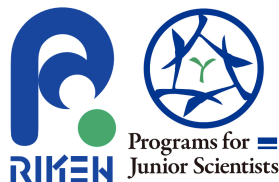


# Transverse single spin asymmetry measurement for (very) forward neutron production at the RHICf experiment

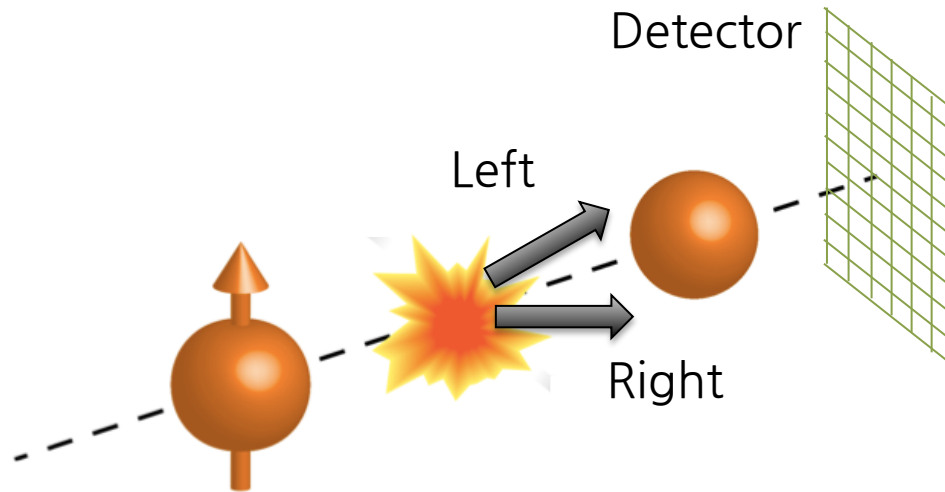
Minho Kim (RIKEN)

on behalf of the RHICf collaboration



5th May  
DIS2022

# Transverse single spin asymmetry

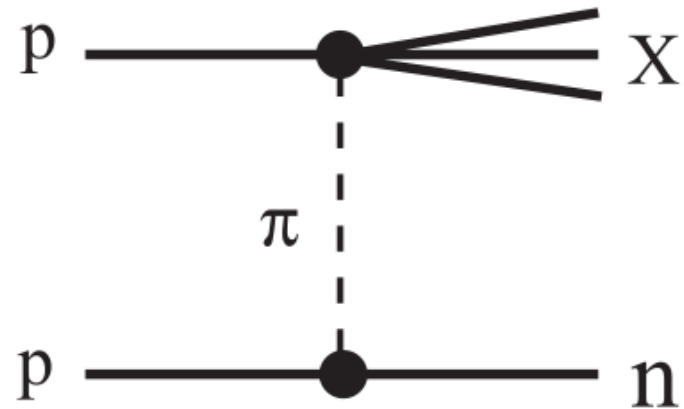
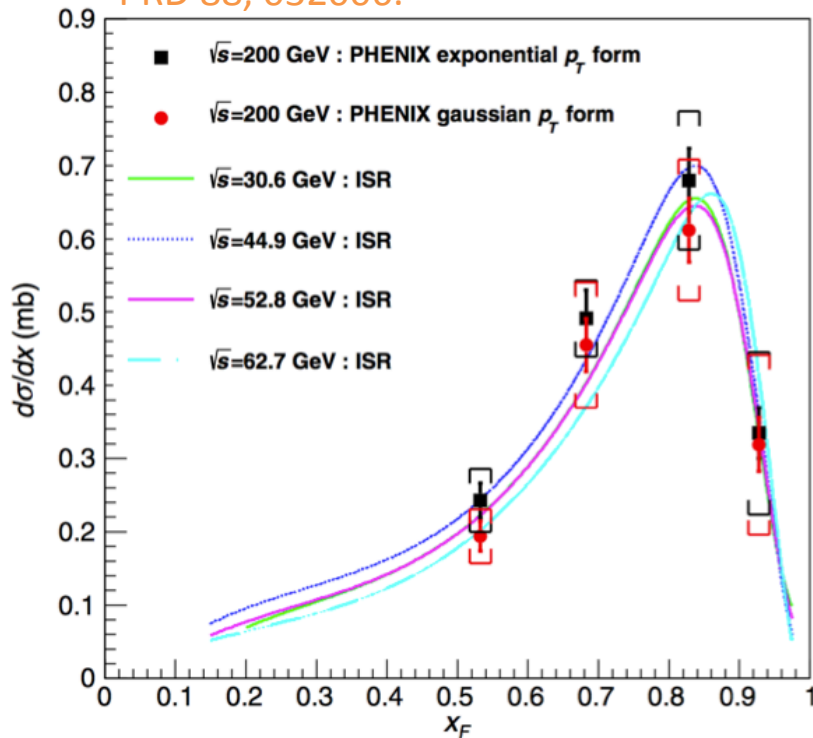


$$A_N = \frac{\sigma_L^\uparrow - \sigma_R^\uparrow}{\sigma_L^\uparrow + \sigma_R^\uparrow} = \frac{\sigma_L^\uparrow - \sigma_L^\downarrow}{\sigma_L^\uparrow + \sigma_L^\downarrow}$$

- In the polarized  $p + p$  collision, the  $A_N$  is defined by a left-right cross section asymmetry of a specific particle or event.
- $A_N$  of the forward ( $6 < \eta$ ) neutron enables us to study the spin-involved diffractive production mechanism.

# Forward neutron production

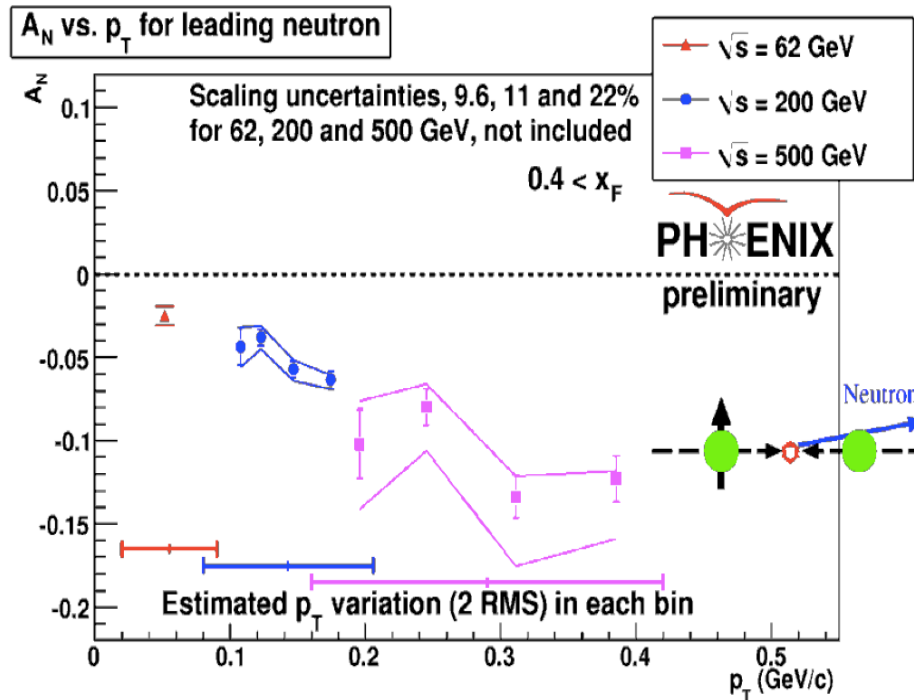
PRD 88, 032006.



- One pion exchange (OPE) model well explains the forward neutron production with an absorptive correction.
- The pion exchange is dominant rather than  $\rho$  and  $a_2$  exchange, and  $p \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow n$  process.

# Forward neutron $A_N$

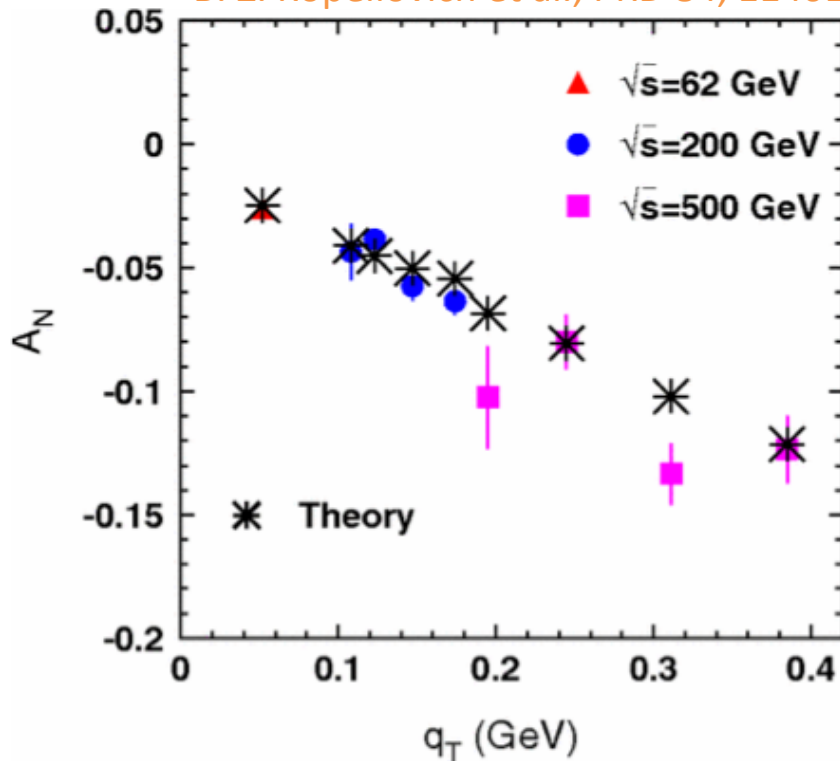
J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 295, 012097.



- Non-zero neutron  $A_N$  was observed at the IP12 experiment. However, the OPE model couldn't explain the finite neutron  $A_N$ .
- The neutron  $A_N$  has been measured by the PHENIX experiment with three different collision energies.

# Forward neutron $A_N$

B. Z. Kopeliovich et al., PRD 84, 114012.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_N &= \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_X |\langle cX|T|\uparrow\rangle|^2 - \sum_X |\langle cX|T|\downarrow\rangle|^2}{\sum_X |\langle cX|T|\uparrow\rangle|^2 + \sum_X |\langle cX|T|\downarrow\rangle|^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2\text{Im} \sum_X \langle cX|T|-\rangle \langle +|T^\dagger|cX\rangle}{\sum_X |\langle cX|T|+\rangle|^2 + \sum_X |\langle cX|T|-\rangle|^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

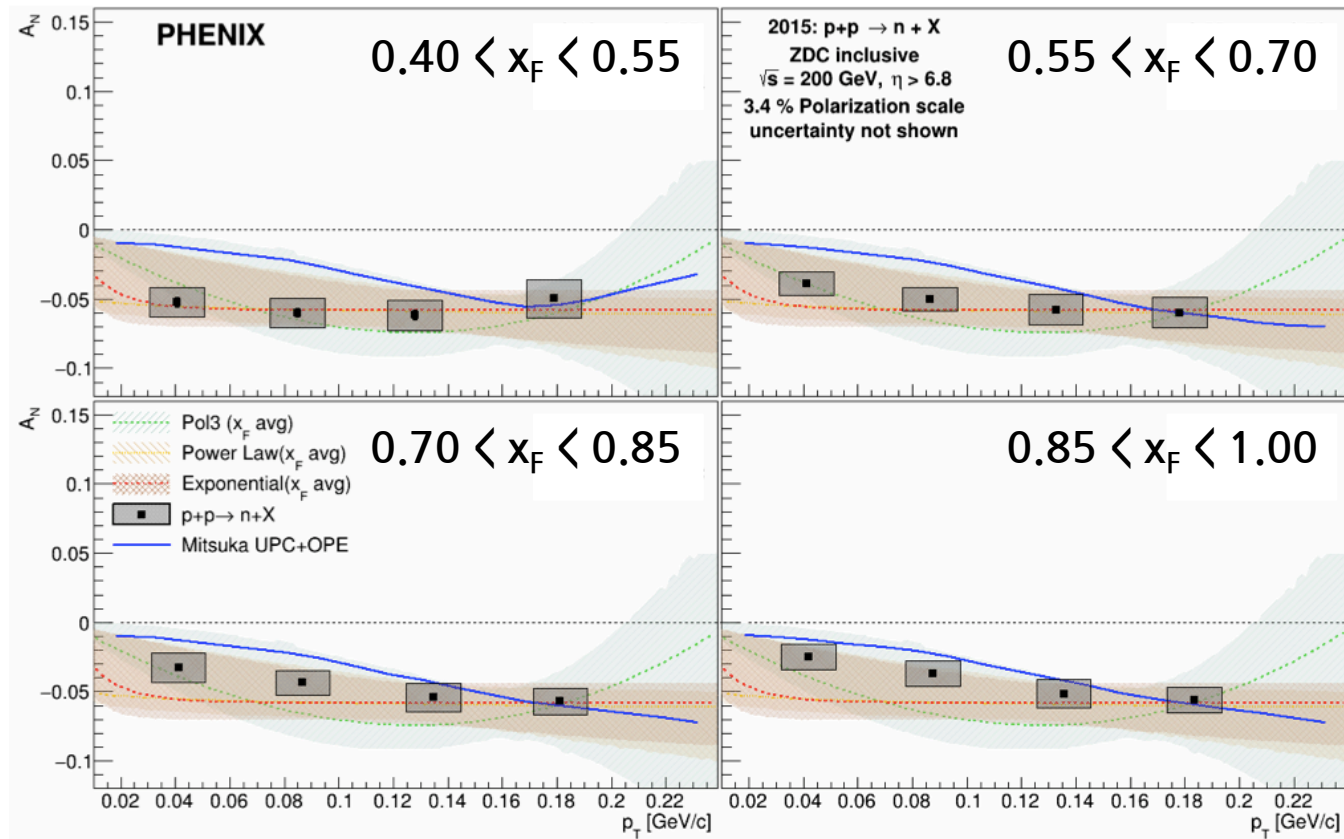
$\pi$  exchange: **spin flip**

$a_1$  exchange: **spin non-flip**

- The OPE model introduced  $a_1$  exchange to explain the neutron  $A_N$ .
- The  $\pi$  and  $a_1$  exchange model predicts that the  $A_N$  increases in magnitude with  $p_T$  without  $x_F$  dependence.

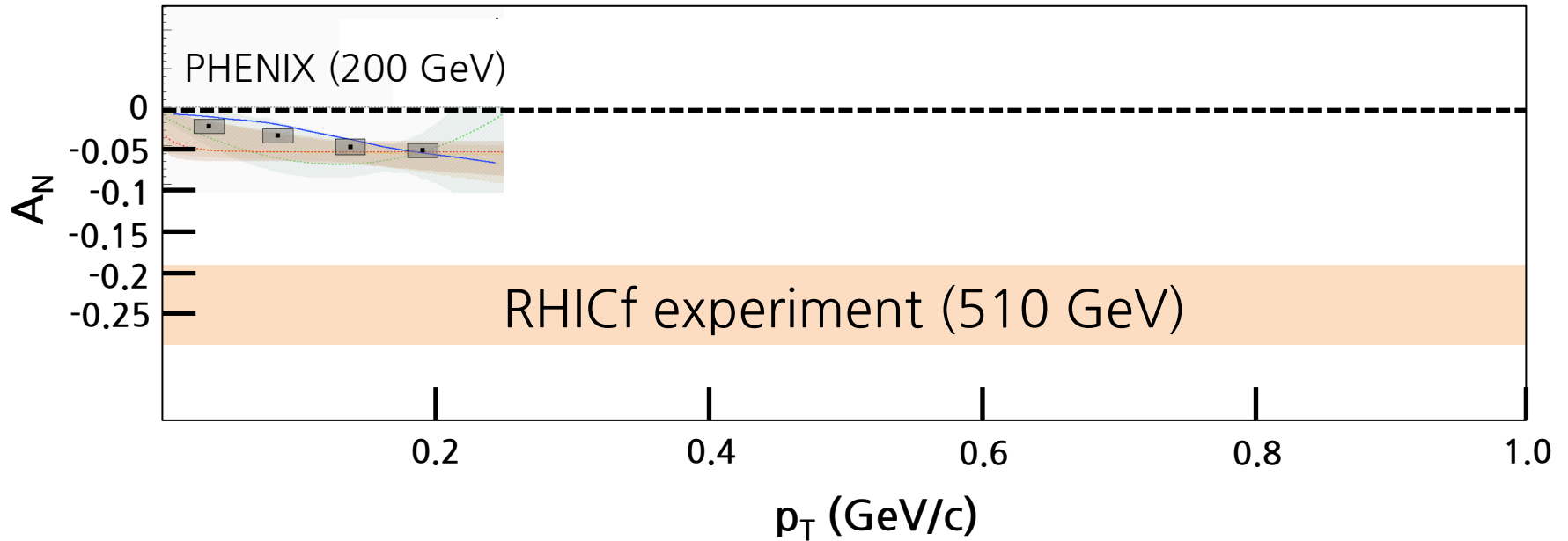
# Unfolded forward neutron $A_N$

PRD 105, 032004.



- Recently, the neutron  $A_N$  at 200 GeV has been unfolded.
- The unfolded data explicitly shows the increasing  $A_N$  following the  $p_T$  without a clear  $x_F$  dependence as the model predicted.

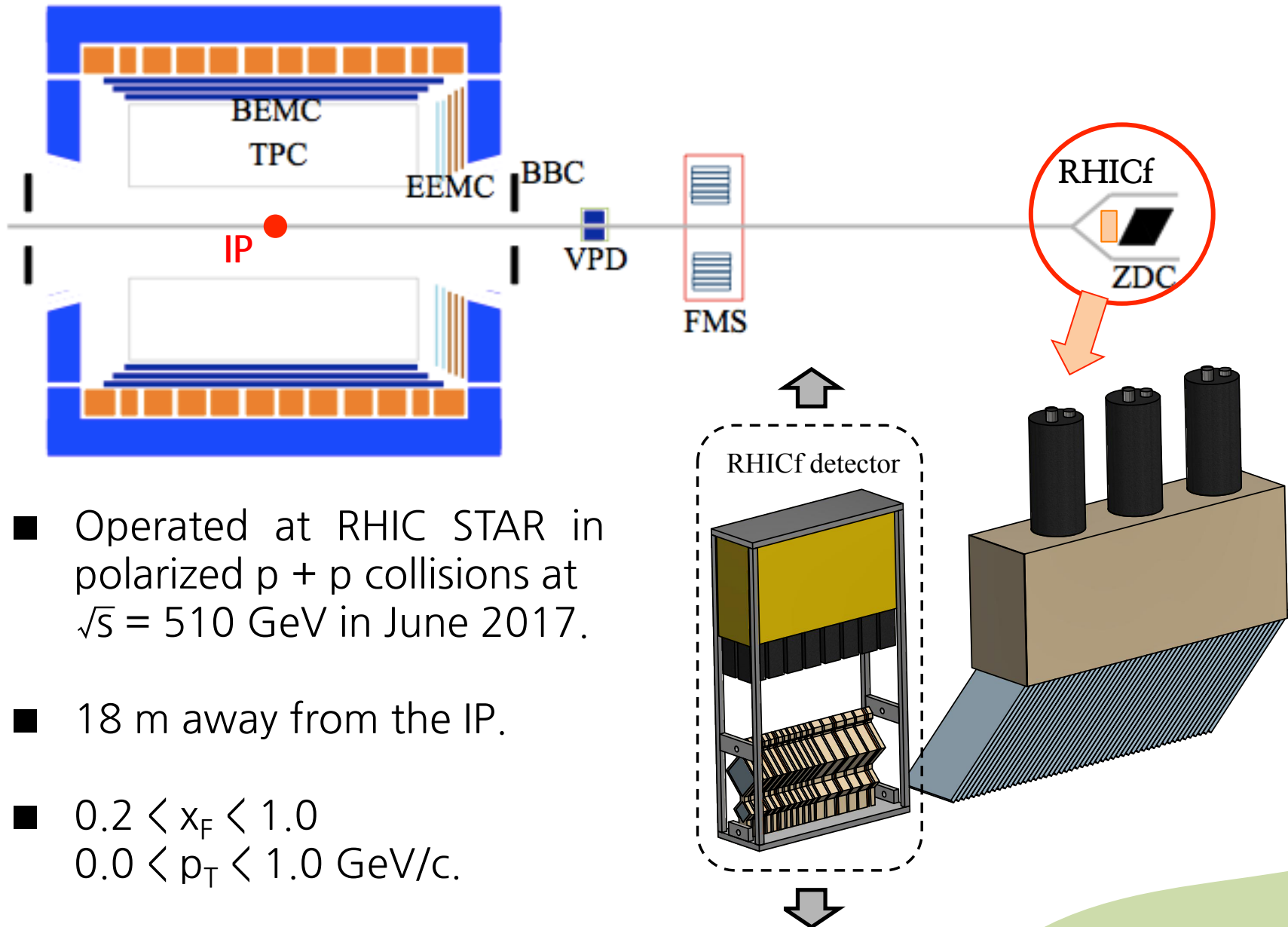
# Neutron measurement at RHICf



- RHICf experiment measured the neutron  $A_N$  in the highest  $p_T$  coverage ever measured  $\sim 1$  GeV/c.
- RHICf data can not only be compared with the PHENIX data but also test the  $\pi$  and  $a_1$  exchange model in a wide  $p_T$  coverage.

# RHIC forward (RHICf) experiment

## STAR experiment

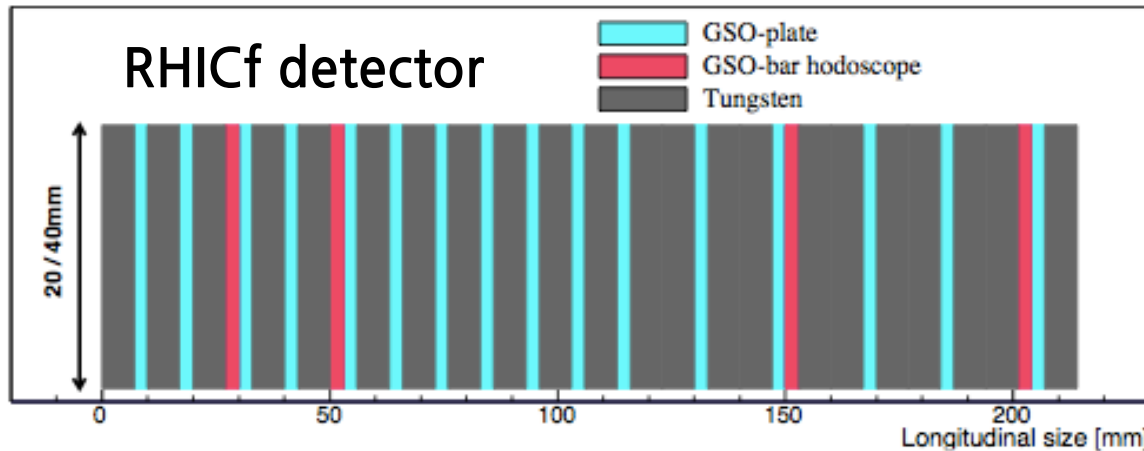


- Operated at RHIC STAR in polarized  $p + p$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 510$  GeV in June 2017.
- 18 m away from the IP.
- $0.2 < x_F < 1.0$   
 $0.0 < p_T < 1.0$  GeV/c.

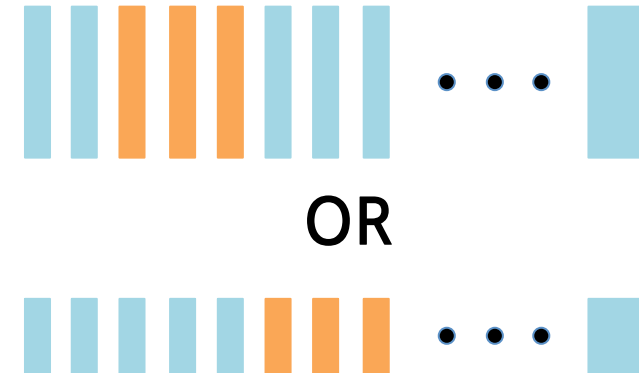


# Neutron measurement

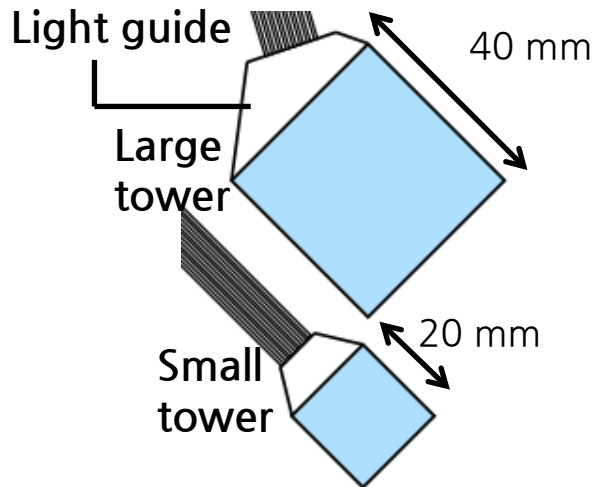
## Side view



## Shower trigger

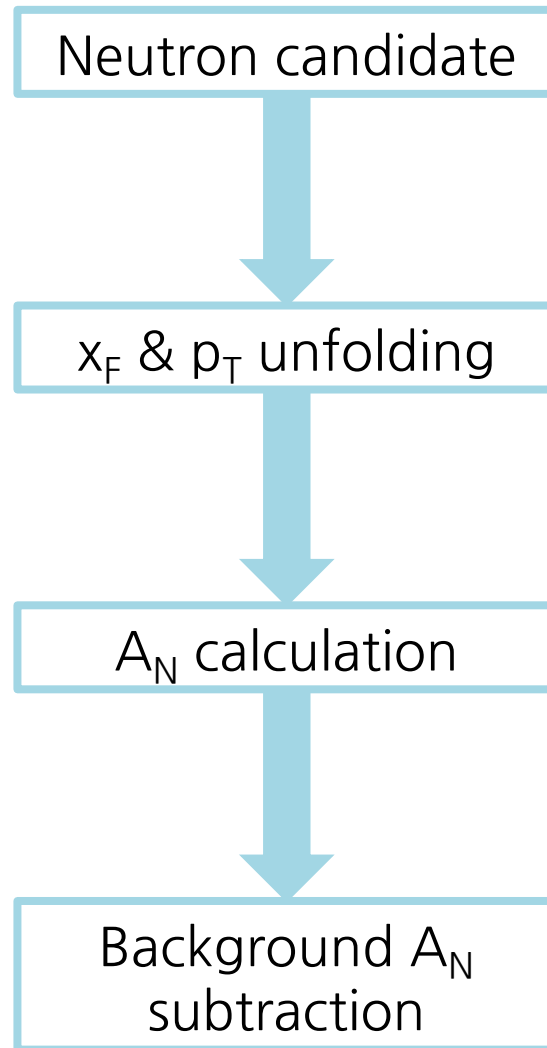


## Front view

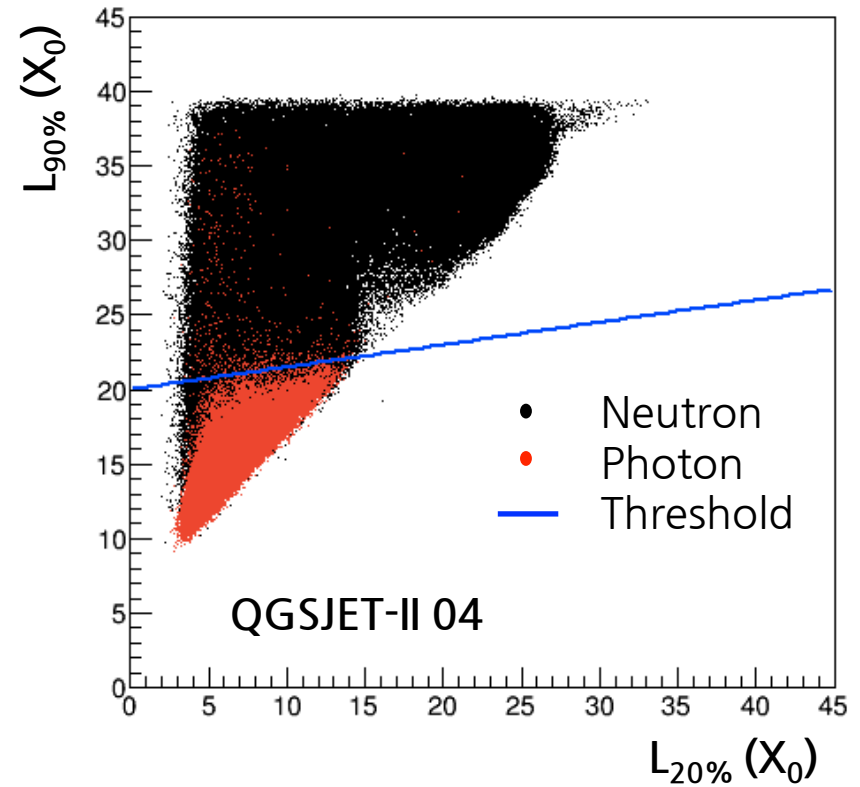
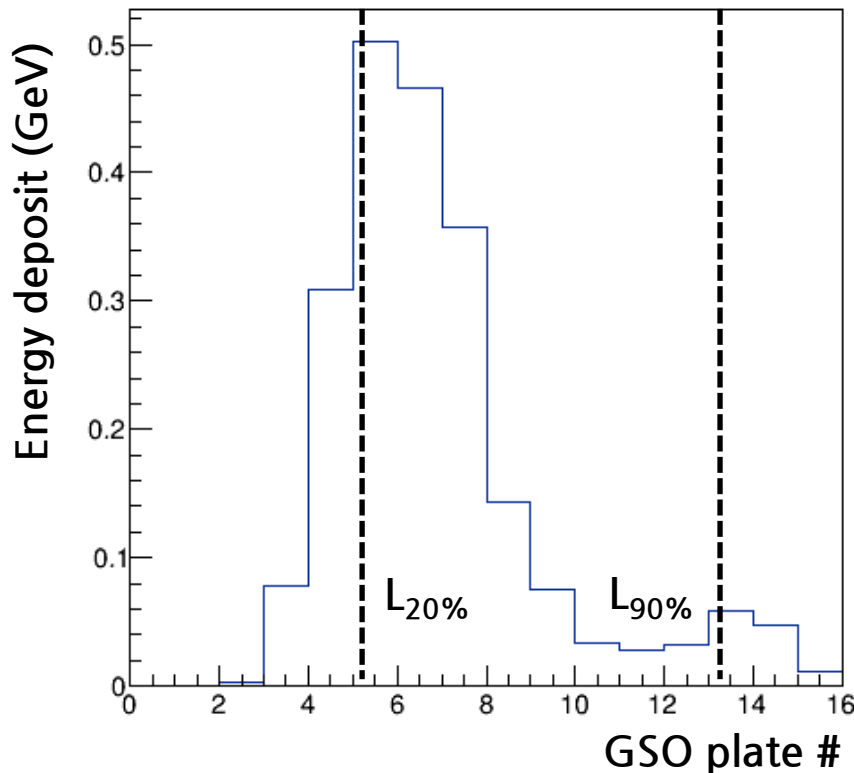


- 17 tungsten absorbers ( $44 X_0$ ,  $1.6 \lambda_{int}$ ), 16 GSO plates, and 4 layers of GSO bars (1 mm dimension).
- $\sigma_E \sim 30\%$  and  $\sigma_{p_T} \sim 0.025$  GeV/c for 200 GeV neutron.
- Shower trigger is operated when the energy deposits of any three successive layers are larger than 45 MeV.

# Analysis procedure

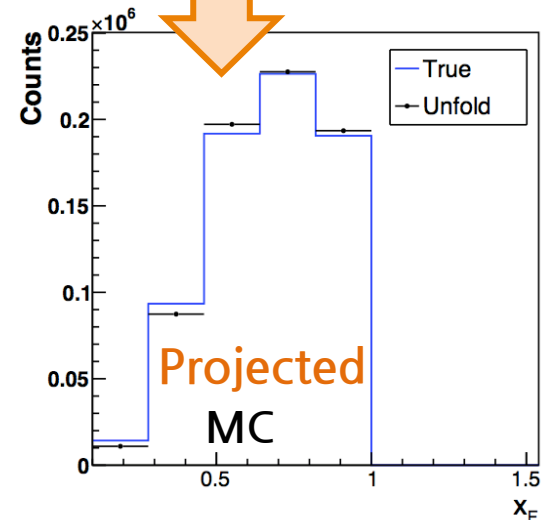
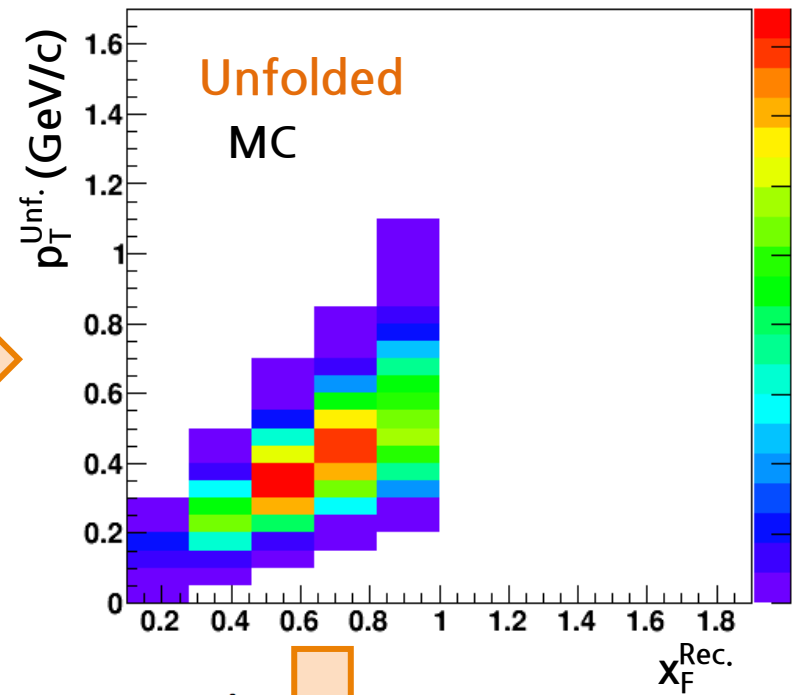
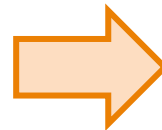
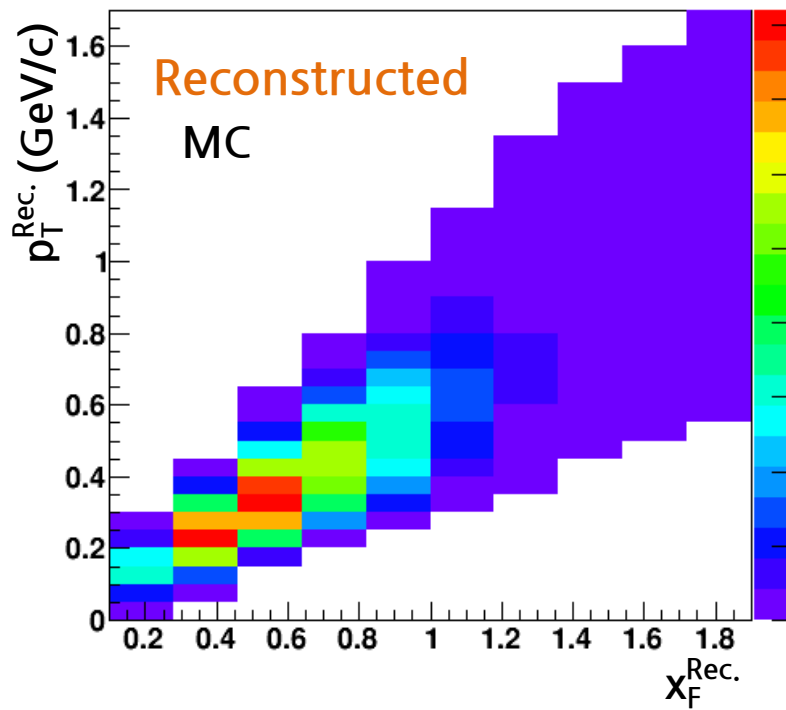


# Neutron/photon separation



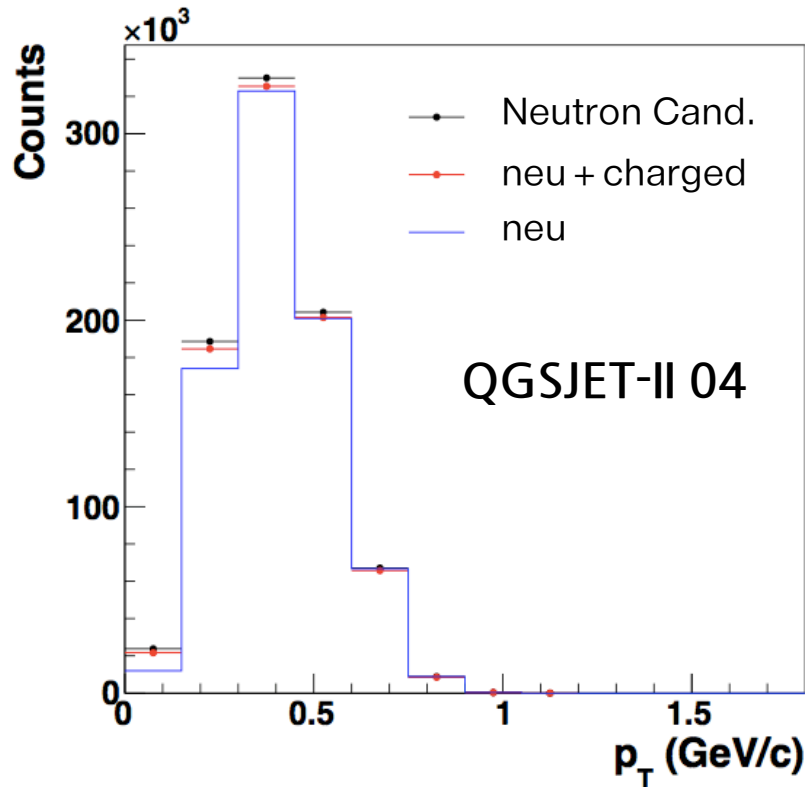
- $L_{20\%}$  and  $L_{90\%}$  are defined by the longitudinal depth of the detector where the accumulated energy deposit reaches 20% and 90% of the total energy deposit.
- Neutron was separated from the photon in the  $L_{90\%}$  versus  $L_{20\%}$  plot.

# $x_F$ and $p_T$ unfolding



- RHICf detector has insufficient interaction length ( $1.6 \lambda_{\text{int}}$ ).
- For a prior, neutron was uniformly generated to the detector.
- Two-dimensional Bayesian unfolding was done to get the true distribution.

# Background $A_N$ subtraction



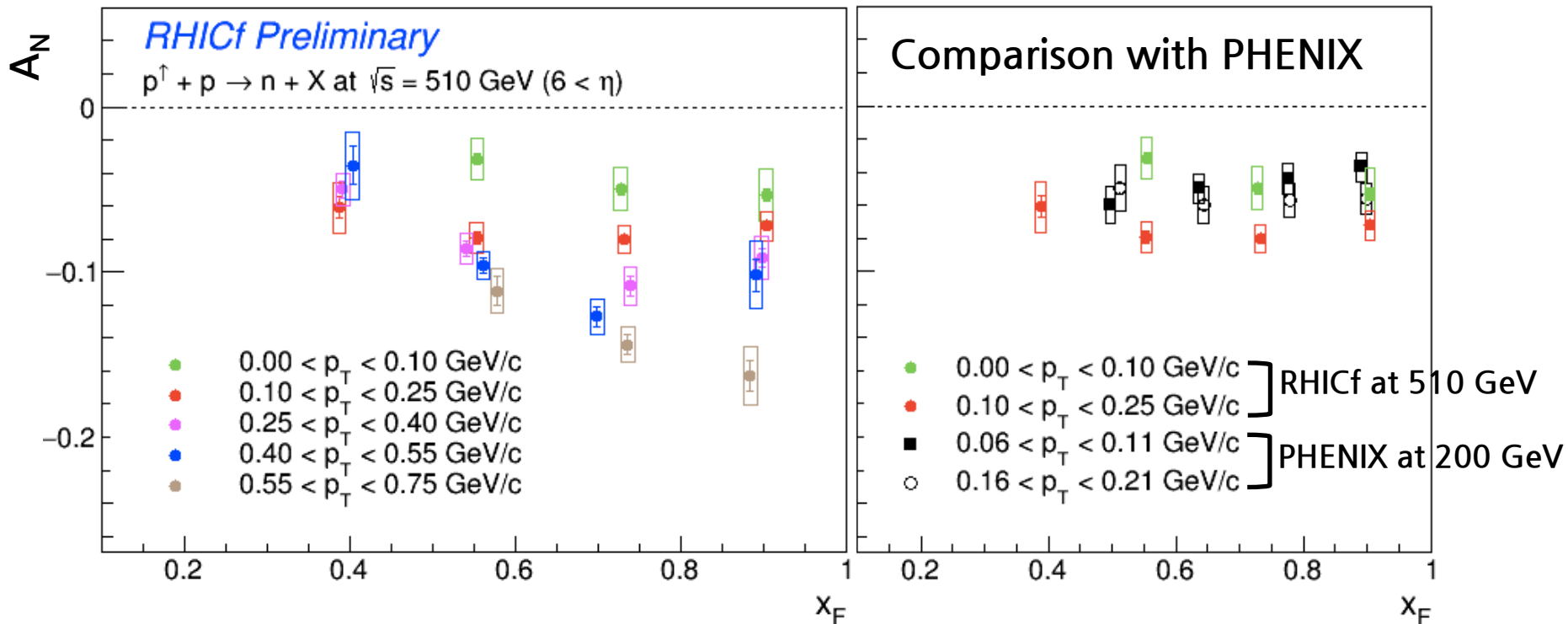
Neutron candidate  
= neu + pho + charged

Difference between • and •  
→ Background photon ratio.

Difference between • and —  
→ Background hadron ratio.

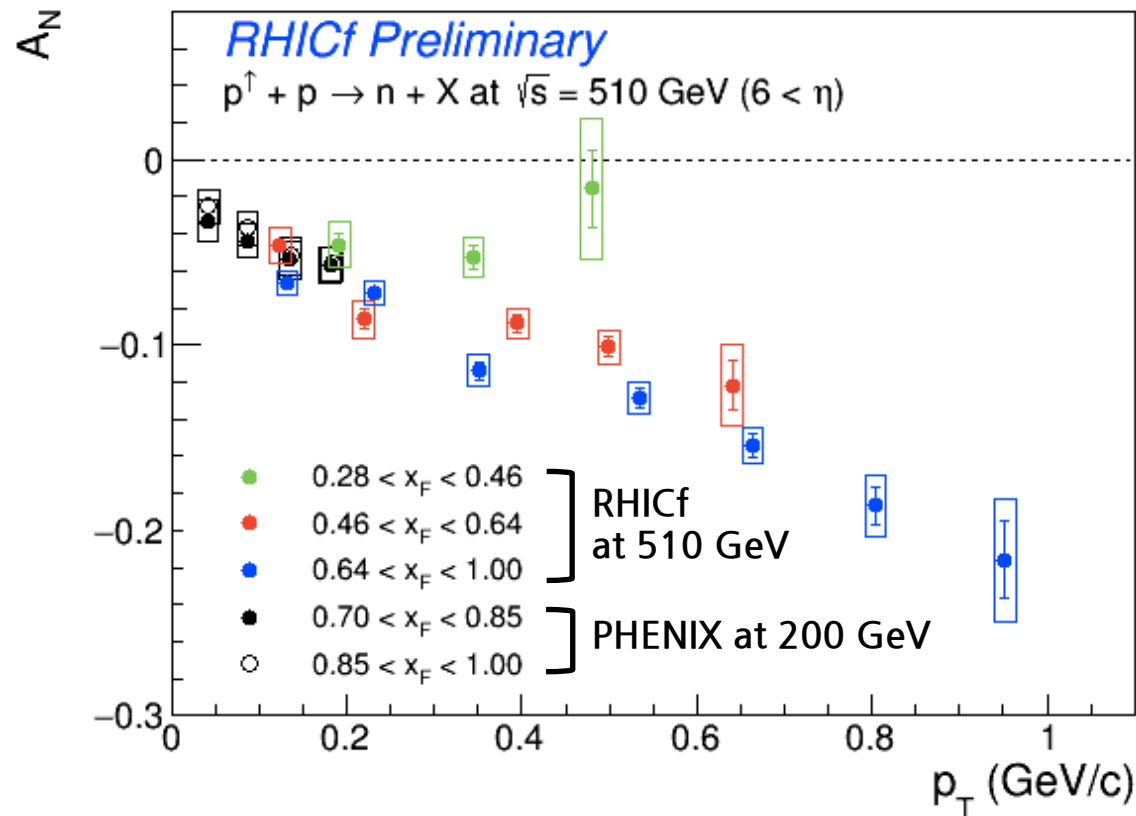
- In this analysis, neutron includes neutral hadrons ( $\Lambda \sim 5\%$ ,  $K < 1\%$ , ...).
- Three QGSJET-II 04 samples, total, without photon, and neutron, were unfolded to estimate the background ratio.
- Photon background  $A_N$  from photon-enhanced sample. Large uncertainty of  $A_N^{\text{Meas.}} \sim 1$  to the background hadron  $A_N$ .

# $A_N$ of the very forward neutron



- Systematic uncertainties of beam center, polarization, background  $A_N$  subtraction, and unfolding were considered.
- In the lower  $p_T$  region, the  $A_N$ s are flat showing no  $x_F$  dependence.
- In the higher  $p_T$  region, it seems that there is a  $x_F$  dependence.

# $A_N$ of the very forward neutron



- In higher  $x_F$ , the  $A_N$  increases in magnitude with  $p_T$  up to 1 GeV/c.
- There seems a  $x_F$  dependence in the higher  $p_T$  region.

# Summary

- In June 2017, the RHICf experiment has measured the  $A_N$  for (very) forward neutron production in the highest  $p_T$  range ever measured.
- In the higher  $x_F$ , the  $A_N$  increases almost proportional to the  $p_T$  as the model predicted.
- In the lower  $p_T$ , no  $x_F$  dependence was observed.
- In the higher  $p_T$ , a  $x_F$  dependence was observed.
- More precise background estimation will be done for the final result.



# Backup