



Second International Summer School of the GDR PH-QCD

"Correlations between partons in nucleons"



Multidimensional pictures of the nucleon (3/3)

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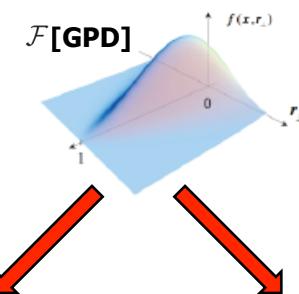
June 30-July 4, 2014, LPT, Paris-Sud University, Orsay, France

Reminder

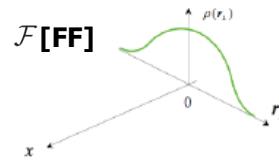
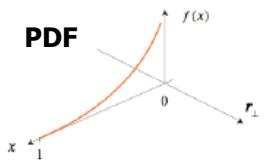
Lecture 2

- PDFs provide 1D pictures of the nucleon
- FFs provide 2D pictures of the nucleon
- GPDs generalize both PDFs and FFs and give access to the EMT

$$\mathcal{F}[\text{GPD}](x, \vec{b}_\perp) = \int d^2k_\perp \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Energy density	Momentum density	
T^{00}	$T^{01} \quad T^{02} \quad T^{03}$	
T^{10}	$T^{11} \quad T^{12} \quad T^{13}$	
T^{20}	$T^{21} \quad T^{22} \quad T^{23}$	
T^{30}	$T^{31} \quad T^{32} \quad T^{33}$	
Energy flux	Momentum flux	
		Shear stress
		Normal stress (pressure)



$$\text{PDF}(x) = \int d^2k_\perp d^2b_\perp \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\text{FF}](\vec{b}_\perp) = \int dx d^2k_\perp \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$

Outline

Lecture 1

- Introduction
- Tour in phase space
- Galileo vs Lorentz
- Photon point of view

Lecture 2

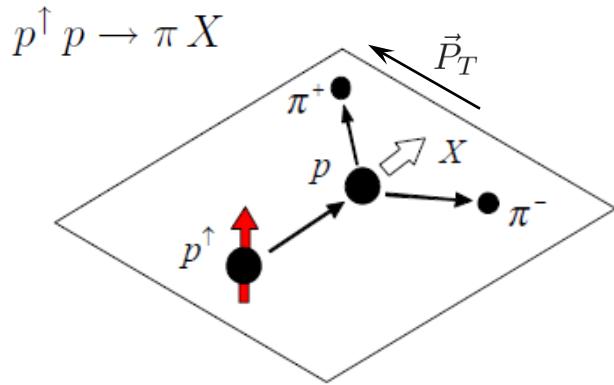
- Nucleon 1D picture
- Nucleon 2D picture
- Nucleon 2+1D picture
- Energy-momentum tensor

Lecture 3

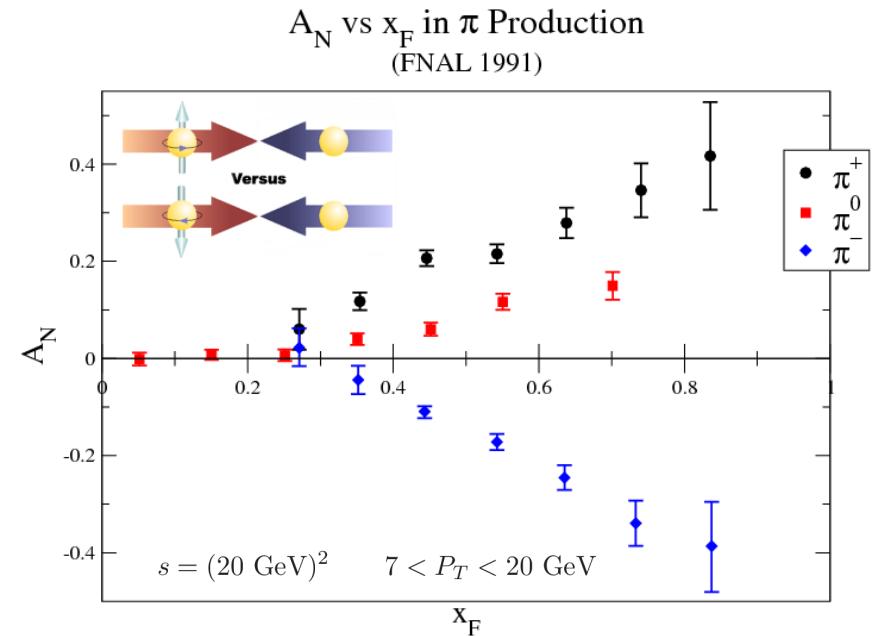
- Another nucleon 3D picture
- Tour in Fock space
- 3D+3D=... 5D !

What about k_T ?

Large single-spin asymmetries have been observed at high energy !



$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow} \propto \vec{S}_N \cdot (\vec{p}_N \times \vec{P}_T)$$



Partonic origin ?

Collinear twist-2



$$A_N \propto \frac{m_q}{E_q} \alpha$$

Price for helicity flip

Too small !

[Kane, Pumplin, Repko (1978)]

Intrinsic k_T

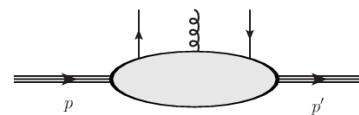


$$Q \gg P_T \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

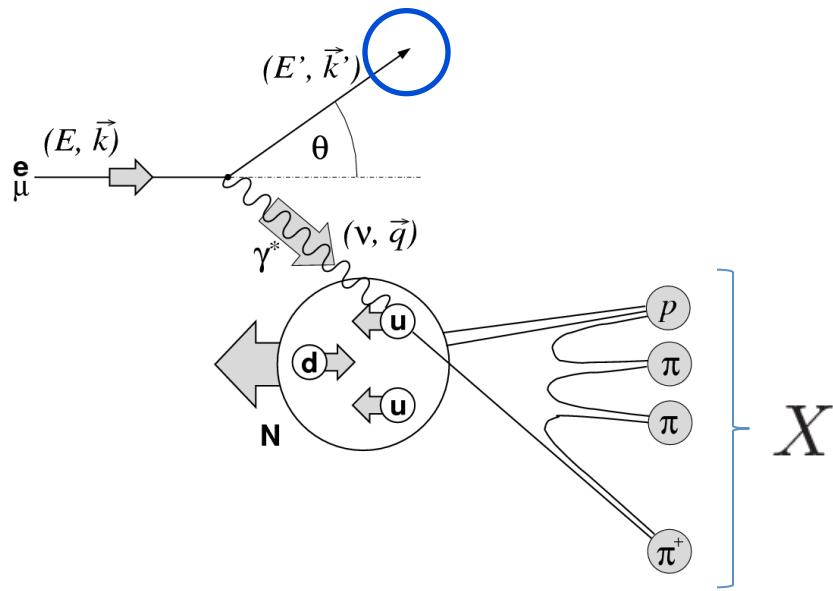
Collinear twist-3



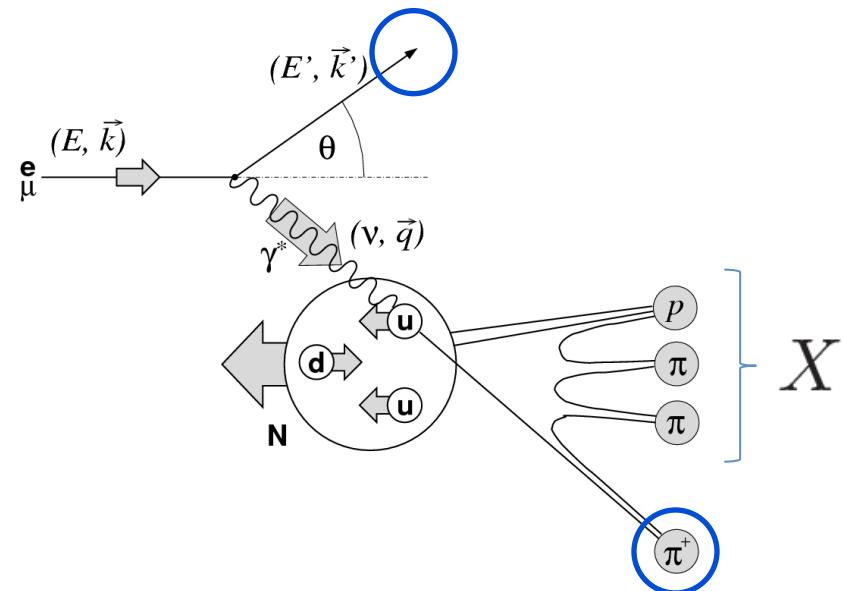
$$Q \sim P_T \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$



Inclusive DIS



Semi-inclusive DIS (SIDIS)

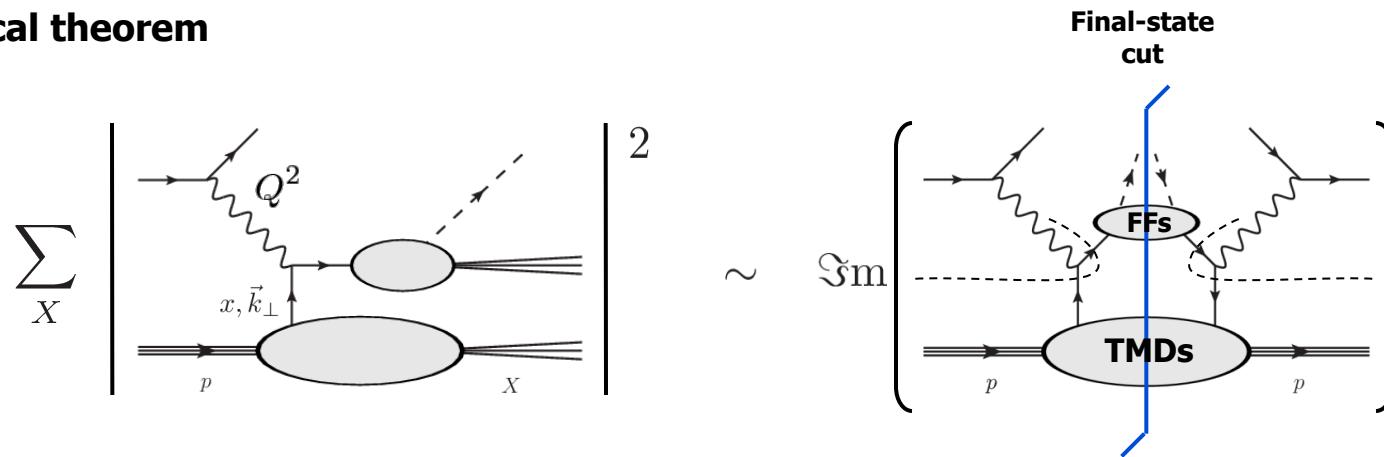


Identified particles in final state

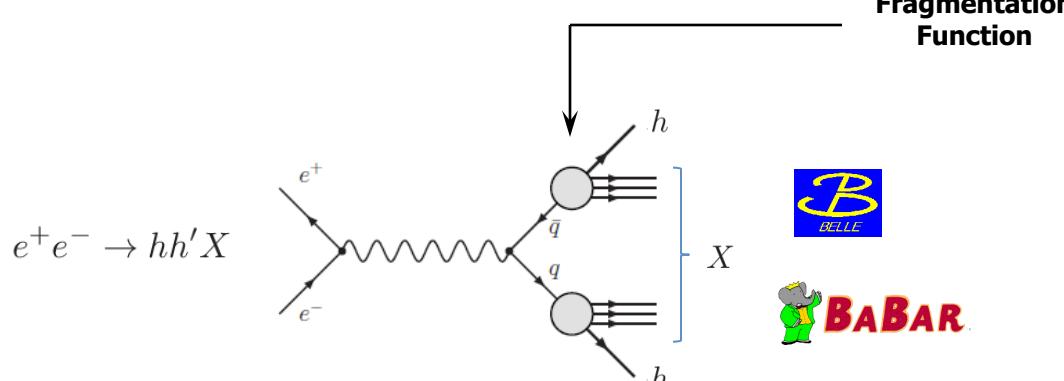
Transverse-momentum distributions (TMDs)

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Optical theorem



$$d\sigma \sim \sum X \text{TMD}(x, \vec{k}_\perp) \otimes d\hat{\sigma}_{hard} \otimes \underbrace{\text{FF}(z, \vec{p}_\perp)}_{\text{Fragmentation Function}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{P_T}{Q}\right)$$

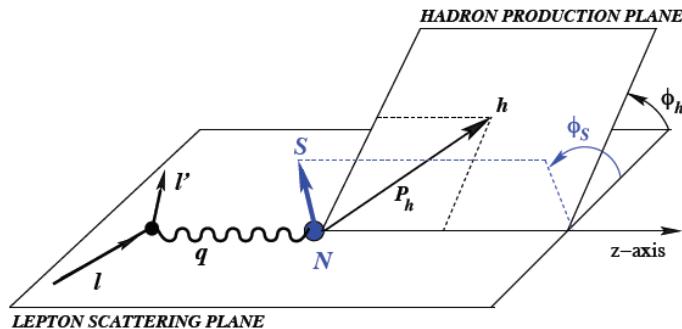


- [Collins, Soper, Sterman (1985)]
- [Ji, Ma, Yuan (2004)]
- [Idilbi *et al.* (2004)]
- [Cherednikov, Stefanis (2008)]
- [Trentadue, Ceccopieri (2008)]
- [Hautman (2008)]
- [Echevarria, Idilbi, Scimemi (2011)]
- [Collins (2011)]

TMD correlator

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{\Lambda'\Lambda}^{[\Gamma]}(x, \vec{k}_\perp) &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz^- d^2 z_\perp}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ik \cdot z} \langle P, \Lambda' | \bar{\psi}(-\frac{z}{2}) \Gamma \mathcal{W} \psi(\frac{z}{2}) | P, \Lambda \rangle \Big|_{z^+ = 0} \\ &= W_{\Lambda'\Lambda}^{[\Gamma]}(x, 0, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{0}_\perp)\end{aligned}$$

SIDIS modulations



$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{Q^2}{2 P \cdot q} \\ y &= \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot l} \\ z &= \frac{P \cdot P_h}{P \cdot q}\end{aligned}$$

[Mulders, Tangermann (1996)]
 [Boer, Mulders (1998)]
 [Bacchetta *et al.* (2004)]
 [Bacchetta *et al.* (2007)]
 [Anselmino *et al.* (2011)]

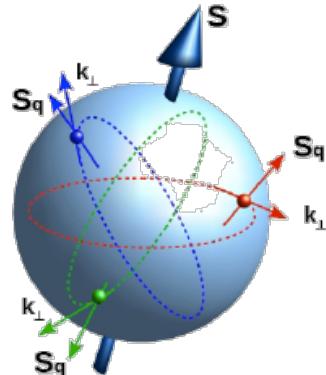
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^6 \sigma}{dx dy dz d\phi_S d^2 P_T} &= F_{UU} + \cos(2\phi) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)} + \frac{1}{Q} \cos \phi F_{UU}^{\cos \phi} + \lambda_e \frac{1}{Q} \sin \phi F_{UU}^{\sin \phi} \\ &\quad + S_L \left\{ \sin(2\phi) F_{UL}^{\sin(2\phi)} + \frac{1}{Q} \sin \phi F_{UL}^{\sin \phi} + \lambda_e \left[F_{LL} + \frac{1}{Q} \cos \phi F_{LL}^{\cos \phi} \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + S_T \left\{ \sin(\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S)} + \sin(\phi + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi + \phi_S)} + \sin(3\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi - \phi_S)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{Q} \left[\sin(2\phi - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi - \phi_S)} + \sin \phi_S F_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \lambda_e \left[\cos(\phi - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi - \phi_S)} + \frac{1}{Q} \left(\cos \phi_S F_{LT}^{\cos \phi_S} + \cos(2\phi - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi - \phi_S)} \right) \right] \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$F_{S_q S} \propto \text{TMD} \otimes \text{FF}$$

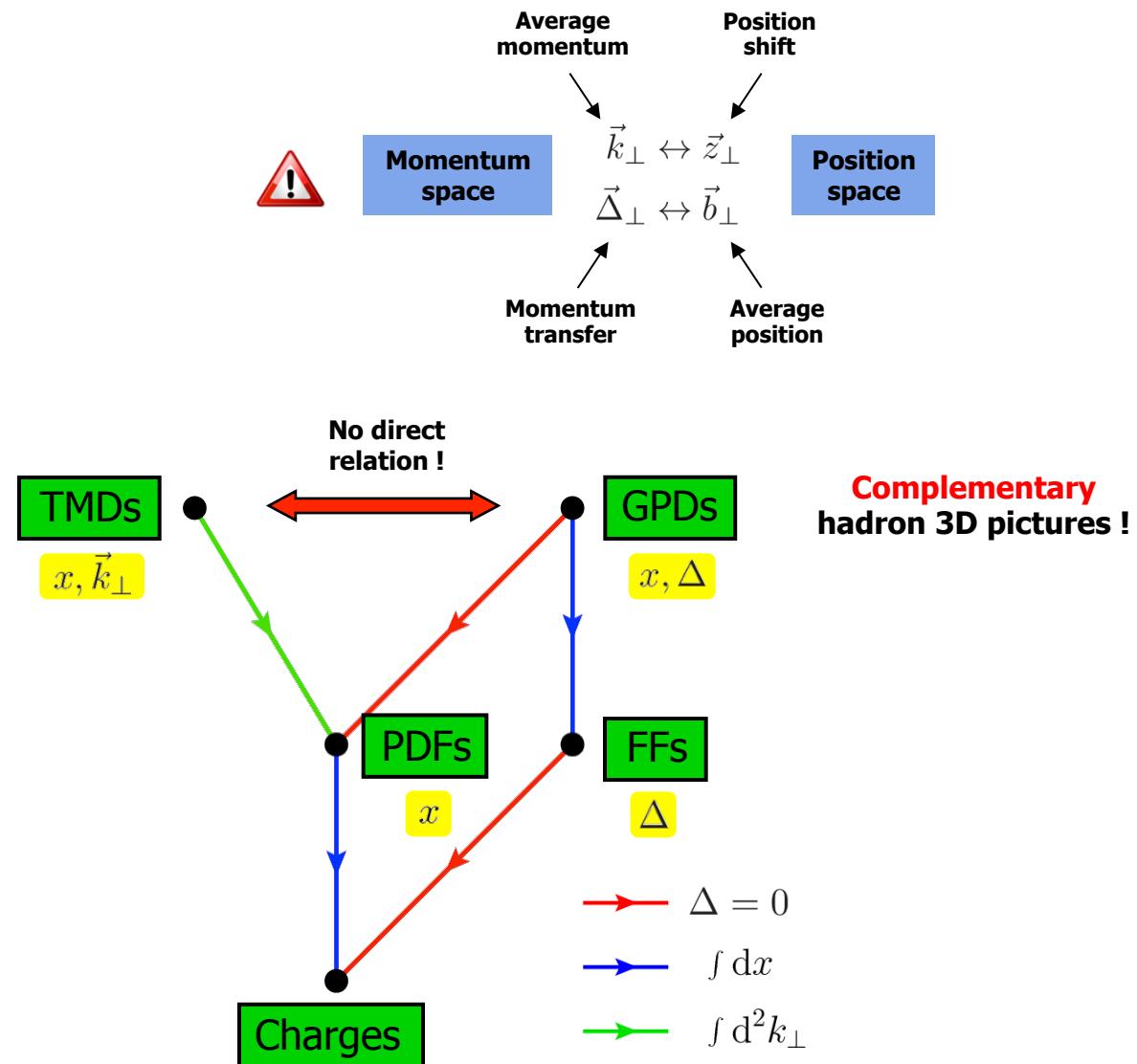
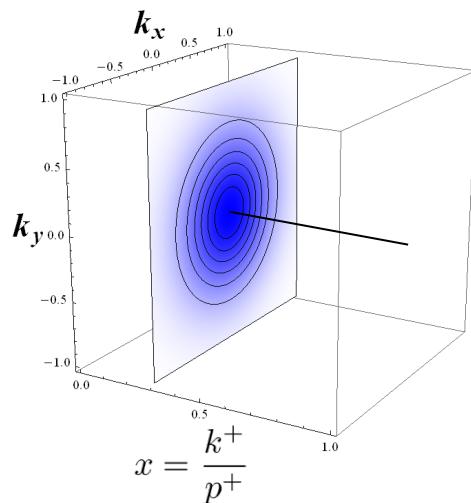
Transverse-momentum distributions (TMDs)

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Spin-orbit correlations



Momentum-space imaging



Multipole structure

		Quark polarization			
		U	T_x	T_y	L
Nucleon polarization	U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
	T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
	T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
	L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

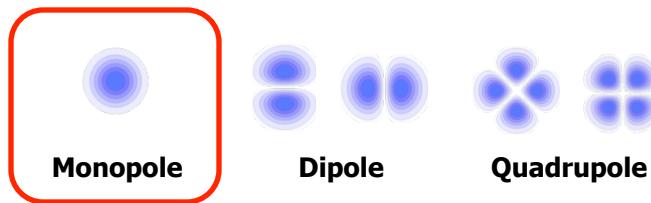
The figure shows three sets of concentric circles representing different multipole moments. The first set, labeled 'Monopole', has one central circle. The second set, labeled 'Dipole', has two circles of equal size on opposite sides. The third set, labeled 'Quadrupole', has four circles arranged in a square pattern.

Monopole Dipole Quadrupole

Multipole structure

Quark polarization

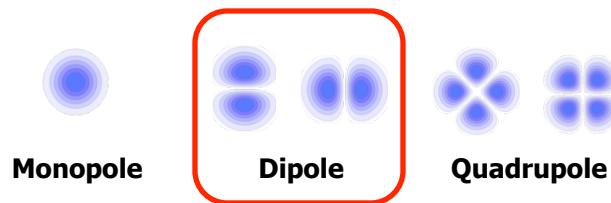
	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}



Multipole structure

Quark polarization

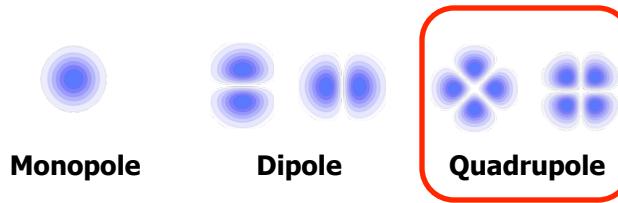
	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}



Multipole structure

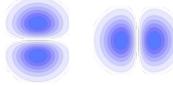
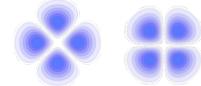
Quark polarization

	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}



Multipole structure

		Quark polarization			
		U	T_x	T_y	L
Nucleon polarization	U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
	T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
	T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
	L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

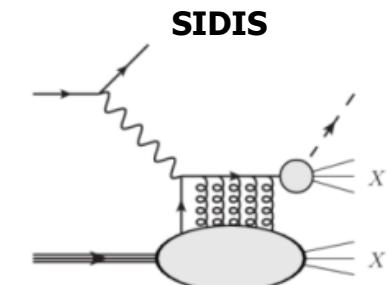
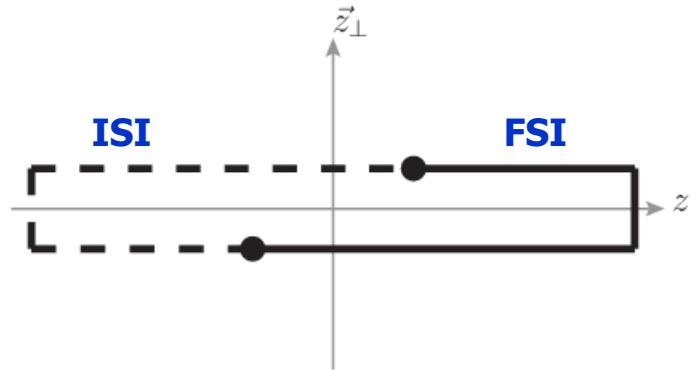
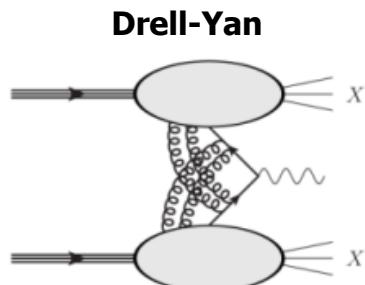

 
 

Monopole **Dipole** **Quadrupole**

Naive T-odd !

Non-trivial gauge link \mathcal{W}

[Belitsky *et al.* (2003)]
 [Boer *et al.* (2003)]



CPT invariance



$$\begin{aligned} f_{1T}^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)|_{\text{DY}} &= -f_{1T}^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)|_{\text{SIDIS}} \\ h_1^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)|_{\text{DY}} &= -h_1^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)|_{\text{SIDIS}} \end{aligned}$$

Naive T-odd

Fundamental test !

Generalized universality

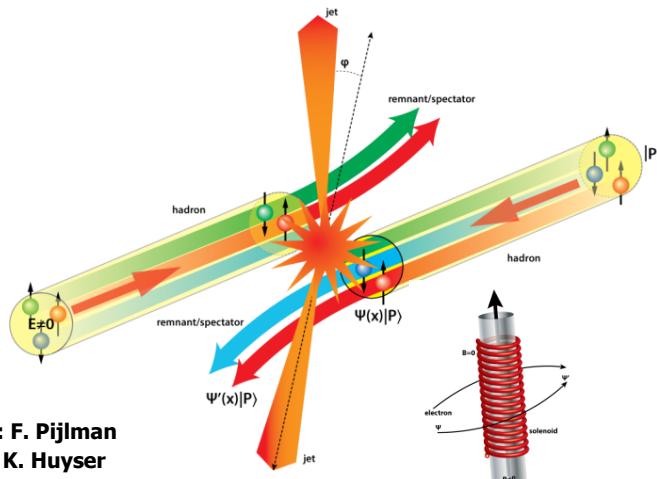
$$\text{TMD}(x, \vec{k}_\perp; \mathcal{W}) = \underbrace{\sum_i C_i(\mathcal{W})}_{\text{Process dependent}} \underbrace{\text{TMD}_i(x, \vec{k}_\perp)}_{\text{Calculable}} \underbrace{}_{\text{Universal}}$$

[Buffing *et al.* (2012)]
 [Buffing *et al.* (2013)]

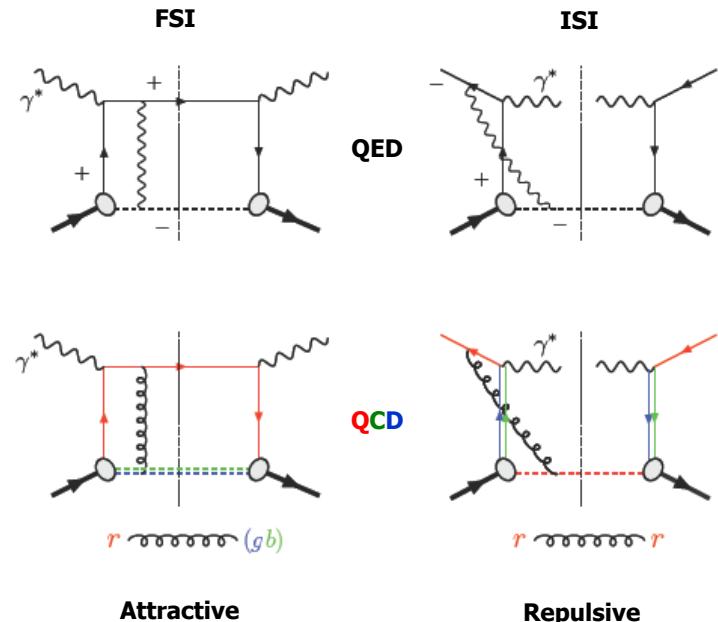
Transverse-momentum distributions (TMDs)

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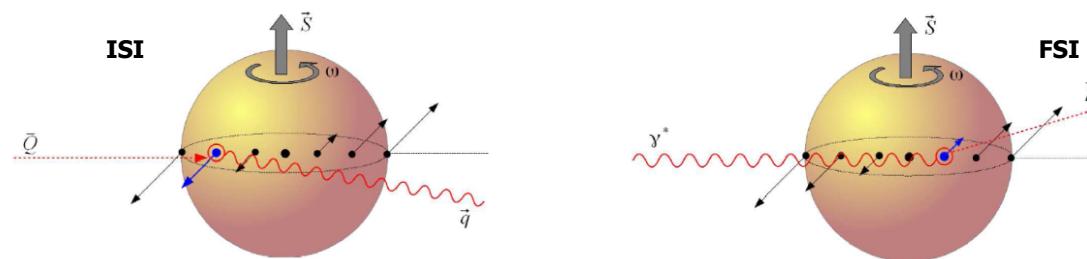
Color-induced phase !



Analogy: F. Pijlman Figure: K. Huyser



Quasi-classical interpretation

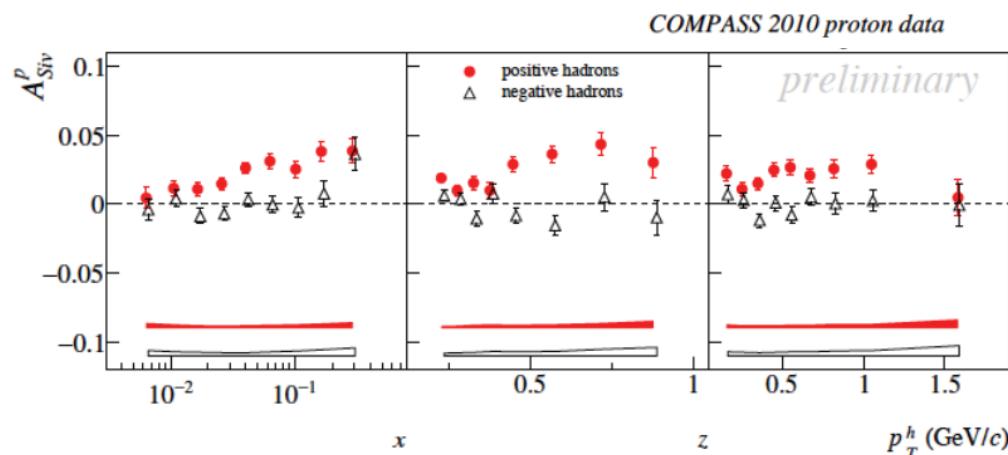


[Sivers (2006)]
 [Sievert, Kovchegov (2014)]

Transverse-momentum distributions (TMDs)

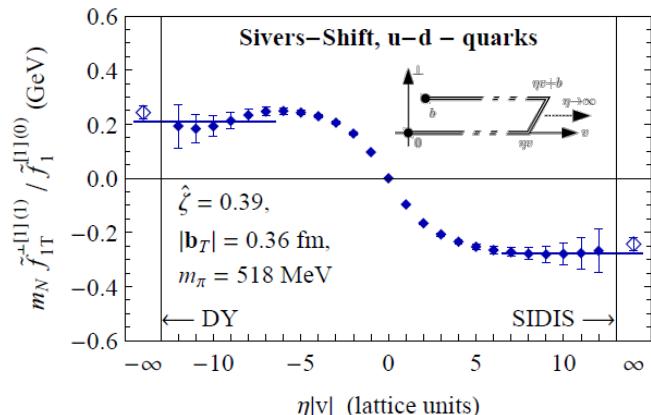
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Clear experimental signal

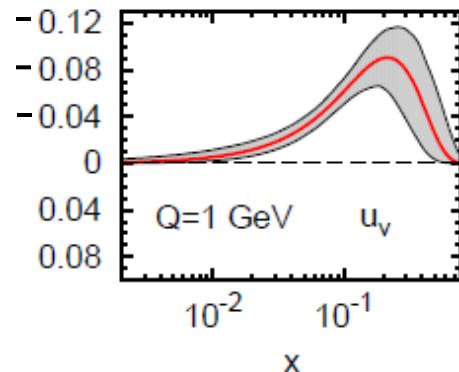


Lattice QCD

[Musch *et al.* (2012)]



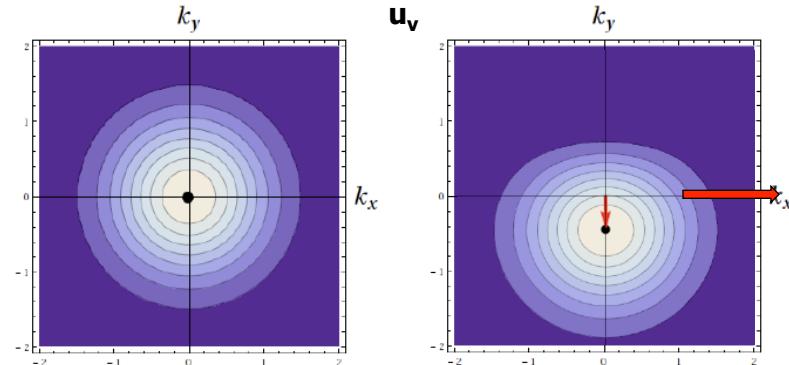
$$x f_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(x) = x \int d^2 k_\perp \frac{\vec{k}_\perp^2}{M^2} f_{1T}^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$



[Anselmino *et al.* (2012)]

→ Dipole shift

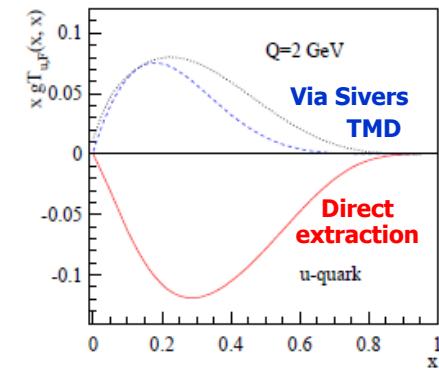
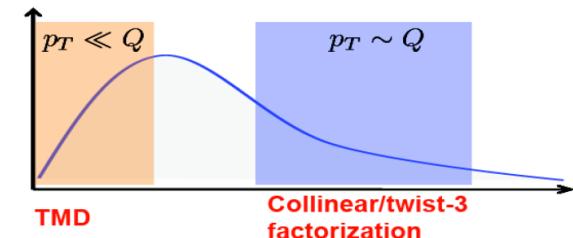
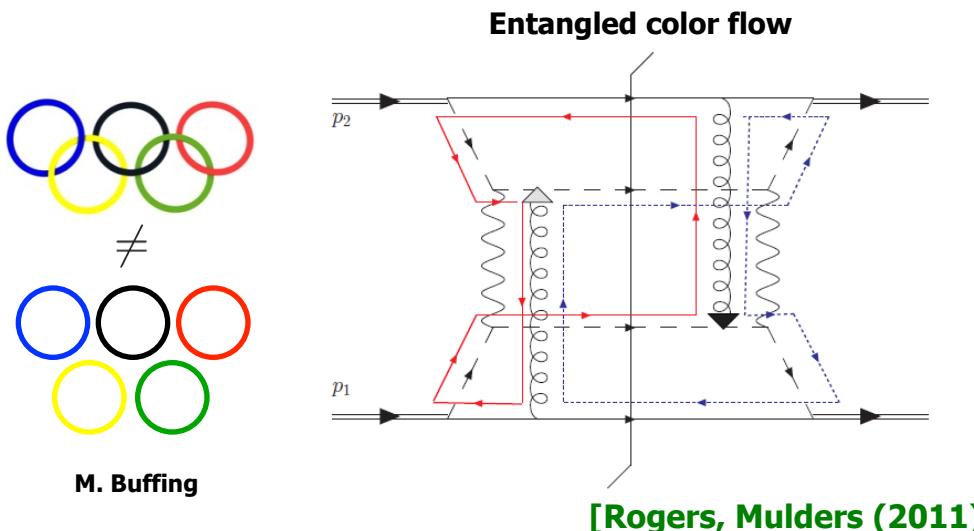
$$\rho_X(x, \vec{k}_\perp) = f_1(x, \vec{k}_\perp) + \frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$



Courtesy of Alexei Prokudin

Open questions and problems

- Tests of universality (e.g. with DY) and evolution
- Model dependence and extrapolations
- Precise determination of polarized TMDs
- Extraction of gluon TMDs
- Accessing higher-twist distributions
- Link with low x, k_T factorization
- Sign mismatch with collinear twist-3 approach
- Factorization breaks down in some pp scattering
- ...

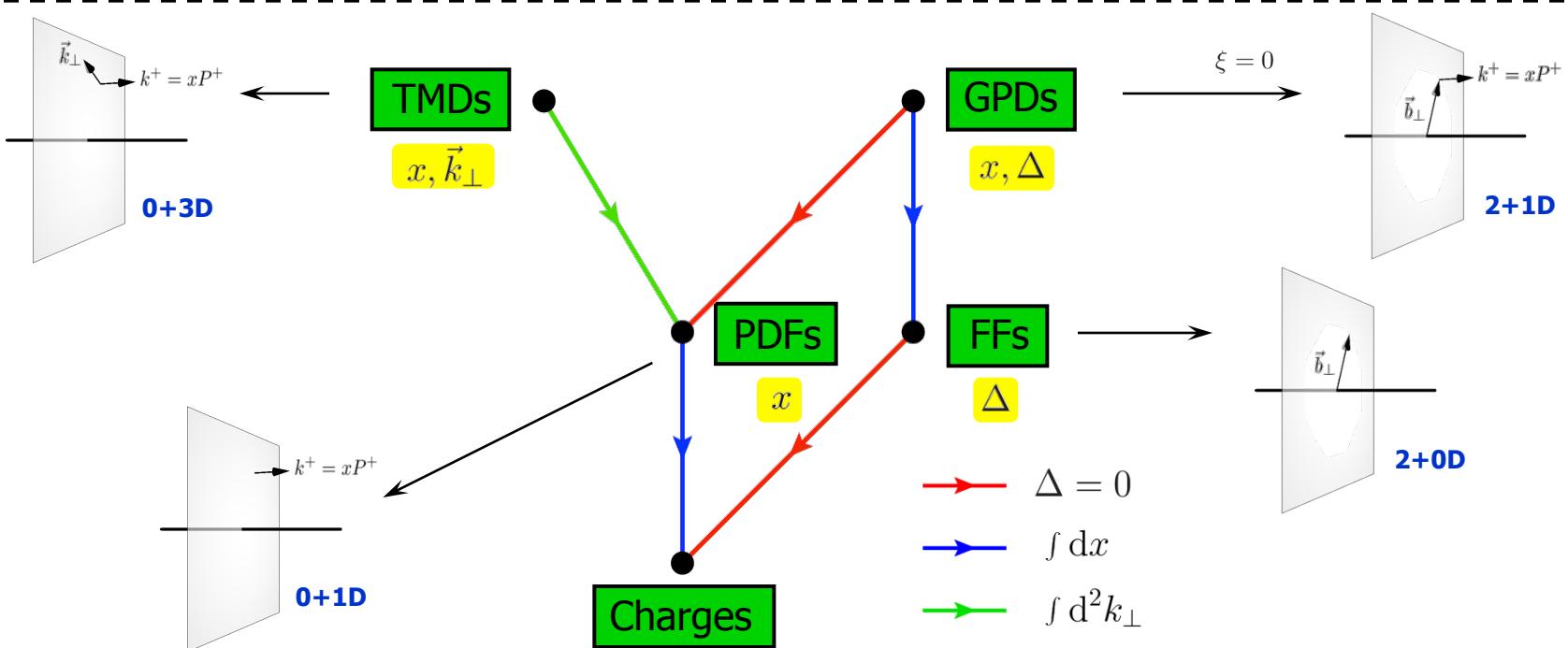


[Kang et al. (2011)]

Parton distribution zoo

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Theoretical tools

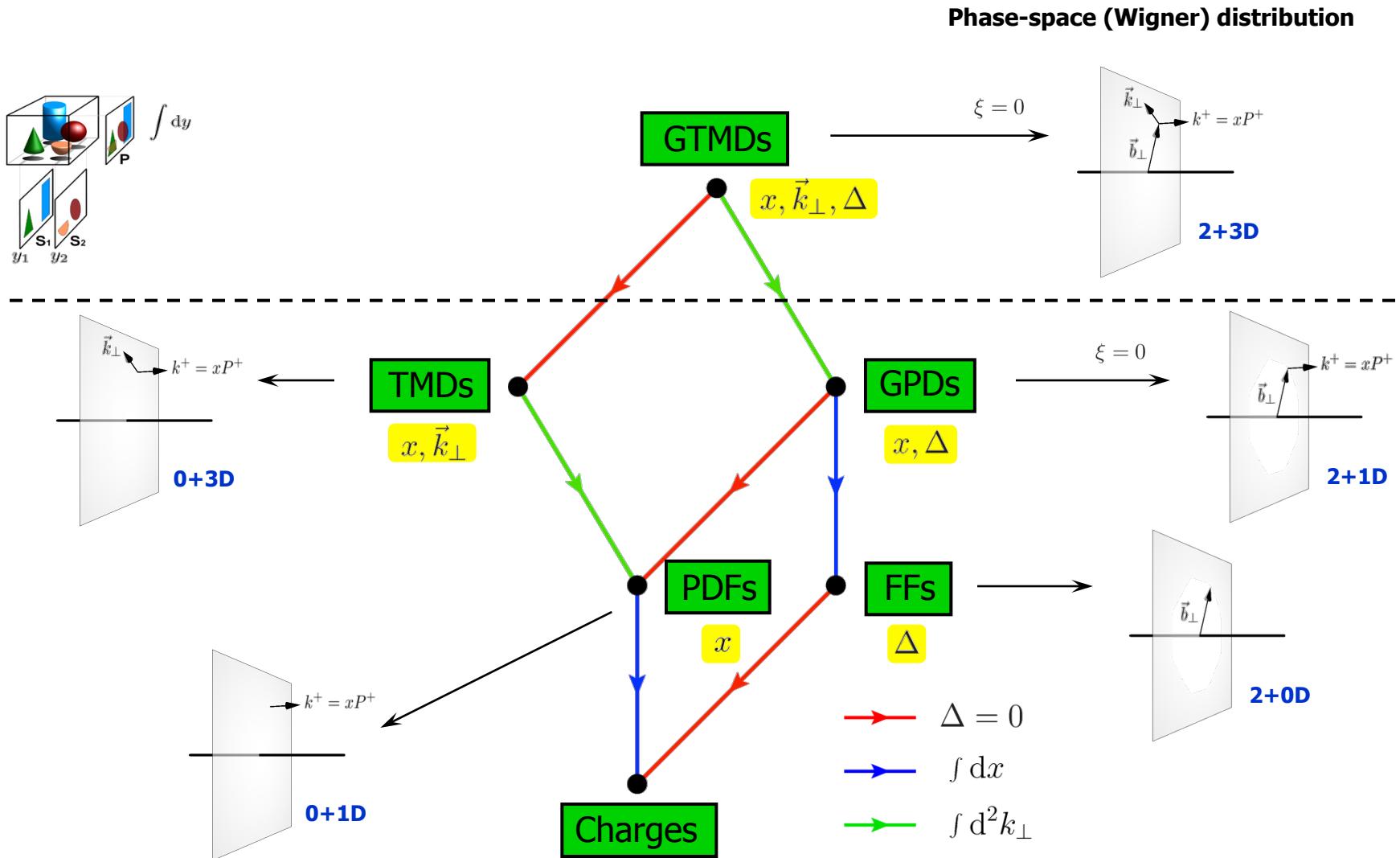


Parton distribution zoo

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Theoretical tools

« Physical » objects

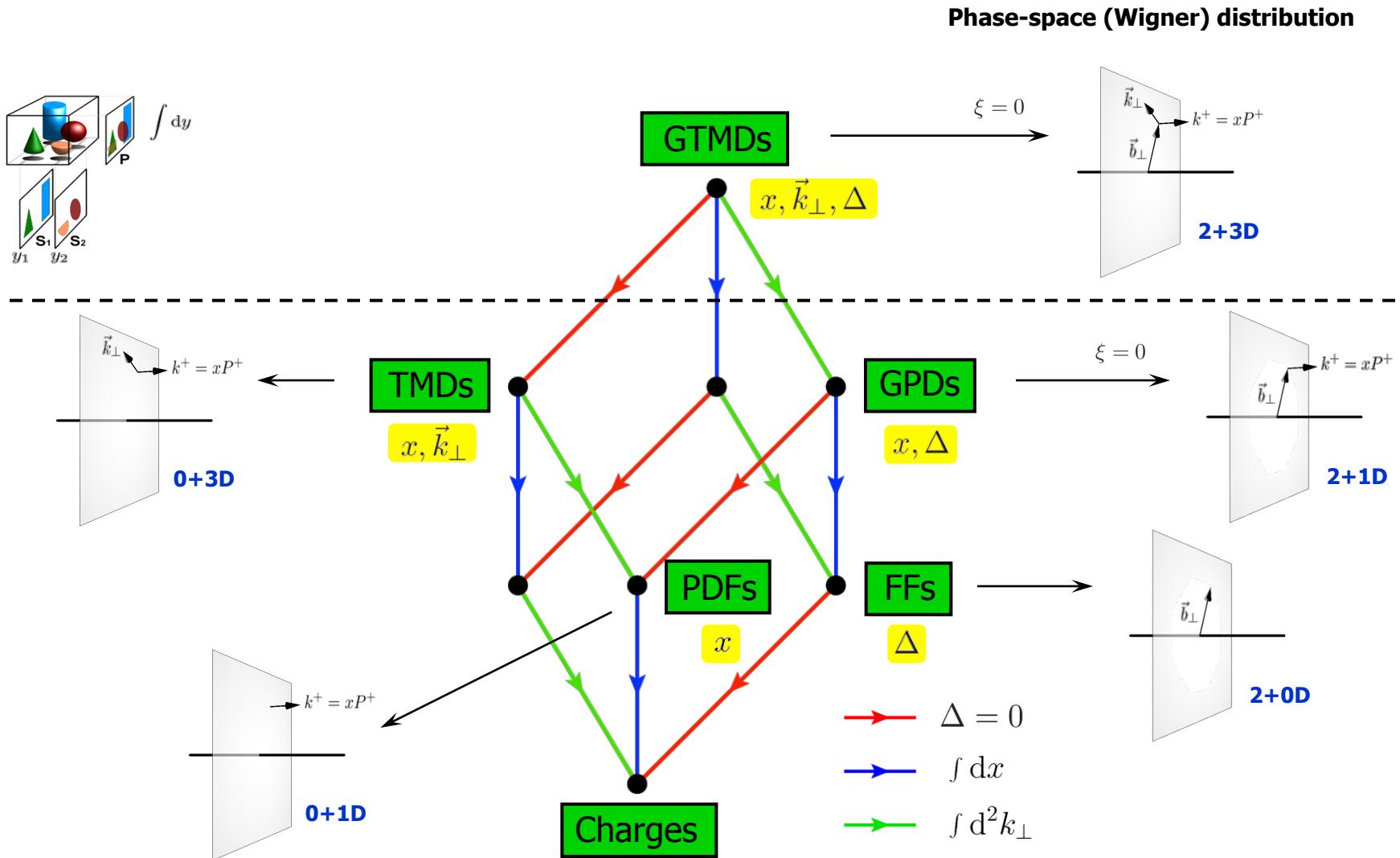


Parton distribution zoo

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Theoretical tools

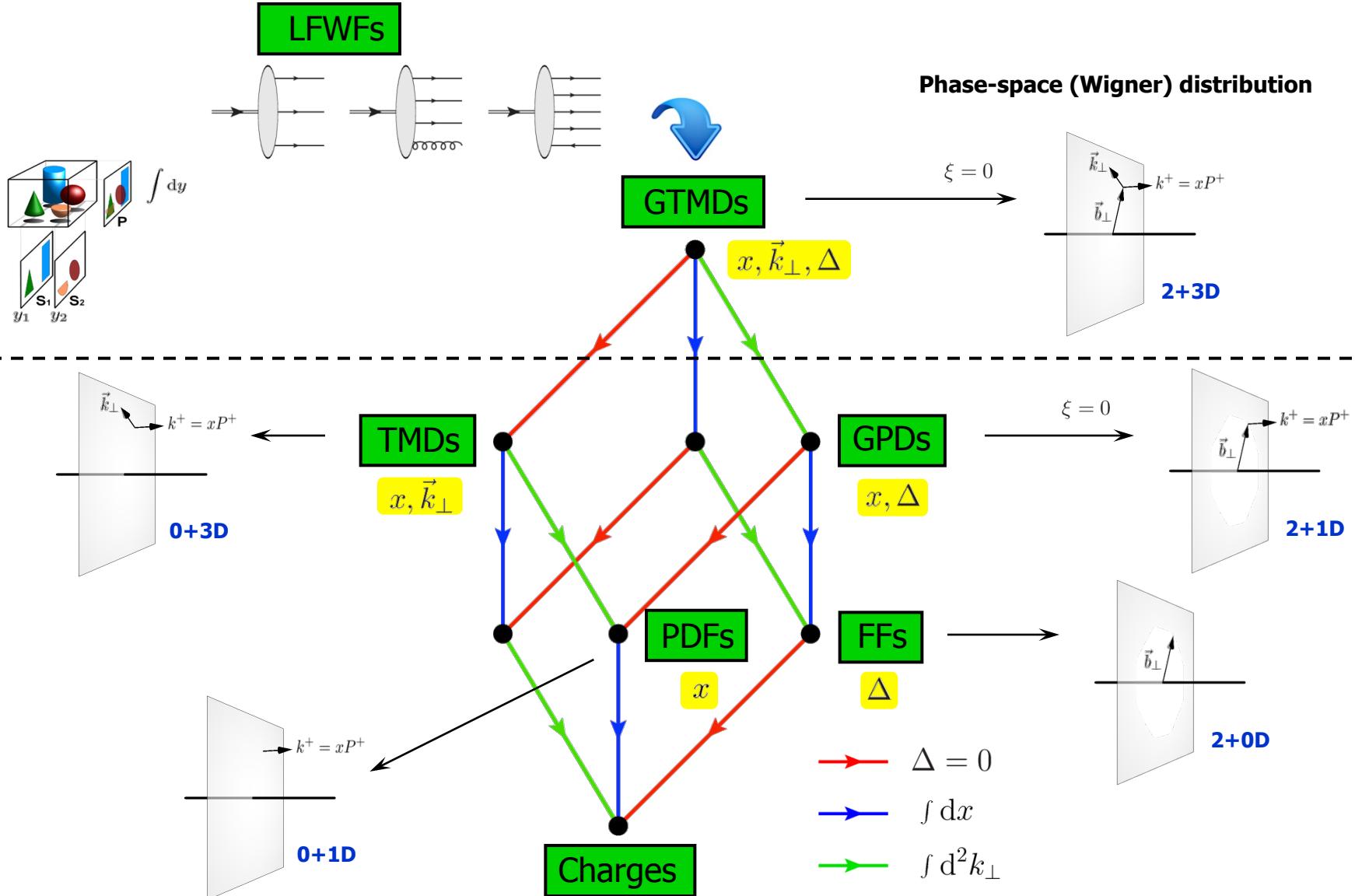
« Physical » objects



Parton distribution zoo

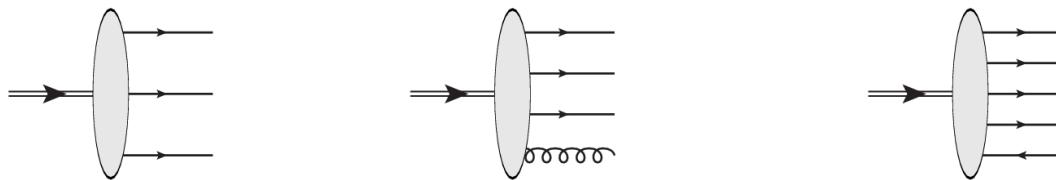
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Theoretical tools



Fock expansion of the nucleon state

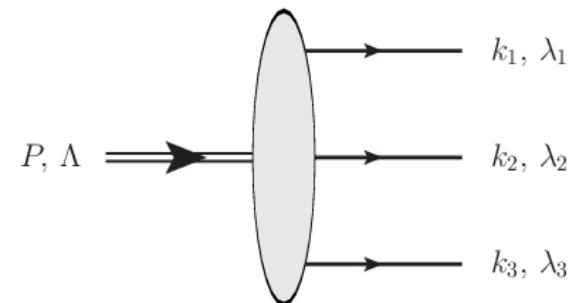
$$|p\rangle = \Psi_{qqq} |qqq\rangle + \Psi_{qqgg} |qqgg\rangle + \Psi_{qqqg\bar{q}} |qqqg\bar{q}\rangle + \dots$$



Probability associated with the Fock states

$$\rho_{N,\beta}^{\Lambda} = \int [dx]_N [d^2 k_{\perp}]_N |\Psi_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^{\Lambda}|^2$$

$$\sum_{N,\beta} \rho_{N,\beta}^{\Lambda} = 1$$



Momentum and angular momentum conservation

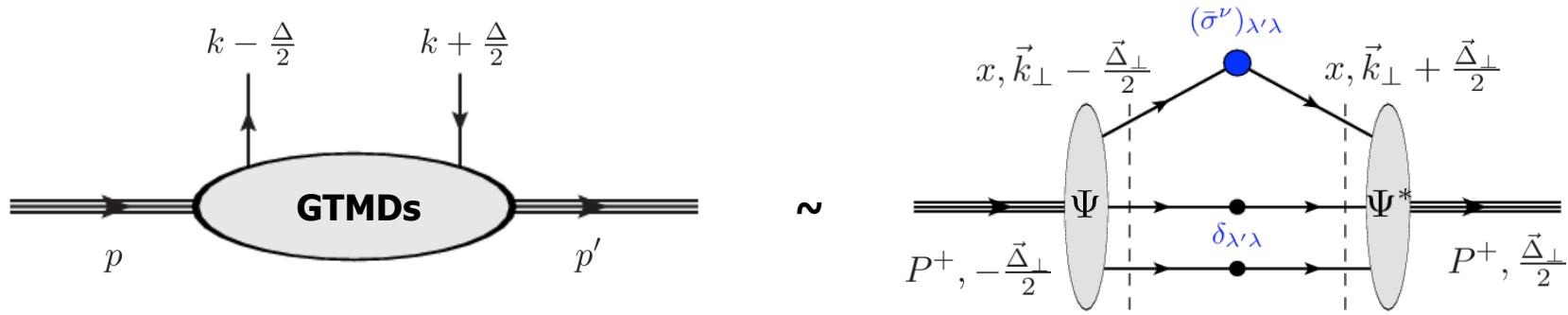
$$P^+ = \sum_{i=1}^N k_i^+$$

$$\vec{0}_{\perp} = \vec{P}_{\perp} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{k}_{i\perp}$$

$$\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i + l_z$$

⚠ $A^+ = 0$ gauge

Overlap representation



$$W_{\Lambda'\Lambda}^{[\Gamma]}(x, \xi, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{\Delta}_\perp) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sum_{\beta', \beta} \int [dx]_3 [d^2 k_\perp]_3 \bar{\delta}(\tilde{k}) \psi_{\Lambda' \beta'}^*(r') \psi_{\Lambda \beta}(r) M^{[\Gamma] \beta' \beta}$$

Momentum
↓

Polarization
↓

$$[dx]_3 \equiv \left[\prod_{i=1}^3 dx_i \right] \delta \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \right)$$

$$\bar{\delta}(\tilde{k}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^3 \Theta(x) \delta(x - x_i) \delta^{(2)}(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{k}_{i\perp})$$

$$M^{[\Gamma] \beta' \beta} = M^{[\Gamma] \lambda'_1 \lambda_1} \delta^{\lambda'_2 \lambda_2} \delta^{\lambda'_3 \lambda_3}$$

$$[d^2 k_\perp]_3 \equiv \left[\prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{d^2 k_{i\perp}}{2(2\pi)^3} \right] 2(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \vec{k}_{i\perp} \right)$$

$$M^{[\Gamma] \lambda' \lambda} \equiv \frac{\bar{u}(p', \lambda') \Gamma u(p, \lambda)}{2P^+ \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

Light-front quark models

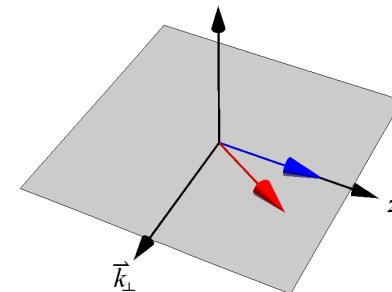
$$\psi_{\Lambda\beta}(r) = \mathcal{N} \Psi(r) \sum_{\sigma_i} \Phi_{\Lambda}^{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3} \prod_{i=1}^3 D_{\lambda_i\sigma_i}(\tilde{k}_i)$$

↑
**SU(6) spin-flavor
wave function**

Wigner rotation

$$q_{\lambda}^{LC}(k) = \sum_s D_{\lambda s}^{(1/2)*}(k) q_s^C(k)$$

↑
Light-front helicity ↑
Canonical spin



$$D(\tilde{k}) = \frac{1}{|\vec{K}|} \begin{pmatrix} K_z & K_L \\ -K_R & K_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{R,L} = K_x \pm i K_y$$

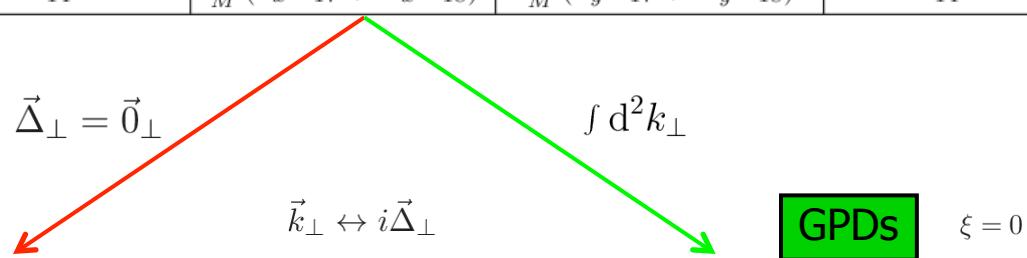
Model	$\Psi(r)$	K_z	\vec{K}_{\perp}	κ_z
LFCQM	$\tilde{\psi}(r)$	$m + y\mathcal{M}_0$	$\vec{\kappa}_{\perp}$	$y\mathcal{M}_0 - \omega$
LF χ QSM	$\prod_{i=1}^3 \vec{K}_i $	$f_{\parallel}(y, \kappa_{\perp})$	$\vec{\kappa}_{\perp} f_{\perp}(y, \kappa_{\perp})$	$y\mathcal{M}_N - E_{\text{lev}}$

Parametrization

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Twist-2

Quark polarization		GTMDs			
Nucleon polarization		U	T_x	T_y	L
U		F_{11}	$\frac{i}{M} (k_y H_{11} + \Delta_y H_{12})$	$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x H_{11} + \Delta_x H_{12})$	$\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} G_{11}$
T_x		$\frac{i}{M} (k_y F_{12} + \Delta_y (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
T_y		$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x F_{12} + \Delta_x (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
L		$-\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} F_{14}$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_x H_{17} + \Delta_x H_{18})$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_y H_{17} + \Delta_y H_{18})$	G_{14}



	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

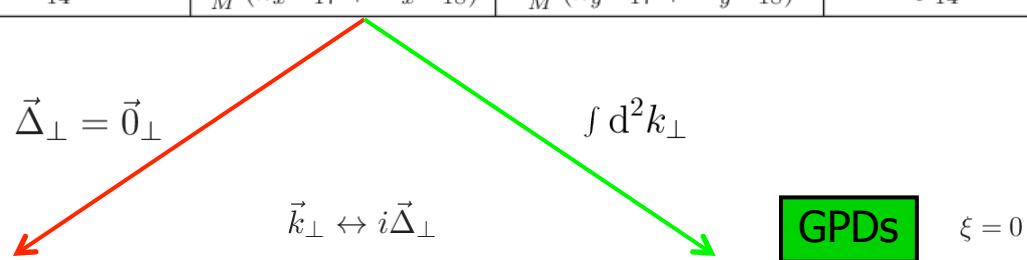
	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	H	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	
T_x	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} E$	$H_T - \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
T_y	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} E$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$H_T + \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
L				\tilde{H}

Complete parametrizations : Quarks [Meissner, Metz, Schlegel (2009)]
 Quarks & gluons [C.L., Pasquini (2013)]

Parametrization

Twist-2

		Quark polarization		GTMDs	
Nucleon polarization		U	T_x	T_y	L
U		F_{11}	$\frac{i}{M} (k_y H_{11} + \Delta_y H_{12})$	$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x H_{11} + \Delta_x H_{12})$	$\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} G_{11}$
T_x		$\frac{i}{M} (k_y F_{12} + \Delta_y (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
T_y		$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x F_{12} + \Delta_x (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
L		$-\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} F_{14}$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_x H_{17} + \Delta_x H_{18})$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_y H_{17} + \Delta_y H_{18})$	G_{14}



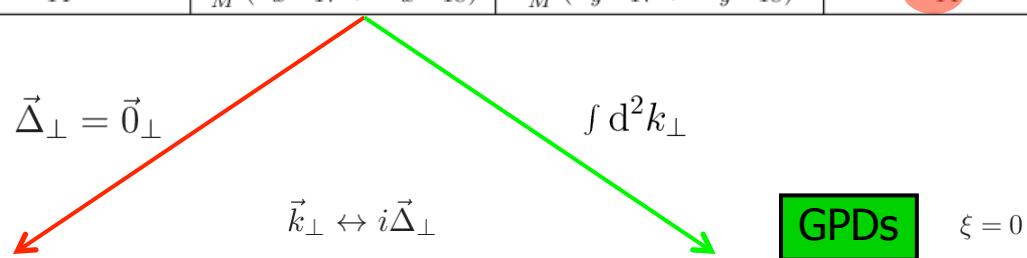
	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	H	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	
T_x	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} E$	$H_T - \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
T_y	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} E$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$H_T + \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
L				\tilde{H}

Parametrization

Twist-2

		Quark polarization		GTMDs	
Nucleon polarization		U	T_x	T_y	L
U		F_{11}	$\frac{i}{M} (k_y H_{11} + \Delta_y H_{12})$	$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x H_{11} + \Delta_x H_{12})$	$\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} G_{11}$
T_x		$\frac{i}{M} (k_y F_{12} + \Delta_y (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
T_y		$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x F_{12} + \Delta_x (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
L		$-\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} F_{14}$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_x H_{17} + \Delta_x H_{18})$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_y H_{17} + \Delta_y H_{18})$	G_{14}



	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	H	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	
T_x	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} E$	$H_T - \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
T_y	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} E$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$H_T + \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
L				\tilde{H}

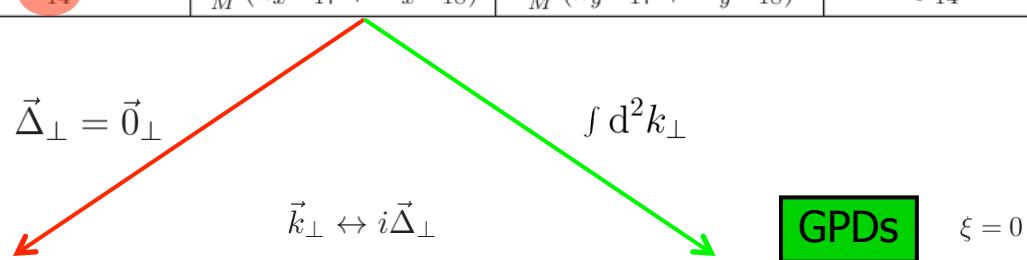
Complete parametrizations : Quarks [Meissner, Metz, Schlegel (2009)]
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Parametrization

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Twist-2

Quark polarization		GTMDs			
Nucleon polarization		U	T_x	T_y	L
U		F_{11}	$\frac{i}{M} (k_y H_{11} + \Delta_y H_{12})$	$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x H_{11} + \Delta_x H_{12})$	$\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} G_{11}$
T_x		$\frac{i}{M} (k_y F_{12} + \Delta_y (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
T_y		$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x F_{12} + \Delta_x (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
L		$-\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} F_{14}$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_x H_{17} + \Delta_x H_{18})$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_y H_{17} + \Delta_y H_{18})$	G_{14}



	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1T}^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L	X	$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

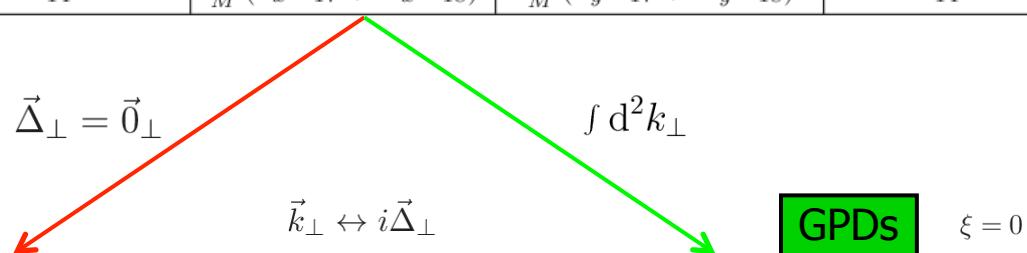
	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	H	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	
T_x	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} E$	$H_T - \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
T_y	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} E$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$H_T + \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
L	X			\tilde{H}

Parametrization

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Twist-2

Quark polarization		GTMDs			
Nucleon polarization		U	T_x	T_y	L
U		F_{11}	$\frac{i}{M} (k_y H_{11} + \Delta_y H_{12})$	$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x H_{11} + \Delta_x H_{12})$	$\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} G_{11}$
T_x		$\frac{i}{M} (k_y F_{12} + \Delta_y (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
T_y		$-\frac{i}{M} (k_x F_{12} + \Delta_x (F_{13} - \frac{1}{2} F_{11}))$	...	...	...
L		$-\frac{i(\vec{\Delta}_\perp \times \vec{k}_\perp)_z}{M^2} F_{14}$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_x H_{17} + \Delta_x H_{18})$	$\frac{1}{M} (k_y H_{17} + \Delta_y H_{18})$	G_{14}

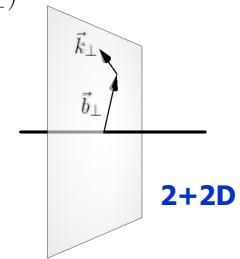


	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	f_1	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_1^\perp$	$-\frac{k_x}{M} h_1^\perp$	
T_x	$\frac{k_y}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 + \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x}{M} g_{1T}$
T_y	$-\frac{k_x}{M} f_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_x k_y}{M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$h_1 - \frac{k_x^2 - k_y^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} g_{1T}$
L		$\frac{k_x}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	$\frac{k_y}{M} h_{1L}^\perp$	g_{1L}

	U	T_x	T_y	L
U	H	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} (2\tilde{H}_T + E_T)$	
T_x	$i \frac{\Delta_y}{2M} E$	$H_T - \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
T_y	$-i \frac{\Delta_x}{2M} E$	$-\frac{\Delta_x \Delta_y}{2M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	$H_T + \frac{\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2}{4M^2} \tilde{H}_T$	
L				\tilde{H}

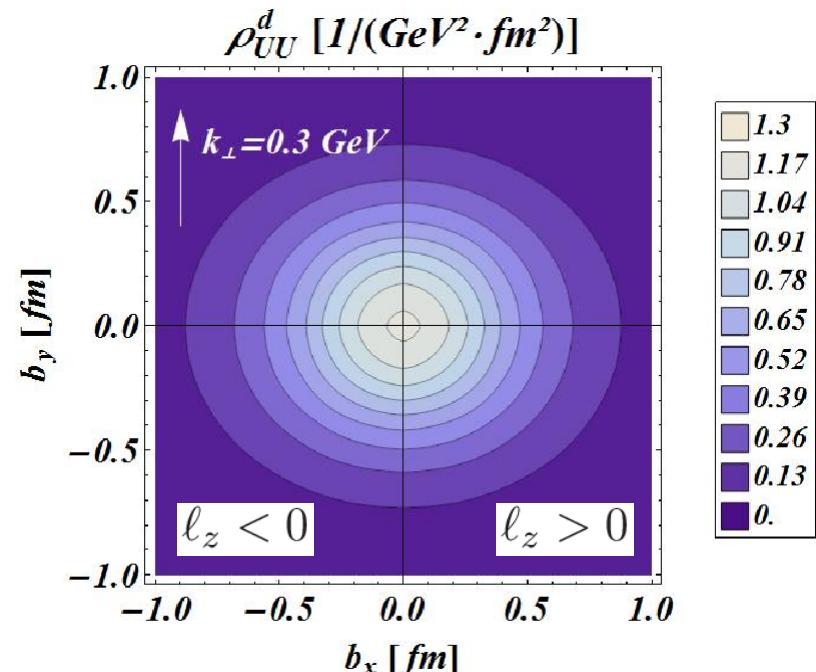
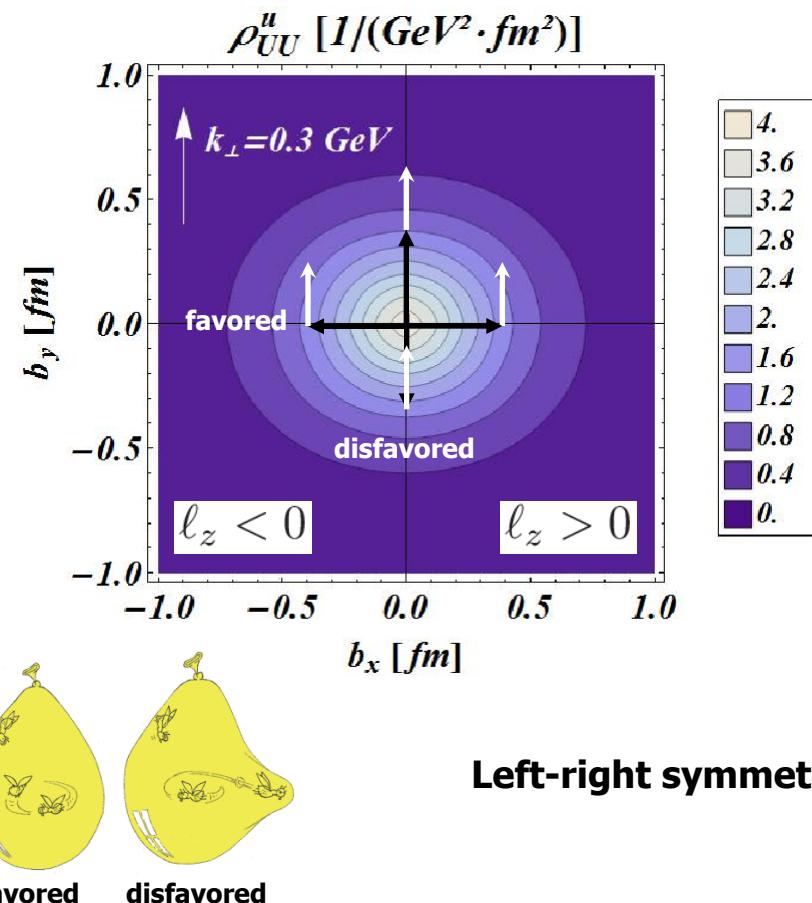
Complete parametrizations : Quarks [Meissner, Metz, Schlegel (2009)]
 Quarks & gluons [C.L., Pasquini (2013)]

$$\int dx \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Wigner distribution of unpolarized quark in unpolarized nucleon

$$\rho_{UU} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho_{++}^{[\gamma^+]} + \rho_{--}^{[\gamma^+]} \right) \propto F_{11}$$

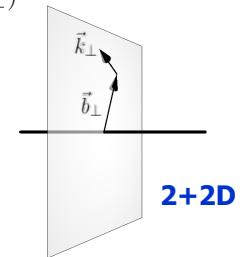


Left-right symmetry



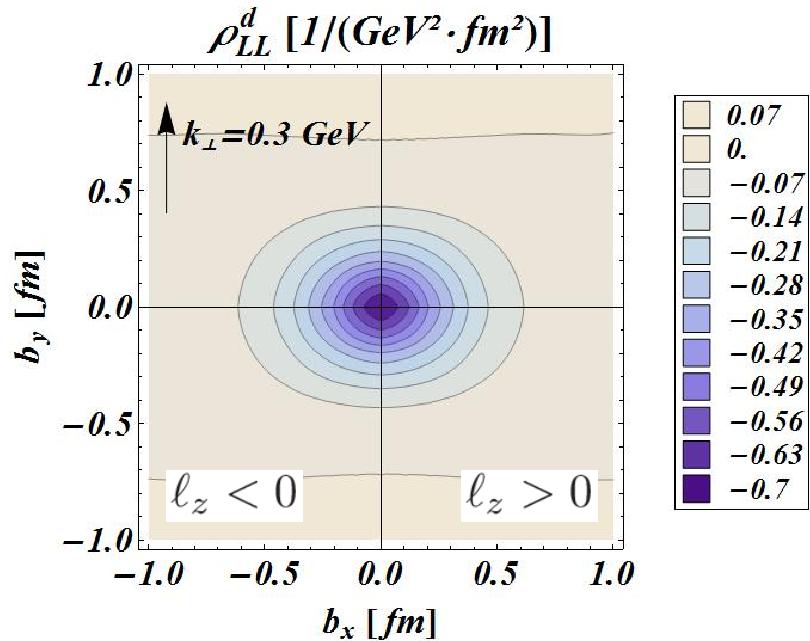
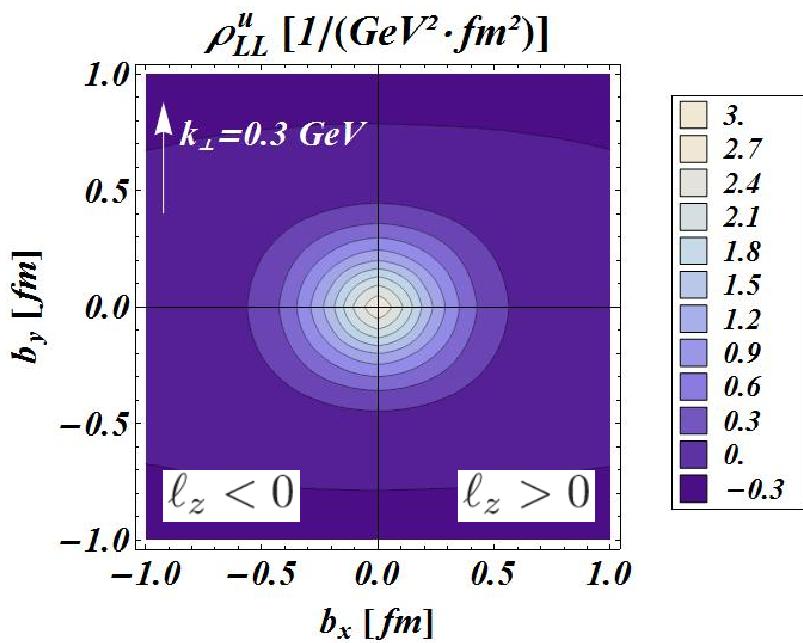
$$\ell_z^{\text{tot}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Quark spin-nucleon spin correlation

$$\rho_{LL} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho_{++}^{[\gamma^+ \gamma_5]} - \rho_{--}^{[\gamma^+ \gamma_5]} \right) \propto G_{14}$$



Proton spin

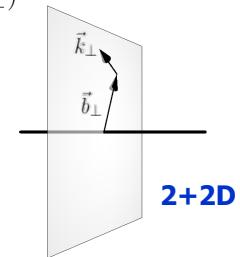


u-quark spin



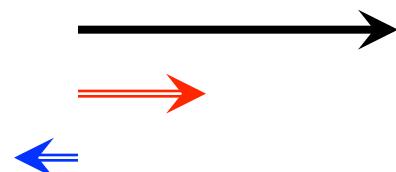
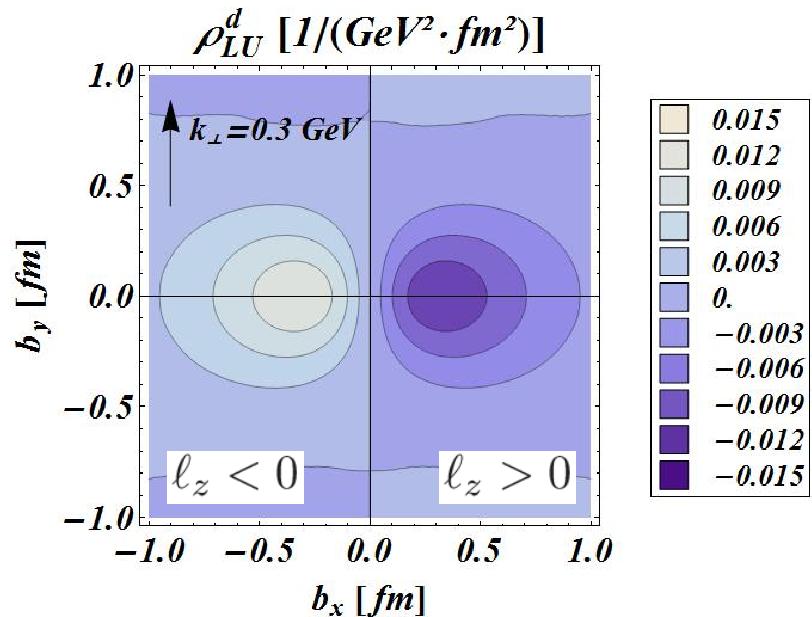
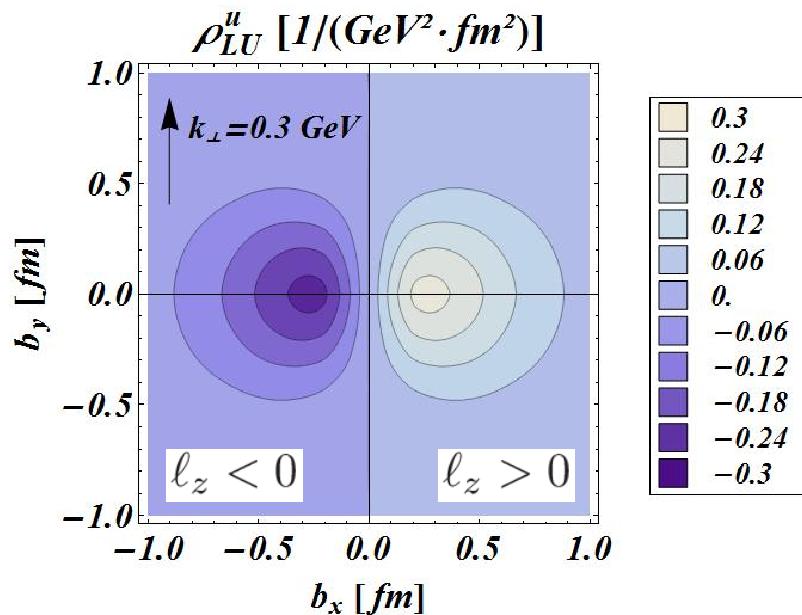
d-quark spin

$$\int dx \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Distortion correlated to nucleon spin

$$\rho_{LU} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho_{++}^{[\gamma^+]} - \rho_{--}^{[\gamma^+]} \right) \propto F_{14}$$

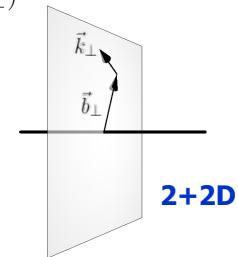


Proton spin

u-quark OAM

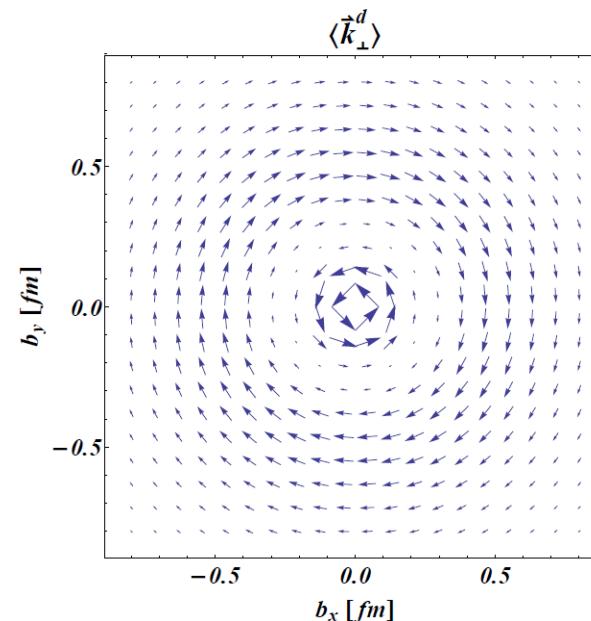
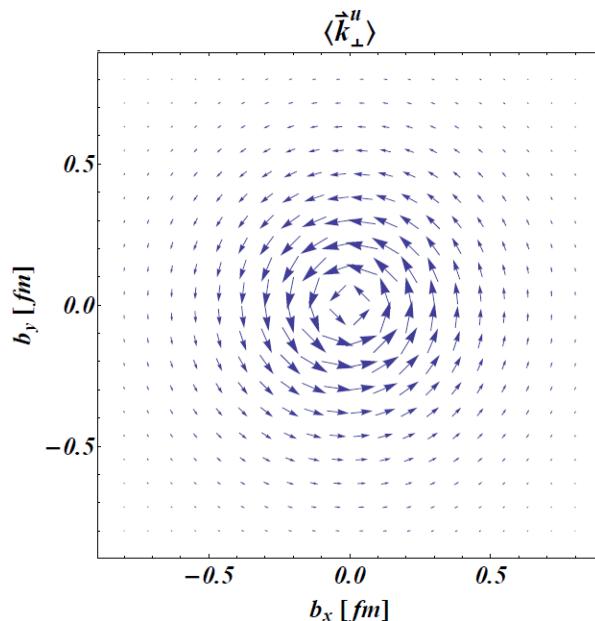
d-quark OAM

$$\int dx \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Average transverse quark momentum correlated to nucleon spin

$$\langle \vec{k}_\perp \rangle(\vec{b}_\perp) = \int dx d^2k_\perp \vec{k}_\perp \rho_{LU}(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$

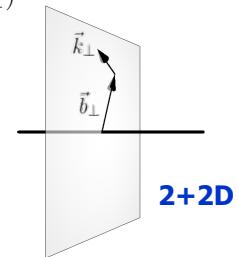


$$\begin{aligned} \ell_z &= \int d^2b_\perp \vec{b}_\perp \times \langle \vec{k}_\perp \rangle(\vec{b}_\perp) \\ &= - \int dx d^2k_\perp \frac{\vec{k}_\perp^2}{M^2} F_{14}(x, 0, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{14}$$

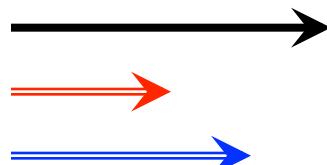
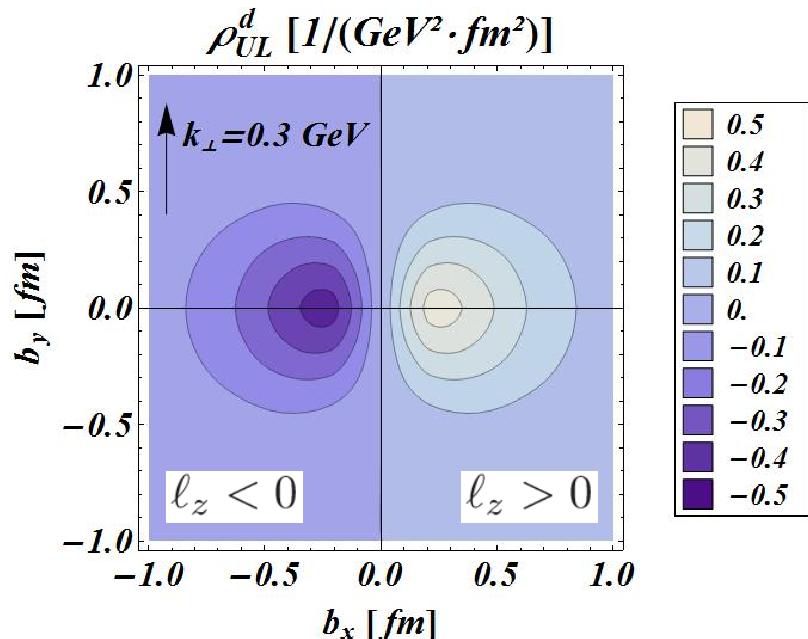
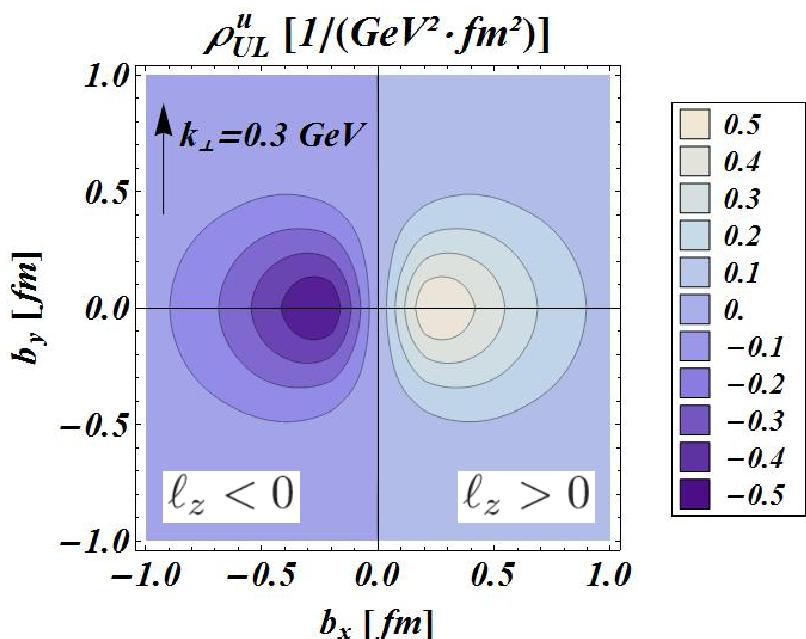
« Vorticity »

$$\int dx \rho_W(x, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{b}_\perp)$$



Distortion correlated to quark spin

$$\rho_{UL} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho_{++}^{[\gamma^+ \gamma_5]} + \rho_{--}^{[\gamma^+ \gamma_5]} \right) \propto G_{11}$$



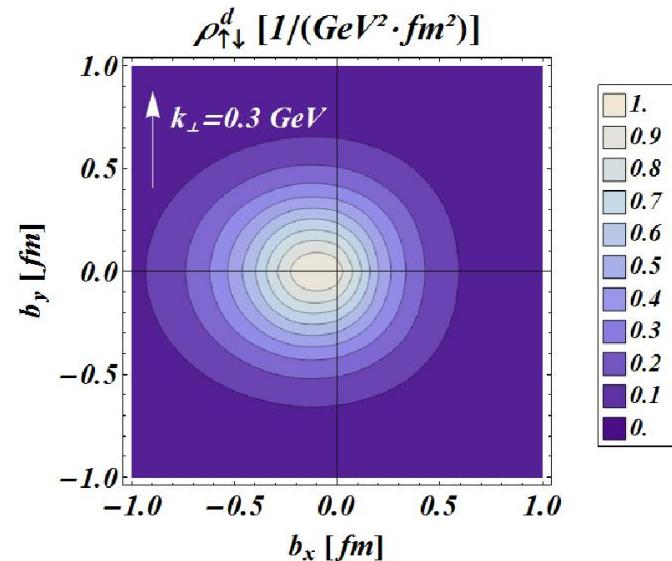
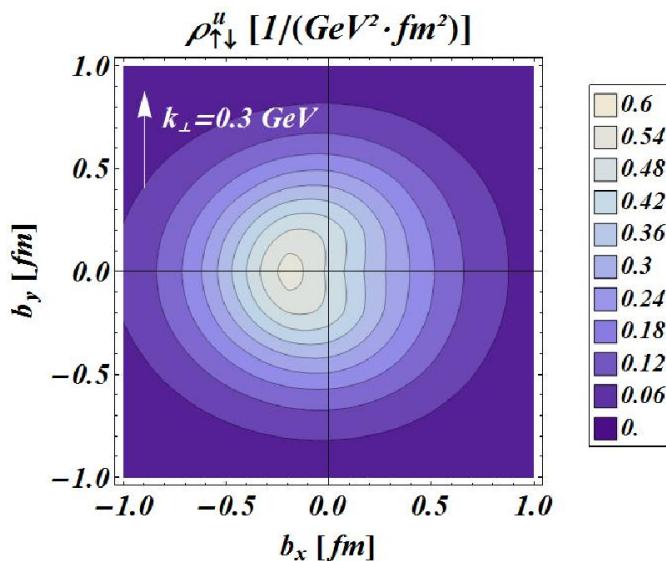
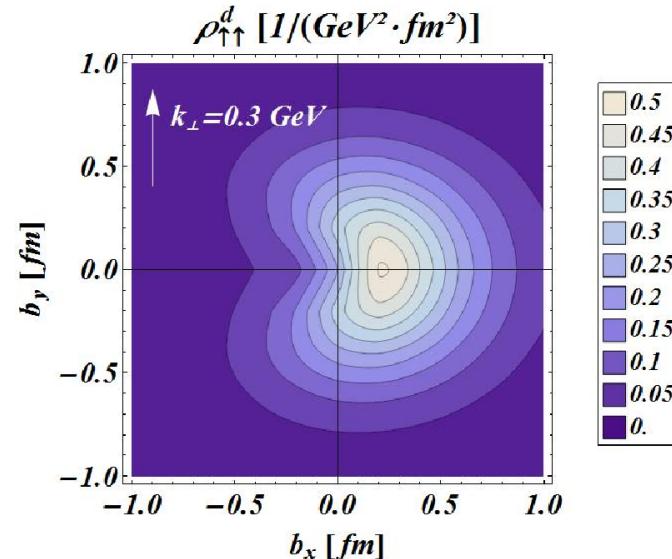
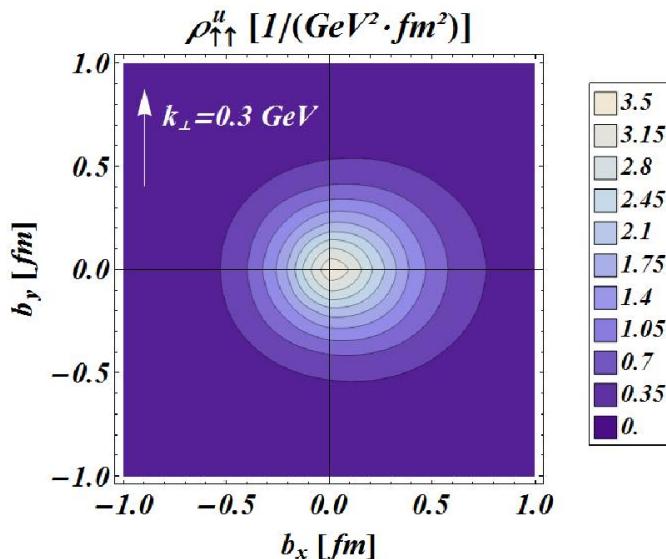
Quark spin

u-quark OAM

d-quark OAM

Model results

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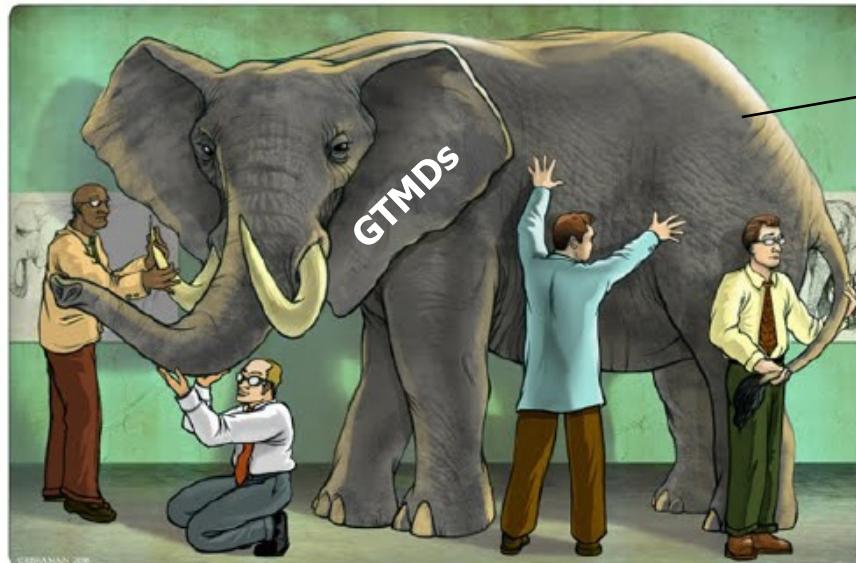


Summary

Lecture 3

- TMDs provide complementary 3D pictures of the nucleon
- All distributions can be seen as overlaps of light-front wave functions
- Models constrained by data give access to Wigner distributions

Nucleon

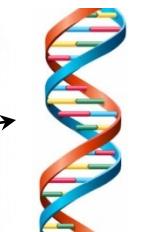


GPDs

TMDs

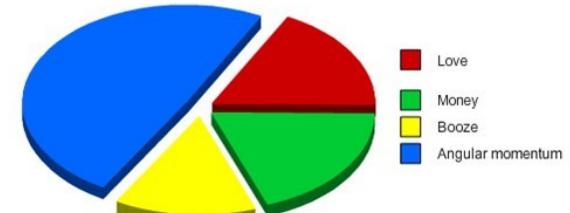
FFs

PDFs



LFWFs

What makes the world go round?



GraphJam.com

Backup slides

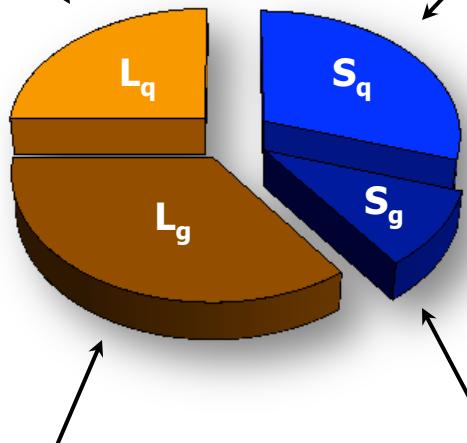
Spin decompositions in a nutshell

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}}$$

Canonical

$$\vec{L}_q = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger \vec{r} \times (-i\vec{\nabla})\psi$$

$$\vec{S}_q = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \psi^\dagger \vec{\Sigma} \psi$$



$$\vec{L}_g = \int d^3r E^{ai} \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla} A^{ai}$$

$$\vec{S}_g = \int d^3r \vec{E}^a \times \vec{A}^a$$

Gauge non-invariant !

[Jaffe, Manohar (1990)]

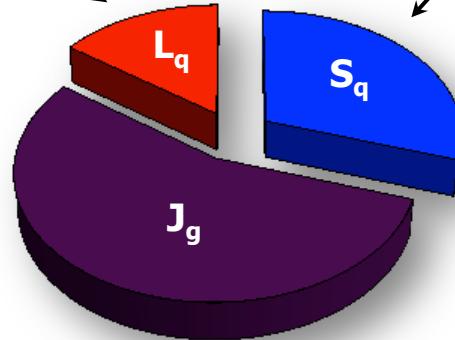
$$\vec{\pi} = m\vec{v} = \vec{p} + g\vec{A}$$

Kinetic

$$\vec{D} = -\vec{\nabla} - ig\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{L}_q = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger \vec{r} \times (i\vec{D})\psi$$

$$\vec{S}_q = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \psi^\dagger \vec{\Sigma} \psi$$



$$\vec{J}_g = \int d^3r \vec{r} \times (\vec{E}^a \times \vec{B}^a)$$

« Incomplete »

[Ji (1997)]

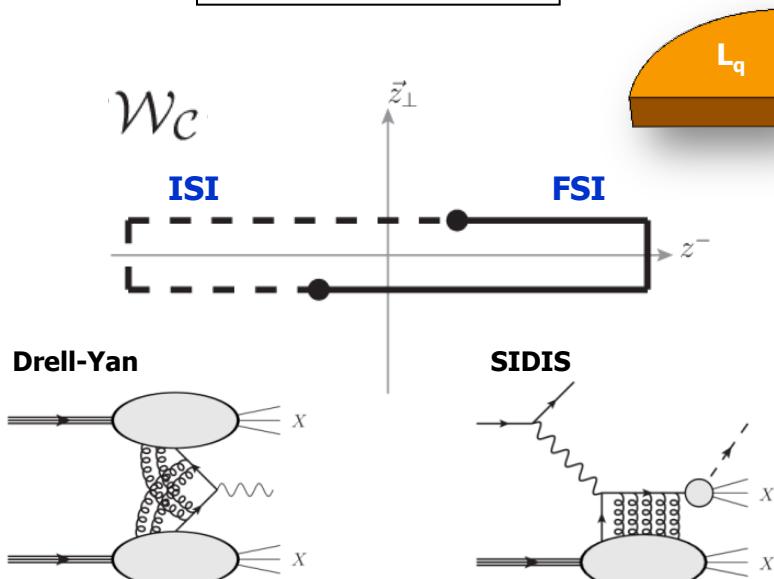
OAM and path dependence

[Ji, Xiong, Yuan (2012)]
 [Hatta (2012)]
 [C.L. (2013)]

Quark generalized OAM operator

$$L_{q,C}^{\mu\nu\rho}(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\mu(x^\nu \frac{i}{2}\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\text{pure}}^\rho - x^\rho \frac{i}{2}\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\text{pure}}^\nu)\psi(x)$$

Light-front

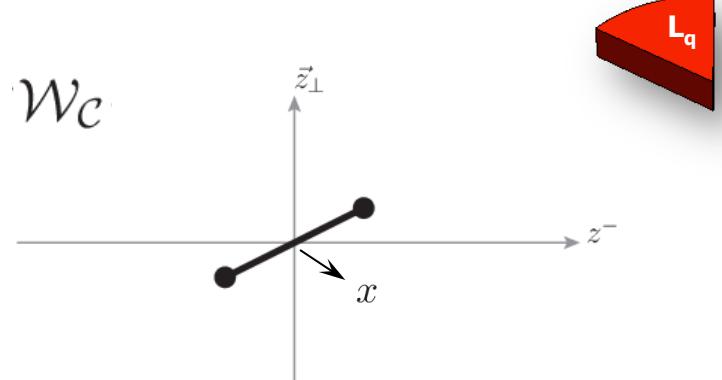


$$D_\mu^{\text{pure}} \stackrel{A^+ = 0}{=} \partial_\mu$$

$$\ell_z^{\text{DY}} = \ell_z^{\text{SIDIS}}$$

Naive T-even

x -based Fock-Schwinger



Coincides *locally* with kinetic quark OAM

$$A_\mu(x) = A_\mu^{\text{pure}}(x)$$

$$A_\mu(y) \neq A_\mu^{\text{pure}}(y) \quad y \neq x$$

$$L_q^{\mu\nu\rho}(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\mu(x^\nu iD^\rho - x^\rho iD^\nu)\psi(x)$$

Kinetic vs canonical OAM

Kinetic OAM (Ji)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_z &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int dx x [H(x, 0, 0) + E(x, 0, 0)]}_{J_z} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int dx \tilde{H}(x, 0, 0)}_{S_z} \\
 &= - \int dx x G_2(x, 0, 0) = \int dx x [H(x, 0, 0) + E(x, 0, 0) + \tilde{E}_{2T}(x, 0, 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Pure twist-3

Quark *naive* canonical OAM (Jaffe-Manohar)

[C.L., Pasquini, PLB710 (2012) 486]

$$\mathcal{L}_z = - \int dx d^2 k_\perp \frac{\vec{k}_\perp^2}{2M^2} h_{1T}^\perp(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$



Model-dependent !

Canonical OAM (Jaffe-Manohar)

$$\ell_z = - \int dx d^2 k_\perp \frac{\vec{k}_\perp^2}{M^2} F_{14}(x, 0, \vec{k}_\perp, \vec{0}_\perp)$$

[C.L., Pasquini, PRD84 (2011) 014015]

[C.L., Pasquini, Xiong, Yuan, PRD85 (2012) 114006]

[Kanazawa, C.L., Metz, Pasquini, Schlegel, PRD (2014)]

Model q	LCCQM			χ QSM		
	u	d	Total	u	d	Total
ℓ_z^q	0.131	-0.005	0.126	0.073	-0.004	0.069
L_z^q	0.071	0.055	0.126	-0.008	0.077	0.069
\mathcal{L}_z^q	0.169	-0.042	0.126	0.093	-0.023	0.069

No gluons and not QCD EOM !

$$\ell_z = L_z \quad \text{but} \quad \ell_z^q \neq L_z^q$$

Lattice results

