

RESULTS FROM SEMI-INCLUSIVE DIS (AND FRIENDS)

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INFN Ferrara



Hadron Physics and Non Perturbative QCD 2017
May 23, 2017 Pollenzo (CN)

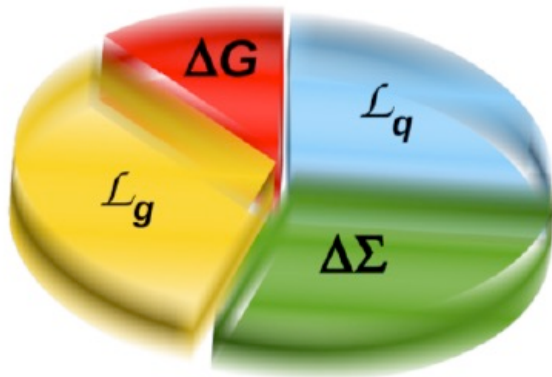
QCD vs pQCD

QCD can not be a precision science

Should not be confused with pQCD, which can,
but is not touching the intimate nature of the strong interaction

Proton Spin Budget

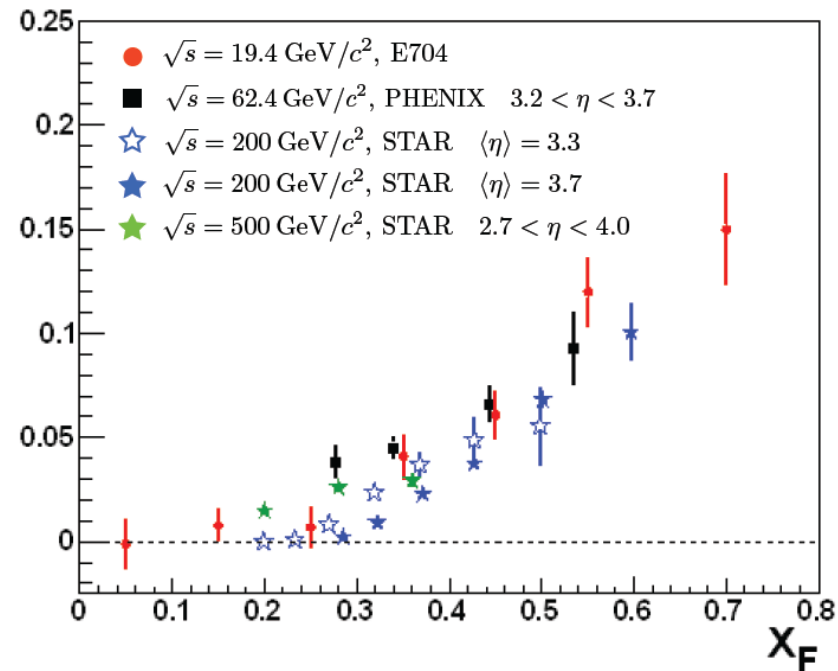
■ Gluon Spin ■ Gluon angular momentum
■ Quark Spin ■ Quark Angular Momentum



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

Single Spin Asymmetries

A_N $pp^\uparrow \rightarrow \pi X$

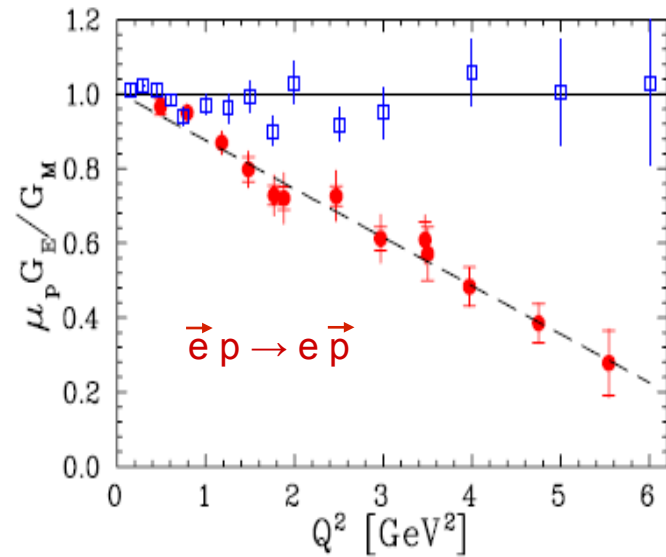


QCD vs pQCD

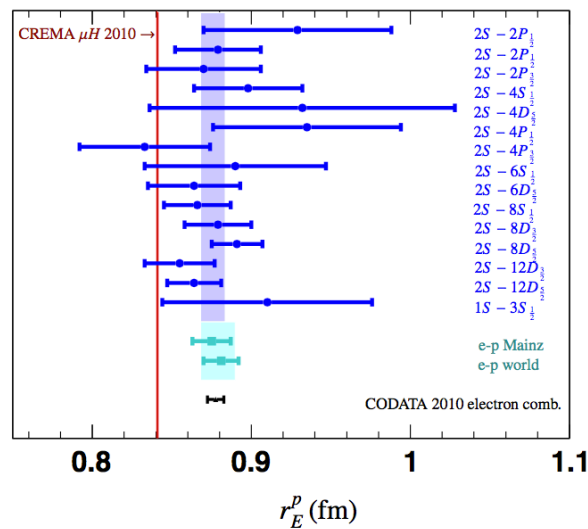
QCD can not be a precision science

Should not be confused with pQCD, which can,
but is not touching the intimate nature of the strong interaction

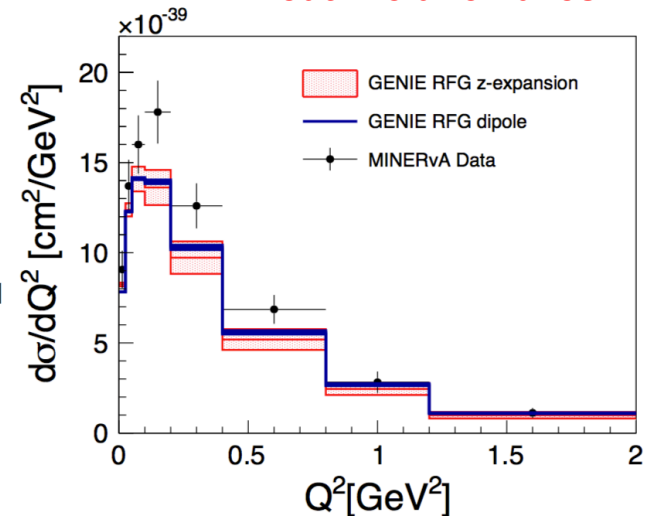
Proton form factors



Proton radius



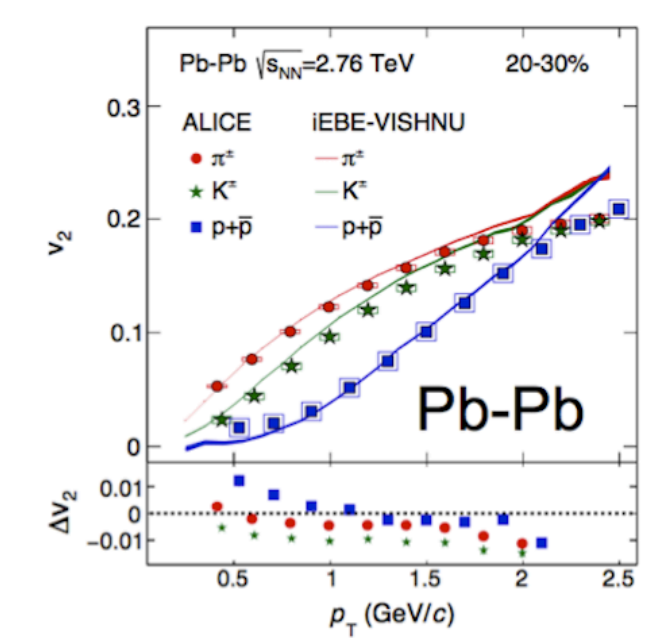
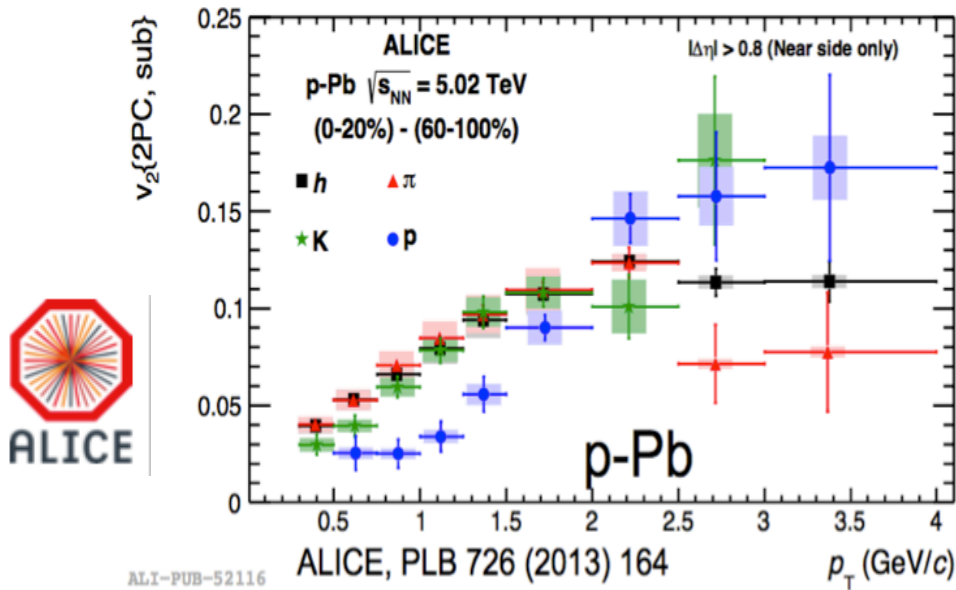
Neutrino anomalies



Elliptic Flow

Is there a collective motion in small systems ?

$$\frac{dN}{d\varphi} = \frac{N_0}{2\pi} (1 + 2v_1 \cos(\varphi - \Psi_1) + 2v_2 \cos[2(\varphi - \Psi_2)] + \dots)$$

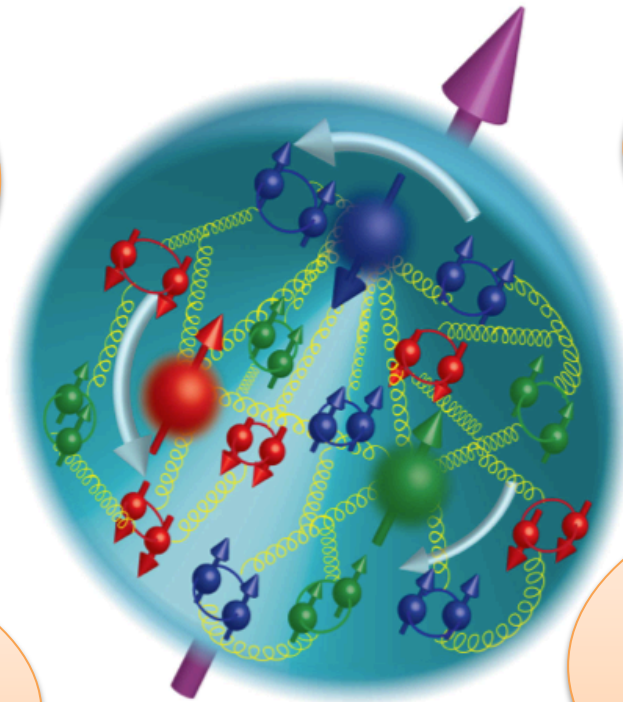


The Strong-Force Confined-Universe

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} + \sum_{q=u,d,s,c,b,t} \bar{q} [i\gamma^\mu(\partial_\mu - igA_\mu) - m_q] q$$

Dynamic Spin

- Parton polarization
- Orbital motion
- Form Factors
- Magnetic Moment



Parton Correlations

- dPDFs
- Short range
- MPI

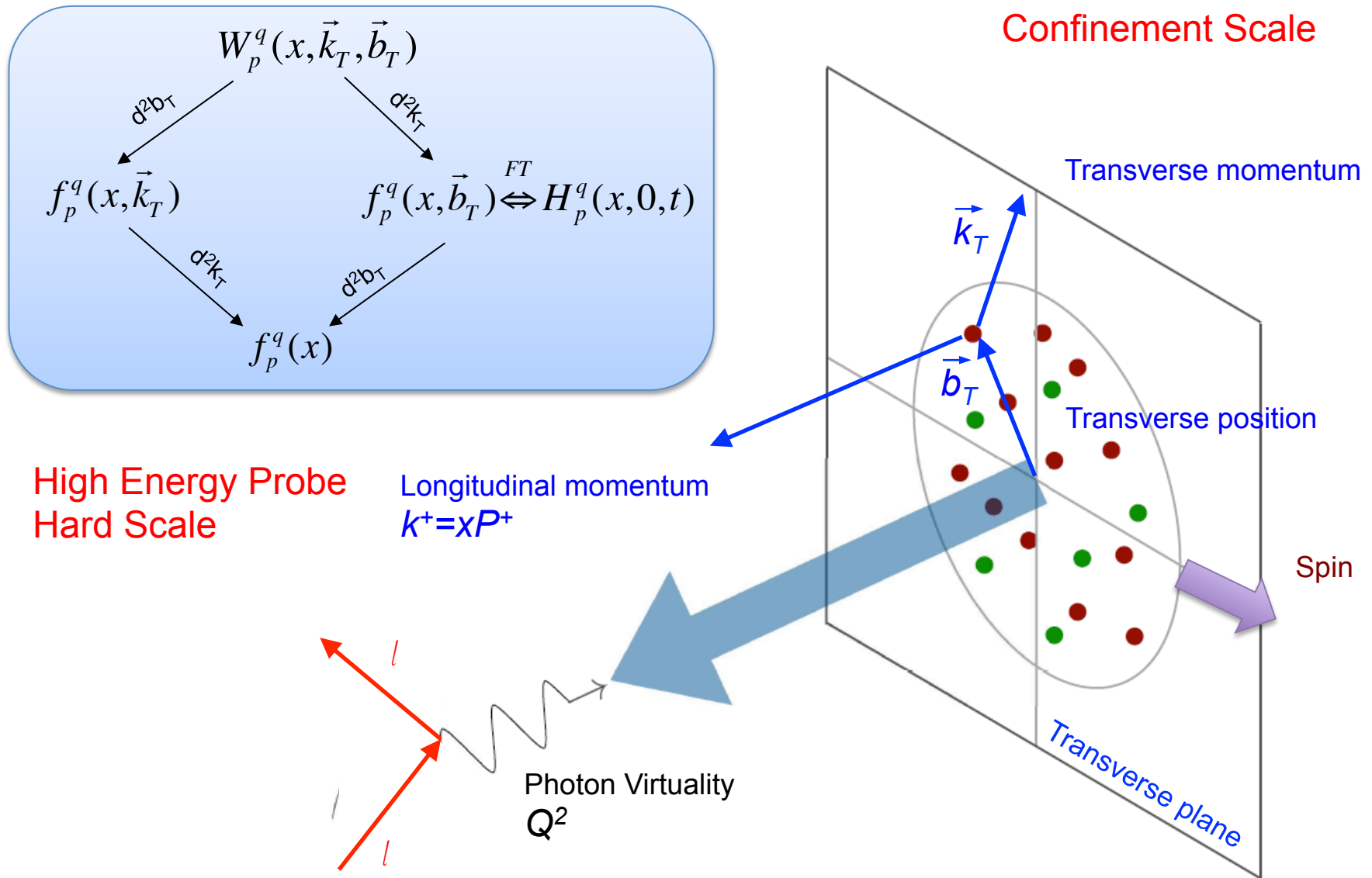
Hadronization

- Spin-orbit effects
- Parton energy loss
- Jet quenching

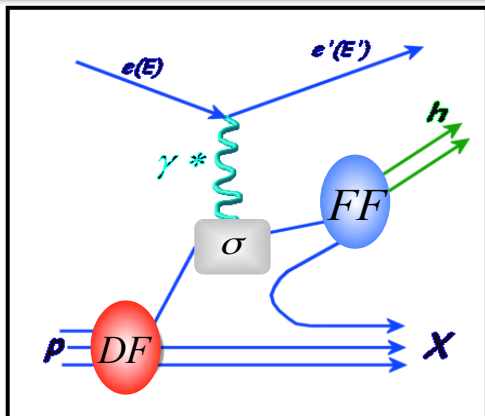
Color charge density

- Nucleon tomography
- Diffractive physics
- Gluon saturation
- Color force

The 3D Nucleon Structure



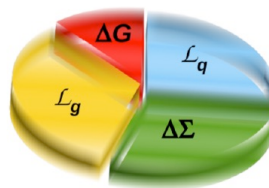
Physics reactions



SIDIS: rich phenomenology, the most explored so far

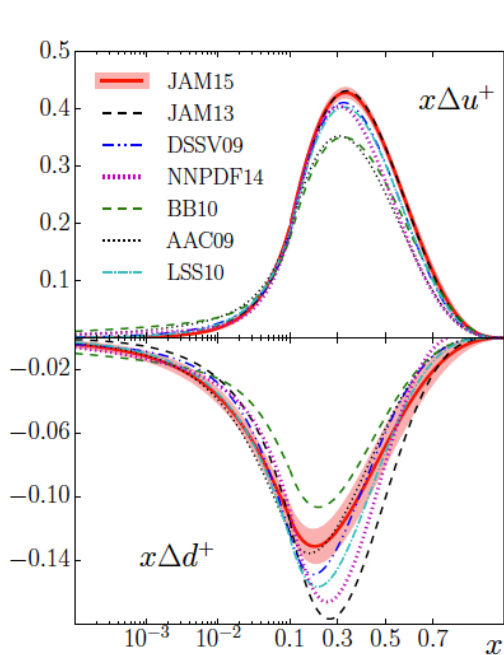
SIDIS

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

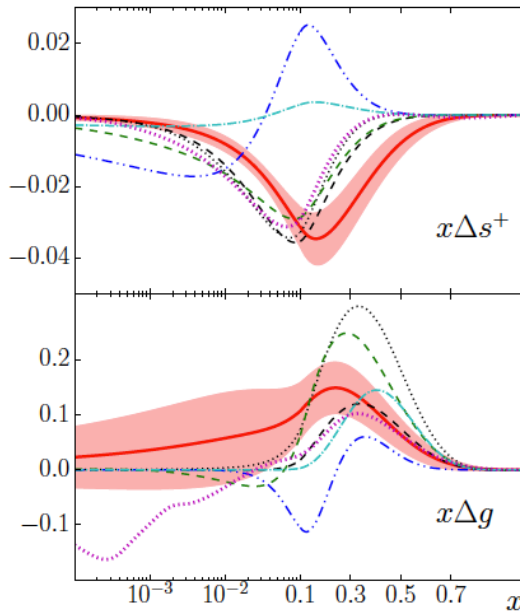


Parton helicity (proton spin budget)

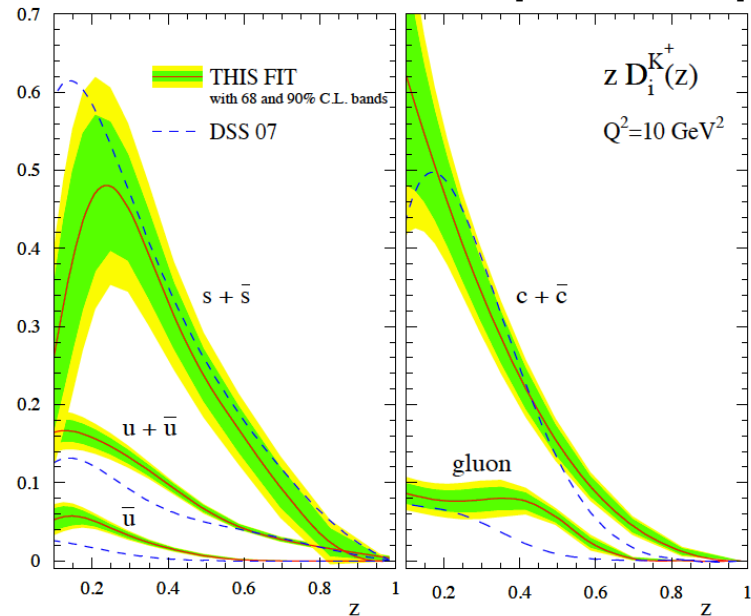
Kaon FF



JAM, N.Sato++ [arXiv 1601.07782]



D de Florian++ [arXiv 1702.06353]



First evidences

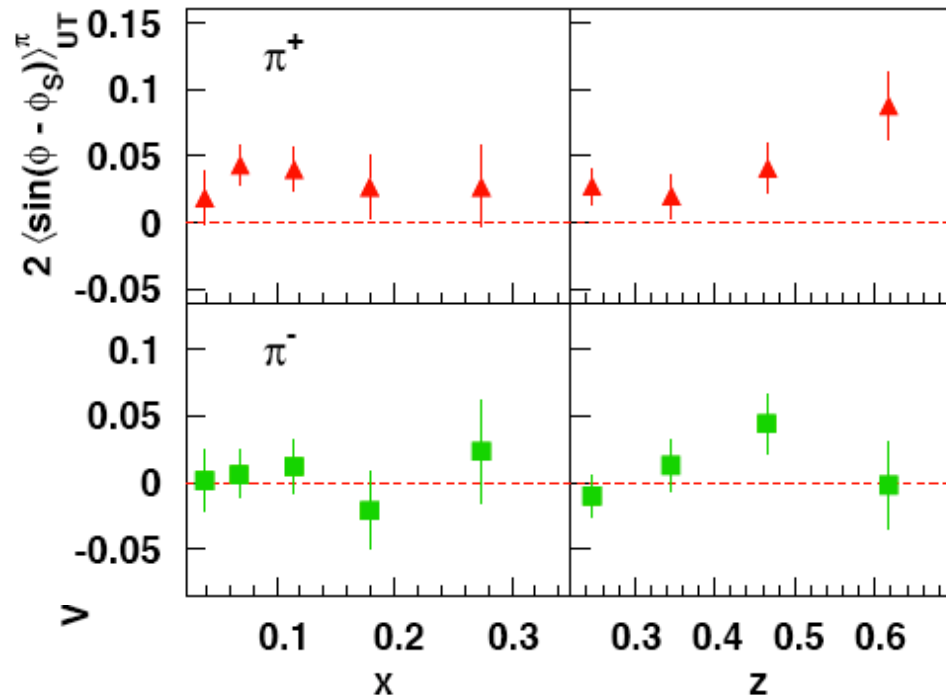
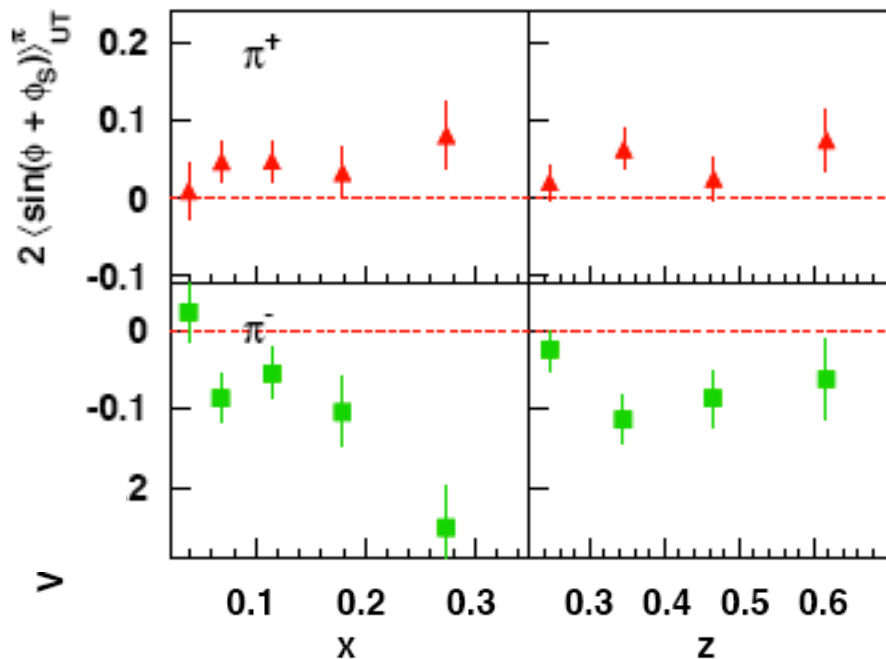
$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi+\phi_S)} \propto h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$$

SIDIS:
ep → e'hX

$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_S)} \propto f_{1T}^\perp \otimes D_1$$

2005: First evidence from HERMES measuring SIDIS on proton

A. Airapetian et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 (2005) 012002

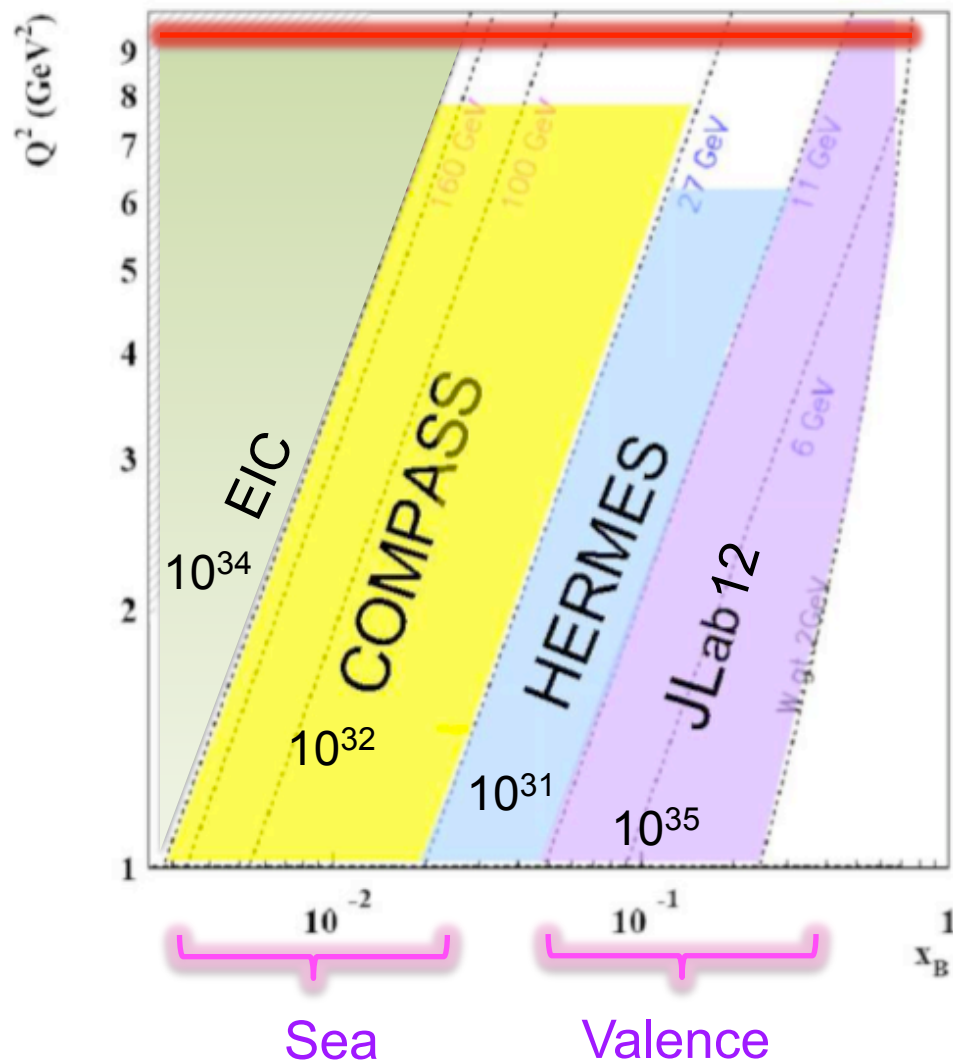


Non-zero transversity !!
Non-zero Collins function !!

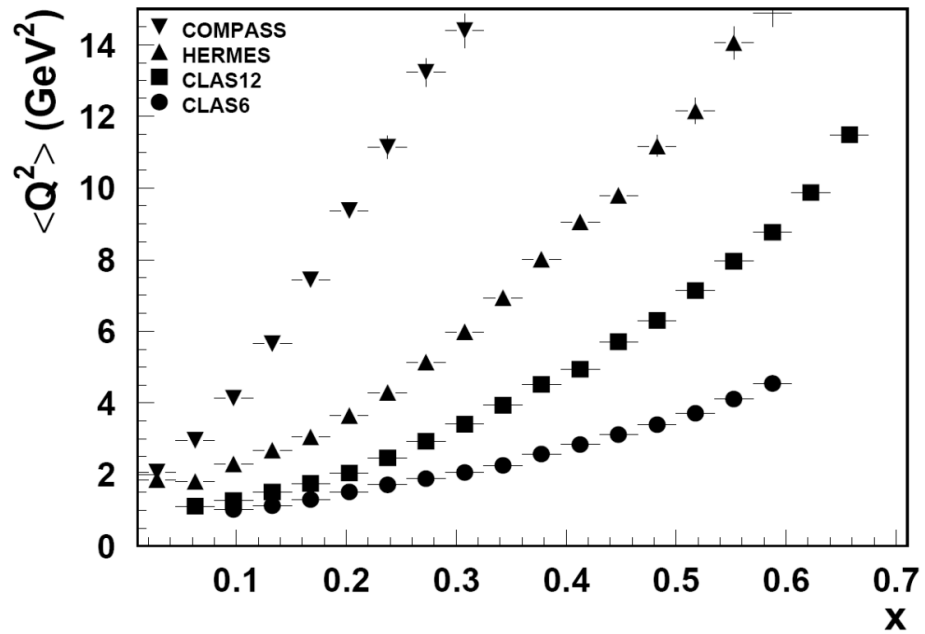
Non-zero Sivers function !!

The SIDIS Landscape

Limit defined by luminosity

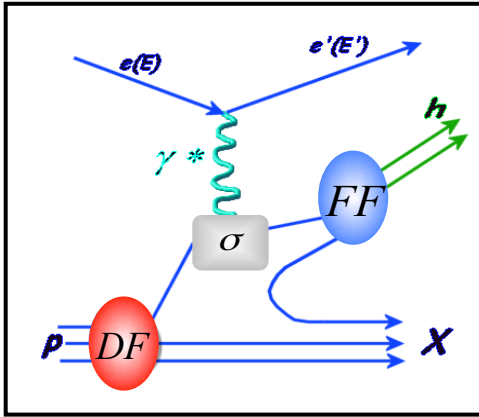


Different Q^2 for same x range



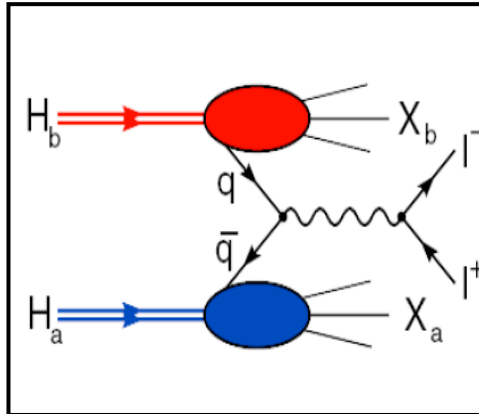
- HERMES: < 2007
- COMPASS: < 2017 (2021++)
- JLab6 < 2012
- JLab12: 2017++
- EIC: 2025++

Physics reactions



SIDIS: rich phenomenology, the most explored so far

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



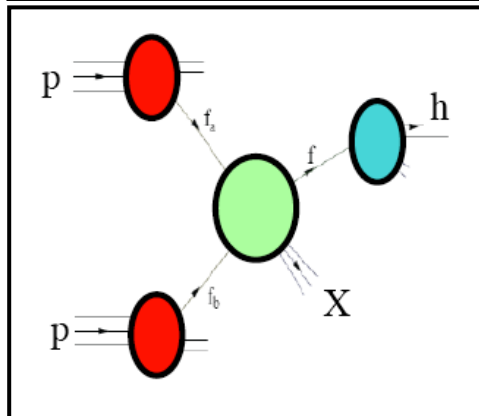
e⁺e⁻ colliders: powerful fragmentation laboratories

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



DY: challenging for experiments (only unpolarized so far)

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

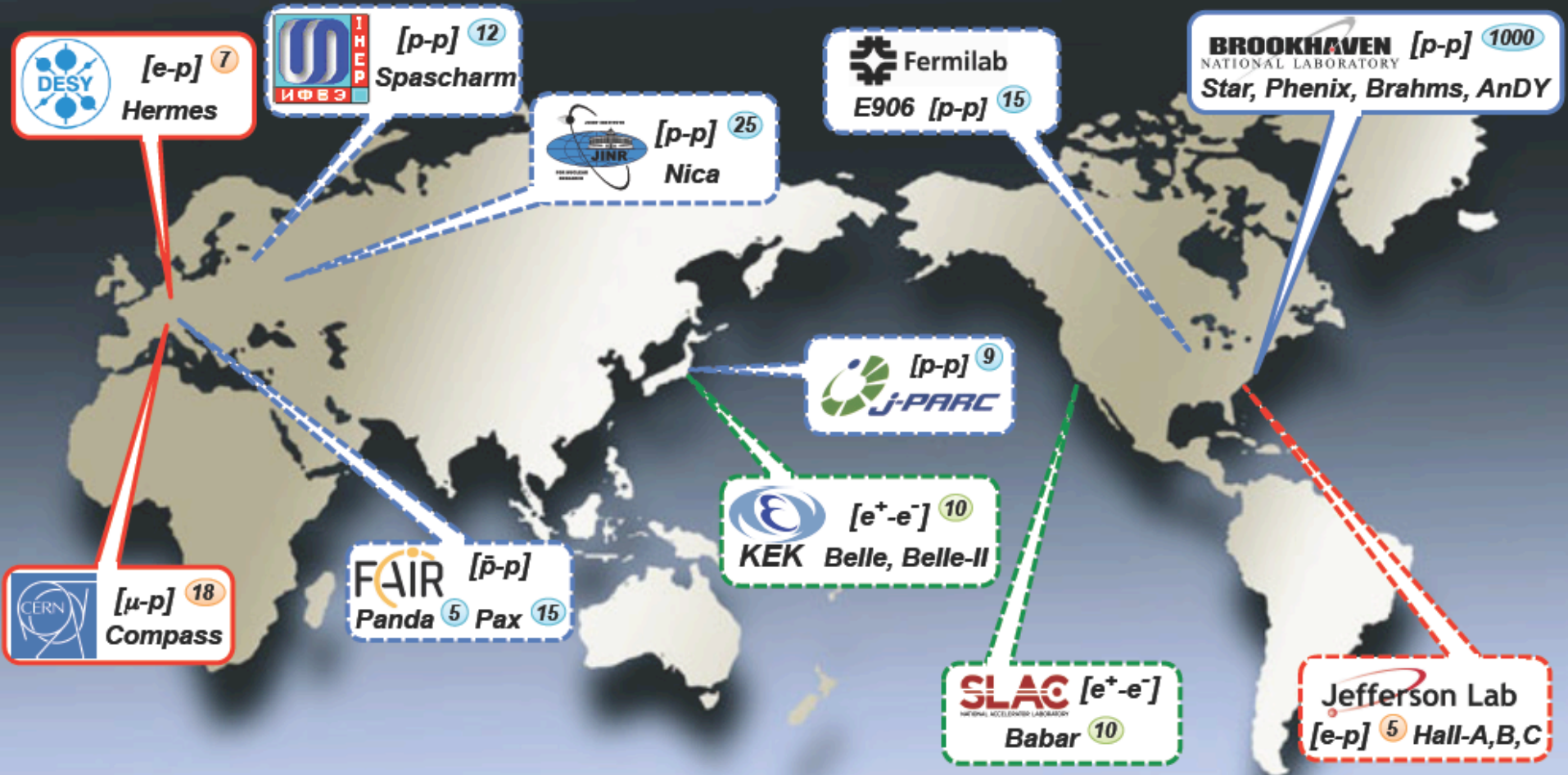


Hadron reactions: challenging for theory (ISI + FSI)

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



A World-wide Challenge



Babar (e⁺e⁻): < 2007

SeaQuest (pp): 2012 - 2016

LHC (pp): 2008++

FAIR (p̄p): 2020++

BELLE (e⁺e⁻): < 2010

RHIC (pp): 2011, 2017++

LHCb (pp) 2018++

NICA (pp): 2020++

BELLEII (e⁺e⁻): 2017++

COMPASS (πp): 2016 – 2017

JPARC(pp): 2018++

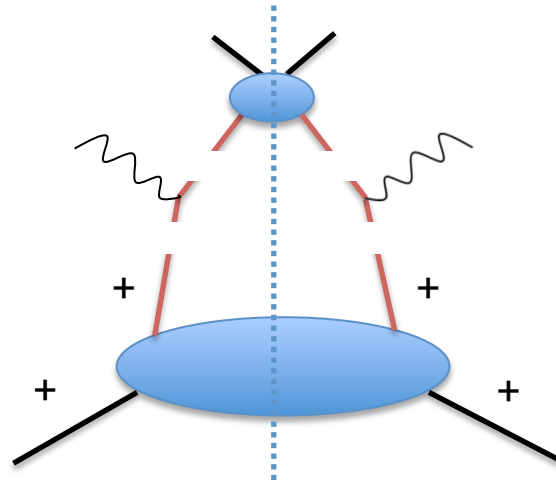
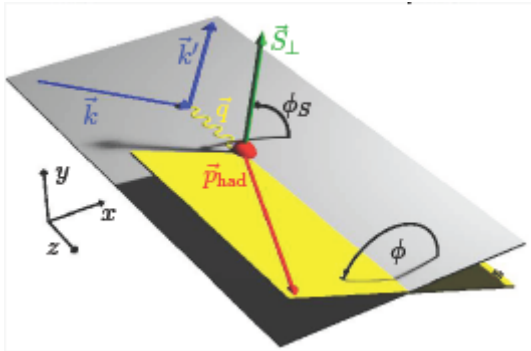
AFTER (pp): 2020++

SIDIS Cross-Section & TMDs

$$\frac{d^6\sigma}{dx dQ^2 dz dP_h d\phi d\phi_S} \propto^{LT} \left[F_{UU} + \varepsilon \cos(2\phi) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)} \right] + S_L \left[\varepsilon \sin(2\phi) F_{UL}^{\sin(2\phi)} \right]$$

$$+ S_T \left[\sin(\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S)} + \varepsilon \sin(\phi + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi + \phi_S)} + \varepsilon \sin(3\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi - \phi_S)} \right]$$

$$+ S_L \lambda_e \left[\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2} F_{LL} \right] + S_T \lambda_e \left[\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2} \cos(\phi - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi - \phi_S)} \right] + O\left(\frac{1}{Q}\right)$$



Quark fragmentation

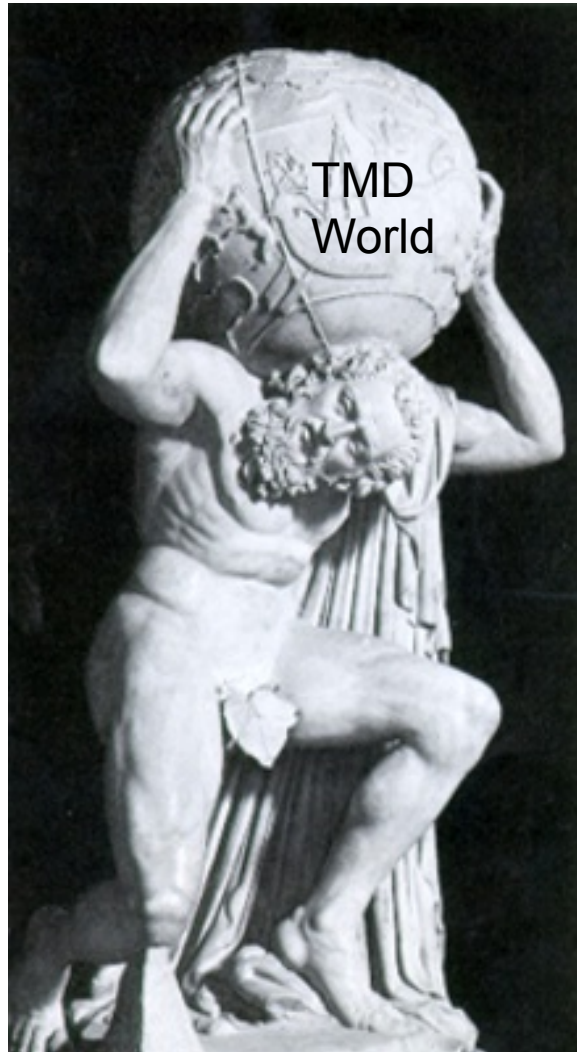
TMD Factorization
holds for $p_T \ll Q$
Two scales

Quark parton distribution

Wide kinematic coverage is needed to resolve the convolution

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

Parton Correlators



hadron polarisation

quark polarisation

N/q	U	L	T
U	D_1		H_1^\perp

nucleon polarisation

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

- + Quark correlators at sub-leading twist
- + Gluon correlators (x 2 gauge links)
- + Di-hadron fragmentations

Beauty and complexity of the unique strong-interacting world

Transverse Momentum Dependent Distr.

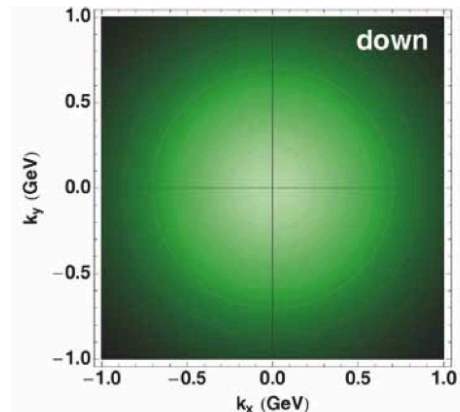
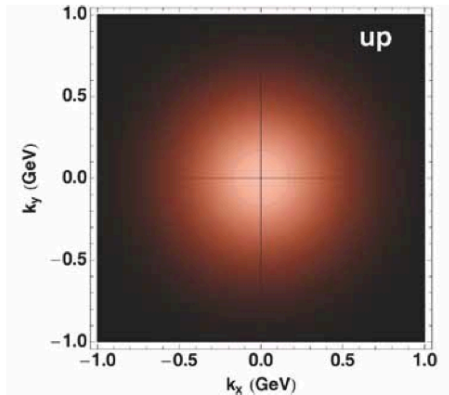
quark polarisation

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, h_{1T}^\perp



quark polarisation

hadron polarisation	N/q	U	L	T
U	D_1			H_1^\perp



Related to:

- ✓ Low-pT regime:
precise xsec measurements
- ✓ Parton correlations:
short range, MPI
- ✓ Low-x physics:
color glass condensate
- ✓ Hadronization:
parton dynamic in medium

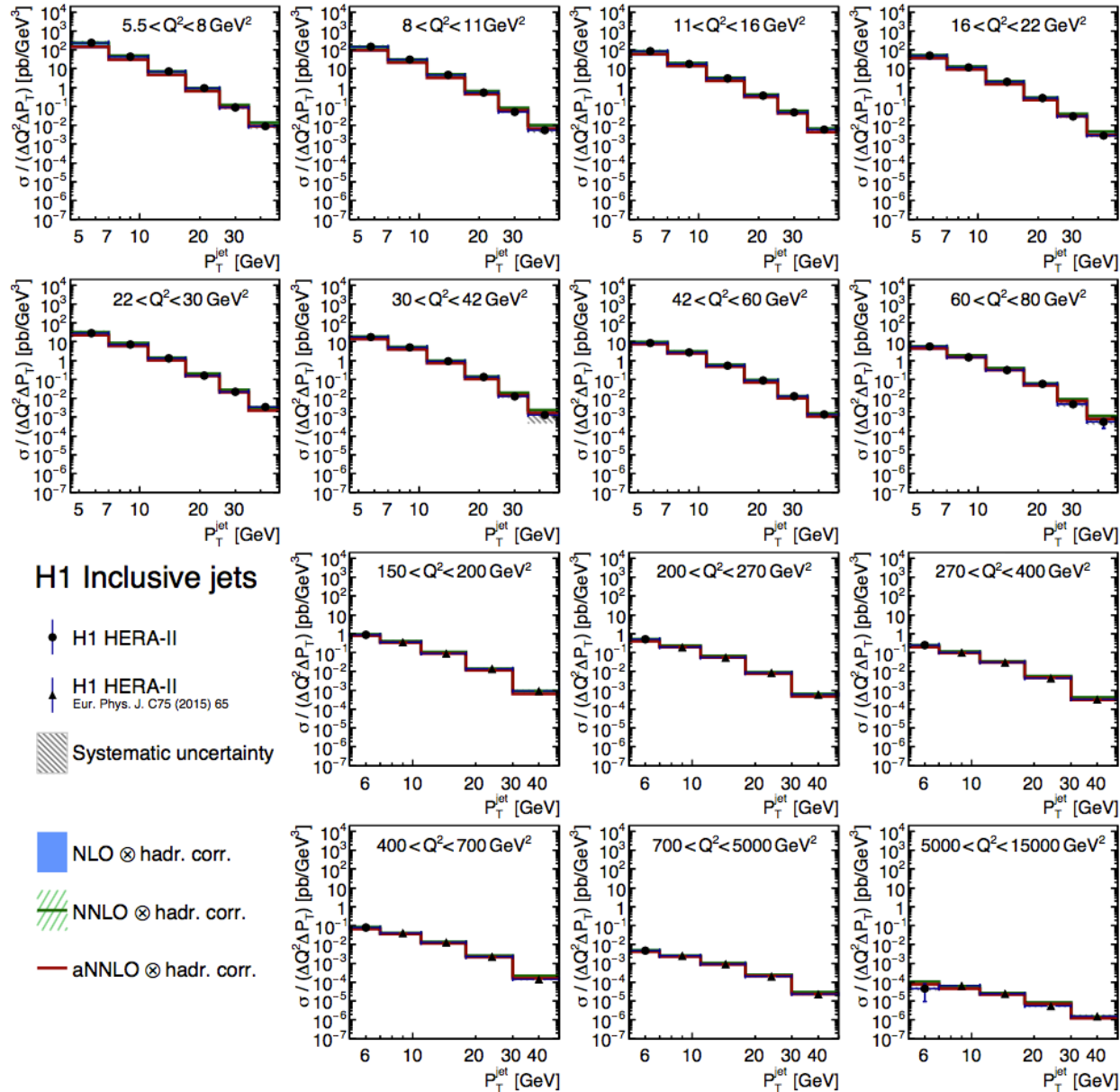
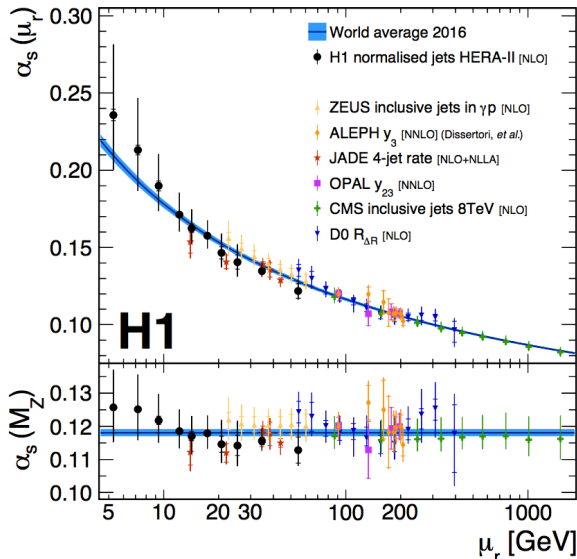
Inclusive Jets @ HERA

Good perturbative description
(hard gluon emission)

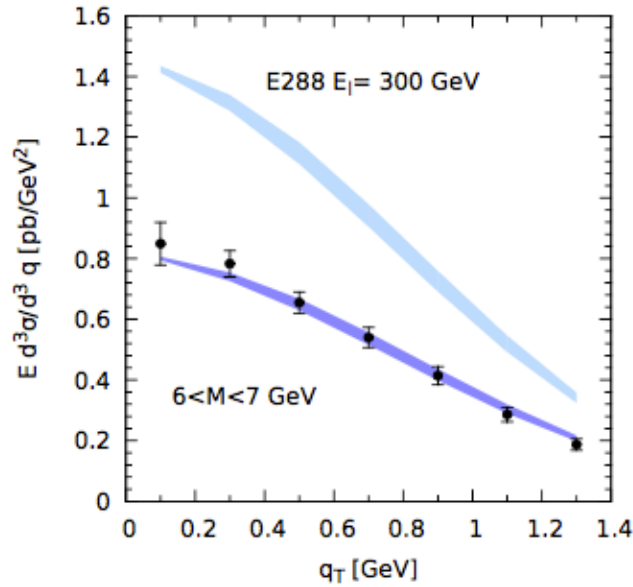
$$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV} \quad Q^2 > 5 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Part in a $p_T \ll Q$ TMD regime

H1 [arXiv: 1611.03421]

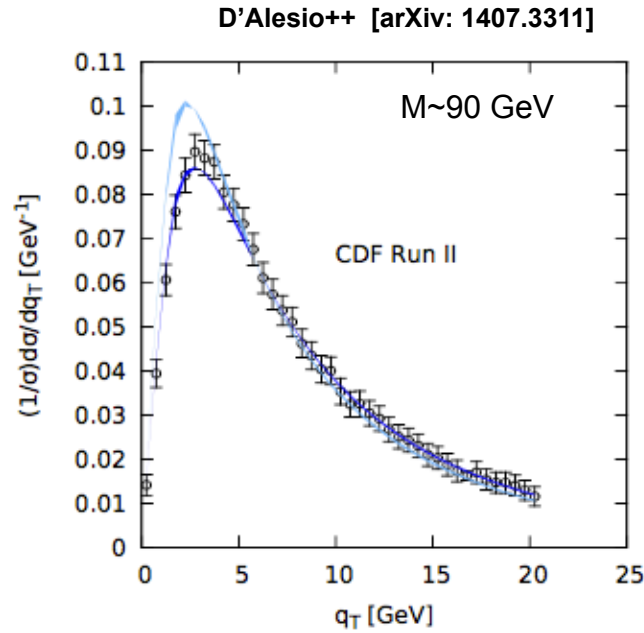


Non Perturbative QCD Signals



$$q_T / Q \sim 1/10$$

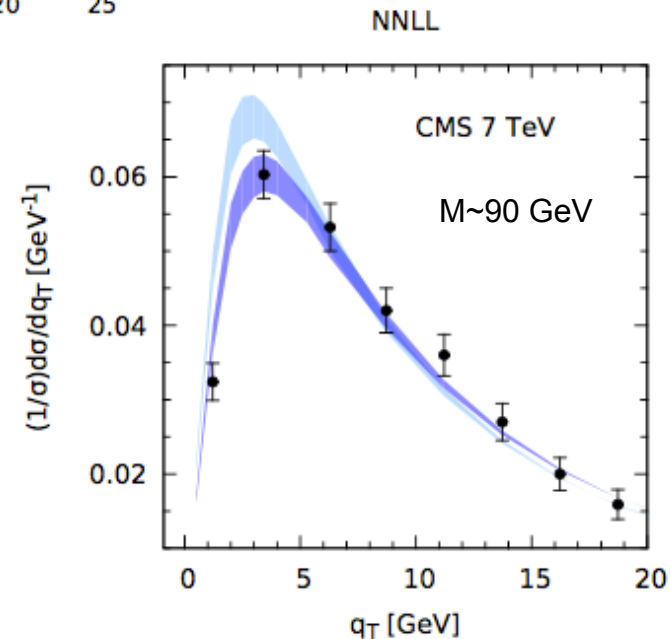
$$q_T \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$



$$q_T / Q \sim 1/20$$

$$q_T \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

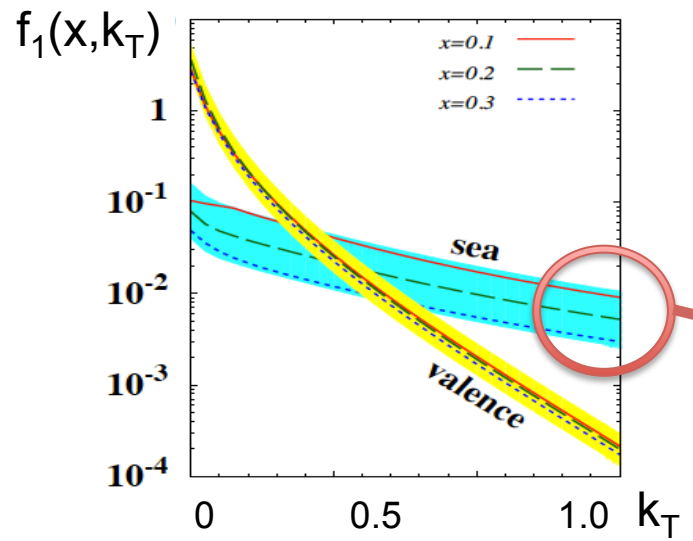
Non perturbative PDF component shows effects up to vector boson production at LHC



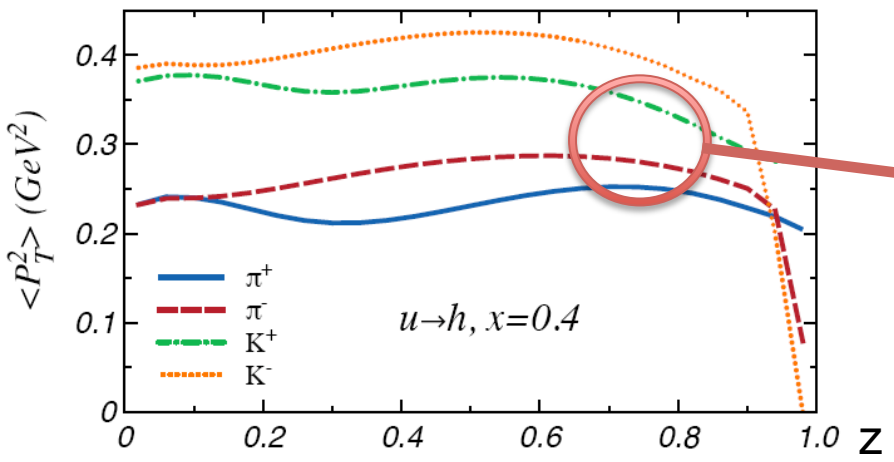
Unpolarized TMDs

$$\sigma_{UU} \propto f_1(k_T \dots) \otimes D_1(p_T \dots)$$

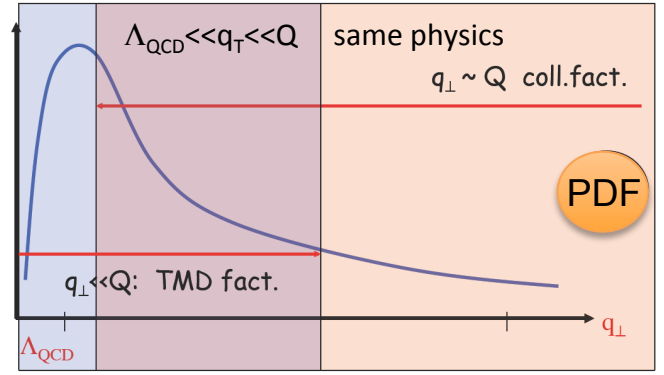
P. Schweitzer++ [arXiv:1210.1267]



Matevosyan++ [arXiv:1111.1740]



TMD



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



May short range parton correlations manifest also in pp MPI ?

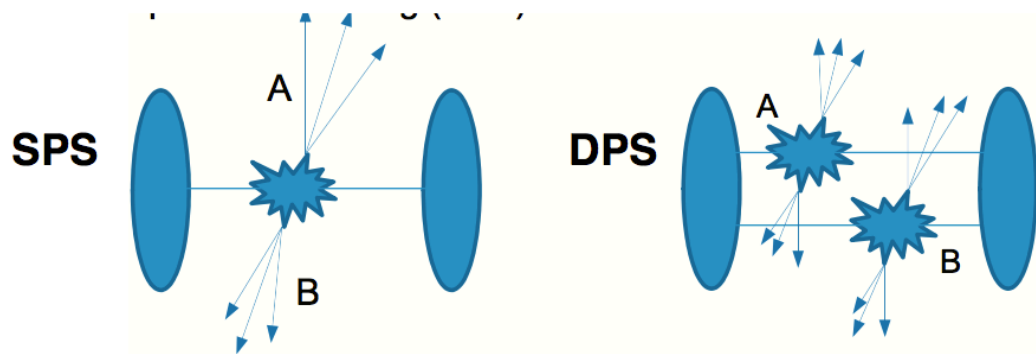
Reflect different fragmentation

May be enhanced in medium.

Parton propagation in cold matter as complementary study to QGP

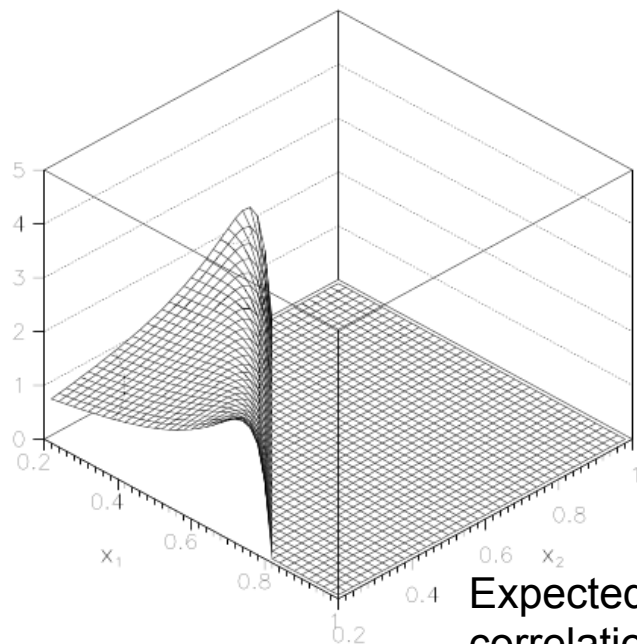
Space-Momentum Parton Correlations

May manifest in multi-particle interactions



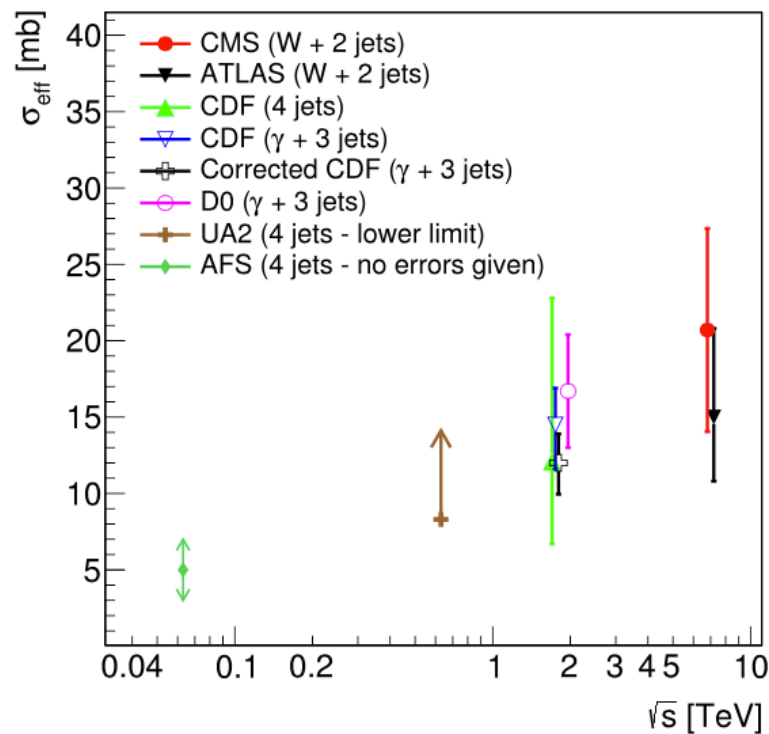
$$\sigma_{double}^{pp} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_A^{pp'} \sigma_B^{pp'}}{\sigma_{eff}}$$

Light-front dPDF: $uu(x_1, x_2, k_{\perp} = 0)/u(x_2)$



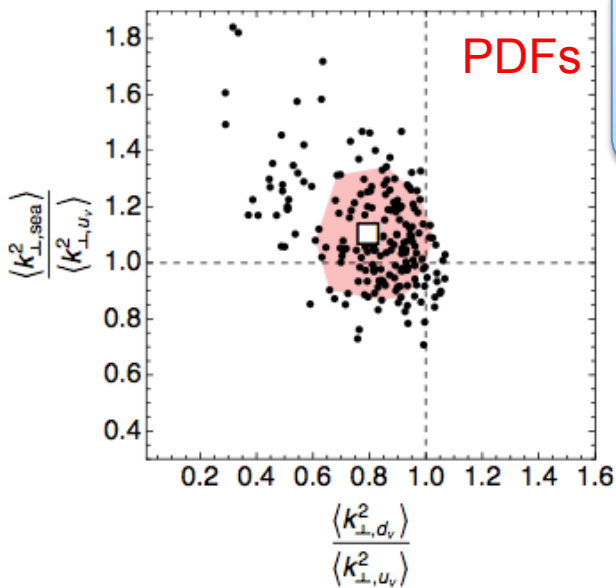
Expected model-independent correlation from $x_1 + x_2 < 1$

Scopetta++ @ this Conf.



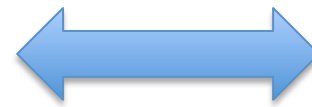
Flavor Dependence

A. Signori++ [arXiv:1309.3507]



TMD Q^2 evolution \neq DGLAP

Very interesting non perturbative part of evolution taken from data



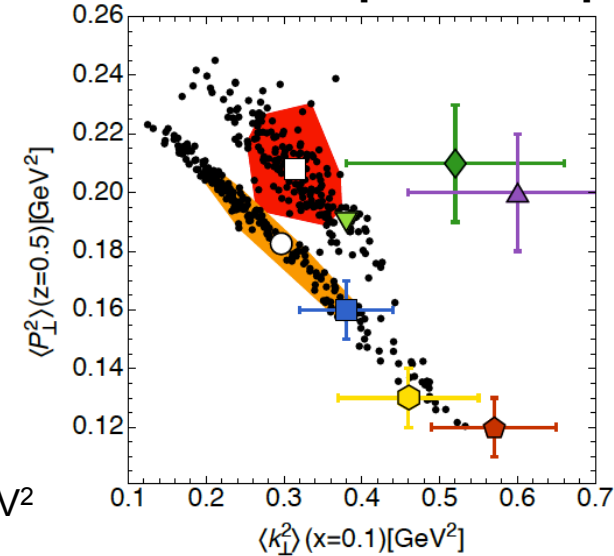
Fixed target SIDIS

B-factories

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

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

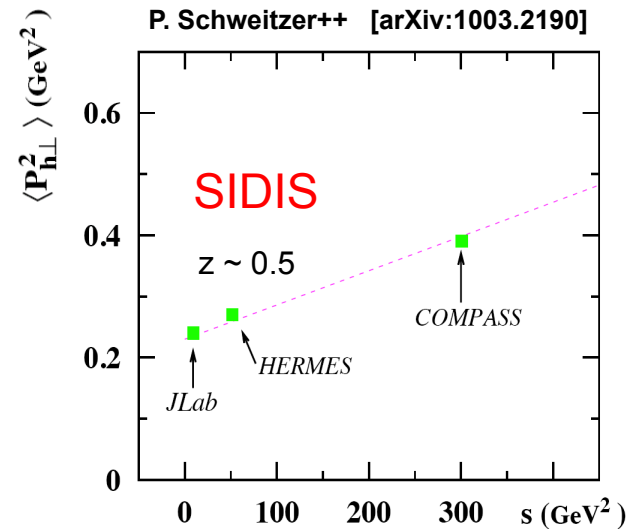
A. Bacchetta++ [arXiv:1703.10157]



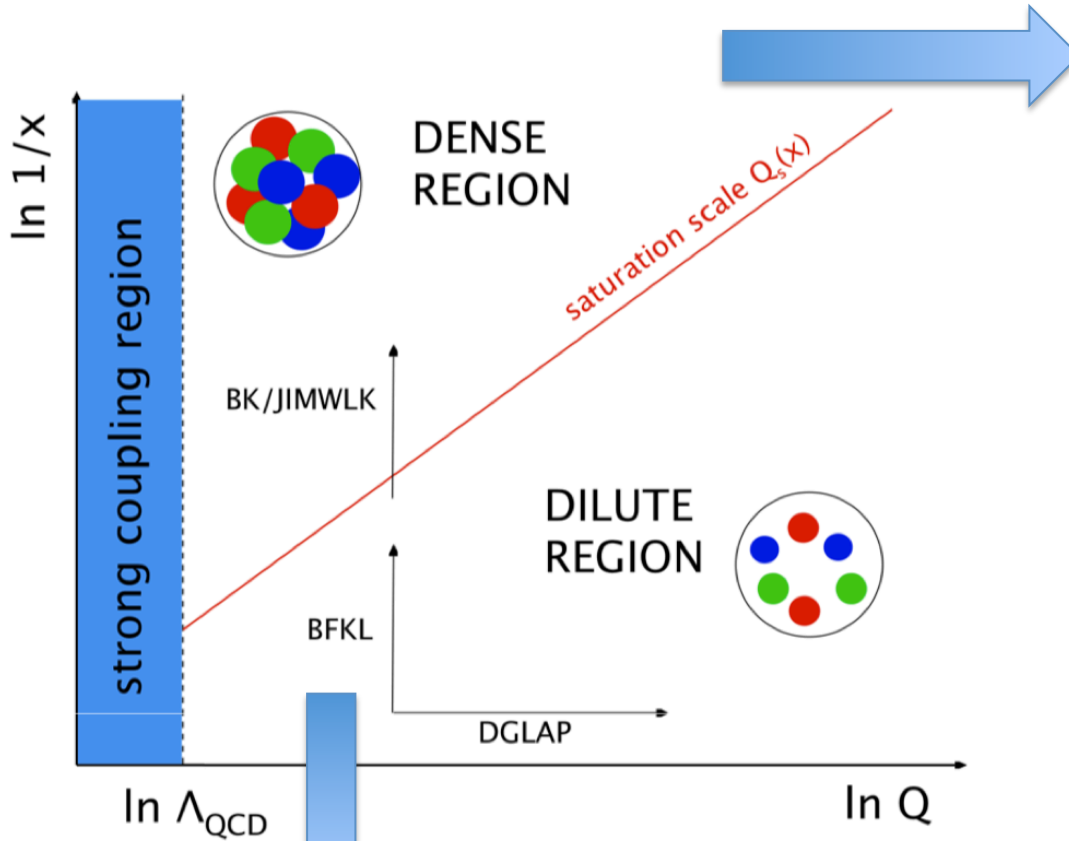
Indication of a k_{\perp} and p_{\perp} broadening with c.m. energy: TMD evolution

Energy scan at EIC in conjunction with B-factory data is crucial for effective progresses

P. Schweitzer++ [arXiv:1003.2190]



Low-x Physics

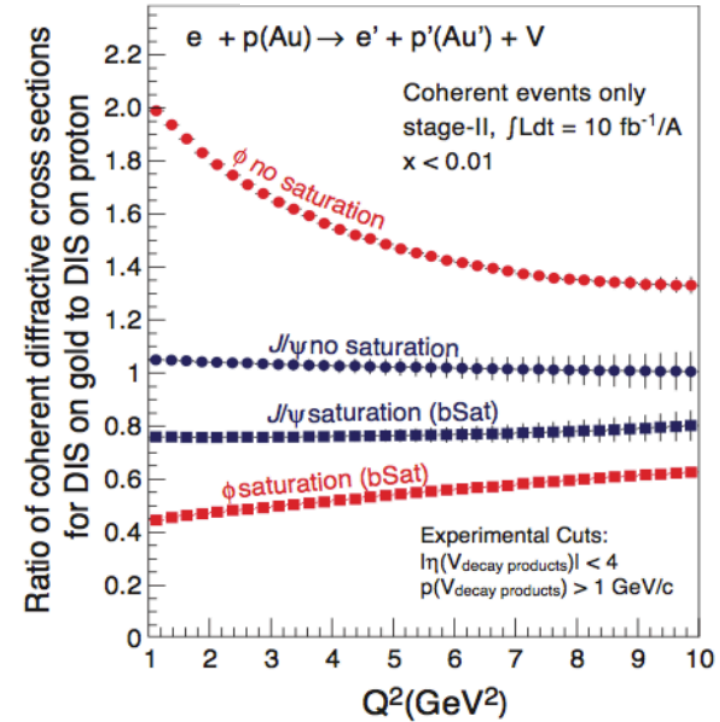


x low, Q^2 not too high:

▶ **partonic k_T** may become important!

BFKL must be the correct theory of low- x QCD, it naturally incorporates k_T -unintegrated PDFs

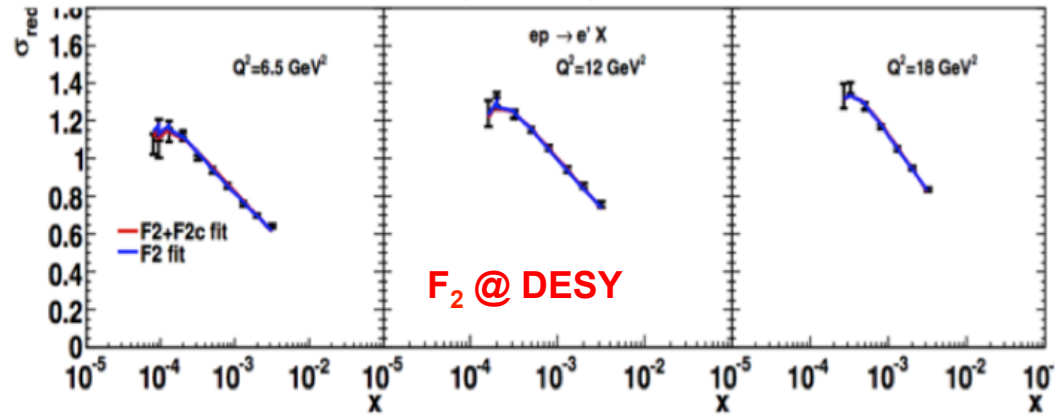
A. Accardi et al. [arXiv 1212.1701]



See M. Radici talk

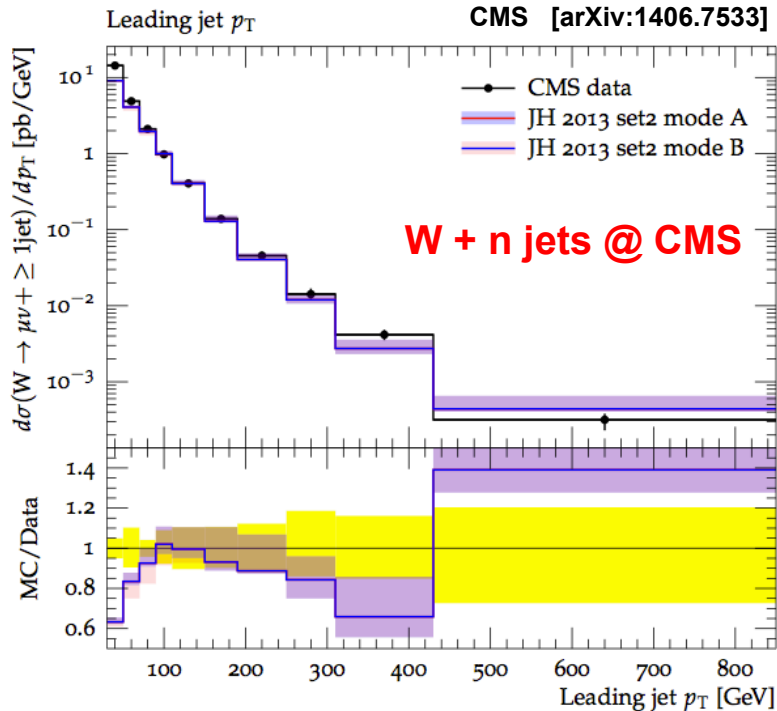
Gluon uPDFs

Starting distribution for gluons $f(x, k_T^2)$
 from F_2 and inclusive hadron at LHC
 + CCFM (BFKL like) evolution

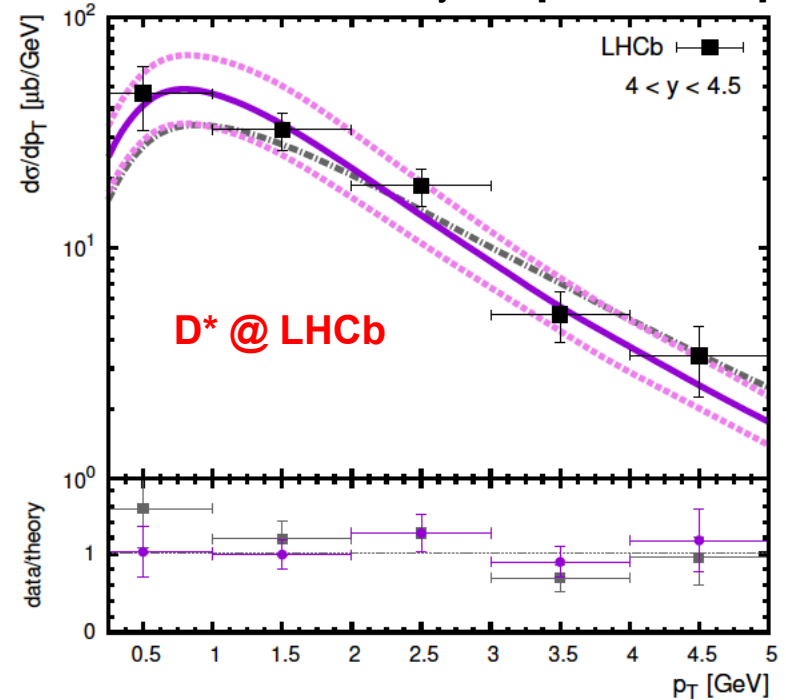


S. Dooling ++ [arXiv 1406.2994]

CMS [arXiv:1406.7533]



AA. Grinyuk ++ [arXiv 1510.07849]

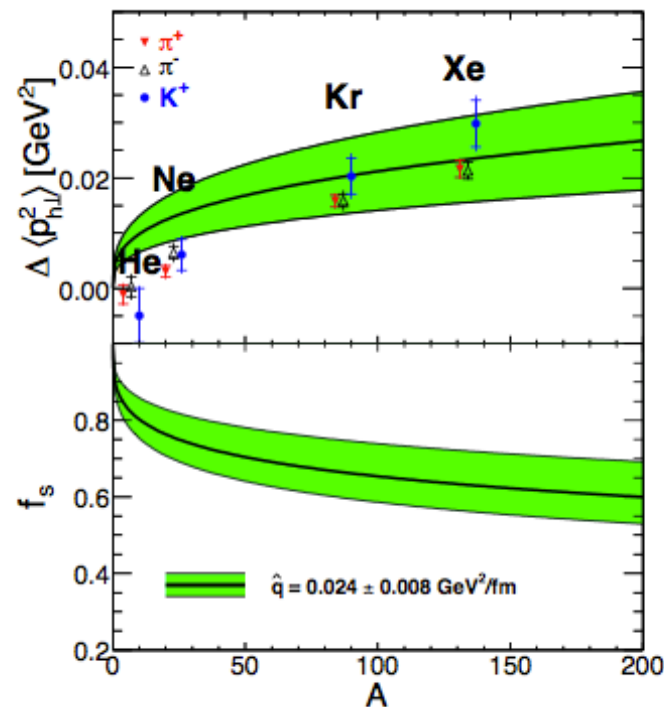
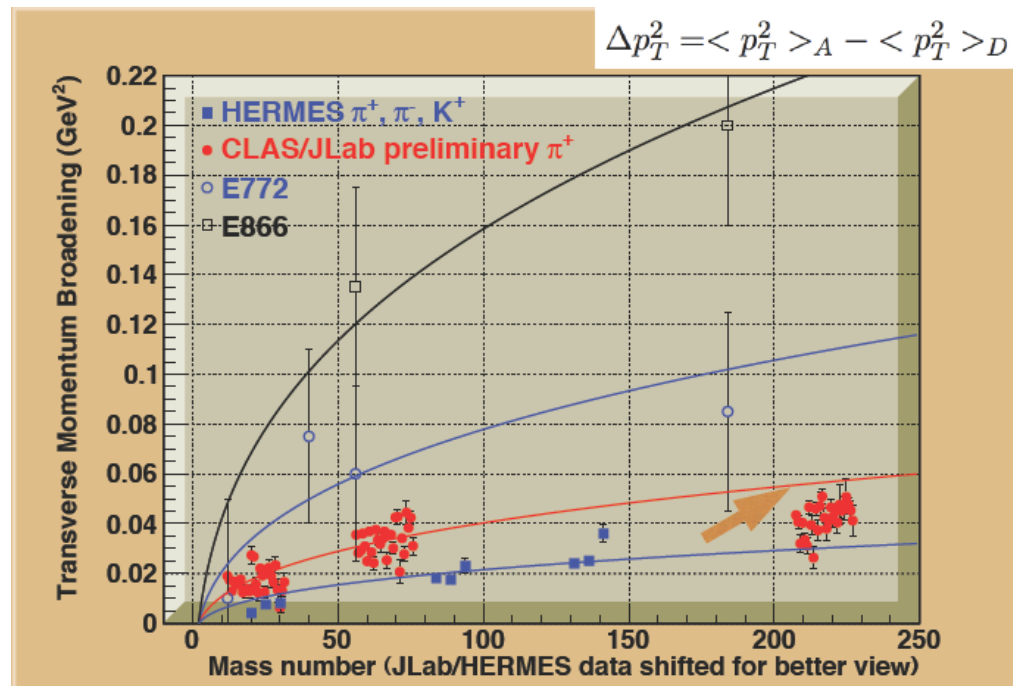


Medium modification

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

HERMES [arXiv: 0906.2478]



N-B Chang ++ [arXiv:1402.3042]

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

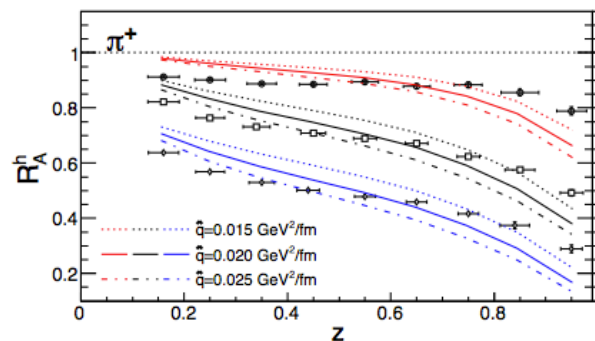
$$\frac{\langle \cos \phi \rangle_{UU}^{eA}}{\langle \cos \phi \rangle_{UU}^{eN}} \approx \frac{\langle \sin \phi \rangle_{LU}^{eA}}{\langle \sin \phi \rangle_{LU}^{eN}} \approx \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \Delta_{2F}} = f_s$$

Medium modification

DIS

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

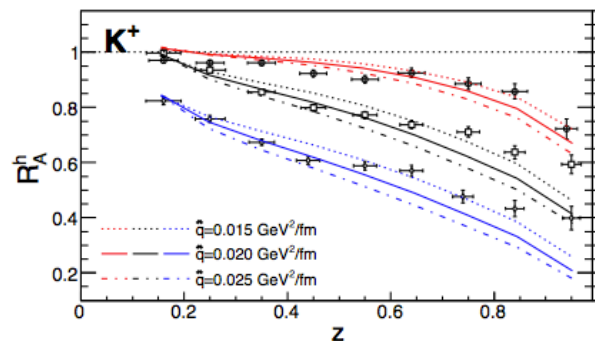
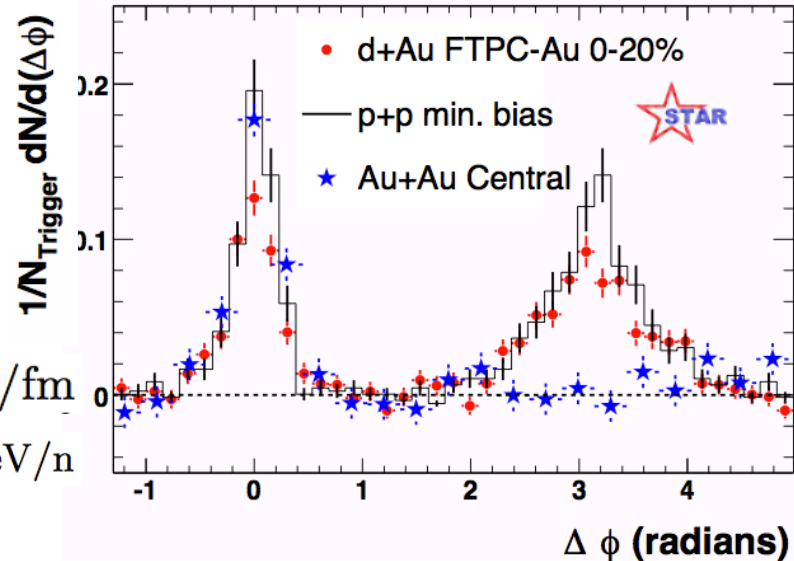
N-B Chang ++ [arXiv:1401.5109]



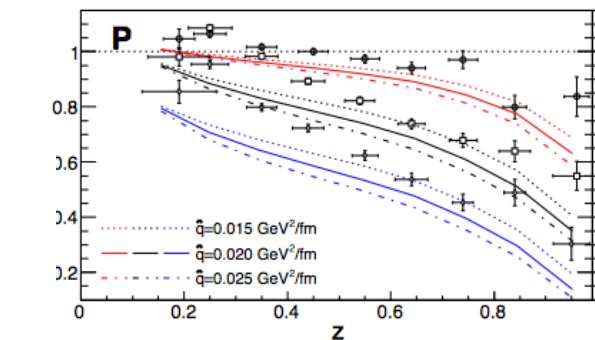
RHIC

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

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



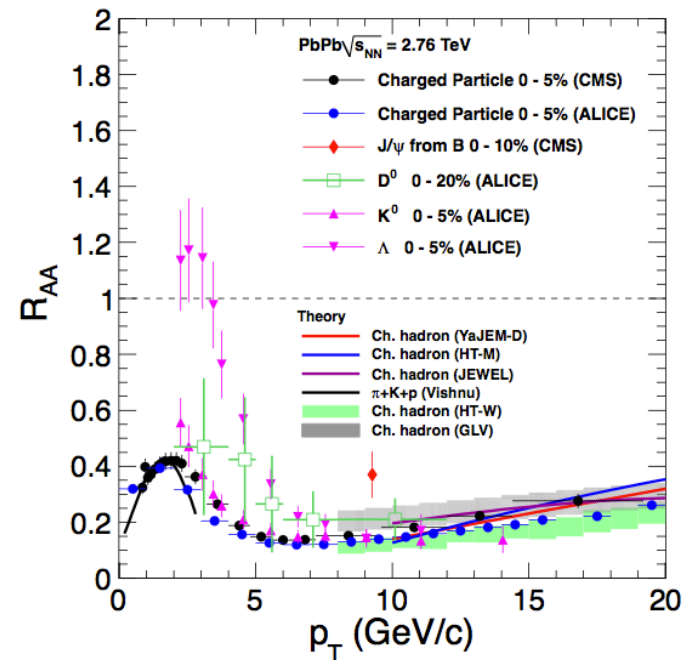
JET Coll. [arXiv:1312.5003]



LHC

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

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



Transverse Momentum Dependent Distr.

		quark polarisation			
		N/q	U	L	T
nucleon polarisation	U		f_1		h_1^\perp
	L			g_1	h_{1L}^\perp
	T		f_{1T}^\perp	g_{1T}^\perp	h, h_{1T}^\perp



		quark polarisation			
		N/q	U	L	T
hadron polarisation	U		D_1		H_1^\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

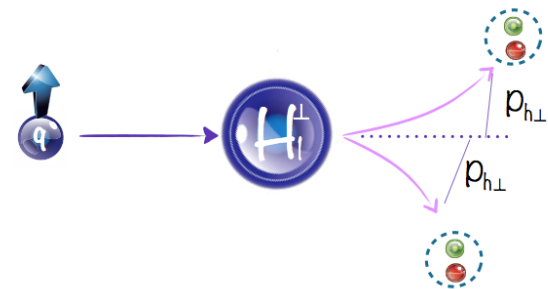
Related to:

- ✓ Tensor Charge & Coupling
- ✓ SSA in hadron interactions

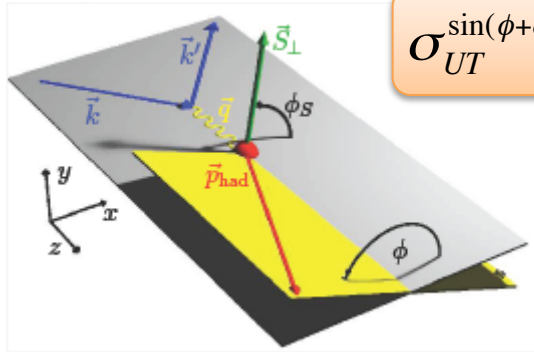
Collins function:

a spin- p_T correlator in fragmentation

$$D_{q/h}(z, \vec{p}_\perp, \vec{s}_q) = D_{q/h}(z, p_\perp^2) + \frac{1}{zM_h} H_1^{\perp q}(z, p_\perp^2) \vec{s}_q \cdot (\hat{k} \times \vec{p}_\perp)$$

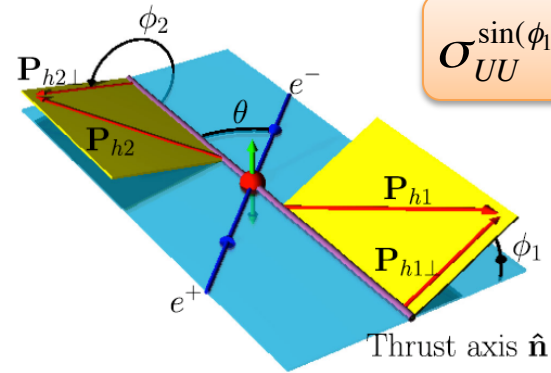


Transversity & Collins Evidences



$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi+\phi_S)} \propto h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$$

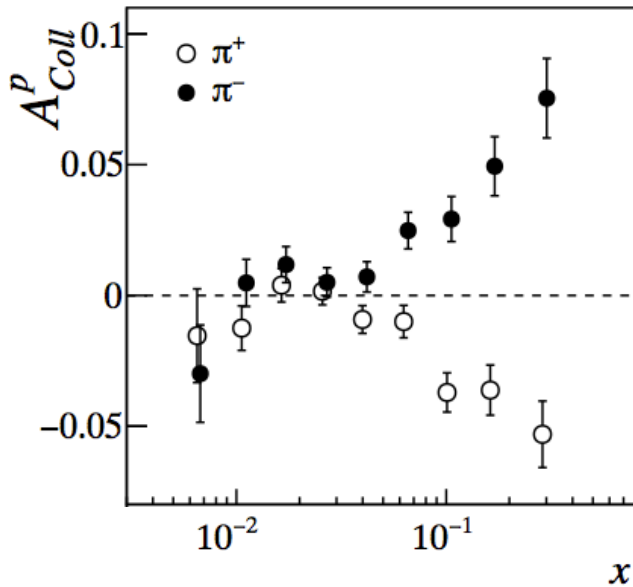
$Q^2 \sim 5-7 \text{ GeV}^2$



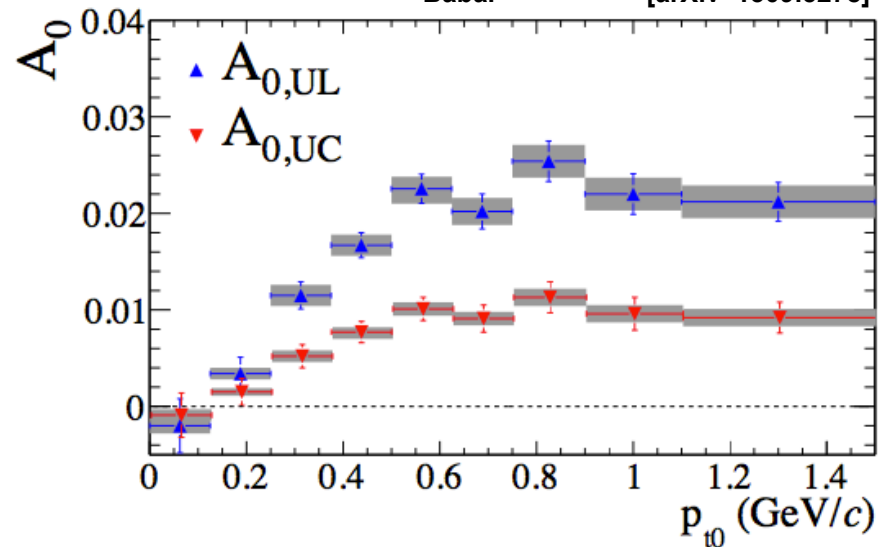
$$\sigma_{UU}^{\sin(\phi_1+\phi_2)} \propto H_1^\perp \otimes H_1^\perp$$

$Q^2 \sim 110 \text{ GeV}^2$

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

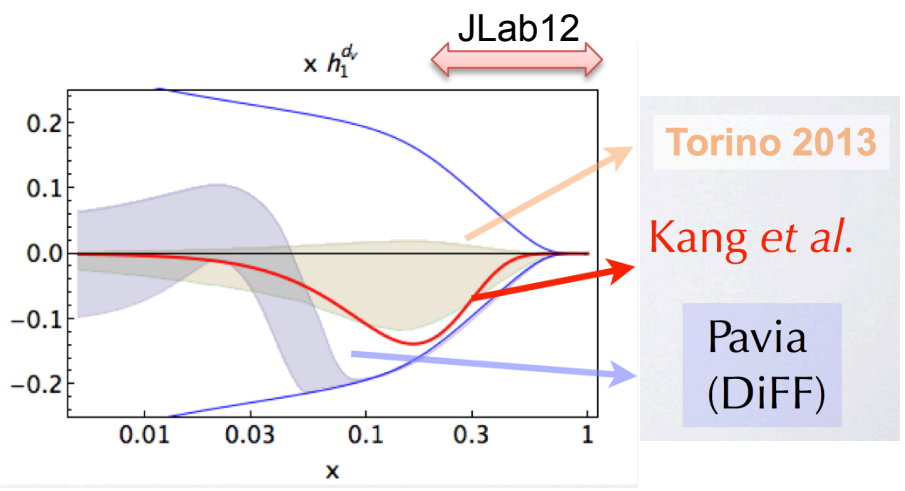
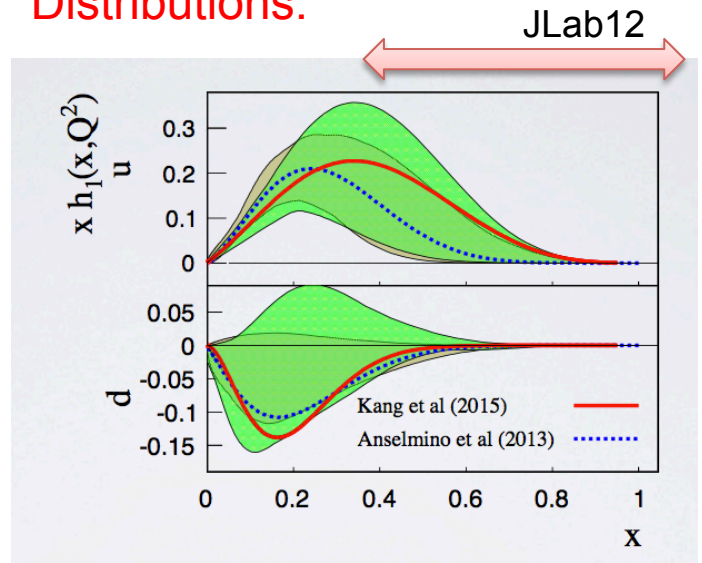


Belle [talk at DIS2014]
 BESIII [arXiv 1507.06824]
 Babar [arXiv 1309.5278]



Transversity & Tensor Charge

Distributions:



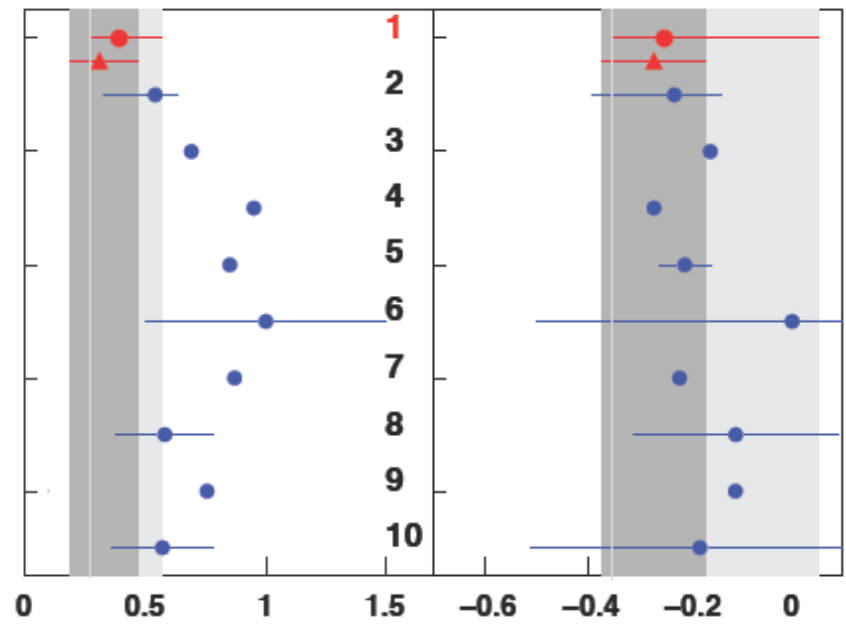
How well is Soffer bound known at large x ?

Charges:

$$\delta q \equiv \int_0^1 dx [\Delta_T q(x) - \Delta_T \bar{q}(x)]$$

Anselmino++ [arXiv 1303.3822]

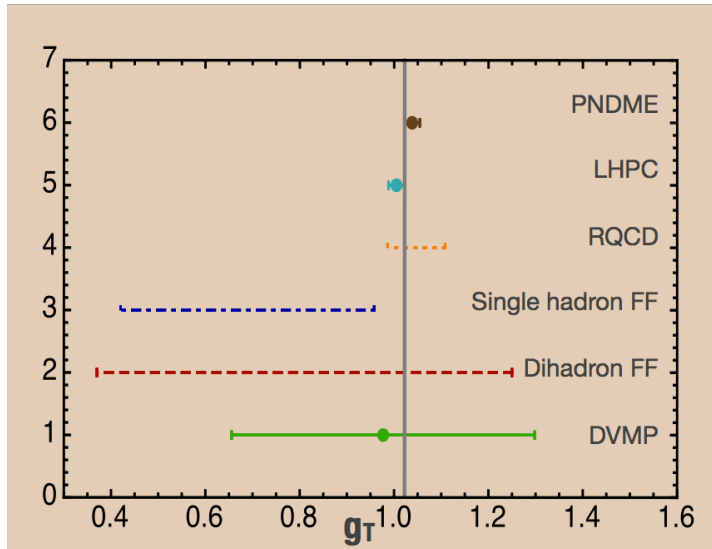
- $\delta u = 0.39^{+0.18}_{-0.12}$
- $\delta d = -0.25^{+0.30}_{-0.10}$
- ▲ $\delta u = 0.31^{+0.16}_{-0.12}$
- ▲ $\delta d = -0.27^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$



$\Delta u = 0.787$ $\Delta d = -0.319$

Tensor Charge & BSM Physics

A. Courtoy++ [arXiv 1503.06814]



$$g_T^{u-d} = \delta u - \delta d (Q^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2)$$

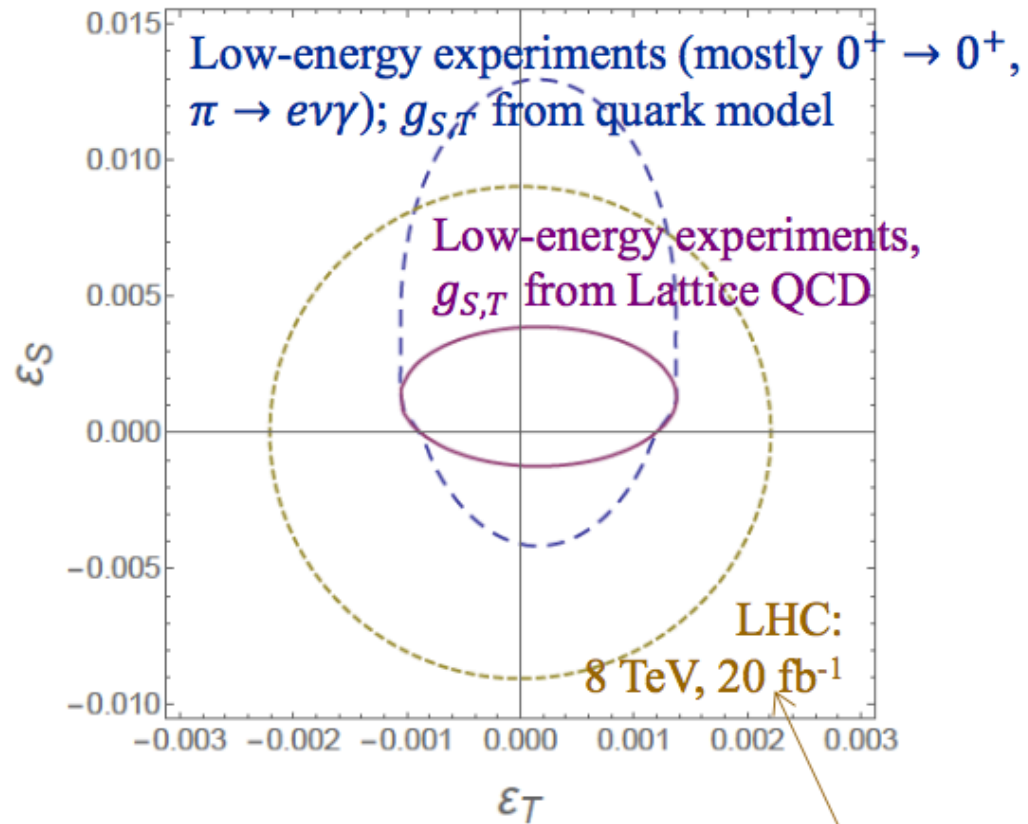
current most stringent constraints on BSM tensor coupling from $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \gamma$ and neutron β -decay is

$$|\epsilon_T g_T| \approx 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

A. Bychkov++ [arXiv:0804.1815]

B. Pattie++ [arXiv:1309.2499]

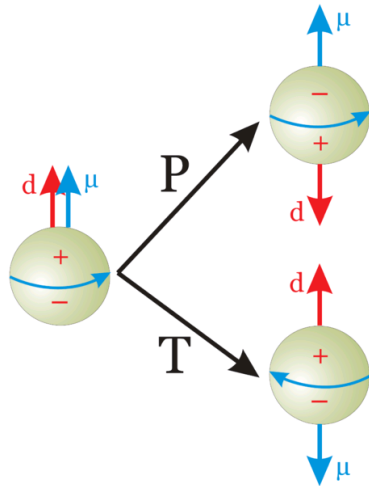
Baessler++ @ SPIN2016



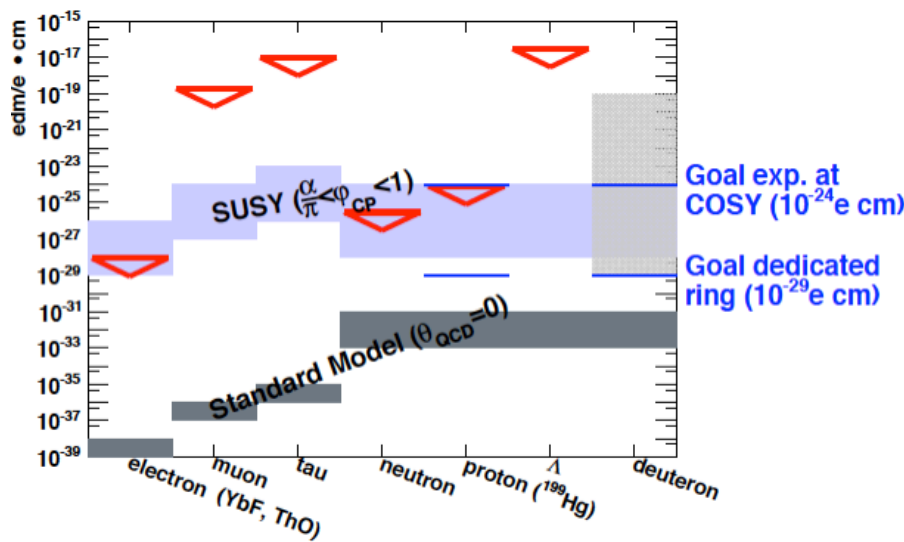
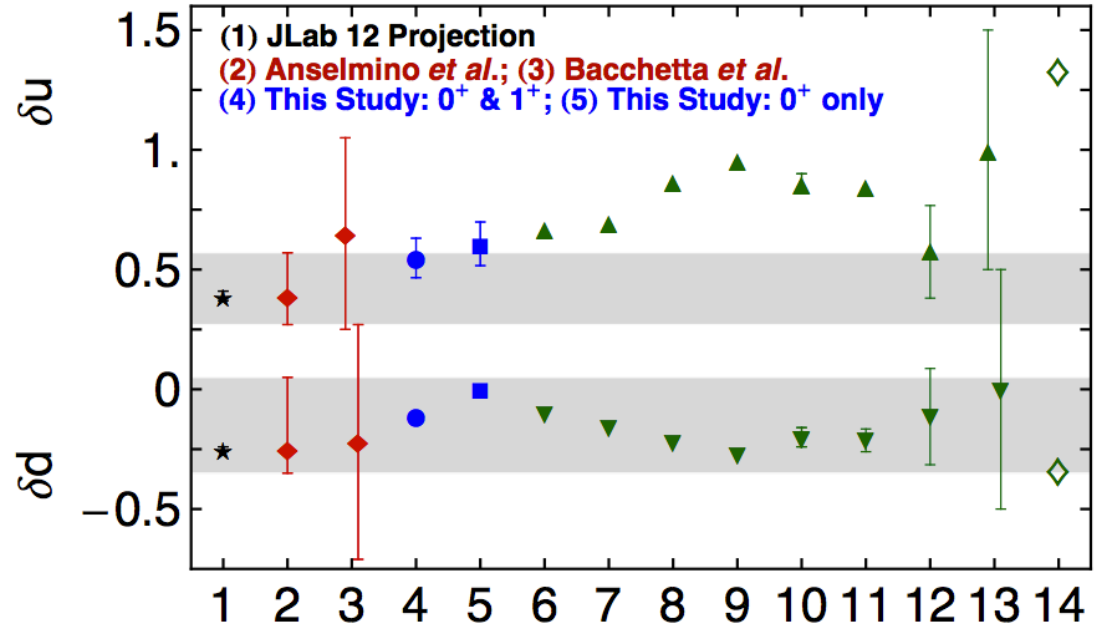
LHC-Search for $pp \rightarrow e + \nu + \text{other stuff}$ and $pp \rightarrow e + e + \text{other stuff}$

Tensor Charge and EDM

EDM violates P and T
and CP (if CPT holds)



Pitschman++ [arXiv: 1411.2052]



Proton *EDM*: $d_p = d_u \delta_{TU} + d_d \delta_{TD}$

Neutron *EDM*: $d_n = d_u \delta_{Td} + d_d \delta_{Tu}$

Transverse Momentum Dependent Distr.

quark polarisation

N/q	U	L	T
nucleon polarisation	U	f_1	h_1^\perp
L		g_1	h_{1L}^\perp
T		f_{1T}^\perp	h, h_{1T}^\perp



quark polarisation

N/q	U	L	T
hadron polarisation	U	D_1	H_1^\perp

Off-diagonal elements:

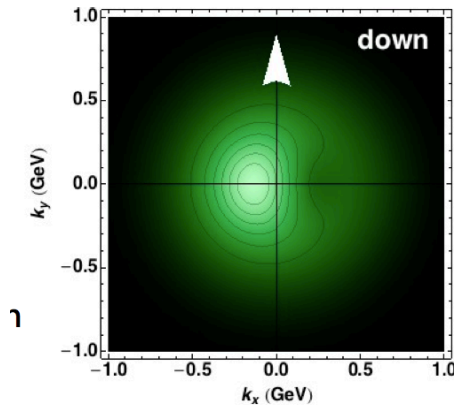
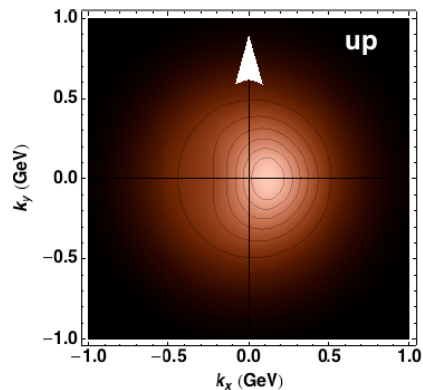
Interference between wave functions with different angular momenta: testing QCD at the amplitude level

T-odd elements:

- Sign change between DY and SIDIS
- Generalized universality of TMDs

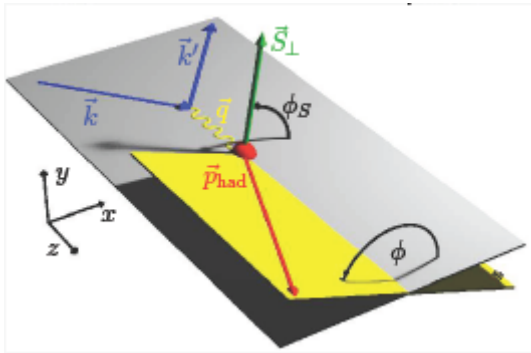
Related to:

- ✓ SSA in hadronic interactions
- ✓ Parton Orbital motion
- ✓ Anomalous Magnetic Moment

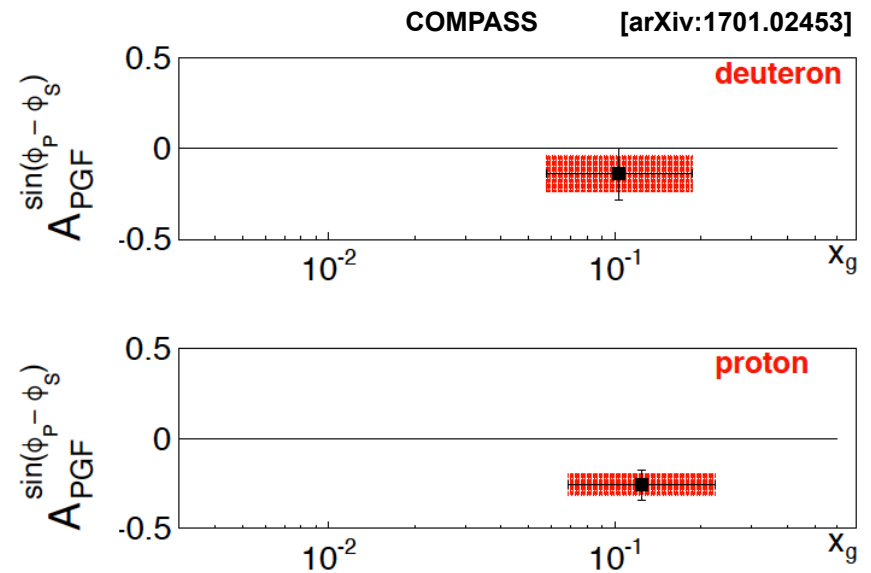
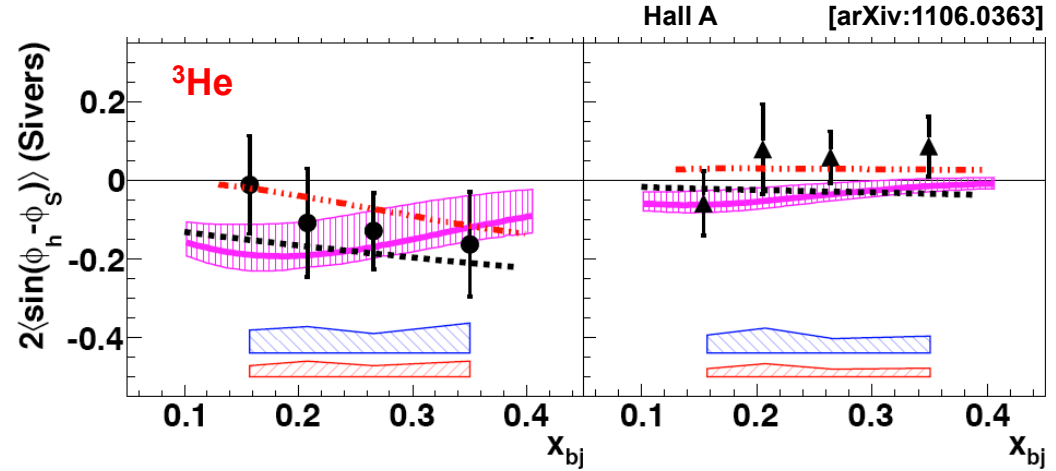
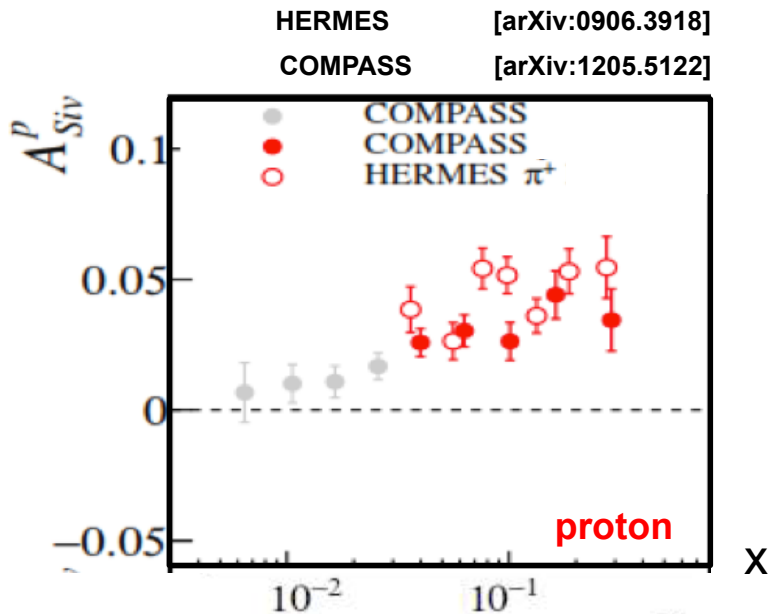


Sivers Signals

$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_S)} \propto f_{1T}^\perp \otimes D_1$$



Sivers from polarized SIDIS

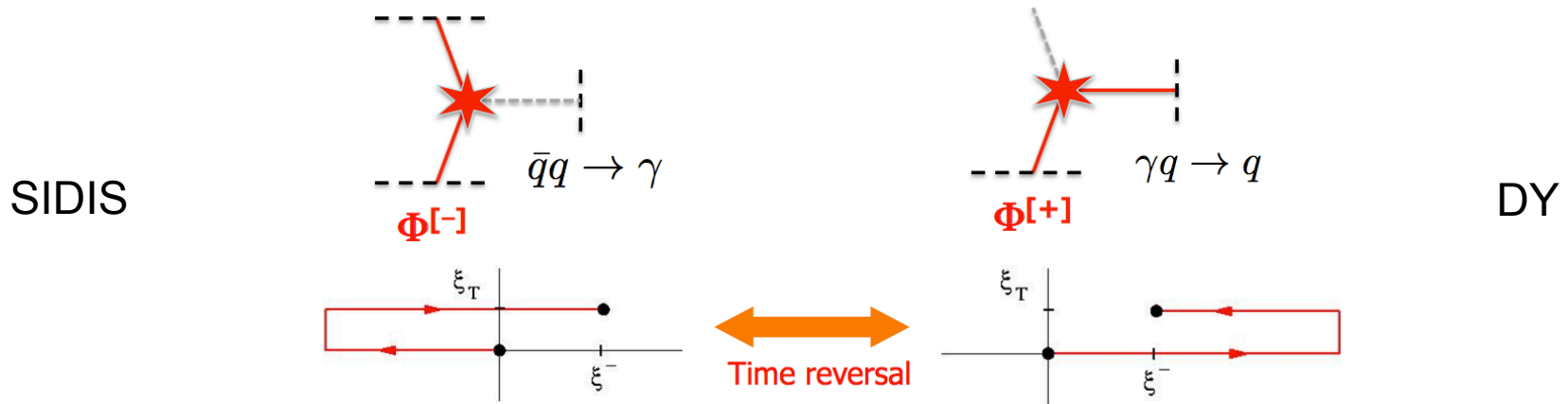


Gauge Invariance

$$\Phi_{ij}^{q[C]}(x, p_T; n) = \int \frac{d(\xi \cdot P) d^2 \xi_T}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i p \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}_j(0) U_{[0, \xi]}^{[C]} \psi_i(\xi) | P \rangle_{\xi \cdot n = 0}$$

path dependent gauge link

Prediction: change of sign passing from FSI (SIDIS) to ISI (DY)

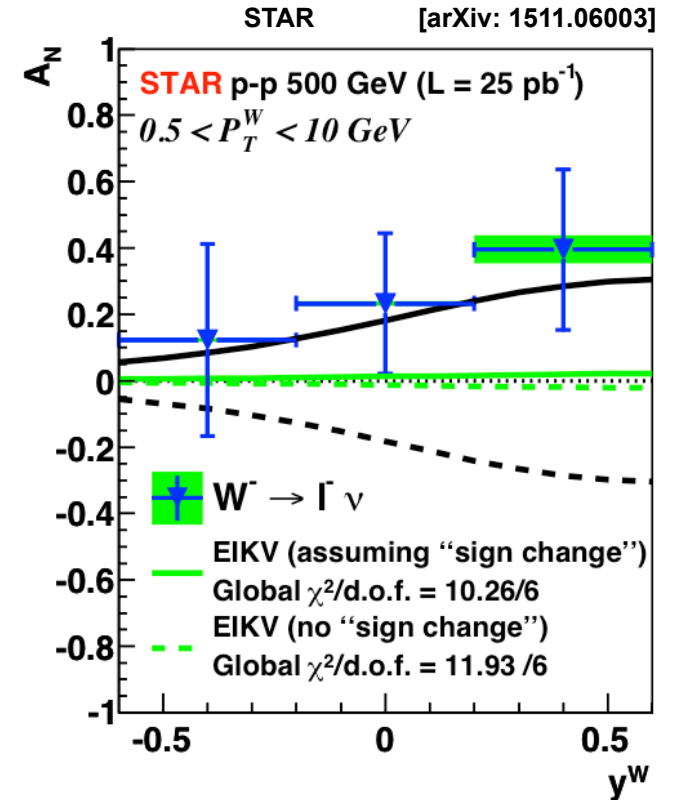
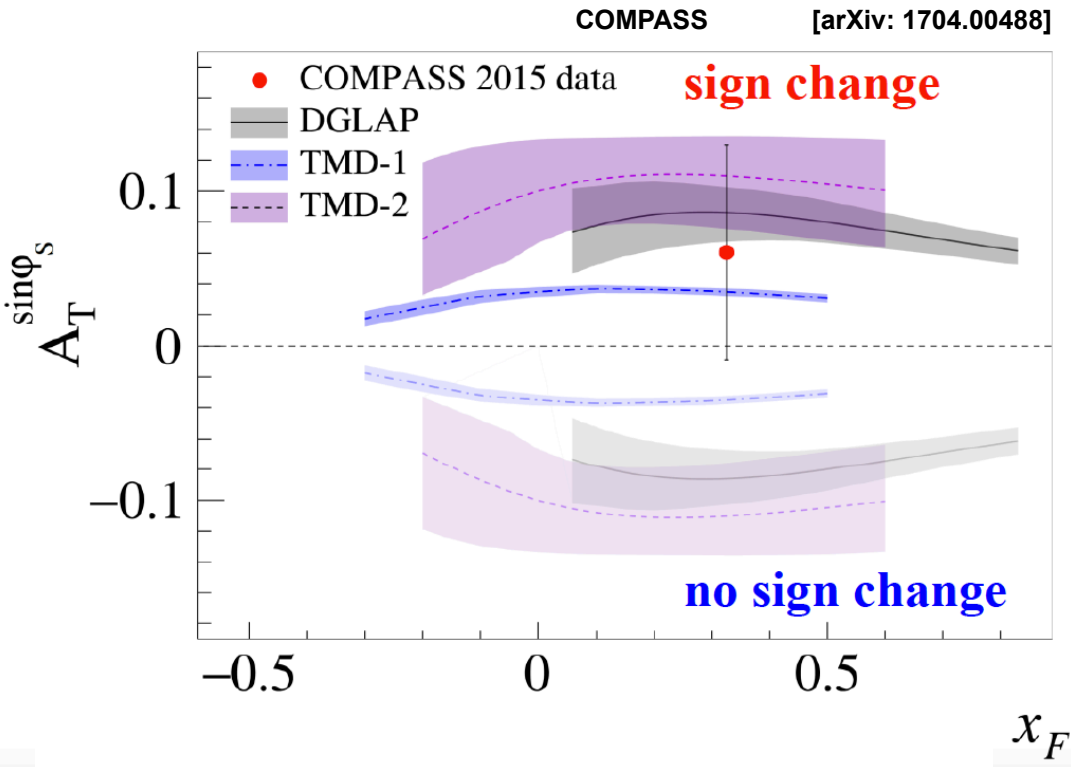


Process dependence: a way to access not-trivial gauge effects as color flow

Sivers Sign in Drell-Yan

Drell-Yan
 $p p \rightarrow \mu\mu X$ @ COMPASS

Weak boson production
 $p p \rightarrow WX$ @ STAR



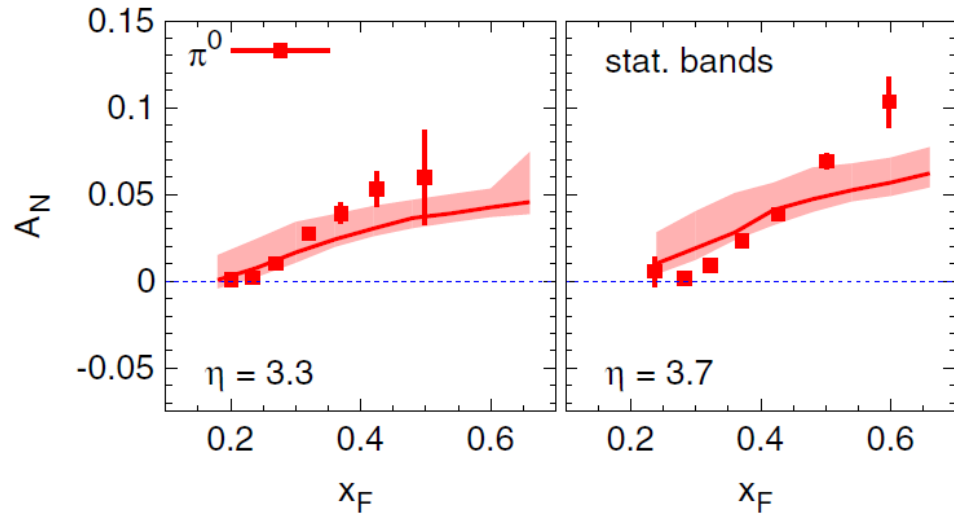
M. Anselmino++ [arXiv 1612.06413]
 M.G. Echevarria++ [arXiv 1401.5078]
 P.Sun++ [arXiv 1308.5005]

Kang and Qiu, [PRL 103 (2009) 172001]
 Echevarria++, [PRD 89 (2014) 074013]

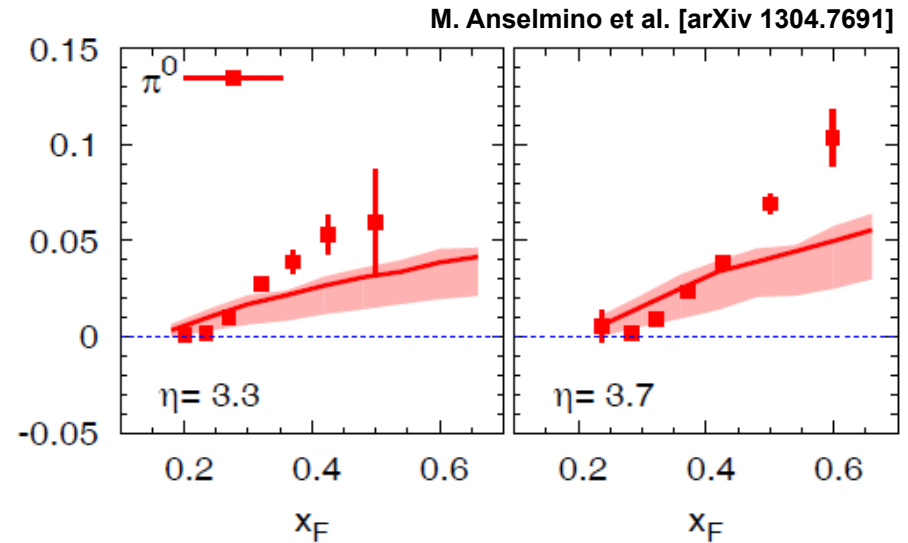
Parton Spin-Orbit Correlations

Possible mechanisms at the basis of mysterious hadronic SSA

Sivers effect alone



Collins effect alone



TMDs Landscape

Phenomenology:

gather active dynamic mechanisms

spin-orbit, short range correlations, energy loss in matter, collective motion

make educated guesses on parton behavior

average transverse momentum, orbital motion

is the naïve interpretation of the observable sensible ?

Predictive Power (applicability as for collinear PDFs):

rigorous treatment, i.e. for tensor charge extraction, exploiting universality

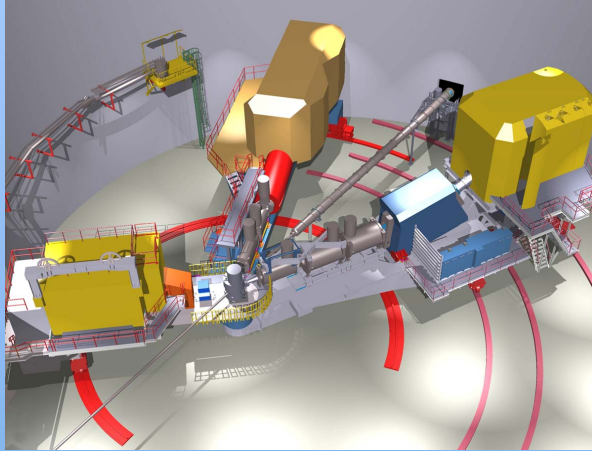
evolution well defined but not necessarily under control at medium-low energy

scale dependence should improve with next-to-leading orders, as for k-factor in DY

non perturbative parameters should be constrained by data

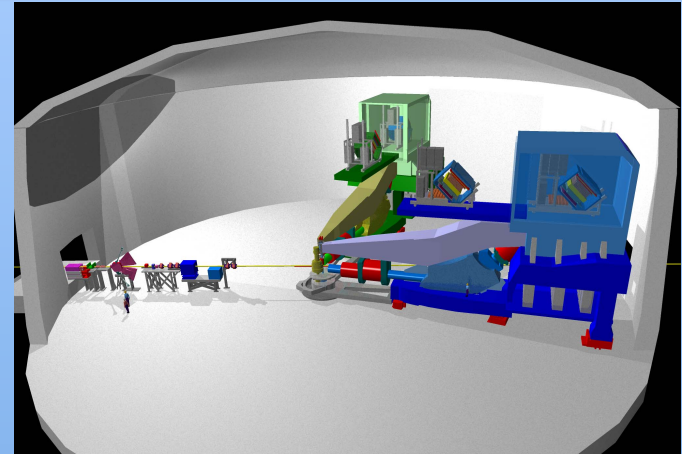
JLab12 Experimental Halls

Hall-C



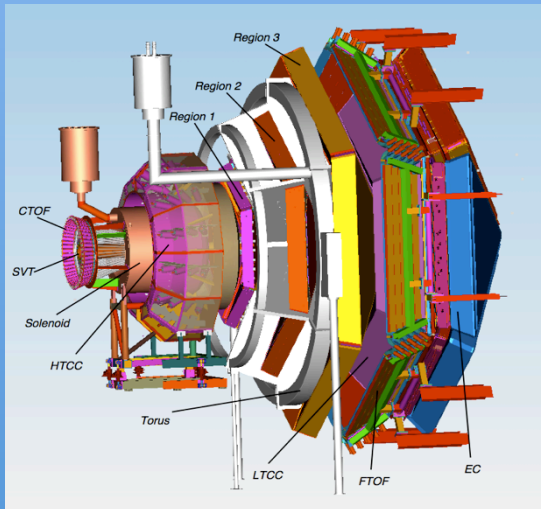
Super High Momentum Spectrometer (SHMS)
unpolarized SIDIS, hadron ID

Hall-A



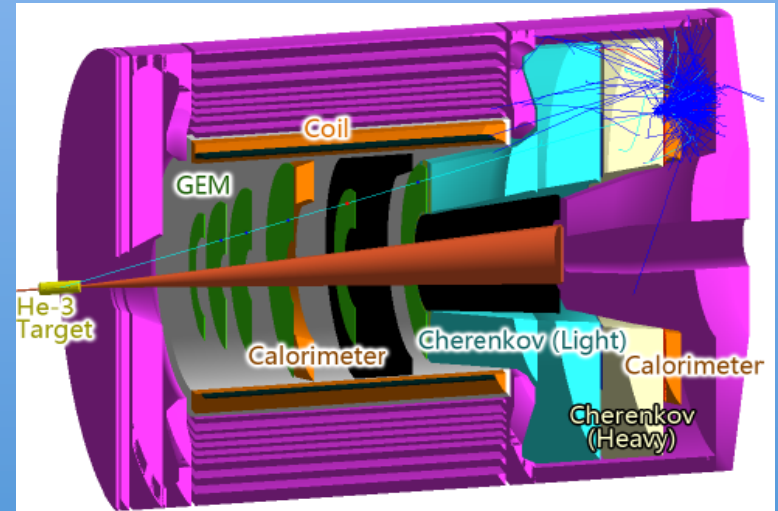
Spectrometer pair, polarized ^3He target
up to to $10^{38} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, hadron ID

Hall-B



CLAS12 HD-ice (H,D) polarized targets up to
 $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, "complete" acceptance, hadron ID

Hall-A

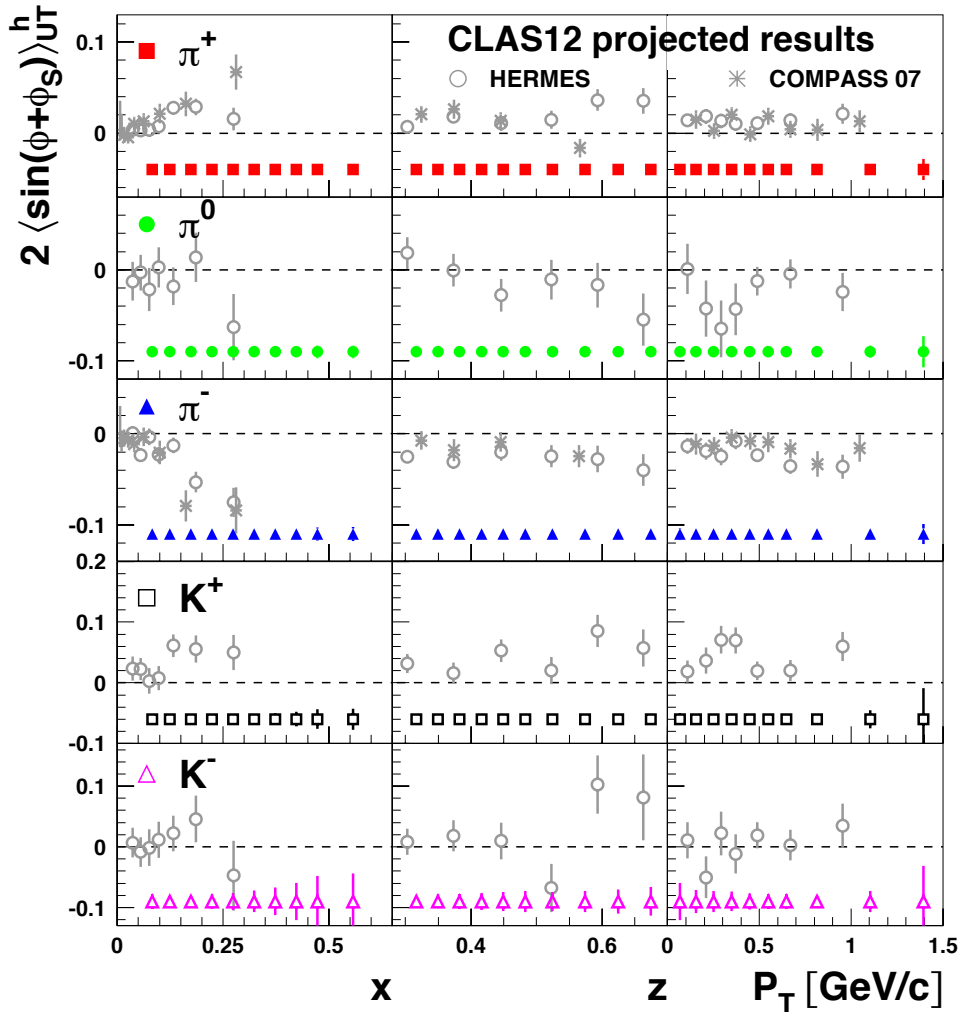


SOLID ^3He , NH_3 polarized targets up to
 $10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, large acceptance, pion ID

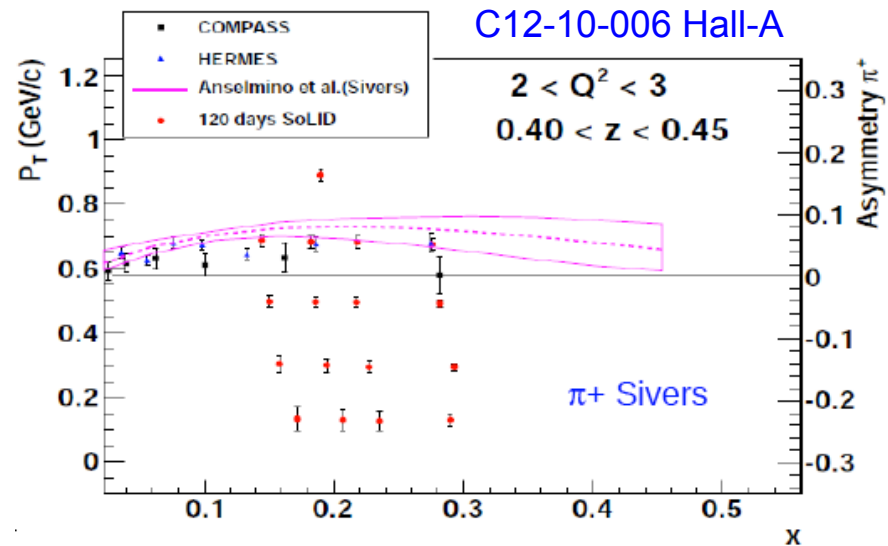
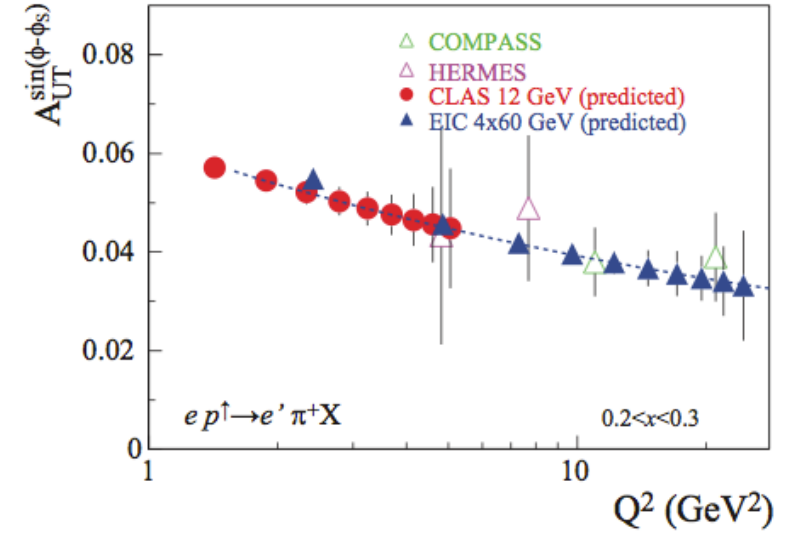
SIDIS @ JLAB12 (2017++)

Collins asymmetry:

C12-11-111 Hall-B



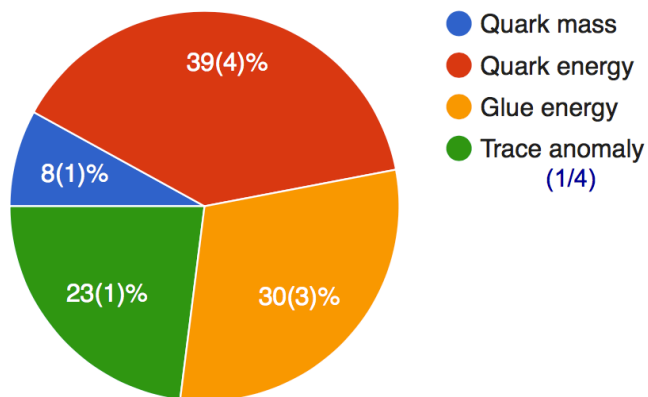
Sivers asymmetry:



Lattice Achievements

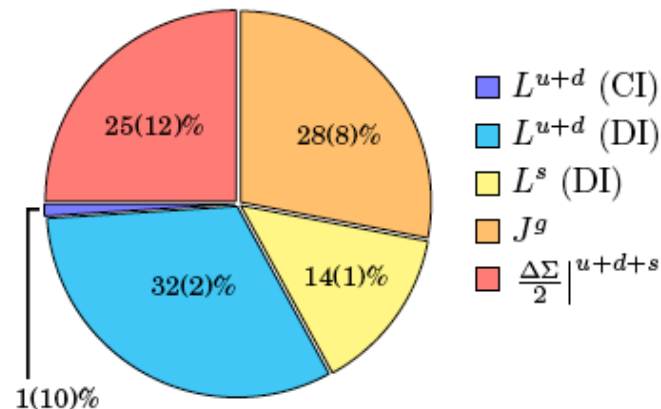
Nucleon mass components

K-F Liu @ this Conf.

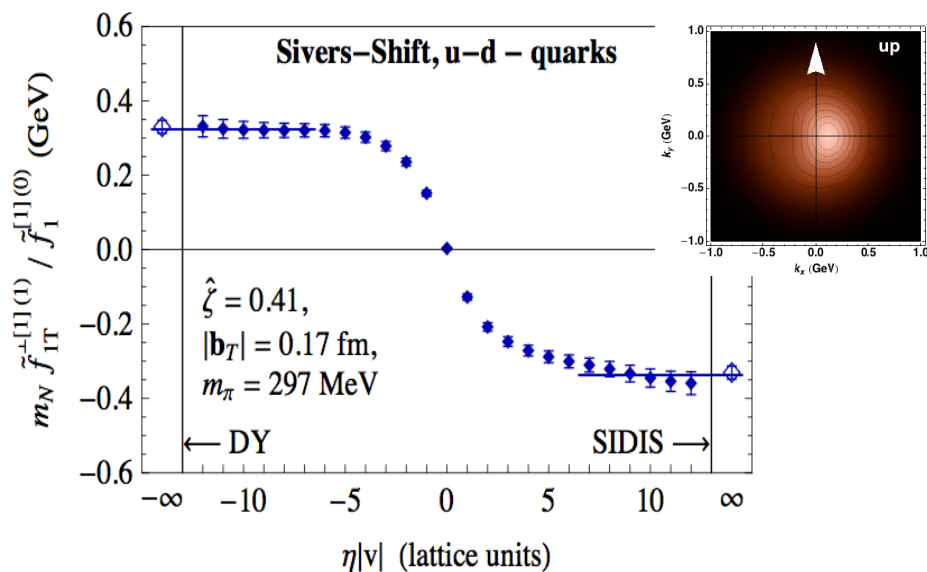


Spin decomposition

K-F Liu++ [arXiv 1203.6388]

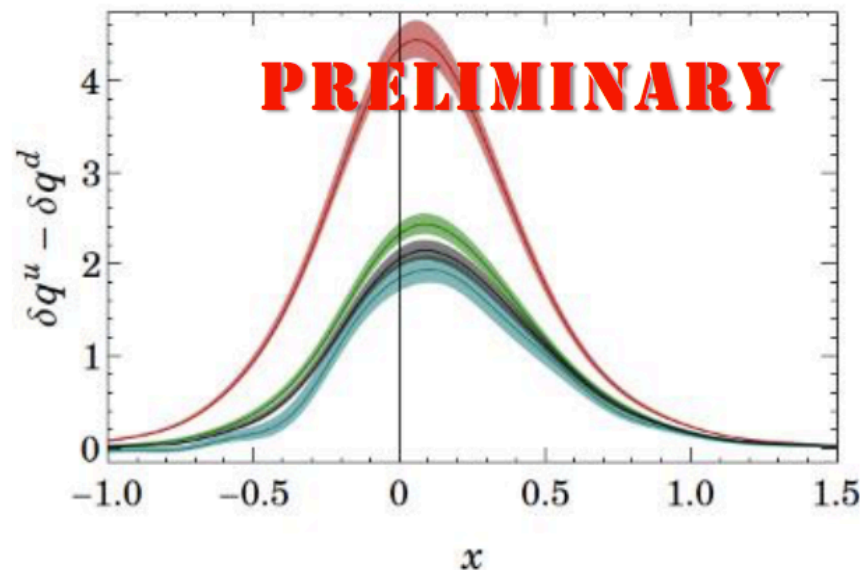


Sivers shifts



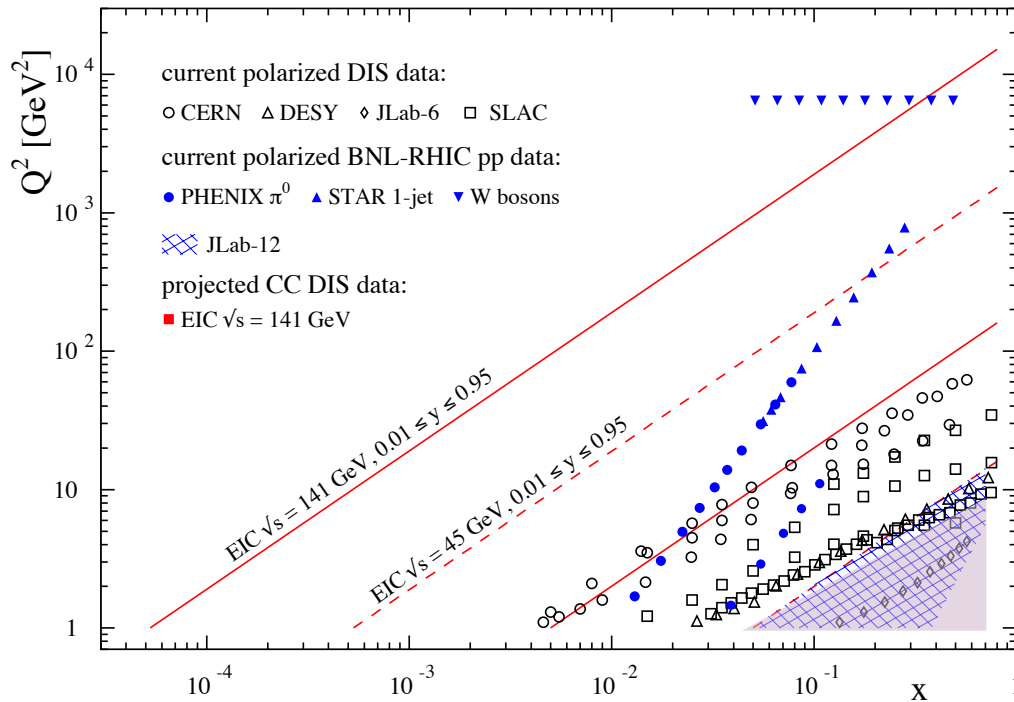
Transversity distribution

H-W Lin @ QCD-Evol 13

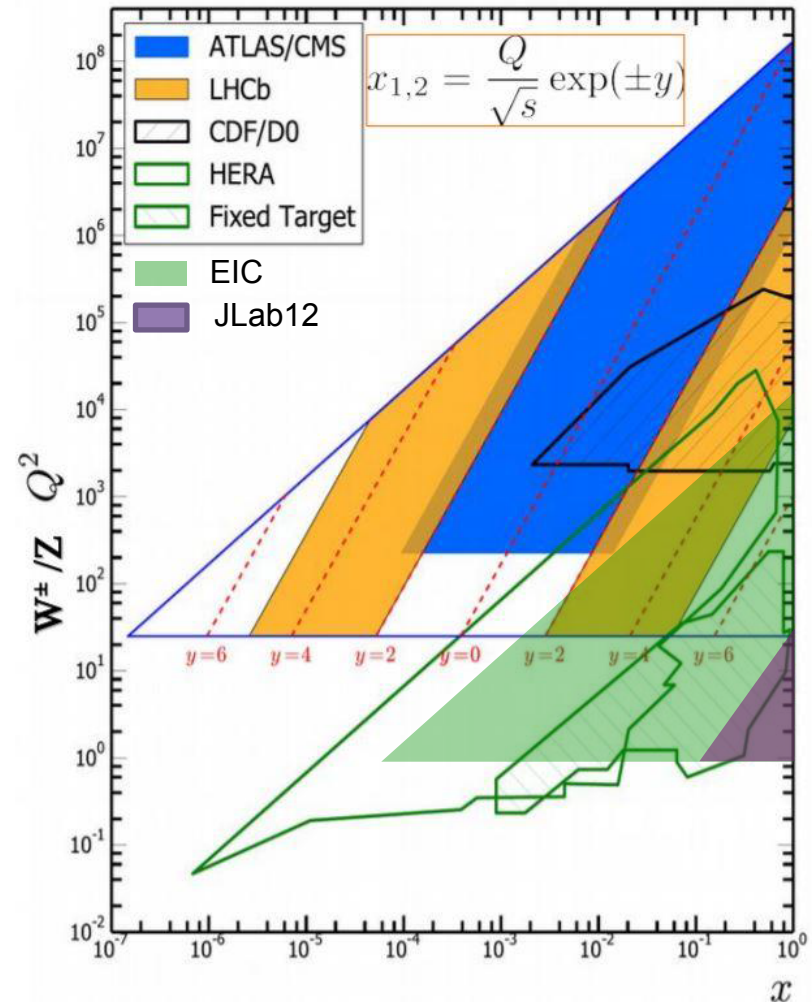


Future: EIC and LHC

EIC will provide data in the much needed “intermediate” energy region matching “pure” pQCD with “pure” TMD regime.



LHC 13 TeV Kinematics



See L. Pappalardo and M. Radici talks

Conclusions

The last decade provided many evidences that correlation of partonic transverse degrees of freedom in the nucleon do exist and manifest in hadronic interactions

Next step: Moving from phenomenology to rigorous treatment (predictive power)

New data coming from SIDIS, DY, $e+e^-$ and pp reactions should allow to:

- Constrain models in the valence and sea region
- Test factorization, universality and evolution
- Study higher twist effects
- Investigate non-perturbative to perturbative transition (along P_T)
- Flavor separation via proton and deuteron targets and hadron ID
- Test of Lattice QCD calculations

A comprehensive study provides access to the peculiar dynamics of the QCD confined world