

# Gluon helicity distribution

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Introduction  
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Unpolarized  
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Polarized  
ooooo

Helicity  
ooooo

# Outline

1 Introduction

2 Unpolarized PDFs

3 Polarized PDFs

4 Helicity

# Proton spin puzzle

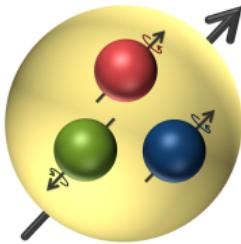
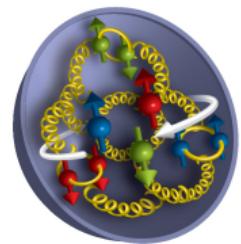
What is the decomposition of the proton spin [Nucl. Phys. B **337**, 509-546 (1990)]?

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

- current extraction of  $\Delta\Sigma$  is around 0.3
- spin can be extracted from parton distribution functions (PDFs)
- orbital angular momentum can be extracted from GPDs

# Parton distribution functions

- Probability to find a quark  $i$  or a gluon  $g$  in a hadron  $h$  carrying a fraction  $x$  of the hadron's momentum.
- Spin-averaged (unpolarized):  $f = f^\uparrow + f^\downarrow$
- Spin-dependent (polarized):  $\Delta f = f^\uparrow - f^\downarrow$



# Global QCD analysis

Global QCD analysis of high-energy scattering reactions

- Factorization theorems
- Bayesian inference
- Monte Carlo sampling
- Multi-step strategy
- Mellin transformation

# Global QCD analysis - Bayesian inference

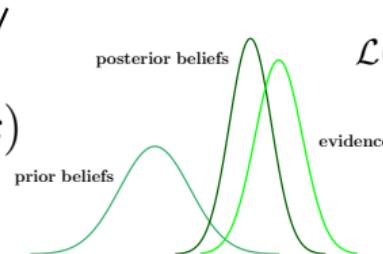
$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma^{\text{DIS}} &= \sum_i H_i^{\text{DIS}} \otimes f_i \\
 d\sigma^{\text{DY}} &= \sum_{i,j} H_i^{\text{DY}} \otimes f_i \otimes f_j \\
 d\sigma^{\text{jet}} &= \sum_{i,j} H_i^{\text{jet}} \otimes f_i \otimes f_j
 \end{aligned}$$

hadron structure

posterior belief  
 $\rho(\vec{p}|\text{data}) \sim \mathcal{L}(\vec{p}|\text{data})\pi(\vec{p})$   
 prior belief  
 likelihood

polynomial

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_i(x) &= n_i x^{\alpha_i} (1-x)^{\beta_i} P(x) \\
 \vec{p} &= (n_i, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{p}|\text{data}) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2(\vec{p}|\text{data})\right)$$

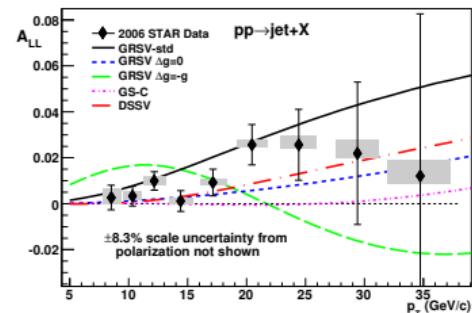
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(E_i - T_i)^2}{\alpha_i^2}$$

## Data included

- RHIC measures double longitudinal spin asymmetry

$$A_{LL}^{\text{jets}} = \frac{\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}}{\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{+-}} = \frac{\Delta\sigma(\Delta g, \dots)}{\sigma(g, \dots)}$$

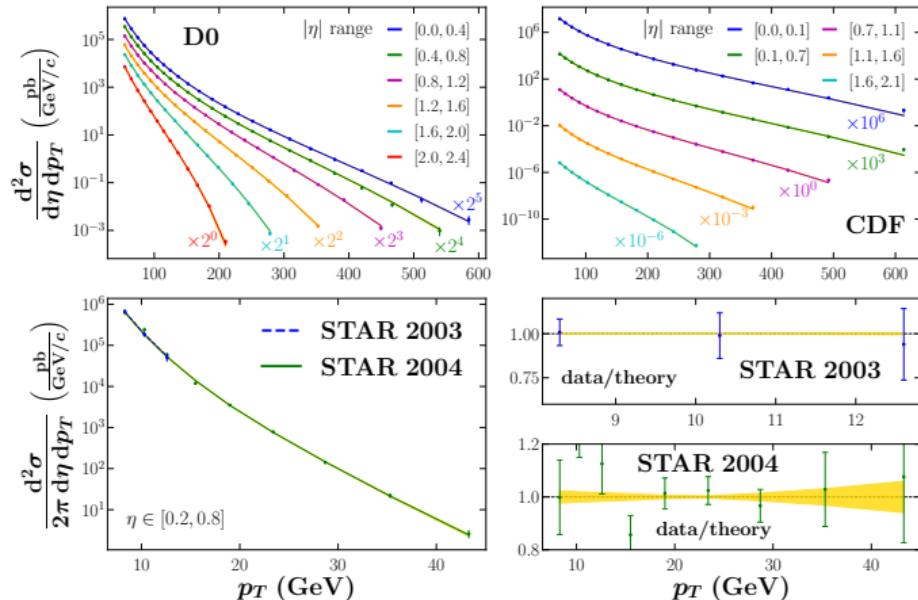
- $\sigma^{+\pm}$  are differential cross sections when proton beams have equal & opposite helicity
- denominator is spin-averaged cross section



- We also include unpolarized DIS, Drell-Yan, and polarized inclusive DIS (total of **3576** points).

PRD **86**, 032006 (2012)

## Fits to jet in unpolarized collisions

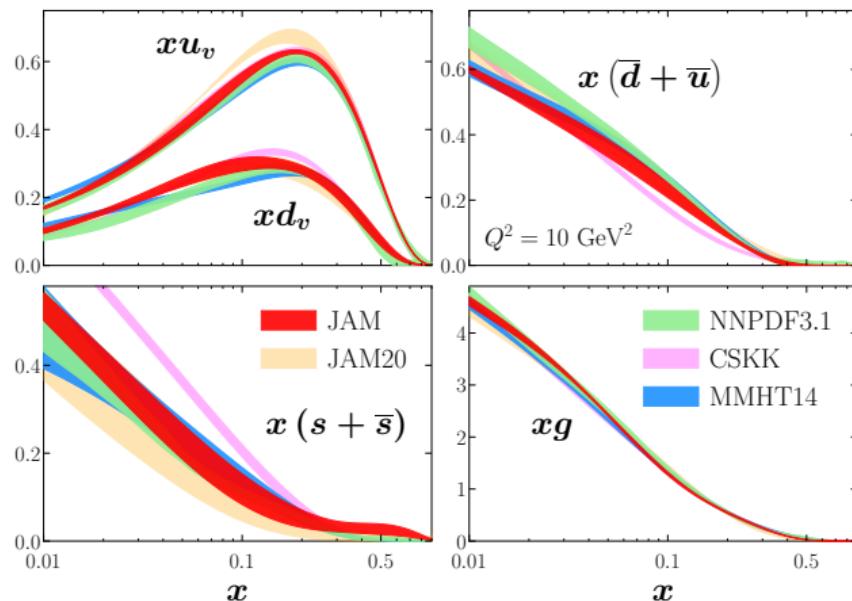


Good agree-  
ment between  
theory and  
Tevatron data

First inclusion  
of unpolarized  
RHIC jets!

PRD 105, 074022 (2022)

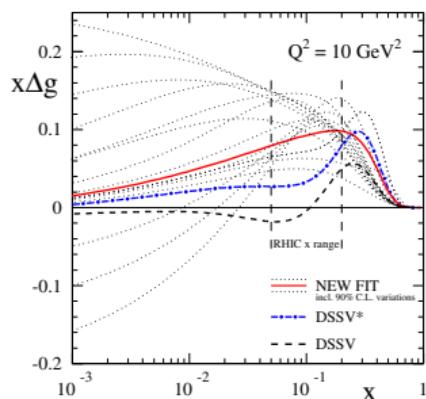
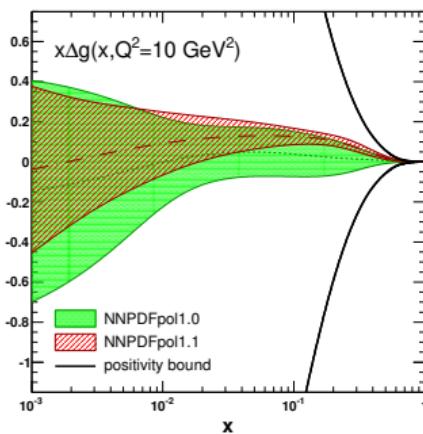
## Unpolarized PDFs



Differences  
are caused  
by choices  
of datasets.

An overall  
good agree-  
ment is found.

PRD 105, 074022 (2022)

Previous extractions of  $\Delta f$ PRL **113**, 012001 (2014)Nucl.Phys.B **887** (2014) 276

Extracted with  
SU(3) flavor  
symmetry  
and positivity  
constraints

# Theory assumptions

- ➊ **SU(2)** flavor symmetry only
- ➋ **SU(2)** and **SU(3)**
- ➌ **SU(2)** and **SU(3)**, and **PDF positivity**

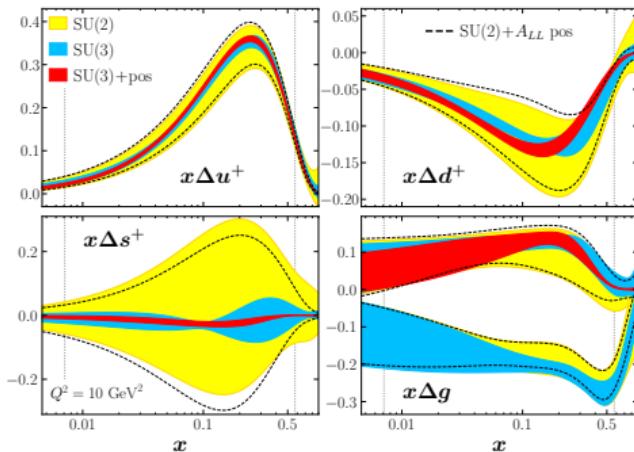
*more constraints*

*more biases*

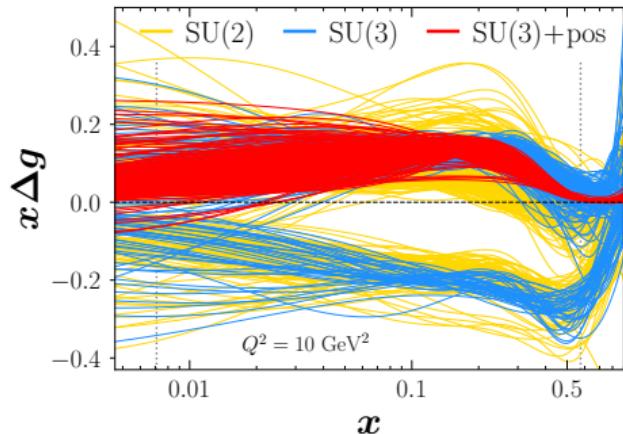
*less data driven*

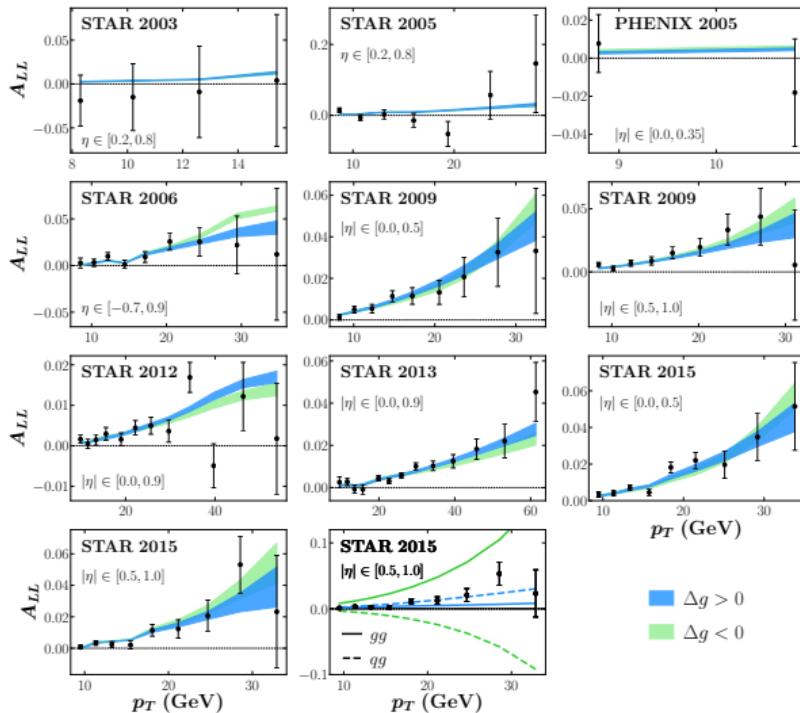


## Extracted polarized PDFs



$$\Delta q^+ = \Delta q + \Delta \bar{q}, \quad q = u, d, s$$



Fits to jet  $A_{LL}$ 

Good agree-  
ment with data  
for  $\Delta g > 0$   
and  $\Delta g < 0$

Large cancella-  
tion between  
 $gg$  and  $qg$  chan-  
nels for  $\Delta g < 0$

Introduction  
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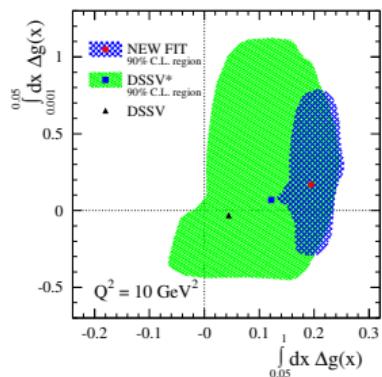
Unpolarized  
○○○

Polarized  
○○○○●

Helicity  
○○○○○

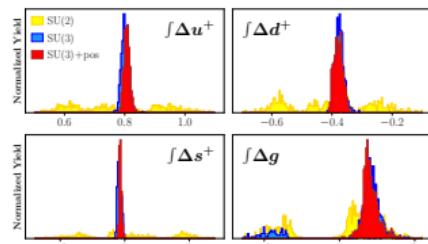
First moments -  $\Delta G = \int_{0.05}^1 \Delta g \, dx$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$



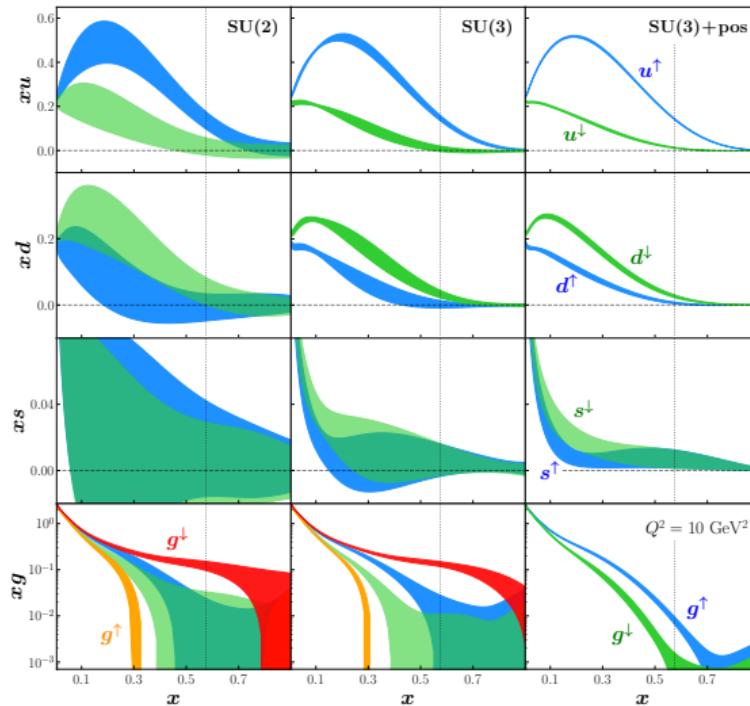
PRL 113, 012001 (2014)

- **SU(2):**
  - $\Delta g > 0: 0.20 \pm 0.13$
  - $\Delta g < 0: -0.56 \pm 0.12$
- **SU(3):**
  - $\Delta g > 0: 0.27 \pm 0.03$
  - $\Delta g < 0: -0.61 \pm 0.04$
- **SU(3) + pos:**  $0.25 \pm 0.03$
- **DSSV14:**  $0.2 \pm 0.05$



PRD 105, 074022 (2022)

## Helicity basis PDFs



$u^\uparrow/\downarrow$  and  $d^\uparrow/\downarrow$  are well separated

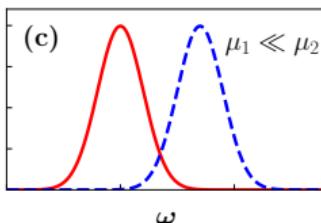
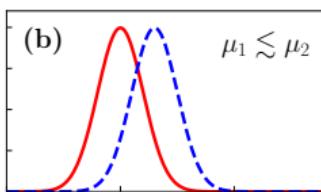
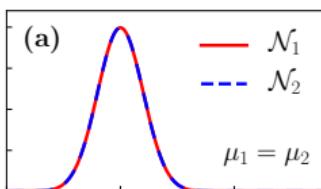
$s^\uparrow/\downarrow$  can be hardly distinguished

First simultaneous extraction of  $f^\uparrow$  and  $f^\downarrow$ !

$g^\uparrow/\downarrow$  for  $\Delta g > 0$  (blue and green) and  $\Delta g < 0$  (orange and red)

## ROC and AUC

- indistinguishable

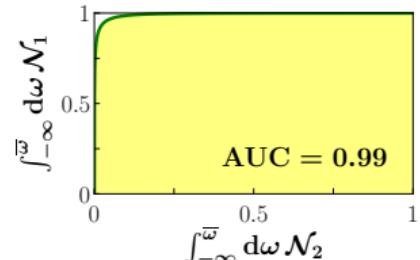
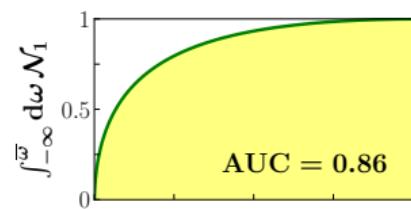
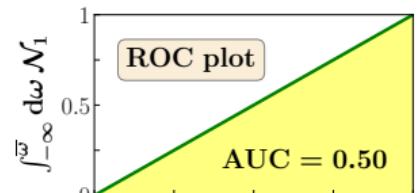


- somewhat distinguishable

- clearly distinguishable

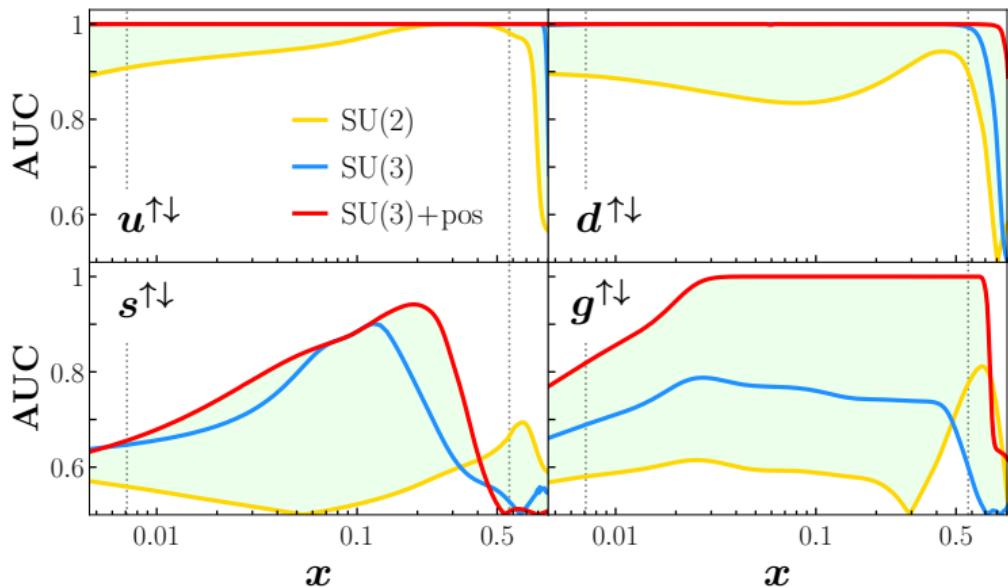
ROC: receiver operating characteristic curve

AUC: area under curve of ROC



## AUC for helicity PDFs

- 0.5: can barely discriminate  $f^\uparrow$  and  $f^\downarrow$
- 1.0: can clearly discriminate  $f^\uparrow$  and  $f^\downarrow$



Introduction  
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Unpolarized  
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Polarized  
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Helicity  
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Currently working on...

- polarized SIDIS with large  $q_T$ : linear dependence on  $\Delta g$  at LO
- di-jets: also sensitve  $\Delta g$  at LO
- $\pi^\pm$  and  $K^\pm$  production in  $pp$  collisions

Introduction  
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Unpolarized  
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Polarized  
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Helicity  
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## Collaboration

In collaboration with Nobuo Sato and Wally Melnitchouk in Jefferson Lab.

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