

# **SPIN PHYSICS AND THE 3D NUCLEON STRUCTURE**

Contalbrigo Marco  
INFN Ferrara

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**Int. School of Nuclear Physics – 37<sup>th</sup> Course**  
September 21, 2015 Erice

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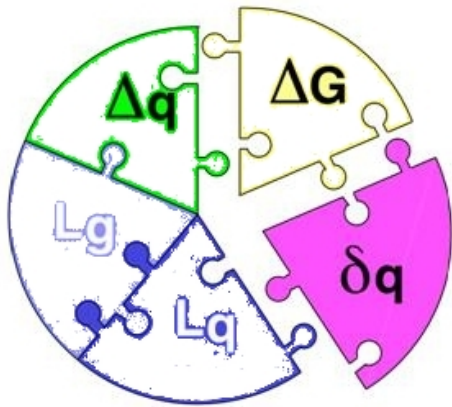
# The Spin Degree of Freedom

In our exploration of the QCD micro-world

**Fundamental: do not neglect spin !!**

Two questions in Hadronic Physics  
await explanation since too long

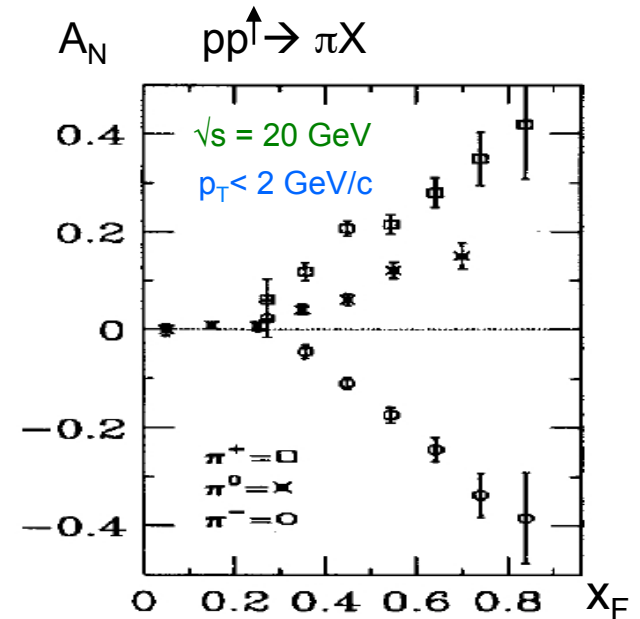
## Proton Spin Budget



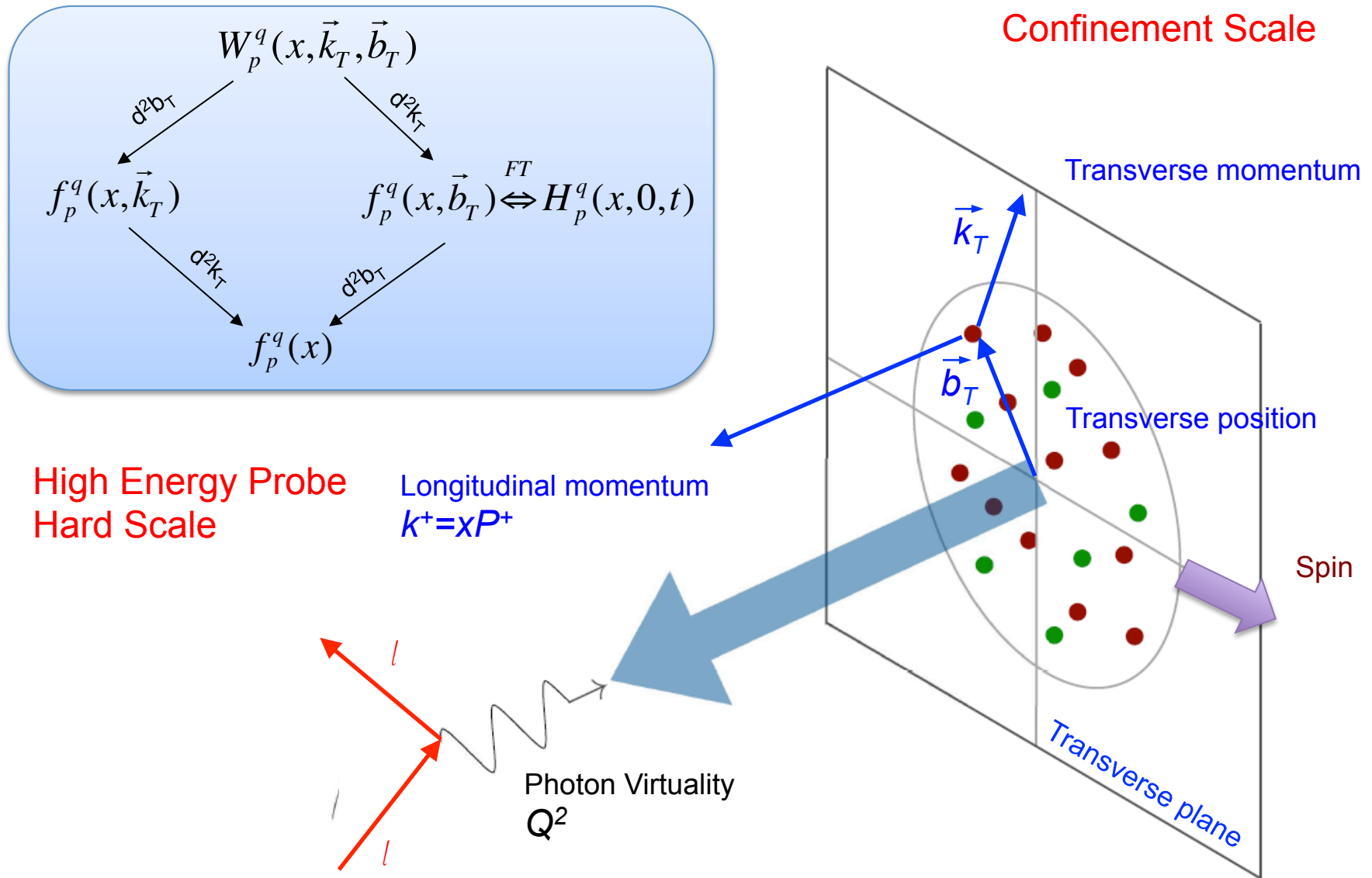
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_f (q_f^+ - q_f^-) + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$



## Single Spin Asymmetries



# The 3D Nucleon Structure



# The QCD View

Non Perturbative Physics

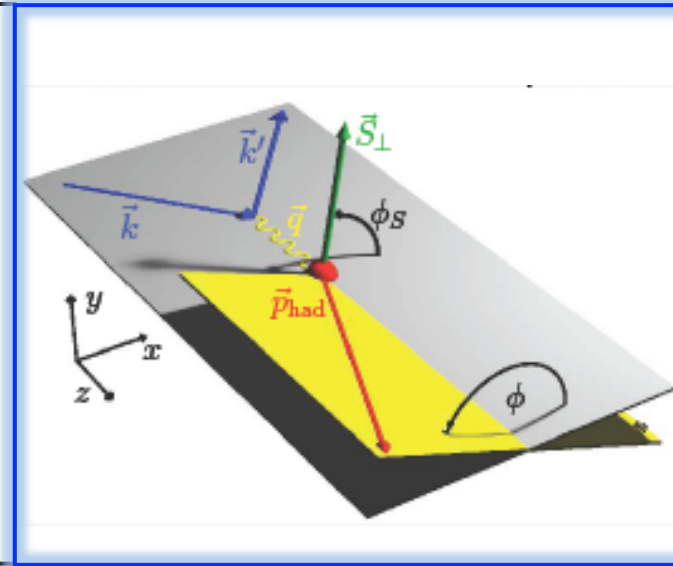
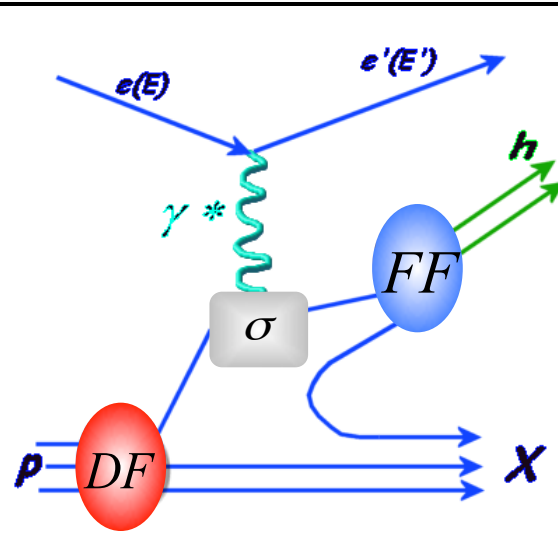
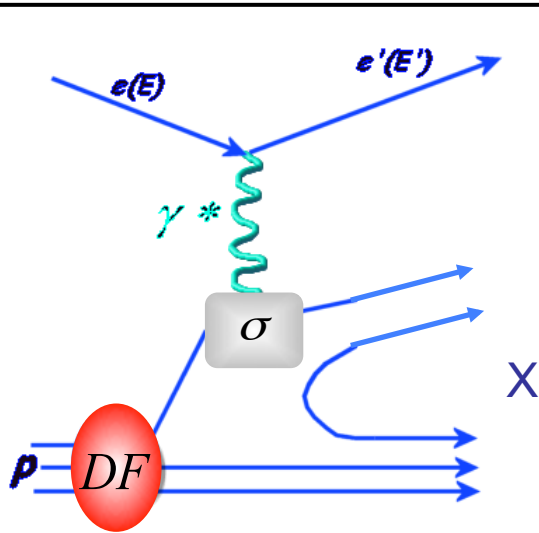
pQCD

# Moving Out of Collinearity

Inclusive

Semi-inclusive

Semi-inclusive



SFs ( $x, Q^2$ )

Structure functions  
(unpolarized, helicity)

Sum over quark charges

$$d^2\sigma \propto F_2 \left( = \sum_q e_q^2 q(x) \right)$$

PDFs ( $x, z, Q^2$ )

Parton distributions

$$D_u^{\pi^+}(z) > D_u^{\pi^-}(z)$$

Flavor sensitivity

$$d^3\sigma^h \propto \sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_q^h(z)$$

TMDs ( $x, z, P_{h\perp}, Q^2$ )

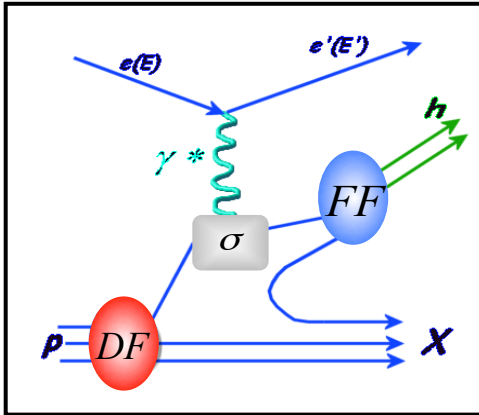
Transverse momentum  
dependent parton distri.

Spin-Orbit effects

$$d^6\sigma^h \propto \sum_q e_q^2 q(x, k_T) \otimes D_q^h(z, p_T)$$

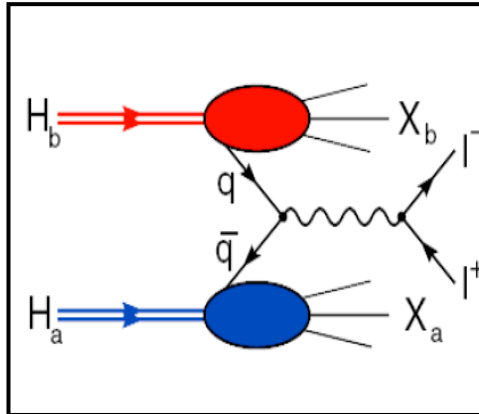
**Rich and Involved phenomenology !!**

# Physics reactions



SIDIS: rich phenomenology, the most explored so far

$$\text{SIDIS} \quad \sigma^{ep \rightarrow ehX} = \sum_q \text{DF} \otimes \sigma^{eq \rightarrow eq} \otimes \text{FF}$$



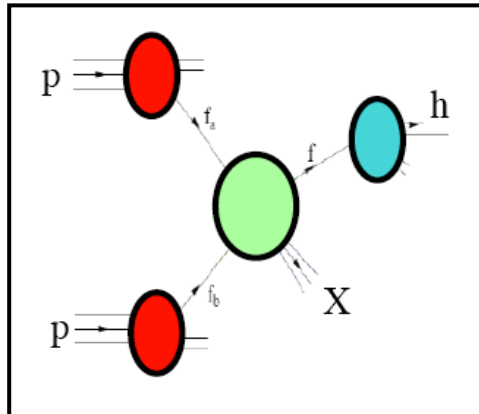
e+e- colliders: powerful fragmentation laboratories

$$e^+e^- \quad \sigma^{ee \rightarrow hhX} = \sum_q \sigma^{qq \rightarrow ee} \otimes \text{FF} \otimes \text{FF}$$



DY: challenging for experiments (only unpolarized so far)

$$\text{DY} \quad \sigma^{pp \rightarrow eeX} = \sum_q \text{DF} \otimes \text{DF} \otimes \sigma^{qq \rightarrow ee}$$



Hadron reactions: challenging for theory (ISI + FSI)

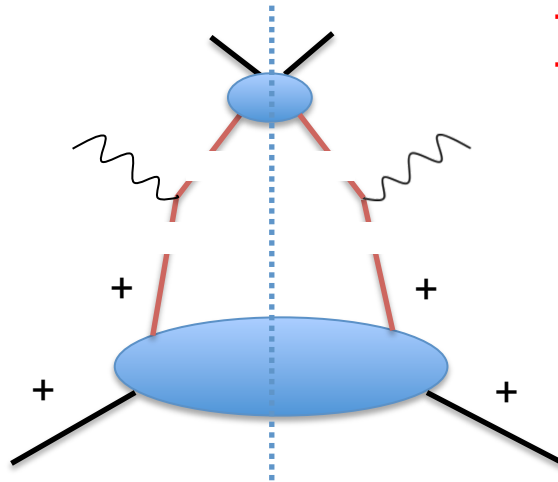
$$pp \quad \sigma^{pp \rightarrow hX} = \sum_q \text{DF} \otimes \text{DF} \otimes \sigma^{qq \rightarrow qq} \otimes \text{FF}$$



# DIS Cross-Section

From optical theorem:  
related to the imaginary part of the forward scattering

TMD Factorization  
holds for  $p_T \ll Q$



hadron polarisation

quark polarisation

| N/q | U     | L | T           |
|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| U   | $D_1$ |   | $H_1^\perp$ |

Quark fragmentation

Hard scattering

Quark-quark correlator

quark polarisation

| N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
| L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
| T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |

nucleon polarisation

$$\Phi_{ij}(P, S; p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4x e^{i p \cdot x} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}_j(0) \mathcal{L}(0, x; \text{path}) \psi_i(x) | P, S \rangle$$

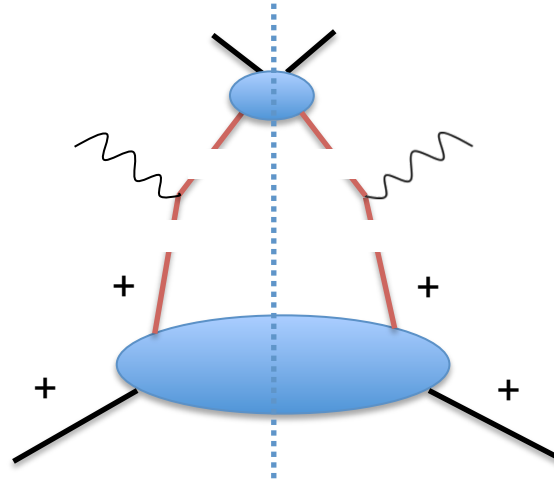
Projection into  
8 Lorentz structures

$$\Phi^{[\Gamma]}(x, \mathbf{p}_T) = \frac{1}{2} \int dp^- \text{Tr}(\Phi \Gamma) \Big|_{p^+ = x P^+, \mathbf{p}_T}$$

# DIS Cross-Section

$$F_{UU} = f \otimes D = x \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^2 p_T d^2 k_T \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{P}_{h\perp} - z\mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{p}_T) w(\mathbf{k}_T, \mathbf{p}_T) f^q(x, k_T^2) D^q(z, p_T^2)$$

TMD Factorization  
holds for  $p_T \ll Q$



Quark fragmentation

Hard scattering

Quark-quark correlator

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^6 \sigma}{dx dQ^2 dz dP_h d\phi d\phi_S} &\propto^{LT} \left[ F_{UU} + \varepsilon \cos(2\phi) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)} \right] + S_L \left[ \varepsilon \sin(2\phi) F_{UL}^{\sin(2\phi)} \right] \\ &+ S_T \left[ \sin(\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S)} + \varepsilon \sin(\phi + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi + \phi_S)} + \varepsilon \sin(3\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi - \phi_S)} \right] \\ &+ S_L \lambda_e \left[ \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2} F_{LL} \right] + S_T \lambda_e \left[ \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2} \cos(\phi - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi - \phi_S)} \right] \end{aligned}$$



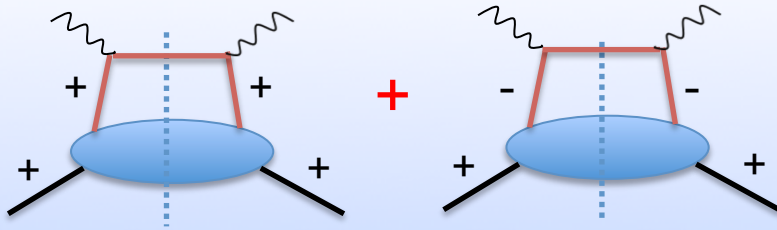
# Parton Number Density



# Unpolarized TMDs

$\Phi[\gamma^+]$

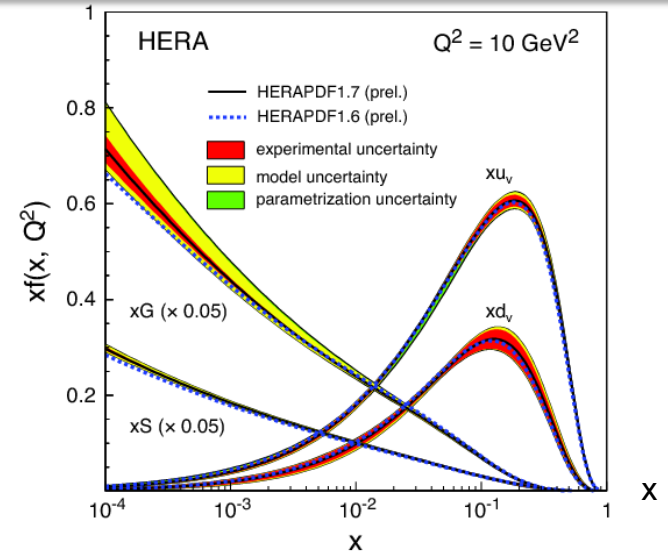
$$f_1(x) = q^+(x) + q^-(x)$$



quark polarisation

nucleon polarisation

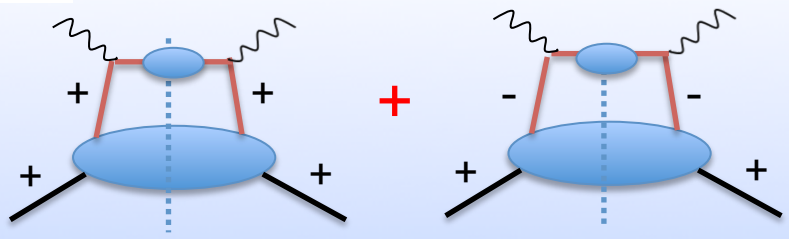
| N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
| L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
| T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |



# Unpolarized TMDs

$\Phi[h^\dagger]$

$$f_1(x) = q^+(x) + q^-(x)$$



quark polarisation

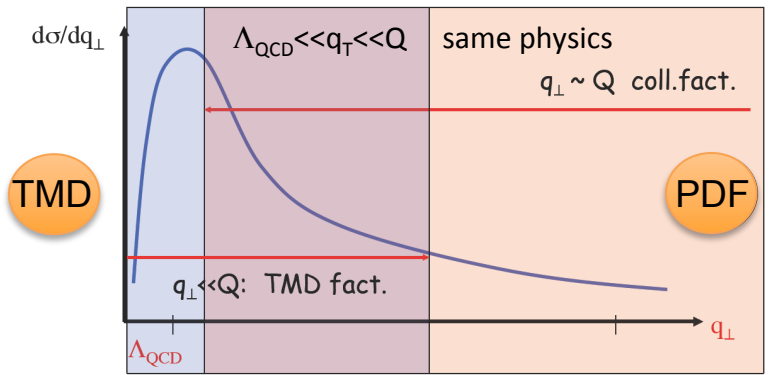
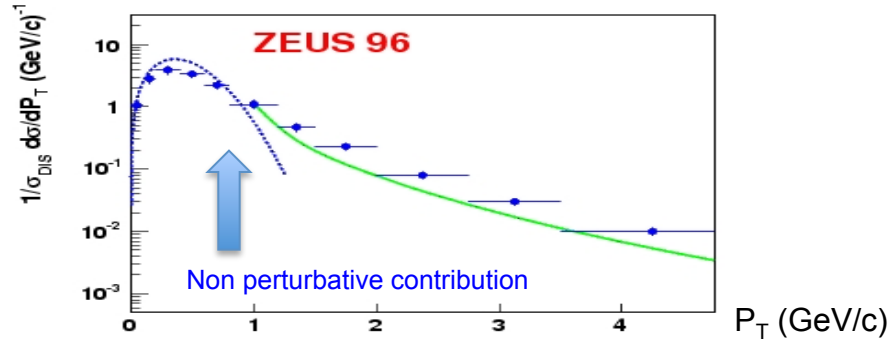
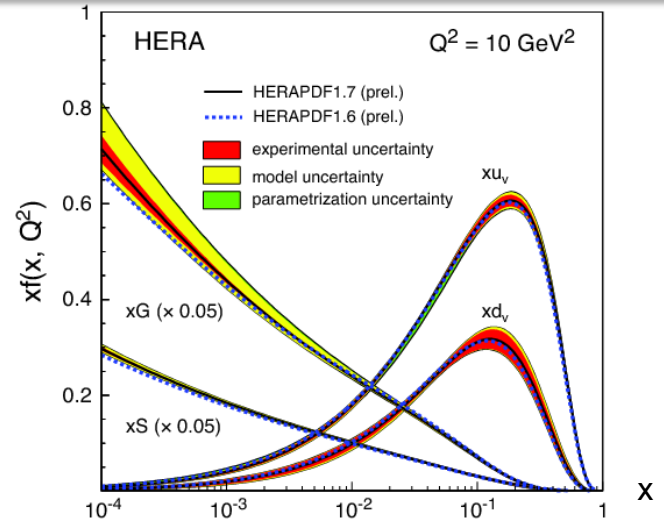
nucleon polarisation

| N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
| L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
| T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |

hadron polarisation

quark polarisation

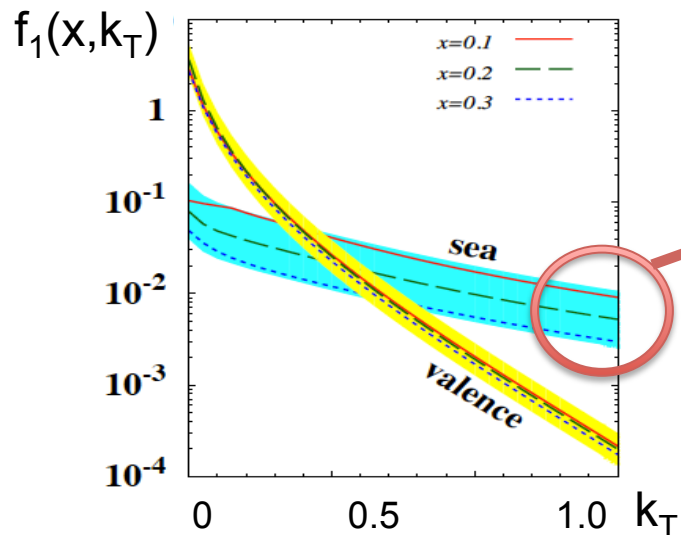
| N/q | U     | L | T           |
|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| U   | $D_1$ |   | $H_1^\perp$ |



# The $P_{h\perp}$ -unintegrated multiplicities

$$\sigma_{UU} \propto f_1(x, k_T) \otimes D_1(z, p_T)$$

P. Schweitzer++ [arXiv:1210.1267]



Large tiles extending up to the inverse of the gauge field fluctuation scale  $\rho \ll M$



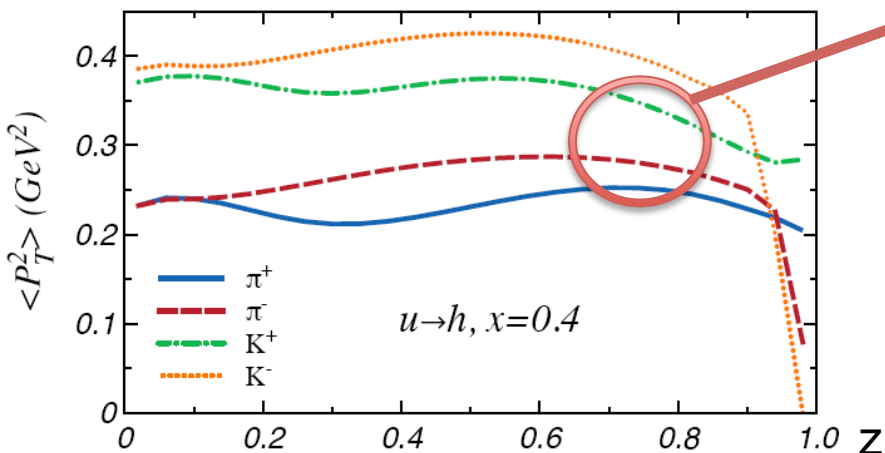
Short range parton correlations may manifest also in pp MPI

Reflect different fragmentation

May be enhanced in medium.

Parton propagation in cold matter as complementary study to QGP

Matevosyan++ [arXiv:1111.1740]



# The $P_{h\perp}$ -unintegrated multiplicities

$$\sigma_{UU} \propto f_1(x, k_T) \otimes D_1(z, p_T)$$

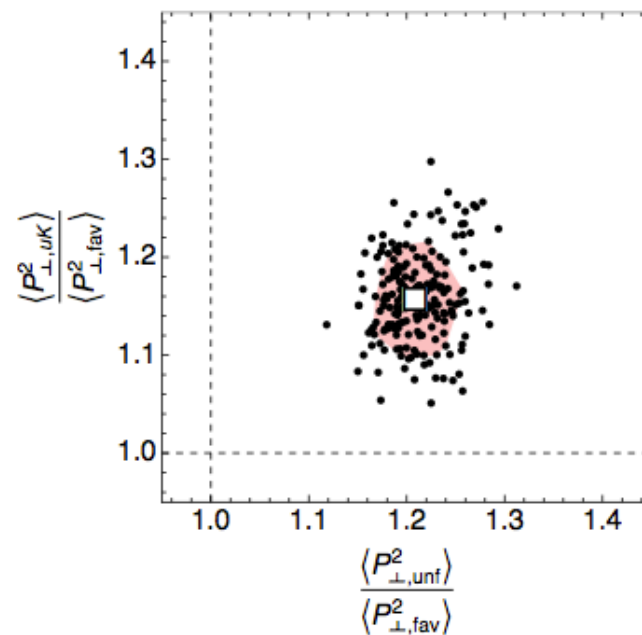
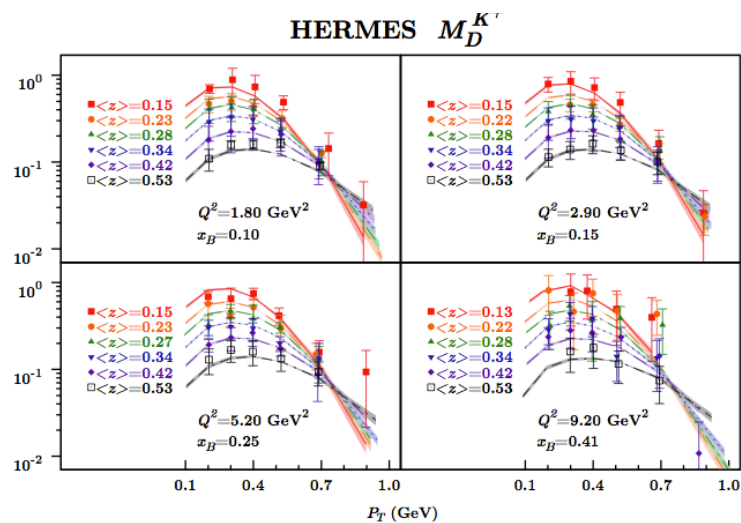
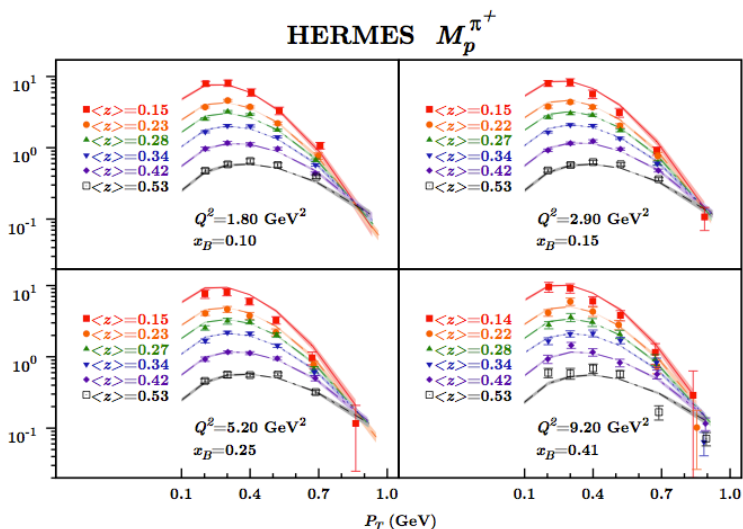
Disentanglement of  $z$  and  $P_{h\perp}$ : access to the transverse intrinsic quark  $k_T$  and fragmentation  $p_T$ ,

i.e. from gaussian ansatz:

$$\langle P_{h\perp}^2 \rangle = z^2 \langle k_T^2 \rangle + \langle p_T^2 \rangle$$

M. Anselmino++ [arXiv:1312.6261]

A. Signori++ [arXiv:1309.3507]



# The $P_{h\perp}$ -unintegrated multiplicities

$$\sigma_{UU} \propto f_1(x, k_T) \otimes D_1(z, p_T)$$

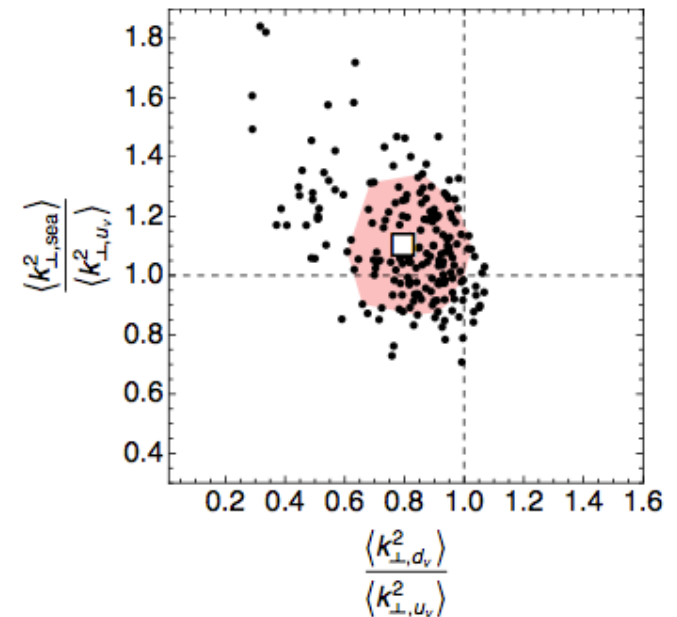
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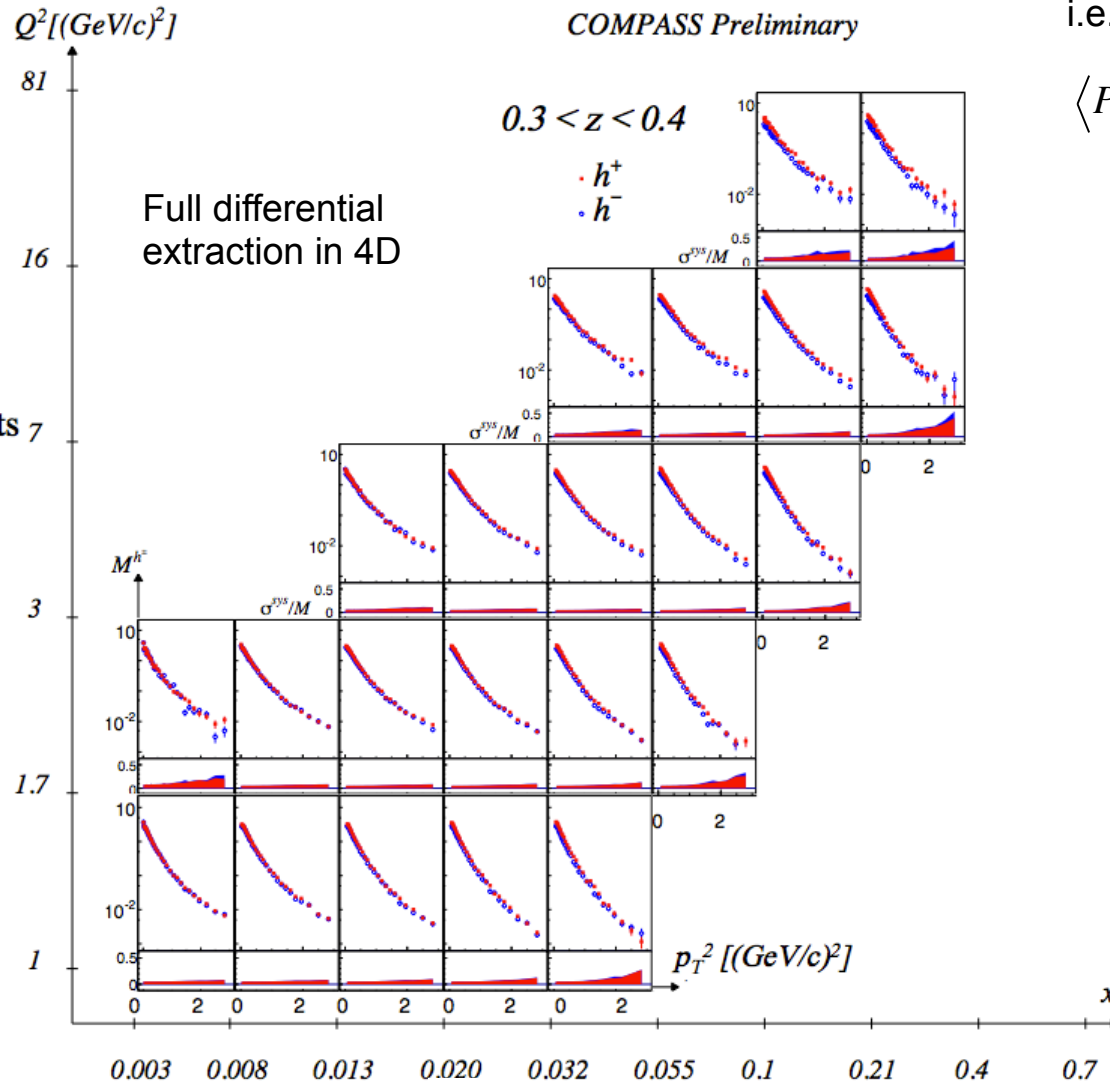
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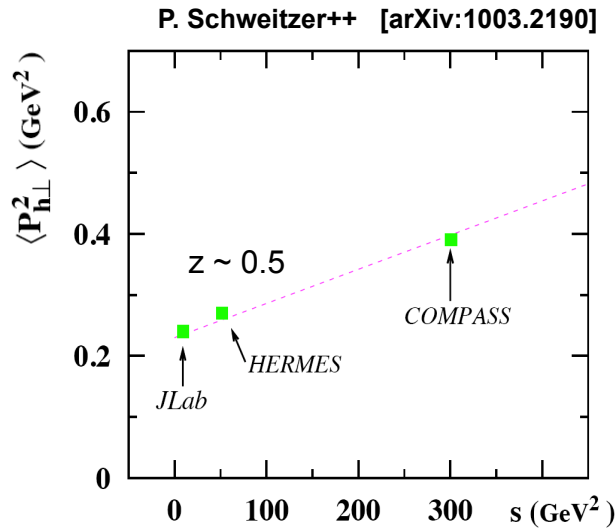
SIDIS alone does not provide clear sensitivity on  $k_T$ ,  $p_T$  flavor dependence



# TMD Evolution

TMD evolution:

$k_T$  and  $p_T$  broadening with c.m. energy



Fixed target SIDIS

$Q^2 \sim \text{few GeV}^2$

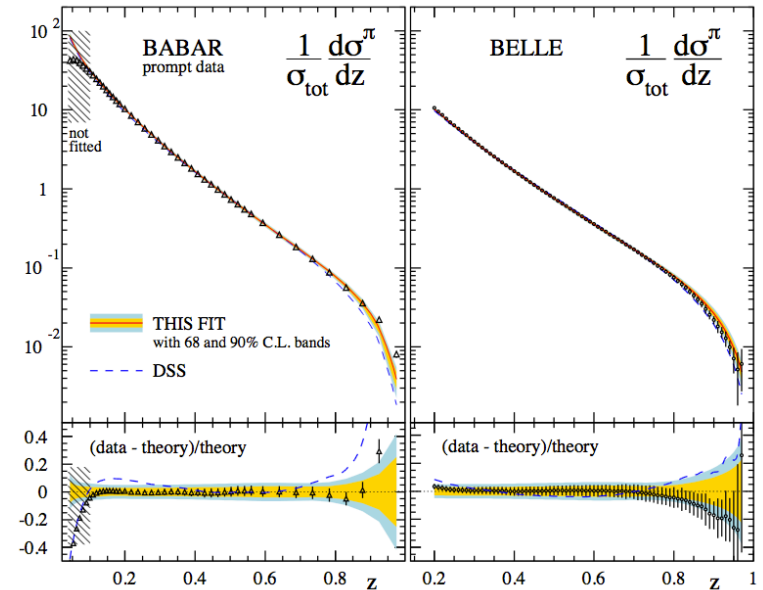
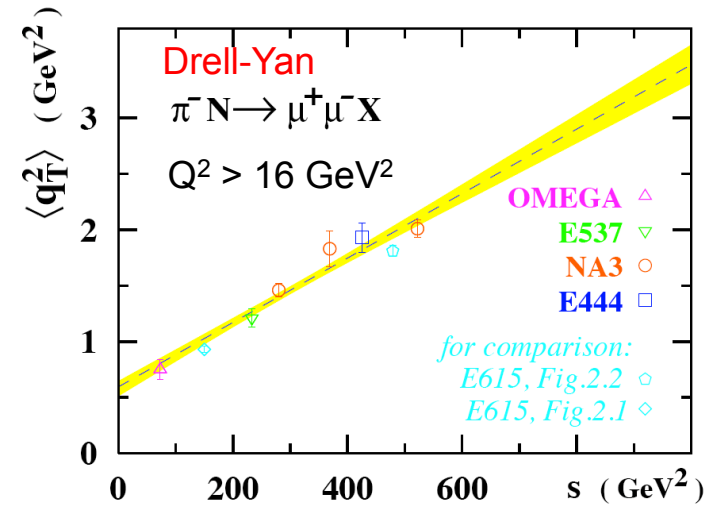
TMD  $Q^2$  evolution  
 $\neq$   
 DGLAP



B-factories

$Q^2 \sim 100 \text{ GeV}^2$

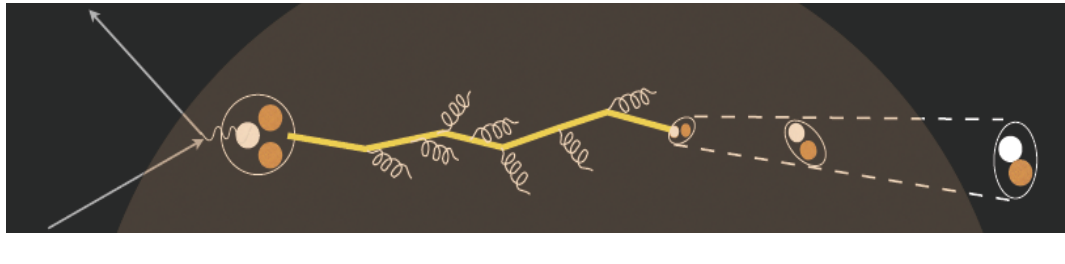
But still collinear



# Medium modification

In terms of the QCD, there are several contributions to  $P_T$  distribution of hadrons produced in SIDIS:

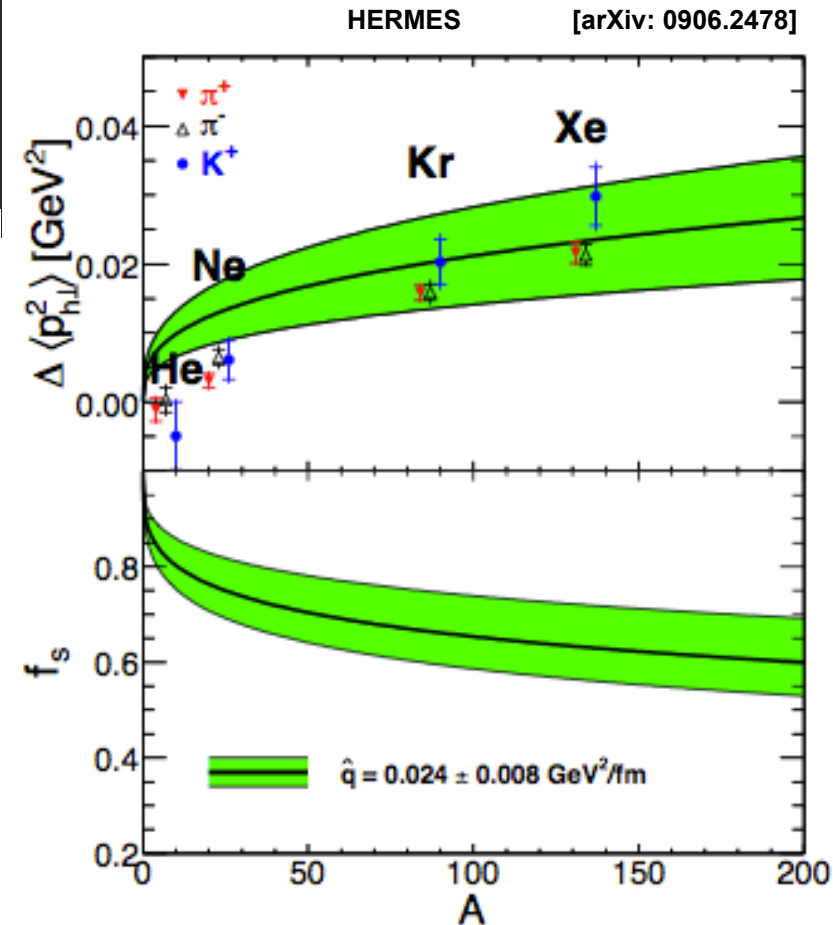
- primordial transverse momentum,
- gluon radiation of the struck quark,
- the formation and soft multiple interactions of the “pre-hadron”
- the interaction of the formed hadrons with the surrounding hadronic medium



N-B Chang ++ [arXiv:1402.3042]

$$\Delta_{2F} = 3\sqrt{2}\hat{q}_0 r_0 A^{1/3}/4$$

$$\frac{\langle \cos \phi \rangle_{UU}^{eA}}{\langle \cos \phi \rangle_{UU}^{eN}} \approx \frac{\langle \sin \phi \rangle_{LU}^{eA}}{\langle \sin \phi \rangle_{LU}^{eN}} \approx \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \Delta_{2F}} = f_s$$



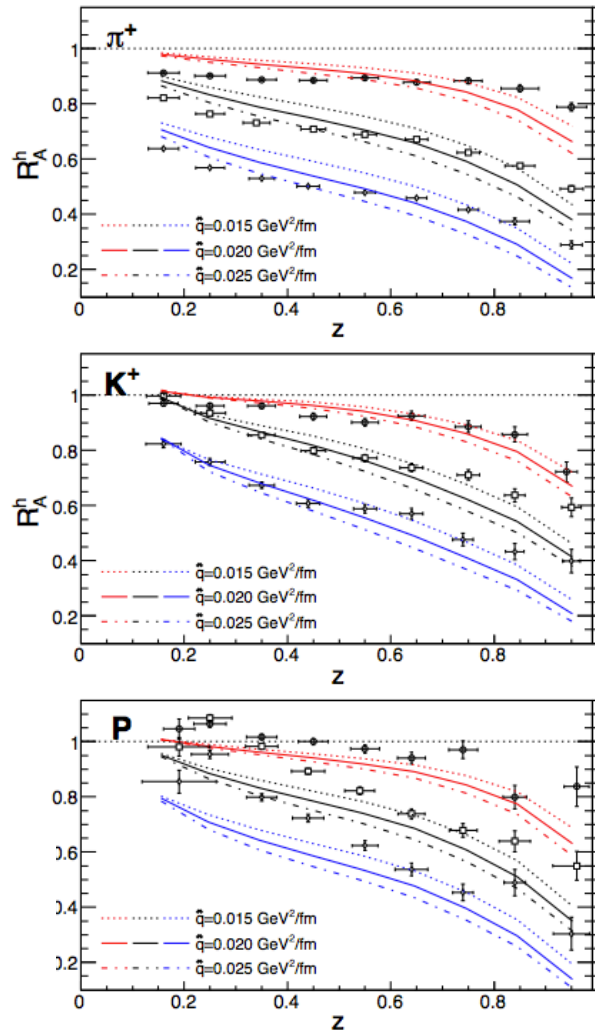


# Medium modification

DIS

$$\hat{q}_0 \approx 0.020 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$

N-B Chang ++ [arXiv:1401.5109]

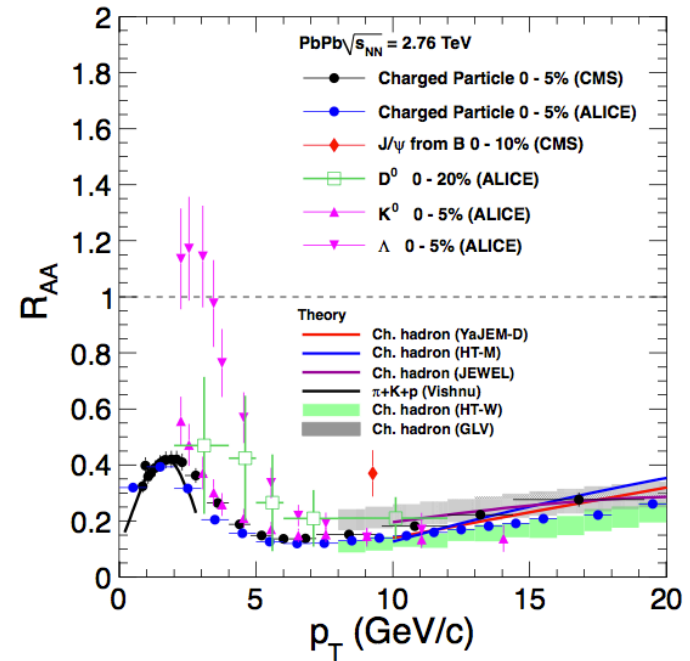


LHC

$$\hat{q} \approx 1.9 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$

Pb+Pb  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}/n$

JET Coll. [arXiv:1312.5003]



# Medium modification

DIS

$$\hat{q}_0 \approx 0.020 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$

N-B Chang ++ [arXiv:1401.5109]

RHIC

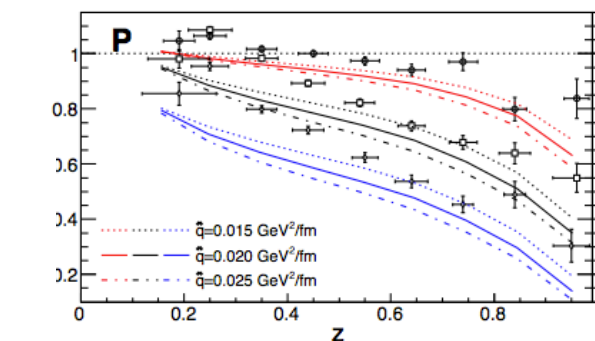
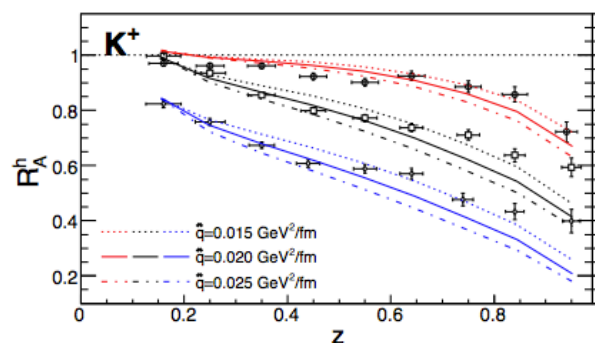
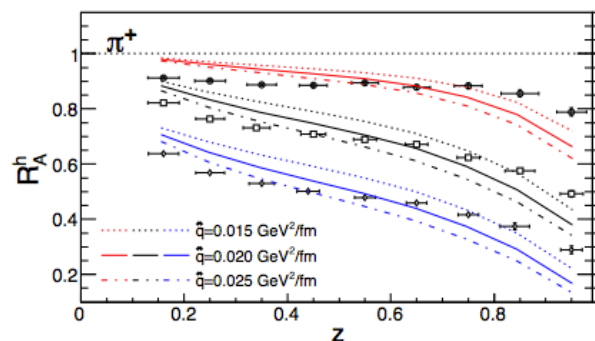
$$\hat{q} \approx 1.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$

Au+Au  $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}/n$

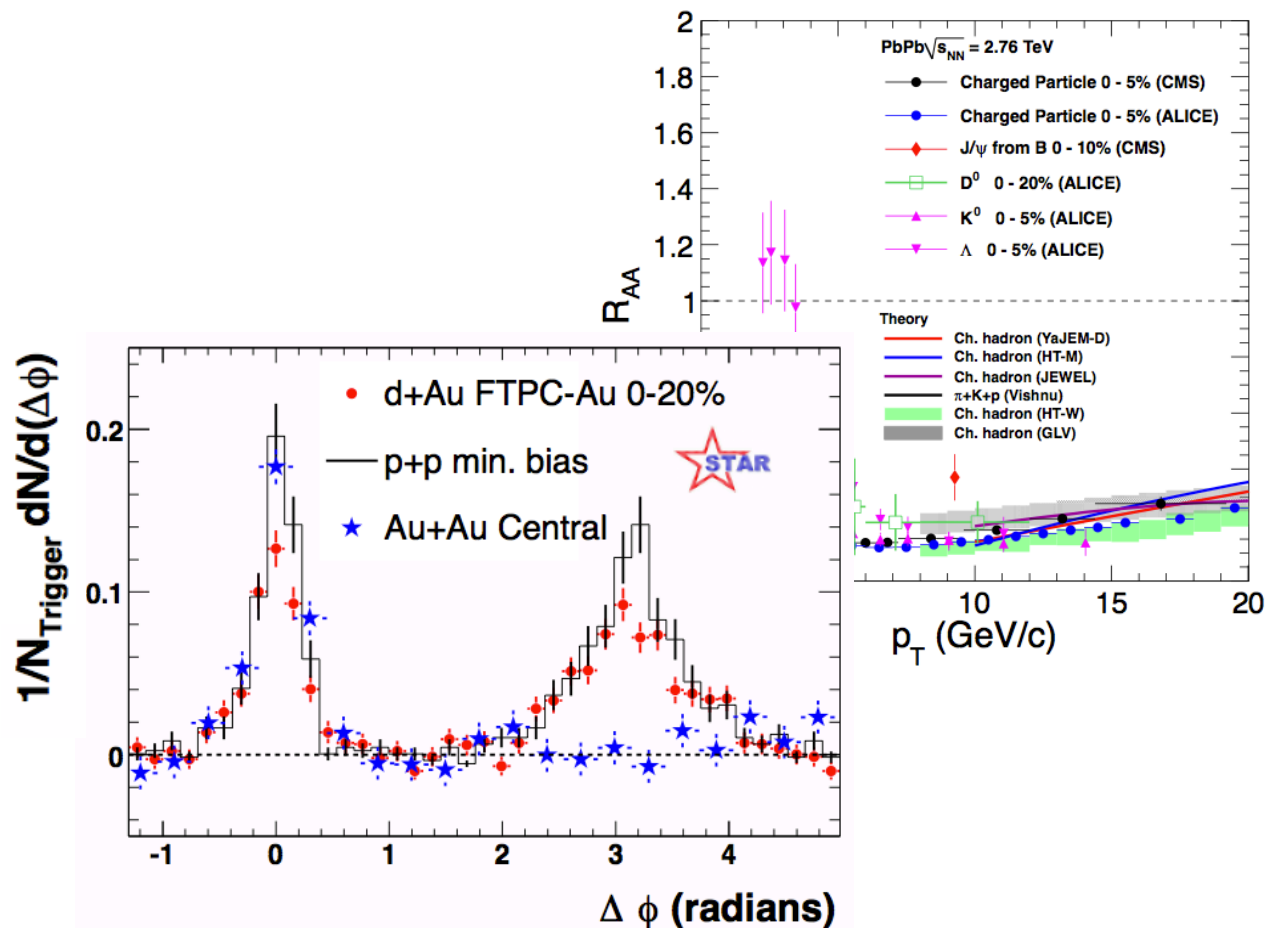
LHC

$$\hat{q} \approx 1.9 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$

Pb+Pb  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}/n$



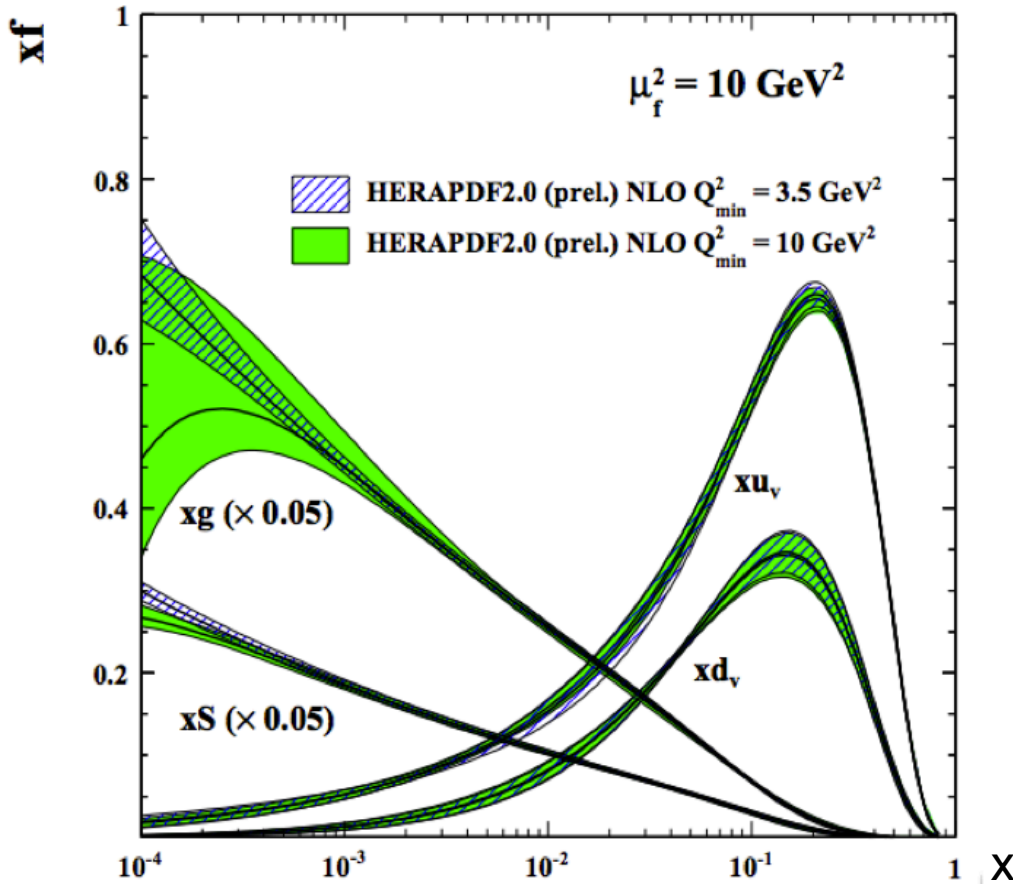
JET Coll. [arXiv:1312.5003]



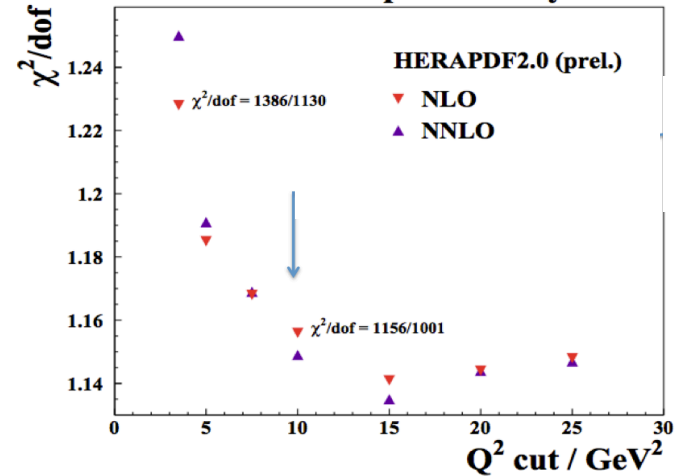
# Low-x Physics

[V. Radescu @ DIS14]

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



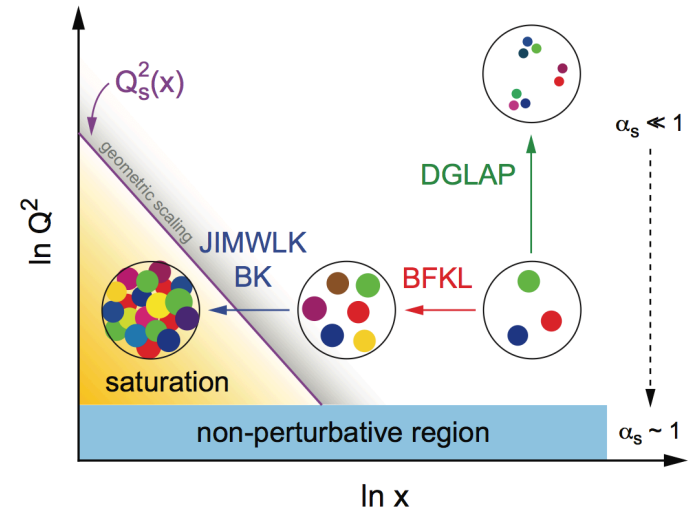
H1 and ZEUS preliminary



BFKL must be the correct theory of low-x QCD

It naturally incorporates  $k_T$ -unintegrated PDFs

Mechelen at DIS2014: no clear evidence of BFKL in experimental data



# Gluon TMDs

F. Hautmann and H. Jung [arXiv 1312.7875]

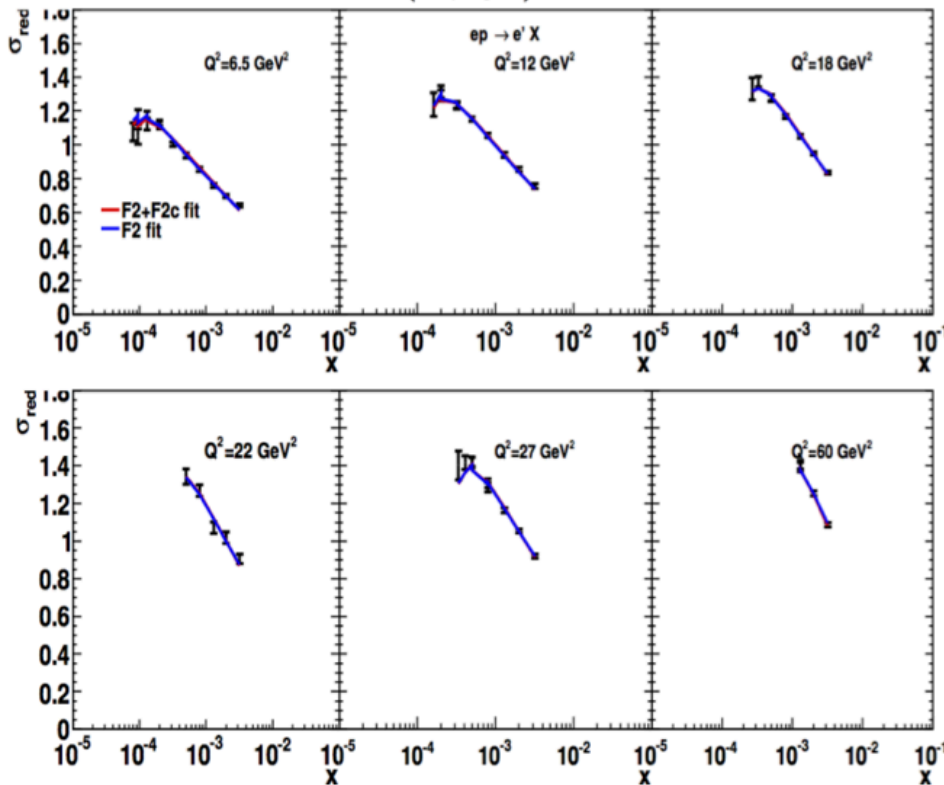
Starting distribution for gluons at  $q_0$

$$x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_\perp) = Nx^{-B} \cdot (1-x)^C (1 - Dx + E\sqrt{x}) \exp[-k_\perp^2/\sigma^2]$$

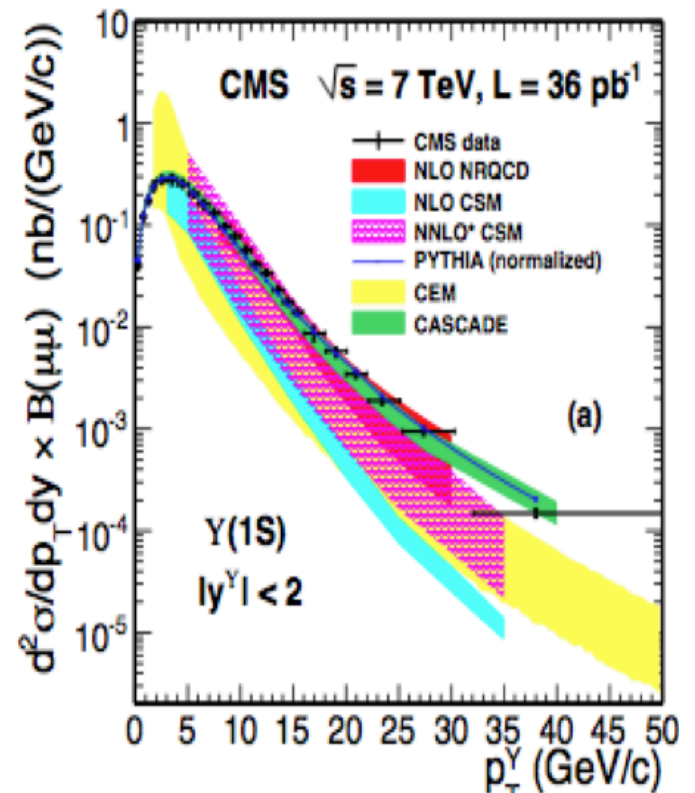
CCFM (BFKL like) evolution + Herafitter package

$\sigma^2 = q_0^2 / 2$

$F_2(x, Q^2)$



$g^*g^* \rightarrow \Upsilon g$  CMS [arXiv:1303.5900]



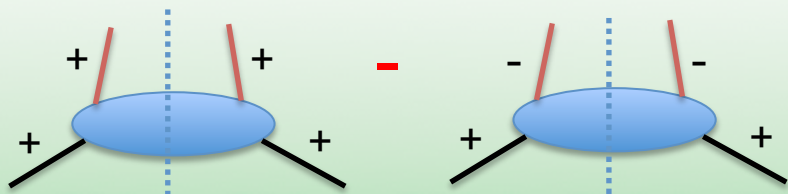
# Parton Polarization



# Helicity

$$\Phi[\gamma^+\gamma^5]$$

$$f_1(x) = q^+(x) - q^-(x)$$



quark polarisation

nucleon polarisation

| N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
| L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
| T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |

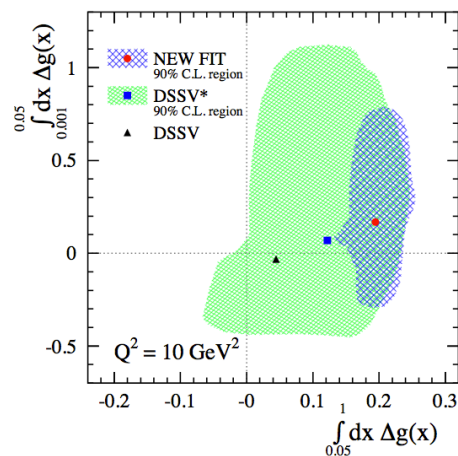
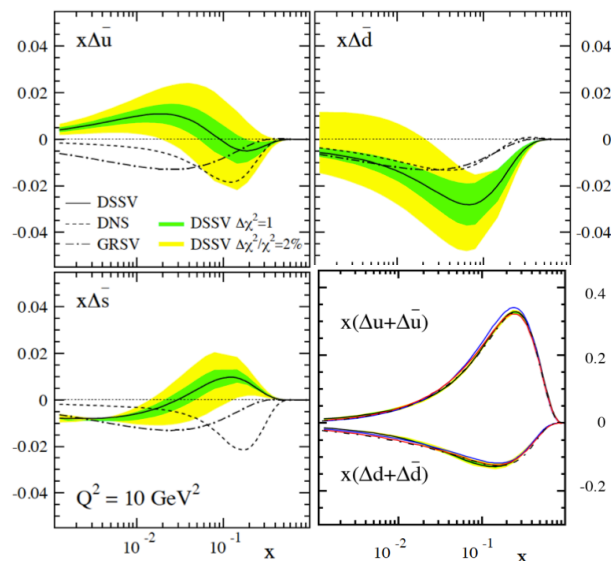
hadron polarisation

quark polarisation

| N/q | U     | L | T           |
|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| U   | $D_1$ |   | $H_1^\perp$ |

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_f (q_f^+ - q_f^-) + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

D. De Florian++ [arXiv:1112.0904]

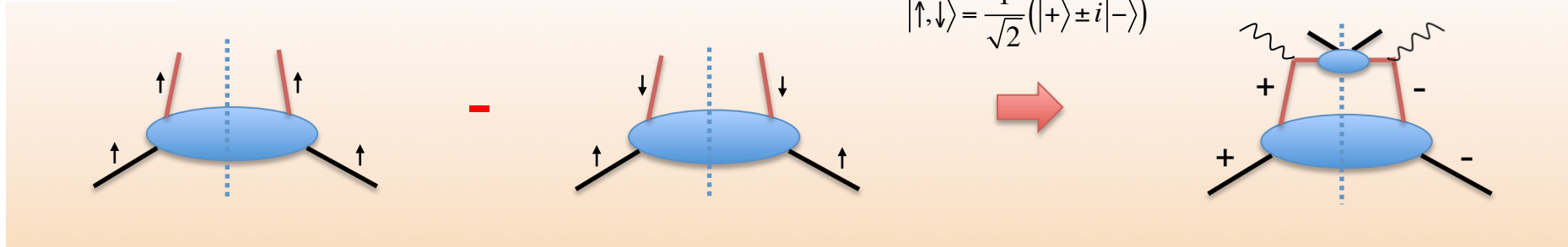


# Transversity

$$\Phi [i\sigma^i + \gamma^5]$$

$$h_1(x) = q^\uparrow(x) + q^\downarrow(x)$$

**Chirally-odd**



**quark polarisation**

|                             |     |                |                |                     |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>nucleon polarisation</b> | N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|                             | U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
|                             | L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
|                             | T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |

**Transversity:**

different from helicity distribution as rotation and boost do not commute

- sensitive to the relativistic effects
- related to the tensor charge
- non-singlet type evolution
- chirally-odd

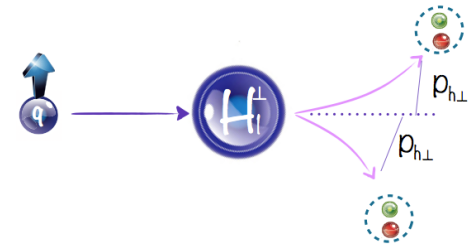
it requires a chirally-odd fragmentation

**quark polarisation**

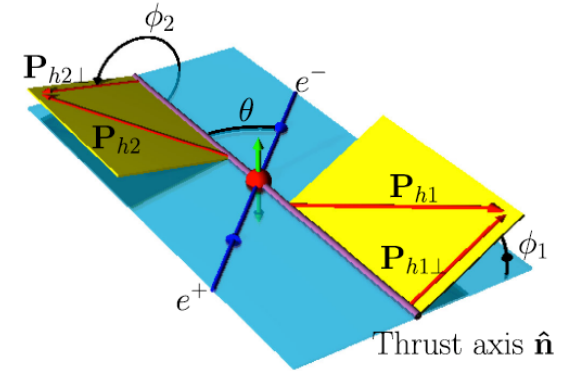
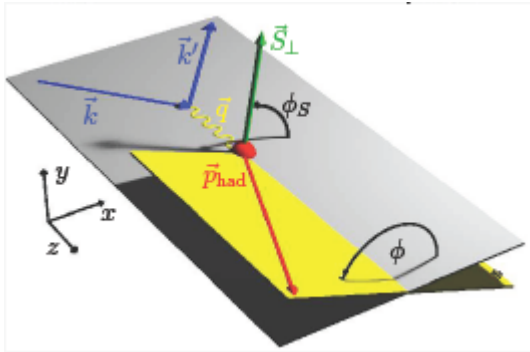
|                            |     |       |   |             |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| <b>hadron polarisation</b> | N/q | U     | L | T           |
|                            | U   | $D_1$ |   | $H_1^\perp$ |

**Collins function:**

a spin- $p_T$  correlator in fragmentation

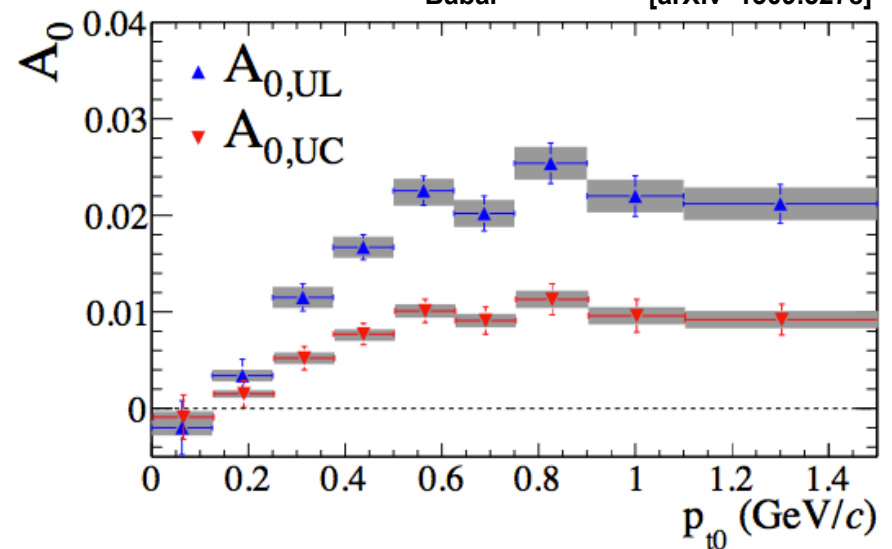
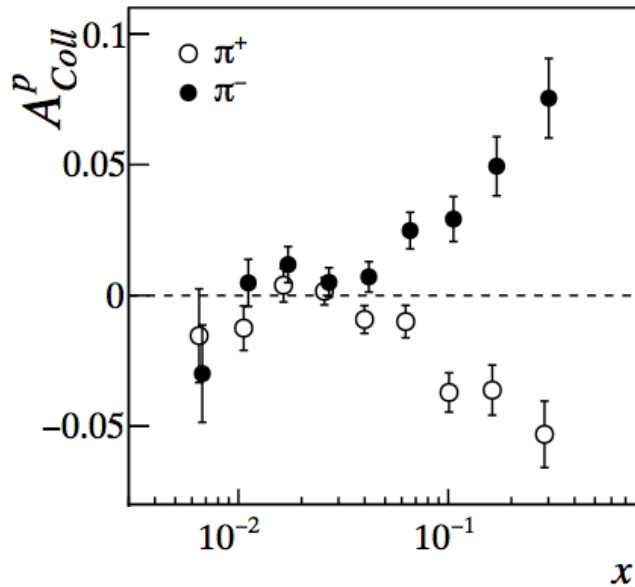


# Transversity & Collins Evidences



HERMES [arXiv 0408013]  
 HERMES [arXiv 0906.3918]  
 COMPASS [arXiv 1005.5609]  
 COMPASS [arXiv 1408.4405]

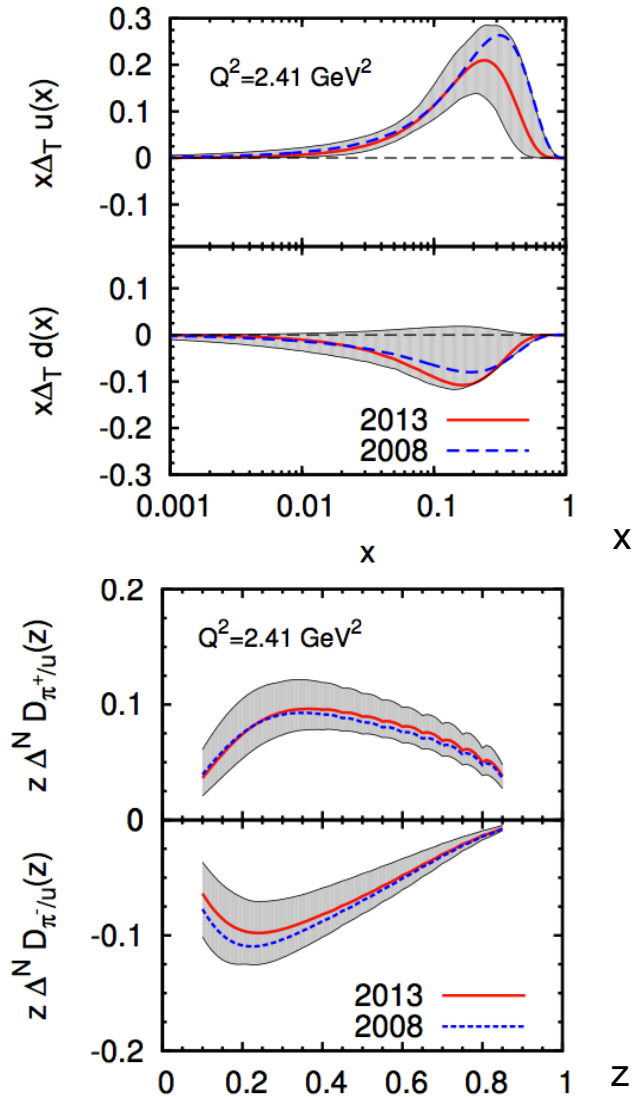
Belle [talk at DIS2014]  
 BESIII [arXiv 1507.06824]  
 Babar [arXiv 1309.5278]



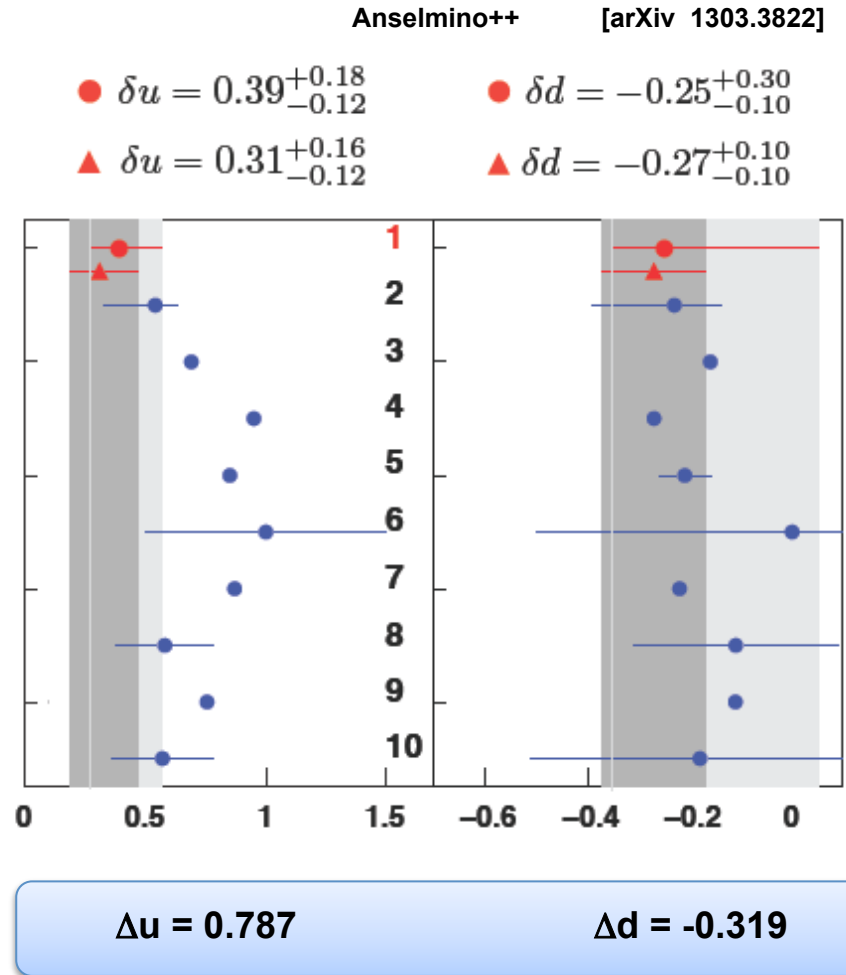


# Transversity & Tensor Charge

## Distributions:



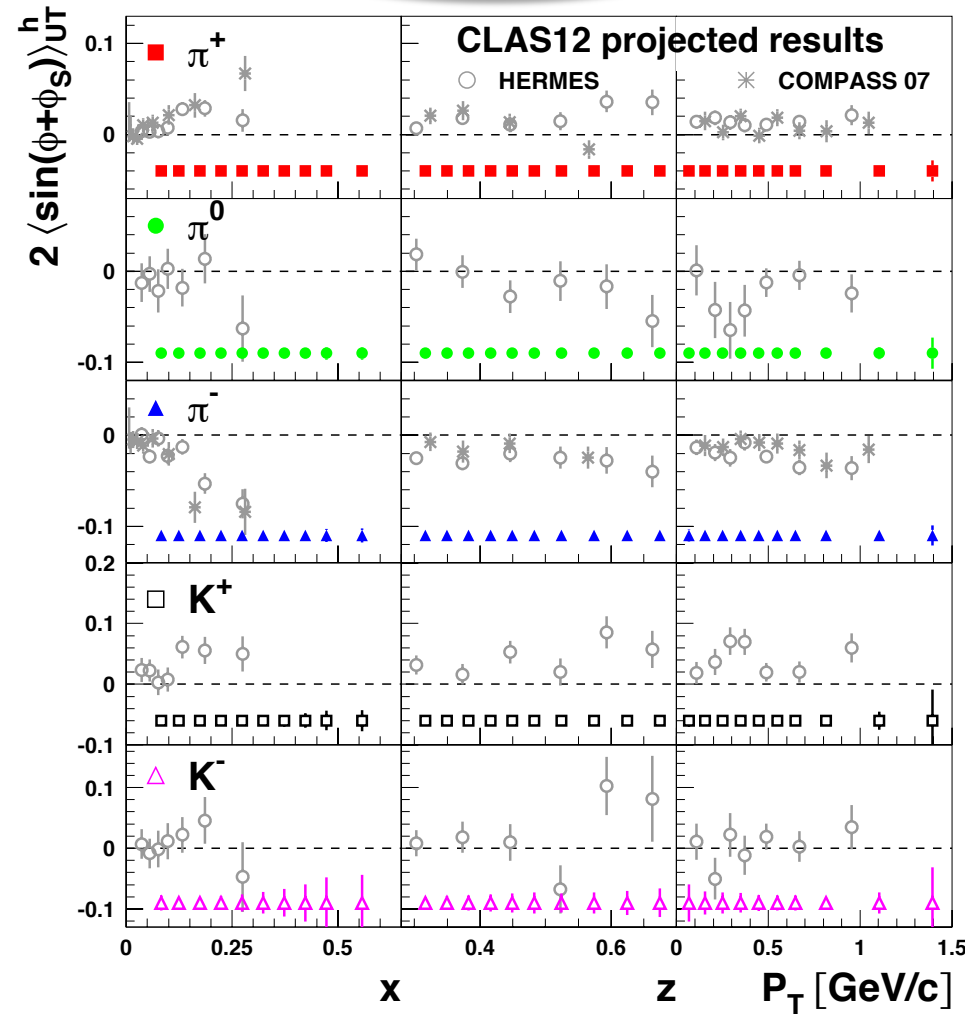
## Charges:



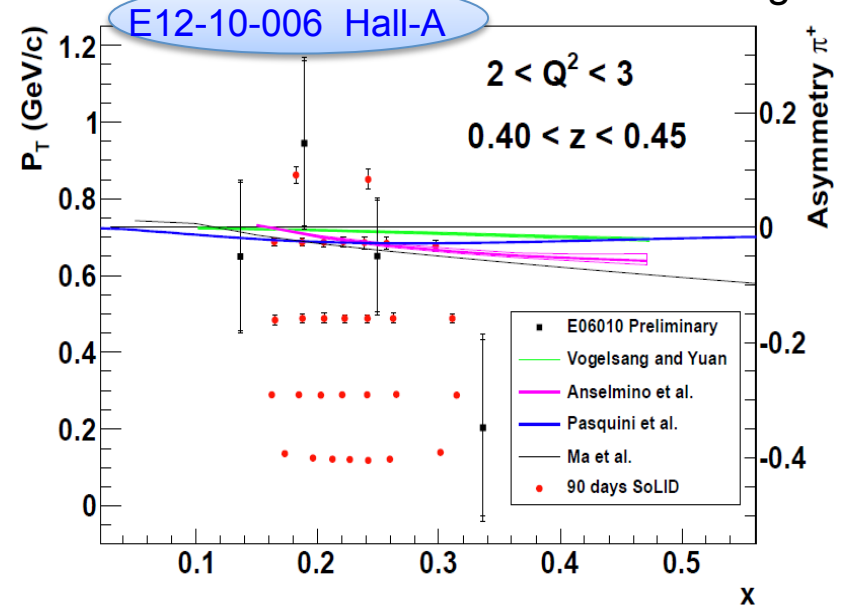
# Transversity @ JLab12 2016+

H target

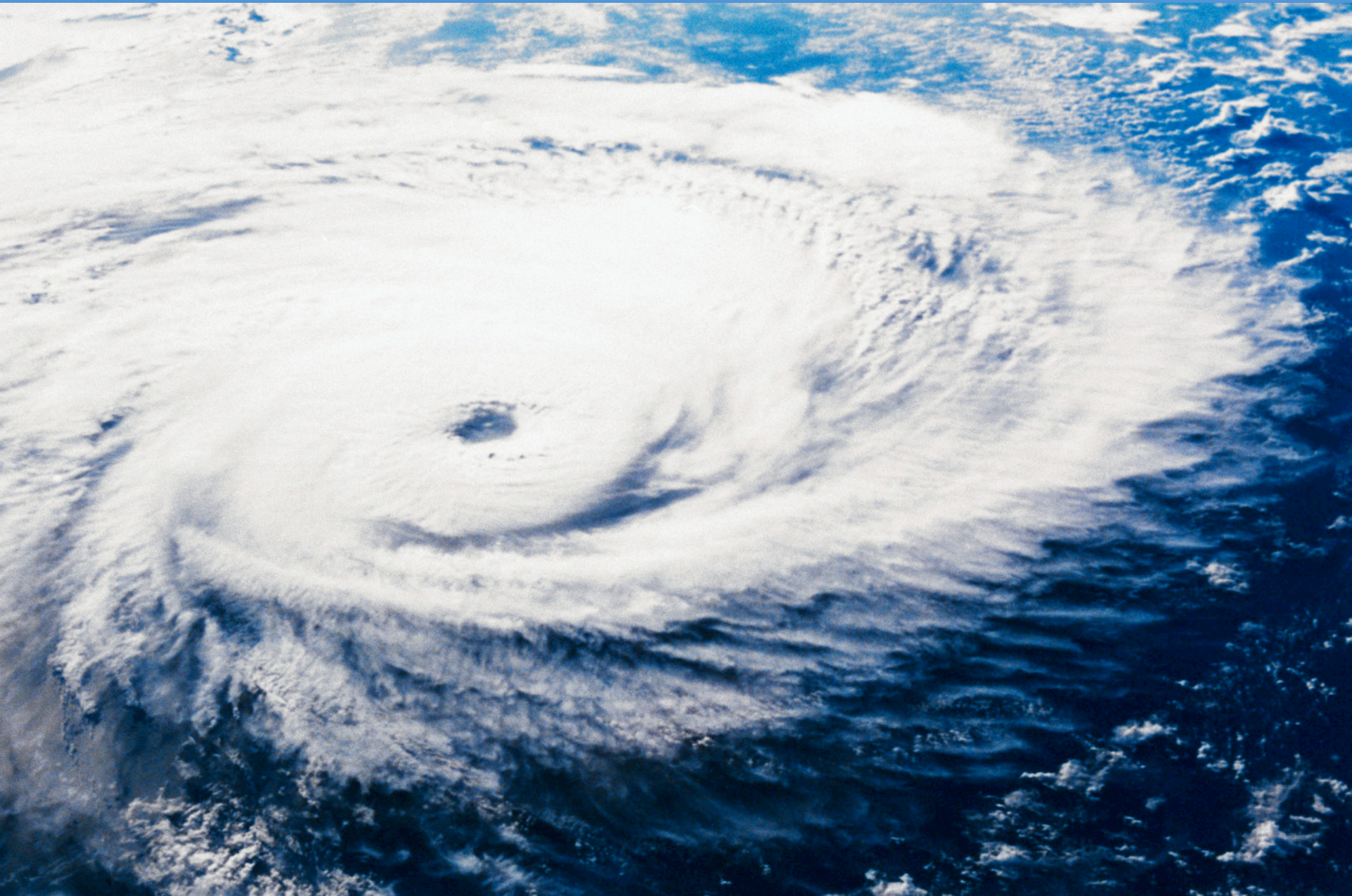
C12-11-111 Hall-B



$^3\text{He}$  target

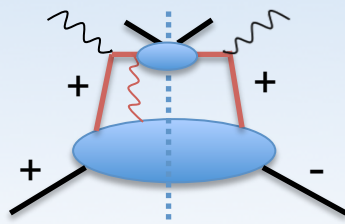


# Spin-Orbit Effects



# The Sivers Function

T-odd



$$\Delta L_z = 1:$$

quark polarisation

nucleon polarisation

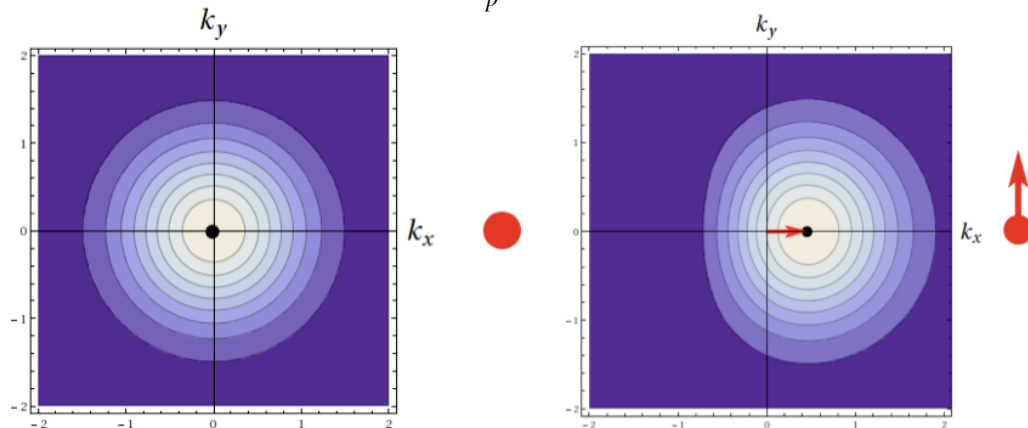
| N/q | U              | L              | T                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| U   | $f_1$          |                | $h_1^\perp$         |
| L   |                | $g_1$          | $h_{1L}^\perp$      |
| T   | $f_{1T}^\perp$ | $g_{1T}^\perp$ | $h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$ |

quark polarisation

hadron polarisation

| N/q | U     | L | T           |
|-----|-------|---|-------------|
| U   | $D_1$ |   | $H_1^\perp$ |

$$f^{S_T}(x, k_\perp) = f(x, k_\perp) - \frac{k_\perp}{M_p} f_{1T}^\perp(x, k_\perp) S_T \cdot (\hat{p} \times \hat{k}_\perp)$$



Sivers:

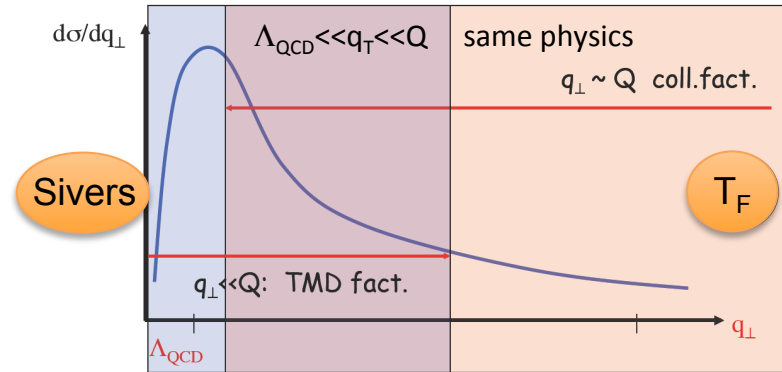
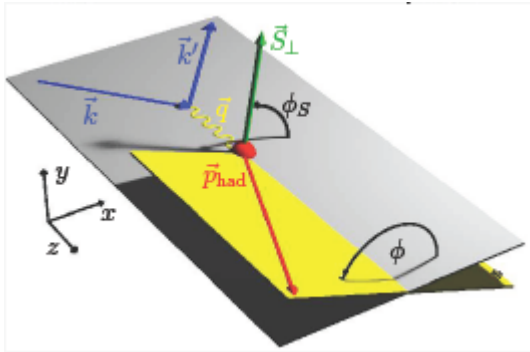
- Correlation of quark  $k_T$  with nucleon spin
- Does not survive  $k_T$  integration
- Exists as T-odd due to FSI (specific gauge-link)

FSI break T-reversal symmetry

- Should change sign between SIDIS and DY
- Related to orbital motion

interference between proton wave-function with  $\Delta L_z = 1$

# Sivers Signals

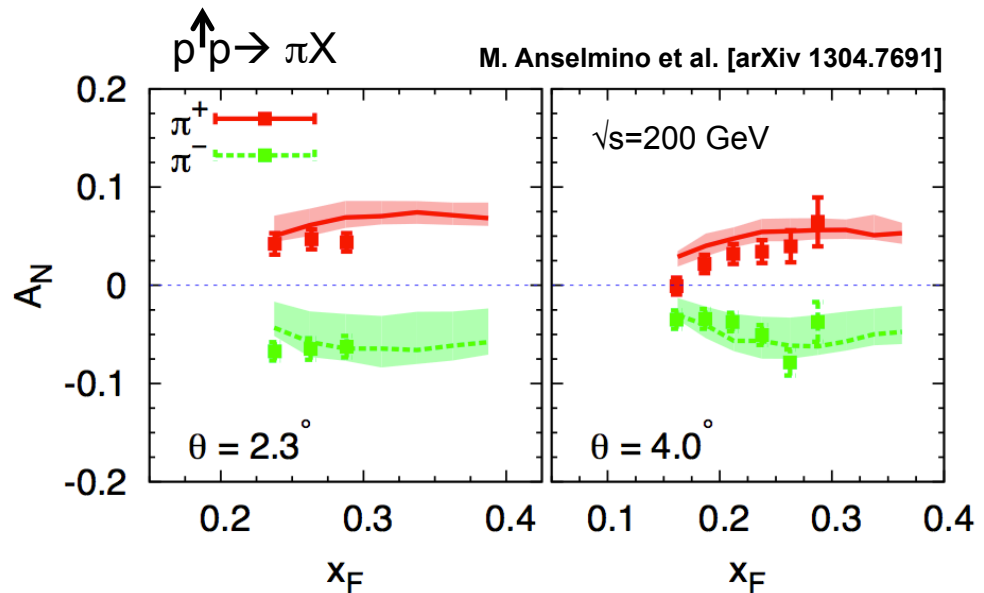
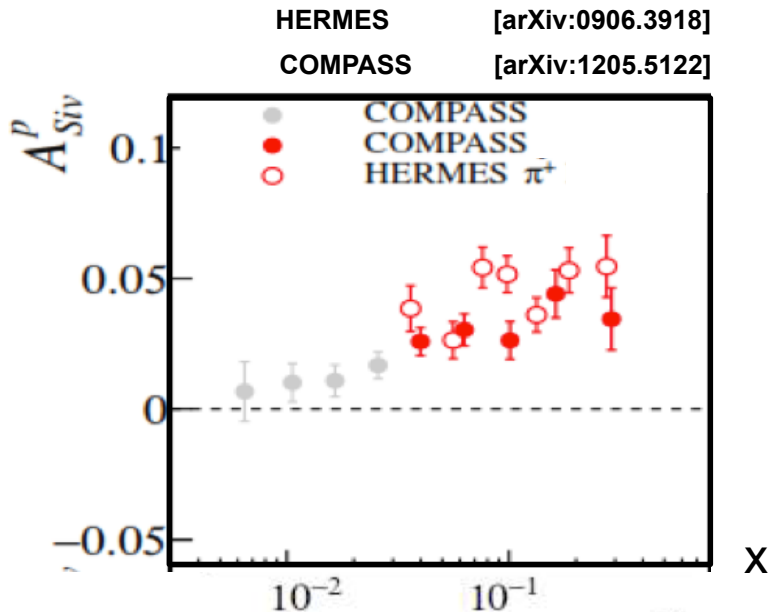


$$gT_{q,F}(x, x) = - \int d^2 k_{\perp} \frac{|k_{\perp}|^2}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, k_{\perp}^2) |_{\text{SIDIS}}$$

**Sivers from polarized SIDIS**

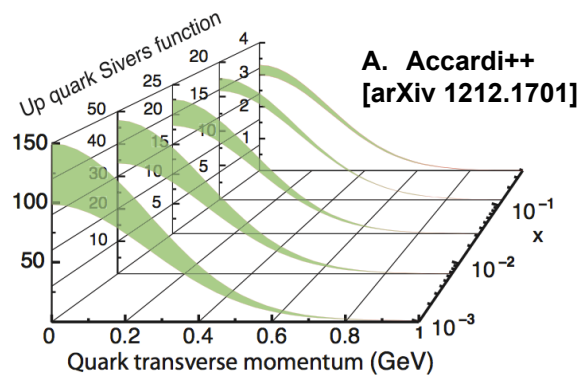
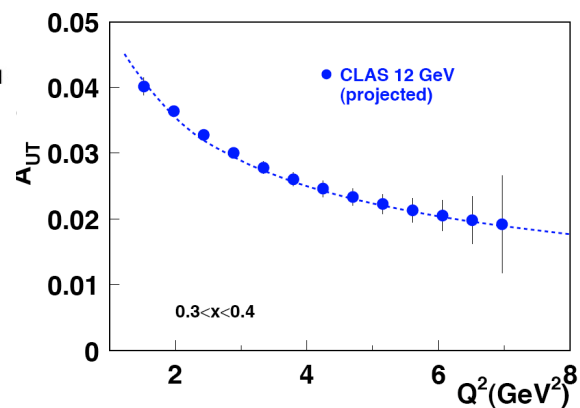
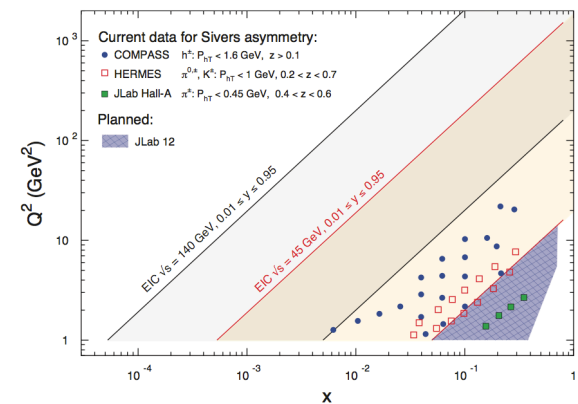
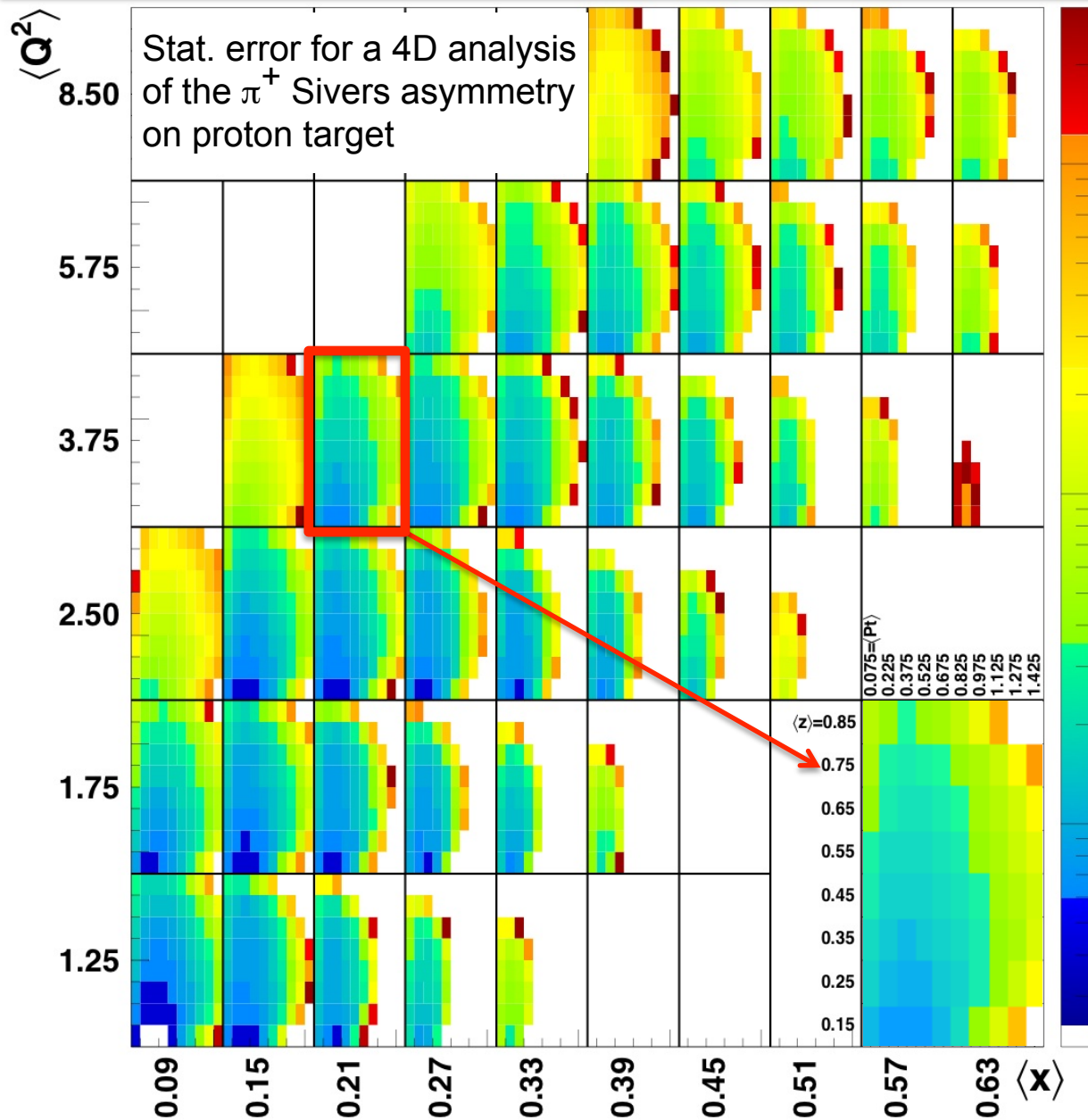


**May generate the mysterious hadronic SSA**

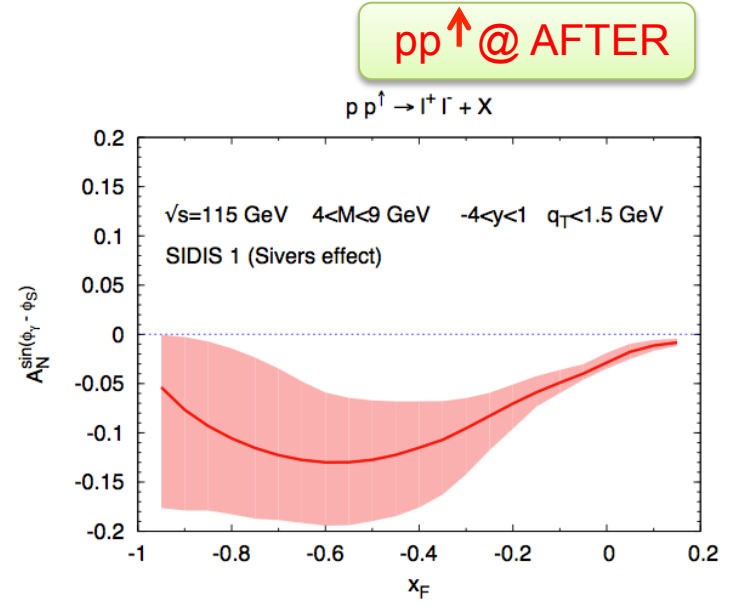
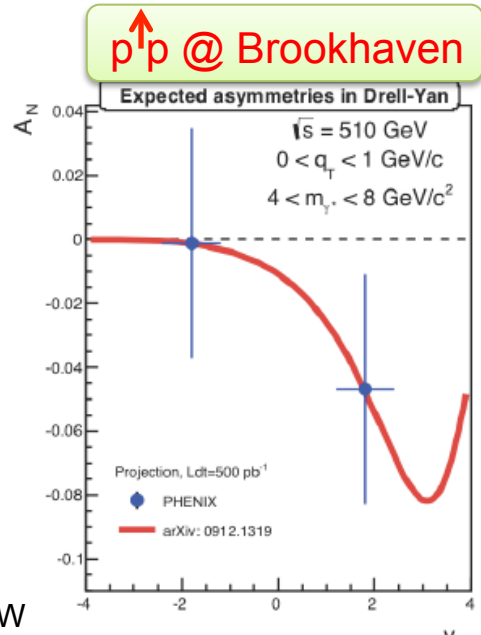
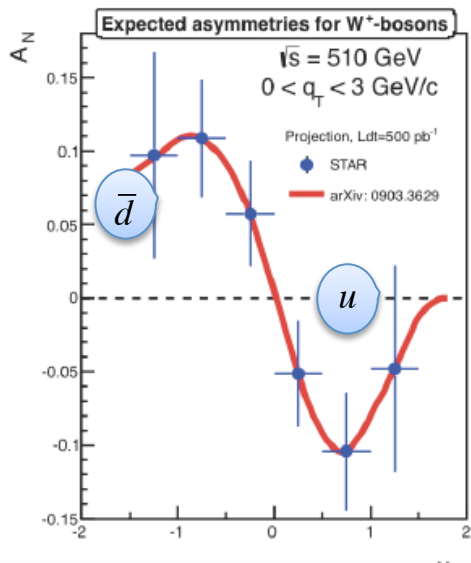
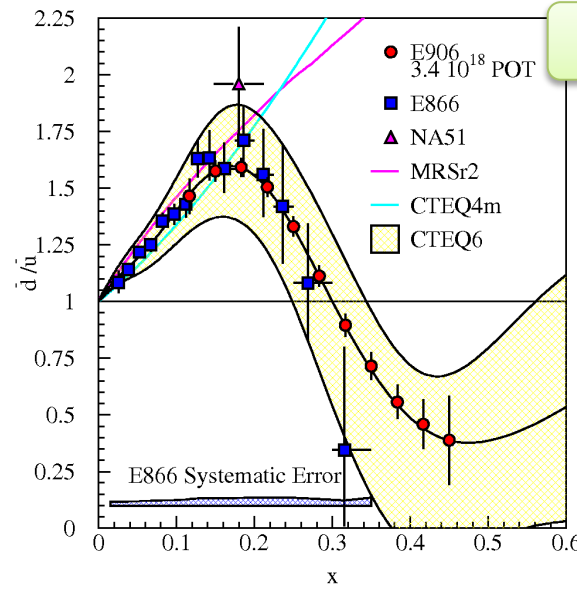
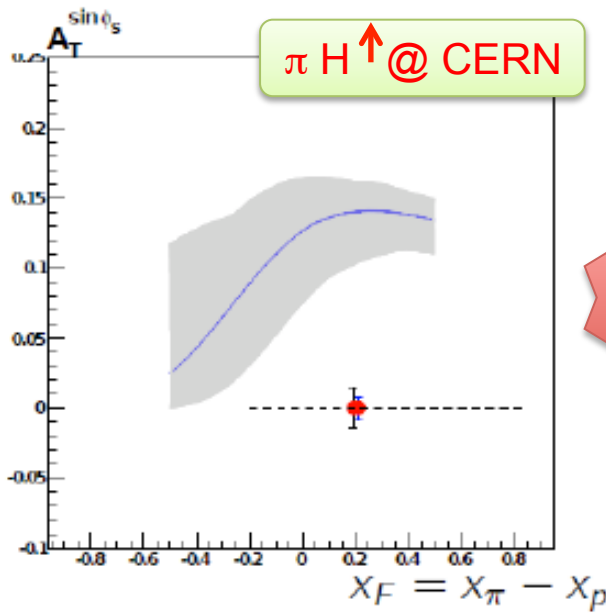




# Sivers Mapping @ JLab12 + EIC

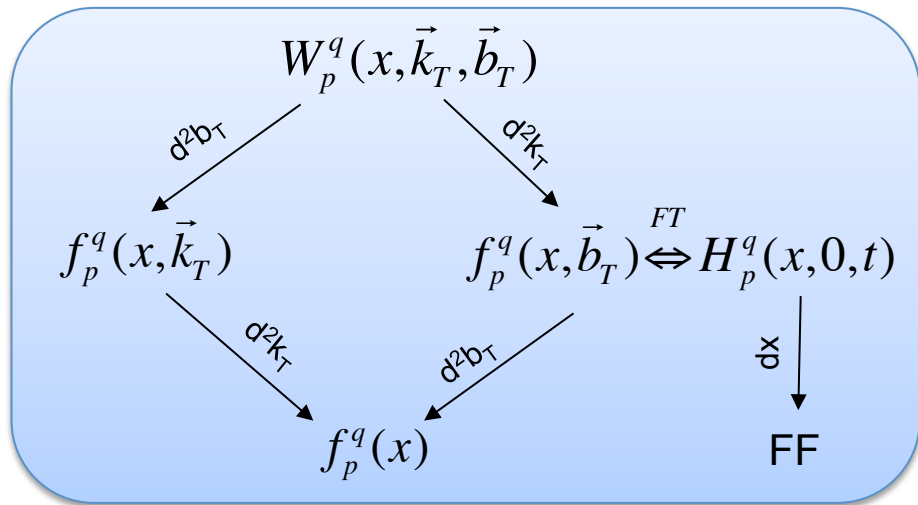


# The Drell-Yan Landscape 2015+





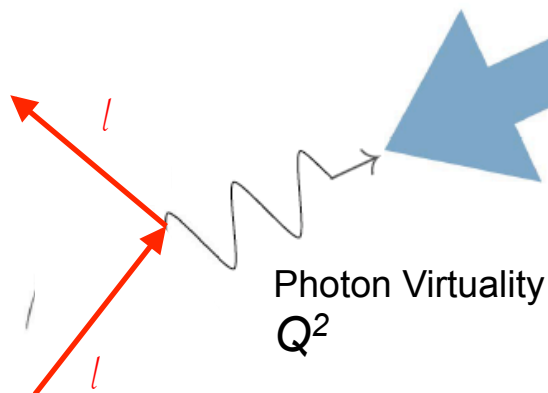
# The 3D Nucleon Structure



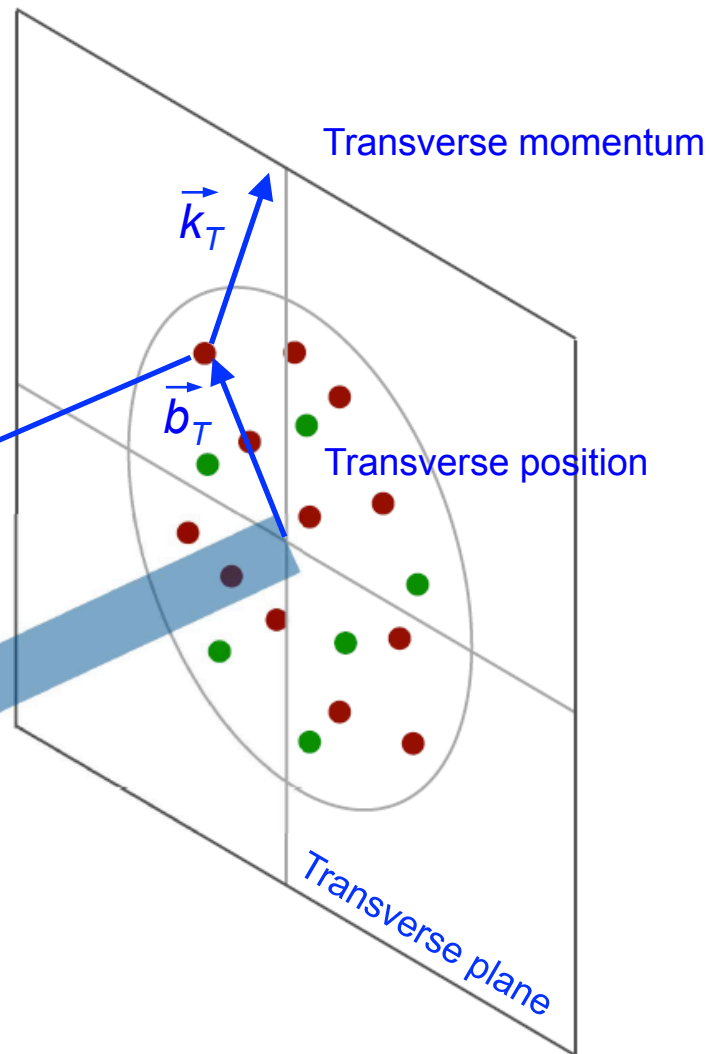
Confinement Scale

High Energy Probe  
Hard Scale

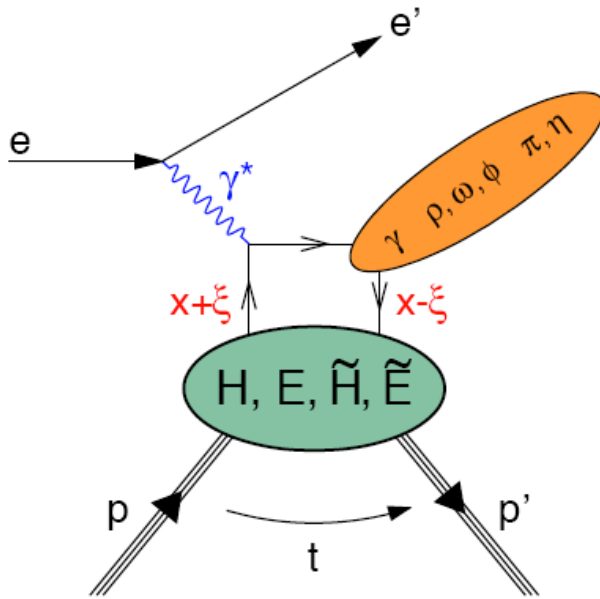
Longitudinal momentum  
 $k^+ = xP^+$



Photon Virtuality  
 $Q^2$



# Generalized parton distributions



- For spin-1/2 target 4 chiral-even leading-twist quark GPDs:  $H, E, \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}$
- $H, \tilde{H}$  conserve nucleon helicity,  $E, \tilde{E}$  involve nucleon helicity flip
- Sensitivity of different final states to different GPDs
- DVCS ( $\gamma$ )  $\rightarrow H, E, \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}$
- Vector mesons ( $\rho, \omega, \phi$ )  $\rightarrow H, E$
- Pseudoscalar mesons ( $\pi, \eta$ )  $\rightarrow \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}$

Access OAM  $L_n = J_n - 1/2 \Delta \Sigma$  via Ji sum rule

$$J_q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 dx x [H_q(x, \xi, t) + E_q(x, \xi, t)]$$

Collinear PDFs as forward limit:

$$\int d^2 b_T H(x, b_T) = f_1(x)$$

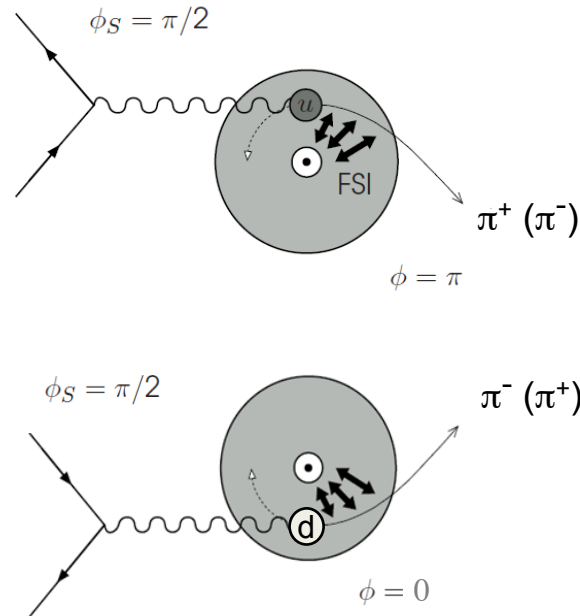
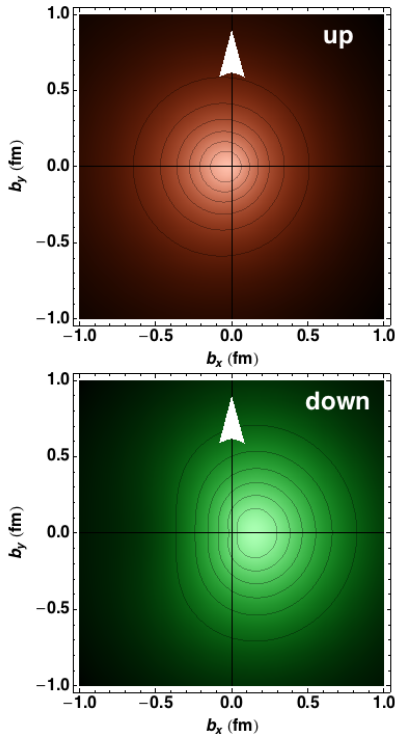
$$\int d^2 b_T \tilde{H}(x, b_T) = g_1(x)$$

# Parton 3D Dynamic

## GPD E:

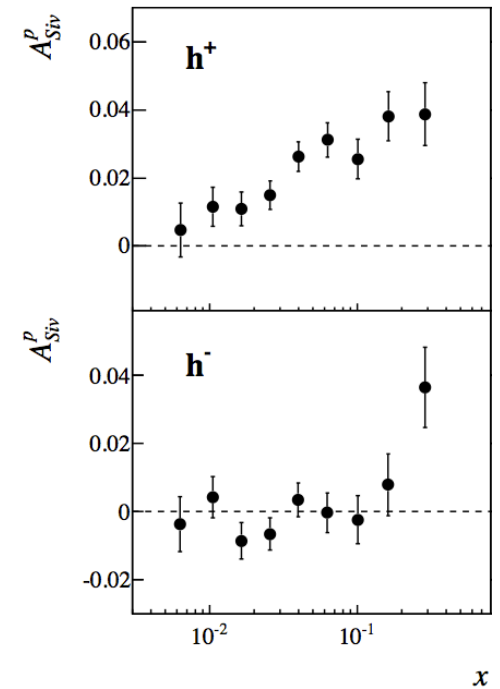
Imbalance in the probed parton spatial distribution

$$q_X(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) = q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) - \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\partial}{\partial b_y} \mathcal{E}_q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$$



## Sivers TMDs:

Imbalance in the observed hadron momentum distribution



$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int d^2 \mathbf{b}_\perp \mathcal{E}_q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) = F_{2,q}(0) = \kappa_q$$

$$f_{1T}^{\perp q} \sim -\kappa^q$$

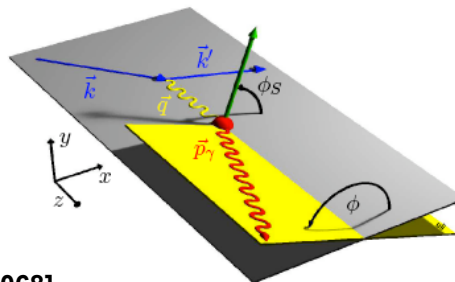
# Orbital Motion



# DVCS Interference

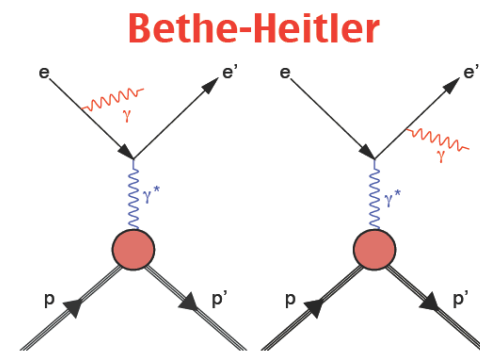
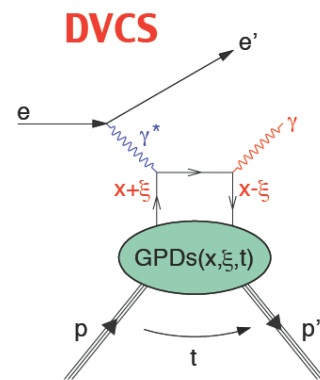
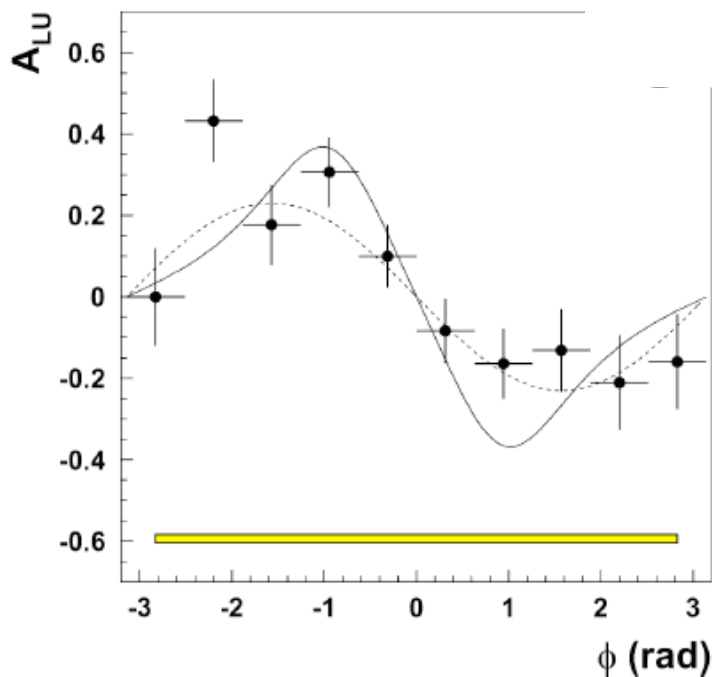
Informations on the real and imaginary part of the QCD scattering amplitude

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} \propto (|\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}}|^2 + |\mathcal{T}_{\text{BH}}|^2 + \mathcal{I})$$

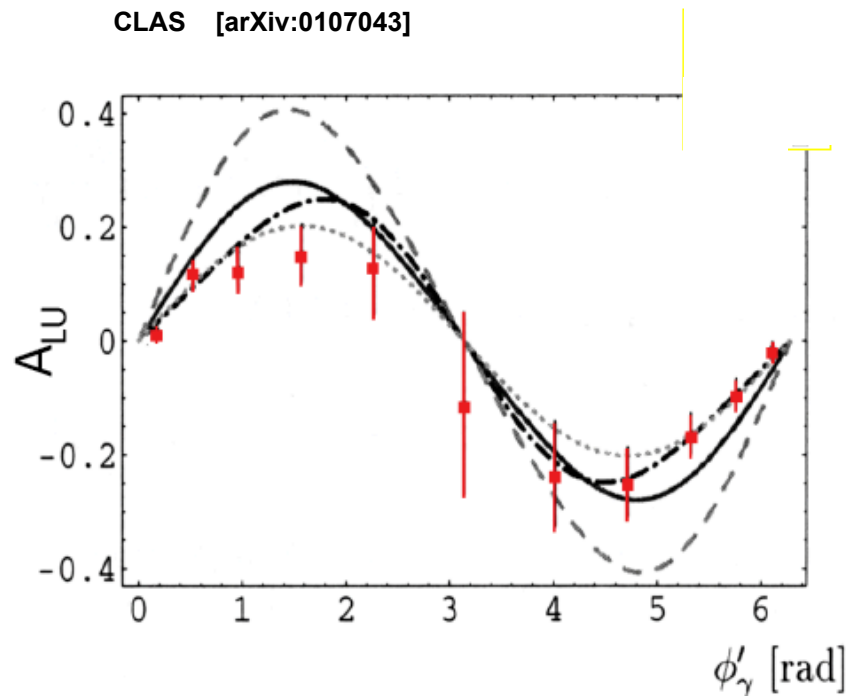


**FIRST SIGNALS:**

HERMES [arXiv:0106068]

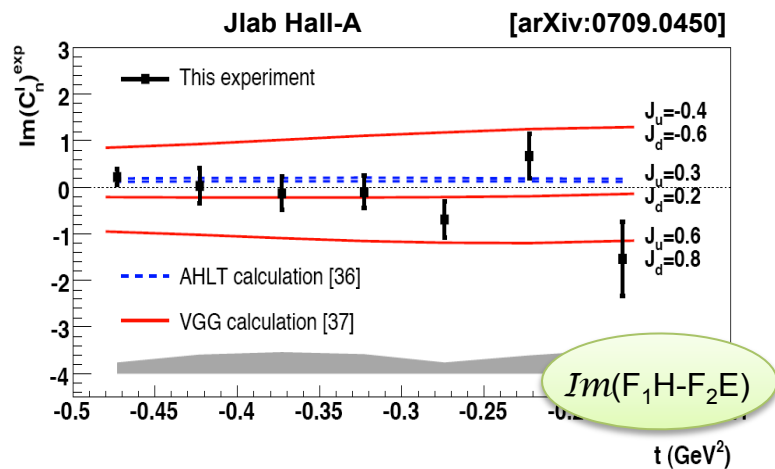


CLAS [arXiv:0107043]



# OAM Glimpse

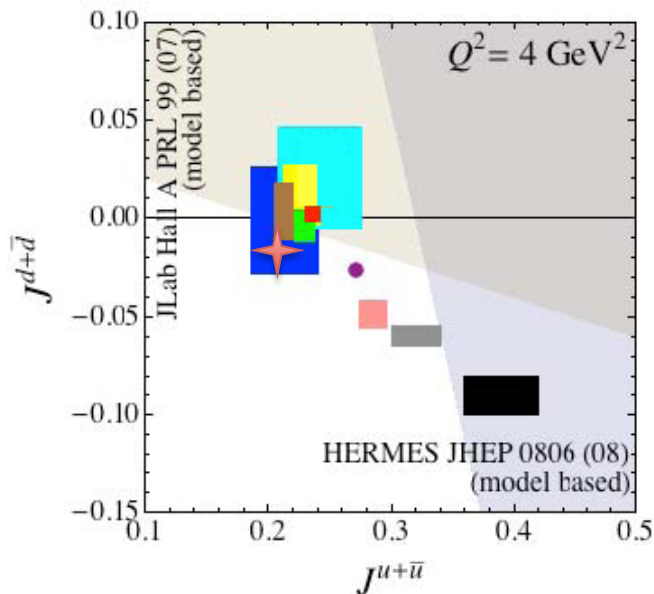
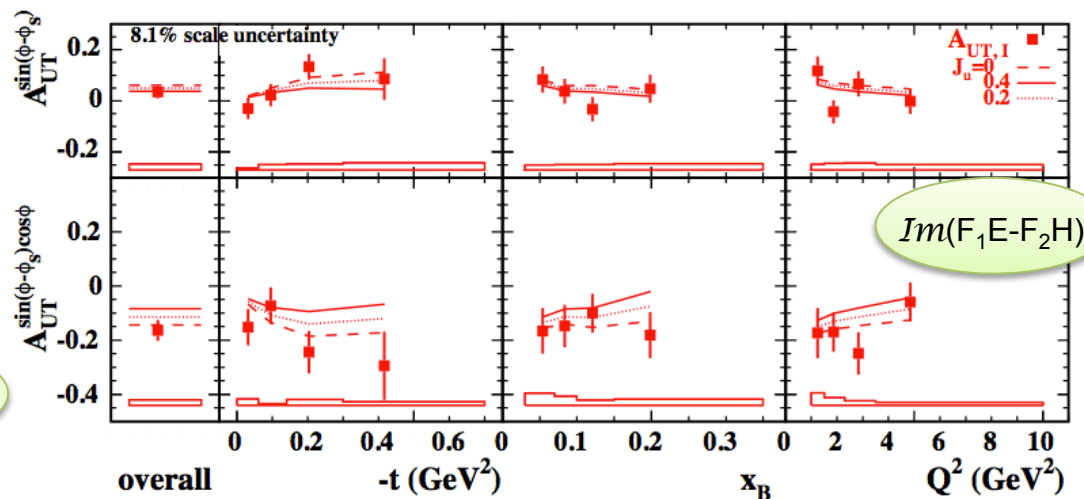
## $A_{LU}$ on (neutron) deuteron



## $A_{UT}$ on proton

HERMES

[arXiv:0802.2499]



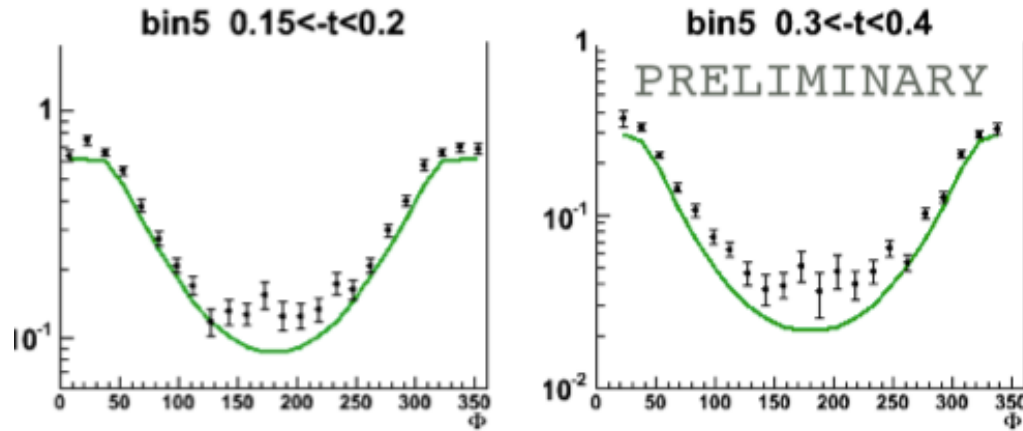
GPD models:  $J^q$  as free parameter in ansatz for E

- |  |                                      |  |                             |           |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|
|  | Goloskokov & Kroll, EPJ C59 (09) 809 |  | LHPC-1, PR D77 (08) 094502  | } lattice |
|  | Diehl et al., EPJ C39 (05) 1         |  | LHPC-2, PR D82 (10) 094502  |           |
|  | Guidal et al., PR D72 (05) 054013    |  | QCDSF, arXiv:0710.1534      |           |
|  | Wakamatsu, EPJ A44 (10) 297          |  | Thomas, PRL 101 (08) 102003 |           |
|  | Liuti et al., PRD 84 (11) 034007     |  | Thomas, INT 2012 workshop   |           |
|  | Bacchetta et al. 1107.5755           |  |                             |           |

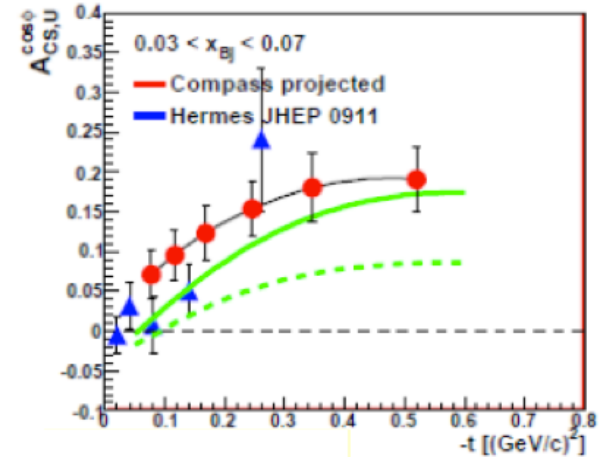
# Upcoming DVCS

$$J_q = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L_q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 dx x [H(x, \xi, t) + E(x, \xi, t)]$$

**JLab6 (H):**

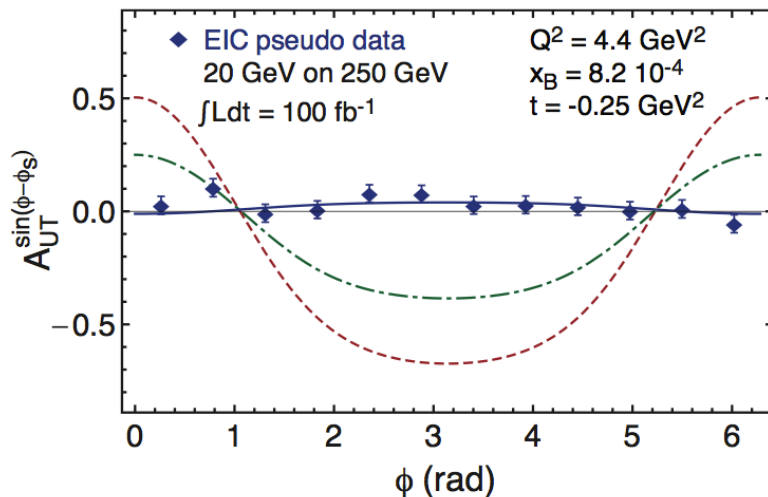


**COMPASS-II (H):**

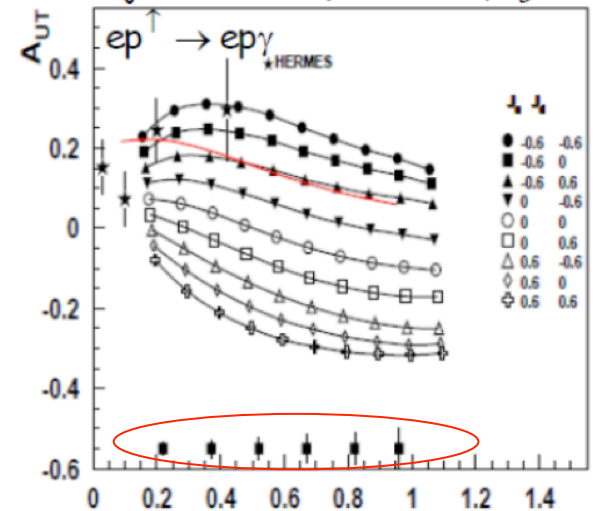


**JLab12 (H & E):**

**EIC:** Simultaneous binning in  $x$ ,  $Q^2$  and  $t$



Projections for  $Q^2 = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $x_B = 0.2$



# The Next QCD Frontier



## Electron Ion Collider: The Next QCD Frontier

Understanding the glue  
that binds us all

3D nucleon:  
A just-started endeavor on  
NPQCD dynamics with many  
connections with other QCD topics

Parton correlators do exist  
and probe the parton dynamics

Many new measurements  
planned in the near future  
in various laboratories

JLab12 will provide a  
comprehensive study in the valence

EIC is a unique opportunity  
for a comprehensive study  
and possible breakthroughs