

Low- Q^2 Partons in p-p and Au-Au Collisions

Tom Trainor

ISMD 2005 – *Kroměříž, CR*

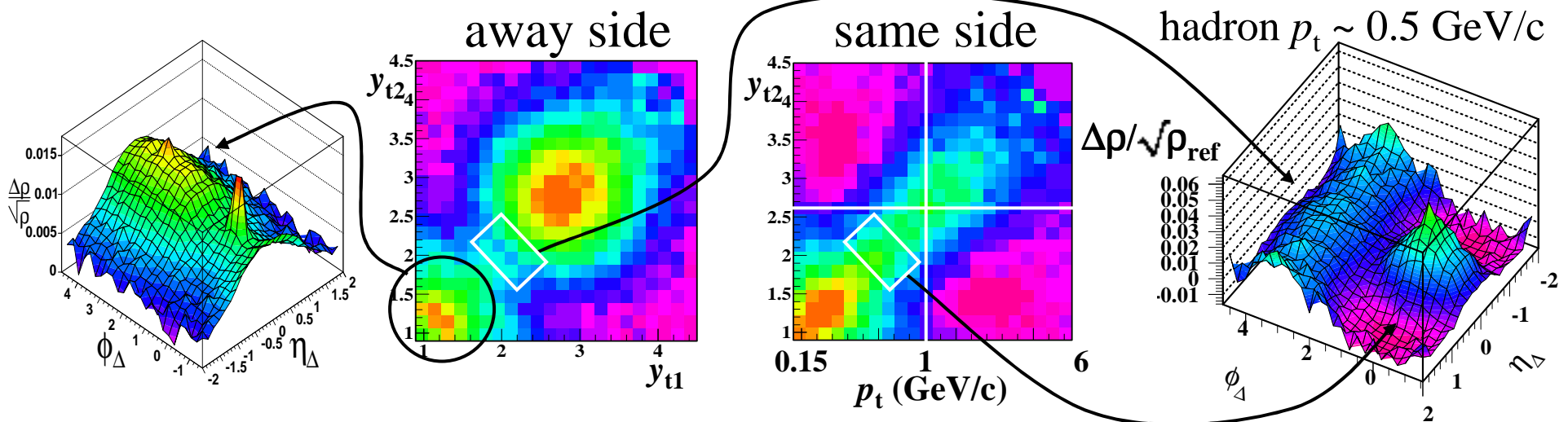
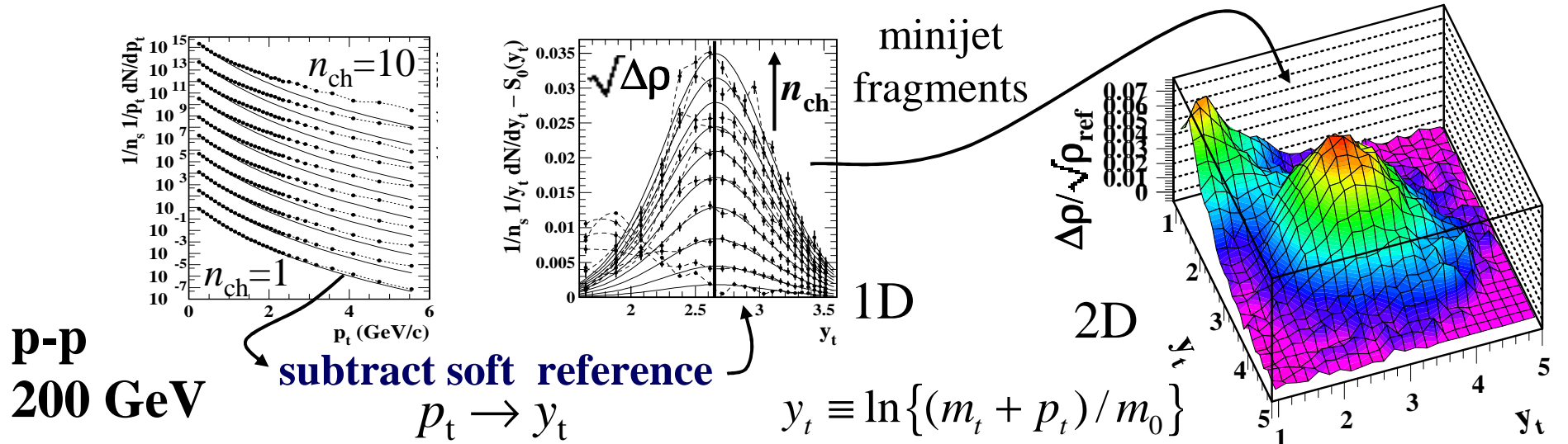
August, 2005

Agenda

- Survey of p-p correlations
- Fragment distributions on (y_t, y_t) in p-p
- Fragment distributions in Au-Au
- Angular correlations on $(\eta_\Delta, \phi_\Delta)$ in p-p
- Angular correlations in Au-Au
- p_t correlations in p-p and Au-Au

QCD from the bottom up

Low- Q^2 Partons in p-p Collisions



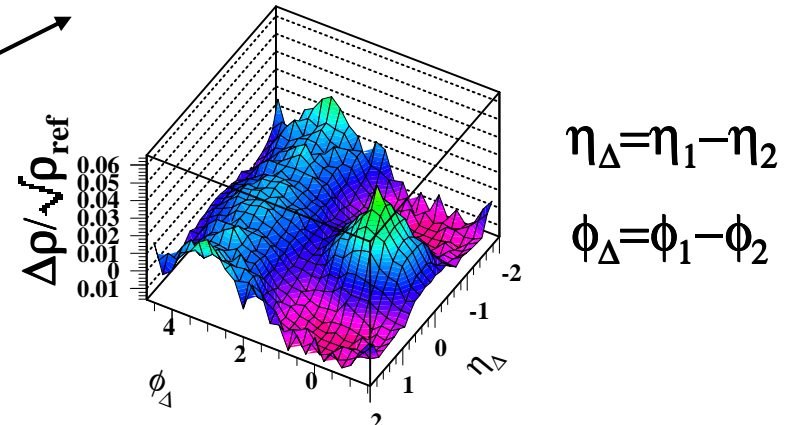
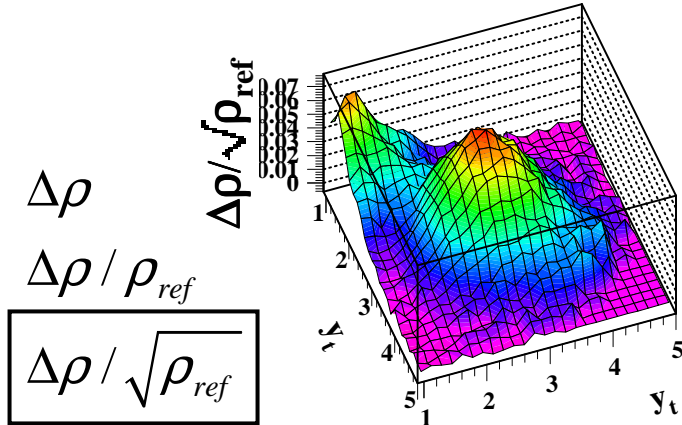
minimum-bias: no trigger condition

Analysis Method

(y_{t1}, y_{t2}) correlations

$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \phi_1, \phi_2)$ correlations

(y_t, η, ϕ)



*joint autocorrelation
on two difference variables*

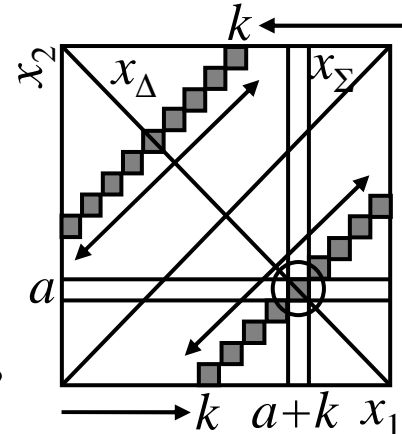
in each 2D bin:

$$\Delta\rho / \sqrt{\rho_{ref}} \Big|_{ab} \equiv \frac{(n - \bar{n})_a (n - \bar{n})_b}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\bar{n}_a \bar{n}_b}}$$

ε - bin size

*modified Pearson's coefficient:
normalized covariance density*

number of correlated pairs 'per particle'

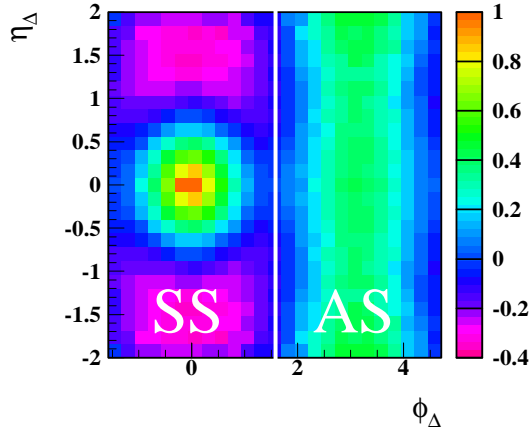


$$\frac{\Delta A_k(n)}{\sqrt{A_{k,ref}(n)}} \equiv \left\{ \frac{(n - \bar{n})_a (n - \bar{n})_{a+k}}{\sqrt{\bar{n}_a \bar{n}_{a+k}}} \right\}_{\bar{a}}$$

*average over a
on kth diagonal*

$$\frac{\Delta\rho(n; k\varepsilon_{x_{\Delta}})}{\sqrt{\rho_{ref}(n; k\varepsilon_{x_{\Delta}})}} \equiv \frac{\Delta A_k(n)}{\varepsilon_{x_{\Delta}} \sqrt{A_{k,ref}(n)}}$$

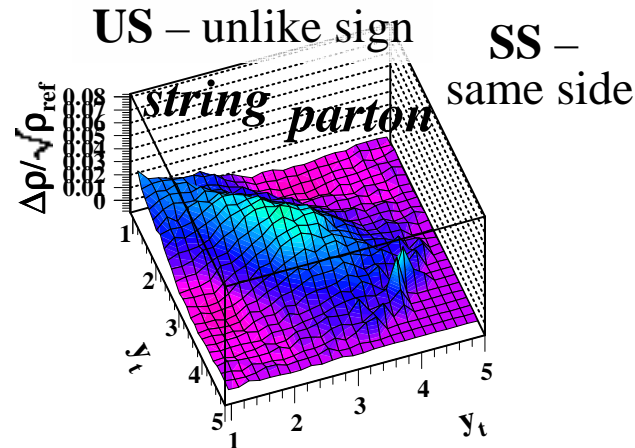
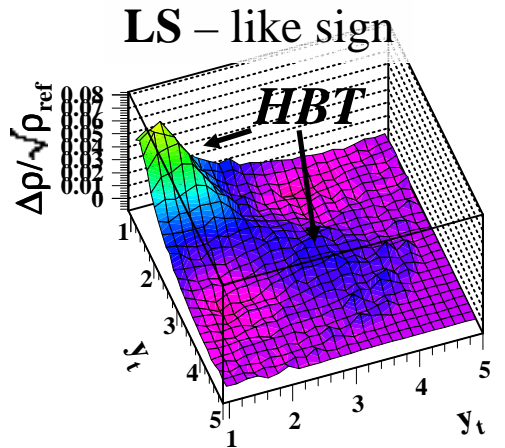
*autocorrelations can be determined by pair counting
or by inversion of fluctuation scale dependence*



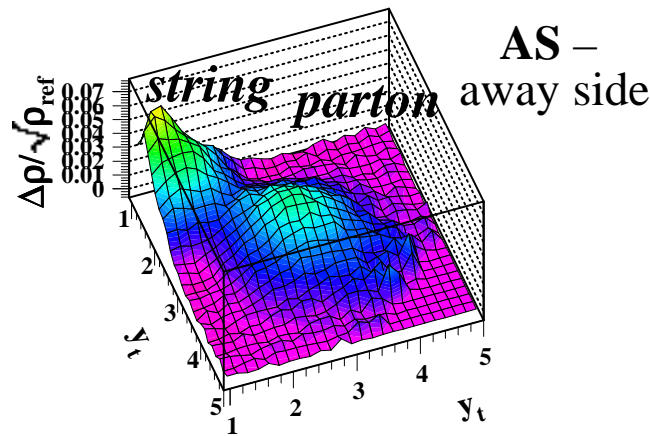
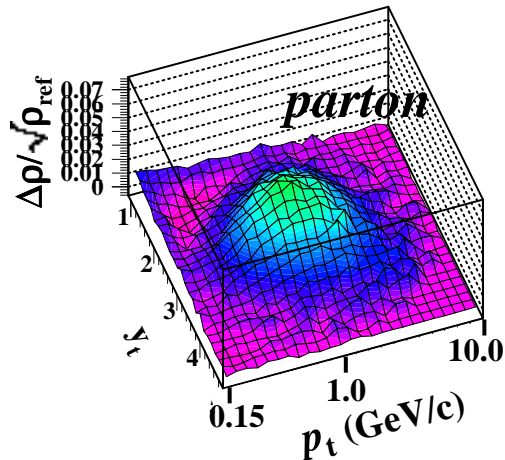
p-p Correlations on (y_{t1}, y_{t2})

string and parton fragmentation:
first two-particle *fragment distributions*

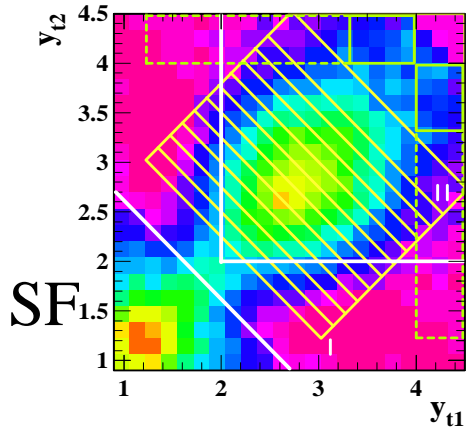
(except OPAL on ξ)



same-side parton fragmentation restricted to US pairs



away-side parton fragmentation is independent of charge combination



p-p Correlations on $(\eta_{\Delta}, \phi_{\Delta})$

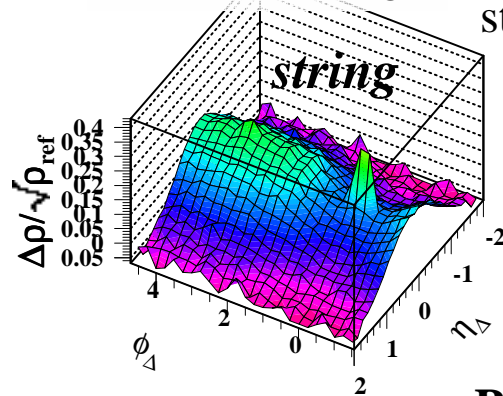
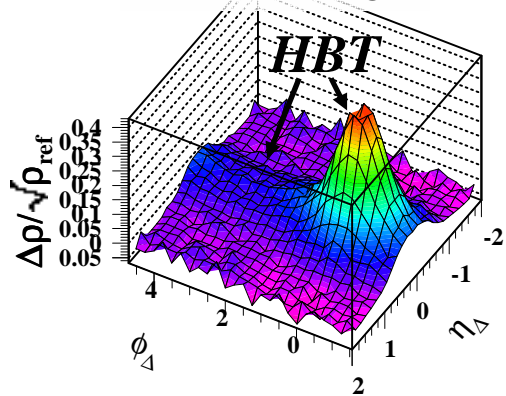
local charge and momentum conservation

joint autocorrelation on two difference variables

LS – like sign

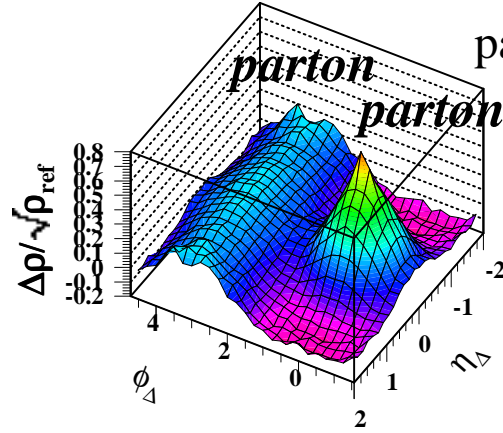
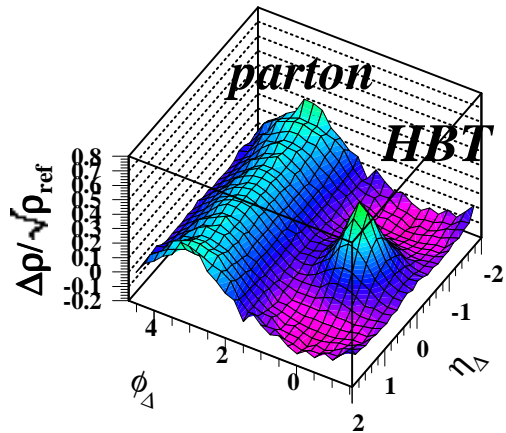
US – unlike sign

SF –
string fragments



*string fragmentation
reflects local measure
conservation*

PF –
parton fragments

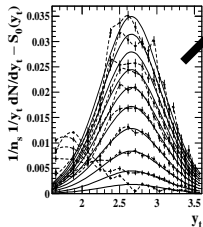
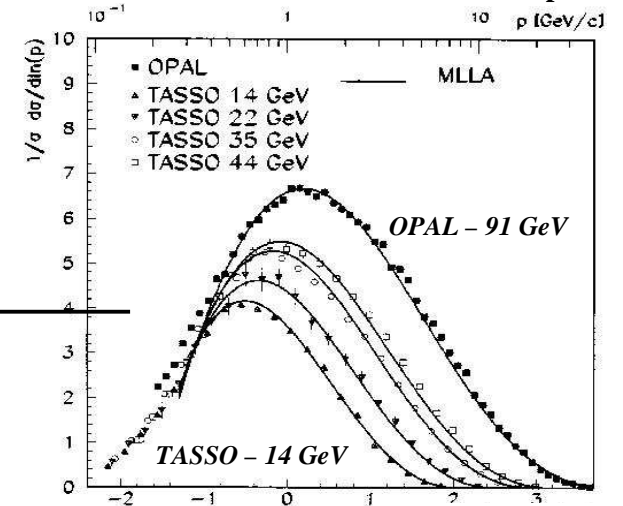
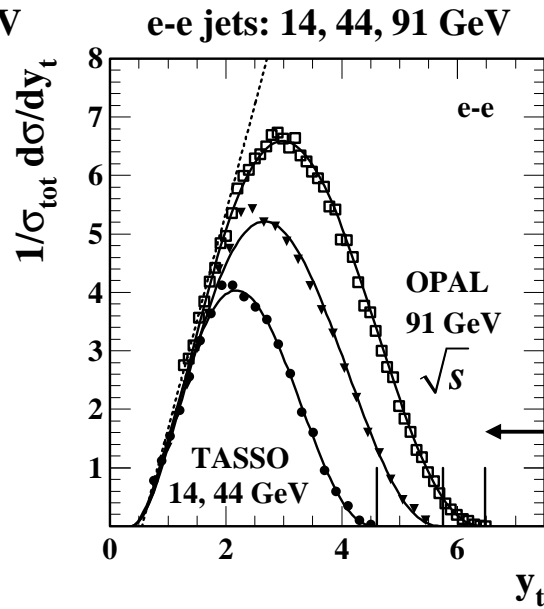
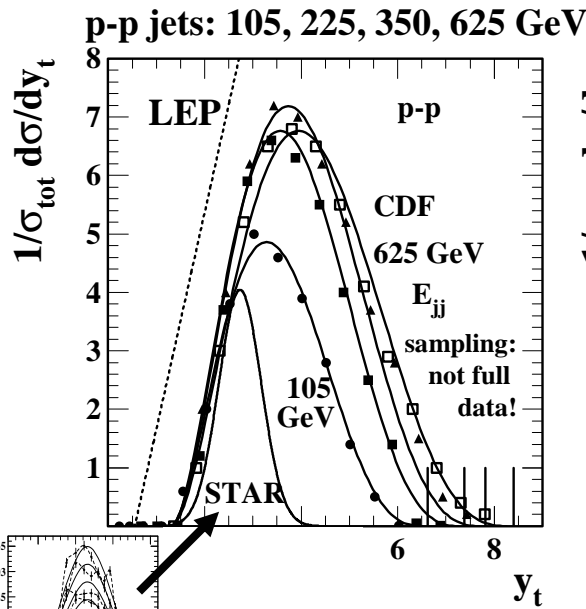
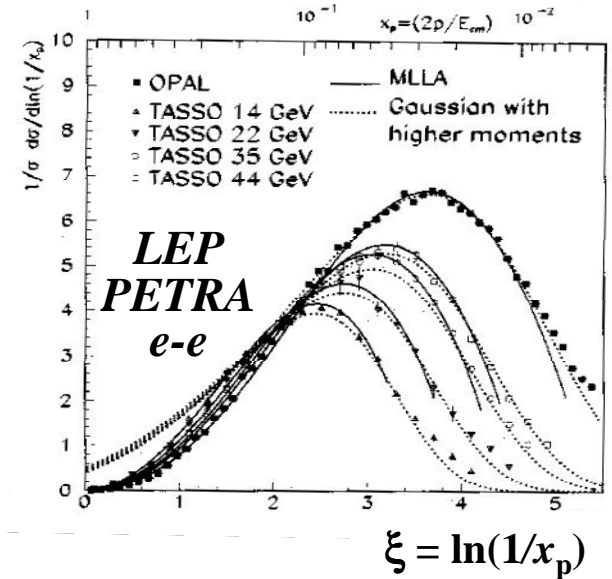
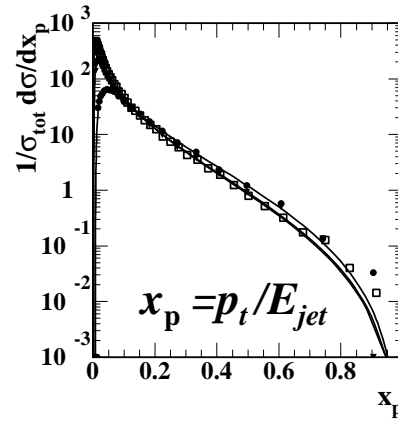


*away-side parton
fragmentation is
independent of
charge combination*

Single-particle Fragmentation – I

fragmentation functions on logarithmic variables

e-e fragmentation functions on transverse rapidity y_t – systematic variation described by single model function



transverse rapidity y_t
 $y_t \equiv \ln \left\{ (m_t + p_t) / m_\pi \right\}$

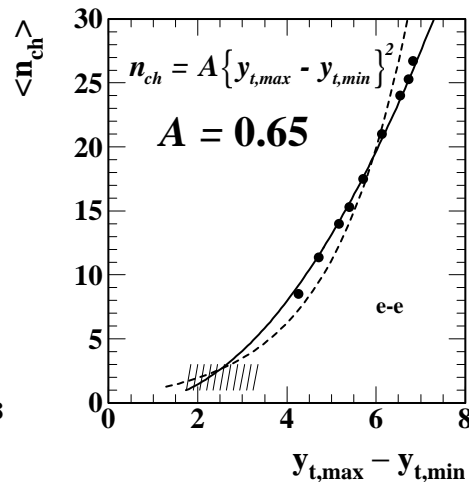
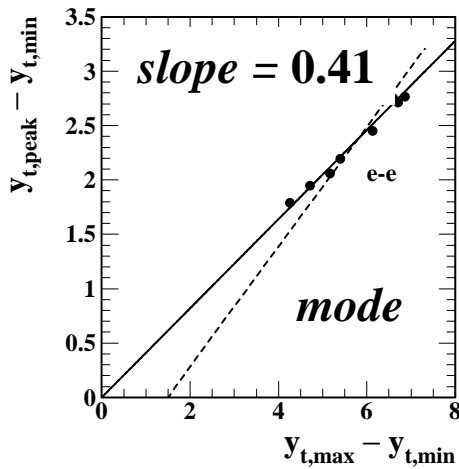
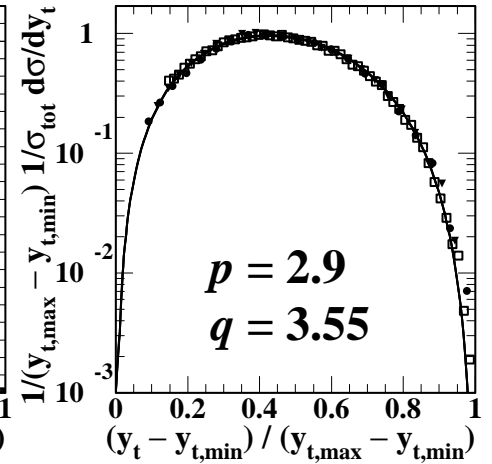
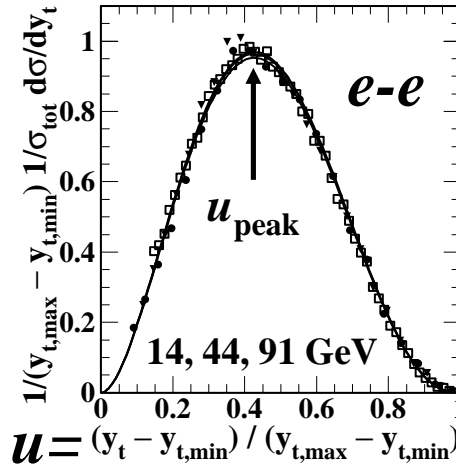
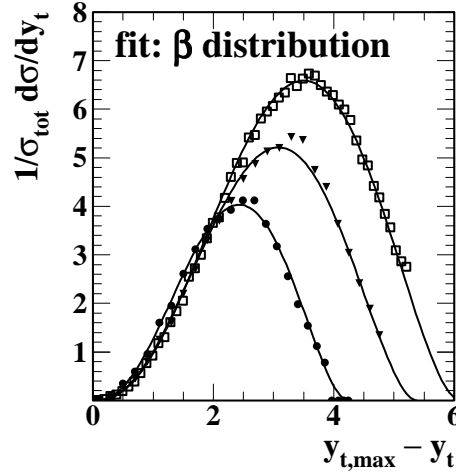
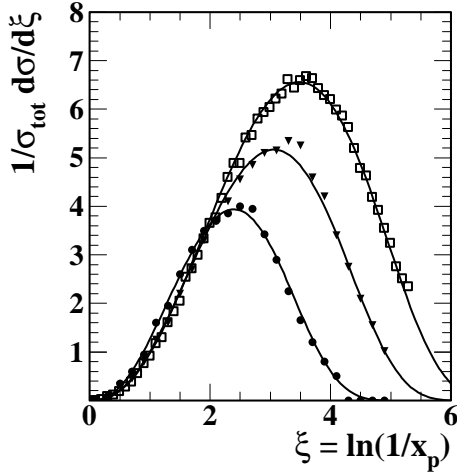
CDF PRD 68 (2003) 012003
 OPAL PLB 247 (1990) 617
 Biebel, Nason and Webber hep-ph/0109282 617

conventional $\ln(p_t)$

Single-particle Fragmentation – II

simple e-e systematics on transverse rapidity

→ *two-particle fragment distribution*



$\langle n_{ch} \rangle$ and ξ_{peak} values from Bethke hep-ex/9812026

$$D_p^h(x, Q^2) \rightarrow F(y_{t,max} \approx \ln Q^2) G(u \approx \ln x / \ln Q^2)$$

$\longleftarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \longrightarrow$
 $\infty \{y_{t,max} - y_{t,min}\} \quad \sim \text{independent of } y_{t,max}$

$$y_{t,max} \equiv \ln \left\{ (\sqrt{E_{jet}^2 + m_0^2} + E_{jet}) / m_0 \right\} \quad y_{t,min} \approx 0.35$$

$$\beta(u; p, q) \equiv u^{p-1} (1-u)^{q-1} / B(p, q)$$

$$\text{mode: } u_{peak} = \frac{p-1}{p+q-2} = 0.425$$

Two-particle Fragment Distributions

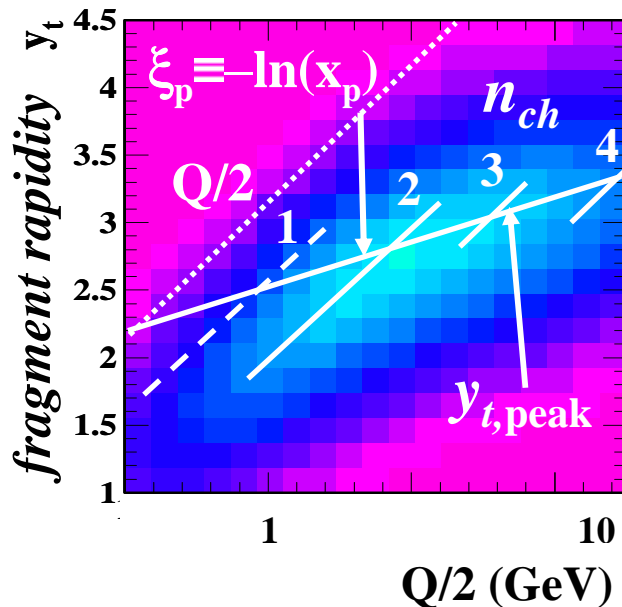
an approach derived from fragmentation functions

one can sketch a two-particle minimum-bias fragment distribution starting with a surface from which fragmentation functions are conditional slices

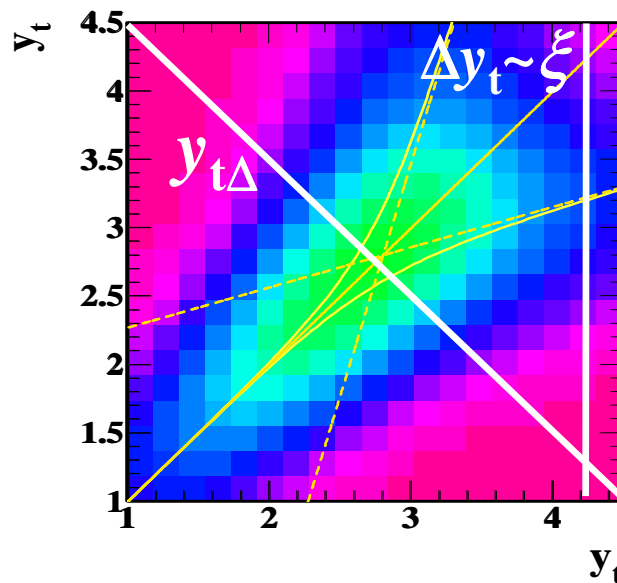
construct a surface representing fragmentation functions vs parton momentum $Q/2$

symmetrize the surface to represent fragment-fragment correlations

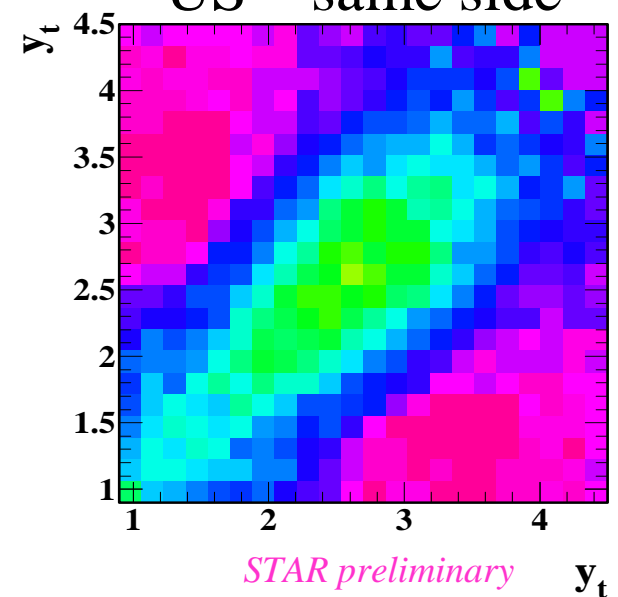
compare to data: general features agree; string fragments appear at small y_t
US – same side



parton momentum
Trainor



conditional: trigger particle



STAR preliminary

data

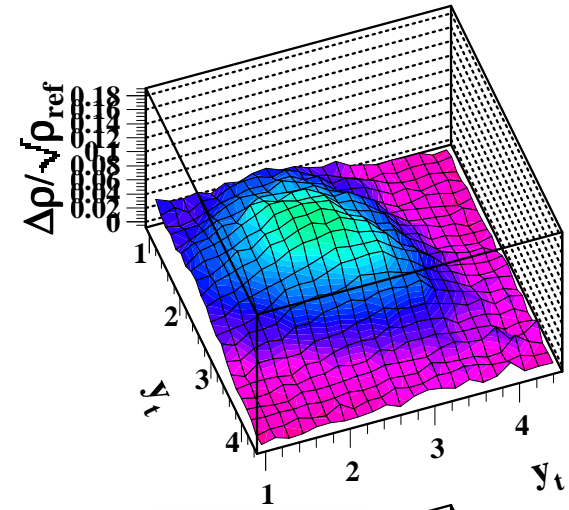
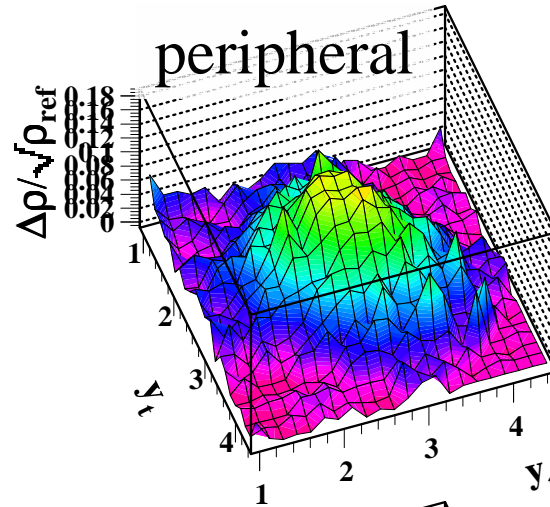
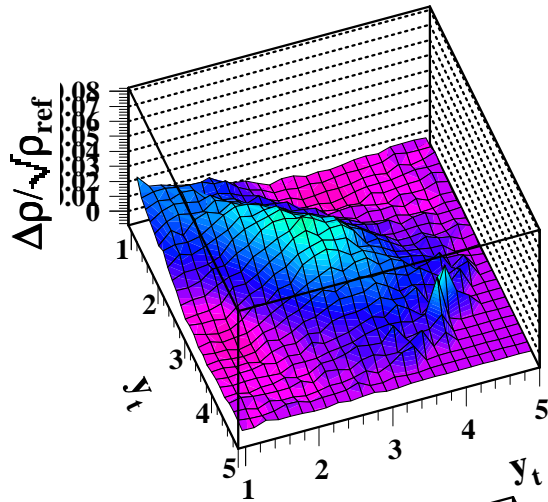
Number Correlations on $y_t \otimes y_t$

evolution of fragment distribution with Au-Au centrality

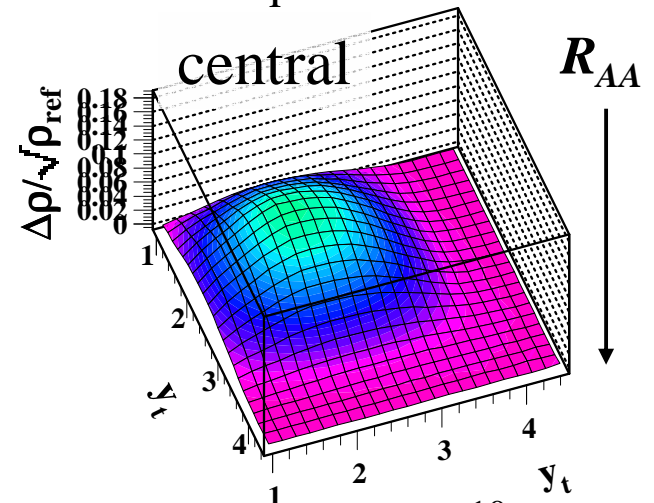
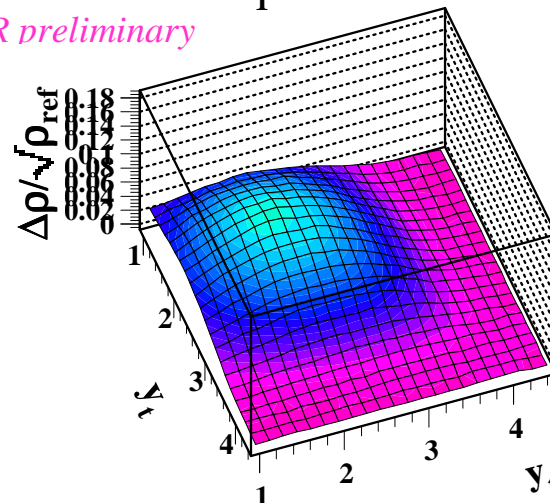
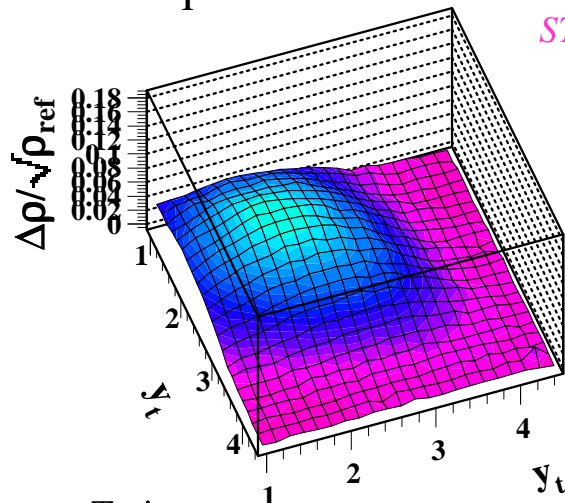
200 GeV p-p

200 GeV Au-Au

same-side - US



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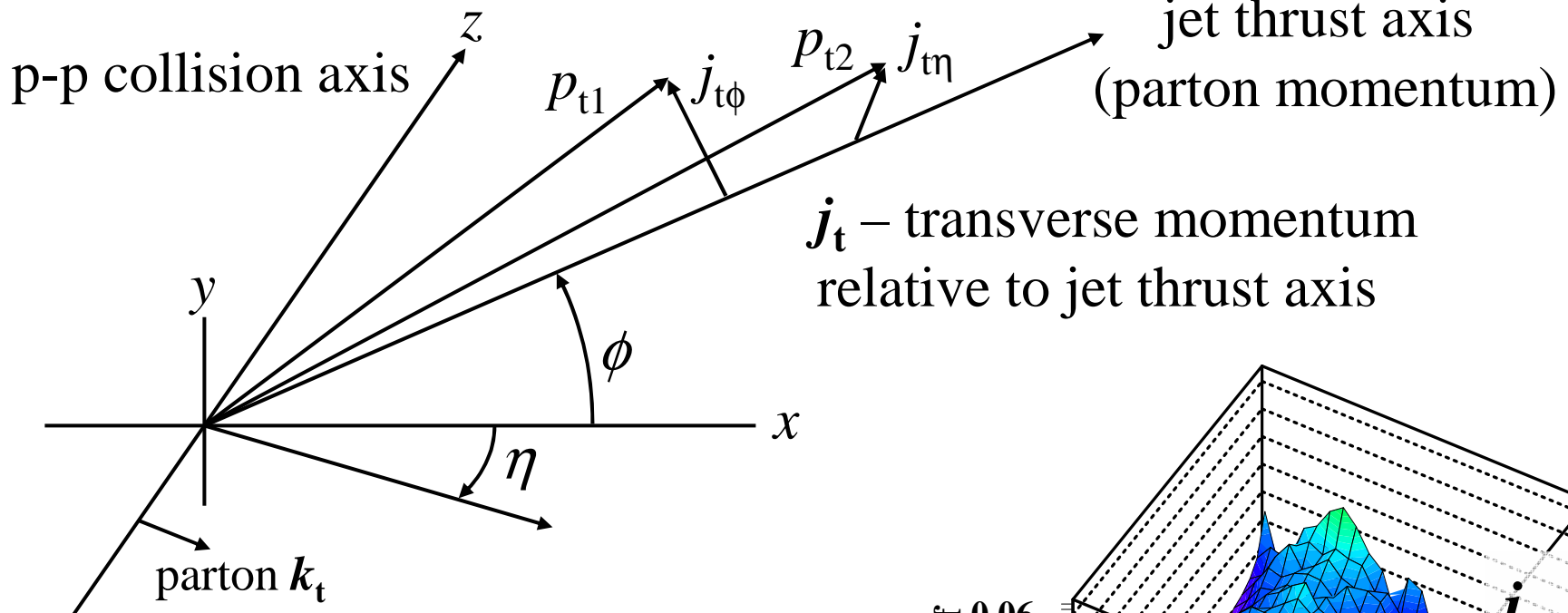
Trainer

10

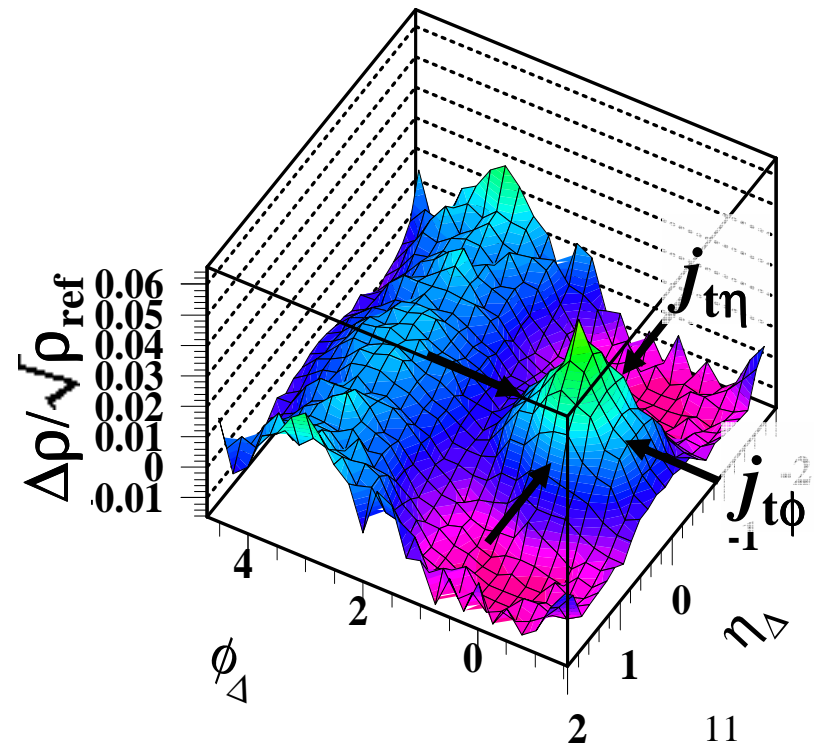
Jet Morphology Relative to Thrust

angular correlations

hadron momenta



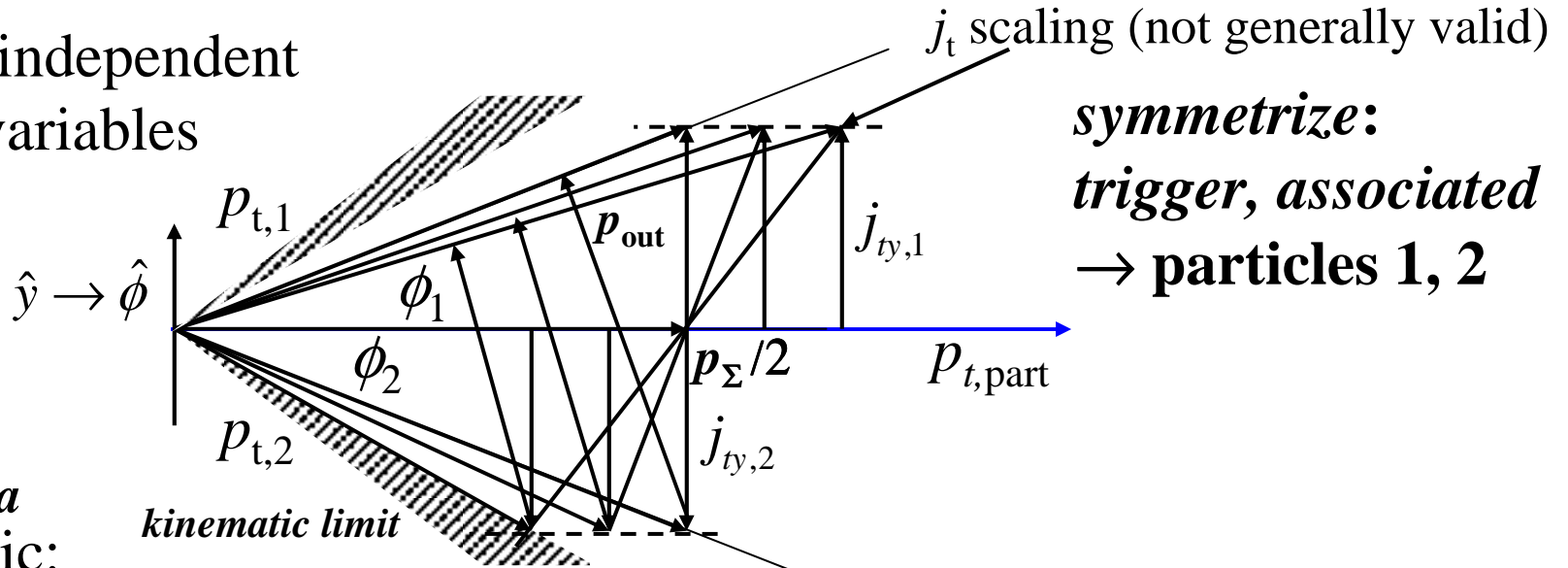
most-probable parton $Q/2$ at right is 1-2 GeV/c, *comparable* to the intrinsic parton k_t



Symmetrized Angular Kinematics

remove trigger-associated asymmetry

$p_{t1,2}, \phi_{1,2}$ independent
random variables



symmetrize:
trigger, associated
 \rightarrow particles 1, 2

J. Rak, J. Jia
asymmetric:

$$\langle p_{out}^2 \rangle = \langle p_{t,assoc}^2 \rangle_{SS} \langle \sin^2 \phi_{ta} \rangle_{SS} = \langle j_{ty,assoc}^2 \rangle_{SS} + \langle x_{at}^2 \rangle \langle j_{ty,trig}^2 \rangle \left(1 - 2 \langle j_{ty,assoc}^2 \rangle_{SS} / \langle p_{t,assoc}^2 \rangle_{SS} \right)$$

T. Trainor, J. Porter
symmetric:

remove the trigger/associated asymmetry

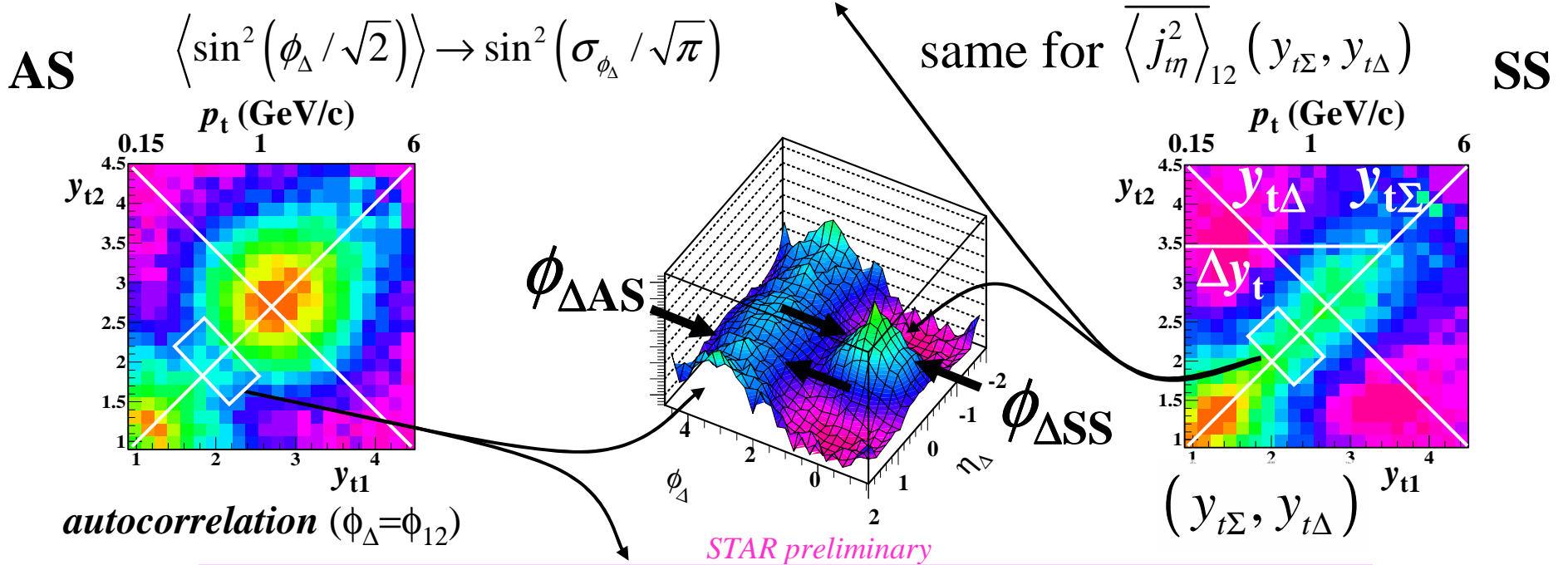
$$\hat{y} \rightarrow \hat{\phi}, \hat{j}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\langle p_{t,2}^2 \rangle}{\langle p_{t,1}^2 \rangle}} \langle j_{t\phi,1}^2 \rangle + \sqrt{\frac{\langle p_{t,1}^2 \rangle}{\langle p_{t,2}^2 \rangle}} \langle j_{t\phi,2}^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\langle p_{t,1}^2 \rangle \langle p_{t,2}^2 \rangle} \left\{ \langle \sin^2 \phi_{12} \rangle_{SS} + 2 \langle \sin^2 \phi_1 \rangle \langle \sin^2 \phi_2 \rangle \right\}$$

Symmetrize $\langle |j_{t\phi}| \rangle$ and $\langle |k_{t\phi}| \rangle$

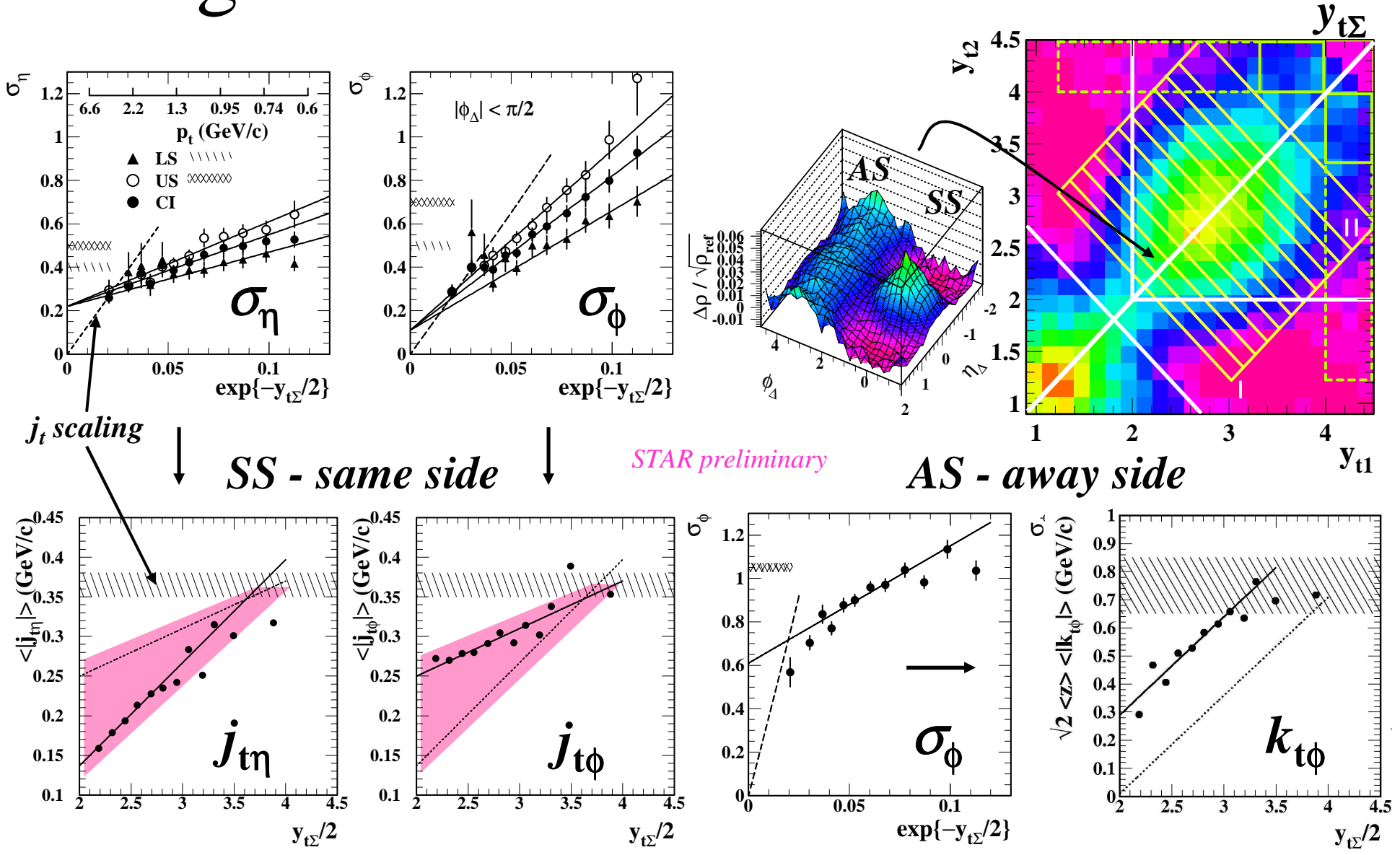
no small-angle approximation, similar fragment p_t

$$\overline{\langle j_{t\phi}^2 \rangle}_{12} = \frac{(m_\pi/2)^2 \exp\{y_{t\Sigma}\}}{2 \cosh\{y_{t\Delta}\}} \left\{ \left\langle \sin^2\left(\phi_\Delta/\sqrt{2}\right) \right\rangle_{SS} + 2 \left\langle \sin^2\left(\phi_\Delta/2\sqrt{2}\right) \right\rangle^2 \right\}$$



$$\overline{\langle z^2 \rangle} \overline{\langle k_{t\phi}^2 \rangle}_{12} = \frac{(m_\pi/2)^2 \exp\{y_{t\Sigma}\}}{2 \cosh\{y_{t\Delta}\}} \frac{\left\{ \left\langle \sin^2\left(\phi_\Delta/\sqrt{2}\right) \right\rangle_{AS} - \left\langle \sin^2\left(\phi_\Delta/\sqrt{2}\right) \right\rangle_{SS} \right\}}{1 - 2 \left\langle \sin^2\left(\phi_\Delta/\sqrt{2}\right) \right\rangle_{SS}}$$

Angular Correlation Measurements

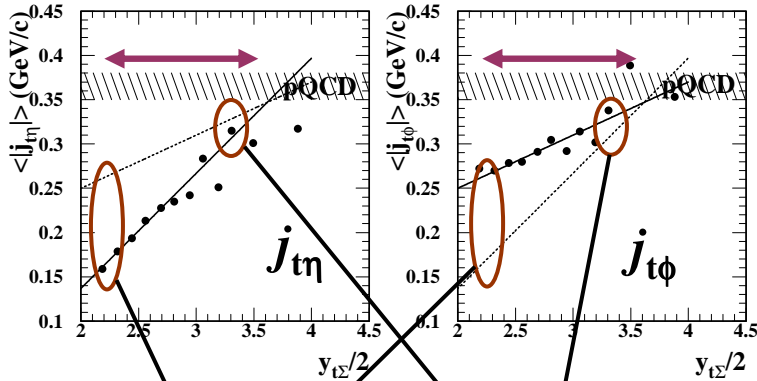


large same-side (η, ϕ) asymmetry

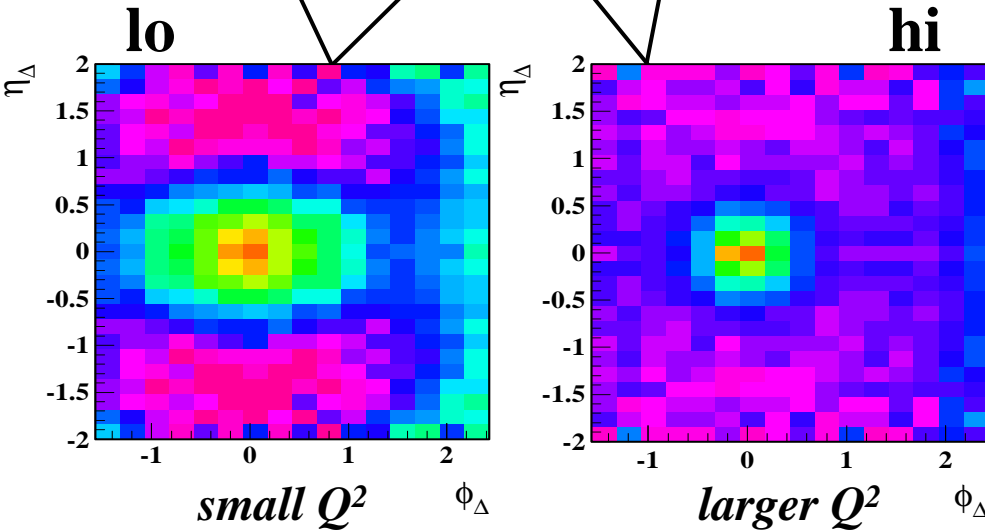
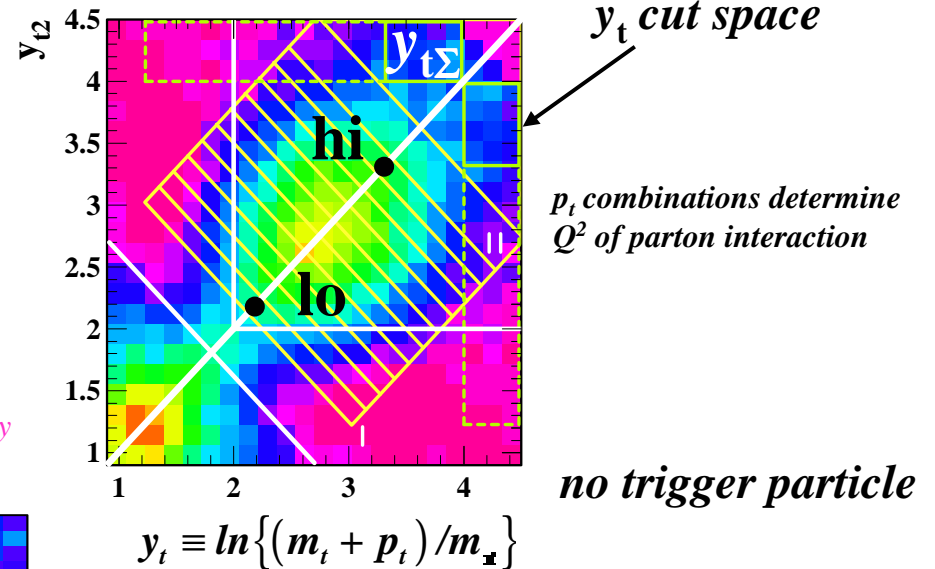
Fragment Asymmetry about Thrust

evolution with Q^2 of soft jet angular asymmetry

previously unexplored region!



two-particle fragmentation



no trigger particle

- *Small- Q^2 partons down to 1 GeV are detectable*
- *These softest jets are strongly elongated in the azimuth ϕ direction in p - p collisions*

softest jets ever!

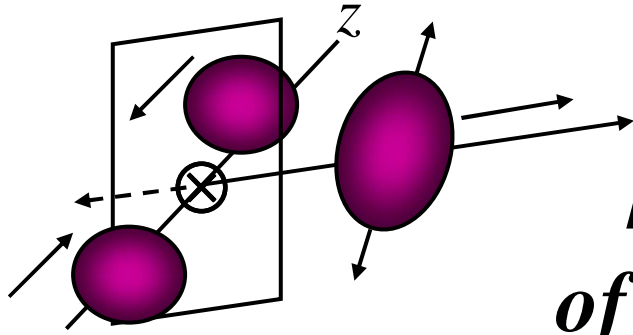
big non-perturbative effects

1:1 aspect ratio 200 GeV p - p

Trainer

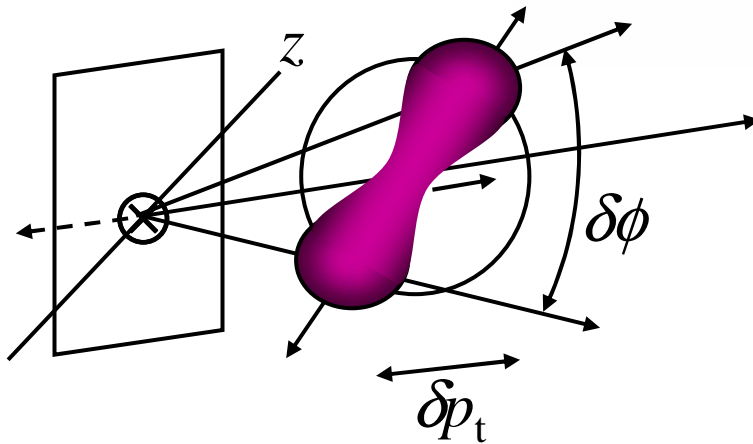
Interpretation

contact plane



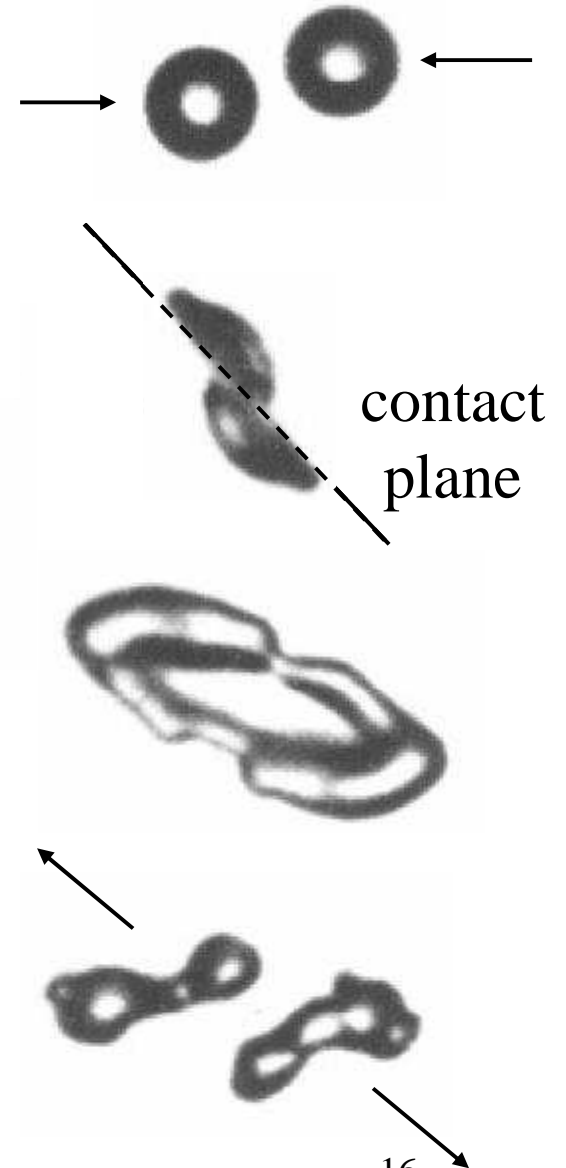
*hydrodynamics
of parton collisions*

broadened in contact
plane (ϕ, p_t), narrowed
perpendicular to it (η)

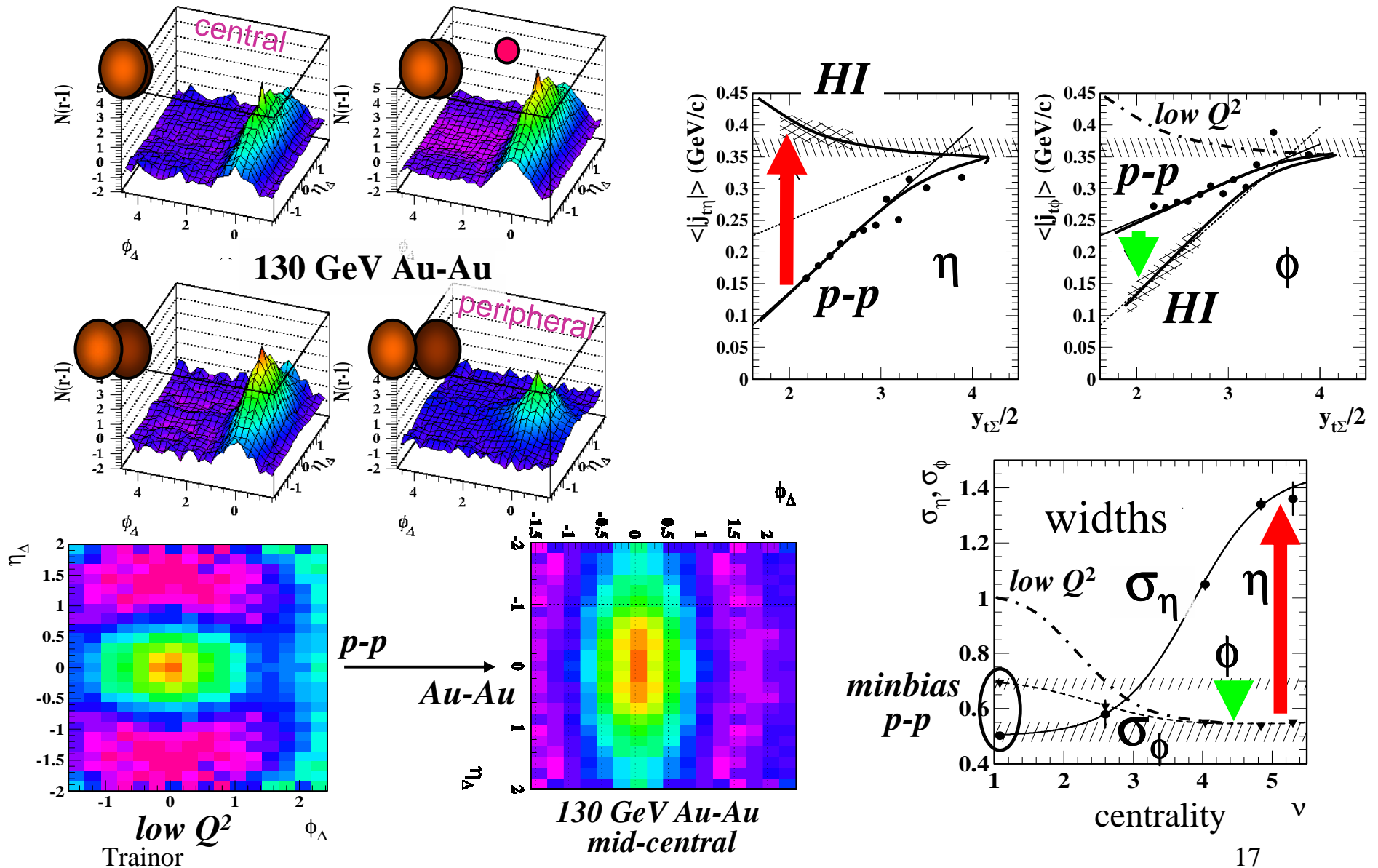


low- Q^2 fragmentation

water drops
 $v_{rel} = 6 \text{ m/s}$



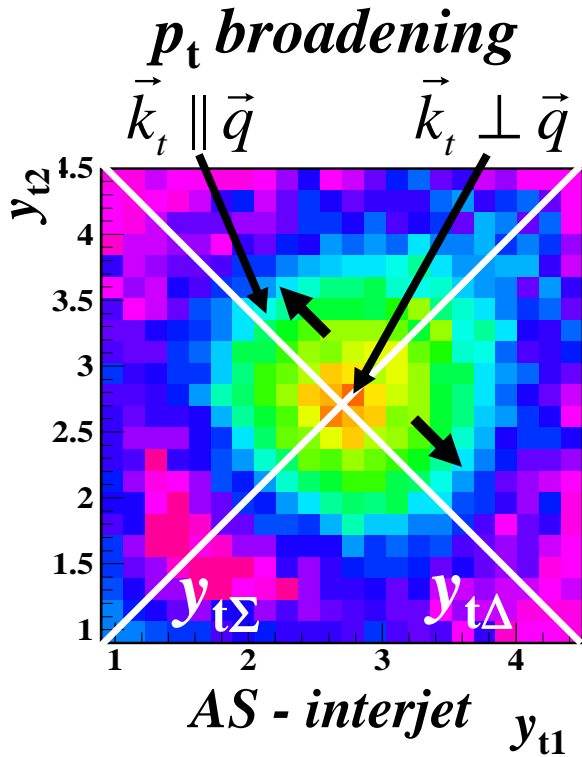
Minijet Deformation on (η, ϕ) in Au-Au fragmentation asymmetry reverses – $p-p \rightarrow Au-Au$



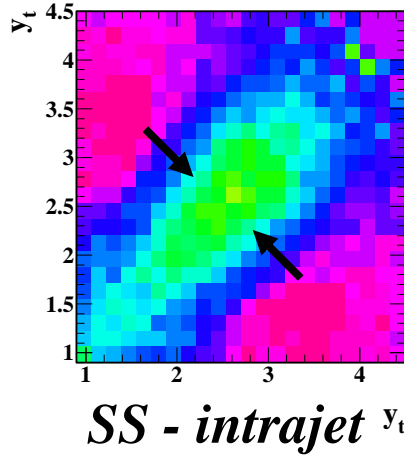
The Other k_t Broadening

interaction between intrinsic k_t and momentum transfer q

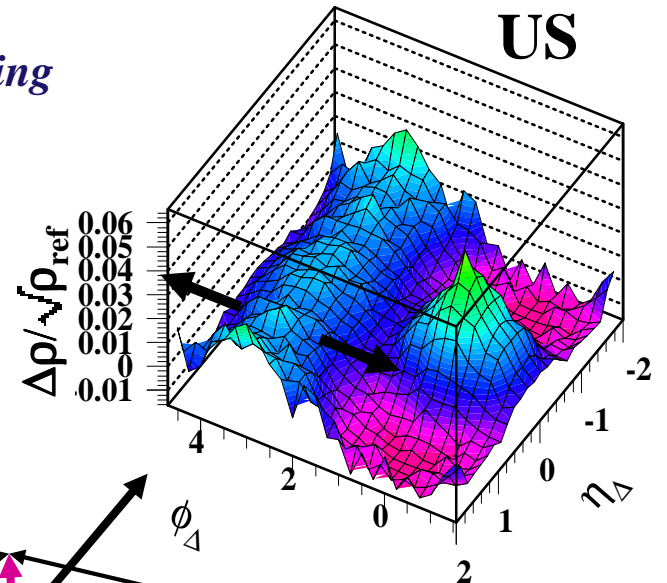
the alignment between parton k_t s and q determines whether relative azimuth or relative p_t of fragments will broaden



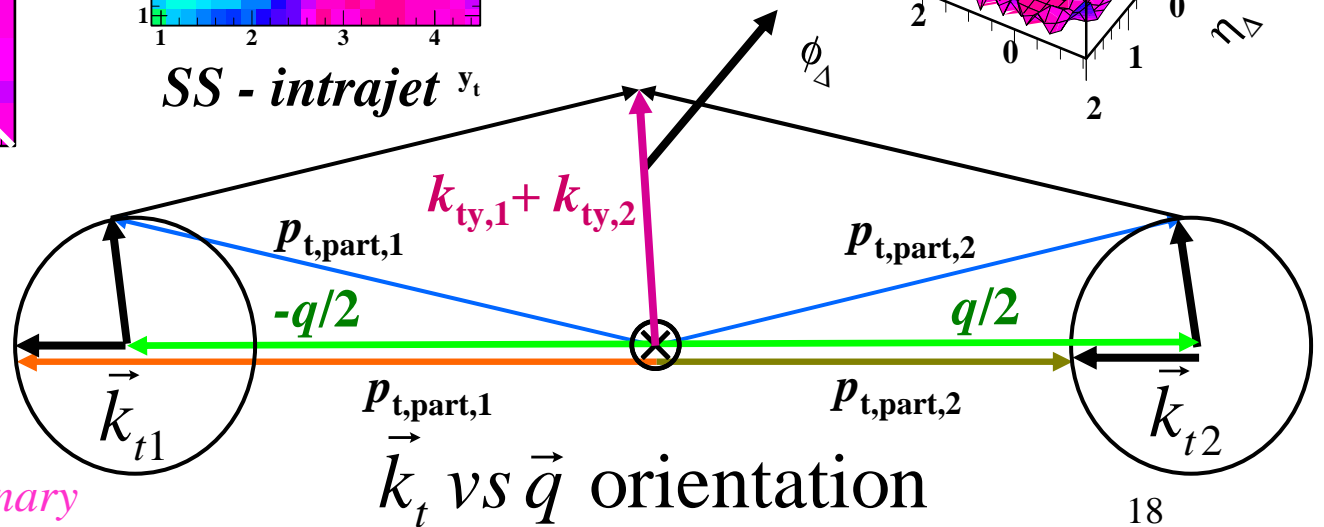
condition on (y_{t1}, y_{t2}) biases away-side azimuth broadening



azimuth broadening



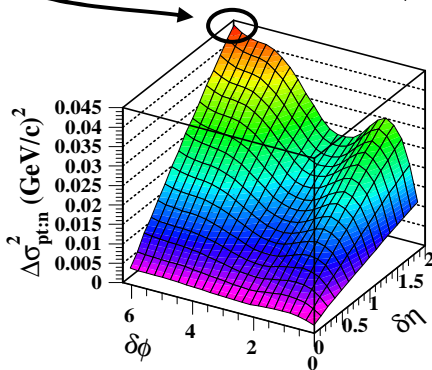
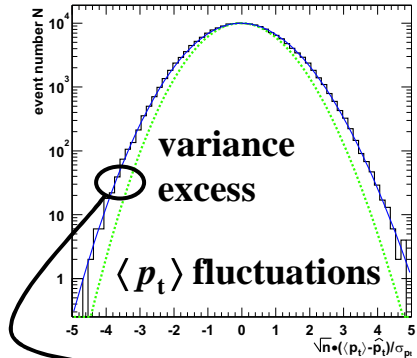
*largest k_t effects:
small $q/2$, $\vec{k}_{t1} \parallel \vec{k}_{t2}$*



$\langle p_t \rangle$ Fluctuations and p_t Correlations

partons and velocity correlations: how is p_t distributed on (η, ϕ) ?

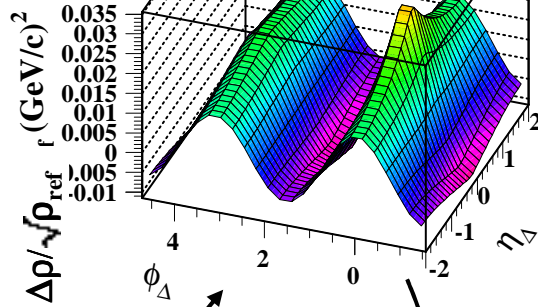
full STAR acceptance



fluctuation scaling

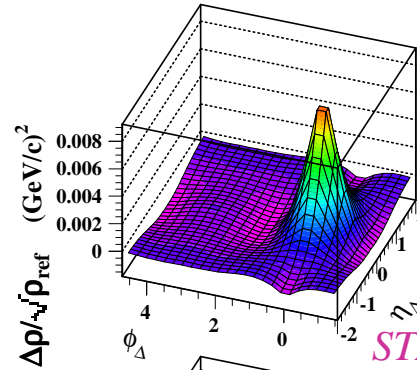
- $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations invertible to p_t autocorrelations

autocorrelation

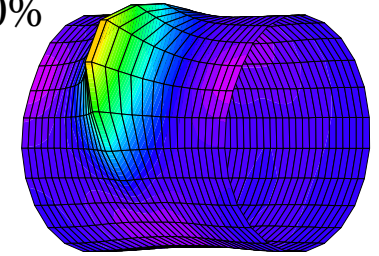


fluctuation inversion

subtract multipoles

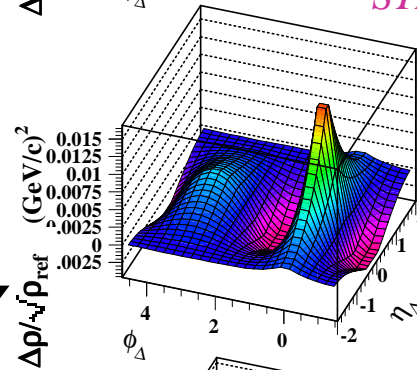


70-80%

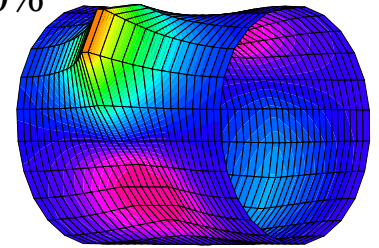


STAR preliminary

ϕ
 η

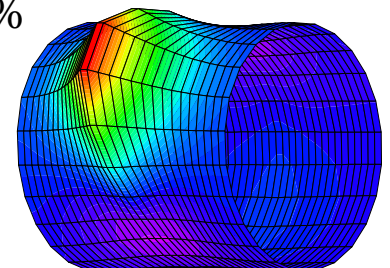
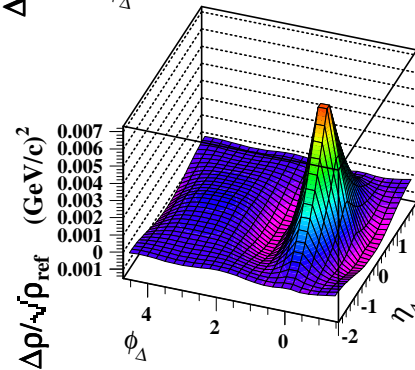


20-30%



centrality

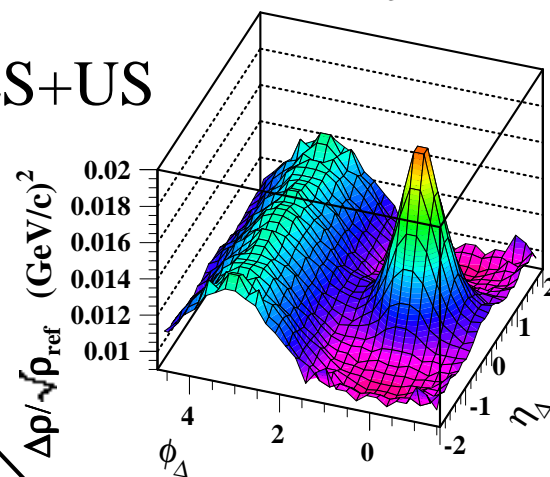
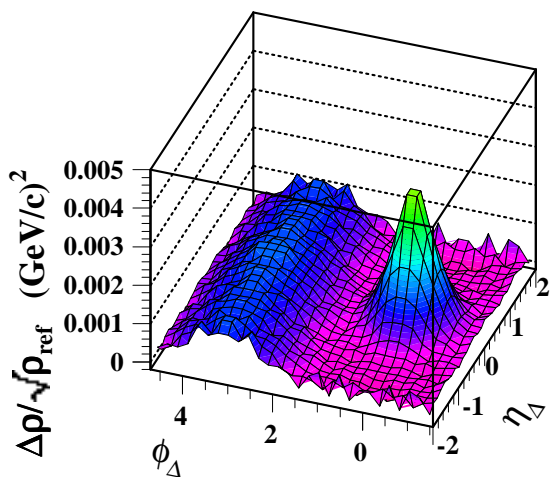
0-5%



Compare with p-p p_t Autocorrelations

p-p 200 GeV minbias

p-p 200 GeV $n_{ch} > 9$



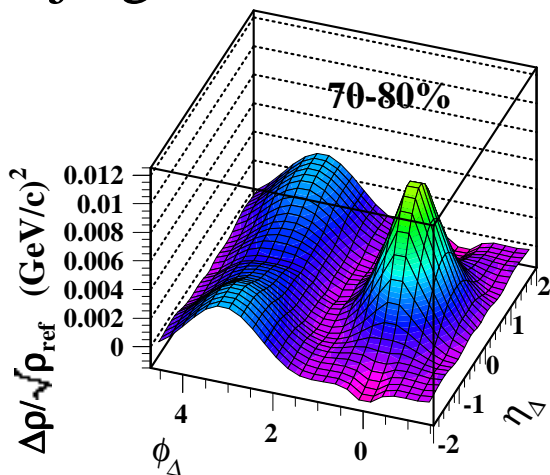
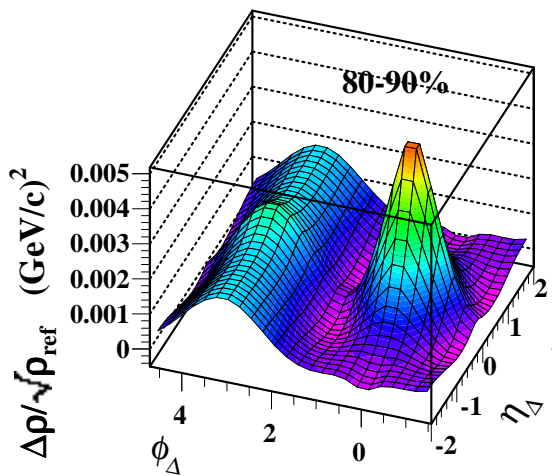
STAR preliminary

CI=LS+US

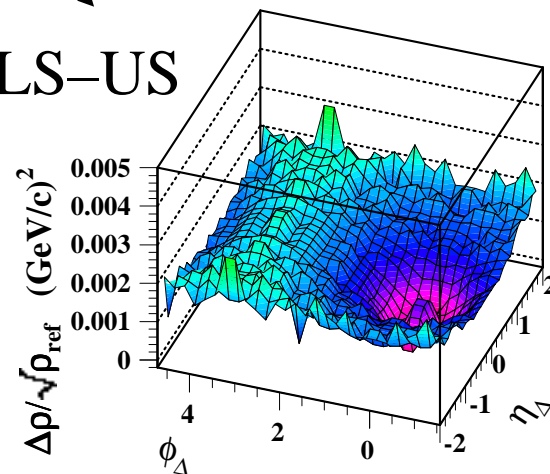
direct – from pair counting

Hijing Au-Au 200 GeV

data Au-Au 200 GeV



CD=LS-US



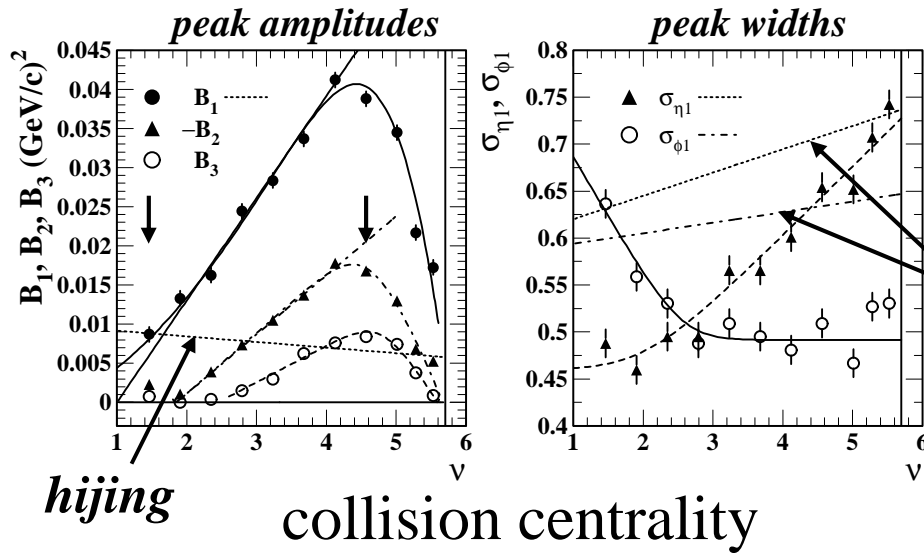
from fluctuation inversion

net-charge correlations

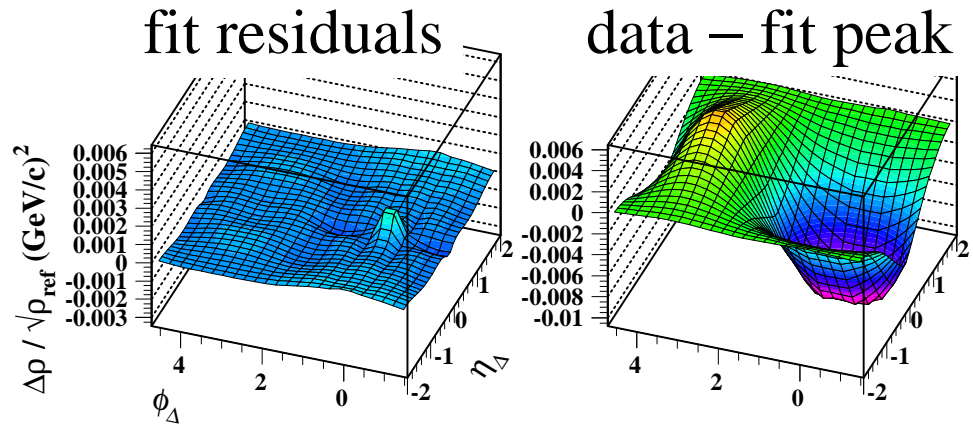
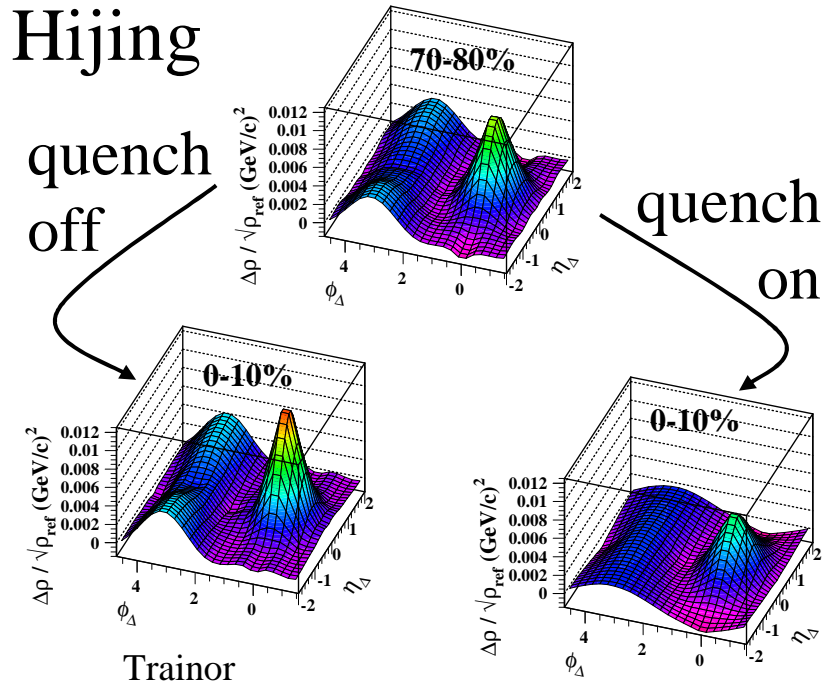
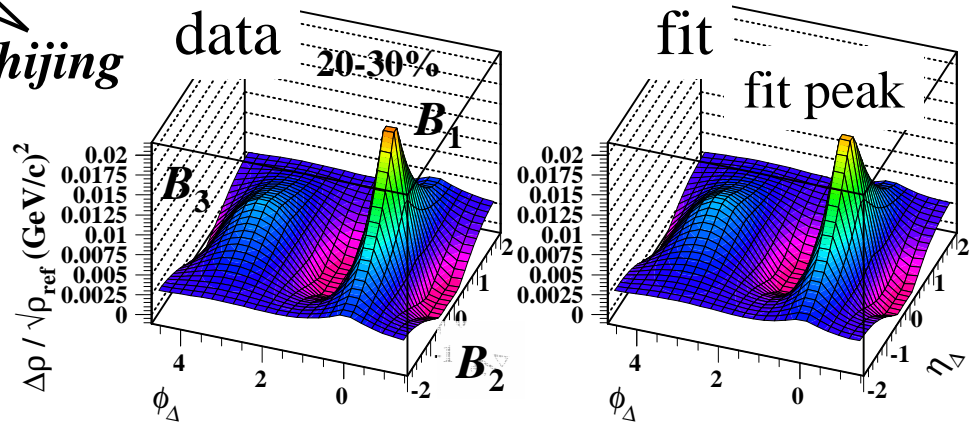
Trainer

Model Fits

red shifts and blue shifts



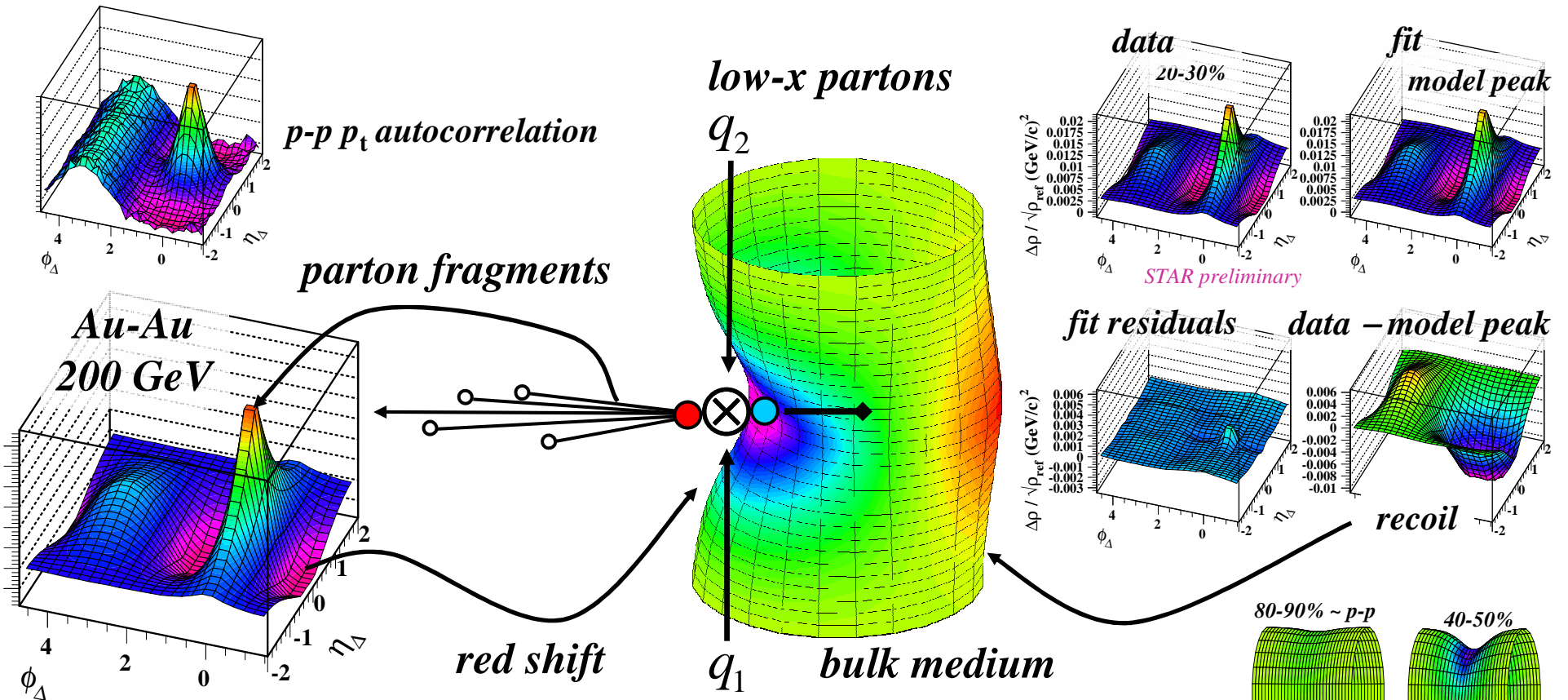
Hijing does not predict strong η broadening or negative structure



negative structure is unanticipated – what is the origin?

Recoil Response to Parton Stopping

red shift: particle production may be from a recoiling source



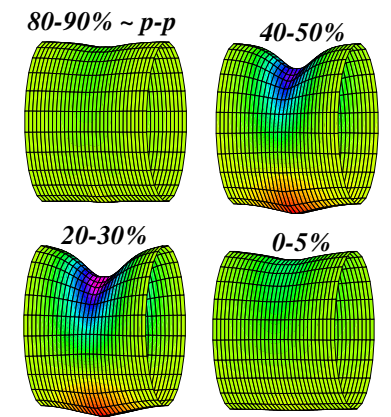
Au-Au p_t autocorrelation

- *Response of medium to minimum-bias parton stopping*
- *Momentum transfer to medium*

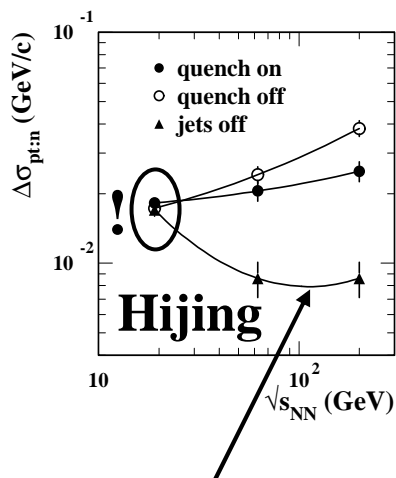
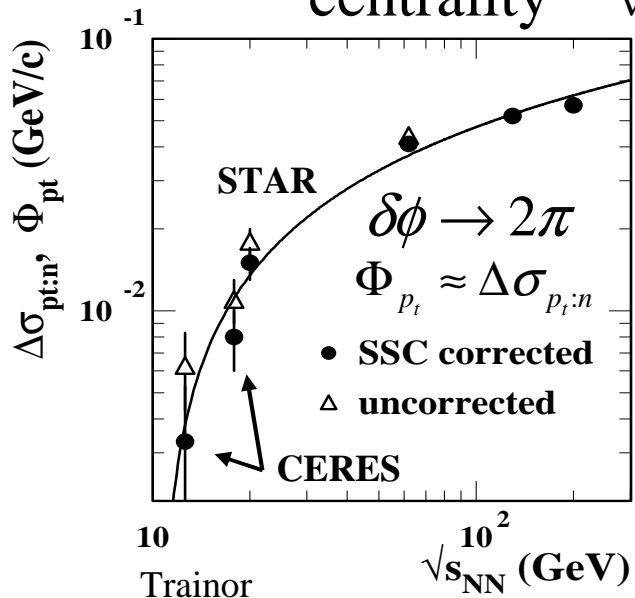
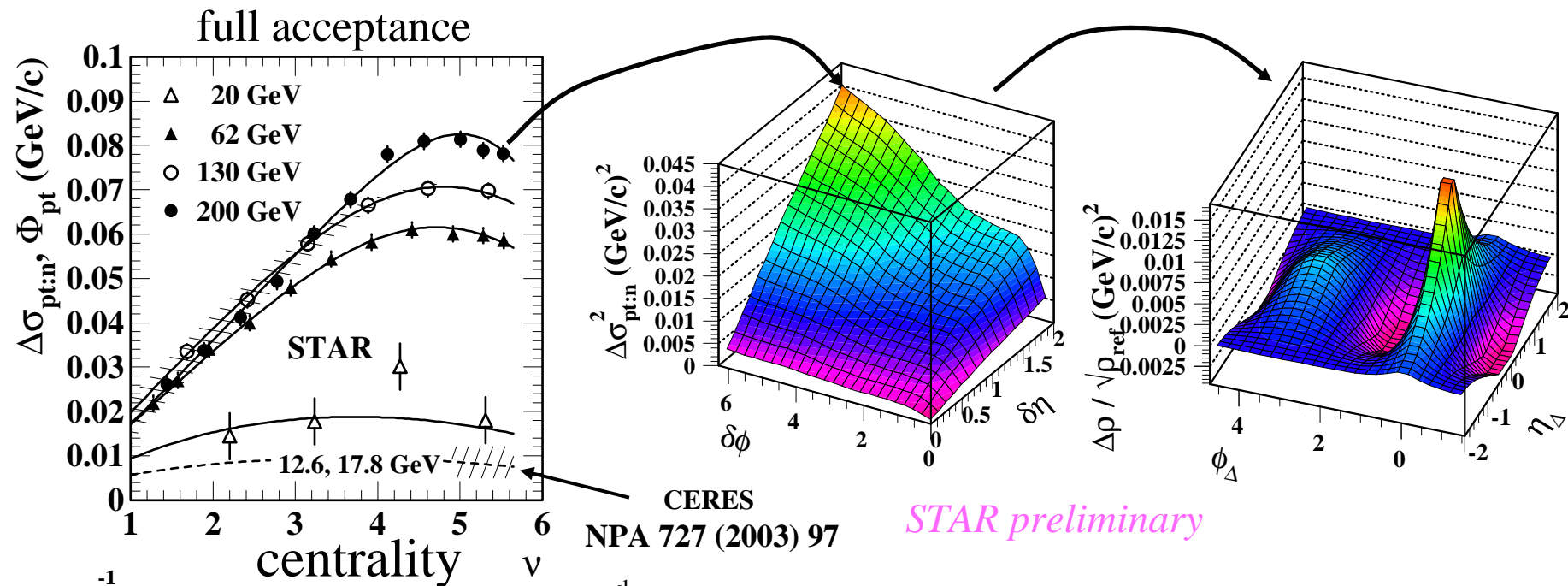
Trainor

STAR preliminary

- *Velocity structure of medium*
- *Medium recoil observed via same-side p_t correlations*



Energy Dependence: SPS \leftrightarrow RHIC



string structure in Hijing does not appear in Au-Au data

dramatic increase of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations with increasing $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

$$\propto \ln \left\{ \sqrt{s_{NN}} / 10 \text{ GeV} \right\}$$

Summary

- Precision survey of p-p correlation structure
- Model-independent access to low- Q^2 partons
- Hydrodynamic aspects of parton scattering?
- The other k_t broadening: p_t asymmetry
- Low- Q^2 partons as Brownian probes of A-A
- Dissipation: p-p fragment distributions modified in A-A
- Non-pQCD p-p angular correlations modified in A-A
- p_t correlations: temperature/velocity structure of A-A
- Strong disagreement with pQCD Hijing Monte Carlo
- Recoil response of A-A bulk medium: viscosity $\neq 0$

