

Fall 9-12-2014

Neutral Pion Asymmetries at Intermediate Pseudorapidity in Transversely Polarized $p + p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

Samuel Brandt

Valparaiso University, samuel.brandt@valpo.edu

Erik Langholz

erik.langholz@valpo.edu

Stephen Place

stephen.place@valpo.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholar.valpo.edu/fires>

Recommended Citation

Brandt, Samuel; Langholz, Erik; and Place, Stephen, "Neutral Pion Asymmetries at Intermediate Pseudorapidity in Transversely Polarized $p + p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV" (2014). *Fall Interdisciplinary Research Symposium*. Paper 72.
<http://scholar.valpo.edu/fires/72>

This Poster Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Office of Sponsored and Undergraduate Research at ValpoScholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fall Interdisciplinary Research Symposium by an authorized administrator of ValpoScholar. For more information, please contact a ValpoScholar staff member at scholar@valpo.edu.

Neutral Pion Asymmetries at Intermediate Pseudorapidity in Transversely Polarized $p + p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

S. Brandt for the STAR Collaboration

July 11, 2014

Among the unanswered questions pertaining to nucleon spin physics is the origin of large azimuthal asymmetries (A_N) found in π^0 s produced at forward pseudorapidity, η , from high-energy transversely polarized $p + p$ collisions. One possible explanation is offered by twist-3 parton distribution and fragmentation functions. In order to test these and other mechanisms, it is important to study how the asymmetry changes over a range of pion kinematics. The STAR Endcap Electromagnetic Calorimeter (EEMC) is the only RHIC detector with the ability to study A_N for π^0 s in the kinematic range available at intermediate pseudorapidity, $0.8 \leq \eta \leq 2.0$. STAR recently published the first measurement of A_N for π^0 s at intermediate pseudorapidity using data collected in 2006 with collision energy $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV. In 2012 STAR collected a high-statistics dataset with transverse beam polarization at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV. This offers over a five-fold increase in integrated luminosity relative to the 2006 dataset and a chance to enhance the precision of the previous results. The primary objective of this study is to determine the quality of the data from 2012 and to estimate the final statistical uncertainty. Preliminary results from this study indicate a significant improvement over the 2006 results.