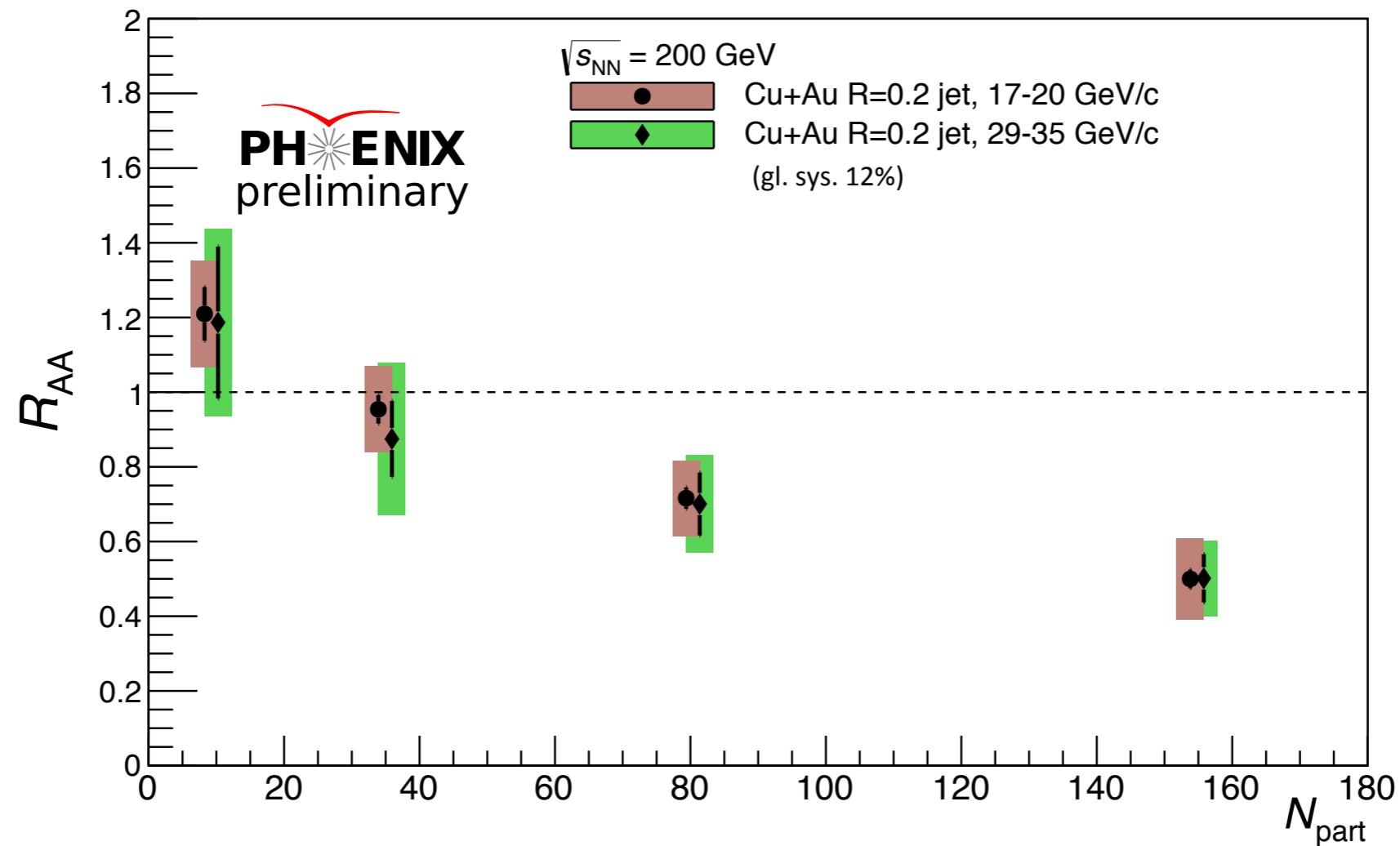
$$R_{AA} = \frac{dN/dp_T}{T_{AA} \times d\sigma/dp_T}$$

nuclear overlap \times *p+p x-sect.*



- Differential, centrality-dependent suppression of N_{coll} -scaled yield
 - ➔ **peripheral events** just consistent with $R_{AA} = 1$
 - ➔ factor of 2 suppression in **central events**
- Interestingly, flat with p_T

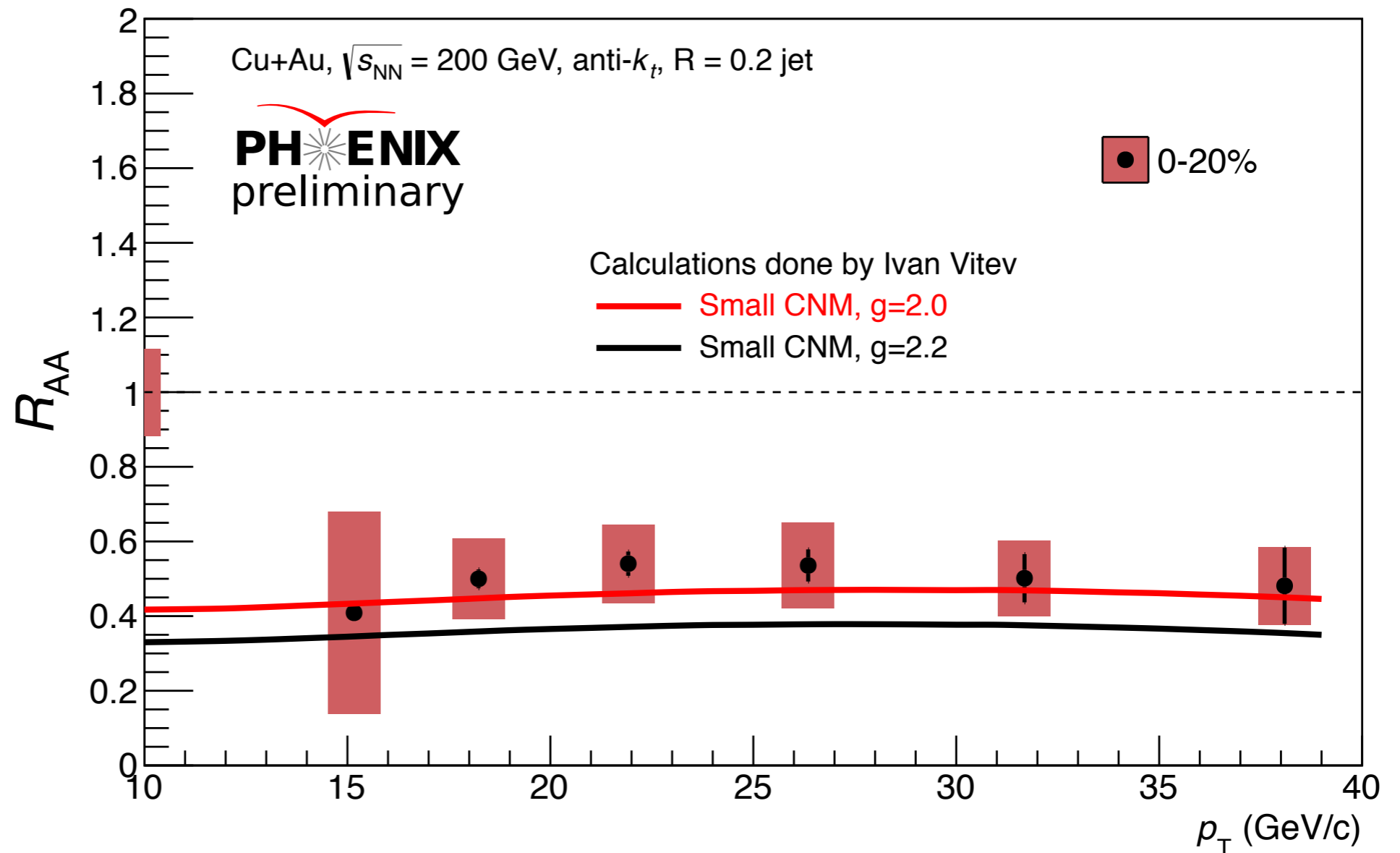
Jet suppression in Cu+Au vs. N_{part}



- Another look at the N_{part} -dependence of suppression
- No p_{T} dependence within sensitivity over this kinematic range

First comparisons to theory

Using SCET_G
calculation in
hep-ph/
1509.07257



- Cu+Au system is relatively novel, more calculations welcome
 - ➔ quantitatively in line with state-of-the-art jet quenching calculations

Summary

- Progress on jet measurements in small and large systems with PHENIX detector
 - ➔ good guidance for future heavy ion jet program at RHIC
- Jet rate in $p+p$ and minimum bias $d+Au$ collisions establish pQCD / nPDF baseline
 - ➔ limits on initial state energy loss in new regime
- Surprising, unexpected centrality dependence
 - ➔ one possibility: are we sensitive to the fact that high- x nucleons are “smaller” than average?
- Preliminary measurement of a centrality-dependent suppression of narrow-cone jets in Cu+Au collisions