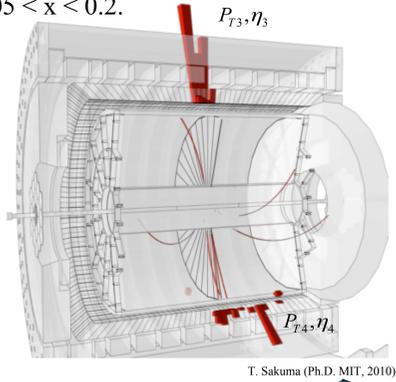


# Probing $\Delta g(x)$ through Di-Jet production in polarized $p+p$ collisions



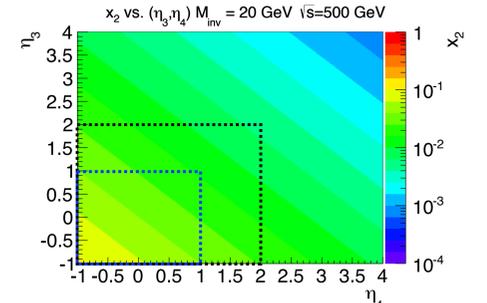
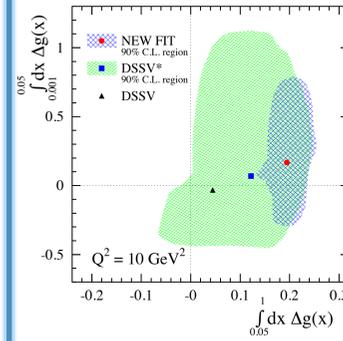
## Motivation for Di-Jets

- What contributes to the total spin of the proton is one of the unresolved problems in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD).
- RHIC is able to directly probe gluons; providing better constraints on the gluon's intrinsic spin contribution towards the proton spin.
- In contrast to inclusive jets, di-jets allow access to the initial-state partonic kinematics.
- Run 9 di-jet asymmetry at  $\sqrt{s}=200$  GeV showed statistically significant non-zero result for the gluon polarization for  $0.05 < x < 0.2$ .



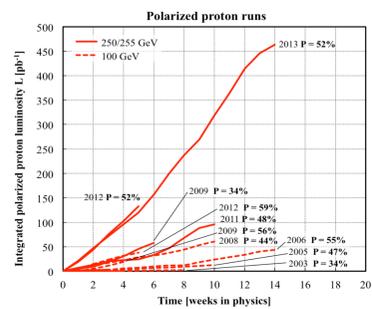
## Forward Di-Jet production

- Low  $x$  region can be accessed by di-jet production in forward  $\eta$  at high  $\sqrt{s}$  collisions.
- Low- $x$  coverage ( $x_2$ ) shown as a color shade for di-jet (2-2) final states showing  $\eta_3$  vs.  $\eta_4$  for the invariant mass value of  $M=20$  GeV. Blue line is for published (inclusive jet) RHIC results, black line is RHIC's current measurement region.

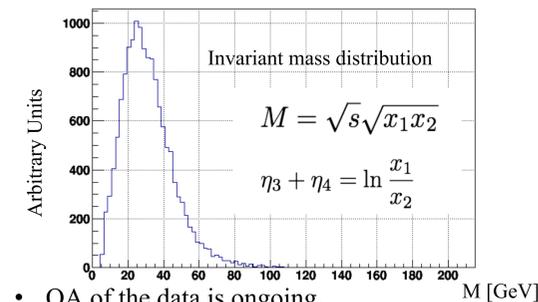
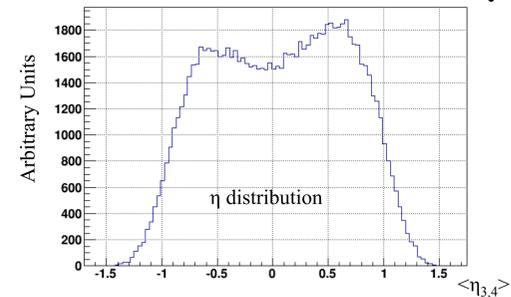


- $x_1 / x_2$  range for the current STAR acceptance region in  $\eta$  of  $-1 < \eta < 2$ .

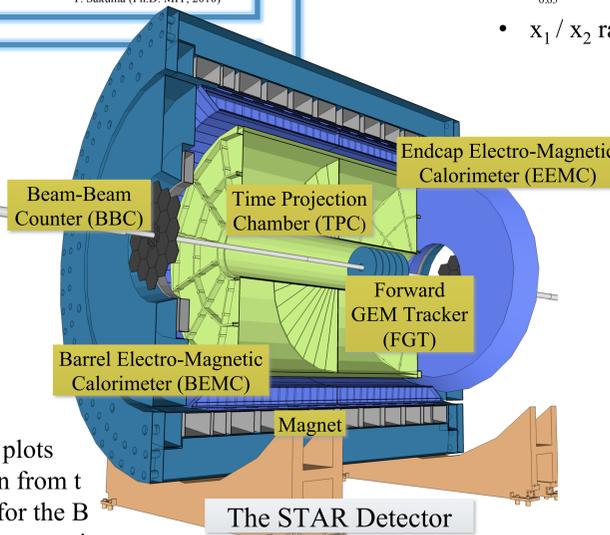
## Analysis Status Run 13



- Over the years the luminosity has increased.
- For 2013:  $\sim 450$  pb<sup>-1</sup> delivered
- Approximately half the data for run 13 has been produced.

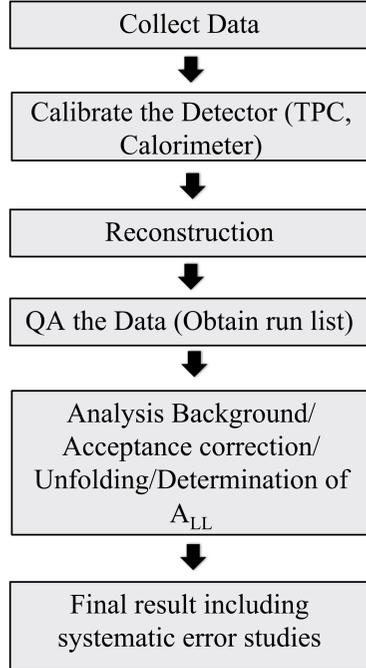


- QA of the data is ongoing.
- Detector calibration is in progress.
- Eta distribution is asymmetric due to a larger forward coverage from the EndCap. Most of the statistics are between  $-1 < \eta < 1$ , but the EndCap ( $1.2 < \eta < 2$ ) should have enough statistics for a complete analysis.
- Invariant mass distribution is as expected, with a peak below 40 GeV.

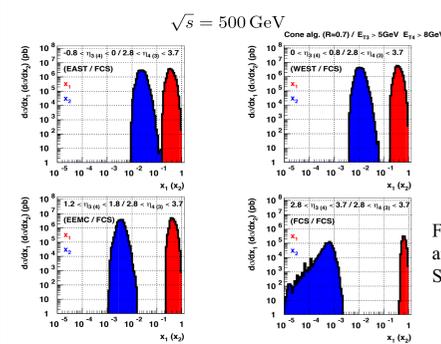


- The dijet distribution plots represents a single run from the 2013 data sample for the BEMC & EEMC coverage region.

### Analysis Flowchart

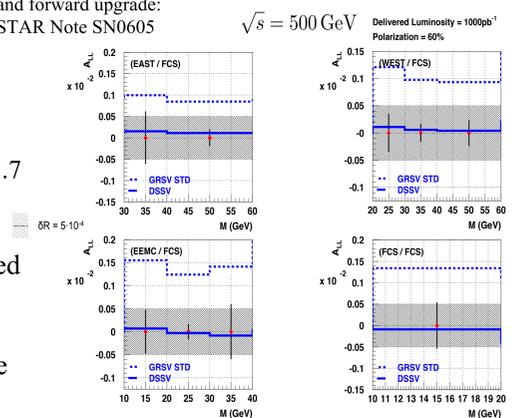


- $A_{LL}$  (NLO) for the current STAR acceptance region in  $\eta$  of  $-1 < \eta < 2$  together with projected statistical and systematic uncertainties.
- The statistical and also the systematic uncertainties are much smaller compared to the separation between DSSV and GRSV-STD.
- The forward upgrade would require a new Forward Calorimeter System (FCS) providing nominal acceptance of  $2.5 < \eta < 4$ .



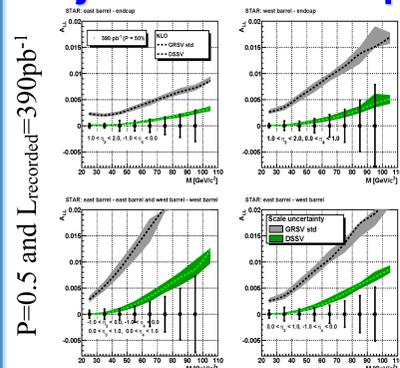
- $x_1 / x_2$  range for the forward STAR acceptance region in different  $\eta$  combinations (Fiducial volume  $\eta$  ranges):
  - East Barrel ( $-0.8 < \eta < 0$ ) - FCS ( $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$ )
  - West Barrel ( $0 < \eta < 0.8$ ) - FCS ( $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$ )
  - Endcap ( $1.2 < \eta < 1.8$ ) - FCS ( $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$ )
  - FCS ( $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$ ) - FCS ( $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$ )

For more info on the FCS and forward upgrade: STAR Note SN0605



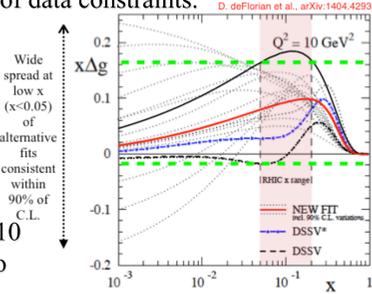
- $A_{LL}$  (NLO) for the forward STAR acceptance region in  $\eta$  of  $2.8 < \eta < 3.7$  together with projected statistical and systematic uncertainties.
- The systematic uncertainty assumed to be driven by the relative luminosity uncertainty of  $\delta R = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$  is dominating over the size of the statistical uncertainties.

## Projections and Impact



- For runs 12 & 13,  $\sim 390$  pb<sup>-1</sup> data were collected  $\sqrt{s} = 510$  GeV in order to extend the RHIC measurement range to lower values of Bjorken- $x$ ; this will help constrain the gluon's contribution to the proton spin for  $x < 0.05$ .

- Latest perturbative QCD (DSSV 2014) fit, which includes the RHIC 2009 data extracts a non-zero gluon polarization contribution to the total proton spin. For the  $x < 0.05$  region, the uncertainties remain large due to lack of data constraints.



## Summary

- Run 9 Di-jet results will allow one to constrain the shape of  $\Delta g$ , run 13 will extend these results to smaller  $x$ -values.
- With increased statistics from runs 12 & 13 at  $\sqrt{s} = 510$  GeV, will help determine the value of  $\Delta g$  at lower Bjorken- $x$ .
- Forward di-jet production in combination with measurements of the current STAR acceptance region would allow one to probe spin phenomena of gluons well below the currently accessible region of  $0.05 < x < 0.2$ . Such results are 'badly needed' as argued in the recently released new global analysis by the DSSV group.