

Transverse Spin Physics: Recent Developments

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Transverse-spin physics has been very active and rapidly developing in the last few years. In this talk, I will briefly summarize recent theoretical developments, focusing on the associated QCD dynamics in transverse spin physics.

There have been strong experimental interests on transverse spin physics around the world, from the deep inelastic scattering experiments such as the HERMES collaboration at DESY, SMC at CERN, and Hall A and CLAS at JLab, the proton-proton collider experiment from RHIC at Brookhaven, and the very relevant e^+e^- annihilation experiment from BELLE at KEK. One of the major goals in transverse spin physics is to study the quark transversity distribution, the last unknown leading-twist quark distribution in nucleon. As discussed by several talks in this conference, we can study the quark transversity distributions from many processes [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], such as the double transverse spin asymmetry in Drell-Yan lepton pair production in pp collision, single hadron and two hadron production in semi-inclusive deep inelastic scattering, and other processes. We are now starting to have a first glimpse about the quark transversity distribution from the experiments (see from example [5]).

Besides the quark transversity distribution, the transverse spin physics also opened a new window to explore the partonic structure of nucleon, the so-called transverse momentum dependent (TMD) parton distributions [4]. TMD parton distribution is an extension to the usual Feynman parton distributions. These distributions allow us to study the three-dimension picture of partons inside the nucleon, and they are also closely related to the generalized parton distributions [6] and the parton orbital angular momenta. Especially, the single transverse spin asymmetry (SSA) phenomena in high energy hadronic processes have attracted many theoretical and experimental investigations. The SSA is defined as the asymmetry when one of the hadrons' transverse spin is flipped, $A_N \sim (d\sigma(S_\perp) - d\sigma(-S_\perp))/(d\sigma(S_\perp) + d\sigma(-S_\perp))$. It has been a great theoretical challenge in the understanding of these phenomena. This is because the leading partonic contribution to the SSA vanish in the leading order, whereas the experimental observation show that these SSAs are in tens of percentage in the forward scattering of the polarized nucleon.

Recent theoretical developments have made great progress in the exploration of the underlying physics for the single spin phenomena. It is impossible to cover all these exciting physics in this short talk. Rather, I would like to focus on one important subject, i.e., the nontrivial QCD dynamics associated with transverse spin physics: the QCD factorization, and the universality of the parton distributions and fragmentation functions.

Among those TMD parton distributions and fragmentation functions, two functions have been mostly discussed: the Siverson quark distribution and the Collins fragmentation function. The Siverson quark distribution represents a distribution of unpolarized quarks in a

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transversely polarized nucleon, through a correlation between the quark’s transverse momentum and the nucleon polarization vector. The Collins function represents a correlation between the transverse spin of the fragmenting quark and the transverse momentum of the hadron relative to the “jet axis” in the fragmentation process. Although they both belong to the so-called “naive-time-reversal-odd” functions, they do have different universality properties. For the quark Sivers function, because of the initial/final state interaction difference, they differ by signs for the SIDIS and Drell-Yan processes [7, 8, 9, 10]. On the other hand, there have been several studies showing that the Collins function is universal between different processes, primarily in the SIDIS and e^+e^- annihilation [11, 12, 13, 14], and recently in pp collisions [15]. In the following, I will take the example of the Collins contribution to the azimuthal asymmetric distribution of hadrons inside a high energy jet in the transversely polarized pp collision to demonstrate this universality property,

$$p(P_A, S_\perp) + p(P_B) \rightarrow jet(P_J) + X \rightarrow H(P_h) + X, \quad (1)$$

where a transversely polarized proton with momentum P_A scatters on another proton with momentum P_B , and produces a jet with momentum P_J . The three momenta of P_A , P_B and P_J form the so-called reaction plane. Inside the produced jet, the hadrons are distributed around the jet axis, where we define transverse momentum P_{hT} relative to the jet axis. The correlation between P_{hT} and the polarization vector S_\perp introduces the Collins contribution to the single spin asymmetry in this process.

We need to generate a phase from the scattering amplitudes to have a non-vanishing SSA. If the phase comes from the vertex associated with the fragmenting quark and the final state hadron, or from the dressed quark propagator, it is easy to argue the universality of the Collins function between this process and the SIDIS/ e^+e^- process, because they are the same. The main issue of the universality discussion concerns the extra gluon exchange contribution between the spectator of the fragmentation process and hard partonic part. In Fig. 2, we have shown all these interactions for a particular partonic channel $qq' \rightarrow qq'$ contribution, including the gluon attachments to the incident quarks (a,c), and final state balancing quark (d) and the internal gluon propagator (b). The contributing phases of the diagrams in Fig. 2 come from the cuts through the internal propagators in the partonic scattering amplitudes. In Fig. 2, we labeled these cut-poles by short bars in the diagrams. From the calculations, we will find that all these poles come from a cut through the exchanged gluon and the fragmenting quark

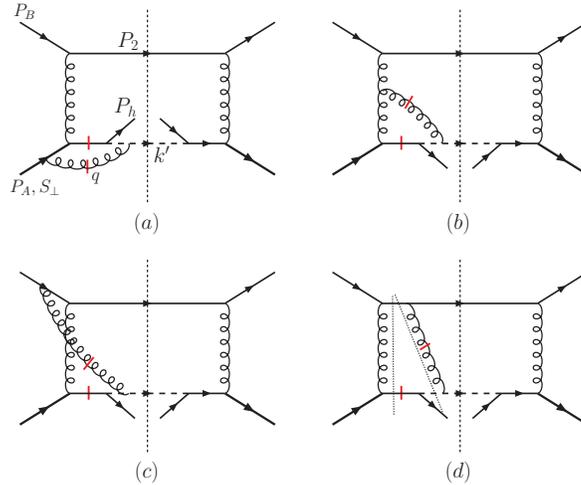


Figure 1: Gluon exchange diagrams contributions to the Collins asymmetry in pp collisions. The short bars indicate the pole contributions to the phase needed for a non-vanishing SSA. The additional two cuts in (d) cancel out each other.

From the calculations, we will find that all these poles come from a cut through the exchanged gluon and the fragmenting quark

in each diagram, and all other contributions either vanish or cancel out each other. For example, in Fig. 2(d), we show two additional cuts, which contribute however opposite to each other and cancel out completely. Therefore, by using the Ward identity at this particular order, the final results for all these diagrams will sum up together into a factorized form, where the cross section is written as the hard partonic cross section for $q(S_{\perp})q' \rightarrow q(s_{\perp})q'$ subprocess multiplied by a Collins fragmentation function. The exchanged gluon in Fig. 2 is now attaching to a gauge link from the fragmentation function definition. Similar calculations can be performed for the other two processes SIDIS and e^+e^- annihilation, and the same Collins function will be observed. This argument can also be extended to two-gluon exchange diagrams [15].

The key steps in the above derivation are the eikonal approximation and the Ward identity. The eikonal approximation is valid when we calculate the leading power contributions in the limit of $P_{hT} \ll P_J$. The Ward identity ensure that when we sum up the diagrams with all possible gluon attachments we shall get the eikonal propagator from the gauge link in the definition of the fragmentation function. The most important point to apply the Ward identity in the above analysis is that the eikonal propagator does not contribute to the phase needed to generate a nonzero SSA.

This observation is very different from the SSAs associated with the parton distributions, where the eikonal propagators from the gauge link in the parton distribution definition play very important role [4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16]. It is the pole of these eikonal propagators that contribute to the phase needed for a nonzero SSA associated with the naive-time-reversal-odd parton distributions, which also predicts a sign difference for the quark Sivers function between the SIDIS and Drell-Yan processes. More complicated results have been found for the SSAs in the hadronic dijet-correlation [17, 18], where a normal TMD factorization breaks down [19]. The reason is that the eikonal propagators from the initial and final state interactions in dijet-correlation process do contribute poles in the cross section [18, 19]. Because of this, the Ward identity is not applicable, and the standard TMD factorization breaks down, although a modified factorization may be valid if we modify the definition of the TMD parton distributions to take into account all the initial and final state interaction effects [17].

In particular, there is a sign change between the SSAs in SIDIS and Drell-Yan processes [7, 8],

$$\text{Sivers SSA}|_{\text{DY}} = -\text{Sivers SSA}|_{\text{DIS}} . \quad (2)$$

This nontrivial result of the opposite signs between the above two processes will still hold when gluon radiation contributions are taken into account, where the large transverse momentum Sivers function is generated from the twist-three quark-gluon correlation function [20, 21]. It is of crucial to test this nontrivial QCD predictions by comparing the SSAs in these two processes. The Sivers single spin asymmetry in SIDIS process has been observed by the HERMES collaboration, and the planned Drell-Yan measurement at RHIC and other facility will test this prediction.

Another interesting probe for the initial/final state interaction effects is the SSA in heavy quark and antiquark production in hadronic process. Because the heavy quark and antiquark can be detected by their decay products, their SSAs can be measured separately. The heavy quark and antiquark produced in short distance partonic processes will experience different final state interactions with the nucleon spectator due to their different color charges, and therefore the SSAs for heavy quark and antiquark will be different. Detailed calculations

show that the difference could be as large as a factor of 3 if the quark-antiquark channel contribution dominates [22].

In summary, the universality of the parton distribution and fragmentation functions are very different in the single transverse spin asymmetry. These properties are still under theoretical and experimental investigations. These important physics, together with other exciting features have shown that the transverse spin physics is playing a very important role in the strong interaction physics for hadronic spin physics. We will learn more about QCD dynamics and nucleon structure from these studies.

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