### NEW RESULTS FROM THE RHIC-SPIN PROGRAM

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CIPANP 2022 – Lake Buena Vista, FL

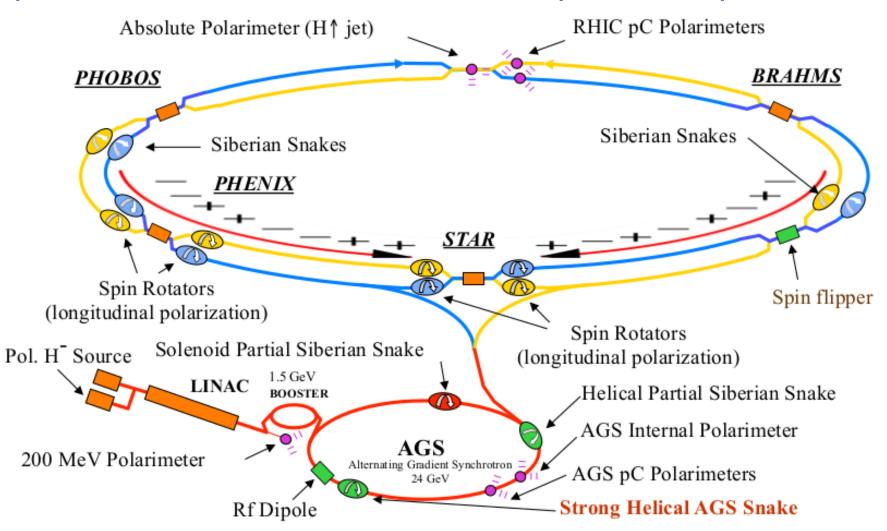


Office of Science

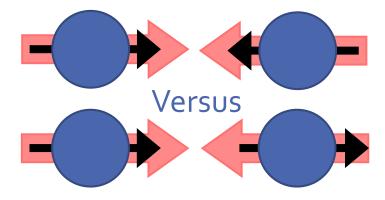


### Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC)

Only collider in the world able to run polarized proton beams

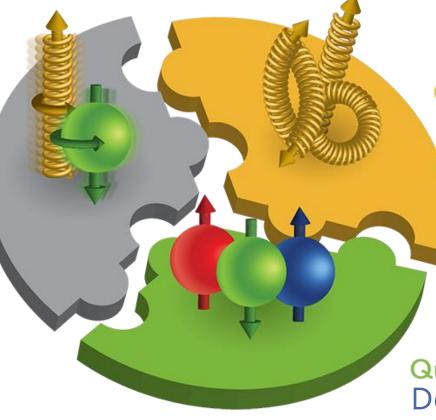


### Longitudinally Polarized Measurements



#### The Proton Spin Puzzle

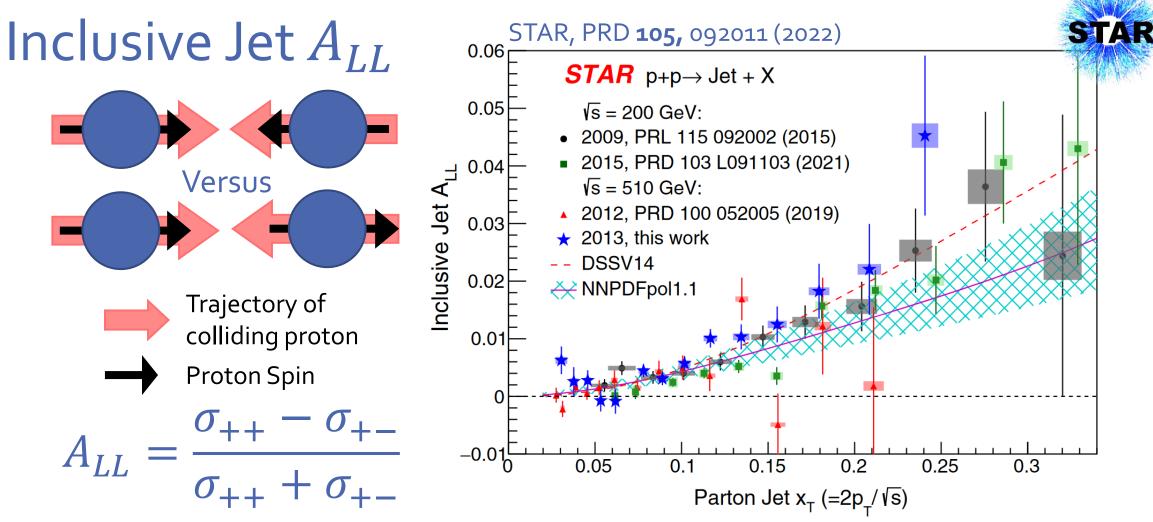
Quark and gluon internal motion



#### **Gluon spin**

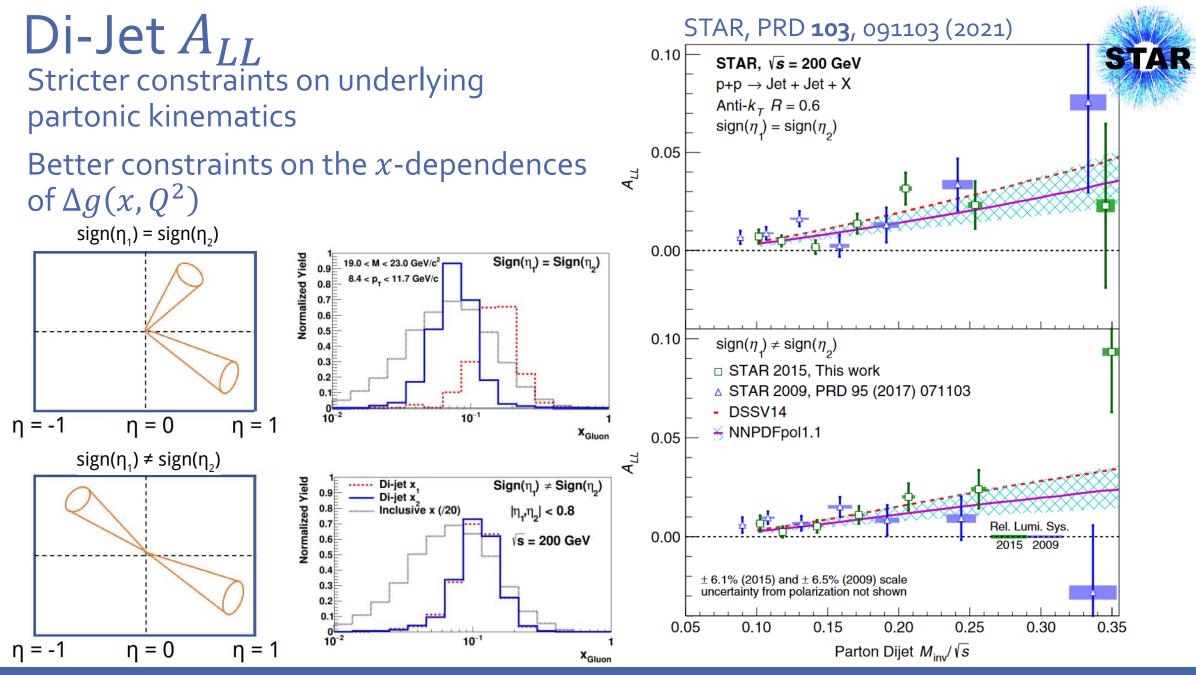
Relatively unconstrained Proton-proton collisions are sensitive to gluon dynamics at leading order

Quark spin Does not account for the full spin of the proton



The jet  $A_{LL}$  is sensitive to the gluon polarization at leading order, dominating processes at RHIC gg and qg scattering

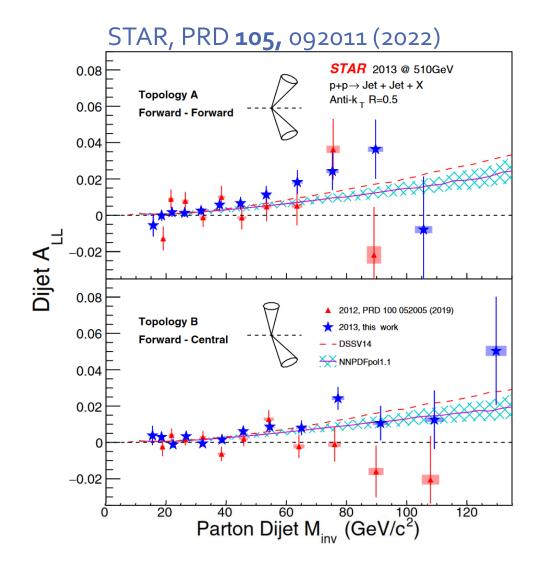
• Higher collision energy  $\rightarrow$  access to lower x



9/1/2022

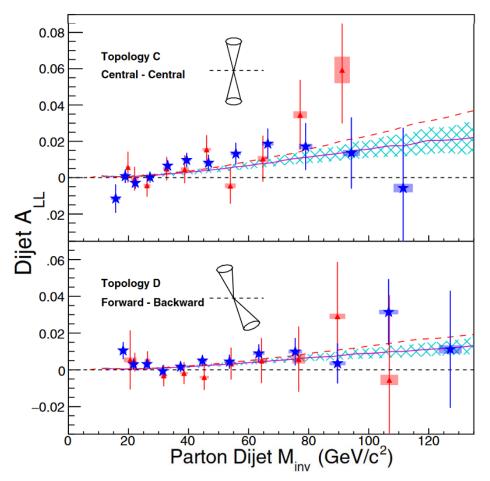
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### Di-Jet A<sub>LL</sub>



#### $\sqrt{s} = 510 \text{ GeV } pp \text{ data from 2013}$

- High statistics → finer binning in jet topologies
- Higher collision energy  $\rightarrow$  access to lower x, down to  $x \sim 10^{-2}$



### Direct Photon A<sub>LL</sub>

Photons that come *directly* from the hard interaction

- Only sensitive to initial state effects, no effects from hadronization
- Production dominated by quark-gluon Compton scattering
- Isolation cut reduces the contribution of fragmentation and Bremsstrahlung photons

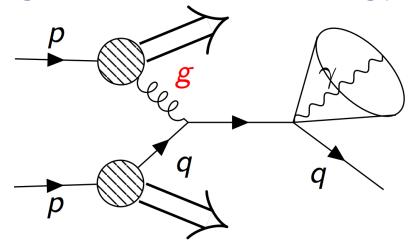
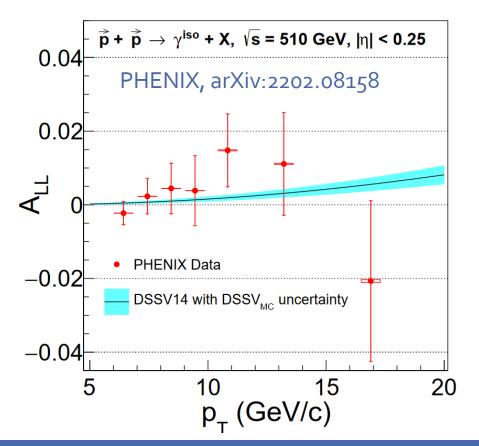


Figure from Zhongling Ji, DIS 2021

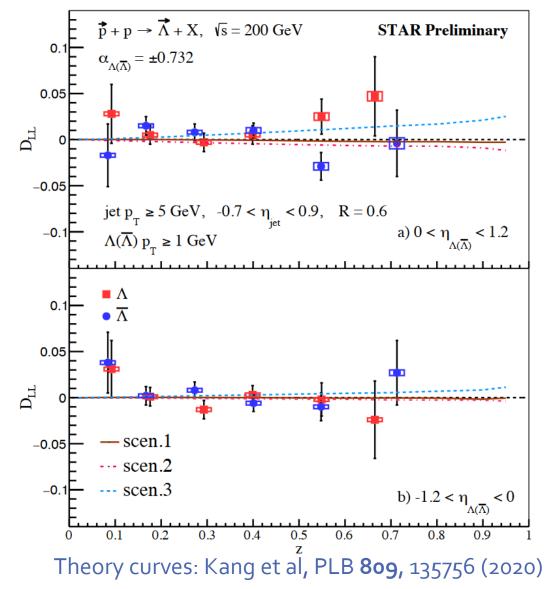


First published direct photon A<sub>LL</sub> result

Cleanly sensitive to gluon dynamics, will help constrain  $\Delta g$  for 0.02 < x < 0.08



### Hyperon Longitudinal Spin Transfer A spin $\theta^*$



 $\vec{p} + p \rightarrow \vec{\Lambda} + X$ 

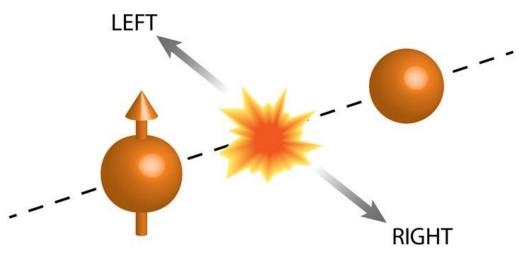
 $\Lambda$  rest frame

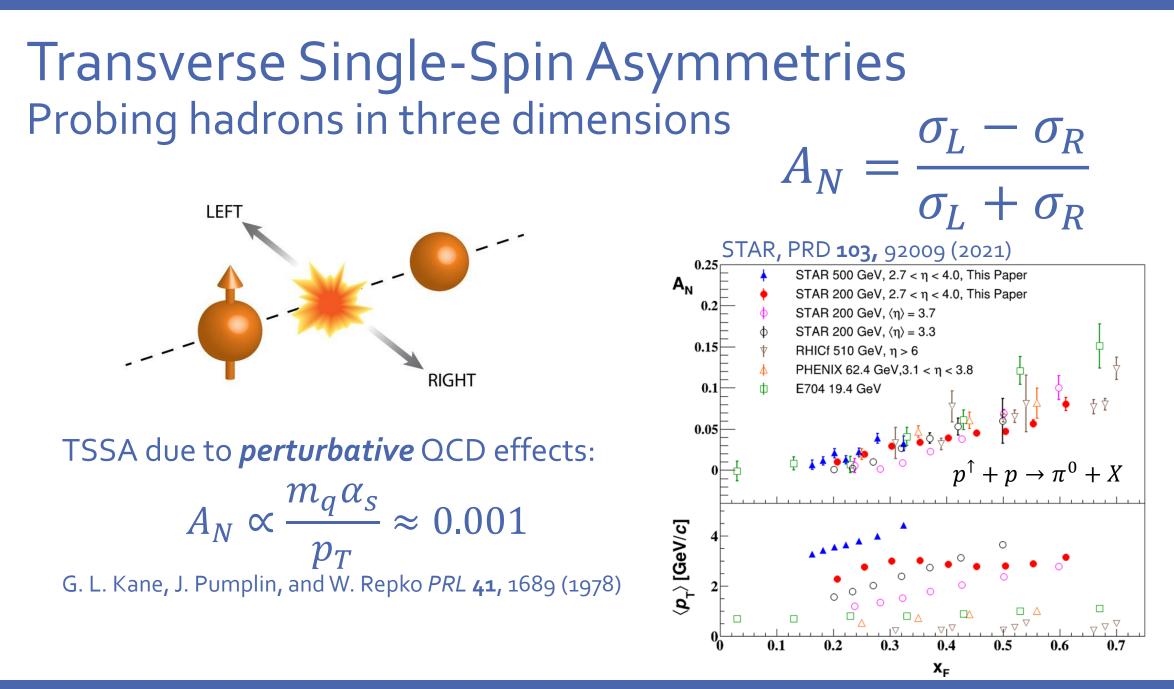
YiYu, DIS 2022

$$D_{LL}^{\Lambda} = \frac{\sigma(p^+p \to \Lambda^+ X) - \sigma(p^+p \to \Lambda^- X)}{\sigma(p^+p \to \Lambda^+ X) + \sigma(p^+p \to \Lambda^- X)}$$

- Direct probe of polarized fragmentation function
- Sensitive to strange quark's contribution to the proton's spin
- First measurement of  $D_{LL}^{\Lambda}$  as a function of  $z = \frac{p_{\Lambda} \cdot p_{jet}}{|p_{iet}|^2}$ 
  - Most precise measurement of  $D_{LL}^{\Lambda}$  to date

### Transversely Polarized Measurements



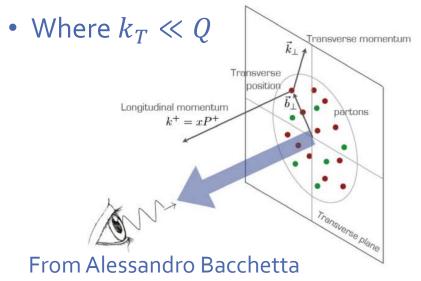


#### Nonperturbative Spin-Momentum Correlations

Large spin-momentum correlation that can't be explained by the perturbative part of hadronic scattering→ must be nonperturbative dynamics

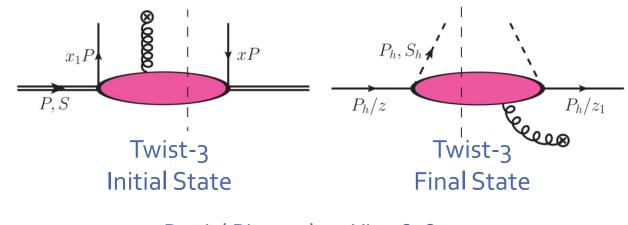
#### Transverse Momentum Dependent (TMD) Functions

• Two scale process: explicit dependence on nonperturbative parton transverse momentum,  $k_T$ 

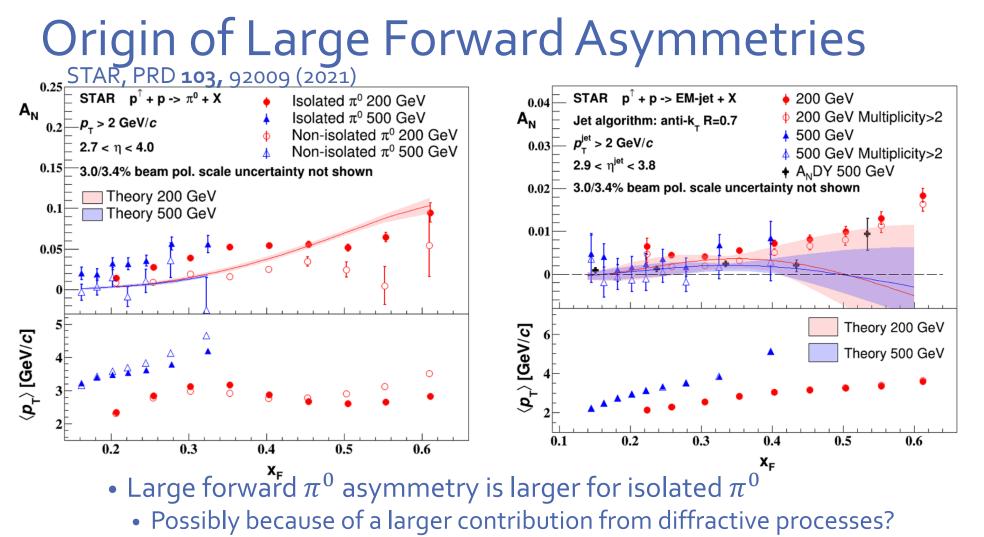


#### **Twist-3 Collinear Correlation Functions**

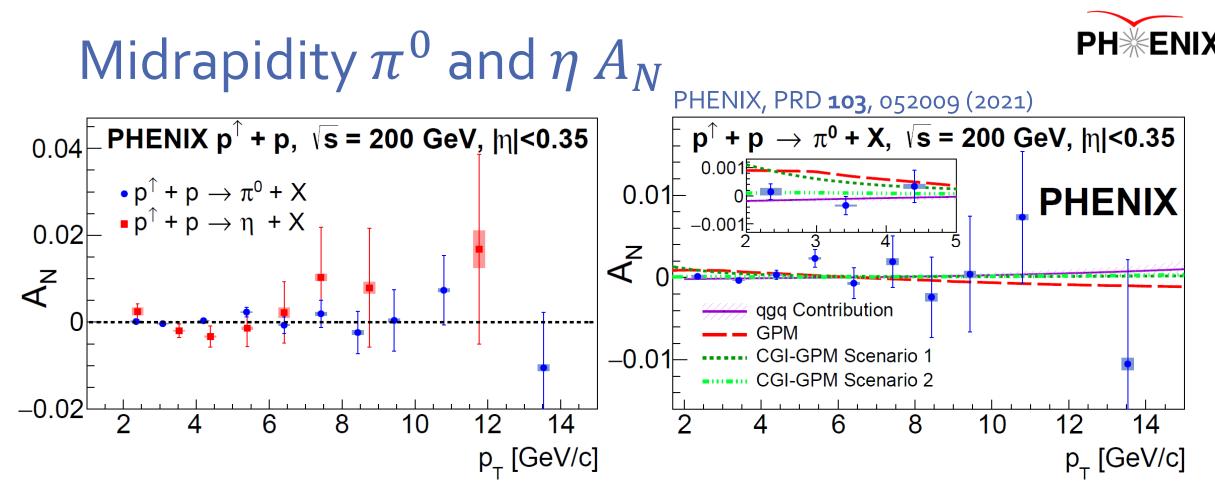
- Quantum interference between scattering off of one parton versus scattering off of two partons at the same *x*
- Measurements only need to be sensitive to a single, hard scale



Daniel Pitonyak, arXiv:1608.05353



- Non-isolated  $\pi^0 s \rightarrow part$  of a jet which has fragmented from a parton
- Small *A<sub>N</sub>* for EM-jets, smaller for Multiplicity > 2
- Weak dependence on center of mass energy

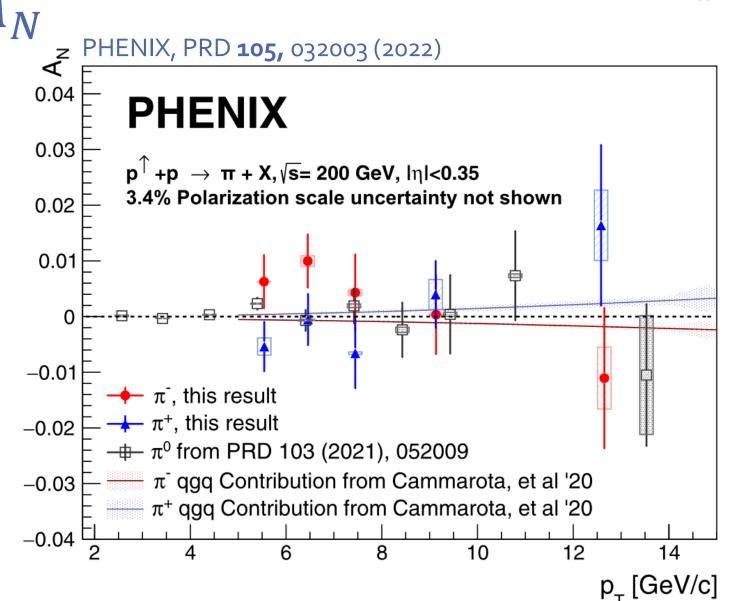


- Factor of three increase in precision compared to previously published results and higher reach in  $p_{\rm T}$
- Sensitive to both initial and final state effects, sensitive to gluon spinmomentum correlations at leading order



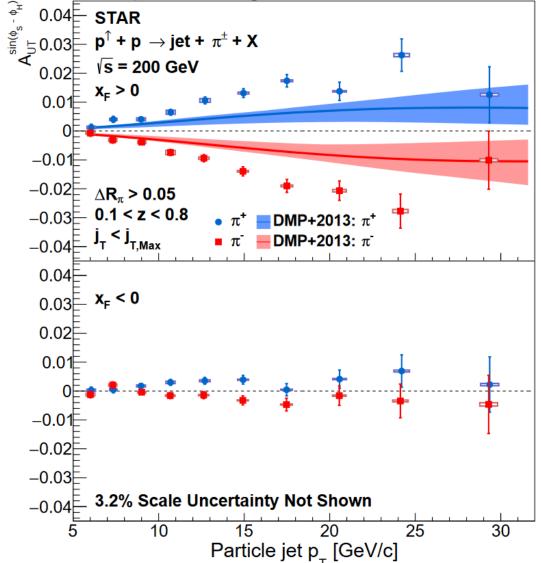
### Charged Pion A<sub>N</sub>

- First results of midrapidity charged pion A<sub>N</sub> from PHENIX
- $\pi^{\pm} A_N$  consistent with zero and with the  $\pi^0$  asymmetry
- Some indication that  $\pi^{\pm}$ might behave differently (potential flavor dependence)



### Collins Asymmetry with $\pi^{\pm}$ in Jets

#### STAR, arXiv:2205.11800



See talk by Kevin Adkins QCD-PDF Joint Session Friday 9/1

Spin-dependent modulation of hadrons in jets

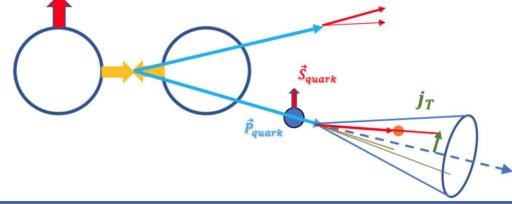
 $\vec{p}_{\pi}$ 

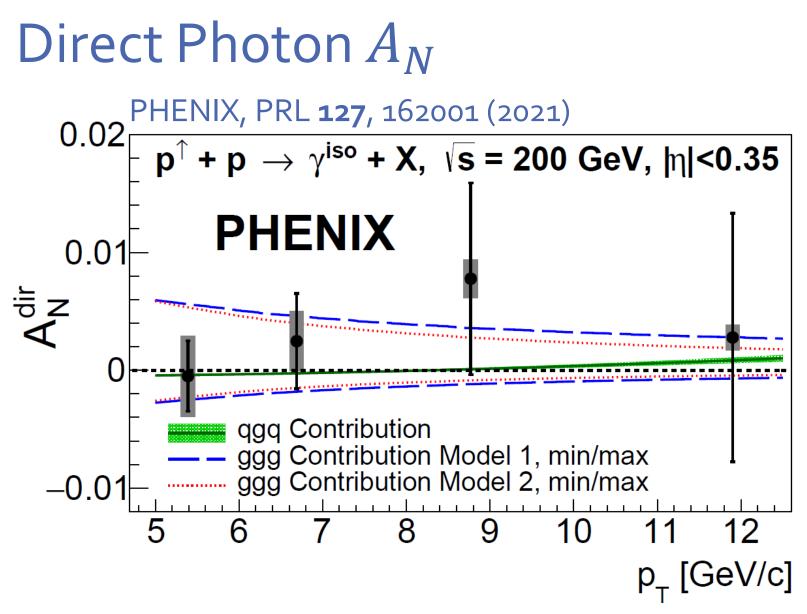
 $p_{\text{beam}}$ 

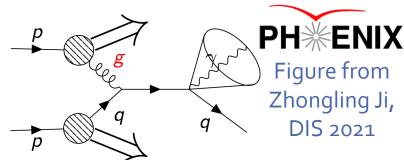
P jet

**Transversity Function** – Collinear PDF for the transversely polarized proton

**Collins function** -TMD Fragmentation Function Correlation between quark transverse spin and unpolarized hadron relative transverse momentum







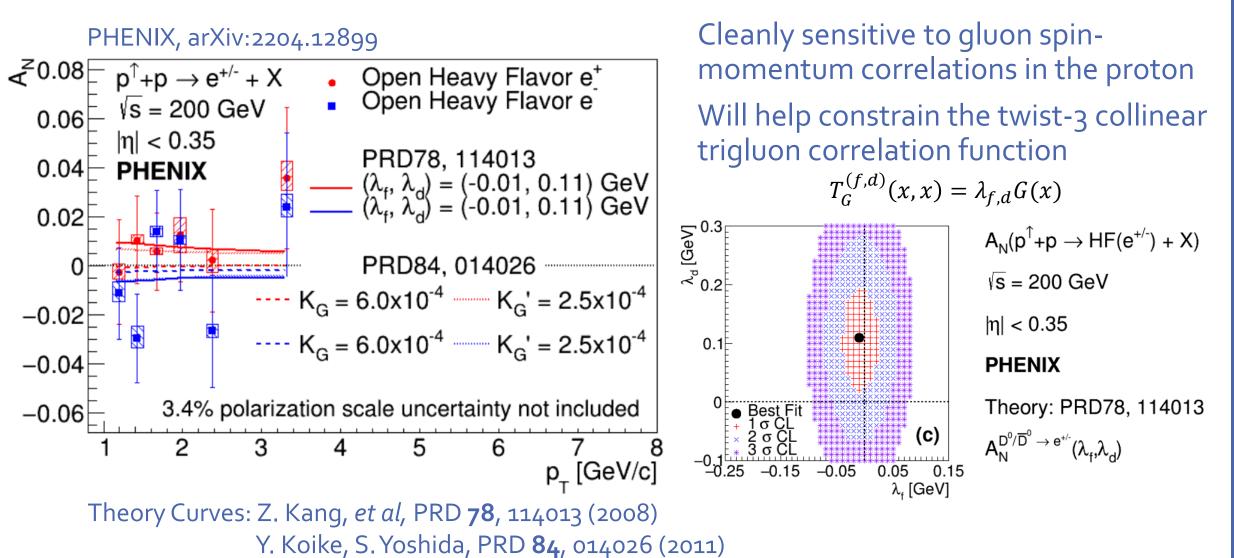
Measured for the first time at RHIC

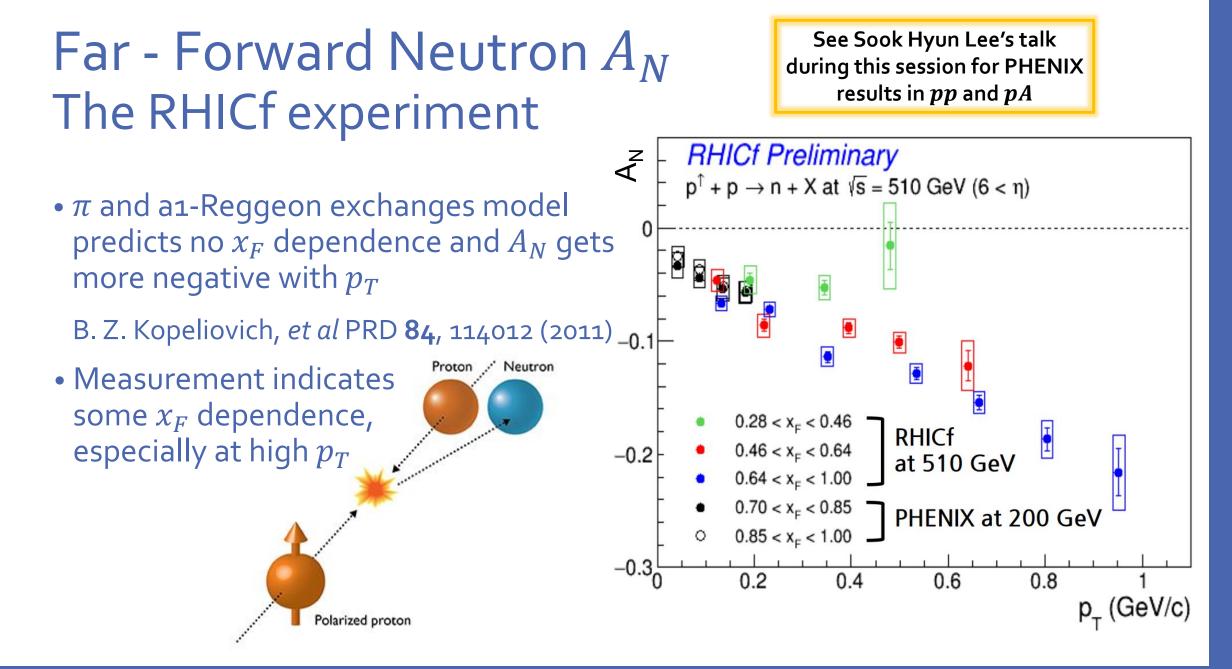
Consistent with zero to within ~2%

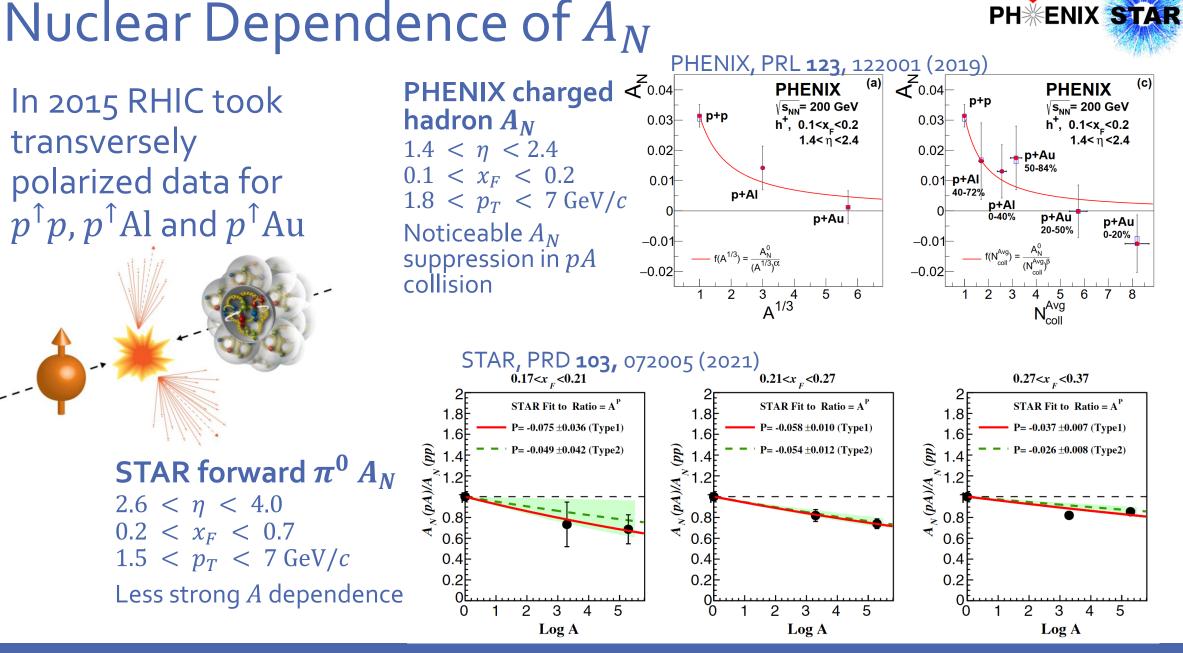
This result will also help constrain the twist-3 collinear trigluon function

#### Open Heavy Flavor A<sub>N</sub>







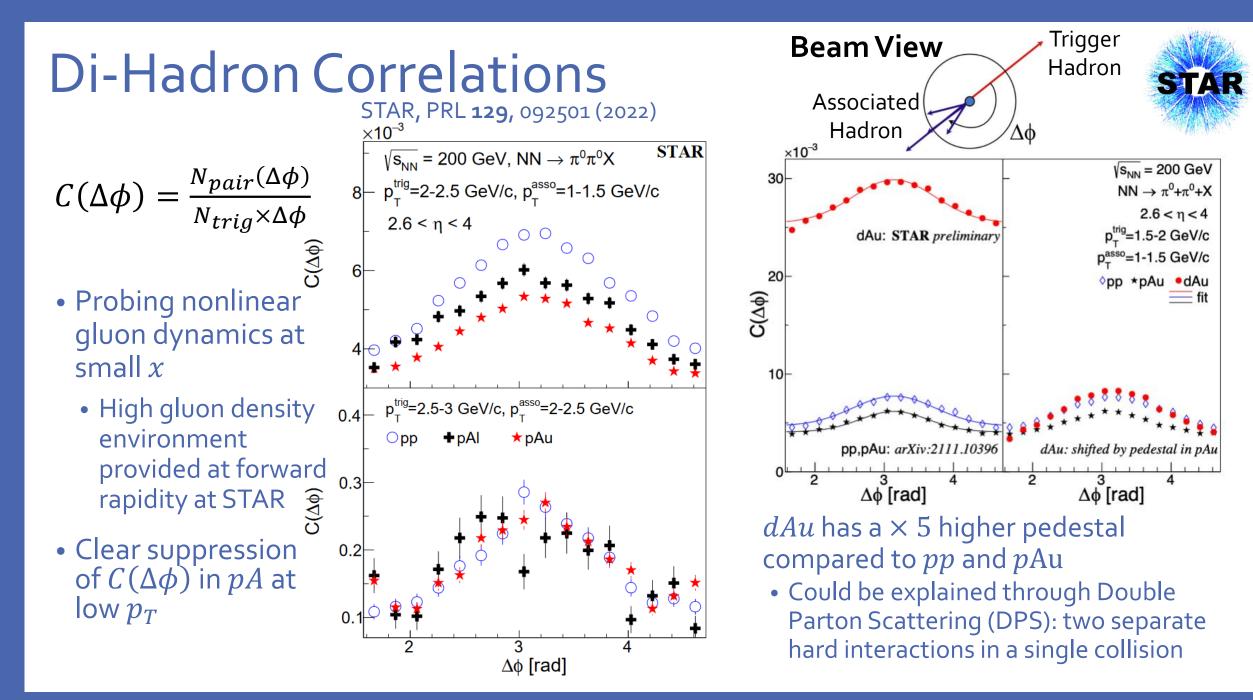


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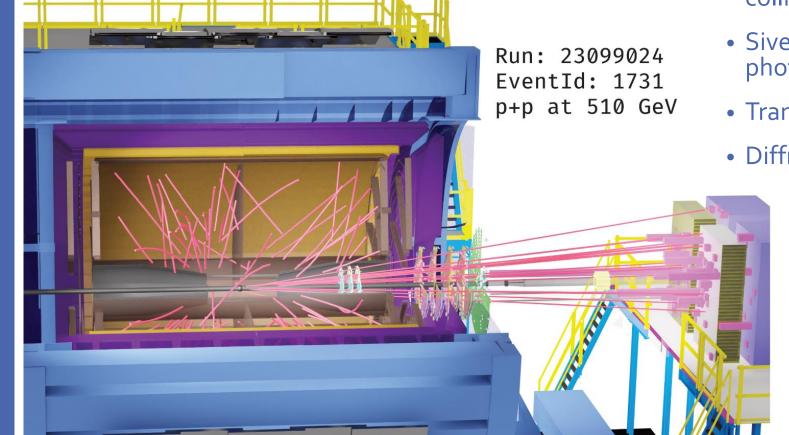
(c)

p+Au



# Future Measurements with the RHIC Spin-Program

### STAR Forward Upgrade



#### STAR Beam Use Request for Run-23-25

#### Installed in time for Run 2022

#### Forward Rapidity 2. 5 $< \eta < 4$



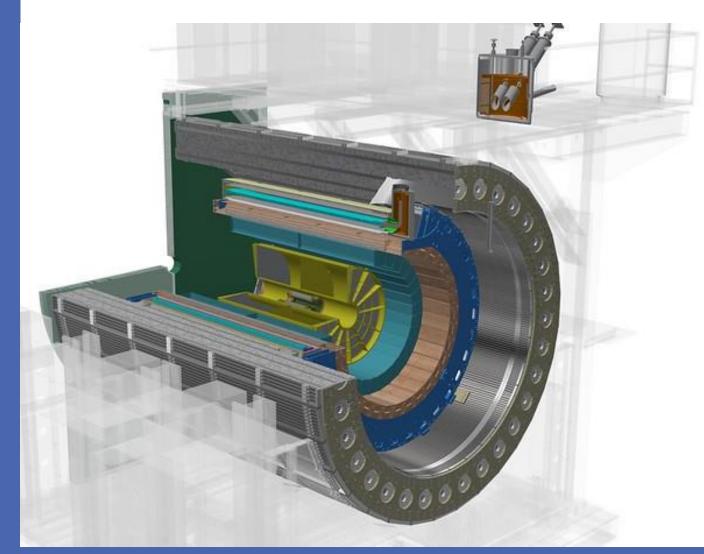
- Access to highly asymmetric partonic collisions: high-*x* quark and low-*x* gluon
- Sivers function through tagged jets, direct photon
- Transversity at high *x* + Collins and IFF
- Diffractive Process

#### Midrapidity $-1.5 < \eta < 1.5$

- Improved statistical precision and the extended acceptance with iTPC
- Sivers with W/Z and di-jet
- Transversity + Collins/IFF
- Unpolarized *W*/*Z* cross section

#### sPHENIX





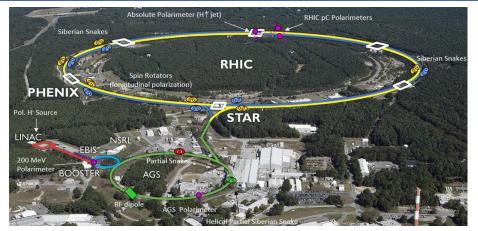
Currently being installed, going to start taking data in 2023

The sPHENIX barrel will be able to measure jets, heavy flavor, direct photons to probe

- Sivers effect with  $\gamma$ -jet, di-jet
- Transversity with Collins and IFF through *h* in jet and di-hadron
- Trigluon correlation function with direct photons and heavy flavor
- Hadron  $A_N$  in pp vs pA

#### **Summary**

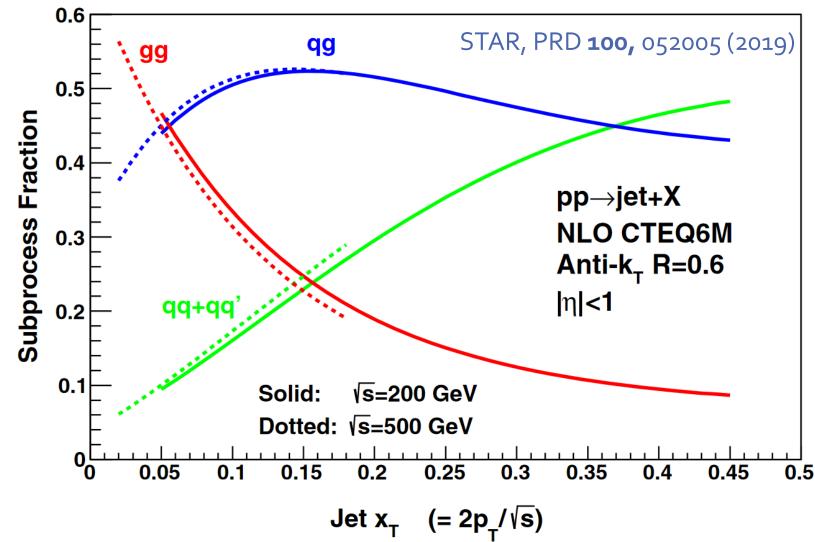
#### RHIC has played a critical role in expanding our knowledge of the internal structure of the proton



- Spin structure of proton through longitudinally polarized collisions
  - Constraints on the polarized gluon distribution
- Transversely polarized collisions probe the 3D structure of the proton
  - Twist-3 gluon dynamics with direct photons and heavy flavor
  - Transversity through Collins asymmetry
- Ongoing upgrades will provide unique physics opportunities into:
  - Understanding the origin of large forward  $A_N$
  - Testing TMD evolution
  - Understanding the nature of initial-state and hadronization effects in *pA* collisions

Back Up

#### Partonic Fractional Contributions to Central Jets at STAR

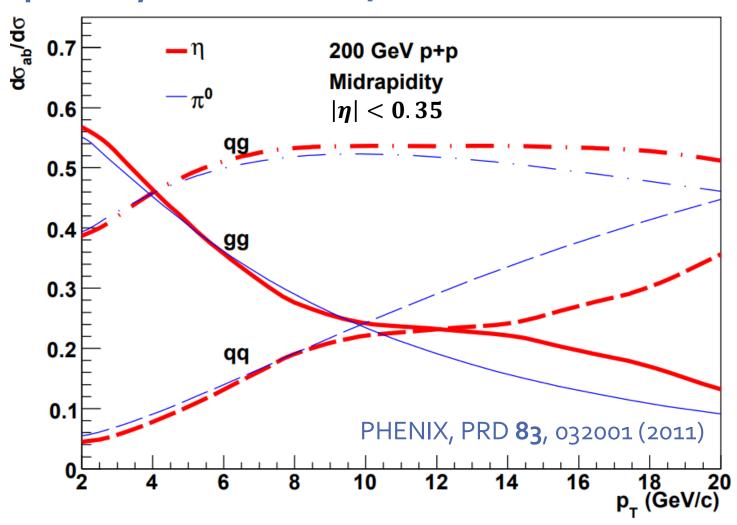




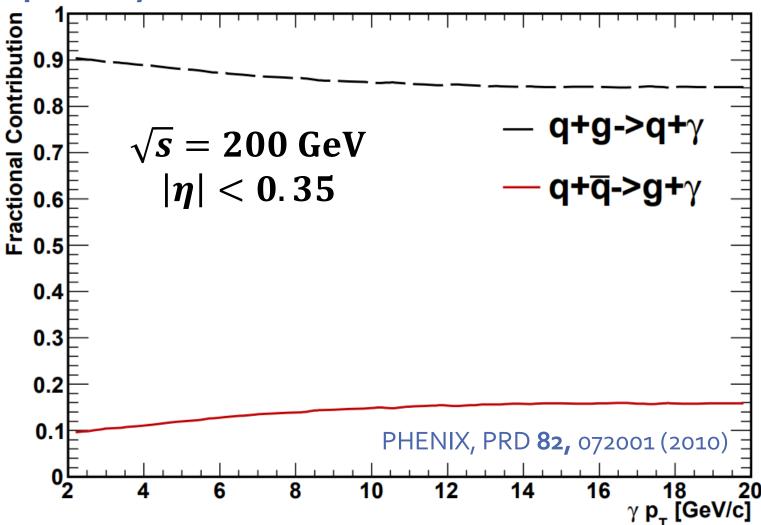
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## Partonic Fractional Contributions to Midrapidity $\pi^0$ and $\eta$ Mesons at PHENIX

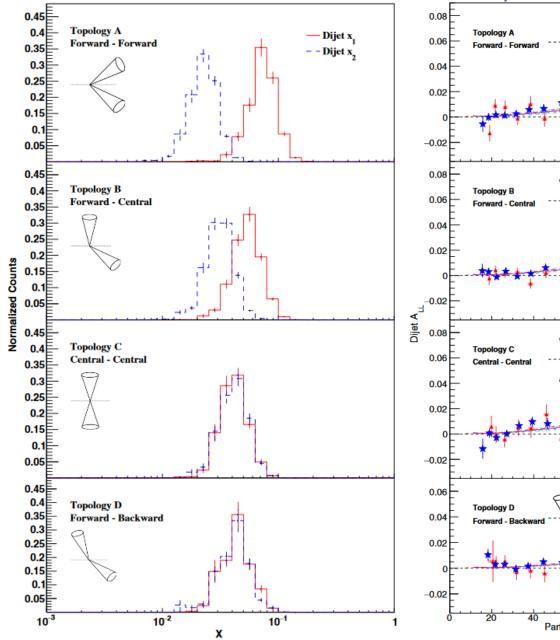






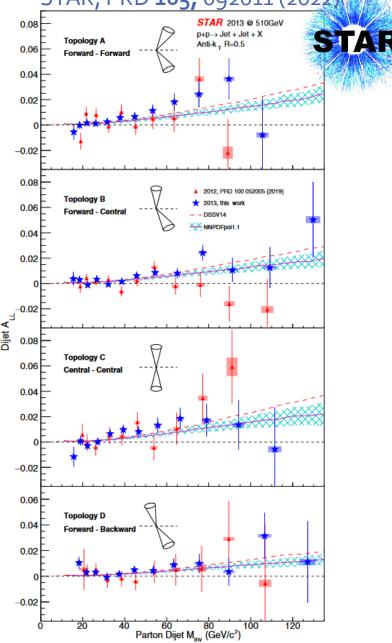
### Di-jets at $\sqrt{s} = 510 \text{ GeV}$ Event Topology

Four different  $\eta$ topology bins, different di-jet configurations are sensitive to different kinematic regions

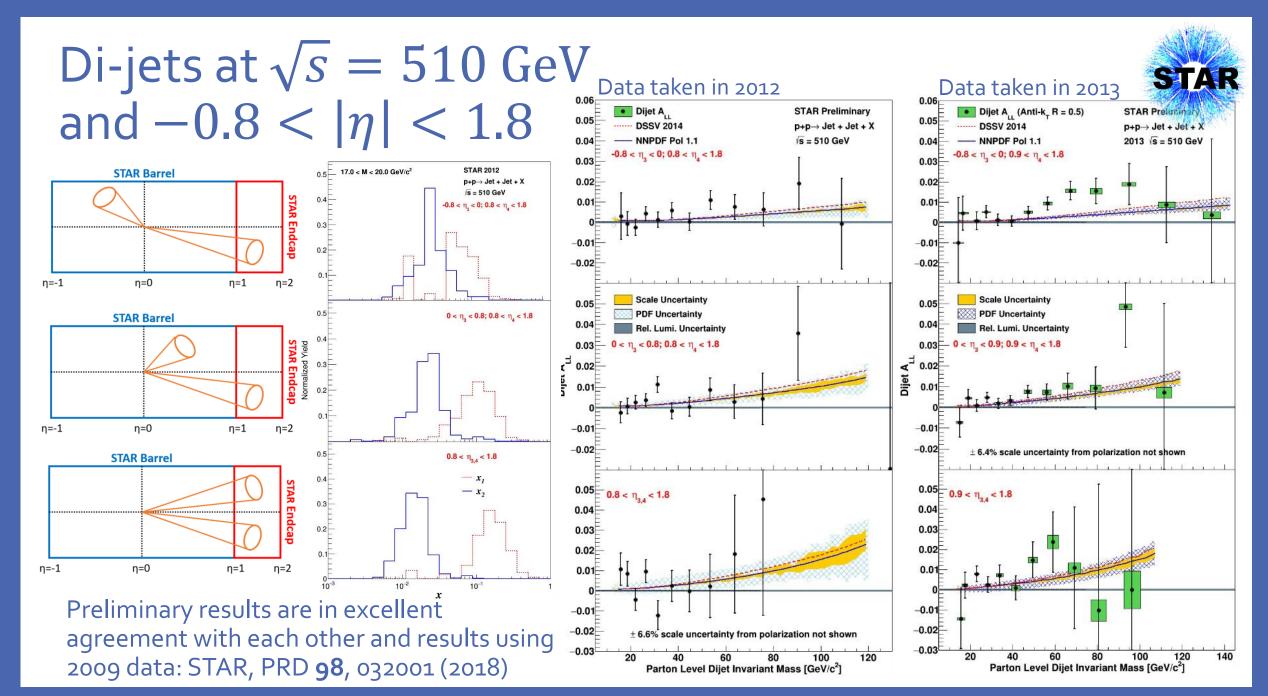


STAR, PRD 100, 052005 (2019)

STAR, PRD 105, 092011 (2022)



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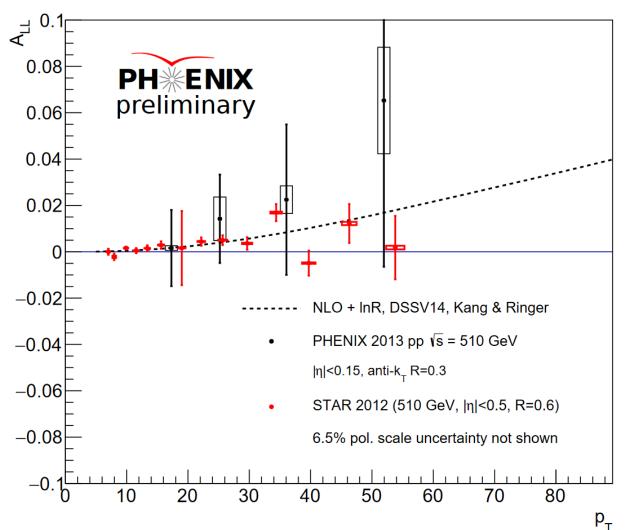
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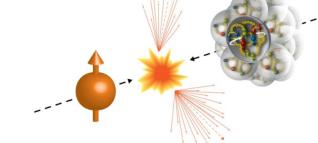
### Inclusive Jet $A_{LL}$ for $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV

• Higher  $\sqrt{s}$  pushes the sensitivity to lower x

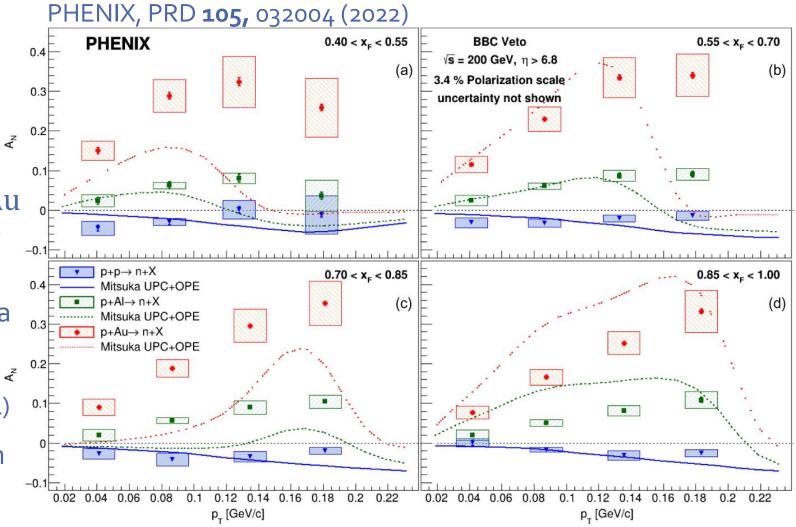
- Inclusive jet at 510 GeV provides constraints for
  - x > 0.015
- Agreement between experiments



### Nuclear Dependence of Forward Neutron $A_N^{PH \times ENIX}$



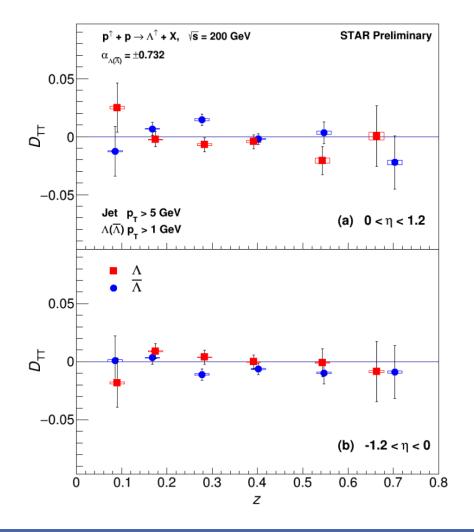
- Large nuclear dependence measured in *pp*, *p*Al and *p*Au PHENX, PRL **120**, 022001 (2018)
- *p<sub>T</sub>* dependence for *A<sub>N</sub>* in *pp* collisions extracted by using a bootstrapping unfolding technique
  ✓
  PHENIX, PRD **103**, 032007 (2021)
- Recently Published: neutron  $A_N$  in pA as a function of  $p_T$  and  $x_F$



#### **Λ** Transverse Spin Transfer



A reconstructed through weak decay channel, access to polarization:  $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$ 



 $D_{TT}^{\Lambda} \propto \frac{\sqrt{N^{\uparrow}(\cos\theta^*)N^{\downarrow}(-\cos\theta^*)} - \sqrt{N^{\uparrow}(-\cos\theta^*)N^{\downarrow}(\cos\theta^*)}}{\sqrt{N^{\uparrow}(\cos\theta^*)N^{\downarrow}(-\cos\theta^*)} + \sqrt{N^{\uparrow}(-\cos\theta^*)N^{\downarrow}(\cos\theta^*)}}$ 

- First measurement of  $D_{TT}^{\Lambda}$  as a function of  $z = \frac{p_{\Lambda} \cdot p_{jet}}{|p_{jet}|^2}$  in p + p
- Consistent with zero within uncertainties
- May indicate that the to strange quark transversity distribution and/or polarized fragmentation function of  $\Lambda$   $(\overline{\Lambda})$  is small

#### 12 12 STAR Preliminary STAR Preliminary STAR 2017 prel. STAR 2011+2012+2013+2017 STAR 2011+2012+2013 CT14 NLO (FEWZ): 90% CL p+p, $\sqrt{s}$ = 510 GeV, L = 350 pb<sup>-1</sup> p+p, $\sqrt{s}$ = 510 GeV, L = 700 pb<sup>-1</sup> CT14 NLO (FEWZ): 90% CL 10 NNPDF 3.1 NLO (FEWZ) 10 NNPDF 3.1 NLO (FEWZ) MMHT 2014 NLO (FEWZ) $25 \text{ GeV} < \text{E}_{\text{T}}^{\text{e}} < 50 \text{ GeV}$ MMHT 2014 NLO (FEWZ) $25 \text{ GeV} < \text{E}_{T}^{\text{e}} < 50 \text{ GeV}$ CJ15 NLO (FEWZ) CJ15 NLO (FEWZ) BS15 (CHE) BS15 (CHE) 8 8 $\mathbf{W}^{\pm} \rightarrow \mathbf{e} \mathbf{v}$ $W^{\pm} \rightarrow ev$ JAM19 (FEWZ) JAM19 (FEWZ) σ<sup>fid</sup>/σ<sup>fid</sup>/ω- $\sigma_{W_+}^{fid}/\sigma_{W_-}^{fid}$ 6 6 4 2 2 STAR, PRD 103, 012001 (2021) 0 0 0.5 -0.5 -1.5-0.5 $\frac{0}{n}$ 0.5 -1.5 1.5 See talk by Jae Nam $W^+/W^-$ cross section ratio **PDF** Session

#### Cross Section Ratio for W Production Sensitive to the unpolarized $\overline{d}(x)/\overline{u}(x)$ quark distribution

complementary to the Drell-Yan data

Tuesday 8/30