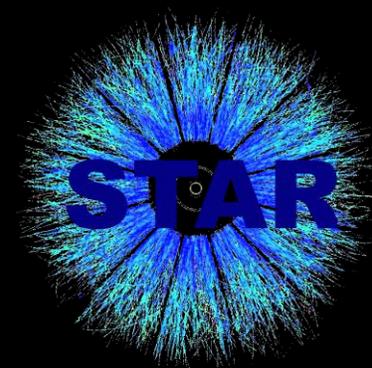


Yale



DIVISION OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS OCT. 10, 2024



PROBING THE PATH-LENGTH DEPENDENCE
OF JET ENERGY LOSS IN $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV
STAR AU-AU COLLISIONS

*AUSTIN ROSYPAL – LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
ON BEHALF OF THE STAR COLLABORATION*

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Supported in Part By:

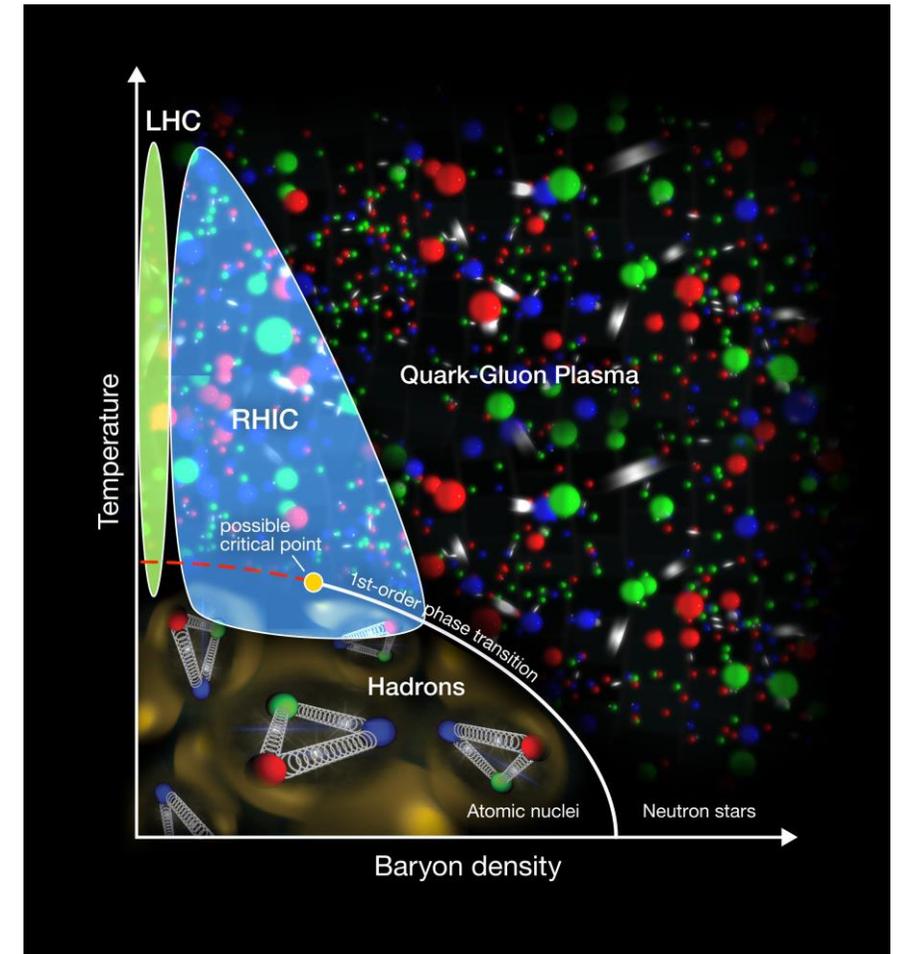


Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP)

Soup of **deconfined strongly interacting quarks and gluons** that gives rise to a liquid-like matter with the **lowest specific shear viscosity** (η/s) in nature

Forms after a collision surpassing a **critical temperature** $T_C \sim 155 \text{ MeV}$ (~ 2 trillion $^\circ\text{C}$) occurring at $\mu_B = 0$

Lifetime of $\sim 10 \text{ fm}/c$ (10^{-23} seconds)

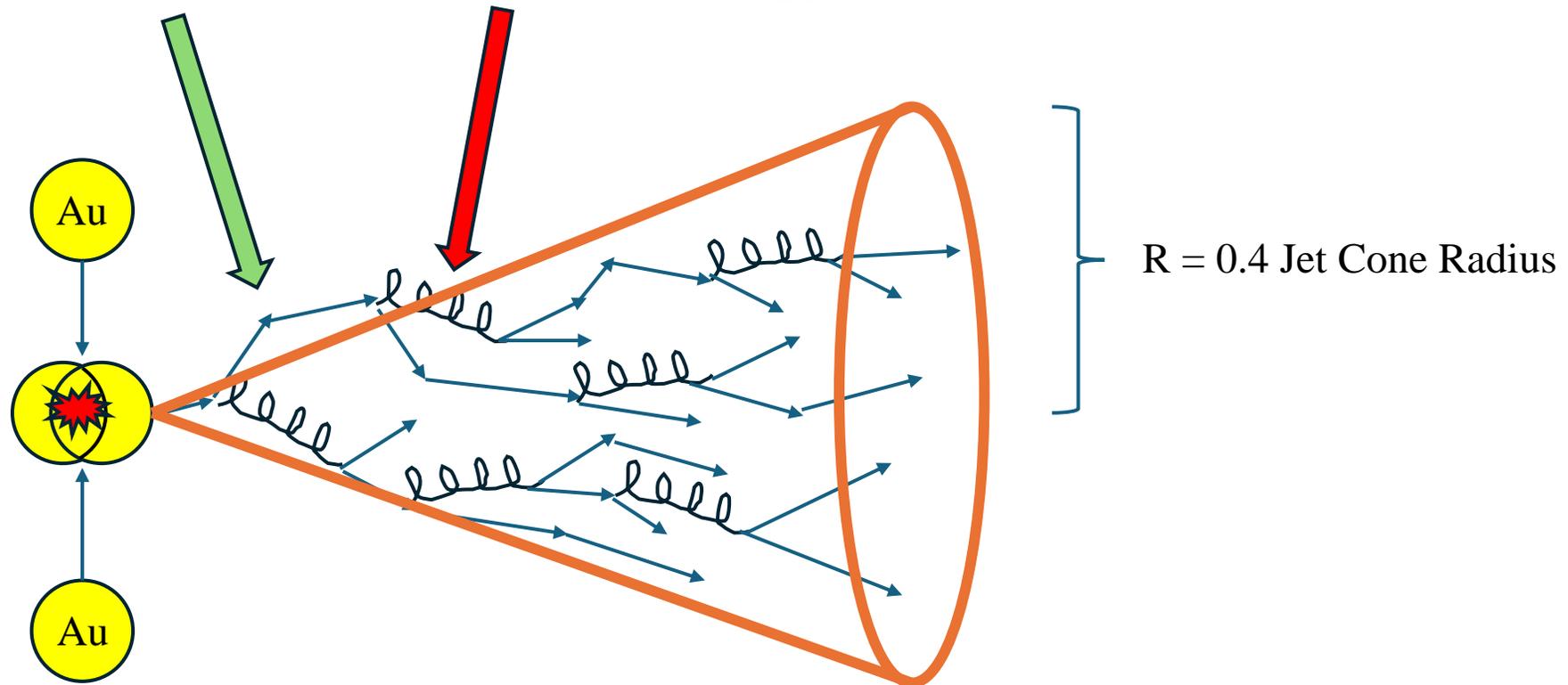


Jets in the QGP

Jets are **collimated streams** of highly energetic particles

Serve as a **proxy for the initial hard quark or gluon** kinematics

Undergo **collisional** & **radiative** energy loss within the medium

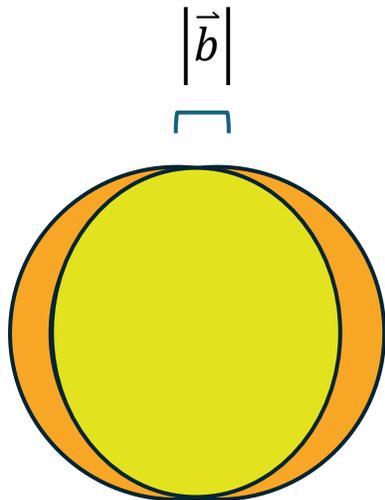


Interaction Region Geometry

Centrality is a quantifier of the impact parameter between two colliding nuclei (how “head-on” an event is)

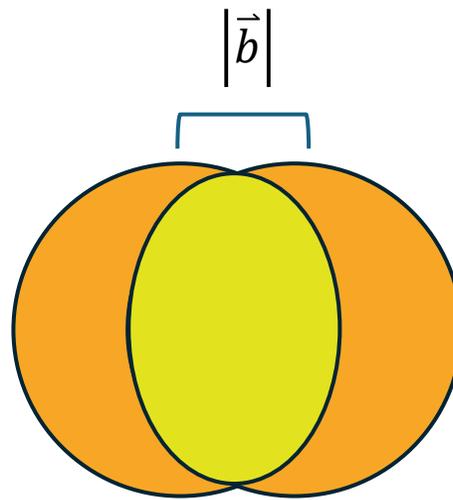
For this analysis: 0% (most central) ... 80% (most peripheral)

0-20% Centrality
Central Collision

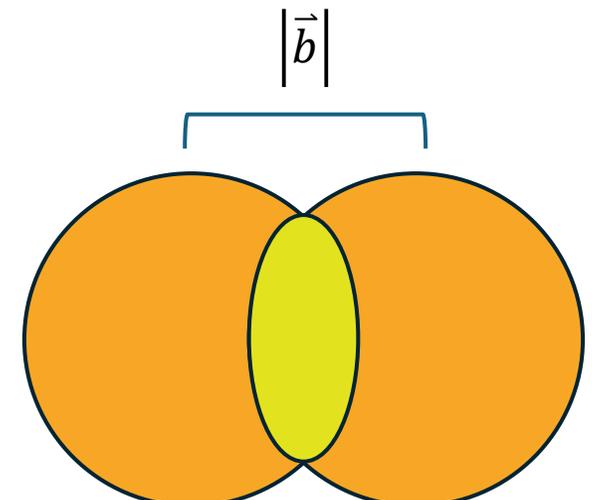


Beam Axis \hat{z} in \otimes

20-60% Centrality
Mid-Central Collision



60-80% Centrality
Peripheral Collision



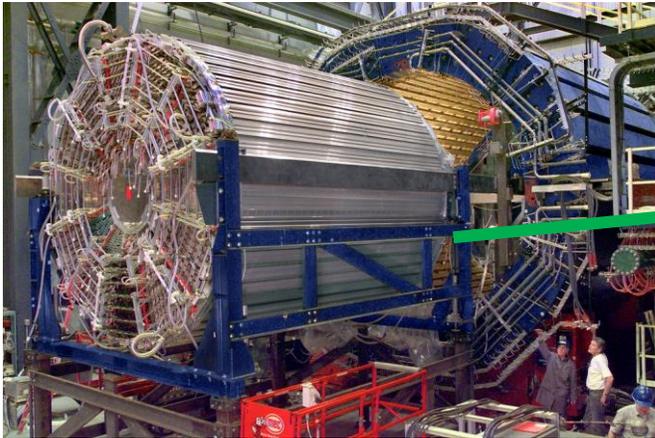
The STAR Experiment: Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

Acceptance

$$0 < \phi < 2\pi$$

$$-1 < \eta < 1$$



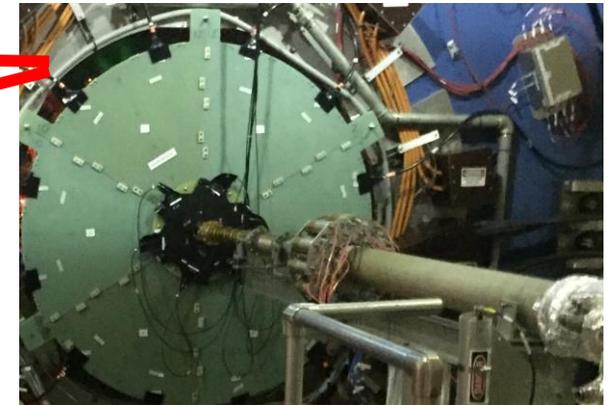
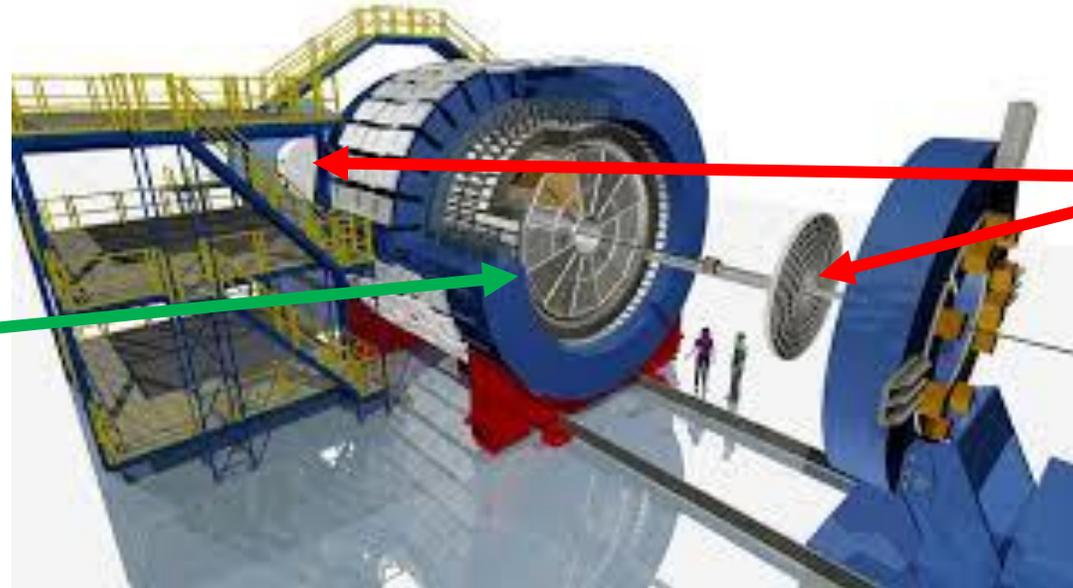
Detects tracks of charged particles
Used to measure **charged track p_T spectra** for clustering into jets

Event Plane Detector (EPD)

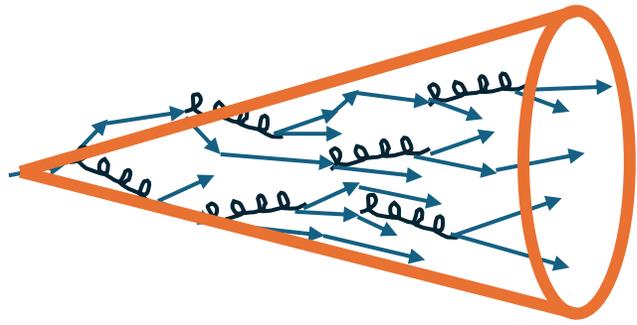
Acceptance

$$0 < \phi < 2\pi$$

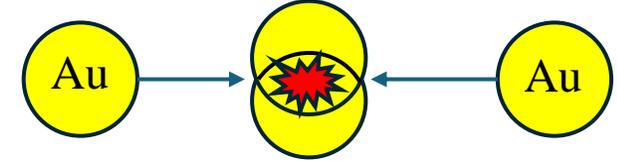
$$2.14 < |\eta| < 5.09$$



Detects the azimuthal distribution of final state charged particles
Used to determine **initial collision geometry**



Analysis Specifications



Jets

- ✓ $R = 0.4$ jet radius
- ✓ Charged, primary tracks
- ✓ Clustered with the FastJet anti- k_T algorithm
- ✓ $(\rho_{\text{background}} \cdot A_{\text{jet}})$ -subtraction applied to jets
- ✓ Jets have one or more $p_T > 2$ GeV/c track
- ✓ $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.6$

Events

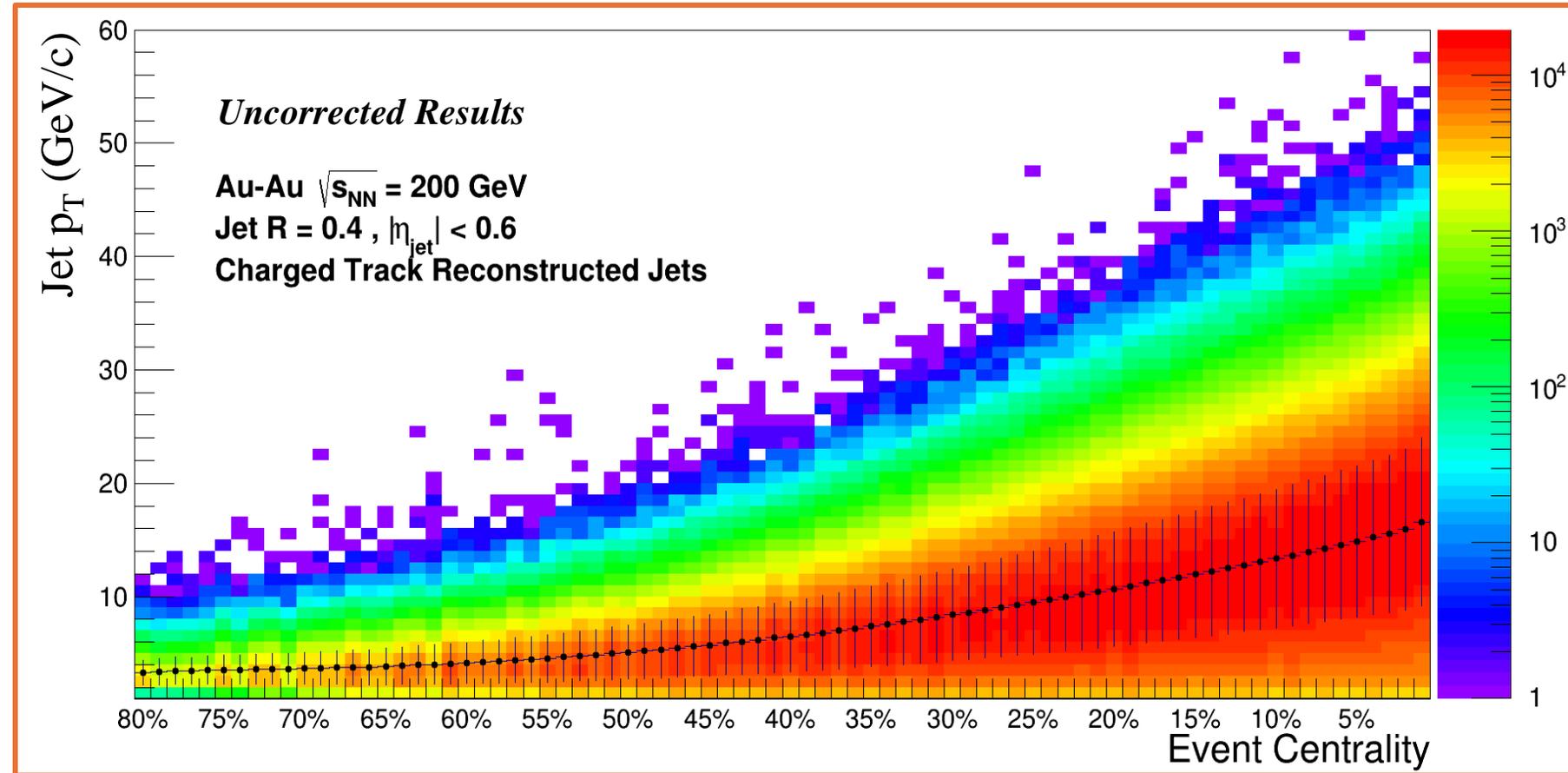
- ✓ 4.76 million events, 2019 Au-Au
- ✓ $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV Center of Mass Energy
- ✓ Minimum Bias Trigger
- ✓ z-Vertex Cut: $-30 < v_z < 20$ cm
- ✓ Primary Vertex Radial Distance from Beam Axis < 2 cm

Jet p_T Dependence on Centrality



Larger energy contribution from the underlying event as the centrality of the collision **increases**

More jets in central collisions due to **greater number of nucleon-nucleon collisions** occurring in the event



Note: Jet p_T is uncorrected, clustered raw charged particle p_T after $(\rho \cdot \text{Area})$ -subtraction
Only statistical errors accounted for in error bars

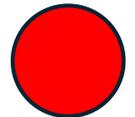
Quantifying Ellipticity

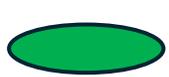
2nd Order Reduced Flow Harmonic Vector: q_2

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \left| \sum_{i=1}^M \cos(2\varphi_i), \sum_{i=1}^M \sin(2\varphi_i) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \left| \sum_{i=1}^M e^{2i\varphi_i} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} |Q_2|$$

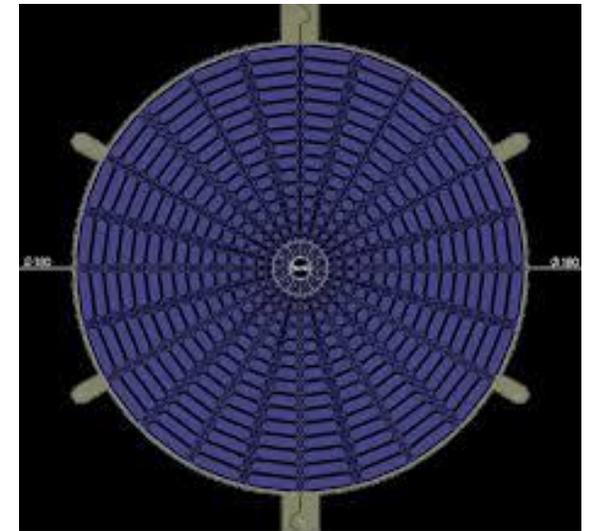
M: Charged Particle
Multiplicity of Event

φ_i : Azimuthal Angle of i^{th} particle

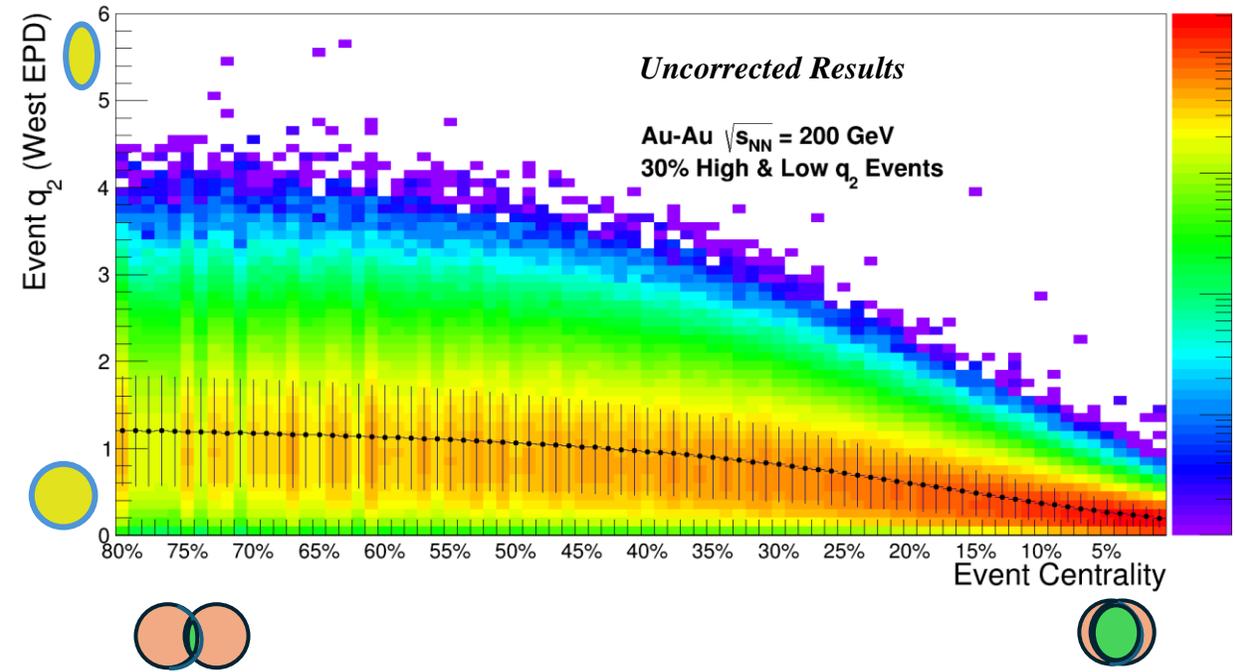
 A perfectly azimuthally symmetric event has $q_2 = 0$

 q_2 **increases with more elliptically** shaped events

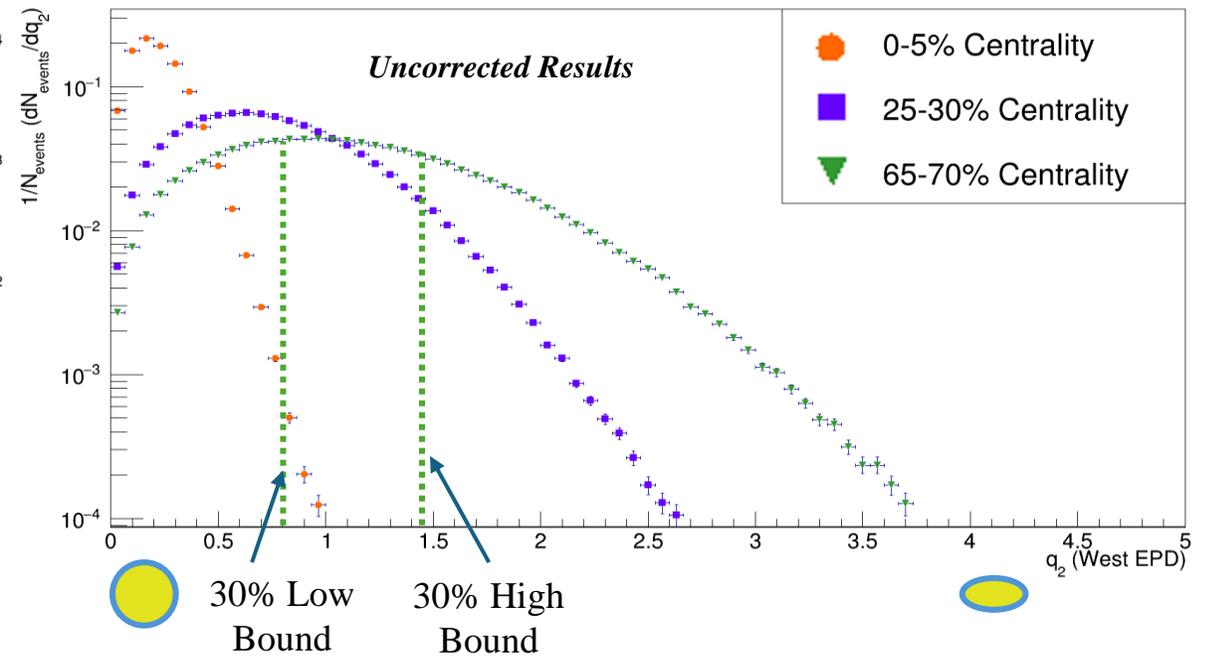
Measured with the West Event Plane Detector



Event Shape Engineering

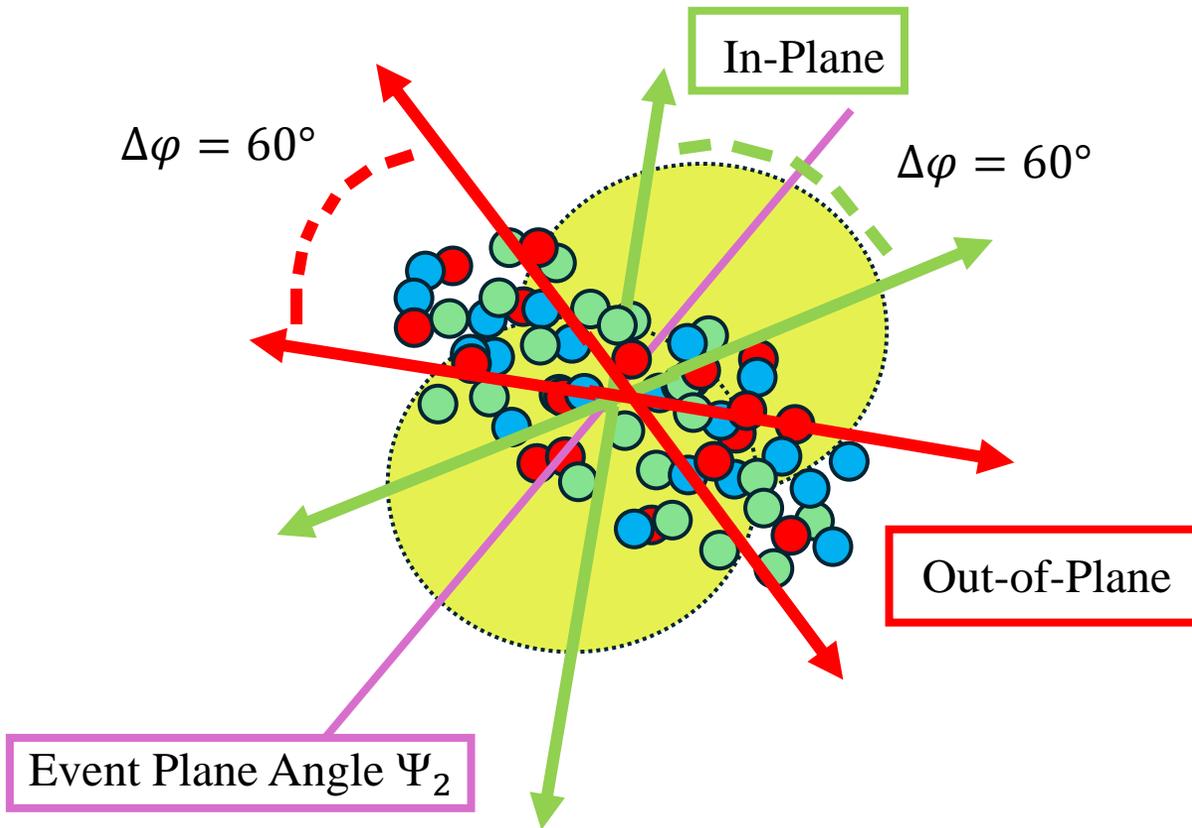


Monotonic decrease in q_2 range with increasing event centrality



Due to the distribution of q_2 values *within* a given centrality class, **30% high and low q_2 bounds** are imposed

Defining Regions About the Event Plane



Event Plane approximates, at the detector level, the **reaction plane**: Plane spanned by the beam axis vector \hat{z} and the impact parameter vector \hat{b}

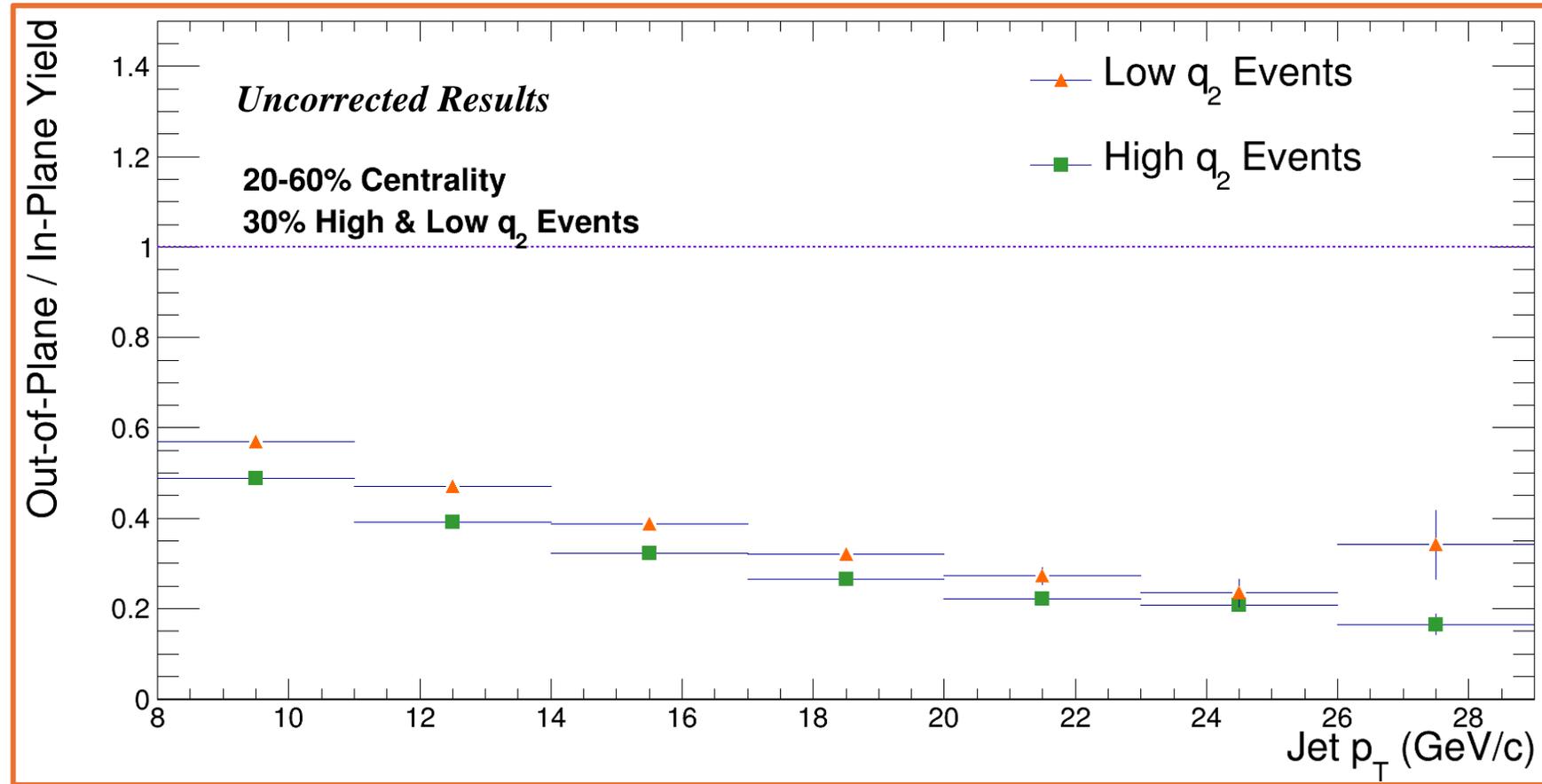
In-plane jets will traverse the **minor axis** of the QGP ellipsoid created in mid-peripheral collisions

Out-of-plane jets will traverse the **major axis**, encountering more QGP

In vs. Out of Plane Suppression

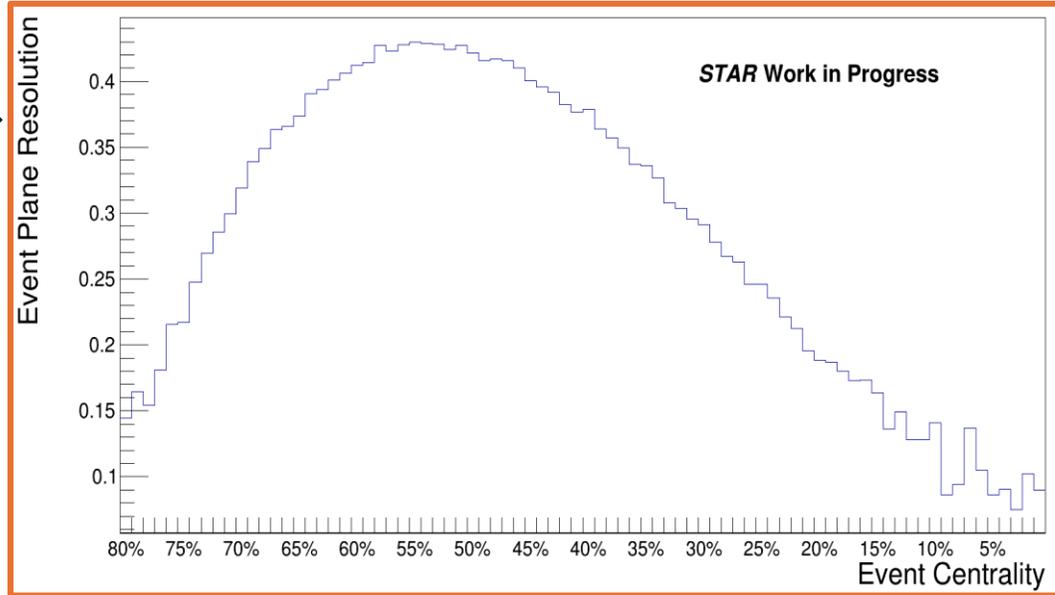
Initial indication of a **suppression** of *uncorrected* out-of-plane jets (ratio < 1)

High q_2 events may cause slightly more out-of-plane jet yield suppression (to be analyzed further after corrections applied)



Note: Jet p_T is uncorrected, clustered raw charged particle p_T after $(\rho \cdot \text{Area})$ -subtraction
Only statistical errors accounted for in error bars

Event Plane Resolution Corrections



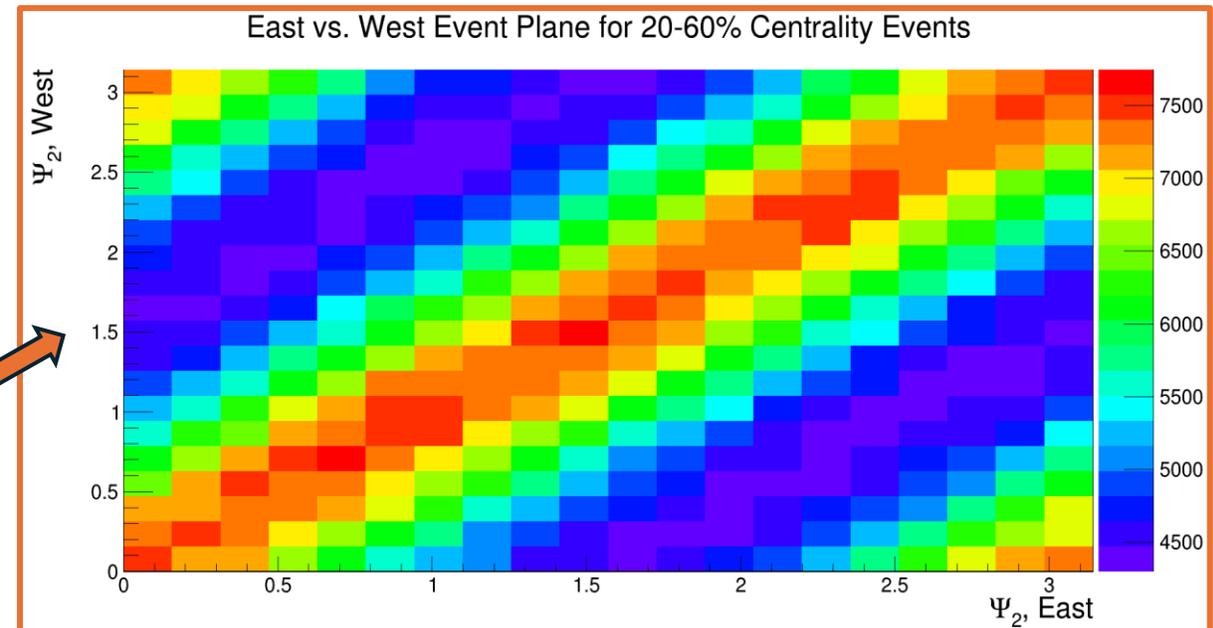
$$EP_{Resolution} = \langle \cos(2(\Psi_2^a - \Psi_R)) \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\langle \cos(2(\Psi_2^{East EPD} - \Psi_2^{West EPD})) \rangle}$$

Poskanzer & Voloshin, 1998

Highest event plane resolution measured between **20-30%** collision centrality. Beyond **25% centrality**, resolution decreases

Clear relationship between the event planes measured by the West and East EP Detectors on an event-by-event basis



STAR Work in Progress



Summary / Conclusion

Event-Shape Engineering can be utilized to study pathlength dependent jet quenching in STAR

An out-of-plane jet yield **suppression** will be examined *once corrections are applied* (event plane, jet spectra, statistical errors)

Future Endeavors:

Event plane and q_2 **resolutions** must be applied

Study the event plane's resolution dependence on **q_2 resolution**

Jet p_T spectra must be **unfolded** to account for detector effects

Statistical Errors will be calculated and applied

This study of path-length dependent jet energy loss at STAR is **motivated** by:

[Beattie, Nijs, Sas, van der Schee. 2023, PLB 836, 137596](#)

[Beattie. arXiv:2210.02937 \(2022\)](#)

Backup

