

R_{CP} , multiplicity, and R_{dAu}

- R_{CP}
- Centrality cuts
- dAu multiplicity
- Scaling?
- R_{dAu} and multiplicity
- Box method vs Full acceptance method
- Summary

R_{CP} in dAu

- $R_{CP} =$
[yield(central)/ N_{Coll}] / [yield(peripheral)/ N_{Coll}]
- Acceptance and most of the systematics /inefficiencies cancel out
- centrality calibration with $\sim 3-5\%$ of resolution
- Trigger inefficiency for peripheral not corrected
- Data used: 90 (6A 6B), 40deg (3B 10B). 12deg (1/4 1/2A) 4deg (1A)
- MRS track ($\pm 15\text{cm}$), fFS track (-25 - +20)
- DST v6+v7
- more data available (need calibration)

Cronin Effect and High- p_T Suppression in pA Collisions

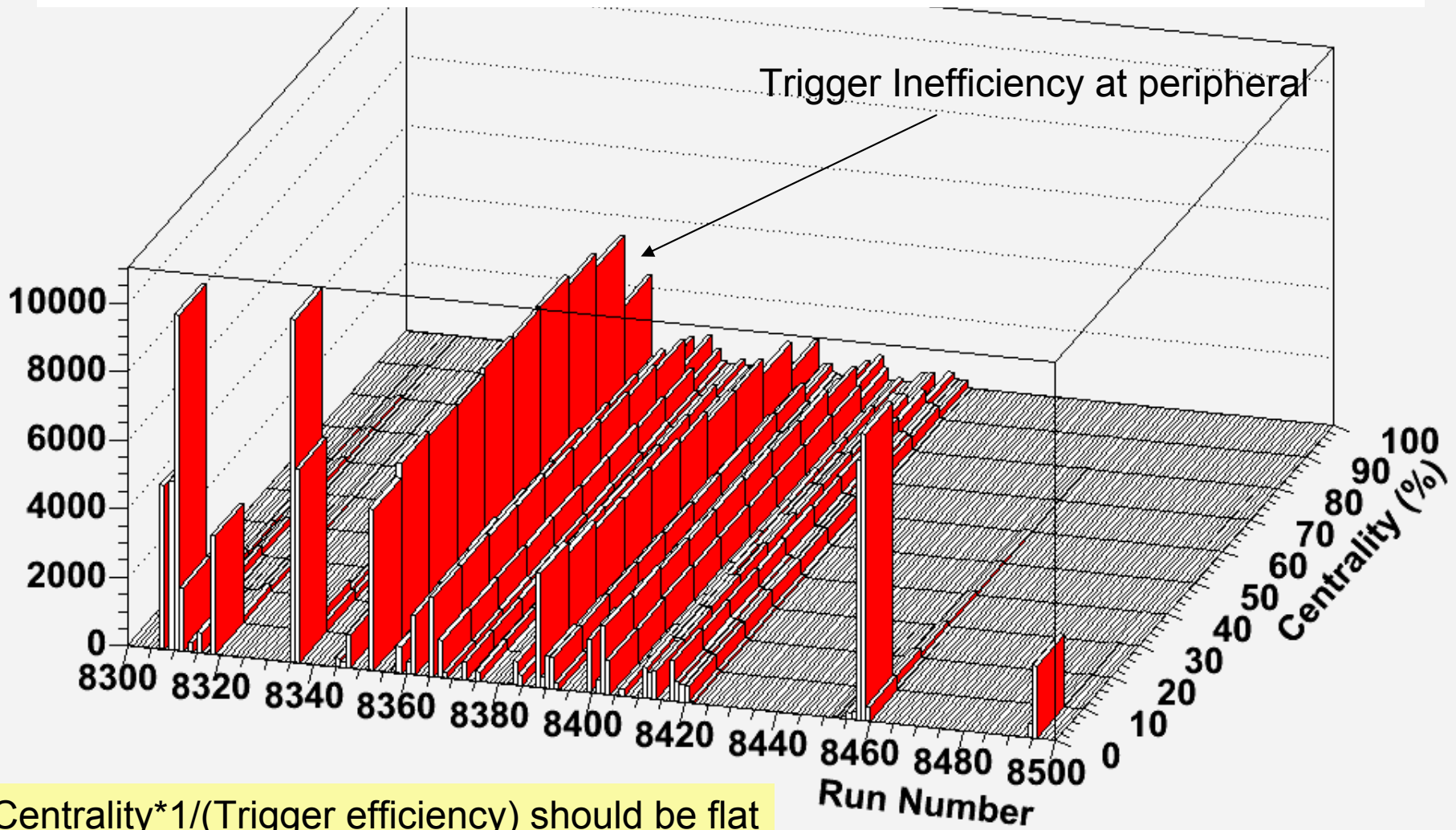
Dmitri Kharzeev¹, Yuri V. Kovchegov² and Kirill Tuchin³

We, therefore, conclude that if the effects of quantum evolution and anomalous dimension are observed in the forward rapidity region of dAu collisions at RHIC, they would manifest themselves by reducing R^{dA} at all k_T as shown in Fig. 8, eliminating the Cronin enhancement. R^{dA} will become a decreasing function of centrality. The pA program at LHC would observe an even stronger suppression of R^{pA} . However, it might be that the quantum evolution effects are still not important even in the forward region of dAu collisions at RHIC. Then reduction of R^{dA} going from mid-rapidity to deuteron fragmentation region should be rather mild and the Cronin peak would not disappear in the forward region. 1

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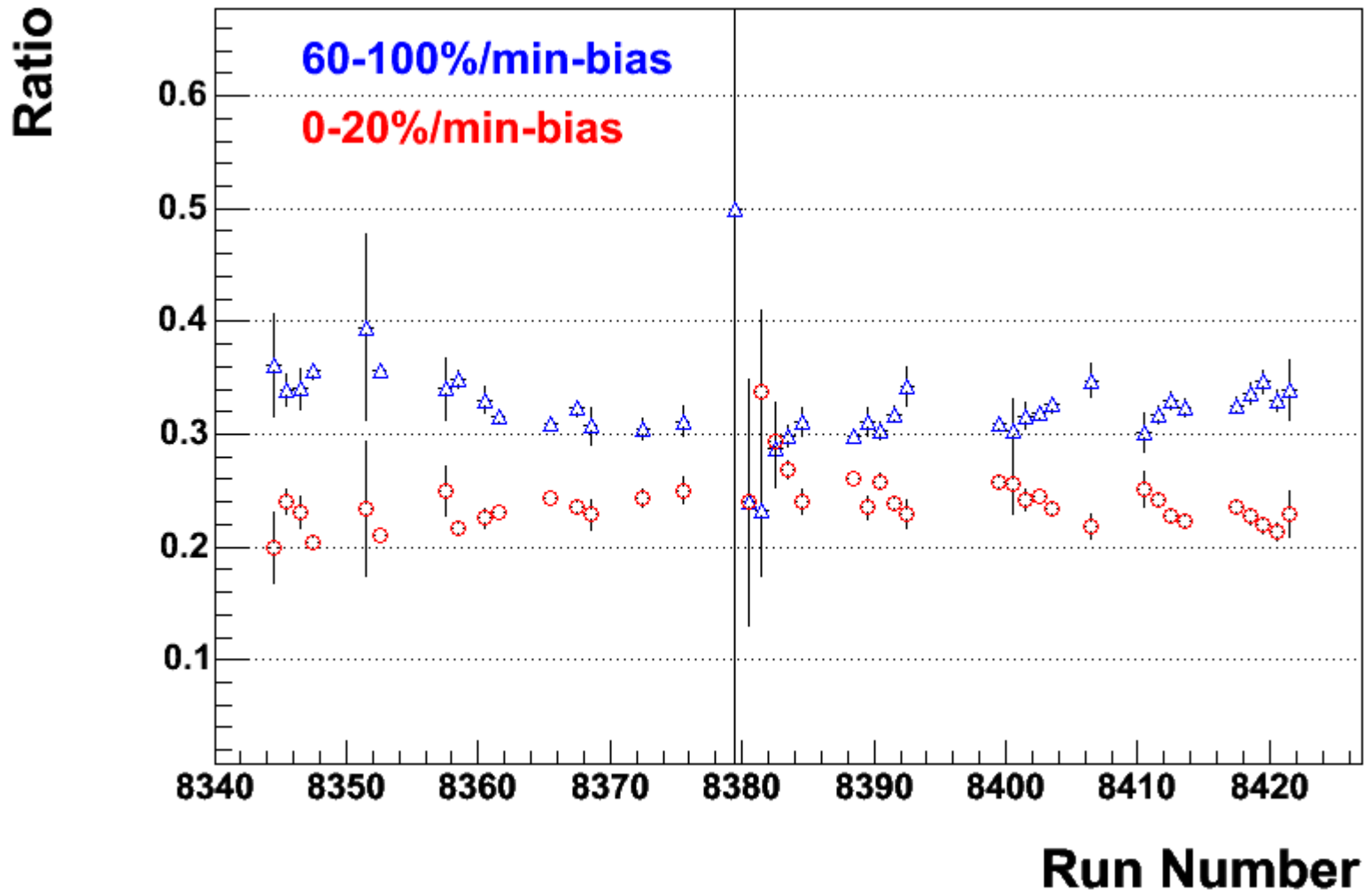
If the forthcoming data on R^{dA} in the forward rapidity region of dAu collisions would have no high- p_T suppression and would exhibit only a strong Cronin maximum which is an increasing function of centrality in agreement with predictions of multiple rescattering models described in Sect. III [48,49,51–54], then all of the observed high- p_T suppression in $Au - Au$ collisions would have to be attributed to the final state effects. However, if the future R^{dA} data in the forward rapidity region exhibits suppression either for all p_T or at high p_T with R^{dA} being a decreasing function of centrality as described in this paper (see also [8]), then a fraction of R^{AA} suppression in the forward rapidity region of $Au - Au$ collisions should be attributed to initial state quantum evolution effects. Indeed, there is some evidence [4] that the high k_T suppression in $Au - Au$ collisions increases between the pseudo-rapidities $\eta = 0$ and $\eta = 2.2$.

Centrality distributions for trigger5 events ($-30 < z < 30 \text{ cm}$) as a function of run number

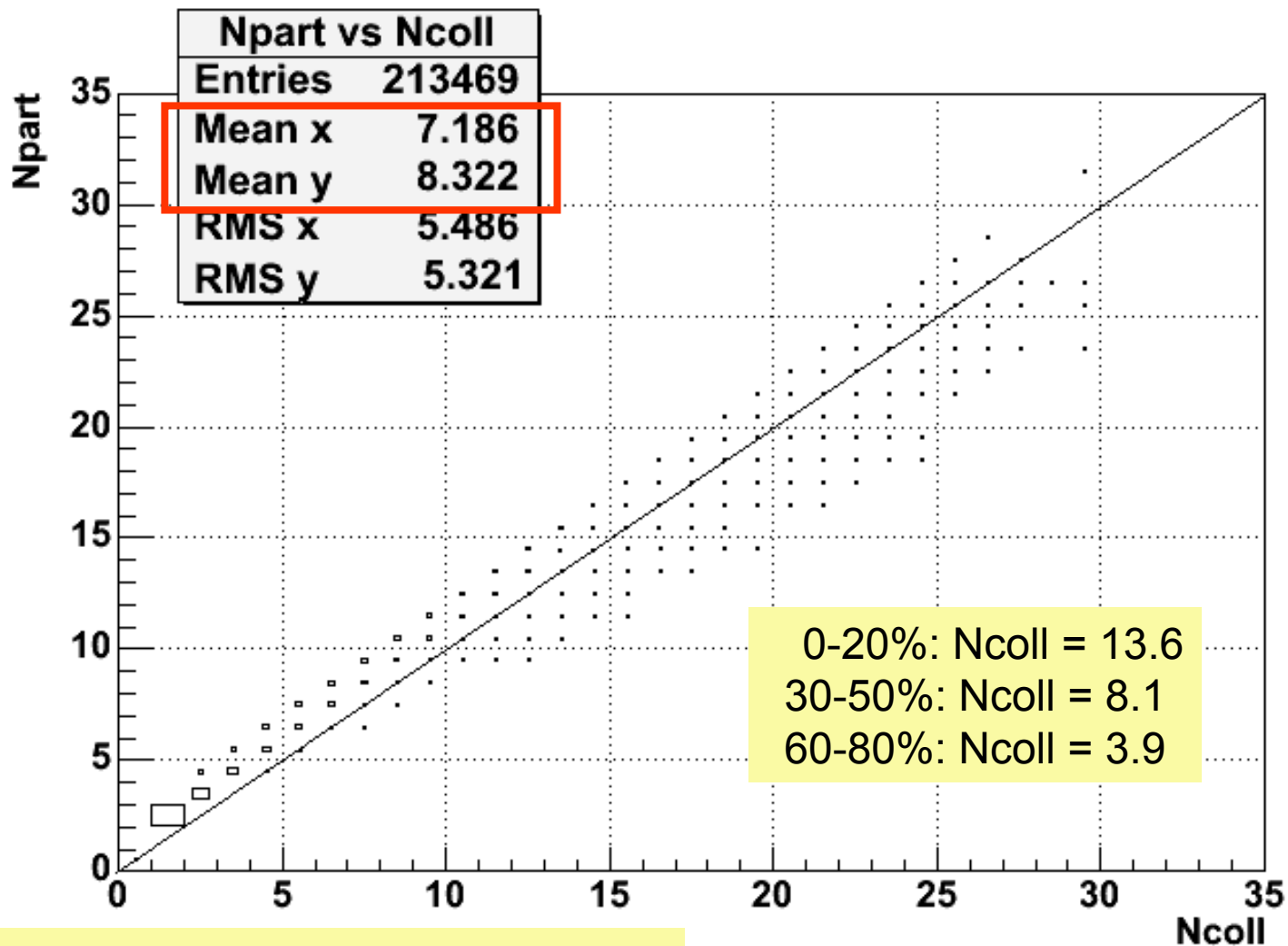


Centrality*1/(Trigger efficiency) should be flat

Resolution and Stability of Centrality Cuts

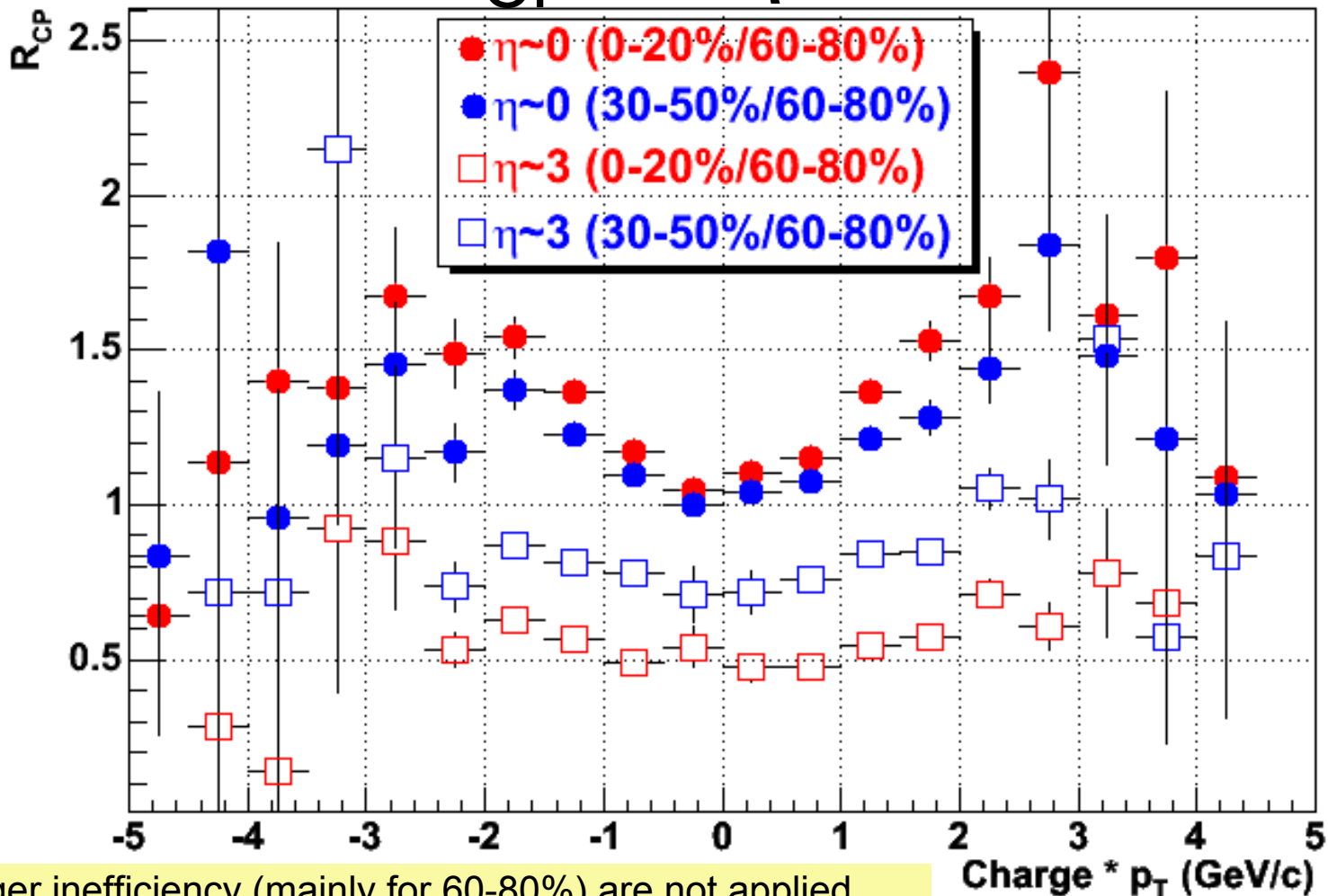


Ncoll and Npart



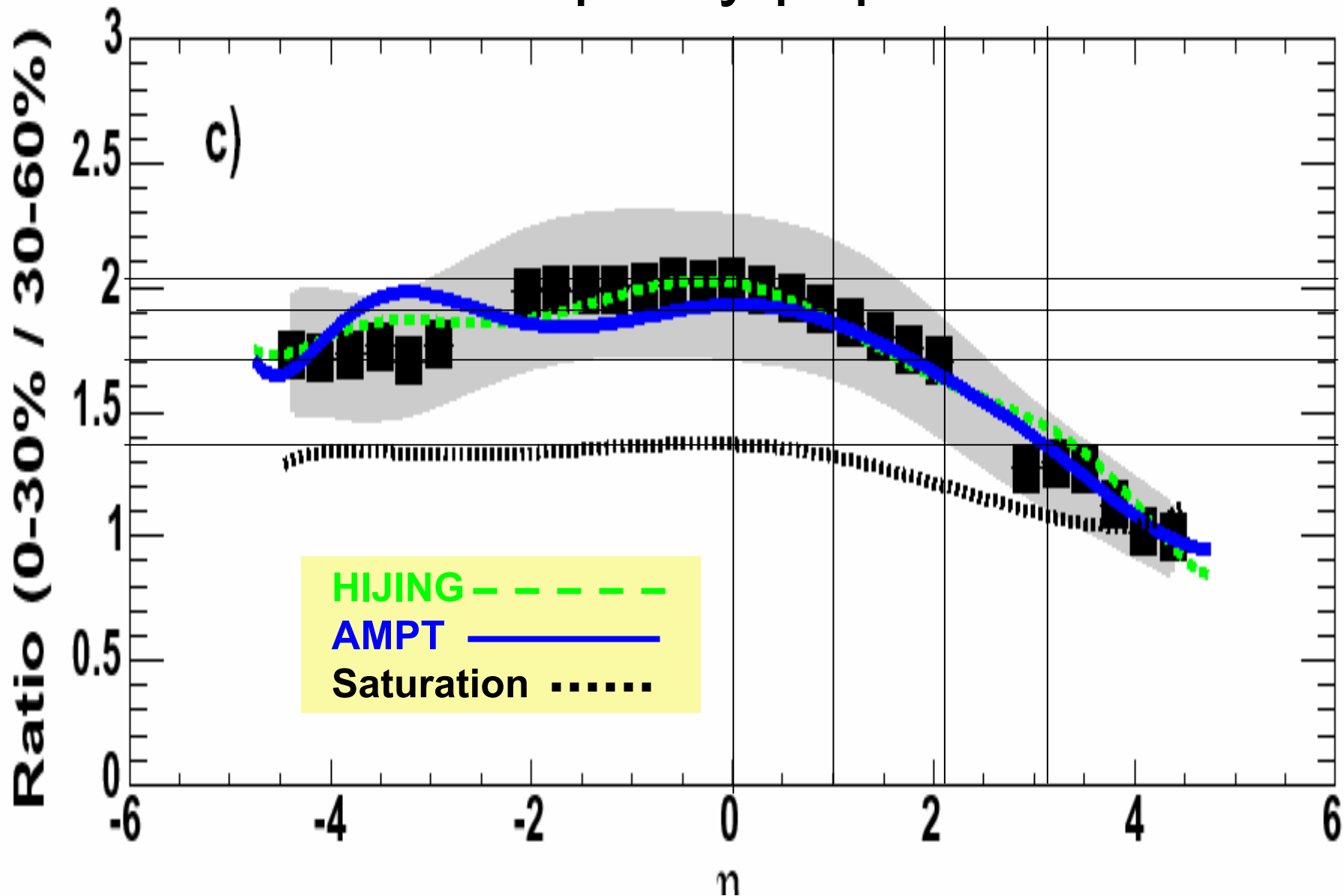
Calculated from HIJING (Steve's Tree)

R_{CP} at $\eta=0,3$

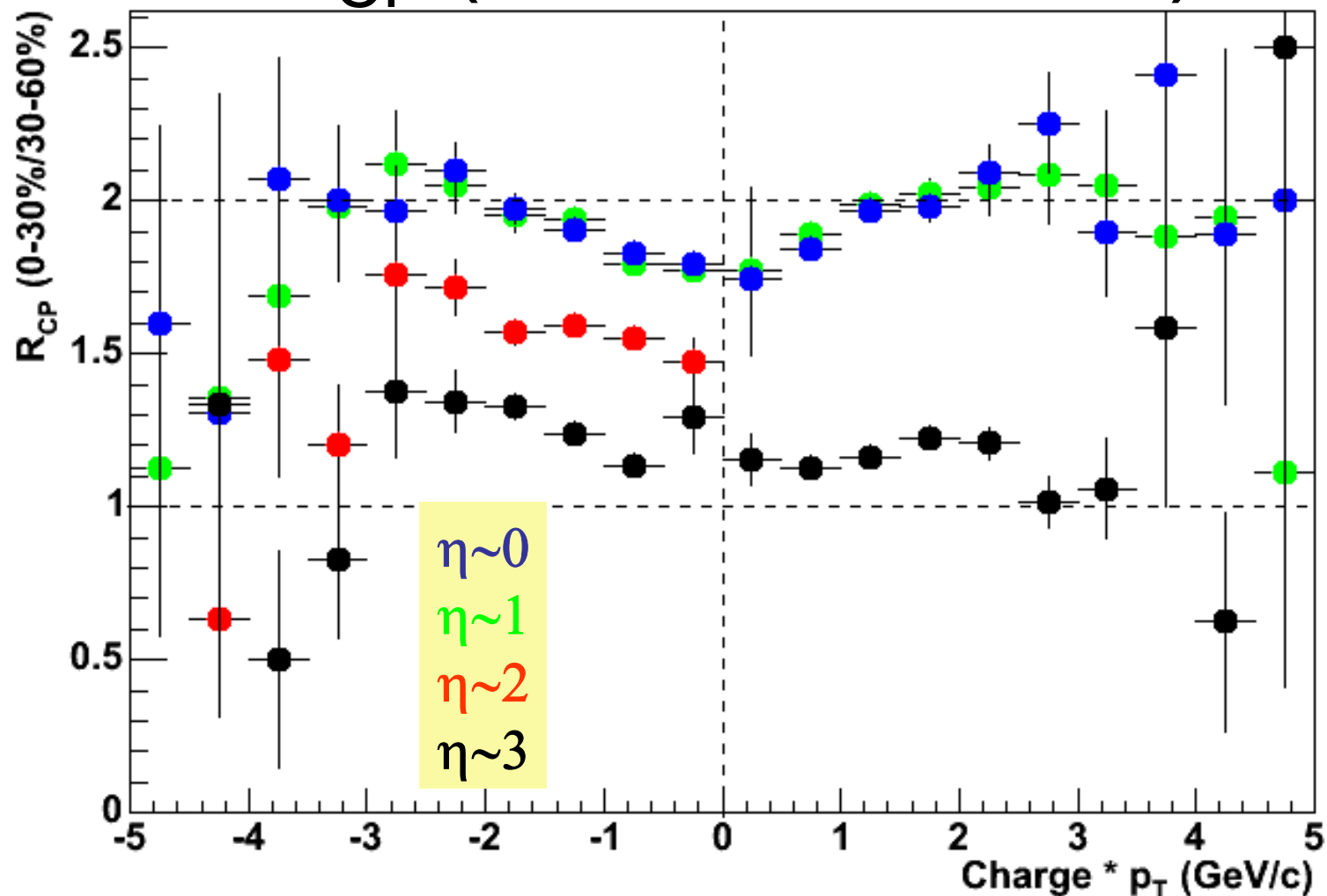


- Trigger inefficiency (mainly for 60-80%) are not applied
- Actual R_{CP} should be Lower(20-30%?) but the relative ratios are constant
- R_{CP} increasing function of Centrality at $\eta \sim 0$
- R_{CP} decreasing function of Centrality at $\eta \sim 3$

From multiplicity paper draft

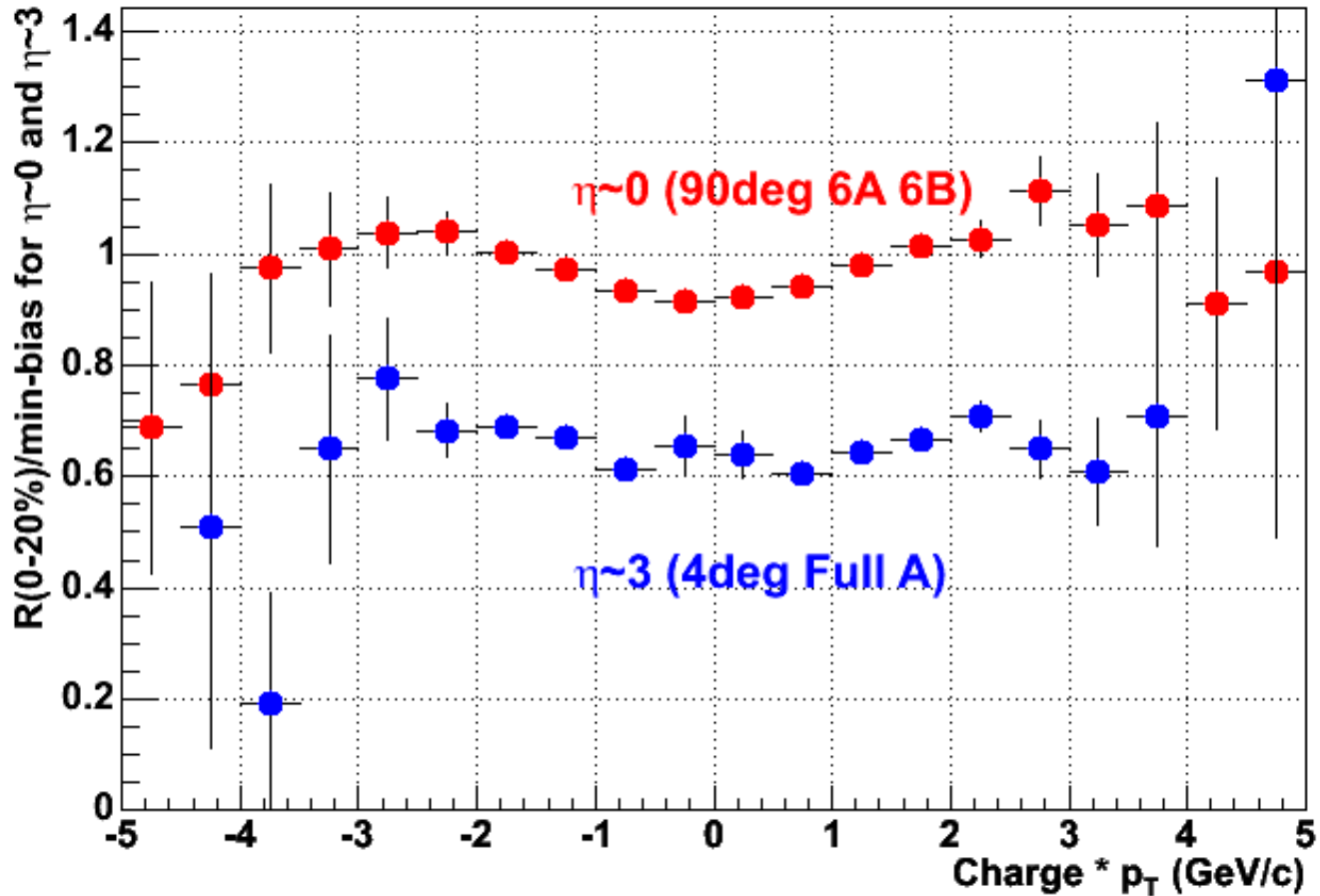


$R_{CP} (0-30\%/30-60\%)$

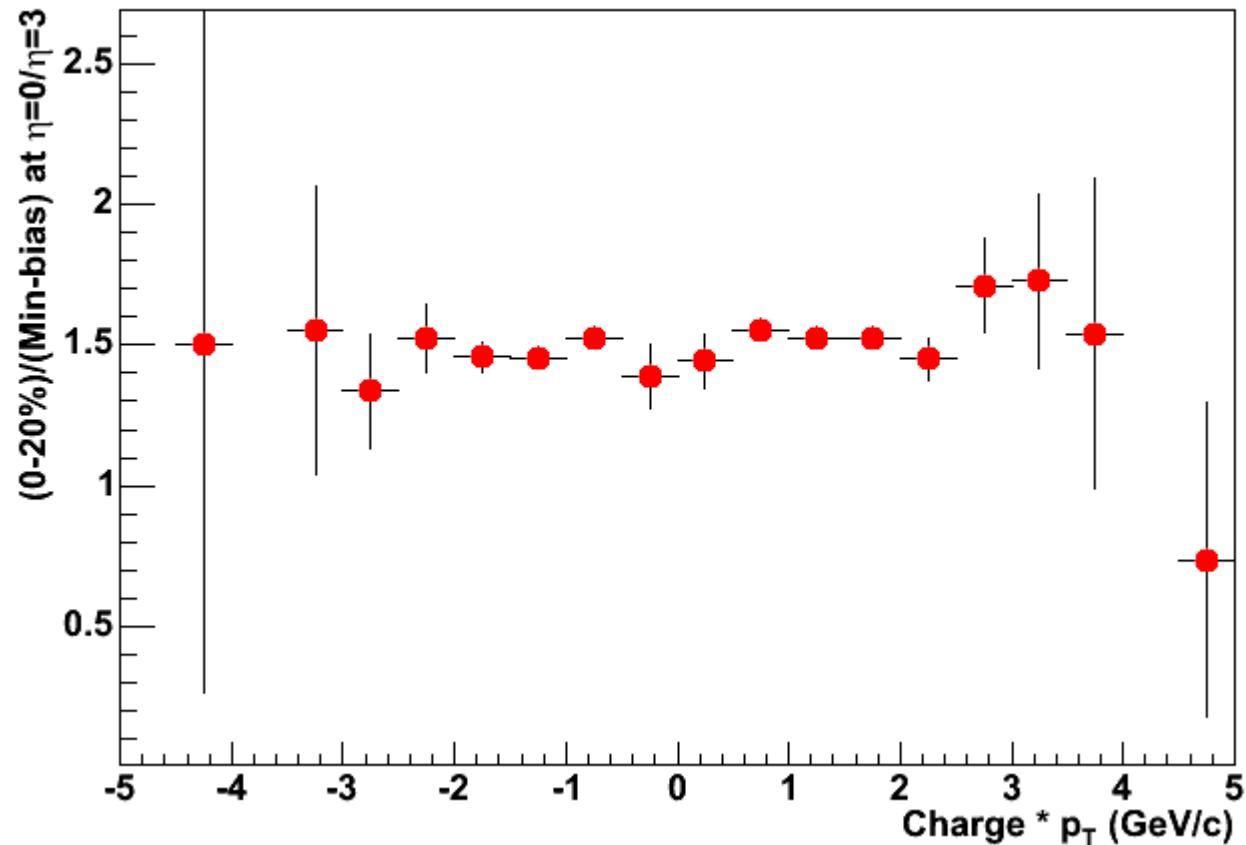


- Ratio: ~consistent with multiplicity ratios in $p_T < \sim 3$ GeV/c
- $p_T > 3$ GeV/c: Not enough statistics
- Zvertex using Inel. for 4 deg and track vtx for 12deg. (using track vtx for 4deg. yields similar results)

p_T dependence different for $\eta \sim 0$ and $\eta \sim 3$?

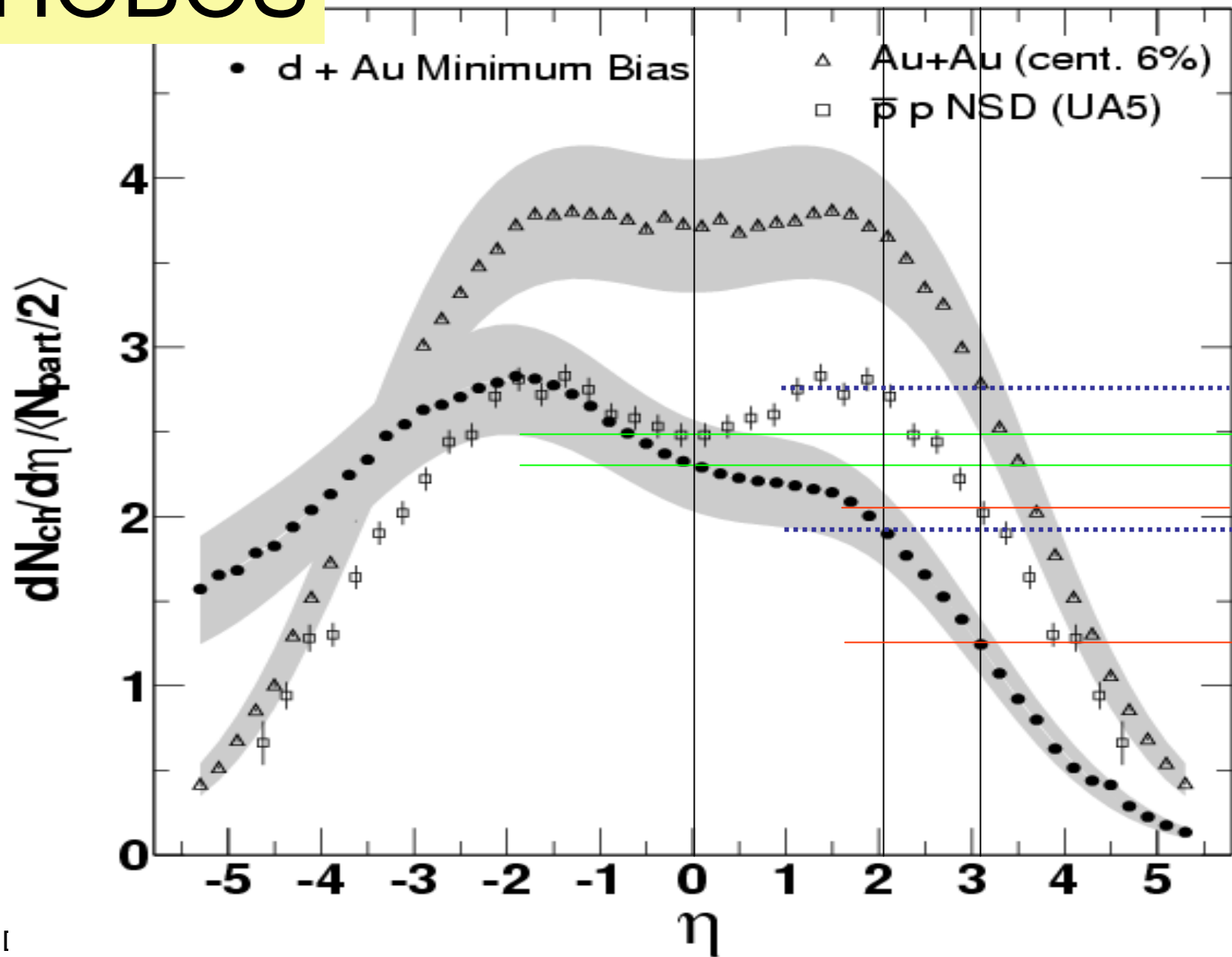


Ratio of the Ratios

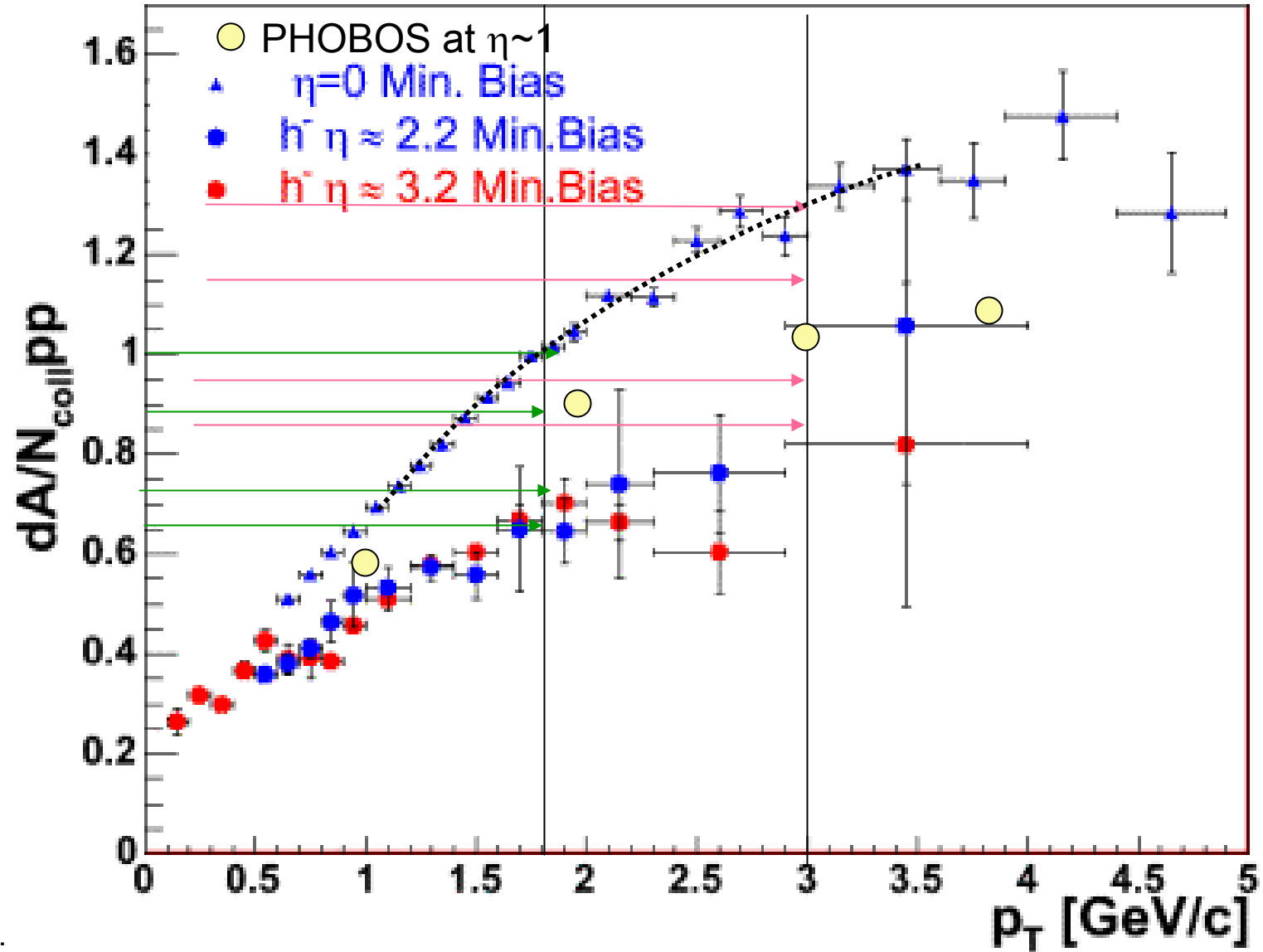


No significant p_T dependence up to $\sim 3 \text{ GeV/c}$

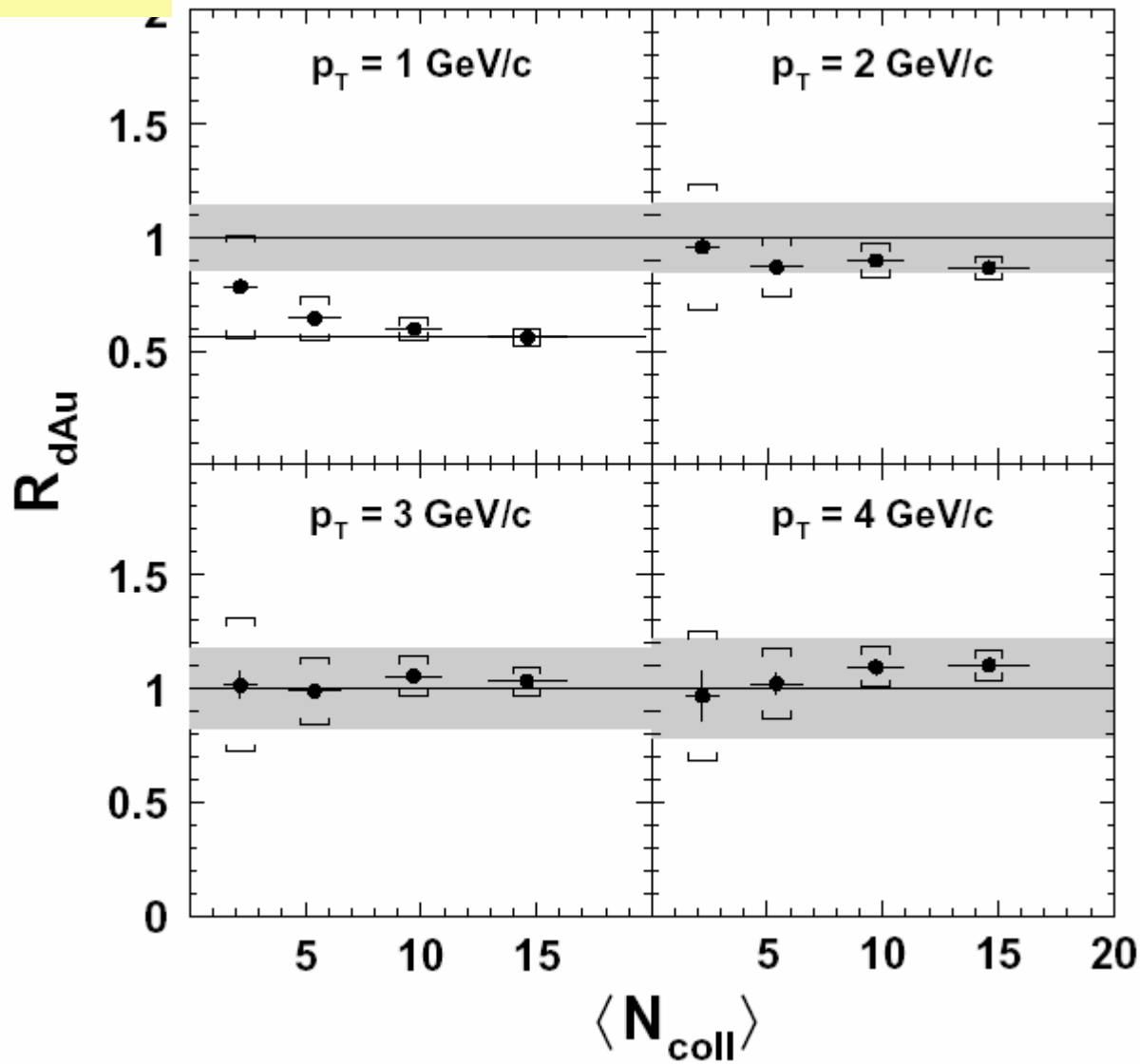
PHOBOS



R_{dAu} and multiplicity scaling



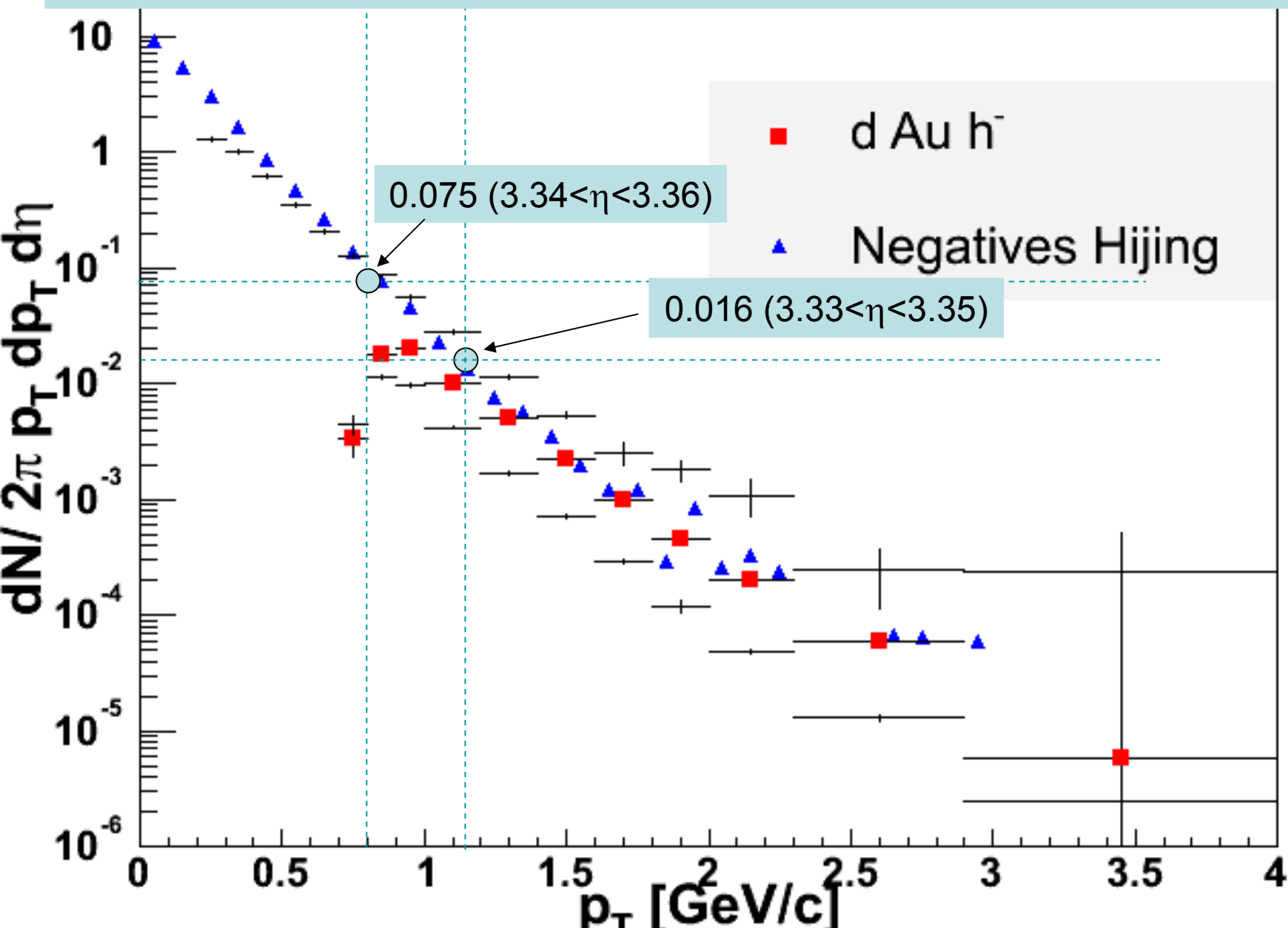
PHOBOS



Comparison between Full acceptance Corrected and Box Method at FS@4deg

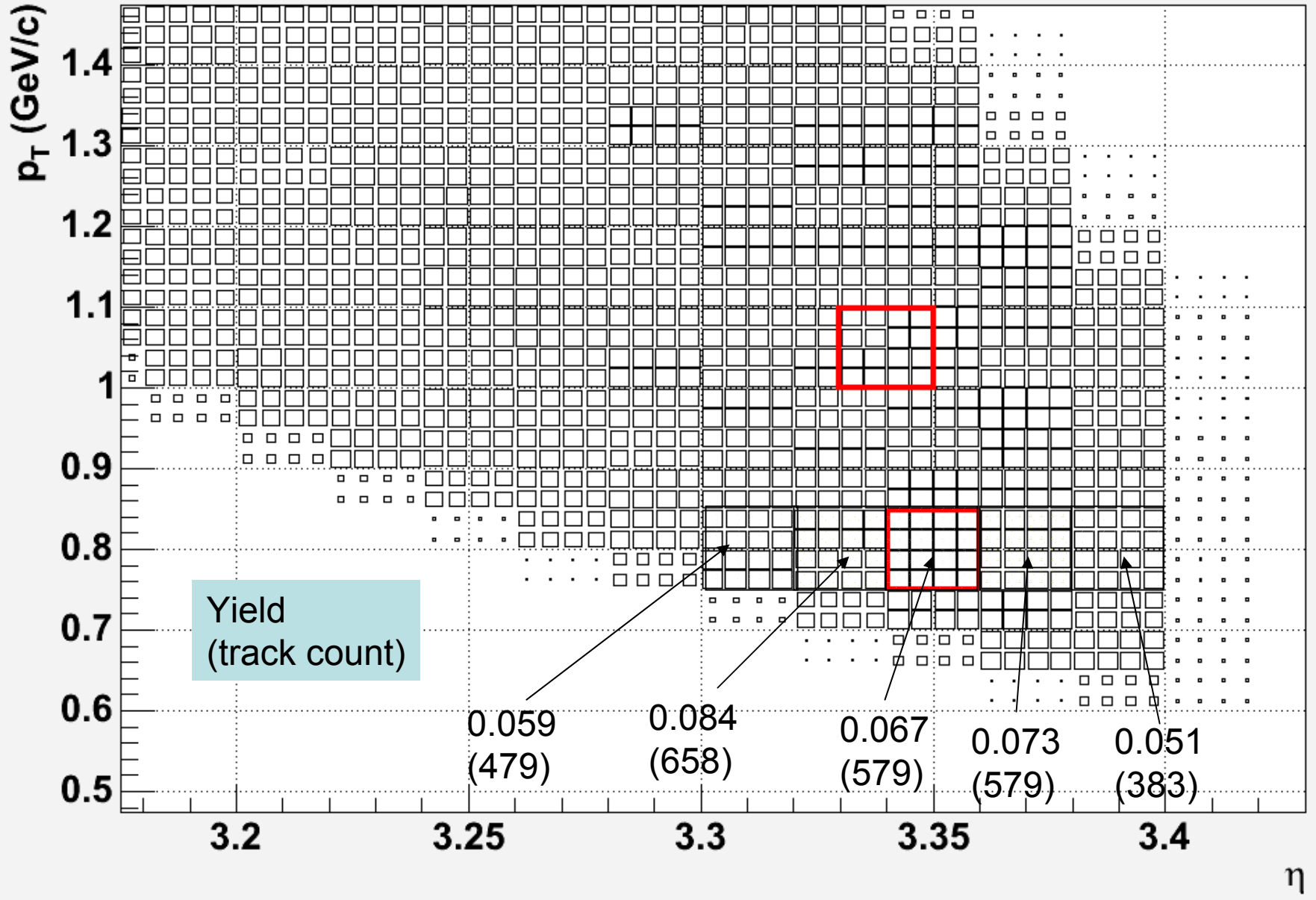
Red box: Full Acceptance method (from Ramiro's web page) 1A

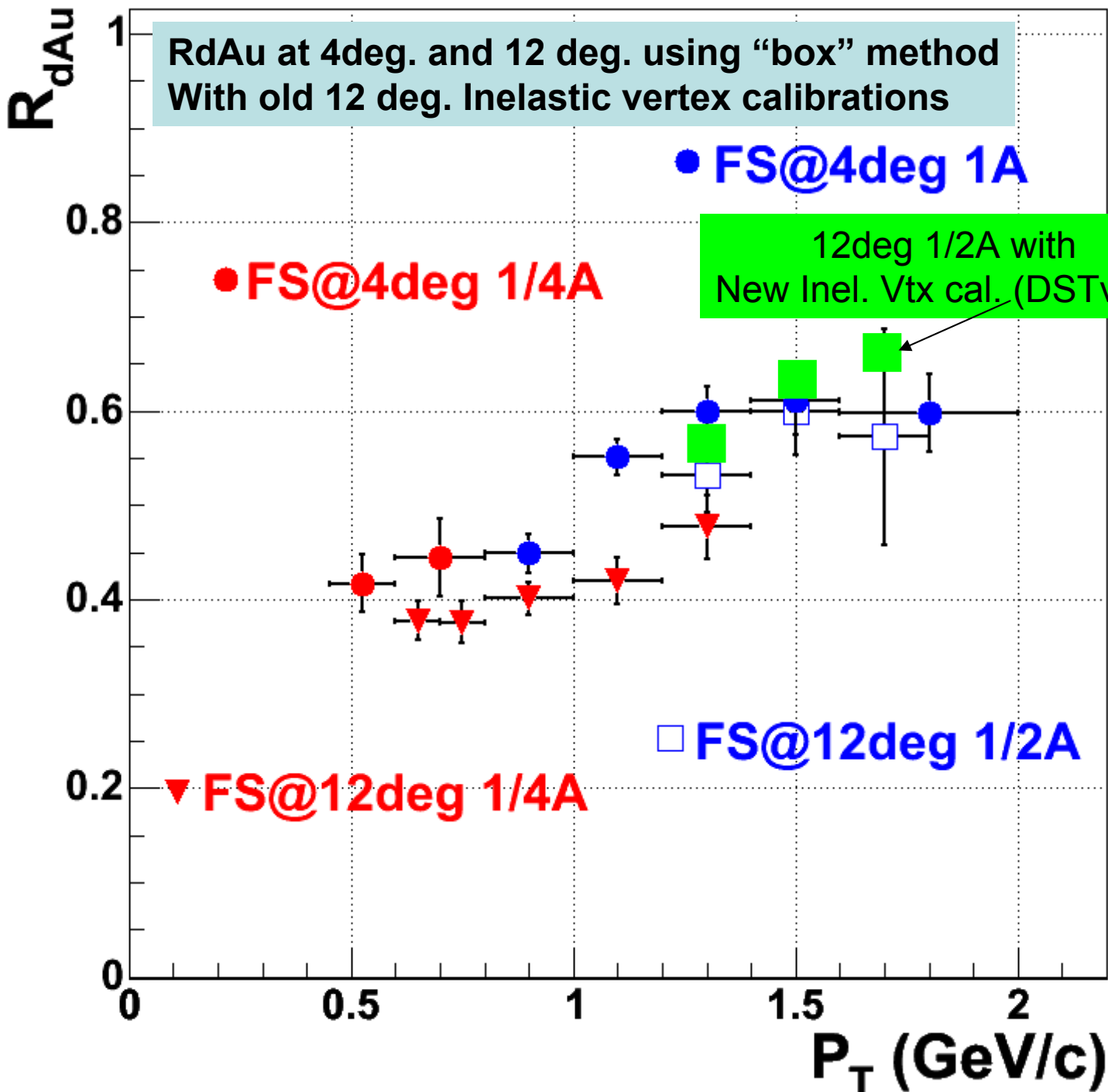
Two blue circles with guided lines: from box method



Acceptance map for FS@4deg 1A

Red Boxes are areas used for the “box” method for the previous figure





Summary

- Rcp should be in the paper?
- Rcp behaves as saturation models predict but can be also explained by “multiplicity scaling” up to $pt \sim 3 \text{ GeV}/c$
- More data available for Rcp: Let’s have a “final” pass including all dAu runs with latest calibrations
- RdAu: “box method” gives consistent results with full acc. method