

STAR upgrades and Drell-Yan

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Santa Fe Polarized Drell-Yan Physics Workshop October 31 and November 1, 2010 - Santa Fe, NM Many thanks to Ming and his team, for organizing this timely and topical workshop!

And, also, to colleagues and friends in STAR and elsewhere.



STAR Experiment at RHIC

- 550 scientists,
- 55 institutions,
- 13 countries,
- 130 PhD's since 2001,
- 49 Physical Review Letters thus far,

Fundamental Science in Progress; Preparing for the Future

http://www.star.bnl.gov



STAR Physics - QCD Matter



1) At 200 GeV top energy

- Study medium properties, EoS
- pQCD in hot and dense medium

2) RHIC beam energy scan (BES)

- Search for the QCD critical point
- Chiral symmetry restoration



Forward program

- Study low-x properties, initial condition, search for CGC
- Study elastic and inelastic processes in pp2pp



Polarized p+p program

- Study proton intrinsic properties role of spin in QCD

STAR - Solenoid Tracker at RHIC



0.5 T Solenoidal Magnetic Field

Several detectors not shown, e.g. ZDC, FPD, Time-of-Flight (complete for run-10), RP, ...

A very versatile instrument, with an *evolutionary* and *physics-driven* upgrades.

STAR - Solenoid Tracker at RHIC



A versatile instrument to study QCD: Au+Au, d+Au, p+p, $\sqrt{s} = 7.7 - 500$ GeV, polarization.

Strengths: Large acceptance at mid-central rapidities, particle identification, Collective motion, jets, and correlations.



A key future step: heavy flavor (HFT, MTD upgrades)

J. Adams et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.92:052302,2004, J. Adams et al., Nucl.Phys.A757:102,2005.



Collinear factorization forms a good description of the spin-averaged cross-section(s),

B. Abelev et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.97:252001,2006 B. Abelev et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.100:232002,2008



Collinear factorization forms a good description of the spin-averaged cross-section(s), Precision insight in gluon polarization for $\sim 0.03 < x < 0.3$,

Key future steps resolve x (correlations) and extend its range (\sqrt{s} , pseudorapidity).

B. Abelev et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.97:252001,2006 B. Abelev et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.100:232002,2008



Experimental tour-de-force; RHIC $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, STAR e/h discrimination, STAR e⁺, e⁻ Yields agree with expectations,

Next: precision, extend to forward region (FGT tracking upgrade).

arXiv 1009.0362, submitted to Phys.Rev.Lett.

STAR - Selected Forward Results



Ermes Braidot, for the collaboration, QM 2009

STAR Experiment - Upgrades



STAR Experiment - Tracking Upgrades



- FGT: charge discrimination for forward electrons/positrons from W decay, installation planned before run-12, ~3 year physics operation.
- HFT: heavy quark measurements via precision topological identification of decays, CD-1 approval as of August 31, 2010, completion aimed for run-14, multi-year physics operation in Au+Au, p+p.

STAR Experiment - Muon Telescope Upgrade



MTD: di-muon physics, Upsilon measurements with separation to 3 S-states, low p_T J/psi, electron-muon correlations.

long MRPCs covering the magnet iron bars while leaving the gaps in between uncovered; ~45% acceptance for rapidity +/- 0.5, 117 modules, 1404 readout strips, 2808 readout channels, similar to STAR TOF.

Technically driven schedule: before run-14.

STAR Experiment - Upgrade Concepts



STAR Experiment

FMS



Large A_N observed at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV, in the pQCD regime,

- what causes this?
- a path beyond collinear pQCD?



PRL 92, 171801 (2004)

• **Collins effect**: asymmetry comes from the transversity and the spin dependence of jet fragmentation.



• Sivers effect: asymmetry comes from spin-correlated $k_{\rm T}$ in the initial parton distribution

Photons have asymmetry Jet vs. Photon sign flip predicted



Phys.Rev.Lett.101:222001,2008

U. D'Alesio, F. Murgia, Phys. Rev. D 70, 074009 (2004).
 J. Qiu, G. Sterman, Phys. Rev. D 59, 014004 (1998).

Model calculations can qualitatively explain x_F dependence of large A_N ,

Models fall short for the p_T dependence,



B. Abelev et al, Phys.Rev.Lett.99:142003,2007.

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Models fall short for the p_T dependence,

We have probably learned what can be learned at mid-rapidity,



Phys.Rev.Lett.101:222001,2008

U. D'Alesio, F. Murgia, Phys. Rev. D 70, 074009 (2004).
 J. Qiu, G. Sterman, Phys. Rev. D 59, 014004 (1998).

Model calculations can qualitatively explain x_F dependence of large A_N ,

Models fall short for the p_T dependence,

STAR aims to:

- extend the p_{T} range,
- step beyond inclusive pions to etas, Lambdas, jet(-like) events, photons (√s = 200 GeV), correlations, and ultimately DY
 FMS is key to each of these.

Feasibility of A_N for W, Z being studied.

STAR Experiment - Forward Upgrades



FHC: proposed hadronic calorimetry behind the FMS, essential towards understanding of forward single-spin asymmetries, enable forward (anti-)Lambda studies, ...

Would be part of a broader forward upgrade concept that is currently being discussed/studied within STAR,

e.g. extended tracking in the form of additional FGT-like disks, preshower or TRD, converter, and shower-maximum detector for the FMS, possibly a RICH to separate protons and advanced trigger.

Drell-Yan



10⁶

Hadronic : ~30mb



Hadron and photon backgrounds Charm and bottom backgrounds

Background simulations ~10¹¹ events.



http://spin.riken.bnl.gov/rsc/write-up/dy_final.pdf

0

2

3

5

yn.

Also require x,

5000

2500

Drell-Yan Signal



Everything η>2

14799 events

FMS closed (FHC cannot be closed due to DX magnet)

6512 events

FMS open (x=50cm) + FHC (x=60cm) 1436 events (1/5 from closed) pythia 6.222, p+p @ $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ 4M DY events/7.10⁻⁵mb ~ 60/pb e⁺⁻ energy > 10GeV, and η >2 x_F>0.1 (25GeV) 4 GeV < invariant mass < 10 GeV



High-x_F Drell-Yan at STAR - Needs

- High $\eta > 4$ coverage,
- Additional *e/h* separation ~ 10⁻³ per hadron
- Additional *e*/ γ separation ~ 10⁻³, incl. $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$
- Trigger upgrades,
- Forward tracking for charge-like and -unlike signs (?)
- Infrastructure
- •

Direct Bottom Backgrounds - Drell-Yan



FMS closed : small at high x_F and high eta; mostly unlike sign FMS opened + FHC : significant at low x_F and small eta

pythia 6.222, p+p @ $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ 4M DY events/7.10⁻⁵mb ~ 60/pb e⁺⁻ energy > 10GeV, and η >2 x_F>0.1 (25GeV) 4 GeV < invariant mass < 10 GeV 300M B events/5.10⁻³mb ~ 60/pb

Hadron, Photon Backgrounds - Drell-Yan

Hadron rejection:

FMS (EM-cal, rarely measures full hadronic energy),
FMS + FHC veto ~ 10⁻¹ - 10⁻³, depending on energy but note the space constraints!
Converter and early shower detector ~ 10⁻¹
Electron-ID, in the form of a TRD or TR-Tracker ~ 10⁻¹ - 10⁻²
Off-line *E*-over-*p*; hard, initial insights from 200 GeV analysis, will require detailed tracking simulation,
Off-line shower-shape analysis; needs study.

Photon rejection:

Neutral veto in pre-shower detector ~ 10^{-2} Conversions in beam-pipe - thin pre-shower with good resolution Off-line π^0 etc. reconstruction, tracking ~ 10^{-1}

Pre-shower and Early-shower concept

476×3.8-cm cells, 788×5.8-cm cells



GEM based

Pre-shower 0.3mm – 0.9mm pitch 55k channels

~2 X₀ Pb Converter

Early-shower 2mm -3mm pitch 11k channel

Total 66k channels

Tracking concept - Far Foward GEM Tracker



(My) Concluding Remarks

Opportunity to study Drell-Yan with STAR at RHIC in the 2nd half of the decade,

Precision at % level would seem feasible with O(10²) pb⁻¹,

High $\sqrt{s} = 200-500$ GeV appears attractive; spin (p+p) and low-*x* (d+Au)

Evolutionary Detector Upgrades Required; shower detectors, electron ID

Very clear need for R&D; $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV environment, (lack of) need for tracking, ...