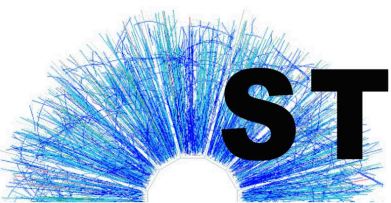


Correlations between semi-inclusive jet
production and event activity in
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ p +Au collisions at STAR

2021 Fall Meeting of the APS Division of Nuclear Physics
October 11-14, 2021

David Stewart (Yale University) for the STAR collaboration



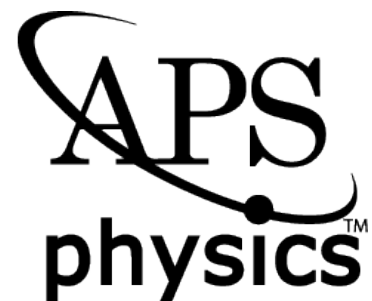
STAR



Funded in part by
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

Yale



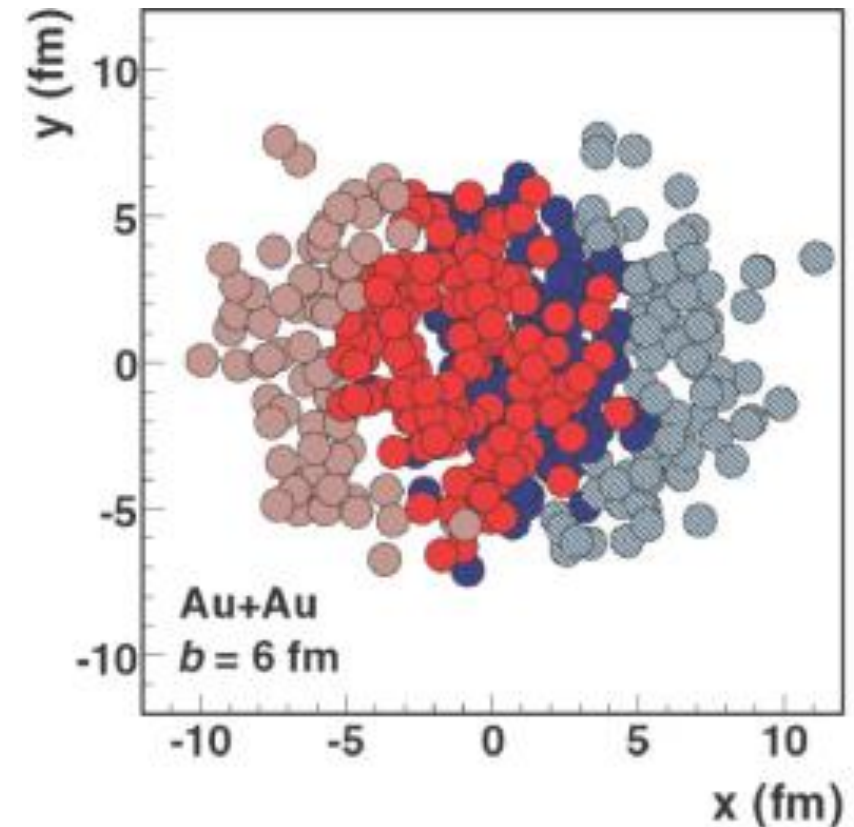
Hard and soft processes

Event Activity (EA) *scales with* N_{part}
(Number of nucleon participants)

- Overall result of common, low- Q^2 processes
- Governed by npQCD

Jets *scales with* N_{coll}
(Number of binary nucleon-nucleon collisions)

- Results of rare high- Q^2 processes
- Governed by pQCD



Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 57 (2007), 205-243 (modified)

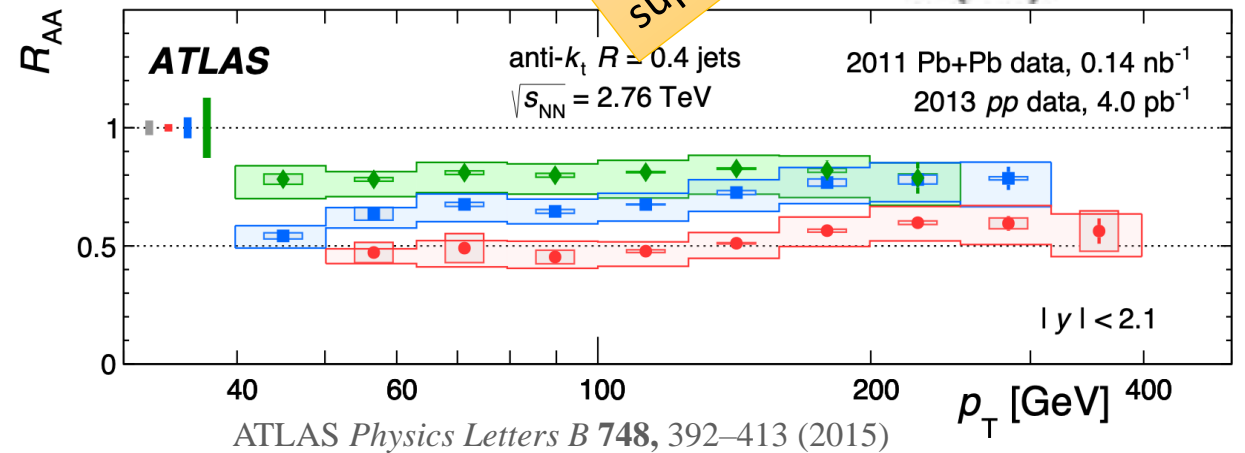
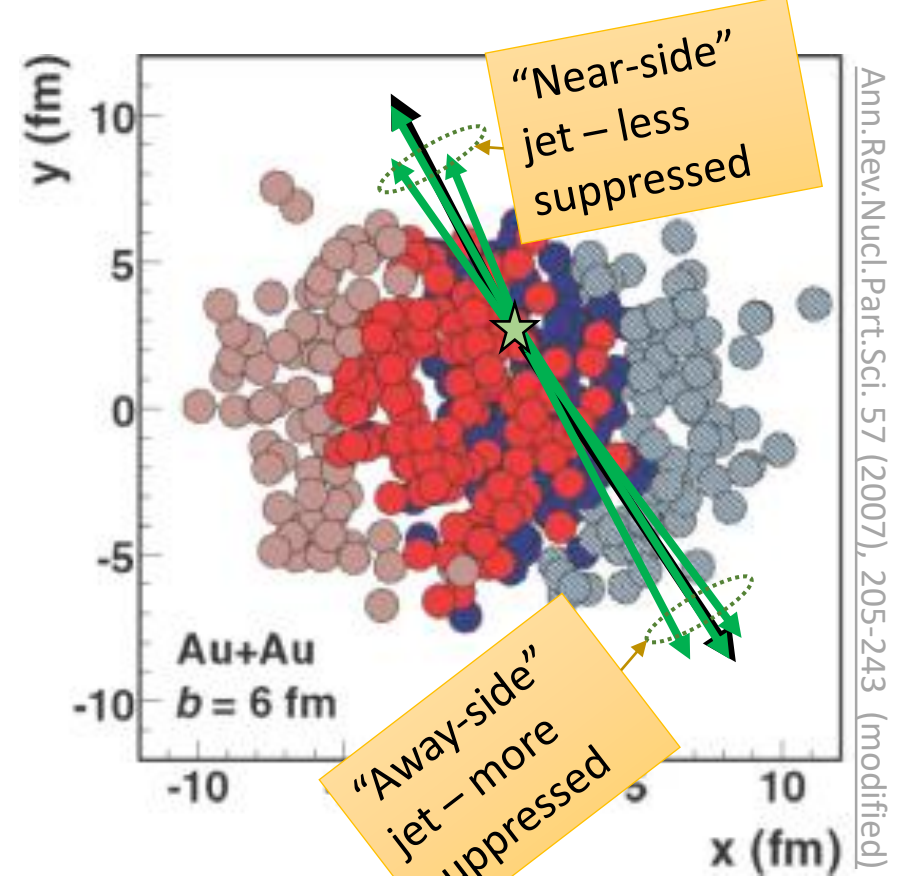
In A+A collisions

EA $\propto N_{\text{part}}$

- EA scales nicely with geometric centrality
- Bin events by EA and get bin average N_{part} and N_{coll}

Jets $\propto N_{\text{coll}}$

- Compare jet yield per N_{coll} in A+A collisions to jet yield per pp collision
- *Suppression of jet yield per N_{coll} in high-EA (i.e. central) events is an important signal of QGP formation*



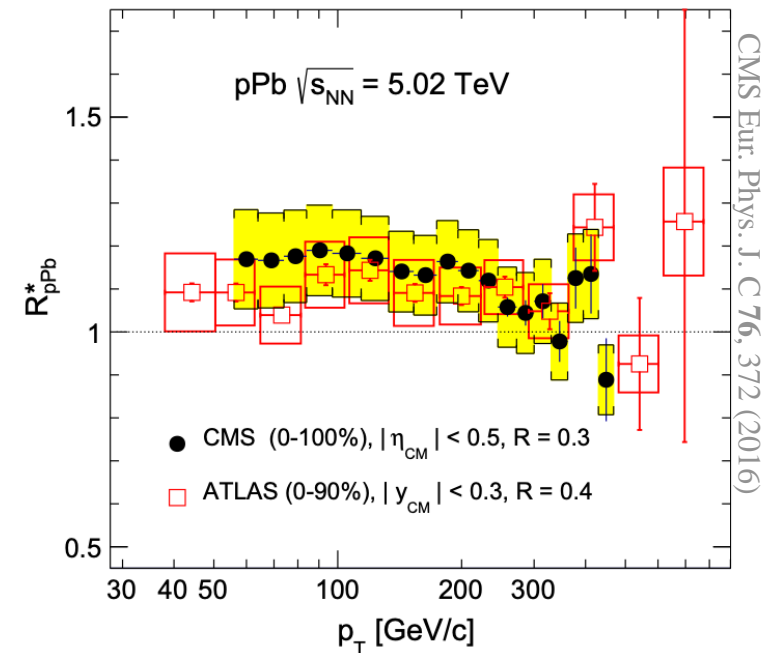
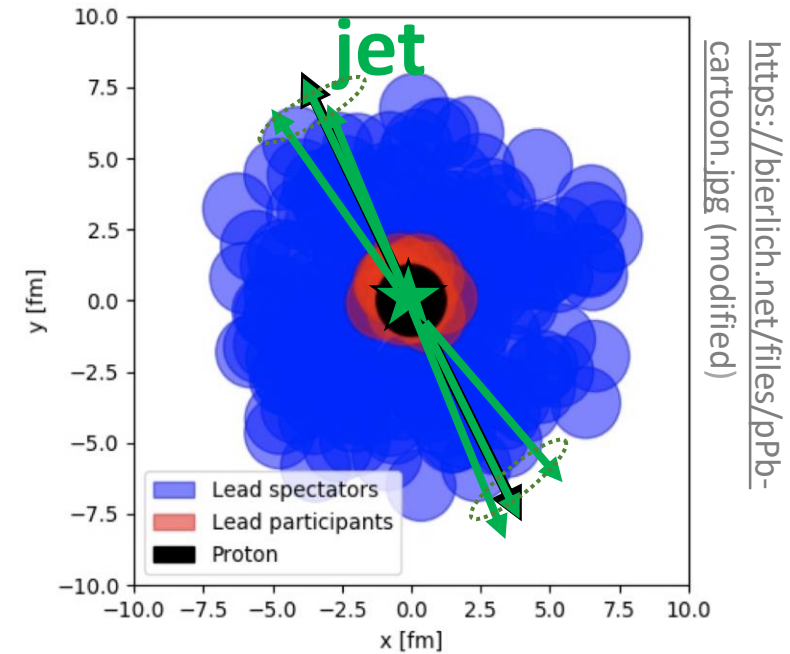
In $p+A$ collisions

$$EA \propto N_{\text{part}}$$

- EA relationship to geometry? Smaller system, larger fluctuations... much messier
- Trivially, $N_{\text{part}} = N_{\text{coll}} + 1$

$$\text{Jets} \propto N_{\text{coll}}$$

- *No suppression of jets per binary collision for inclusive (unbinned in EA) data*
- Consistent with $p+A$ events too small to form QGP



In $p+A$ collisions

Strong effect on jet yield per N_{coll} when binned by EA

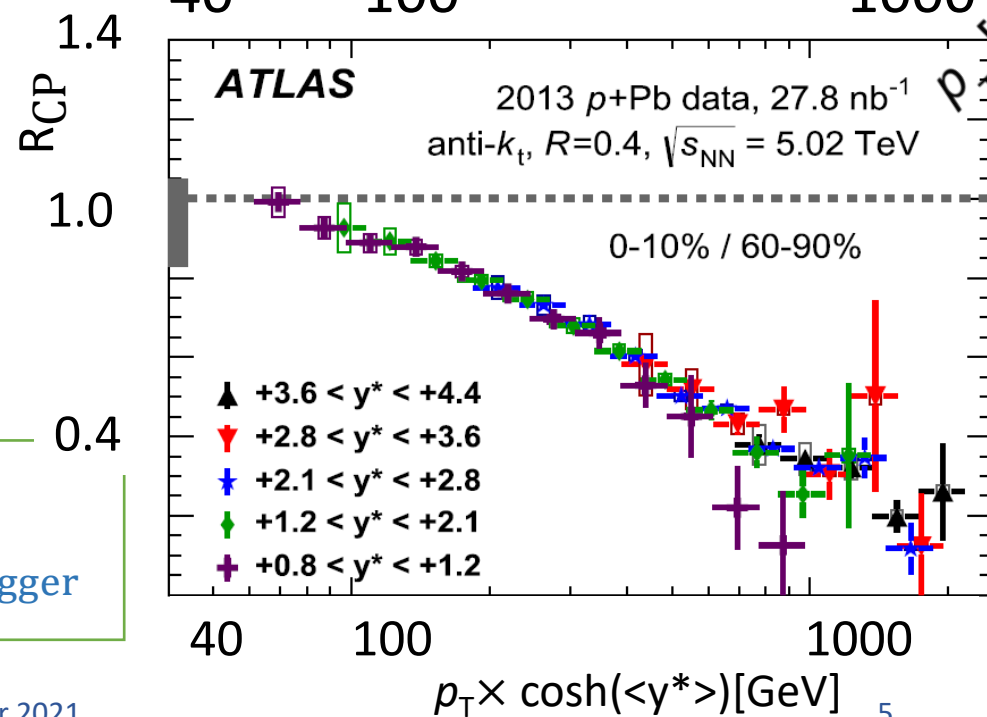
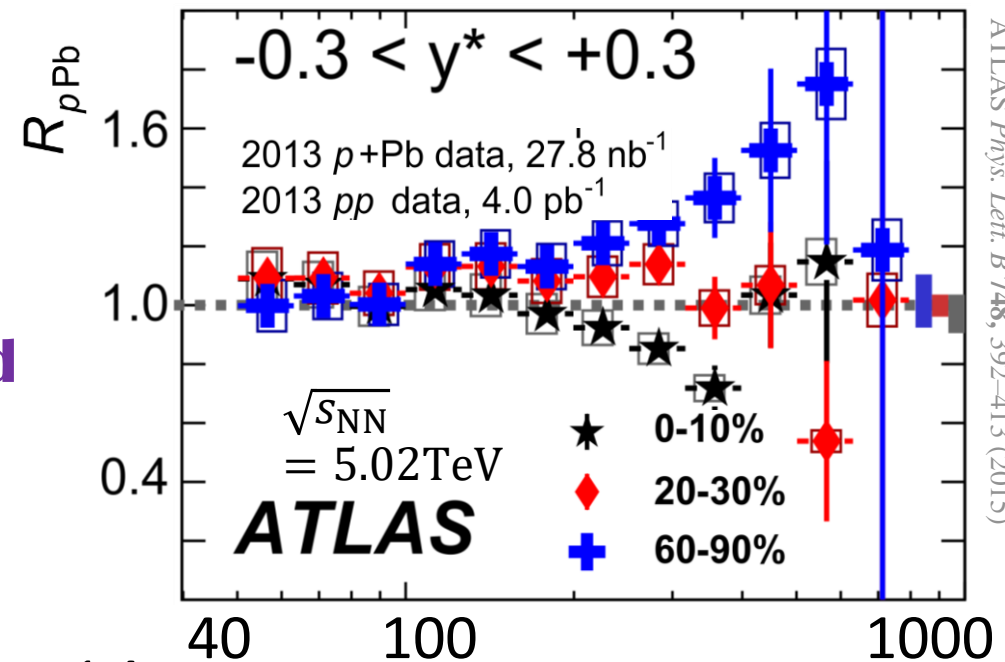
- Depends on $x_p \left(\approx \frac{2E_{\text{jet}}}{\sqrt{s}} \right)$
- Starts at $x_p \sim 0.1$
- In tension with jets-per-trigger measurements at lower x_p at ALICE

Motivates high- x_p jet measurements at RHIC

- Lower p_T reach, but measure jets up to $x_p \sim 0.5$

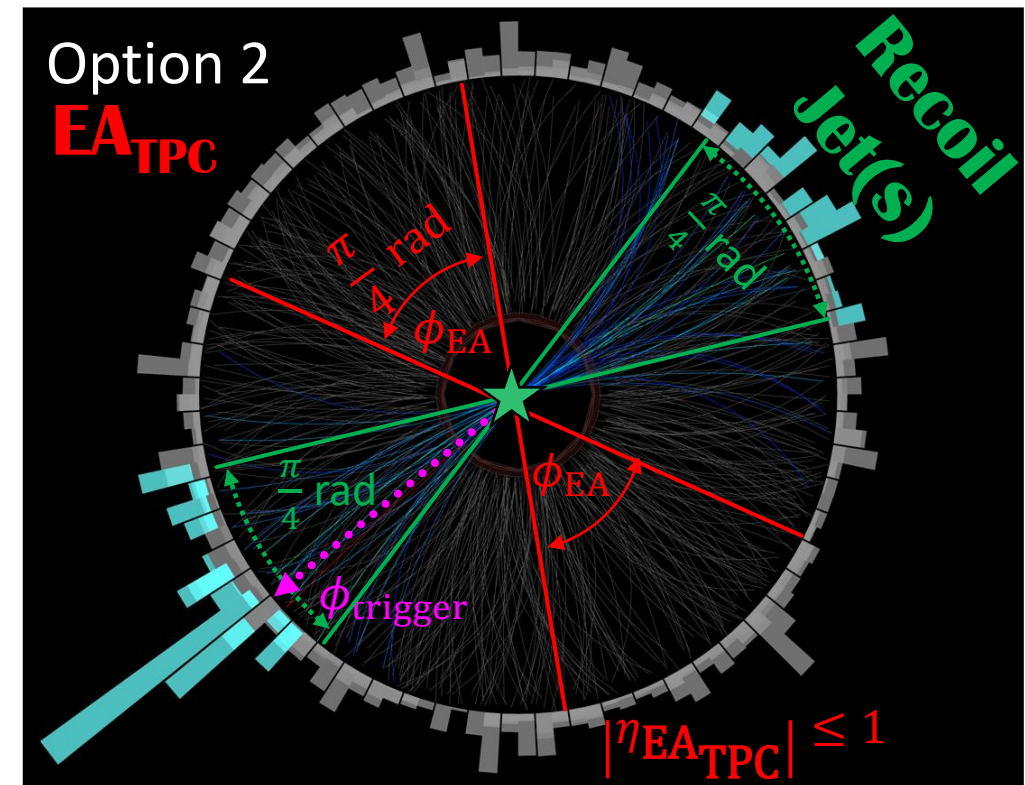
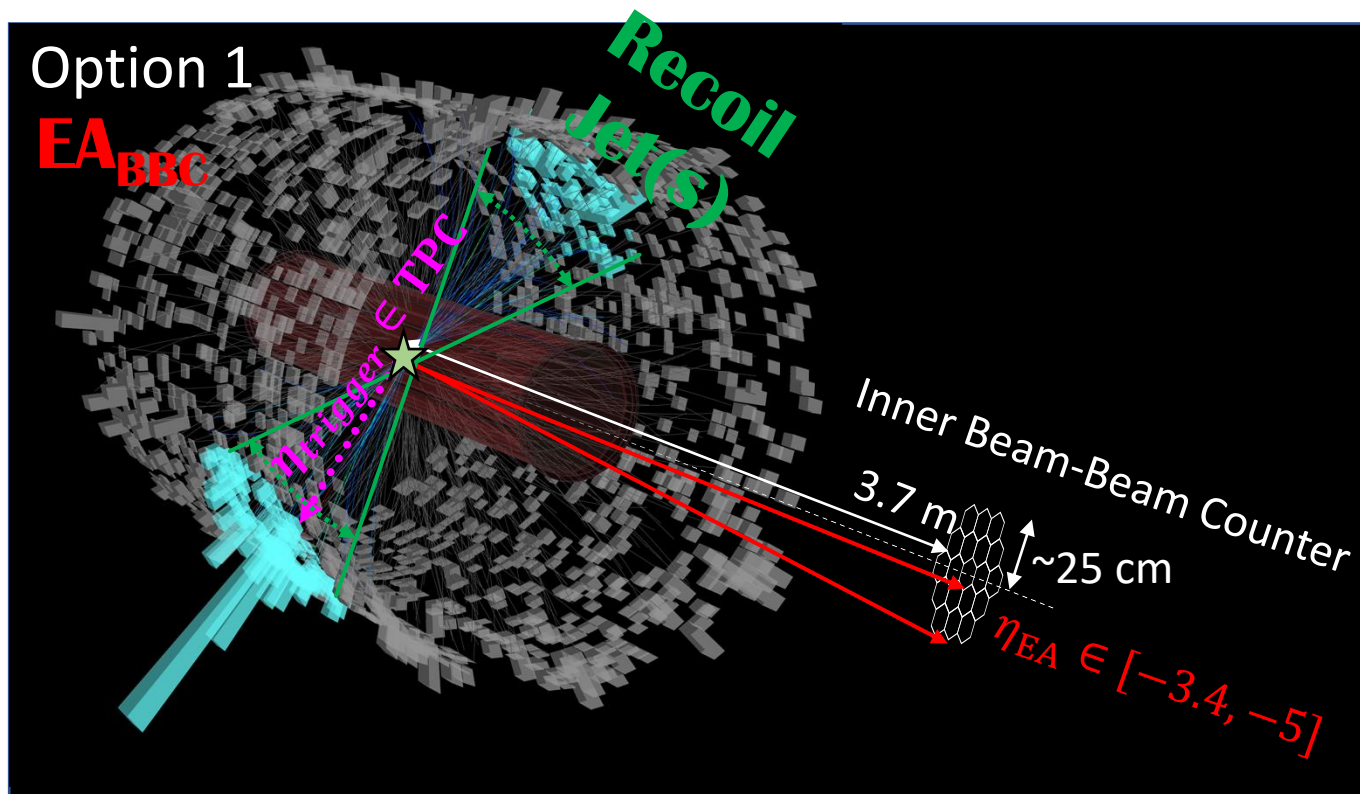
For $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ collisions:

$$x_p \approx \frac{2E_{\text{jet}}}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{2E_{\text{jet}}}{200 \text{ GeV}} = \frac{1}{100} p_{T,\text{jet}} \cosh \eta \approx \frac{1}{100} p_{T,\text{jet}} \text{ or } \frac{1}{100} E_{T,\text{trigger}}$$

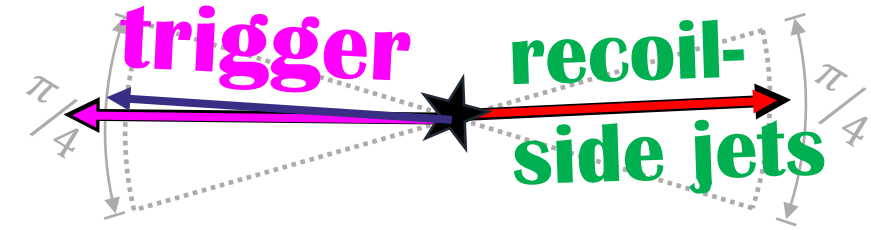


Measuring **event activity (EA)** at STAR

- Measure the **jet** (& possibly **triggers**)
- Measure **EA** elsewhere, separated in η - ϕ phasespace



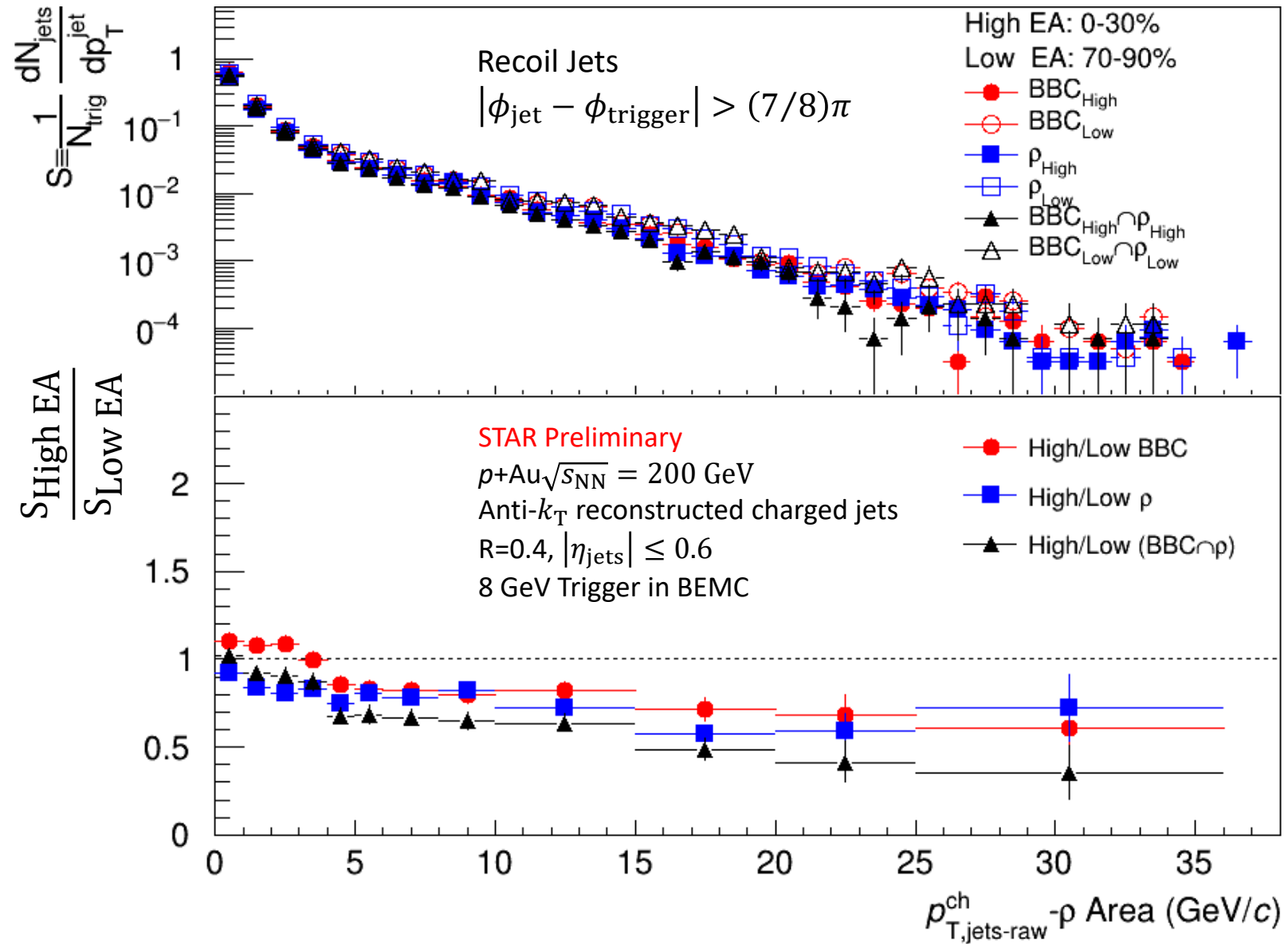
Results:



Using:

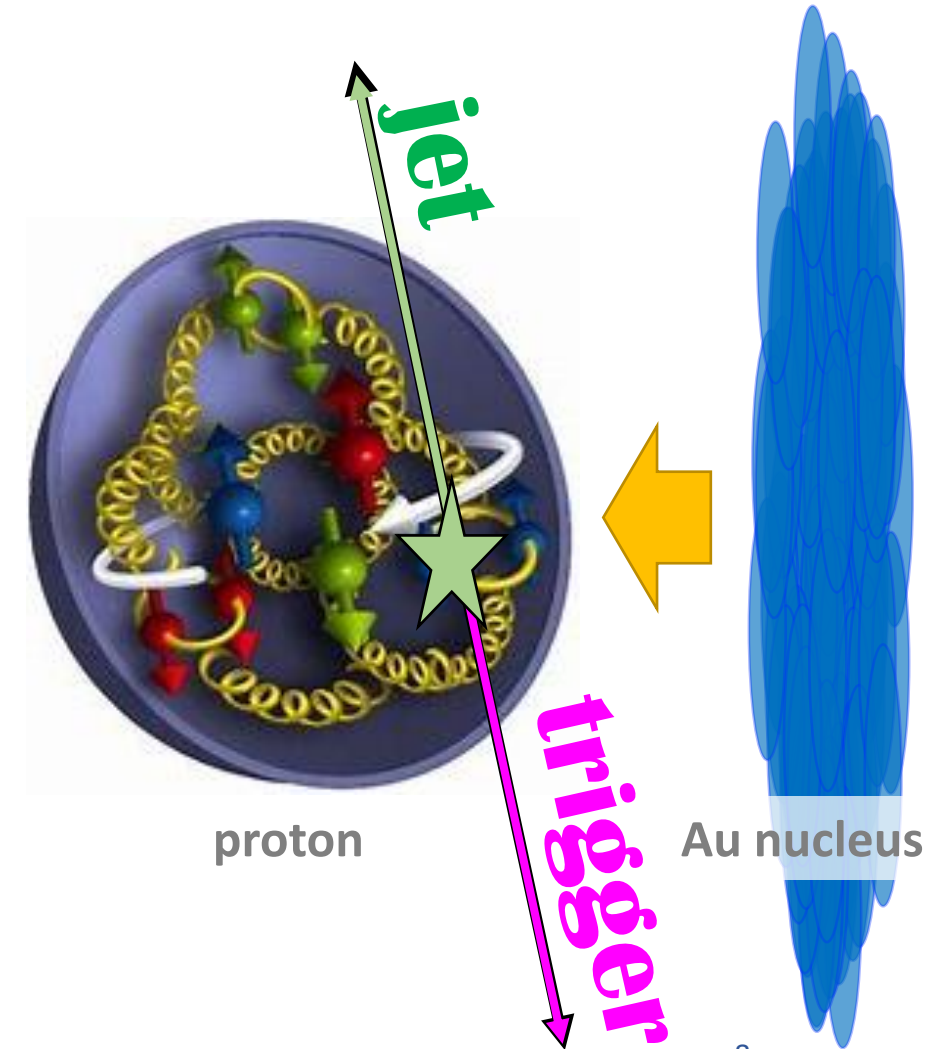
- **EA (high- η)** (EA_{BBC})
- **EA (transverse- ρ)** (EA_{ρ})
- or both ($EA_{BBC} \cap EA_{\rho}$)

→ charged jet spectra per trigger are suppressed in **high-EA** events relative to **low-EA** events



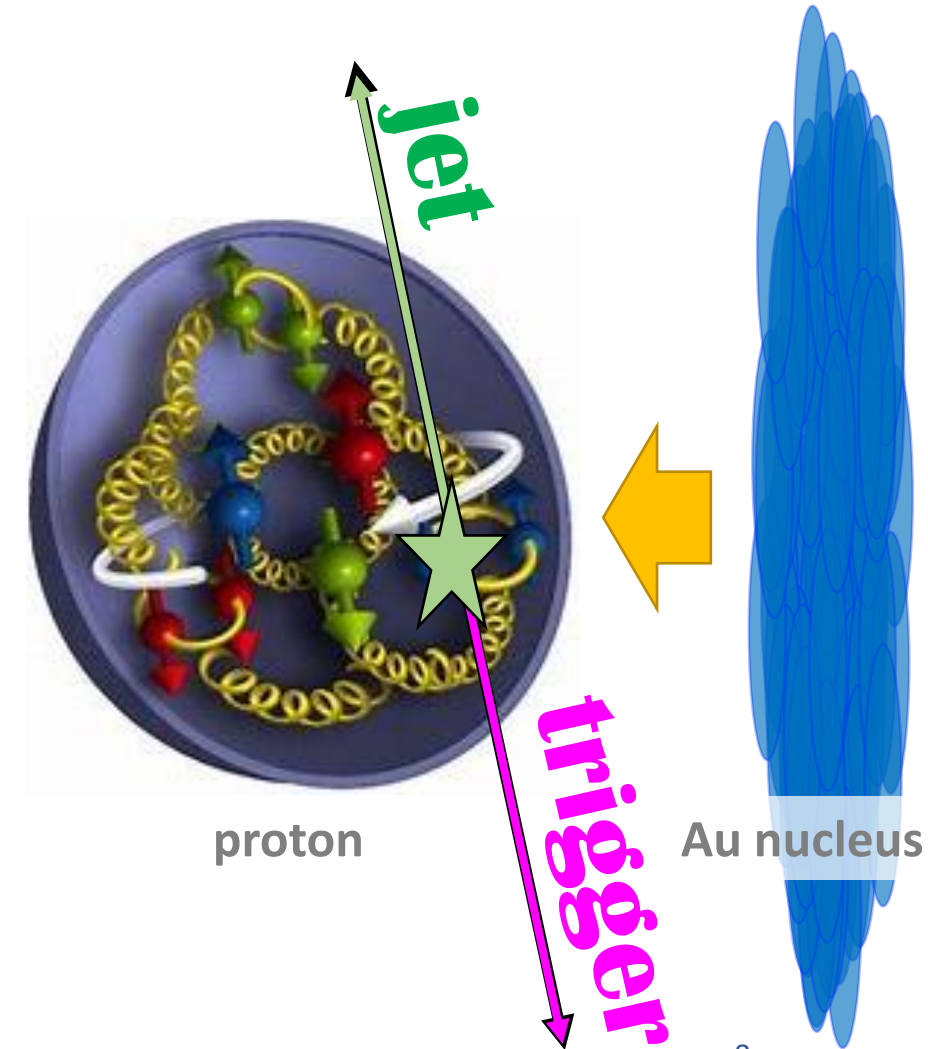
How can charged jet spectra (per trigger) be suppressed at **high-EA**?

- Trivial autocorrelation
 - **Jets** selectively contaminate **EA** signal at **high/low-EA**?
- Jet quenching at **high-EA**
- High x_p scatterings (\Rightarrow **Trigger/jet** spectra formation) correlate to **EA** due to effects before QGP formation



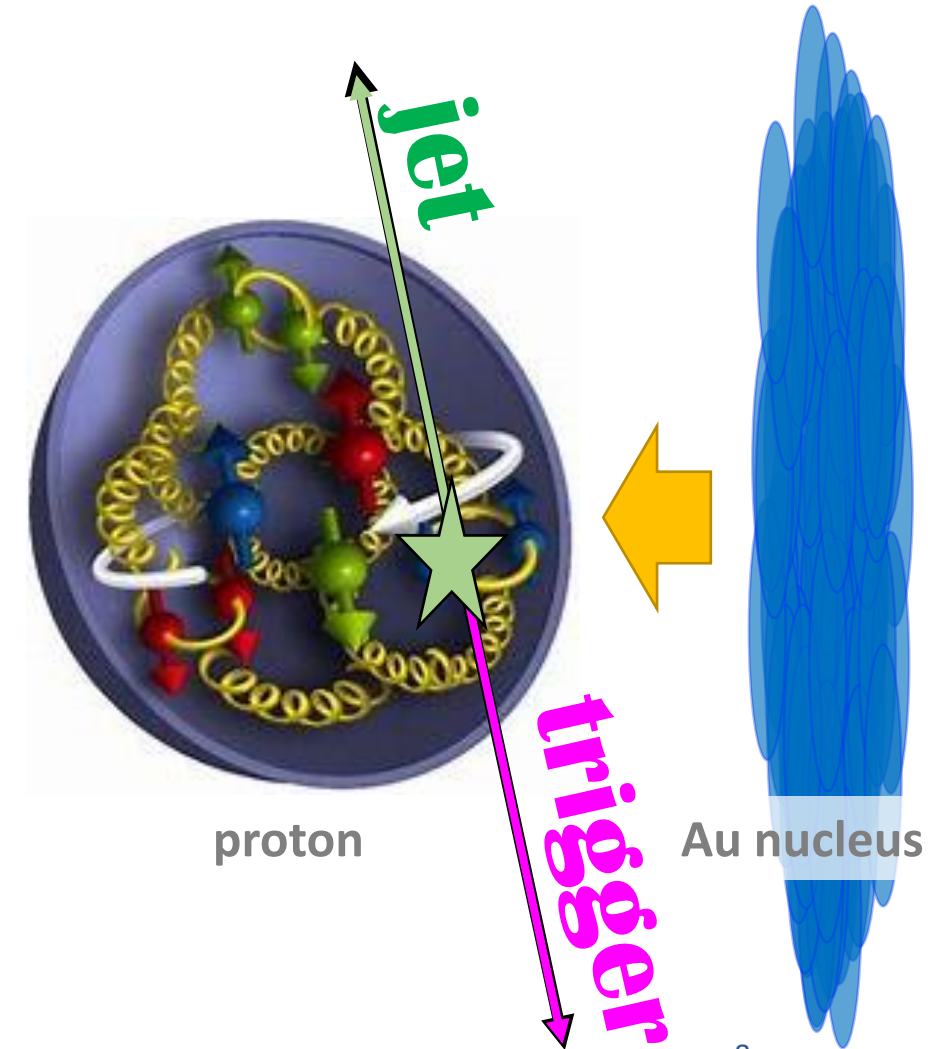
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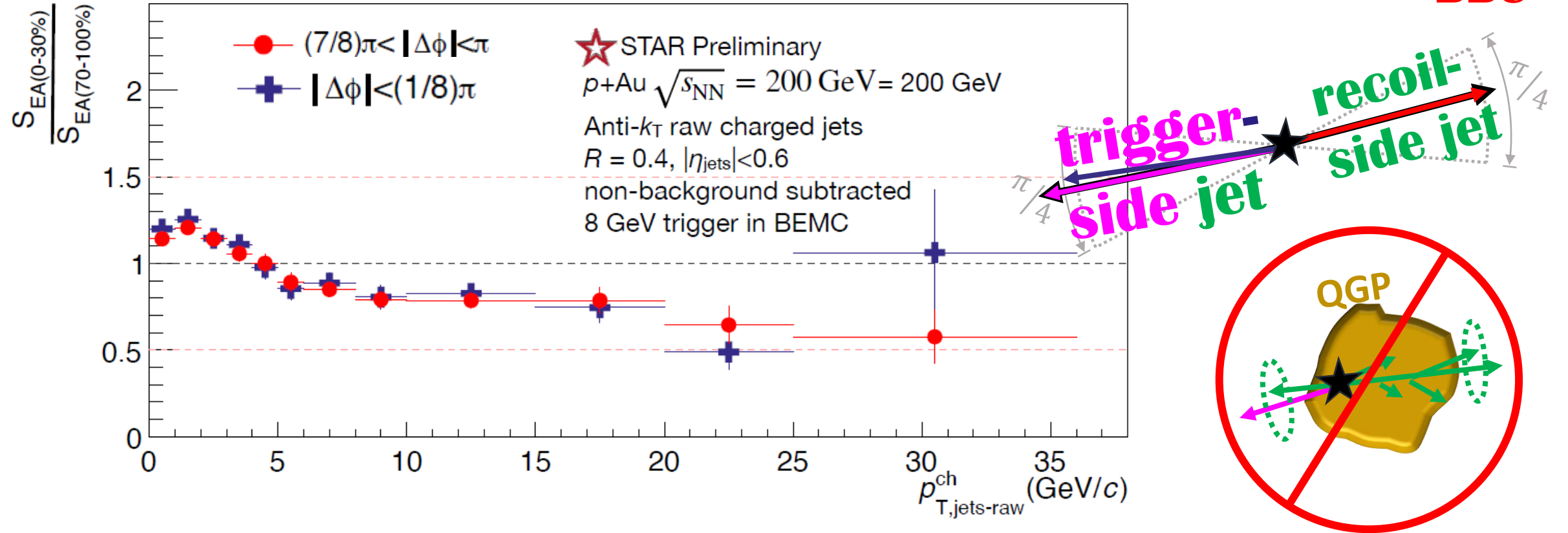


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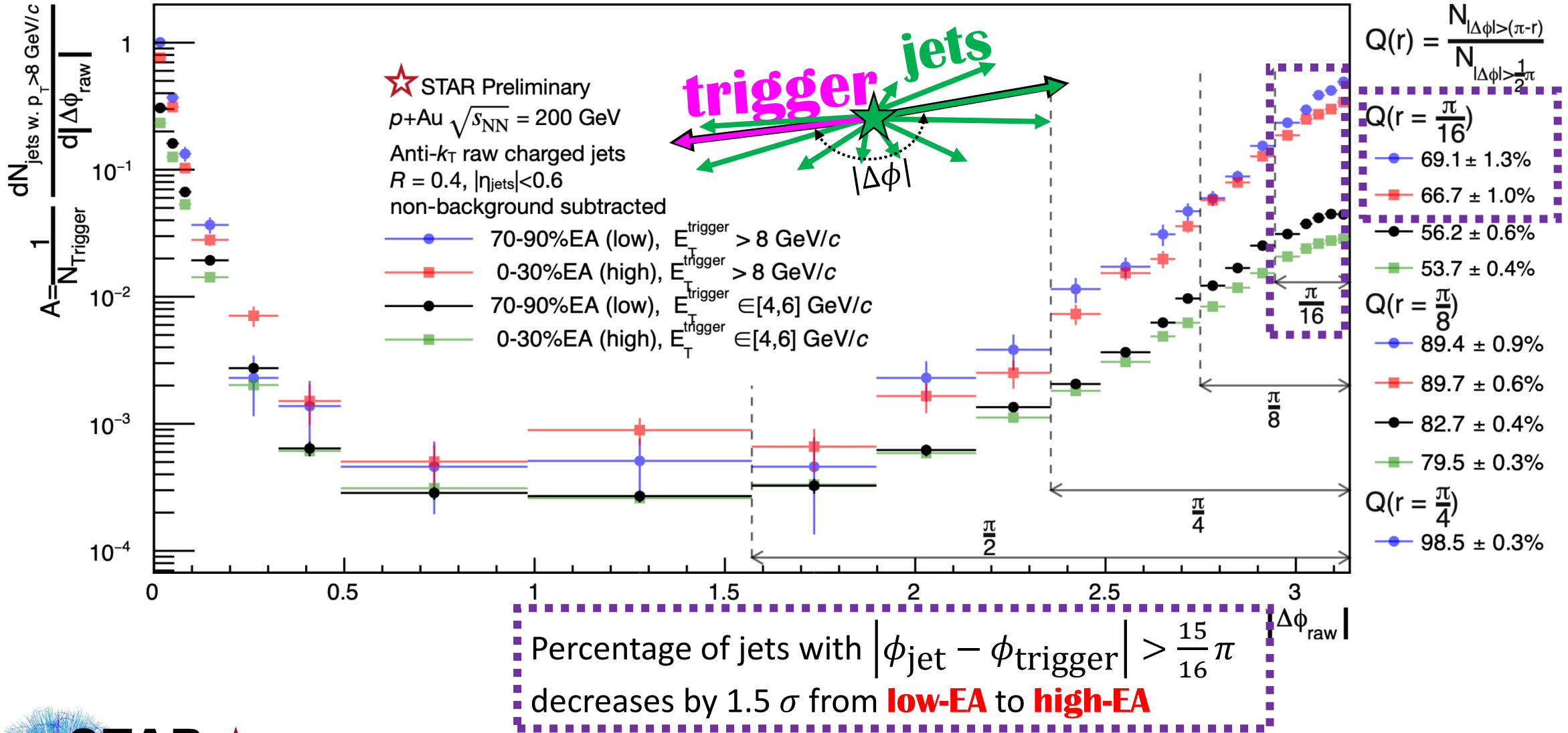


Results: no recoil-side bias in jet quenching (**EA_{BBC}**)

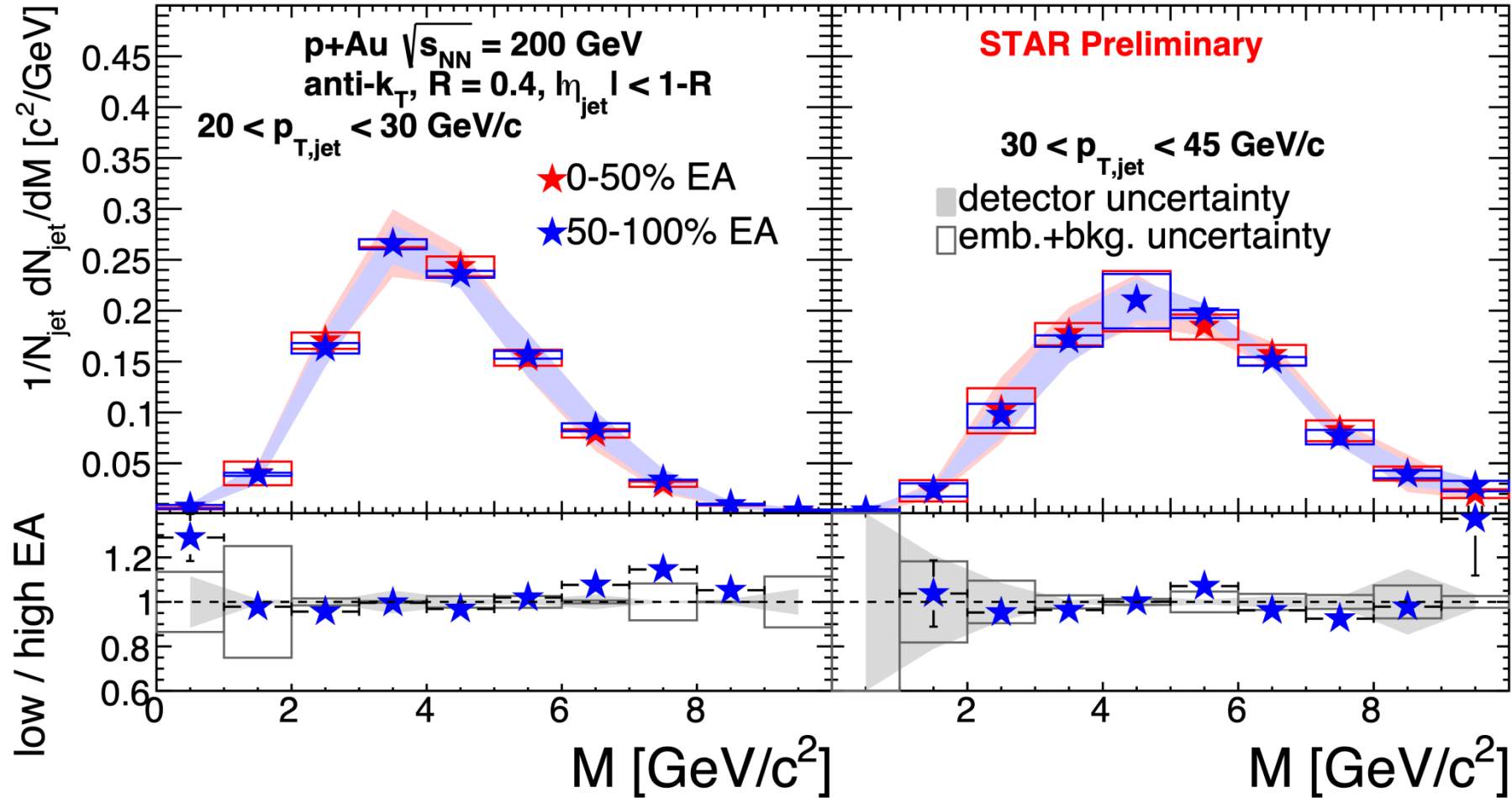


- **Not like jet quenching:** trigger-side and recoil-side equally suppressed
 - No surface bias/path length dependence of observed jet yield suppression

Results: no broadening of acoplanarity with **EA_{BBC}**



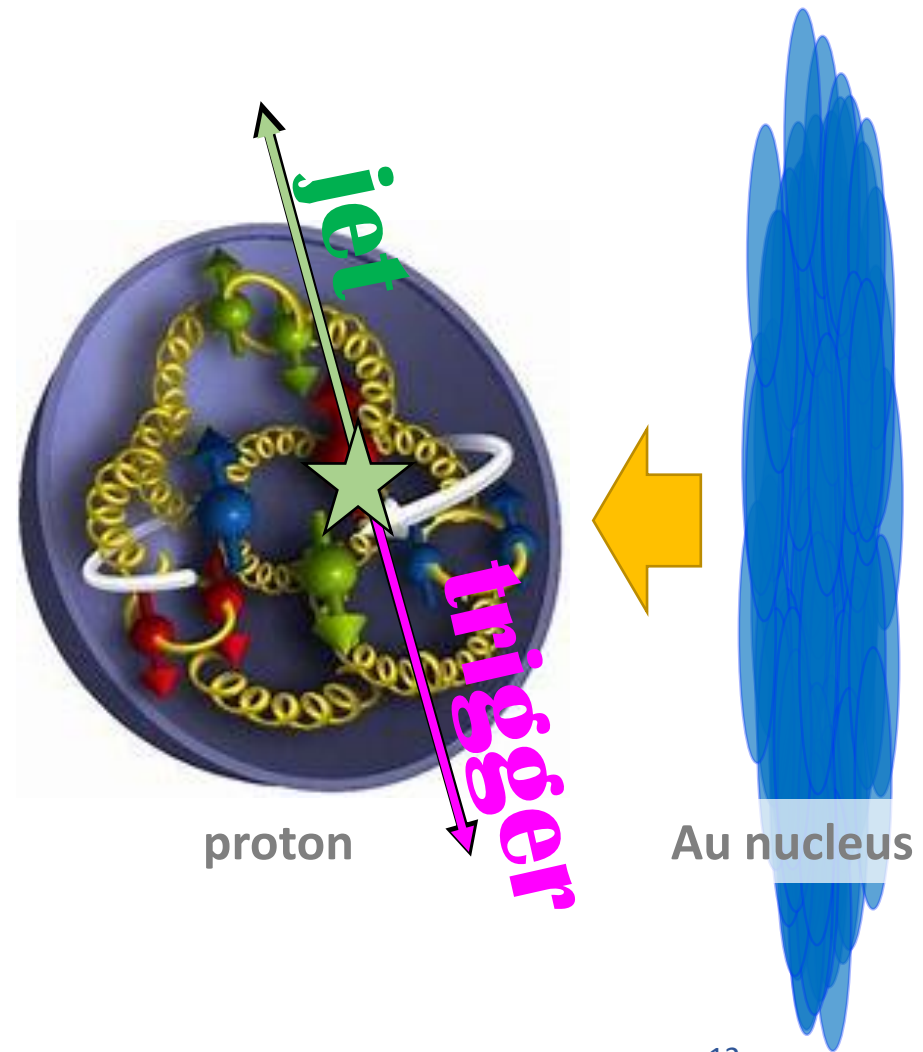
Results: jet mass distribution independent of EA_{BBC}



Not indicative of jet quenching

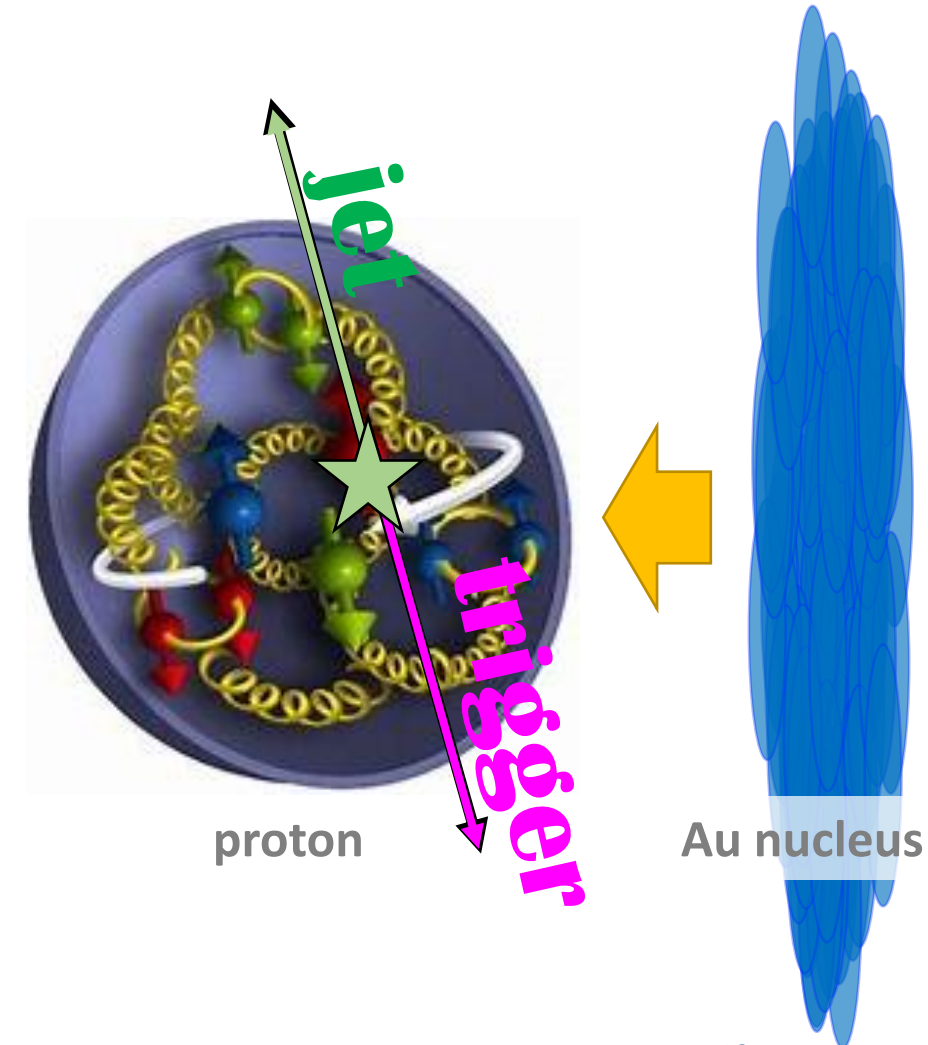
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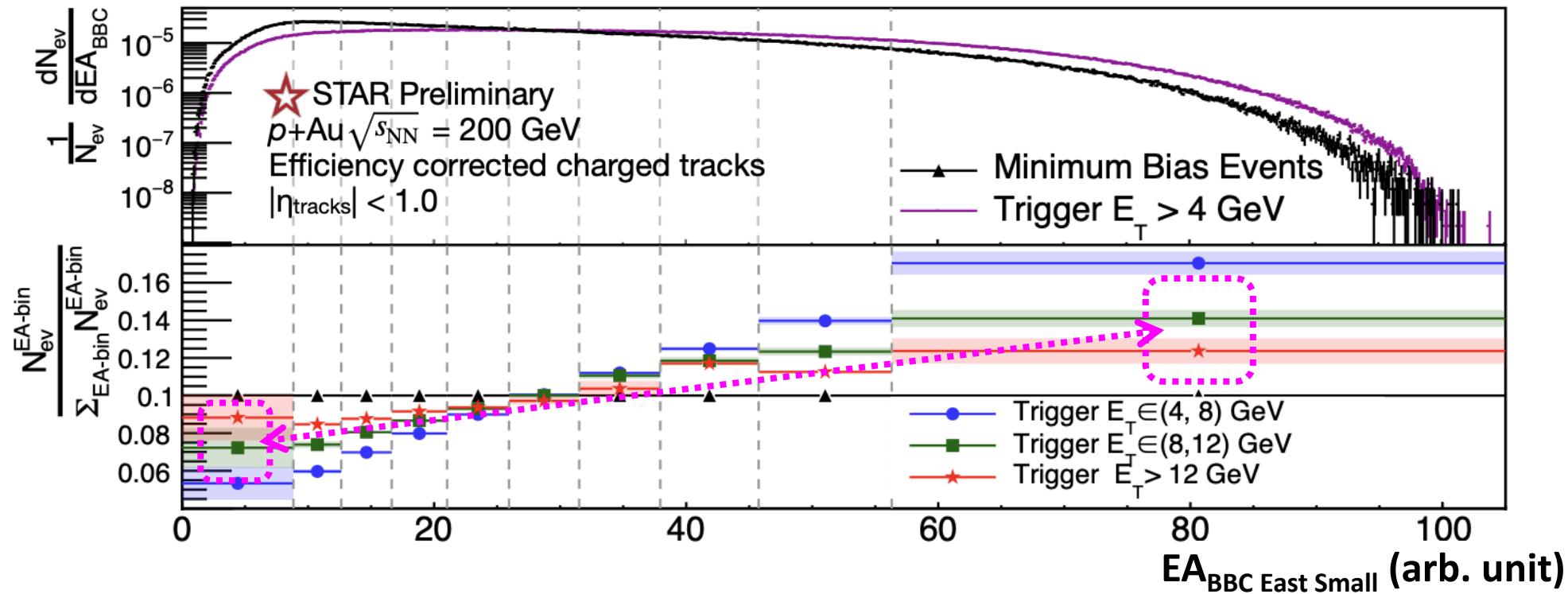


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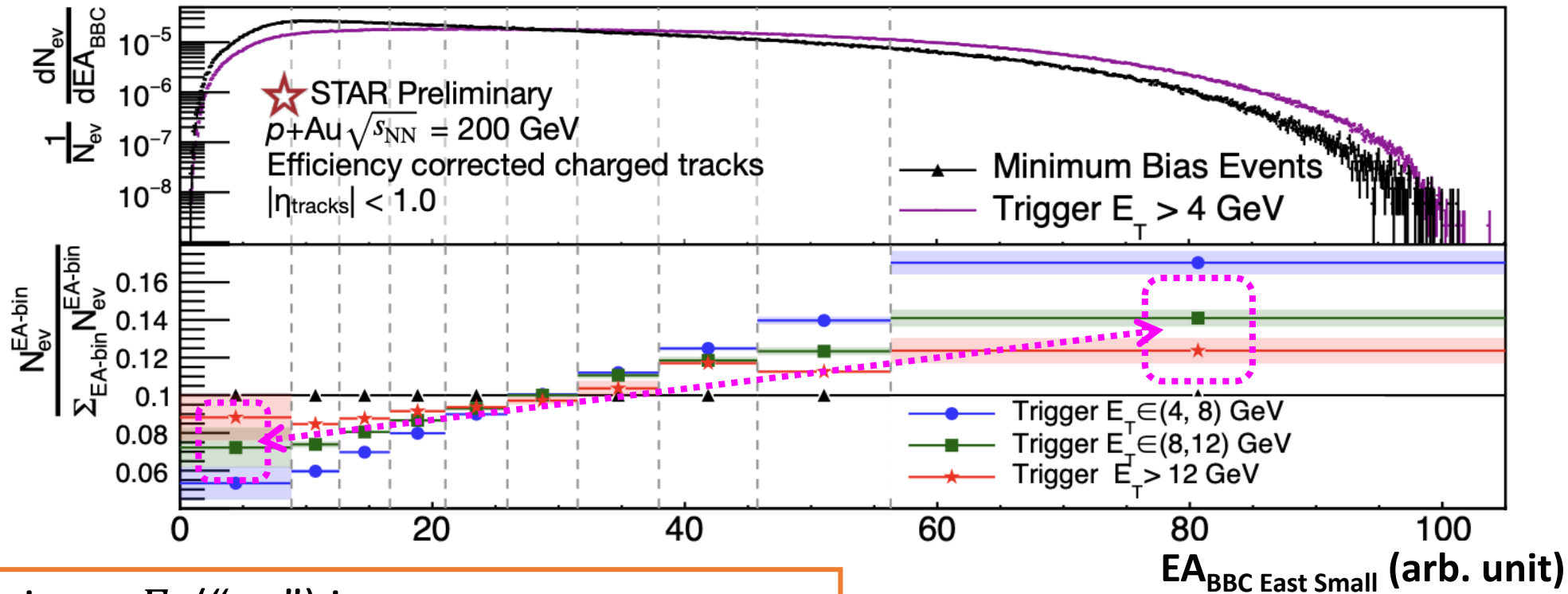


“Hard” trigger suppression in EA_{BBC} deciles



Note:
 $\langle E_T \rangle$
 scales
 mono-
 tonically
 with Q^2

“Hard” trigger suppression in EA_{BBC} deciles



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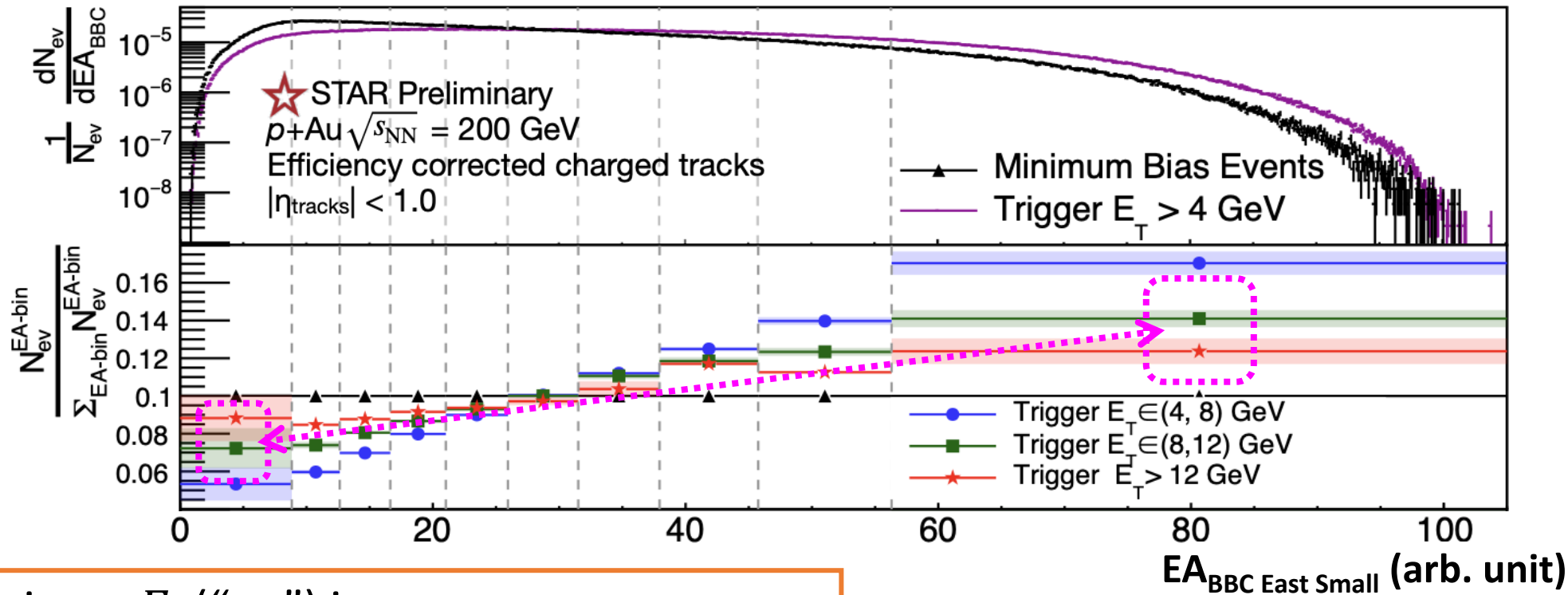
As trigger E_T (“ x_p ”) increases

$[0.08, 0.12]$ (■) \rightarrow $[0.12, 0.30]$ (★)

Ratio **highest-EA : lowest-EA** drops by 30%:

$2:1$ (■) \rightarrow $1.4:1$ (★)

“Hard” trigger suppression in EA_{BBC} deciles



Note:
 $\langle E_T \rangle$
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As trigger E_T (“ x_p ”) increases

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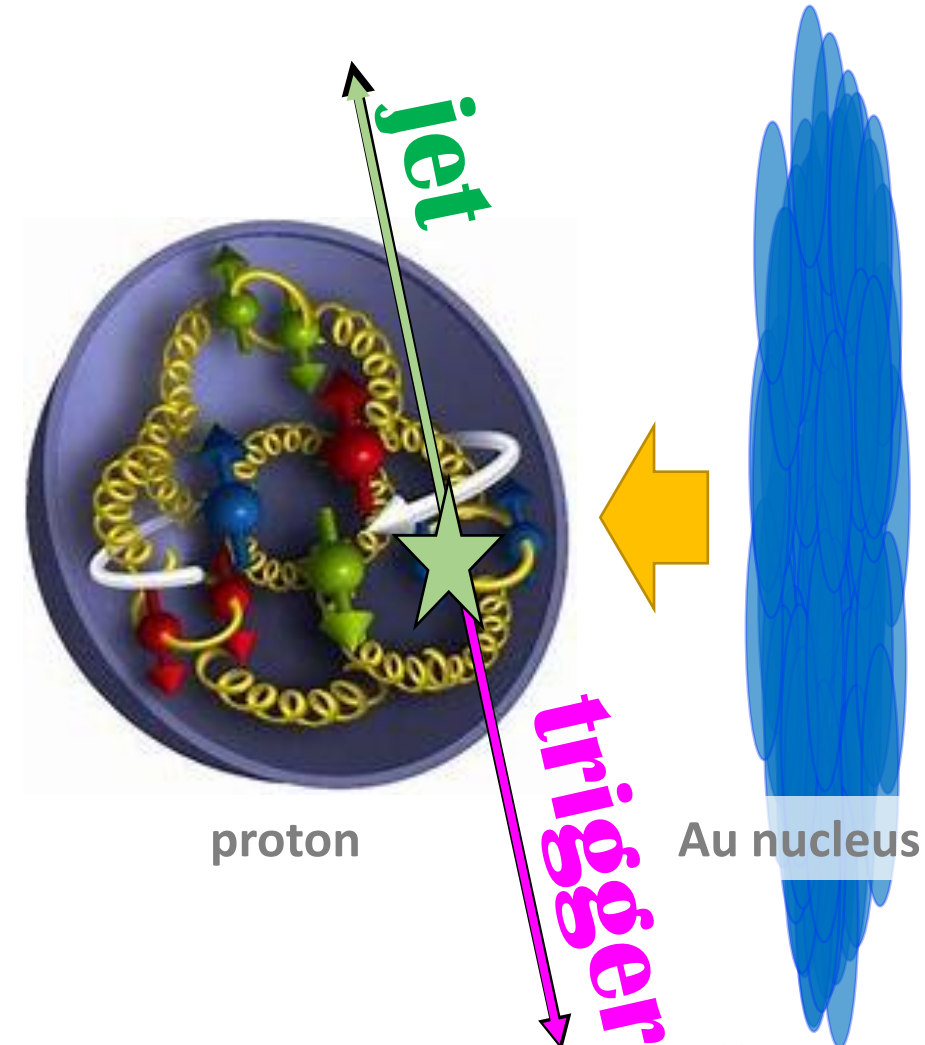
Ratio **highest-EA : lowest-EA** drops by 30%:

$2:1$ (■) \rightarrow $1.4:1$ (☆)

For measurements of X per trigger using both triggers $[0.08, 0.30]$ (■ + ☆), any X produced only by (☆) would be “suppressed” in per-trigger normalization by $\sim 30\%$

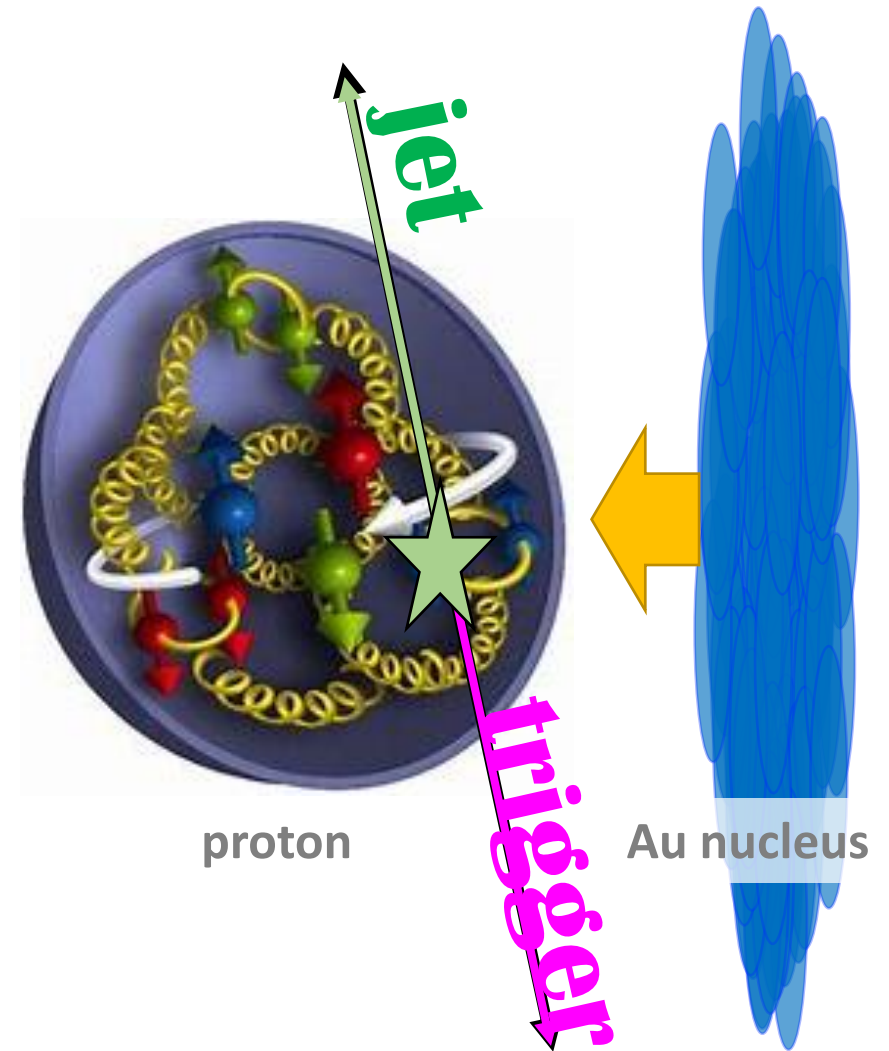
How can charged jet spectra (per trigger) be suppressed at **high-EA**?

- Trivial autocorrelation
 - ~~Jets selectively contaminate EA signal at high/low EA?~~
- ~~Quenching of jets & triggers at high-EA?~~
- High x_p scatterings (\Rightarrow Trigger/jet spectra formation) correlates to EA due to effects before QGP formation



Summary-Outlook

- **EA** correlated with $x_p \left(\equiv \frac{2 p_T}{\sqrt{s_{NN}}} \right)$
 - ⇒ Biases p_T -spectra normalized per trigger
- Jet mass and acoplanarity are not **EA**-dependent
- Within precision of measurements, jet quenching not observed
- Opportunity to probe initial state conditions
 - Mechanism behind correlations not yet known:
 - “Simple” energy conservation?
 - “Color transparency” / shrinking proton?
 - Communication between successive p +nucleon collisions?



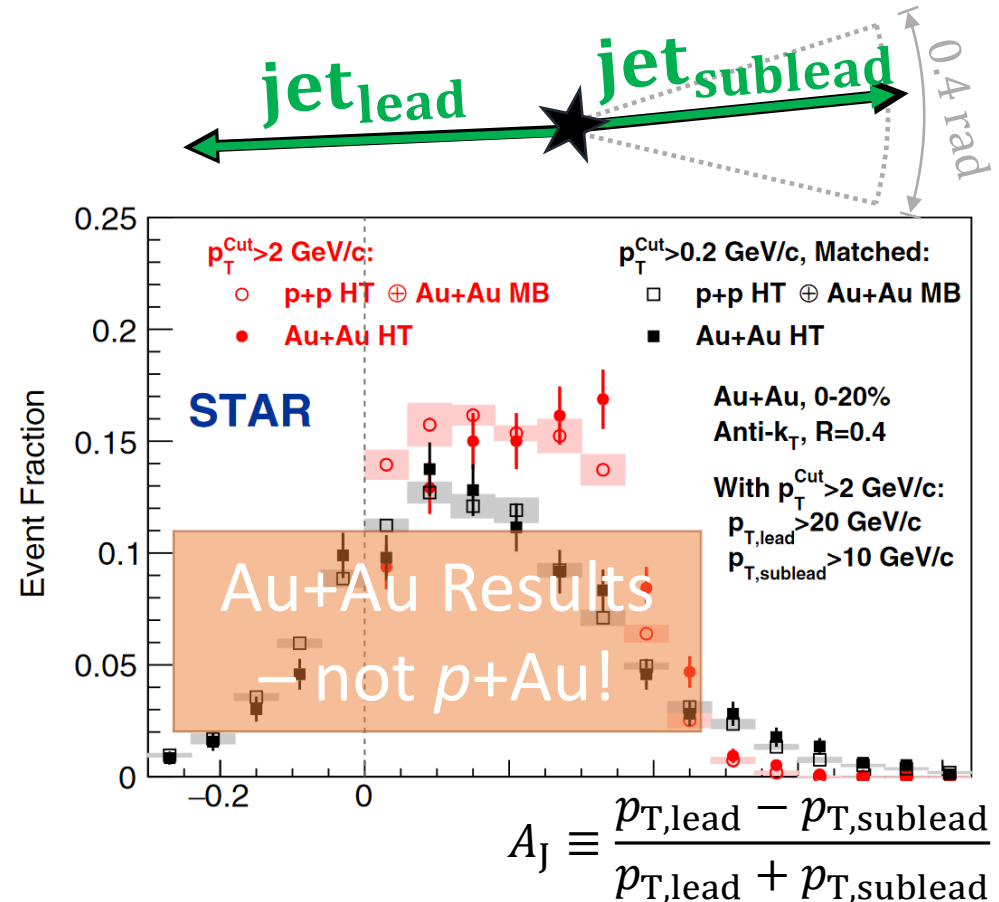
the end

Thank You!

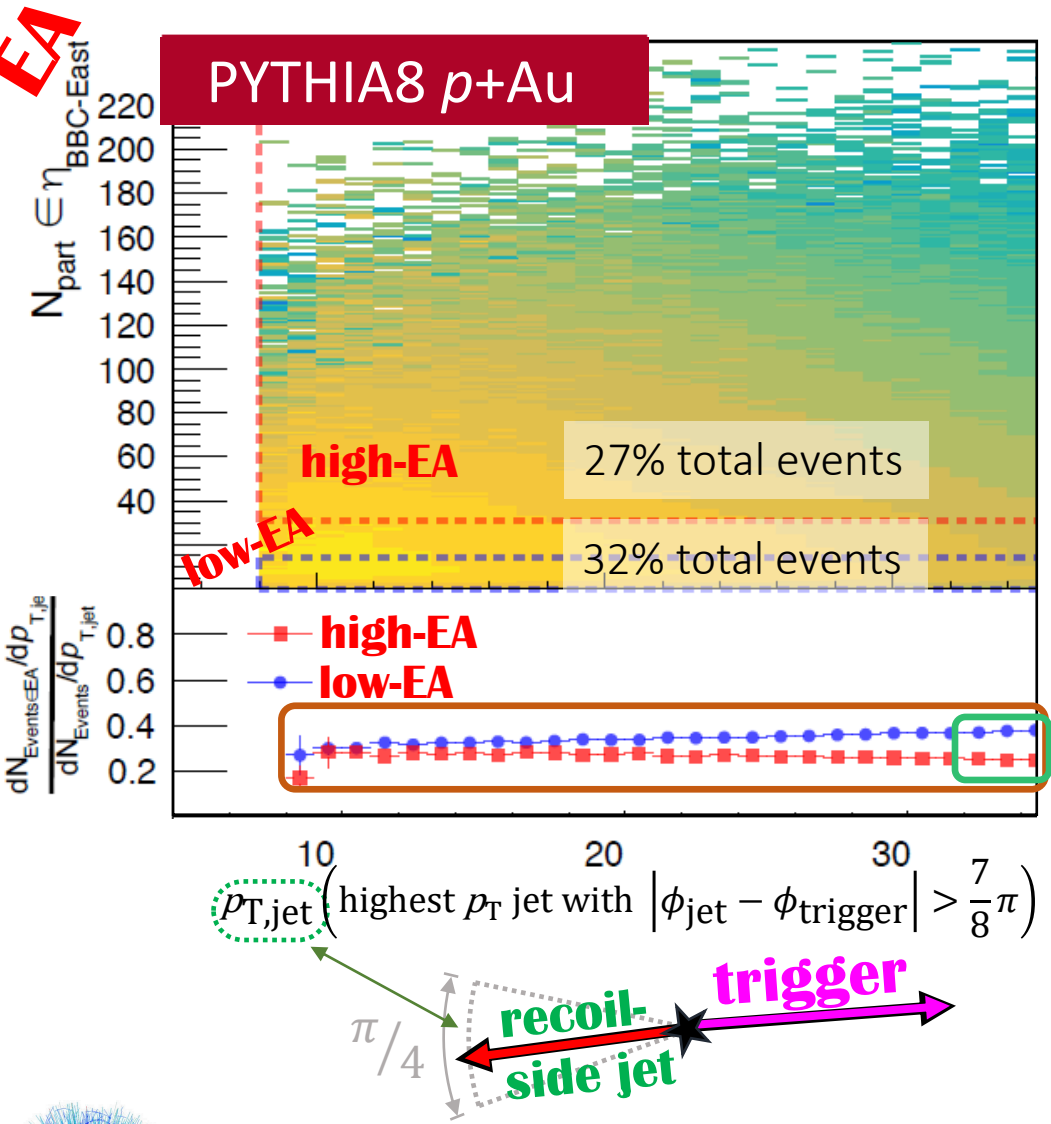
Backup

Measure di-jet momentum asymmetry vs EA

- p_T balance of leading to subleading (recoil) jet distribution
- predicted to not be EA dependent



Simulated phase-space caused semi-inclusive suppression



- Each entry includes the single leading jet
 - $N_{\text{jets}} : N_{\text{triggers}} : N_{\text{events}} = 1 : 1 : 1$
- For jets ~ 30 GeV/c:

$$\frac{S_{\text{high-EA}}}{S_{\text{low-EA}}} = \frac{N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{high-EA}}}{N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{low-EA}}} \Big|_{p_{T, \text{jet}} \approx 30 \text{ GeV}} \sim 0.7$$

$$\frac{N_{\text{triggers}}^{\text{low-EA}}}{N_{\text{triggers}}^{\text{high-EA}}} \Big|_{p_{T, \text{jet}} \approx 30 \text{ GeV}} \sim 1.4$$

$$= 1.0$$

- In experiment, normalization is set by all **high-EA** and **low-EA** triggers:

$$\frac{S_{\text{high-EA}}}{S_{\text{low-EA}}} = \frac{N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{high-EA}}}{N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{low-EA}}} \Big|_{p_{T, \text{jet}} \approx 30 \text{ GeV}} \sim 0.7$$

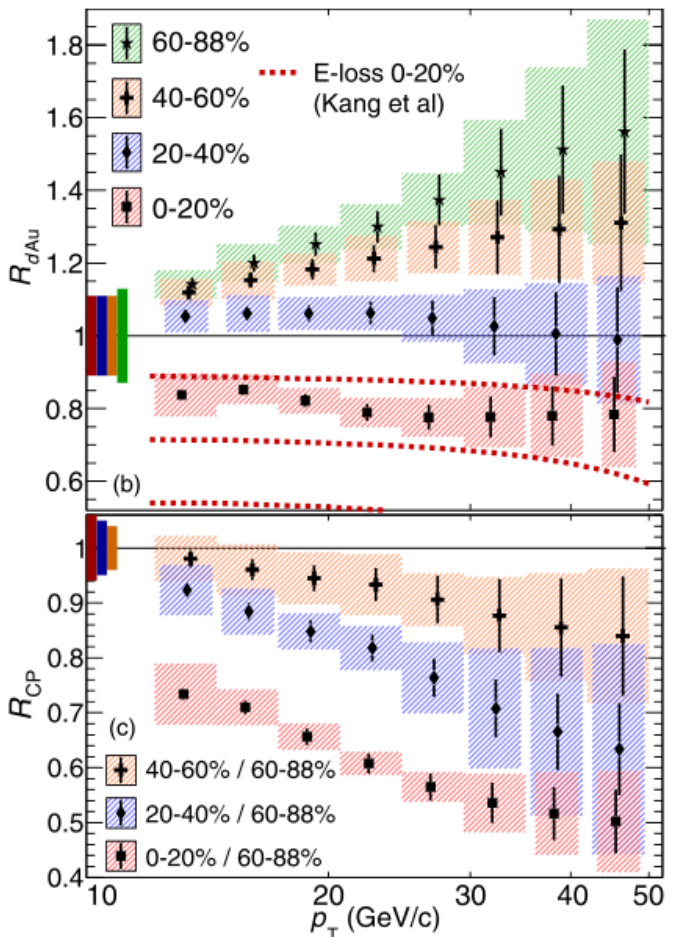
$$\frac{N_{\text{triggers}}^{\text{low-EA}}}{N_{\text{triggers}}^{\text{high-EA}}} \Big|_{\text{all events}} \sim 1.2$$

$$\approx 0.84$$

~16% suppression of 30 GeV/c jets from EA to Q^2 correlation

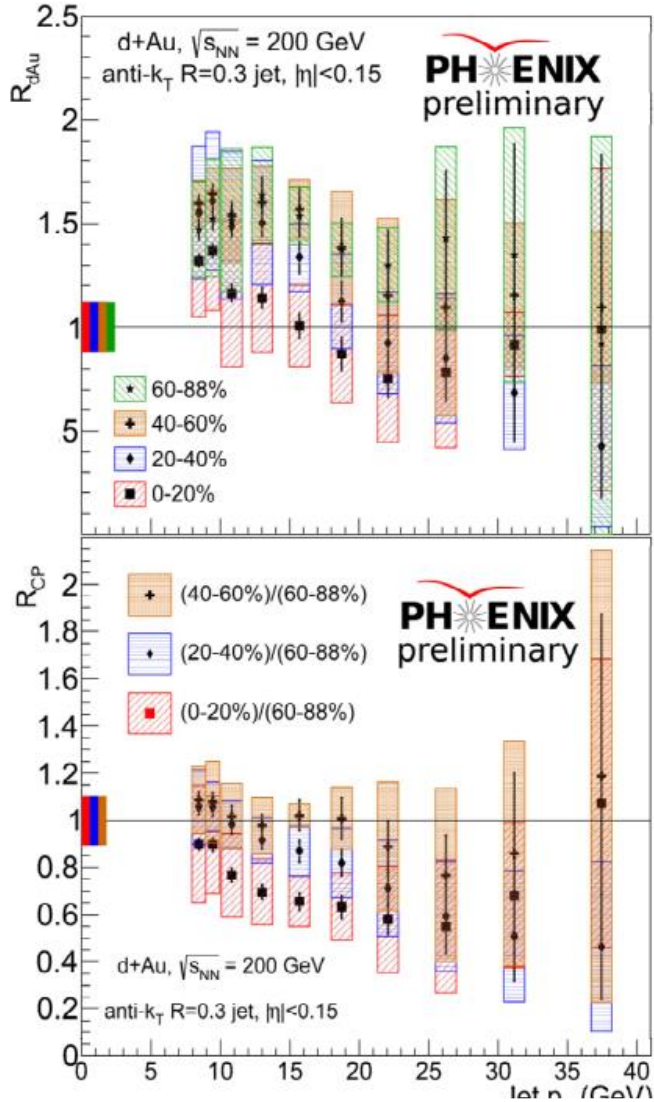


PHENIX Results



PHENIX Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 122301 (2016)

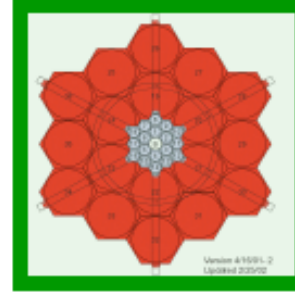
Current Published



Preliminary of Erratum

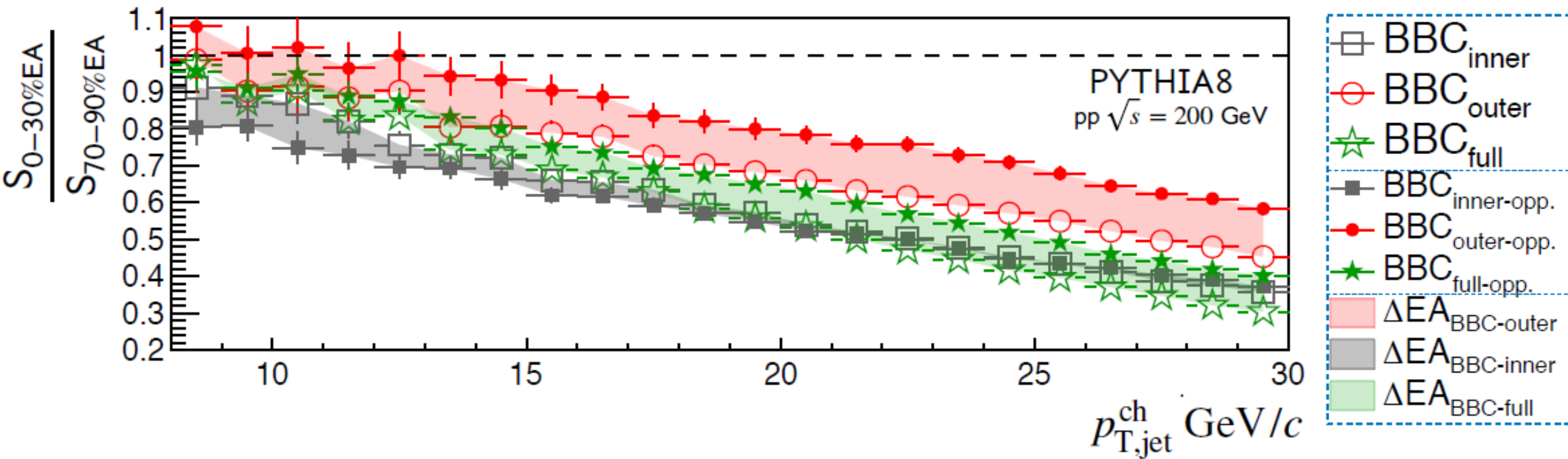
Moriond QCD 2021 (<https://moriond.in2p3.fr/QCD/2021/FridayAfternoon/Lajoie.pdf>), 2021





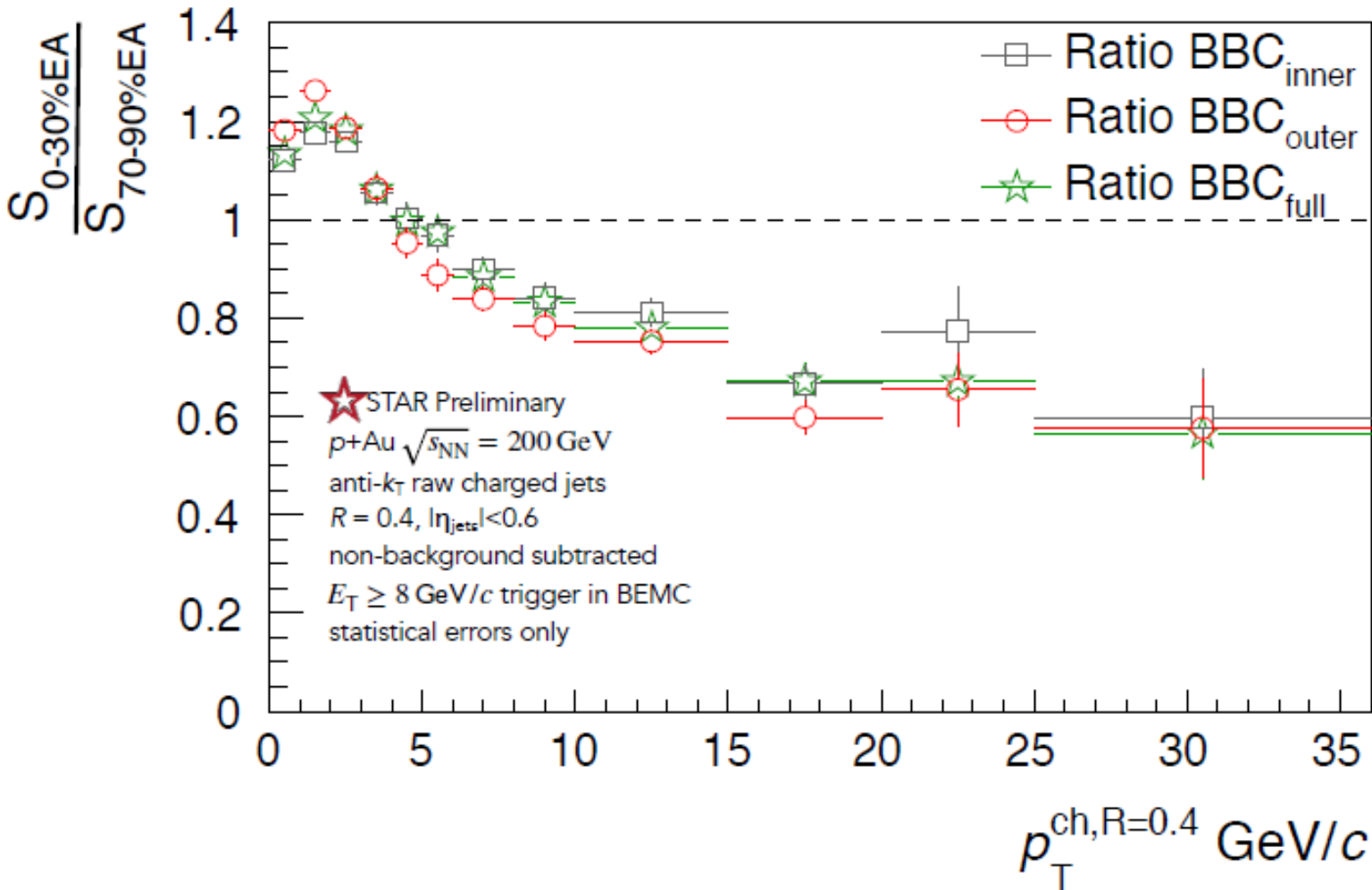
PYTHIA $S_{0-30\%EA}/S_{70-90\%EA}$ with and without dijet bias

- ◆ Using "opposite-side" BBC for EA sorting reduces suppression by ~constant factor for outer and full, but not inner, BBC



Suppression persists with BBC_{inner} EA selection

Recoil jets ($|\varphi_{jet} - \varphi_{trigger}| > (7/8)\pi$)

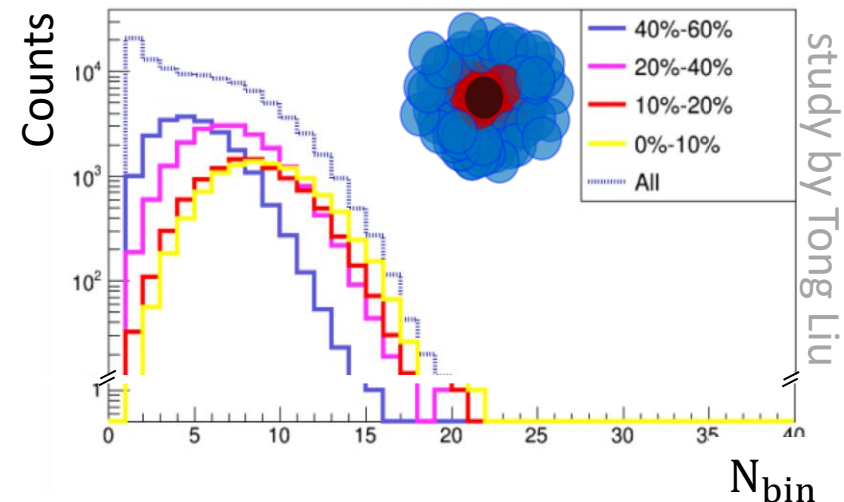


- ◆ Smaller expected dijet kinematic effects in $p+Au$ collisions than pp collisions, due to multiple soft collisions measured with hard collisions
- ◆ Suppression of $S_{0-30\%}/S_{70-90\%}$ persists with EA selection by BBC_{inner} or BBC_{outer} instead of BBC_{full}

How to compare jet spectra

a. Per N_{bin} (inclusive):

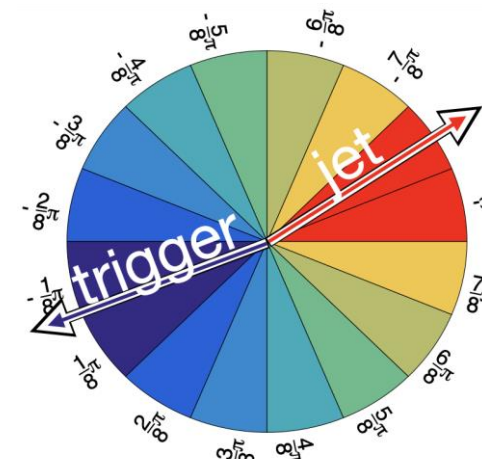
- Measure all jet spectra
- Sort by EA into centrality bins
- Compare to pp jet spectra scaled by N_{bin} from Glauber model



study by Tong Liu

b. Per-trigger (semi-inclusive)

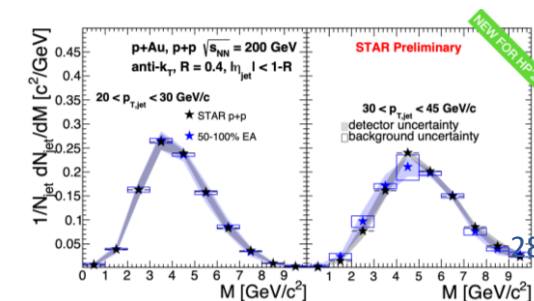
- Measure $p + \text{Au} \rightarrow \text{trigger} + \text{jet} + X$
- Separate into EA bins
- Measure jet per trigger spectra (S_{EA})
- Compare spectra in high to low EA ($S_{\text{EA-high}}/S_{\text{EA-low}}$)



c. Per-jet (shape)

- Compare shapes in different EA bins

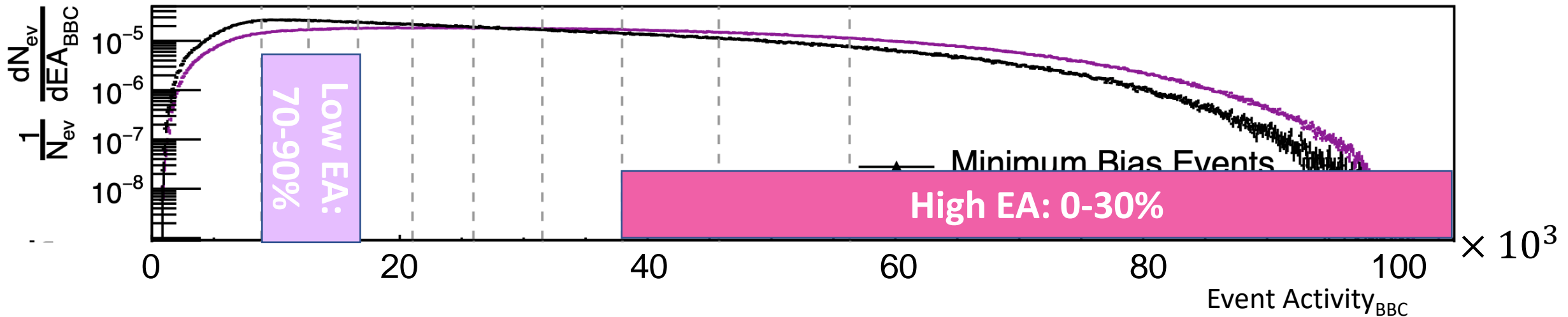
Example: jet mass distribution



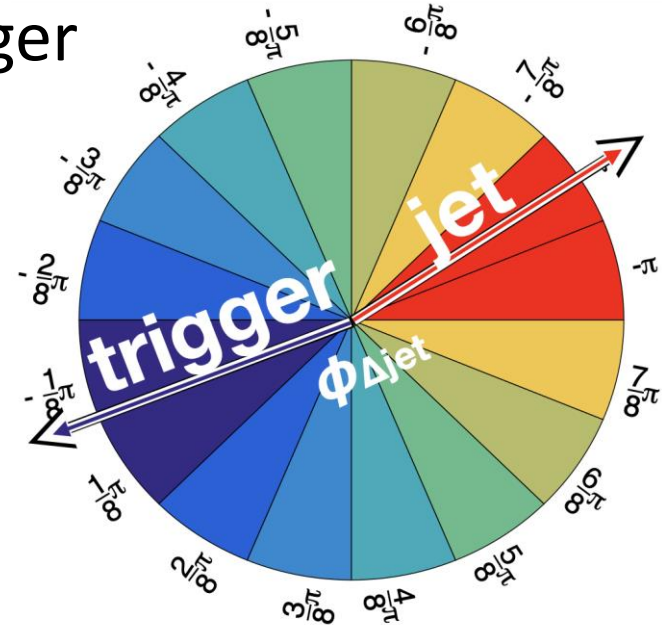
study by Isaac Mooney



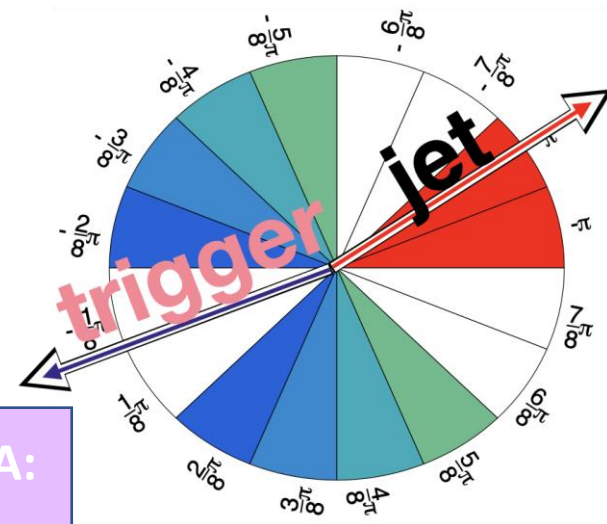
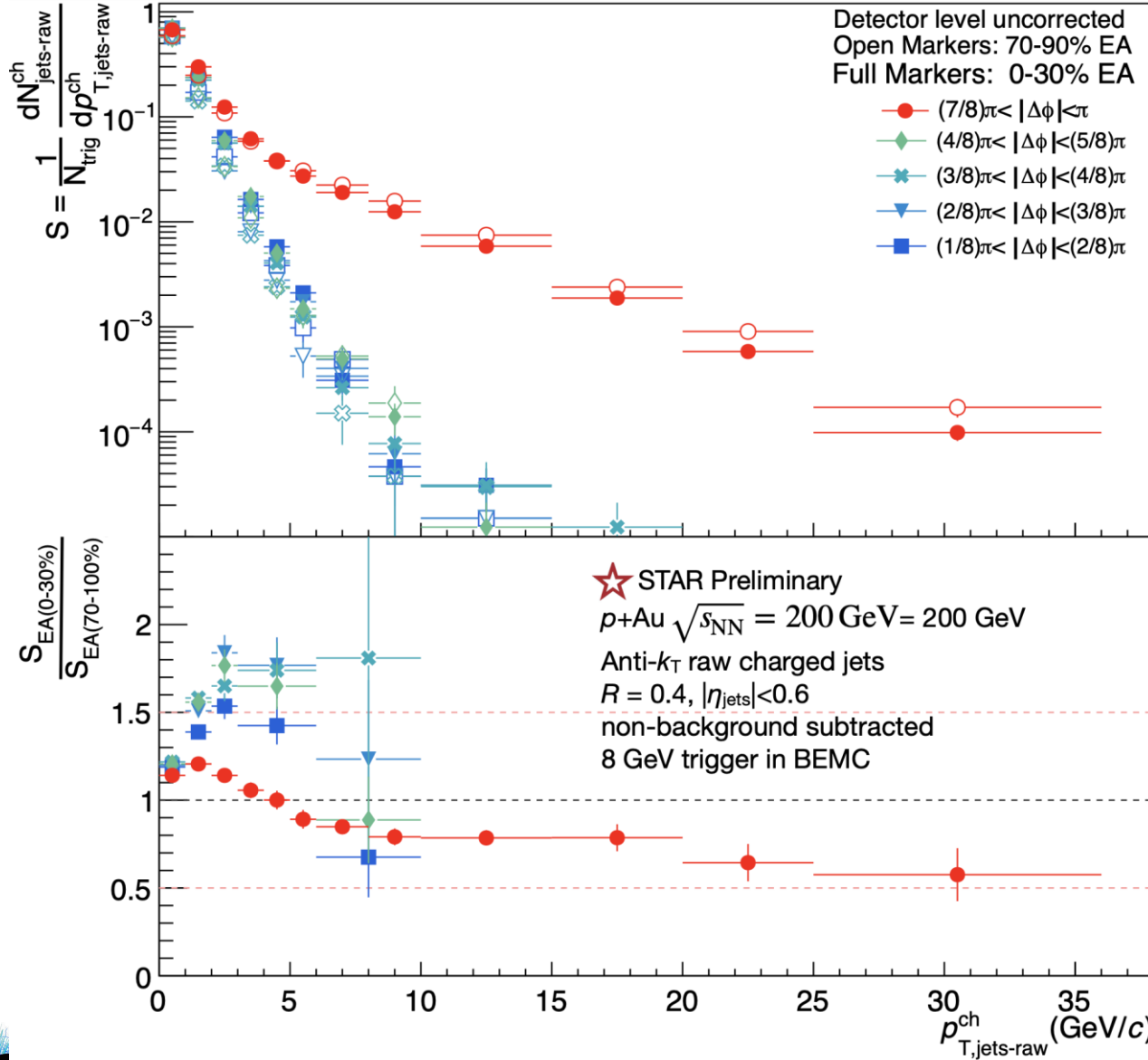
Data: BBC Event Activity Selection and Jet ϕ binning



- Jets:
 - anti-kT
 - $R=0.4$
 - $|\eta| < 0.6$
- Binned in $\Delta\phi$ in $\pi/8$ slices from the trigger
- Jet spectra (S) presented in this talk are raw uncorrected, detector level
- Tracking efficiency is EA-independent & negligible underlying event
- $S_{0-30\%EA} / S_{70-90\%EA}$ expected to be insensitive to corrections



Suppressed recoil & negligible transverse spectra

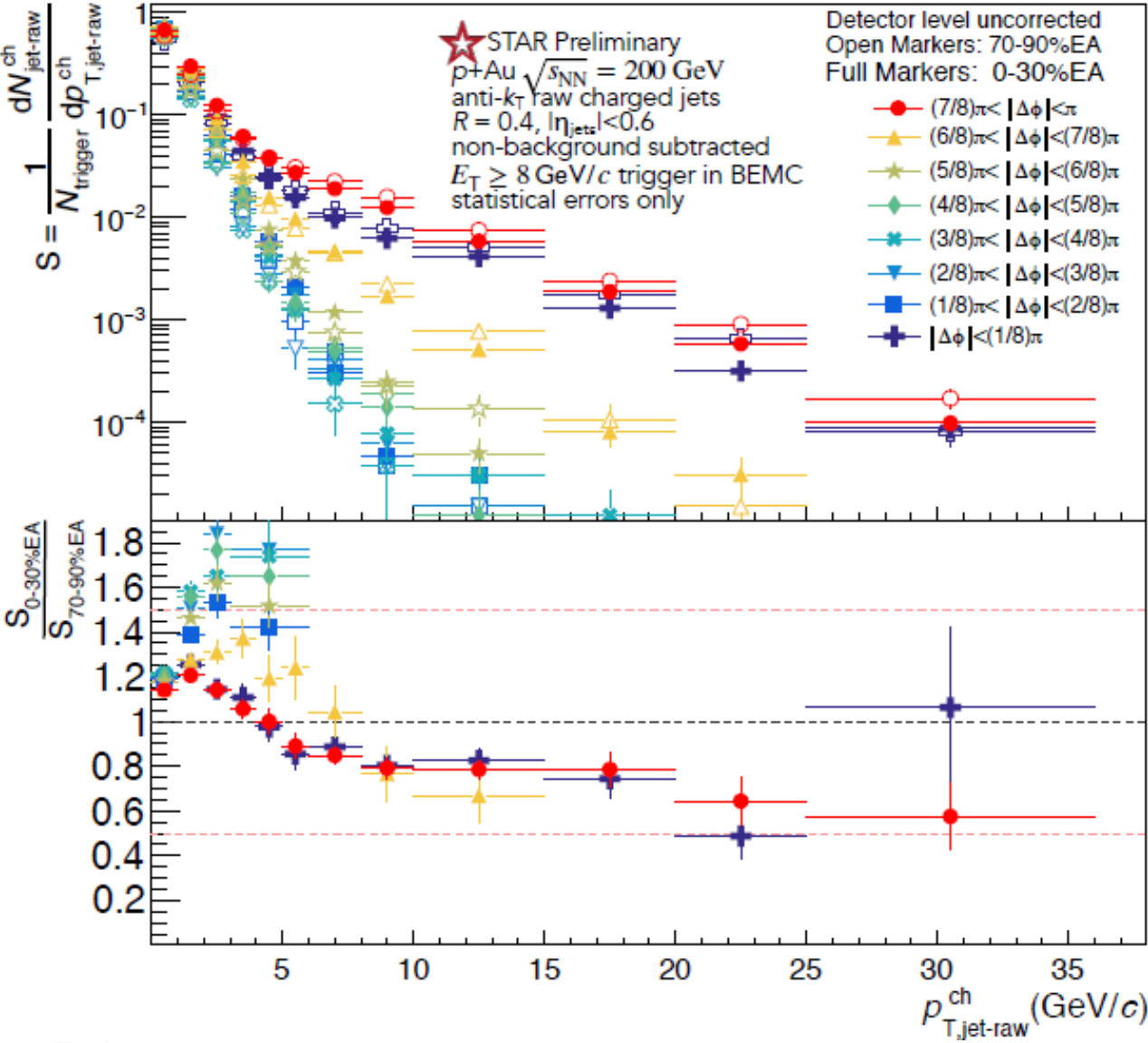


Open Markers: Low EA:
70-90%

Full Markers: High EA:
0-30%

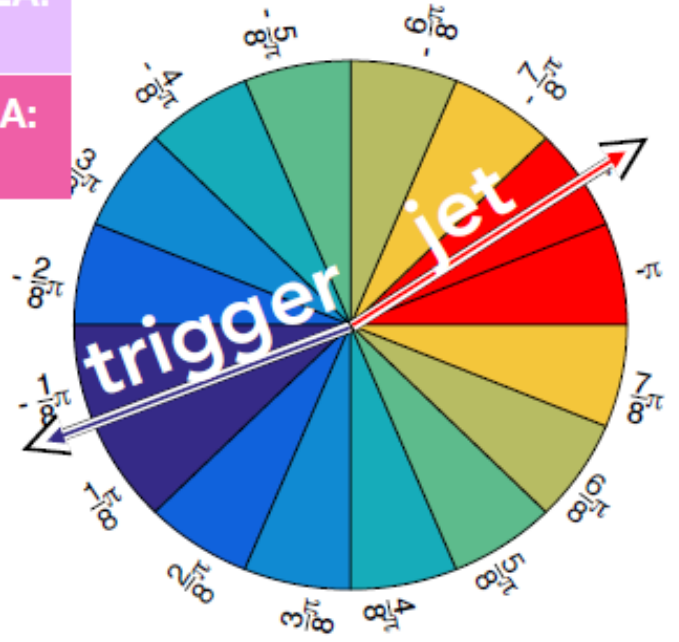
- At “jet-like” p_T ($> \sim 8 \text{ GeV}/c$) transverse $\Delta\phi$ (background) negligible compared to recoil spectra
 \Rightarrow background correction negligible for $S_{0-30\%EA}$ & $S_{70-90\%EA}$

$S_{0-30\%}/S_{70-90\%}$ all $\Delta\phi$ bins



Open Markers: Low EA:
70-90%

Full Markers: High EA:
0-30%



- ◆ Both near and recoil jets suppressed in high EA relative to low EA
- ◆ n.b.: These are charged jet spectra; the near-side jets have a neutral energy fraction (NEF) bias because near side must also always contain the neutral trigger
- ◆ This NEF bias is not present in the recoil jets
- ◆ This NEF bias on the near-side is expected to decrease at higher $p_{T,\text{jet}}$

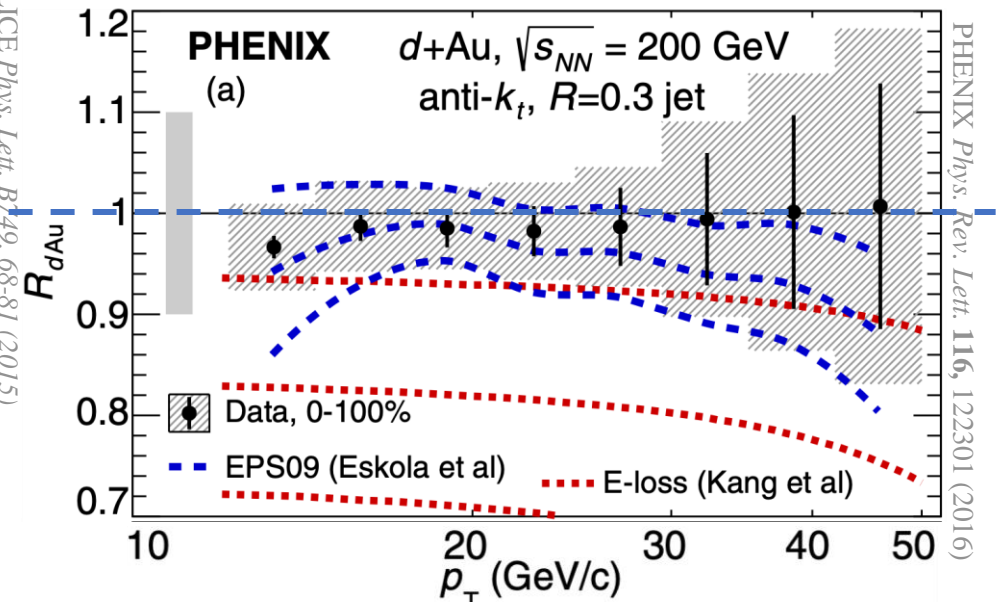
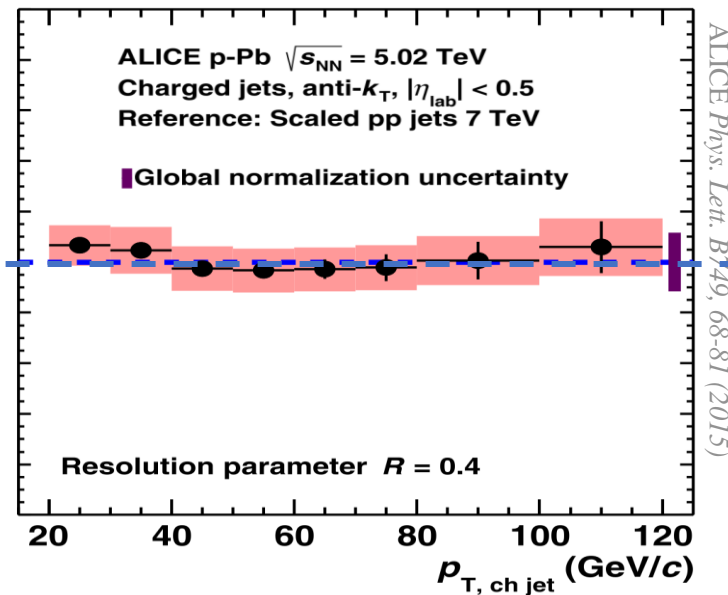
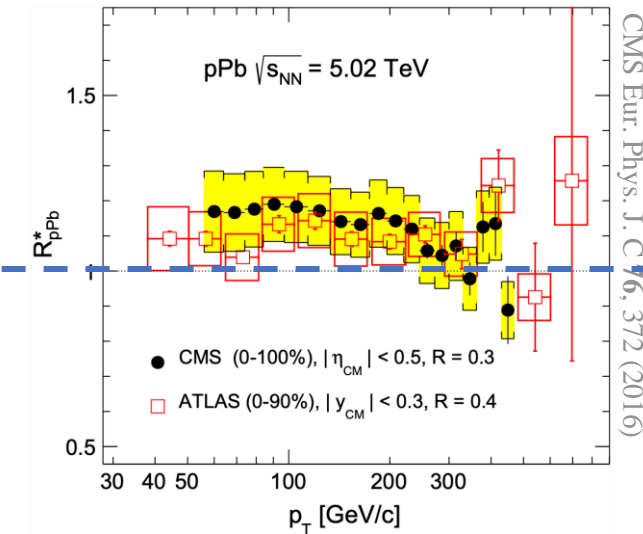
Geometry: Jets/ N_{coll} over all b are as expected

2015 & 2016: $R_{p/d+A}$ consistent with unity

ATLAS & CMS

ALICE

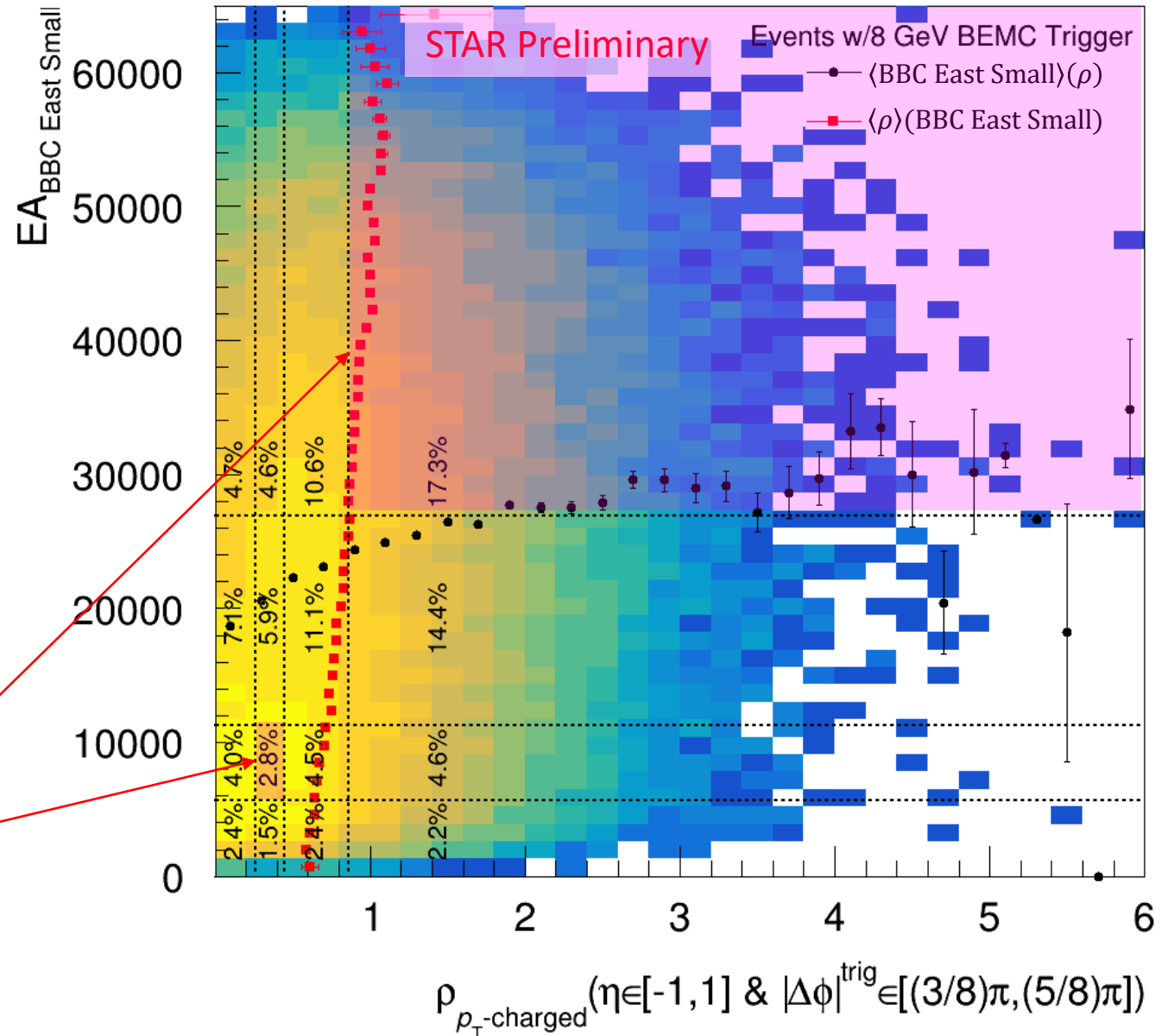
PHENIX



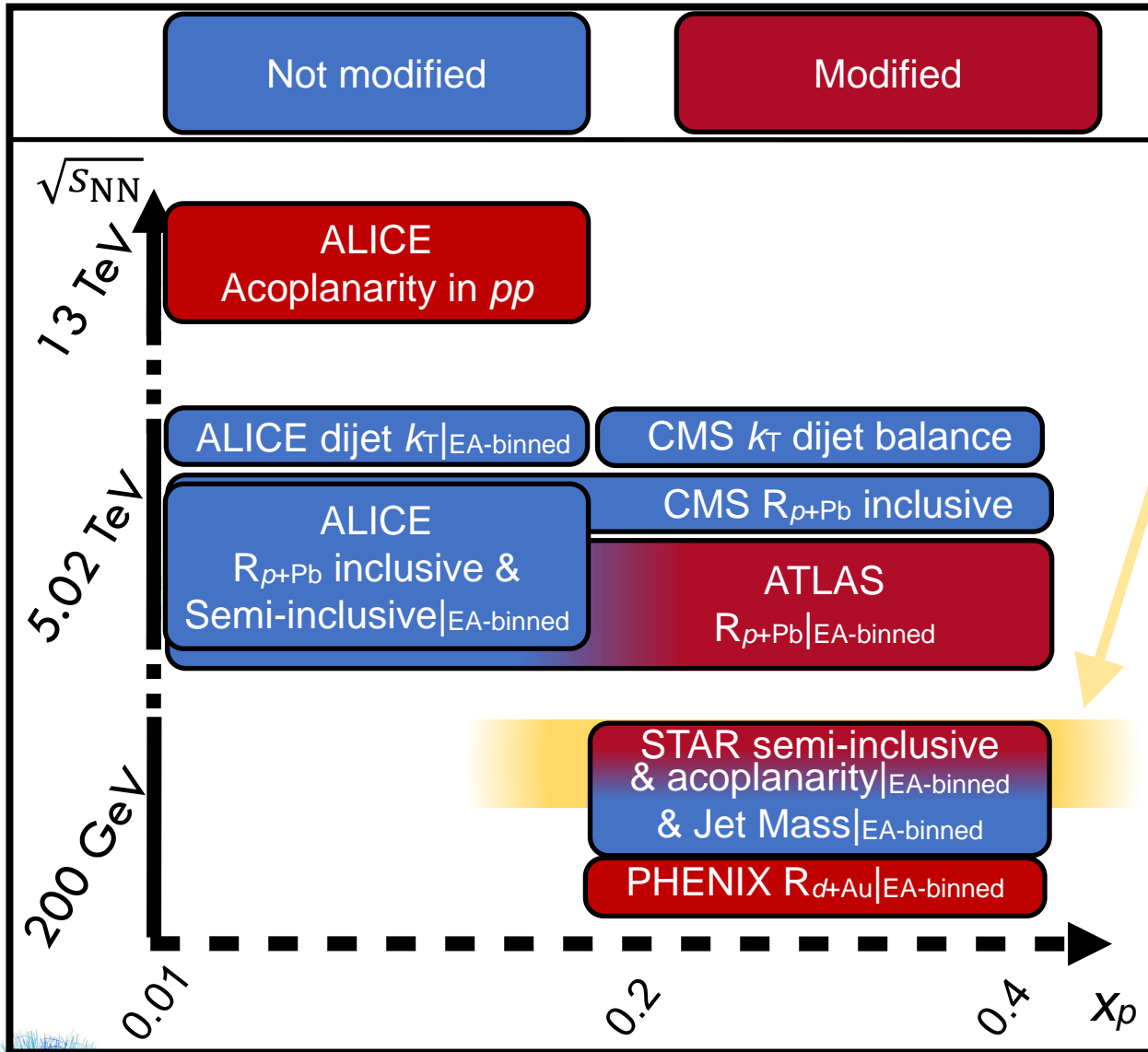
- The average number of jets per N_{coll} (integrated over all b) is identical for $p/d+A$ collisions as in pp collisions (values of $R \approx 1$)

STAR data: EA

- EA_{BBC} & EA_{TPC} positively correlated
- Can compare **high-EA** events to **low-EA** events using:
 - EA_{BBC}
 - EA_{TPC}
 - Both: $EA_{BBC} \cap EA_{TPC}$



Where these fit in small system measurements



Semi-inclusive small system jet measurements:

- First at high x_p
- First at high RHIC energies
- Jet spectra per trigger suppression results at least partially from correlation:
 - Higher Q^2 scattering:
 - ⇒ Higher p_T jets
 - ⇒ Lower activity everywhere outside of dijet (both in η and ϕ)
- No jet mass modification
- Predict dijet momentum balance and other jet substructure observables EA independent

