# Measurement of away-side jet broadening in Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV in STAR

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Energetic partons lose energy due to interactions in the dense medium



- Measurements of medium modifications of jets have so far been obscured by the large anisotropic flow background. Flow shape and amplitude are not precisely known.
- All orders of v<sub>n</sub> are possible and need to be subtracted
- We devise a method to subtract flow background using data



- Nuclear  $k_T$  effect
- Event averaging of away-side jets deflected by medium flow
- Collective medium excitation by Mach cone shock waves





# **Two-particle correlation results**

# **P<sub>x</sub>: projection of away-side p<sub>T</sub> onto trigger axis**



 $P_{x}|_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{2}} = \sum_{\eta_{1} < \eta < \eta_{2}, |\phi - \phi_{trig}| > \pi/2} p_{T} \cdot \cos(\phi - \phi_{trig}) \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 



 $\epsilon$ : single-particle acceptance  $\times$  efficiency



• For each centrality, cut on the left tail of the distribution (fraction of events) to enhance away-side jet population

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### Methodology for two-particle correlations



Trigger particle  $|\eta| < 1$ 



- Select events with a large recoil momentum ( $P_x$ ) within a given  $\eta$  window (cartoon 0.5< $\eta$ <1) from a high- $p_T$  trigger particle to enhance away-side jet population
- Analyze di-hadron correlations in close-region and far-region respectively
- Flow contributions to close-region and far-region are equal

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close-region 2p corr. = flow + near-side jet + away-side jet * fraction_close
far-region 2p corr. = flow + near-side jet + away-side jet * fraction_far
```

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### STAR Au+Au 200 GeV







close-region 2p corr. = flow + near-side jet + away-side jet × fraction\_close far-region 2p corr. = flow + near-side jet + away-side jet × fraction\_far

- Near-side almost equal as expected
- Flow backgrounds are the same in close-region and far-region, cancelled in their difference
- Quantify the shape by Gaussian fit  $\sigma$

### Away-side jet correlation shape



• The correlation shape is consistent with Gaussian.

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Away-side jets are modified:

 Moderate to high p<sub>T</sub> associated particles: broaden with increasing centrality

 Shape for all p<sub>T</sub> more similar in central than in peripheral collisions

The horizontal caps indicate the systematic error

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### **Comparison to pp and dAu**



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The leftmost 3 sets of data are for PHENIX p+p PHENIX d+Au STAR d+Au Minbias

pp and dAu: No  $P_x$  cut is applied. Momentum cuts in the ref. are slightly different

• Peripheral data are consistent with pp/dAu

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# **Three-particle correlation results**

# **Methodology for three-particle correlations**

Suppose an event is composed of: (besides the High-p<sub>T</sub> trigger particle T)

- ✓ A: Jets correlated with the trigger (di-jet)
- ✓ f: flow background
- ✓ a: jets uncorrelated with the trigger
- same η-region pairs
- = TAA+TAf+TAa+TfA+Tff+Tfa+TaA+Taf+Taa (signal + combinatorial bkg + bkg jets)
- cross η-region pairs
- = TAf+TAa+TfA+Tff+Tfa+TaA+Taf (combinatorial bkg)
- same η-region pairs cross η-region pairs
- = TAA + Taa (signal + bkg jets)

Two lower  $p_T$  associated particles



No  $P_x$  cut is applied in 3-p correlations





Background jets in triggered events = jets in min-bias events (no requirement of a trigger, normalized per event)

• Suppose the number of jets is Poisson distributed with an average of  $\lambda$ . the probability to have n jets per event is

$$P_n = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda} / n!$$

The probability of having a trigger particle with (n-1) background jets is  $nP_n / \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} mP_m = \lambda^{n-1} e^{-\lambda} / (n-1)! = P_{n-1}$ 

This is identical to the probability to have (n-1) jets per event for minbias events

- We can construct the jet background Taa by min-bias events w.r.t. a random "trigger"  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ 

### **Three-particle azimuthal correlations**





• What's left in three-particle correlations are the short range correlations on both the near side and away side

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# Intra-jet and inter-jet correlation width





Off-diagonal projection: intra-jet correlations ( $|\Sigma|$ <0.35) Diagonal projection: inter-jet correlations (0< $\Delta$ <0.35)



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- Away side: inter-jet correlation >> intra-jet correlation  $\rightarrow$  significant k<sub>T</sub> and/or flow deflection.
- Intra-jet correlation: σ near = away and no centrality dependence → little jet modification?
- Requirement of a trigger ( $p_T > 3$  GeV/c) and two associated particles (2 <  $p_T < 3$  GeV/c) bias towards unmodified jets?

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- Methods were used to measure away-side jet correlations with clean, robust flow subtraction using data.
- Away-side jets are modified
  - Correlation broadens with centrality except low  $\ensuremath{p_{\text{T}}}$
- Three-particle azimuthal correlations
  - Away-side: inter-jet correlations is significantly broader than intra-jet correlations  $\rightarrow$  significant k<sub>T</sub> and/or flow deflection.
  - Intra-jet correlations: similar between near- and away-side, and no centrality dependence is found. → Little jet-shape modification on the away side?
  - p<sub>T</sub> cuts bias towards unmodified jets?



# Thank you!

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#### **Backup slides**

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, STAR

### Intra-jet and inter-jet correlations



 $\Sigma = (\Delta \phi_1 + \Delta \phi_2)/2 - \pi$  (away-side) or Off-diagonal projection: intra-jet correlations  $\Sigma = (\Delta \phi_1 + \Delta \phi_2)/2$  (near-side) Diagonal projection: inter-jet correlations  $\Delta = (\Delta \phi_1 - \Delta \phi_2)/2$ **₹** 0.02 χ<sup>2</sup> / ndf 34.47 / 27 ס  $\chi^2$  / ndf 33.13 / 27  $\chi^2$  / ndf 30.24 / 27 χ<sup>2</sup> / ndf 31.96 / 27 N  $0.0061 \pm 0.0002$ Ν  $0.0061 \pm 0.0001$ (1/N ) dN/(d∑ or c 0.012 0.012 0.012 N  $0.0096 \pm 0.0003$ Ν  $0.0069 \pm 0.0001$  $0.1303 \pm 0.0024$  $0.1819 \pm 0.0066$  $0.1214 \pm 0.0025$  $0.3745 \pm 0.0118$ σ σ ō 0.015 (N/L) 0.013 (N/L) 0.005 ped 0.0007 ± 0.0001 ped 0.0002 ± 0.0000  $0.0007 \pm 0.0001$ ped 0.0003 ± 0.0000 ped Projections of near- Near-side Off-Diag. Proj. Away-side Off-Diag. Proj. Near-side Diag. Proj. Away-side Diag. Proj. 0.01⊢<sub>(a) 60-80%</sub> 0.01-(b) 60-80% side and away-side STAR preliminary STAR preliminary three-particle correlations along the diagonal  $\Sigma$ 0 0.5 -0.5 0 0.5 -0.5 1.5 within  $0 < \Delta < 0.35$  and  $\Sigma$  or  $\Delta$  $\Sigma$  or  $\Lambda$ **(**] ) dN/(d∑ or d∆) off-diagonal  $\Delta$ / ndf 27.53 / 27 / ndf 51.43 / 27 ndf 25.69 / 27  $\chi^2$  / ndf 24.37 / 27 0.01  $0.0057 \pm 0.0004$  $0.0072 \pm 0.0002$  $0.0044 \pm 0.0007$  $0.0042 \pm 0.0002$ N Ν Ν Р 0.015  $0.2188 \pm 0.0184$ σ σ  $0.1468 \pm 0.0046$  $0.4807 \pm 0.0663$  $0.1442 \pm 0.0075$ within  $|\Sigma| < 0.35$ . ped 0.0020 ± 0.0002 ped -0.0006 ± 0.0001 **0.008** ped 0.0019 ± 0.0002 ped -0.0003 ± 0.0001 Zp)/Up ( Near-side Off-Diag. Proj. Away-side Off-Diag. Proj. 0.006 Away-side Diag. Proj 0.01 Near-side Diag. Proj (<sup>,6,1,1</sup>,0.005) N/L) (c) 10-40% (d) 10-40% 0.004 (10.002 (10.002) (10.002) STAR preliminary

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0.5

0

-1 -0.5

-2 -1.5

-0.002

-2

-1.5

-1 -0.5

2

 $\Sigma$  or  $\Lambda$ 

 $\Sigma$  or  $\Delta$ 

0

0.5

## Intra-jet and inter-jet correlation width: near-side





 Near-side: σ diag > off-diag. → jet axis swing effect? (the trigger and the two associated particles are likely on different sides of the jet axis)



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The  $v_2$  and  $v_4$  background subtracted three-particle correlations. 12% central Au+Au

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