



JOINT MARCH MEETING AND APRIL MEETING
Global Physics Summit

March 16–21, 2025, Anaheim, CA and virtual



Semi-inclusive hadron+jet and inclusive jet measurements in O+O collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

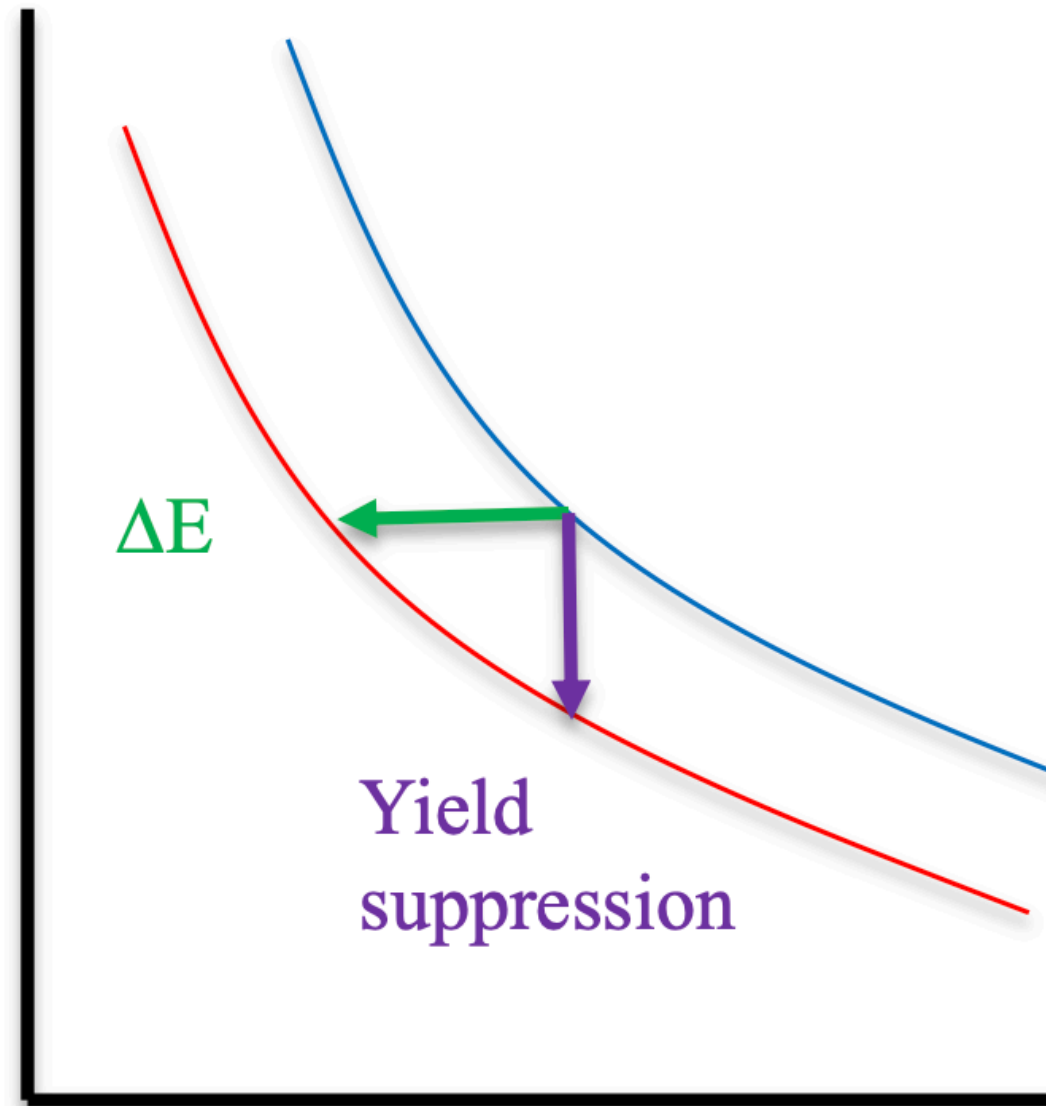
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Shandong University
for the STAR Collaboration

Global Physics Summit 2025
Mar 18, 2025

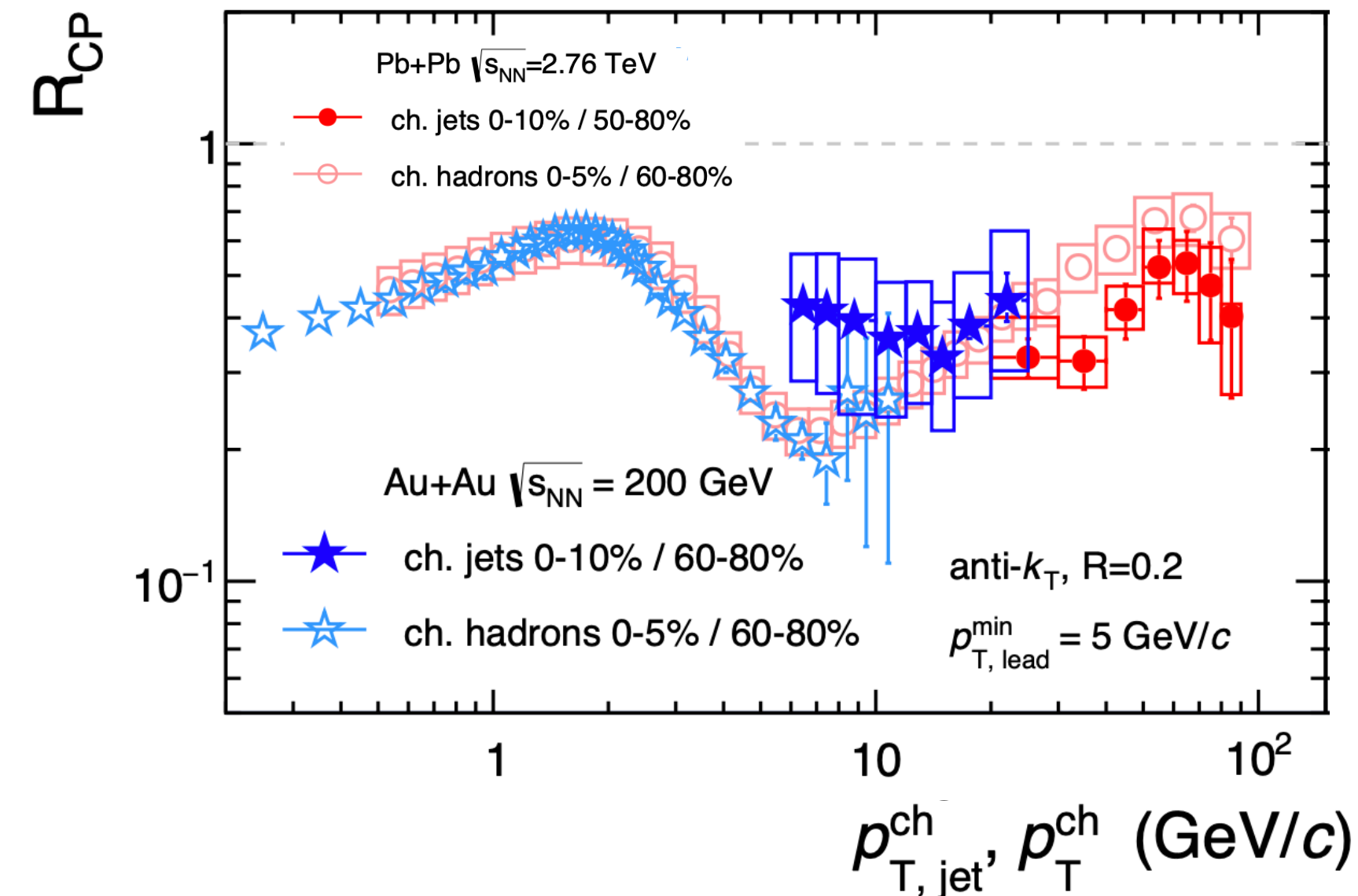
Jet quenching in large systems

Jet quenching:

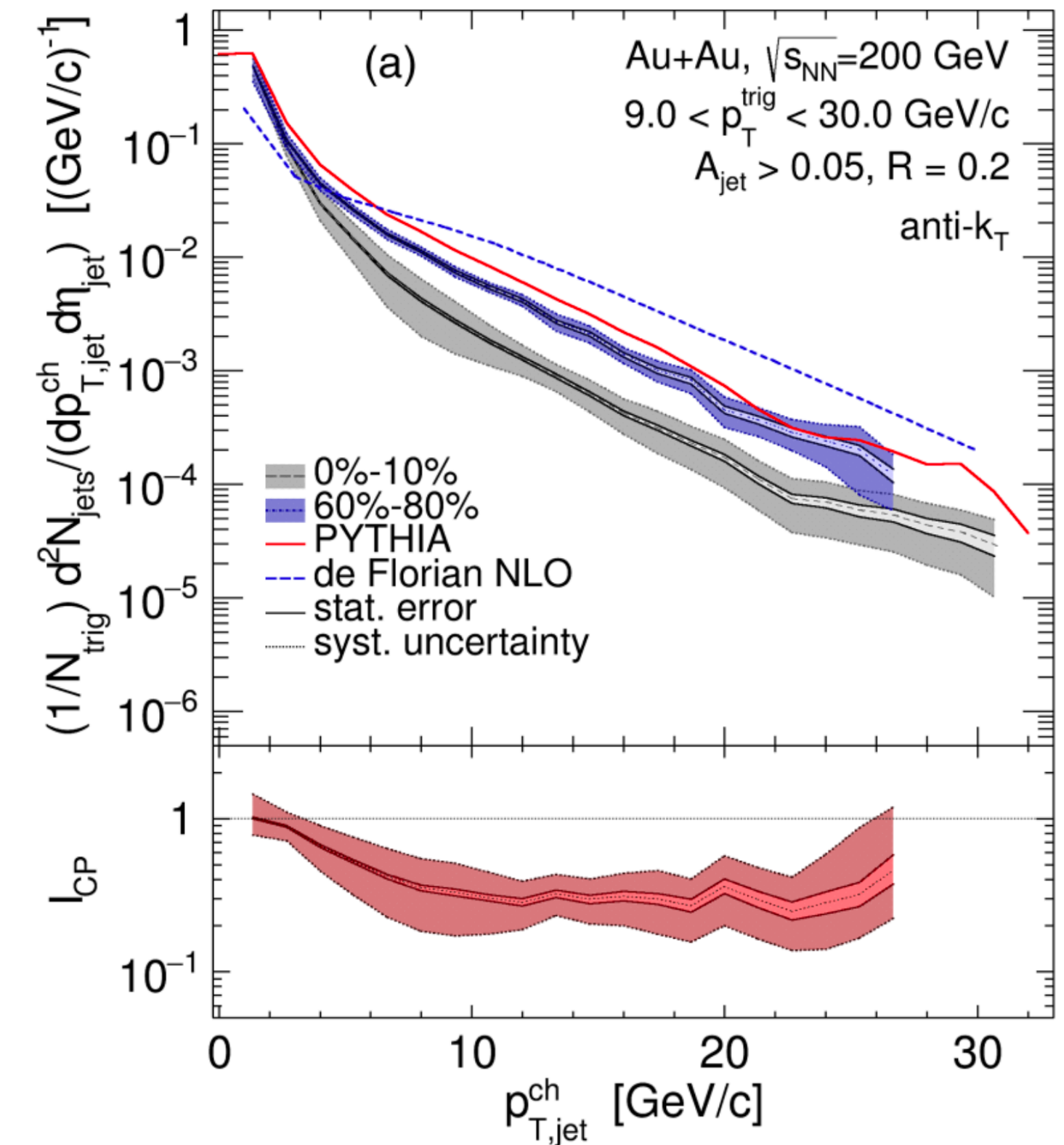
modifications to the energy and substructure of high-energy parton showers in QGP



power law falling distribution
yield suppression and shift in energy directly signal energy loss.



STAR, Phys. Rev. C 102, (2020) 054913



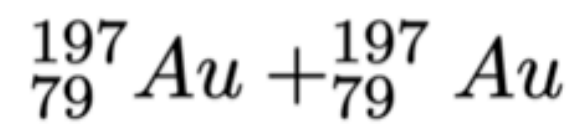
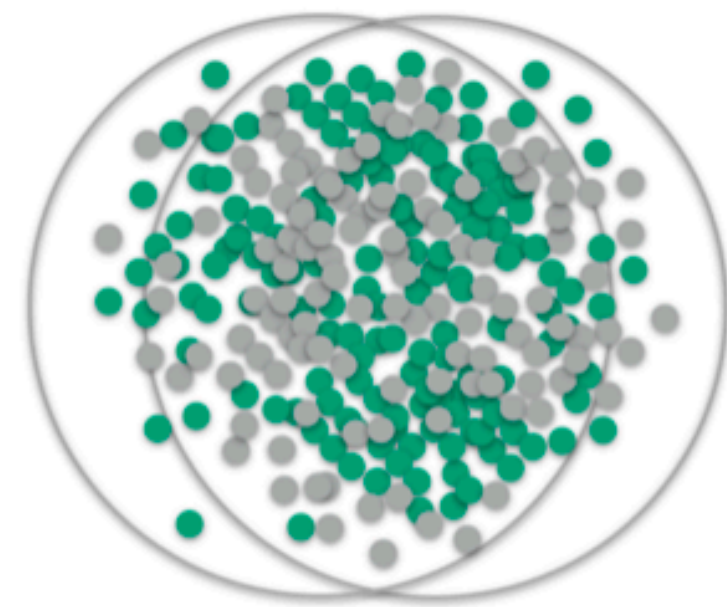
STAR, Phys. Rev. C 96, (2017) 024905

Jet quenching in Au+Au is studied with both inclusive and semi-inclusive jet production.

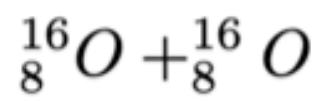
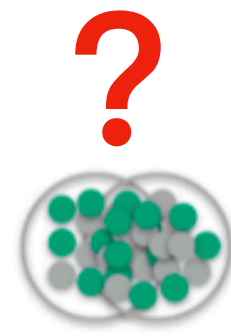
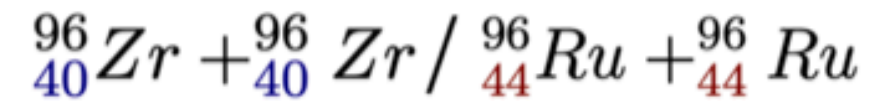
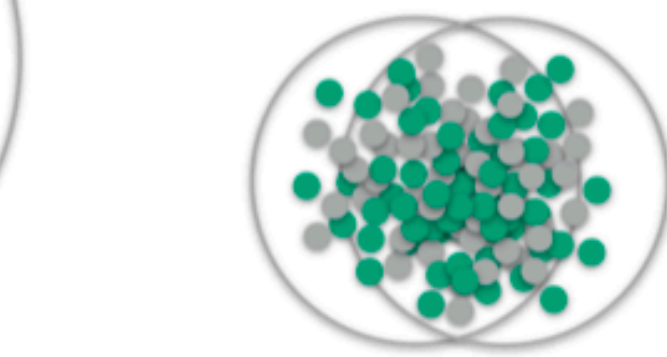
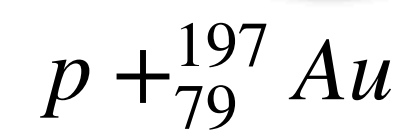
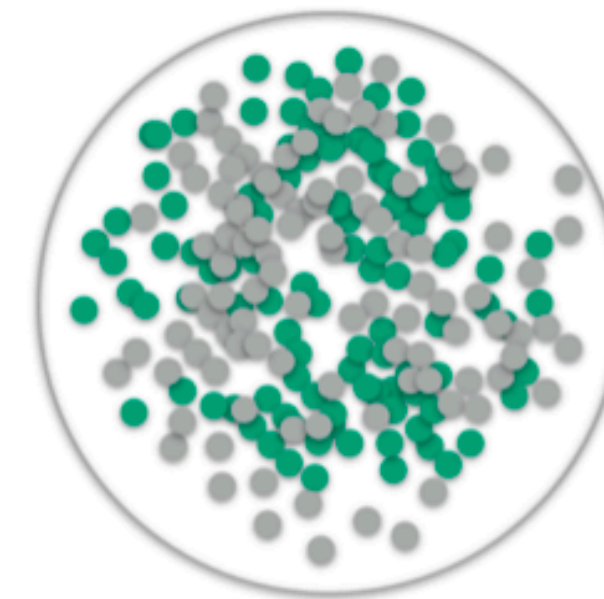
System size for jet quenching?

STAR BUR 2020

large system

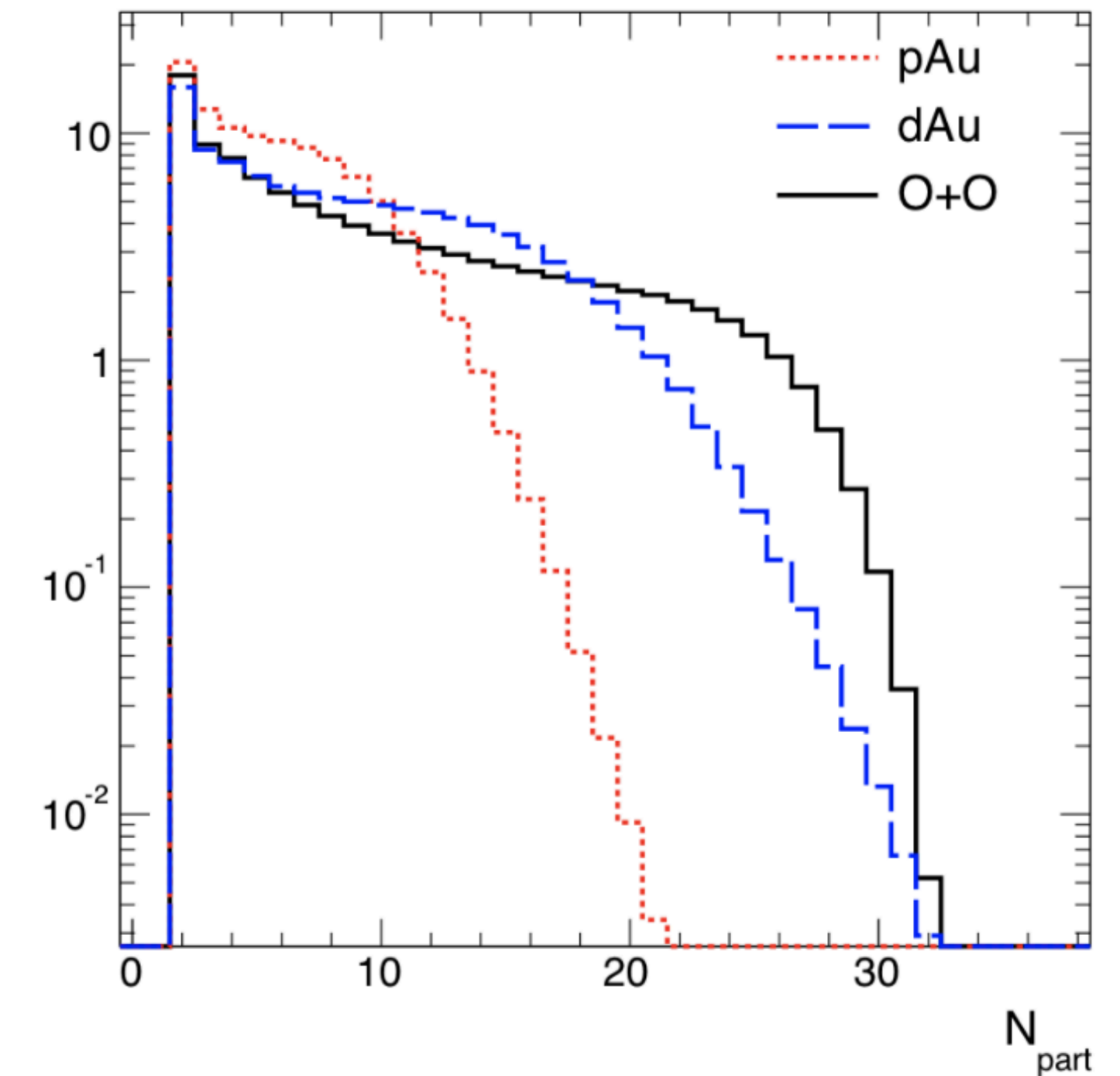


Small system



RHIC: 2021 at 200 GeV

LHC: 2025 at several TeV



O+O:

- Bridge the gap between these small and large systems.
- With an N_{part} close to that of p/d+Au collisions but with a larger geometrical transverse overlap that increases the in-medium path length and thus potentially quenching.

Jet quenching observables

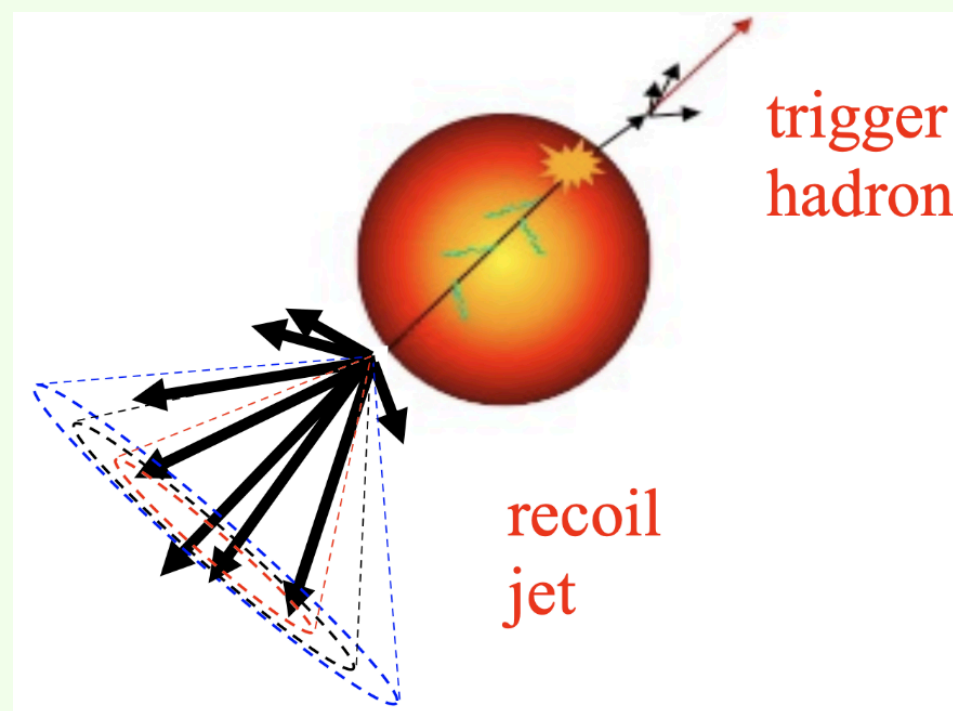
- Inclusive jets**

$$R_{AA} = \frac{Y_{AA}}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle Y_{pp}} \quad R_{cp} = \frac{\langle N_{coll}^{peripheral} \rangle Y_{central}}{\langle N_{coll}^{central} \rangle Y_{peripheral}}$$

Depend on N_{coll} from Glauber Model

- Semi-inclusive h-jet**

High- p_T hadron triggered jet



$$I_{AA} = \frac{Y_{AA}}{Y_{pp}} \quad I_{cp} = \frac{Y_{central}}{Y_{peripheral}}$$

Self-normalize (per trigger)
Without model dependence



Dataset

2021 O+O $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200\text{GeV}$

503M good events

Use charged tracks $0.2 < p_T < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$

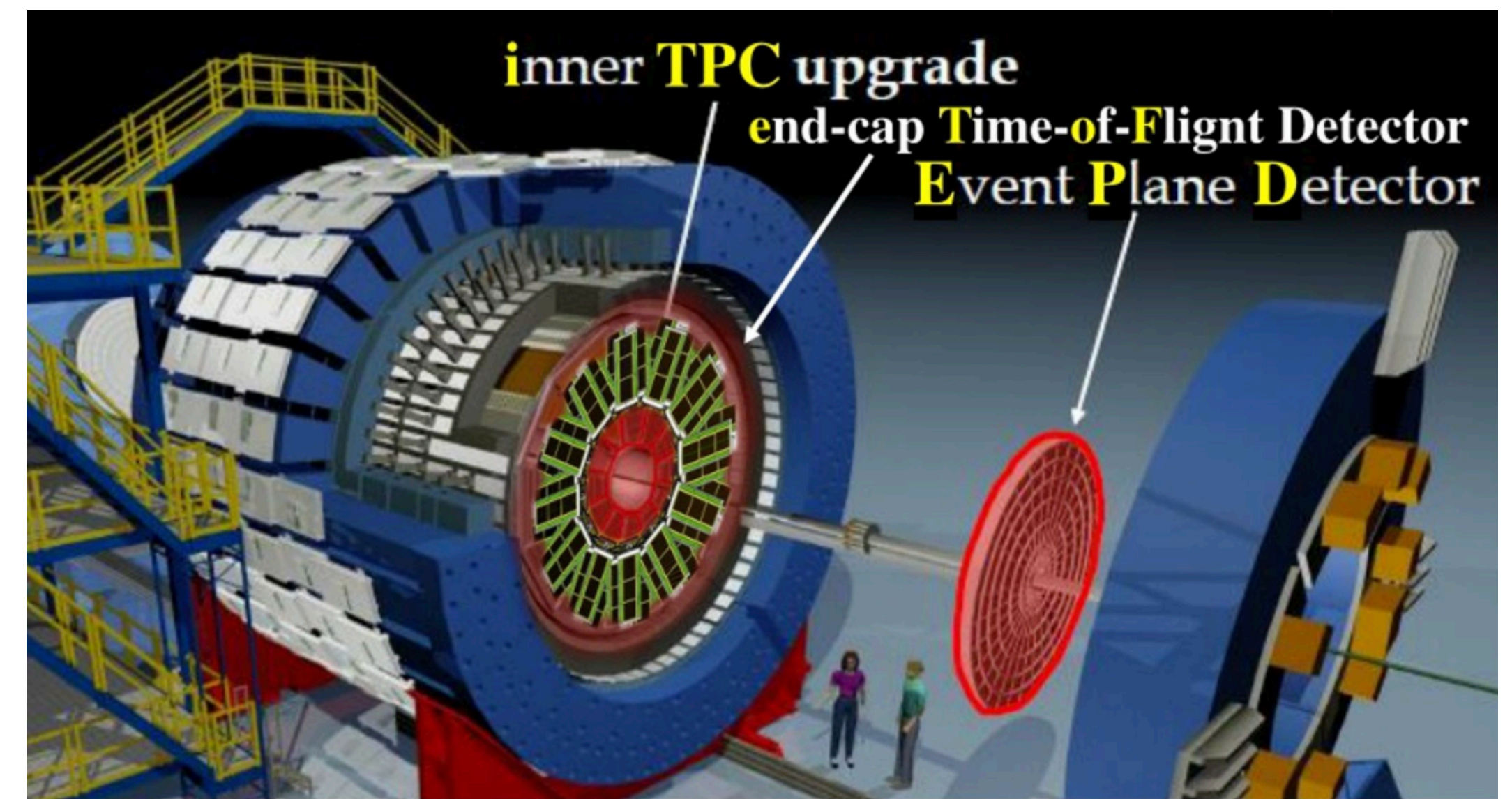
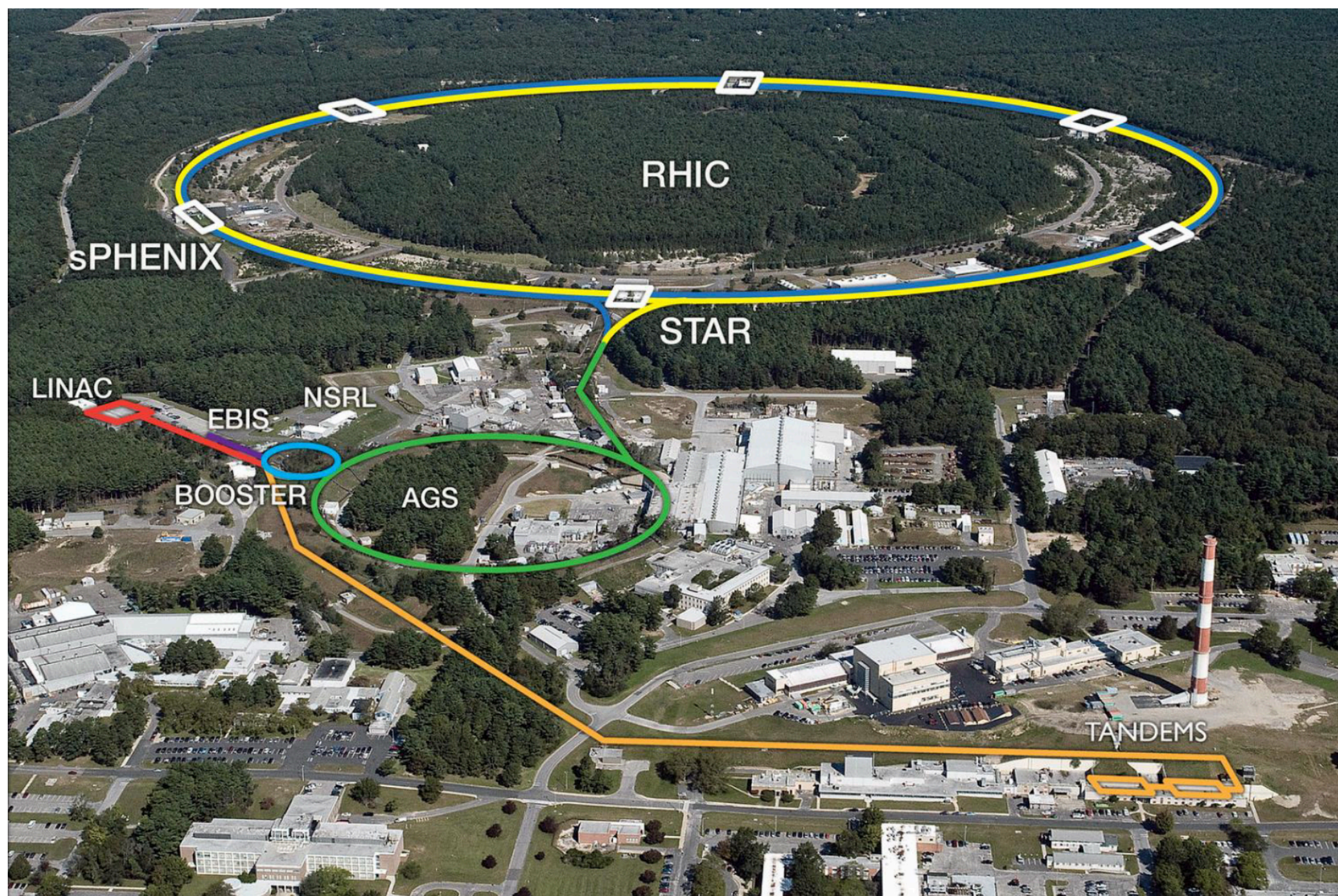
Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC (STAR)

- Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

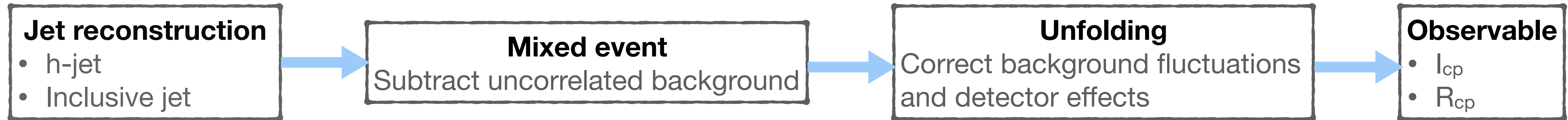
$$|\eta| < 1.5$$

- Event Plane Detector (EPD)

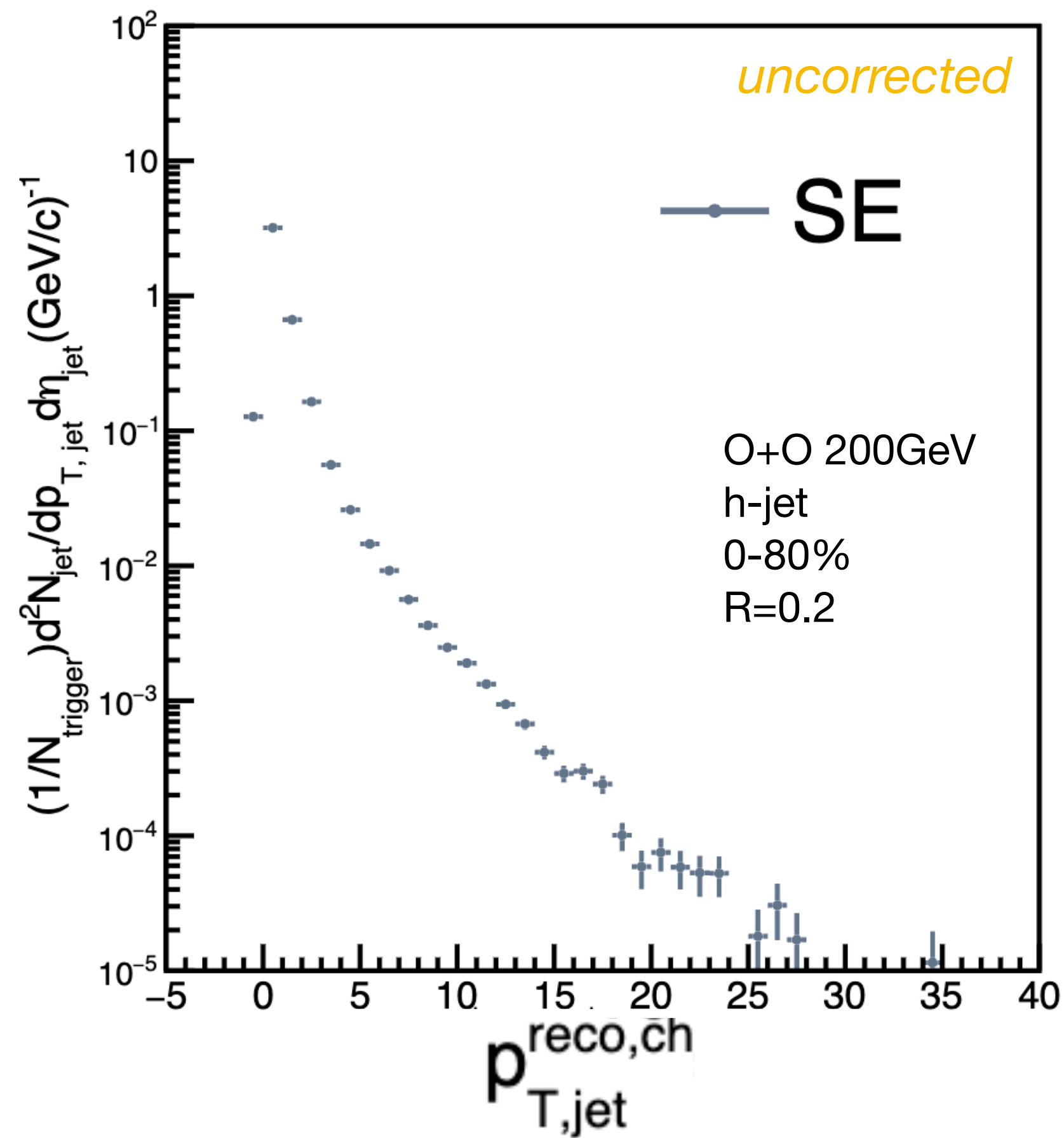
$$2.14 < |\eta| < 5.09$$



Analysis procedure

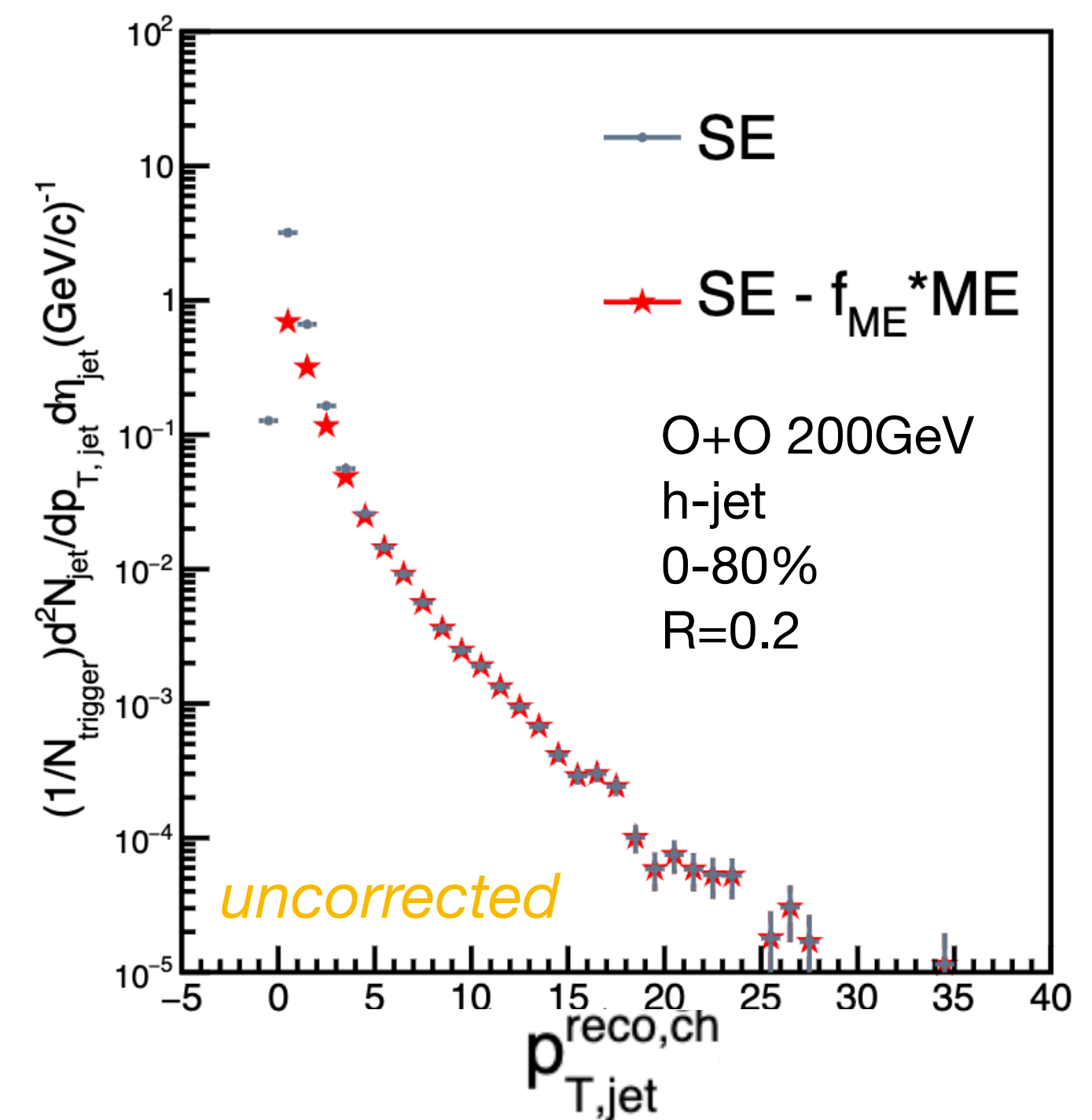
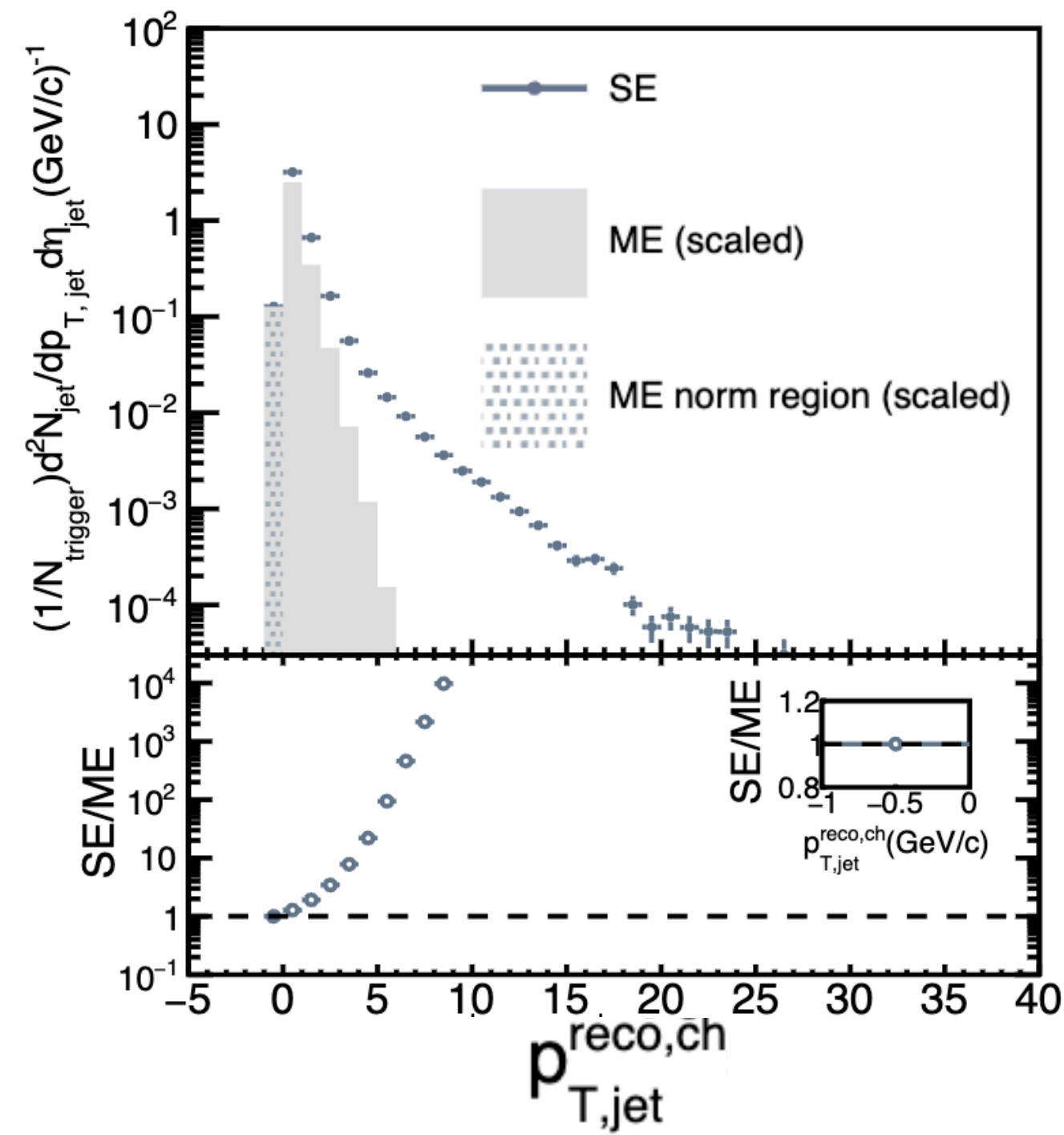
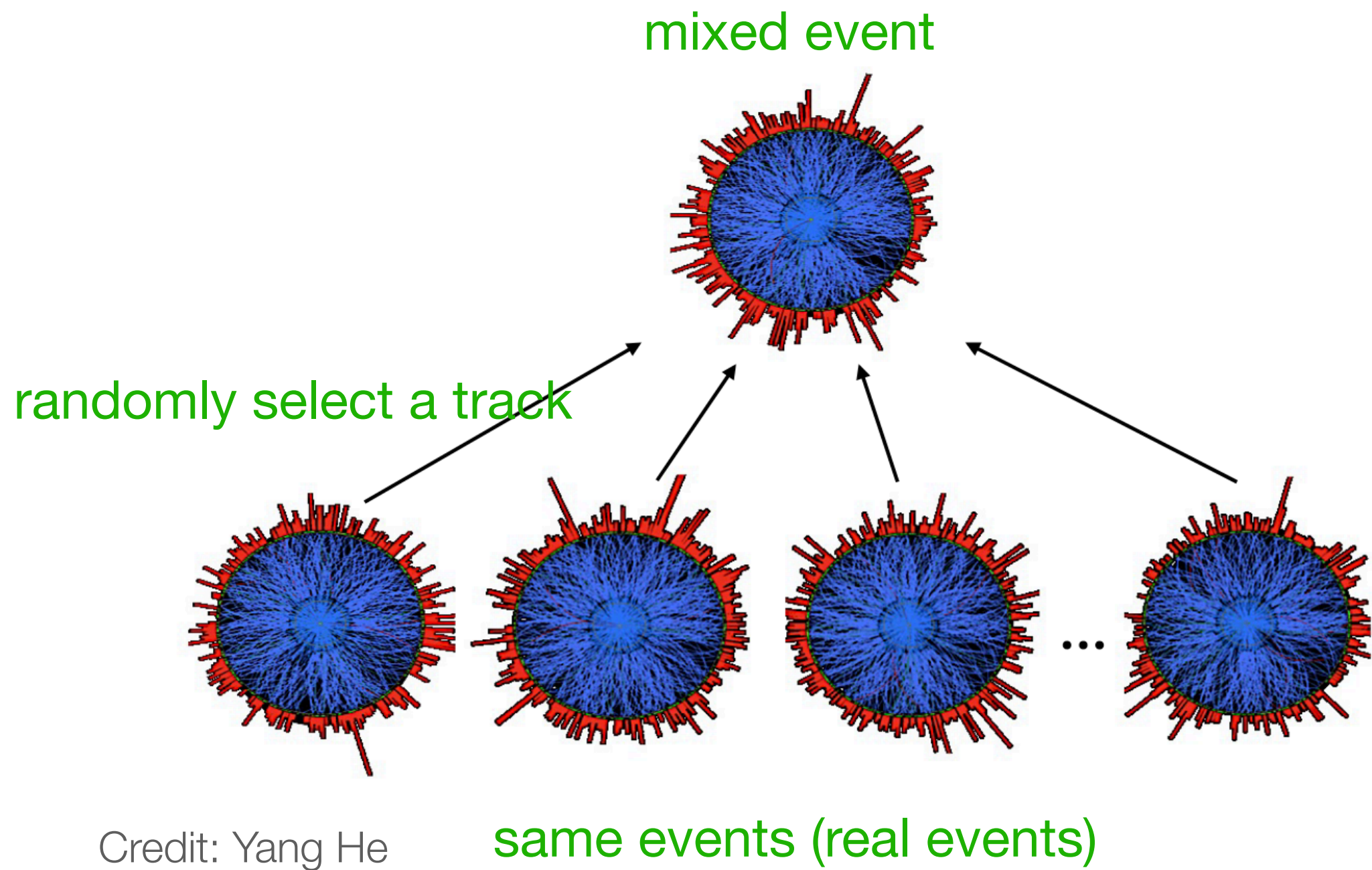


Jet reconstruction



- Reconstruct jet from real event (same event, SE)
- Anti- k_T algorithm
- $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| = 1.5 - R_{\text{jet}}$
- $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{reco,ch}} = p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{raw,ch}} - \rho^{\text{ch}} A (\text{GeV}/c)$

Mixed event

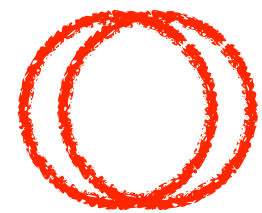


- f_{ME} : normalization parameter
- Combinatorial background is subtracted based on the event mixing technique

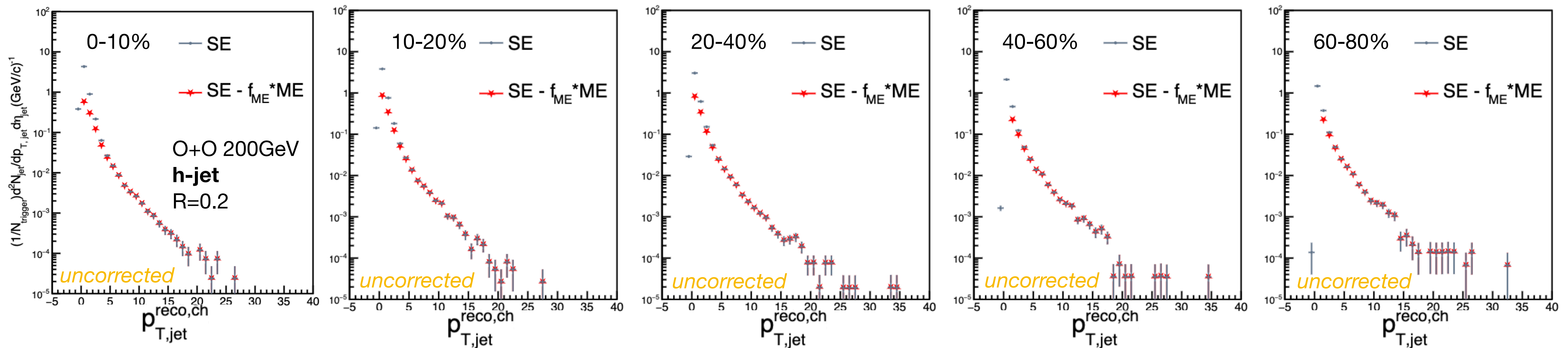
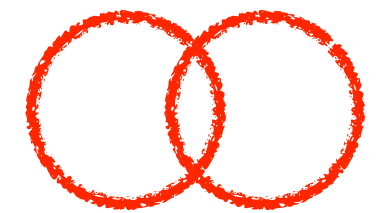
Semi-inclusive h-jet raw spectra



Central



Peripheral



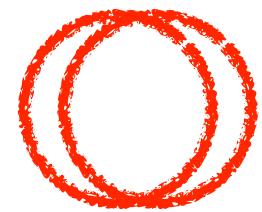
- Obtain raw jet pT spectra of each centrality after uncorrelated background subtraction



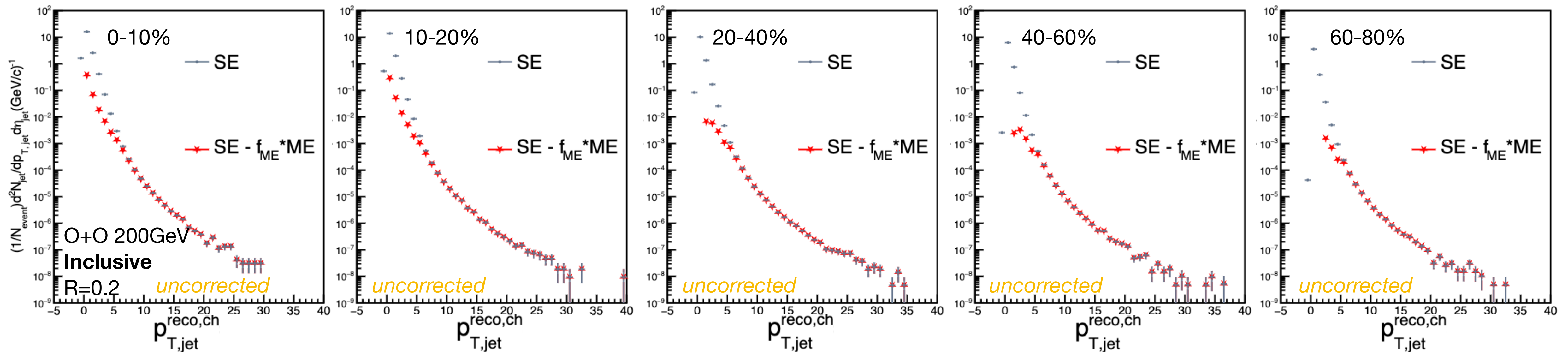
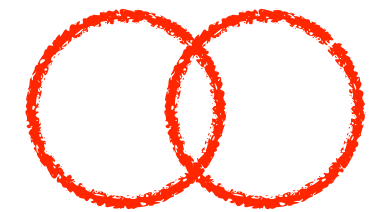
Inclusive jet raw spectra



Central



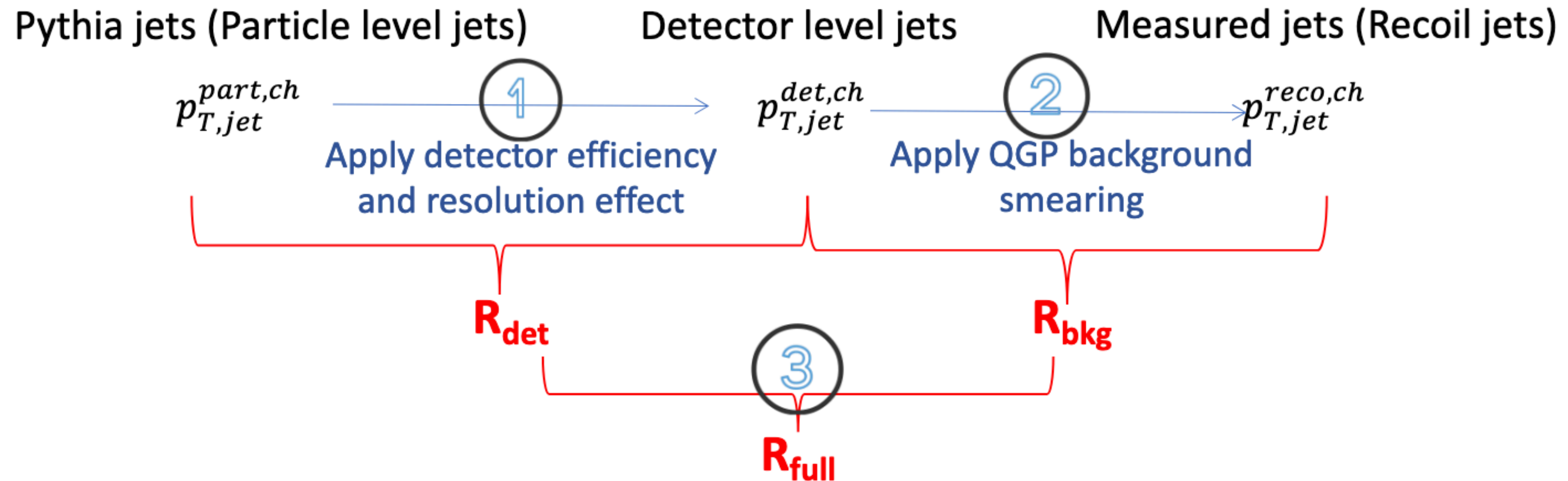
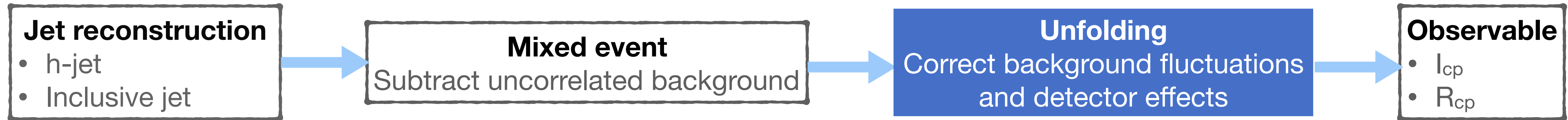
Peripheral



- Obtain raw jet pT spectra of each centrality after uncorrelated background subtraction

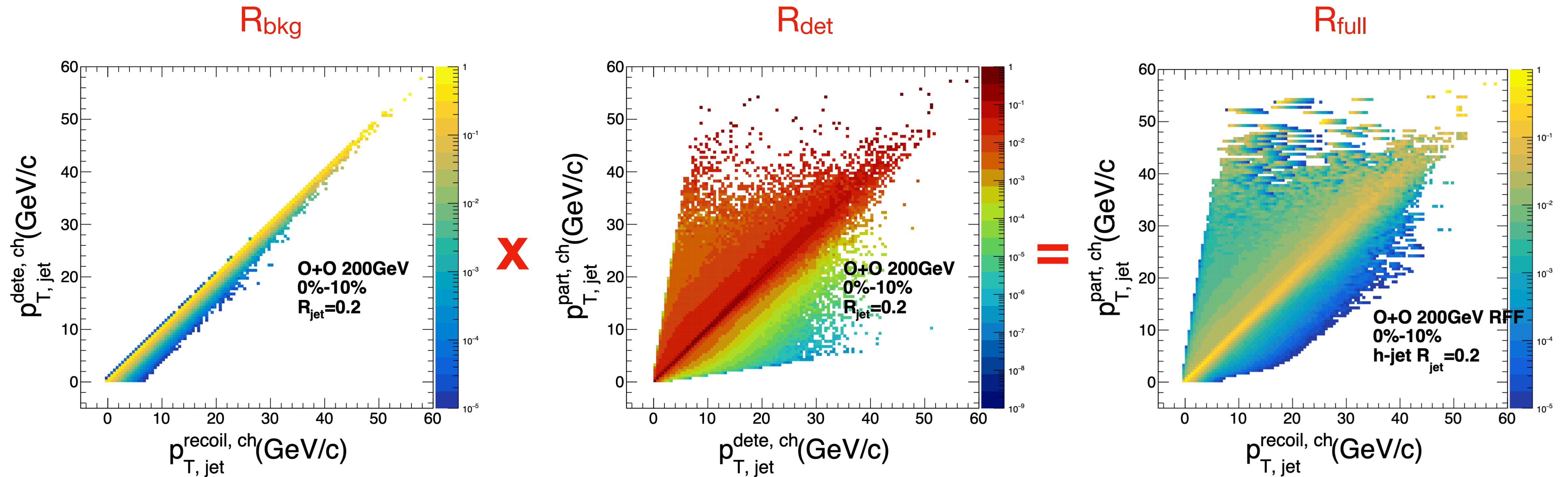
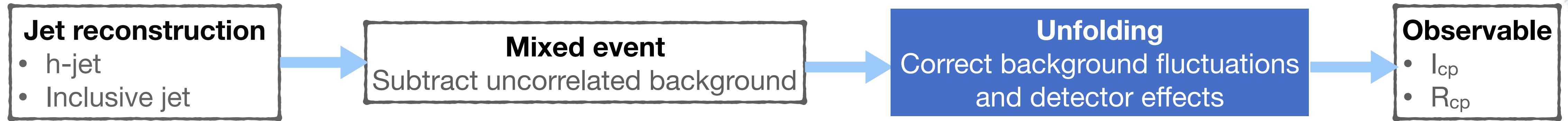


Unfolding procedure



- Background fluctuations and detector effects will be corrected by unfolding

Response matrix (ongoing)



- Background fluctuations and detector effects will be corrected by unfolding

Summary



- ▶ A first look at h-jet and inclusive jet in O+O 200GeV.
- ▶ Raw jet pt spectra for each centrality class are obtained.



Summary

- ▶ A first look at h-jet and inclusive jet in O+O 200GeV.
- ▶ Raw jet pt spectra for each centrality class are obtained.

Outlook

- ▶ Fully corrected spectra, R_{cp} and I_{cp} .
- ▶ Systematic uncertainty
- ▶ Compare to similar measurements in collision systems of various sizes.

Thank you!

TO BE
CONTINUED...

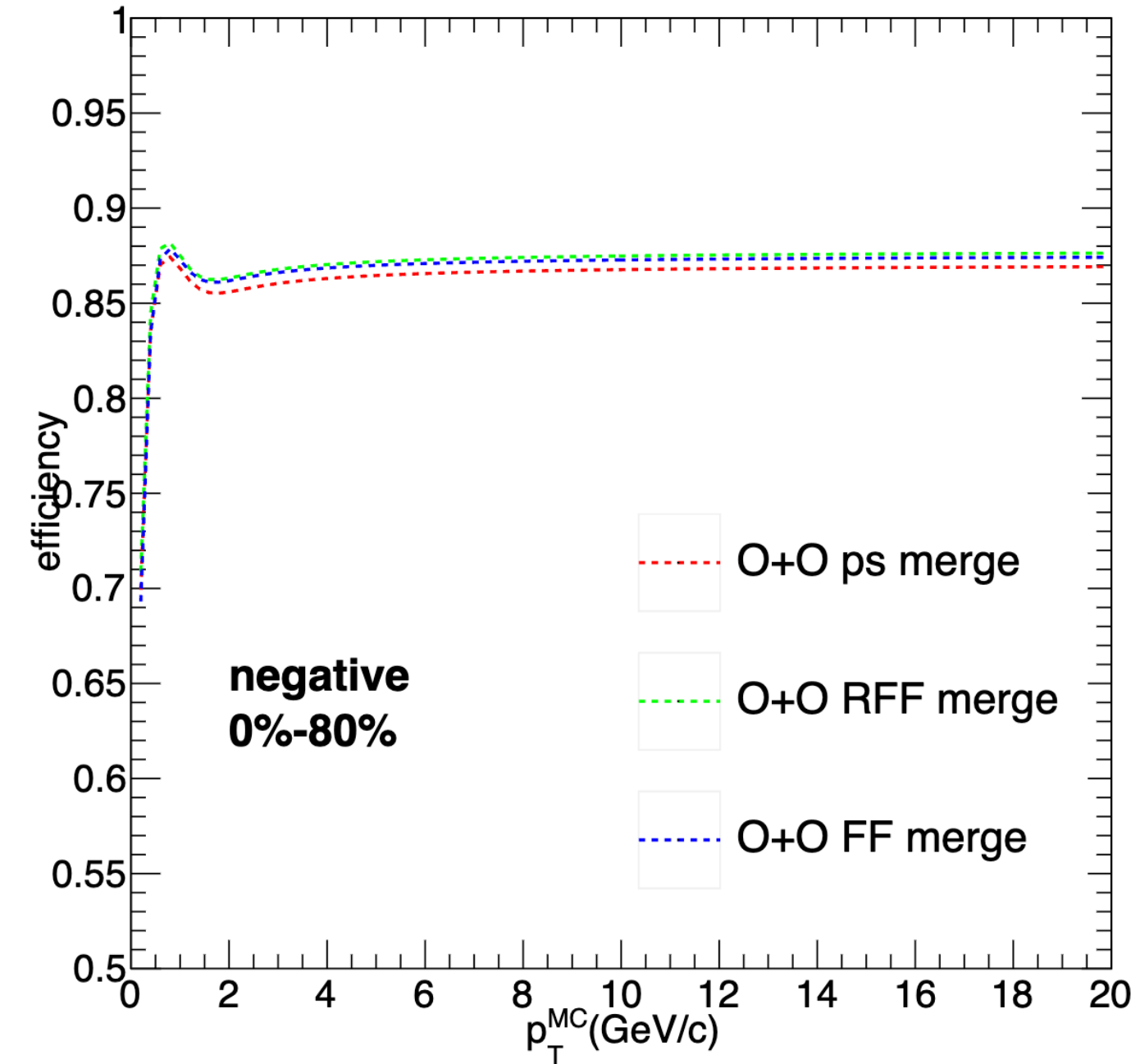
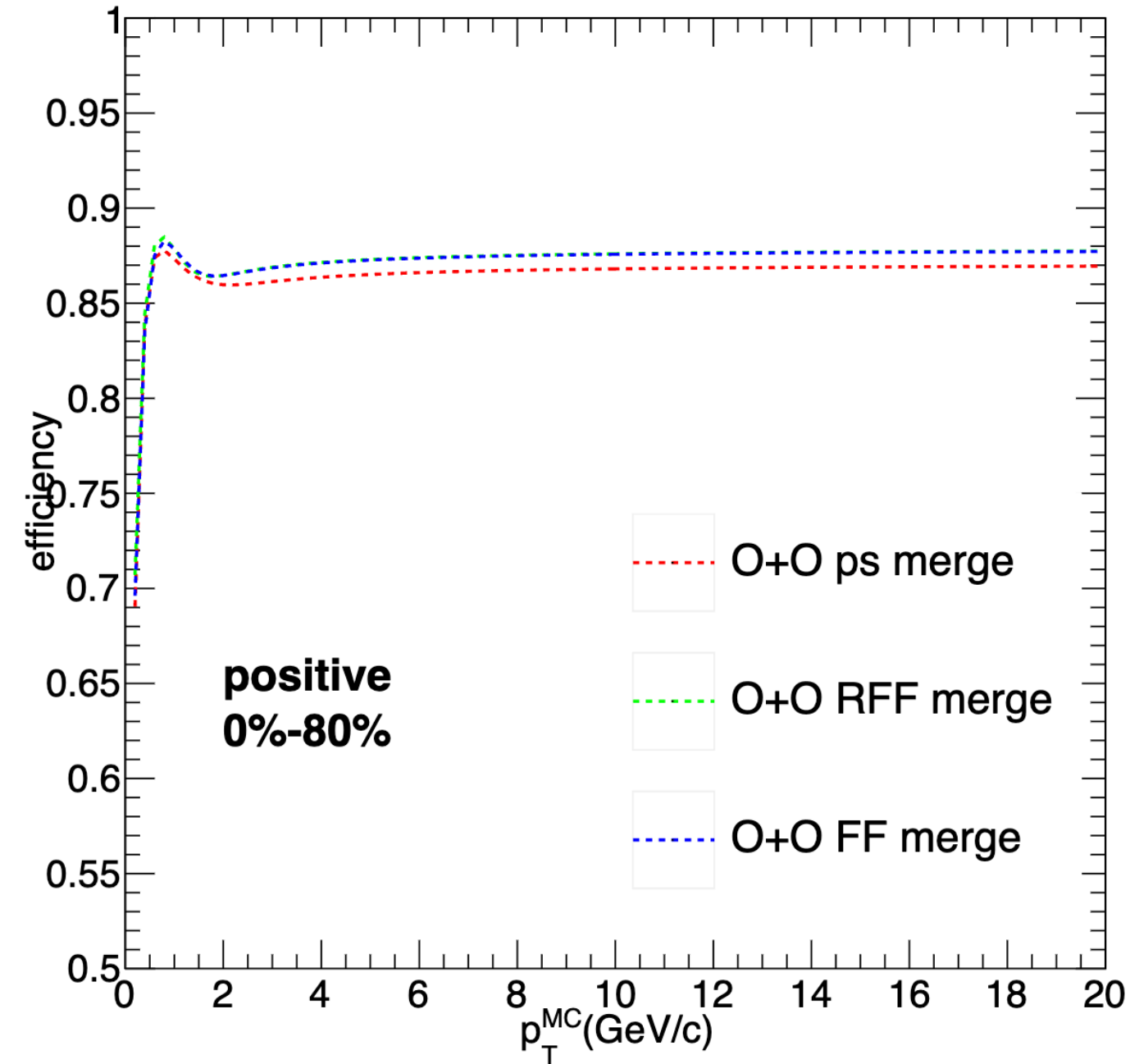
Backup



Event cuts and track cuts

Event cuts	$-30 < V_z < 30$ cm $V_r < 2$ cm
Track cuts	$p_T > 0.2$ GeV $ \eta < 1.5$ $DCA < 1$ cm $n_{\text{HitsFit}} > 15$ for TPC Sign DCA < 0.5 (Pos), sign DCA > -0.5 (Neg) $n_{\text{HitsFit}}/n_{\text{HitPoss}} > 0.52$

Efficiency and pt resolution

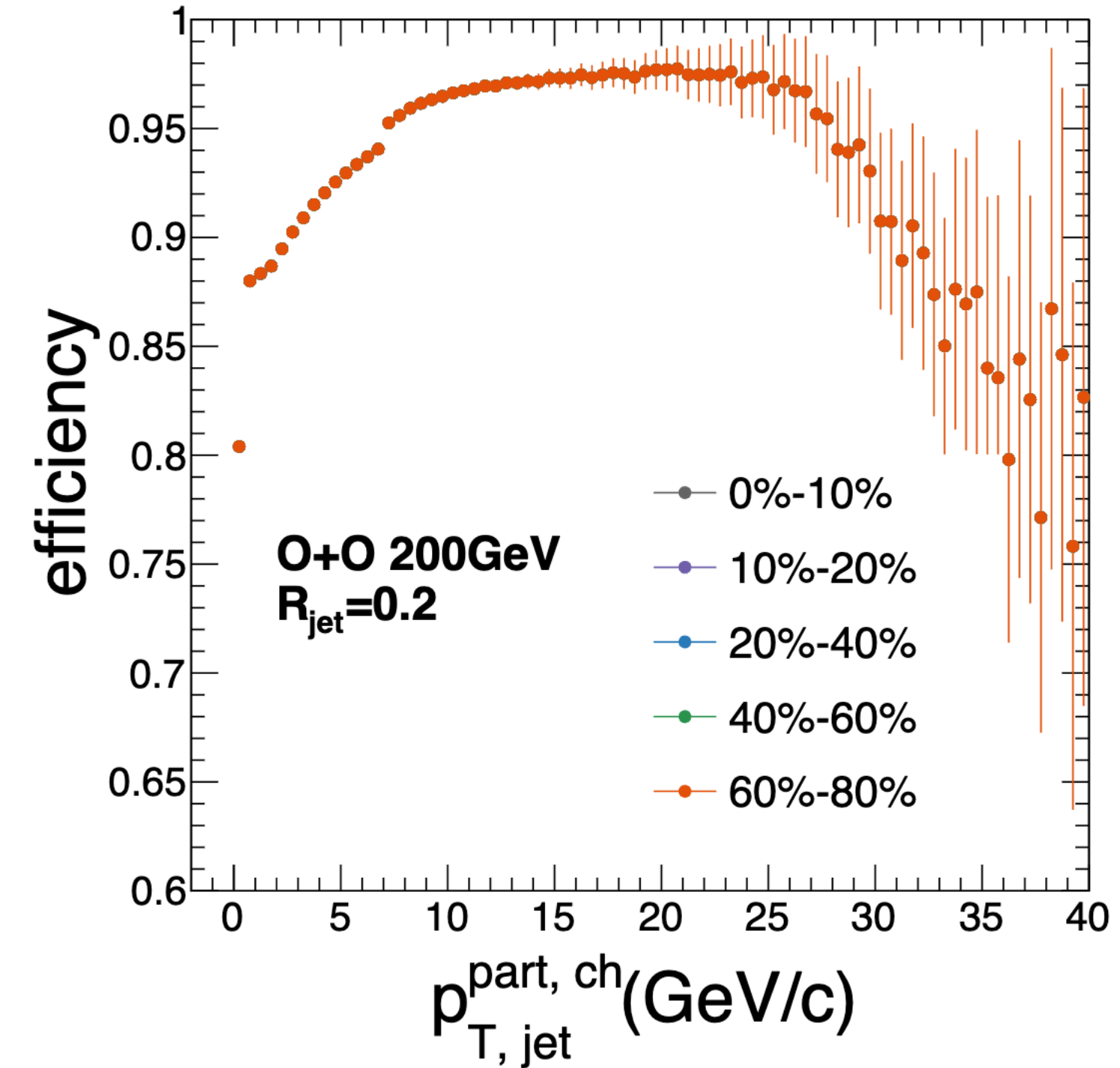
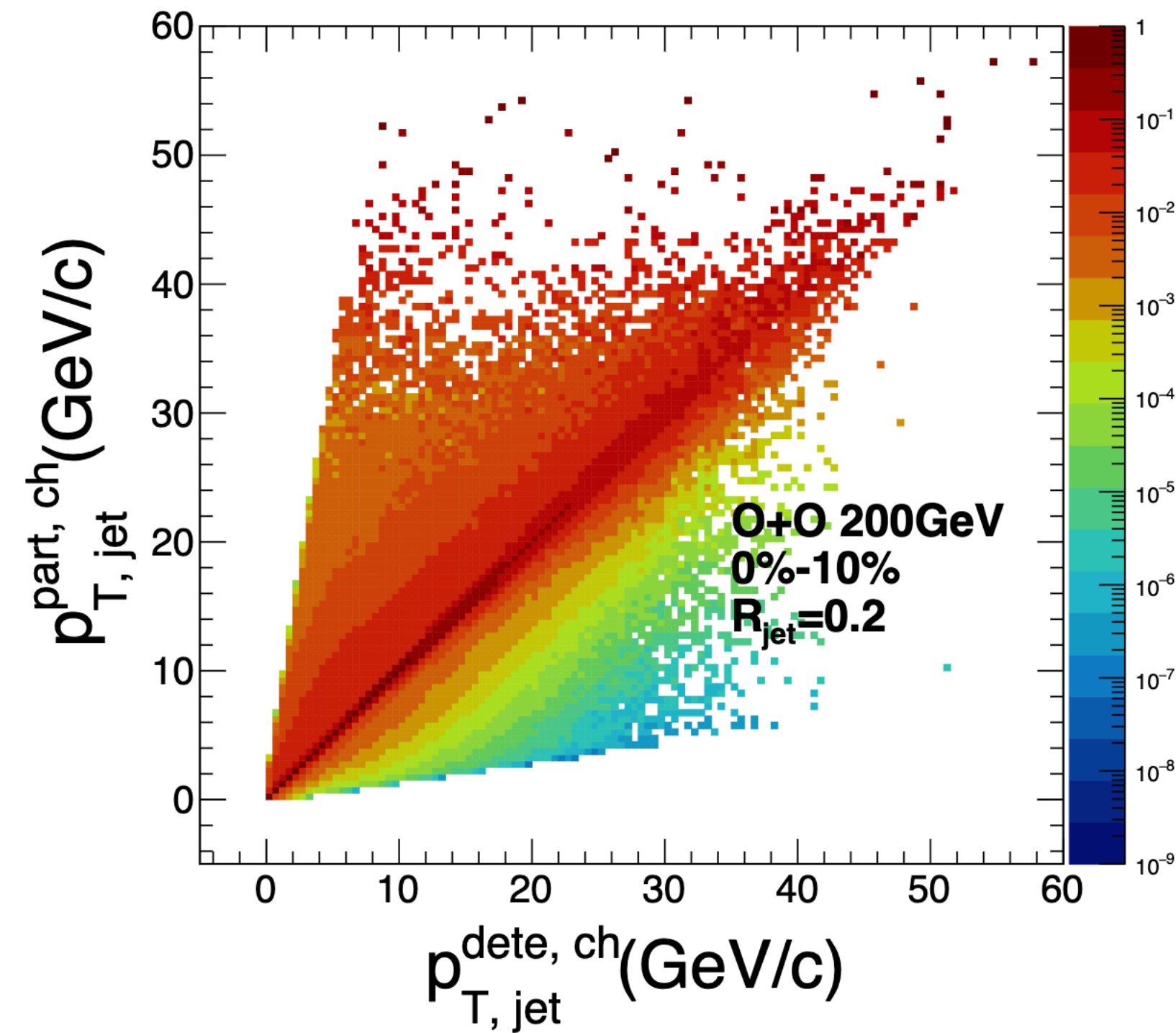


- cumulative efficiency:

$$\epsilon_{ch} = \frac{\omega_{yield}^{\pi} \epsilon_{\pi} + \omega_{yield}^k \epsilon_k + \omega_{yield}^p \epsilon_p}{\omega_{yield}^{\pi} + \omega_{yield}^k + \omega_{yield}^p}$$

- use pt resolution of J/psi in isobar: $\Delta p_T = p_T \cdot \sqrt{0.0063^2 p_T^2 + 0.0079^2}$
- smear pt by applying Gaussian function

Detector matrix (R_{det})

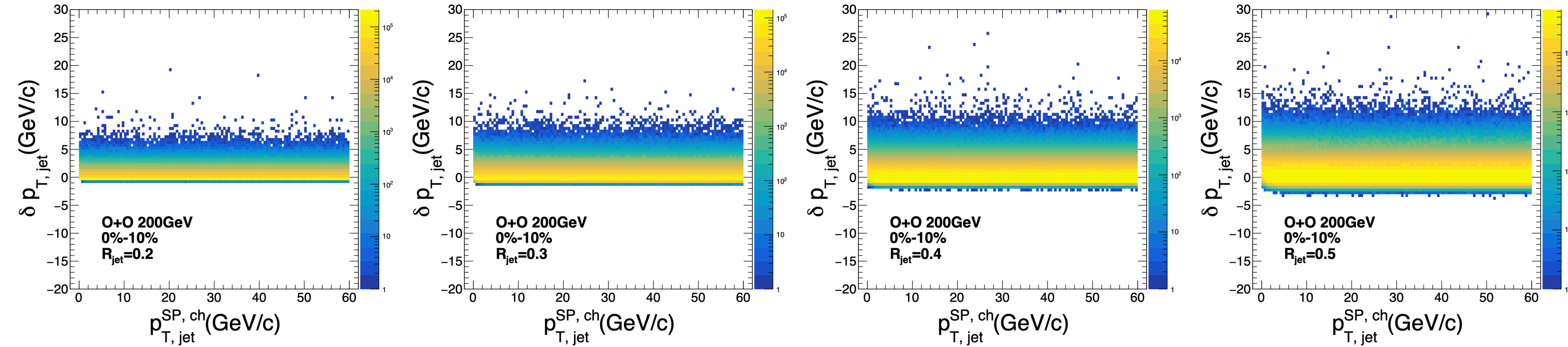


- jets at two levels are closest to each other.
- the distance between jets at the two levels is less than R_{jet}

- $\frac{p_{T,jet}^{dete}}{p_{T,jet}^{part}} > 0.15$ && $\frac{p_{T,jet}^{part}}{p_{T,jet}^{dete}} > 0.15$

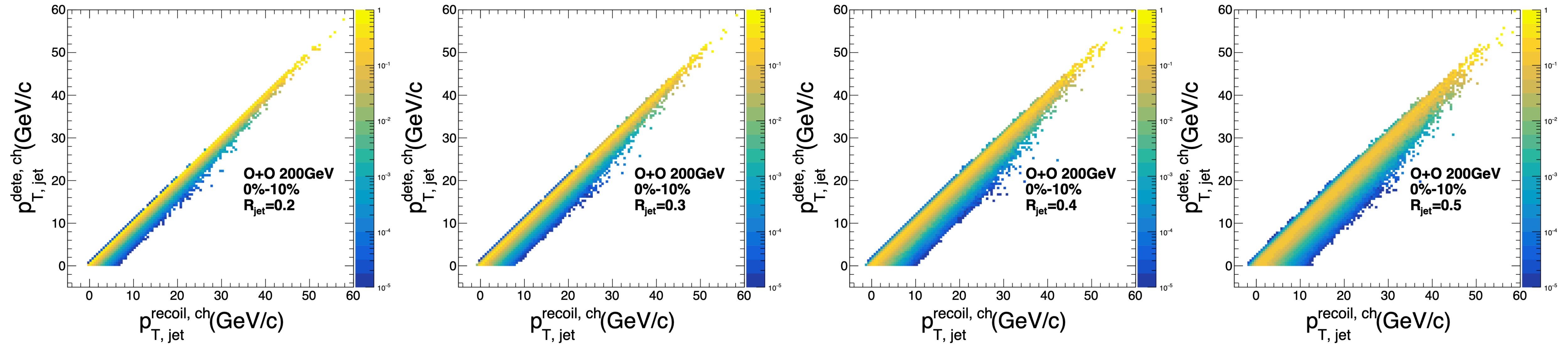
$$jet\ match\ efficiency = \frac{matched\ particle\ jets}{all\ particle\ jets}$$

Background smearing



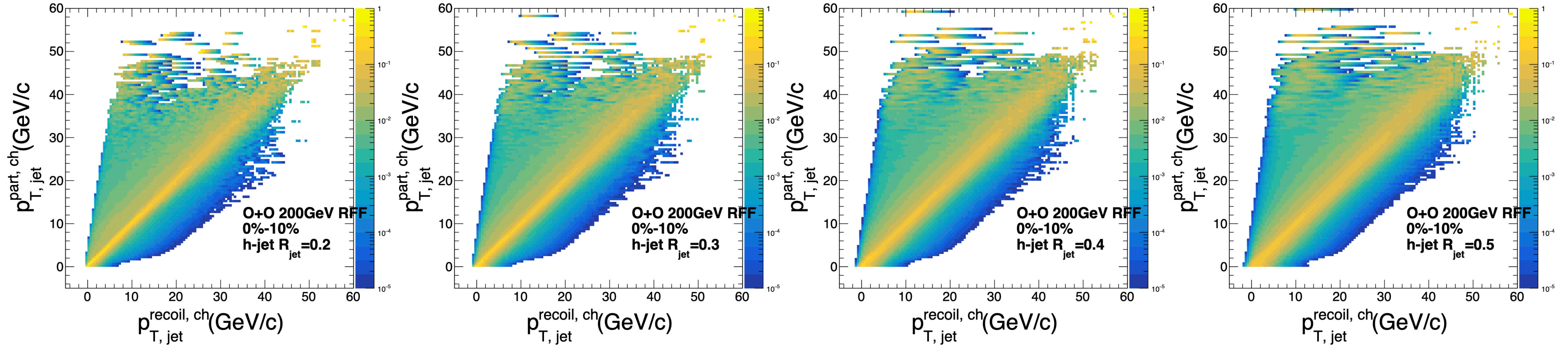
- Background fluctuations can influence the jet p_T
- embed single particle to real O+O data
- $$\delta p_T = p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{reco, ch}} - p_T^{\text{embed}}$$

Background matrix (R_{bkg})



- apply delta pt to detector level jet

Multiplied matrix (R_{full})



$$R_{\text{full}}(p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{reco, ch}}, p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{part, ch}}) = R_{\text{bkg}}(p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{reco, ch}}, p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{det, ch}}) \times R_{\text{det}}(p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{det, ch}}, p_{T, \text{jet}}^{\text{part, ch}})$$