

π^0 Transverse Single-Spin Asymmetries (A_N)

at $\eta = 4.1$ in p+p Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

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For the  **STAR** collaboration

OUTLINE

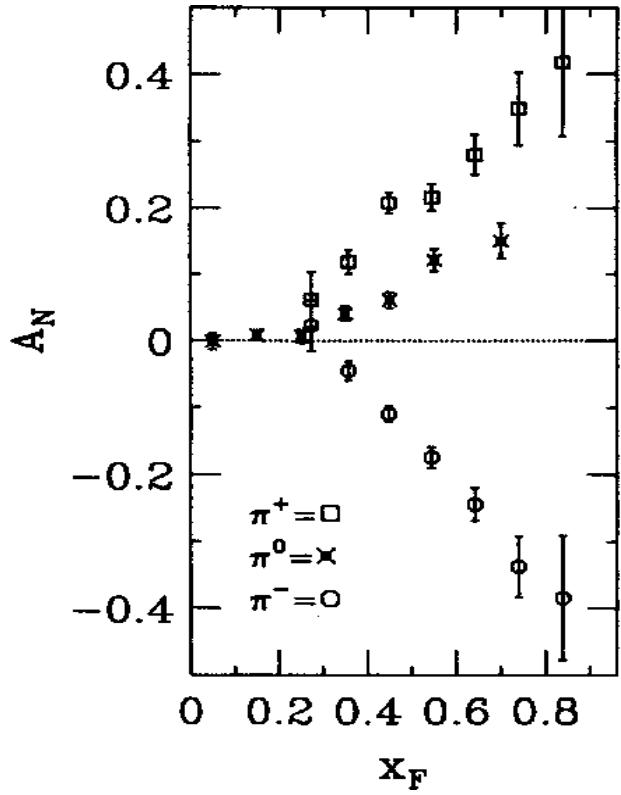
- Background
- FPD and STAR
- Run 8 Asymmetries
- Conclusions

Setting the Stage: pQCD

Early pQCD predictions indicated transverse single-spin asymmetries (A_N) for high transverse momentum particles from p-p collisions should be small

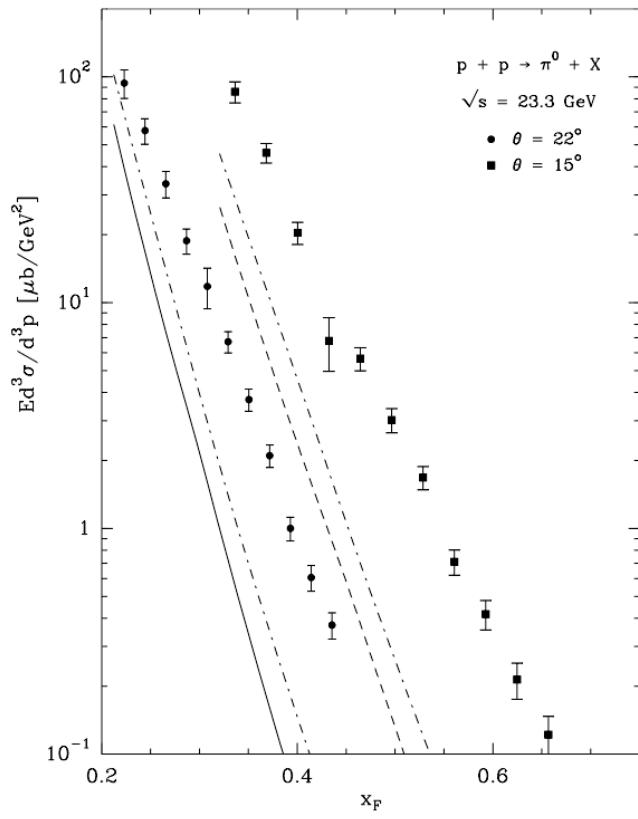
$$A_N \sim \frac{\alpha_s m_q}{p_T}$$

Setting the Stage: E704



Phys. Lett. B 261, 201; 264, 462 (1991)

E704 showed large A_N for large x_F pion production with a $\sqrt{s} = 20$ GeV polarized proton beam

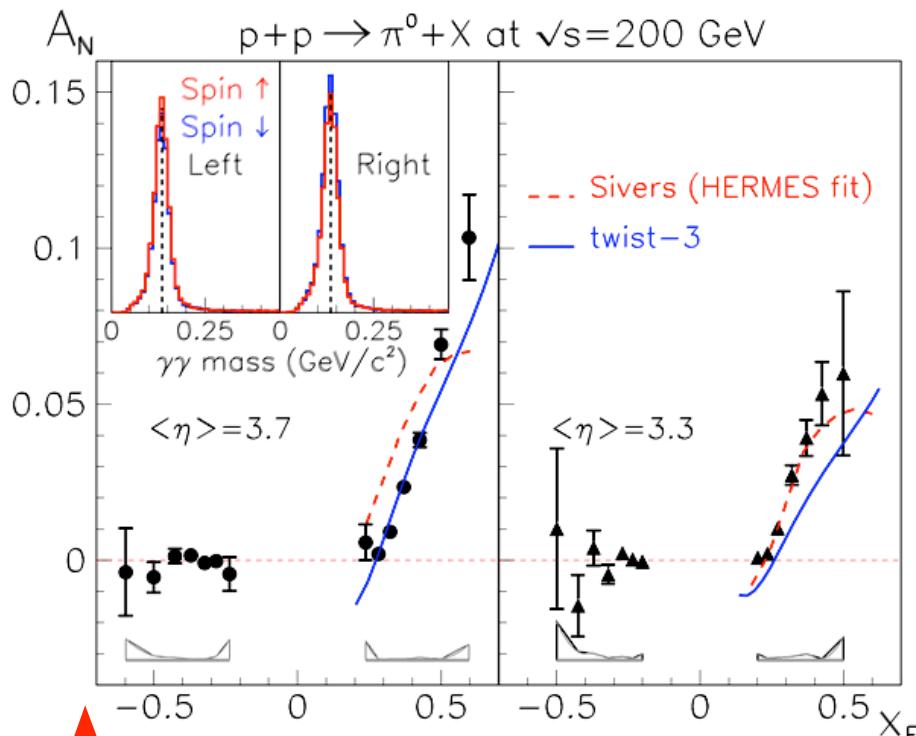


Eur. Phys. Journ. C36, 371 (2004) 2

However, observed cross-sections for E704 kinematics are large compared to pQCD predictions

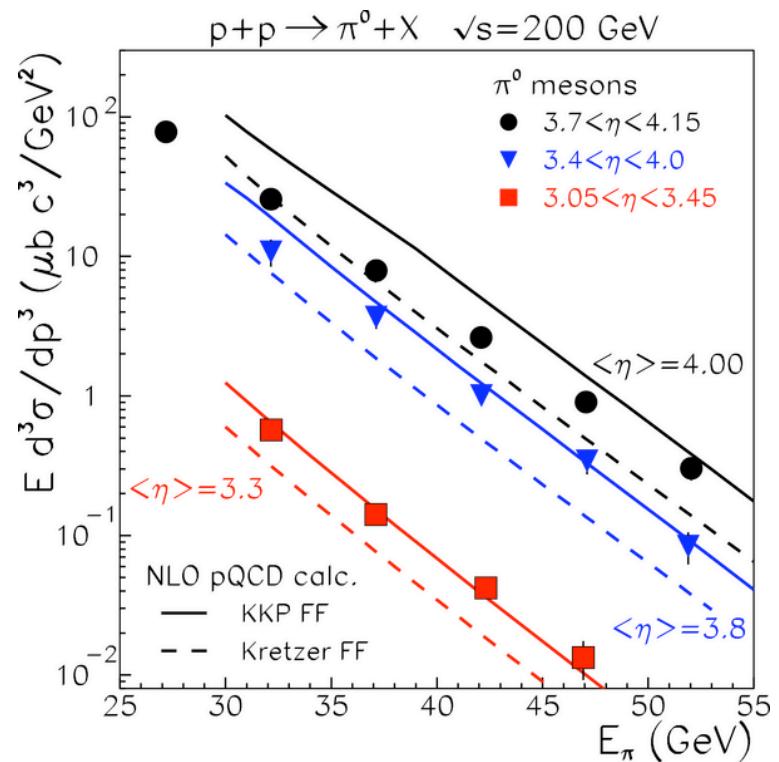
Setting the Stage: STAR

Likewise, STAR has observed large A_N for $p+p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ at forward rapidity



STAR arXiv:0801.2990v1 [hep-ex]

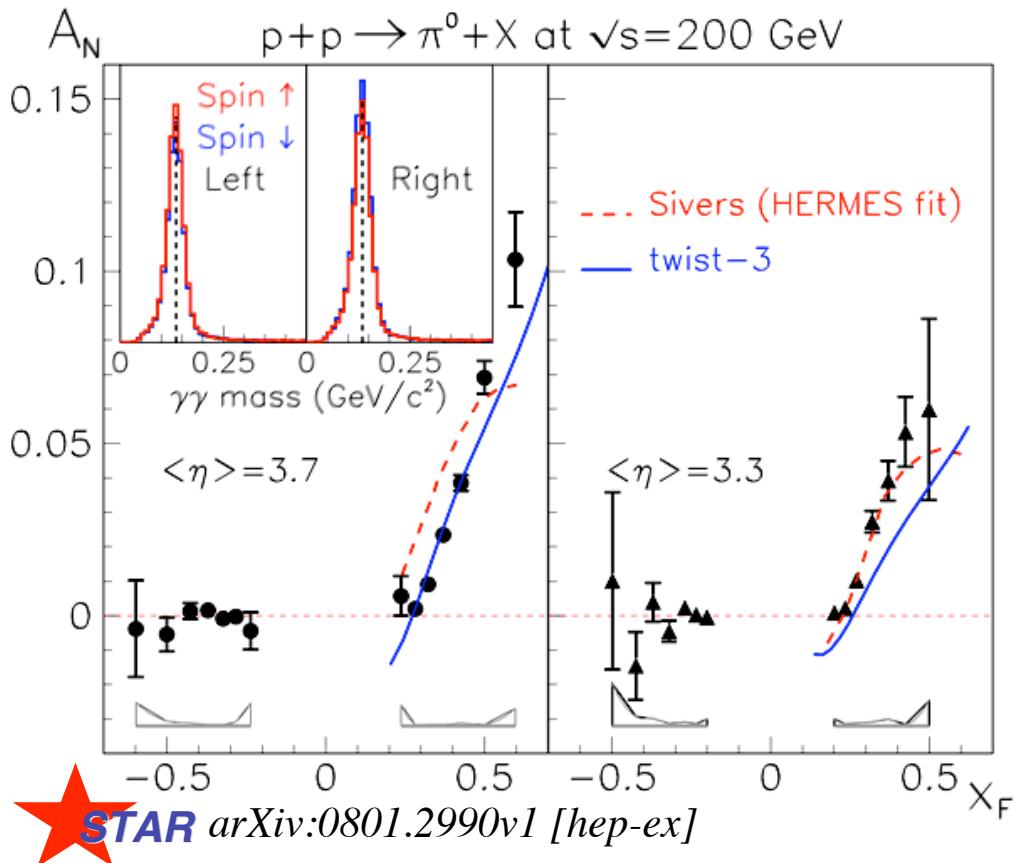
PRL accepted September 2008



In this case, the measurements were taken in a region where the pQCD cross-section provides a reasonable description of the data

STAR Phys. Rev. Lett. 97 (2006) 152302 ³

Explanations: Sivers Effect



The “Sivers effect” describes the asymmetry as arising from a correlation between the incident proton polarization and parton transverse momentum

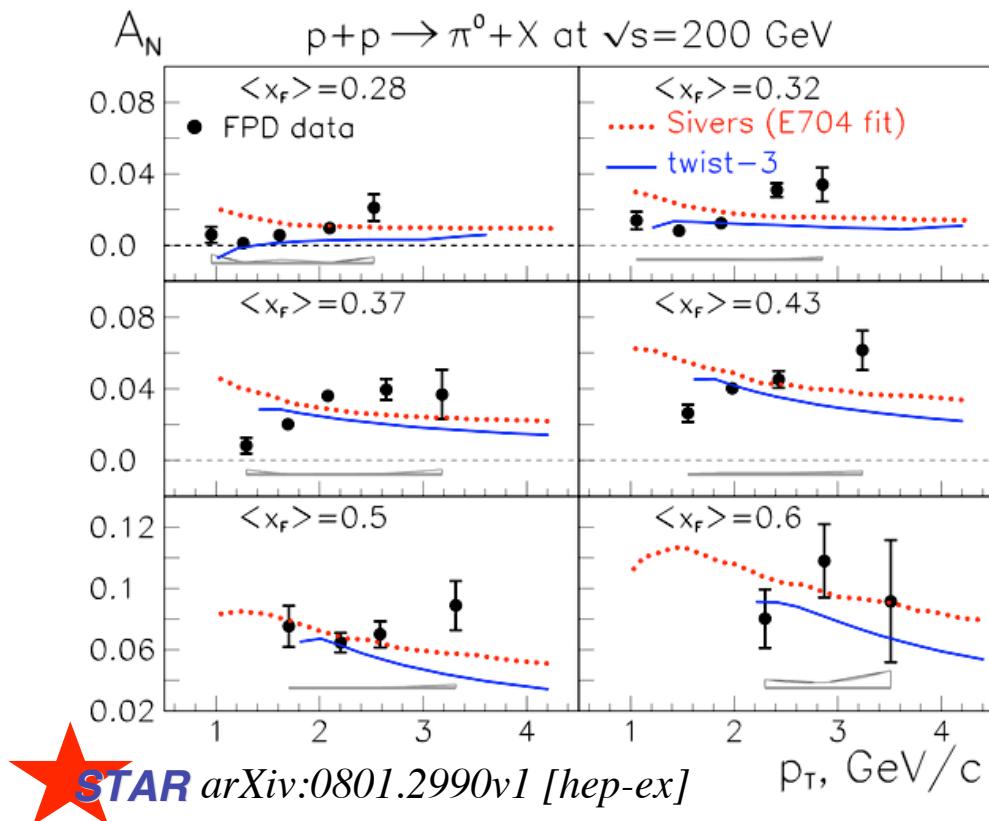
Sivers calculations (as well as twist-3) roughly fit the data in terms of x_F

Sivers effect would give an indirect signature for parton orbital motion

Explanations: Sivers Effect

HOWEVER:

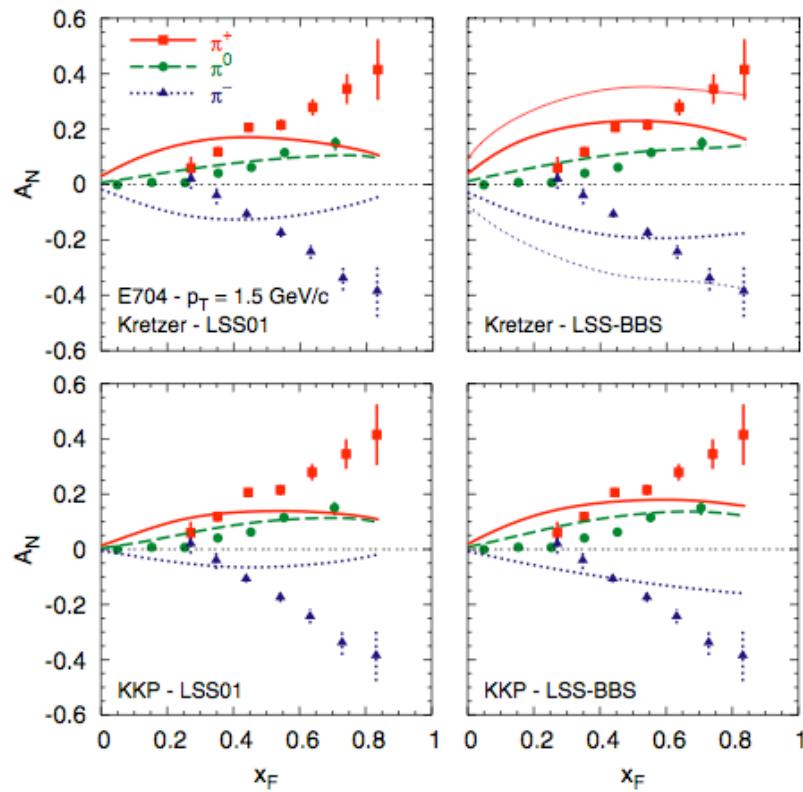
The Sivers calculation expects a *fall-off* with p_T at fixed x_F .



This is NOT indicated in the data

Explanations: Collins Effect

The “Collins effect” describes the asymmetry as arising from spin-dependent fragmentation of transversely polarized scattered quarks



Initially, it was thought the Collins effect would be suppressed in the forward region:

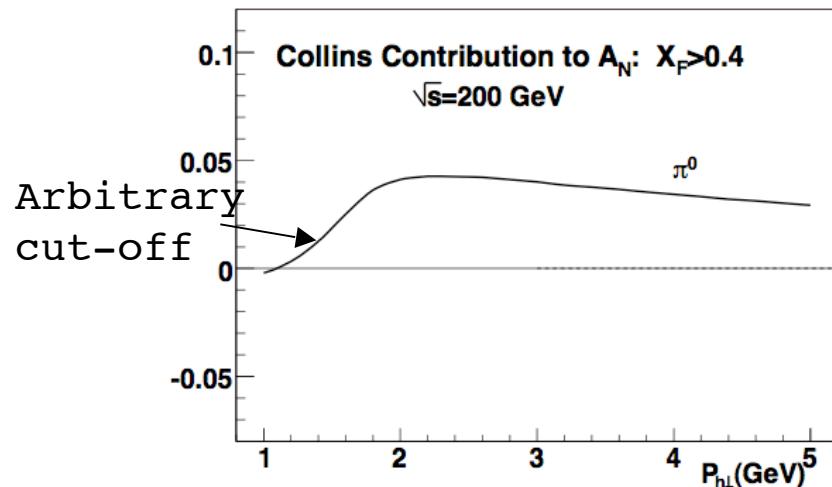
“Surprisingly, the intrinsic partonic motion...produces a strong suppression of the transverse single spin asymmetry arising from the Collins mechanism.”

[M. Anselmino et al., Phys. Rev. D 71, 014002 (2005)]

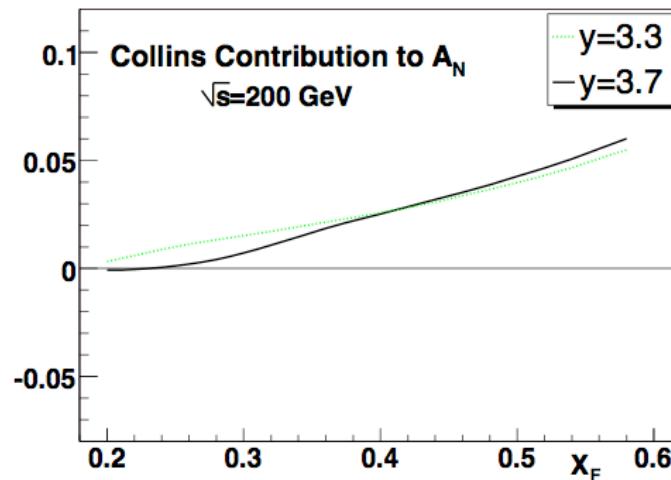
Explanations: Collins Effect

HOWEVER:

Recent investigation revealed a sign error in the previous limits. It now appears that the Collins effect could indeed explain the full behaviour.



F. Yuan *arXiv:0804.3047v2 [hep-ph]*

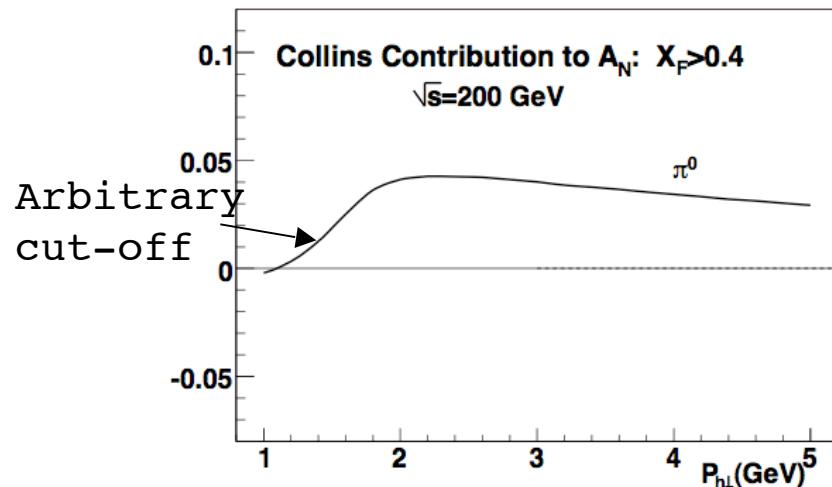


Collins effect would provide a means
to constrain the quark transversity.

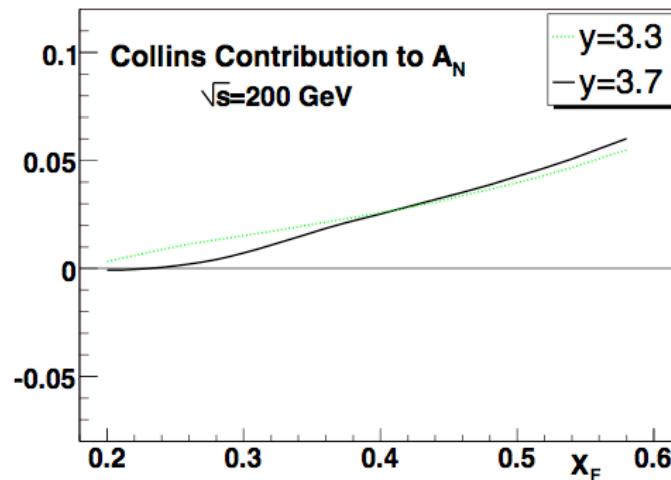
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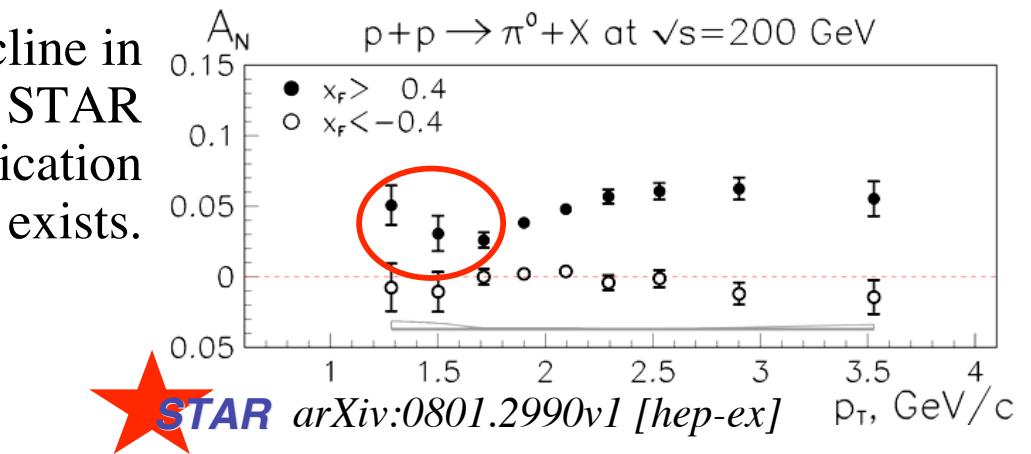
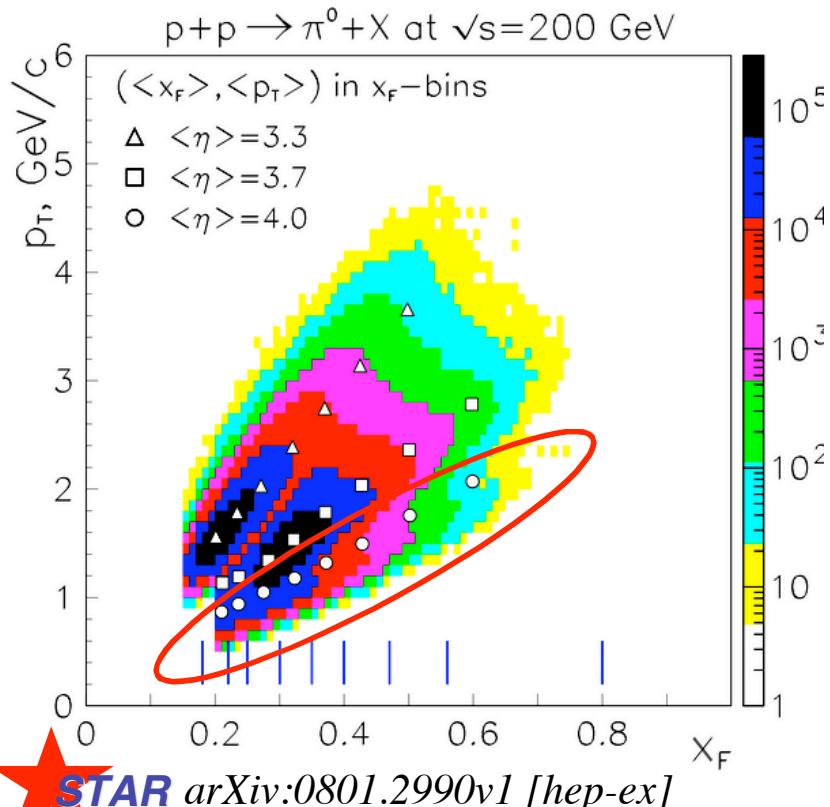
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Determining the underlying origin(s) of
the large A_N would provide crucial
information about proton spin-structure

Lower- p_T at High- x_F ?

In addition to the sign of no decline in higher p_T , the previous STAR measurements provided some indication of **enhancement** in low- p_T , high- x_F exists.

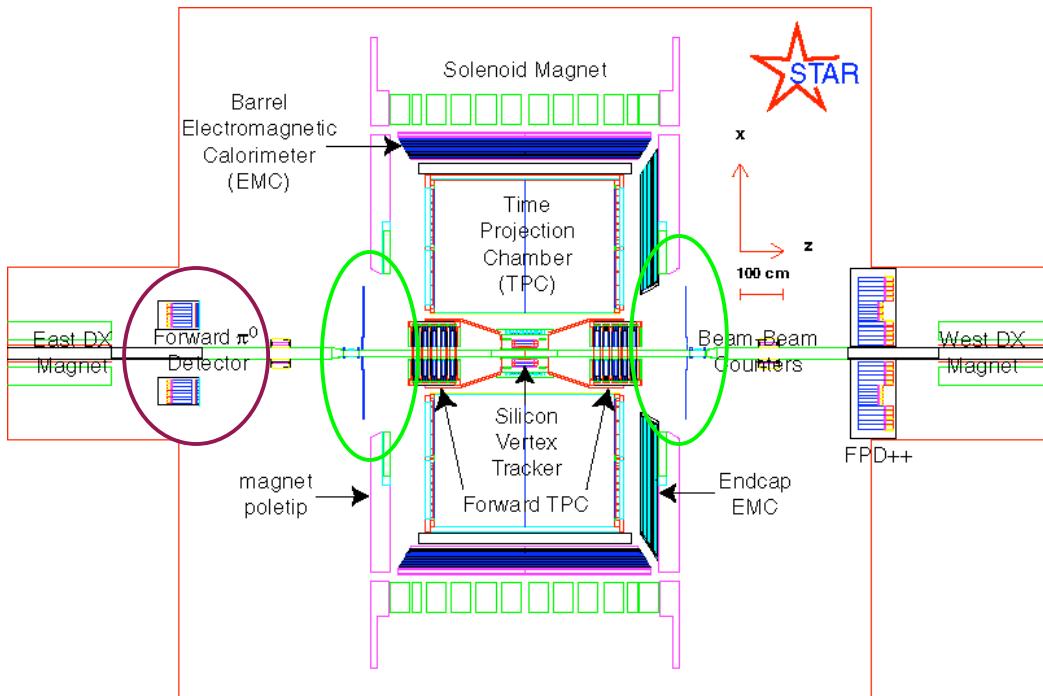


Low- p_T , high- $x_F \Rightarrow$ higher η (~ 4)

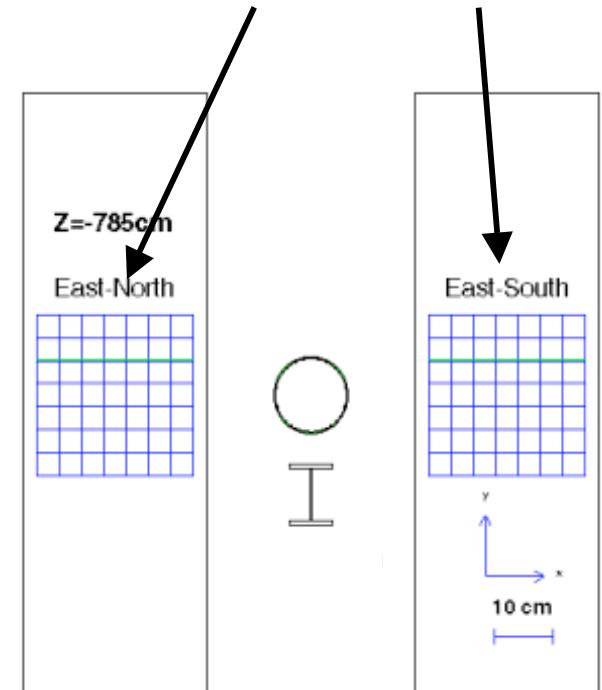
Prior data for this region of interest was dominated by Run-3 and Run-5 statistics.

Forward Pion Detector (FPD) and STAR

STAR Run 6 with FPD



FPD: EN and ES



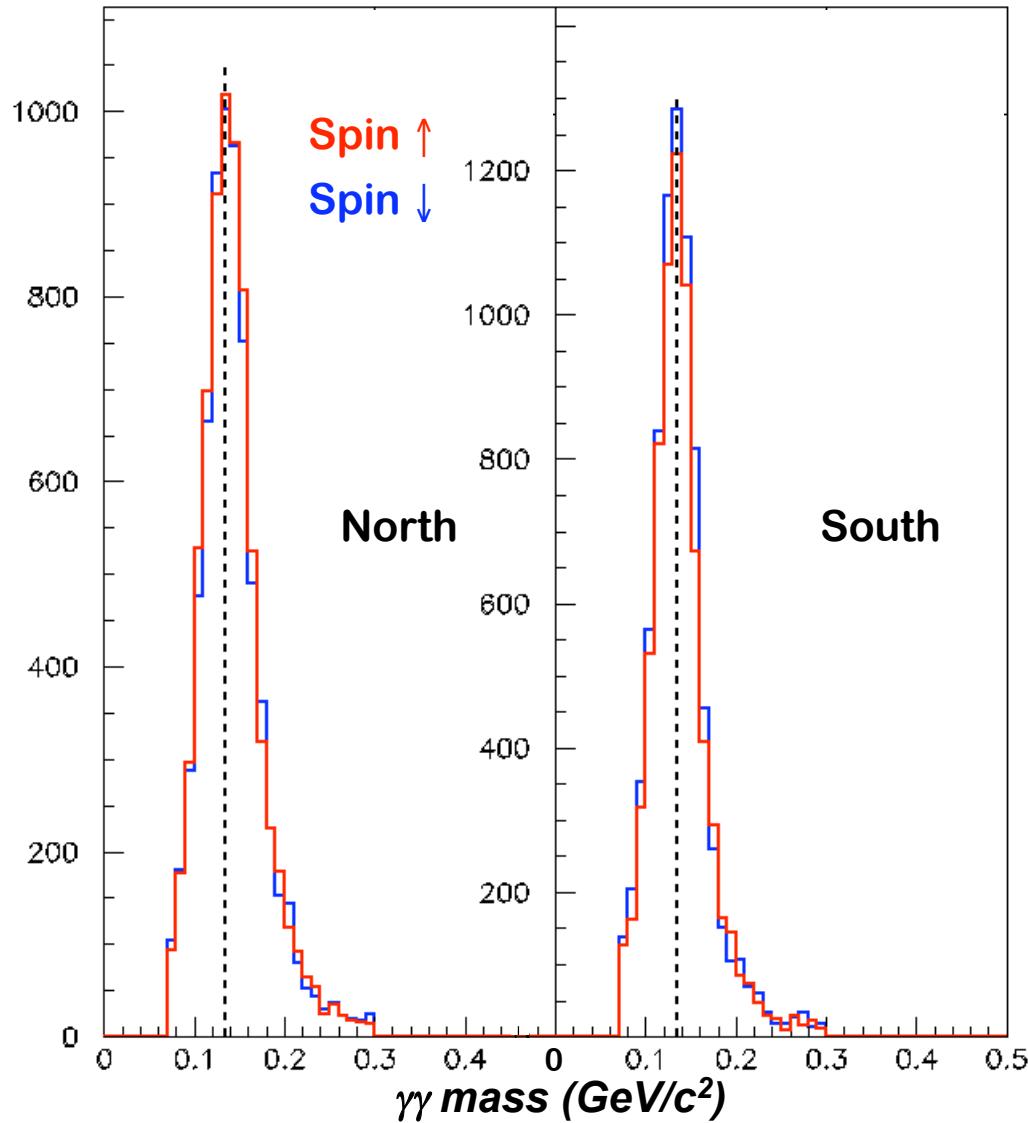
For Run-8, FPD was placed in the “near position”

Run-8 $\eta \approx -4.1$ while Run-6 $\eta \approx -3.7$

Run-8 FPD Event Cuts

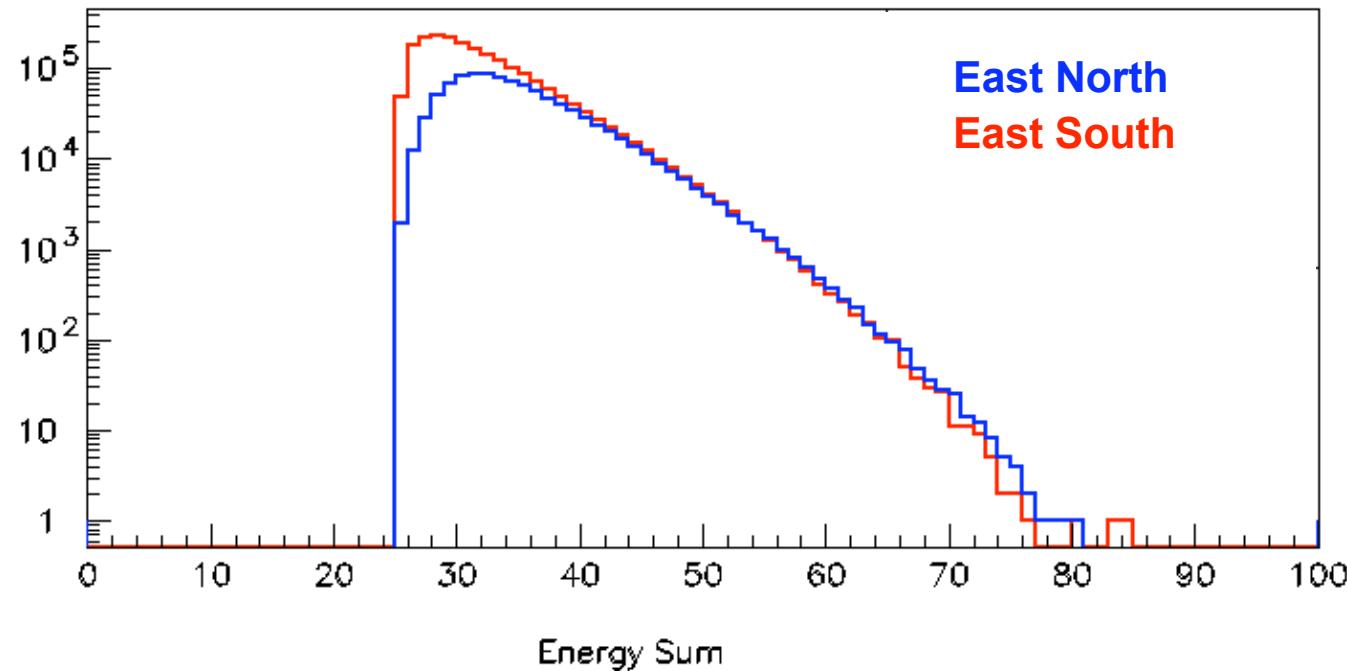
- Transversely polarized p+p runs at $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ ($\sim 0.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ with $P \sim 0.44$)
- Hardware trigger: Summed ADC for each module ≥ 125 (nominally 25 GeV)
- Software cuts:
 - 2 γ events
 - $z_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.7$
 - $0.07 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.3 \text{ GeV}$
 - $E_{\text{total}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - Fiducial volume cut: 0.5 cell from edge of detector
- Number of events passing east and west BBC min-bias conditions (software trigger): EN $\sim 0.97 \text{ M}$; ES $\sim 2.11 \text{ M}$

Run 8 Energy Calibration



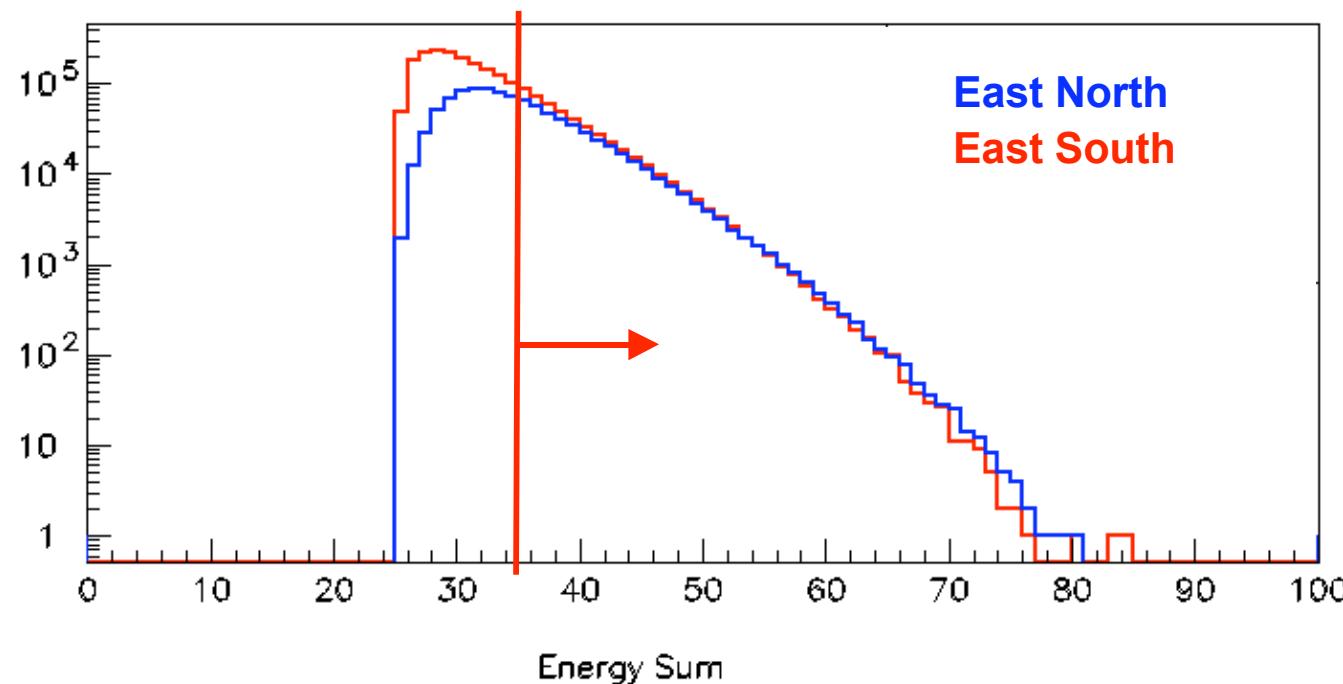
- Channel-by-channel and run-by-run raw ADC's are analyzed for pedestal shift
- Reconstruct π^0 , channel-by-channel, correcting to known mass value until convergence for all channels
- Energy-dependent corrections
- Run-dependent corrections

Gain Difference



Due to gain difference between EN & ES, there is large acceptance asymmetry near threshold.

Gain Difference

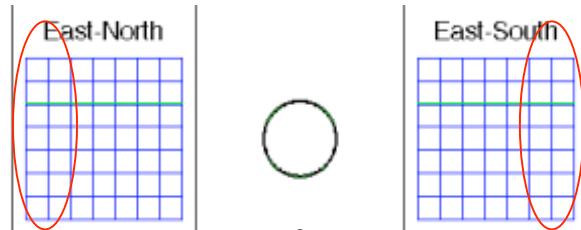


Due to gain difference between EN & ES, there is large acceptance asymmetry near threshold.

We focus on summed energy > 35 GeV

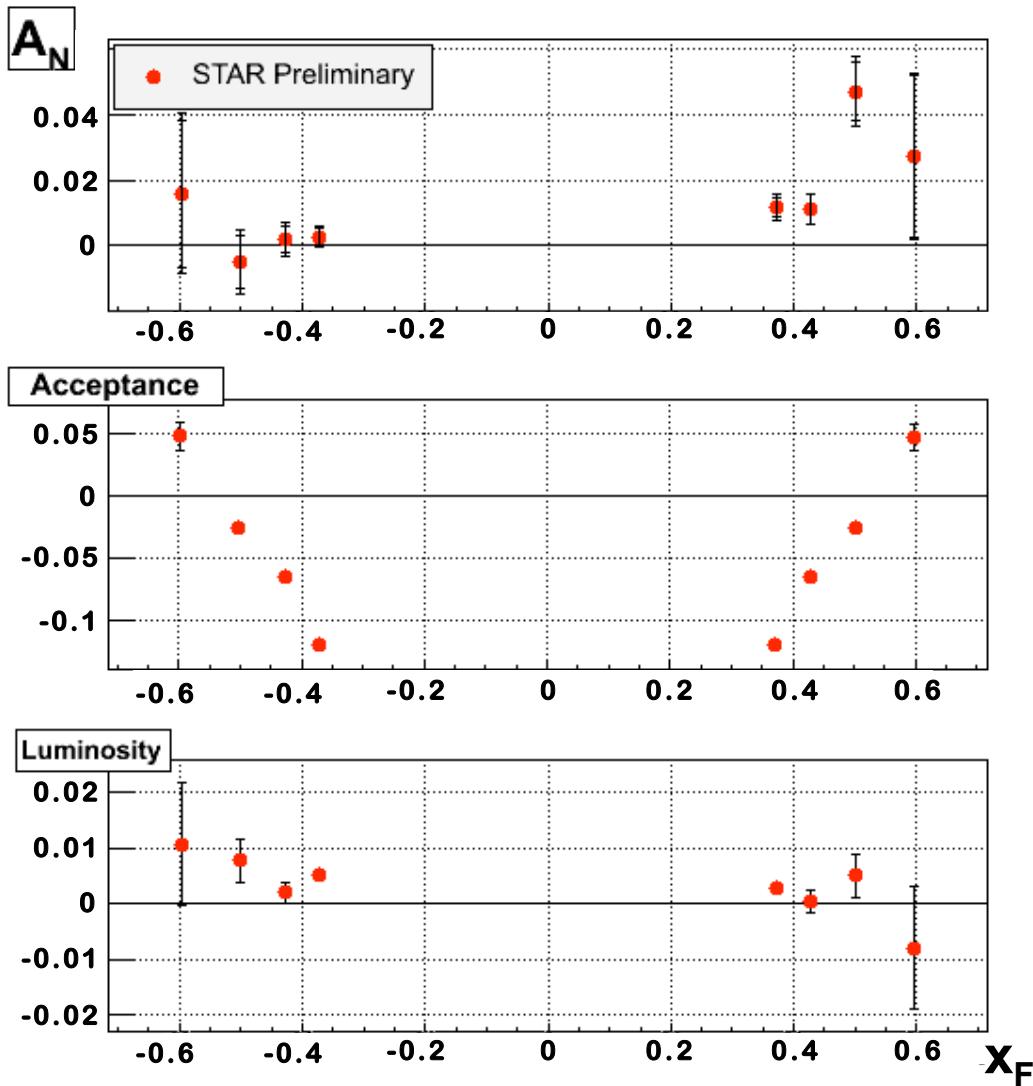
Systematics for A_N

- Consider effects of low statistics far from the beam on gain calibration



- Consider effects of yields under the π^0 mass peak by implementing tighter mass cut
- Total systematic combines these effects in quadrature

Run 8 Asymmetries



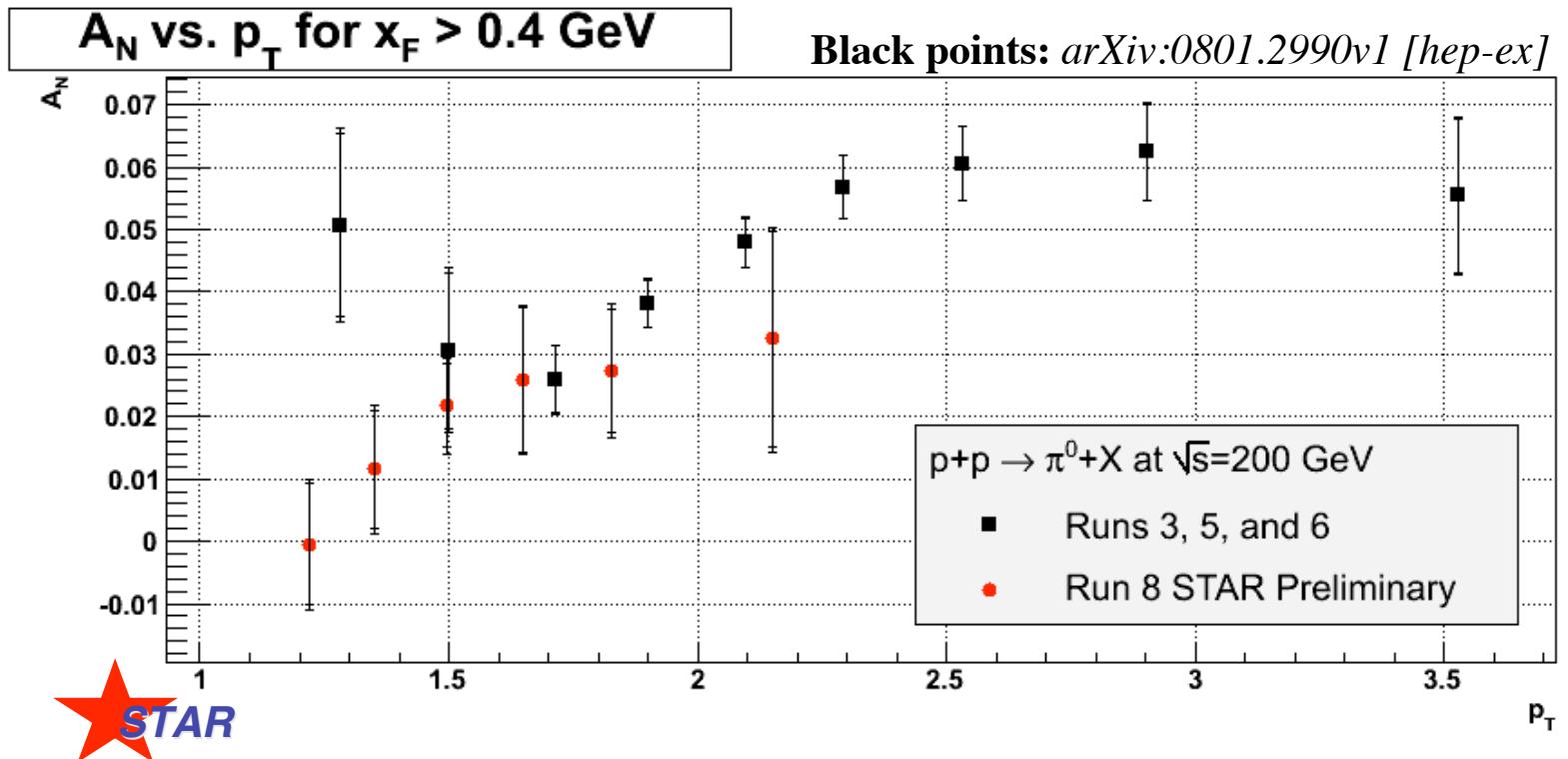
$$A_N = P^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{N(up) \cdot S(dn)} - \sqrt{N(dn) \cdot S(up)}}{\sqrt{N(up) \cdot S(dn)} + \sqrt{N(dn) \cdot S(up)}}$$

Note: Still some lingering acceptance issues from gain differences, but small

Errors shown account for remaining acceptance asymmetry

Results for $x_F < 0$ are consistent with zero in all cases

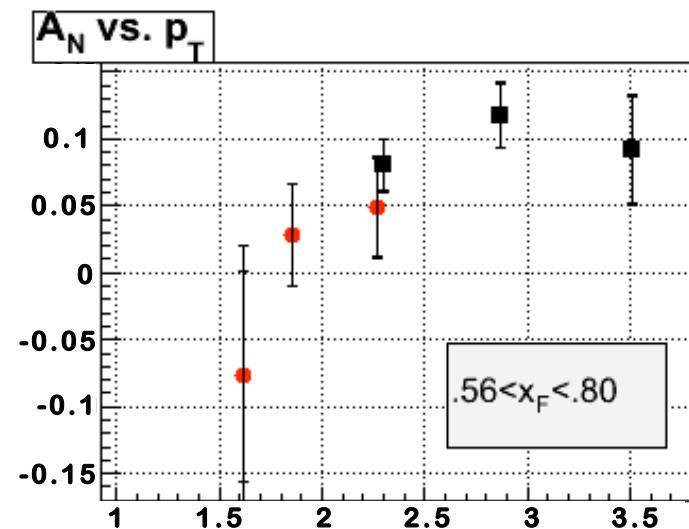
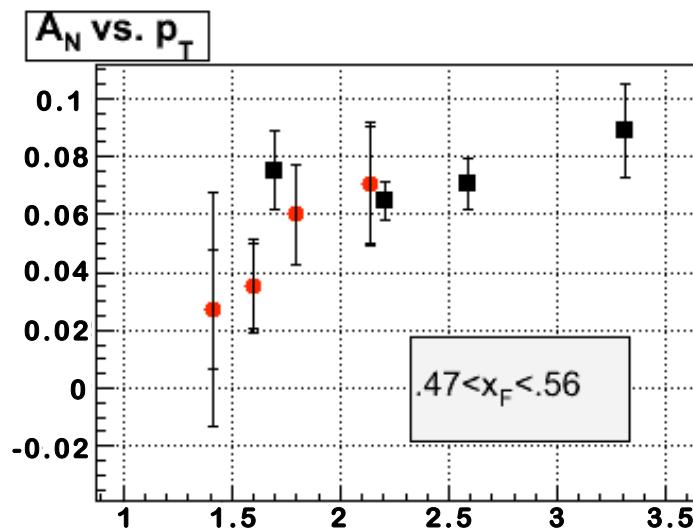
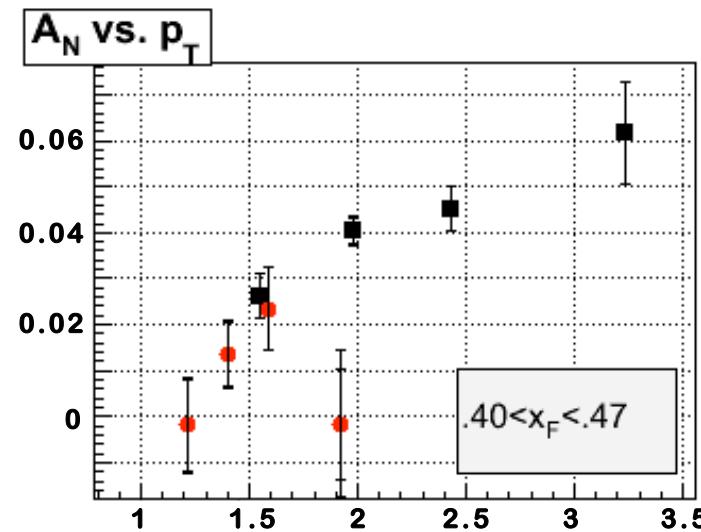
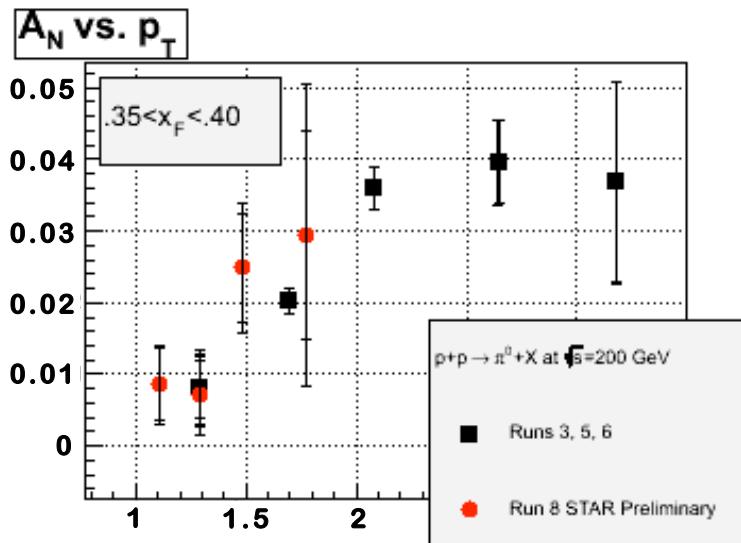
Comparison to Previous Runs



Run 8 is mostly consistent with previous results.

However, Run 8 shows A_N continuing to fall at low p_T

Comparison to Previous Runs

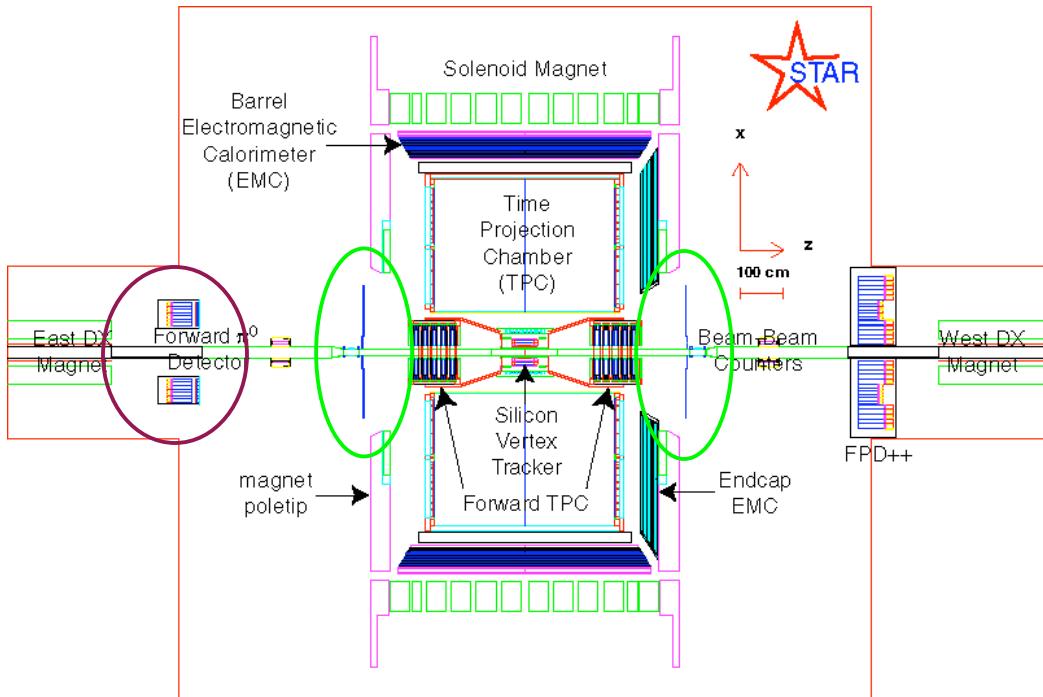


Black Points:
arXiv:0801.2990v1

FPD and STAR

Remember that the results shown so far included a BBC coincidence requirement in software.

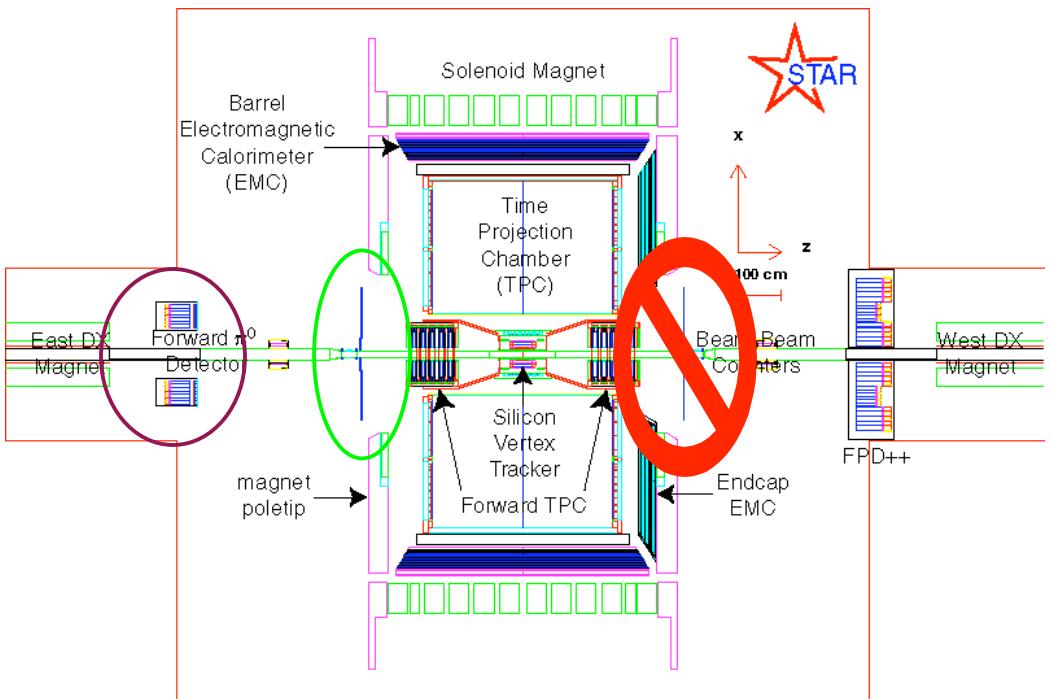
STAR Run 6 with FPD



This leads to a nearly pure
non-singly diffractive (NSD)
event sample.

FPD and STAR

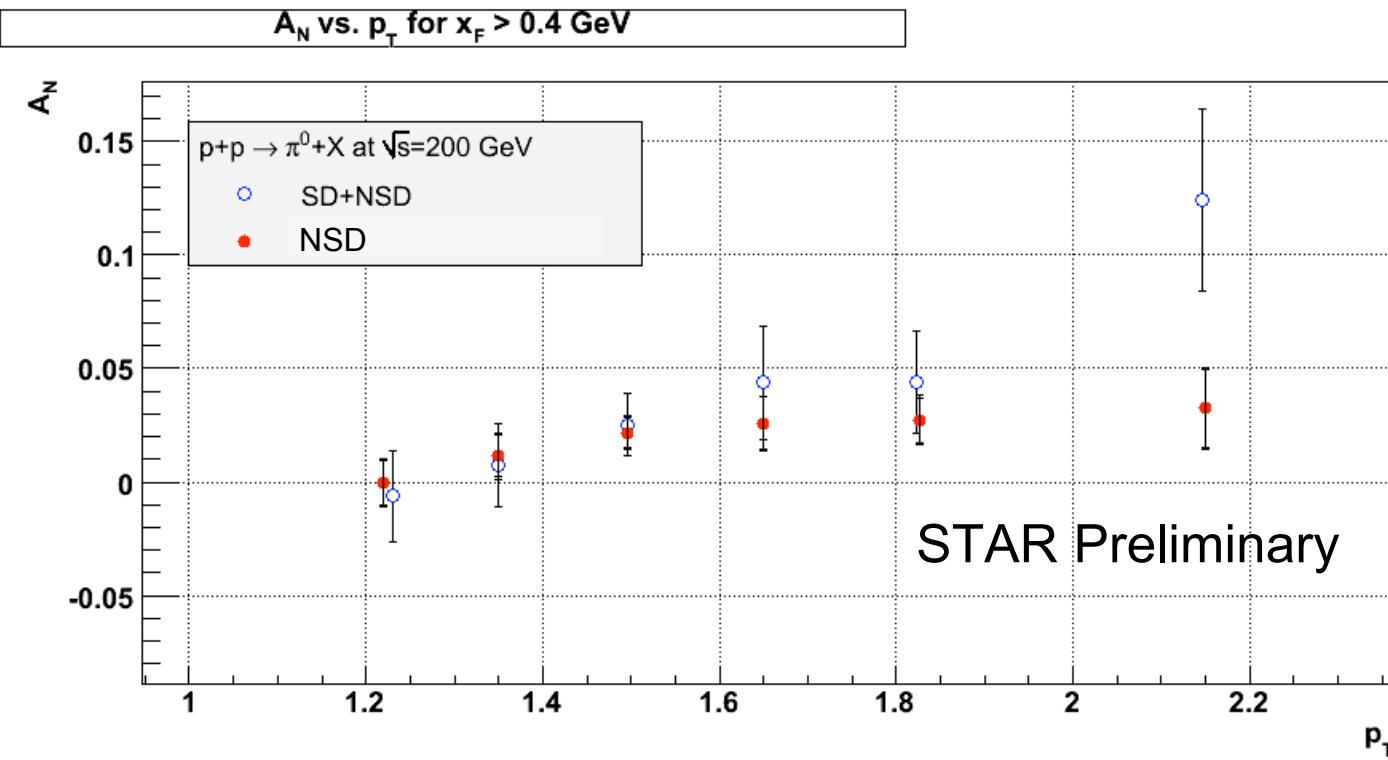
STAR Run 6 with FPD



Since no hardware BBC coincidence was required, we can also look at the events passing the east BBC and **failing** on the west side.

This leads to an event sample that contains a mixture of **singly-diffractive and non-singly diffractive (SD+NSD)** processes.

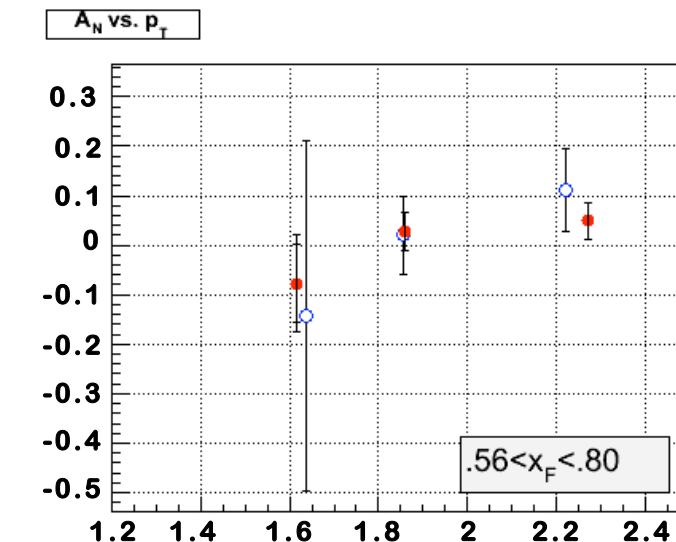
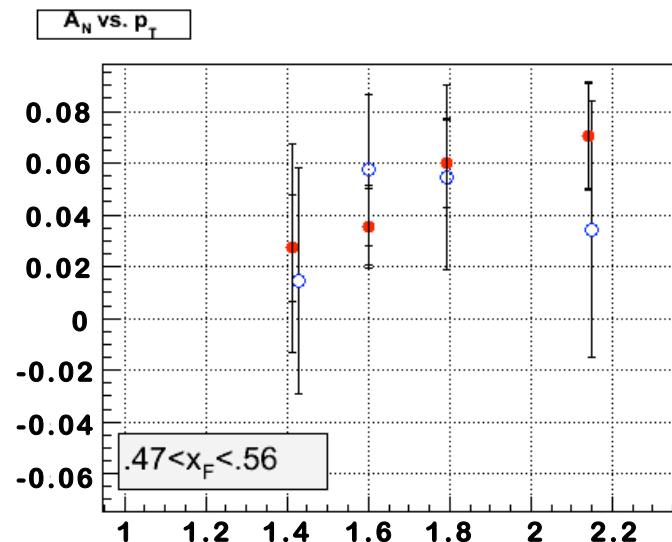
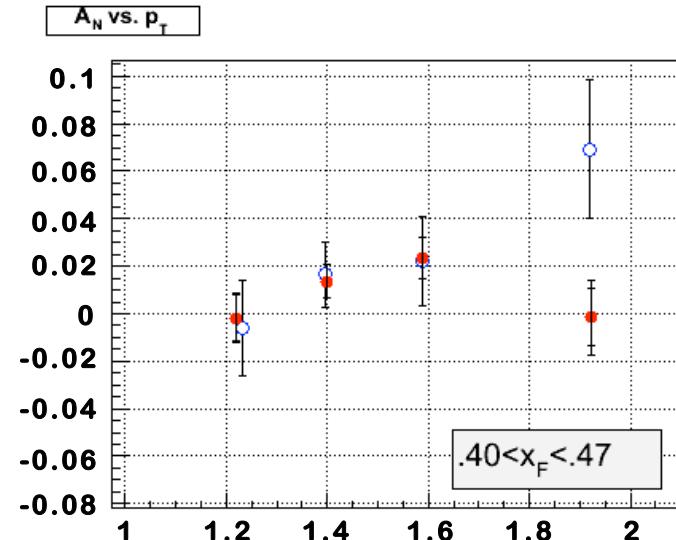
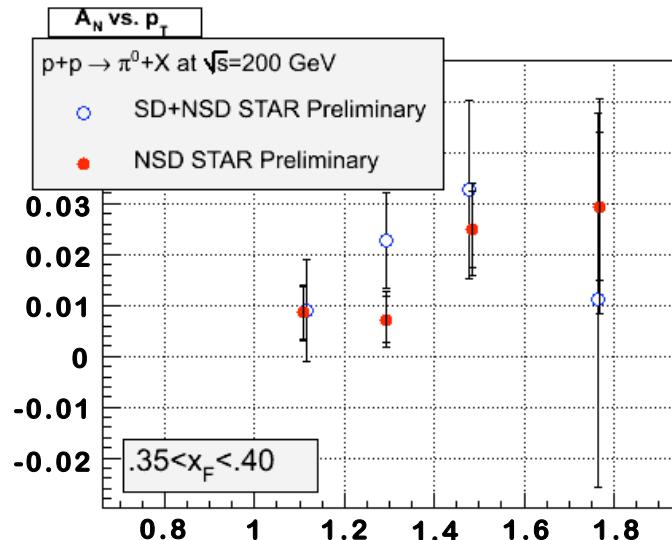
Single-diffractive Enhanced Event Sample



- Red points: (nearly pure) non-singly diffractive
- Blue open points: mixture of non-singly diffractive events from West BBC inefficiency and singly diffractive events,
- Non-collision backgrounds in the SD+NSD event sample are still under investigation. Systematics are no greater than ± 21 statistics.

Results for the two different event samples are consistent

Single-diffractive Enhanced Event Sample

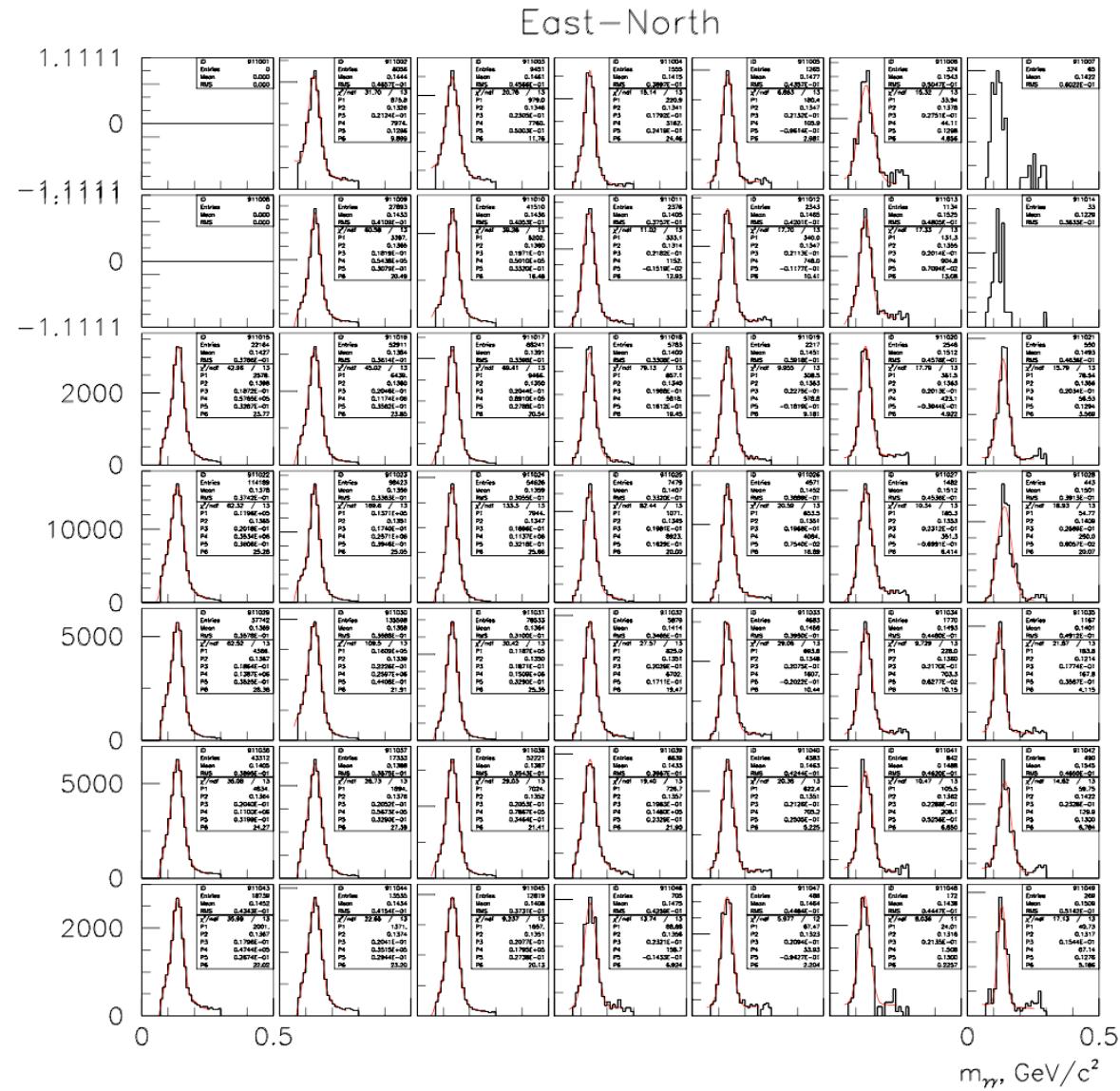


Conclusions

- Run-8 A_N for $p+p \rightarrow \pi^0+X$ at forward rapidity are mostly consistent with previous results
- However, data from Run-8 suggest A_N at large x_F continues to fall with lower p_T
- Results from analysis of an event sample that contains a mixture of single-diffractive and NSD events are consistent with the results for non-singly diffractive events

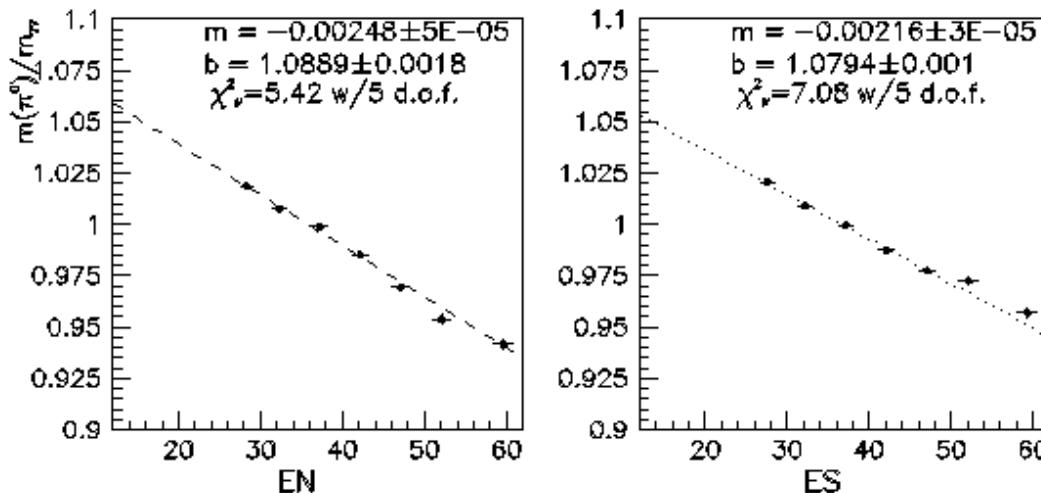
Back-up Slides

Run 8 Calibration



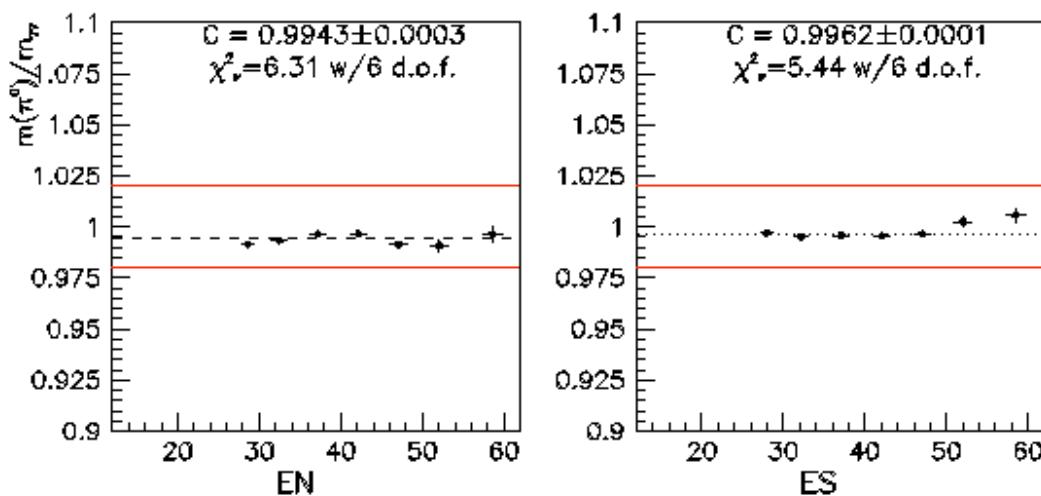
Run-8 FPD Calibration

Set 80, sum all, uncorrected, fit= $m \cdot E + b$



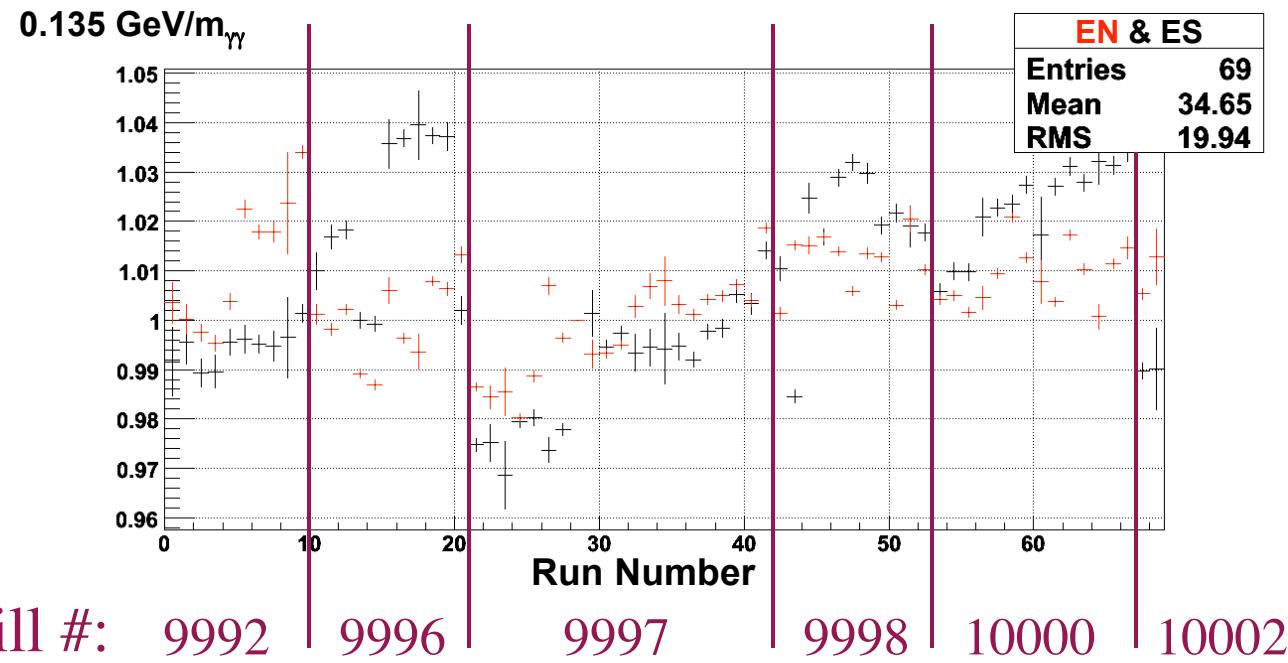
Energy-dependent calibration

Set 80, sum all, corrected, fit=C



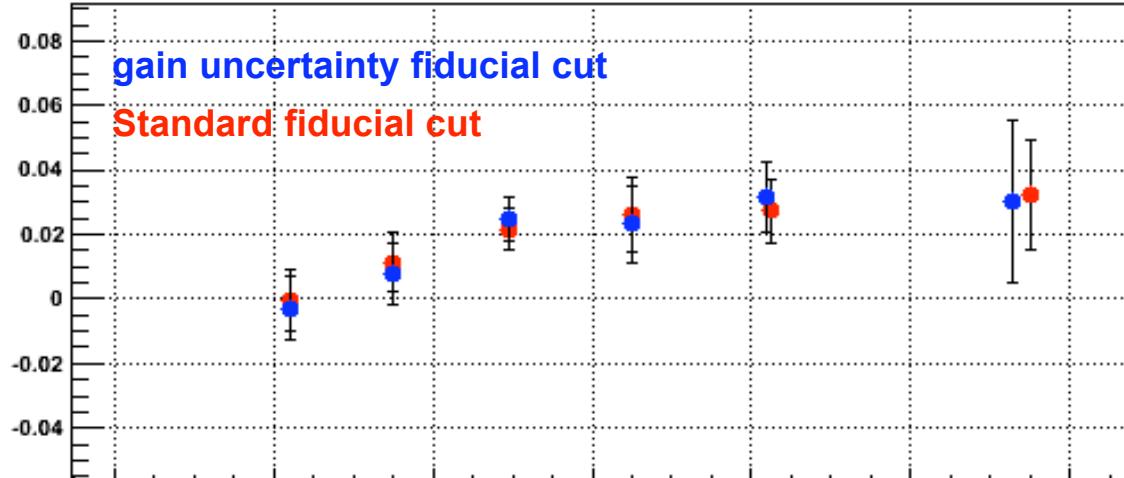
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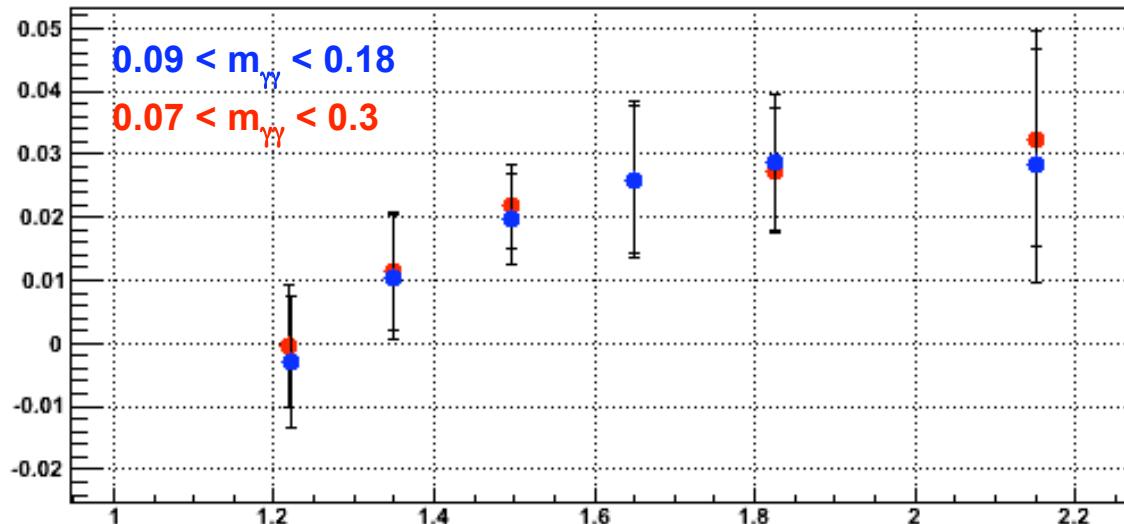


Systematic Uncertainty

A_N vs. p_T



Gain calibration
uncertainty



π^0 yield uncertainty

