Transverse Momentum Dependent Parton Distributions and Opportunities at EicC

第七届全国重味物理与量子色动力学研讨会

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SCNT

Southern Center for Nuclear-Science Theory

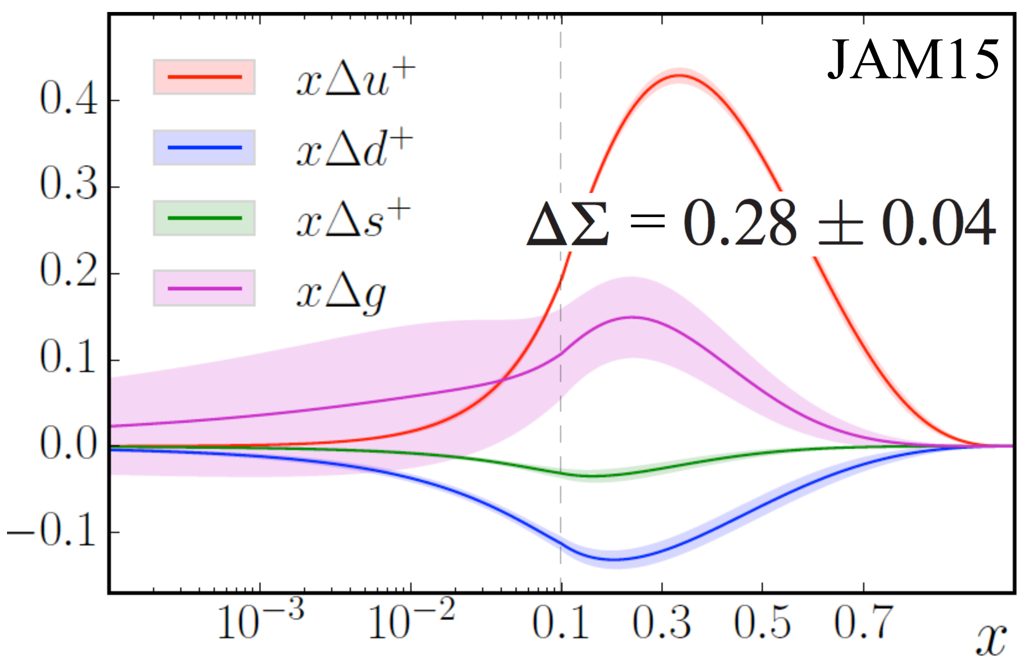
Nucleon Spin Structure

Proton spin puzzle

$$\Delta\Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s \sim 0.3$$

Spin decomposition

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



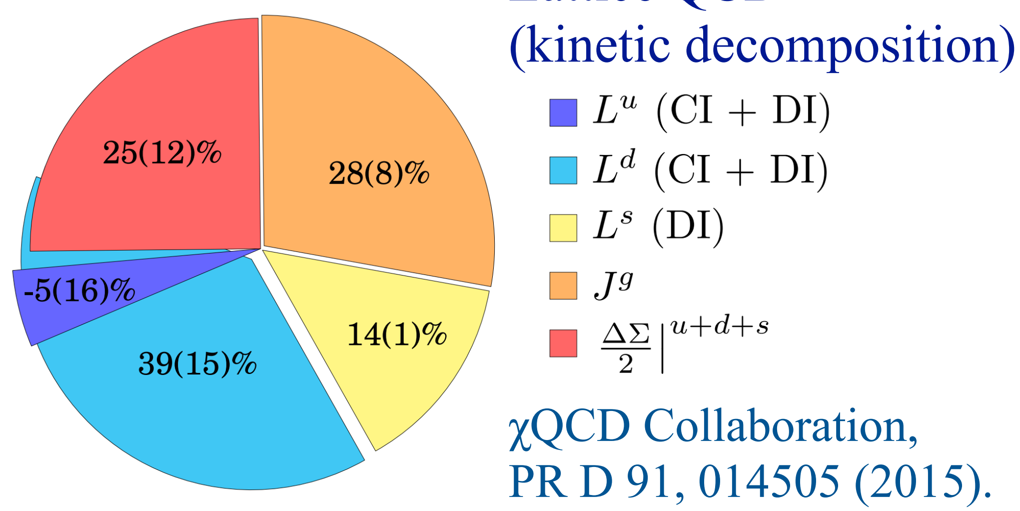
JAM Collaboration, PR D 93, 074005 (2016).

JAM17: $\Delta\Sigma = 0.36 \pm 0.09$

JAM Collaboration, PRL 119, 132001 (2017).

Quark spin only contributes a small fraction to the nucleon spin.

J. Ashman *et al.*, PLB 206, 364 (1988); NP B328, 1 (1989).

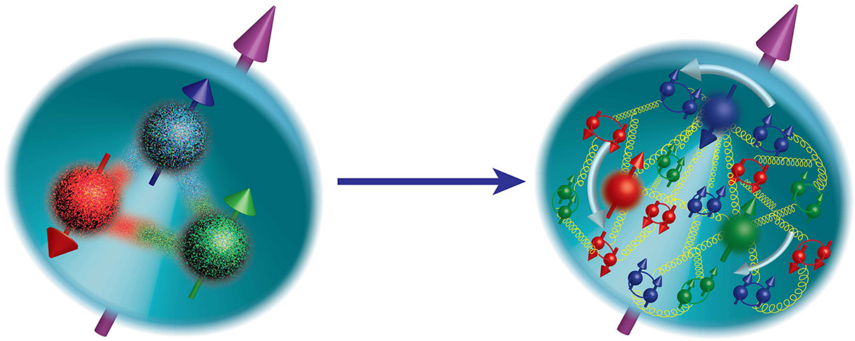


χQCD Collaboration, PR D 91, 014505 (2015).

Gluon spin from LQCD: $S_g = 0.251(47)(16)$

50% of total proton spin

Y.-B. Yang *et al.* (χQCD Collaboration), PRL 118, 102001 (2017).



Wigner Rotation Effect

Melosh-Wigner rotation

quark spin in a rest proton $\neq$ quark spin in a moving proton

If applying a kinetic boost, one may relate the spin states in *proton rest frame* to the spin states in *infinite momentum frame*

$$\chi_T^{\uparrow} = w\left[\left(k^+ + m\right)\chi_F^{\uparrow} - \left(k^1 + ik^2\right)\chi_F^{\downarrow}\right]$$

$$\chi_T^{\downarrow} = w\left[\left(k^+ + m\right)\chi_F^{\downarrow} + \left(k^1 - ik^2\right)\chi_F^{\uparrow}\right]$$

$$k^+ = k^0 + k^3$$

$$w = \left[2k^+\left(k^0 + m\right)\right]^{-1/2}$$

E.P. Wigner, Ann. Math 40 (1939) 149; H.J. Melosh, Phys. Rev. D 9 (1974) 1095.

The effect on quark polarization

$$\Delta q = \int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathscr{M}\left[q^{\uparrow}(k) - q^{\downarrow}(k)\right]$$

$$\mathscr{M} = \frac{(k^+ + m)^2 - k_T^2}{2k^+(k^0 + m)}$$

B.-Q. Ma, J. Phys. G 17 (1991) L53-L58; B.-Q. Ma, Q.-R. Zhang, Z. Phys. C 58 (1993) 479.

It predicts decreasing polarization with k_T, which should be tested by data.
This interpretation is based on a kinetic boost, but a complete boost including QCD dynamics is challenging.

Lepton-Hadron Deep Inelastic Scattering

Inclusive DIS at a large momentum transfer: $Q \gg \Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}$

Modern "Rutherford" experiment.

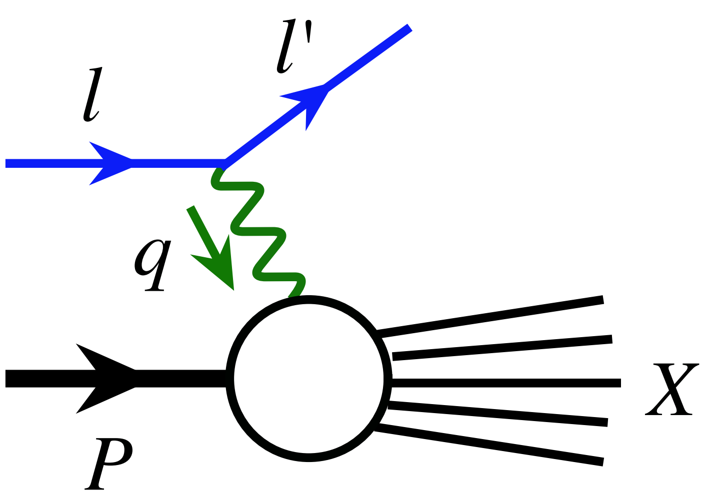
- dominated by the scattering of the lepton off an active quark/parton
- not sensitive to the dynamics at a hadronic scale ~ 1/fm
- collinear factorization:

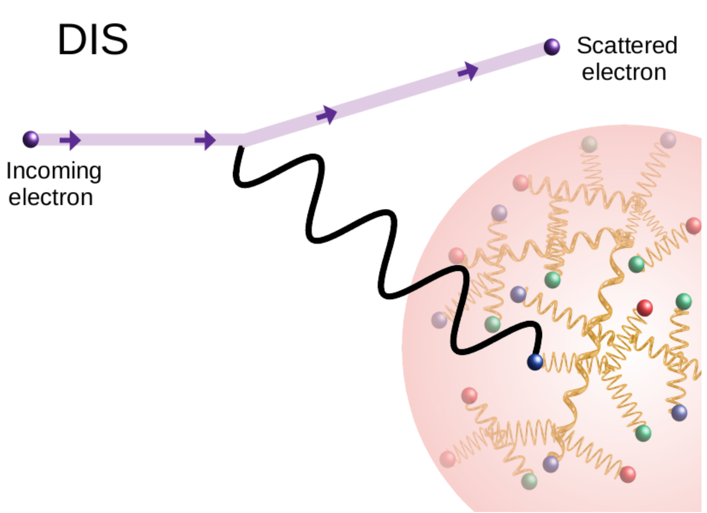
$$\sigma \propto H(Q) \otimes f_{i/P}(x, \mu^2)$$

- overall corrections suppressed by $1/Q^n$
- indirectly "see" quarks, gluons and their dynamics
- predictive power relies on

— precision of the probe

— universality of $f_{i/P}(x, \mu^2)$



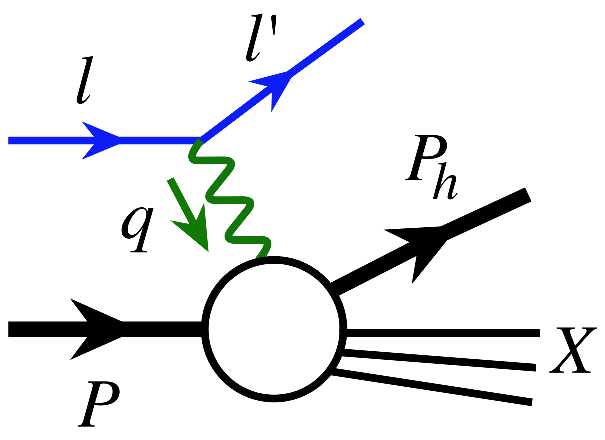


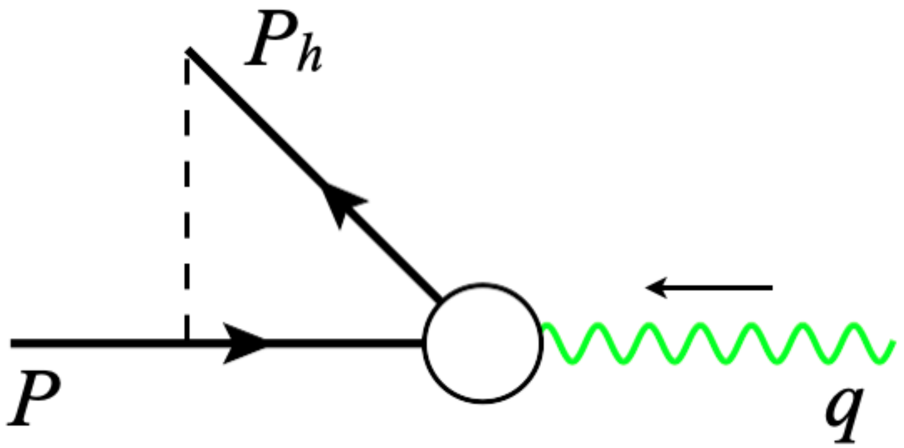
[Figure from DESY-21-099]

Semi-inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering

Semi-inclusive DIS: a final state hadron (P_h) is identified

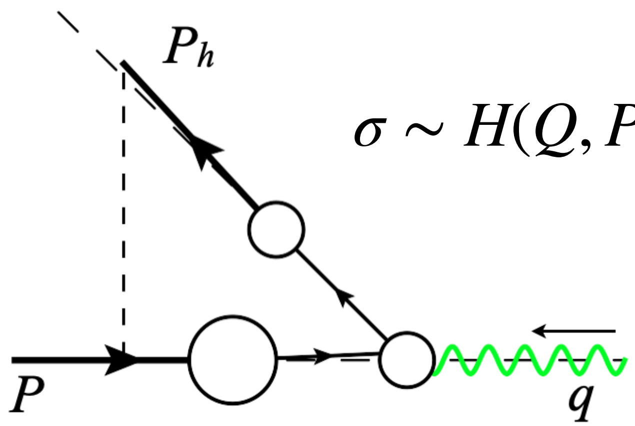
- enable us to explore the emergence of color neutral hadrons from colored quarks/gluons
- flavor dependence by selecting different types of observed hadrons: pions, kaons, …
- a large momentum transfer Q provides a short-distance probe
- an additional and adjustable momentum scale P_{hT}
- multidimensional imaging of the nucleon





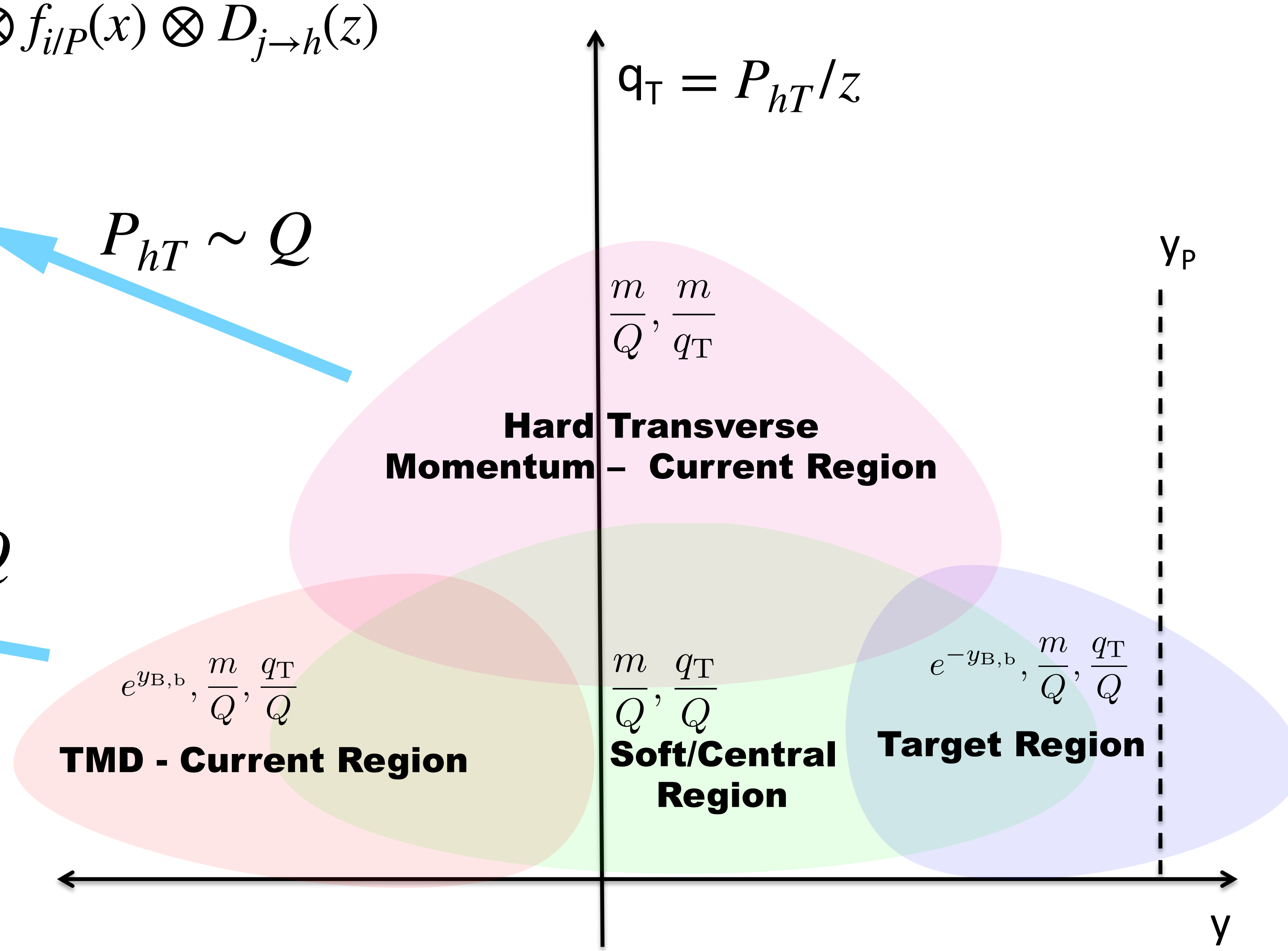
SIDIS Kinematic Regions

Sketch of kinematic regions of the produced hadron

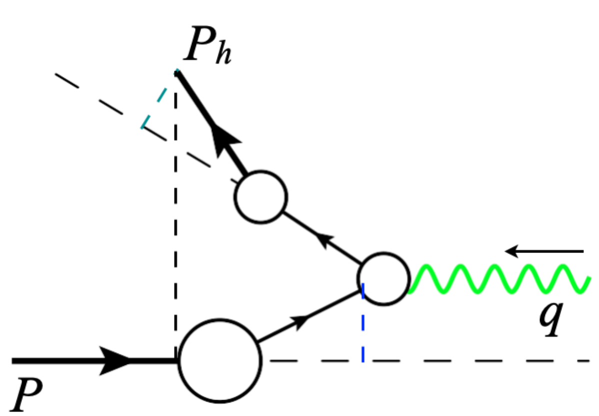


$\sigma \sim H(Q, P_{hT}) \otimes f_{i/P}(x) \otimes D_{j\to h}(z)$

$P_{hT} \sim Q$



$P_{hT} \ll Q$



$\sigma \sim H(Q) \otimes f_{i/P}(x, k_T) \otimes D_{j\to h}(z, p_T)$

P_{hT} is defined in the photon-hadron frame

[Figure from JHEP10(2019)122]

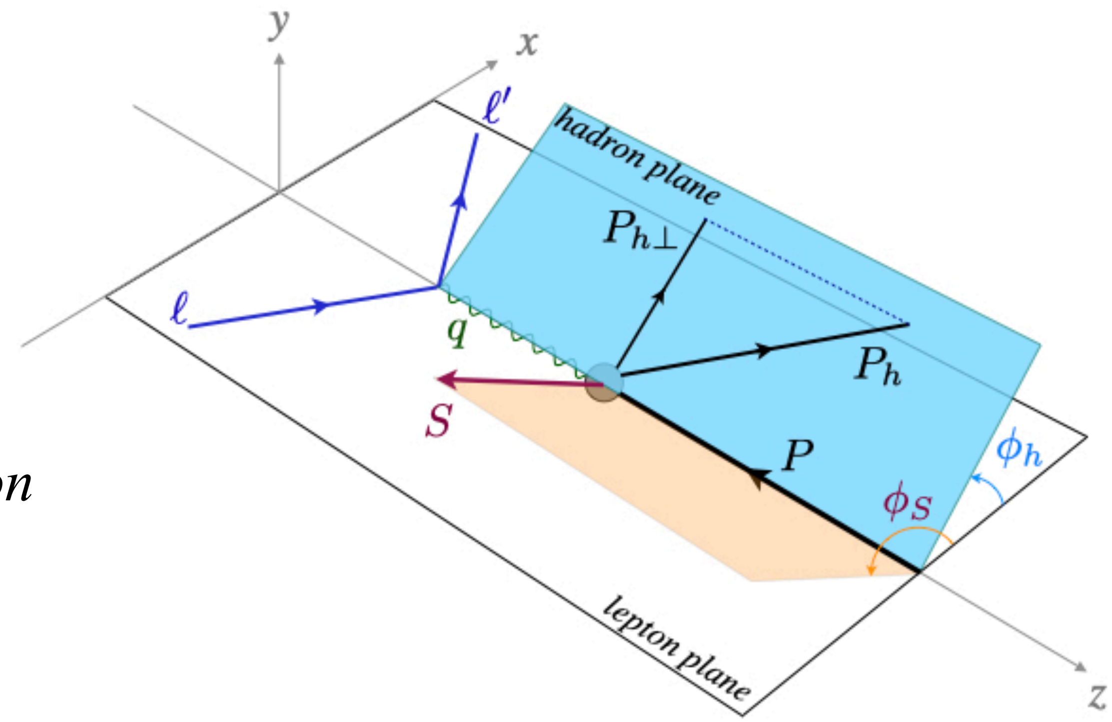
Structure Functions of SIDIS

SIDIS differential cross section

in terms of 18 structure functions

$$F_{AB,C}(x_B, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2)$$

A: lepton polarization
B: nucleon polarization
C: virtual photon polarization



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B\, dy\, dz\, dP_{hT}^2\, d\phi_h\, d\phi_S}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{x_B y Q^2}\frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}\left(1+\frac{\gamma^2}{2x_B}\right)$$

$$\times\Big\{F_{UU,T}+\epsilon F_{UU,L}+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h}\cos\phi_h+\epsilon F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h}\cos 2\phi_h+\lambda_e\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}\sin\phi_h$$

$$+S_L\left[\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}F_{UL}^{\sin\phi_h}\sin\phi_h+\epsilon F_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h}\sin 2\phi_h\right]+\lambda_e S_L\left[\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}F_{LL}+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}F_{LL}^{\cos\phi_h}\cos\phi_h\right]$$

$$+S_T\Big[\left(F_{UT,T}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)}+\epsilon F_{UT,L}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)}\right)\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)+\epsilon F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)}\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)$$

$$+\epsilon F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S)}\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S)\quad+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}\sin\phi_S+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}F_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h-\phi_S)}\sin(2\phi_h-\phi_S)\Big]$$

$$+\lambda_e S_T\Big[\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S)}\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S)$$

$$+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}F_{LT}^{\cos\phi_S}\cos\phi_S+\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}F_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h-\phi_S)}\cos(2\phi_h-\phi_S)\Big]\Big\}$$

$$x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2P\cdot q}$$

$$y = \frac{P\cdot q}{P\cdot l}$$

$$z = \frac{P\cdot P_h}{P\cdot q}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2x_B M}{Q}$$

Leading Twist TMDs

Nucleon Polarization	Quark Polarization: U	Quark Polarization: L	Quark Polarization: T
U	f_1 unpolarized		$h_1^{\perp}$ Boer-Mulders
L		g_{1L} helicity	$h_{1L}^{\perp}$ longi-transversity (worm-gear)
T	$f_{1T}^{\perp}$ Sivers	g_{1T} trans-helicity (worm-gear)	h_1 transversity $h_{1T}^{\perp}$ pretzelosity

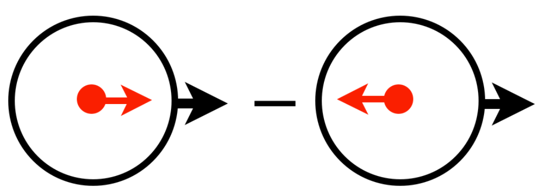
Longitudinal Double Spin Asymmetry

Longitudinal DSA in SIDIS

$$A_{LL} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{+-} + \sigma_{--} - \sigma_{-+}}{\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-} + \sigma_{--} + \sigma_{-+}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} F_{LL}\left(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2\right)}{F_{UU}\left(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2\right)}$$

In TMD region: $F_{LL}\left(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2\right) \sim g_{1L}(x, k_T^2) \otimes D_1(z, p_T^2)$

$$F_{UU}\left(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2\right) \sim f_1(x, k_T^2) \otimes D_1(z, p_T^2)$$

g_{1L} 

(both collinear and TMD)

Several global analyses of collinear helicity
but no extraction of TMD helicity before!

P_{hT} dependent DSA measurements

HERMES: proton (H_2) and deuteron (D_2) targets

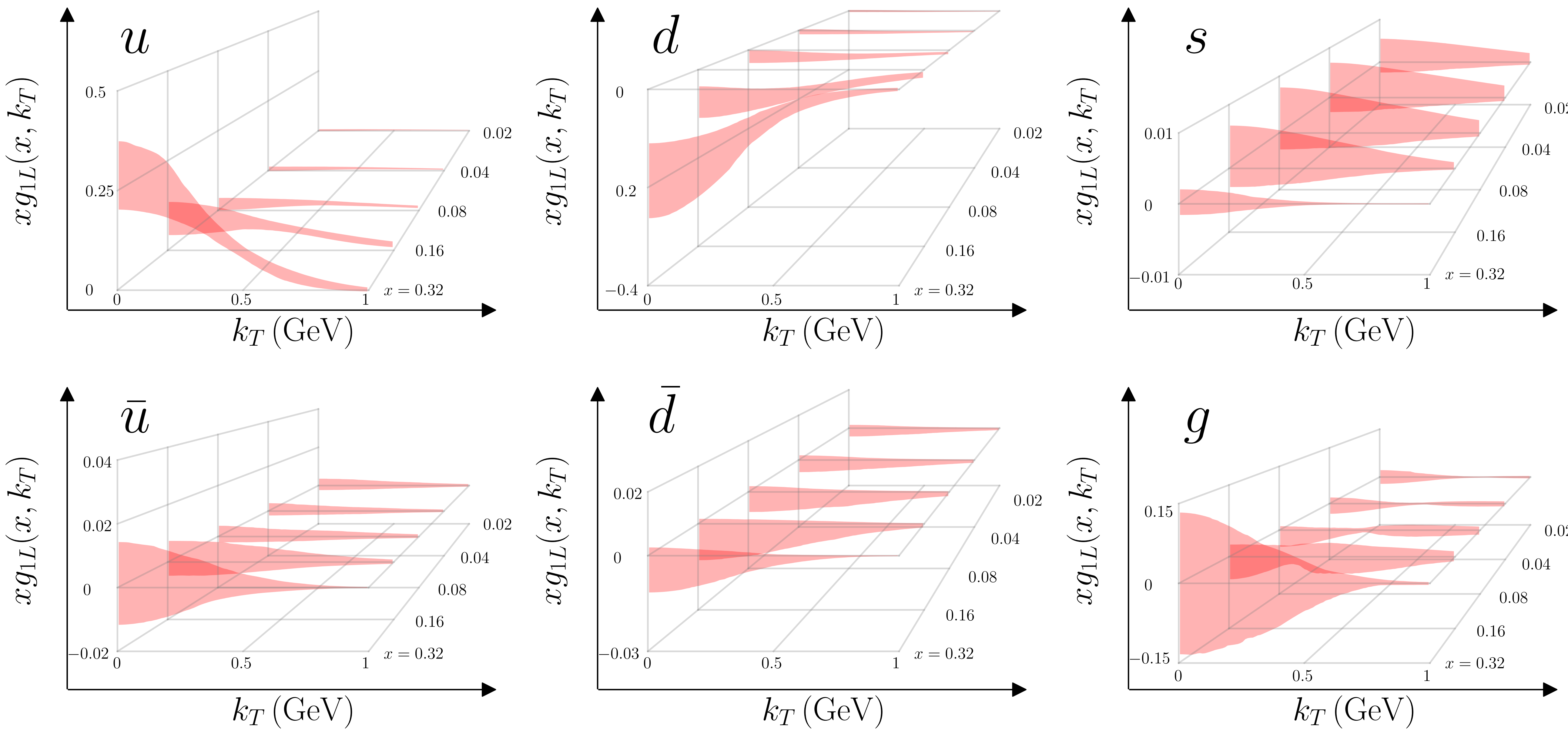
HERMES Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 99 (2019) 112001.

JLab CLAS: proton (NH_3) target

CLAS Collaboration, Phys. Lett. B 782 (2018) 662.

First Extraction of TMD Helicity

NLO+NNLL analysis results

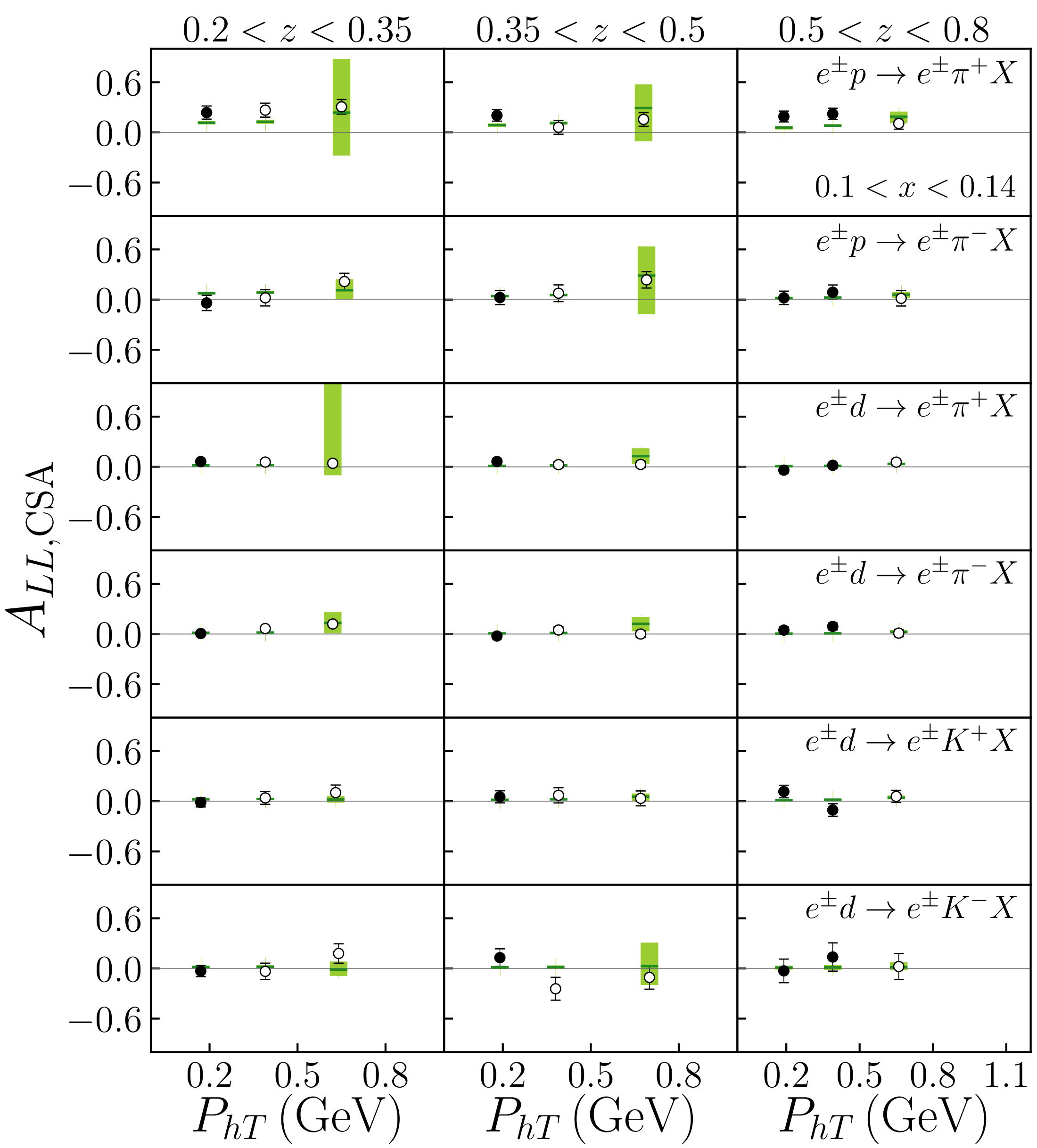


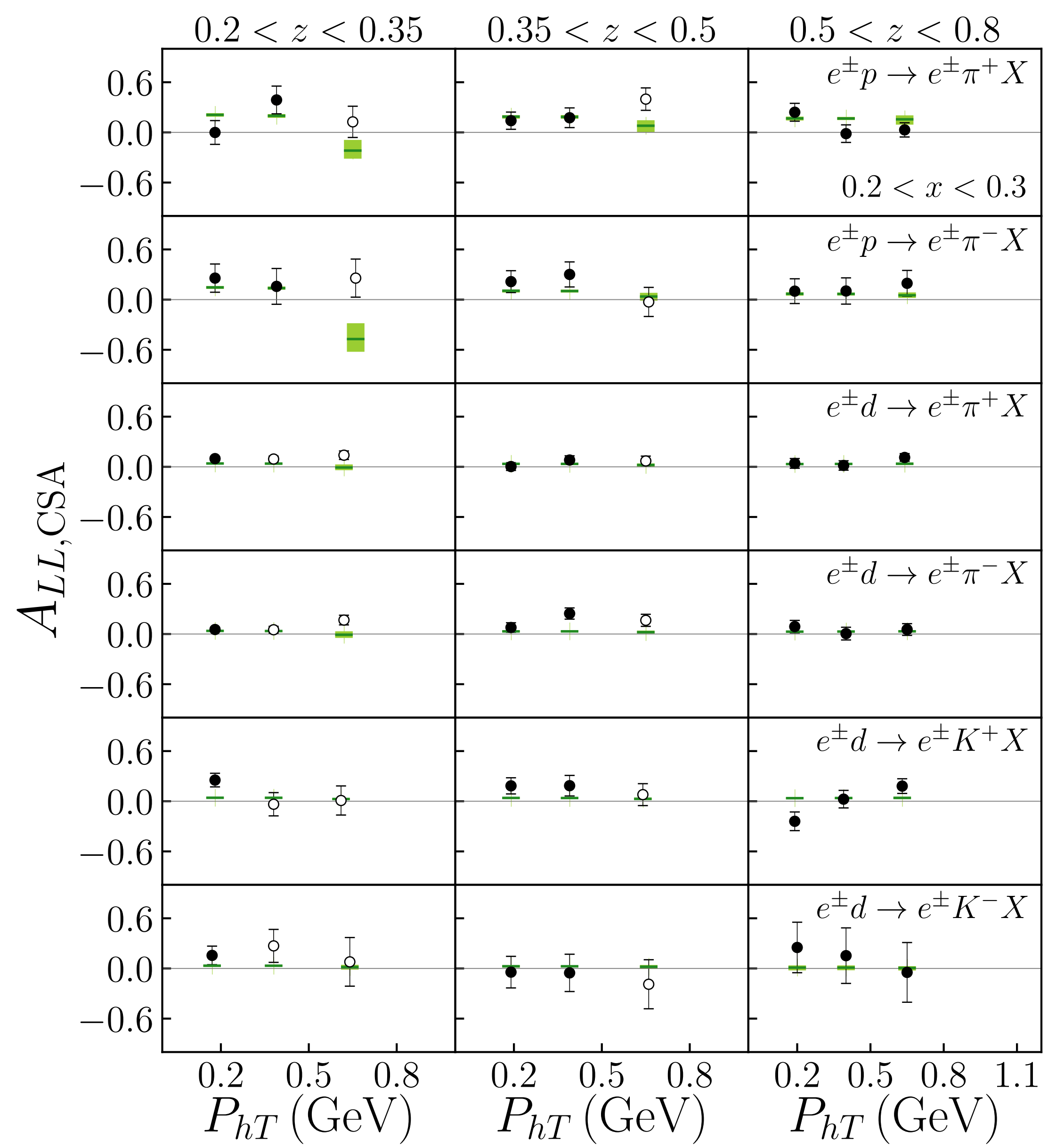
Nonzero signals for *u* and *d* quarks, while sea quarks and gluons are loosely constrained.

K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

Comparison with Data

Compare with HERMES data





K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

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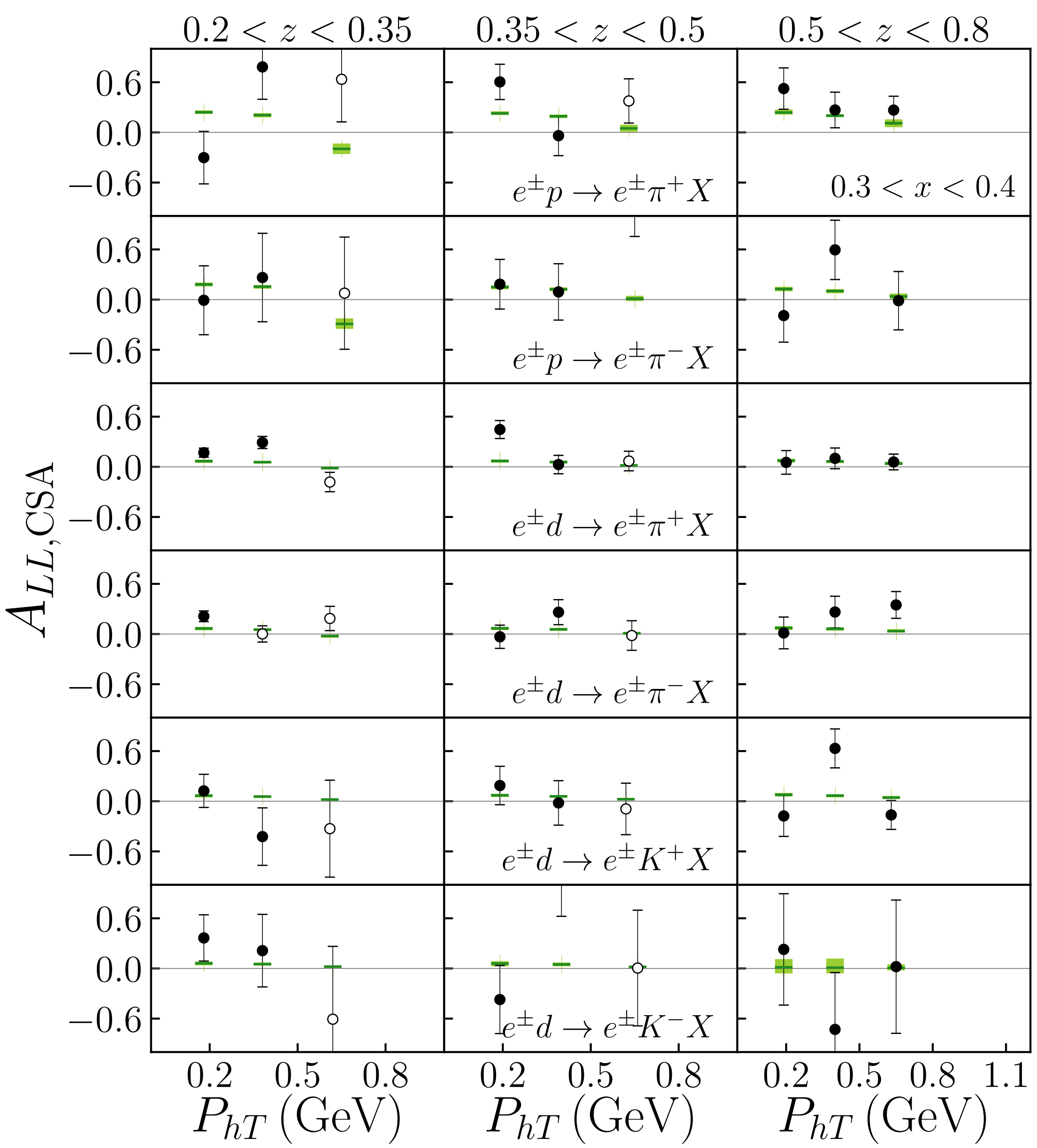

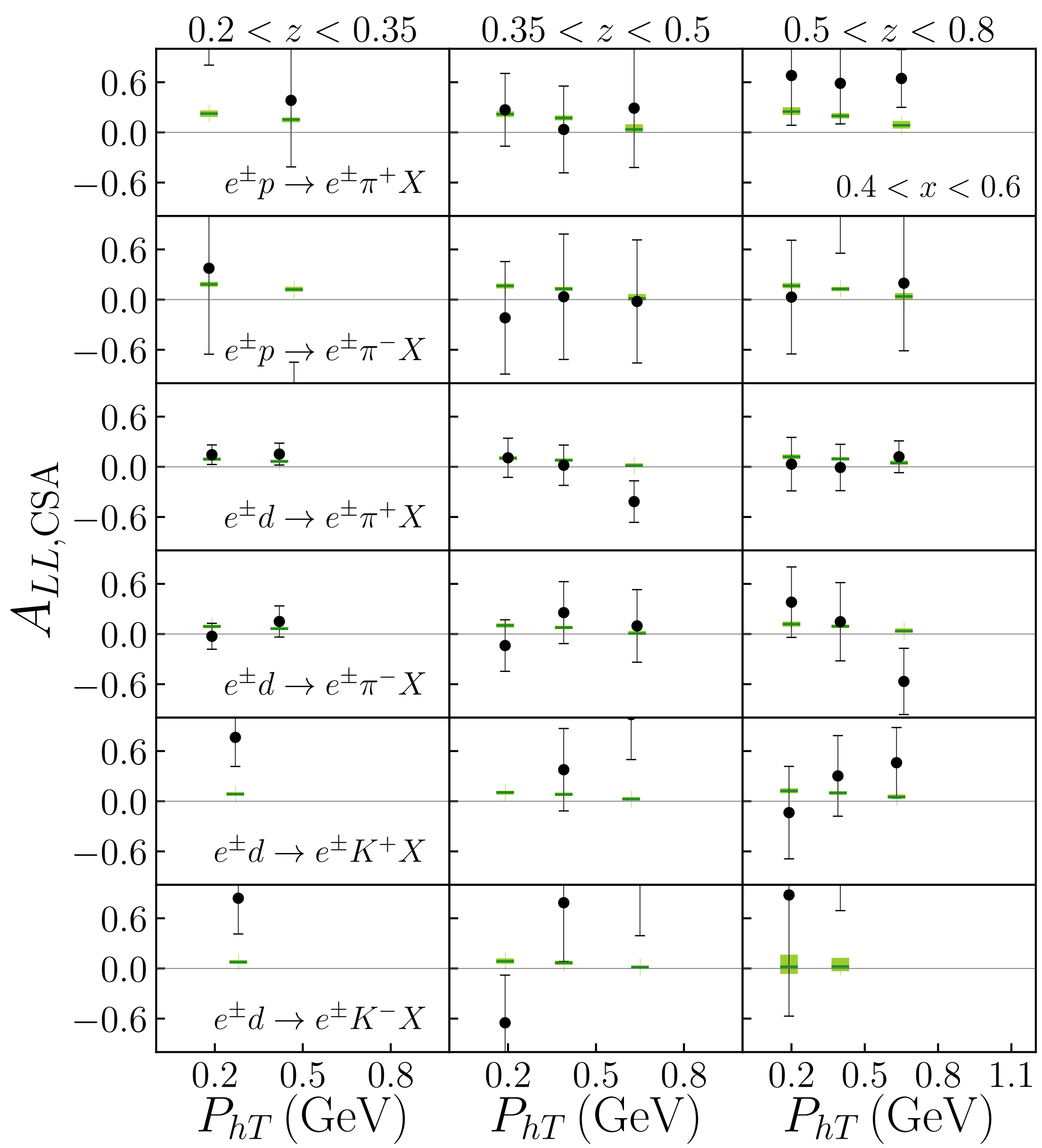

K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

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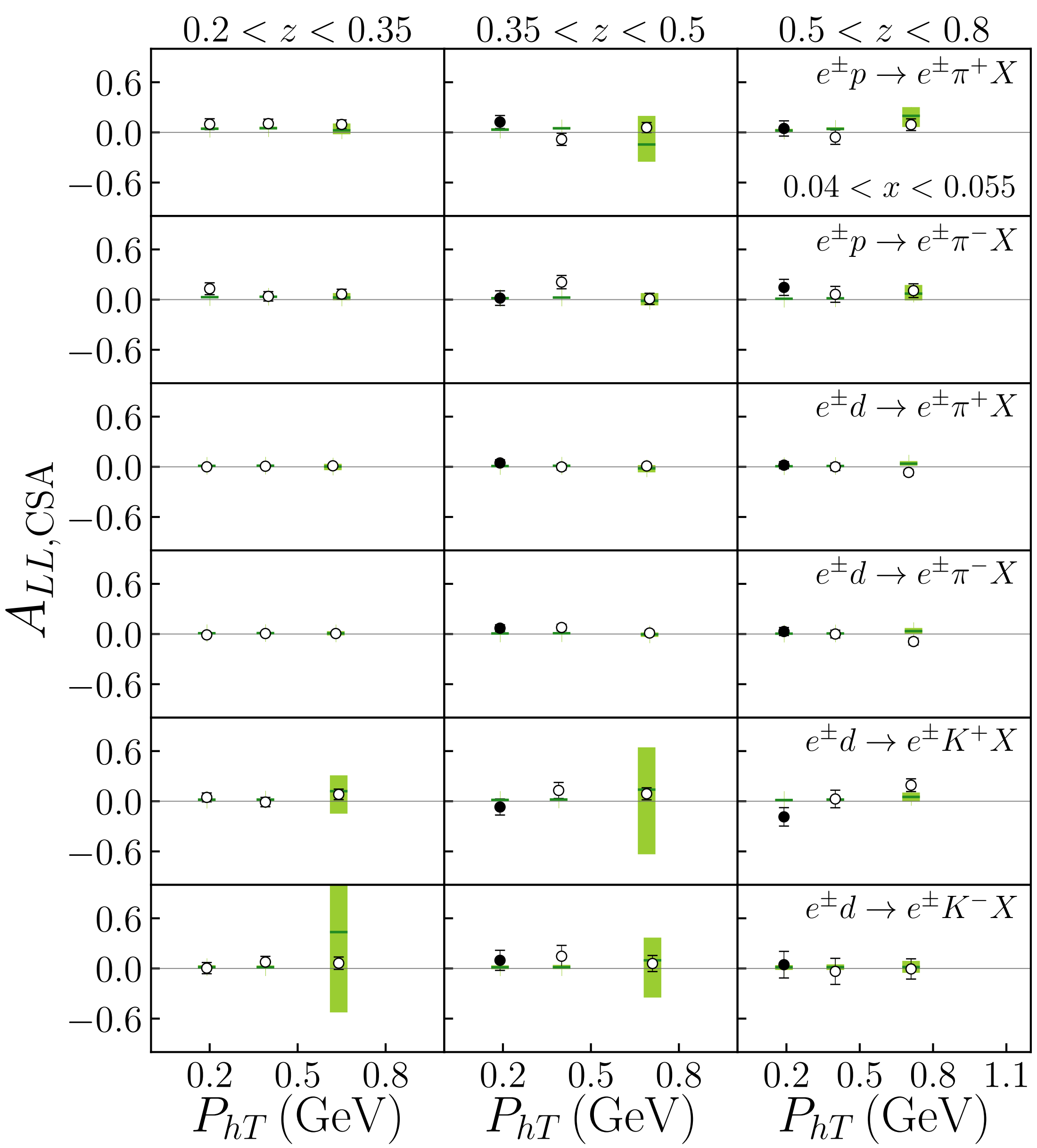

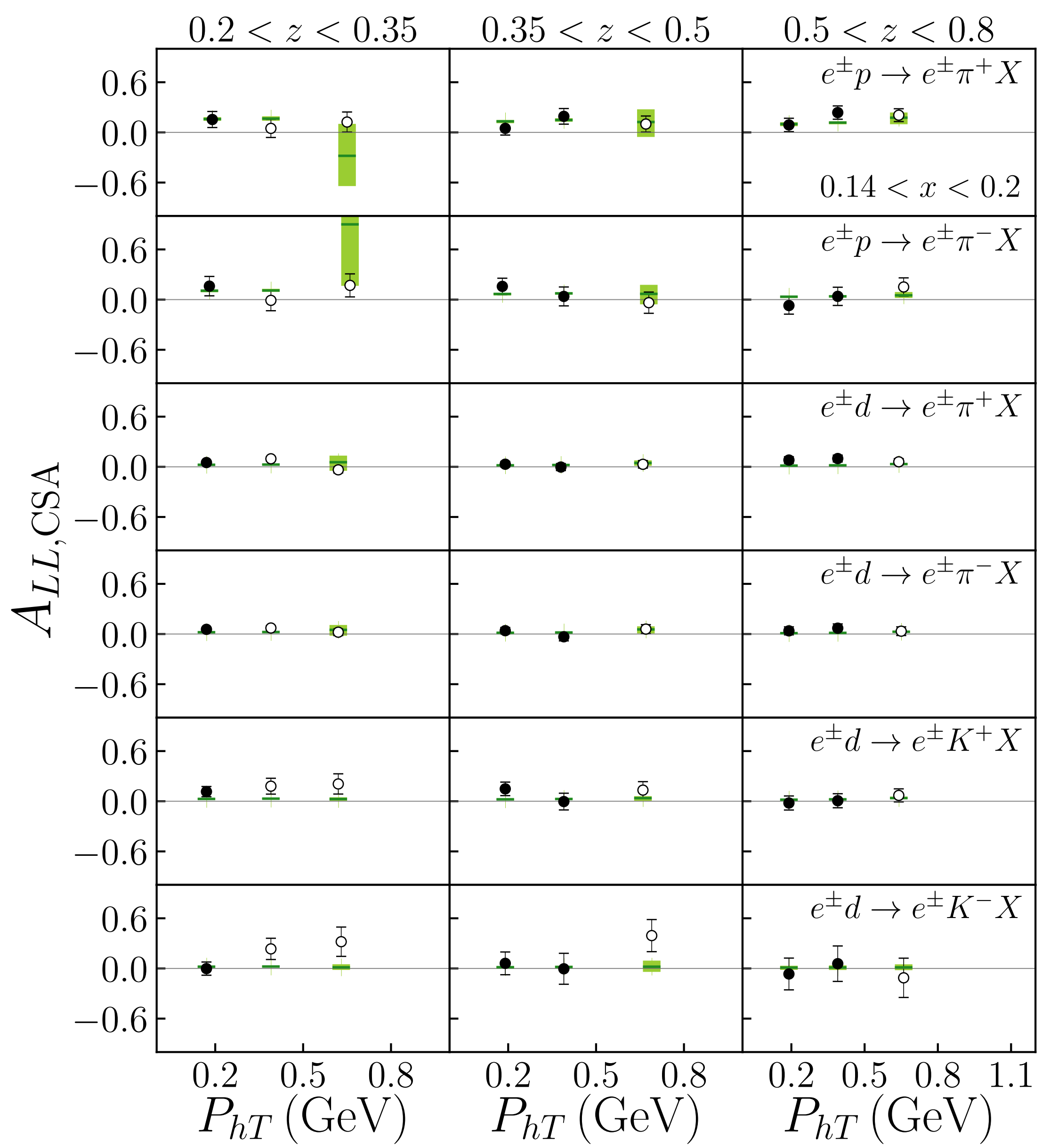

K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

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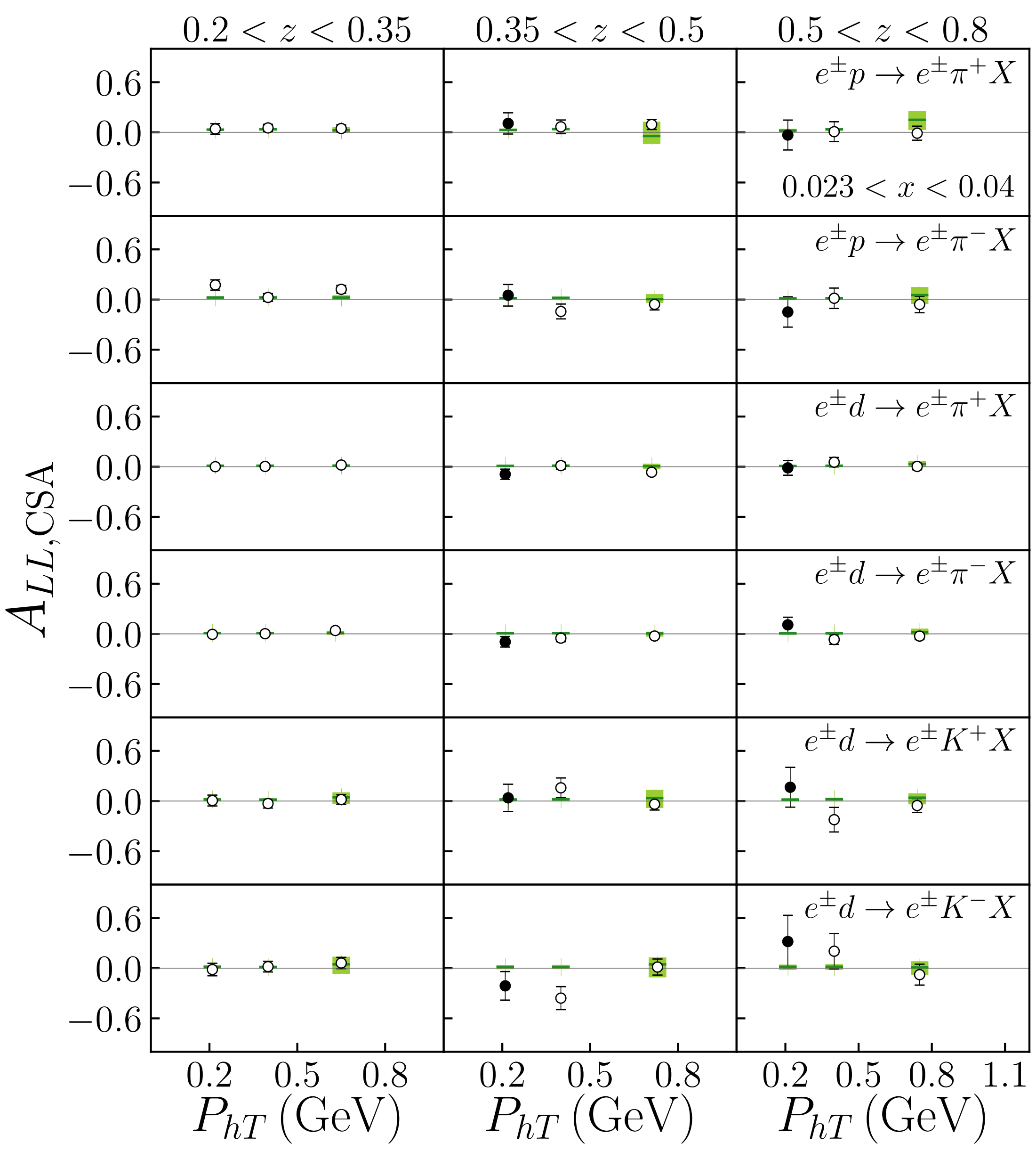

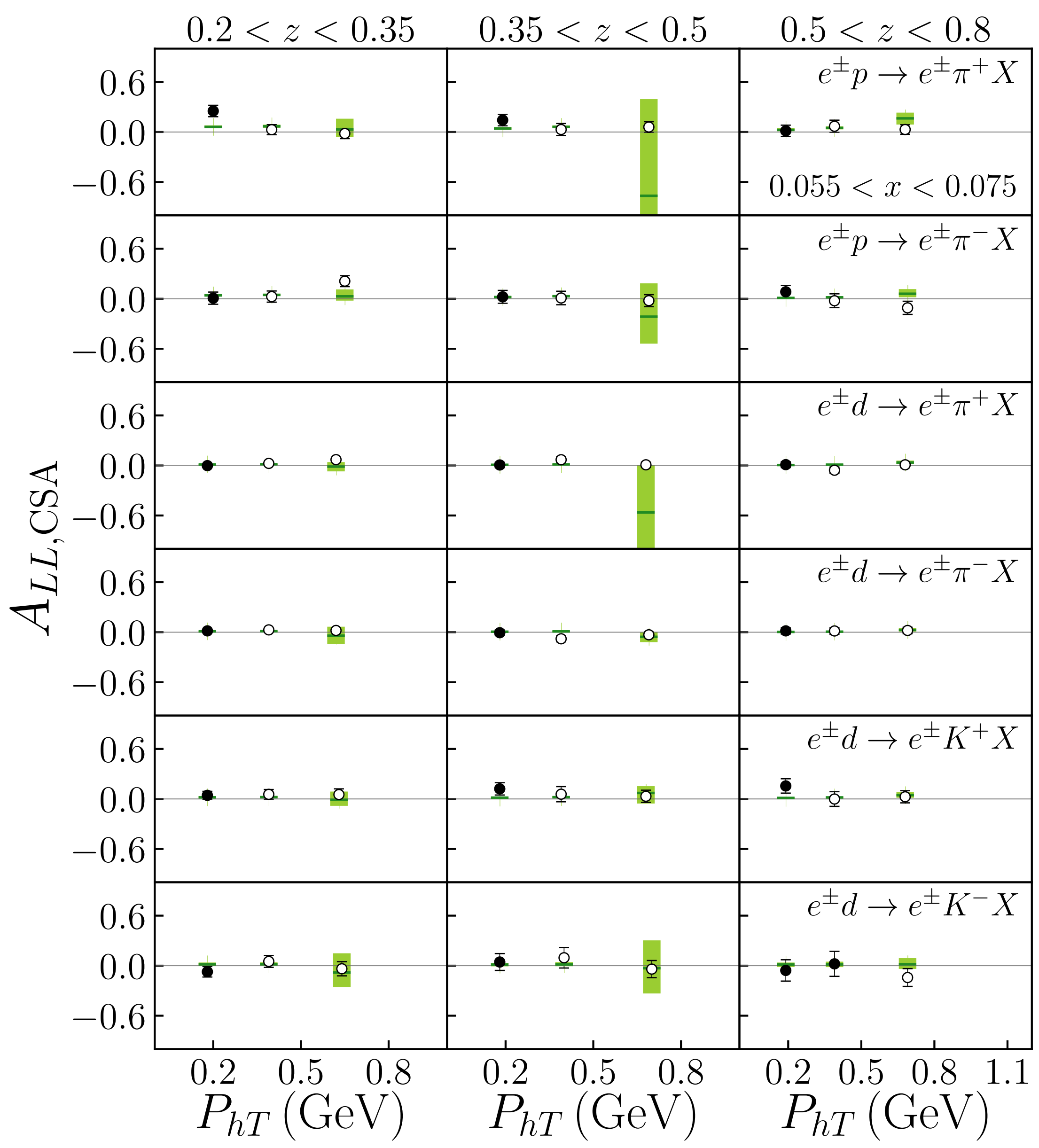

K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

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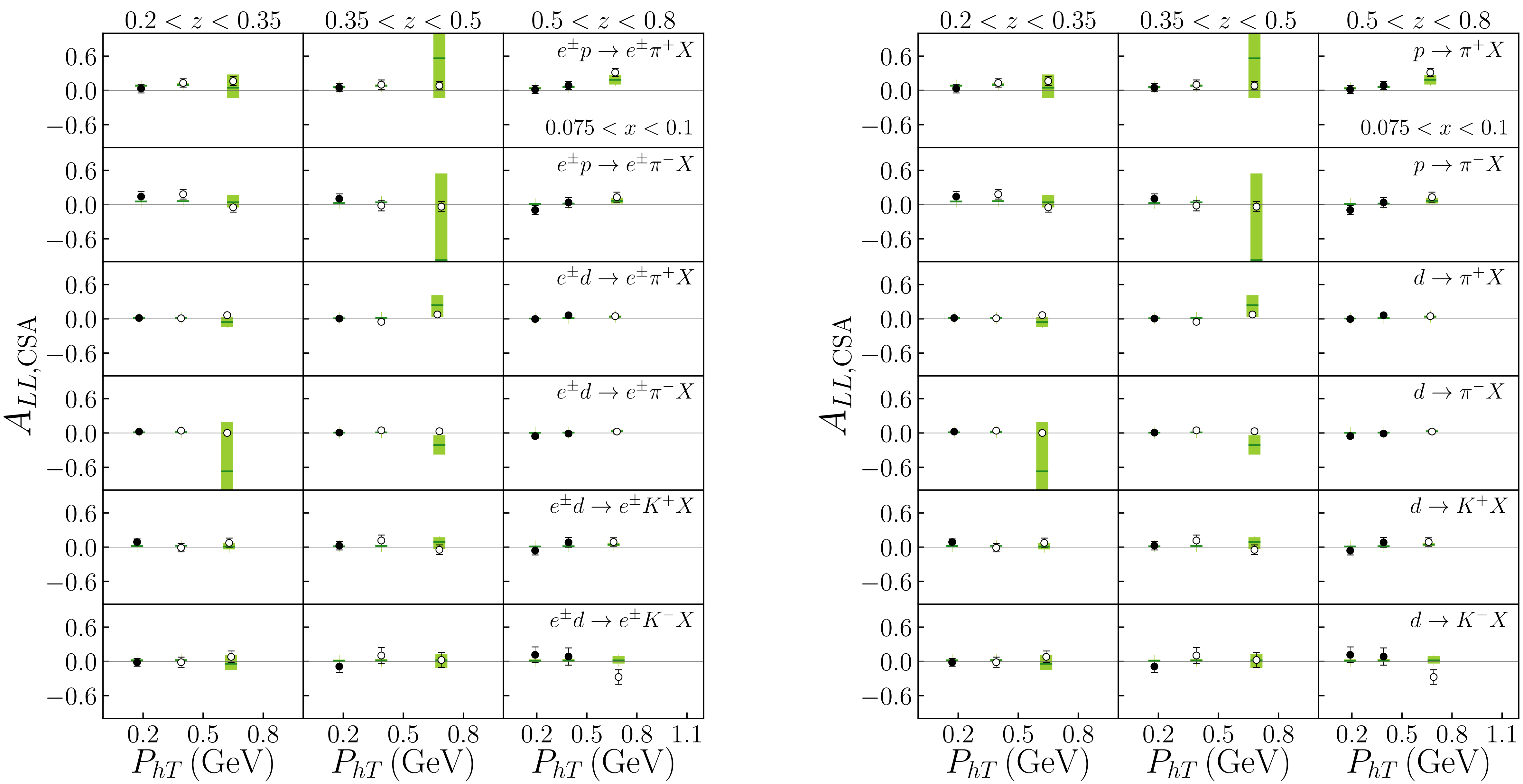
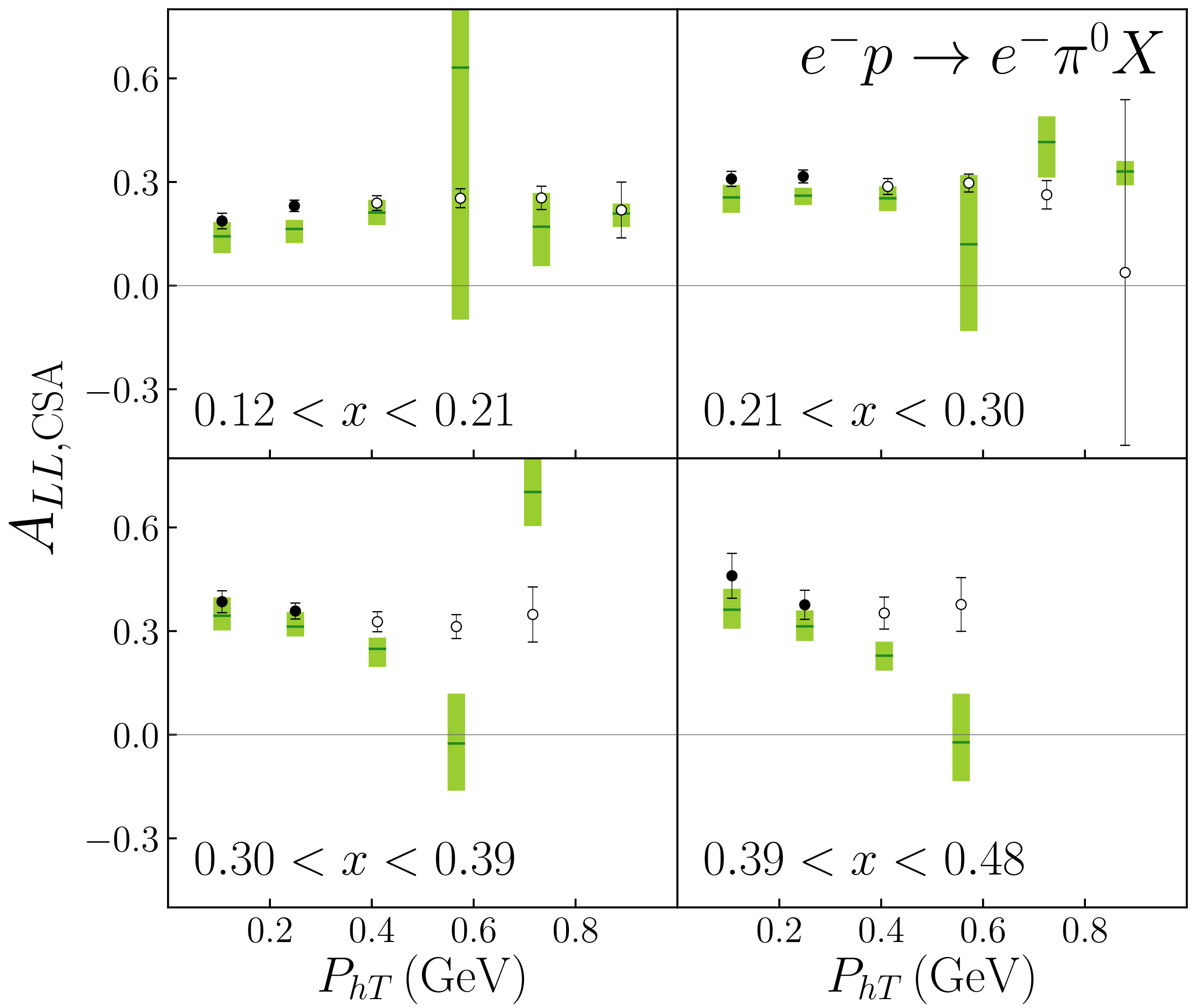
Compare with HERMES data



K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

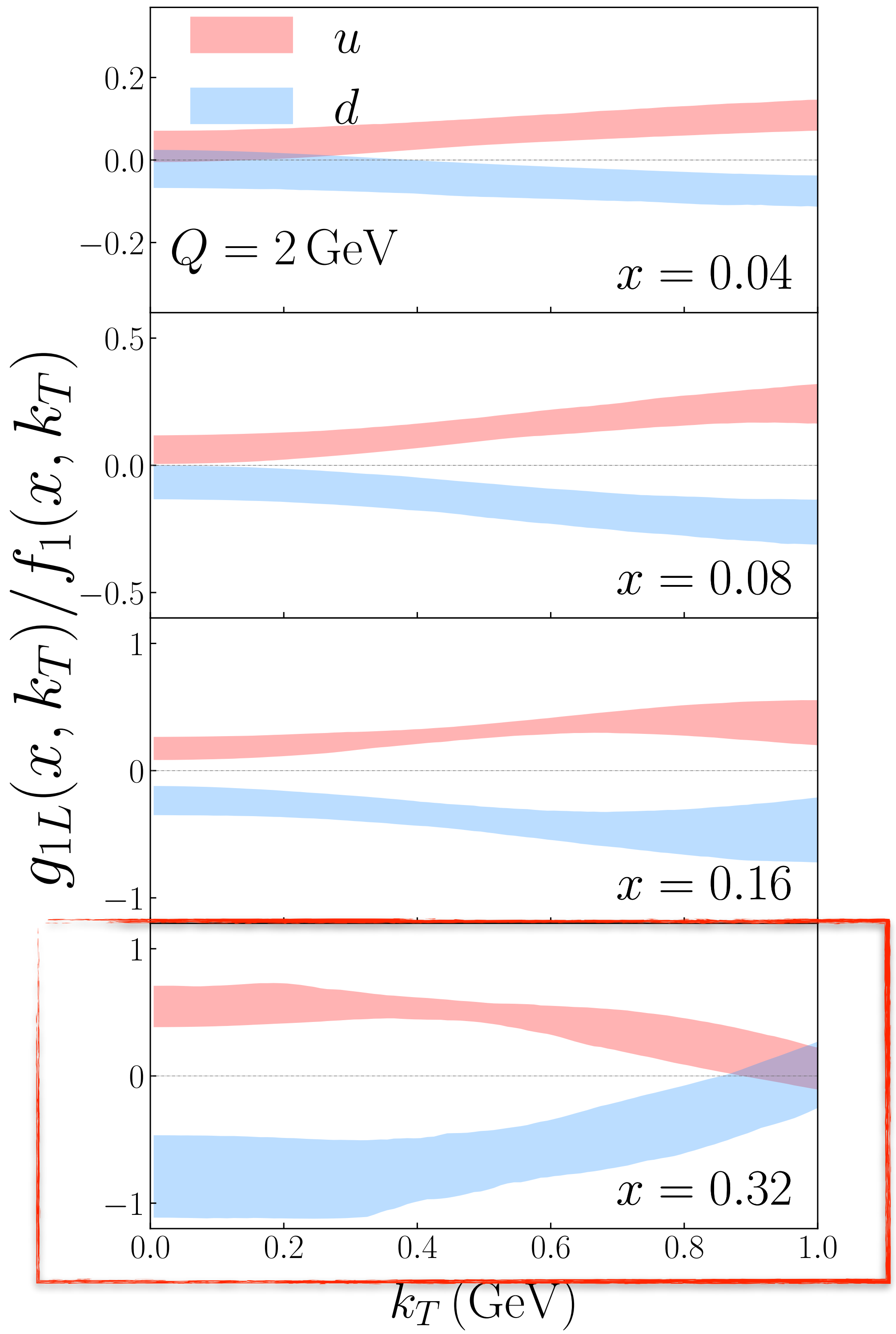
Comparison with Data

Compare with CLAS data



K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

Transverse Momentum Dependent Polarization



$g_{1L}(x, k_T^2)$ gives the absolute number density difference between spin-parallel and spin-antiparallel quarks.

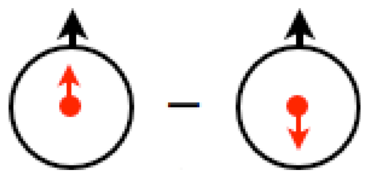
The ratio $g_{1L}(x, k_T^2)/f_1(x, k_T^2)$ measures the polarization rate of quarks.

- At large x, where valence components dominate, the polarization decreases with increasing k_T
  Qualitatively consistent with kinetic Wigner rotation effects
- At low x, where the valence component is no longer adequate, distributions are highly driven by complex QCD dynamics
  The polarization is found increasing with k_T

K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 121902.

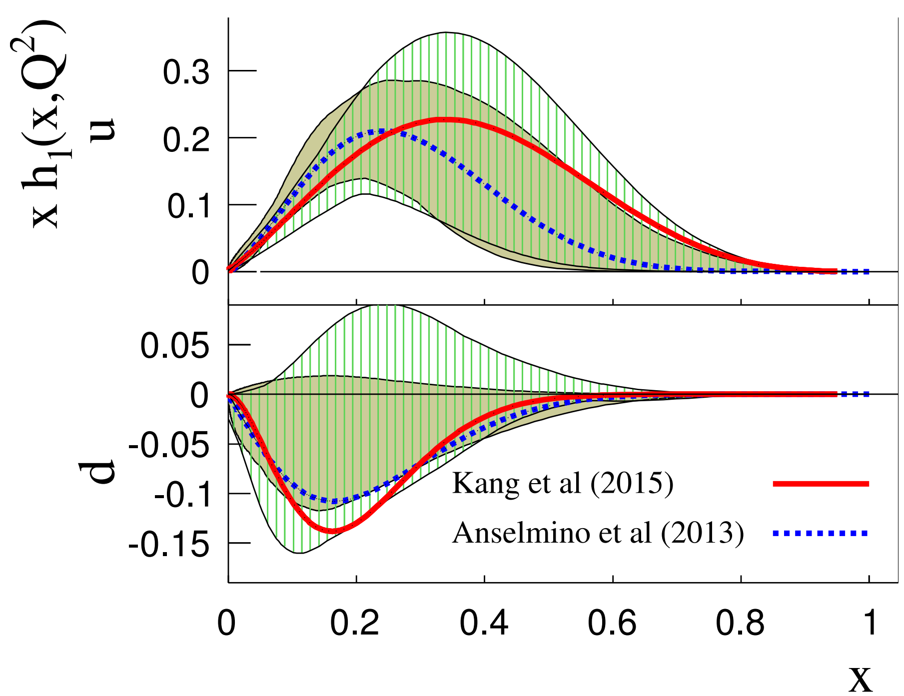
Transversity Distribution

Transversity distribution

h_1  (Collinear & TMD)

A transverse counter part to the longitudinal spin structure: helicity g_{1L}, but NOT the same.

Phenomenological extractions



Z.-B. Kang, A. Prokudin, P. Sun, F. Yuan, PRD 93, 014009 (2016).

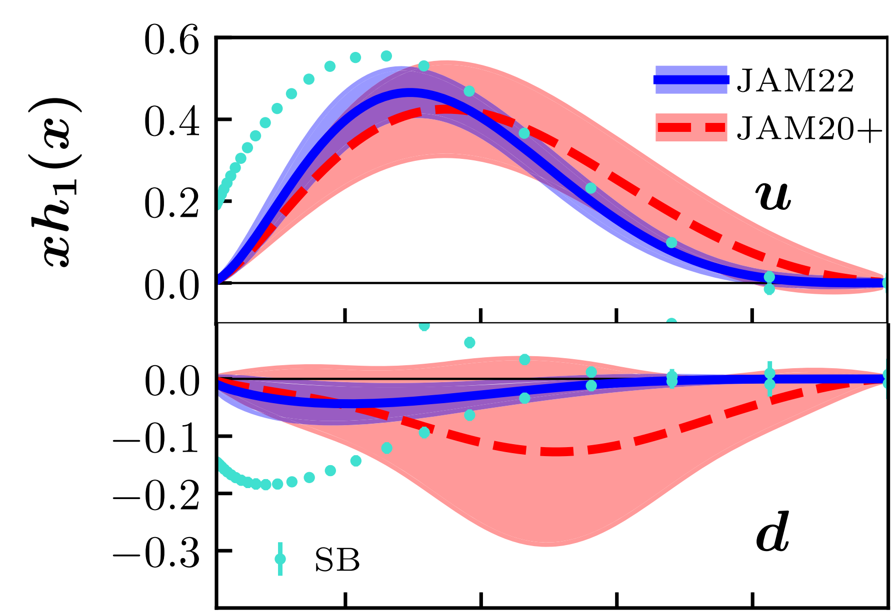
Chiral-odd:

No mixing with gluons
Valence dominant
Couple to another chiral-odd function.

Effect in SIDIS:

transverse single spin asymmetry (Collins asymmetry)

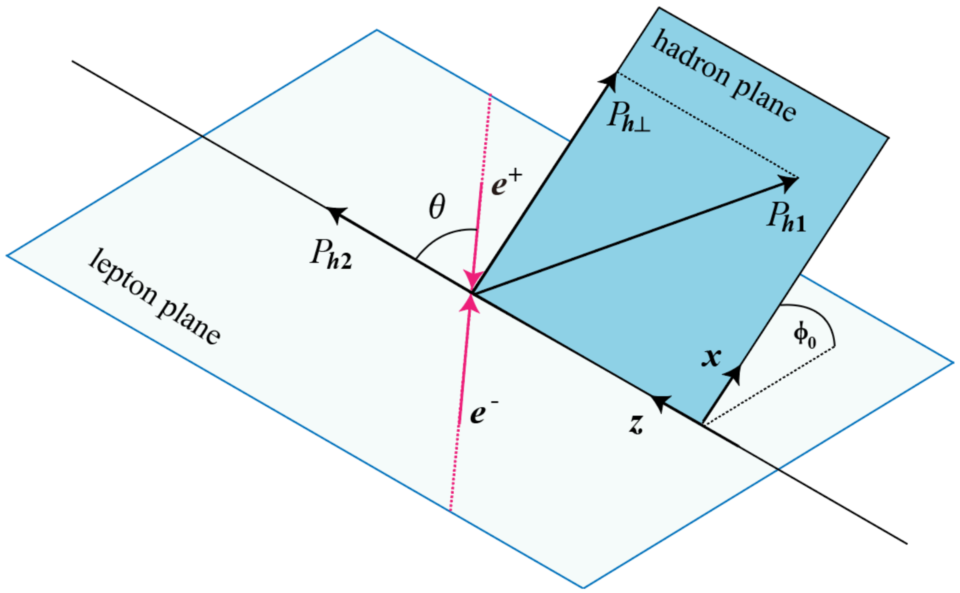
$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)} \sim h_1(x, k_T^2) \otimes H_1^{\perp}(z, p_T^2)$$



JAM Collaboration, PRD 104, 034014 (2022).

Complementary Process

Semi-inclusive e^+e^- annihilation: $e^+e^- \to h_1 h_2 X$



$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dz_1 dz_2 d^2\boldsymbol{P}_{h\perp} d\cos\theta} = \frac{3\pi\alpha^2}{2Q^2} z_1^2 z_2^2 \left[\left(1+\cos^2\theta\right) F_{UU}^{h_1h_2} + \sin^2\theta \cos\left(2\phi_0\right) F_{\mathrm{Collins}}^{h_1h_2} \right]$$

In TMD region: h_1 and h_2 are near back-to-back, $P_{hT} \ll Q$ $\quad F_{\mathrm{Collins}}^{h_1h_2} \sim H_1^{\perp h_1} \otimes H_1^{\perp h_2}$

Experimental measurements:

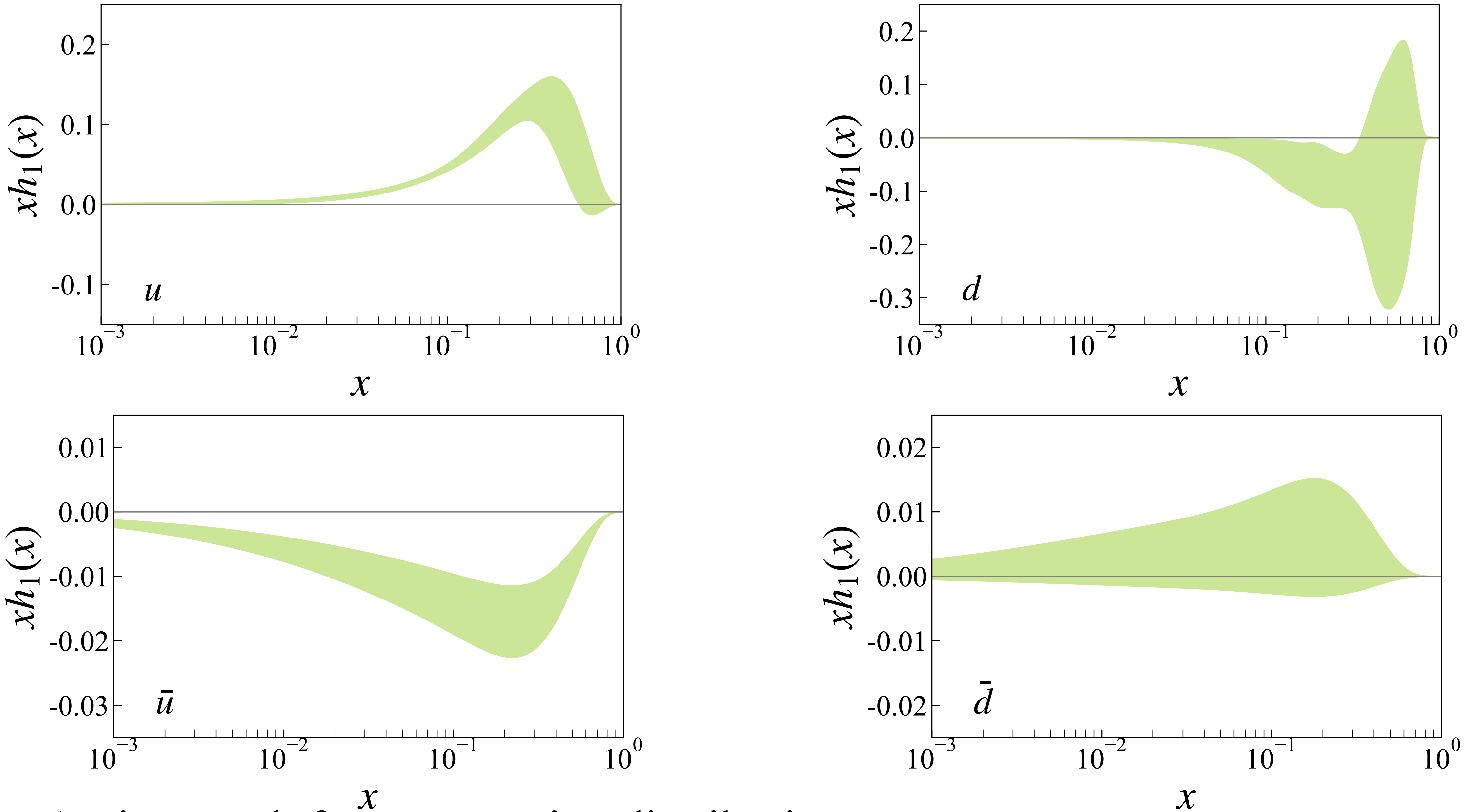
Belle: $\sqrt{s} = 10.58\,\mathrm{GeV}$ — Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 032011; 86 (2012) 039905(E).

BaBar: $\sqrt{s} = 10.6\ \mathrm{GeV}$ — Phys. Rev. D 90 (2014) 052003; Phys. Rev. D 92 (2015) 111101.

BESIII: $\sqrt{s} = 3.68\ \mathrm{GeV}$ — Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016) 042001.

Sea Quark Transversity

First determination of sea quark transversity, including TMD evolution



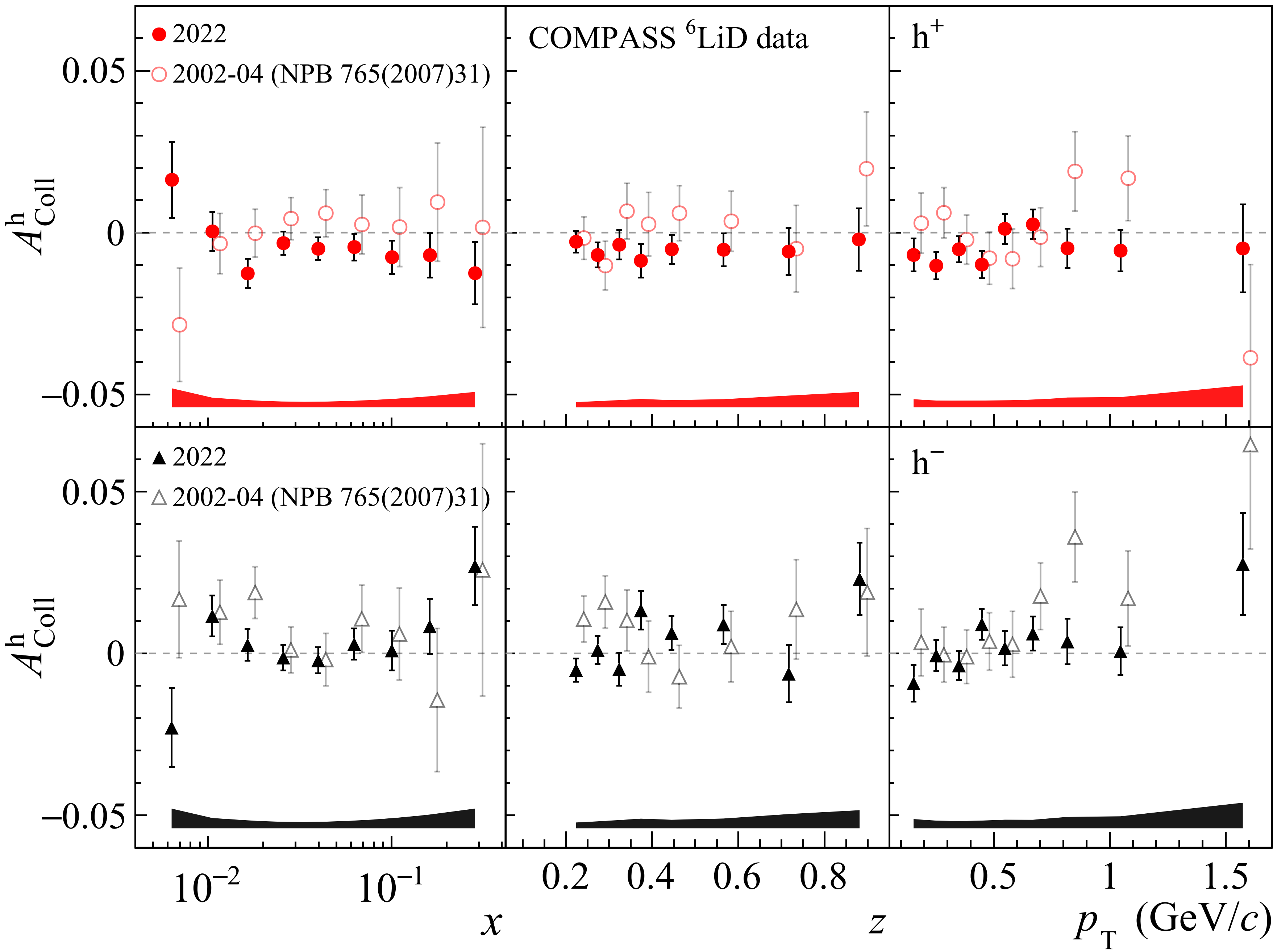
Anti-u quark favors negative distribution

Anti-d quark consistent with zero with current precision

C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, PRD 109 (2024) 056002.

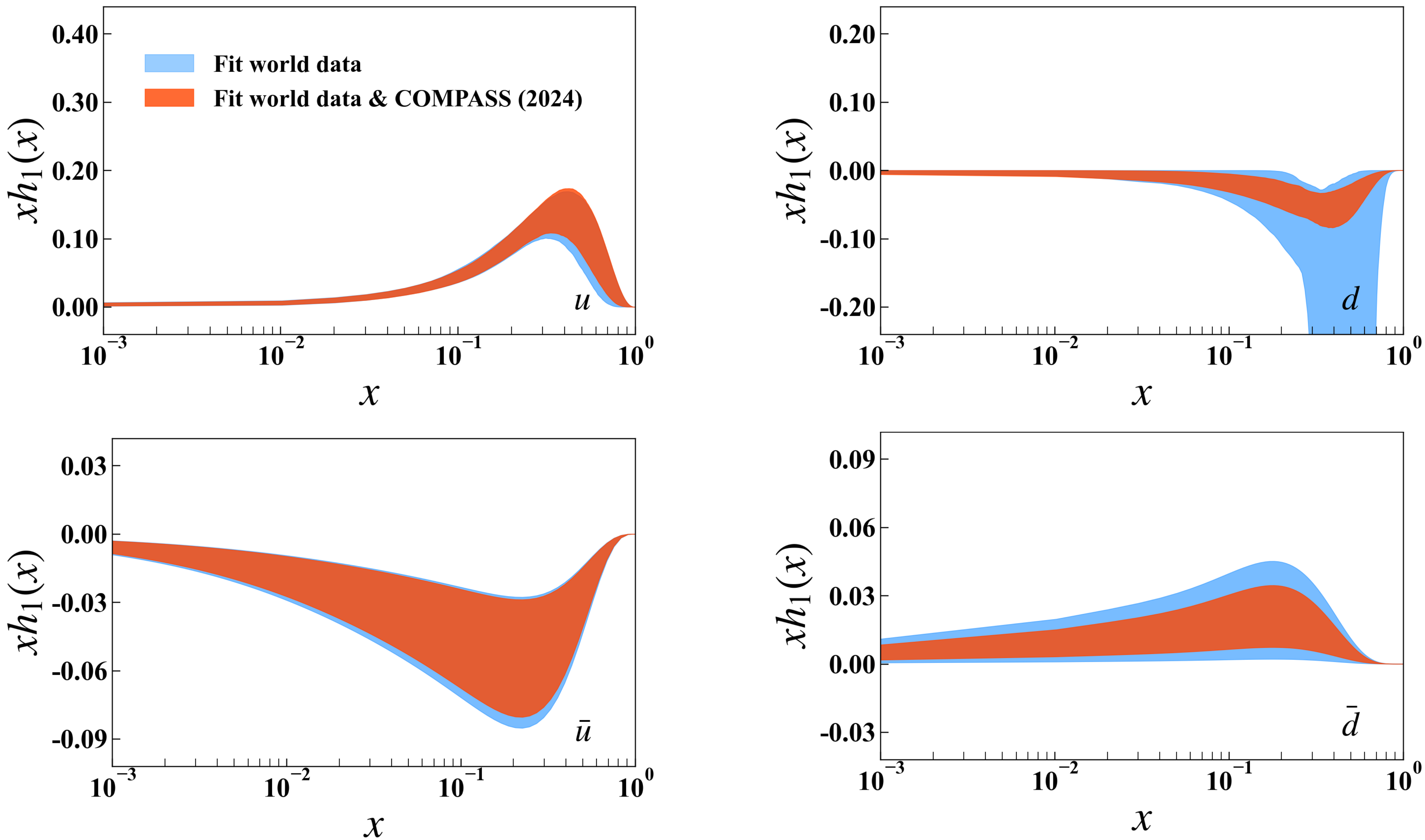
New COMPASS Data

SIDIS on transversely polarized deuteron target



COMPASS Collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 133 (2024) 101903.

Transversity Distributions



New COMPASS data have significant impact on d and $\bar{d}$ distributions.

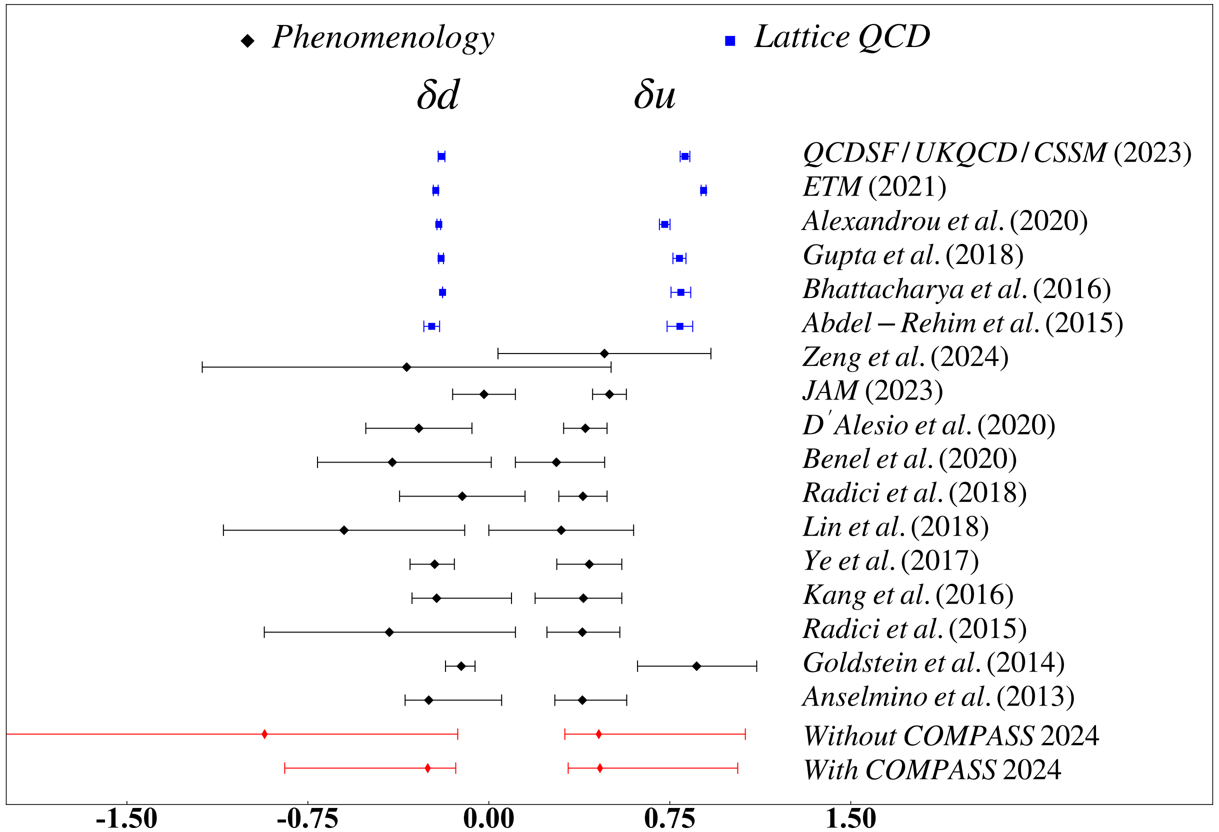
C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

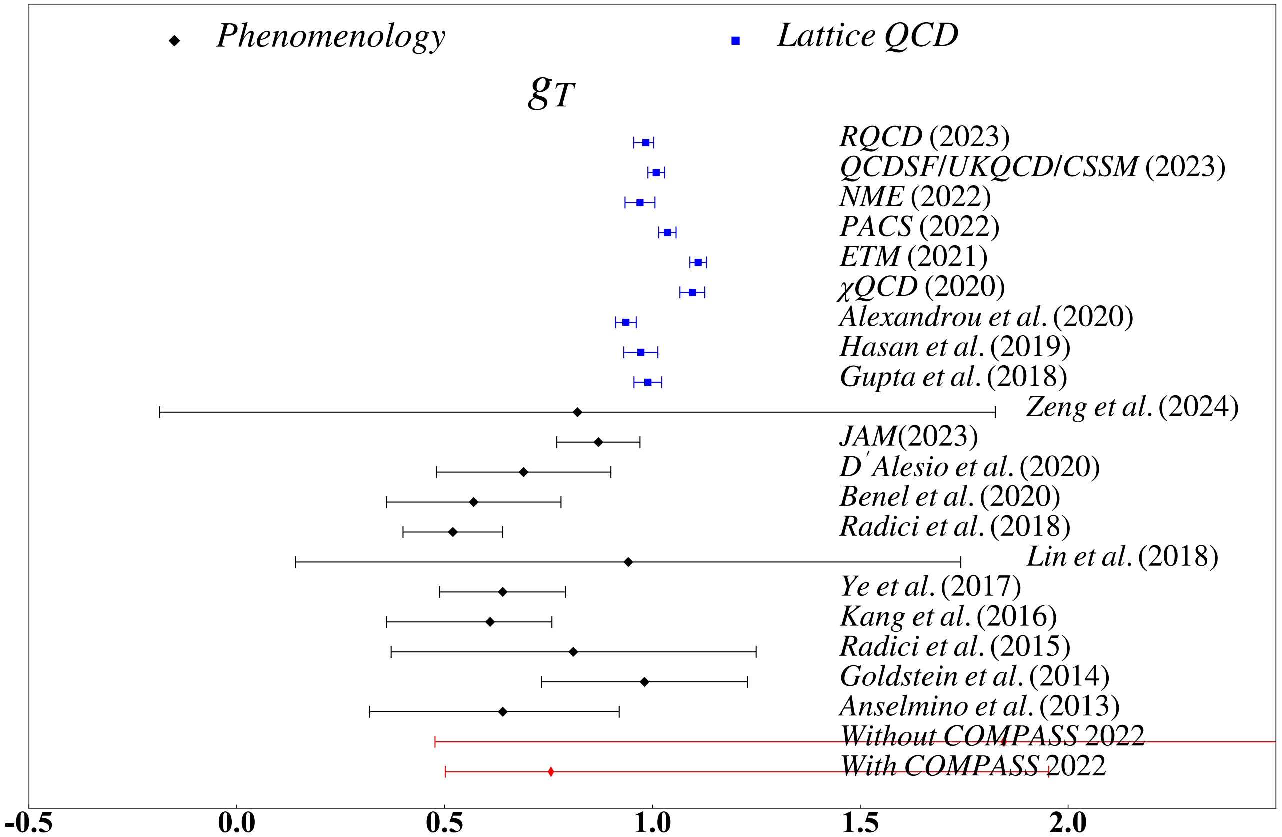
Tensor Charge

Tensor charge

$$\langle P,S|\bar{\psi}^q i\sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\psi^q|P,S\rangle = g_T^q \bar{u}(P,S)i\sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma_5 u(P,S) \qquad g_T^q = \int_0^1 [h_1^q(x) - h_1^{\bar{q}}(x)]\,dx$$

- A fundamental QCD quantity: matrix element of local operators.
- Moment of the transversity distribution: valence quark dominant.
- Calculable in lattice QCD.





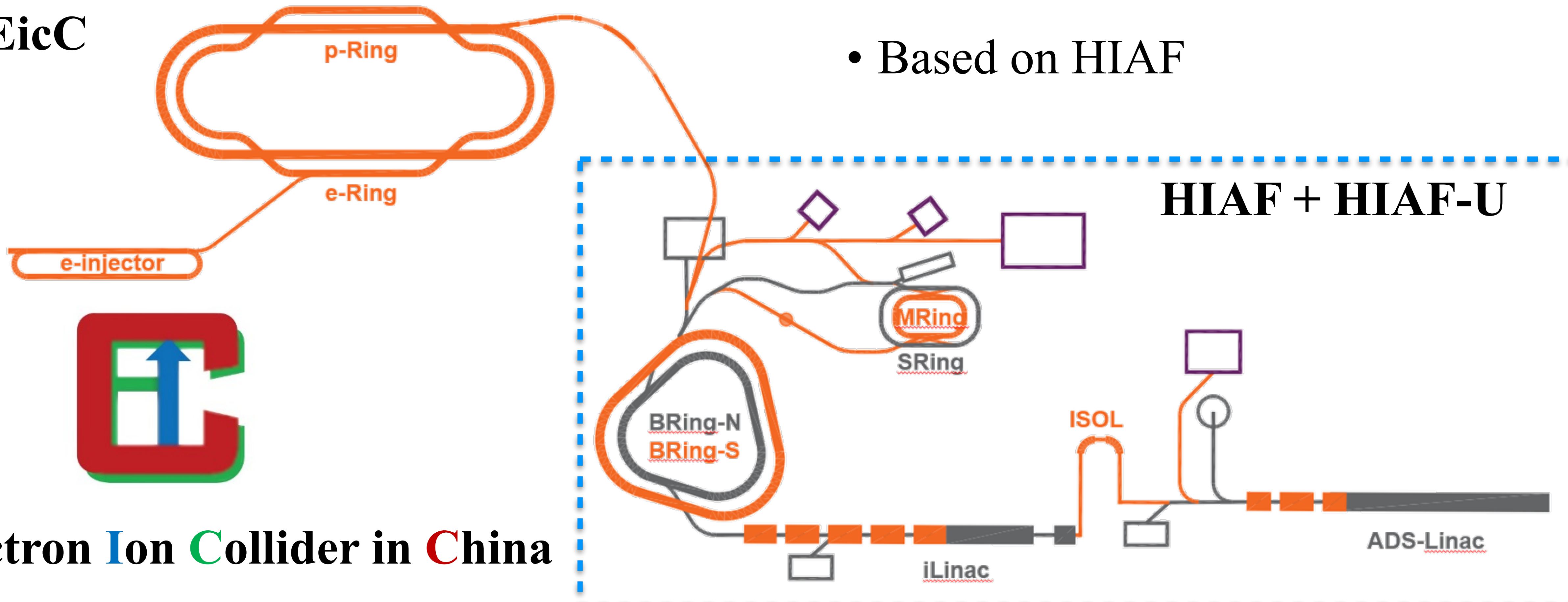
Larger uncertainties when including anti-quarks (less biased)
Compatible with lattice QCD calculations

C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

Electron-ion Collider in China

EicC

- Based on HIAF



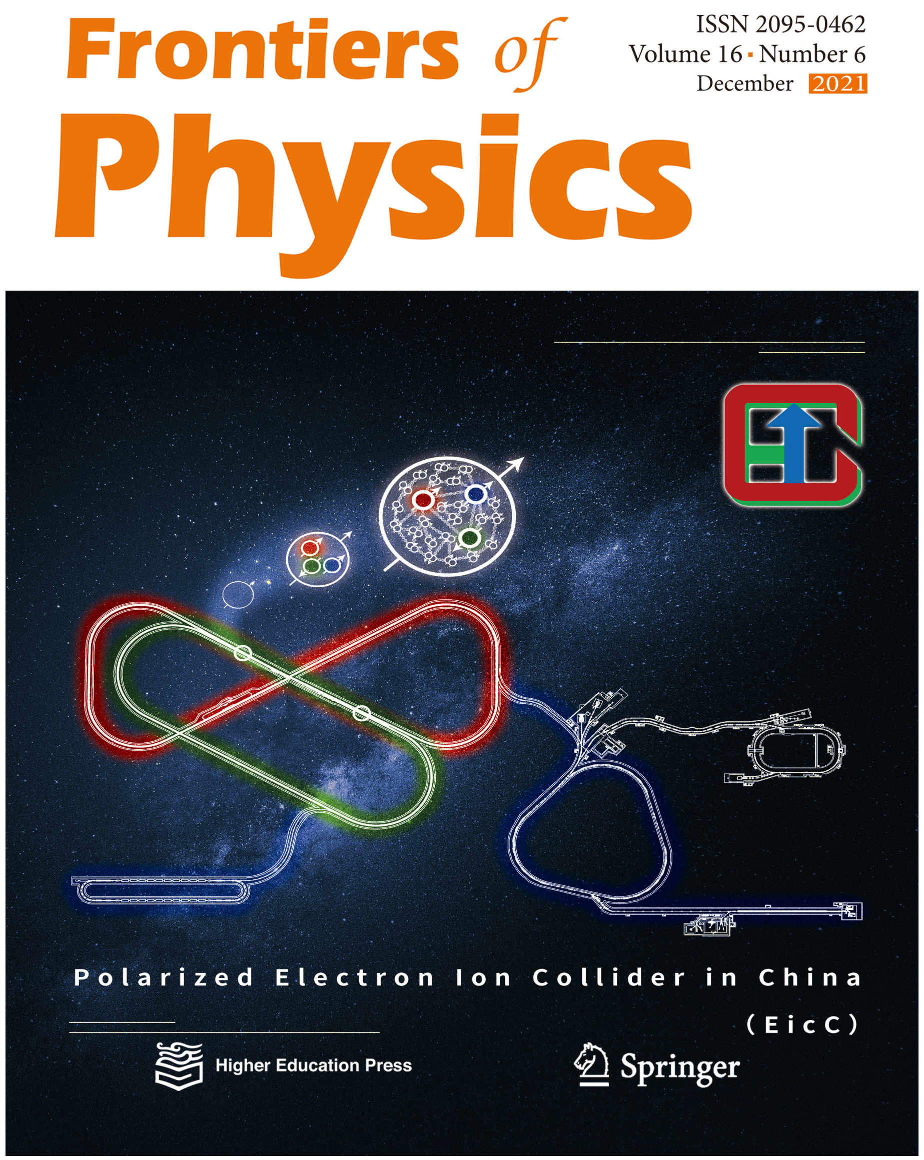
[Figure by EicC Accelerator WG]

Electron Ion Collider in China

- energy in c.m.: 15 ~ 20 GeV
- luminosity: $\gtrsim 2 \times 10^{33}$ cm$^{-2} \cdot$ s^{-1}
- electron beam: 3.5 GeV, polarization ~ 80%
- proton beam: 20 GeV, polarization ~ 70%
- other available polarized ion beams: d, $^{3}He^{++}$
- available unpolarized ion beams: $^{7}Li^{3+}$, $^{12}C^{6+}$, $^{40}Ca^{20+}$, $^{197}Au^{79+}$, $^{208}Pb^{82+}$, $^{238}U^{92+}$

EicC White Paper and CDR

EicC White paper



Published in 2021
(Chinese version in 2020)

Conceptual Design Report

Volume I: Accelerator

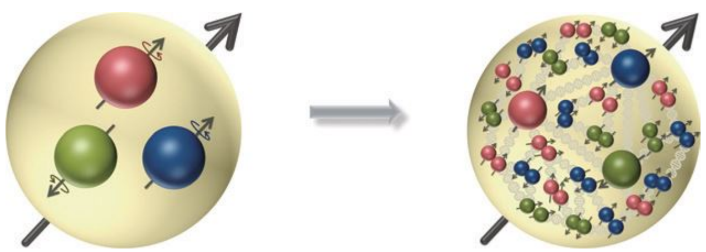
Contents

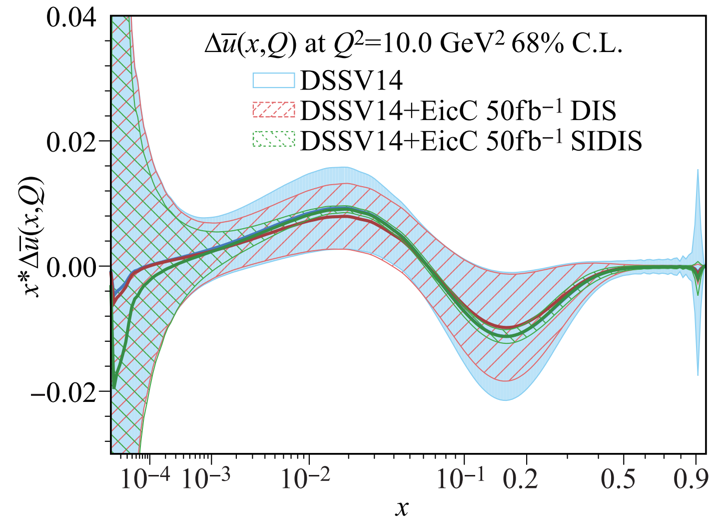
Volume II: Physics and Detectors

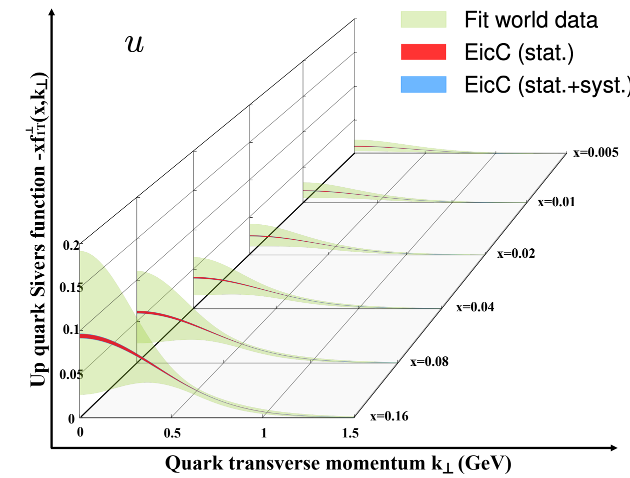
To be published in 2025

Physics Highlights

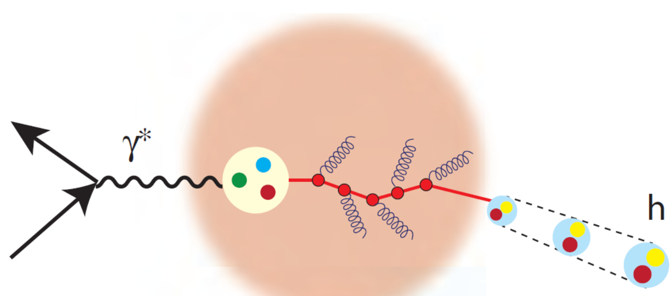
Partonic structure and three-dimensional landscape of the nucleon

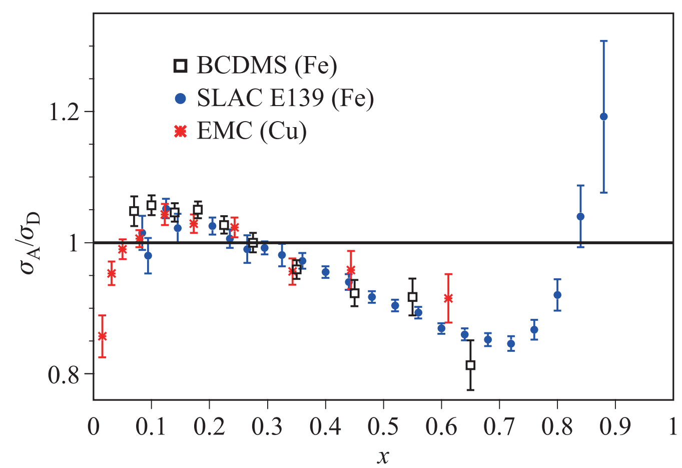


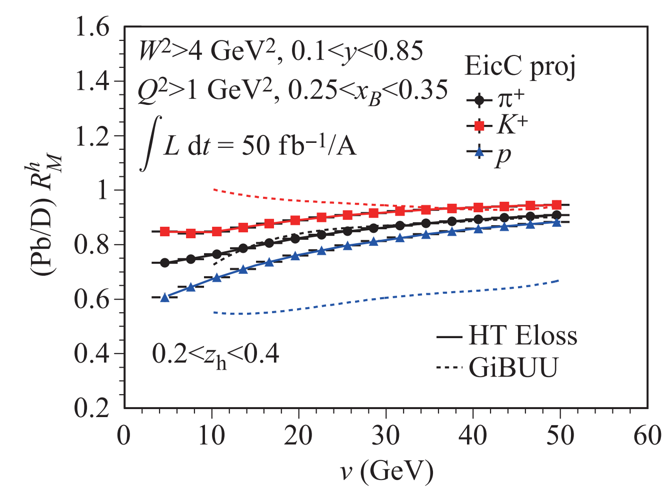




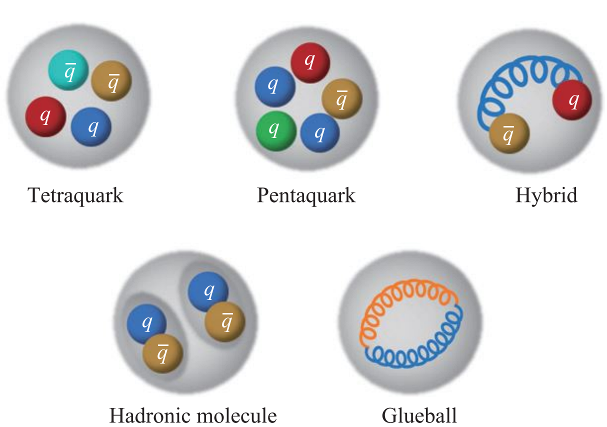
Partonic structure of nuclei

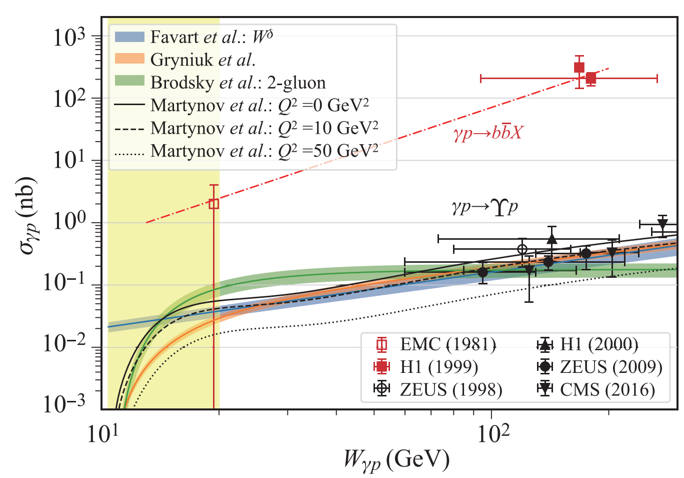


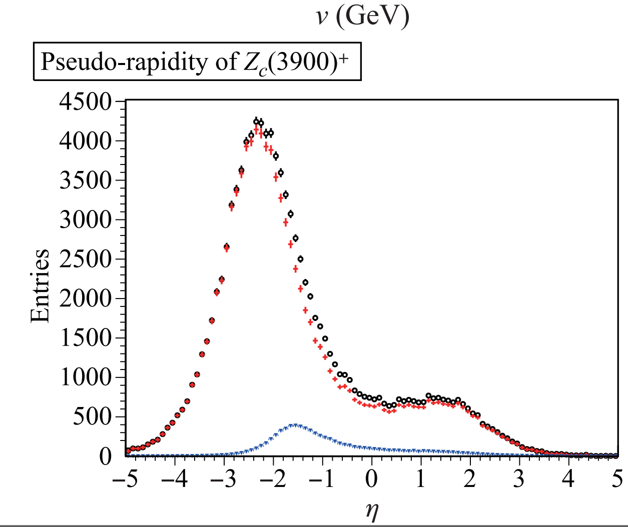




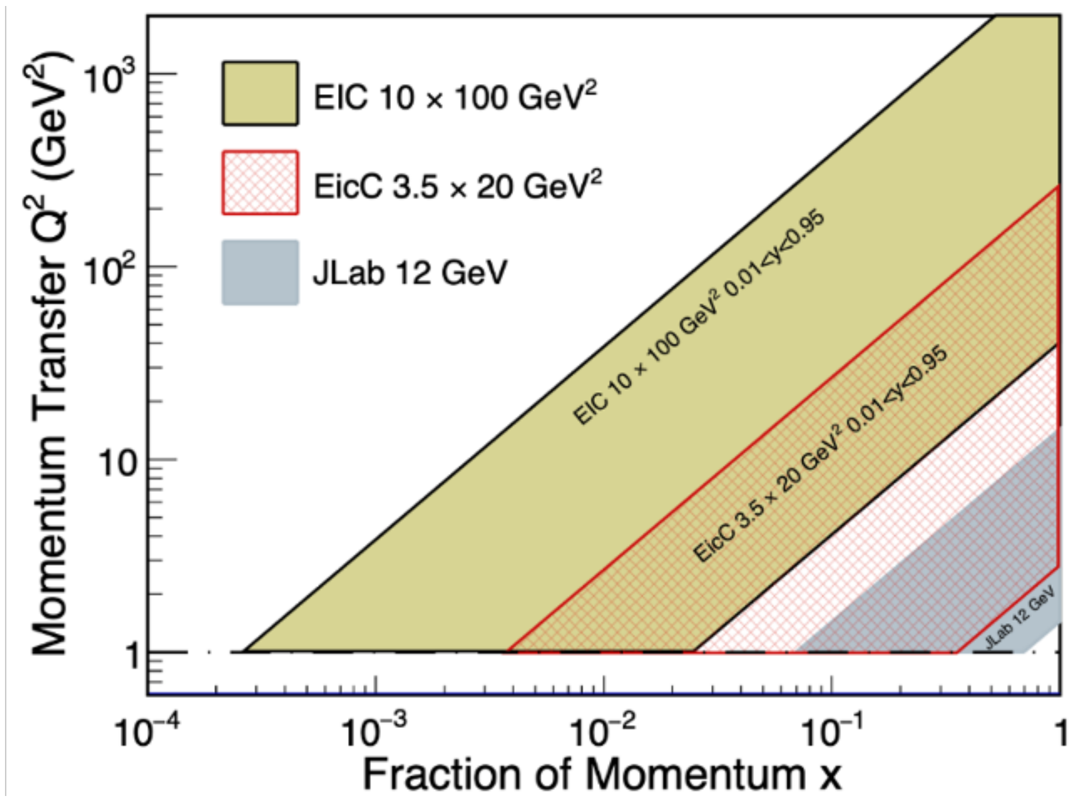
Exotic hadronic states







Complementarity of EicC and EIC-US



[Figure from EicC White paper]

Nucleon spin:

EicC is optimized to systematically explore the gluon and sea quarks in moderate x regime

At a crucial place between JLab and EIC-US

Proton mass / quarkonium production:

Systematic investigation of Υ near threshold production

Complementary kinematic coverage to EIC-US

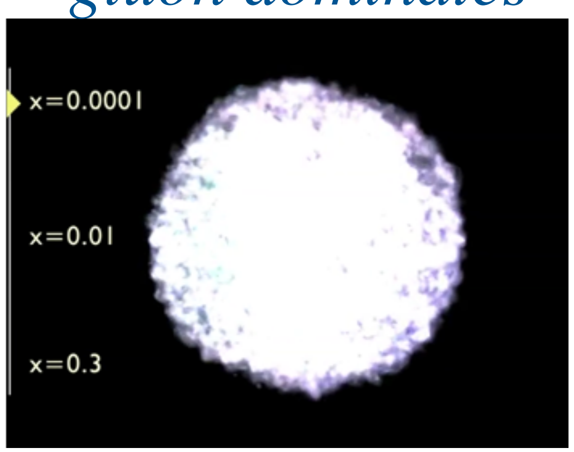
Combine with J/ψ production at JLab

Exotic hadron states:

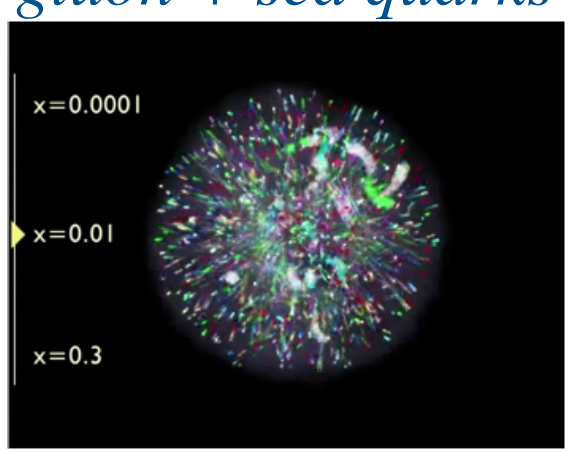
Independent confirmation of hidden-charm pentaquarks and search for hidden-bottom analogues

Exotic hadron production: final particles in mid-rapidity

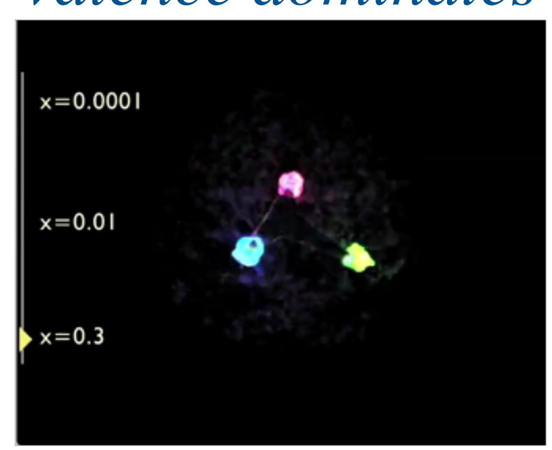
gluon dominates



gluon + sea quarks



valence dominates



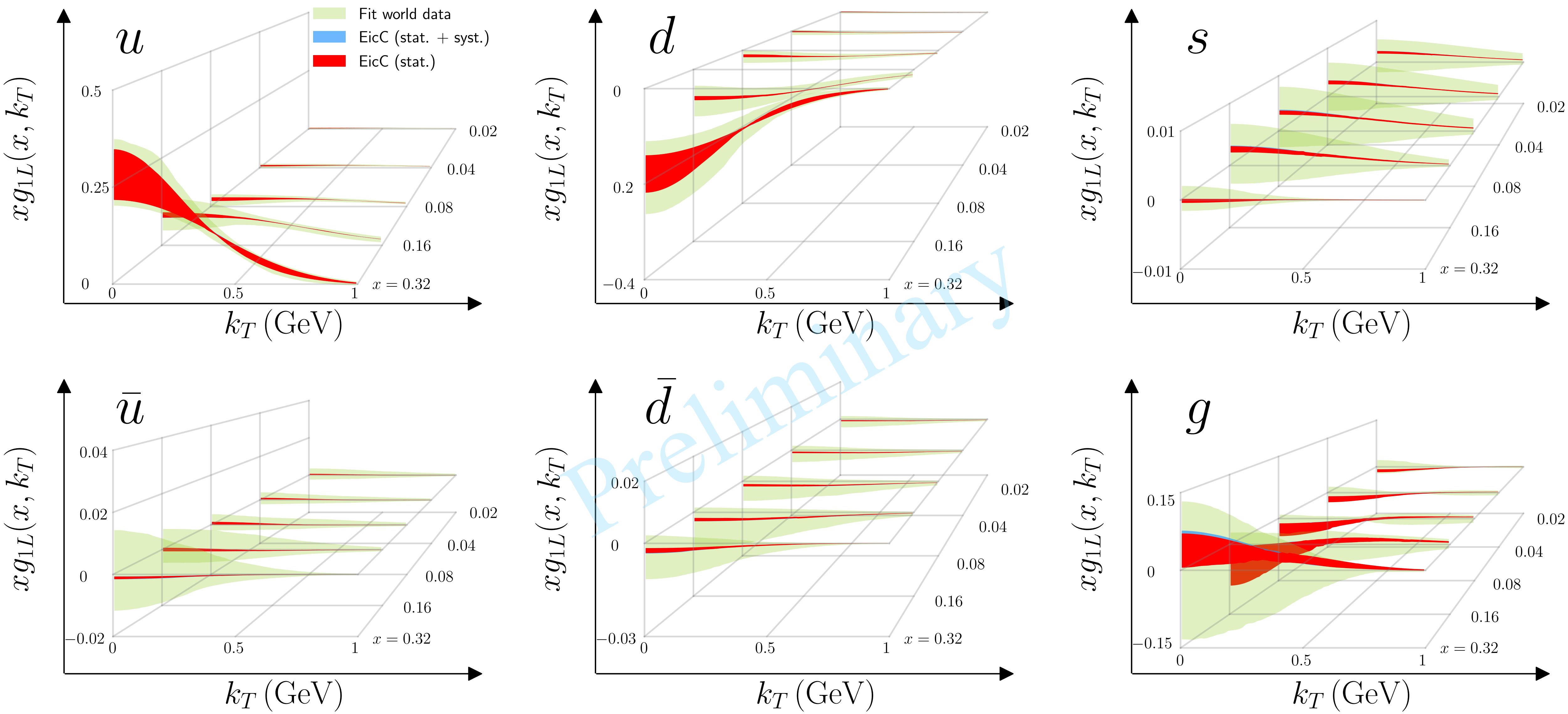
Partonic structure in nuclear environment:

Parton distribution in nuclei at moderate x

Fast parton/hadron interaction with cold nuclear matter

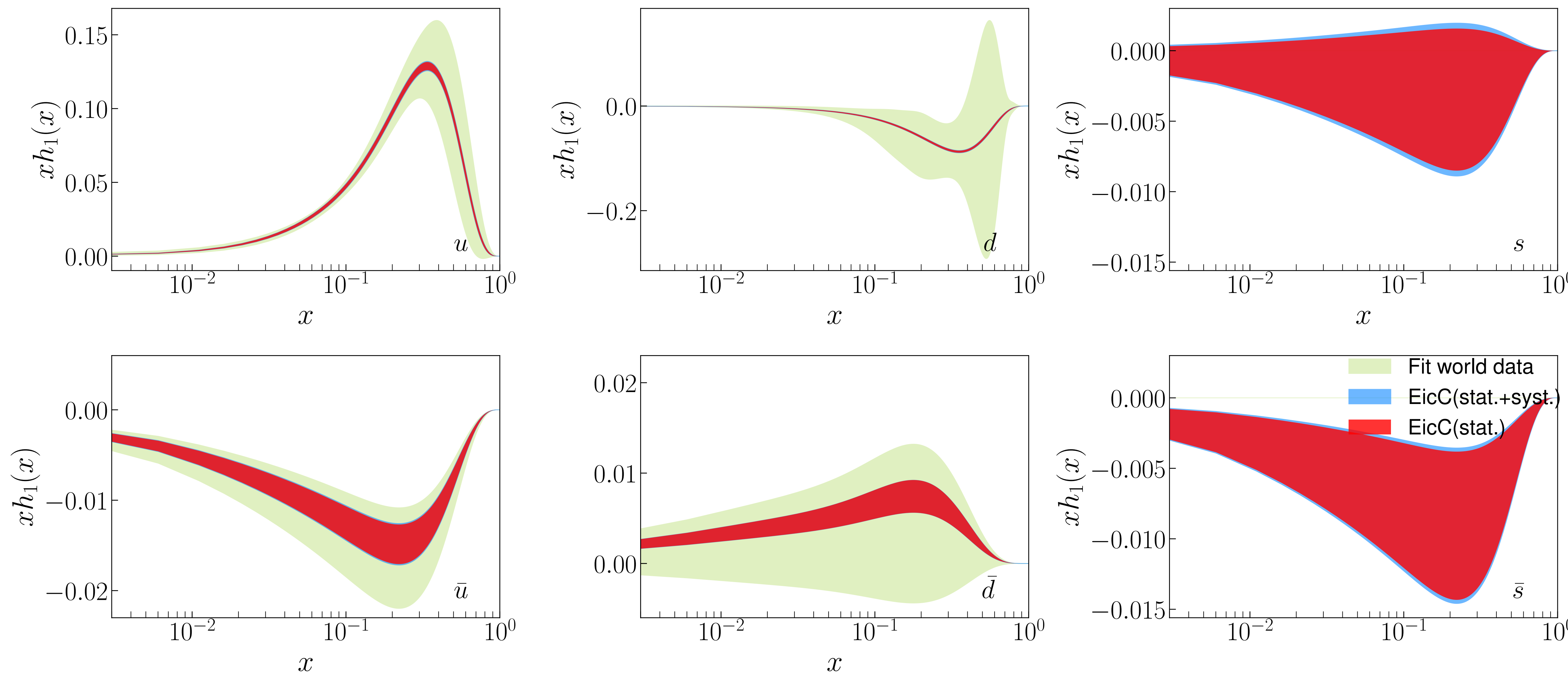
R.G. Milner and R. Ent, *Visualizing the proton* 2022

EicC Impact on TMD Helicity



EicC can significantly improve the precision of TMD helicity distributions, especially for sea quarks.

EicC Impact on Transversity



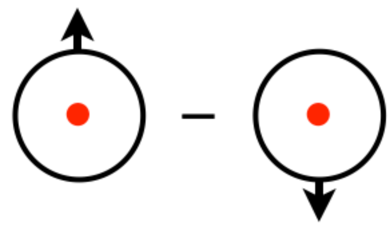
EicC can significantly improve the precision of transversity distributions, especially for sea quarks.

C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, PRD 109 (2024) 056002.

The Sivers Function

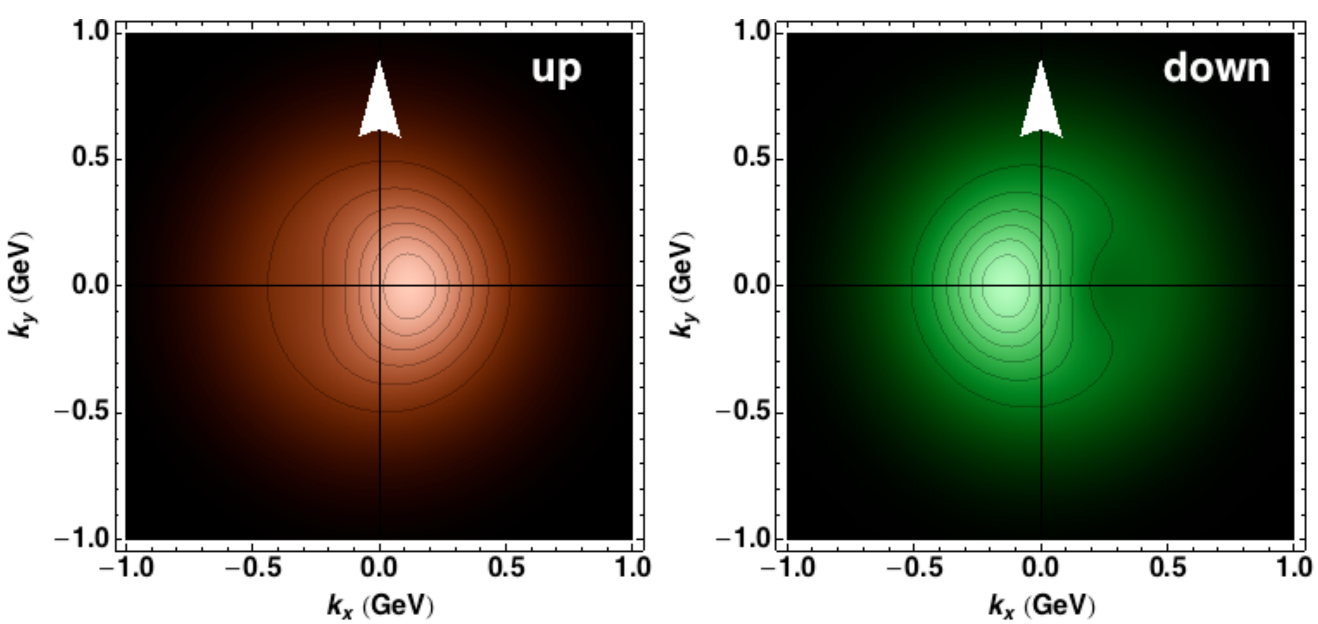
Sivers TMD distribution function

$$\frac{\epsilon_{ij} k_T^i S_T^j}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp}(x, k_T^2)$$



A naive T-odd distribution function

Transverse momentum distribution
distorted by nucleon transverse spin



[Figure from A. Bacchetta]

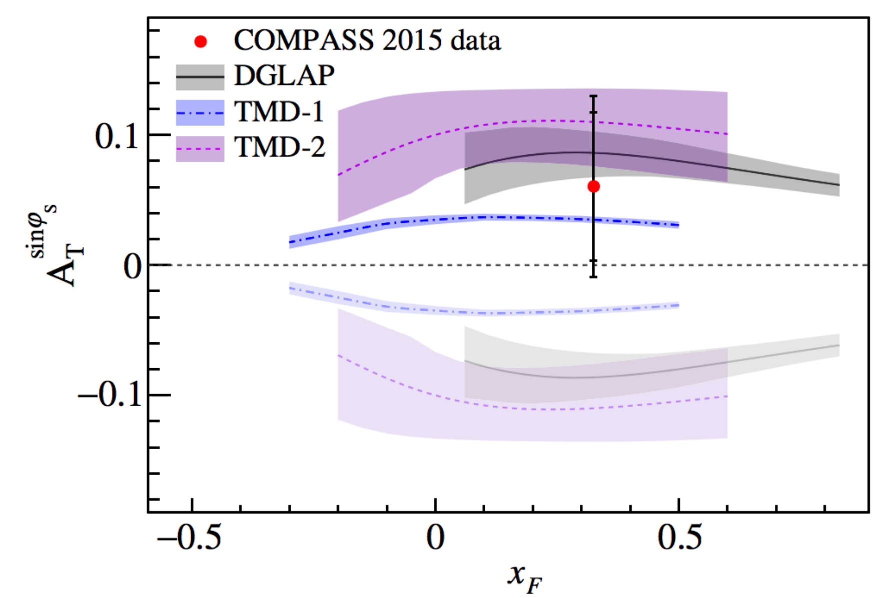
Effect in SIDIS:
transverse single spin asymmetry
(Sivers asymmetry)

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \sim f_{1T}^{\perp} \otimes D_1$$

sizable Sivers asymmetry observed
by HERMES, COMPASS, JLab

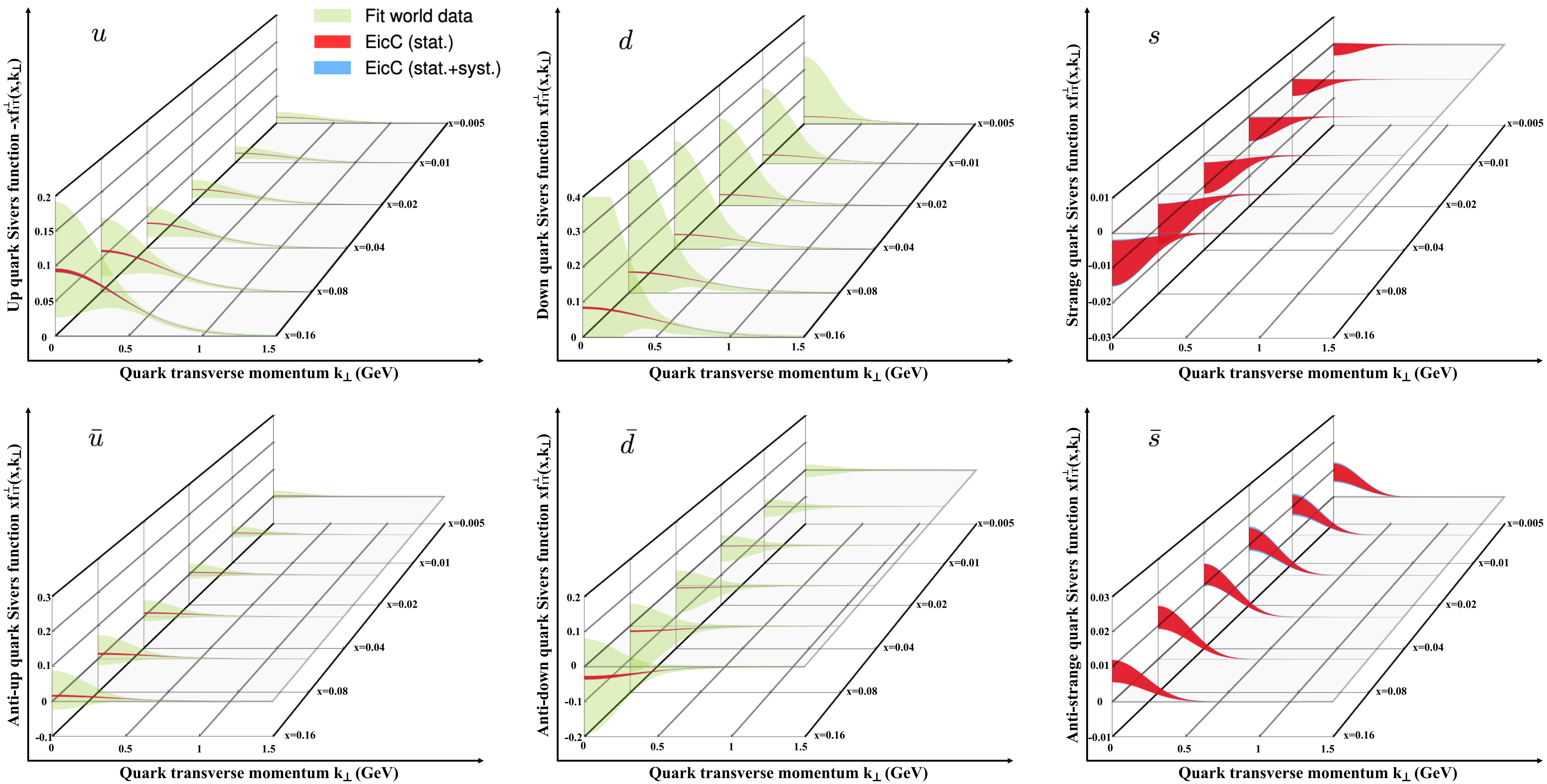
Sign change prediction:

$$f_{1T}^{\perp}(x, k_T^2)\,|_{\text{SIDIS}} = -f_{1T}^{\perp}(x, k_T^2)\,|_{\text{DY}}$$



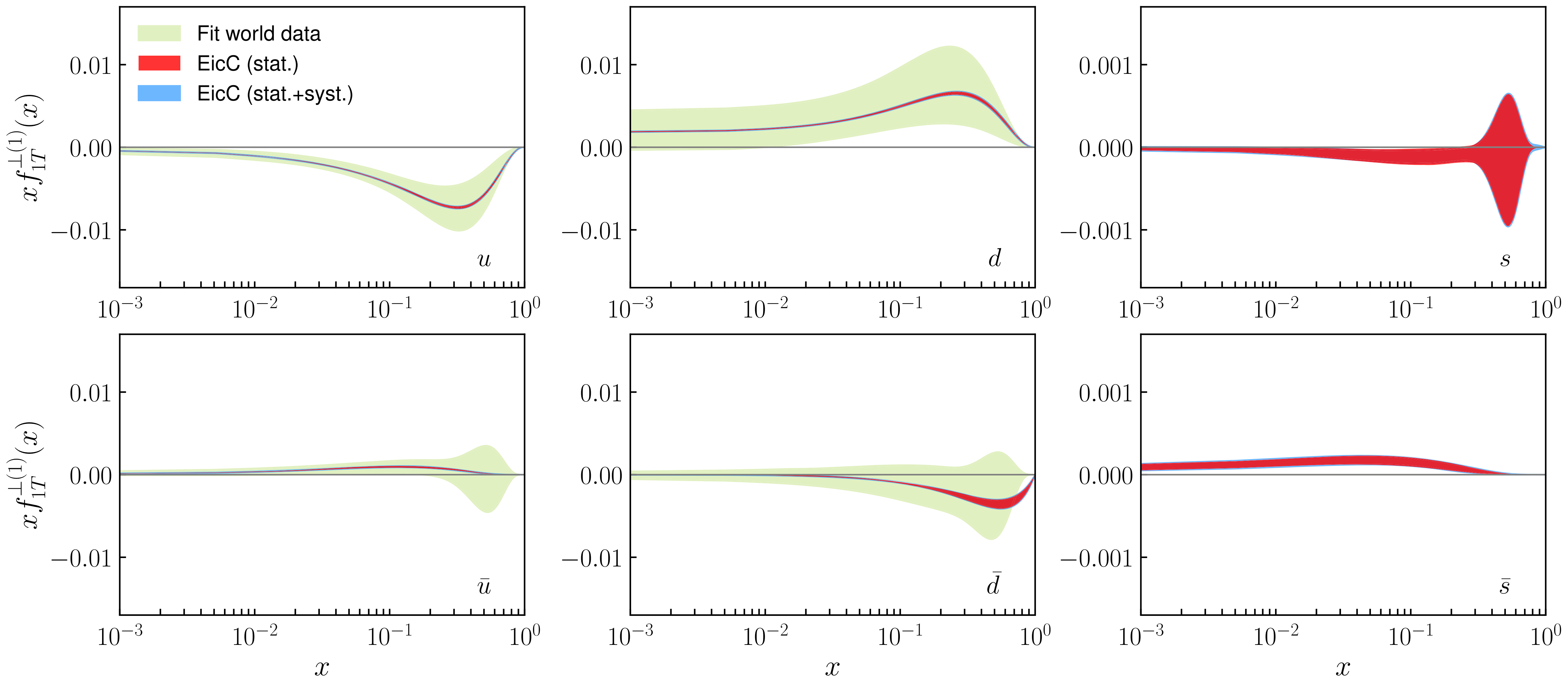
COMPASS Collaboration, PRL 119, 112002 (2017).

EicC Impact: Sivers function



C. Zeng, T. Liu, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 094039.

EicC Impact: Sivers function



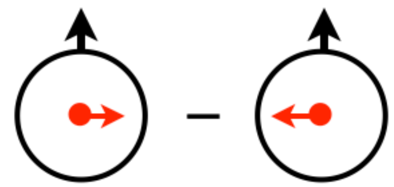
$$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x) = \pi \int d\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_\perp^2}{2M^2} f_{1T}^\perp(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2)$$

C. Zeng, T. Liu, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 094039.

Double Spin Asymmetry and Worm-gear

Trans-helicity worm-gear distribution

$$\frac{k_T \cdot S_T}{M} g_{1T}^{\perp}(x, k_T^2)$$

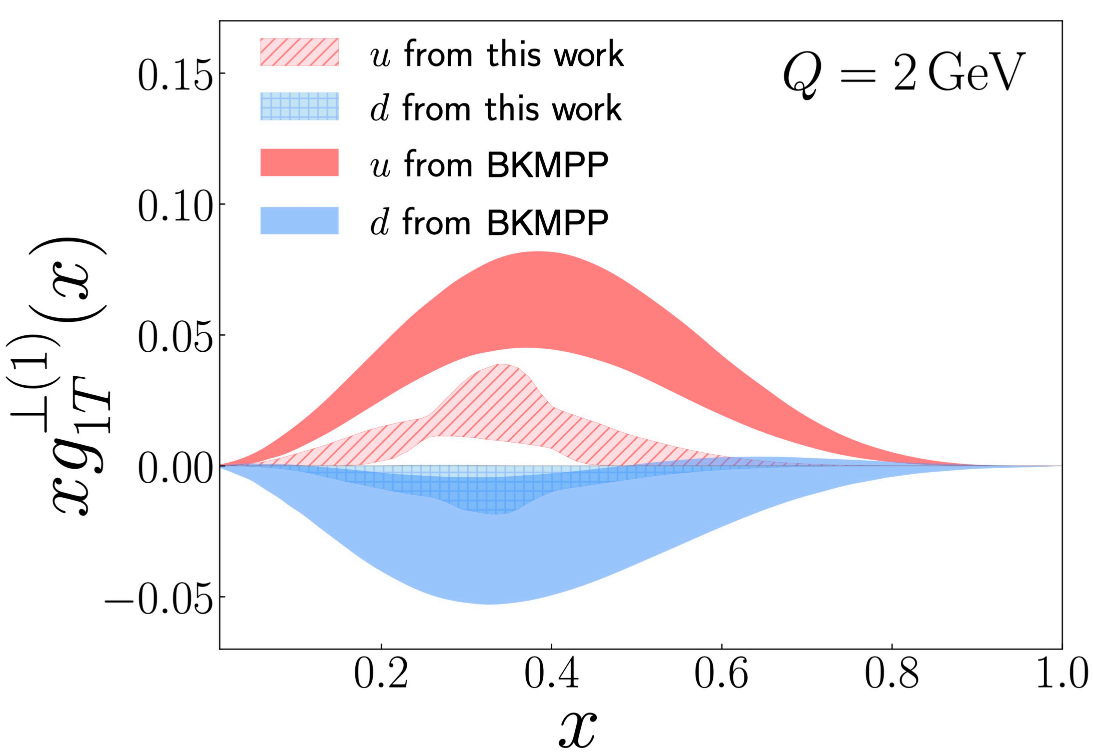


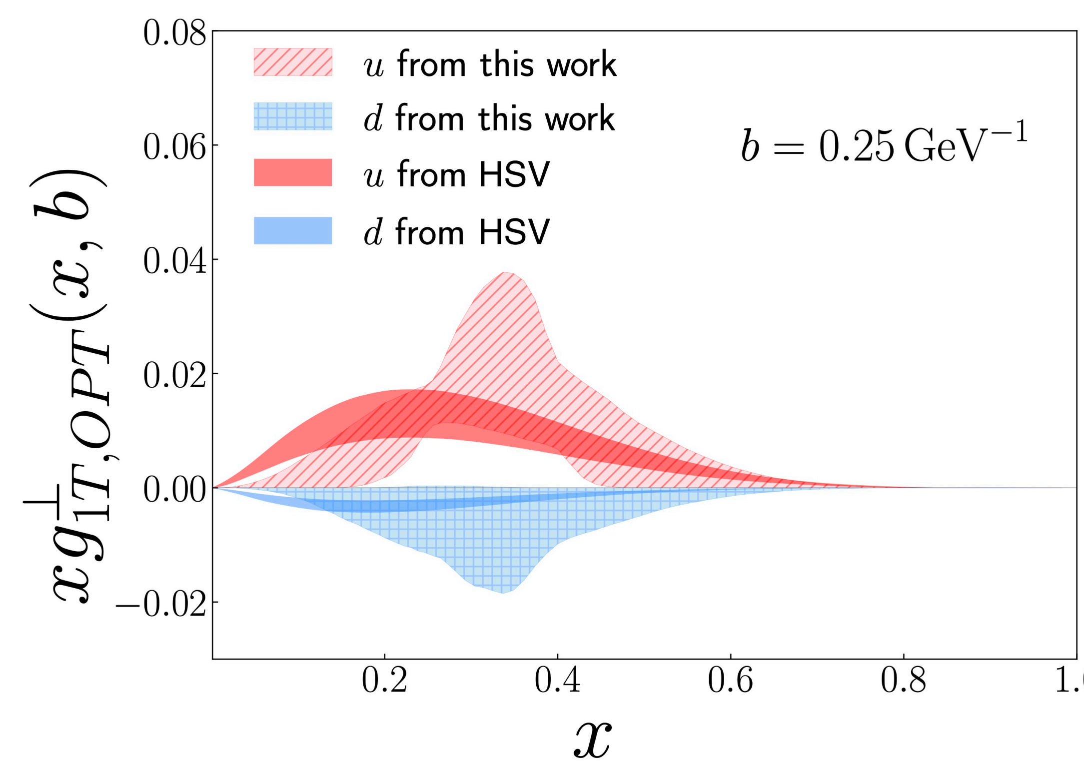
Effect in SIDIS:
A longitudinal-transverse double spin asymmetry

- Longitudinally polarized quark density in a transversely polarized nucleon
- Overlap between wave functions differing by one unit of orbital angular momentum

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S)} \sim g_{1T}^{\perp} \otimes D_1$$

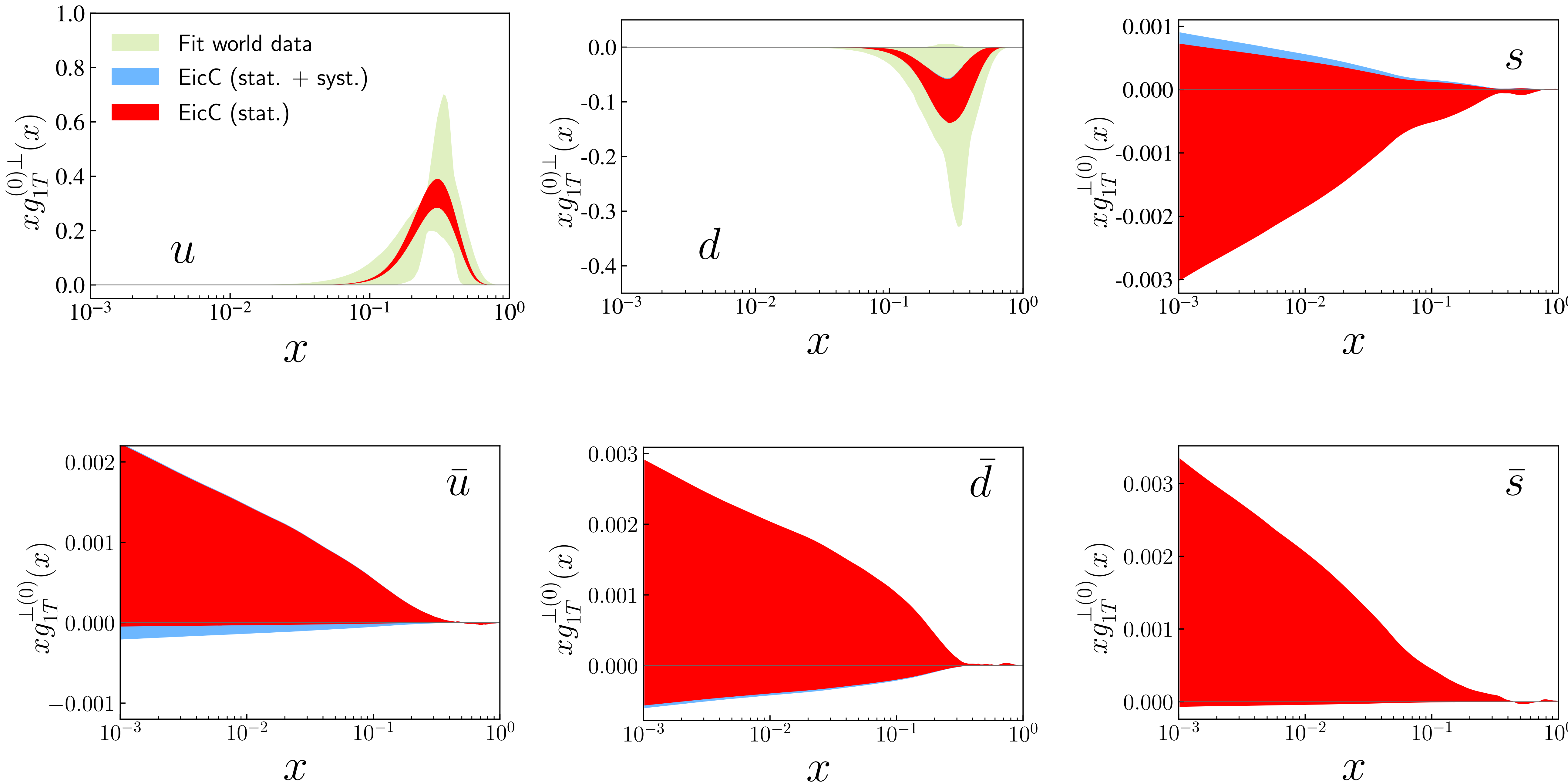
Phenomenological extraction





K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 034036.

EicC Impact on Trans-helicity Distributions



K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, arXiv:2403.12795, PRD (2024).

Summary

- Spin always surprises since its discovery nearly 100 years ago
- Nucleon spin structure is still not well understood
- Rich information is contained in TMDs
  - helicity: quark polarization has nontrivial dependence on transverse momentum;
  - transversity: sea quarks may have nonzero transverse polarization, suggest intrinsic sea;
  - Sivers: quark transverse momentum is distorted by the nucleon transverse spin;
  - …
- SIDIS with polarized beam and target is a main process to study polarized TMDs
- Electron-positron annihilation is an important complementary reaction to constrain TMDs and to understand the role of spin in hadronization process
- There are still challenges on the theoretical side
  - power correction, radiative correction, target fragmentation, …
- Opportunities from existing experiments at JLab12, BESIII, BelleII, and future facilities, EIC, EicC, STCF, to understand nucleon spin structures and fragmentation functions.

Thank you!

Backup

TMD Evolution

Evolution equations

$$\mu^2 \frac{dF(x,b;\mu^2,\zeta)}{d\mu^2} = \frac{\gamma_F(\mu,\zeta)}{2} F(x,b;\mu^2,\zeta)$$

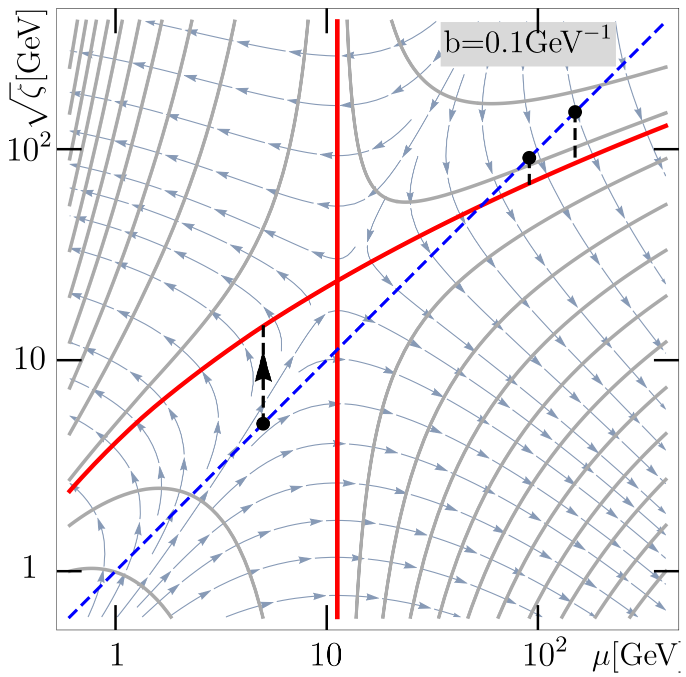
$$\zeta \frac{dF(x,b;\mu^2,\zeta)}{d\zeta} = -\mathscr{D}(\mu,b) F(x,b;\mu^2,\zeta)$$

$$-\zeta \frac{d\gamma_F(\mu,\zeta)}{d\zeta} = \mu \frac{d\mathscr{D}(\mu,b)}{d\mu} = \Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\mu)$$

$$\gamma_F(\mu,\zeta) = \Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\mu) \ln\frac{\mu^2}{\zeta} - \gamma_V(\mu)$$

$$F\left(x,b;\mu_f,\zeta_f\right) = \exp\left[\int_P \left(\gamma_F(\mu,\zeta)\frac{d\mu}{\mu} - \mathscr{D}(\mu,b)\frac{d\zeta}{\zeta}\right)\right] F\left(x,b;\mu_i,\zeta_i\right)$$

ζ-prescription



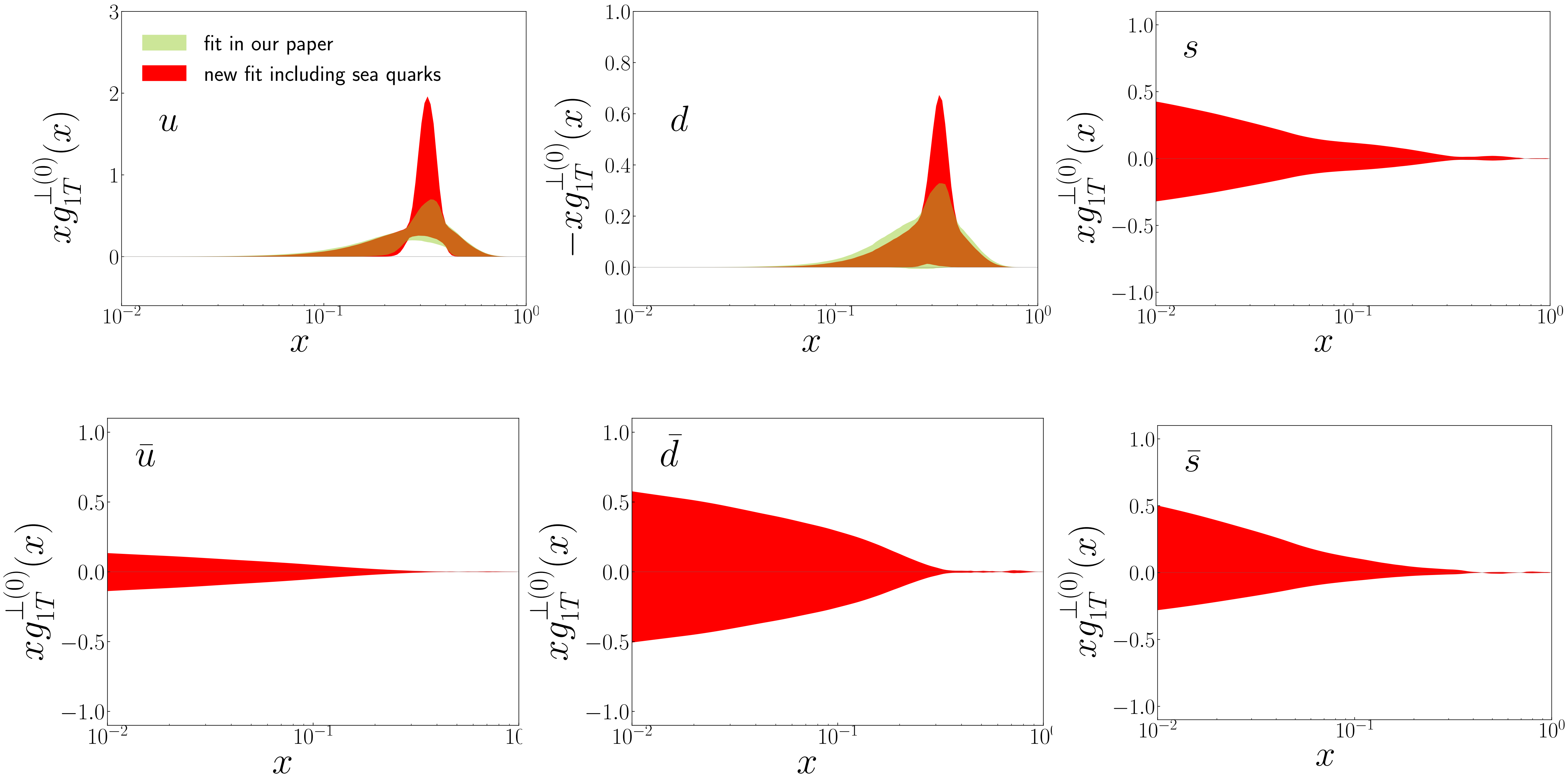
equipotential lines:

$$\frac{d\ln\zeta_\mu(\mu,b)}{d\ln\mu^2} = \frac{\gamma_F\left(\mu,\zeta_\mu(\mu,b)\right)}{2\mathscr{D}(\mu,b)}$$

$$\mathscr{D}\left(\mu_0,b\right) = 0, \quad \gamma_F\left(\mu_0,\zeta_\mu\left(\mu_0,b\right)\right) = 0$$

$$F\left(x,b;Q,Q^2\right) = \left(\frac{Q^2}{\zeta_Q(b)}\right)^{-\mathscr{D}(Q,b)} F(x,b), \quad \mu_f^2 = \zeta_f = Q^2$$

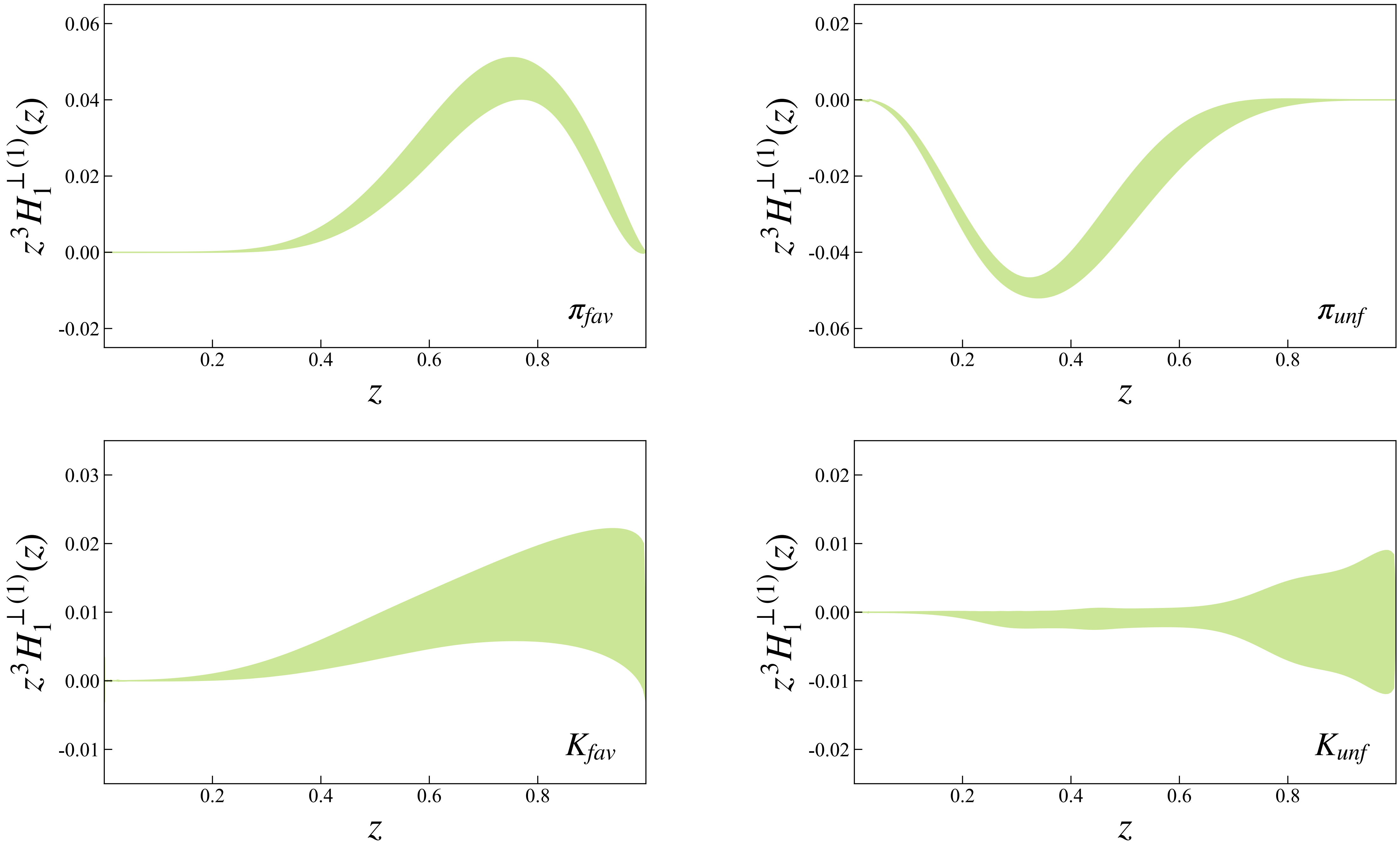
Trans-helicity Worm-gear Distributions



K. Yang, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, B.-Q. Ma, Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 034036.

Collins Fragmentation Functions

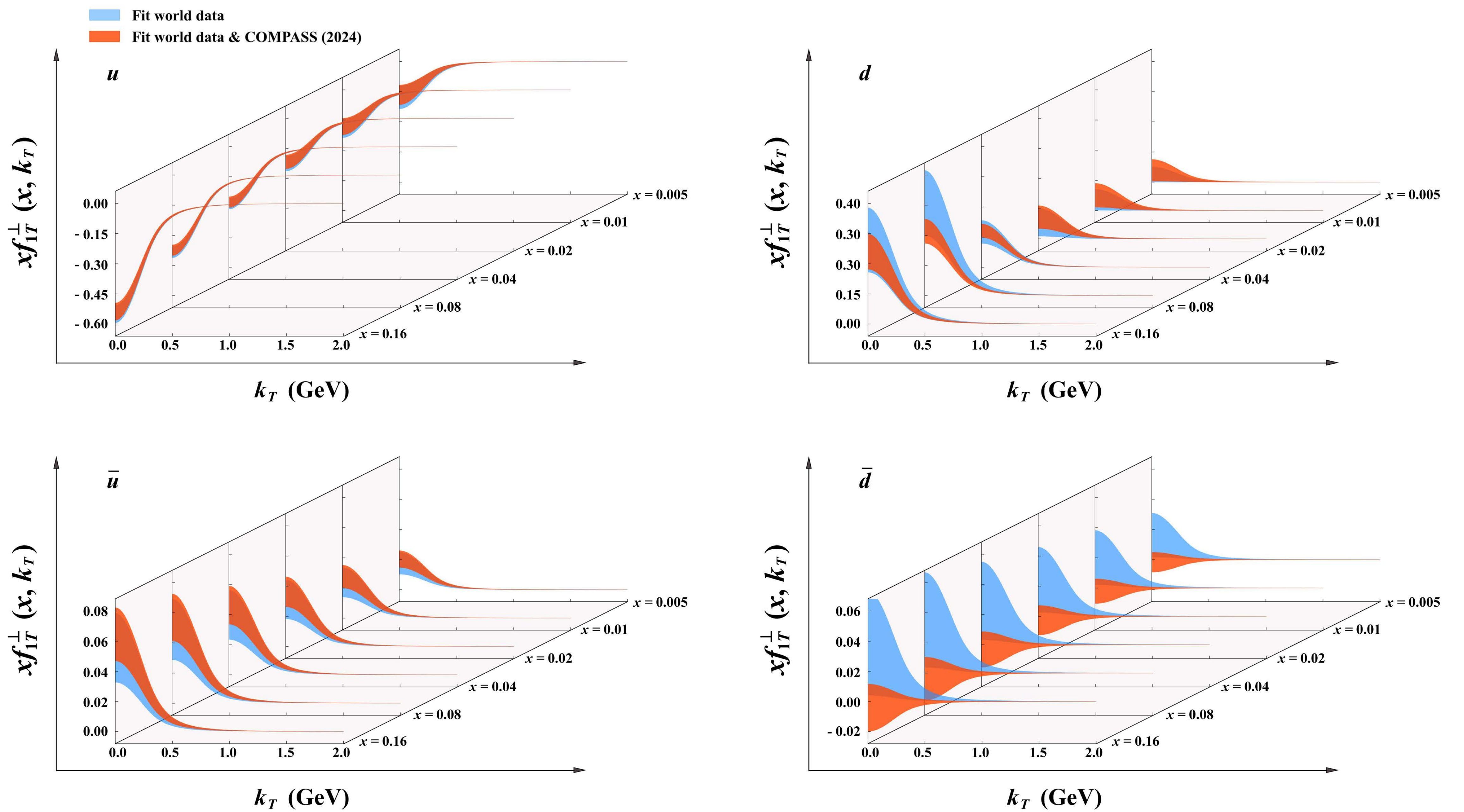
Extracted Collins FFs:



C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, PRD 109 (2024) 056002.

Sivers Functions

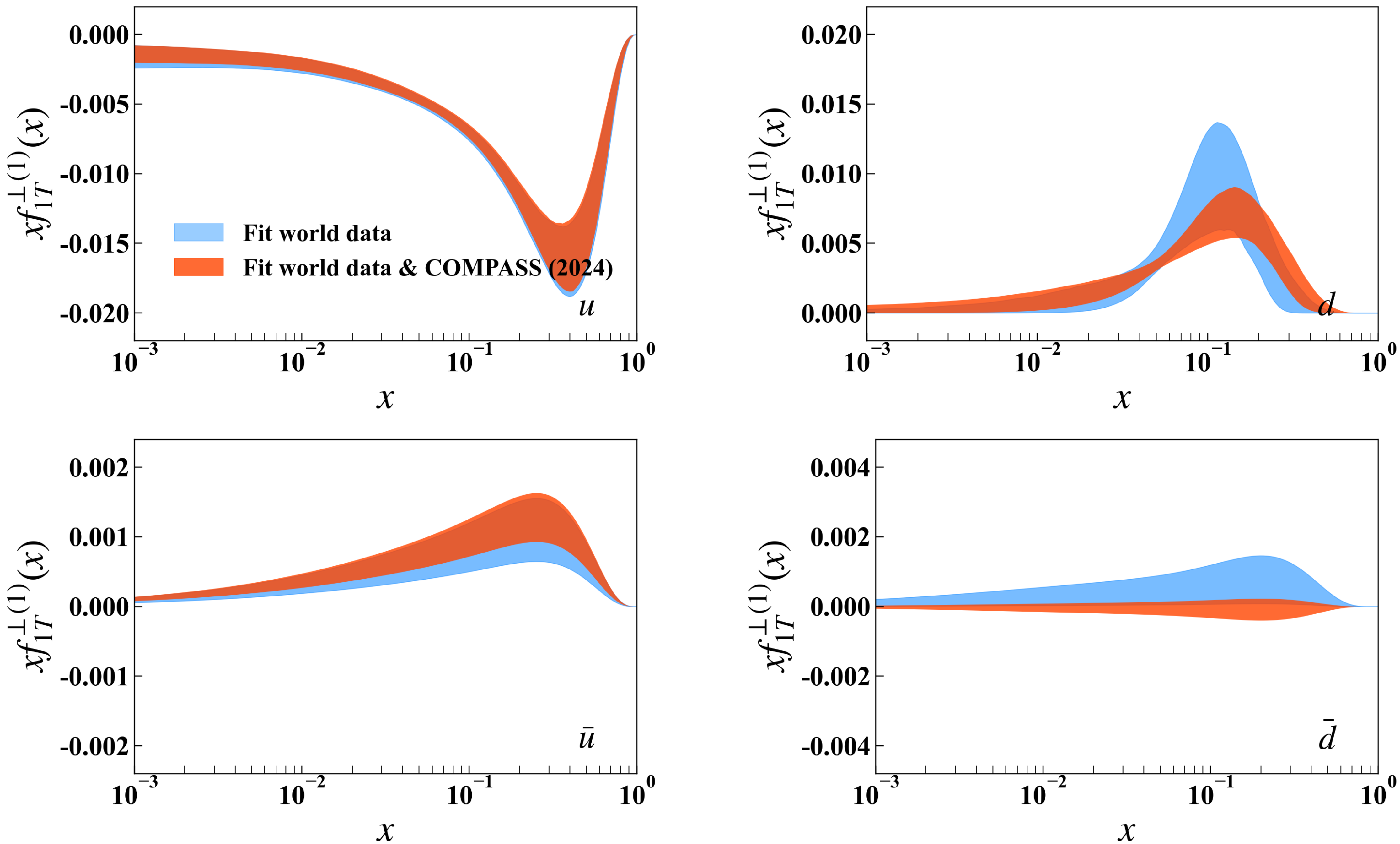
Global analysis of SIDIS, Drell-Yan, $W^{\pm}/Z^0$ production data



C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

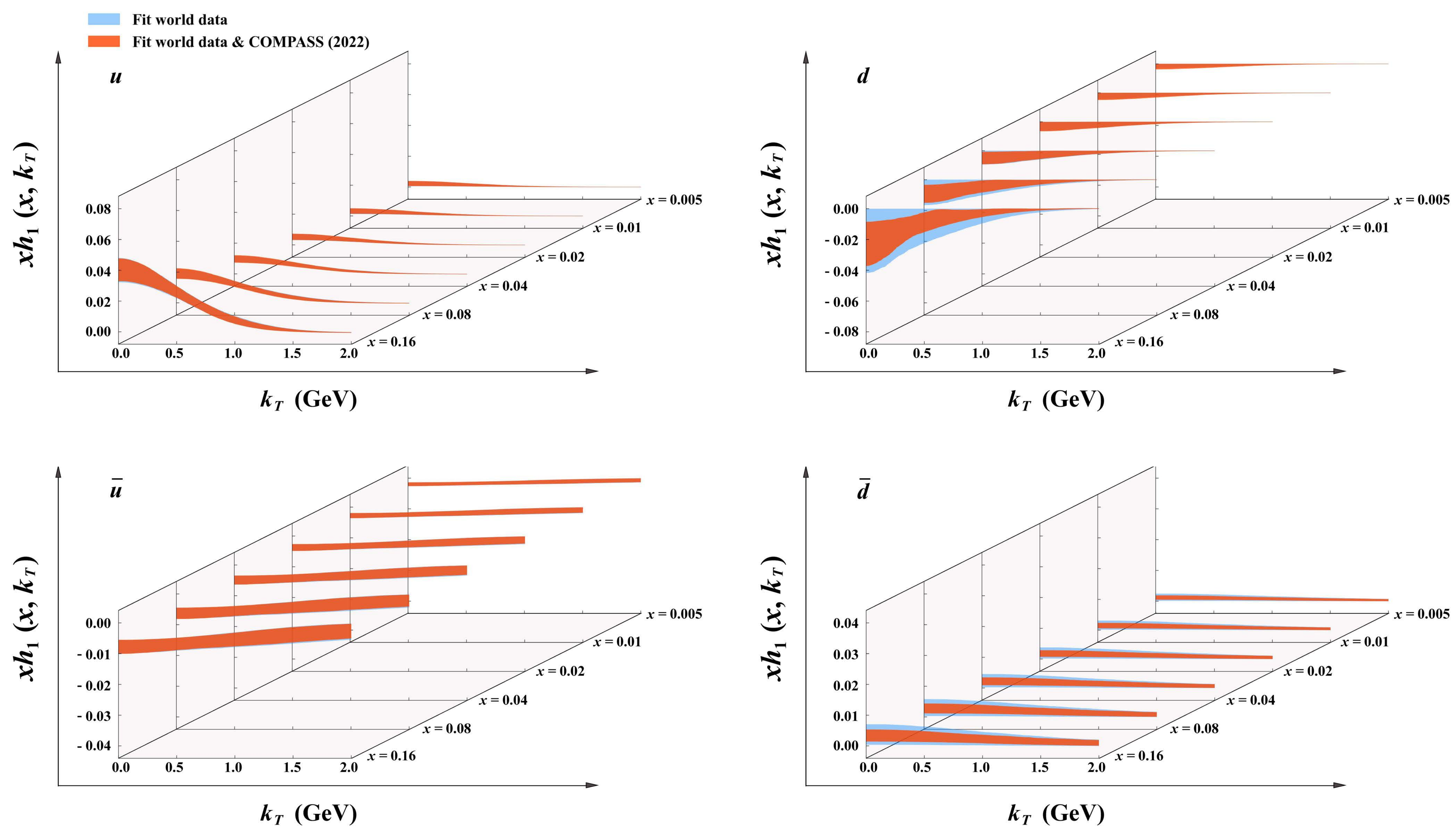
Sivers Functions

Global analysis of SIDIS, Drell-Yan, $W^{\pm}/Z^0$ production data



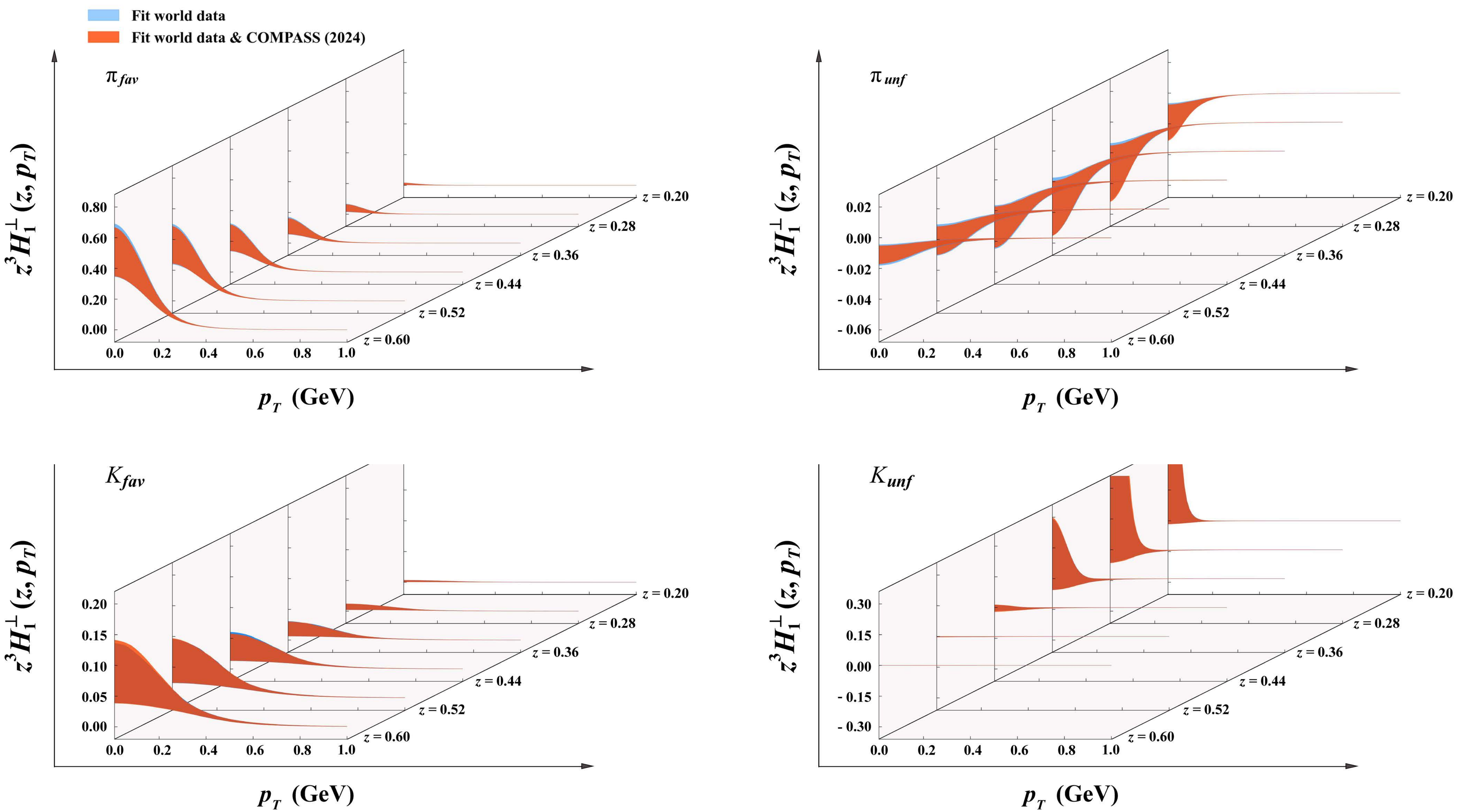
C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

Transversity Distributions



C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

Collins Fragmentation Functions



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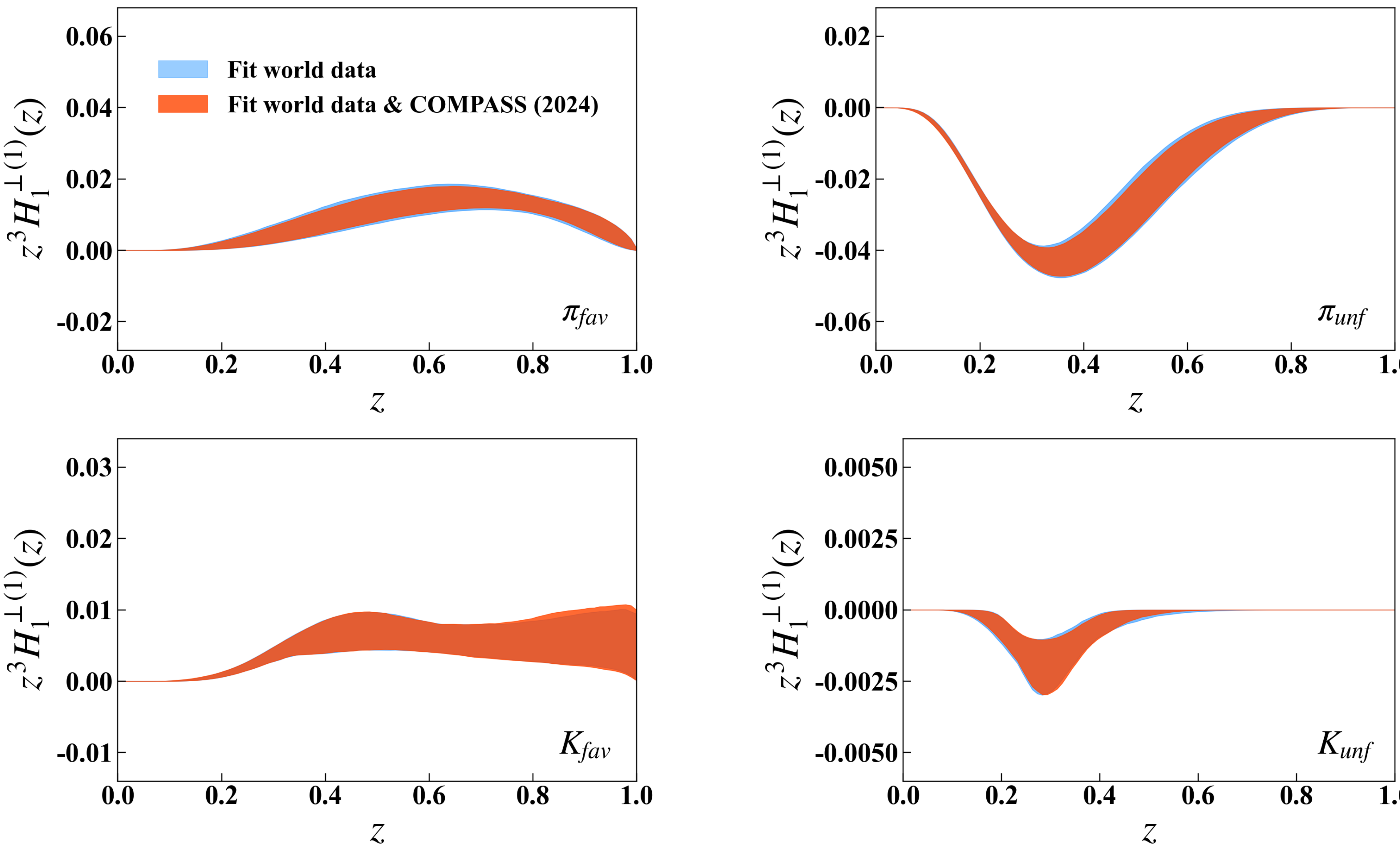
Collins Fragmentation Functions



C. Zeng, H. Dong, TL, P. Sun, Y. Zhao, arXiv:2412.18324

HIAF in Huizhou (惠州)

High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility

- a national facility on nuclear physics, atomic physics, heavy-ion applications …
- open to scientists all over the world
- provide intense beams of primary and radioactive ions
- beam commissioning is planned in 2025