

1 Semi-inclusive hadron+jet measurement in Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr  
2 collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV with the STAR experiment

3 Yang He, for the STAR Collaboration  
4 Shandong University, Qingdao, China

5 Jet quenching arises from jet-medium interactions in the Quark-Gluon Plasma  
6 (QGP) created in high-energy collisions of large nuclei, such as Au or Pb  
7 nuclei. The study of jet quenching in small systems, e.g. proton-nucleus  
8 collisions, has generated great interest in the community due to its rela-  
9 tively smaller initial energy density, temperature, and size of the created  
10 medium. Isobar collisions ( $\text{Ru}_{96}^{44} + \text{Ru}_{96}^{44}$  and  $\text{Zr}_{96}^{40} + \text{Zr}_{96}^{40}$ ) at RHIC can simi-  
11 larly be used to study jet quenching in systems that are intermediate in size  
12 compared to the ones mentioned above. Previously, semi-inclusive distri-  
13 butions of charged-particle jets recoiling from a high transverse-momentum  
14 hadron trigger (h+jet) in Au+Au collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200$  GeV at RHIC  
15 have been reported, and show a suppression in central relative to peripheral  
16 events. Utilizing the same mixed-event technique to correct for uncorrelated  
17 combinatorial background present in heavy-ion collisions, we will present our  
18 preliminary measurements of uncorrected semi-inclusive h+jet for different  
19 jet radii using anti- $k_T$  jet reconstruction algorithm in these isobar collisions.