(), The Jet Physics Program with sPHENIX SPHENIX GeorgiaState University.

Virginia Bailey

Georgia State University, on behalf of the **sPHENIX** collaboration

Introduction

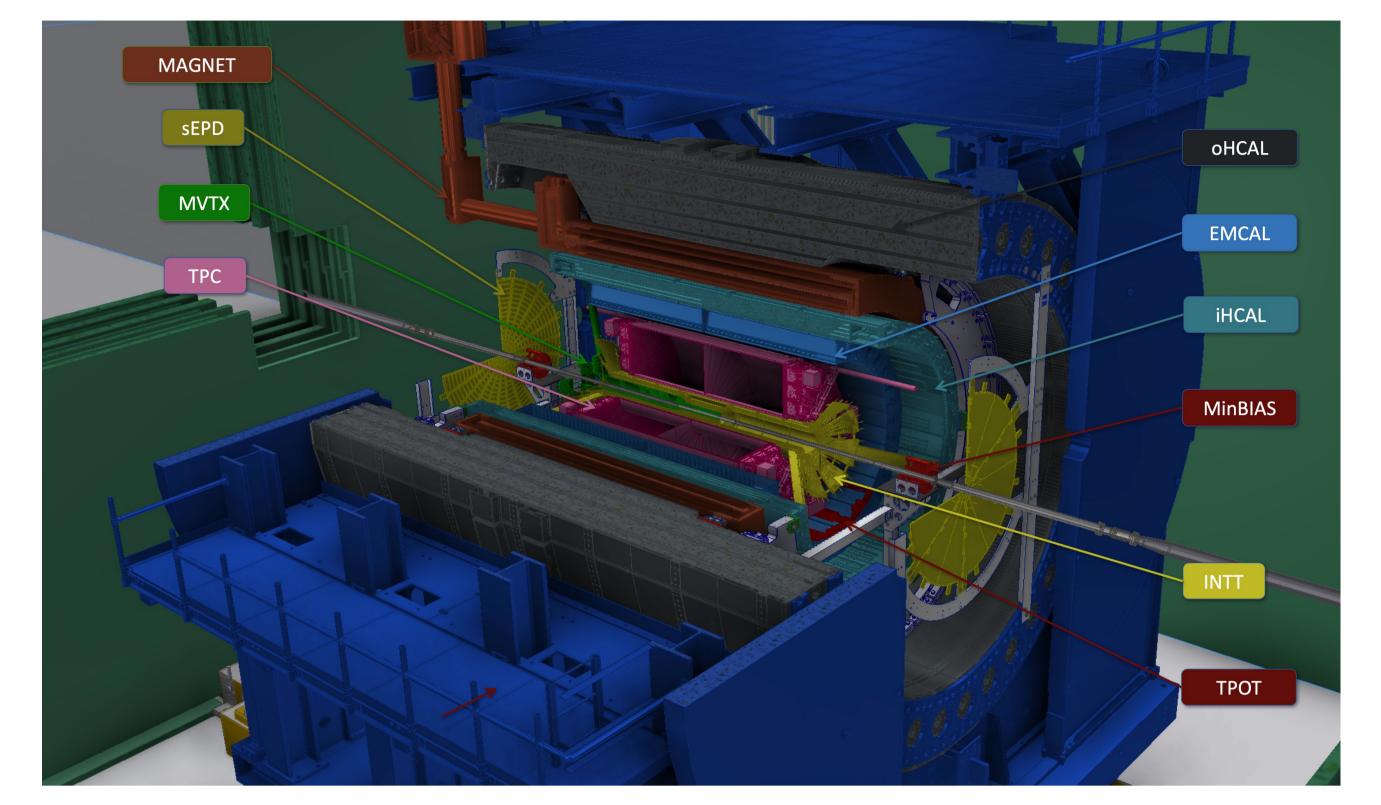
In Spring 2023, the sPHENIX detector at BNL's Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) will begin measuring a suite of unique jet and heavy flavor observables with high statistics and kinematic reach at the **RHIC** energies.

The combination of electromagnetic calorimetry, hadronic calorimetry, precision tracking, and the ability to record data at a very high rates enables measurements of jets, jet substructure, and jet correlations at RHIC with a kinematic reach that will overlap with similar measurements at the LHC.



Office of

Science



Jet observables are a particularly useful probe of the Quark Gluon Plasma (QGP) formed in heavy-ion collisions since the hard scatted partons that fragment into final state jets are strongly "quenched", losing energy to the medium as they traverse it.

Calorimeter Jets in sPHENIX

Jets reconstructed using calorimeter towers

 $+2\sum v_n \cos\left(n\left(\phi-\Psi_n\right)\right)$

Event by event underlying event determination

 $d^2 E_{\rm T}$

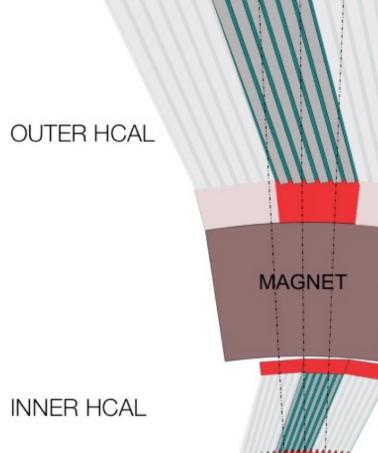
 $d\eta d\phi$

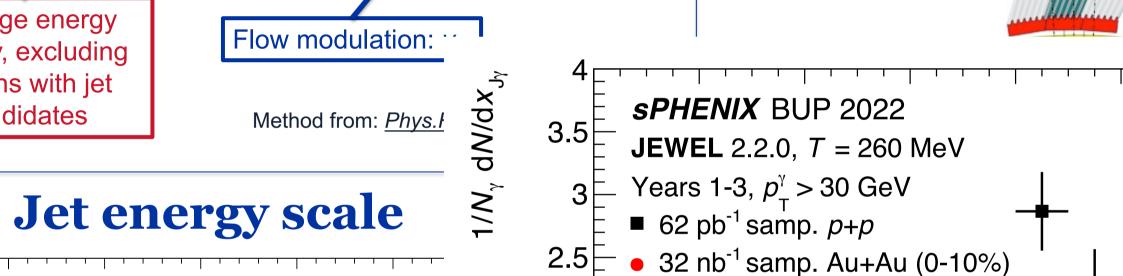
Average energy

density, excluding

regions with jet

candidates





Calorimeters: Inner and outer hadronic calorimeters (iHCAL, oHCAL), electromagnetic calorimeter (EMCAL) Tracking: Time projection chamber (TPC), TPC outer tracker (TPOT), intermediate silicon tracker (INTT), MAPS-based vertex detector (MVTX) Event characterization: minimum bias detector (MinBIAS), event plane detector (sEPD)

Installation

Inner and Outer HCals

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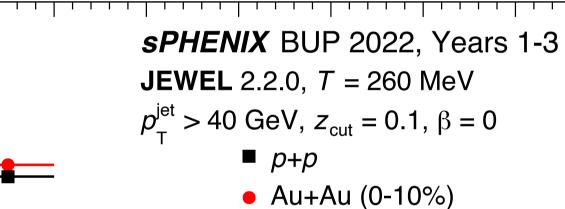
EMCal

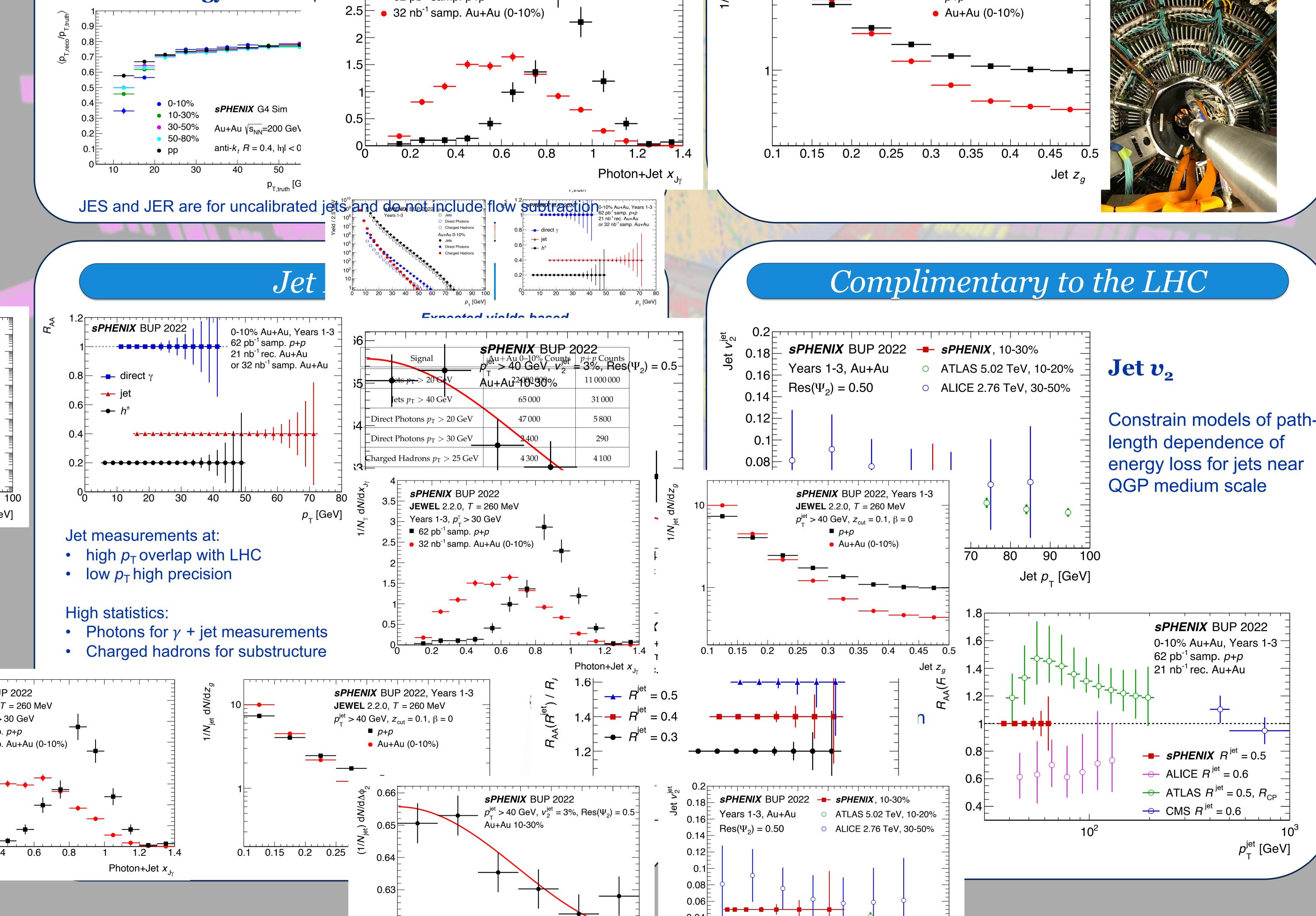
INTT



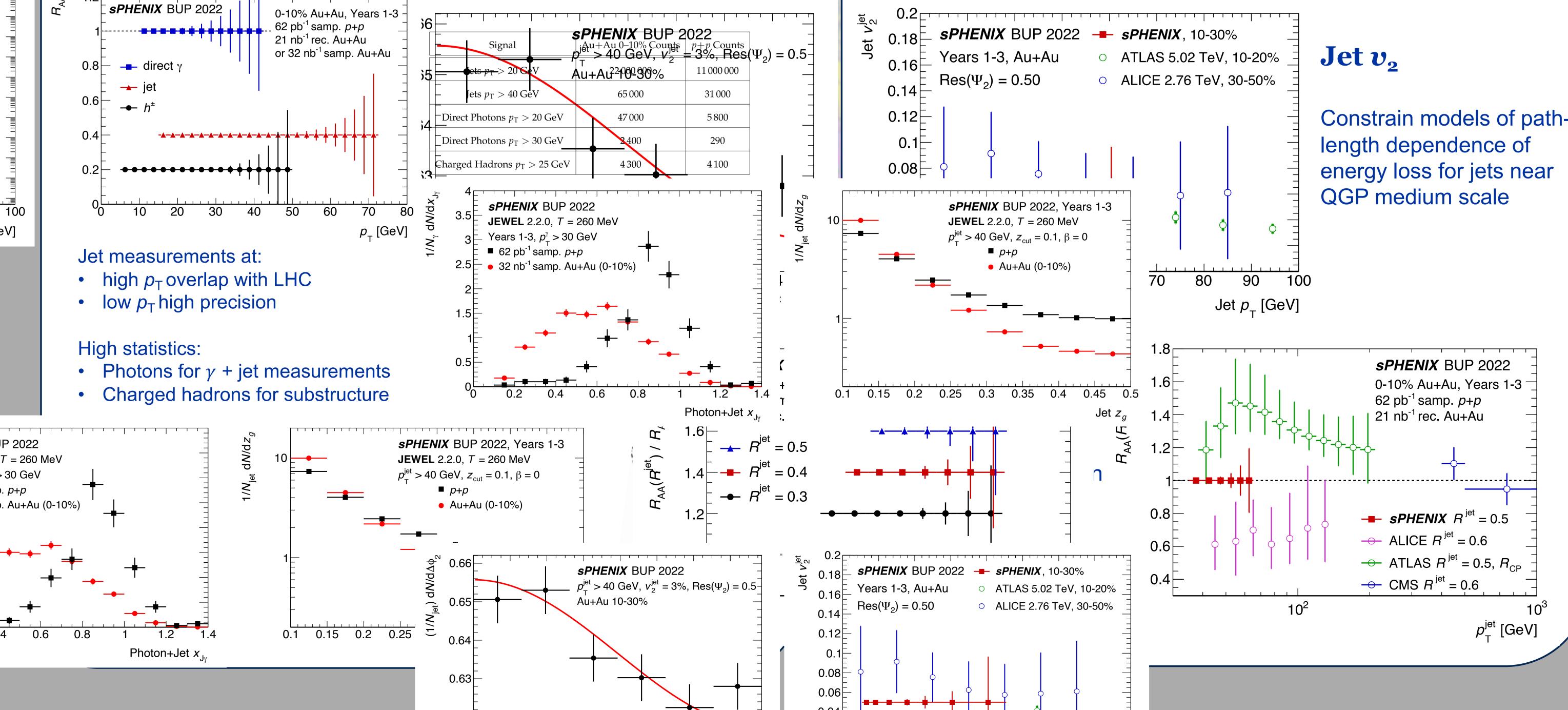
dN/dz

1/N_{jet}









Constrain models of path-