

核子自旋结构研究的近期进展

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Outline:


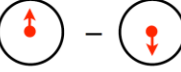

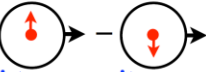
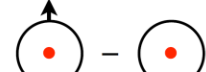

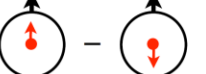
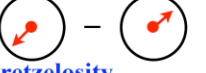
- 研究背景
- 核子横向自旋物理
- 轨道角动量测量
- 线性极化效应
- 总结

研究背景

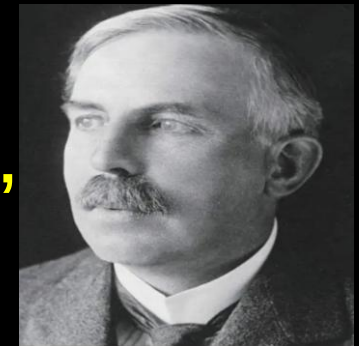


- 核子自旋结构高度非平庸，夸克自旋只贡献约30%
- EIC (造价28亿美元，今年开工建造) 与EicC 物理的核心目标之一

质子三维成像刻画 (TMD)

		Quark Polarization		
		U	L	T
Nucleon Polarization	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

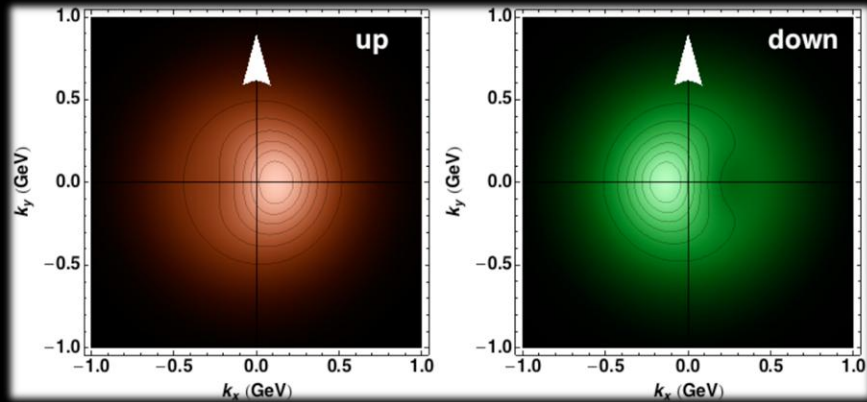
“All science is either physics or stamp collecting.”



“Anomalous Hall Effect” inside a proton

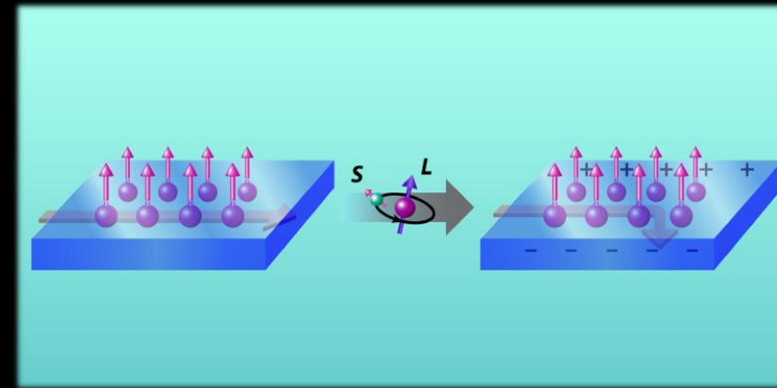
Boer-Mulders effect:

correlation between quark transverse spin and quark transverse momentum in proton



Anomalous Hall effect:

correlation between electron spin and electron transverse motion in solid



◆ Similarities Between Boer-Mulders effect and AHE (Quarks in the proton as analogous to electrons in a solid)

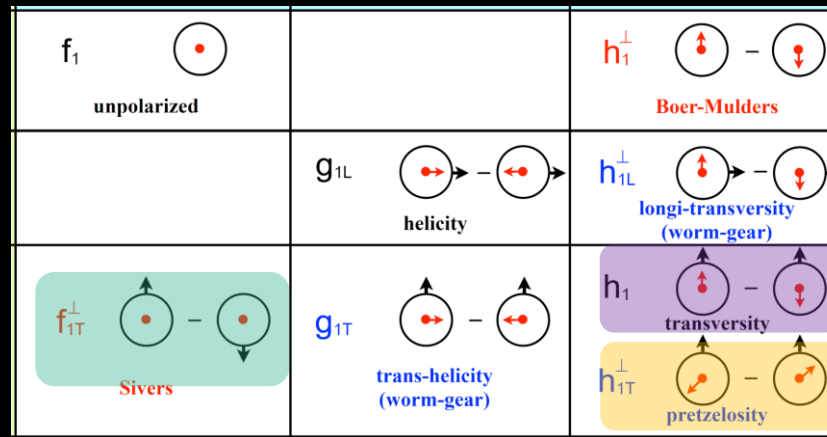
- Both are driven by spin-orbit coupling
- Neither requires an external magnetic field
- Both are T-odd effects
- Both have topological underpinnings, quantum phase plays the crucial role

The common origin of three T-odd TMDs

➤ We proved (on the operator level) :

$$x f_{1T}^{\perp g} = x h_1^g = x h_{1T}^{\perp g} = \frac{k_{\perp}^2 N_c}{4\pi^2 \alpha_s} O_{1T,x}^{\perp}(k_{\perp}^2)$$

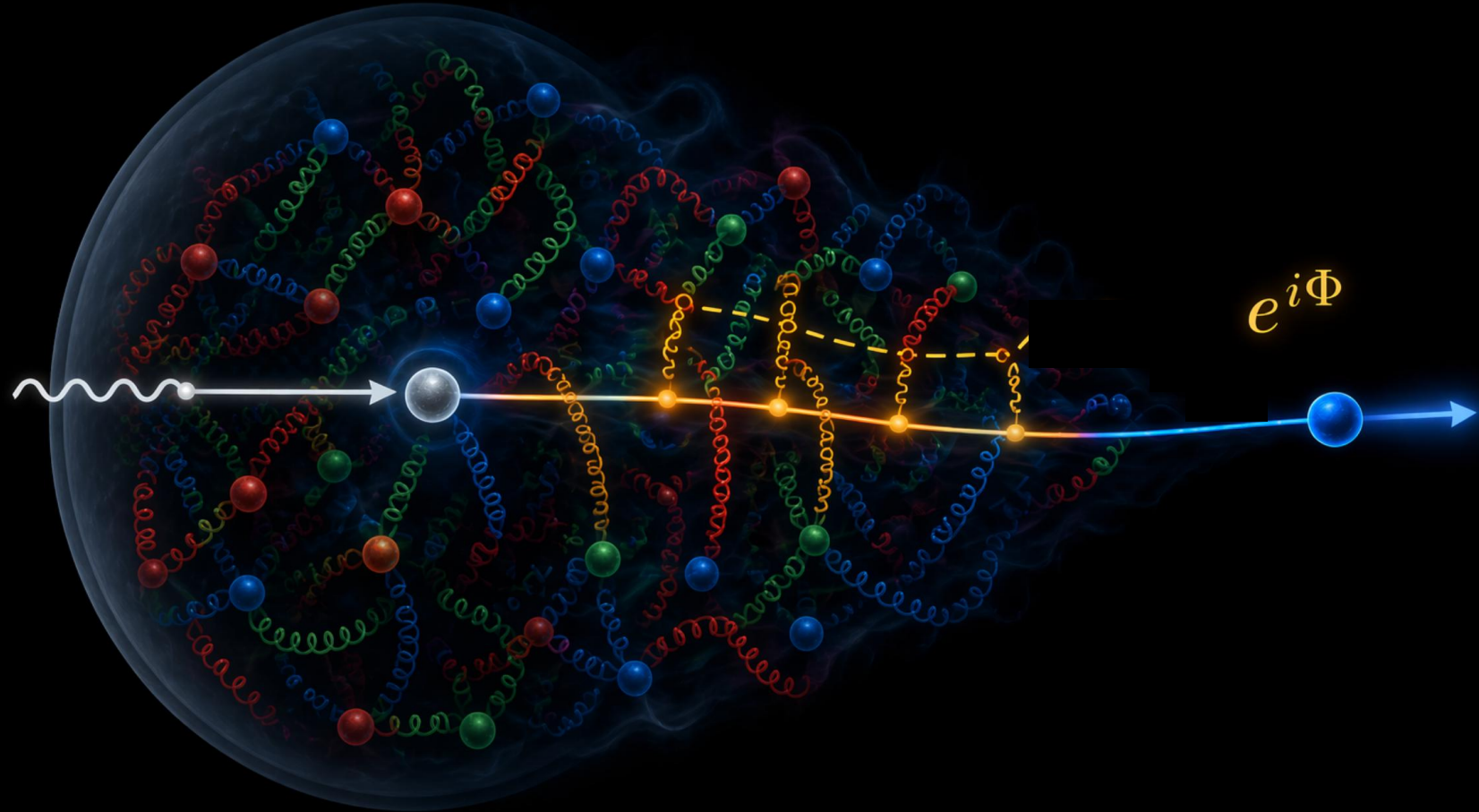
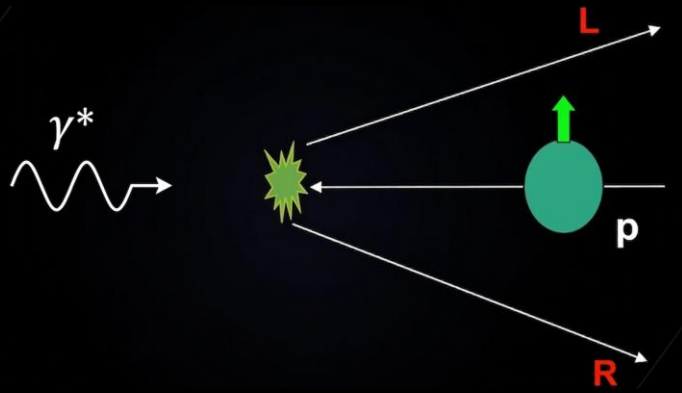
Boer, Echevarria, Mulders, ZJ; PRL, 2017



- ◆ For a long time, these three functions were mistakenly thought to be independent. But our work revealed their **intrinsic connection!**

Left-Right asymmetry

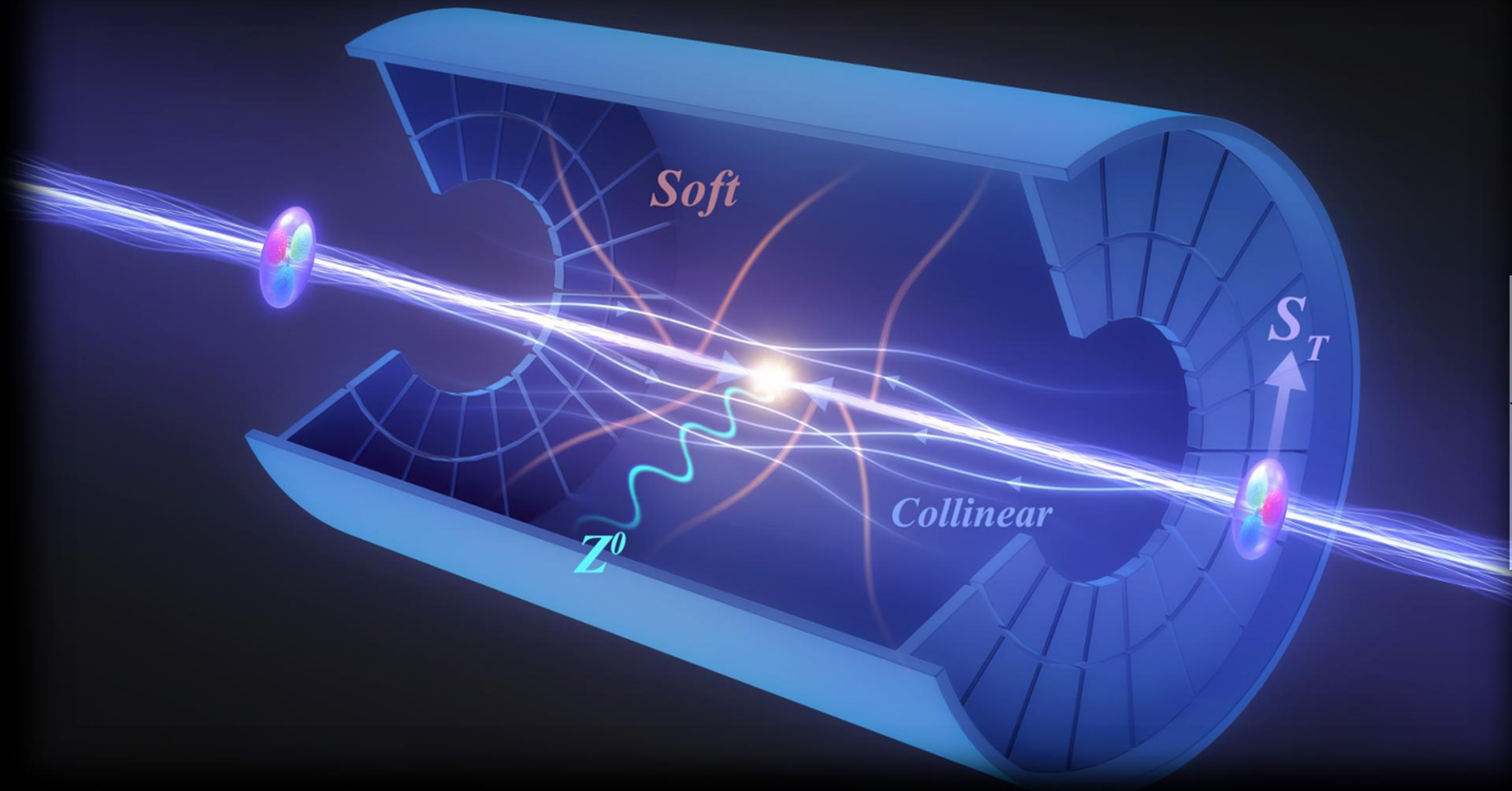
TSSA in SIDIS process:



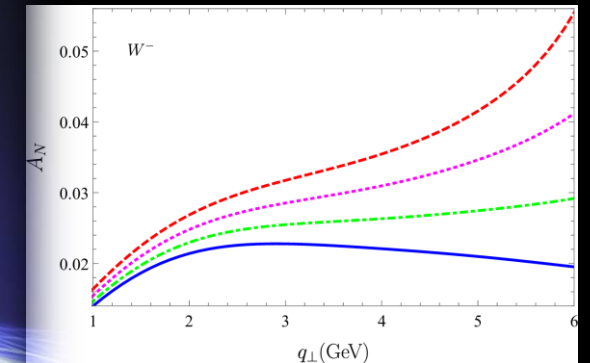
QCD analog of the Aharonov–Bohm effect!

A novel strategy to enhance the asymmetry: 0-jettiness

Fang, Lin, Shao and ZJ, PRL, 2026

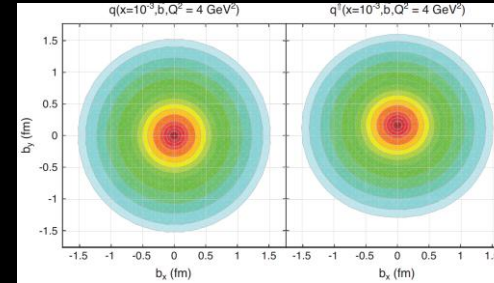
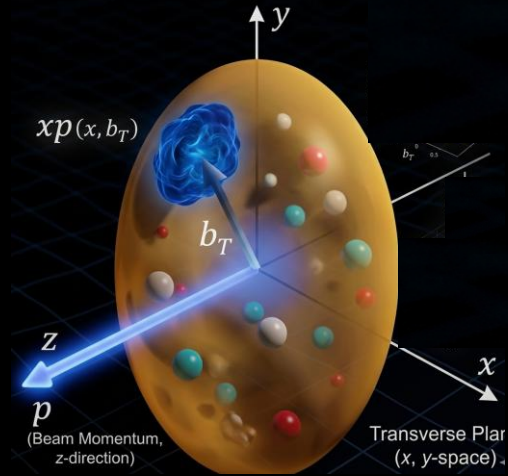


For more details:
邵鼎煜's talk



Energy evolution of proton transverse deformation

◆ Transverse spatial distribution of gluons



- ◆ Non-axisymmetric distribution is closely related to orbital angular momentum.
- Evolving picture of the gluonic landscape inside proton

Hatta, ZJ, PRL, 2022

$$\partial_Y \mathcal{E}(k_\perp) = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s}{\pi} \int \frac{d^2 k'_\perp}{(k_\perp - k'_\perp)^2} \left[\mathcal{E}(k'_\perp) - \frac{k_\perp^2}{2k'^2_\perp} \mathcal{E}(k_\perp) \right] - 4\pi^2 \alpha_s^2 \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{1,1}(k_\perp) \mathcal{E}(k_\perp)$$

Quark orbital angular momentum

Canonical vs. Kinematic: Two Faces of Quark OAM

➤ Jaffe-Manohar, 1990 (Canonical OAM)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + l_q + \Delta g + l_g$$

➤ Ji, 1996 (kinematical OAM)

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

Canonical	V.S.	Kinematical
$\vec{r} \times (\vec{p} - e\vec{A})$		$\vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

	JM	Ji
Operator commutation relation	Yes	No
Gauge invariance	No	Yes

➤ Probing kinematical OAM(DVCS, DVMP) :

$$J_q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int dx x [H_q(x, t, \xi) + E_q(x, t, \xi)] \quad \text{Ji, 1997}$$

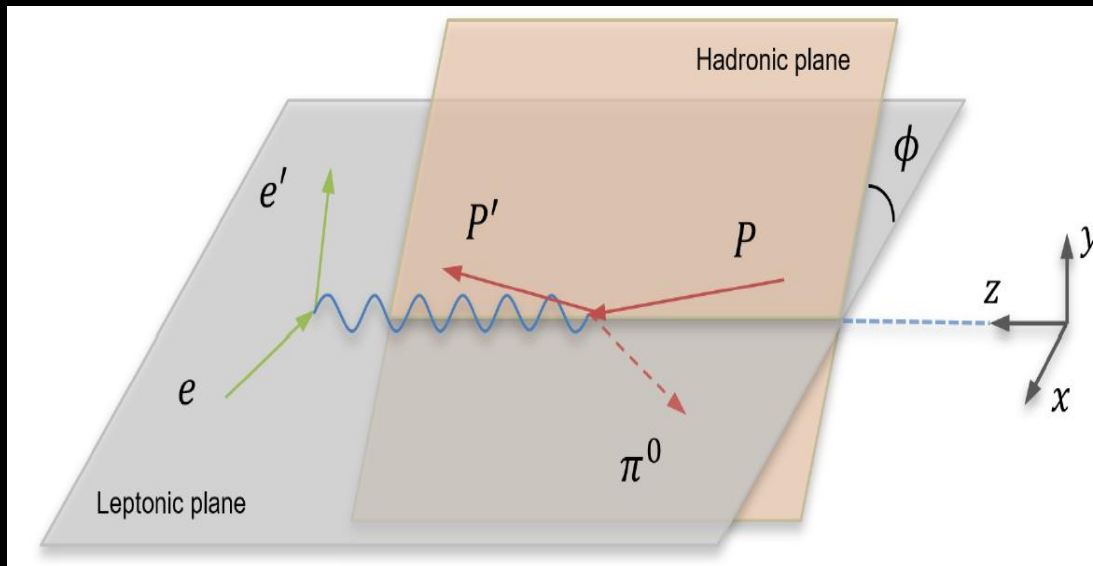
First observable of canonical quark OAM since 1990

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt dQ^2 dx_B d\phi} = \frac{(N_c^2 - 1)^2 \alpha_{em}^2 \alpha_s^2 f_\pi^2 \xi^3 \Delta_\perp^2}{2N_c^4 (1 - \xi^2) Q^{10} (1 + \xi)} [1 + (1 - y)^2] \times \left\{ \left[|\mathcal{F}_{1,1} + \mathcal{G}_{1,1}|^2 + |\mathcal{F}_{1,4} + \mathcal{G}_{1,4}|^2 + 2 \frac{M^2}{\Delta_\perp^2} |\mathcal{F}_{1,2} + \mathcal{G}_{1,2}|^2 \right] + \cos(2\phi) a \left[-|\mathcal{F}_{1,1} + \mathcal{G}_{1,1}|^2 + |\mathcal{F}_{1,4} + \mathcal{G}_{1,4}|^2 \right] + \lambda \sin(2\phi) 2a \operatorname{Re} \left[(i\mathcal{F}_{1,4} + i\mathcal{G}_{1,4}) (\mathcal{F}_{1,1}^* + \mathcal{G}_{1,1}^*) \right] \right\}$$

$$\phi = \phi_{l_\perp} - \phi_{\Delta_\perp}$$

Proton helicity

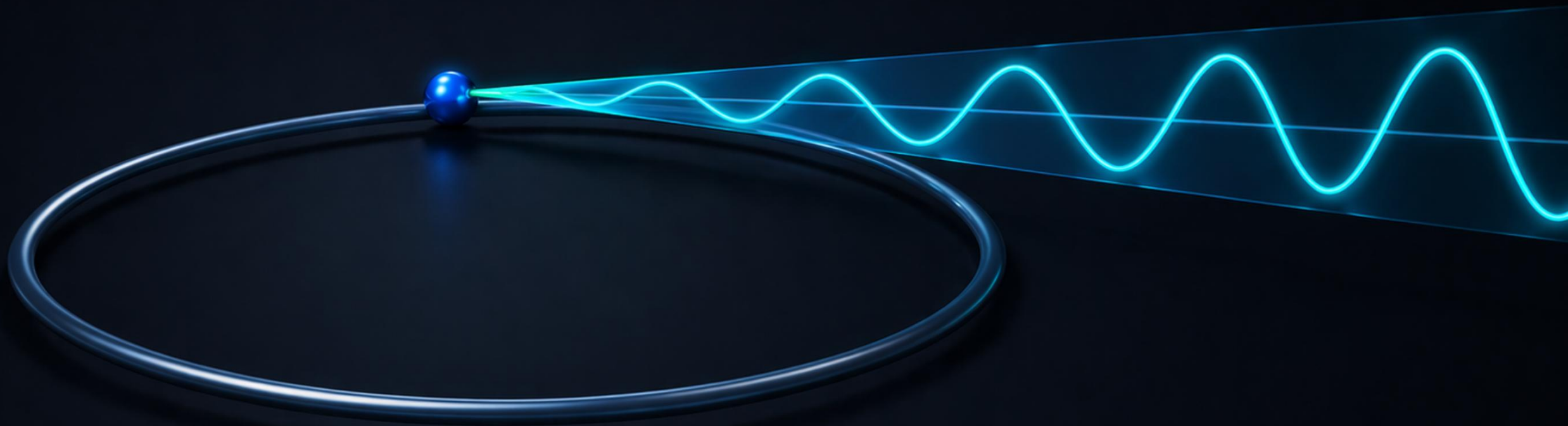
Distinguished experimental signature of $F_{1,4}$



Bhattacharya, Zheng, ZJ, PRL 2024

◆ Can be measured at EIC and EicC.

线性极化效应

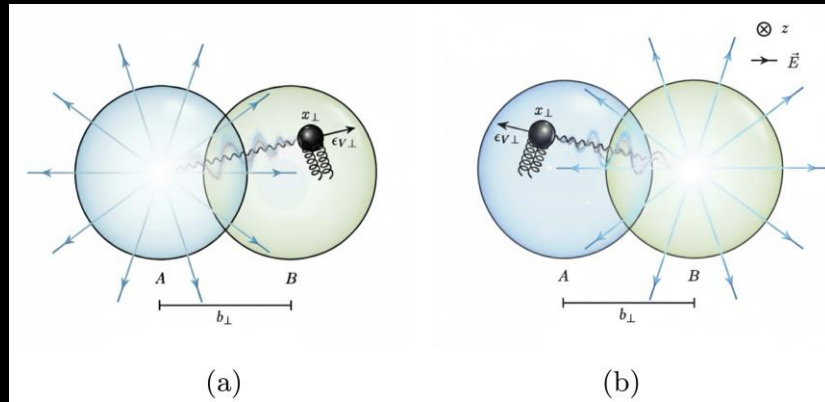


同步辐射示意图

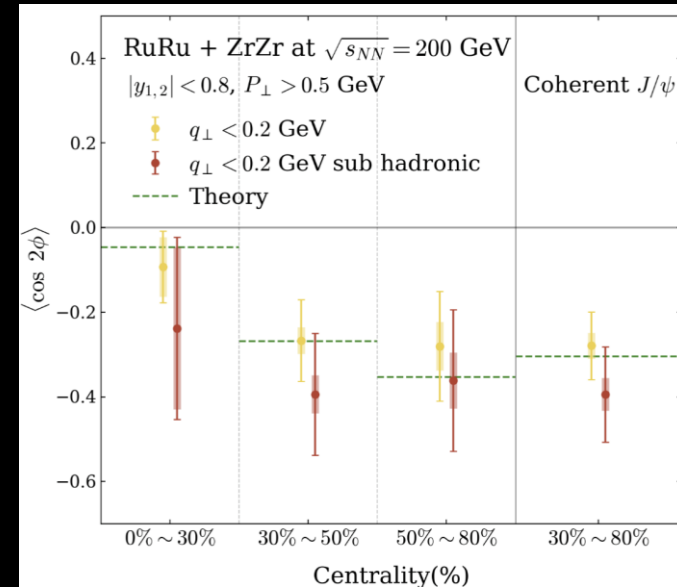
动量-坐标 这间的方位角关联

➤ 矢量介子极化方向和碰撞参数之间的角度关联

Xiao, Yuan, ZJ; PRL, 2020;
Ding, Yu, Zhang, ZJ, PRD, 2025



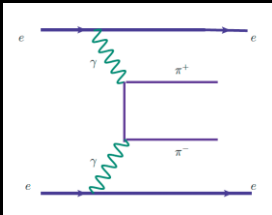
LHC result:



See also predictions by Wang mei Zha et.al.

Linear Polarization at electron-positron Colliders

- Coherent photons emitted by electrons are also linearly polarized.



$$c_1 |M_{++}\rangle + c_2 e^{i\phi} |M_{+-}\rangle$$

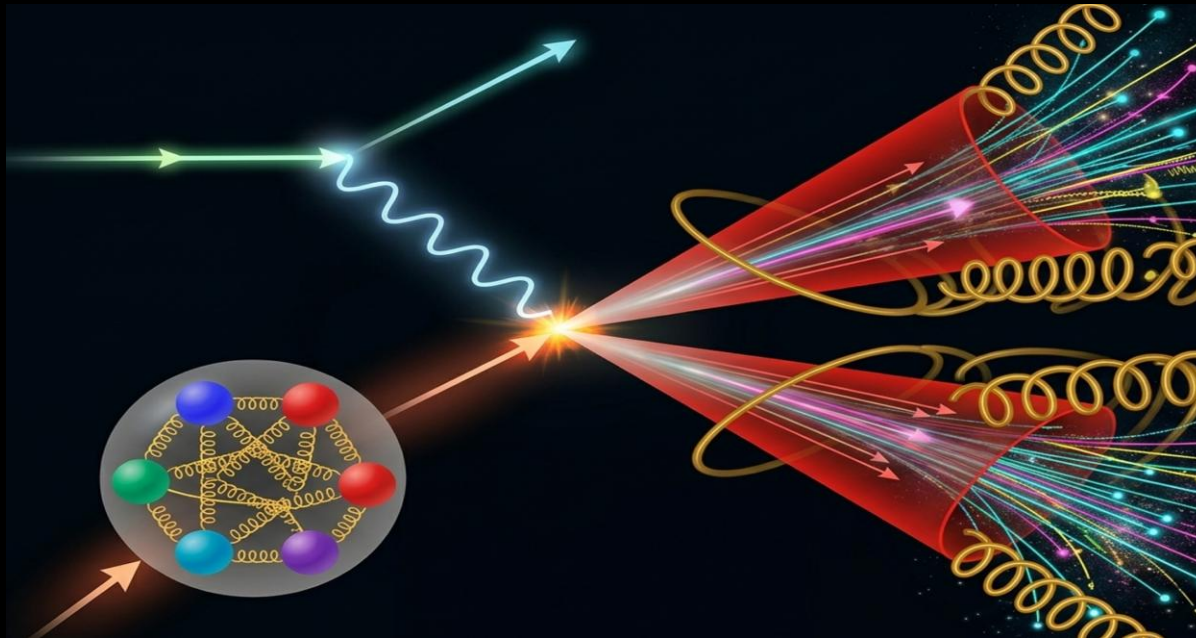
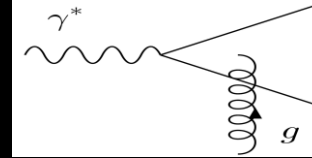
$$\langle \cos 2\phi \rangle \propto \text{Re} [M_{++} M_{+-}^*]$$

Jia, ZJ, Zhou, PRL, 2025

- Linearly polarized photon induced $\cos 2\phi$
➔ the direct extraction of quantum phase!

How to access gluon linear polarization

- $\cos 2\phi$ asymmetry in di-jet production:



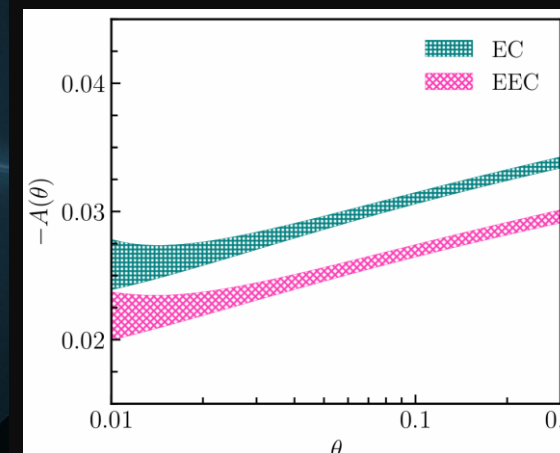
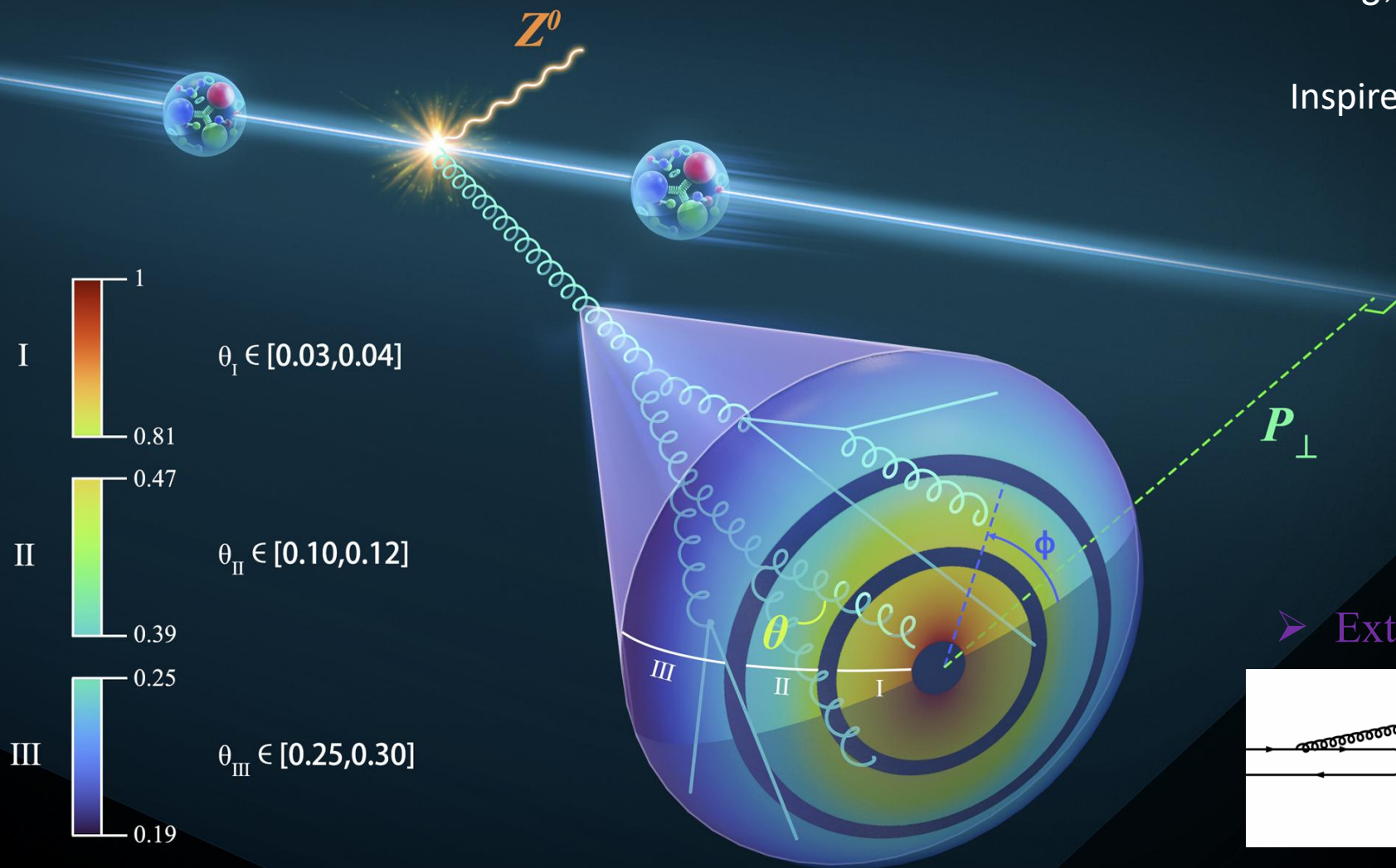
Hatta, Xiao, Yuan, ZJ, PRL, 2021

- ISR dilutes the linear polarization of gluons.
- FSR mimics the signature of linear polarization of gluons.

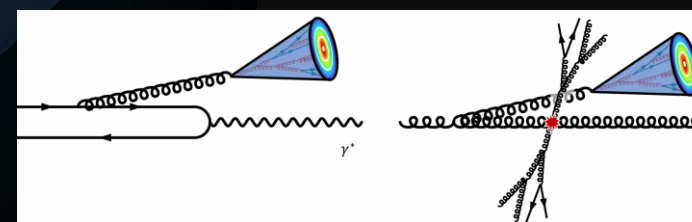
Gluon Polarimetry with Energy-Energy Correlators

Song, Wei, Yang, ZJ, PRL, 2026

Inspired by Chen, Mout, Zhu, 2021



➤ Extend to other processes



Summary:

核子结构研究并不是一项集邮活动，有丰富的唯像学等待探索。

Thank you!

