

Charm Quark Jet Spectrum and Shape Modifications in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

Diptanil Roy

Rutgers University

For the *STAR Collaboration*

roydipanil@gmail.com

Supported in part by



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

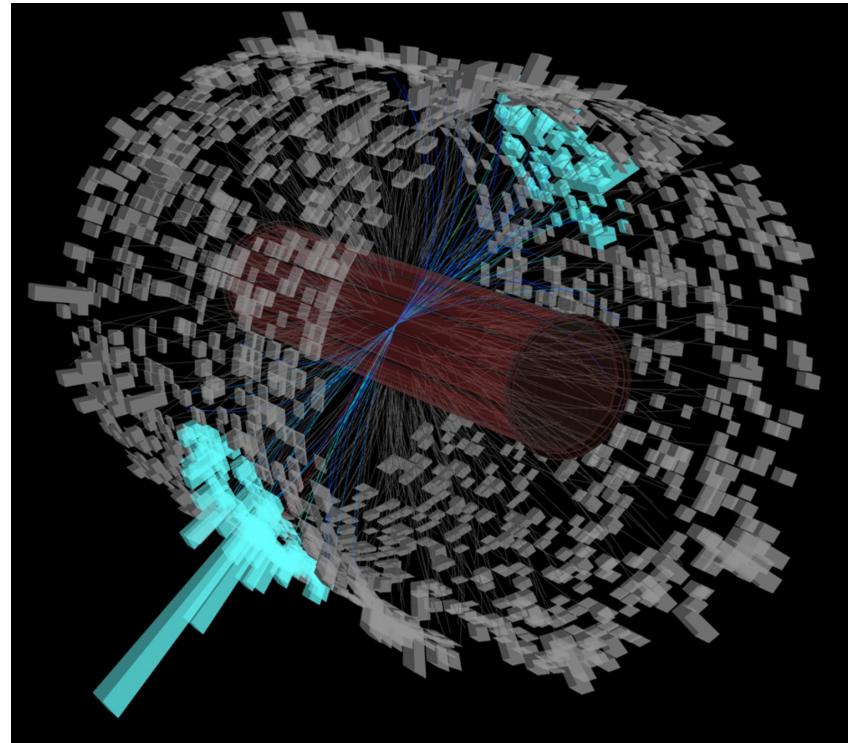


RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions

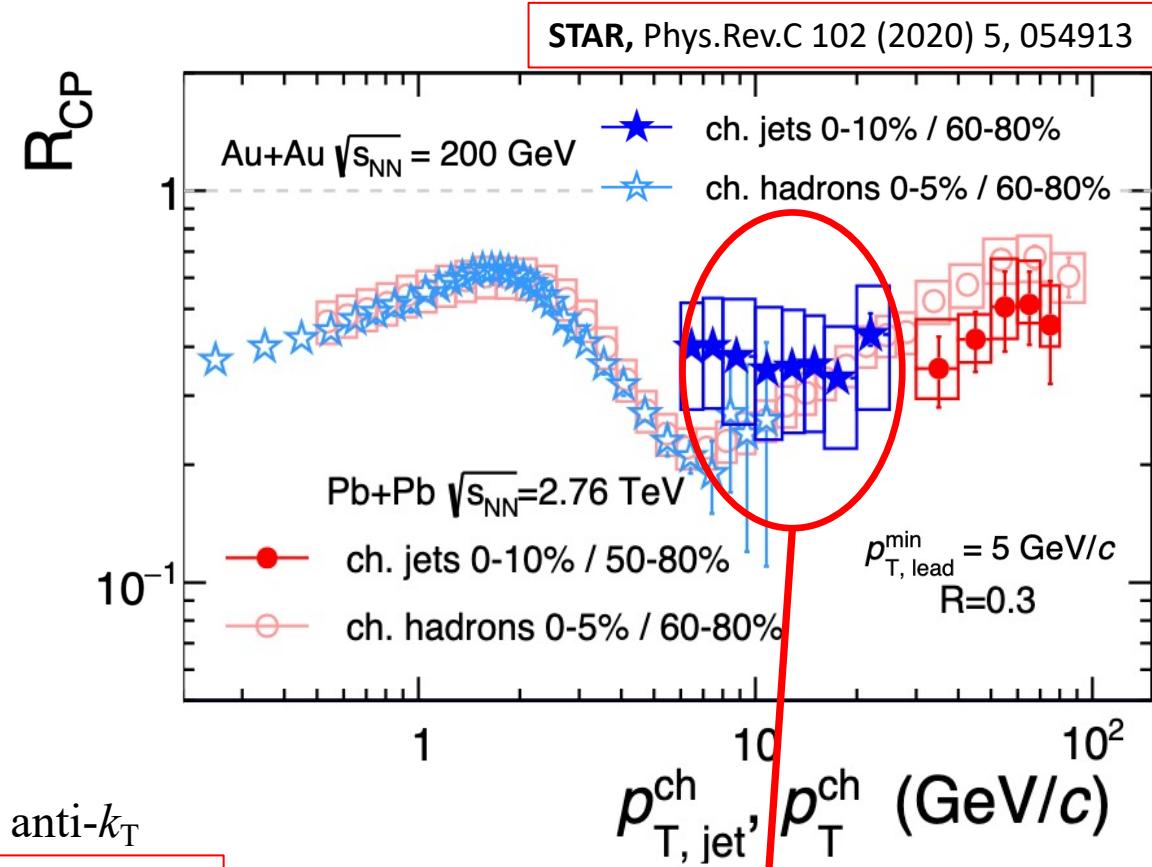
Strong interaction between high p_T partons and medium → Way to probe QGP's transport properties

ALICE, JHEP03 (2014) 013



- Jets reconstructed by a sequential clustering algorithm, commonly anti- k_T
- **Loss of parton energy** in the QGP medium
- **Parton shower broadened** due to medium-induced radiation and scattering

FASTJET, Phys. Lett. B 641 (2006) 57-61

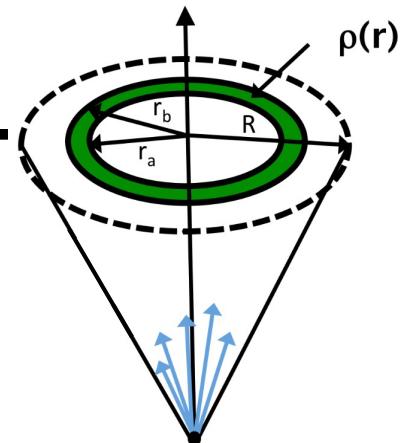


Inclusive jets are heavily **quenched** in the presence of QGP

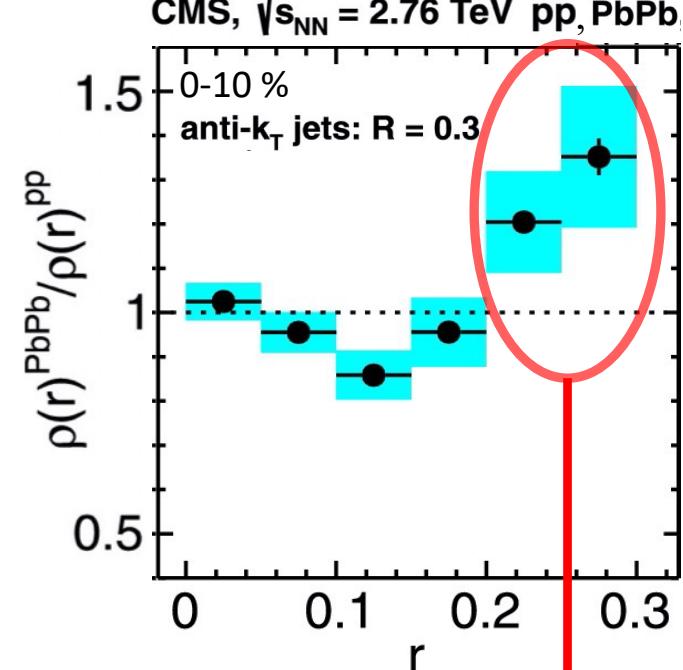
Motivation

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\Delta r} \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{\text{jet}} \frac{\sum_{\text{track} \in (r_a, r_b)} p_{T,\text{track}}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \quad \text{Differential Jet Shape}$$

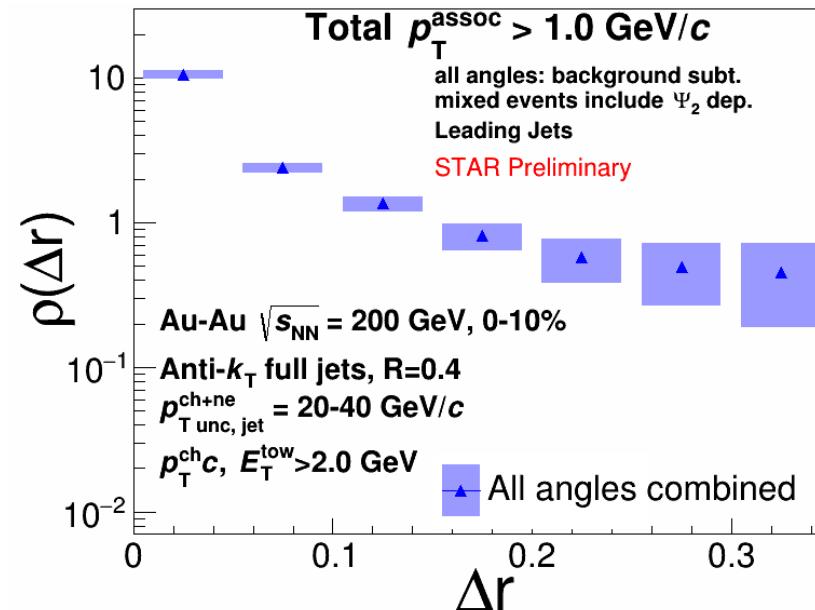
$r = \sqrt{(\eta_{\text{track}} - \eta_{\text{jet}})^2 + (\phi_{\text{track}} - \phi_{\text{jet}})^2}$



CMS, $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV pp, PbPb}$



CMS, Phys. Lett. B 730 (2014) 243



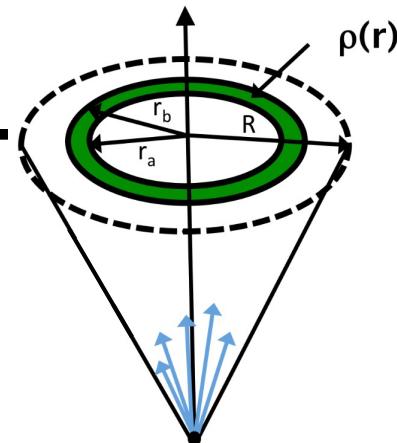
Jet energy is **redistributed to large distances**
from the jet axis in the presence of QGP

Motivation

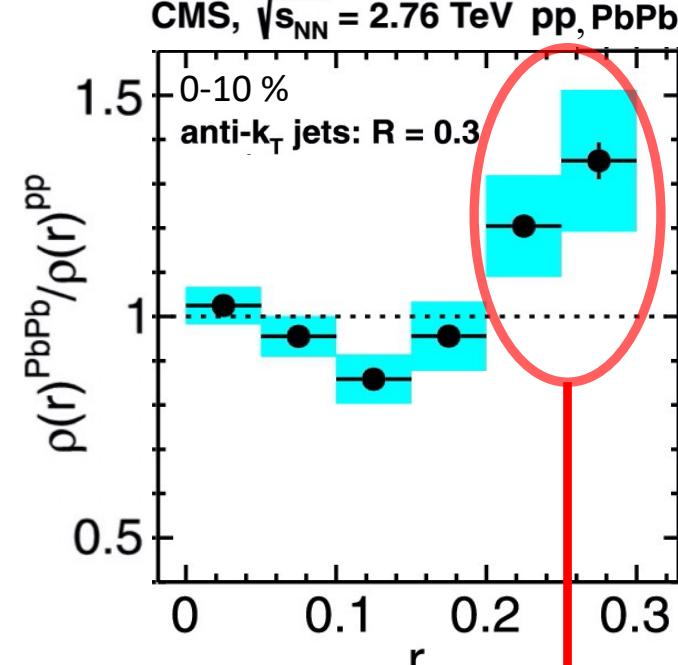
$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\Delta r} \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{\text{jet}} \frac{\sum_{\text{track} \in (r_a, r_b)} p_{T,\text{track}}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}}$$

Differential Jet Shape

$$r = \sqrt{(\eta_{\text{track}} - \eta_{\text{jet}})^2 + (\phi_{\text{track}} - \phi_{\text{jet}})^2}$$

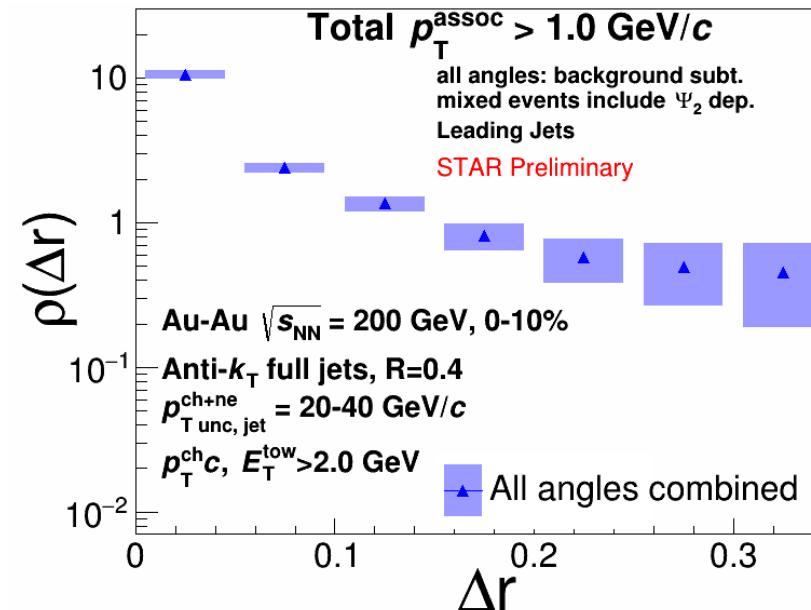


CMS, $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$ pp, PbPb



CMS, Phys. Lett. B 730 (2014) 243

Jet energy is redistributed to large distances
from the jet axis in the presence of QGP



Possible mechanisms:

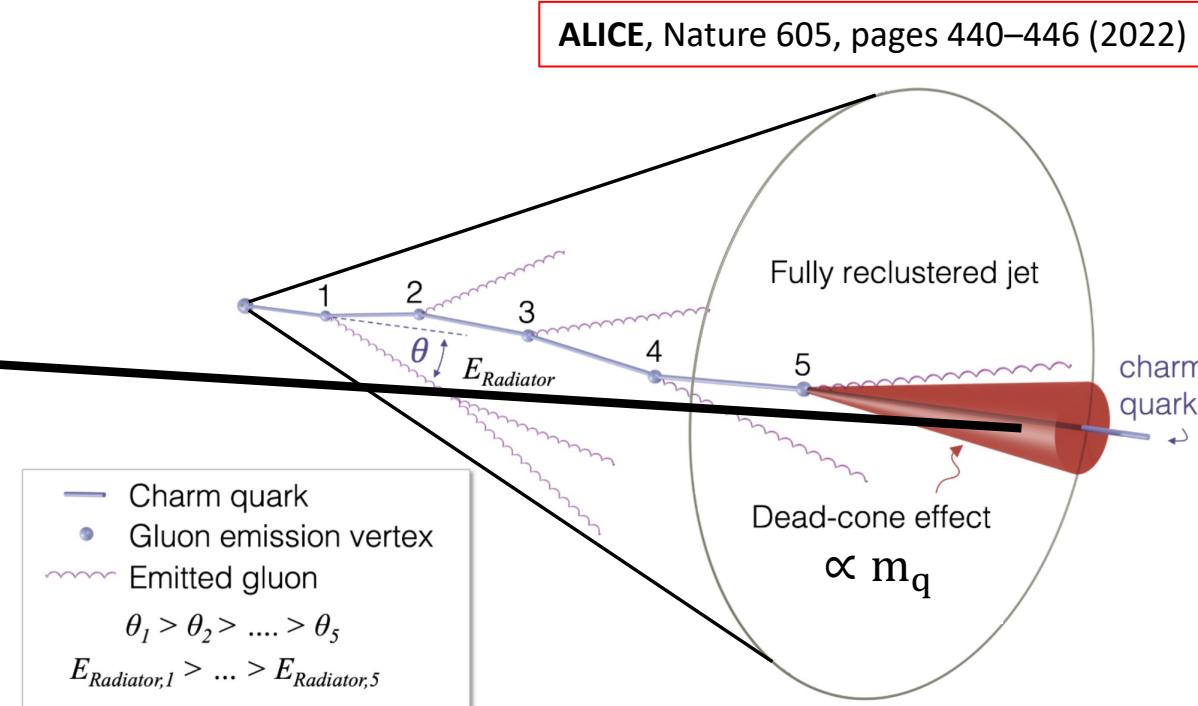
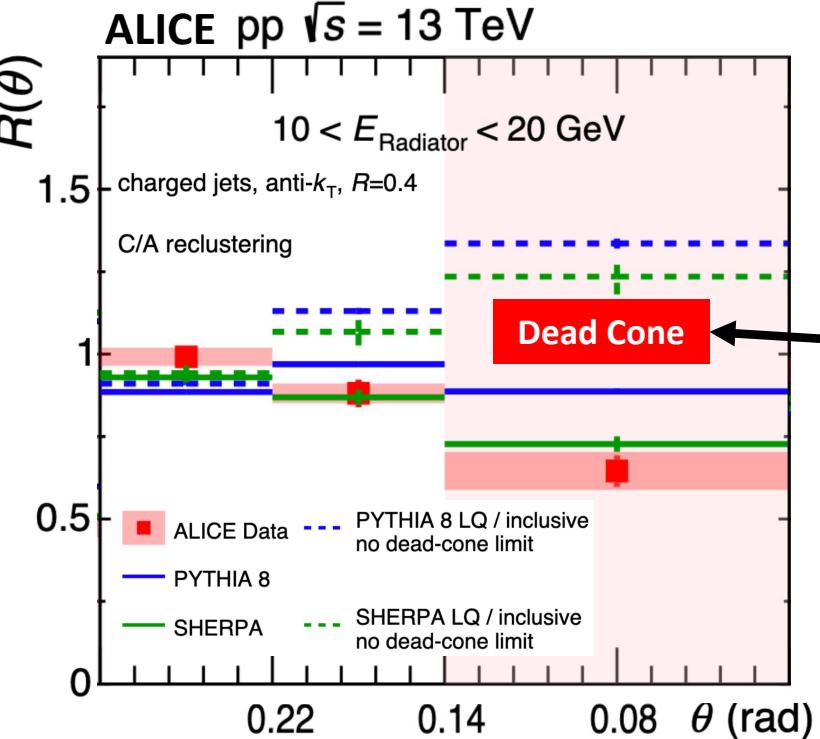
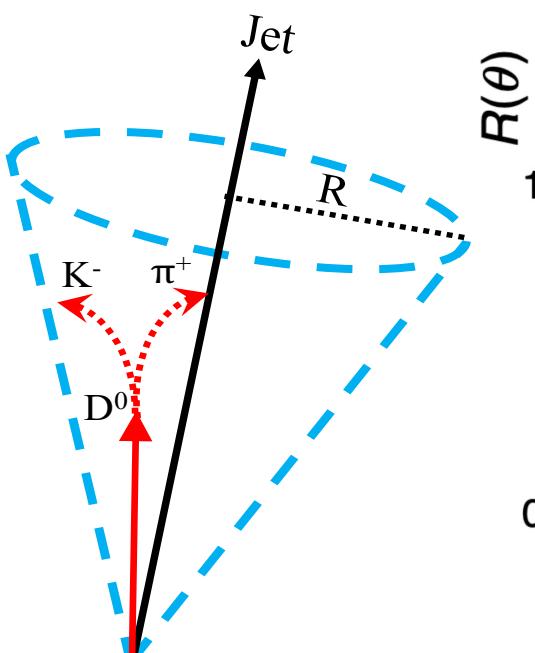
- Multiple scattering
- Medium-induced bremsstrahlung
- Medium response

Dependent on the mass of the underlying parton

Motivation to study heavy-flavor jets

Heavy Flavor Tagged Jets

$$R(\theta) = \frac{1}{N_{D^0\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{D^0\text{jet}}}{d \ln(1/\theta)} / \frac{1}{N_{\text{inclusive jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{inclusive jet}}}{d \ln(1/\theta)}$$

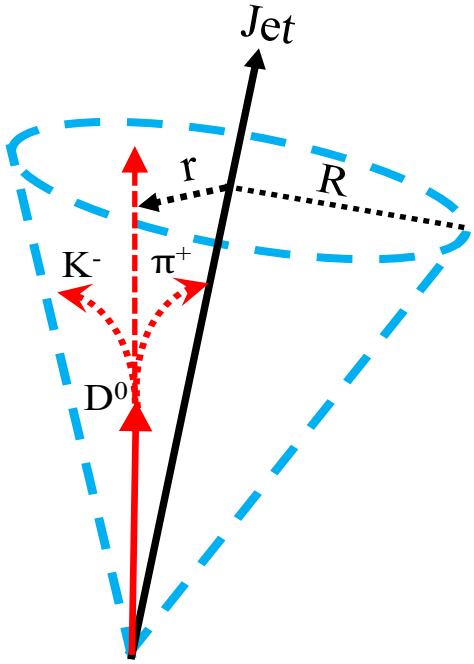


Heavy-flavor emission spectra at small angles suppressed due to dead-cone effect [1]

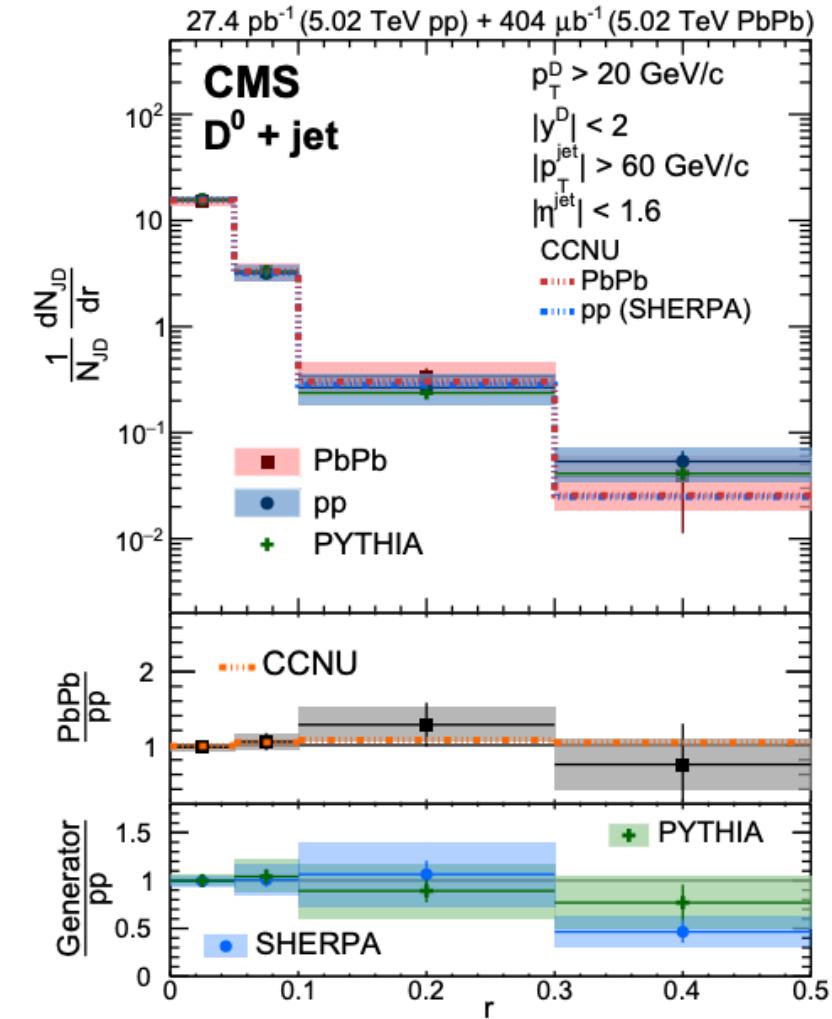
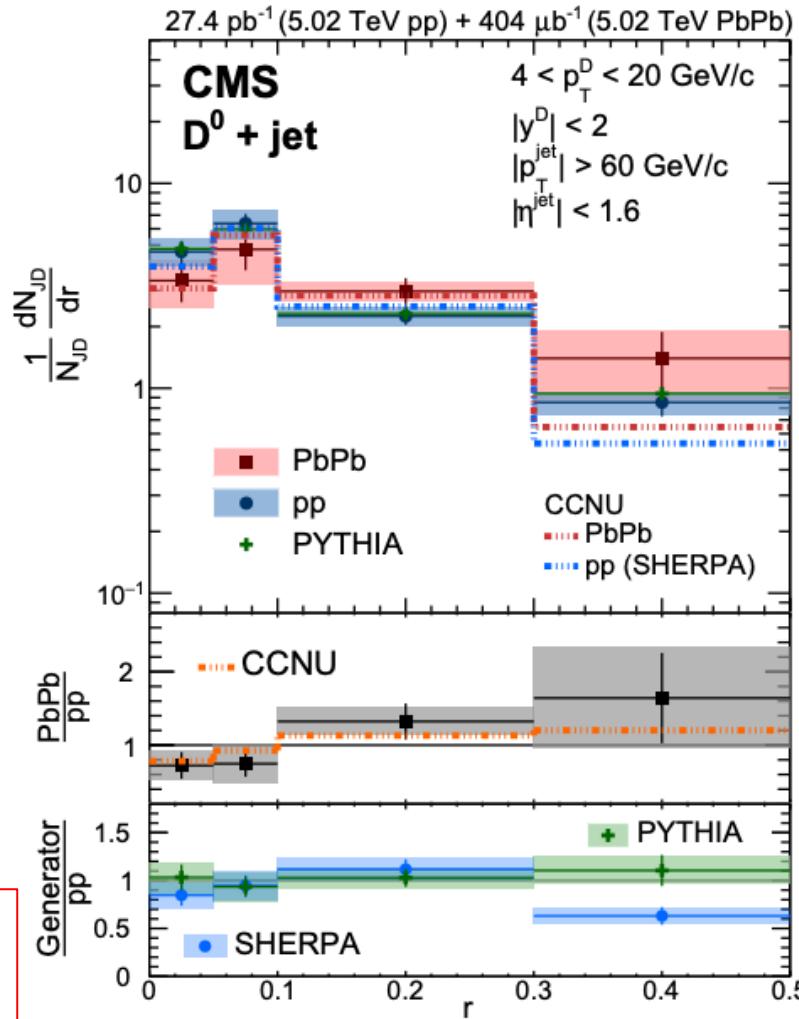
[1] J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **17** 1602 (1991)

Heavy Flavor Tagged Jets

CMS, Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) 102001

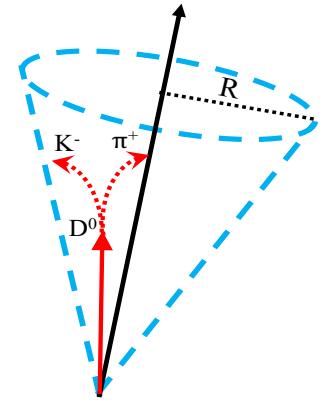


Low p_T D^0 mesons appear to be diffused in the presence of QGP at LHC



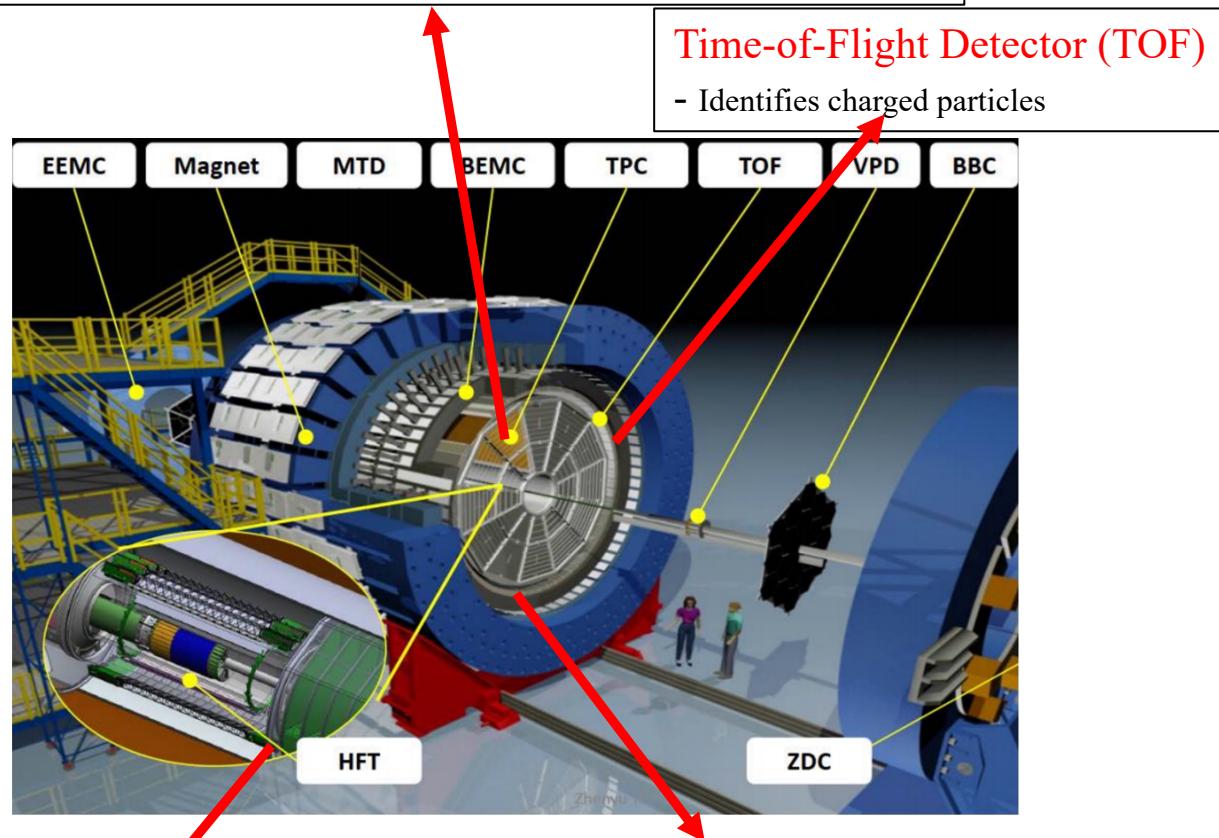
- Lower p_T D^0 mesons can be reconstructed at RHIC energies
- Contribution from the underlying background is smaller at RHIC

STAR Detector & Selection Criteria



Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- Measures momentum, track trajectory, and identifies charged particles



Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC)

- Measures neutral component of energy in jets

Heavy Flavor Tracker (HFT)

- Improves position resolution for tracks

Event Selection:

- Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$, Year 2014
- Minimum bias (MB)
- Centrality $\in [0, 80]\%$ (3 bins: [0-10], [10-40], [40-80])

Constituent Selection:

- $0.2 < p_{\text{T},\text{track}} [\text{GeV}/c] < 30 ; 0.2 < E_{\text{T},\text{tower}} [\text{GeV}] < 30$
- $|\eta_{\text{track}}| < 1 ; |\eta_{\text{tower}}| < 1$
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^\mp + \pi^\pm$ [B.R. = 3.82 %]
- For D^0 reconstruction: Tracks need at least three hits on HFT
- $5 < p_{\text{T},D^0} [\text{GeV}/c] < 10$

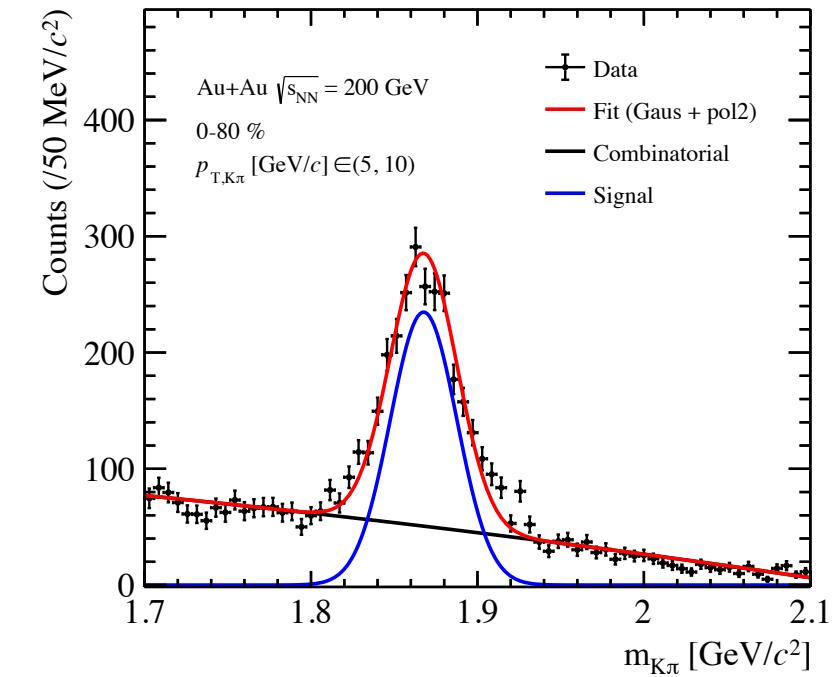
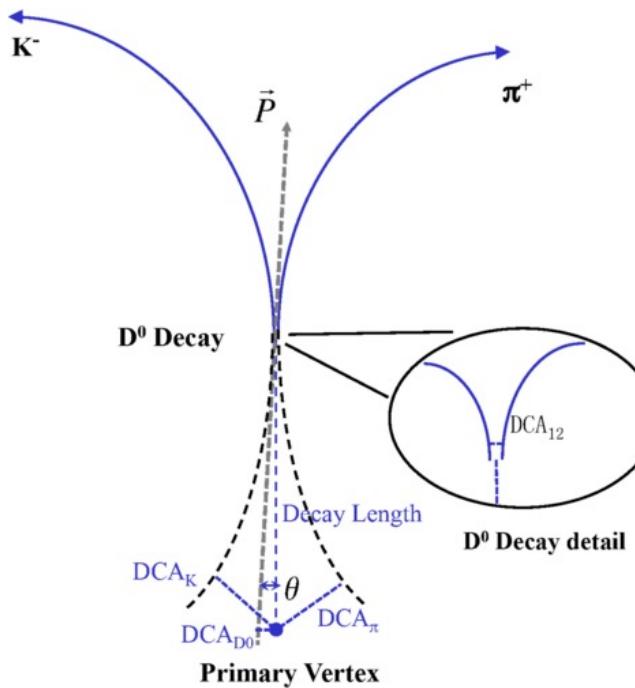
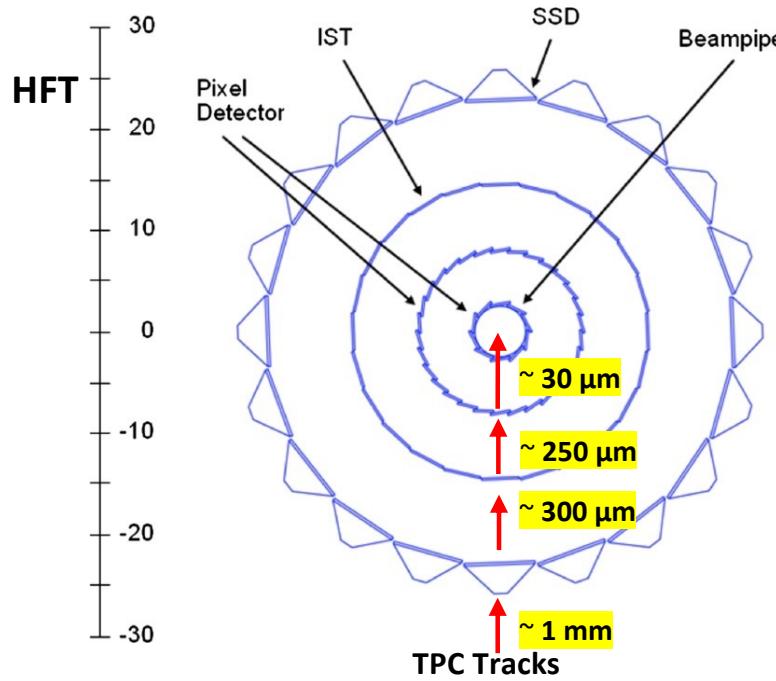
D^0 Jet Selection:

- Anti- k_{T} full jets of radius $R = 0.4$, area-based background subtraction
- $|\eta_{\text{Jet}}| < 0.6$

D⁰ Reconstruction

- Kaons and Pions identified using TPC and TOF

STAR, Phys. Rev. C 99 (2021) 034908

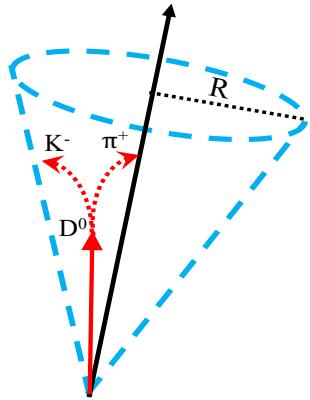


Topological cuts on the D⁰ candidates improve signal significance

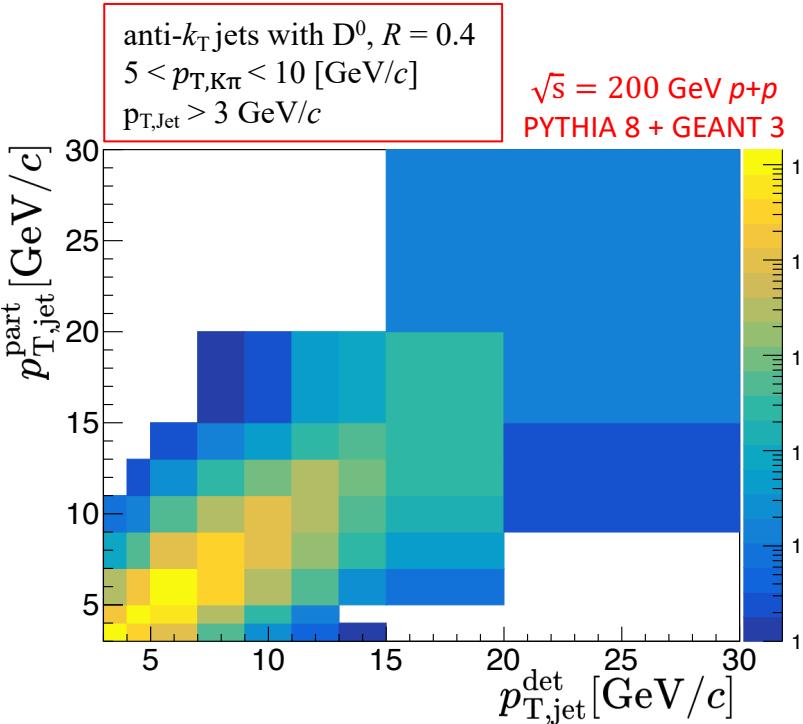
Yield is calculated using sPlot method [1]

[1] Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., A (2005) 555

Correction to the Jet Yield

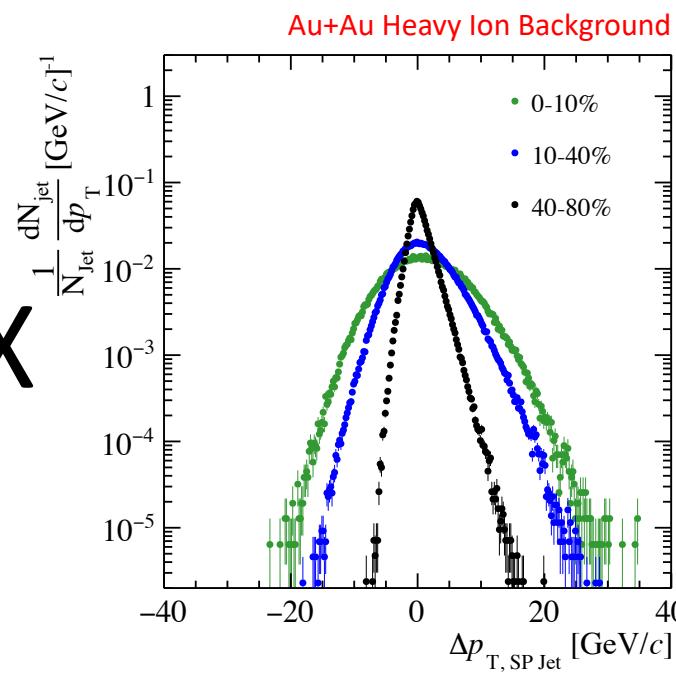


1. Response matrix for $p+p \sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV from PYTHIA and GEANT3 to mimic the detector response
2. Single Particle (SP) embedding in heavy ion event to model fluctuations in area-based background subtraction
3. Reweight PYTHIA with c-quark distribution from FONLL [1] to modify the shape of the jet p_T spectra
4. Heavy-flavor jet fragmentation modeled using PYTHIA
5. Systematics from variation in fragmentation model will be studied later



[1]. FONLL, JHEP03 (2001) 006

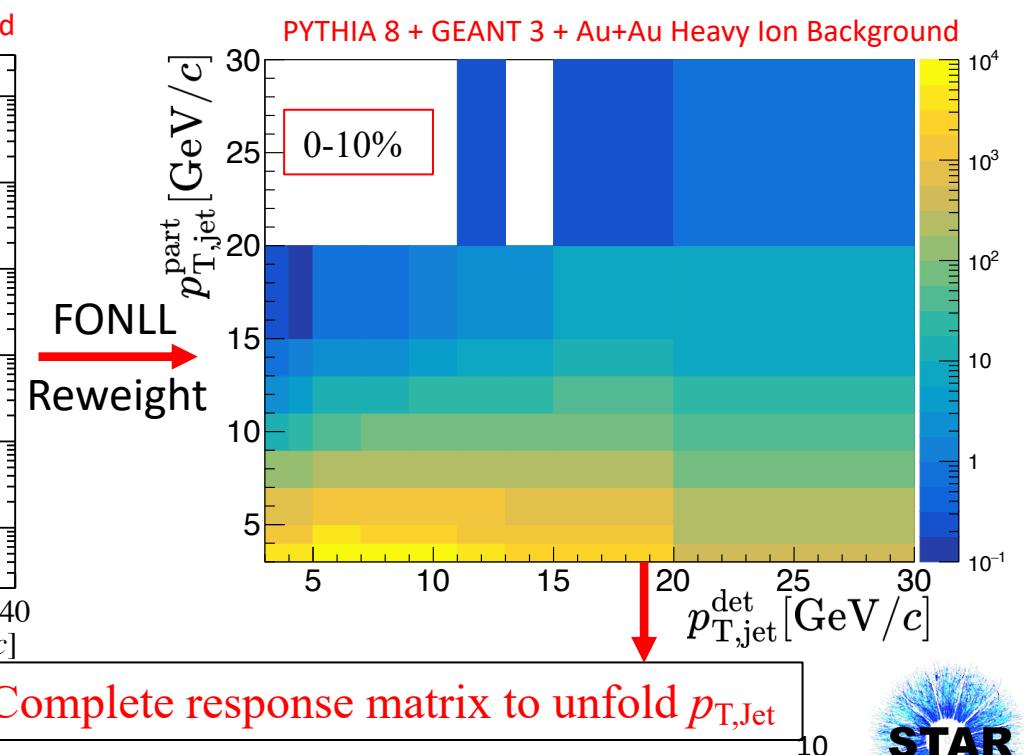
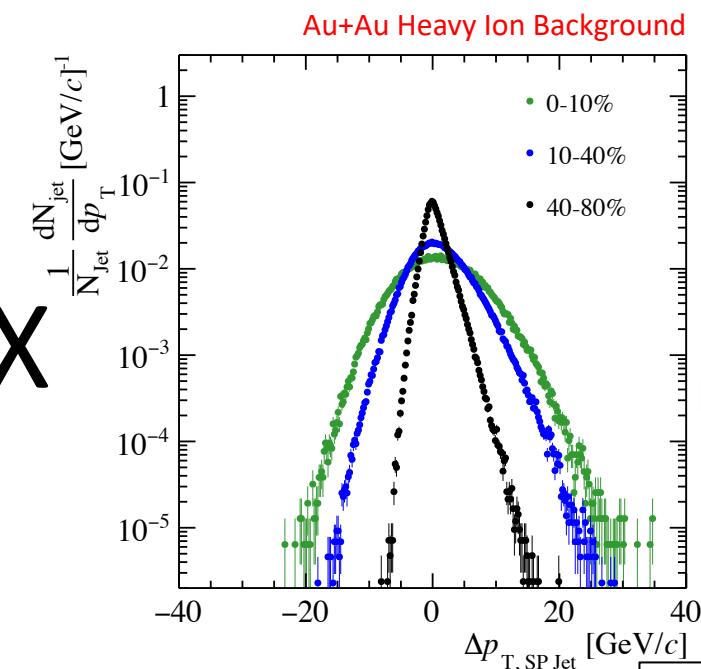
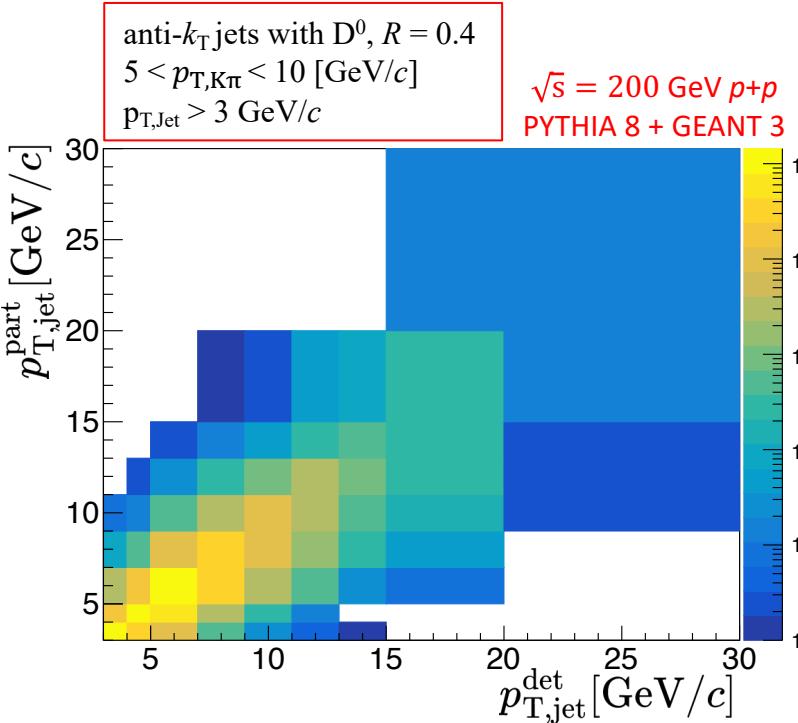
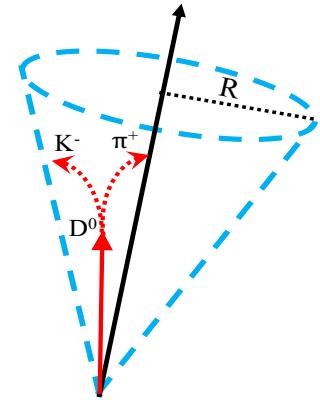
October xx, 2022



Diptanil Roy, Hot Quarks 2022

Correction to the Jet Yield

1. Response matrix for $p+p \sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV from PYTHIA and GEANT3 to mimic the detector response
2. Single Particle (SP) embedding in heavy ion event to model fluctuations in area-based background subtraction
3. Reweight PYTHIA with c-quark distribution from FONLL [1] to modify the shape of the jet p_T spectra
4. Heavy-flavor jet fragmentation modeled using PYTHIA
5. Systematics from variation in fragmentation model will be studied later



[1]. FONLL, JHEP03 (2001) 006

October xx, 2022

Diptanil Roy, Hot Quarks 2022



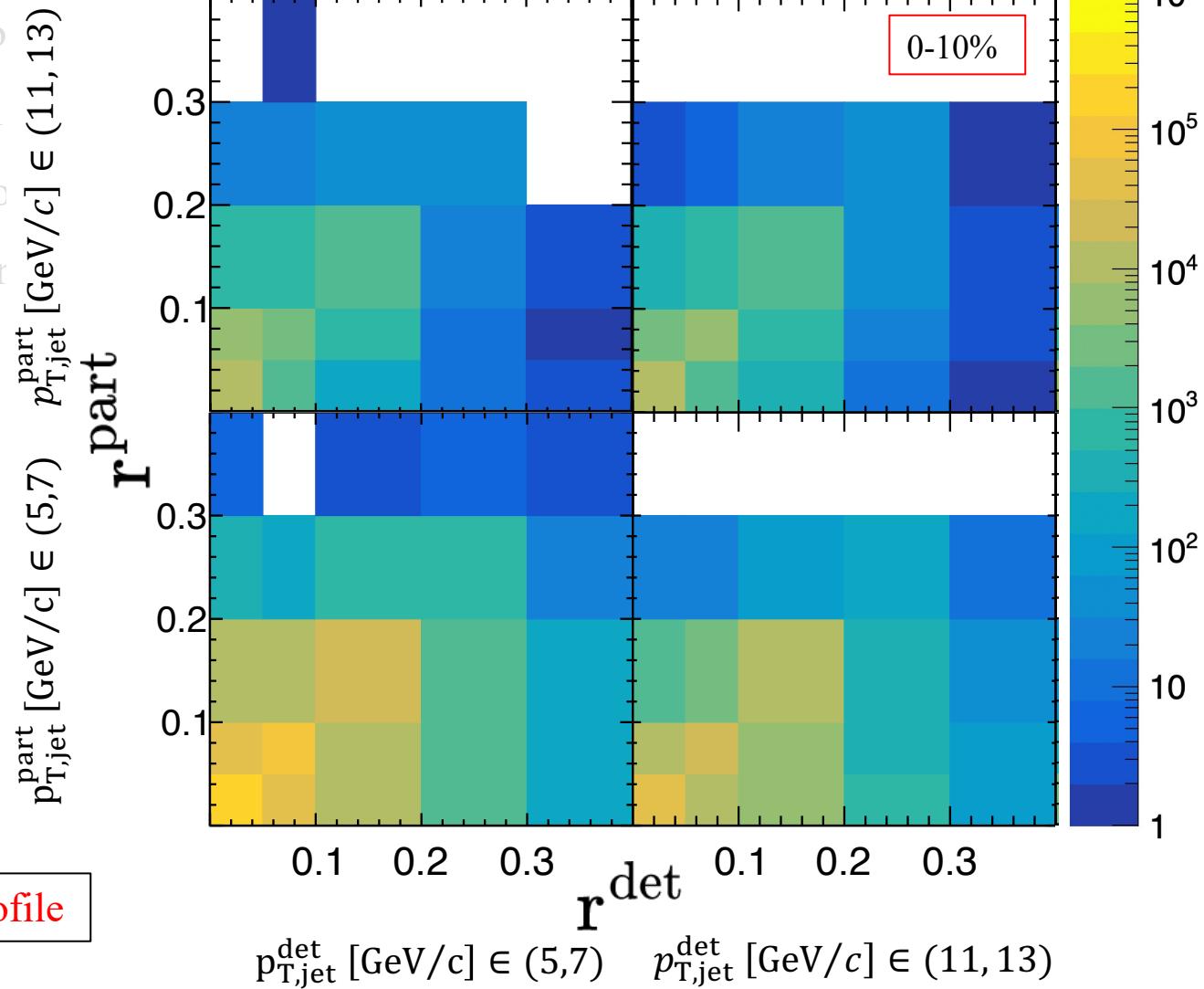
Correction to the Jet Radial Profile

1. Response matrix for $p+p \sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV from PYTHIA and GEANT3 to get the detector response
2. Single Particle (SP) Embedding in heavy ion
3. Reweighting PYTHIA with a prior (FONLL [1])
4. Heavy-flavor jet fragmentation modeled from MC
5. Systematics from variation in fragmentation

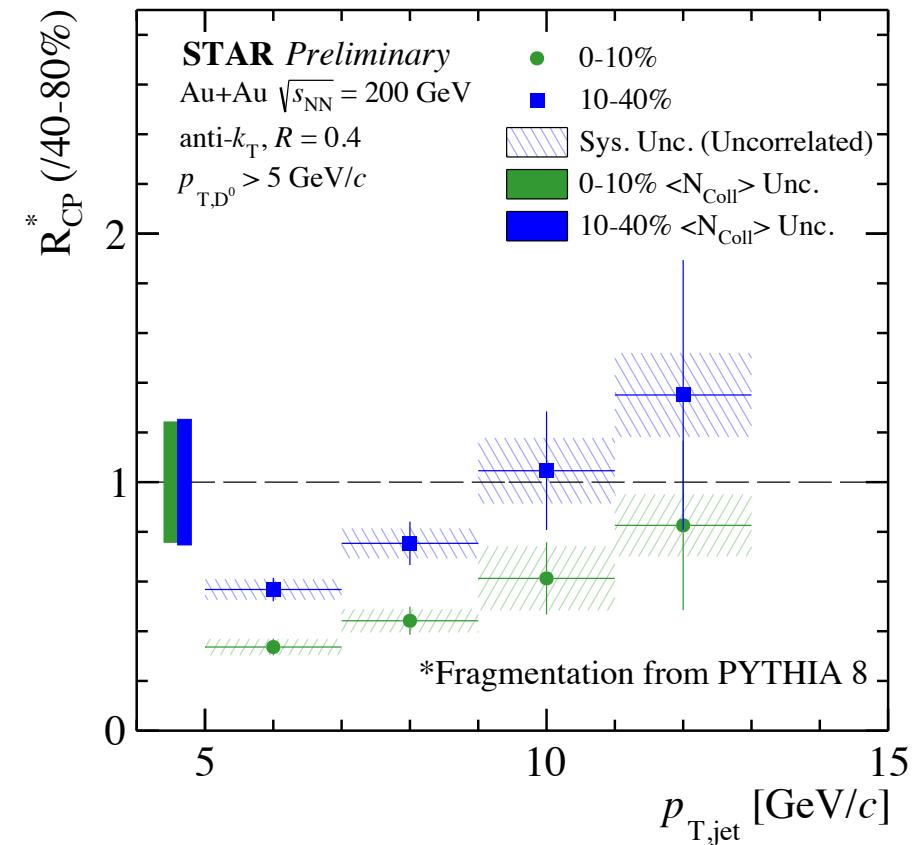
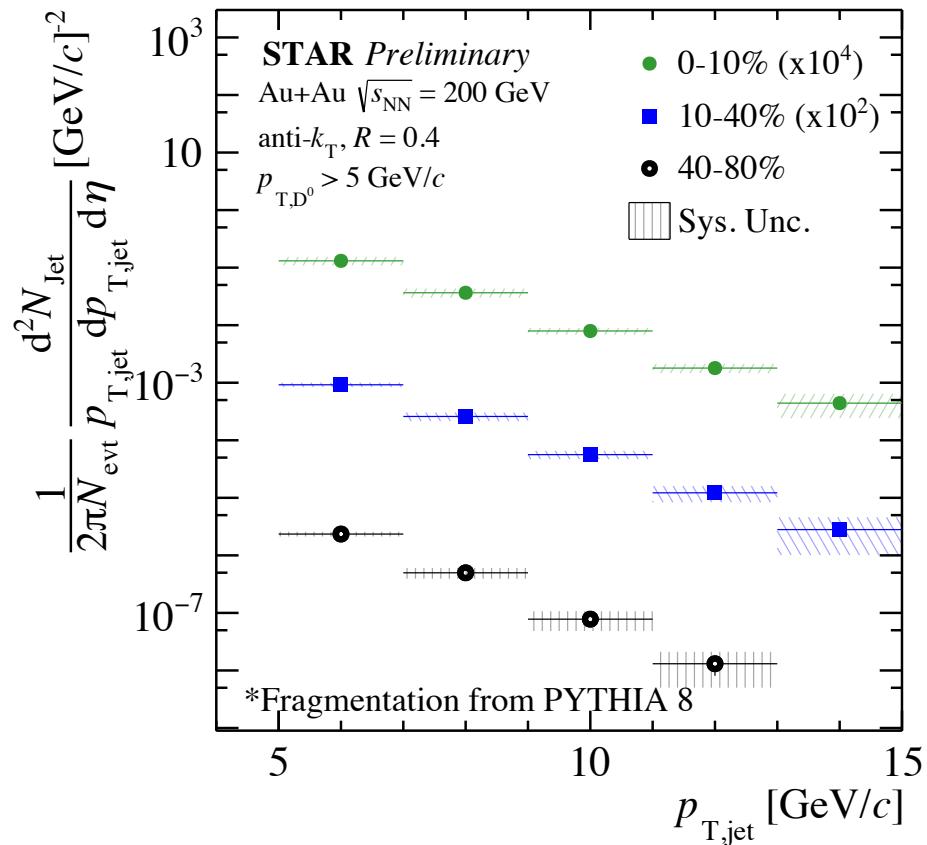
anti- k_T jets with D^0 , $R = 0.4$
 $|\eta_{jet}| < 0.6$
 $p_{T, \text{const}} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $p_{T, \text{jet}} > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $5 < p_{T, K\pi} < 10 \text{ (GeV}/c)$

$\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV } p+p$
PYTHIA 8 + GEANT 3
Au+Au Heavy Ion Background

Complete 4D response matrix to unfold radial profile

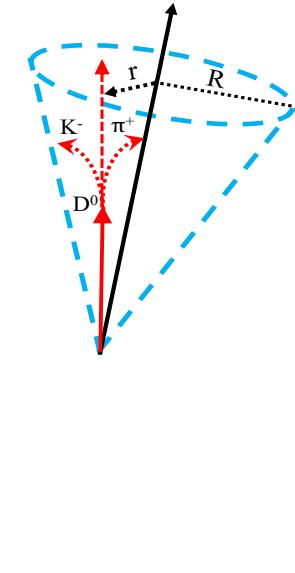
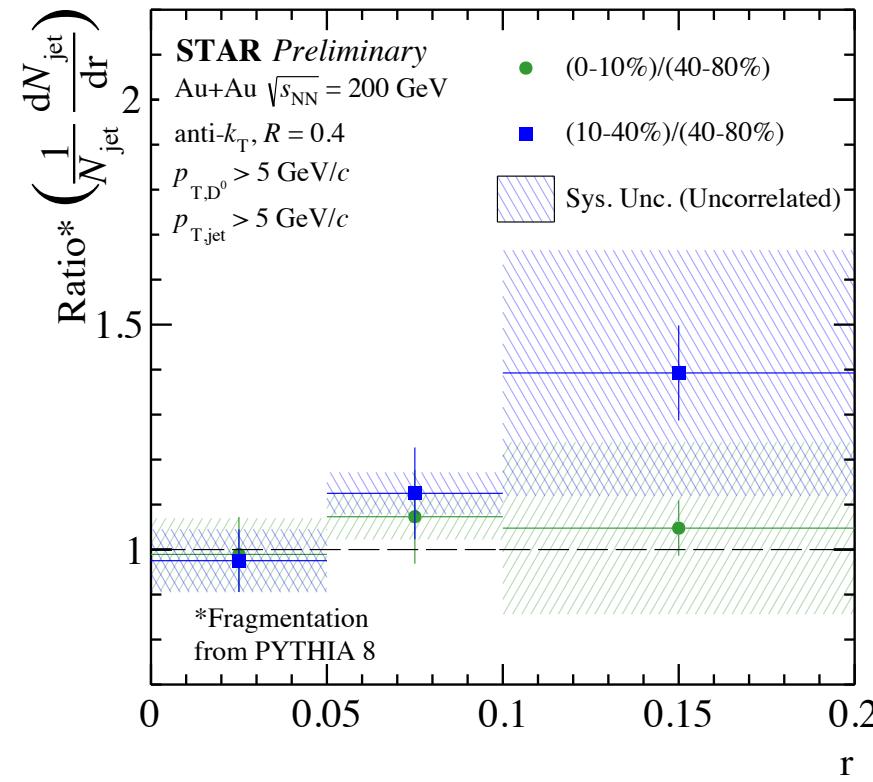
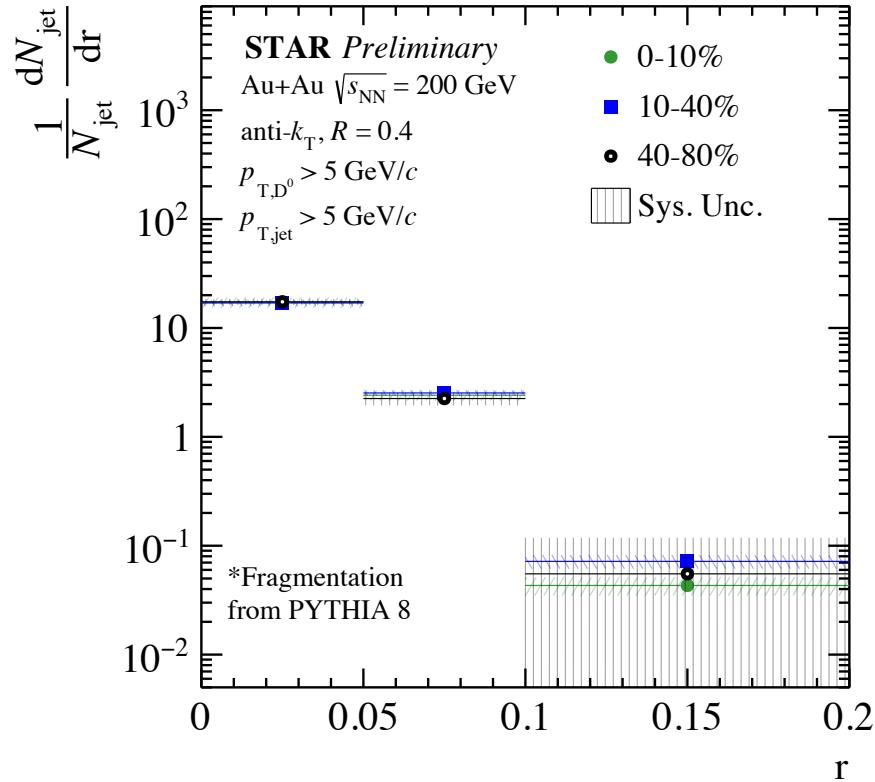


Jet Spectra



- Most central spectrum is more suppressed than mid-central
- R_{CP}^* shows strong suppression at low $p_{T,\text{jet}}$, hint of an increasing trend with $p_{T,\text{jet}}$
- Peripheral events have limited statistics with the D^0 p_T selections
- D^0 -tagged jet measurement for R_{AA} will be explored using high-statistics $p+p$ data in 2024

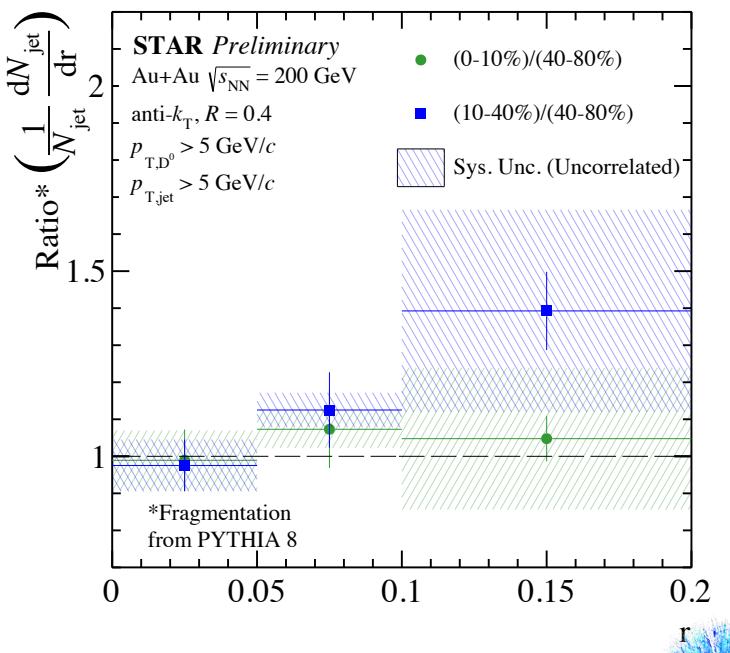
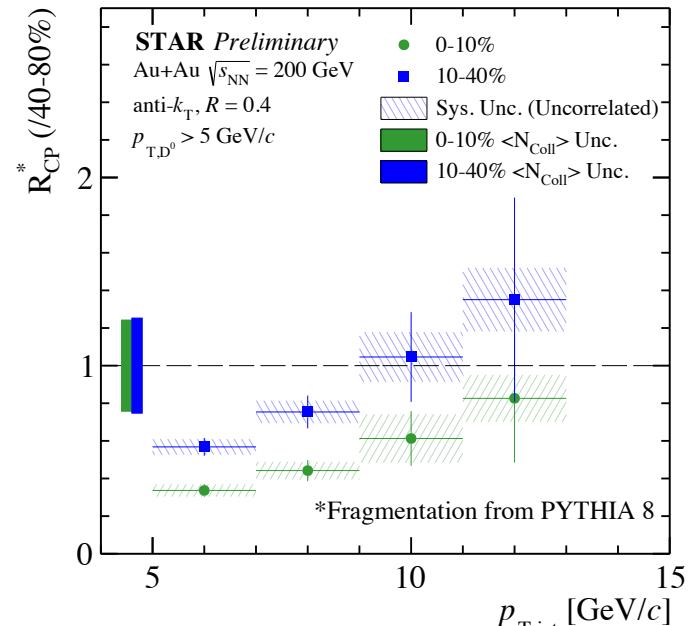
Radial Profile of D^0 Mesons in Jets



- For $D^0 p_T > 5$ GeV/ c , the ratio of radial distributions is consistent with unity within uncertainties
- Extending the analysis to lower D^0 kinematics is essential to study D^0 diffusion

Summary

- First D⁰-tagged jet measurement at RHIC energies
- Fragmentation from PYTHIA 8 used for correcting jet momenta and substructure
 - ✓ Spectra for D⁰-tagged jets in central and mid-central events consistent with being suppressed with respect to peripheral events
 - ✓ Ratio of radial profile of D⁰ mesons in jets consistent with unity within uncertainties.



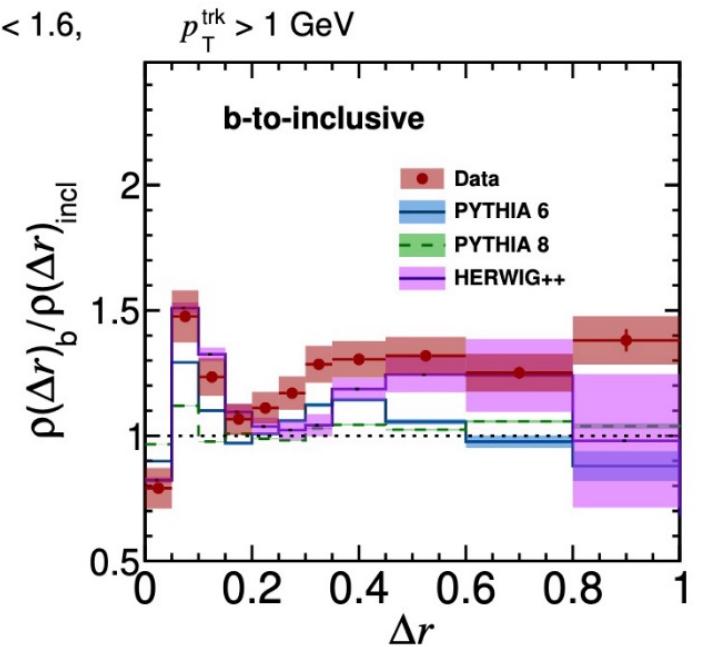
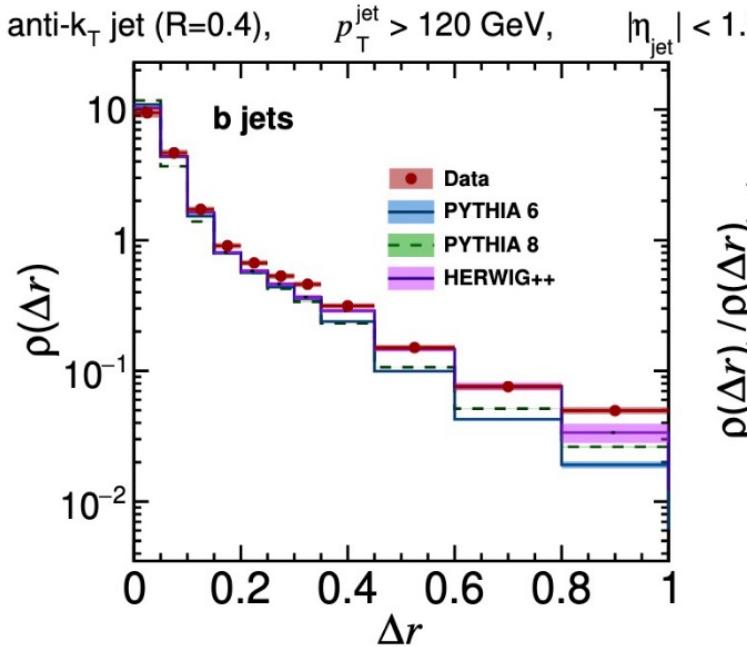
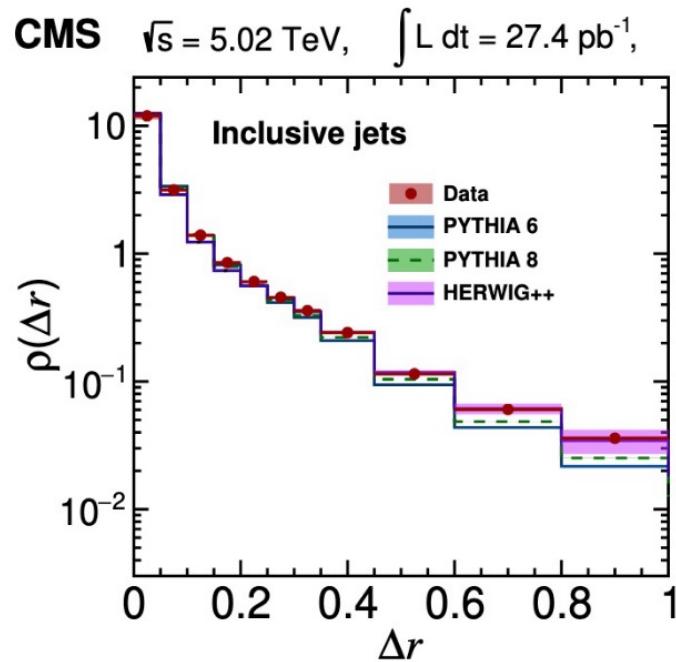
Outlook

- Measure fragmentation function for D⁰-tagged jets in Au+Au collisions
- Extend kinematic reach to low D⁰ p_T to get closer to charm quark mass

Backup



Differential jet shape for heavy quark in vacuum

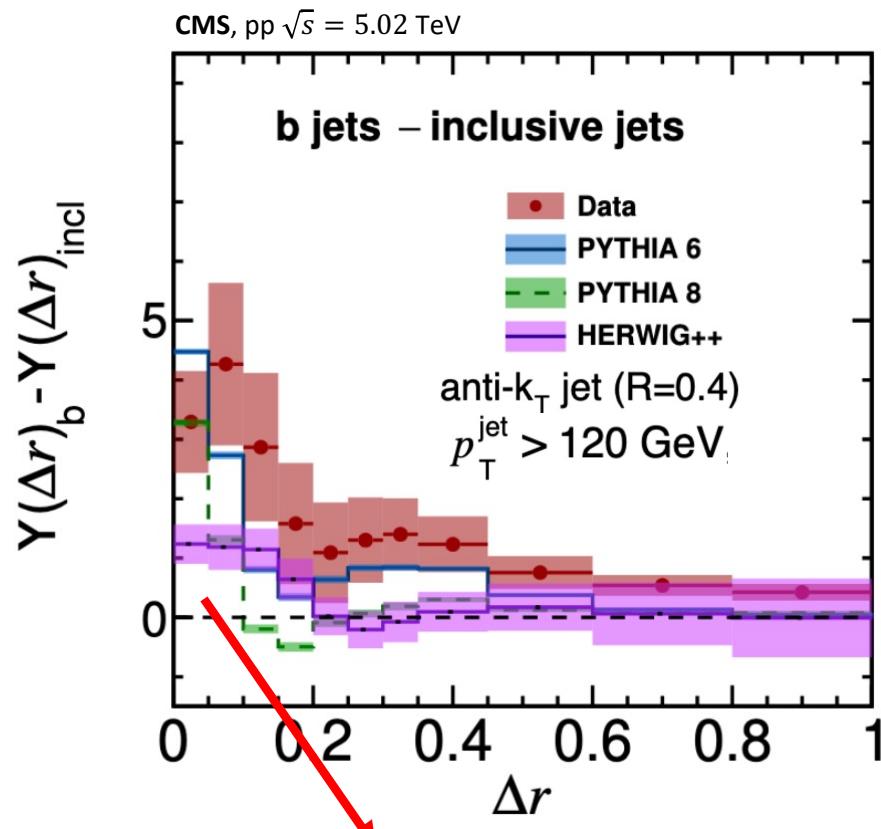


CMS, JHEP05 (2021) 054

Bottom quark jet (b-jets) shapes modified in vacuum,
possibly due to dead cone

Fragmentation pattern for heavy quark

CMS, JHEP05 (2021) 054



$$Y(\Delta r) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{d^2 N_{\text{track}}}{d\Delta r dp_{\text{T,track}}}$$

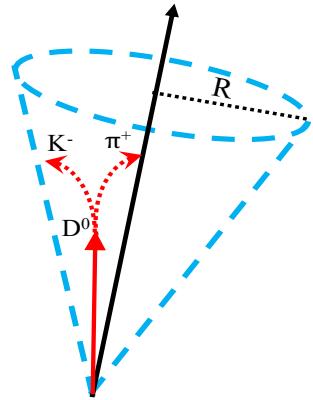
Higher yields of low p_{T} charged-particle close to jet axis in b-Jets vs inclusive jets in vacuum

\sim Different fragmentation pattern for heavy quarks

D⁰-Jet Yield Extraction

$s\mathcal{P}$ lot

Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., A (2005) 555



- Native class in RooStats, and widely used in HEP
- Unbinned maximum likelihood fit to invariant mass integrated over all kinematics
- $p_{T,\text{jet}}$ and radial distributions with all D⁰-tagged jet candidates using sWeights
- Easy to include reconstruction efficiencies versus D⁰ kinematics

$${}^s\mathcal{P}_n(m_{K\pi,i}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_T} V_{nj} f_j(m_{K\pi,i})}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_T} N_k f_k(m_{K\pi,i})}$$

Unbinned max. likelihood fit

n = n -th fit component(sig/bkg)

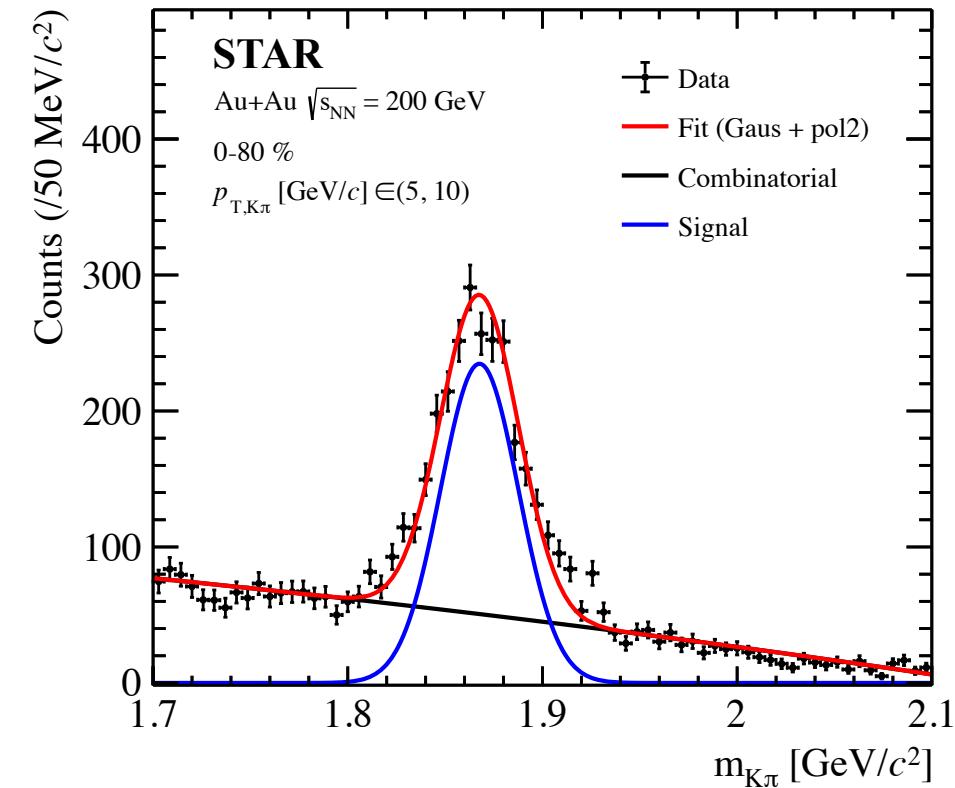
N_k = k -th yield (T=2)

$f_k(m_{K\pi,i})$ = per-event PDF value with k^{th} hypothesis

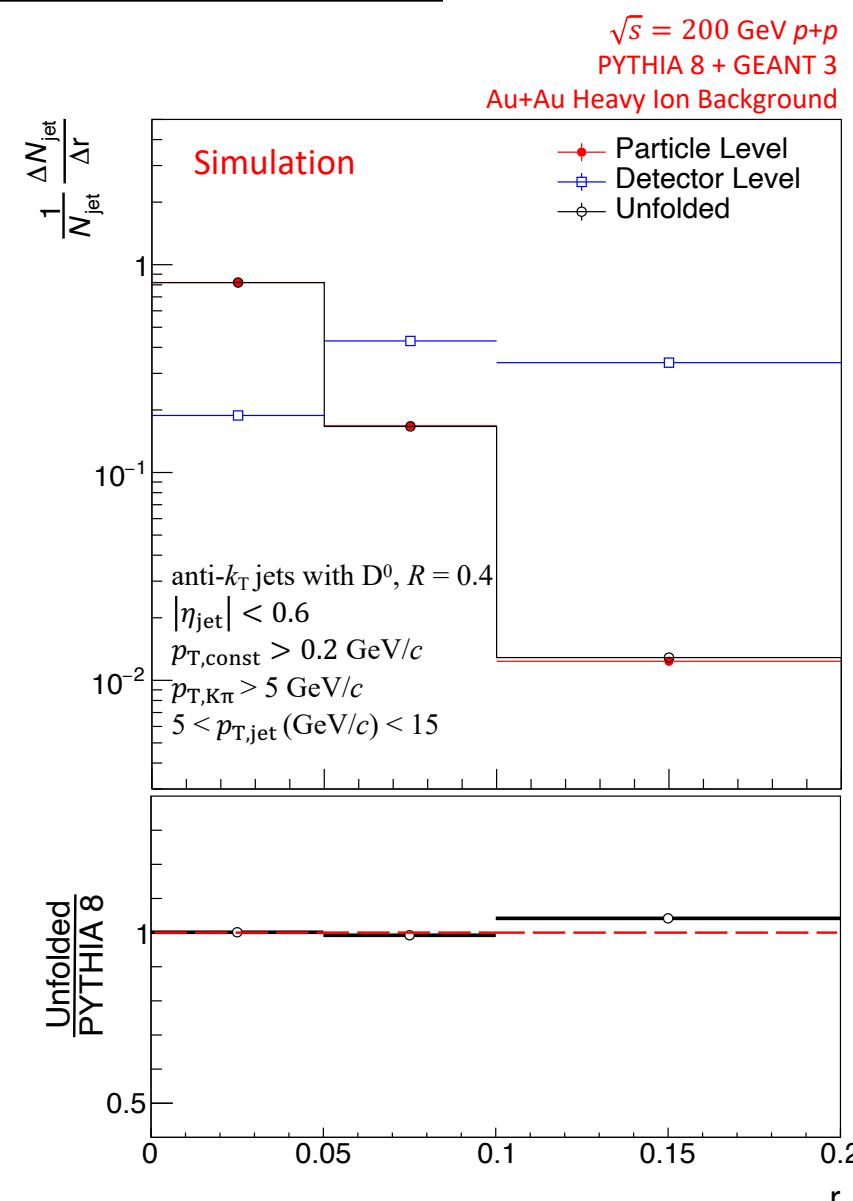
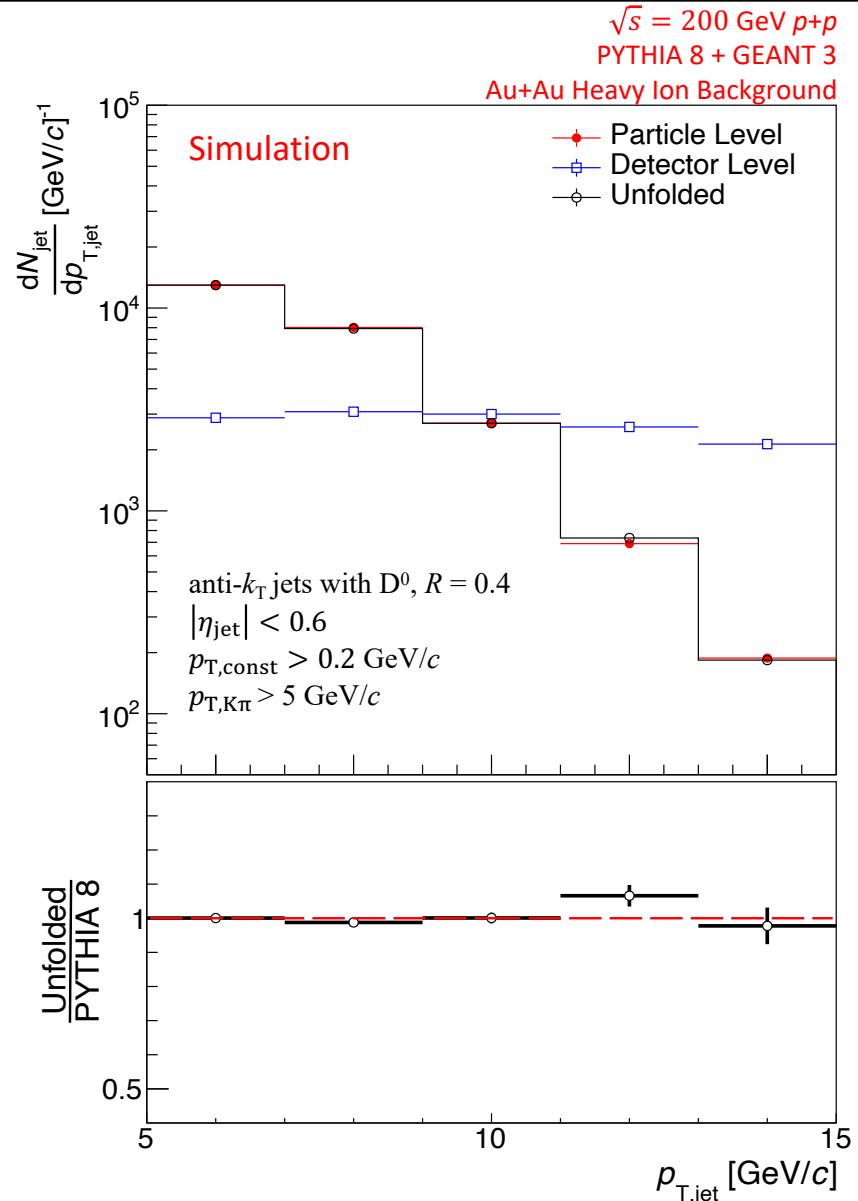
V = cov. matrix

Efficiency Correction →

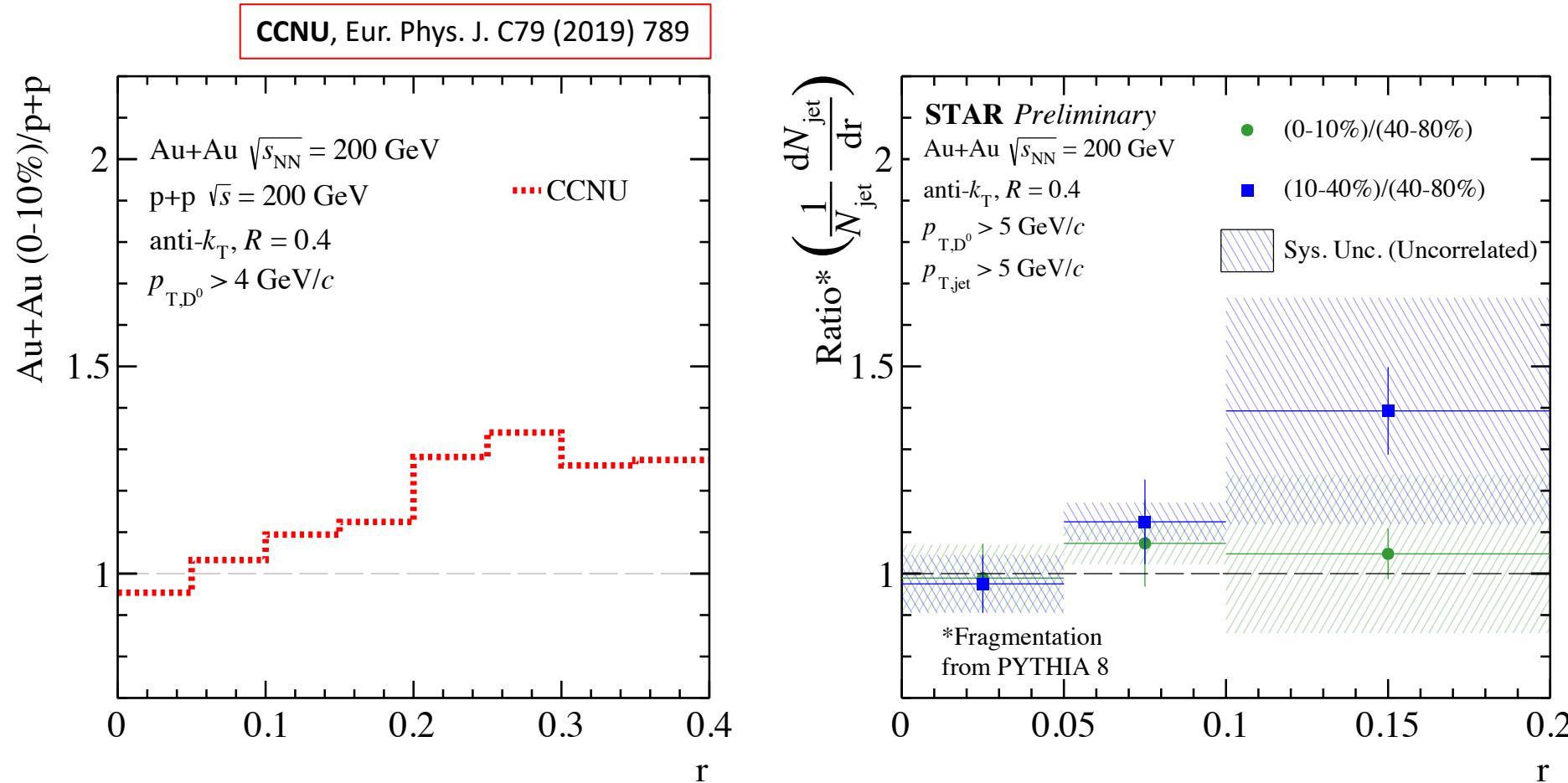
$${}^s\mathcal{P}_n(m_{K\pi,i}) \rightarrow \frac{{}^s\mathcal{P}_n(m_{K\pi,i})}{\varepsilon(m_{K\pi,i})}$$



Closures For Unfolding



Radial Profile: Data vs Model



Note: calculation uses $p+p$ as reference

Theory calculation shows small amount of diffusion - consistent with data within uncertainties

Sources of Systematics

Dominant systematic uncertainties are:

- Difference in yield extraction from the two methods, $_s\mathcal{P}lot$ and like sign subtraction
- Systematics from D^0 reconstruction (Details here: Phys. Rev. C 99 (2021) 034908)

Sub-dominant systematic uncertainties are:

- FONLL as a prior vs PYTHIA 8 as a prior for the jet spectrum for unfolding
- Iteration parameter in unfolding