The g_2 Structure Function

or: transverse force on quarks in DIS

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Motivation

- electric polarizability = tendency of a charge distribution, like the electron cloud of an atom or molecule, to be distorted from its normal shape by an external electric field

$$\vec{P} = \alpha \vec{E}$$

- time dependent field $\alpha \to \alpha(\omega)$
- similar for magnetization $\mu = \beta \vec{B}$ in an external magnetic field $\vec{B}$
- experimental access: Compton scattering

$$T(\nu, \theta = 0) = \vec{\varepsilon}'^* \cdot \vec{\varepsilon} f(\nu) + i\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{\varepsilon}'^* \times \vec{\varepsilon})\, g(\nu)$$

with $f(\nu) = -\frac{e^2 e_N^2}{4\pi M} + (\alpha + \beta)\nu^2 + \mathcal{O}(\nu^4)$ and
$g(\nu) = -\frac{e^2 e_N^2}{8\pi M}\nu + \gamma_0 \nu^3 + \mathcal{O}(\nu^5)$ ($\gamma_0 =$ (forward) spin polarizability)

- nonzero Q^2 'generalized polarizabilities' $\alpha \to \alpha(Q^2)$ *e.t.c.*
- interpretation for higher Q^2?

Outline

- OPE $\longrightarrow$ quark-gluon correlations
  - $\hookrightarrow$ $d_2 \leftrightarrow$ (average) $\perp$ force on quarks in DIS on $\perp$ pol. target
- GPDs $\longrightarrow$ $q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$
- $E(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) \longrightarrow \perp$ deformation of $q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$ when target is $\perp$
  - $\hookrightarrow$ sign of $\perp$ force
- chirally odd GPDs $\leftrightarrow e_2$
- summary

Quark-Gluon Correlations (Introduction)

- (chirally even) higher-twist PDF $g_2(x) = g_T(x) - g_1(x)$

$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle PS|\bar{\psi}(0)\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\psi(\lambda n)|_{Q^2}|PS\rangle$$
$$= 2\left[g_1(x,Q^2)p^\mu(S\cdot n) + g_T(x,Q^2)S_\perp^\mu + M^2 g_3(x,Q^2)n^\mu(S\cdot n)\right]$$

- 'usually', contribution from g_2 to polarized DIS X-section kinematically suppressed by $\frac{1}{\nu}$ compared to contribution from g_1

$$\sigma_{TT} \propto g_1 - \frac{2Mx}{\nu} g_2$$

- for $\perp$ polarized target, g_1 and g_2 contribute equally to σ_{LT}

$$\sigma_{LT} \propto g_T \equiv g_1 + g_2$$

$\hookrightarrow$ 'clean' separation between higher order corrections to leading twist (g_1) and higher twist effects (g_2)

- what can one learn from g_2 at high Q^2?

Quark-Gluon Correlations (QCD analysis)

- (chirally even) higher-twist PDF $g_2(x) = g_T(x) - g_1(x)$

$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle PS|\bar{\psi}(0)\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi(\lambda n)|_{Q^2}|PS\rangle$$
$$= 2\left[g_1(x,Q^2)p^\mu(S\cdot n) + g_T(x,Q^2)S_\perp^\mu + M^2 g_3(x,Q^2)n^\mu(S\cdot n)\right]$$

- $g_2(x) = g_2^{WW}(x) + \bar{g}_2(x)$, with $g_2^{WW}(x) \equiv -g_1(x) + \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} g_1(y)$
- $\bar{g}_2(x)$ involves quark-gluon correlations, e.g.

$$\int dx x^2 \bar{g}_2(x) = \frac{1}{3}d_2 = \frac{1}{6MP^{+2}S^x}\left\langle P,S\left|\bar{q}(0)gG^{+y}(0)\gamma^+ q(0)\right|P,S\right\rangle$$

- $\sqrt{2}G^{+y} \equiv G^{0y} + G^{zy} = -E^y + B^x$
- matrix elements of $\bar{q}B^x\gamma^+ q$ and $\bar{q}E^y\gamma^+ q$ are sometimes called color-electric and magnetic polarizabilities
  $2M^2\vec{S}\chi_E = \left\langle P,S\left|\vec{j}_a \times \vec{E}_a\right|P,S\right\rangle$ & $2M^2\vec{S}\chi_B = \left\langle P,S\left|j_a^0 \vec{B}_a\right|P,S\right\rangle$
  with $d_2 = \frac{1}{4}\left(\chi_E + 2\chi_M\right)$ — but these names are misleading!

Quark-Gluon Correlations (Interpretation)

- $\bar{g}_2(x)$ involves quark-gluon correlations, e.g.

$$\int dx x^2 \bar{g}_2(x) = \frac{1}{3} d_2 = \frac{1}{6MP^{+2}S^x} \left\langle P,S \left| \bar{q}(0) g G^{+y}(0) \gamma^+ q(0) \right| P,S \right\rangle$$

- QED: $\bar{q}(0) e F^{+y}(0) \gamma^+ q(0)$ correlator between quark density $\bar{q}\gamma^+ q$ and ($\hat{y}$-component of the) Lorentz-force

$$F^y = e\left[\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}\right]^y = e\left(E^y - B^x\right) = -e\sqrt{2} F^{+y}.$$

for charged paricle moving with $\vec{v} = (0,0,-1)$ in the $-\hat{z}$ direction

$\hookrightarrow$ matrix element of $\bar{q}(0) e F^{+y}(0) \gamma^+ q(0)$ yields γ^+ density (density relevant for DIS in Bj limit!) weighted with the Lorentz force that a charged particle with $\vec{v} = (0,0,-1)$ would experience at that point

$\hookrightarrow$ d_2 a measure for the **color Lorentz force** acting on the struck quark in SIDIS in the instant **after being hit by the virtual photon**

$$\langle F^y(0) \rangle = -M^2 d_2 \qquad \text{(rest frame; } S^x = 1\text{)}$$

Impact parameter dependent PDFs

- define $\perp$ localized state [D.Soper,PRD**15**, 1141 (1977)]

$$\left|p^+,\mathbf{R}_\perp=\mathbf{0}_\perp,\lambda\right\rangle \equiv \mathcal{N}\int d^2\mathbf{p}_\perp \left|p^+,\mathbf{p}_\perp,\lambda\right\rangle$$

  Note: $\perp$ boosts in IMF form Galilean subgroup $\Rightarrow$ this state has
  $\mathbf{R}_\perp \equiv \frac{1}{P^+}\int dx^- d^2\mathbf{x}_\perp\, \mathbf{x}_\perp T^{++}(x) = \sum_i x_i \mathbf{r}_{i,\perp} = \mathbf{0}_\perp$
  (cf.: working in CM frame in nonrel. physics)

- define impact parameter dependent PDF

$$q(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) \equiv \int \frac{dx^-}{4\pi}\left\langle p^+,\mathbf{R}_\perp=\mathbf{0}_\perp\right|\bar{q}(-\frac{x^-}{2},\mathbf{b}_\perp)\gamma^+ q(\frac{x^-}{2},\mathbf{b}_\perp)\left|p^+,\mathbf{R}_\perp=\mathbf{0}_\perp\right\rangle e^{ixp^+x^-}$$

$\hookrightarrow$ [MB, PRD62, 071503 (2000)]

$$\begin{aligned} q(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) &= \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp\cdot\mathbf{b}_\perp} H(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2) &\equiv \mathcal{H}(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp), \\ \Delta q(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) &= \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp\cdot\mathbf{b}_\perp} \tilde{H}(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2) &\equiv \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) \end{aligned}$$

Transversely Deformed Distributions and $E(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2)$

M.B., Int.J.Mod.Phys.A**18**, 173 (2003)

- So far: only unpolarized (or long. pol.) nucleon! In general ($\xi = 0$):

$$\int \frac{dx^-}{4\pi} e^{ip^+x^-x} \langle P+\Delta,\uparrow|\bar{q}(0)\,\gamma^+ q(x^-)|\,P,\uparrow\rangle = H(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2)$$

$$\int \frac{dx^-}{4\pi} e^{ip^+x^-x} \langle P+\Delta,\uparrow|\bar{q}(0)\,\gamma^+ q(x^-)|\,P,\downarrow\rangle = -\frac{\Delta_x - i\Delta_y}{2M} E(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2).$$

- Consider nucleon polarized in x direction (in IMF)
  $|X\rangle \equiv |p^+,\mathbf{R}_\perp = \mathbf{0}_\perp,\uparrow\rangle + |p^+,\mathbf{R}_\perp = \mathbf{0}_\perp,\downarrow\rangle$.

$\hookrightarrow$ unpolarized quark distribution for this state:

$$q(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) = \mathcal{H}(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) - \frac{1}{2M}\frac{\partial}{\partial b_y}\int \frac{d^2\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} E(x,0,-\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2) e^{-i\mathbf{b}_\perp\cdot\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp}$$

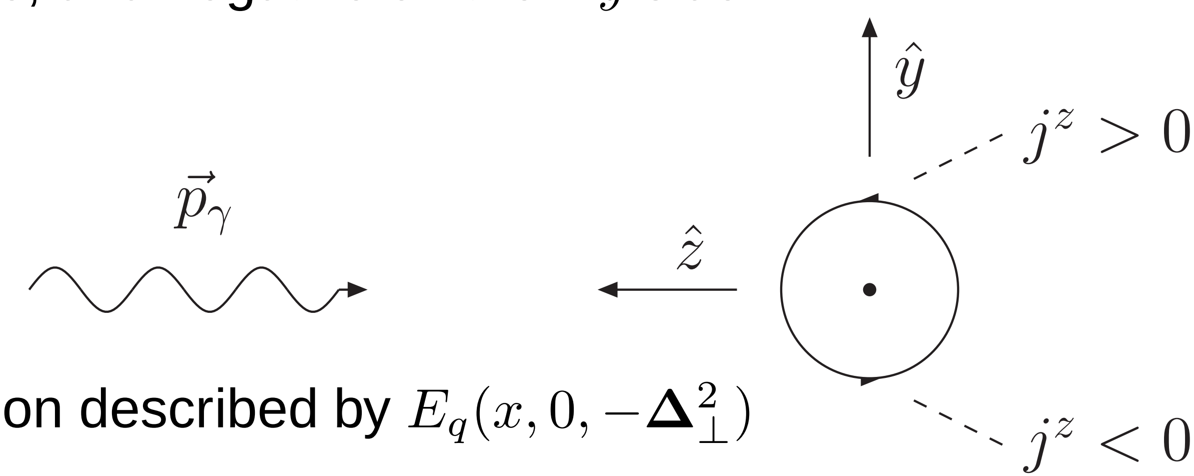
- Physics: $j^+ = j^0 + j^3$, and left-right asymmetry from j^3 !
  [X.Ji, PRL **91**, 062001 (2003)]

Intuitive connection with $\vec{J}_q$

- DIS probes quark momentum density in the infinite momentum frame (IMF). Quark density in IMF corresponds to $j^+ = j^0 + j^3$ component in rest frame ($\vec{p}_{\gamma^*}$ in $-\hat{z}$ direction)

$\hookrightarrow$ j^+ larger than j^0 when quark current is directed towards the γ^*; suppressed when they move away from γ^*

$\hookrightarrow$ For quarks with positive angular momentum in $\hat{x}$-direction, j^z is positive on the $+\hat{y}$ side, and negative on the $-\hat{y}$ side



- Details of $\perp$ deformation described by $E_q(x, 0, -\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2)$

Transversely Deformed PDFs and $E(x, 0, -\Delta_\perp^2)$

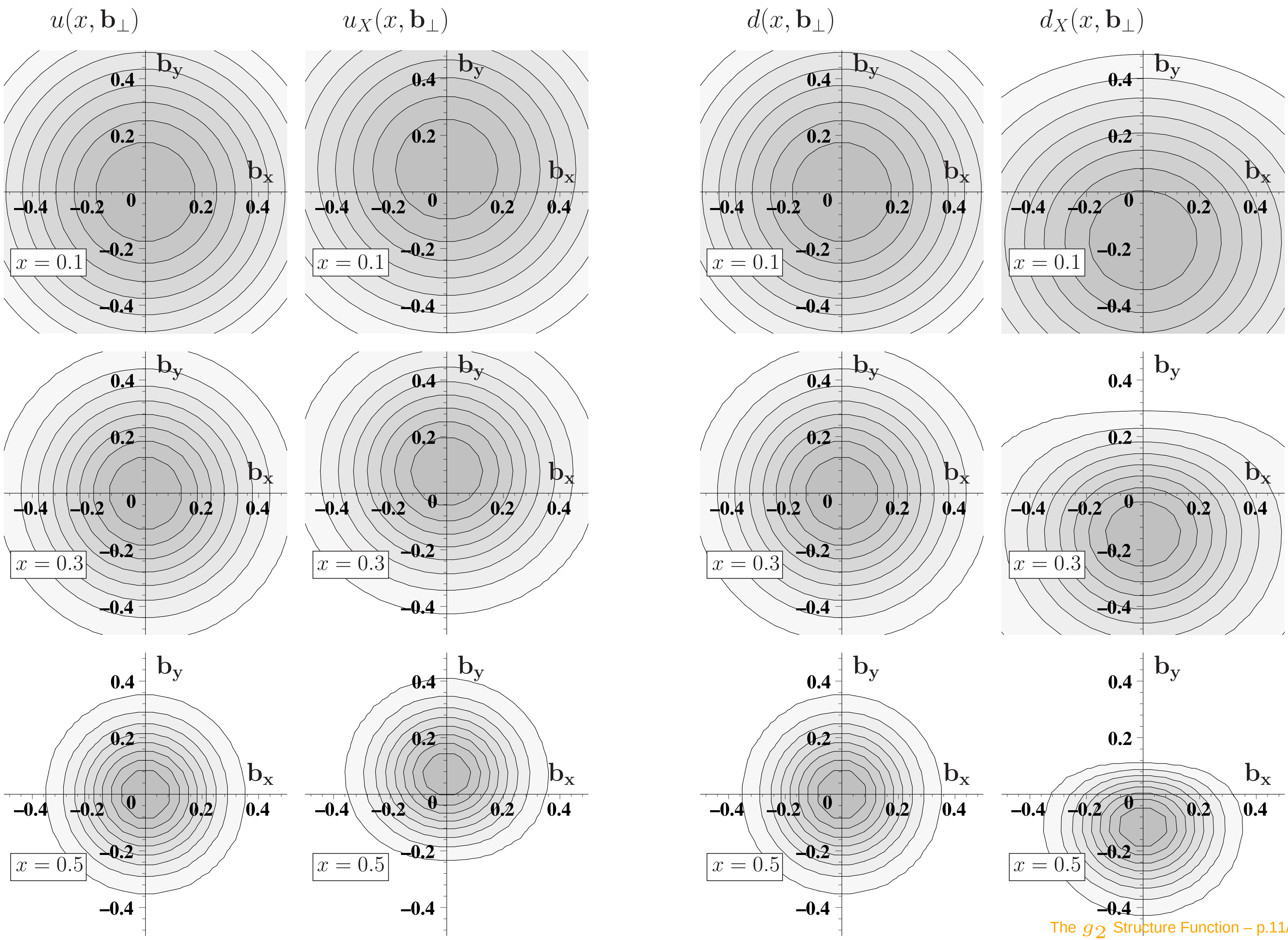
- $q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$ in $\perp$ polarized nucleon is deformed compared to longitudinally polarized nucleons !
- mean $\perp$ deformation of flavor q ($\perp$ flavor dipole moment)

$$d_y^q \equiv \int dx \int d^2\mathbf{b}_\perp q_X(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) b_y = \frac{1}{2M} \int dx E_q(x, 0, 0) = \frac{\kappa_q^p}{2M}$$

with $\kappa_{u/d}^p \equiv F_2^{u/d}(0) = \mathcal{O}(1-2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad d_y^q = \mathcal{O}(0.2 fm)$

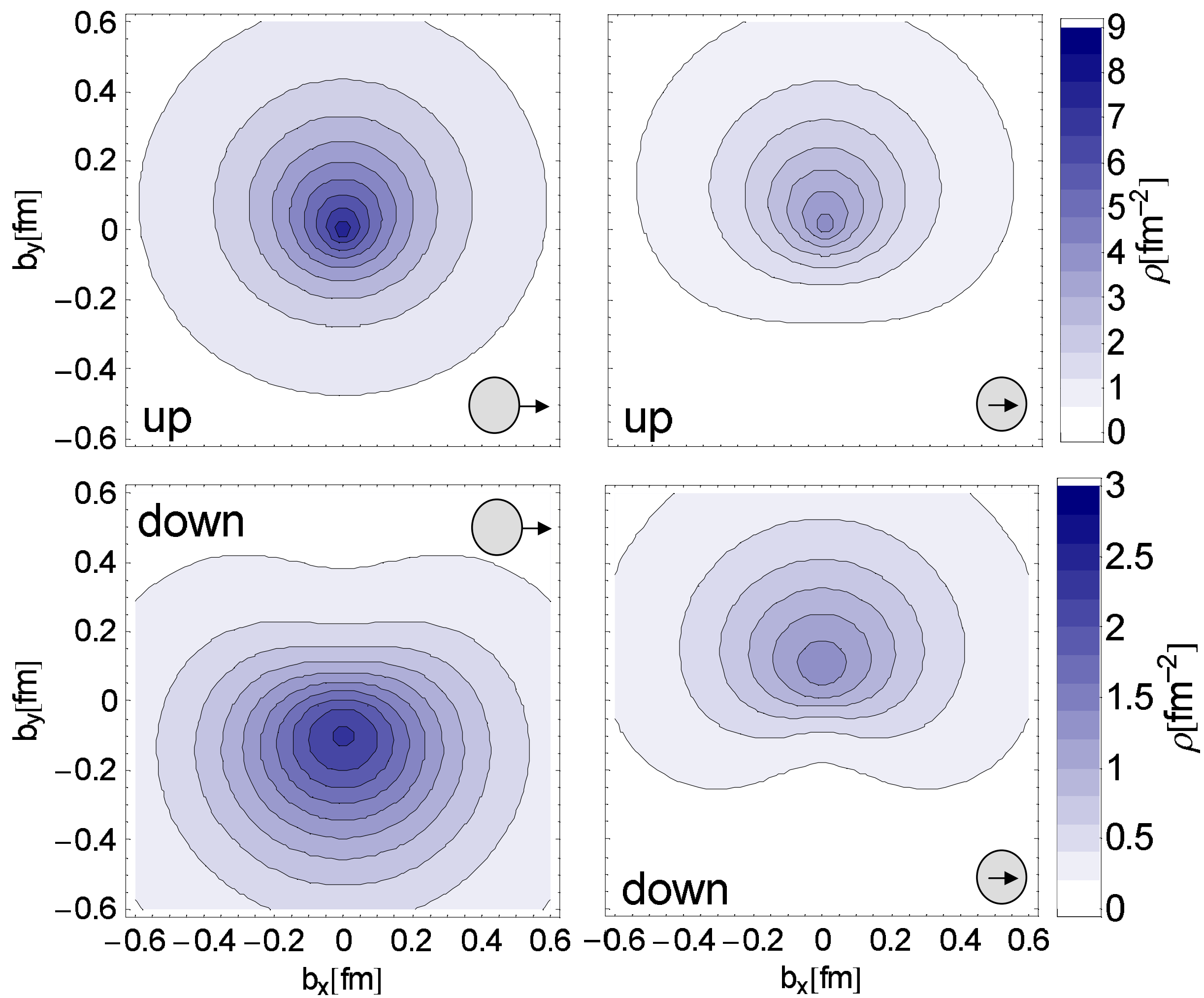
- $\kappa_u^p = 2\kappa_p + \kappa_n = 1.673 \qquad \kappa_d^p = 2\kappa_n + \kappa_p = -2.033.$

$\hookrightarrow$ very significant deformation of impact parameter distribution

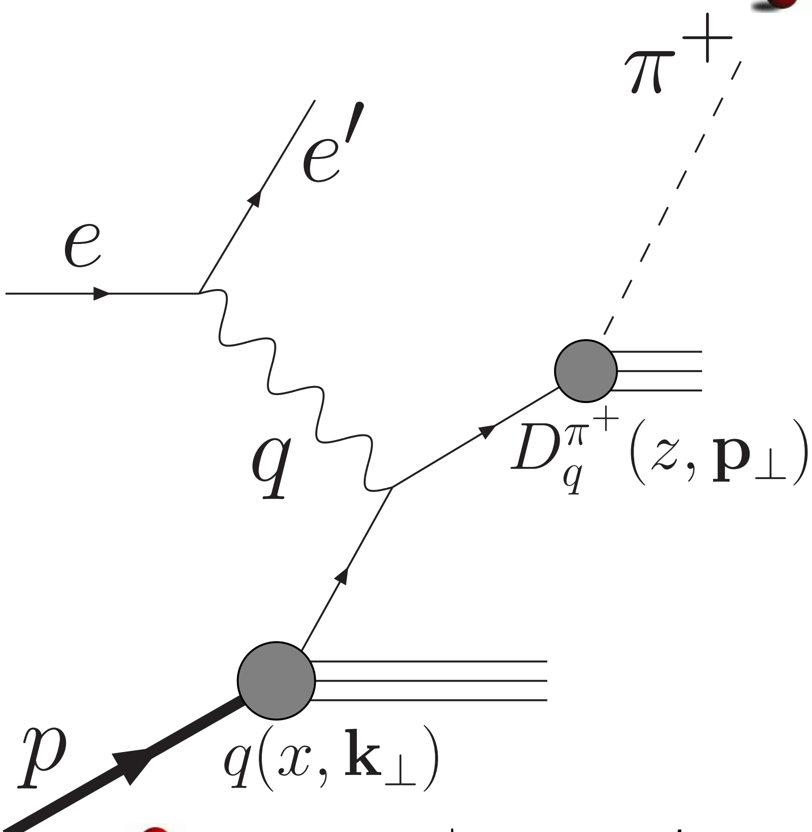

$u(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$
$u_X(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$
$d(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$
$d_X(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)$
$\mathbf{b_y}$
$\mathbf{b_x}$
$x = 0.1$
$x = 0.3$
$x = 0.5$
−0.4
−0.2
0
0.2
0.4

IPDs on the lattice (P.Hägler et al.)

- lowest moment of distribution of unpol. quarks in $\perp$ pol. proton (left) and of $\perp$ pol. quarks in unpol. proton (right):



SSAs in SIDIS ($\gamma + p\uparrow \longrightarrow \pi^+ + X$)



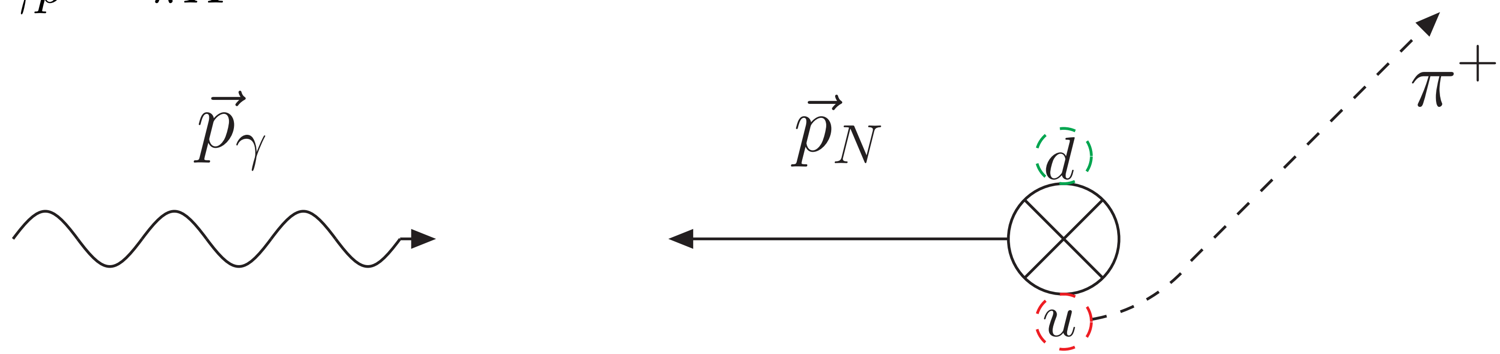
- use factorization (high energies) to express momentum distribution of outgoing π^+ as convolution of
  - momentum distribution of quarks in nucleon

  $\hookrightarrow$ unintegrated parton density $f_{q/p}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp)$
  - momentum distribution of π^+ in jet created by leading quark q

  $\hookrightarrow$ fragmentation function $D_q^{\pi^+}(z, \mathbf{p}_\perp)$
- average $\perp$ momentum of pions obtained as sum of
  - average $\mathbf{k}_\perp$ of quarks in nucleon (Sivers effect)
  - average $\mathbf{p}_\perp$ of pions in quark-jet (Collins effect)

GPD $\longleftrightarrow$ SSA (Sivers)

- example: $\gamma p \to \pi X$



- u, d distributions in $\perp$ polarized proton have left-right asymmetry in $\perp$ position space (T-even!); sign "determined" by κ_u & κ_d
- attractive FSI deflects active quark towards the center of momentum

$\hookrightarrow$ FSI translates position space distortion (before the quark is knocked out) in $+\hat{y}$-direction into momentum asymmetry that favors $-\hat{y}$ direction

$\hookrightarrow$ correlation between sign of κ_q^p and sign of SSA: $f_{1T}^{\perp q} \sim -\kappa_q^p$

- $f_{1T}^{\perp q} \sim -\kappa_q^p$ confirmed by HERMES results (also consistent with COMPASS $f_{1T}^{\perp u} + f_{1T}^{\perp d} \approx 0$)

Quark-Gluon Correlations (Interpretation)

- Interpretation of d_2 with the transverse FSI force in DIS also consistent with $\langle k_\perp^y \rangle \equiv \int_0^1 dx \int \mathrm{d}^2 k_\perp \, k_\perp^2 f_{1T}^\perp(x, k_\perp^2)$ in SIDIS (Qiu, Sterman)

$$\langle k_\perp^y \rangle = -\frac{1}{2p^+} \left\langle P, S \left| \bar{q}(0) \int_0^\infty dx^- gG^{+y}(x^-)\gamma^+ q(0) \right| P, S \right\rangle$$

  semi-classical interpretation: average $k_\perp$ in SIDIS obtained by correlating the quark density with the transverse impulse acquired from (color) Lorentz force acting on struck quark along its trajectory to (light-cone) infinity

- matrix element defining d_2 same as the integrand (for $x^- = 0$) in the QS-integral:
  - $\langle k_\perp^y \rangle = \int_0^\infty dt F^y(t)$ (use $\mathrm{d}x^- = \sqrt{2}\mathrm{d}t$)

  ↪ first integration point $\longrightarrow F^y(0)$

  ↪ (transverse) force at the begin of the trajectory, i.e. at the moment after absorbing the virtual photon

Quark-Gluon Correlations (Interpretation)

- x^2-moment of twist-4 polarized PDF $g_3(x)$
  $\int dx x^2 g_3(x) \rightsquigarrow \left\langle P,S \left| \bar{q}(0) g \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}(0) \gamma_\nu q(0) \right| P,S \right\rangle \sim f_2$

$\hookrightarrow$ different linear combination $f_2 = \chi_E - \chi_B$ of χ_E and χ_M

$\hookrightarrow$ combine with data for $g_2 \Rightarrow$ disentangle electric and magnetic force

$\hookrightarrow$ combining JLab(E99-117)/SLAC(E155x) data this yields

- proton:
  $\chi_E = -0.082 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.071 \quad \chi_B = 0.056 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.036$
- neutron:
  $\chi_E = 0.031 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.028 \quad \chi_B = 0.036 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.017$

but future higher-Q^2 data for d_2 may still change these results ...

Quark-Gluon Correlations (Estimates)

- What should one expect (magnitude)?
  - if all spectators were to pull in the same direction, force should be on the order of the QCD string tension $\sigma \approx (0.45GeV)^2 \approx 0.2GeV^2$
  - however, expect significant cancellation for FSI force, from spectators ‘pulling’ in different directions
  - $\hookrightarrow$ expect FSI force to be suppressed compared to string tension by about one order of magnitude (more?)
  - $\hookrightarrow$ $|d_2| \sim \mathcal{O}(0.01)$ (electric charge factors taken out)
- What should one expect (sign)?
  - $\kappa_q^p \longrightarrow$ signs of deformation (u/d quarks in $\pm\hat{y}$ direction for proton polarized in $+\hat{x}$ direction $\longrightarrow$ expect force in $\mp\hat{y}$
  - $\hookrightarrow$ d_2 positive/negative for u/d quarks in proton
  - d_2 negative/positive for u/d quarks in proton
  - large N_C: $d_2^{u/p} = -d_2^{d/p}$
  - consistent with $f_{1T}^{\perp u} + f_{1T}^{\perp d} \approx 0$

Quark-Gluon Correlations (data/lattice)

- lattice (Göckeler et al.): $d_2^u \approx 0.010$ and $d_2^d \approx -0.0056$ (with large errors)

$\hookrightarrow$ using $M^2 \approx 5\frac{\text{GeV}}{fm}$ this implies

$$\langle F_u^y(0)\rangle \approx -50\frac{\text{MeV}}{fm} \qquad \langle F_d^y(0)\rangle \approx 28\frac{\text{MeV}}{fm}$$

- signs consistent with impact parameter picture
- SLAC data ($5GeV^2$): $d_2^p = 0.007 \pm 0.004$, $d_2^n = 0.004 \pm 0.010$
- combined with SIDIS data for $\langle k^y\rangle$, should tell us about 'effective range' of FSI $R_{eff} \equiv \frac{\langle k^y\rangle}{F^y(0)}$

  Anselmino et al.: $\langle k^y\rangle \sim \pm 100\,\text{MeV}$

Chirally Odd GPDs

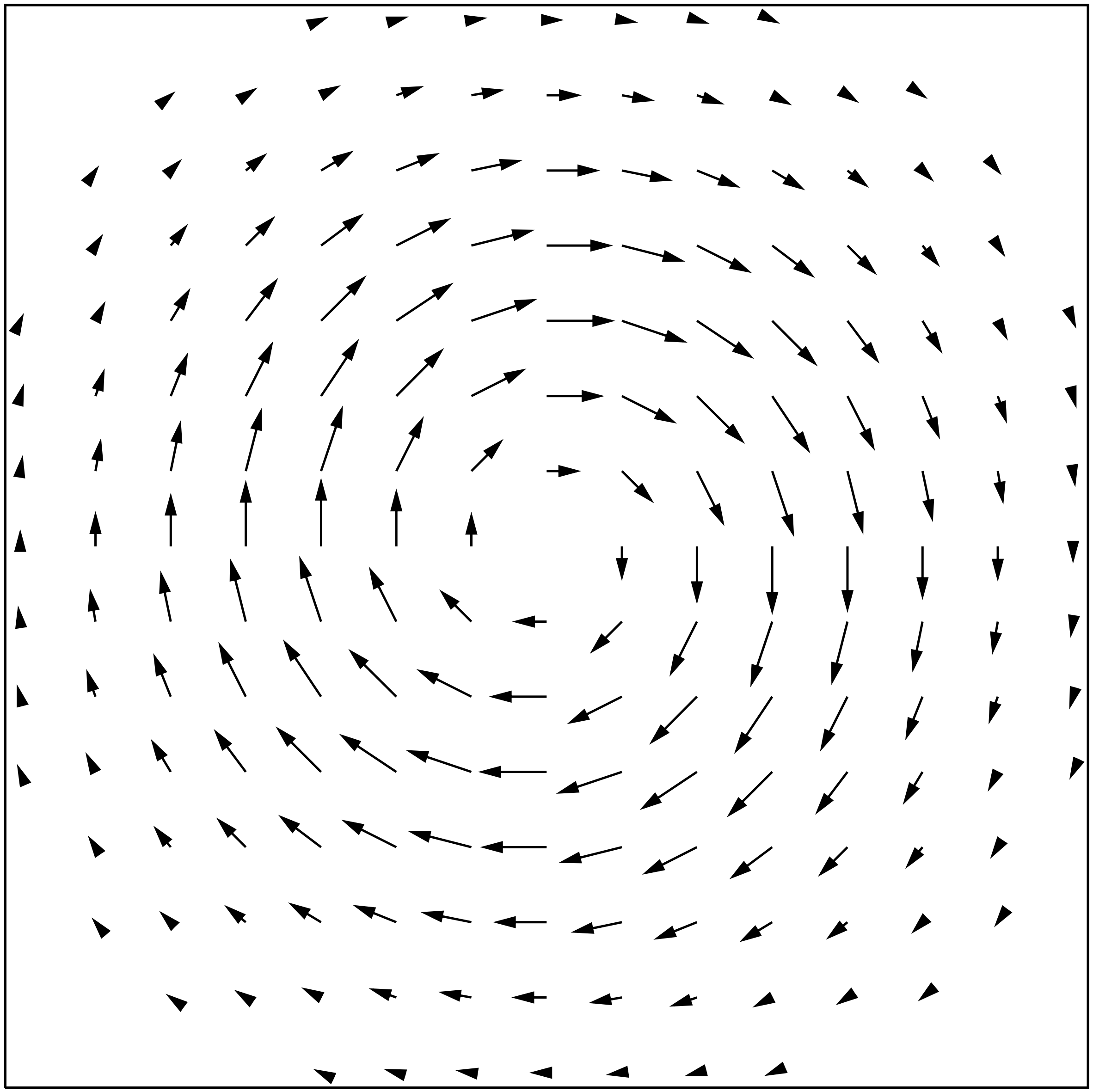
$$\int \frac{dx^-}{2\pi} e^{ixp^+x^-} \left\langle p' \left| \bar{q}\left(-\frac{x^-}{2}\right) \sigma^{+j}\gamma_5 q\left(\frac{x^-}{2}\right) \right| p \right\rangle = \quad H_T \bar{u}\sigma^{+j}\gamma_5 u + \tilde{H}_T \bar{u}\frac{\varepsilon^{+j\alpha\beta}\Delta_\alpha P_\beta}{M^2} u$$
$$+ E_T \bar{u}\frac{\varepsilon^{+j\alpha\beta}\Delta_\alpha \gamma_\beta}{2M} u + \tilde{E}_T \bar{u}\frac{\varepsilon^{+j\alpha\beta}P_\alpha\gamma_\beta}{M} u$$

- See also M.Diehl+P.Hägler, EPJ C44, 87 (2005).
- Fourier trafo of $\bar{E}_T^q \equiv 2\tilde{H}_T^q + E_T^q$ for $\xi = 0$ describes distribution of transversity for unpolarized target in $\perp$ plane

$$q^i(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) = \frac{\varepsilon^{ij}}{2M}\frac{\partial}{\partial b_j}\int \frac{d^2\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{b}_\perp\cdot\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp} \bar{E}_T^q(x, 0, -\mathbf{\Delta}_\perp^2)$$

- origin: correlation between quark spin (i.e. transversity) and angular momentum

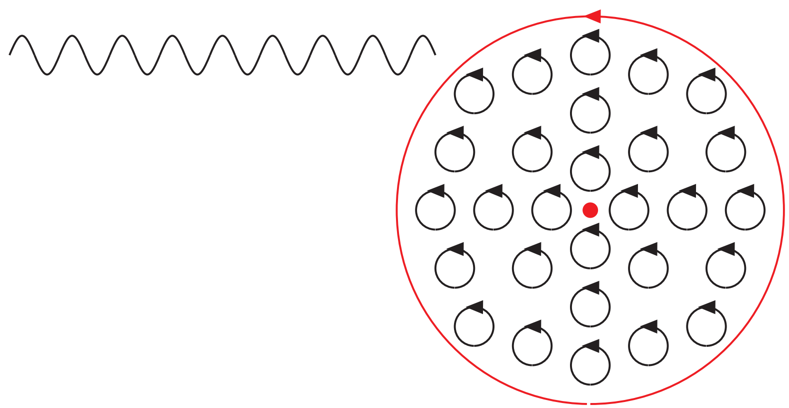
Transversity Distribution in Unpolarized Target



Transversity Distribution in Unpolarized Target (sign)

- Consider quark polarized out of the plane in ground state hadron

$\hookrightarrow$ expect counterclockwise net current $\vec{j}$ associated with the magnetization density in this state



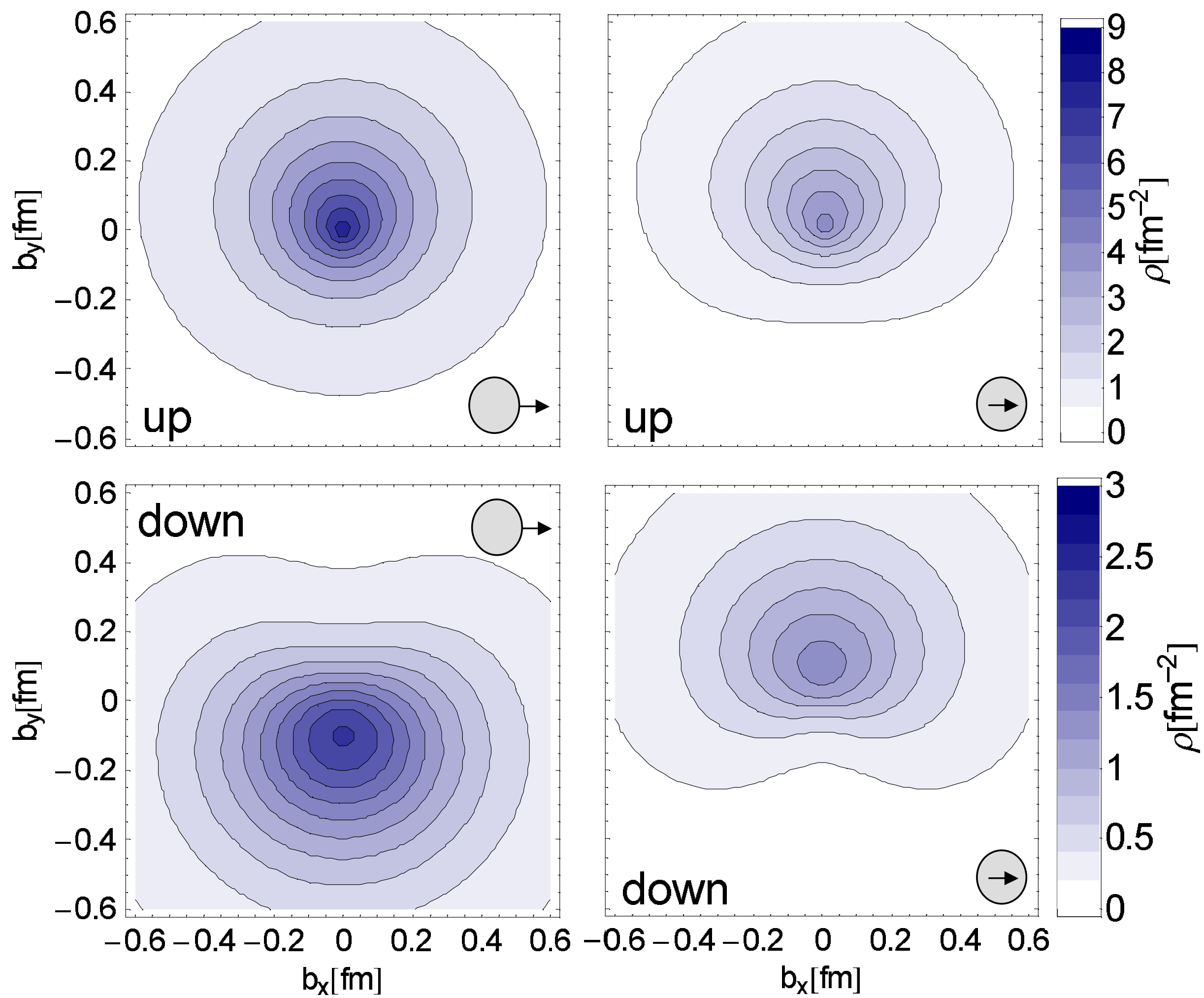
- virtual photon 'sees' enhancement of quarks (polarized out of plane) at the top, i.e.

$\hookrightarrow$ virtual photon 'sees' enhancement of quarks with polarization up (down) on the left (right) side of the hadron

$\hookrightarrow$ $\bar{E}_T > 0$

IPDs on the lattice (Hägler et al.)

- lowest moment of distribution of unpol. quarks in $\perp$ pol. proton (left) and of $\perp$ pol. quarks in unpol. proton (right):



Boer-Mulders Function

- SIDIS: attractive FSI expected to convert position space asymmetry into momentum space asymmetry

$\hookrightarrow$ e.g. quarks at negative b_x with spin in $+\hat{y}$ get deflected (due to FSI) into $+\hat{x}$ direction

$\hookrightarrow$ (qualitative) connection between Boer-Mulders function $h_1^\perp(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp)$ and the chirally odd GPD $\bar{E}_T$ that is similar to (qualitative) connection between Sivers function $f_{1T}^\perp(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp)$ and the GPD E.

- Boer-Mulders: distribution of $\perp$ **pol.** quarks in **unpol.** proton

$$f_{q^\uparrow/p}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp) = \frac{1}{2}\left[f_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2) - h_1^{\perp q}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2)\frac{(\hat{\mathbf{P}} \times \mathbf{k}_\perp) \cdot S_q}{M}\right]$$

- $h_1^{\perp q}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2)$ can be probed in DY (RHIC, J-PARC, GSI) and tagged SIDIS (JLab, eRHIC), using Collins-fragmentation

Quark-Gluon Correlations (chirally odd)

- $\perp$ momentum for quark polarized in $+\hat{x}$-direction (unpolarized target)

$$\langle k_\perp^y \rangle = \frac{g}{2p^+} \left\langle P, S \left| \bar{q}(0) \int_0^\infty dx^- G^{+y}(x^-) \sigma^{+y} q(0) \right| P, S \right\rangle$$

- compare: interaction-dependent twist-3 piece of $e(x)$

$$\int dx x^2 e^{int}(x) \equiv e_2 = \frac{g}{4MP^{+2}} \left\langle P, S \left| \bar{q}(0) G^{+y}(0) \sigma^{+y} q(0) \right| P, S \right\rangle$$

$\hookrightarrow$ $\langle F^y \rangle = M^2 e_2$

$\hookrightarrow$ (chromodynamic lensing) $e_2 < 0$

Summary

- Interpretation of $M^2 d_2 \equiv 3M^2 \int dx x^2 \bar{g}_2(x)$ as $\perp$ **force on active quark in DIS in the instant after being struck by the virtual photon**
- In combination with measurements of f_2
  - color-electric force $\frac{M^2}{4}\chi_E$
  - color-magnetic force $\frac{M^2}{2}\chi_M$
- expect d_2 to be significantly smaller than $\frac{\sigma}{M^2} \approx 0.2$
- $\kappa^{q/p} \leftrightarrow$ transverse distortion of impact parameter dependent PDFs $\leftrightarrow$ direction of FSI force

$\hookrightarrow$ opposite signs for $d_2^{u/p}$ and $d_2^{d/p}$

- combine with measurements of Sivers function to learn about **range of FSI**
- x^2-moment of chirally odd twist-3 PDF $e(x) \longrightarrow$ **transverse force on transversly polarized quark in unpolarized target** ($\leftrightarrow$ Boer-Mulders)

What is a Polarizability?

- Polarizability is the relative tendency of a charge distribution, like the electron cloud of an atom or molecule, to be distorted from its normal shape by an external electric field, which may be caused by the presence of a nearby ion or dipole (Wikipedia)
- It may be consistent with this original use of the term to enlarge the definition to encompass all observables that describe the ease with which a system can be distorted in response to an applied field or force
- Suppose one enlarges this definition to encompass 'how the color electric and magnetic field responds to the spin of the nucleon'

$\hookrightarrow$ many other obeservables also become 'polarizabilities', e.g.

  - Δq, as is describes how the quark spin responds to the spin of the nucleon
  - $\vec{\mu}_N$, as it describes how the magnetic field of the nucleon responds to the spin of the nucleon
  - $\vec{L}_q$, as it describes how the quark orbital angular momentum responds to the spin of the nucleon
  - as well as many other 'static' properties of the nucleon

probing BM function in tagged SIDIS

- consider semi-inclusive pion production off unpolarized target
- spin-orbit correlations in target wave function provide correlation between (primordial) quark transversity and impact parameter

$\hookrightarrow$ (attractive) FSI provides correlation between quark spin and $\perp$ quark momentum $\Rightarrow$ BM function

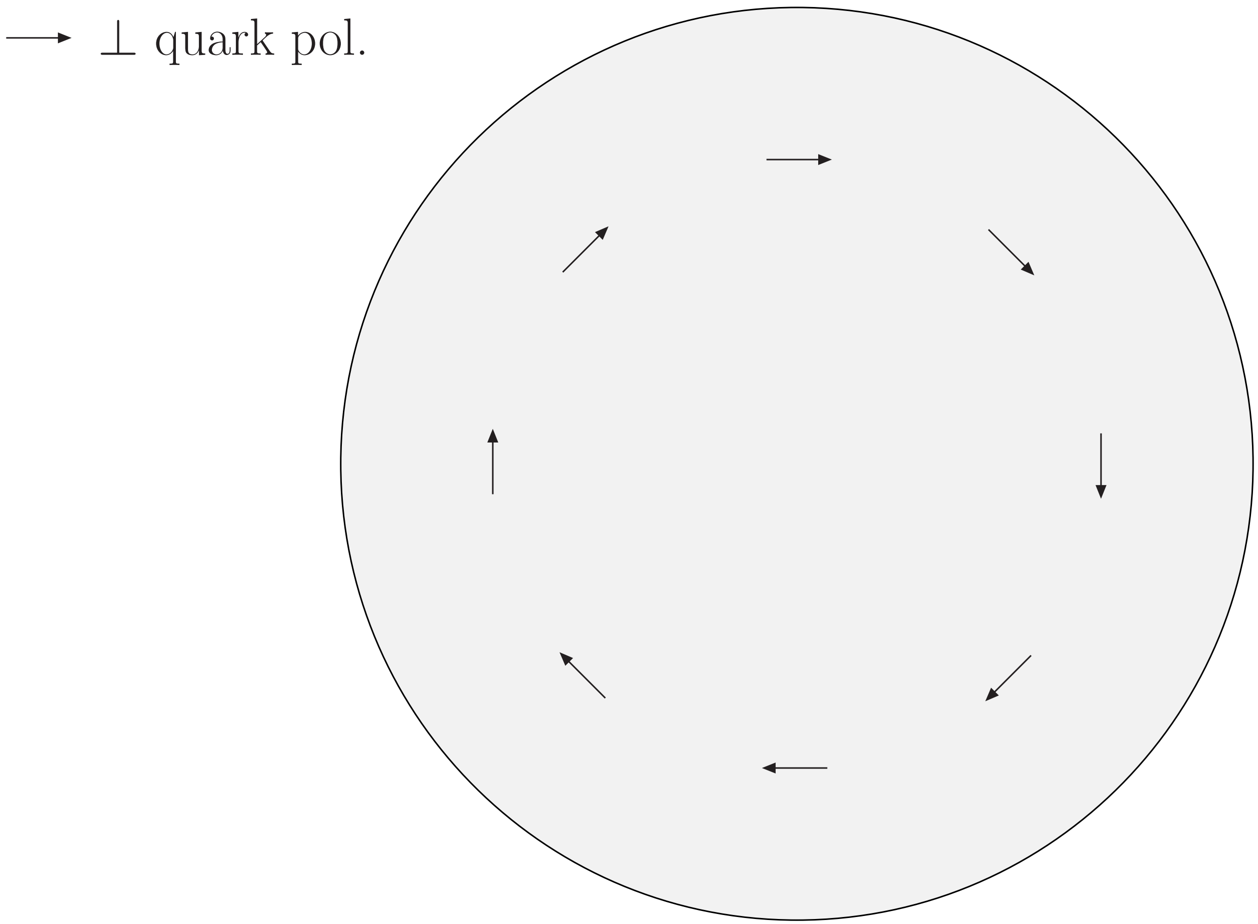
- Collins effect: left-right asymmetry of π distribution in fragmentation of $\perp$ polarized quark $\Rightarrow$ 'tag' quark spin

$\hookrightarrow$ $\cos(2\phi)$ modulation of π distribution relative to lepton scattering plane

$\hookrightarrow$ $\cos(2\phi)$ asymmetry proportional to: Collins $\times$ BM

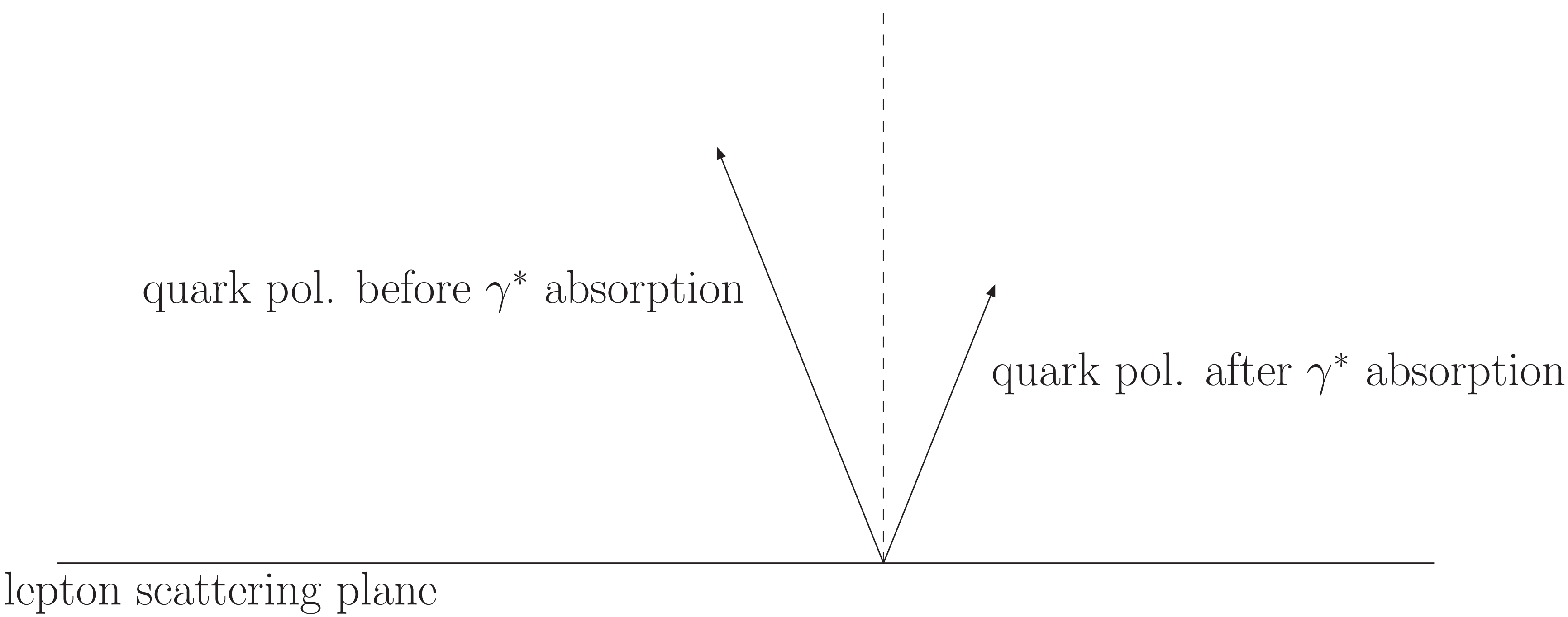
probing BM function in tagged SIDIS

Primordial Quark Transversity Distribution



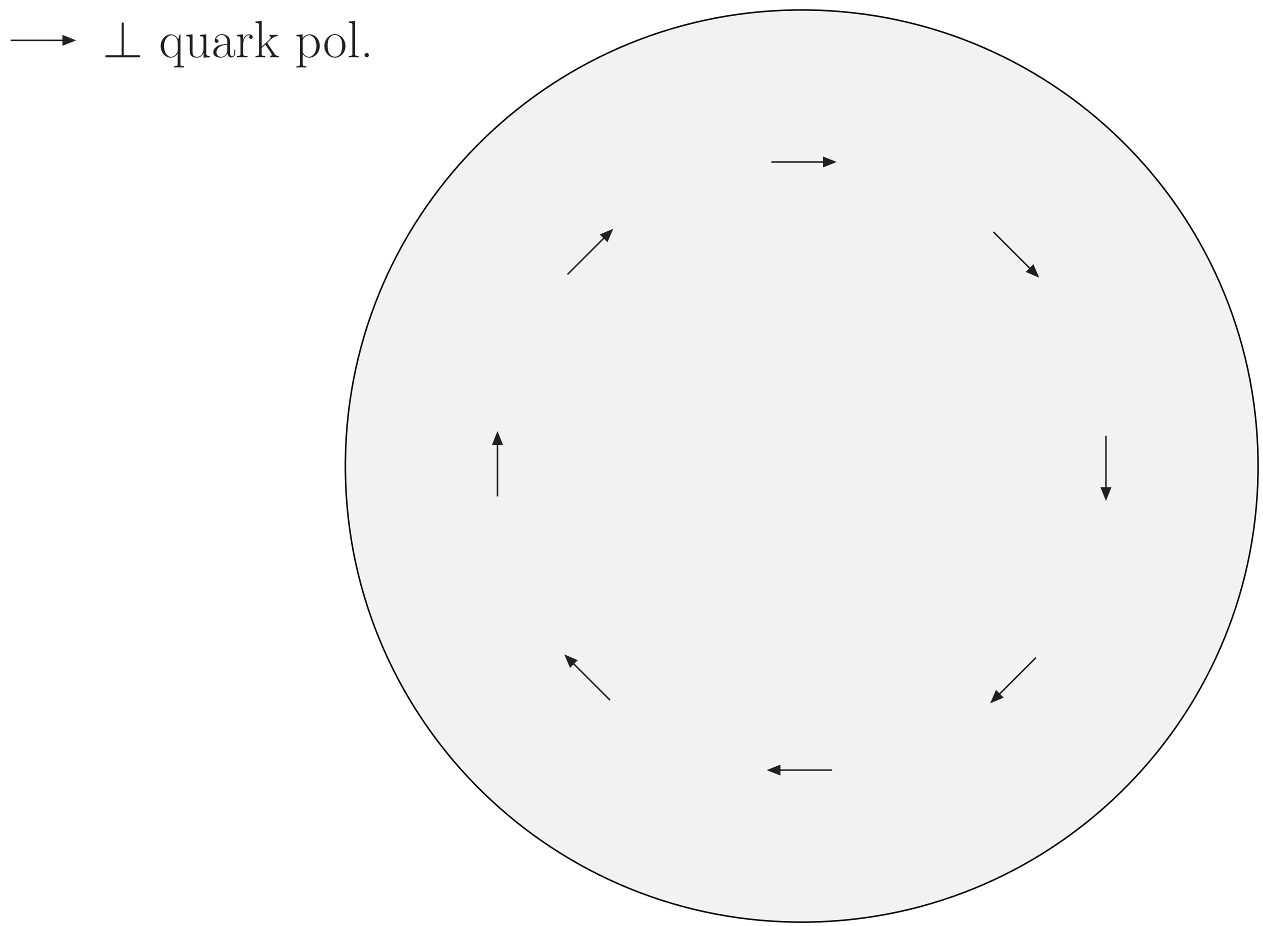
$\perp$ polarization and γ^* absorption

- QED: when the γ^* scatters off $\perp$ polarized quark, the $\perp$ polarization gets modified
  - gets reduced in size
  - gets tilted symmetrically w.r.t. normal of the scattering plane



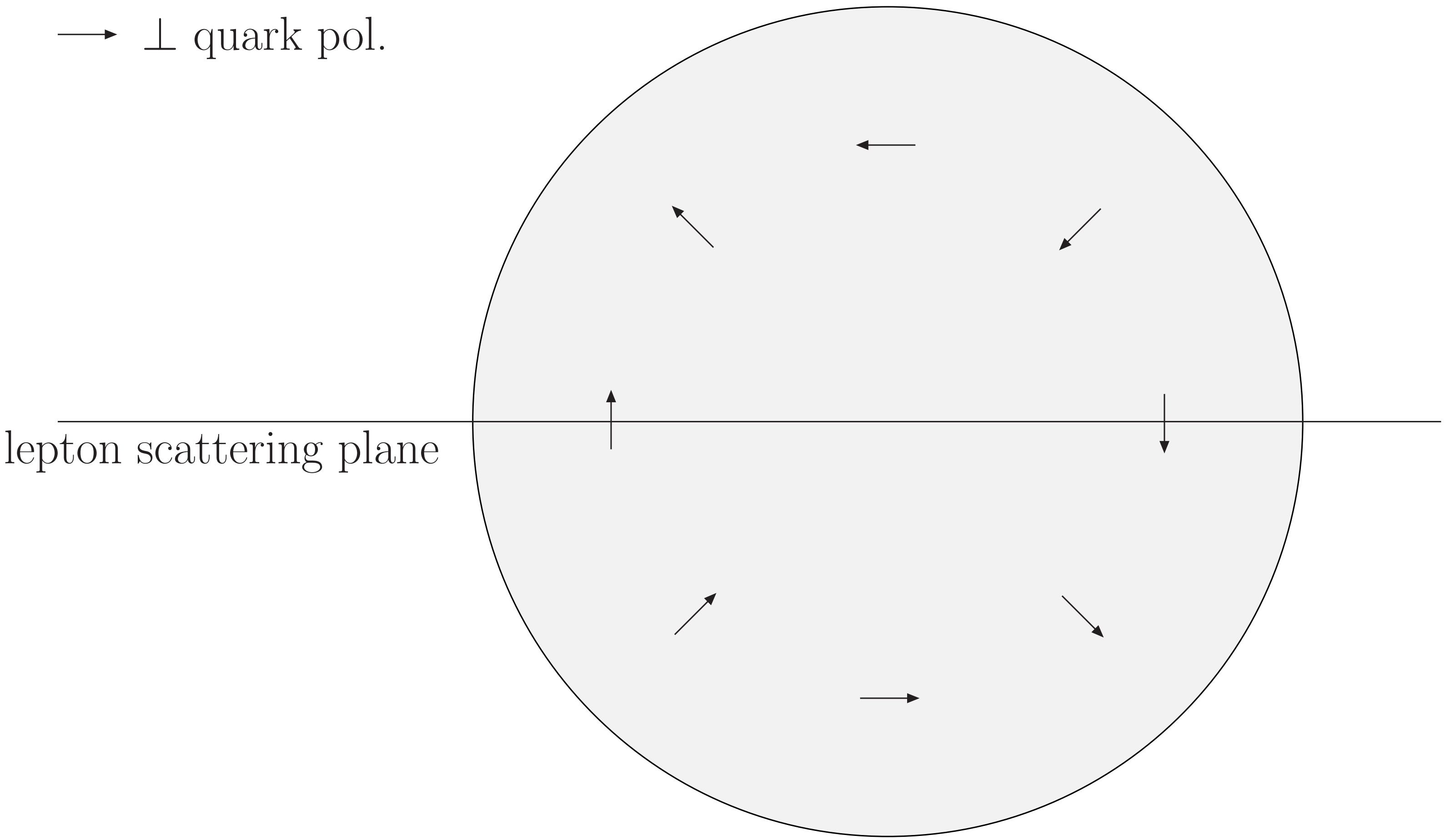
probing BM function in tagged SIDIS

Primordial Quark Transversity Distribution



probing BM function in tagged SIDIS

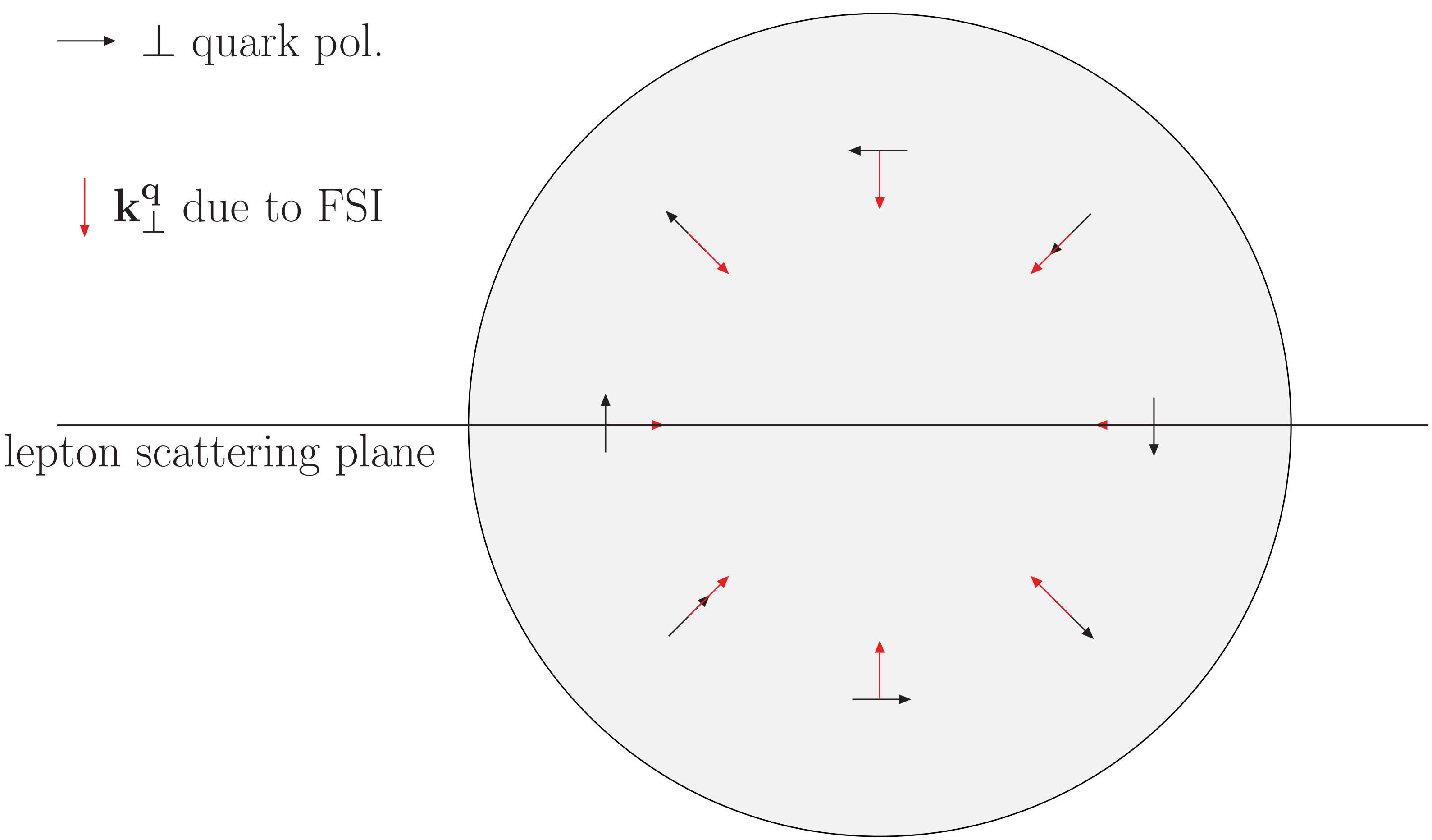
Quark Transversity Distribution after γ^* absorption



quark transversity component in lepton scattering plane flips

probing BM function in tagged SIDIS

$\perp$ momentum due to FSI

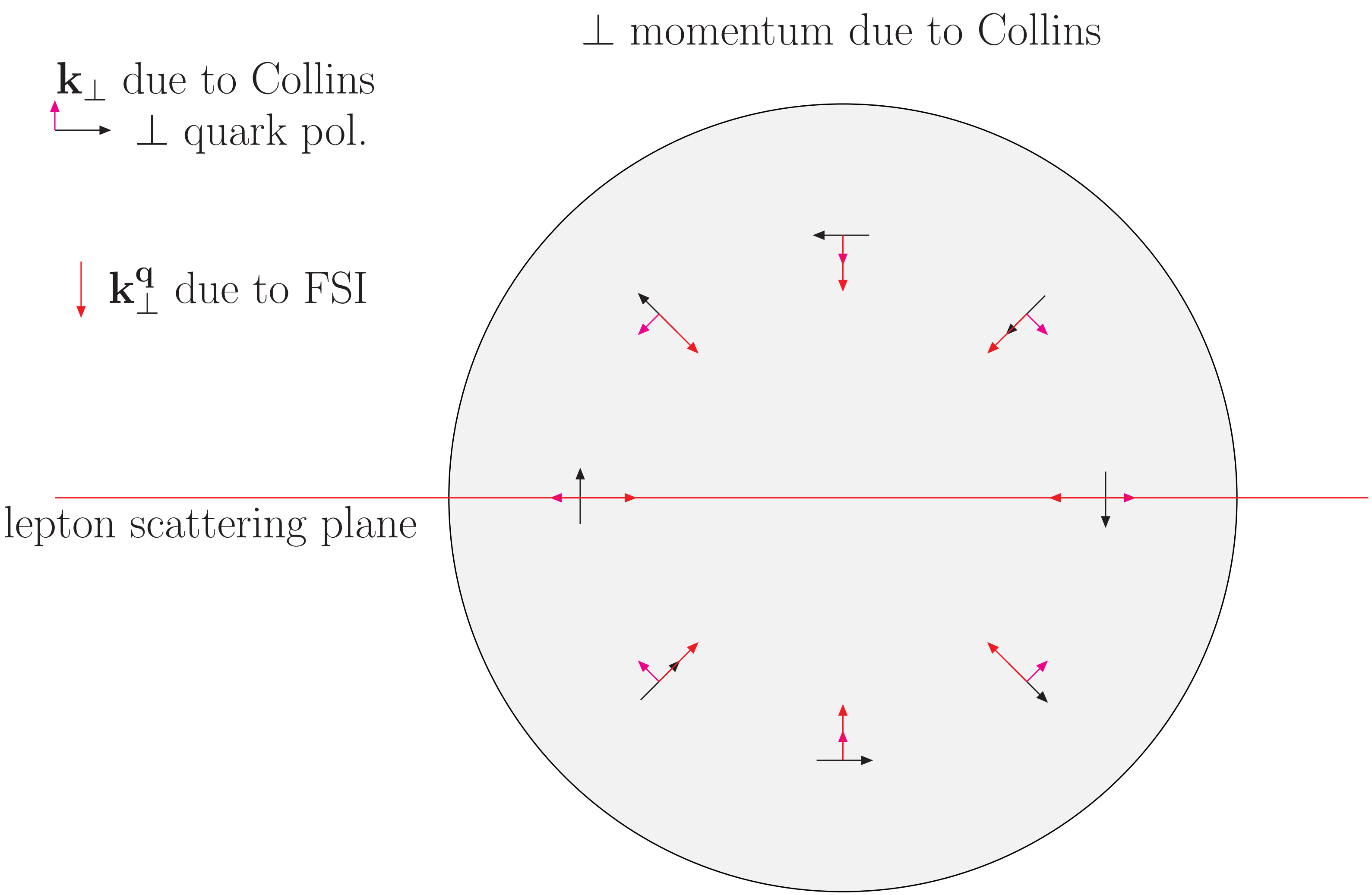


on average, FSI deflects quarks towards the center

Collins effect

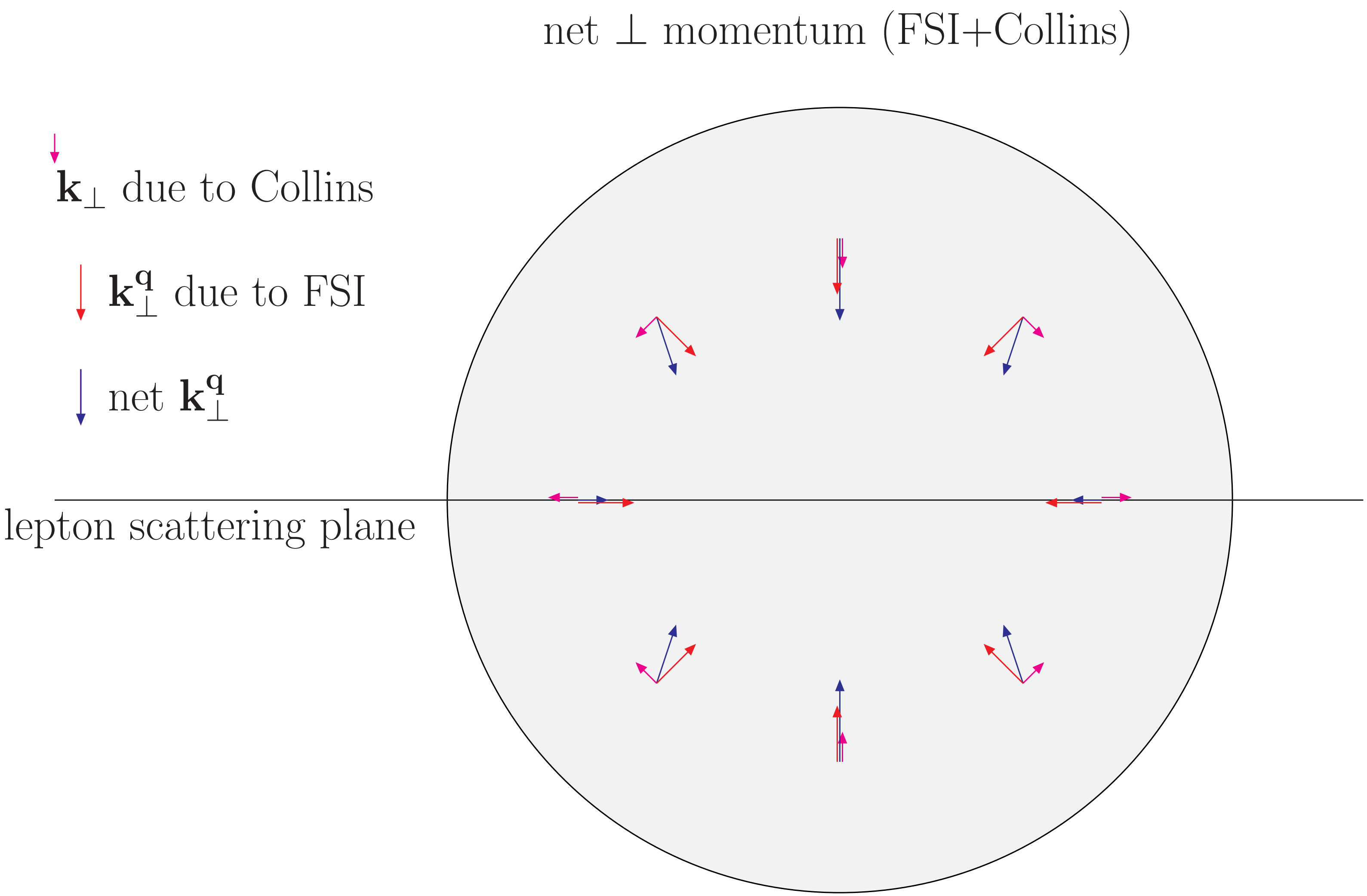
- When a $\perp$ polarized struck quark fragments, the strucure of jet is sensitive to polarization of quark
- distribution of hadrons relative to $\perp$ polarization direction may be left-right asymmetric
- asymmetry parameterized by **Collins fragmentation function**
- Artru model:
  - struck quark forms pion with $\bar{q}$ from $q\bar{q}$ pair with ${}^3P_0$ 'vacuum' quantum numbers
  - $\hookrightarrow$ pion 'inherits' OAM in direction of $\perp$ spin of struck quark
  - $\hookrightarrow$ produced pion preferentially moves to left when looking into direction of motion of fragmenting quark with spin up
- Artru model confirmed by HERMES experiment
- more precise determination of Collins function under way (BELLE)

probing BM function in tagged SIDIS



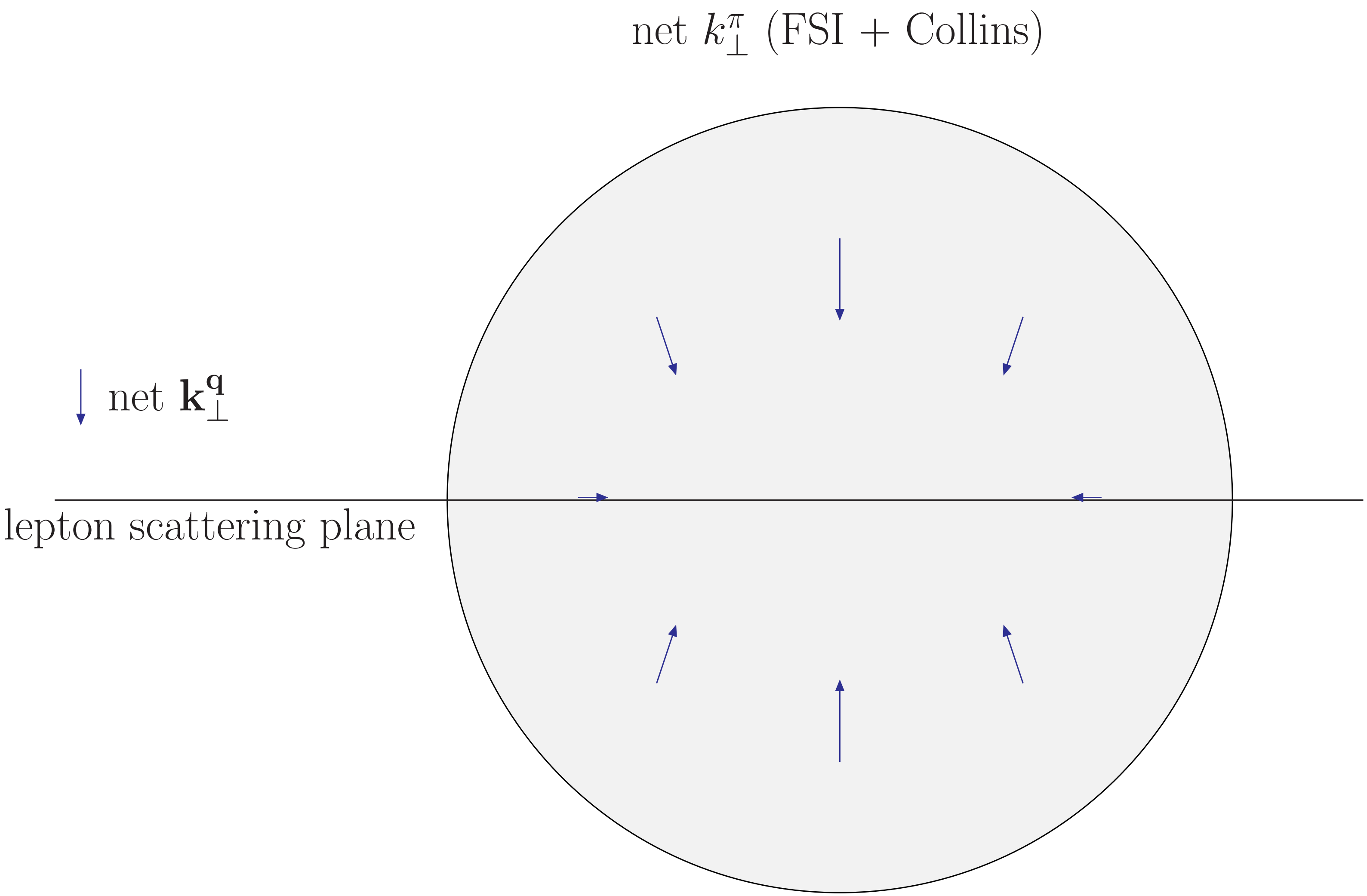
SSA of π in jet emanating from $\perp$ pol. q

probing BM function in tagged SIDIS



$\hookrightarrow$ in this example, enhancement of pions with ⊥ momenta ⊥ to lepton plane

probing BM function in tagged SIDIS



$\hookrightarrow$ expect enhancement of pions with $\perp$ momenta $\perp$ to lepton plane

$f_{1T}^{\perp}(x,\mathbf{k}_\perp)_{DY} = -f_{1T}^{\perp}(x,\mathbf{k}_\perp)_{SIDIS}$

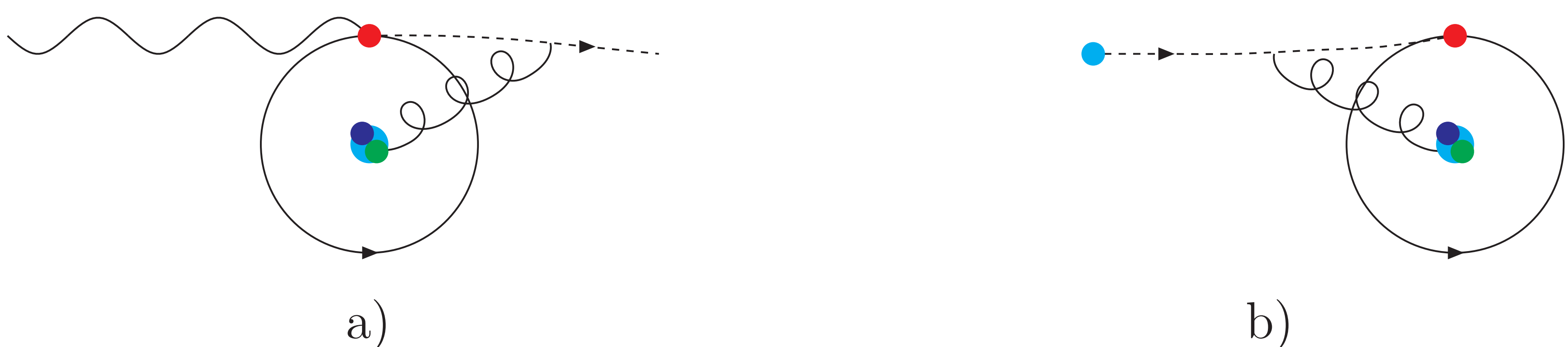
- Naively (time-reversal invariance) $f(x,\mathbf{k}_\perp) = f(x,-\mathbf{k}_\perp)$
- However, final state interaction (FSI) results in nonzero asymmetry of the ejected quark! (Brodsky, Hwang, Schmidt)
- time reversal: FSI $\leftrightarrow$ ISI

SIDIS: compare FSI for 'red' q that is being knocked out with ISI for an anti-red $\bar{q}$ that is about to annihilate that bound q

$\hookrightarrow$ FSI for knocked out q is attractive

DY: nucleon is color singlet $\rightarrow$ when to-be-annihilated q is 'red', the spectators must be anti-red

$\hookrightarrow$ ISI with spectators is repulsive



$\perp$ flavor dipole moments $\leftrightarrow$ Ji-relation

[M.B., PRD**72**, 094020 (2005)]

- two terms in $J^q_x \sim \int d^3r T^{tz} b^y - T^{ty} b^z$ equal by rot. inv.!

$\hookrightarrow$ identify $J^q_\perp$ with $\perp$ center of momentum ($\perp$COM)

$$J^q_y = M \sum_{i \in q} x_i b^y_i$$

- nucleon with $\perp$COM at $\mathbf{R}_\perp = \mathbf{0}_\perp$ and polarized in $\hat{x}$ direction:

$\hookrightarrow$ $\perp$ COM for quark flavor q at $y = \frac{1}{2M} \int dx\, x E^q(x,0,0)$

- additional $\perp$ displacement of the whole nucleon by $\frac{1}{2M}$ from boosting delocalized wave packet for $\perp$ polarized nucleon from rest frame to ∞ momentum frame (Melosh ...)

$\hookrightarrow$ when $\perp$ polarized nucleon wave packet is boosted from rest to ∞ momentum, $\perp$ flavor dipole moment for quarks with flavor q is

$$\sum_{i \in q} x_i b^y_i = \frac{1}{2M} \int dx\, x E^q(x,0,0) + \frac{1}{2M} \int dx\, x q(x) \qquad \text{(Ji relation)}$$