### **Status of Single Spin Asymmetry**

Slide 1

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#### **RadLab Meeting**

#### <u>Synopsis</u>

- $\mathfrak{B}$  According to all discussions we have had so far, we think that the 1D  $P_T$  unfolding is satisfactory enough for calculations of  $A_N$  versus true  $P_T$ .
- **%** To take care of the asymmetry dilution, we simply need to modify our already unfolded 1-Dim  $P_T$  spectrum so that it is unfolded in 2  $\Phi$  bins. More on this 1-D unfolding approach on the next slides.
- **#** Thus we will not be needing 2-D unfolding approach for now until this modified 1-D  $P_T$  unfolding approach has been applied to reconstruct true  $P_T$  dependence of  $A_N$ . We believe that this approach should work just fine.

# Single Spin Asymmetry – Way Forward

 $\mathfrak{B}$  Using this approach, we will calculate the single spin asymmetry by applying this 1-D P<sub>T</sub> spectrum unfolded in 2  $\Phi$  bins. That is, the left and the right  $\Phi$  bins as schematically depicted below.



# Single Spin Asymmetry – Way Forward



We can calculate asymmetries by simply measuring yields on the left and yields on the right after proper scaling with 1/<sin>. That is:



### Single Spin Asymmetry – Way Forward

- In this case, we reconstruct P<sub>T</sub> in N bins. And the smearing in P<sub>T</sub> is studied in 2\*N bins, which can be viewed as N bins for the hits on the left and N bins for the hits on the right.
- Thus, events in any true P<sub>T</sub> bin can be smeared to any 2\*N bins. So this case, we believe, is supposed to properly care about the asymmetry dilution.
- <sup>(a)</sup> This way, we do not have to worry about the asymmetry dilution in the distribution of the true  $P_T$  dependence of  $A_N$ .

## Single Spin Asymmetry – Next Tasks

### Immediate Tasks

**\mathfrak{B}** Reconstruct  $P_T$  spectrum in 2  $\Phi$  bins. That is left and right  $\Phi$  bins.

 $\mathfrak{B}$  Apply previously used SVD unfold method to unfold the  $P_T$  spectrum.

### Later Tasks

**\mathfrak{B}** Reconstruct  $P_T$  - dependence of  $A_N$  distribution.

 $\mathfrak{B}$  Compute errors associated with the P<sub>T</sub> - dependence of A<sub>N</sub>.