

# Transverse Single Spin Asymmetries of Forward $\pi^0$ and Jet-like Events in $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV Polarized Proton Collisions at STAR

Yuxi Pan

Department of Physics & Astronomy  
University of California, Los Angeles

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# Outline

- 1 Transverse Single Spin Asymmetries in SIDIS & Polarized pp Collisions
- 2 Forward Transverse Single Spin Asymmetry Measurements at RHIC/STAR



# TSSA in SIDIS & Polarized pp Collisions

- The observation of non-trivial transverse spin asymmetries of particle productions in SIDIS and polarized pp collisions provides a good testbed for our knowledge of QCD at amplitude level.

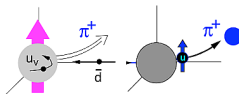
TMD factorization: hadrons in SIDIS, W/Z, di-jet in pp

twist-3 collinear factorization: direct  $\gamma$ , inclusive jet/hadron in pp

$$T_F^q(x, x) = - \int d^2 \vec{p}_\perp \frac{\vec{p}_\perp^2}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, \vec{p}_\perp^2)|_{SIDIS}$$

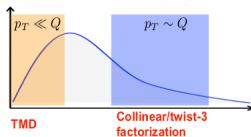
$$f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, \vec{p}_\perp^2)|_{SIDIS} = -f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, \vec{p}_\perp^2)|_{DY} = -f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, \vec{p}_\perp^2)|_{W^\pm/Z^0}$$

- The origin of transverse spin asymmetries provides insights into the spin structure of nucleon



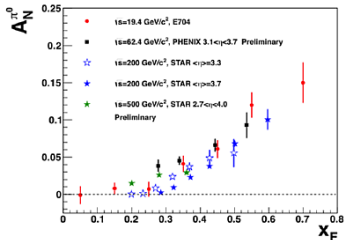
$$\sigma(p_h, s_\perp) \propto f_{a/A^\uparrow}(x, k_\perp) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{parton} \otimes D_{h/c}(z, p_\perp)$$

$$\sigma(sr) \sim \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{(a)} \\ \text{(c)} \end{array} \right|^2 \rightarrow \Delta\sigma(sr) \sim \text{Re}[(a)] \cdot \text{Im}[(c)]$$



# Forward TSSA in Polarized pp Collisions

$A_N$  of inclusive particle productions



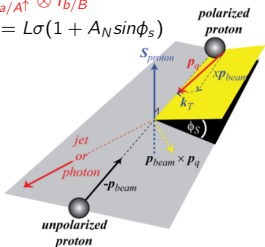
$$N_{\phi_{\pi^0}} = L\sigma(1 + A_N \sin\phi_{\pi^0}^S)$$

Possible event topology dependence

$A_N$  forward jet-like events

$$\Delta^N f_{a/A^{\uparrow}} \otimes f_{b/B}$$

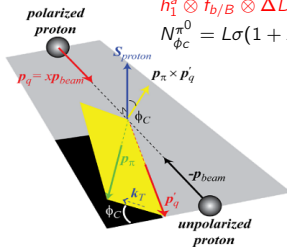
$$N_{\phi_S} = L\sigma(1 + A_N \sin\phi_S)$$



$A_{UT}^{Collins}$  of  $\pi^0$  within jets

$$h_1^a \otimes f_{b/B} \otimes \Delta D_{\pi/q^{\uparrow}}$$

$$N_{\phi_C}^{\pi^0} = L\sigma(1 + A_{UT} \sin(\phi_S - \phi_h))$$

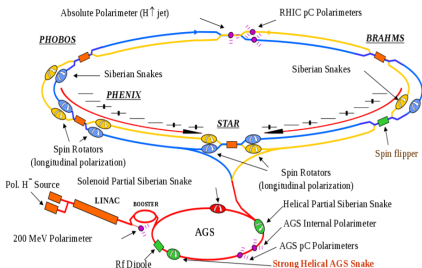


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- 1 Transverse Single Spin Asymmetries in SIDIS & Polarized pp Collisions
- 2 **Forward Transverse Single Spin Asymmetry Measurements at RHIC/STAR**
  - Colliding Polarized Protons at RHIC
  - STAR Detector
  - Transverse Single Spin Asymmetries of  $\pi^0$  and jet-like events



# The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider



- Alternating spin orientations bunch-by-bunch
- Different spin patterns fill-to-fill
- Helical magnets in AGS & RHIC to preserve polarization
- Spin rotators in each IP to choose transverse/longitudinal pol.

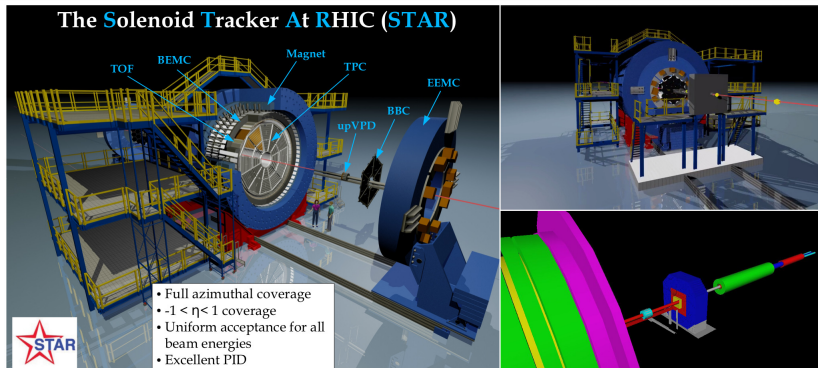


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# STAR Detector



## Detector capabilities

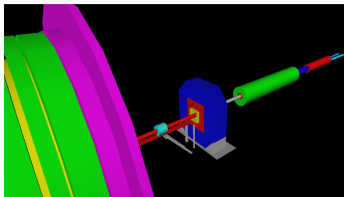
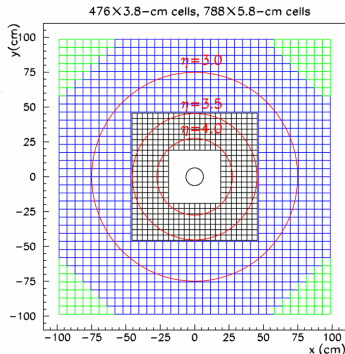
- Central ( $-1 < \eta < 1$ ):  $\pi^\pm$ /K/p ID by TPC dE/dX and TOF,  $e^\pm/\gamma$  by EMCAL
- Mid-Forward ( $1 < \eta < 2$ ):  $\pi^0$ ,  $\eta$ , direct  $\gamma$  from Endcap-EMCAL
- Forward ( $2.5 < \eta < 4.0$ ):  $\pi^0$ ,  $\eta$ , EM-jets by Forward Meson Spectrometer





# STAR Forward Meson Spectrometer

- Pb Glass calorimeter provides EM coverage in  $2.5 < \eta < 4.0$
- small cells:  $3.81 \times 3.81 \text{ cm}^2$   
large cells:  $5.81 \times 5.81 \text{ cm}^2$
- detect  $\pi^0$ ,  $\eta$  and jet-like events



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# $A_N$ of inclusive and isolated $\pi^0$

- 2011 dataset with  $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\mathcal{L} = 22 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  and beam polarization 52.3%

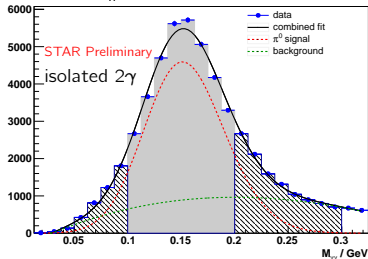
- Isolation defined by *anti*- $k_T$  jet algorithm with  $R = 0.7$

- $A_N$  of inclusive  $\pi^0$  is calculated by statistically subtracting off bkg. asymmetries from all possible photon pairs regardless of isolation

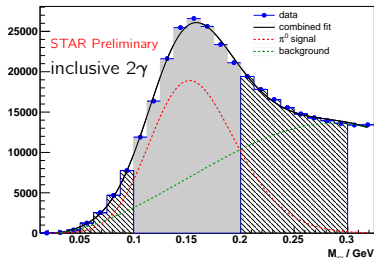
$$A_N^{tot} = f_{sig} A_N^{\pi^0} + (1 - f_{sig}) A_N^{bkg}$$

- Signal/bkg. shapes are derived from simulation but allowed to vary during the fit

pi0jet  $M_{\gamma\gamma} 38.0 \text{ GeV} < E_{\gamma\gamma} < 43.0 \text{ GeV}$ , Fill15419

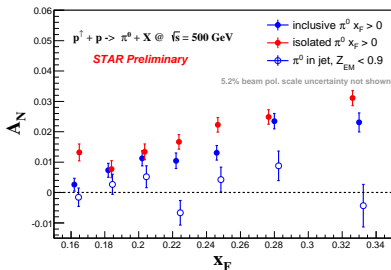
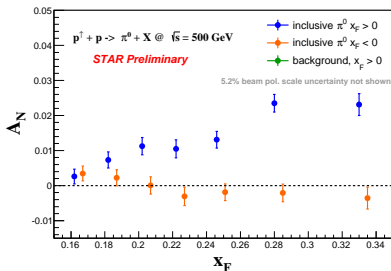


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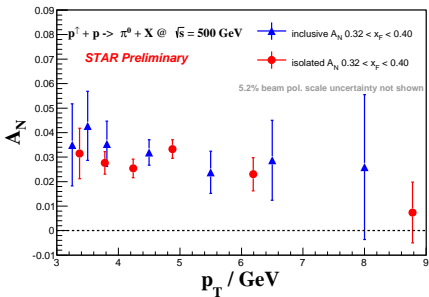
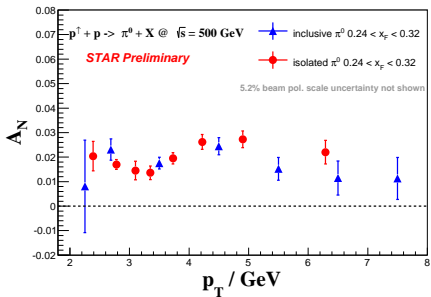


# $A_N$ of inclusive and isolated $\pi^0$ -event topology dependence

- Calculated  $A_N$  for jet-isolated  $\pi^0$ , background subtracted  $A_N$  for inclusive  $\pi^0$  and  $\pi^0$  in EM-jet
- Isolation defined by *anti-k<sub>T</sub>* jet algorithm with  $R = 0.7$
- Longitudinal momentum fraction  $Z$  of  $\pi^0$  is calculated w.r.t the EM-jet as  $Z_{EM}$
- Asymmetries of less exclusively produced  $\pi^0$  ( $Z_{EM} < 0.9$ ) is smaller than isolated  $\pi^0$



# $A_N$ of inclusive and isolated $\pi^0$ - $p_T$ dependence

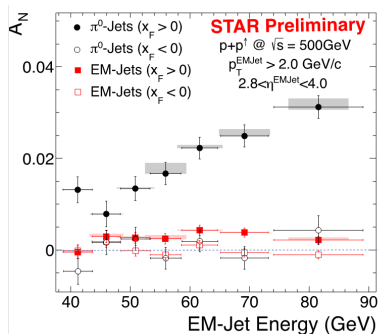


- Uncertainties for inclusive  $\pi^0$  is larger due to background subtraction process
- Possible hints of falling  $A_N$  at high  $p_T$



## $A_N$ for forward jet-like events

- Apply Anti- $k_T$  jet algorithm on FMS photons,  $R = 0.7$
- Isolated  $\pi^0$  has larger asymmetries than EM-jet which contains more than two photons

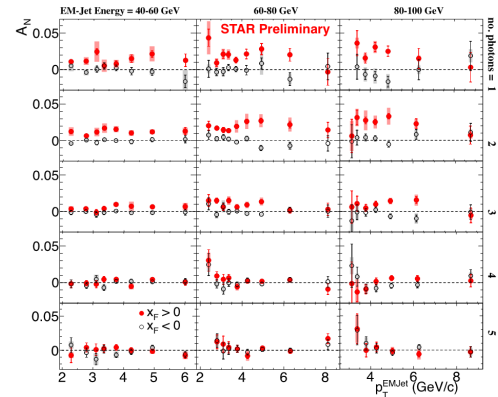


Mriganka M. Mondal (DIS 2014)



# $A_N$ for forward jet-like events

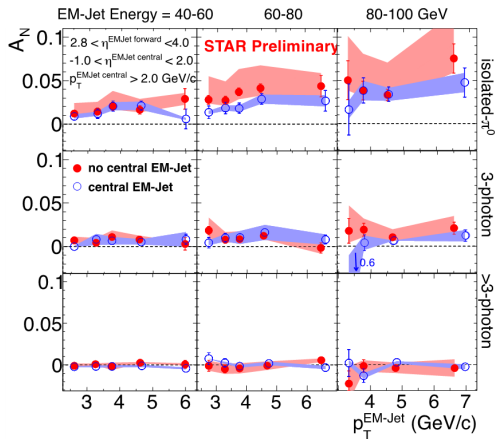
- Apply Anti- $k_T$  jet algorithm on FMS photons,  $R = 0.7$
- Isolated  $\pi^0$  has larger asymmetries than jet-like events
- Study dependence of  $A_N$  on number of photons and away-side jet activities



# $A_N$ for forward jet-like events

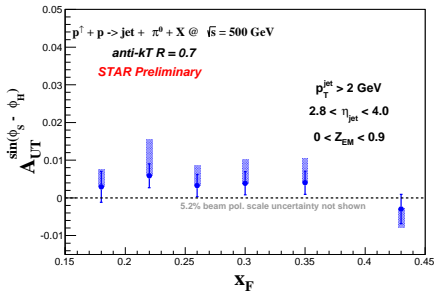
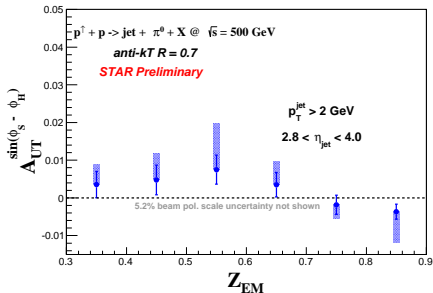
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with and without a central EM-jet  
 $p_T^{EMjet} > 2.0$  GeV





# Collins asymmetries for $\pi^0$ in EM-jets



- background asymmetries are subtracted statistically
- $Z$  of  $\pi^0$  is calculated w.r.t the EM-jet
- one-sided systematic uncertainty accounts for the reduction of amplitude due to Collins angle resolutions and the use of only EM components of the jet
- hints of possible non-zero Collins asymmetries of  $\pi^0$

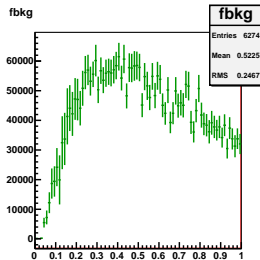
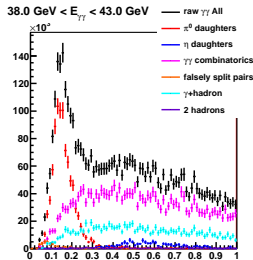
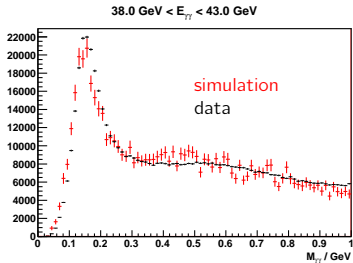


## Summary

- STAR has measured transverse single spin asymmetries for forward inclusive  $\pi^0$ , which can be readily compared with theory predictions
- Observed event topology dependence of  $\pi^0$  single spin asymmetries: isolated  $\pi^0$  has significantly higher asymmetries than less exclusively produced  $\pi^0$  ( $Z_{EM} < 0.9$ )  
Z dependence of  $A_N$  is too dramatic to be explained by simple 2-2 hard scattering. Possible contributions from diffractive production?
- Both Sivers & Collins-type asymmetries are small and not enough to explain the size of inclusive  $\pi^0 A_N$   
twist3 FF? Describe SIDIS and pp at the same time?

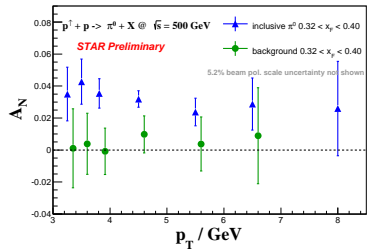
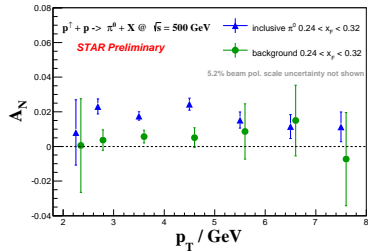
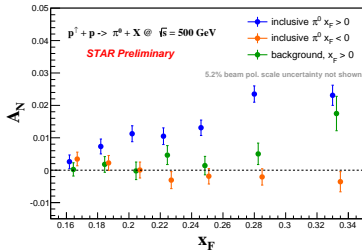


## Backup -Extract signal &amp; background shapes from simulation



Backup -Inclusive  $\pi^0$   $A_N$  and background asymmetries

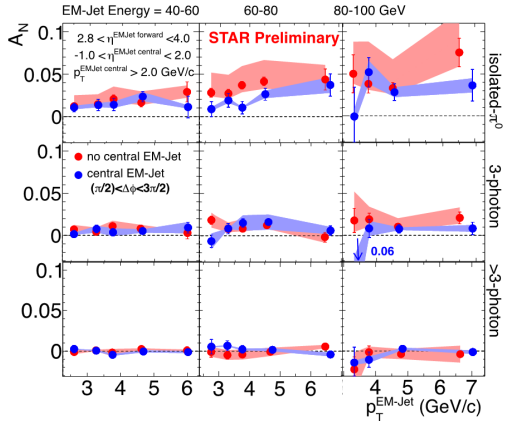
$$A_N^{tot} = f_{sig} A_N^{\pi^0} + (1 - f_{sig}) A_N^{bkg}$$

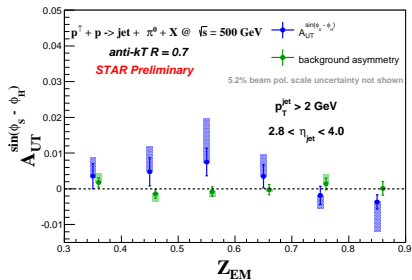
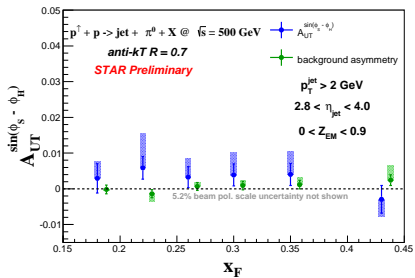


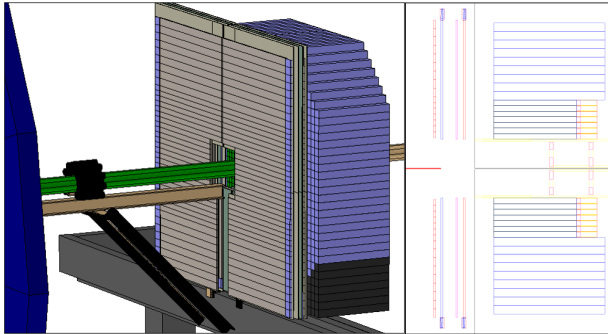
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- Study dependence of  $A_N$  on number of photons and away-side jet activities

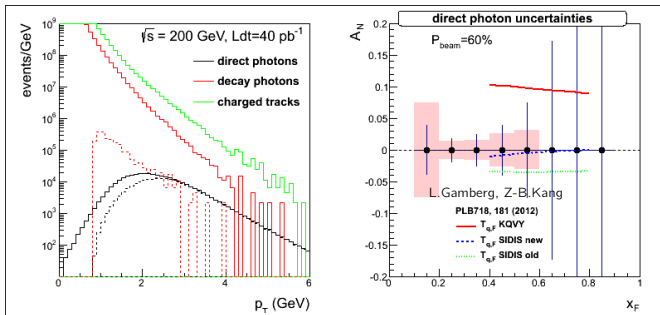
with and without a correlated central EM-jet on the away-side  
 $p_T^{EMjet} > 2.0$  GeV



Backup -Inclusive  $\pi^0$   $A_{UT}$  and background asymmetries

Backup -Direct  $\gamma$  with FMS + Preshower detector for Run15

- FMS lead glass was exposed to sunlight to recover from radiation damage
- first two layers of preshower provides  $\gamma$ /charged-track separation and (x,y)
- 3rd layer of preshower separates electrons and  $\gamma$  from charged hadrons

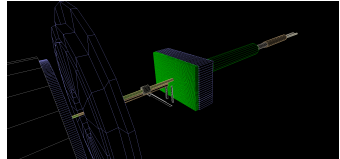
Backup -Direct  $\gamma$   $A_N$  for Run15

- $p^\uparrow + p @ \sqrt{s} = 200$  GeV,  $\mathcal{L} = 40 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ ,  $pol. = 60\%$
- track matching between FMS and layer1 & 2 of preshower
- $E_{\text{cluster}} > 15$  GeV,  $p_T > 2.0$  GeV



# Backup -Forward Tracking & Calorimeter System for 2020

- ECAL: W powder + scintillating filters  
 $\sigma_E / E = 0.11/\sqrt{E} + 0.007$
- HCAL: Lead plates + scintillating tiles  
 $\sigma_E / E = 0.58/\sqrt{E} + 0.007$
- Prototypes tested extensively at Fermilab



- Silicon micro-strip technology based on experience from STAR IST
- GEM technology from FGT design
- Still in early stage of development

