## Direct-photon+hadron correlations for the study of parton energy loss at the top RHIC energy

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- Motivation: Direct Photon-hadron correlation
- STAR detector system: Advantage and data
- Direct-photons/ $\pi^0$  discrimination: *Transverse shower profile*
- **Results:** *Fragmentation functions and Nuclear modification factor*
- Summary

#### Motivation: Direct Photon-hadrons correlation



- Transverse energy of  $Y_{dir}$  approximates that of initial parton  $p_T$  in  $Y_{dir}$ -jet events
- High-p<sub>T</sub> suppression at away-side Y<sub>dir</sub>-jet events can give information about dense medium created in high energy heavy-ion collisions

PRL 103, 032302 (2009),PRL 77, 231 (1996), PRL 98, 212301 (2007), PRC 80, 054909 (2009), etc.



- Initial energy loss of away side parton (Frag. into Jet) in medium depends on
  - Initial energy, Path length and/or Color factor, coupling strength, etc.
- $Y_{dir}$ -hadron correlation for the estimation of medium effect by,

Nuclear modification factor:

 $I_{AA} = \frac{D(z_T)_{AA}}{D(z_T)_{pp}}$ (Away-side FF of Au+Au collisions) (Away-side FF of p+p collisions)

## Nuclear modification factor: $I_{AA}$ of $\Upsilon_{dir}$ -jet

 Tangential and surface emission affect single and di-hadron spectra for the study of nuclear modification factor
 Zhang et al., PRL 98, 212301 (2007)

NLO pQCD calculation:

PRL 103, 032302 (2009)

- The Y-triggered hadron spectra at
  - Small z<sub>T</sub> dominated by volume emission
  - Large z<sub>T</sub> dominated by surface emission

$$z_T = \frac{p_T^{assoc}}{p_T^{trig}}$$

- Υ<sub>dir</sub> trigger of away-side jet can give approximate initial p<sub>T</sub> of parton
   Initial energy:
  - Υ<sub>dir</sub>-h<sup>±</sup> correlation at different p<sub>T</sub><sup>trig</sup>
  - •Path length or Color factor :
    - Υ<sub>dir</sub>-h<sup>±</sup> and π<sup>0</sup>-h<sup>±</sup> correlation







## Published STAR experiment results: $I_{AA}$ of $\Upsilon_{dir}$ -jet



- The dependence of  $I_{AA}$  ( $\gamma^{dir}$ -h<sup>±</sup>) on p<sup>trig</sup> shows no significant dependence on the initial parton energy within kinematic region 0.4 <  $z_T$  < 0.9
- $I_{AA}$  of  $\gamma^{dir}$ -h<sup>±</sup> shows no  $z_T$  dependence within 0.3 <  $z_T$  < 0.9
- Hence, investigation on the behavior of nuclear modification factor at low z<sub>T</sub>
- To achieve this region we use,
  triggered by high p<sub>T</sub> Y<sup>dir</sup> and π<sup>0</sup>: 12 < p<sub>T</sub><sup>trig</sup> < 20 GeV/c</li>
  low p<sub>T</sub> associated hadron: 1.2 < p<sub>T</sub><sup>assoc</sup> (GeV/c)

#### STAR detector system: Advantage and data sets



- Barrel ElectroMagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC) is used to identify EM clusters
- Time Projection Chamber (TPC) is used for identifying charged hadron tracks
- AuAu 200 GeV (Year 2011)
- pp 200 GeV (Year 2009)
- STAR detector system gives unique opportunity, full  $2\pi$ -azimuth and wide  $|\eta| < 1.0$ , both for BEMC and TPC
- Triggered on high energy tower in the BEMC
- Important part of this analysis :- *Discrimination between*  $\pi^0$  and  $\Upsilon_{dir}$ 
  - By Transverse Shower Profile (TSP) method
  - Using Barrel shower Maximum detector (BSMD)



- BEMC:- The energy deposition of EM cluster
- BSMD:- The η and φ positions of EM cluster
- Correlation between triggered EM neutral clusters and Charged hadron tracks from TPC
- Trigger tower with tracks, having p > 3 GeV/c, pointing to it is rejected
- Crucial part of this analysis
  - $\Upsilon/\pi^0$  discrimination and
  - $_{2/4/15}$  Y<sub>dir</sub> yield extraction

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## **Correlation function:** $\pi^{0}_{rich}$ and $\Upsilon_{rich}$



- Raw correlation functions for  $\pi^{0}_{rich}~$  and  $\Upsilon_{rich}$  triggered associated hadrons in  $|\eta|<1.0$ 

- Uncorrelated background is then subtracted and  $\Delta\varphi$  acceptance is corrected using the mixed events (modulated with elliptic flow for AuAu collisions)

## **Extraction of associated Yields:** Of $\Upsilon_{dir}$ and $\pi^{0}$ trigger

- Near-side and away-side yields are extracted within  $|\Delta \phi| \le 1.3$  and  $|\Delta \phi \pi| \le 1.3$
- Extracted raw yields are corrected for charge particle reconstruction efficiency
- Extraction of  $\Upsilon_{\text{dir}}\,$  associated yields: Assuming near side  $\Upsilon_{\text{dir}}\,$  associated hadron yield is zero,

$$Y_{\gamma_{dir}+h} = \frac{Y_{\gamma_{rich}+h}^a - RY_{\pi^0+h}^a}{1-R}$$
$$R = \frac{Y_{\gamma_{rich}+h}^n}{Y_{\pi^0+h}^n} \quad \text{and} \quad 1-R = \frac{N^{\gamma_{dir}}}{N^{\gamma_{rich}}}$$

 $Y^{a(n)}_{\gamma_{rich+h}}$ : away-side (near-side) yields of associated particles per Y<sub>rich</sub> trigger  $Y^{a(n)}_{\pi^0+h}$ : away-side (near-side) yields of associated particles per  $\pi^0$  trigger

•The values of (1- $\Re$ ) are found to be ~40% and ~70% for pp and AuAu central (0-10%) collisions, respectively

#### Yields associated with $\pi^0$ - trigger

• Associated hadron yields with  $\pi^0$  per number of trigger as a function of  $z_T$  within  $|\eta| < 1.0$ 



 AuAu central (0-10%) collisions compare with pp collisions at 200 GeV colliding energy

 Away-side yields show suppression in AuAu collisions as compared with pp collisions

 Near-side shows no significant suppression



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#### Fragmentation function: triggered Y<sub>dir</sub> - hadrons

• Associated hadron yields with  $\Upsilon_{dir}$  per number of trigger as a function of  $z_T$  within  $|\eta| < 1.0$ 



- AuAu central (0-10%) collisions compare with pp at 200 GeV colliding energy
- Away-side yields shows suppression in AuAu collisions as compared with pp



- Changing  $\Delta \varphi$  integration window doesn't change  $I_{AA}$  results significantly, mainly at high  $z_T$
- Lower associated p<sub>T</sub> range (1.2 < p<sub>T</sub> GeV/c) provides lower-z<sub>T</sub> reach

## **Nuclear modification factor:** $I_{AA}$ of $Y_{dir}$ and $\pi^0$



- $I_{AA}^{\pi 0-h}$  and  $I_{AA}^{Y dir-h}$  show similar and strong suppression
- At low z<sub>T</sub>, data suggests lost energy may start to be recovered (with large uncertainty)

#### Summary

- Parton energy loss, due to hot and dense medium creation, can be studied by using Y<sub>dir</sub>-hadron correlation
- Y<sub>dir</sub>-triggers give access to initial parton energy for the study of parton energy loss
- A transverse shower profile technique is used for the  $\Upsilon/\pi^0$  discrimination
- I<sub>AA</sub><sup>π0-h</sup> and I<sub>AA</sub><sup>Υdir-h</sup> show similar and strong suppression
- At low z<sub>T</sub>, data suggests lost energy may start to be recovered (with large uncertainty)





# **Back Up**

#### **Fragmentation function:** *triggered* π<sup>0</sup> - *hadrons*

 $12 < p_T^{trig} < 24$  GeV/c, and  $3 < p_T^{assoc} < 24$  GeV/c Yields extracted within |Δφ − π| ≤ 0.63



QM2014

#### **Fragmentation function:** *triggered Y*<sub>dir</sub> - *hadrons*



12 <  $p_T^{trig}$  < 24 GeV/c, and 3 <  $p_T^{assoc}$ <24 GeV/c Yields extracted within |Δφ – π| ≤ 0.63



#### Dependence of yields on integration window

Fragmentation function as a function of  $\Delta \phi$  width at 0.1 <  $z_T$  < 0.2

