

# Polarimetry with $\pi^0$ in the SPD

SPD goal { Investigate **polarized** phenomena in order to contribute to disentangle nucleon spin problems (i.e. proton “crisis”)

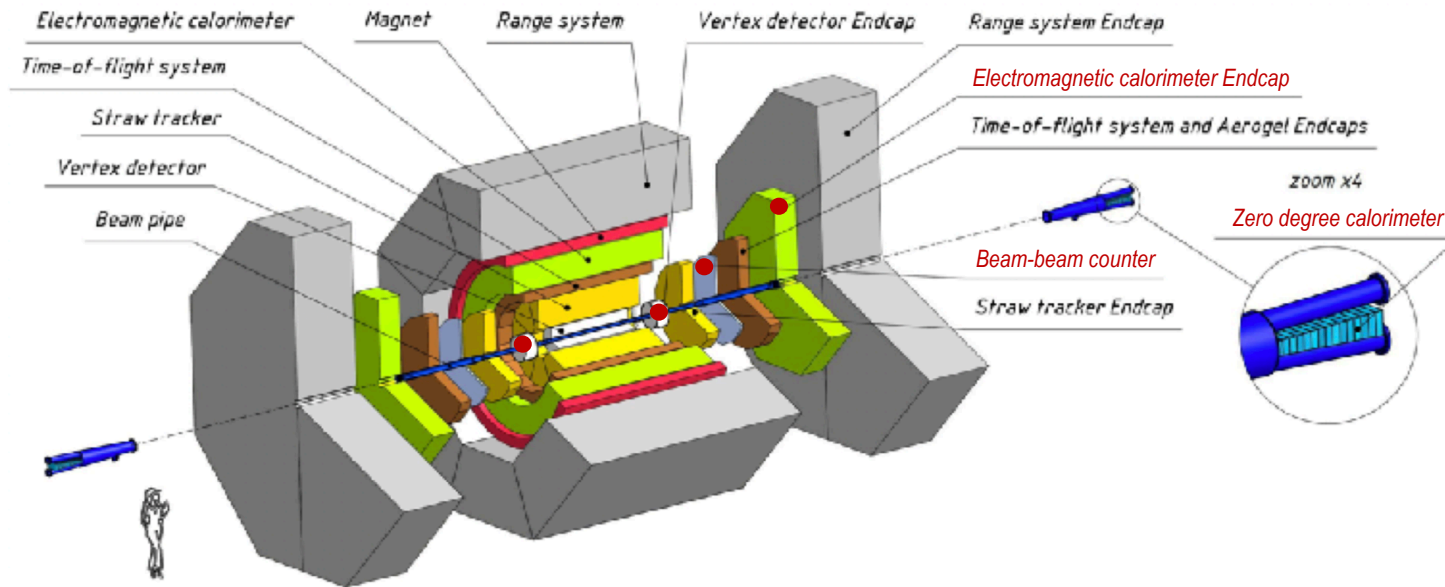
Polarimetry { Measures the degree of polarization <sup>(1)</sup> to correctly scale any asymmetry measurement

**Key issue:** maximize the number of ions in the bunches which are polarized in the needed direction

## ❖ Local polarimetry

- Permanent online beam polarization monitoring to reduce systematic errors coming from the beam polarization variation.
- Beam polarization monitoring independent on the major polarimeters.

**Challenge:** lack of precise polarization data in the SPD energy range.



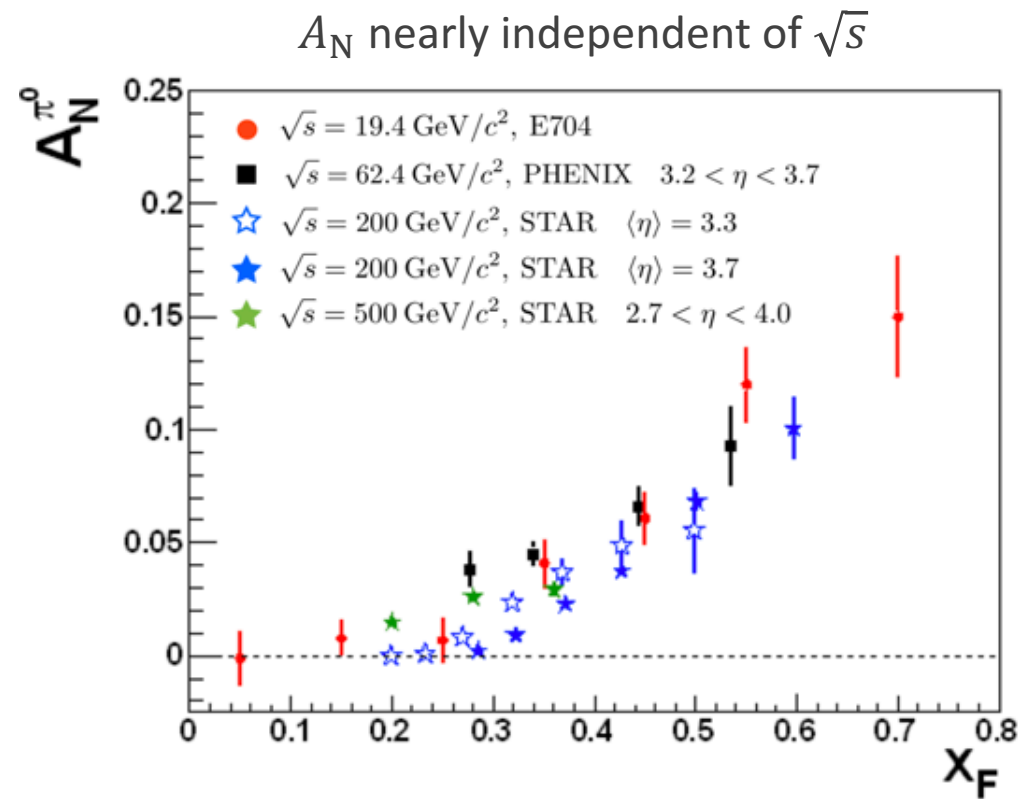
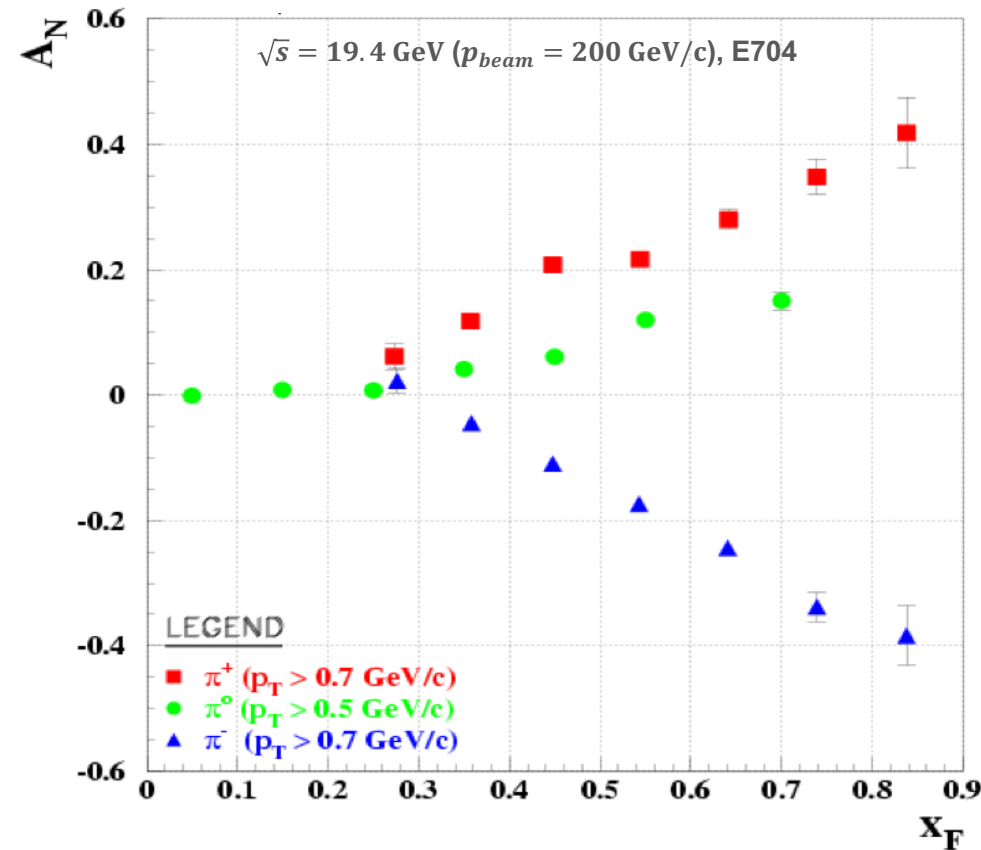
(1) Polarization is understood as the fraction of protons in the bunch with their spins aligned along the polarization vector

In the early 70's was believed that SSA ( $A_N$ ) was nearly vanishing in the framework of pQCD.

In 1991 the E704 experiment, with  $p^\uparrow$  at higher  $p_T$  values, extended the results on large  $A_N$ .

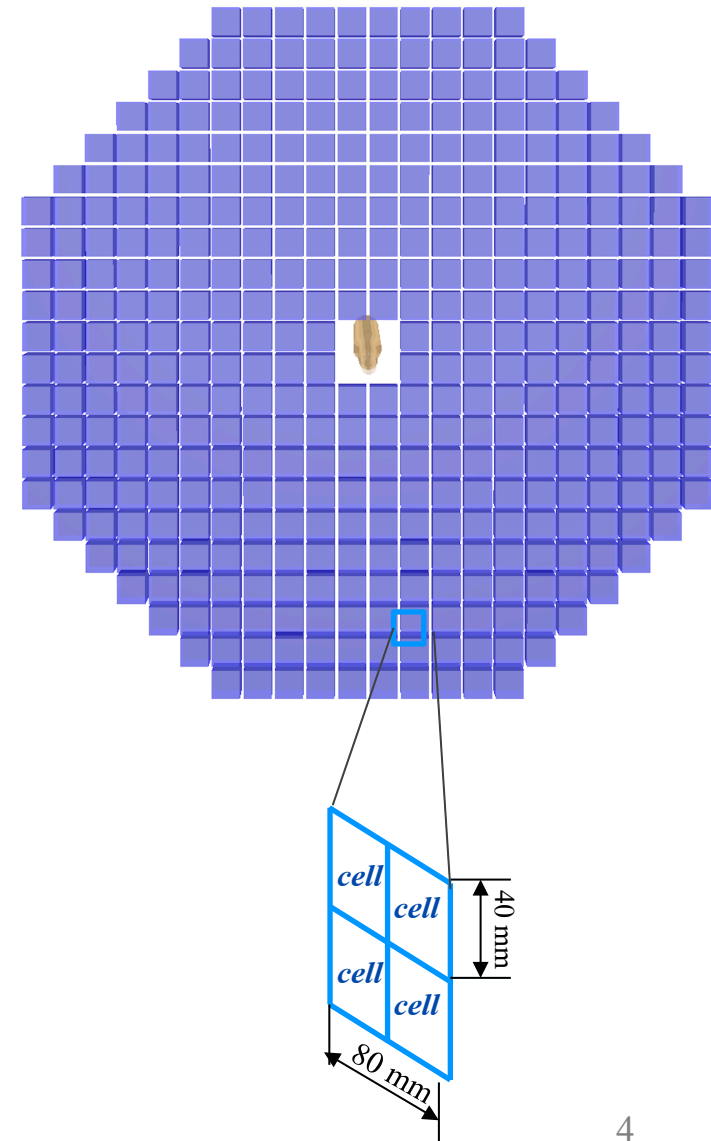
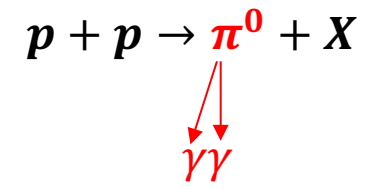
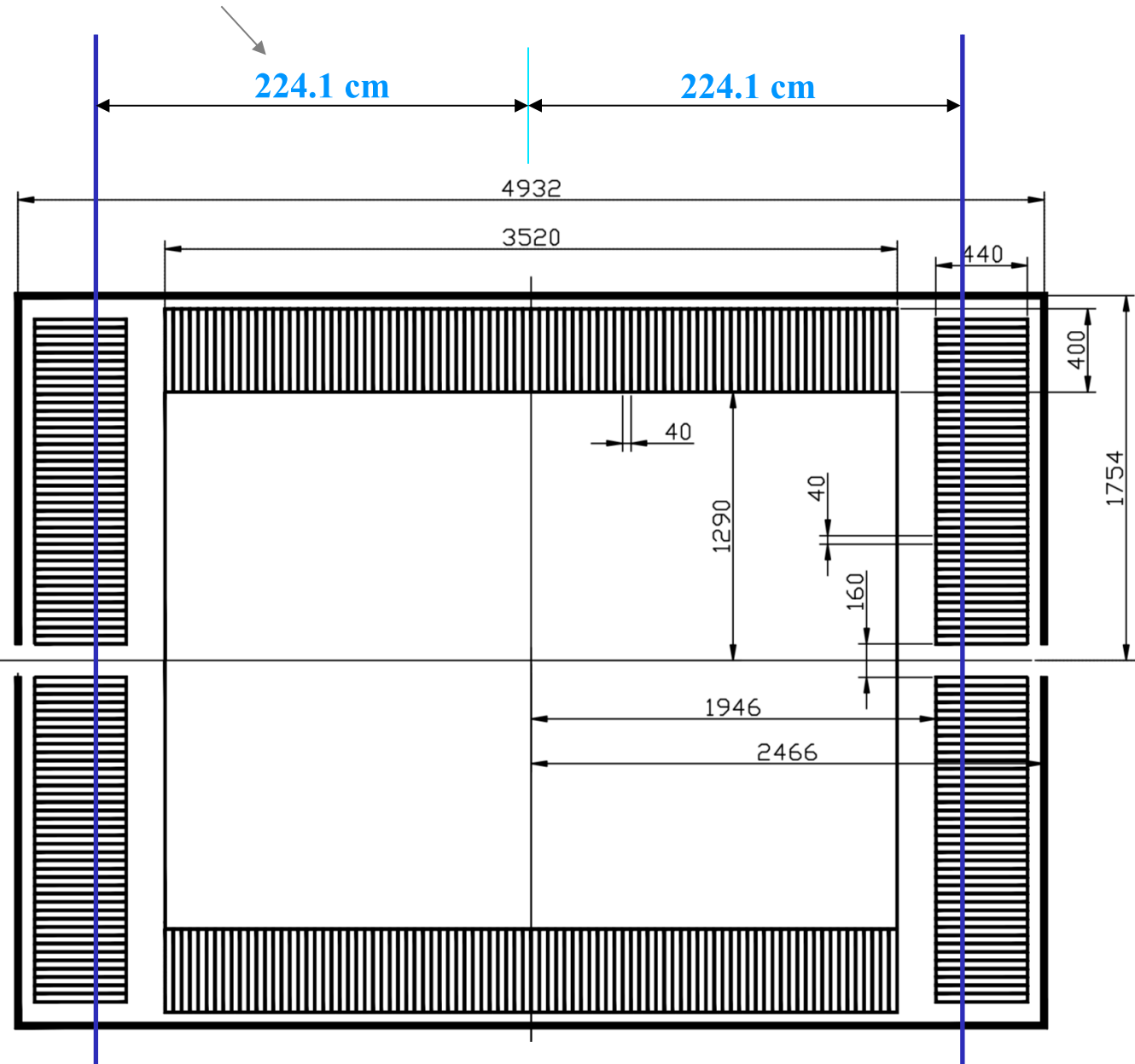
$$A_N = \frac{\sigma^\uparrow - \sigma^\downarrow}{\sigma^\uparrow + \sigma^\downarrow}$$

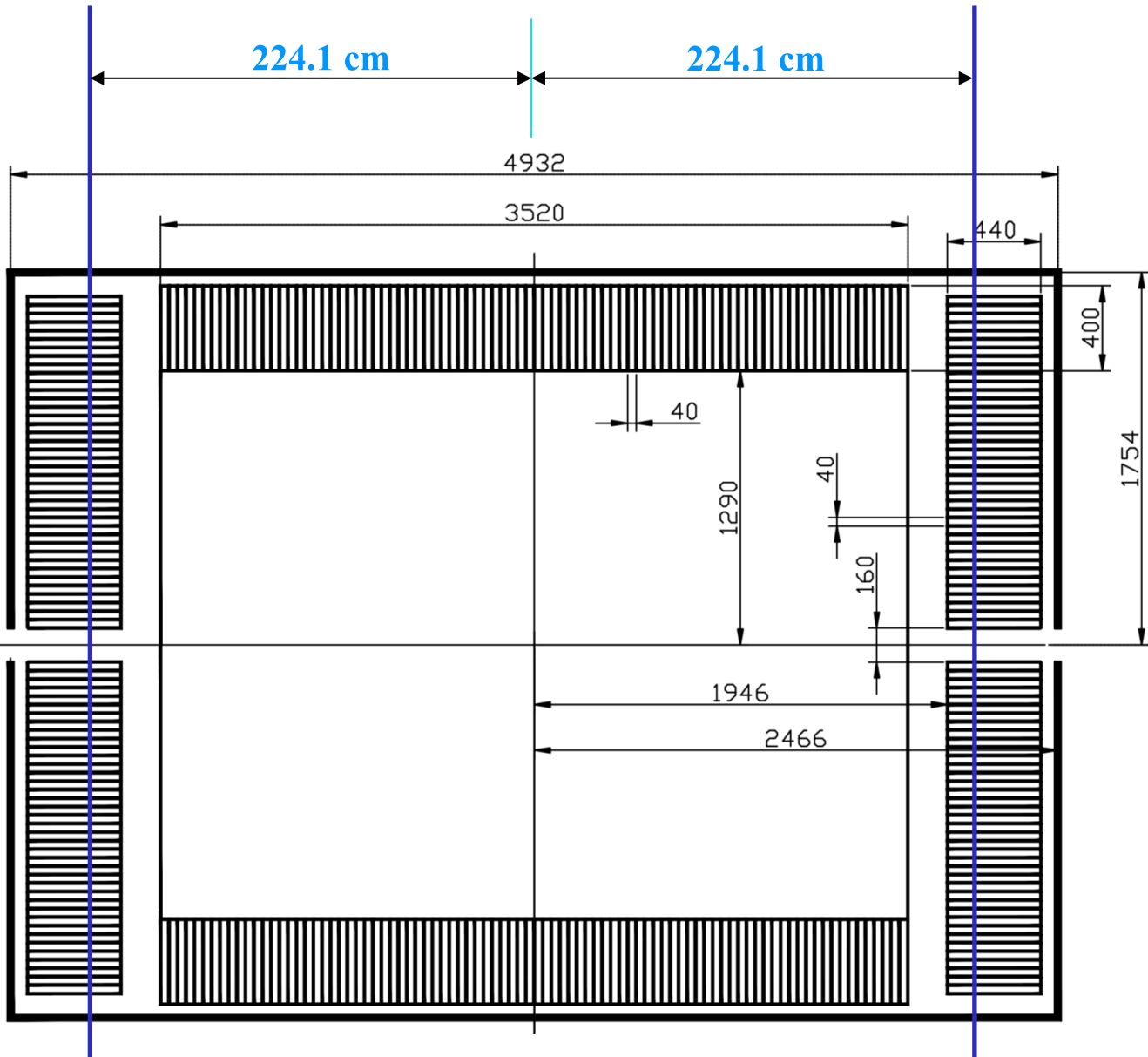
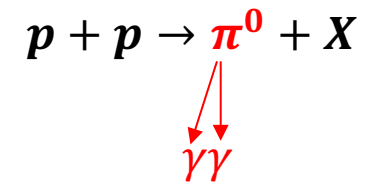
$$p^\uparrow + p \rightarrow \pi + X$$



# Settings

Position of the photon impact  
in the Endcap (hit position),  
from SpdEcalRCParticle





### *SpdRoot*

$\sqrt{s} = 27 \text{ GeV}, 10^7 \text{ events},$

$E_{min}^{\gamma} = 400 \text{ MeV}, p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c,$

Pythia8 generator

### *Pythia 8244*

$\sqrt{s} = 27 \text{ GeV}, 10^8 \text{ events},$

$E_{min}^{\gamma} = 400 \text{ MeV}, p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c,$

Uniform distribution to smear the vertex in  $\Delta Z = \pm 30 \text{ cm}$

Gaussian smearing on  $E_{\gamma}$  according to the ECAL Endcap energy resolution

Min. Bias.

$$p^\uparrow + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X \quad \phi = 2\pi$$

The cross section of hadron production in polarized  $p^\uparrow + p$  collisions, is modified in azimuth.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\phi} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\phi_0} \left( 1 + \underbrace{P \cdot A_N \cdot \cos \phi}_{\text{Azimuthal cosine modulation}} \right)$$

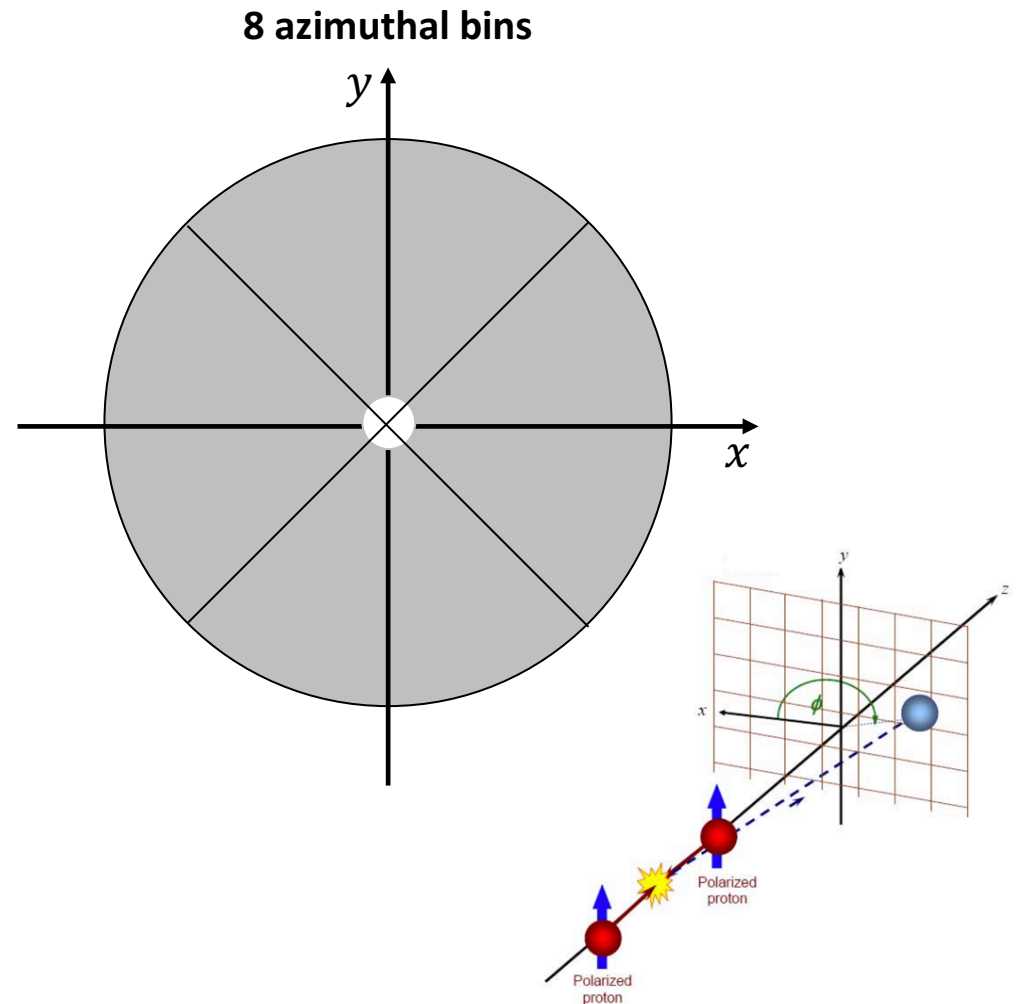
$$N_{\pi^0}(\phi) = A(1 + B \cos \phi)$$

$$A_N = \frac{B}{P}$$

$N_{\pi^0}(\phi)$ : Yield of  $\pi^0$

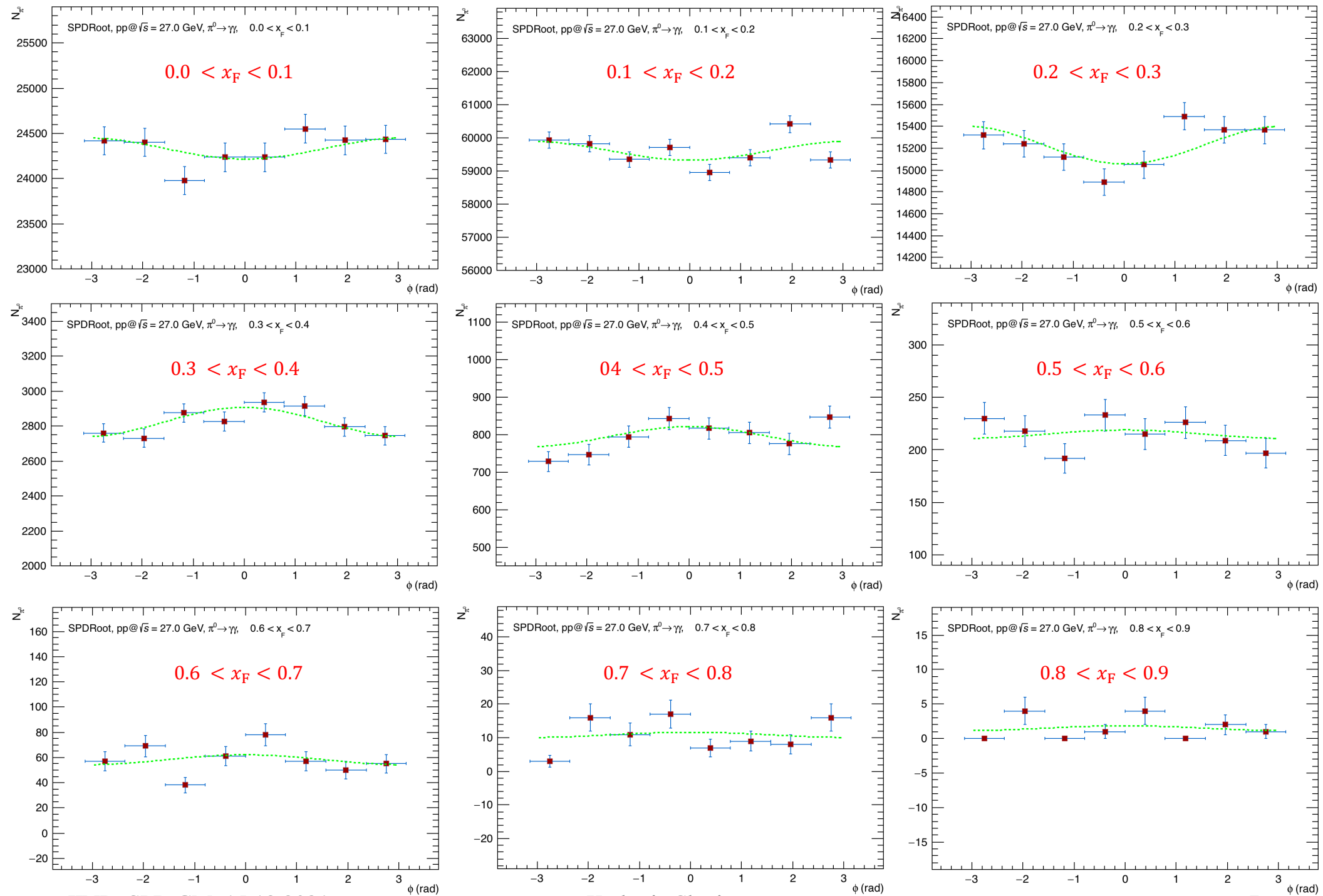
$P$ : Beam polarization

- $P \sim 0.7$  was assumed

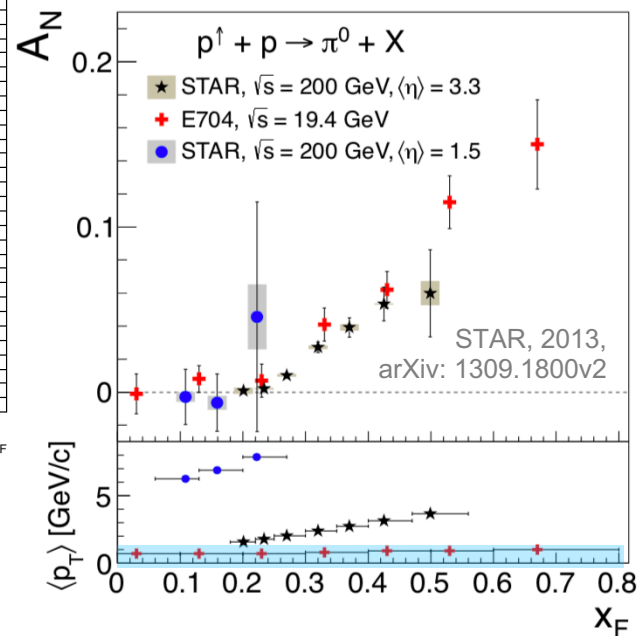
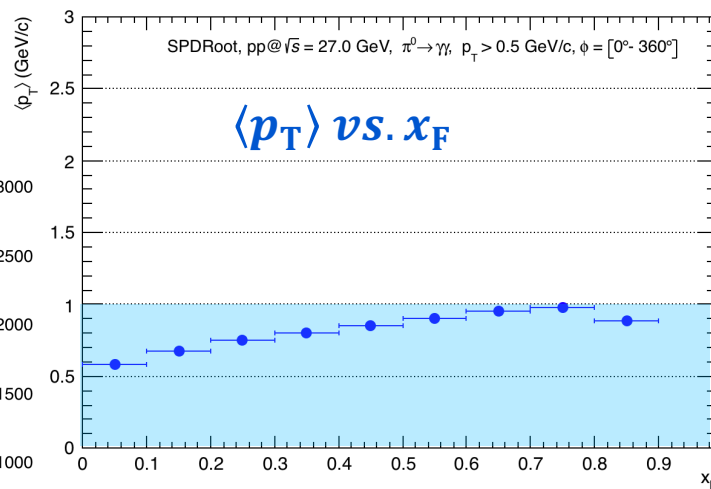
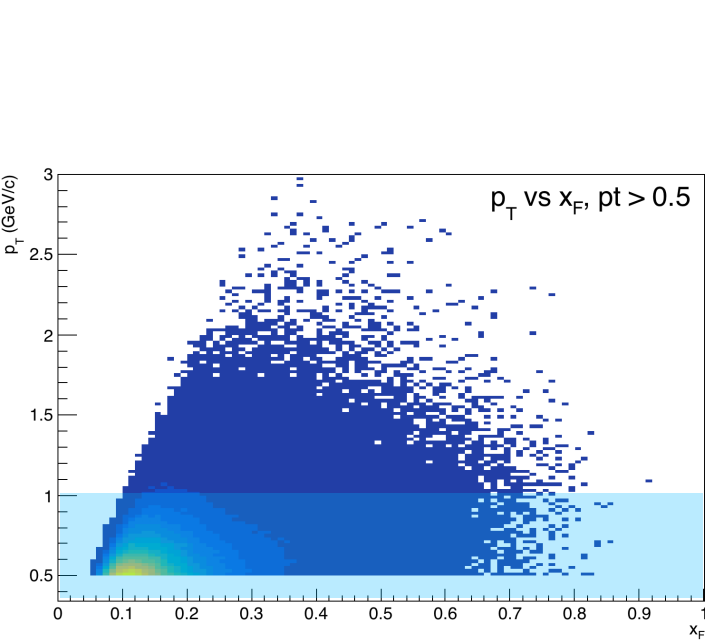
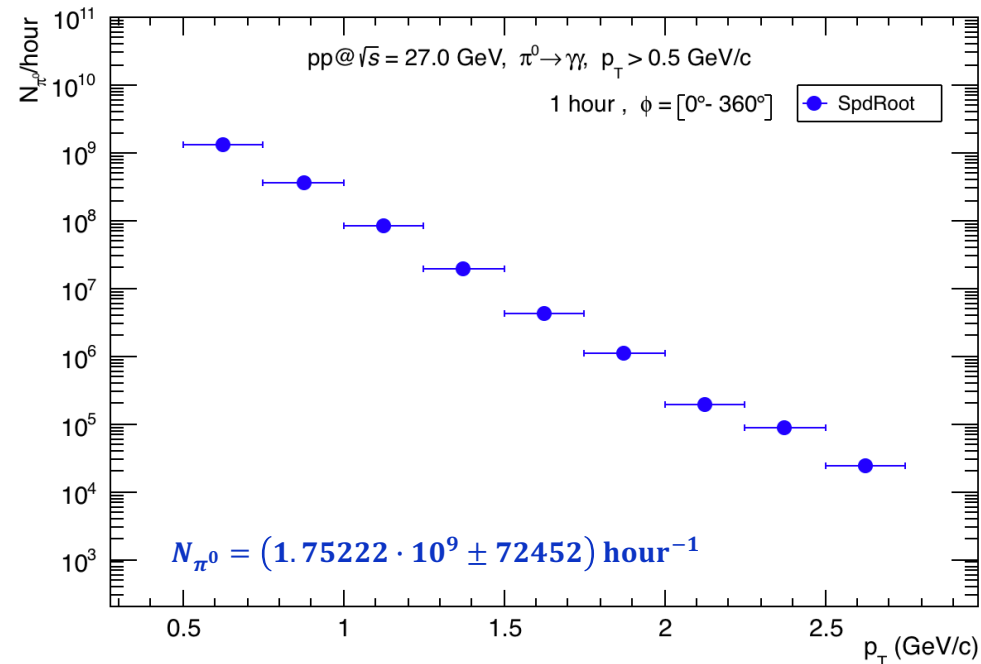
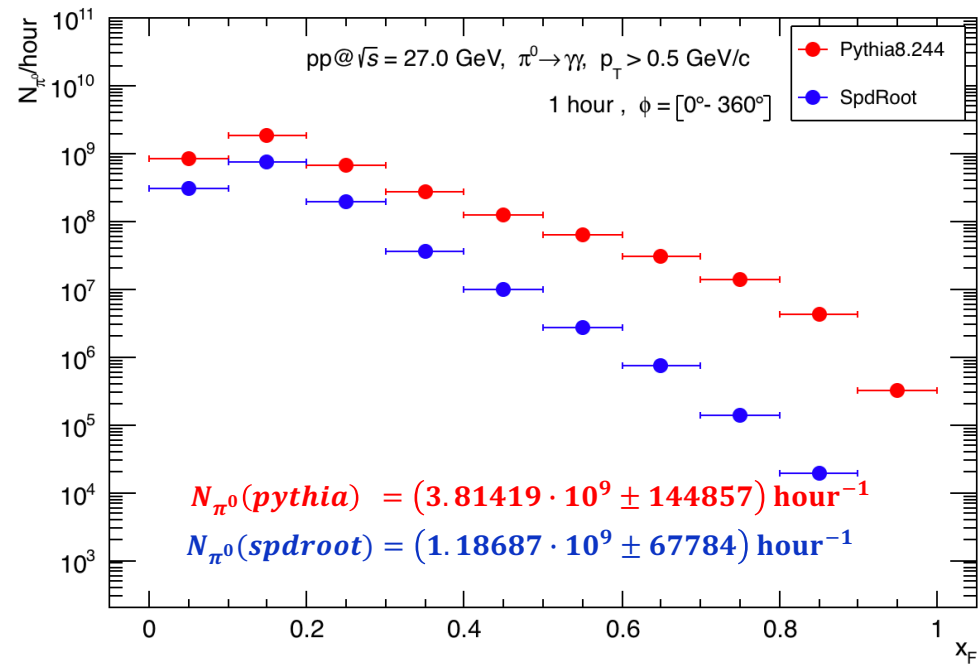


- The spin dependent  $\pi^0$  yields for each bin are extracted from the invariant mass spectra in different  $x_F$  sub-ranges for each  $\phi$  bin.
- The invariant mass was fitted with a **polynomial** function for the background and a **normalized Gaussian** distribution representing the signal peak.

# Azimuthal cosine modulation of $\pi^0$ yields

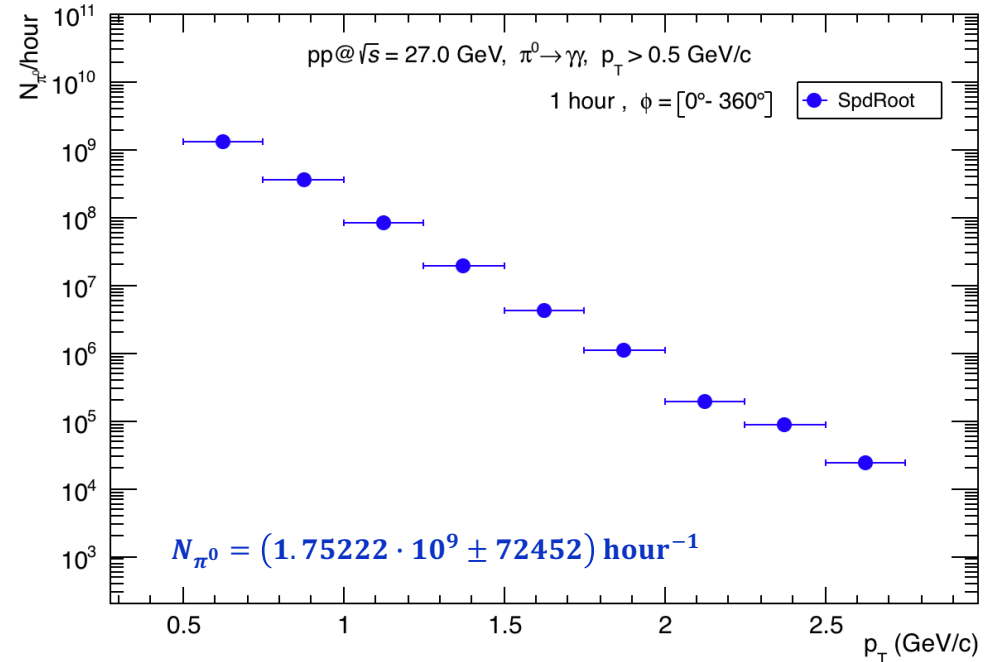
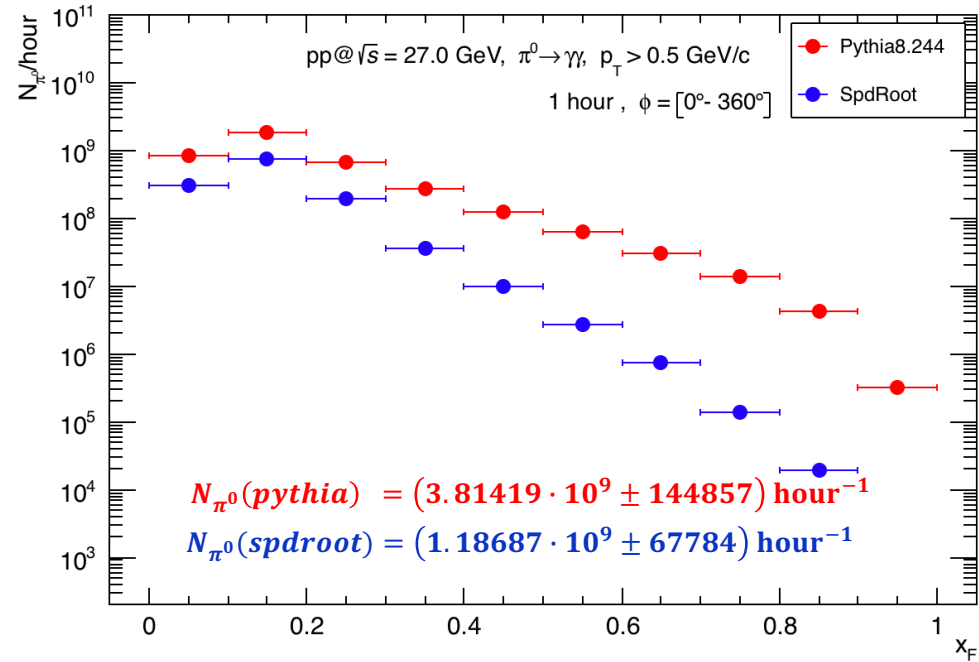


# Estimation of $\pi^0$ yield in the ECAL endcaps





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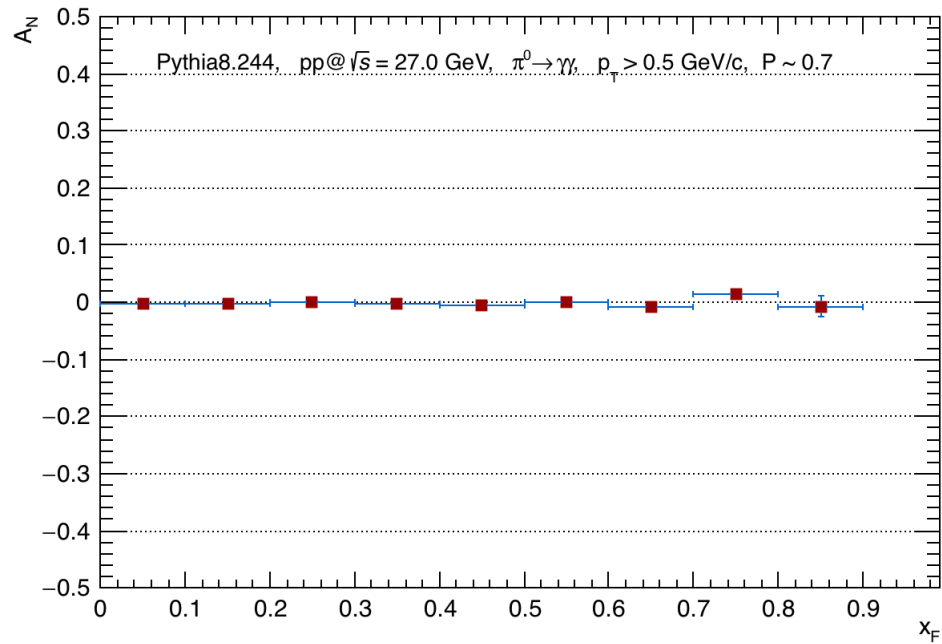


Expected in 1 hour at a reaction rate  $4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$

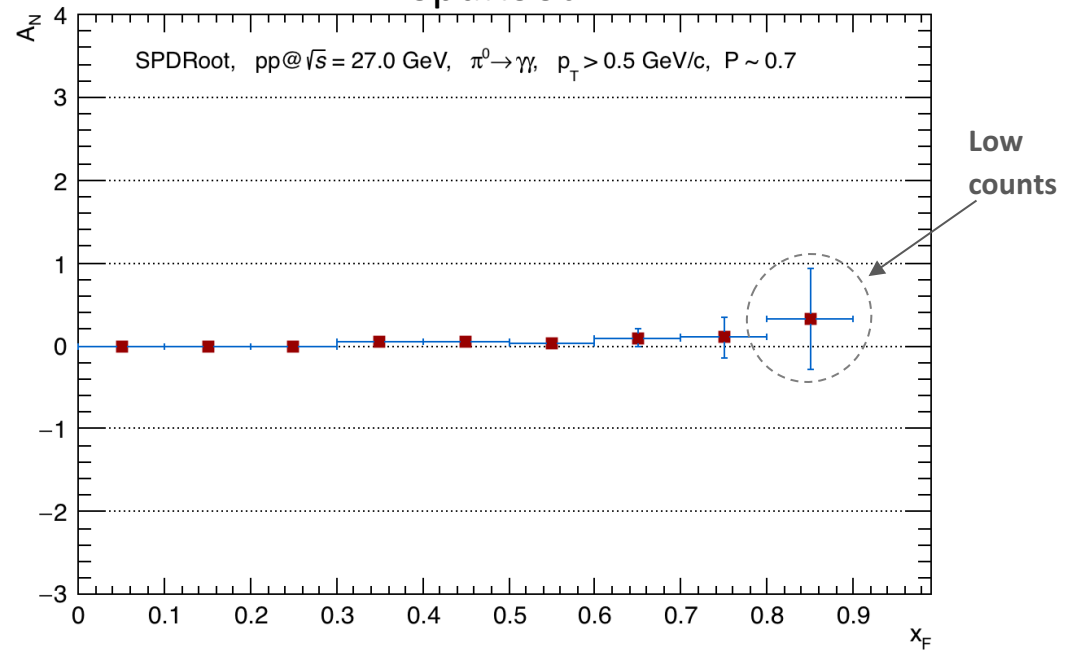
$x_F$	$N_{\pi^0}(\text{spdroot})$
0.0 - 0.1	$2.80233\text{e}+08 \pm 16740$
0.1 - 0.2	$6.86336\text{e}+08 \pm 26198$
0.2 - 0.3	$1.75363\text{e}+08 \pm 13242$
0.3 - 0.4	$3.25\text{e}+07 \pm 5799$
0.4 - 0.5	$9.1539\text{e}+06 \pm 3025$
0.5 - 0.6	$2.47566\text{e}+06 \pm 1573$
0.6 - 0.7	$6.69600\text{e}+05 \pm 818$
0.7 - 0.8	$1.25280\text{e}+05 \pm 353$
0.8 - 0.9	$1.7280\text{e}+04 \pm 131$
0.9 - 1.0	-

$p_T$ (GeV/c)	$N_{\pi^0}(\text{spdroot})$
0.50 - 0.75	$1.28159\text{e}+09 \pm 35799$
0.75 - 1.00	$3.606118\text{e}+08 \pm 18990$
1.00 - 1.25	$8.4756\text{e}+07 \pm 9206$
1.25 - 1.50	$1.9464\text{e}+07 \pm 4412$
1.50 - 1.75	$4.374\text{e}+06 \pm 2091$
1.75 - 2.00	$1.11\text{e}+06 \pm 1054$
2.00 - 2.25	$1.98\text{e}+05 \pm 445$
2.25 - 2.50	$9.0\text{e}+04 \pm 300$
2.50 - 2.75	$2.4\text{e}+04 \pm 155$
2.75 - 3.00	0.0

## Pure Pythia



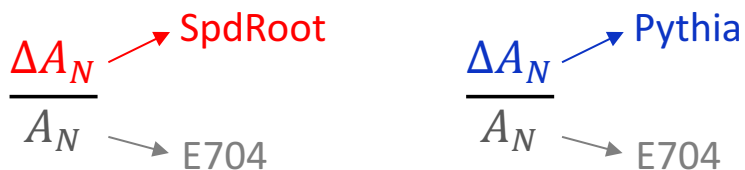
## SpdRoot



# Relative error for $A_N$

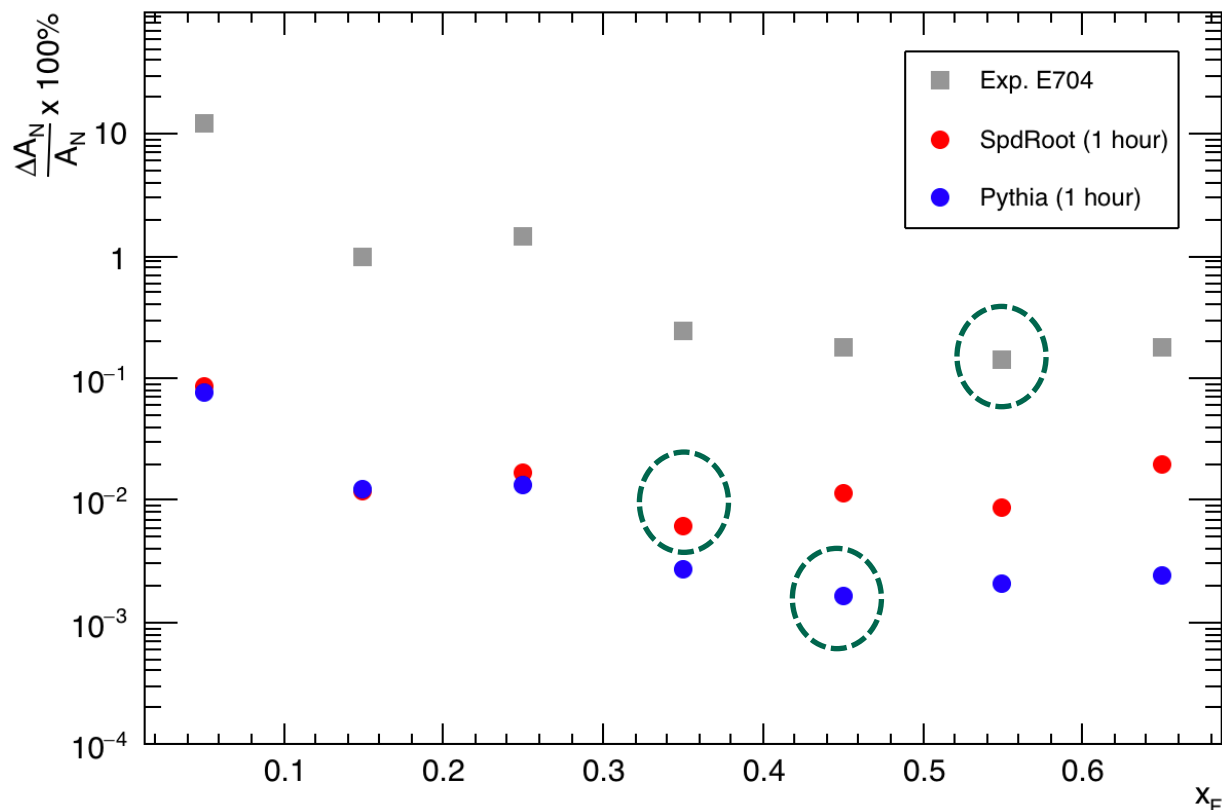
By using the measured  $A_N$  from the E704 experiment at  $\sqrt{s} = 19.4$  GeV, we can estimate the relative error of  $\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$  vs.  $x_F$

$$\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N} \sim \frac{\Delta P}{P}$$



$\Delta A_N$  scaled to 1 hour of data-taking (Pythia and SPDRoot)

## Relative of $A_N$ error estimated for 1 hour



$x_F$	$\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$ (%)	
	SpdRoot (1h)	Pythia (1h)
0.0 -0.1	9.13	7.54
0.1 -0.2	1.18	1.22
0.2 -0.3	1.99	1.32
0.3 -0.4	0.56	0.28
0.4 -0.5	1.07	0.16
0.5 -0.6	0.84	0.21
0.6 -0.7	1.90	0.24

The determination of the polarization is expected to be precise for  $0.3 < x_F < 0.6$ .

# Estimated relative error of the polarization

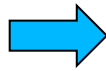
$$\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N} \sim \frac{\Delta P}{P}$$

Raw asymmetry:

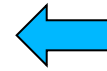
$$P \cdot A_N \cdot \cos \phi = \epsilon(\phi) \Leftrightarrow \epsilon(\phi) = \frac{N^\uparrow(\phi) - N^\downarrow(\phi)}{N^\uparrow(\phi) + N^\downarrow(\phi)}$$

$$P \cdot A_N \sim \epsilon$$

$$\sigma_{Pol} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_i \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_{A_{N_i}}^2} \right)}}$$

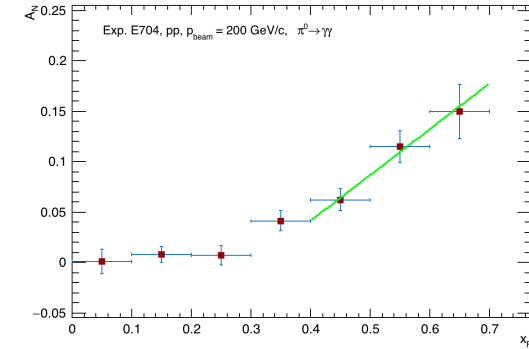


$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_i \left( \frac{A_{N_i}}{\Delta A_{N_i}} \right)^2}}$$



$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

$$w_i = \left( \frac{1}{\Delta P_i} \right)^2$$



Taking the last 3 points ( $0.4 \leq x_F \leq 0.7$ ):

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0066 \quad \text{0.6\% (MC - SPDRoot)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0011 \quad \text{0.1\% (MC - Pythia)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0935 \quad \text{9.3\% (Experiment E704)}$$

Taking the last 4 points ( $0.3 \leq x_F \leq 0.7$ ):

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0045 \quad \text{0.4\% (MC - SPDRoot)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0010 \quad \text{0.1\% (MC - Pythia)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0873 \quad \text{8.7\% (Experiment E704)}$$

The error of the beam polarization in the experiment **E704** is estimated in **10%**, as reported in *FERMILAB-Pub-91/15-E[E581,E704]*

We might define a beam polarization in SPD endcaps with a precision  $\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.6\%$  1 hour

- The inclusive  $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 X$  reaction, detected in the ECAL Endcaps, can be used for local polarimetry purposes, by measuring and monitoring the transverse single spin asymmetry.
- The determination of the polarization is expected to be precise for  $0.3 < x_F < 0.6$ .
- The statistical accuracy of the beam polarization in one hour, is estimated in  $\sim 0.6\%$ , from SPDRoot simulations.
- From the asymmetry determination, a relative error of the polarization, of  $\frac{\Delta P}{P} \sim 3.4\%$  **can be predicted for 2 minutes.**