On chiral-odd Generalized Parton Distributions

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Orsay

35th International Conference on High Energy Physics
Paris, July 22nd 2010

in collaboration with

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Phys.Lett.B688:154-167,2010 [arXiv:1001.4491 [hep-ph]]

Transversity of the nucleon using hard processes

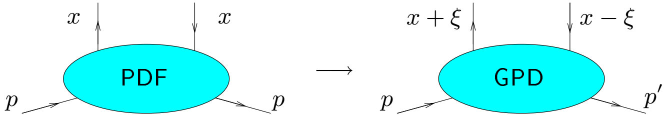
What is transversity?

- Transverse spin content of the proton:

$$|\uparrow\rangle_{(x)} \sim |\rightarrow\rangle + |\leftarrow\rangle$$
$$|\downarrow\rangle_{(x)} \sim |\rightarrow\rangle - |\leftarrow\rangle$$

spin along x — helicity states

- Observable sensible to helicity flip thus give access to transversity $\Delta_T q(x)$. Very poorly known
- Transversity GPDs are completely unknown

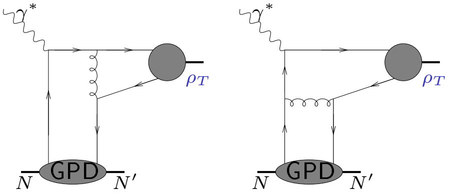


- For massless (anti)particles, chirality = (-)helicity
- Transversity is thus a chiral-odd quantity
- Since QCD and QED are chiral even, the chiral odd quantities which one want to measure should appear in pairs

Transversity of the nucleon using hard processes: using a two body final state process?

How to get access to transversity?

- the dominant DA of ρ_T is of twist 2 and chiral odd ($[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$ coupling)
- unfortunately $\gamma^* \, N^\uparrow \to \rho_T \, N' = 0$
    - this is true at any order, because this would require a transfer of helicity of 2 from photon: impossible!
    - lowest order diagrammatic argument:



vanish: $\gamma^\alpha [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] \gamma_\alpha = 0$

Transversity of the nucleon using hard processes: using a two body final state process?

Can one circumvent this vanishing?

- this vanishing is true only a twist 2
- at twist 3 this process does not vanish
- however processes involving twist 3 DAs may face problems with factorization (end-point singularities)
- the problem of classification of twist 3 chiral-odd GPDs is still open: Pire, Szymanowski, S.W. in progress, in the spirit of our Light-Cone Collinear Factorization framework

  (Anikin, Ivanov, Pire, Szymanowski, S. W.)

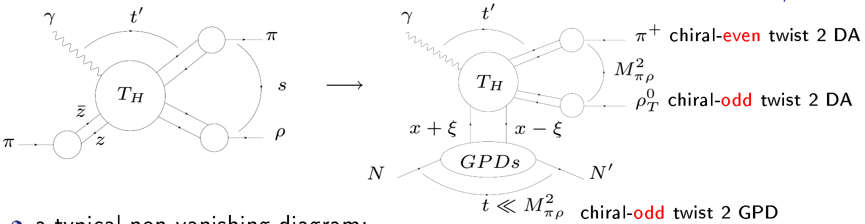
  see talk of L. Szymanowski on Friday (11:50) for an application beyond leading twist of this LCCF scheme at small-x (here for chiral-even DA and GPD):

  *Exclusive processes beyond leading twist: gamma*T -> rhoT impact factor with twist three accuracy* in Session *3 - Perturbative QCD, Jets and Diffractive Physics*

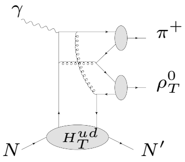
Our process: $\gamma N \to \pi^+ \rho^0_T N'$

$\gamma N \to \pi^+ \rho^0_T N'$ gives access to transversity

- Factorization à la Brodsky Lepage of $\gamma + \pi \to \pi + \rho$ at large s and fixed angle (i.e. fixed ratio $t'/s, u'/s$)
  $\Longrightarrow$ factorization of the amplitude for $\gamma + N \to \pi + \rho + N'$ at large $M^2_{\pi\rho}$

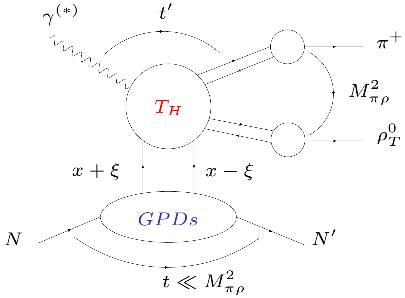


- a typical non-vanishing diagram:



- these processes with 3 body final state can give access to all GPDs: $M^2_{\pi\rho}$ plays the role of γ^* in usual DVCS, and can be scanned

Master formula based on leading twist 2 factorization



$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{1} dz \, \left(T^u(x,v,z) - T^d(x,v,z)\right) \times \left(H_T^u(x,\xi,t) - H_T^d(x,\xi,t)\right) \Phi_\pi(z) \Phi_\rho(v) + \cdots$$

Non perturbative ingredients

GPDs and DAs

One needs to encode the matrix elements of two kinds of chiral-odd operator:

- transversity GPDs (twist-2 level):

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p_2, \lambda_2 | \bar{\psi}_q \left(-\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) i\sigma^{+i} \psi \left(\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) | p_1, \lambda_1 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P^+} \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) \left[H_T^q(x,\xi,t) i\sigma^{+i} + \tilde{H}_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{P^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+P^i}{M_N^2} \right.$$

$$\left. + E_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{\gamma^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+\gamma^i}{2M_N} + \tilde{E}_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{\gamma^+P^i - P^+\gamma^i}{M_N} \right] u(p_1, \lambda_1)$$

  - for $\Delta_\perp = 0$ each above factors vanishes except for H_T^q which thus dominates in the small t domain
  - in the forward limit it is the only transversity GPD which survives: $H_T^q(x,0,0) = \Delta_T q(x)$ (quark transversity distribution)

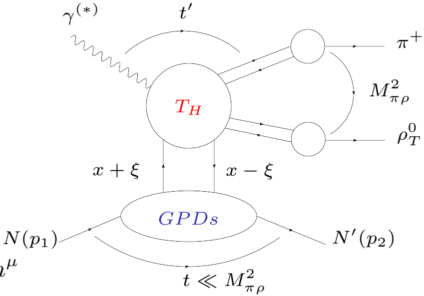
- transversity DAs (twist-2 level):

$$\langle 0 | \bar{u}(0) \sigma^{\mu\nu} u(x) | \rho^0(p,s) \rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma^\mu_\rho p^\nu - \sigma^\nu_\rho p^\mu) f_\rho^\perp \int_0^1 du\; e^{-iup\cdot x}\; \phi_\perp(u)$$

Kinematics

Kinematics to handle GPD in a 3-body final state process

- use a Sudakov basis :
  light-cone vectors p, n with $2p \cdot n = s$



- assume the following kinematics:
  - $\Delta_\perp^\mu$ small
  - $M^2,\ m_\pi^2,\ m_\rho^2 \ll M^2_{\pi\rho}$

- initial state particle momenta:

$$q^\mu = n^\mu,\ p_1^\mu = (1+\xi)\,p^\mu + \frac{M^2}{s(1+\xi)} n^\mu$$

- final state particle momenta:

$$p_2^\mu = (1-\xi)\,p^\mu + \frac{M^2+\vec{\Delta}_t^2}{s(1-\xi)} n^\mu + \Delta_\perp^\mu$$

$$p_\pi^\mu = \alpha\, n^\mu + \frac{(\vec{p}_t - \vec{\Delta}_t/2)^2 + m_\pi^2}{\alpha s} p^\mu + p_\perp^\mu - \frac{\Delta_\perp^\mu}{2}$$

$$p_\rho^\mu = \alpha_\rho\, n^\mu + \frac{(\vec{p}_t + \vec{\Delta}_t/2)^2 + m_\rho^2}{\alpha_\rho s} p^\mu - p_\perp^\mu - \frac{\Delta_\perp^\mu}{2}$$

Kinematics

Pertinent physical parameters

- Total center-of-mass energy squared of the γ-N system

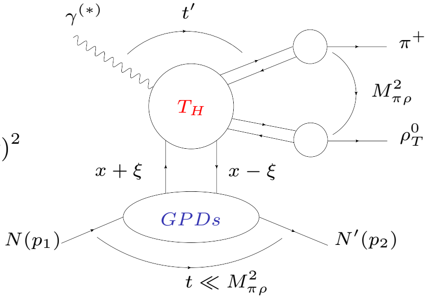
$$S_{\gamma N} = (q + p_1)^2$$

- Hard scale: invariant squared mass of the (π^+, ρ^0) system

$$M^2_{\pi\rho} = (p_\pi + p_\rho)^2 \simeq -u' = -(p_\rho - q)^2$$
$$\simeq -t' = -(p_\pi - q)^2 \simeq -p_\perp^2$$

- Transferred squared momentum:

$$t = (p_2 - p_1)^2 \qquad \text{small} \quad t$$



- Skewedness: $\xi = \frac{\tau}{2-\tau}$

with $\tau = \frac{M^2_{\pi\rho}}{S_{\gamma N} - M^2_{\pi\rho}}$ (generalized Bjorken variable for Drell Yan)

Computation of the hard part

Typical Feynman diagrams (62 in total)

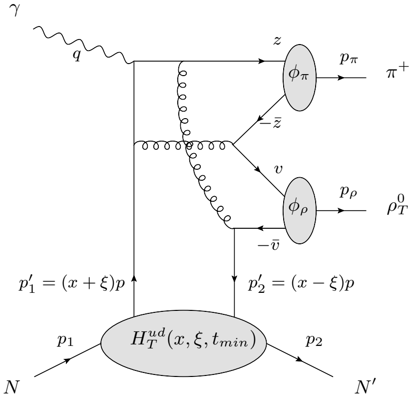


diagram with photon u-quark coupling

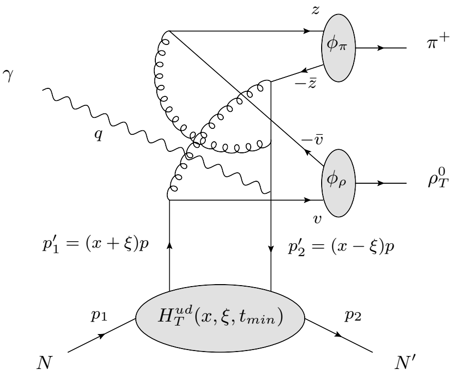
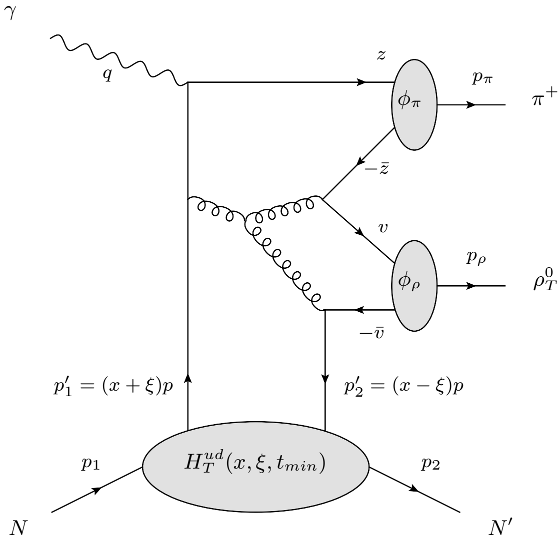


diagram with photon d-quark coupling



representative diagram with a 3 gluon vertex

A model based on Double Distribution

Realistic Parametrization of H_T^q

- GPDs can be represented in terms of Double Distribution (Radyushkin)
  based on Schwinger representation of a toy model for GPDs which has the structure of a triangle diagram in scalar ϕ^3 theory

$$H_T^q(x,\xi,t=0) = \int_{-1}^{1} d\beta \int_{-1+|\beta|}^{1-|\beta|} d\alpha\ \delta(\beta+\xi\alpha-x)\ f_T^q(\beta,\alpha)$$

- ansatz for these Double Distribution (Radyushkin):
  - $f_T^q(\beta,\alpha) = \Pi(\beta,\alpha)\ \Delta_T q(\beta)$
  - $\Delta_T q(x)$: chiral-odd PDF (Anselmino *et al.*)
  - $\Pi(\beta,\alpha) = \frac{3}{4}\frac{(1-\beta)^2-\alpha^2}{(1-\beta)^3}$: profile function $(f_T^q(\beta,0) = \Delta_T q(\beta))$

- ansatz for the t-dependence:

$$H_T^q(x,\xi,t) = H_T^q(x,\xi,t=0) \times F_H(t)$$

with $F_H(t) = \frac{C^2}{(t-C)^2}$ a standard dipole form factor $(C = .71\ \text{GeV})$

Unpolarized differential cross section

Differential Cross Section and Physical Cuts

$$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dt\, du'\, dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{32 S^2_{\gamma N} M^2_{\pi\rho} (2\pi)^3}$$

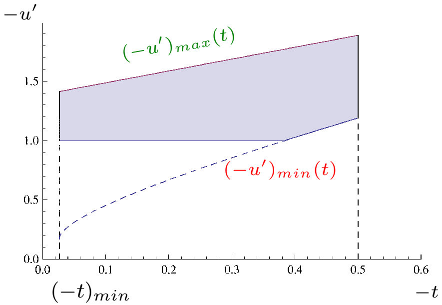
- Validity of the factorization of the partonic amplitude :
  $-t', -u' > \Lambda^2 \gg \Lambda^2_{QCD}$ with $\Lambda \sim 1$ GeV
- Suppress final states interactions (to justify factorization):

  $M^2_{\pi N'}, \; M^2_{\rho N'} > M^2_R$ with $M^2_R = 2$ GeV^2

  - Cuts over $-u'$ and $M^2_{\pi N'}$

    $\Rightarrow (-u')_{min}(t, S_{\gamma N}, M^2_{\pi\rho})$.
  - Cuts over $-t'$ and $M^2_{\rho N'}$

    $\Rightarrow (-u')_{max}(t, S_{\gamma N}, M^2_{\pi\rho})$.



$S_{\gamma N} = 20$ GeV^2, $M^2_{\pi\rho} = 3$ GeV^2

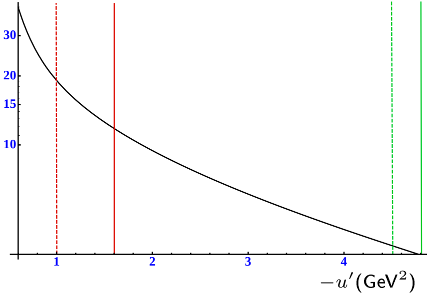
Predictions

Differential cross section for $M^2_{\pi\rho} = 6$ GeV^2

windows: dotted: $t = t_{min}$
solid: $t = -.5$ GeV^2

$S_{\gamma N} = 20\ GeV^2$

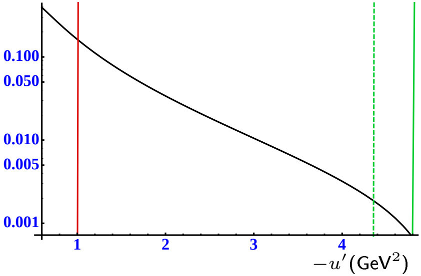
$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dt\, du'\, dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}}$ (nb.GeV^{-6})



$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dtdu'dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}} \propto 10\ \mathrm{nb.GeV}^{-6}$

$S_{\gamma N} = 200\ GeV^2$

$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dt\, du'\, dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}}$ (nb.GeV^{-6})

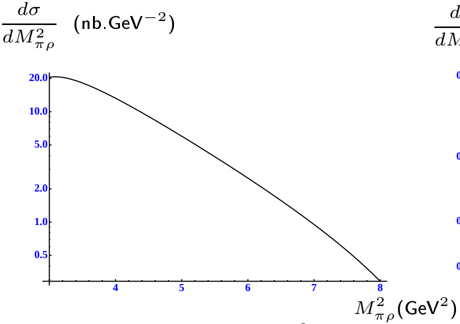


$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dtdu'dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}} \propto 0.01\ \mathrm{nb.GeV}^{-6}$

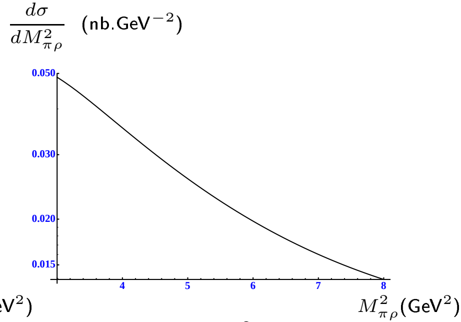
Predictions

$M^2_{\pi\rho}$-dependence of the differential cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2_{\pi\rho}}$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2_{\pi\rho}} = \int_{-0.5}^{t_{min}} dt \int_{-u'_{min}}^{-u'_{max}} d(-u')\ F_H^2(t) \times \left.\frac{d\sigma}{dt\, du' dM^2_{\pi\rho}}\right|_{t=t_{min}}$$



$S_{\gamma N} = 20\ GeV^2$



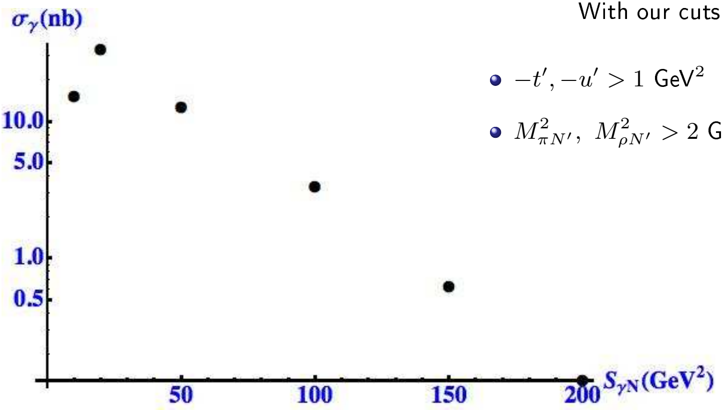
$S_{\gamma N} = 200\ GeV^2$

Total cross sections for photoproduction:

$\sigma(S_{\gamma N} = 20\ \mathrm{GeV}^2) \simeq$ **33 nb** $\quad \sigma(S_{\gamma N} = 200\ \mathrm{GeV}^2) \simeq$ **0.1 nb**

Predictions

$S_{\gamma N}$-dependence of the differential cross section σ



With our cuts

- $-t', -u' > 1$ GeV^2
- $M^2_{\pi N'},\ M^2_{\rho N'} > 2$ GeV^2

Muoproduction at Compass (CERN)

Very sizable rates

- denote $\Gamma_T^\mu(Q^2,\ \nu)$ the quasi real (transverse) photon flux ($E_\mu = 160$ GeV).
- Total cross section for the muoproduction $\mu N \rightarrow \mu\pi^+\rho_T^0 N'$

$$\sigma_\mu = \int_{0.02}^{1} dQ^2 \int_{16}^{144} d\nu\ \Gamma_T^\mu(Q^2,\nu)\ \sigma_{\gamma^* N \rightarrow \pi^+ \rho_T^0 N'}(Q^2,\nu) \simeq 0.25\ \mathrm{pb}$$

- Experimental rate: For a muon beam luminosity of 2.5 10^{32} cm^{-2}.s^{-1},

$$\mathbf{R \simeq 6\ 10^{-2}\ Hz}$$

s

Rate estimates at JLab

Very high rates

- CLAS12 Hall B:

  with a photon (7 - 10.5 GeV) flux $N_\gamma \sim 5\ 10^7$ photons/s

  Experimental rate: $R \sim$ **0.1 Hz**

- Hall D (12 GeV)
  - photon (8 - 9 GeV) flux $N_\gamma \sim 10^8$ photons/s
  - number of protons per surface unit $N_p \sim 1.27$ b^{-1} (target : liquid hydrogen (30 cm))

  Experimental rate: $R = \sigma \times N_\gamma \times N_p \sim$ **5 Hz**

Conclusion

- Photoproduction of a $\pi\rho^0_T$ pair with a large hard scale $M^2_{\pi\rho}$ sensitive to the transversity GPDs even for unpolarized target and at twist-2 level
- Parametrization of the dominant chiral-odd GPD H^q_T based on double distribution
- Promising way to get informations on the generalized chiral-odd quark content of the nucleon:
  large enough rates to extract transversity GPDs, at COMPASS and JLab@12 GeV
- Possibility to access to :
  - Spin density matrix of ρ^0_T
  - Chiral-even GPDs H and $\tilde{H}$ with $\rho^0_L\pi^+$ and $\pi^0\pi^+$
  - Polarized beam and target asymmetries

    El Beiyad, Pire, Szymanowski, S.W. to appear soon
- Such processes with 3 body final state are also promising for non transversity GPD measurement, on top of the now standard DVCS based studies

BACKUP

Tensorial structure of the amplitude

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{H_T^q} &= (N^{\perp}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}\cdot\epsilon_{\rho\,\pm})(p_\perp\cdot\epsilon_{\gamma\perp})A + (N^{\perp}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}\cdot\epsilon_{\gamma\perp})(p_\perp\cdot\epsilon_{\rho\,\pm})\,B \\ &+ (N^{\perp}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}\cdot p_\perp)(\epsilon_{\gamma\perp}\cdot\epsilon_{\rho\,\pm})\,C \\ &- (N^{\perp}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}\cdot p_\perp)(p_\perp\cdot\epsilon_{\gamma\perp})(p_\perp\cdot\epsilon_{\rho\,\pm})D\end{aligned}$$

with

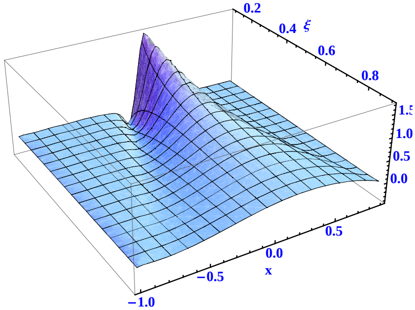
- A, B, C, D scalar functions of $S_{\gamma N}$, $-u'$ and $M^2_{\pi\rho}$
- $\epsilon^{\mu}_{\gamma\perp}$ the transverse polarization of the on-shell photon
- $N^{\perp\mu}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2} = \frac{2i}{p\cdot n} g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu}\bar{u}(p_2,\lambda_2)\not{n}\gamma_\nu\gamma^5 u(p_1,\lambda_1)$

Rich spin structure of $\mathcal{A}_{H_T^q}$: access to the spin density matrix of ρ_T^0, polarization asymmetries, ...

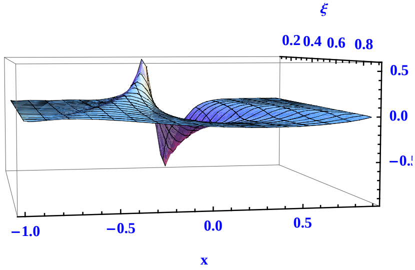
Plots of our model for transversity GPD

x and ξ-dependence of $H_T^q(x, \xi, t = 0)$

$H_T^u(x, \xi, t = 0)$

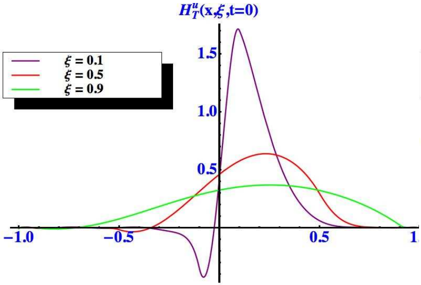


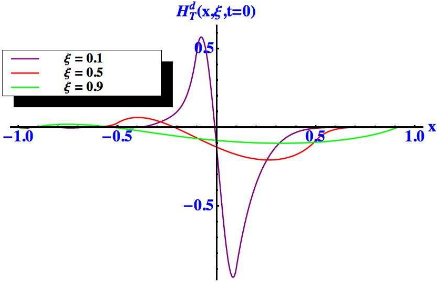
$H_T^d(x, \xi, t = 0)$



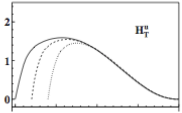
Plots of our model for transversity GPD

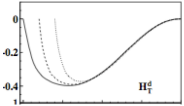
x-dependence of $H_T^q(x,\xi,t=0)$ for fixed values of ξ





Same order of magnitude but significant differences with other parametrizations (Pincetti *et al.*) and lattice calculations (Göckeler *et al.*)





$$A_{T10}^u(t \sim 0) \simeq 0.4(0.9)$$
$$A_{T10}^d(t \sim 0) \simeq -0.1(-0.2)$$

Transverse polarization of ρ_T^0

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_\pm^\mu(p_\rho) &= \left(\frac{\vec{p}_\rho\cdot\vec{\epsilon}_\pm}{m_\rho}\ ,\ \vec{\epsilon}_\pm + \frac{\vec{p}_\rho\cdot\vec{\epsilon}_\pm}{m_\rho(E_\rho+m_\rho)}\vec{p}_\rho\right) \\
&\Rightarrow\ 2\bar{\alpha}\frac{\vec{p}_t\cdot\vec{\epsilon}_\pm}{\bar{\alpha}^2 s+\vec{p}_t^{\,2}}\,(p^\mu+n^\mu)+(0,\vec{\epsilon}_\pm) \\
&\Rightarrow\ 2\bar{\alpha}\frac{\vec{p}_t\cdot\vec{\epsilon}_\pm}{\bar{\alpha}^2 s+\vec{p}_t^{\,2}}\left[1-\frac{\vec{p}_t^{\,2}}{\bar{\alpha}^2 s}\right]p^\mu+2\frac{\vec{p}_t\cdot\vec{\epsilon}_\pm}{\bar{\alpha}^2 s+\vec{p}_t^{\,2}}p_T^\mu+(0,\vec{\epsilon}_\pm)
\end{aligned}$$

Transversity PDFs

$$\Delta_T u(x) = 7.5 * 0.5 * (1-x)^5 (x * u(x) + x * \Delta u(x))$$
$$\Delta_T \bar{u}(x) = 7.5 * 0.5 * (1-x)^5 (x * \bar{u}(x) + x * \Delta \bar{u}(x))$$
$$\Delta_T d(x) = 7.5 * (-0.6) * (1-x)^5 (x * d(x) + x * \Delta d(x))$$
$$\Delta_T \bar{d}(x) = 7.5 * (-0.6) * (1-x)^5 (x * \bar{d}(x) + x * \Delta \bar{d}(x))$$

Polarized PDFs

$$\Delta u(x) = \sqrt{x}\ u(x)$$
$$\Delta \bar{u}(x) = -0.3\ x^{0.4}\ \bar{u}(x)$$
$$\Delta d(x) = -0.7\ \sqrt{x}\ d(x)$$
$$\Delta \bar{d}(x) = -0.3\ x^{0.4}\ \bar{d}(x)$$