

J/ψ polarization measurement in p+p collisions
at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV at STAR

Siwei Luo (for the STAR Collaboration)

University of Illinois at Chicago

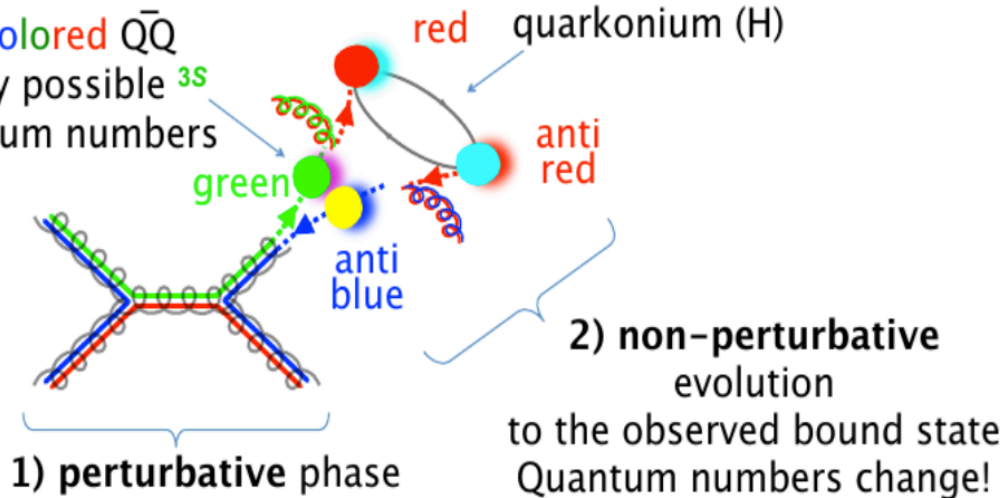


Motivation

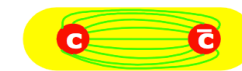
Charmonia Study

1. Help to understand quarkonium production mechanism in QCD

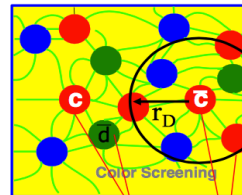
possibly colored $Q\bar{Q}$ pair of any possible $3S$ ^+1L_J quantum numbers



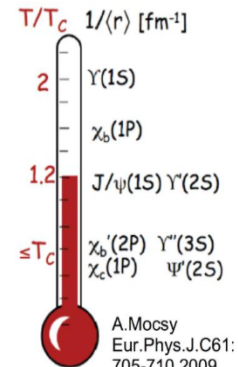
2. Help to understand the interaction with Quark-Gluon Plasma, to probe the properties of QGP.



$$V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} + kr$$



$$V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-r/\lambda_D}$$



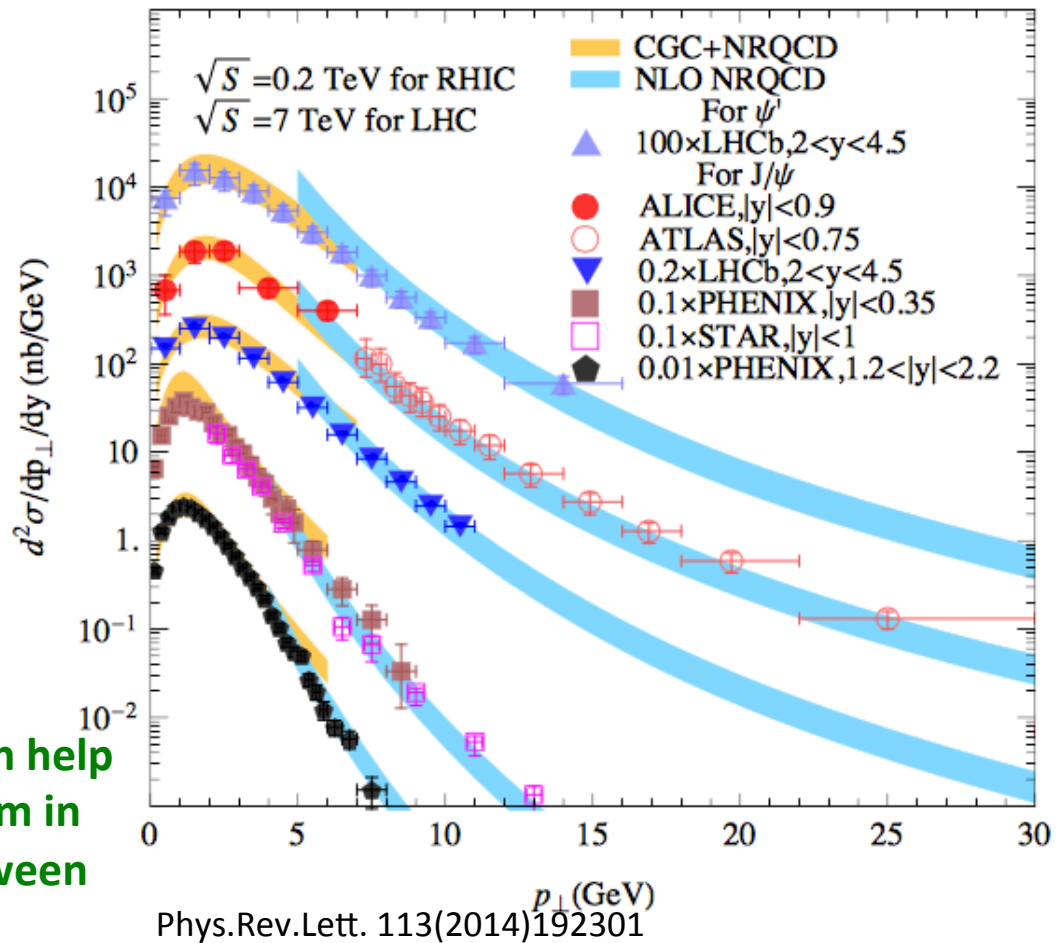
Motivation

$$P+P \rightarrow J/\psi + X$$

Different models can well describe measured cross-sections

- Color Evaporation Model
- NRQCD approach – applicable at high p_T
- Color Glass Condensate+NRQCD – applicable at low p_T

Measurements of J/ψ polarization can help understand J/ψ production mechanism in hadron collisions and distinguish between different models.

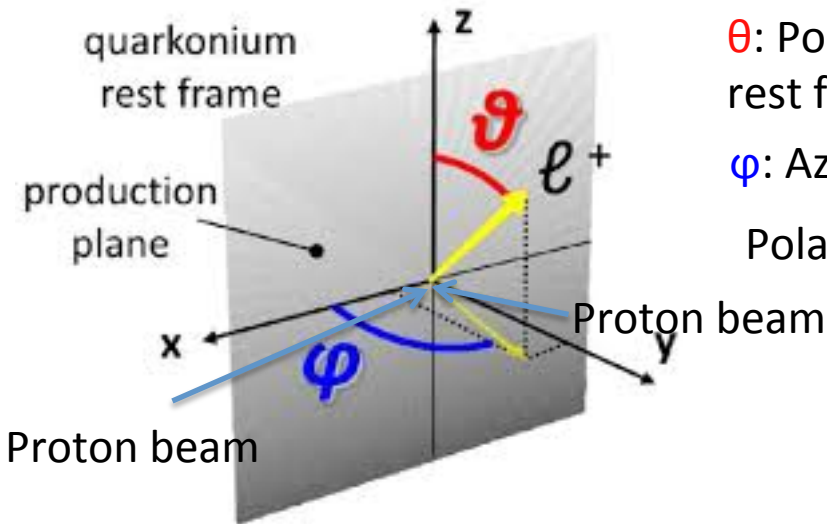


J/ψ polarization

J/ψ polarization can be analyzed via the angular distribution of the decayed leptons

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta d\varphi} \propto 1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2\theta + \lambda_{\theta\varphi} \sin(2\theta)\cos\varphi + \lambda_\varphi \sin^2\theta \cos(2\varphi)$$

In helicity frame the **z axis** is defined along the J/ψ momentum in the center of mass frame.



θ : Polar angle between momentum of positron in J/ψ rest frame and the polarization axis z

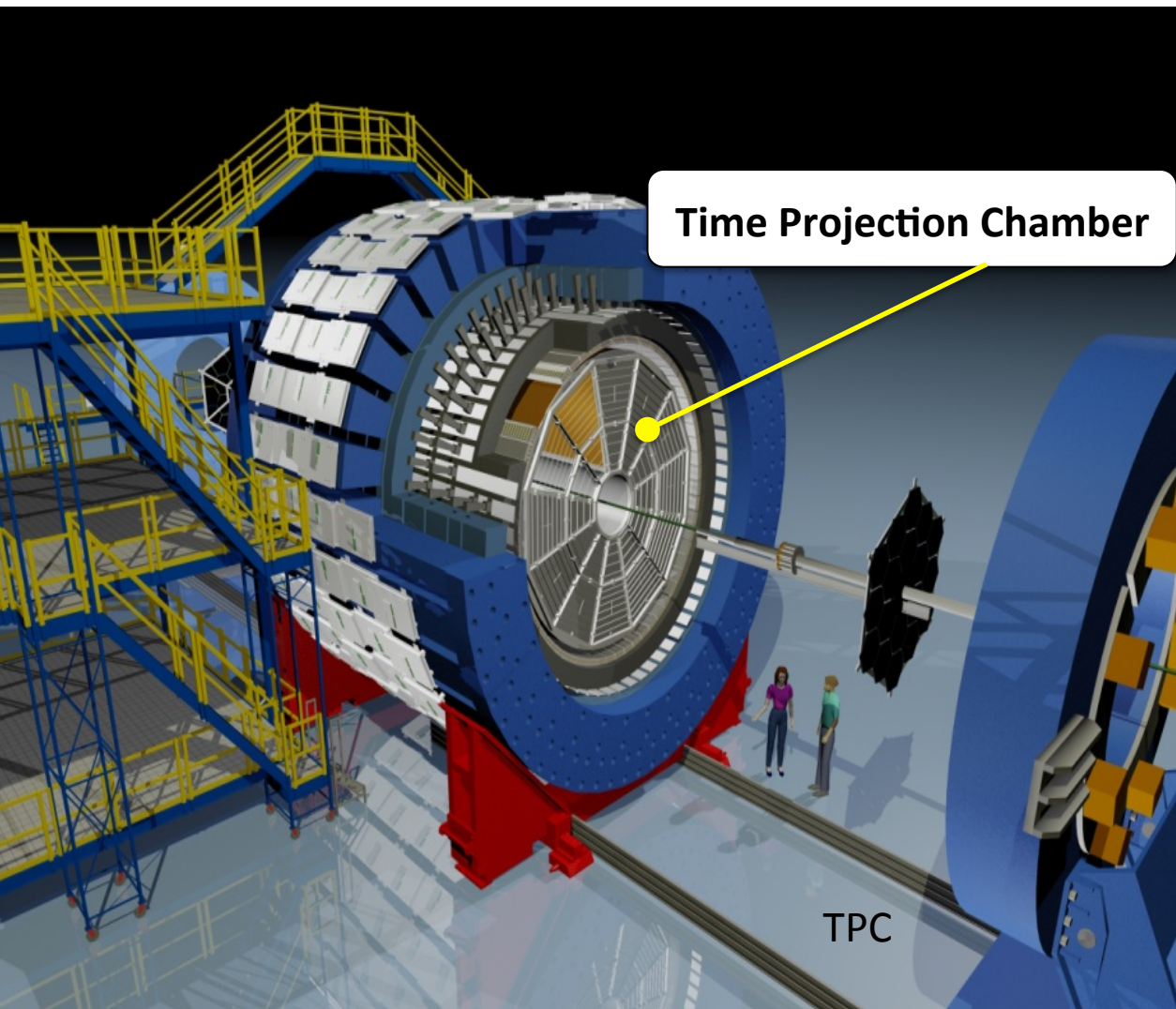
φ : Azimuthal angle

Polarization angular distribution follows:

$$w(\cos\theta) \propto 1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2\theta$$

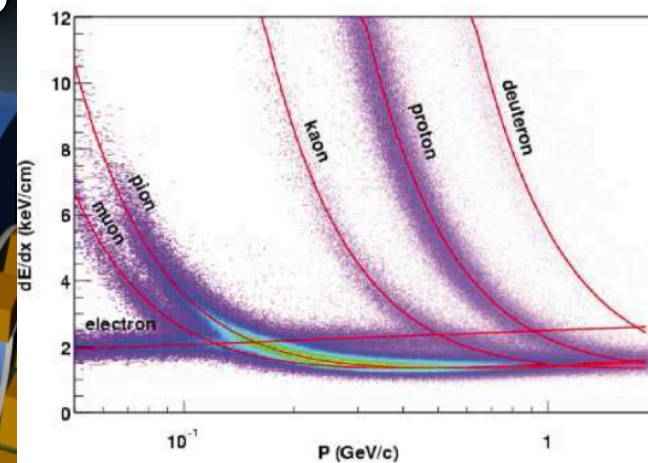
$$w(\varphi) \propto 1 + \frac{2\lambda_\varphi}{3 + \lambda_\theta} \cos 2\varphi$$

Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC

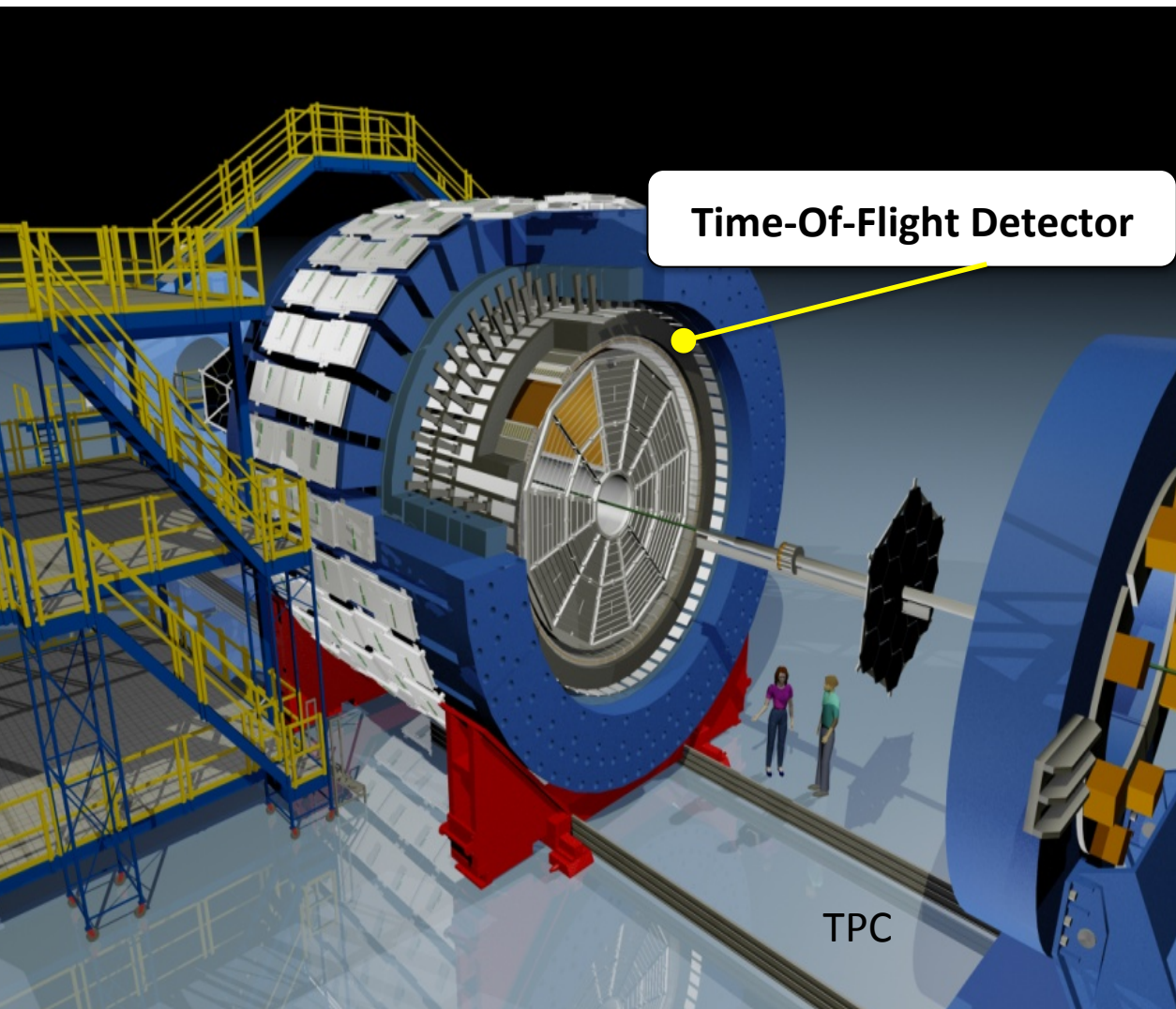


Time Projection Chamber:

- Tracking
- eID via energy loss.

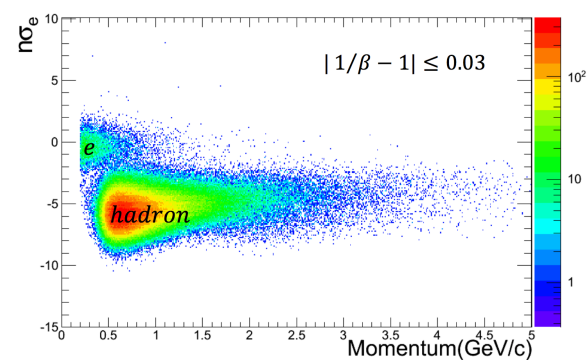
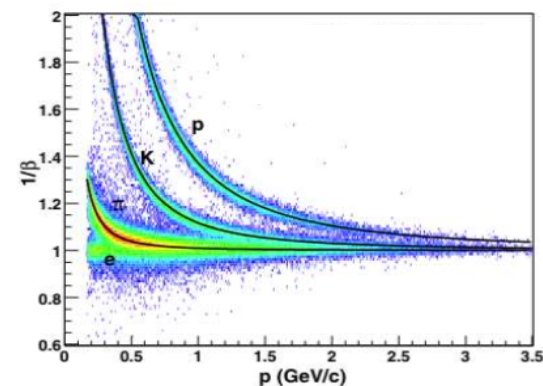


Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC

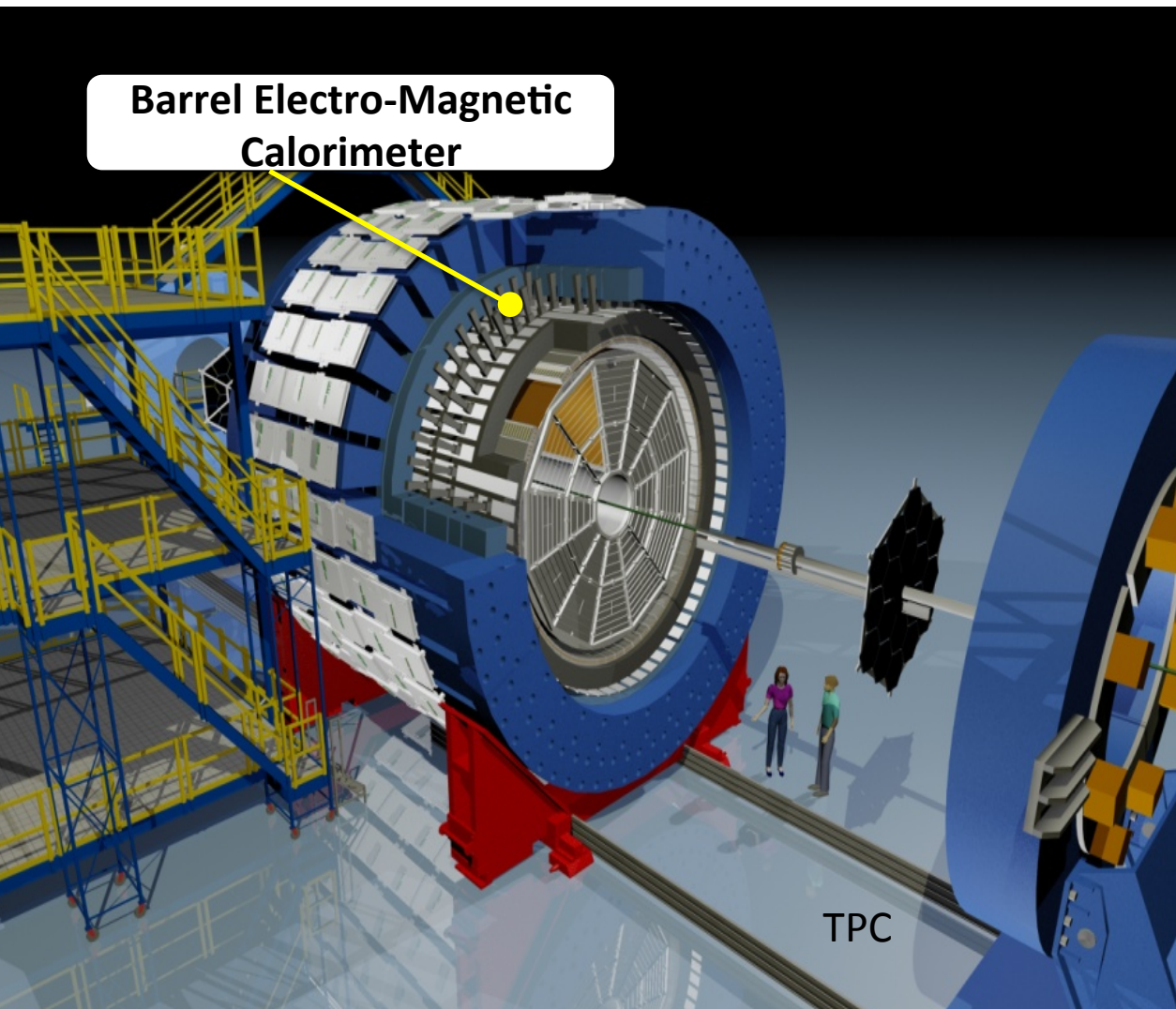


Time-Of-Flight Detector:

- eID at low p_T (<1.5 GeV/c)

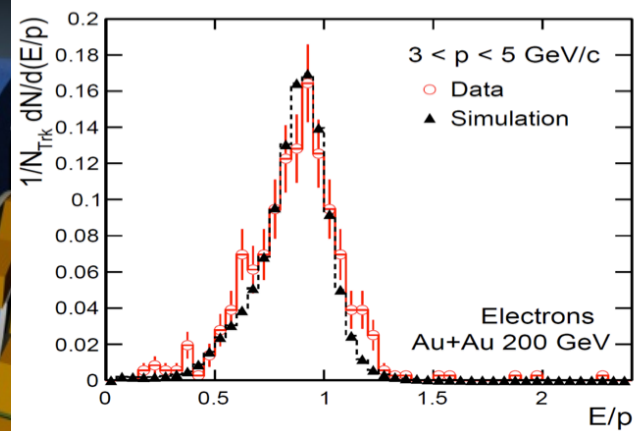


Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC

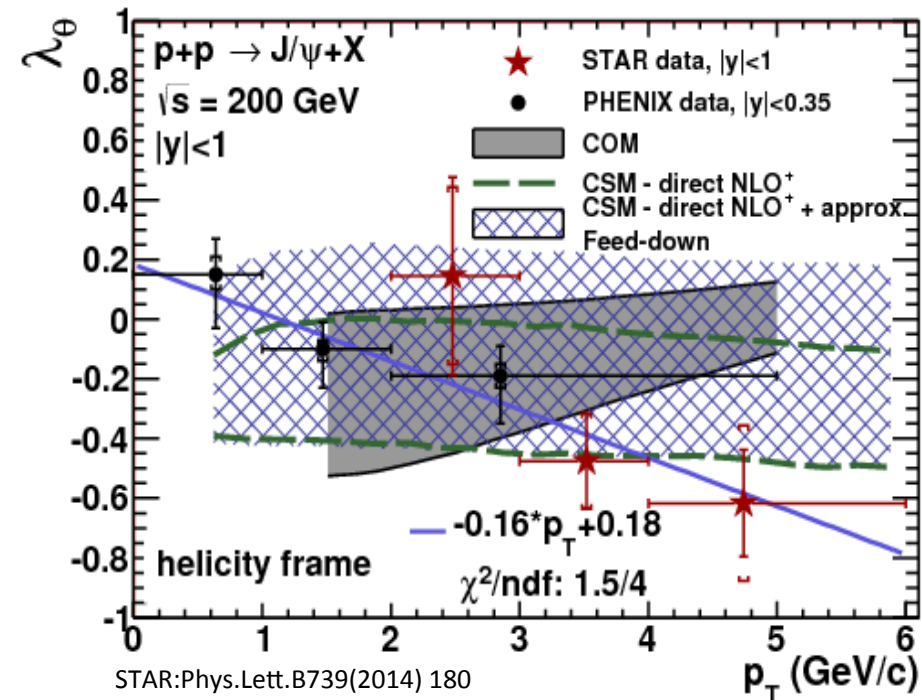


Barrel Electro-Magnetic Calorimeter:

- eID at high p_T (>1.5 GeV/c)
- Trigger



Previous measurement



STAR:Phys.Lett.B739(2014) 180
 PHENIX:Phys.Rev.D 82,012001(2010)
 COM:Phys.Rev.D 81, 014020(2010)
 CSM NLO+: Phys.Lett B 695 149(2011)

Measurement of better precision can be made to higher p_T .

Can not really distinguish different models within precision and kinematic reach of STAR 2009 data.

To make improvement:

- Need more data sample.
- Need to extend measurements to higher p_T .

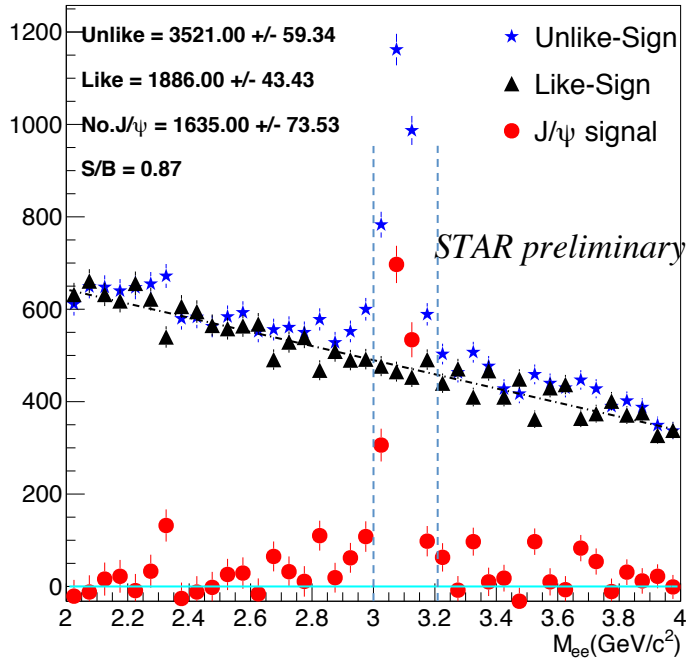
From STAR p+p 200 GeV collisions:

| EMC Trigger | Threshold |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| HT0 | $E_e > \sim 2.5 \text{ GeV}$ |
| HT1 | $E_e > \sim 3.6 \text{ GeV}$ |
| HT2 | $E_e > \sim 4.3 \text{ GeV}$ |

| | 2009 | 2012 |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | TOF 72% | TOF Fully installed |
| HT0(&&!HT2) | $L=1.8\text{pb}^{-1}$ | |
| HT0 | | $L=1.4\text{pb}^{-1}$ |
| HT1 | | $L=9.4\text{pb}^{-1}$ |
| HT2 | | $L=23.5\text{pb}^{-1}$ |

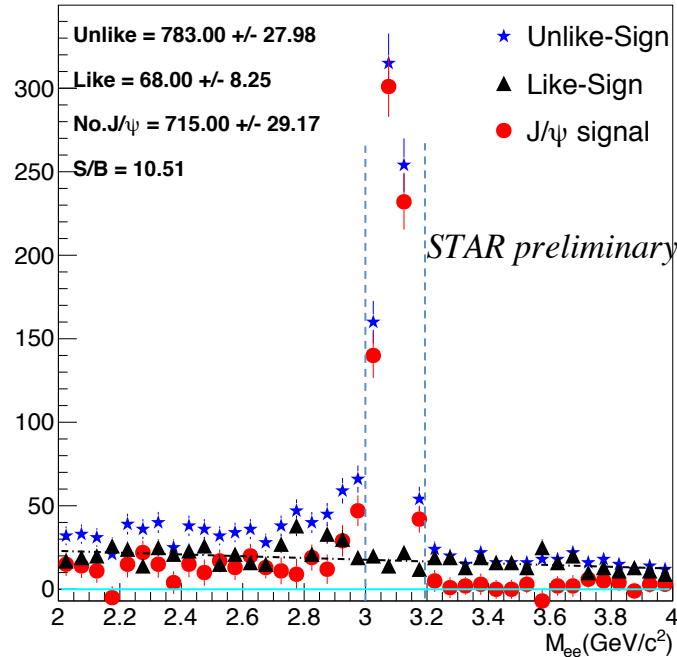
J/ψ signal

HT2 J/ψ Invariant Mass 1eID



1eID: 1 track requires strict electron identification \rightarrow has more J/ψ signals.

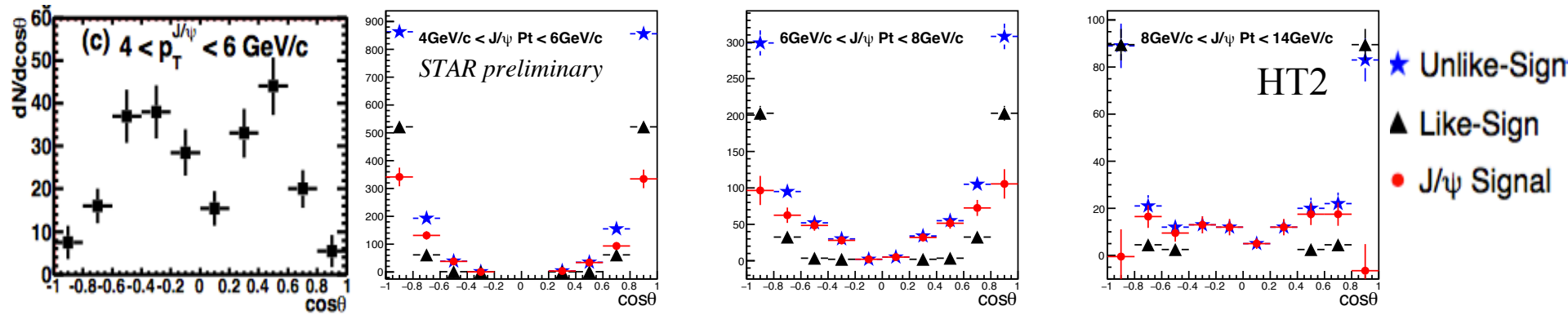
HT2 J/ψ Invariant Mass 2eID



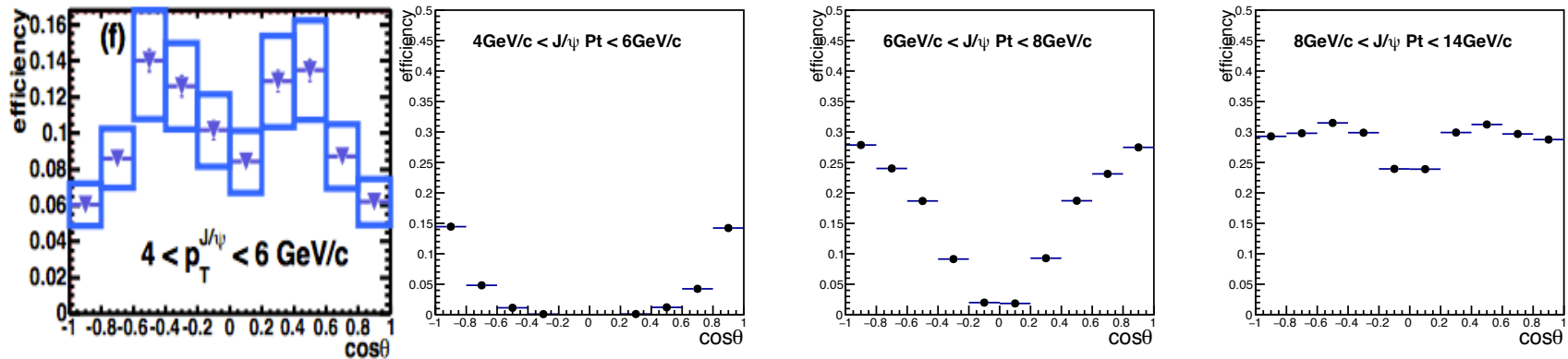
2eID: both tracks require strict electron identification \rightarrow provide better signal background ratio.

Strict electron identification requires track satisfy the TOF or EMC electron identification cut.

Raw J/ψ $\cos\theta$ distribution and efficiency



Efficiency extracted from Geant detector simulation

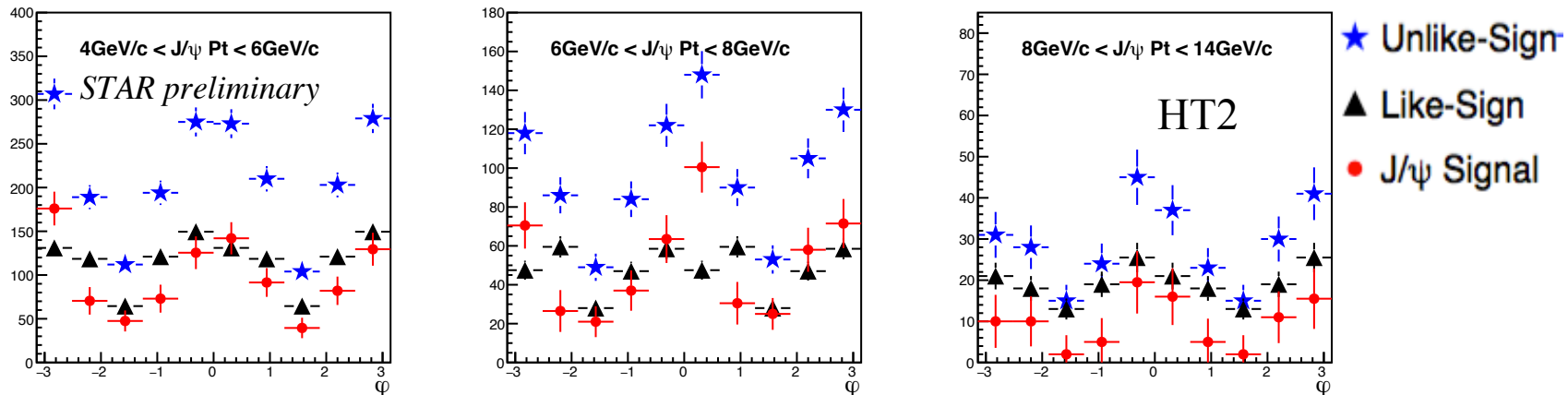


STAR:Phys.Lett.B739(2014) 180

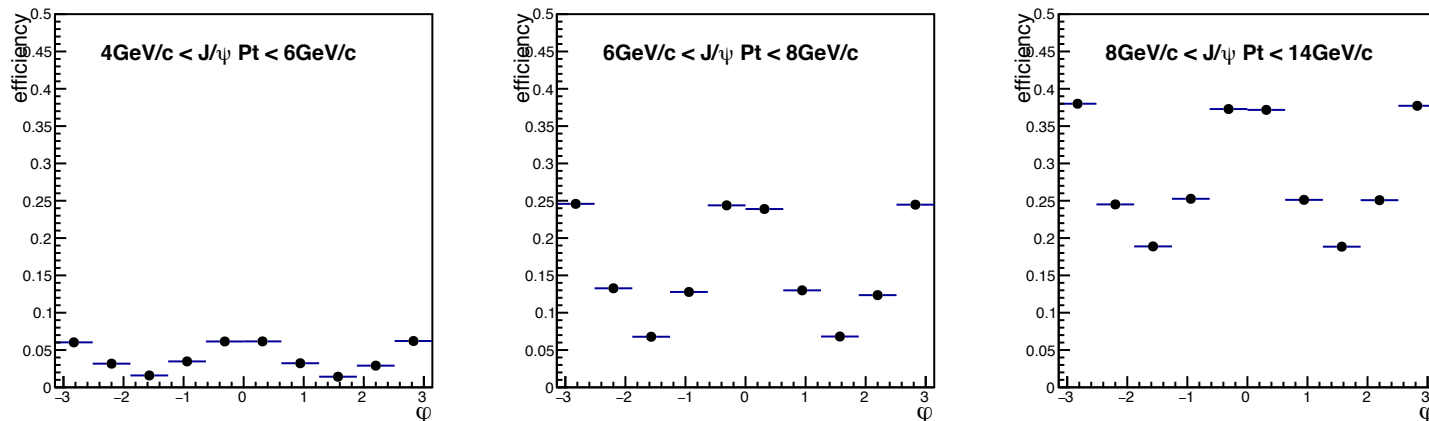
λ_0 measurement is feasible up to 14 GeV/c.

The triggers applied in Run9 and Run12 are different, which lead to different shapes. Compared with Run9 data, Run12 has more statistics.

Raw J/ψ ϕ distribution and efficiency



Efficiency extracted from Geant detector simulation



λ_ϕ measurement is feasible up to 14 GeV/c.

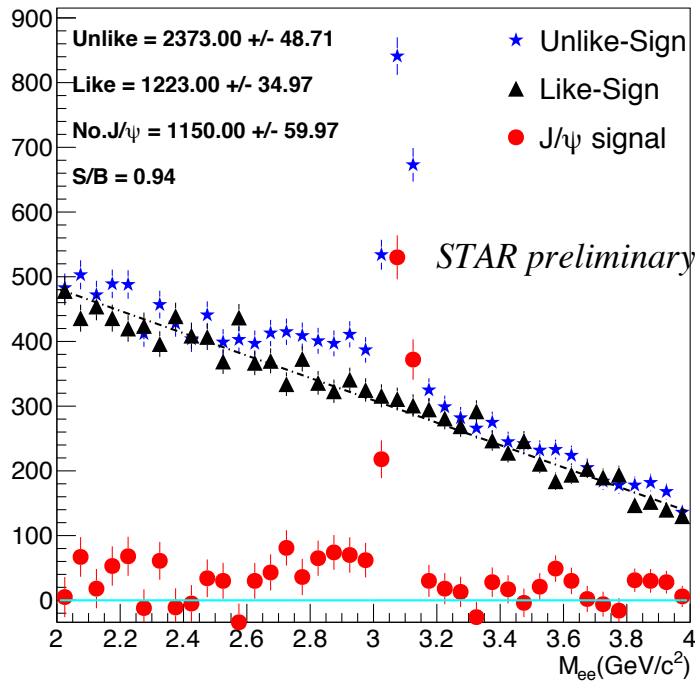
Conclusion

- J/ψ polarization can help understand quarkonium production mechanism and distinguish different models.
- Raw $J/\psi \cos \theta$ and φ distributions have been measured from STAR 2012 p+p 200 GeV data, and efficiency corrections are under way.
- Expect to have more precise measurements on λ_θ , λ_φ compared with published STAR 2009 data. Measurements can be extended up to 14 GeV/c.

Backup

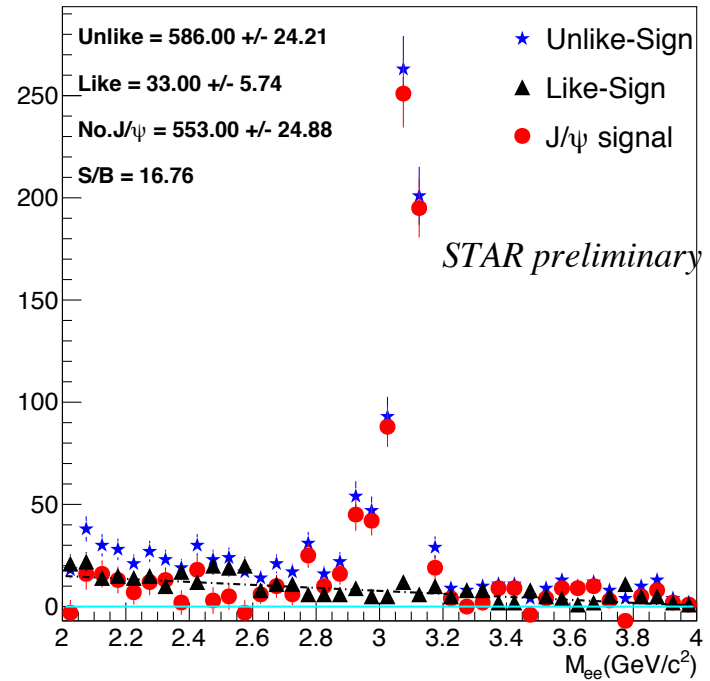
J/ψ signal

HT0 J/ψ Invariant Mass 1eID



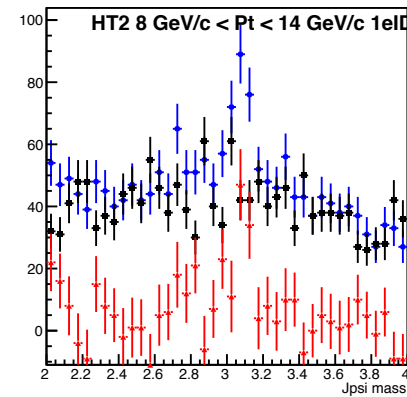
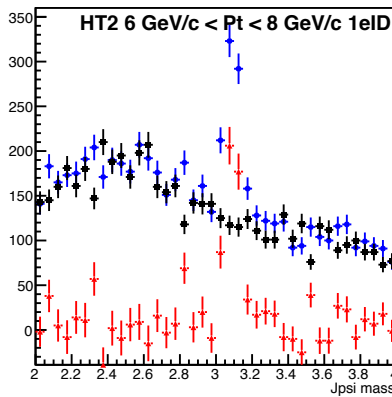
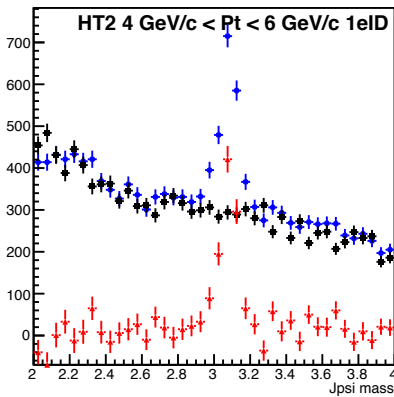
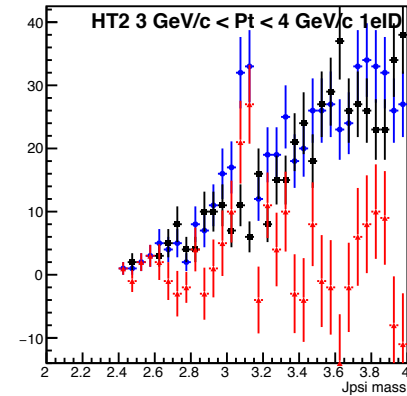
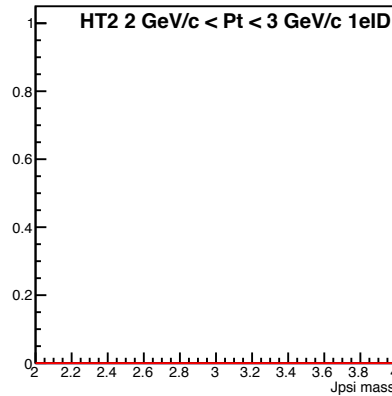
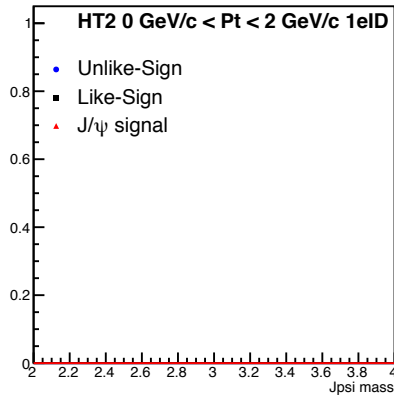
1eID: 1 track requires strict electron identification->more J/ψ signals.

HT0 J/ψ Invariant Mass 2eID



2eID: both tracks require strict electron identification->better signal background ratio.

Invariant mass lineshape with 1eID requirement



Invariant mass lineshape with 2eID requirement

