

CELEBRATING NEW BEGINNINGS AT RHIC and EIC

August 1–4, 2023



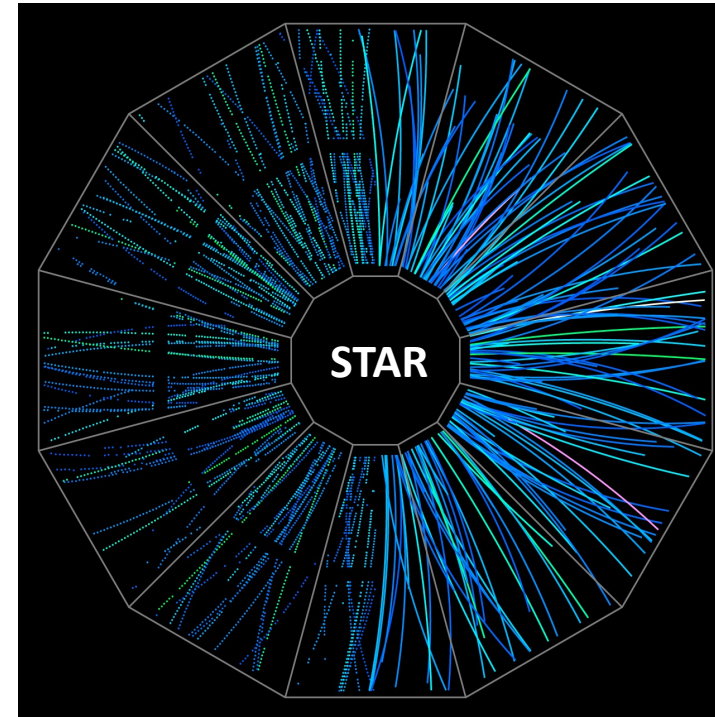
Recent Jet Measurements at STAR

Diptanil Roy

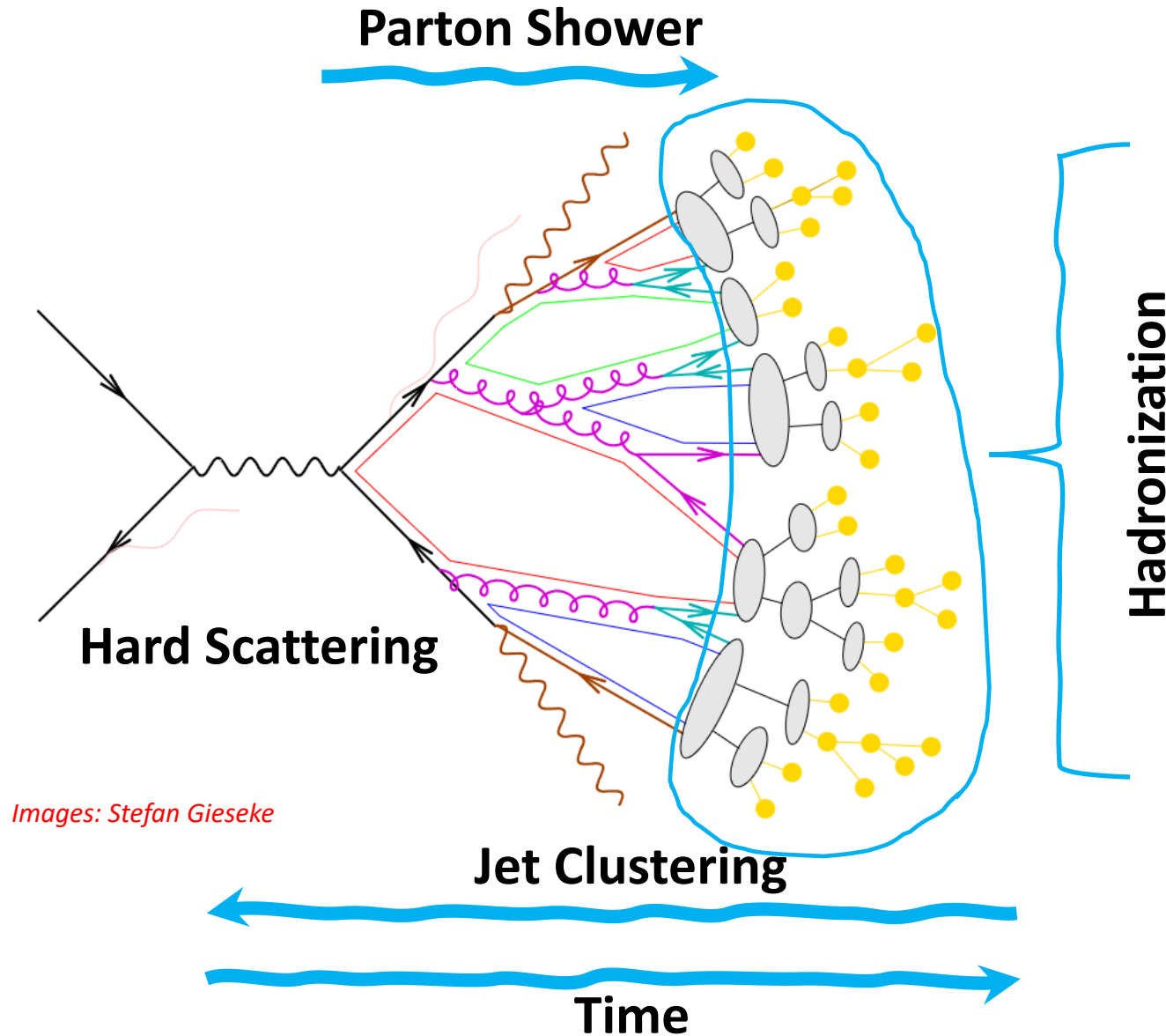
(On behalf of the STAR Collaboration)

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Introduction: Jets in Vacuum



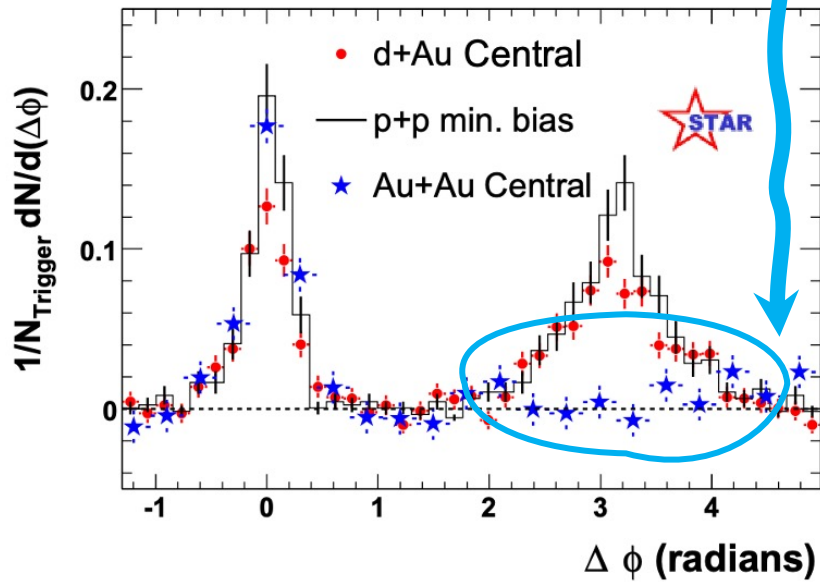
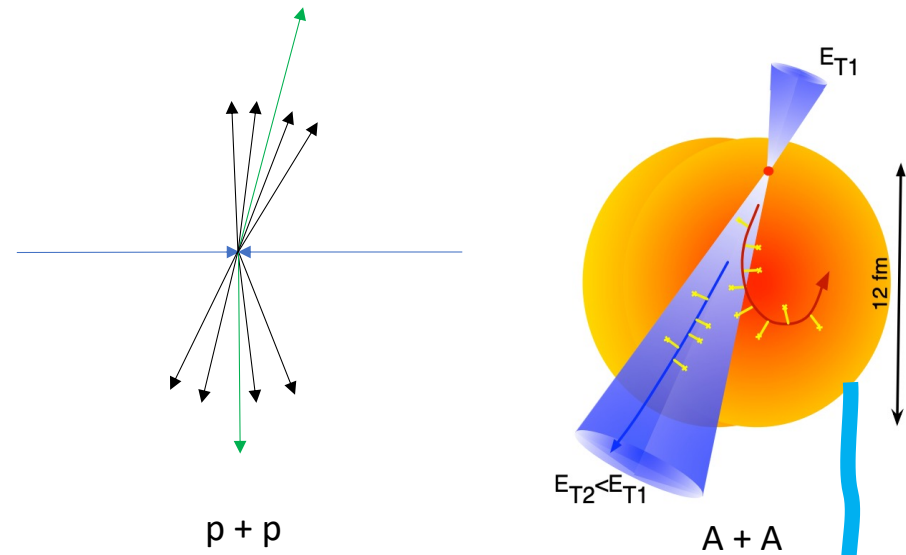
Images: Stefan Gieseke

- Proxies for hard scattered partons
- Production rate calculable by pQCD
- Clustering algorithms use final state particles to reconstruct jets
- Jet substructure holds information about fragmentation and hadronization processes

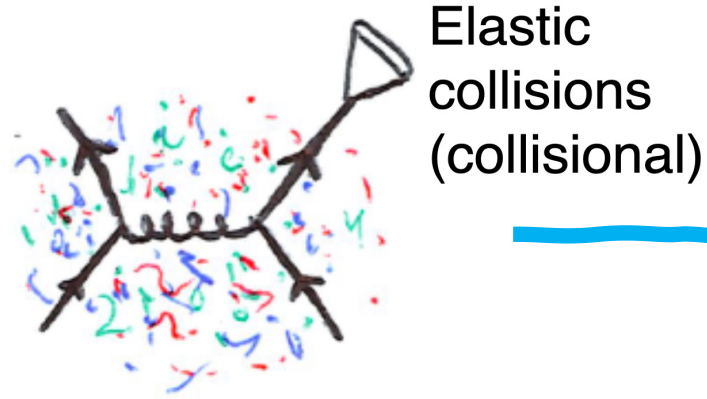
Can we disentangle perturbative and non-perturbative physics in vacuum?

Do jet substructures differ due to quark-like or gluon-like jets?

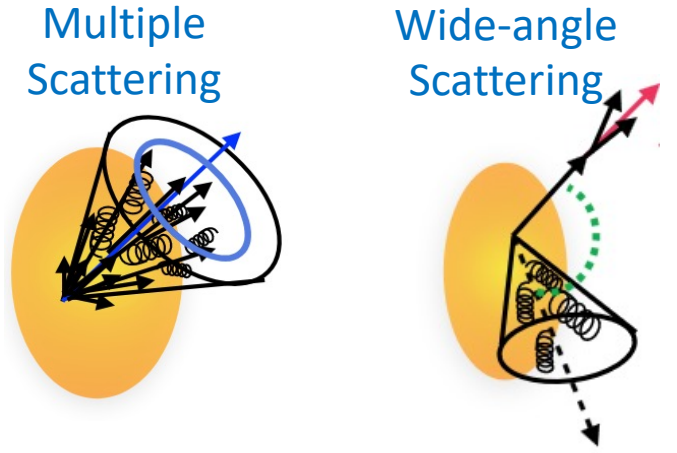
Introduction: Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions



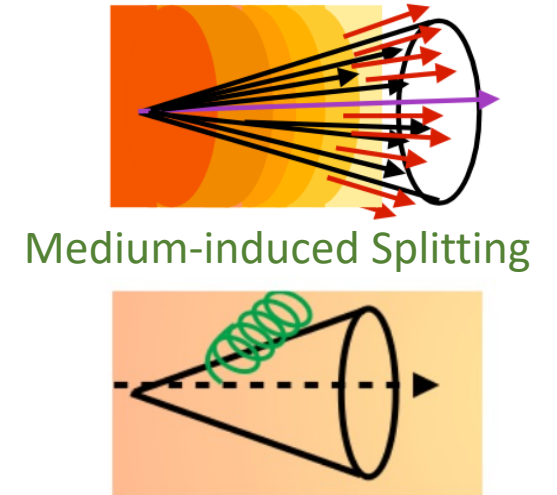
August 2, 2023



Images: Laura Havener,



Medium Response



Is jet yield suppression system size and geometry dependent?

Does the medium change the chemistry of the hard scattered jets?

Diptanil Roy (RHIC-AGS Users Meeting, 2023)

The STAR Detector

Beam-beam counter (BBC)

- ✓ Trigger detector in the forward region

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- ✓ Measures momenta of charged tracks
- ✓ $|\eta| < 1, 0 < \phi < 2\pi$
- ✓ PID using dE/dx

Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC)

- ✓ Measures neutral component of jet energy
- ✓ $|\eta| < 1, 0 < \phi < 2\pi$

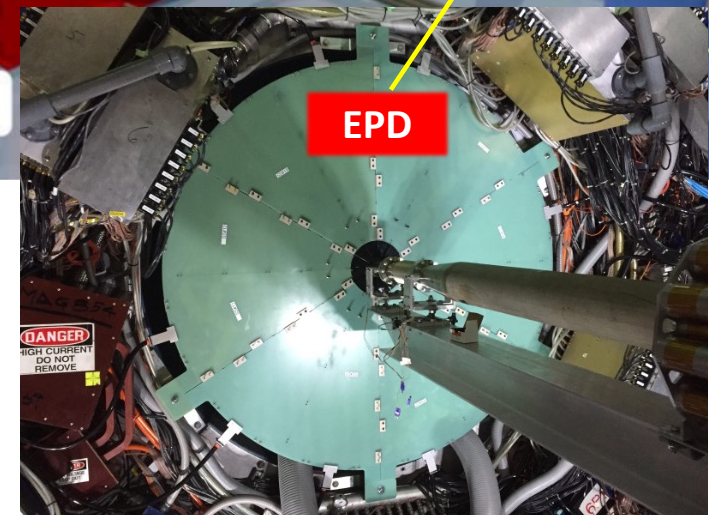
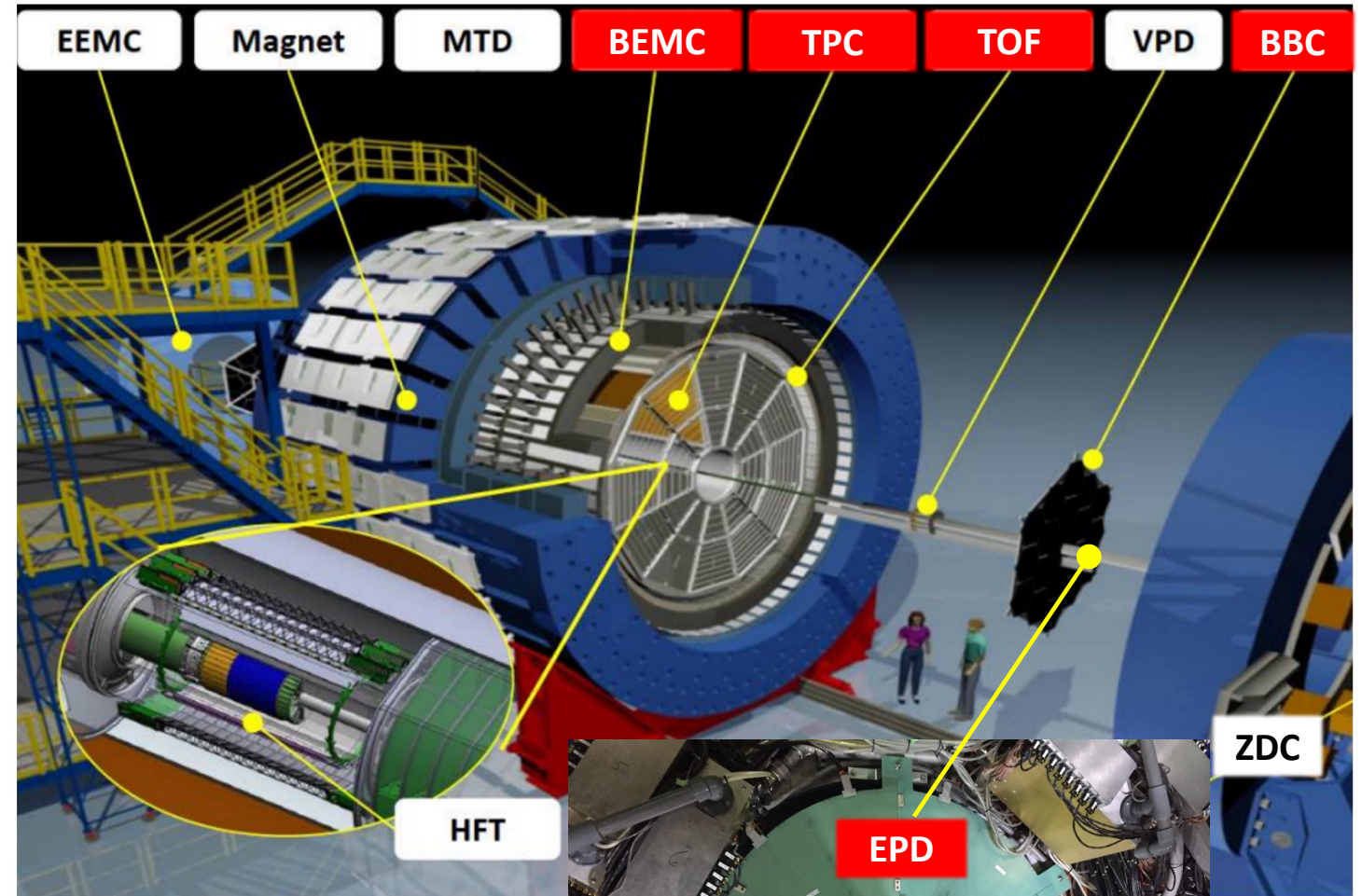
Time-Of-Flight (TOF)

- ✓ PID using TOF measurement
- ✓ $|\eta| < 1, 0 < \phi < 2\pi$

Event Plane Detector (EPD)

- ✓ Estimates event-plane by measuring charged particle production
- ✓ $2.14 < |\eta| < 5.09$

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Isolating perturbative and non-perturbative physics in vacuum(p-p) jets

SoftDrop: Groom a reconstructed jet to remove soft wide-angle radiation

Hard Probes 2023

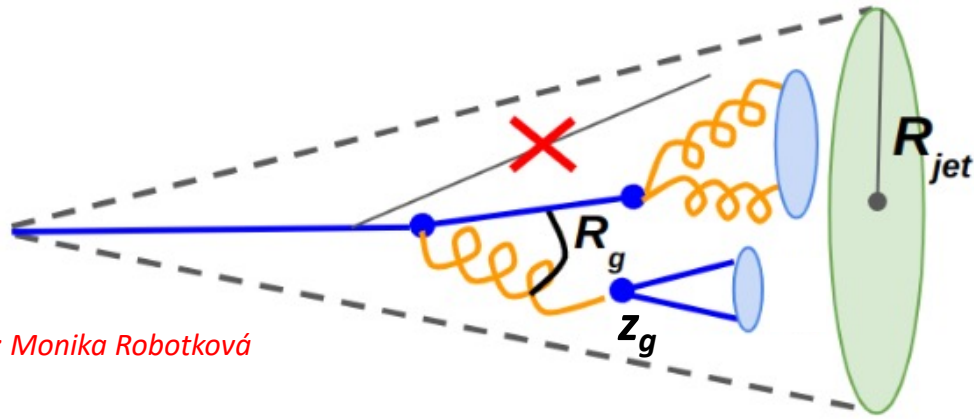
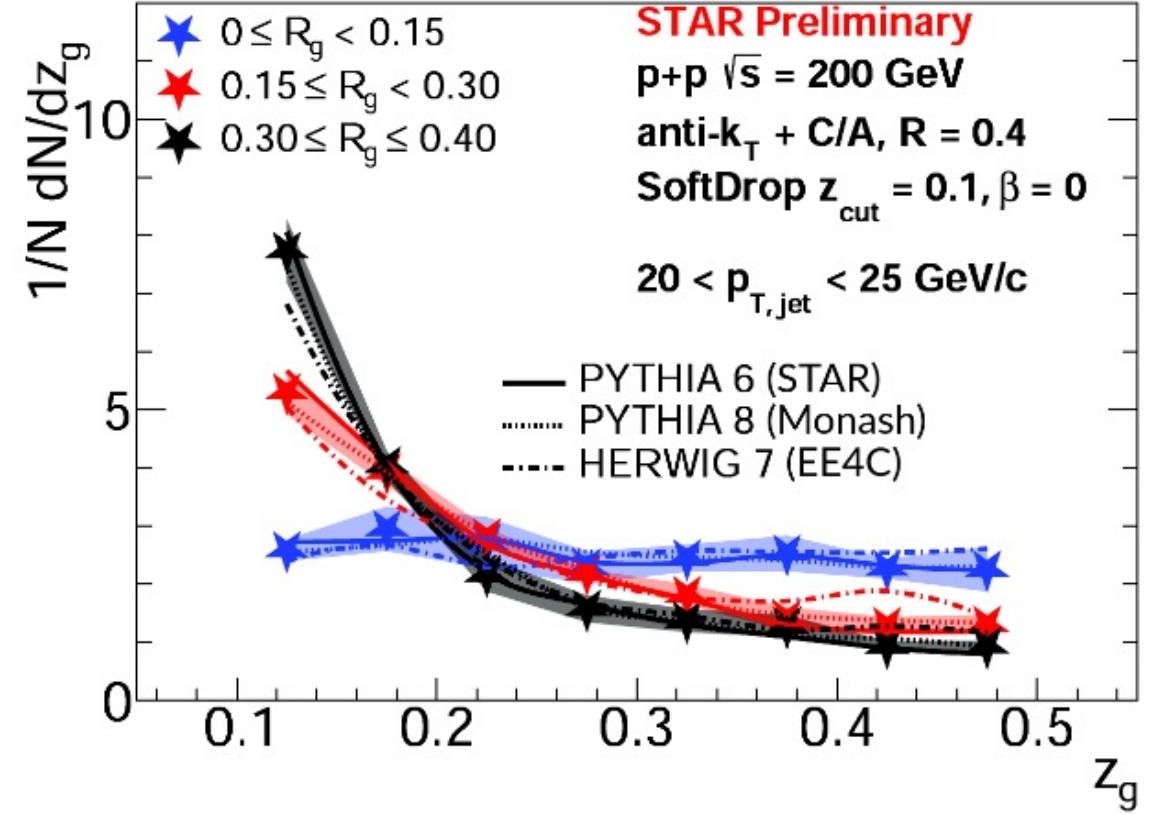


Image: Monika Robotková



Grooming condition: Require subjet momentum fraction to pass

$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{cut} (R_g/R_{Jet})^\beta \quad z_{cut} = 0.1$$

$$\beta = 0$$

z_g = Shared Momentum Fraction
 R_g = Distance of subjets at first split

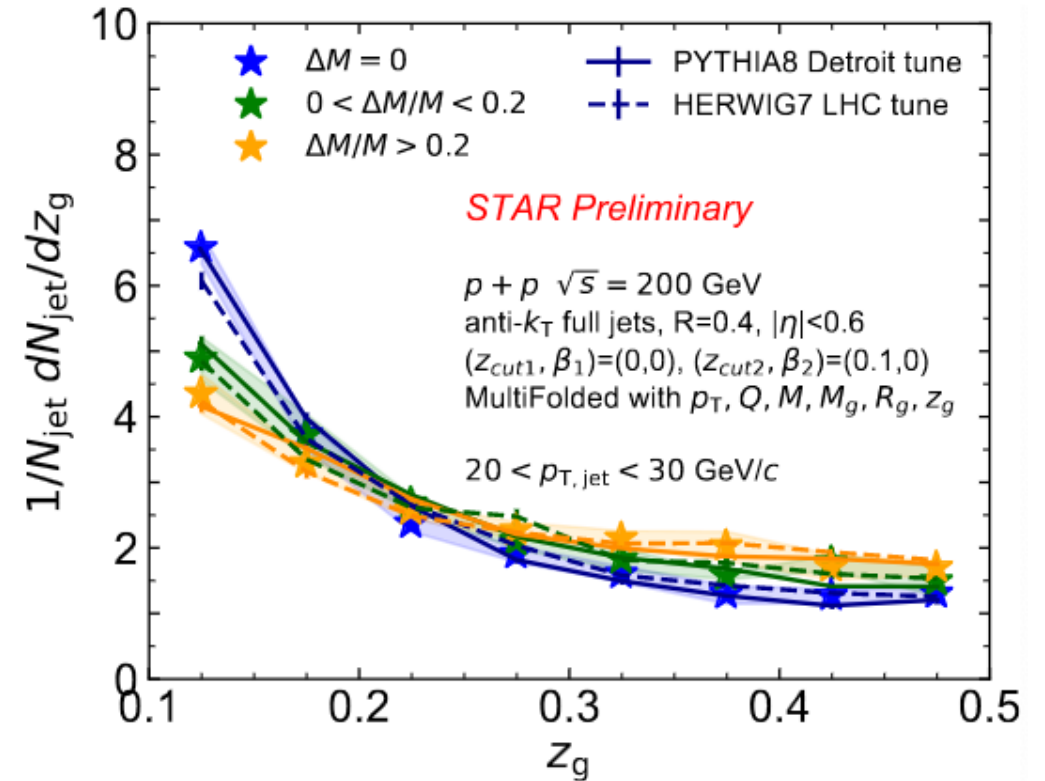
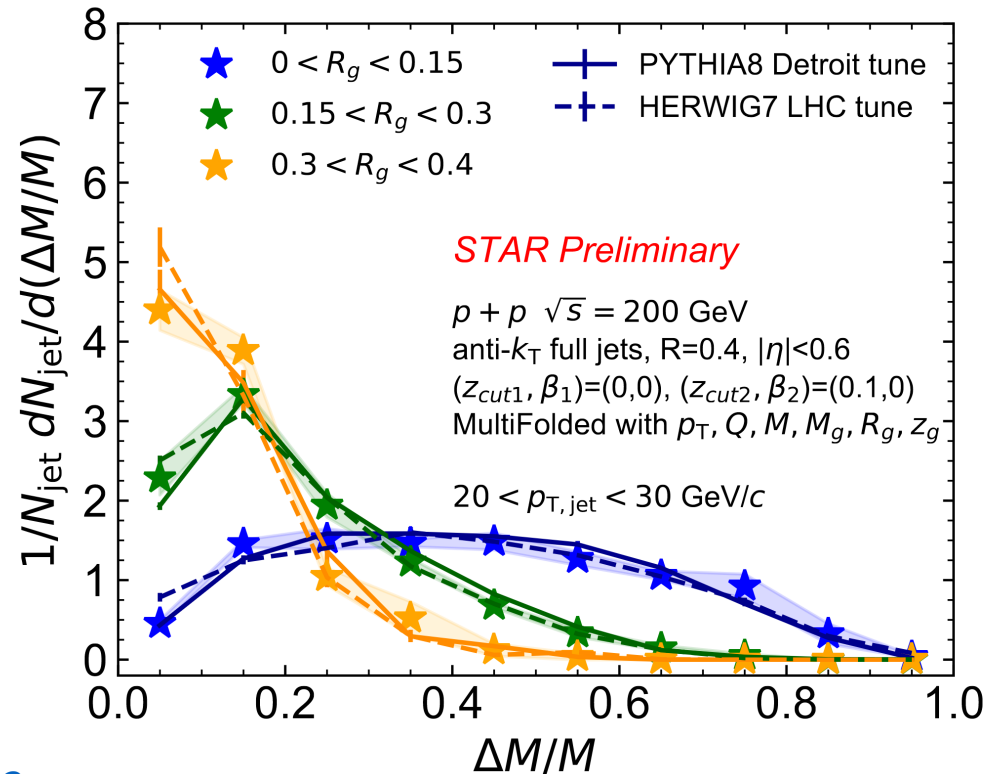
Collinear Splitting \rightarrow Smaller $R_g \rightarrow$ Flatter $z_g \rightarrow$ Less perturbative

Wide-Angle Splitting \rightarrow Larger $R_g \rightarrow$ Steeper $z_g \rightarrow$ More Perturbative



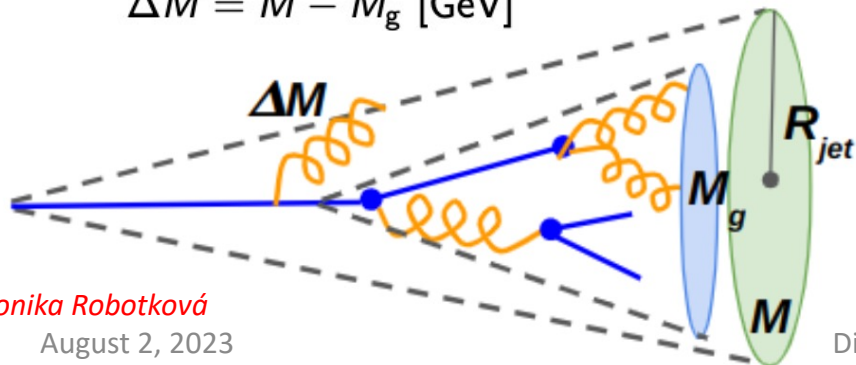
Isolating perturbative and non-perturbative physics in vacuum(p-p) jets

CollinearDrop: Difference of an observable for an ungroomed vs groomed jet → Access to soft component of jet



DIS 2023

$$\Delta M = M - M_g \text{ [GeV]}$$



Smaller $R_g \rightarrow$ Larger $\langle \Delta M/M \rangle \rightarrow$ Flatter $z_g \rightarrow$ Less perturbative

Larger $R_g \rightarrow$ Smaller $\langle \Delta M/M \rangle \rightarrow$ Steeper $z_g \rightarrow$ More Perturbative

Image: Monika Robotková

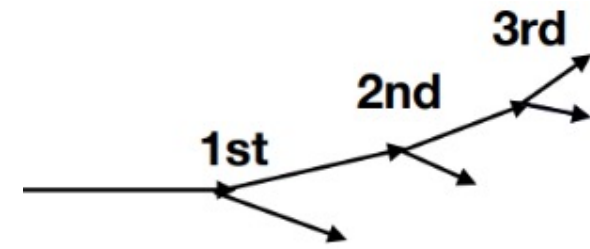
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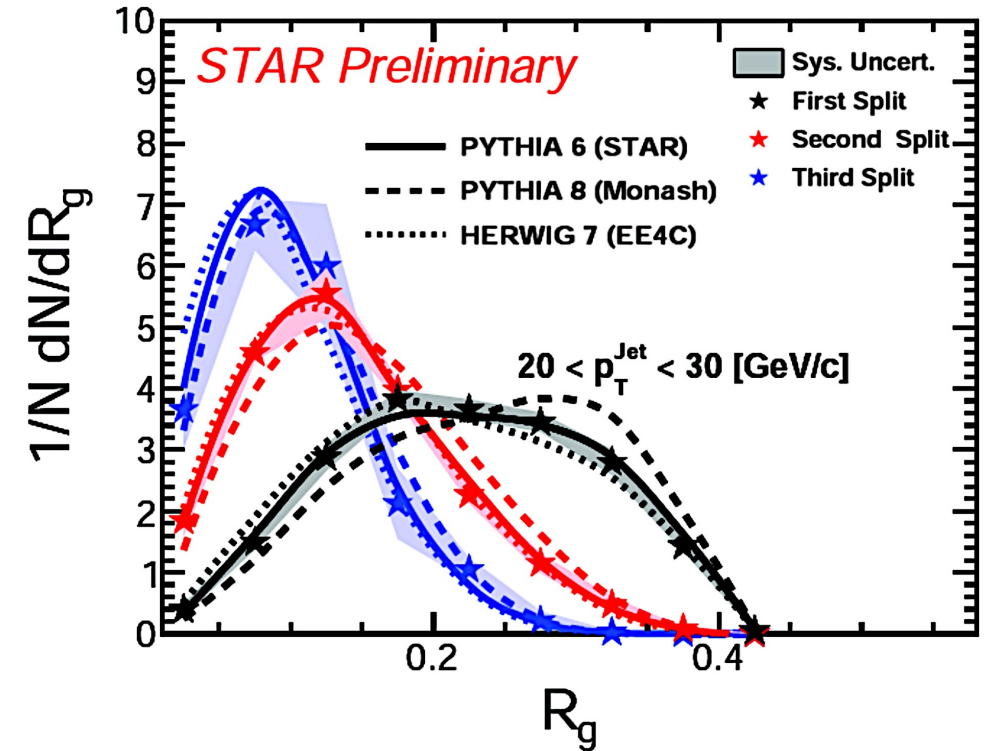
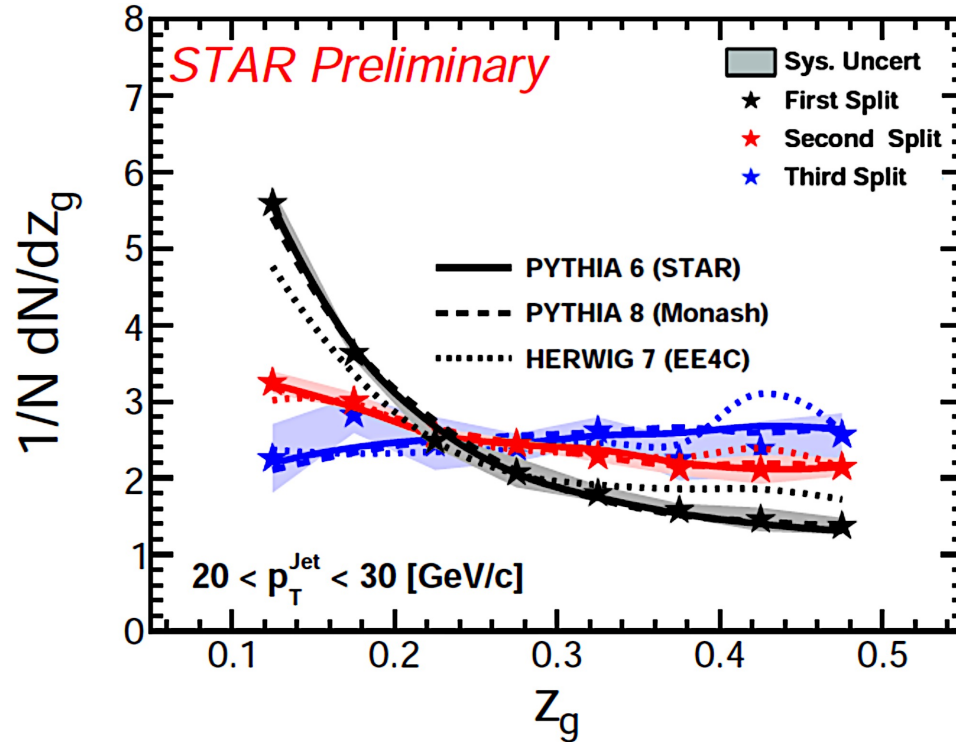


Time evolution of the vacuum(p-p) jet

Iterative SoftDrop: Access to 1st, 2nd, 3rd hard splits of the parton shower



[Hard Probes 2023](#)



z_g becomes flatter over time → Consistent with perturbative to non-perturbative transition

R_g becomes narrower over time → Change from soft wide-angle to hard collinear splitting

Can we pinpoint a distinct transition region?



Time evolution of the vacuum(p-p) jet

Energy-Energy Correlators:

$$\text{Normalized EEC} = \frac{1}{\sum_{\text{Jets}} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{E_i E_j}{p_{T, \text{Jet}}^2}} \frac{d \left(\sum_{\text{Jets}} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{E_i E_j}{p_{T, \text{Jet}}^2} \right)}{d(\Delta R)}$$

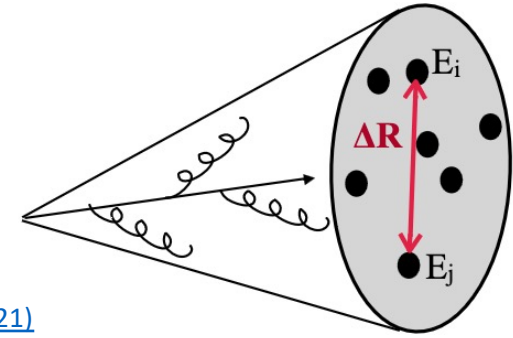
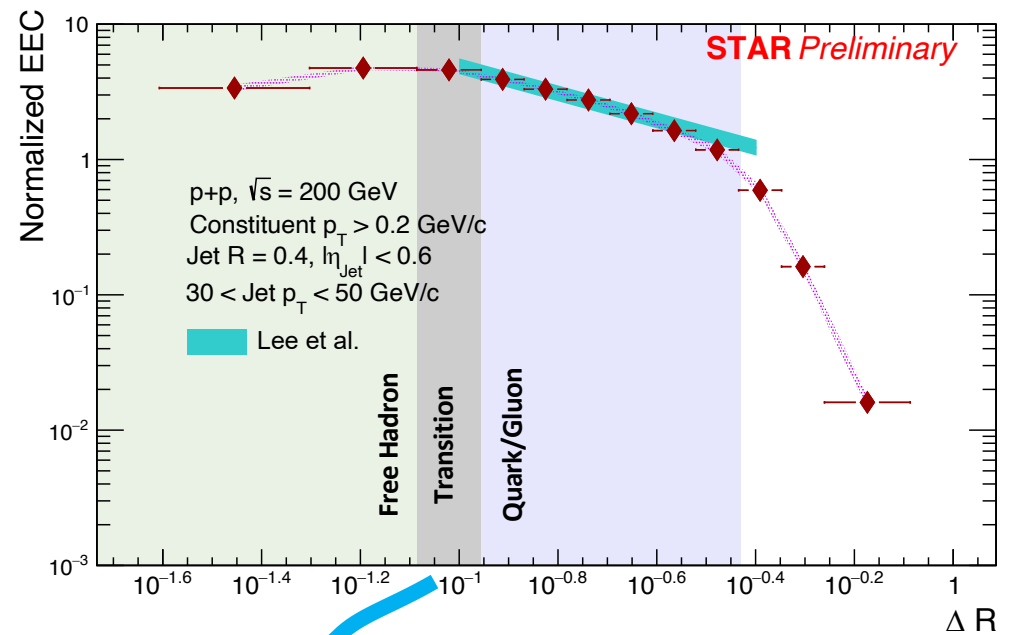
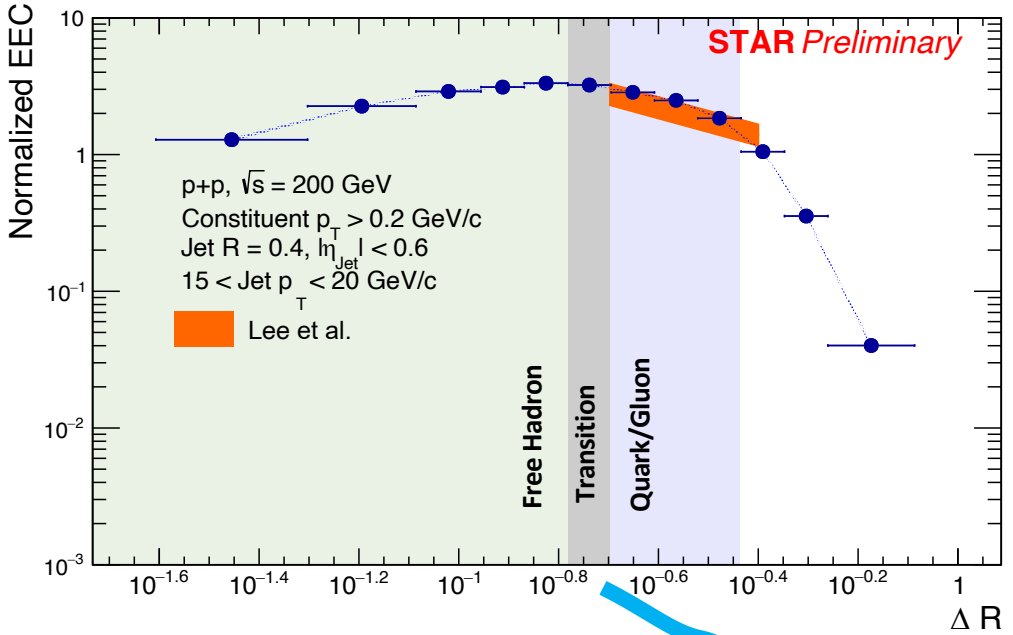


Image: Nihar Sahoo

Formation Time: $t_f \propto \frac{1}{\Delta R^2}$

[Apolinário, Cordeiro, & Zapp EPJC 81 \(2021\)](#)



Transition Region at $\Delta R_{\text{Turnover}} \times p_T^{\text{Jet}} \sim 2 - 3 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \text{No } p_T^{\text{Jet}} \text{ dependence}$

Universal scale for confinement of quark/gluon to hadrons

[Hard Probes 2023](#)

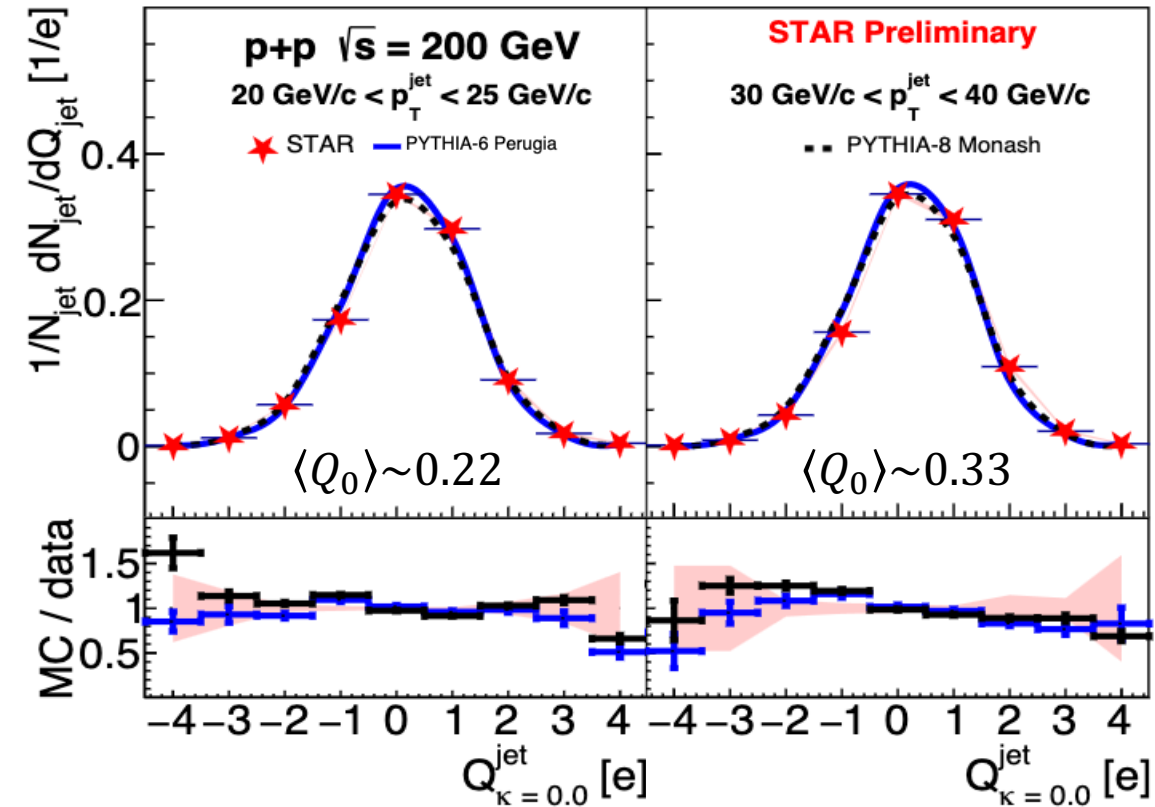


Vacuum(p-p) jet substructure

(Weighted) Jet Charge: $Q_{\kappa}^i = \sum_{j \in \text{jet}} \left(\frac{p_T^j}{p_T^{\text{jet}}} \right)^{\kappa} Q_j$

DNP 2022

$\kappa = 0$ (Chosen for this analysis)



Mean shifts higher with higher jet p_T

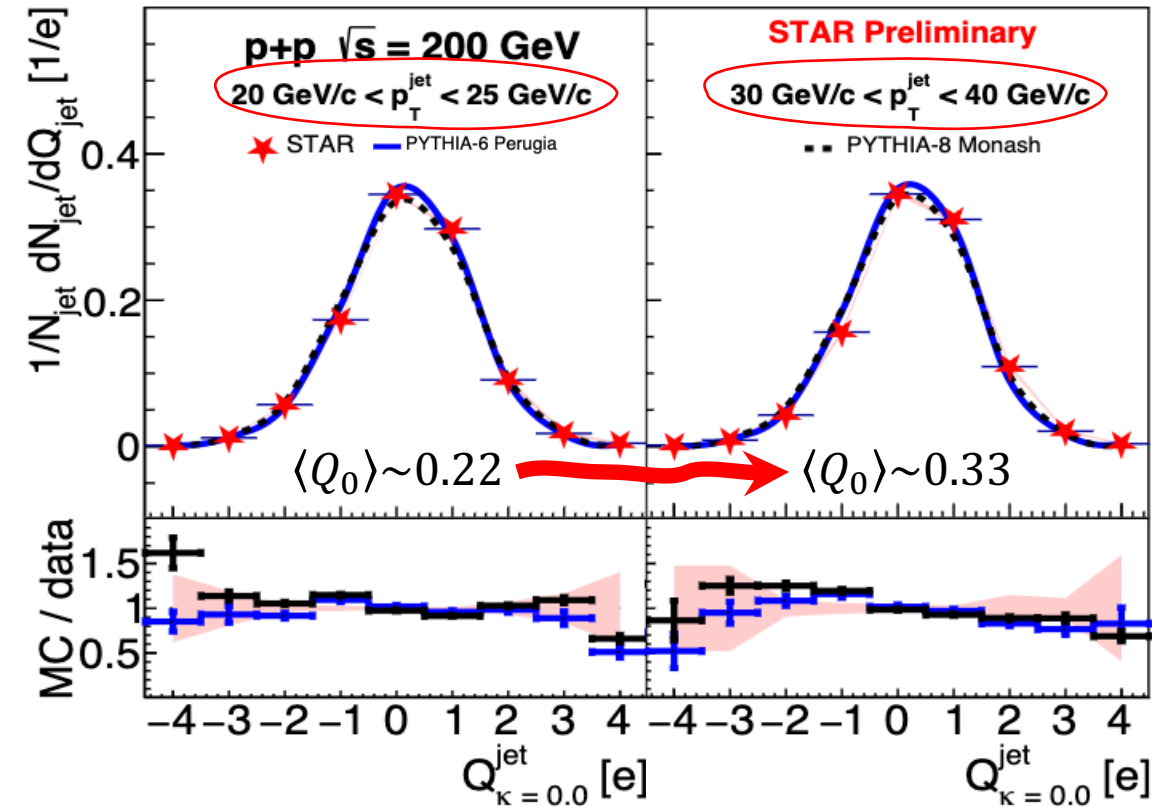


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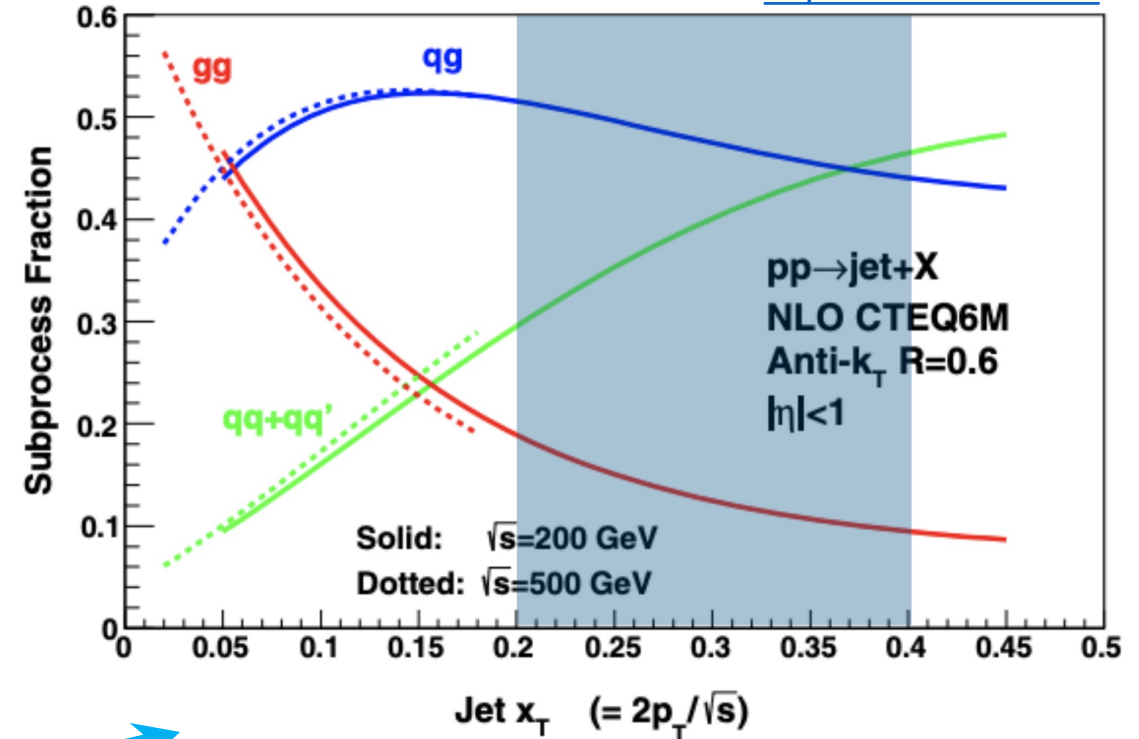
DNP 2022

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Mean shifts higher with higher jet p_T

PhysRevD.100.052005



More quark-initiated jets at higher p_T

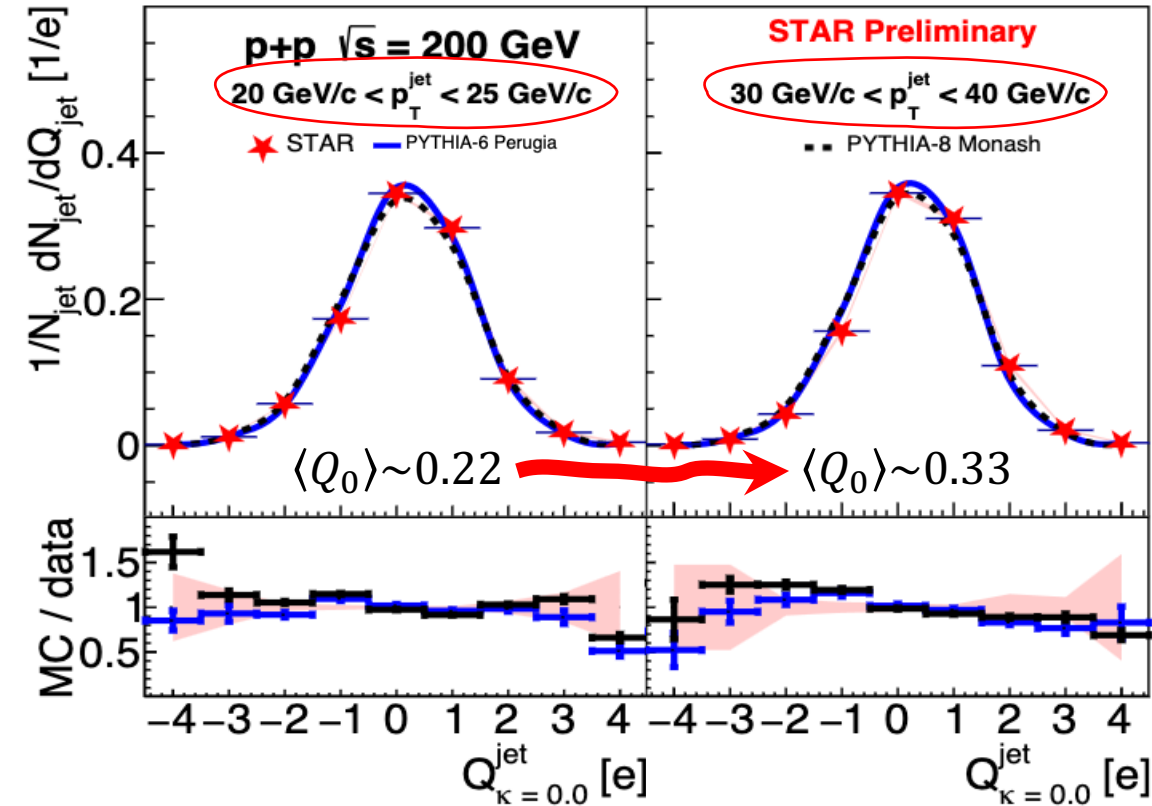


Vacuum(p-p) jet substructure

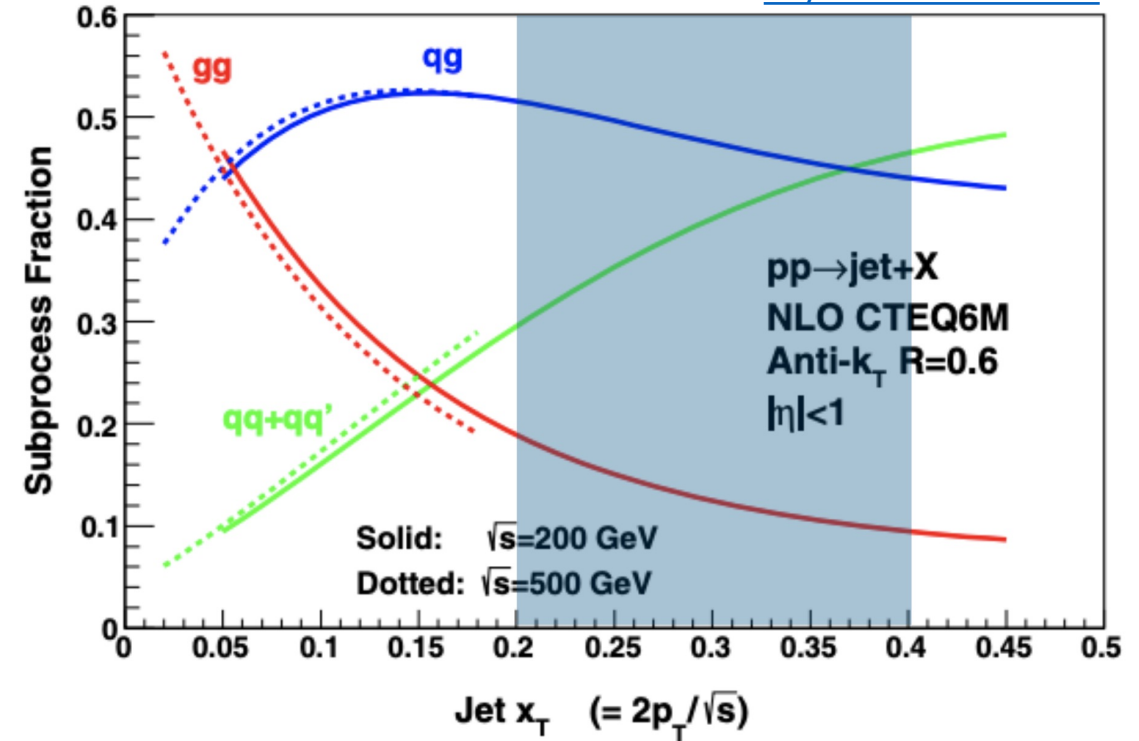
(Weighted) Jet Charge: $Q_{\kappa}^i = \sum_{j \in \text{jet}} \left(\frac{p_T^j}{p_T^{\text{jet}}} \right)^{\kappa} Q_j$

DNP 2022

$\kappa = 0$ (Chosen for this analysis)



PhysRevD.100.052005



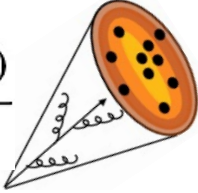
More quark-initiated jets at higher p_T

Good agreement with both PYTHIA 6 and PYTHIA 8



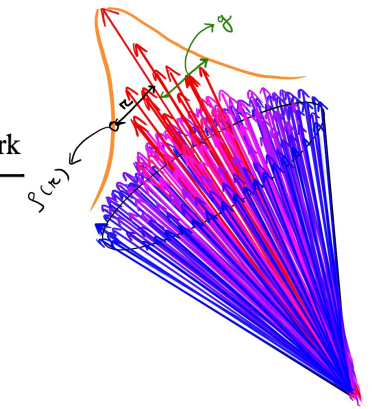
Vacuum(p-p) jet substructure

Girth: $g = \frac{\sum_{\text{trks}} p_{T,\text{trk}}(\Delta R)}{p_{T,\text{jet}}}$

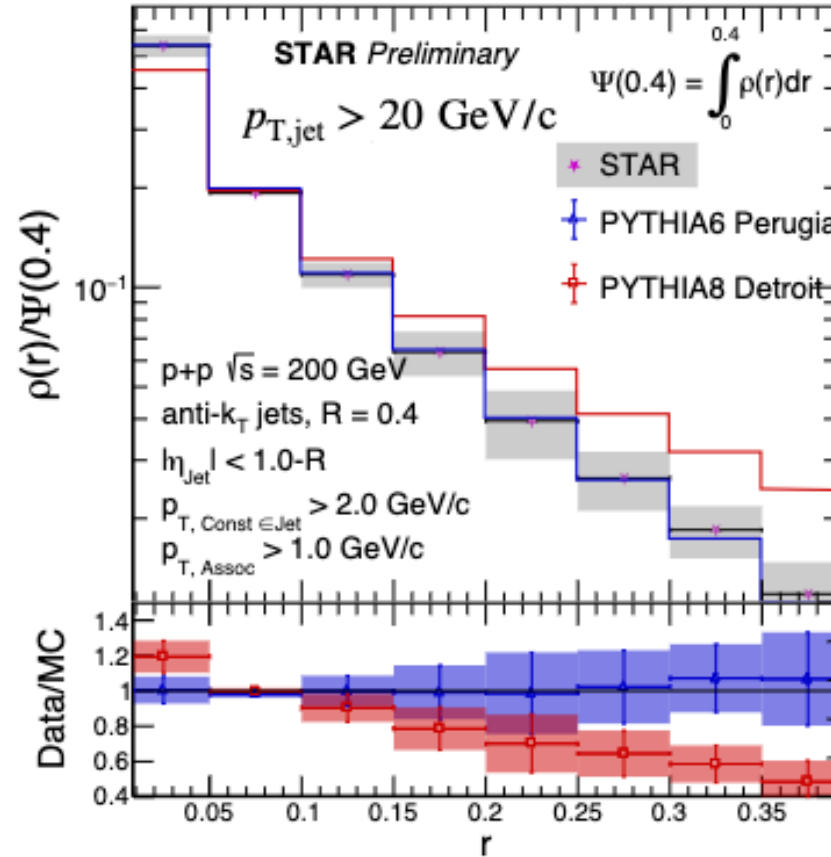
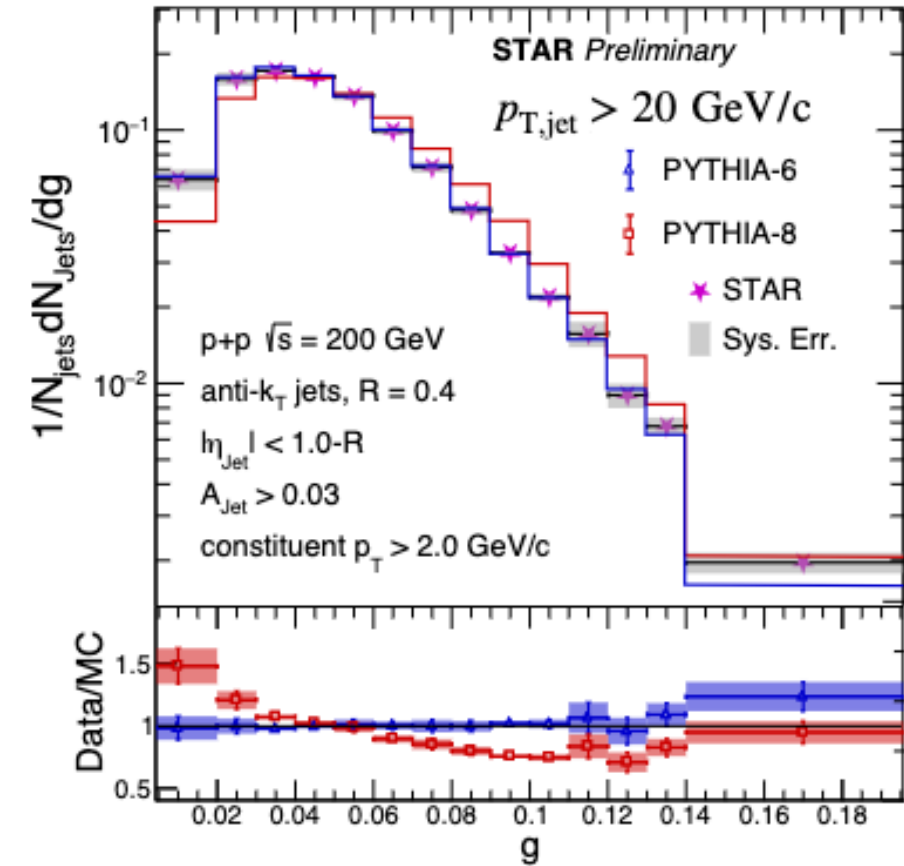


Differential Jet Shapes:

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\delta r} \frac{1}{N_{\text{jets}}} \sum_{\text{jets}} \frac{\sum_{r_{\text{trk}} \in (r-\delta r/2, r+\delta r/2)} p_{T,\text{trk}}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}}$$



Images: Tanmay Pani



Larger girth/differential jet shape \rightarrow Broader jets
PYTHIA 6 in agreement

PYTHIA 8 Detroit tune overestimates broader (gluon-like ?) jets

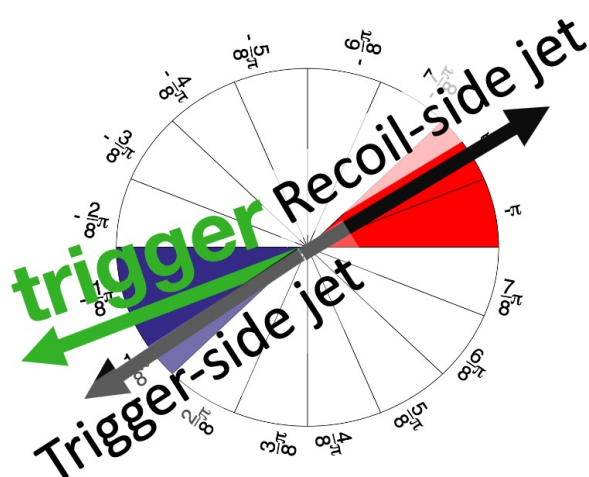
Further tuning of PYTHIA 8 fragmentation parameters required at STAR for generalized angularities



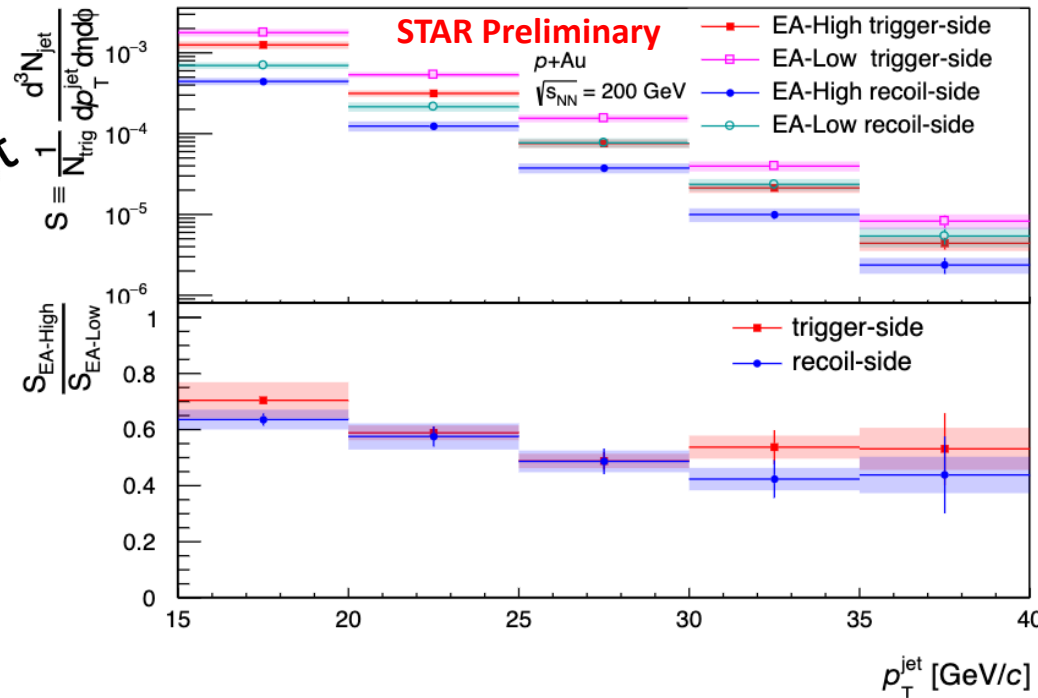
Jets in cold nuclear matter (p-A)

Event Activity:

Soft Particle Production
Similar to centrality



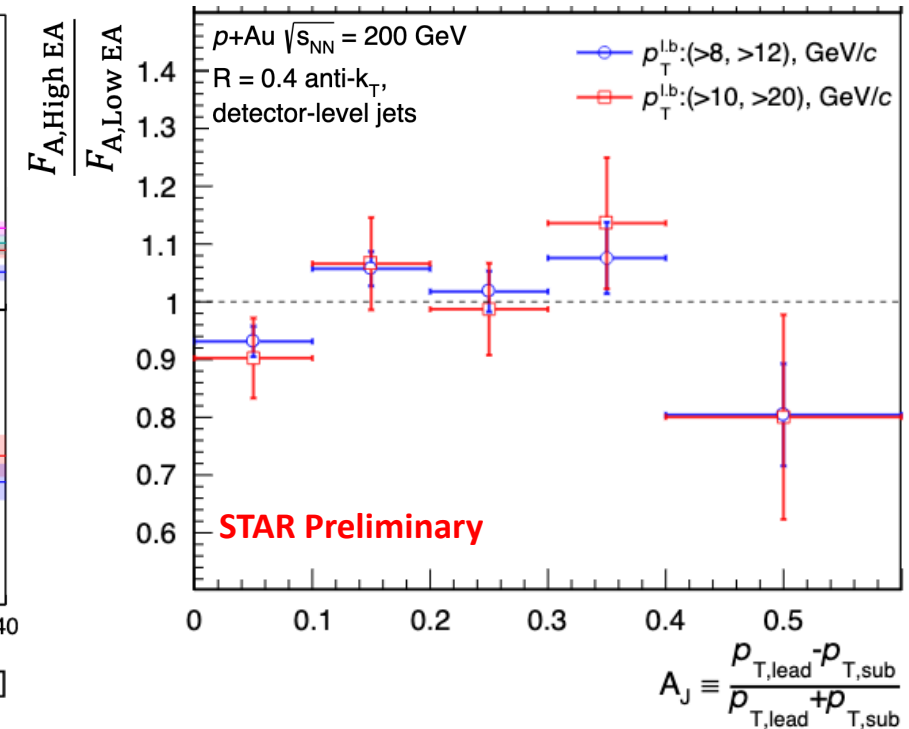
Semi-inclusive Jet Spectra



Similar suppression on the trigger-side
and recoil-side

Dijet Imbalance

$$F_{A_J} \equiv \frac{1}{N_{dijets}} \frac{dN_{dijets}}{A_J}$$



Dijet momentum imbalance
independent of EA

Image: David Stewart



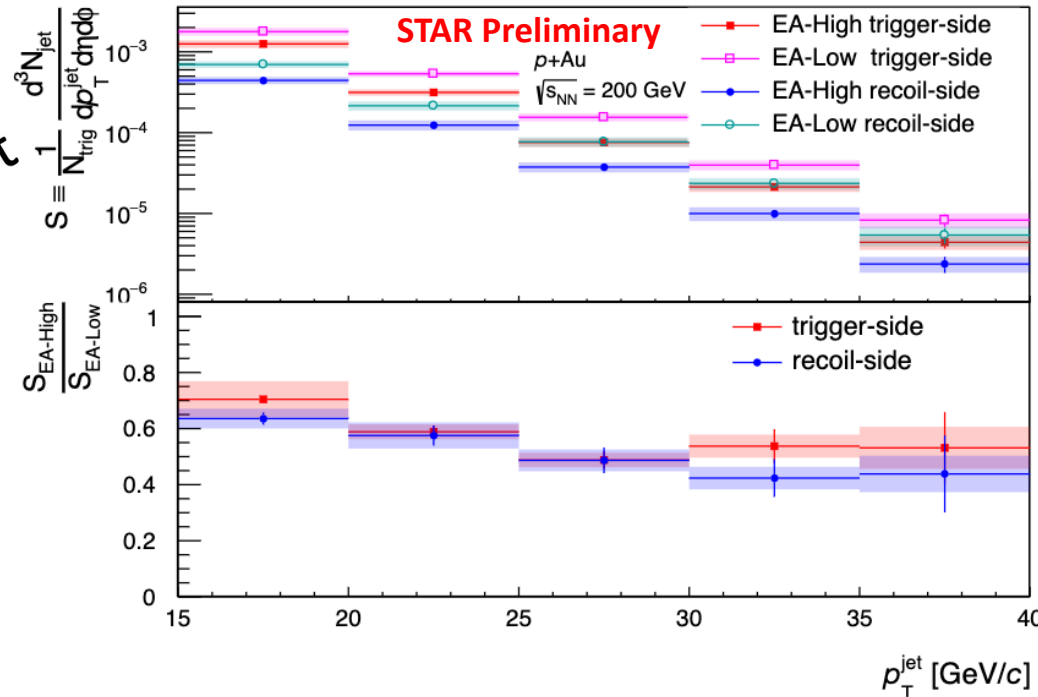
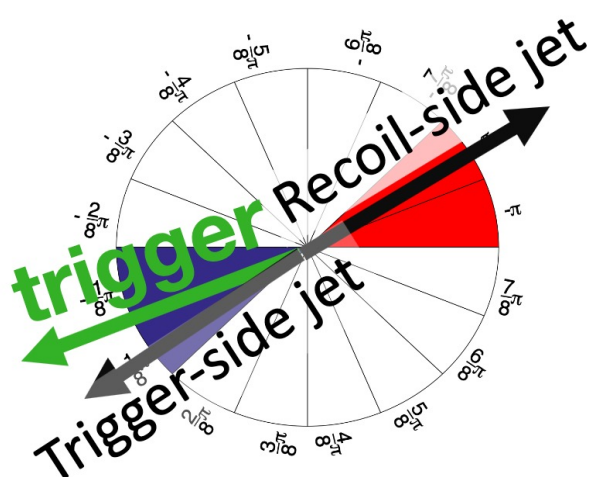
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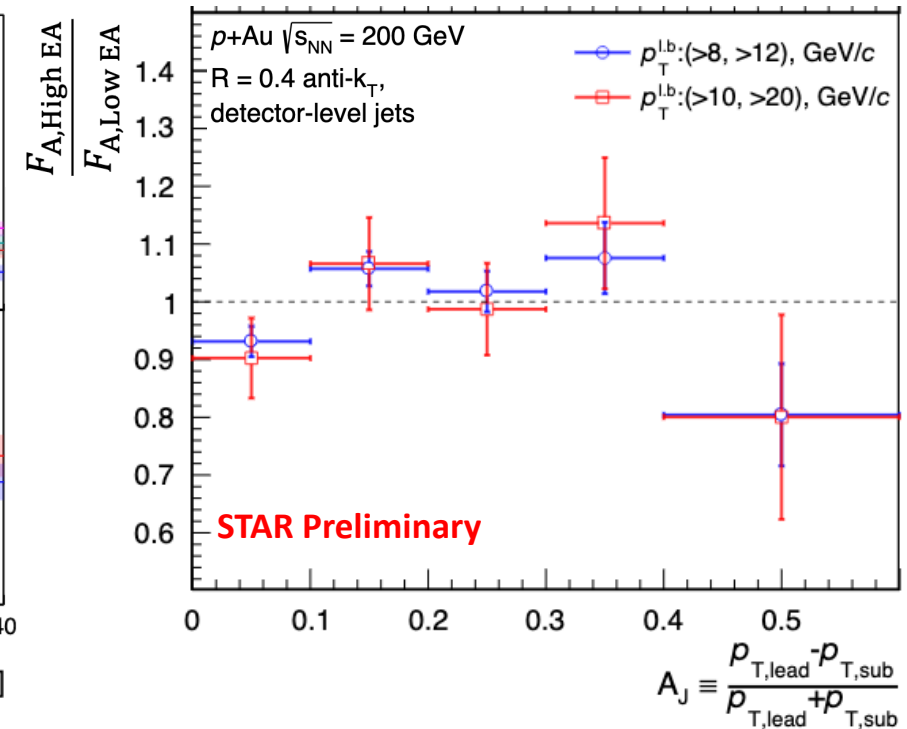
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Semi-inclusive Jet Spectra

Dijet Imbalance



$$F_{A_J} \equiv \frac{1}{N_{\text{dijets}}} \frac{dN_{\text{dijets}}}{A_J}$$



Similar suppression on the trigger-side
and recoil-side

Dijet momentum imbalance
independent of EA

Inconsistent with in-medium energy loss (jet quenching)

Image: David Stewart



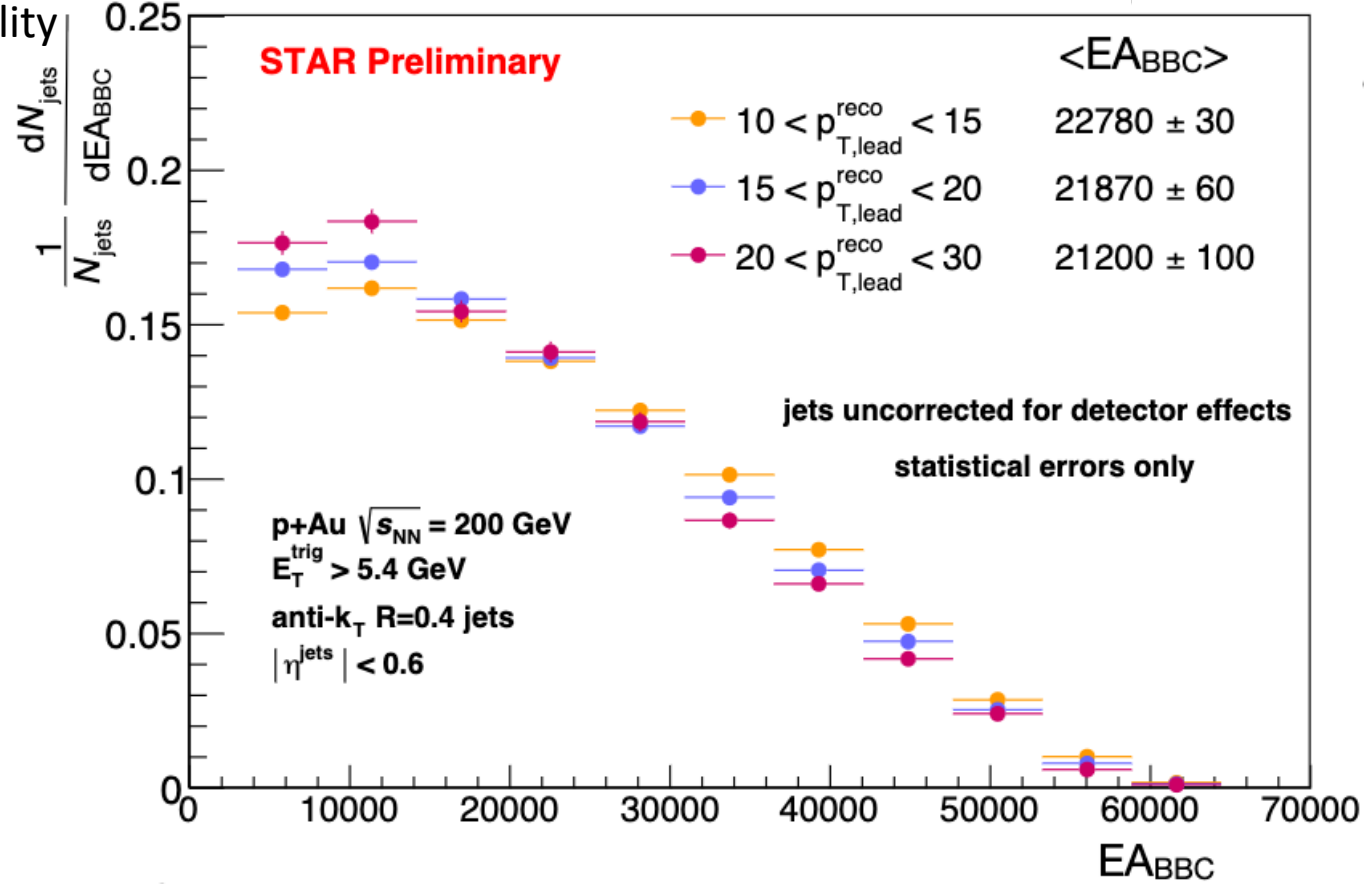
Jets in cold nuclear matter (p-A)

Event Activity:

Soft Particle Production

Similar to centrality

Event Activity vs Leading Jet p_T



High $\langle EA \rangle \rightarrow$ Lower Lead Jet p_T

Low $\langle EA \rangle \rightarrow$ Higher Lead Jet p_T

i.e.

EA and Leading Jet p_T anti-correlated

Initial Stages 2023

Hard and soft particle production correlated due to early time effects (?)



Jets in QGP (N-N)

Inclusive Hadron Suppression

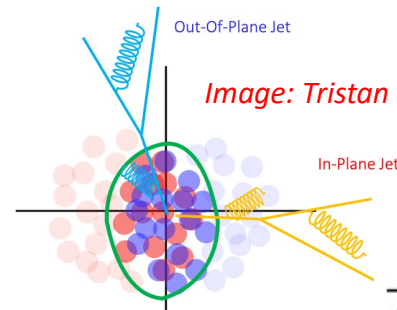
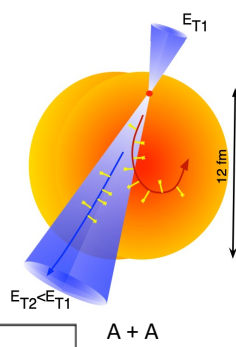
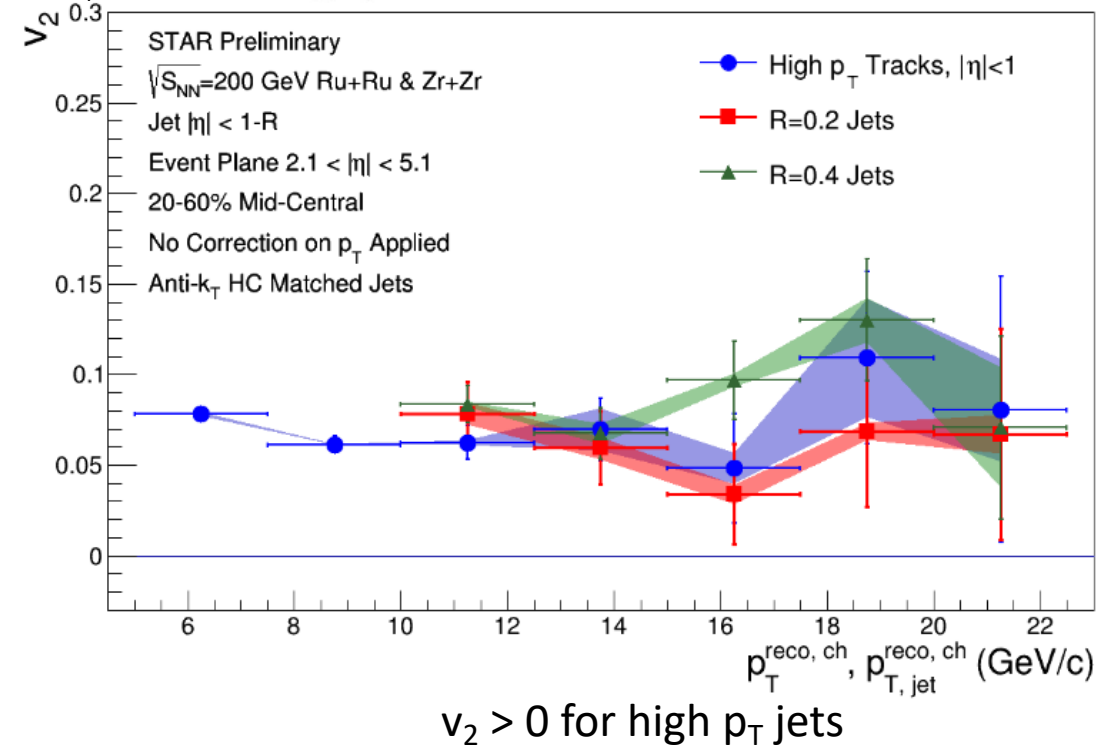
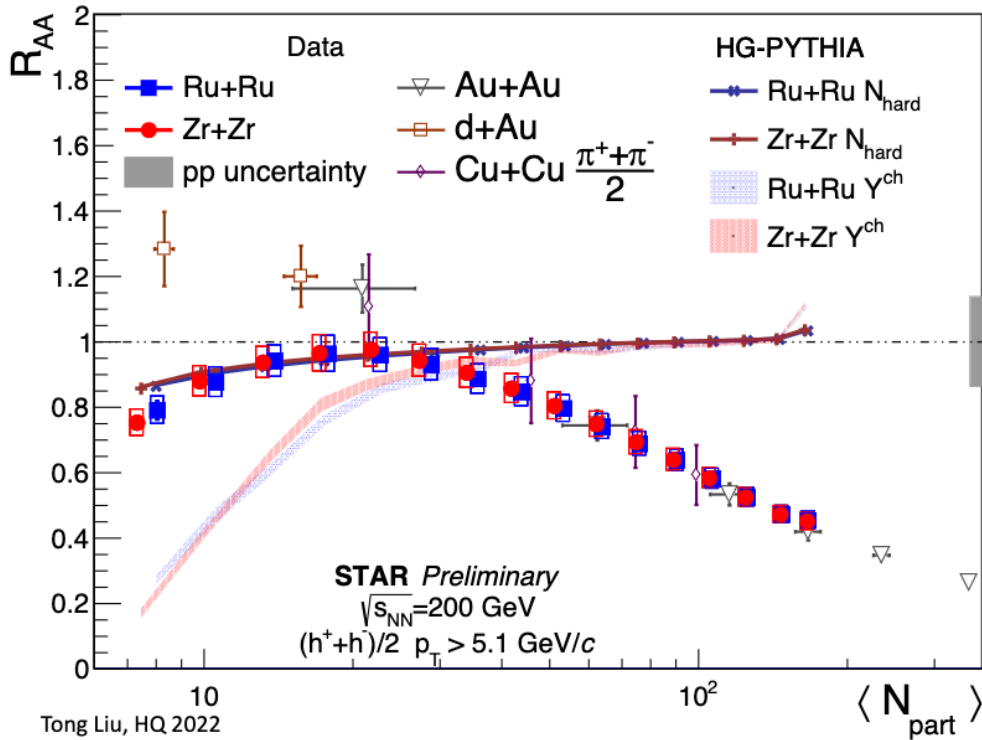


Image: Tristan Protzman

Inclusive Jet v_2

$$\frac{dN}{d\Delta\phi} \propto 1 + 2 v_2 \cos(2(\phi - \Psi_2))$$



Hint of **path length dependent quenching**

No jet R dependence of v_2 – hard-core selection bias(?)

R_{AA} suppression comparable between system sizes at same $\langle N_{part} \rangle$

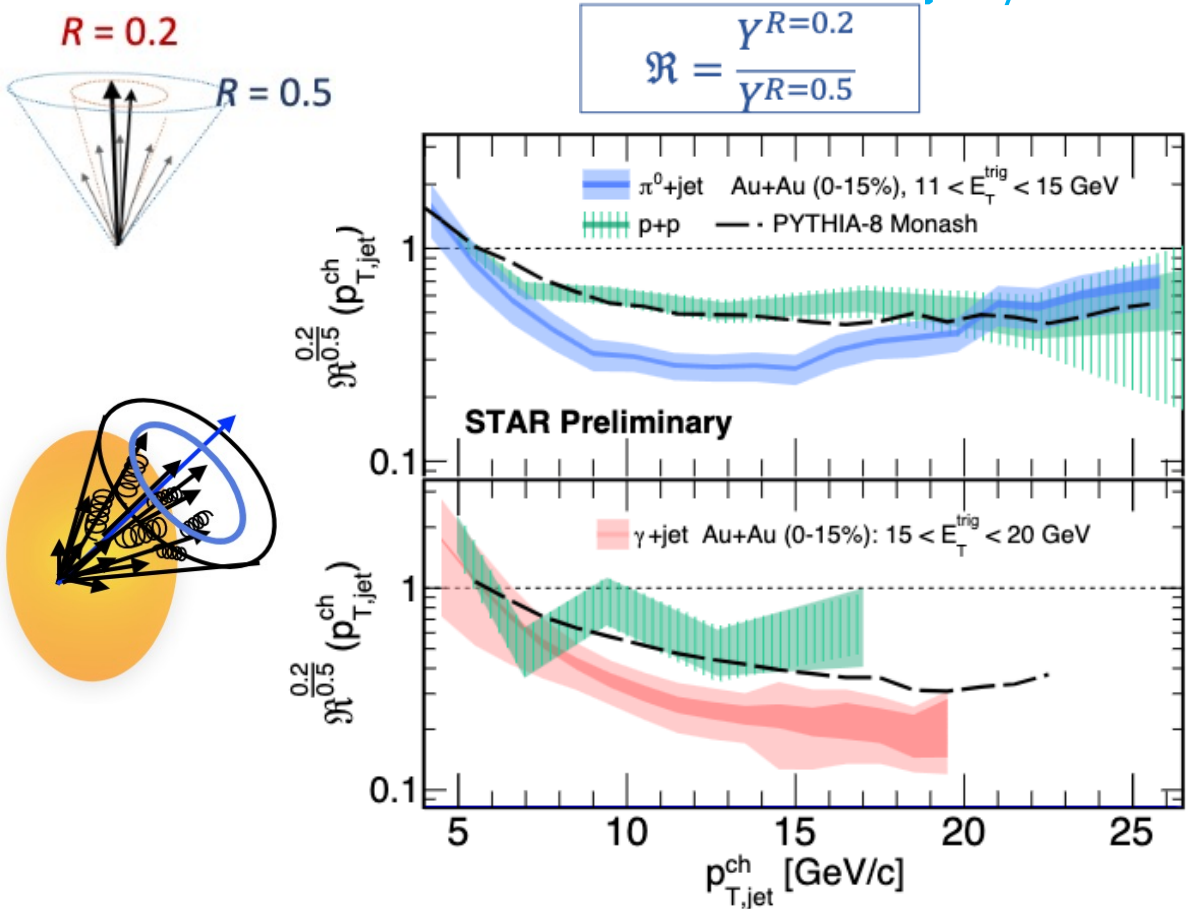
Energy loss driven by energy density rather than initial geometry

[Quark Matter 2022](#)

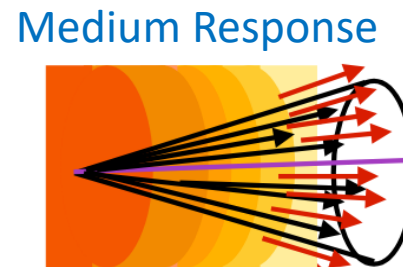
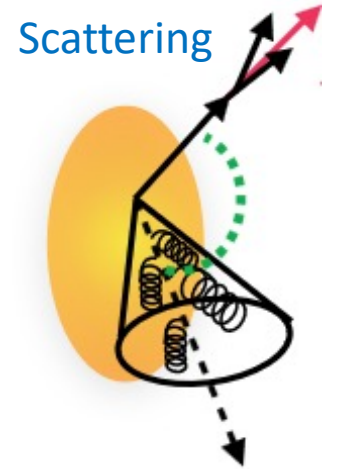
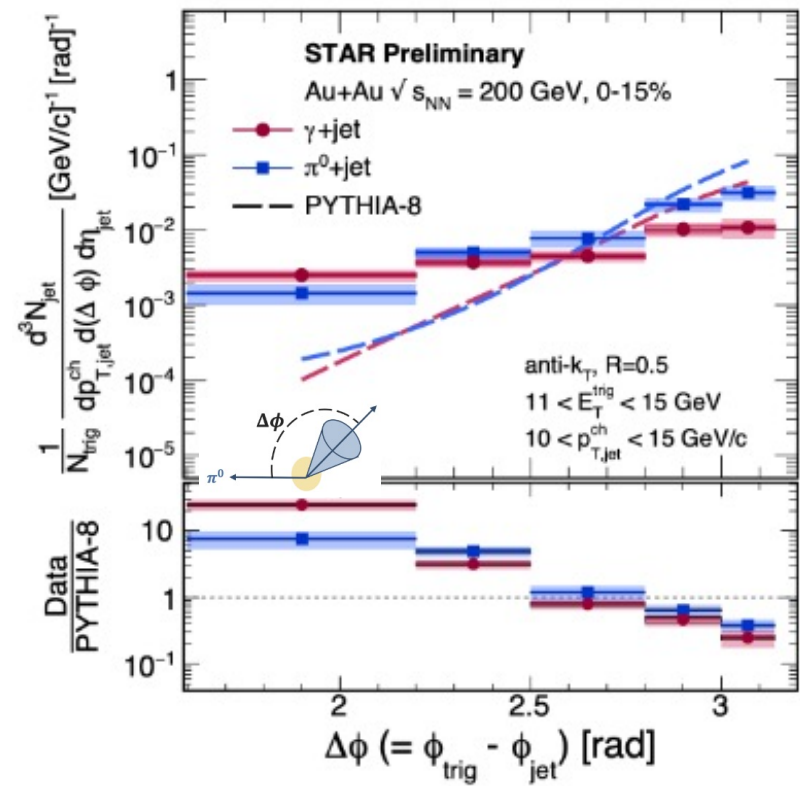


Jets in QGP (N-N)

Recoil Jet Yield vs Jet Radius for $\gamma^{\text{dir}}/\pi^0 + \text{Jet}$



Azimuthal Correlation of $\gamma^{\text{dir}}/\pi^0$ and Jet



In-medium jet broadening

Due to scattering? Medium response?

Need more statistics to study the wide $\Delta\phi$ jets. Similar behavior in smaller systems?

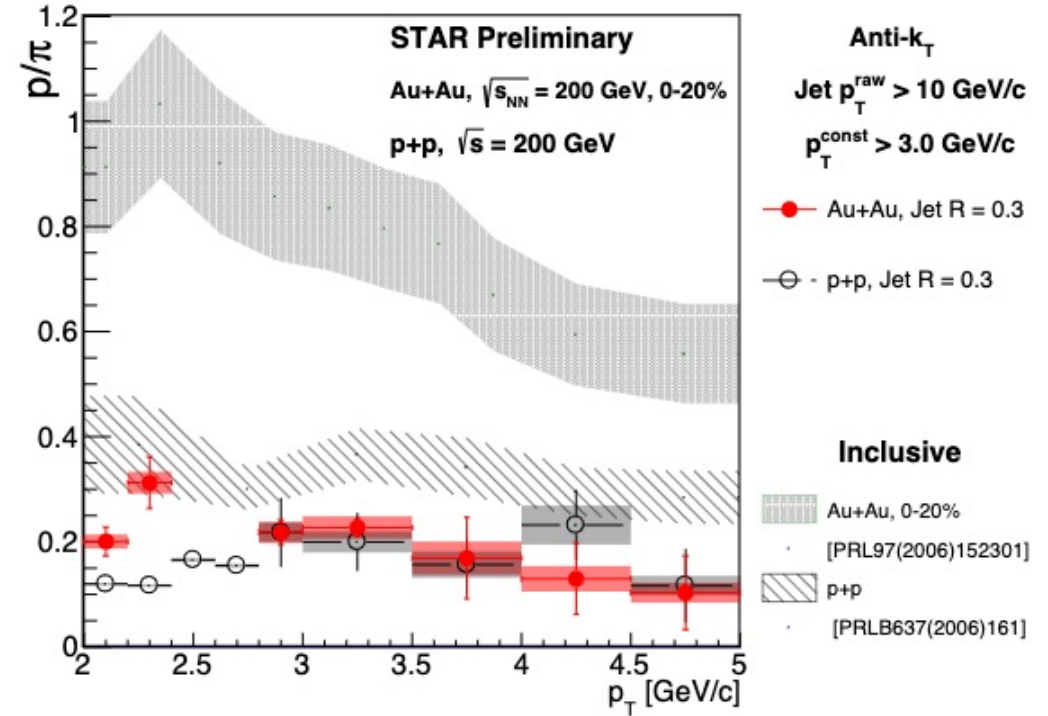
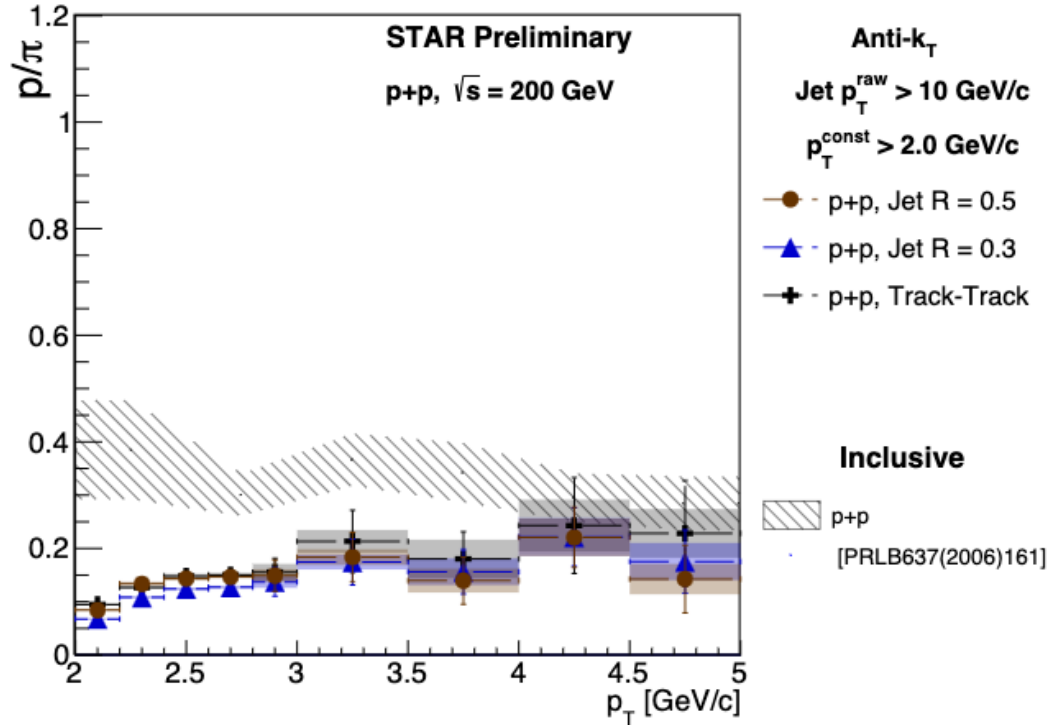


Jets in QGP (N-N)

Baryon-To-Meson Ratio in p-p and Au-Au

$$\frac{p^+ + p^-}{\pi^+ + \pi^-}$$

Hard Probes 2023



Pion production preferred over proton

No significant difference in AuAu p/π ratio compared to pp

Stronger preference for pions in jets compared to inclusive pp

Hard-core selection bias (?) Survivor bias(?)

Studies ongoing with jets with different hard-core definitions



Looking forward – Future analyses

Detector Upgrades

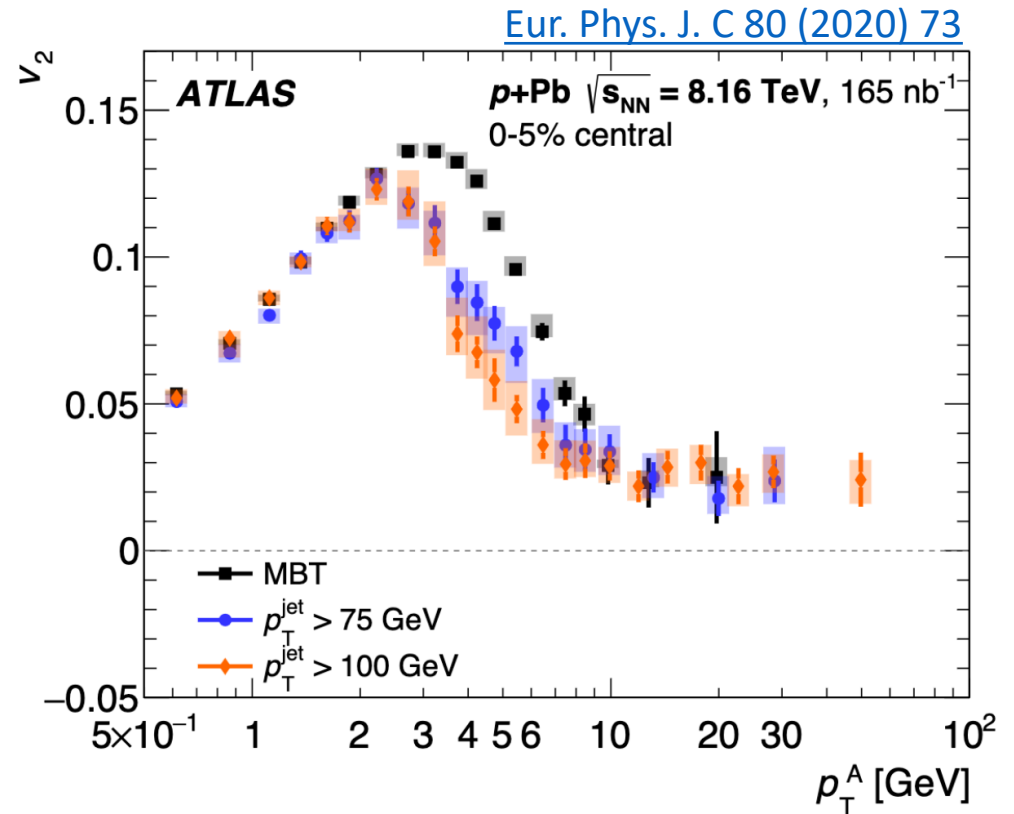
[STAR BUR, 2023](#)

- ✓ EPD for triggering and independent event-plane determination
- ✓ Improved tracking and mid-rapidity acceptance from iTPC

v_2 for **p+Au, O+O, Au+Au**

Along with current **Ru+Ru, Zr+Zr** measurements

Probing energy density dependence of flow by looking at different collision systems



Can probe questions like:

**Why does p+A have positive v_2 at LHC,
when there is no sign of quenching?**

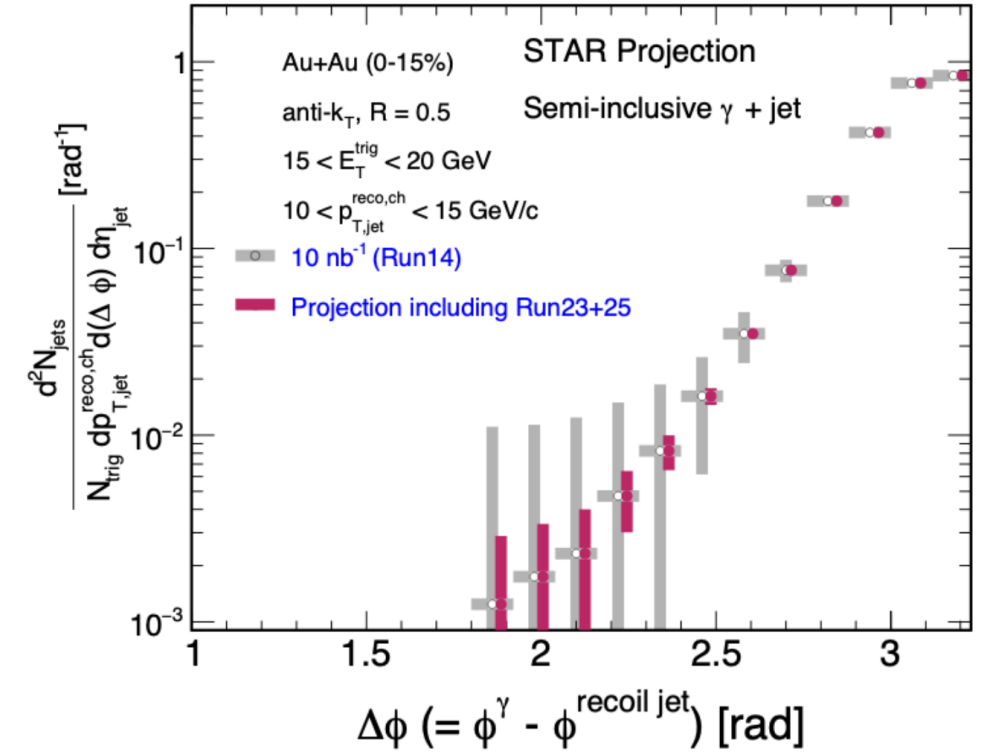
If there are competing effects, when does the transition happen?

Looking forward – Run 23 - 25

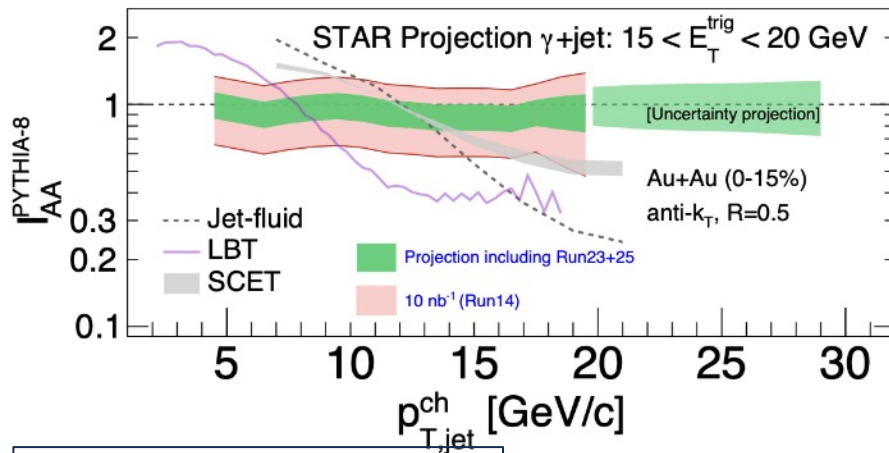
Increased Luminosity

STAR BUR for 2023-25

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Species	Number Events/ Sampled Luminosity	Year
200	Au+Au	20B / 40 nb ⁻¹	2023+2025
200	p+p	235 pb ⁻¹	2024
200	p+Au	1.3 pb ⁻¹	2024



Recoil Jets triggered by γ^{dir}



$$I_{AA} = \text{Yield in AuAu} / \text{Yield in pp}$$

- ✓ Higher p_T jets accessible for I_{AA} and acoplanarity measurements
- ✓ Improved precision for γ^{dir} triggered jet measurements
- ✓ Decreased uncertainty for model discrimination

STAR BUR, 2023



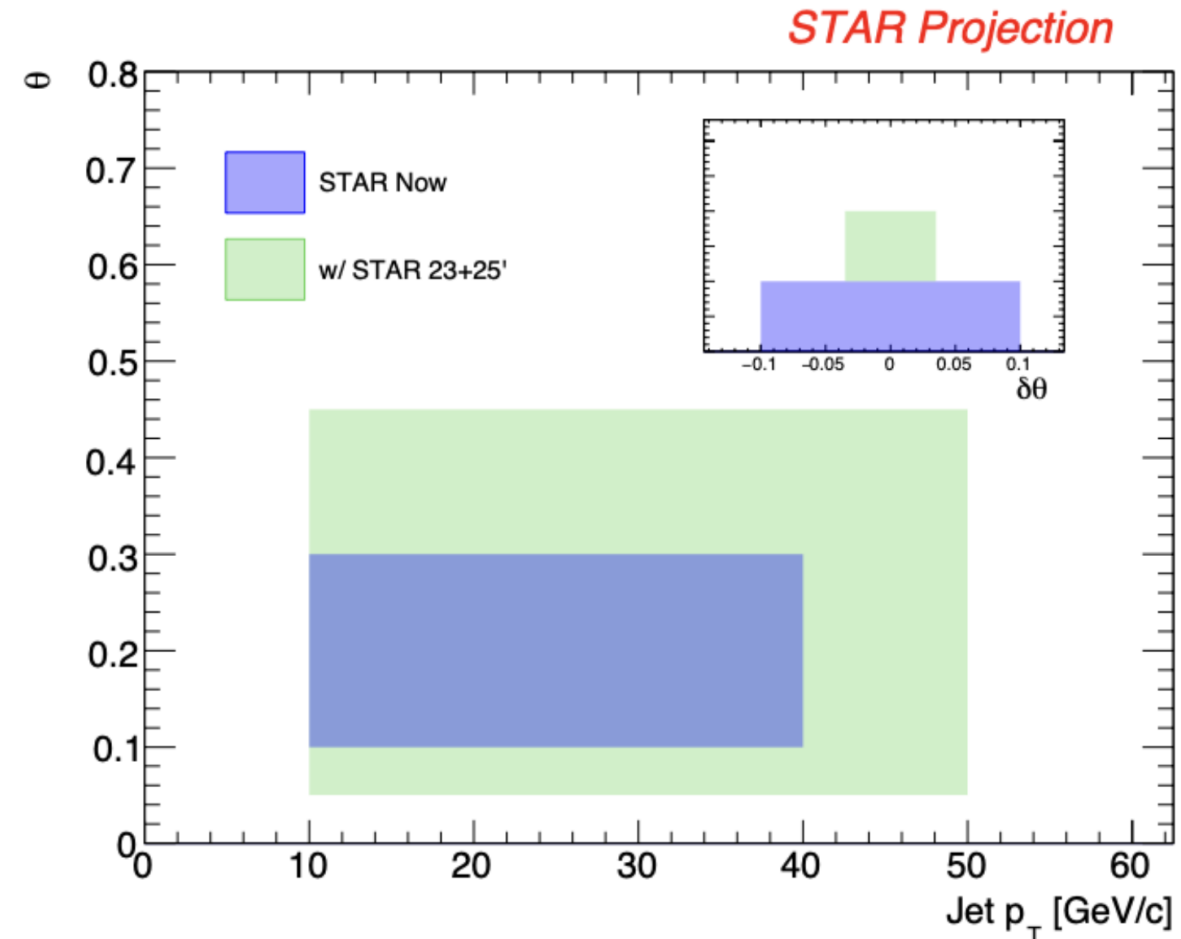
Looking forward – Run 23 - 25

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200	<i>p+Au</i>	1.3 pb ⁻¹	2024

- ✓ Increased statistics for jet-substructure measurements
- ✓ Access to wide-angle emissions and high p_T jets
- ✓ Improved angular resolution from 0.1 to 0.025
- ✓ **Use jet substructure as taggers**



[STAR BUR, 2023](#)



Summary

Jets in vacuum (p-p)

- Jet-substructure measurements to probe time evolution of parton shower
- Baseline measurements for generalized angularities of jets
- Disagreement with STAR tuned PYTHIA8 for generalized angularities → Further study required into the models

Jets in cold nuclear matter (p-Au)

- Two null measurements for jet-quenching
- Anti-correlation between event-activity (centrality) and jet energy possible reason for jet-yield modification

Jets in QGP (N-N)

- Modified jet chemistry in medium → Ongoing studies to probe possible causes
- Jet acoplanarity observed in medium → System size dependent study to disentangle causes ongoing
- v_2 measurements for different system sizes ongoing → Probing energy density dependence of flow



Thank You