

# Status of Neutral Dijet Analysis on Data from 200GeV Proton Proton Collisions using the STAR Detector at RHIC

B. S. Page

for the

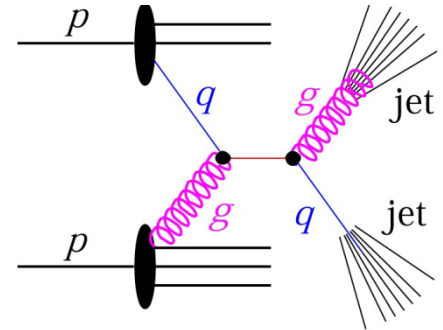
 **STAR** Collaboration

# Investigating the Proton's Spin at STAR

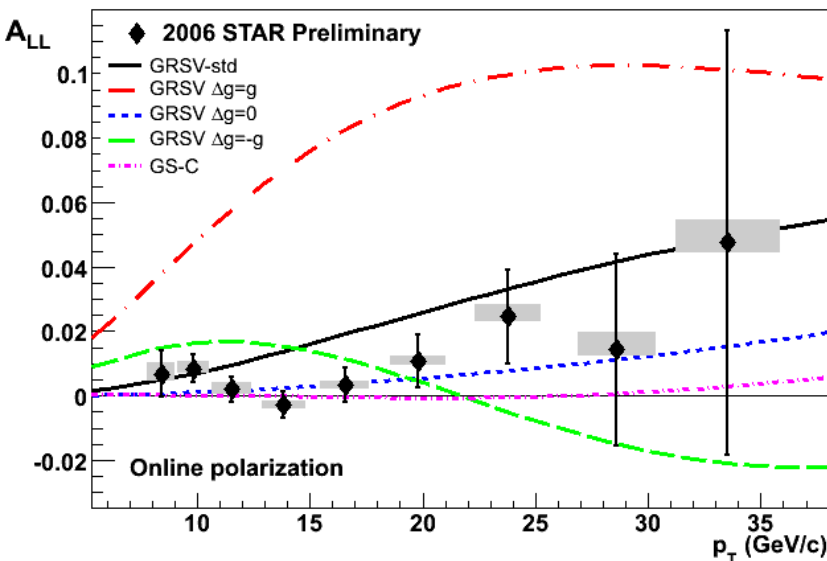
$$S_z = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_z^q + L_z^g$$

Contributions to proton spin from quark spin  $\Delta\Sigma$  is smaller than expected

At RHIC we have been measuring the contribution from the gluon spin  $\Delta G$  primarily via  $qg$  or  $gg$  scattering



Quark - Gluon (also  
Gluon - Gluon) Elastic  
Scattering

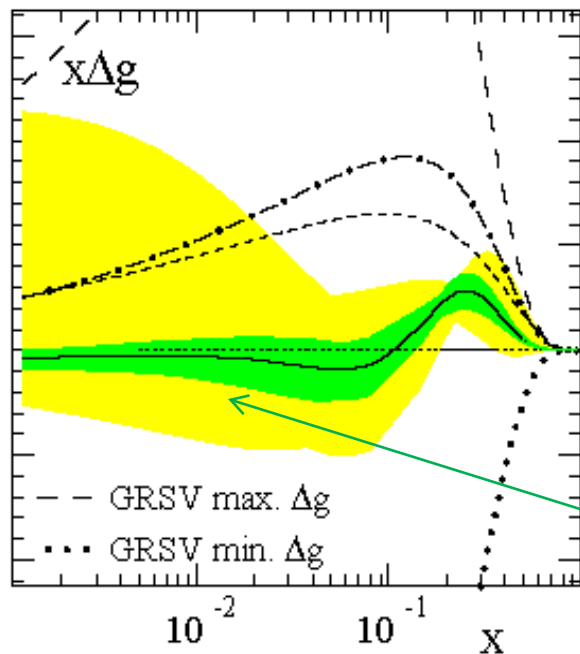
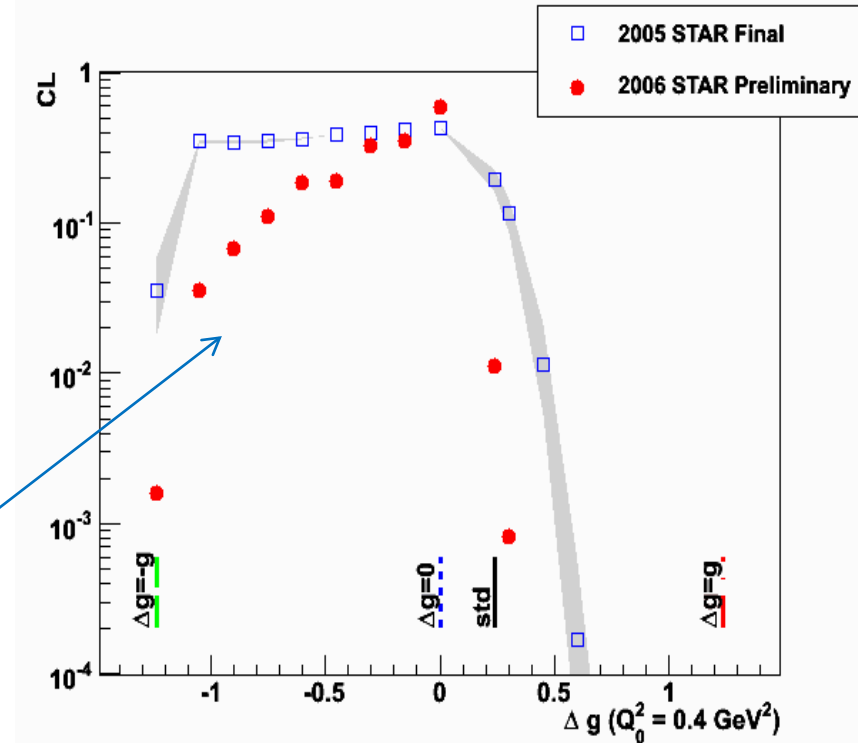
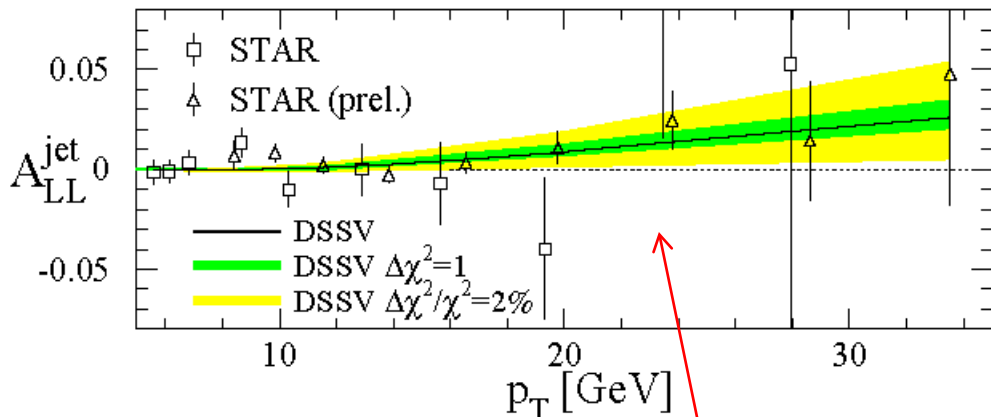


Individual particles or the jets can be detected

The large solid angle of STAR favors jets

# Constraints on $\Delta G$

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

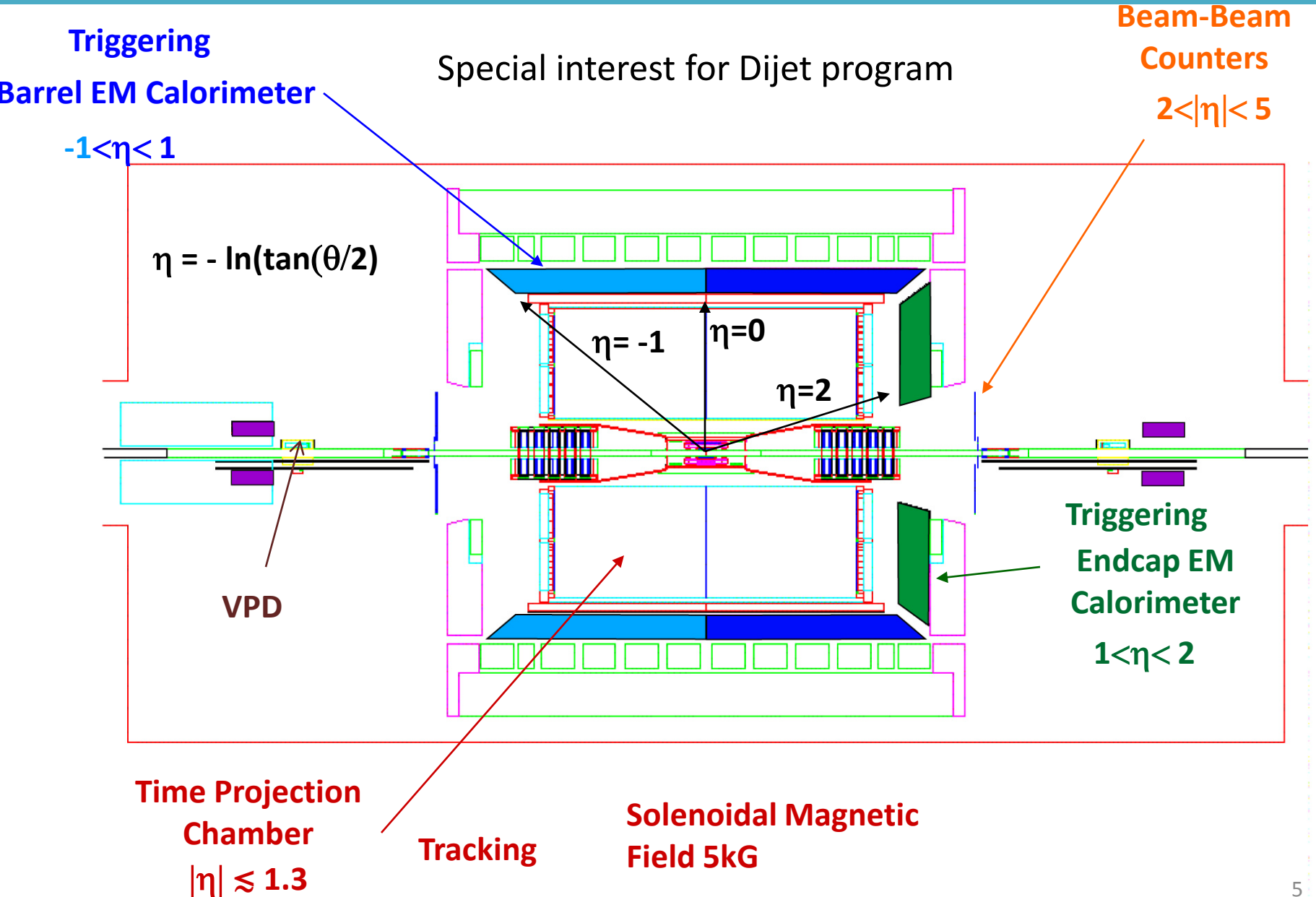


- Work horse of STAR  $\Delta G$  measurement has been inclusive jets
- Good constraints on  $\Delta G$  for  $0.05 < x < 0.2$
- Low  $x$  behavior and shape still poorly constrained

# Forward Dijet Advantages

- Dijet kinematics allow access to partonic  $x$  at leading order
- Partonic  $x$  sensitivity will provide constraints on the shape of  $\Delta g$  as a function of  $x$
- Selection of favorable kinematics will allow access to lower  $x$  values

# STAR Detector



# Dijet Kinematics By Region

$$x_1 = \frac{p_T}{\sqrt{s}} (e^{\eta_3} + e^{\eta_4})$$

$$x_2 = \frac{p_T}{\sqrt{s}} (e^{-\eta_3} + e^{-\eta_4})$$

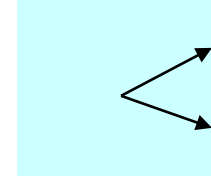
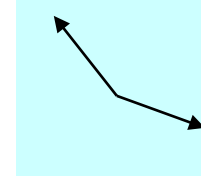
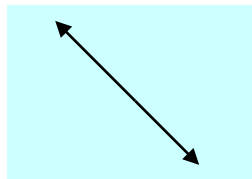
$$M = \sqrt{x_1 x_2 s}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{\eta_3 + \eta_4}{2}$$

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

Symmetric Barrel    Asymmetric Barrel    Endcap-East Barrel    Endcap-West Barrel    Endcap-Endcap    FMS- endcap

$x_1/x_2$	$ \eta_3 + \eta_4 $	0	1	1	2	3	4.8
$\cos \vartheta^* \hat{a}_{LL}$	$ \eta_3 - \eta_4 $	1	0	2	1	0	1.8
Select valence q uark	$p_T(x_{\max}=0.2)$ GeV	17	12	8	7	4	2
$x_{\min}$		0.17- 0.06	0.10- 0.05	0.10- 0.05	0.05- 0.02	0.01	.004- .002



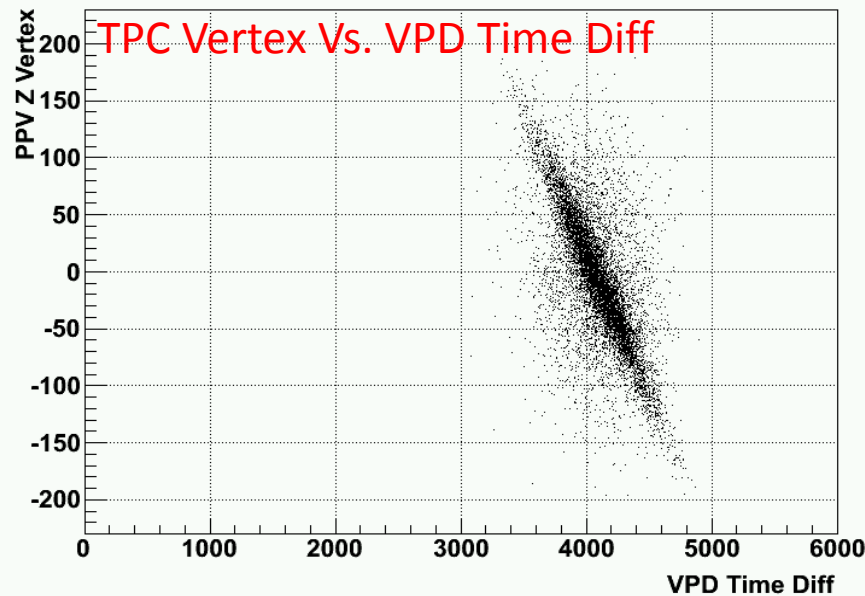
# How to Proceed

- Favorable kinematics at high pseudorapidity ( $\eta > 1.3$ )
  - TPC tracking falls off at high pseudorapidity
  - Forced to use only neutral component of jet
  - Thrust axis still well determined
  - Good  $\eta_3 + \eta_4$  gives  $x_1/x_2$
- Explore these issues using Trigger Data Files (no TPC)
  - Contains jets found in calorimeters by online jet finder
  - No tracking information: good jet angles but poor  $P_T$
  - Large data set
- Need vertex position to correct particle  $E_T$  and pseudorapidity
  - Use VPD and BBC to get vertex

# Vertex Finding using VPD and BBC

PPV vertex vs VPD time diff w/ L0 conditions

Entries 10042

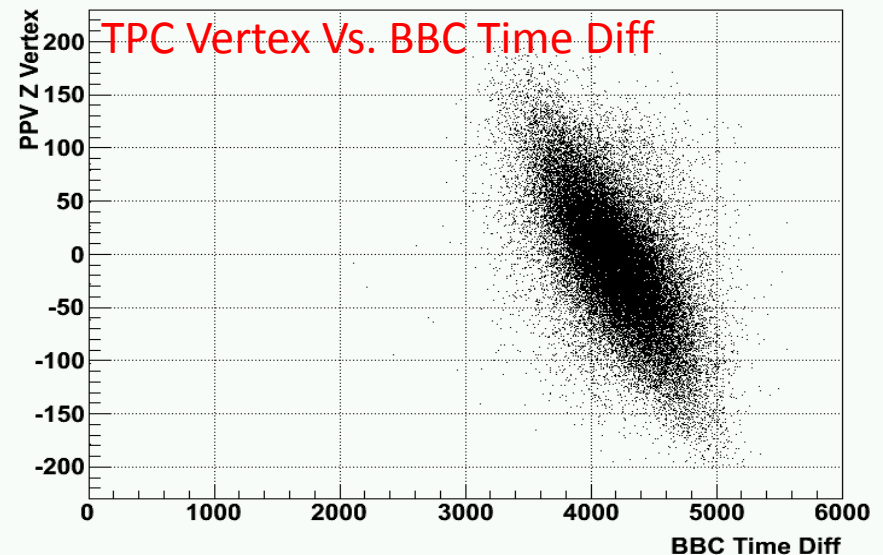


- VPD and BBC detectors located around beam line on both sides of STAR magnet
- Time difference between first hit on each side will give Z vertex of event

- Use fast offline data files because they have tracking information
- Plot vertex obtained from tracking Vs. VPD/BBC time difference
- Can use linear fit to find Z vertex from time difference information

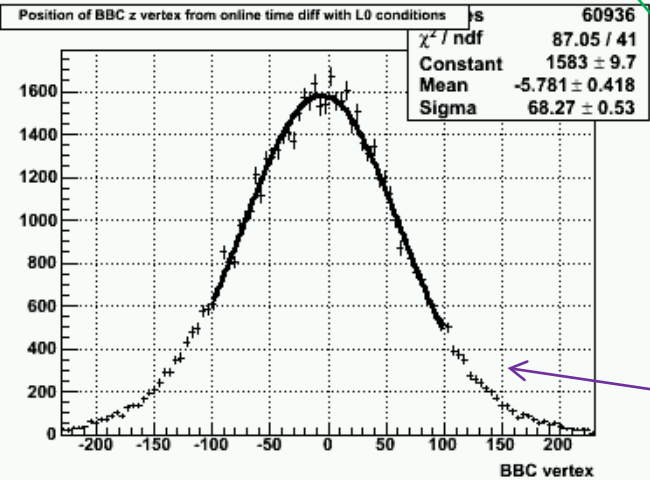
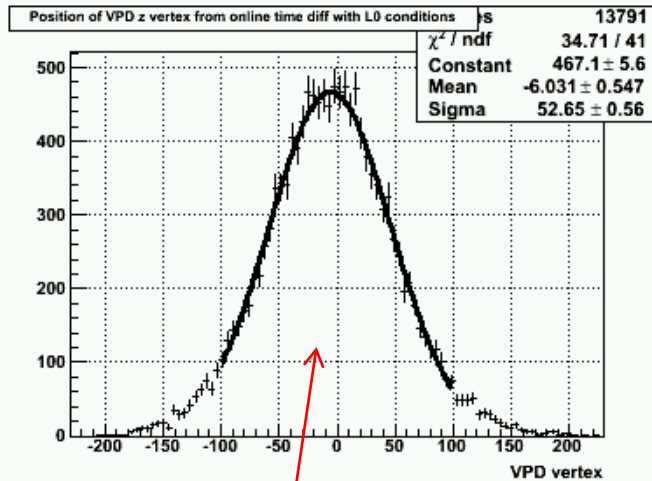
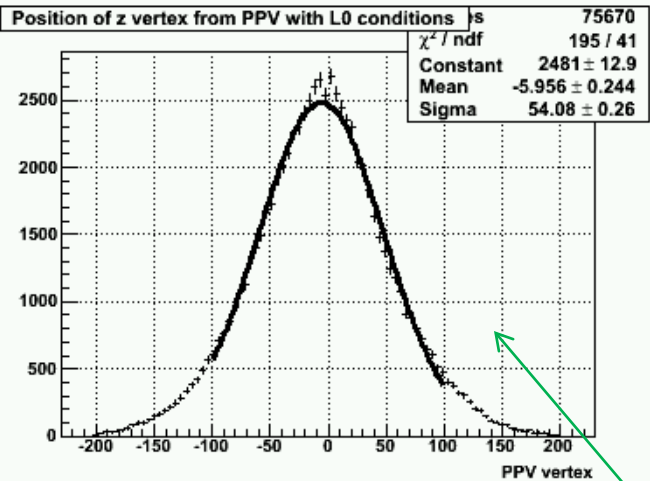
PPV vertex vs BBC time diff w/ L0 conditions

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# Corrected Vertex Distributions

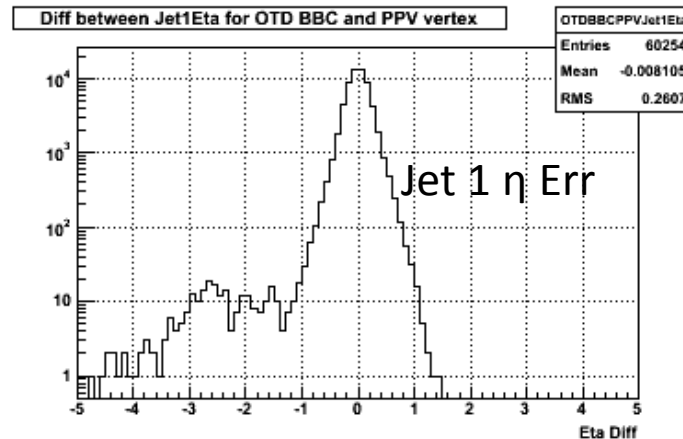
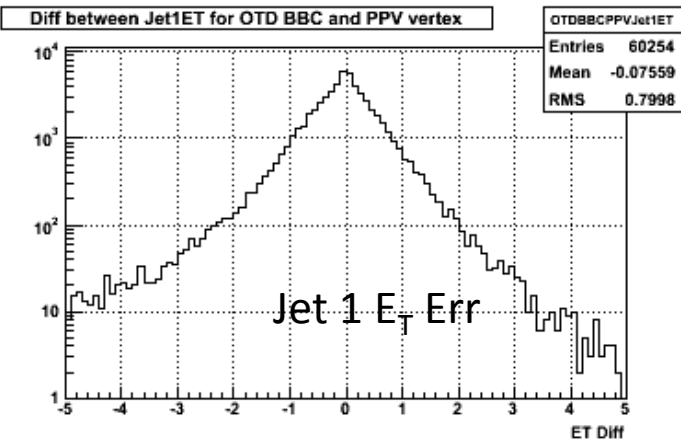


Armed with fits found above, can rerun and compare TPC vertex with VPD / BBC vertex

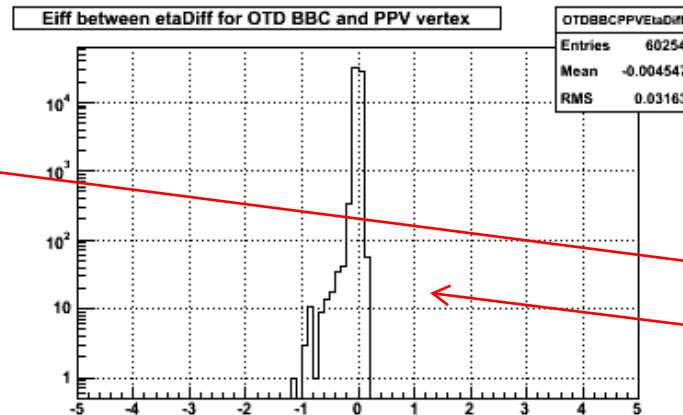
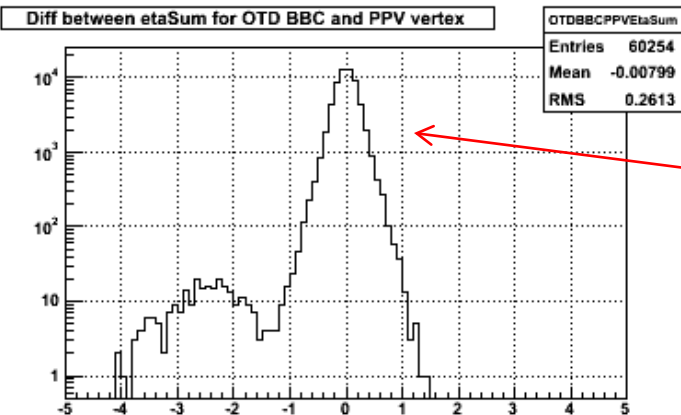
- VPD Vertex Distribution
- TPC Vertex Distribution
- BBC Vertex Distribution

# TPC and BBC Vertex Difference

- The previous slide shows that we reproduce the vertex distribution well using BBC and VPD
- How well do we reproduce kinematic variables using BBC and VPD?
- Plots show event-by-event difference in kinematic variables when using BBC Vs. TPC vertex



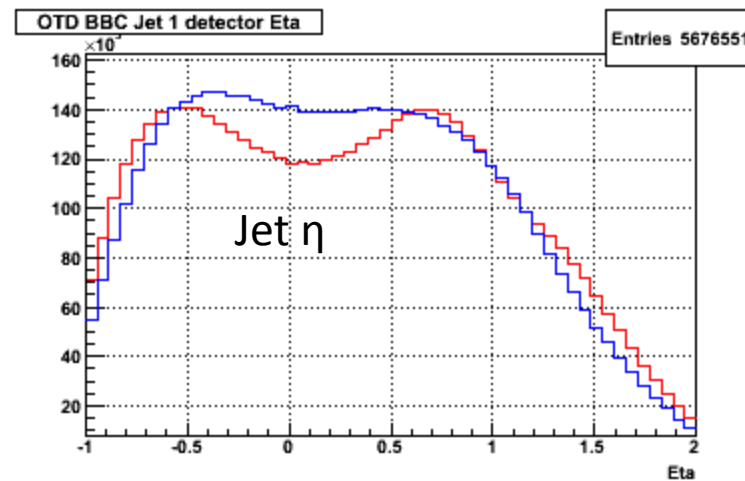
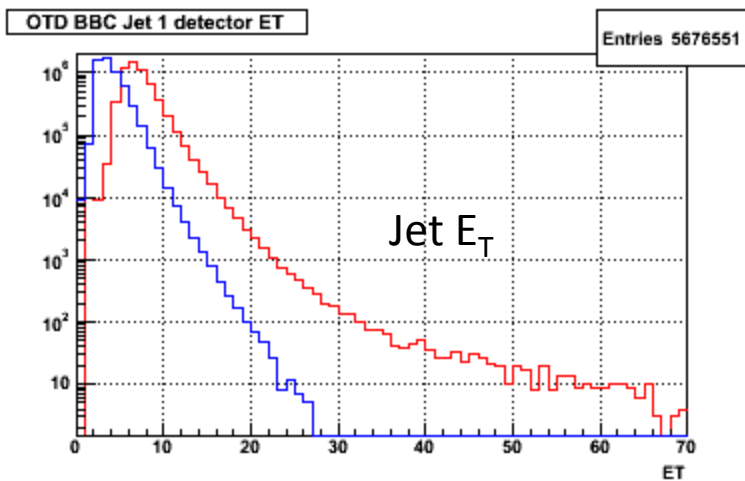
See good agreement between kinematic variables using BBC Vs. TPC vertex



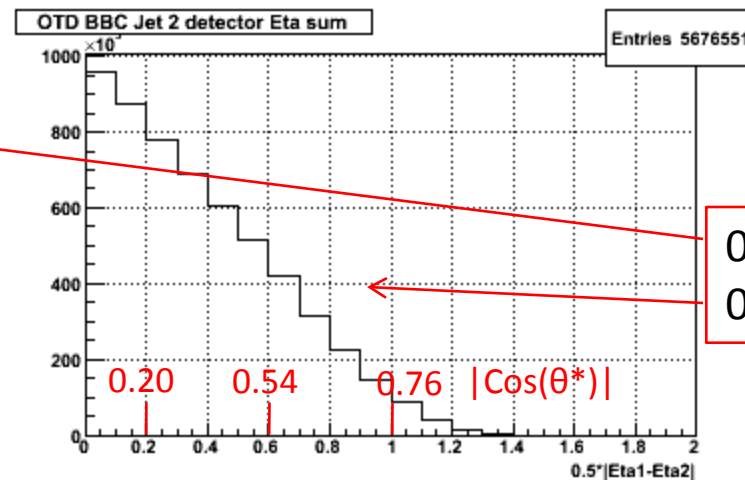
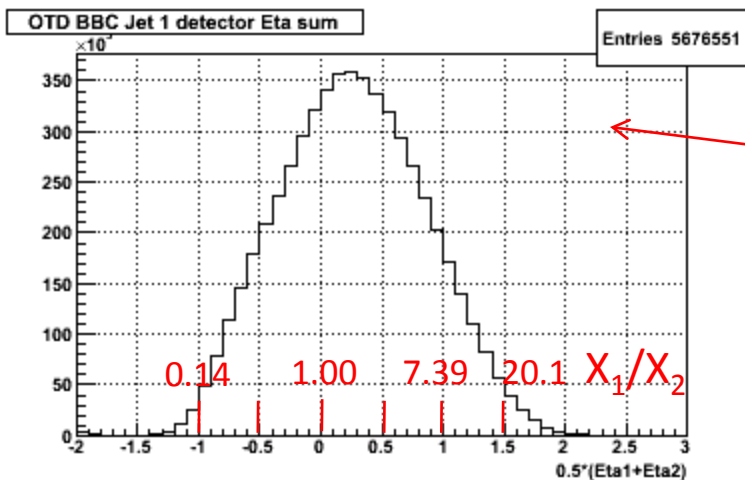
$0.5 * (\eta_3 + \eta_4)$  Err  
 $0.5 * |\eta_3 - \eta_4|$  Err

# Yields after BBC Vertex Correction

- Spectra of kinematic variables after BBC vertex correction applied
- $0.5 * (\eta_3 + \eta_4)$  corresponds to  $0.5 * \text{Log}(x_1/x_2)$
- $0.5 * |\eta_3 - \eta_4|$  corresponds to  $|\text{Cos}(\theta^*)|$



High  $E_T$  Jet  
Low  $E_T$  Jet



# Summary

- Dijet measurements allow selection of favorable kinematics and sensitivity to  $x$  dependence with forward jets giving access to low  $x$  values
- Vertex finding using VPD and BBC time difference seems to be viable
- A first look at dijets in the endcap has been made using Trigger Data
- Production of 2009 data is ongoing
- Simulation studies needed to fully understand jet properties without tracking
- Ultimate goal is the extraction of spin asymmetries