

Highlights from the Cold QCD Program at RHIC

Oleg Eyser - Օլեգ Էյզեր

Brookhaven National Laboratory

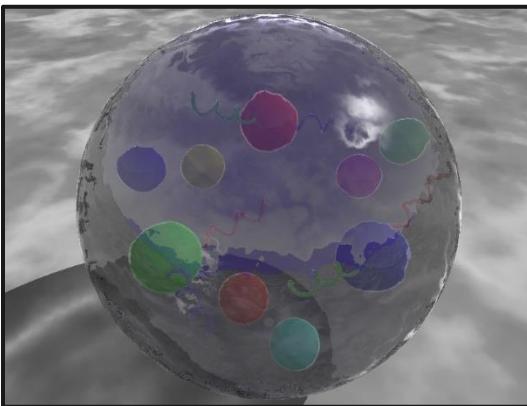
Joint 20th International Workshop on Hadron Structure and Spectroscopy
and

5th Workshop on Correlations in Partonic and Hadronic Interactions

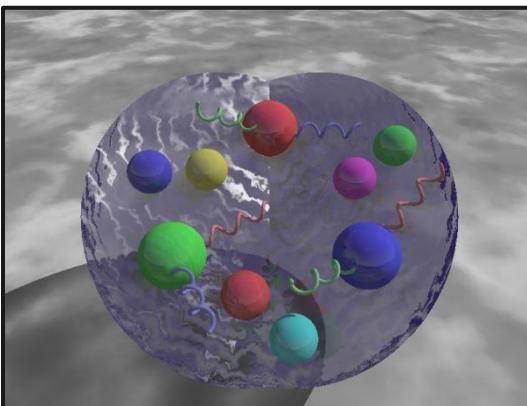
September 30, 2024

Yerevan, Armenia

Cold QCD at RHIC



- What is the nature of the spin of the proton?
 - Gluon polarization
 - Sea quark polarization
- What do transverse spin phenomena teach us about the proton structure?
- How can we describe the multi-dimensional landscape of nucleons and nuclei?
- How do quarks and gluons hadronize into final state particles?

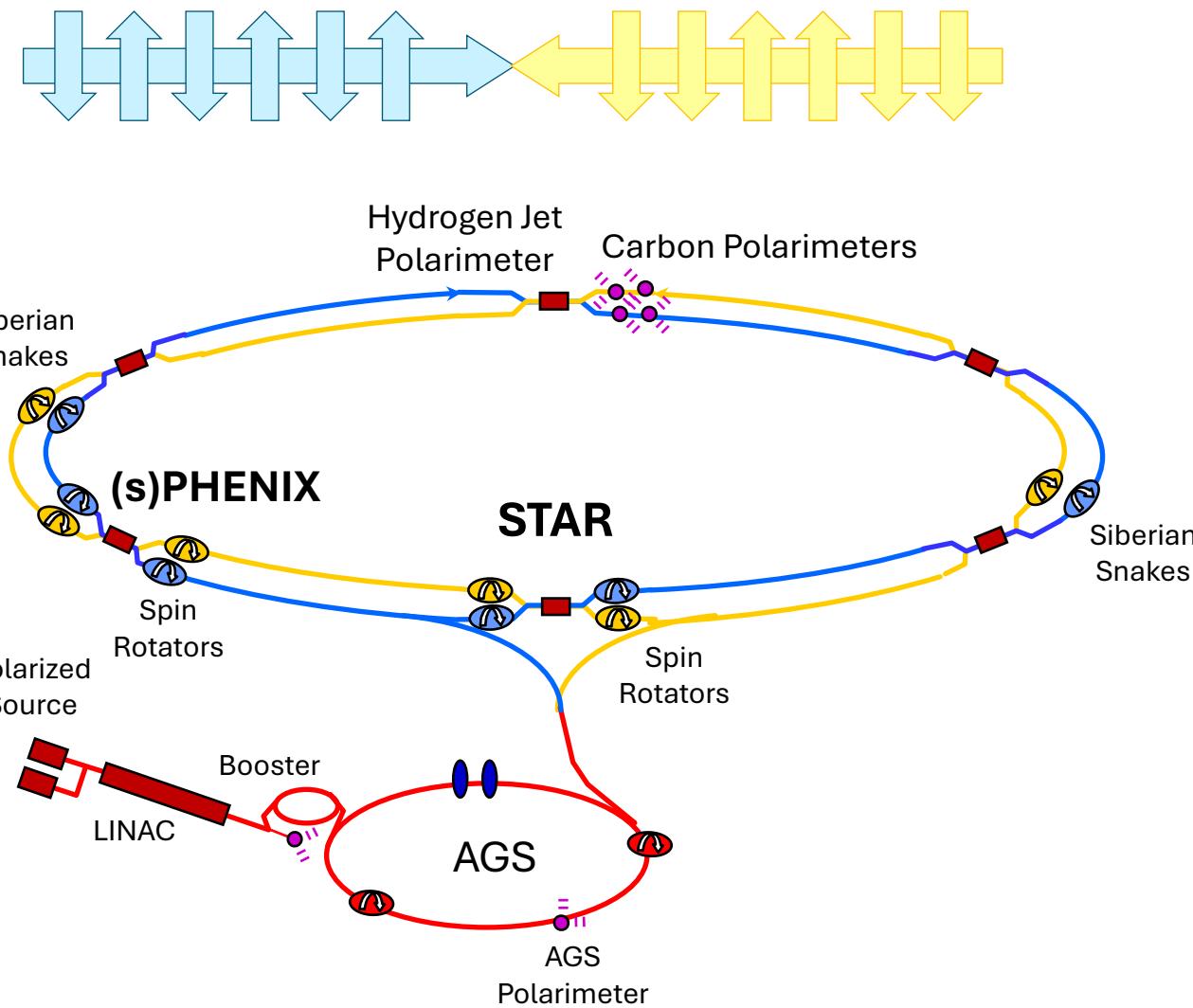
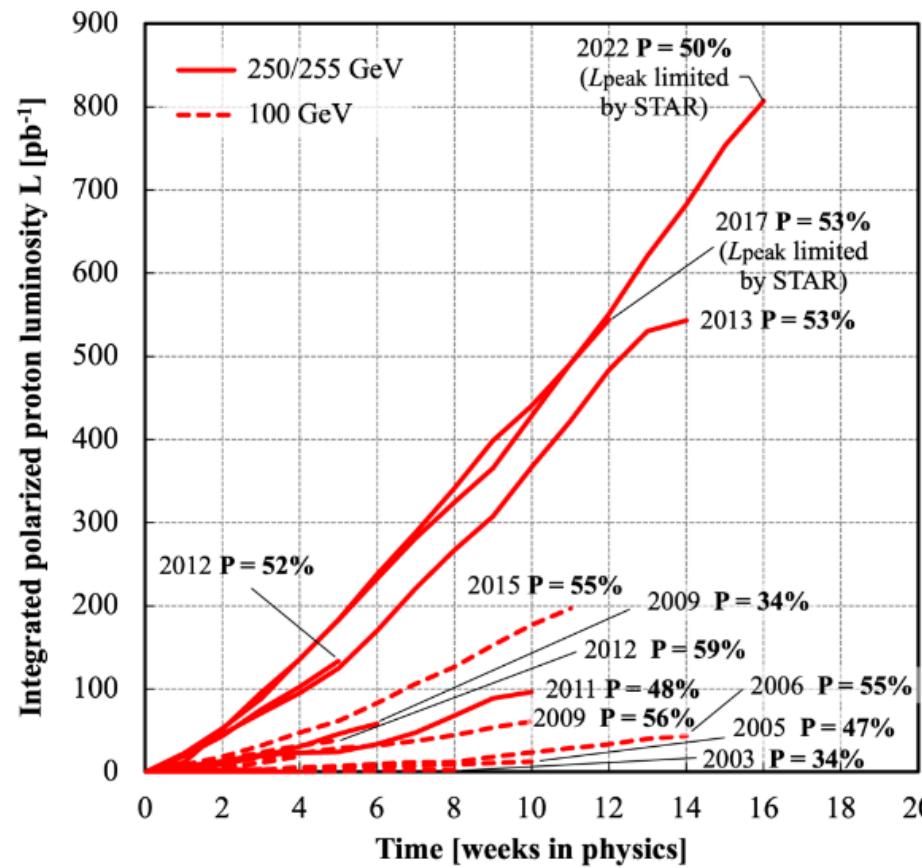


RHIC Spin Plan for 2024 to 2028: Completing the RHIC Science Mission

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

$$\vec{p} + \vec{p} / \vec{p} + A$$

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 - 510 \text{ GeV}$$

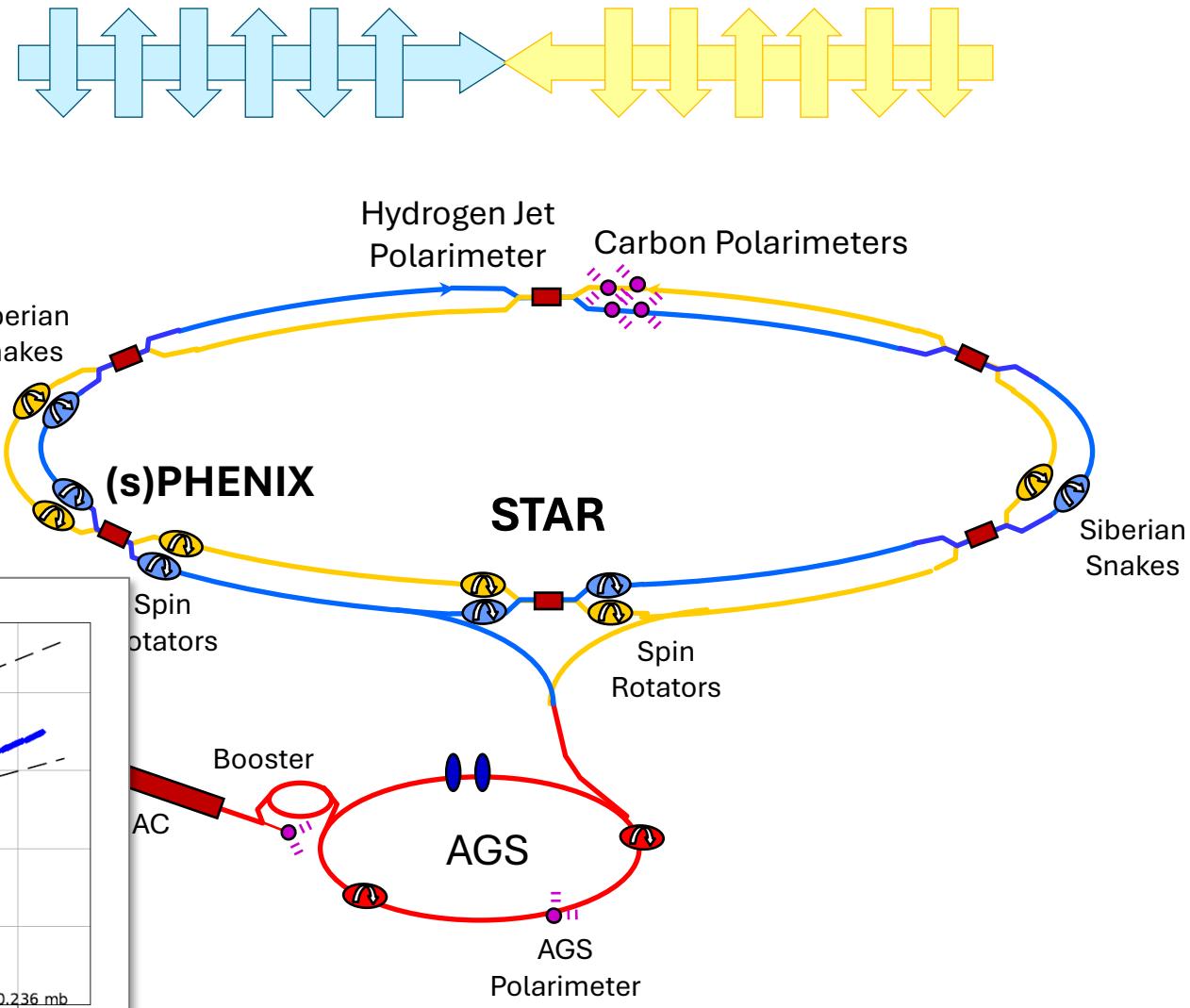
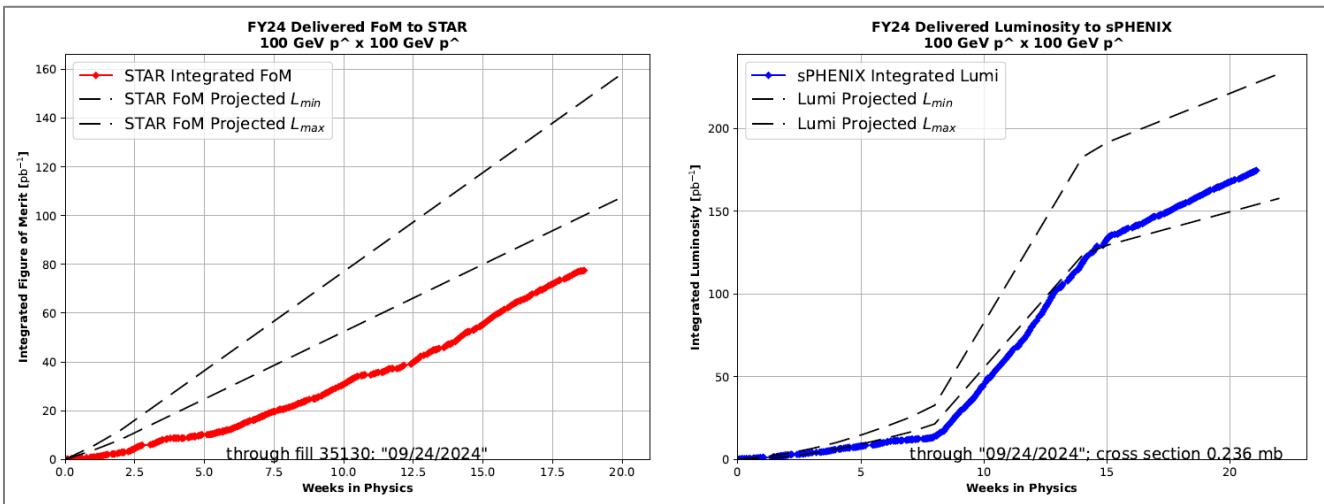


The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

$$\vec{p} + \vec{p} / \vec{p} + A$$

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 - 510 \text{ GeV}$$

- September 30:
RHIC Run 24 is concluding as we speak
- Delivered luminosities as per last Tuesday
(RHIC Run Coordinator Kiel Hock)



PHENIX

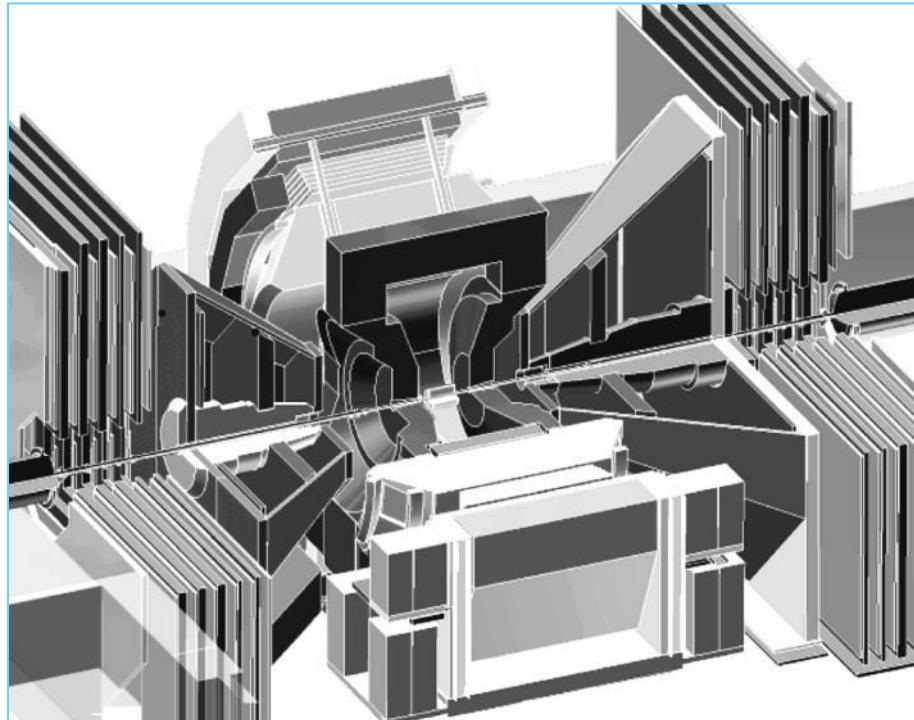
High resolution

High rate

DC / Pad Chambers / Muon Arms

EMCal

Forward EMCal, $3 < |\eta| < 4$



STAR

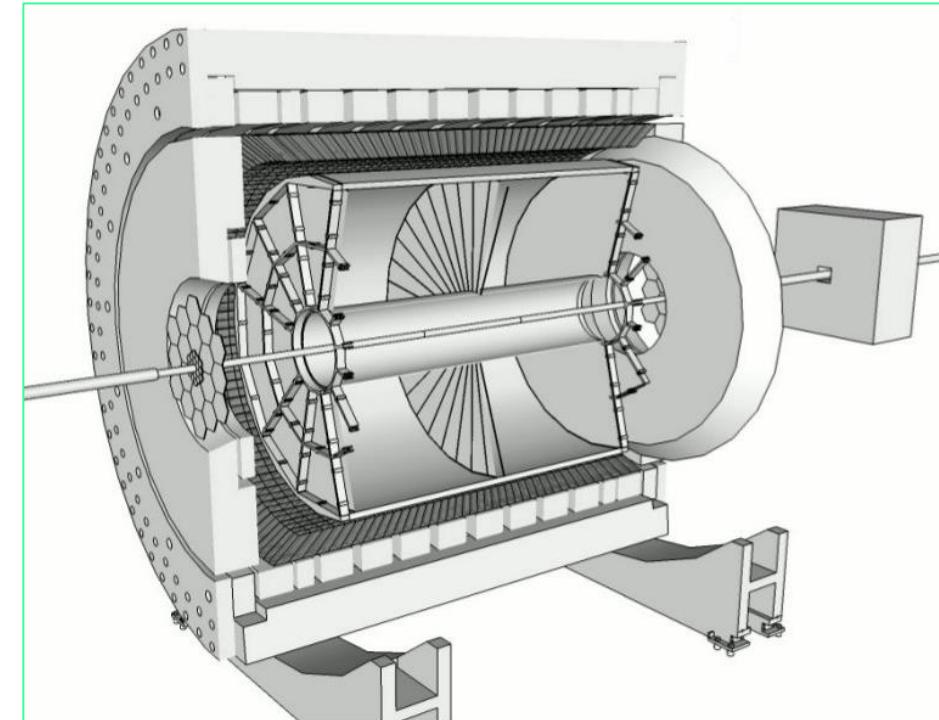
Large acceptance

$-1 < \eta < 2$

TPC+TOF

EMCal

Forward EMCal, $2.5 < \eta < 4$

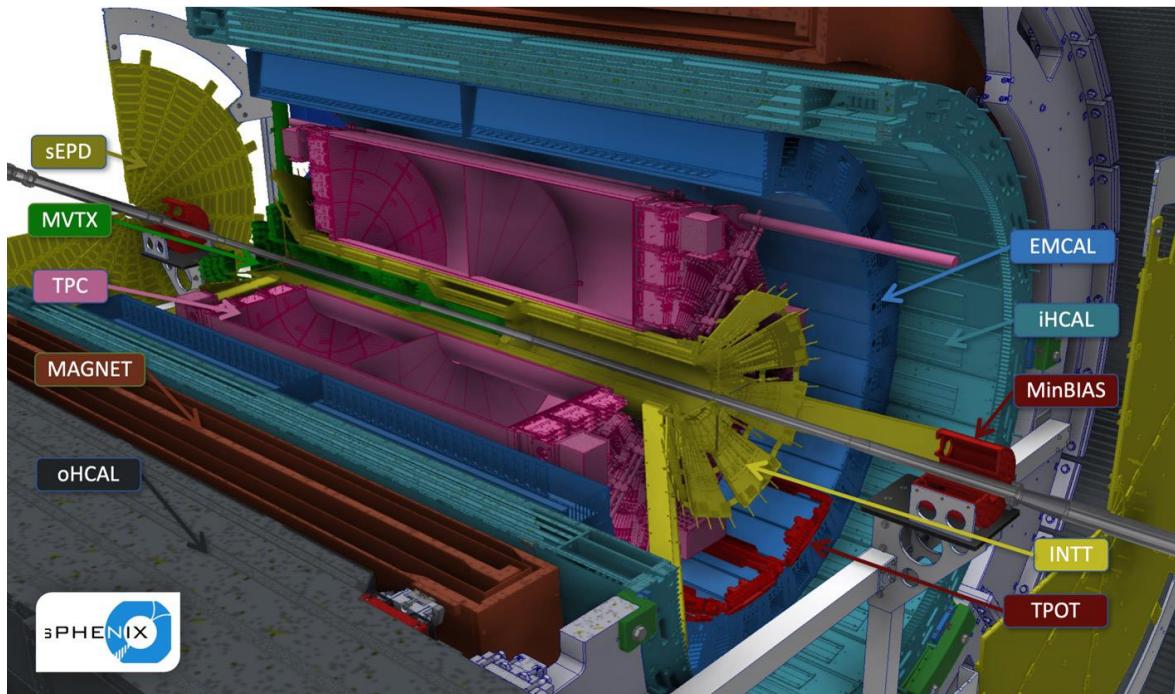


sPHENIX

$-1.1 < \eta < 1.1$

Precision tracking

Ecal + Hcal



STAR

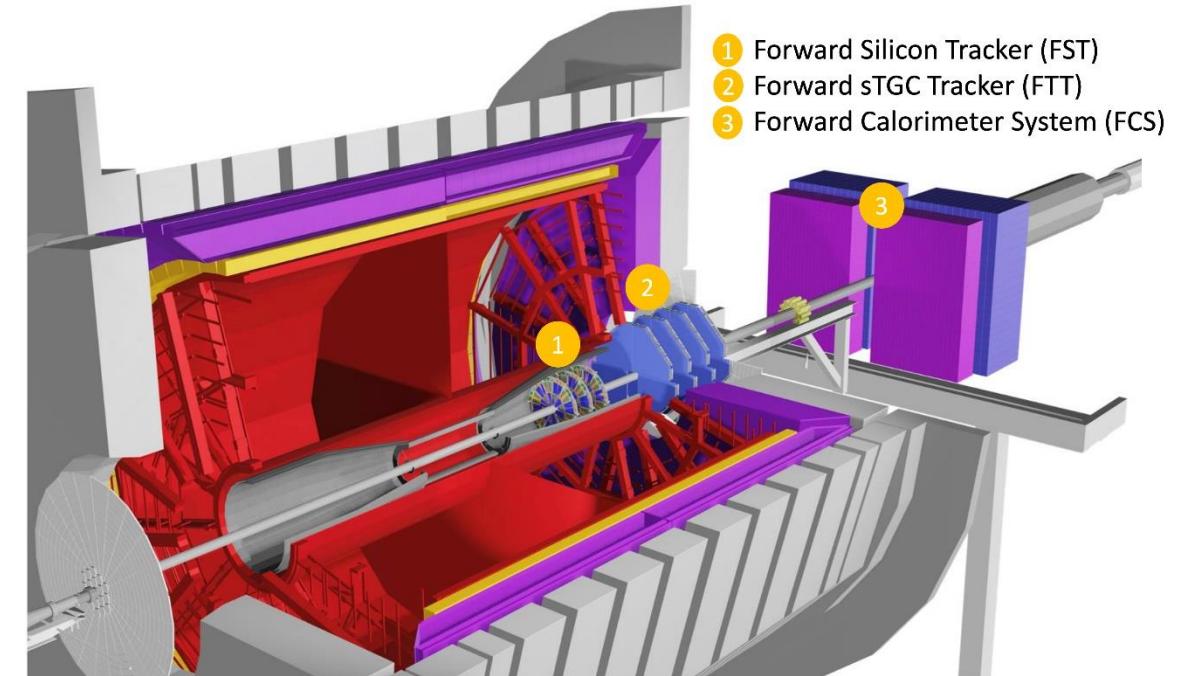
Forward detectors

$2.5 < \eta < 4$

Si & sTGC trackers

Ecal & Hcal

with EPD (preshower)



Helicity Measurements

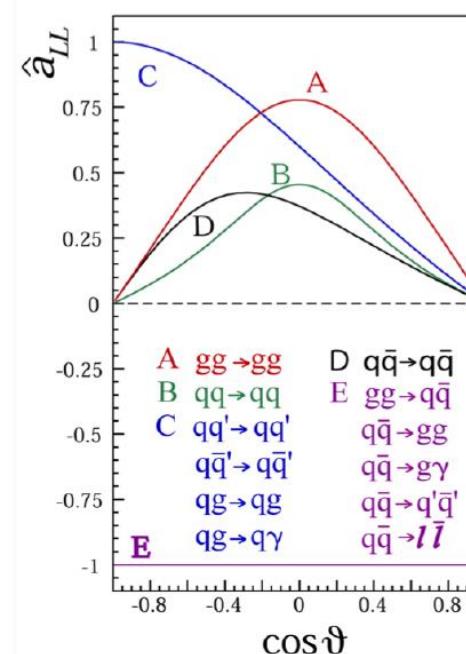
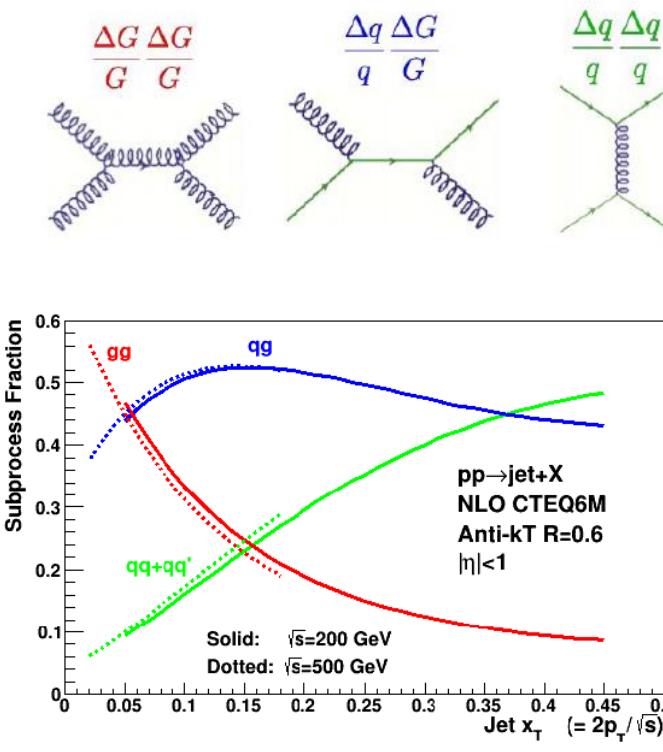
- Double helicity asymmetries in proton collisions

$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{+-}}{\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-}} \propto \frac{\Delta f_a \Delta f_b}{f_a f_b} \hat{a}_{LL}$$



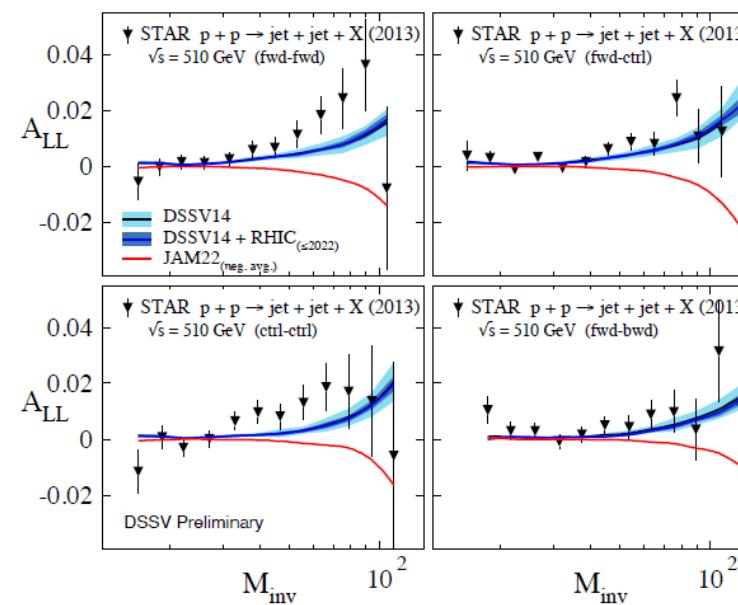
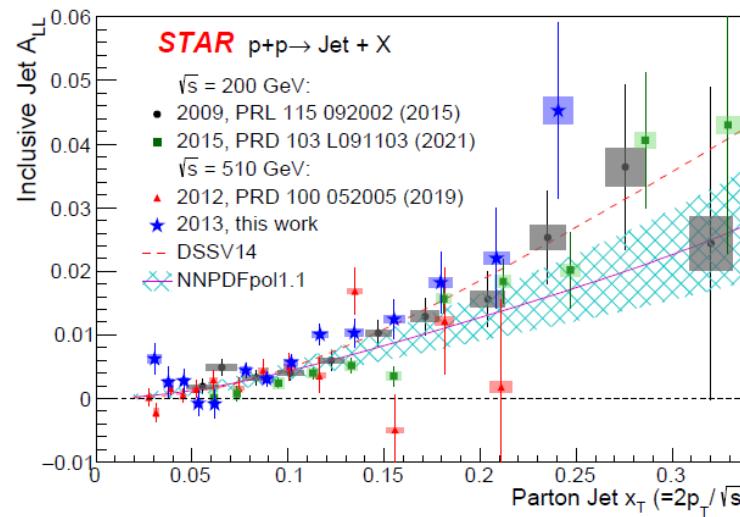
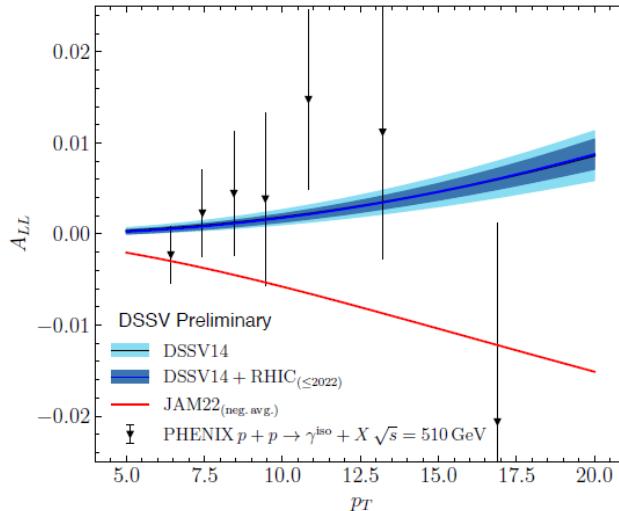
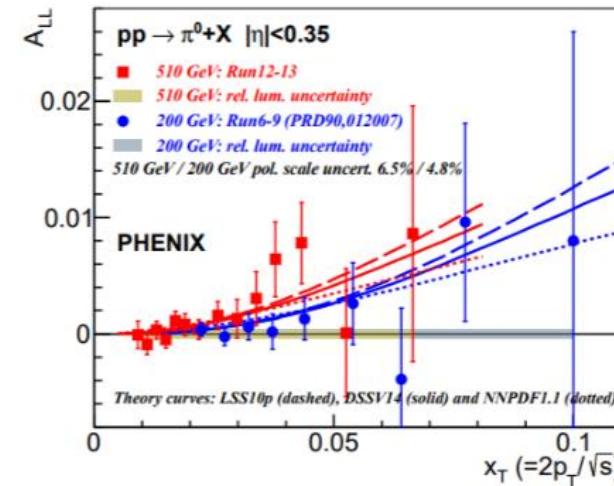
$$A_{LL} = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} \frac{N^{++} - R_3 N^{+-}}{N^{++} + R_3 N^{+-}}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{L_{++} + L_{--}}{L_{+-} + L_{-+}}$$

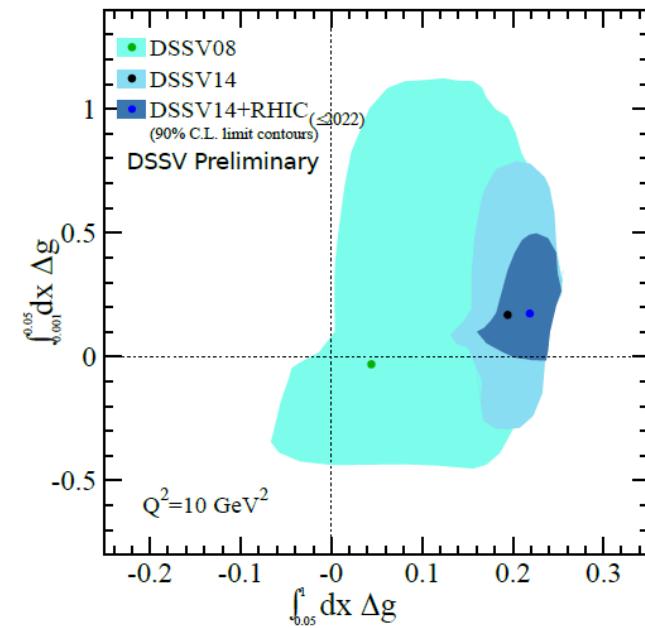


- Beam polarizations
 - $P_{1,2} \approx 55 - 60\%$
 - $\delta P/P \approx 3.5\%$
 - $\delta(P_1 P_2)/(P_1 P_2) \approx 6\%$
 - Residual transverse polarization
- Relative luminosity
 - Fill-by-fill $\Delta R \approx 4\%$
 - Overall $\Delta R < 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 - From rates in different detectors (BBC/VPD/ZDC)

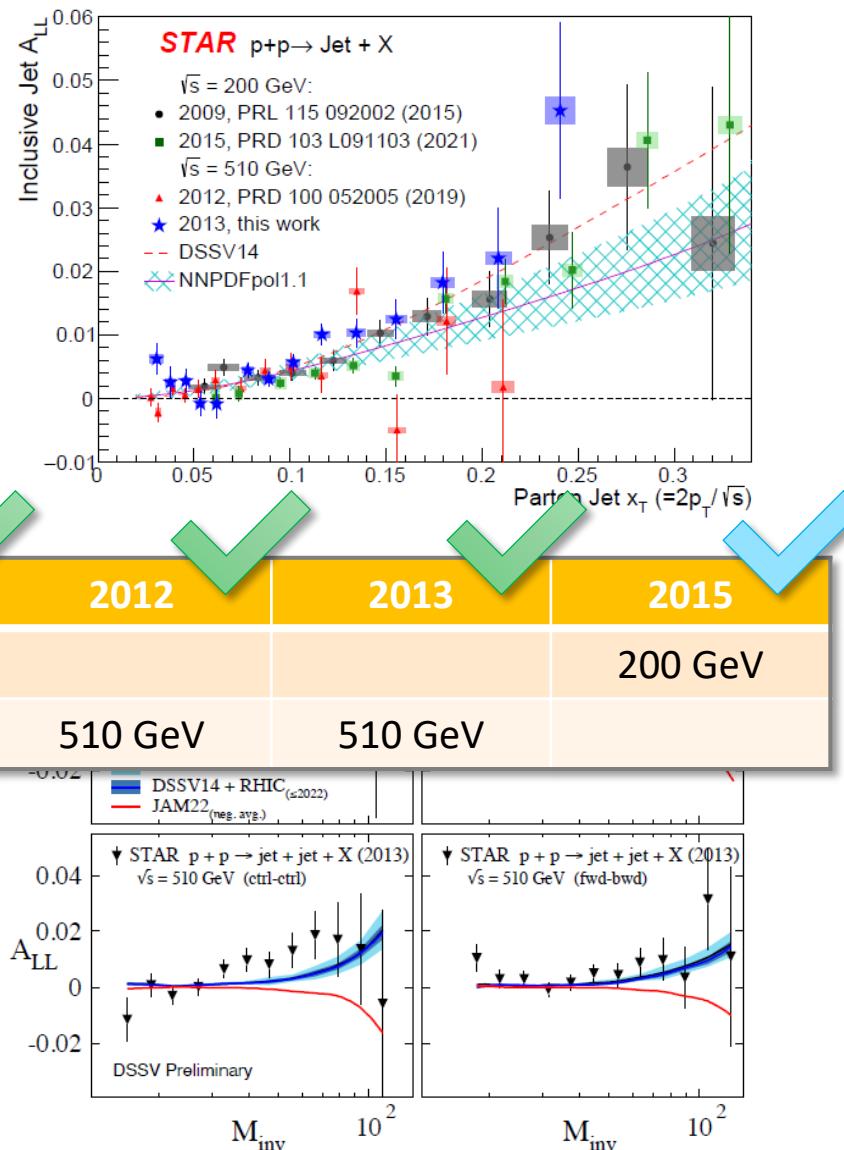
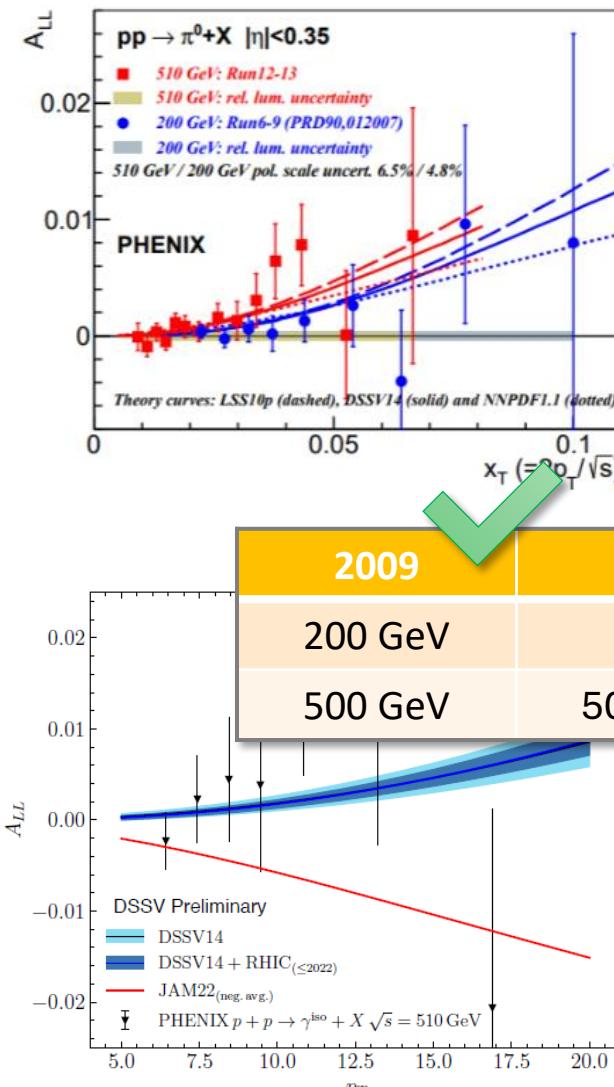
Polarized Gluons in the Proton



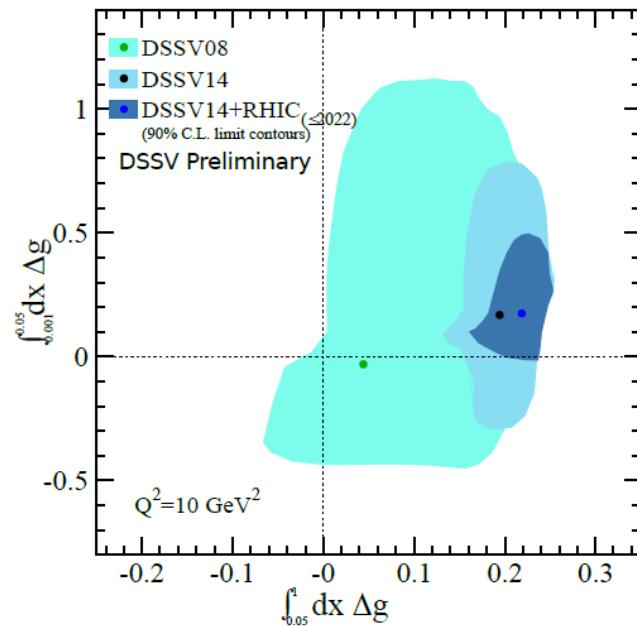
- Phys. Rev. **D94** (2016) 112008
- Phys. Rev. **D93** (2016) 011501
- Phys. Rev. **D102** (2020) 032001
- Phys. Rev. Lett. **130** (2023) 251901
- Phys. Rev. Lett. **115** (2014) 092002
- Phys. Rev. **D95** (2017) 71103
- Phys. Rev. **D98** (2018) 032011
- Phys. Rev. **D100** (2019) 052005



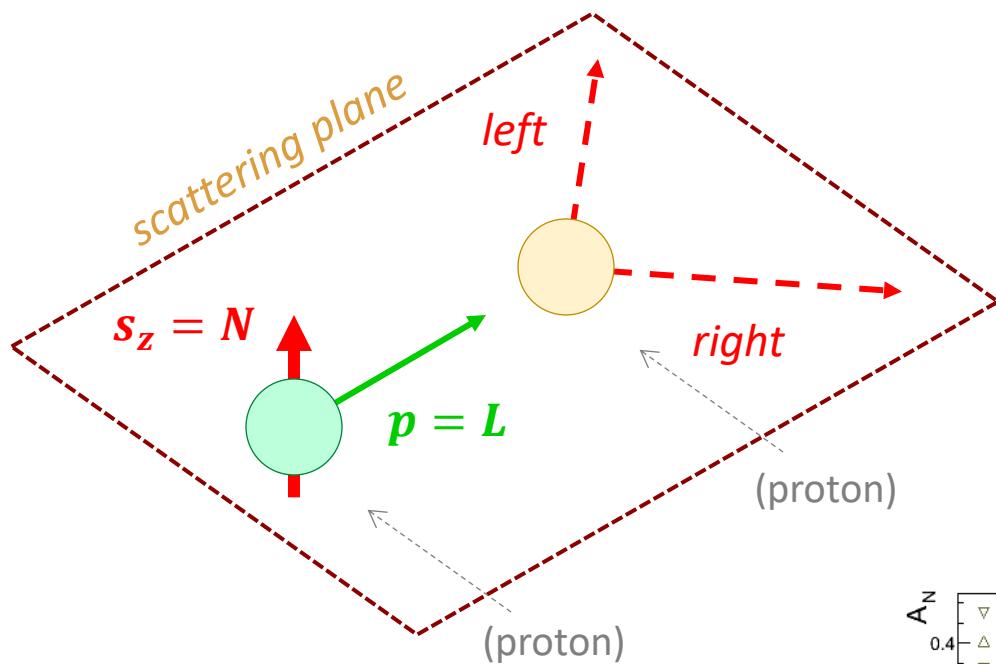
Polarized Gluons in the Proton



- Phys. Rev. D94 (2016) 112008
- Phys. Rev. D93 (2016) 011501
- Phys. Rev. D102 (2020) 032001
- Phys. Rev. Lett. 130 (2023) 251901
- Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2014) 092002
- Phys. Rev. D95 (2017) 71103
- Phys. Rev. D98 (2018) 032011
- Phys. Rev. D100 (2019) 052005



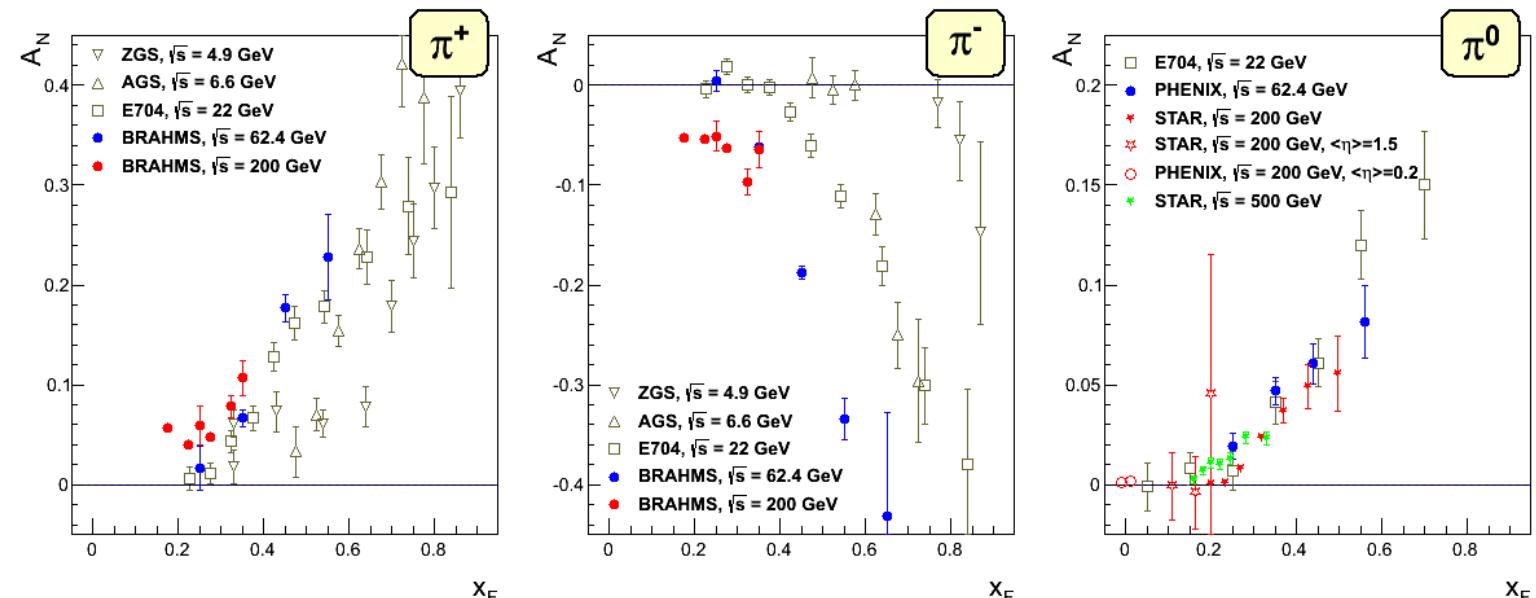
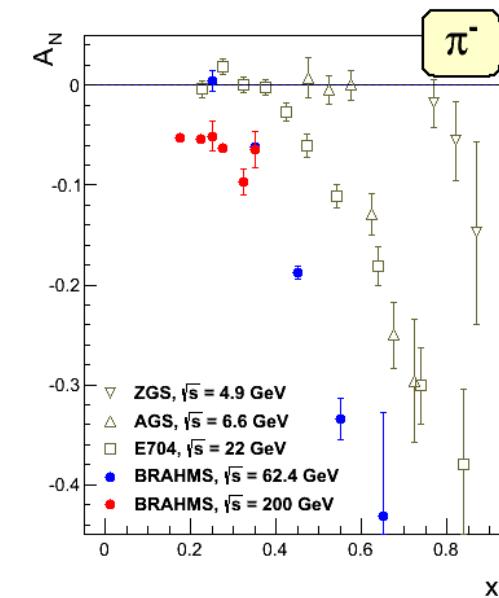
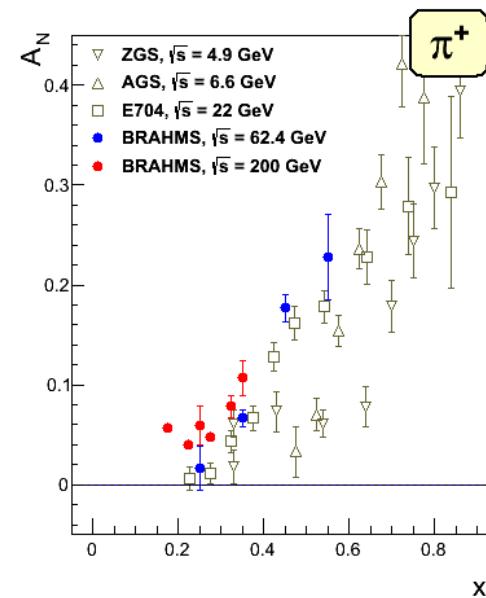
Transverse Spin Effects



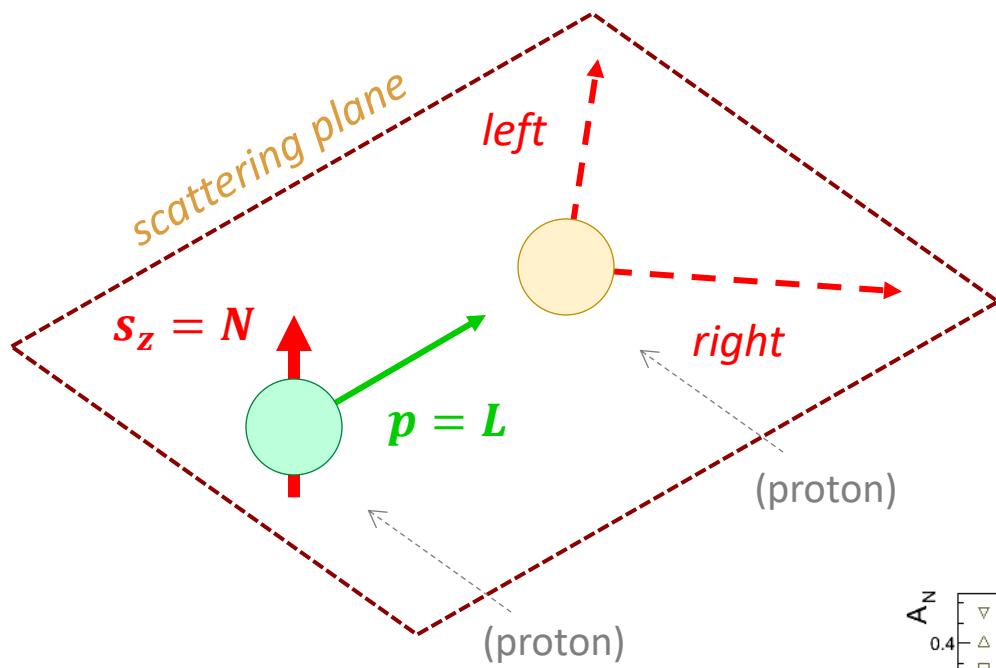
$$s_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar \Rightarrow P = \frac{n^\uparrow - n^\downarrow}{n^\uparrow + n^\downarrow}$$

$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma_{left} - d\sigma_{right}}{d\sigma_{left} + d\sigma_{right}}$$

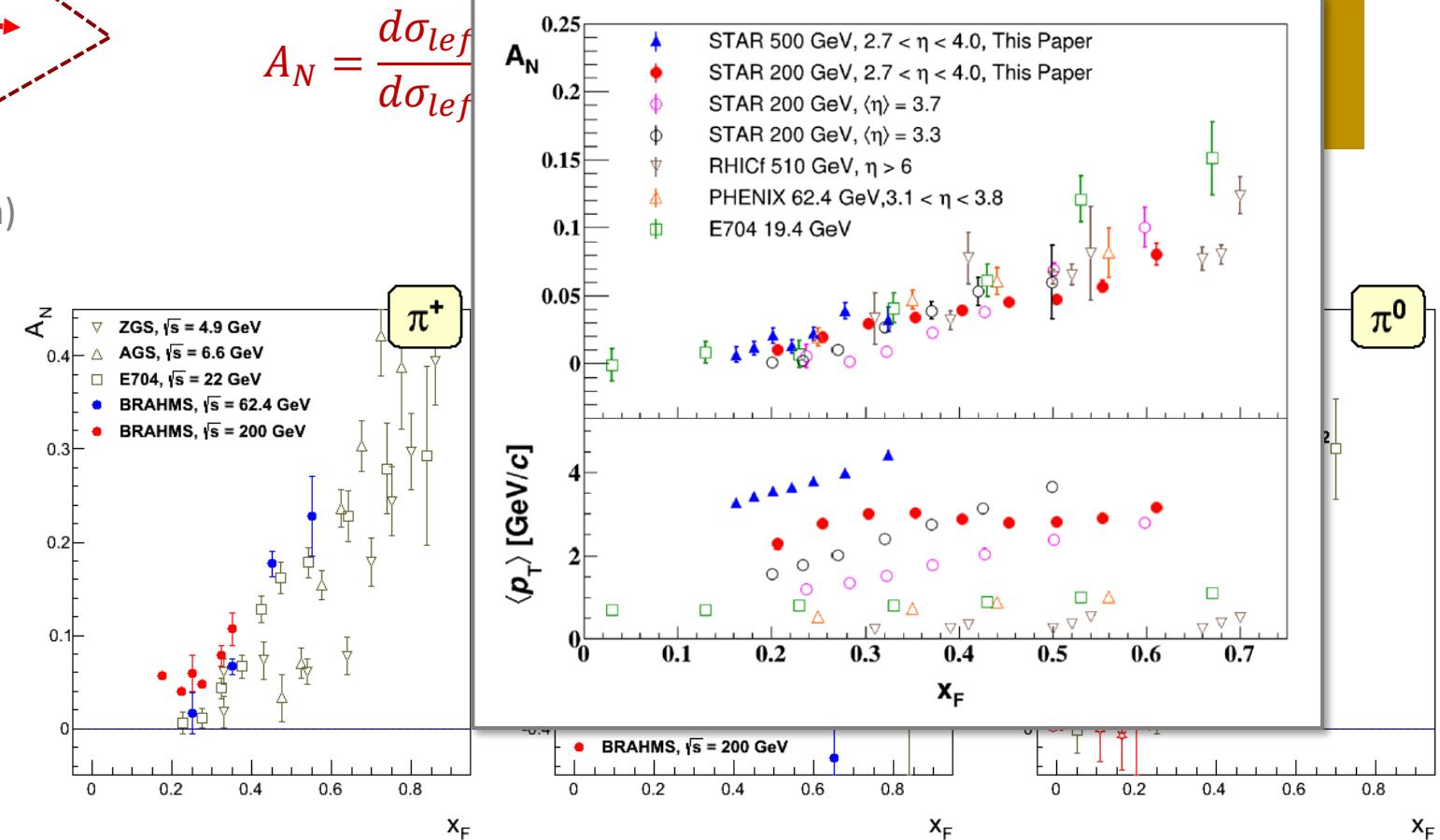
$$\varepsilon = A_N \cdot P = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R}$$



Transverse Spin Effects



$$s_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar \Rightarrow P = \frac{n^\uparrow - n^\downarrow}{n^\uparrow + n^\downarrow}$$

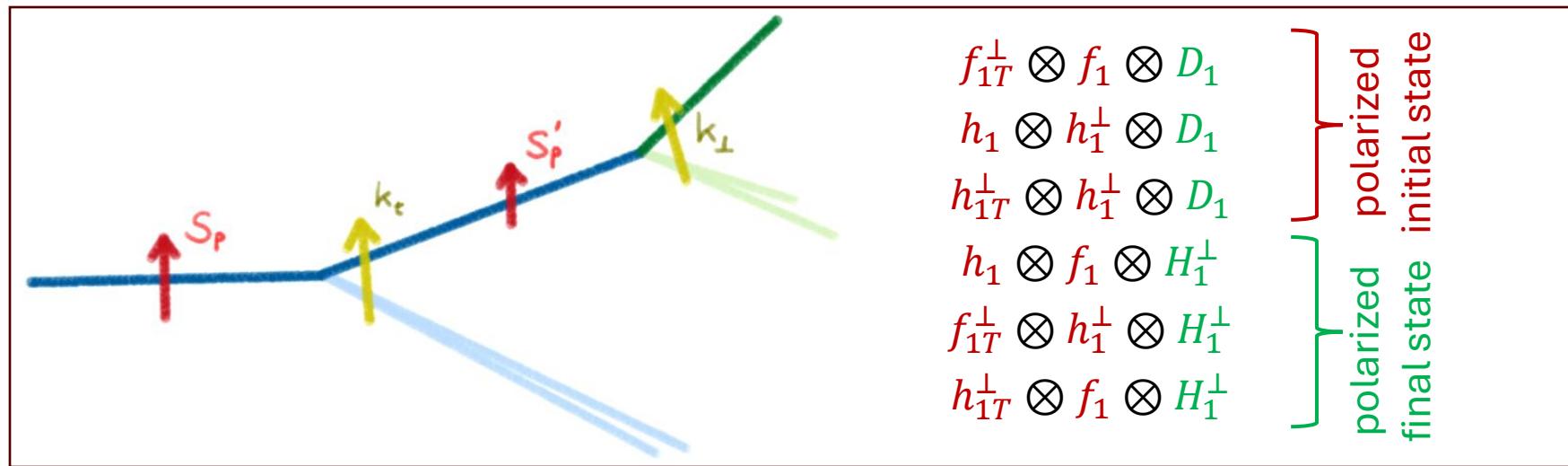


Polarization Effects in Nucleons / Partons

- Leading twist **transverse momentum dependent (TMD)** parton distribution functions

		quark		
		U	L	T
nucleon	U	f_1		h_1^\perp
	L		g_1	h_{1L}^\perp
	T	f_{1T}^\perp	g_{1T}	h_1, h_{1T}^\perp

		quark		
		U	L	T
hadron	U	D_1		H_1^\perp
	L			G_{1L}
	T	H_{1T}^\perp	G_{1T}	H_1, H_{1T}^\perp



Initial and Final State Effects

Sivers function f_{1T}^\perp

$\cos \phi_S$

W^\pm, Z^0 , Drell-Yan γ^*

quark transversity h_1

⊗ Collins fragmentation function H_1^\perp

$\cos(\phi_S - \phi_h)$

hadrons in jets

⊗ interference fragmentation $H_1^<$

$\cos \phi_R$

hadron pairs

gluon linear polarization h_1^g

⊗ Collins-like fragmentation $H_1^{\perp,g}$

$\cos(\phi_S - 2\phi_h)$

hadrons in jets

quark-gluon correlator $T_{q,F}$

$\cos \phi_S$

jets, hadrons, γ_{direct}

gluon-gluon correlator T_G

$\cos \phi_S$

heavy flavor

Initial and Final State Effects

Sivers function f_{1T}^{\perp}

quark transversity $\bar{q}q$

\otimes Collins fragmentation

\otimes interference function

gluon linear polarization

\otimes Collins-like fragmentation

quark-gluon correlation

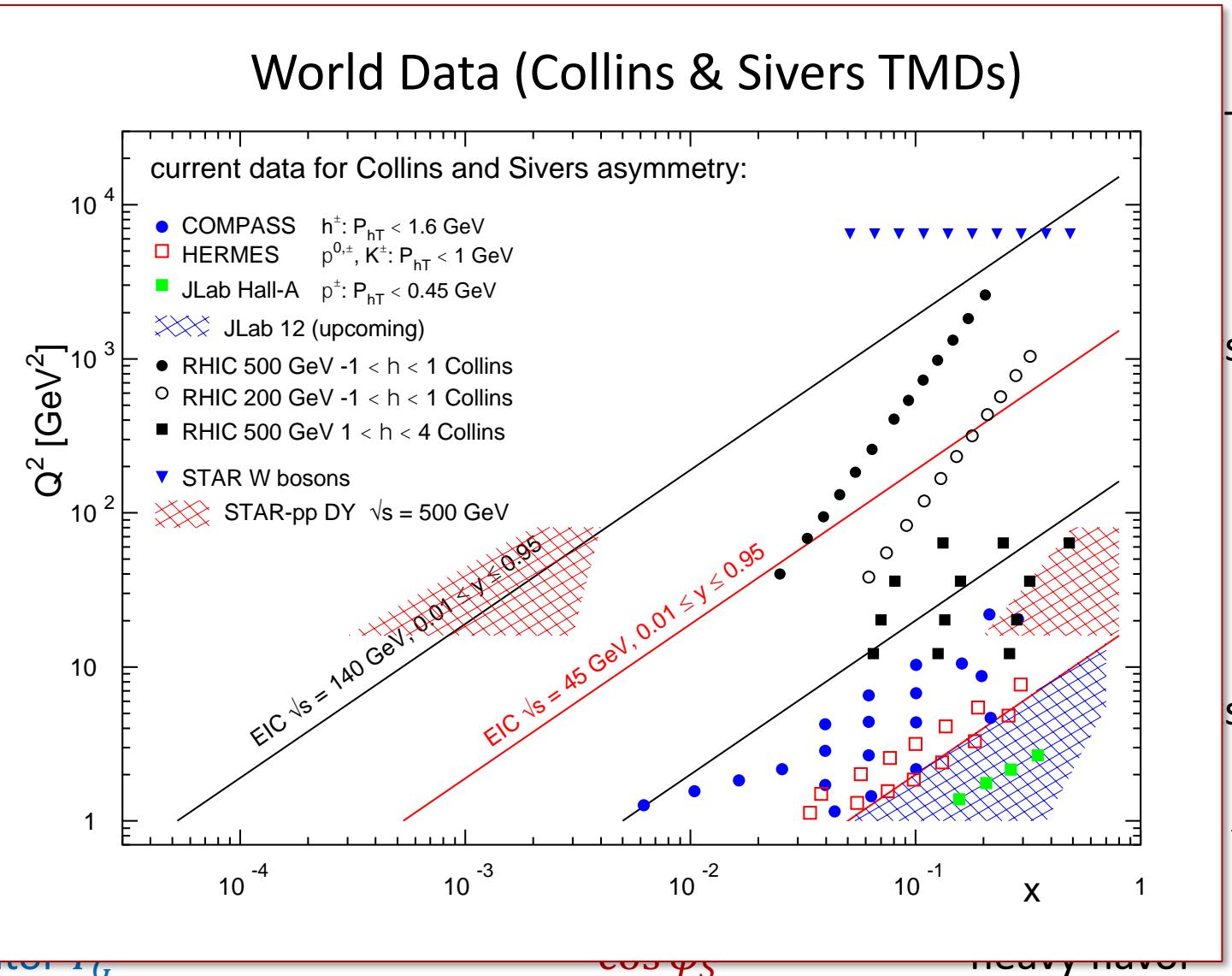
gluon-gluon correlation

-Yan γ^*

s

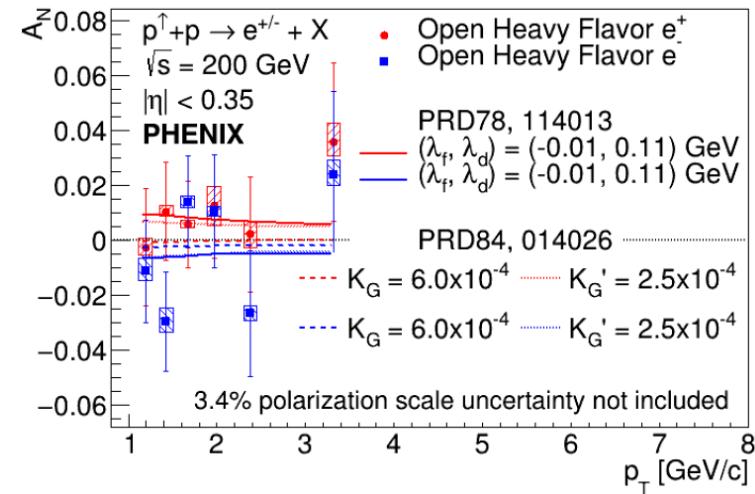
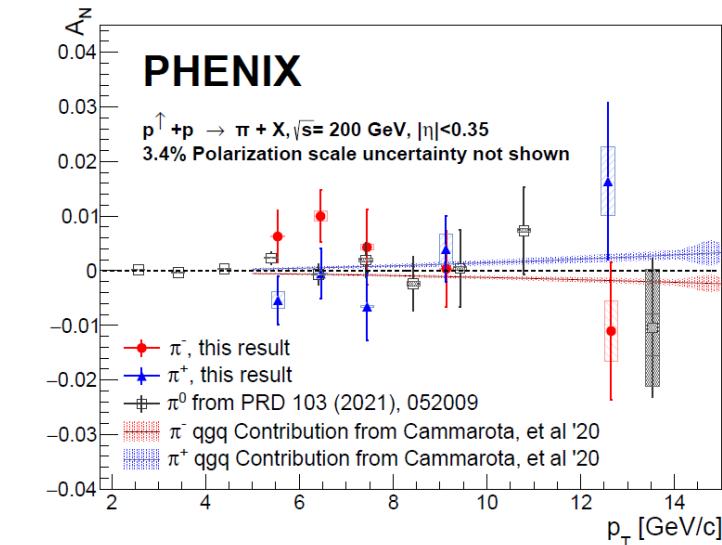
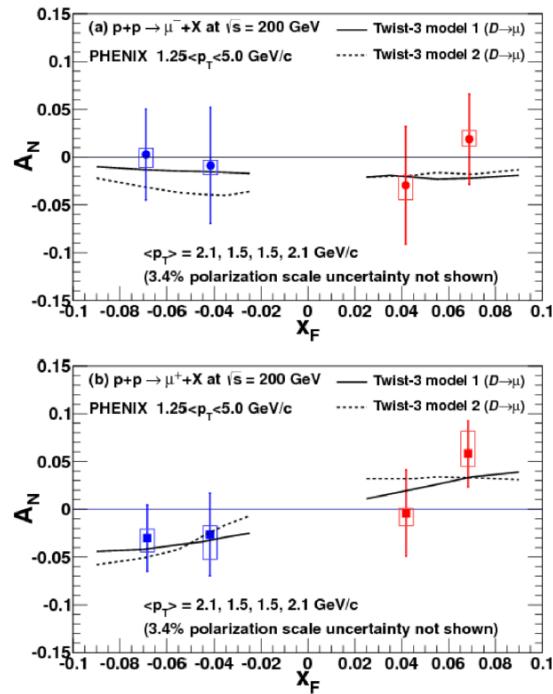
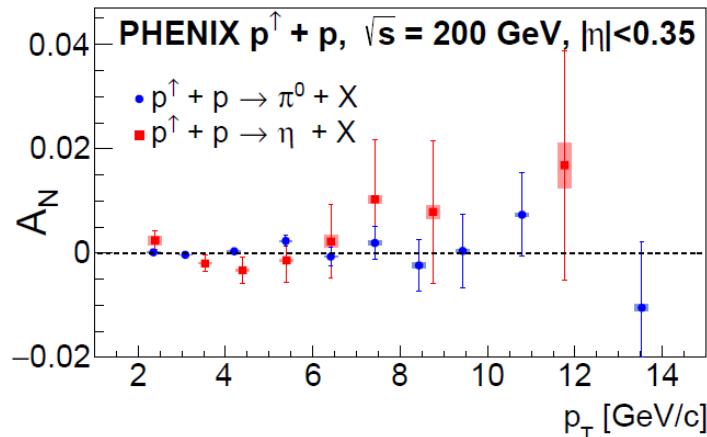
s

γ_{direct}



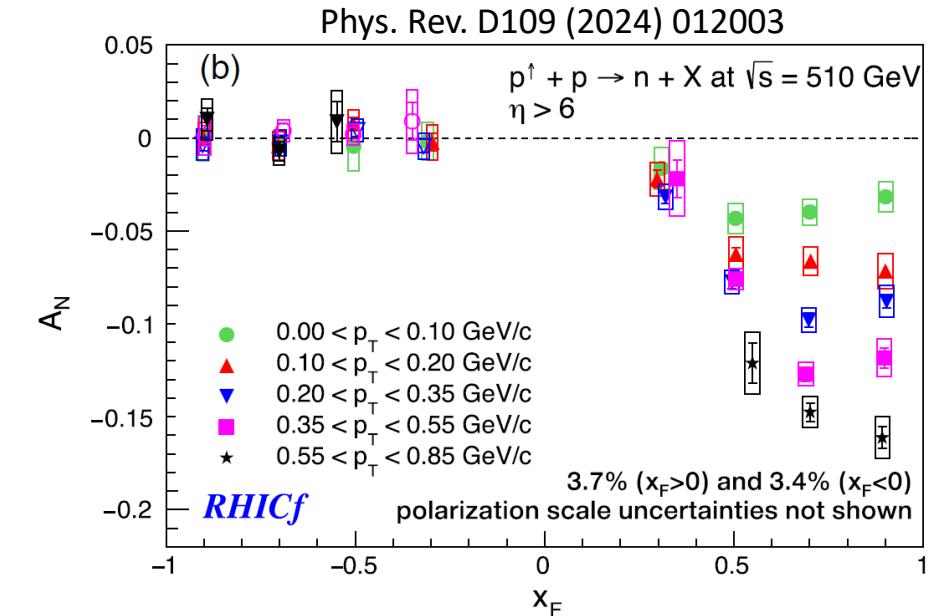
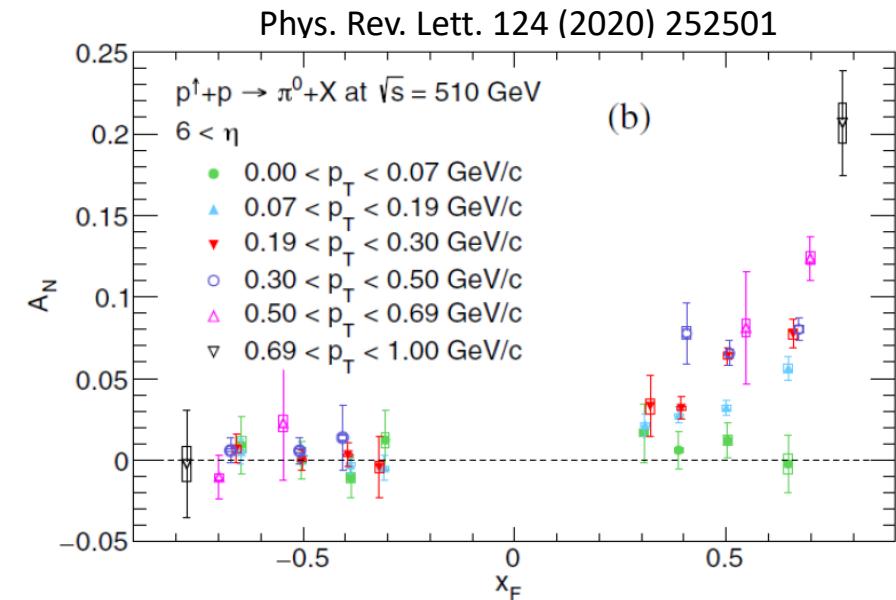
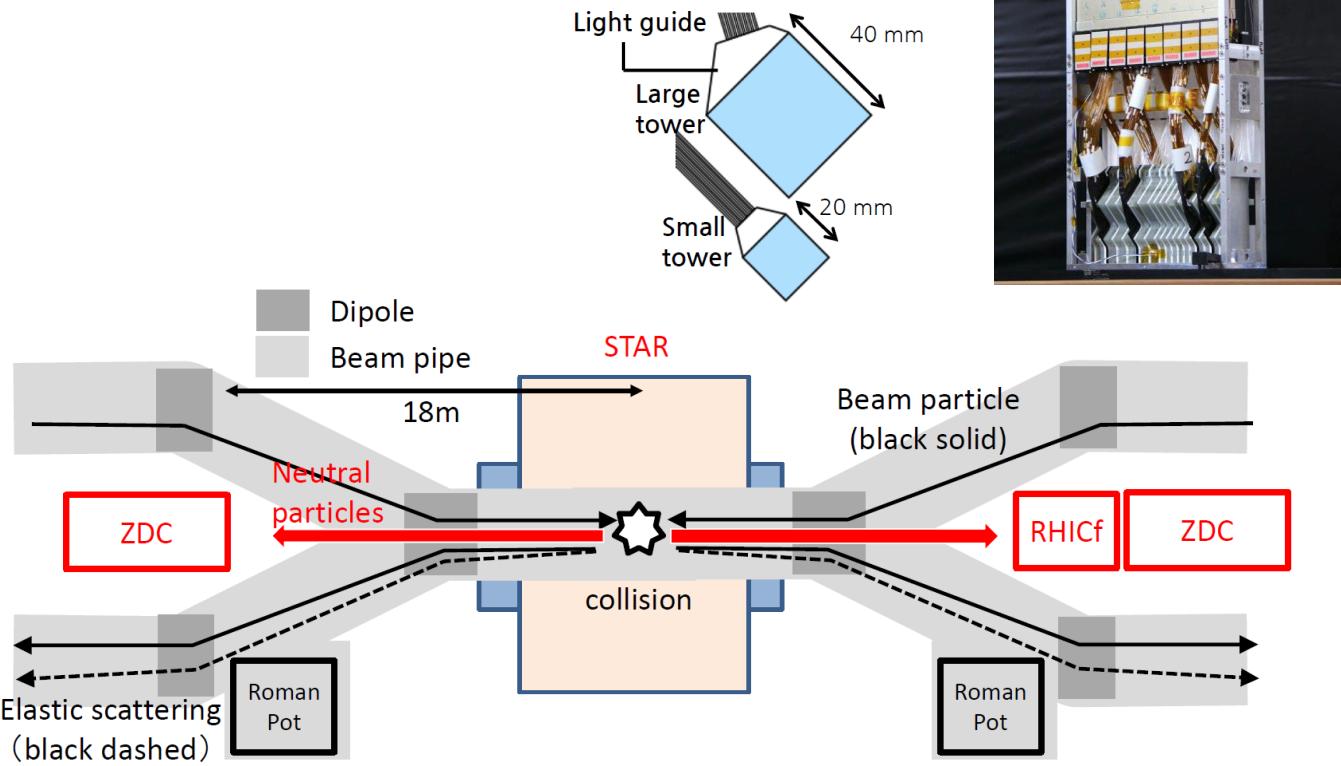
Inclusive Measurements

- $\vec{p} + p, \vec{p} + Al, \vec{p} + Au - \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$
- Sensitive to gluon $T_G^{(f,d)}$
- Midrapidity pions:
 - very high precision, consistent with zero
 - charged pions limited by trigger efficiency
 - Phys. Rev. D103 (2018) 052009
 - Phys. Rev. D103 (2021) 052009
 - Phys. Rev. D105 (2022) 032003
 - Indication of charge dependence
- Heavy flavor
 - inclusive muons, $1.2 < \eta < 2.2$
 - midrapidity electrons
 - Phys. Rev. D95 (2017) 112001
 - arxiv:2204.12899



RHICf Experiment

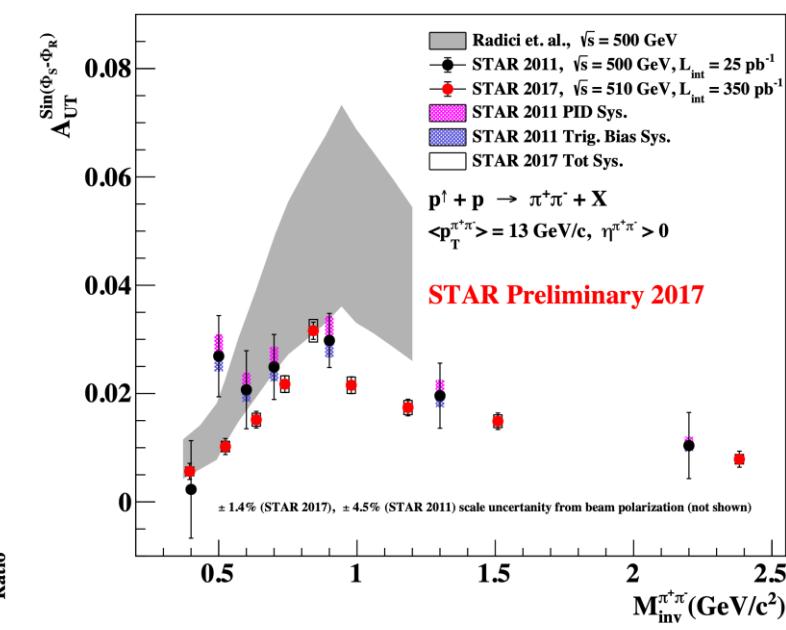
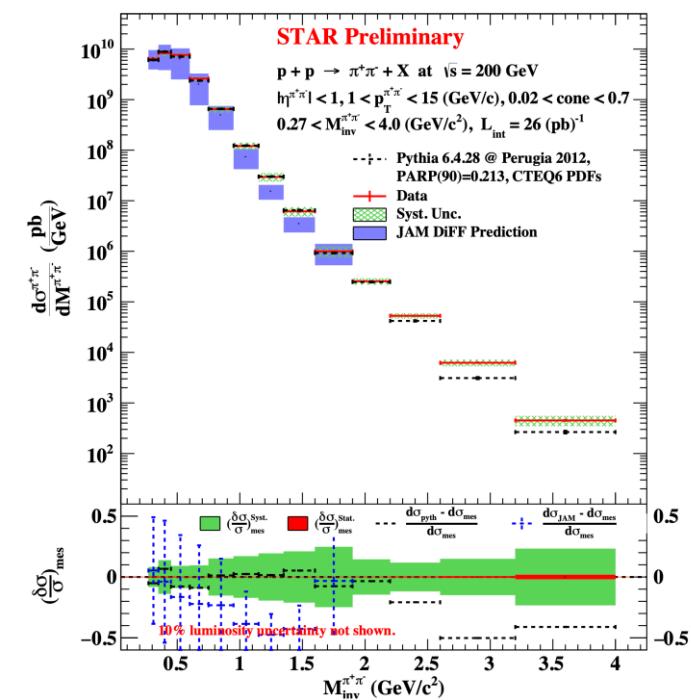
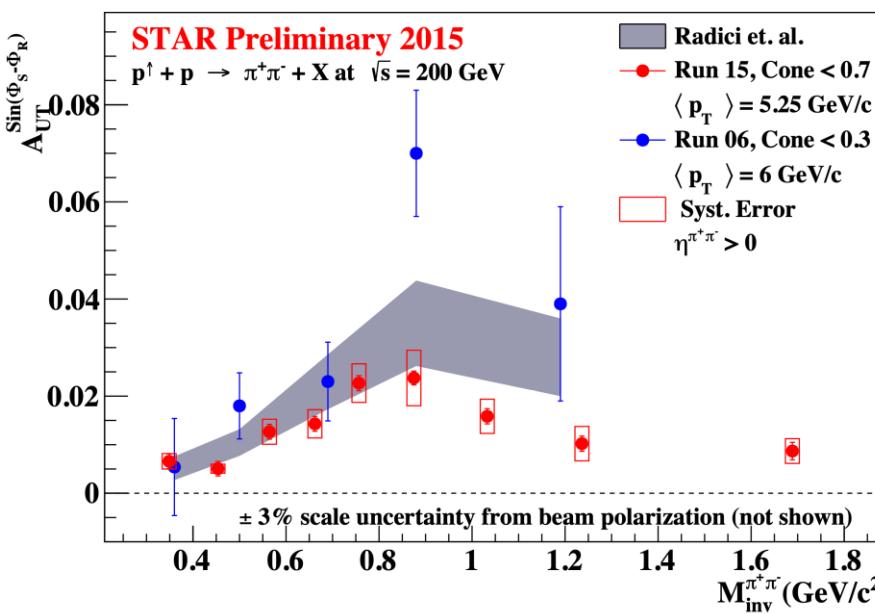
- Longitudinally segmented calorimeter for n , γ , and π^0 reconstruction
- $\eta > 6.0$, $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV
- Low luminosity with radial polarization
- On-going analysis in combination with other STAR detectors



Interference Fragmentation Functions

- Dipion correlation at mid-rapidity
- Improved statistics at 200 and 510 GeV
- Measurement of cross section (200 GeV) for model-independent extraction of transversity

$$A_{UT} \propto \frac{h_1^a(x) \otimes H_1^*(z, M_h^2)}{f_1^a \otimes D_1}$$



Direct Photons

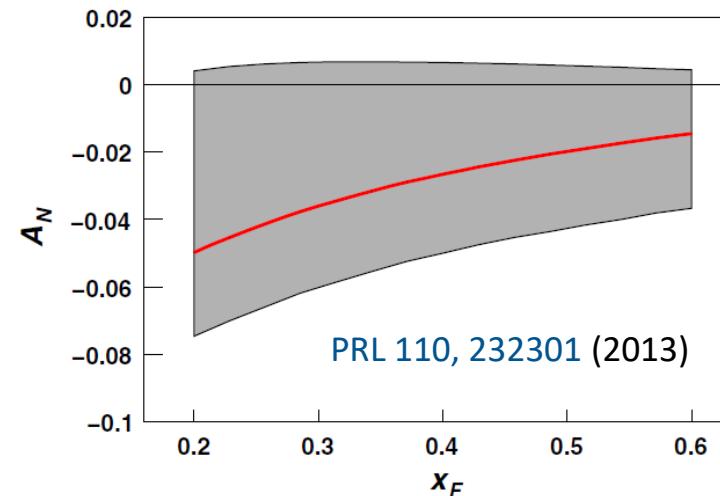
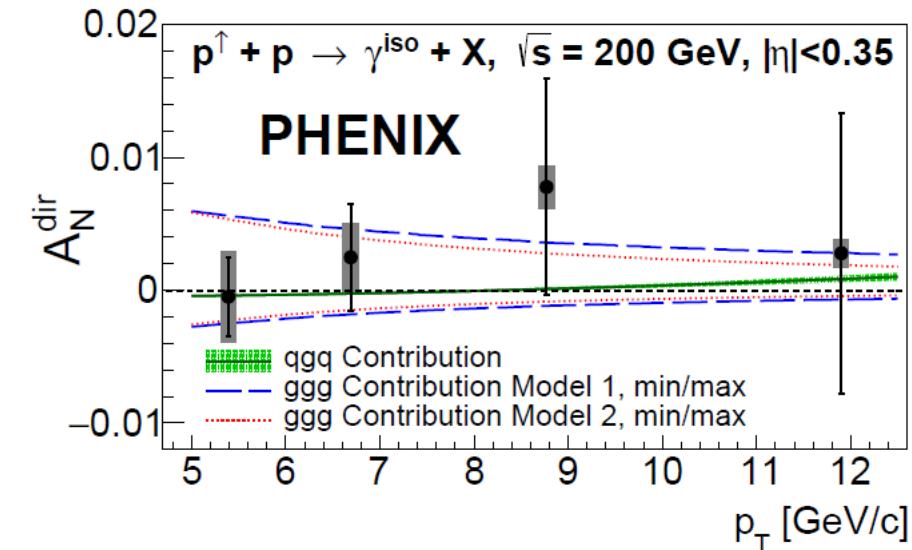
- First measurement from PHENIX
- Constrains twist-3 ETQS function
 - Dominated by ggg correlator
 - Small contribution from qqq correlators
 - Related to Sivers-TMD
- Larger asymmetries expected at forward rapidity

$$-\int d^2 k_\perp \frac{|k_\perp^2|}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, k_\perp^2) = T_{q,F}(x, x)$$

$f_{1T}^{\perp q}$: Sivers TMD function

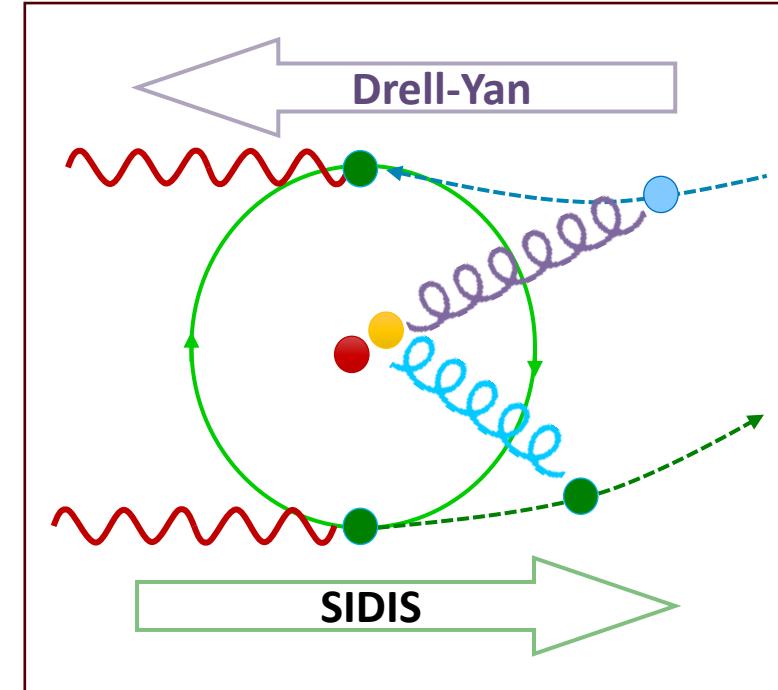
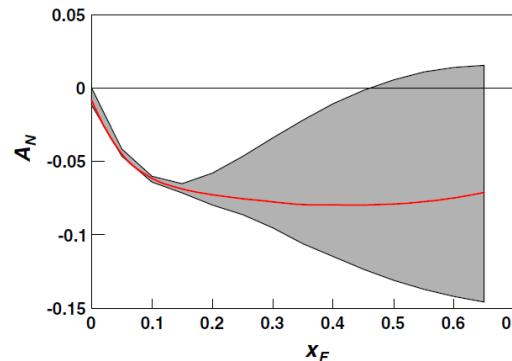
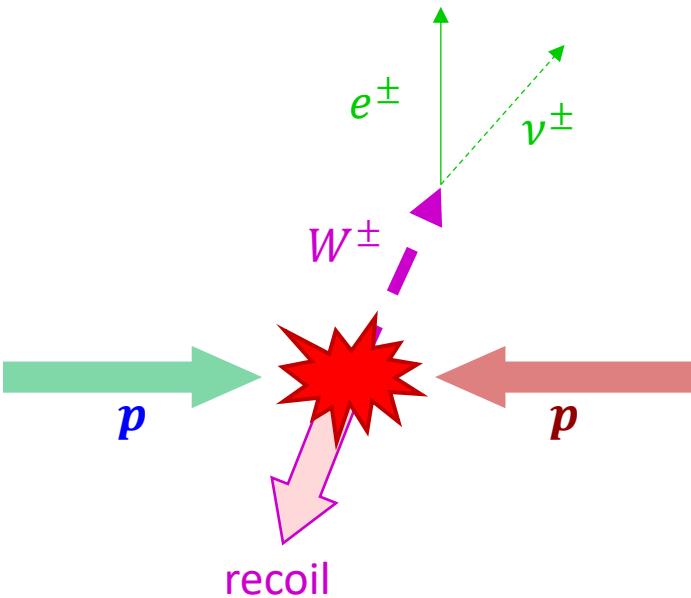
$T_{q,F}$: Efremov-Teryaev-Qiu-Sterman correlator

Phys. Rev. Lett. 127 (2021) 162001

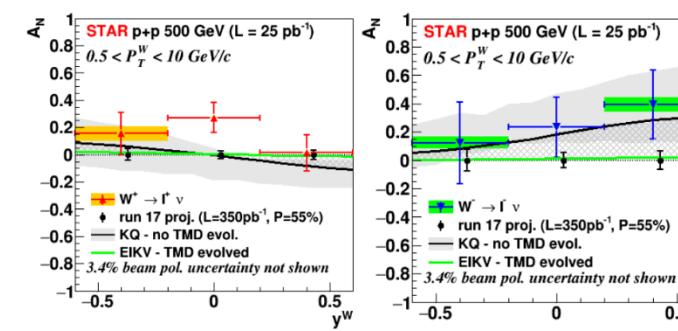
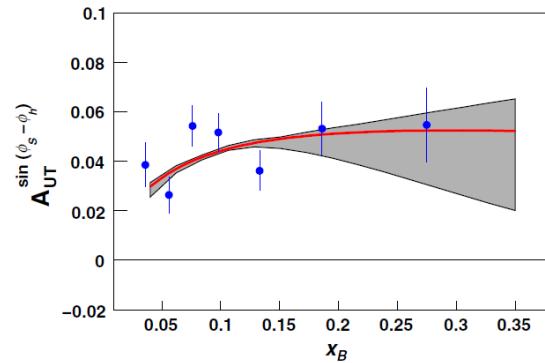


Fundamental Test of QCD Framework

- Test universality of Sivers effect
- SIDIS vs. Drell-Yan
- Proof-of-principle of W-boson reconstruction at STAR



Gamberg, Kang, Prokudin
PRL 110, 232301 (2013)
with HERMES data

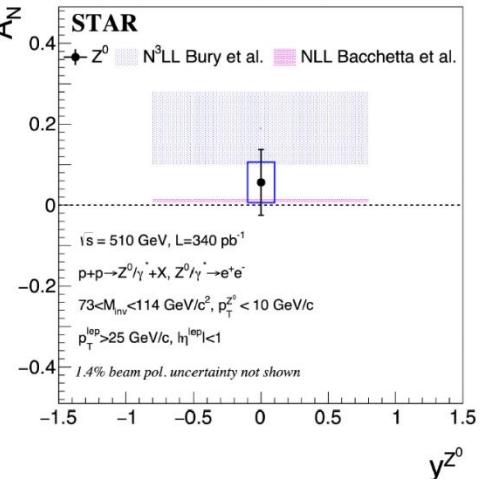
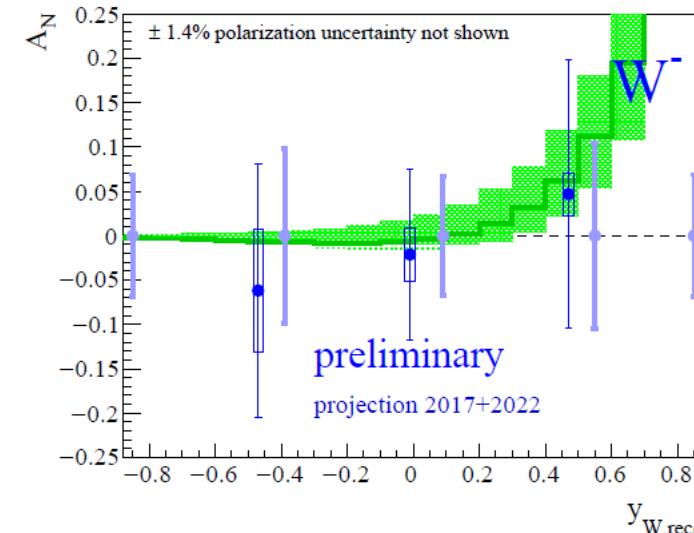
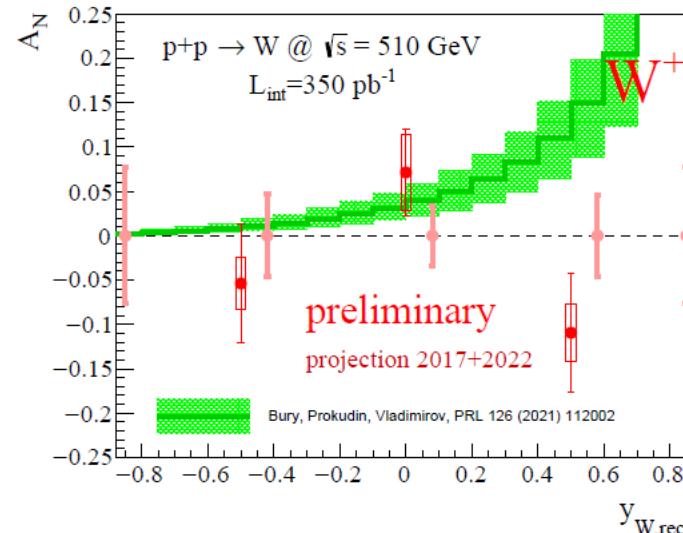


W -Boson Production in $p^\uparrow + p$

- Test of universality of Sivers effect
- W -boson decay
 - $p_{T,W}$ is lost
 - Almost no azimuthal angle correlation
- Measure recoil from the collision (tracks and EMC)

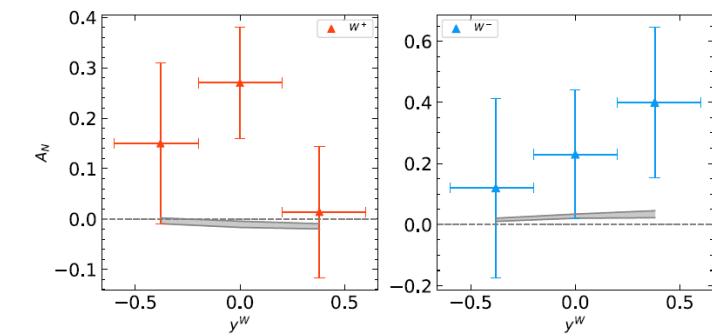
$$p_{T,W} = p_{T,e} + p_{T,\nu} = p_{T,recoil}$$

$$p_{T,recoil} = \sum(p_{T,TPC} + E_{T,EMC})$$



Z^0 -boson

Phys. Lett. B854
(2024) 138715

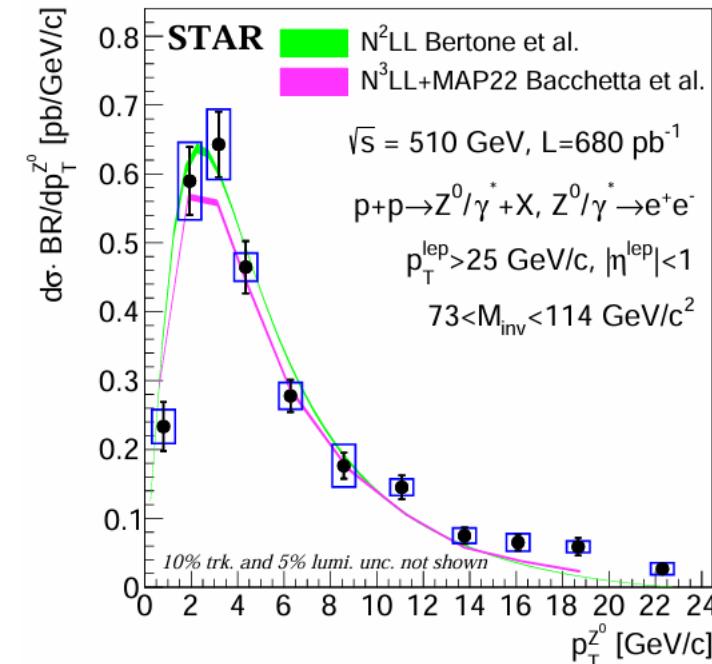
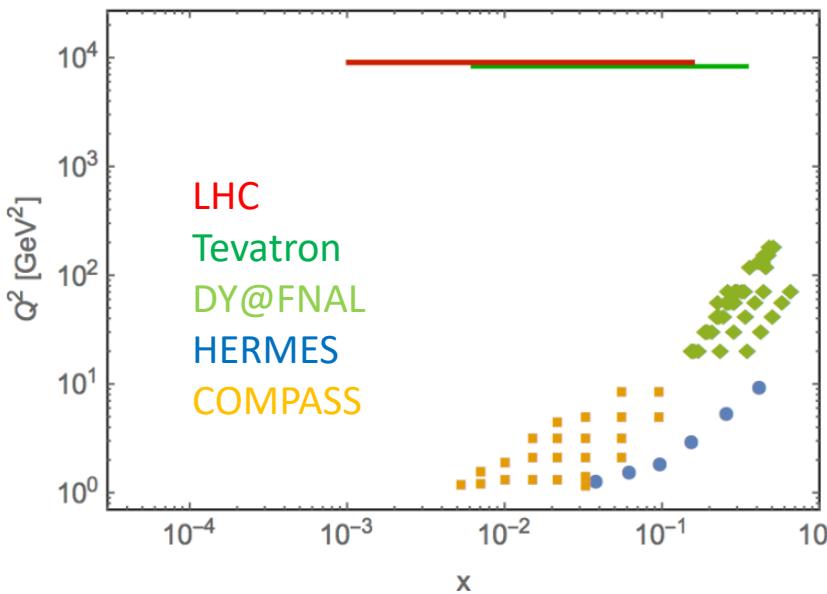


Bacchetta et al.,
Phys. Lett. B 827 (2022) 136961
Comparison with PRL 116 (2016) 13201

Unpolarized TMDs

$$p + p \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

- Experimentally very clean
- Differential cross section input for global analyses
- STAR: $0.1 < x < 0.3$



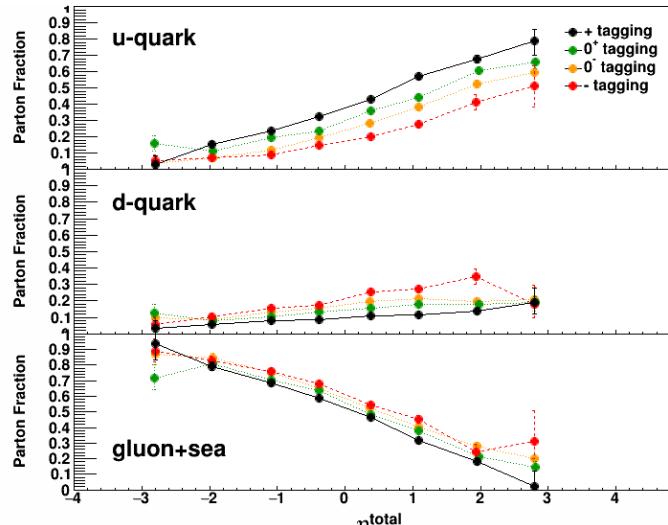
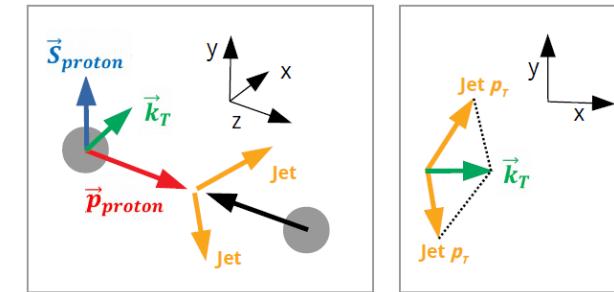
- Data from 2011-2017
- Unfolded p_T spectrum
- Systematics from energy resolution and electron selection
- Accepted for publication in PLB

JHEP 06 (2019) 028

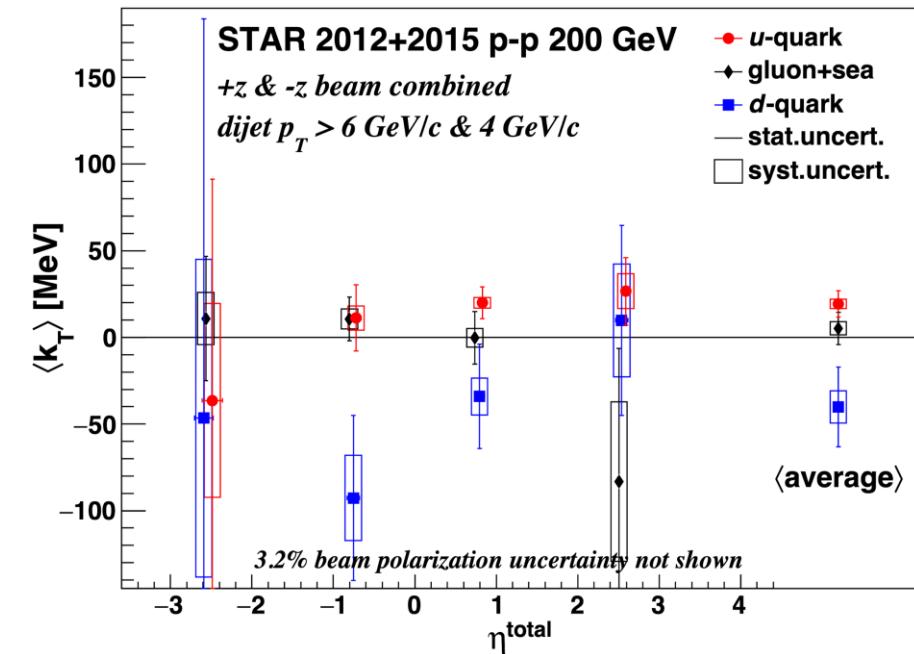
JHEP 10 (2022) 127

Sivers Asymmetries in Dijets

- Correlation between proton spin and parton k_T
 $\langle \vec{S} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{k}_T) \rangle \neq 0$
- Enhance quark flavor with charge tagging
 - Track p_T weighted charge
 - Unfolded to parton $\langle k_T \rangle$
- More data on disk, $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV



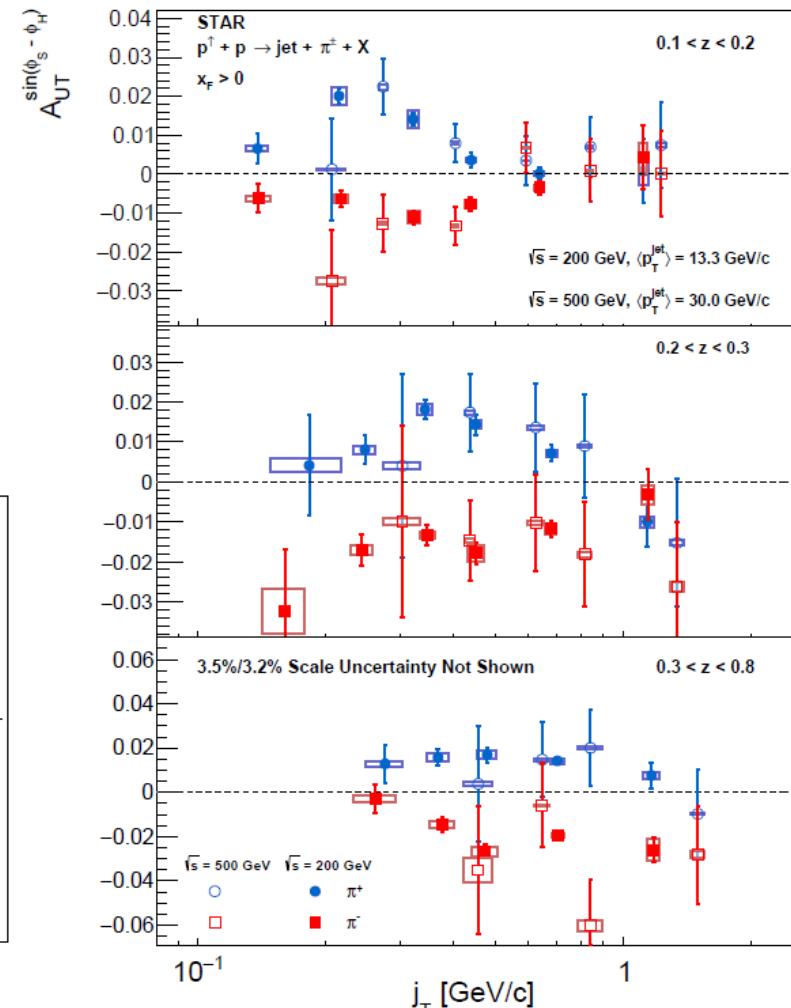
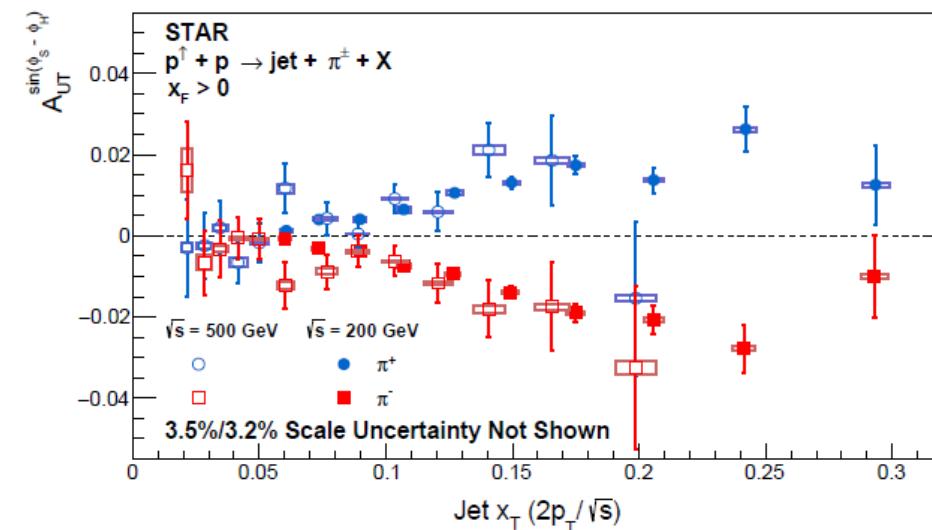
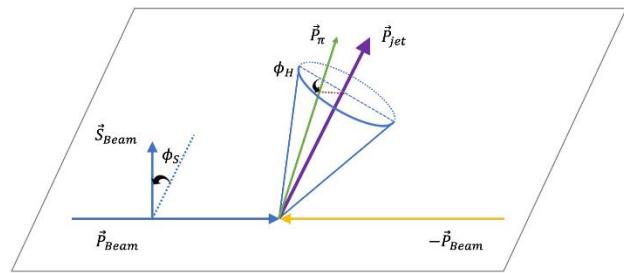
$\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV, arxiv:2305.10359



Hadrons in Jets

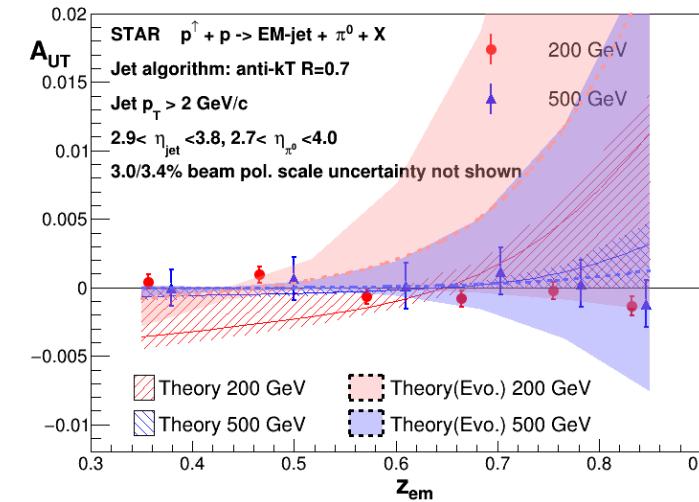
$$A_{UT}^{\pi^\pm} \approx \frac{h_1^{q_1}(x_1, k_T) f_{q_2}(x_2, k_T) \hat{\sigma}_{UT}(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}) \Delta D_{q_1}^{\pi^\pm}(z, j_T)}{f_{q_1}(x_1, k_T) f_{q_2}(x_2, k_T) \hat{\sigma}_{UU} D_{q_1}^{\pi^\pm}(z, j_T)}$$

- Two scales for TMD measurement
 - p_T of jet
 - j_T of hadron in jet
- Phys. Rev. D **106**, 072010 (2022)
- Multidimensional binning
 p_T, j_T, z
- Separate asymmetries for
 $\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p/\bar{p}$
- More data on disk
 $\vec{p} + p, \vec{p} + A$

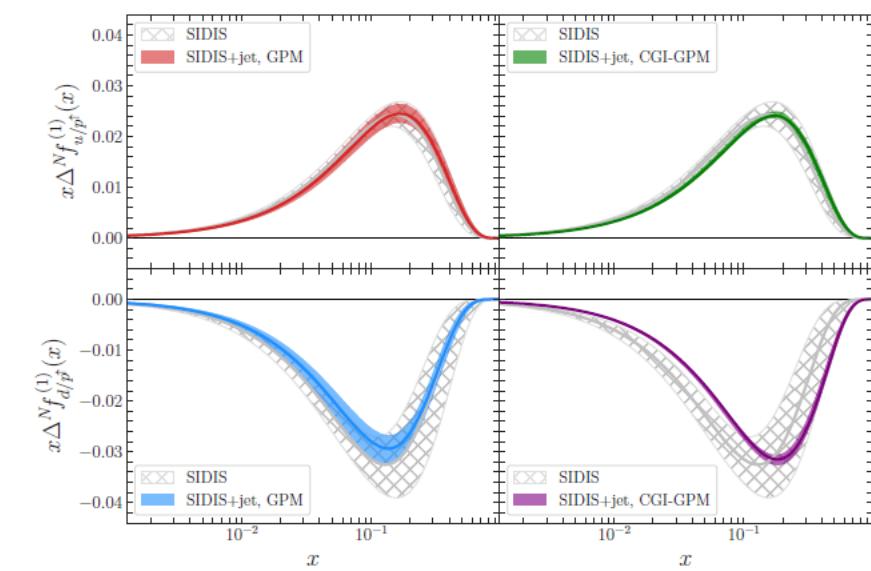
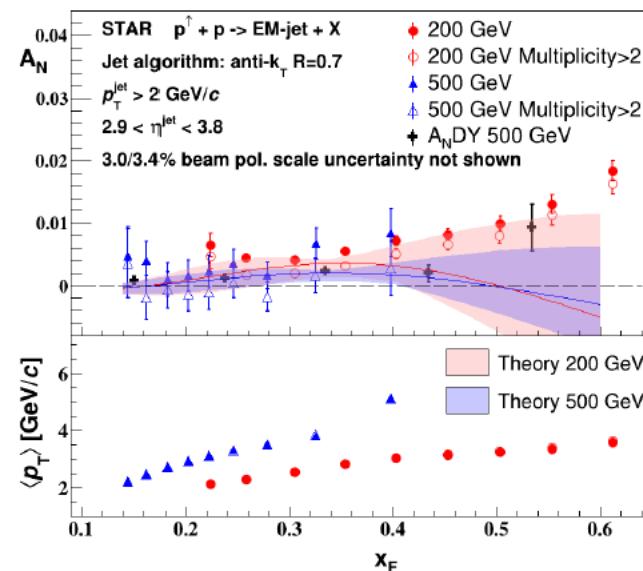


Transverse Spin at Forward Rapidities

- Electromagnetic jets with forward calorimeter
 - π^0 in jet
- $2.8 < \eta < 4.0$
- Phys. Rev. D103 (2021) 92009
- Collins asymmetries are very small.
- Jet asymmetries are small and consistent with previous results
- Significant impact on Sivers function in global fit:
Phys. Lett. B 815, 136135 (2021)
- Studies of possible diffractive contributions to transverse spin asymmetries

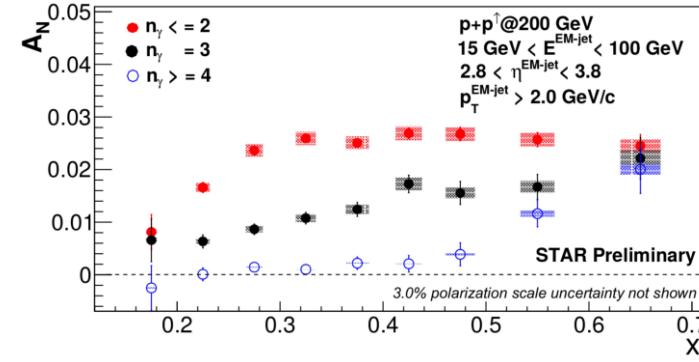


Comparison with
Z. Kang et al., PLB 774, 635 (2017)
L. Gamberg et al., PRL 110, 232301 (2013)
J. Cammarota et al., arxiv:2002.08384

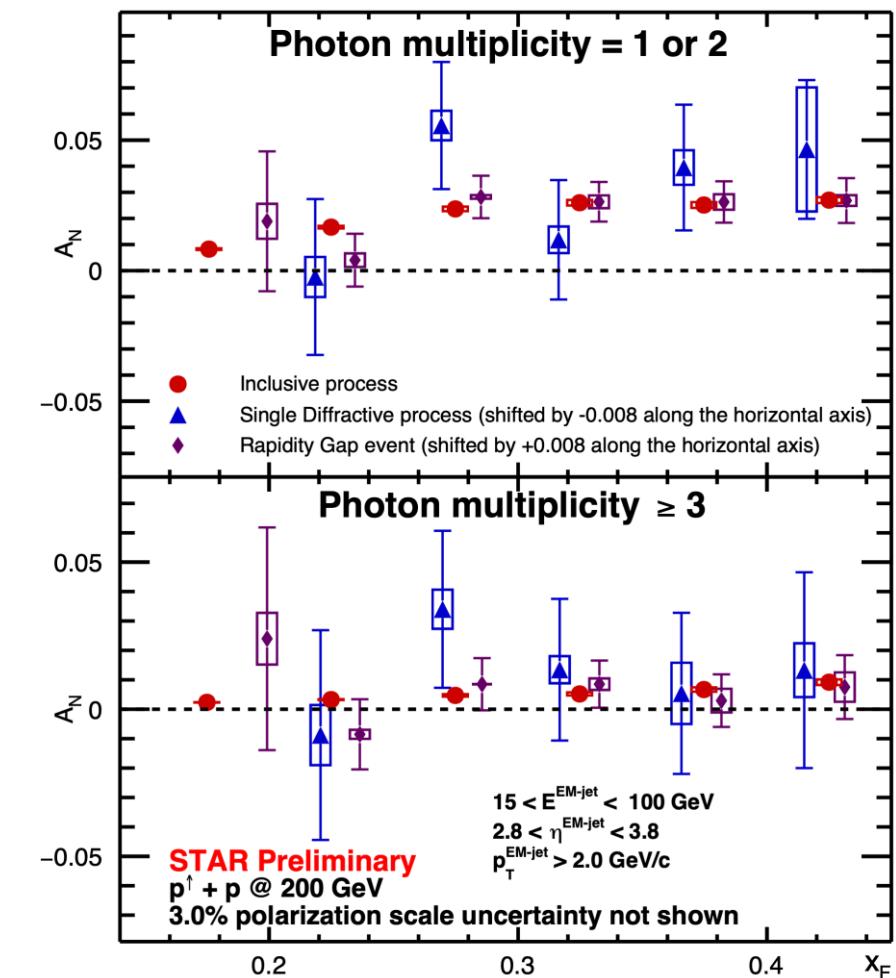
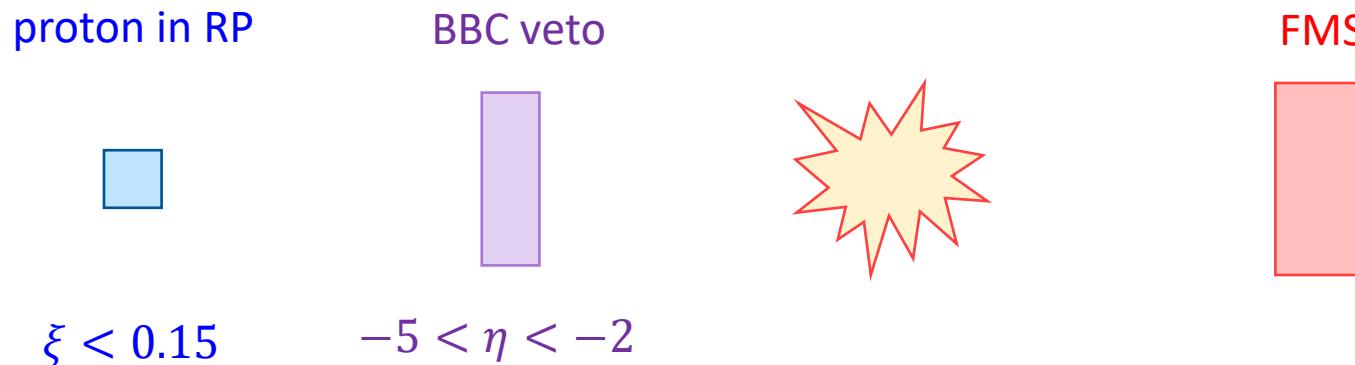


Transverse Spin in Diffractive Processes

- Strong multiplicity dependence of transverse spin asymmetry of em-jets at forward rapidities



- Can rapidity gap events provide more insight?
- STAR with Roman Pots in 2015 and 2017, $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}, 510 \text{ GeV}$

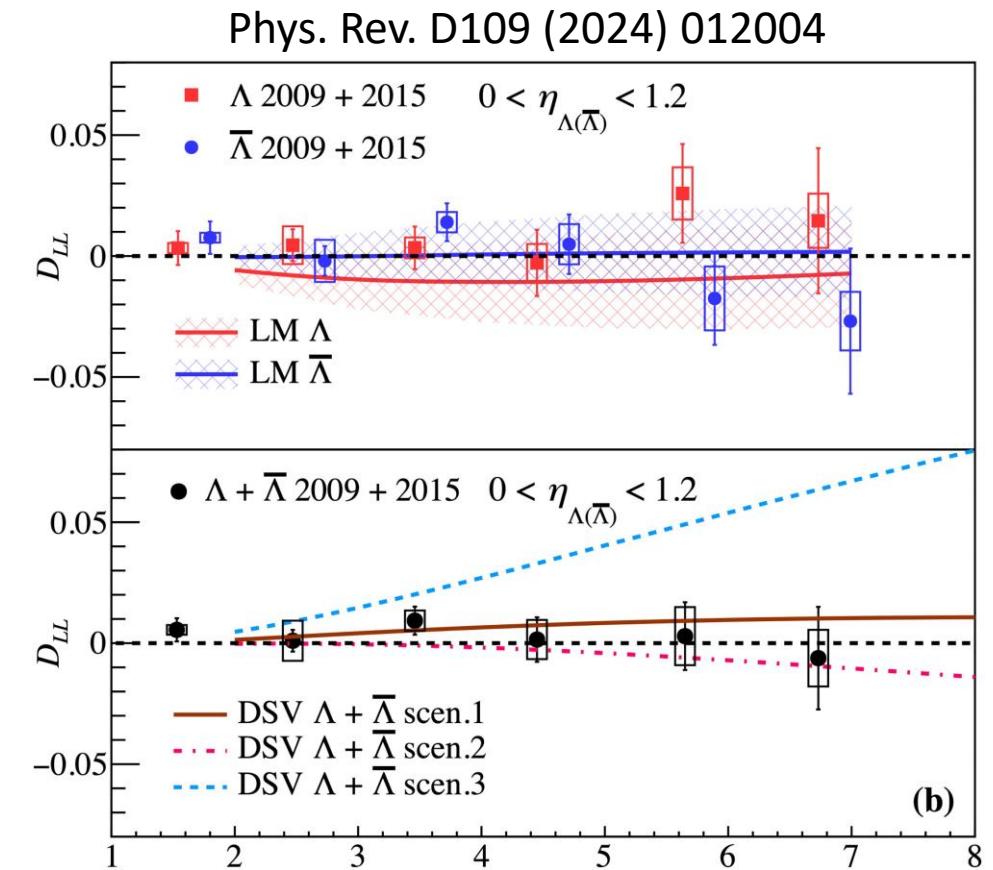


Λ Transverse Spin Transfer

$$D_{TT}^{\Lambda} = \frac{d\delta\sigma^{\Lambda}}{d\sigma^{\Lambda}}$$

$$d\delta\sigma^{\Lambda} = \sum \int dx_a dx_b dz \delta f_a(x_a) f_b(x_b) \delta\sigma(ab \rightarrow cd) \delta D^{\Lambda}(z)$$

- Access to s -quark transversity
- So far consistent with zero
- More data on disk



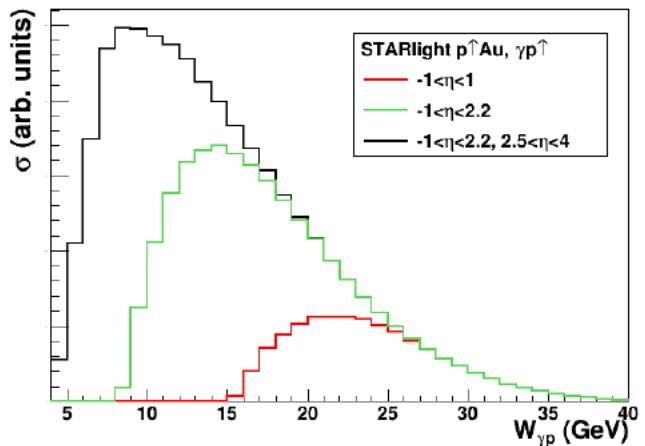
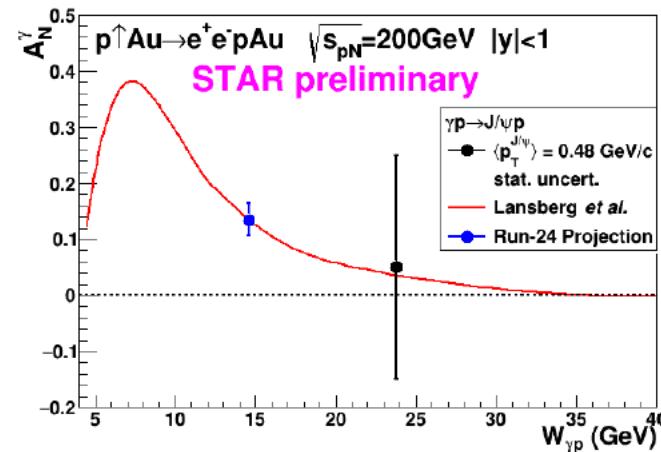
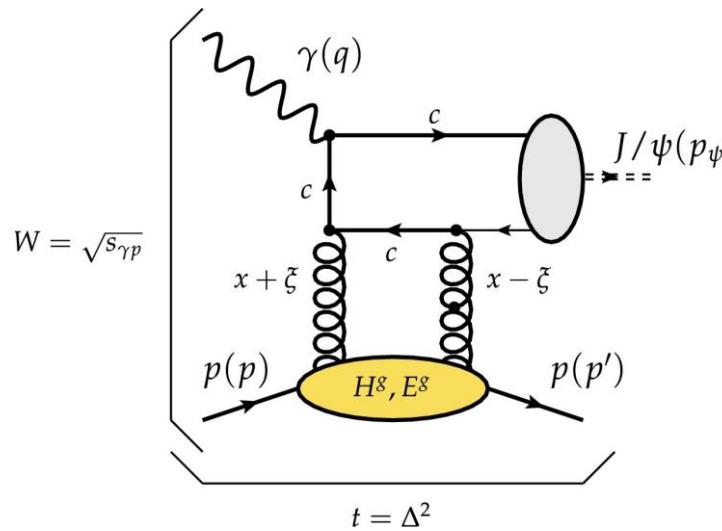
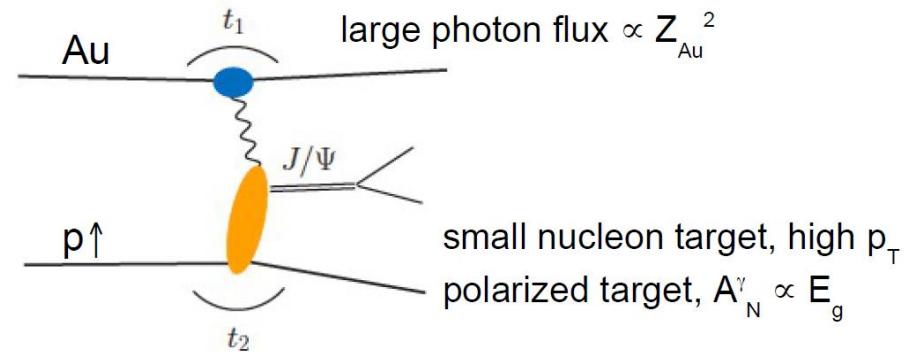
(b)

J/psi Production in UPC

- Photoproduction with polarized protons

$$d\sigma/d\phi \propto 1 + A_N^\gamma \cos \phi$$

$$A_N^\gamma \propto p_T \frac{\text{Im} H^g E^{g*}}{|H^g|^2}$$



Phys.Lett. B793 (2019) 33-40

- Expect larger asymmetry at low $W_{\gamma p}$
- higher \sqrt{s} or forward rapidity

Future Measurements

- Hadron in jet

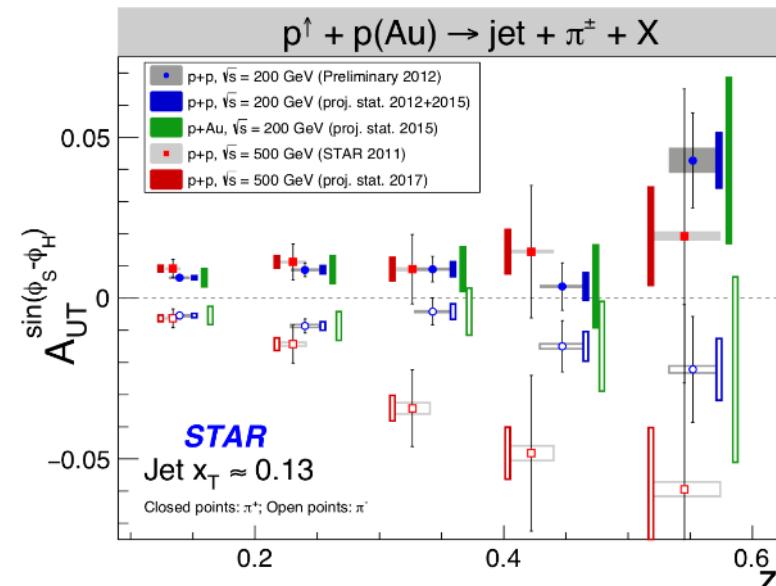
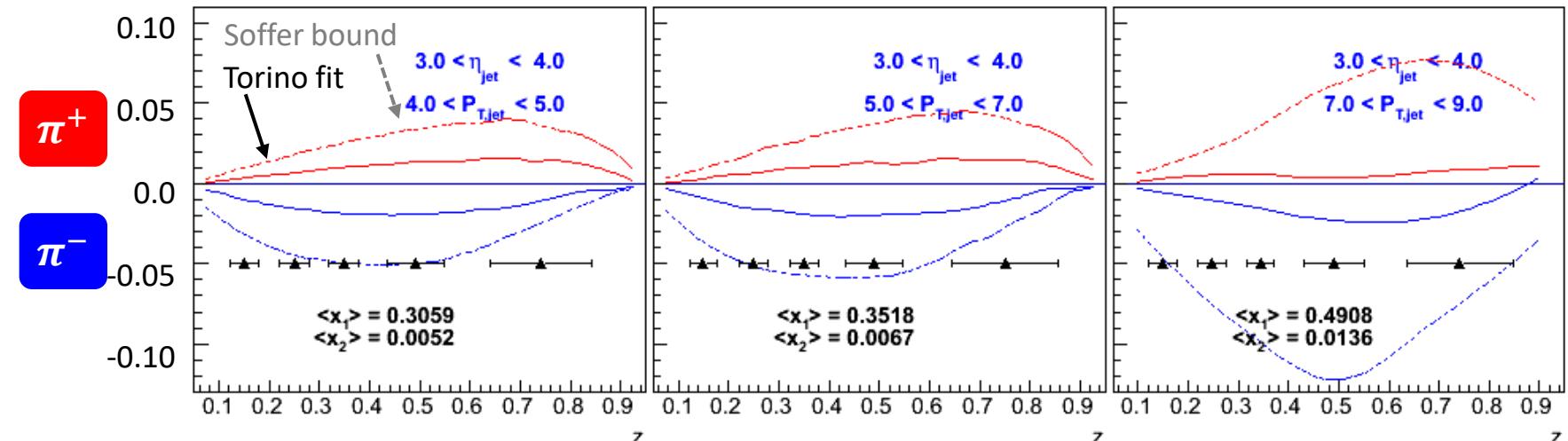
- STAR measured at midrapidity, 200 – 500 GeV

- Move to higher x

$$\delta q = \int_0^1 [\delta q(x) - \delta \bar{q}(x)] dx$$

- Multi-dimensional binning

$\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, 268 pb^{-1} sampled

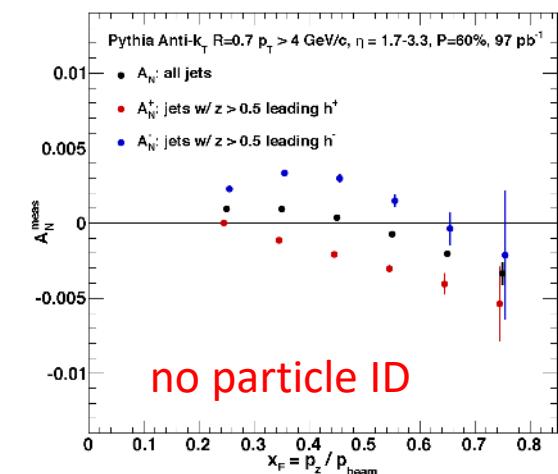
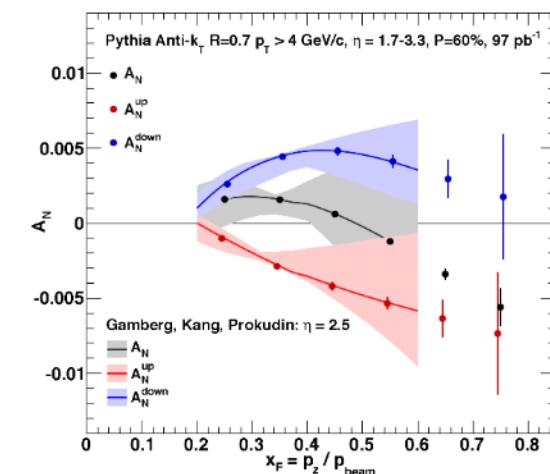
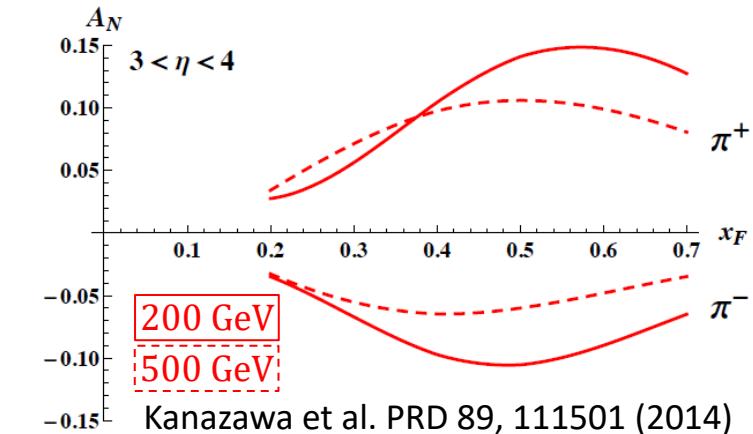


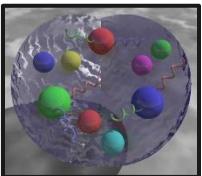
Future Measurements

- Suggested large spin dependent effects in quark fragmentation
 - Collinear quark-gluon-quark correlators
 - $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{J}}(z, z_z)$
 - Flavor dependence
 - Evolution effects of ETQS distribution functions
- Test origin of large transverse asymmetries
 - Compare direct photons and jets

$$-\int d^2 k_\perp \frac{|k_\perp^2|}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, k_\perp^2) = T_{q,F}(x, x)$$

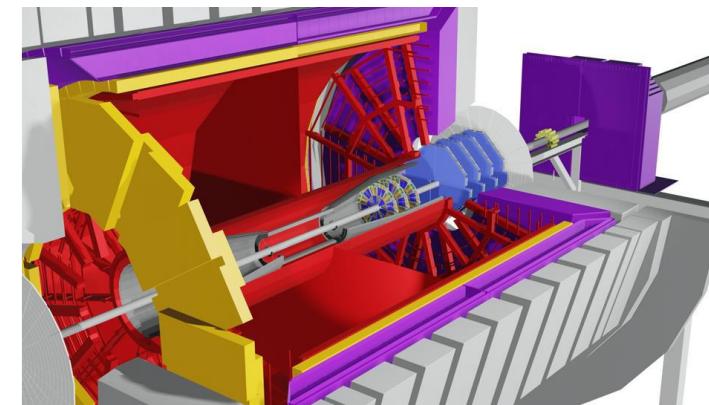
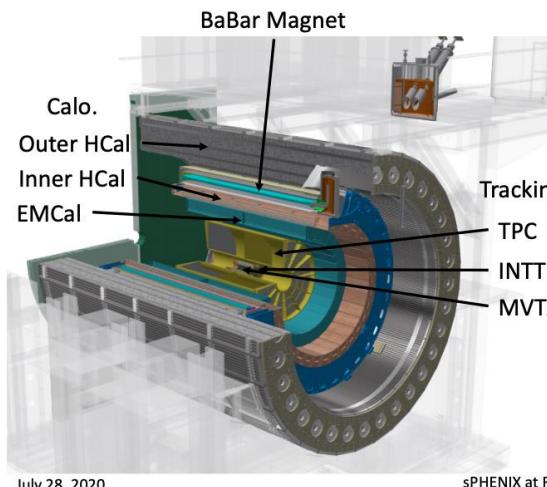
- Cancellation of u & d quark Sivers
- Bias from high- z charged pion





Summary

- RHIC data at mid- and forward rapidity has made significant impact on our understanding of
 - the gluon polarization,
 - the sea quark polarization, and
 - transverse spin effects.
- Many exciting results are expected to come from data already on disk (200 GeV, 508 GeV).
- Measurements are complementary to and will inform experimental requirements for the future EIC.



Ընդհակալություն