

Phenomenological constraints on TSSAs from Lorentz invariance relations

Daniel Pitonyak

Penn State University-Berks, Reading, PA

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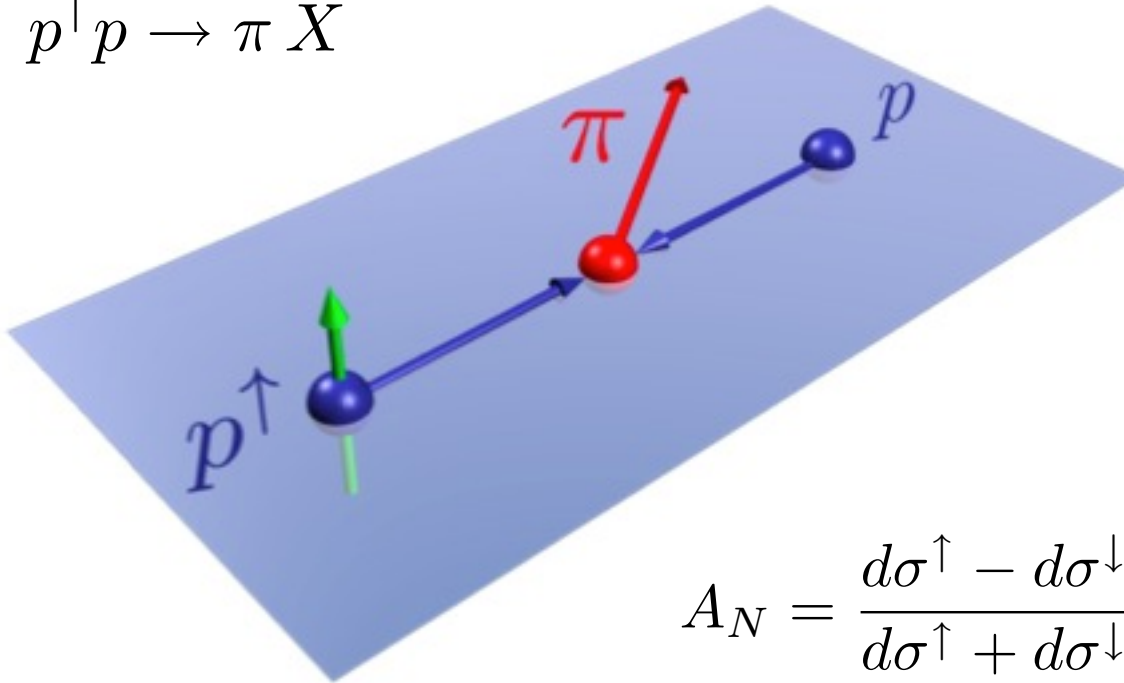
Outline

- Background
 - Transverse single-spin asymmetries (TSSAs): a 40+ year-old puzzle
 - Collinear twist-3 factorization
- Status as of 2014
 - Qiu-Sterman contribution and the “sign-mismatch” issue
 - Fragmentation contribution
- Recent developments
 - Lorentz invariance relations (LIRs) for twist-3 FFs
 - Revisiting the fragmentation contribution
 - TSSAs in pA collisions
- Future possibilities
 - Lepton-nucleon TSSAs
 - SIDIS and electron-positron annihilation
- Summary and outlook

Background

- TSSAs: a 40+ year-old puzzle

$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \pi X$$



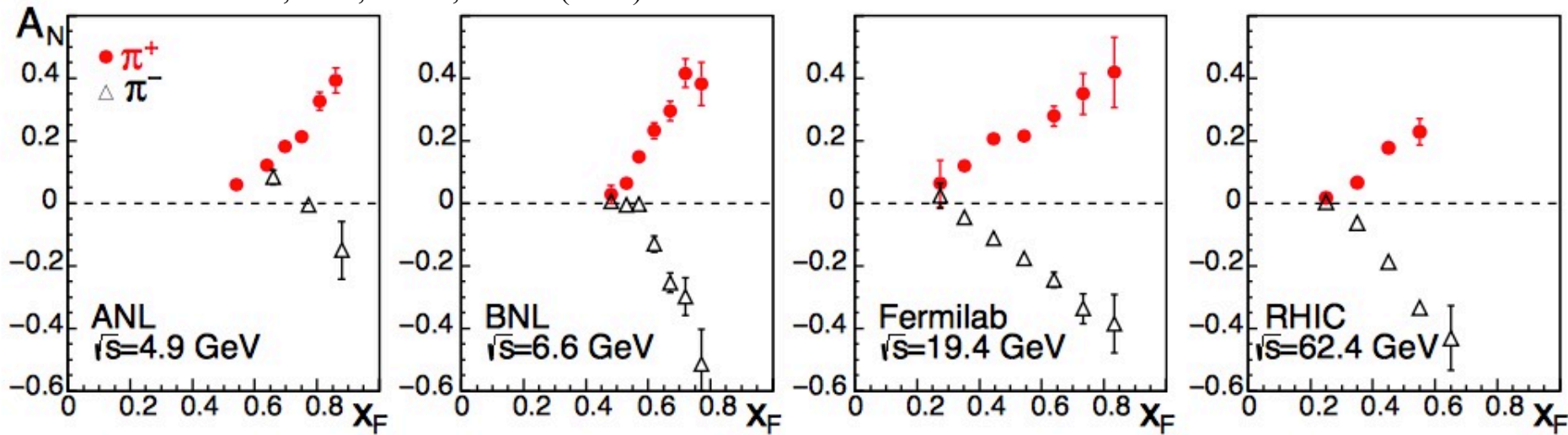
$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow} = \frac{d\sigma_L - d\sigma_R}{d\sigma_L + d\sigma_R}$$

Data available from RHIC (BRAHMS, PHENIX, STAR),
FNAL (E704, E581), AGS, and ANL

Background

➤ TSSAs: a 40+ year-old puzzle

Plot from Aidala, Bass, Hasch, Mallot (2013)



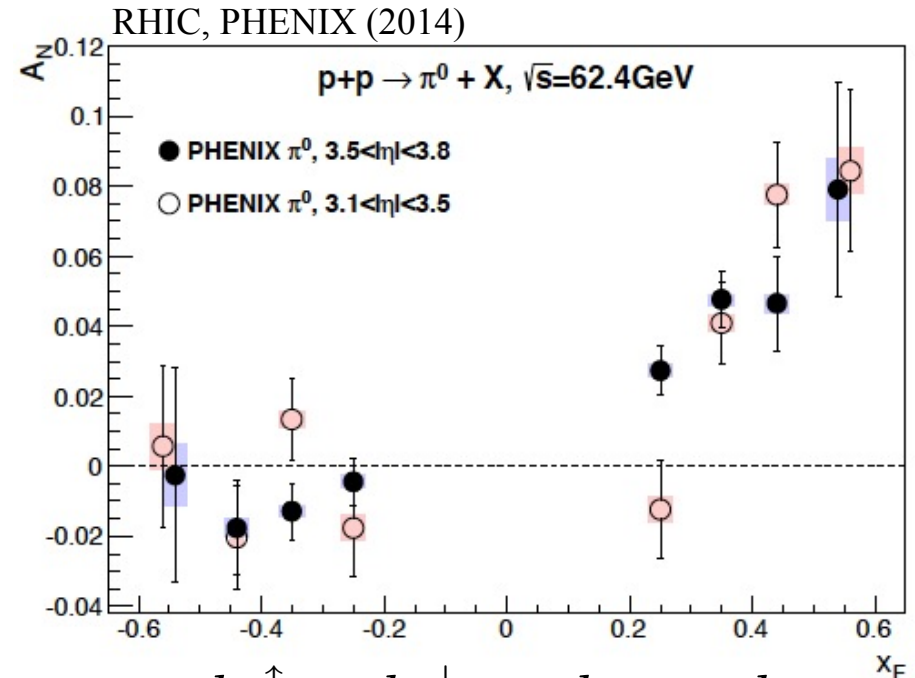
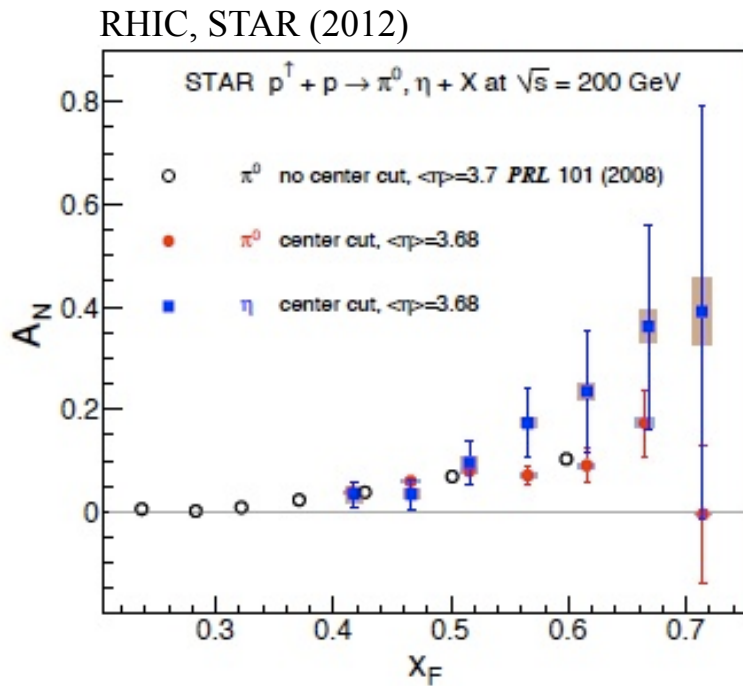
1976 →

$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow} = \frac{d\sigma_L - d\sigma_R}{d\sigma_L + d\sigma_R}$$

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Background

➤ TSSAs: a 40+ year-old puzzle



$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow} = \frac{d\sigma_L - d\sigma_R}{d\sigma_L + d\sigma_R}$$

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➤ Collinear twist-3 factorization

$$\begin{aligned}d\sigma = & H \otimes f_{a/A(3)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)} \\ & + H' \otimes f_{a/A(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(3)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)} \\ & + H'' \otimes f_{a/A(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(3)}\end{aligned}$$

A + B -> C + X

- One hadron T polarized (others U or L)
- One large scale ($P_{c,T}$)

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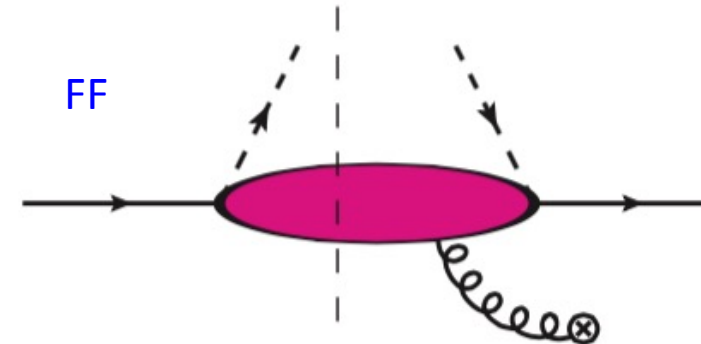
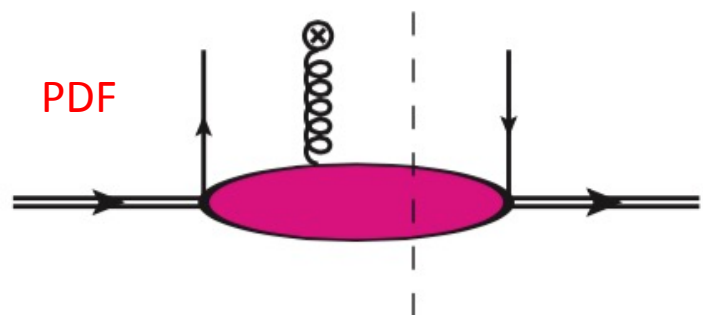
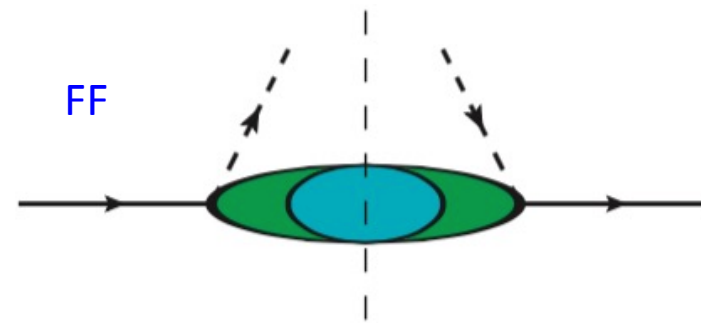
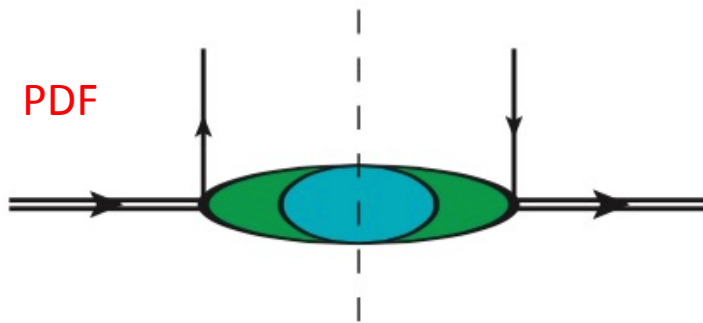
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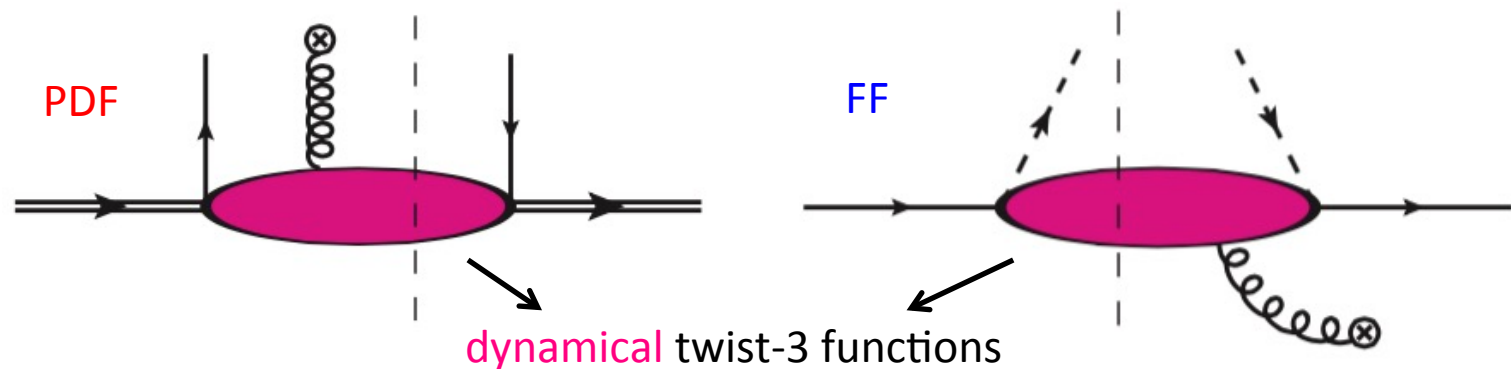
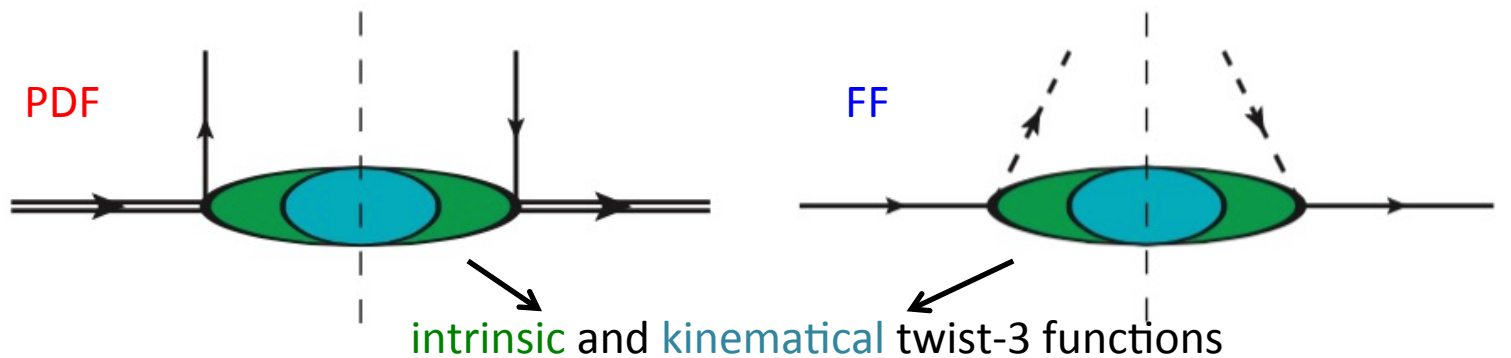
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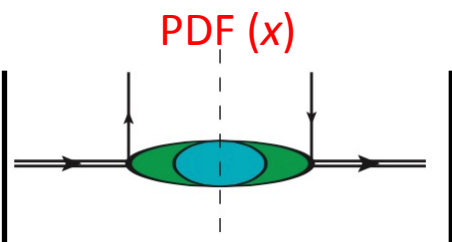
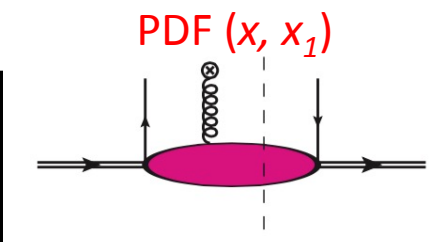


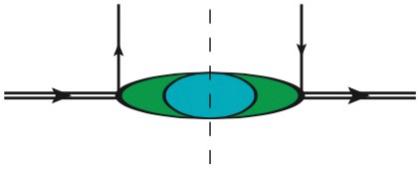
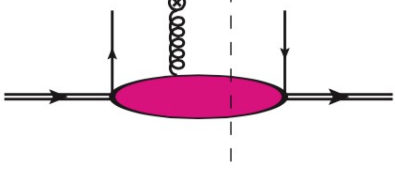
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 -One hadron T polarized (others U or L)
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Hadron Pol.			
U	<u>intrinsic</u> e	<u>kinematical</u> $h_1^{\perp(1)}$	<u>dynamical</u> H_{FU}
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)},$ $g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT}

	PDF (x)		PDF (x, x_1)
Hadron Pol.			
	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>
U	e	$h_1^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FU} $h_1^{\perp(1)}(x) \sim H_{FU}(x, x)$
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)},$ $g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT} $f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x) \sim F_{FT}(x, x)$

Hadron Pol.				
	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>	
U	e	$h_1^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FU} $h_1^{\perp(1)}(x) \sim H_{FU}(x, x)$	
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}	
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$, $g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT} $f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x) \sim F_{FT}(x, x)$	

→ Qiu-Sterman function

	PDF (x)		PDF (x, x_1)	FF (z)		FF (z, z_1)
Hadron Pol.						
	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>
U	e	$h_1^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FU}	E, H	$H_1^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}	H_L, E_L	$H_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FL}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)},$ $g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT}	D_T, G_T	$D_{1T}^{\perp(1)},$ $G_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{D}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}, \hat{G}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$

Status as of 2014

➤ Qiu-Sterman contribution

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma = & \boxed{H \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(3)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)}} \\ & + H' \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(3)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)} \\ & + H'' \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(3)} \end{aligned}$$

	PDF (x)		PDF (x, x_1)	FF (z)		FF (z, z_1)
Hadron Pol.						
U	<u>intrinsic</u> e	<u>kinematical</u> $h_1^{\perp(1)}$	<u>dynamical</u> H_{FU}	<u>intrinsic</u> E, H	<u>kinematical</u> $H_1^{\perp(1)}$	<u>dynamical</u> $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}	H_L, E_L	$H_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FL}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$ $g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT} SGP term (QS function)	D_T, G_T	$D_{1T}^{\perp(1)},$ $G_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{D}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}, \hat{G}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$



Status as of 2014

➤ Qiu-Sterman contribution

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 d\sigma = & \boxed{H \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(3)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)}} \\
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 & + H'' \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_\ell \frac{d^3 \Delta\sigma(\vec{s}_T)}{d^3 \ell} = & \frac{\alpha_s^2}{S} \sum_{a,b,c} \int_{z_{\min}}^1 \frac{dz}{z^2} D_{c \rightarrow h}(z) \int_{x'_{\min}}^1 \frac{dx'}{x'} \frac{1}{x'S + T/z} \phi_{b/B}(x') \\
 & \times \sqrt{4\pi\alpha_s} \left(\frac{\epsilon^{\ell s_T n \bar{n}}}{z \hat{u}} \right) \frac{1}{x} \left[T_{a,F}(x, x) - x \left(\frac{d}{dx} T_{a,F}(x, x) \right) \right] H_{ab \rightarrow c}(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{F_{FT} \sim T_F}$$

(Qiu and Sterman (1999), Kouvaris, et al. (2006))

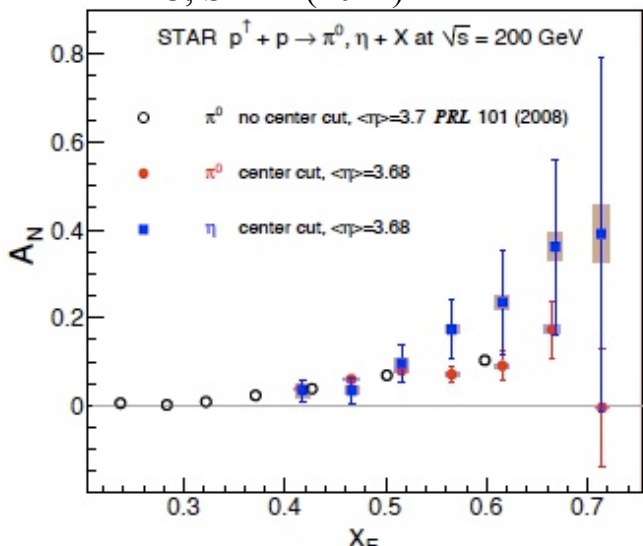
For many years the Qiu-Sterman/Sivers-type contribution was thought to be the dominant source of TSSAs in $p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \pi X$

➤ The “sign mismatch” issue

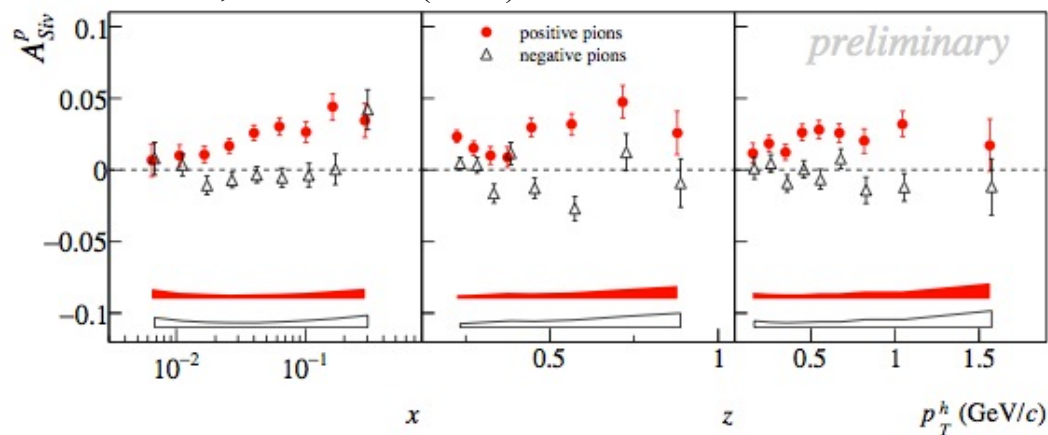
$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow h X$$

$$\ell N^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell' h X$$

RHIC, STAR (2012)

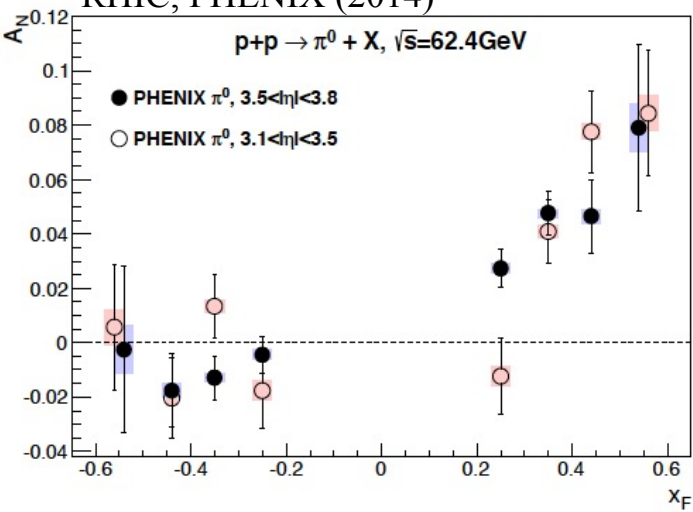


CERN, COMPASS (2013)



$$\pi F_{FT}(x, x) = f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x)$$

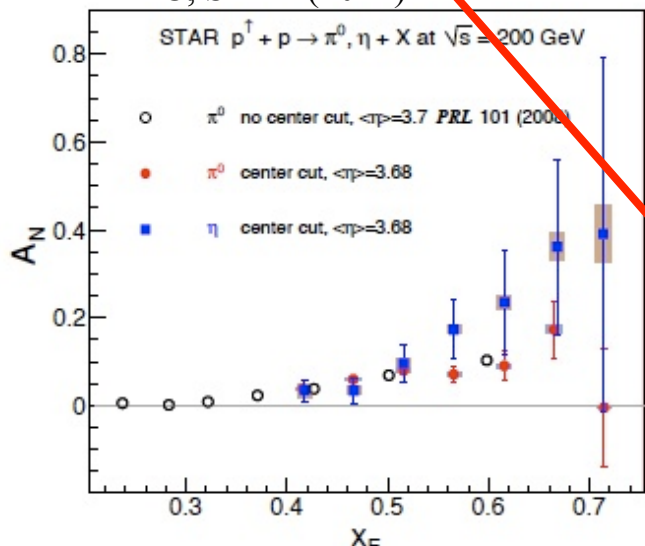
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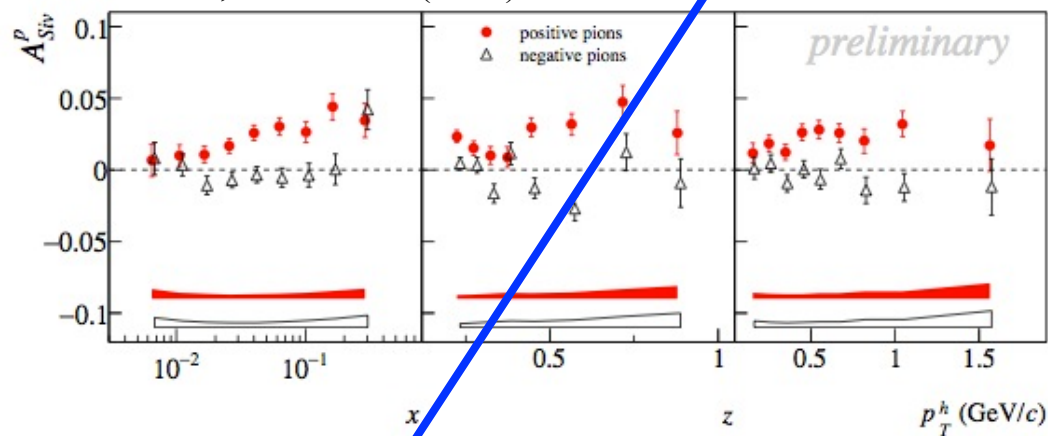
$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow h X$$

RHIC, STAR (2012)



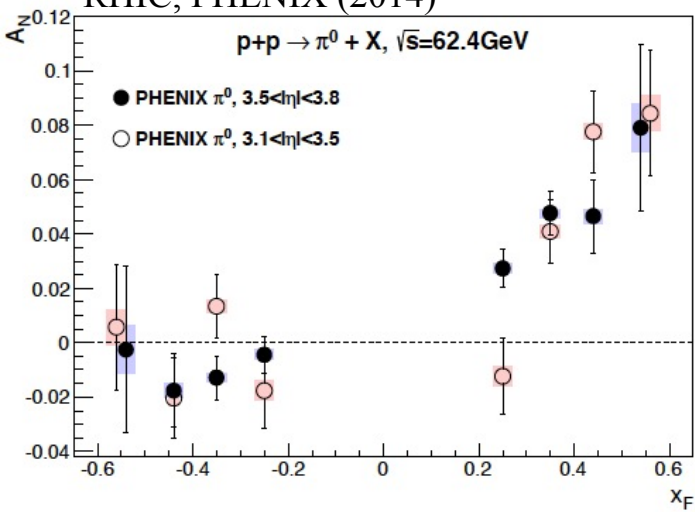
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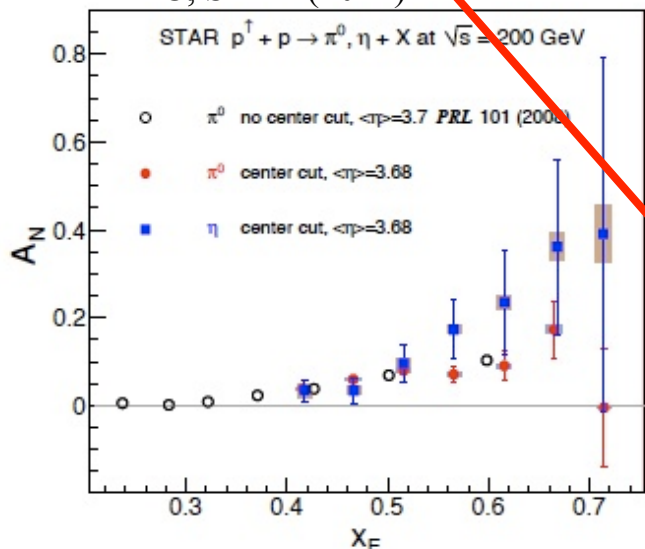
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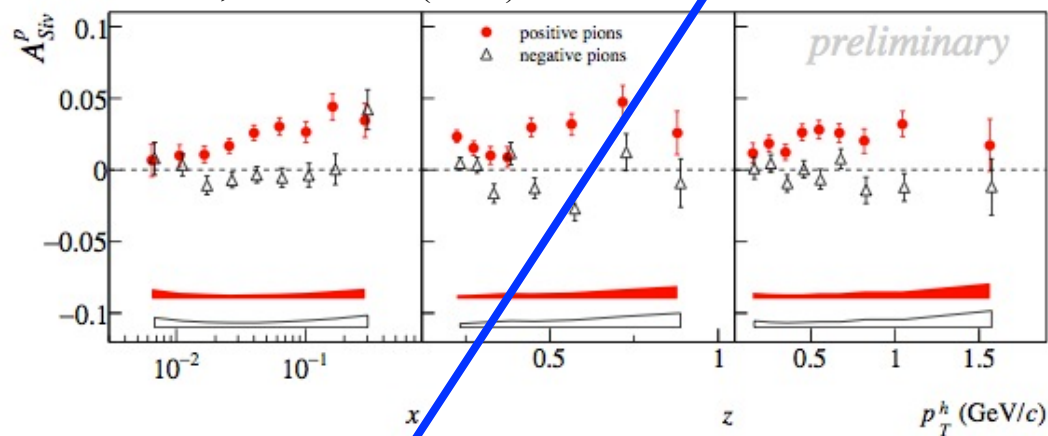
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RHIC, STAR (2012)



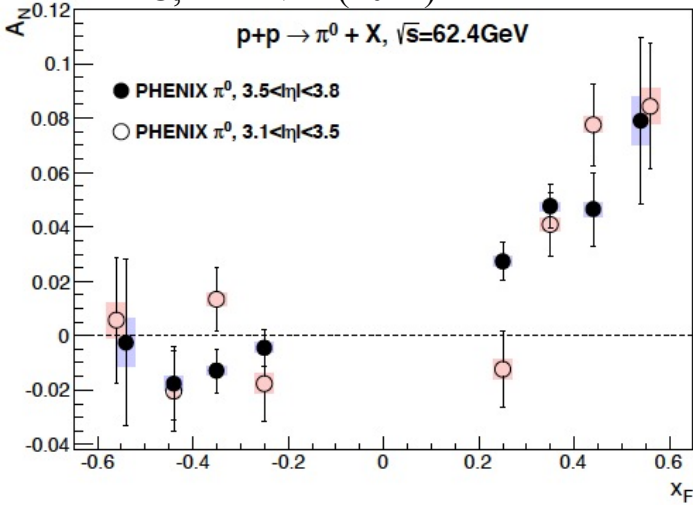
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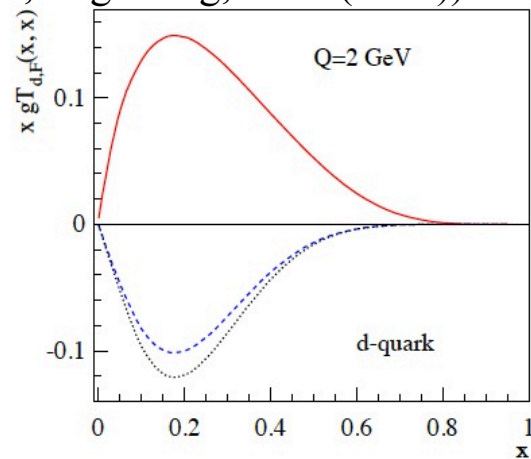
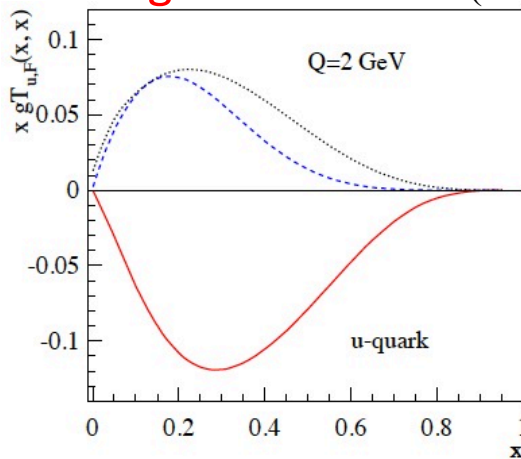


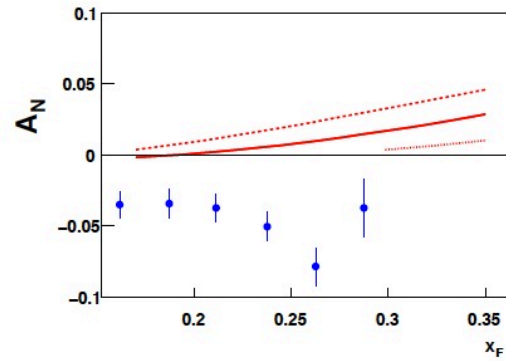
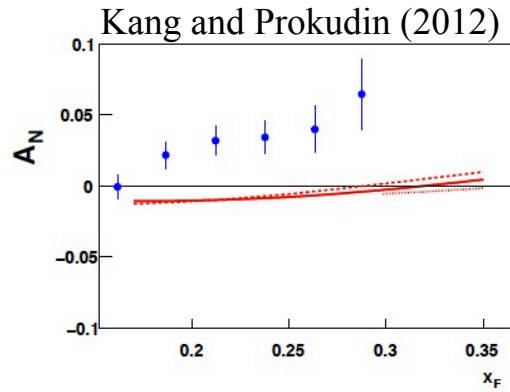
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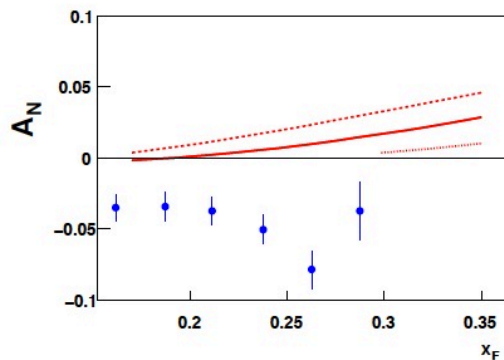
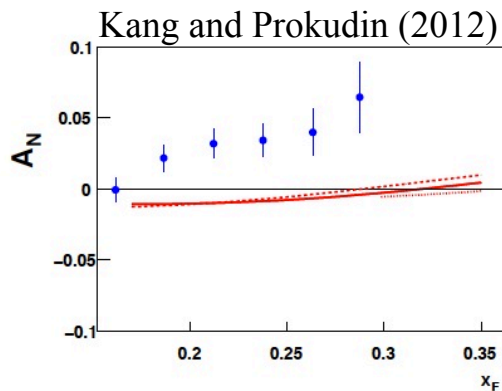
“sign mismatch” (Kang, Qiu, Vogelsang, Yuan (2011))





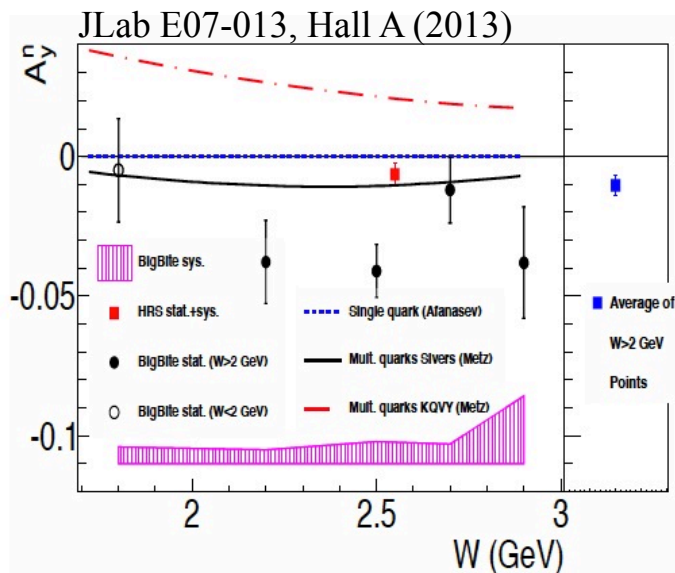
Proton-proton data from
BRAHMS for π^+ (left) and π^-
(right)

Nodes in Sivers cannot
resolve issue



Proton-proton data from
BRAHMS for π^+ (left) and π^-
(right)

**Nodes in Siverson cannot
resolve issue**



Neutron TSSA in inclusive DIS

**Metz, DP, Schäfer, Schlegel,
Vogelsang, Zhou - PRD 86 (2012)**

Siverson input agrees reasonably well with the JLab data \Rightarrow **FIRST INDICATION** on the **PROCESS DEPENDENCE** of the Siverson function (see also Gamberg, Kang, Prokudin (2013))

KQVY input gives the wrong sign \Rightarrow **Qiu-Sterman function cannot be the main cause of the large TSSAs seen in pion production from pp collisions**



$$\begin{aligned}d\sigma &= H \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(3)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)} \\ &+ H' \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(3)} \otimes D_{c/C(2)} \\ &+ H'' \otimes f_{a/A^\uparrow(2)} \otimes f_{b/B(2)} \otimes D_{c/C(3)}\end{aligned}$$



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Negligible
(Kanazawa and
Koike (2000))



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	PDF (x)		PDF (x, x_1)	FF (z)		FF (z, z_1)
Hadron Pol.						
U	<u>intrinsic</u> e	<u>kinematical</u> $h_1^{\perp(1)}$	<u>dynamical</u> H_{FU}	<u>intrinsic</u> E, H	<u>kinematical</u> $H_1^{\perp(1)}$	<u>dynamical</u> $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}	H_L, E_L	$H_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FL}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}, g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT}	D_T, G_T	$D_{1T}^{\perp(1)}, G_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{D}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}, \hat{G}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$

➤ Fragmentation contribution

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = & - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P' P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})} \\
 & \times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Metz and DP - PLB 723 (2013))



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$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P' P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right.$$

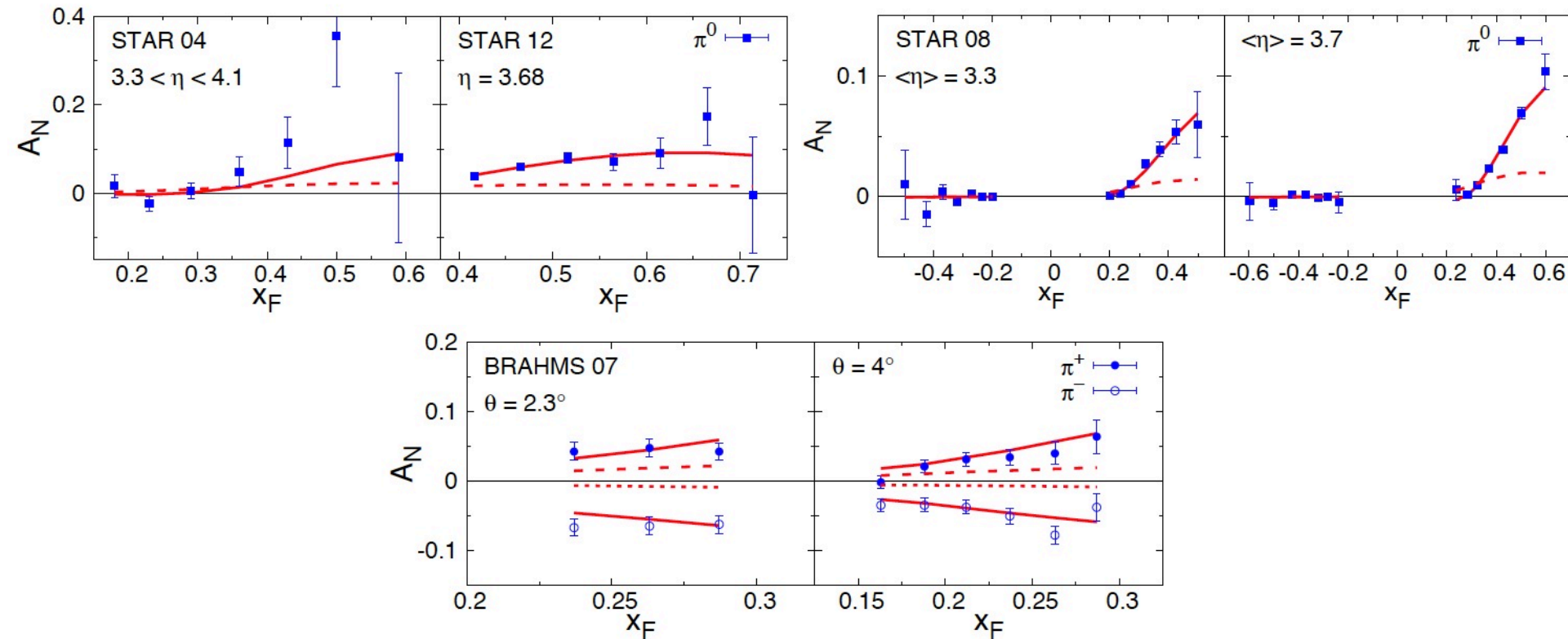
$$\left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}$$

(Metz and DP - PLB 723 (2013))

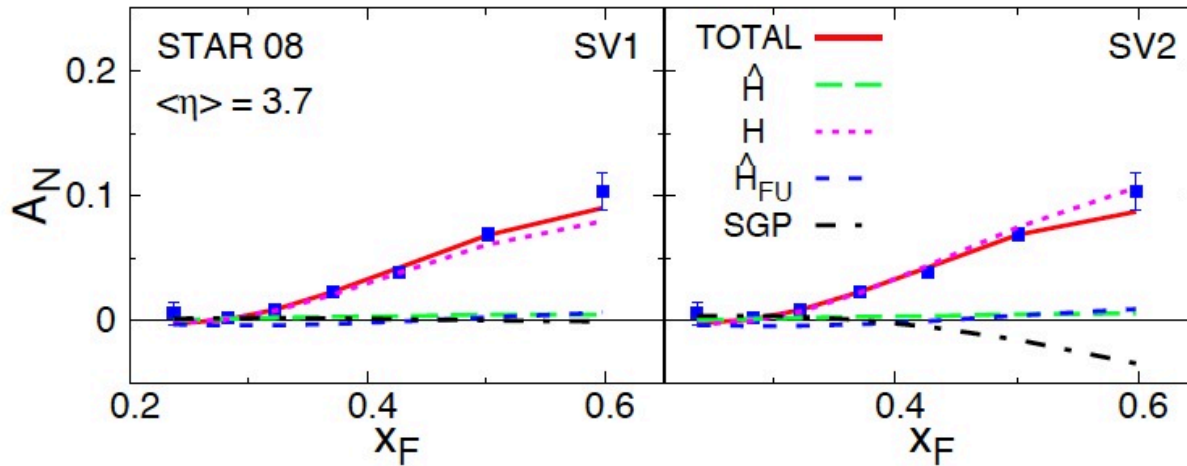
$$H^q(z) = -2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + 2z \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}} \hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)$$

QCD e.o.m. relation (EOMR)

↘ $\equiv \tilde{H}^q(z)$



- Used **Sivers function** from SIDIS as input for **Qiu-Sterman function** $f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x) \propto F_{FT}(x, x)$
- Used **Collins function** and **transversity TMD** extracted by Anselmino, et. al (2013) from the Collins asymmetry in SIDIS/ e^+e^- using DGLAP-type evolution
- Used EOM relation for H
- Extracted $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)$



Fragmentation term is the dominant source of A_N

First consistent description of TSSAs in SIDIS, e^+e^- , and pp

(Kanazawa, Koike, Metz, DP (2014))

Recent Developments

- Lorentz invariance relations (LIRs) for twist-3 FFs

$$H^q(z) = -2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + \tilde{H}^q(z)$$

EOMR

Recent Developments

- Lorentz invariance relations (LIRs) for twist-3 FFs

$$H^q(z) = -2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + \tilde{H}^q(z)$$

EOMR

$$\frac{H^q(z)}{z} = - \left(1 - z \frac{d}{dz} \right) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) - \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{\hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)}{(1/z - 1/z_1)^2}$$

Lorentz invariance relation (LIR)

Derived for all twist-3 FFs for the first time

(Kanazawa, Koike, Metz, DP, Schlegel, PRD **93** (2016))

➤ Revisiting the fragmentation contribution

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = -\frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P'PP_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] \tilde{S}_{H_1^\perp}^i + \left[-2H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) + \frac{1}{z} \tilde{H}^c(z) \right] \tilde{S}_H^i \right\}$$

where $\tilde{S}_{H_1^\perp}^i \equiv \frac{S_{H_1^\perp}^i - S_{H_{FU}}^i}{-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u}}$ and $\tilde{S}_H^i \equiv \frac{S_H^i - S_{H_{FU}}^i}{-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u}}$

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where $\tilde{S}_{H_1^\perp}^i \equiv \frac{S_{H_1^\perp}^i - S_{H_{FU}}^i}{-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u}}$ and $\tilde{S}_H^i \equiv \frac{S_H^i - S_{H_{FU}}^i}{-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u}}$



-Use **Qiu-Sterman function** extracted by Echevarria, Idilbi, Kang, Vitev (2014) from the Siverts asymmetry in SIDIS using full TMD evolution → negligible (and opposite sign to the data)

$$f_{1T,SIDIS}^{\perp q(\alpha)}(x, b; Q) = \left(\frac{ib^\alpha}{2}\right) T_{q,F}(x, x, c/b_*) \exp\left\{-\int_{c/b_*}^Q \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \left(A \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + B\right)\right\} \exp\left\{-b^2 \left(g_1^{\text{siverts}} + \frac{g_2}{2} \ln \frac{Q}{Q_0}\right)\right\}$$

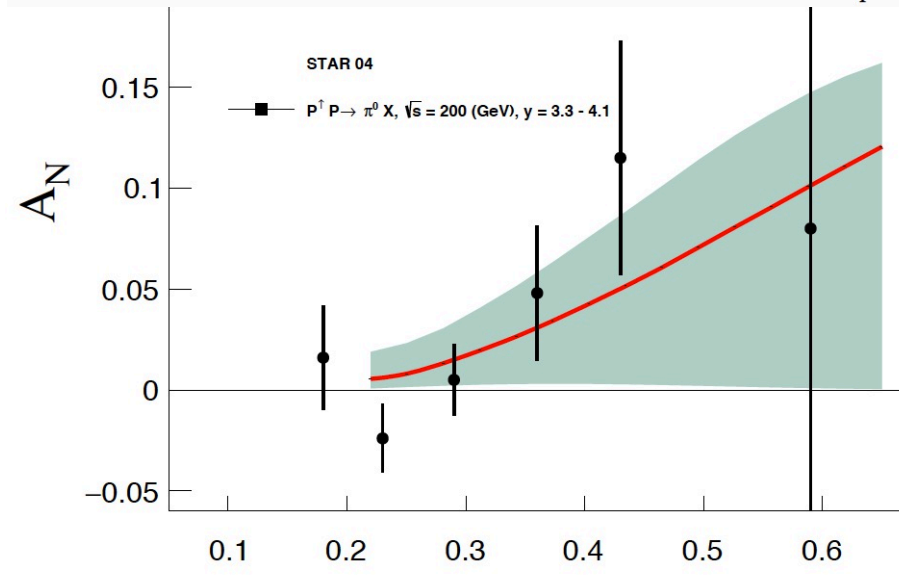
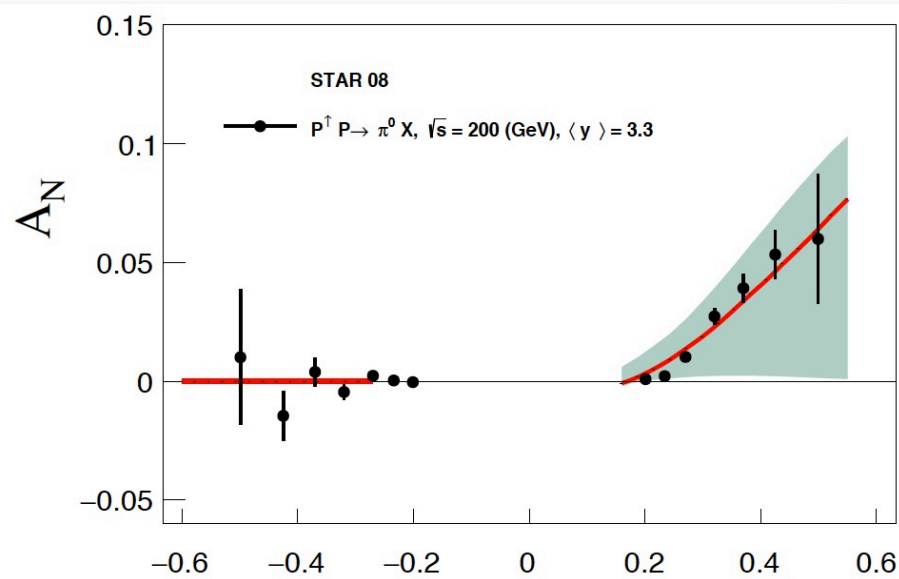
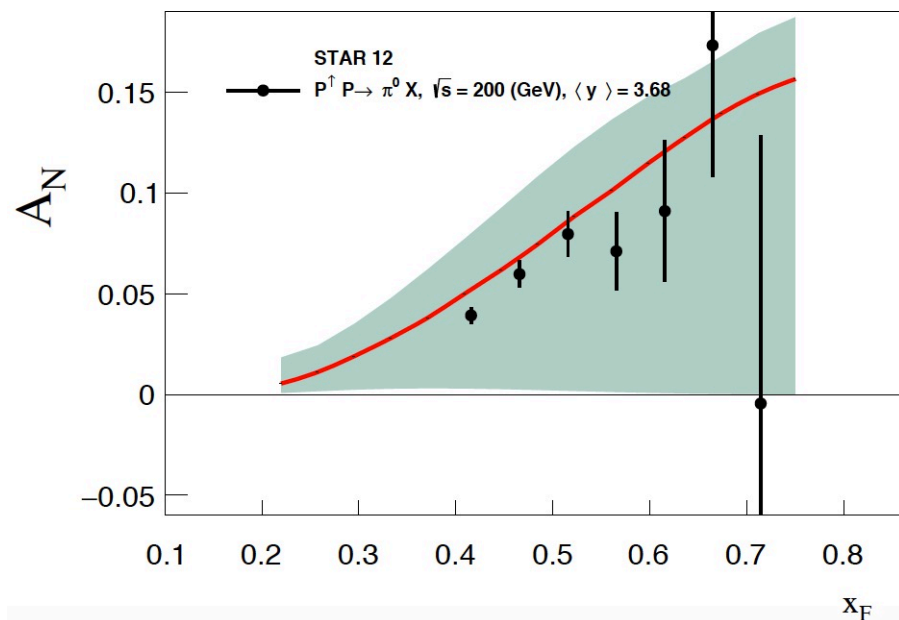
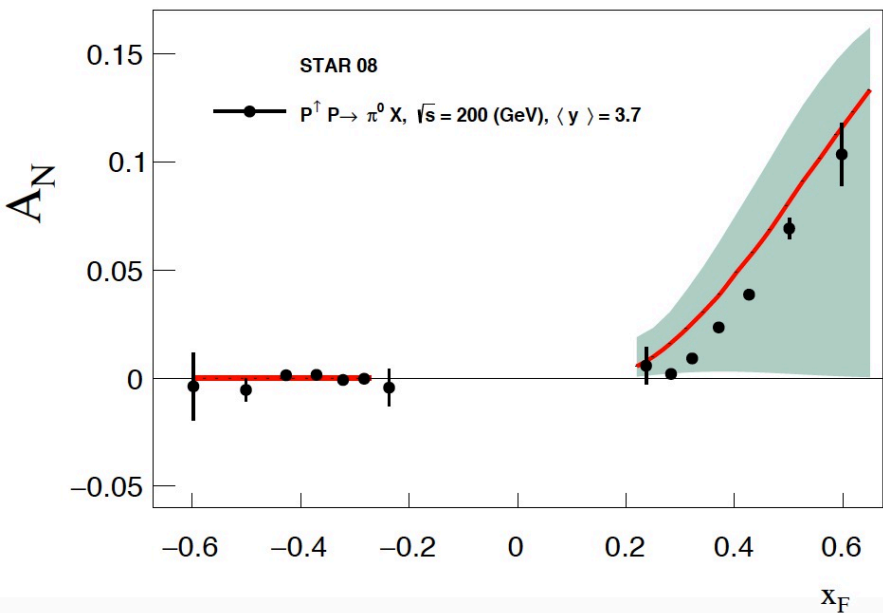
(*b*-space) Siverts function Qiu-Sterman function

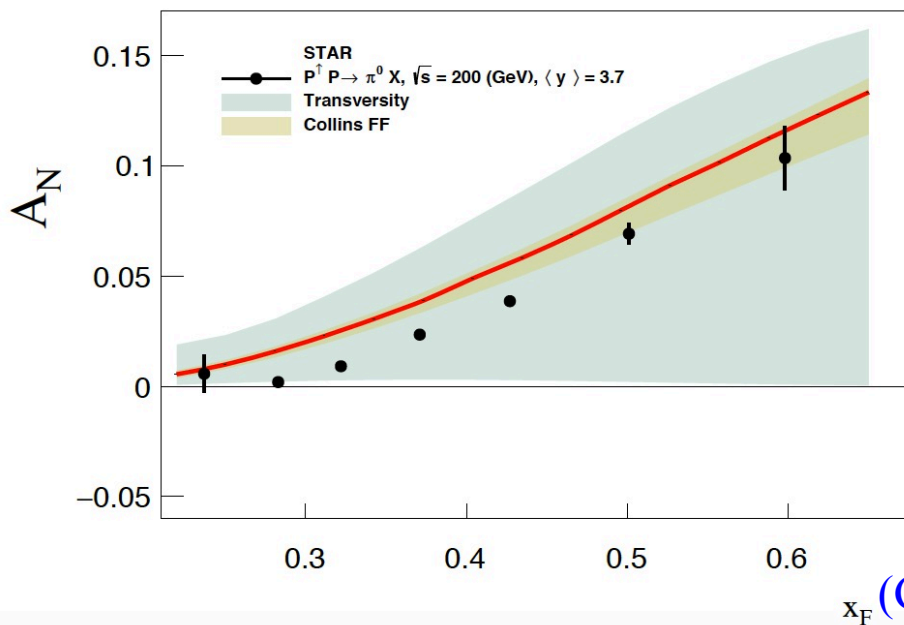
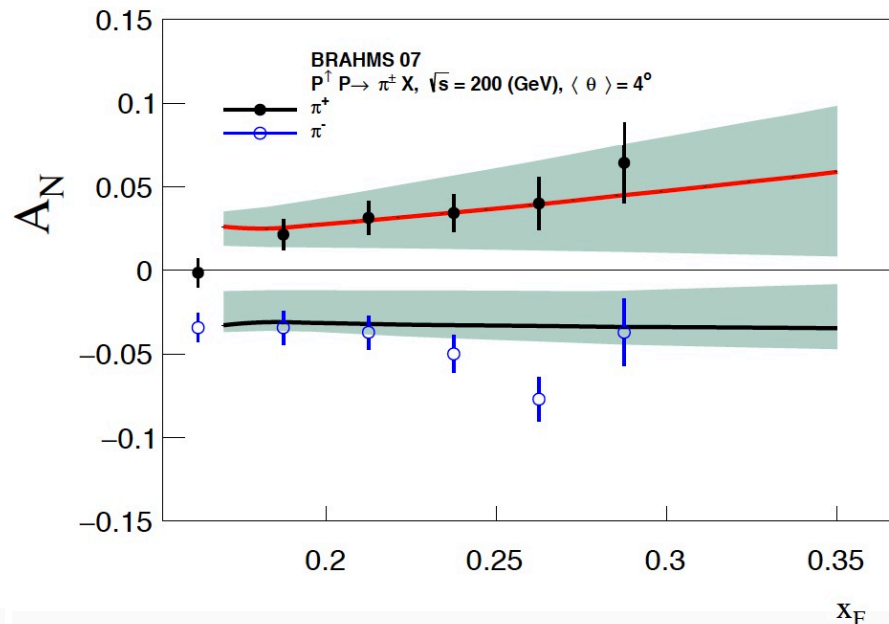
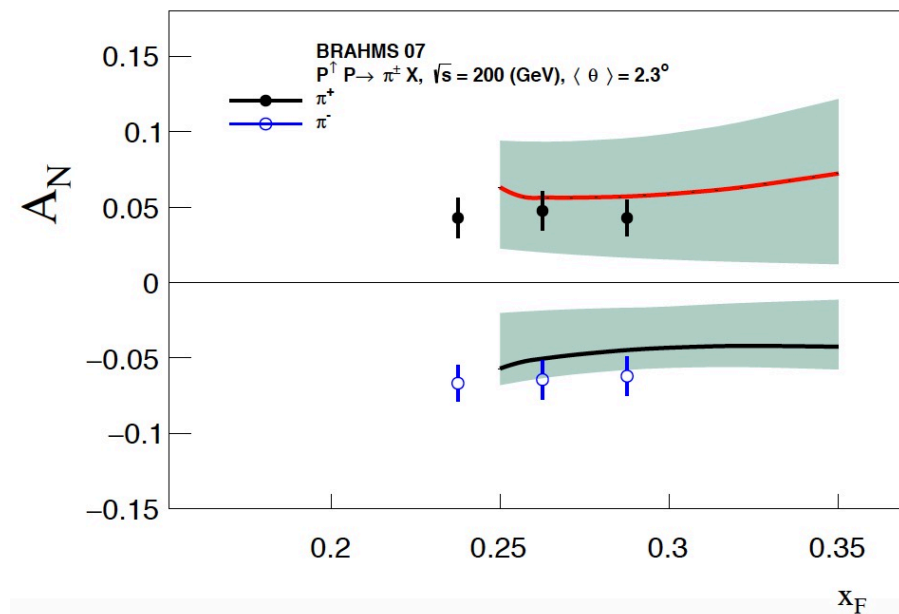
-Use **first k_T -moment of Collins function** and **transversity PDF** extracted by Kang, Prokudin, Sun, Yuan (2016) from the Collins asymmetry in SIDIS/ e^+e^- using full TMD evolution

$$\tilde{H}_{1h/q}^{\perp \alpha (sub)}(z_h, b, \rho; Q^2, Q) = \left(\frac{-ib^\alpha}{2z_h}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}S_{\text{pert}}(Q, b_*) - S_{\text{NP}}^{D1}(Q, b)} \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_c(\alpha_s(Q)) \delta_{\hat{C}_{q' \leftarrow q}} \otimes \hat{H}_{h/q'}^{(3)}(z_h, \mu_b)$$

(*b*-space) Collins function first k_T -moment of Collins function

-Do not consider piece involving \tilde{H} (BUT IT CANNOT BE ZERO)





-Confirms the original work of Kanazawa, Koike, DP, Metz (2014) that the twist-3 fragmentation term can dominate A_N

-Encouraged that we will be able to fully describe A_N through this mechanism even with the additional constraint from the LIR – still need to fit $\tilde{H}(z)$

-Large error due to uncertainty in transversity at large- x

(Gamberg, Kang, DP, Prokudin, arXiv:1701.09170)

EOMR

$$H^q(z) = -2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + 2z \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}} \hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)$$

LIR

$$\frac{H^q(z)}{z} = - \left(1 - z \frac{d}{dz} \right) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) - \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{\hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)}{(1/z - 1/z_1)^2}$$

EOMR

$$H^q(z) = -2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + 2z \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}} \hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)$$

LIR

$$\frac{H^q(z)}{z} = - \left(1 - z \frac{d}{dz} \right) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) - \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{\hat{H}_{FU}^{q,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1)}{(1/z - 1/z_1)^2}$$



$$H(z) = \int_z^1 dz_1 \int_{z_1}^\infty \frac{dz_2}{z_2^2} 2 \left[\frac{\left(2\left(\frac{2}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2}\right) + \frac{1}{z_1} \left(\frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2}\right) \delta\left(\frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z}\right) \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathfrak{S}}(z_1, z_2) \right]$$

$$H_1^{\perp(1)}(z) = -\frac{2}{z} \int_z^1 dz_1 \int_{z_1}^\infty \frac{dz_2}{z_2^2} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathfrak{S}}(z_1, z_2)$$

	PDF (x)		PDF (x, x_1)	FF (z)		FF (z, z_1)
Hadron Pol.						
	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>	<u>intrinsic</u>	<u>kinematical</u>	<u>dynamical</u>
U	g	$h_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FU}	g, g_L	$H_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
L	h_L	$h_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	H_{FL}	h_L, h_L^{\perp}	$H_{1L}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{H}_{FL}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
T	g_T	$f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}, g_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	F_{FT}, G_{FT}	D_T, G_T	$D_{1T}^{\perp(1)}, G_{1T}^{\perp(1)}$	$\hat{D}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}, \hat{G}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$

Hadron Pol.	PDF (x, x_1)	FF (z, z_1)
U	dynamical H_{FU}	dynamical $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
L	H_{FL}	$\hat{H}_{FL}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$
T	F_{FT}, G_{FT}	$\hat{D}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}, \hat{G}_{FT}^{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}}$

Transverse spin observables are driven by multi-parton correlations

In particular, the quark-gluon-quark FF $\hat{H}_{FU}^{\mathcal{S}}(z, z_1)$ could be the main cause of A_N in pp collisions



2013 expression from Metz and DP

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = & - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P' P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})} \\
 & \times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

2013 expression from Metz and DP

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P'P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}$$

$\sim A^{-1/3}$ (pointing to the first term in the curly braces)
 $\sim A^0$ (pointing to the second term in the curly braces)

 $\sim A^{-1/3}$

Include saturation corrections to calculate pA TSSA (Hatta, Xiao, Yoshida, Yuan (2017))

Note: QS term in $pA \sim A^0$, in agreement with STAR data (Hatta, Xiao, Yoshida, Yuan (2016))

2013 expression from Metz and DP

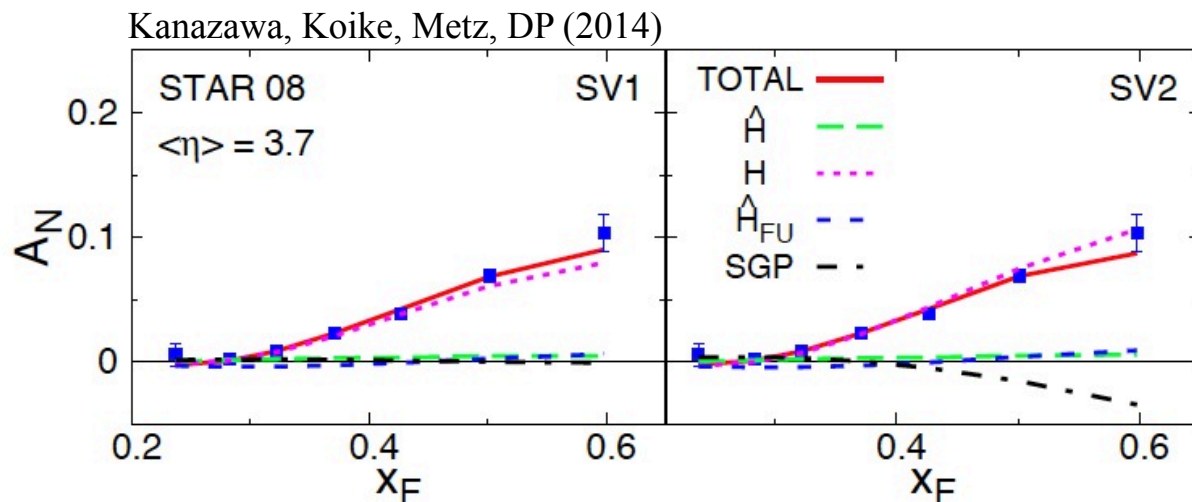
$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P'P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right. \rightarrow \sim A^{-1/3}$$

$$\left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}$$

$\sim A^{-1/3}$ $\sim A^0$

Include saturation corrections to calculate pA TSSA (Hatta, Xiao, Yoshida, Yuan (2017))




Term in blue is negligible
 \rightarrow fragmentation mechanism for pA TSSAs is suppressed by $A^{-1/3}$, contrary to the STAR data

2013 expression from Metz and DP

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P' P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}$$

$\sim A^0$ 

EOMR + LIR →


$$\frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{\pi/c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) = H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) + z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} - \frac{1}{z} \tilde{H}^c(z)$$

2013 expression from Metz and DP

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P' P P_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}(-x'\hat{t} - x\hat{u})}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] S_{H_1^\perp}^i + \frac{1}{z} H^c(z) S_H^i \right.$$

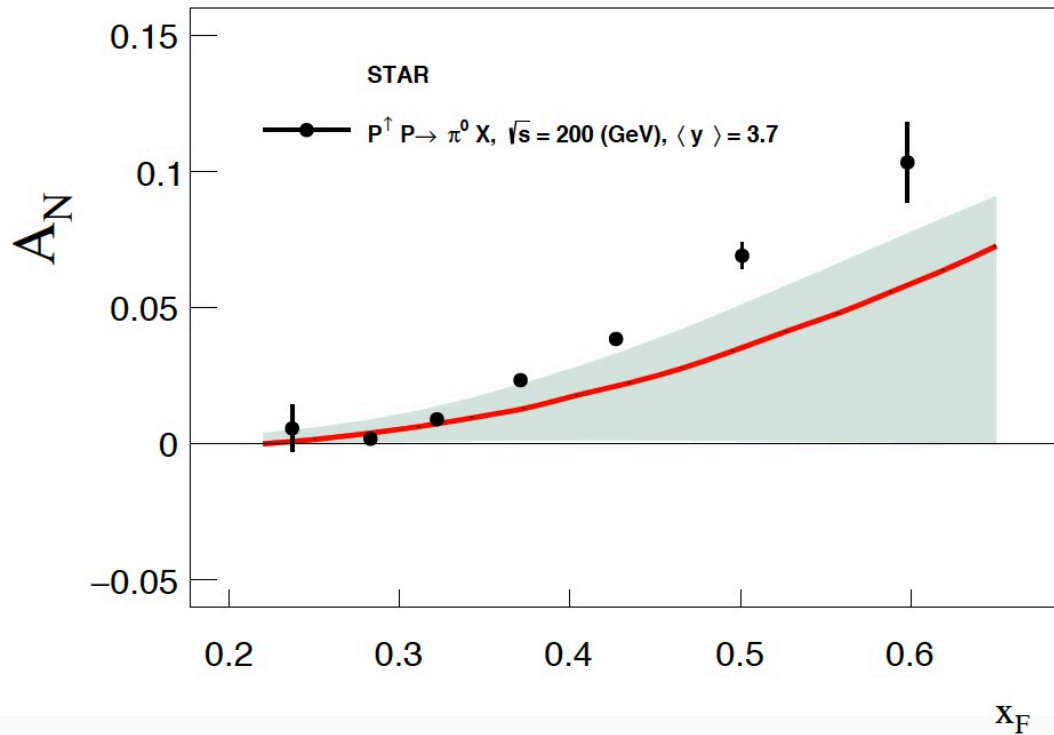
$$\left. + \frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) S_{\hat{H}_{FU}}^i \right\}$$

$\sim A^0$ 

EOMR + LIR →

$$\frac{2}{z} \int_z^\infty \frac{dz_1}{z_1^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2} \hat{H}_{FU}^{\pi/c,\mathfrak{S}}(z, z_1) = H_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) + z \frac{dH_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} - \frac{1}{z} \tilde{H}^c(z)$$

Calculate pieces involving the (first k_T -moment of the) Collins function to get a new estimate for the term in blue



Fragmentation term is not inconsistent with the STAR pA TSSA data

(Gamberg, Kang, DP, Prokudin, arXiv:1701.09170)



Future Possibilities

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{QS}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M}{S} \epsilon^{P'PP_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{\pi}{\hat{s}\hat{u}}$$

$$\times f_1^b(x') D_1^c(z) \left[\mathbf{F}_{FT}^a(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) - x \frac{d\mathbf{F}_{FT}^a(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})}{dx} \right] S_{FT}^i$$

$$E_h \frac{d\Delta\sigma^{Frag}(S_T)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = - \frac{4\alpha_s^2 M_h}{S} \epsilon^{P'PP_h S_T} \sum_i \sum_{a,b,c} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \int_0^1 dx' \int_0^1 dx \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\hat{s}}$$

$$\times h_1^a(x) f_1^b(x') \left\{ \left[\mathbf{H}_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) - z \frac{d\mathbf{H}_1^{\perp(1),c}(z)}{dz} \right] \tilde{S}_{H_1^\perp}^i + \left[-2\mathbf{H}_1^{\perp(1),c}(z) + \frac{1}{z} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^c(z) \right] \tilde{S}_H^i \right\}$$



A_N in $\ell N^\uparrow \rightarrow \pi X$

$$E_h \frac{d\sigma_{\text{LO}}(S_N)}{d^3\vec{P}_h} = \frac{8\alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{S} \sum_q e_q^2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^3} \delta(\hat{s} + \hat{t} + \hat{u})$$

$$\times \epsilon^{lPP_h S_N} \left\{ \pi M \left(1 - x \frac{d}{dx} \right) \mathbf{F}_{FT}^q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) D_1^q(z) \left(\frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^3 \hat{u}} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + M_h h_1^q(x) \left[\left(-2\mathbf{H}_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) + \frac{1}{z} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^q(z) \right) \left(\frac{2(\hat{u} - \hat{s})}{\hat{t}^3} \right) + \left(1 - z \frac{d}{dz} \right) \mathbf{H}_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) \left(\frac{2\hat{u}}{\hat{t}^3} \right) \right] \right\}$$

-Data from HERMES (2013) and JLab Hall A (2013) find sizable effects – most likely need NLO calculation (Hinderer, Schlegel, Vogelsang (2015); D’Alesio, Flore, Murgia (2017))

-Future data from an EIC – larger P_T and measure in the forward region of the transversely polarized nucleon (like at RHIC)

$A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}$ in SIDIS integrated over P_T (Bacchetta, et al. (2007))

$$F_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S} \propto \sum_a e_a^2 \frac{2M_h}{Q} h_1^a(x) \frac{\tilde{H}^a(z)}{z}$$

$A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow h_1 h_2 X$ integrated over q_T (Boer, Jakob, Mulders (1997))

$$F_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S} \propto \sum_{a, \bar{a}} e_a^2 \left(\frac{2M_2}{Q} D_1^a(z_1) \frac{D_T^{\bar{a}}(z_2)}{z_2} + \frac{2M_1}{Q} \frac{\tilde{H}(z_1)}{z_1} H_1^{\bar{a}}(z_2) \right)$$

And also the TMD version of these (and other) observables (but with many more terms)

-Note: data from COMPASS, HERMES, and Belle show nonzero effects for the unintegrated version of the above asymmetries



Summary and Outlook

- TSSAs in proton-proton collisions have been around for over 40 years, but the underlying mechanism remained unclear
 - 2014: collinear twist-3 fragmentation could finally give us an explanation
 - Now: new constraints from LIRs and data on pA
- New constraint from LIR has been employed and an estimate of A_N confirms the fragmentation term dominates the asymmetry
 - This mechanism is not inconsistent with pA
 - Still need to fit the remaining (3-parton) FF $\tilde{H}(z)$
- \tilde{H} is not a “new” function! – it shows up in (TMD and collinear) asymmetries in SIDIS and e^+e^-
- Transverse spin observables are driven by 3-parton (dynamical) functions