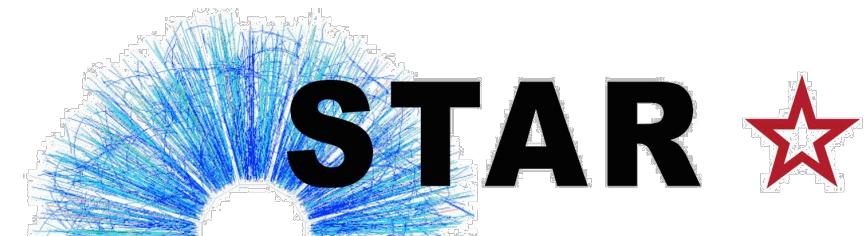




DNP2022



Flavor Dependence of 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*

roydiptanil@gmail.com

Supported in part by



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

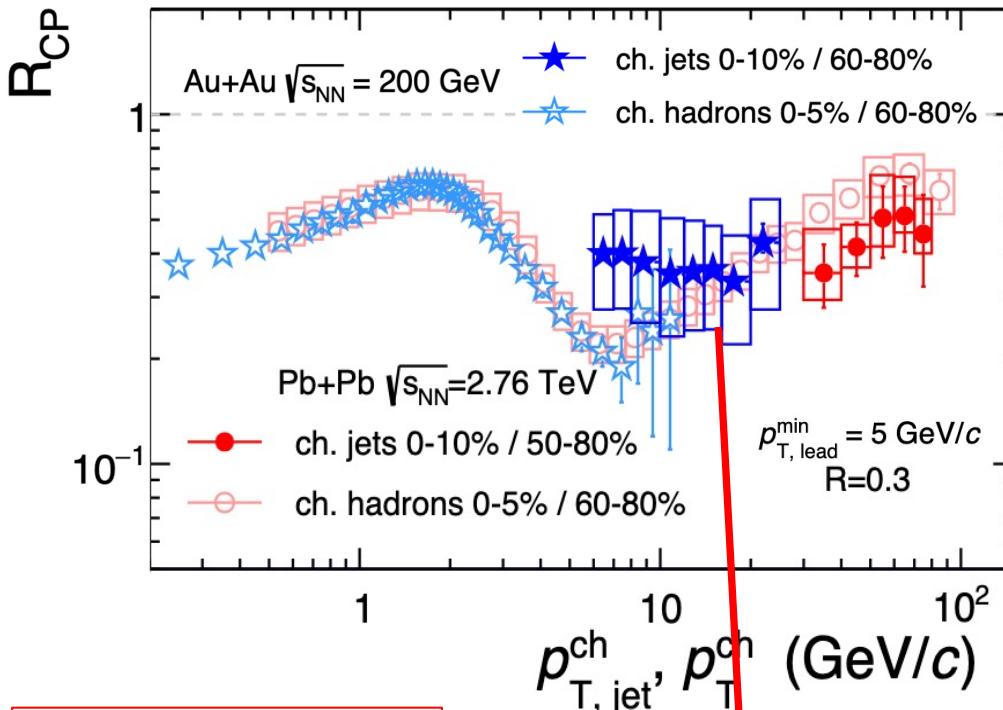
Office of
Science



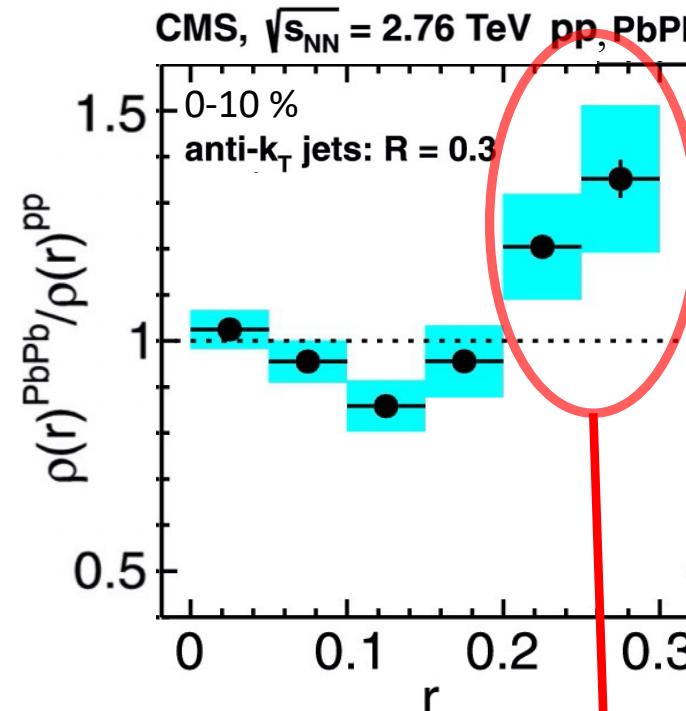
RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions

Jet Quenching



Jet Broadening



ALICE, JHEP03 (2014) 013

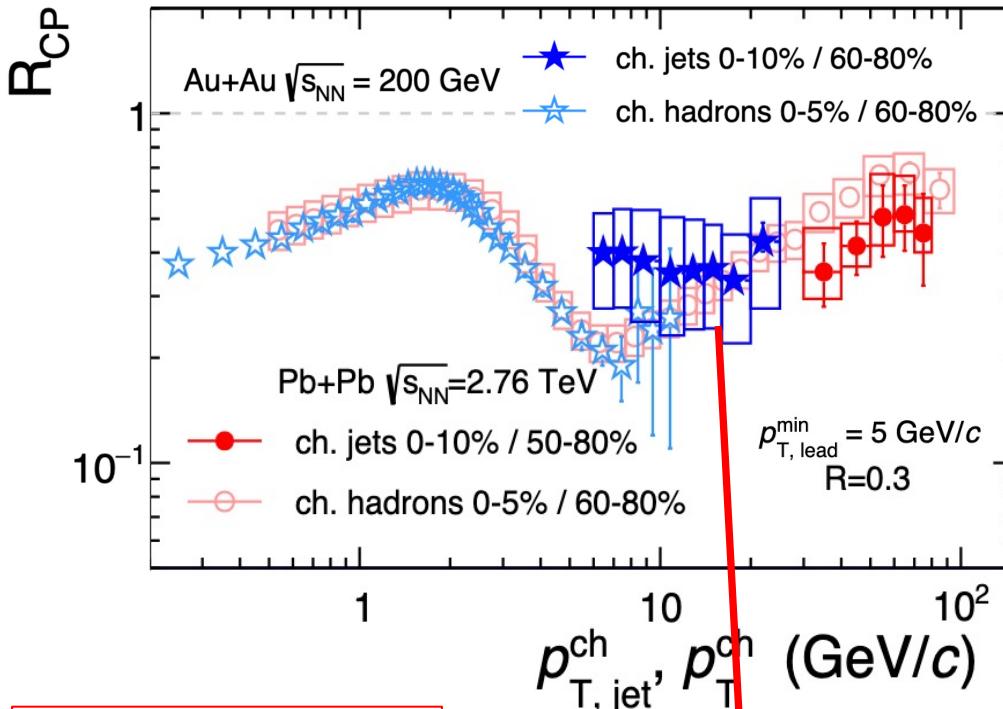
STAR, Phys.Rev.C 102 (2020) 5, 054913

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

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

Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions

Jet Quenching

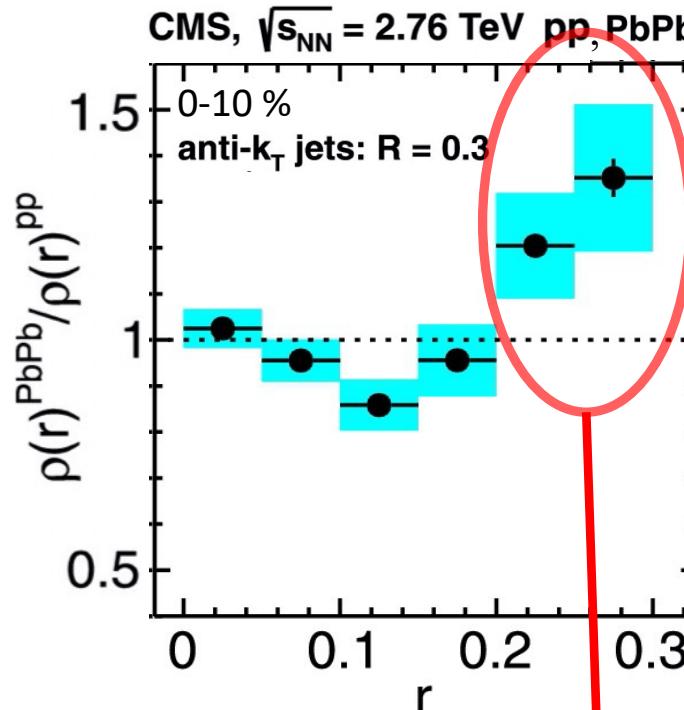


ALICE, JHEP03 (2014) 013

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

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

Jet Broadening



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

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

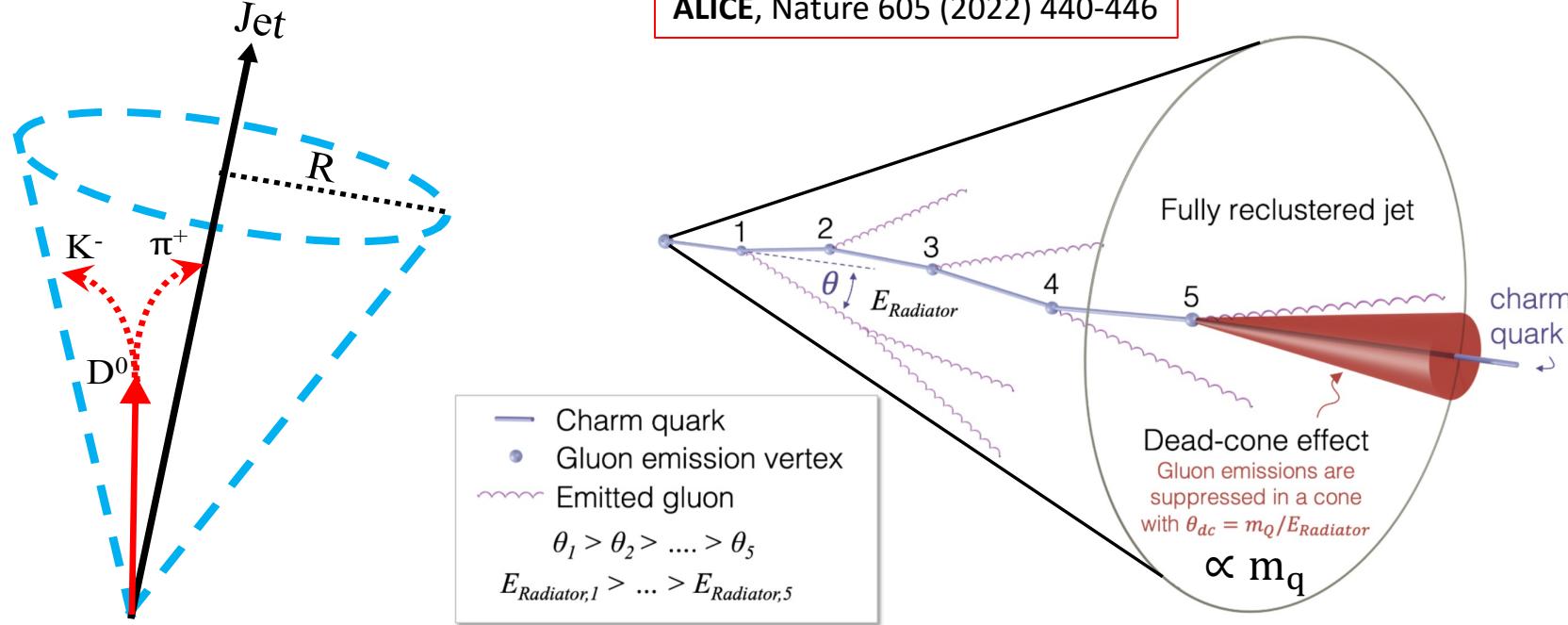
Possible mechanisms:

- 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

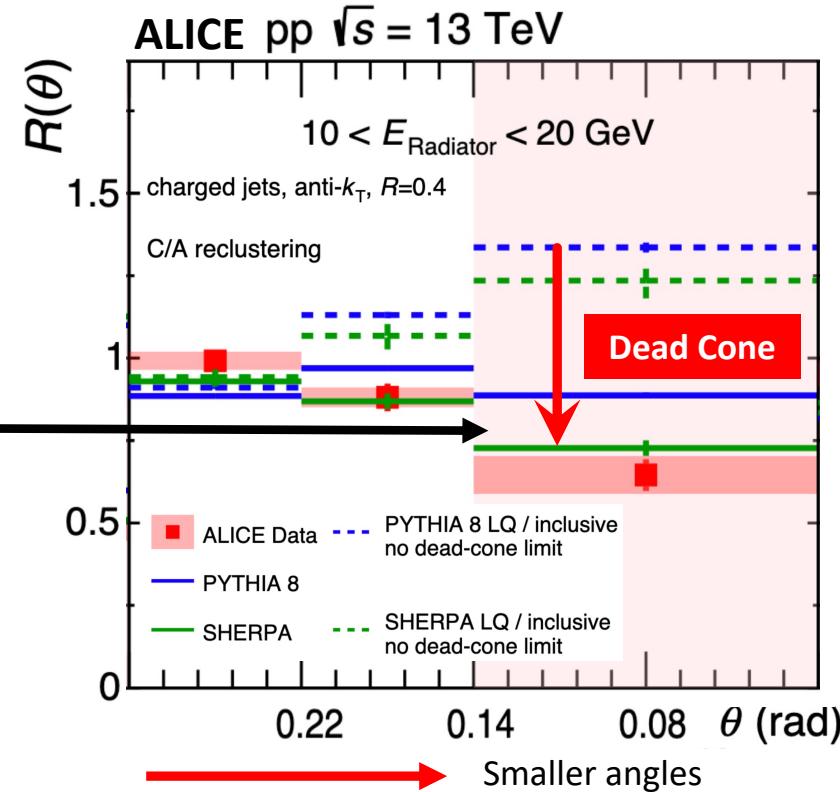
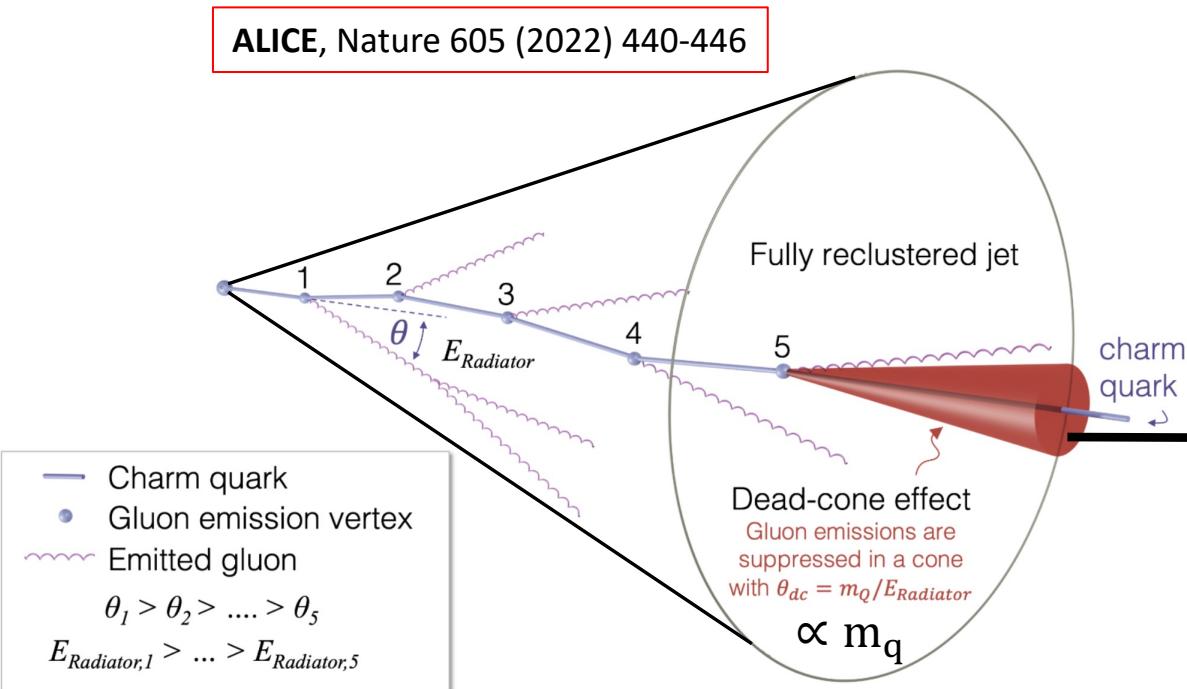
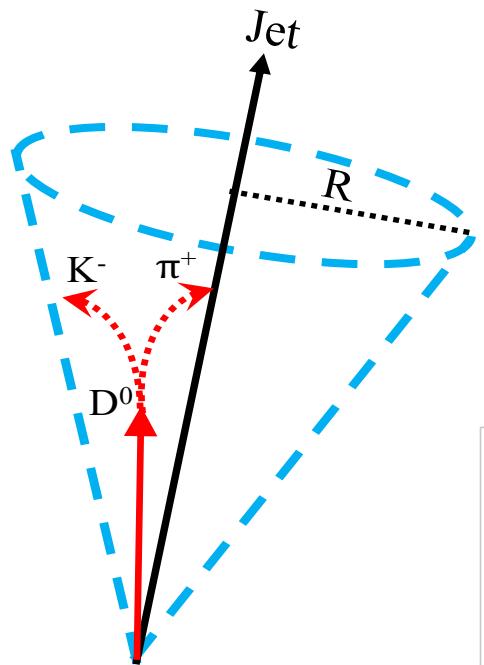


Heavy-flavor emission spectra at small angles suppressed due to dead-cone effect [1]

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

Heavy Flavor Tagged Jets

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

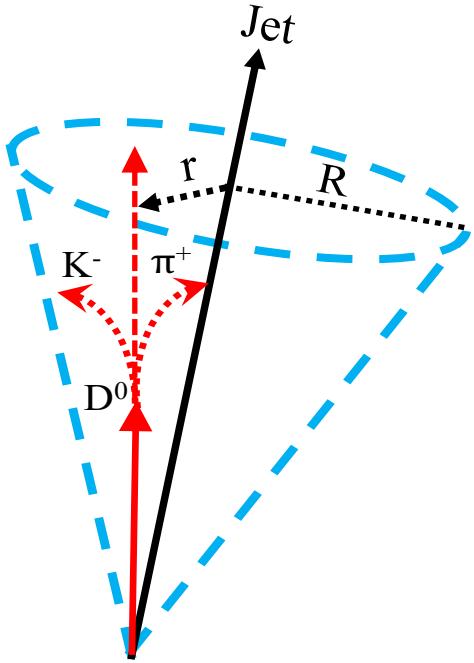


Heavy-flavor emission spectra at small angles suppressed due to dead-cone effect [1]

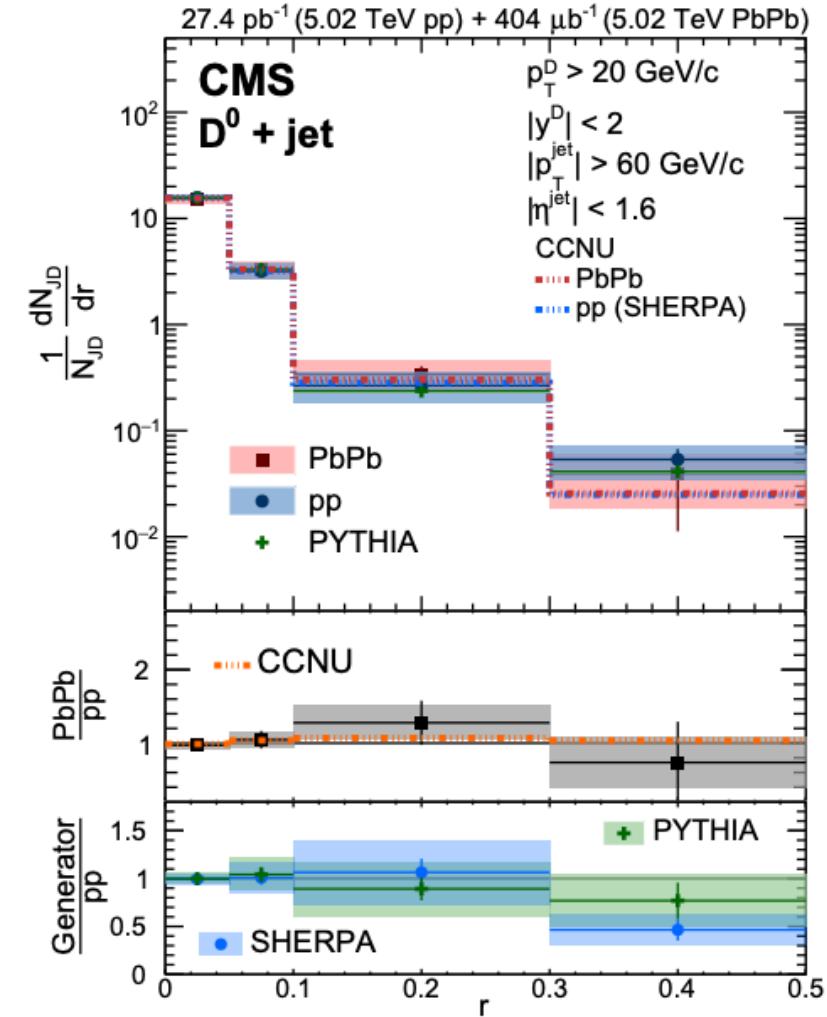
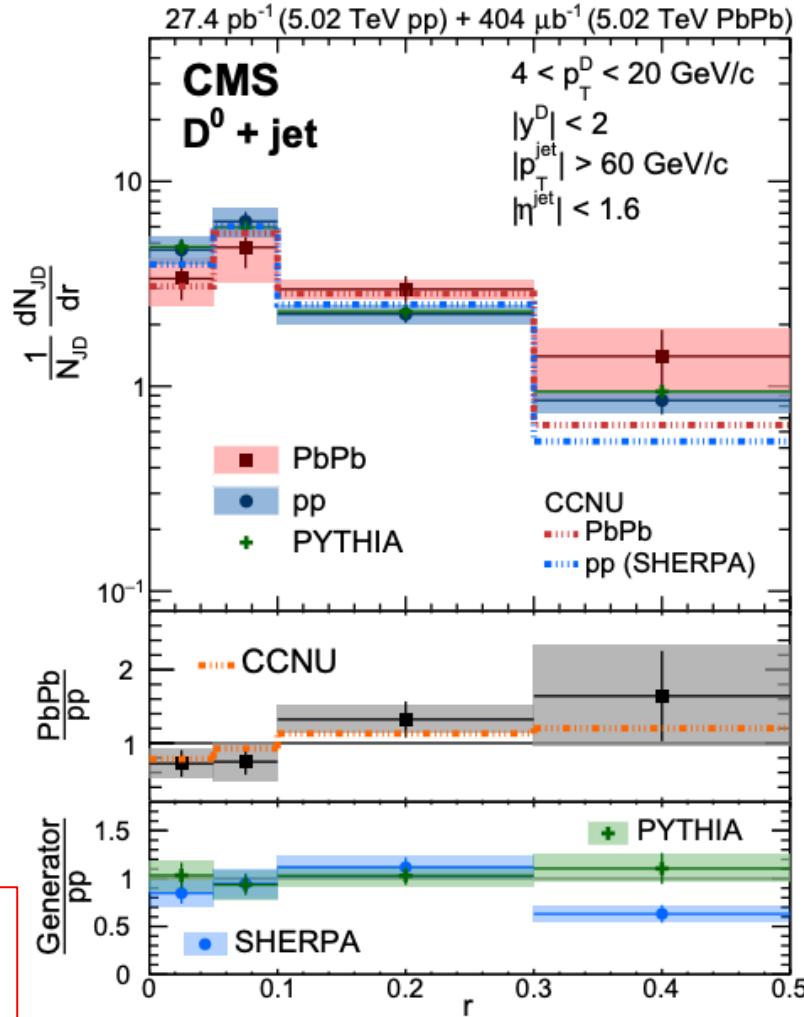
[1] J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **17** 1602 (1991)

Heavy Flavor Tagged Jets

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



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

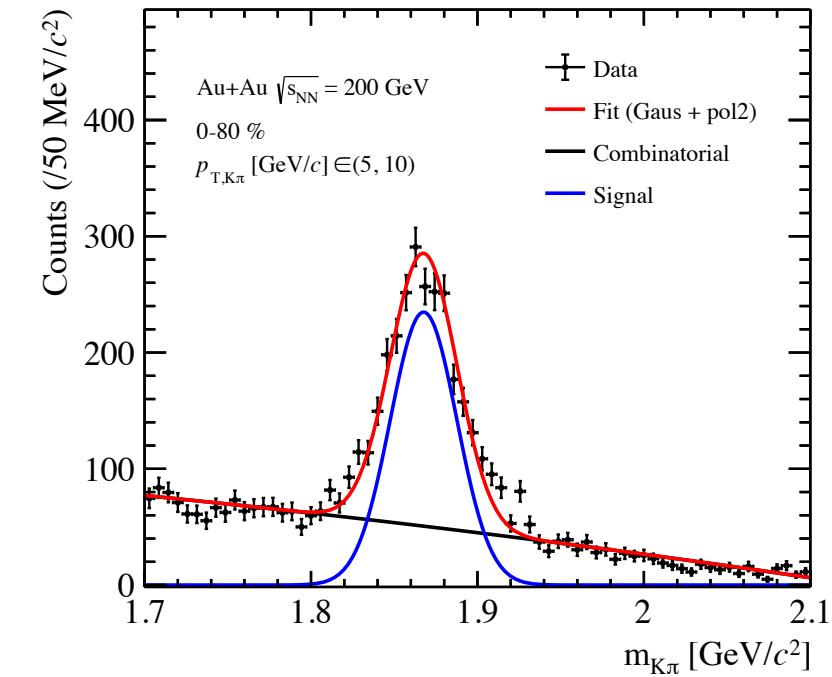
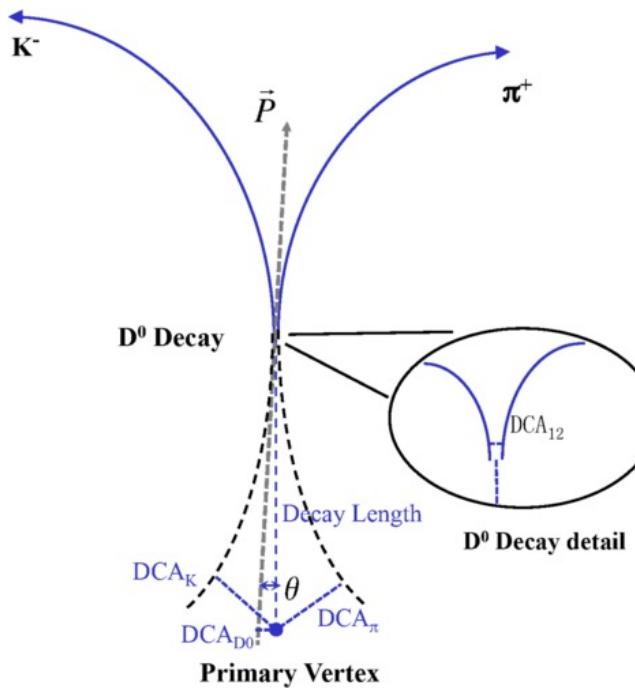
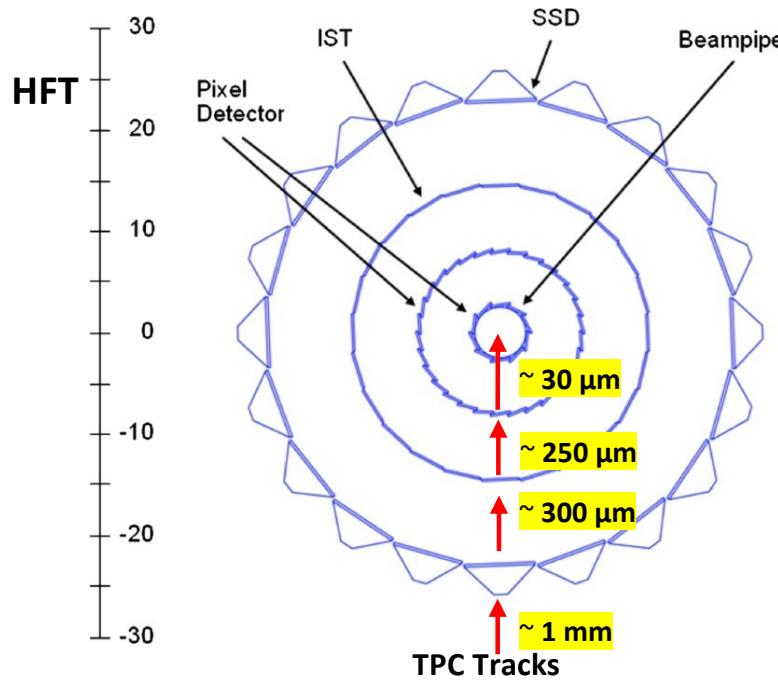


- Lower p_T D^0 mesons accessible at RHIC energies
- Contribution from the underlying background is smaller at RHIC for a given jet p_T

D⁰ Reconstruction

- Kaons and Pions identified using TPC and TOF

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

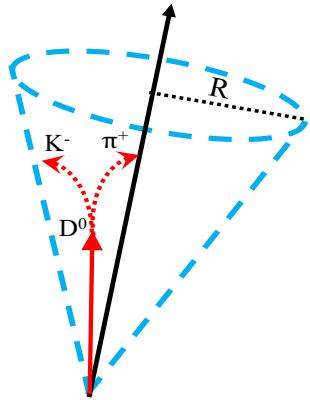


Topological cuts on the D⁰ candidates improve signal significance

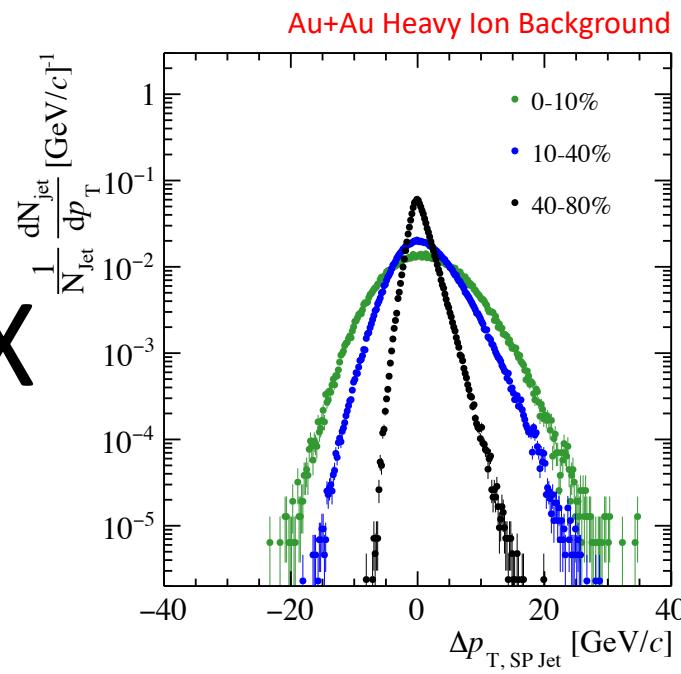
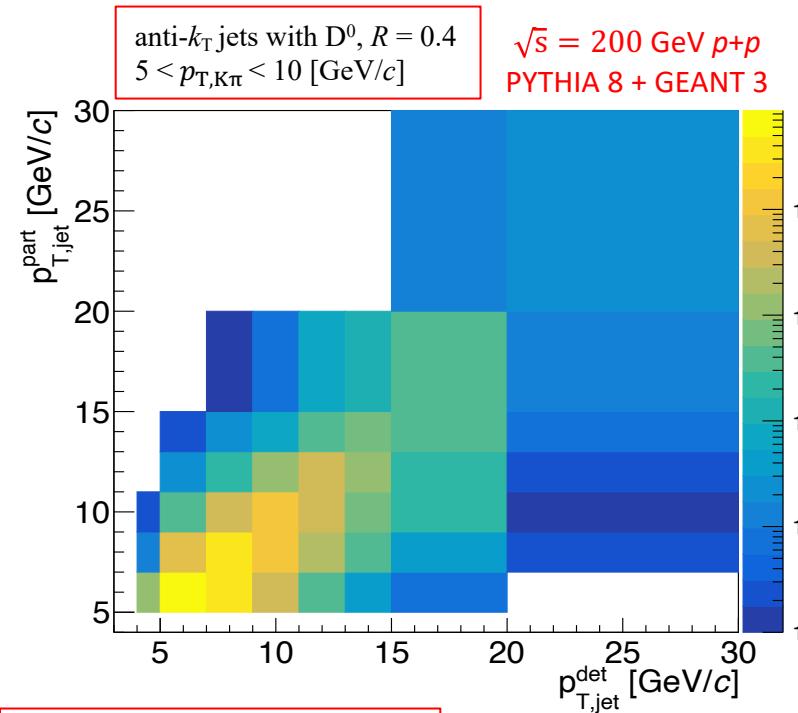
Yield is calculated using sPlot method [1]

[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 events 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



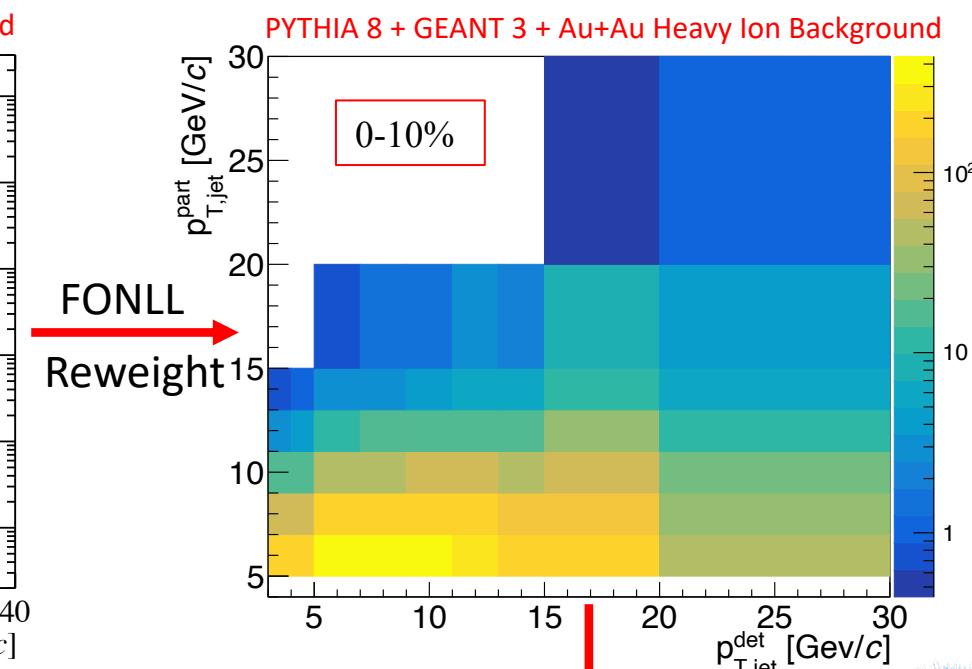
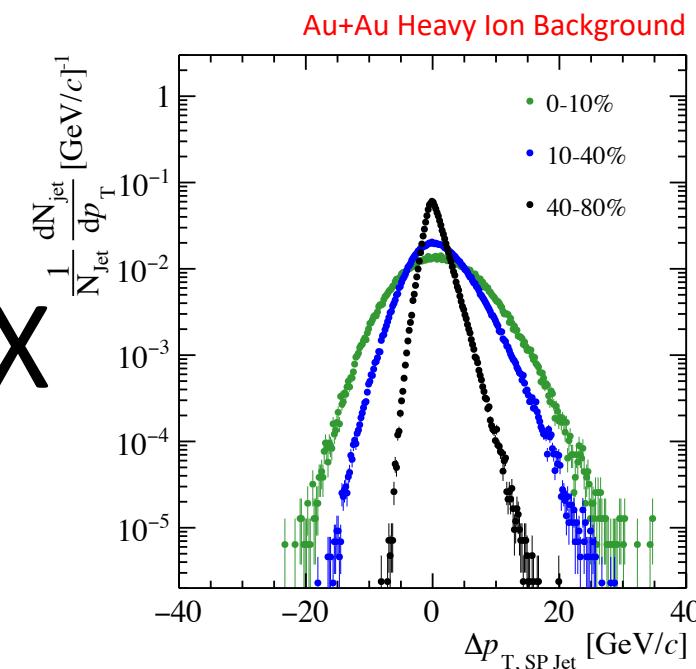
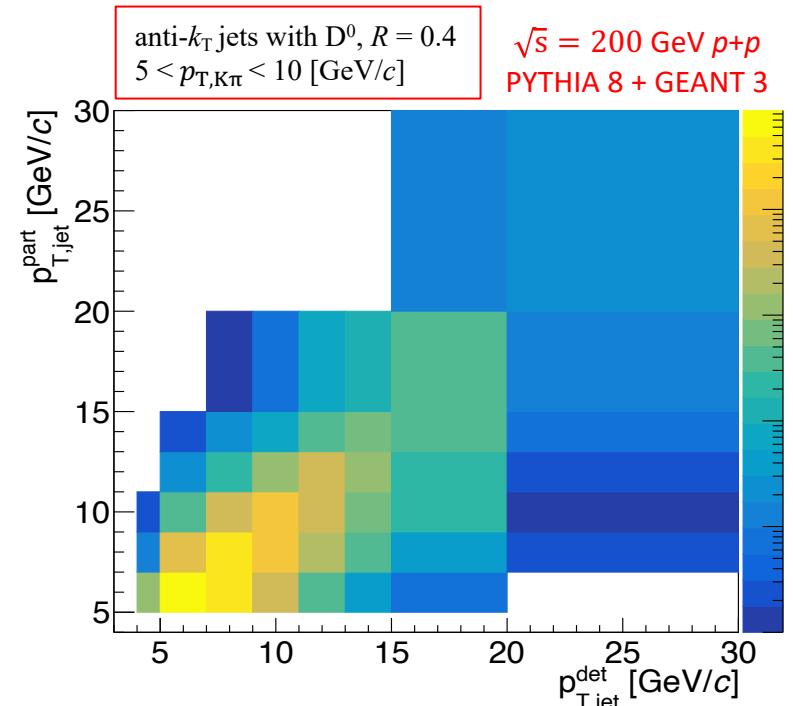
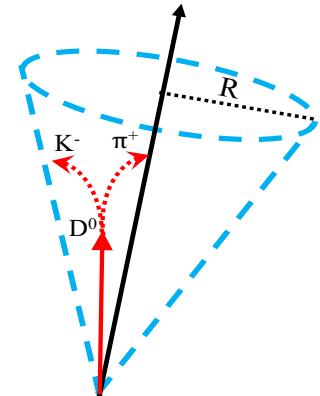
[1]. FONLL, JHEP03 (2001) 006

October 28, 2022

Diptanil Roy, DNP 2022

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[1]. FONLL, JHEP03 (2001) 006

October 28, 2022

Diptanil Roy, DNP 2022

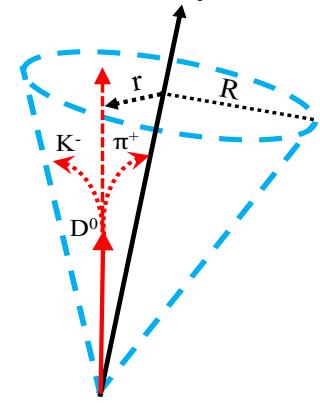
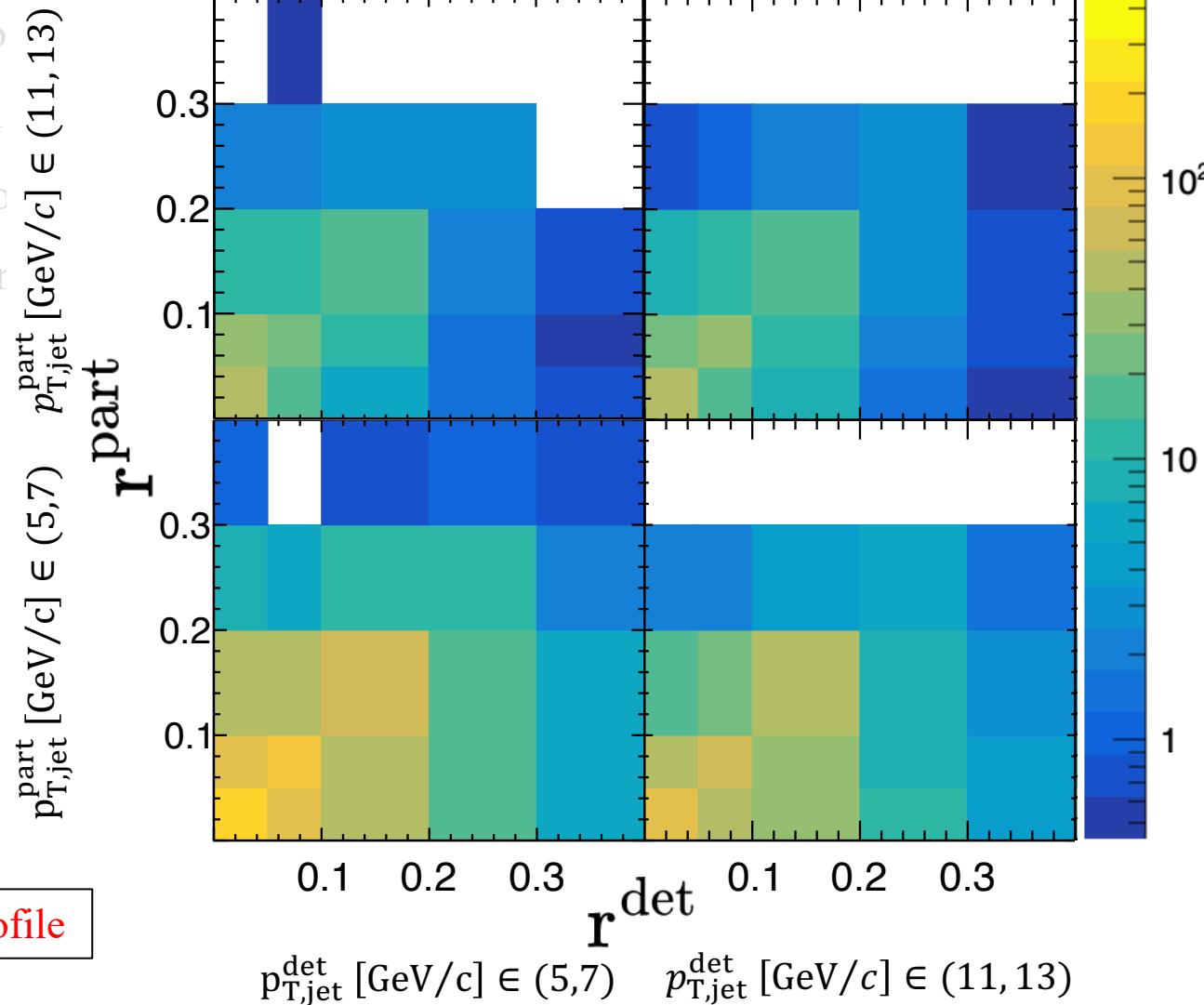
Complete response matrix to unfold $p_{T,Jet}$

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

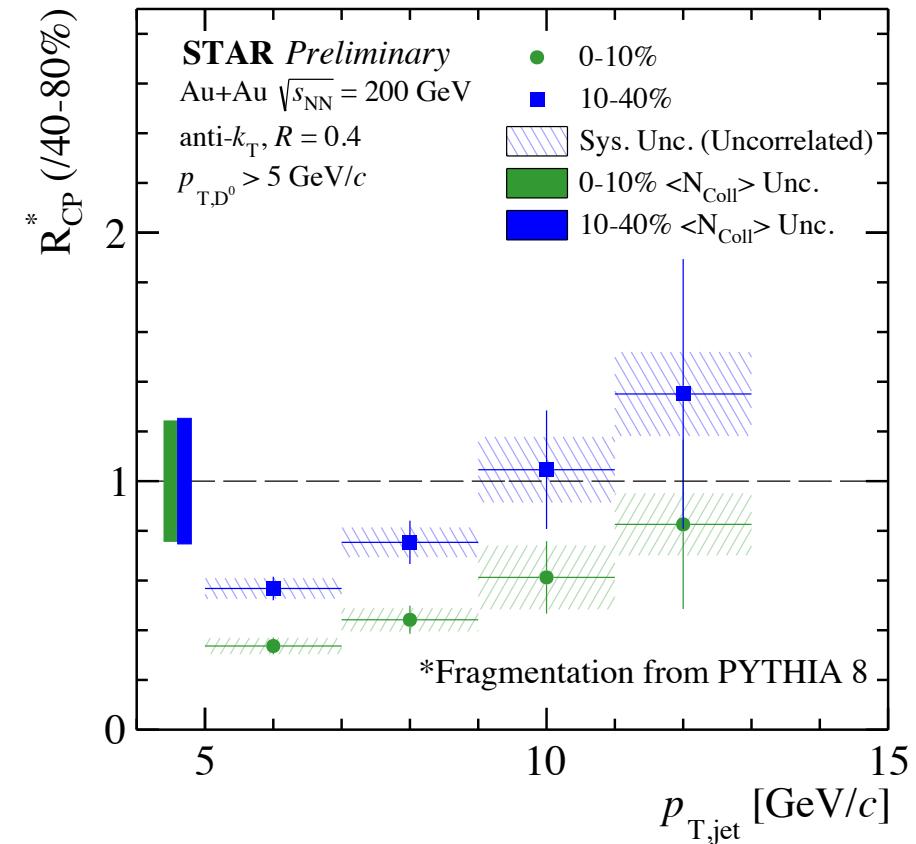
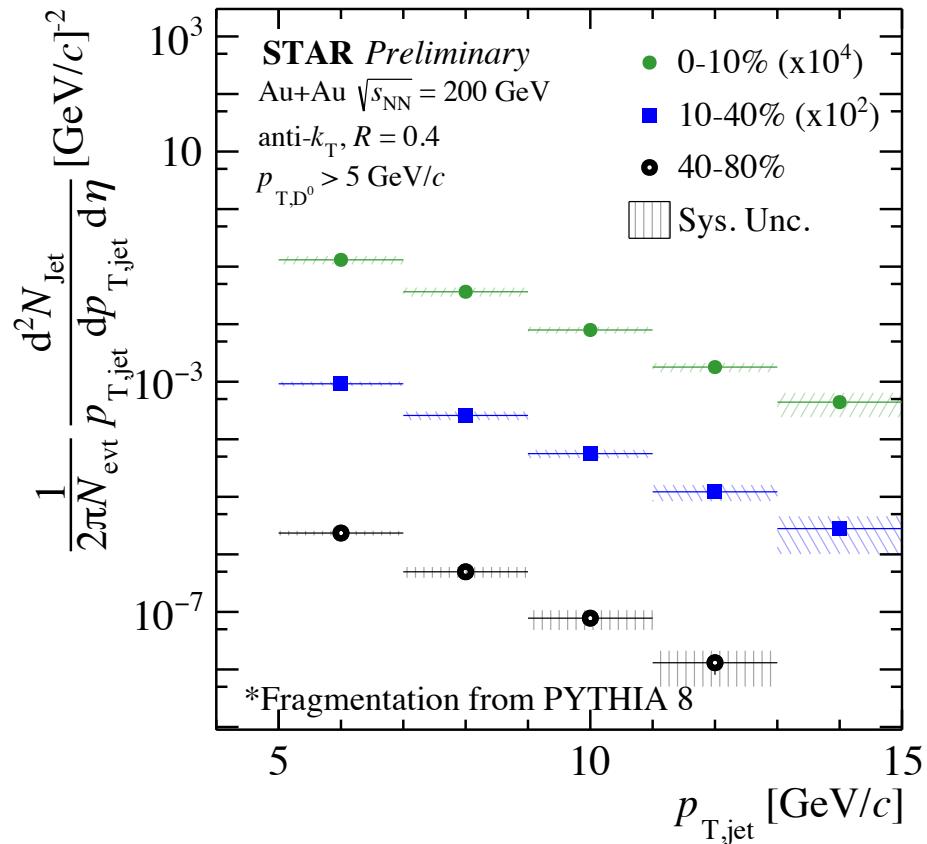
anti- k_T jets with D^0 , $R = 0.4$
 $|\eta_{jet}| < 0.6$
 $p_{T, \text{const}} > 0.2$ GeV/c
 $5 < p_{T, K\pi} < 10$ (GeV/c)

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



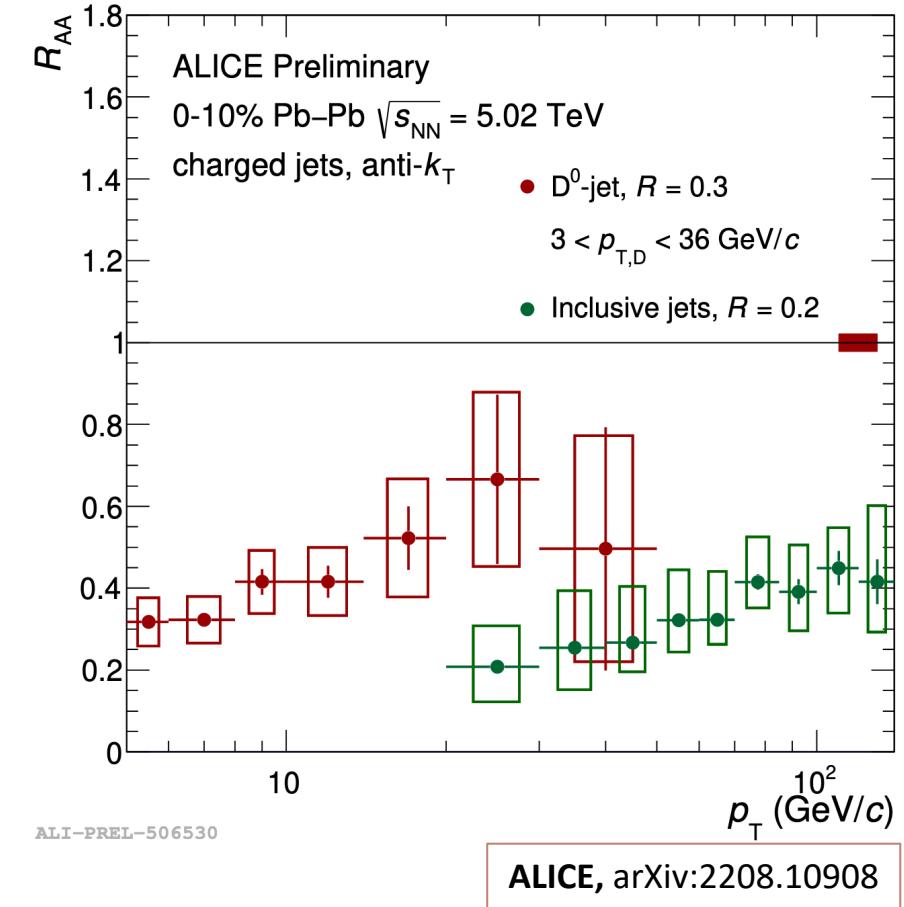
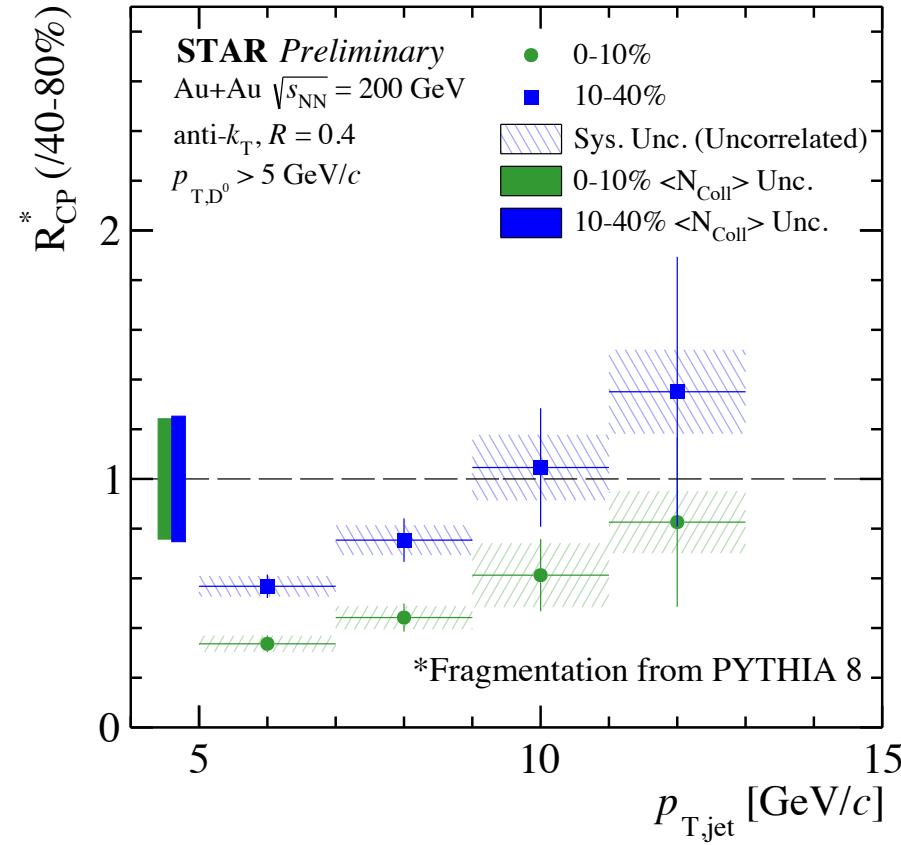
Complete 4D response matrix to unfold radial profile

Jet Spectra



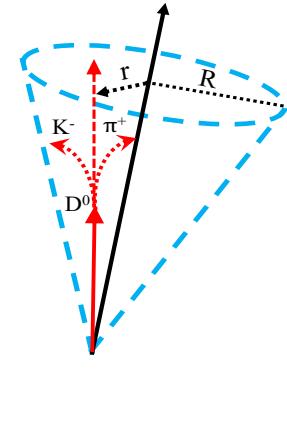
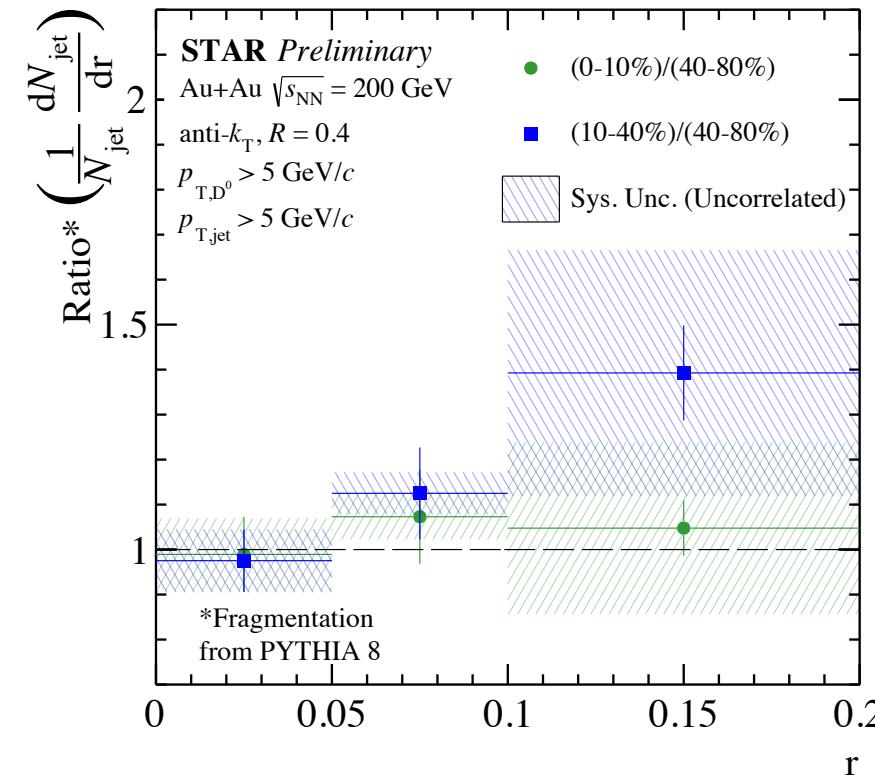
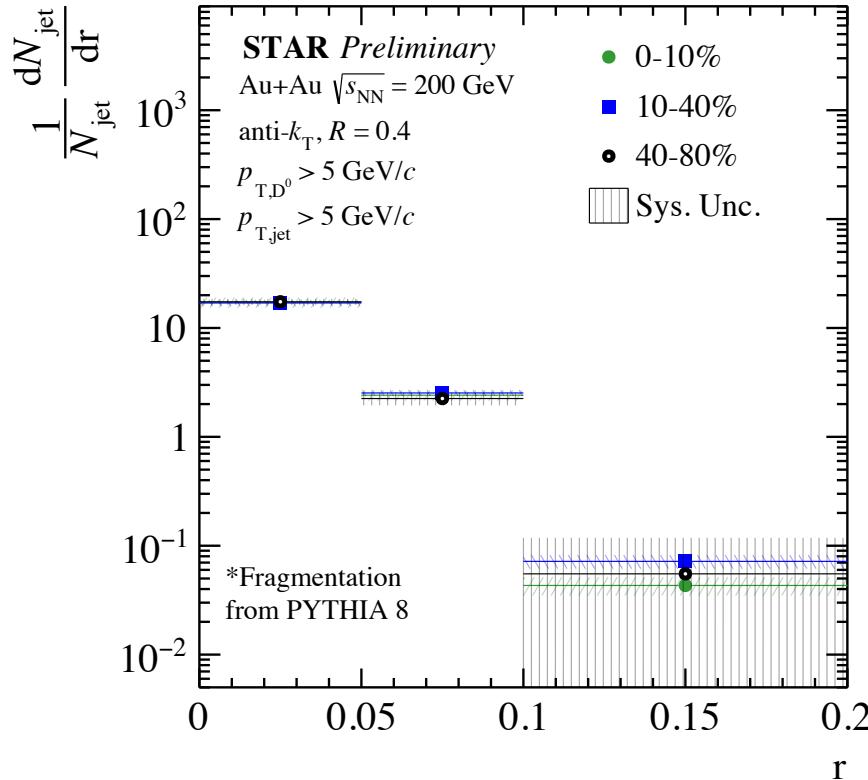
- Peripheral events have limited $D^0 p_T$ reach
- Yields in most central collisions are more suppressed than mid-central
- R_{CP}^* shows strong suppression at low $p_{T,\text{jet}}$, hint of an increasing trend with $p_{T,\text{jet}}$
- D^0 -tagged jet measurement for R_{AA} will be explored using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

Energy dependence



- Similar nuclear modifications of D^0 -tagged jets at 200 GeV from STAR and 5.02 TeV from ALICE

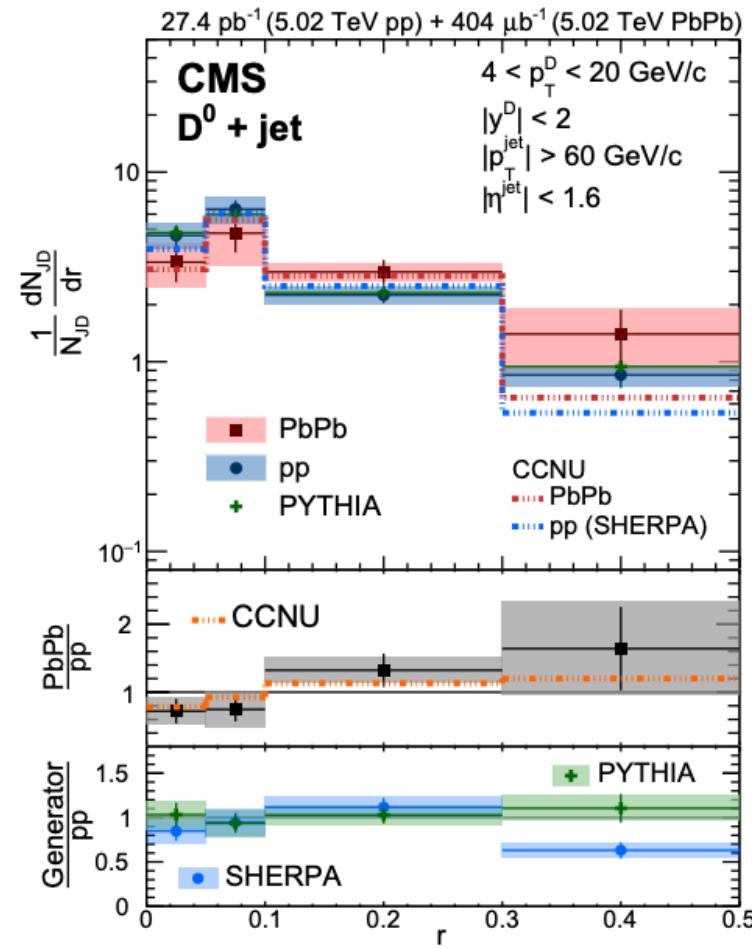
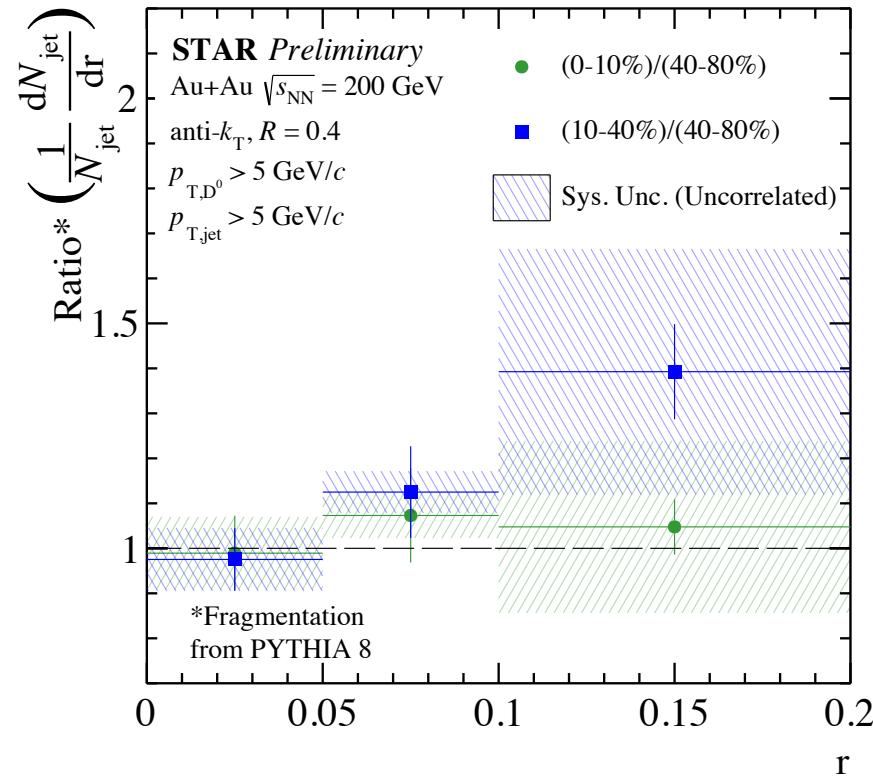
Radial Profile of D^0 Mesons in Jets



- 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 to further study D^0 diffusion

Energy dependence

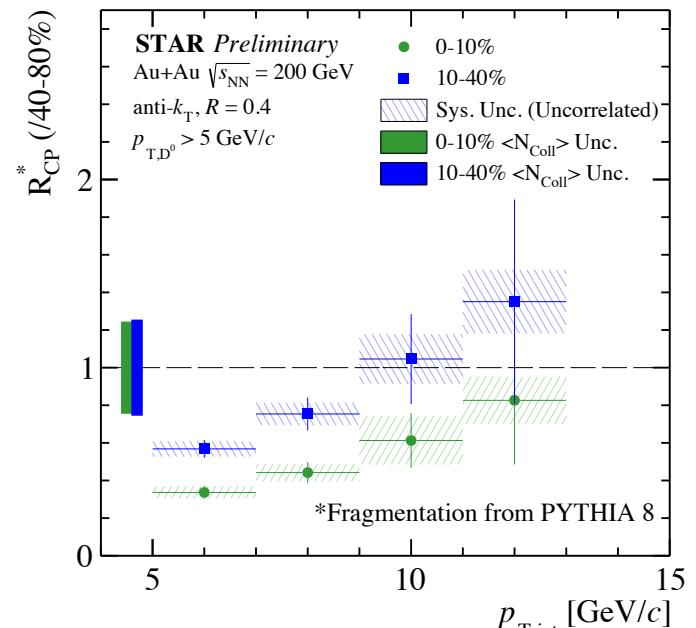
CMS, Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) 102001



- No significant diffusion seen for D⁰ mesons in tagged jets at 200 GeV from STAR for D⁰ $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$ and p_{T,Jet} $> 5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Slight diffusion observed for D⁰ mesons in tagged jets at 5.02 TeV from CMS for $4 < D^0 p_T < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ and p_{T,Jet} $> 60 \text{ GeV}/c$

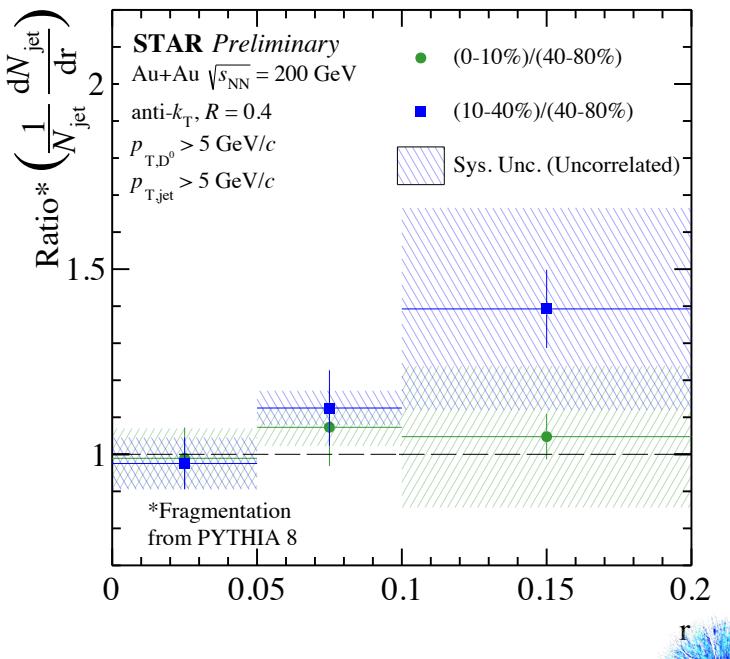
Summary

- First D^0 -tagged jet measurement at RHIC energies
- Fragmentation from PYTHIA 8 used for correcting jet momenta and substructure
 - ✓ Spectra for D^0 -tagged jets in central and mid-central events are suppressed with respect to peripheral events
 - ✓ Ratio of radial profiles of D^0 mesons in jets consistent with unity within uncertainties.



Outlook

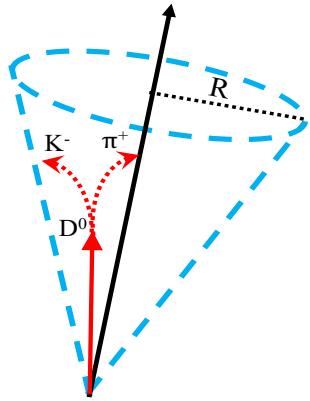
- Measure fragmentation function for D^0 -tagged jets in Au+Au collisions
- Extend kinematic reach to low $D^0 p_T$ to get closer to charm quark mass



Backup

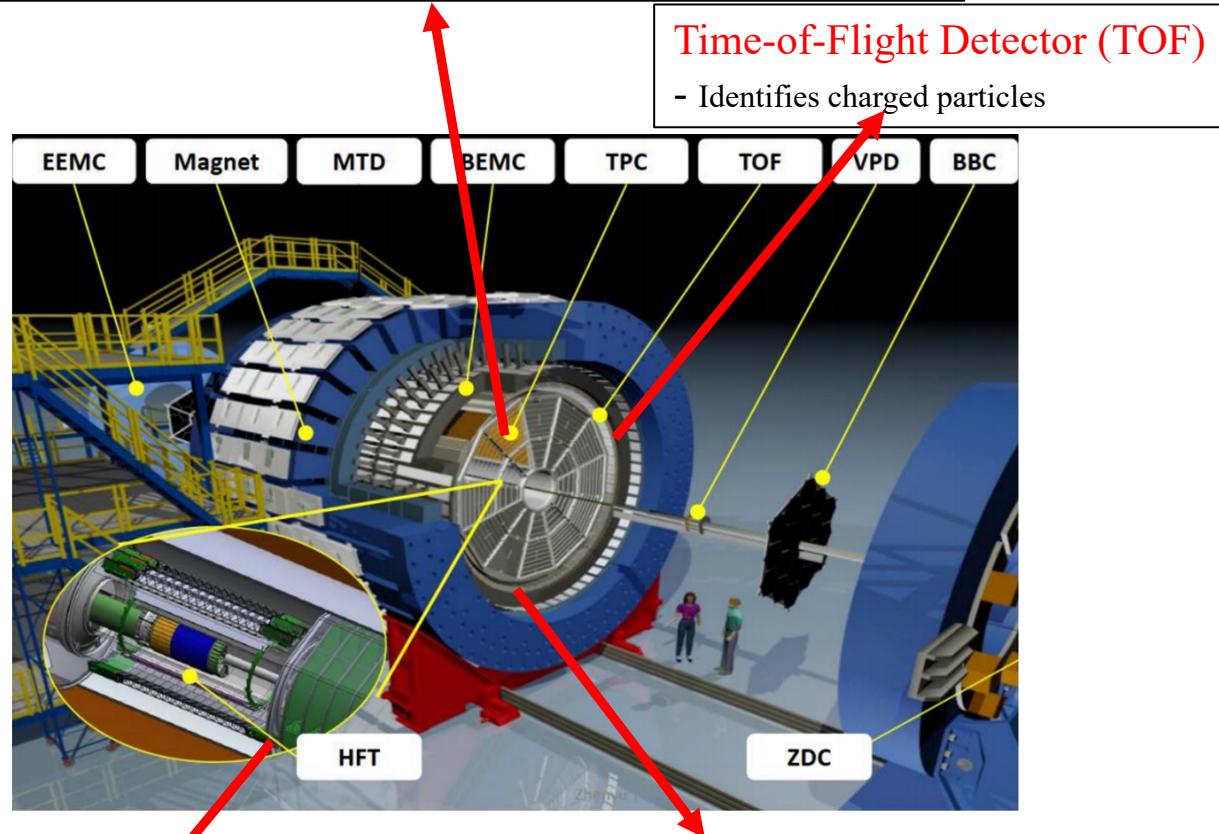


STAR Detector & Selection Criteria



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])

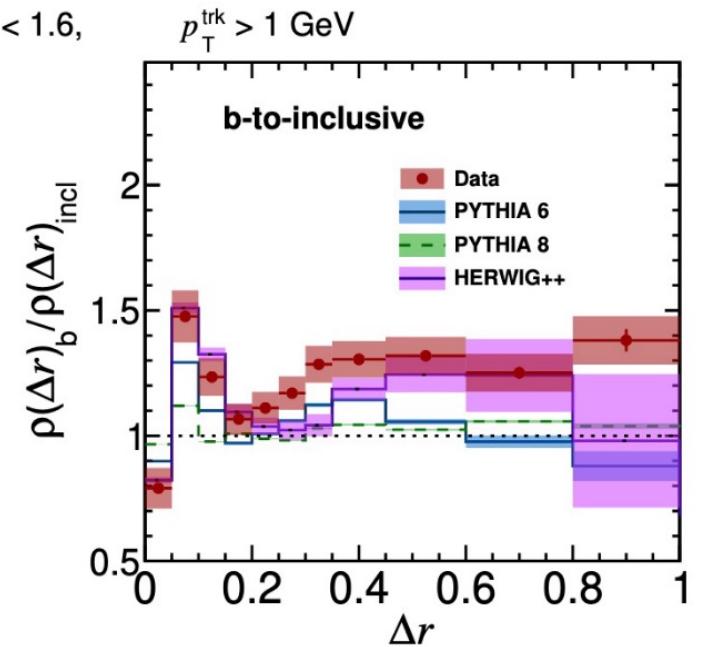
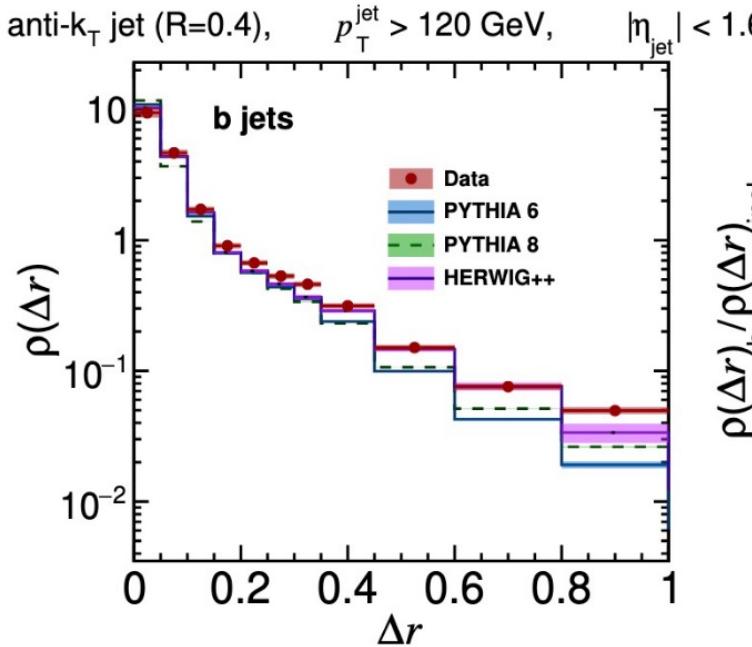
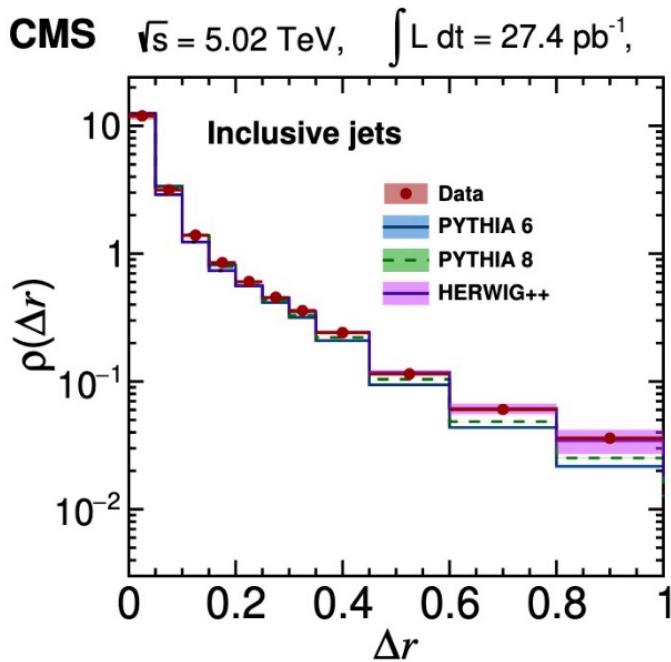
Constituent Selection:

- $0.2 < p_{\text{T},\text{track}} [\text{GeV}/c] < 30 ; 0.2 < E_{\text{T},\text{tower}} [\text{GeV}] < 30$
- $|\eta_{\text{track}}| < 1 ; |\eta_{\text{tower}}| < 1$
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^\mp + \pi^\pm$ [B.R. = 3.82 %]
- For D^0 reconstruction: Tracks contain 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
- $|\eta_{\text{Jet}}| < 0.6$

Differential jet shape for heavy quark in vacuum

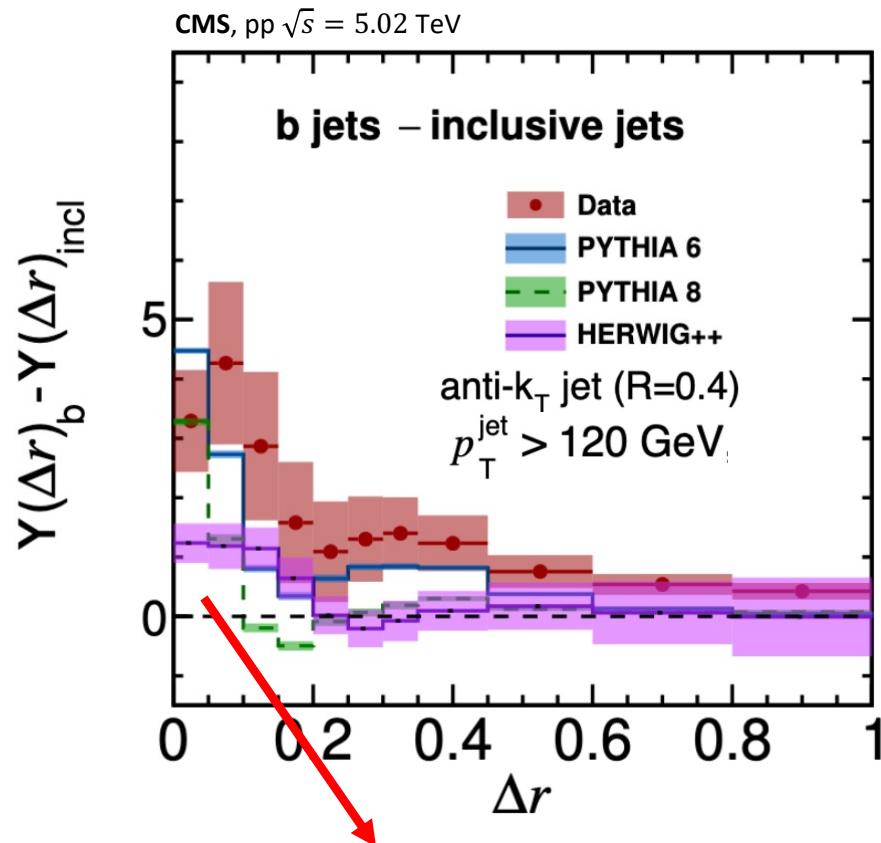


CMS, JHEP05 (2021) 054

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

Fragmentation pattern for heavy quark

CMS, JHEP05 (2021) 054



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

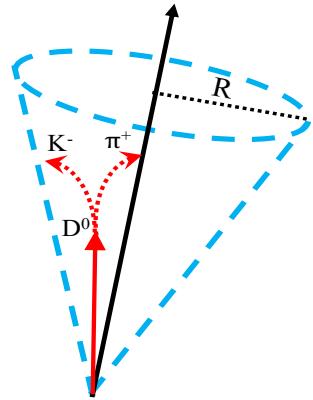
Higher yields of low p_T charged-particle close to jet axis in b-Jets
vs inclusive jets in vacuum

~ Different fragmentation pattern for heavy quarks

D⁰-Jet Yield Extraction

s Plot

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)

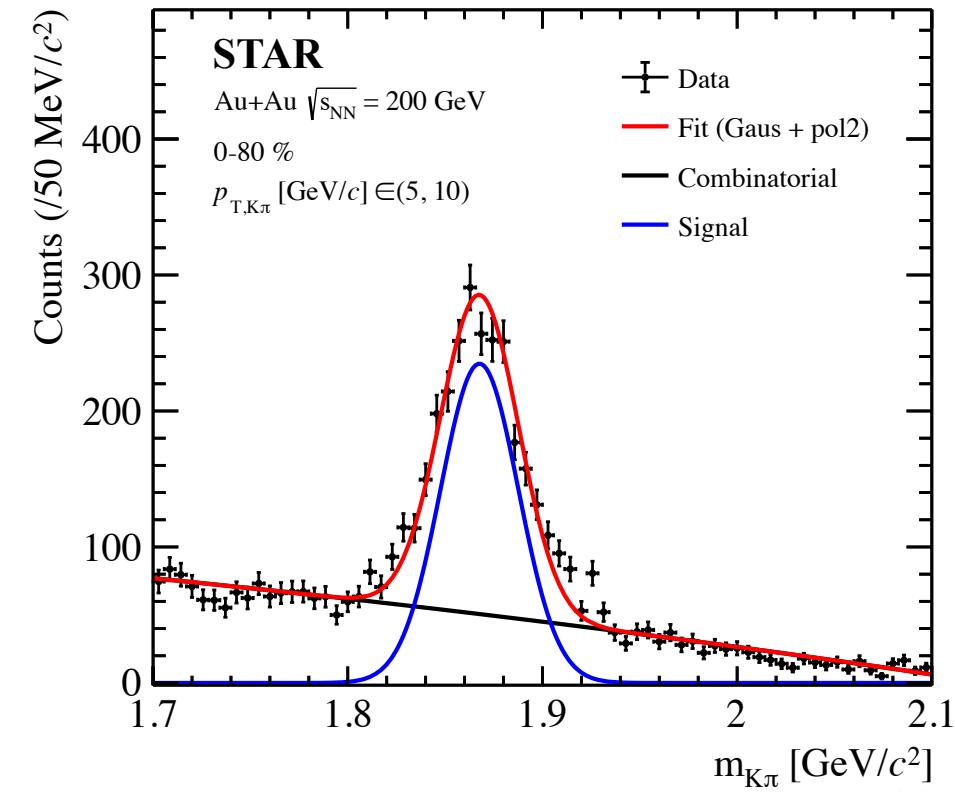
N_k = k -th yield (T=2)

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

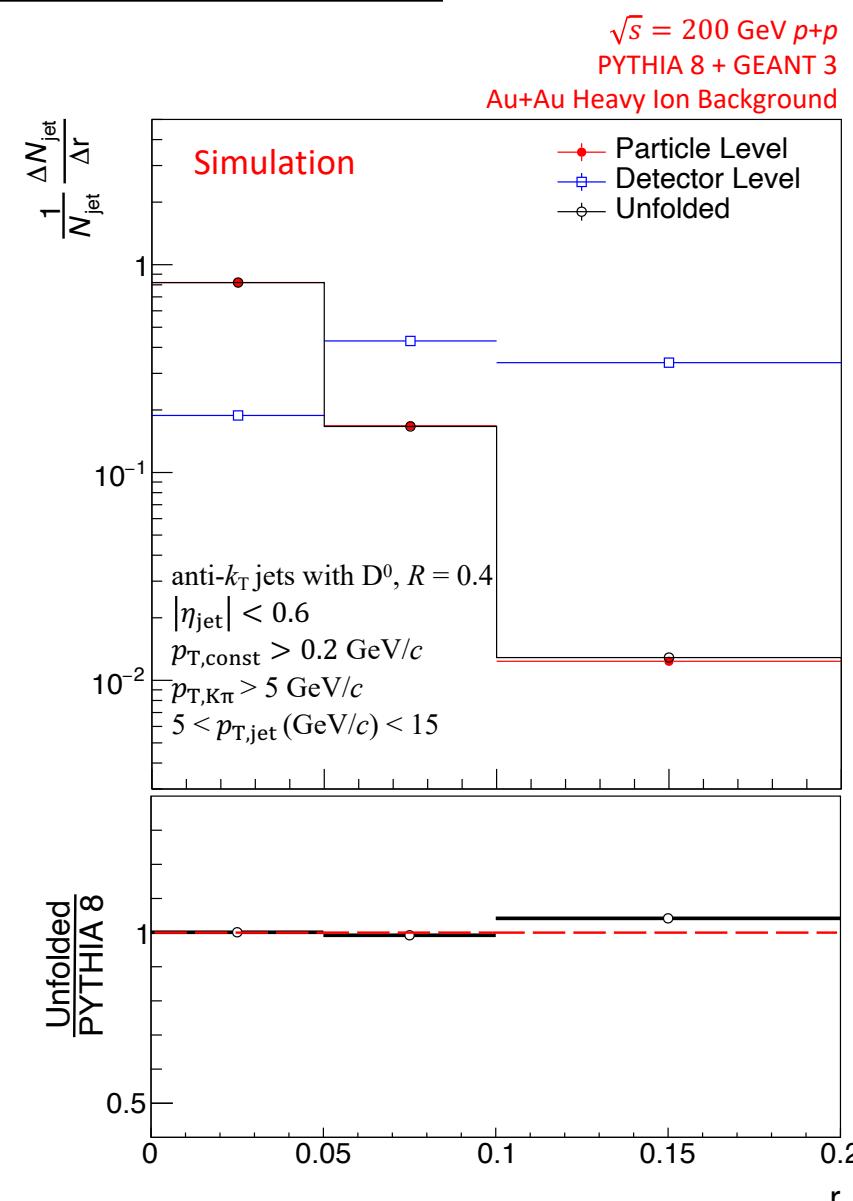
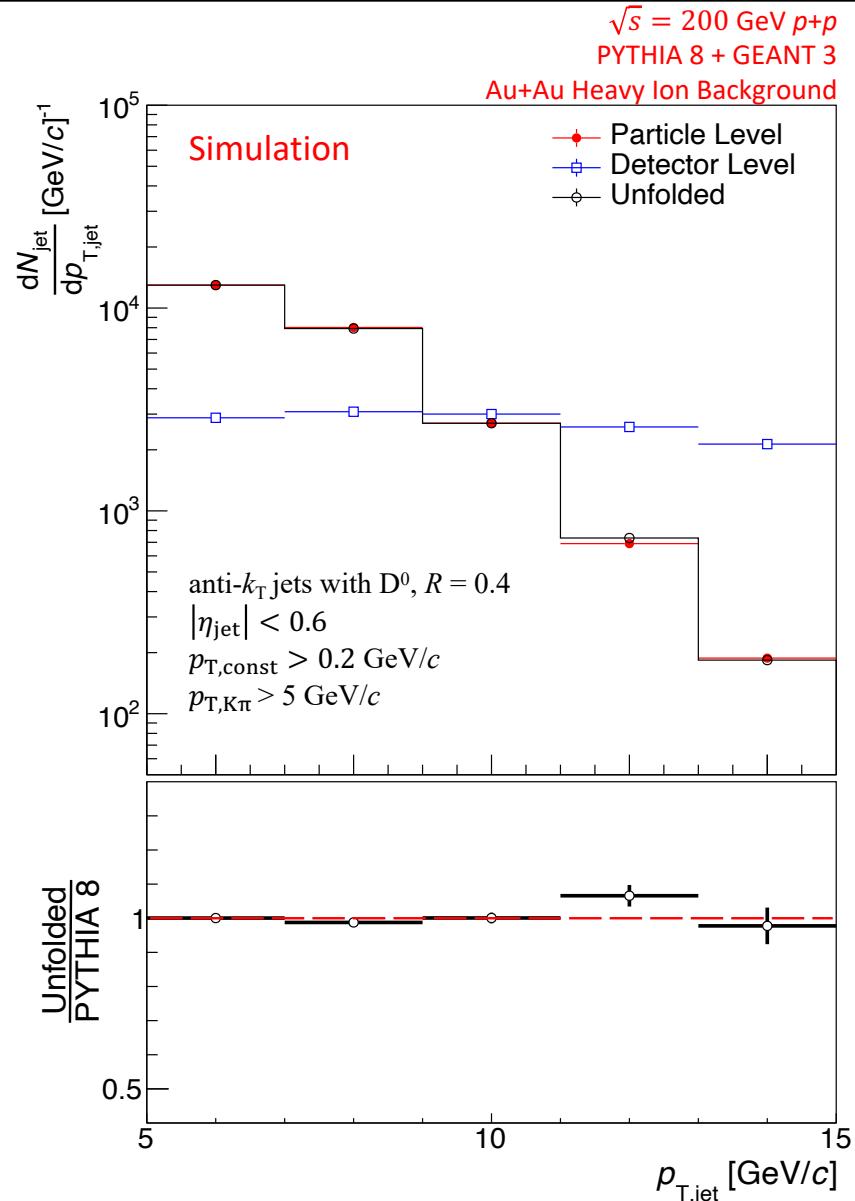
V = cov. matrix

Efficiency Correction →

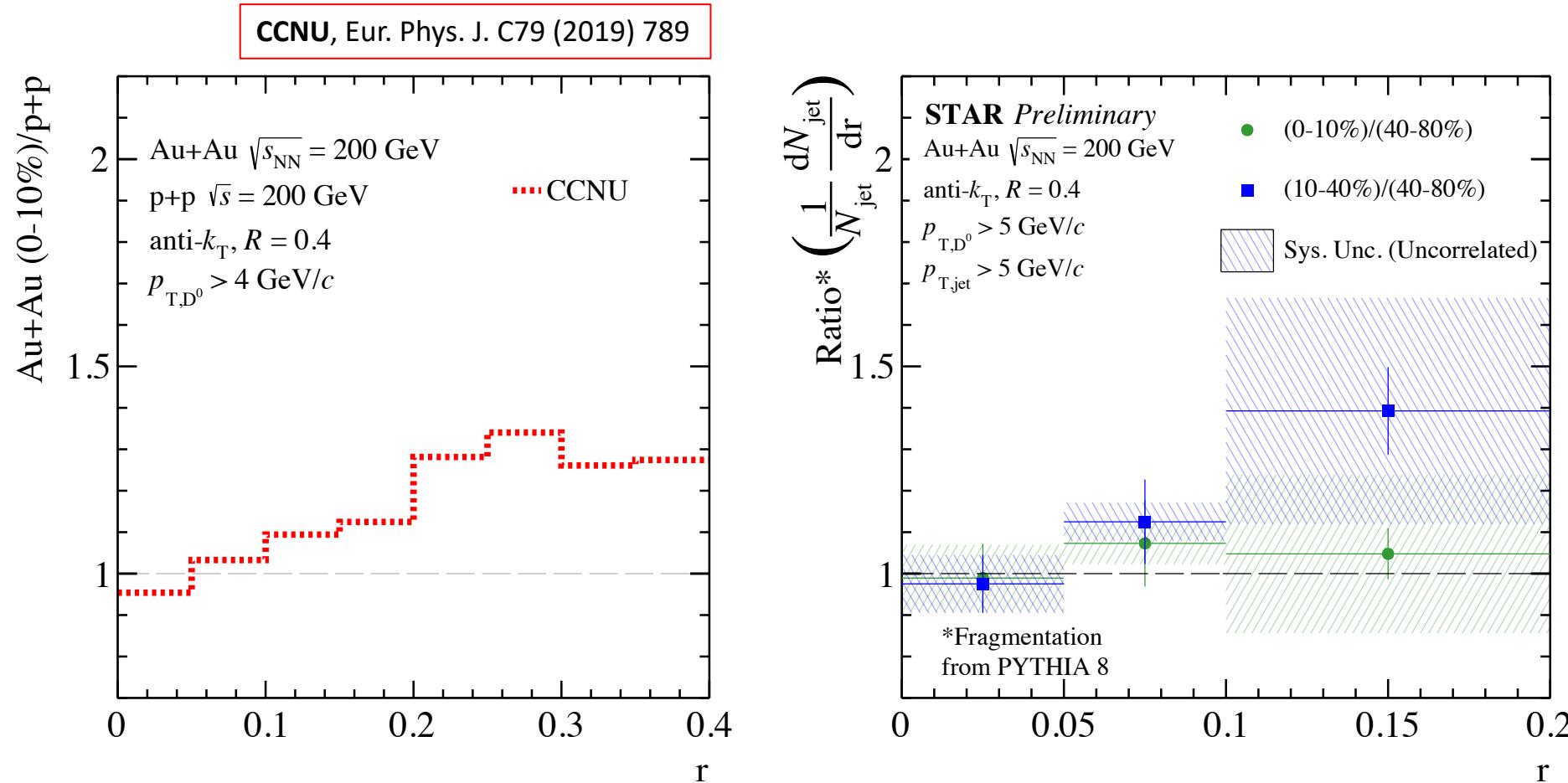
$${}^s\mathcal{P}_n(m_{K\pi,i}) \rightarrow \frac{{}^s\mathcal{P}_n(m_{K\pi,i})}{\varepsilon(m_{K\pi,i})}$$



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