

Spin Session

Introduction to 3D nucleon structure and spin physics

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Diffraction
and LOW-X

8–14 Sept 2024
Hotel Tonnara Trabia,
Palermo, Sicily



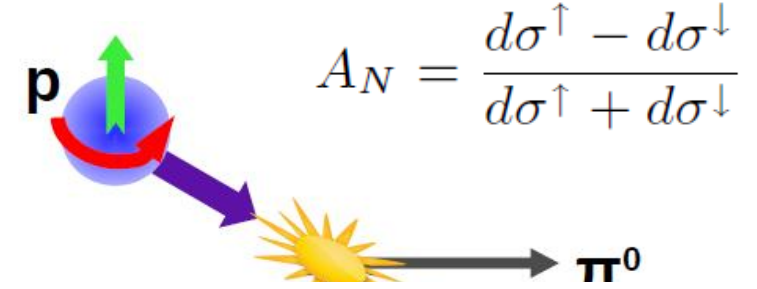
Diffraction
and LOW-X

Outline

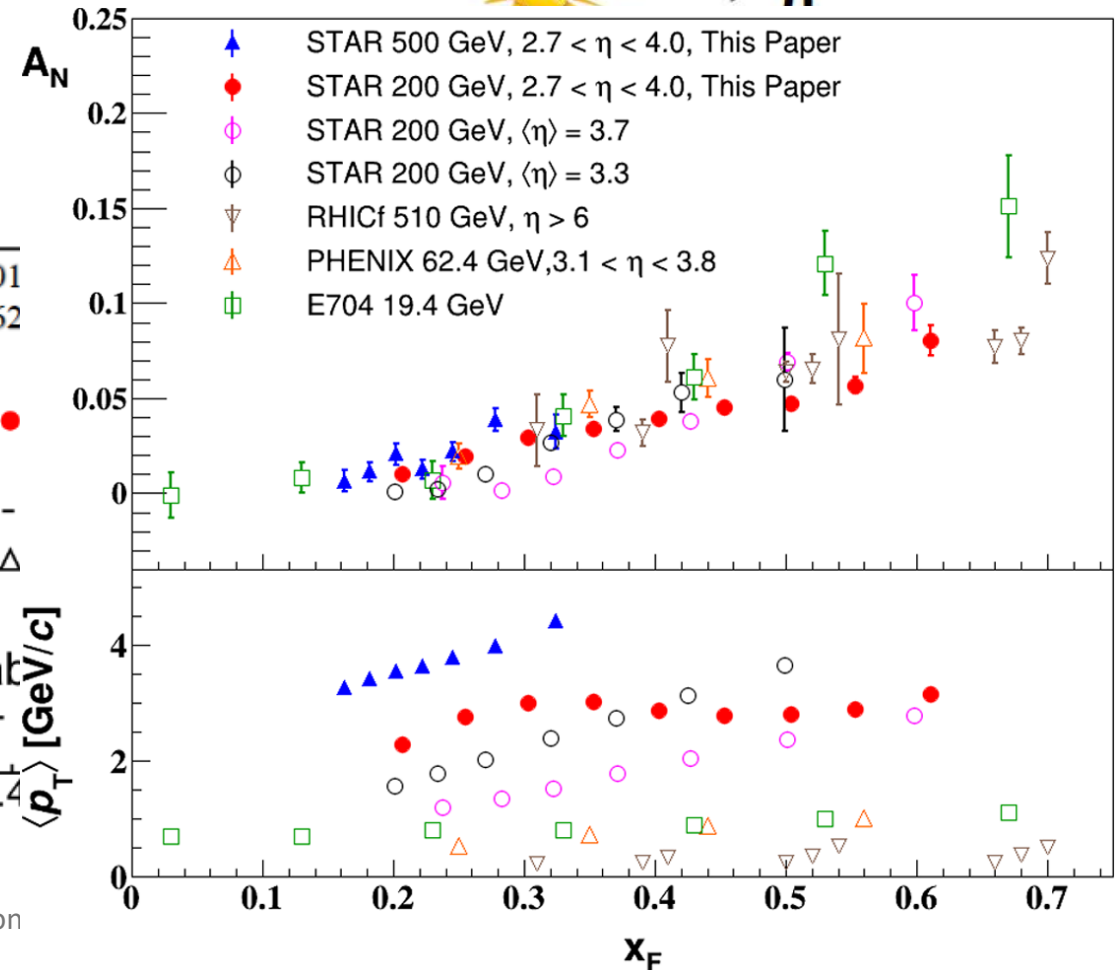
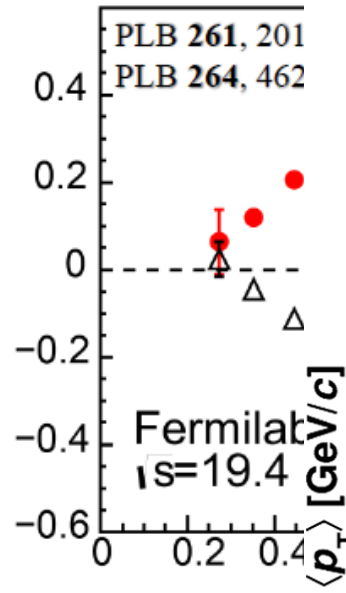
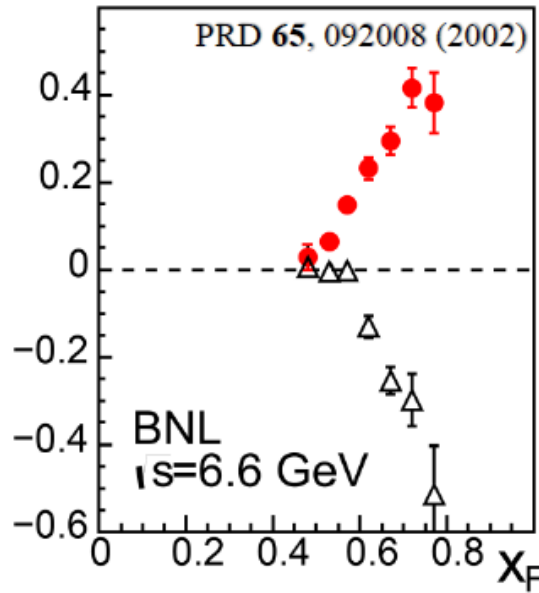
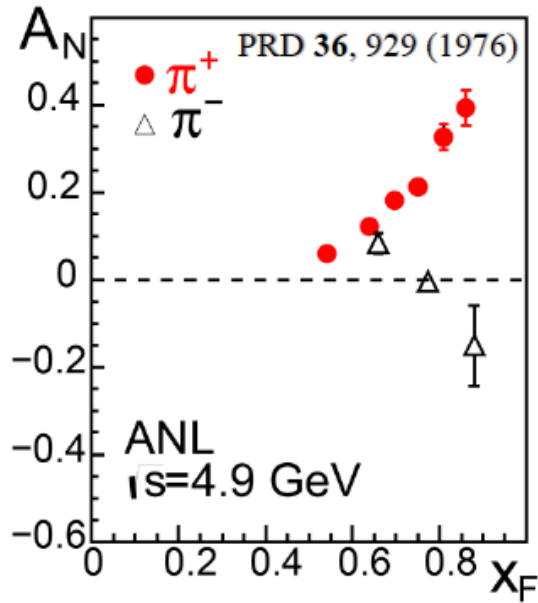
- Why spin, why 3D
- What
- How
- Where

Why?

- Single spin asymmetries...
puzzling in collinear pQCD
at leading twist



$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow}$$

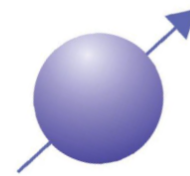
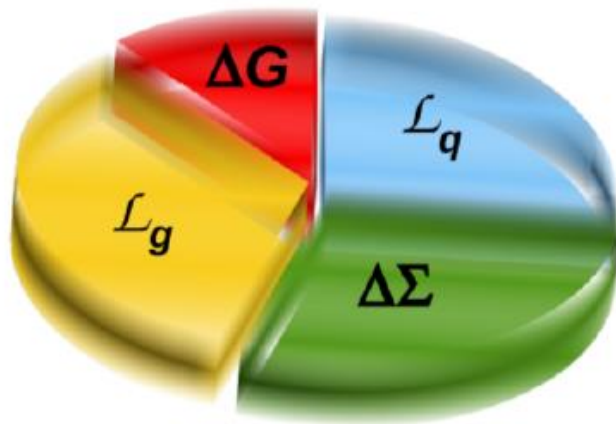


Why?

- Origin of the proton spin

How the constituents of the proton contribute to the proton spin?

■ Gluon Spin ■ Gluon angular momentum
■ Quark Spin ■ Quark Angular Momentum



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + L^q + L^g$$

Best known

How well do we know?

???????

Quark helicity $\sim 30\%$

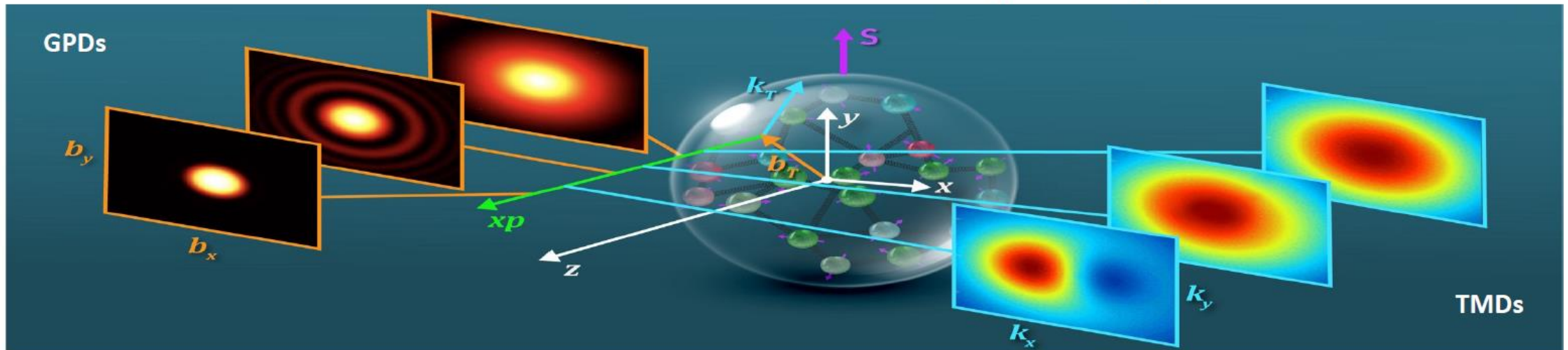
Gluon helicity $\sim 40\%$

OAM of quarks & gluons

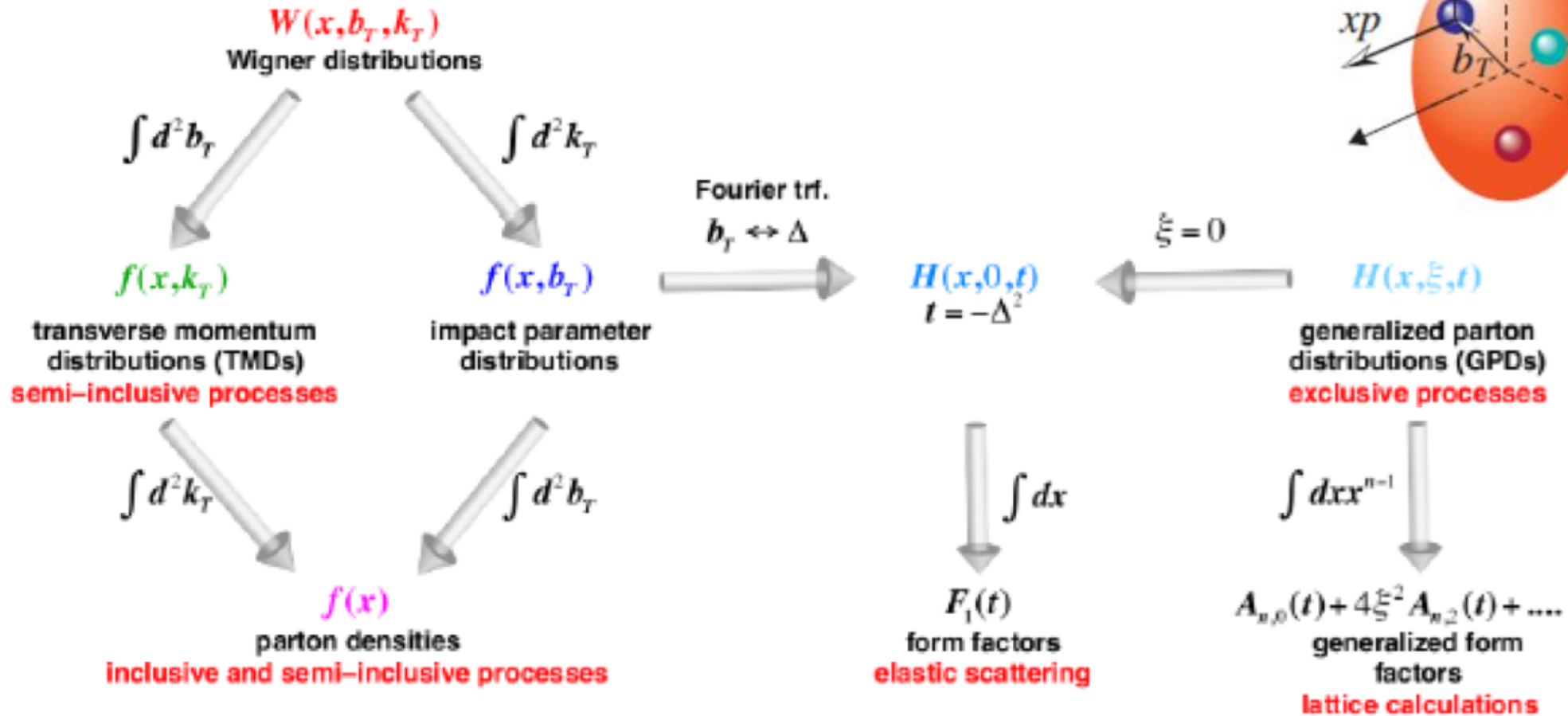
What: TMDs and GPDs

3D hadron structure:

NO quarks and gluons can be seen in isolation!



3-D Imaging: Overview of Tools




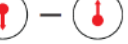






(from arXiv:1212.1701)

Wigner function: importance

$$L_z^{q,g} = \int dx \int d^2 k_{\perp} d^2 b_{\perp} (\vec{b}_{\perp} \times \vec{k}_{\perp})_z W^{q,g} (x, \vec{b}_{\perp}, \vec{k}_{\perp})$$

Spin-kT correlations: quark TMDs for spin-1/2 hadrons

Leading Quark TMDPDFs  Nucleon Spin  Quark Spin

		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \text{Unpolarized}$ 		$h_1^\perp = \text{Boer-Mulders}$ 
	L		$g_1 = \text{Helicity}$ 	$h_{1L}^\perp = \text{Worm-gear}$ 
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \text{Sivers}$ 	$g_{1T}^\perp = \text{Worm-gear}$ 	$h_1 = \text{Transversity}$  $h_{1T}^\perp = \text{Pretzelosity}$ 

T-odd

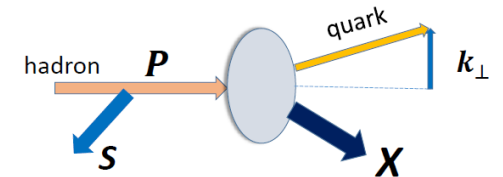
T-odd

8 TMD-PDFs

$$\delta q = \int_0^1 \left[h_1^q(x) - h_1^{\bar{q}}(x) \right] dx$$



Tensor charge


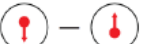





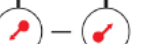
- Unpol and Helicity: very good knowledge of x dep.
- Unpol: good knowledge of kT dep.
- Sivers (T-odd) and transversity (chiral odd): fair knowledge (mainly x dep.)
- Others: some hints
- Tensor charge: tension with lattice



The Sivers function f_{1T}^\perp

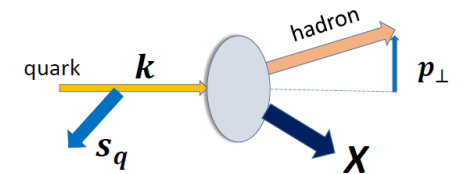
Spin-kT correlations: quark TMDs for spin-1/2 hadrons

Leading Quark TMDFFs  Hadron Spin  Quark Spin

		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Unpolarized (or Spin 0) Hadrons		$D_1 = \text{Unpolarized}$ 		$H_1^\perp = \text{Collins}$ 
	L		$G_1 = \text{Helicity}$ 	$H_{1L}^\perp = \text{Transversity}$ 
Polarized Hadrons	T	$D_{1T}^\perp = \text{Polarizing FF}$ 	$G_{1T}^\perp = \text{Helicity}$ 	$H_1 = \text{Transversity}$  $H_{1T}^\perp = \text{Collins}$ 

8 TMD-FFs

- Unpol and Helicity: good knowledge of x dep.
- Unpol: some knowledge of kT dep.
- Collins FF: fair knowledge (mainly z dep.)
- Polarizing FF: preliminary knowledge
- Others: Almost unknown



The Collins function $H_1^{\perp q}$

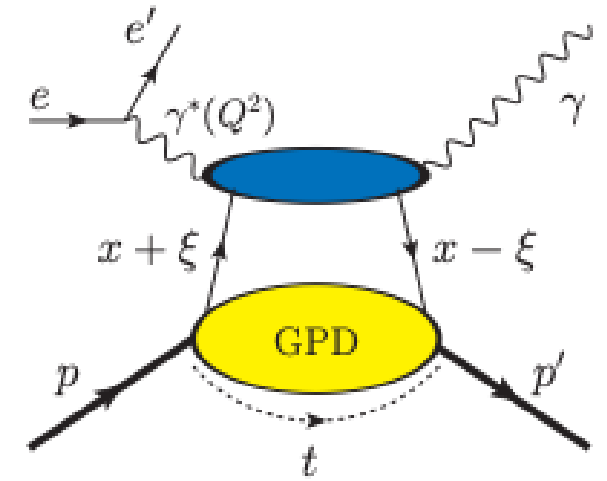
and gluon TMDs

Leading Gluon TMDPDFs  Nucleon Spin  Gluon Operator Helicities

		Gluon Operator Polarization		
		Un-Polarized	Helicity 0 antisymmetric	Helicity 2
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1^g = \text{Unpolarized}$		$h_1^{\perp g} = \text{Linearly Polarized}$
	L		$g_{1L}^g = \text{Helicity}$	$h_{1L}^{\perp g} = \text{Helicity}$
	T	$f_{1T}^{\perp g} = \text{Transversity}$	$g_{1T}^{\perp g} = \text{Transversity}$	$h_{1T}^g = \text{Transversity}$ $h_{1T}^{\perp g} = \text{Transversity}$

- Unpol and Helicity: good knowledge of x dep.
- Unpol: some hints on kT dep.
- Others: almost unknown
- Modelling
- Theoretical and phenom. more challenging

Quark GPDs



		Quark Polarization		
		Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	H		$2\tilde{H}_T + E_T$
	L		\tilde{H}	\tilde{E}_T
	T	E	\tilde{E}	H_T, \tilde{H}_T

- GPDs encode correlations between parton longitudinal momentum and transverse position
- 8 GPDs: 4 chiral even and 4 chiral odd
- $H^q(x, 0, 0) = q(x)$, $\tilde{H}^q(x, 0, 0) = \Delta q(x)$

— **E_T is related to the proton's anomalous tensor magnetic moment.**

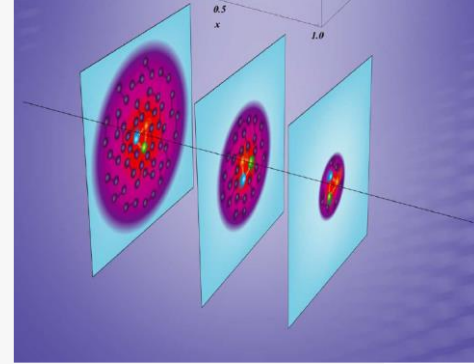
H_T is related to the proton's tensor charge.

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx H^q(x, \xi, t) = F_1^q(t) \text{ and } \int_{-1}^1 dx E^q(x, \xi, t) = F_2^q(t).$$

What can we learn from GPDs?

- Tomography of the nucleon: the Fourier transform of the GPDs can be interpreted as a probability density:

$$H^q(x, b_{\perp}) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_{\perp}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-ib_{\perp} \Delta_{\perp}} H^q(x, 0, -\Delta_{\perp}^2)$$



- Understanding the spin composition of the nucleon (aka the “spin puzzle”) using the Ji’s sum rule:

$$\frac{1}{2} = J_Q + J_G \longrightarrow J_Q = \sum_q \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx x (H^q(x, \xi, 0) + E^q(x, \xi, 0)) = \sum_q \frac{1}{2} (A^q(t) + B^q(t))$$

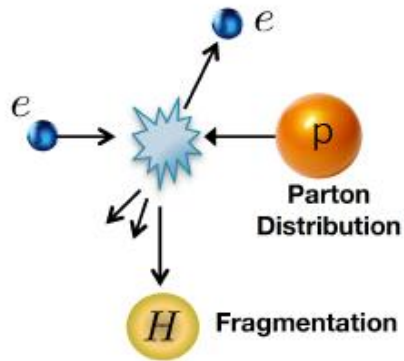
- Accessing Gravitational Form Factors by mimicking a spin-2 interaction:

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx x H^q(x, \xi, t) = A^q(t) + \xi^2 D^q(t) \quad \int_{-1}^1 dx x E^q(x, \xi, t) = B^q(t) - \xi^2 D^q(t)$$

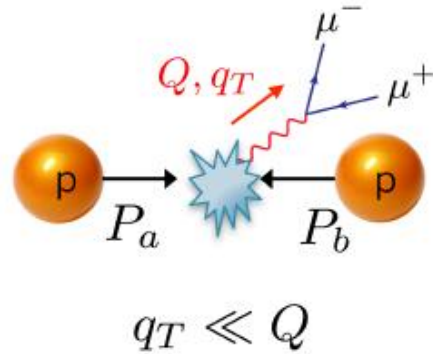
GFFs: information about internal distributions of mass, energy, pressure and shear

How can we access TMDs?

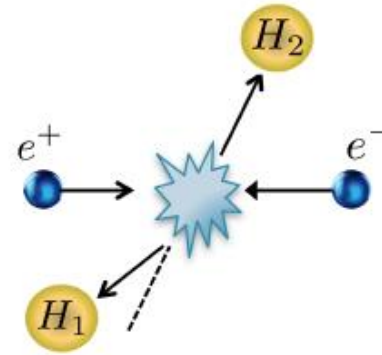
Semi-Inclusive DIS



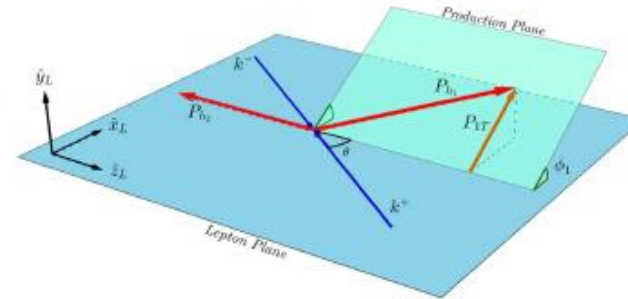
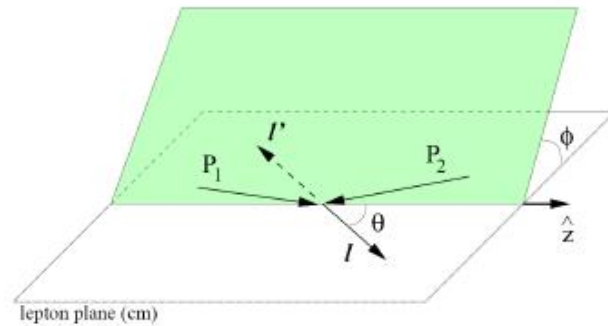
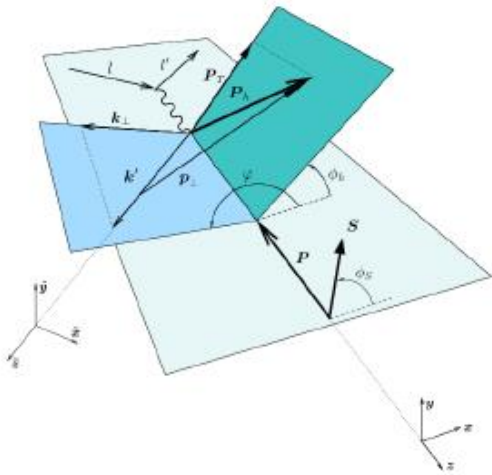
Drell-Yan



Dihadron in e^+e^-



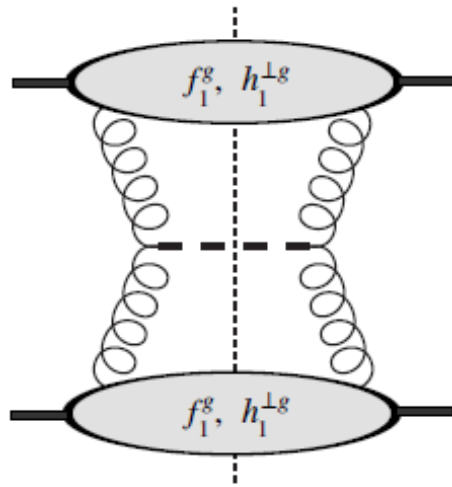
Two-scale processes:
 $Q^2 \gg p_T^2 \geq \Lambda_{QCD}^2$



TMD factorization proven

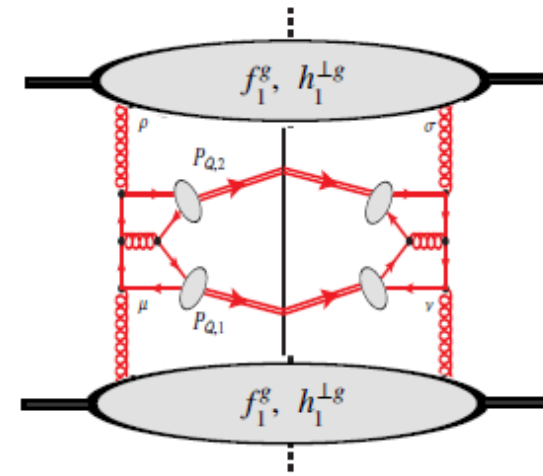
Access to gluon TMDs

$$pp \rightarrow H(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma) + X$$



Higgs production

[Gutierrez-Reyes, Leal-Gomez, Scimemi, Vladimirov, arXiv:1907.03780](#)



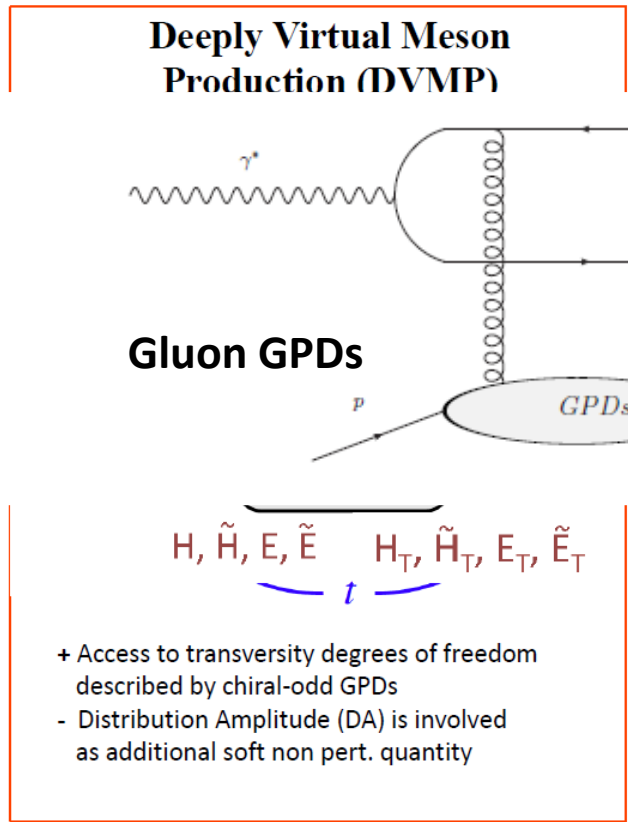
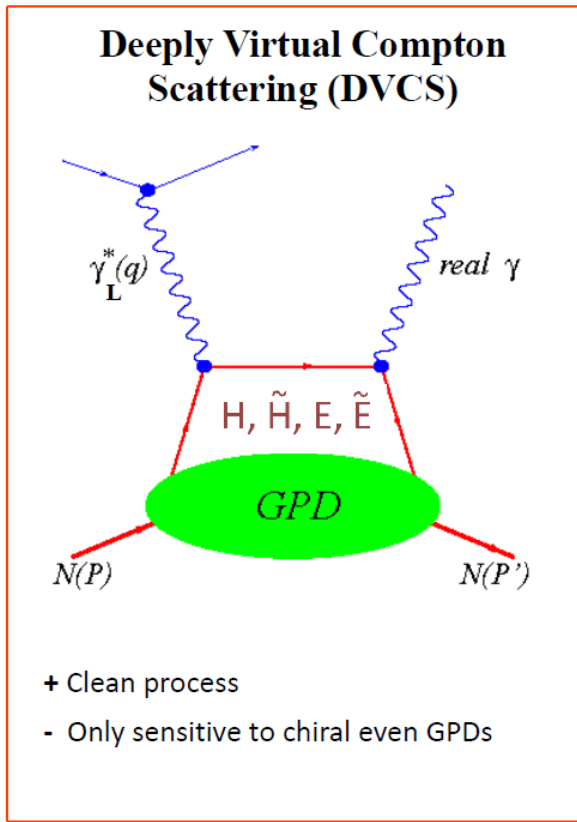
Quarkonium-pair production

[Scarpa, Boer, Echevarria, Lansberg, Pisano, Schlegel, arXiv:1909.05769](#)

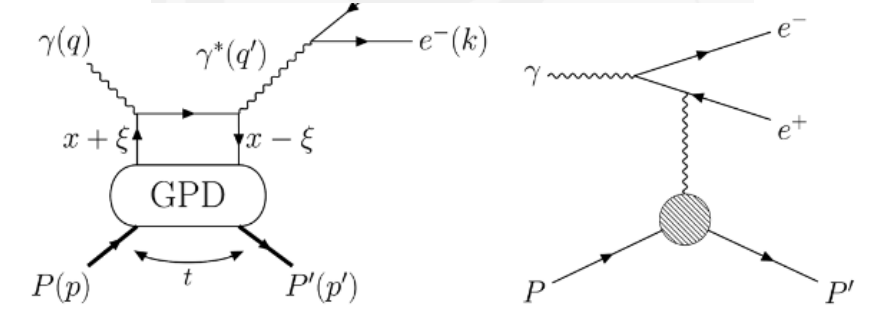
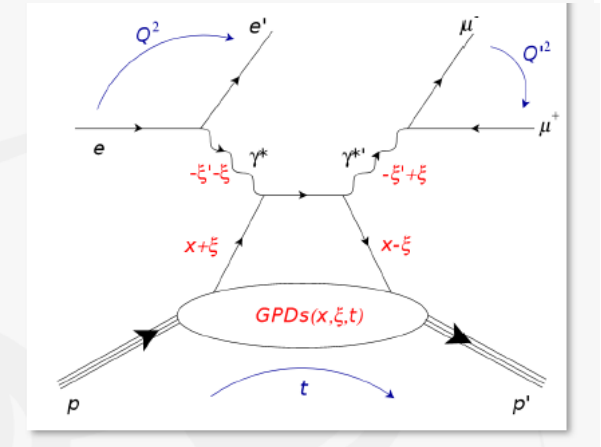
Other interesting processes

- $p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \text{jet } \pi X$
- Jet-jet correlations
- $A(p_A) B(p_B) \rightarrow \text{jet}(p_j) \Lambda^\uparrow(p_\Lambda) X$
- Quarkonium production in ep and pp collisions
- SSAs in inclusive processes (twist-3...connection to TMDs)
- Connection to low-x physics and unintegrated PDFs (*C. Marquet*)

and GPDs? **Exclusive** reactions

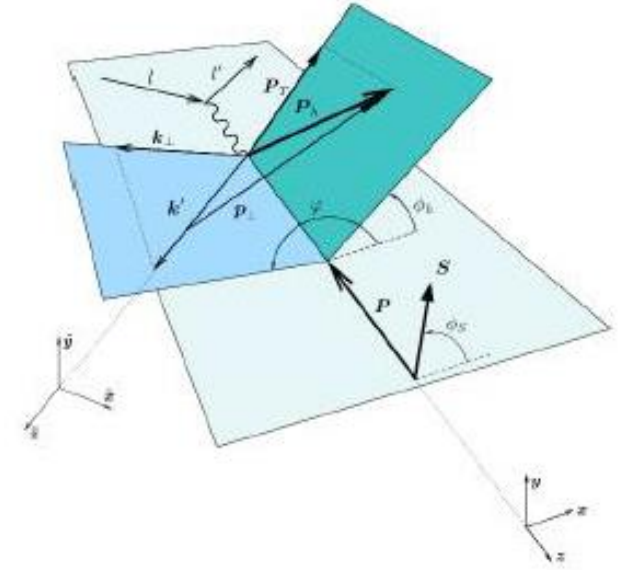


$ep \rightarrow e' \mu^+ \mu^- p$ **DDVCS**



Timelike Compton Scattering

TMDs from SIDIS



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy d\psi dz d\phi_h dP_{h\perp}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left\{ F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \right.$$

Boer-Mulders, Cahn, ...

$$+ \varepsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}$$

$$+ S_{\parallel} \left[\sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{UL}^{\sin\phi_h} + \varepsilon \sin(2\phi_h) F_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right]$$

Worm-gear h_{1L}^{\perp}

$$+ S_{\parallel} \lambda_e \left[\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} F_{LL} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{LL}^{\cos\phi_h} \right]$$

Sivers

$$+ |S_{\perp}| \left[\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) \left(F_{UT,T}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} + \varepsilon F_{UT,L}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \right]$$

Collins

$$+ \varepsilon \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_S)} + \varepsilon \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)}$$

Pretzelosity h_{1T}^{\perp}

$$+ \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \sin\phi_S F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_S)}$$

Worm-gear g_{1T}^{\perp}

$$+ |S_{\perp}| \lambda_e \left[\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} \cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \cos\phi_S F_{LT}^{\cos\phi_S} \right.$$

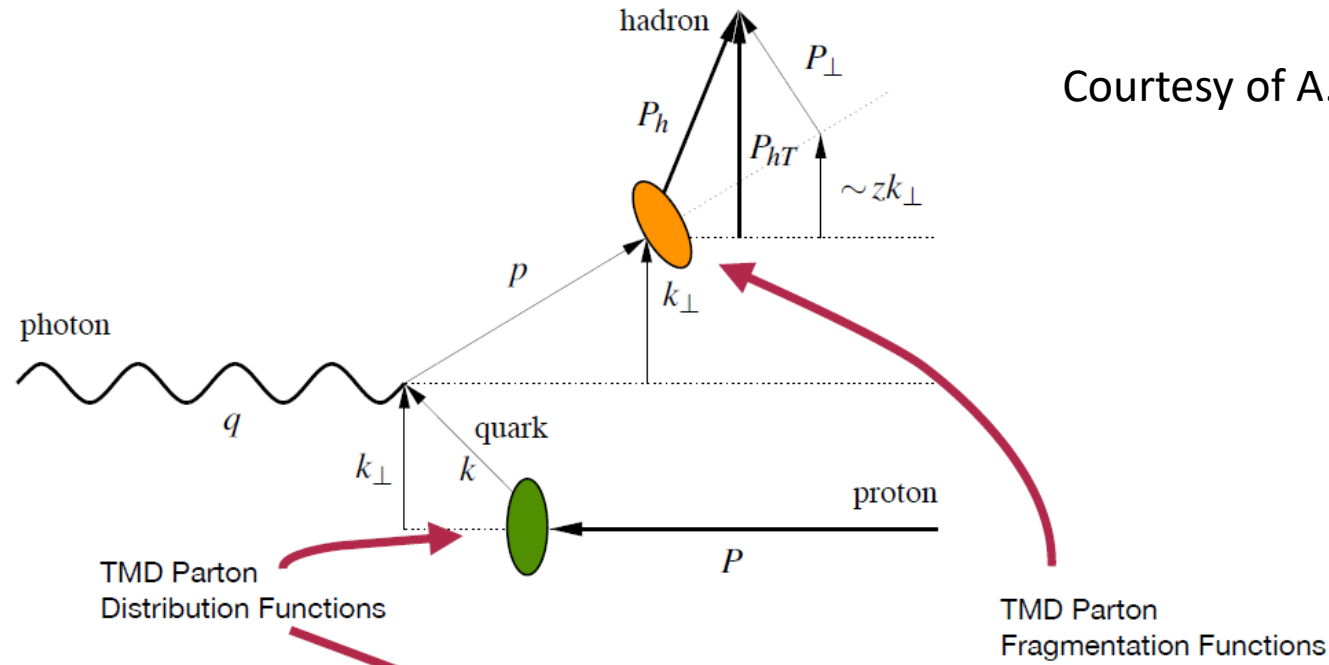
$$\left. + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right\},$$

Bacchetta et al, JHEP 02 (2007) 093

TMD structure and factorization

Courtesy of A. Bacchetta

Each convolution...

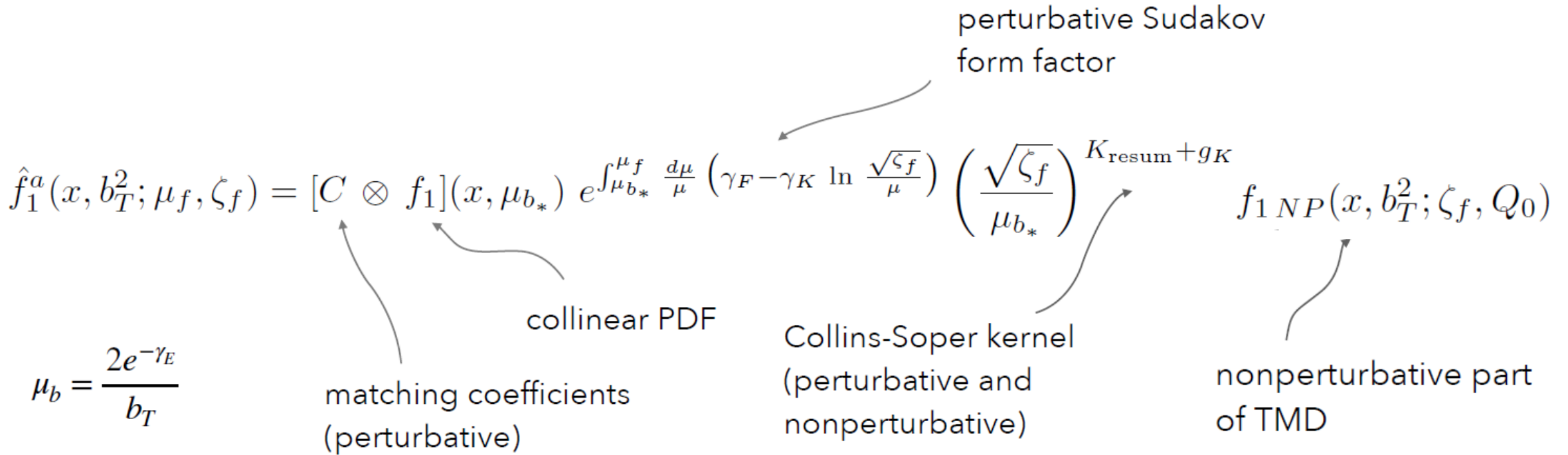


$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{UU,T}(x, z, \mathbf{P}_{hT}^2, Q^2) &= x \sum_q \mathcal{H}_{UU,T}^q(Q^2, \mu^2) \int d^2\mathbf{k}_\perp d^2\mathbf{P}_\perp f_1^a(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2; \mu^2) D_1^{a \rightarrow h}(z, \mathbf{P}_\perp^2; \mu^2) \delta(z\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{P}_{hT} + \mathbf{P}_\perp) \\
 &= x \sum_a \mathcal{H}_{UU,T}^a(Q^2, \mu^2) \int db_T b_T J_0(b_T |\mathbf{P}_{h\perp}|) \hat{f}_1^a(x, z^2 b_\perp^2; \mu^2) \hat{D}_1^{a \rightarrow h}(z, b_\perp^2; \mu^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Analysis in Fourier-transformed space...

Scale dependences: more complicate w.r.t. DGLAP....

$$\hat{f}_1^a(x, |\mathbf{b}_T|; \mu, \zeta) = \int d^2\mathbf{k}_\perp e^{i\mathbf{b}_T \cdot \mathbf{k}_\perp} f_1^a(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2; \mu, \zeta)$$



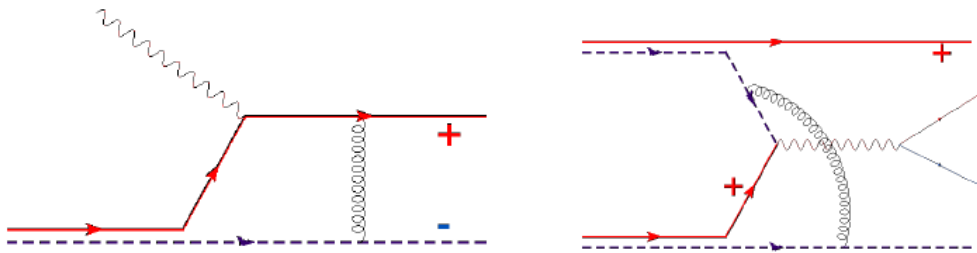
CSS/SCET, Rapidity divergences and all that

Modified universality

Collinear PDFs: factorization



universality



Final state interactions in **SIDIS**
Initial state interactions in **DY**

$$f_{1T}^{\perp \text{SIDIS}} = -f_{1T}^{\perp \text{DY}}$$

T-odd TMDs: Sivers function
colored gluons at work

First experimental hints
at STAR, COMPASS

GPD..some more info

- Factorization fully proven for DVCS/TCS/Double-DVCS whereas partial proof for DVMP only at LO for longitudinally polarized photon
- GPDs are universal
- TCS to test the universality of GPDs and to access the real part of the Compton FF

Status

- TMDs:
 - theory, phenom. and modelling (*M. Radici*)
 - global fits, towards a precision era
- Lattice: significant progress (*K. Cichy, S. Muckerrjee*)
- GPDs: theory and modelling. still open issues but improving fast

Where

- Several experimental facilities/programmes:
 - HERMES,
 - **COMPASS** (*B. Badelek, K. Lavickova*),
 - **JLab** (*J.P. Chen*),
 - BaBar, Belle, BESIII,
 - **RHIC** (*R. Seidl*),
 - **LHCspin** (*M. Santimaria*),
 - **EIC** (*P. Nadel Turonski*)]

Enjoy the SPIN session

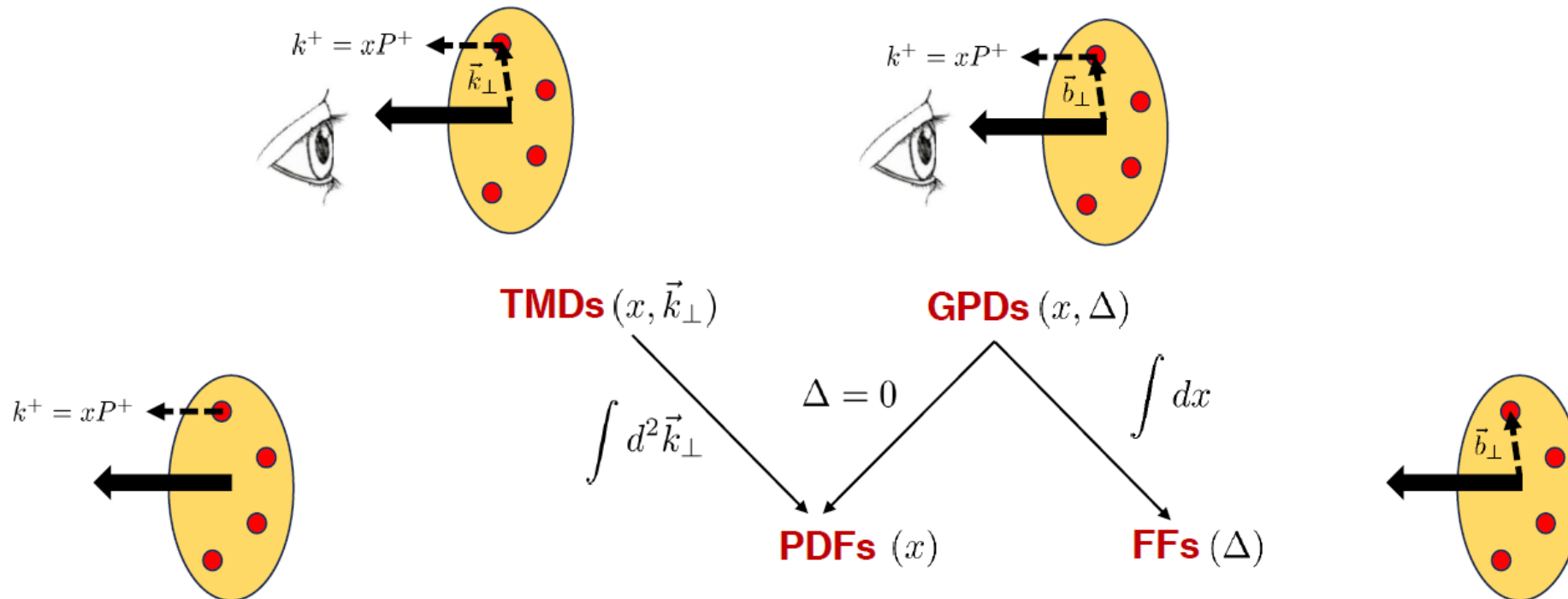
Backup slides

What: TMDs and GPDs



Transverse Momentum-dependent Distributions

Generalized Parton Distributions



Wigner function - The “mother function”

