

# Longitudinal Spin Transfer of $\Lambda$ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ in Polarized Proton-Proton Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=200\text{GeV}$

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# Outline

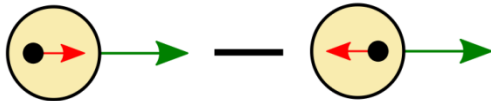
- Introduction and Motivation
- Data
- Existing  $D_{LL}$  Measurements
- $D_{LL}$  Uncertainty Estimates
- Summary

# Introduction and Motivation

- The quark spin contribution to the proton spin is small [1]
- Polarized fragmentation is not well understood [2]

## Helicity Distribution

$$\Delta q(x, Q^2) = q^+(x, Q^2) - q^-(x, Q^2)$$



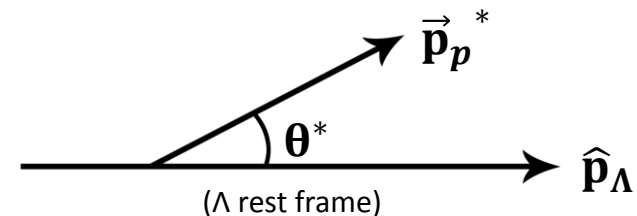
- The weak decay of the  $\Lambda$  is self-analyzing
- The weak decay channel,  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$ , can be reconstructed at RHIC hence  $\Lambda$  polarization can be measured
- $D_{LL}$  is expected to be sensitive to polarized fragmentation functions and polarized parton distribution functions

## Longitudinal Spin Transfer

$$D_{LL} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^+ X} - \sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^- X}}{\sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^+ X} + \sigma_{p^+ p \rightarrow \Lambda^- X}}$$

## Analysis Method

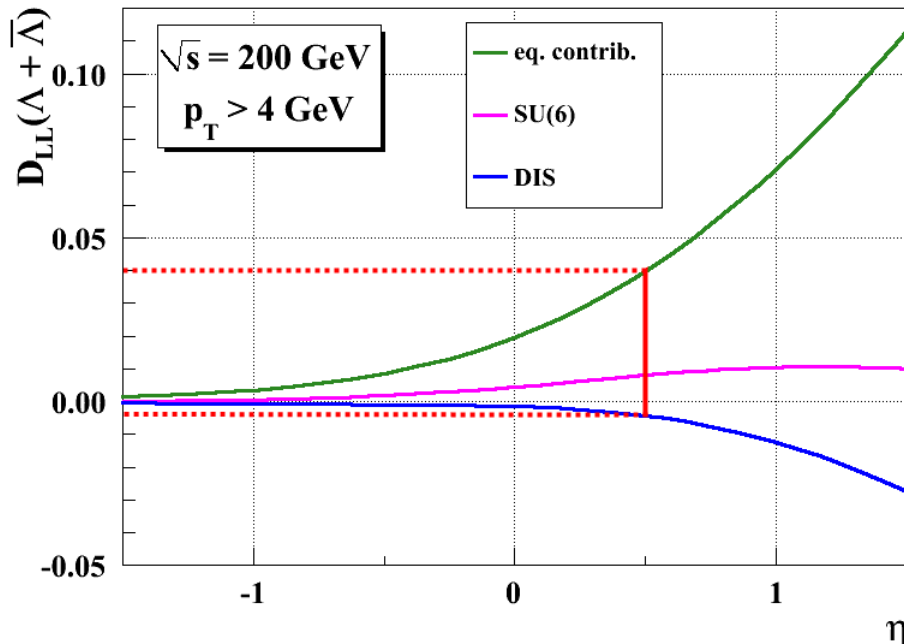
$$D_{LL} = \frac{1}{P_B \cdot \alpha_w \cdot \langle \cos(\theta^*) \rangle} \cdot \frac{N^+ - R \cdot N^-}{N^+ + R \cdot N^-}$$



[1] EMC, J. Ashman et al, Nucl. Phys. B 328 (1989) 1

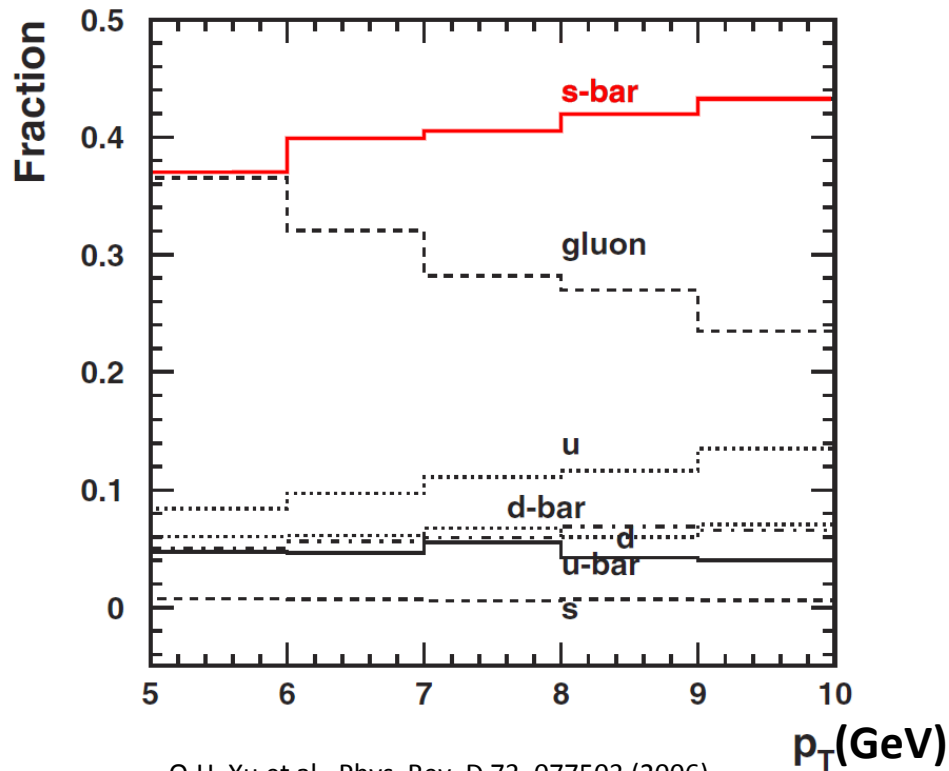
[2] e.g. Z.T. Liang and C. Boros, Phys.Rev.D57:4491-4494,1998

# Model Predictions



W. Vogelsang, M. Stratmann, D. de Florian, Private Communication

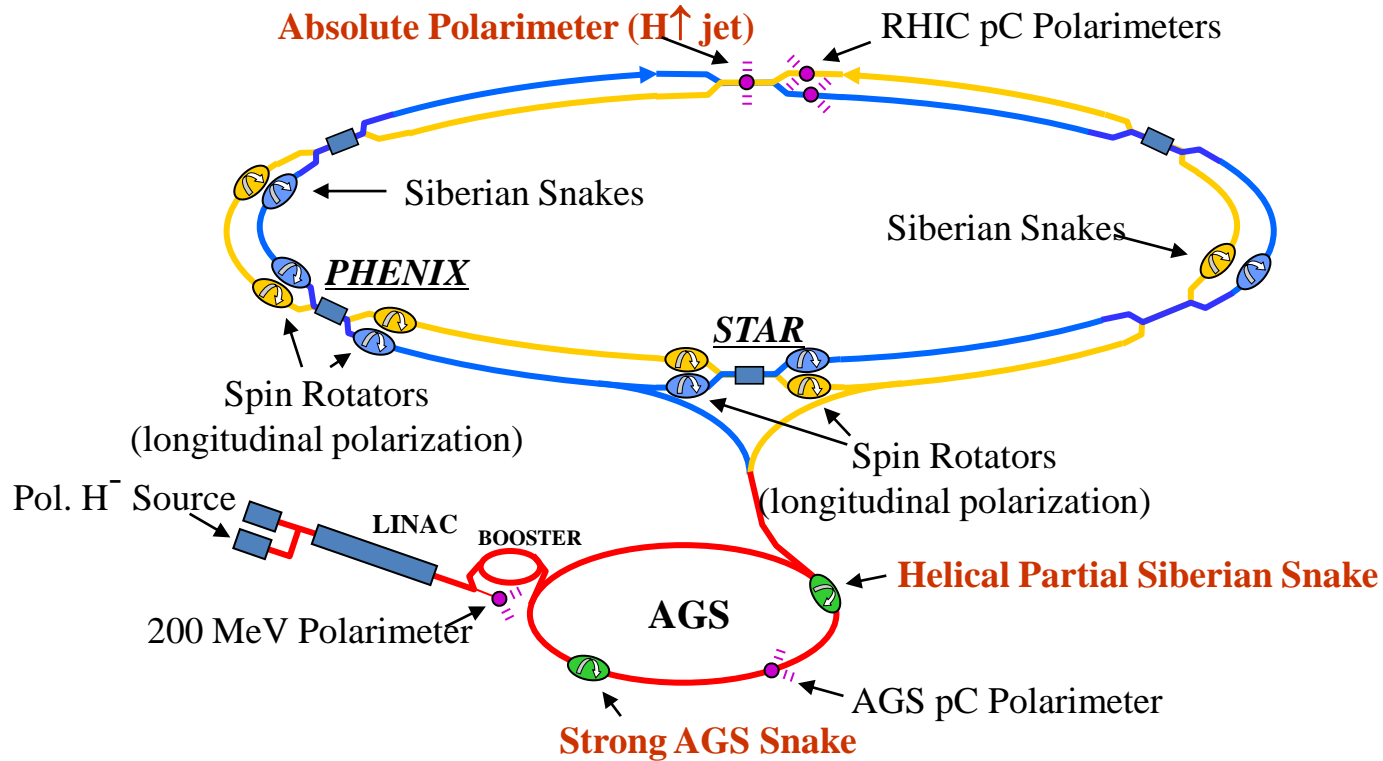
D. de Florian, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 81, 530 (1998)



Q.H. Xu et al., Phys. Rev. D 73, 077503 (2006)

- $D_{LL}(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})$  curves are calculated using different polarized quark fragmentation models
- $\bar{s}$  fragmentation is expected to dominate  $\bar{\Lambda}$  production at high  $p_T$

# Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC)



Year	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	$L_{\text{recorded}}$ (pb <sup>-1</sup> ) (long.)	Polarization (%) (blue/yellow)
2005	200	3.1	51/48
2006	200	8.5	53/53
2009	200	22	58/57

# Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC (STAR)

## Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

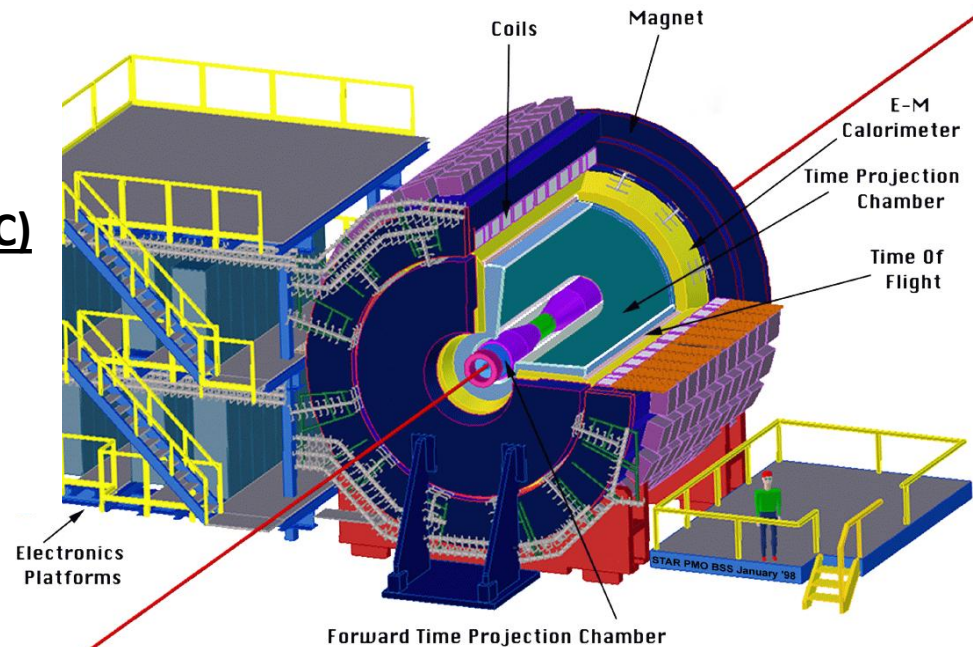
- $|\eta| < 1.4$
- Particle Identification via  $\left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)$
- Charged Particle Track Reconstruction

## Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter (BEMC)

- $|\eta| < 1.0$
- Jet Patch Trigger
- Jet Reconstruction

## Beam-Beam Counters (BBC)

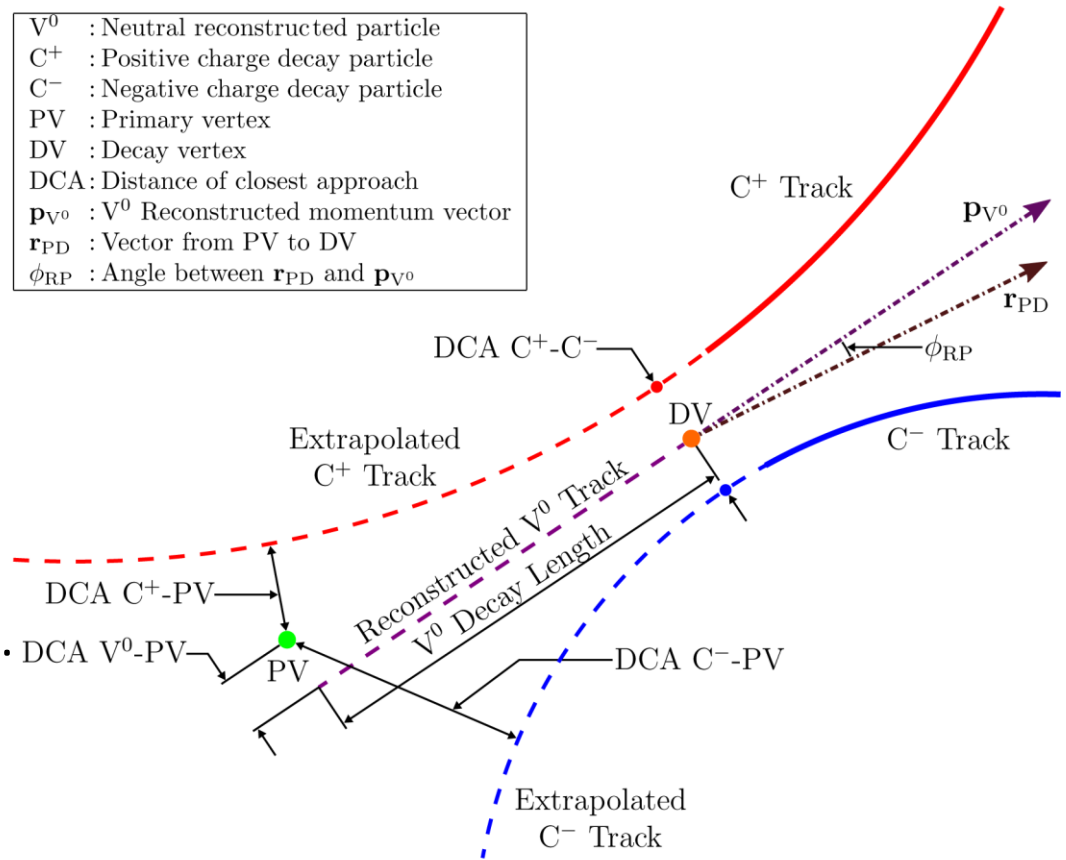
- $3.4 < |\eta| < 5.0$
- Relative Luminosity
- Local Polarimeter



# $V^0$ Reconstruction

- Relaxed selection cuts:
  - DCA  $C^+ - C^- < 1.5$  cm.
  - DCA  $V^0 - PV < 1.5$  cm.
  - DCA  $\pi - PV > 0.15$  cm.
  - DCA  $p - PV > 0.25$  cm.
  - $\Lambda$  Decay Length  $> 3.0$  cm.
  - $K_s^0$  Decay Length  $> 2.0$  cm.
  - $\phi_{RP} < 0.25$  rad.

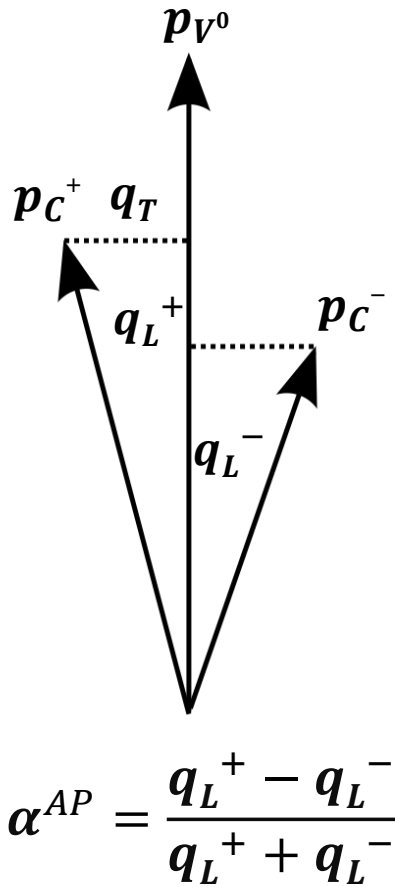
$V^0$	: Neutral reconstructed particle
$C^+$	: Positive charge decay particle
$C^-$	: Negative charge decay particle
PV	: Primary vertex
DV	: Decay vertex
DCA	: Distance of closest approach
$\mathbf{p}_{V^0}$	: $V^0$ Reconstructed momentum vector
$\mathbf{r}_{PD}$	: Vector from PV to DV
$\phi_{RP}$	: Angle between $\mathbf{r}_{PD}$ and $\mathbf{p}_{V^0}$



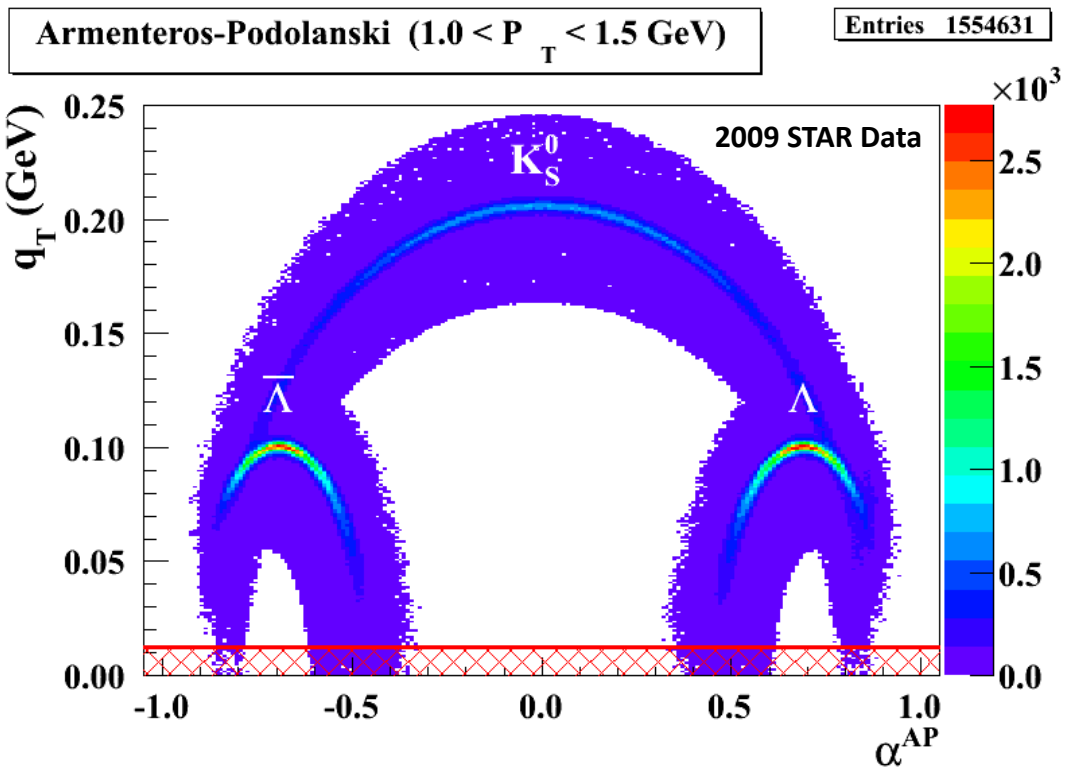
- Selection cuts are tuned per  $p_T$  range, further reducing the combinatorial background
- The min  $\Lambda$  decay length cut trends upward from 5cm to 13cm as  $p_T$  increases

# $\Lambda$ Identification & Background

- Armenteros-Podolanski relation allows identification of unstable neutral particle species



(JP1 Trigger, tuned)



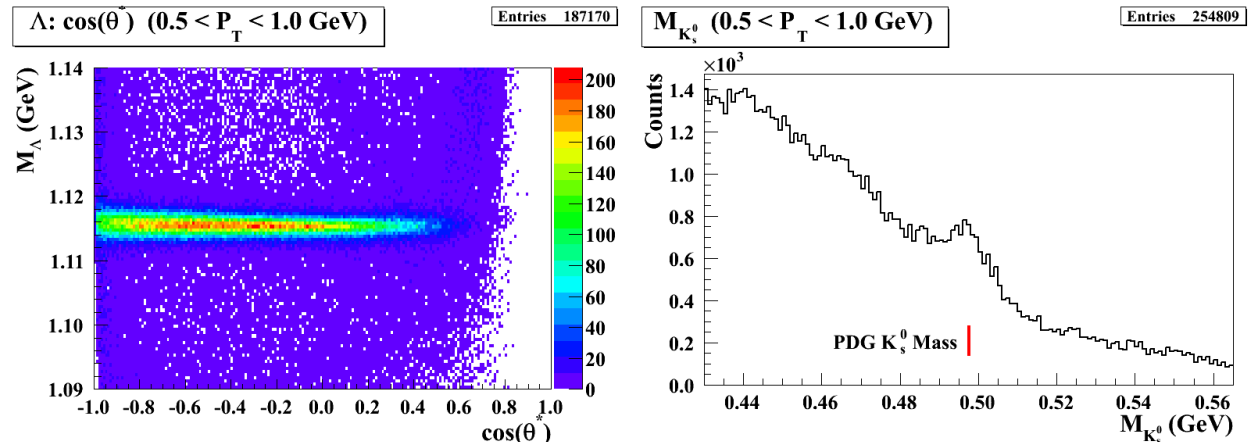
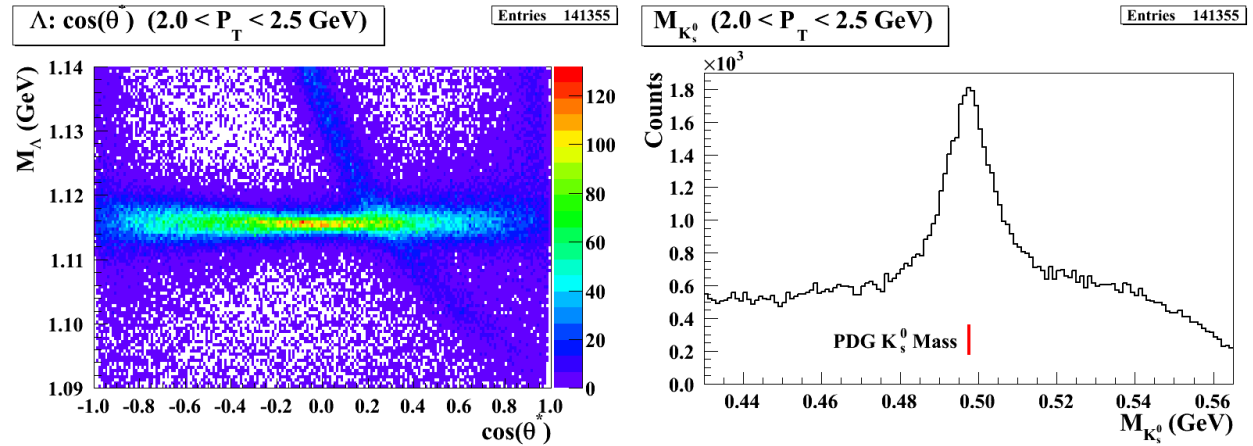
- A limit  $q_T > 12.5$  MeV is placed to reduce electron contamination



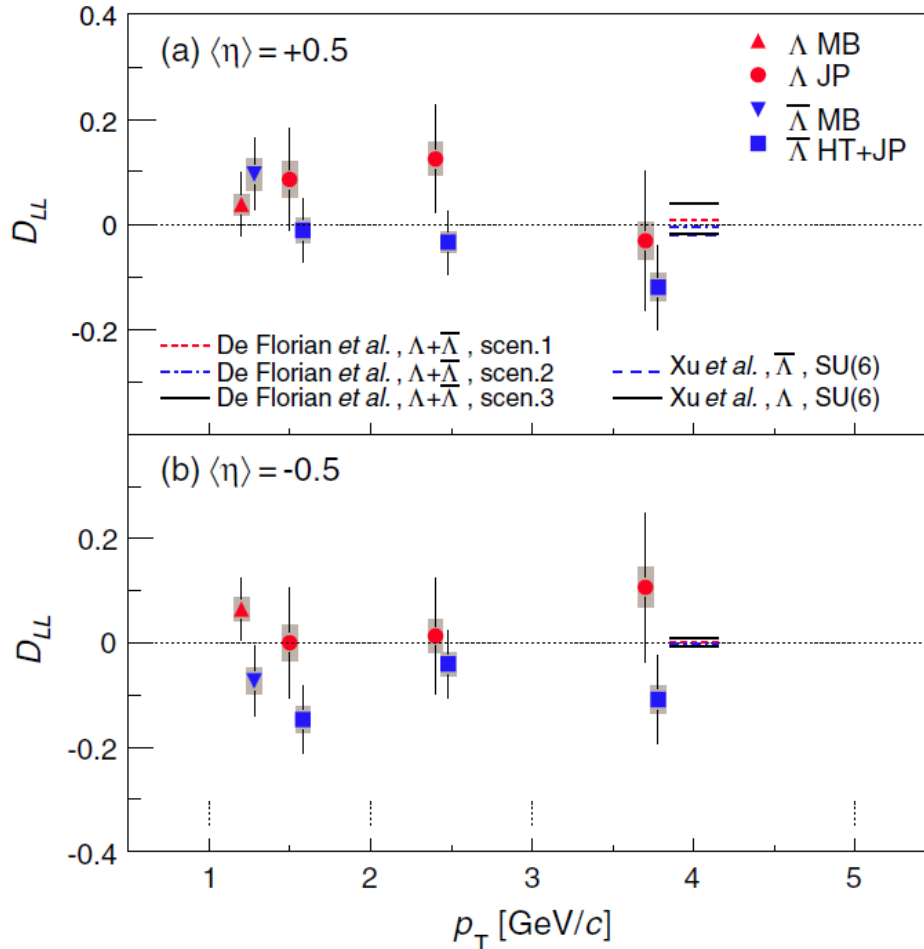
# $K_S^0$ Background

- A small sample of pions is misidentified as protons to form a  $\Lambda$  candidate
- $K_S^0$  are spin-zero particles which will dilute the  $\Lambda$  polarization
- $\Lambda$  candidates which also satisfy  $K_S^0$  conditions are rejected if they have ionization energy loss values closer to the expected  $K_S^0$  range

(L2JetHigh Trigger, tuned)



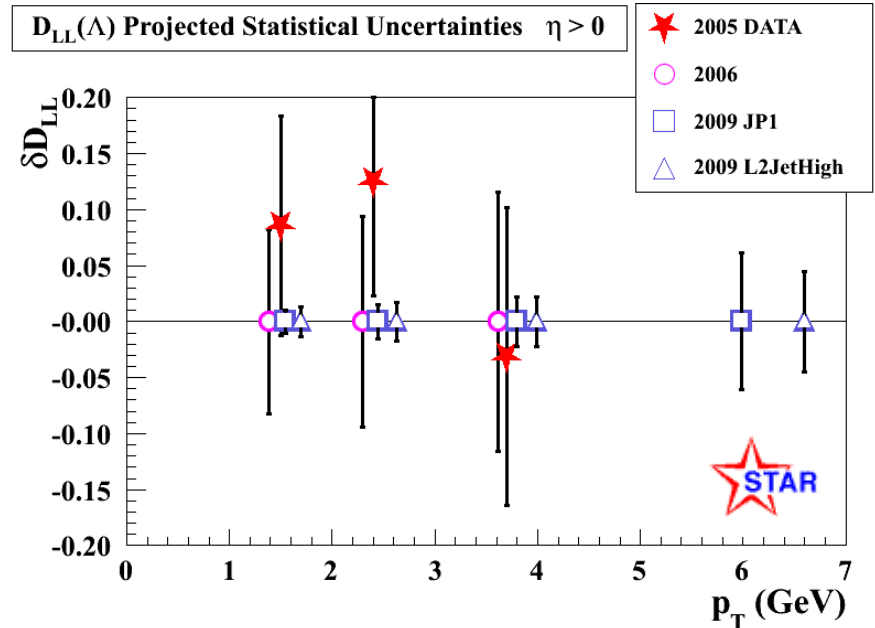
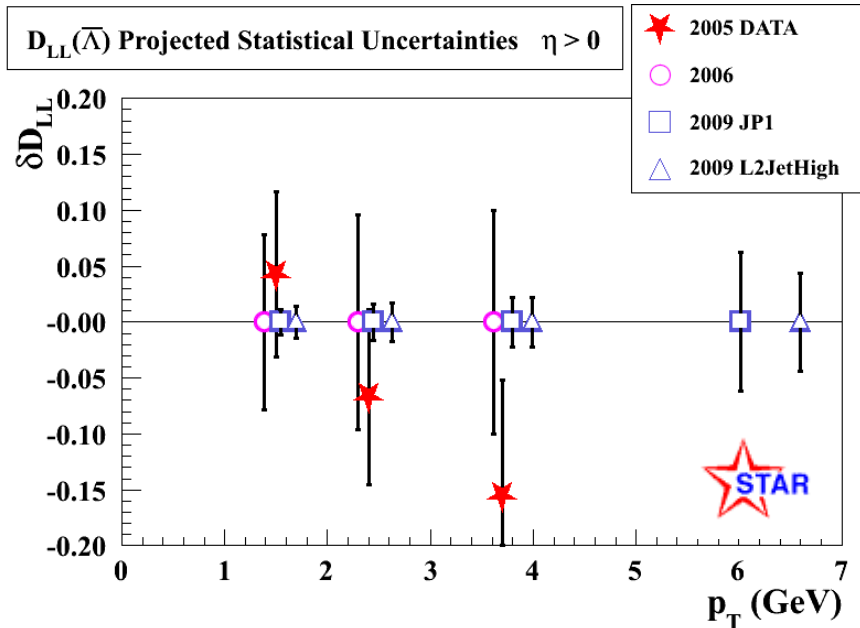
# Existing STAR $D_{LL}$ Measurement



- Data taken in 2005
- $1 < p_T < 5$  GeV
- Half of BEMC was operational
- Limited by statistics
- At  $\langle p_T \rangle = 3.7$  GeV and  $\langle \eta \rangle = 0.5$ 
  - $D_{LL}(\Lambda) = -0.03 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.04$
  - $D_{LL}(\bar{\Lambda}) = -0.12 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$
- For highest  $p_T$ , statistical uncertainties are comparable to the spread between the model predictions

B.I. Abelev et al. [STAR Collaboration] Phys.Rev.D80:111102,2009

# 2009 $D_{LL}$ Uncertainty Estimates



- 2006 shows similar precision as 2005
- 40x more  $\Lambda$ 's in run 2009 than in 2005
- 2009 improves on 2005 statistical uncertainties
- Additional sample of away side  $\Lambda$ 's with similar precision

# Summary

- The statistical uncertainty from 2005  $D_{LL}$  measurement is comparable to the model prediction spread at large  $p_T$
- 4x smaller statistical uncertainties for 2009
- $D_{LL}$  will extend in  $p_T$  up to  $\sim 6-7$  GeV for 2009
- Systematic uncertainties are being studied
- $K_s^0$  sample will be used for a null measurement
- Similar-sized sample of away side  $\Lambda$ 's will complement the near side  $D_{LL}$  analysis