

Polarimetry with π^0 in the SPD

Inclusive π^0 production from pp interactions

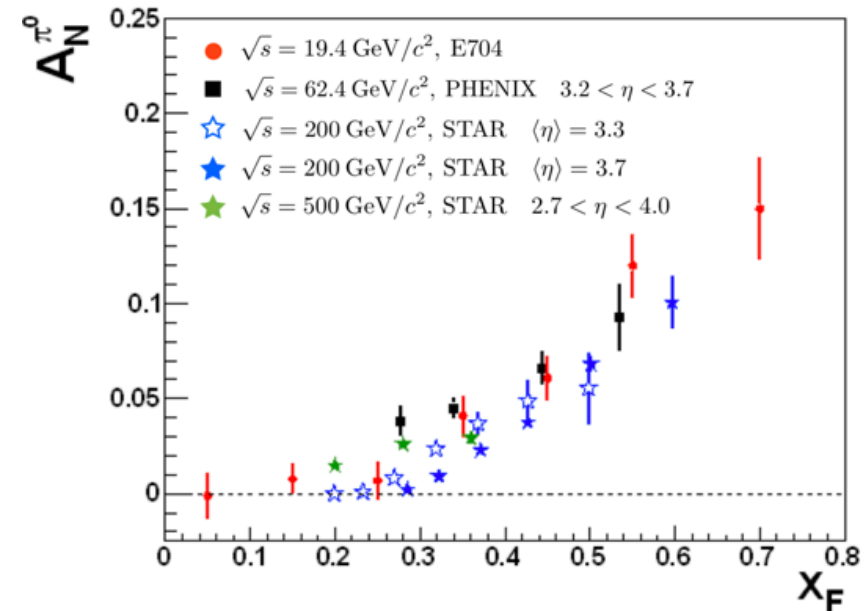
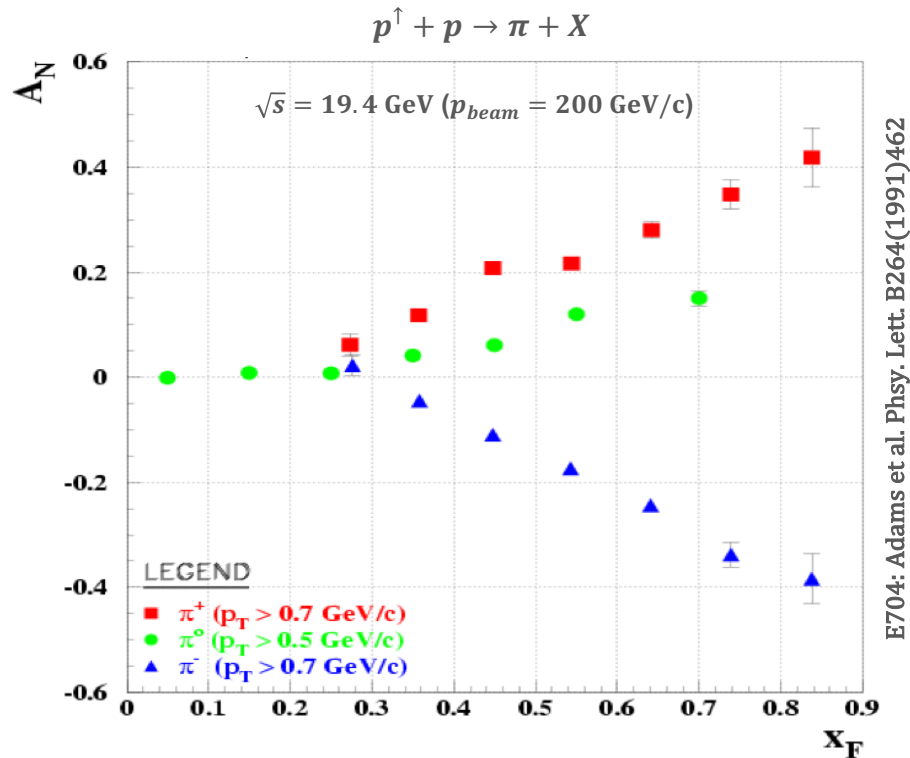
Single Spin Asymmetry (SSA): $A_N^{\pi^0} \longrightarrow$ probes the spin structure of the proton.

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 .

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

A_N nearly independent of \sqrt{s}



The single spin pion asymmetry of the process $p^\uparrow + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ is considered one of the best tests to verify perturbative regime by QCD.

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

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

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

Azimuthal cosine modulation

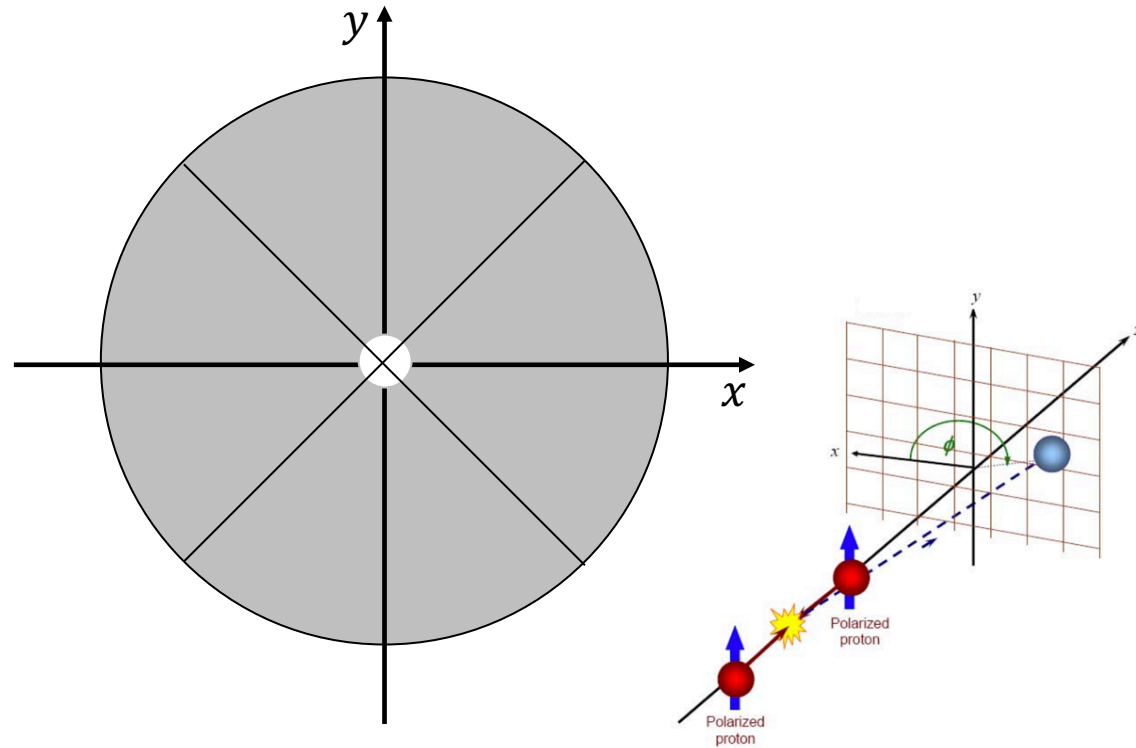
$$N_{\pi^0}(\phi) = A(1 + B \cos \phi)$$

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

$N_{\pi^0}(\phi)$: Yield of π^0

P : Beam polarization

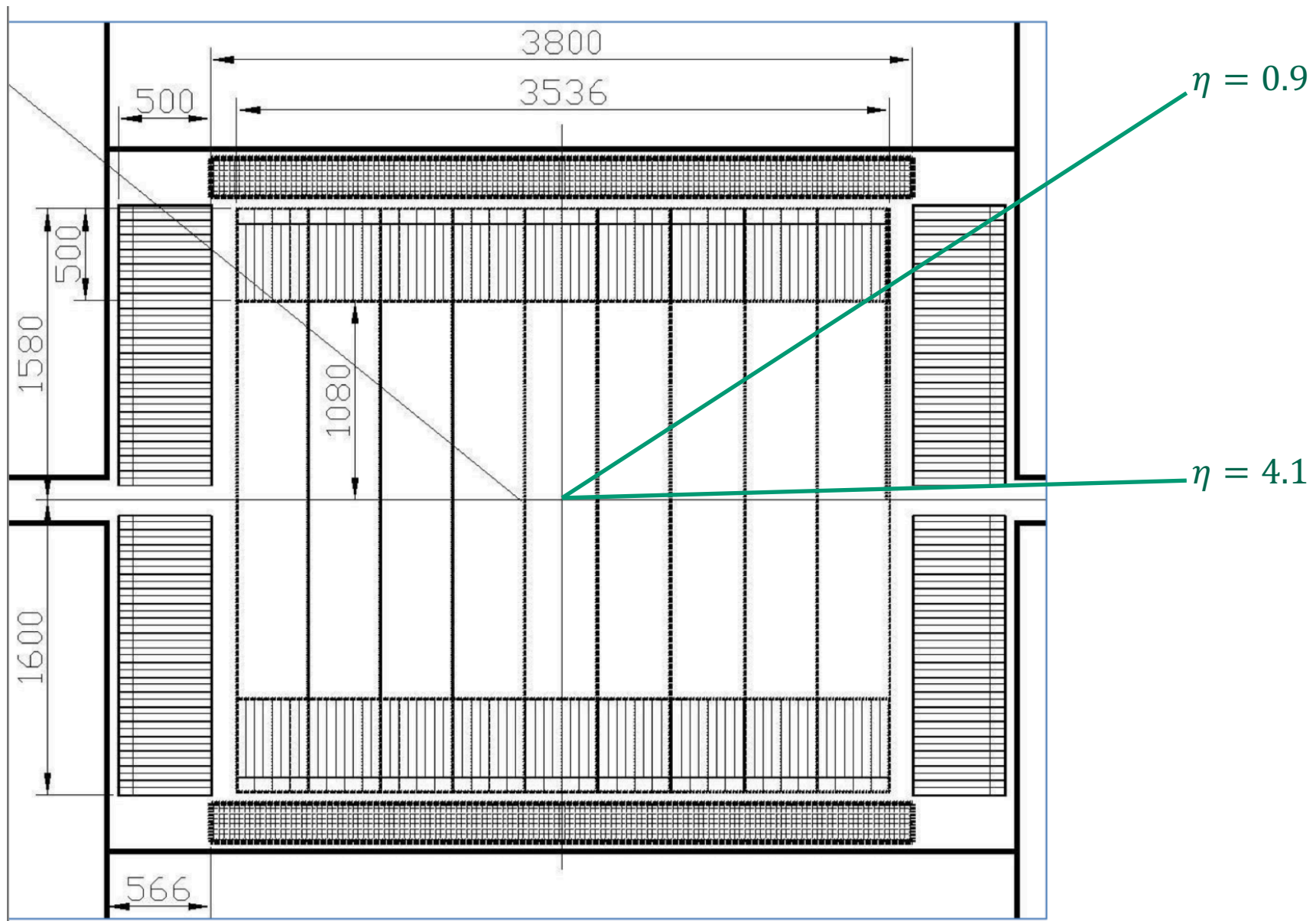
- $P \sim 0.7$ was assumed



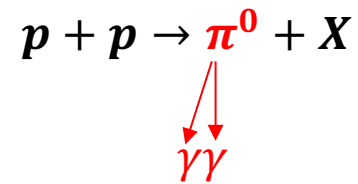
- The spin dependent π^0 yields for each bin are extracted from the invariant mass spectra in different x_F sub-ranges for each ϕ bin.
- The invariant mass was fitted with a **polynomial** function for the background and a **normalized Gaussian** distribution representing the signal peak.

Settings

Geometry proposed by Oleg Gravishchuk at the SPD collaboration meeting, 14.12.2022 (*)
(ECAL endcaps are located inside of RS)



(*) https://indico.jinr.ru/event/2616/contributions/14882/attachments/11631/19200/SPD_ECAL_12.12.2021_v_1.pdf



Pythia 8244

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

$$E_{min}^{\gamma} = 400 \text{ MeV}$$

$$0.9 \leq \eta \leq 4.1$$

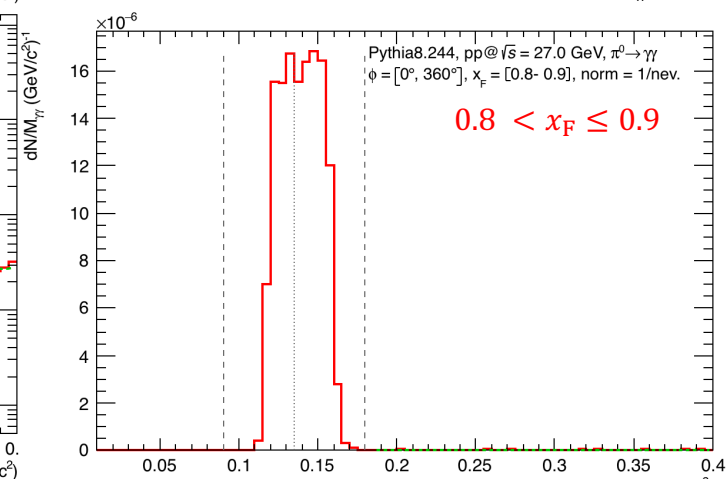
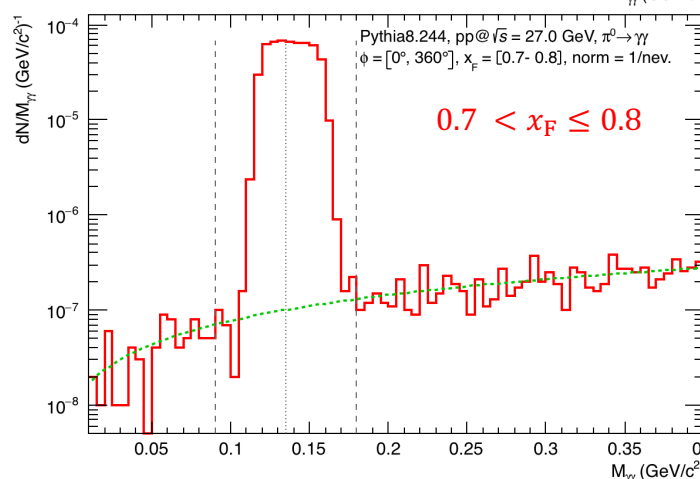
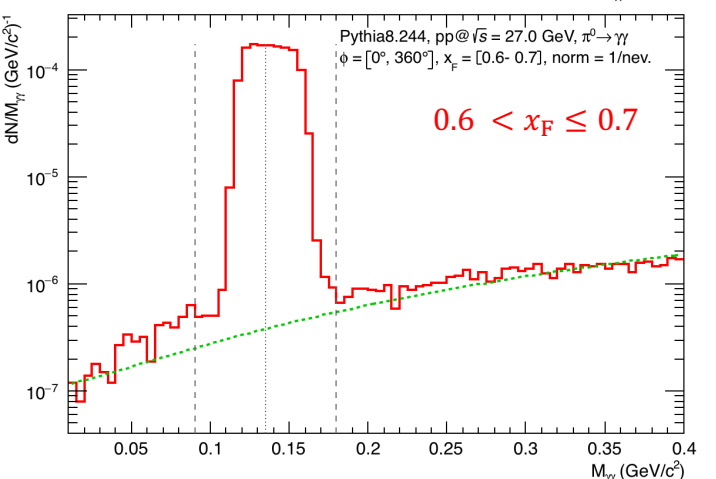
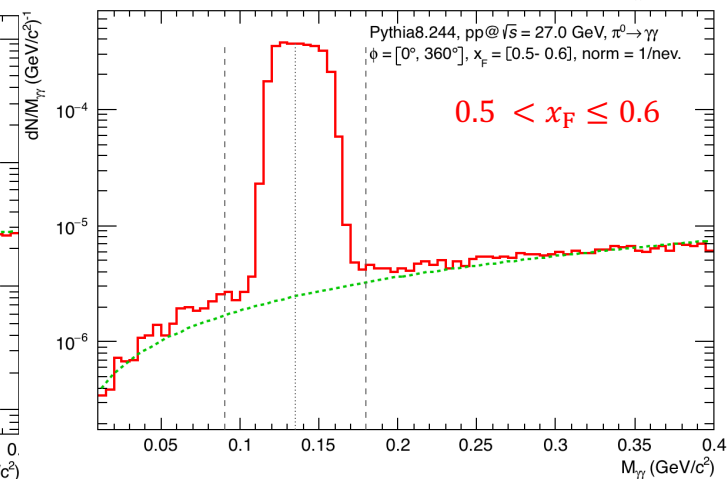
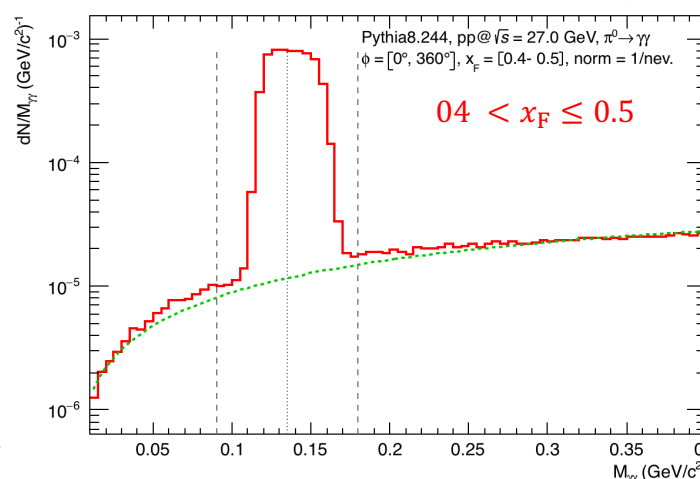
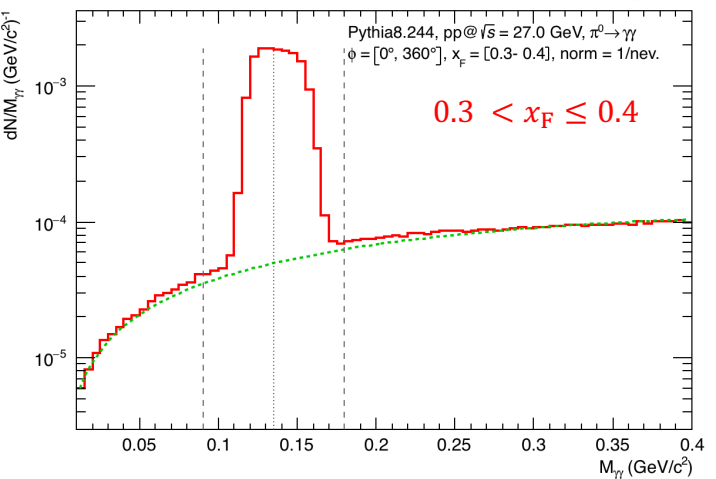
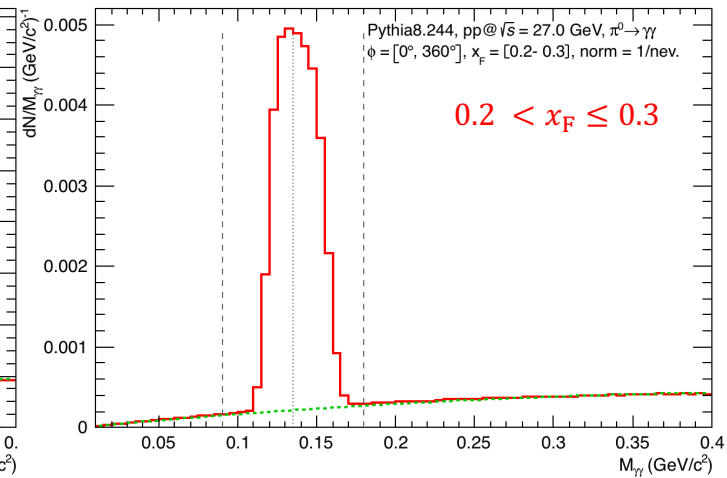
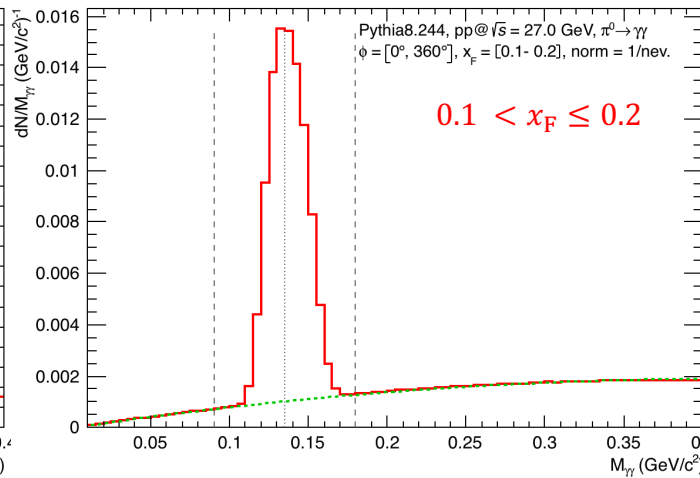
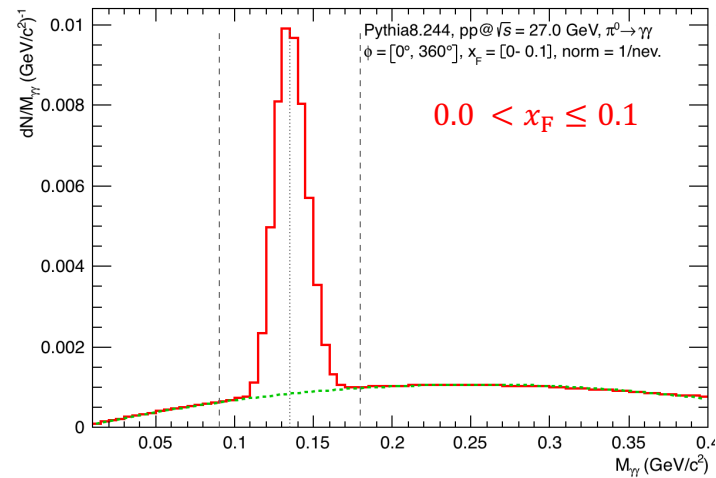
$$p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$$

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

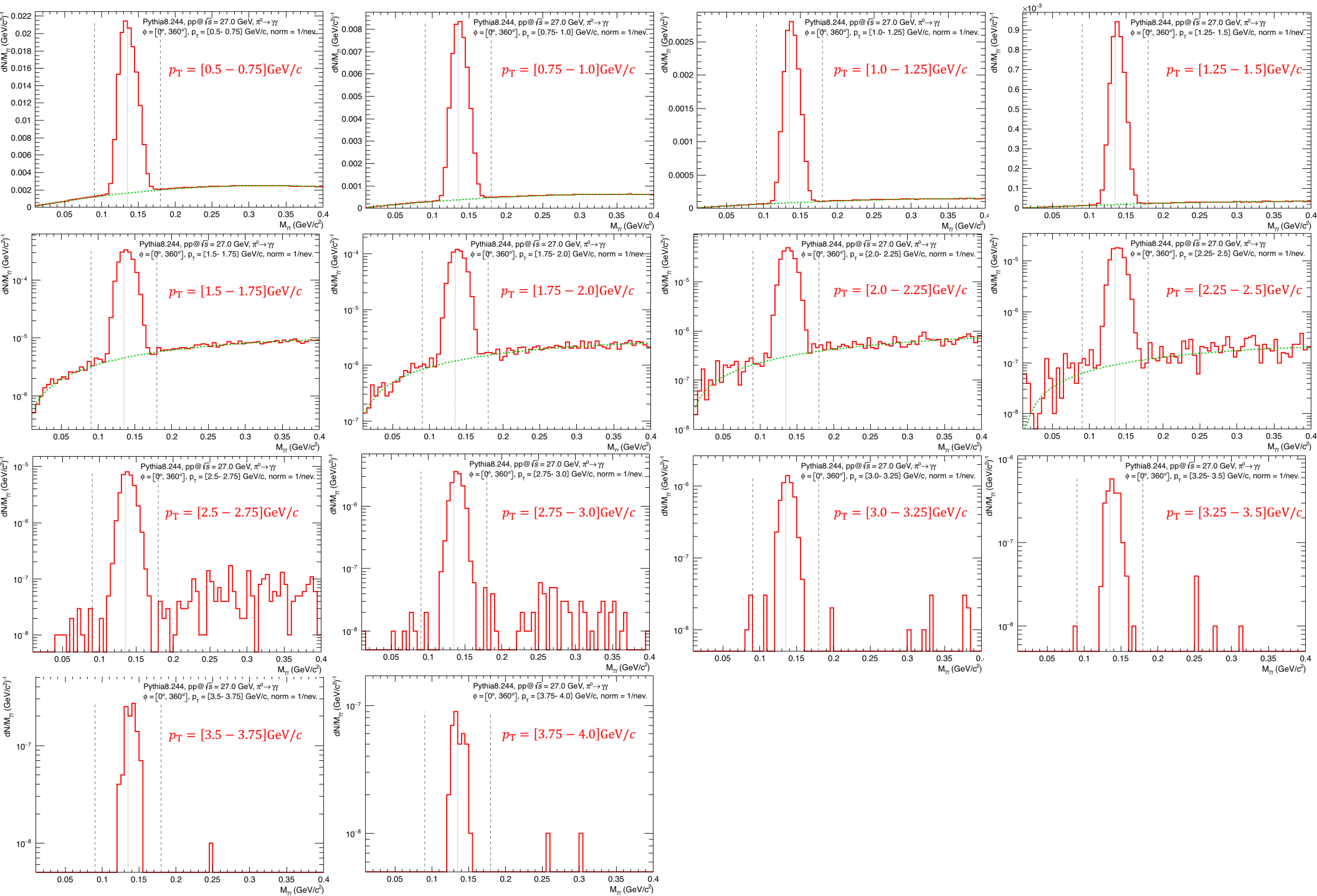
Gaussian smearing on E_{γ} according to the ECAL Endcap energy resolution: $\approx \frac{5.4\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

Minimum Bias

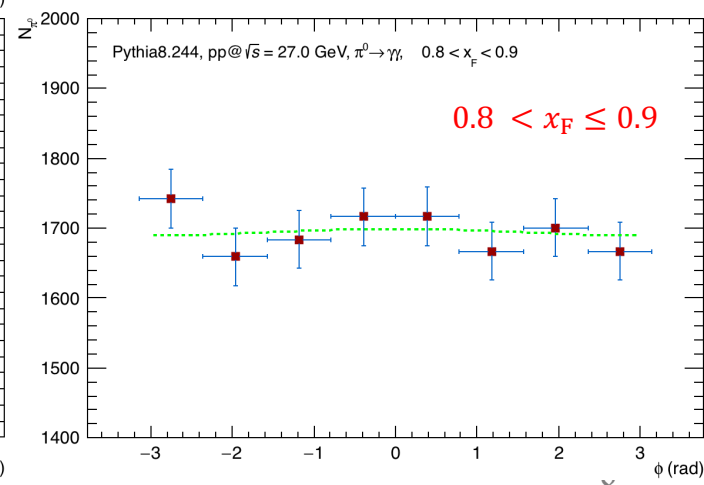
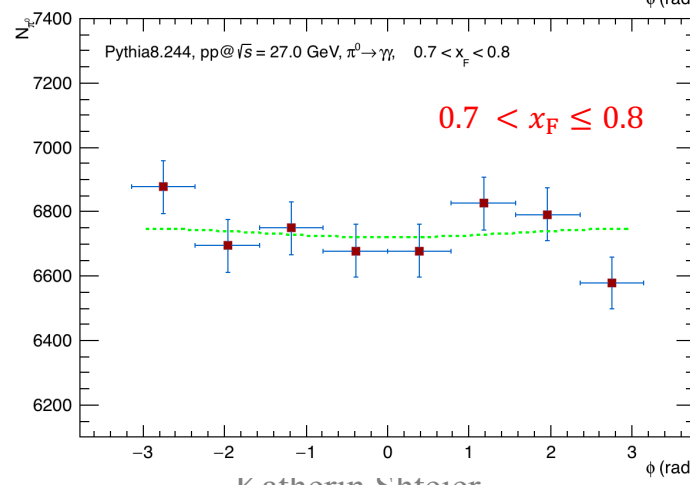
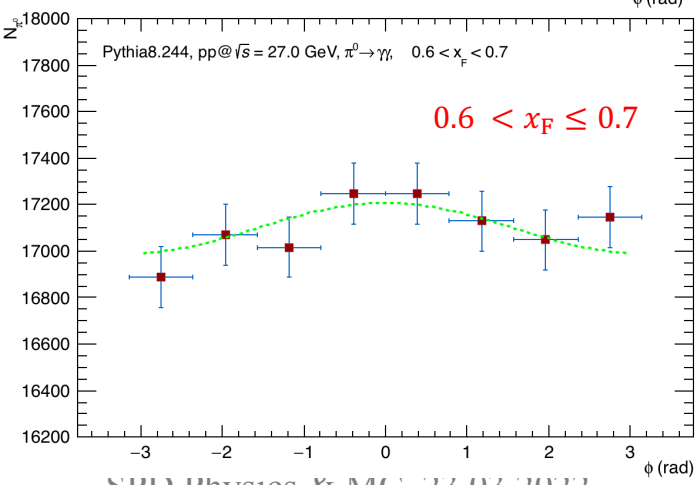
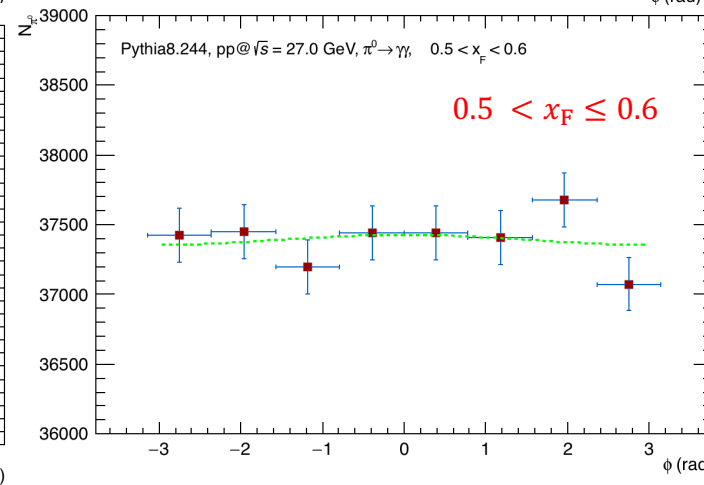
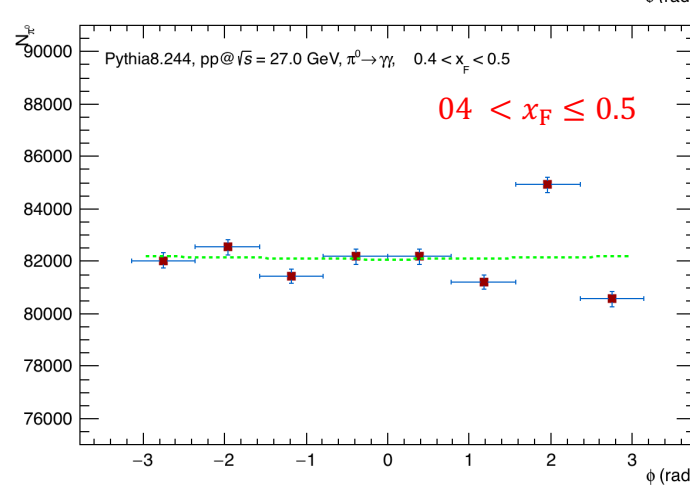
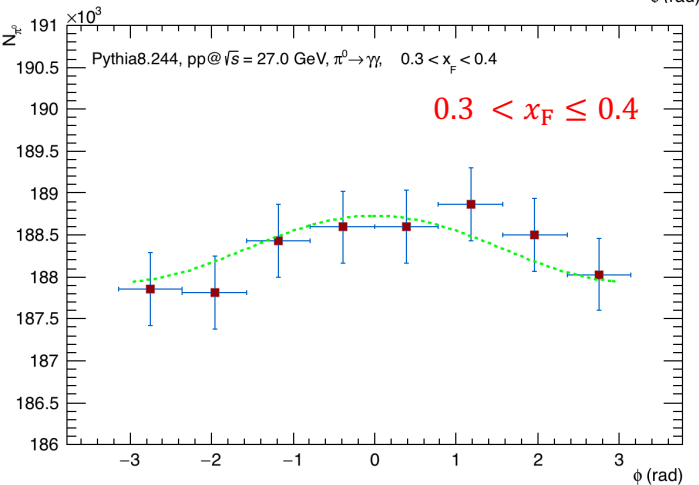
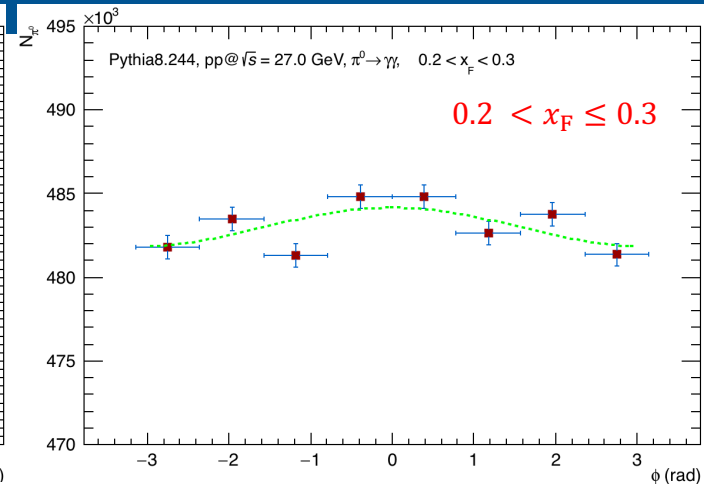
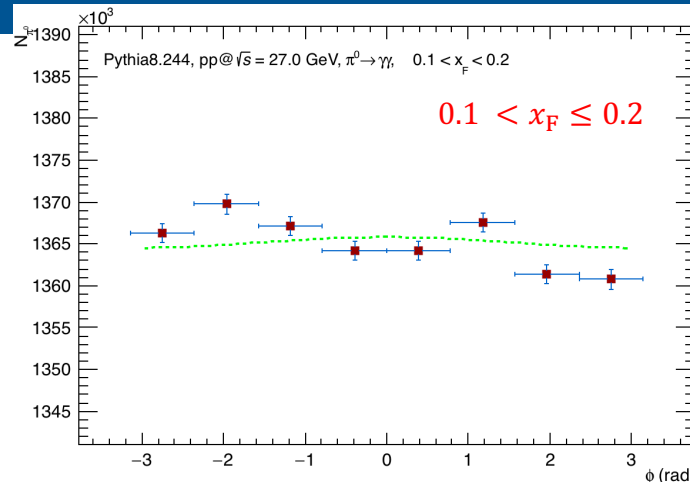
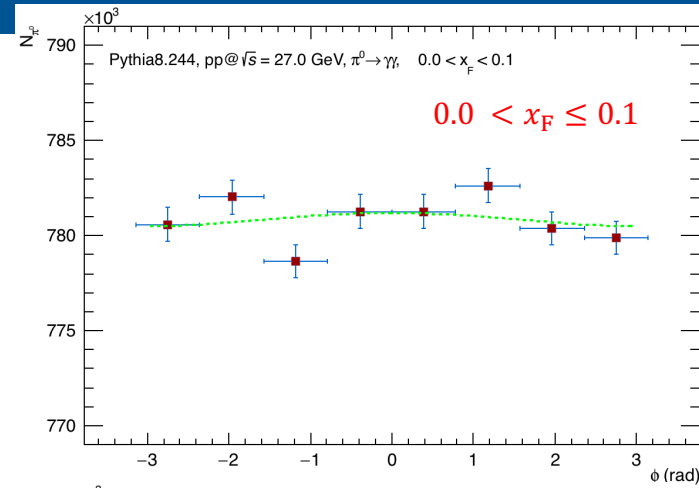
Invariant mass, right endcap, in x_F intervals, $\phi = [0^\circ - 360^\circ]$



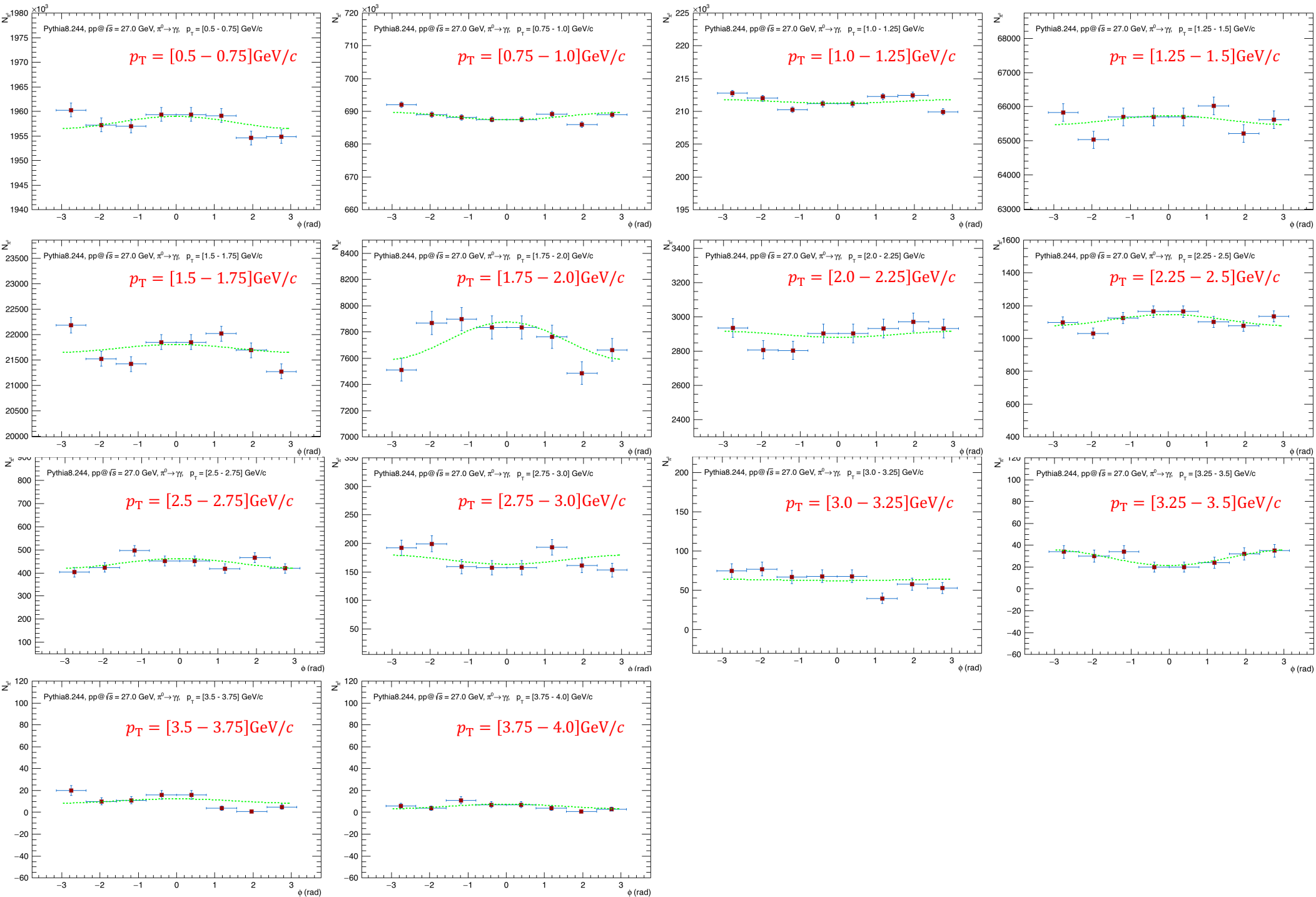
Invariant mass, right endcap, in p_T intervals, $\phi = [0^\circ - 360^\circ]$



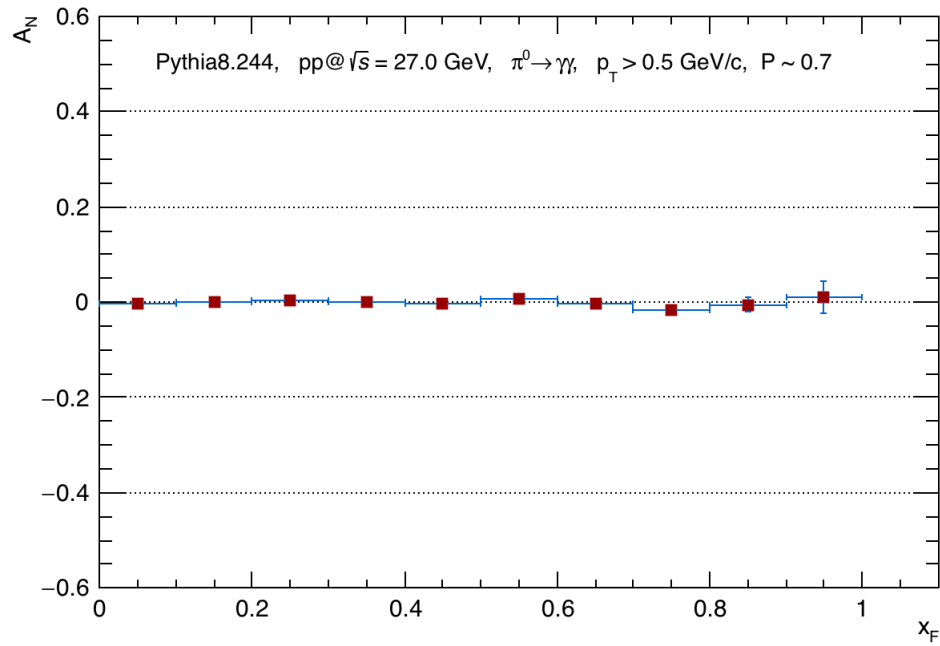
Azimuthal cosine modulation of π^0 yields in x_F intervals



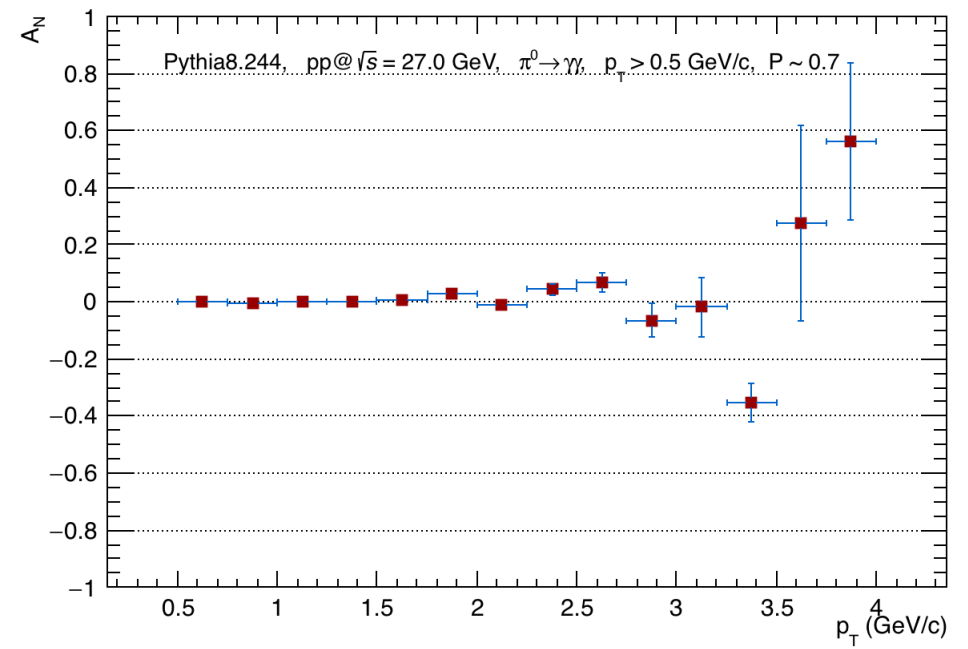
Azimuthal cosine modulation of π^0 yields in p_T intervals



A_N in x_F intervals



A_N in p_T intervals



Relative error for A_N

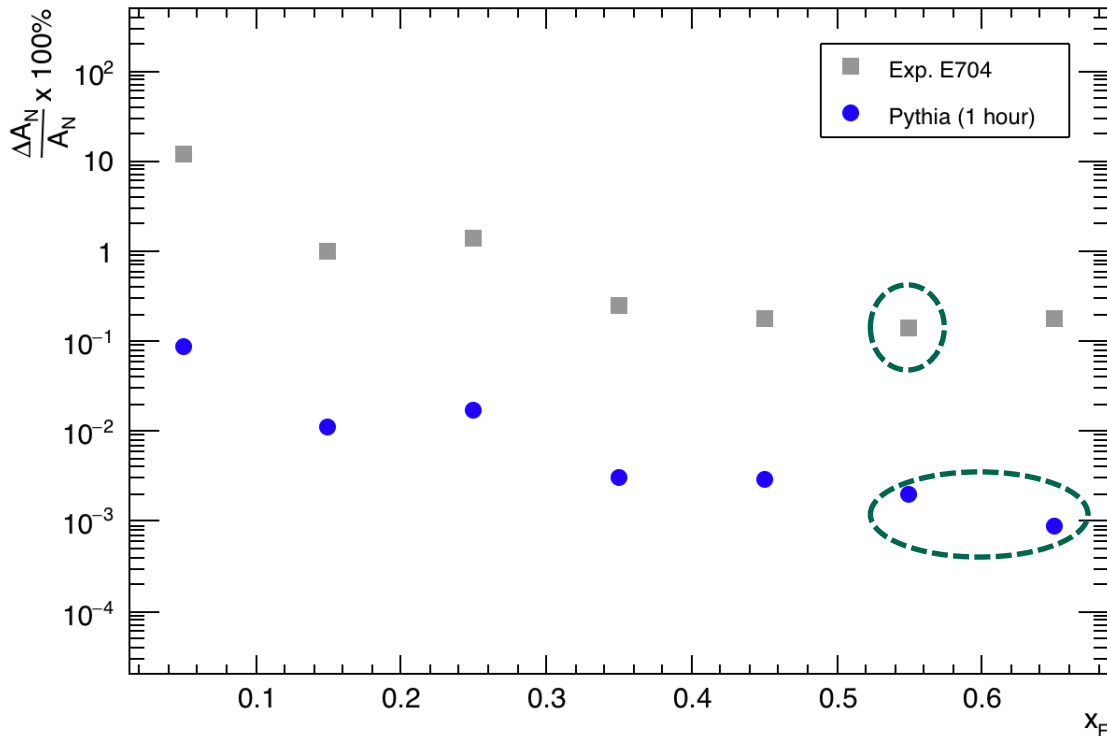
By using the measured A_N from the E704 experiment at $\sqrt{s} = 19.4$ GeV, we can estimate the relative error of $\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$ vs. x_F

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

$\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$ → Pythia
 $\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$ → E704

ΔA_N scaled to 1 hour of data-taking (Pythia and SPDRoot)

Relative of A_N error estimated for 1 hour



x_F	$\frac{\Delta A_N}{A_N}$ (%)
	Pythia (1h)
0.0 - 0.1	8.79
0.1 - 0.2	1.09
0.2 - 0.3	1.75
0.3 - 0.4	0.30
0.4 - 0.5	0.29
0.5 - 0.6	0.20
0.6 - 0.7	0.09

The determination of the polarization is expected to be precise for $0.5 < x_F < 0.7$.

Estimated relative error of the polarization

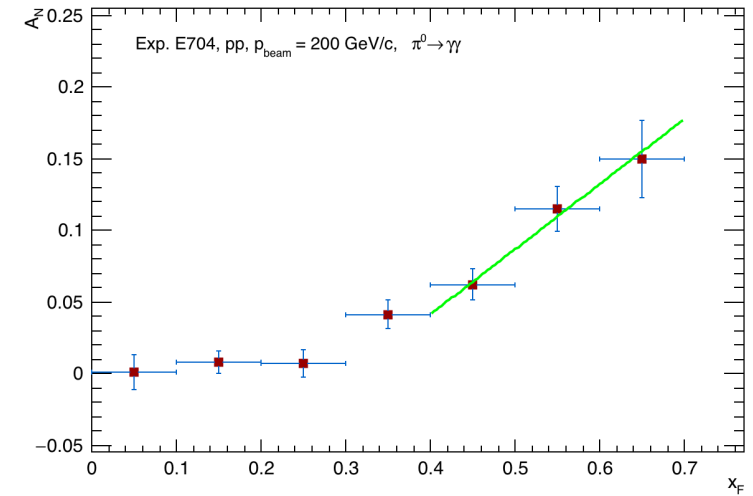
Raw asymmetry:

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

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

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

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



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

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.00078 \quad \mathbf{0.08\%} \text{ (MC - Pythia)}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.00074 \quad \mathbf{0.07\%} \text{ (MC - Pythia)}$$

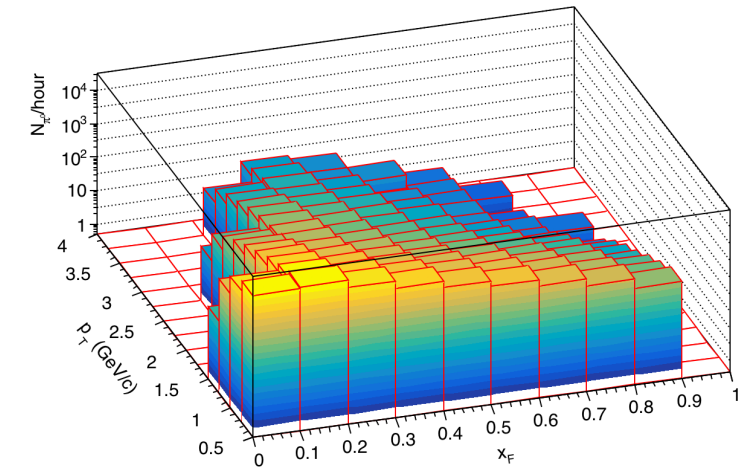
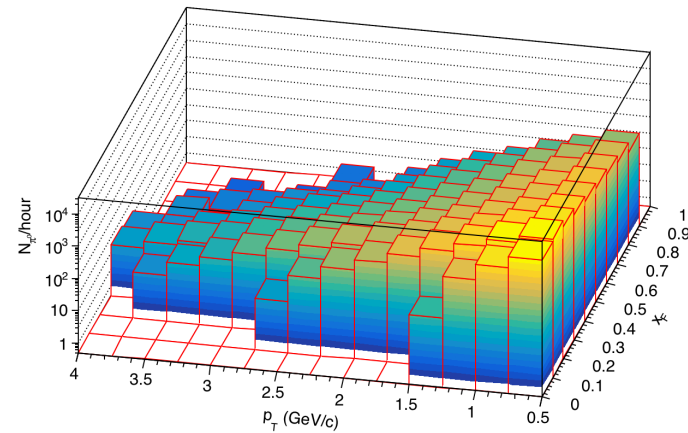
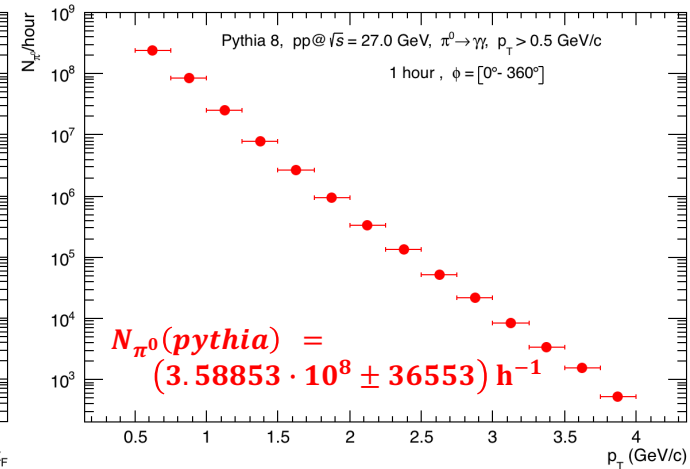
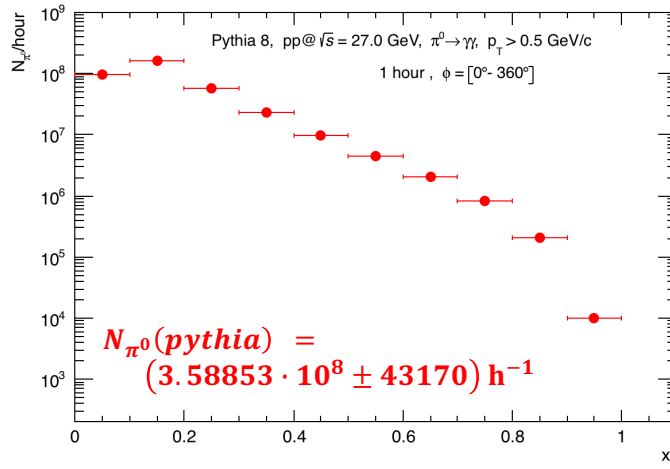
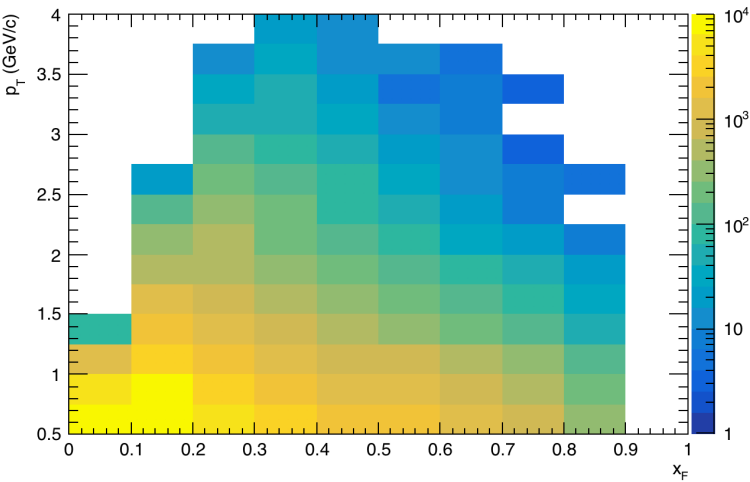
$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.0873 \quad \mathbf{8.7\%} \text{ (Experiment E704)}$$

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

From pure Pythia we might define a beam polarization in SPD endcaps with a precision $\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.1\%$

Predicted for 2 minutes from Pythia $\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{P} \approx 0.6\%$

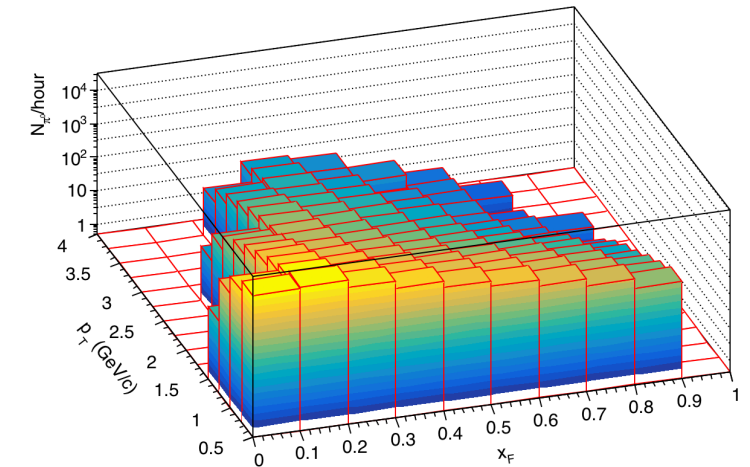
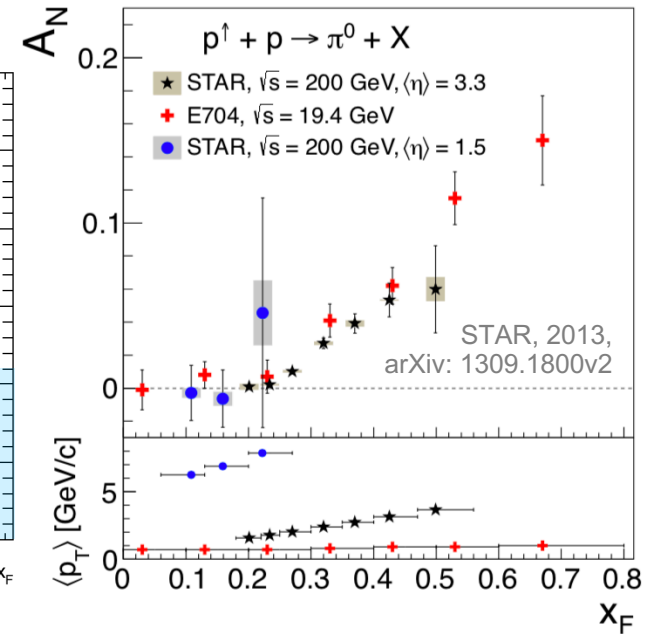
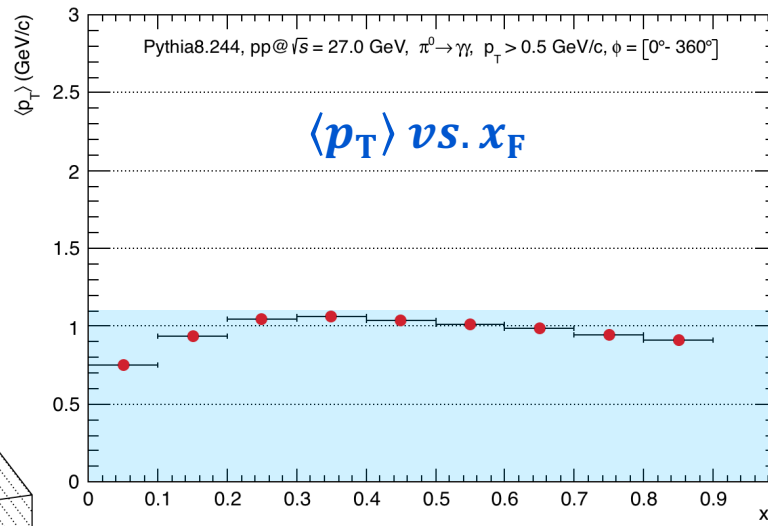
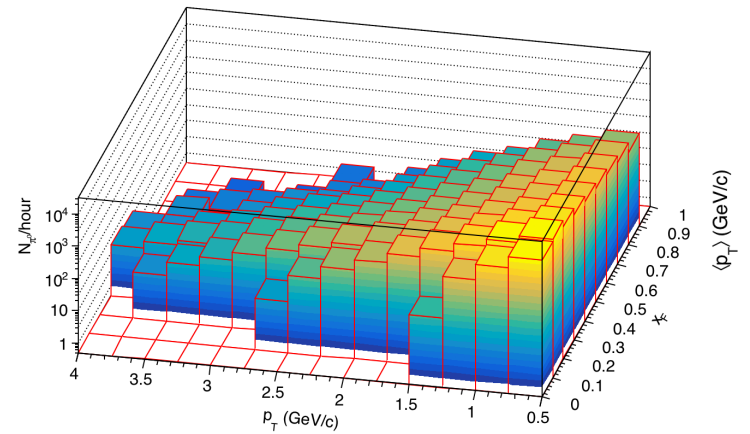
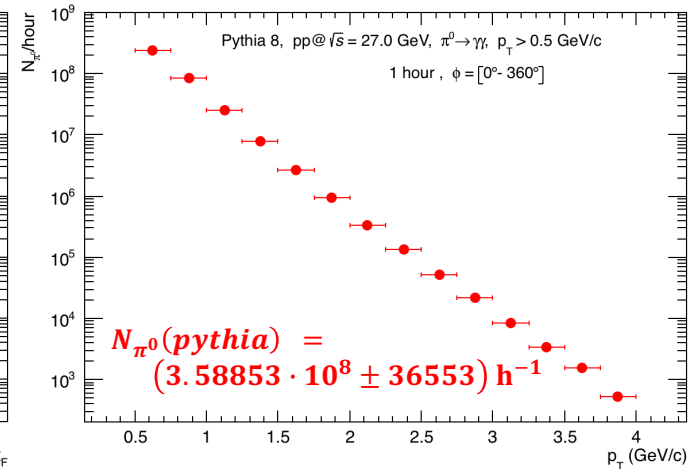
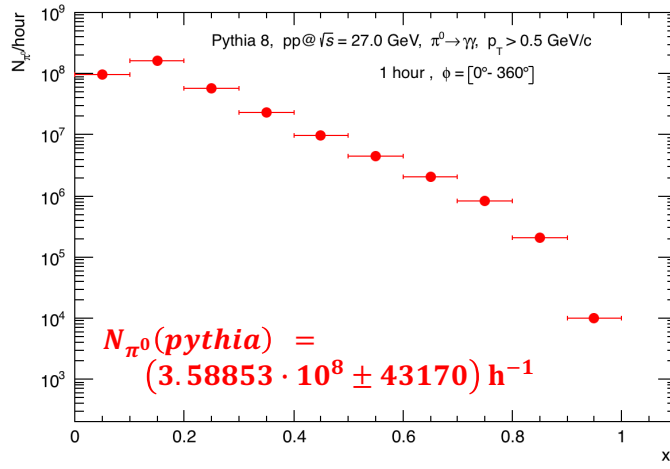
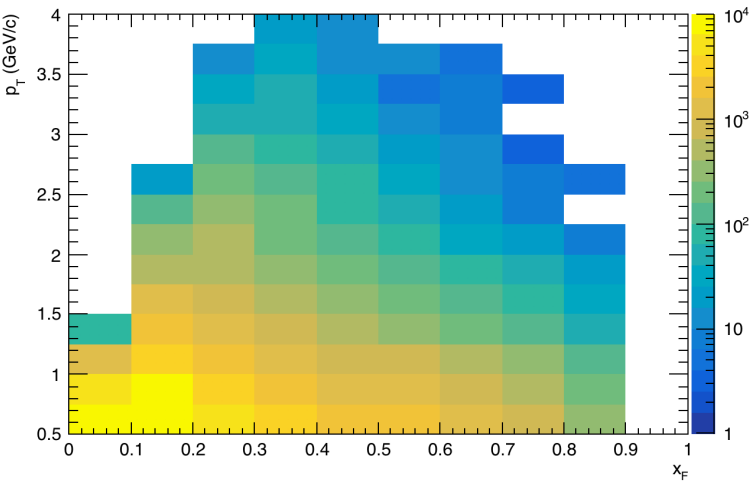
Estimation of π^0 yield in the ECAL endcap



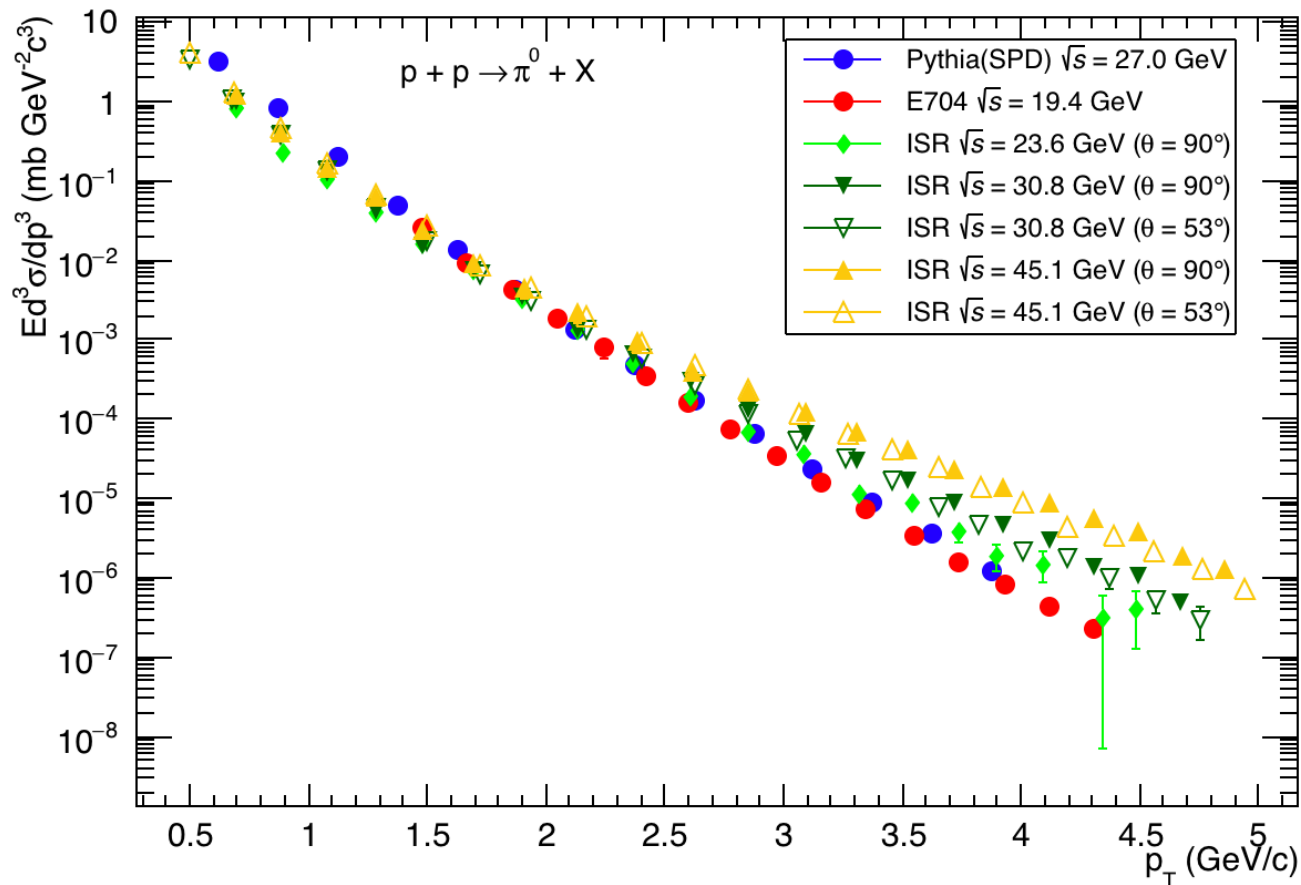
x_F	$N_{\pi^0}(\text{pythia})$
0.0 - 0.1	$9.47707\text{e}+07 \pm 9735$
0.1 - 0.2	$1.65363\text{e}+08 \pm 12859$
0.2 - 0.3	$5.84847\text{e}+07 \pm 7647$
0.3 - 0.4	$2.27402\text{e}+07 \pm 4768$
0.4 - 0.5	$9.87763\text{e}+06 \pm 3142$
0.5 - 0.6	$4.52426\text{e}+06 \pm 2127$
0.6 - 0.7	$2.06566\text{e}+06 \pm 1437$
0.7 - 0.8	$8.11230\text{e}+05 \pm 900$
0.8 - 0.9	$2.05584\text{e}+05 \pm 453$
0.9 - 1.0	$9802\text{e}+05 \pm 99$

p_T (GeV/c)	$N_{\pi^0}(\text{pythia})$
0.50 - 0.75	$2.37621\text{e}+08 \pm 15415$
0.75 - 1.00	$8.35681\text{e}+07 \pm 9141$
1.00 - 1.25	$2.55767\text{e}+07 \pm 5057$
1.25 - 1.50	$7.97549\text{e}+06 \pm 2824$
1.50 - 1.75	$2.63201\text{e}+06 \pm 1622$
1.75 - 2.00	$9.20563\text{e}+05 \pm 959$
2.00 - 2.25	$3.38356\text{e}+05 \pm 581$
2.25 - 2.50	$1.33513\text{e}+05 \pm 365$
2.50 - 2.75	$5.2210\text{e}+04 \pm 228$
2.75 - 3.00	$2.1423\text{e}+04 \pm 146$
3.00 - 3.25	8242.13 ± 90
3.25 - 3.50	3424.12 ± 58
3.50 - 3.75	1545.4 ± 39
3.75 - 4.00	530.3 ± 23

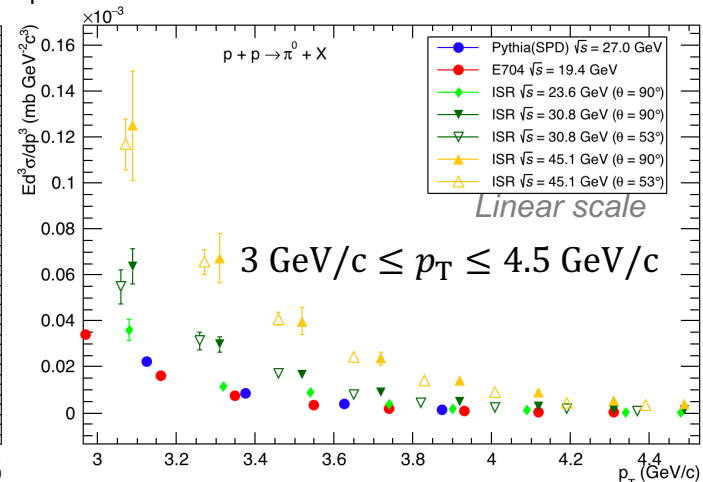
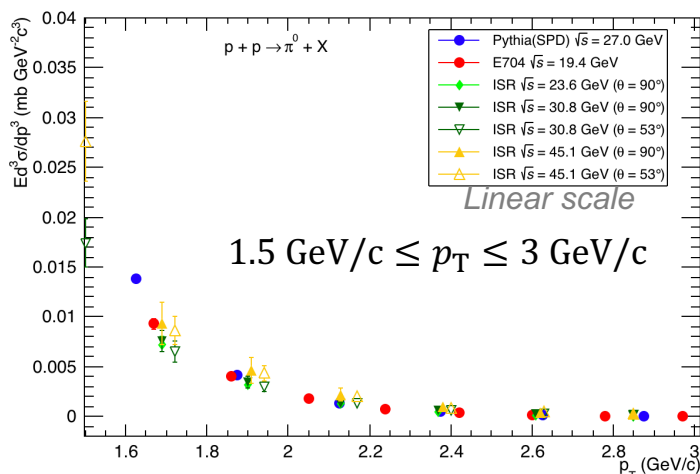
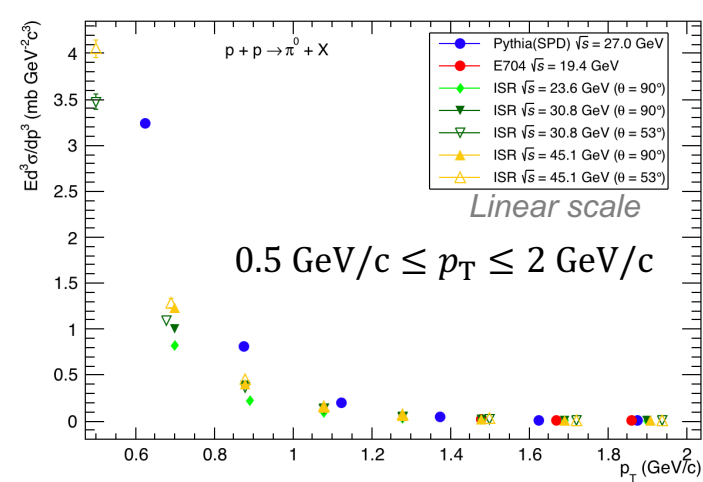
Estimation of π^0 yield in the ECAL endcap



Cross Section



$$E \frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\Delta\eta\Delta p_T} \frac{1}{\langle p_T \rangle} \frac{1}{BR} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}}$$



Historical overview

Measurement of $p + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ and $p + \bar{p} \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$

Accelerator	Beam	Experiment	Paper year	\sqrt{s} [GeV]	p_T [GeV/c]	Kinematic region	Observables
(CERN) ISR	$p + p$	Eggert et al.	1975	23.6 - 62.9	0.5 – 7.6		
		CCRS	1975	23.5 – 62.4	2.5 – 7.5		
		R806	1979	30.6 – 62.4	3 - 10		
		R807	1983	63	4.8 – 11.4		
(CERN) SPS	fixed p	NA24	1987	23.7	1.3 – 6.0		
		WA70	1988	22.9	4.0 – 6.5		
		UA6	1998	24.3	4.1 – 7.7		
(CERN) Sp \bar{p} S	$p + \bar{p}$	UA2	1982	540	1.5 – 4.4		
(FNAL) proton synchrotron	$p + p$ $\bar{p} + p$ (fixed)	E268	1976	13.6 – 19.4	1.0 – 5.0		
		E704	1996	19.4	2.5 – 4.1		
(FNAL) Tevatron	fixed p	E706	2003	31.5, 38.7	1 - 10		
RHIC	$p + p$	PHENIX	2003	200	1 - 14	$ \eta < 0.35$	σ_{incl}
	$p + p$		2004	200	> 1	$3.4 < \eta < 4.0$	σ_{incl}, A_N
	$p + p$		2005	200	1 - 5	$ \eta < 0.35$	σ_{incl}, A_N
	$p + p$		2006	200	1 - 5	$ \eta < 0.35$	A_{LL}
	$p + p$		2007	200	0.5 - 20	$ \eta < 0.35$	σ_{incl}, A_{LL}
	$p + p$		2009	200	1 - 12	$ \eta < 0.35$	ΔG from A_{LL}
	$p + p$		2009	62.4	1 - 4	$ \eta < 0.35$	σ_{incl}, A_{LL}

