

Student self-introduction

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SNU/RIKEN

1. Personal

- Born in Pohang, Korea and grown up in Seoul, Korea.
- Bachelor of physics, SNU (2007-2011)
 - Joined Reno experiment as summer school student.
- Graduate school of physics, SNU (2011-current)
 - Joined Kiyoshi's Lab (2011)
 - Took first shift at PHENIX on Run12
 - In earnest, I've worked on PHENIX since Run13.
- Hobby
 - Marine aquarium: feeding fish and corals.
 - Working around my town with my wife and dog.
 - Watching or playing baseball.



2. My works in PHENIX

- Mutr maintenance. (Recap.)
- ERT Expert since 2013.
 - ERT commissioning, and monitor and update ERT status.
- Run13 spin DB update
- Run13 Relative luminosity study.
 - Width, pileup and residual correction.

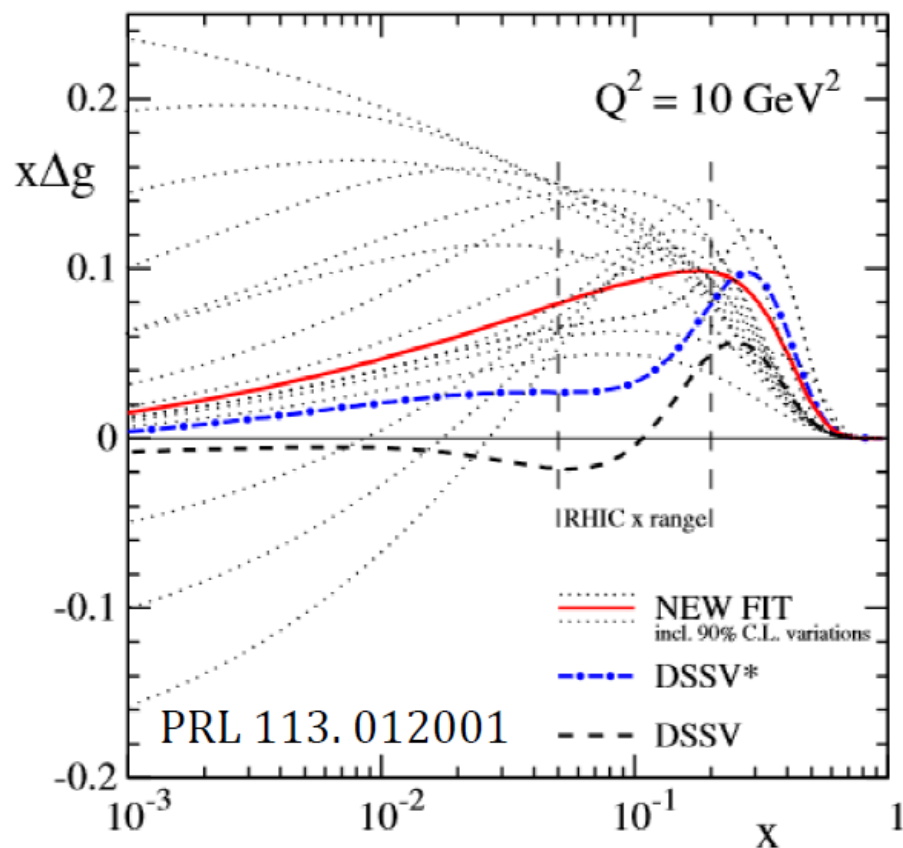
3. Thesis Topic: Mid-rapidity $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV

- Spin sum rule: $\frac{1}{2} = \int_0^1 dx \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_q (\Delta q + \Delta \bar{q})(x, \mu^2) + \Delta g(x, \mu^2) \right] + L$

DIS experiment: quark contribution is only 25~35%.

Gluon polarization, $\Delta G = \int_0^1 dx \Delta g(x)$

- PP collision provide access to Δg through gg and qg scattering.
- $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$ measurements give access to Δg
- $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$ at higher $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV extends the sensitivity to Δg to lower Bjorken x.

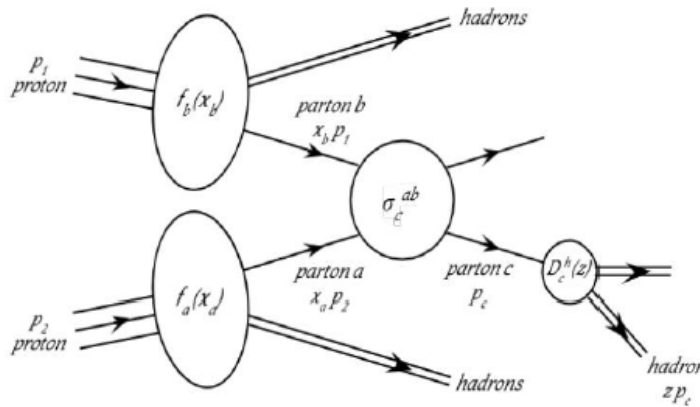
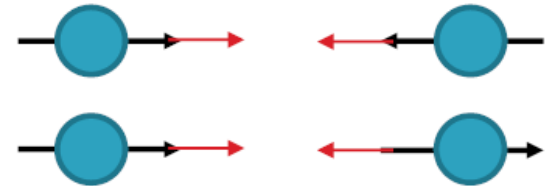


3. Thesis Topic: Mid-rapidity $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV

- $A_{LL}^{\pi^0} = \frac{1}{P_B P_Y} \frac{\sigma_{++}^{\pi^0} - \sigma_{+-}^{\pi^0}}{\sigma_{++}^{\pi^0} + \sigma_{+-}^{\pi^0}}$

$\sigma_{++}^{\pi^0}$: σ^{π^0} from same helicity proton collision.

$\sigma_{+-}^{\pi^0}$: σ^{π^0} from opposite helicity proton collision.



$\sigma f_a f_b \rightarrow f_c X$: pQCD

$D_{f_c}^{\pi^0}$: $e^+ e^-$ experiment

- $A_{LL}^{\pi^0} = \frac{\sigma_{++}^{\pi^0} - \sigma_{+-}^{\pi^0}}{\sigma_{++}^{\pi^0} + \sigma_{+-}^{\pi^0}} = \frac{\sum_{f_a, f_b, f_c} \Delta f_a \otimes \Delta f_b \otimes d\hat{\sigma}^{f_a f_b \rightarrow f_c X} \otimes D_{f_c}^{\pi^0}}{\sum_{f_a, f_b, f_c} f_a \otimes f_b \otimes \hat{\sigma}^{f_a f_b \rightarrow f_c X} \otimes D_{f_c}^{\pi^0}}$

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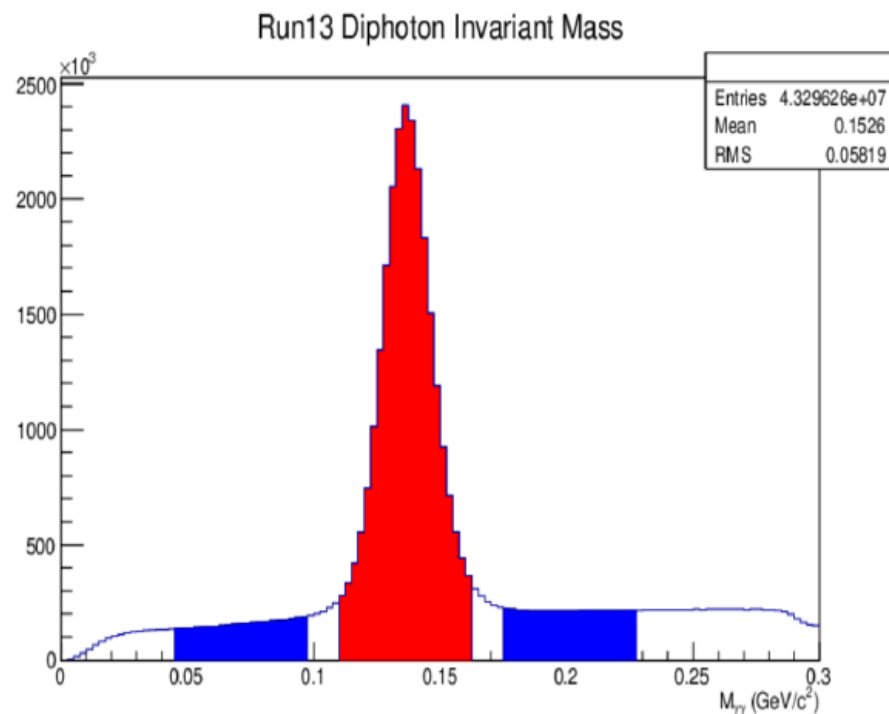
- Count yield of signal and side region.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{LL}^{Peak(Side)} &= \frac{1}{P_B P_Y} \frac{\sigma_{++-} - \sigma_{+-}}{\sigma_{+++} + \sigma_{+-}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{P_B P_Y} \frac{\frac{N_{++}}{\varepsilon_{++} L_{++}} - \frac{N_{+-}}{\varepsilon_{+-} L_{+-}}}{\frac{N_{++}}{\varepsilon_{++} L_{++}} + \frac{N_{+-}}{\varepsilon_{+-} L_{+-}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{P_B P_Y} \frac{N^{Peak(Side)}_{++-} - R N^{Peak(Side)}_{+-}}{N^{Peak(Side)}_{+++} + R N^{Peak(Side)}_{+-}},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $R = \frac{L_{++}}{L_{+-}}$. (source of syst.)

$$A_{LL}^{\pi^0} = \frac{A_{LL}^{Peak} - r A_{LL}^{Side}}{1 - r},$$

r = background fraction.



- ↑ Identifiable mass peak.
- Large stat.
- Various cuts to minimize uncert.

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