

- similar features to those in heavy ion collisions
- Models incorporating initial or final state effects attempt to describe the angular correlations especially for high multiplicity events.
- Experimental challenge to provide techniques and results that could quantify the contributions of initial and final state to the angular correlations

Subsystems used in this analysis • ITS and TPC for Tracking • V0 for multiplicity estimator up to 0-0.01% and Trigger

ALICE Experiment

The Ridge Yield

0.004

0.002

ALI-PREL-319174

0







Tread > 4 GeV/c $\frac{1}{T} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}_{c}}$ No Selection **ALI-PREL-319189** The associated yield has been analyzed with various Leading track selections. • Even in jetty events, the ridge is clearly seen. • No clear dependence on the hardness of events within the uncertainties

Summary

0.009

- The two-particle long-range angular correlations in rapidity has been observed in high multiplicity pp collisions events with ALICE.
- The associated yield has been measured as a function of transverse momentum and compared with CMS results.
- The associated yield has been observed even in jetty

Correlations distribution has been defined as



• The near-side peak due to long-range angular

correlations can be clearly seen.

• The associated yield has been obtained by integrating the near-side peak.

2.5

 p_{τ} (GeV/c)

events, which may help to understand origin of the ridge whether it comes from final state or initial state effect.



Thead > 6 GeV/C

 $\overline{p_{r}}^{L_{e_{ad}}} > 5 \text{ GeV}_{c}$

Thead > 7 GeV/C

