2012

The RHIC SPIN Program

Achievements and Future Opportunities

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Achievements and Future Opportunities

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on behalf of the RHIC Spin Collaboration

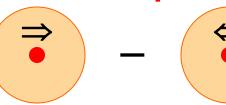
What contributes to the proton spin?

Consider a proton moving toward the right

Helicity

 $\Delta q(x)$ $\Delta g(x)$





Polarized DIS: ~ 0.3

Spin sum rule:

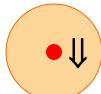
$$\langle S_z^p \rangle = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + \langle L \rangle$$

Proton spin ↑

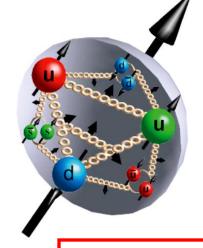
Transversity $\delta q(x)$







Chiral odd; very little data

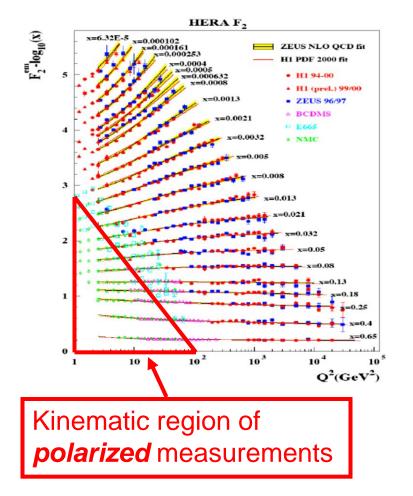


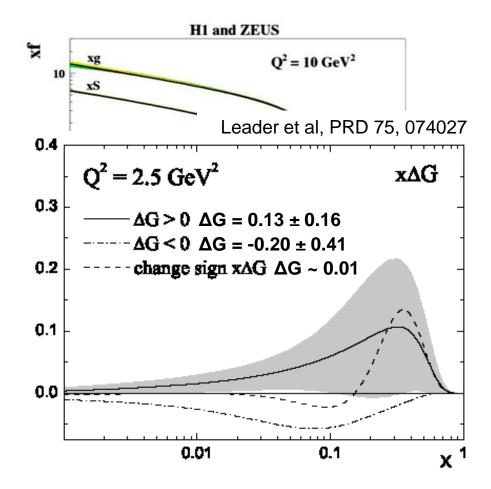
Poorly constrained

RHIC spin program:

- What is ΔG ?
- Role of antiquarks in ΔΣ?
- How large is transversity?
- Move toward a 2- or 3-D picture of the proton?

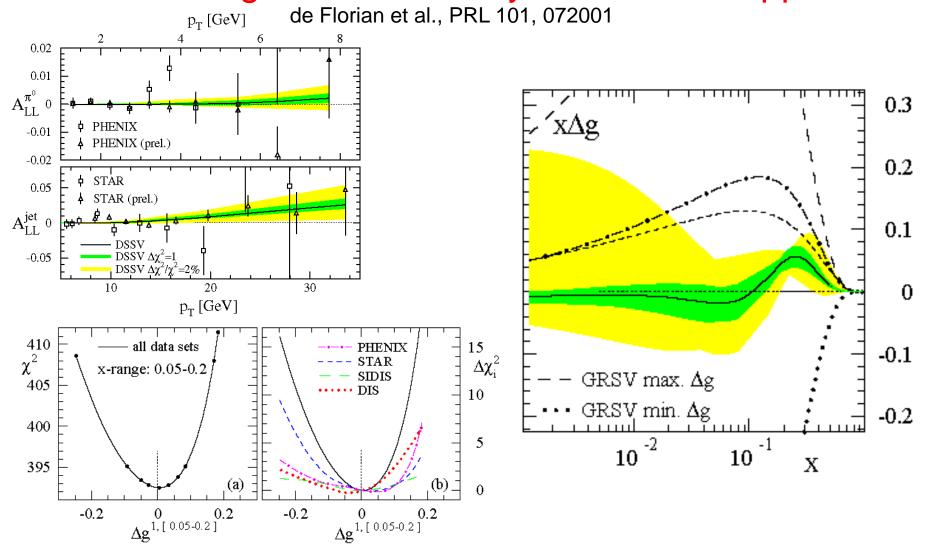
Gluon polarization before RHIC data





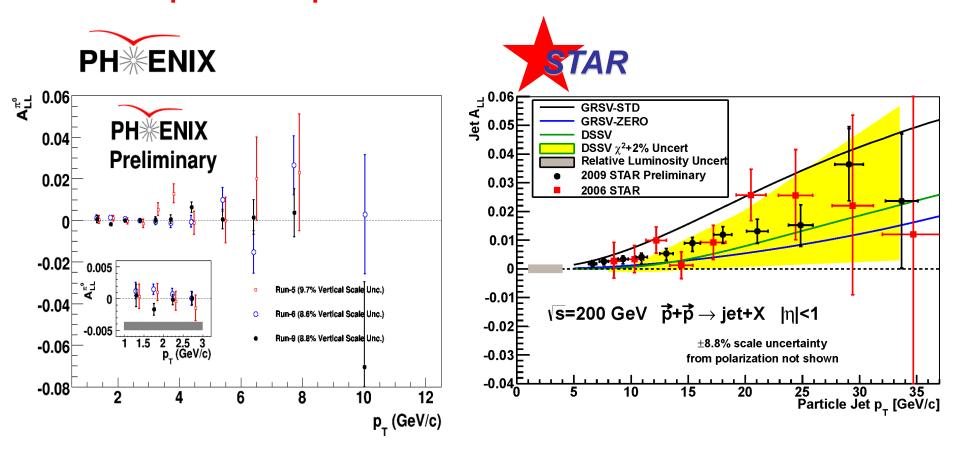
- Unpolarized parton distributions are determined precisely from DIS
 - Gluon distribution obtained indirectly from Q² dependence
- Kinematics of polarized DIS measurements far more limited
 - Q^2 lever arm provides only weak constraints on $\Delta g(x)$

DSSV - first global NLO analysis with RHIC pp data



 The first global NLO analysis to include inclusive DIS, SIDIS, and RHIC pp data on an equal footing

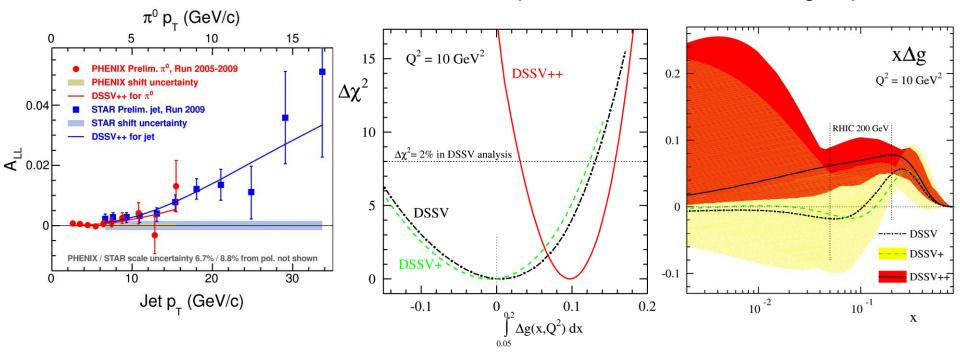
Improved precision from 2006 to 2009



 Substantially larger figure of merit (P⁴ x L) than in all previous runs combined

New global analysis with 2009 RHIC data

Special thanks to the DSSV group!

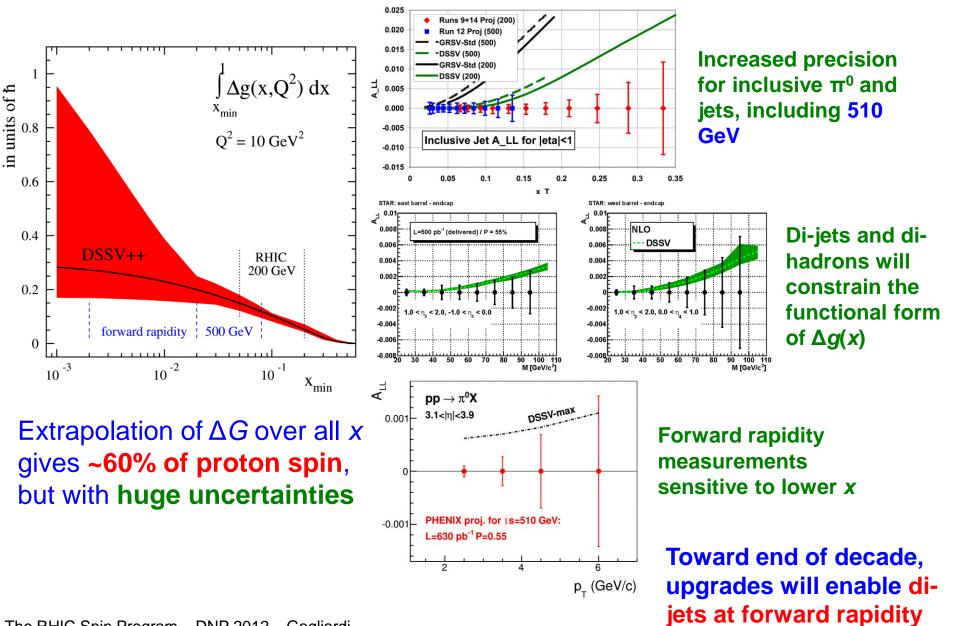


 DSSV++ is a new, preliminary global analysis from the DSSV group that includes 2009 A_{II} measurements from PHENIX and STAR

$$\int_{0.05}^{0.2} \Delta g(x, Q^2 = 10 \,\text{GeV}^2) \, dx = 0.10_{-0.07}^{+0.06}$$

• First experimental evidence of **non-zero gluon polarization** in the RHIC range (0.05 < x < 0.2)

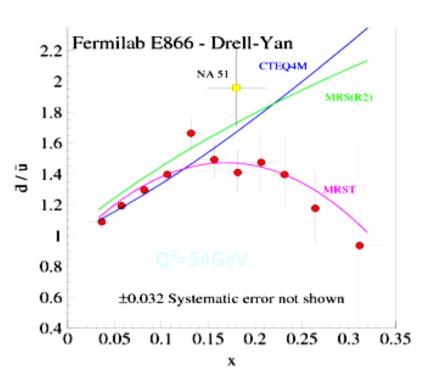
Where from here?



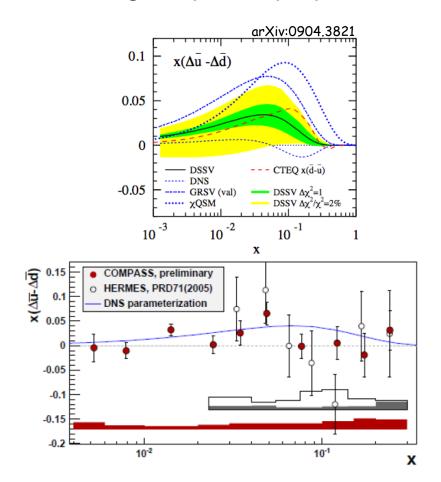
The RHIC Spin Program – DNP 2012 – Gagliardi

What about the sea quarks?

What role do antiquarks play in determining the proton properties?

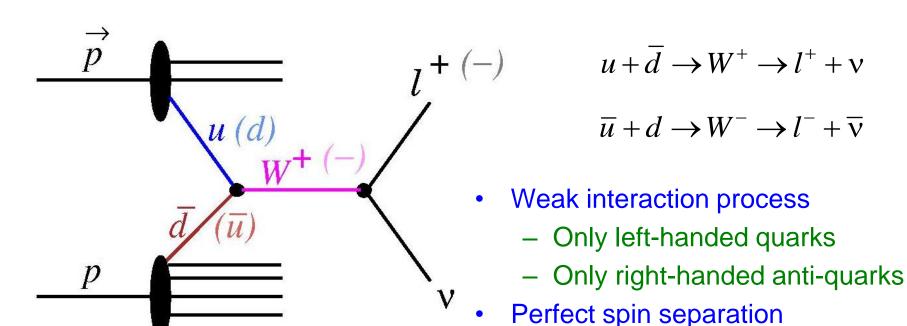


 Large flavor asymmetry in the antiquark sea of the nucleon



Many models that describe the flavor asymmetry also predict a spin asymmetry in the antiquark sea

Probing sea quark polarization through Ws

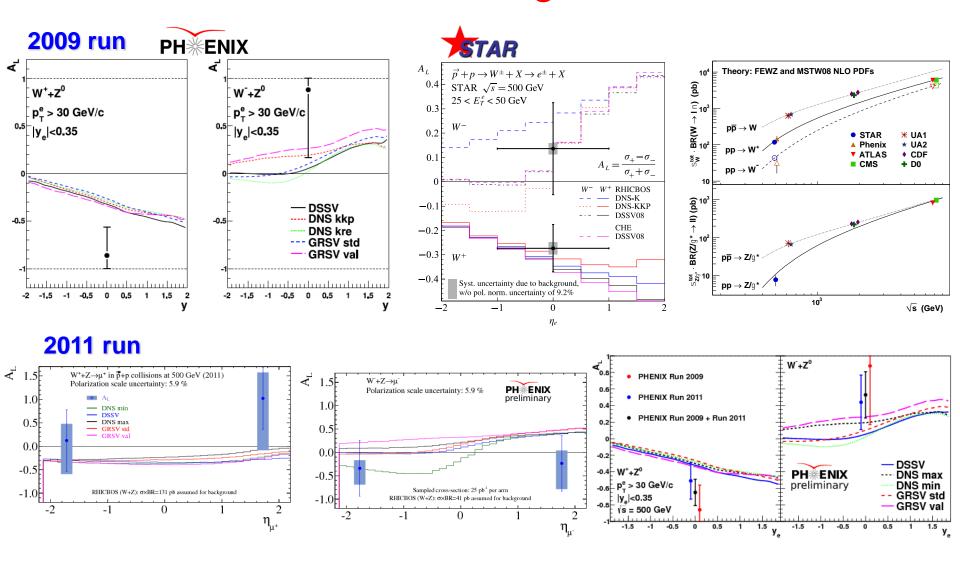


Parity violating single helicity asymmetry A_L

$$A_L^{W^-} \propto -\Delta d(x_1)\overline{u}(x_2) + \Delta \overline{u}(x_1)d(x_2) \qquad A_L^{W^+} \propto -\Delta u(x_1)\overline{d}(x_2) + \Delta \overline{d}(x_1)u(x_2)$$

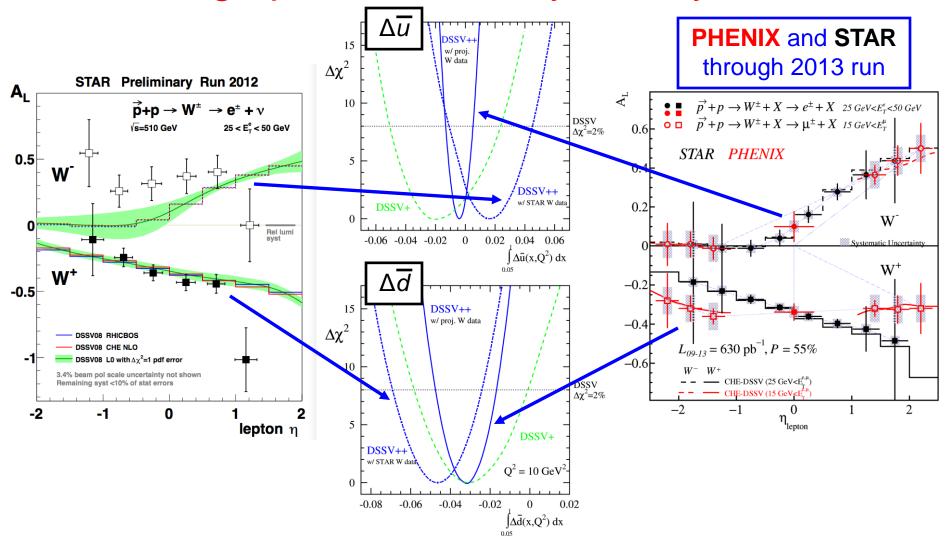
- Complementary to SIDIS measurements
 - High $Q^2 \sim M_W^2$
 - No fragmentation function effects

W measurements through 2011 RHIC run



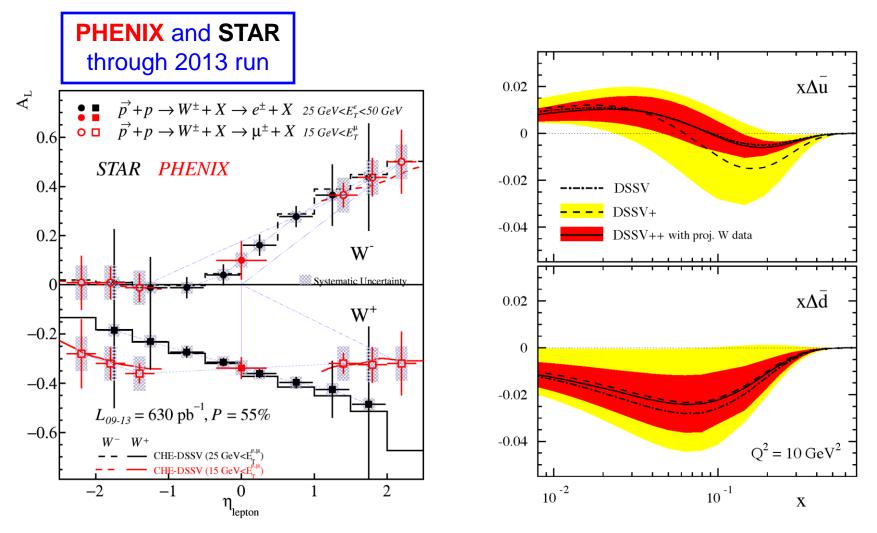
Important proof-of-principle studies

High precision Wasymmetry era



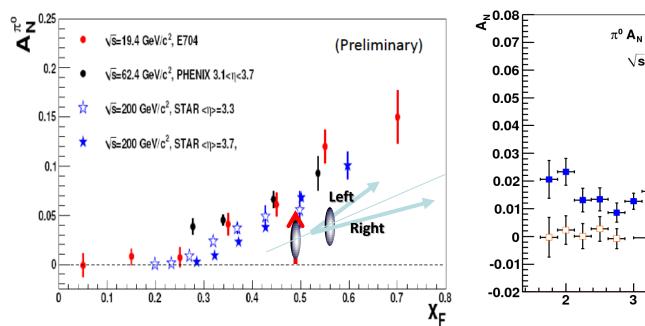
- First preliminary results from 2012 already provide substantial sensitivity
- Future results will provide a dramatic reduction in the uncertainties

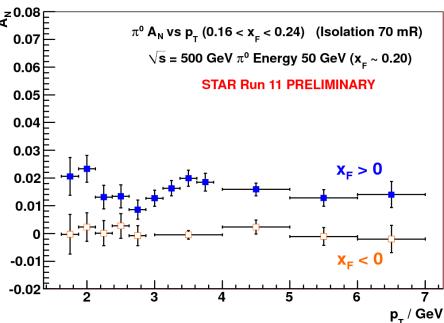
Implications for antiquark polarizations



• Wasymmetry measurements from RHIC will provide a substantial reduction in the current uncertainties for the antiquark polarizations

Transverse spin asymmetries in high energy p+p



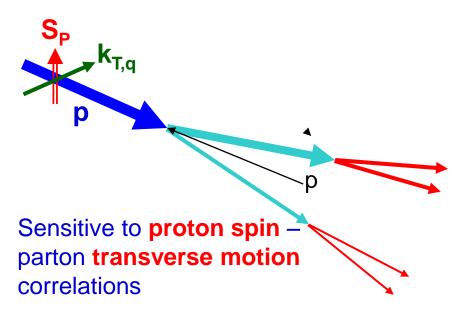


- Large transverse single-spin asymmetries over a very wide range of \sqrt{s}
- Naïve collinear pQCD predicts $A_N \sim \alpha_s m_q / \sqrt{s} \sim 0$
- May arise from
 - Sivers effect / twist-3
 - Transversity + Collins fragmentation function
- No evidence to date of a fall-off at high p_T
 - Something we haven't thought of yet?

Sivers and Collins effects in pp collisions

Sivers/twist-3 mechanism:

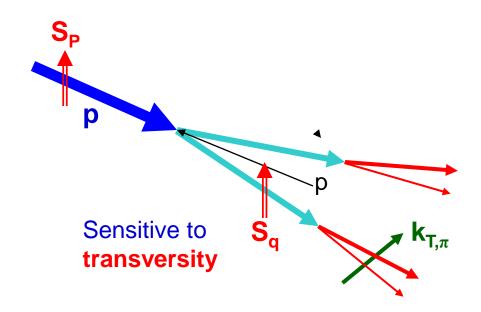
asymmetry in jet or γ production



- Signatures:
 - A_N for jets or direct photons
- NOT universal
 - Sign change from SIDIS to Drell-Yan

Collins mechanism:

asymmetry in jet fragmentation



- Signatures:
 - Collins effect
 - Interference fragmentation functions
- Believed to be universal

Isolating the underlying dynamics

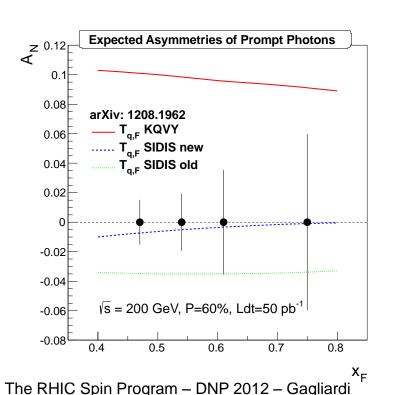
SIVERS

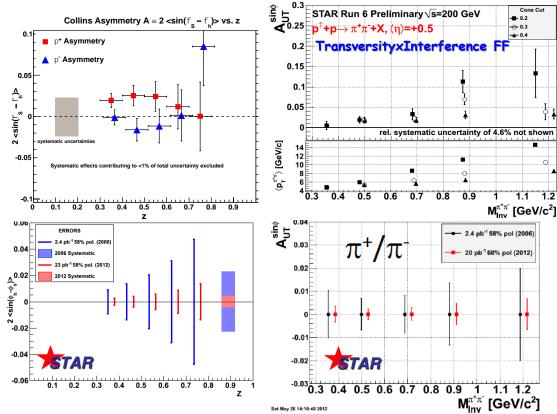
Transversity x Collins

Rapidity dependence of

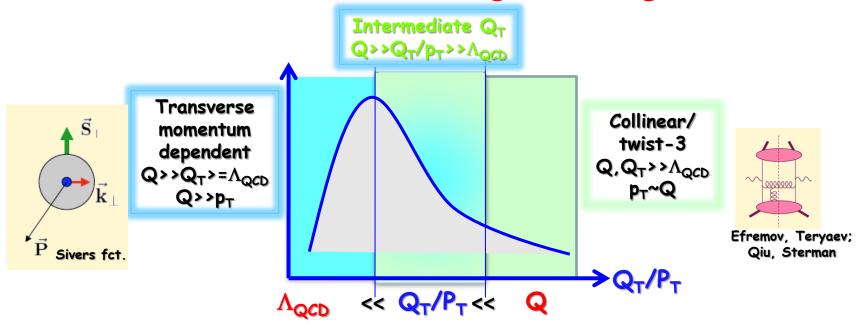
- \square A_N for π^0 and eta with increased p_t coverage
- \square A_N for jets
- □ A_N for direct photons
- \square A_N for heavy flavor \rightarrow gluon

- \square $\pi^{+/-}$ π^0 azimuthal distribution in jets
- Interference fragmentation function

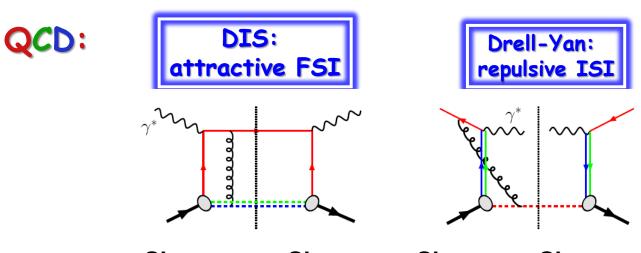




Sivers effect sign change



Critical test for our understanding of TMD's and TMD factorization



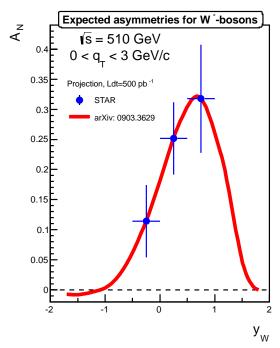
Sivers_{DIS} = - Sivers_{DY} or Sivers_W or Sivers_{Z0}

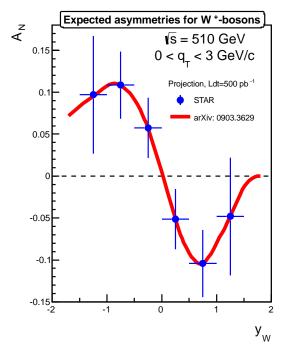
What can RHIC do today?

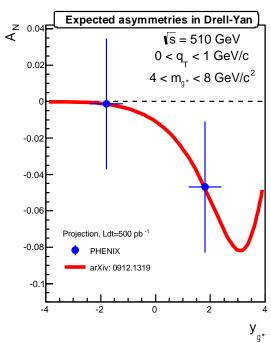
Delivered luminosity of 500pb⁻¹ with existing detectors

STAR A_N(W): -1.0 < y < 1.5 W-fully reconstructed

PHENIX A_N(DY): 1.2<|y|<2.4 Muon-Arms+FVTX → S/B ~ 0.2



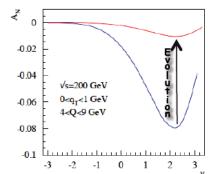




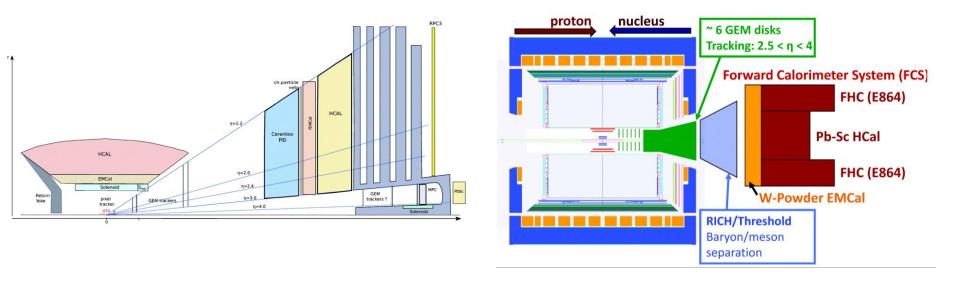
Plus extremely clean measurement of $A_N(Z0)$ to +/-10% for <y> ~0

Caveat:

potentially large evolution effects on A_N for DY, W, Z0 not yet theoretically full under control and accounted for



Forward upgrades late in the decade



- Both PHENIX and STAR are planning substantial forward upgrades
- Full suite of forward photon, hadron, jet, and Drell-Yan measurements
 - High precision measurements where transverse spin effects are the largest
 - Only opportunity to measure the Sivers sign change if evolution is as rapid as some calculations imply
 - $-\Delta g(x)$ down to $x \sim 0.001$ with fully reconstructed di-jets

Additional measurements in write-up

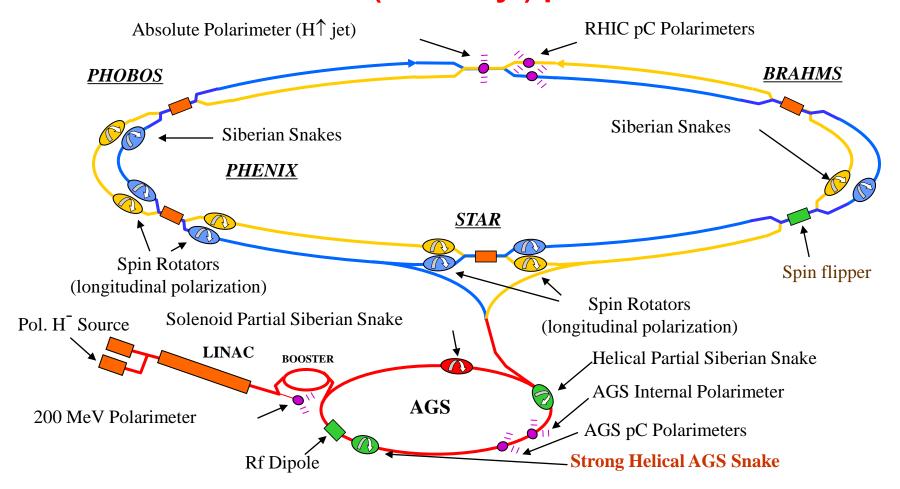
- Polarized p+A
 - TMDs are closely related to unintegrated parton distributions like $xg(x,k_T)$
 - Transverse asymmetries vs. A and p_T provide an alternative method to determine the saturation scale
 - See next talk (John Lajoie)
- Generalized parton distribution E_g
 - Sensitive to gluon spin-orbit correlations
 - Measured via transverse spin dependence of exclusive J/ψ production in ultra-peripheral p+A collisions
- Polarized ³He
 - Access to polarized neutrons
 - Tagging spectator protons will enhance signal:background
 - Determine the flavor dependence of transverse spin asymmetries

Conclusions

- RHIC is making unique contributions to our understanding of the proton spin
 - Gluon polarization
 - Flavor-separated quark and anti-quark polarizations
 - Transversity
 - TMDs and twist-3 correlations
- The rest of this decade will bring further substantial improvements in all of these

Years	Beam Species and Energies	Science Goals	New Systems Commissioned/Required
2013	500 GeV p + p	Sea antiquark and gluon polarization	Electron lenses upgraded pol'd source
2014	200 GeV p [↑] +p	Unravel underlying sub-processes for A_N	PHENIX Muon Piston Calorimeter Extension
	200 GeV p + p	Improve precision on $\Delta g(x)$	
2015- 2017	200 GeV p [↑] +A	Unravel underlying sub-processes for A_N , GPD E,	STAR inner TPC pad row upgrade
	500 GeV \vec{p}^{\uparrow} + \vec{p}	First measurement of PHENIX: $A_N(DY)$, STAR: $A_N(W/Z)$ Unravel underlying sub-processes for A_N $\Delta g(x)$ at low- x , sea antiquark polarizations	
>2018	200 GeV p^{\uparrow} +A 500 GeV p^{\uparrow} +p	Unravel underlying sub-processes for A_N , GPD E Precision measurements of transversity, Sivers, IFF, and $A_N(DY)$	sPHENIX STAR forward physics upgrade Polarized He-3 beams

RHIC: the world's first (and only!) polarized hadron collider

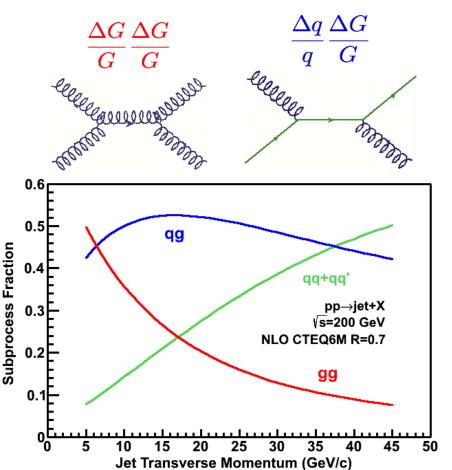


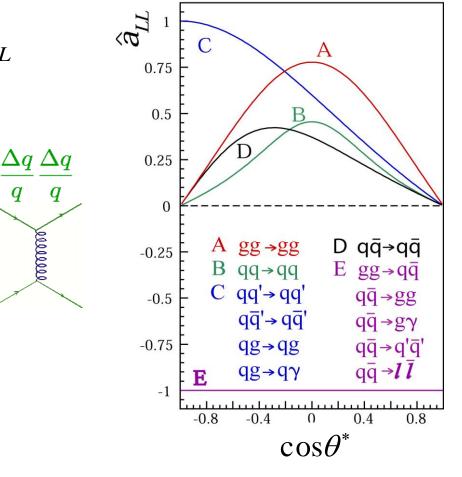
- Spin varies from rf bucket to rf bucket (9.4 MHz)
- Spin pattern changes from fill to fill
- Spin rotators provide choice of spin orientation
- Billions of spin reversals during a fill with little depolarization

Exploring gluon polarization at RHIC

$$A_{LL} = rac{\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}}{\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{+-}} \propto rac{\Delta f_a \Delta f_b}{f_a f_b} \hat{a}_{LL}$$

 Δf : polarized parton distribution functions





For most RHIC kinematics, gg and qg dominate, making A_{LL} for π^0 and jets sensitive to gluon polarization.