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

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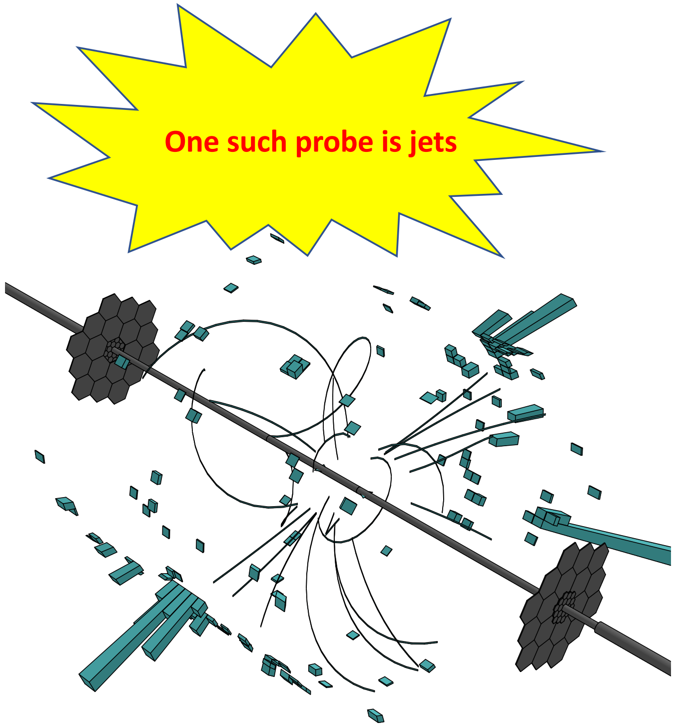
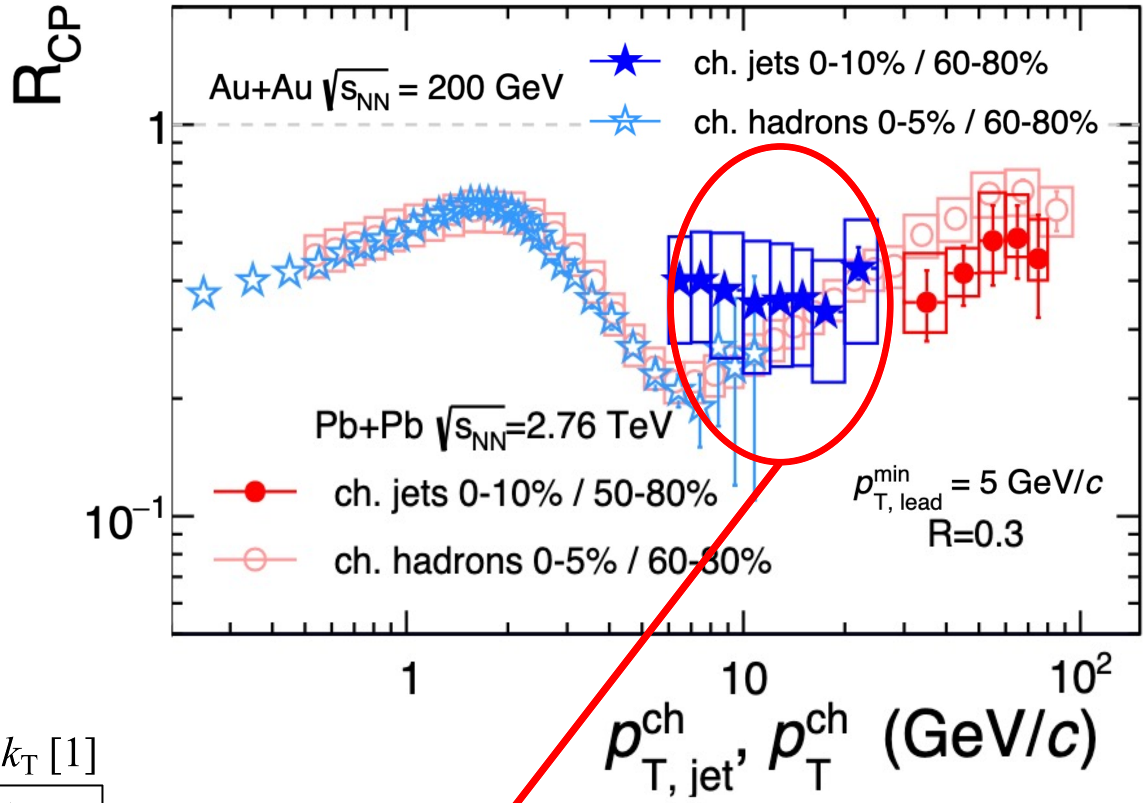
Supported in part by

Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions

Strong interaction between high p_T partons and medium -> Way to probe Quark-Gluon Plasma



STAR, Phys.Rev.C 102 (2020) 5, 054913



- Jets reconstructed in experiment by a clustering algorithm, commonly anti-k_T [1]

1. Phys. Lett. B 641 (2006) 57-61

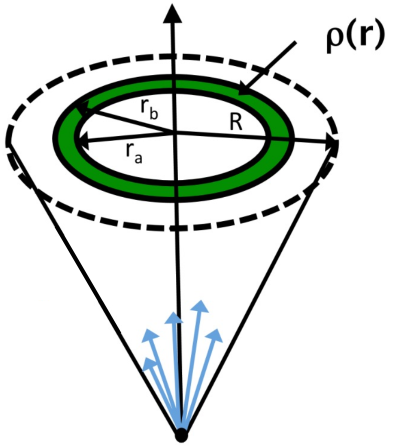
- **Loss of parton energy** in the QGP medium
- **Parton shower broadened** due to medium-induced radiation and scattering

Inclusive jets are heavily quenched in the presence of QGP

Previous Jet Shape Results

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

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



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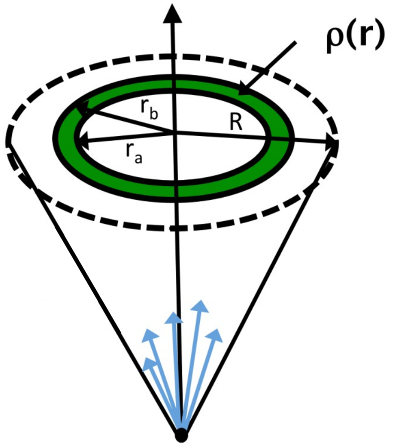

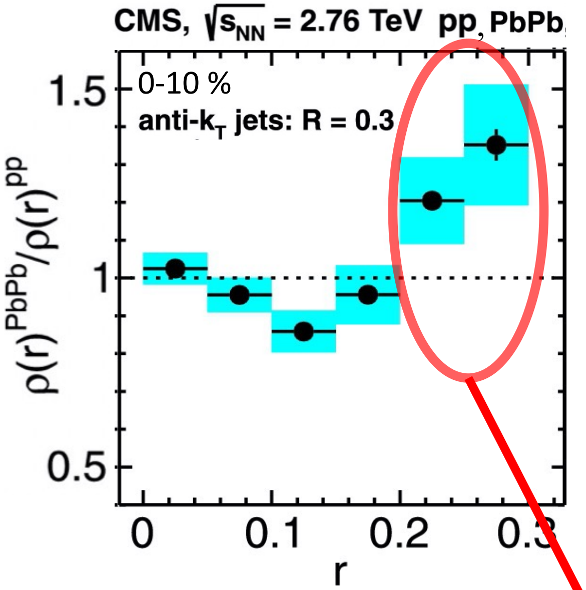

CMS, Phys. Lett. B 730 (2014) 243

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

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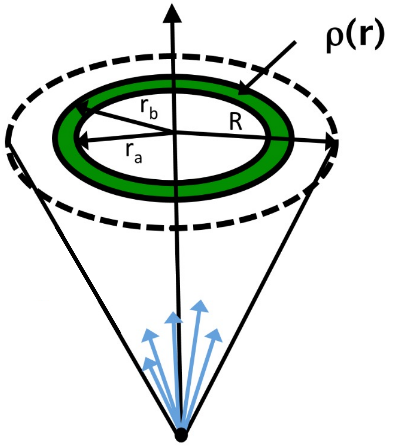

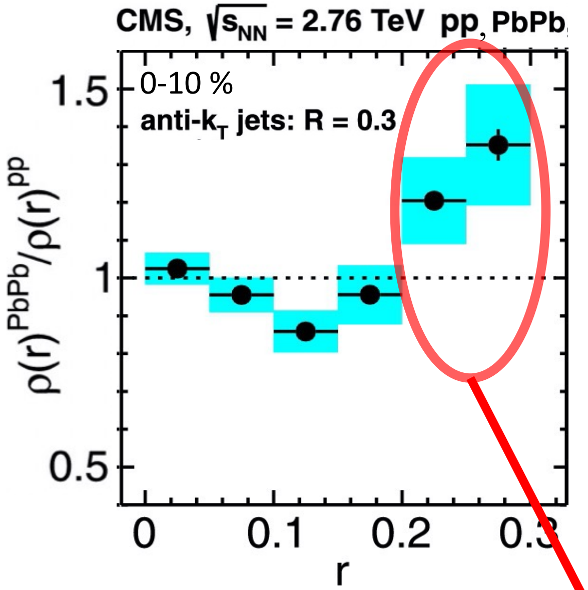

CMS, Phys. Lett. B 730 (2014) 243

Possible mechanisms:

- Multiple-scattering
- Medium-induced Bremsstrahlung
- Medium response

Dependent on the mass of the underlying parton

Motivation to look at heavy-flavor jets

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

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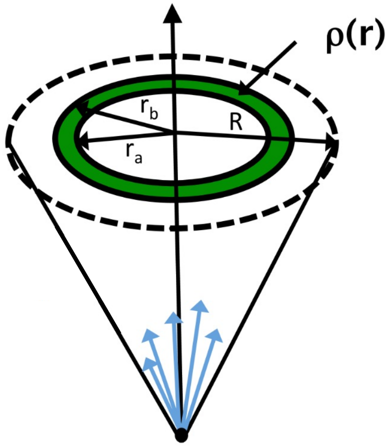

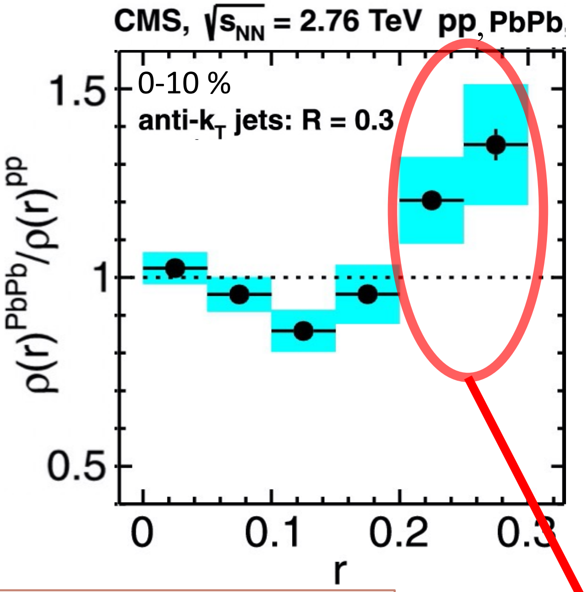

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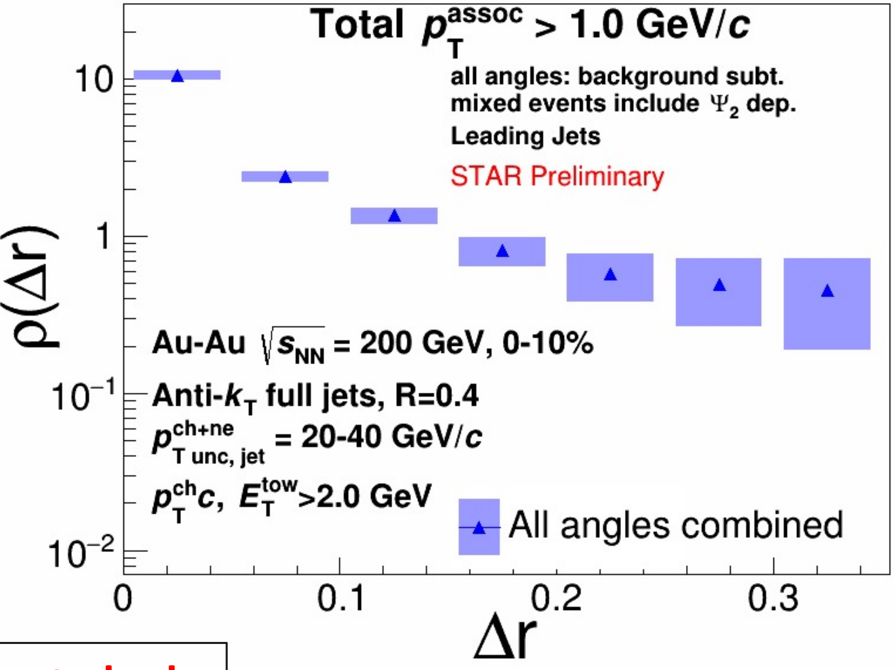
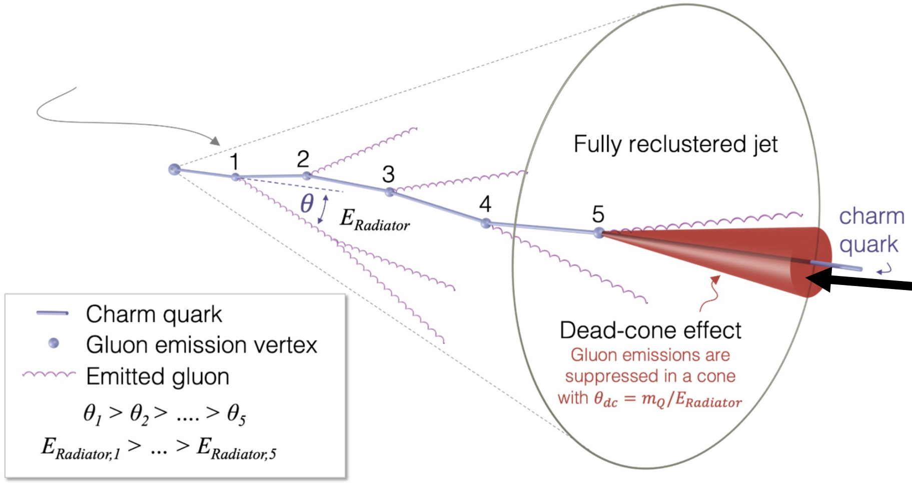


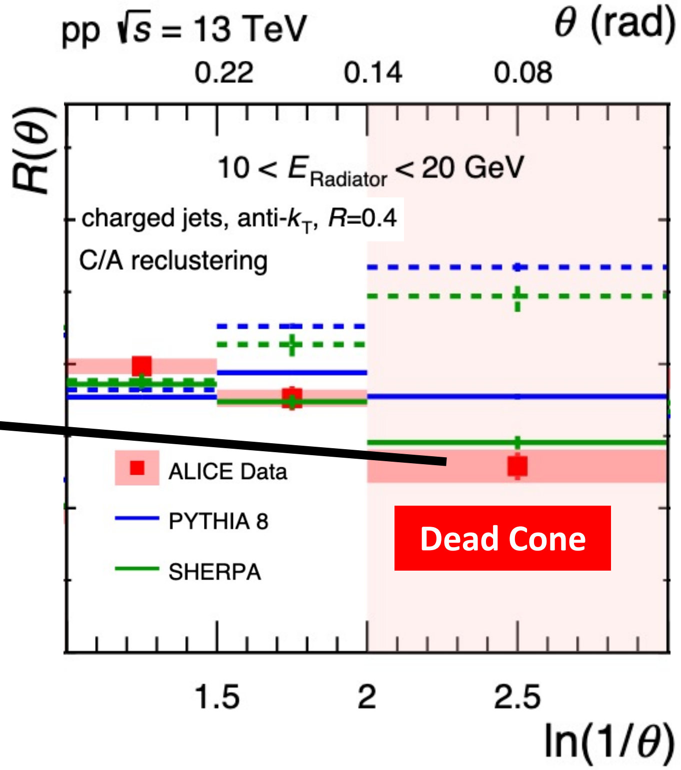
Jet energy is redistributed to large distances from the jet axis in the presence of QGP.

Jets from Heavy Flavor

$$R(\theta) = \frac{1}{N^{D^0\,\text{jets}}} \frac{dn^{D^0\,\text{jets}}}{d\ln(1/\theta)} \Big/ \frac{1}{N^{\text{inclusive jets}}} \frac{dn^{\text{inclusive jets}}}{d\ln(1/\theta)}$$



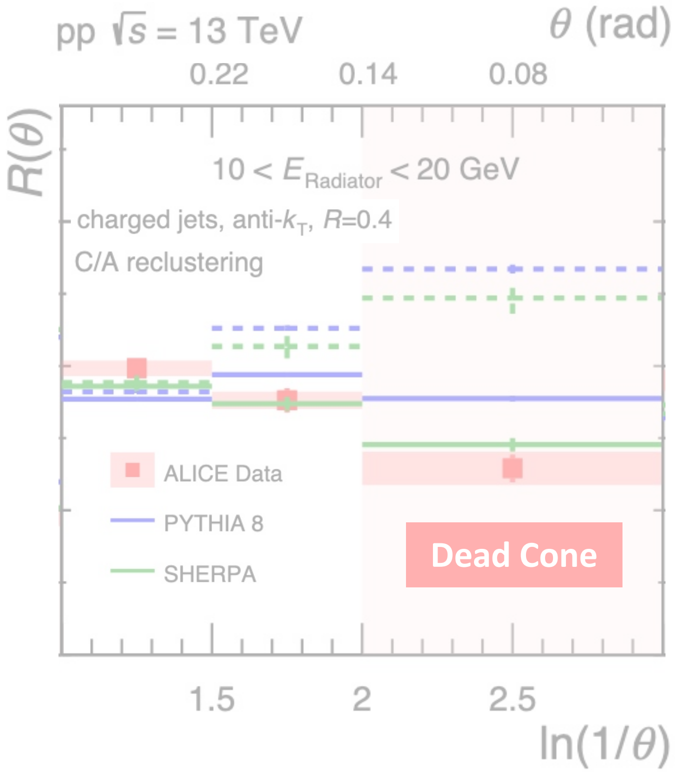
ALICE, arXiv:2106.05713 (2021)

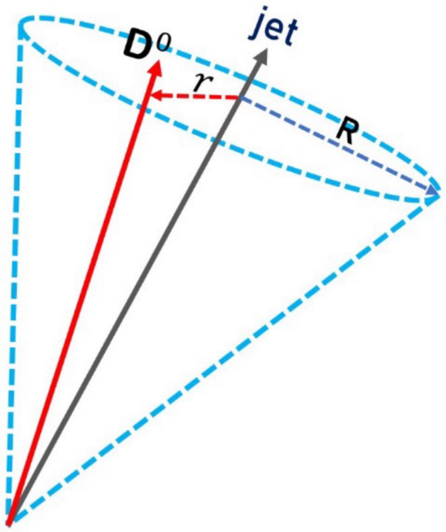


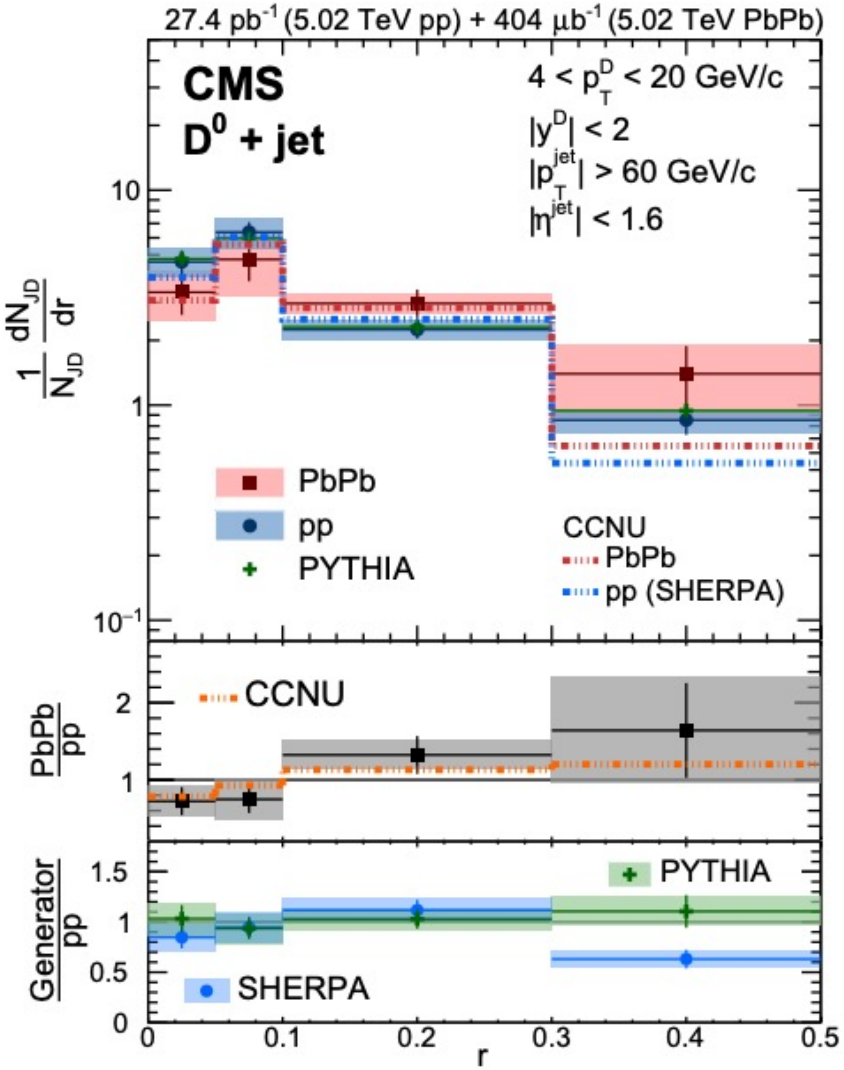
Heavy-flavor emission spectra modified due to dead-cone in vacuum

Jets from Heavy Flavor

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







Low p_T D^0 mesons diffused in the presence of QGP

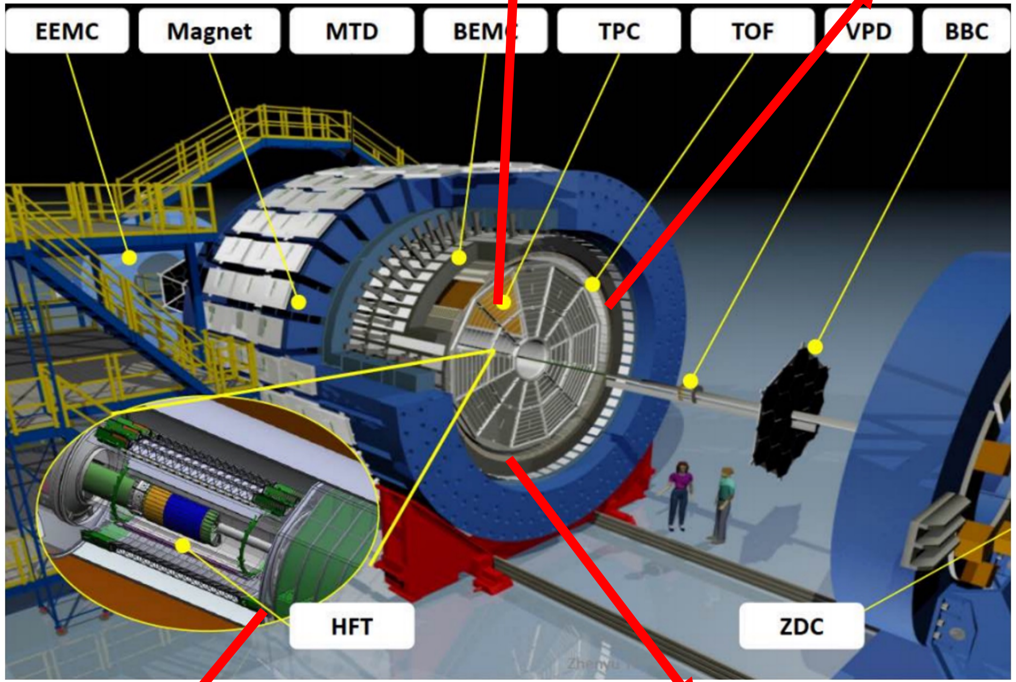
Heavy-flavor emission spectra modified due to dead-cone in vacuum

At RHIC energies, stronger modification expected as energy is closer to charm quark mass

STAR Detector & Selection Criteria

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
- Measures momentum, track trajectory, and identifies charged particles

Time-of-Flight Detector (TOF)
- Identifies charged particles



Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- Measures neutral component of energy in jets

Heavy Flavor Tracker (HFT)
- Improves position resolution for tracks

Event Selection :

- Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV, Run14
- Minimum bias (MB)
- Centrality ∈ [0, 80]% (3 bins: [0-10], [10-40], [40-80])

Constituent Selection :

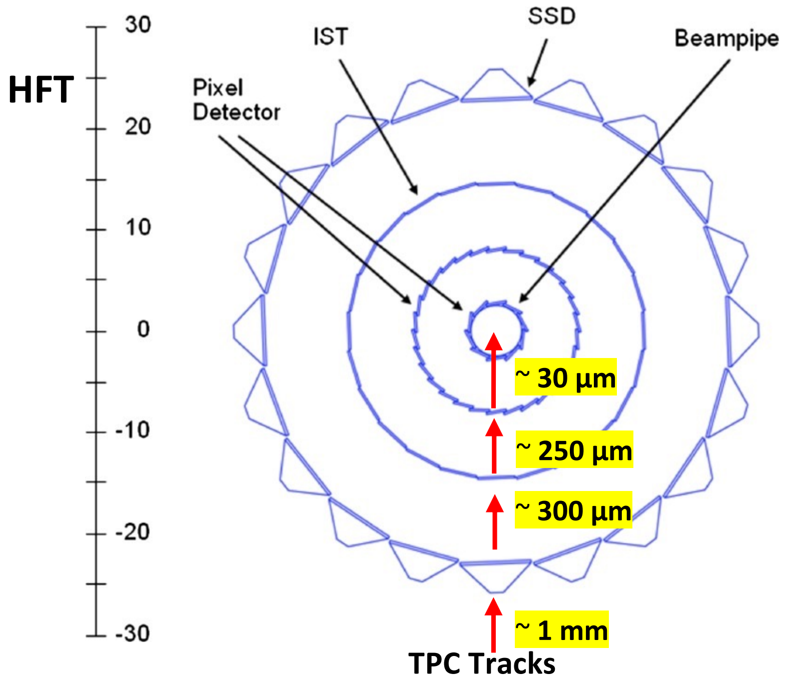
- $0.2 < p_{T,track}$ [GeV/c] < 30 ; $0.2 < p_{T,tower}$ [GeV/c] < 30
- $|\eta_{track}| < 1$; $|\eta_{tower}| < 1$
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^{\mp} + \pi^{\pm}$ [B.R. = 3.82 %]
- For D^0 reconstruction: Tracks need at least two hits in HFT
- $5 < p_{T,D^0}$ [GeV/c] < 10

D^0 Jet Selection :

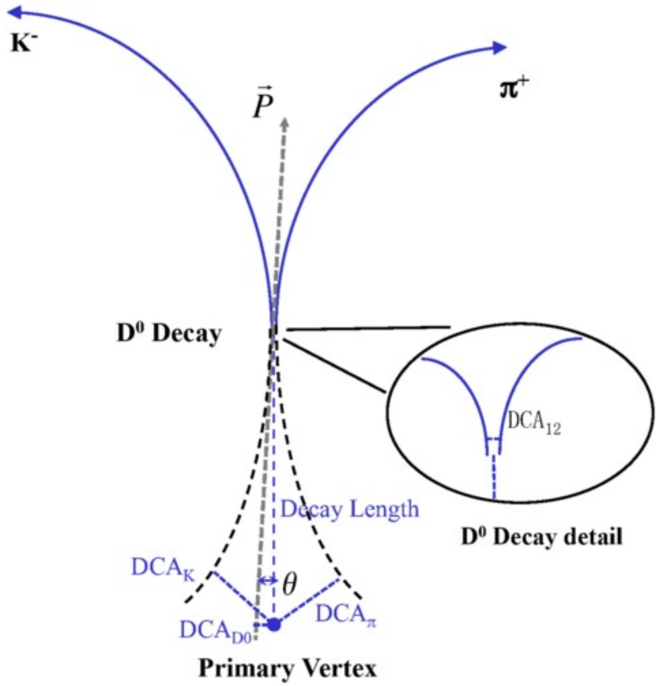
- Anti-k_T full-jets of radius R = 0.4, area-based background subtraction
- $|\eta_{Jet}| < 0.6$

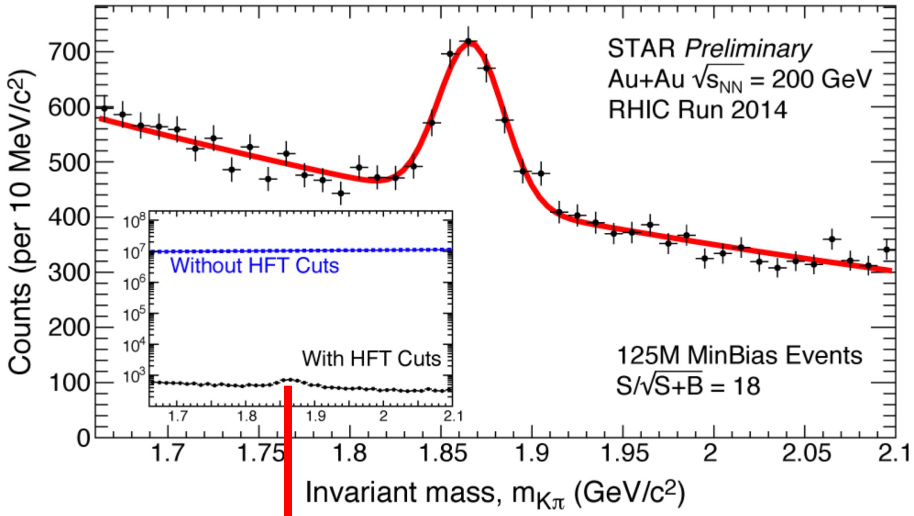
D^0 Reconstruction

- Kaon and Pions identified with hybrid PID from TPC and TOF



STAR, Phys. Rev. C 102 (2020) 014905





Topological cuts on the D^0 candidates improve signal significance

- Decay Length of D^0 ~ 123 µm.
- HFT has a resolution of 30 µm for kaons at ~ 1.2 GeV/c
- HFT can reconstruct D^0 candidates based on the decay kinematics

D^0 - Jet Yield Extraction

sPlot Method

- Native class in RooStats + widely used in HEP
- Unbinned maximum likelihood fit to invariant mass integrated over all kinematics
- $p_{T,\mathrm{Jet}}$ and ΔR histograms with all D^0-jet candidates using sWeights
- Trivial to include reconstruction efficiencies versus D^0 kinematics

sWeights

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

Unbinned max. likelihood fit

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

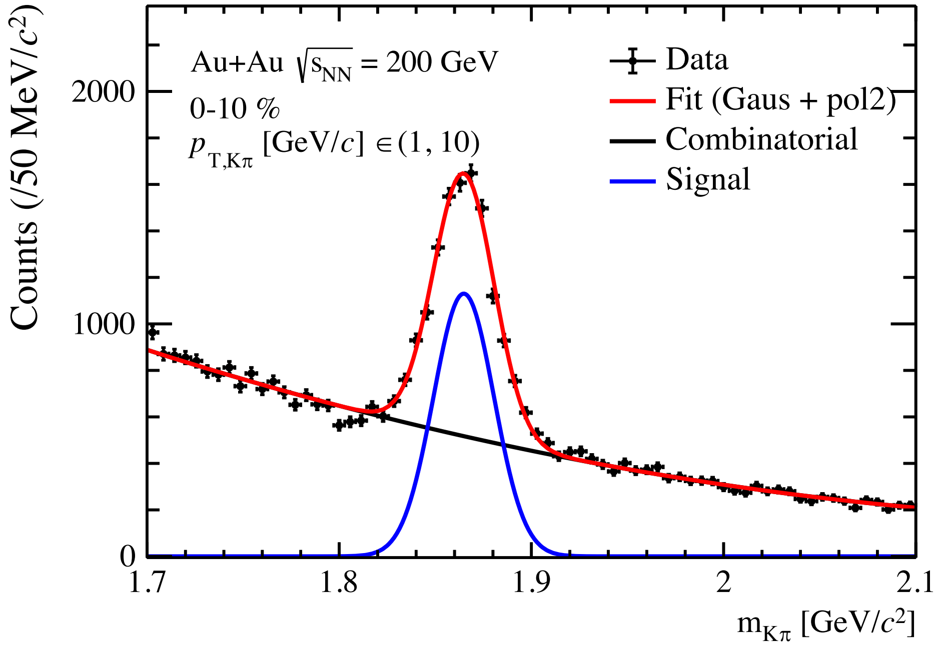
N_k = k-th yield (T=2)

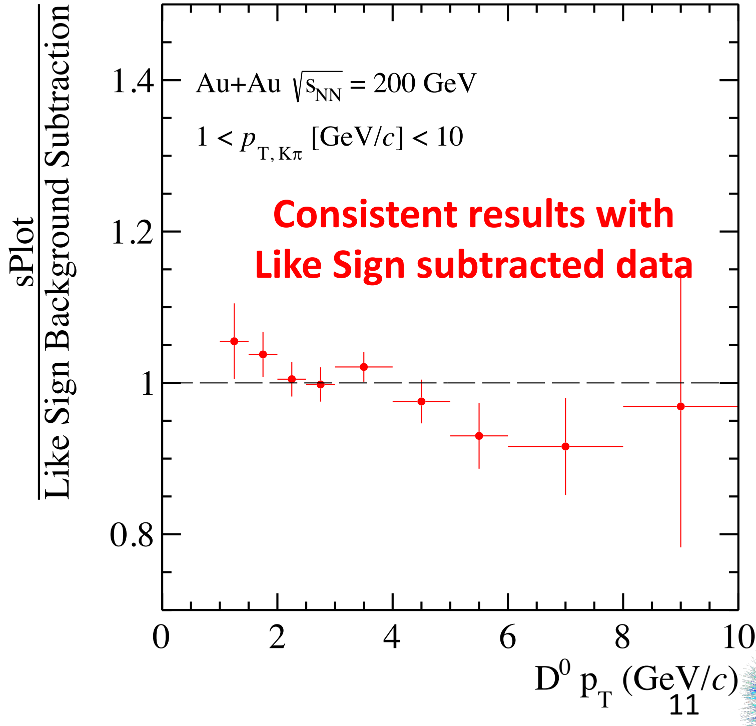
$f_k(m_{K\pi,i})$ = per-event PDF value with k^{th} hypothesis

V = cov. matrix

Efficiency Correction in sWeights

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

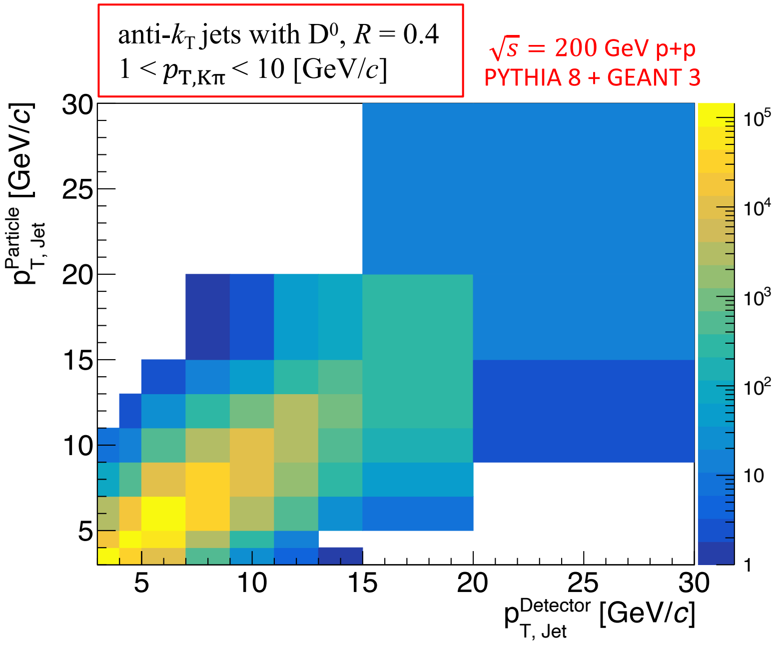




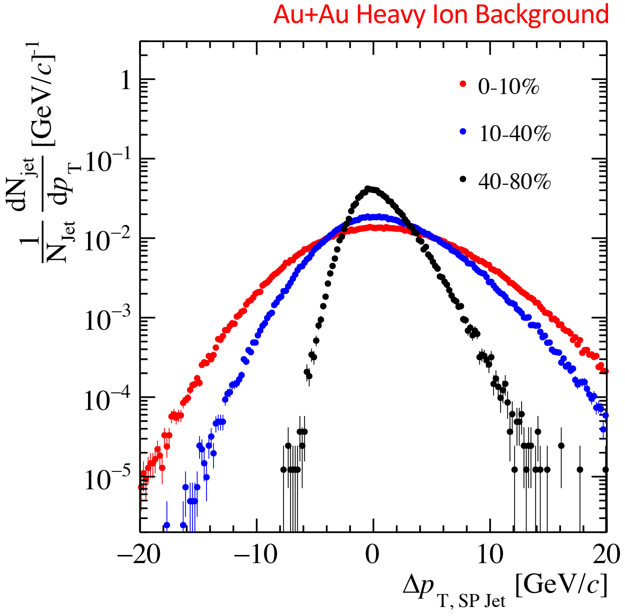
For more information about sPlot, visit poster by Matthew Kelsey.

Correction to the Jet Reconstruction

1. Response Matrix for p+p $\sqrt{s}$ = 200 GeV from PYTHIA and GEANT3 to get the detector response
2. Single Particle Embedding in heavy ion event to model fluctuations in area-based background subtraction
3. Reweight PYTHIA with a prior (FONLL c-quark) to match the shape of the jet p_T spectra
4. Heavy-flavor jet fragmentation modeled from PYTHIA (systematics from variation in fragmentation model will be studied later)

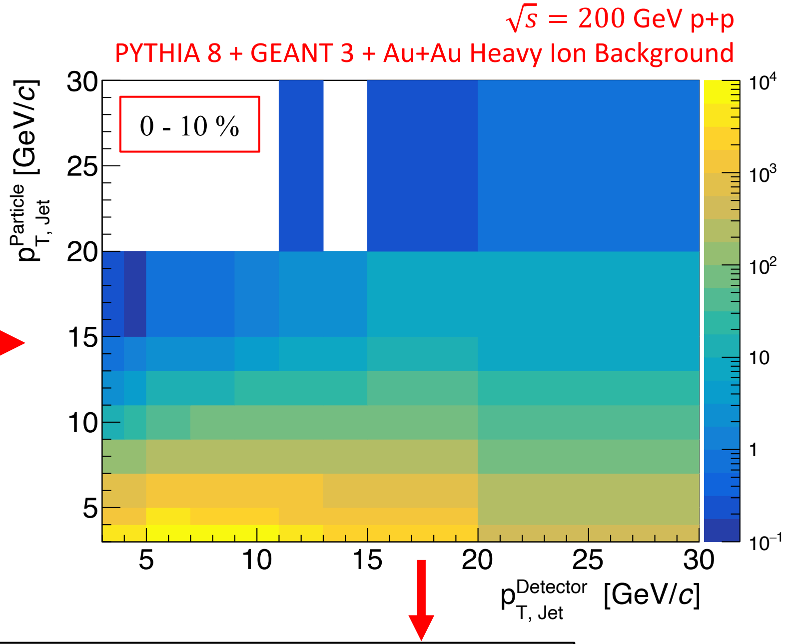


X



FONLL

Reweight

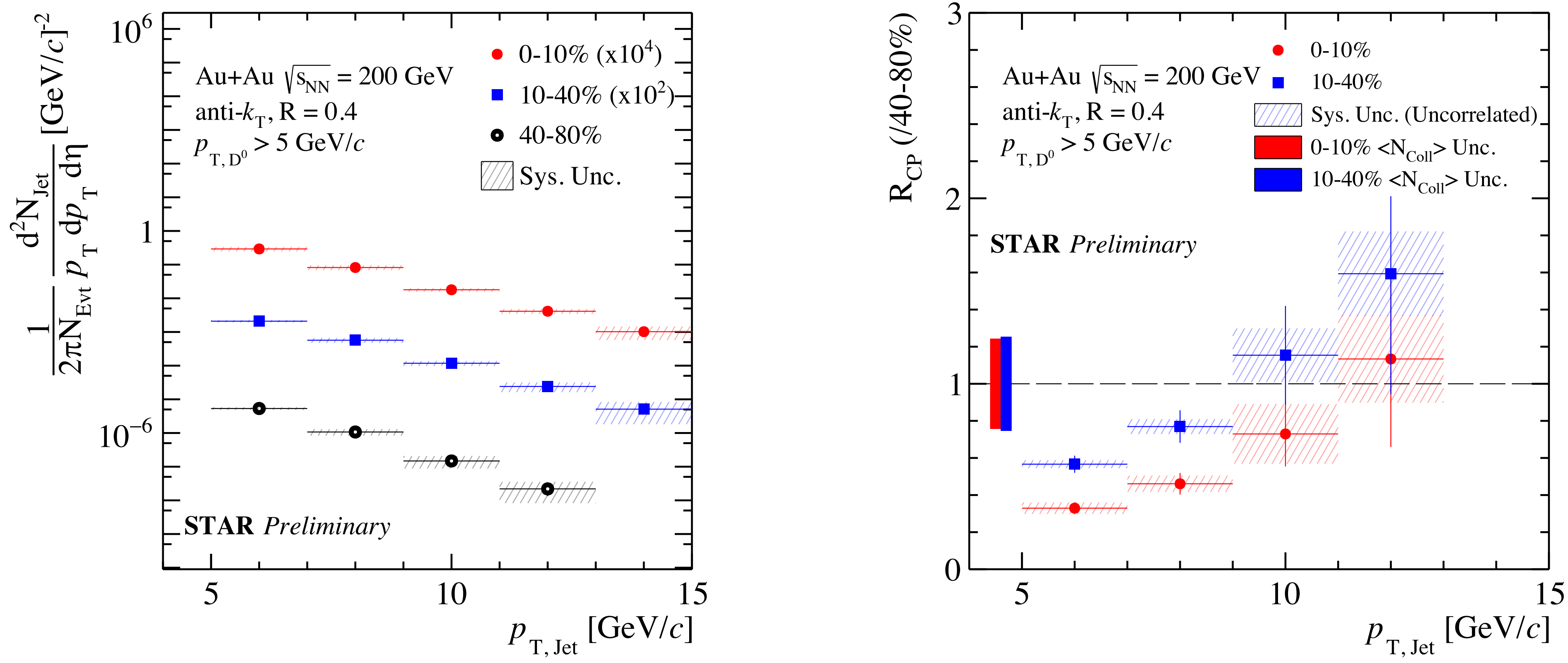


Final Response Matrix to unfold $p_{T,Jet}$

***Response Matrix for ΔR in backup**

Jet Spectra

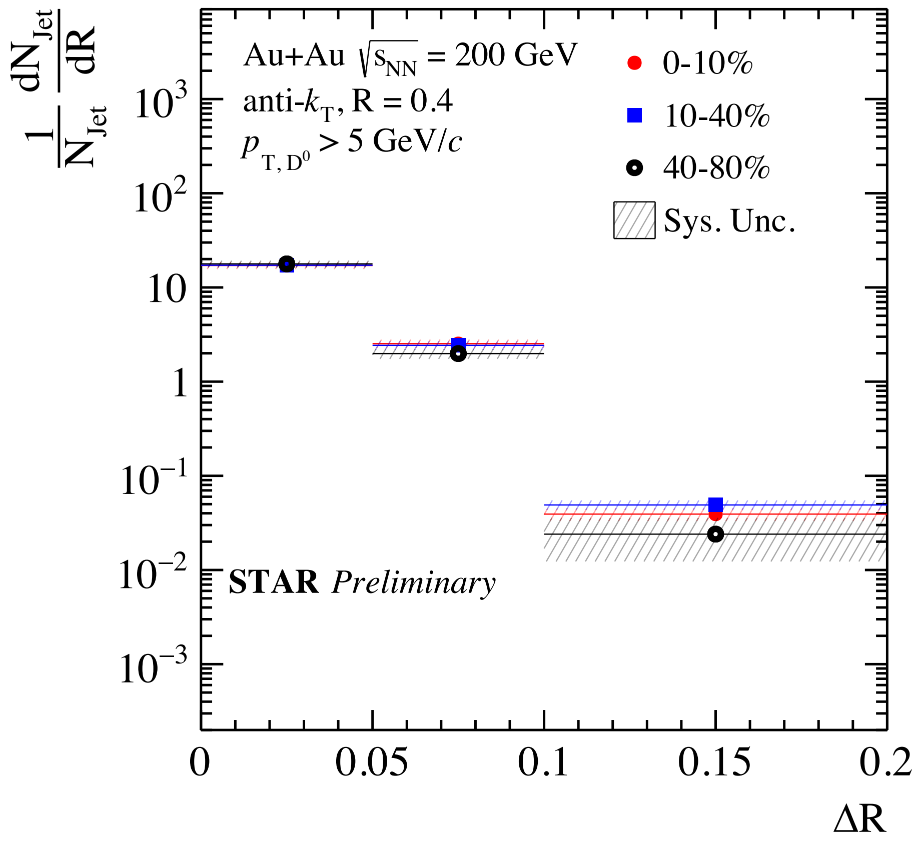
New For QM22

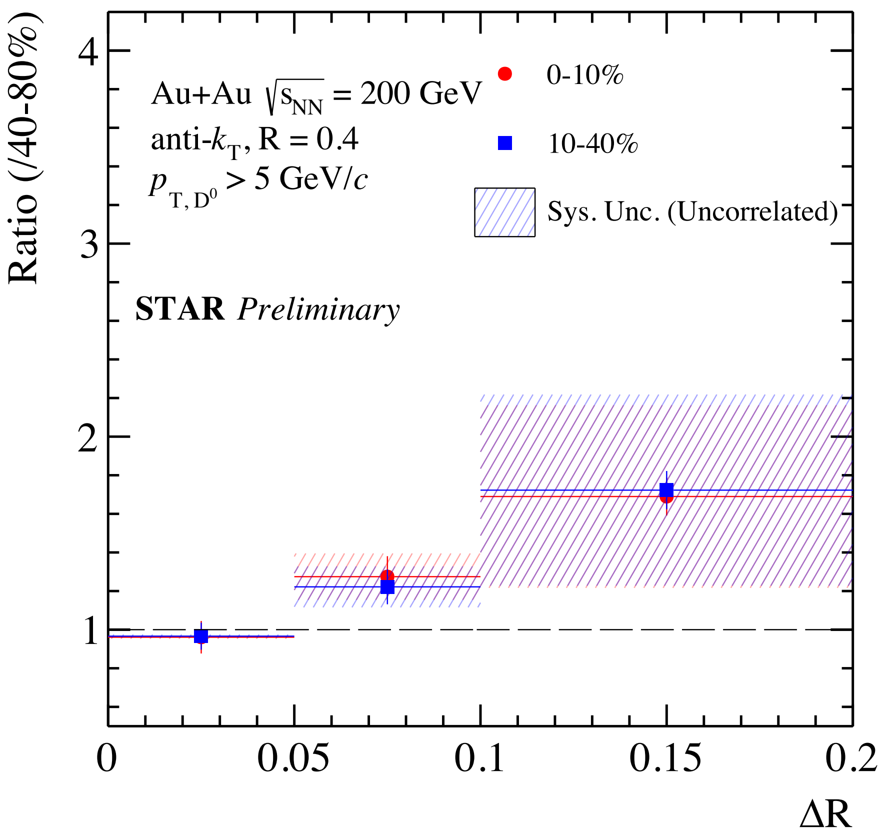


- For central and mid-central, we can measure the spectra up to about 15 GeV/c
- Peripheral has limited statistics with the D^0 p_T cut. R_{CP} is severely limited by peripheral statistics.
- p+p baseline for R_{AA} calculation at STAR would be beneficial

Radial Distribution of D^0 Mesons in Jets

New For QM22



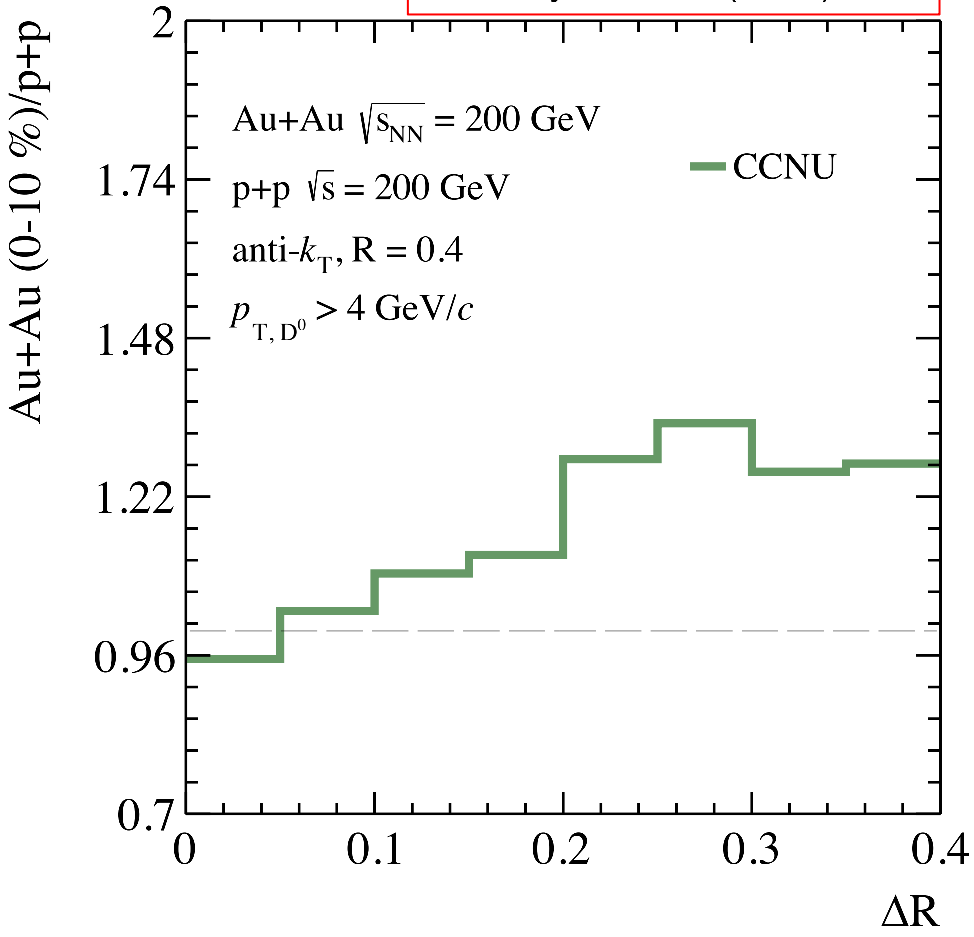


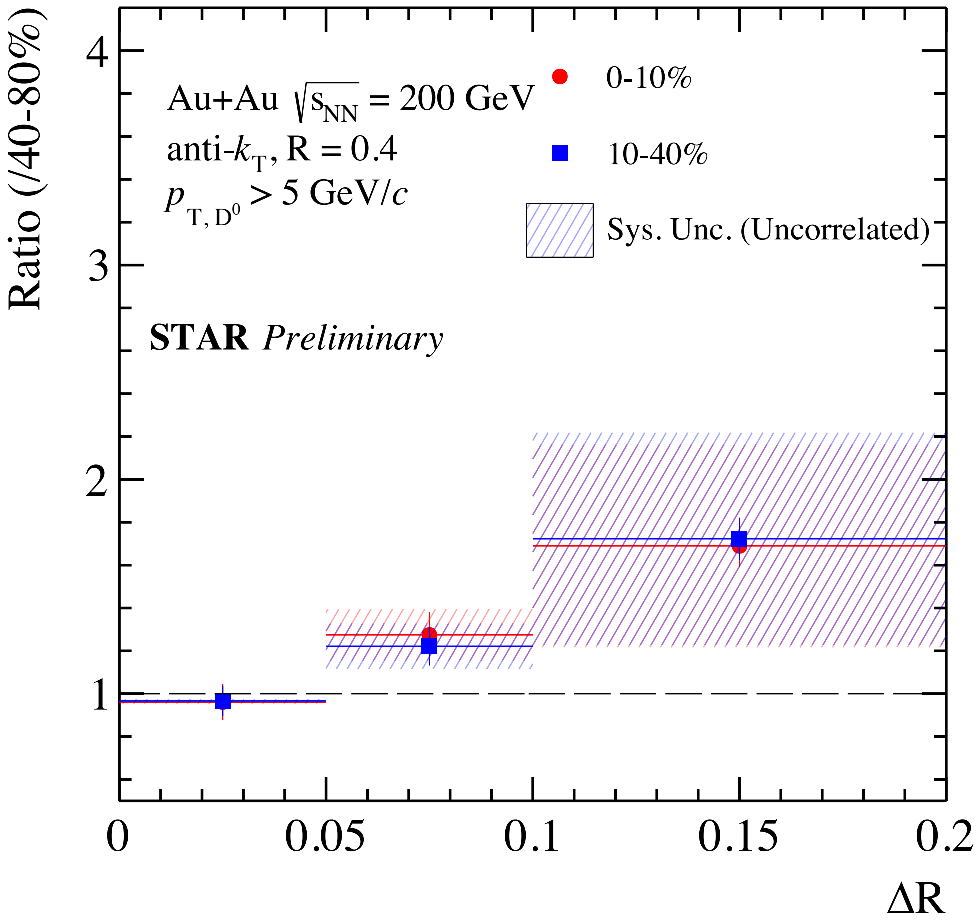
- Small hint of diffusion in the presence of QGP at RHIC energies

Ratio of Radial Distributions

New For QM22

Eur. Phys. J. C79 (2019) 789

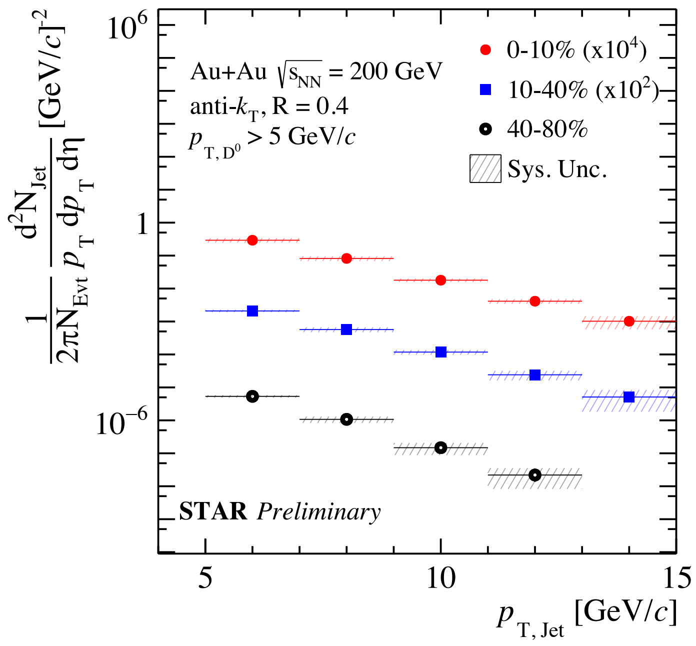


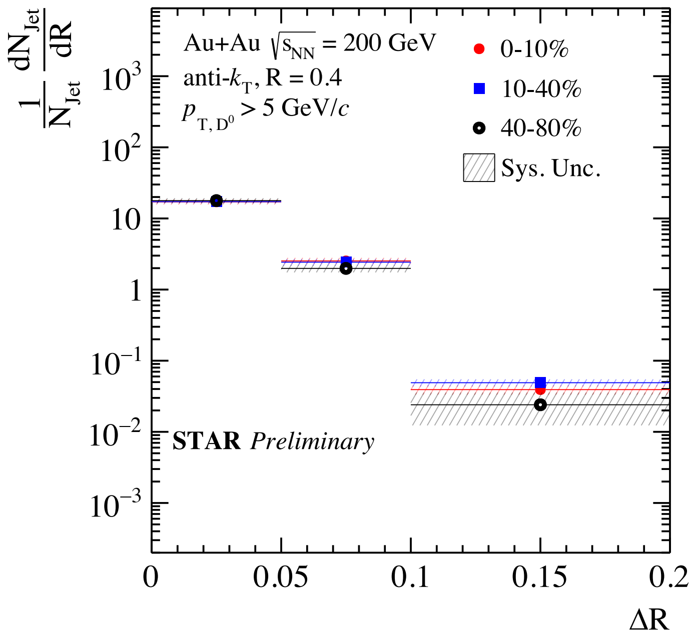


- Qualitatively, similar to the predictions from CCNU for R_{AA}

Summary

- First charm-jet measurement at RHIC energies
- Spectra for D^0-jets in central and mid-central events suppressed with respect to peripheral in the p_T range of 5-10 GeV/c
- Radial distribution of D^0 mesons show hints of diffusion in central and mid-central events with respect to peripheral events





Outlook

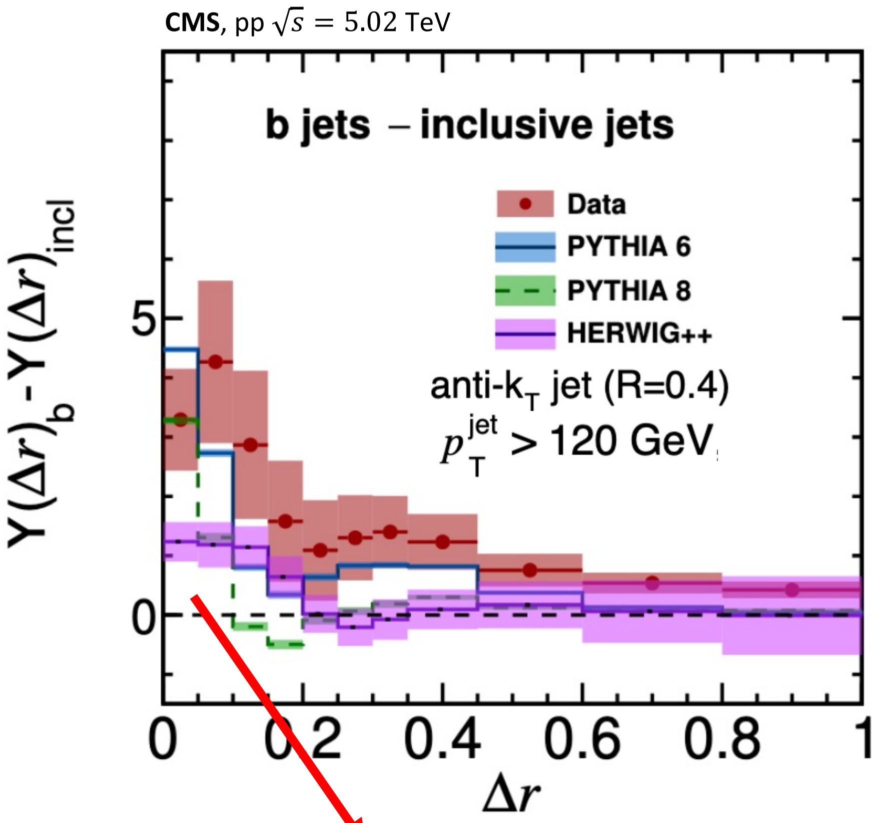
- Will study the dependence of the observables on the fragmentation function of heavy quarks
- Will explore low D^0 p_T ranges to significantly improve kinematic reach

Backup

Previous Jet Results

Jets from Heavy Flavor

CMS, JHEP05 (2021) 054



$$Y(\Delta r) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jets}}} \frac{d^2 N_{\text{trk}}}{d\Delta r \, dp_T^{\text{trk}}}$$

Higher yields of low p_T charged-particle close to jet axis in b-Jets vs inclusive jets in vacuum

~ Different fragmentation pattern for heavy quarks