

Measurements of two-particle correlations in e^+e^- collisions at 91 GeV with ALEPH archived data

Anthony Badea, Austin Baty, Gian Michele Innocenti, Yen-Jie Lee,
Christopher McGinn, Michael Peters, Jesse Thaler
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

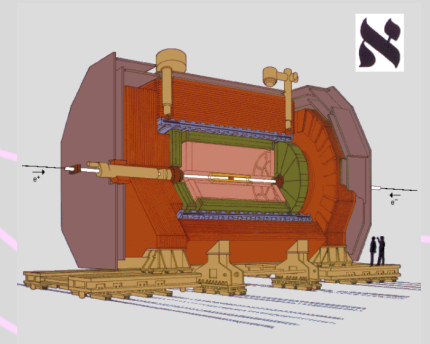
Gian Michele Innocenti
CERN

Paoti Chang, Tzu-An Sheng
National Taiwan University

Marcello Maggi
Universita degli Studi di Bari

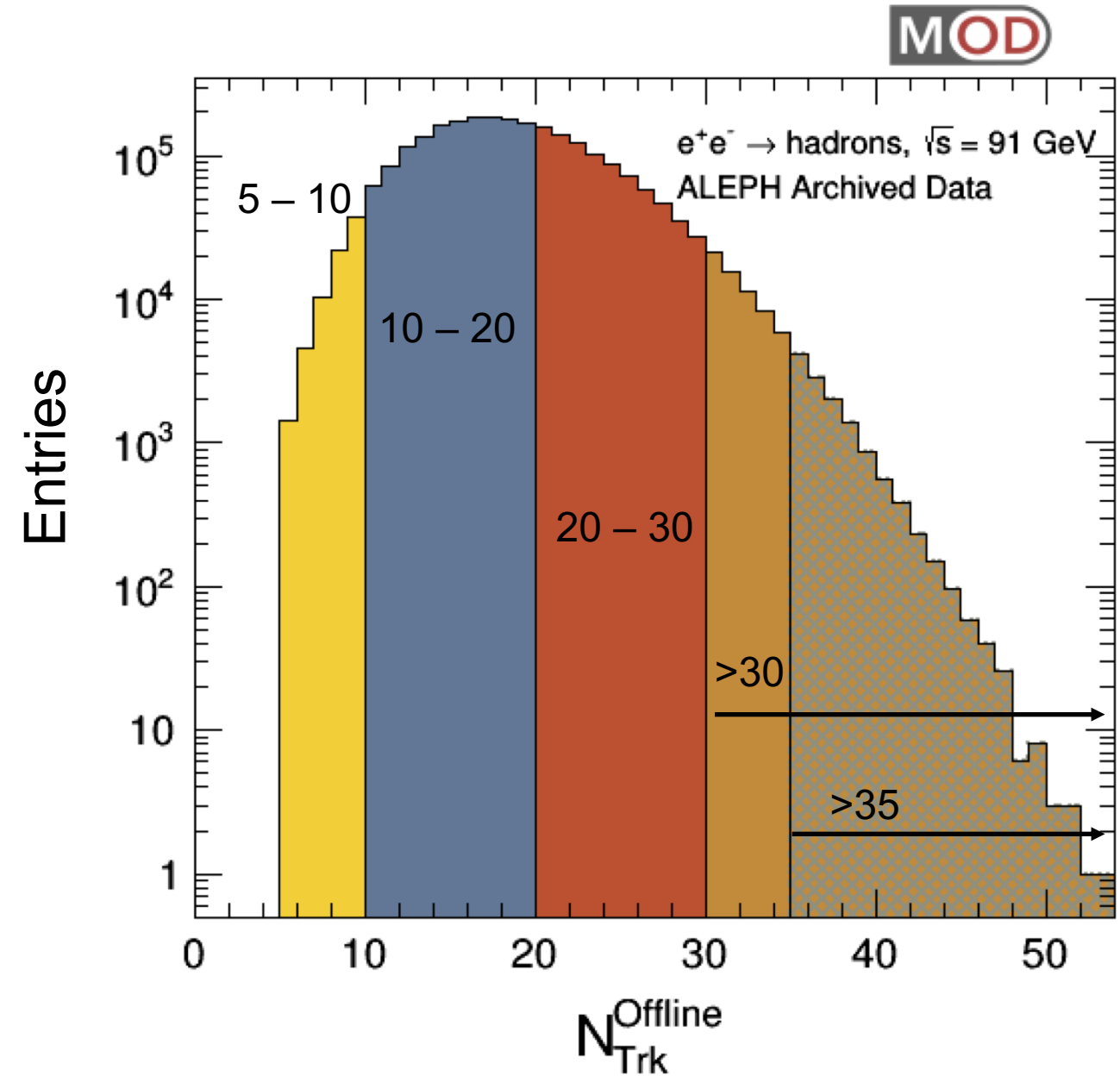
JETSCAPE Workshop, Texas A&M University

09-13 January, 2019

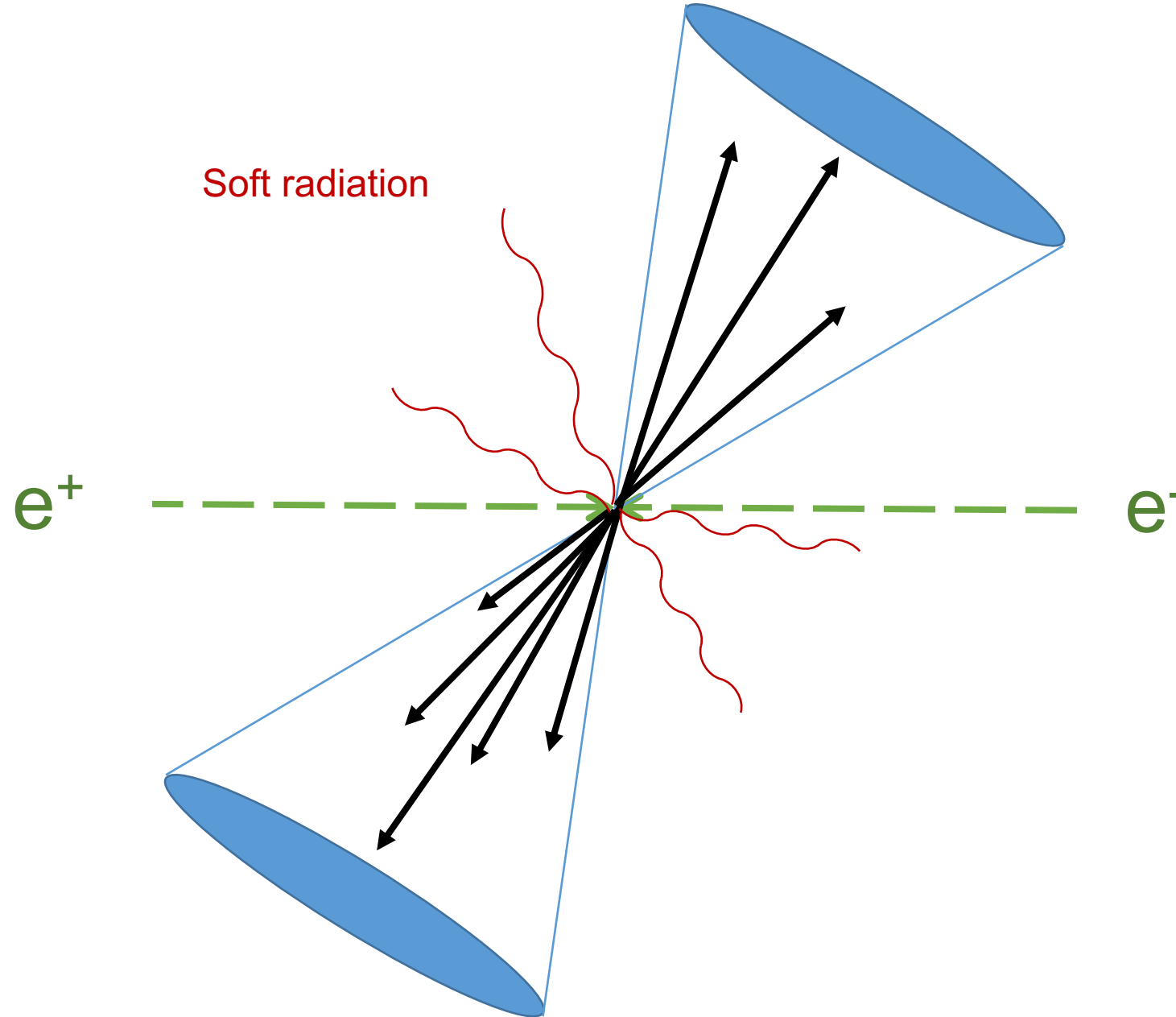


Motivation

- Origin of ridge observed in small systems is still uncertain:
 - Initial state effect (CGC)
 - Final state effect due to mini-QGP
 - ...
- Complications from the complexity of hadronic events
 - Hadronic structure
 - Gluon initial state radiation
 - Beam remnants
- e^+e^- allows us to study high multiplicity events with well-defined initial conditions

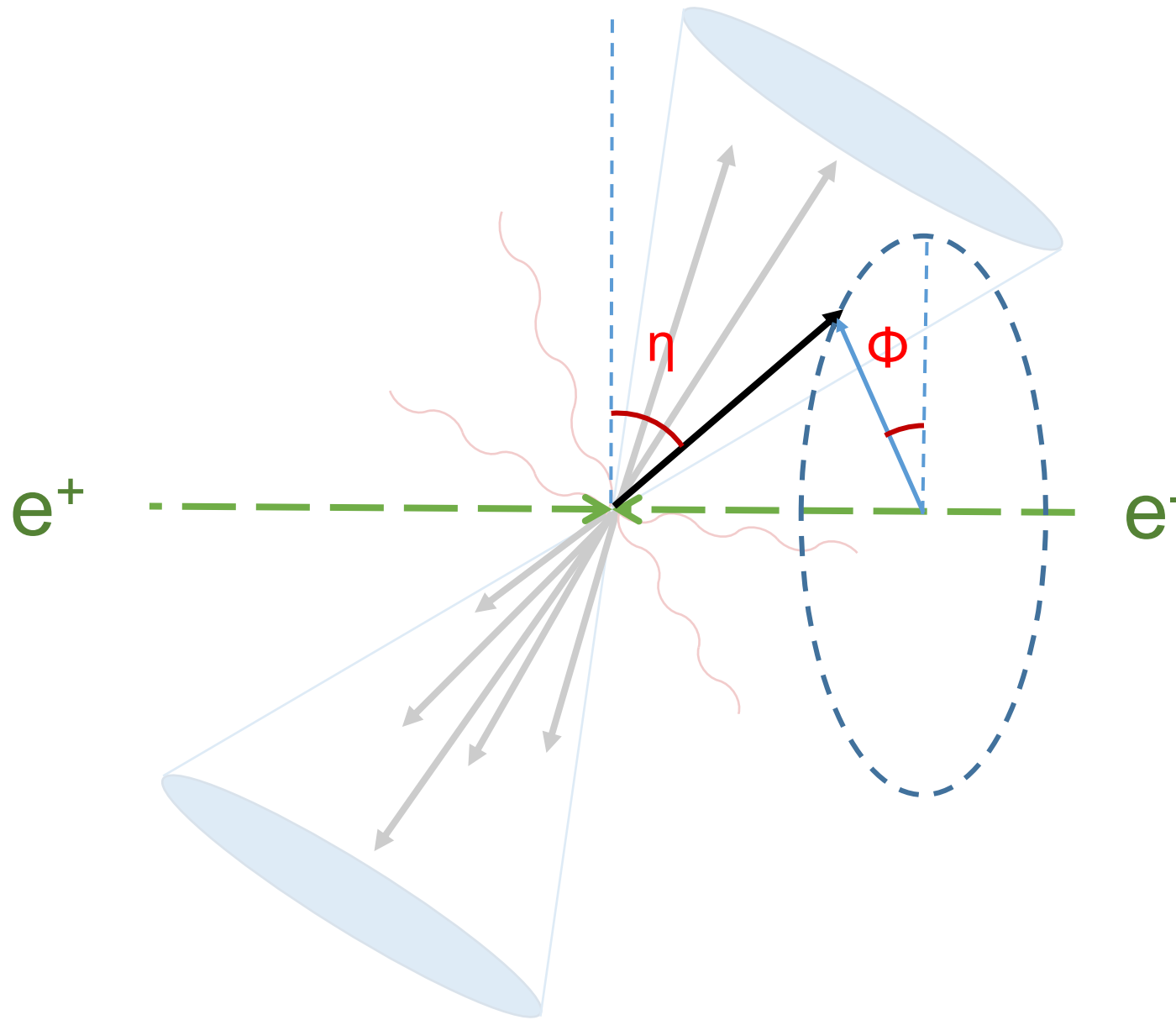


Beam Coordinates (I)



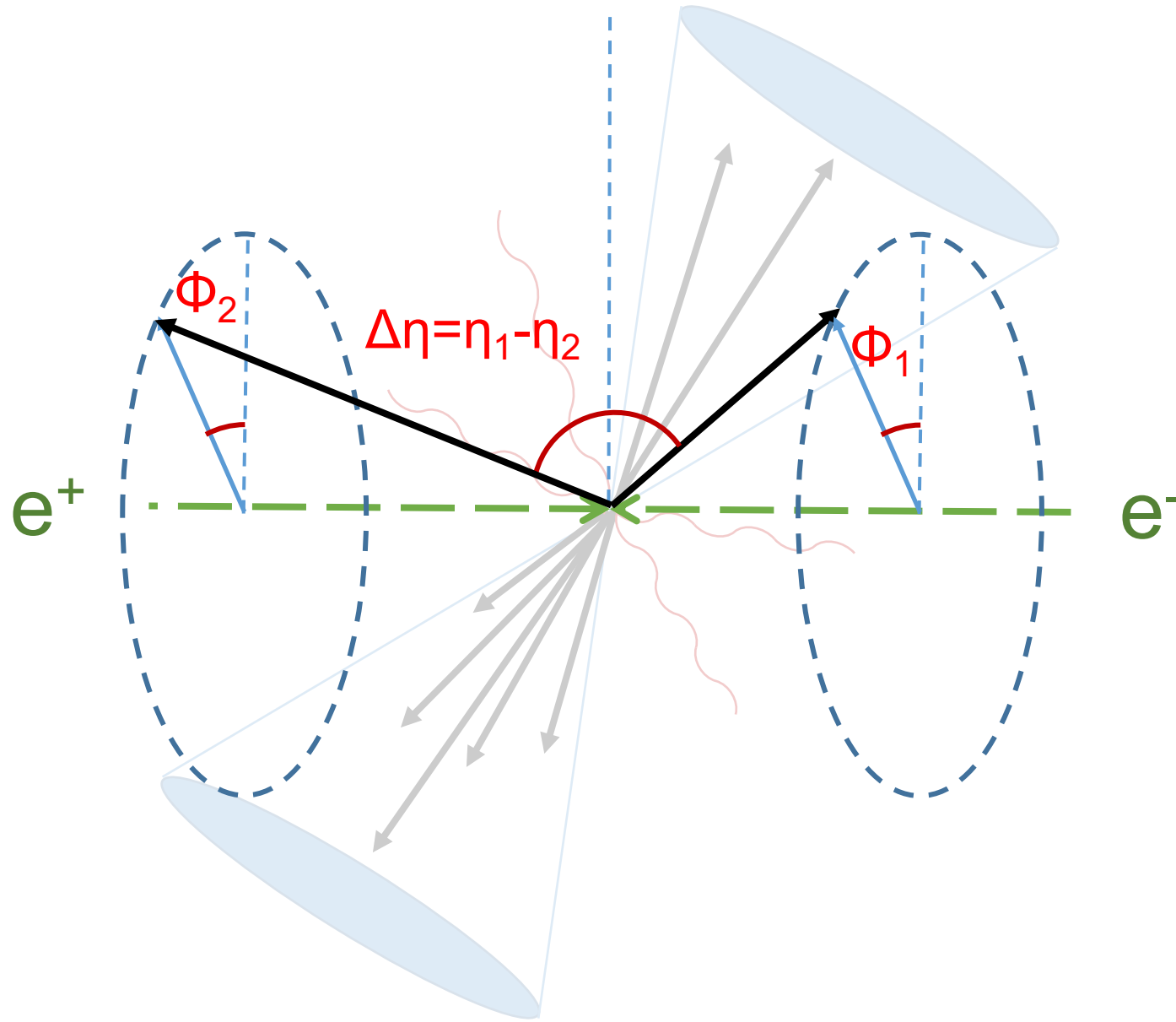
- Repeat measurement performed in pp, pA and AA collisions

Beam Coordinates (II)



- Repeat measurement performed in pp, pA and AA collisions
- Pseudorapidity (η) and azimuthal angle (Φ) are calculated with respect to the beam pipe

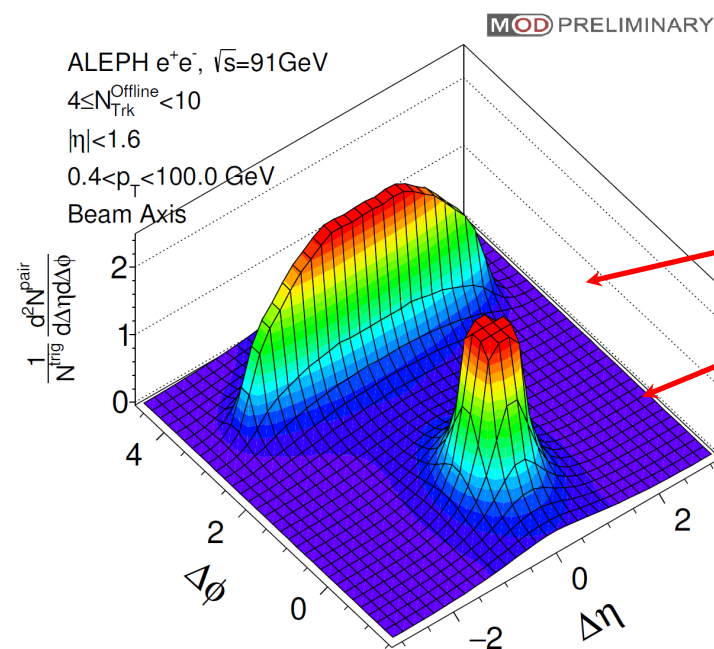
Beam Coordinates (III)



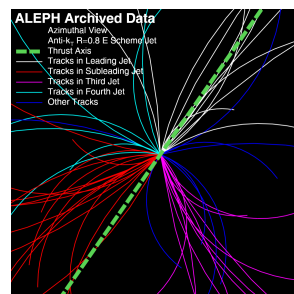
- Repeat measurement performed in pp, pA and AA collisions
- Pseudorapidity (η) and azimuthal angle (Φ) are calculated with respect to the beam pipe
- Search for enhanced number of charged particle pairs with large $\Delta\eta$ and small $\Delta\Phi$
- Sensitive to pressure driven expansion of the medium in the direction perpendicular to the beam axis

Two-Particle Correlation Function (I)

Signal pair distribution: same event pairs



Event 1



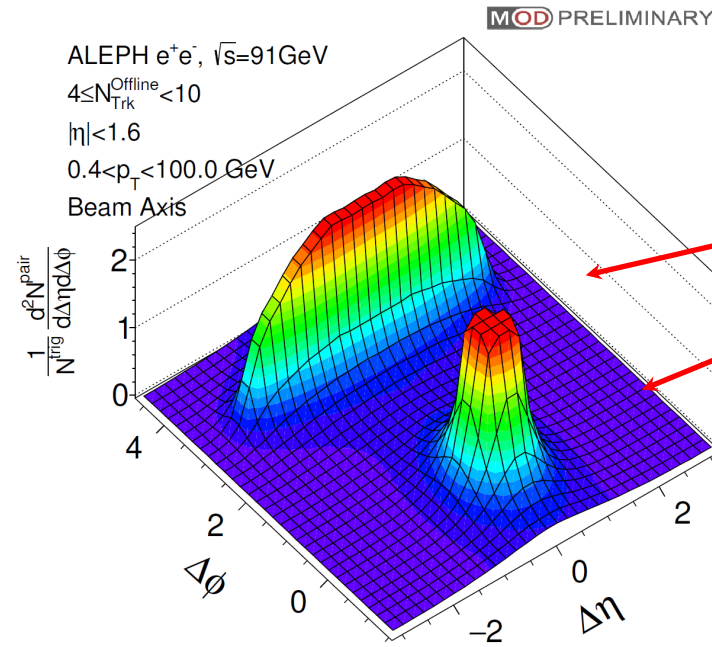
$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

$$\Delta\eta = \eta_1 - \eta_2$$

$$\Delta\phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

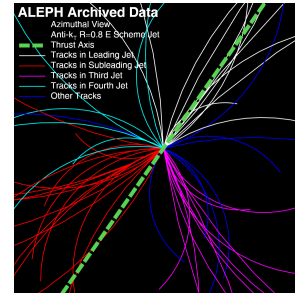
Two-Particle Correlation Function (II)

Signal pair distribution: same event pairs

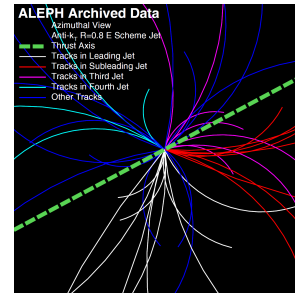


$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

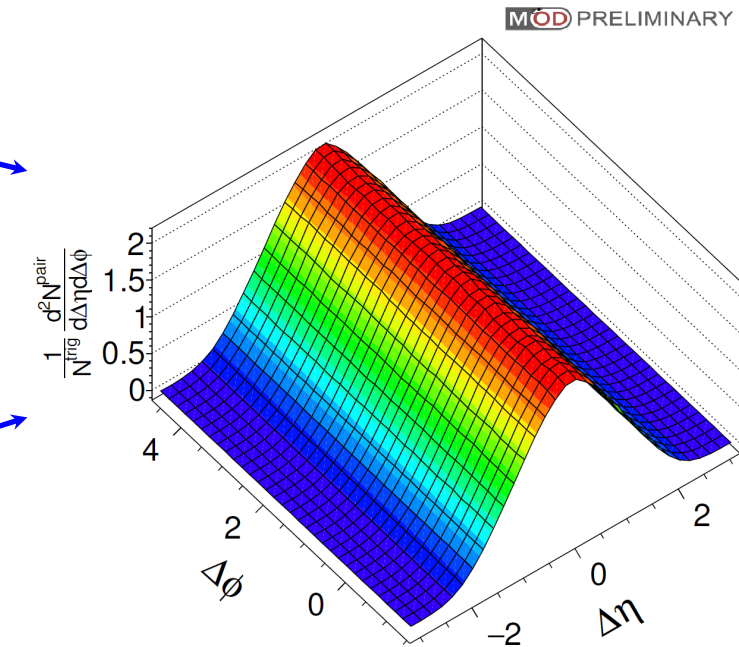
Event 1



Event 2



Background pair distribution: mixed event pairs



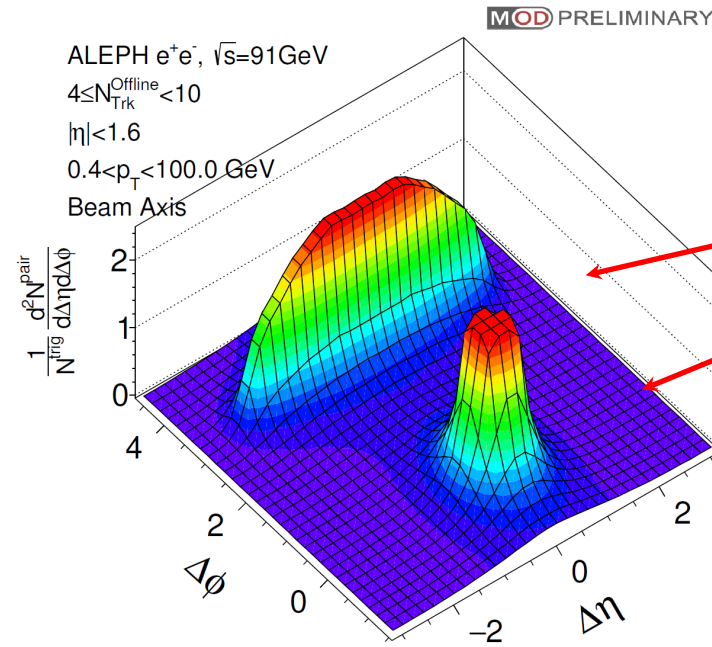
$$B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{mix}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

$$\Delta\eta = \eta_1 - \eta_2$$

$$\Delta\phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

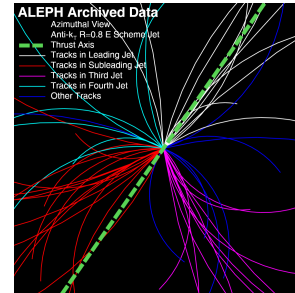
Two-Particle Correlation Function (III)

Signal pair distribution: same event pairs

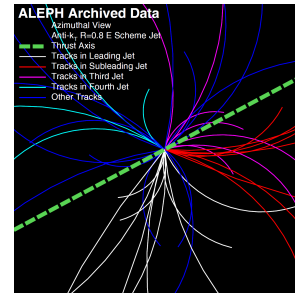


$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

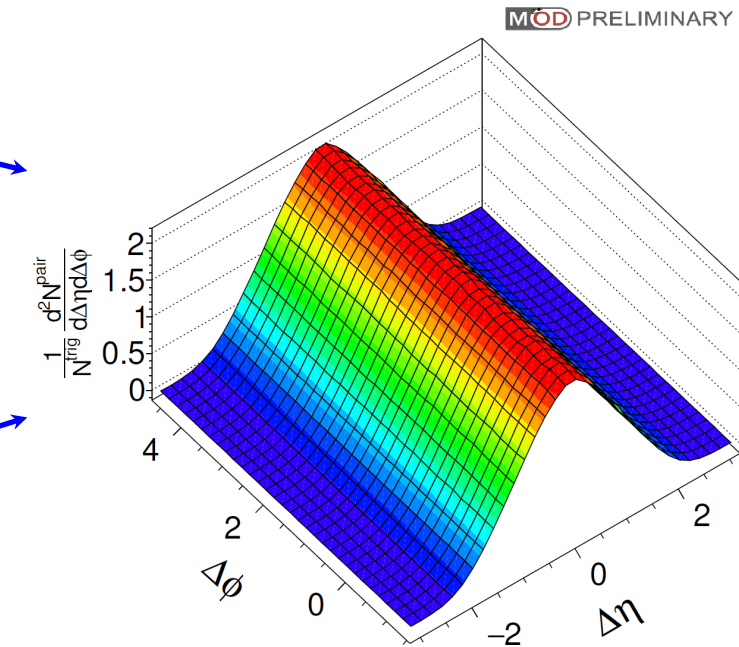
Event 1



Event 2



Background pair distribution: mixed event pairs



$$B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{mix}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

Associated hadron yield per trigger:

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0,0) \times \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}$$

$$\Delta\eta = \eta_1 - \eta_2$$

$$\Delta\phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

Signal Correlation Function (I)

MOD PRELIMINARY

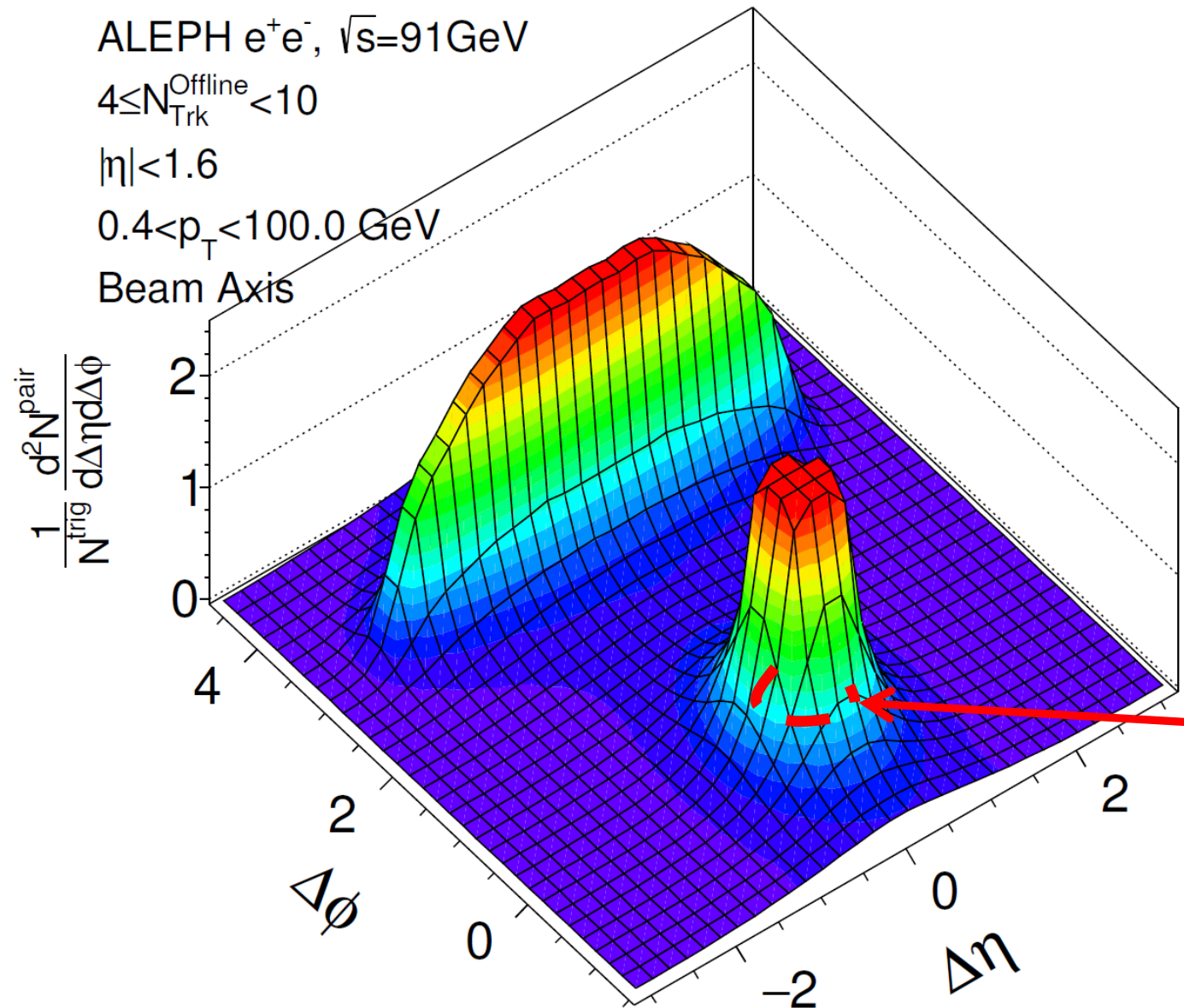
ALEPH e^+e^- , $\sqrt{s}=91\text{GeV}$

$4 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10$

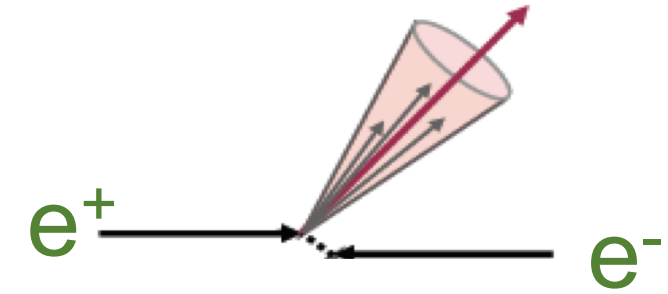
$|\eta| < 1.6$

$0.4 < p_T < 100.0 \text{ GeV}$

Beam Axis



$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{same}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$



“Near-side” ($\Delta\phi, \Delta\eta \sim 0$)
correlations from single jets

Signal Correlation Function (II)

MOD PRELIMINARY

$$S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N_{trig}} \frac{d^2 N^{same}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi}$$

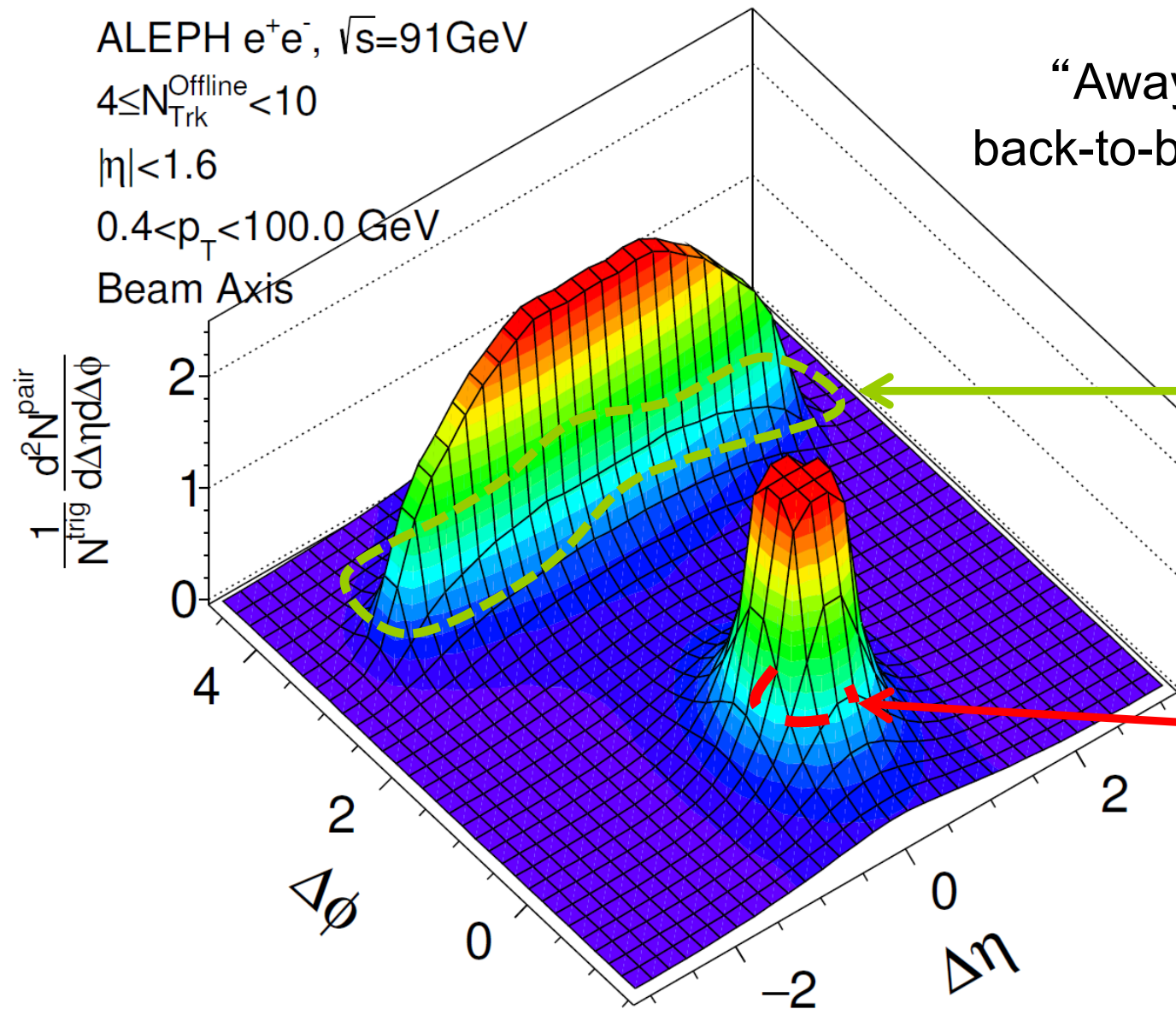
ALEPH e^+e^- , $\sqrt{s}=91\text{GeV}$

$4 \leq N_{Trk}^{Offline} < 10$

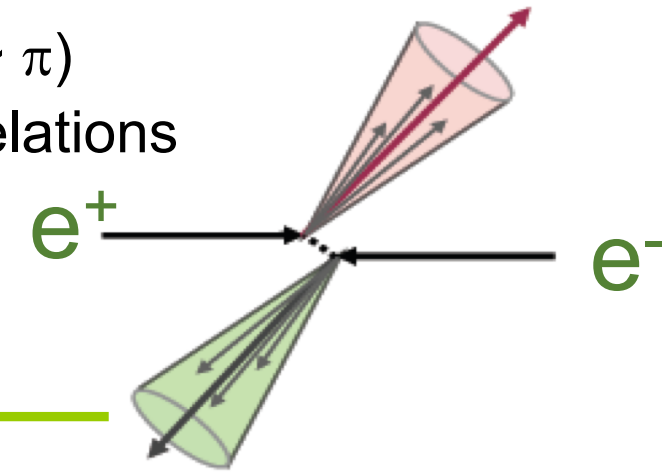
$|\eta| < 1.6$

$0.4 < p_T < 100.0 \text{ GeV}$

Beam Axis



“Away-side” ($\Delta\phi \sim \pi$)
back-to-back jet correlations



“Near-side” ($\Delta\phi, \Delta\eta \sim 0$)
correlations from single jets

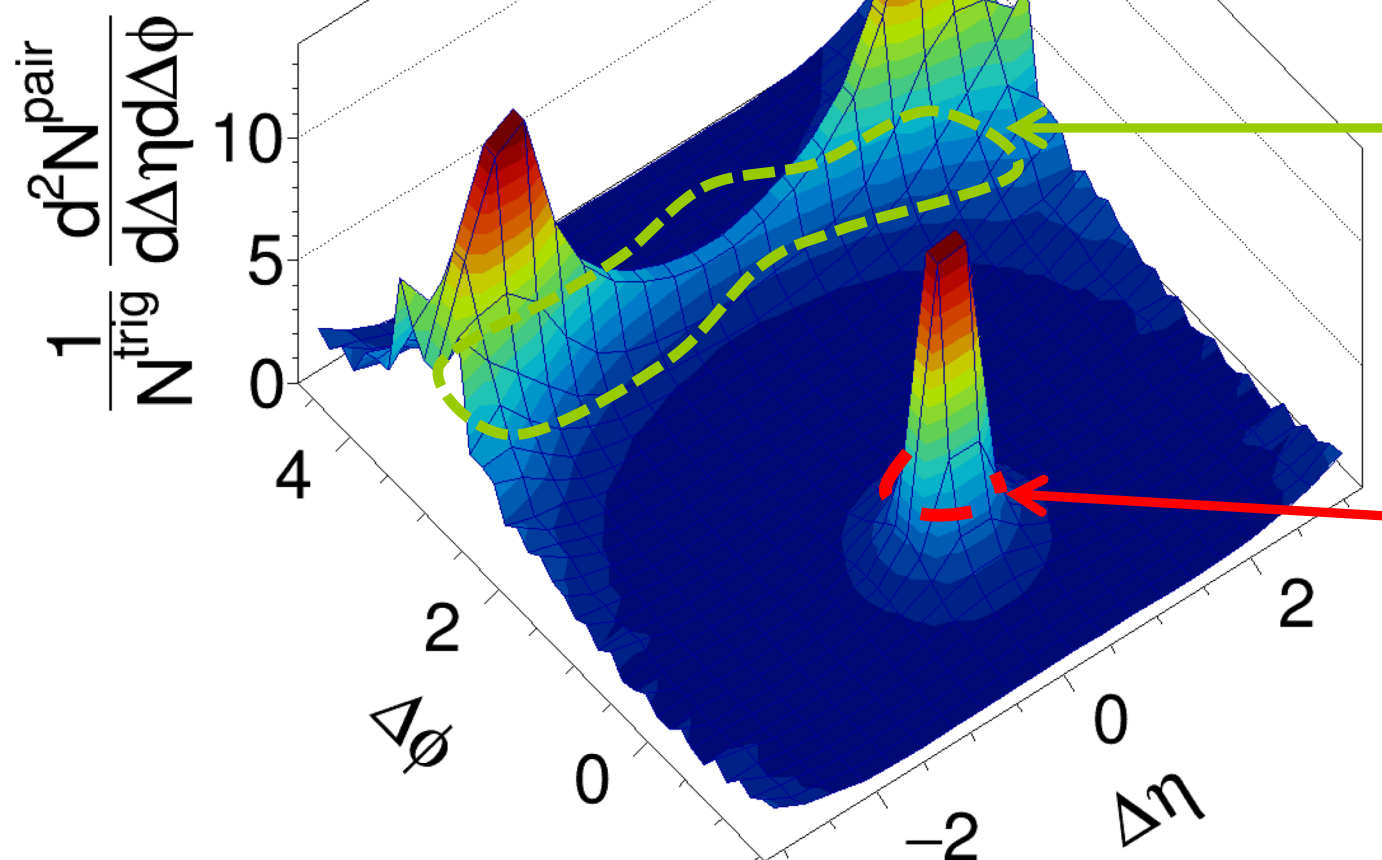
Beam Axis Correlation Function (I)

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{GeV}$

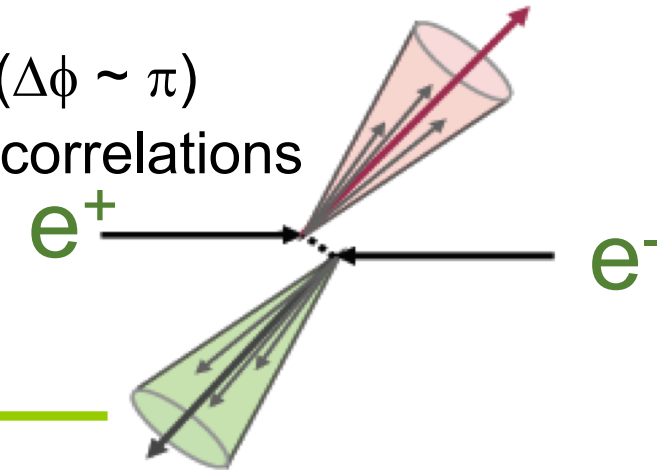
$$5 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10, |\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$$

$$0.2 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}}$$

Beam coordinates



“Away-side” ($\Delta\phi \sim \pi$)
back-to-back jet correlations



Associated hadron yield per trigger:

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0,0) \times \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}$$

“Near-side” ($\Delta\phi, \Delta\eta \sim 0$)
correlations from single jets

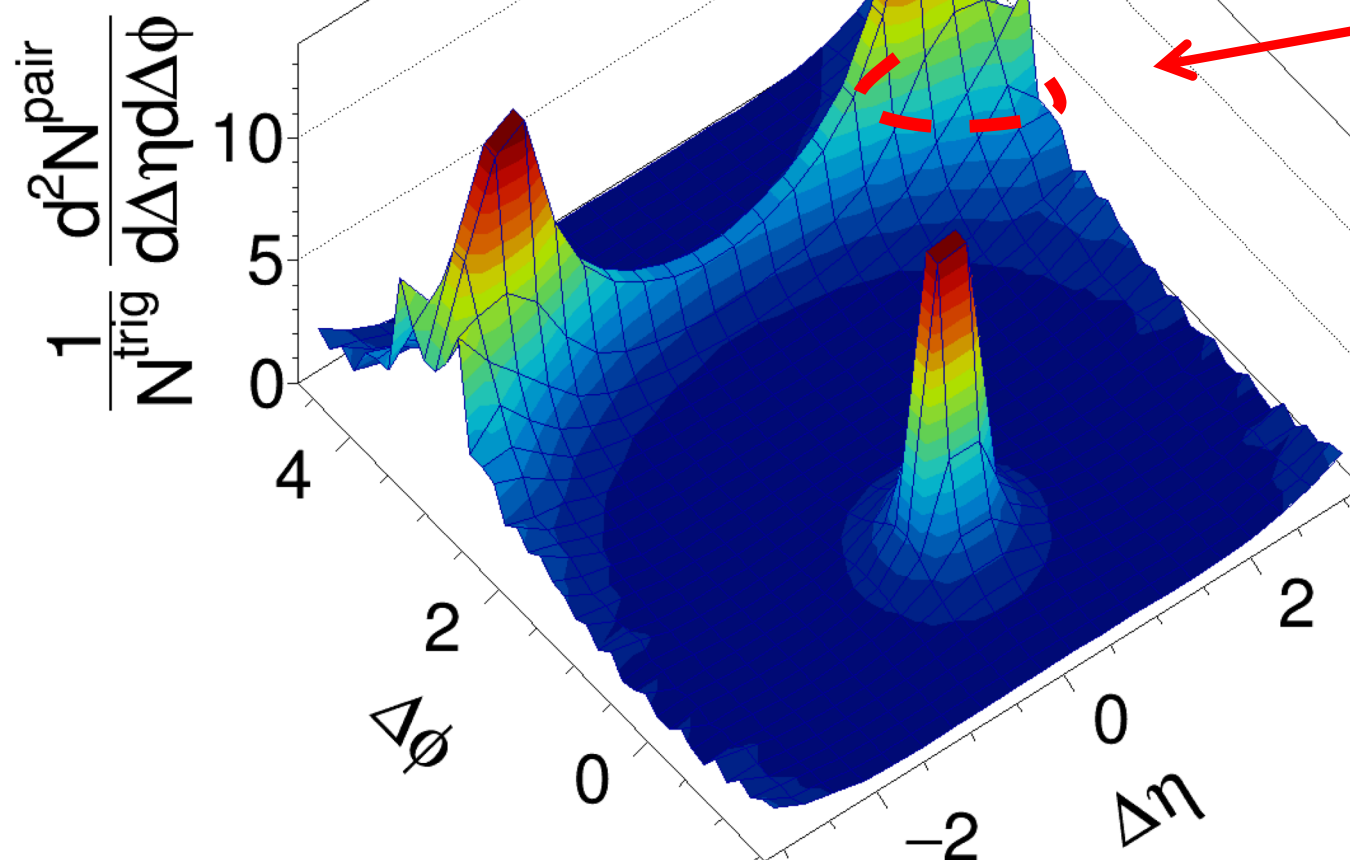
Beam Axis Correlation Function (II)

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{GeV}$

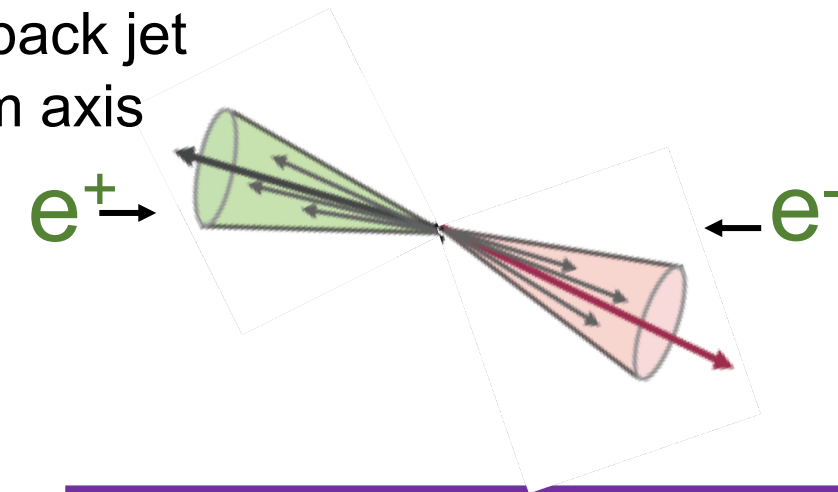
$$5 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10, |\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$$

$$0.2 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}}$$

Beam coordinates



From back-to-back jet
along the beam axis



Associated hadron yield per trigger:

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{d^2 N^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\eta d\Delta\phi} = B(0,0) \times \frac{S(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}{B(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)}$$

“Near-side” ($\Delta\phi, \Delta\eta \sim 0$)
correlations from single jets

Beam Axis Correlation Function (III)

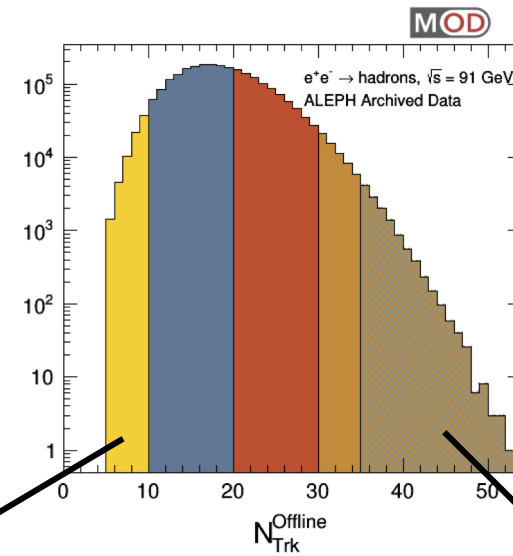
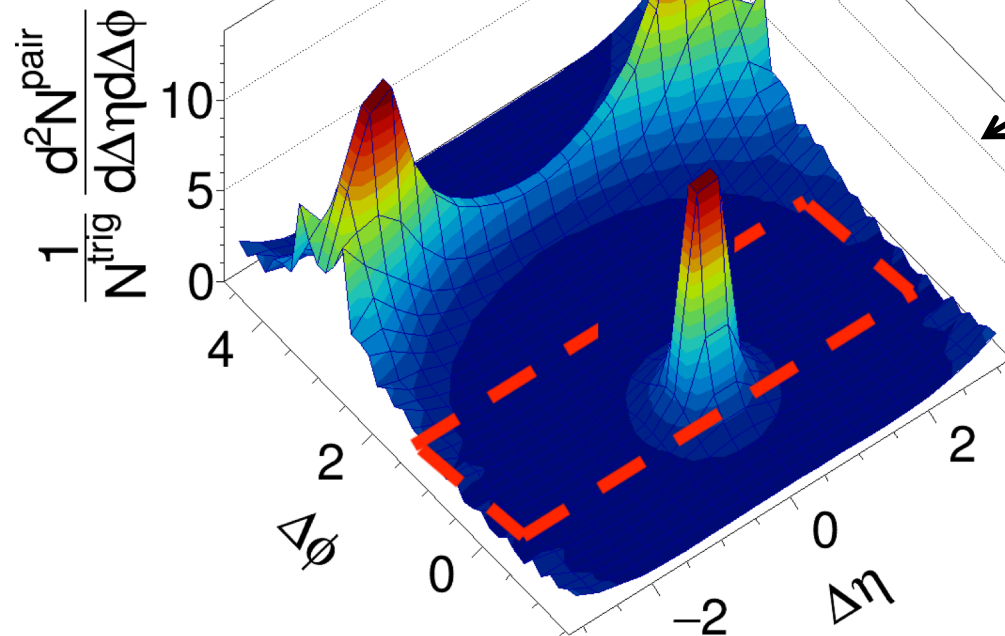
Low Multiplicity

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{GeV}$

$5 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10$, $|\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$

$0.2 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}}$

Beam coordinates



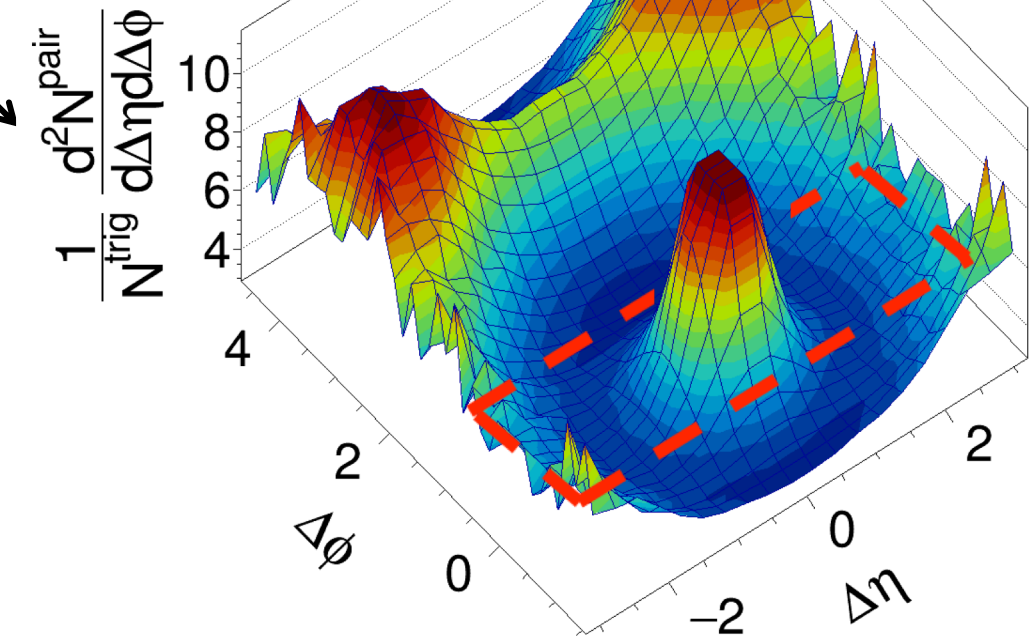
High Multiplicity

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{GeV}$

$N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} \geq 35$, $|\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$

$0.2 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}}$

Beam coordinates



No clear near side ridge structure observed at small $\Delta\Phi$ and large $\Delta\eta$

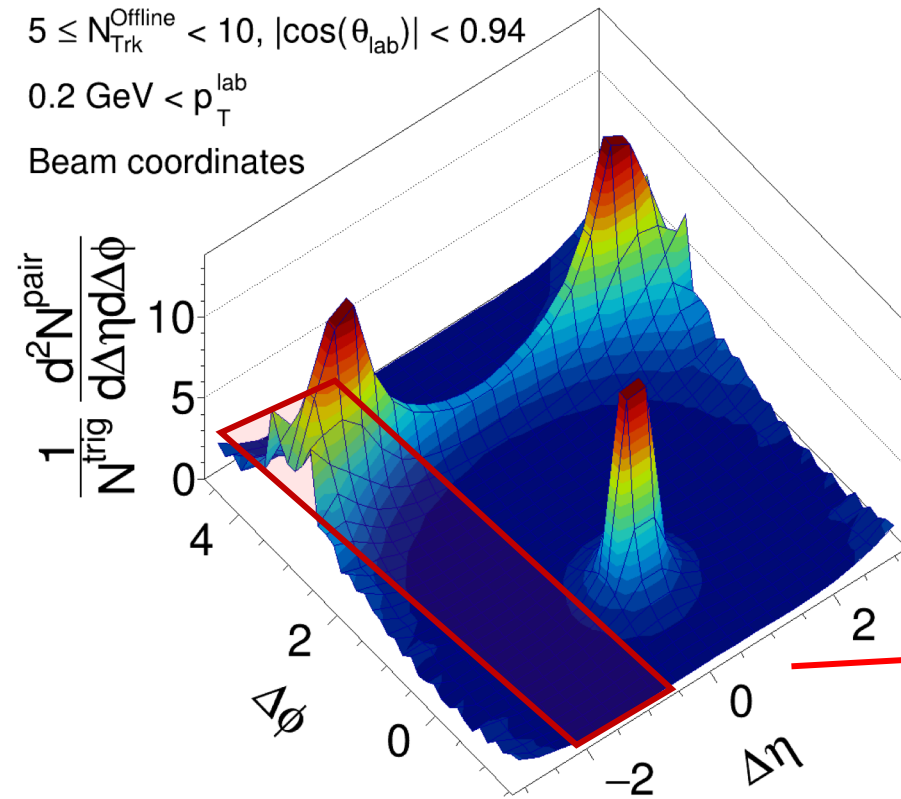
Projection (I)

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{ GeV}$

$5 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10$, $|\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$

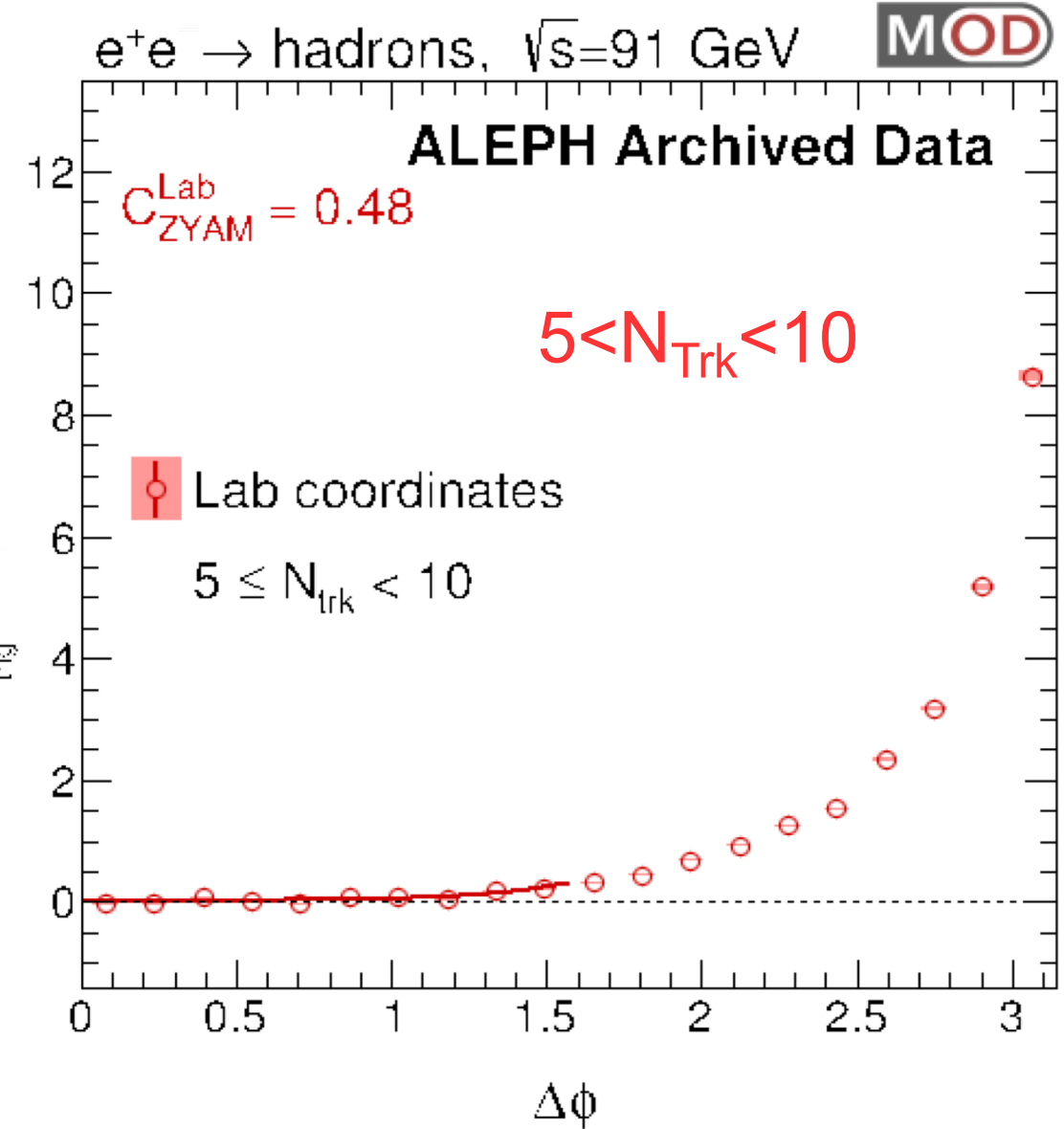
$0.2\text{ GeV} < p_T^{\text{lab}}$

Beam coordinates



Projection

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{dN^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} - C_{\text{ZYAM}}$$



- Project $1.6 < |\Delta\eta| < 3.2$ into 1D plot
- Fit data from $0 < |\Delta\phi| < \pi/2$ with Fourier series
- Subtract off “zero yield at minimum” (ZYAM)

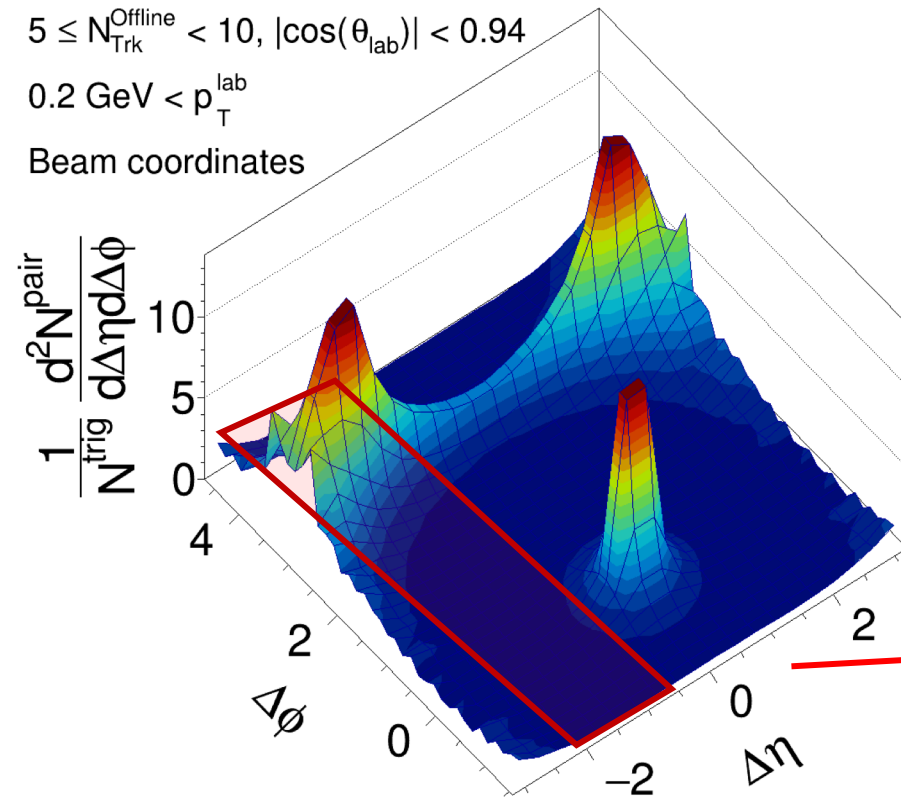
Projection (II)

PYTHIA6 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$, $\sqrt{s} = 91\text{ GeV}$

$5 \leq N_{\text{Trk}}^{\text{Offline}} < 10$, $|\cos(\theta_{\text{lab}})| < 0.94$

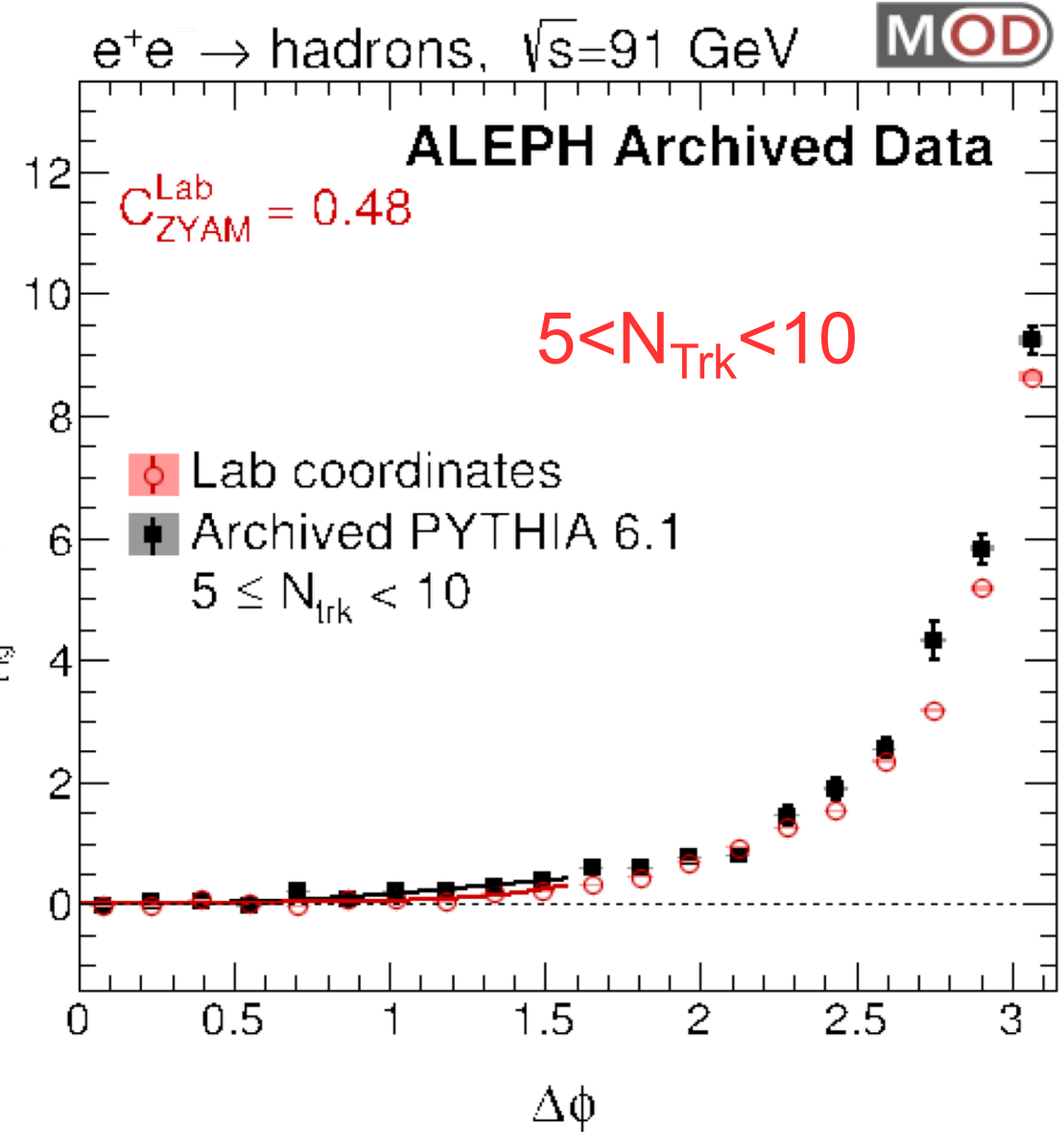
$0.2\text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lab}}$

Beam coordinates



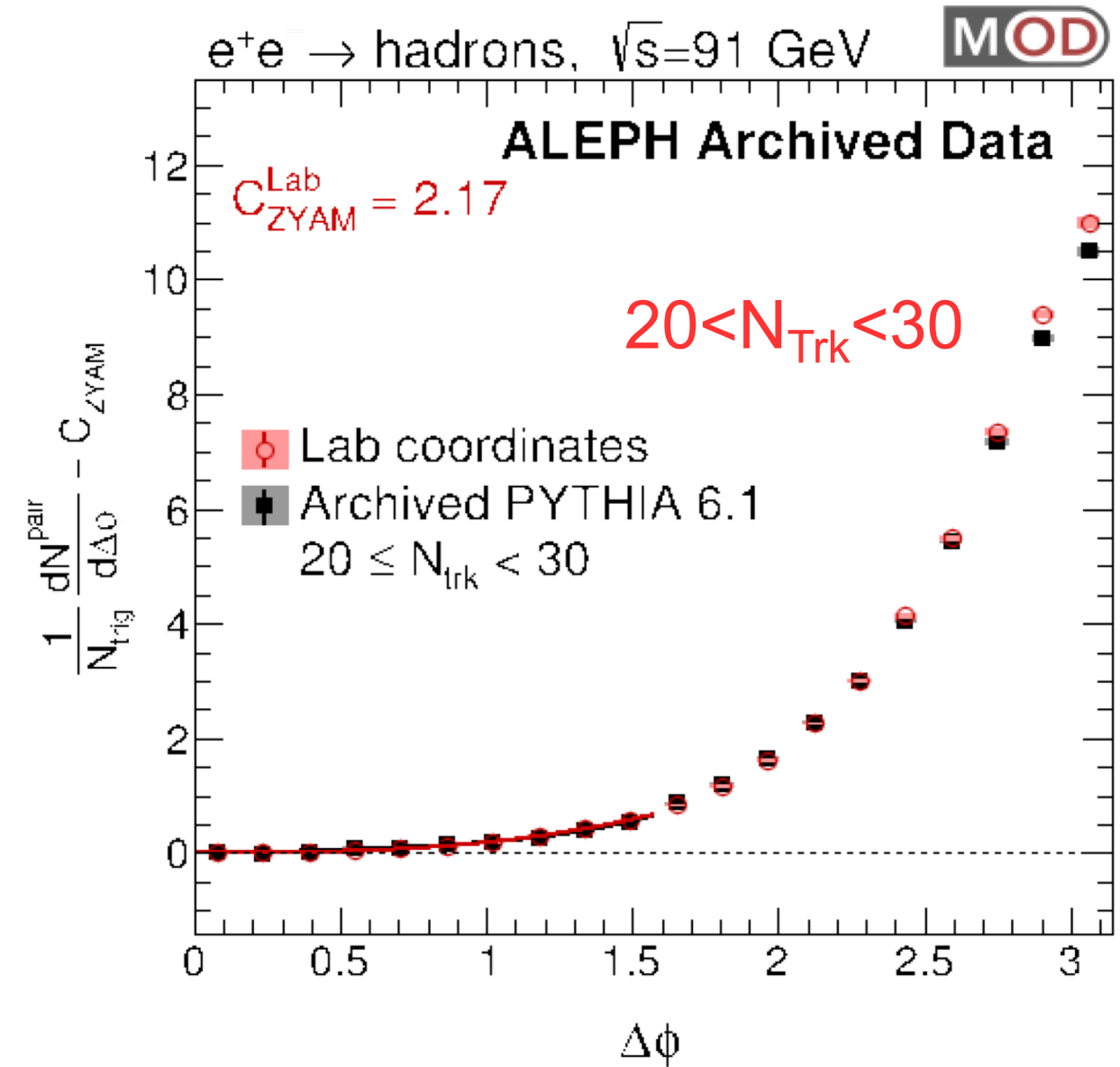
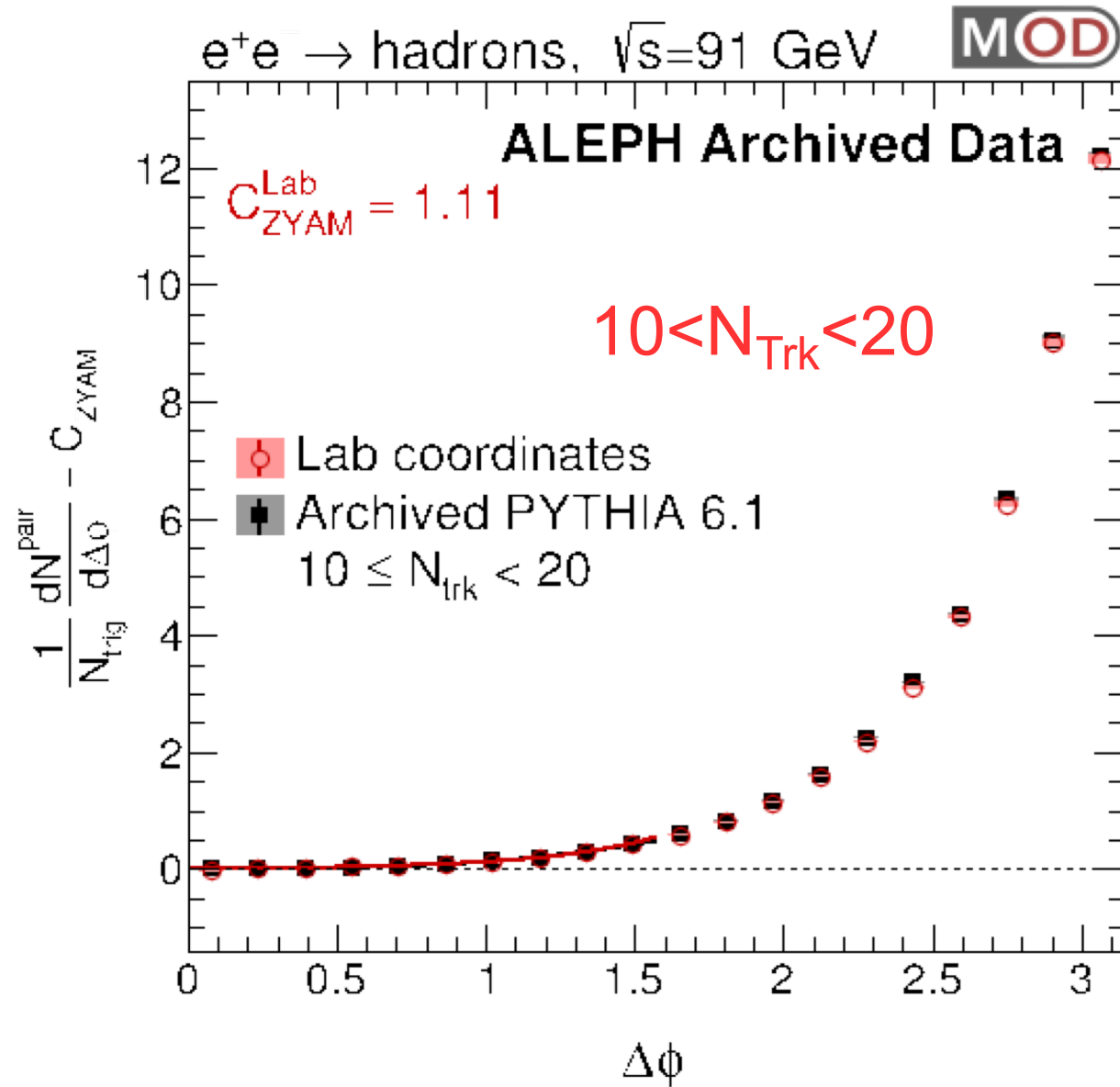
Projection

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}} \frac{dN_{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} - C_{\text{ZYAM}}$$

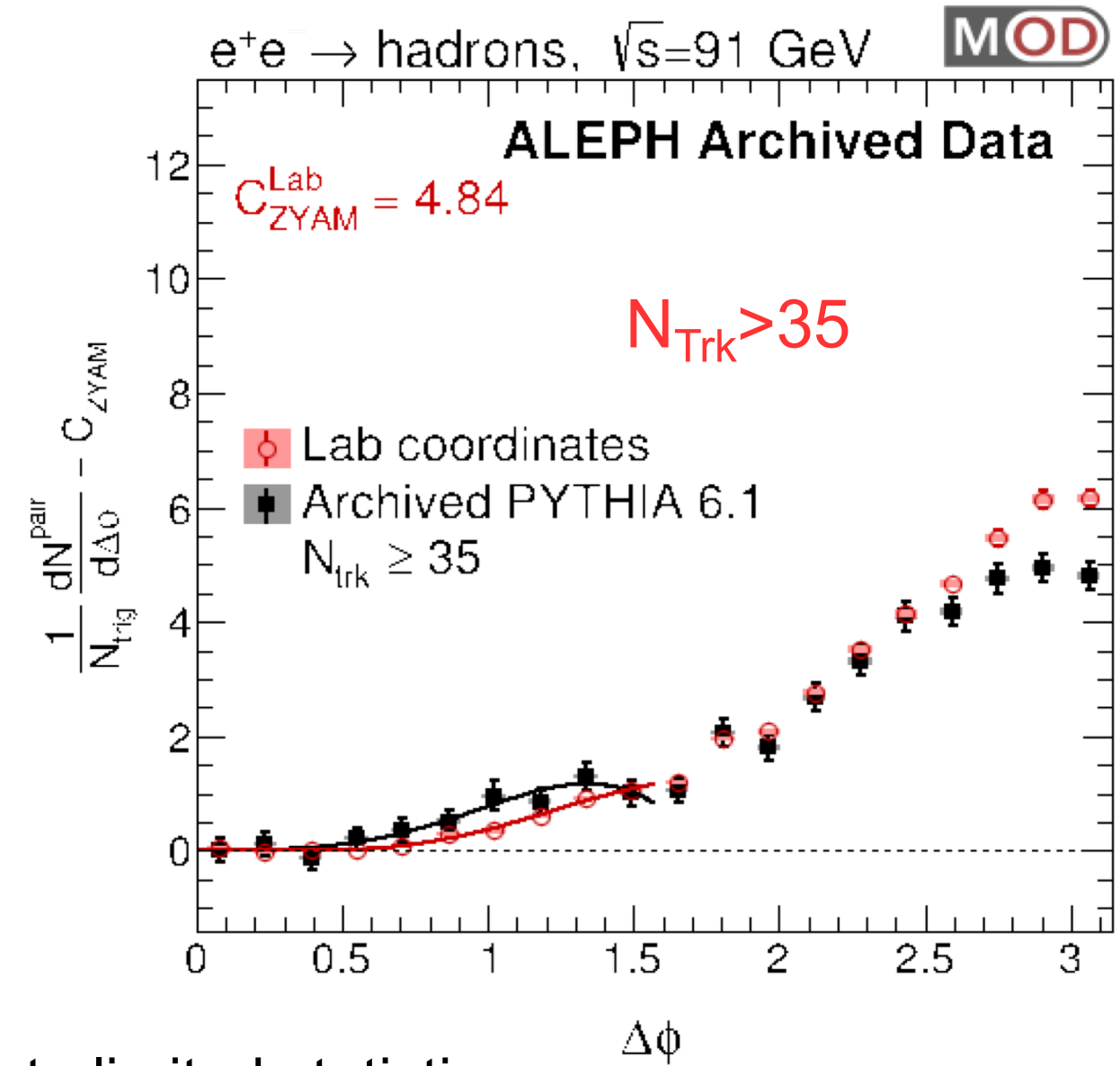
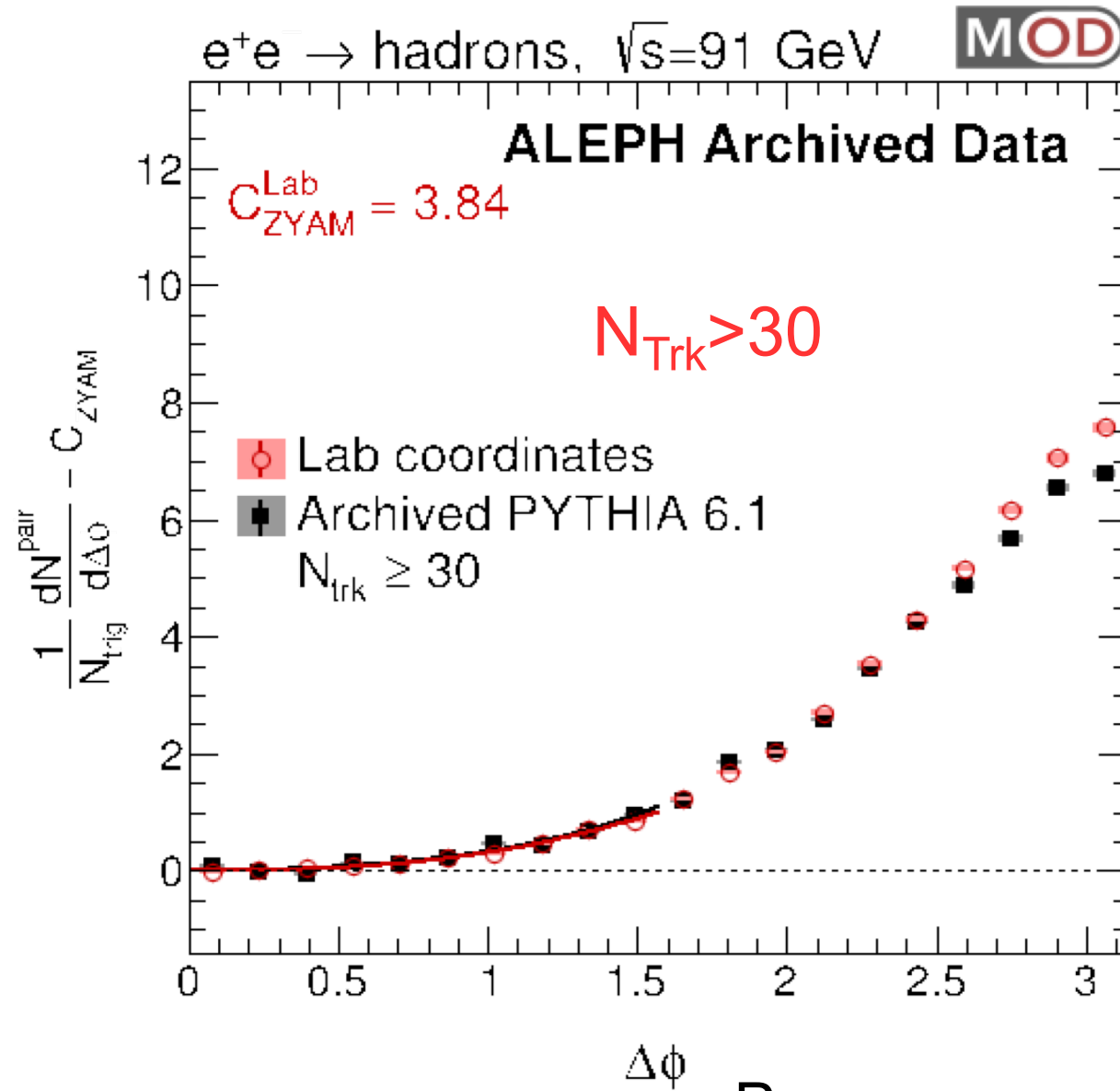


- Good agreement between PYTHIA6 and Data with some discrepancy at large $\Delta\phi$
- No ridge observed!

Higher Multiplicities (I)

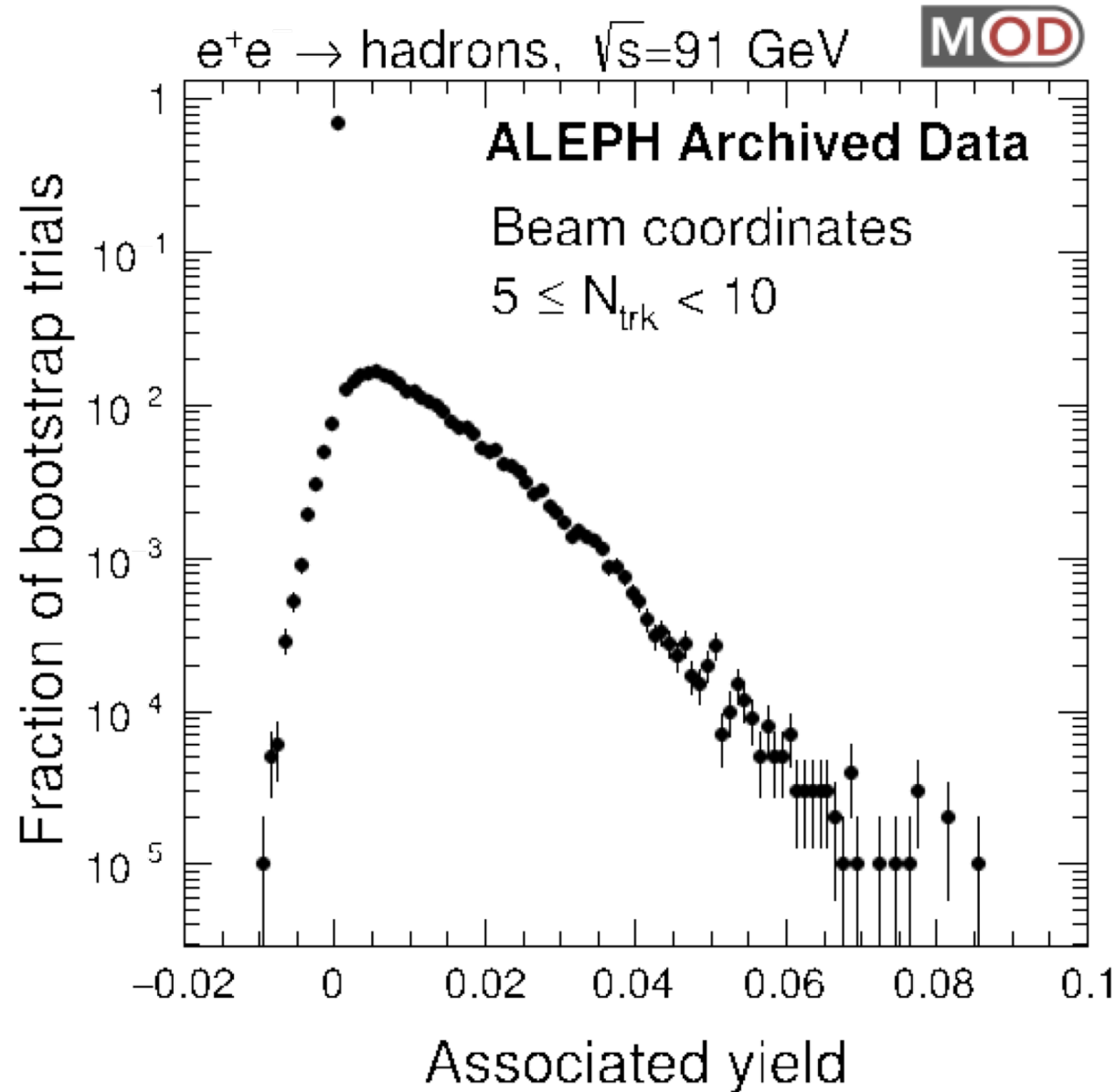


Higher Multiplicities (II)



Poor agreement due to limited statistics

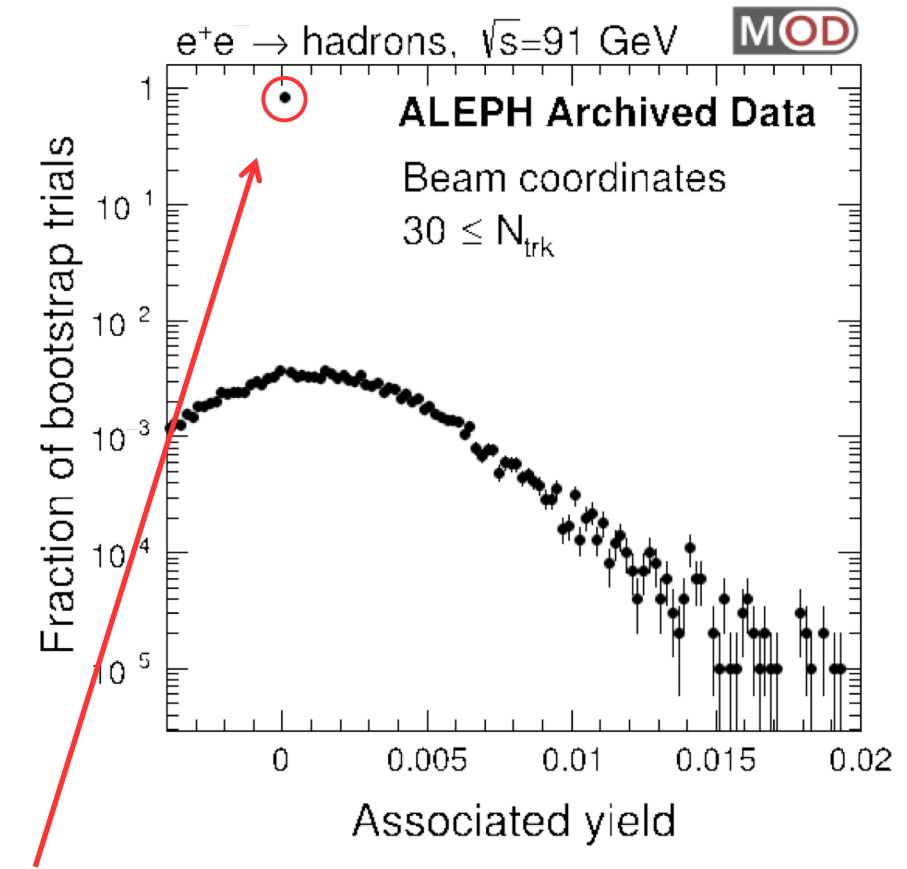
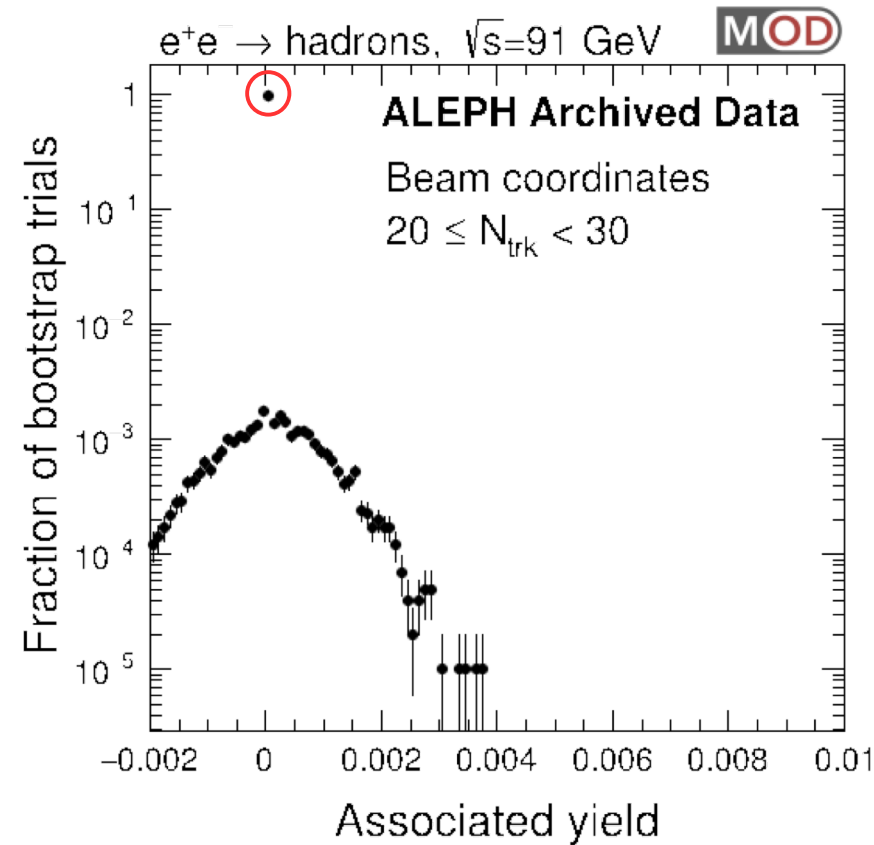
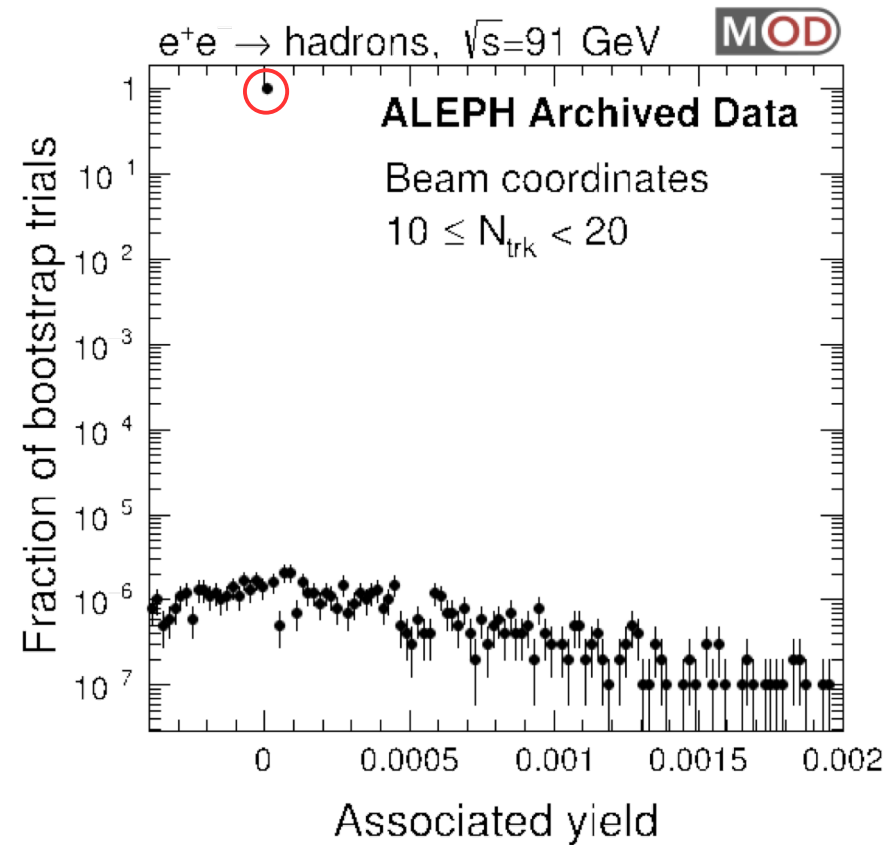
Setting a limit (I)



- Vary data within uncertainties to create pseudo-data sets
 - Randomly sample from Gaussian with $\mu = \text{yield}$ and $\sigma = \text{error}$
- Repeat fit + ZYAM subtraction
- Integrate over near-side yield

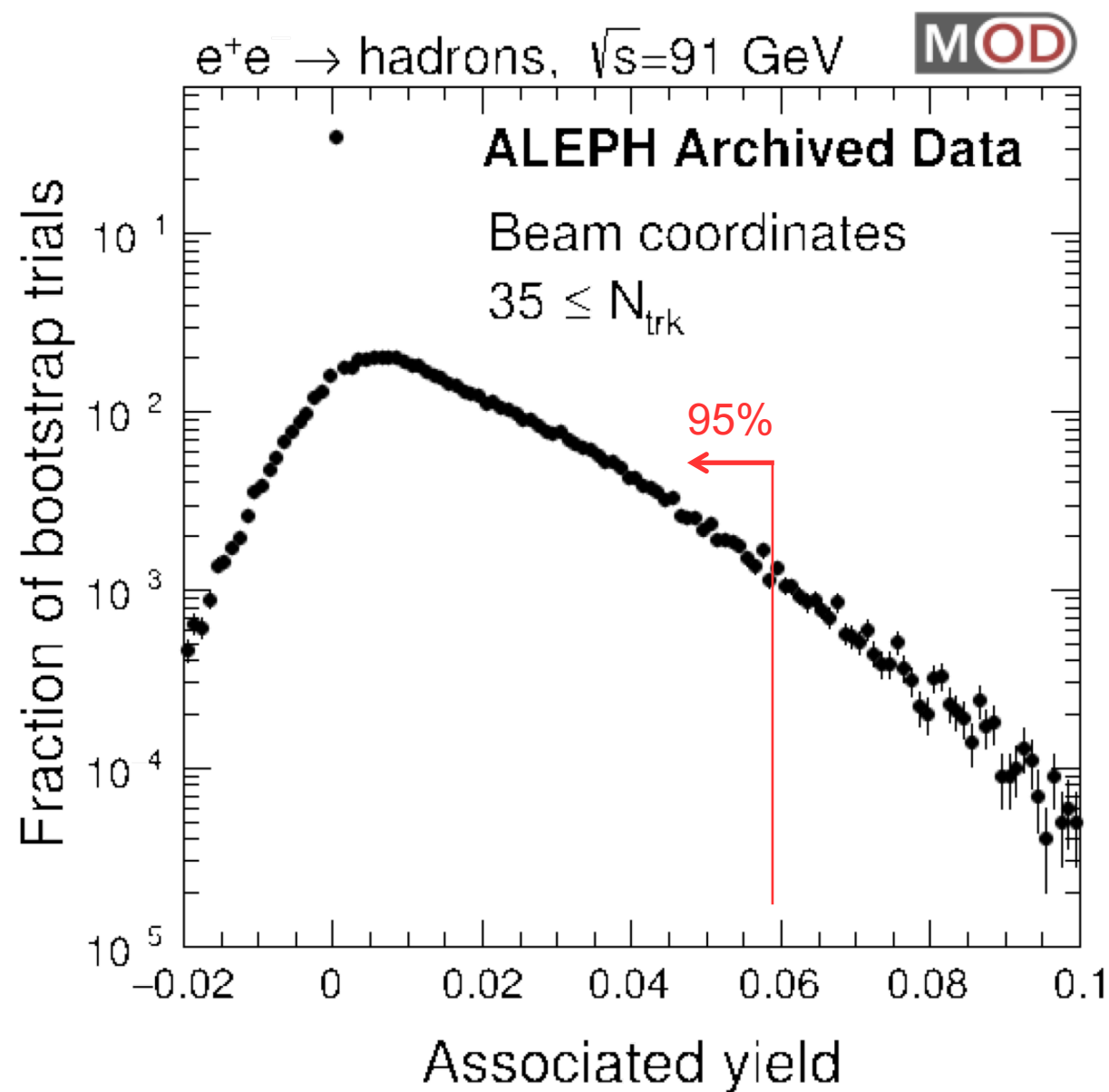
Note: It is possible to create negative yields through a combination of statistical fluctuations in the samples and fits

Setting a limit (II)



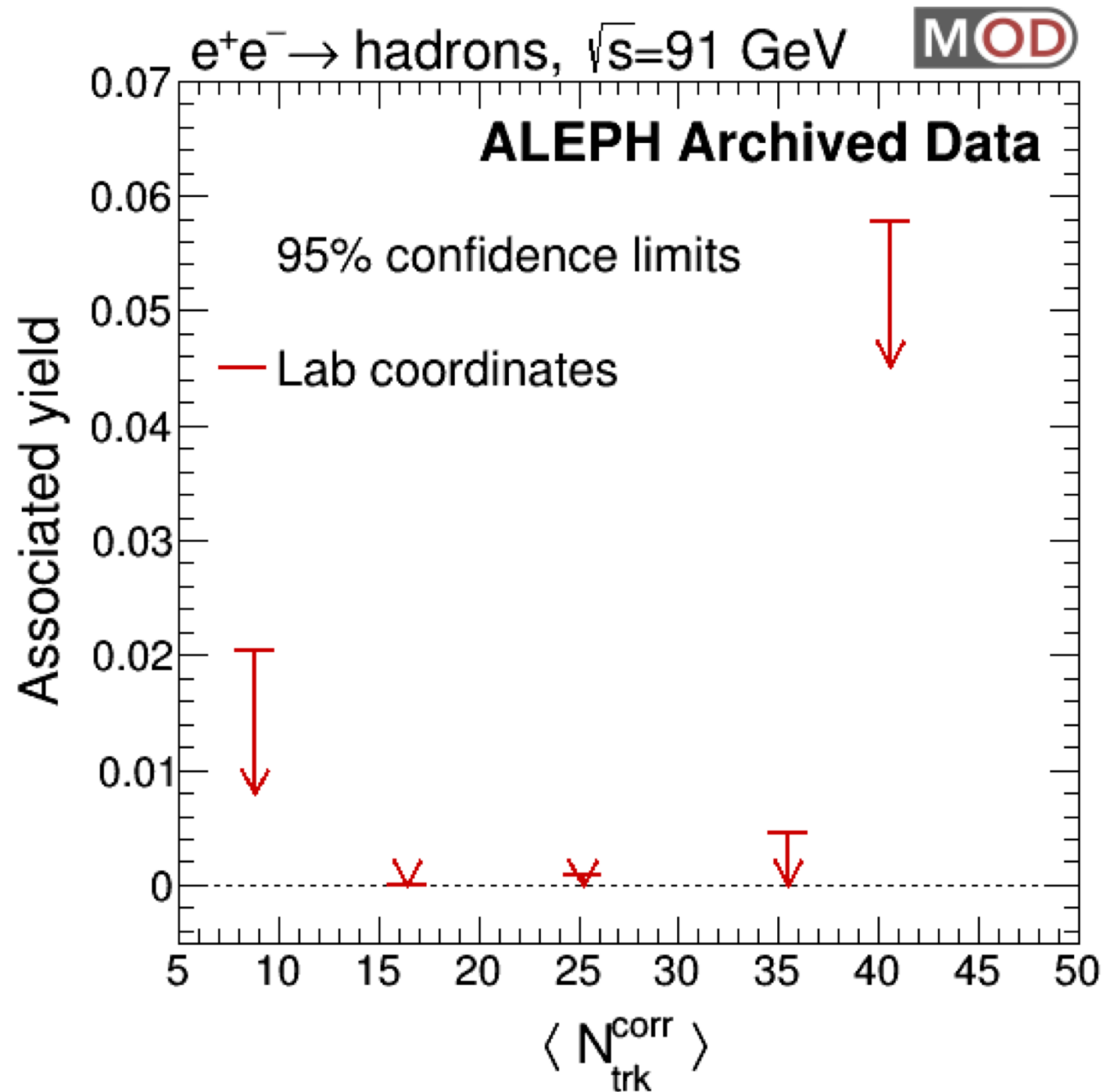
Majority of trials have no associated yield because their fits predominantly have a minimum at 0

Setting a limit (III)



- Vary data within uncertainties to create pseudo-data sets
 - Randomly sample from Gaussian with $\mu = \text{yield}$ and $\sigma = \text{error}$
- Repeat fit + ZYAM subtraction
- Integrate over near-side yield
- Find value that contains 95% of our trials

Setting a limit (IV)



- Vary data within uncertainties to create pseudo-data sets
 - For each point randomly sample from Gaussian with μ equal to the yield and σ equal to the error
- Repeat fit + ZYAM subtraction
- Integrate over near-side yield
- Find value that contains 95% of our trials
- Stringent limit for beam-axis analysis

Summary

- The first two-particle correlation analysis performed with e^+e^- collisions in bins of event multiplicity up to ~ 50
- Beam coordinates
 - No evidence of a final-state effect causing a near side ridge in the probed multiplicity ranges
 - This serves as an important reference for the pp, pA, and AA collision results
- Data preservation projects are valuable for future scientific collaboration and investigation!!

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank **Roberto Tenchini** and **Guenther Dissertori** from the ALEPH collaboration for the useful comments and suggestions on the use of ALEPH archived data.

We would like to thank **Wei Li, Maxime Guilbaud, Wit Busza** and **Yang-Ting Chen** for the useful discussions on the analysis.

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Backup

Charged Particle Multiplicity

