

Spin-dependent parton distributions and QCD threshold resummation

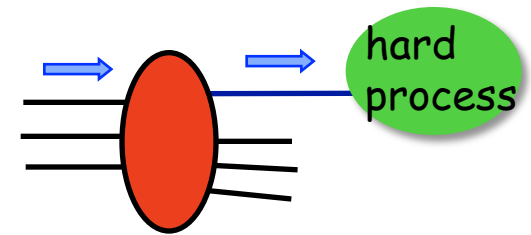
Werner Vogelsang
Univ. Tübingen

Zeuthen, 03.10.2011

Today:

Helicity structure of the nucleon

- ◆ Helicity parton distributions and their physics
- ◆ Present knowledge
- ◆ Latest results and developments



Applications of threshold resummation

- ◆ Drell-Yan process in πN scattering
- ◆ Photoproduction of high- p_T hadrons

Helicity Parton Distributions

$$\Delta q(x) = \left| \left\langle P, + \left| \begin{array}{c} xP^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \right\rangle_X \right|^2 - \left| \left\langle P, + \left| \begin{array}{c} xP^- \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \right\rangle_X \right|^2$$

$$\Delta q(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dy^- e^{-iy^- xP^+} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(0, y^-, \mathbf{0}_\perp) \gamma^+ \gamma_5 \psi(0) | P, S \rangle$$

$$\Delta g(x) = \left| \left\langle P, + \left| \begin{array}{c} xP^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \right\rangle_X \right|^2 - \left| \left\langle P, + \left| \begin{array}{c} xP^- \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \right\rangle_X \right|^2$$

$$\Delta g(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi xP^+} \int dy^- e^{-iy^- xP^+} \langle P, S | F^{+\alpha}(0, y^-, \mathbf{0}_\perp) \tilde{F}_\alpha^+(0) | P, S \rangle$$

Collins, Soper; Manohar

Measured in numerous experiments:



SLAC

E142, E143,
E154, E155



CERN

EMC, SMC,
COMPASS



DESY

HERMES



JLab

Hall A, CLAS

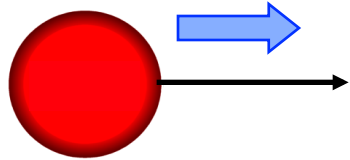


BNL

PHENIX, STAR

pp collisions at
200 & 500 GeV

(1) Δq , Δg and the proton spin



$$\frac{1}{2} = \langle P, \frac{1}{2} | J_{QCD} | P, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$J_{QCD} = S^q + L^q + S^g + L^g$$

$$S^q = \int \psi^\dagger \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \psi d^3x,$$

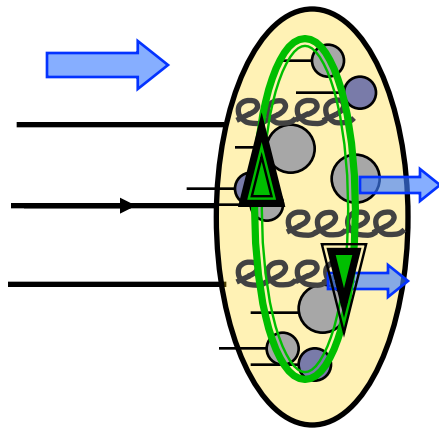
$$L^q = \int \psi \mathbf{x} \times (\mathbf{p} - g \mathbf{A}) \psi d^3x,$$

$$S^g = \int \mathbf{E}^a \times \mathbf{A}_{phys}^a d^3x,$$

$$L^g = \int E^{aj} (\mathbf{x} \times \nabla) A_{phys}^{aj} d^3x + g \int \psi^\dagger \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{A}_{phys} \psi d^3x$$

Wakamatsu; Jaffe, Manohar; Jaffe, Bashinsky; Brodsky; Chen et al.

- gives rise to proton helicity ("spin") sum rule:



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

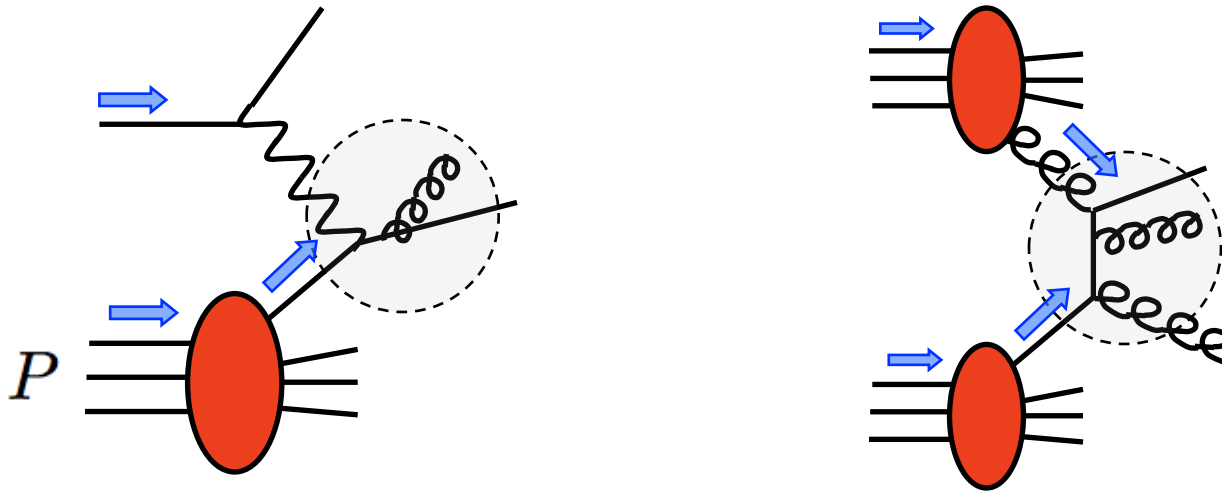
$$\Delta \Sigma = \int_0^1 dx \left[\Delta u + \Delta \bar{u} + \Delta d + \Delta \bar{d} + \Delta s + \Delta \bar{s} \right] (x)$$

$$\Delta G = \int_0^1 dx \Delta g(x)$$

- known for past ~25 years:

$$\Delta \Sigma \sim 0.25 \ll 1$$

(2) Δq , Δg and short-distance QCD



$$\Delta\sigma = \sum_{f=q,\bar{q},g} \int dx \Delta f(x, Q^2) \Delta\hat{\sigma}^f(xP, \alpha_s(Q^2)) + \dots$$

universal !

$$\Delta\sigma = \sum_{a,b=q,\bar{q},g} \int dx_a \Delta f_a(x_a, p_\perp^2) \int dx_b \Delta f_b(x_b, p_\perp^2) \Delta\hat{\sigma}^{ab}(x_a P, x_b P', \alpha_s(p_\perp^2)) + \dots$$

$$\Delta\hat{\sigma} = \Delta\hat{\sigma}_{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \Delta\hat{\sigma}_{\text{NLO}} + \dots$$

- Many higher-order calculations for polarized ep, pp:

Jäger, Schäfer, Stratmann, WV; Signer et al.; Gordon, WV; Contogouris et al.; Blümlein et al.
Stratmann, Bojak; Gehrmann; Kamal; Smith, van Neerven, Ravindran; Nadolsky, Yuan ...

- DGLAP evolution:

$$\mu^2 \frac{d}{d\mu^2} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta q(x, \mu^2) \\ \Delta g(x, \mu^2) \end{pmatrix} = \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{qq} & \Delta \mathcal{P}_{qg} \\ \Delta \mathcal{P}_{gq} & \Delta \mathcal{P}_{gg} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta q \\ \Delta g \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{x}{z}, \mu^2 \right)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{P}_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{ij}^{\text{LO}} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right)^2 \Delta \mathcal{P}_{ij}^{\text{NLO}} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right)^3 \Delta \mathcal{P}_{ij}^{\text{NNLO}} + \dots$$

↑
Ahmed, Ross
Altarelli, Parisi, ...
1977

↑
Mertig, van Neerven
WV 1995

↑
Moch, Rogal, Vogt,
Vermaseren 2008
(ij = qq, qg)

- by now, complete NLO framework available

(3) $\Delta q, \Delta g$ "beyond the proton spin sum rule"

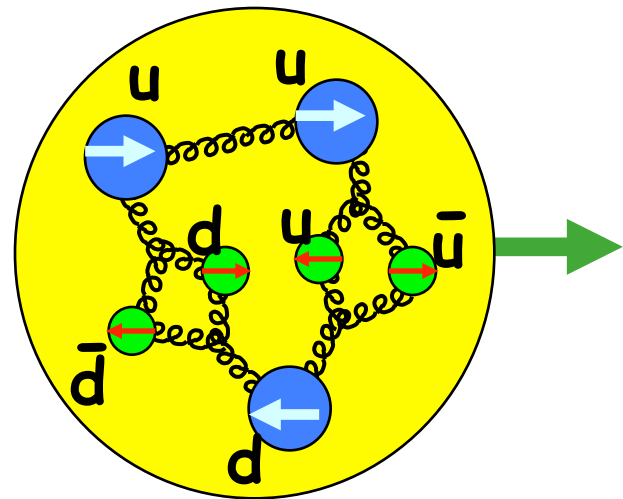
Models of nucleon structure, e.g.:

- valence region $\frac{\Delta d}{d} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{counting rules/pQCD} \\ -1/3 & \text{constituent quark model} \end{cases}$

- flavor / sea structure

$$\Delta \bar{u} \text{ vs. } \Delta \bar{d}$$

large- N_c ,
chiral quark models,
meson cloud,...



Lattice

- connection to hyperon β decays, SU(3)

$$\Delta\Sigma_q \equiv \int_0^1 dx (\Delta q + \Delta\bar{q})(x, Q^2) \propto \langle P, s | \bar{\psi}_q \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi_q | P, s \rangle$$

(axial charges)

$$\Delta\Sigma_u - \Delta\Sigma_d = g_A = 1.257 \pm \dots$$

Bjorken;
Ellis, Jaffe;
Sehgal;
Karlner, Lipkin;
Ratcliffe;...

$$\Delta\Sigma_u + \Delta\Sigma_d - 2\Delta\Sigma_s = 3F - D = 0.58 \pm 0.03 \quad ?$$

- strangeness?

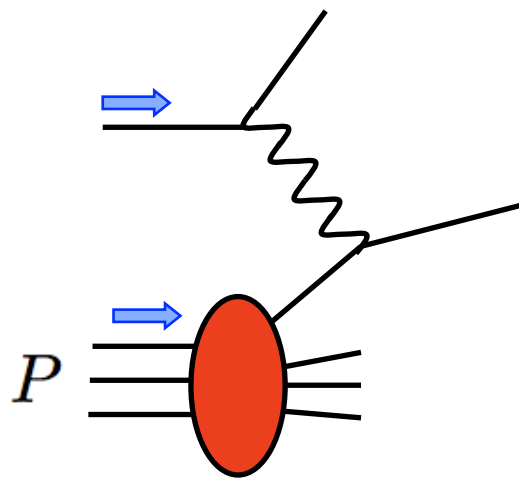
$$\Delta\Sigma = \Delta\Sigma_u + \Delta\Sigma_d + \Delta\Sigma_s = 3F - D + 3\Delta\Sigma_s$$

$\Delta q, \Delta g$: "Global analysis"

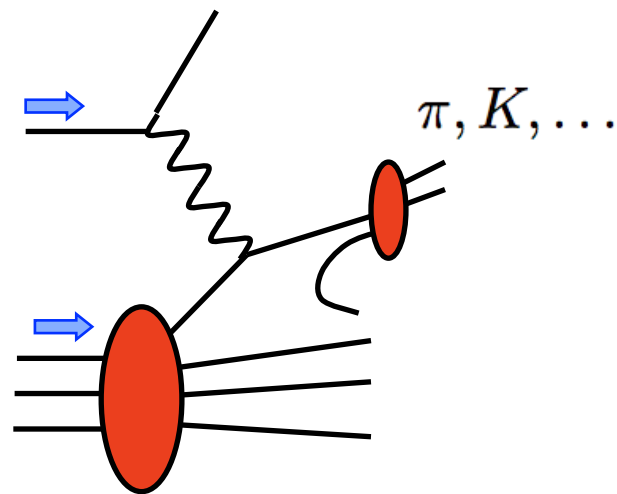
First NLO (\overline{MS}) "global analysis" of all DIS & RHIC data sets:

"DSSV" de Florian, Sassot, Stratmann, WV PRL 101, 2008

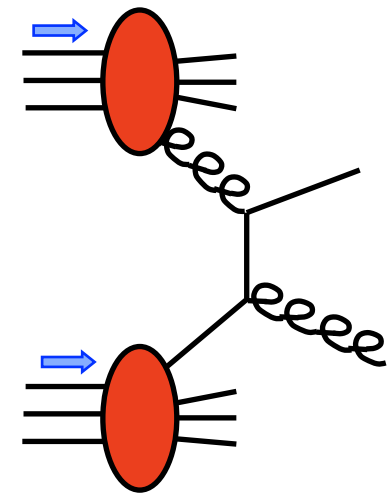
PRD 80, 2009



DIS



SIDIS



pp

- other recent analyses of DIS data :


Blümlein, Böttcher; Leader, Stamenov, Sidorov; Forte et al.

- earlier: Glück, Reya et al., Gehrman, Stirling, Kumano, Saito et al. , ...


Mellin method : example $pp \rightarrow \pi X$

Stratmann, WV; Berger, Graudenz, Hampel, Vogt; Kosover

$$\Delta\sigma = \sum_{abc} \int dx_a \int dx_b \int dz_c \Delta f_a(x_a) \Delta f_b(x_b) \Delta \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow cX} D_c(z_c)$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} dn x_a^{-n} \Delta f_a^n$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}_m} dm x_b^{-m} \Delta f_b^m$$

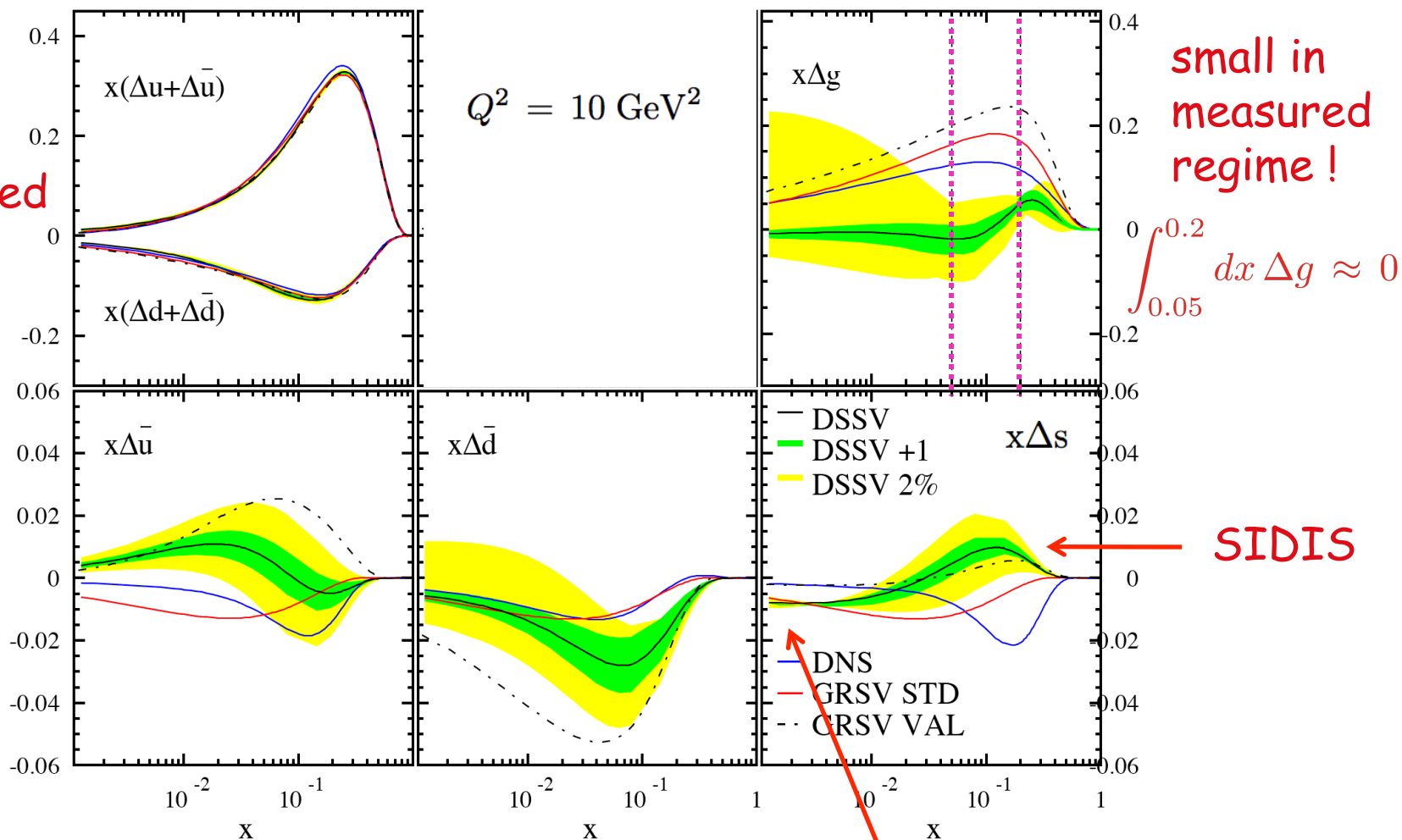
$$\frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \sum_{abc} \int_{\mathcal{C}_n} dn \int_{\mathcal{C}_m} dm \Delta f_a^n \Delta f_b^m \int dx_a \int dx_b \int dz_c x_a^{-n} x_b^{-m} \Delta \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow cX} D_c(z_c)$$

Contains all
dependence on
fit parameters

Completely independent
of pdfs. Can be "pre-
calculated" prior to fit

Status ~ 2009 :

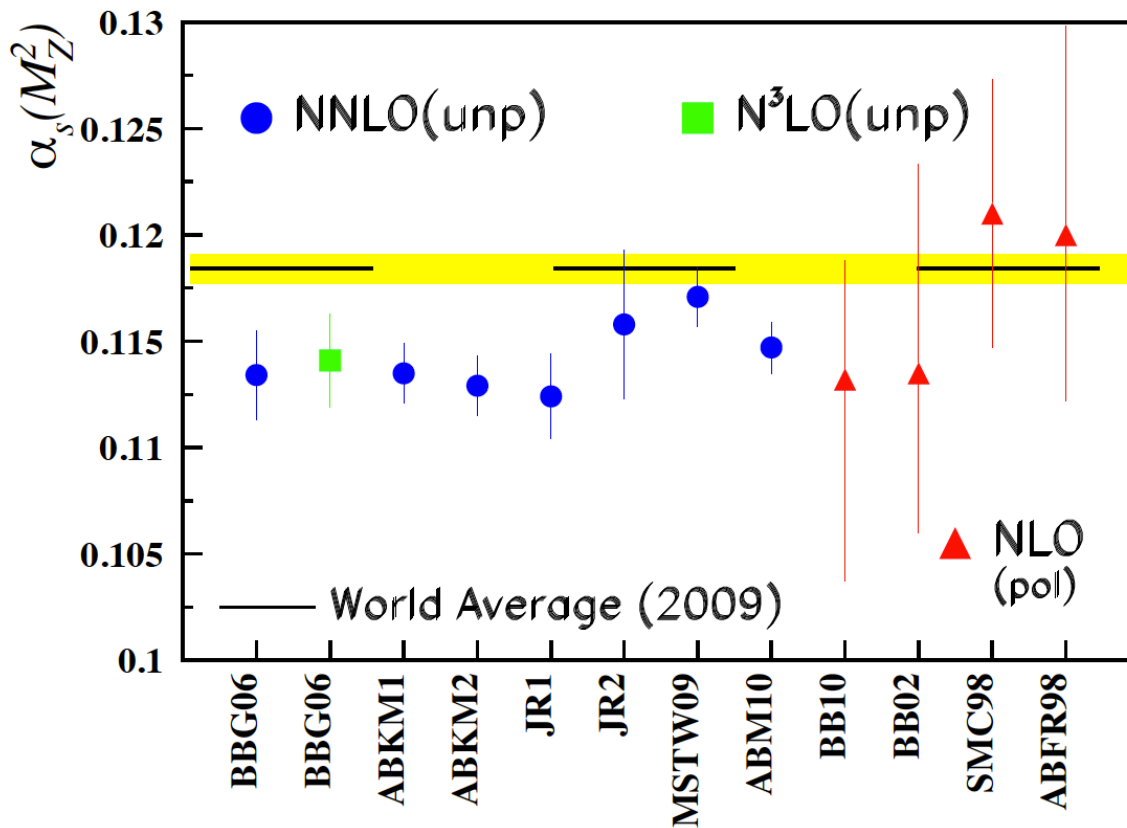
best
constrained



indications for $\Delta \bar{u} > 0$
 $\Delta \bar{d} < 0$

strangeness puzzle?

- other analyses of polarized-DIS data (incl. new data):
 Focus on target-mass corrections, higher-twist, α_s



Blümlein, Böttcher

Latest developments ...

New data !

(1) Precise COMPASS DIS and SIDIS data:

- **DIS:** A_1^p from COMPASS

arXiv:1001.4654

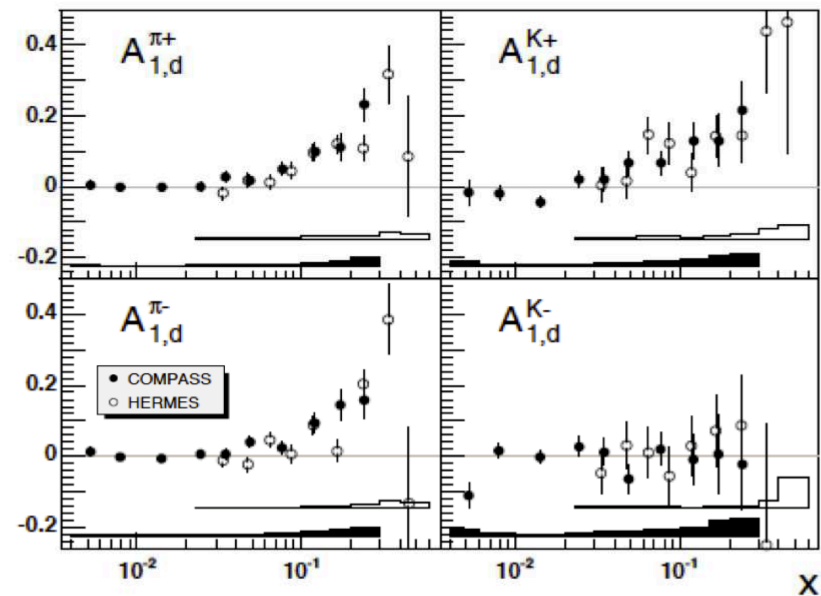
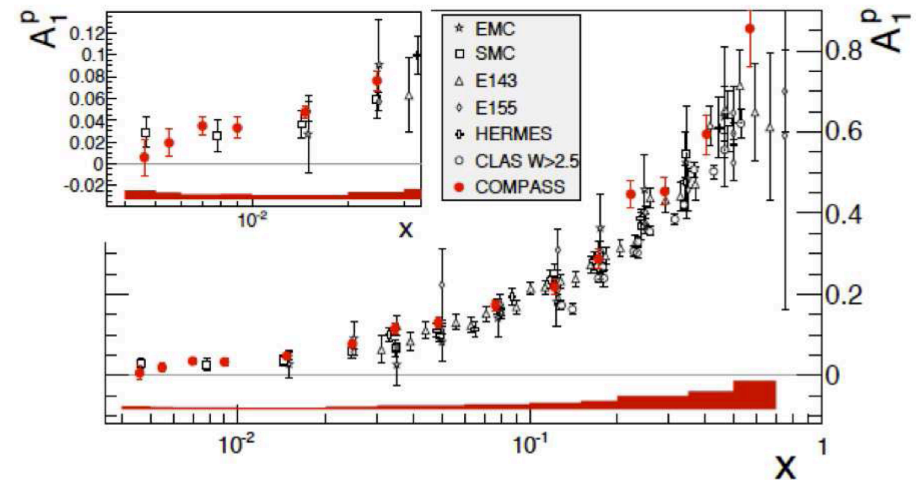
- **SIDIS:** $A_{1,d}^{\pi,K}$ from COMPASS

arXiv:0905.2828

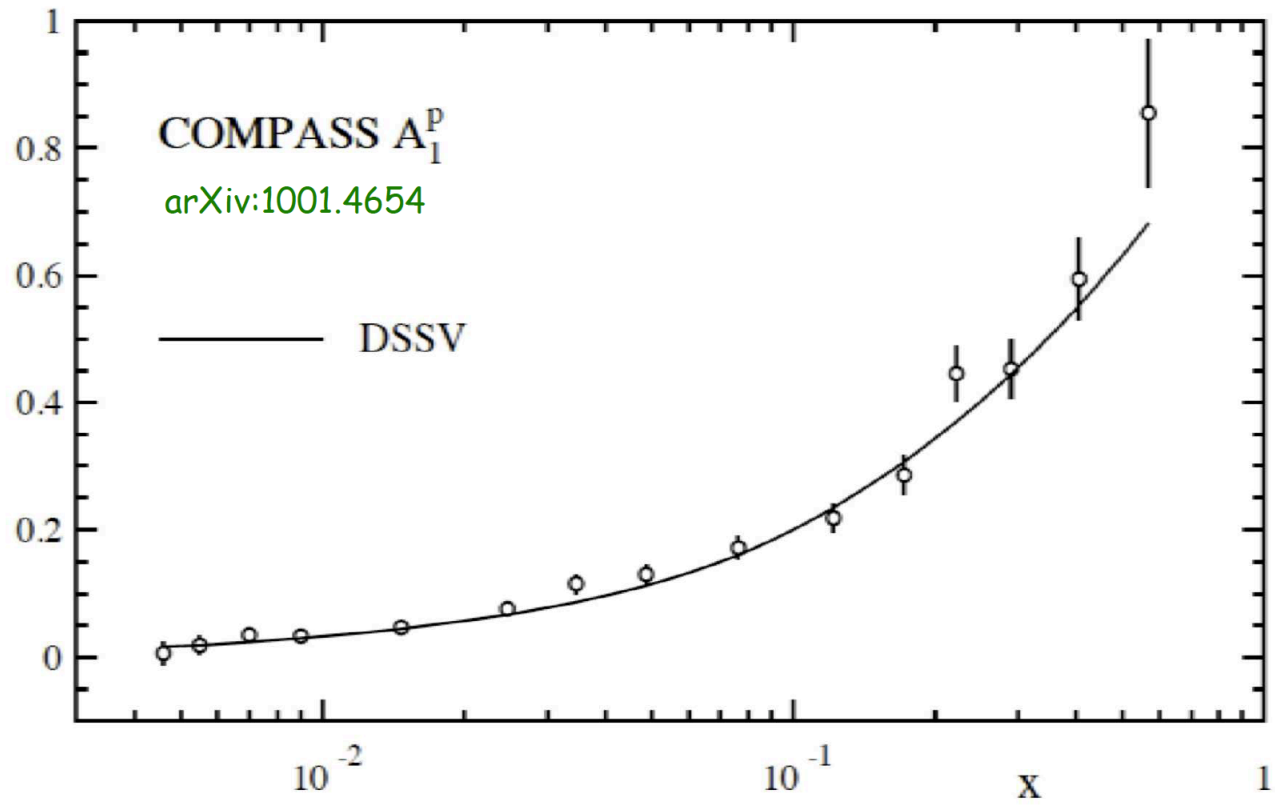
- **SIDIS:** $A_{1,p}^{\pi,K}$ from COMPASS

arXiv:1007.4061

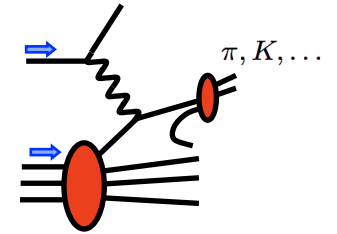
extended x coverage w.r.t. HERMES



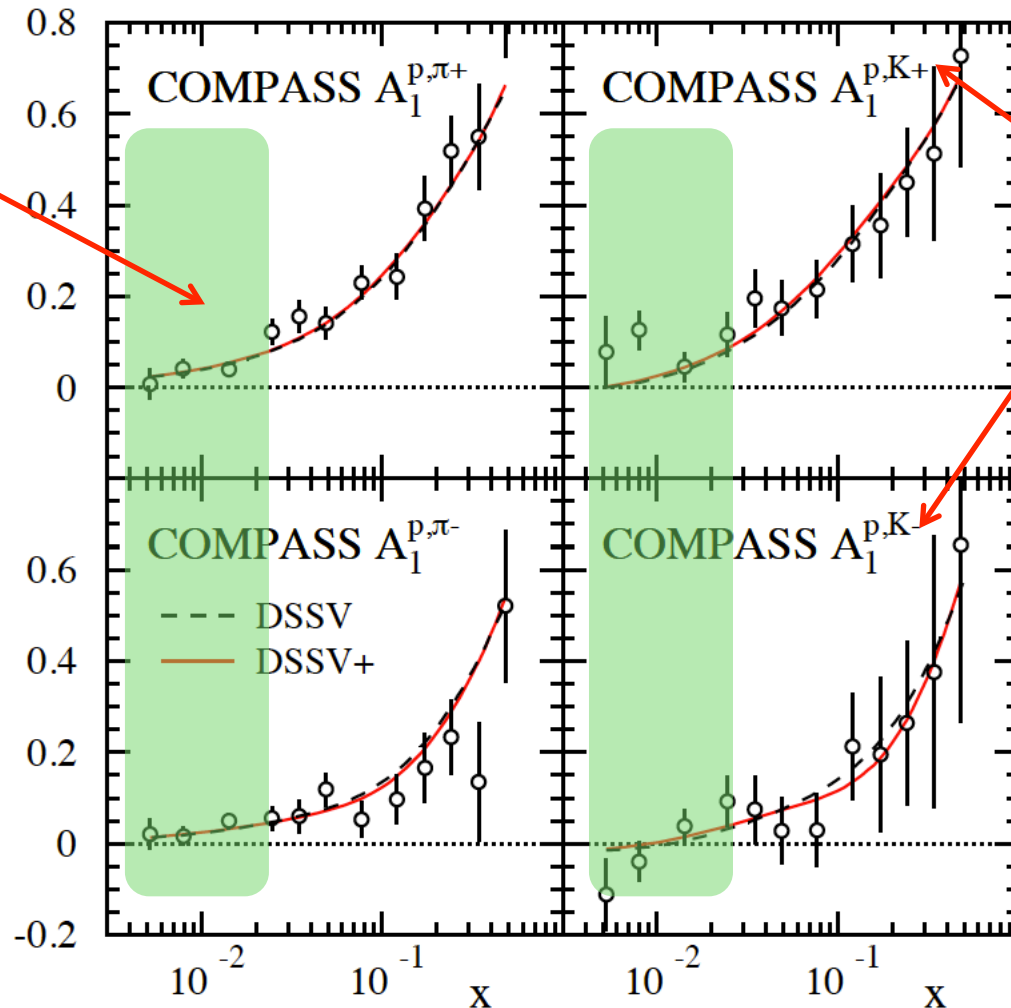
(M.Stratmann at DIS 2011)



- **COMPASS** semi-inclusive data:



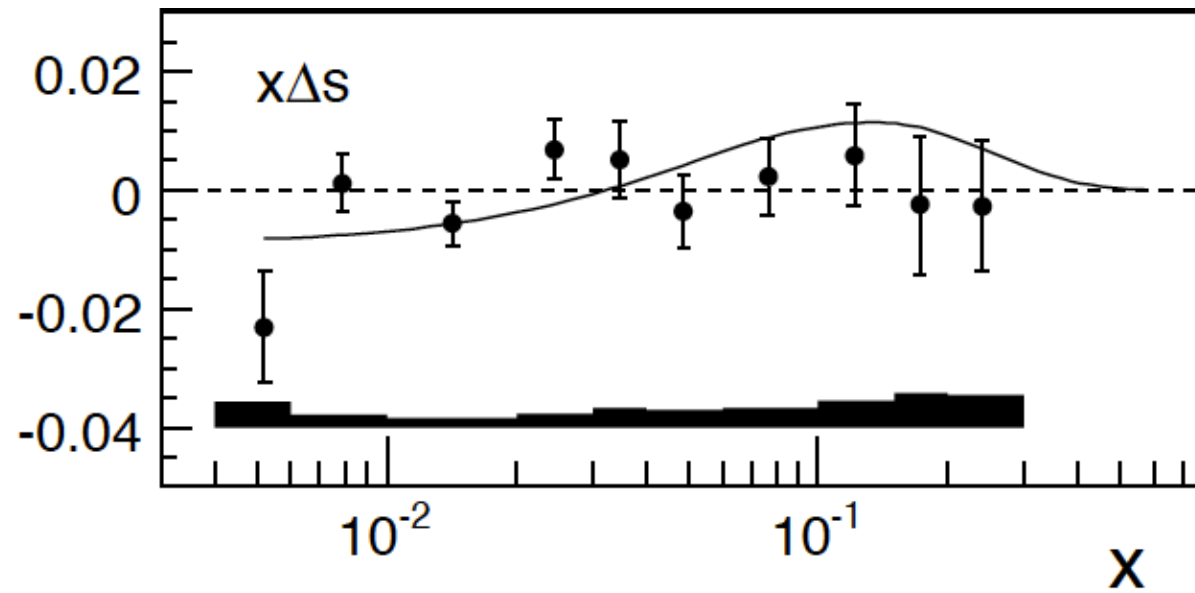
not covered by HERMES



not available from HERMES

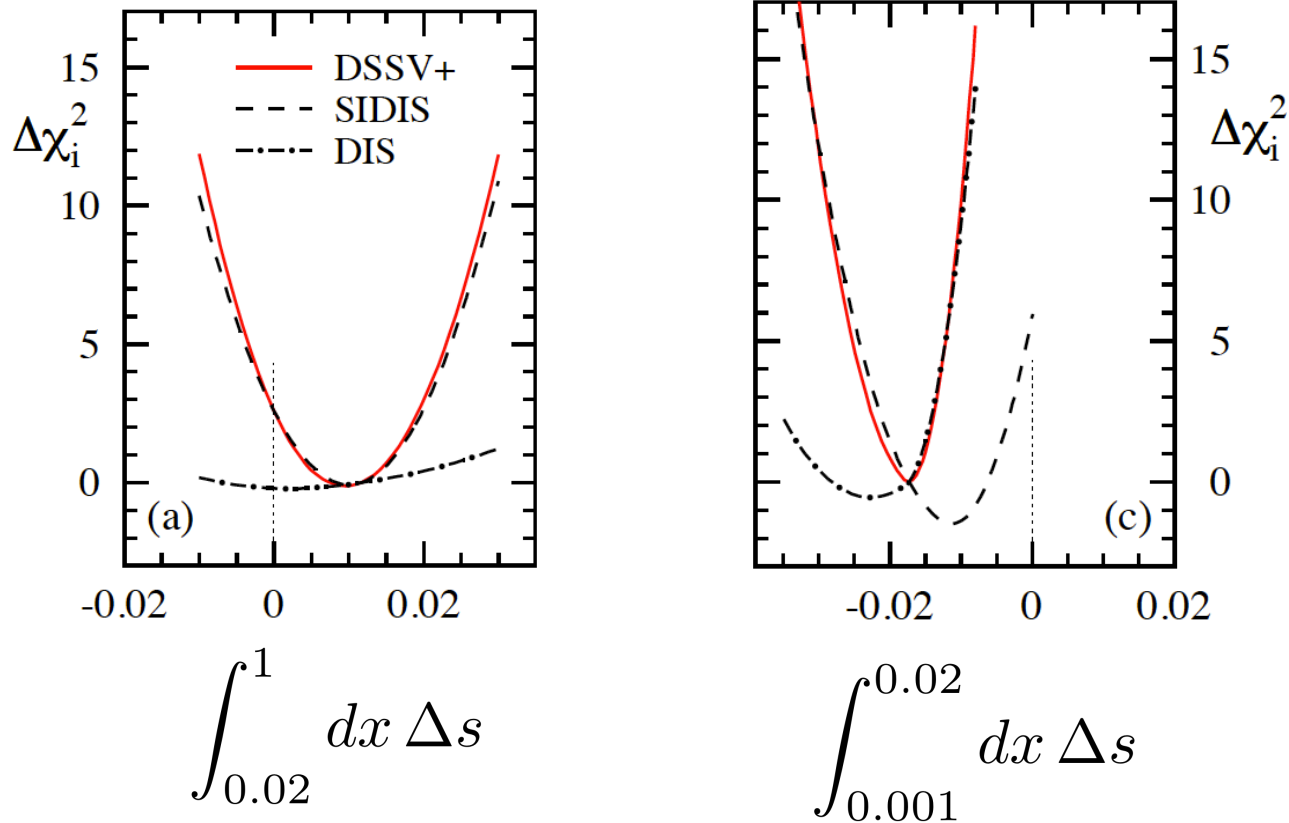
- refit: trend for $\Delta\bar{u} - \Delta\bar{d} \neq 0$ now less pronounced

- implications for Δ_S ?



(COMPASS LO extraction)

(M.Stratmann at DIS 2011)

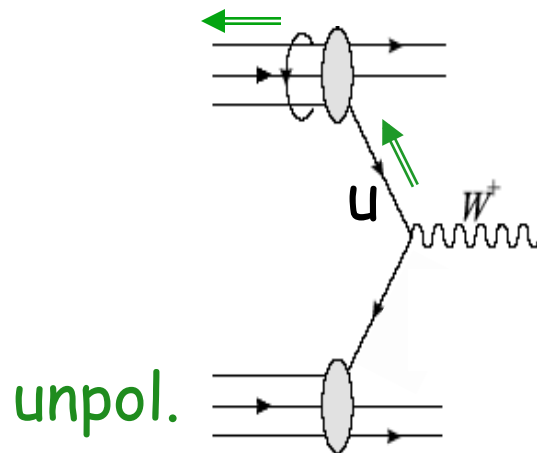


- tendency toward negative low-x Δs also from SIDIS ?

- lattice ?
- $$\Delta\Sigma_s \sim -0.02$$
- $$\Delta\Sigma_u + \Delta\Sigma_d - 2\Delta\Sigma_s \sim 0.5$$

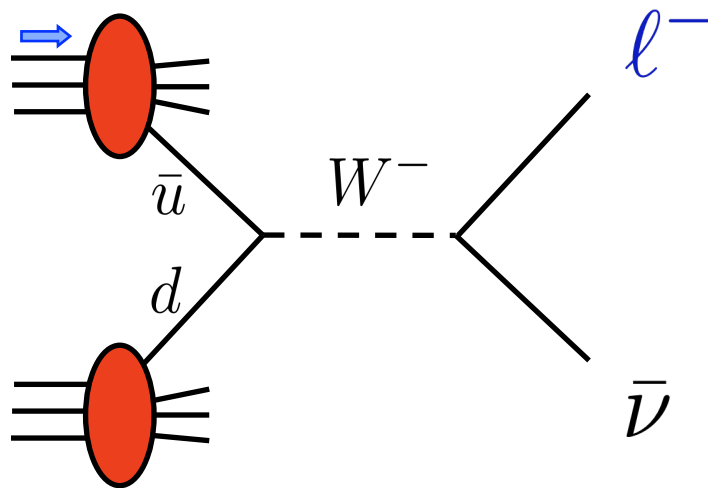
Bali, Collins, Schäfer
(QCDSF)

(2) RHIC sees W bosons !



$$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$$

- large Parity Violation effect $A_L = \frac{\sigma^+ - \sigma^-}{\sigma^+ + \sigma^-} \neq 0$
- new NLO for polarized case: de Florian, WV

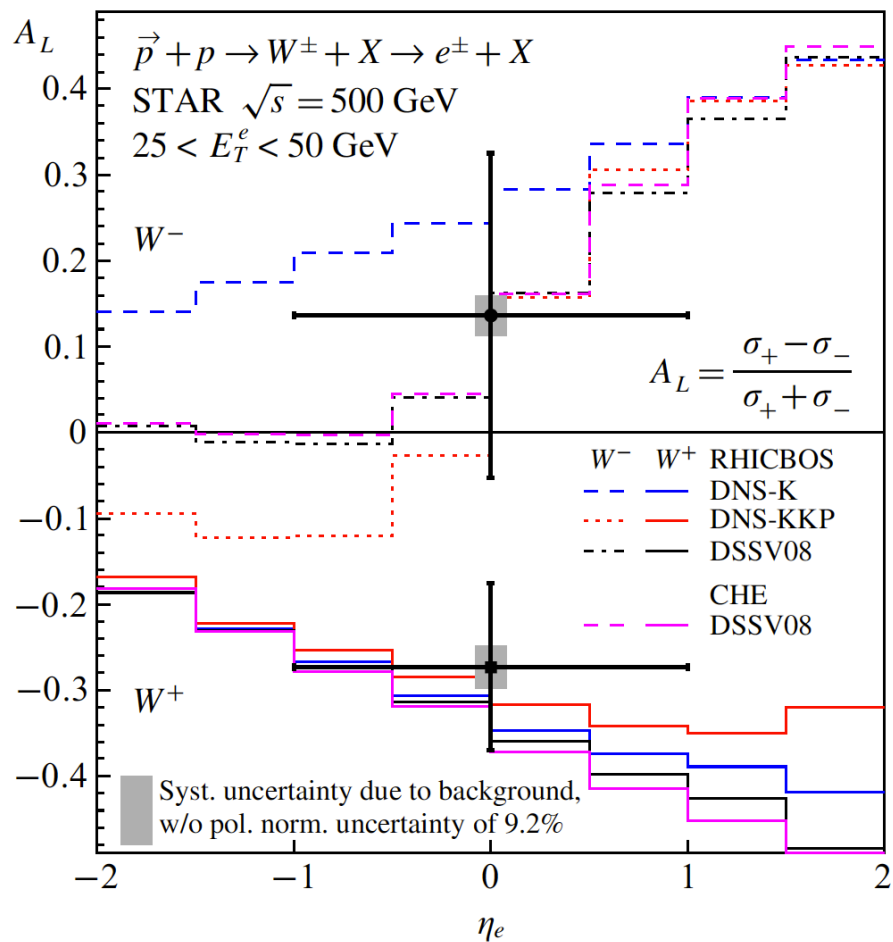


$$A_L^{e^-} \sim \frac{\Delta \bar{u}(x_1) d(x_2) (1 - \cos \theta)^2 - \Delta d(x_1) \bar{u}(x_2) (1 + \cos \theta)^2}{\bar{u}(x_1) d(x_2) (1 - \cos \theta)^2 + d(x_1) \bar{u}(x_2) (1 + \cos \theta)^2}$$

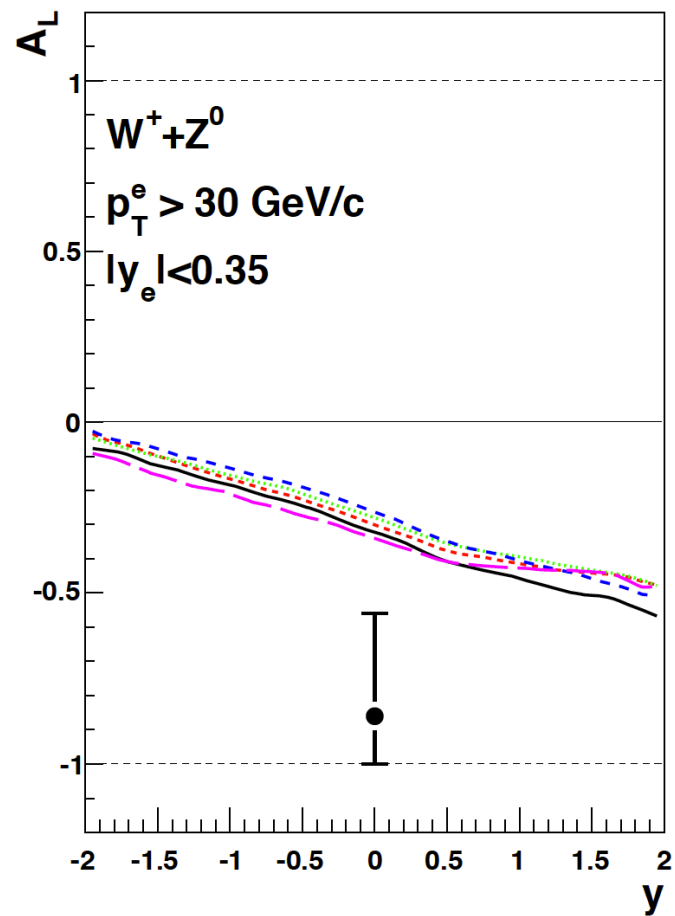
$$\sim (1 + \cos \theta)^2$$

$$\sim (1 - \cos \theta)^2$$

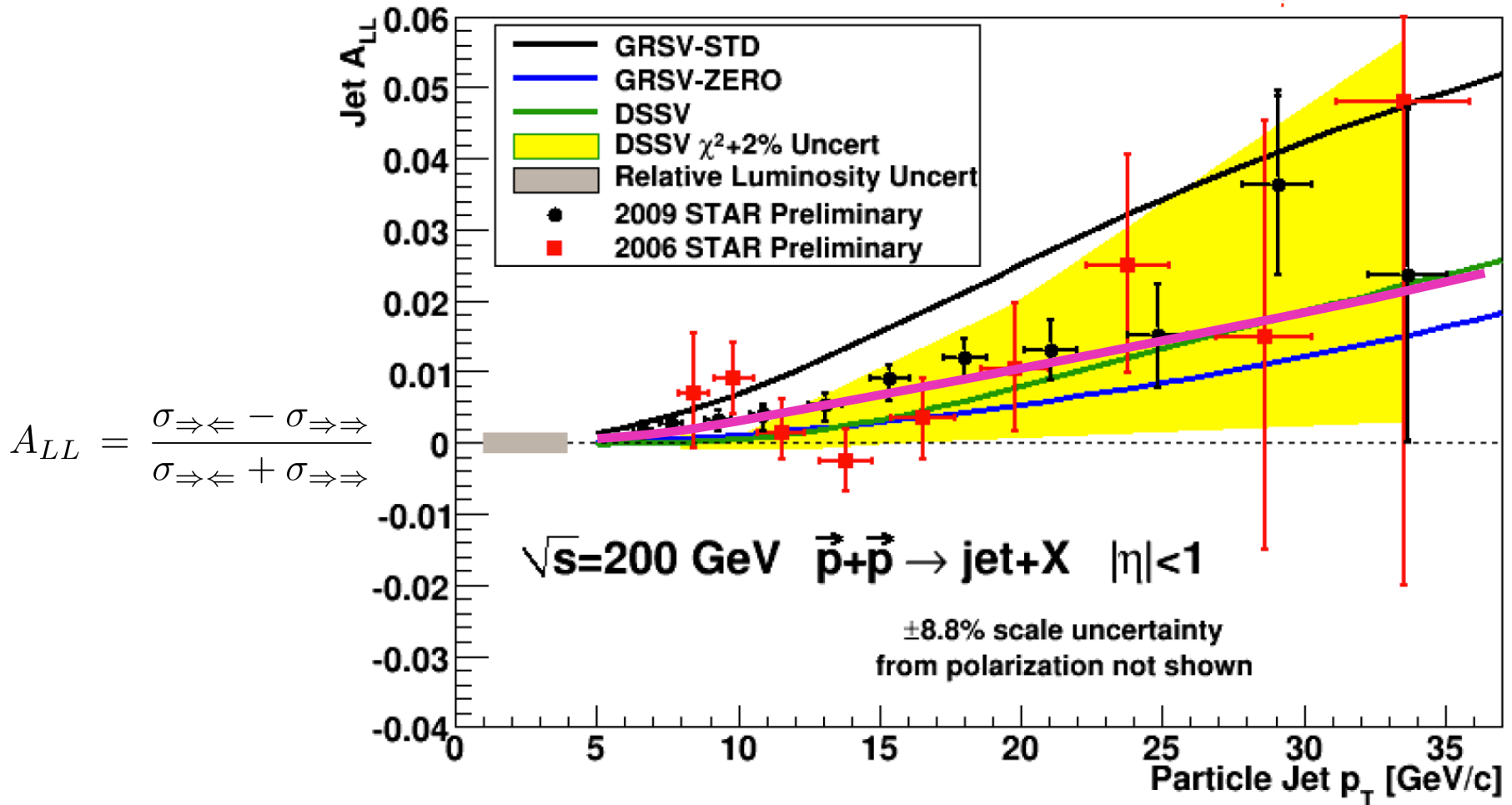
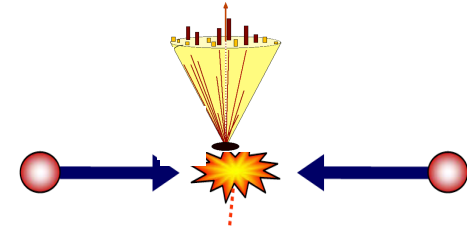
STAR



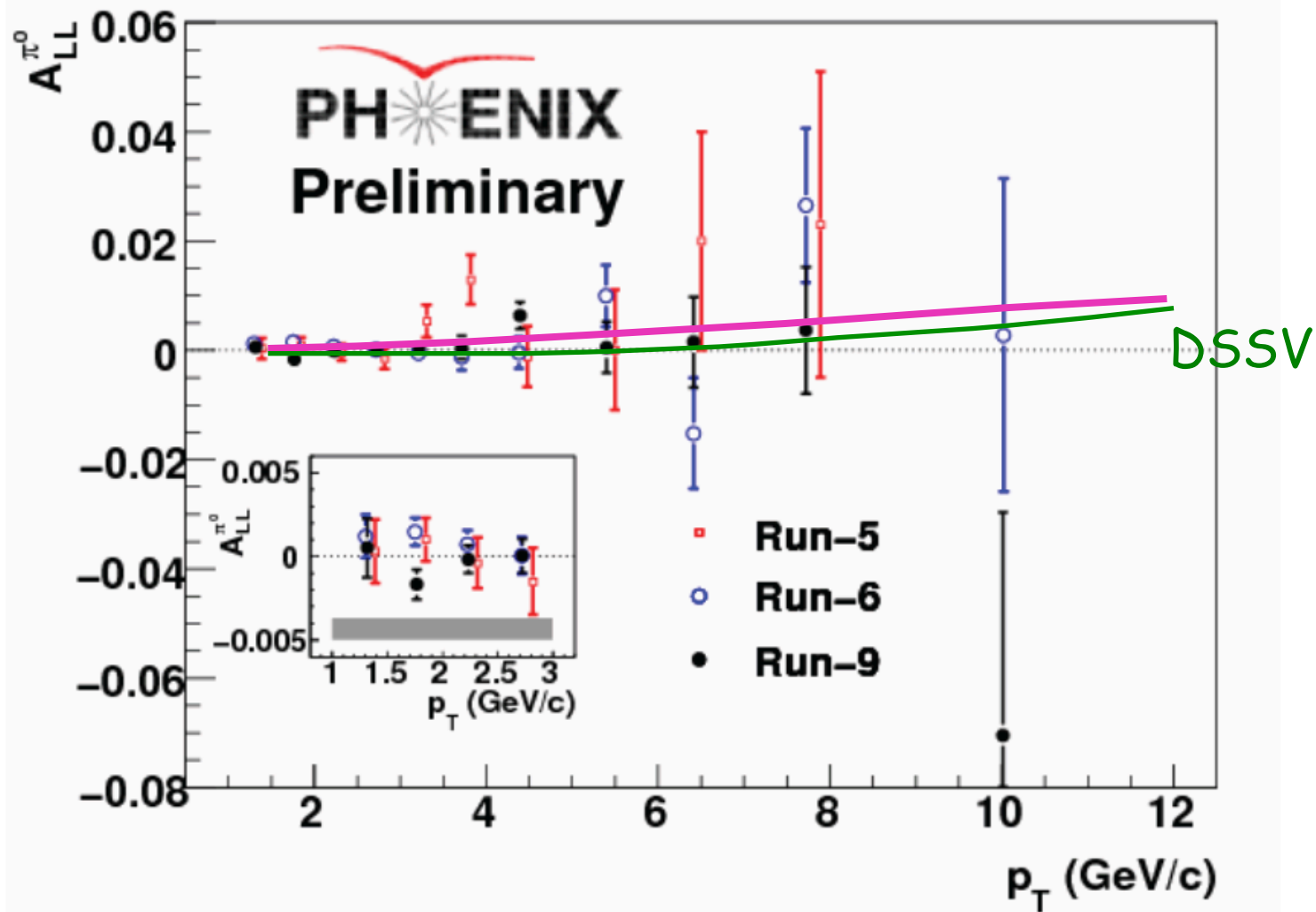
Phenix



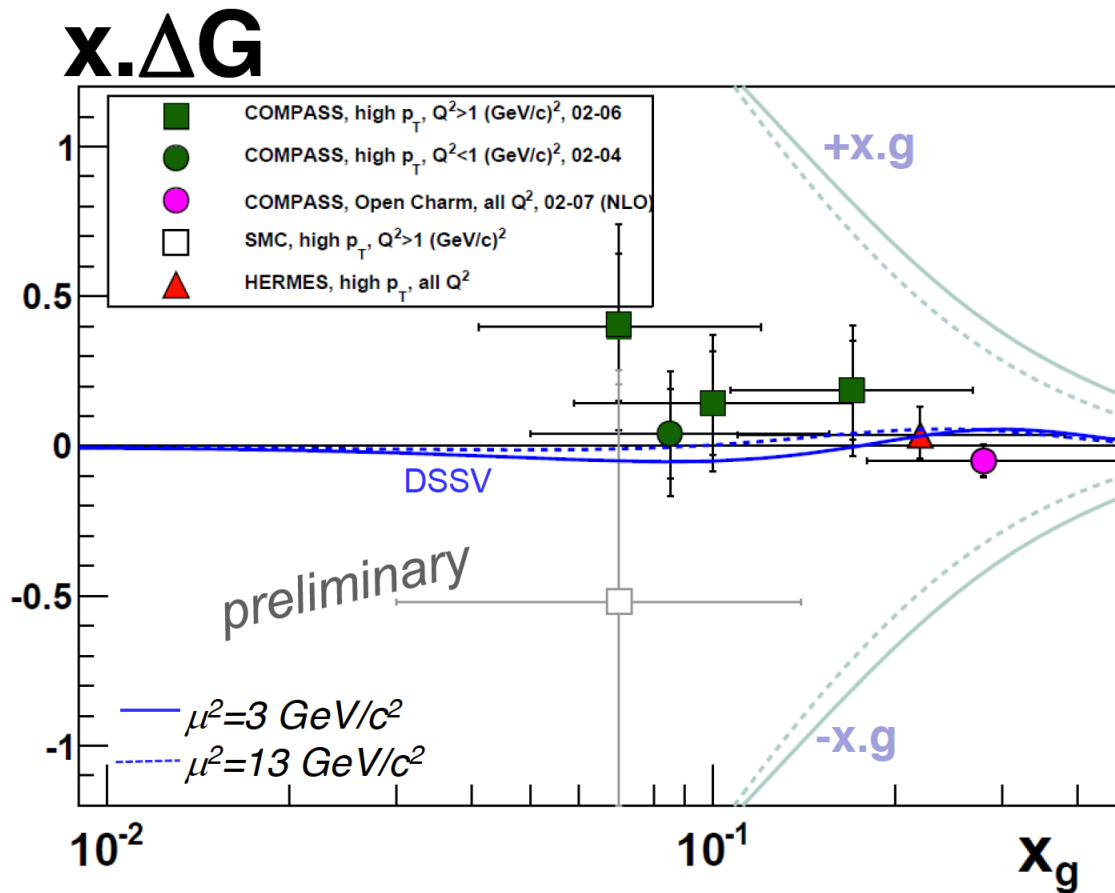
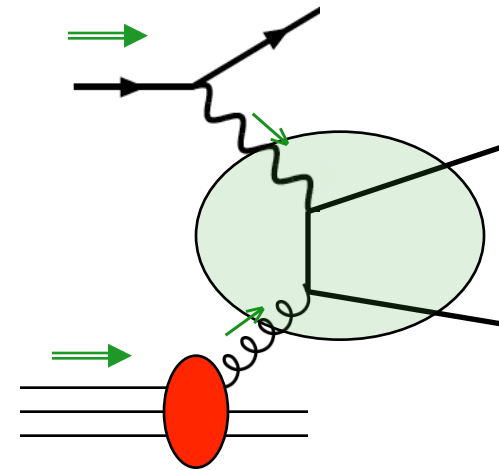
(3) New developments on Δg



- gives gluon with $\int_{0.05}^{0.2} dx \Delta g \approx 0.1$



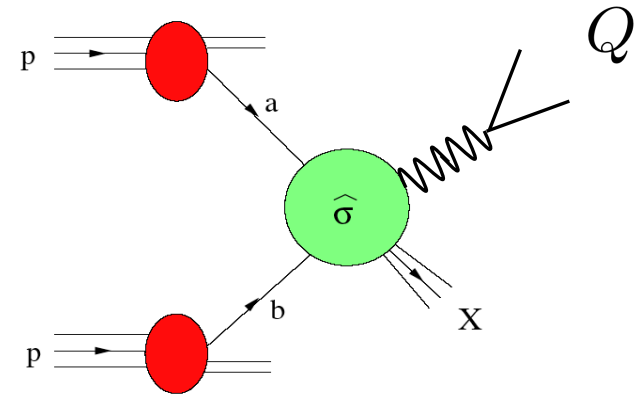
Most recent COMPASS data:



yet to be included in global analysis

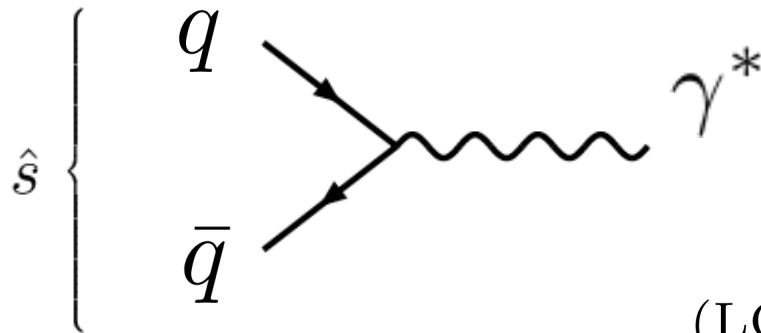
Applications of QCD Threshold Resummation

The archetype: Drell-Yan



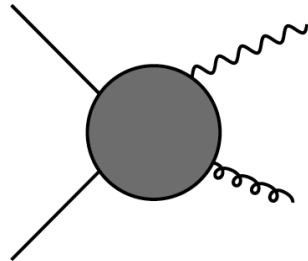
$$Q^2 d\sigma = \sum_{ab} \int dx_a dx_b f_a(x_a, \mu) f_b(x_b, \mu) \omega_{ab} \left(z = \frac{Q^2}{\hat{s}}, \alpha_s(\mu), \frac{Q}{\mu} \right) + \dots$$

LO :



$$\omega_{ab}^{(\text{LO})} \propto \delta(1 - z)$$

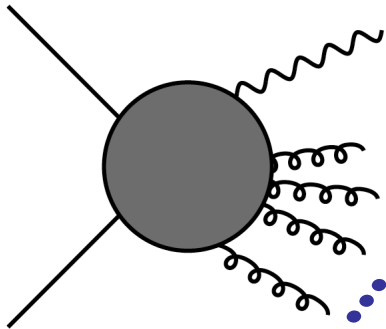
- **NLO** correction:



$$z \rightarrow 1 :$$

$$\omega_{ab}^{(\text{NLO})} \propto \alpha_s \left(\frac{\log(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ + \dots$$

- higher orders:



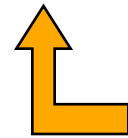
$$\omega_{ab}^{(\text{N}^k\text{LO})} \propto \alpha_s^k \left(\frac{\log^{2k-1}(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ + \dots$$

“threshold logarithms”

- for $z \rightarrow 1$ real radiation inhibited

- logs emphasized by parton distributions :

$$d\sigma \sim \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{L}_{q\bar{q}} \left(\frac{\tau}{z} \right) \omega_{q\bar{q}}(z) \quad \tau = \frac{Q^2}{S}$$

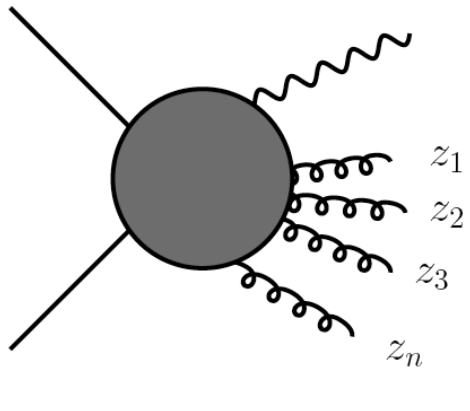


$z = 1$ relevant,
in particular as $\tau \rightarrow 1$

Large logs can be resummed to all orders

Catani, Trentadue; Sterman; ...

- factorization of matrix elements
- and of phase space when integral transform is taken:



$$\delta \left(1 - z - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C dN e^{N(1-z-\sum_{i=1}^n z_i)}$$

$\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme

$$\hat{\sigma}_{q\bar{q}}^{\text{res}}(N) \propto \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dy \frac{y^N - 1}{1-y} \int_{\mu^2}^{Q^2(1-y)^2} \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} A_q(\alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2)) + \dots \right]$$

Kodaira, Trentadue

$$A_q(\alpha_s) = C_F \left\{ \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left[\frac{C_A}{2} \left(\frac{67}{18} - \zeta(2) \right) - \frac{5}{9} T_R n_f \right] + \dots \right\}$$

- they enhance cross sec. ! $\hat{\sigma}_{q\bar{q}} \propto \exp \left[+ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \alpha_s \ln^2(N) \right] > 1$

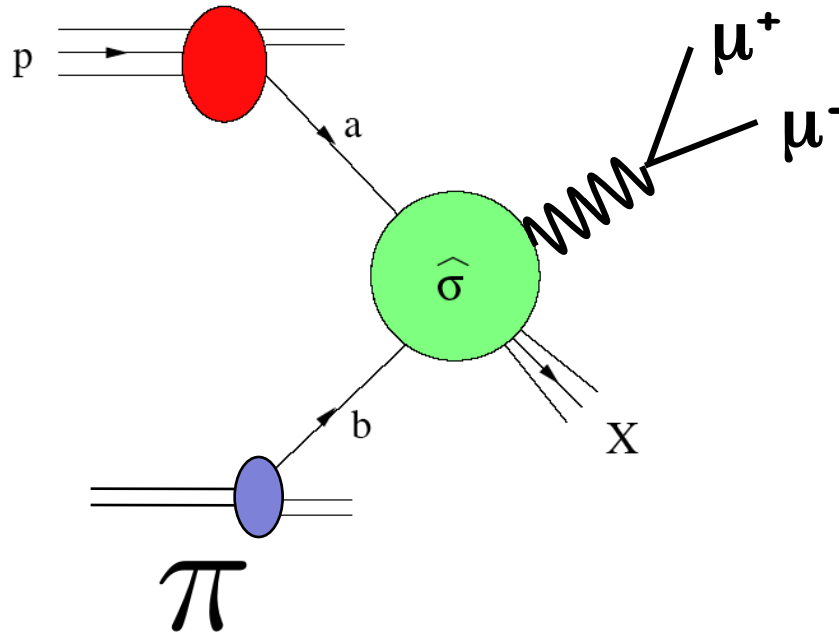
Drell-Yan is key focus in nucleon structure physics:

- in pp, pN: probe of anti-quark distributions
- in π N: probe of pion structure
- probe of spin phenomena: TMDs, Sivers effect

Currently:	E906	ongoing
	RHIC, COMPASS	near-term plans
	J-PARC, FAIR	future possibilities

- Drell-Yan process has been main source of information on pion structure:

E615, NA10

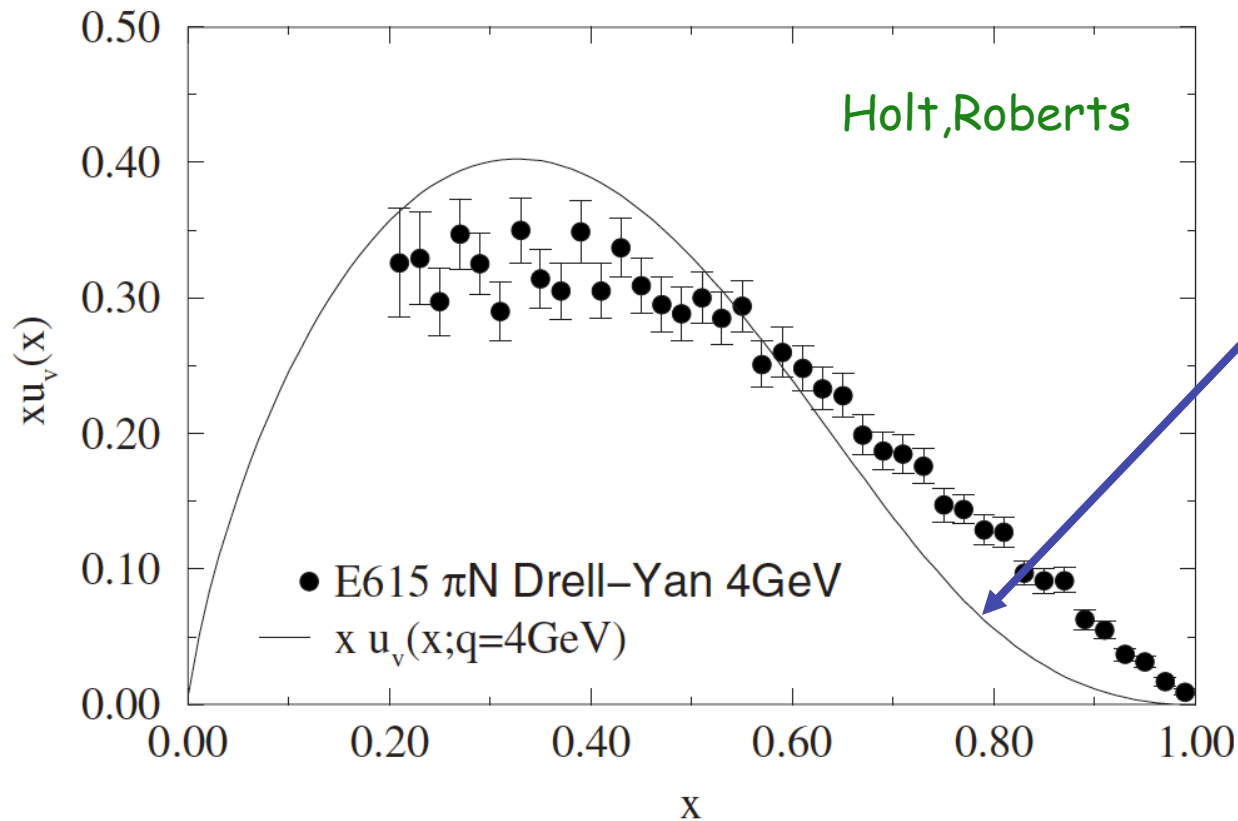


$$d\sigma = \sum_{ab} \int dx_a \int dx_b f_a^\pi(x_a, \mu) f_b(x_b, \mu) d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}(x_a P_a, x_b P_b, Q, \alpha_s(\mu), \mu)$$

- Kinematics such that data mostly probe valence region:
 ~ 200 GeV pion beam on fixed target $\frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} \sim 0.4$

- LO extraction of u_v from E615 data:

$$\sqrt{S} = 21.75 \text{ GeV}$$



Holt, Roberts

$$\sim (1-x)^2$$

QCD counting rules

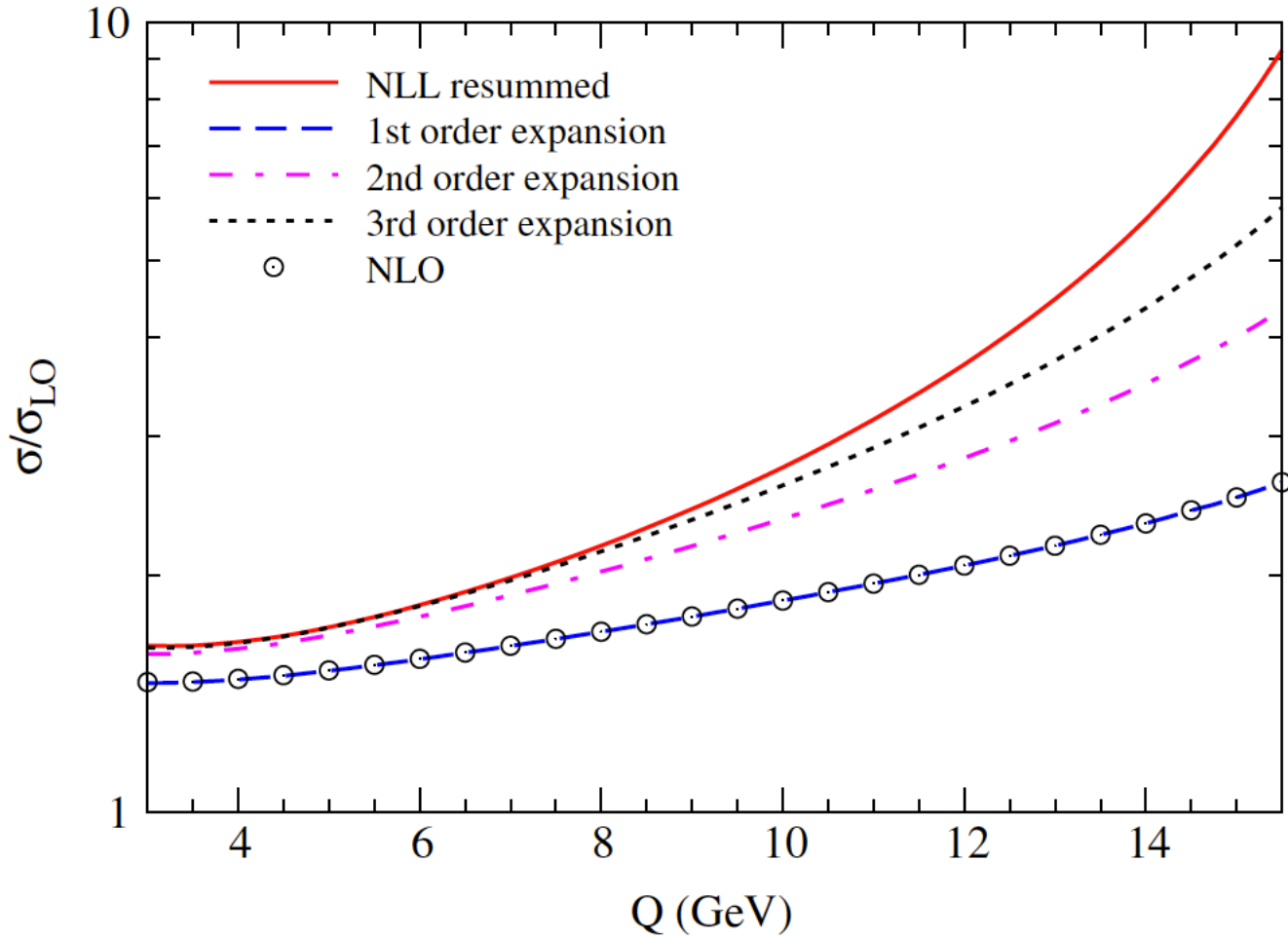
Farrar, Jackson;
Berger, Brodsky; Yuan
Blankenbecler, Gunion,
Nason

Dyson-Schwinger

Hecht et al.

(Compass kinematics)

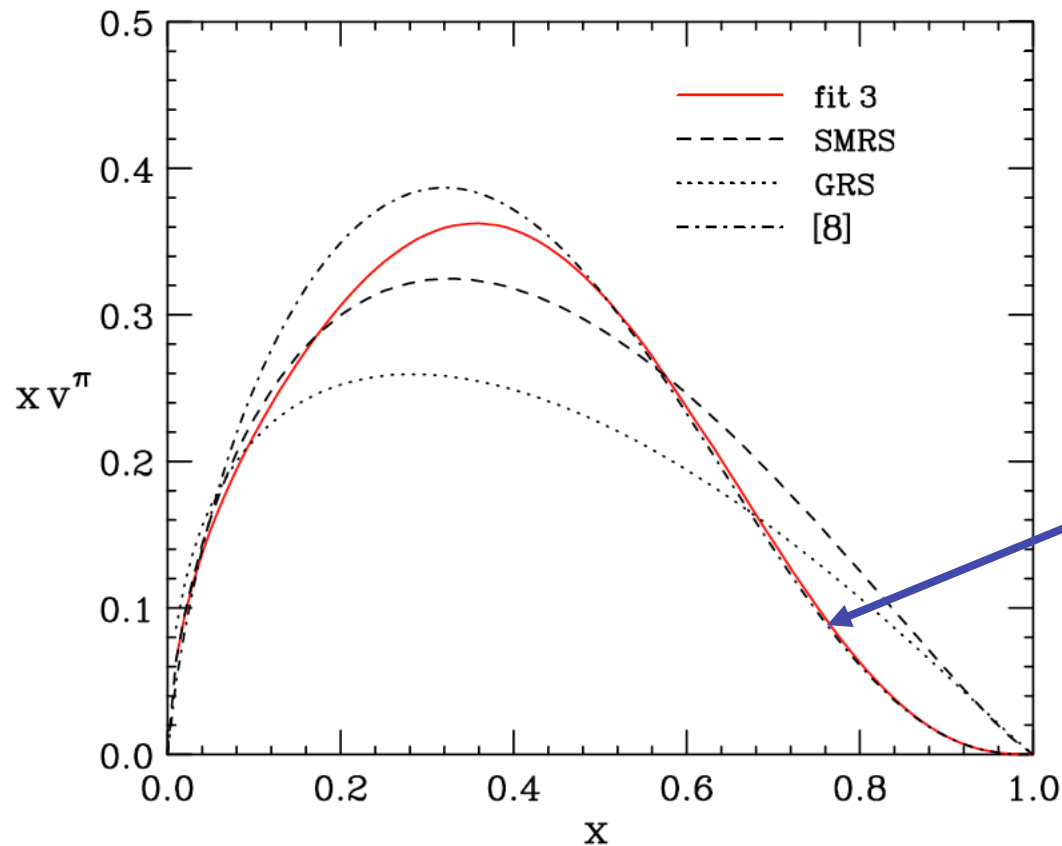
$$\sqrt{S} = 19 \text{ GeV}$$



Aicher, Schäfer, WV
(earlier studies: Shimizu, Sterman, WV, Yokoya)

$$xv^\pi(x, Q_0^2) = N_\nu x^\alpha (1-x)^\beta (1+\gamma x^\delta)$$

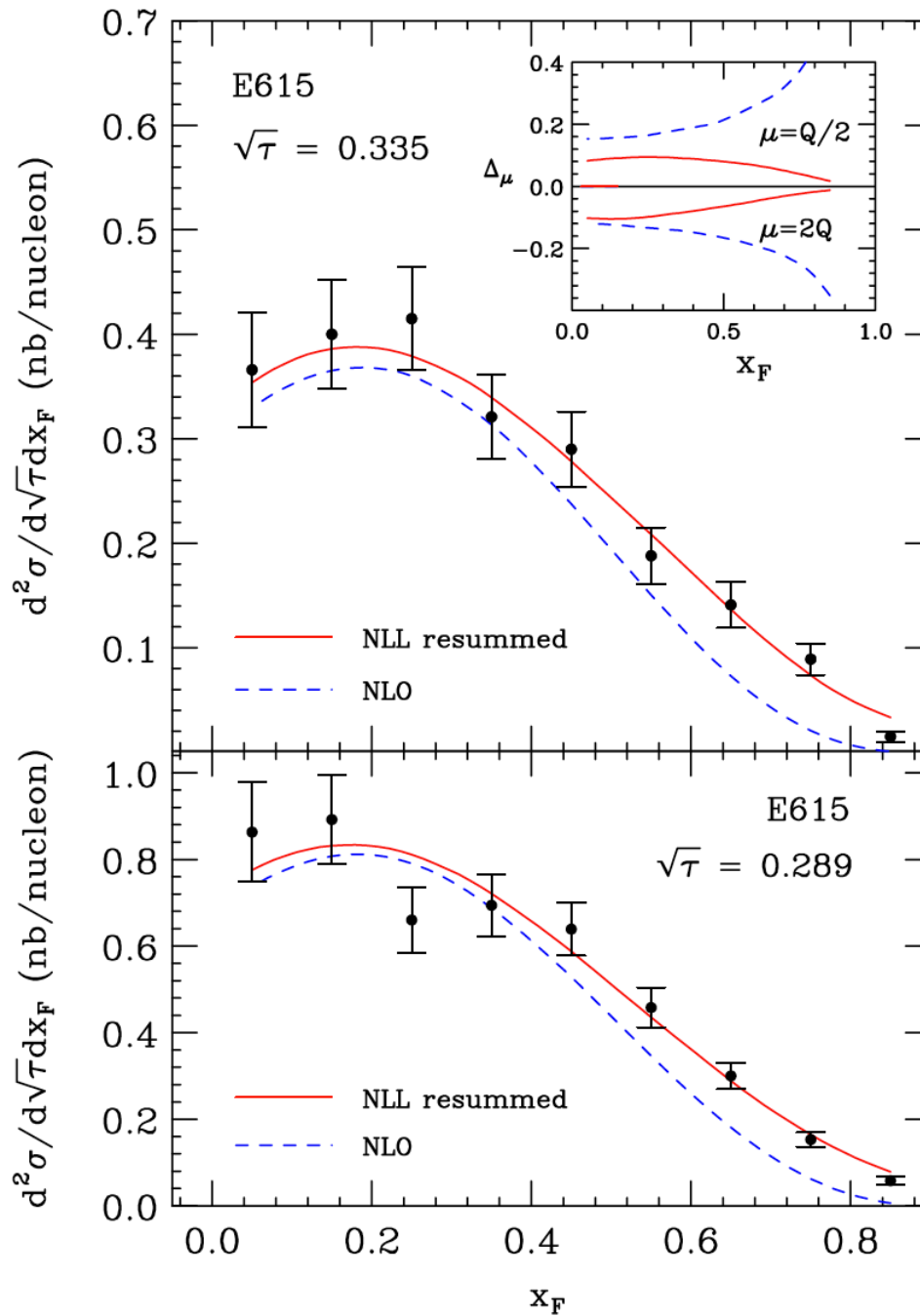
Fit	$2\langle xv^\pi \rangle$	α	β	γ	K	χ^2 (no. of points)
1	0.55	0.15 ± 0.04	1.75 ± 0.04	89.4	0.999 ± 0.011	82.8 (70)
2	0.60	0.44 ± 0.07	1.93 ± 0.03	25.5	0.968 ± 0.011	80.9 (70)
3	0.65	0.70 ± 0.07	2.03 ± 0.06	13.8	0.919 ± 0.009	80.1 (70)
4	0.7	1.06 ± 0.05	2.12 ± 0.06	6.7	0.868 ± 0.009	81.0 (70)



$Q = 4 \text{ GeV}$

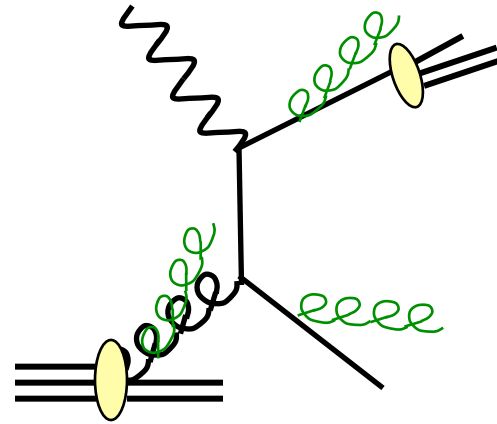
$\sim (1-x)^{2.34}$

M. Aicher, A.Schäfer, WV



M. Aicher,
 A.Schäfer, WV

Logarithms also present in
high- p_T processes:



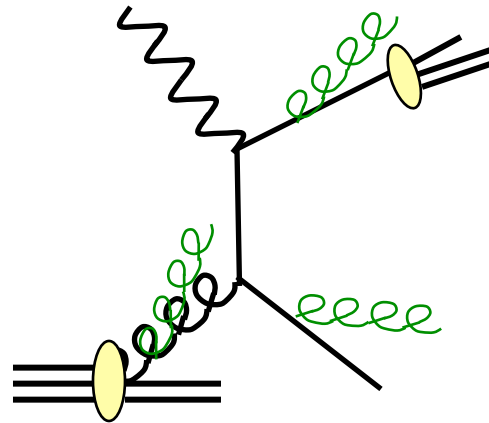
$$\begin{aligned}
 p_T^3 \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}}{dp_T} &= p_T^3 \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^{\text{Born}}}{dp_T} \left[1 + \underbrace{\mathcal{A}_1 \alpha_s \ln^2(1 - \hat{x}_T^2) + \mathcal{B}_1 \alpha_s \ln(1 - \hat{x}_T^2)}_{\text{NLO}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \dots + \mathcal{A}_k \alpha_s^k \ln^{2k}(1 - \hat{x}_T^2) + \dots \right] + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{x}_T \equiv \frac{2p_T}{\sqrt{\hat{s}}}$$

All-order resummation:

Laenen, Oderda, Sterman; Catani et al.;
Kidonakis, Sterman; Bonciani et al.;
de Florian, WV;
Almeida, Sterman, WV

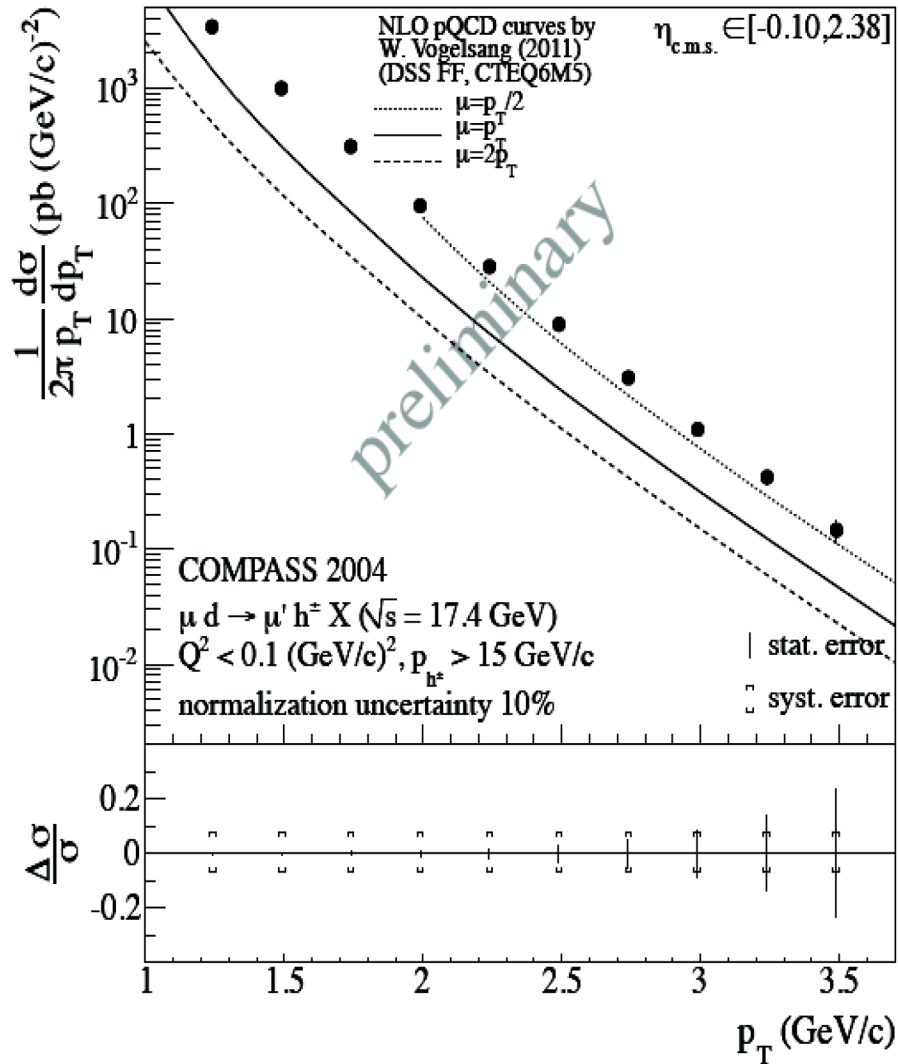
$$\gamma g \rightarrow q \bar{q}$$



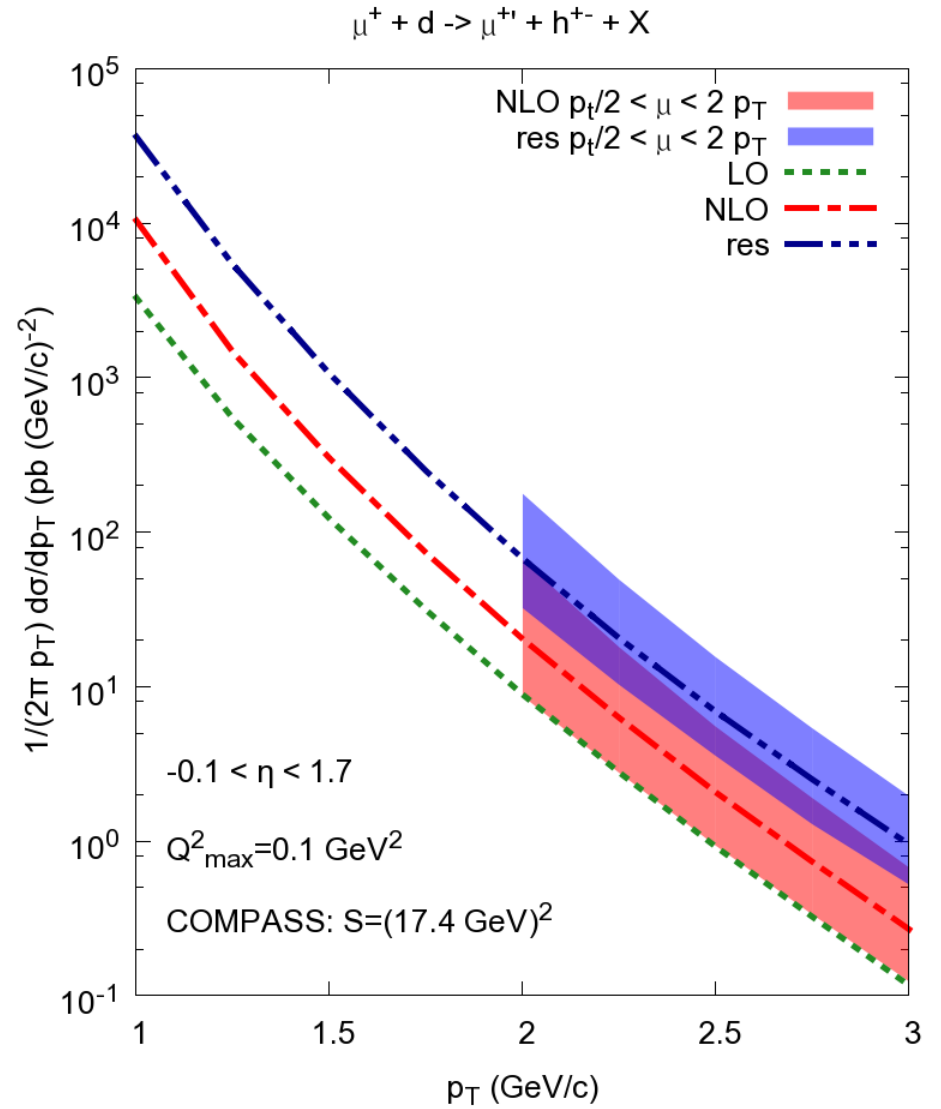
Leading logarithms:

$$\sigma_{\text{res}}^{\gamma g} \sim \exp \left[\left(C_A + C_F - \frac{1}{2} C_F \right) \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \ln^2 N \right]$$

(NLL far more complicated, but known)



COMPASS
(C.Hoepfner, A.Morreale)



de Florian, Pfeuffer,
Schäfer, WV (prel.)

Conclusions:

- ever-improving picture of nucleon's helicity distributions
- yet, many open questions remain:
 - ◆ are gluons polarized after all ?
 - ◆ are there flavor asymmetries in pol. sea ?
 - ◆ what exactly is the role of strangeness ?
 - ◆ AND:

What is the nucleon's partonic spin budget ?

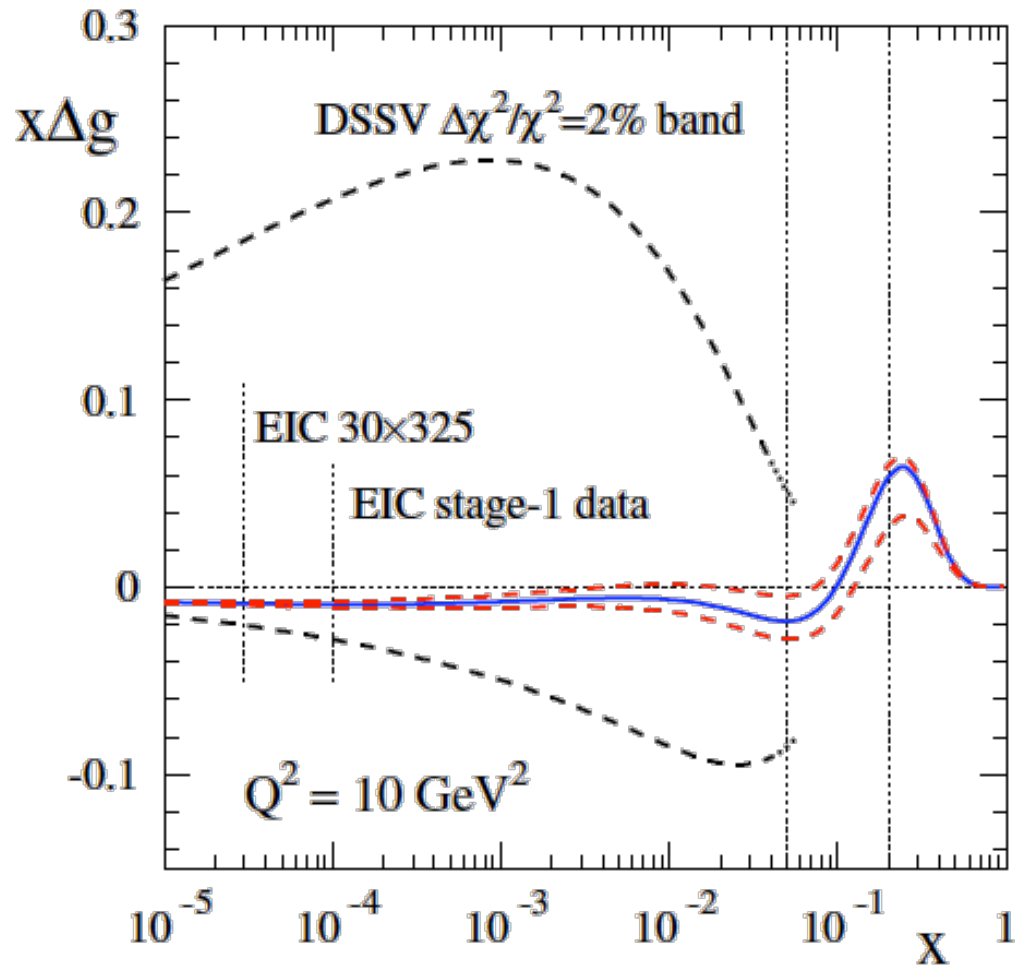
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

25-30%

20% ??

- relevance of threshold resummation toward lower energies

- the future: Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) ?



Sassot, Stratmann