Spin Physics with Jets at STAR

Geary Eppley (for the STAR Collaboration)
Rice University, Houston TX 77005

The spin physics program from jet detection at STAR is presented in order of increasing luminosity requirements, hence by year. **(1)** In year 1 it will be technically feasible, given one transversely polarized beam and collisions, for STAR to measure A_T with the baseline detector. In excess of 10k low p_T (> 15 GeV) jet events can be accumulated in several days at low luminosity. A measurement of A_T consistent with zero will place a limit on higher twist effects that could complicate the subsequent measurements of A_{LL}. **(2)** In year 2, A_{LL} can be measured from an inclusive low p_T jet sample giving an indication of the magnitude of ΔG in the neighborhood of $x = 0.1$. Since the observable A_{LL} is quadratic in ΔG, this result will not determine the sign of ΔG. **(3)** In year 2 and beyond, a high statistics dijet sample, > 10M events, can be used to determine A_{LL} as a function of x partons for $0.05 < x < 0.25$. Cuts are imposed on the sample to insure that the jets represent the partons from the hard scattering: no third jet, p_T balance, back-to-back in ϕ. Assuming a sign for ΔG or using the sign determined by the direct photon analysis, $\Delta G(x)$ may be extracted from the data subject to uncertainties in the production processes and in the polarized quark distributions. **(4)** Given integrated luminosity of 800 pb^{-1} per year, it should be possible to measure A_{pv} from a high p_T (> 45 GeV) inclusive jet sample as described in the subsequent 5 pages. (For motivation see the previous talk by J.M. Virey.) Page 1 shows the $\hat{p_T}$ distribution for an event sample passing a level 0 trigger using the electromagnetic calorimeter. At the level 3 trigger were track information from the TPC is available, jets are reconstructed and an event sample is selected with $p_T^J > 45$ GeV, see page 2. The calculation of the standard model (SM) A_{pv} expected in this sample is shown on pages 3 and 4. The last figure (p. 5) shows the departure from SM A_{pv} as a function of $M_{Z'}$ for $\hat{p_T} = 60$, 80, and 100 GeV. For $M_{Z'} = 600$ GeV, the observed A_{pv} increases 30% therefore a measurement to $< 10\%$ uncertainty is required to look for this effect. As pointed out by Virey, current limits from $p\bar{p}$ colliders assume SM couplings for new Z'. Since this coupling is not determined by theory, there is a substantial window of opportunity at RHIC to search for these effects. **(5)** The third fundamental leading twist partonic structure function $h_1(x)$ may be determined from A_{TT} measured in high p_T dijet events.

Parity-violating spin asymmetries

BNL
4-28-98

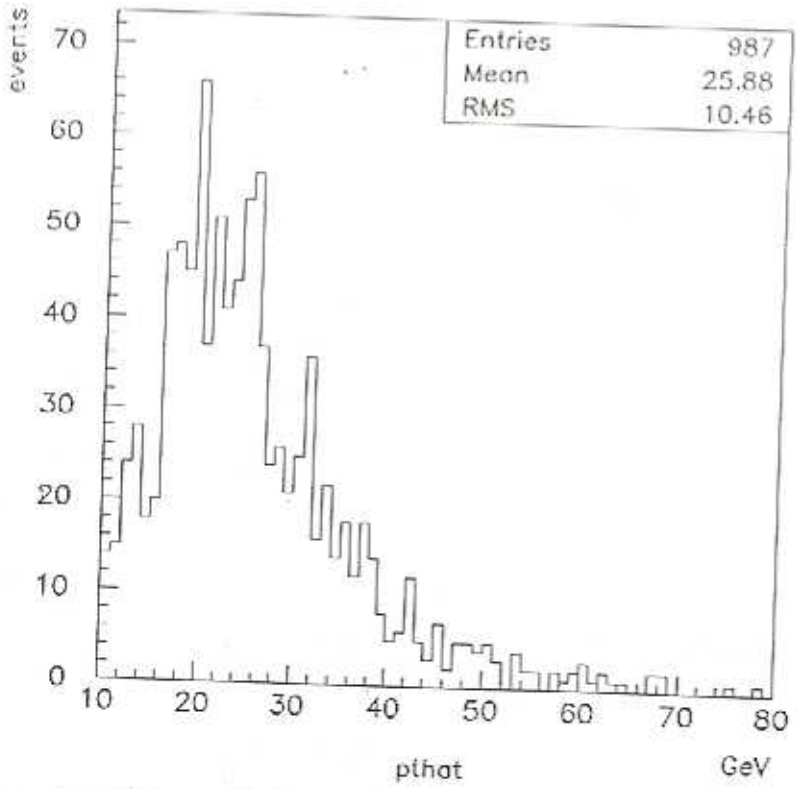
- pp scattering at $\sqrt{s} = 500\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- polarized protons
- inclusive jet production
- Parity-violating asymmetry

GEARY EPPLEY
RICE UNIVERSITY

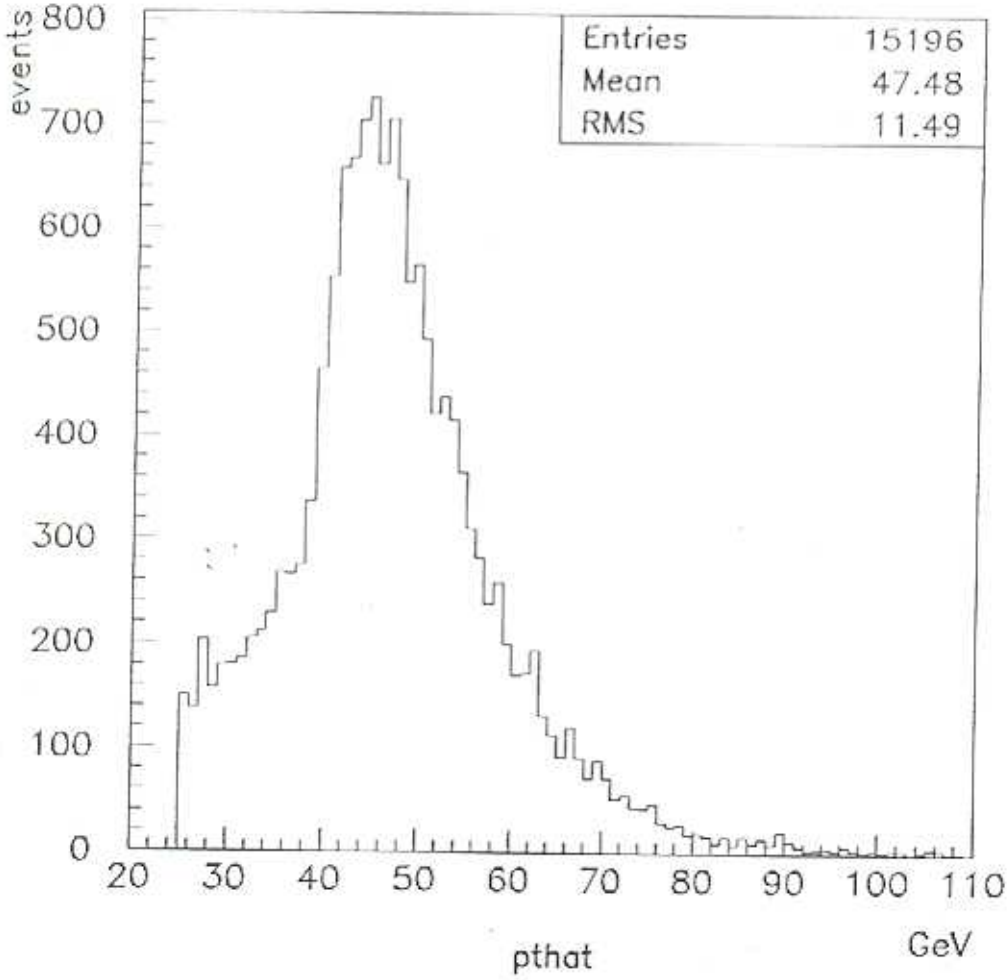
$$A_{\mathrm{LL}}^{\mathrm{PV}} = \frac{d\sigma_{--} - d\sigma_{++}}{d\sigma_{--} + d\sigma_{++}}$$

STAR

- Largest effect: t-channel, same flavor, interference between g and Z



Select events passing a level 0 trigger tower .8x.8 in EM calorimeter



Select events with a jet, $R = .7$
$E_T > 45$ GeV $|\eta| < 0.8$

the trigger is 50% efficient but there is 33% dead time

Calculation of A_{PV}:

- Numerator

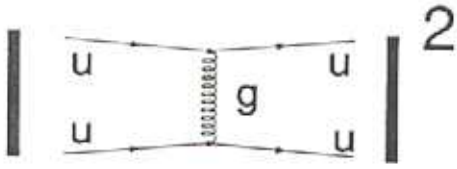
$$\int(\mathrm{u}\,\Delta\mathrm{u})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gZ}}^{\mathrm{uu}\to\mathrm{uu}}+\int(\mathrm{d}\,\Delta\mathrm{d})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gZ}}^{\mathrm{dd}\to\mathrm{dd}}+\int(\mathrm{u}\,\Delta\mathrm{d},\mathrm{d}\,\Delta\mathrm{u})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gW}}^{\mathrm{ud}\to\mathrm{ud}}$$

- Denominator

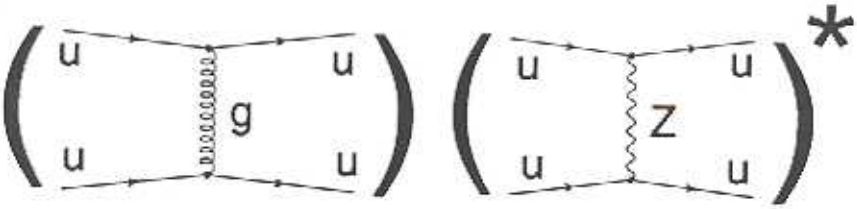
$$\int(\mathrm{u}\,\mathrm{u})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gg}}^{\mathrm{uu}\to\mathrm{uu}}+\int(\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{d})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gg}}^{\mathrm{dd}\to\mathrm{dd}}+\int(\mathrm{u}\,\mathrm{d})\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gg}}^{\mathrm{ud}\to\mathrm{ud}}$$

where *e.g.*

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gg}}^{\mathrm{uu}\to\mathrm{uu}} \propto$$



$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\hat{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{T}}}\right)_{\mathrm{gZ}}^{\mathrm{uu}\to\mathrm{uu}} \propto$$



$$\propto (C_L^u)^2-(C_R^u)^2$$

$$\mathrm{C_L^u}=\tfrac{1}{2}-\tfrac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_{\mathrm{W}}\approx 0.35 \qquad \mathrm{C_R^u}=-\tfrac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_{\mathrm{W}}\approx -0.16$$

$800\ pb^{-1}$: ++ +- -+ --

$16\ nb \times 800 pb^{-1} \times \underbrace{33\%}_{\text{trigger}} = 4M$ events

2M for A_{PV}

$A_{PV}(\hat{p}_T)$:

$\hat{p}_T =$ (GeV)	A_{PV}
35	.0007
45	.0018
55	.004
65	.007
75	.012
85	.019
95	.026
105	.036

$A_{PV}(E_T^1 > 45 GeV) = 0.003 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.0006$ (sys)

systematic error :

10% P and $\mathcal{L}$

12% threshold uncertainty

4% jet energy scale

3% neutral hadrons

15% PDF's

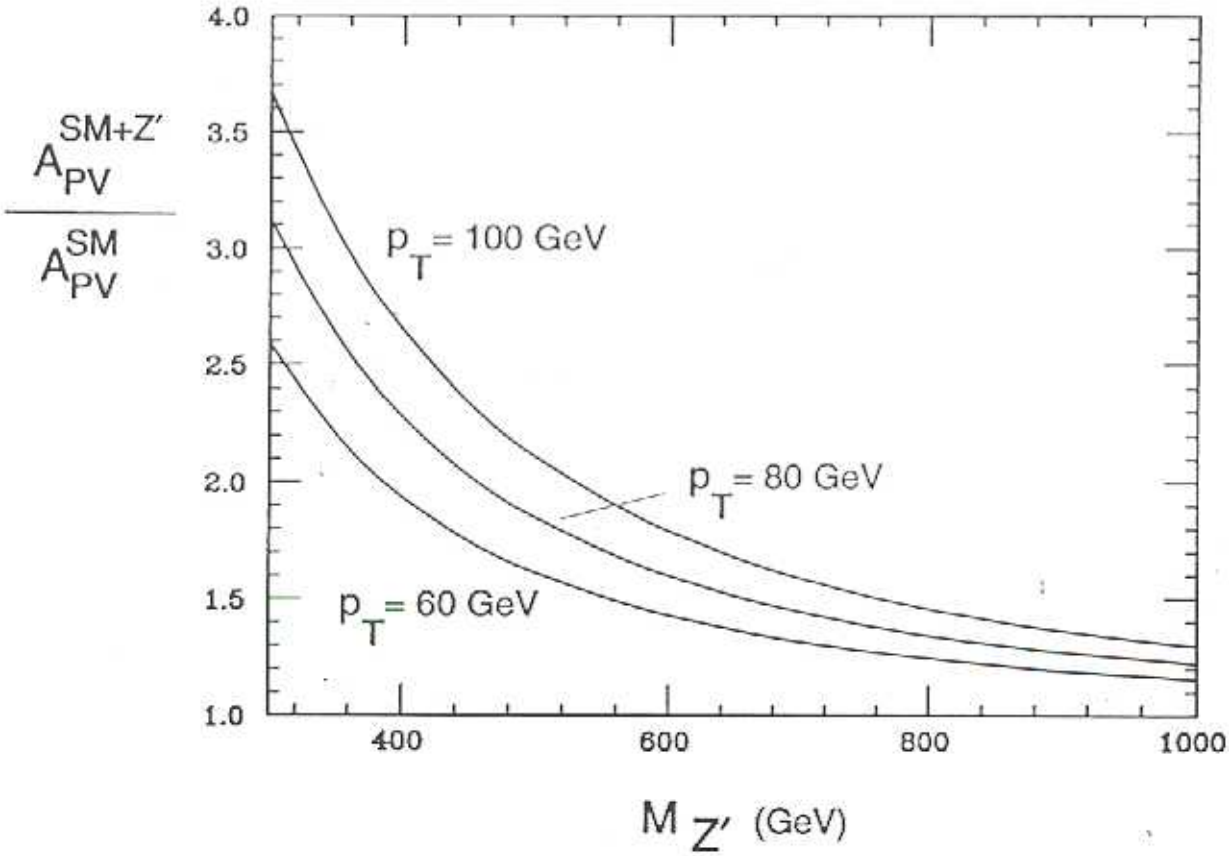
Leptophobic Z'

[Lopez-Nanopoulos, hep-ph/9605359]

- Leptophobia is *natural* in flipped SU(5)

$$10 = \{\begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}, d_R, \nu_R\}; \quad \bar{5} = \{\begin{pmatrix} e_L \\ \nu_L \end{pmatrix}, u_R\}; \quad 1 = e_R$$

Leptons (L) uncharged $\Rightarrow$ Z' must not "see" $\bar{5}$
Z' may "see" 10: several quarks (no leptons)



For 600 GeV leptophobic Z', just above current Fermilab reach:

$A_{PV} = 0.004$ in standard model: 0.003

Need at least a 10% measurement to see this.

Could large CP-violation be detected in polarized proton collisions at RHIC?

V. L. Rykov [1]

Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48201, USA

The measurable asymmetries which could be an indication of CP- and/or T-violation in charged current leptoproduction by polarized protons are discussed.

Summary

What is discussed?

- The single- and double-spin leptoproduction asymmetries and their relative sensitivities to CP-odd terms of the phenomenological charged current lagrangian.
- Crude estimates for spurious "T-odd-like" asymmetries due to initial and final state interactions and the possible ways to distinguish them from the true CP-violating effects.

What is not discussed?

- The nature of CP-violating phenomenological terms (Higgs, Leptoquarks, Supersymmetry, ...).
- The (model dependent) limits to CP-odd asymmetries at the energy scale of $W^{\pm}/Z^0$ mass, arising from low energy searches for CP- and T-violation.
- The dilution of asymmetries due to (strong/loose?) correlations of quarks' and antiquarks' polarizations to the polarizations of colliding protons.

Conclusion

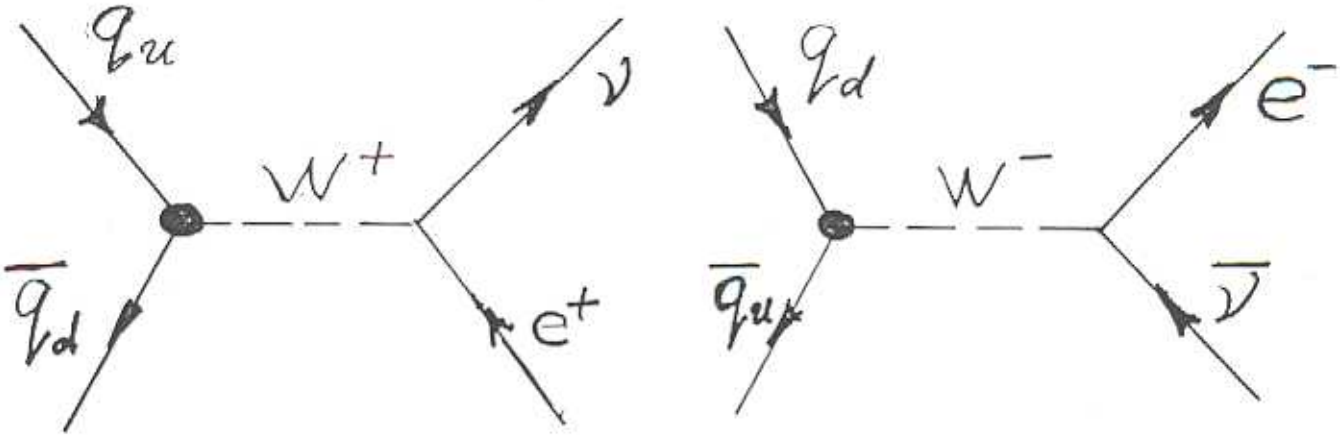
(i) The measurement of T-odd correlations on the order of at least $\sim 10^{-2}$ is possible in polarized proton collisions at RHIC.
(ii) The observation of nonzero T-odd correlations in $W^{\pm} \to e(\mu)\nu$ mode would be a strong indication of CP- and/or T-violation at about the weak coupling scale.

Issues to address in more details

(i) RHIC sensitivity to the broken CP- and/or T-symmetries in both quark and lepton coupling sectors, including also hadron decay modes of $W^{\pm}$ (and probably even Z^0 ?) bosons.
(ii) Separation of "true" T-odd correlation from the "spurious" asymmetries.
(iii) Systematic errors due to the experimental tolerances (spin alignment, etc)
(iv) Predictions of various models as well as the limitations to CP- and/or T-violating asymmetries at RHIC energies, arising from the earlier accomplished experiments.
(v) Search for other CP- and T-violating processes that might be potentially interesting for Spin Physics Program at RHIC.
(vi) ...(???)

[1] Phone: (313)–577–2781; fax: (313)–577–0711; e-mail: rykov@physics.wayne.edu

If free polarized quarks could be collided at RHIC



Disclamer: There is (almost?) no hope to measure at RHIC *CP*-violating asymmetries due to *CP*-odd phase in CKM-matrix.

<u>*T*-odd correlations in $q\overline{q}$ C.M. system:</u>

$$\boldsymbol{k}\cdot[\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \times \boldsymbol{p}] \;; \qquad \boldsymbol{k}\cdot[\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \times \boldsymbol{p}] \;; \qquad \boldsymbol{k}\cdot[\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \times \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\overline{q}}].$$

$\boldsymbol{p}$ is momentum of quark ($\boldsymbol{p} \equiv \boldsymbol{p}_q$);

$\boldsymbol{k}$ is momentum of lepton ($\boldsymbol{k} \equiv \boldsymbol{k}_\nu$ or $\boldsymbol{k} \equiv \boldsymbol{k}_{e^-}$);

$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q$ is polarization of quark;

$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\overline{q}}$ is polarization of antiquark.

<u>**At least one quark has to be transversely polarized**.</u>

Phenomenological interaction lagrangian:

(*G. L. Kane, G. A. Ladinsky, and C. P. Yuan, Phys.Rev.* ***D45*** *(1992) 124*)

$$L = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}\{[W_\mu^- \overline{q}_d \gamma^\mu (f_1^L P_- + f_1^R P_+) q_u + \text{h.c.}] - \frac{1}{M_W}[\partial_\nu W_\mu^- \overline{q}_d \sigma^{\mu\nu} (f_2^L P_- + f_2^R P_+) q_u + \text{h.c.}] + \frac{1}{M_W}[\partial^\mu W_\mu^- \overline{q}_d (f_3^L P_- + f_3^R P_+) q_u + \text{h.c.}]\}$$

where $P_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \gamma_5)$, $i\sigma^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu - \gamma^\nu\gamma^\mu)$.

Using other notations,

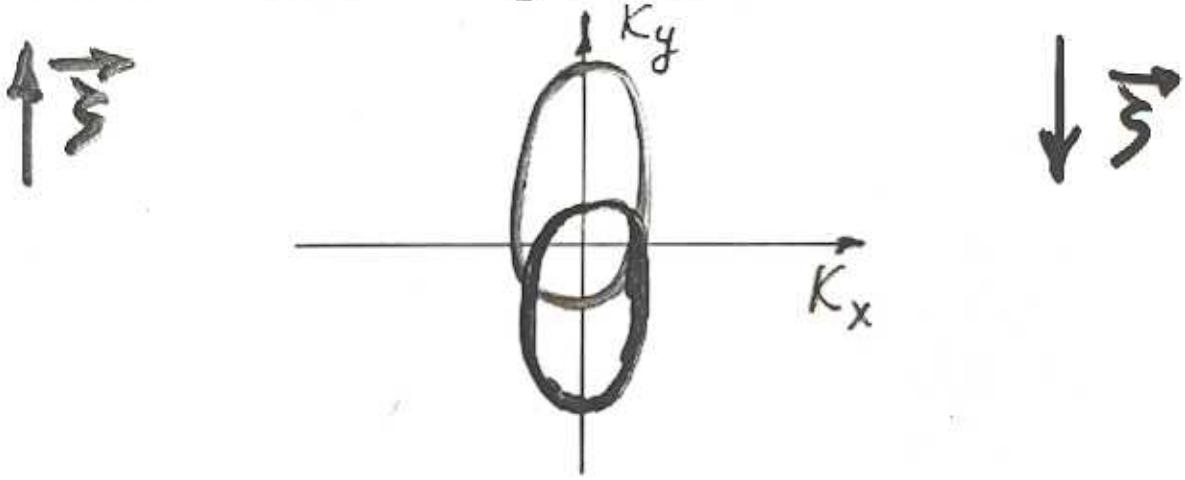
$$L = \frac{g'}{\sqrt{2}}\{[W_\mu^- \overline{q}_d \gamma^\mu (1 - \eta\gamma_5) q_u + \text{h.c.}] + \ldots\}$$

***CP*- and *T*-symmetries are broken if**

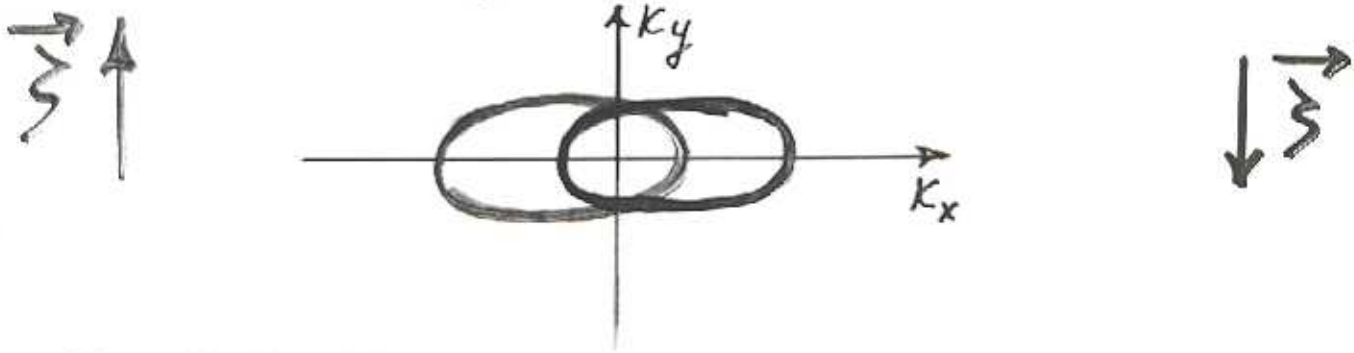
$$\text{Im}\{\eta\} \neq 0.$$

Single-spin asymmetries:

<u>T-even (but P-odd)</u>: $A \propto \frac{M_q}{S}(\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\zeta})$



<u>T-odd</u>: $A \propto \mathrm{Im}\{\eta\}\frac{M_q}{S^{3/2}}\boldsymbol{k} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\zeta} \times \boldsymbol{p}]$



Small double-spin asymmetries:

<u>**T-even**</u>: $A \propto \frac{M_q^2}{S^2}(\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \cdot \boldsymbol{k})(\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\overline{q}} \cdot \boldsymbol{k})$

<u>**T-odd**</u>:

<u>Both quarks transversely polarized</u>:

$$A \propto \mathrm{Im}\{\eta\}\frac{M_q^2}{S^{3/2}}\boldsymbol{k} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \times \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\overline{q}}]$$

<u>One quark longitudinally polarized</u>:

$$A \propto \mathrm{Im}\{\eta\}\frac{M_q}{S}\boldsymbol{k} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\zeta}_q \times \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\overline{q}}]$$

$(1-|\eta|^2)(\vec{\xi}_1\cdot\vec{\xi}_2)$

5

(Potentially) Large double-spin asymmetries:

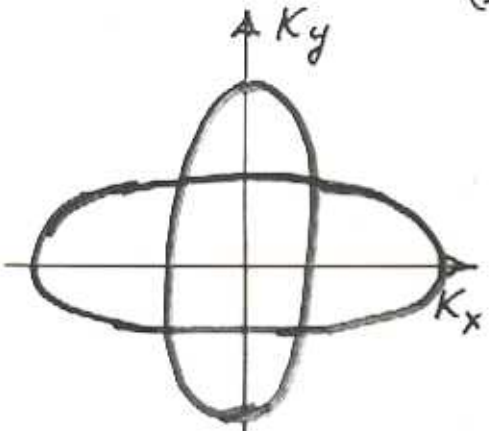
Parallel spins

Perpendicular spins

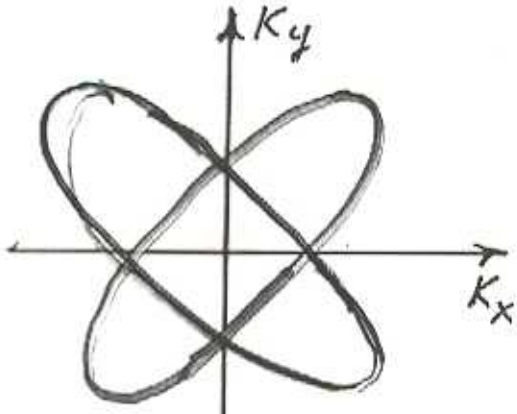
T-even:

$$A \propto (1-|\eta|^2)(\zeta_q\cdot k)(\zeta_{\bar{q}}\cdot k)/S$$

[redacted]



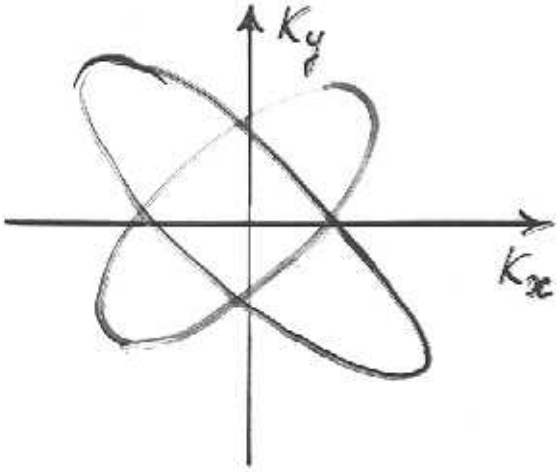
$\pm\cos 2\varphi$



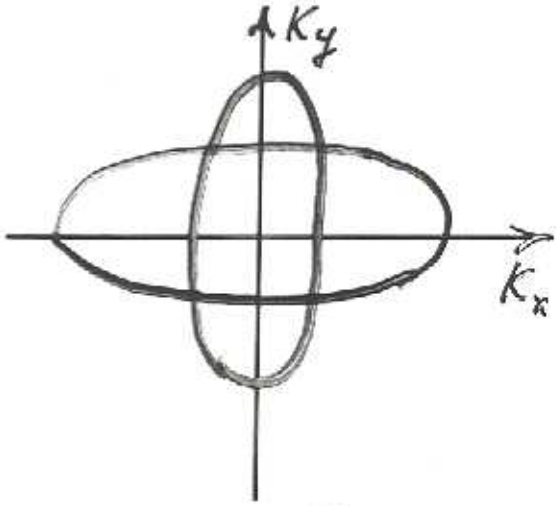
$\pm\sin 2\varphi$

T-odd:

$$A \propto \pm\mathrm{Im}\{\eta\}\{\, k\cdot[\zeta_q\times p](\zeta_{\bar{q}}\cdot k) + k\cdot[\zeta_{\bar{q}}\times p](\zeta_q\cdot k)\}/S^{3/2}$$

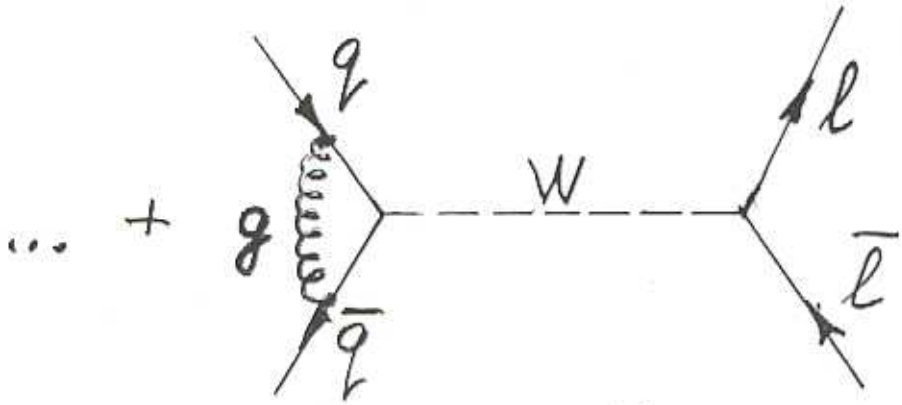


$\pm\sin 2\varphi$



$\pm\cos 2\varphi$

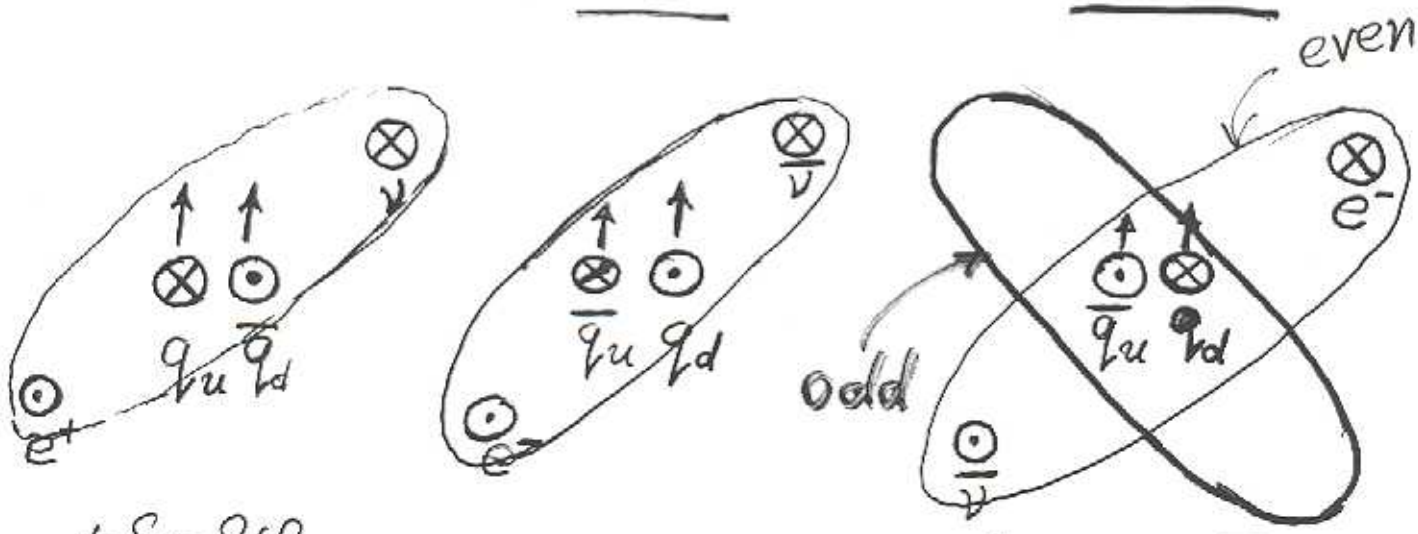
Spurious asymmetries



$$A_s \sim \alpha_s \frac{M_q}{\sqrt{s}} \lesssim 10^{-2} \text{ for } u, d, s, c, b$$

Is there any difference between "true" and "fake" asymmetry?

C CP



$+\sin 2\varphi$

$+\sin 2\varphi$ T-even

$-\sin 2\varphi$ T-odd