

## Abstract

Experimental data on the  $J/\psi$  cross section in  $p+p$  collisions can be described relatively well by many models that are currently available on the market. These models have different predictions regarding the  $J/\psi$  polarization. Therefore measurements of the  $J/\psi$  polarization may allow discriminating among the models and provide new insight into the  $J/\psi$  production mechanism.

The previous STAR  $J/\psi$  polarization analysis [1] was performed only for the polarization parameter  $\lambda_\theta$  and in one reference frame due to limited statistics. Proton-proton data taken in year 2011 at RHIC at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV with integrated luminosity of  $22 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  will allow us to extract the full information about the dielectron decay angular distribution of the  $J/\psi$  in different reference frames. In this presentation, the status of the  $J/\psi$  polarization measurement at mid-rapidity at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV in  $p+p$  collisions in the STAR experiment is shown.

## Method - decay angular distribution

$J/\psi$  polarization is analyzed via the angular distribution of a lepton pair from the  $J/\psi$  decay :

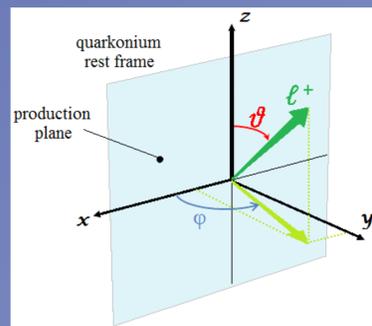
$$\frac{d^2 N}{d(\cos\theta)d\varphi} \propto 1 + \lambda_\theta \cos^2\theta + \lambda_\varphi \sin^2\theta \cos 2\varphi + \lambda_{\theta\varphi} \sin 2\theta \cos\varphi$$

Polar angle  $\theta$  - angle between momentum of a positive lepton in the  $J/\psi$  rest frame and the polarization axis  $z$ .

$\varphi$  angle is a corresponding azimuthal angle.

$z$  is the polarization axis and depends on the choice of the reference frame.

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



Frame-invariant approach [2] :

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_\theta + 3\lambda_\varphi}{1 - \lambda_\varphi}$$

## Dataset, cuts and electron identification

- $p+p$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV from the year of 2011.
- High Tower Trigger - trigger is fired when transverse energy in BEMC tower  $E_T > 4.3$  GeV.
- Integrated luminosity  $\sim 22 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ .

$J/\psi$  is reconstructed through its dielectron decay channel:

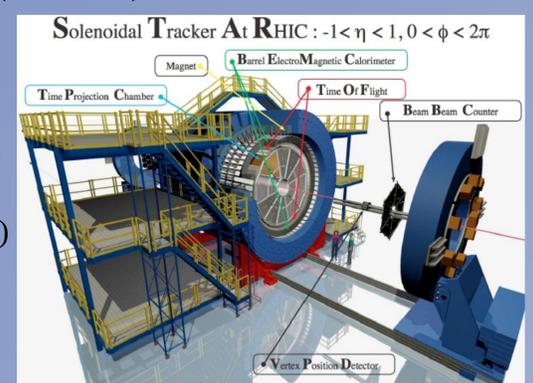
$$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^- \text{ (BR 5.9\%)}$$

## Electrons identification:

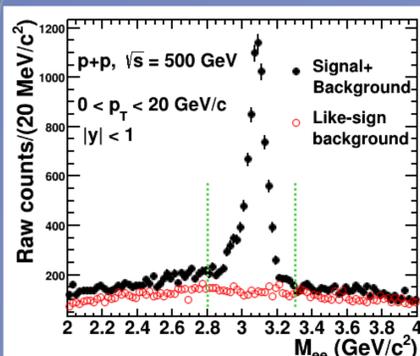
- TPC -  $dE/dx$  information
- BEMC -  $E/p > 0.5$  ( $E$  - single BEMC tower energy)
- TOF -  $|1/\beta - 1| < 0.03$  ( $\beta = \text{pathLength}/\text{TimeOfFlight}/c$ )

## Kinematic cuts:

- $p_T > 0.3$  GeV/c
- $|\eta| < 1$
- $p_T > 3.5$  GeV/c - for electron from  $J/\psi$  decay that fired the trigger



## $J/\psi$ signal

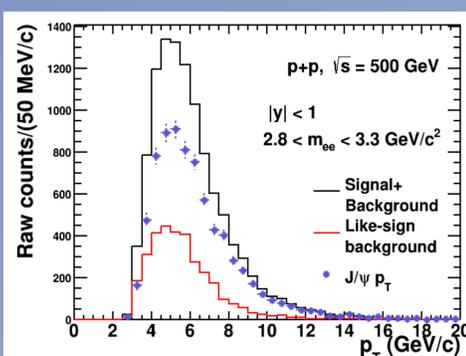
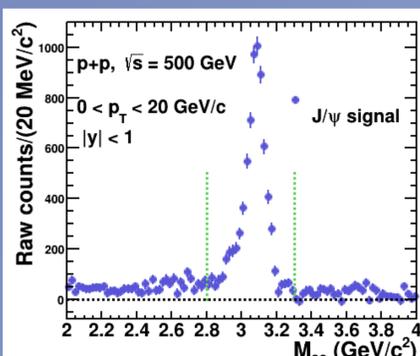


$J/\psi$  distributions are obtained by subtracting combinatorial background estimated from like-sign pairs  $e^+e^+ + e^-e^-$

$J/\psi$  mass window:  
 $2.8 - 3.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

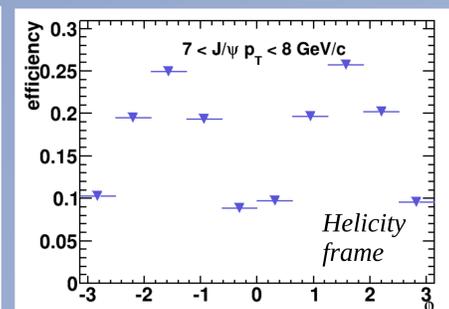
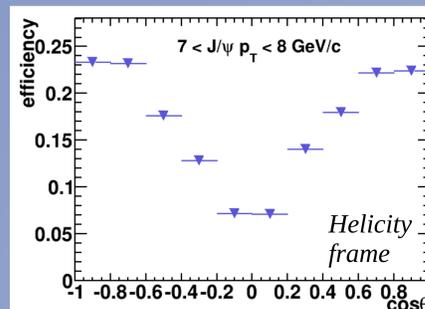
$J/\psi$  signal from bin counting, with continuum background:  $\sim 7500$

significance  $\sim 63 \sigma$



## Corrections

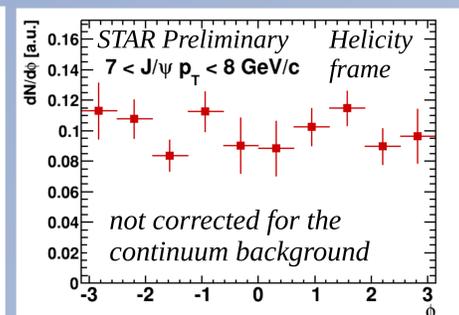
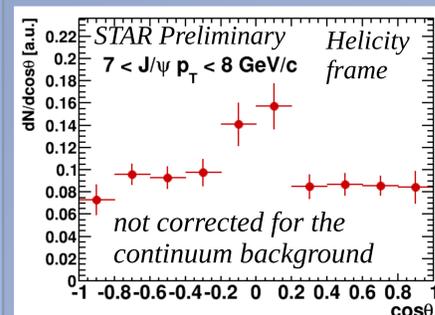
$J/\psi$  corrections obtained using MC simulations.



## Corrections include:

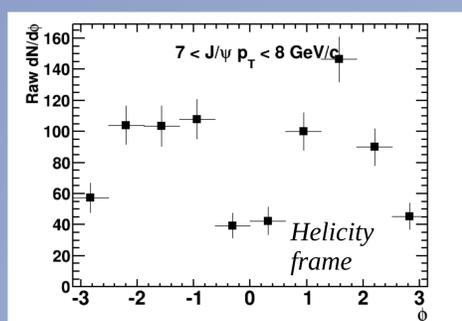
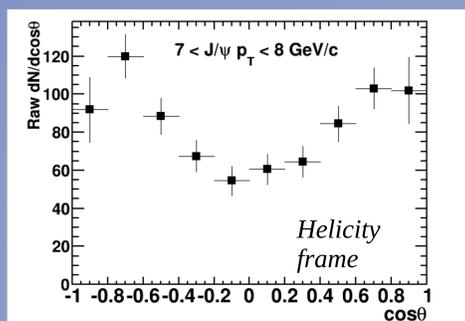
Acceptance, tracking efficiency, BEMC and TOF electron identification efficiency and the trigger efficiency.

Example of Corrected  $\cos\theta$  and  $\varphi$  distributions, Helicity frame



Statistical uncertainties only

Example of Uncorrected  $\cos\theta$  and  $\varphi$  distributions, Helicity frame



Combinatorial background subtracted

## Summary

- First  $J/\psi$  polarization measurement at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV from STAR in progress.
- $J/\psi$  signal up to  $p_T \sim 15$  GeV/c, can be divided into several  $p_T$  bins.
- Reconstruction of both  $\theta$  and  $\varphi$  angles.

## Outlook

- Polarization of the correlated background needs to be subtracted.
- Full decay angular distribution analysis of  $\lambda_\theta$  and  $\lambda_\varphi$  parameters as a function of  $J/\psi p_T$ .

## References

- [1] L. Adamczyk et al. (STAR Collaboration), arxiv:1311.1621.
- [2] P. Faccioli, C. Lauro, J. Seixas, H.K. Wohri, Eur. Phys. J. C 69, 657 (2010).

