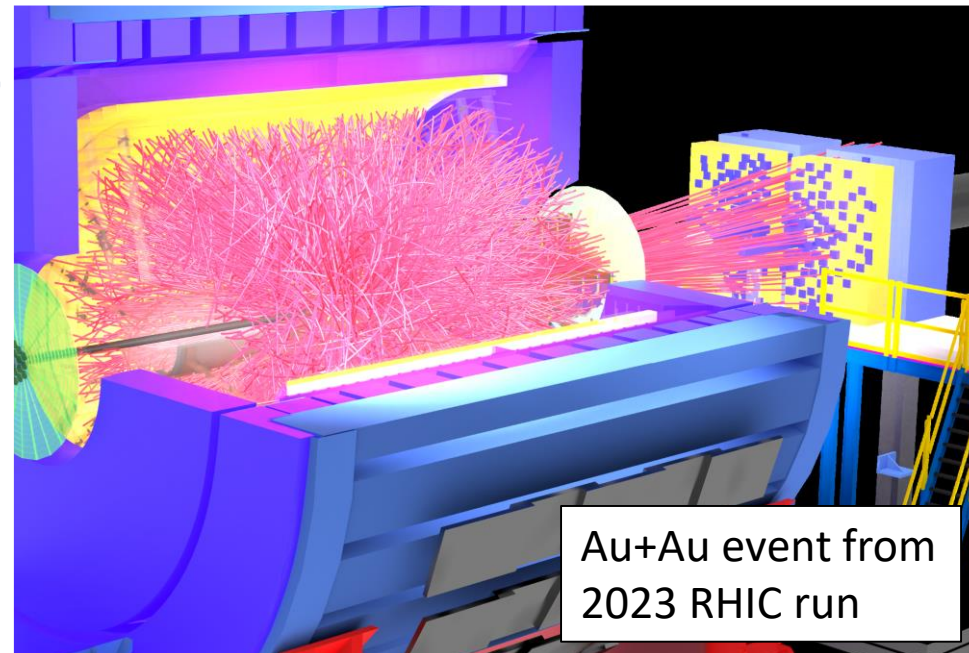




25TH INTERNATIONAL  
SPIN PHYSICS  
SYMPOSIUM



Au+Au event from  
2023 RHIC run

# The *STAR* Forward Upgrade

Carl Gagliardi

Texas A&M University

for the *STAR* Collaboration

Supported in part by:



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of  
Science

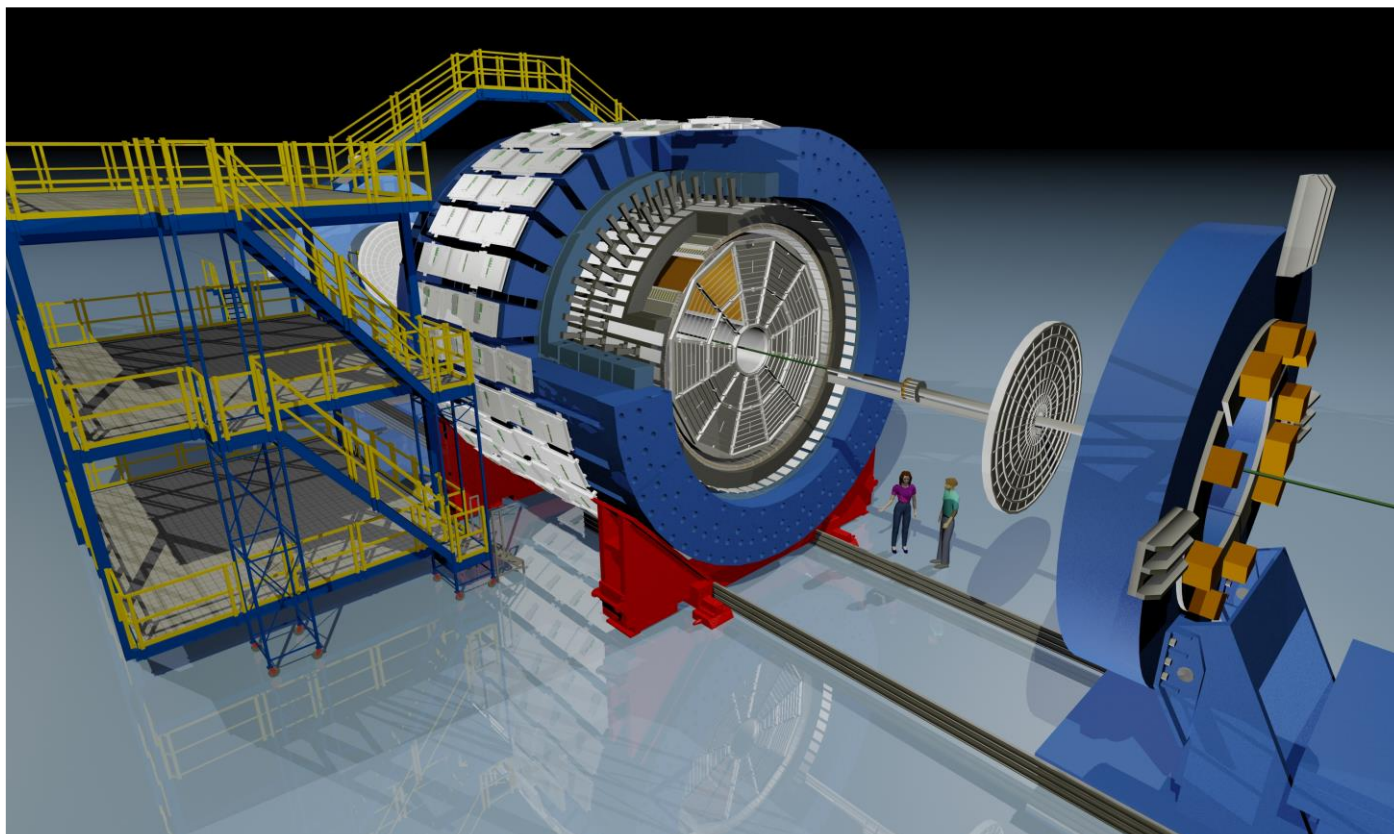


Outline

- What is it?
- What science is it doing?

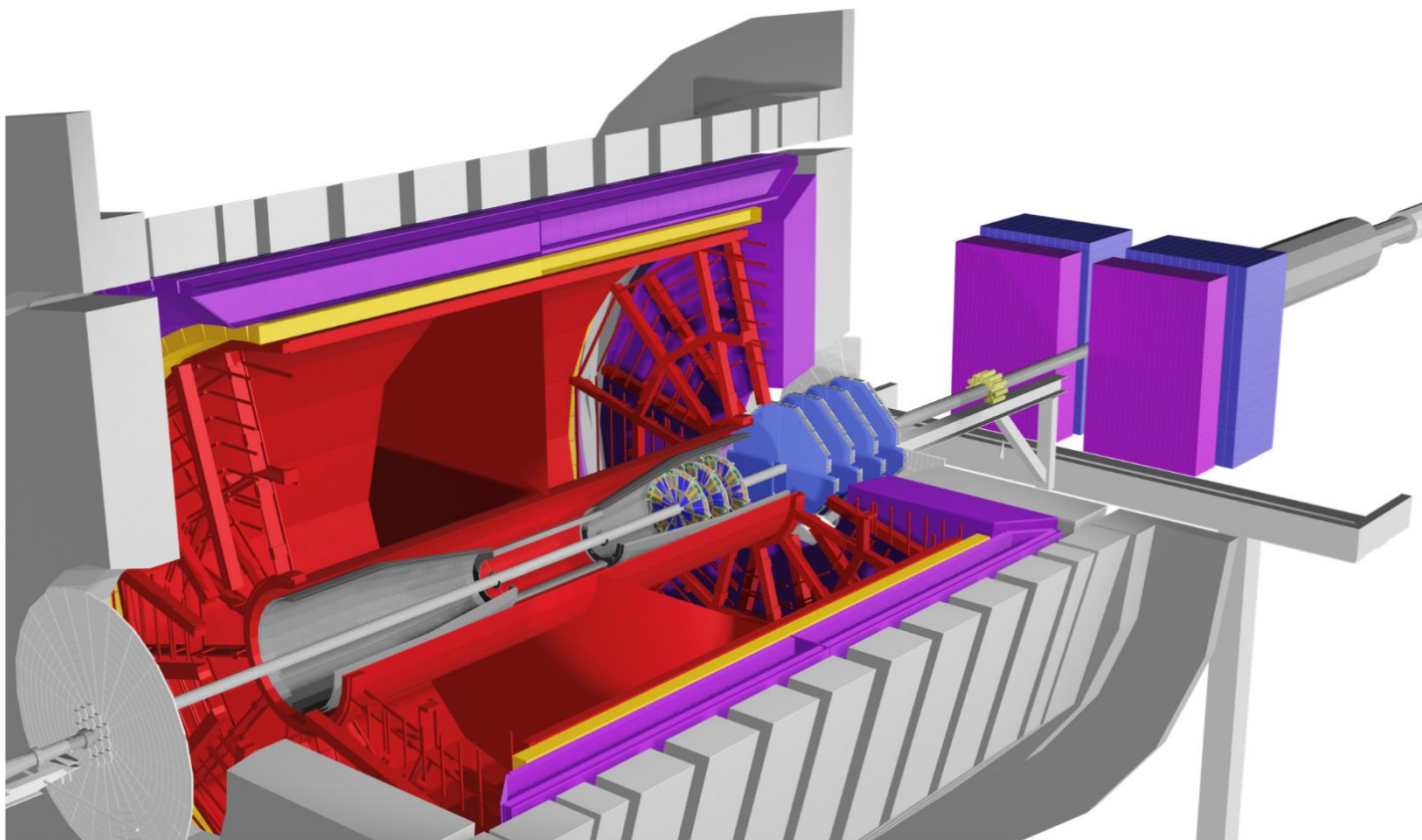
# What is the *STAR* Forward Upgrade?

# The *STAR* detector



- TPC provides tracking for  $|\eta| < 1.5$
- Particle identification with  $dE/dx$  combined with Time-of-Flight
- Surrounded by electromagnetic calorimetry covering  $-1 < \eta < 4$
- Complemented by many ancillary subsystems

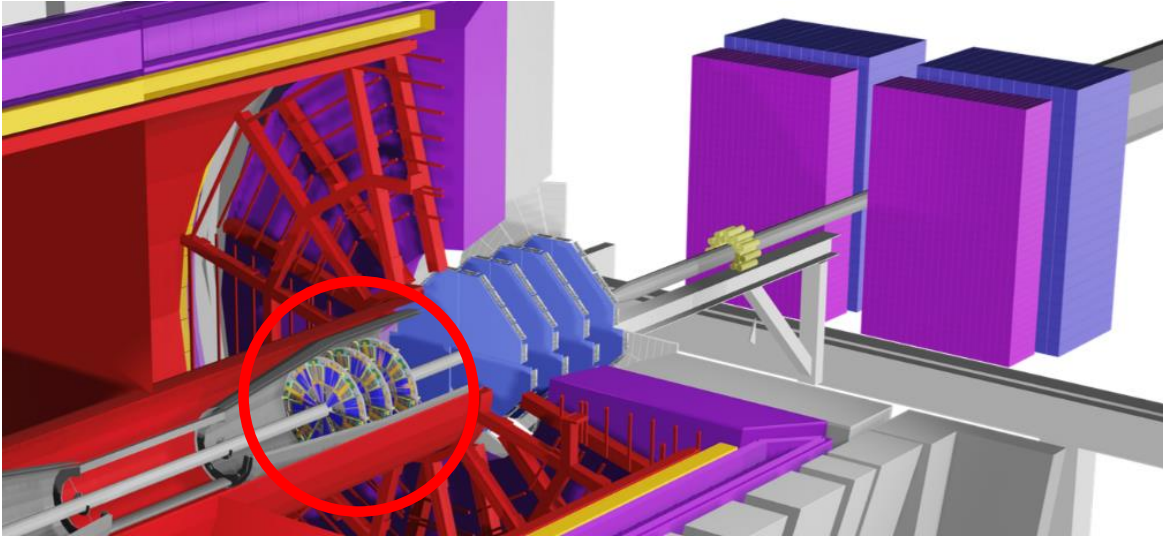
# The *STAR* Forward Upgrade



- Covers the pseudorapidity region  $2.5 < \eta < 4$  where *STAR* formerly only had Pb-glass electromagnetic calorimetry
  - Rapidity coverage is the same as the EIC hadron arm
- Combines:
  - Charged particle tracking using Si detectors and small-strip Thin Gap Chambers (sTGC)
  - Electromagnetic and hadronic calorimetry with SiPM readout and new ADC+trigger electronics
- Measures  $h^{+/-}$ ,  $e^{+/-}$  (with good  $e/h$  discrimination), photons,  $\pi^0$ , jets

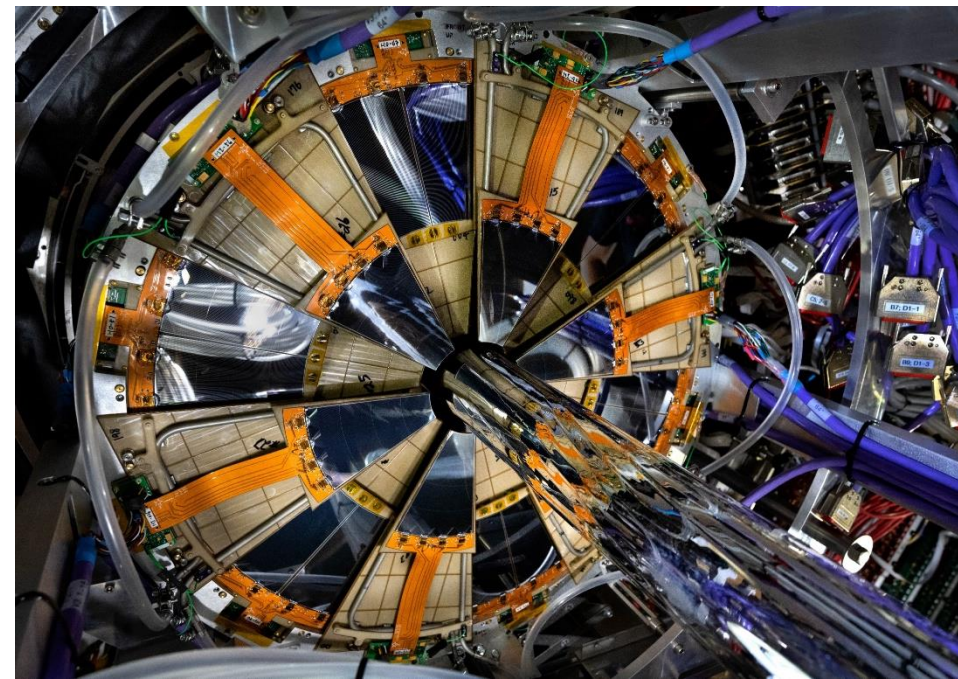
Detector	pp and pA	AA
ECal	~10%/VE	~20%/VE
HCal	~50%/VE+10%	---
Tracking	charge separation photon suppression	$0.2 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c with 20-30% $1/p_T$

# Silicon detector

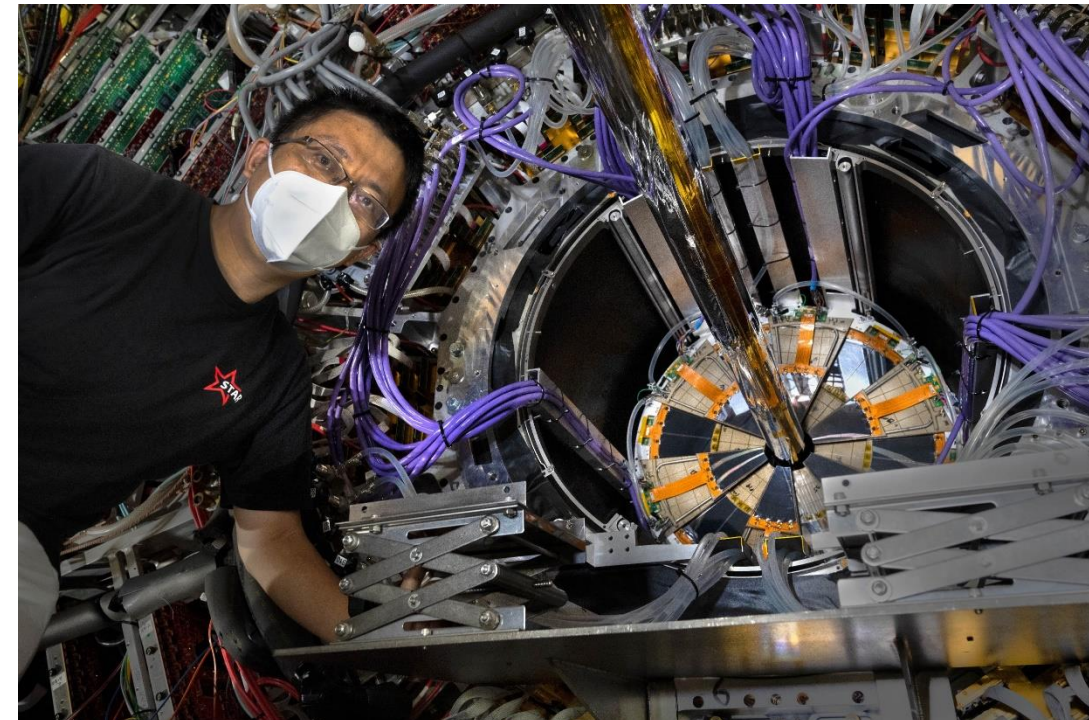


- Three disks, each with 12 modules
- Each module includes 3 single-sided double-metal mini-strip sensors (Si from Hamamatsu)
  - Fine granularity in  $\varphi$  and coarse in  $R$
- Material budget  $\sim 1.5\% X_0$  per disk
- Technology is similar to **STAR** Intermediate Silicon Tracker
  - Same APV25-S1 front-end chip
  - Reuses the IST data acquisition and cooling systems

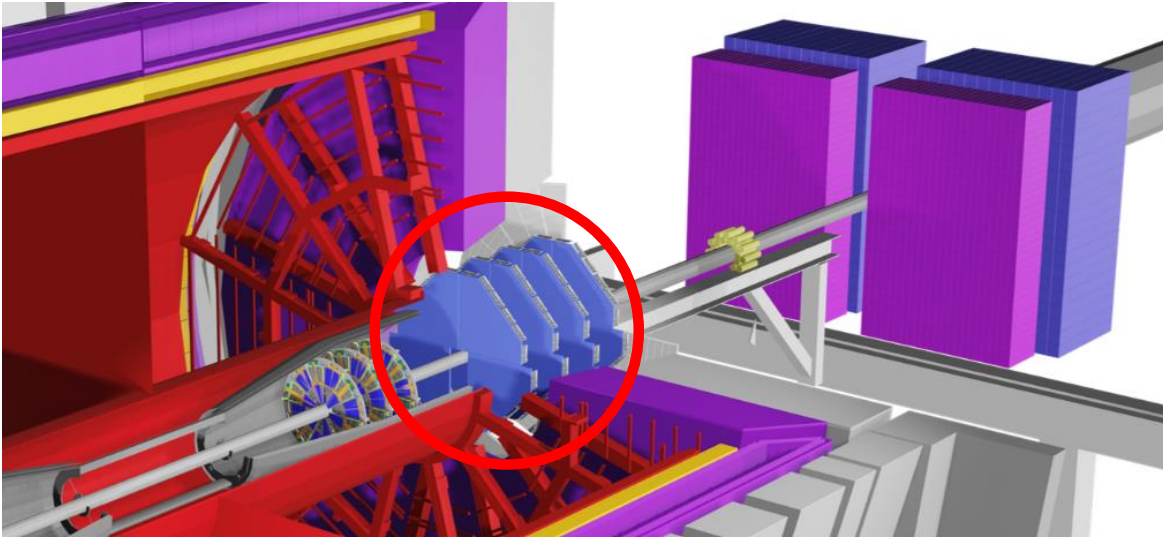
# Silicon detector



- Three disks, each with 12 modules
- Each module includes 3 single-sided double-metal mini-strip sensors (Si from Hamamatsu)
  - Fine granularity in  $\varphi$  and coarse in  $R$
- Material budget  $\sim 1.5\% X_0$  per disk
- Technology is similar to **STAR** Intermediate Silicon Tracker
  - Same APV25-S1 front-end chip
  - Reuses the IST data acquisition and cooling systems

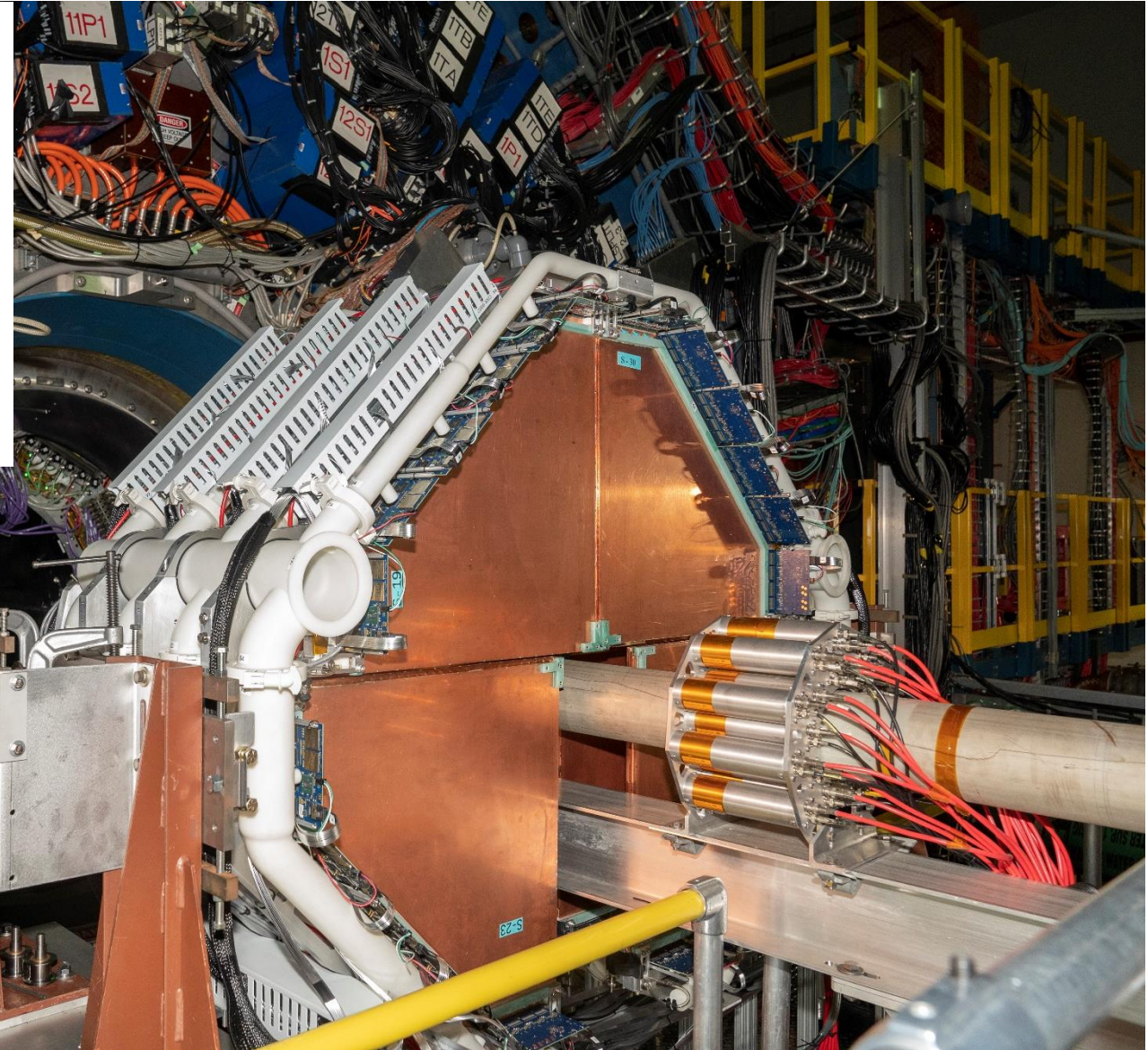
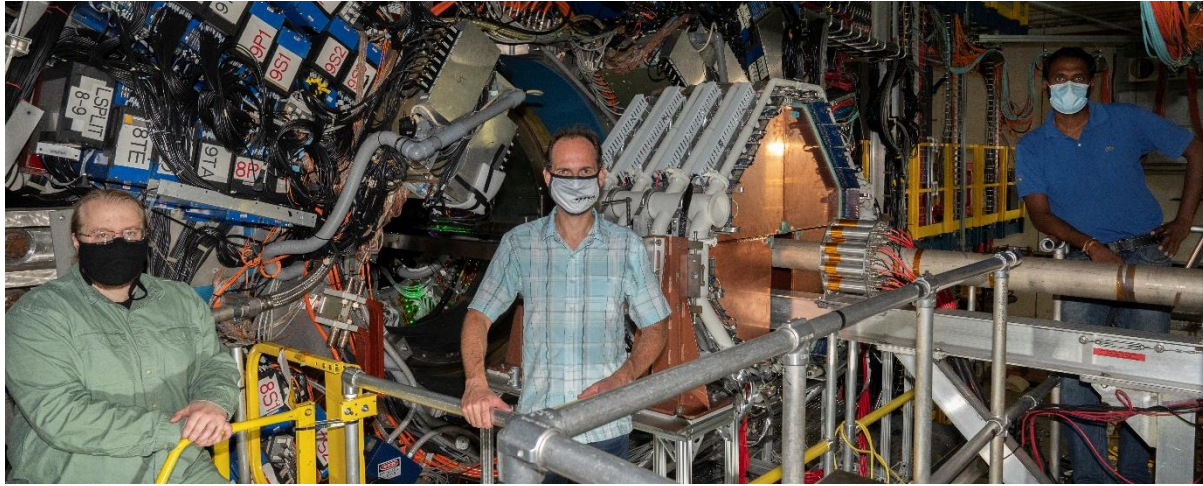


# Small-strip Thin Gap Chambers



- Four planes, each consisting of four pentagonal modules
  - Double-sided sTGC with diagonal strips give  $x, y, u$  in each layer
  - Position resolution  $< 200 \mu\text{m}$
- Material budget  $\sim 0.5\% X_0$  per layer
- Readout based on VMM chips
- Similar to the ATLAS sTGC system

# Small-strip Thin Gap Chambers



- Four planes, each consisting of four pentagonal modules
  - Double-sided sTGC with diagonal strips give  $x, y, u$  in each layer
  - Position resolution  $< 200 \mu\text{m}$
- Material budget  $\sim 0.5\% X_0$  per layer
- Readout based on VMM chips
- Similar to the ATLAS sTGC system





# sTGC gas system

Gas cabinet



Gas distribution panel



Front of the controls cabinet



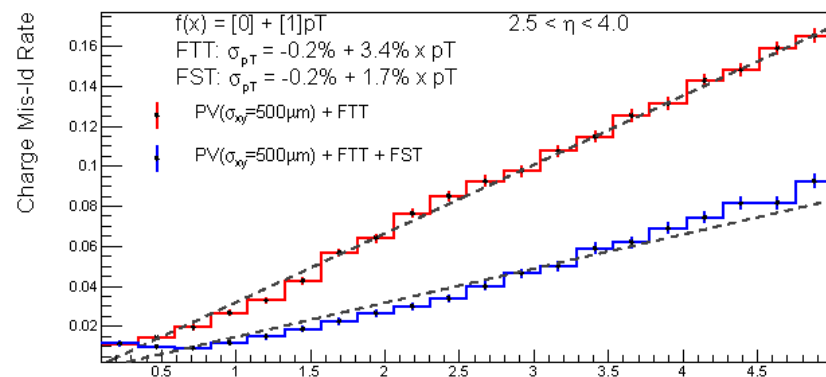
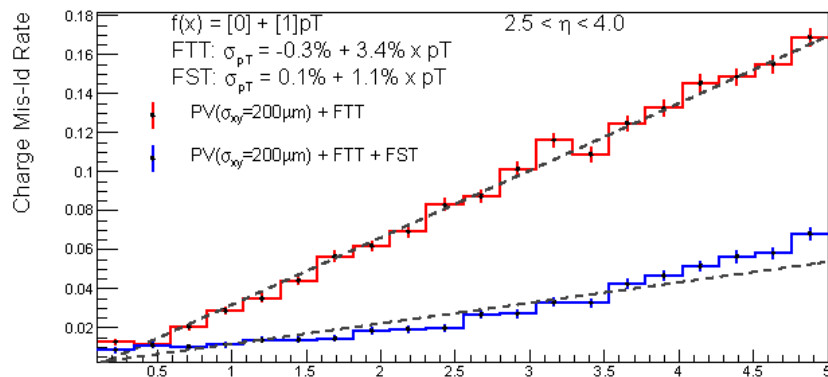
- sTGCs use a mixture of CO<sub>2</sub> and n-pentane
  - **Extreme care needed for the highly flammable n-pentane!**
    - Flash point 14 °C; explosive limits 1.5 – 7.8%
    - Boiling point of 36 °C further complicates things
- Has **operated extremely well** through major power failures and big storms

# Simulated performance of the Forward Tracker

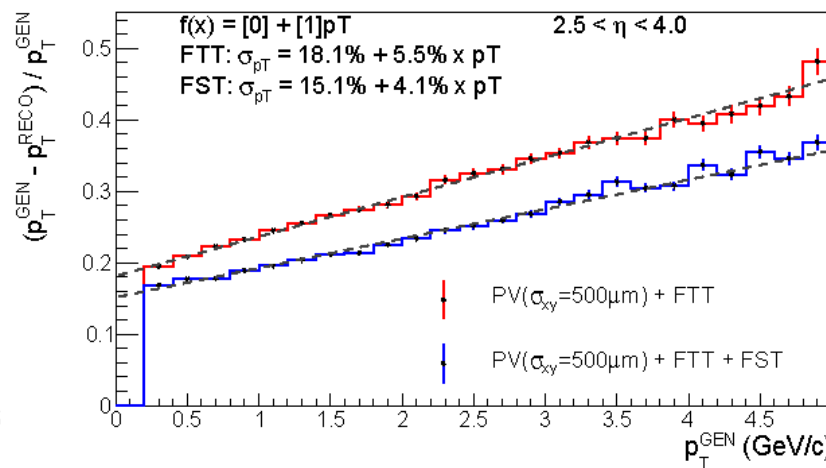
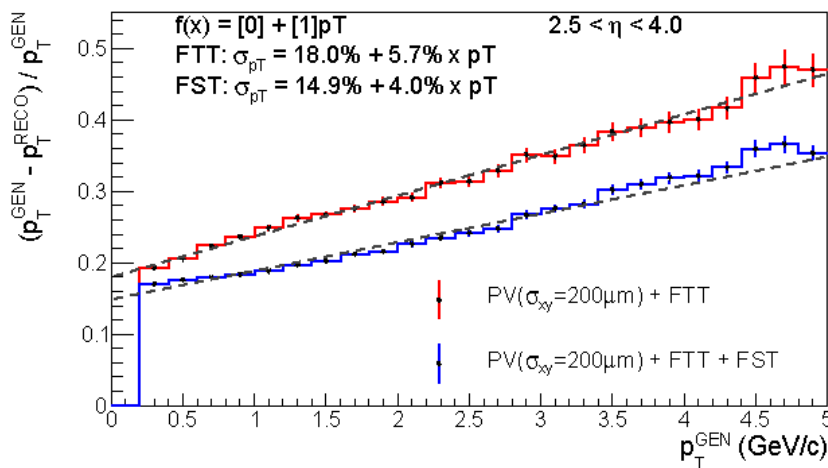
$\sqrt{s} = 510 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

Charge mis-ID rate vs.  $p_T$



$p_T$  resolution vs.  $p_T$

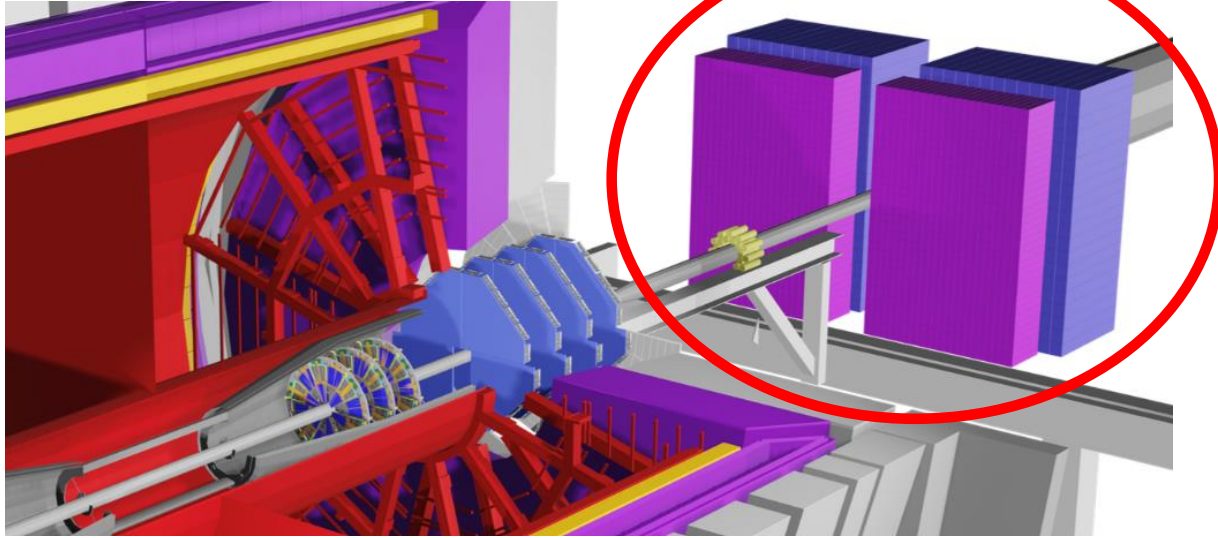


Red: sTGCs only

Blue: sTGCs+Si disks

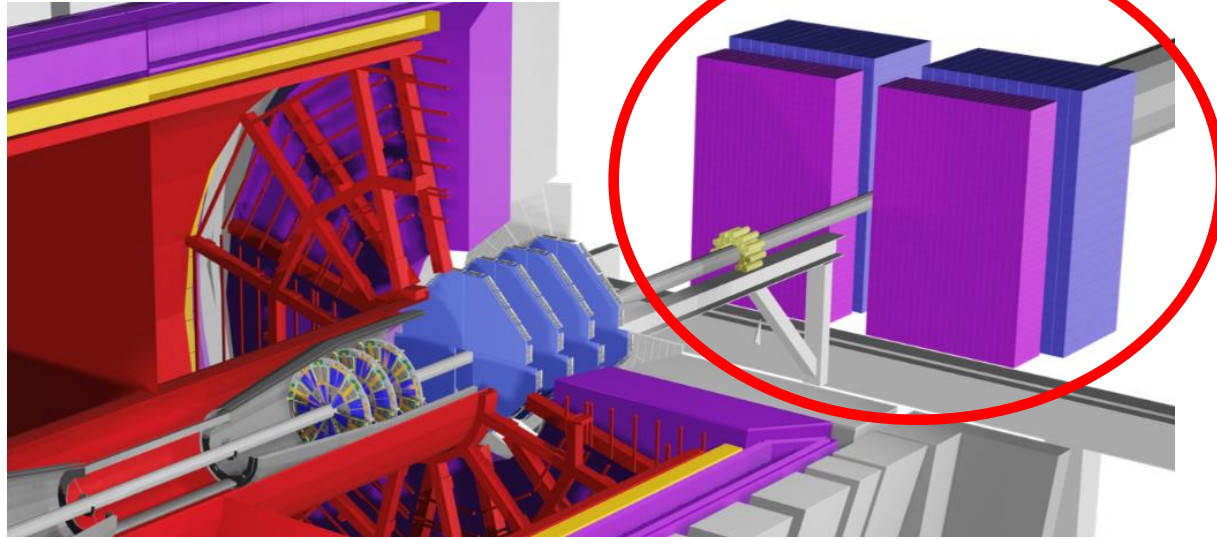
- Charge mis-ID rate less than 6% (8%) for  $p_T < 5 \text{ GeV/c}$  and  $\sqrt{s} = 510 \text{ GeV}$  ( $200 \text{ GeV}$ )
- $p_T$  resolution better than 35% for  $p_T < 5 \text{ GeV/c}$  for both beam energies

# Forward Calorimeter System (FCS)



- 7 m from the center of *STAR*
  - Split into 2 movable halves
  - Slightly projective
- ECal:
  - Reuse PHENIX Pb-Scintillator calorimeter
    - 1496 channels:  $5.52 \times 5.52 \times 33 \text{ cm}^3$
    - 66 sampling cells with 1.5 mm Pb / 4 mm Sc
    - 36 wavelength-shifting fibers per cell
    - $18 X_0$ ; 0.85 nuclear interaction lengths
  - Replaced PMTs with SiPM readout
- HCal:
  - Fe/Sc (20 mm/3 mm) sandwich
    - 520 channels:  $10 \times 10 \times 84 \text{ cm}^3$
    - Approximately 4.5 nuclear interaction lengths
  - Uses same SiPM readout as ECal
  - Developed in collaboration with EIC R&D
- Preshower:
  - Split signals off from *STAR* EPD for triggering

# Forward Calorimeter System (FCS)

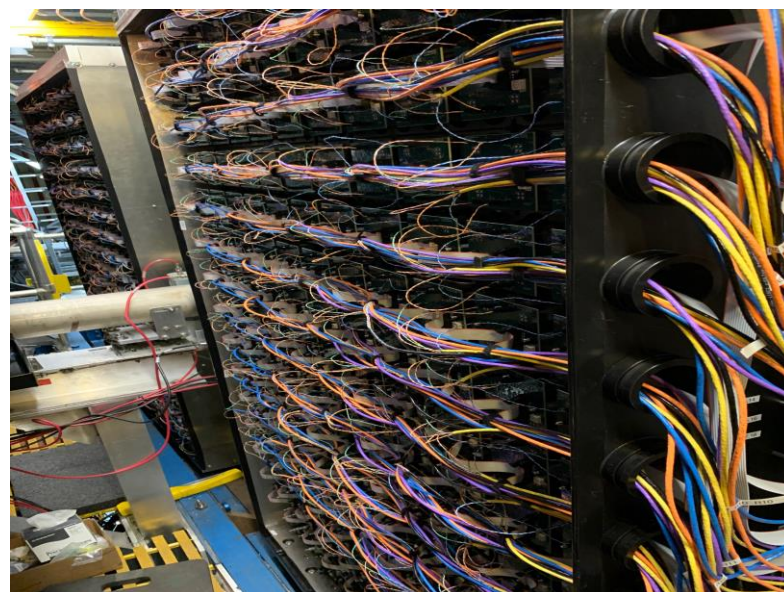


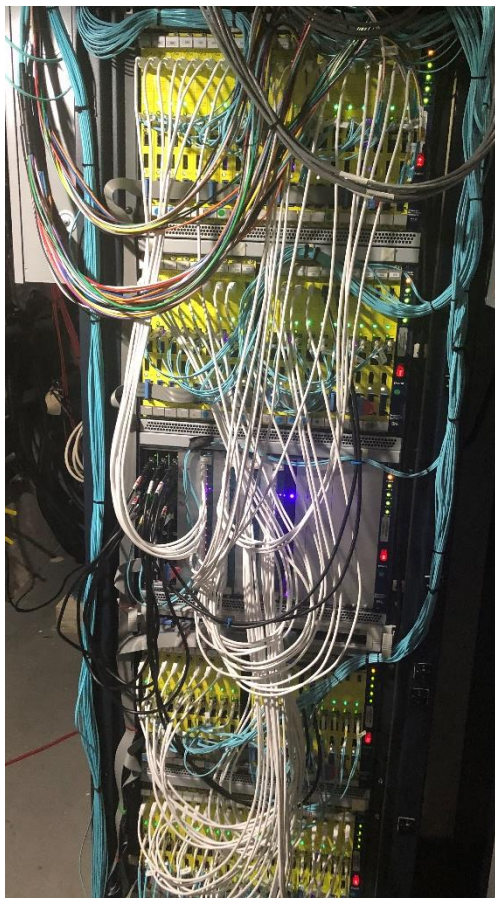
- **Entire FCS (ECal + HCal + electronics) was installed during 2020**

- Commissioned during the 2021 RHIC run
  - Extensive running with Au+Au at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7$  GeV
  - Brief runs with O+O and d+Au at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV

- 7 m from the center of *STAR*
  - Split into 2 movable halves
  - Slightly projective
- ECal:
  - Reuse PHENIX Pb-Scintillator calorimeter
    - 1496 channels:  $5.52 \times 5.52 \times 33$  cm<sup>3</sup>
    - 66 sampling cells with 1.5 mm Pb / 4 mm Sc
    - 36 wavelength-shifting fibers per cell
    - $18 X_0$ ; 0.85 nuclear interaction lengths
  - Replaced PMTs with SiPM readout
- HCal:
  - Fe/Sc (20 mm/3 mm) sandwich
    - 520 channels:  $10 \times 10 \times 84$  cm<sup>3</sup>
    - Approximately 4.5 nuclear interaction lengths
  - Uses same SiPM readout as ECal
  - Developed in collaboration with EIC R&D
- Preshower:
  - Split signals off from *STAR* EPD for triggering

# Forward Calorimeter System (FCS)

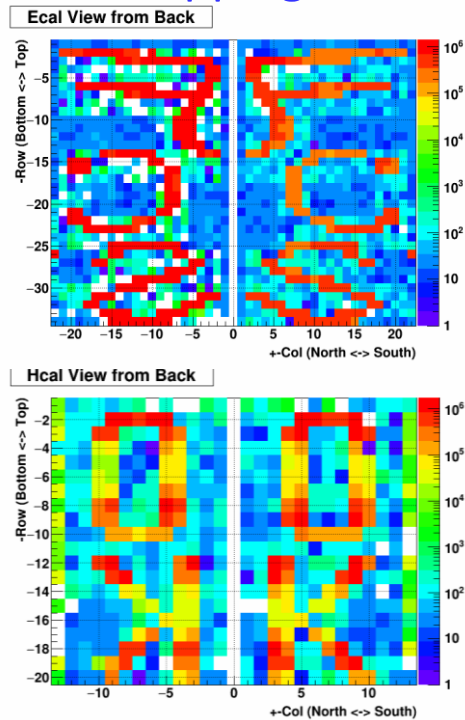




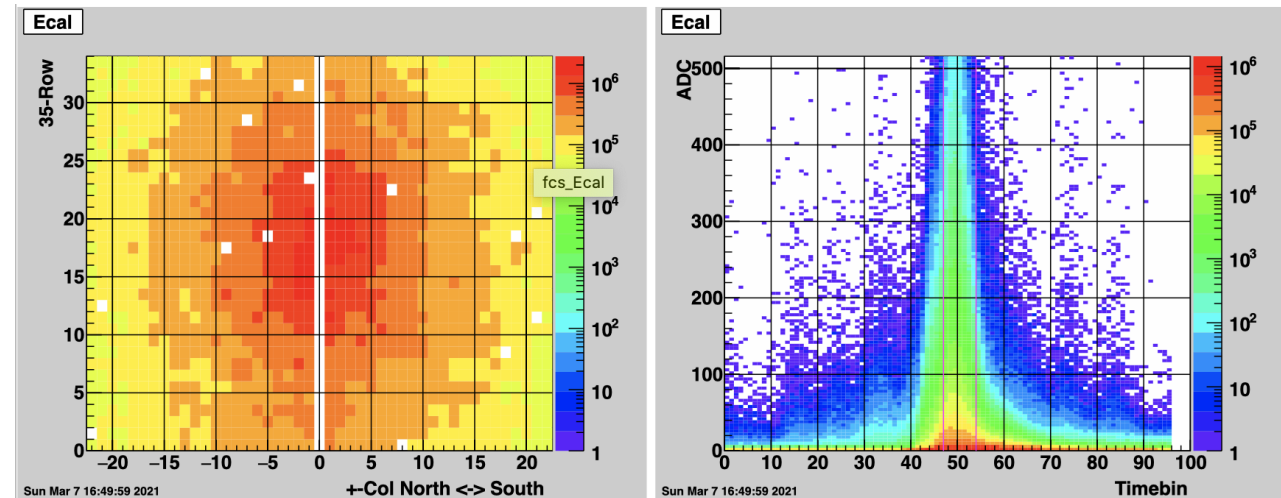
# FCS readout and commissioning



## LED mapping check



## Online monitoring plots during 7.7 GeV Au+Au



- During the 2021 RHIC run, we:
  - Exercised the on-line machinery, monitoring systems, and slow controls
- Was ready to go on Day-1 of the 508 GeV  $pp$  run in 2022 (except for some gain tweaks)

# Forward Upgrade timeline

- Summer, 2019: final funding was secured
- Fall, 2020: FCS and associated electronics installed
- Spring, 2021: FCS commissioned with beam
- August, 2021: FST installed
- October, 2021: sTGC installed
- November, 2021: FST and sTGC commissioned with cosmic rays
  
- November 29, 2021: cool down began for the 2022 RHIC run with 508 GeV  $pp$  collisions
- December 21, 2021: commissioning with beam completed, physics data-taking began

# Forward Upgrade timeline

- Summer, 2019: final funding was secured
- Fall, 2020: FCS and associated electronics installed
- Spring, 2021: FCS commissioned with beam
- August, 2021: FST installed
- October, 2021: sTGC installed
- November, 2021: FST and sTGC commissioned with cosmic rays
- November 29, 2021: cool down began for the 2022 RHIC run with 508 GeV  $pp$  collisions
- December 21, 2021: commissioning with beam completed, physics data-taking began
- The **STAR** Forward Upgrade was **completed on time and on budget, in spite of the pandemic!**



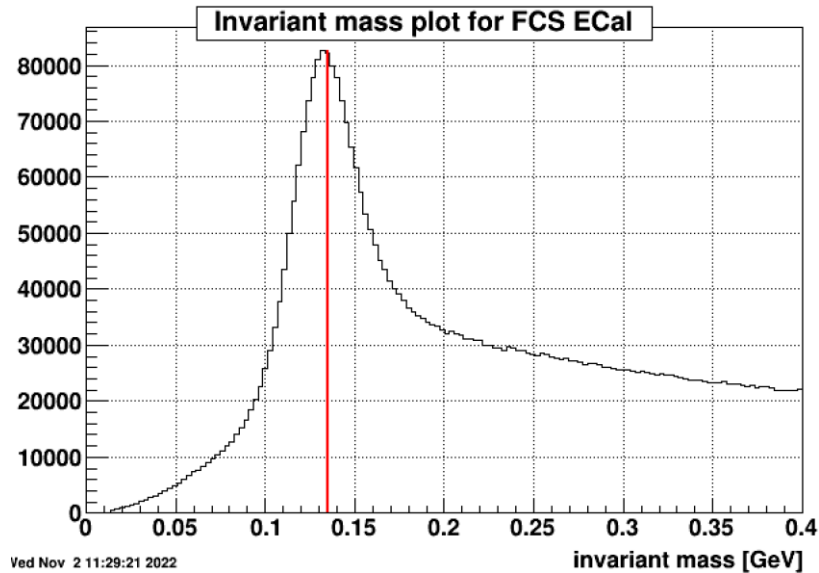
# Forward Upgrade timeline

- Summer, 2019: final funding was secured
- Fall, 2020: FCS and associated electronics installed
- Spring, 2021: FCS commissioned with beam
- August, 2021: FST installed
- October, 2021: sTGC installed
- November, 2021: FST and sTGC commissioned with cosmic rays
- November 29, 2021: cool down began for the 2022 RHIC run with 508 GeV  $pp$  collisions
- December 21, 2021: commissioning with beam completed, physics data-taking began
- The **STAR** Forward Upgrade was **completed on time and on budget, in spite of the pandemic!**
- And since then, it has **operated very smoothly** and taken excellent data **throughout the 2022** (508 GeV polarized  $pp$  collisions) **and 2023** (200 GeV Au+Au collisions) RHIC runs

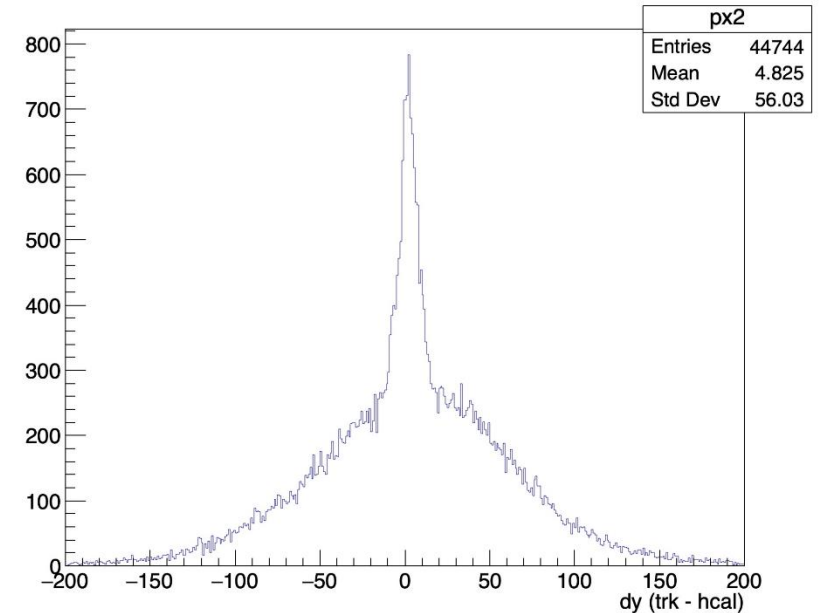
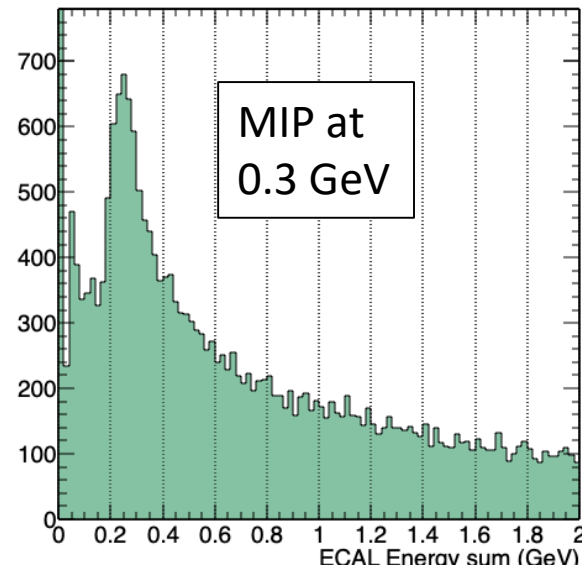
# Analysis status for the 2022 RHIC run

Energy of small (1-2 cell) ECal cluster with track pointing

Y of track projected to HCal – Y of HCal cluster



Tracking and FCS from same event



- FCS ECal  $\pi^0$  calibration complete
- Track finder and fitter can use sTGC first, then add FST, or the reverse
- Find nice correlations between reconstructed tracks and FCS hits
- Working on precise final alignments of sTGC and FST
- Working toward HCal MIP and  $J/\psi$  reconstruction

# What is the science of the *STAR* Forward Upgrade?

# STAR Forward Upgrade physics program

Forward-rapidity:  $2.5 < \eta < 4$

A+A

Beam:  
Full Energy AuAu

Physics Topics:

- Temperature dependence of viscosity through flow harmonics up to  $\eta \sim 4$
- Longitudinal decorrelation up to  $\eta \sim 4$
- Global Lambda Polarization  
→ strong rapidity dependence

p+p & p+A

Beam:  
508 GeV: p+p  
200 GeV: p+p and p+A

Physics Topics:

- Sivers asymmetries for hadrons, (tagged) jets, and di-jets
- Collins asymmetries at high  $x$  transversity → tensor charge
- GPD  $E_g$ : gluon spin-orbit correlations
- Gluon PDFs for nuclei
  - $R_{pA}$  for direct photons & DY
- Test of Saturation predictions through di-hadrons,  $\gamma$ -Jets

## • Observables:

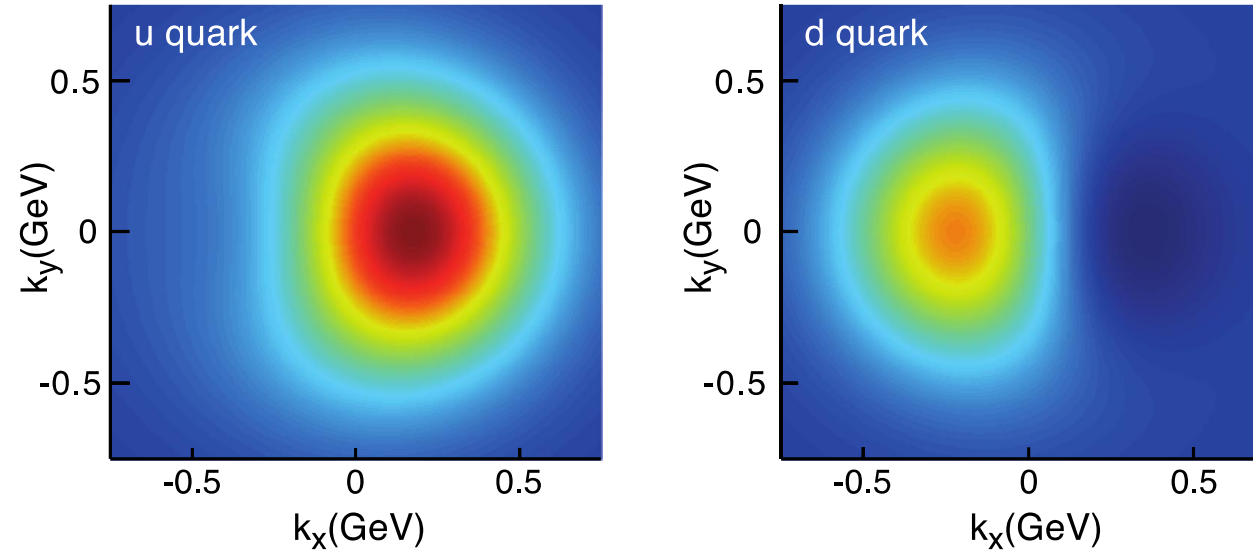
- Charged and neutral hadrons
- Inclusive jets and di-jets
- Hadrons in jets
- Photons
- Drell-Yan and  $J/\psi$  di-electrons
- Lambda's
- Mid-forward and forward-forward rapidity correlations

## • Running periods:

- **STAR** alone:
  - 2021-22: 508 GeV polarized  $pp$
- **STAR** in parallel with sPHENIX:
  - 2023 and 2025: 200 GeV Au+Au
  - 2024: 200 GeV polarized  $pp$
  - Hope for polarized  $p$ +Au during 2024 or '25 (but not guaranteed)

# Why Transverse Momentum Dependent (TMD) phenomena?

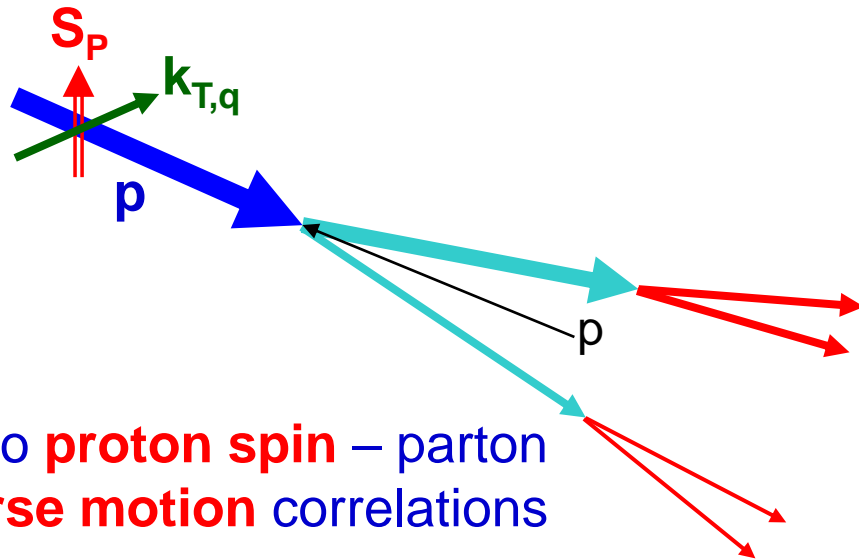
$$x f_1(x, k_T, S_T)$$



- Image the transverse and longitudinal (2+1d) structure of the nucleon and nuclei
  - **Tomography of the nucleon!**
- Access to transverse momenta at non-perturbative scales
  - **Probe at the confinement scale**
- Exhibit correlations arising from spin-orbit effects

# Separating initial- and final-state effects

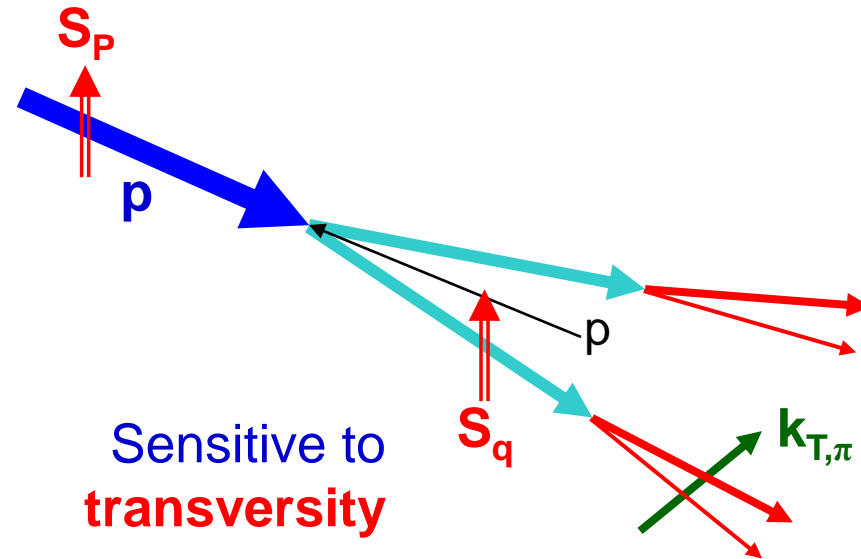
## Sivers or twist-3 mechanisms:



Sensitive to **proton spin** – parton **transverse motion** correlations

- Signatures:
  - $A_N$  for jets or direct photons
  - $A_N$  for  $W^{+/-}$ ,  $Z^0$ , Drell-Yan
  - $A_N$  for heavy flavor (gluon)
- Sivers NOT universal
  - Sign change from SIDIS to W, Z, and Drell-Yan

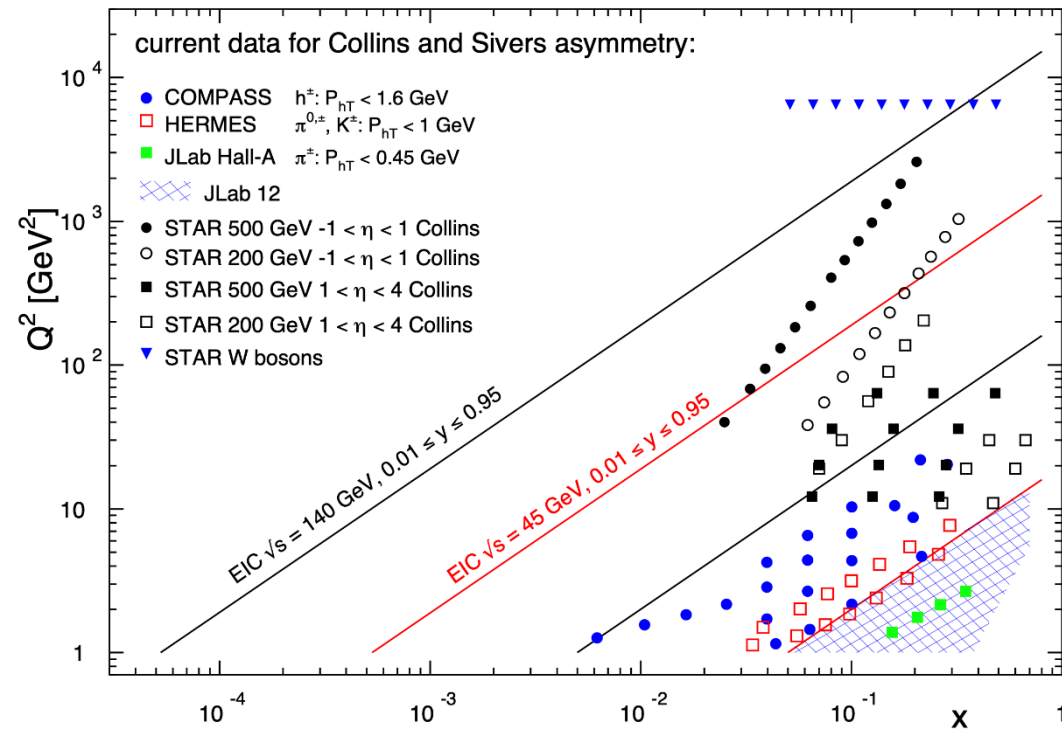
## Collins or novel FF mechanisms:



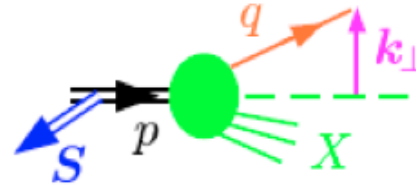
Sensitive to **transversity**

- Signatures:
  - Collins effect
  - Interference fragmentation functions (IFF)
  - $A_N$  for pions  $\rightarrow$  novel FF
- Collins predicted to be universal

# Transverse momentum dependent PDFs and FFs

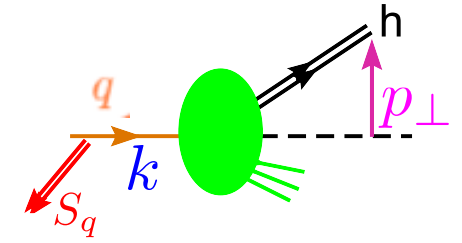


Sivers effect:



Unpolarized partons with a spin-dependent intrinsic  $k_T$

Collins effect:

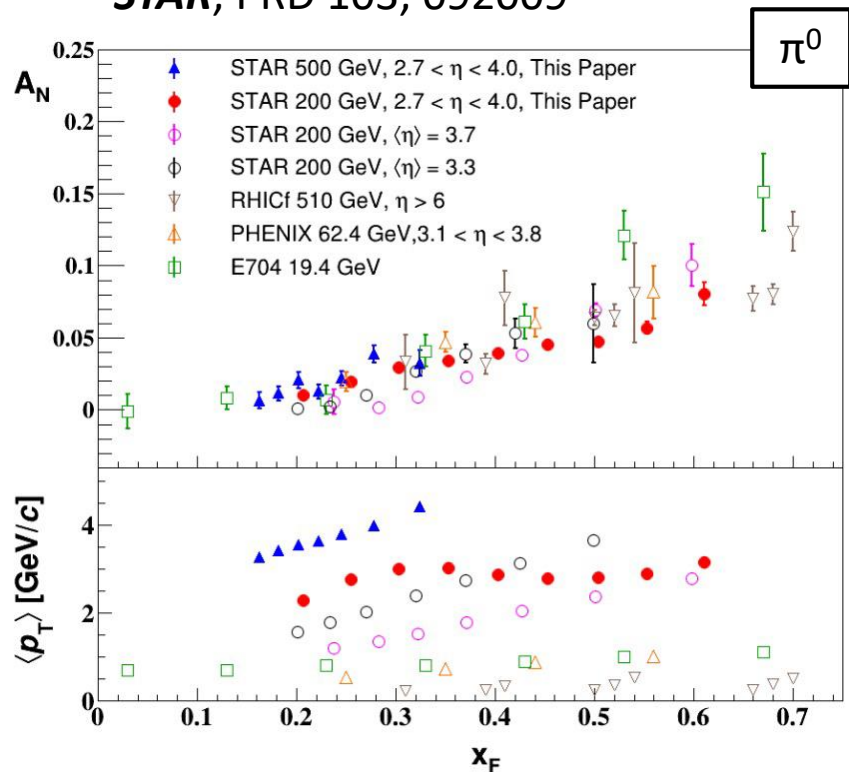


Correlation between the polarization of a scattered quark and the momentum of a hadron fragment transverse to the quark momentum. Requires quark transversity.

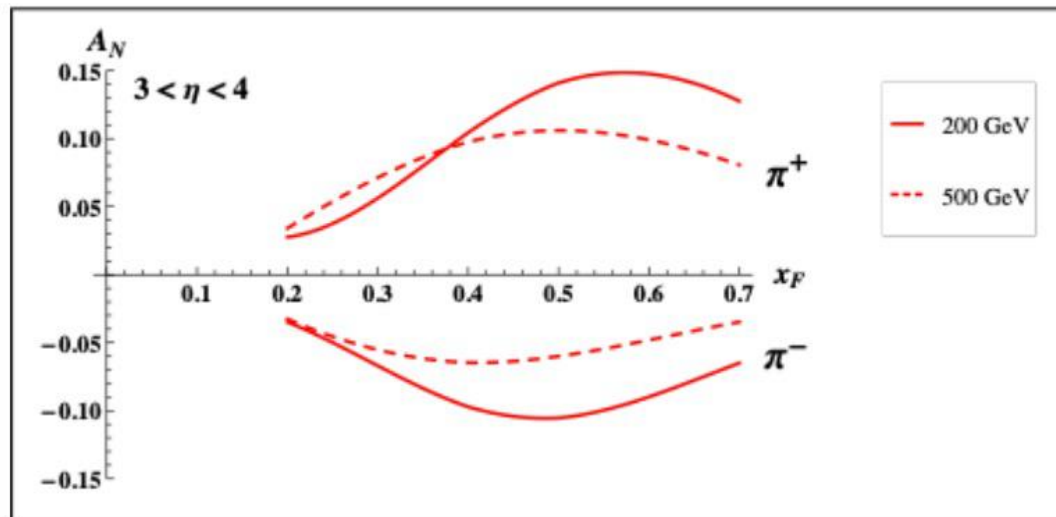
- Before **STAR**, spin-dependent TMDs came only from fixed target ep data: high  $x$  and low  $Q^2$ 
  - Need measurements at high  $Q^2$  and a broad  $x$  range
- **STAR** mid- plus forward rapidity provides excellent kinematic overlap with future EIC measurements
  - Forward upgrade provides access to quarks up to  $x \sim 0.5$  and gluons down to  $x \sim 0.001$
  - Need **high precision data in  $pp$  and DIS@EIC** to establish universality of TMDs

# Inclusive transverse spin asymmetries at forward rapidities

STAR, PRD 103, 092009



Predicted asymmetries for  $\pi^{+/-}$  from Kanazawa et al, PRD 89, 111501



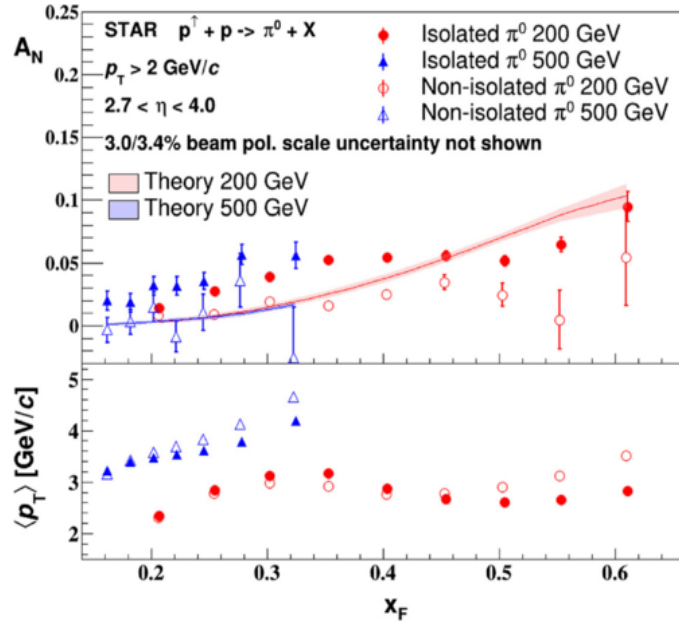
- Described by an interplay of initial-state Sivers distribution or its Twist-3 analog, the Efremov-Teryaev-Qiu-Sterman (ETQS) function, and final-state Collins effect or the related Twist-3 function  $H_{FU}$
- $A_N$  for  $h^{+/-}$ , direct photon, and  $\pi^0$  can constrain the evolution and flavor dependence of the ETQS distribution and determine the role of  $H_{FU}$



# Underlying mechanism for the large forward rapidity $A_N$ ?

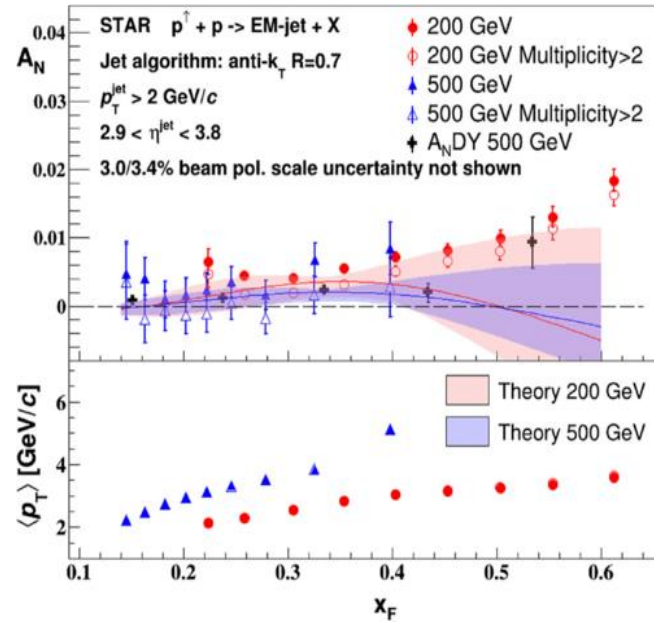
STAR, PRD 103, 092009

$\pi^0 A_N$

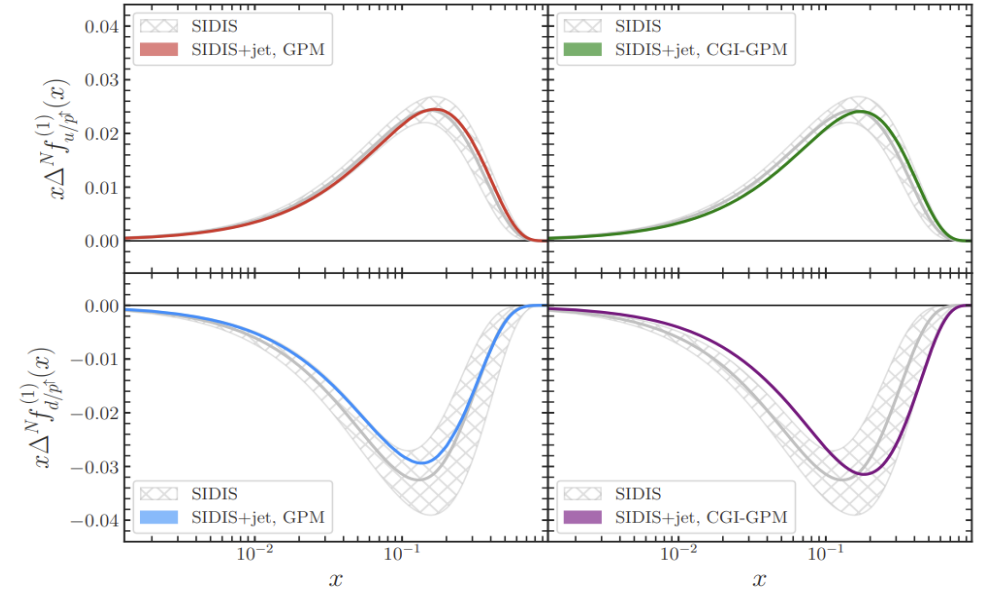


STAR, PRD 103, 092009

EM-jet  $A_N$

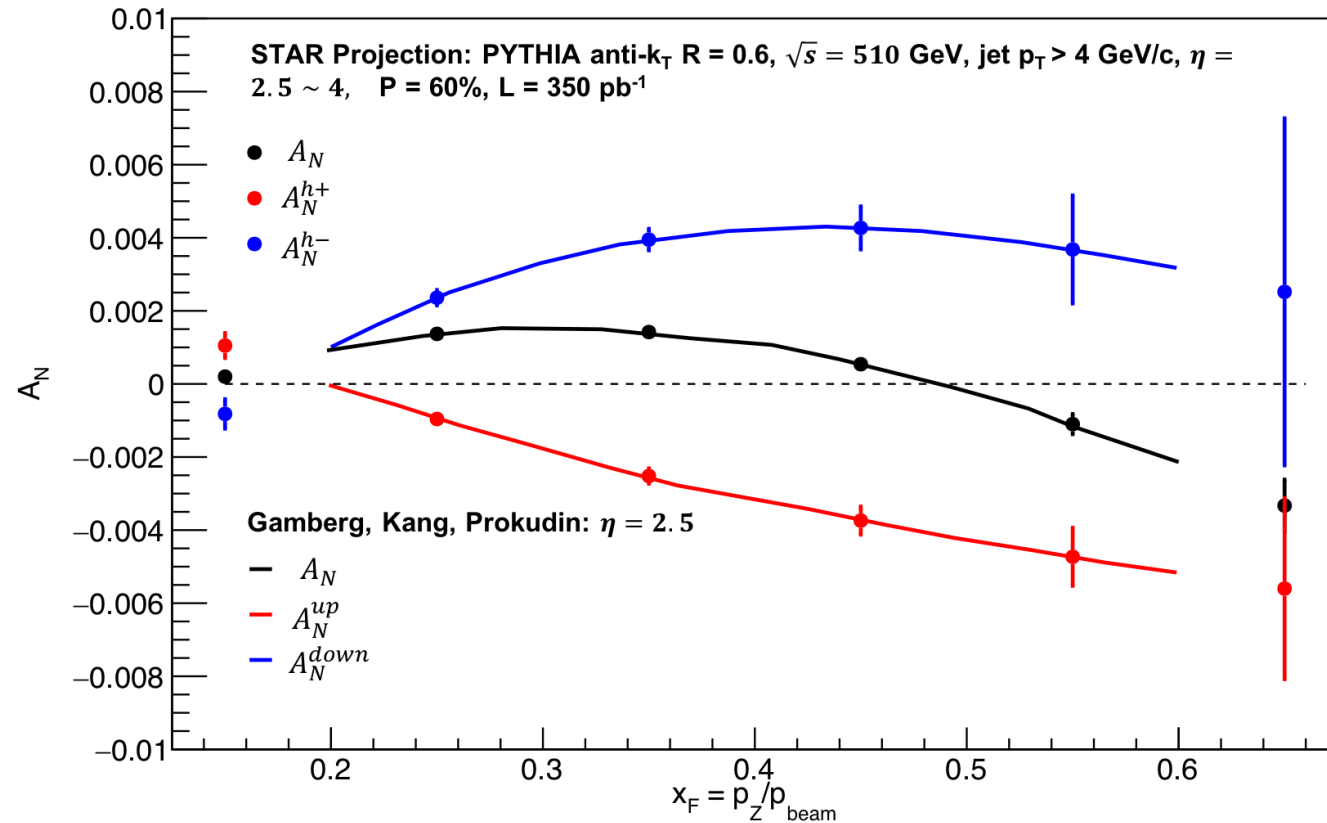


Boglione et al, PLB 815, 136135



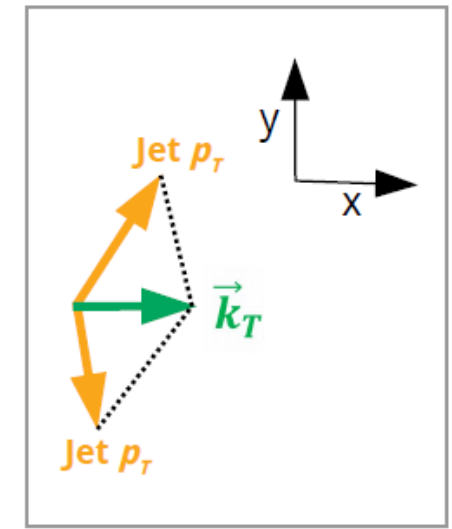
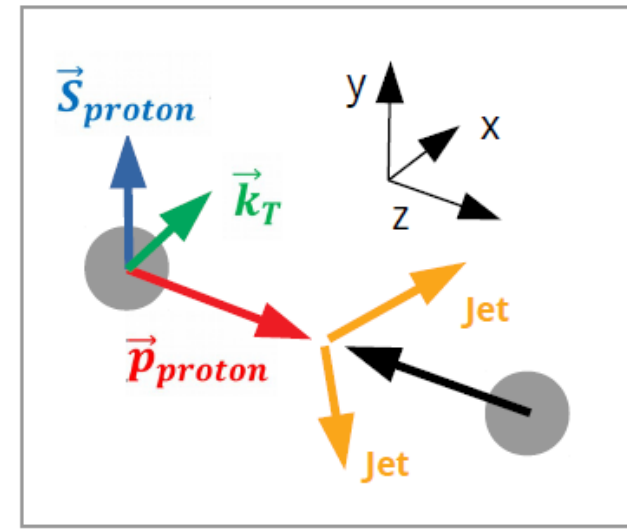
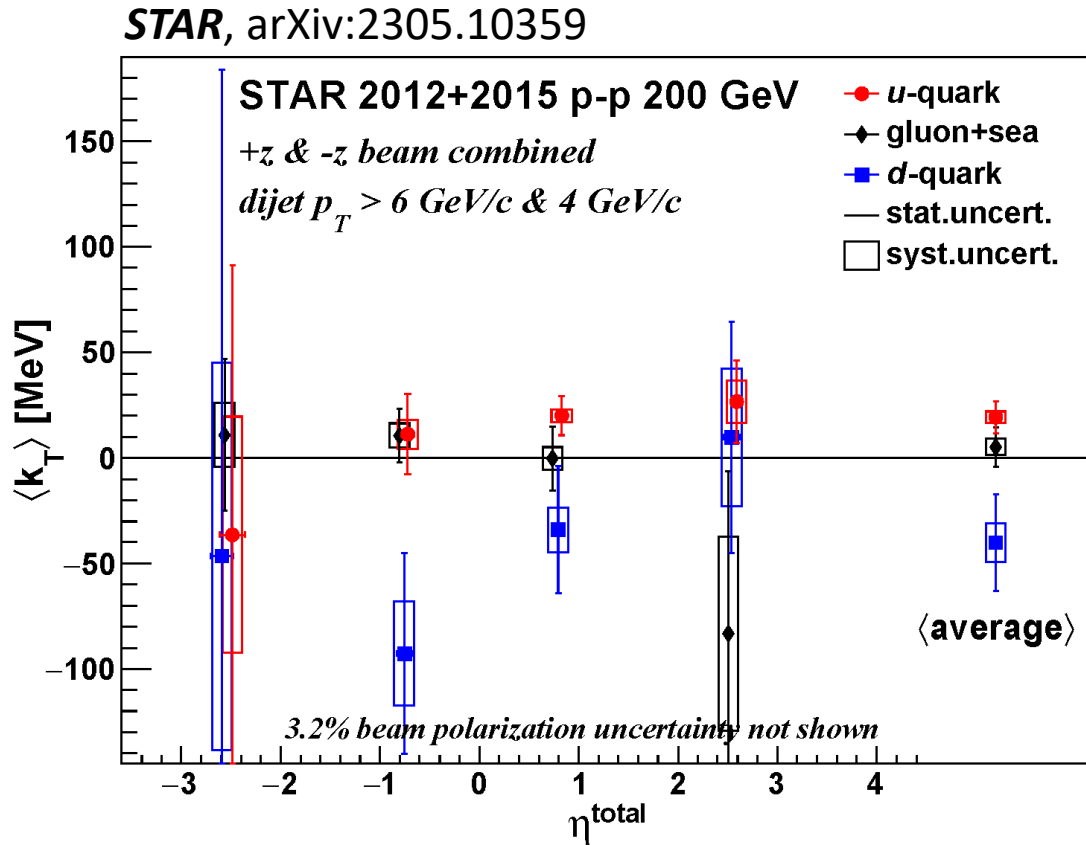
- STAR finds  $A_N$  lower for non-isolated  $\pi^0$  and higher multiplicity EM-jets
  - Provide substantial constraints on the Sivers effect at high  $x$
  - Additional mechanism to produce large  $A_N$  for isolated  $\pi^0$  ?
- STAR has also measured small Collins asymmetry for  $\pi^0$  in EM-jet (not shown)
- STAR Forward Upgrade will enable forward rapidity asymmetry measurements of charged-tagged jets and di-jets, hadron-in-jet Collins asymmetry, and diffractive processes with rapidity gaps

# How well can the Forward Upgrade do?



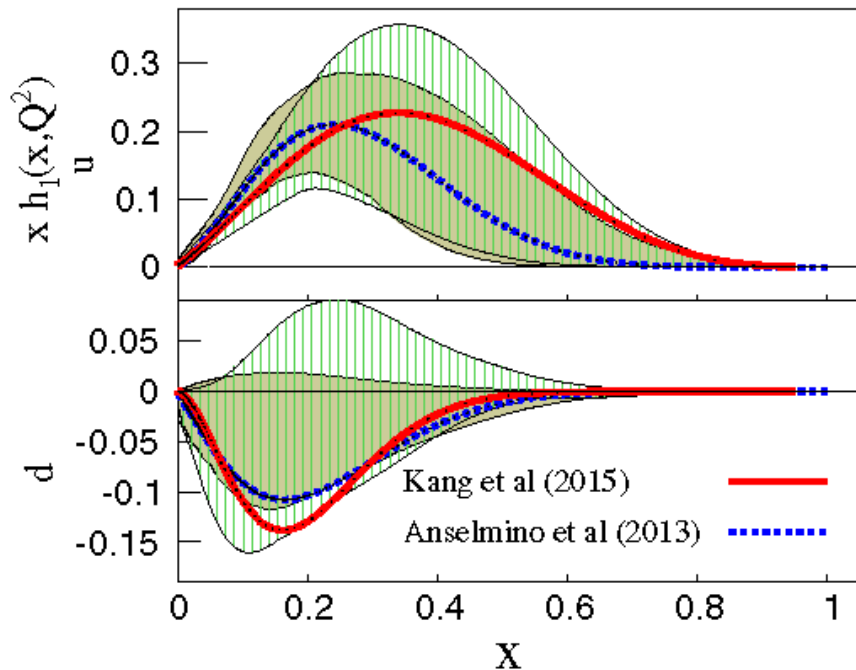
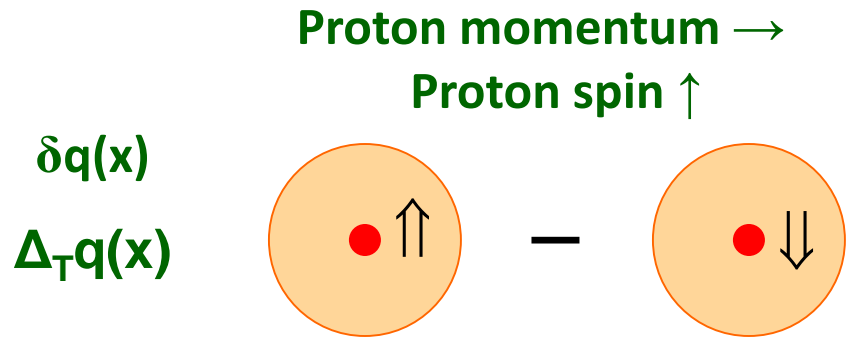
- $A_N$  for full jet reconstruction, combined with charge-sign tagging of a hadron fragment with  $z > 0.5$ 
  - Projected statistical uncertainties drawn on twist-3 predictions from Gamberg et al
  - Up to  $10 \sigma$  separation between plus-tagged and minus-tagged jet  $A_N$

# Di-jet Sivers effect



- **STAR** has performed the first ever observation of the Sivers effect in di-jet production
- Mid-rapidity results at  $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$  show that up and down quarks have opposite sign spin-dependent  $\langle k_T \rangle$ 
  - $\langle k_T \rangle_d \sim -2 \langle k_T \rangle_u$
  - Gluon+sea quarks have  $\langle k_T \rangle \sim 0$
- $\eta^{\text{total}} = \eta_3 + \eta_4 \sim \ln(x_1/x_2)$ 
  - Mid-rapidity STAR only covers  $|\eta_3 + \eta_4| < 3$ 
    - Sample  $x$  up to 0.21 (and down to 0.02)
- **Forward Upgrade provides access to  $|\eta_3 + \eta_4| \sim 6$** 
  - **Sample  $x$  values from 0.001 to 0.5**

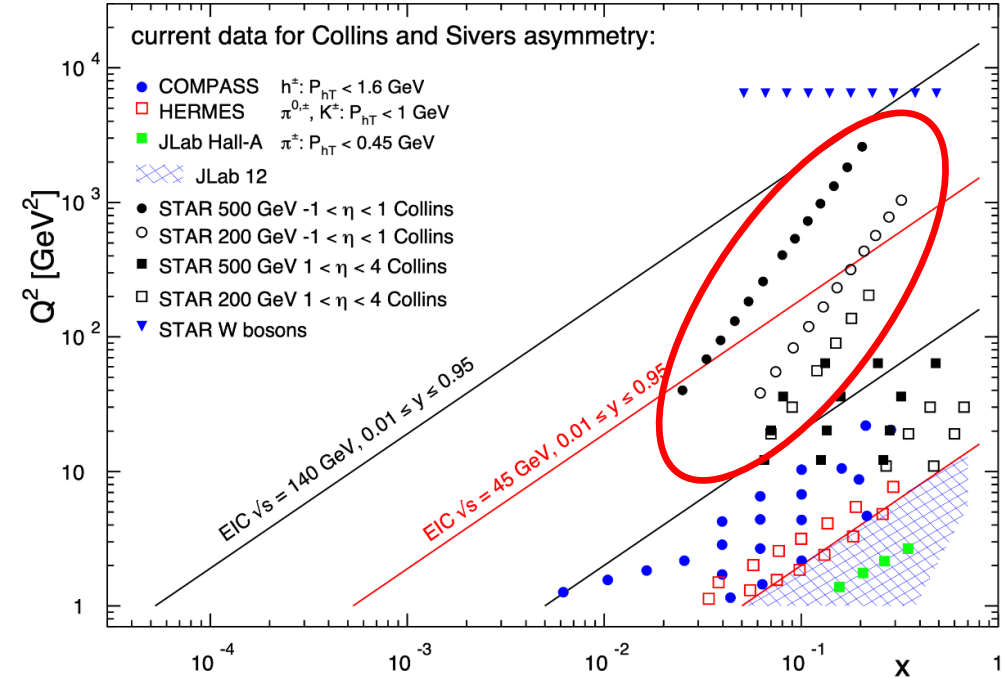
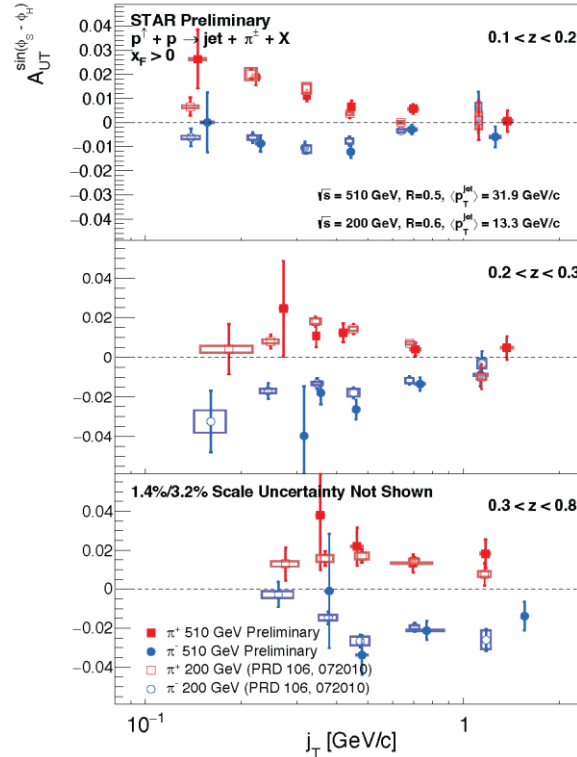
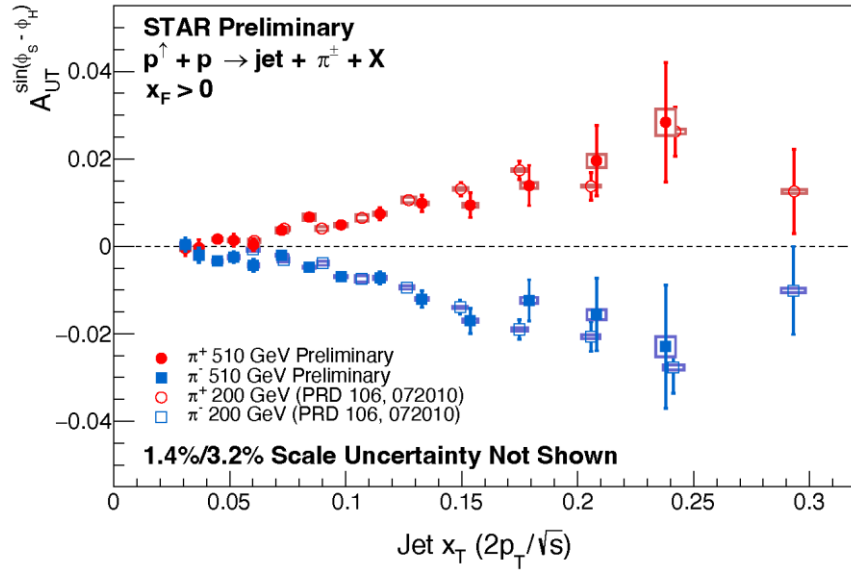
# Transversity and the Collins fragmentation function



- Quark polarization along the spin of a transversely polarized proton
  - Third collinear, leading twist distribution
  - Integral gives tensor charge – critical input for low-energy beyond the Standard Model calculations
  - Difference between helicity and transversity directly related to parton orbital angular momentum
- Chiral odd
  - Much less data than for helicity
- Collins FF: azimuthal modulation of hadron fragments
  - Excellent testing ground for TMD factorization, universality, and evolution
- Before **STAR**, transversity only observed in SIDIS +  $e^+e^-$
- Several recent global analyses, including:
  - Collins effect SIDIS input:
    - PRD 93, 014009 (2016)
    - PRD 92, 114023 (2015)
    - PRD 102, 054002 (2020)
  - IFF SIDIS + **STAR** pp input:
    - PRL 120, 192001 (2018)
  - All show large uncertainties

# STAR Collins asymmetry measurements

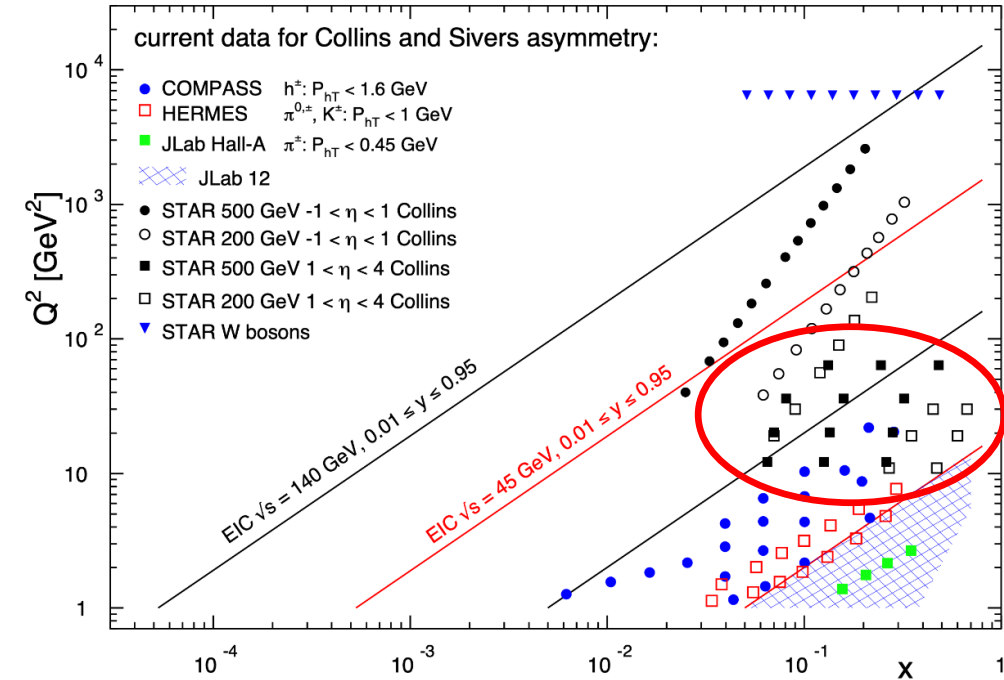
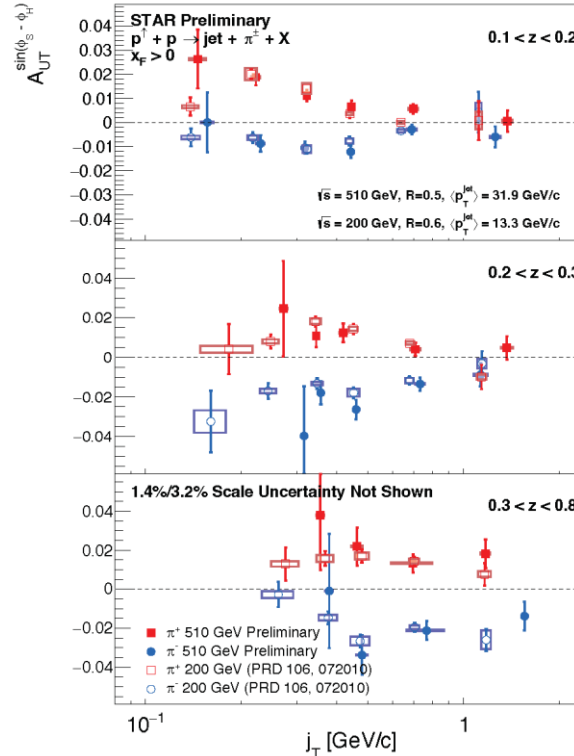
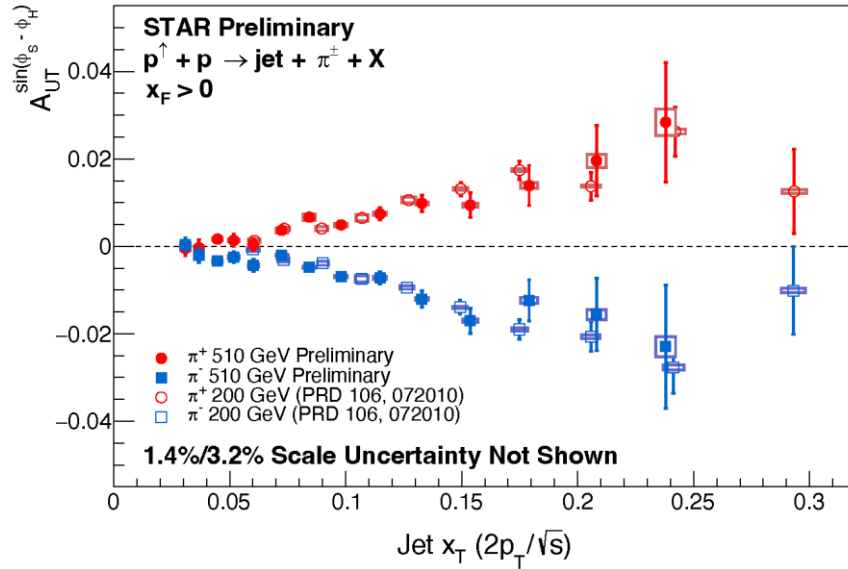
STAR, PRD 106, 070210; and prelim.



- STAR has performed detailed measurements of the Collins asymmetry at mid-rapidity in both 200 and 510 GeV  $pp$  collisions
  - Span similar  $x$  range as existing SIDIS measurements
  - $Q^2$  values are one to two orders of magnitude higher than SIDIS at the same  $x$

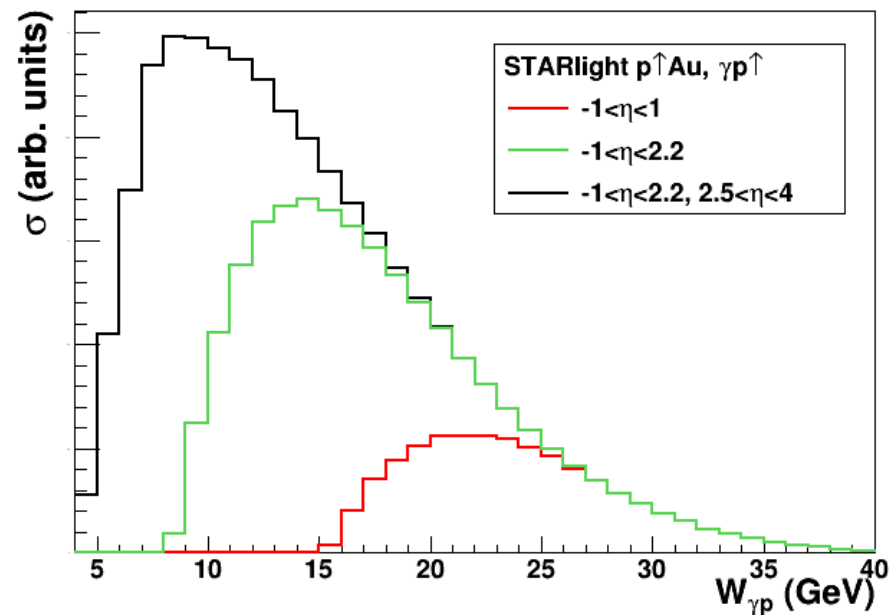
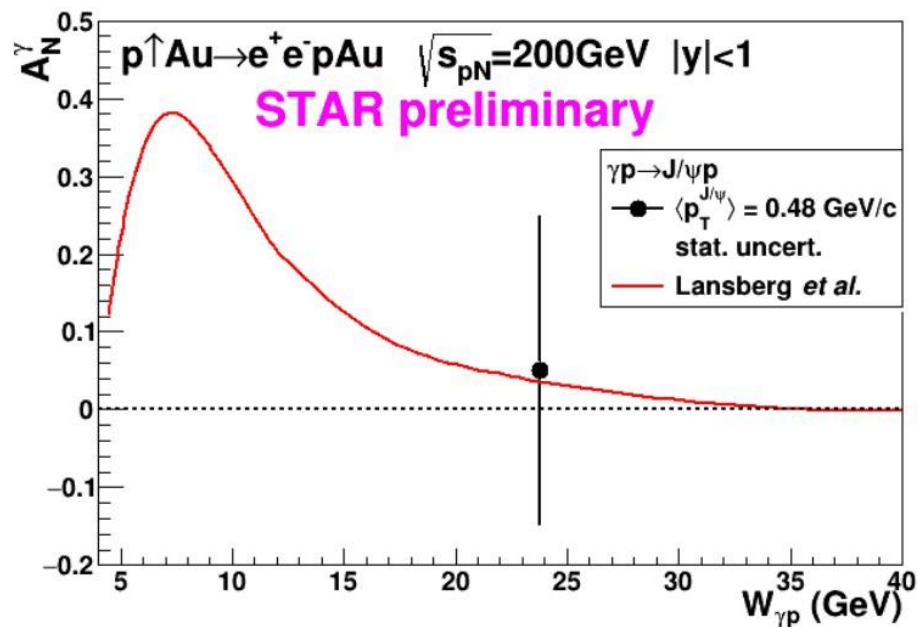
# STAR Collins asymmetry measurements

STAR, PRD 106, 070210; and prelim.



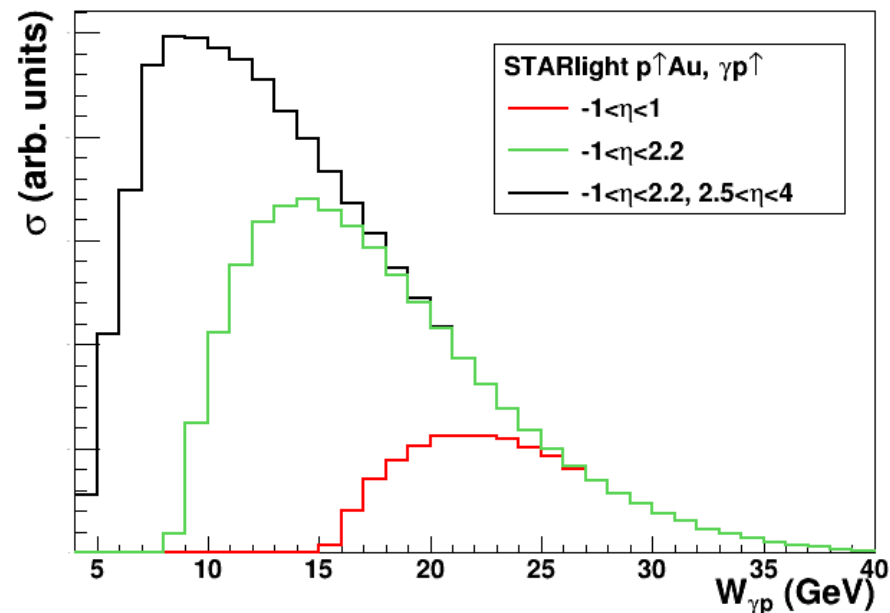
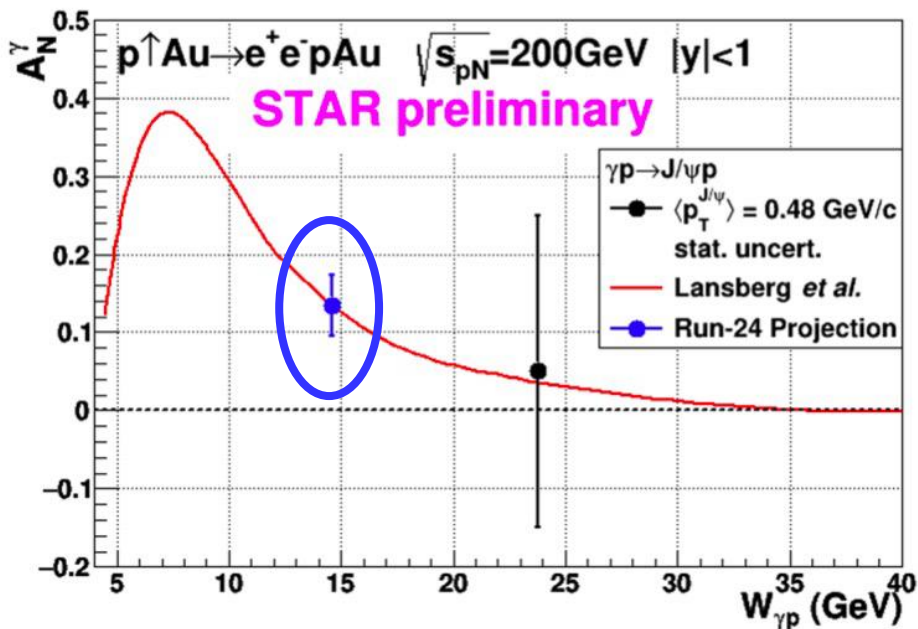
- **STAR** has performed detailed measurements of the Collins asymmetry at mid-rapidity in both 200 and 510 GeV  $pp$  collisions
  - Span similar  $x$  range as existing SIDIS measurements
  - $Q^2$  values are one to two orders of magnitude higher than SIDIS at the same  $x$
- The Forward Upgrade will extend the  $x$  range to above **0.5**, while filling in the  $Q^2$  region between SIDIS and mid-rapidity **STAR**
- Essential input for **future universality studies at the EIC**

# Generalized parton distribution $E_g$



- Exclusive  $J/\psi$   $A_N$  in 200 GeV ultra-peripheral  $p+\text{Au}$  collisions is sensitive to the GPD  $E_g$ 
  - $Q^2 \sim 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ ;  $10^{-4} < x < 10^{-1}$
  - GPD  $E_g$  determines gluon spin-orbit correlations in the proton
- **STAR** performed a proof-of-principle measurement with the TPC during 2015

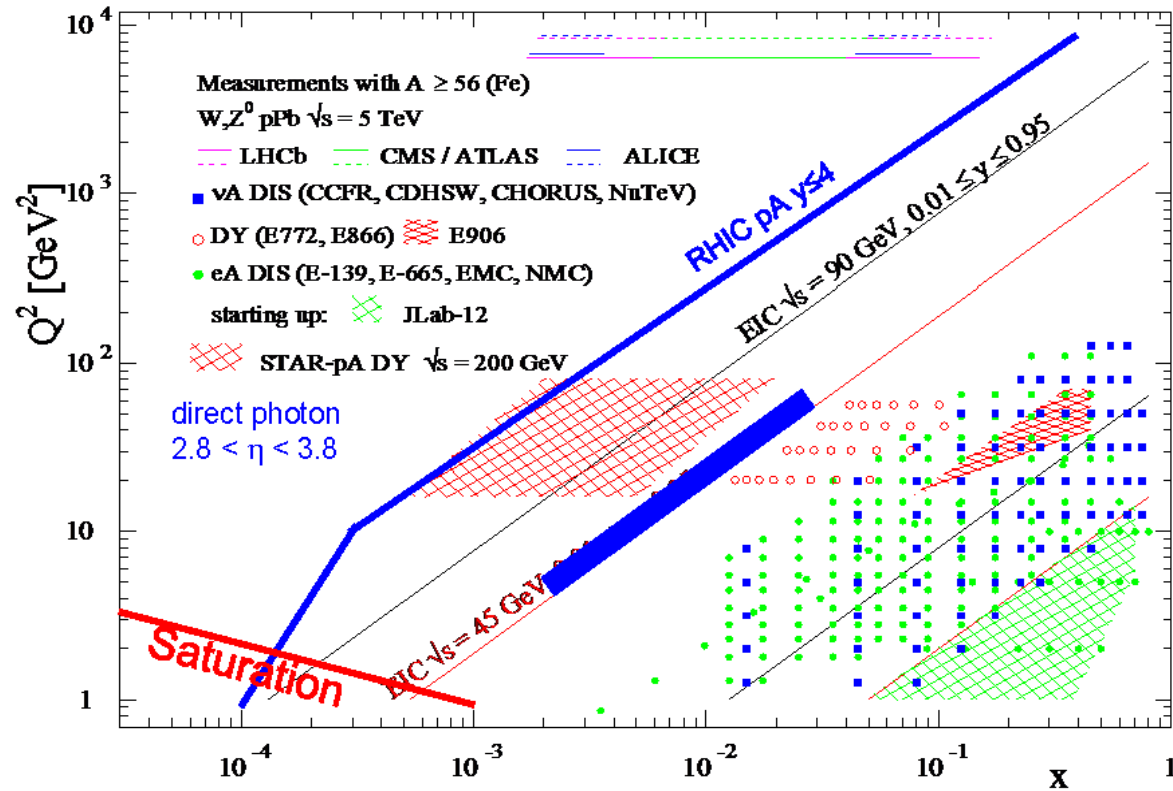
# Generalized parton distribution $E_g$



- Exclusive  $J/\psi$   $A_N$  in 200 GeV ultra-peripheral  $p+\text{Au}$  collisions is sensitive to the GPD  $E_g$ 
  - $Q^2 \sim 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ ;  $10^{-4} < x < 10^{-1}$
  - GPD  $E_g$  determines gluon spin-orbit correlations in the proton
- **STAR** performed a proof-of-principle measurement with the TPC during 2015
- **STAR** Forward Upgrade will enable measurement at smaller  $W_{\gamma p}$ , where both the cross section and the signal are expected to be much larger

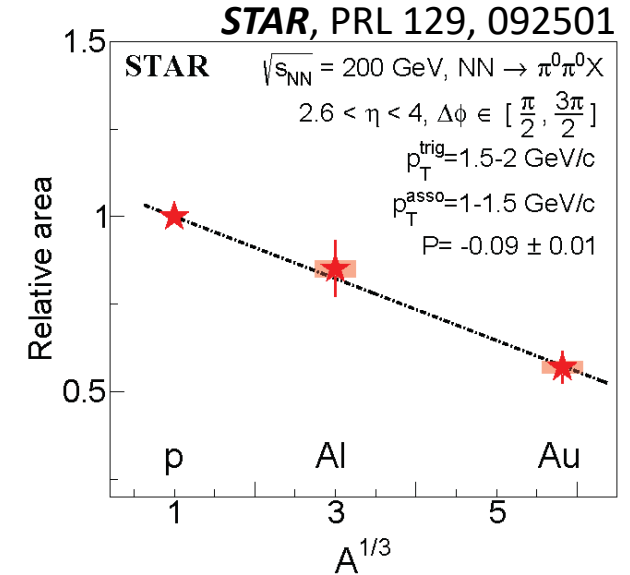
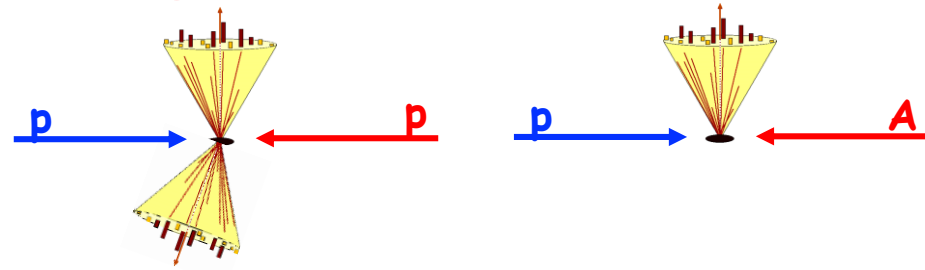
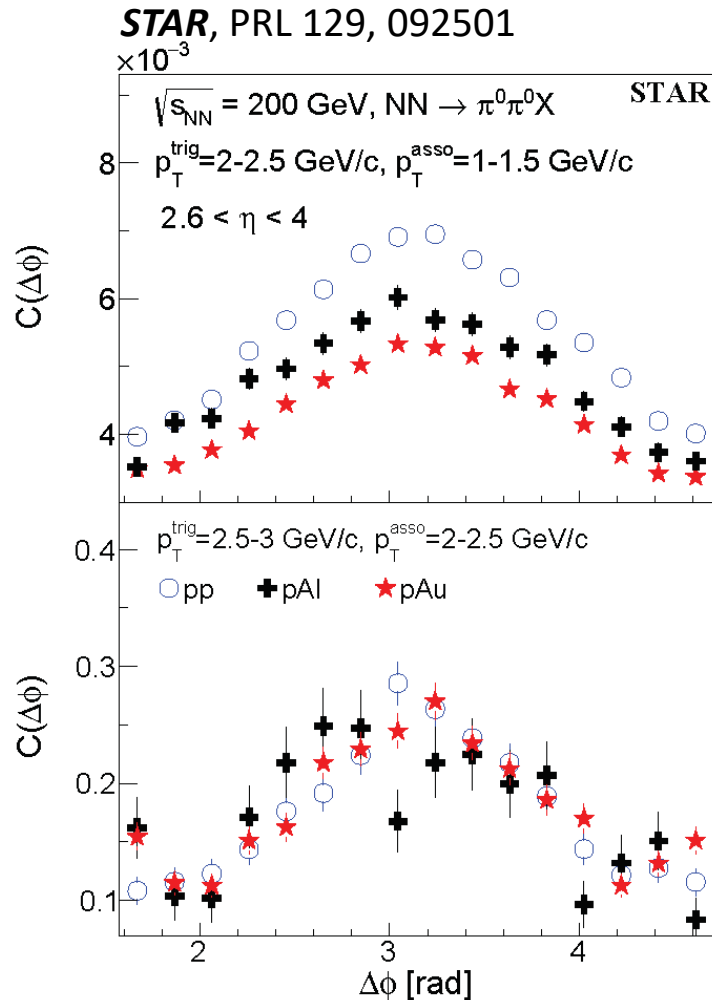


# Nuclear parton distribution functions



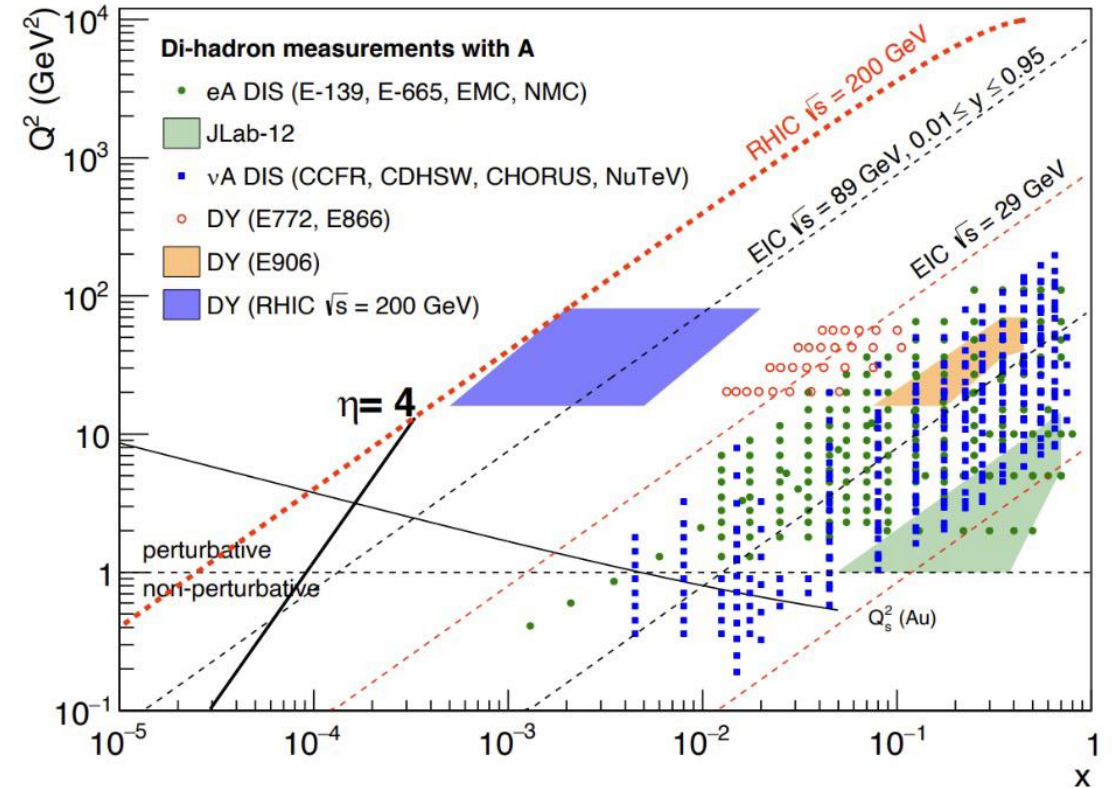
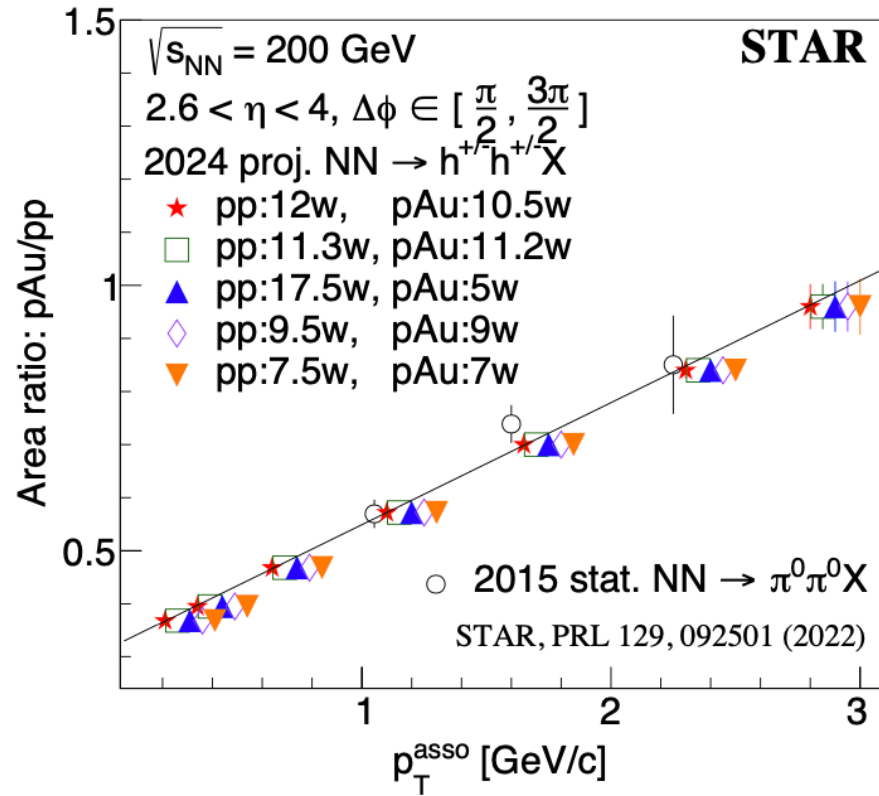
- The Forward Upgrade will enable measurements of  $R_{pAu}$  for direct photon and Drell-Yan production at  $\sqrt{s}_{NN} = 200$  GeV
  - Direct photons will constrain the nuclear gluon distribution over  $0.0025 < x < 0.025$
  - Drell-Yan di-electrons will constrain the nuclear sea quark distribution over  $0.001 < x < 0.01$

# Probing non-linear effects in QCD



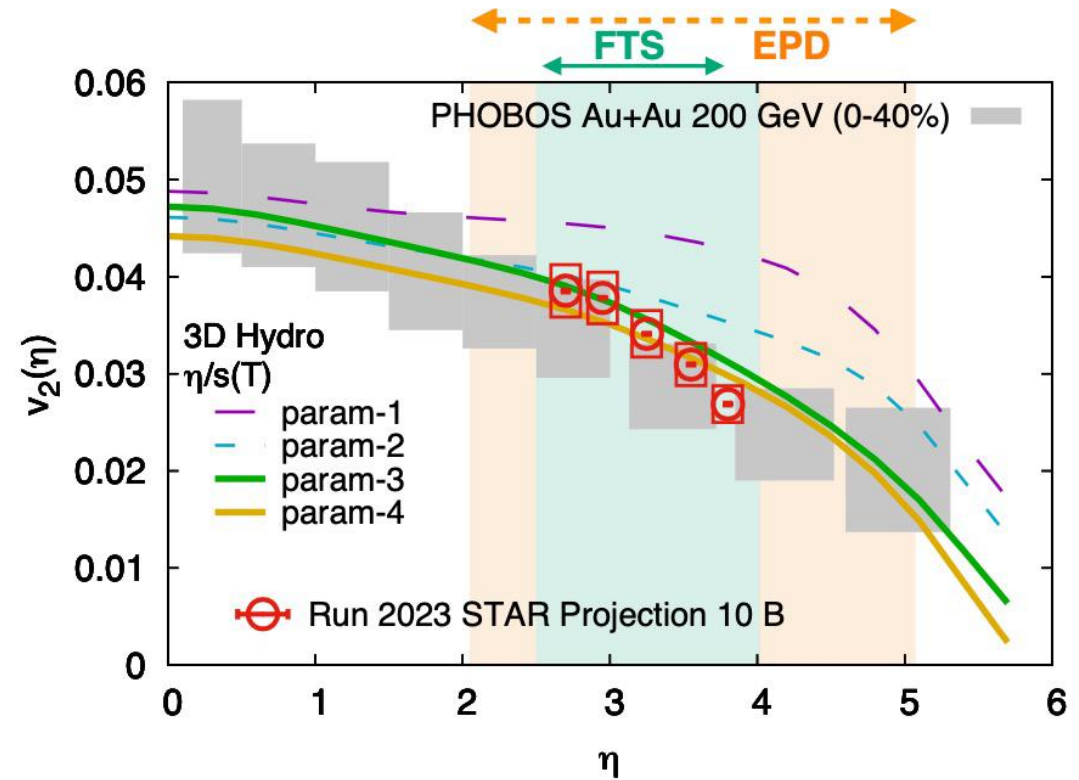
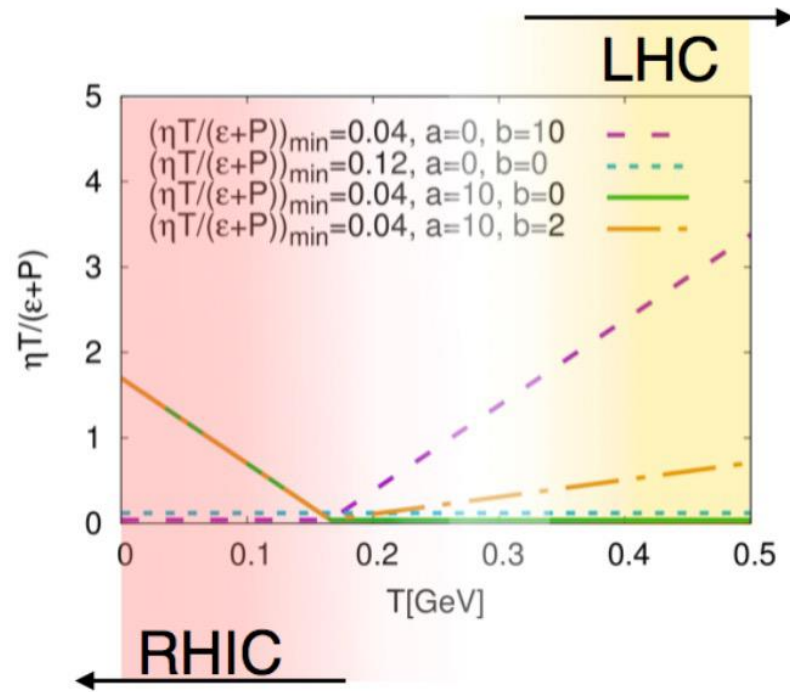
- Forward rapidities at **STAR** provide the unique opportunity to investigate very high gluon densities with an unambiguous probe
  - Disappearance of the backward jet in  $p+A$
- **STAR**  $\pi^0 - \pi^0$  correlations find:
  - Strong suppression at low  $p_T$  in  $p+A$  where gluon saturation is expected
    - The suppression follows the expected  $A^{1/3}$  dependence
  - No suppression at high  $p_T$  (larger  $x$ ) outside the non-linear domain
- Such **hadro-production measurements are essential** to explore the **fundamental universality of non-linear effects at EIC**

# Non-linear QCD with the Forward Upgrade



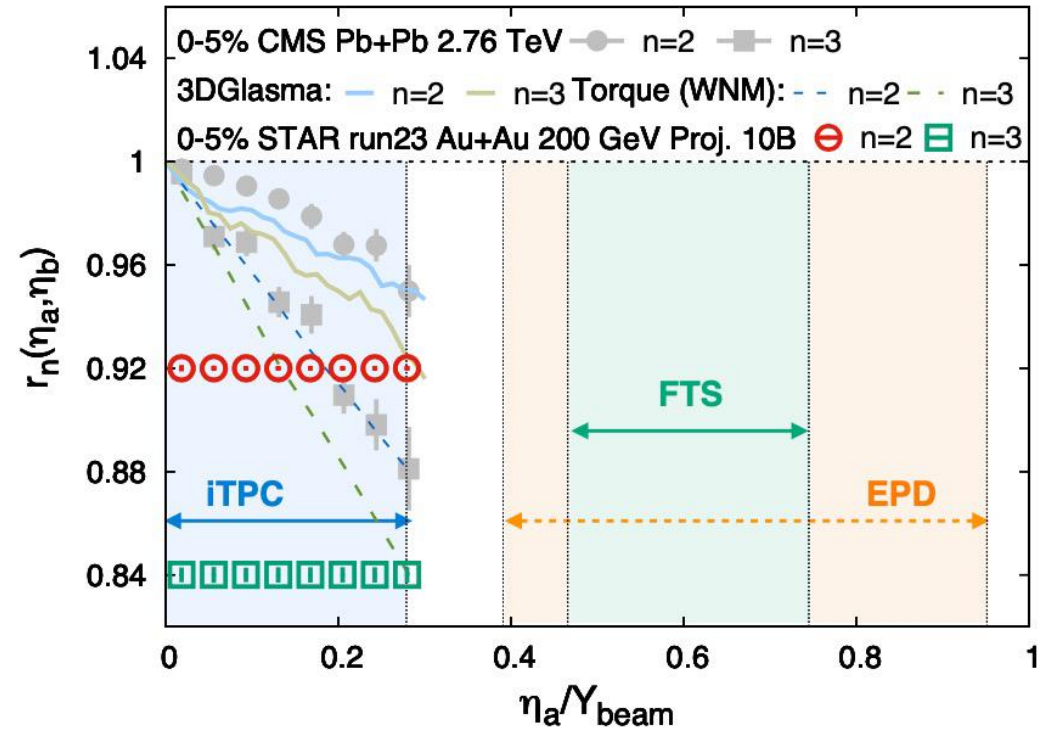
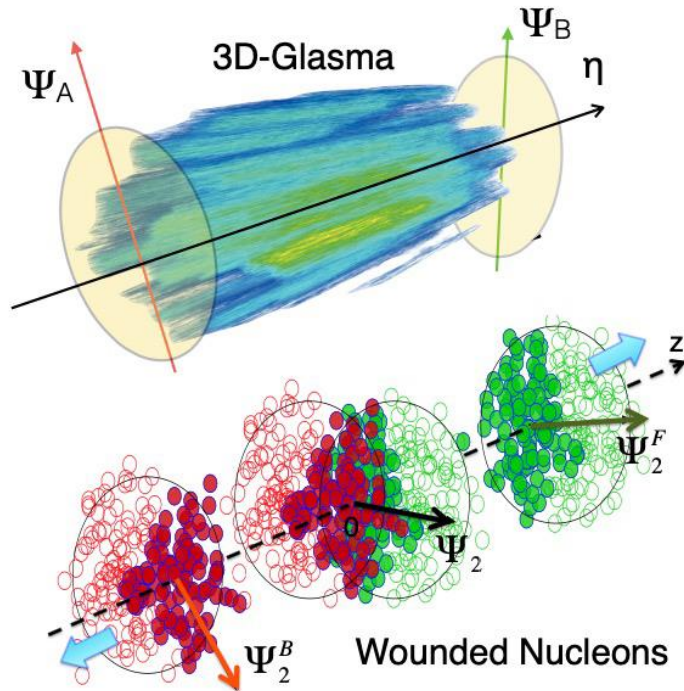
- The Forward Upgrade enables similar studies in  $h^{+/-}-h^{+/-}$ , di-jets, and  $\gamma$ -jet
- $h^{+/-}-h^{+/-}$  can extend measurements to both lower and higher ( $x, Q^2$ ) to **map out the  $Q_s^2$  boundary**
- **Di-jet and  $\gamma$ +jet** are important complements: sample different mixes of WW and dipole gluon distributions

# Flow measurements in Au+Au to constrain $\eta/s$



- $\eta/s$  is expected to be smallest in the RHIC energy regime
- Flow measurements at forward rapidity are sensitive to the temperature dependence of  $\eta/s$
- **STAR** Forward Upgrade measurements will be far more precise than previous PHOBOS measurements

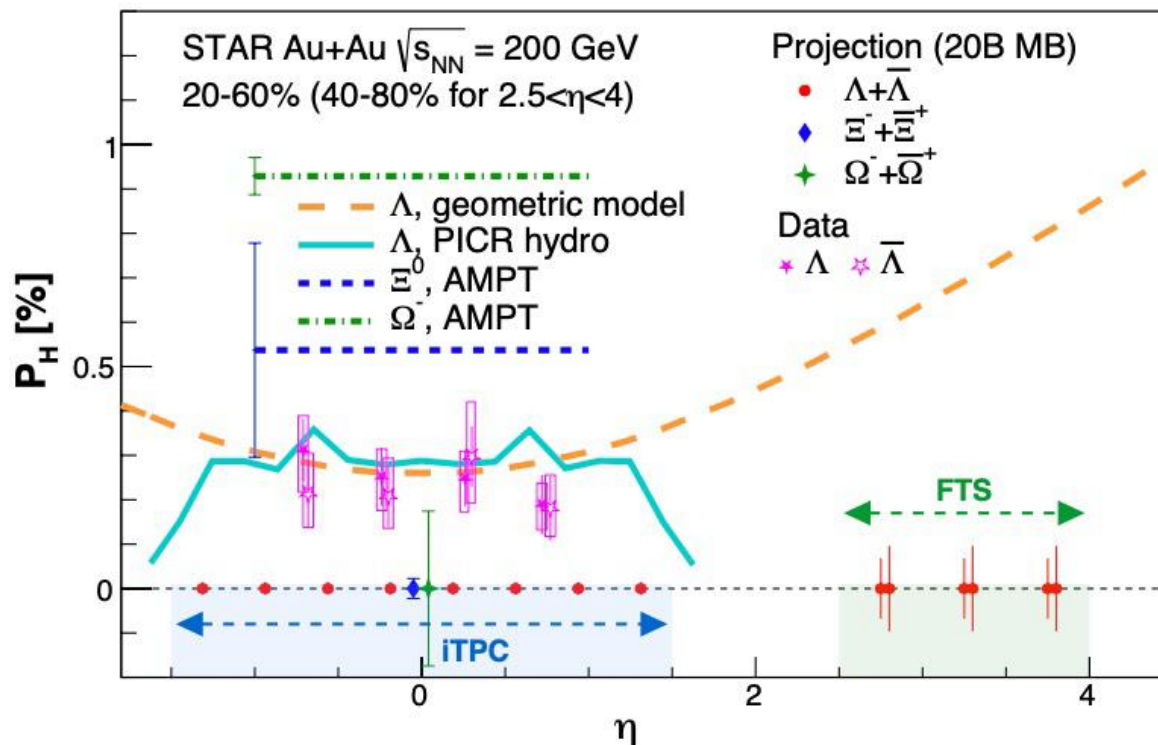
# Constrain the longitudinal structure of the initial state



$$r_n(\eta_a, \eta_b) = V_{n\Delta}(-\eta_a, \eta_b) / V_{n\Delta}(\eta_a, \eta_b) \quad \text{where } V_{n\Delta} \text{ is the Fourier coefficient calculated with pairs of particles in different rapidity ranges}$$

- $r_n$  is sensitive to different initial state inputs
  - 3D glasma model: weaker decorrelation, describes CMS  $r_2$ , but not  $r_3$
  - Wounded nucleon model: stronger decorrelation than seen in the data
- Precise measurement over a wide rapidity window will provide a stringent constraint

# Global vorticity transfer



- How is the global vorticity transferred to the fluid?
- How does the local thermal vorticity of the fluid get transferred to spin angular momentum?
- Rapidity dependence of  $\Lambda$  global polarization will probe the nature of the global vorticity transfer
  - Initial geometry and local thermal vorticity + hydro predict opposite trends

Forward-rapidity:  $2.5 < \eta < 4$

A+A

Beam:  
Full Energy AuAu

Physics Topics:

- Temperature dependence of viscosity through flow harmonics up to  $\eta \sim 4$
- Longitudinal decorrelation up to  $\eta \sim 4$
- Global Lambda Polarization  
→ strong rapidity dependence

p+p & p+A

Beam:  
508 GeV: p+p  
200 GeV: p+p and p+A

Physics Topics:

- Sivers asymmetries for hadrons, (tagged) jets, and di-jets
- Collins asymmetries at high  $x$  transversity → tensor charge
- GPD  $E_g$ : gluon spin-orbit correlations
- Gluon PDFs for nuclei
  - $R_{pA}$  for direct photons & DY
- Test of Saturation predictions through di-hadrons,  $\gamma$ -Jets

## Conclusion

- The *STAR* Forward Upgrade was **completed on time** and **on budget**, in spite of the pandemic
- The *STAR* Forward Upgrade has **operated very well** during the 2022 and '23 RHIC runs
- The *STAR* Forward Upgrade **enables** a wide range of **high-impact measurements** in polarized  $pp$  collisions, in polarized and unpolarized  $p+Au$  collisions, and in Au+Au collisions
- **Stay tuned!**