Forward di-hadron correlation study at STAR XUAN LI, Temple University, STAR COLLABORATION — Quarks and Gluons, known generically as partons, are the current known fundamental constituents of the proton. The gluon density increases as the longitudinal momentum faction ($x$) of the gluon decreases, but it cannot increase without bound and saturation is expected at a certain low $x$ value. The dynamics of quarks and gluons at low $x$ is an open question. Studies of correlations between pairs of particles emitted in the forward direction at STAR aim to probe the small-$x$ gluons in protons and in denser nuclear targets like gold. Suppression of back-to-back forward $\pi^0$ - forward $\pi^0$ azimuthal correlations which is consistent with Color Glass Condensate (CGC) prediction has been observed in central d+Au collisions at STAR. By studying the rapidity dependence of the forward triggered di-hadron correlations in p+p and d+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200GeV$, we aim to address the question of how sharp the transition is in going from a dilute parton gas to the dense parton state. STAR has nearly continuous electromagnetic calorimeter coverage in pseudo-rapidity $-1 < \eta < 4$ range. The forward $\pi^0$+near-forward jet-like cluster azimuthal correlations suggests a smooth transition. Newer results extend previous studies to a low $p_t$ region.