Transverse Spin Phenomena and Their Impact on QCD In Honor of Gary Goldstein's 70th Birthday October 28-29, 2010



#### **Transverse SPIN Observables SSA (TSSA)** $P^{\uparrow}P \rightarrow \pi X$



• Single Spin Asymmetry

#### Parity Conserving interactions: SSAs Transverse Scattering plane

- $\Delta \sigma \sim i S_T \cdot (\mathbf{P} \times P_{\perp}^{\pi})$
- Rotational invariance  $\sigma^{\downarrow}(x_F, p_{\perp}) = \sigma^{\uparrow}(x_F, -p_{\perp})$  $\Rightarrow$  *Left-Right Asymmetry*

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{N} = \frac{\sigma^{\uparrow}(x_{F}, \boldsymbol{p}_{\perp}) - \sigma^{\uparrow}(x_{F}, -\boldsymbol{p}_{\perp})}{\sigma^{\uparrow}(x_{F}, \boldsymbol{p}_{\perp}) + \sigma^{\uparrow}(x_{F}, -\boldsymbol{p}_{\perp})} \equiv \Delta\sigma$$



The Status of Transverse Spin Physics . . .





Present here aspects of transversity and transverse spin polarization phenomena

- Gary Goldstein and Mike Moravcsik, Ann. Phys. 98, 128 (1976); Ann. Phys. 142, 219 (1982)
- John Ralston & Davison Soper NPB 152 (1979)
- Dennis Sivers, Phys. Rev. D 41, 83 (1990); 43, 261 (1991)
- Bob Jaffe & Xiangdong Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. 67, 552 (1991)
- Jacques Soffer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 1292 (1995)
- Gary Goldstein, Bob Jaffe and Xiangdong Ji, Phys. Rev. D52, 5006 (1995)

### Aspects of transversity and transverse spin polarization phenomena



## Present here who have been instrumental in Gary's Career

- Kamesh Wali, Ph.D advisor of Gary
- Lou Cavellie
- Jeff Owens

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- Simonetta Liuti who's conceived of the idea to celebrate GaryFEST as a workshop at JLAB
- Proceedings ....!!!



- Transverse structure spin Effects in TSSAs
- Gauge links-Color Gauge Inv.-"T-odd" TMDs
- T-odd PDFs via FSIs ... Summing gauge link

"QCD calc "FSIs Gauge Links-Color Gauge Inv. "T-odd" TMDs

- Generalizing the Generalized Parton Model (GPM)--effects of FSI and ISI on color structure
- Connection to twist three & Gluonic Poles
- Universality and gluonic poles in fragmentation

#### Transverse Polarization in Inclusive Reactions $P^{\uparrow}P \rightarrow \pi X$



Transv. polarization cross section "interference" of helicity flip and non-flip amps.

quark-quark scattering-



Elastic scattering of 2 quarks of different flavor 6 independent helicity Amps  $M_{\lambda'_{q_1},\lambda'_{q_2};\lambda_{q_1},\lambda_{q_2}}$ 

 $M_{++,++} \equiv \Phi_1 \quad M_{--,++} \equiv \Phi_2 \quad M_{+-,+-} \equiv \Phi_3$   $M_{-+,+-} \equiv \Phi_4 \quad M_{-+,++} \equiv \Phi_5 \quad M_{++,+-} \equiv \Phi_6$   $A_N = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^{\uparrow} - \hat{\sigma}^{\downarrow}}{\hat{\sigma}^{\uparrow} + \hat{\sigma}^{\downarrow}} \sim \operatorname{Im} \left[ \Phi_6 (\Phi_1 + \Phi_3)^* - \Phi_5 (\Phi_2 - \Phi_4)^* \right]$ Interference of helicity flip and non-flip amps
1) requires breaking of chiral symmetry  $m_q/E$ 2) phases require higher order corrections

#### Collinear factorized QCD parton dynamics

$$\Delta \sigma^{pp^{+} \to \pi X} \sim f_{a} \otimes f_{b} \otimes \Delta \hat{\sigma} \otimes D^{q \to \pi}$$

$$\Delta \hat{\sigma} \equiv \hat{\sigma}^{\uparrow} - \hat{\sigma}^{\downarrow}$$

$$|\uparrow / \downarrow \rangle = (|+\rangle \pm i|-\rangle)$$

$$\hat{a}_{N} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^{\uparrow} - \hat{\sigma}^{\downarrow}}{\hat{\sigma}^{\uparrow} + \hat{\sigma}^{\downarrow}} \sim \frac{\mathrm{Im} \left(\mathcal{M}^{+*} \mathcal{M}^{-}\right)}{|\mathcal{M}^{+}|^{2} + |\mathcal{M}^{-}|^{2}}$$

**\* TSSA** requires relative phase btwn *different* helicity amps

#### Factorization Theorem & SSAs at Partonic level



Born amps are real -- need "loops"----> phases
QCD interactions conserve helicity up to corrections



Twist three and trivial in chiral limit

$$A_N \propto rac{m_q}{E} lpha_s ~~$$
 at the partonic level

Kane & Repko, PRL: 1978

#### Large Transverse Polarization in Inclusive Reactions



#### Modern Era Transverse SSA's at $\sqrt{s} = 62.4$ & 200 GeV at RHIC



0.6

XF

#### Polarization in inclusive $\Lambda$ and $\overline{\Lambda}$ production at large $p_T$

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FIG. 4. The  $\Lambda$  polarization is shown as a function of  $x_F$  for all production angles. Over this range of production angles and within experimental uncertainties, the polarization is angle (or  $p_T$ ) independent.

$$P_{\Lambda} = \frac{\sigma^{pp \to \Lambda^{\uparrow} X} - \sigma^{pp \to \Lambda^{\downarrow} X}}{\sigma^{pp \to \Lambda^{\uparrow} X} + \sigma^{pp \to \Lambda^{\downarrow} X}}$$



FIG. 1: Schematic diagram of inclusive  $\Lambda$  production and decay. The angle  $\theta_p$  of the decay proton with respect to the normal  $\hat{n}$  to the production plane is defined in the  $\Lambda$  rest frame.



FIG. 5. Inclusive  $\Lambda$  polarization as a function of  $p_T$  with  $x_F$  restricted to each of the four ranges indicated in (a)-(d). The data plotted are from this experiment and Refs. 3, 23, and 24. All four experiments used the same spectrometer and measurement techniques. Errors when not shown are smaller than the points. The lines are a fit to the p + Be data using Eq. (9). Note



### • Largest TSSA least understood