

Recent results on cold-QCD from RHIC

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Abstract. Polarized proton-proton collisions at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) provide unique opportunities to study the spin structure of the nucleon. We will highlight recent results on the nucleon spin structure from the STAR and PHENIX experiments at RHIC: (1) A sizable gluon polarization in the proton is measured with longitudinal double spin asymmetries of jet and hadron production; (2) Longitudinal single spin asymmetries in W boson production improve constraints on the sea quark polarization. The new spin asymmetry results for W boson confirmed the SU(2) flavor asymmetry of the light sea quark polarization in the proton; (3) Transverse spin effects in hadronic systems offer new implications on parton distribution functions in the collinear and transverse momentum dependent frameworks. We will also discuss near term plans for the STAR forward detector upgrade and prospects for proton-proton and proton-ion collisions in the years beyond 2021 at STAR.

1 Introduction to RHIC spin program

In addition to colliding heavy ions, RHIC at Brookhaven National Laboratory is the world's only polarized proton-proton (pp) collider. By colliding high-energy beams of polarized protons, RHIC provides unique opportunities for exploring the spin structure of the proton [1]. In 1988 the EMC experimental results showed that the contribution from quark/antiquark spin to nucleon spin is surprisingly smaller than expected, leading to the so called "spin puzzle". The results from polarized Deep-Inelastic-Scattering (DIS) experiments in the past 30 years have shown that the spins of the quarks and antiquarks account for only about 30% of proton's spin in the measured x -range.

Since 2001, RHIC has been providing pp collisions at center of mass energies of 200 GeV and 500 GeV with beams longitudinally or transversely polarized. There have been two main detectors, PHENIX and STAR, at RHIC to perform spin experiments as well as heavy ion ones. PHENIX completed its data taking in 2016. STAR is currently the only experiment running at RHIC.

In the following, we will highlight recent results on nucleon spin structure from the STAR and PHENIX experiments. RHIC spin experiments have been providing information on how much gluon spin contributes to the spin of the proton, which is observed to be sizable. Significant constraints on the sea quark polarization are also obtained beyond the semi-inclusive DIS measurements, in particular the SU(2) flavor asymmetry of the light sea quark polarization is confirmed through W boson production. Information on how quarks move around inside the proton can be gained by studying

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transverse spin effects at RHIC, which offer new implications on parton distribution functions in the collinear and transverse momentum dependent (TMD) frameworks. Finally we will discuss future plans for the STAR forward detector upgrade and prospects for pp and proton-ion (pA) collisions in the years beyond 2021 at RHIC.

2 Recent highlights from RHIC spin

2.1 Gluon polarization determination with jet/hadron production

The gluon polarization was once expected to account for most of the "missing" part of the proton spin. In lepton-nucleon DIS process, it can be determined through scaling violations and gluon splitting process, but was limited by kinematic range and statistics. In pp collisions at RHIC, the gluon helicity distribution $\Delta g(x)$ can be accessed with strongly interacting probes, in jet or hadron production, by measuring the longitudinal double-spin asymmetries (A_{LL}),

$$A_{LL} = \frac{(\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{--}) - (\sigma^{+-} + \sigma^{-+})}{(\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{--}) + (\sigma^{+-} + \sigma^{-+})} = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} \frac{(N^{++} + N^{--}) - R(N^{+-} + N^{-+})}{(N^{++} + N^{--}) + R(N^{+-} + N^{-+})}, \quad (1)$$

where σ denotes the cross section for jet/hadron production and the superscripts "+" or "-" denote the helicities of the two proton beams. P_1 and P_2 are the beam polarizations, $R = (\mathcal{L}^{++} + \mathcal{L}^{--}) / (\mathcal{L}^{+-} + \mathcal{L}^{-+})$ is the relative luminosity ratio, and N 's are the corresponding jet/hadron yields. In QCD, assuming factorization, A_{LL} is proportional to the convolution of parton helicity distributions, the double spin asymmetry for the hard partonic scattering, and the fragmentation function for hadron production. A significant fraction of the partonic scatterings is gluon-involved such as gluon-gluon or quark-gluon scattering for jet and hadron production at RHIC, which thus provide sensitivity to the gluon helicity distribution function [1].

The first evidence of non-zero gluon polarization has been provided by A_{LL} measurements for inclusive jets at STAR [4] and for π^0 at PHENIX [5] in pp collisions at 200 GeV. The global analyses from the DSSV and NNPDF groups indicated that the integral of the gluon helicity distribution within the kinematic range of $0.05 < x < 0.2$ could be as large as about 0.2 [2, 3]. To probe the gluon polarization in the lower x region, STAR recently published A_{LL} results for inclusive jets at 510

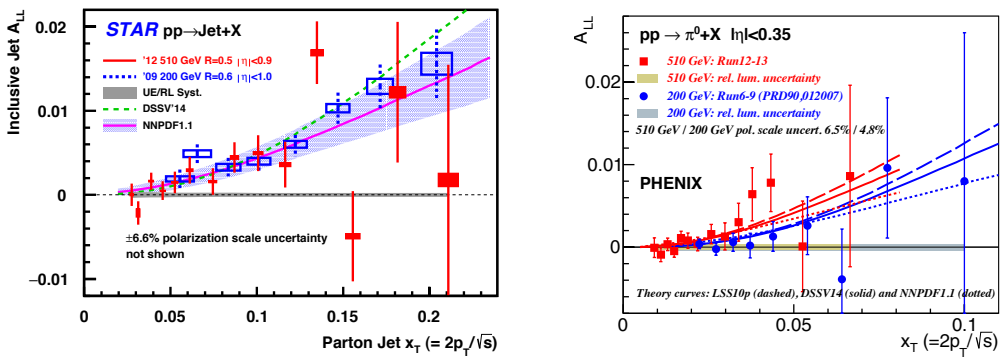


Figure 1. (left) Results of longitudinal double spin asymmetry A_{LL} for inclusive jet production in pp collisions at STAR at 200 GeV and 510 GeV [6]. (right) Results of longitudinal double spin asymmetry A_{LL} for π^0 production in pp collisions at PHENIX at 200 GeV and 510 GeV [7].

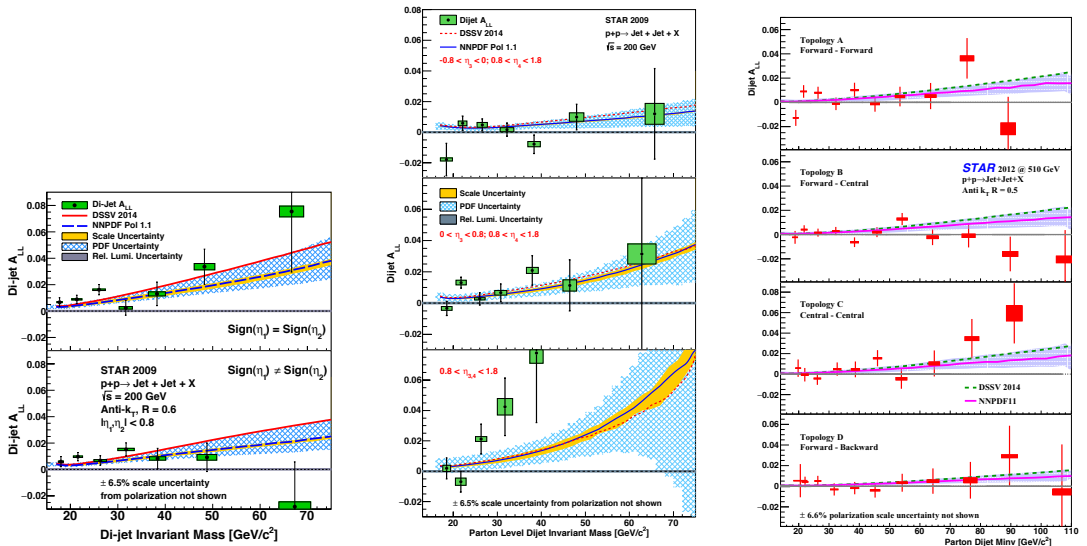


Figure 2. (left) A_{LL} results for di-jet production in mid-rapidity in pp collisions at STAR at 200 GeV [8]. (middle) A_{LL} results for di-jet production in mid & near forward rapidity in pp collisions at STAR at 200 GeV [9]. (right) A_{LL} results for di-jet production in mid-rapidity in pp collisions at STAR at 510 GeV [6].

GeV [6], and PHENIX also published their A_{LL} results for inclusive π^0 at 510 GeV [7]. Both results are shown in Fig. 1, which can provide constraints on gluon polarization with x down to 0.015. In addition, di-jet correlation measurements can provide information on the x -dependence of the gluon helicity distribution. Figure 2 shows the A_{LL} results for di-jet measurements with STAR at 200 GeV and 510 GeV with different detector coverages [6, 8, 9]. The recent STAR di-jet results have been included in a global analysis and indicated their significance in constraining the shape of $\Delta g(x)$ [10].

2.2 Probing sea quark polarization via W boson production

The spin contribution of the sea quarks is also an important piece to the complete understanding of the nucleon spin structure. The production of W^\pm bosons in pp collisions with one beam longitudinally polarized provides a unique clean probe of the sea quark helicity distributions without the complication of hadron fragmentation, as in semi-inclusive DIS [1]. At RHIC, the longitudinal single-spin asymmetry A_L for W boson production in pp collisions is defined as: $A_L \equiv (\sigma^+ - \sigma^-)/(\sigma^+ + \sigma^-)$, where $\sigma^{+/-}$ is the W cross section with a positive/negative longitudinal spin orientation of the proton beam. At RHIC, the W 's are detected via leptonic decay, which are characterized by an isolated e^\pm or μ^\pm with a sizable transverse energy, which peaks near half the W mass.

The final A_L results for W^\pm boson versus lepton pseudorapidity from the STAR 2013 data sample [13] are shown in the left panel of Fig. 3, in comparison with STAR results from the 2011+2012 data [12] and the final PHENIX results of A_L for leptons from W/Z decay [14, 15]. The 2013 data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of about 250 pb^{-1} with an average beam polarization of about 56%. This is about 3 times the previous data sample taken in 2011 and 2012 [12], and thus the most precise measurement of $W A_L$ at RHIC. The combined STAR data from years 2011-2013 are shown in the right panel of Fig. 3, in comparison with theoretical expectations based on the different inputs of polarized parton densities.

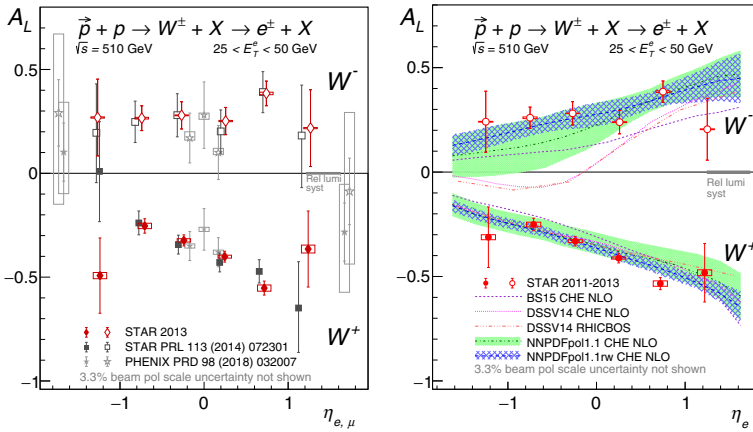


Figure 3. (left) Results of longitudinal single spin asymmetry A_L for W boson from STAR [13] and PHENIX [14, 15] from pp data at 510 GeV. (right) Combined results on A_L for W boson from STAR data 2011-2013 [13], and compared with theoretical calculations.

To assess their impact in constraining the sea quark helicity distribution, the STAR 2013 A_L data were used in the reweighting procedure of NNPDF global fit based on NNPDFpol1.1 parton densities [3]. The results from the reweighting are shown in Fig. 3 (right plot, blue hatched bands), and the uncertainties are significantly reduced compared to before the reweighting. The helicity distributions of \bar{u} and \bar{d} quarks in the proton and their difference $\Delta\bar{u}(x) - \Delta\bar{d}(x)$ from the reweighting are shown in Fig. 4 [13]. The new results confirm the existence of a flavor asymmetry in the polarized quark sea, $\Delta\bar{u}(x) > \Delta\bar{d}(x)$, in the range of $0.05 < x < 0.25$ at a scale of $Q^2 = 10 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$. This is opposite to the flavor asymmetry observed in the unpolarized quark distributions, where $\bar{d}(x) > \bar{u}(x)$ over a wide x range has been observed in the Drell-Yan process [16].

2.3 Transverse spin physics results

Significant transverse single spin asymmetries (A_N) have been observed for different hadron production in hadron-hadron collisions over a wide range of colliding energies since the 1970's. STAR measurements have demonstrated the persistence of sizeable A_N for forward π^0 production at RHIC energies [17], where different mechanisms including the higher twist effect, and TMD effects like the Sivers or Collins fragmentation effect could all contribute. Therefore, it is important to study different effects separately for a full understanding of the underlying mechanism.

The hadron production within a jet in pp collisions provides direct access to the Collins fragmentation function, and the corresponding A_N is also connected to proton transversity. Figure 5 shows the results of the mid-rapidity Collins asymmetries as a function of z for charged pions in pp collisions at 500 GeV at STAR [18], where z is the momentum fraction of the jet carried by the pion.

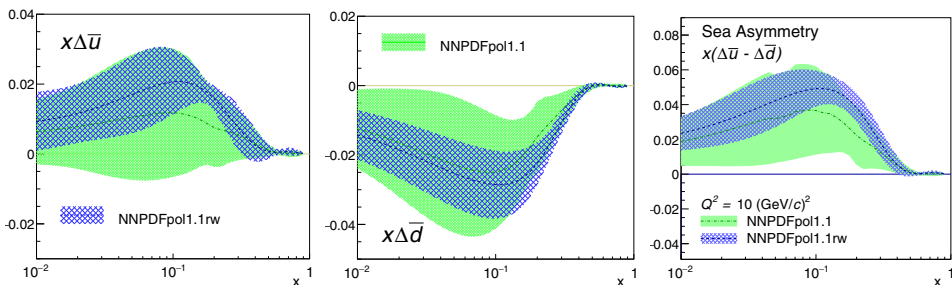


Figure 4. The helicity distributions of \bar{u} and \bar{d} quarks and their difference $\Delta\bar{u} - \Delta\bar{d}$ as a function of x at a scale of $Q^2 = 10 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$. The green curve/band shows the NNPDFpol1.1 result [3] and the blue curve/band shows the corresponding distribution after the 2013 W^\pm data are included by reweighting [13].

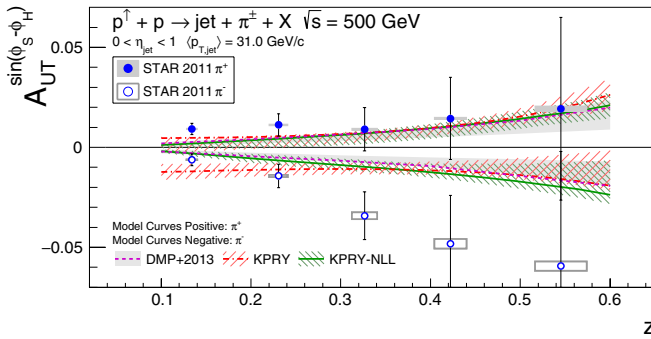


Figure 5. Collins asymmetries as a function of pion z for jets reconstructed with $\langle p_T \rangle = 31$ GeV and $0 < \eta < 1$ in pp collisions at 500 GeV at STAR [18]. The asymmetries are shown in comparison with model calculations.

STAR also made measurements of transverse single spin asymmetries in di-hadron production at mid-rapidity [19], which provide another channel to access proton transversity through the analyzing power of the interference fragmentation functions (IFF). Figure 6 shows the results for the IFF asymmetry $A_{UT}^{sin\phi}$ at mid-rapidity as a function of di-hadron invariant mass at 200 GeV and 500 GeV.

The transverse single spin asymmetry for W and Z production in pp collisions provides an excellent opportunity to test the sign-change of the Sivers function, in comparison to semi-inclusive DIS. STAR published the first results on W boson A_N [20], which indicated a preference for the sign-change. The analysis of a 14 times larger data sample taken in 2017 at STAR is underway, and will provide an important test of the sign-change of the Sivers function.

The possible nucleus dependence of single spin asymmetry has been predicted and also measured at RHIC. PHENIX measurements of the single spin asymmetry of forward neutron in proton-nucleus collisions indicated a possible A -dependence [21], while the STAR measurements of forward π^0 do not show this trend [22]. In addition, STAR made the first measurement of the transverse spin transfer for Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ hyperons in transversely polarized pp collisions at 200 GeV [23], which may provide insights into the transversity distribution of the strange quark.

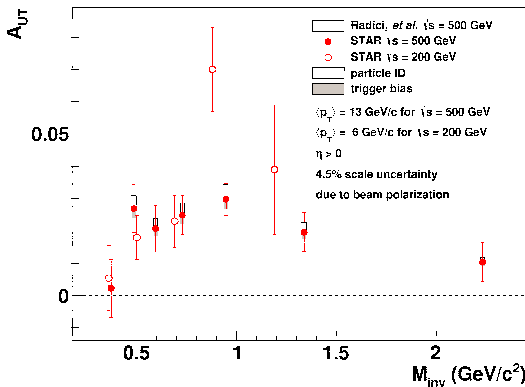


Figure 6. The azimuthal asymmetry A_{UT} for $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs as a function of invariant mass at 200 GeV and 500 GeV [19], and compared with predictions.

3 Summary and future plan for cold-QCD physics at RHIC

RHIC continues its efforts to deepen our understanding of the nucleon spin structure. Sizable gluon polarization in the proton has been determined from RHIC measurements with polarized proton beams. New results on double spin asymmetries A_{LL} for inclusive jets, di-jets and π^0 production from the STAR and PHENIX experiments in pp collisions at 200 and 510 GeV, are providing further constraints on the gluon helicity distribution. Both PHENIX and STAR experiments also published their final results on the single-spin asymmetry A_L for W boson production from the largest data sample taken in 2013. The new A_L results from STAR further confirmed the $SU(2)$ flavor asymmetry in

sea quark polarization, i.e., $\Delta\bar{u}(x) > 0 > \Delta\bar{d}(x)$ in the range $0.05 < x < 0.25$ at $Q^2 \sim 10(\text{GeV}/c)^2$. On the transverse spin program, new results on single spin asymmetries of the Collins effect for pion production within a jet at mid-rapidity are reported from STAR. STAR also made measurements of di-hadron spin asymmetries (IFF), which provide insights into the proton transversity distribution. The transverse single spin asymmetry for W and Z production with a large data sample taken in 2017 at STAR will provide a great opportunity to test the sign-change of the Sivers function.

STAR is currently performing a detector upgrade in the forward rapidity region $2.5 < \eta < 4$, which includes a Forward Tracking System (FTS) and a Forward Calorimeter System (FCS). The FTS consists of 3 layers of silicon mini-strip disks and 4 layers of small-strip Thin Gap Chamber, and the FCS includes both electro-magnetic and hadron calorimeters. The upgrade will be completed in late 2021 and will provide improved calorimetry, tracking, and charge identification and photon hadron separation in the forward region, which will enable the measurements of full jets, Drell-Yan, and prompt photons in pp and pA collisions. Dedicated polarized pp running is expected at RHIC-STAR in the year of 2021/2022, and then STAR will continue to run pp/pA/AA in parallel with sPHENIX beyond 2021. In particular, the proposed pp/pA measurements will be essential to fully realize the scientific promise of the EIC collider [24].

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