Brookhaven National Laboratory

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Spin-orbit coupling in QCD

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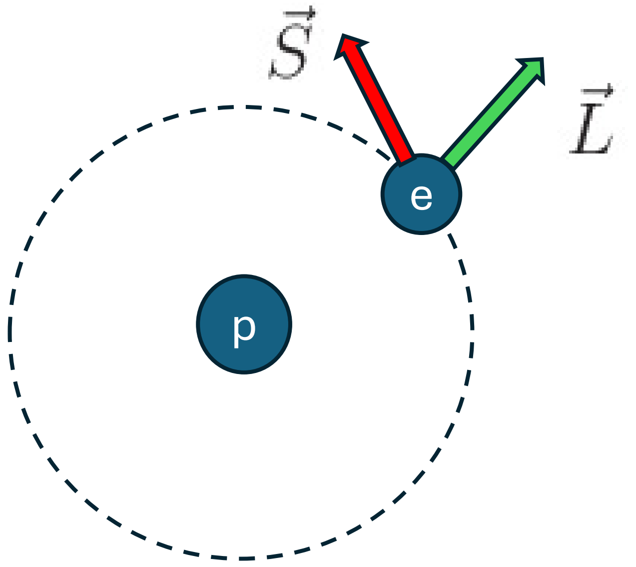
2404.04208; 2404.04209 with Shohini Bhattacharya, Renaud Boussarie,

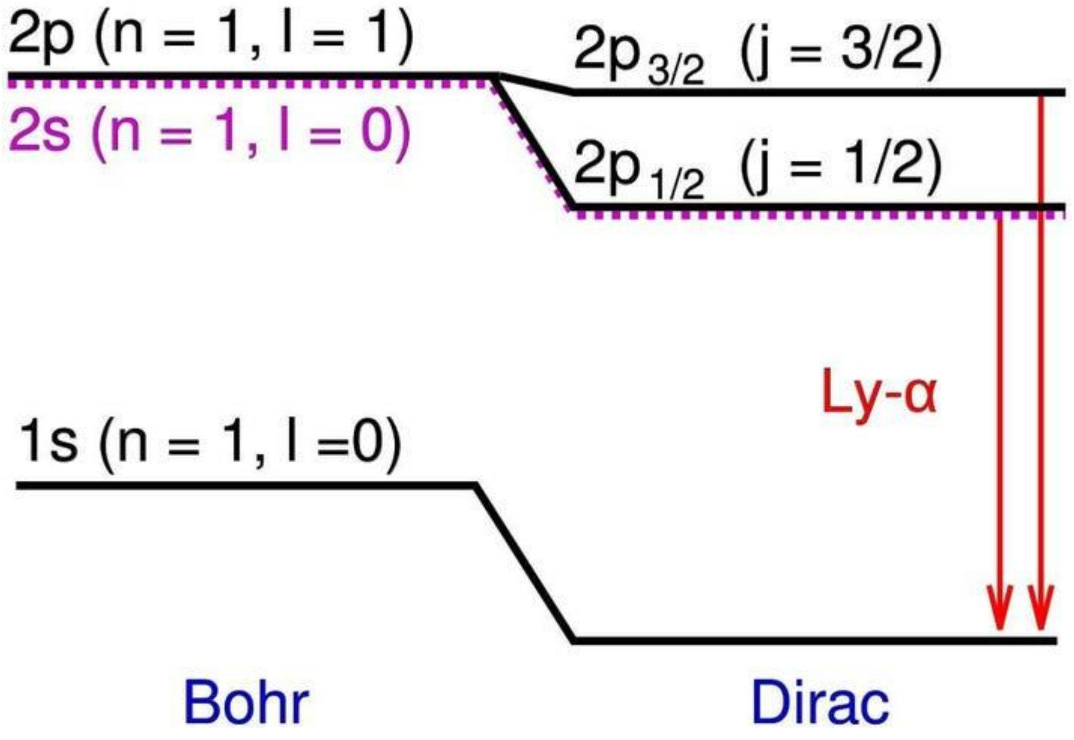
2404.18872 with Jakob Schoenleber

2410.16082 with Jake Montgomery

Spin-orbit coupling in atoms

$$V = -\frac{\mu_B e}{mc^2 r^3} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$$





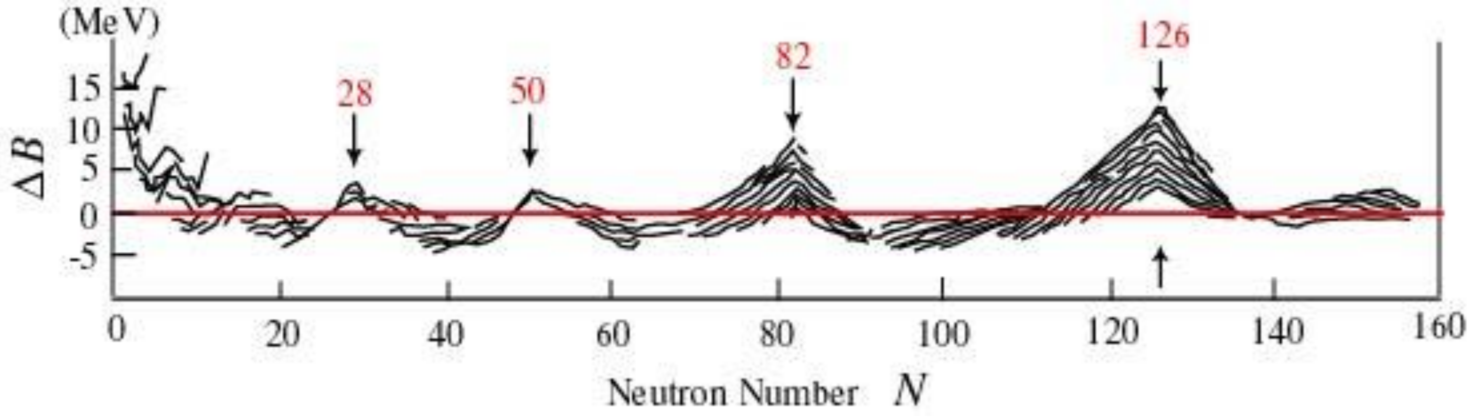
$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$ in the electron rest frame + relativistic effects contributes to the fine structure of atoms

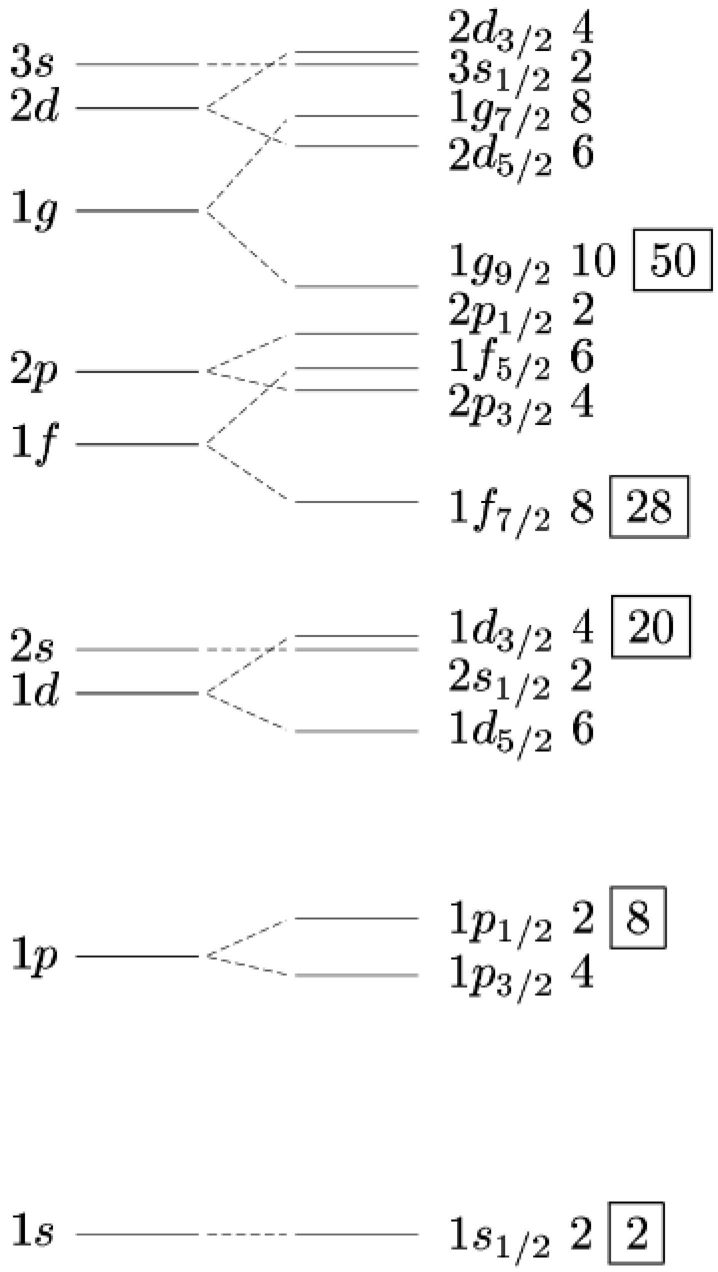
Spin-orbit coupling in nuclei

In the nuclear shell model, nucleons orbiting inside a nucleus feel a spin-orbit force

Strong spin-orbit coupling → magic numbers

Mayer & Jensen   Nobel prize (1963)



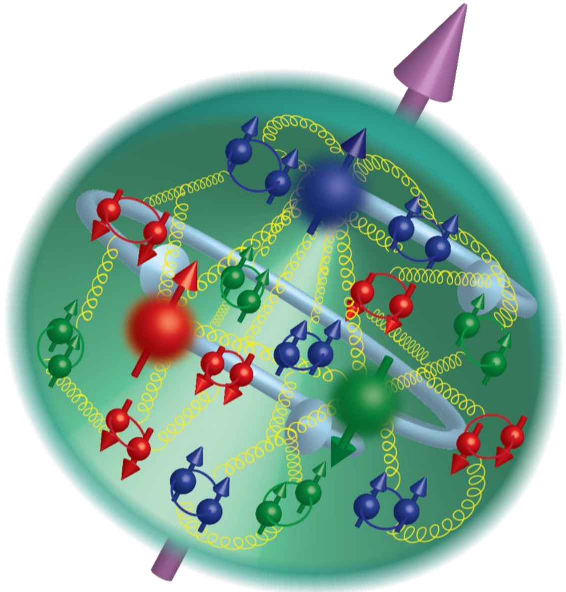


Spin-orbit coupling in nucleons?

Quarks and gluons carry spin and OAM. Naturally there is spin-orbit coupling

The number of quarks and gluons indefinite
Gluon spin and OAM need to be carefully defined

→ Go to infinite momentum frame
→ Gauge invariant canonical OAM



$$\frac{1}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma}_{\text{spin}} + \underbrace{\Delta G}_{\text{spin}} + \underbrace{L_q}_{\text{orbit}} + \underbrace{L_g}_{\text{orbit}}$$

Consider correlation $S^z L^z$, closest analog of $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$ in nonrelativistic systems

Quark spin-orbit correlation

Polarized quark GTMD

Meissner, Metz, Schlegel (2008)

$$\tilde{f}_q(x,\xi,k_\perp,\Delta_\perp) = \int \frac{d^3z}{2(2\pi)^3} e^{ixP^+z^- - ik_\perp\cdot z_\perp} \langle p's'|\bar{q}(-z/2)W_\pm \gamma^+\gamma_5 q(z/2)|ps\rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i}{2M}\bar{u}(p's')\left[\frac{\epsilon_{ij}k_\perp^i\Delta_\perp^j}{M^2}G_{1,1}^q + \frac{\sigma^{i+}\gamma_5}{P^+}(k_\perp^i G_{1,2}^q + \Delta_\perp^i G_{1,3}^q) + \sigma^{+-}\gamma_5 G_{1,4}^q\right]u(ps)$$

Quark spin-orbit correlation

$$C_q = \int dx \int d^2k_\perp \frac{k_\perp^2}{M^2} G_{1,1}^q(x,k_\perp,0) \;\sim \langle S^z L^z\rangle$$

Lorce, Pasquini (2011)

Associated PDF

$$C_q(x) = \int d^2k_\perp \frac{k_\perp^2}{M^2} G_{1,1}^q(x,k_\perp,0)$$

$C_q > 0$ if helicity and OAM are aligned, $C_q < 0$ if they are anti-aligned

Gluon spin-orbit correlation

Polarized gluon GTMD

$$
\begin{aligned}
x\tilde{f}_g(x,\xi,k_\perp,\Delta_\perp) &= i\int \frac{d^3z}{(2\pi)^3 P^+} e^{ixP^+z^- - ik_\perp\cdot z_\perp}\langle p'|\tilde{F}^{+\mu}(-z/2)\widetilde{W}_\pm F^+_{\ \mu}(z/2)|p\rangle \\
&= \frac{-i}{2M}\bar{u}(p')\left[\frac{\epsilon_{ij}k^i\Delta^j}{M^2}G^g_{1,1} + \frac{\sigma^{i+}\gamma_5}{P^+}(k^i G^g_{1,2} + \Delta^i G^g_{1,3}) + \sigma^{+-}\gamma_5 G^g_{1,4}\right]u(p)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
xC_g(x) = \int d^2k_\perp \frac{k_\perp^2}{M^2} G^g_{1,1}(x,k_\perp,0)
$$

$C_g(x)$ is odd. The first moment vanishes $\int dx C_g(x) = 0$

Orbital angular momentum and spin-orbit correlation

unpol Wigner

$$L_q(x) = \int dk_\perp db_\perp b_\perp \times k_\perp f_q(x, k_\perp, b_\perp)$$

polarized Wigner

$$C_q(x) = \int dk_\perp db_\perp b_\perp \times k_\perp \tilde{f}_q(x, k_\perp, b_\perp)$$

γ_5 rotation

$$L_q(x) = x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'}(H_q(x') + E_q(x')) - x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2}\tilde{H}_q(x')$$

Wandzura-Wilczek part

$$-x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int_{-1}^{1} dx_2 \Phi_F(x_1, x_2)\mathcal{P}\frac{3x_1 - x_2}{x_1^2(x_1 - x_2)^2}$$

$$-x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int_{-1}^{1} dx_2 \tilde{\Phi}_F(x_1, x_2)\mathcal{P}\frac{1}{x_1^2(x_1 - x_2)}\,.$$

YH, Yoshida (2012)

genuine twist-3

Twist structure of spin-orbit correlation

YH, Schoenleber (2024)

See also,
Rajan, Engelhardt, Liuti (2018)

Unpol PDF

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_q(x) &= x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2} x'\Delta q(x') - x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2} q(x') \\
&\quad -x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int_{-1}^{1} dx_2 \frac{\Psi_{qF}(x_1,x_2)}{x_1-x_2} P\frac{3x_1-x_2}{x_1^2(x_1-x_2)} \\
&\quad -x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int_{-1}^{1} dx_2 \tilde{\Psi}_{qF}(x_1,x_2) P\frac{1}{x_1^2(x_1-x_2)},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_g(x) &= x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2} x'\Delta G(x') - 2x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2} G(x') - 4x\sum_q \int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^3} \int dX \tilde{\Psi}_{qF}(X,x') \\
&\quad +4x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int dx_2 P\frac{\tilde{N}_F(x_1,x_2)}{x_1^3(x_1-x_2)} + 4x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} dx_1 \int dx_2 \frac{N_F(x_1,x_2)}{x_1^3(x_1-x_2)} P\frac{2x_1-x_2}{x_1-x_2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Unexpected connection to $g_T(x)$

$$C_q(x) = -\frac{\tilde{g}^q(x)}{2} - x\int_x^{\epsilon(x)} \frac{dx'}{x'^2} q(x') + \cdots$$

same

$$g_T^q(x) = -\frac{1}{2x}\tilde{g}^q(x) - \frac{1}{2x}\int dx' \frac{\tilde{G}_{Fq}(x,x') + G_{Fq}(x,x')}{x-x'} + \frac{m_q}{M}\frac{h_1^q(x)}{x}$$

\` kinematical twist-3 part' of the $g_T(x)$ distribution

2 spin sum rules, 1 momentum sum rule?

Spin

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_q (A_{q+\bar{q}} + B_{q+\bar{q}}) + \frac{1}{2}(A_g + B_g)$$ Ji (1996)

$$= \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$ Jaffe, Manohar (1990)

Momentum

$$1 = \sum_q A_{q+\bar{q}} + A_g$$ Feynman (1969)

2 spin sum rules, 2 momentum sum rules!

Spin

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_q (A_{q+\bar{q}} + B_{q+\bar{q}}) + \frac{1}{2}(A_g + B_g)$$

Ji (1996)

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

Jaffe, Manohar (1990)

Momentum

Momentum version of Jaffe-Manohar

$$1 = \sum_q A_{q+\bar{q}} + A_g$$

Feynman (1969)

$$= -3C_q^{(2)} - \frac{3}{2}C_g^{(2)} + \frac{3}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} dx dx' \left[\Lambda_q(x,x') + \frac{2x\tilde{\Lambda}_q(x,x') + \tilde{\Lambda}_G(x,x')}{x-x'}\right]$$

YH, Schoenleber (2024)

Physical meaning of the new momentum sum rule

YH, Schoenleber (2024)

$$1 = \underbrace{-3C_q^{(2)} - \frac{3}{2}C_g^{(2)}}_{\text{kinetic energy}} + \underbrace{\frac{3}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} dx dx' \left[\Lambda_q(x,x') + \frac{2x\tilde{\Lambda}_q(x,x') + \tilde{\Lambda}_G(x,x')}{x-x'}\right]}_{\text{potential energy}}$$

$$\langle p'|\bar{q}\gamma^+ F^{+i} q|p\rangle \approx i\Delta^i \int dx dx' \Lambda_q(x,x')$$

Transverse force & potential

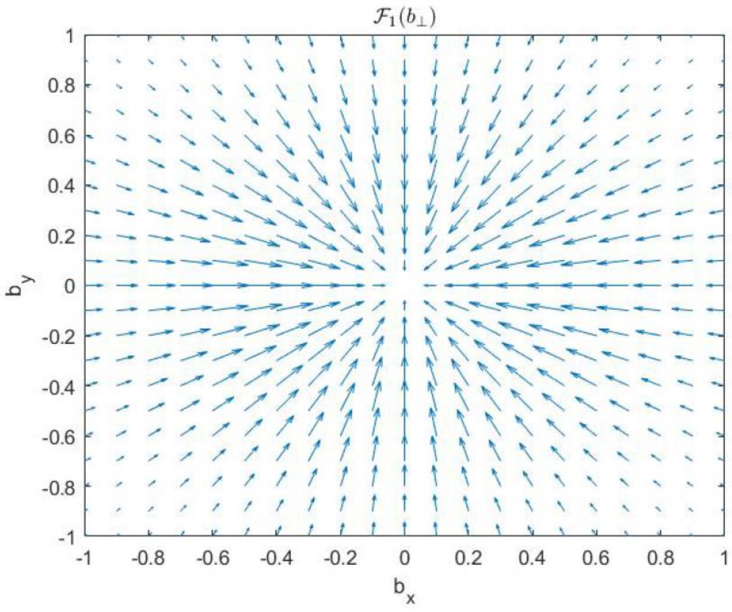
$$F_a^{+i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})_a^i$$

color Lorentz force

Burkardt (2008)

$$\tilde{F}_a^{+i} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{B} - \vec{v} \times \vec{E})_a^i$$

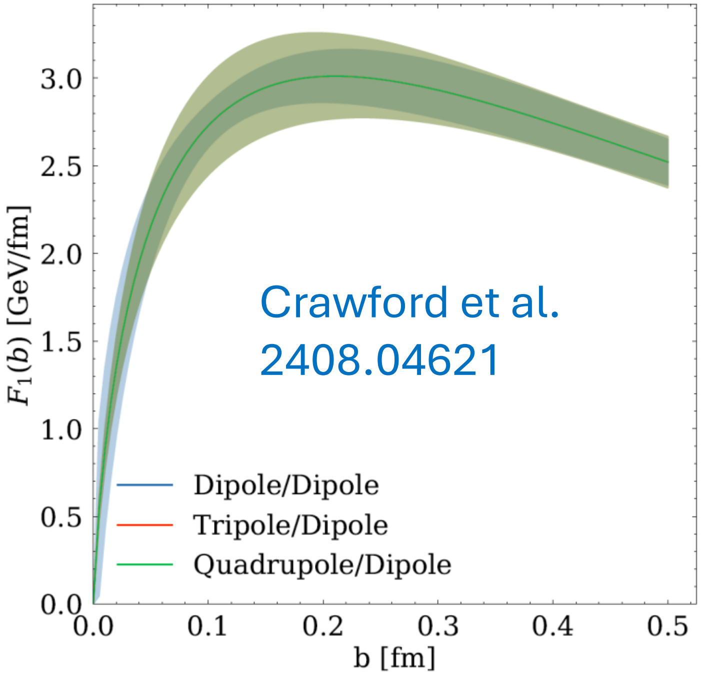
dual color Lorentz force



Aslan, Burkardt, Schlegel (2019)

Force → gradient of a potential $$\mathcal{F}_q^i(b_\perp) \equiv -\frac{\partial}{\partial b^i} V_q(b_\perp)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\int dx dx' \Lambda_q(x, x') = \int d^2 b_\perp V_q(b_\perp)$$

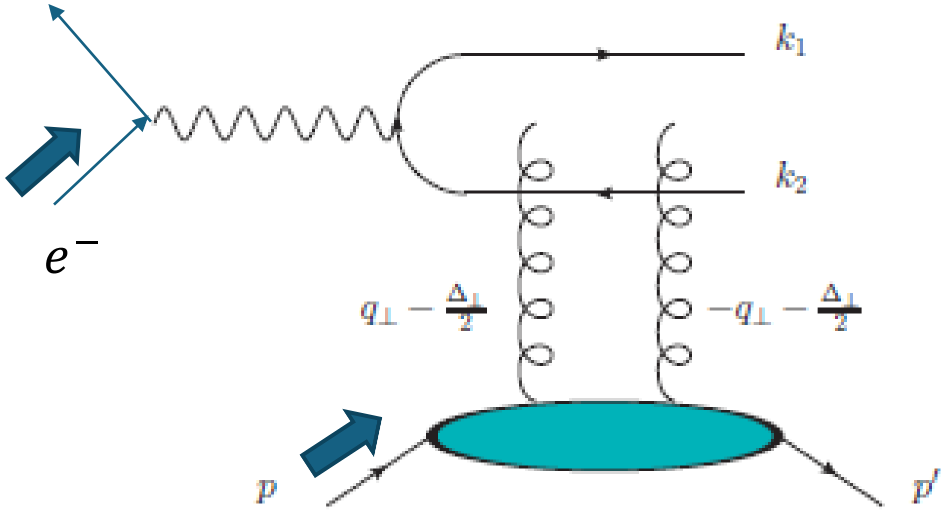


Crawford et al. 2408.04621

Measuring spin-orbit correlation at the EIC

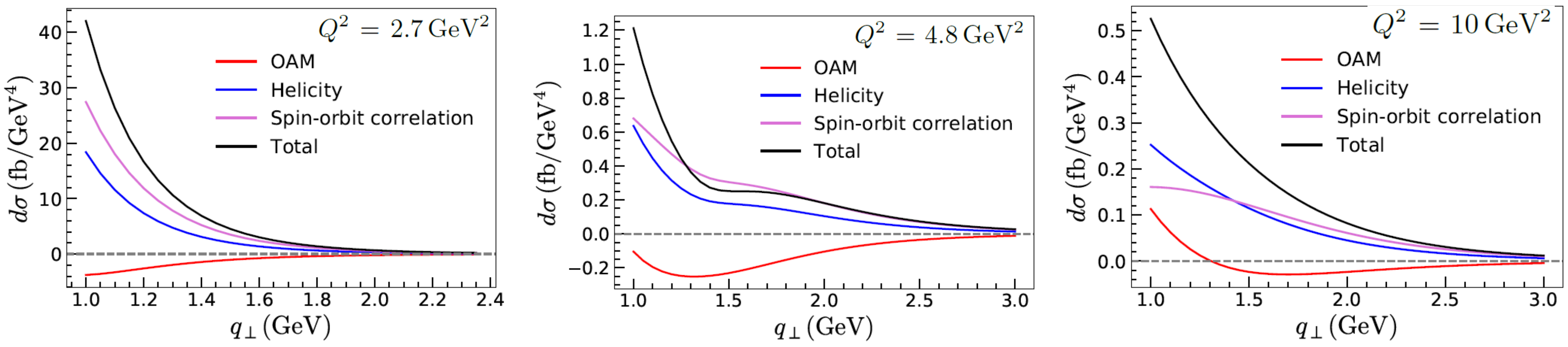
Longitudinal double spin asymmetry in diffractive dijets
→ signal of gluon OAM

Bhattacharya, Boussarie, YH (2022);
Kovchegov, Manley (2024)



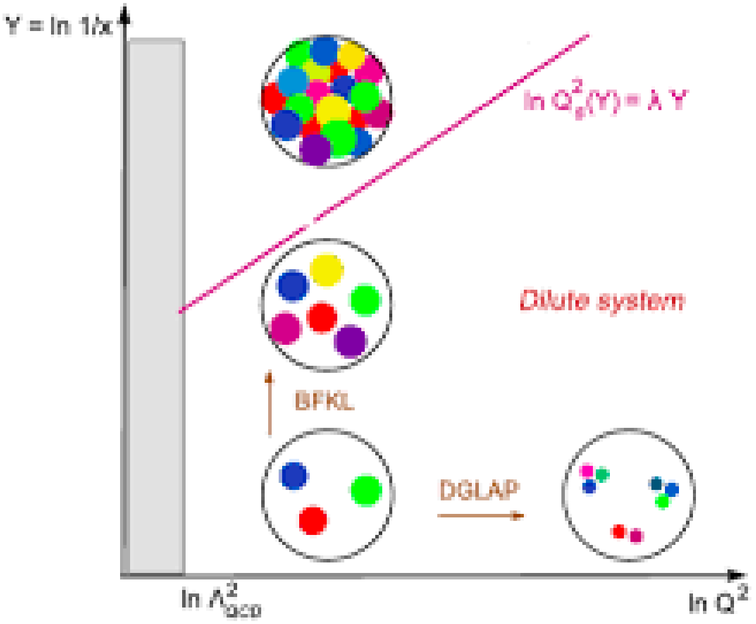
Gluon spin-orbit correlation also contributes

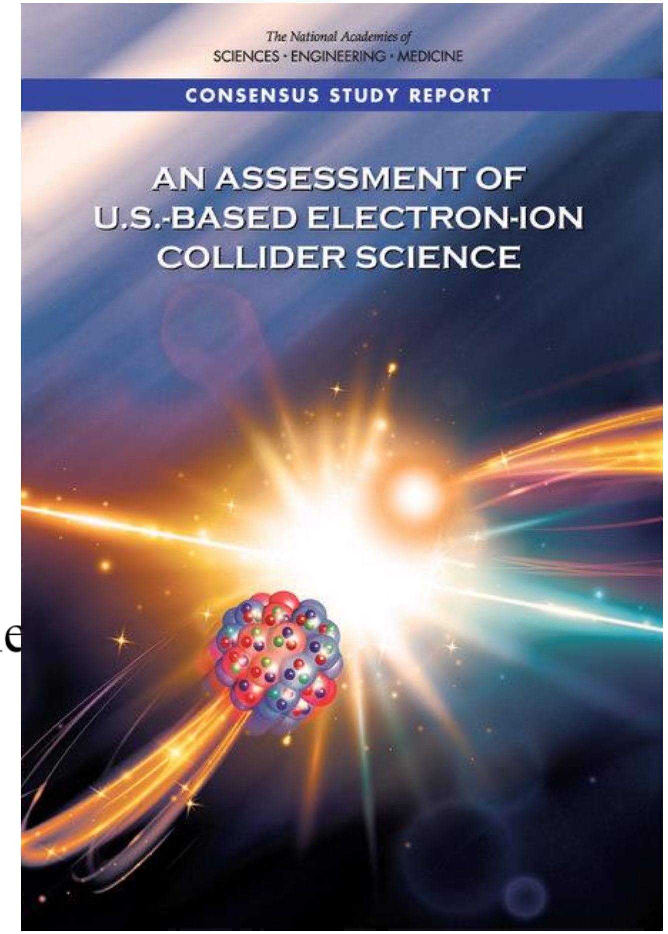
Bhattacharya, Boussarie, YH, (2024)



Spin-orbit coupling at small-x

Gluon saturation at small-x:
one of the core topics of EIC



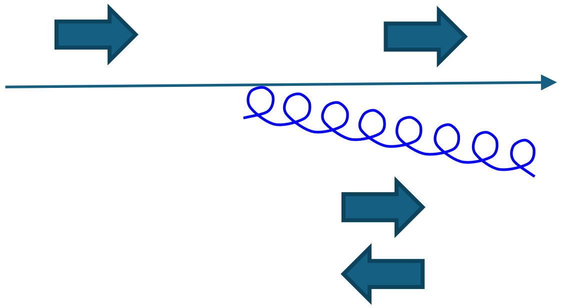


Finding 1: An EIC can uniquely address three profound questions about nucle
protons—and how they are assembled to form the nuclei of atoms:

- How does the mass of the nucleon arise?
- How does the spin of the nucleon arise?
- What are the emergent properties of dense systems of gluons?

Intuitive argument

Imagine a very energetic quark emits a soft gluon



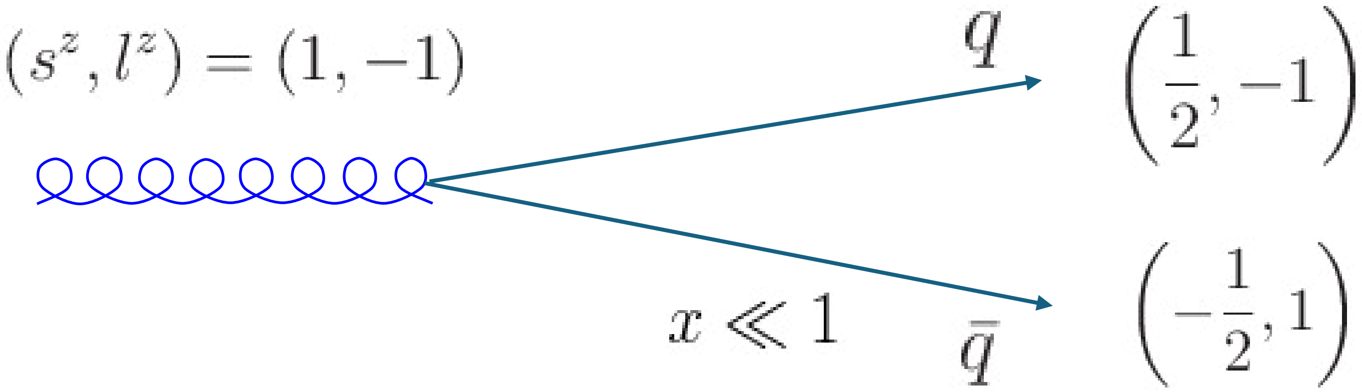
$x \ll 1$

Quark spin and momentum (and OAM) unchanged.

From angular momentum conservation, the total angular momentum of the emitted gluon must be zero

$$(s^z, l^z) = (\pm 1, \mp 1)$$

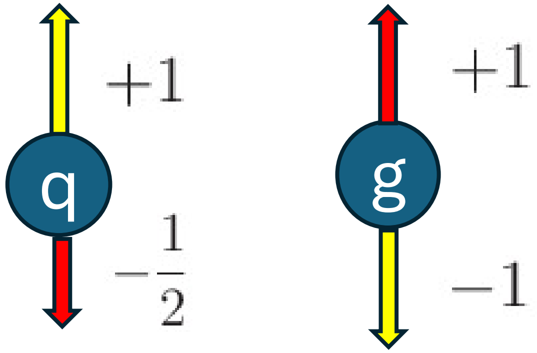
Imagine the emitted soft gluon further splits into a $q\bar{q}$ pair



Same handedness, same OAM

Opposite handedness,
OAM from AM conservation

Helicity and OAM are always in opposite directions
Remarkably, only $L^z = \pm 1$ states appear in this argument



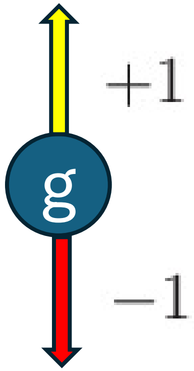
Semi-classical calculation at small-x

Bhattacharya, Boussarie, YH (2024)

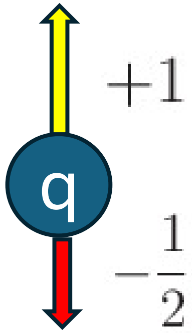
$$\frac{i}{x}\int \frac{d^3 z}{(2\pi)^3 P^+} e^{ixP^+ z^- - ik_\perp \cdot z_\perp} \langle p' | 2\mathrm{Tr}[W_+ \tilde{F}^{+\mu}(-z/2) W_\pm F^+_{\ \mu}(z/2)] | p \rangle \; = \; -i \frac{\epsilon_{ij} k^i_\perp \Delta^j_\perp}{M^2} C_g^{[+\pm]}(x, \xi, k_\perp, \Delta_\perp),$$

Approximate $e^{ixP^+ z^-} \approx 1$ (eikonal approximation)

$$C_g(x) = -G(x)$$



$$C_q(x) = -\frac{1}{2} q(x)$$



Quantum entanglement of spin and OAM

Bhattacharya, Boussarie, YH (2024)

$s^z = \pm 1$ qubit (Alice) $\quad$ $l^z = \pm 1$ qubit (Bob)

Perfect spin-orbit anti-correlation at small-x → \`Bell states'

$$|\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\big(|+\rangle_s|-\rangle_l + |-\rangle_s|+\rangle_l\big), \qquad |\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i}\big(|+\rangle_s|-\rangle_l - |-\rangle_s|+\rangle_l\big)$$

Every single quark and gluon at small-x is a maximally entangled Bell state

$\langle S^z\rangle = \langle L^z\rangle = 0$ but $\langle S^z L^z\rangle = -1$

True nature of the system encoded in correlations

Quantum entanglement of the spin and orbital angular momentum of photons using metamaterials

TOMER STAV, ARKADY FAERMAN, ELHANAN MAGUID, DIKLA OREN, [...], AND MORDECHAI SEGEV +2 authors Authors Info & Affiliations

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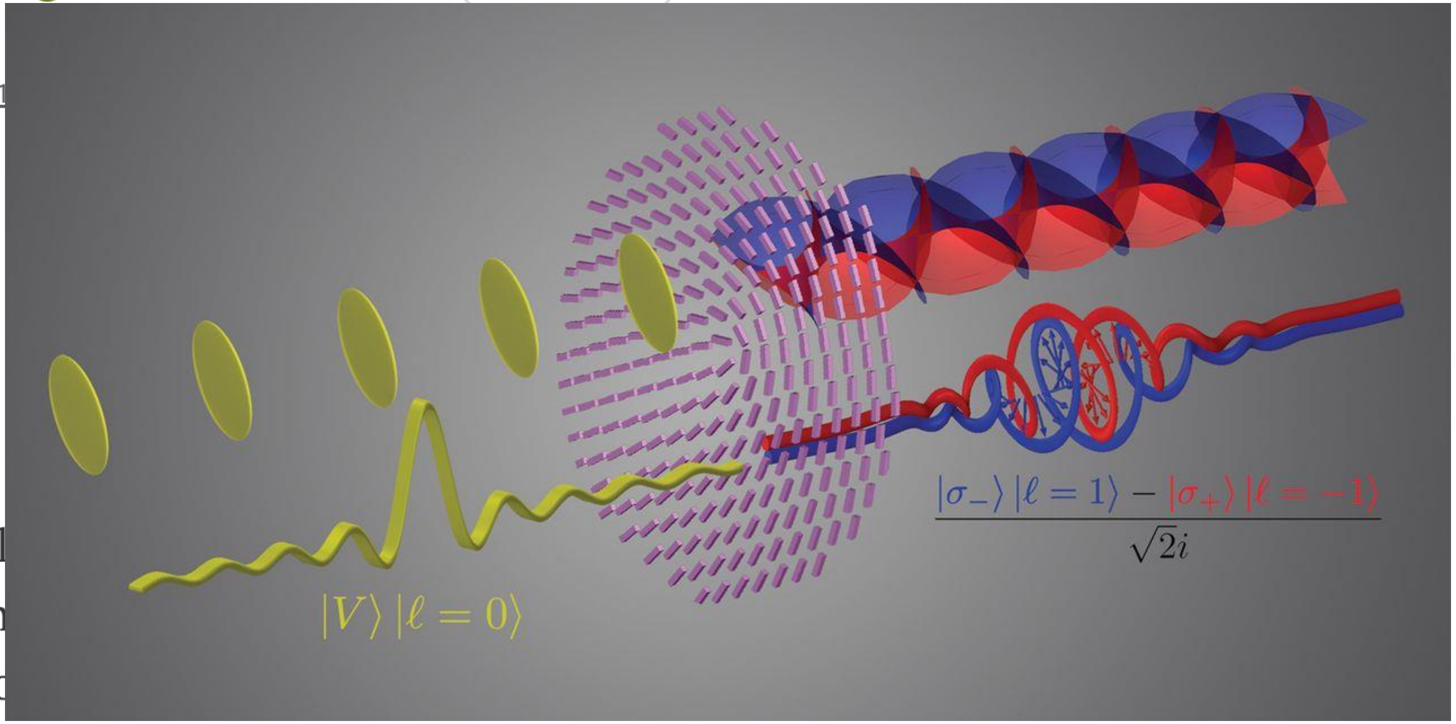

Abstract

Metamaterials constructed from deep subwavel
phenomena ranging from negative refractive in
eral relativity, and superresolution imaging. Mo
new platform for quantum optics. We present the use of a dielectric metasurface to generate entanglement between the spin and orbital angular momentum of photons. We demonstrate the genera-

In QCD, maximal entanglement is a default property of soft partons!

Extension to arbitrary $0 < x < 1$

YH, Montgomery, 2410.16082

Bell states in the limit $x \to 0$, both quarks and gluons

$$|\Phi\rangle \approx |\Phi_\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Big(|+\rangle|-1\rangle \pm |-\rangle|1\rangle\Big)$$

What happens when $x = \mathcal{O}(1)$?
One can no longer argue that only $l^z = \pm 1$ are relevant

qubit $l^z = \pm 1$ $\Rightarrow$ qudit $l^z = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$

$$|\Phi\rangle = |+\rangle\Big\{a_1|1\rangle + a_0|0\rangle + a_{-1}|-1\rangle + \cdots\Big\} + |-\rangle\Big\{b_1|1\rangle + b_0|0\rangle + b_{-1}|-1\rangle + \cdots\Big\}$$

Parton as an entangled system of a qubit and a qudit

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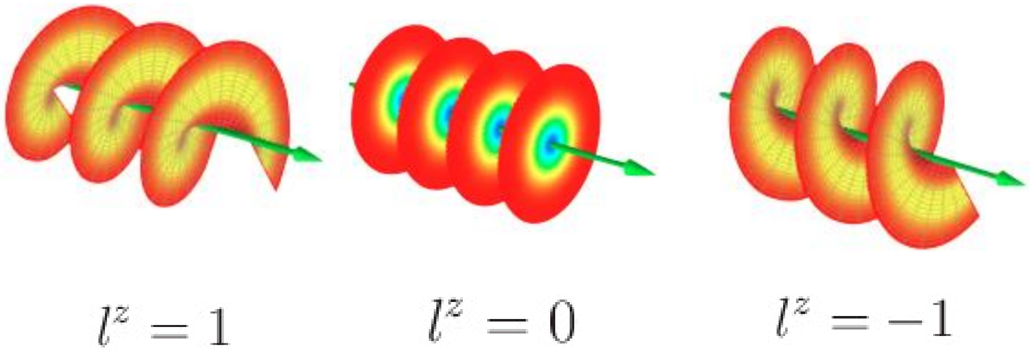
Parton as an entangled system of a qubit and a qutrit

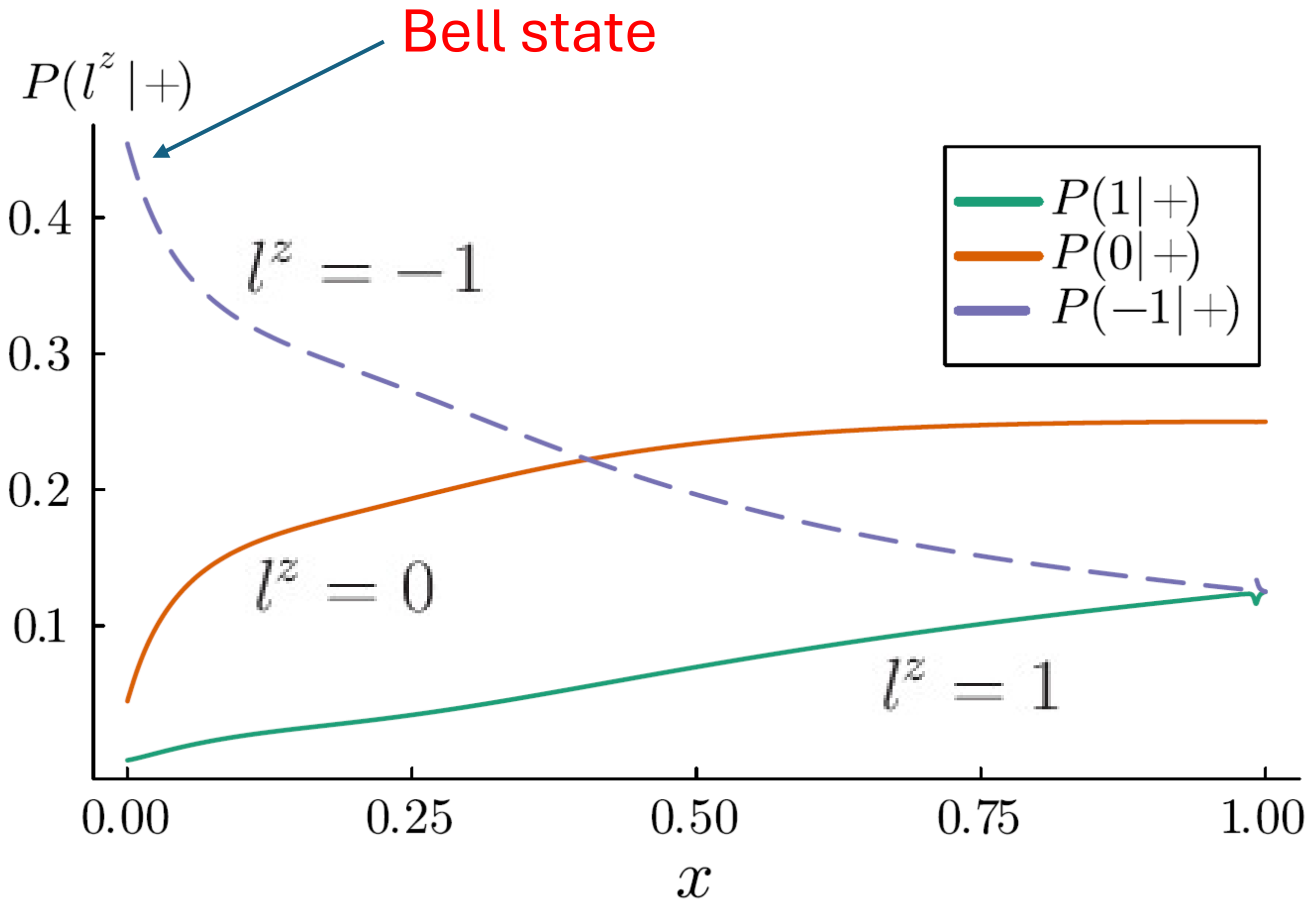
OAM conditional probability

YH, Montgomery, 2410.16082

Gedanken experiment: Pick a gluon with $s^z = 1$.

What are the probabilities that different values of l^z are realized?





Computable (only for gluons!) using techniques from Quantum Information Science and gluon spin-orbit correlation $C_g(x)$

Conclusions

Spin-orbit coupling: ubiquitous phenomena in atomic physics, chemistry, and QCD

New momentum sum rule: momentum version of Jaffe-Manohar

New QCD-QIS connection:
Maximal entanglement between spin and OAM   quark: small-x
gluon: any x

Finding 1: An EIC can uniquely address three profound questions about nucleons-protons—and how they are assembled to form the nuclei of atoms:

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