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First Measurement of the Jet Charge in $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV pp Collisions at STAR

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DNP2022

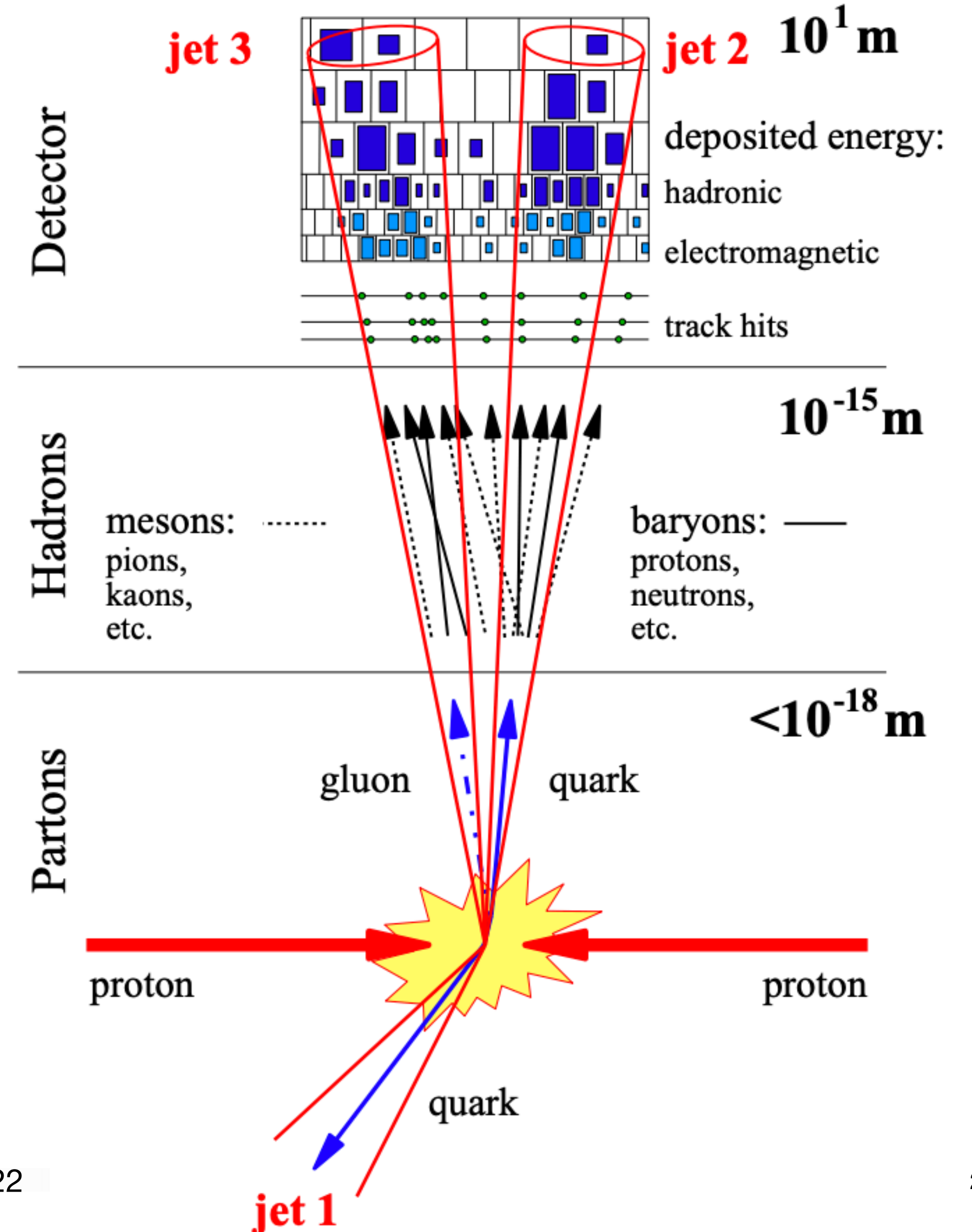
Fall Meeting of the Division of Nuclear Physics
of the American Physical Society
Oct. 27 – 30, 2022
Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans, LA



Introduction: Jets

- Jets are collimated sprays of hadrons produced from hard scatterings of partons (quarks and gluons)
- Goal is to study the initiating parton that participates in this hard scattering
- Electric charge is conserved
- Different partons have different charges
- Total electric charge of a jet contains information about the initiating parton

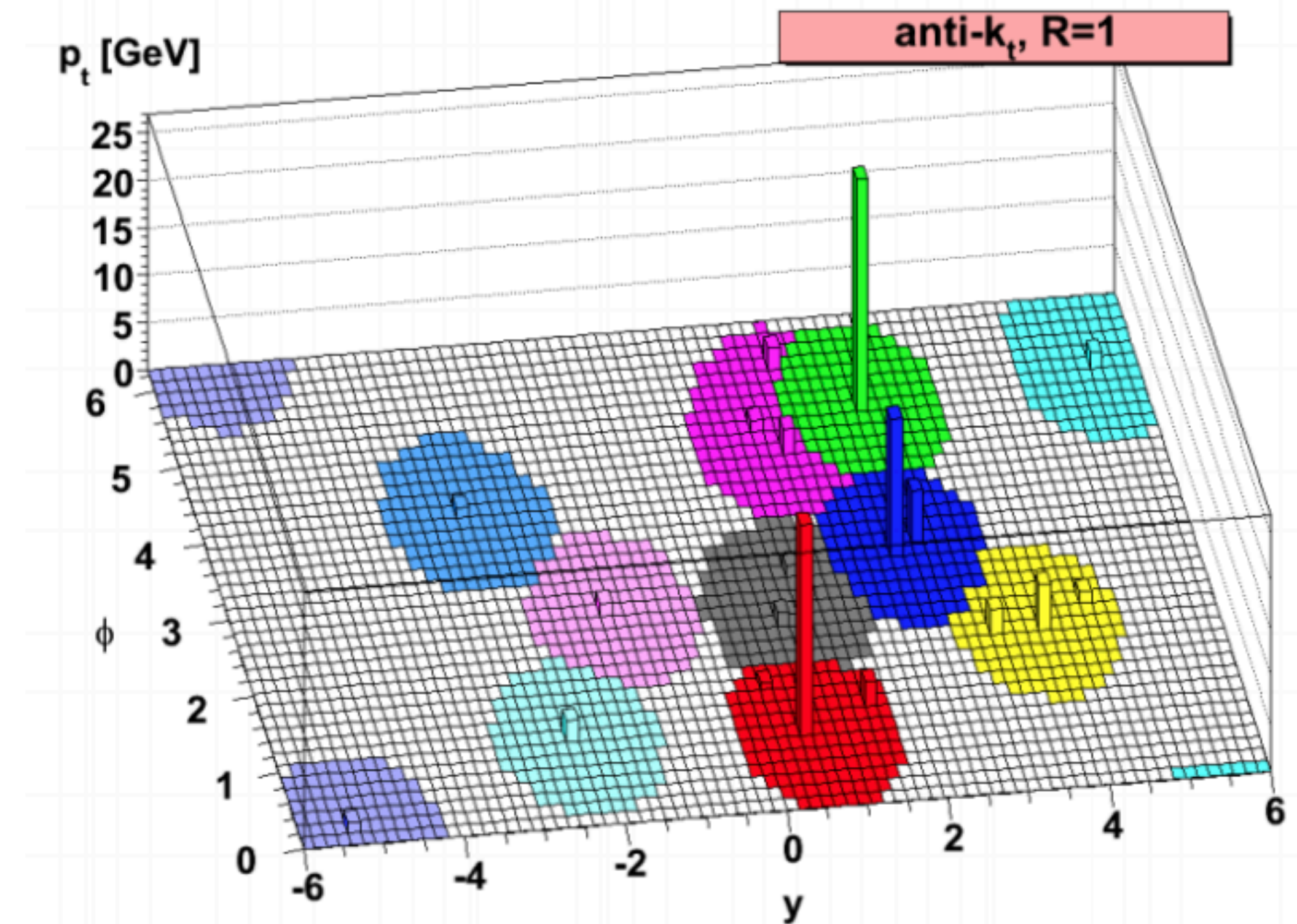
Carli, Rabbertz, Schumann, [Studies of Quantum Chromodynamics at the LHC.](#)





Introduction: Jet Finding

- Need to connect experiment to theory
- Infrared and collinear safe
- FastJet provides jet finding algorithms: anti- k_T
- Resolution parameter $R = 0.4$

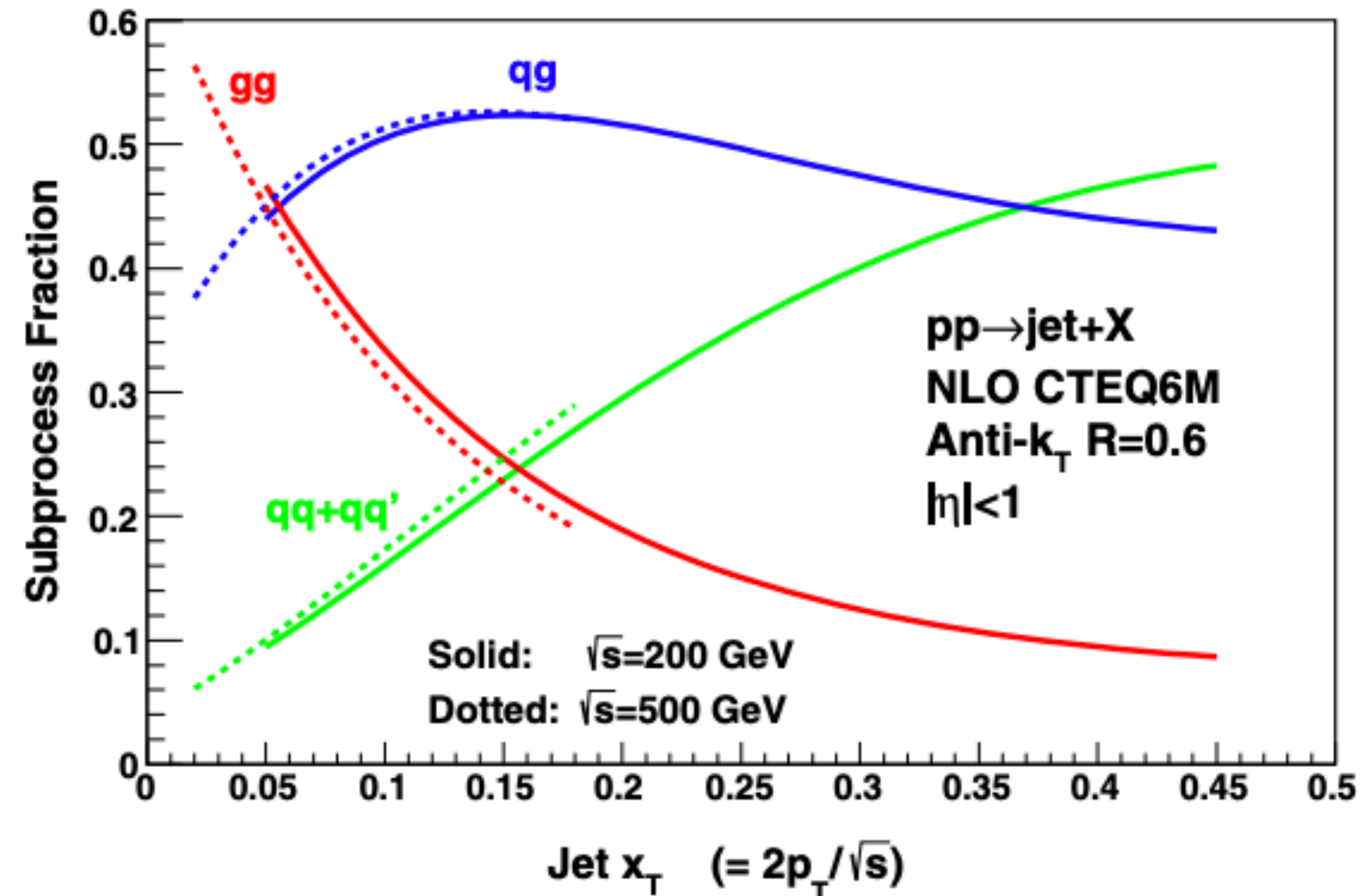


<https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-1896-2>



Motivation

- Measure quark vs gluon fraction of jets in pp collisions to constrain theory
- The energy loss in AuAu collisions depends on the flavor of parton
- Jet charge is sensitive to the quark vs gluon fraction



<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.100.052005>



(Weighted) Jet Charge

Charges

Up: +2/3

Down: -1/3

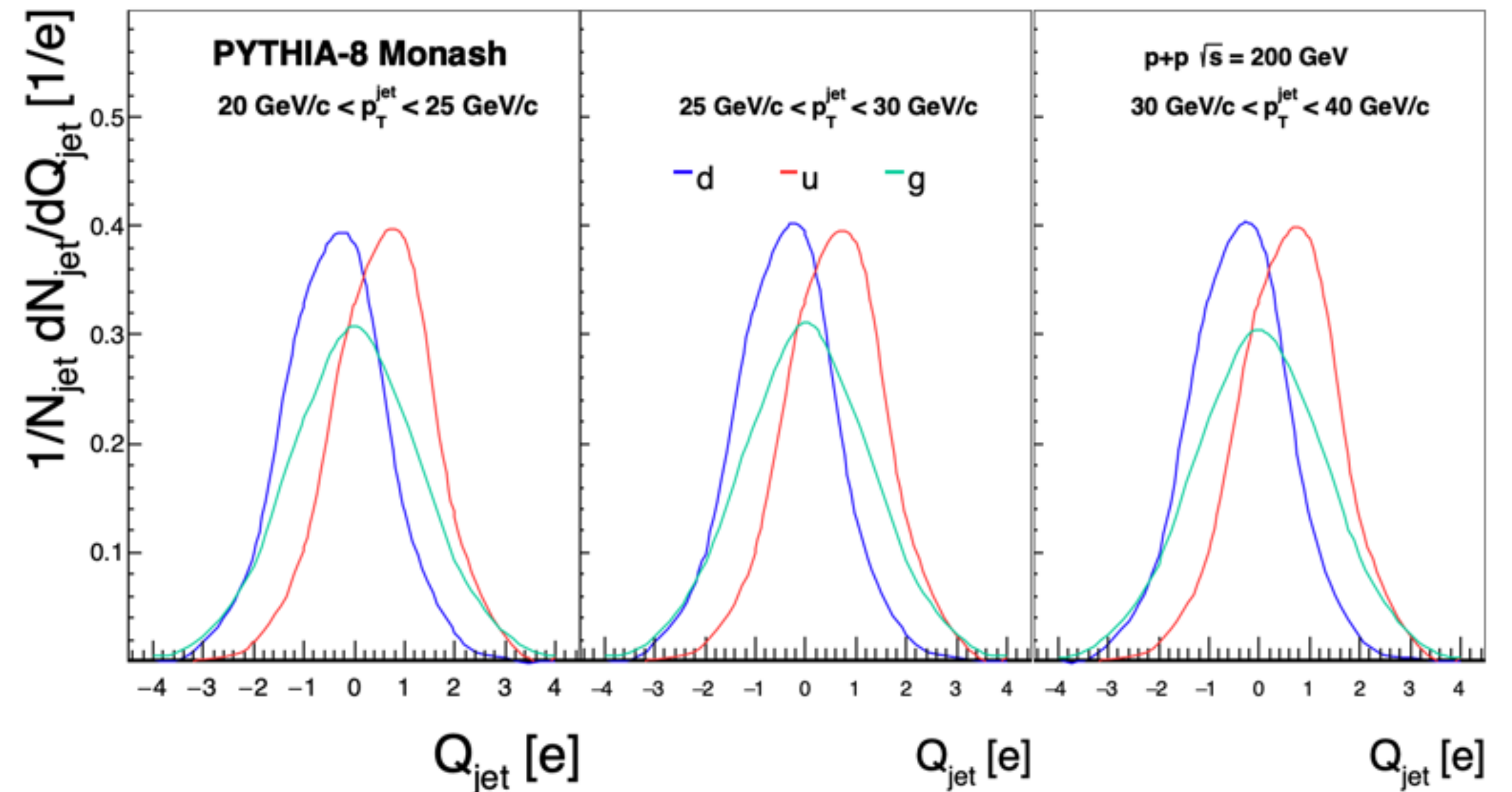
Gluon: 0

$$Q_{\kappa}^i = \sum_{j \in \text{jet}} \left(\frac{p_{\text{T}}^j}{p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}} \right)^{\kappa} Q_j$$

- Choice of $\kappa = 0.0$

- $Q_{\kappa=0.0} = Q_{\text{jet}}$

- Study change in quark vs gluon fraction as function of jet p_{T}

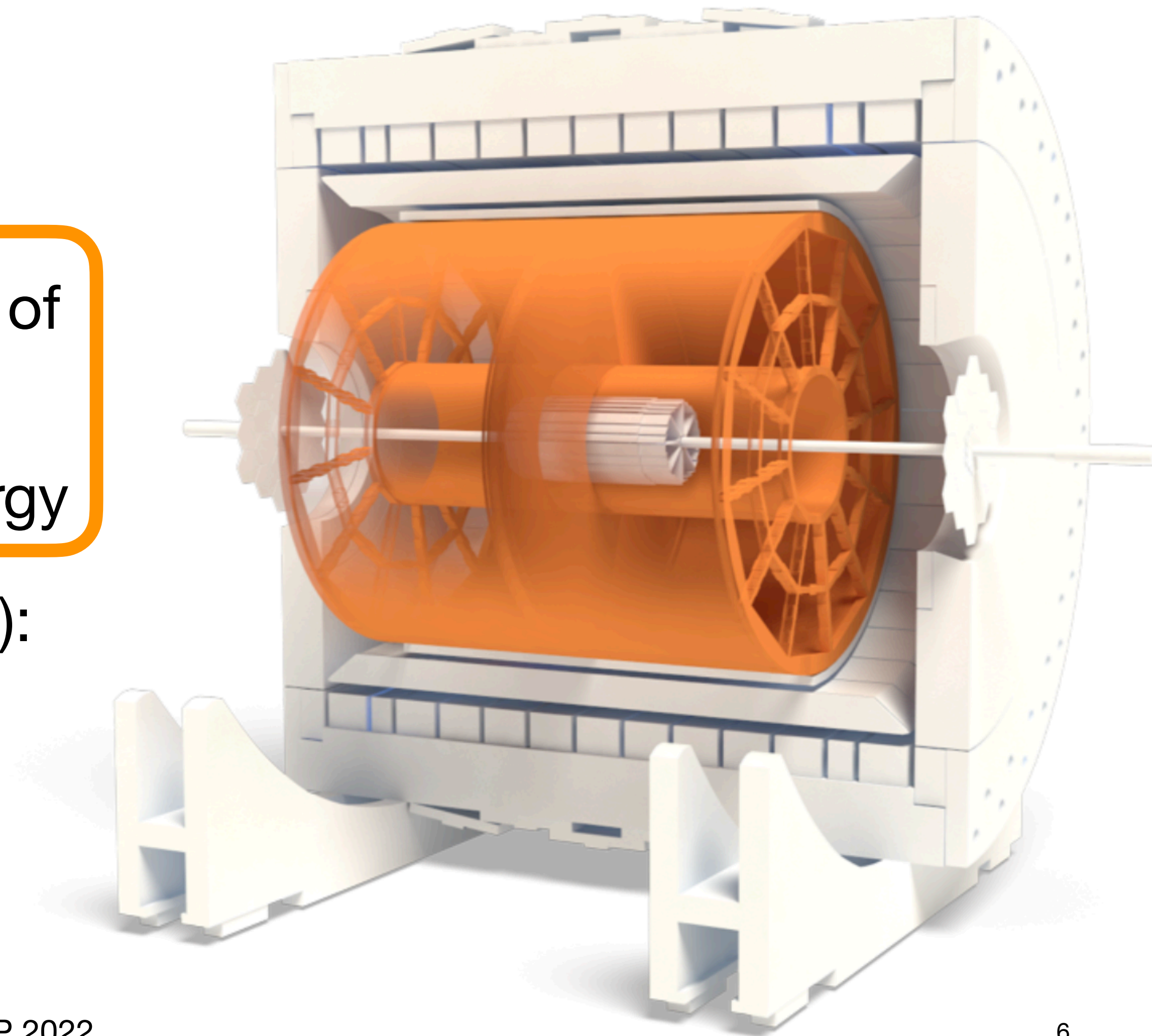




Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC (STAR)

- Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) collides $p+p$ beams at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

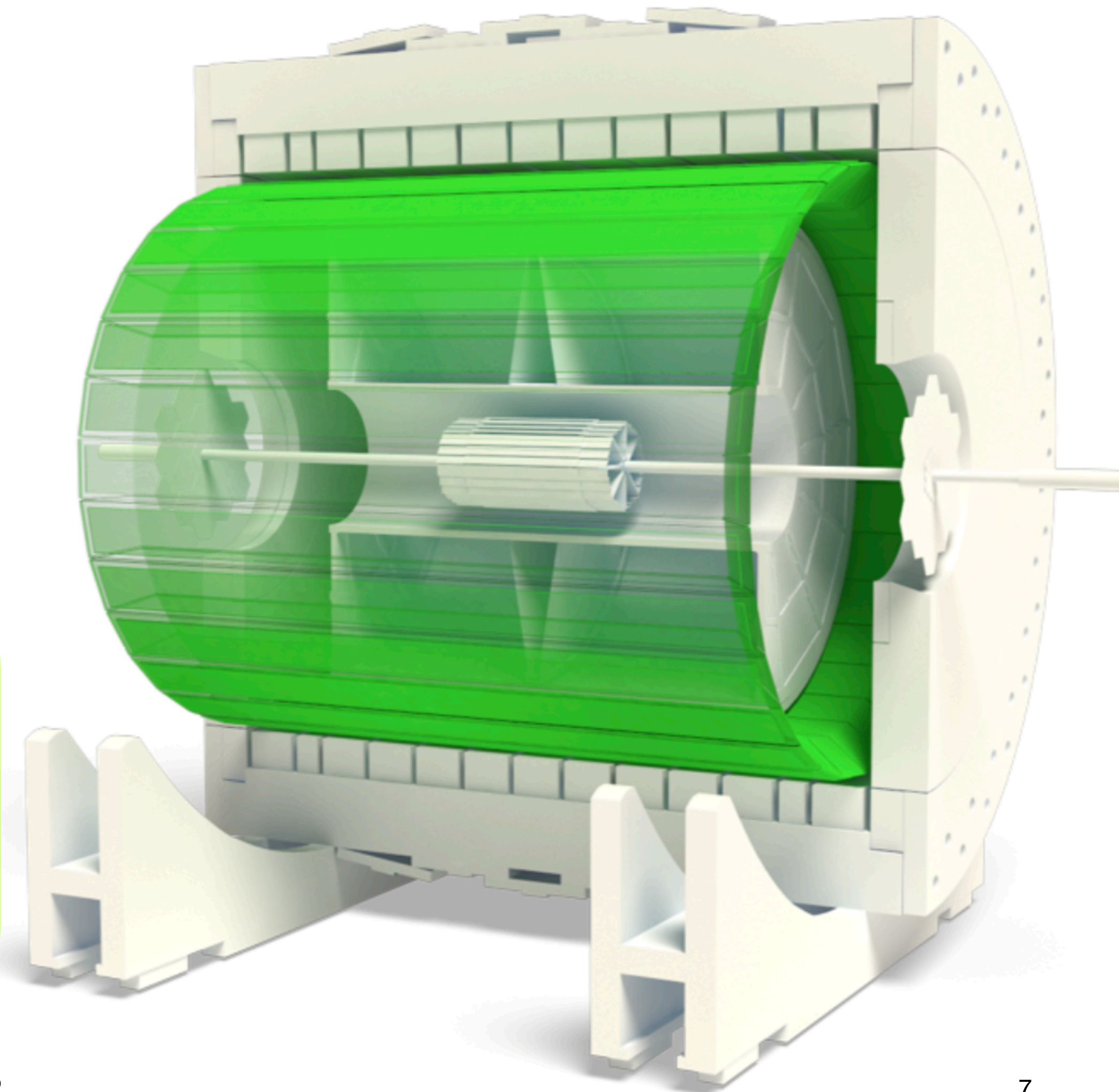
- Time Projection Chamber (TPC): momenta of charged particles
 - Utilized in jet charge, included in jet energy
- Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC): neutral energy deposits, provides online trigger (Jet Patch)
 - Included in jet energy



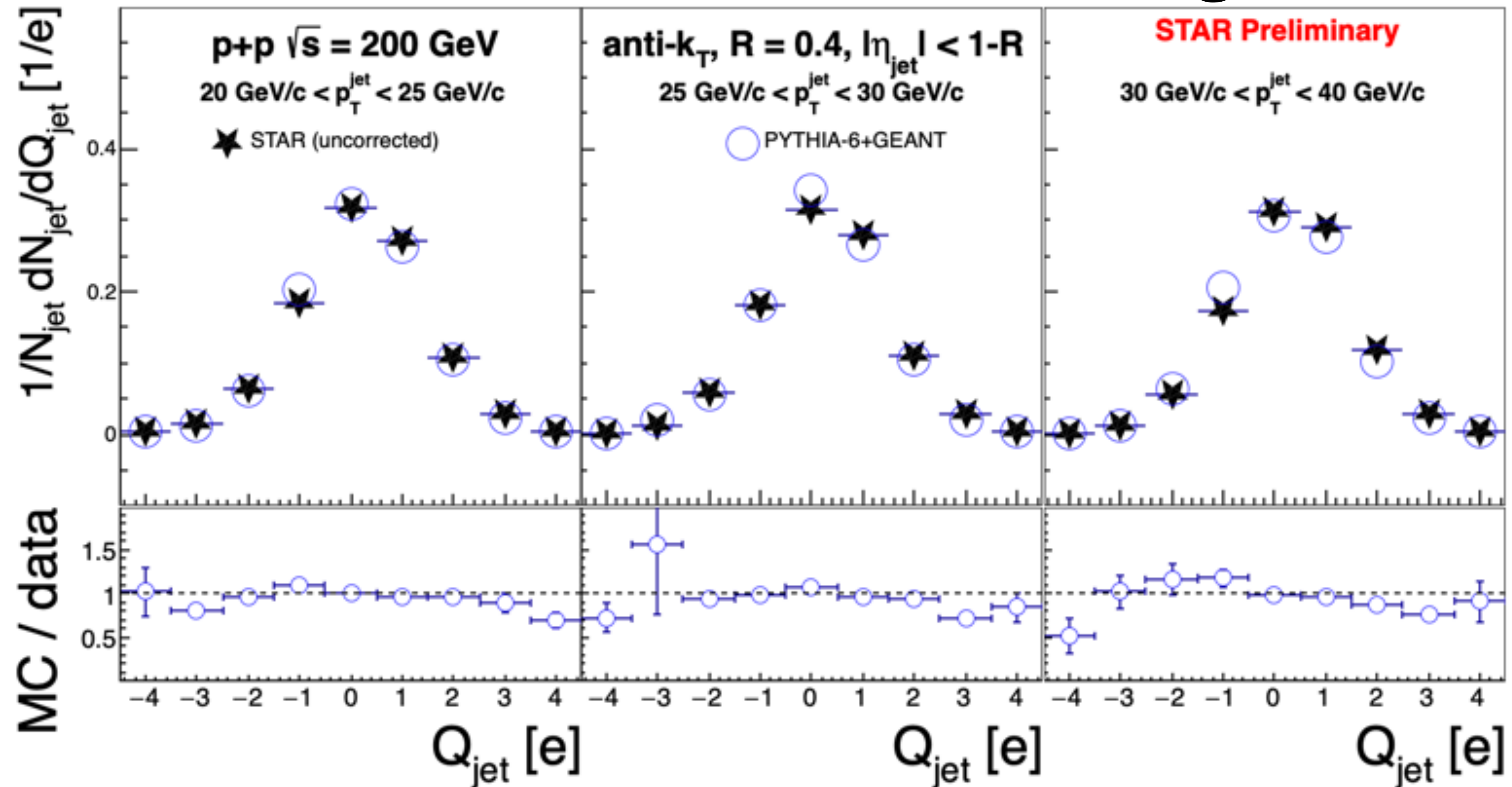


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Uncorrected Jet Charge



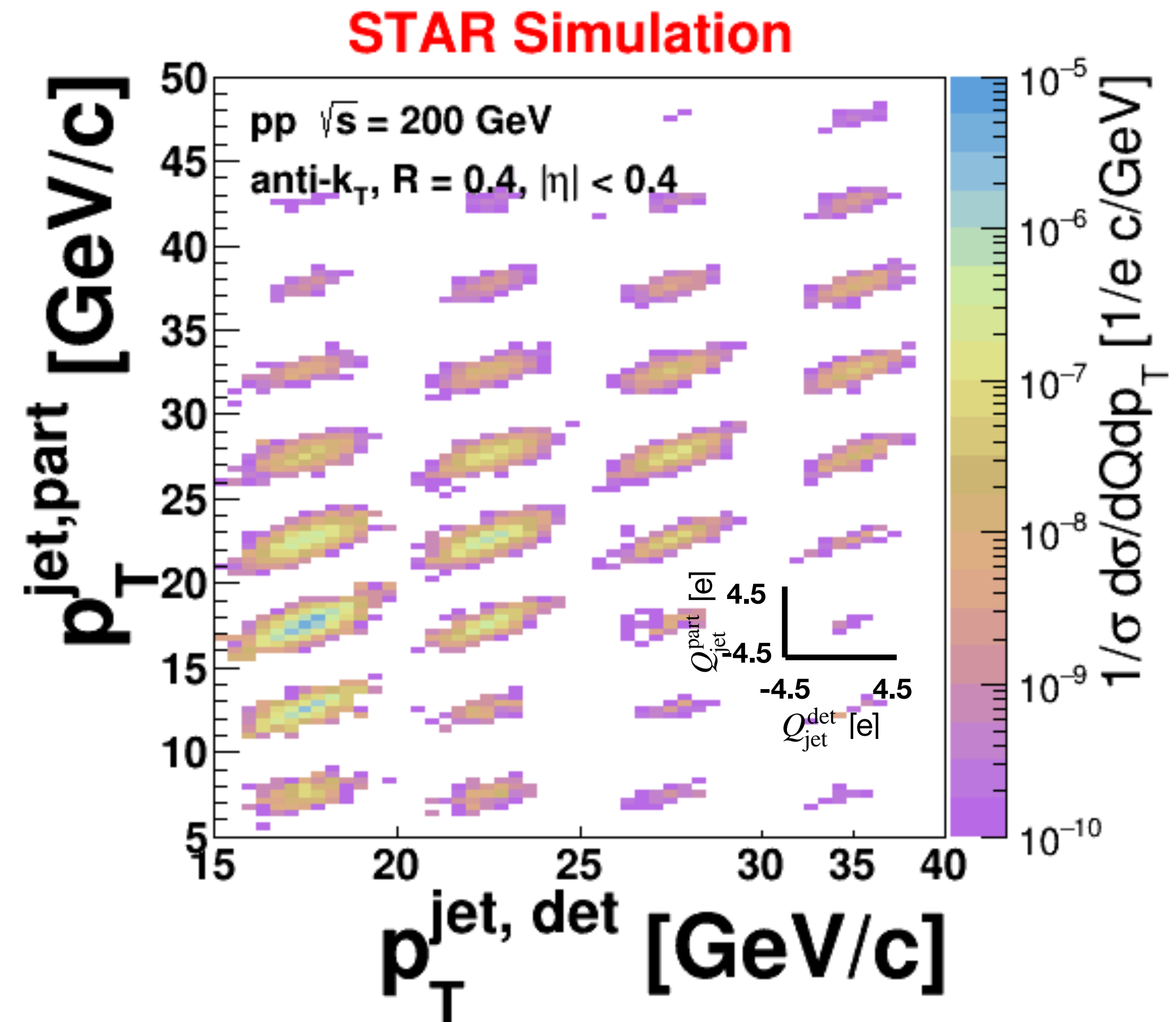
PYTHIA-6+GEANT agrees well

→ Can be used to simulate and correct for detector effects

Unfolding

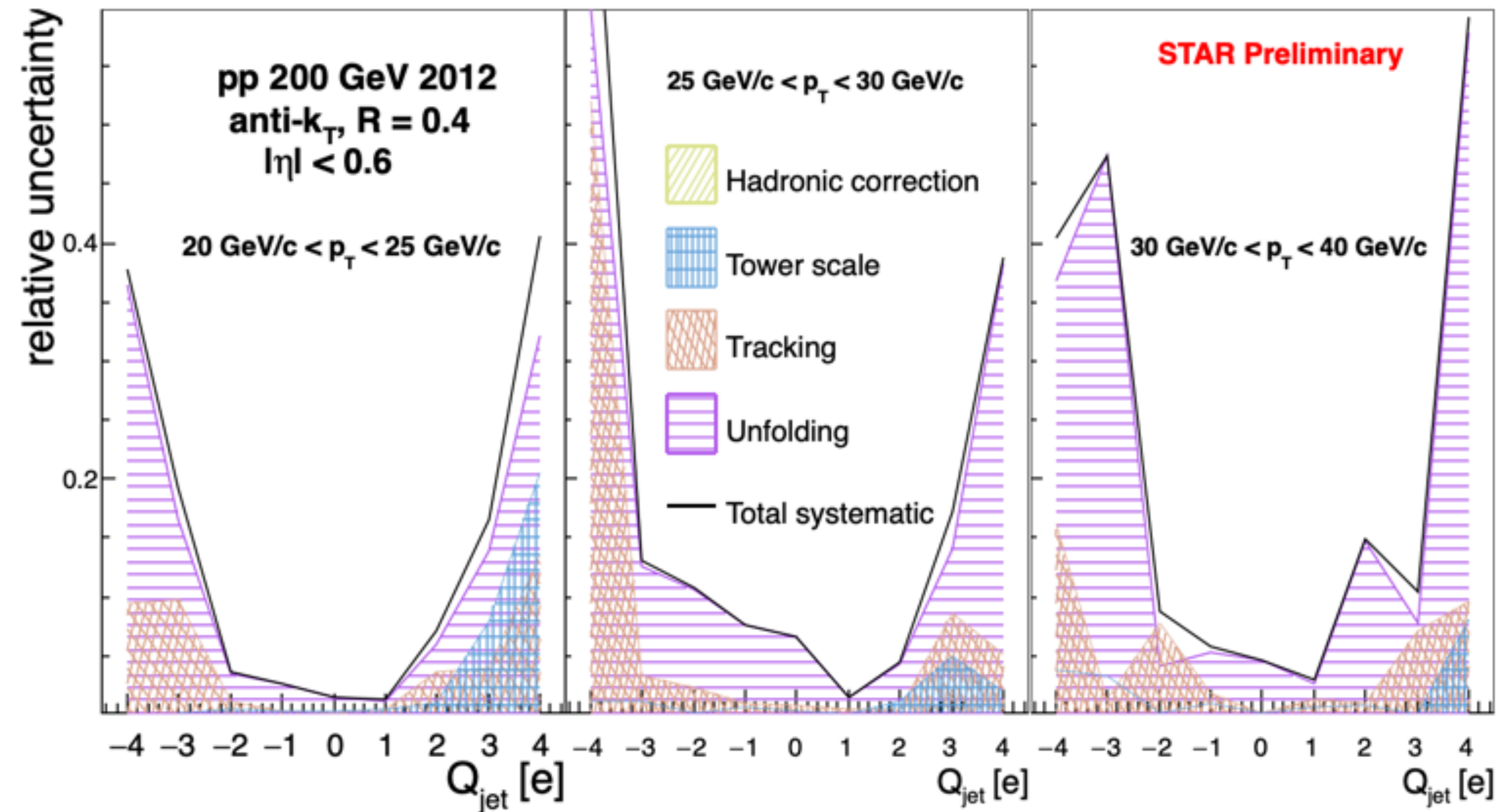
- Correct for detector effects by using a response matrix R
- $D = RP$ where D is detector-level, P is particle-level
- Invert matrix R to obtain P
- Iterative Bayesian procedure from RooUnfold
<https://hepunix.rl.ac.uk/~adye/software/unfold/RooUnfold.html>
- Q depends on jet p_T
- Requires 4D response for 2D unfolding

4D jet charge response matrix



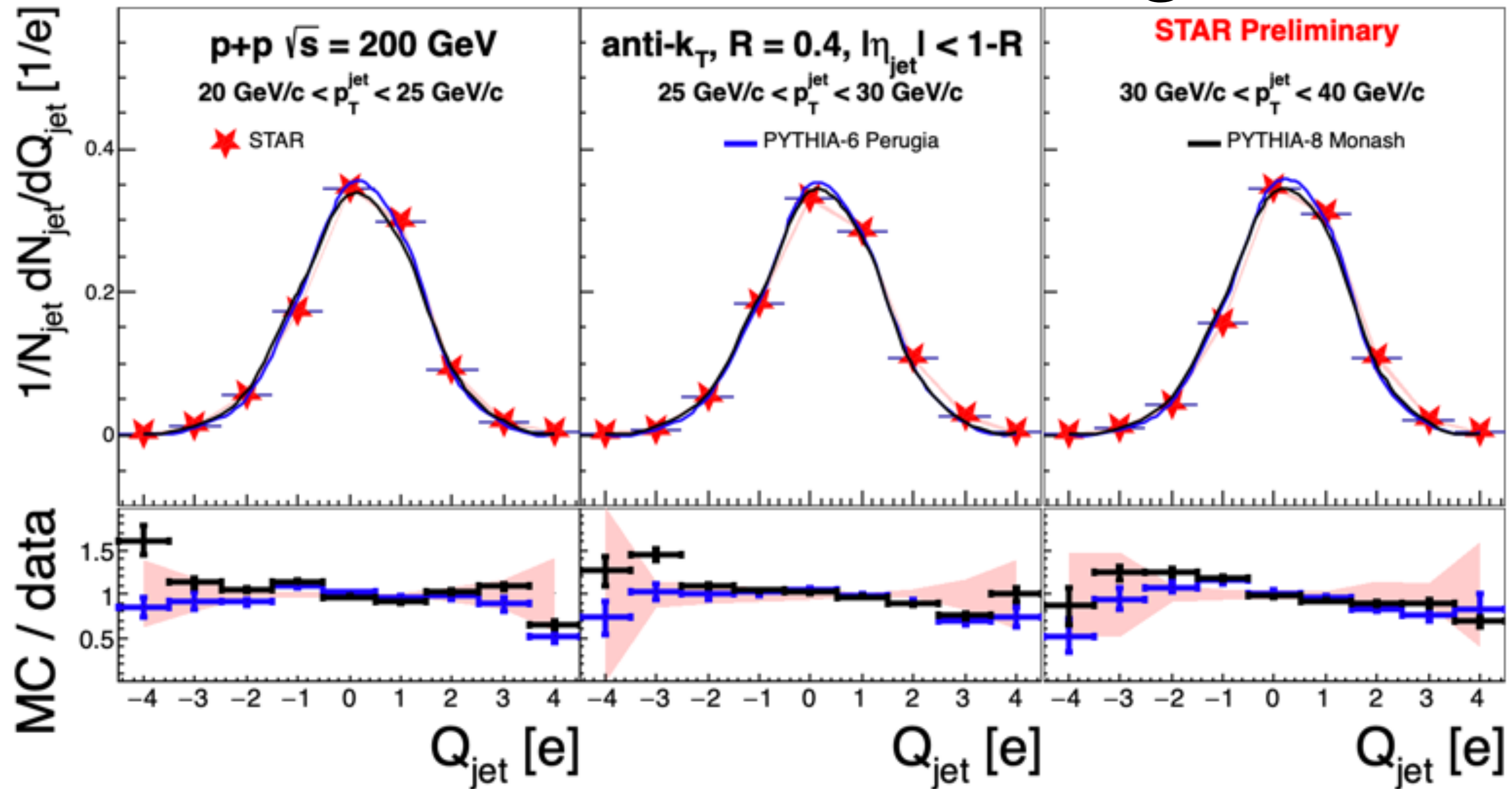
Systematic Uncertainties

- **Unfolding:** maximum envelope of the following systematic sources
 - Unfolding iteration parameter variation: nominal 4 iterations changed to 2, 6
 - Prior variation: p_T , Q spectra varied independently
- **Tower Scale Uncertainty**
 - +3.8%: scale tower energy uniformly by 3.8%
- **Tracking Uncertainty**
 - -4%: randomly remove 4% of tracks
- **Hadronic Correction**
 - Variation: from nominal 100% to 50%



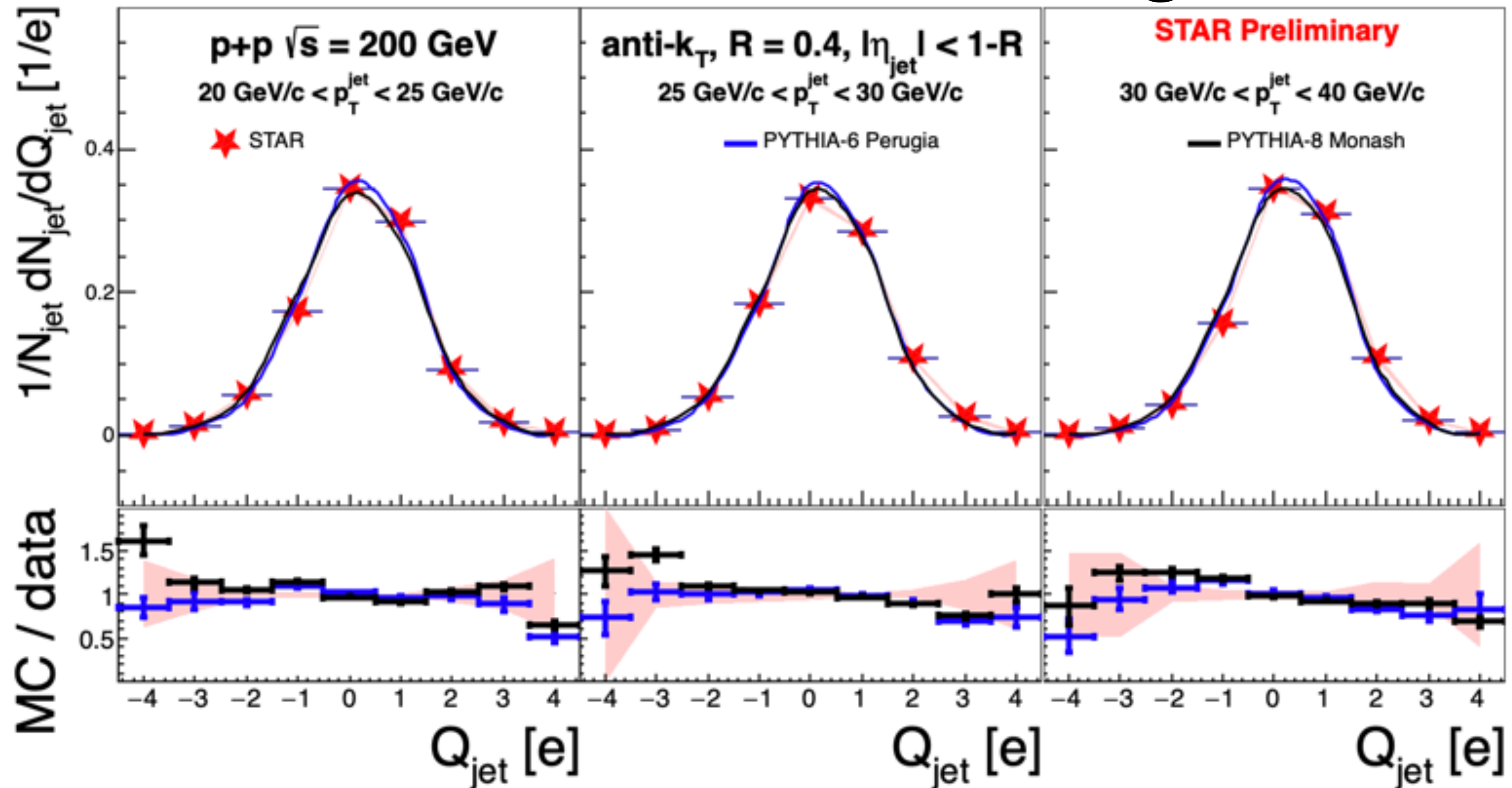


Corrected Jet Charge



Good agreement with PYTHIA-6 and PYTHIA-8

Corrected Jet Charge



Mean shifts to from ~ 0.22 to ~ 0.33 with increasing jet p_T

➔ Consistent with more quark initiated jets

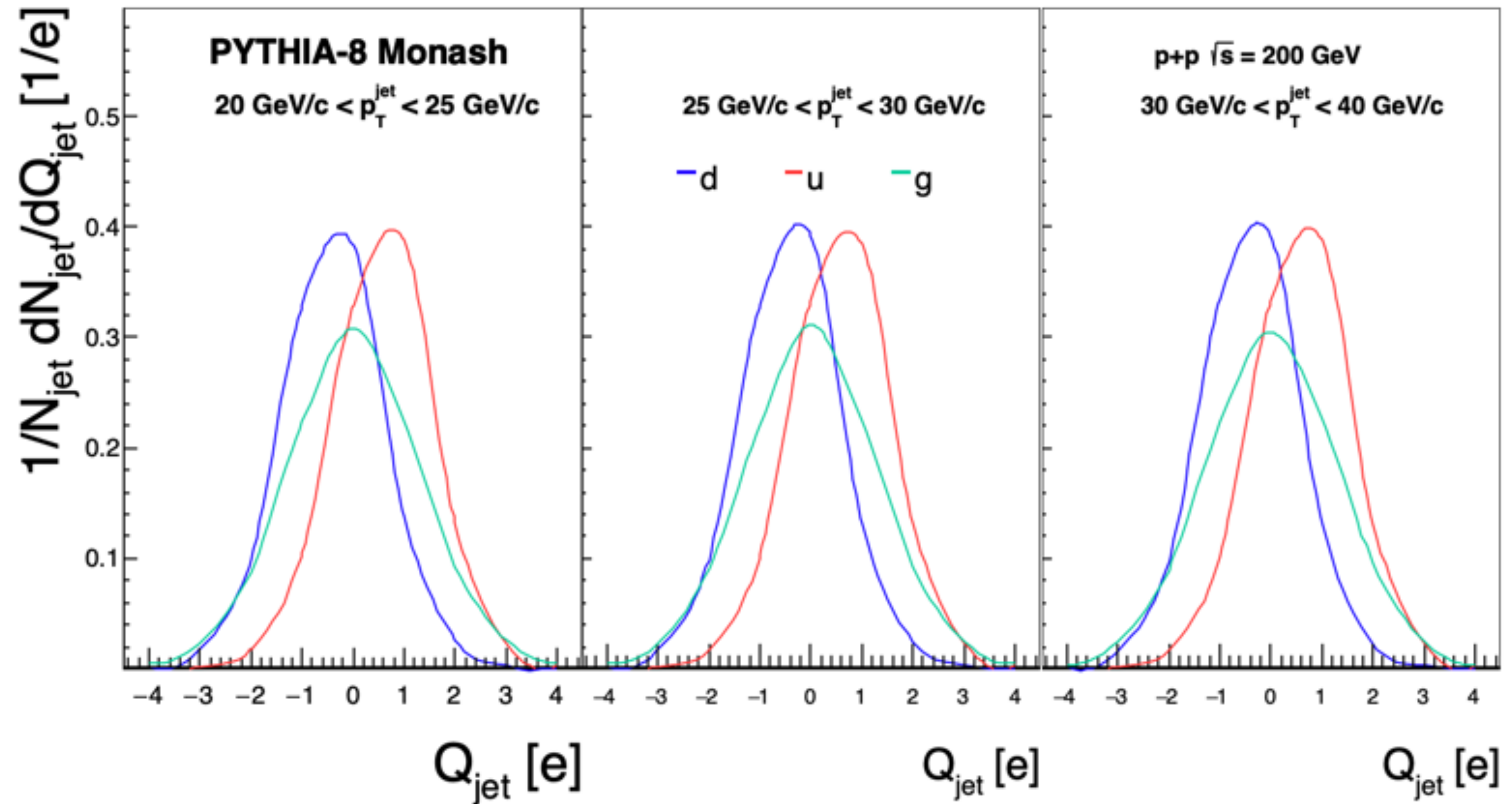


Future: Extracting Parton Information

Normalized Templates per jet

- Template fitting to extract quark vs gluon fraction in data

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2004.00602.pdf>

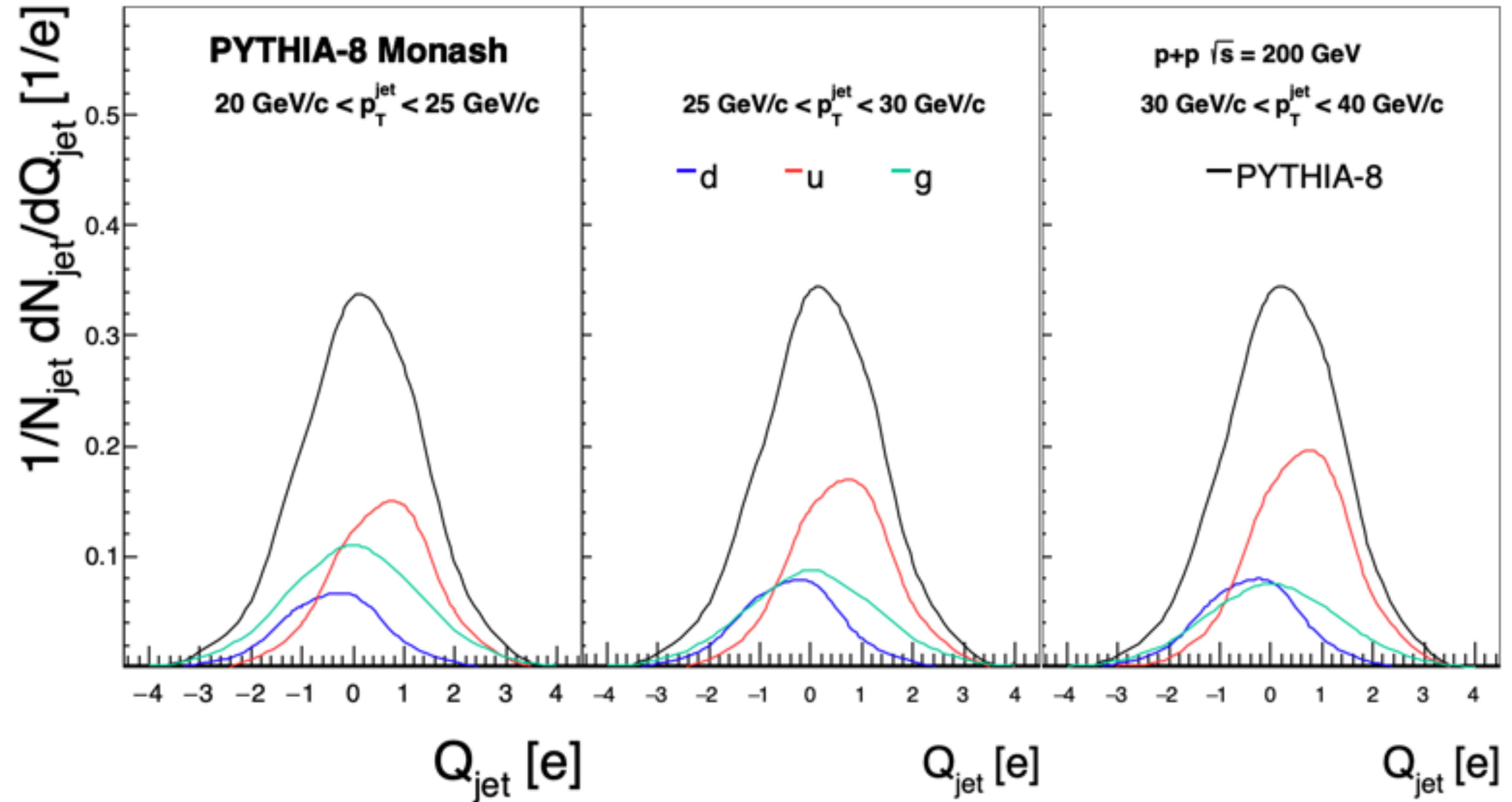




Future: Extracting Parton Information

Proof of Principle: Fit Result to PYTHIA-8

- Template fitting to extract quark vs gluon fraction in data
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2004.00602.pdf>
- Observe the change in quark vs gluon fraction as a function of p_T^{jet}
- Gluon initiated jet fraction shifts from ~36% to ~25%





Conclusion and Outlook

Mean shifts towards positive Q as jet p_T increases in jets in STAR $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV p+p collisions

→ Indicates more quark dominated jets as jet p_T increases

- Use PYTHIA-6 templates to extract quark vs gluon fraction from data
- Extend analysis to other jet resolution parameter R values
- Extend analysis to additional values of κ to repeat the analysis to study flavor discrimination as function of κ

Backup

Jet Charge

- $$Q_{\kappa}^i = \sum_{j \in \text{jet}} \left(\frac{p_{\text{T}}^j}{p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}} \right)^{\kappa} Q_j$$

- Discriminating power between flavors as a function of κ
- To extract the quark vs gluon fraction as a function of jet p_{T}

