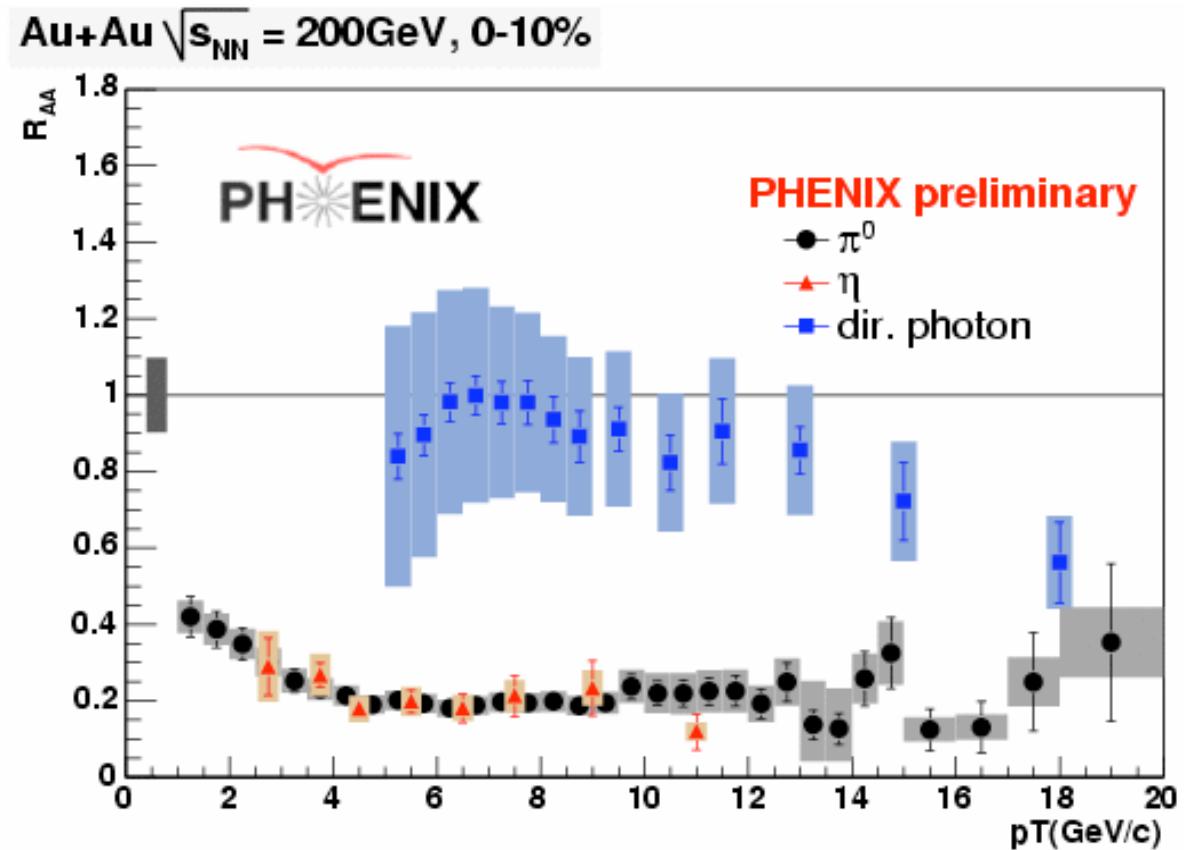
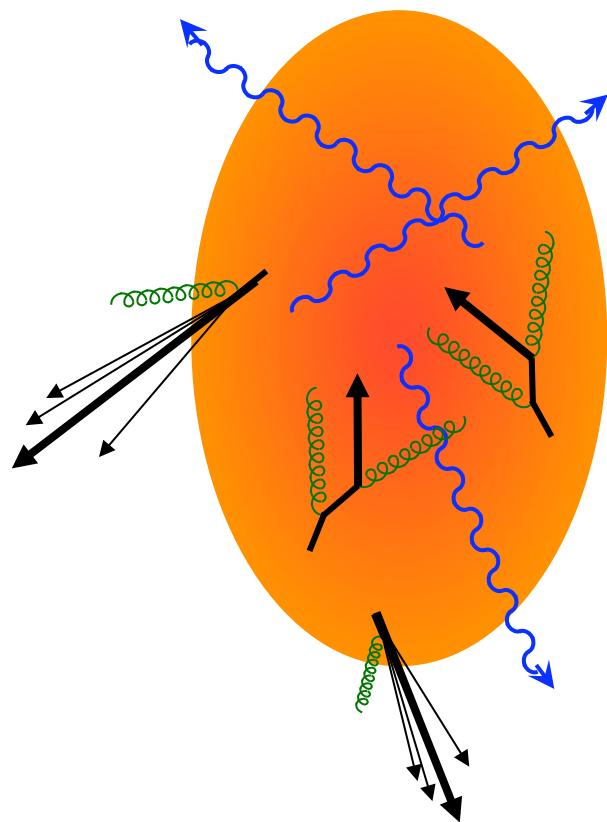


Jet quenching and modification at RHIC and jet calorimeter (J-cal) for LHC-ALICE

ShinIchi Esumi
Inst. of Physics, Univ. of Tsukuba

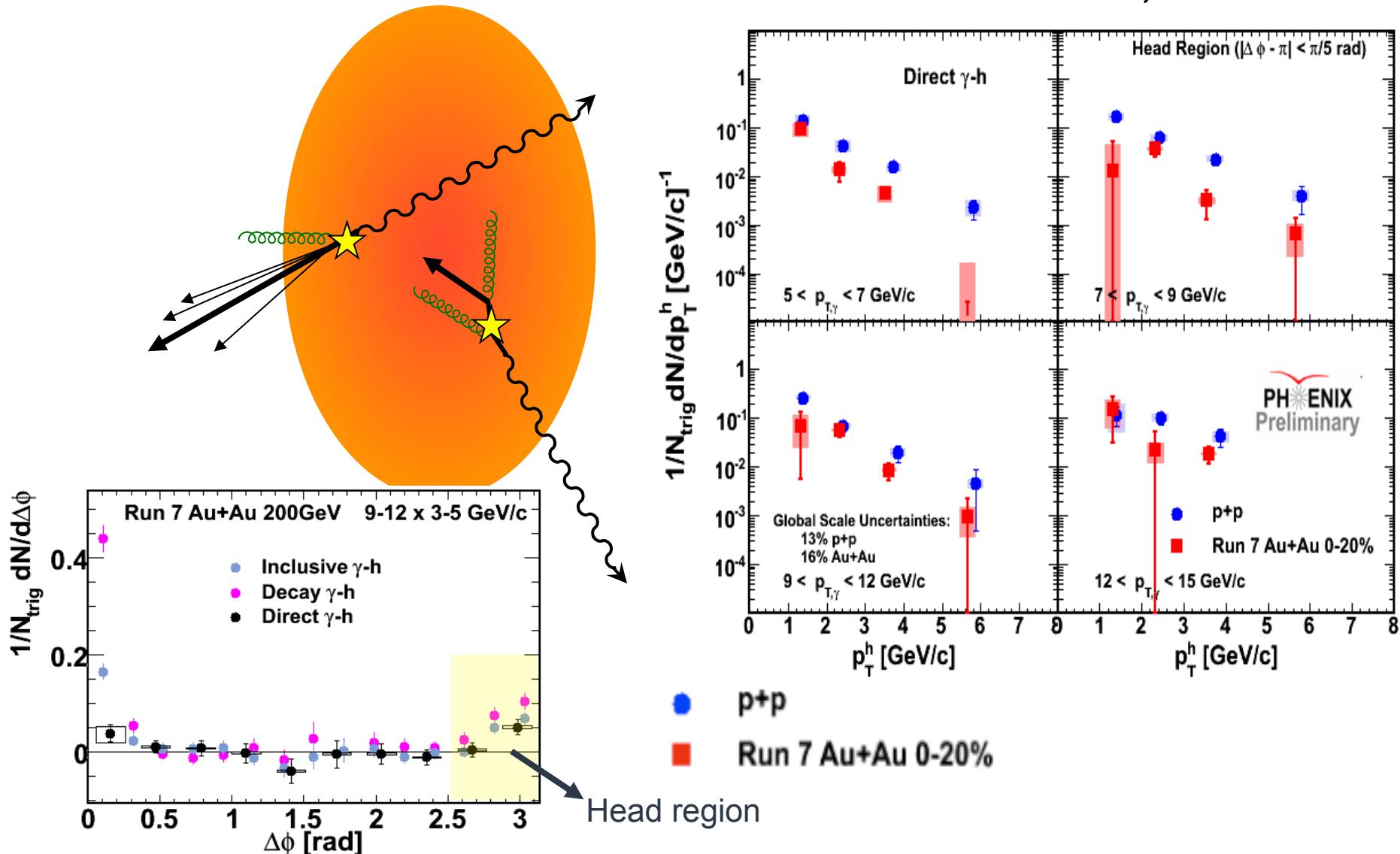
Gamma-Jet results
Jets, di-Jet results
Mach-cone, Ridge results
J-cal proposal/approval

Hadron large suppression Direct γ NO suppression



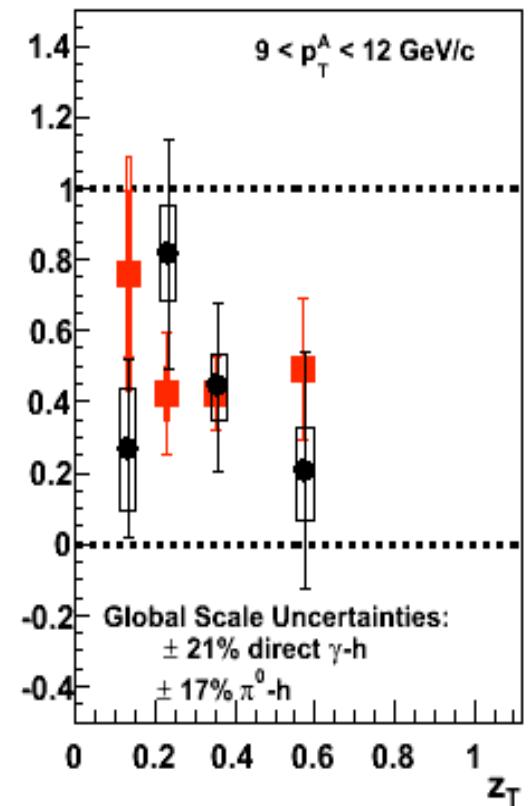
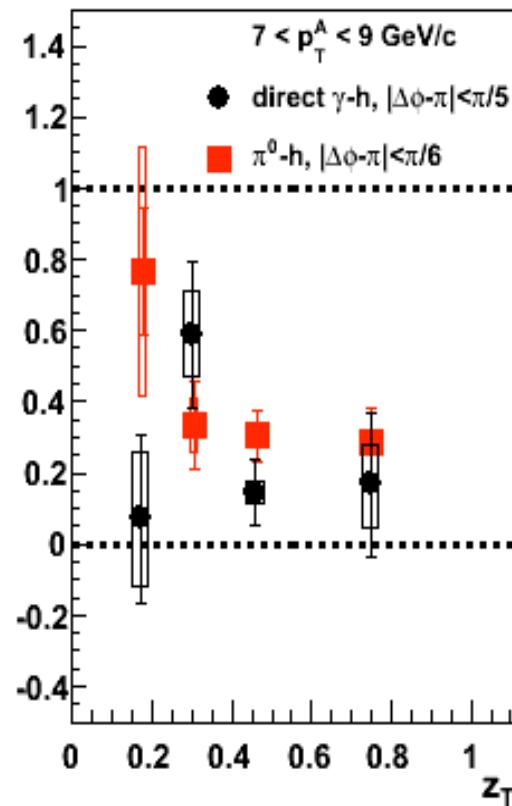
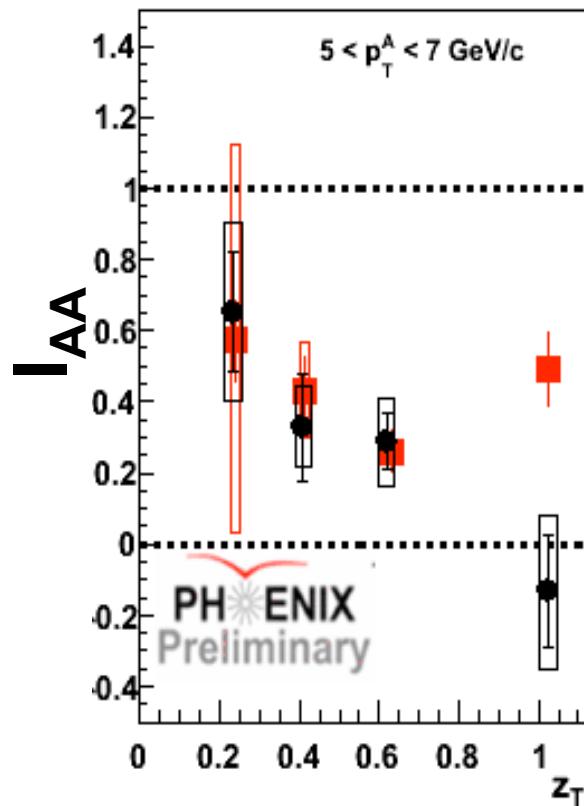
Direct γ - hadron coincidence

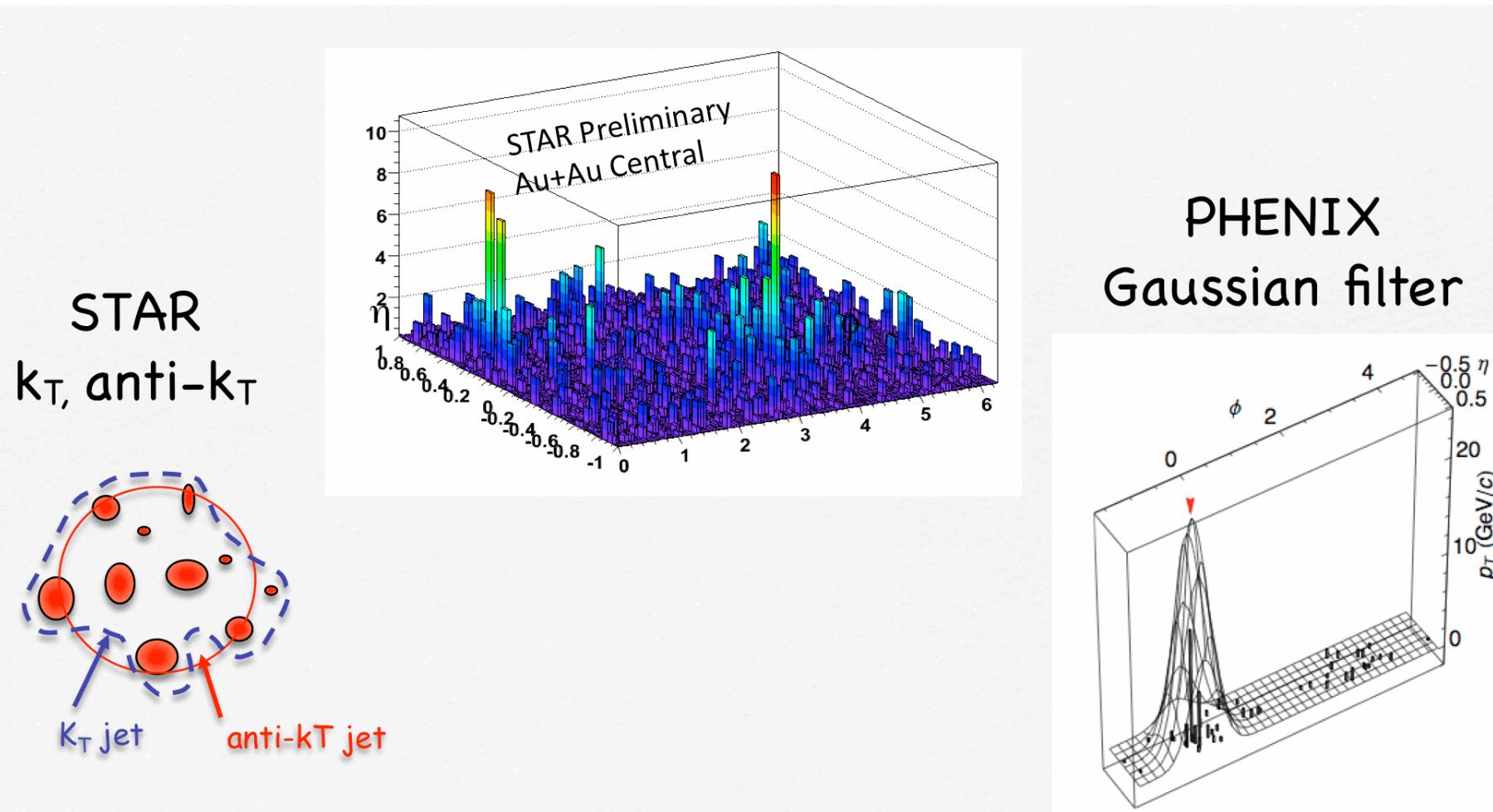
QM09, M. Connors

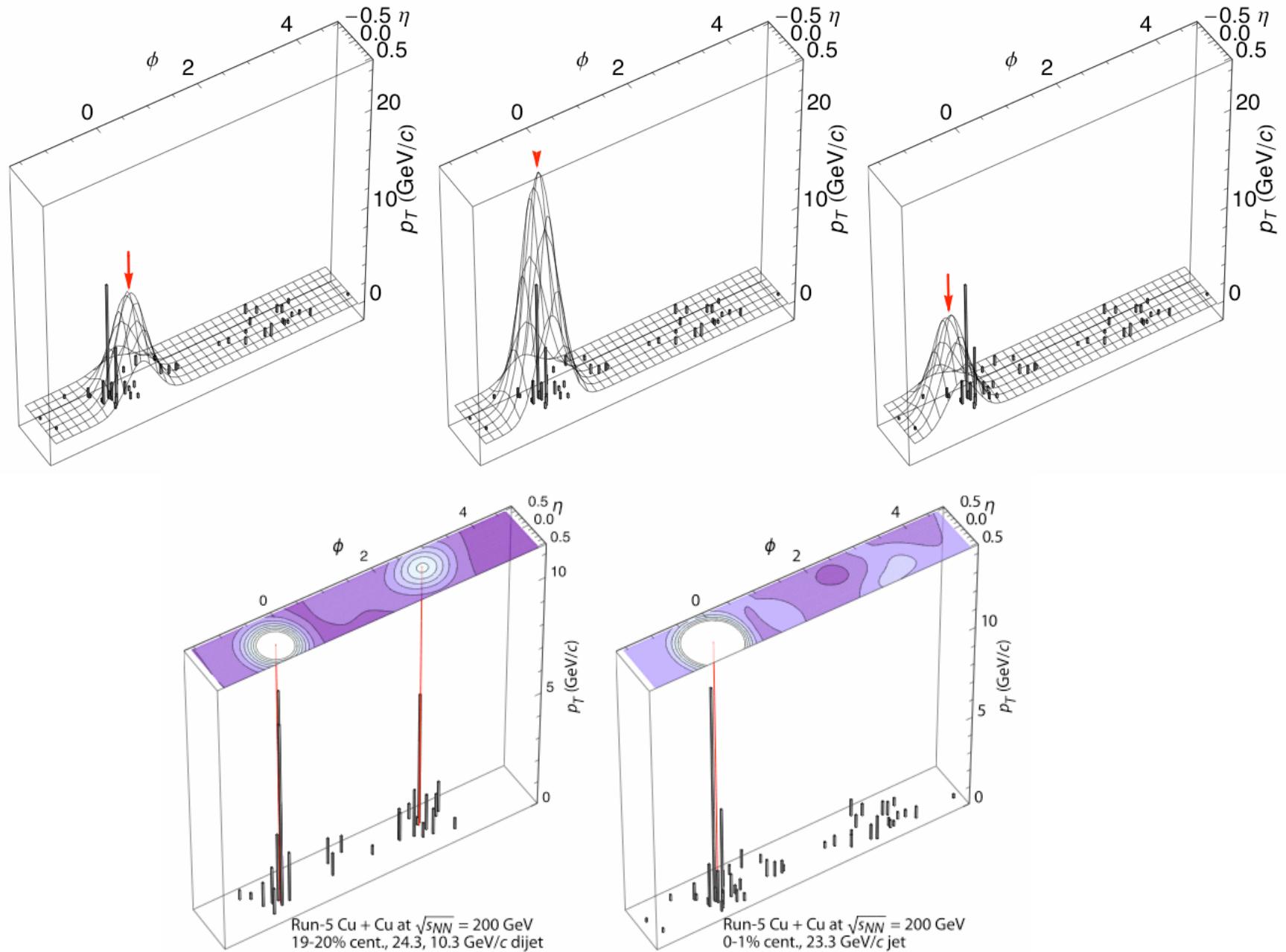


I_{AA} vs Z_T for direct γ -h compared with π^0 -h

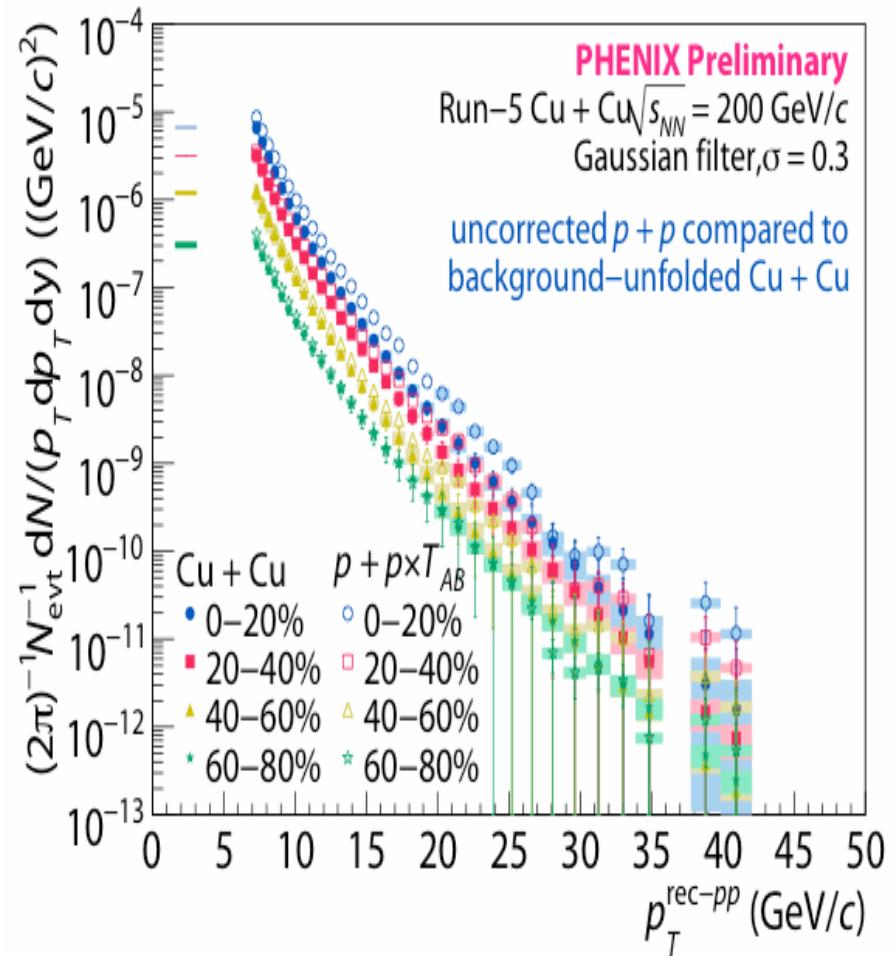
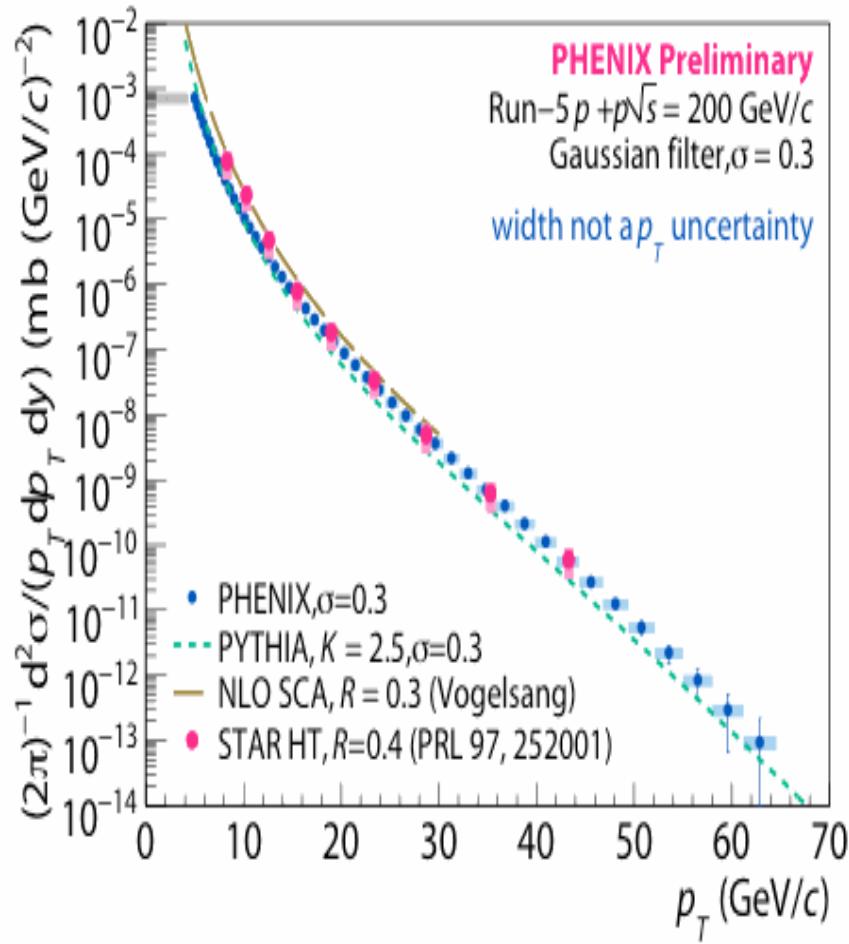
$$Z_T = p_T^h / p_T^\gamma$$

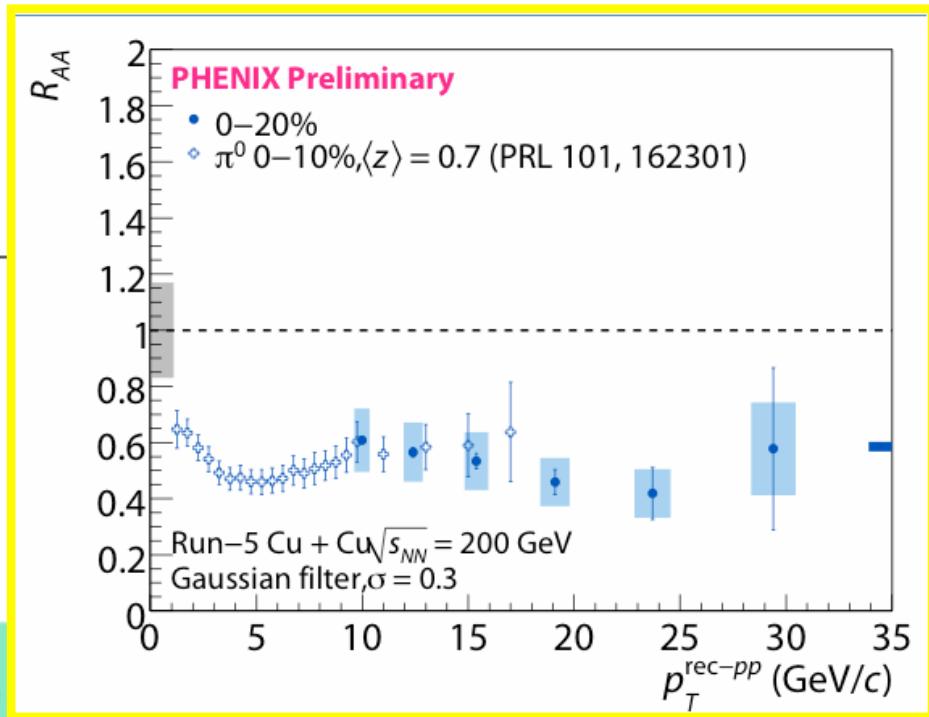
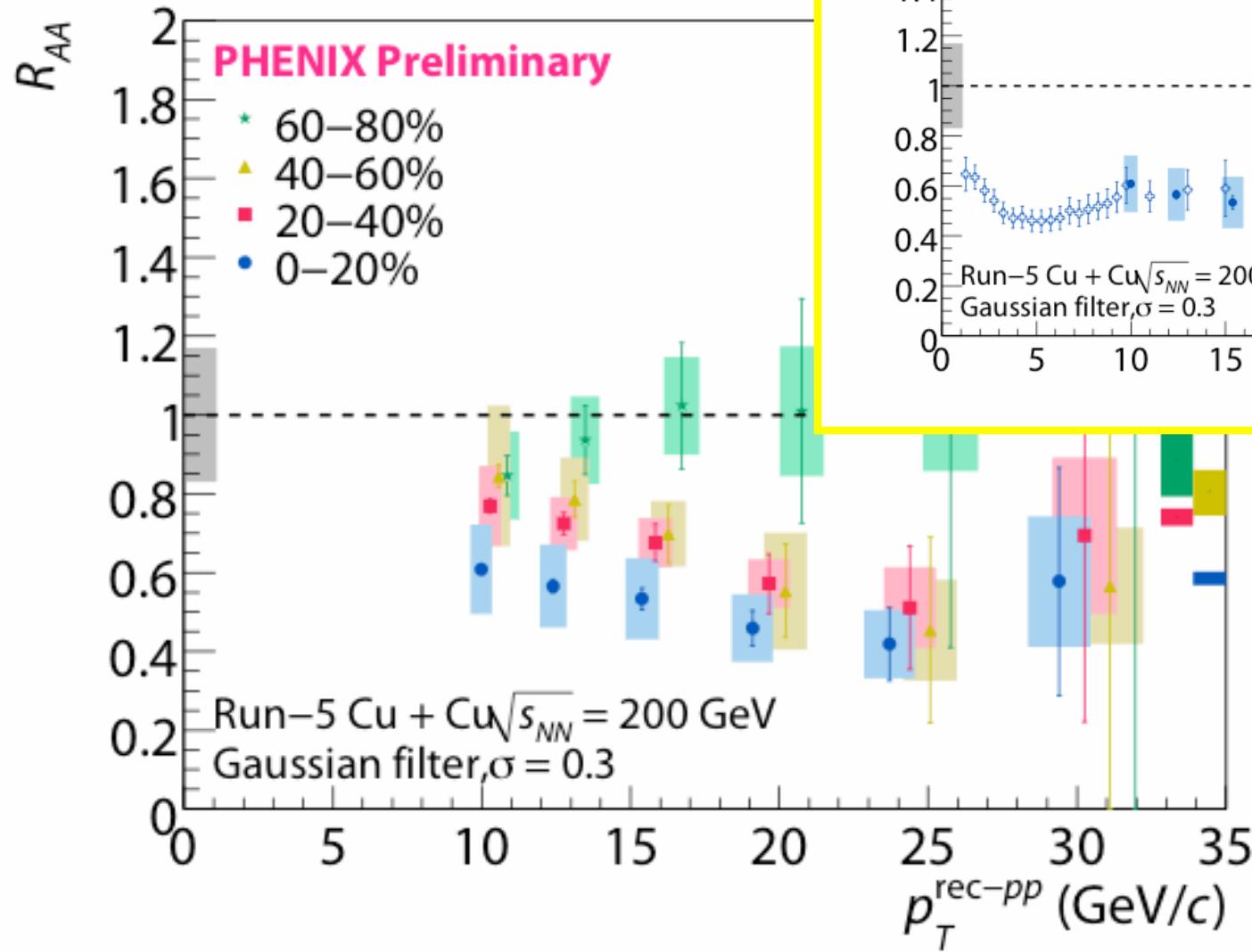


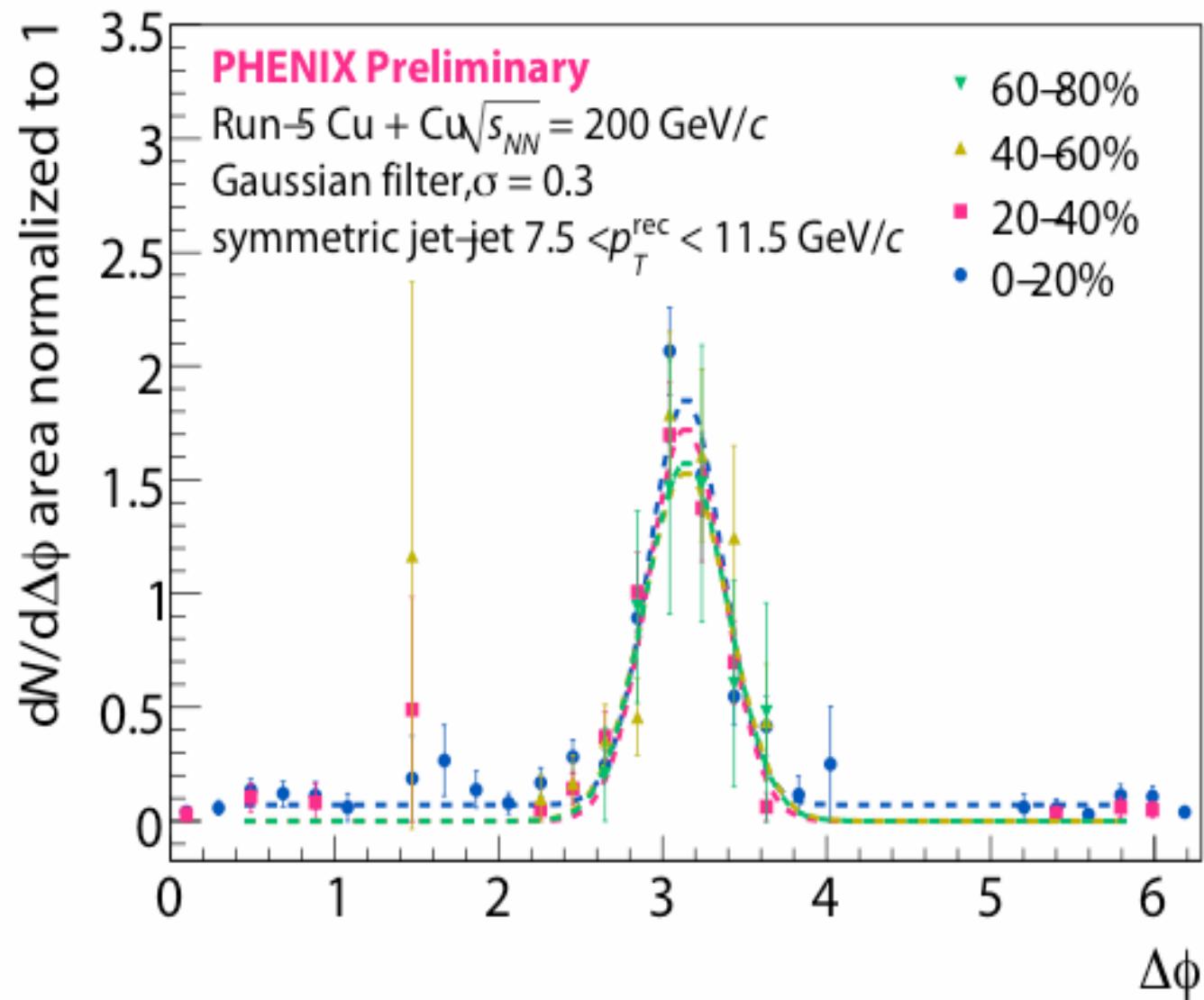


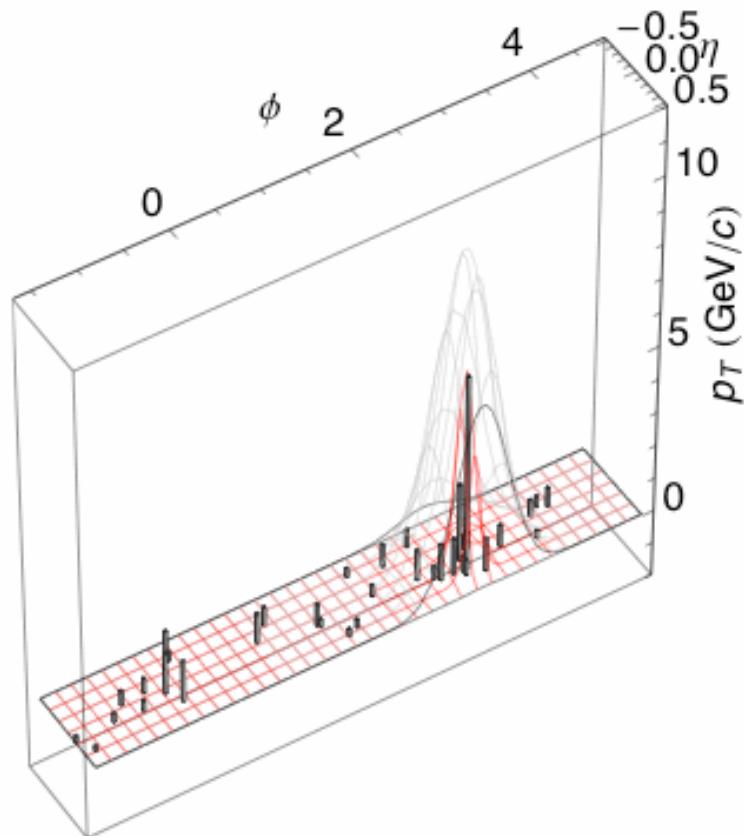


RHIC-AGS'09, Y. S. Lai

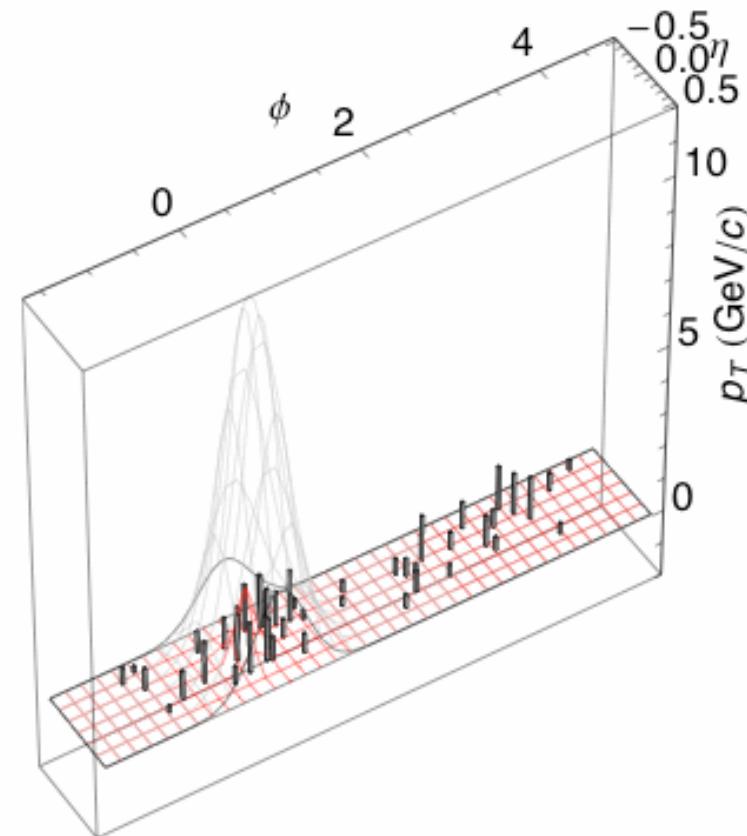




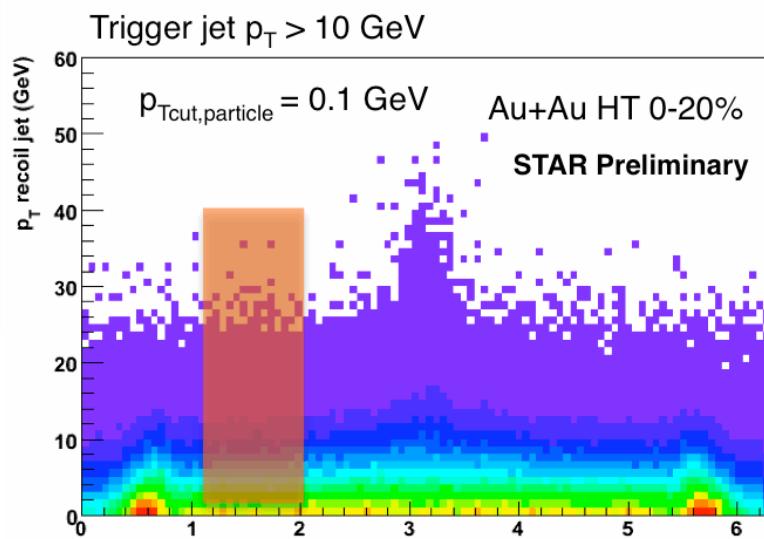
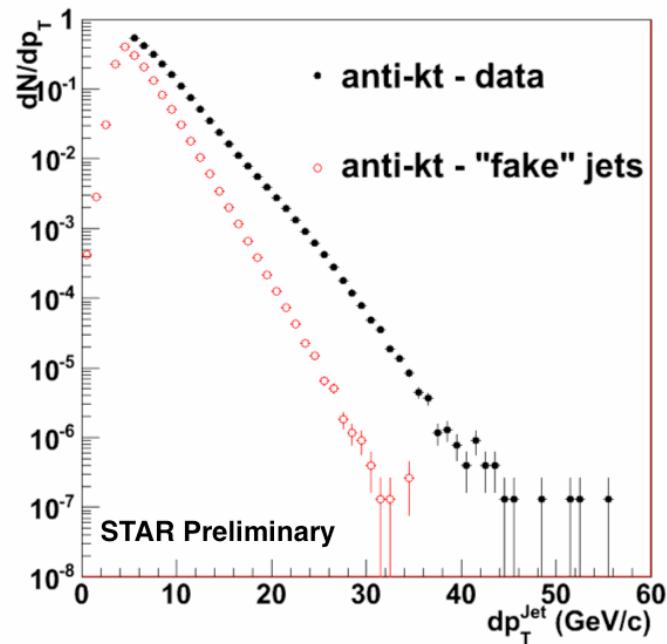
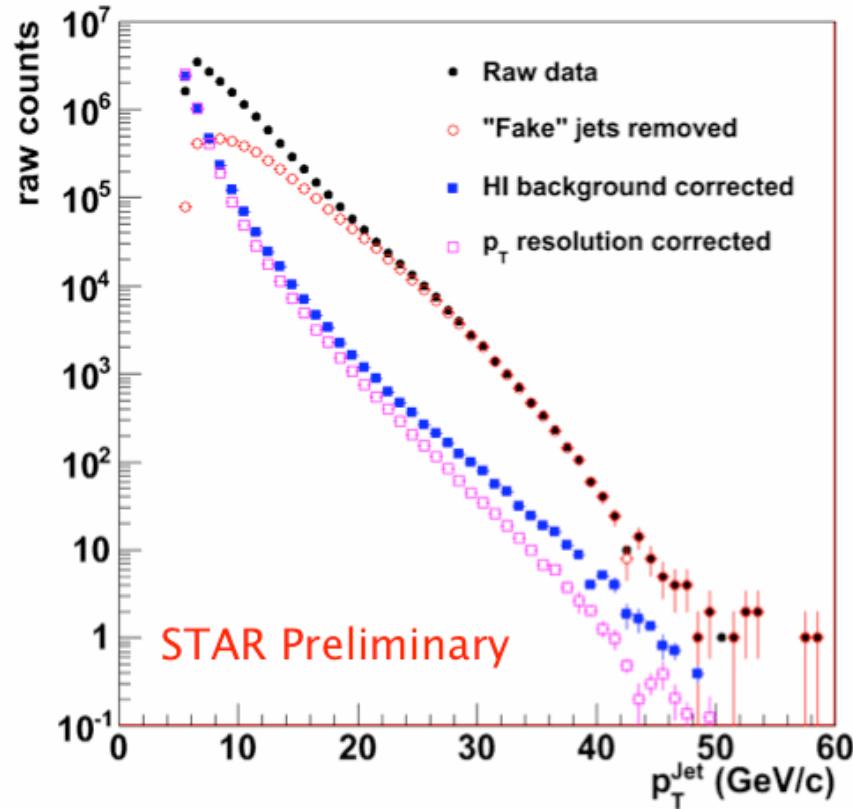




9.6 GeV/c jet passing fake rejection

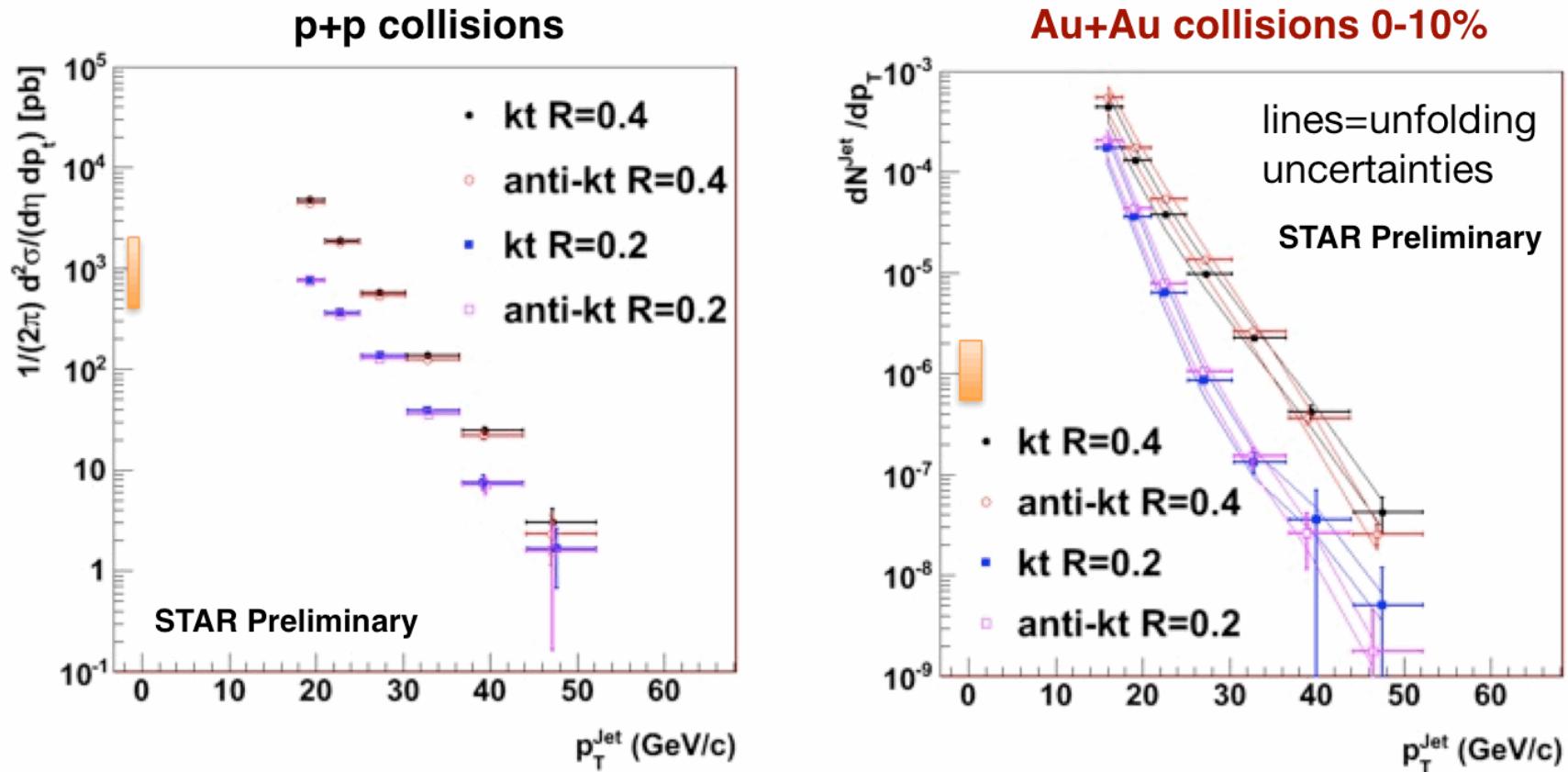


Rejected 10.8 GeV/c background fluctuation

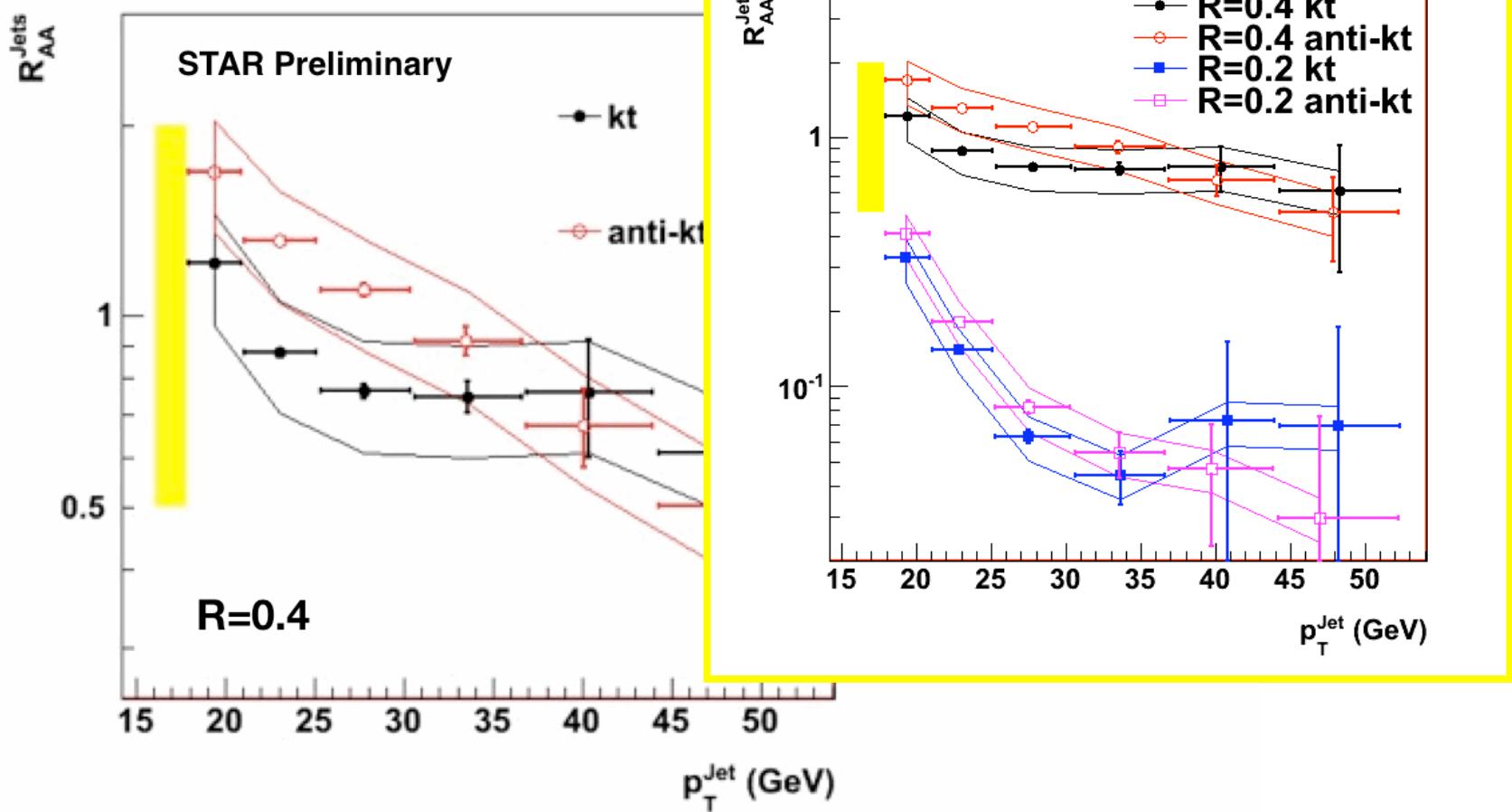


Inclusive Jet cross section in p+p and in central Au+Au at RHIC

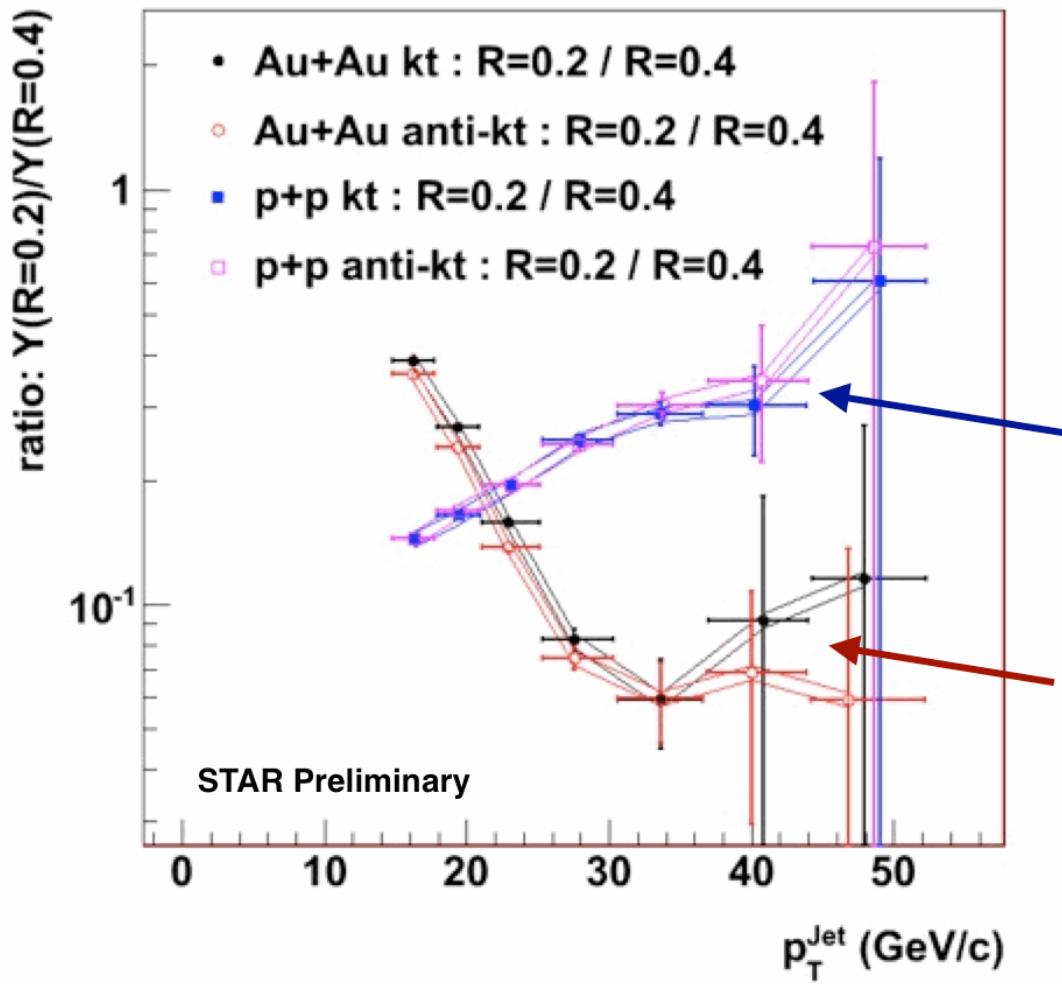
QM09, M. Ploskon



- Inclusive Jet spectrum measured in central
Au+Au collisions at RHIC



- We see a substantial fraction of jets
 - in contrast to x5 suppression for light hadron R_{AA}
- k_T and Anti- k_T known to have different sensitivities to background

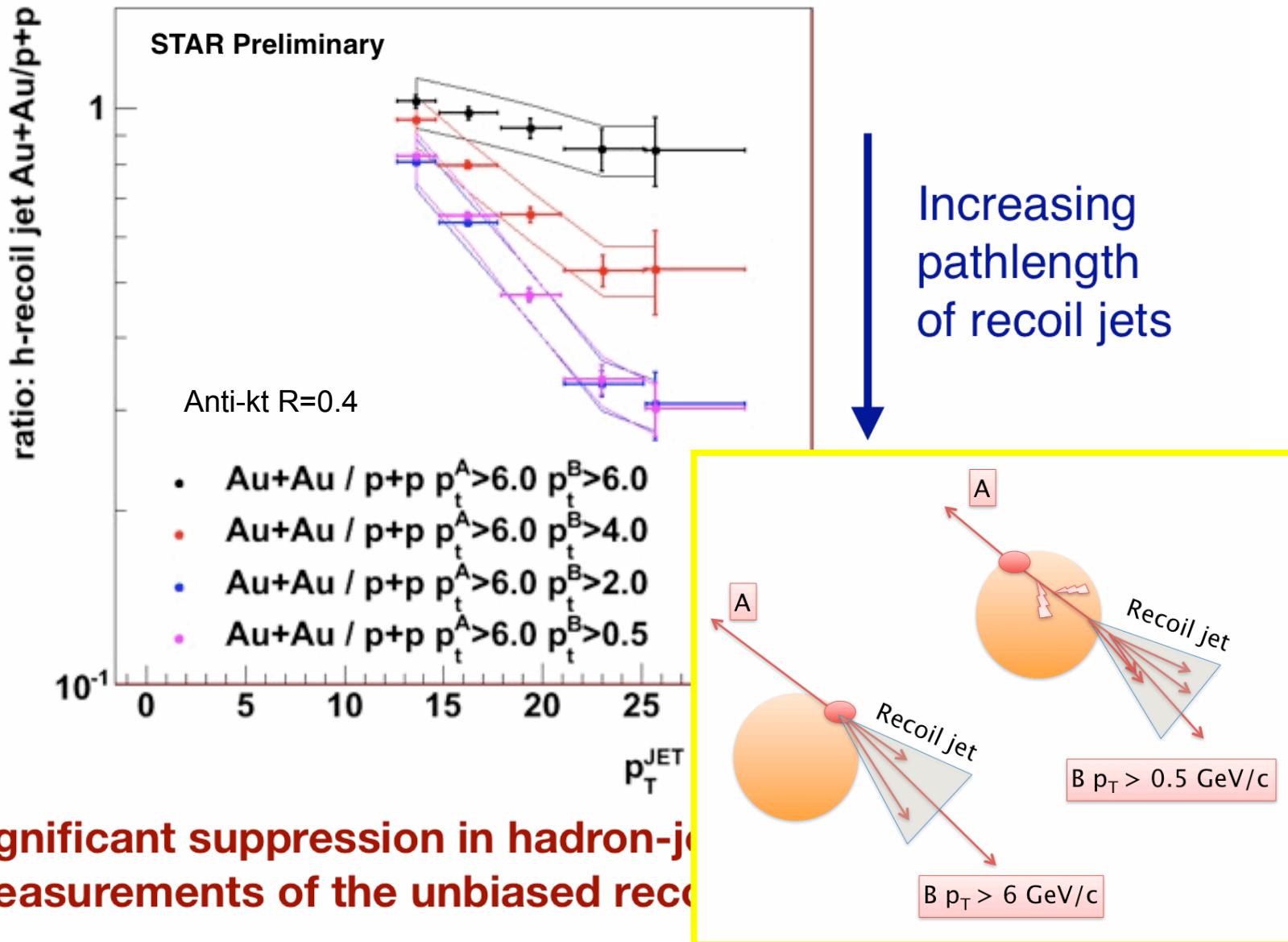


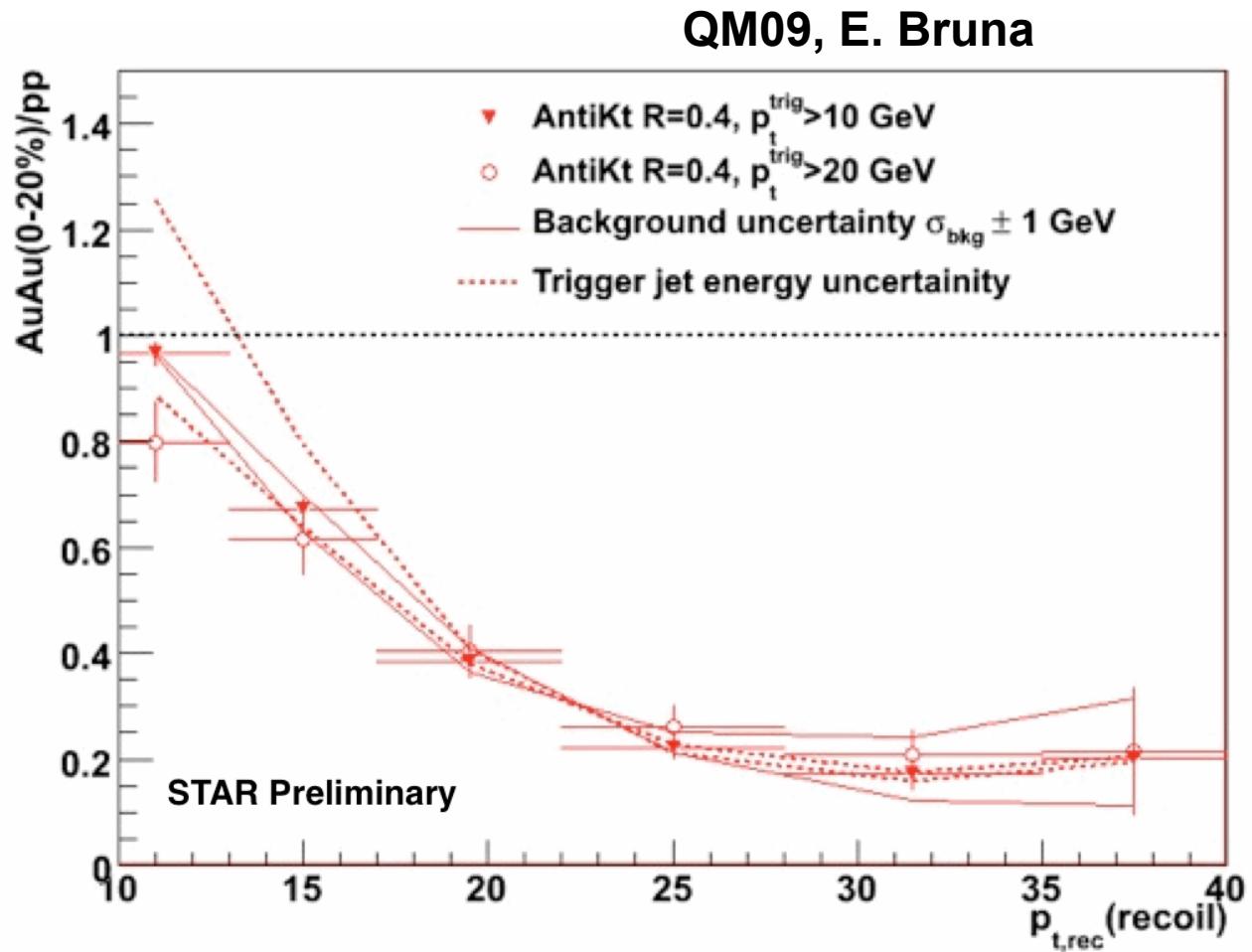
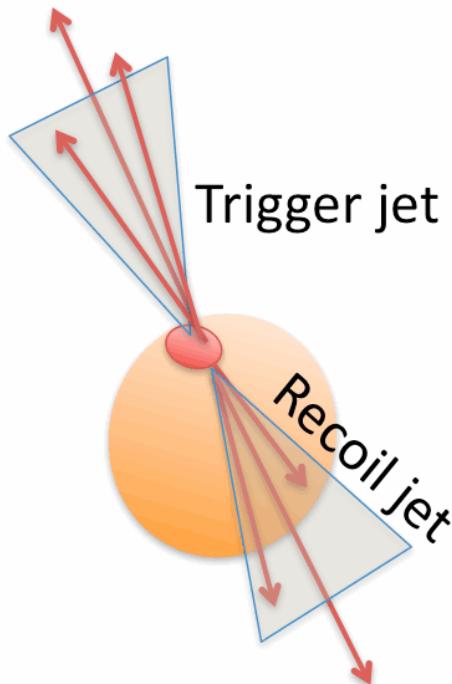
p+p: “Narrowing” of the jet structure with increasing jet energy

Au+Au: “Deficit” of jet energy of jets reconstructed with $R=0.2$

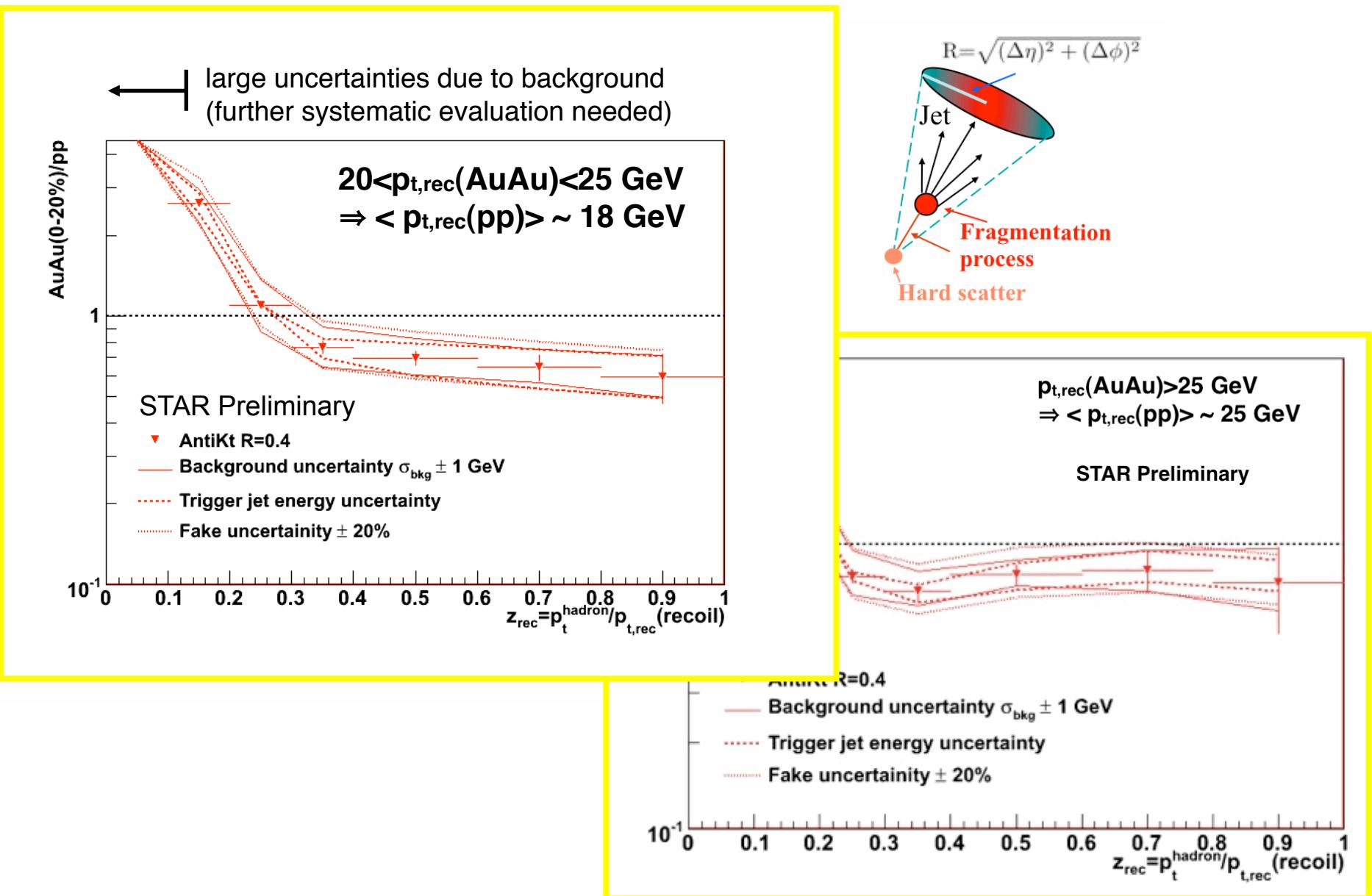
Strong evidence of broadening in the jet energy profile

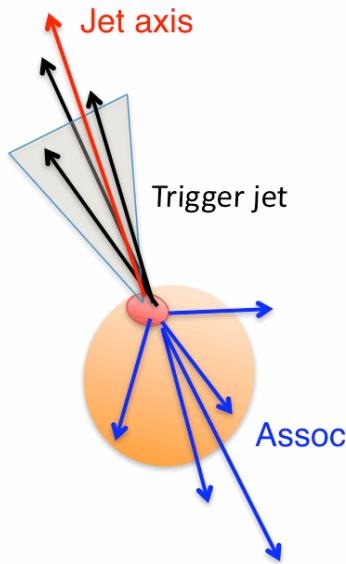
Trigger on high $p_T \pi^0$ and look at jet recoil spectrum





- Selecting unmodified trigger jet maximizes pathlength for the back-to-back jets: “extreme” selection of jet population
- Significant suppression in di-jet coincidence measurements

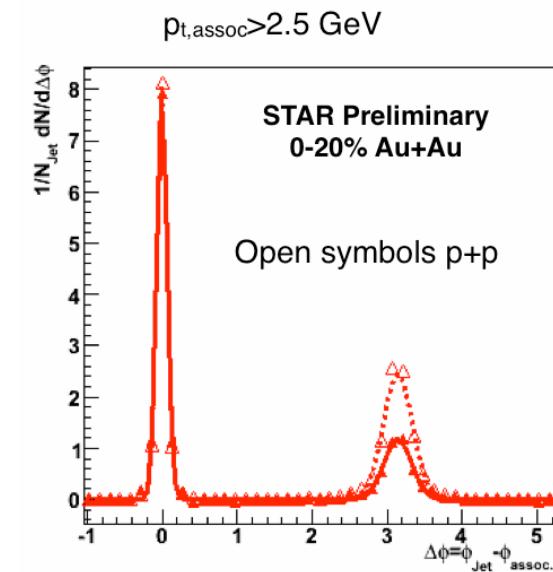
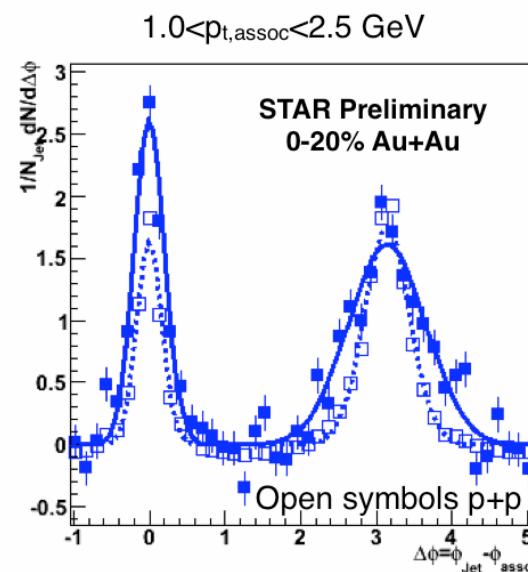
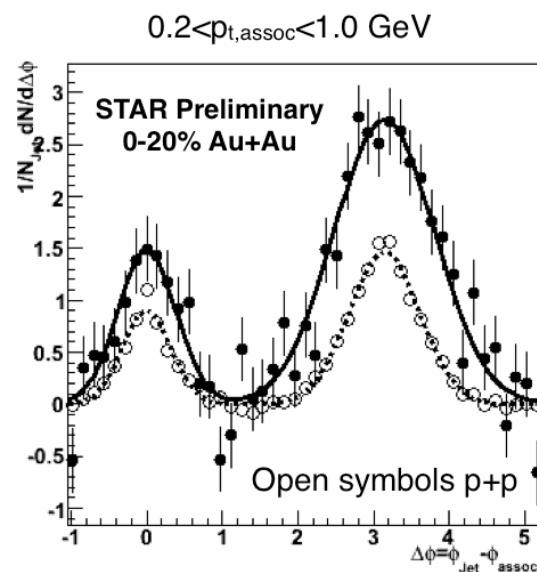


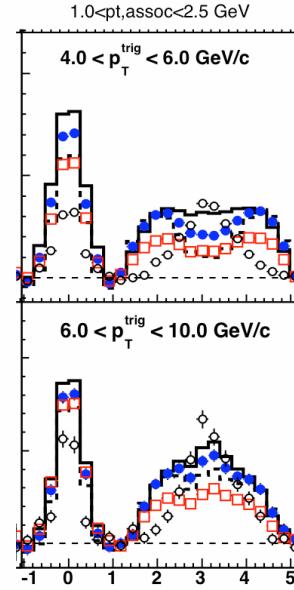
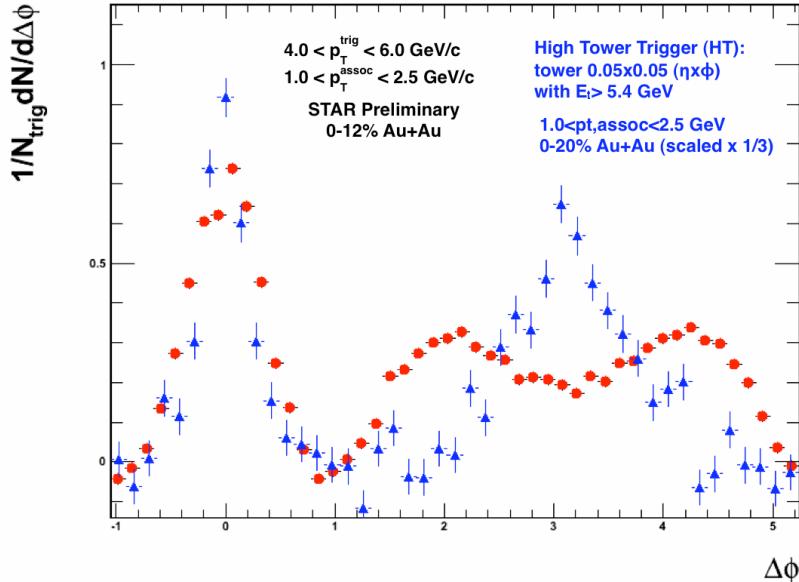


Jet - hadron correlation

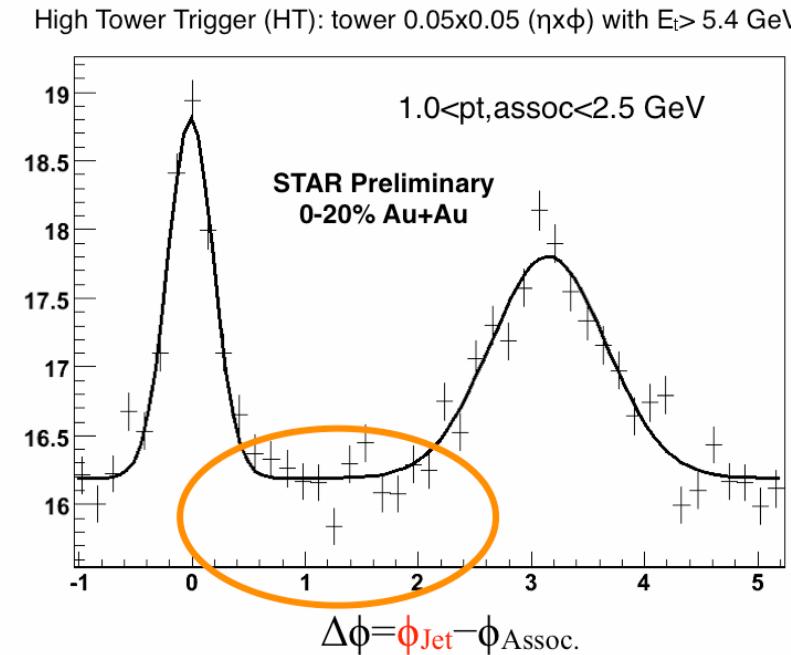
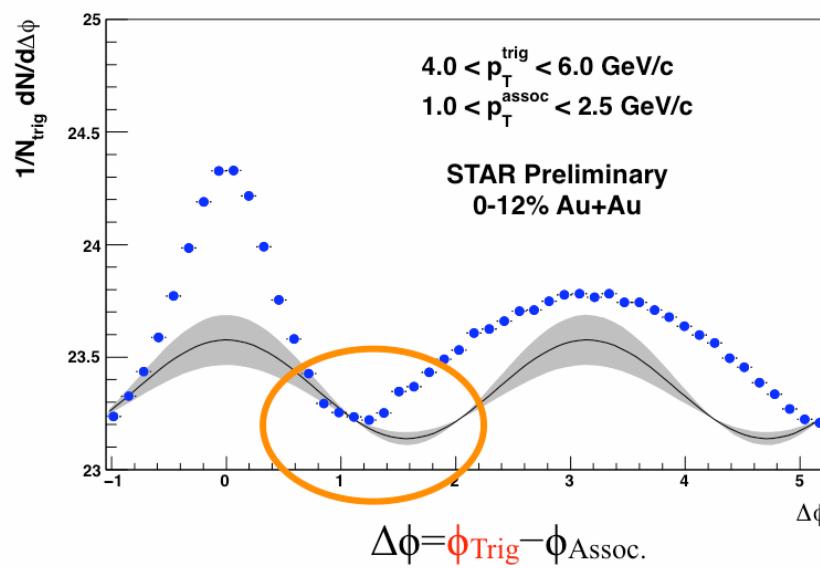
RHIC-AGS'09, J. Putschke

High Tower Trigger (HT) : $(\eta \times \phi) = (0.05 \times 0.05)$ $E_T > 5.4 \text{ GeV}$

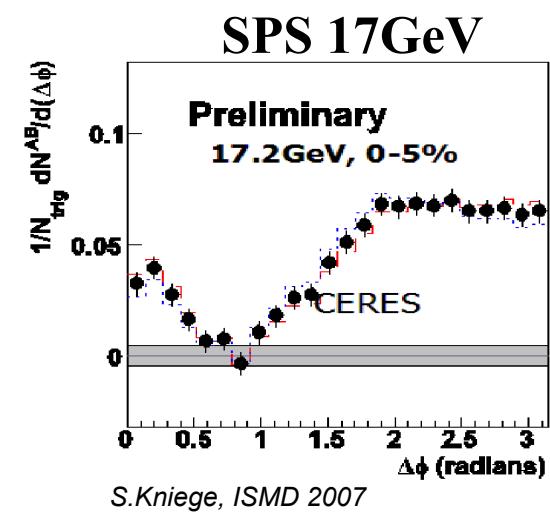
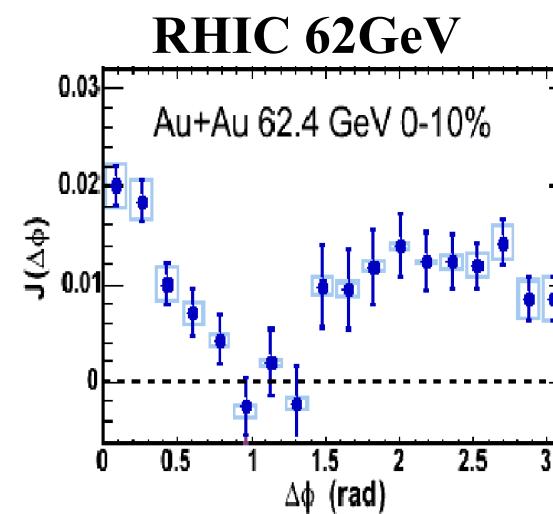
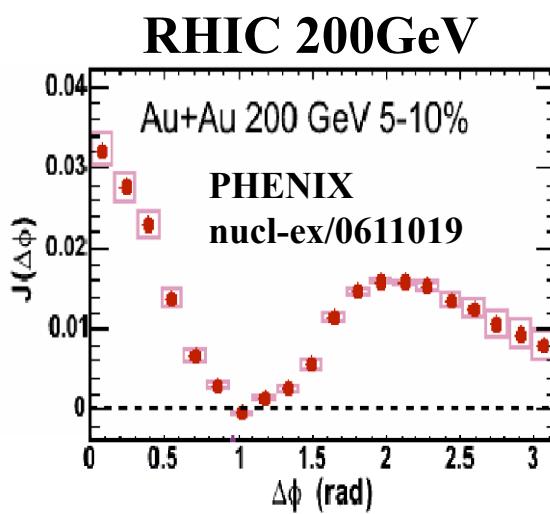
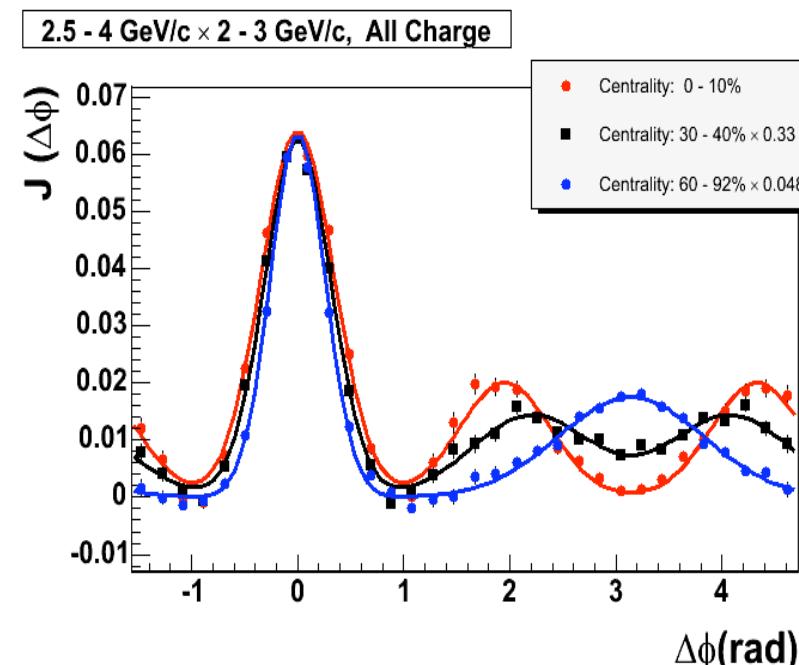
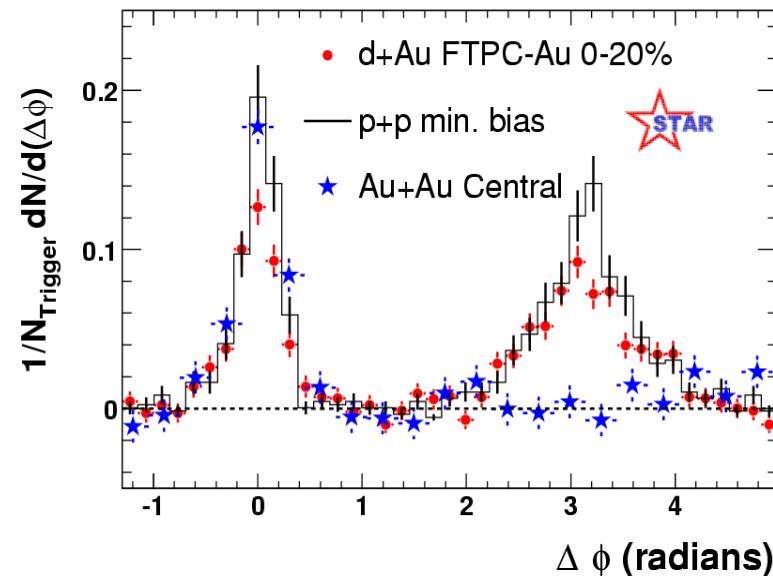




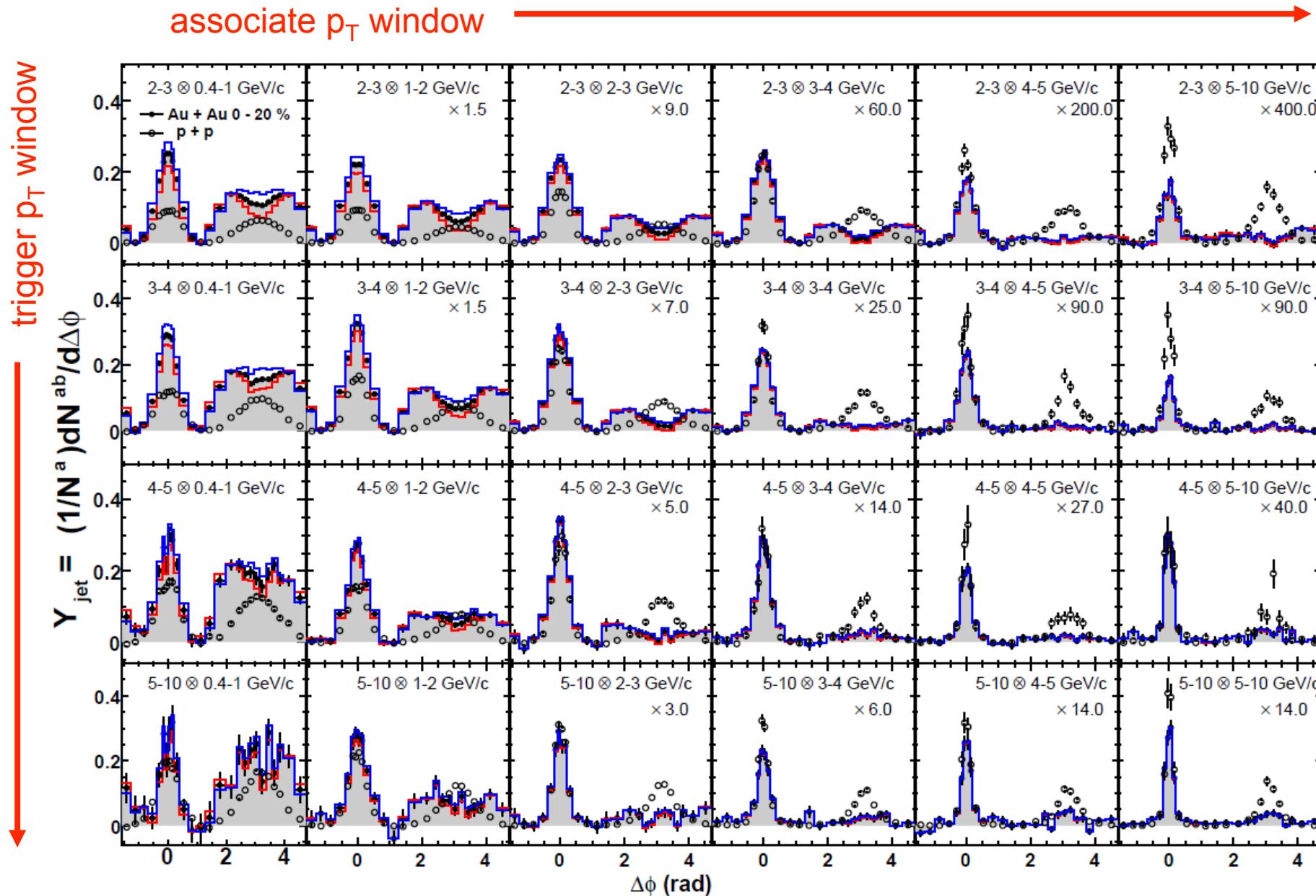
**RHIC-AGS'09, J. Putschke
(from his back-up slides)**



Jet suppression → modification with 2-particle $\Delta\phi$ correlation

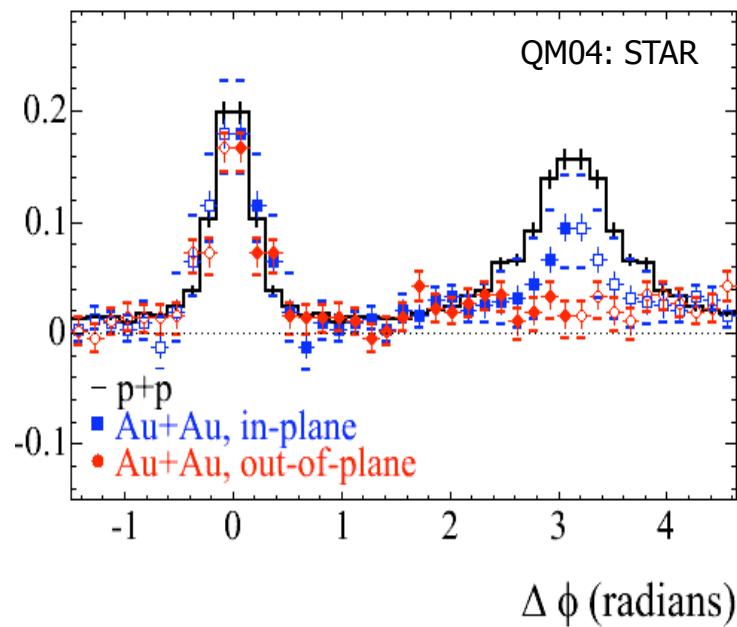
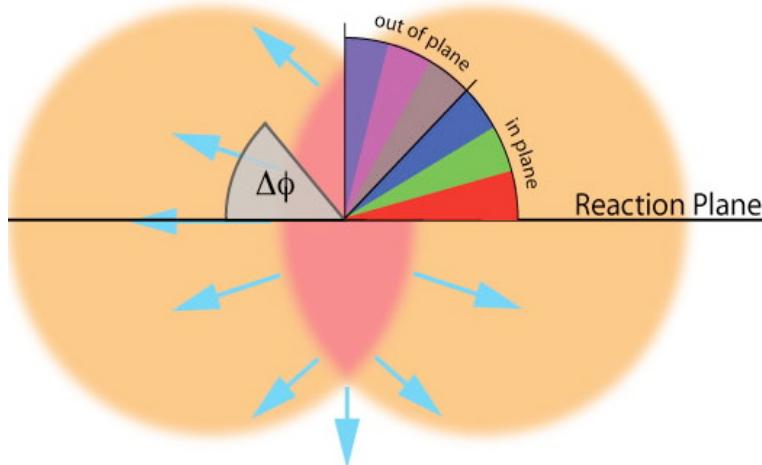


h-h correlation at “p+p 200GeV” vs “Au+Au 200GeV central 0-20%”

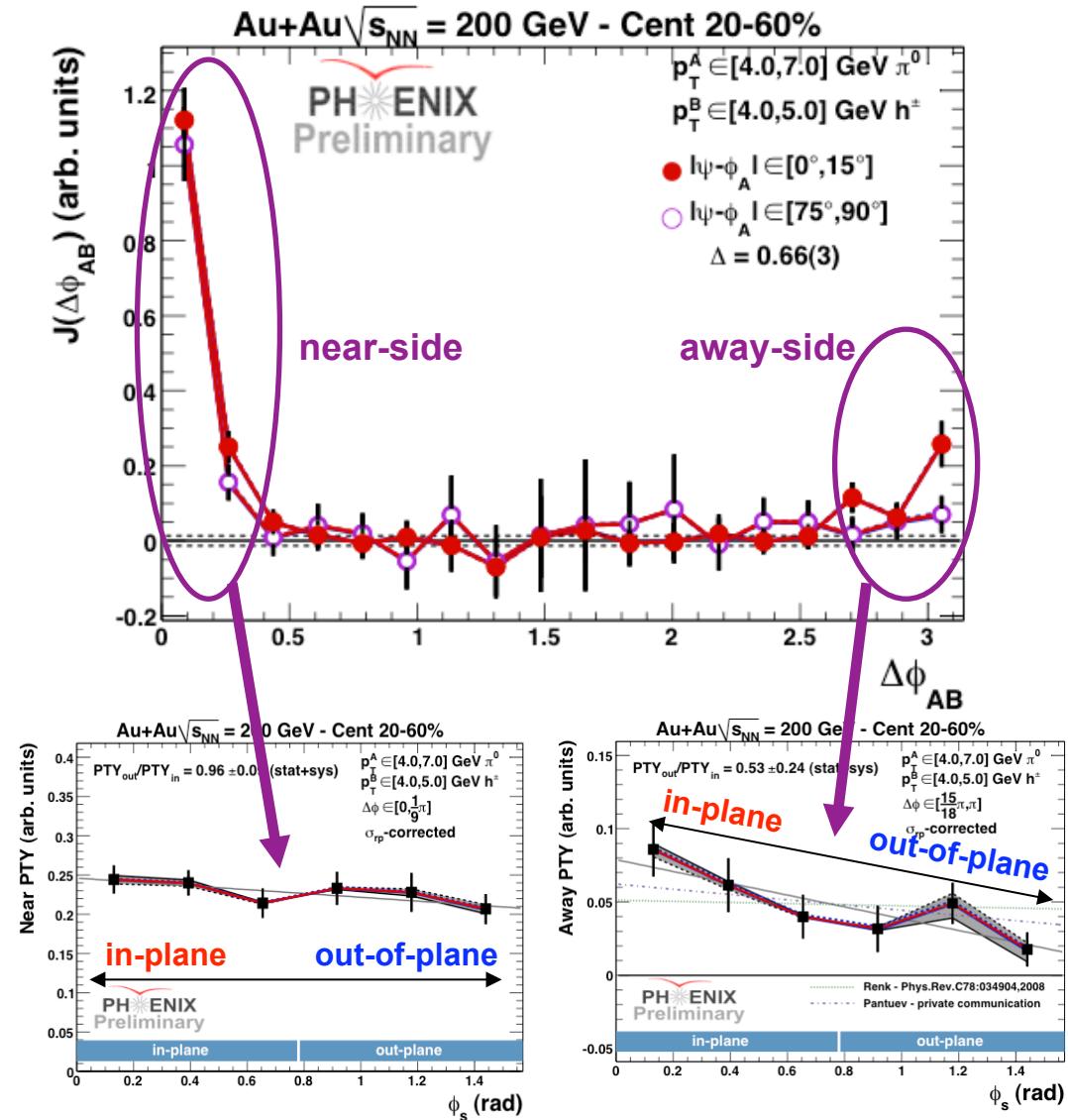


RP dependent correlations

QM09, C. H. Chen



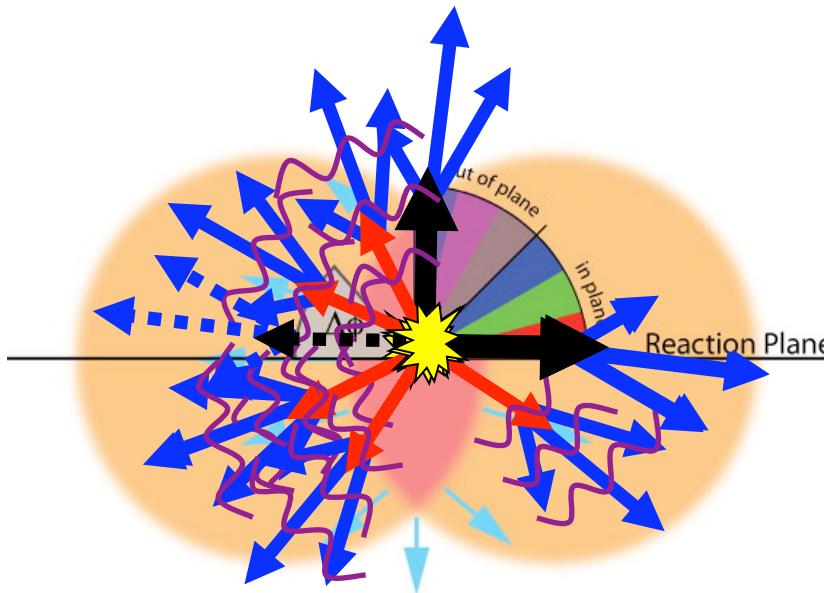
Heavy Ion Pub, 10/Jul/2009, Nagoya



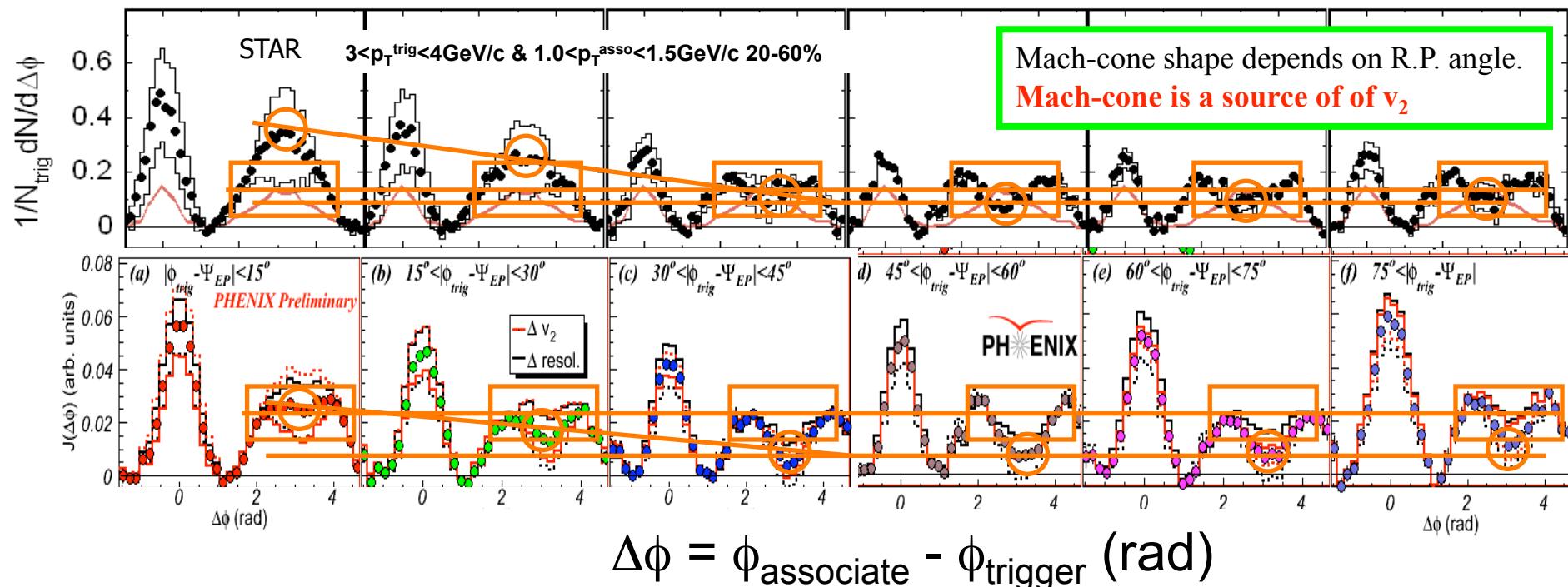
Shinichi Esumi, Inst. of Physics, Univ. of Tsukuba

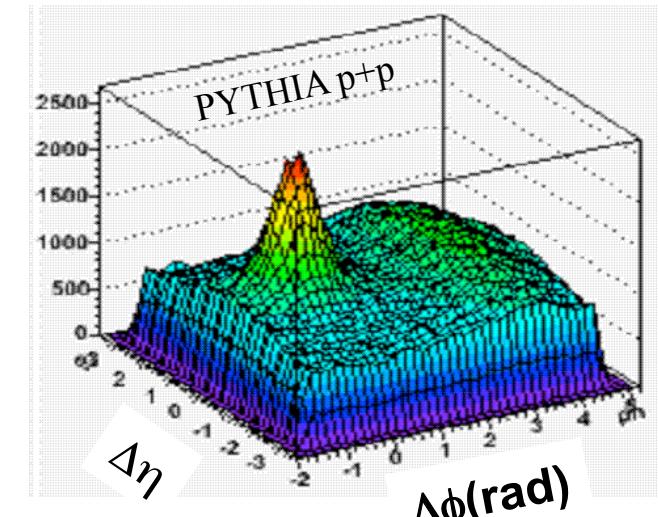
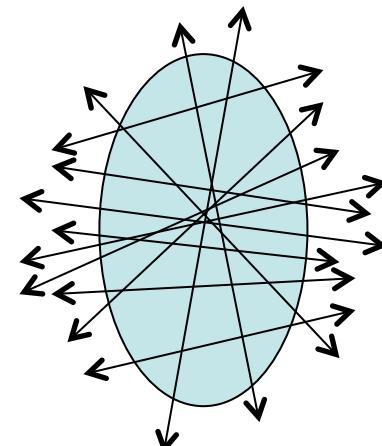
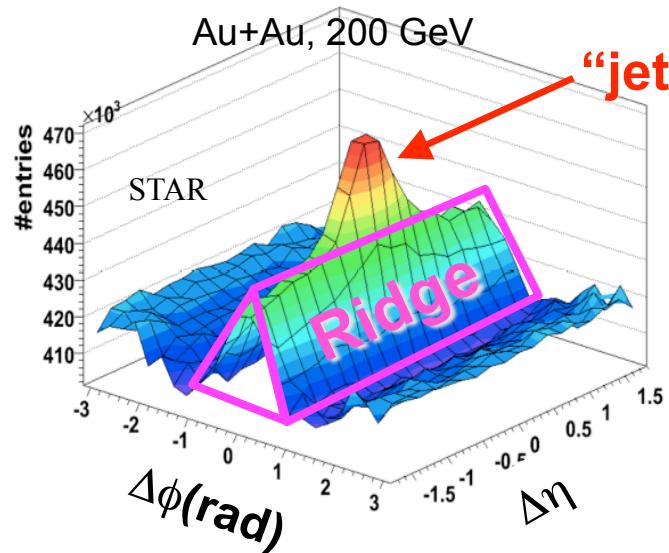
22

Jet modification and geometry (and v_2)

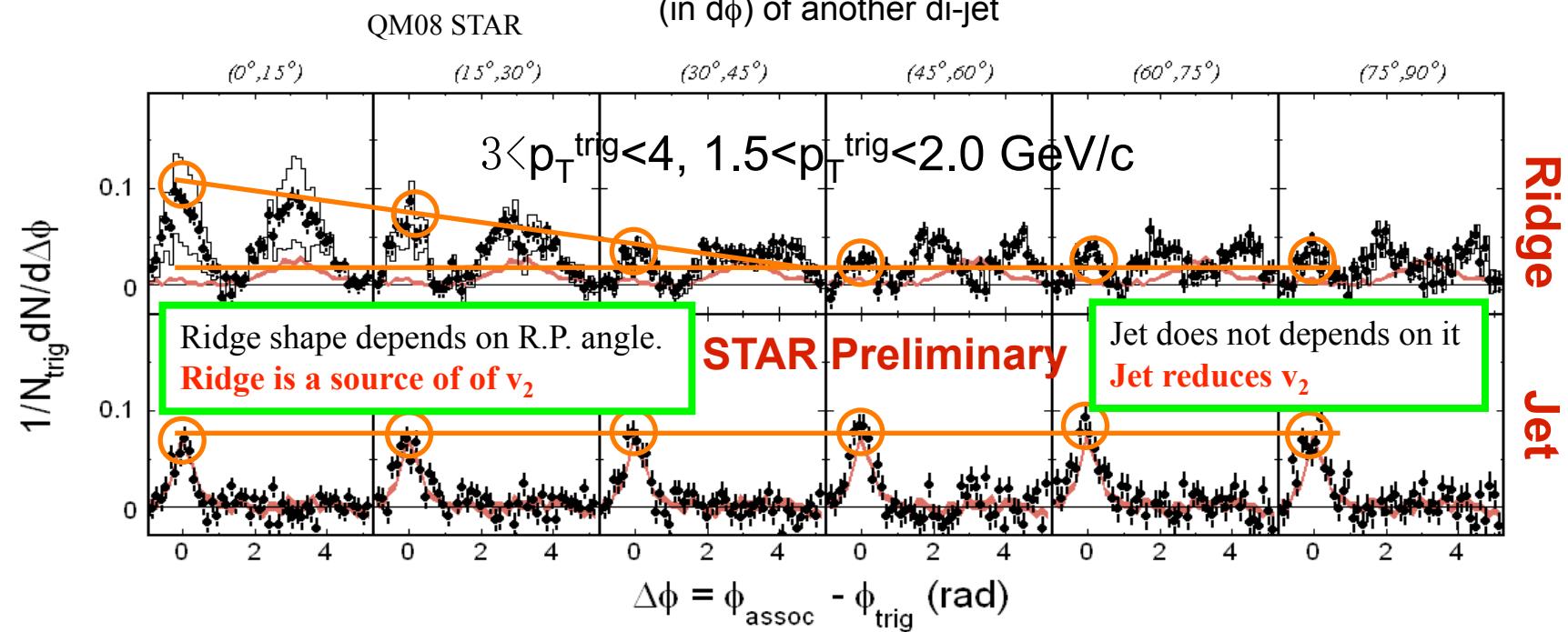


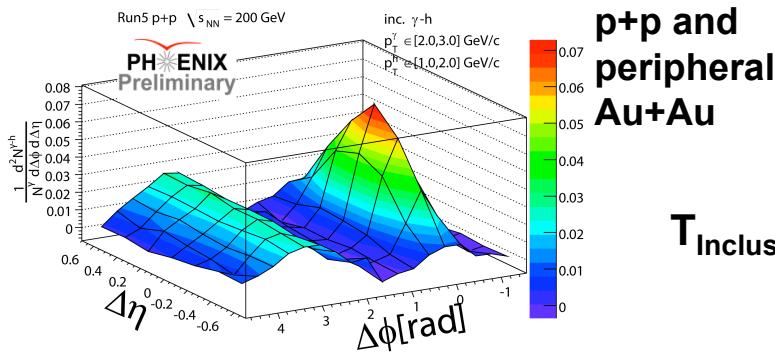
QM08: STAR, PHENIX



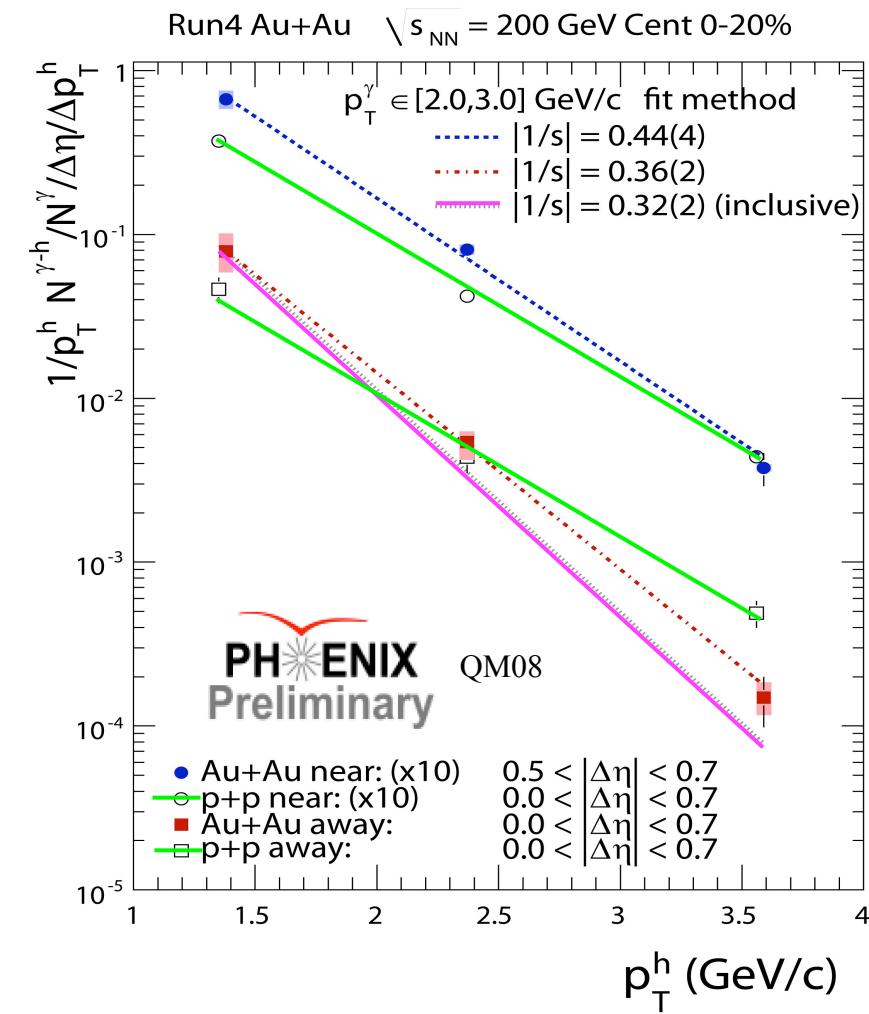
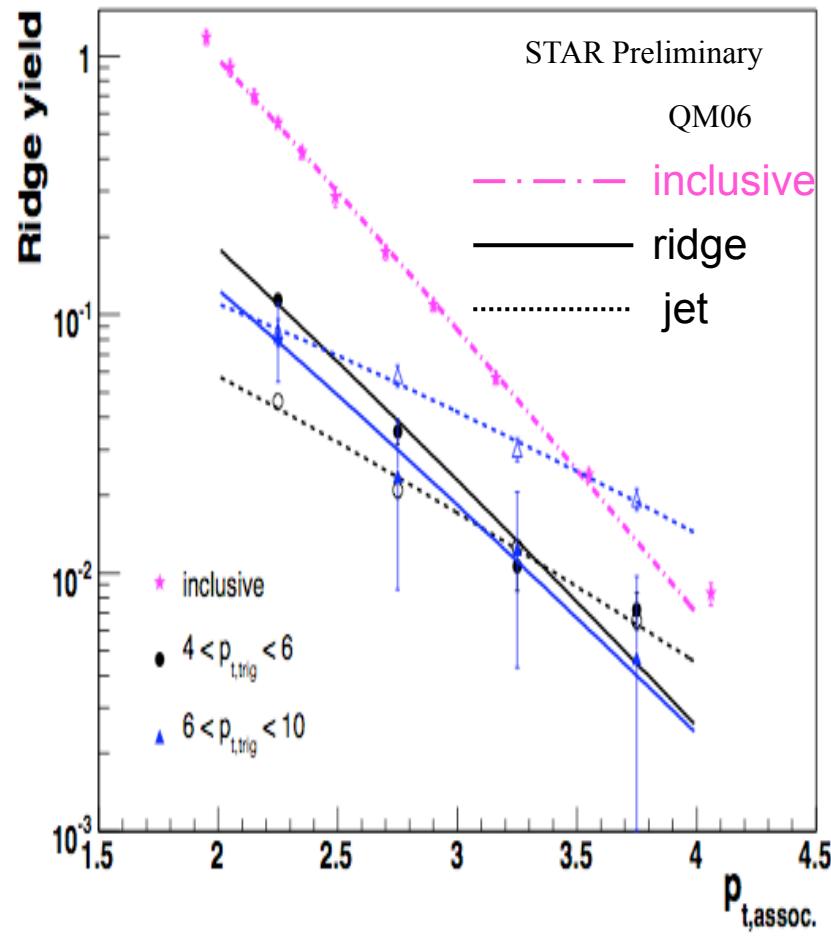
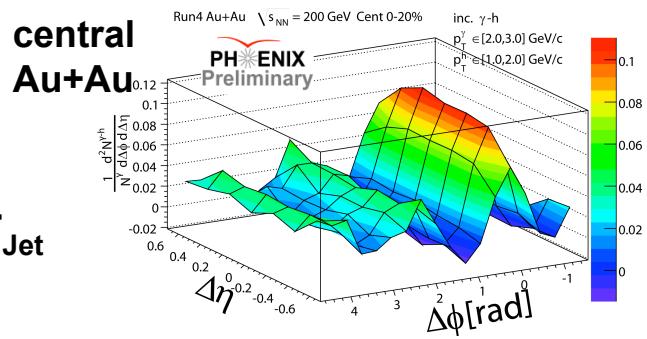


away side (in $d\phi$) of one di-jet can be near side (in $d\phi$) of another di-jet

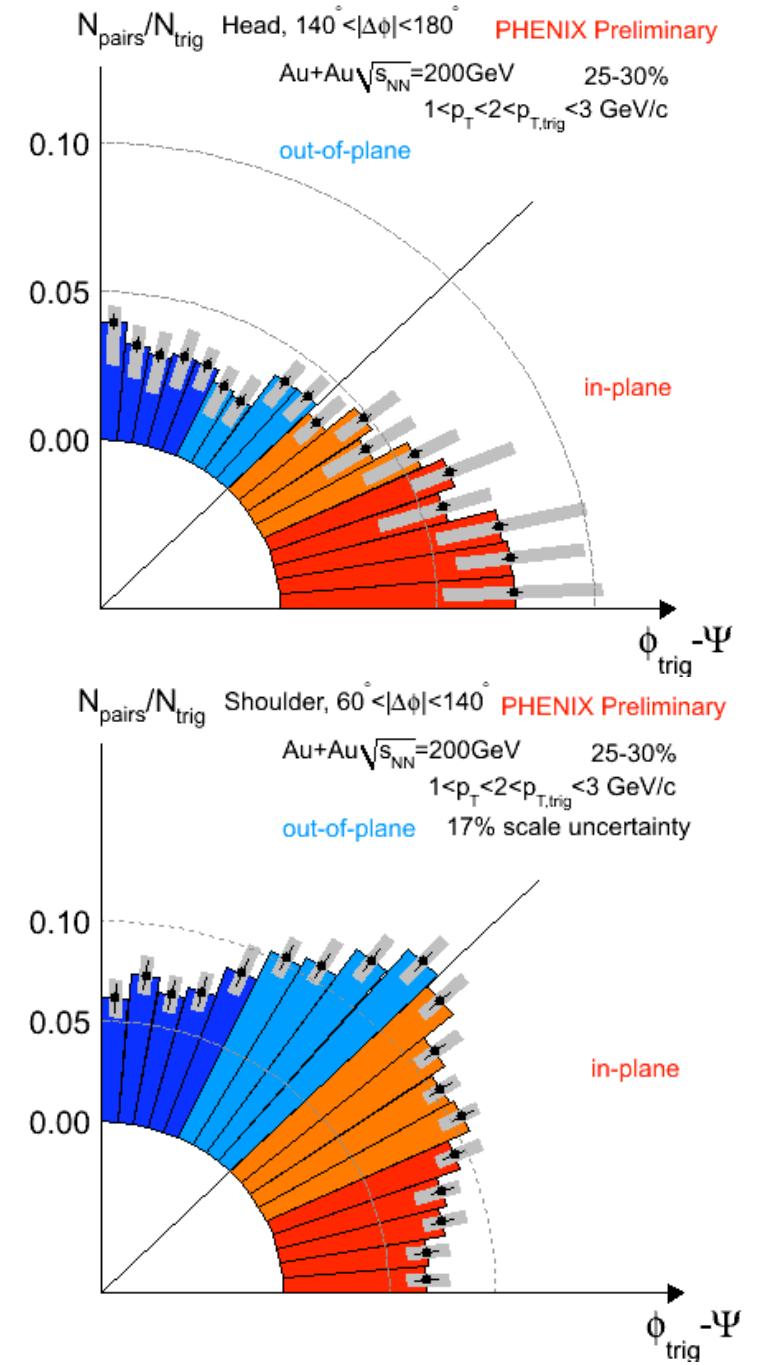
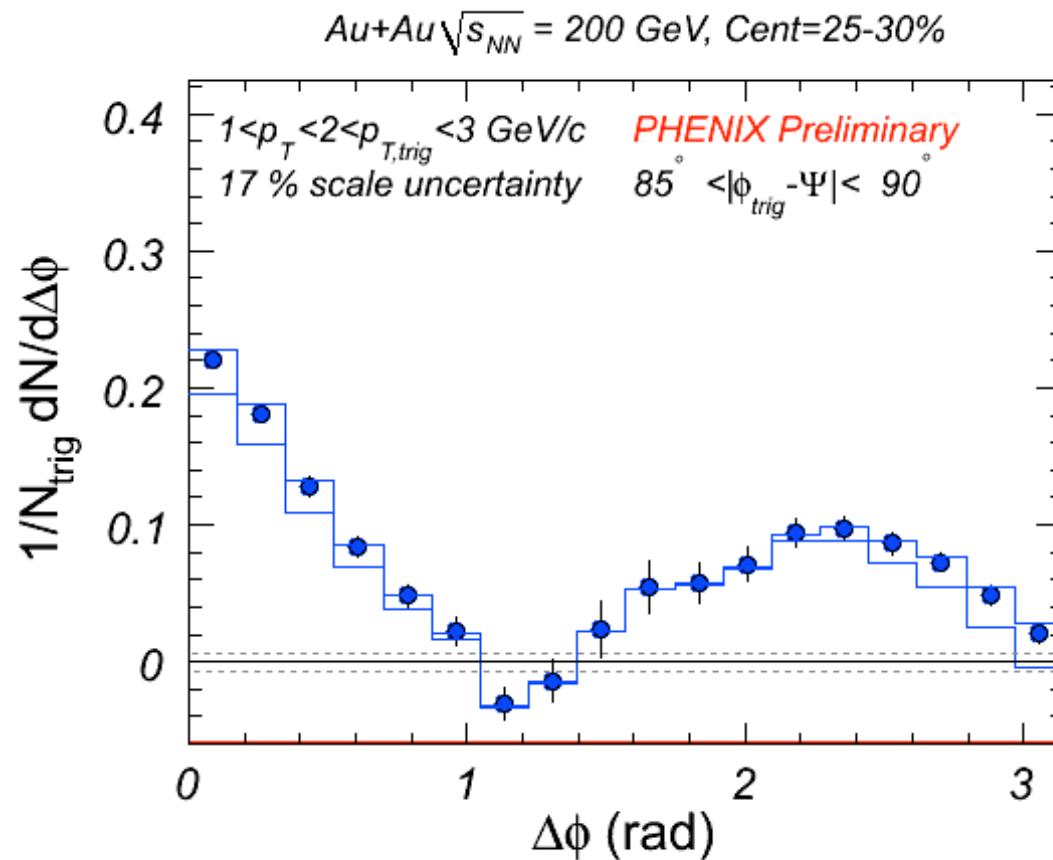


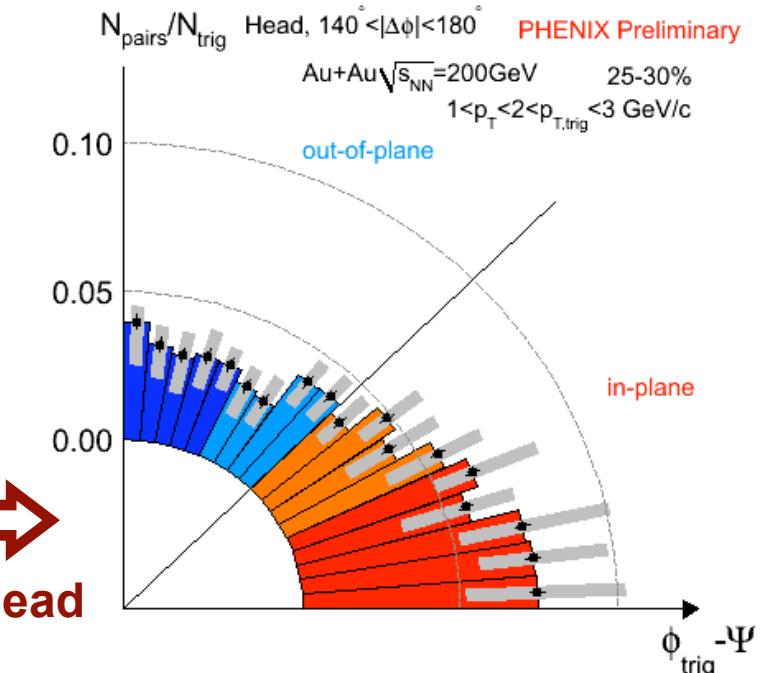
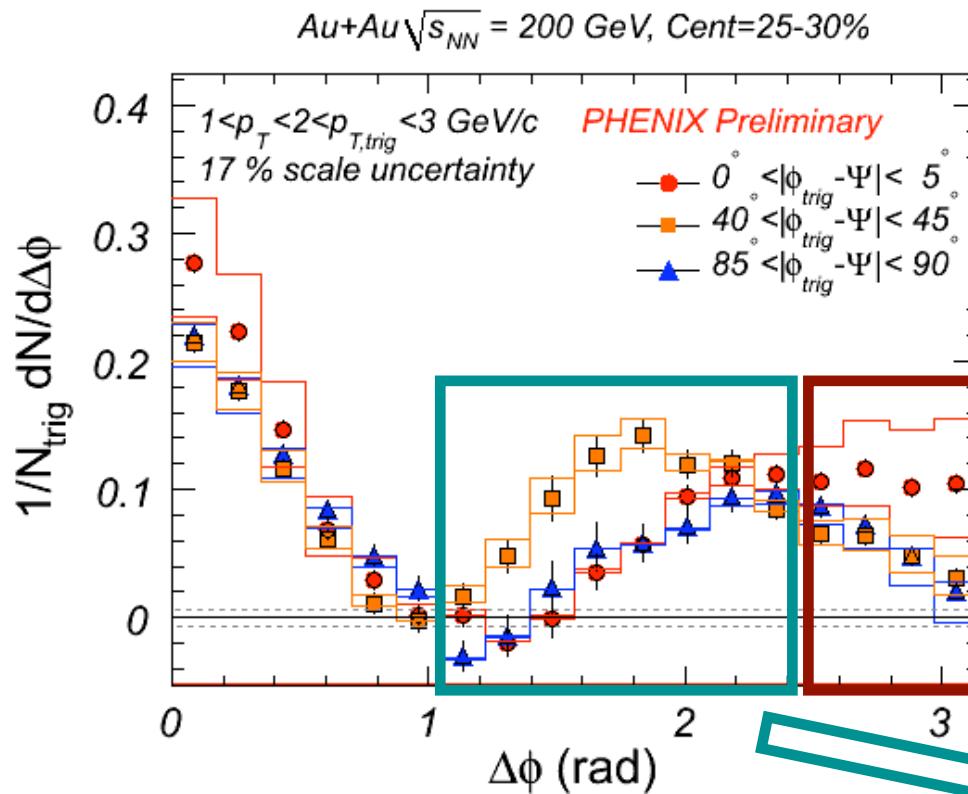


$T_{\text{Inclusive}} \sim T_{\text{Shoulder}} \sim T_{\text{Ridge}} < T_{\text{Jet}}$

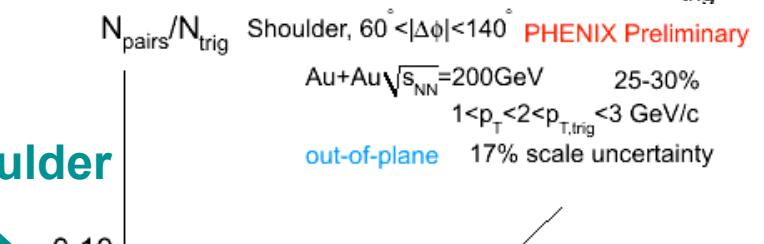


Relatively lower p_T region (1~4 GeV/c)





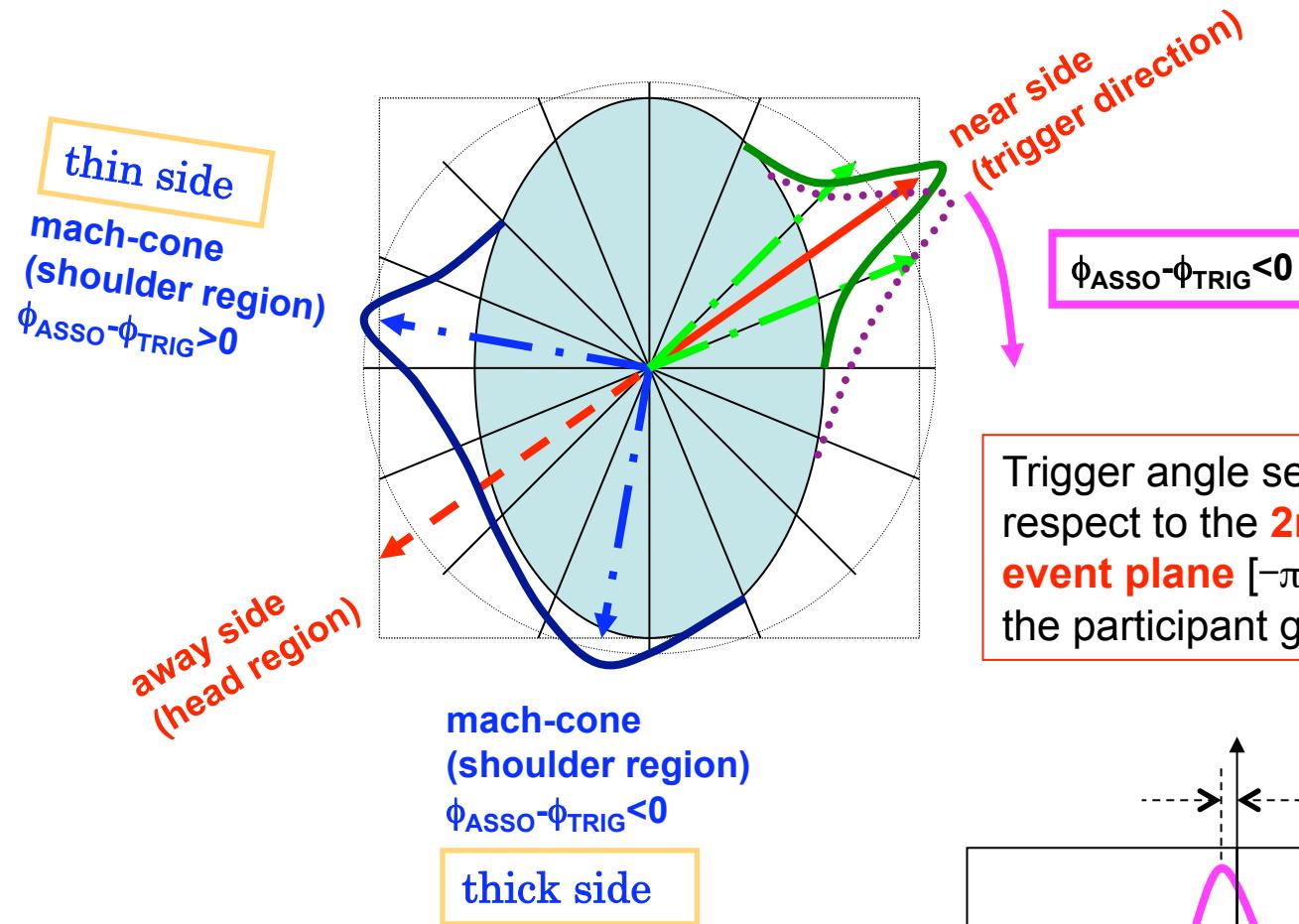
Head



Shoulder

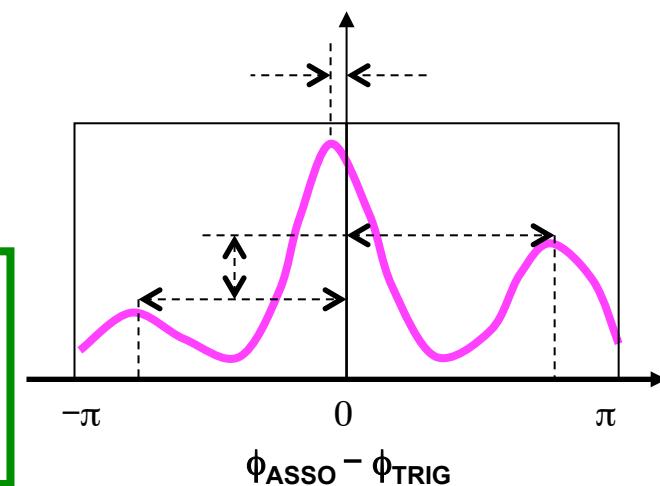
head: yield confirms simple picture of energy loss vs. path length; in- and out-of-plane show similar away-side width

shoulder: geometry effects harder to disentangle

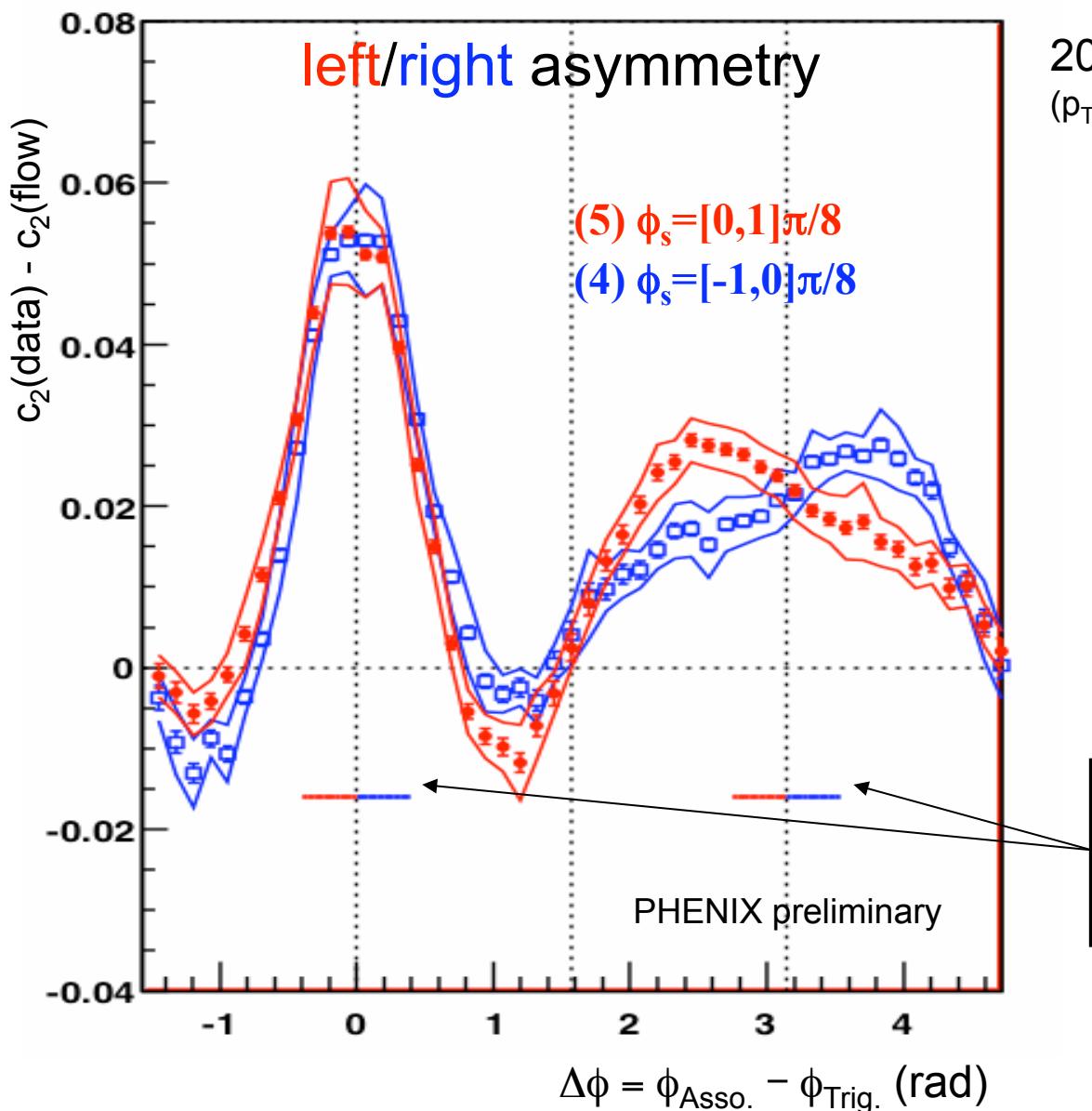


Trigger angle selected with respect to the **2nd moment event plane** $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ to probe the participant geometry

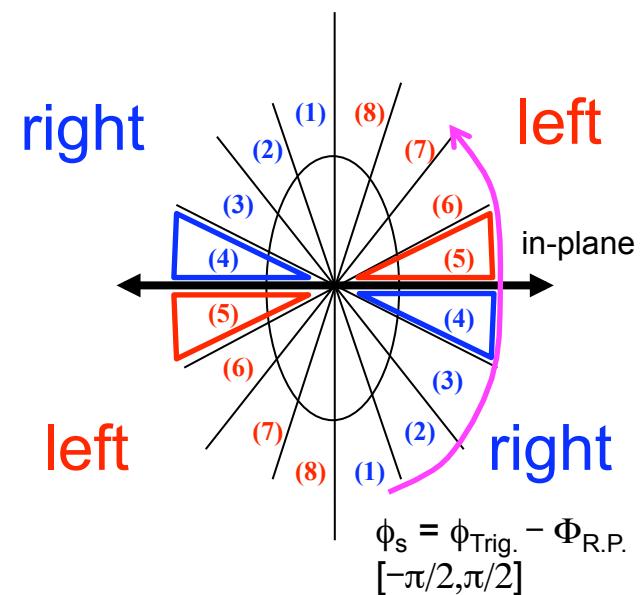
If trigger angle is fixed around $+/-(\pi/4)$, the associate particles emitted left or right w.r.t. trigger direction would feel the different thickness of the almond. It is because the almond shaped medium is asymmetric w.r.t. jet axis.



Angle (4)/(5) (mid-central)

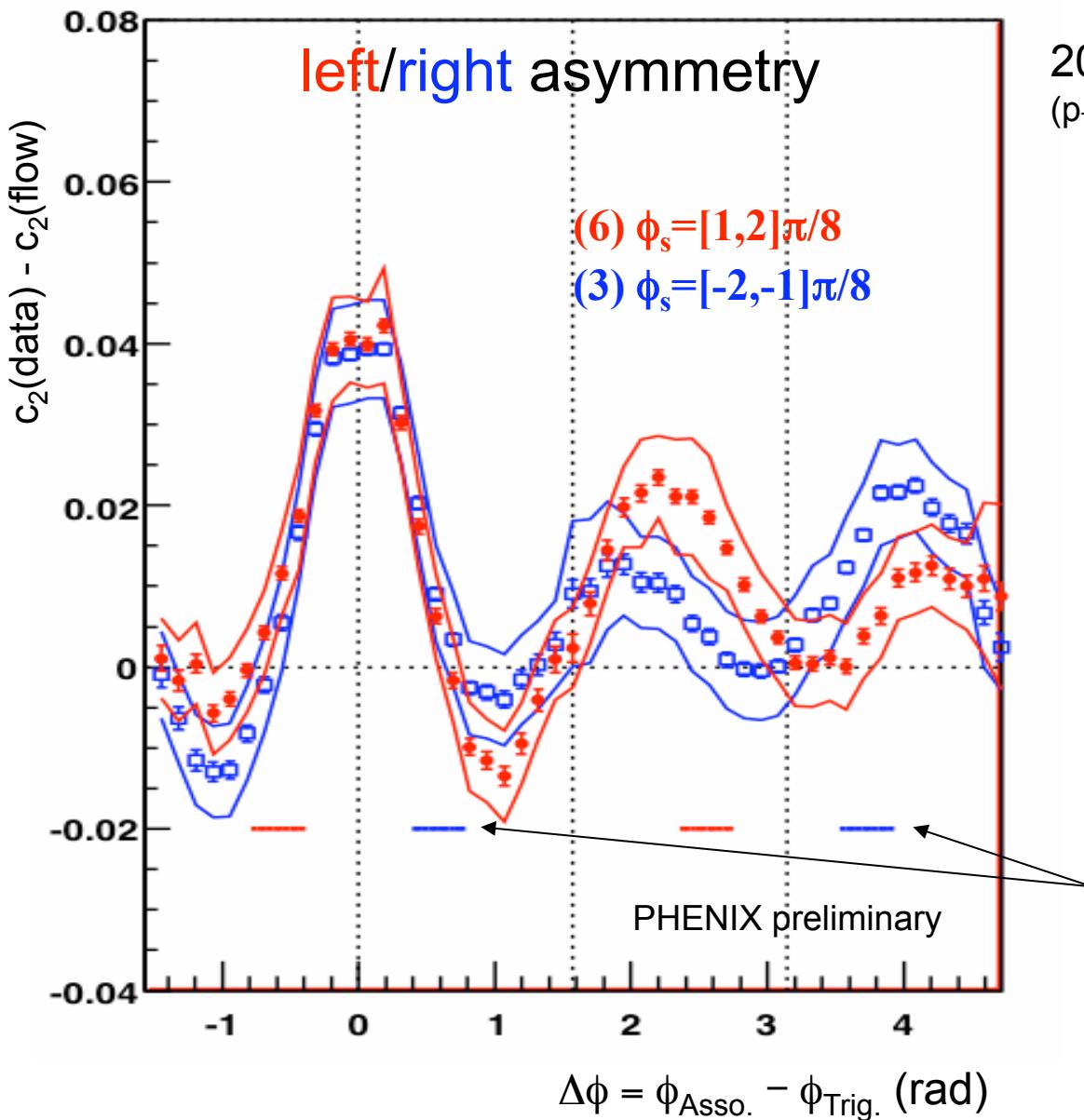


200GeV Au+Au $\rightarrow h-h$ (run7)
 $(p_T^{\text{Trig}}=2\sim 4\text{GeV}/c, p_T^{\text{Asso}}=1\sim 2\text{GeV}/c)$
mid-central : 20-50%

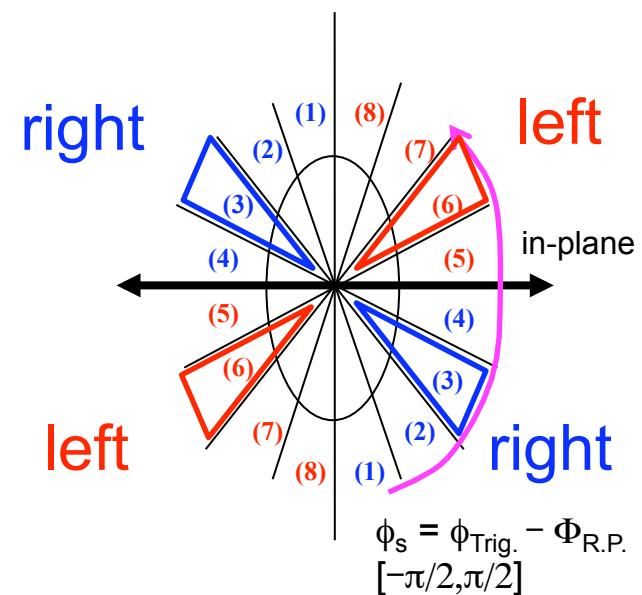


in-plane
associate
regions

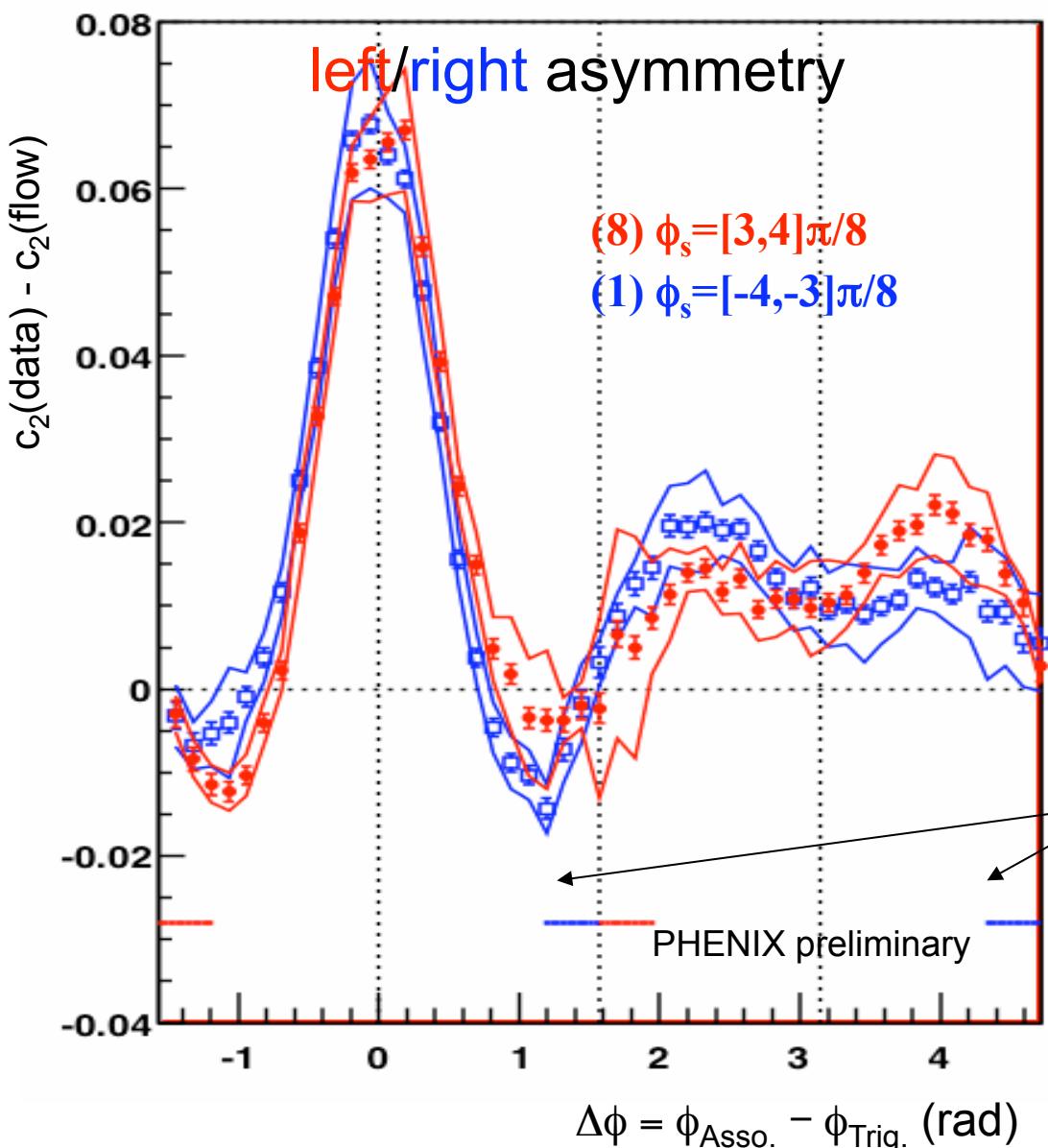
Angle (3)/(6) (mid-central)



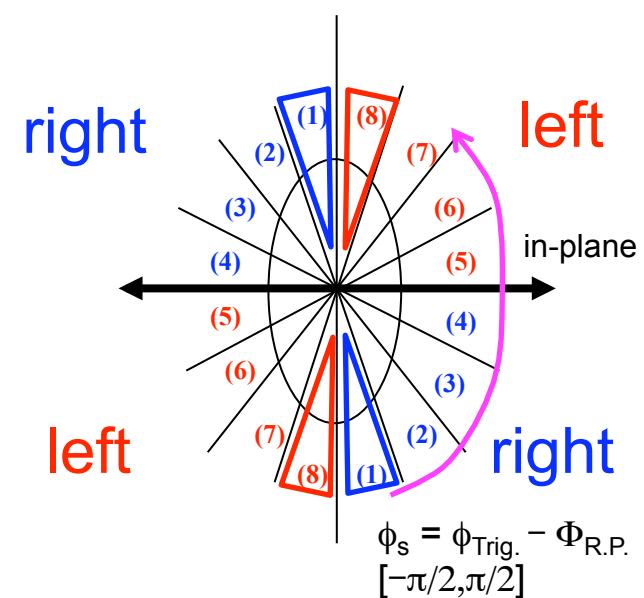
200GeV Au+Au \rightarrow h-h (run7)
 $(p_T^{\text{Trig}}=2\sim4\text{GeV}/c, p_T^{\text{Asso}}=1\sim2\text{GeV}/c)$
mid-central : 20-50%

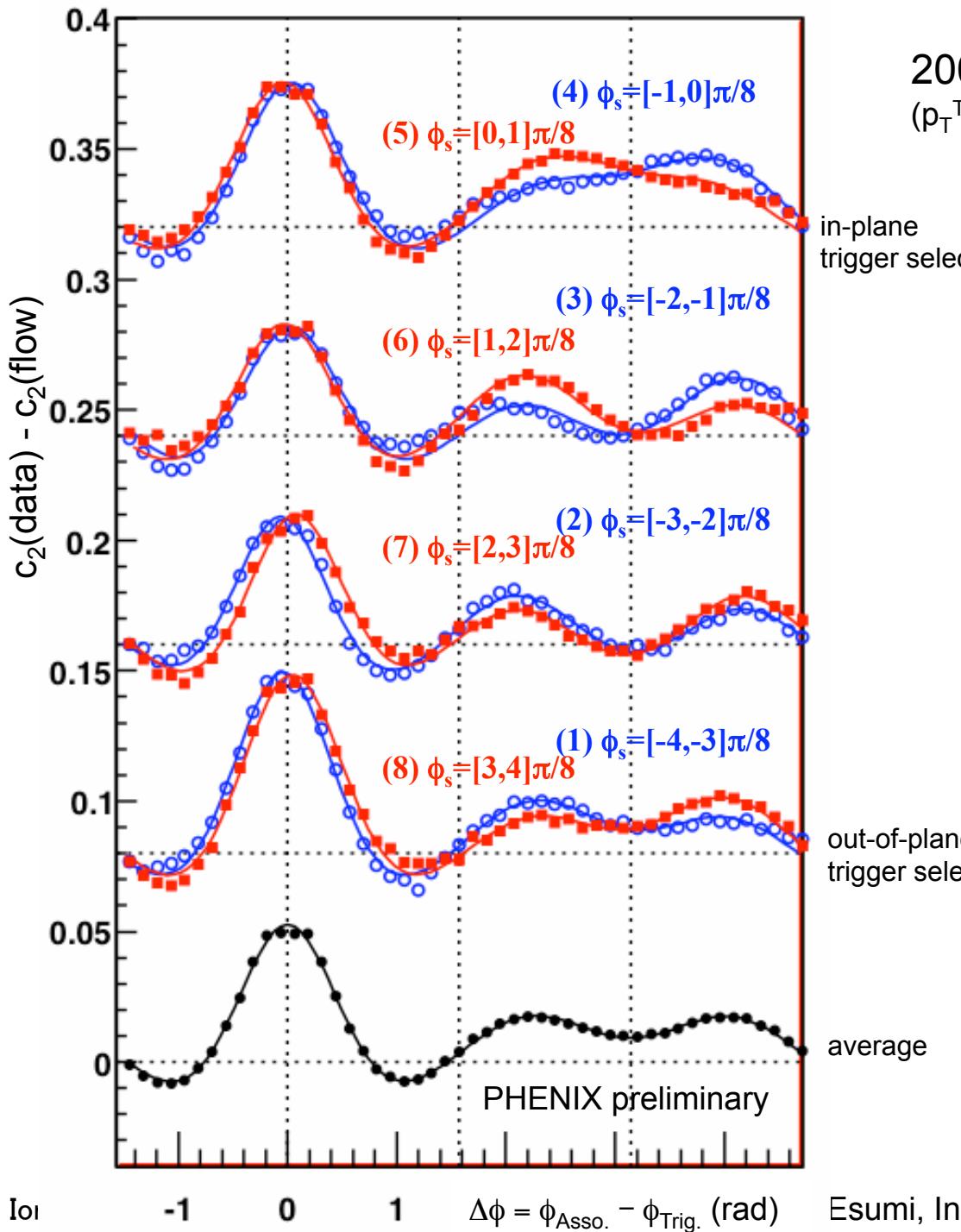


Angle (1)/(8) (mid-central)

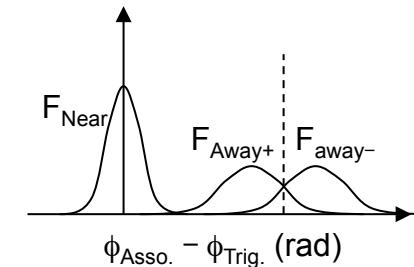


200GeV Au+Au $\rightarrow h-h$ (run7)
 $(p_T^{\text{Trig.}}=2\sim 4\text{GeV}/c, p_T^{\text{Asso.}}=1\sim 2\text{GeV}/c)$
 mid-central : 20-50%





200GeV Au+Au \rightarrow h-h (run7)
 $(p_T^{\text{Trig}}=2\sim4\text{GeV}/c, p_T^{\text{Asso}}=1\sim2\text{GeV}/c)$
mid-central : 20-50%

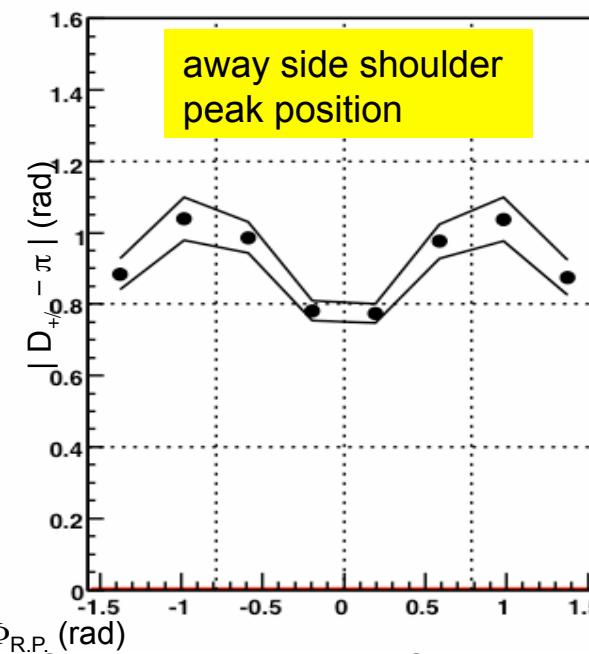
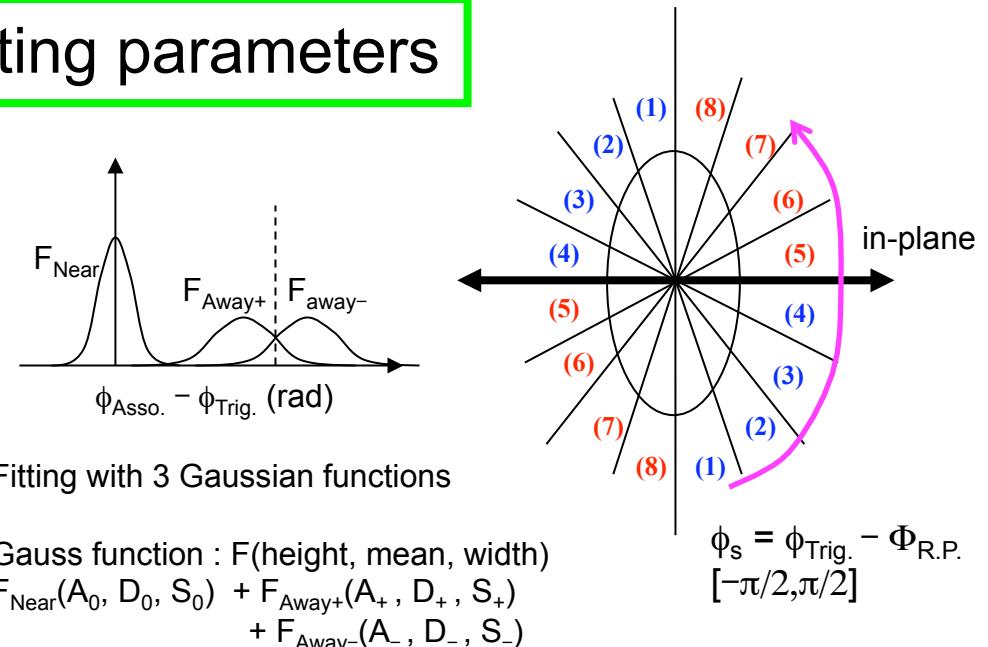
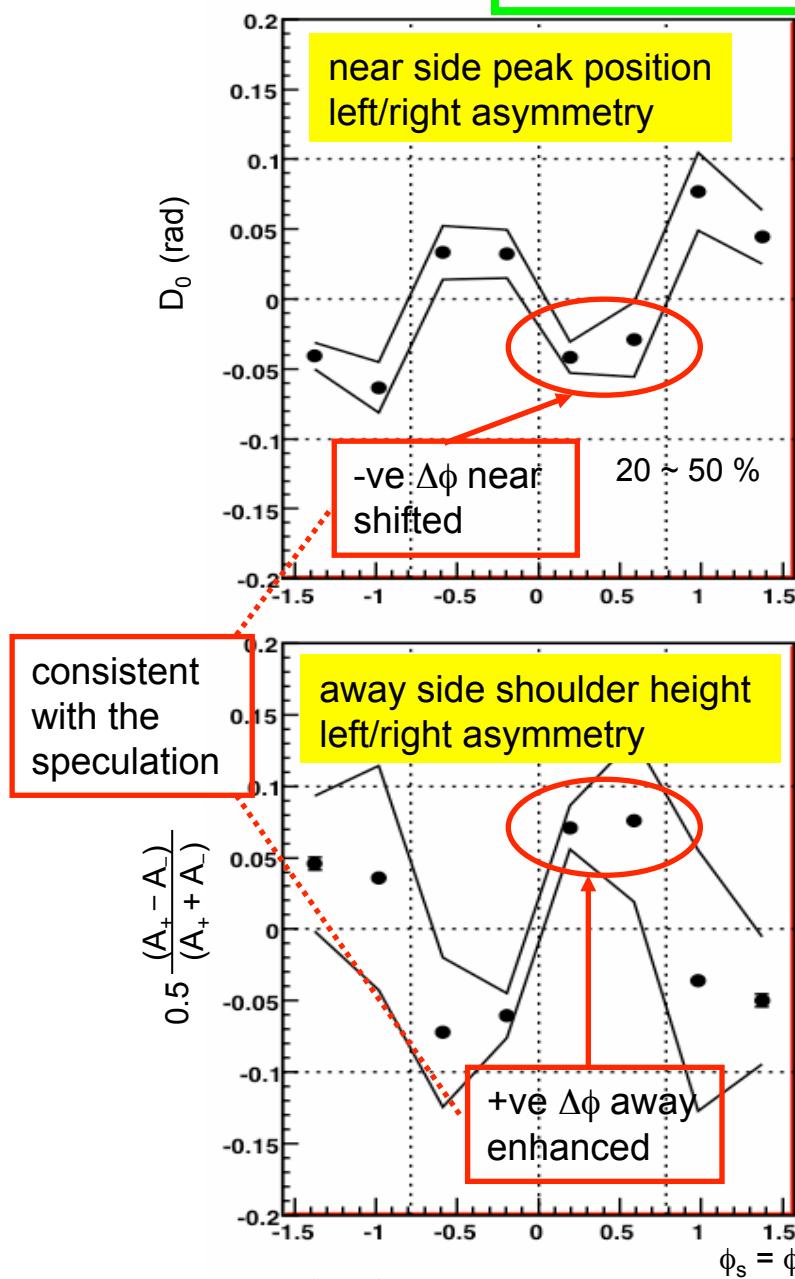


Fitting with 3 Gaussian functions

Gauss function : $F(\text{height}, \text{mean}, \text{width})$
 $F_{\text{Near}}(A_0, D_0, S_0) + F_{\text{Away}+}(A_+, D_+, S_+)$
 $+ F_{\text{Away}-}(A_-, D_-, S_-)$
 $| \pi - D_+ | = | D_- - \pi |, \quad S_+ = S_-$

Fitted data with
3 Gauss func.

Results on fitting parameters

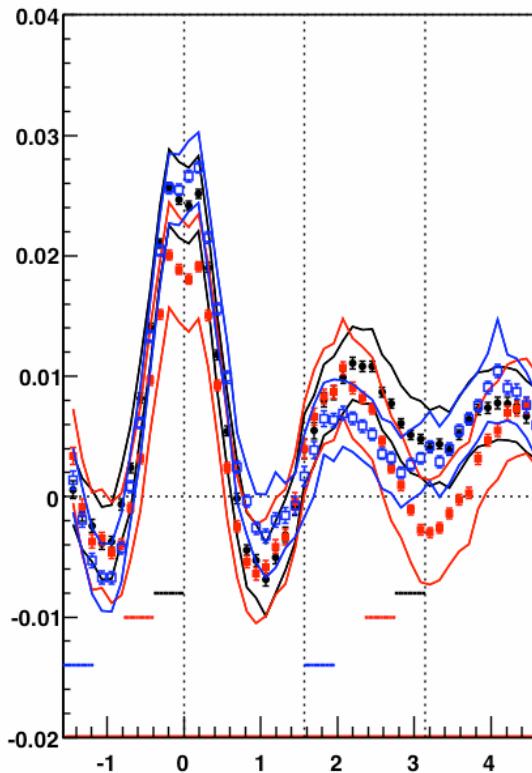


200GeV Au+Au (run7)
hadron-hadron
($p_T^{\text{Trig.}} = 2 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}/c$,
 $p_T^{\text{Asso}} = 1 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$)
PHENIX
preliminary

Summary Data for Left/right asymmetry

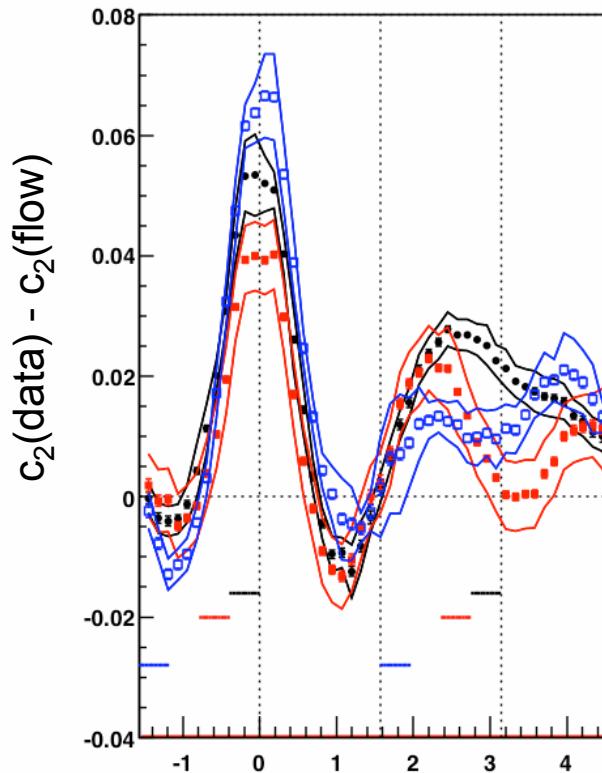
200GeV Au+Au \rightarrow h-h (run7)
 $(p_T^{\text{Trig}}=2\sim4\text{GeV}/c, p_T^{\text{Asso}}=1\sim2\text{GeV}/c)$

central : 0-20%



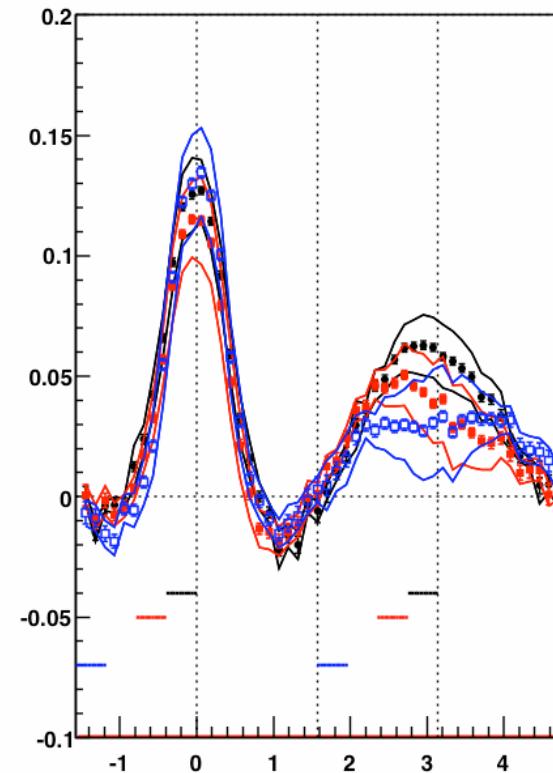
- in-plane (5) : $\phi_s=[0,1]\pi/8$
- middle (6) : $\phi_s=[1,2]\pi/8$
- out-of-plane (8) : $\phi_s=[3,4]\pi/8$

mid-central : 20-50%

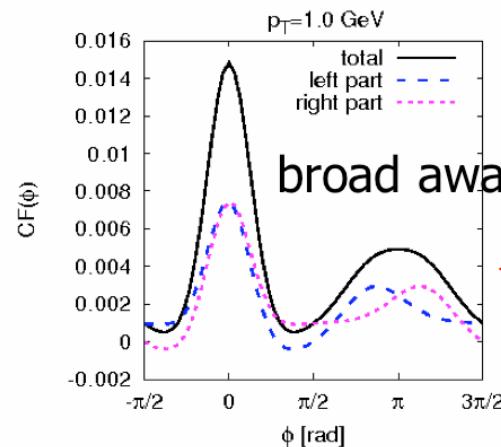


PHENIX preliminary

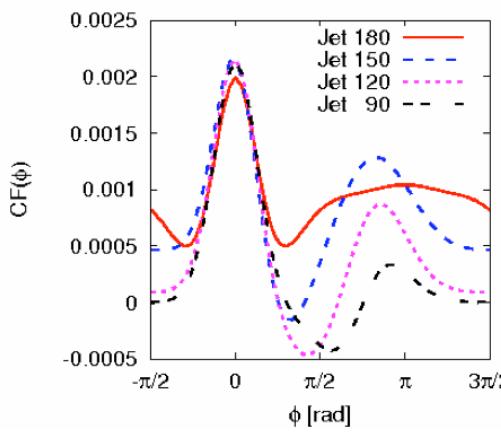
peripheral : 50-93%



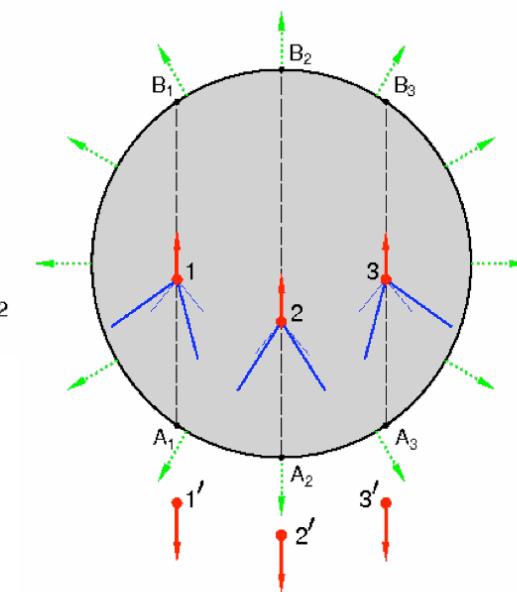
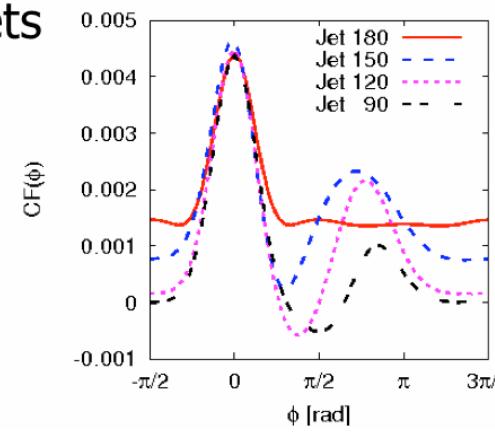
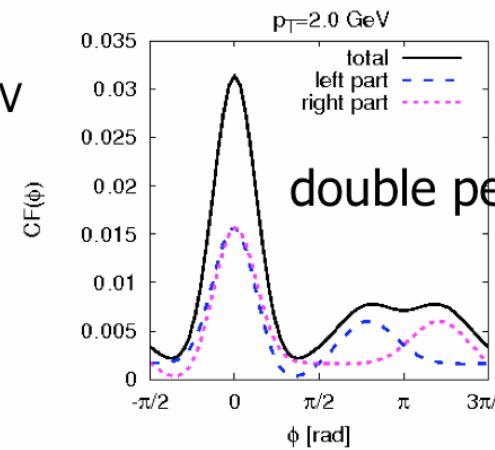
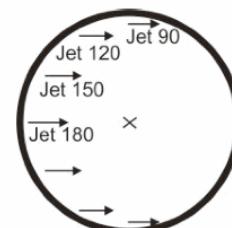
$$\Delta\phi = \phi_{\text{Asso.}} - \phi_{\text{Trig.}} \text{ (rad)}$$



$E_{\text{tot}} = 5 \text{ GeV}$
 $p_{T,\text{trig}} = 3.5 \text{ GeV}$

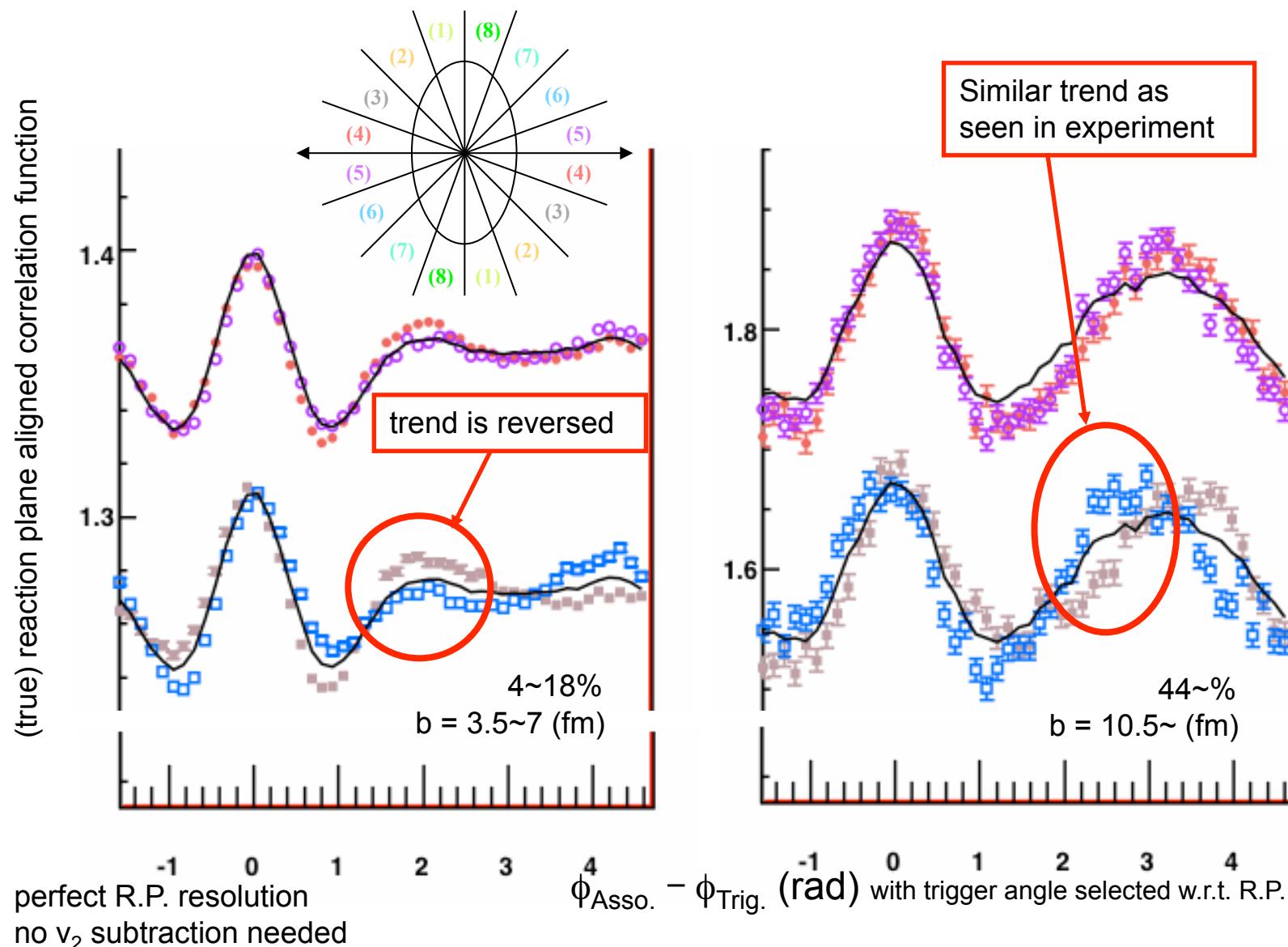


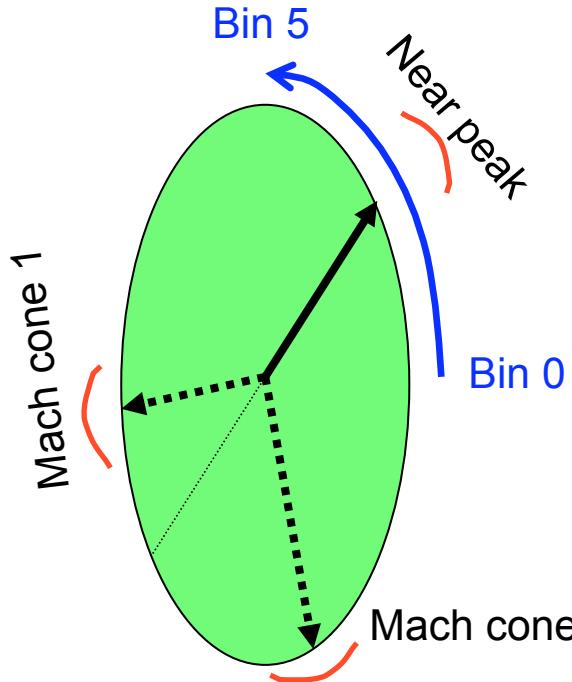
due to
non-central jets



Satarov et al, PLB 627:64 (2005)

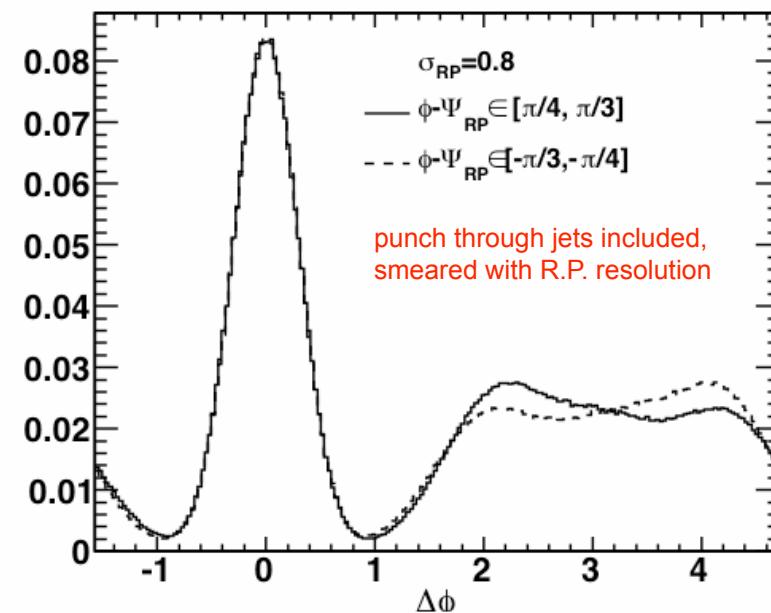
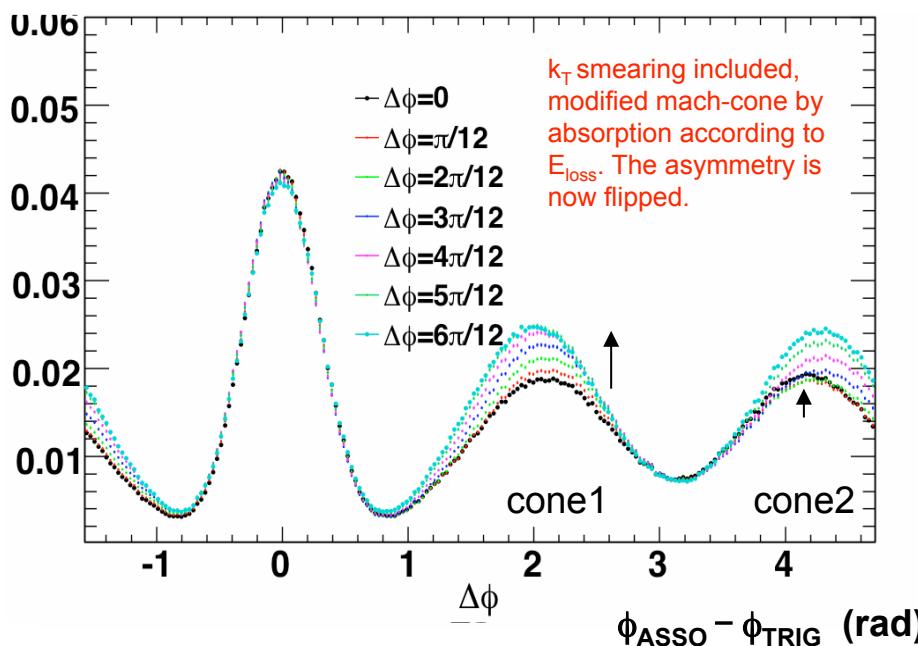
AMPT (v1.11, parton cascade with string melting v2.11) Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200\text{GeV}$



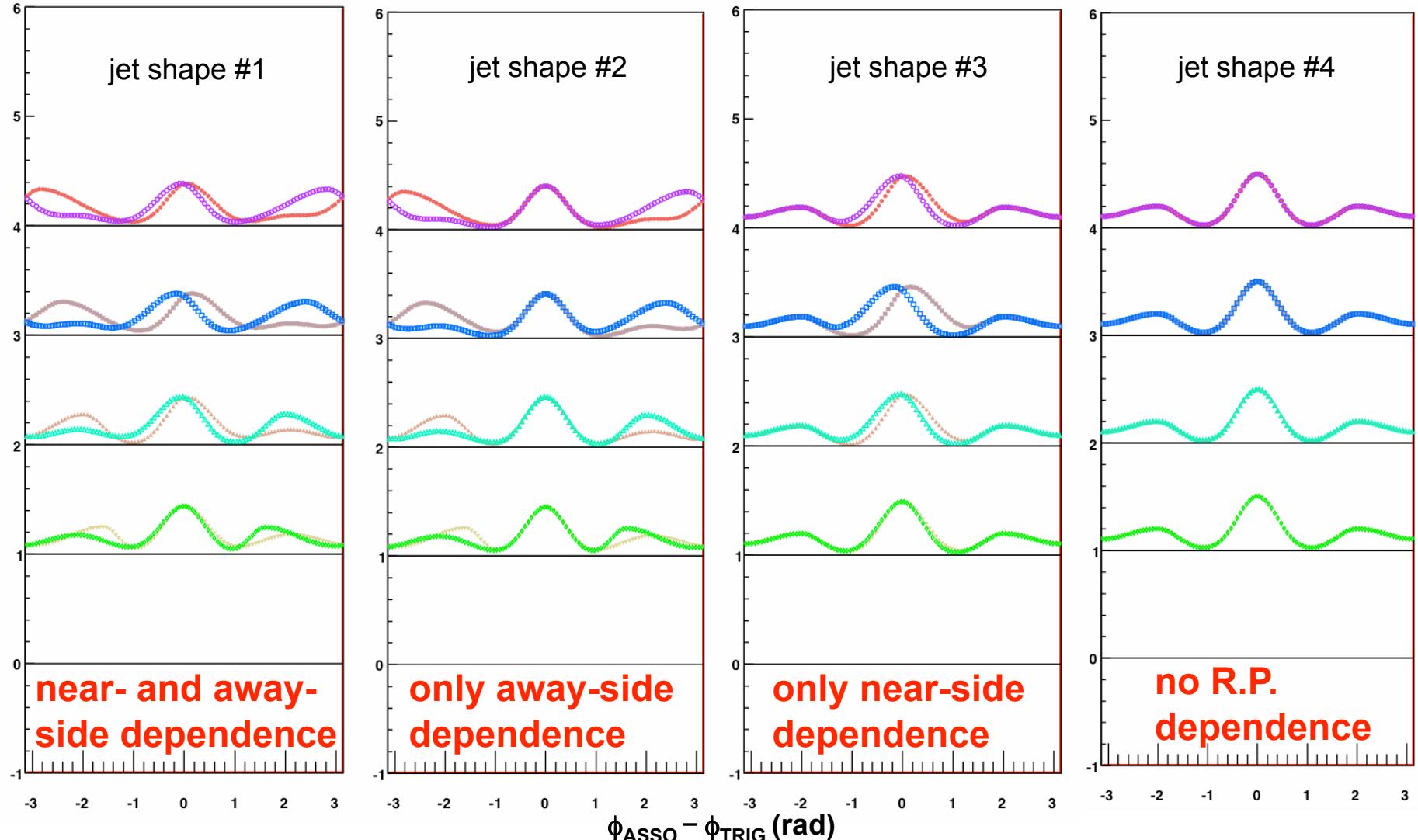


If the multiplicities
reduces with the path
length because of
absorption...

Note: original jets are
generated according
to N_{coll} profile



4 different jet shape assumptions for MC input

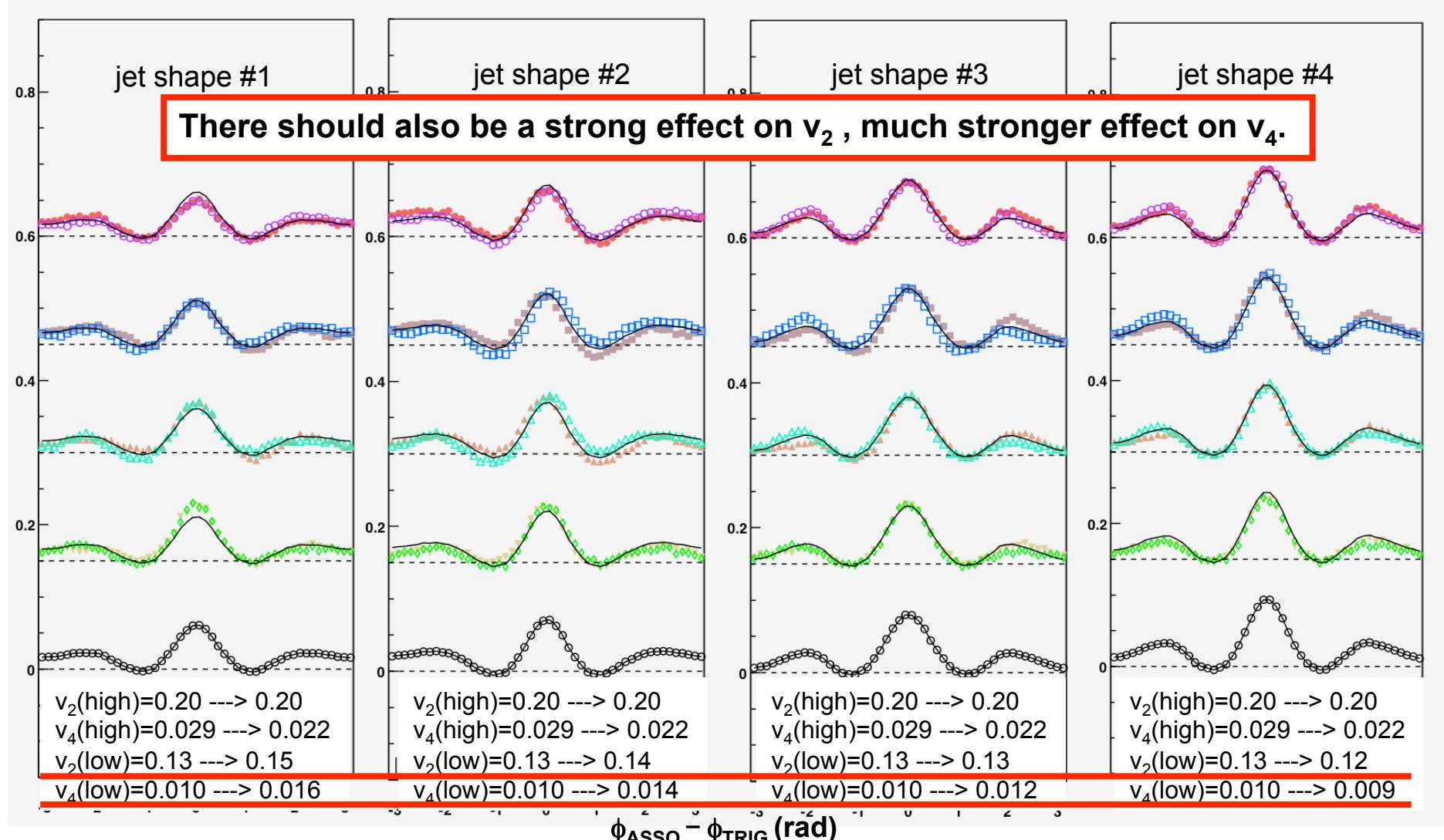


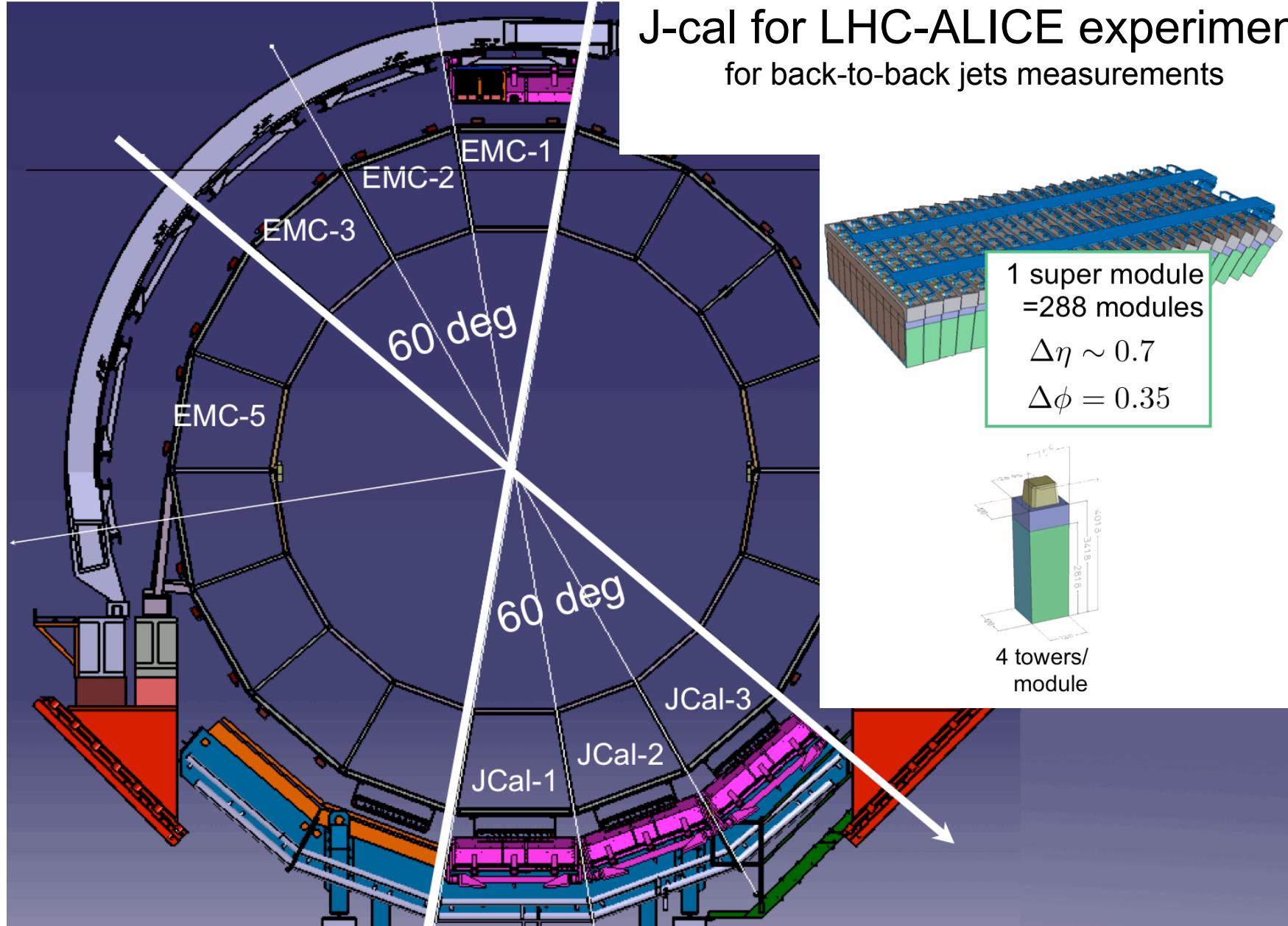
$n_{\text{Trig}} / \text{eve}$ (soft) = 3
 $n_{\text{Asso}} / \text{eve}$ (soft) = 8
 $n_{\text{Jet}} / \text{eve}$ (hard) = 1
 $n_{\text{PTY}} / \text{jet}$ (hard) = 1.25

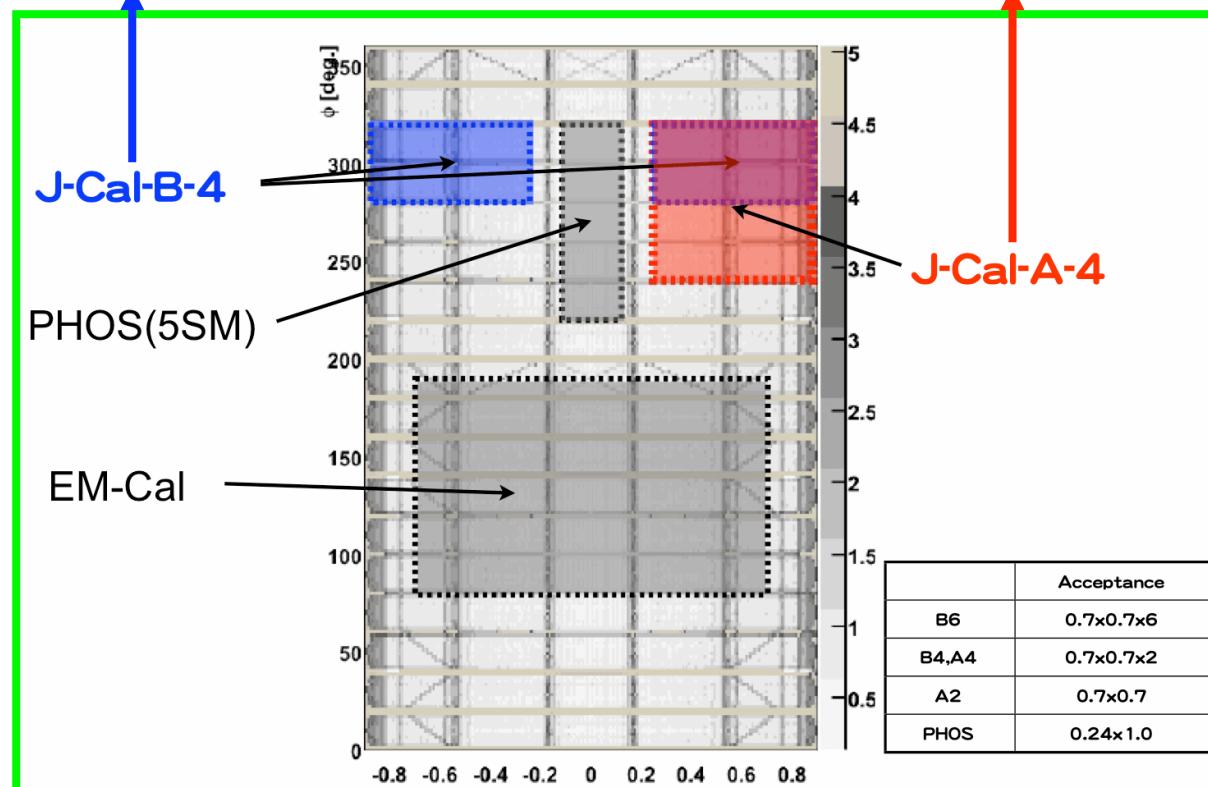
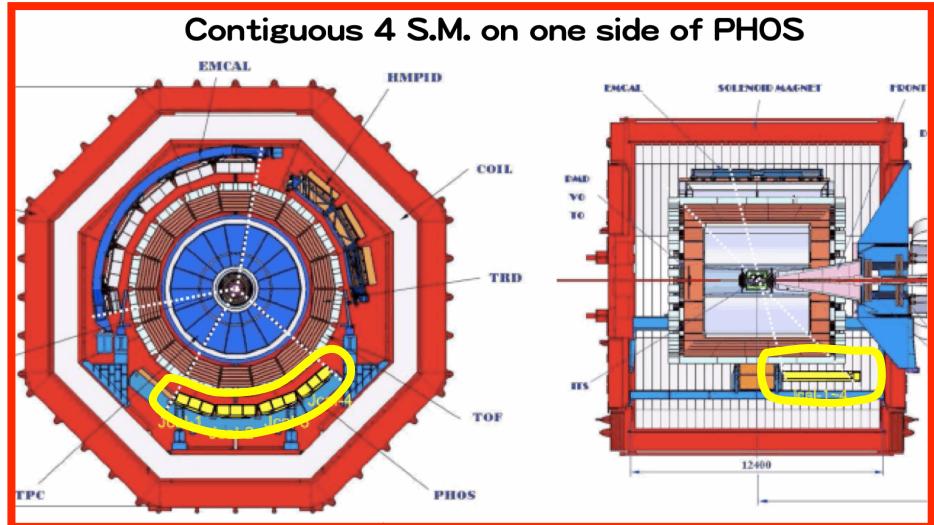
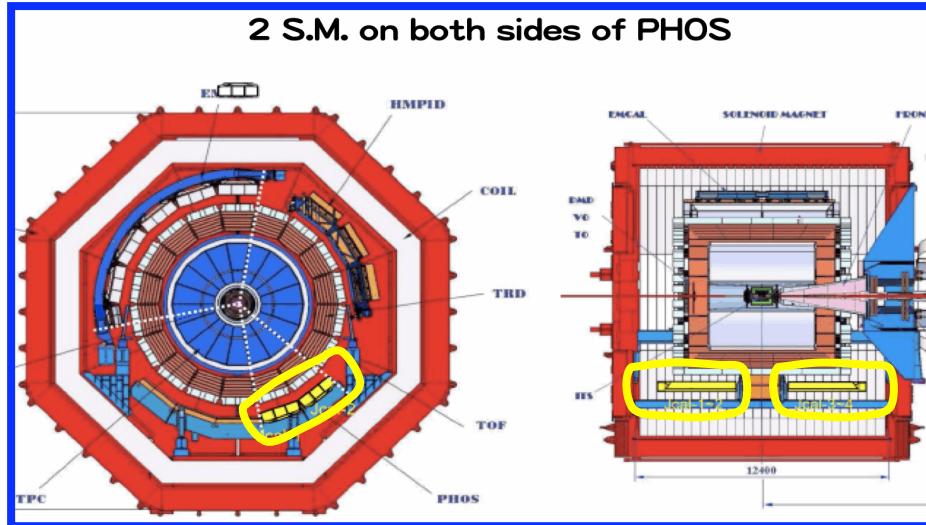
$v_{2,4}^{\text{Trig}}$ (soft) = 0.2, 0.029
 $v_{2,4}^{\text{Asso}}$ (soft) = 0.13, 0.010
 $v_{2,4}^{\text{Jet}}$ (hard) = 0.2, 0.0
 $v_{2,4}^{\text{PTY}}$ (hard) = 0.15, 0.0

Comparison with data would tell us that there should be near- and away-side modification in experimental data.

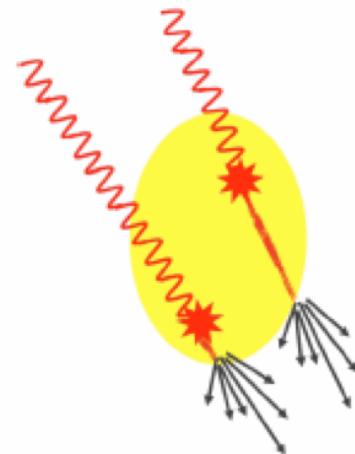
Simulation





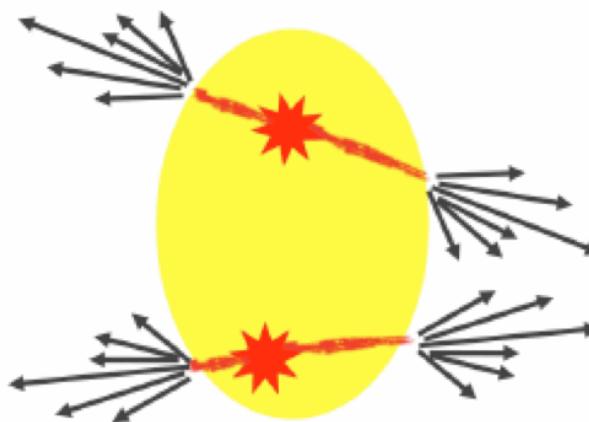


γ -Jet



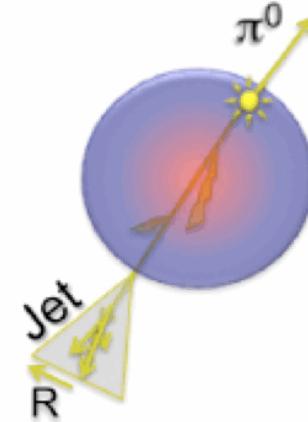
- ✓ Quark Jet
- ✓ Small Xsection
- ✓ Experimentally difficult

Di-jet

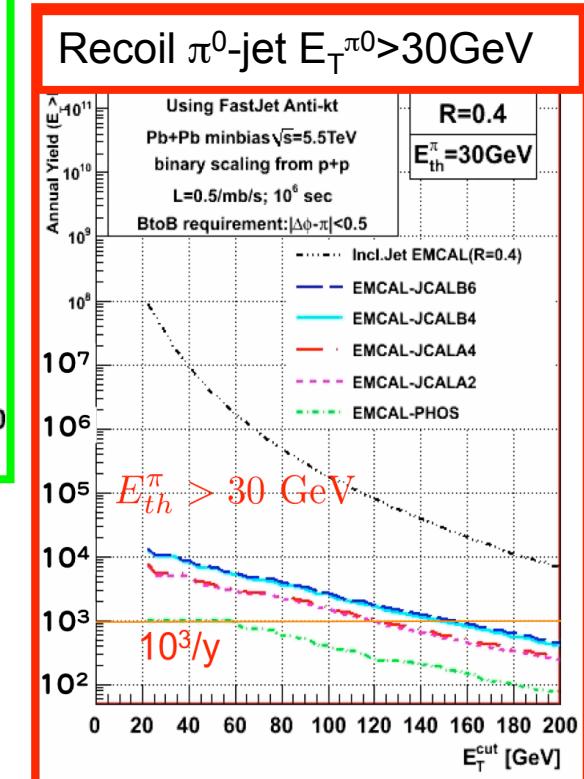
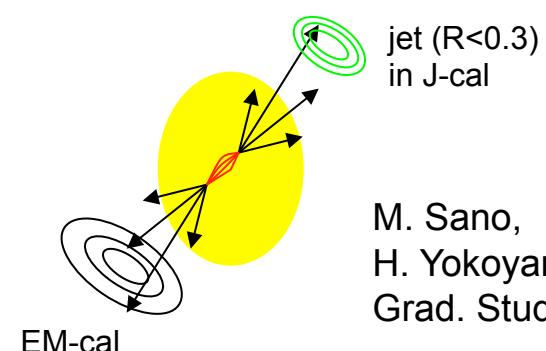
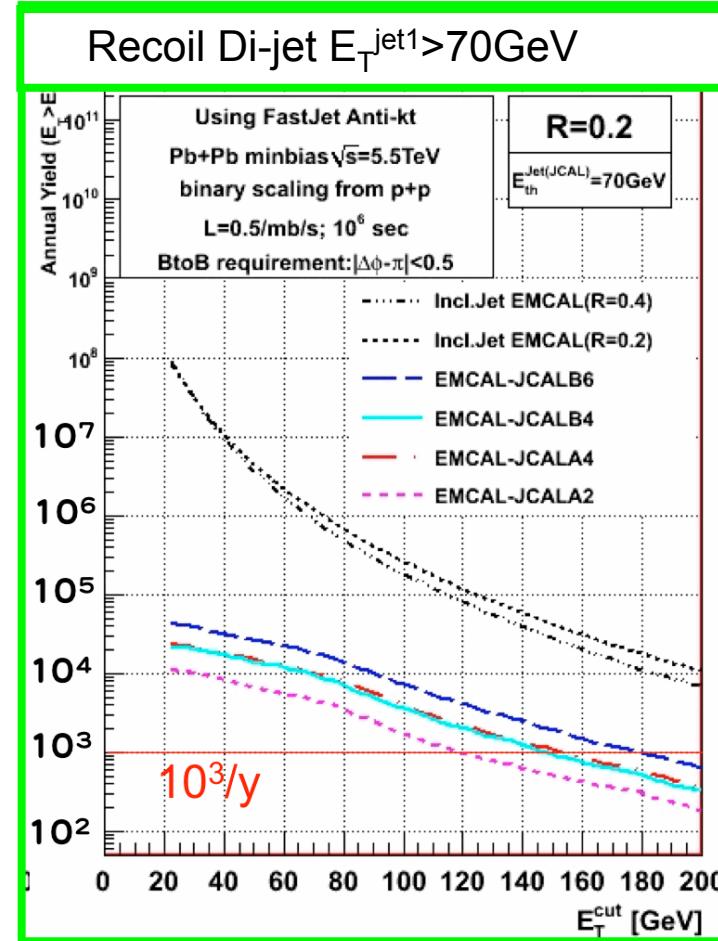
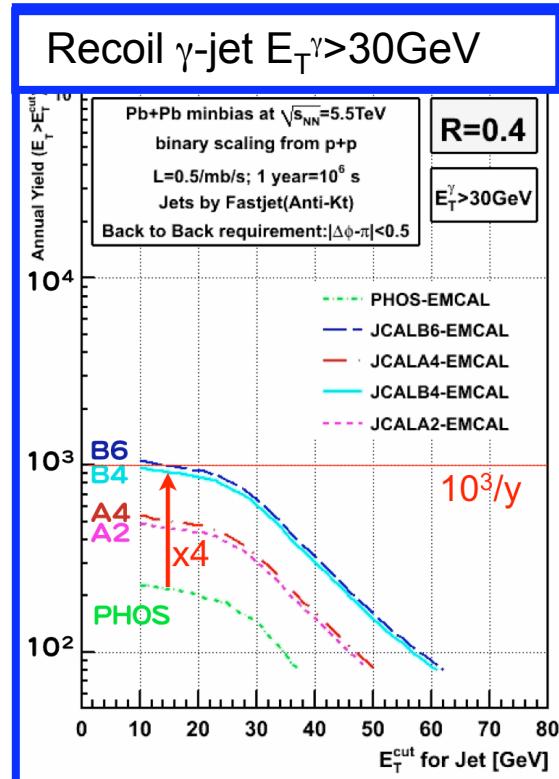
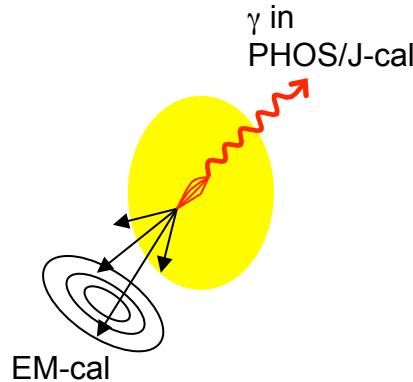


- ✓ Mostly Gluon Jet
- ✓ Larger Xsection
- ✓ Interpretation may be difficult

π^0 -Jet



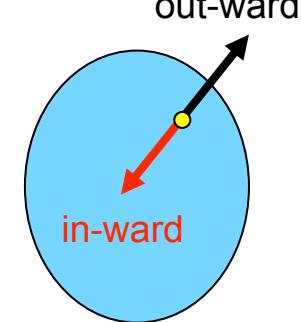
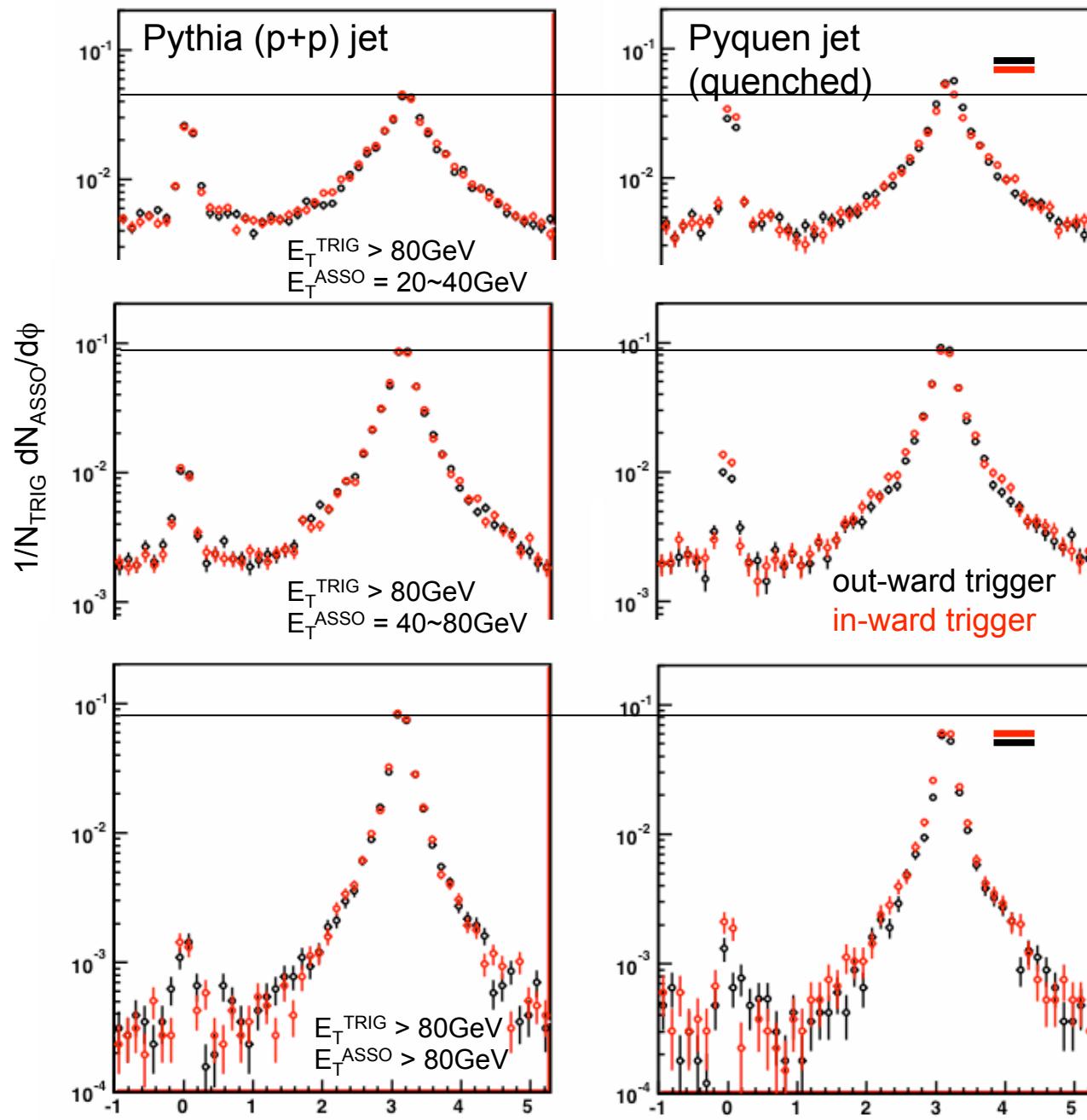
- ✓ Clean π^0 trig
- ✓ Large Xsection
- ✓ Important for J-Cal



M. Sano,
H. Yokoyama,
Grad. Student of Tsukuba

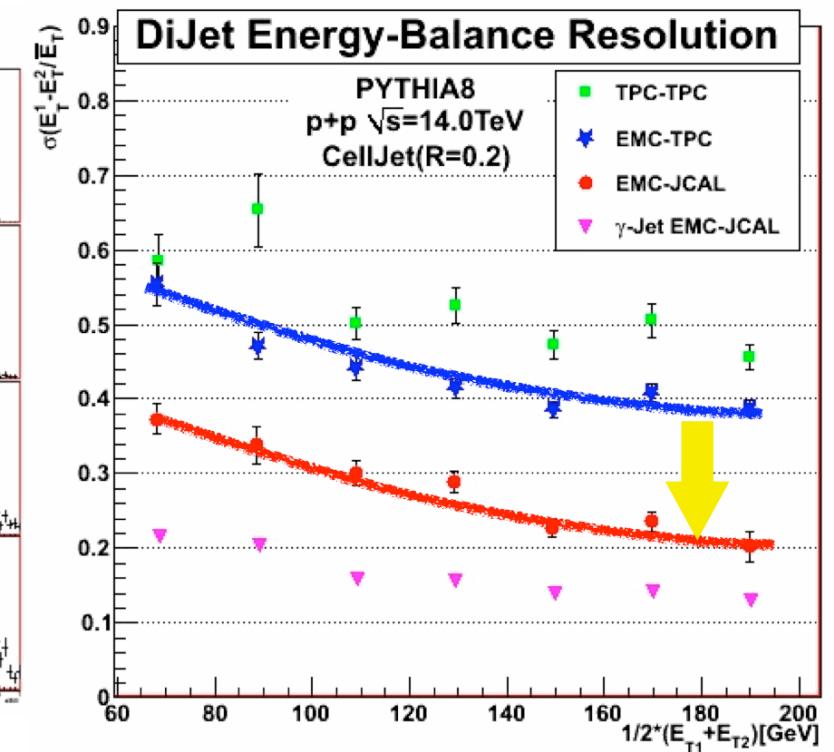
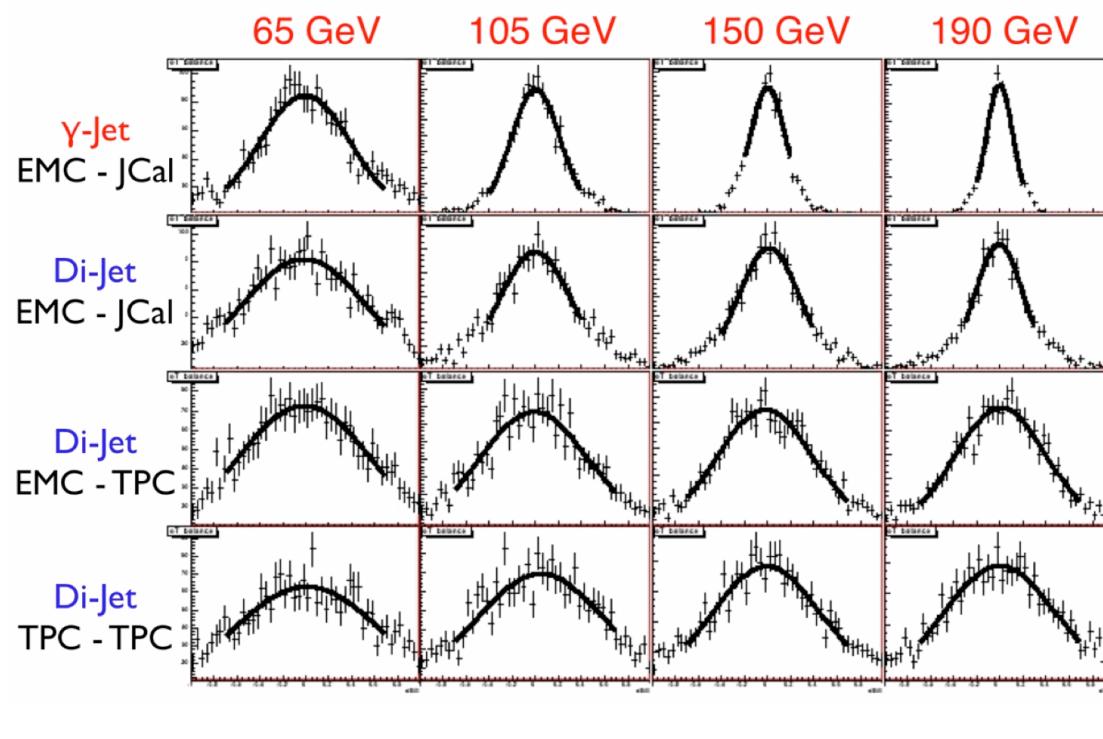
Di-jet simulation at 5.5TeV

between
 pythia (p+p)
 and
 pyquen
 (quench model)



D. Sakata,
 Grad. Student of Tsukuba

Improvement in jet energy resolution

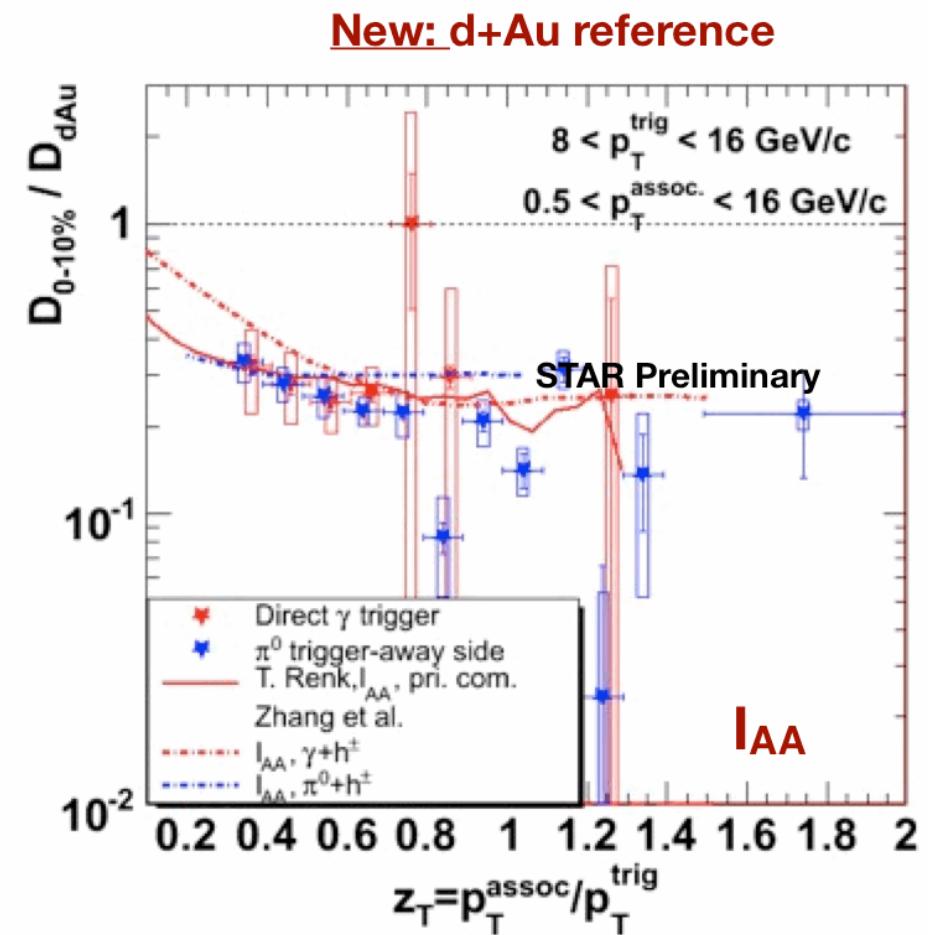
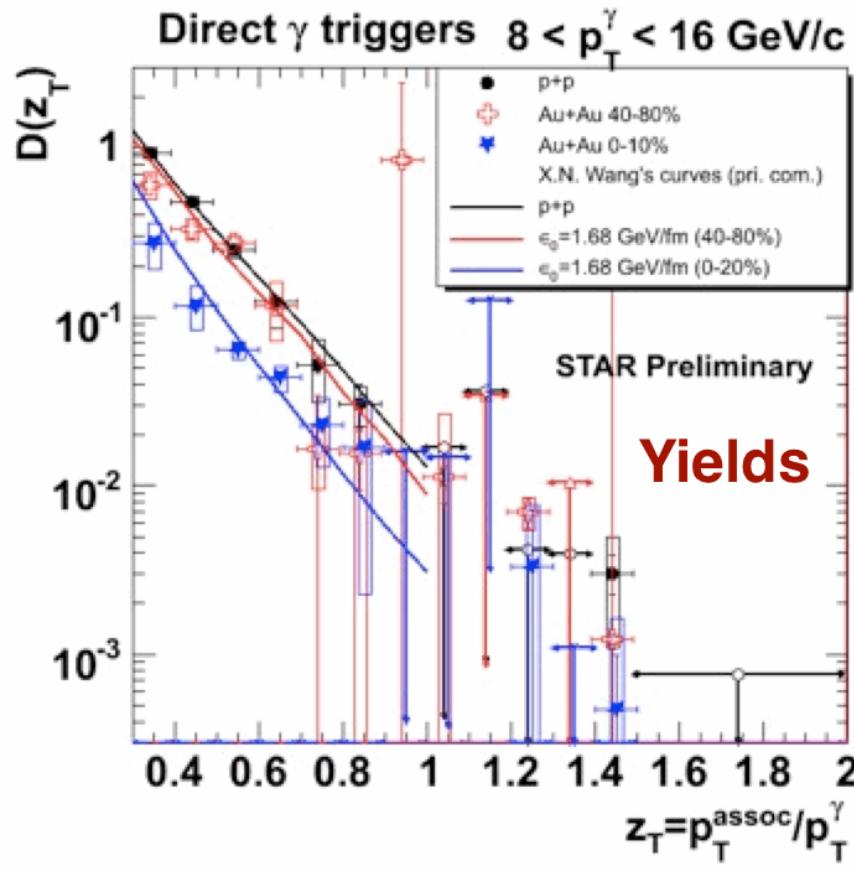


Summary

QGP tomography has started using Jets
and Di-Jets, Gamma-Jets, Mach-cone, Ridge.

Jet modification does have an strong implication
to flow/event anisotropy interpretations.

We will continue in RHIC-PHENIX,
and prepare for LHC-ALICE with
additional J-cal opposite side of EMcal.



To cone or not to cone!

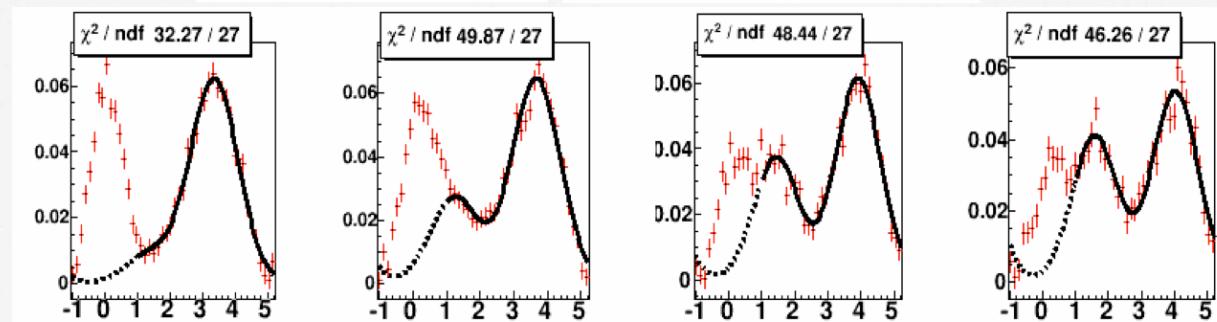
Is there a cone or not on the away side ?

This is really an experimental question

We now have the cone as a function of the reaction plane

(STAR) P. Netraknati, J. Konzer

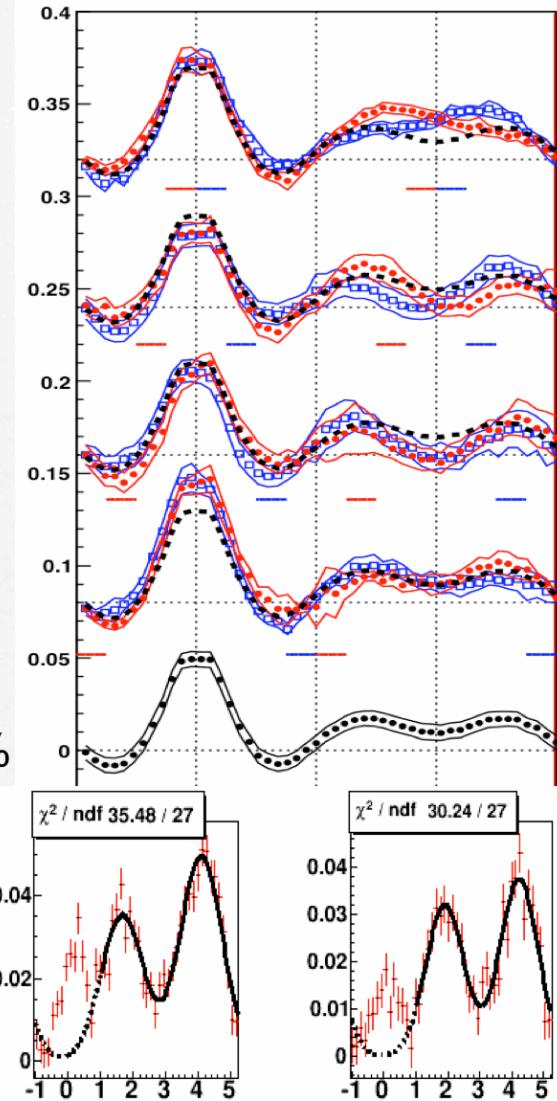
$3 < p_T^{\text{Trig}} < 4 \text{ GeV}/c$ $1 < p_T^{\text{Assoc}} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ Au+Au 20-60%



PHENIX
A. Sickles, W. Holzman, S. Esumi,

200GeV Au+Au $\rightarrow h-h$ (run7)
($p_T^{\text{Trig}} = 2 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, $p_T^{\text{Assoc}} = 1 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$)
mid-central : 20-50%

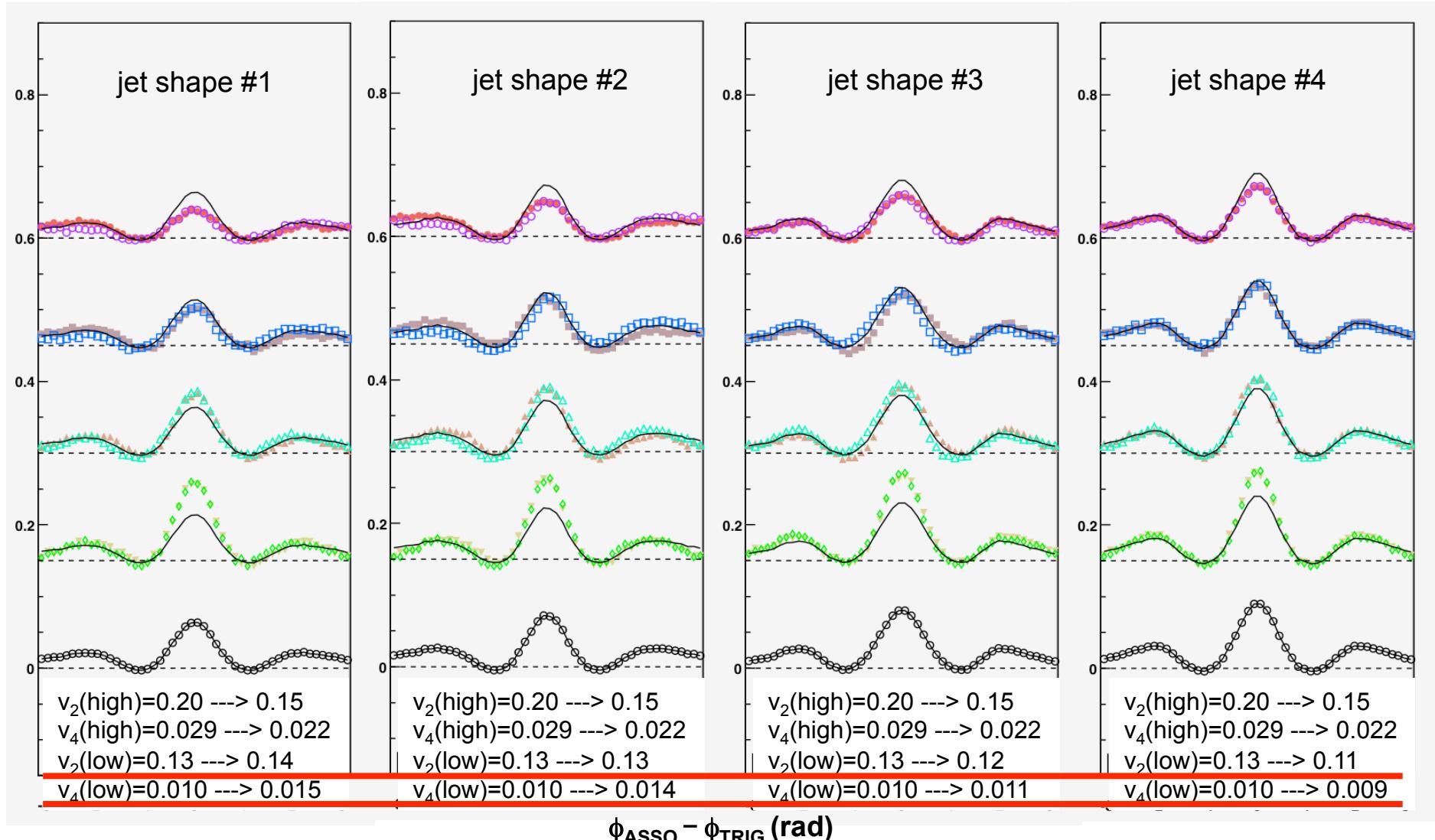
QM09, A. Majumder



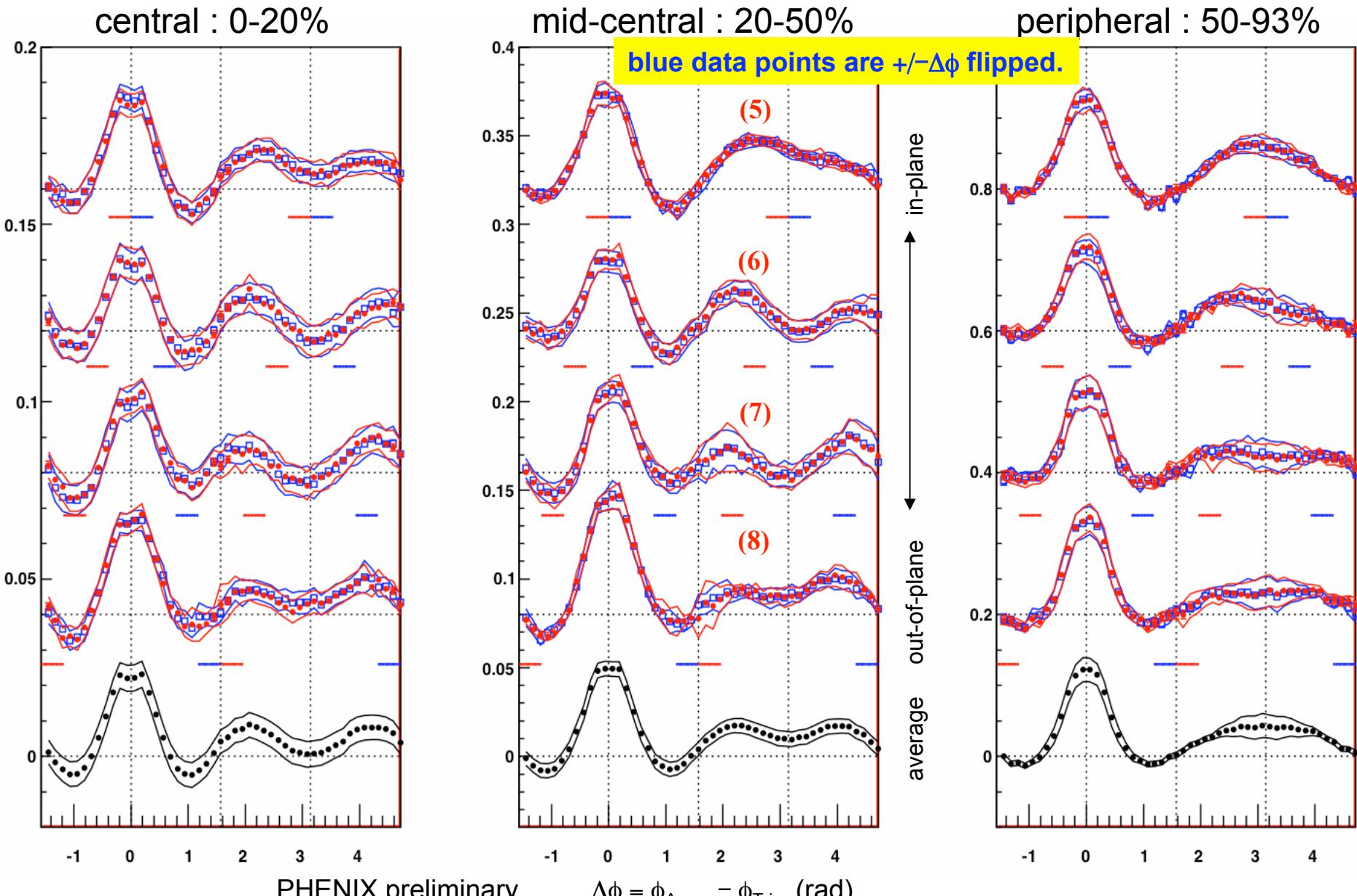
Simulation

$n_{\text{Trig}} / \text{eve}$ (soft) = 3
 $n_{\text{Asso}} / \text{eve}$ (soft) = 8
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 $v_{2,4}^{\text{Asso}}$ (soft) = 0.13, 0.010
 $v_{2,4}^{\text{Jet}}$ (hard) = 0.0, 0.0
 $v_{2,4}^{\text{PTY}}$ (hard) = 0.0, 0.0



200GeV Au+Au \rightarrow h-h (run7) ($p_T^{\text{Trig}} = 2 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, $p_T^{\text{Asso}} = 1 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$)



200GeV Au+Au \rightarrow h-h (run7) ($p_T^{\text{Trig}} = 2 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, $p_T^{\text{Asso}} = 1 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$)

