

Recent Results from the *STAR* Longitudinal Spin Program at RHIC

M. Sarsour

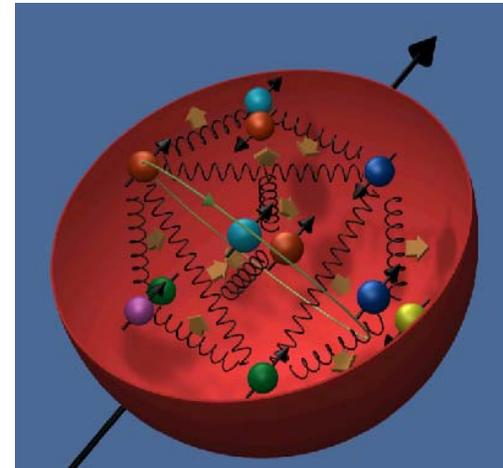
Texas A&M University

for the  *STAR* Collaboration

RHIC & AGS Annual Users' Meeting
June 18-22, 2007

Outline :

- 1. *Introduction***
- 2. *Experimental setup***
- 3. *Recent results from longitudinal spin program***
- 4. *Summary & Outlook***



Proton Spin Structure

Spin Crisis : Origin of the proton spin?

Polarized DIS ~ 0.25

Poorly Constrained

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

$$\Delta\Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s + \Delta\bar{u} + \Delta\bar{d} + \Delta\bar{s}$$

- $\vec{p}\vec{p}$ at **RHIC** \Rightarrow *New QCD lab: strongly interacting probes*
- *High \sqrt{s} and p_T make NLO pQCD analysis more reliable*
- *STAR longitudinal spin program \Rightarrow **Gluon polarization distribution***
- *STAR transverse spin program \Rightarrow Di-Sivers (Steve Vigdor)
Recent STAR Results (Len Eun)* } *Tomorrow's
Transverse Session*

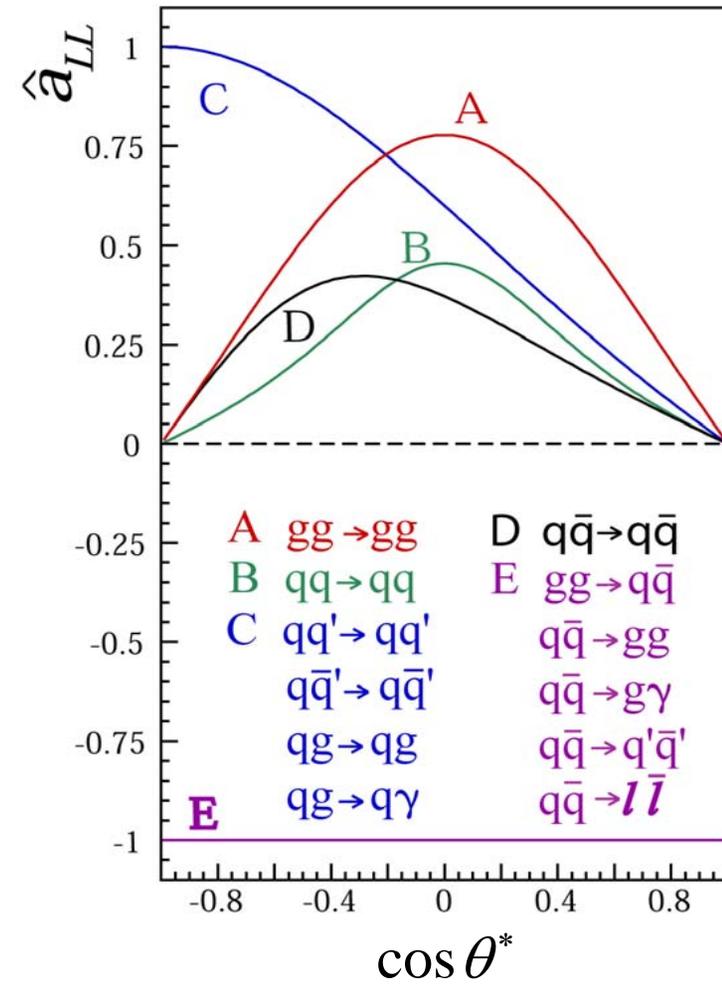
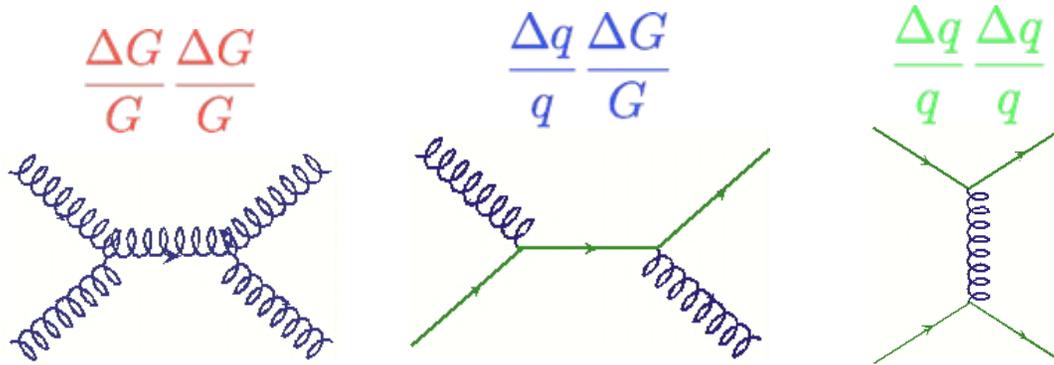
Inclusive A_{LL} measurements (π^0 , π^\pm , and jets)

Good tool to study the gluon polarization but with no direct parton kinematics reconstruction...
To be used in a global analysis to obtain ΔG .

We measure asymmetries \Rightarrow **Many systematic effects cancel out**

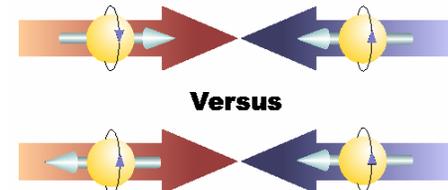
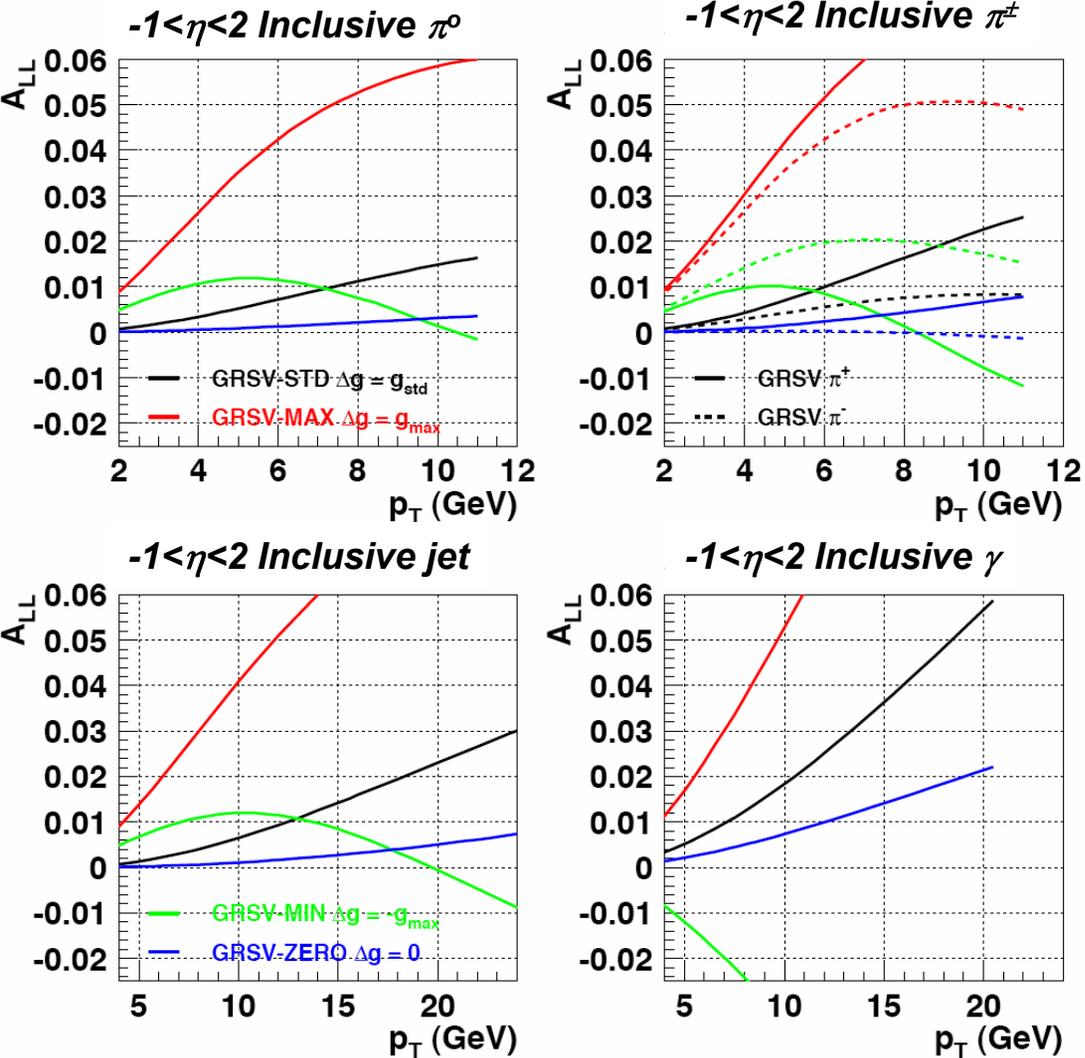
$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}}{\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{+-}} \propto \frac{\Delta f_a \Delta f_b}{f_a f_b} \hat{a}_{LL}$$

Δf : polarized parton distribution functions



Inclusive A_{LL} measurements (π^0 , π^\pm , and jets)

❖ Predicted A_{LL} sensitivity for different ΔG scenarios



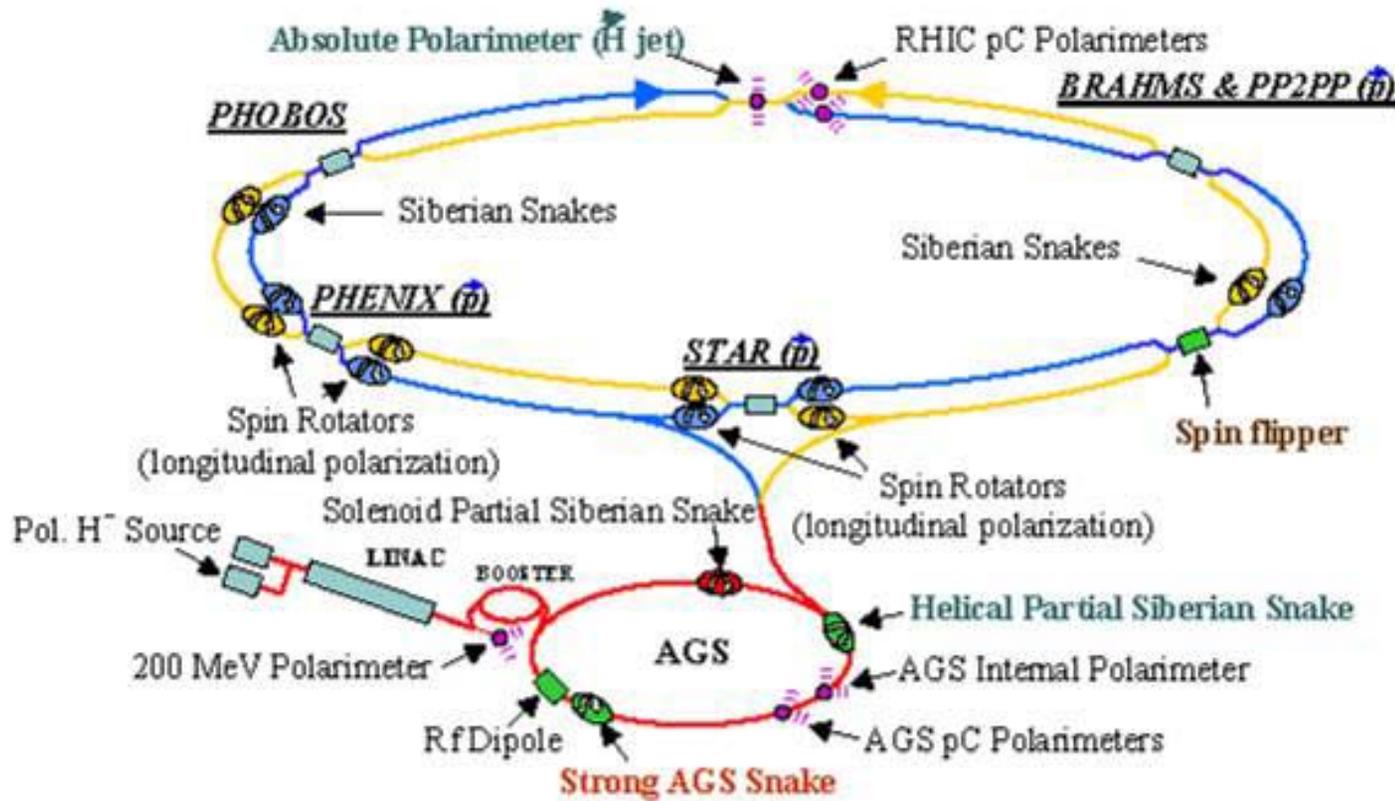
$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{+-}}{\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-}} = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} \times \frac{N_{++} - RN_{+-}}{N_{++} + RN_{+-}}$$

N : Spin dependent yields (# of reconstructed jets/pions)

P : Beam polarization (measured by RHIC Polarimeter)

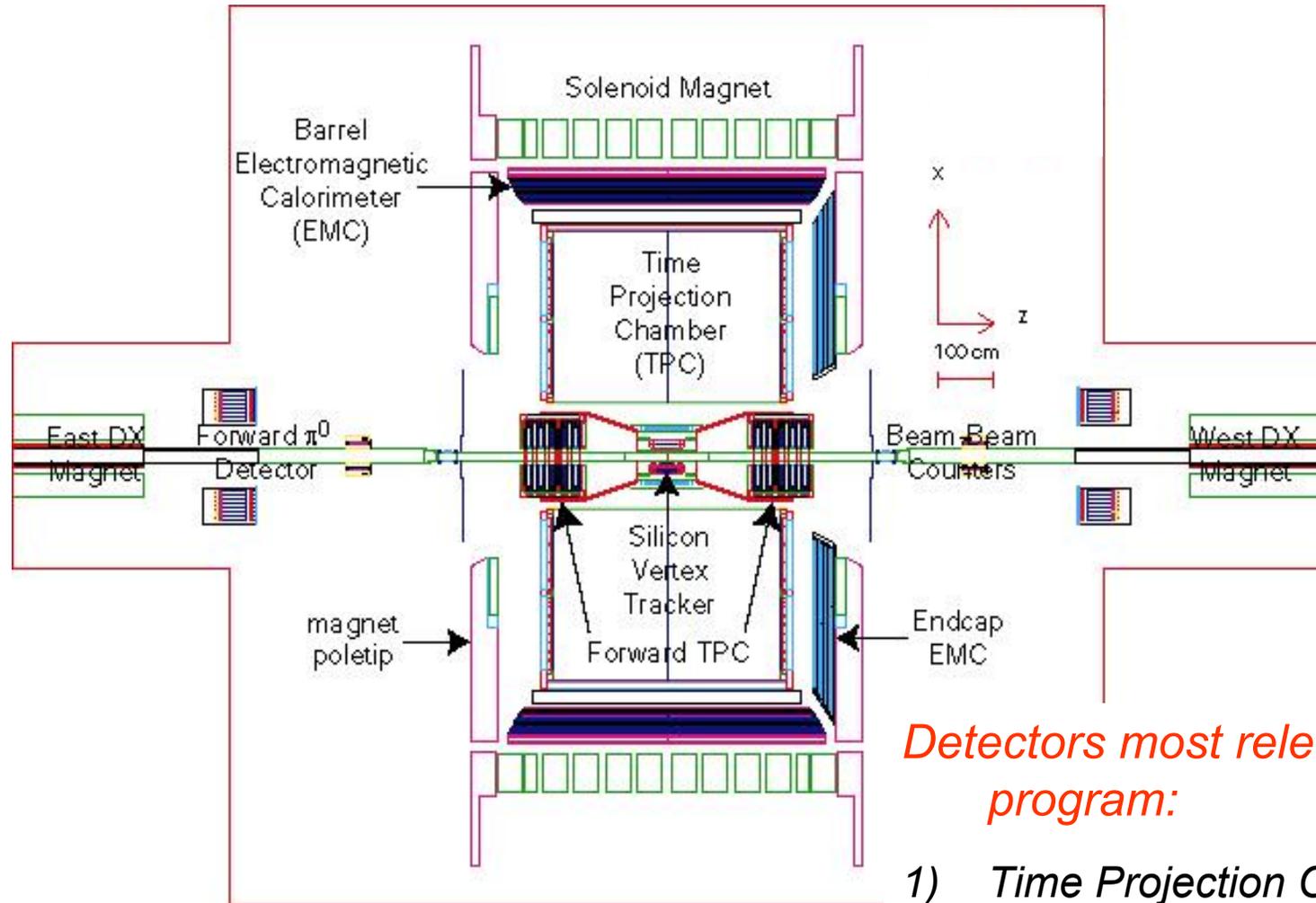
R : Relative luminosities between different spin states

Polarized protons at RHIC



<i>RHIC RUN</i>	<i>\sqrt{s} [GeV]</i>	<i>L_{Rec} [pb⁻¹] Long.</i>	<i>L_{Rec} [pb⁻¹] Tran.</i>	<i>Pol. (%)</i>
2002	200	0.3	0.15	15
2003	200	0.3	0.25	30
2004	200	0.4	0	40-45
2005	200	3.1	0.1	45-50
2006	200	8.5	3.4/6.8	60

STAR detector layout

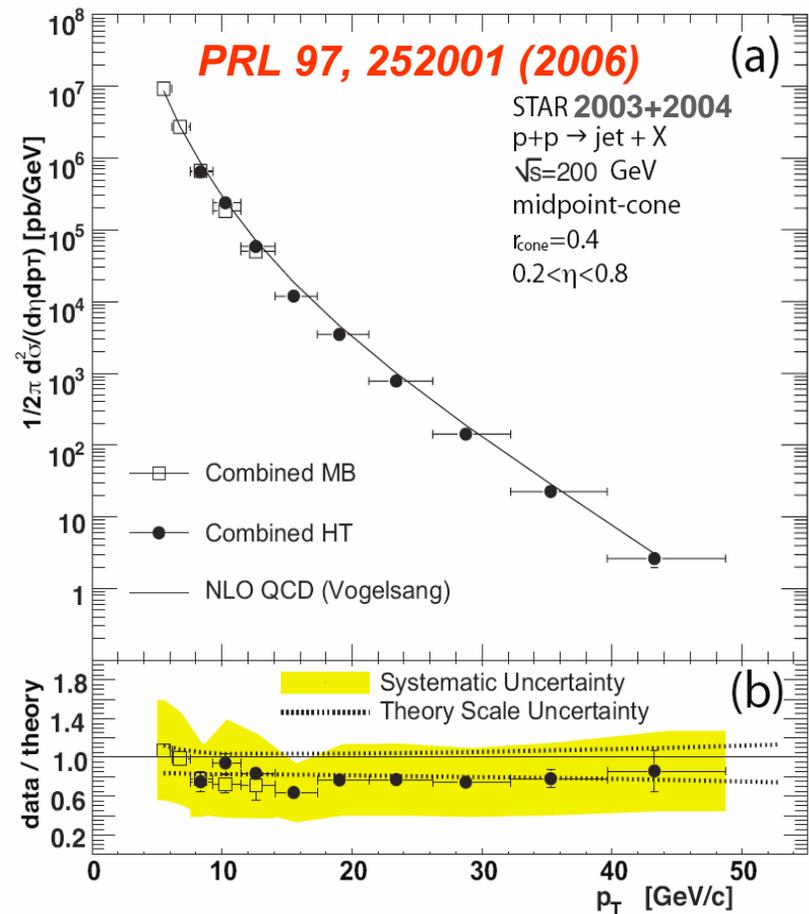


Detectors most relevant for the spin program:

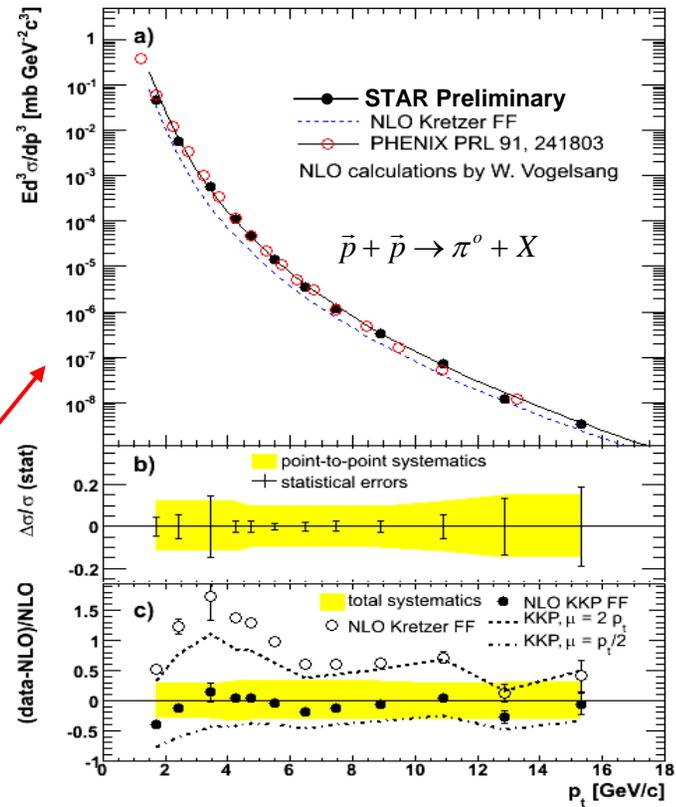
- 1) Time Projection Chamber, $|\eta| < 1.4$
- 2) Barrel EM Calorimeter, $|\eta| < 1$
- 3) EndCap EM Calorimeter, $1.09 < \eta < 2$
- 4) Forward-Pion Detectors, $3 < |\eta| < 4$
- 5) Beam-Beam Counters, $3.4 < |\eta| < 5$

Inclusive cross-section (jets, π^0 , and π^\pm)

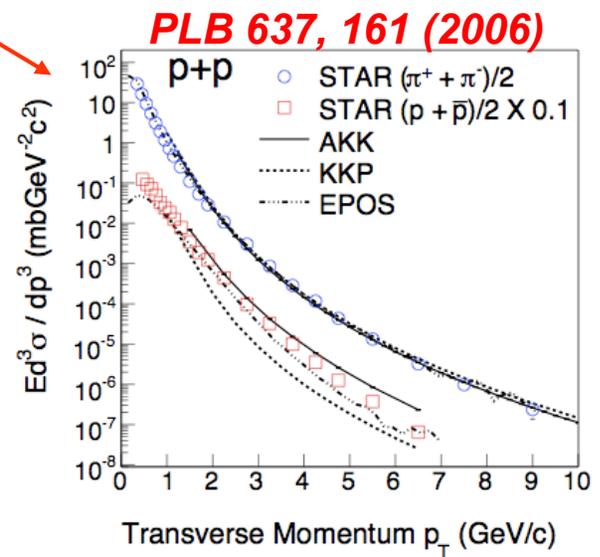
First inclusive jet cross section result at RHIC



Hadron production



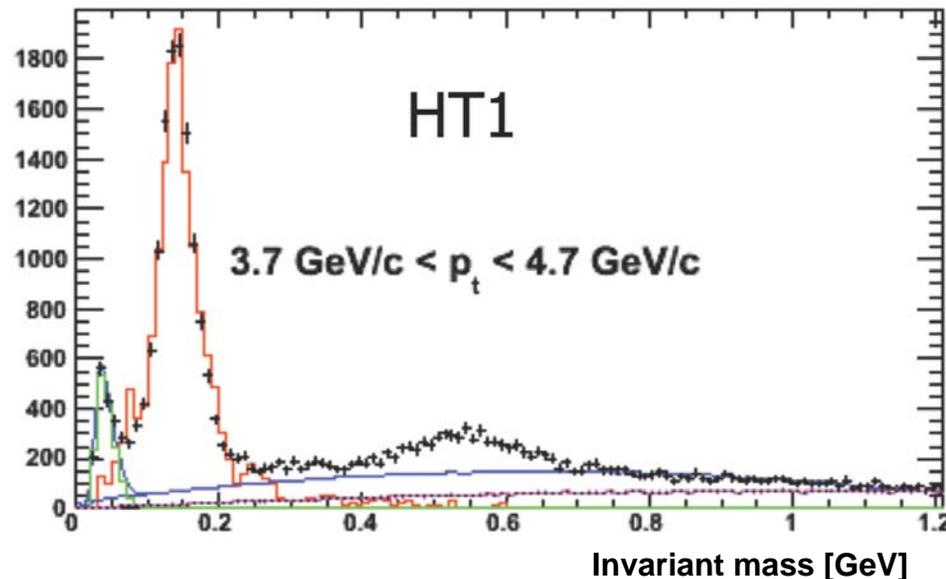
Good agreement with NLO pQCD over many orders of magnitude
pQCD works!



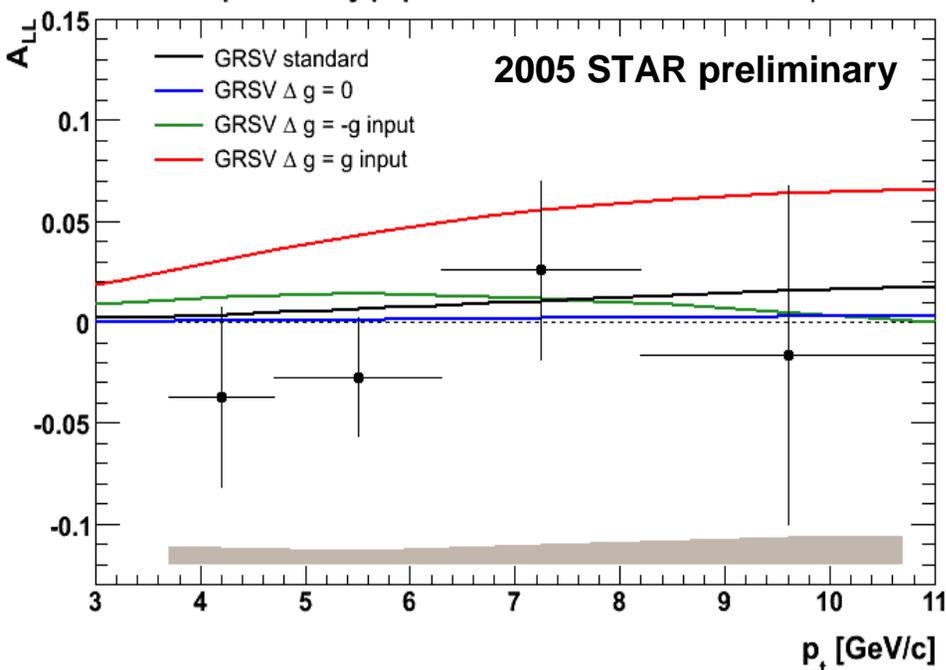
Inclusive π^0 production at mid-rapidity

➤ $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass spectrum near π^0 mass described by:

- MC π^0 line shape
- Low invariant mass background (caused by cluster splitting in the SMD)
- Combinatory background & residual fit



STAR preliminary $p+p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV $0.1 < \eta < 0.9$

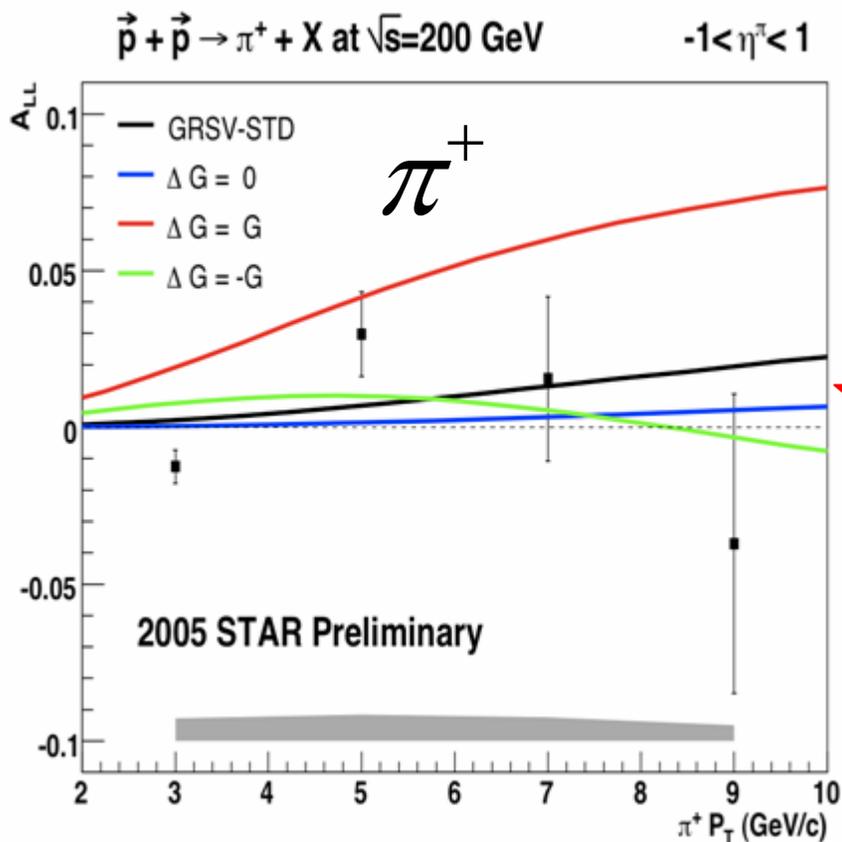


➤ The dominant systematic is from beam backgrounds (p_T dependent), $\sim 5-11 \times 10^{-3}$

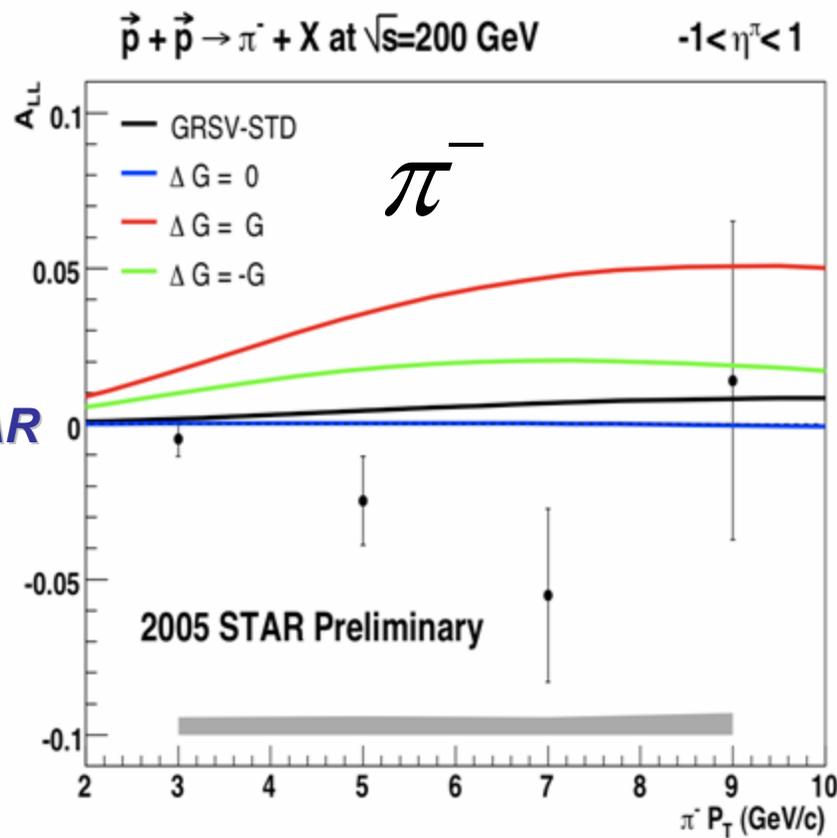
❖ Run 2005 $A_{LL}(\pi^0)$ results disfavor maximum gluon polarization (GRSV-MAX) scenario

Inclusive π^\pm production at mid-rapidity

❖ Sensitivity to the sign of ΔG e.g. positive $\Delta G \Rightarrow A_{LL}^{\pi^+} > A_{LL}^{\pi^0} > A_{LL}^{\pi^-}$



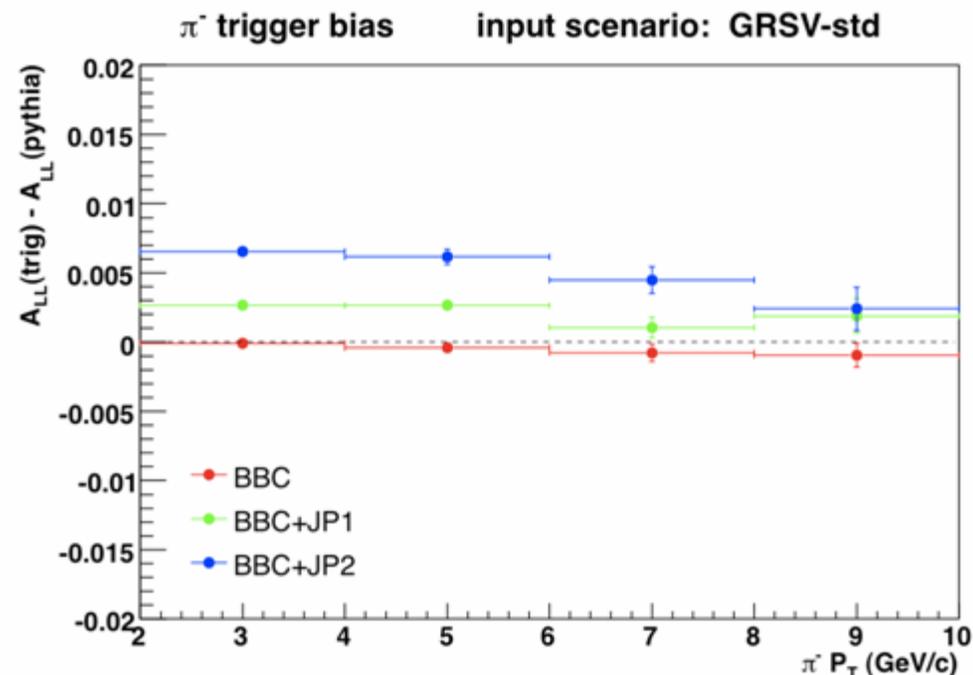
★ STAR



❖ Also disfavors GRSV-MAX scenario

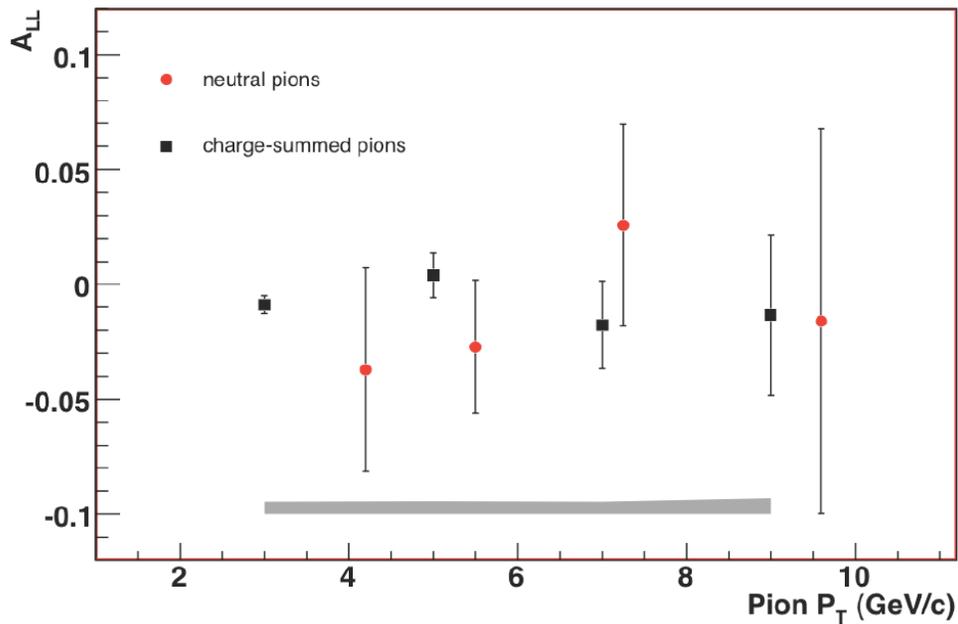
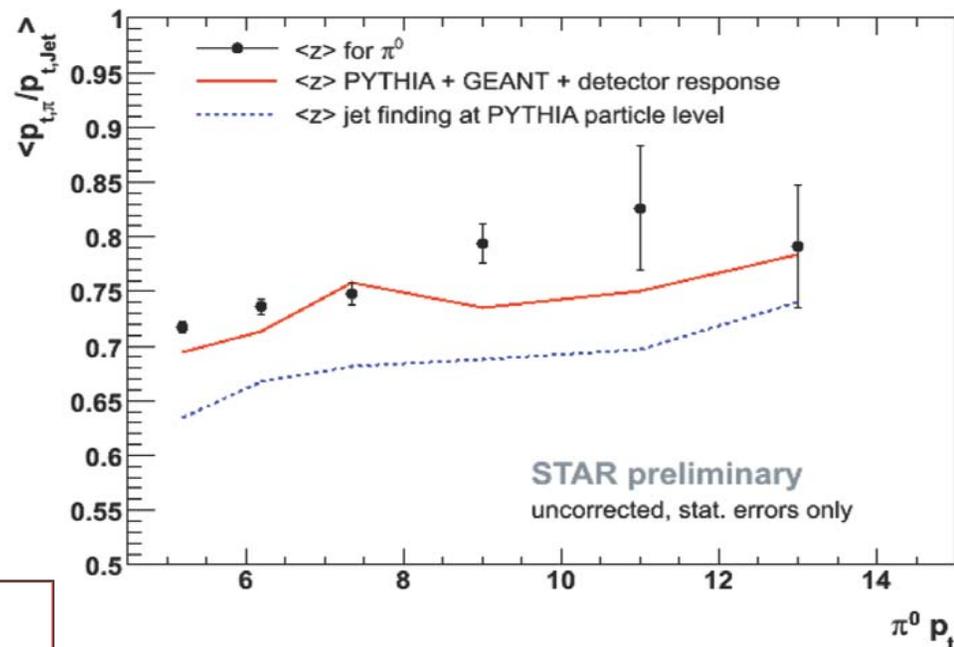
Trigger bias in inclusive π^\pm production at mid-rapidity

- Majority of pions are sub-leading particles in trigger jet
 - Significant statistics from “away-side”, un-triggered jet as well
- Calculate A_{LL} in simulation with and without trigger requirement
- Bias estimated using average of GRSV-min and GRSV-std scenarios
- $3.0 - 7.3 \times 10^{-3}$ as a function of p_T and charge sign



Charged and neutral pions at mid-rapidity

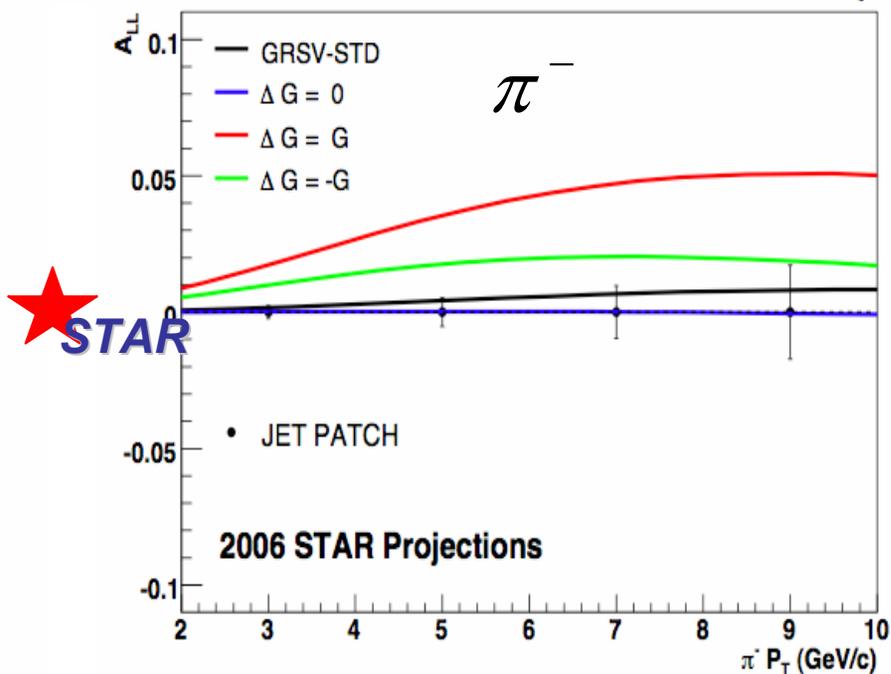
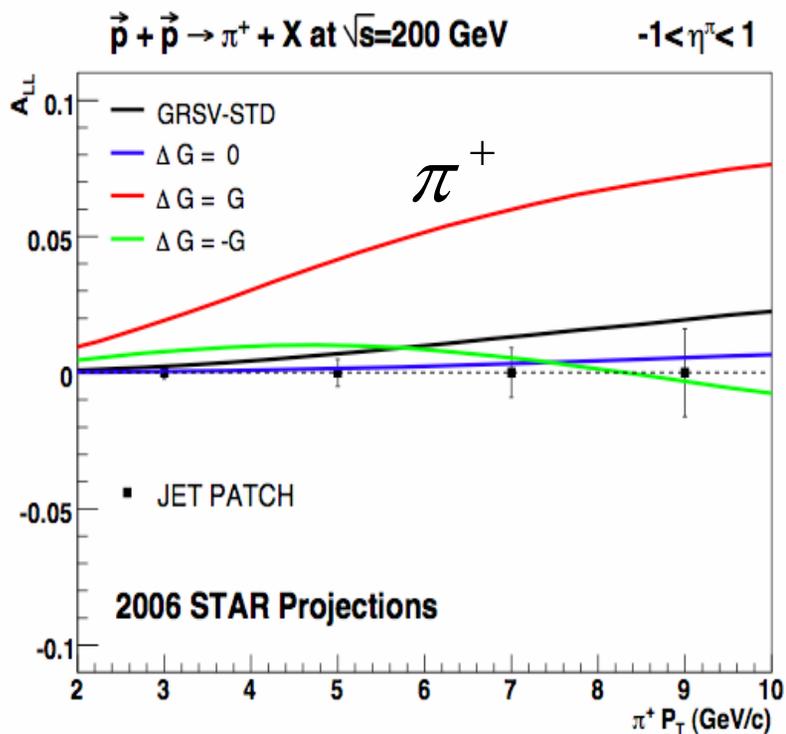
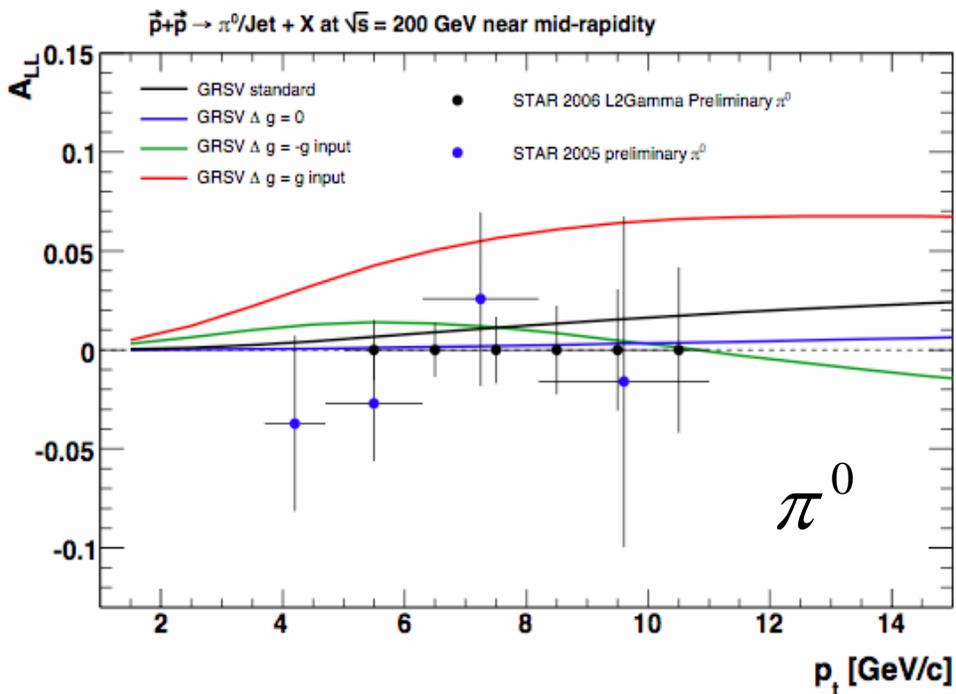
- ❖ $\langle z \rangle$ is the mean ratio of $\pi^0 p_T$ to Jet p_T
- ❖ Energetic π^0 carry a significant fraction of the total transverse momentum of their associated jet



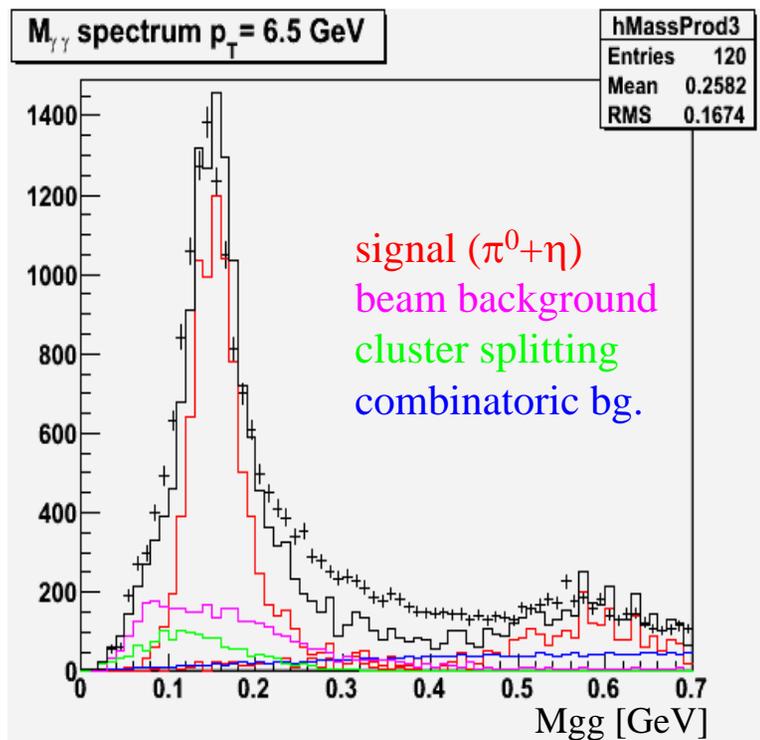
- ❖ Asymmetries between charged (averaged between π^+ and π^- asymmetries) and neutral pions are consistent

Inclusive πA_{LL} Sensitivity in 2006 Data at mid-rapidity

- Dramatic increase in precision in Run 2006



Inclusive π^0 production in the EEMC

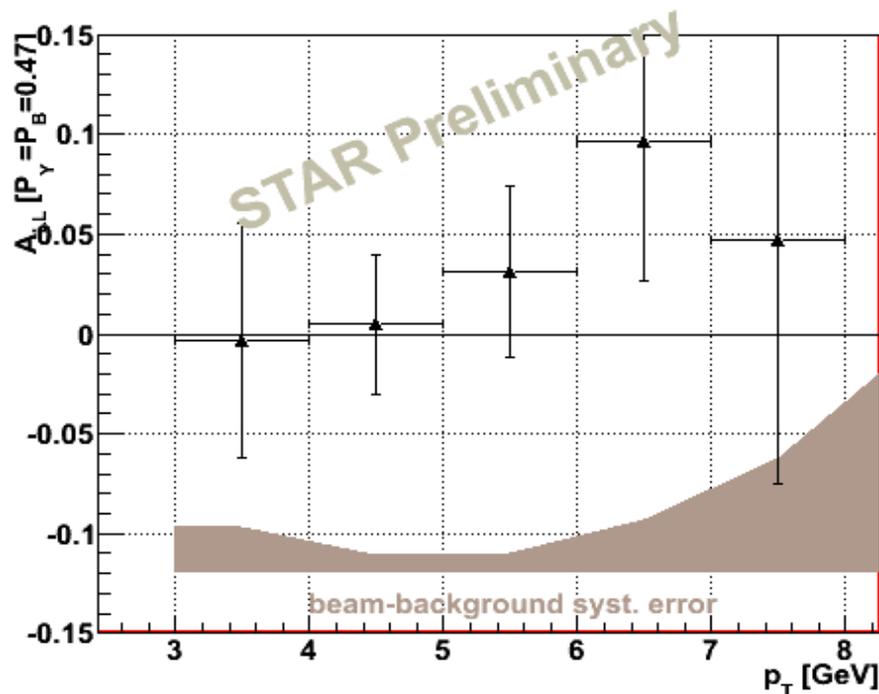


➤ Systematic uncertainties dominated by beam background

➤ Several improvements in Run 6 such as reduction in beam background (due to added shielding in the tunnels) and increase in luminosity and polarization

$M_{\gamma\gamma}$ invariant mass ($\pi^0+\eta$) with different background scenarios :

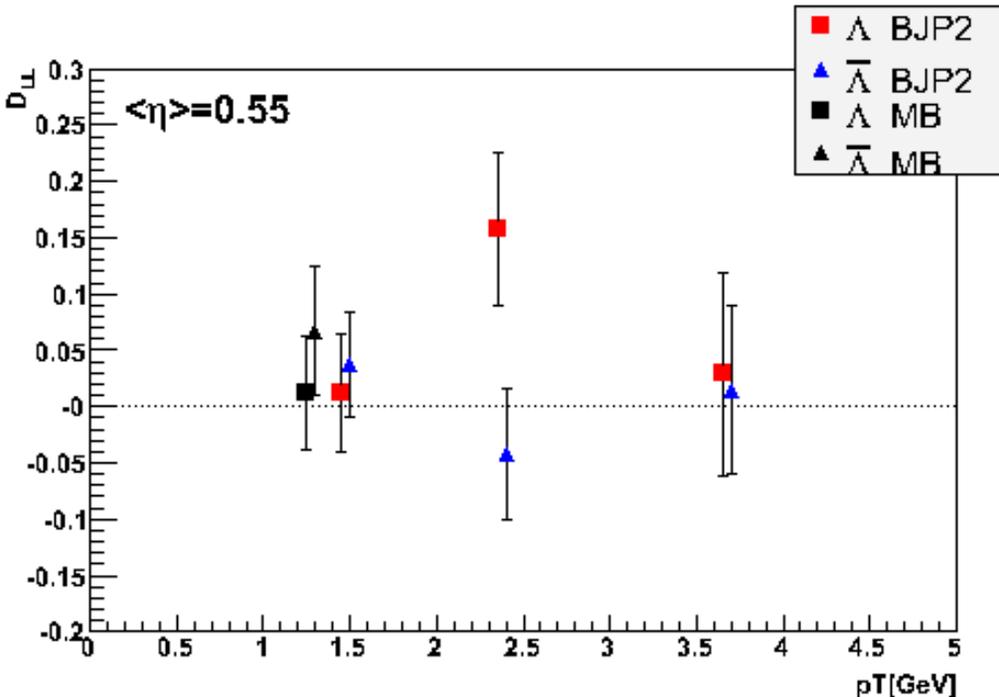
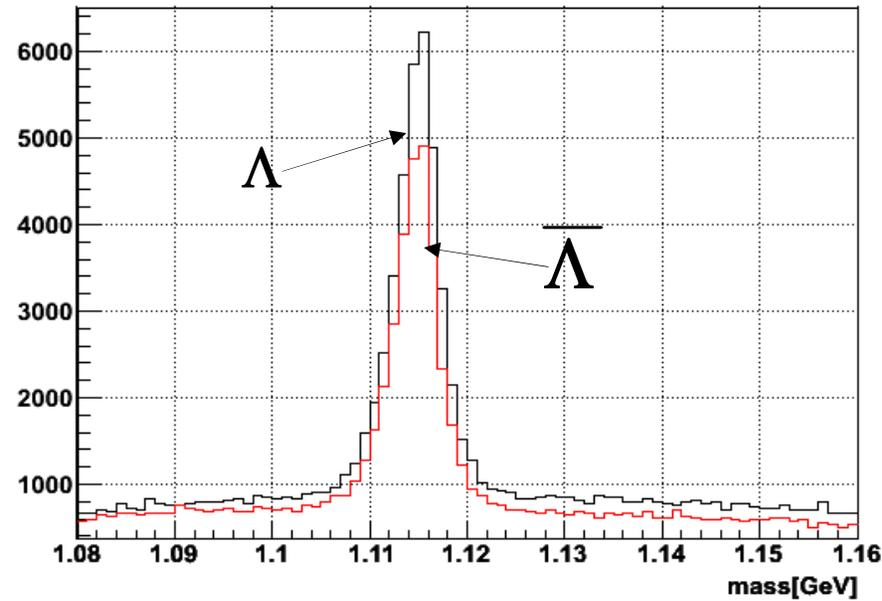
- Beam background (*dedicated runs with : HT2+no BBC coincidence*)
- Cluster splitting
- Combinatory background



Inclusive $\Lambda / \bar{\Lambda}$ production

- Measurement of the transfer of beam polarization to $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ hyperon which provides sensitivity to $\Delta s(\Delta \bar{s})$
- Λ is expected to be dominated by u quark, while $\bar{\Lambda}$ plays a dominant role for $\bar{\Lambda}$ production.

$$D_{LL} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^+ X} - \sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^- X}}{\sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^+ X} + \sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^- X}}$$



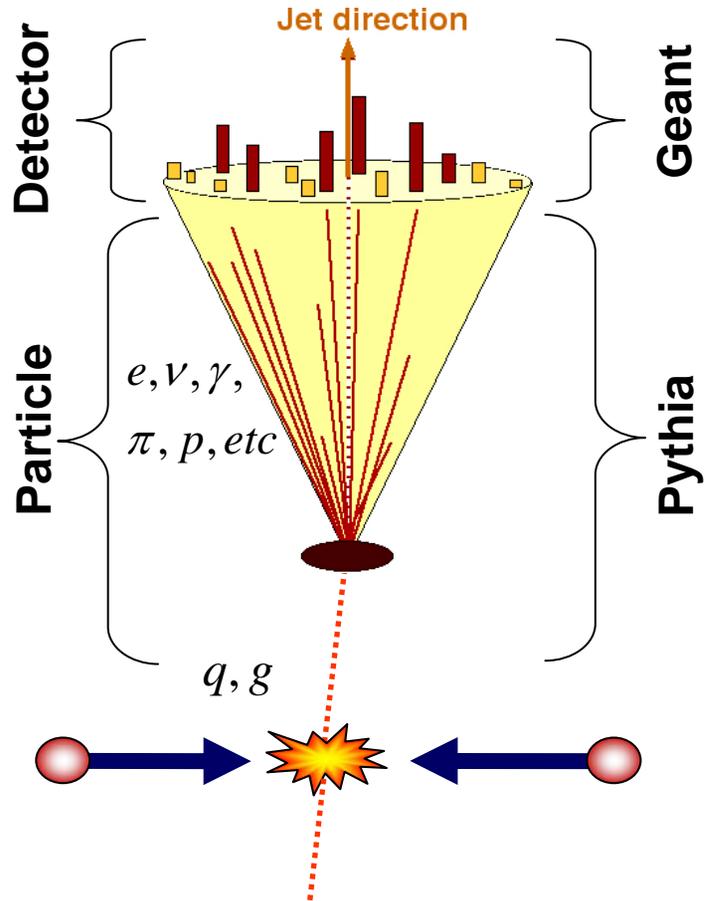
- $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ is reconstructed by pairing TPC tracks + topological cuts at STAR ($|\eta| < 1$)
- K_s^0 (spin=0) sample used for systematic check

Jet reconstruction in STAR

✓ STAR is capable of full jet reconstruction

Data jets

MC jets

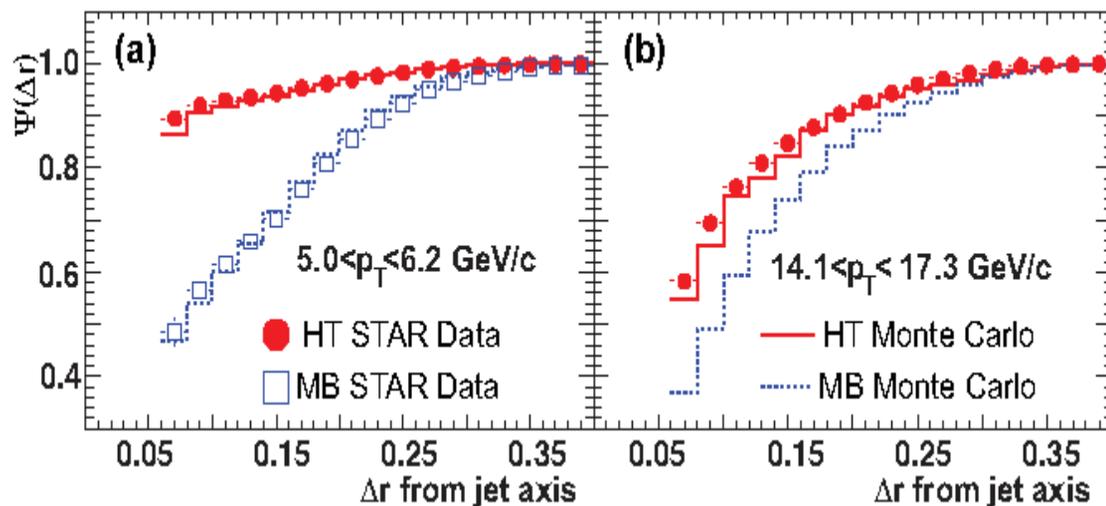


Midpoint cone algorithm

(Adapted from Tevatron II - hep-ex/0005012)

- Seed energy = 0.5 GeV
- Cone radius (R)=0.4 in η - ϕ
- Splitting/merging fraction $f=0.5$

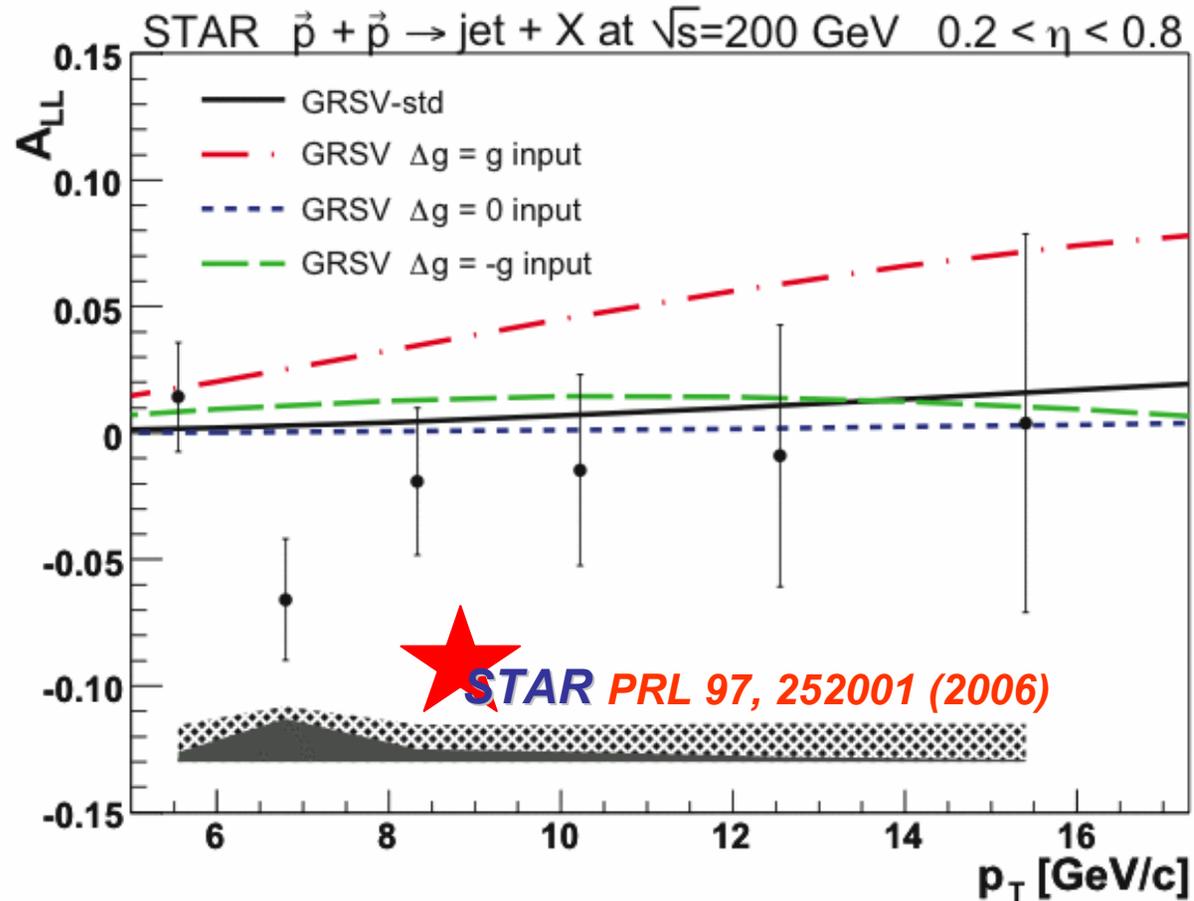
Use **Pythia** (6.205 - CDF Tune A) + **GEANT** (Geisha) to quantify detector response



❖ Data well described by MC

First inclusive jet results at RHIC

➤ Inclusive A_{LL}^{jets} from 2003+2004 data

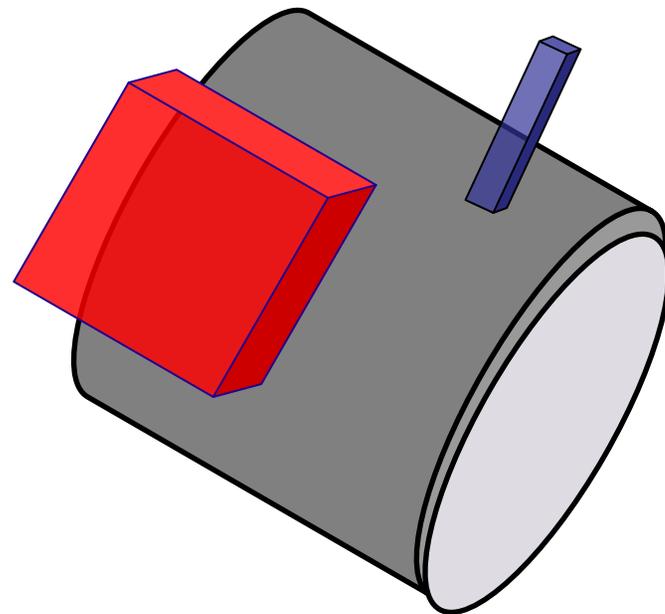


❖ A_{LL}^{jet} disfavors GRSV-max ($\Delta g=g$) evaluation ($\chi^2/ndf \approx 3$)

STAR jet reconstruction -- 2005

Triggers

- BBC coincidence required for all triggers
- **High Tower** (0.05x0.05) : H1/2 ($E_T^{thr} > 2.8 / 3.8$ GeV)
Requires hard neutral fragmentation
- **Jet Patch** (1.0 x 1.0) : JP1/2 ($E_T^{thr} > 4 / 5.5$ GeV)
Allows for cluster of softer fragmentation

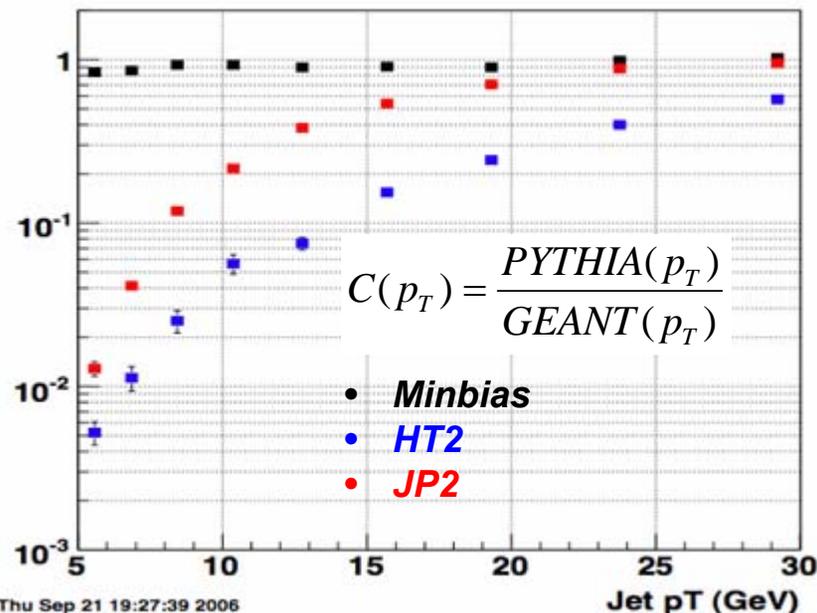


Cuts

- BBC time bin (~a vertex cut) + recons. vertex found
- Software trigger: select jets responsible for event triggers
- Jet centroid: $0.2 < \eta < 0.8$ (reduces detector edges)
- Jet neutral energy fraction:
 $E_{jet}(BEMC)/E_{jet}(total) < 0.8$

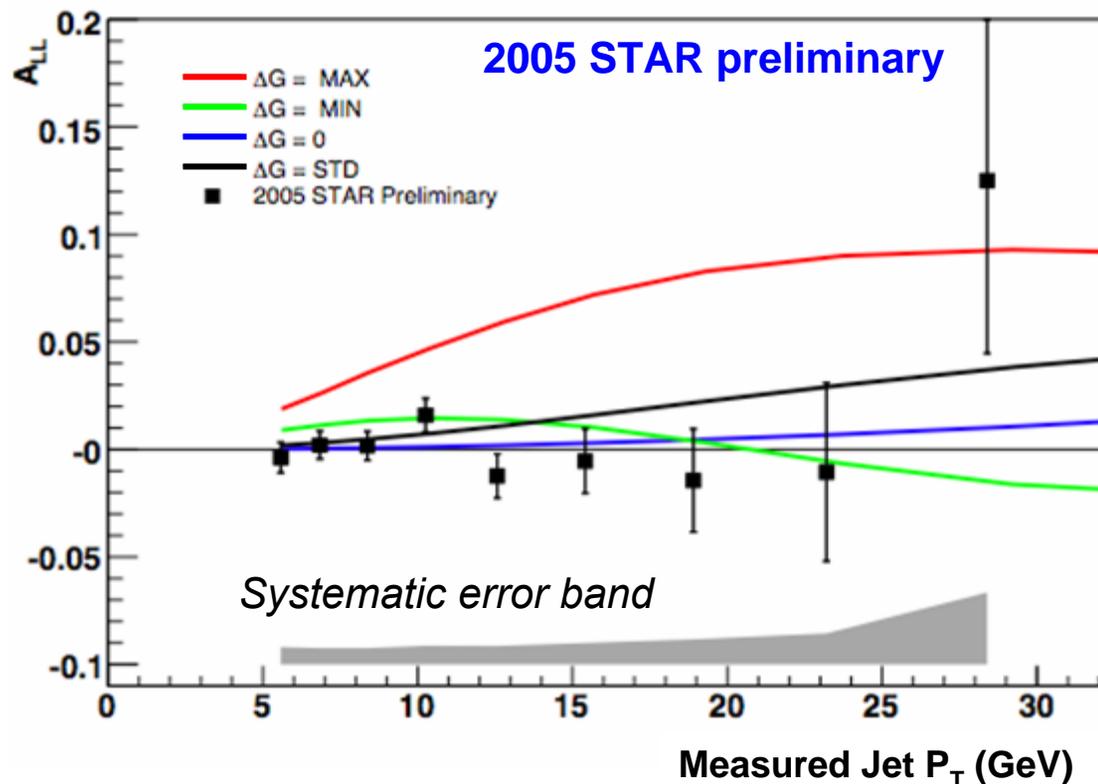
Statistics

- 1.6 pb^{-1} after run selection
- $\langle P_B P_\gamma \rangle \approx 0.25$
- 1.97 M events (post-cuts)
- 1.39 M in JP2
- ~2% of jet events contain multiple jets



2005 Inclusive jet ALL at mid-rapidity

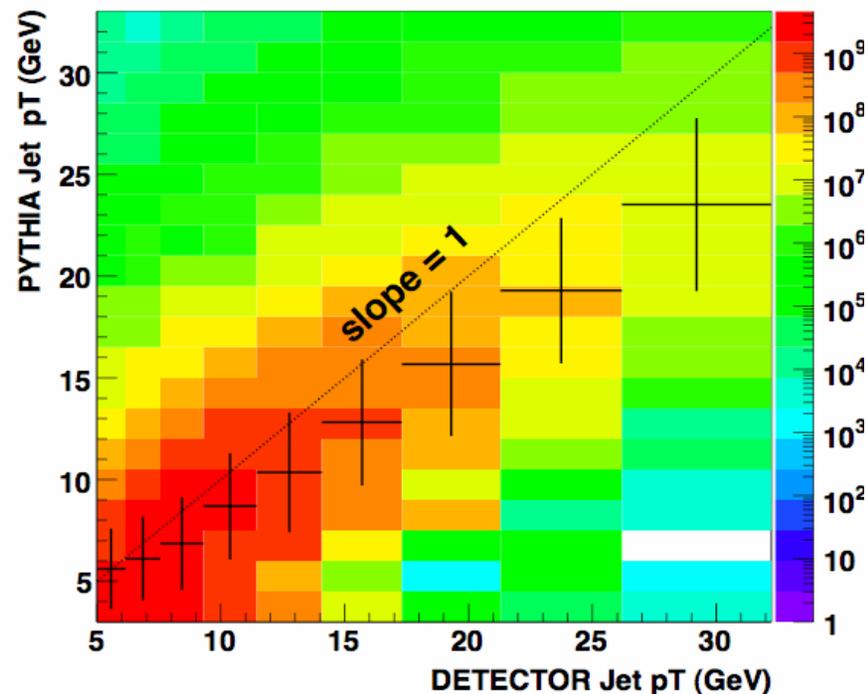
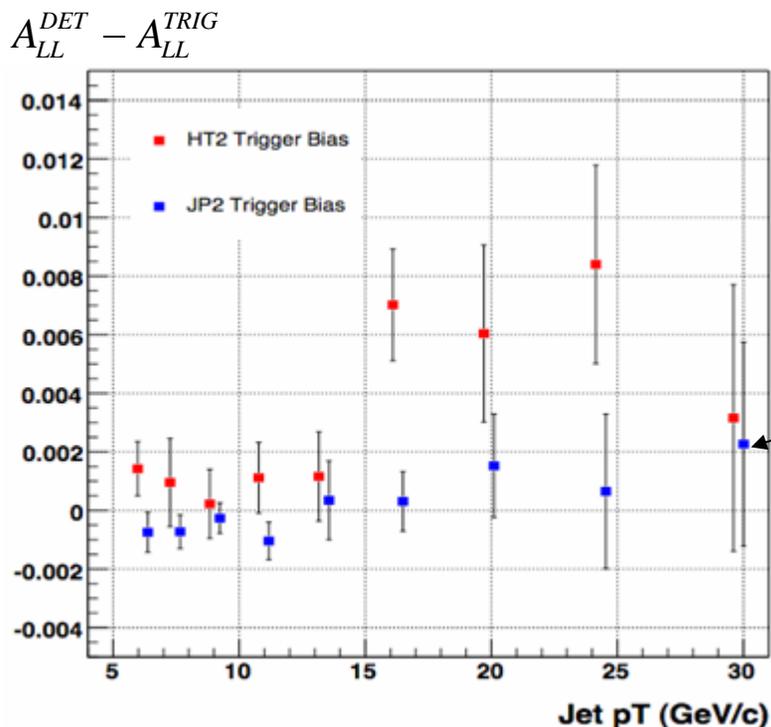
Systematic	($\times 10^{-3}$)
False Asymmetries	<6.5 (p_T dept
Reconstruction + Trigger Bias	2-12 (p_T dependent)
Non-long Polarization	3
Relative Luminosity	2
Backgrounds	<1



- **Error bars are statistical**
- **Systematic band includes 25% scale error from polarization**

Reconstruction + Trigger Bias (dominant systematic)

- Jet reconstruction bias : Detector and jet reconstruction algorithm overestimate jet p_T .
- 25% Jet Resolution and Steeply falling jet p_T distribution causes a 20% increase in p_T
- ❖ Difference between $A_{LL}(\text{detector})$ and $A_{LL}(\text{particle})$



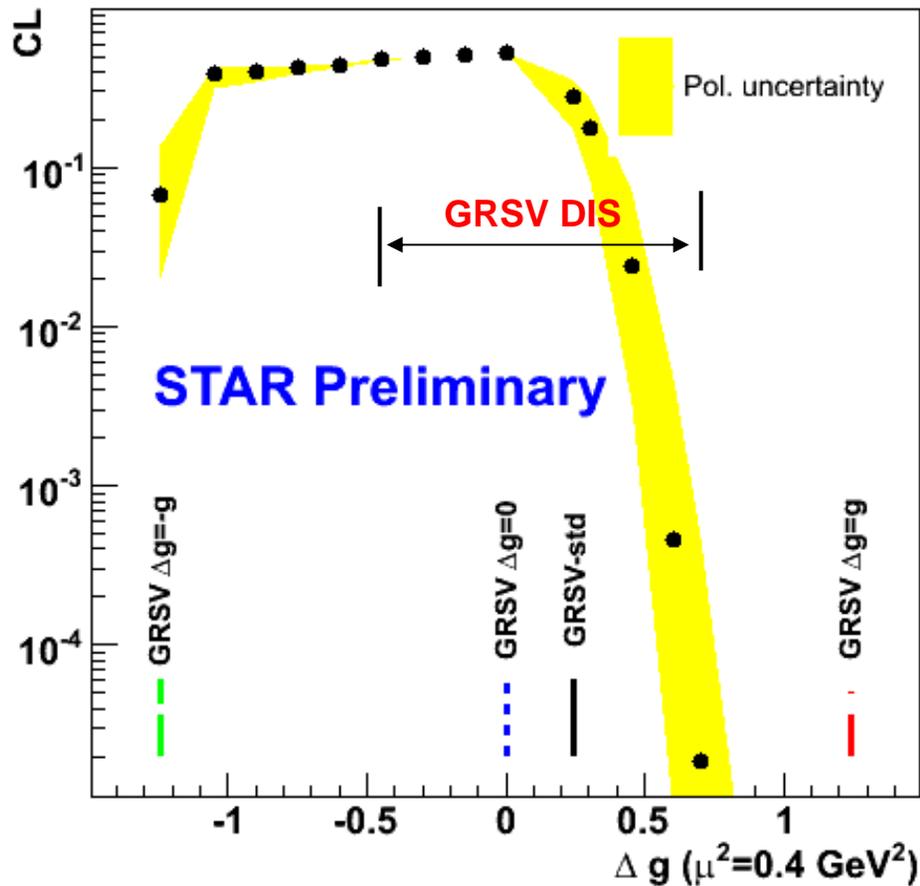
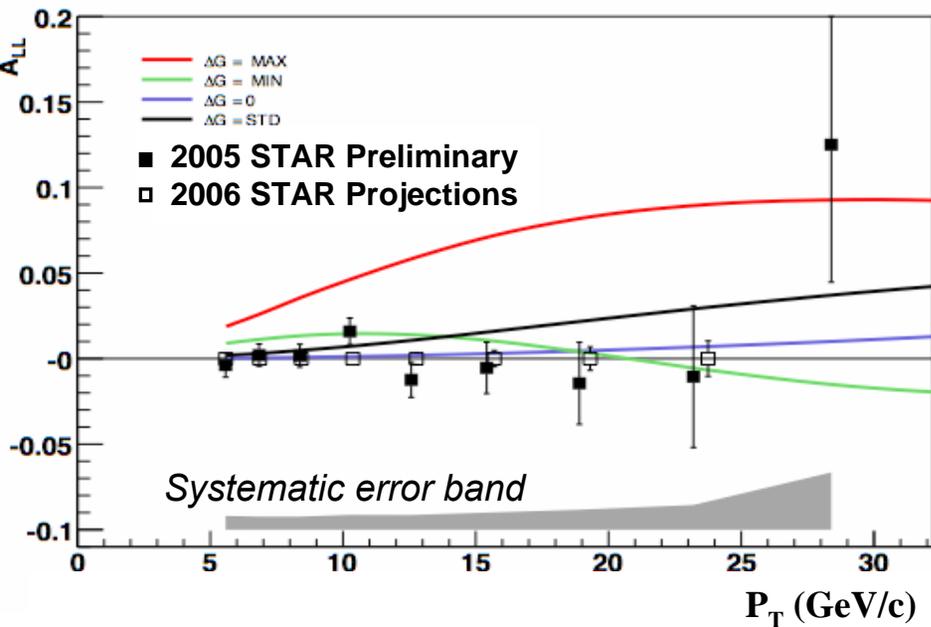
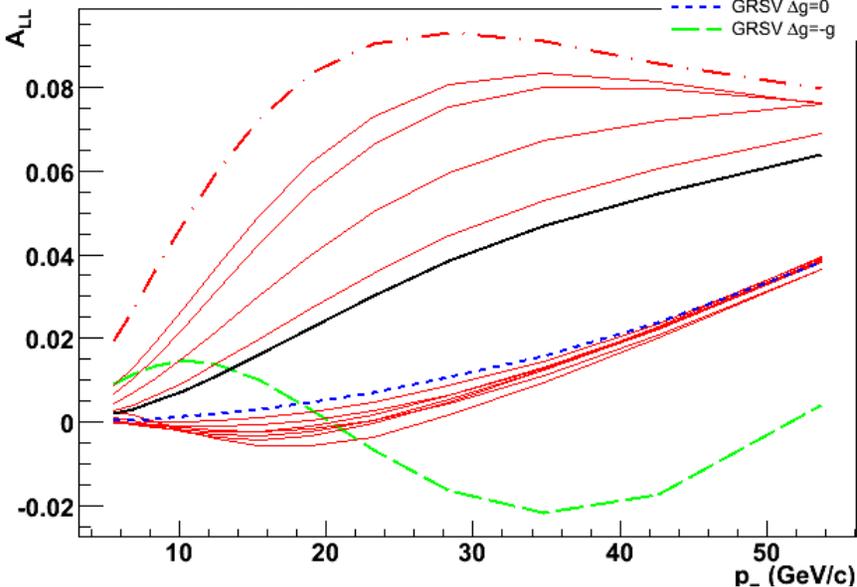
- Trigger bias : Each trigger is sensitive to different sub-processes (qq/qg/gg).
- Small variations as a function of the trigger or underlying partonic process
- ❖ Difference between $A_{LL}(\text{trigger})$ and $A_{LL}(\text{detector})$

$$\text{Total systematic : } \delta A_{LL} = A_{LL}^{\text{PARTICLE}} - A_{LL}^{\text{TRIGGER}}$$

Constraint on ΔG

Vogelsang and Stratmann

GRSV $\Delta g=g$
 GRSV-std
 GRSV $\Delta g=0$
 GRSV $\Delta g=-g$



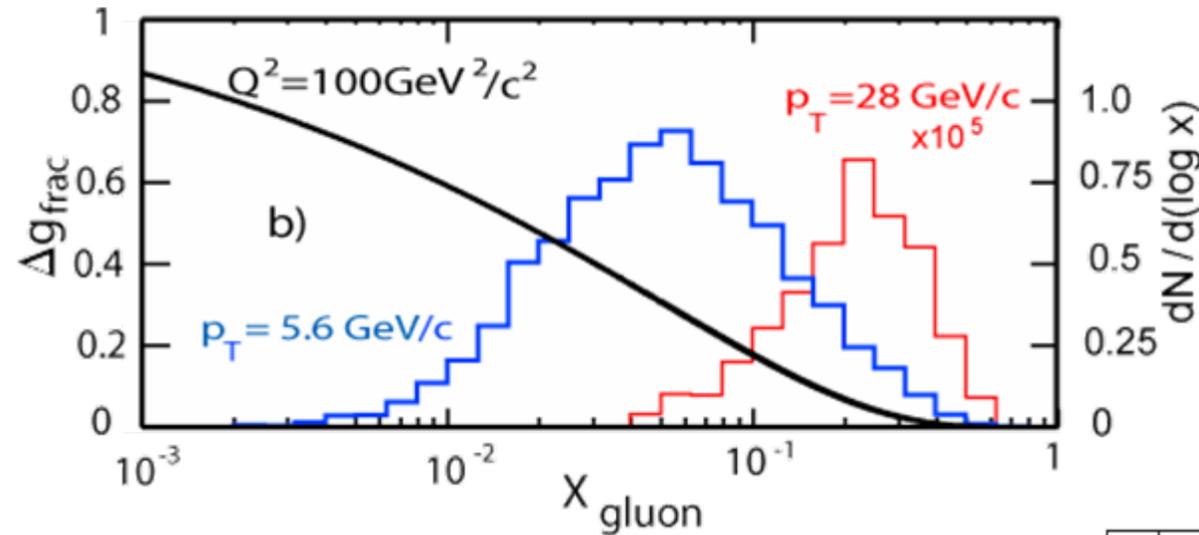
GRSV DIS best fit=0.24

$1\sigma = -0.45$ to 0.7

PRD 63, 094005 (2001)

➤ Significant new constraints on ΔG when compared to predictions derived from one global fit to DIS data

Fundamental Limit



❖ *The inclusive measurements give sensitivity to the integral of ΔG over a broad range*

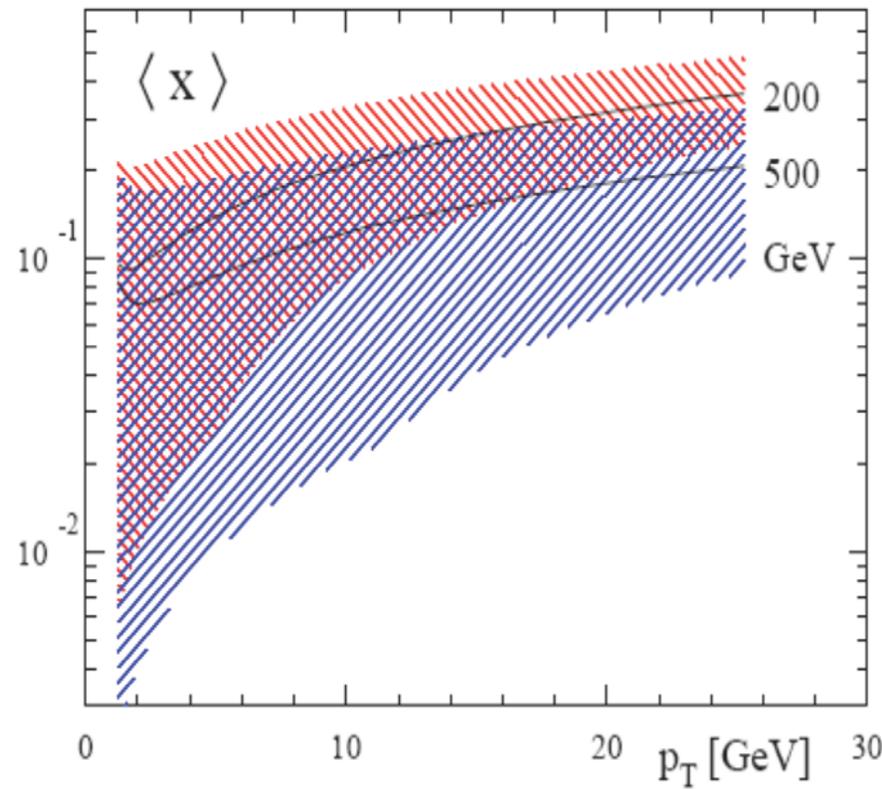
➤ *Need coincidence measurements (di-jets and γ +Jets) to determine $\Delta G(x)$.*

➤ *γ +Jets are easier to interpret but require larger statistics than have been sampled to date*

□ *Run 6 data will be used for algorithm development*

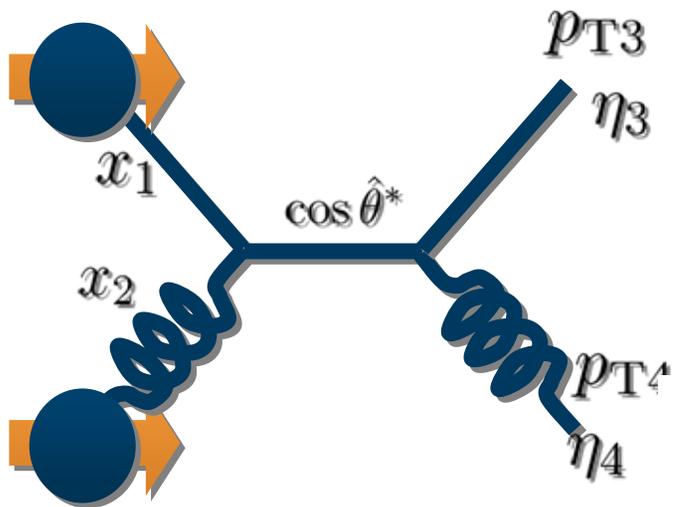
□ *Physics in Run8+*

➤ *Di-Jets are more plentiful and we started on them in Run6*



Di-Jets

❖ Access to parton kinematics



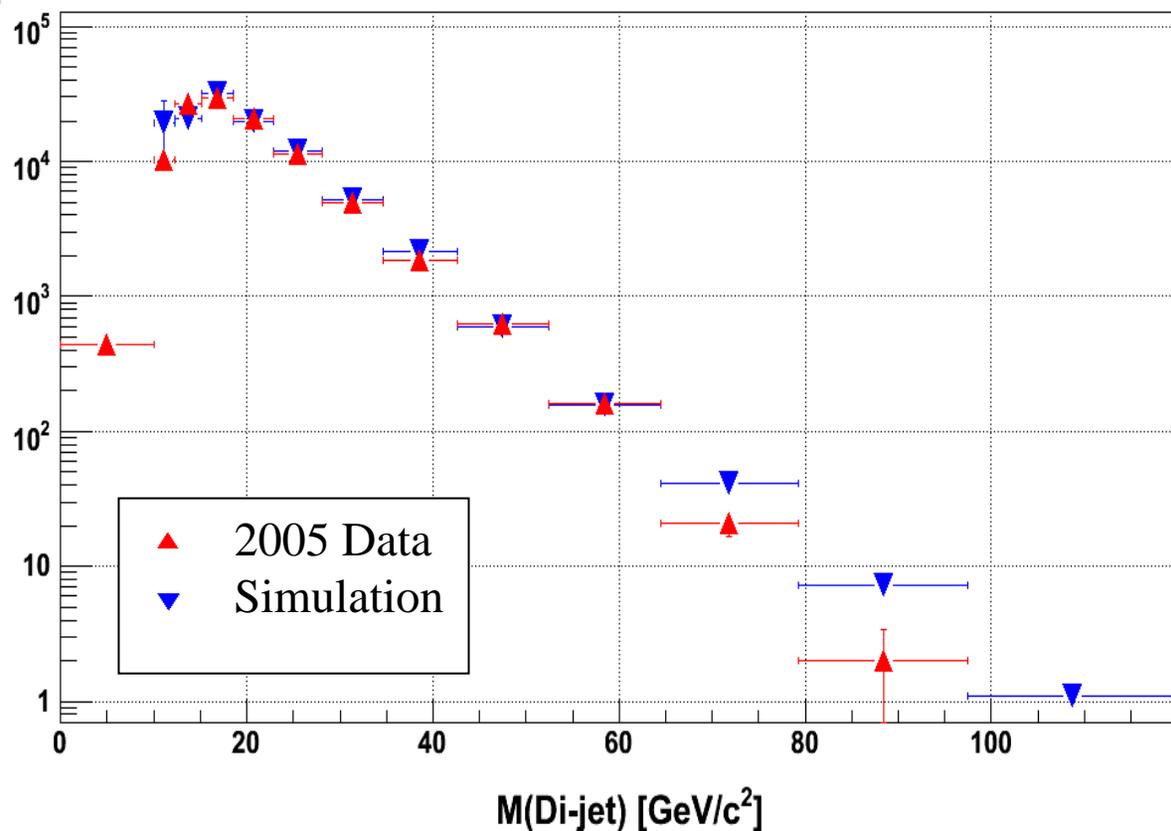
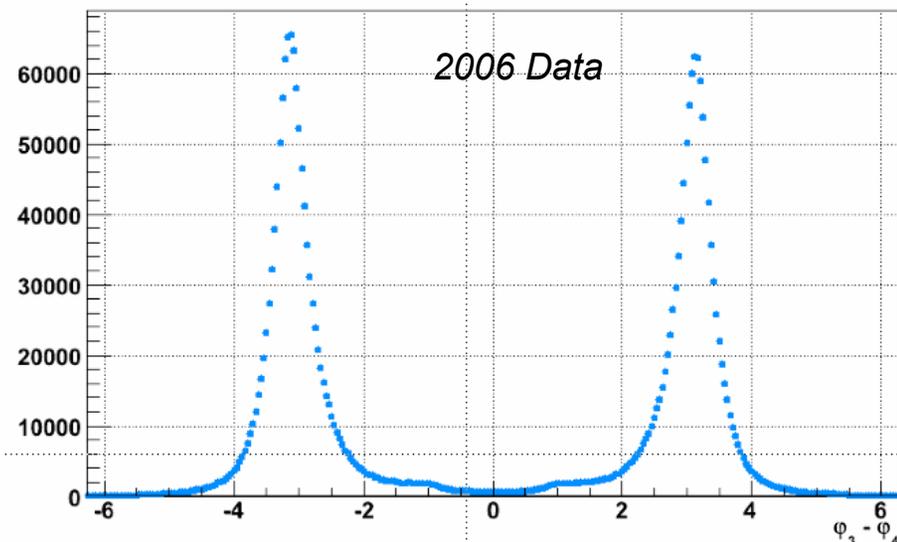
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}(p_{T3}e^{\eta_3} + p_{T4}e^{\eta_4})$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}(p_{T3}e^{-\eta_3} + p_{T4}e^{-\eta_4})$$

$$\log \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \eta_3 + \eta_4$$

$$\cos \theta^* = \tanh \frac{\eta_3 - \eta_4}{2}$$

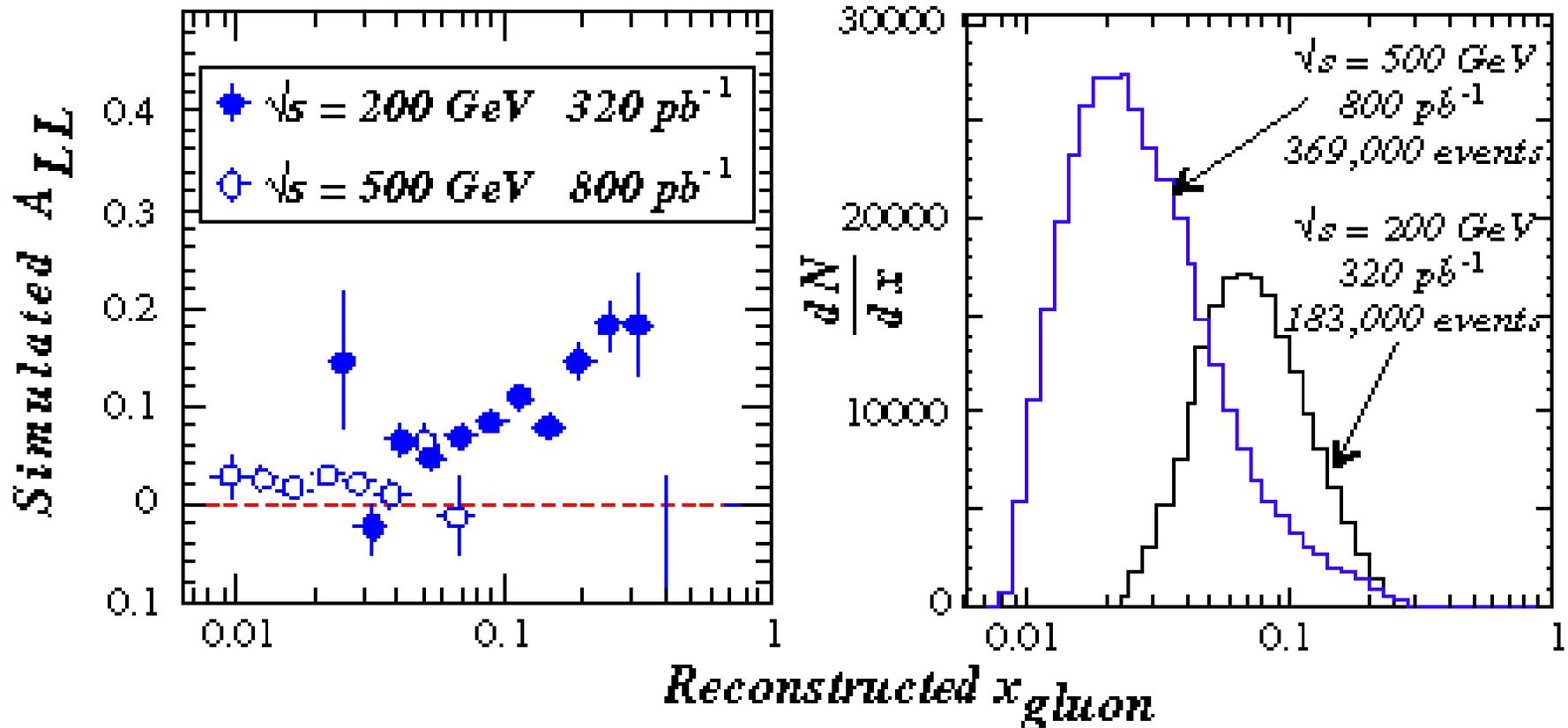
$$M = \sqrt{x_1 x_2 s}$$



$\Delta G(x)$ determination via A_{LL} in

$$\vec{p} + \vec{p} \rightarrow \gamma + jet + X$$

See talk by Jason Webb
this afternoon



- *Run 2006* \Rightarrow first good γ and γ -jet samples to tune algorithms, test γ/π^0 vs. p_T
- 80 pb⁻¹ at 200 GeV with 70% mean polarization during the next two years. We need to optimize triggers between di-jets and γ -Jets to maximize our sensitivity to $\Delta G(x)$.

Summary & Outlook

- **NLO pQCD describes hadron cross sections at RHIC**
 - *Jets, π^0 , π^\pm at mid-rapidity*
- **STAR longitudinal spin program**
 - *We have ruled out maximum gluon polarization (GRSV-MAX) scenario in 2003/2004 data*
 - *2005 data provide significant new constraints on ΔG when compared to predictions derived from one global fit to DIS data*
 - **STAR A_{LL} measurements: Important contribution to understanding of ΔG !**
- **Outlook**
 - *In 2008-09, STAR longitudinal spin measurements will focus on A_{LL} for di-jet and γ +jet production – leading order sensitivity to $\Delta G(x)$*