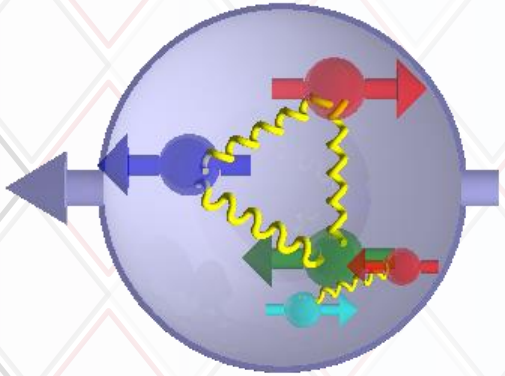
Spin physics overview

WWND 2024
February 16

Ralf Seidl (RIKEN)

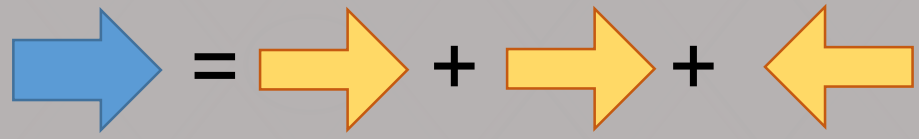
RIKEN



Helicity PDFs, longitudinal spin

The Spin sum rule

Naïve Quark Model picture: 3 valence quarks make up the spin of the nucleon:



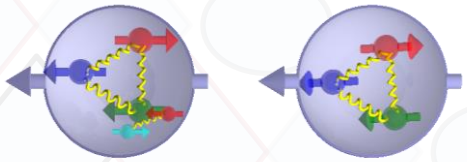
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L$$ Jaffe, Manohar

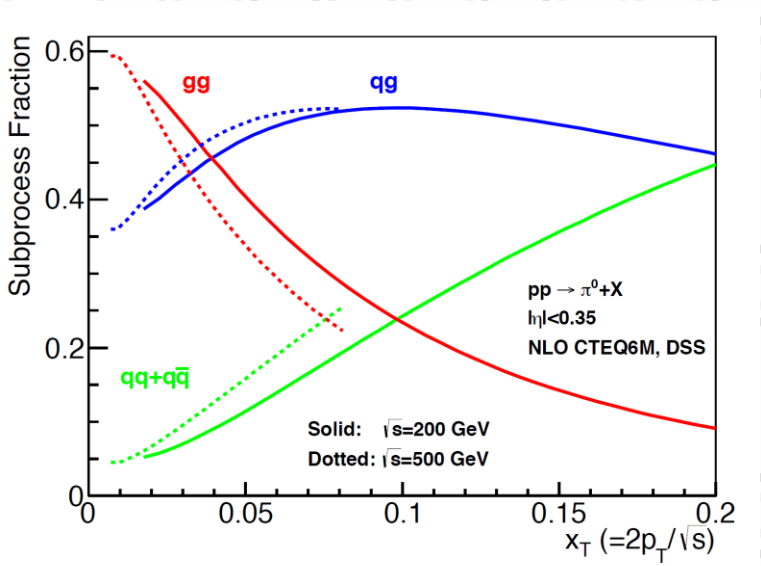
Quark spin — Gluon spin — Orbital angular momentum

$$\Delta\Sigma = \int dx \left[(\Delta u(x) + \Delta\overline{u}(x)) + (\Delta d(x) + \Delta\overline{d}(x)) + (\Delta s(x) + \Delta\overline{s}(x))\right]$$

- Spin Crisis (1980s): Quark spin contributes only little
- $\Delta\Sigma$ and ΔG can be accessed in longitudinally polarized (Sl)DIS and pp collisions (currently for x>0.01)
- Where is the rest of the spin? Gluons? Lower momentum fractions? Orbital angular momentum?

Hard processes at RHIC





- Most processes are dominated by gluon hard interactions at RHIC energies

➔Acccess to Gluon related spin and transverse spin effects!

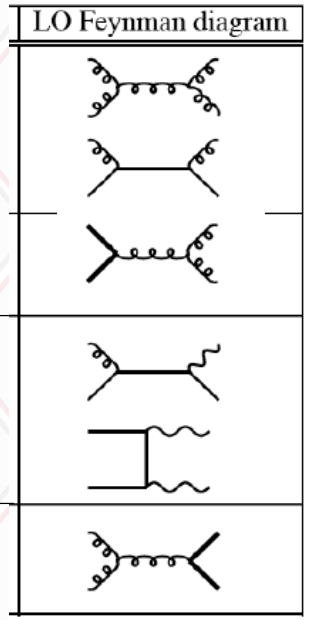
- Relative contributions different for different final states (flavor sensitivity)

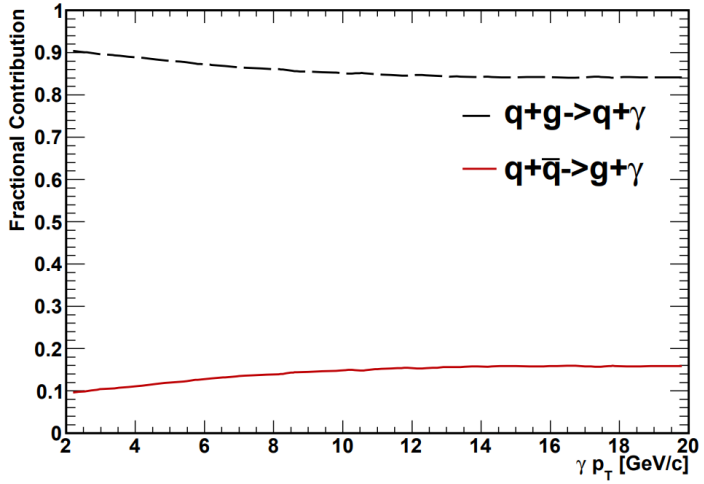
p+p→pion(s),eta + X

p+p→jet(s)+ X

p+p→γ + X

p+p→ B,D,J/ψ + X



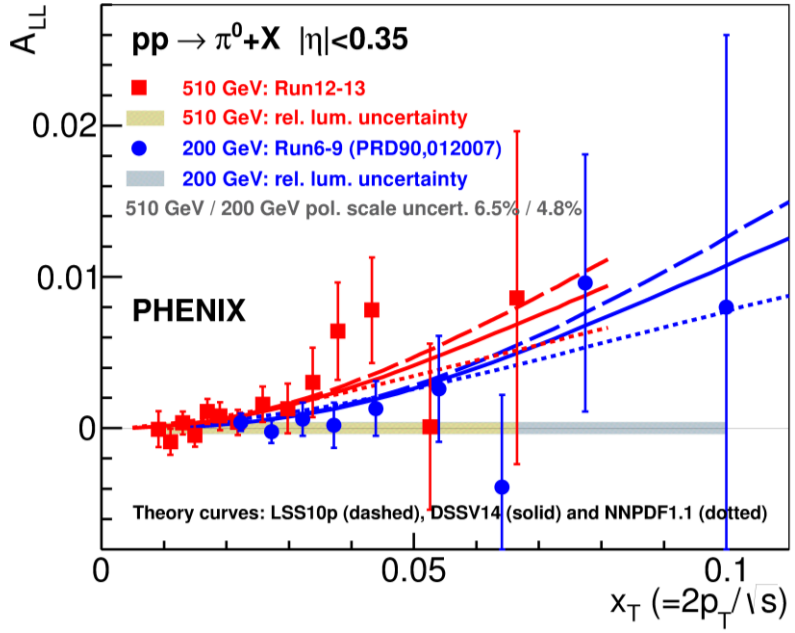


Underwood`92 Direct photons as golden channel for RHIC spin physics

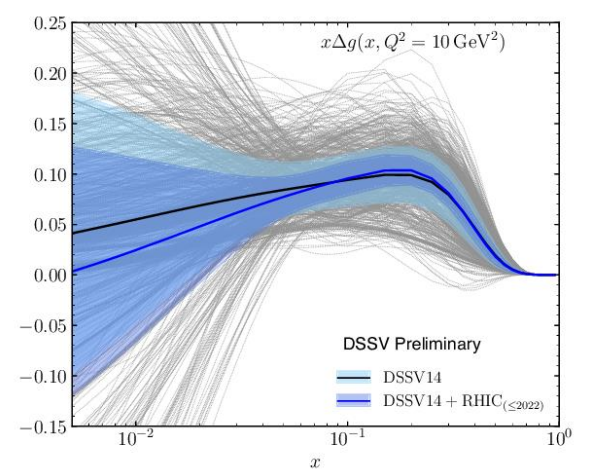
$\Delta g(x)$

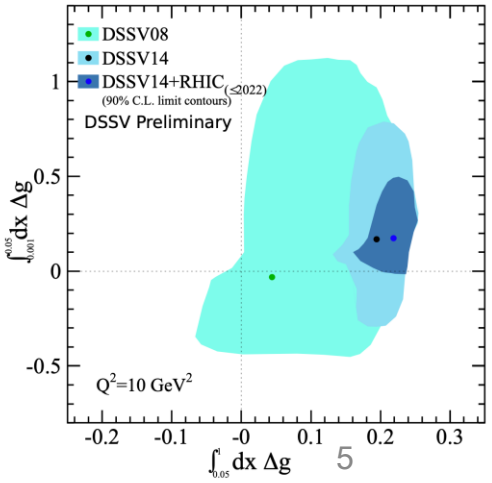
Gluon spin: To higher energies and lower x

- Nonzero gluon polarization established with RHIC √s = 200 GeV data
- RHIC 510 GeV data (>2011) confirmed it in workhorse (jet, pion) measurements
- Extend access to lower x by higher energy (now~ 10^{-2})



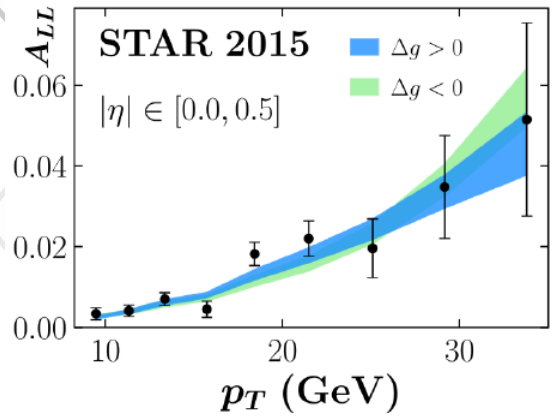
PRD 93 (2016) 011501

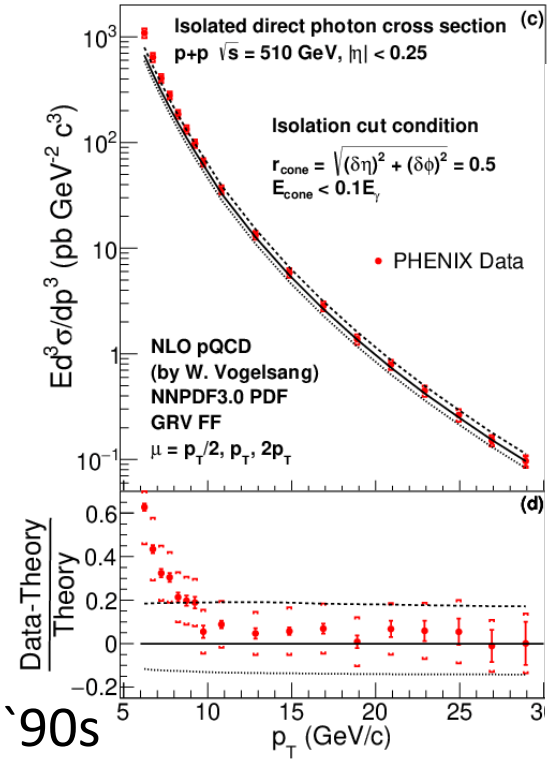




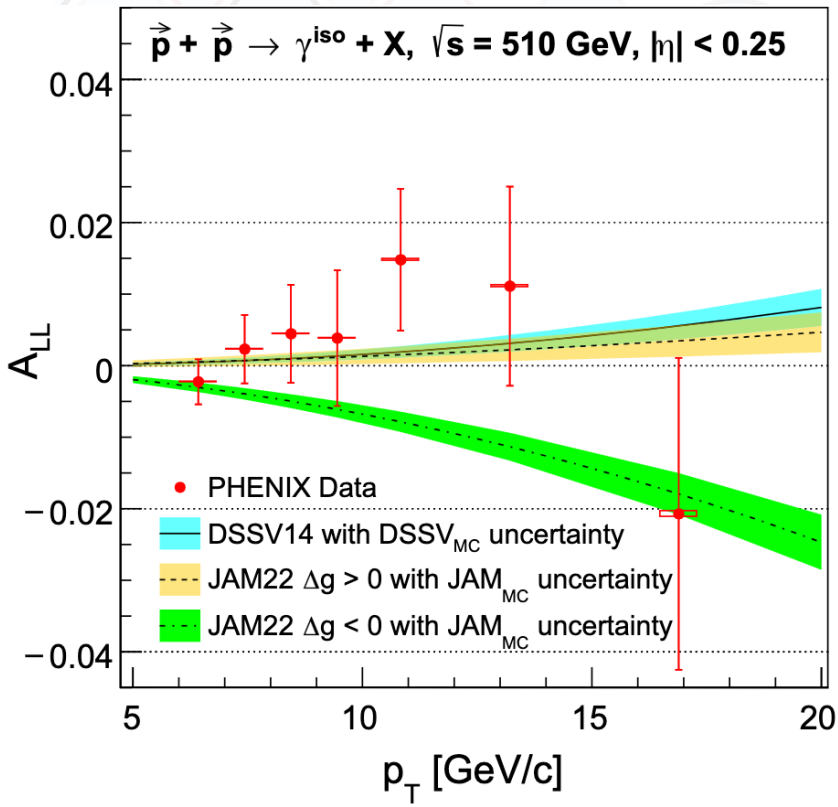
First direct photon xsec and A_{LL} at 510 GeV

JAM: ambiguity* of gluon spin sign?
PRD 105 (2022) 074022



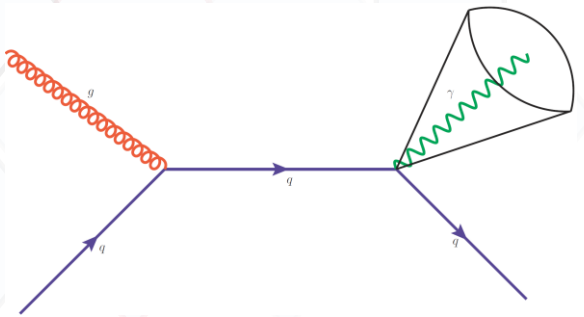


PRL 130 (2023) 251901



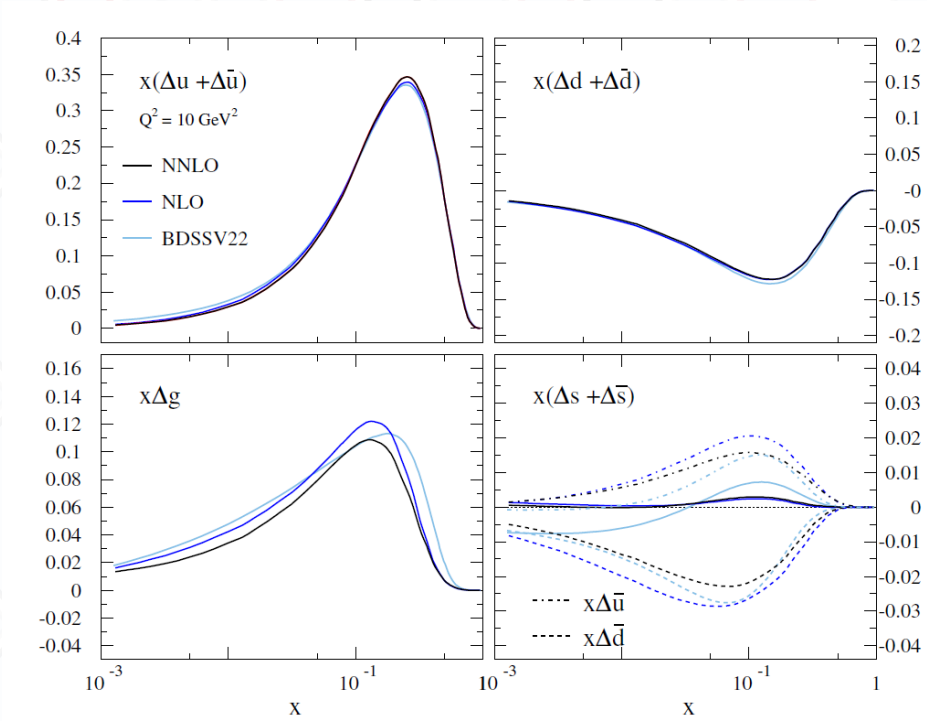
- Part of initial RHIC-Spin suggestions in the `90s
- Theoretically, the Golden channel to access gluon polarization as hard interaction mostly q-g
- Since EM process, statistically limited but consistent with global fit results
- Clear preference for positive gluon polarization in measured range

DOE Science Highlight



Status of global Helicity fits

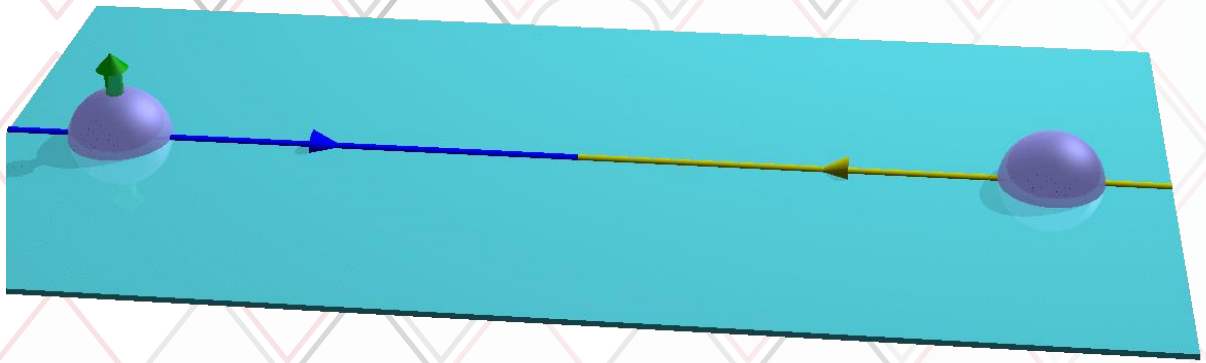
- First preliminary NNLO global fit of all recent DIS/SIDIS and RHIC data by BDSSV group
- Good understanding of helicities down to x of 0.01 with sizeable gluon spin contribution
- Lower x reach will be the goal of the EIC

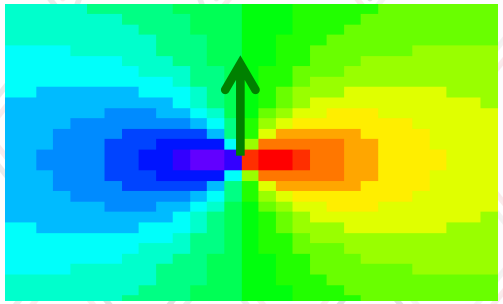


Transverse Single spin asymmetries (TSSAs)

- Left-Right asymmetries :

$$A_N = \frac{1}{P}\frac{N^L - N^R}{N^L + N^R}$$





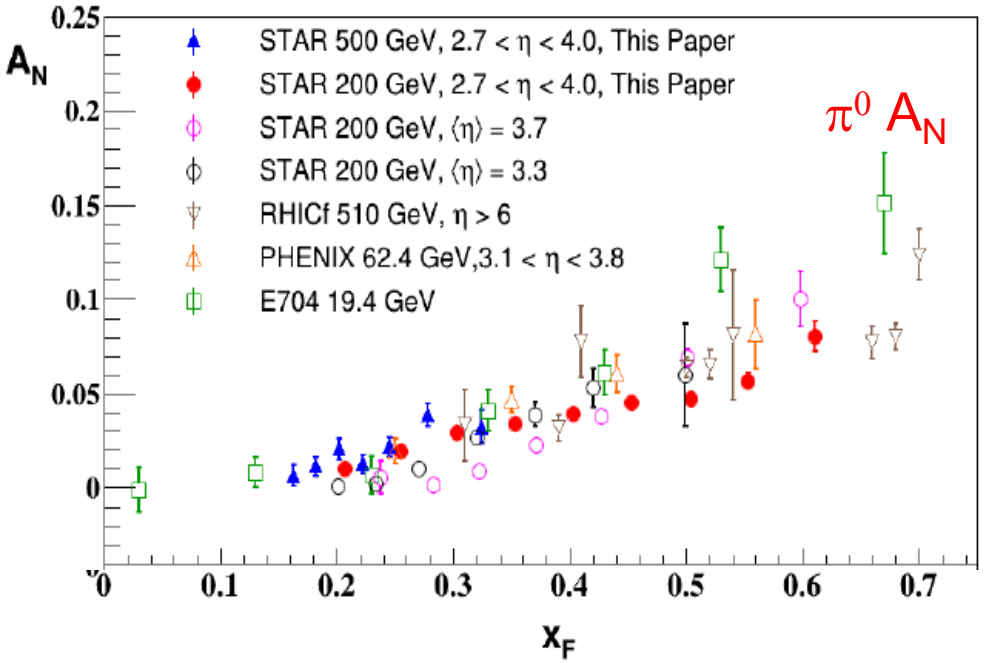
- Relative to the polarized proton spin direction more particles get produced to the left than to the right wrt. spin direction
- The cross section is spin (and azimuthal angle) dependent
- Initially expected to be zero in perturbative QCD (helicity-flip of nearly massless quarks) - G. L. Kane, J. Pumplin, and W. Repko *PRL***41**, 1689 (1978):

$$A_N \propto \frac{m_q \alpha_S}{P_T} \approx 0.001$$

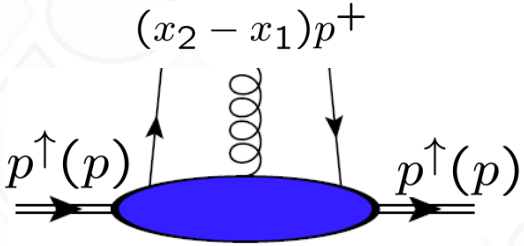
Transverse single spin asymmetries (TSSA)

$$A_N = \frac{1}{P}\frac{N^{\uparrow} - N^{\downarrow}}{N^{\uparrow} + N^{\downarrow}}$$

- Large left-right asymmetries A_N seen in polarized p+p collisions from low energies up to RHIC energies at forward rapidities
- Both initial state and final state effects can contribute in forward pion asymmetries
- Both effects described via higher-twist correlations, but those are related to TMD moments (especially quark, gluon Sivers, Collins FF)



TSSAs at RHIC→Quark-gluon dynamics!

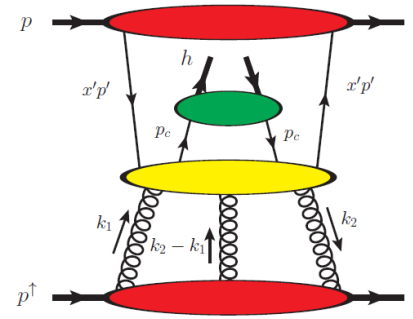


q-g correlation (↔ quark Sivers)

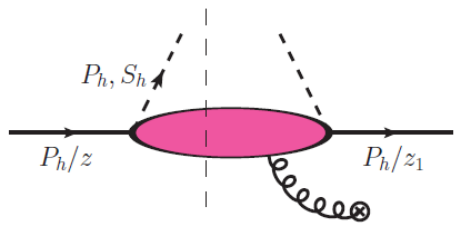
- Sivers and Collins effects rely on an explicitly transverse momentum dependent (TMD) framework where two scales are observed: high scale (typically Q^2) and intermediate scale (transverse momentum $P_T << Q^2$)
- In inclusive pp measurements usually only one, hard scale accessible (transverse momentum P_T)

→requires higher Twist, collinear framework, contributions are multi-parton correlators (both in initial state and final state)

- Both frameworks found to be related via moments over intrinsic transverse momenta



g-g correlation (trigluon ↔ gluon Sivers)



q-g FF correlation (↔ Collins)

Single spin asymmetry contributions in p+p

pol proton PDF* unpol proton PDF* FS particle FF*

$$A_N \approx \sum_{a,b,c} \phi^{(3)}_{a/A}(x_1, x_2, s) \otimes \phi_{b/B}(x') \otimes D_{c\to C}(z)$$

$$+ \sum_{a,b,c} \delta q_{a/A}(x, s) \otimes \phi^{(3)}_{b/B}(x'_1, x'_2) \otimes D_{c\to C}(z)$$

$$+ \sum_{a,b,c} \delta q_{a/A}(x, s) \otimes \phi_{b/B}(x') \otimes D^{(3)}_{c\to C}(z_1, z_2)$$

a,b/c initial/final parton flavors
A,B/C initial/final hadron/particle types

Efremov, Teryaev Phys.Lett.B 348 (1995) 577
Qiu, Sterman Phys.Rev.D 59 (1999) 014004
Kanazawa, Koike Phys.Lett.B 478 (2000) 121-126
Metz, Pitonyak Phys.Lett.B 723 (2013) 365-370

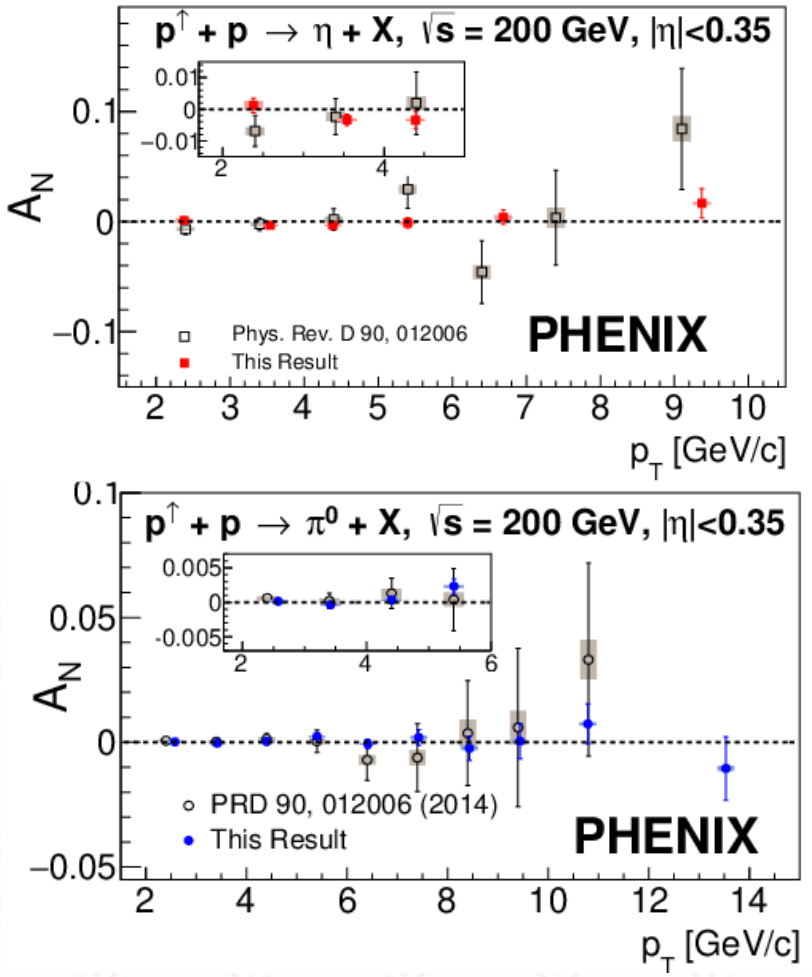
- Generally three pieces to p+p single transverse spin asymmetries:
  - Twist three correlation functions (quarks or gluons) in polarized proton ↔ Sivers function
  - Twist three correlation function in unpolarized proton (with transversity) ↔ Boer Mulders function
  - Twist three correlation in fragmentation ↔ Collins function

➔Different final states single out different contributions (via hard processes)

Updated precision for central A_Ns

PRD 103 (2021) 052009

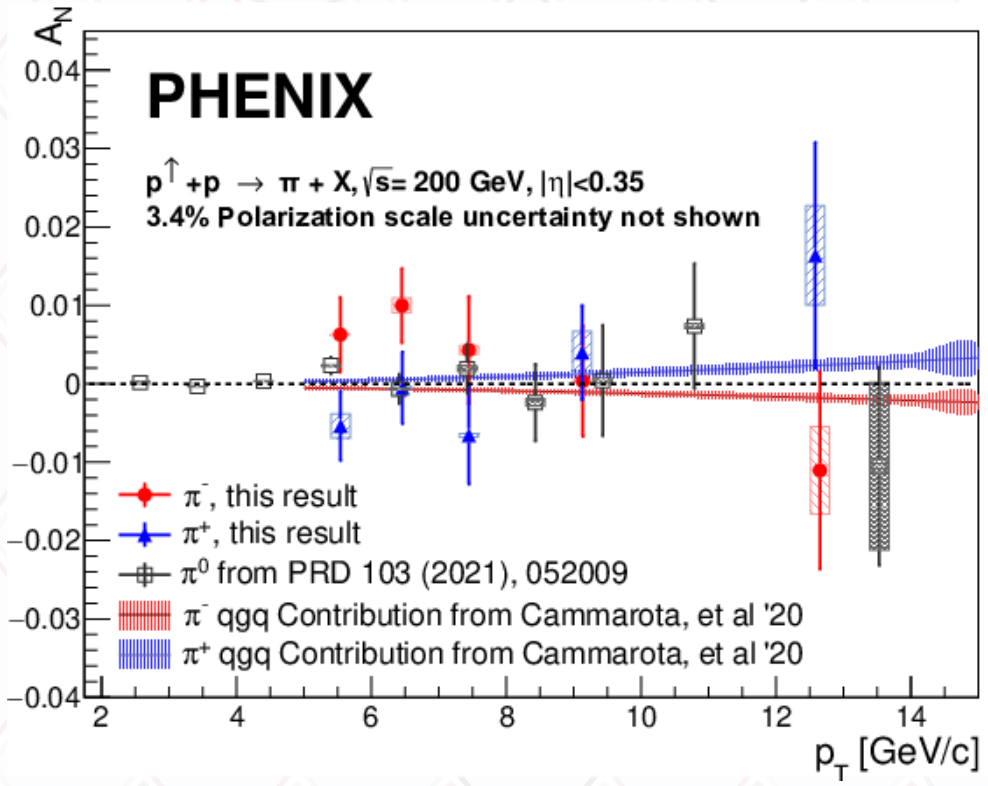
- Substantial updates for π^0 and η single spin asymmetries at central rapidity
- Possible effects pushed below the 1% level
- sensitive to quark-gluon and tri-gluon correlation functions in initial and final state effects



Charged pion A_Ns at mid-rapidity

- Charged pion A_N consistent with zero and π^0 results for each charge
- But indication of differences between charges seen → could be an indication of flavor dependent effect in initial (up vs down quarks) or final state (u→π^+ vs u→π^-)

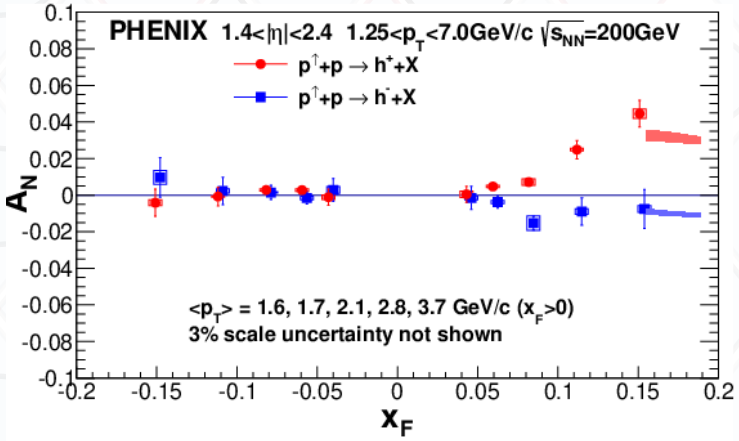
PRD 105 (2022) 032003

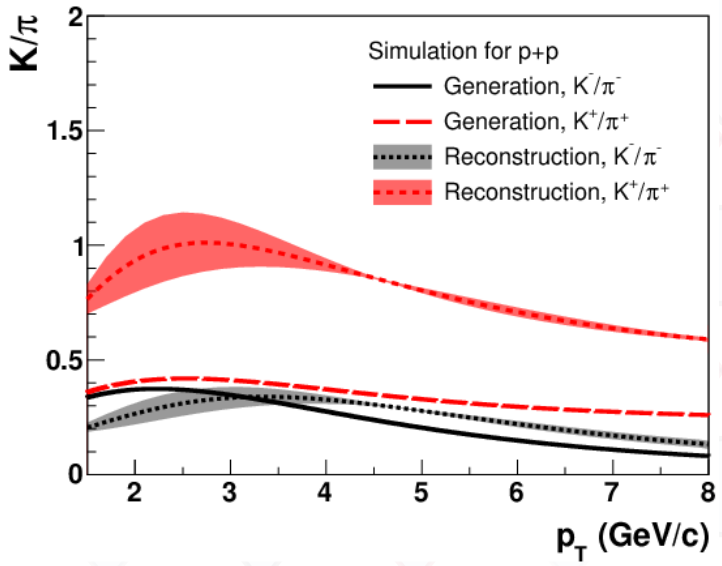


Forward charged hadron A_ns

- Also more detailed forward ($1.4<\eta<2.4$) charged hadrons
- For proton collisions sizeable positive asymmetries for h^+, slightly negative for h^-
- h^- results expected due to mix of pions (negative) and kaons (positive)
- Negative kaons are enhanced due to the absorbing material

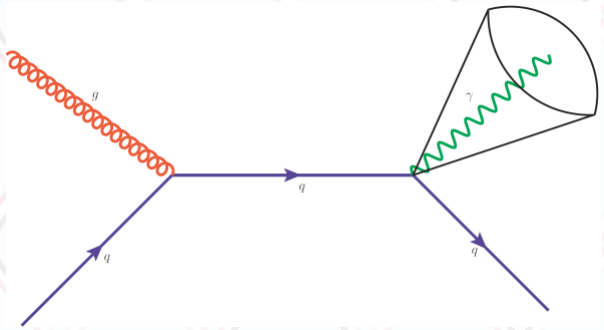
PRD 108 (2023) 072016

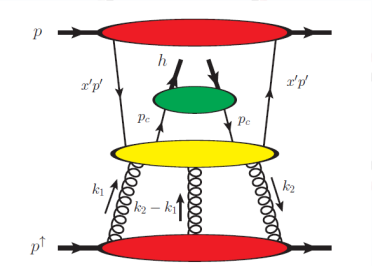




Direct photon measurements: the golden channel

- As photon interacts only electromagnetically there are no final state effects → only probe initial state effects
- Hard process contributions strongly favor quark-gluon interaction (very little quark-quark contributions)
- Excellent probe of the tri-gluon correlator
- But EM interaction costs you $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{EM}}}$ →statistically difficult





- Also not all photons produced directly → need to understand and measure Background and its asymmetry

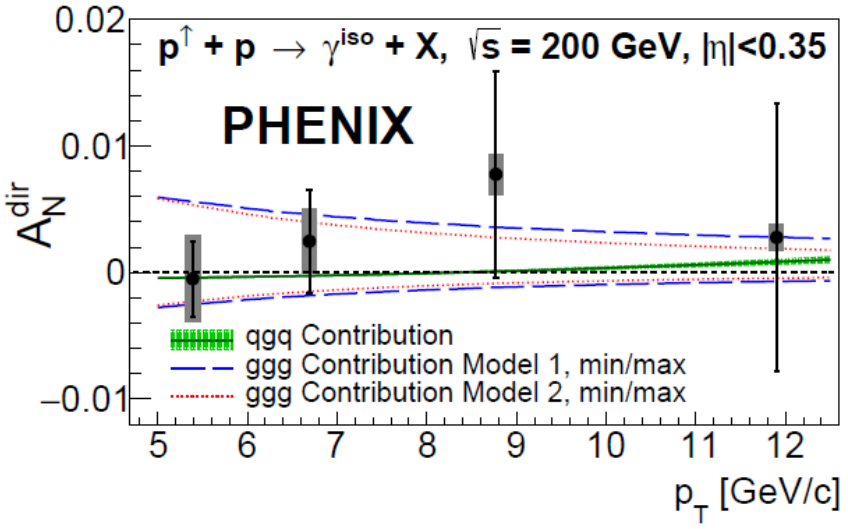
First direct photon A_Ns

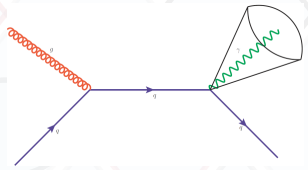
- First direct photon A_N extracted at RHIC
- Mostly sensitive to initial state effects (no fragmentation) → quark-gluon and gluon-gluon correlation functions
- Power to constrain gluon-gluon correlation function well, since quark impact expected to be small

RIKEN Press release: https://www.riken.jp/press/2021/20211015_1/index.html

BNL Press release: https://www.bnl.gov/newsroom/news.php?a=119077

PRL 127 (2021) 162001

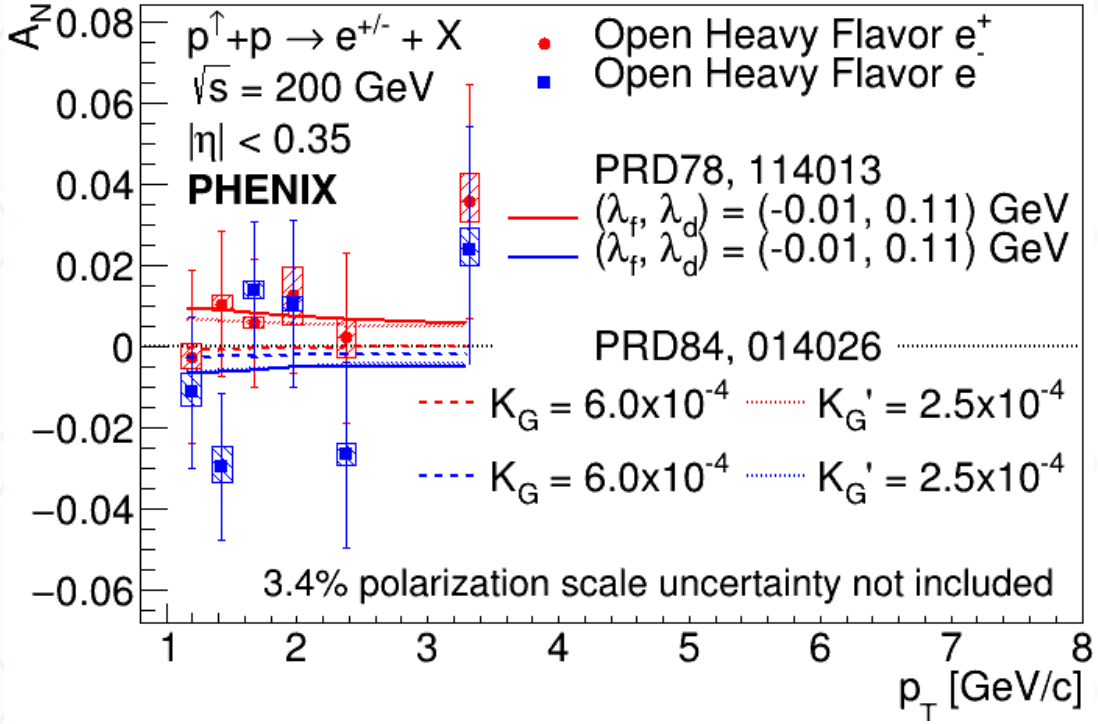


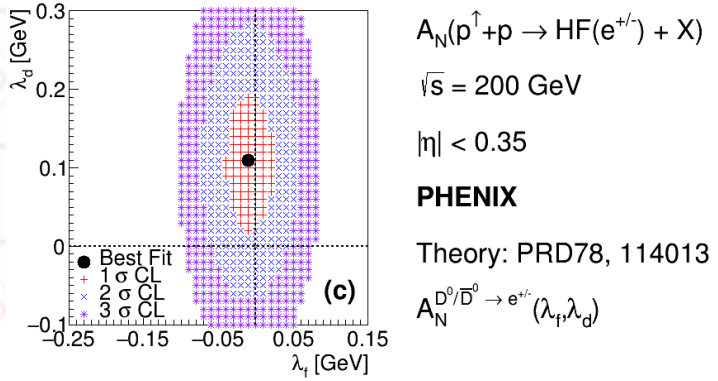


Heavy Flavor electron A_Ns

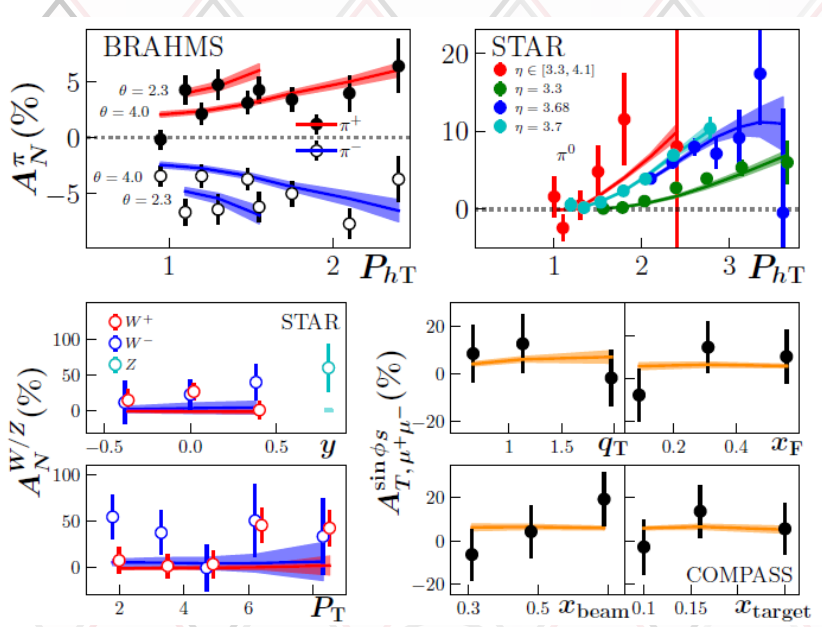
PRD 107 (2023) 052012.

- Almost only gluon related, no final state effects → tri-gluon correlation
- Potential to constrain parameter ranges in D meson A_N theory calculations: PRD78, 114013 (Z.B. Kang, J.W. Qiu, W. Vogelsang, F. Yuan)
- Comparison or charges provides further sensitivity



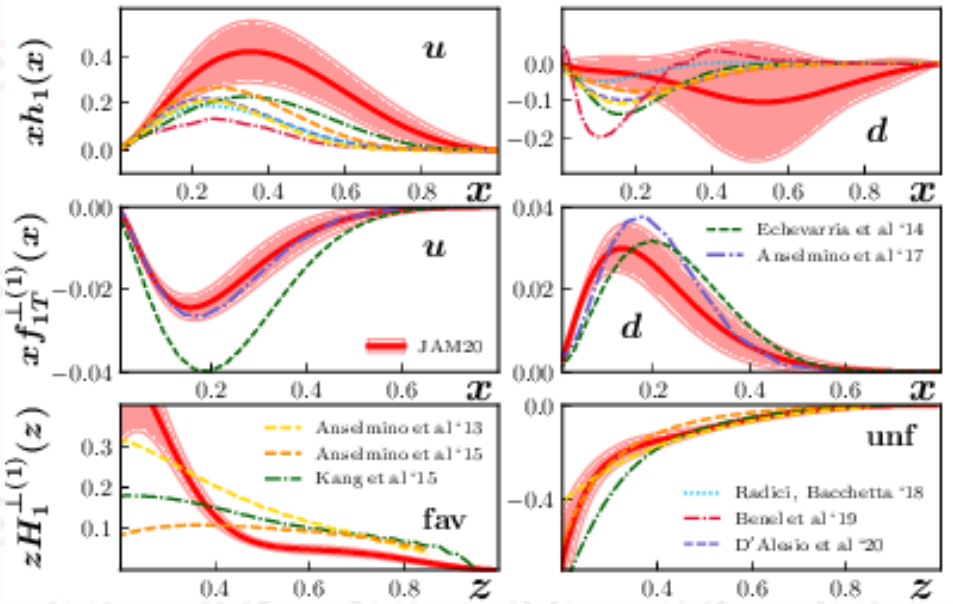


Where to go from here? Global fits on transverse quark-gluon structure



RHIC, SIDIS, DY included

Cammarota et al, PRD 102 (2020) 054002



Transversity

Sivers function

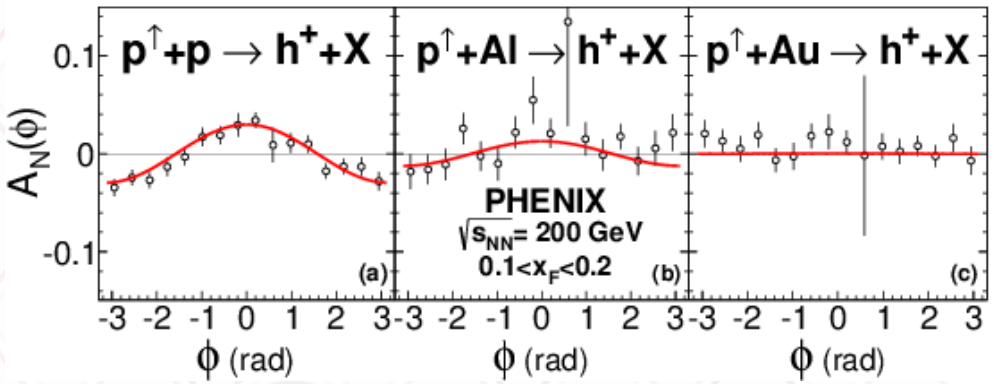
Collins FF

- Recent central rapidity PHENIX results (π,η,Heavy flavor electons, direct photons) NOT yet included
- Impact on gluon Sivers function (tri-gluon correlator) expected

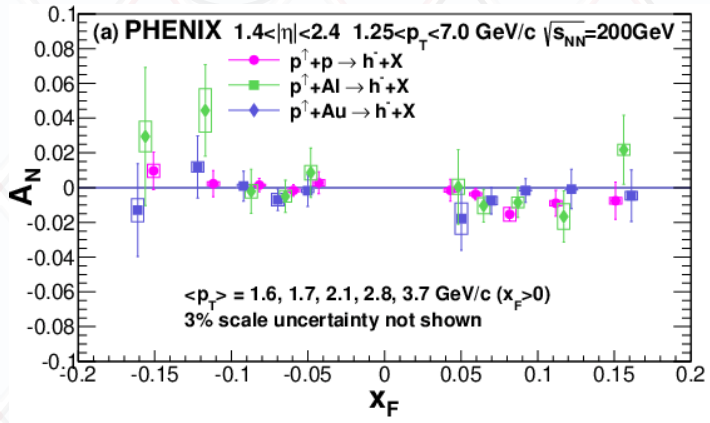
A dependence of A_Ns

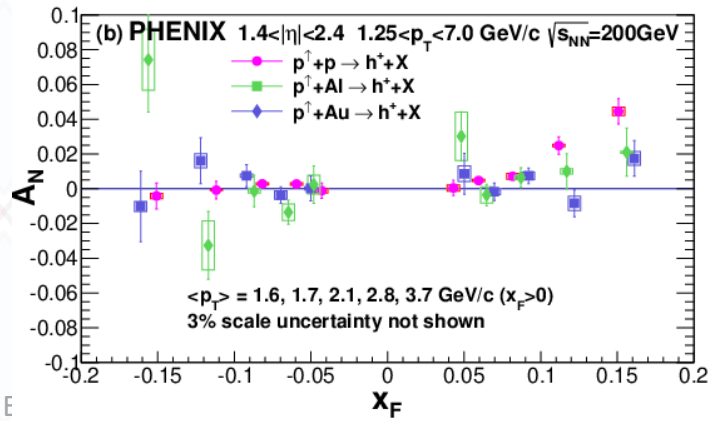
- Asymmetries consistent with $A^{1/3}$ dependence as (initially) predicted by some CGC related nuclear effects (Hatta`17)
- No A dependence is ruled out
- Also consistent with suppression with increasing number of binary collisions
- However, probed x and scale too large for expected CGC effects! (S.Benic and Y.Hatta, PRD99, 094012 - Twist-3 fragmentation + gluon saturation)

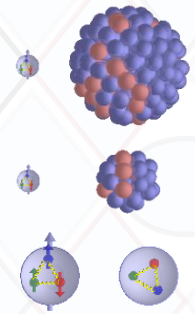
Phys.Rev.Lett. 123 (2019) 122001



PRD 108 (2023) 072016



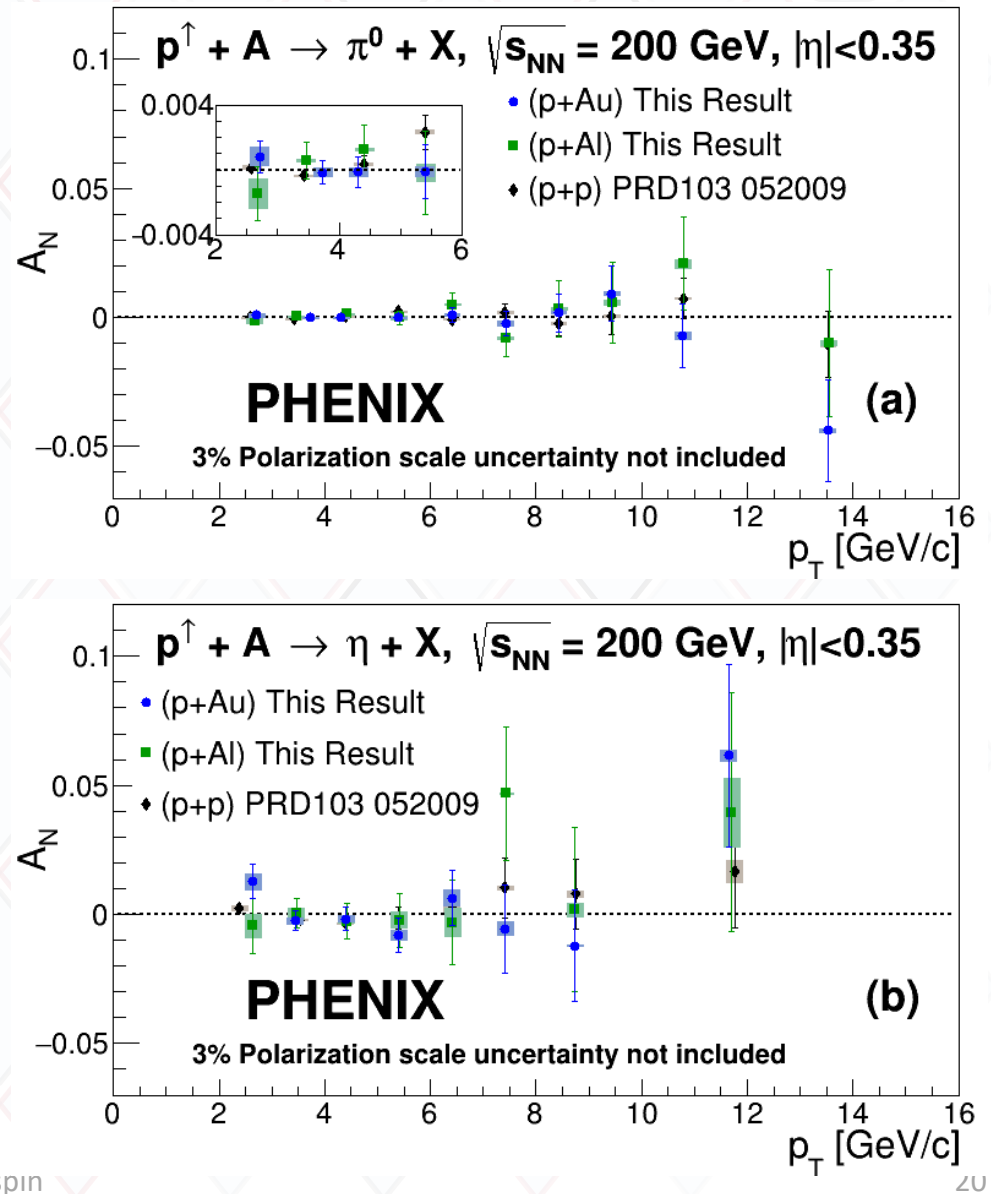




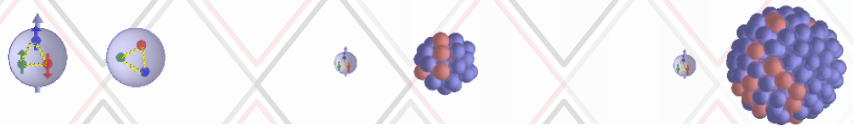
Also central pA asymmetries

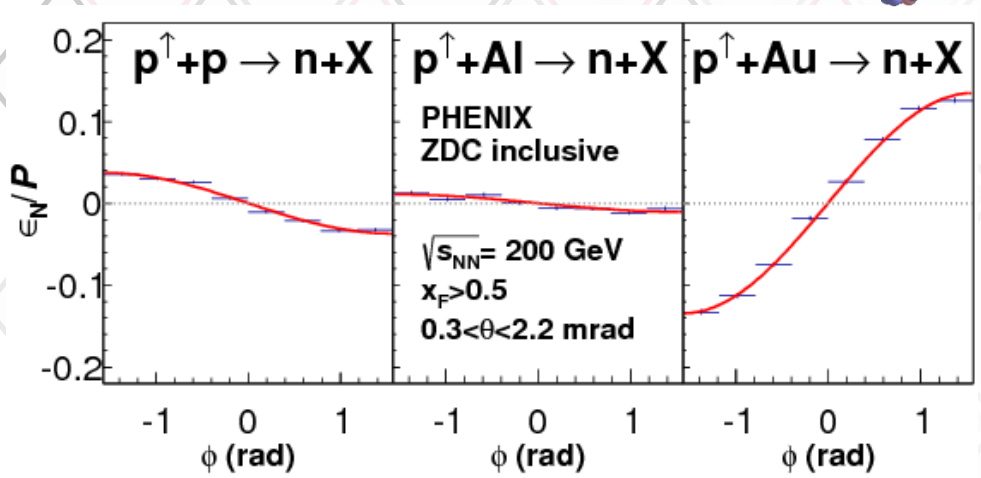
- Recently also neutral pion and eta results obtained from p+Al and p+Au collisions at √s 200 GeV
- A dependence of central rapidities consistent with zero
- Not surprising since p+p asymmetries have previously been found to be zero within less than a percent

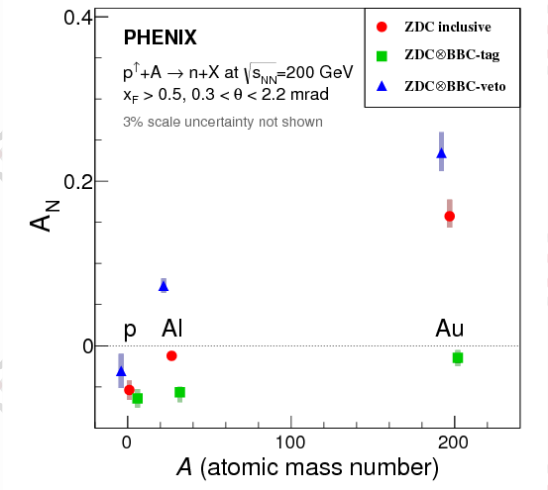
PRD 107 (2023) 112004



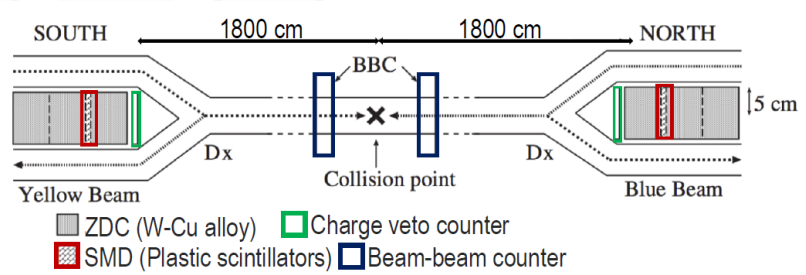
neutron asymmetries from p+p to p+A







PRL 120 (2018), 022001

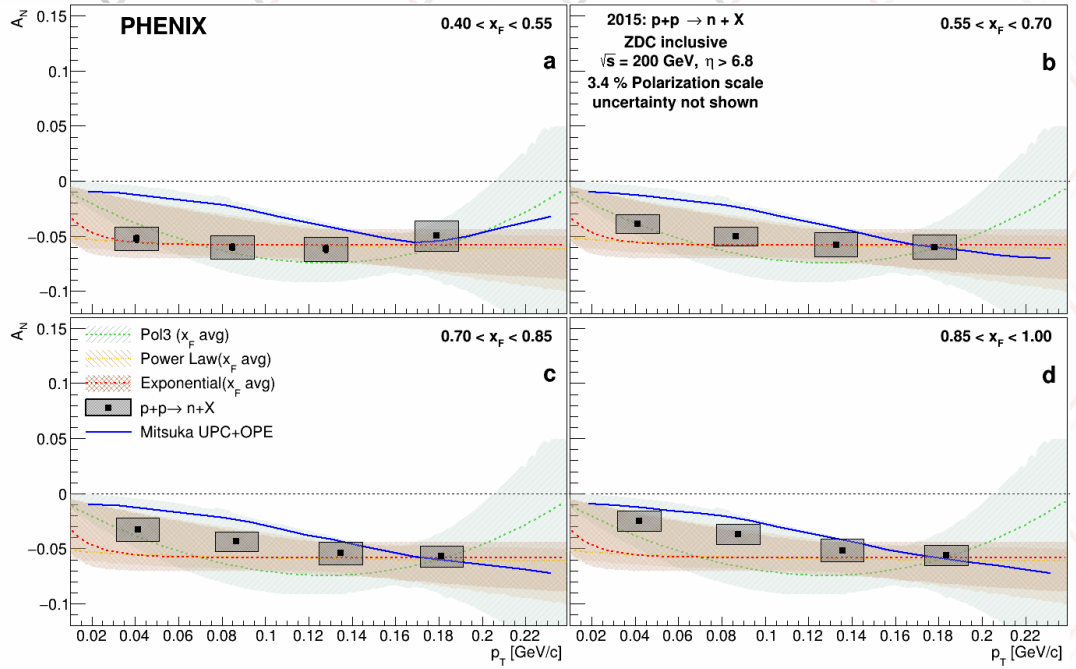


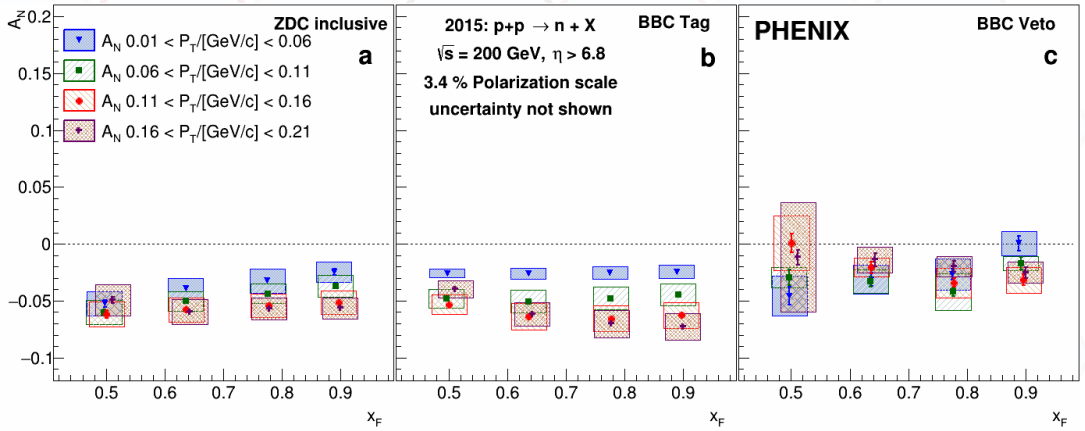
- Unexpectedly large A dependence in neutron asymmetries, sign change
- OPE model does not predict such a change in asymmetries
- Coincidence with charged particle activity in forward and backward region (BBC) enhances hard interactions → asymmetries stay negative
- Veto enhances UPC contribution → p+Al asymmetries already positive

→study also the actual x_F and P_T dependence for actual interplay

Inclusive neutron asymmetries in p+p

PRD 105 (2022) 032004



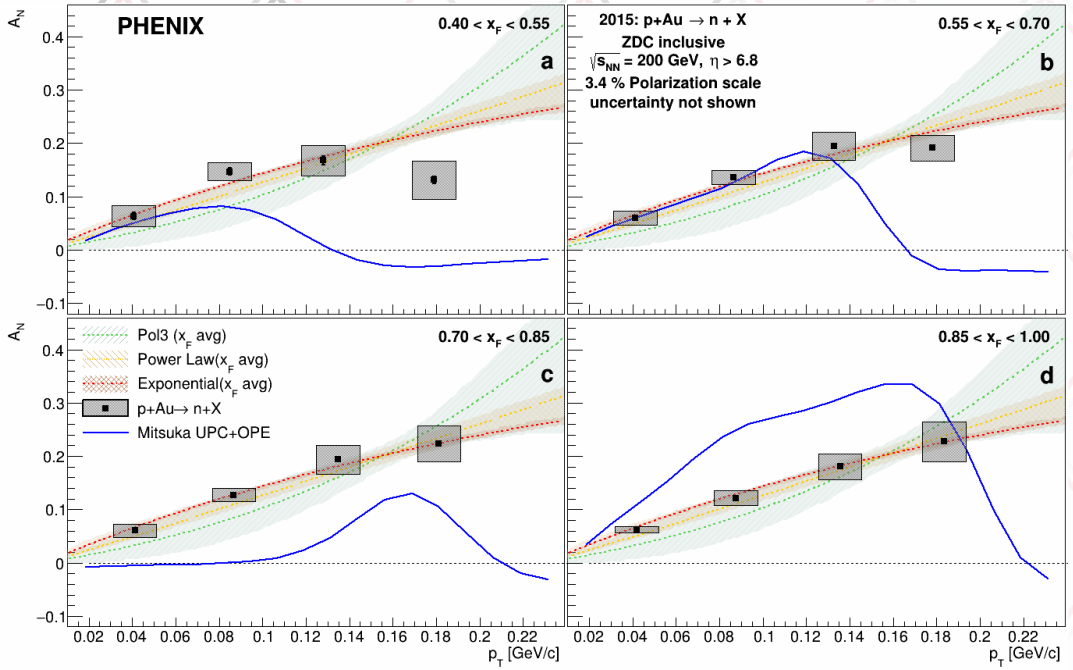


Dashed areas: best parameterizations of x_F integrated asymmetries using Pol3, Power law or Exponential

- Magnitude increasing with P_T except for low x_F
- Only weak x_F dependence in hadronic events, slightly larger in BBC vetoed events
- Comparable to (OPE dominated) model curves

Very forward neutron asymmetries in p+Au

PRD 105 (2022) 032004



- Large, increasing asymmetries seen with likely a hint of decrease at high P_T for lower x_F
- Roughly similar behavior in model seen but details shifted – possibly due to inclusion of single pion resonances only

Model calculations:
Mitsuka PRC95 (2017) 044908 +
Kopeliovich et al: PRD 84 (2011) 114012 (OPE)

Summary

- Longitudinal spin measurements from PHENIX for various final states
- “Golden Channel” direct photon A_{LL} to clearly provide sign of gluon spin contribution
- Improved measurements for transverse spin asymmetries in p+p collisions will provide more information about quark-gluon and tri-gluon correlations
- nontrivial A dependence in inclusive hadron asymmetries
- Far forward neutron asymmetries with A dependence through UPC contribution, now also x_F and p_T dependence
- Also, new sPHENIX results expected from 2024 run