

## A study of the contribution from non-perturbative effects to di-jet yields at forward rapidity

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The STAR Collaboration has proposed to upgrade its forward calorimetry in order to perform a range of polarized proton and  $p+A$  studies in the 2020+ time frame [1]. One anticipated measurement will investigate the double-longitudinal spin asymmetry,  $A_{LL}$ , for forward di-jet production in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV to constrain the gluon polarization in the proton at very low  $x$ . Next-to-leading-order perturbative QCD calculations indicate that forward di-jets with transverse momenta  $p_{T,1} > 8$  GeV/ $c$  and  $p_{T,2} > 5$  GeV/ $c$  would provide very good sensitivity for gluons with  $x \sim 10^{-3}$  [1], where existing data provide essentially no constraints [2,3]. However, the NLO pQCD calculations do not include possible background contributions from initial-state radiation, underlying event effects, and beam remnants that can create additional particles which appear as jets in the detector.

A PYTHIA study was performed to estimate the size of the background contributions that were absent in the NLO pQCD calculation. It found that, for  $\sim 20\%$  of the di-jets that satisfy a back-to-back requirement ( $|\Delta\phi - \pi| < 1$ ), one or both of the observed jets arose from the various background effects. However, the background contributions end up nearly uncorrelated in  $\Delta\phi$ . Thus, if the trigger is designed to accept di-jet events over a wide  $\Delta\phi$  range, for example  $\Delta\phi > \pi/2$ , a simple subtraction will provide a clean di-jet sample suitable to determine the gluon polarization.

[1] E.C. Aschenauer *et al.*, “The RHIC Cold QCD Plan for 2017 to 2023: A Portal to the EIC”, arXiv:1602.03922.

[2] D. de Florian, R. Sassot, M. Stratmann, and W. Vogelsang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 012001 (2014).

[3] E.R. Nocera *et al.* (NNPDF Collaboration), Nucl. Phys. **B887**, 276 (2014).