

Measurement of Quark Transversity through the Collins Mechanism in Mid-Rapidity Jets in $p\uparrow p$ Collisions at STAR

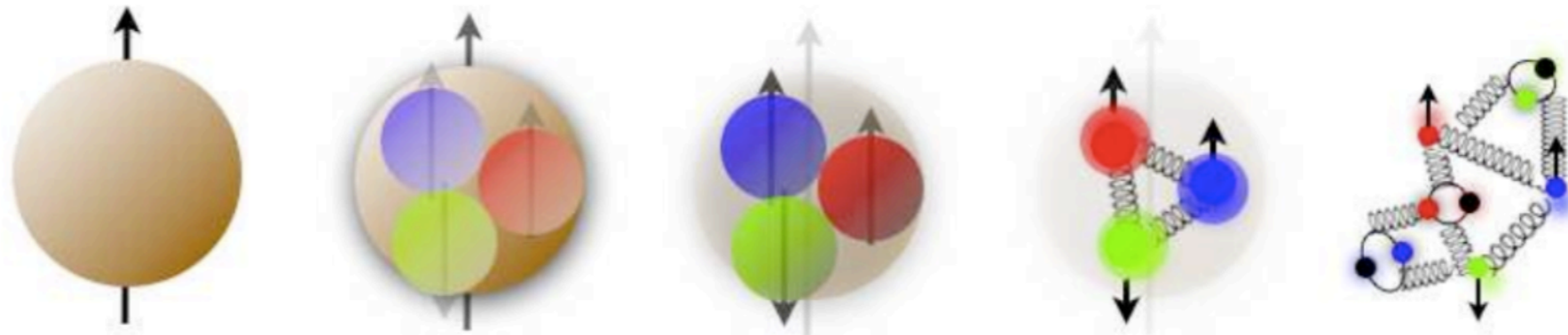
Robert Fersch
University of Kentucky

for the  *STAR* Collaboration

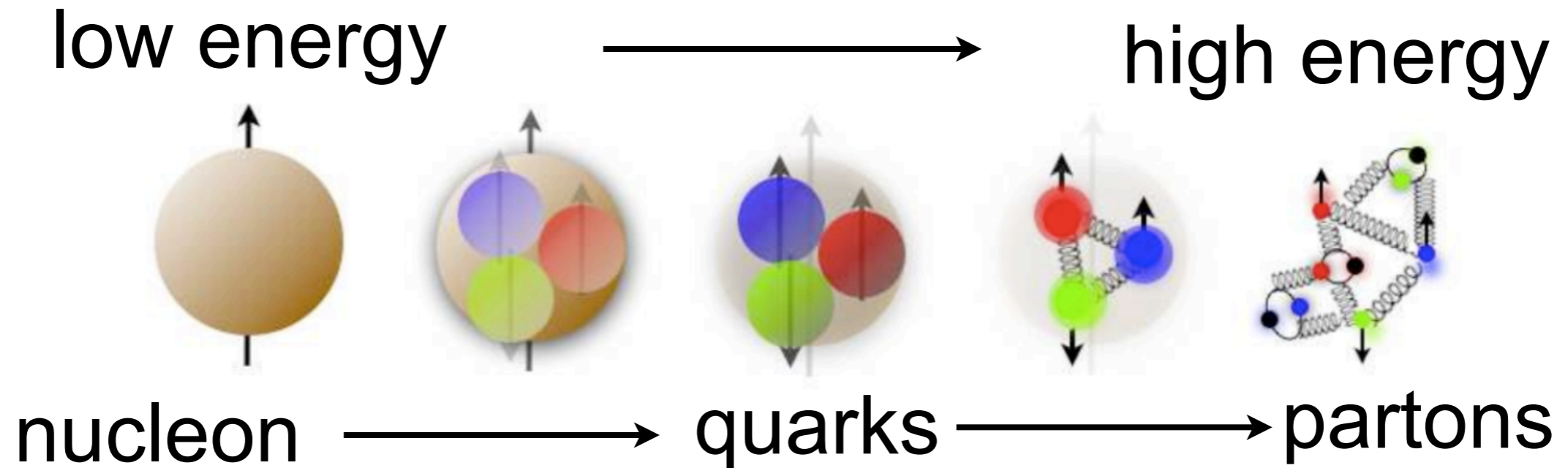
Talk for the 2009 April Meeting of the
American Physical Society

Motivation: Understanding the Parton Content of the Nucleon

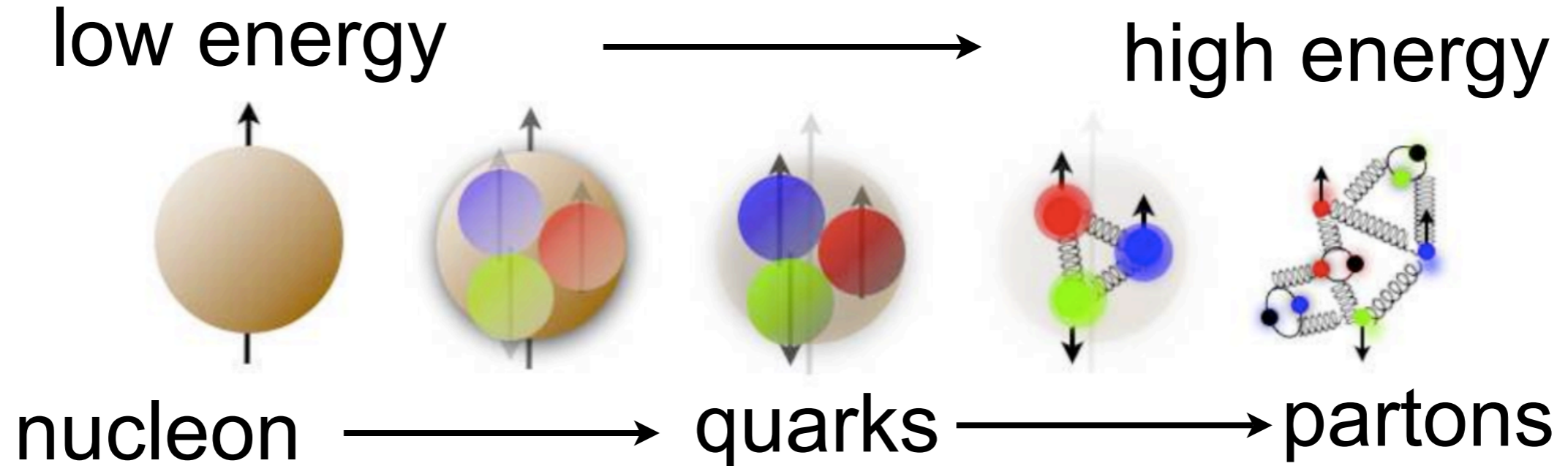
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Pieces of the puzzle:

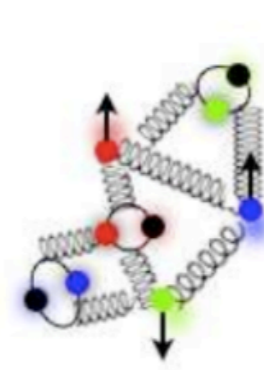
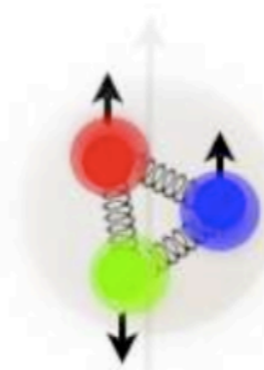


Motivation: Understanding the Parton Content of the Nucleon

low energy



high energy



nucleon



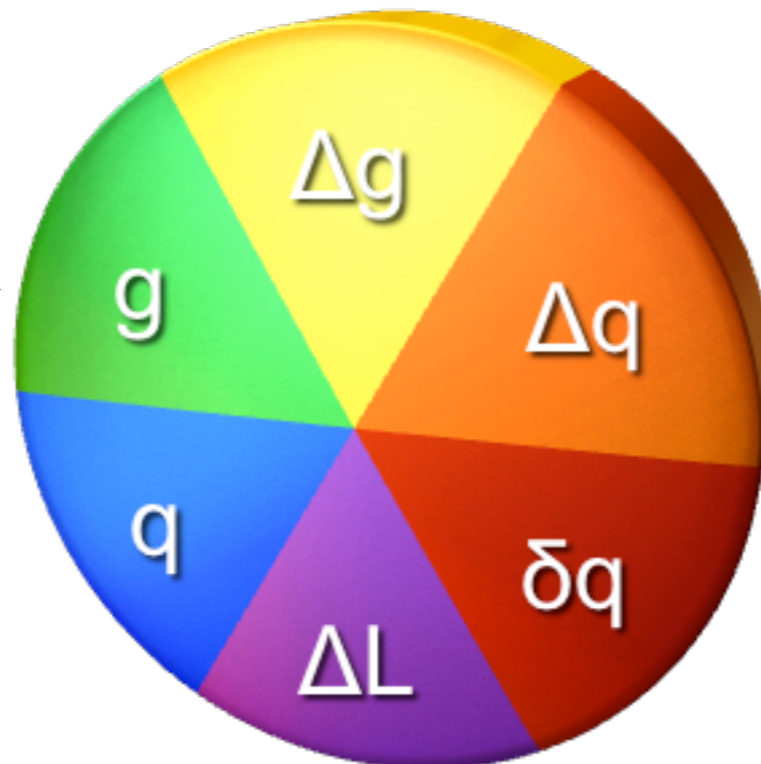
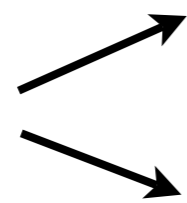
quarks



partons

Pieces of the puzzle:

(unpolarized scattering experiments)

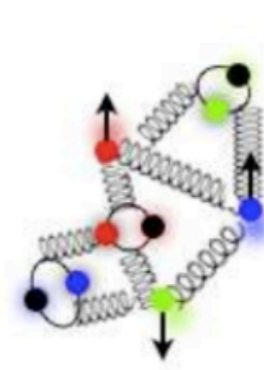
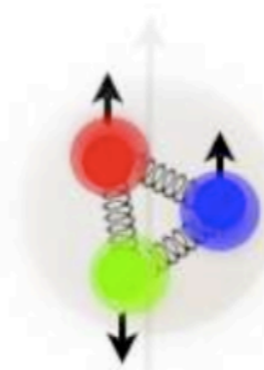


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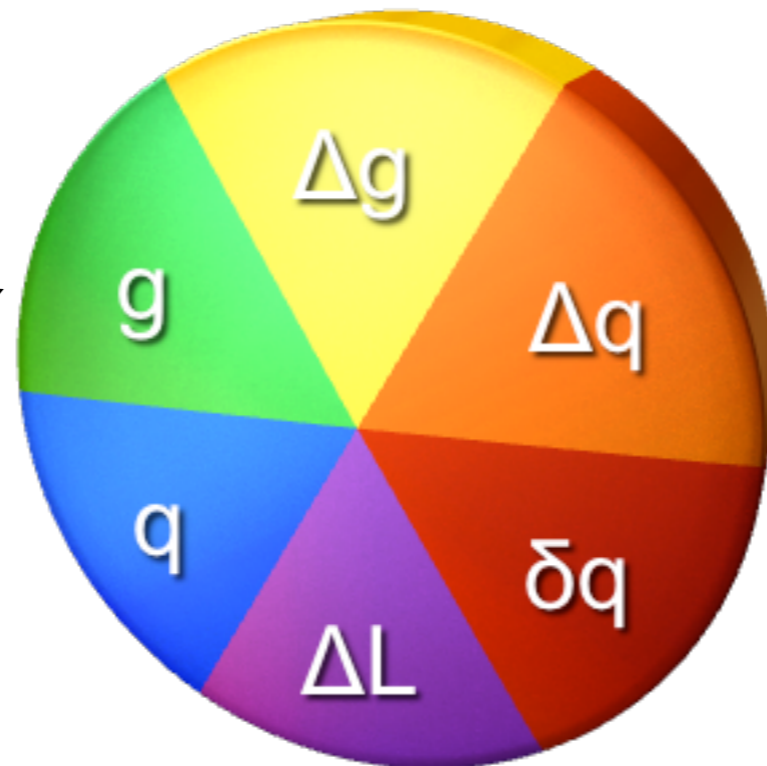
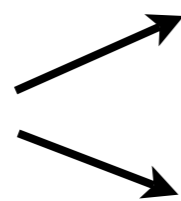
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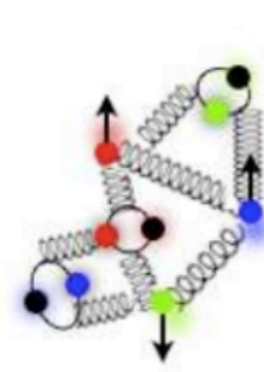
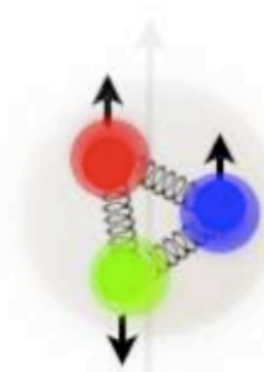
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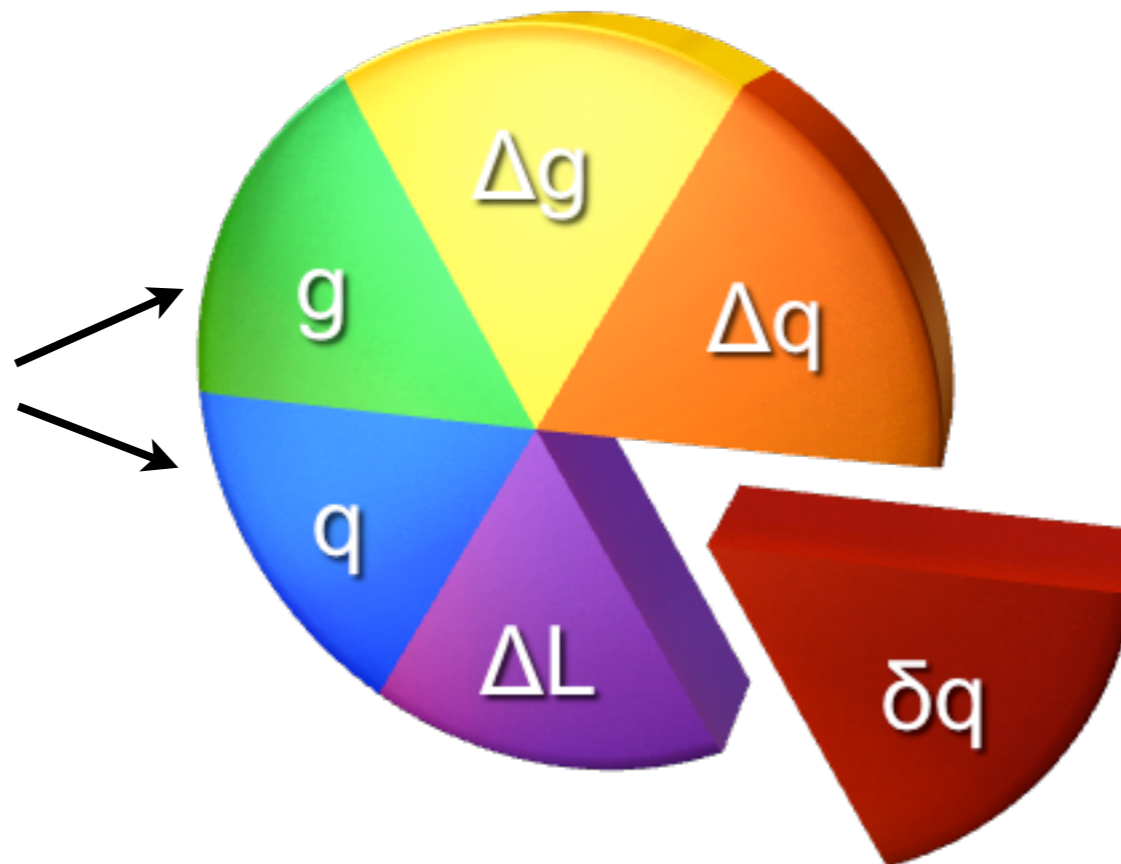
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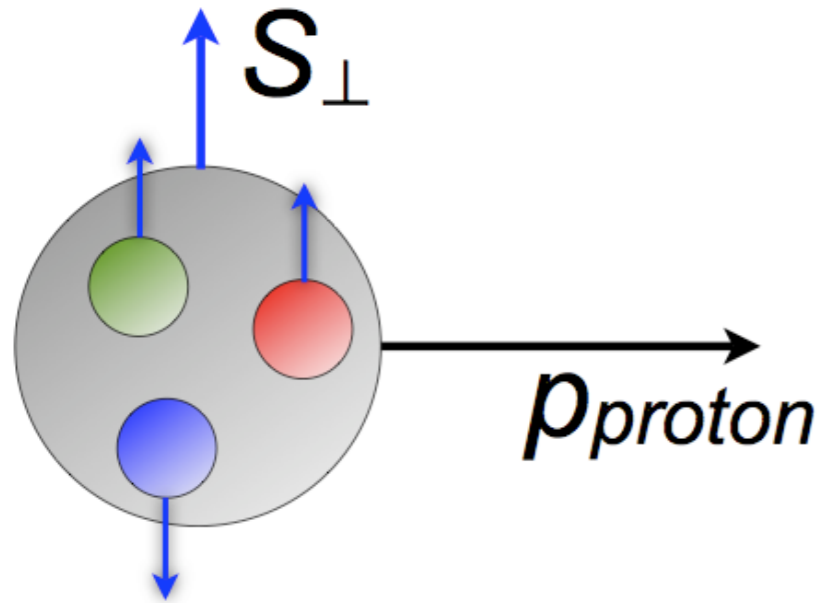
(unpolarized scattering experiments)



(polarized scattering experiments)

Quark "transversity":
spin perpendicular
to the proton momentum
direction

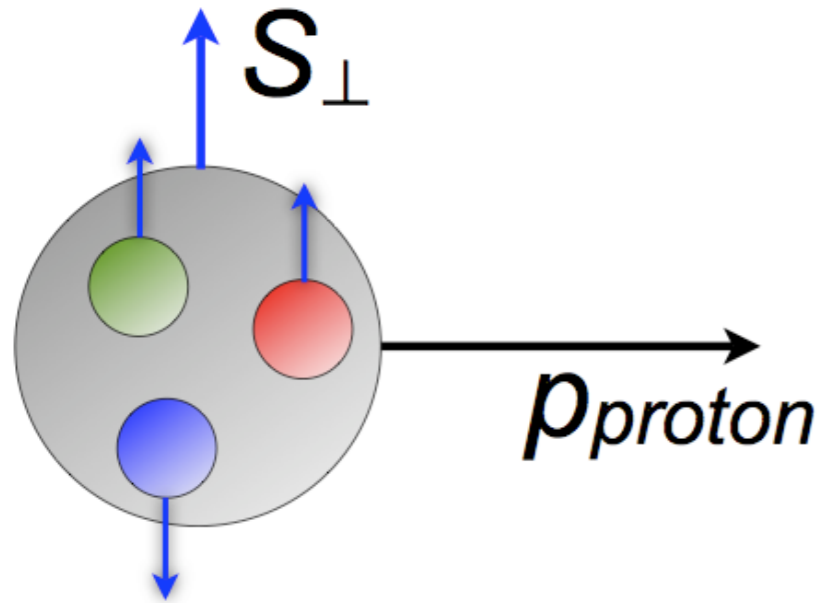
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Quark “transversity”:

$$\delta q \equiv q^{\uparrow} - q^{\downarrow}$$

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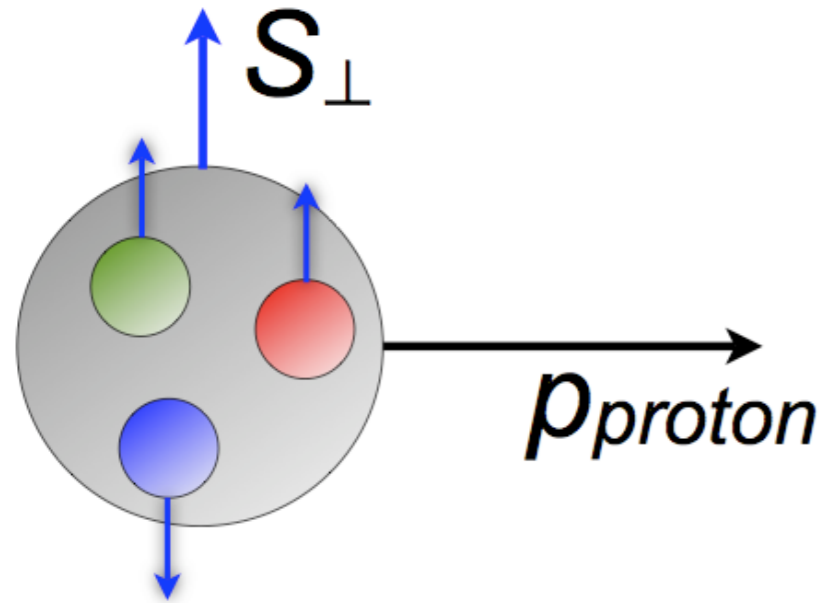


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$q^{\uparrow(\downarrow)}$ is the probability of finding a quark with spin equal (opposite) to S_{\perp}

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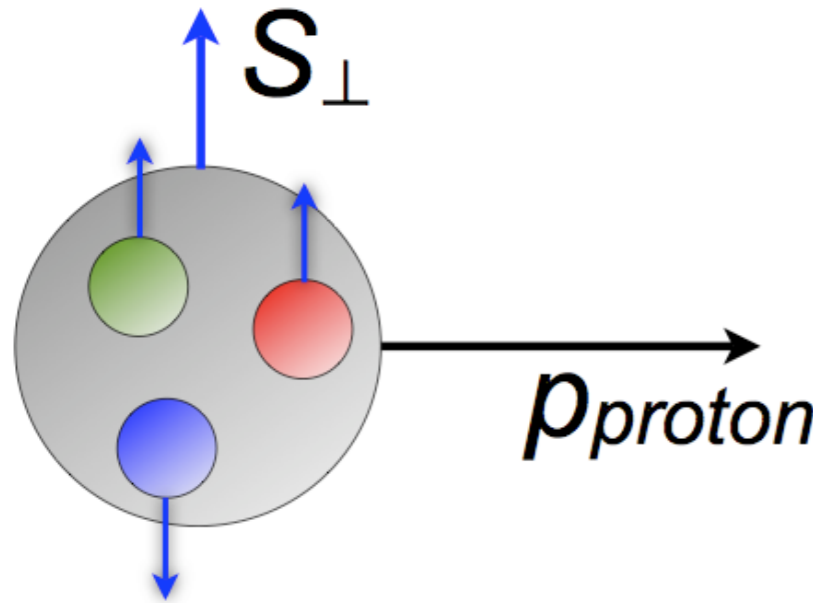
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What is known about δq ?

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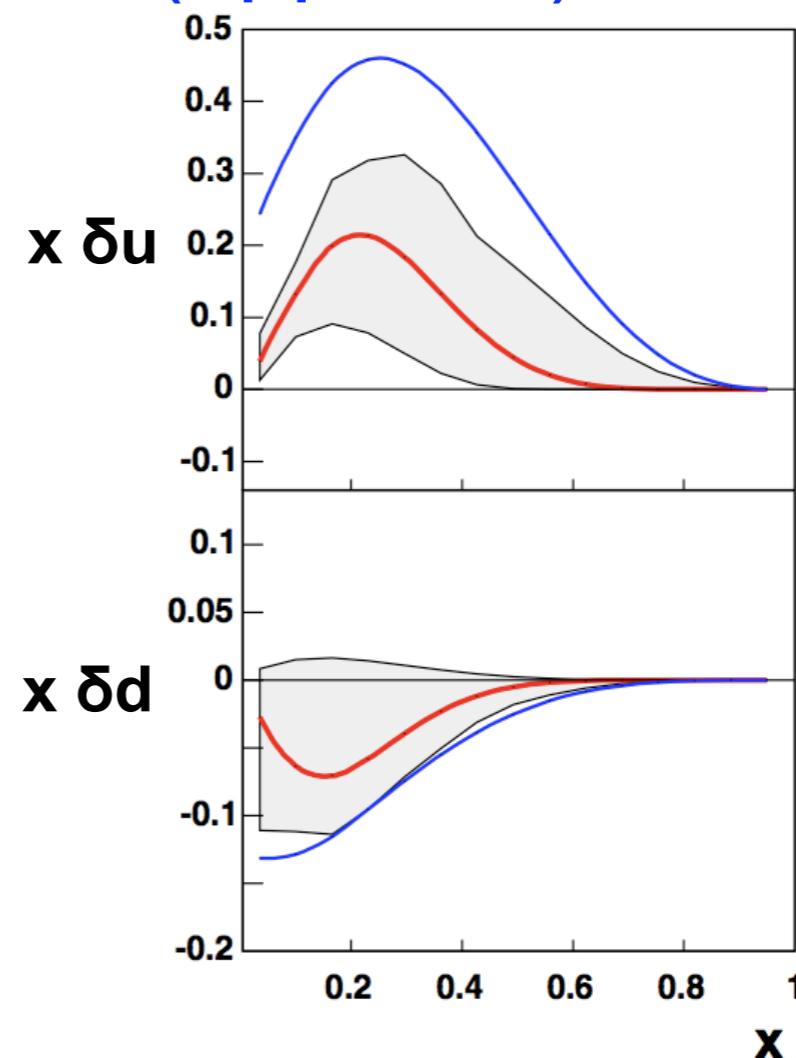
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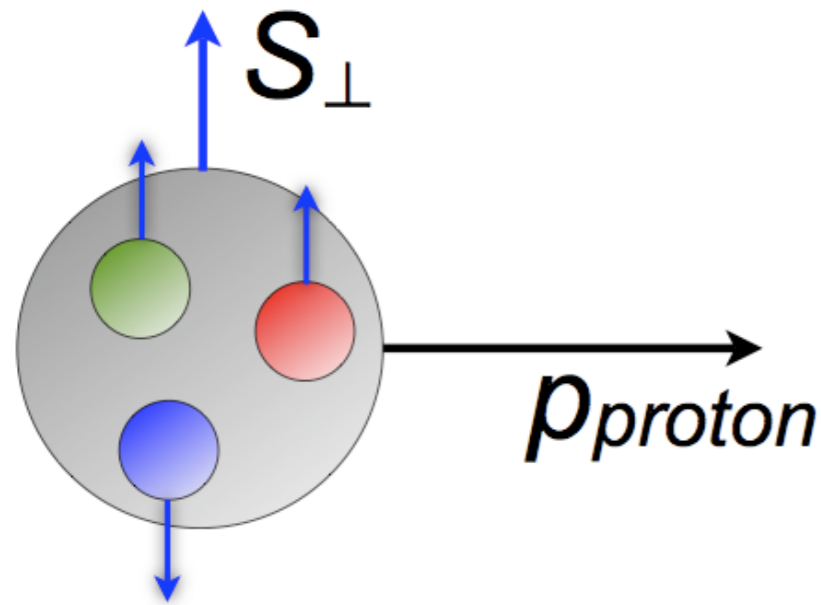
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PRD 75,
054032 (2006)
Anselmino, *et al.*

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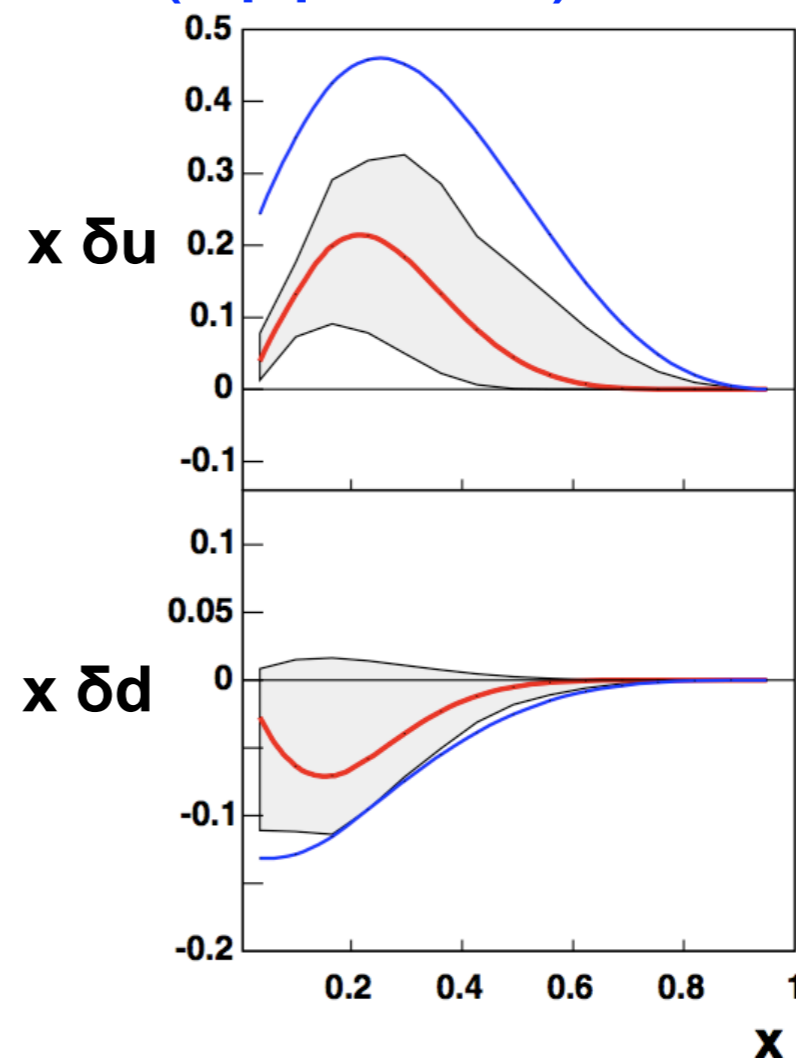
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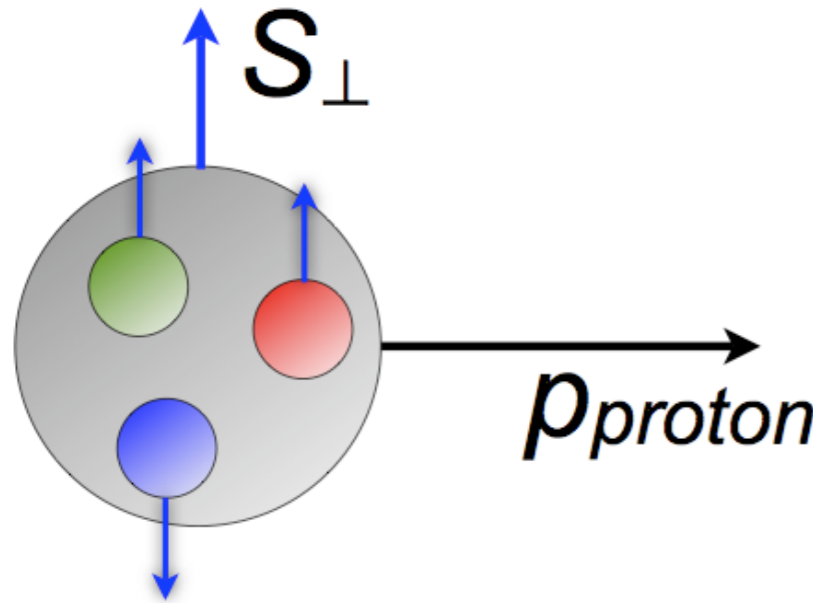
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 \Rightarrow higher order effect



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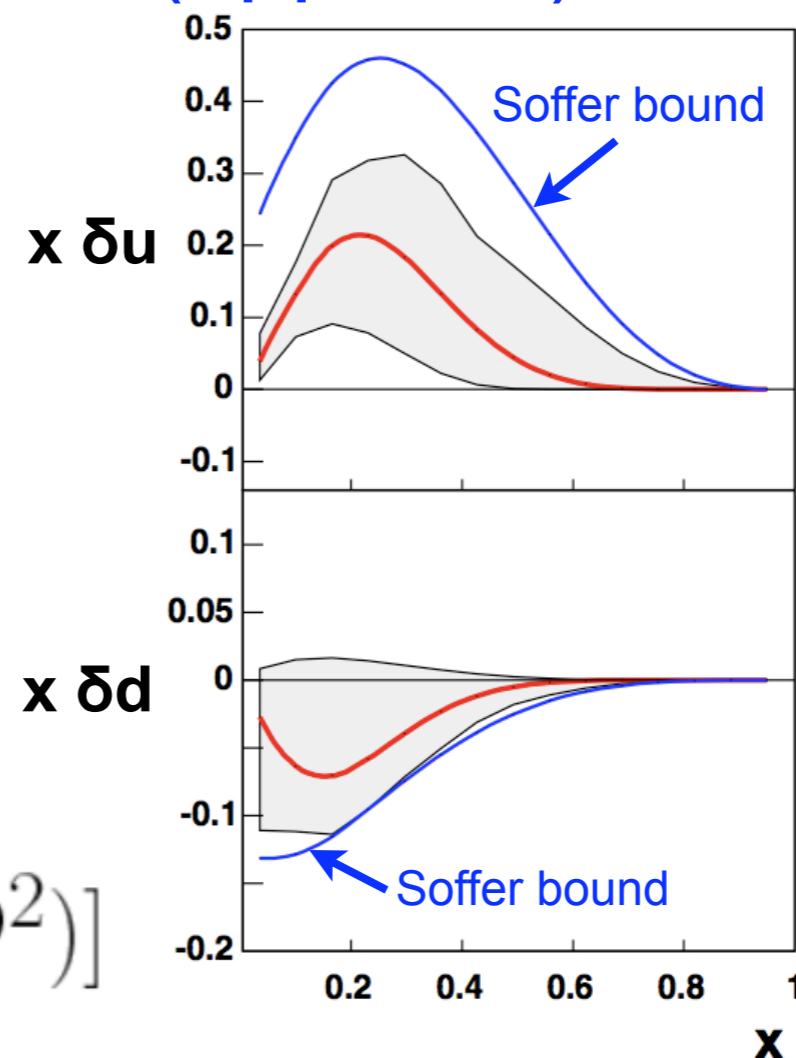
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- Chiral-odd effect (couples to $Y_5\sigma_{\mu\nu}$)
⇒ higher order effect
- Constrained by *Soffer bound*:

$$|\delta q(x, Q^2)| \leq \frac{1}{2}[q(x, Q^2) + \Delta q(x, Q^2)]$$



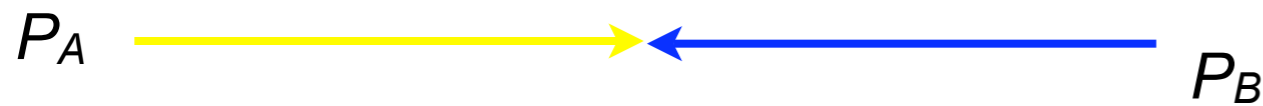
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Experimental access to δq

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proton-proton scattering:

$$p(P_A, S_{\perp}) + p(P_B) \rightarrow jet(P_J) + X \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} + X$$

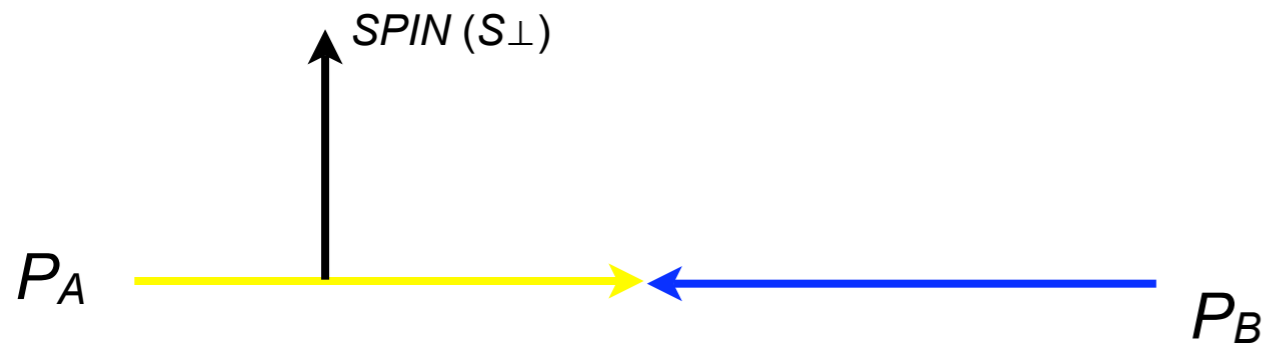


Experimental access to δq

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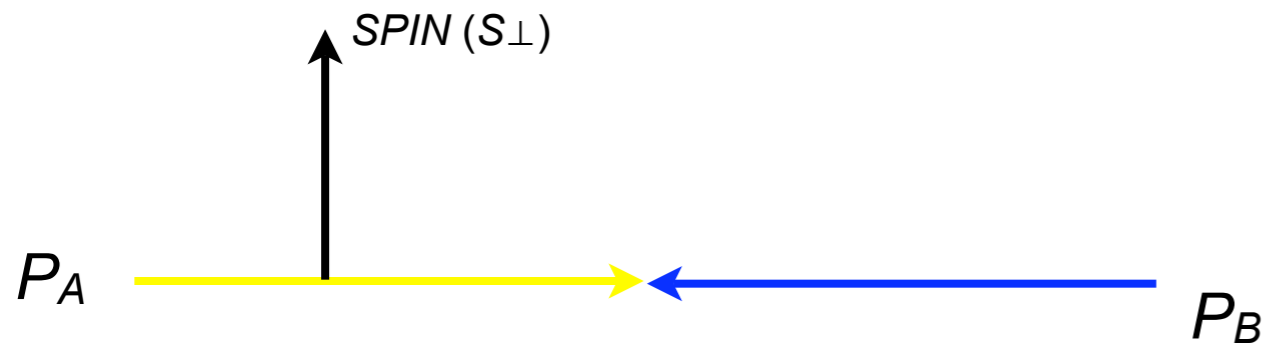
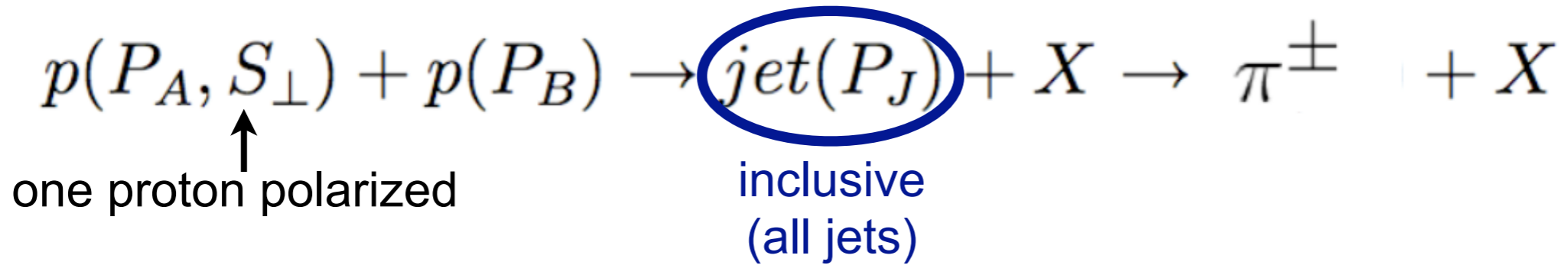
$$p(P_A, S_{\perp}) + p(P_B) \rightarrow jet(P_J) + X \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} + X$$

↑
one proton polarized



Experimental access to δq

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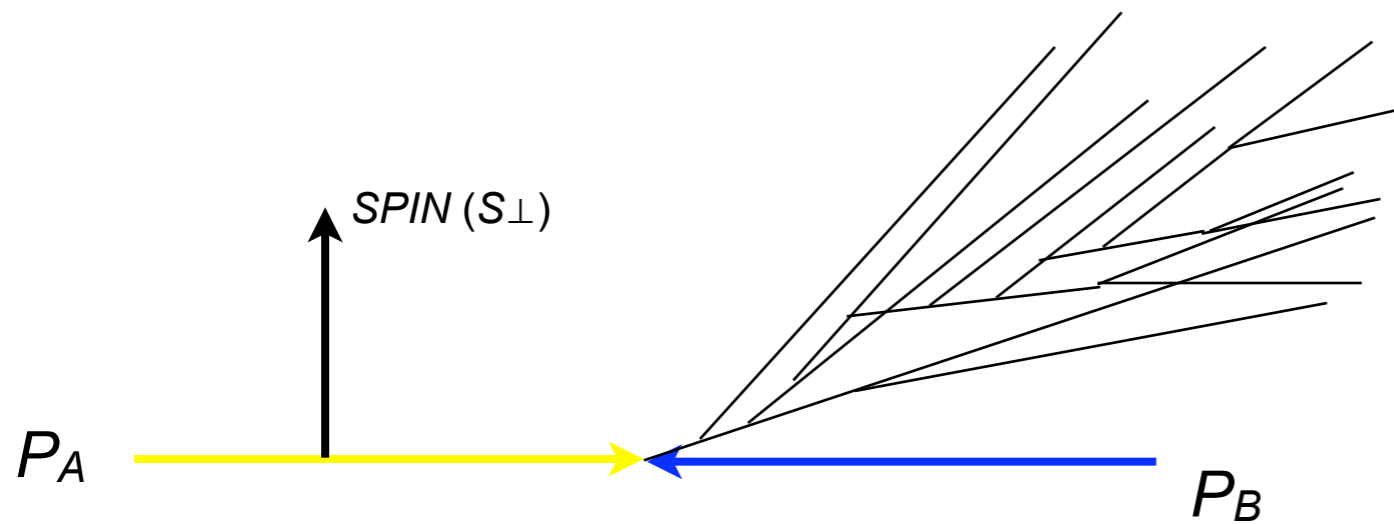
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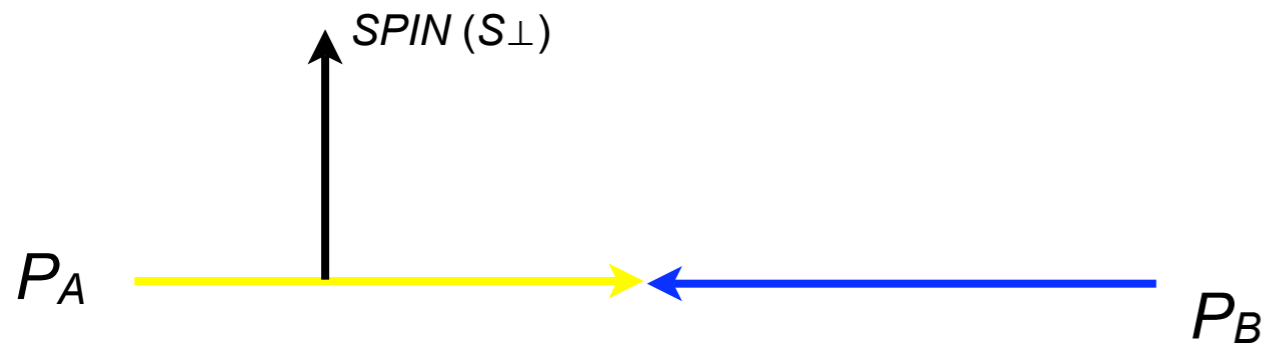
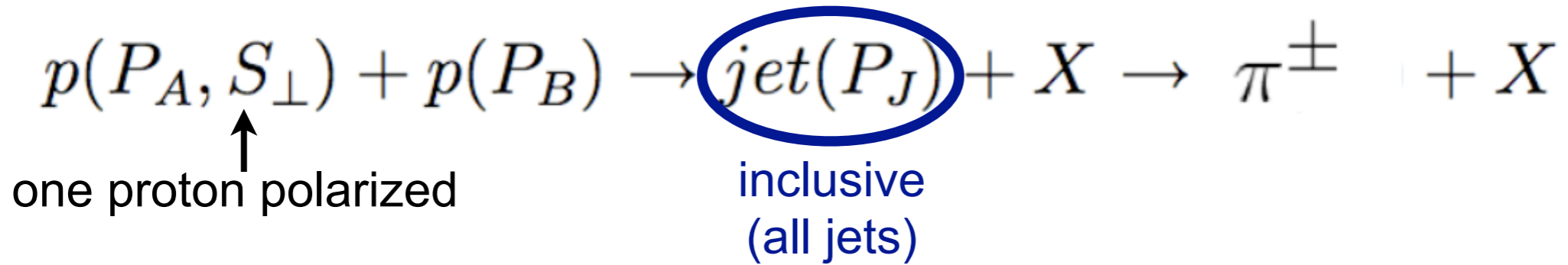
one proton polarized

inclusive
(all jets)



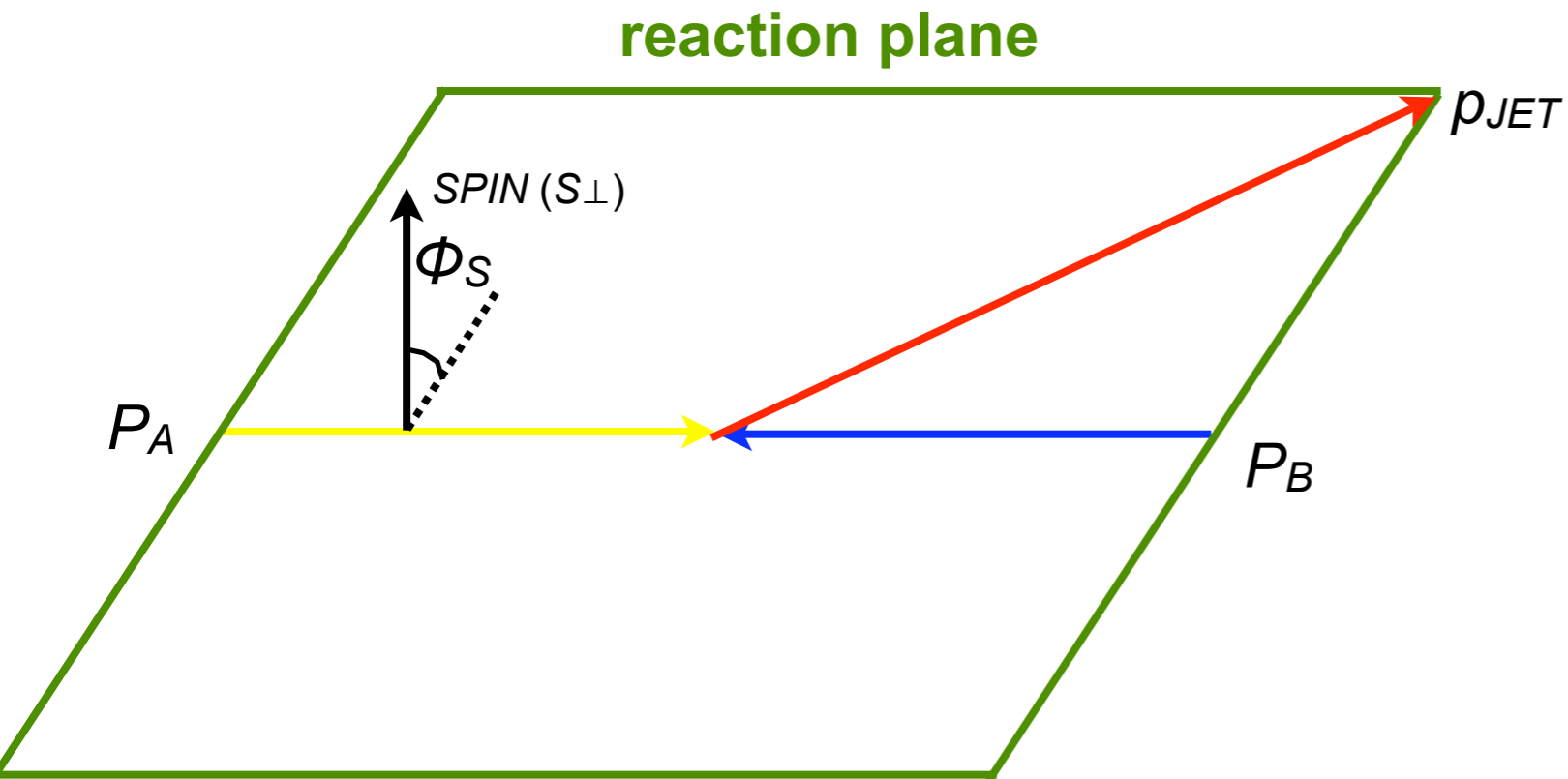
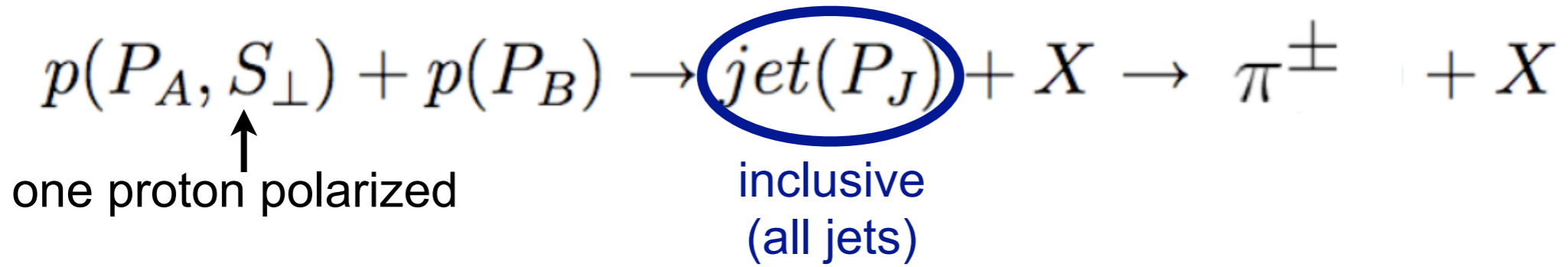
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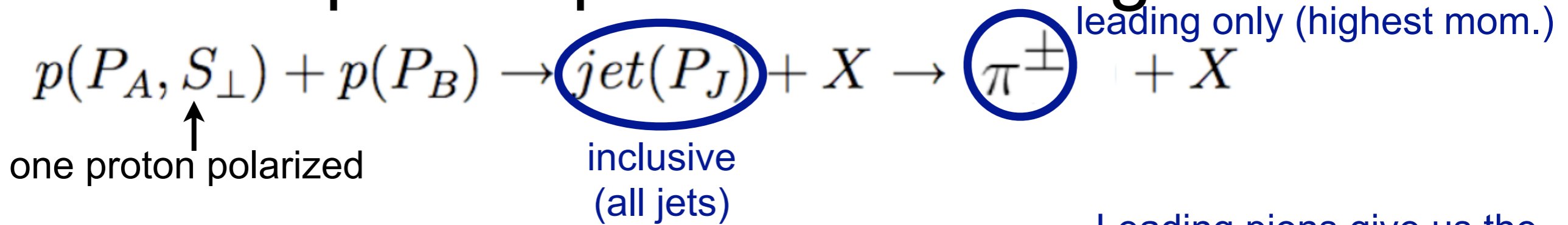
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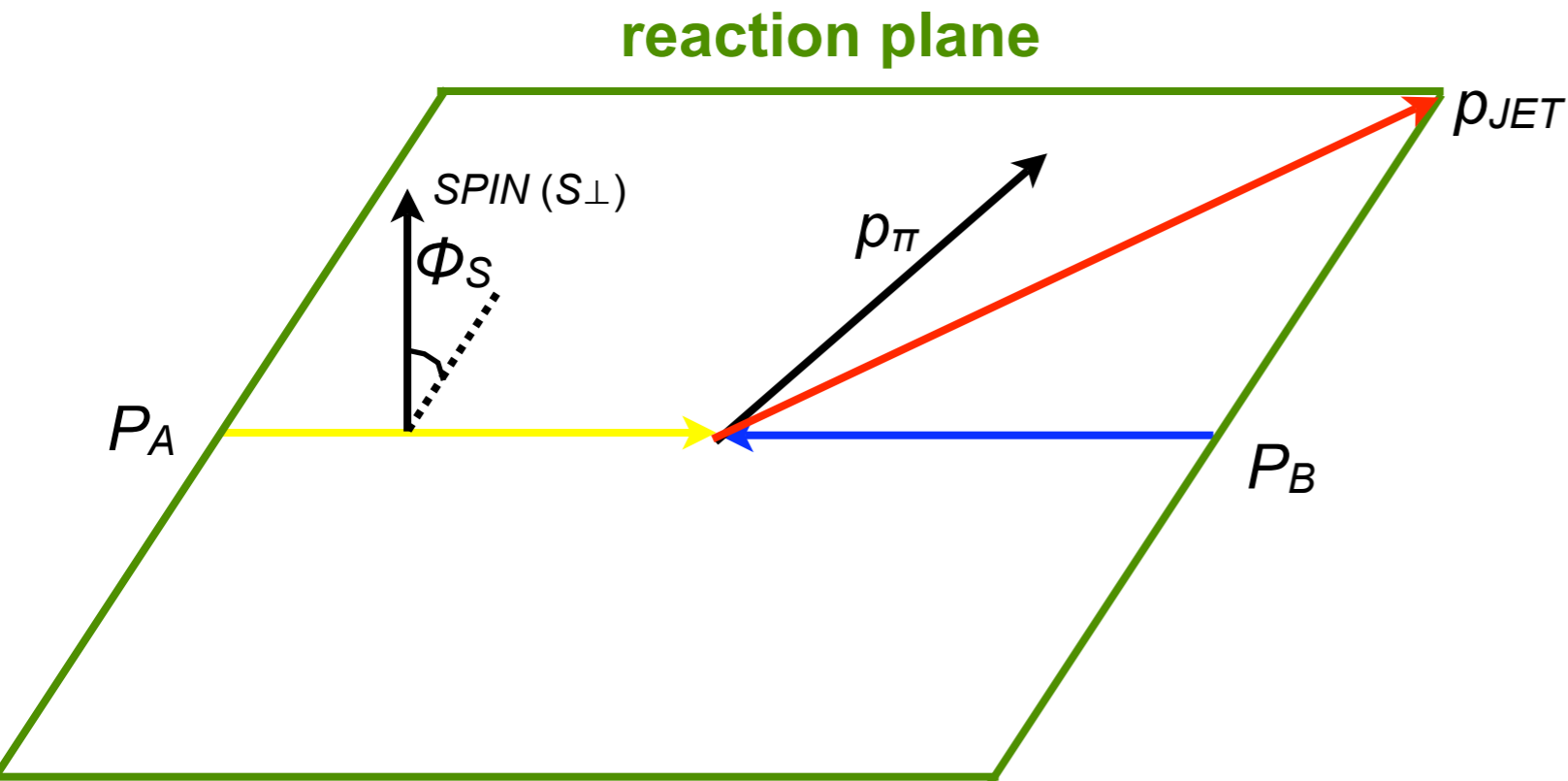


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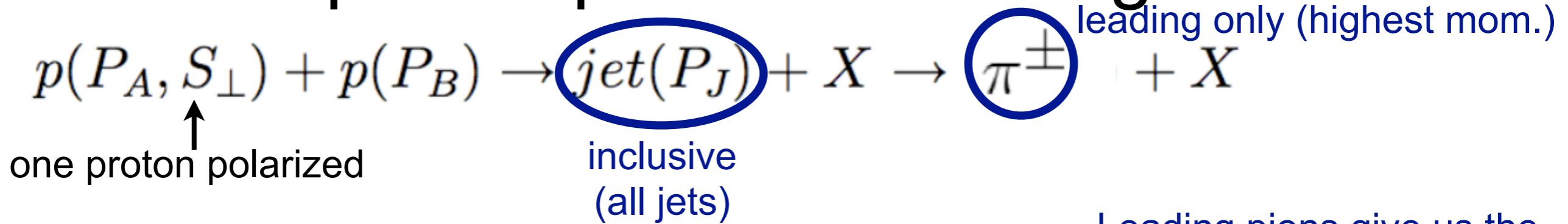


Leading pions give us the most direct access to the quark initiating the event.

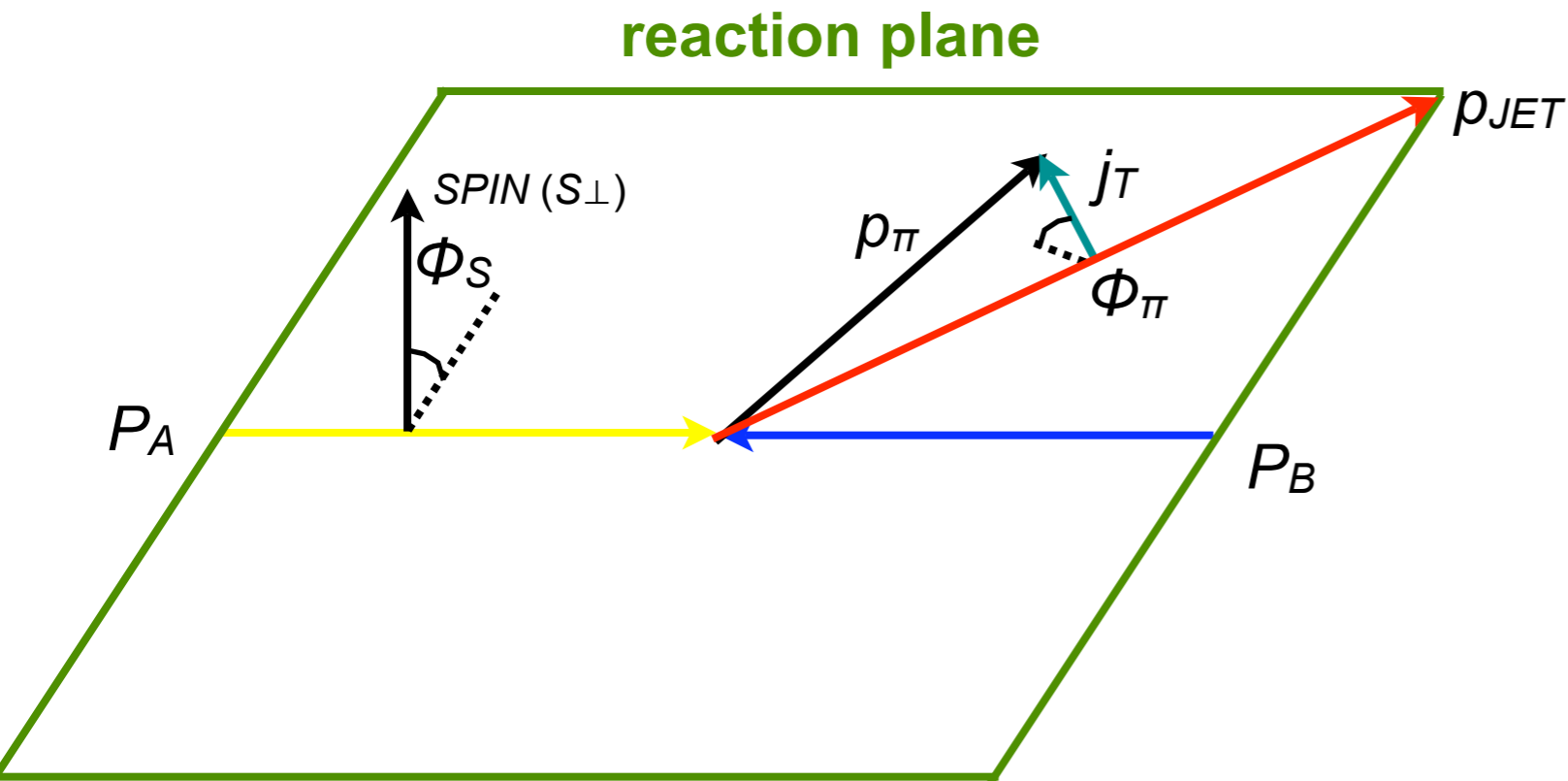


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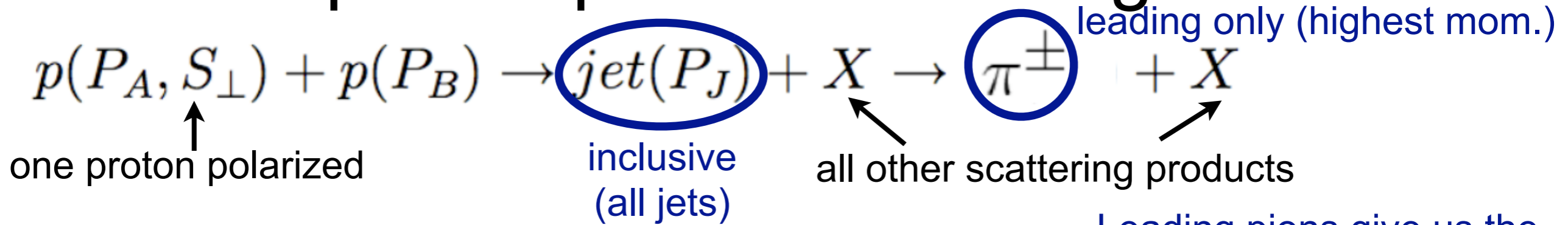


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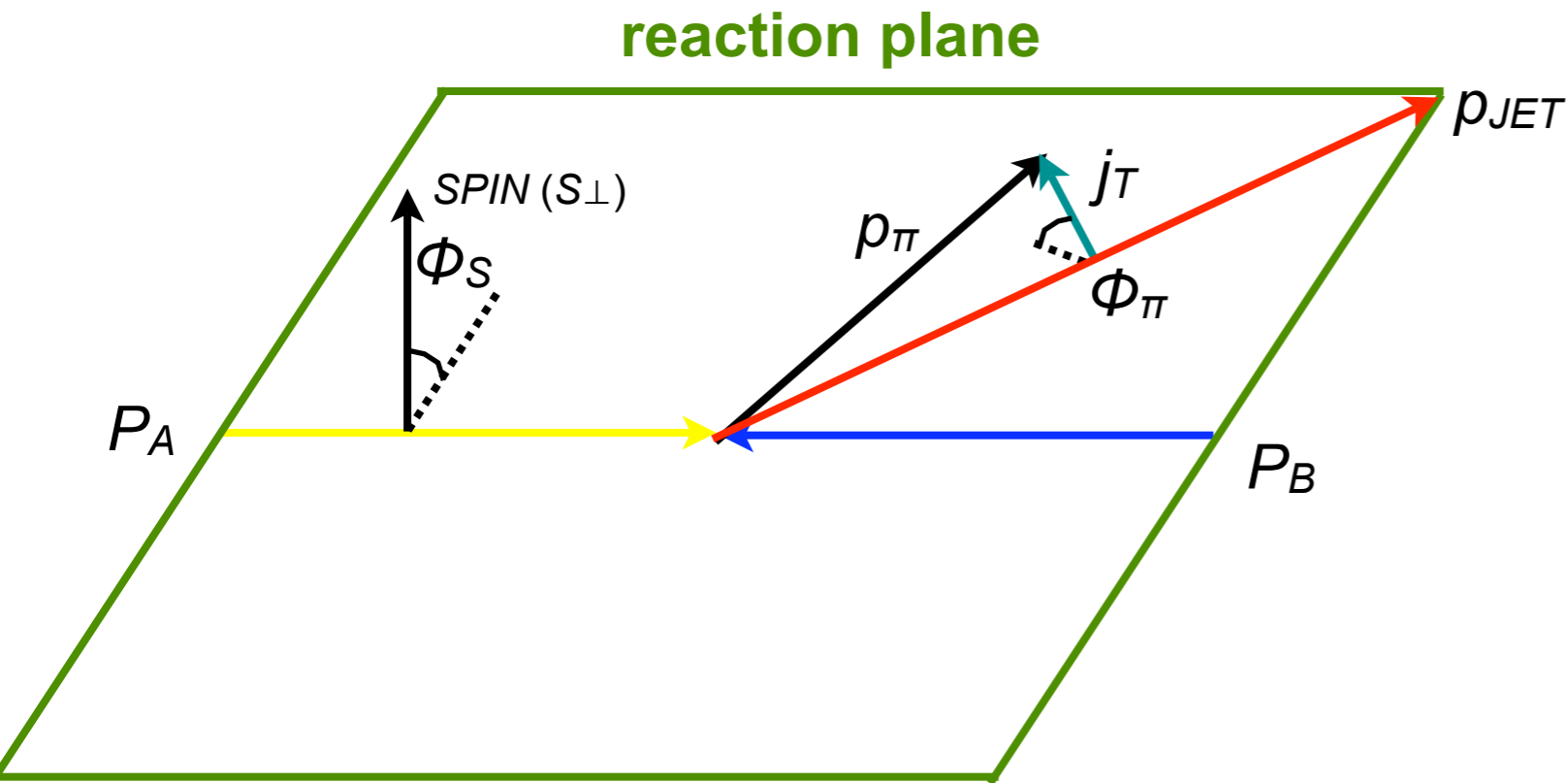


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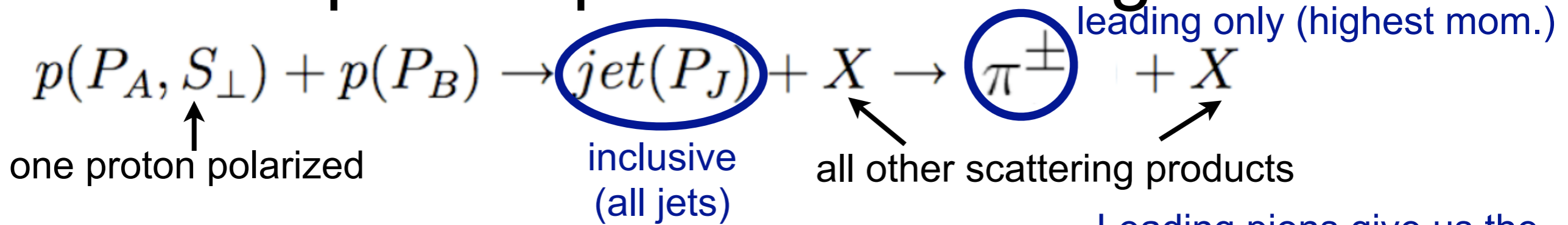


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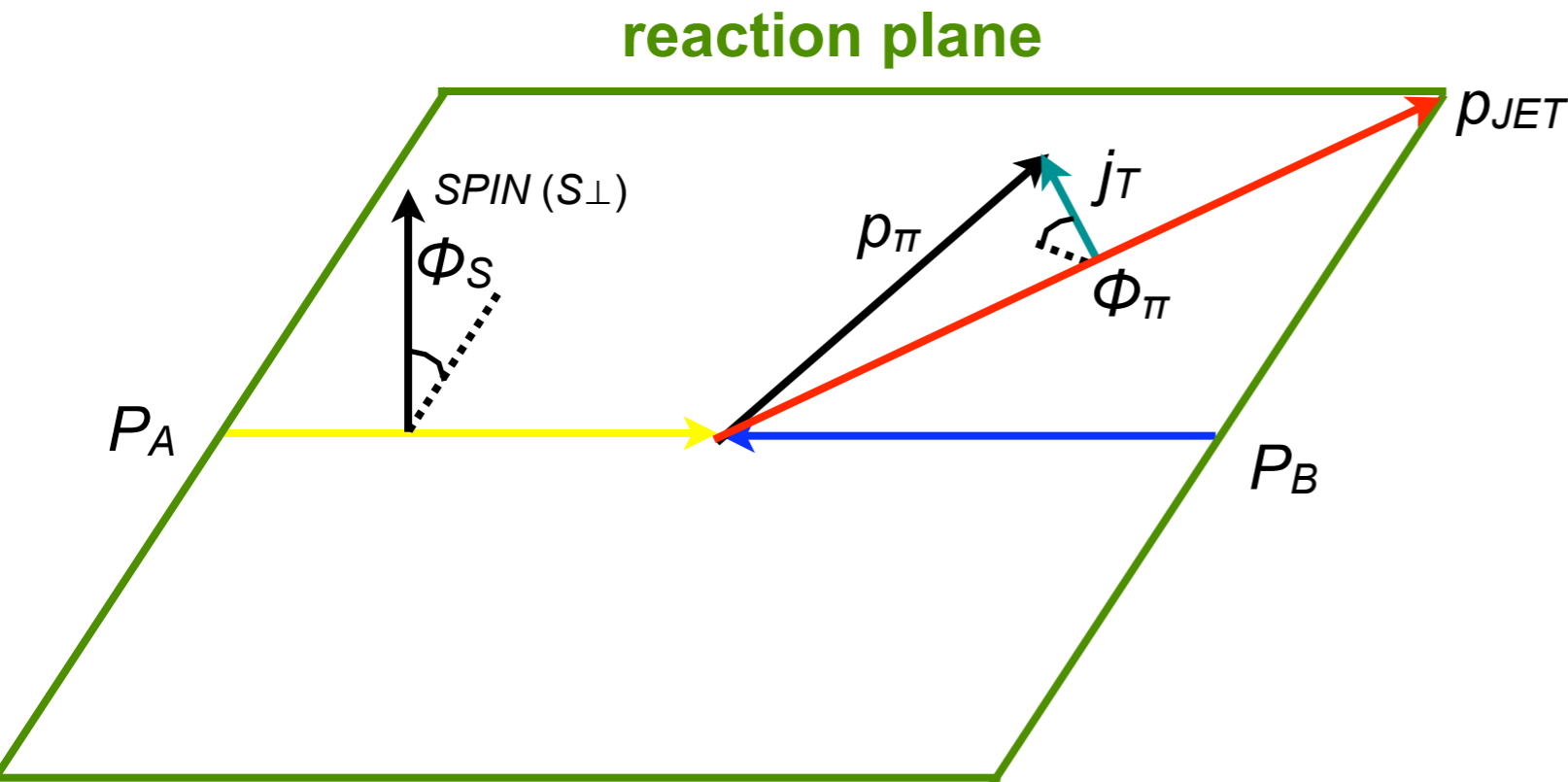


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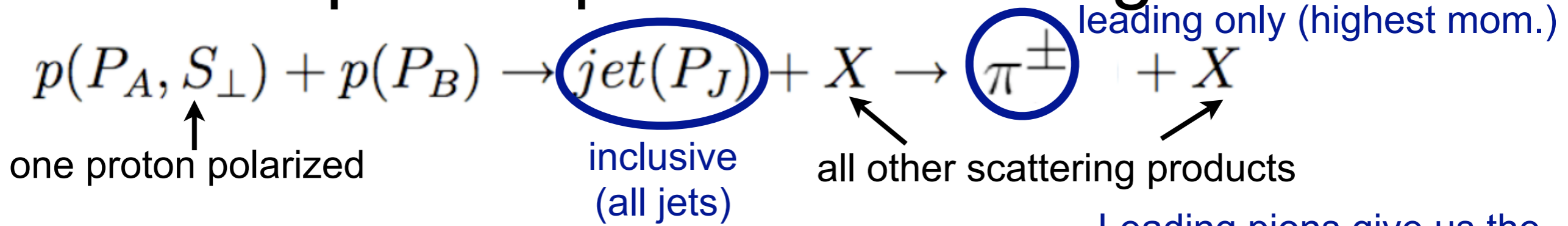


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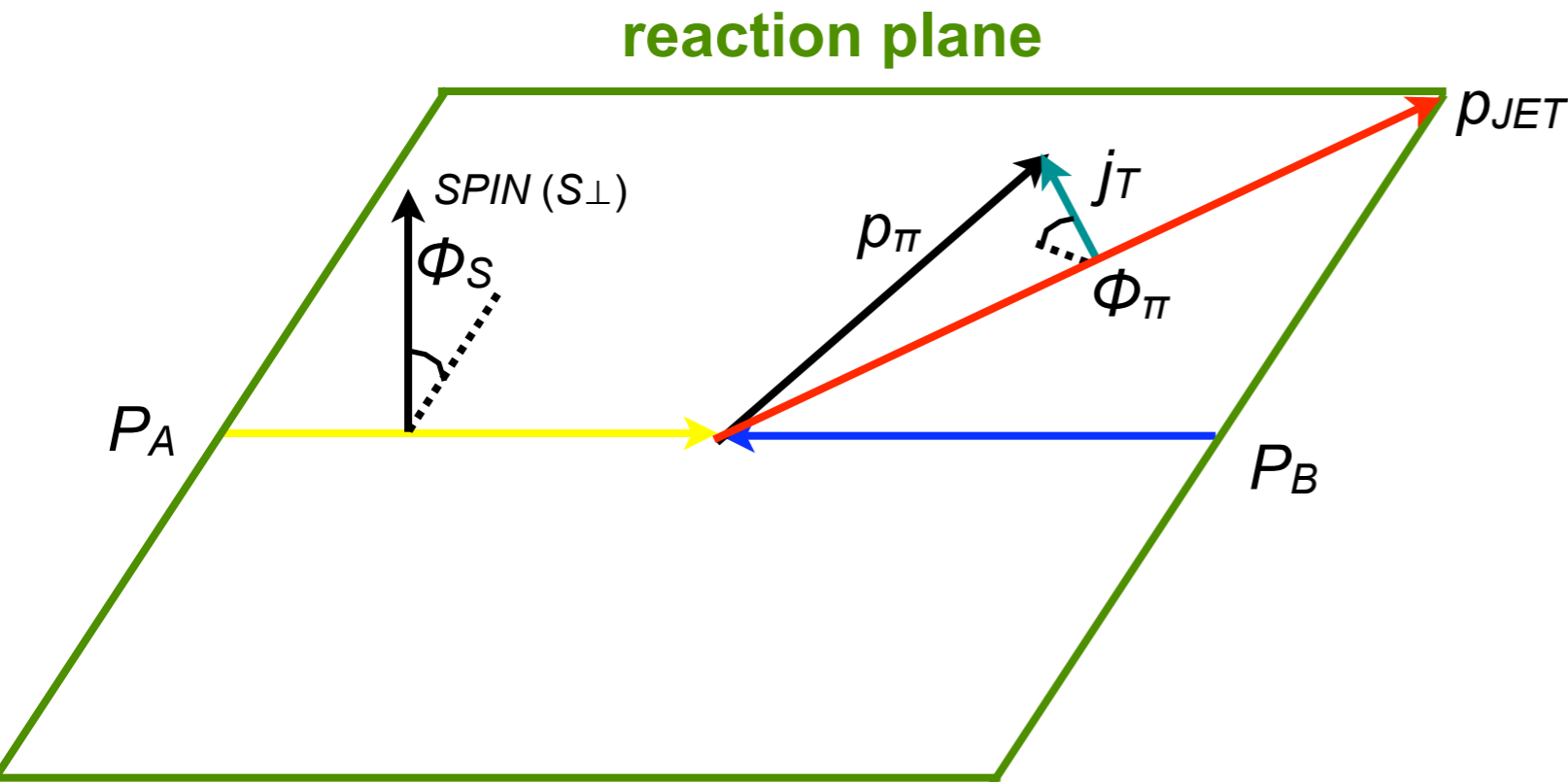
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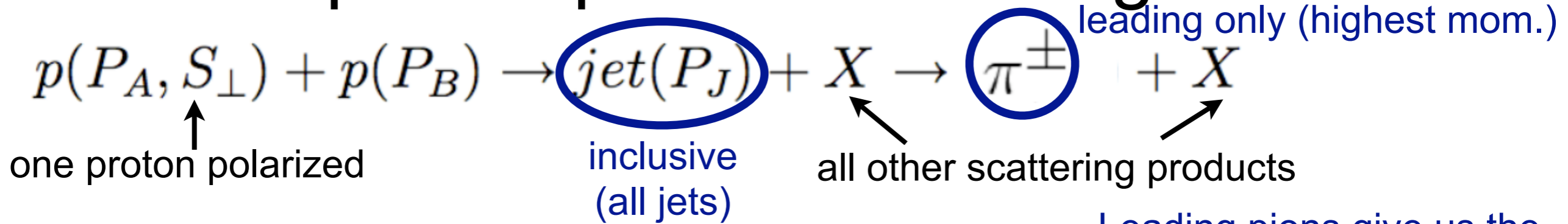
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Measured asymmetry

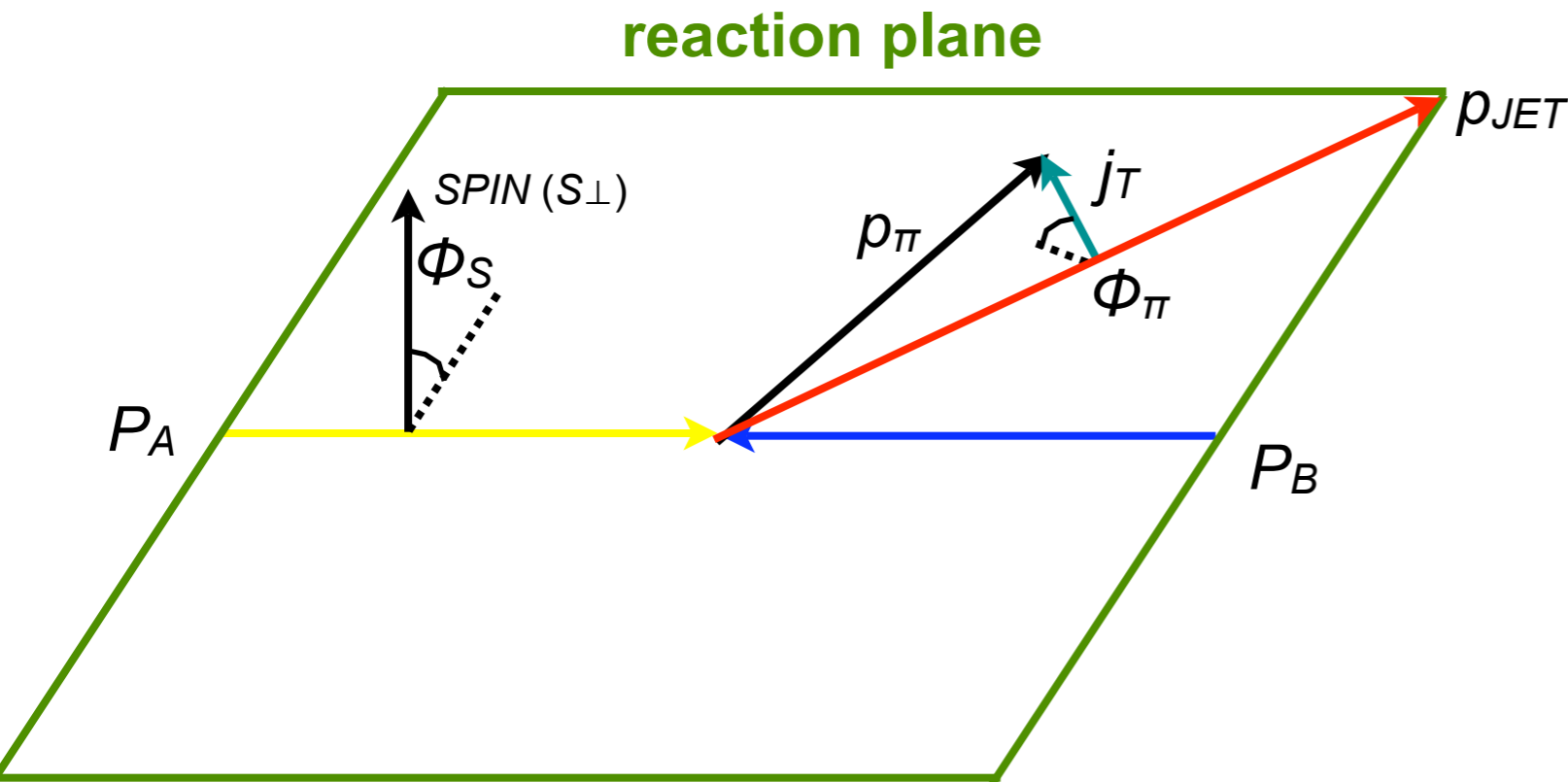
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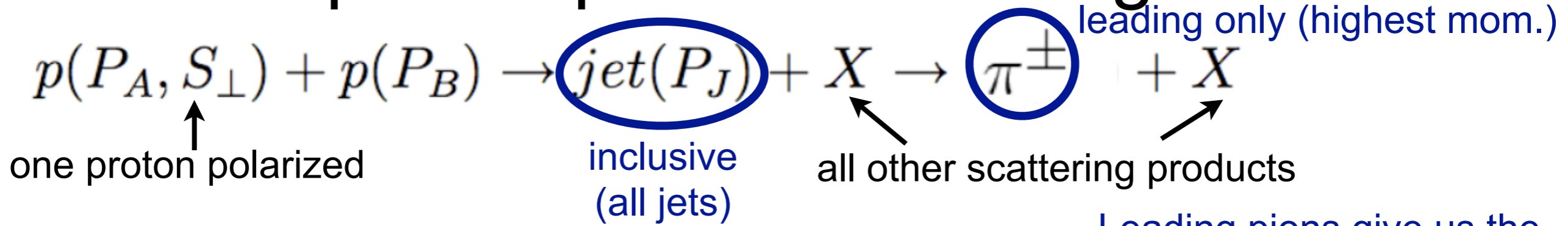
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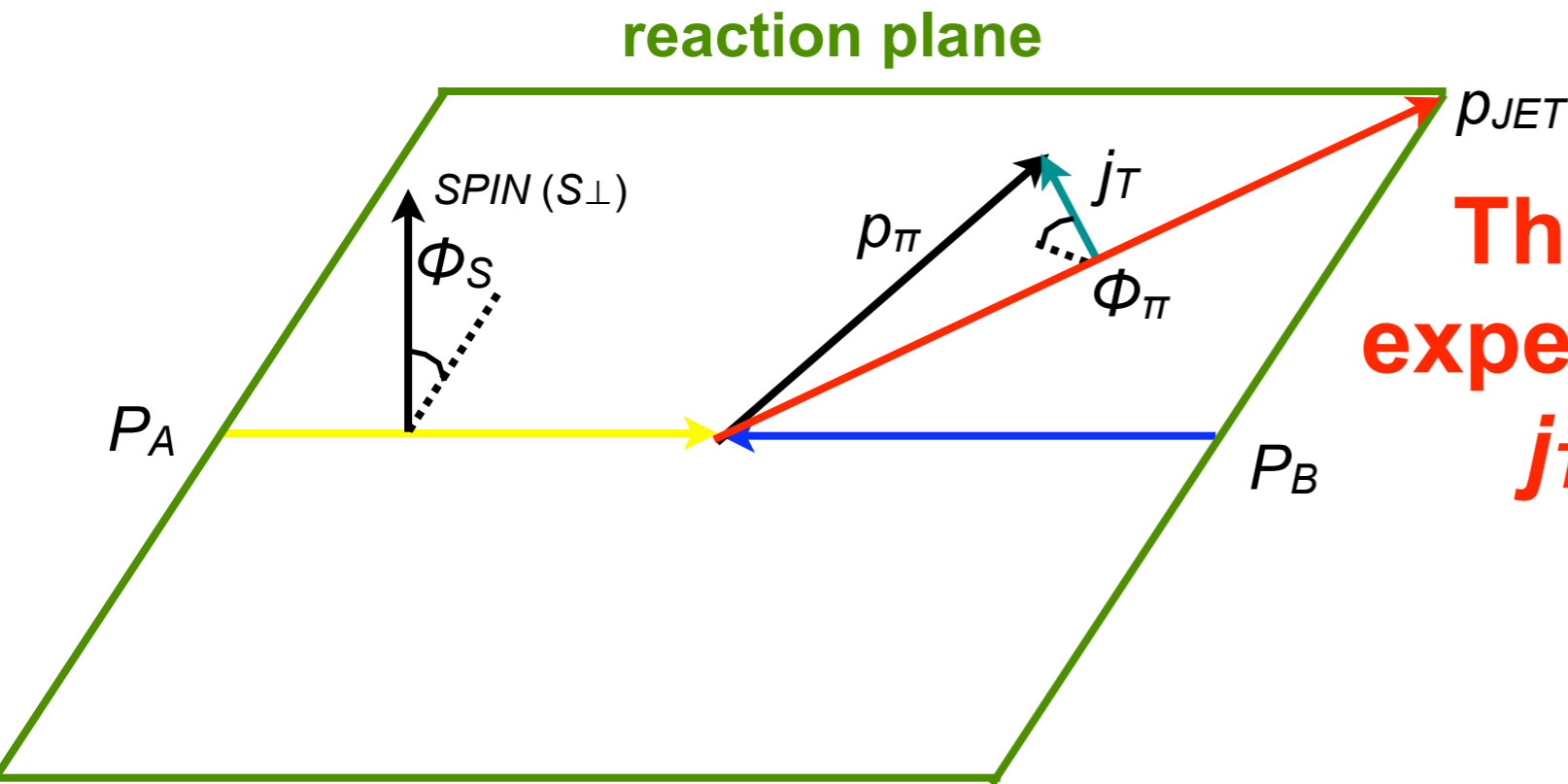
$\Delta\sigma^{TU}, \sigma^{UU}$
 depend on z, j_T
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The π^{\pm} asymmetries are expected to vary in terms of j_T , z and $\sin(\phi_S - \phi_{\pi})$.

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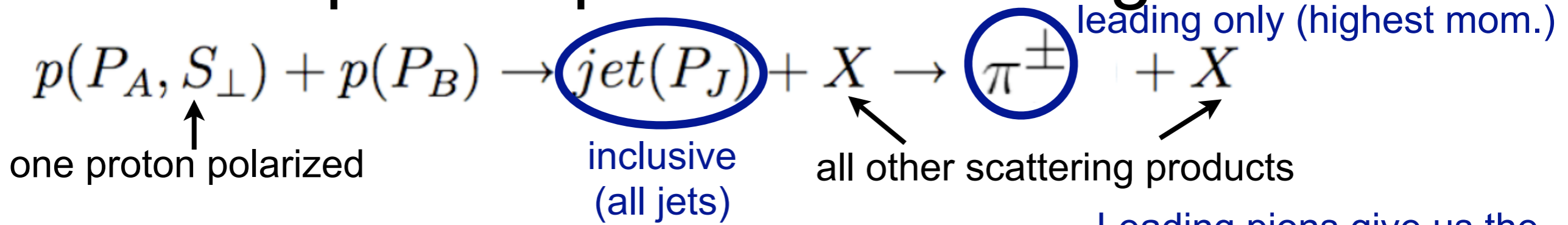
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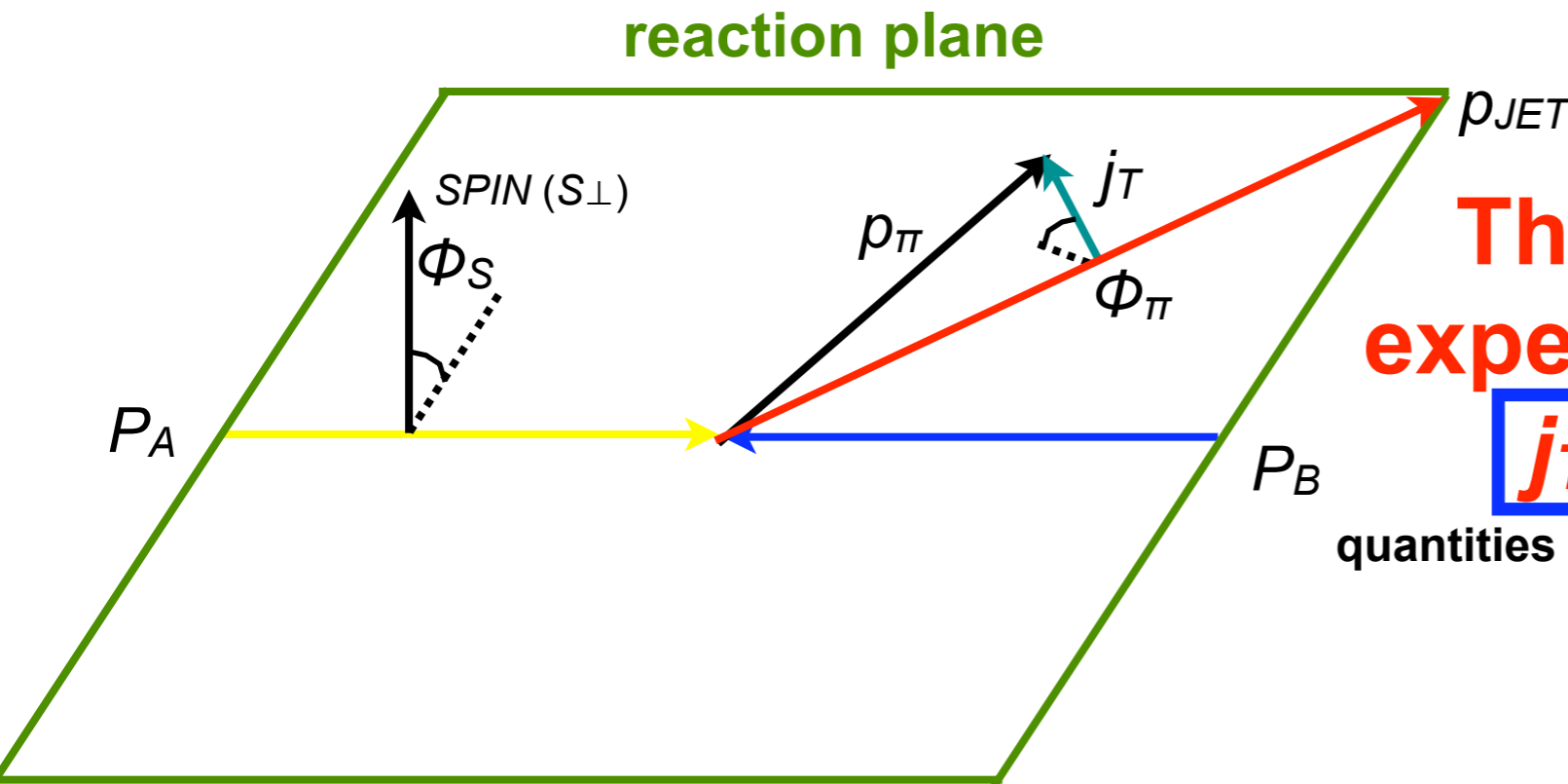
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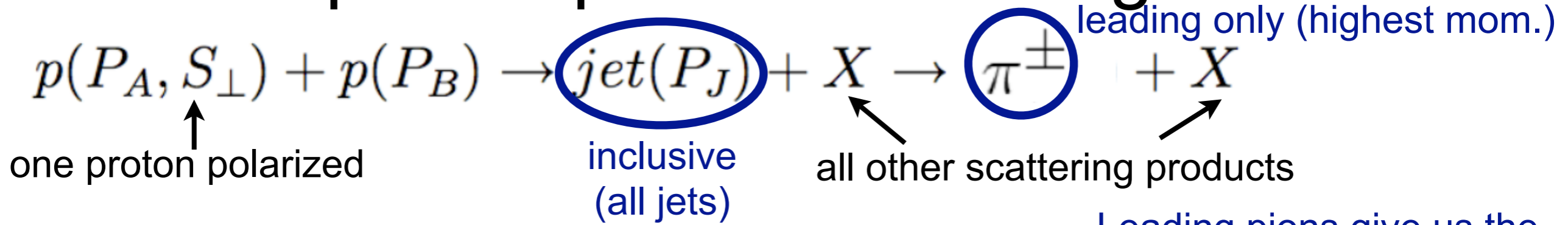
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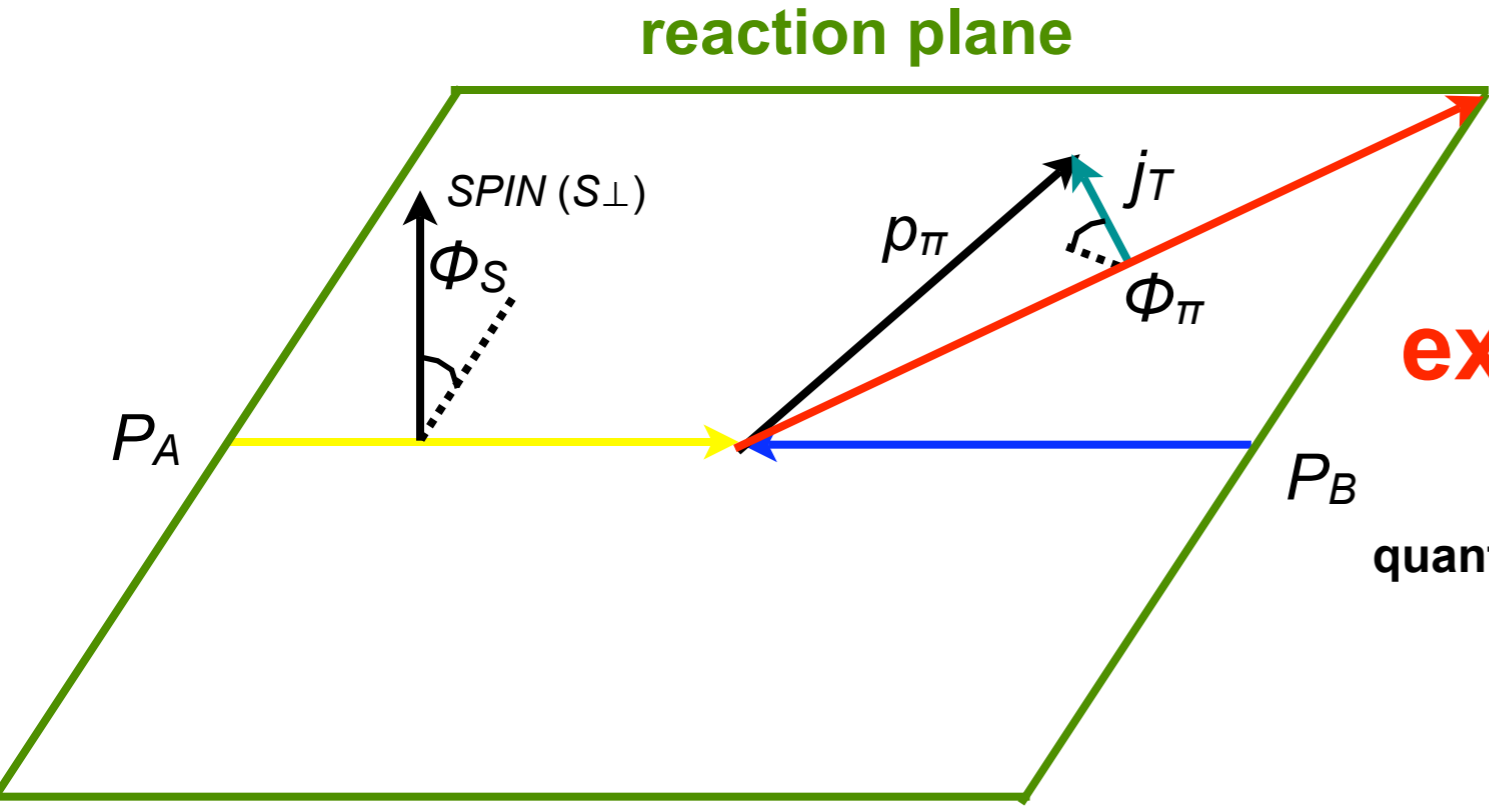
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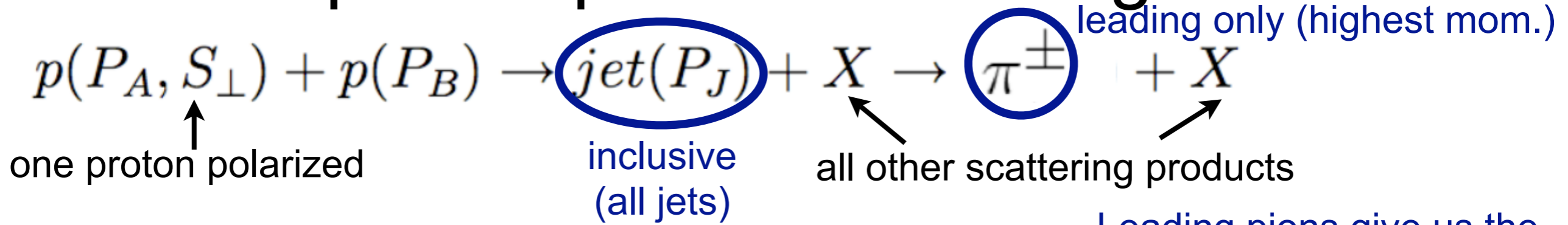
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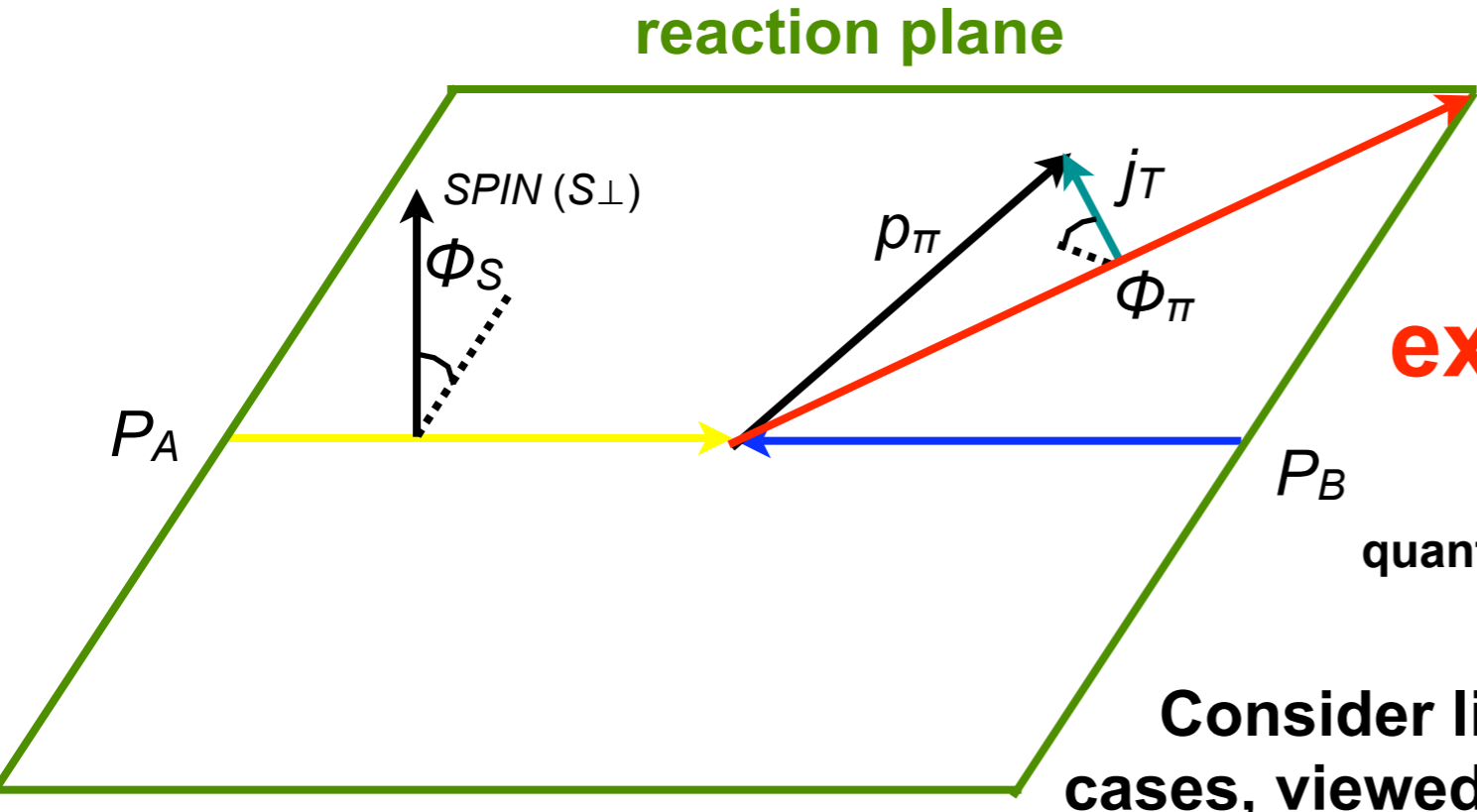
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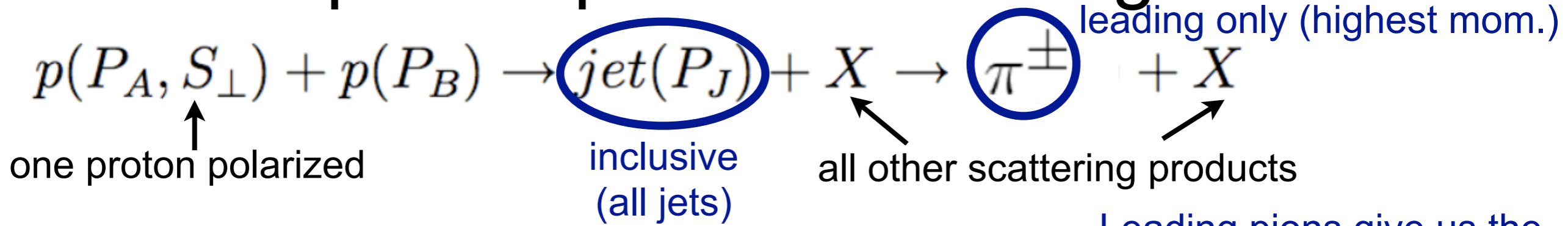
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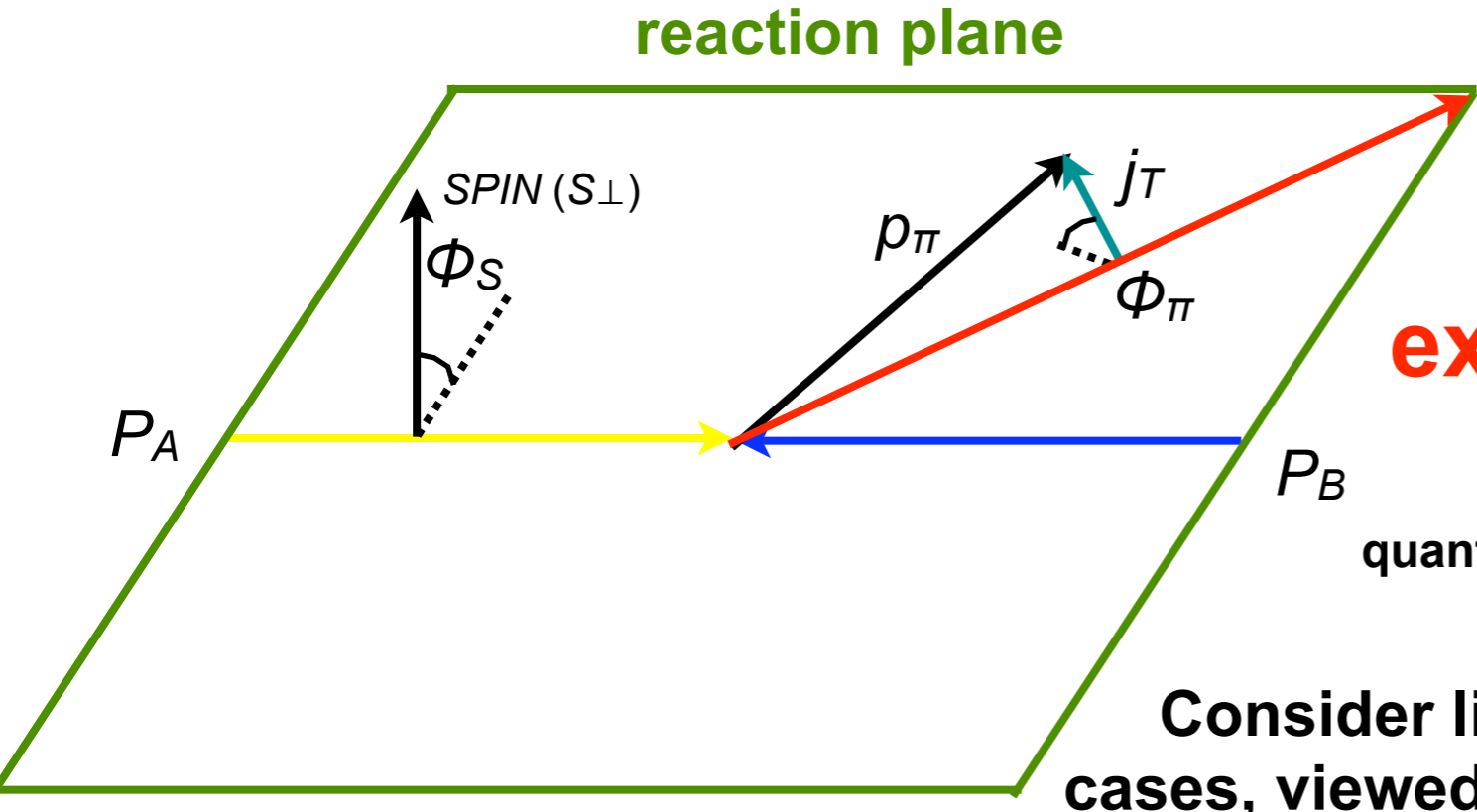
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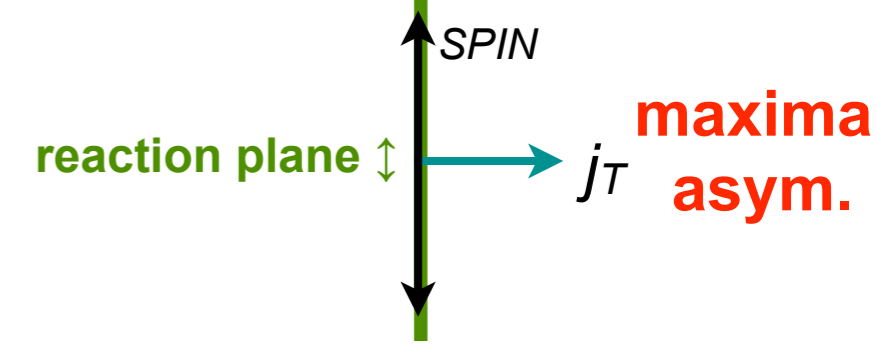
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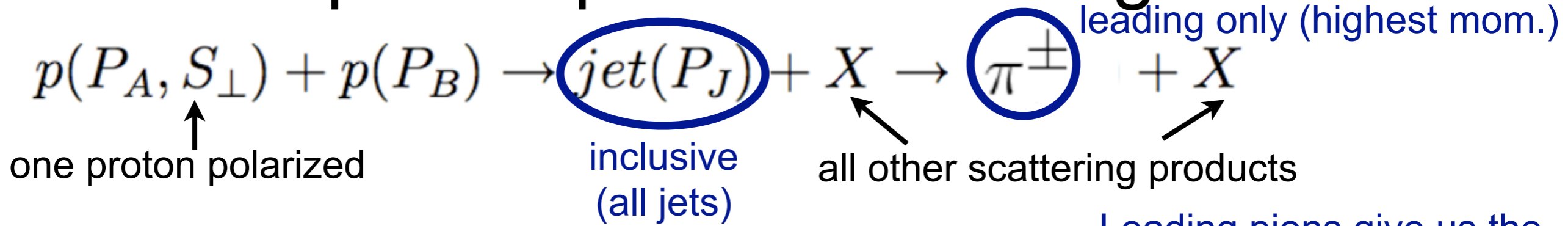
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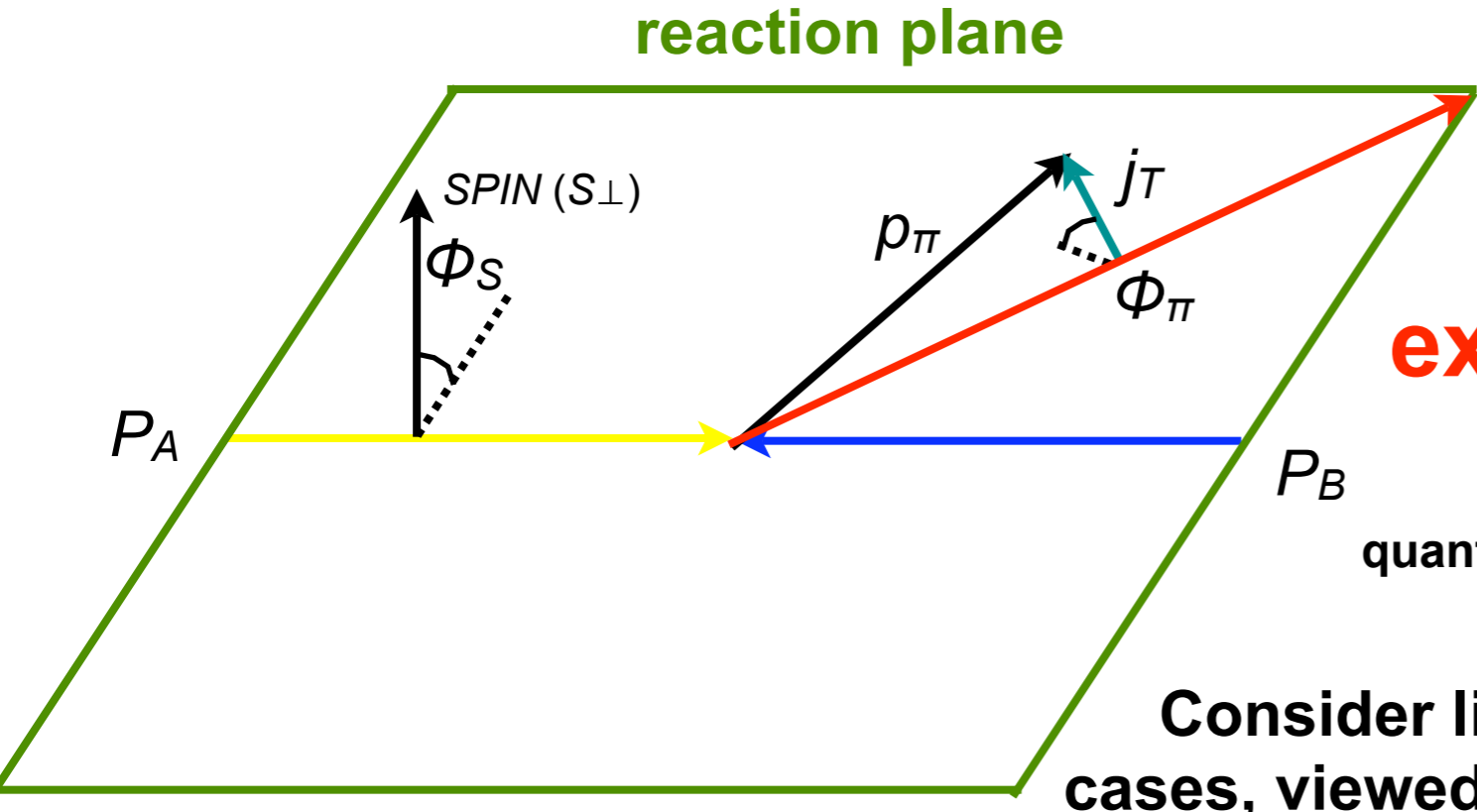
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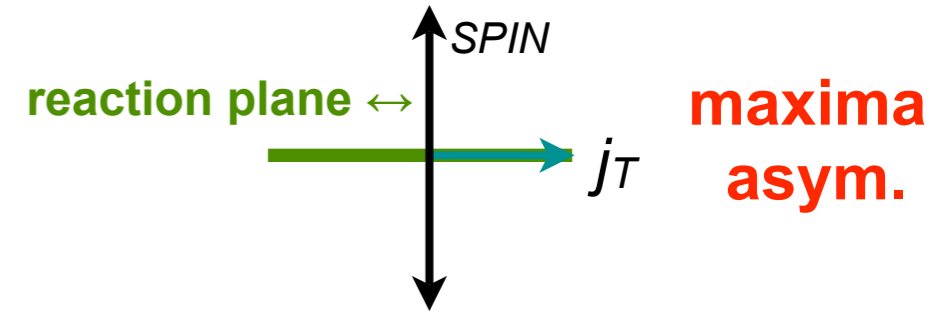
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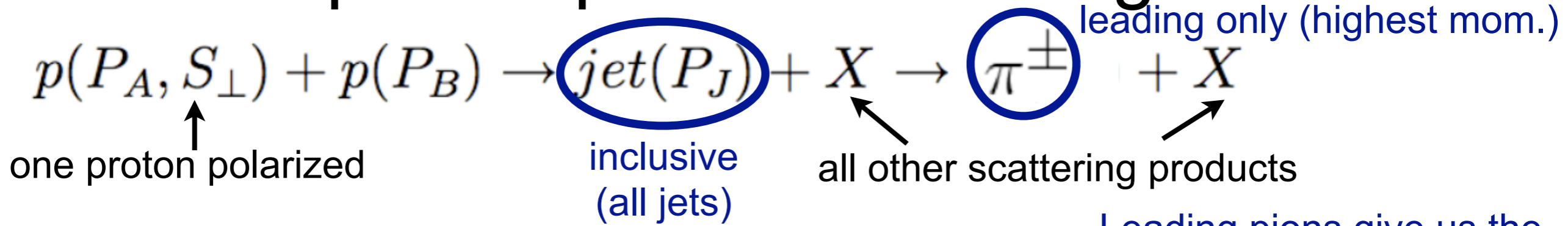
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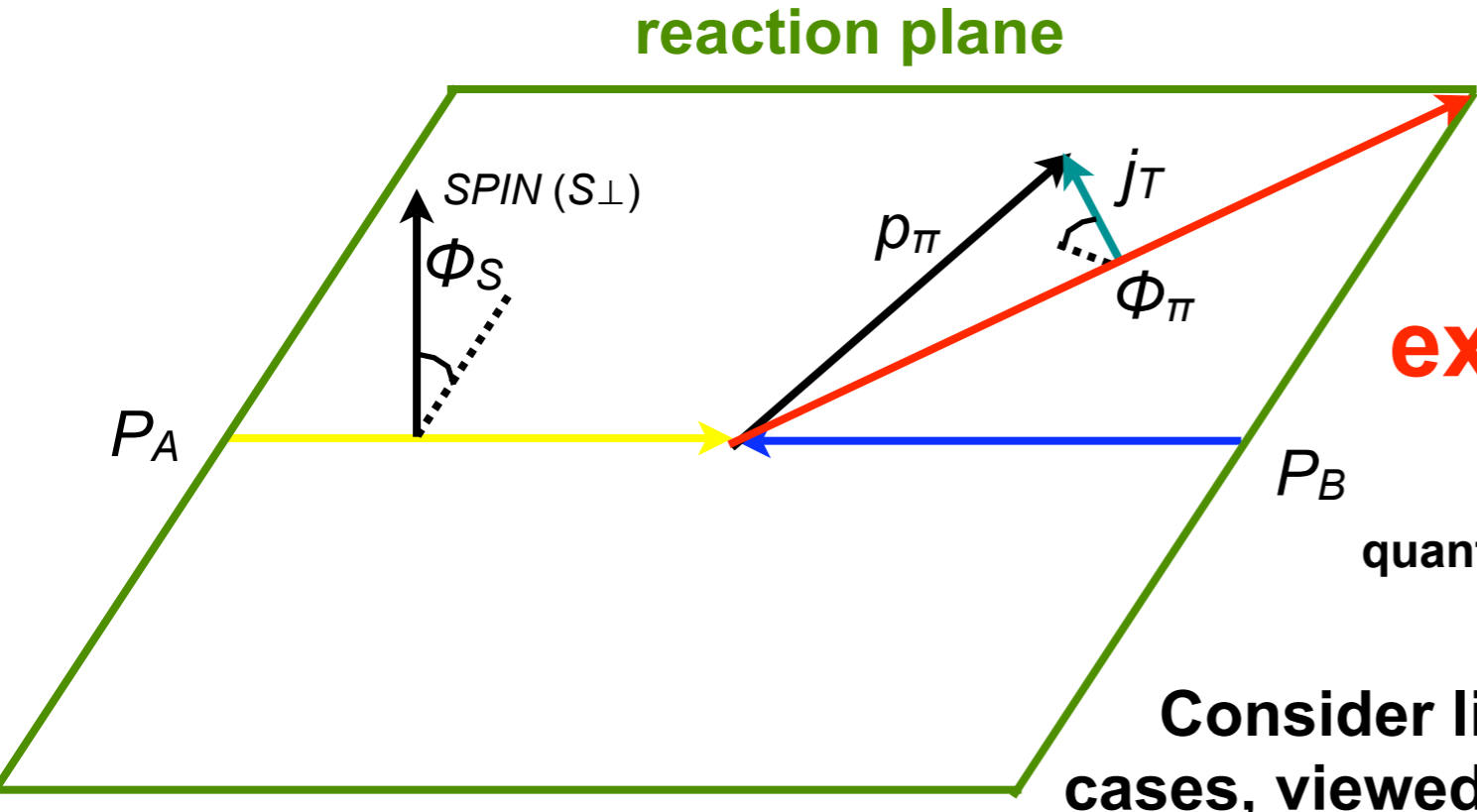
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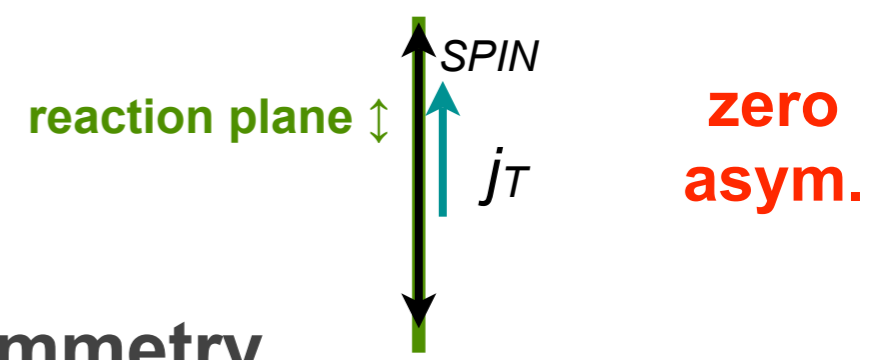


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j_T, z and $\sin(\phi_S - \phi_{\pi})$.

quantities of interest (under j_T, z)
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Consider limiting cases, viewed head-on



Collins Mechanism:

polarized quark \rightarrow jet \Rightarrow
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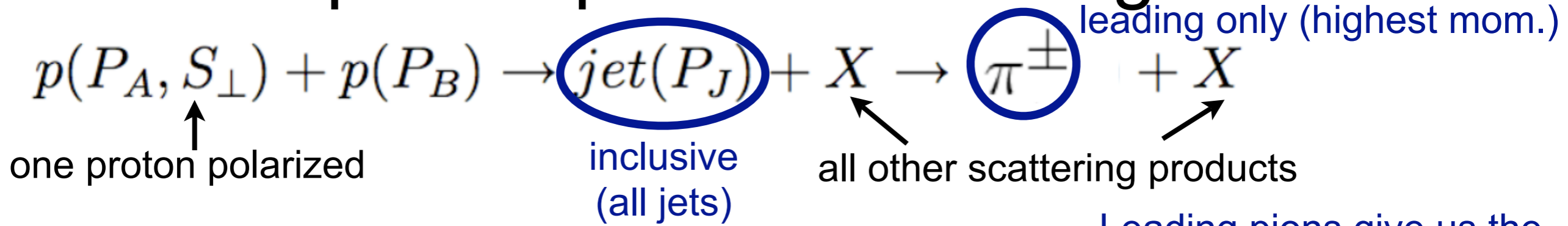
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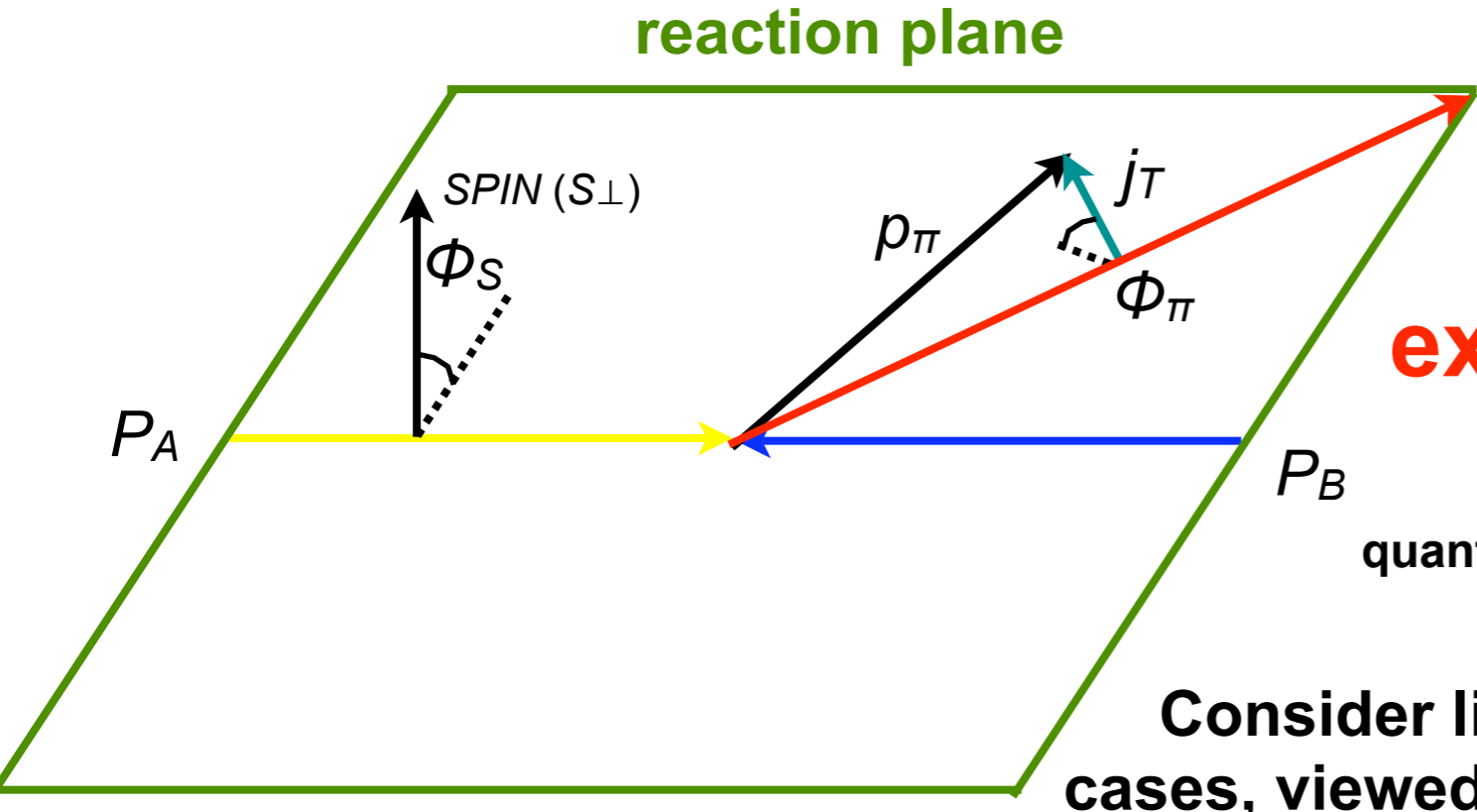
$\Delta\sigma^{TU}, \sigma^{UU}$
 depend on z, j_T
 $z \equiv p_{\pi}/p_{JET}$

Experimental access to δq

proton-proton scattering:



Leading pions give us the most direct access to the quark initiating the event.

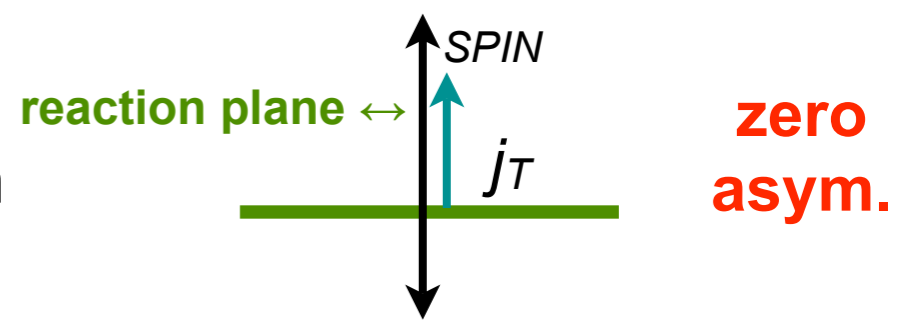


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Extraction of δq

F. Yuan, arXiv:0804.3047 [hep-ph] (2008)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy_1 dy_2 dp_T^2 dz d^2 j_T} \equiv \frac{d\sigma}{d\mathbf{P.S.}} = \frac{d\sigma_{UU}}{d\mathbf{P.S.}} + |S_\perp| \frac{|j_T|}{m_\pi} \sin(\phi_\pi - \phi_S) \frac{d\sigma_{TU}}{d\mathbf{P.S.}}$$

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phase space

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phase space

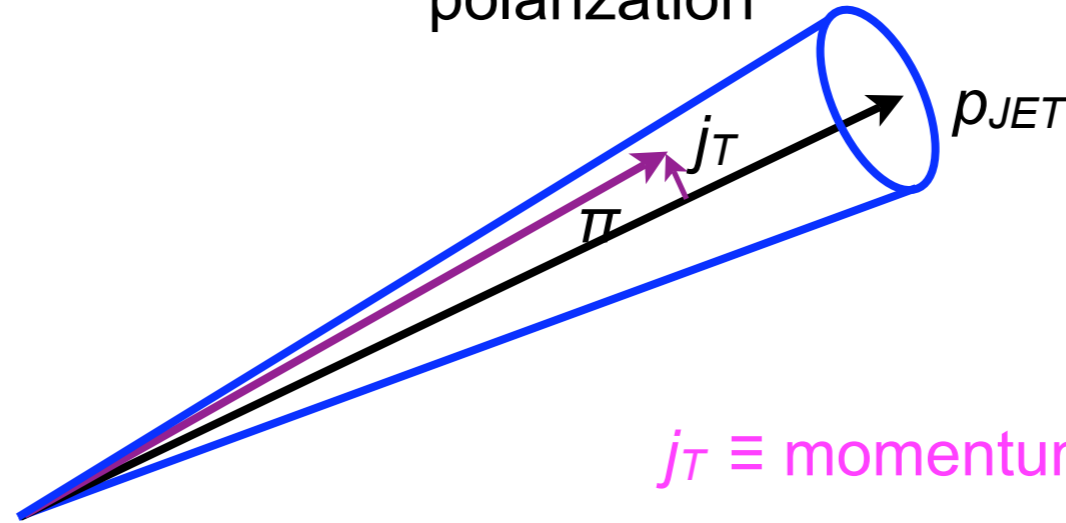
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polarization



$j_T \equiv$ momentum of π transverse to jet

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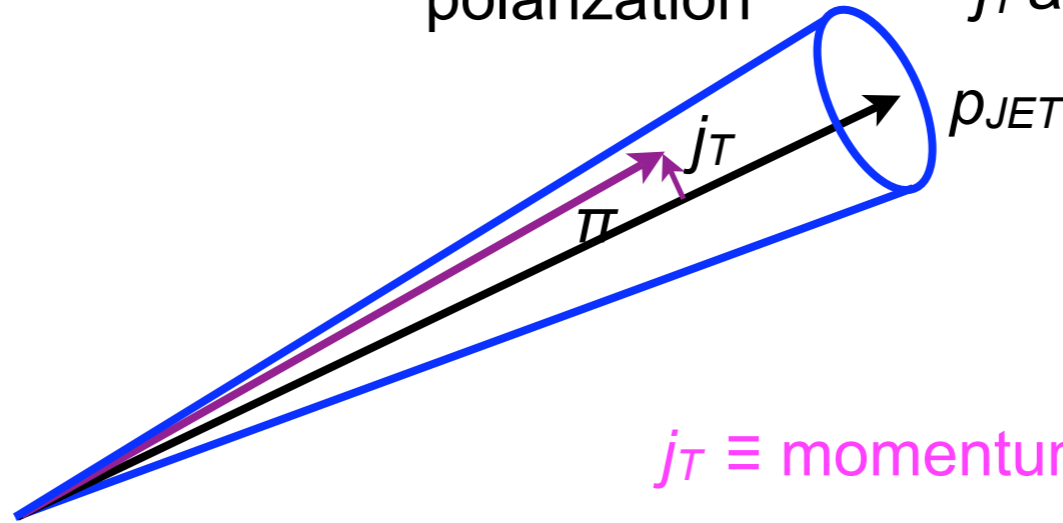
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phase space

polarization

j_T angle

pol. angle



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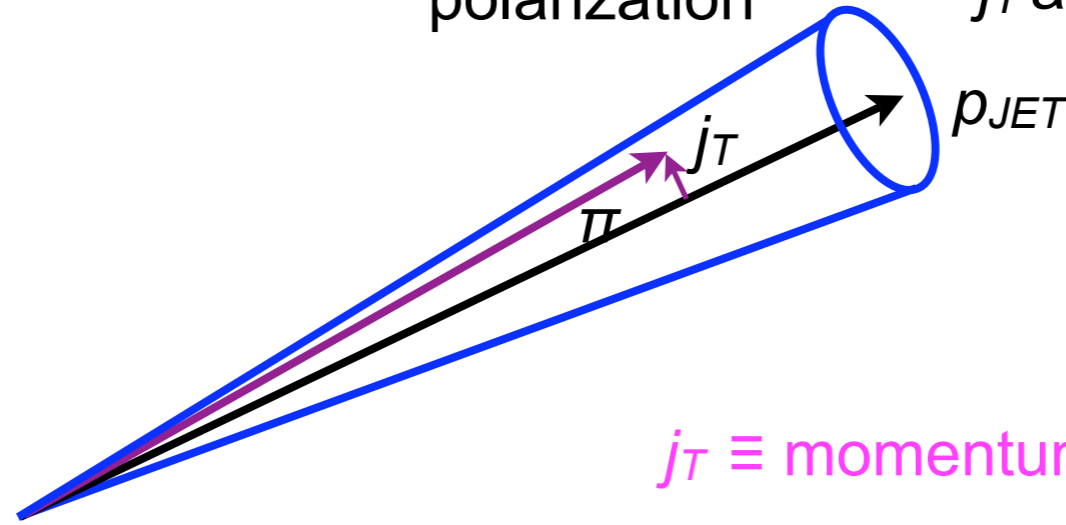
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unpolarized, polarized cross-sections

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↑ polarization
↑ j_T angle
↑ pol. angle

phase space



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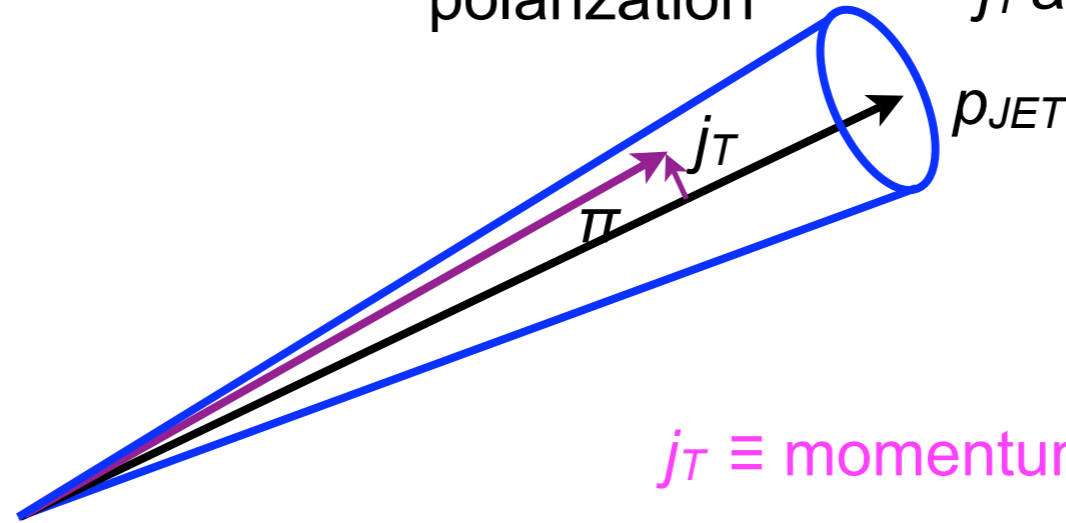
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(Unpolarized) quark distributions at $x \approx 0.2$

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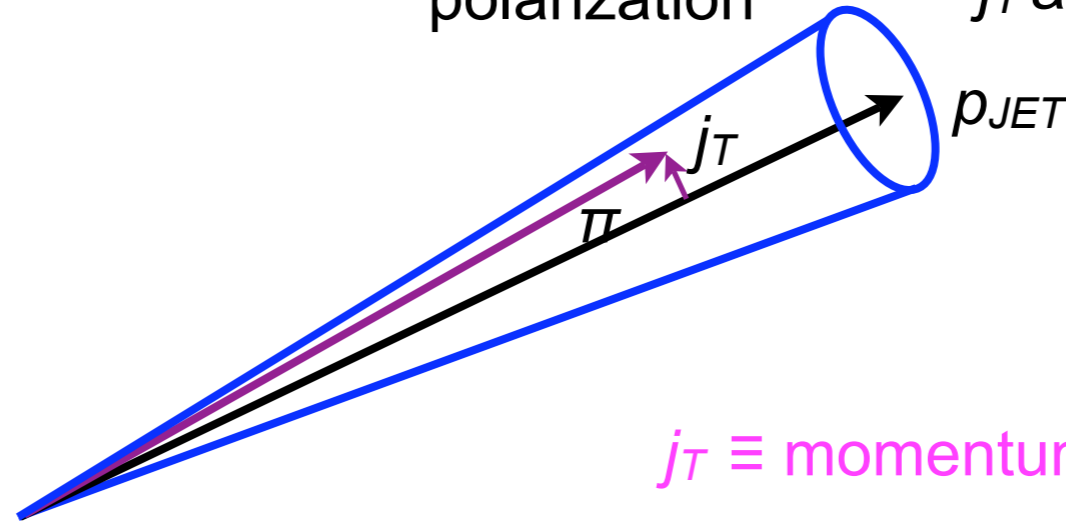
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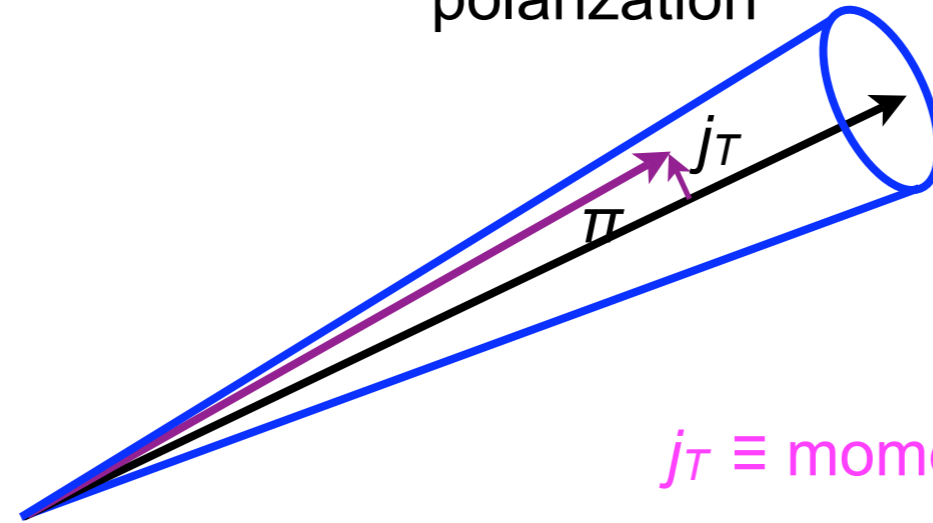
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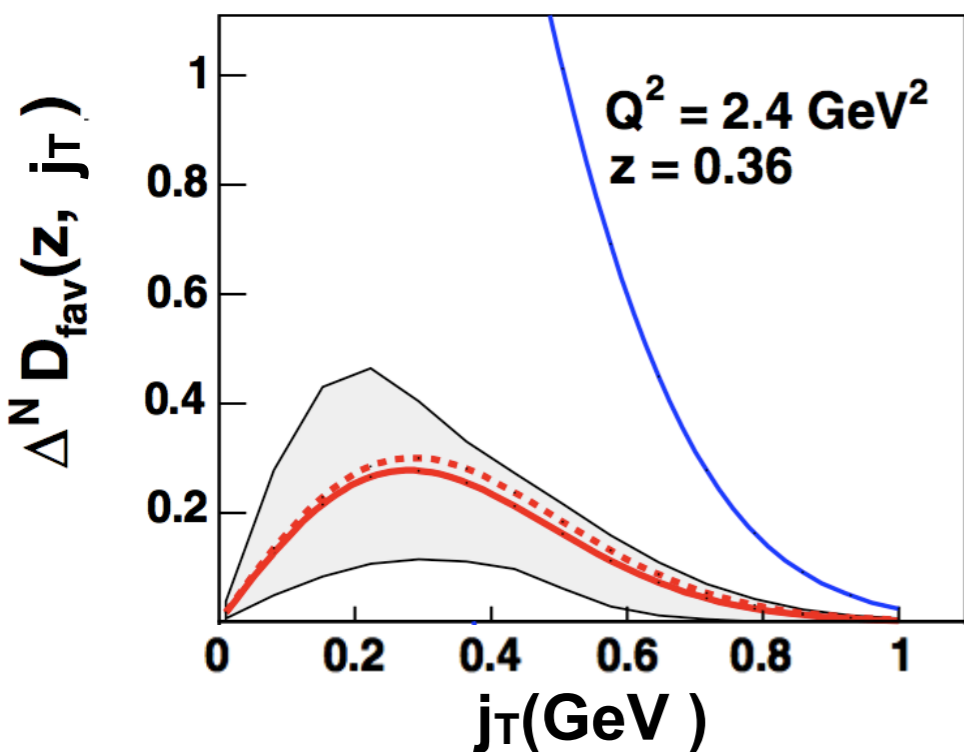
↑ polarization
↑ j_T angle
↑ pol. angle

phase space

Extraction of Collins fragmentation function from fit to SIDIS data (HERMES, COMPASS) and Belle Collab. data (KEK) (Anselmino, *et al.*, 2008)



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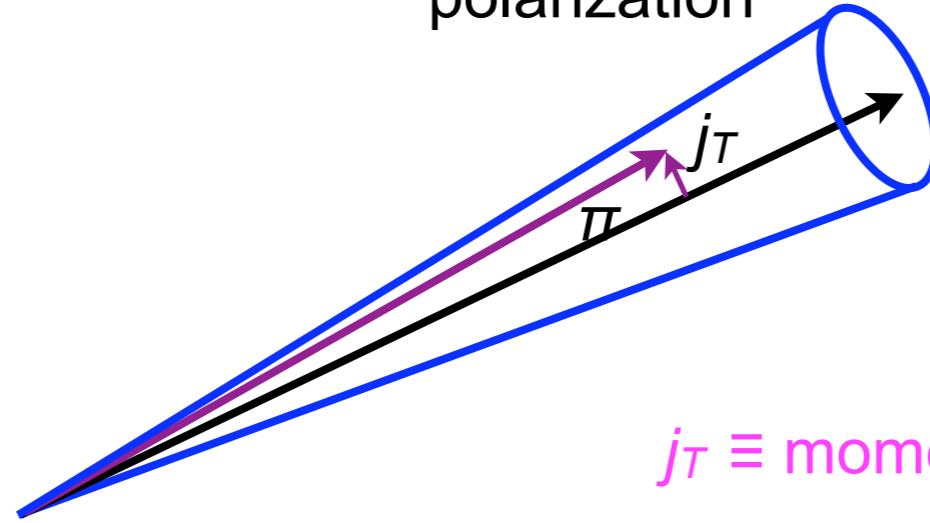
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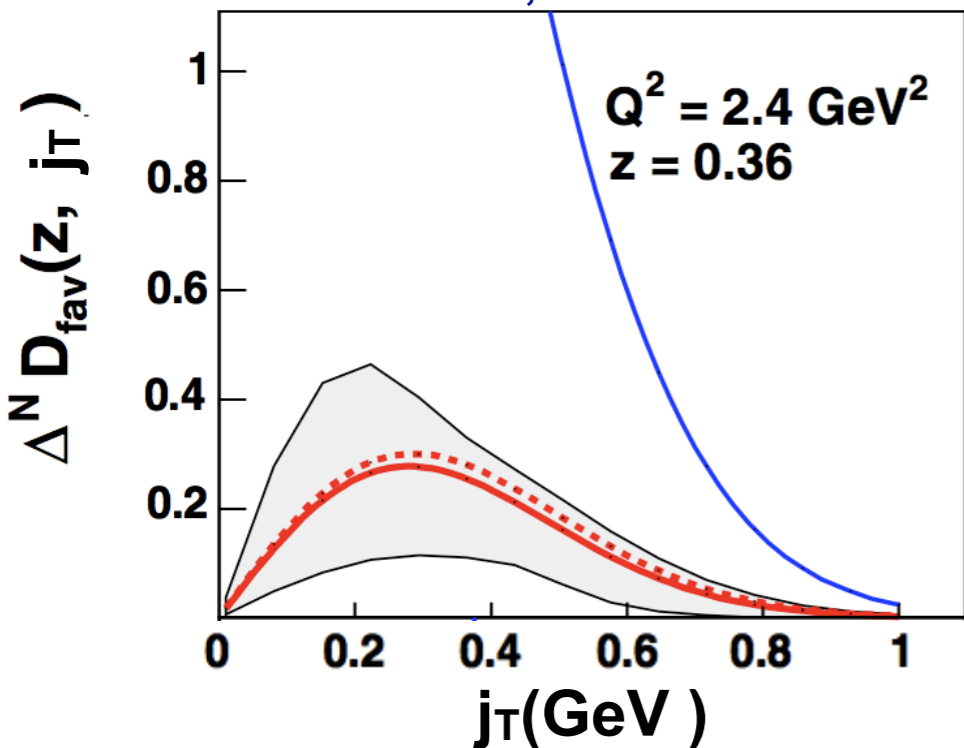
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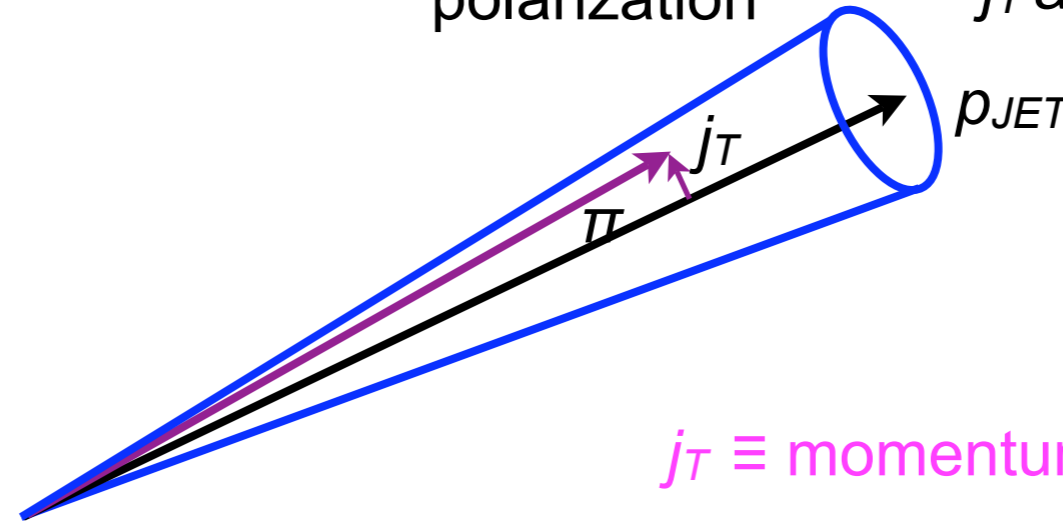
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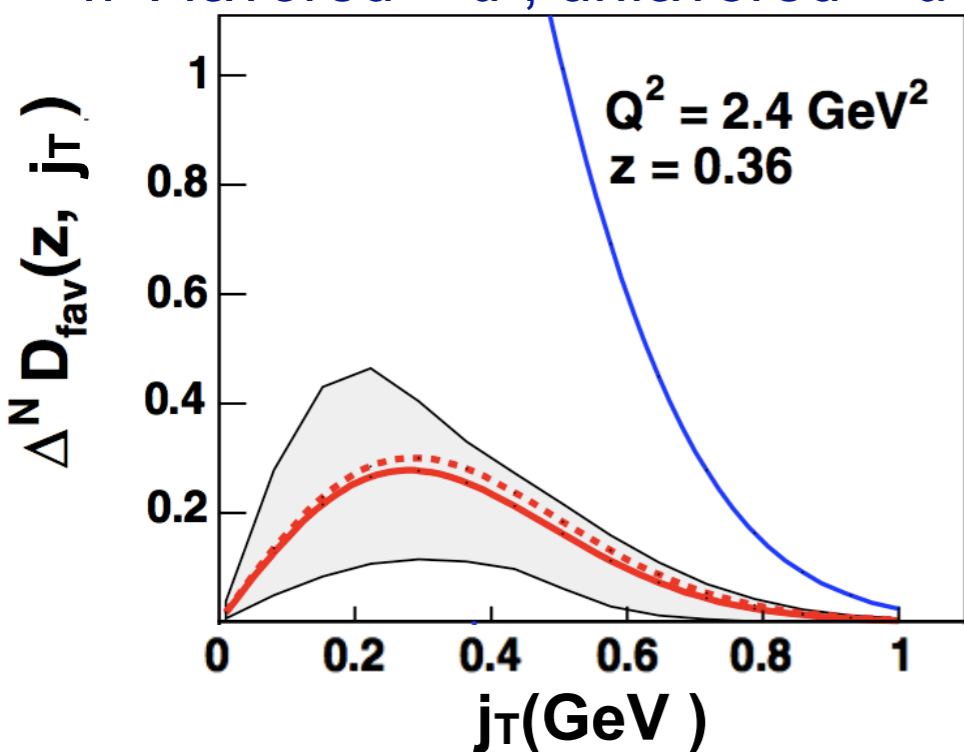
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Hard scattering term $\sim 0.4-0.5$



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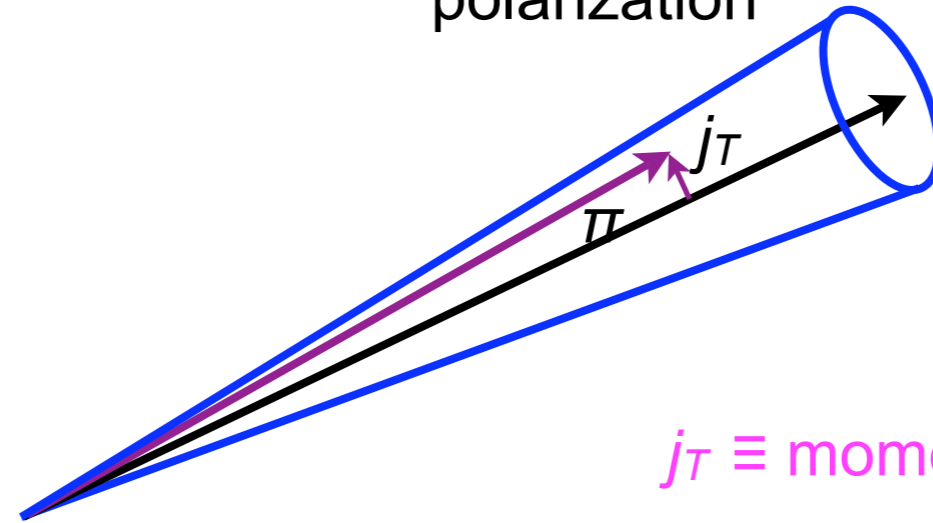
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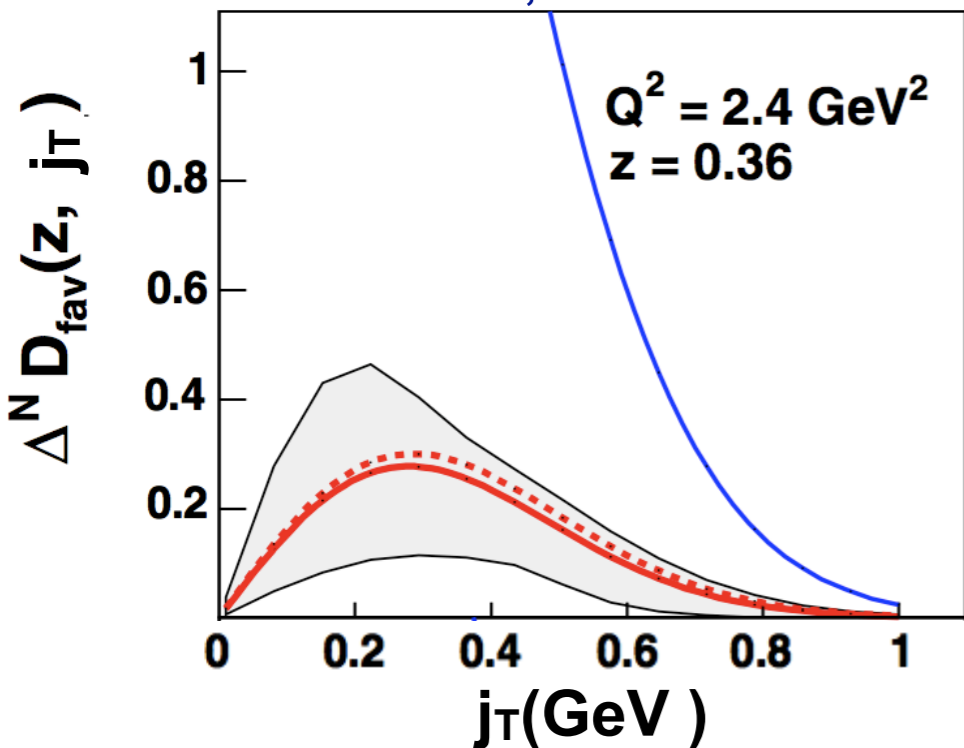
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Quark transversity

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Spin transfer & parton kinematics (x, x') calculated using STAR simulation package (GEANT + PYTHIA) including full jet reconstruction & trigger effects

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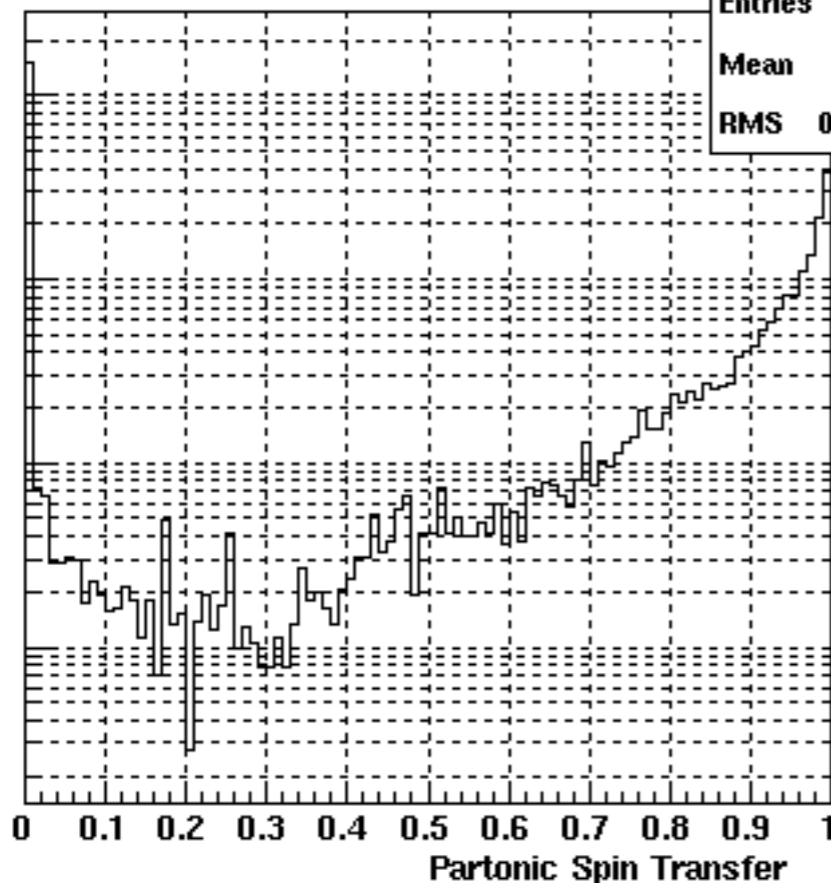
Spin transfer coefficient



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BJP1 127221

p2_for	
Entries	805
Mean	0.484
RMS	0.4537



Measurement of A_N

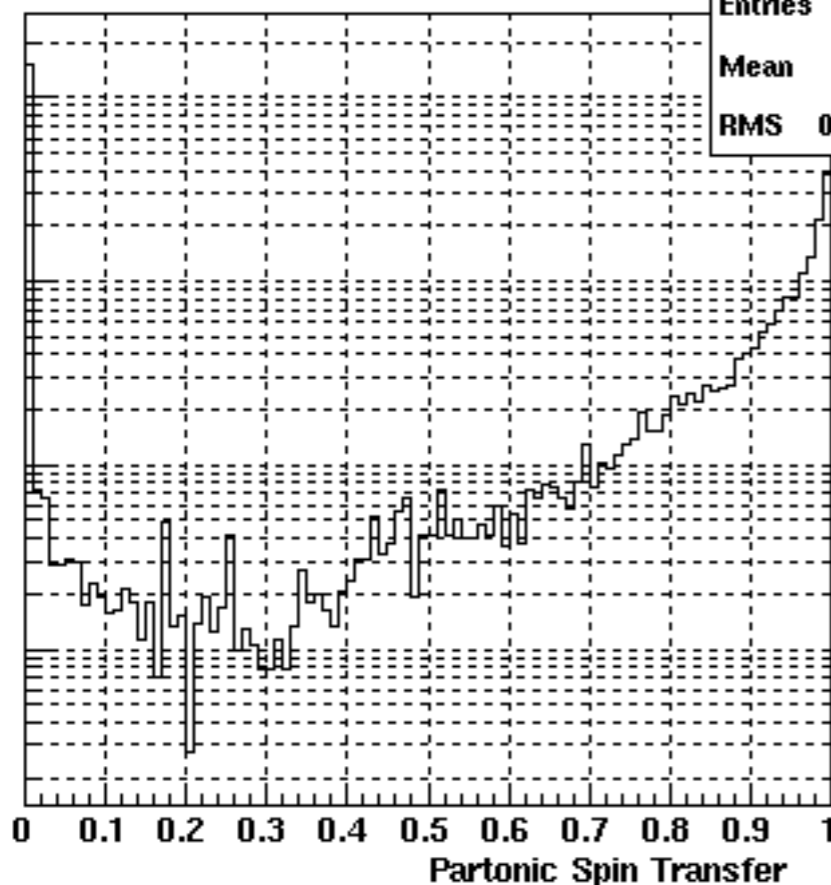
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Prediction (estimate): $A_N(\pi^\pm) \approx \pm 0.03$

Measurement of A_N

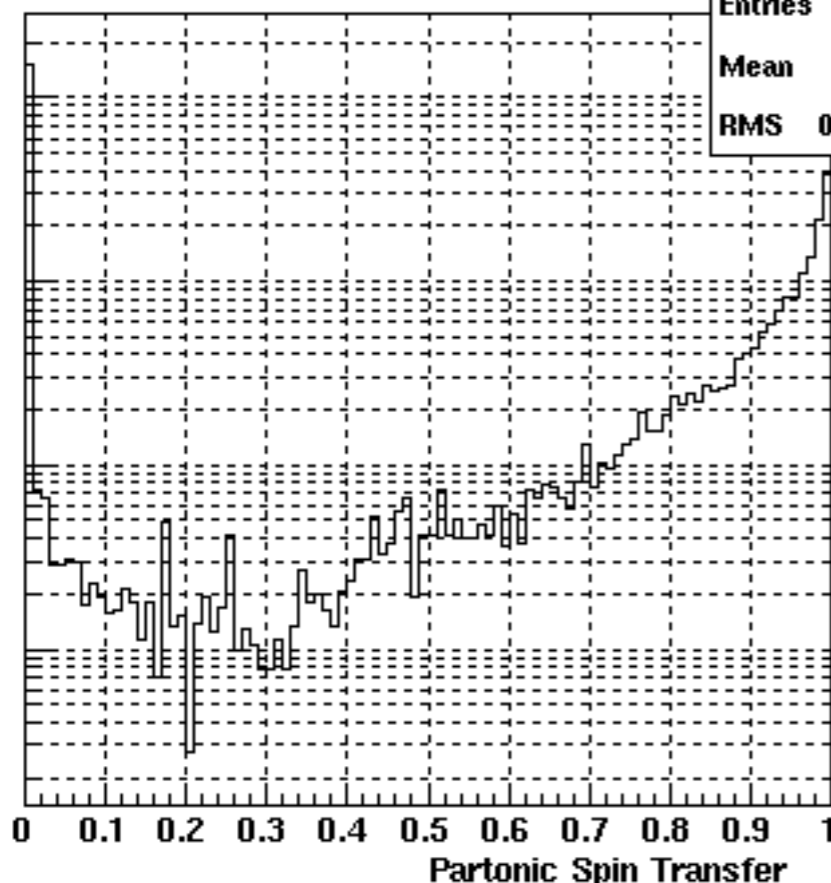
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Statistical error (estimate):

Integrated luminosity $\approx 1 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Use inclusive jet A_{TT} measurement from same data

Measurement of A_N

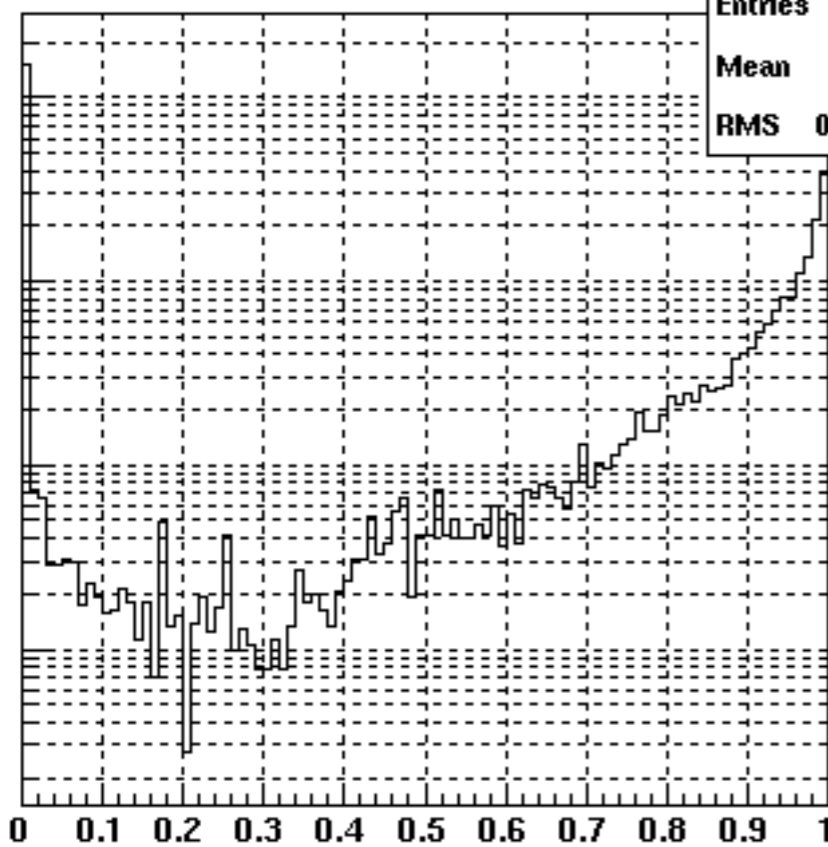
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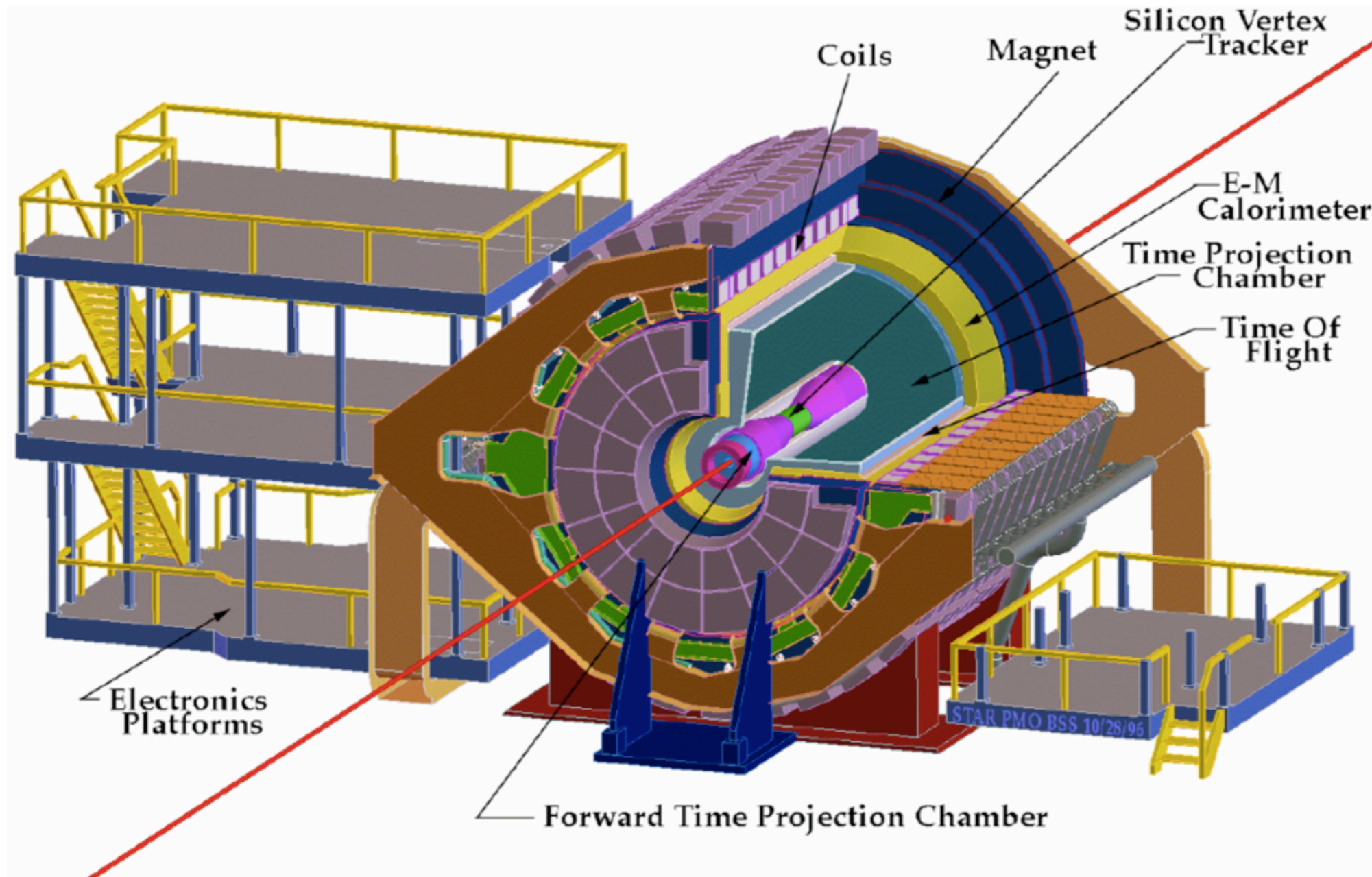
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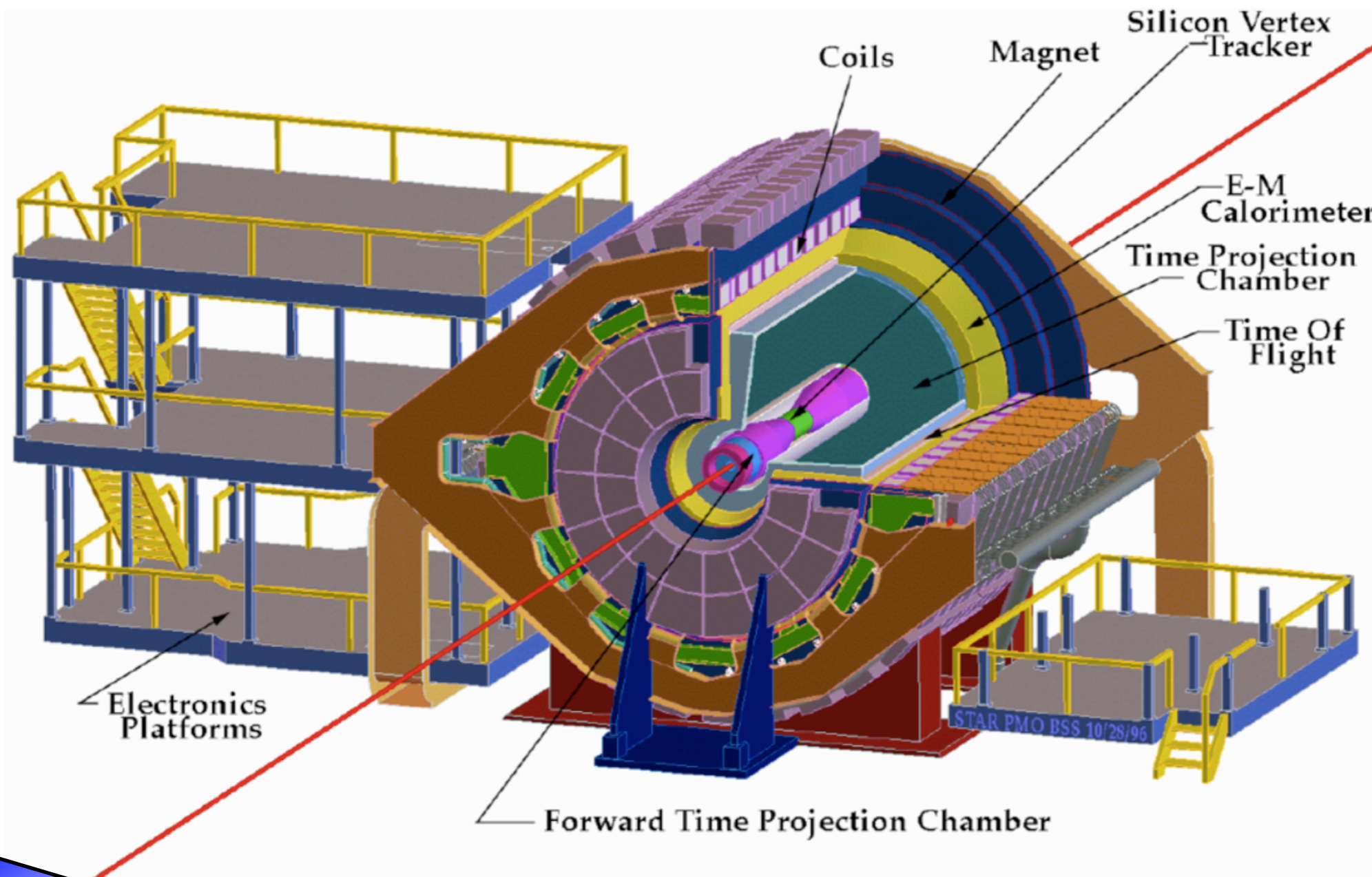
Statistically significant measurements ($\sigma \sim A_N$) can be made at $p_T \leq 30 \text{ GeV}$

Experimental Apparatus (S.T.A.R.)

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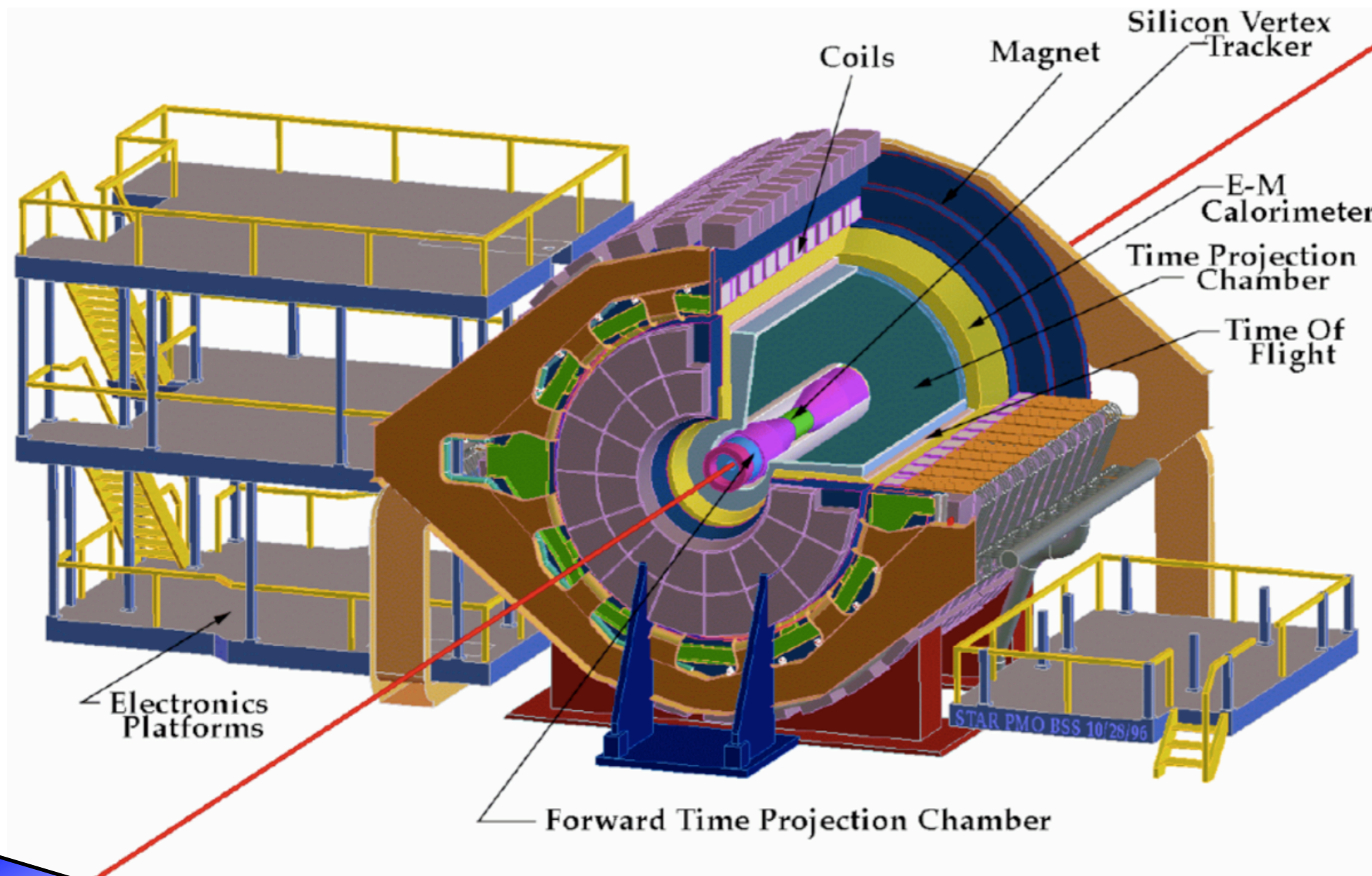


Experimental Apparatus (S.T.A.R.)



100 GeV transversely polarized (~50%) protons from RHIC

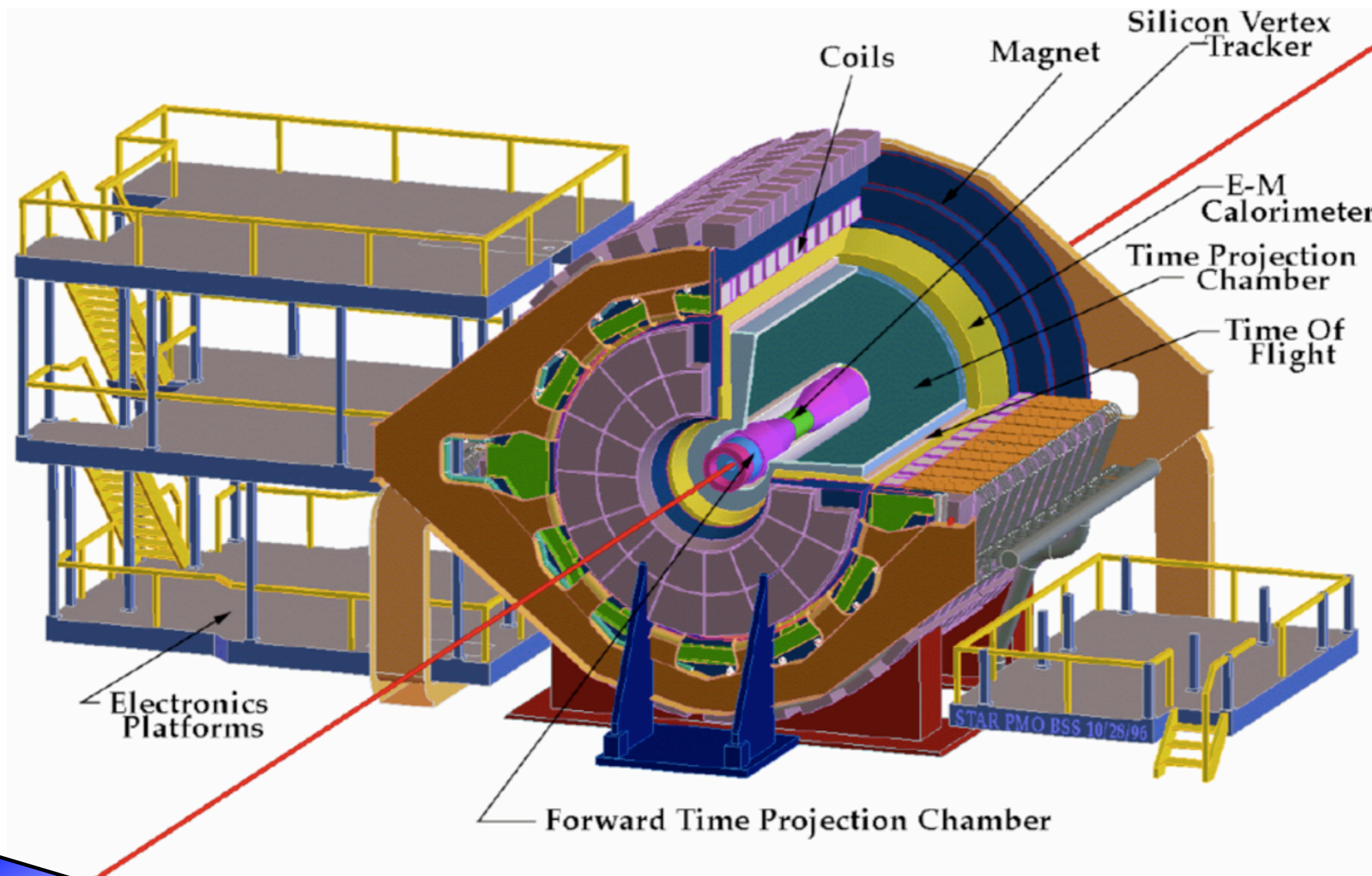
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BBC: relative polarization luminosities; minimum bias trigger

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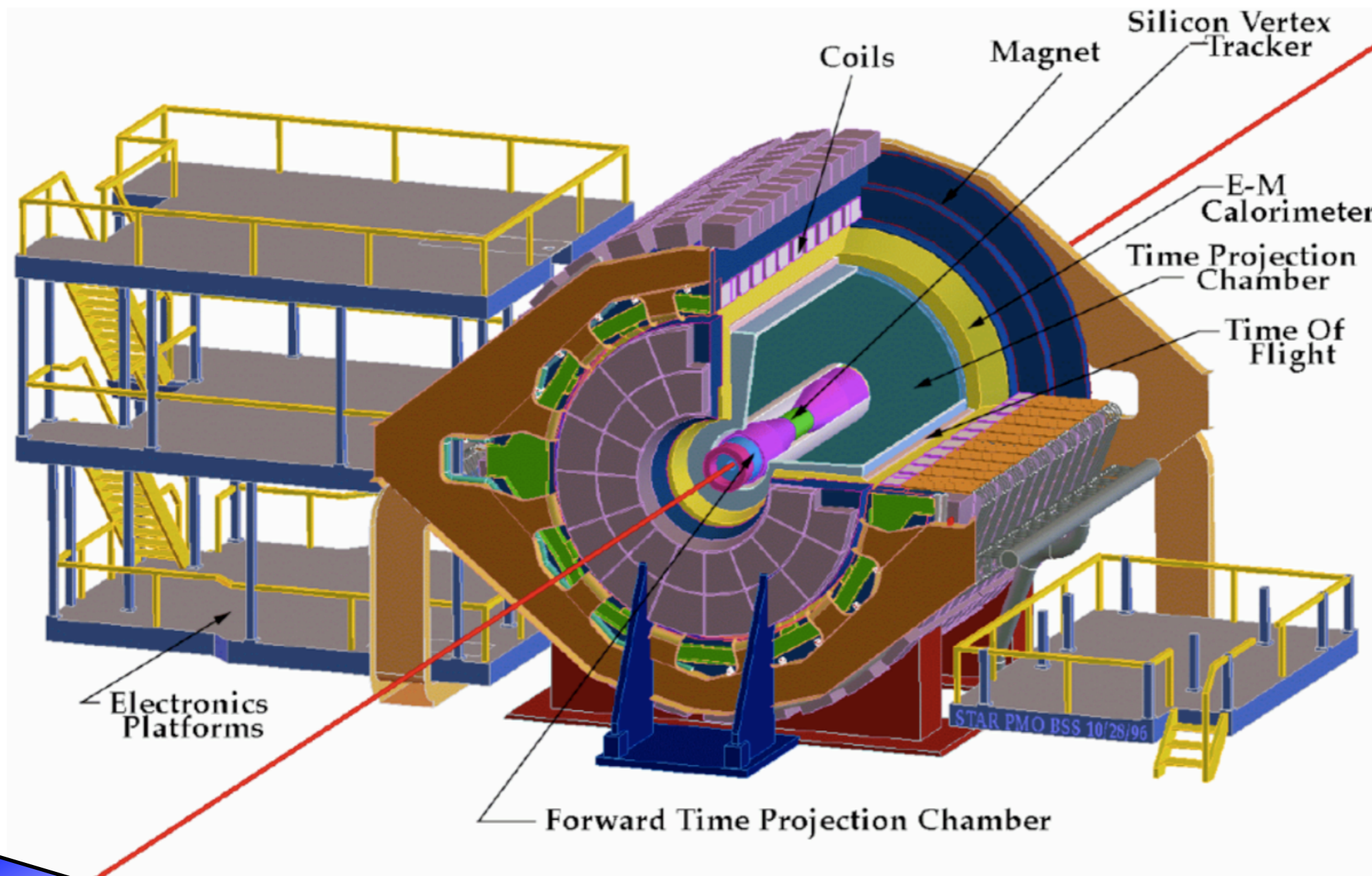


100 GeV transversely polarized (~50%) protons from RHIC

BBC: relative polarization luminosities; minimum bias trigger

TPC: charged particle tracking; dE/dx PID

Experimental Apparatus (S.T.A.R.)



100 GeV transversely polarized (~50%) protons from RHIC

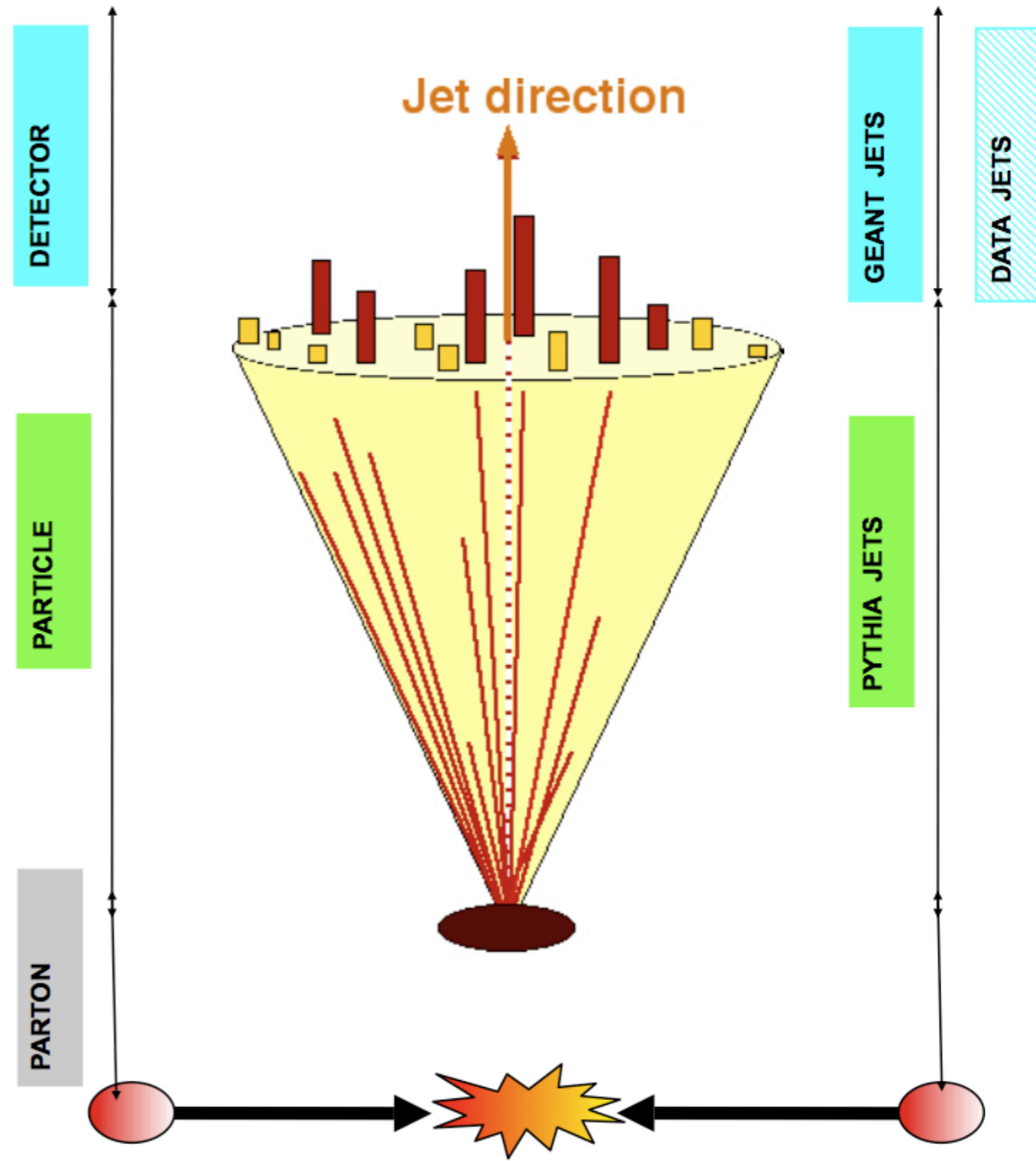
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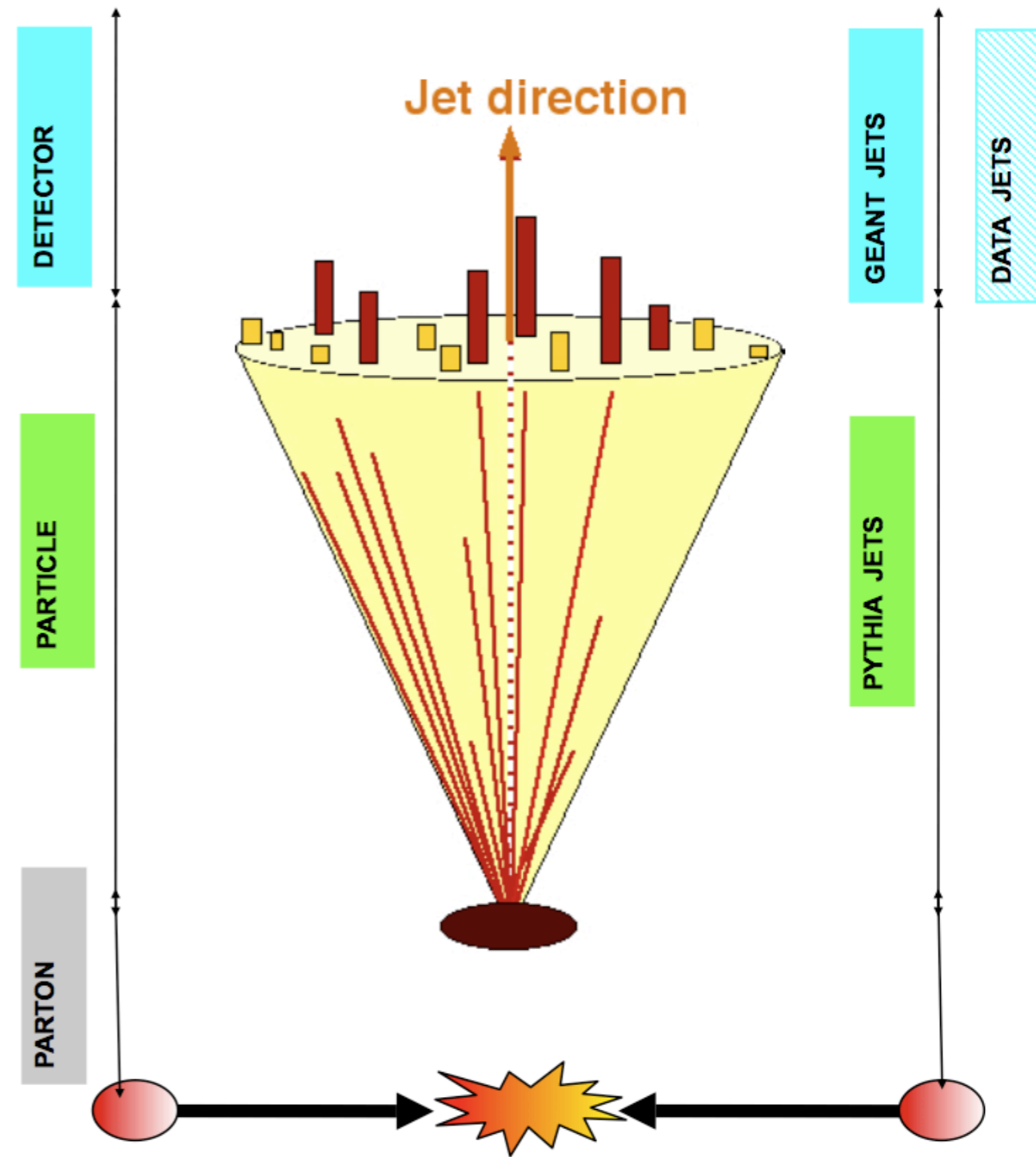
BEMC, EEMC: barrel/endcap calorimeters for triggering, jet reconstruction

Jet Reconstruction

Jet Reconstruction



Jet Reconstruction

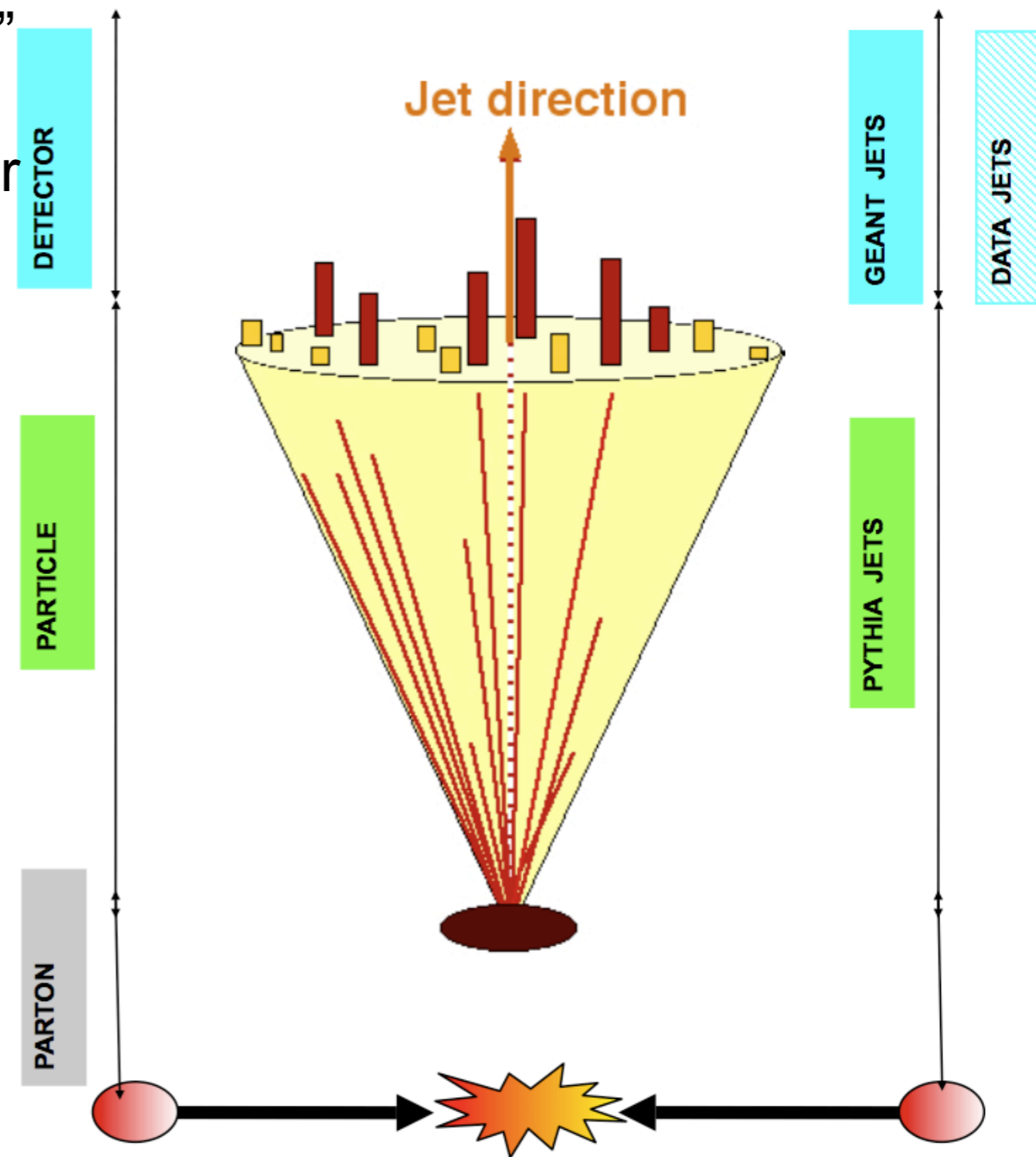


Midpoint Cone Algorithm

([hep-ex/0005012](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0005012))

Jet Reconstruction

- 1) TPC track or EMC tower used as “seed”
- 2) hits inside fixed radius determine cluster energy
- 3) neighboring clusters calculated & merged if energy overlap $> 50\%$

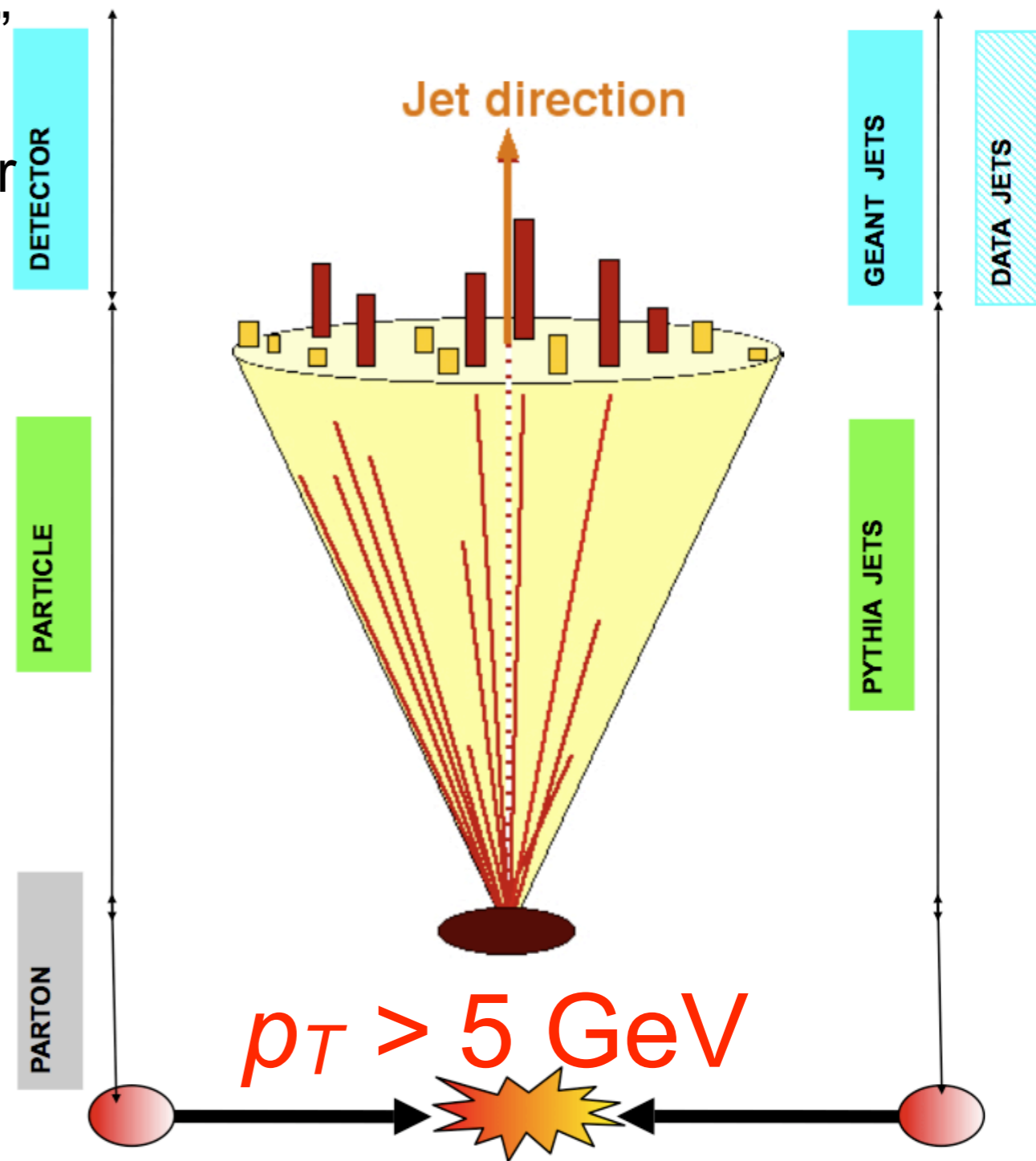


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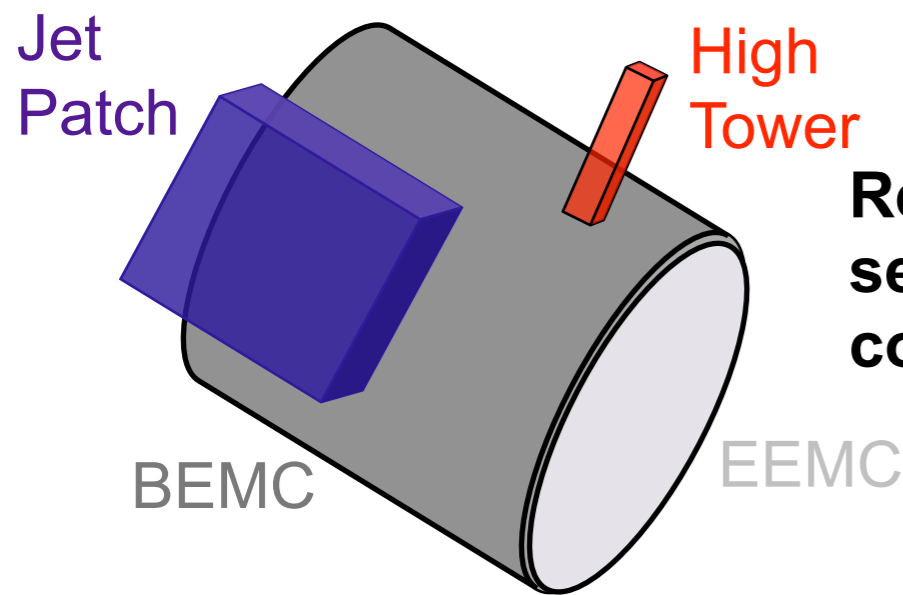


Midpoint Cone Algorithm

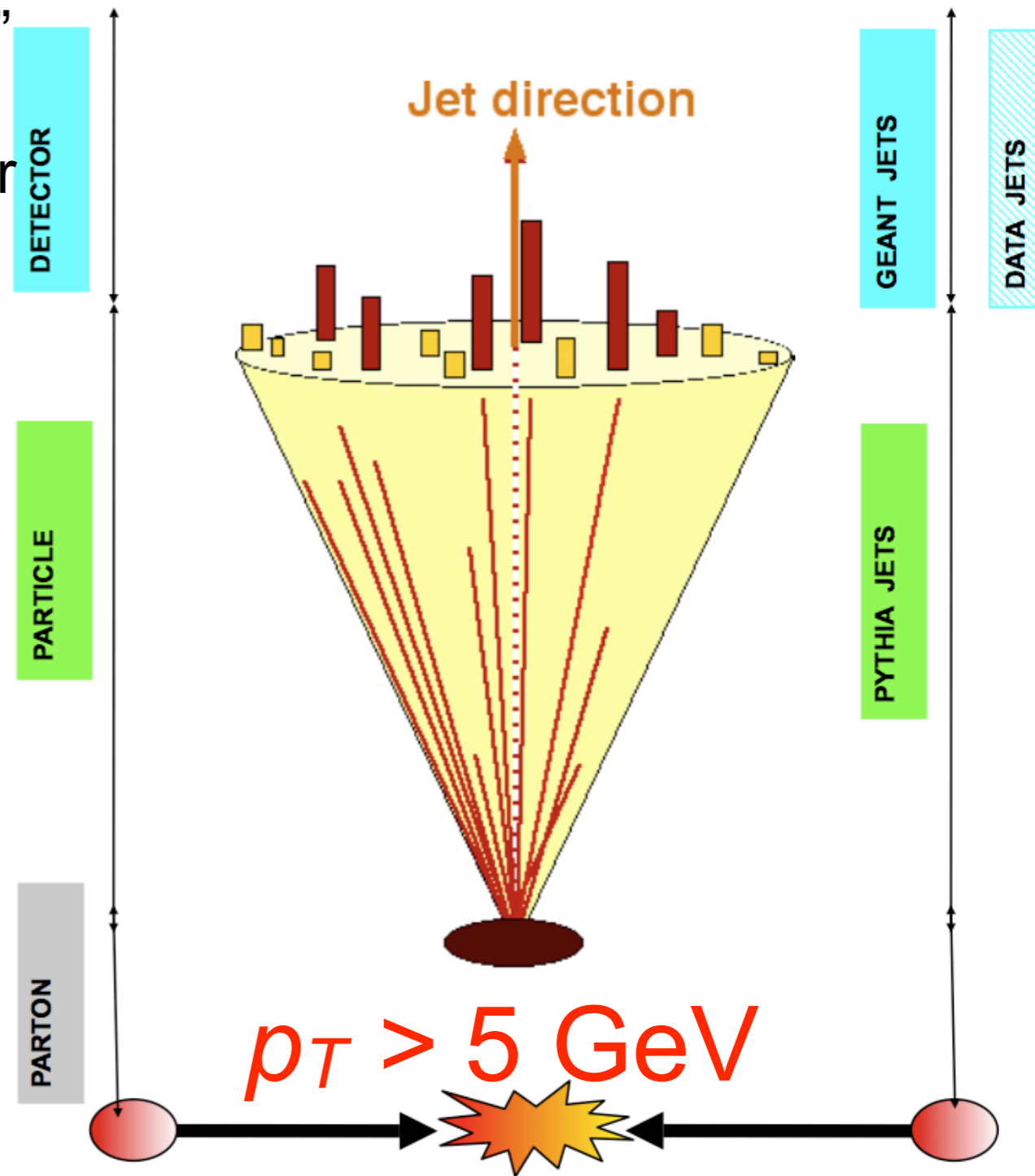
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Results from several triggers compared

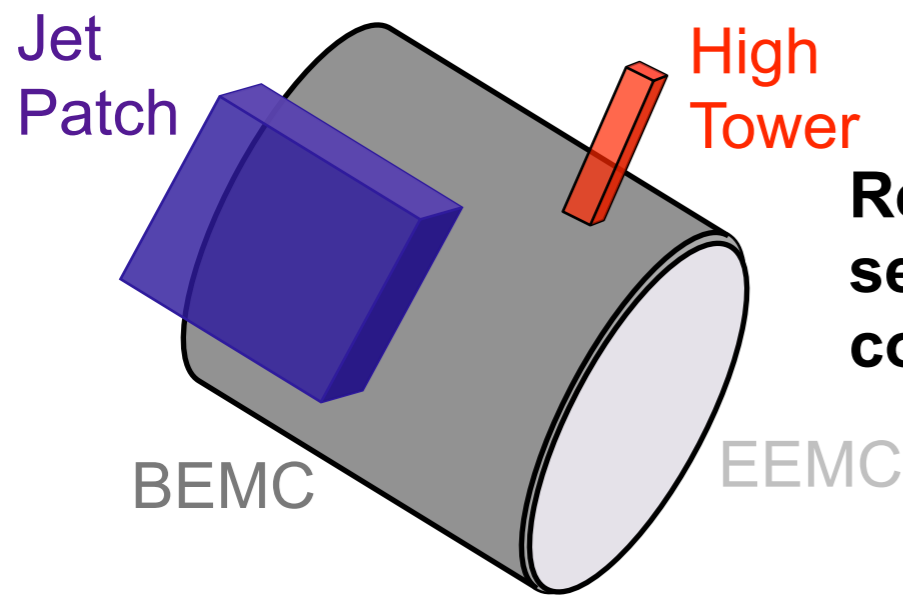


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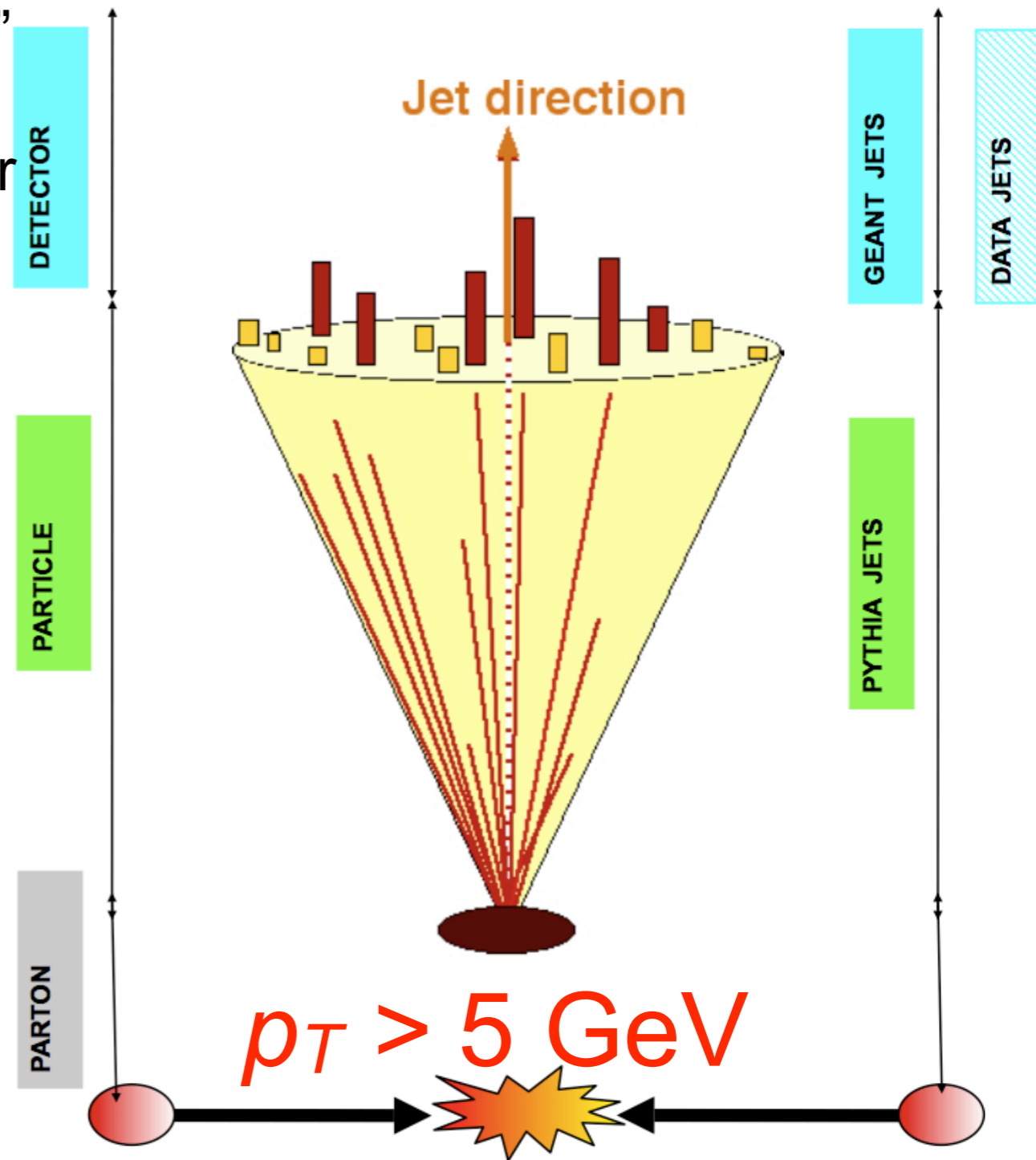
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Results from several triggers compared

Jet Patch trigger:

Requires 400 localized “patches” ($\Delta\phi = \Delta\eta = 1$) as a cluster for soft fragmentation; **threshold JP1 > 7.8 GeV**

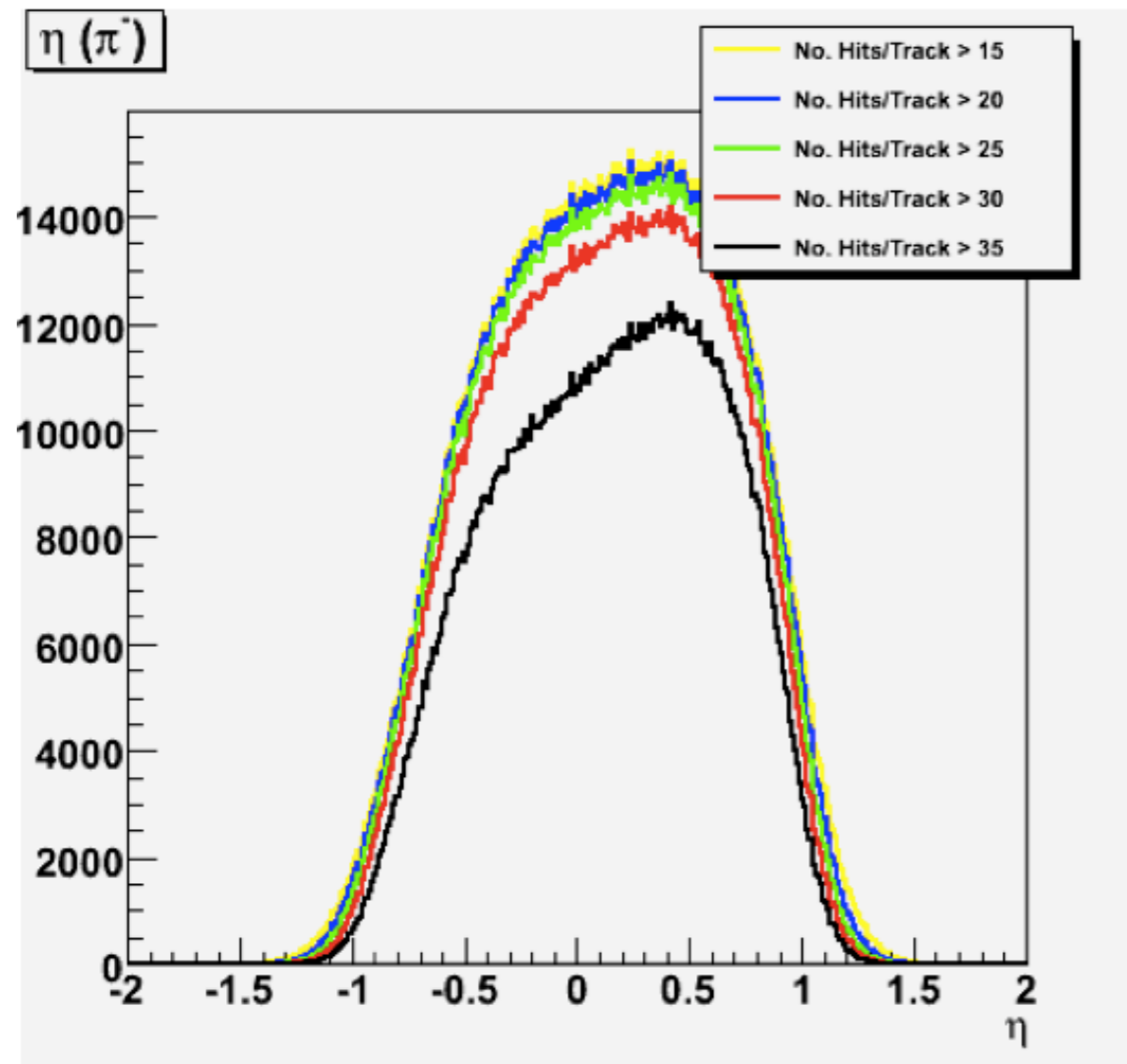


Midpoint Cone Algorithm

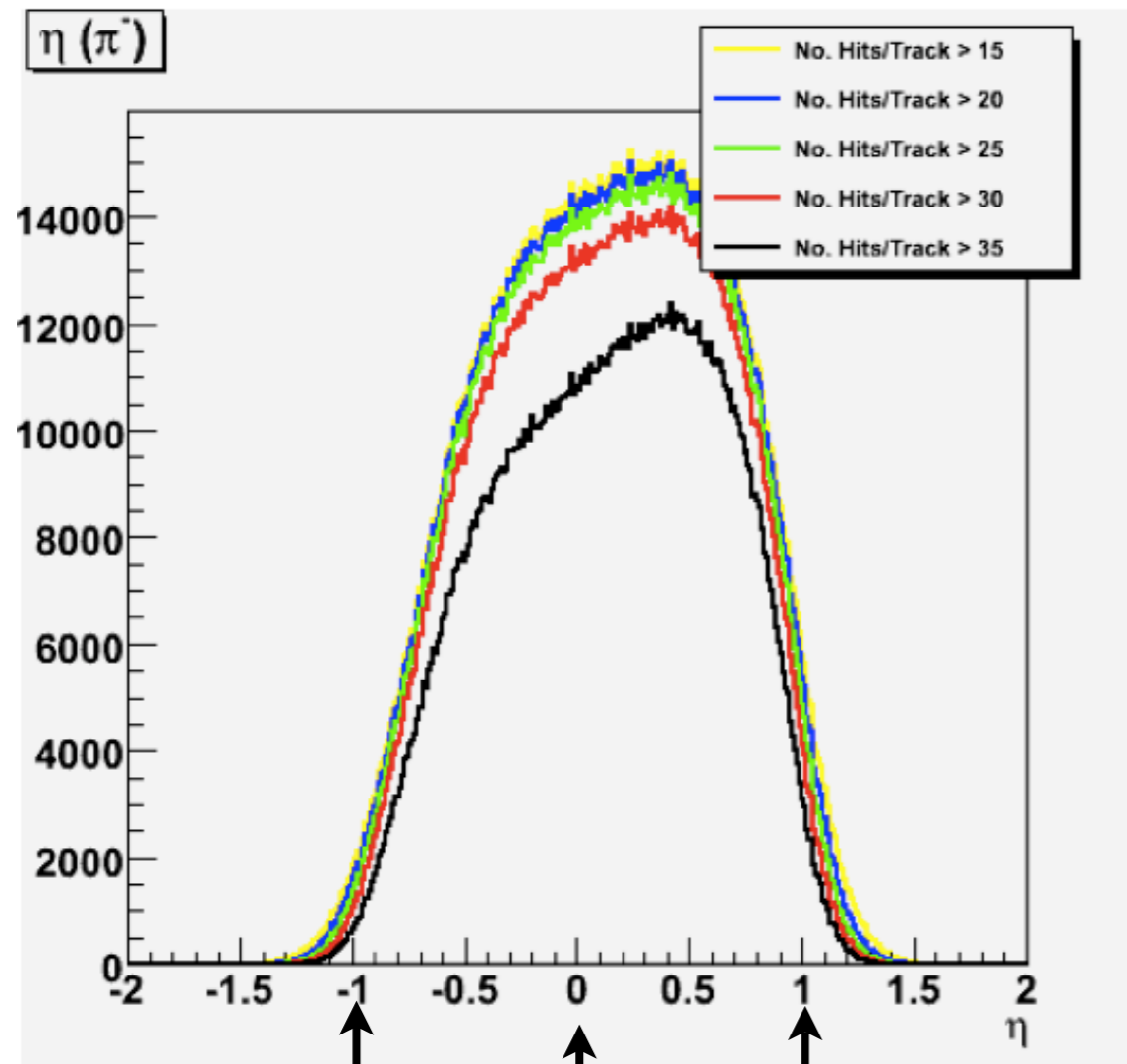
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Kinematic coverage

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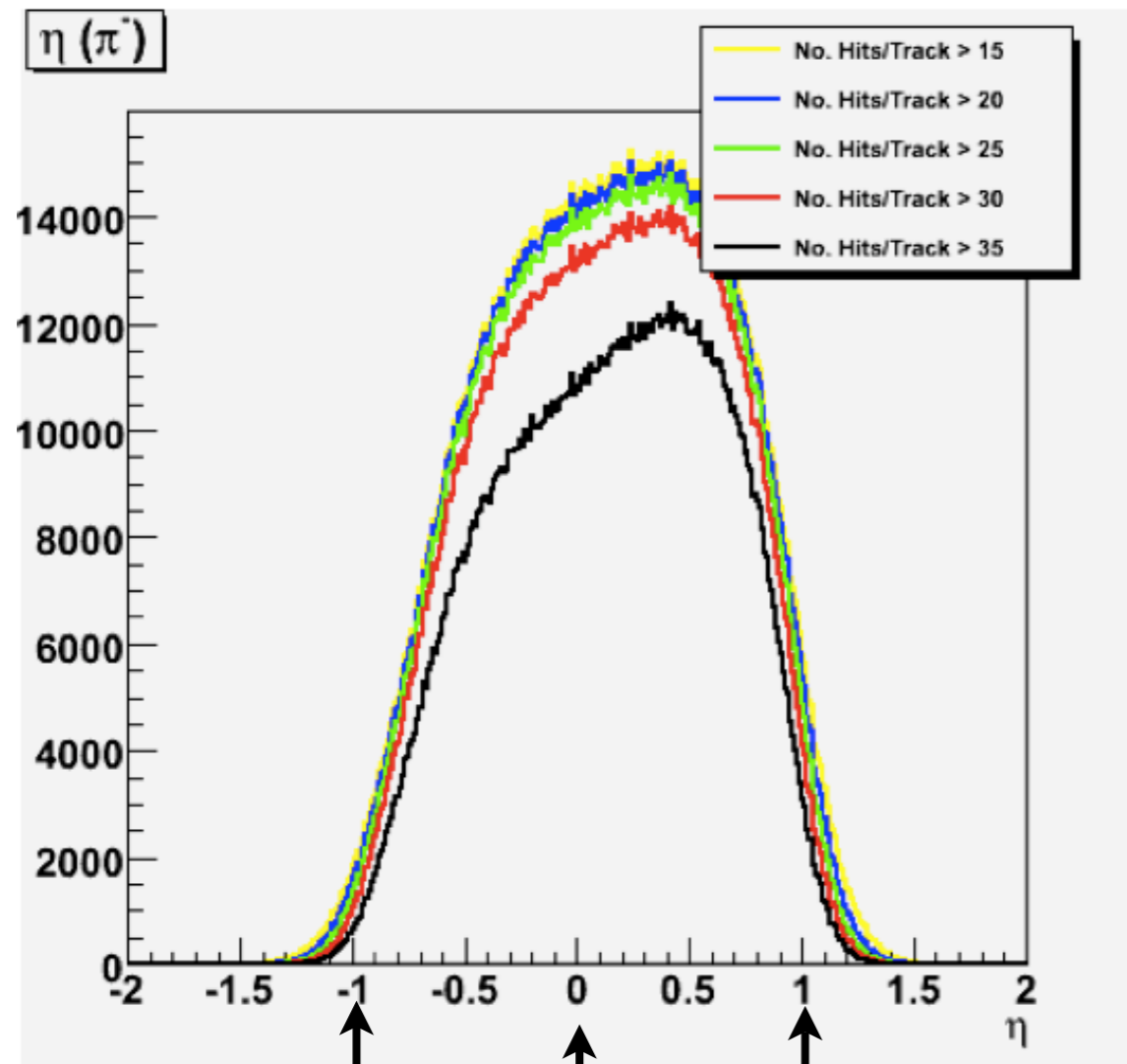


backward
BEMC, TPC
edge

90°

forward
BEMC, TPC
edge

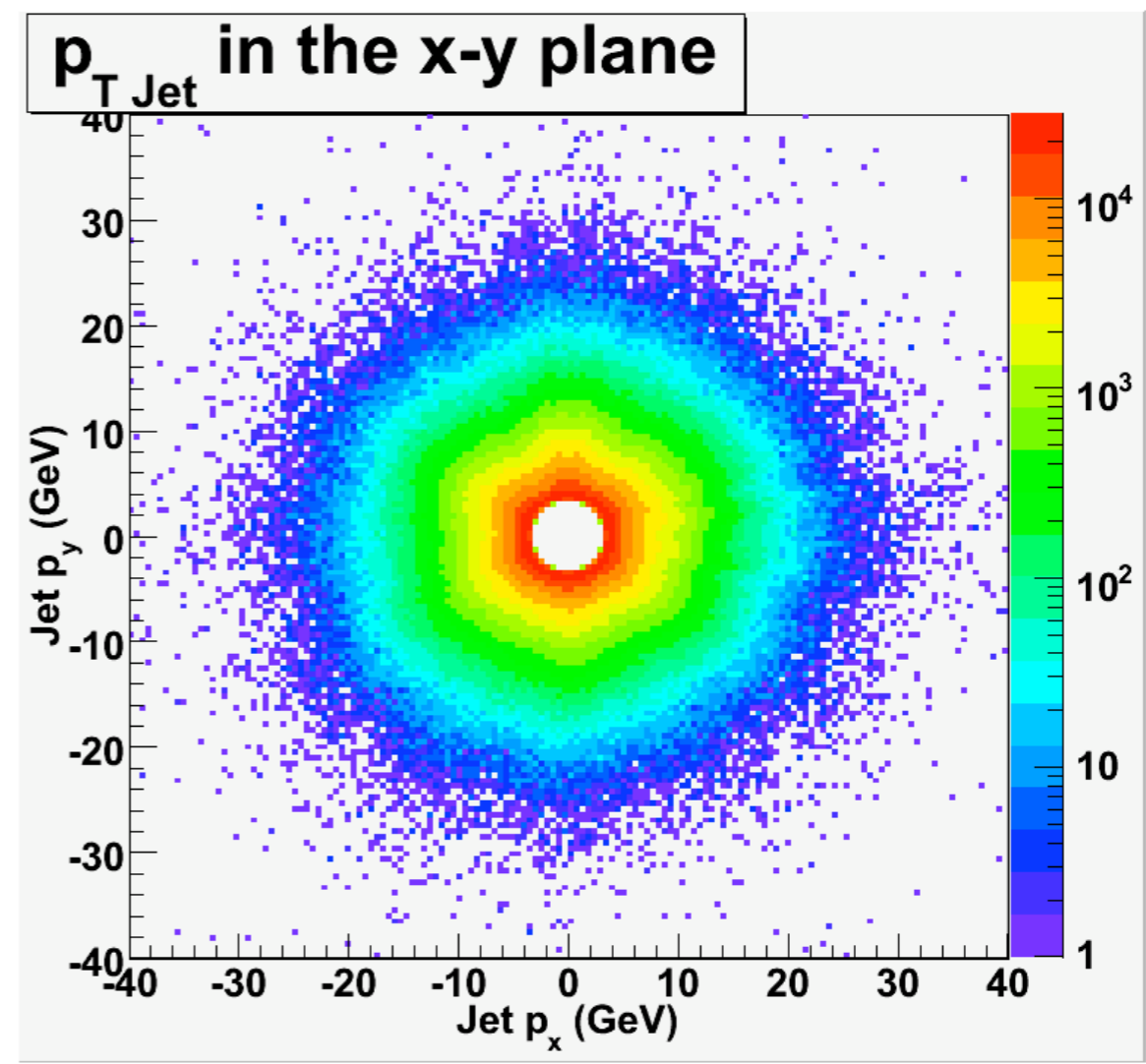
Kinematic coverage



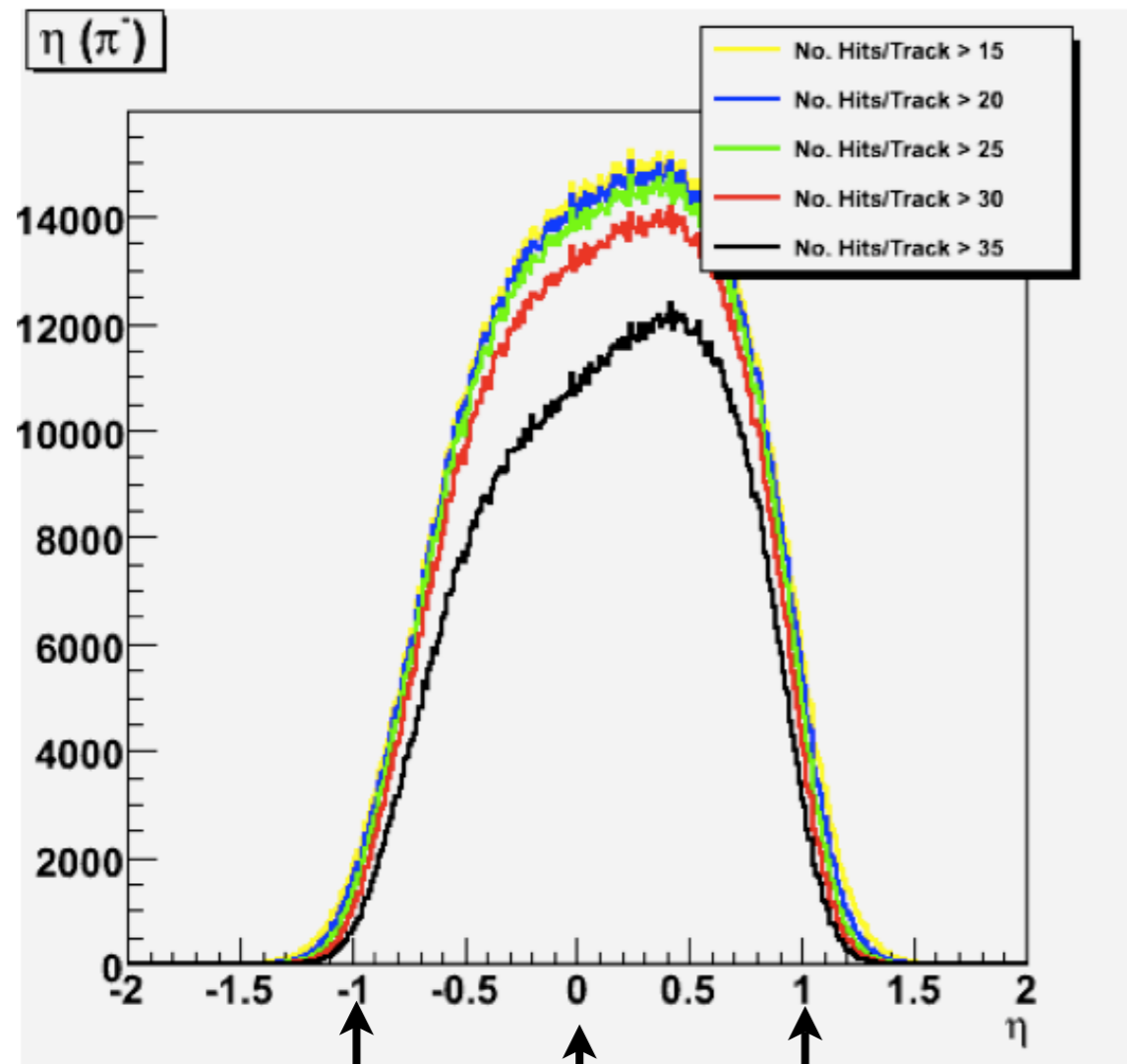
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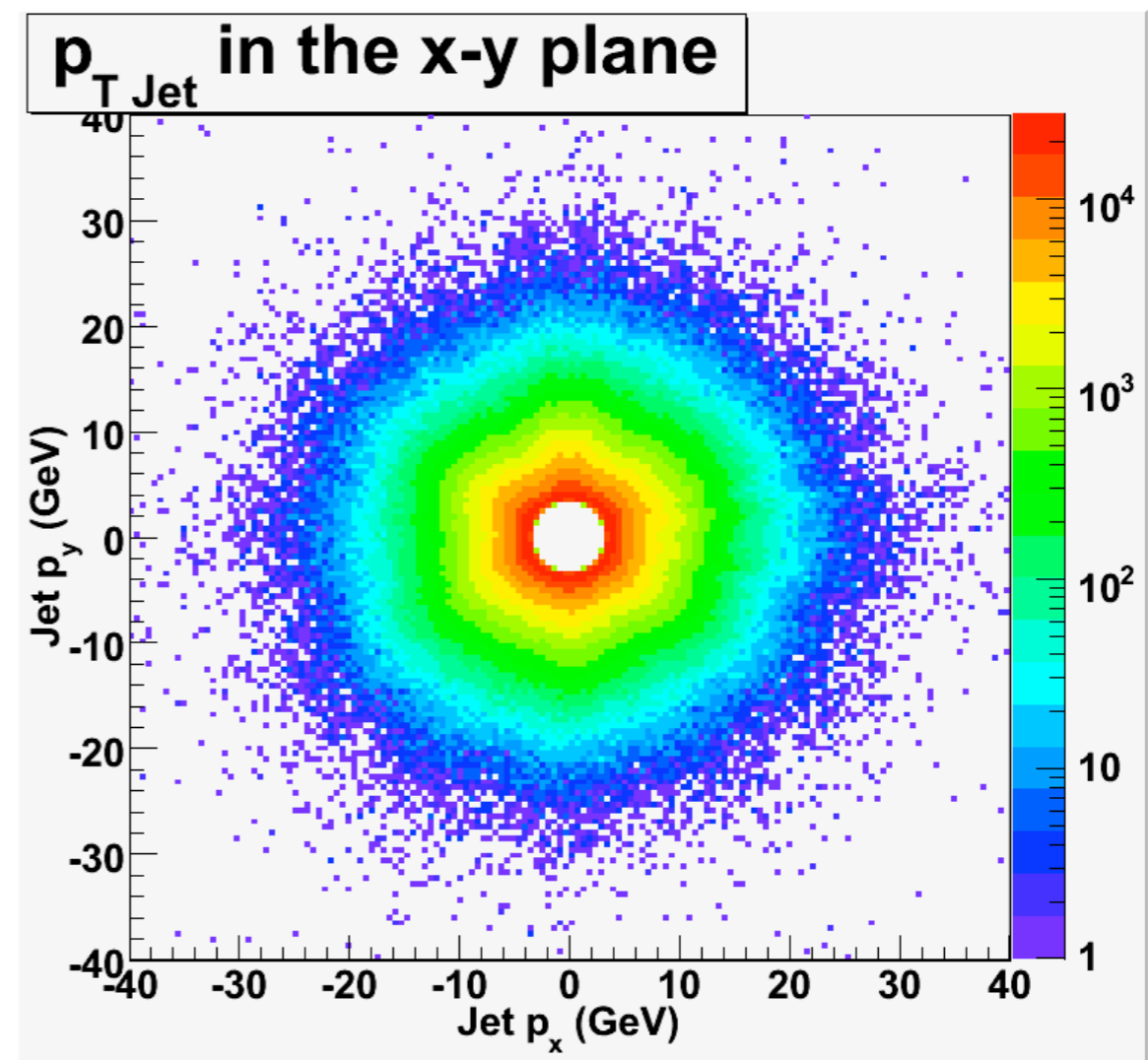
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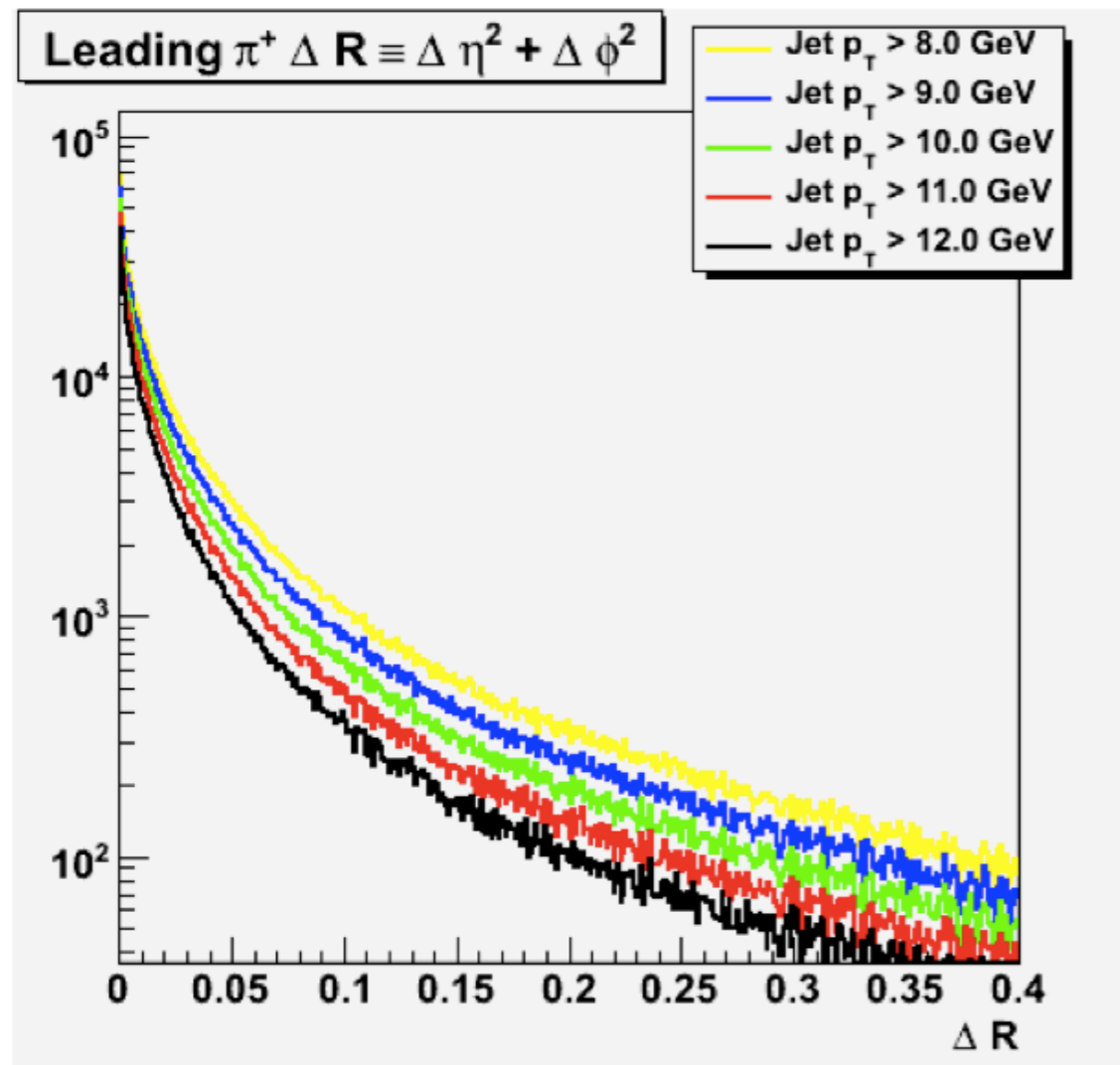
90°

forward
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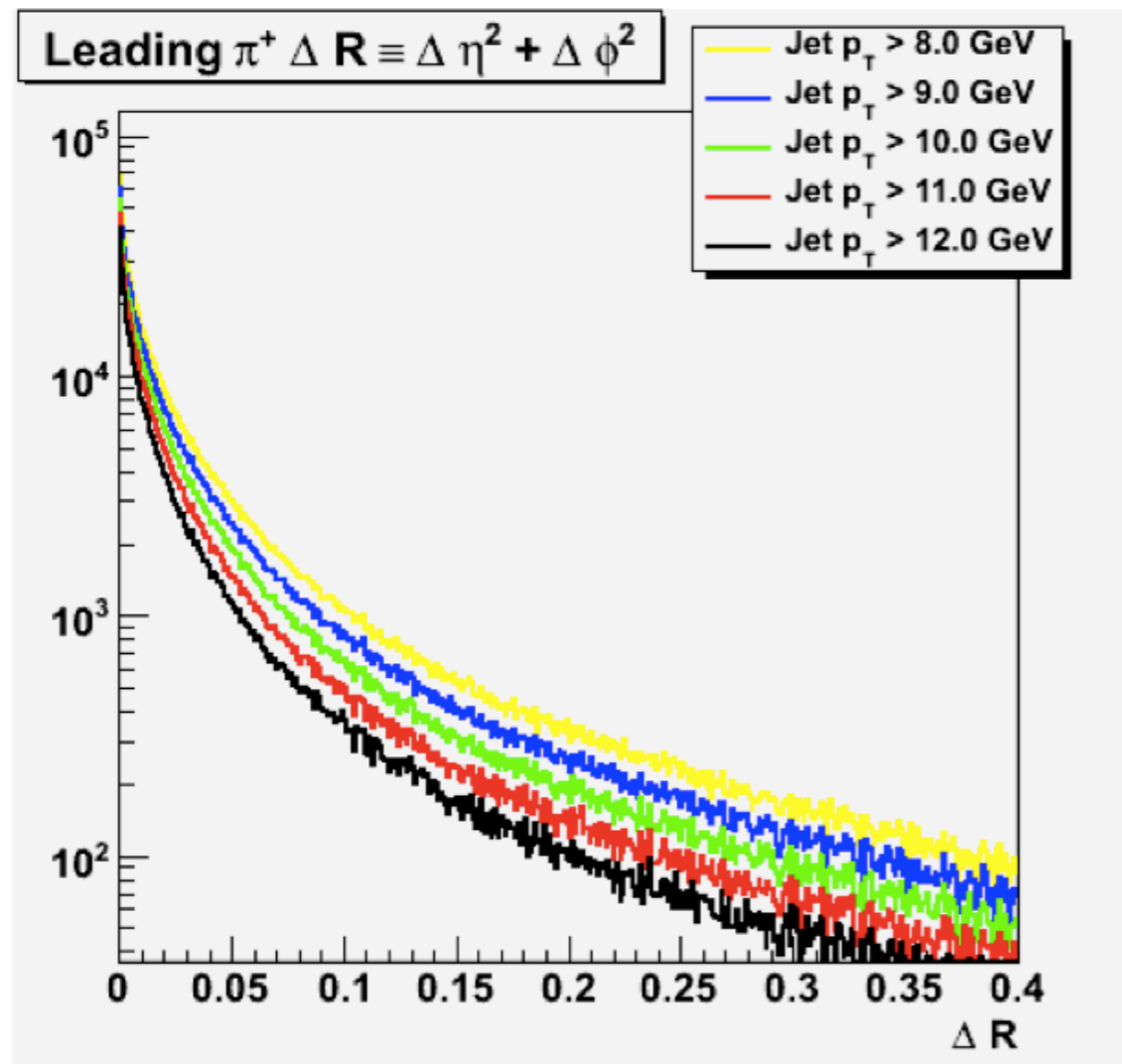


full azimuthal (Φ) coverage

Kinematic coverage

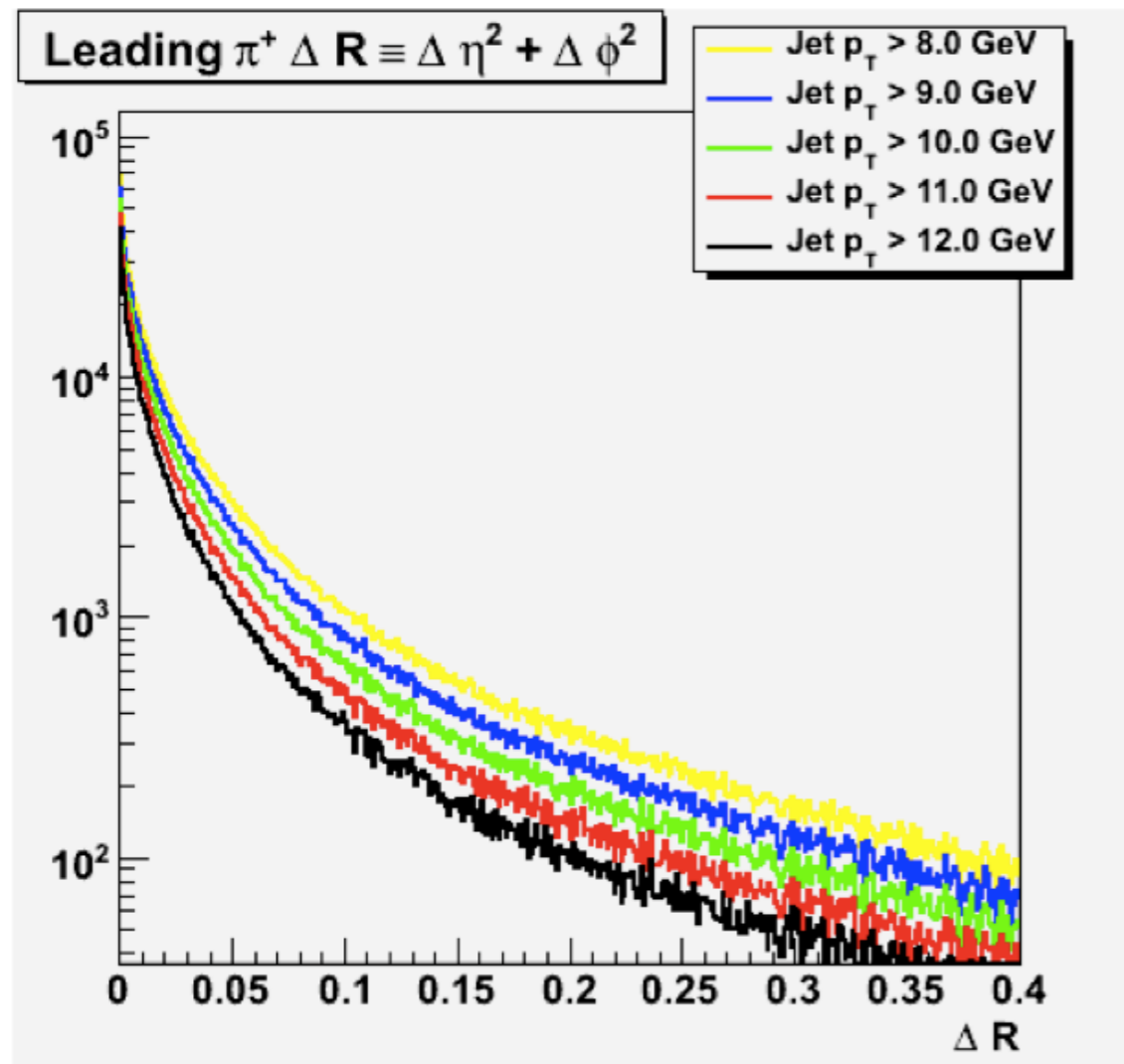


Kinematic coverage



ΔR measures collimation
of particles within jet

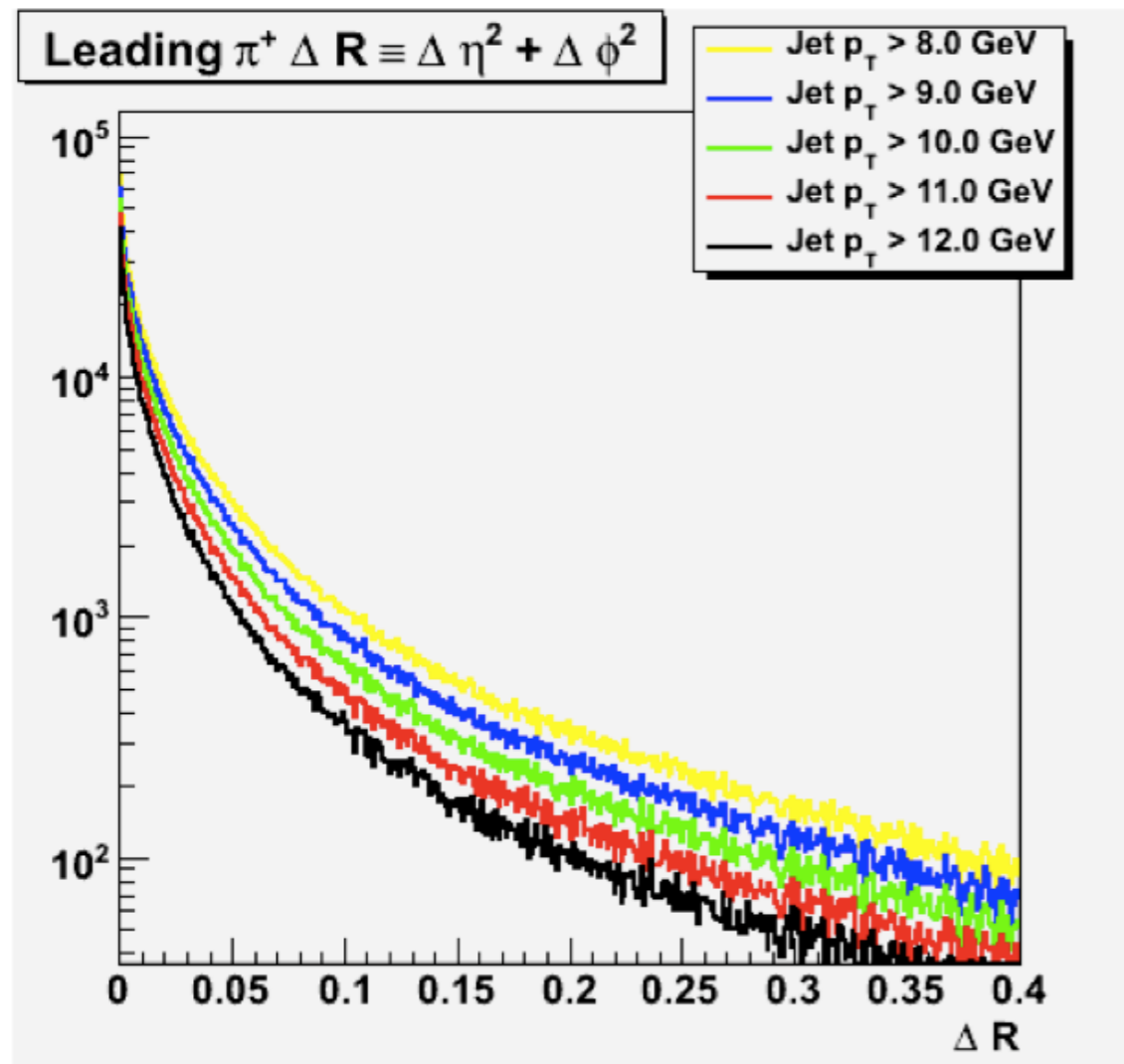
Kinematic coverage



Lower p_T cut is a tradeoff between statistics and gluon event contamination:

ΔR measures collimation of particles within jet

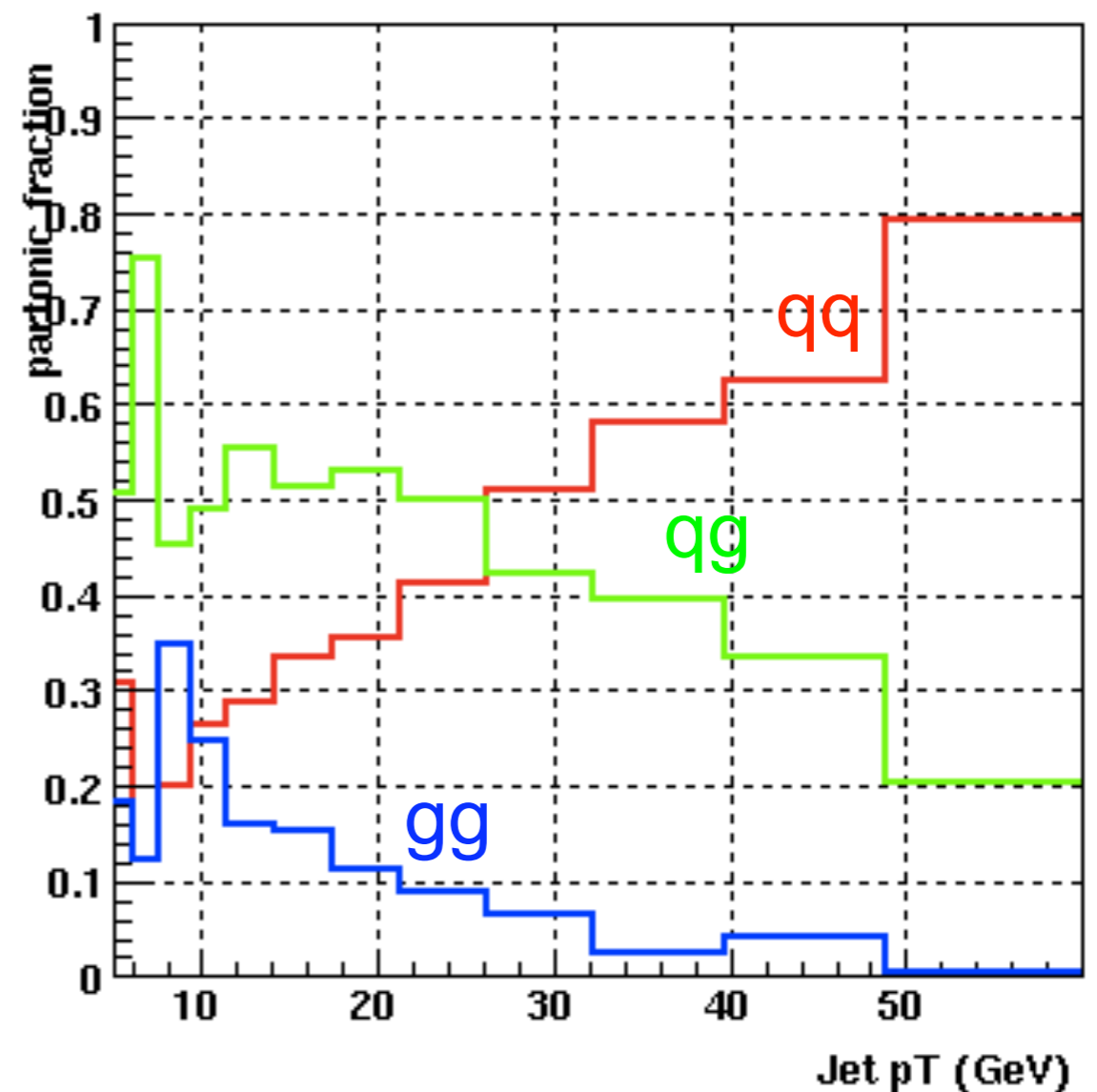
Kinematic coverage



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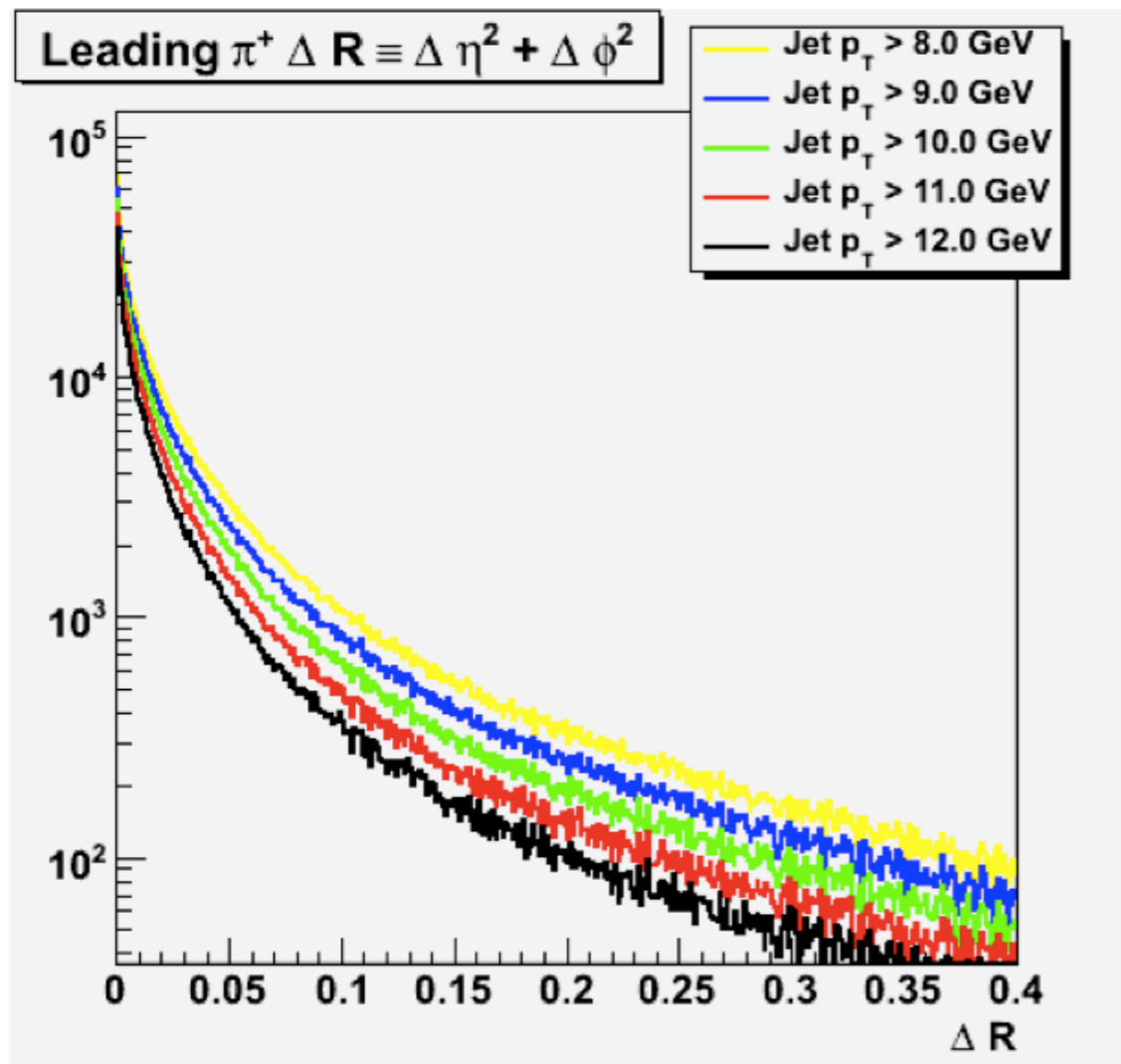
Lower p_T cut is a tradeoff between statistics and gluon event contamination:

BJP1 -127221



STAR simulation (PYTHIA + GEANT) at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

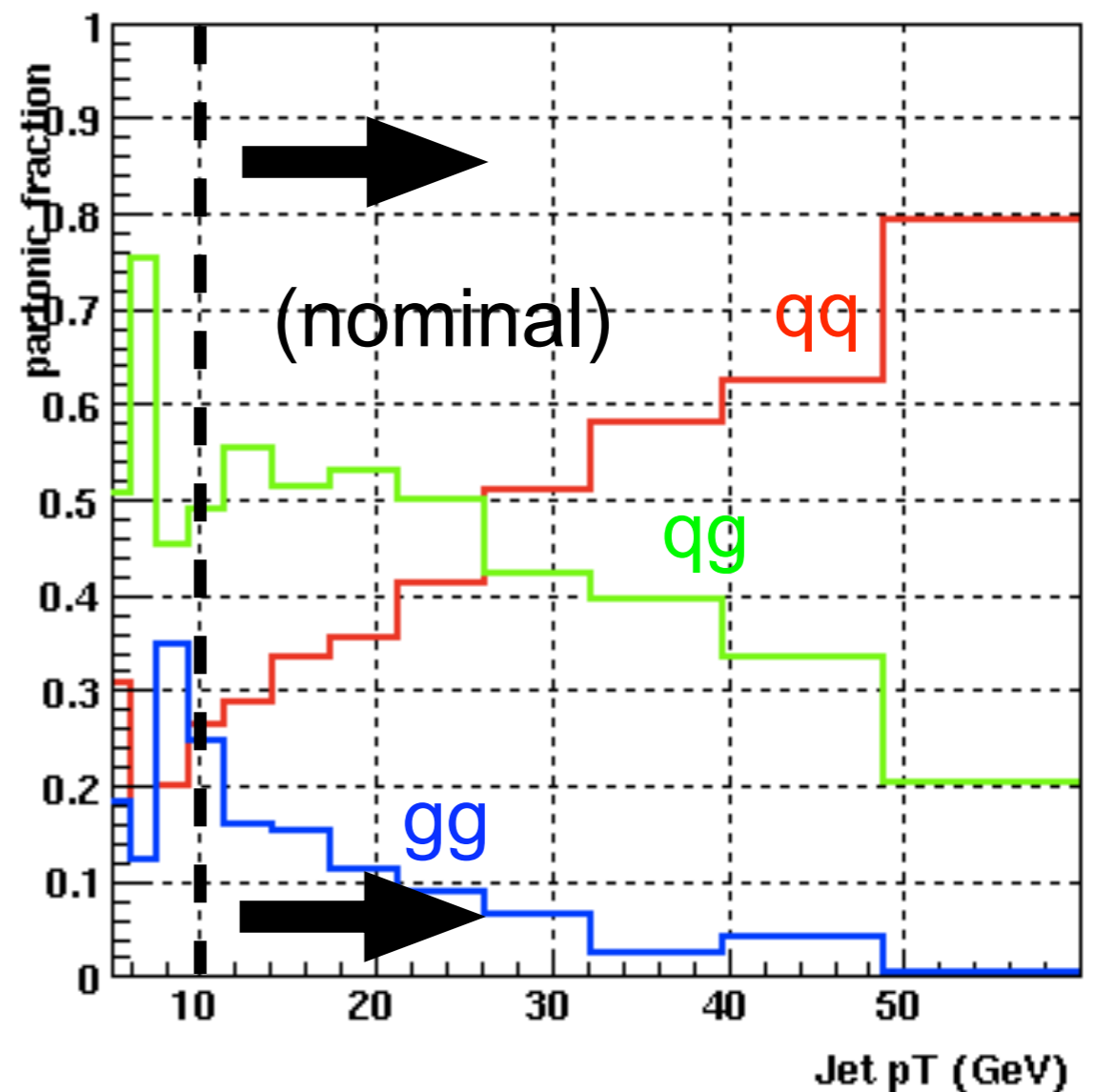
Kinematic coverage



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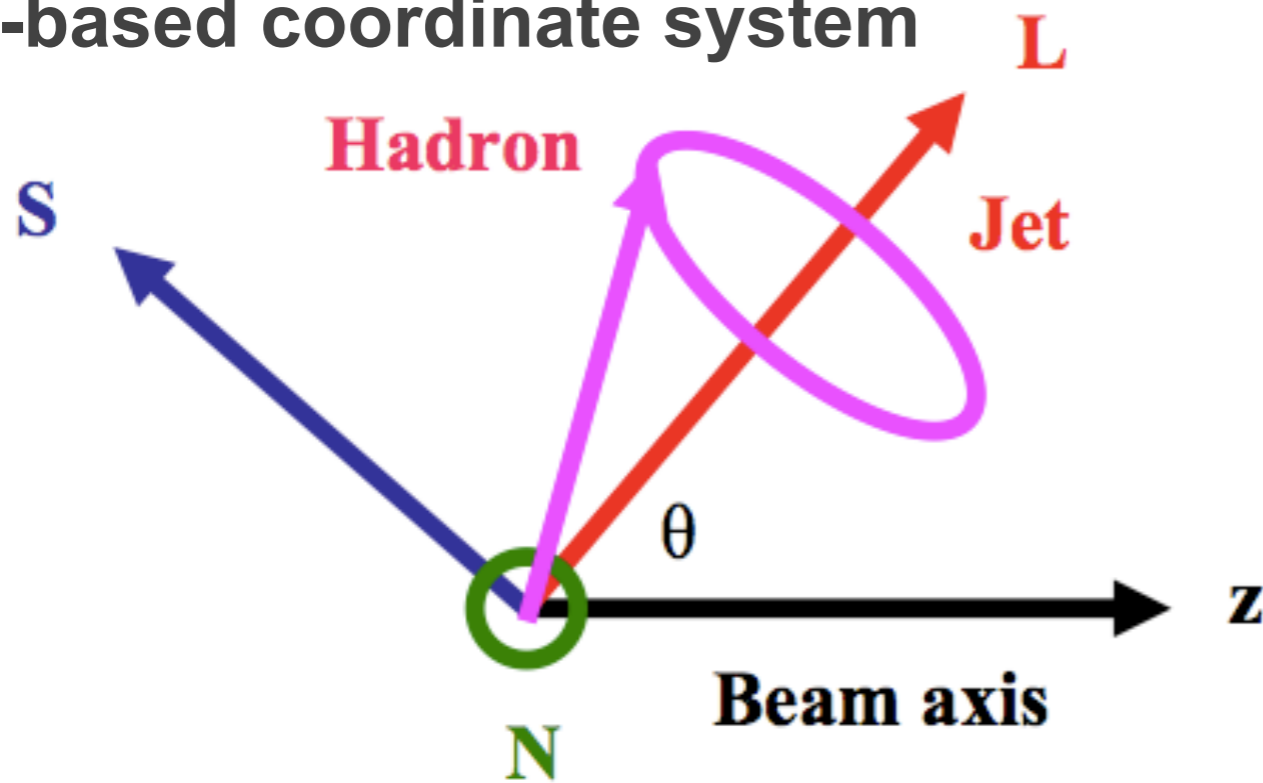


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Determining Relevant Kinematics

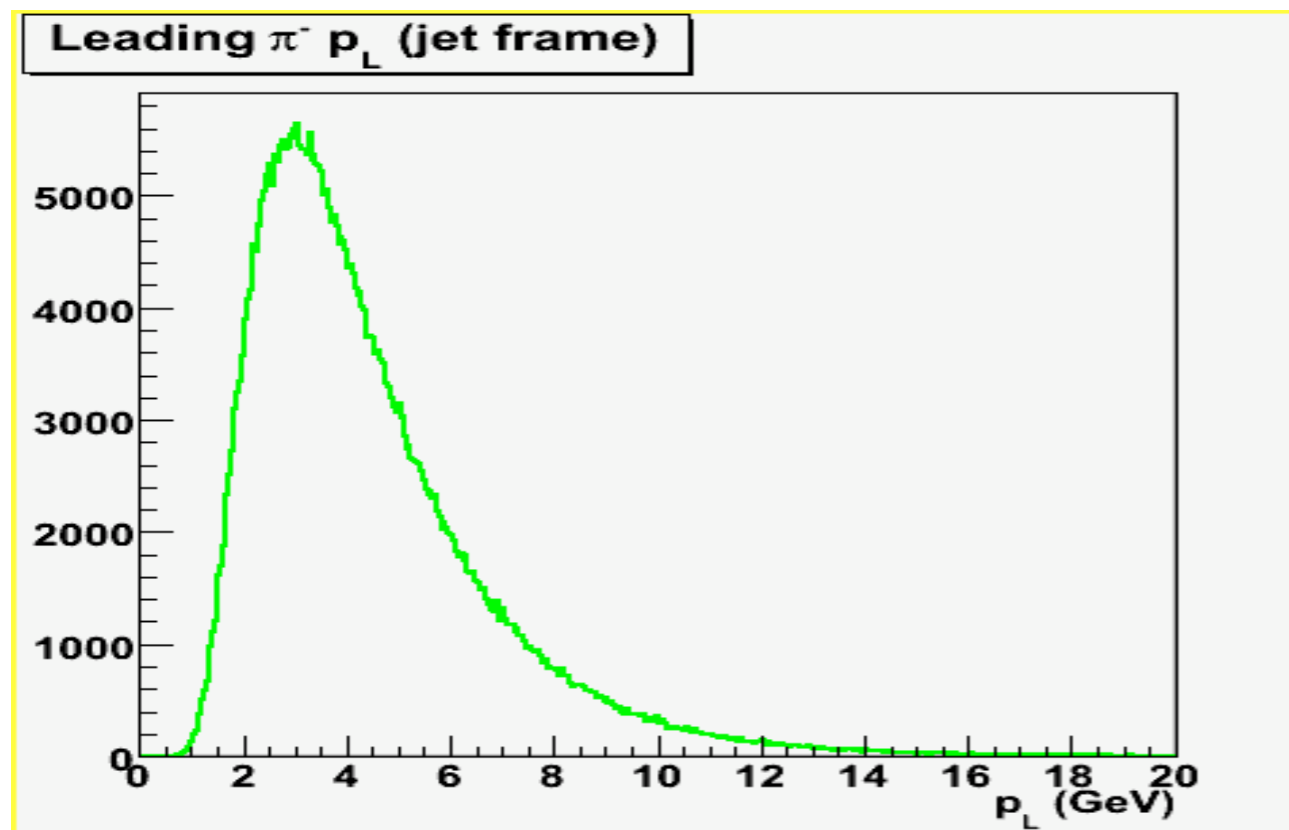
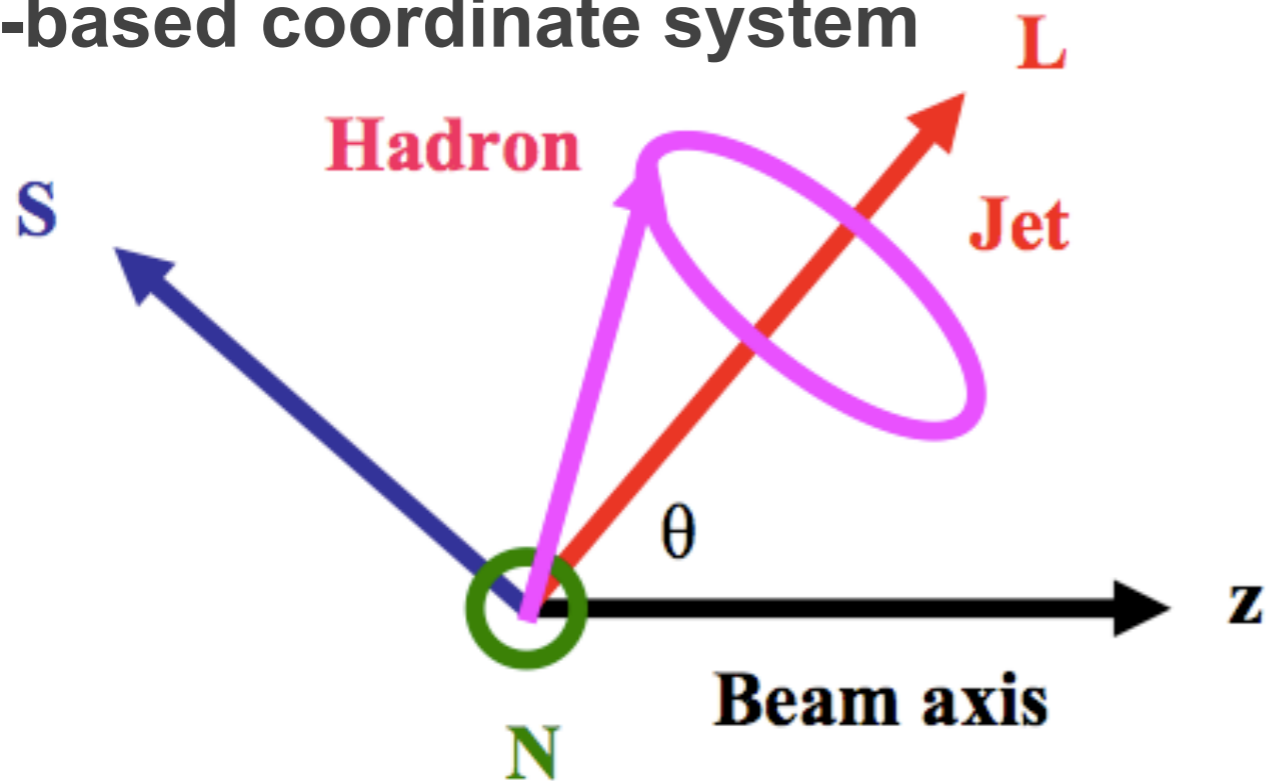
Determining Relevant Kinematics

Jet-based coordinate system



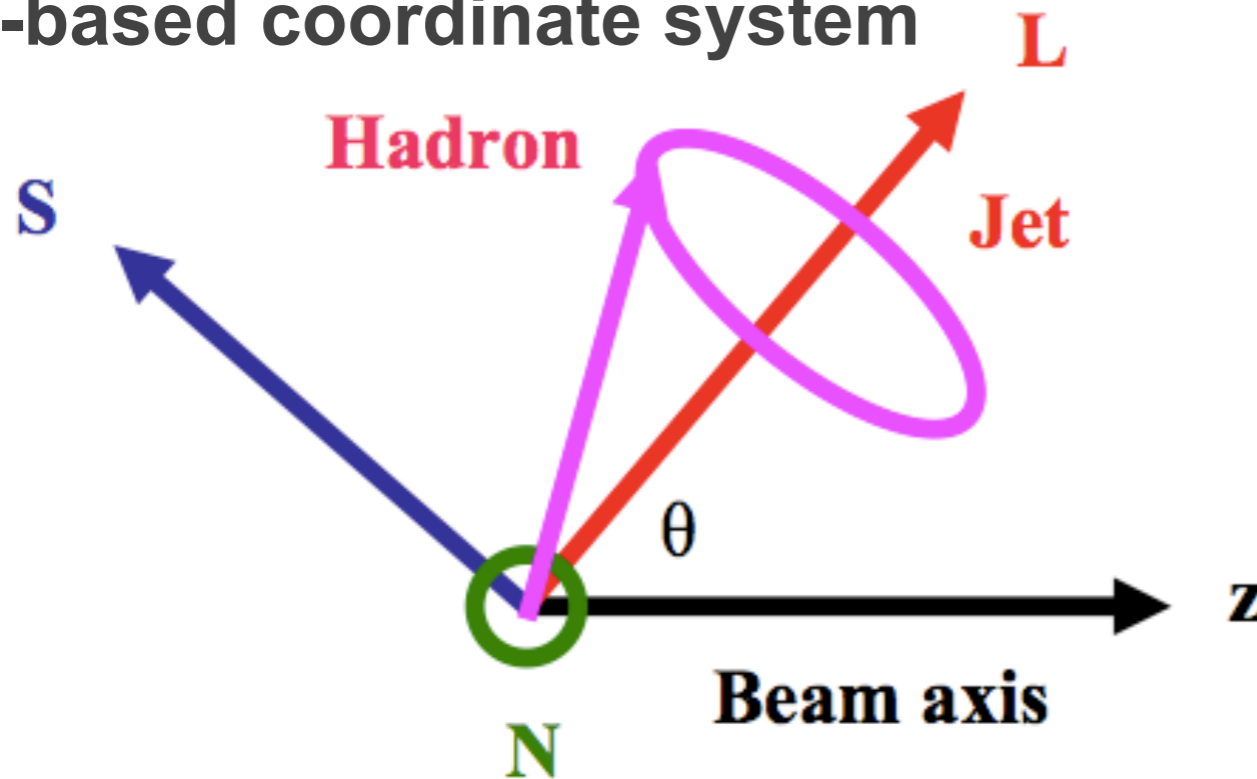
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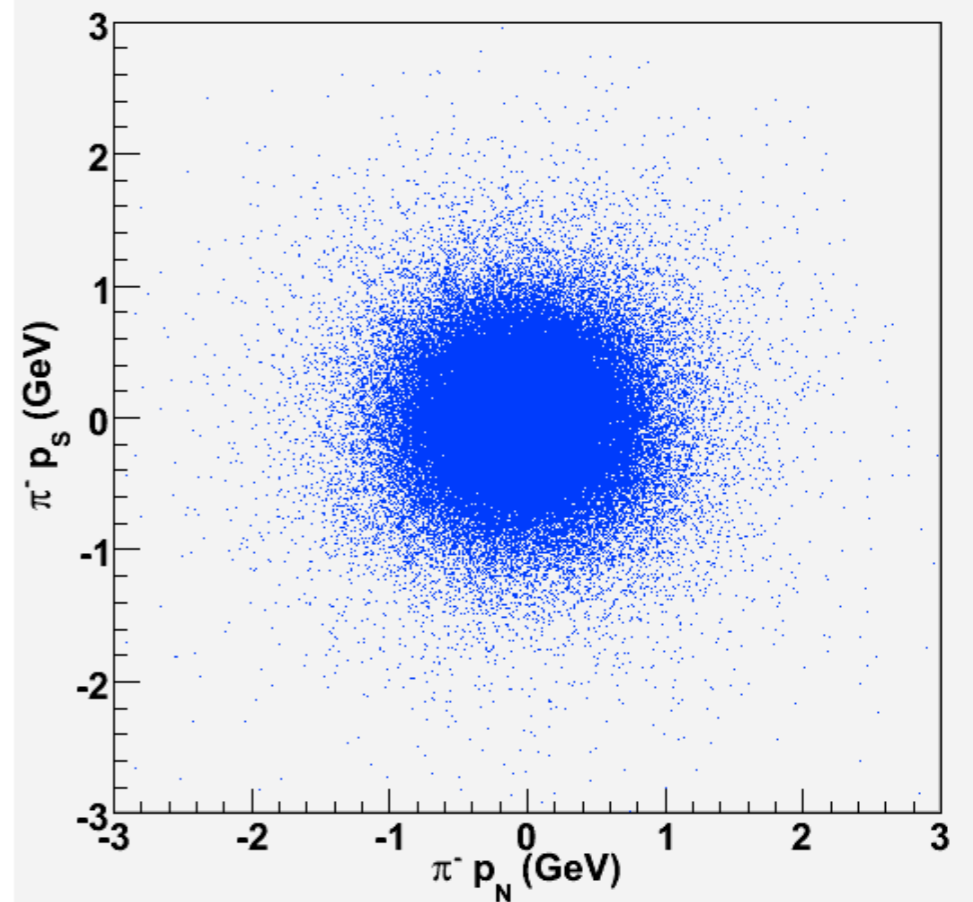


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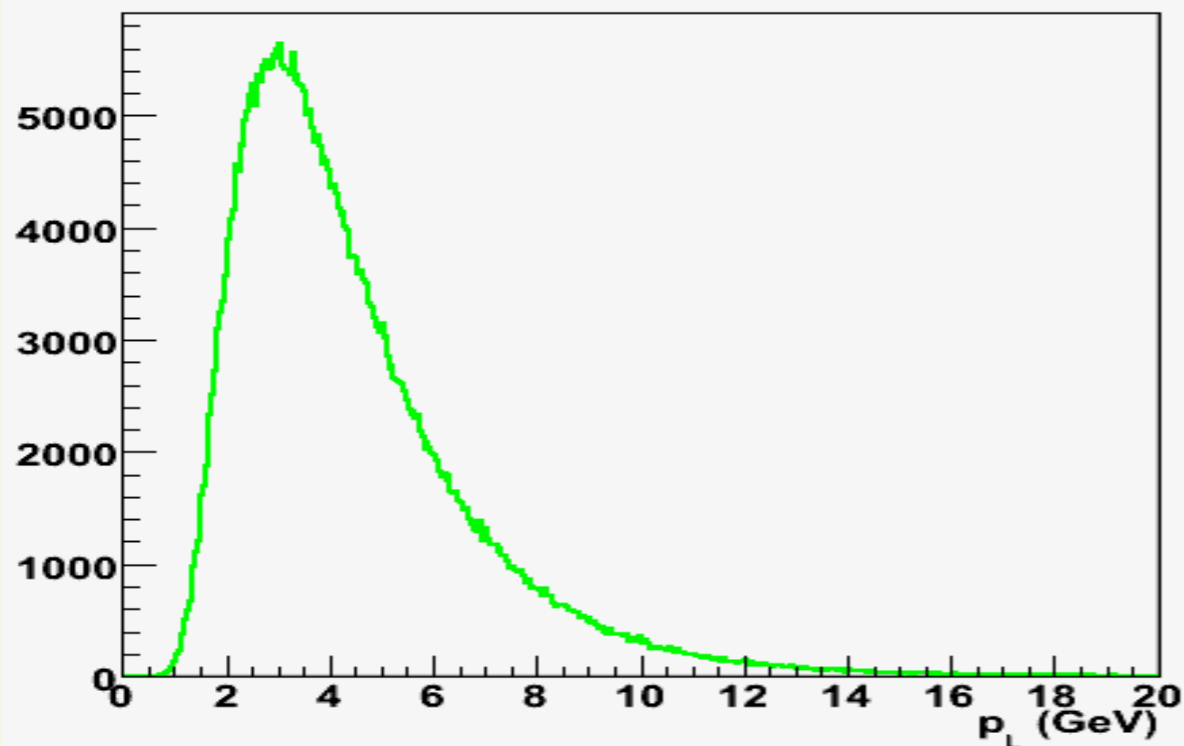
Jet-based coordinate system



Leading π^- distribution



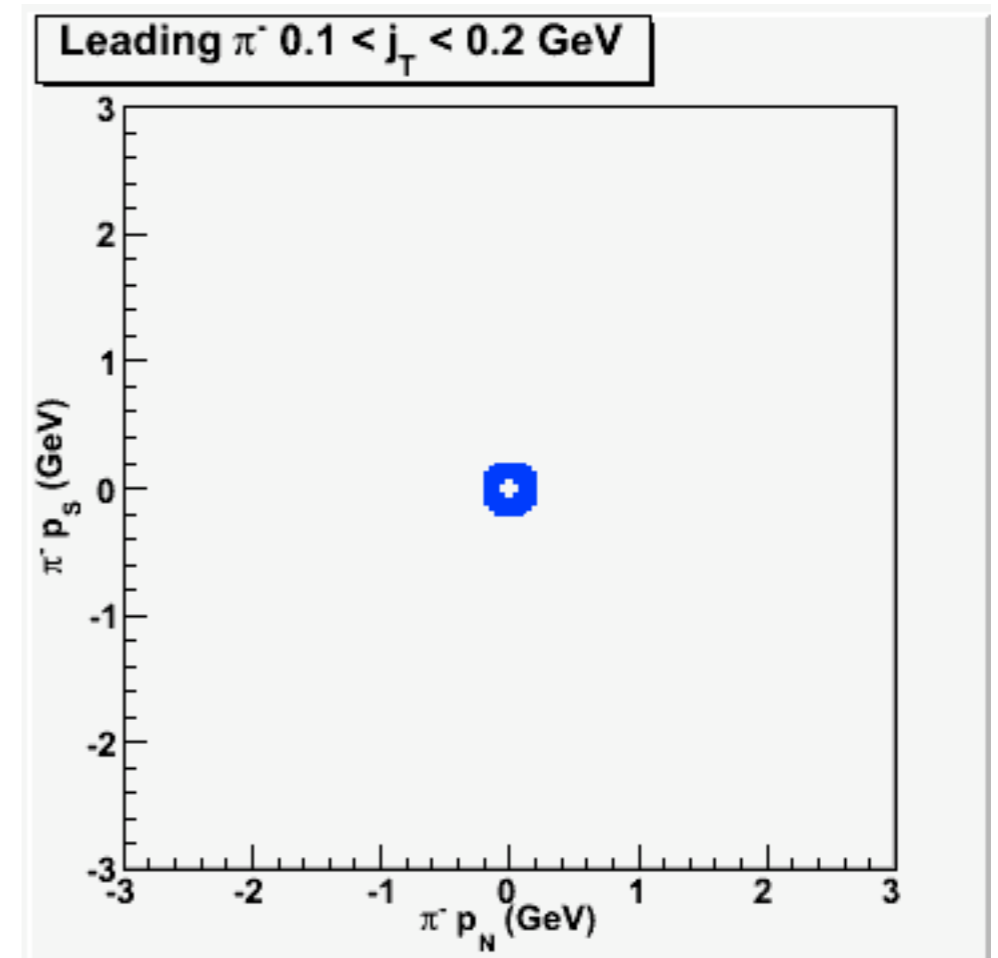
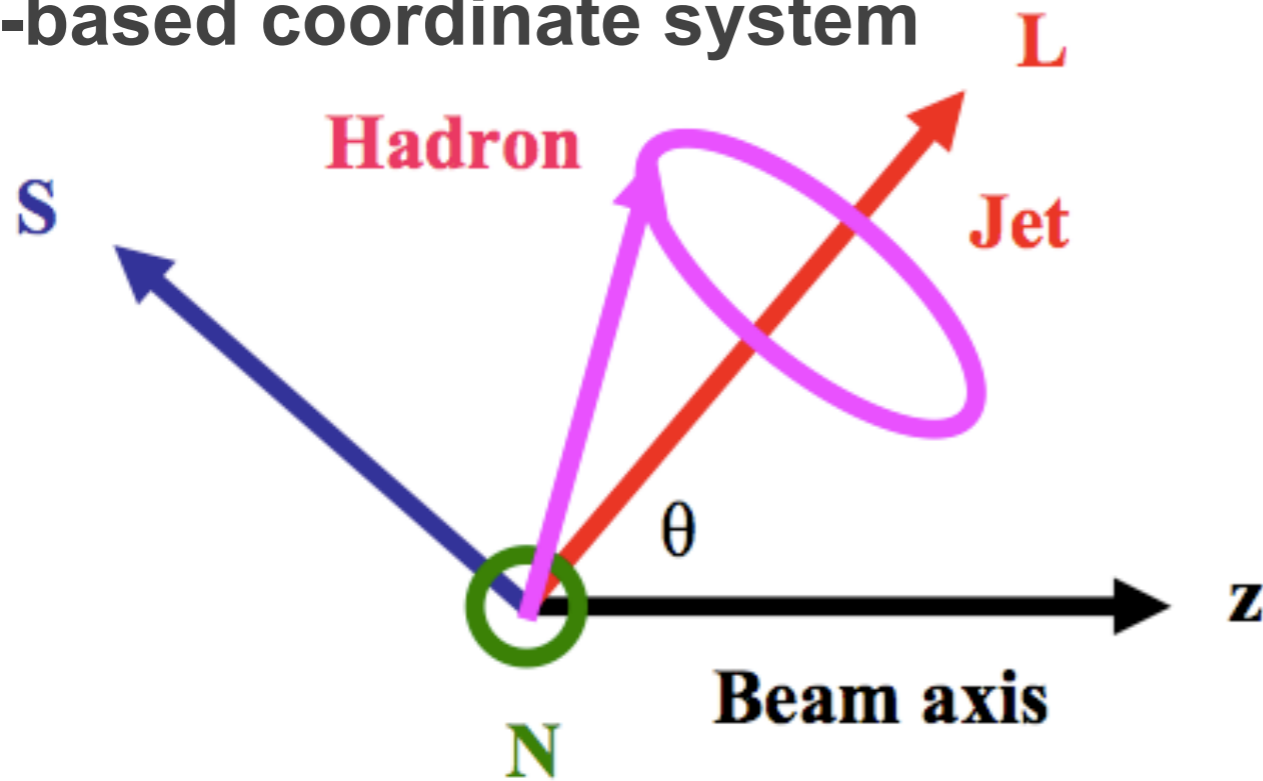
Leading $\pi^- p_L$ (jet frame)



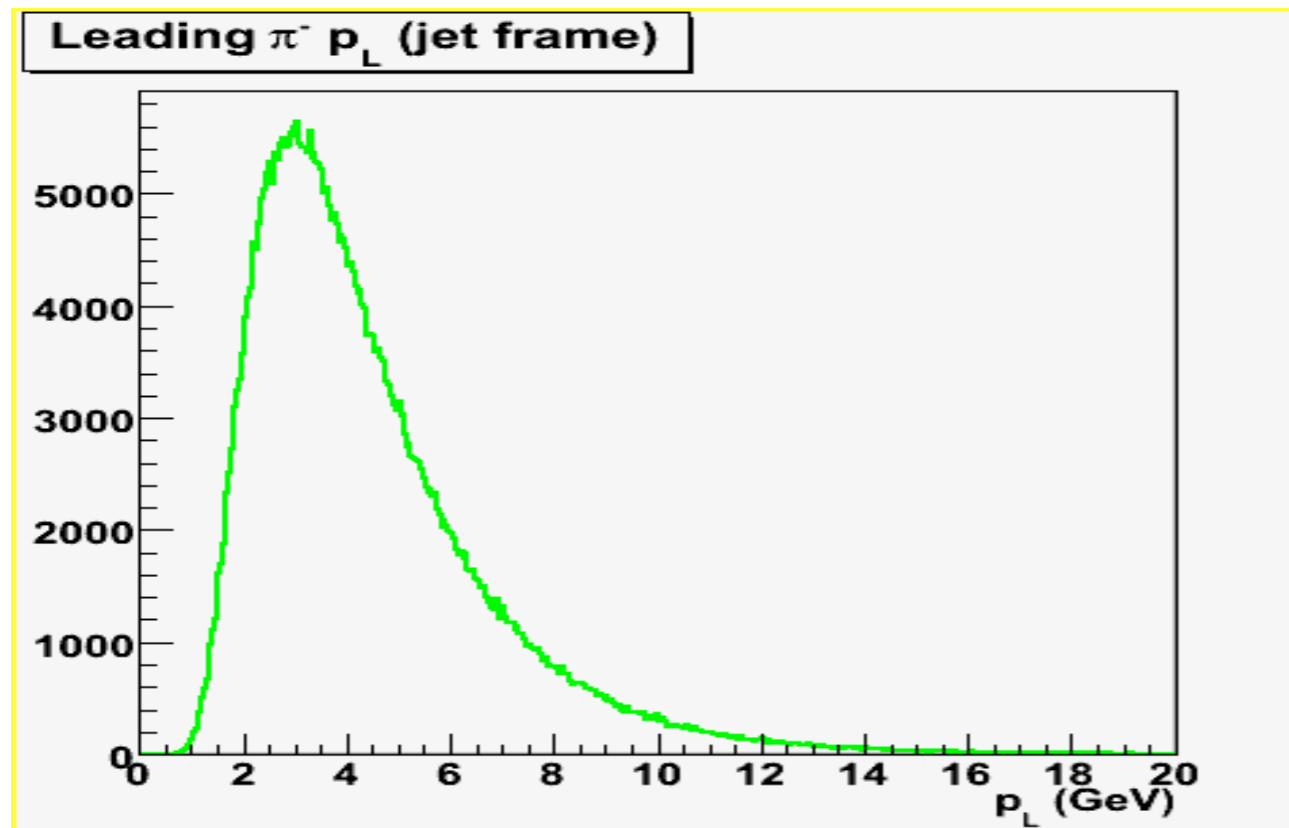
Integrated over all j_T values

Determining Relevant Kinematics

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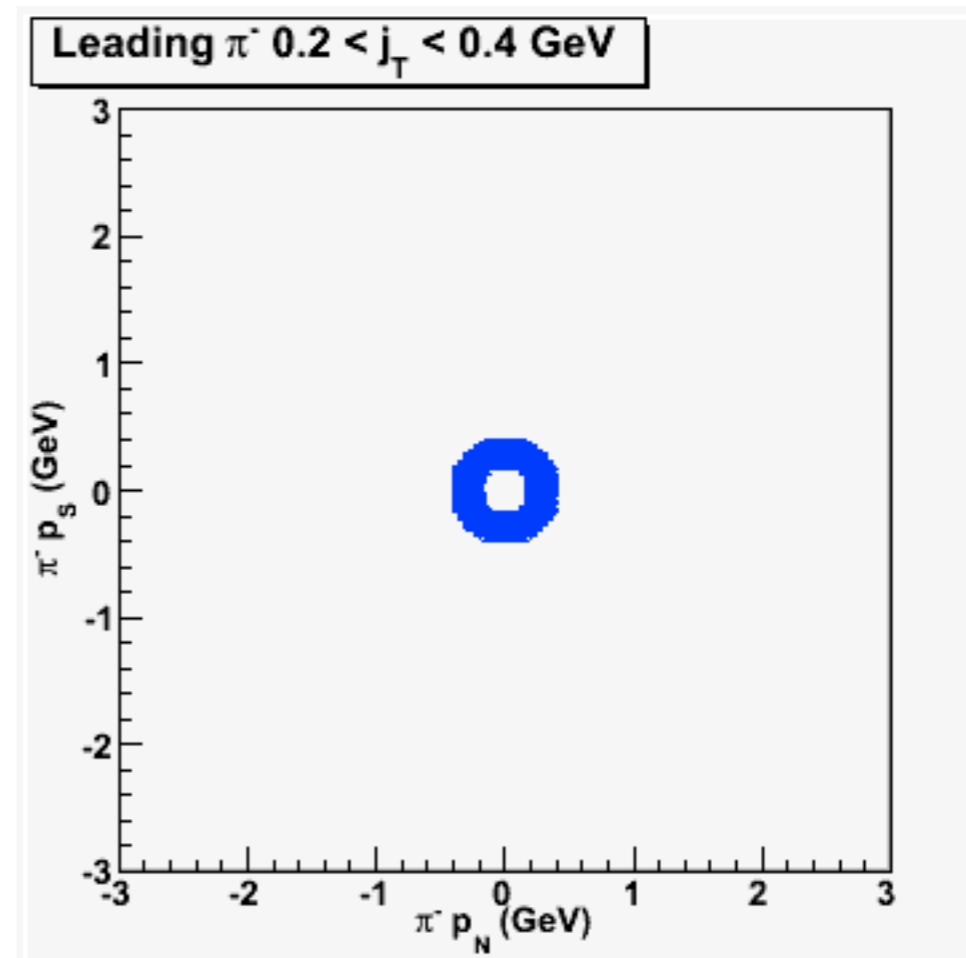
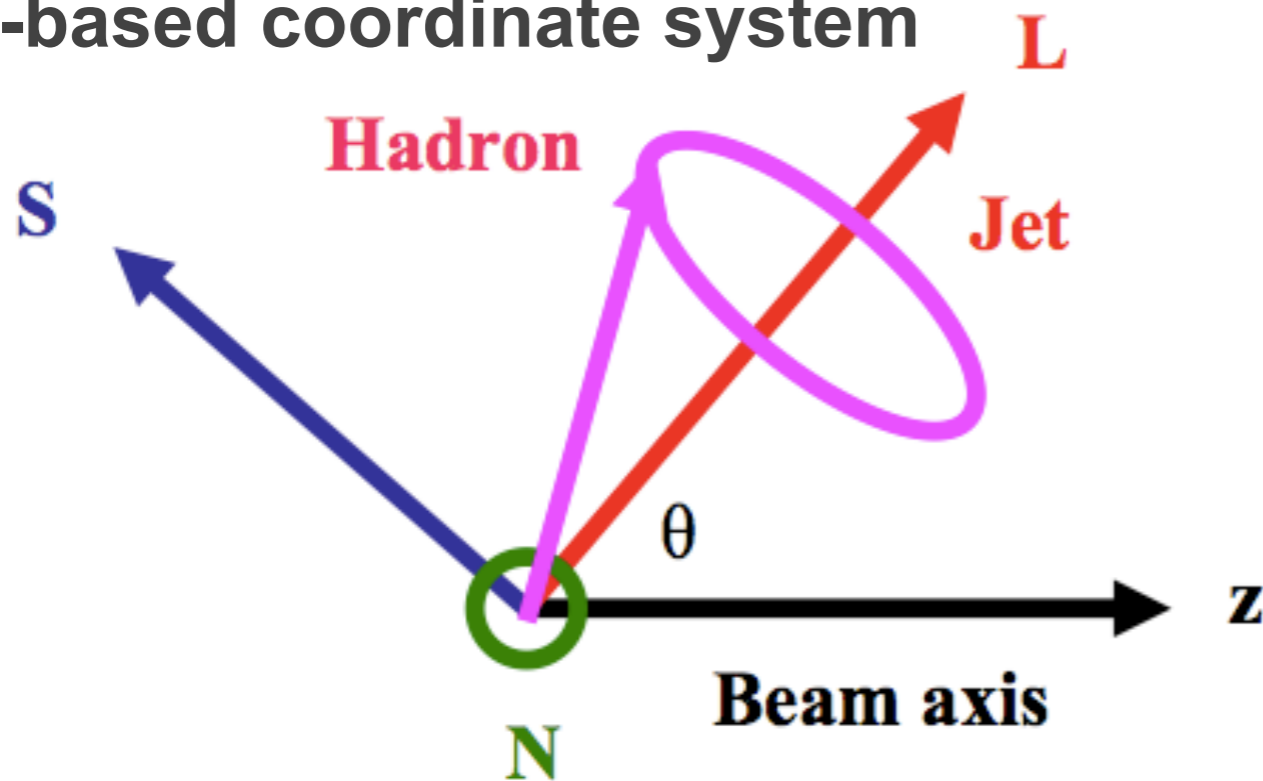


Selected j_T range

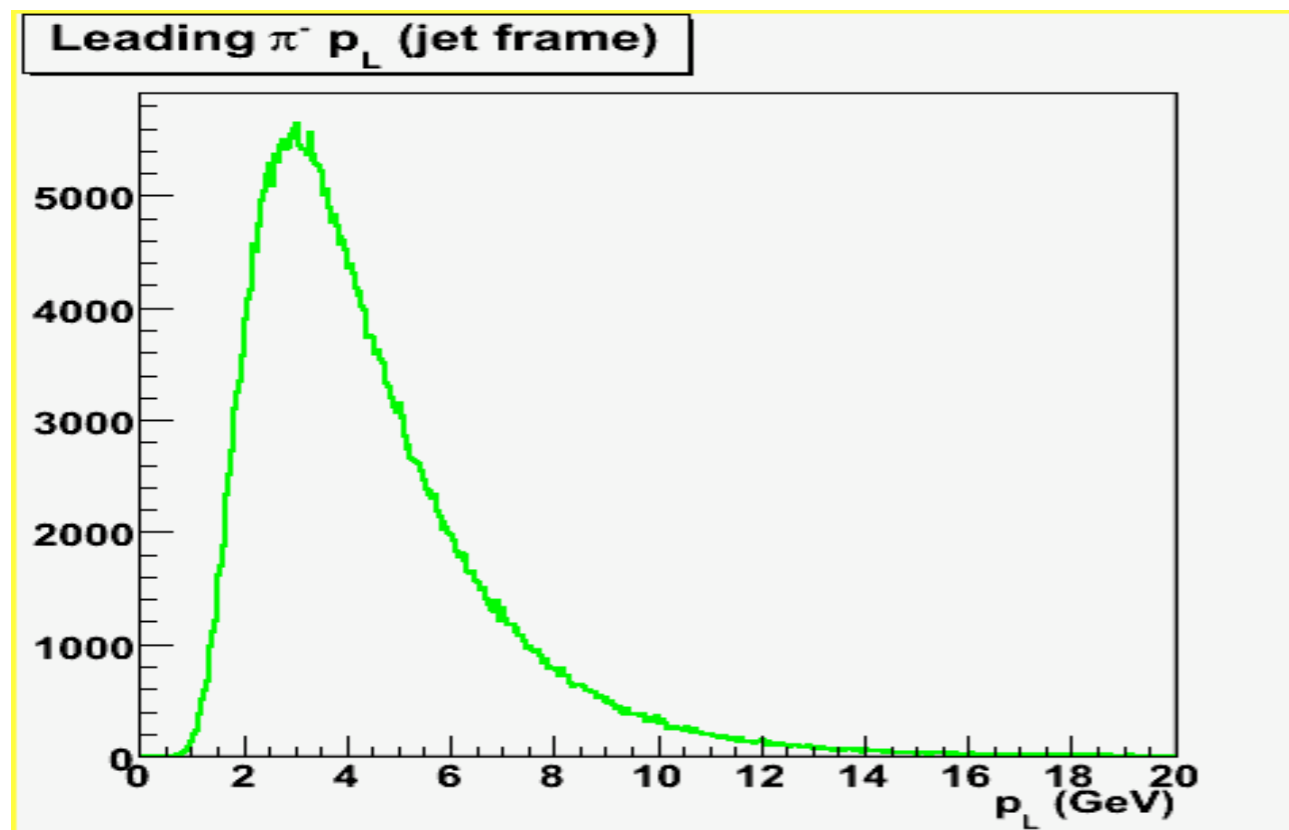


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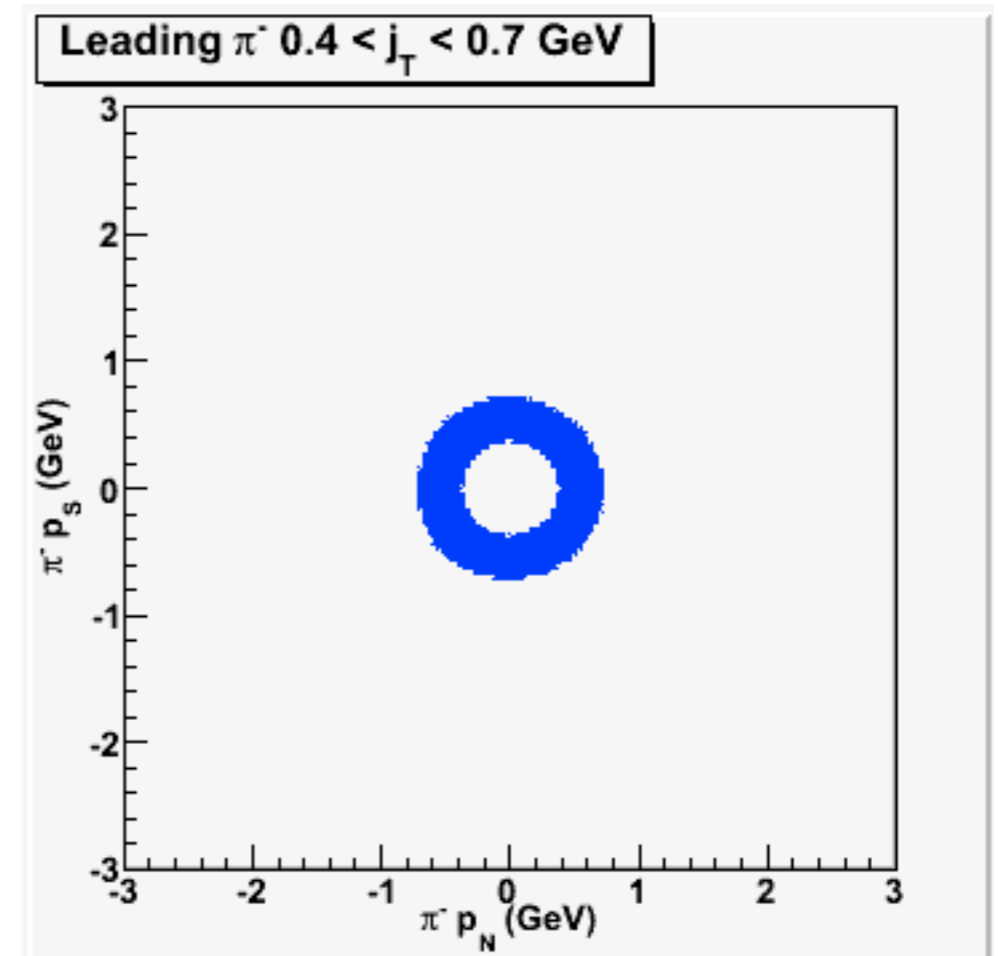
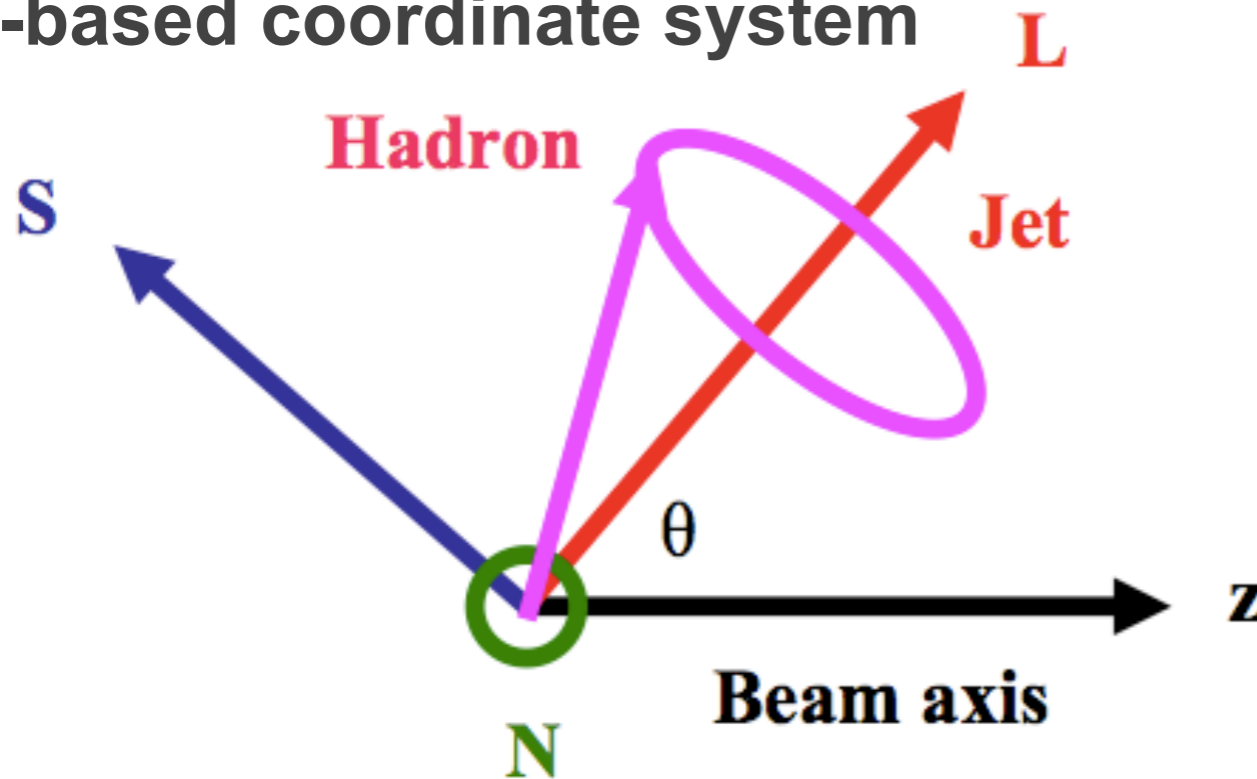


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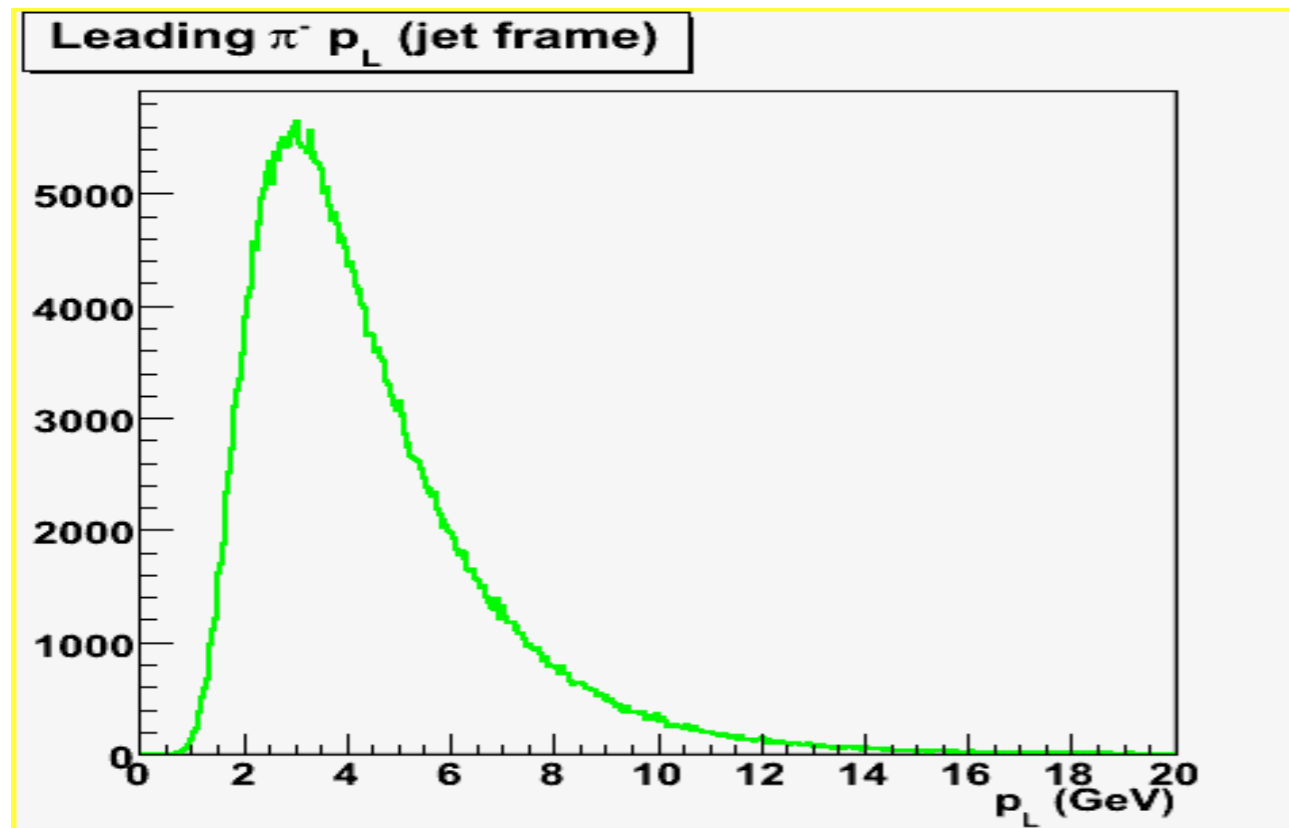


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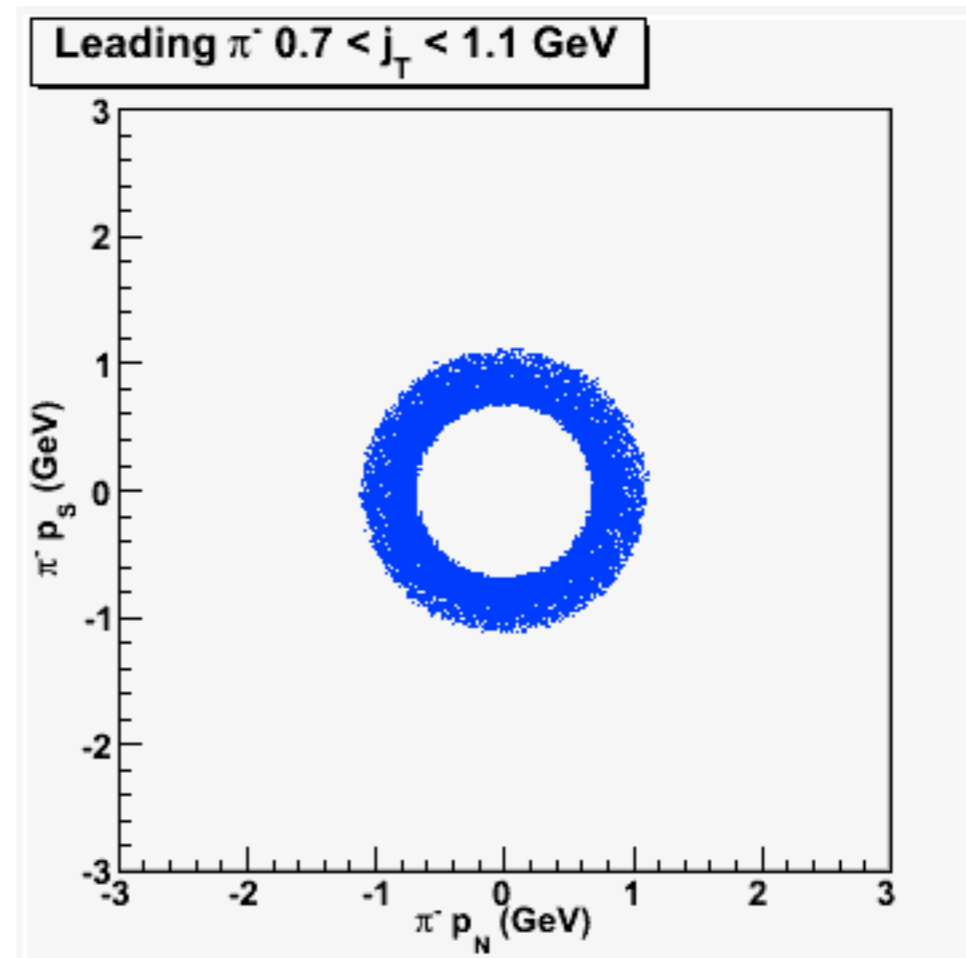
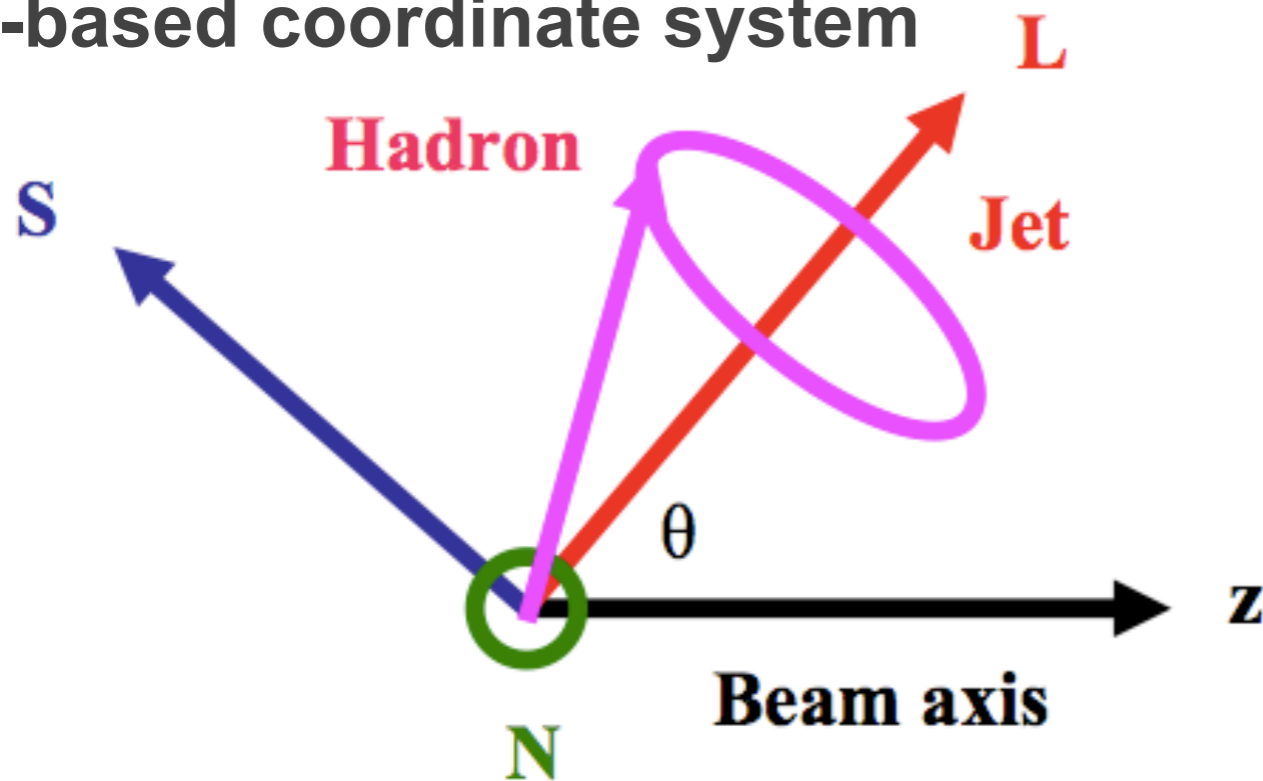


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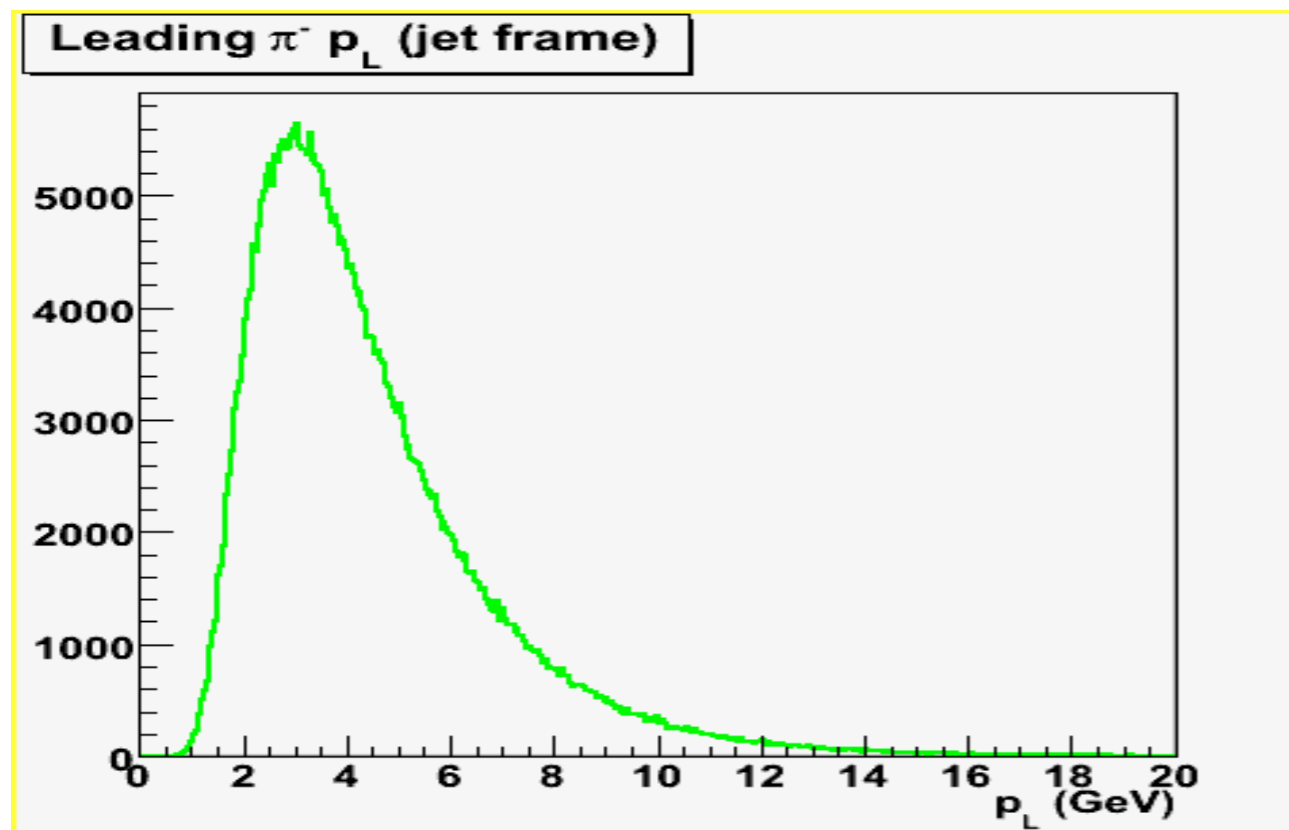


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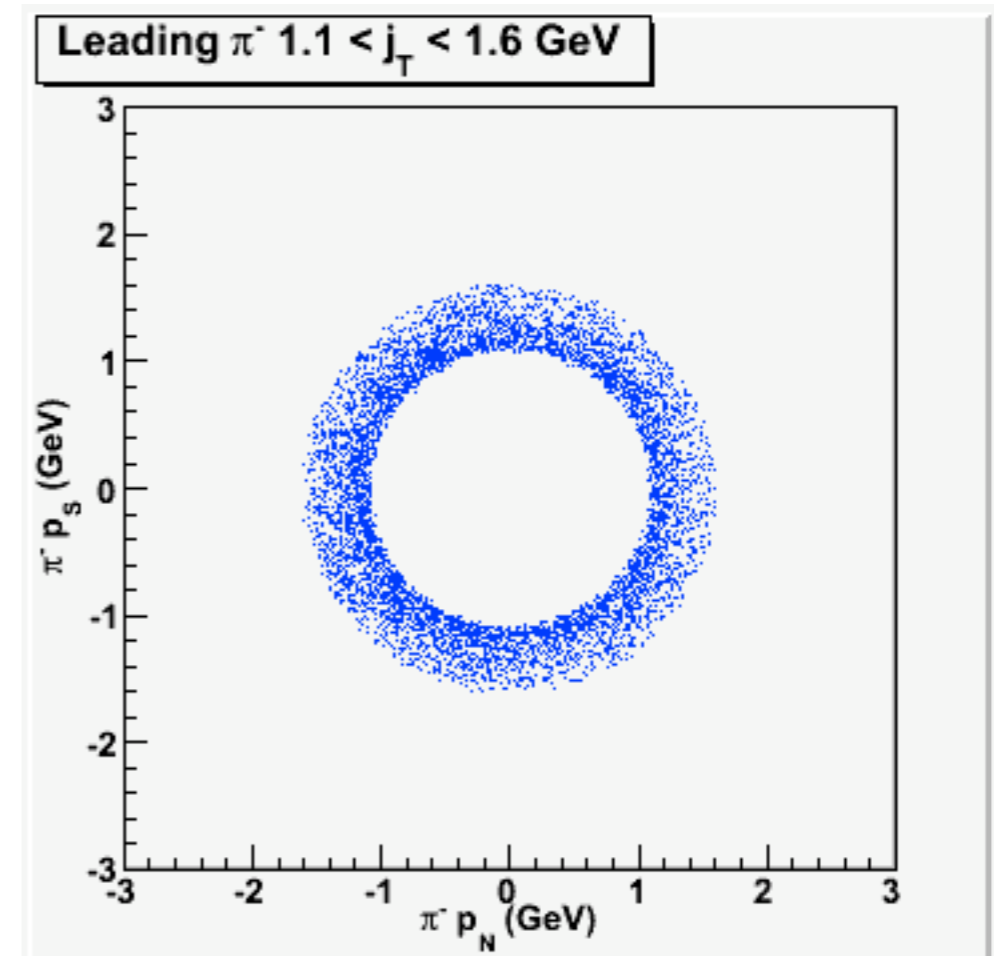
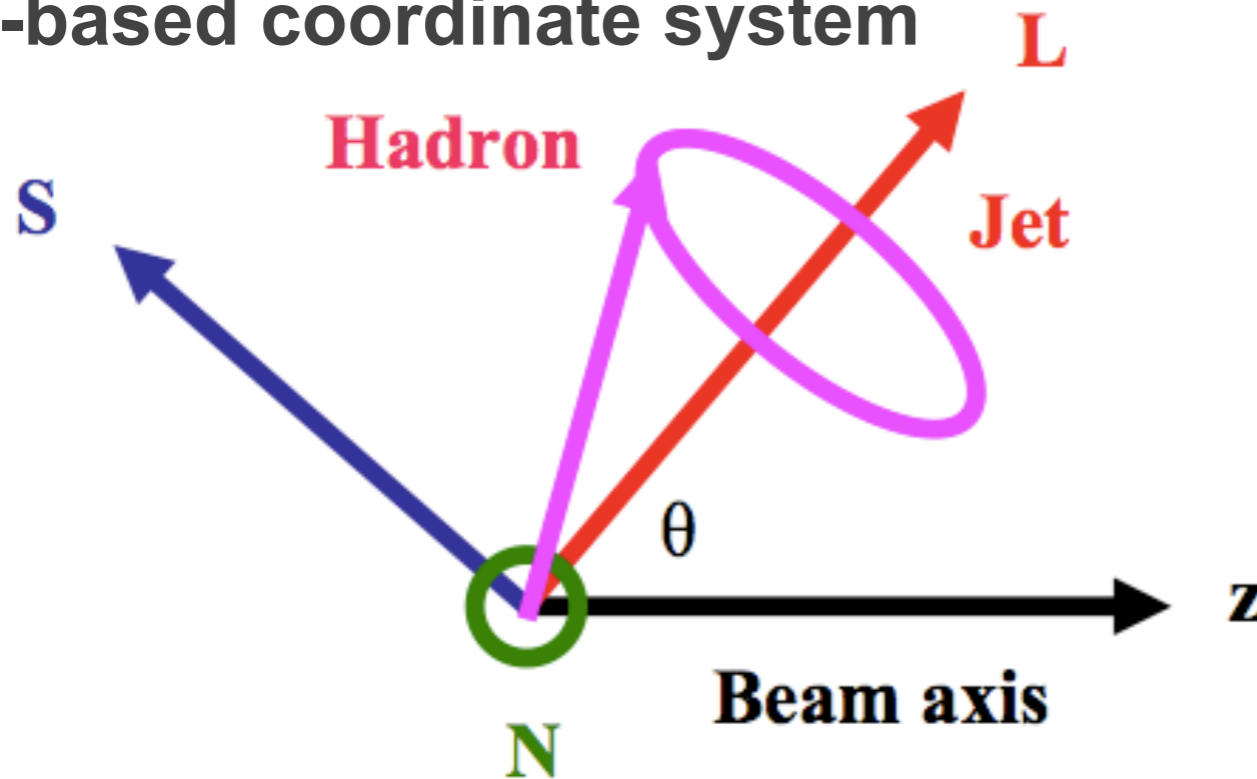


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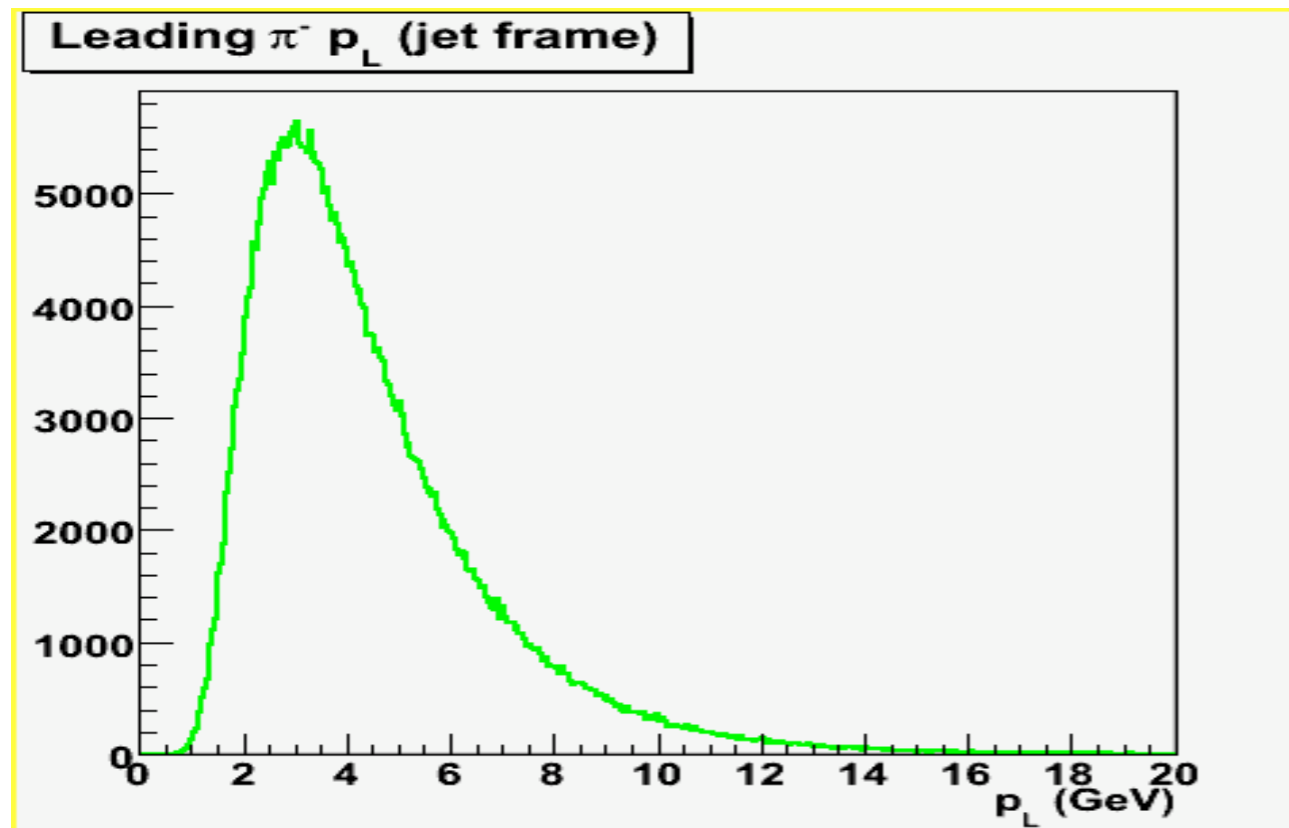


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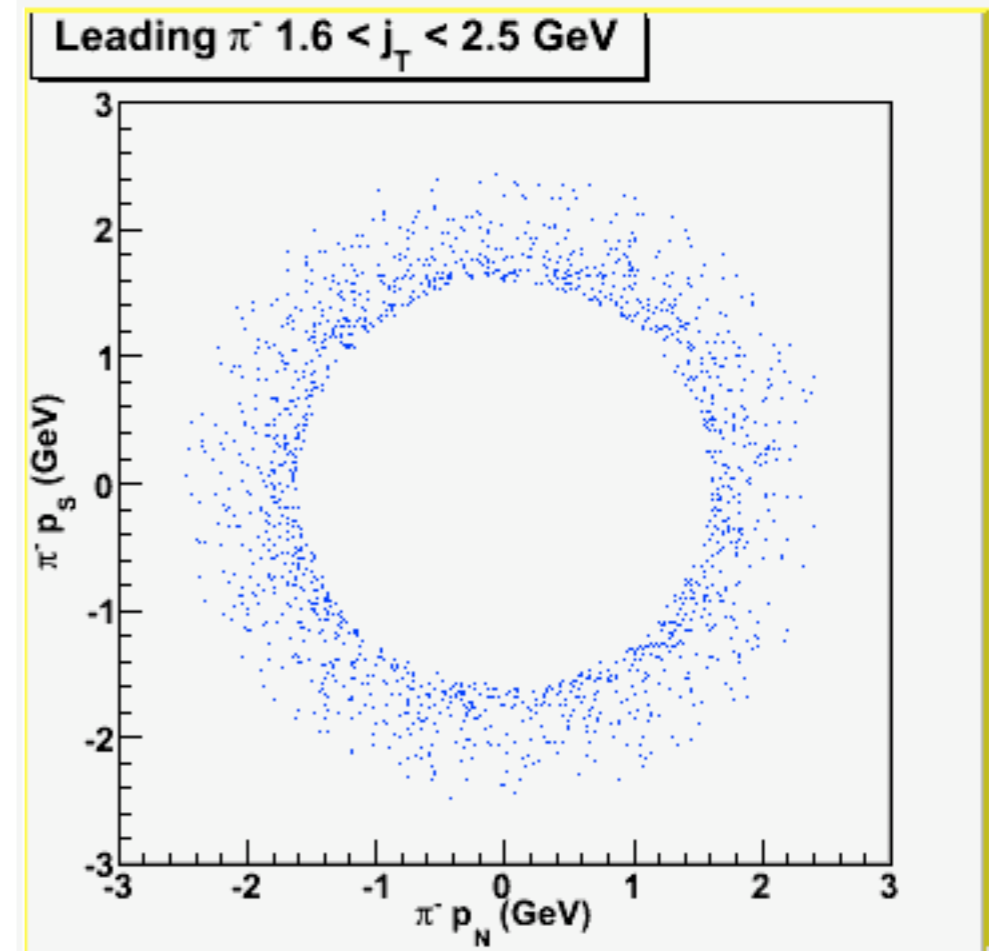
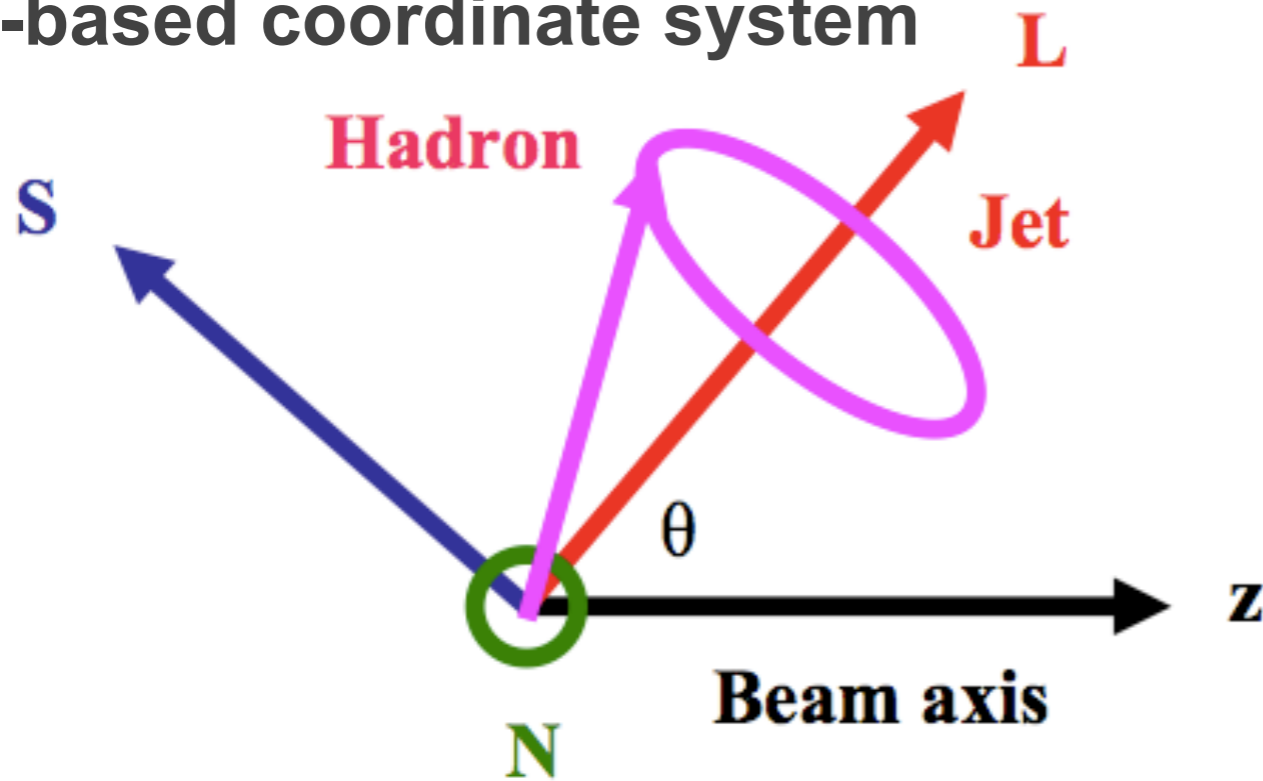


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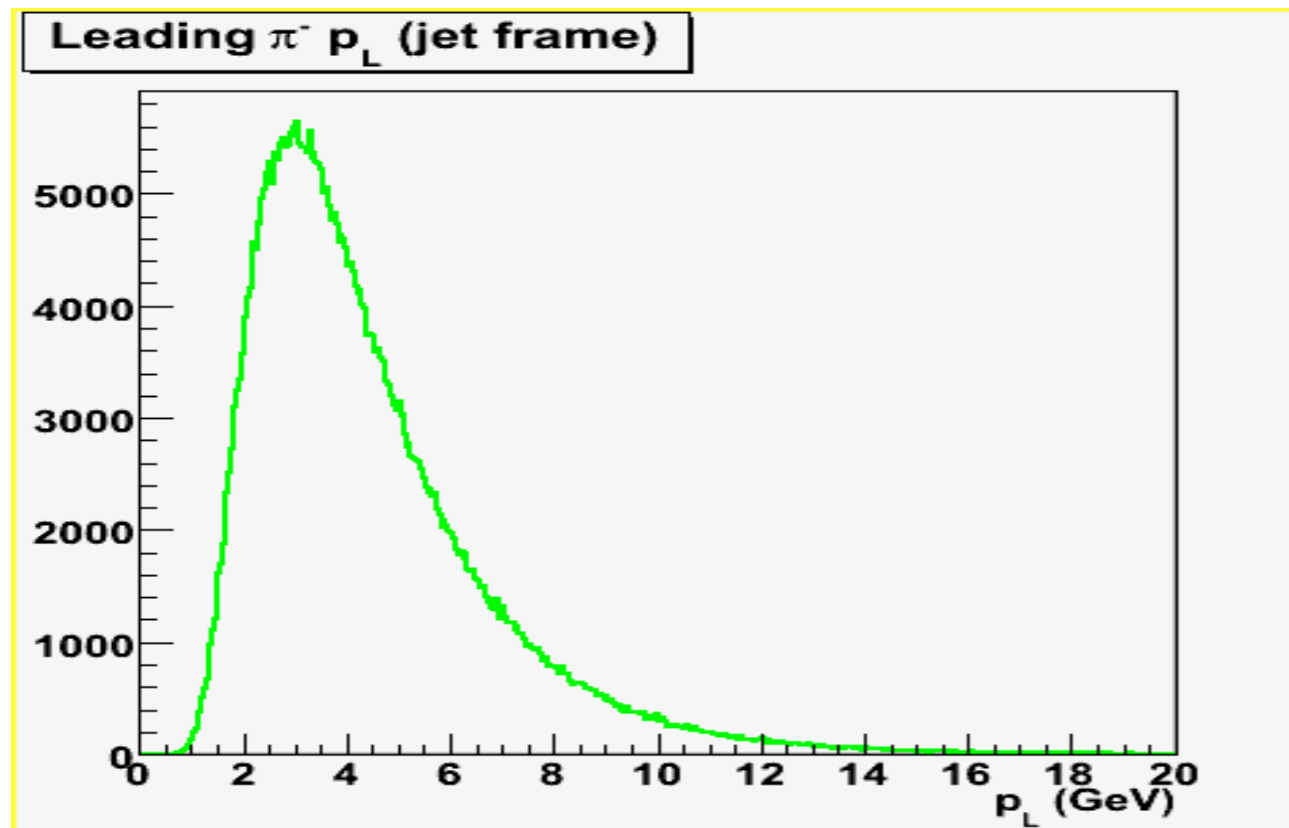


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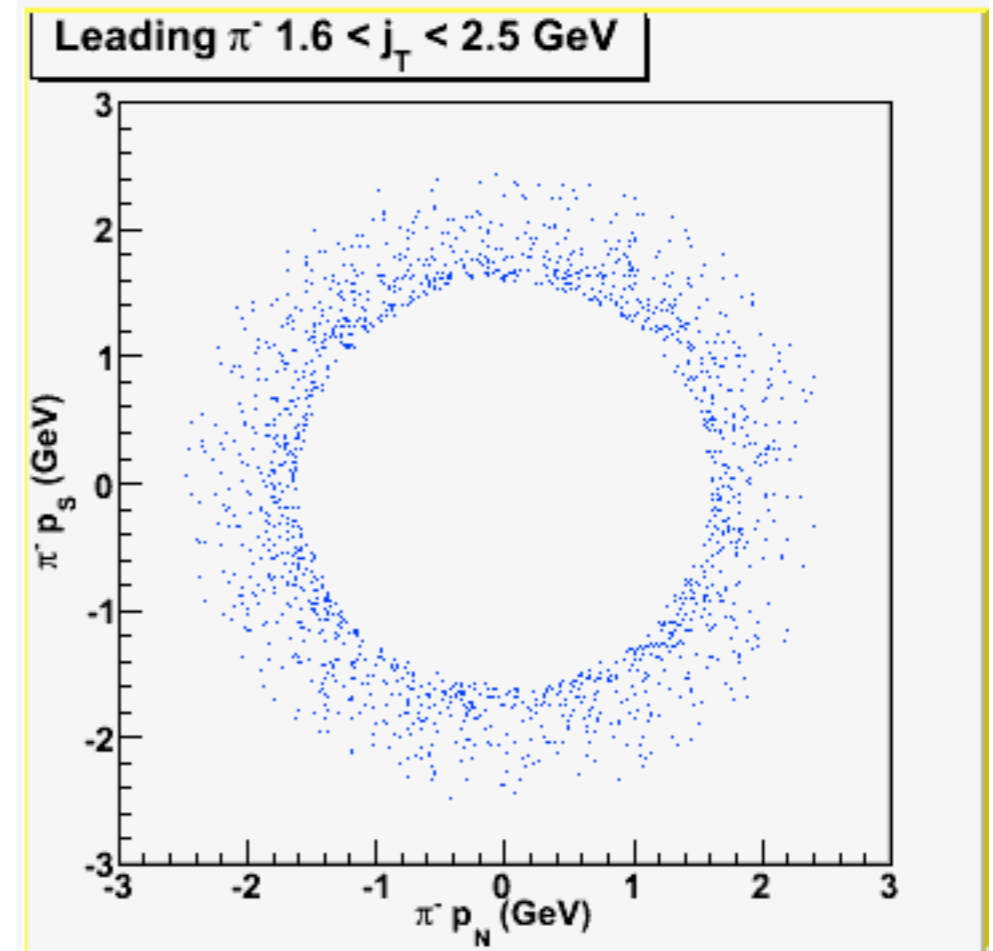
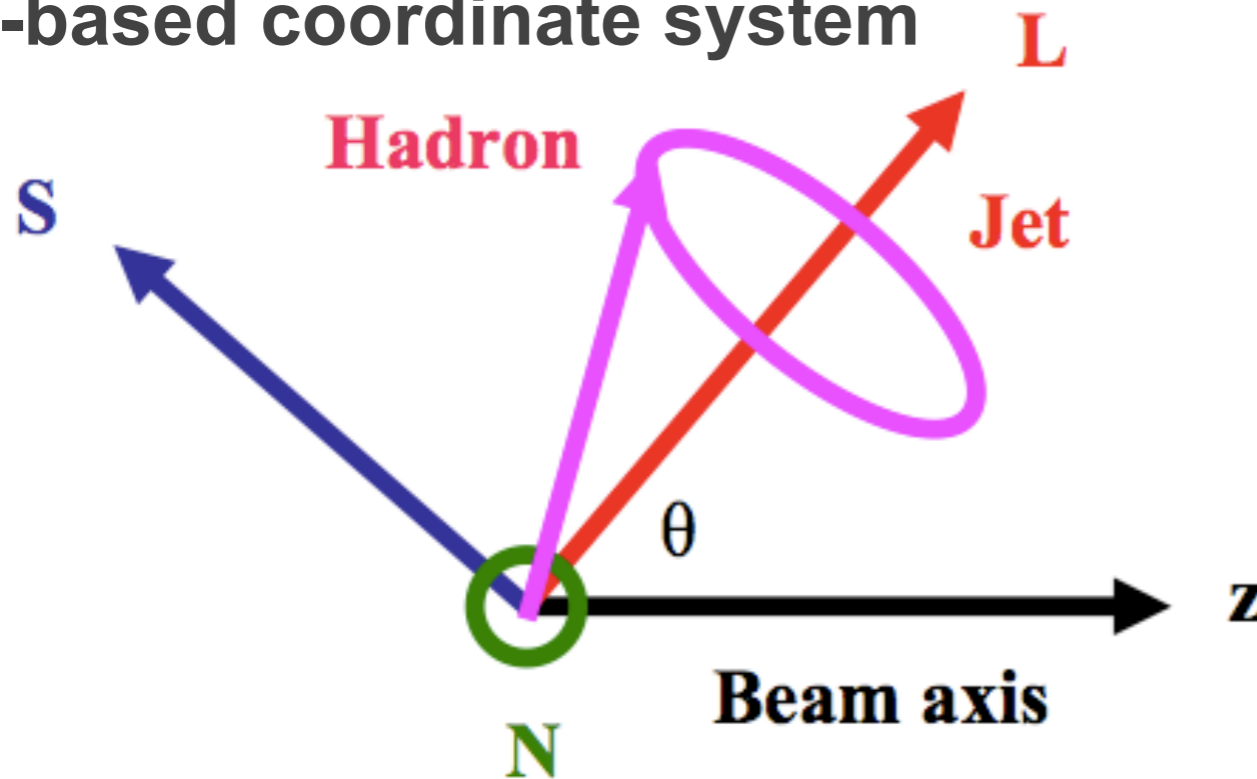


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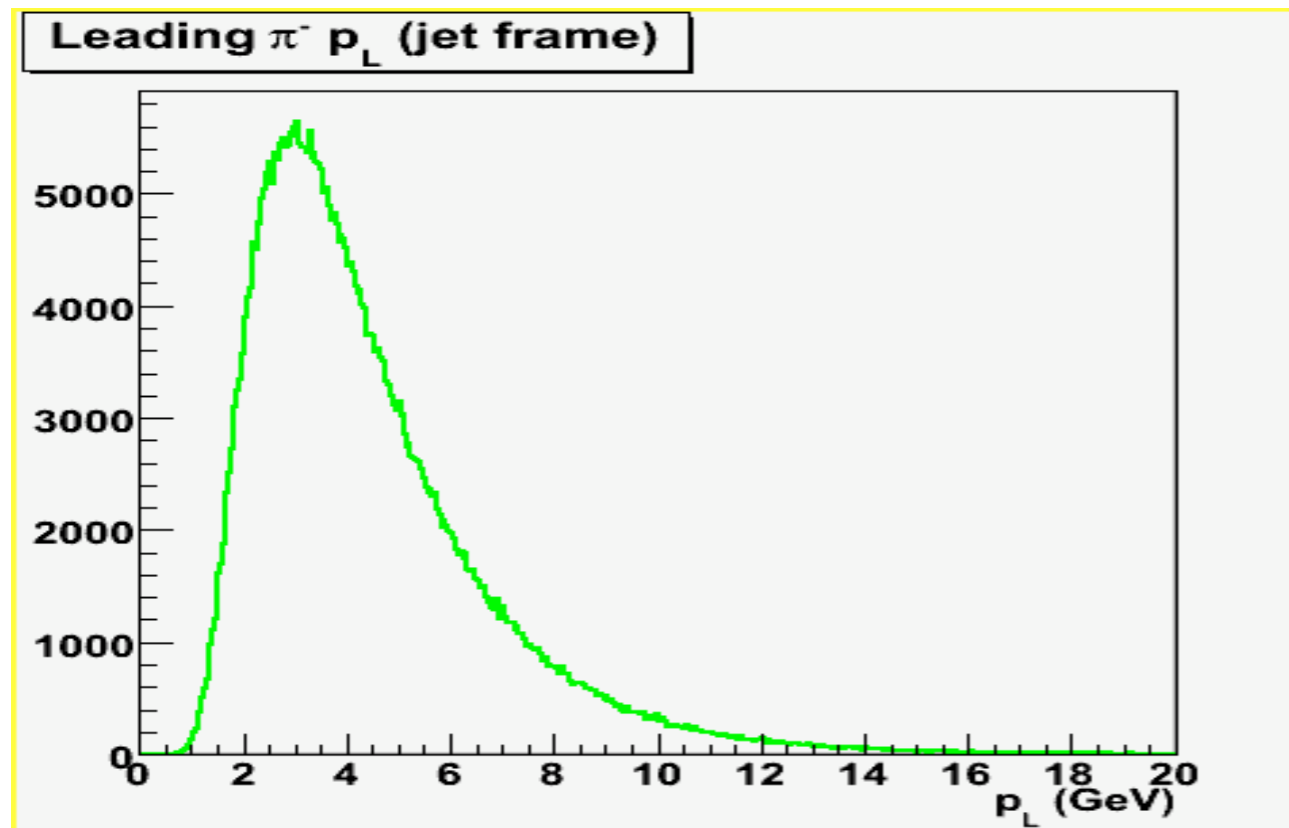
Determining Relevant Kinematics

Jet-based coordinate system



Selected j_T range

Need to separate into \uparrow and \downarrow spin states, weight each point by $\sin(\phi_S - \phi_\pi)$ and calculate asymmetry (also for z)



Upcoming Tasks:

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- Determination of polarization direction Φ_s and magnitude

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- Spin-sorted measurements; comparison of Y, B results