

# Workshop on partonic transverse momentum distributions

Alessandro Bacchetta (U. Pavia)  
Gunar Schnell (DESY)

# THE TALKS

THE TALKS

# THE TALKS

- 17 talks

# THE TALKS

- 17 talks
- Experiment: BELLE, COMPASS, HERMES, H1, JLAB

# THE TALKS

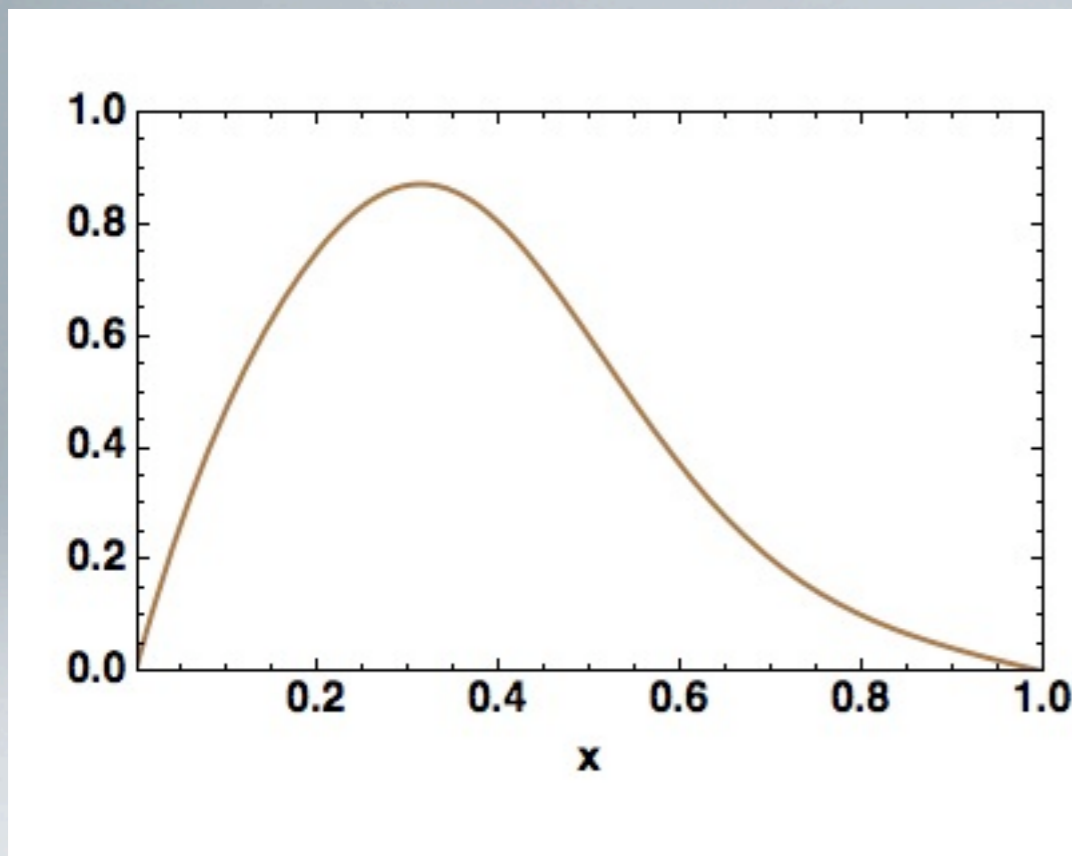
- 17 talks
- Experiment: BELLE, COMPASS, HERMES, H1, JLAB
- Theory: factorization, evolution, lattice QCD

# THE TALKS

- 17 talks
- Experiment: BELLE, COMPASS, HERMES, H1, JLAB
- Theory: factorization, evolution, lattice QCD
- Phenomenology: fits, models

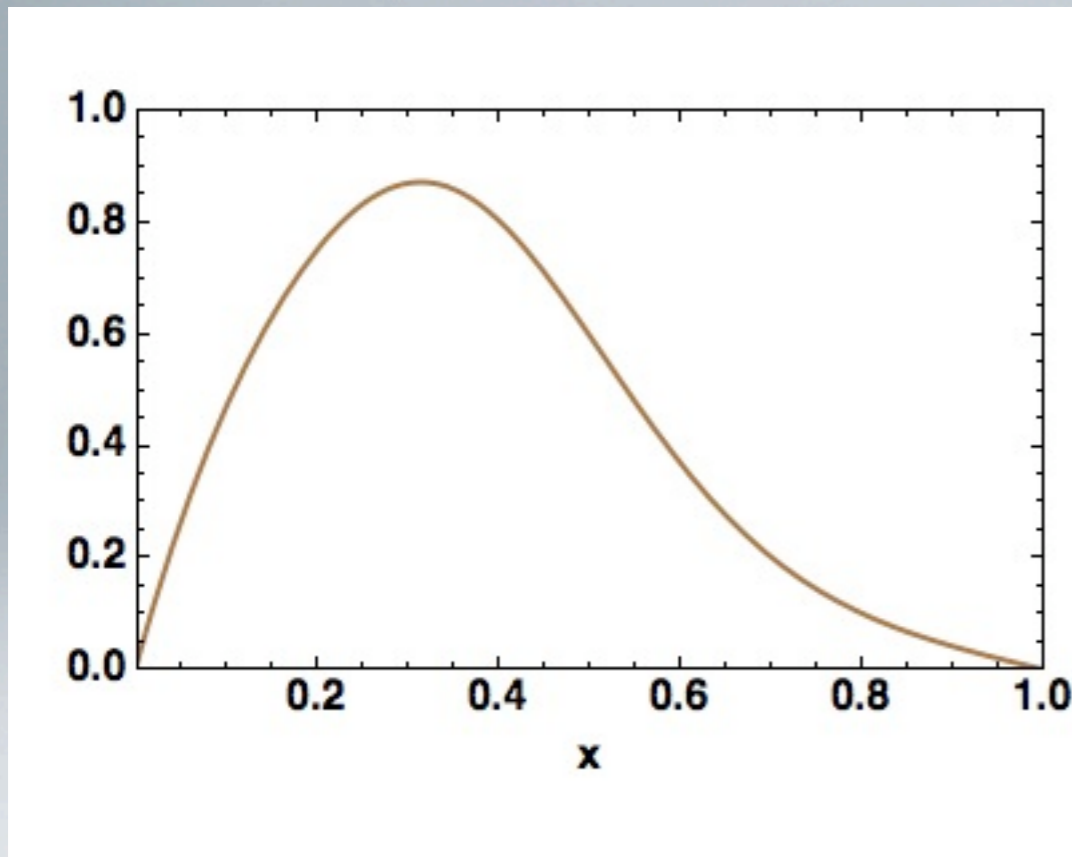
# THE TMDs

$$x f_1^u(x)$$

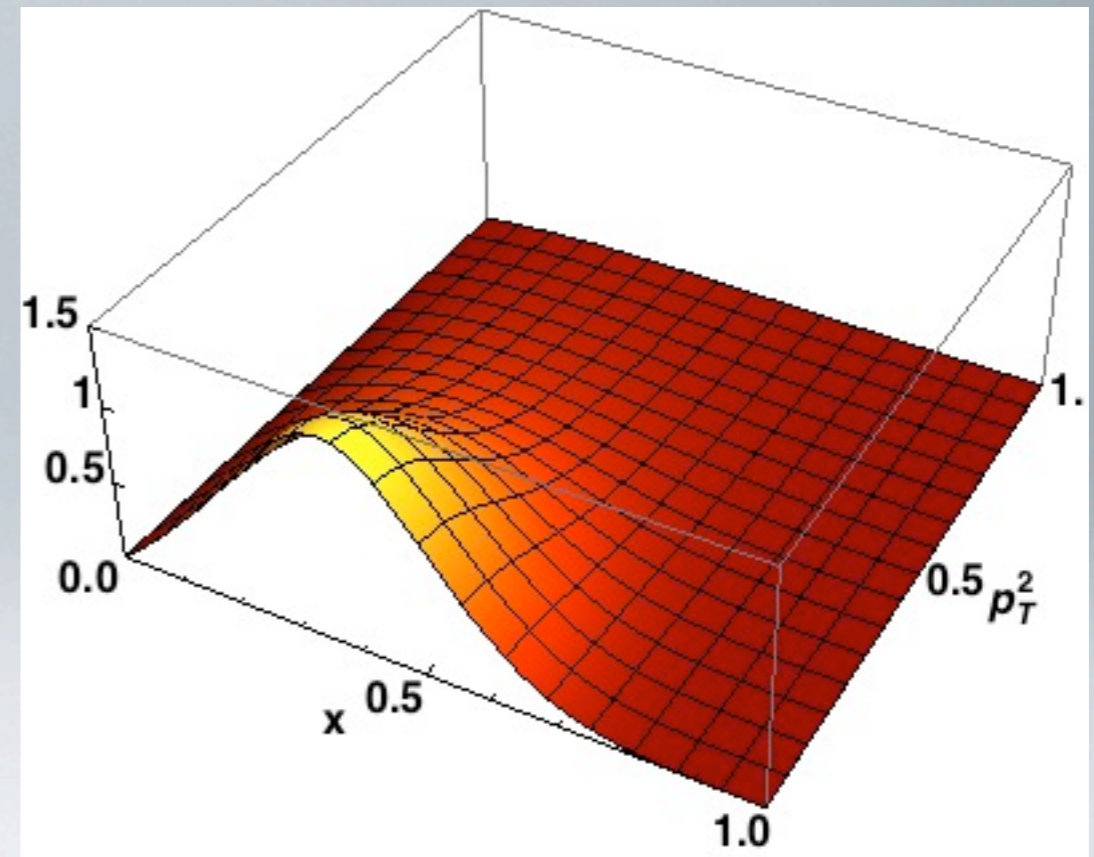


# THE TMDs

$$x f_1^u(x)$$



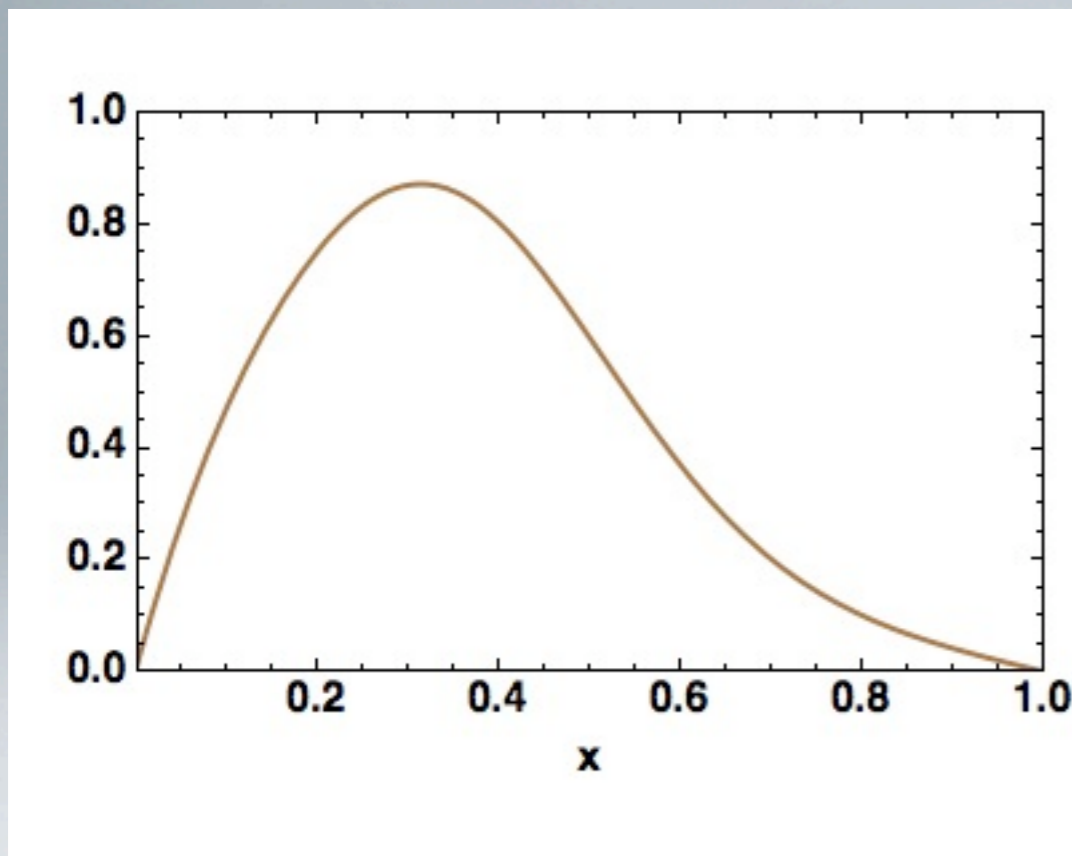
$$x f_1^u(x, p_T^2)$$



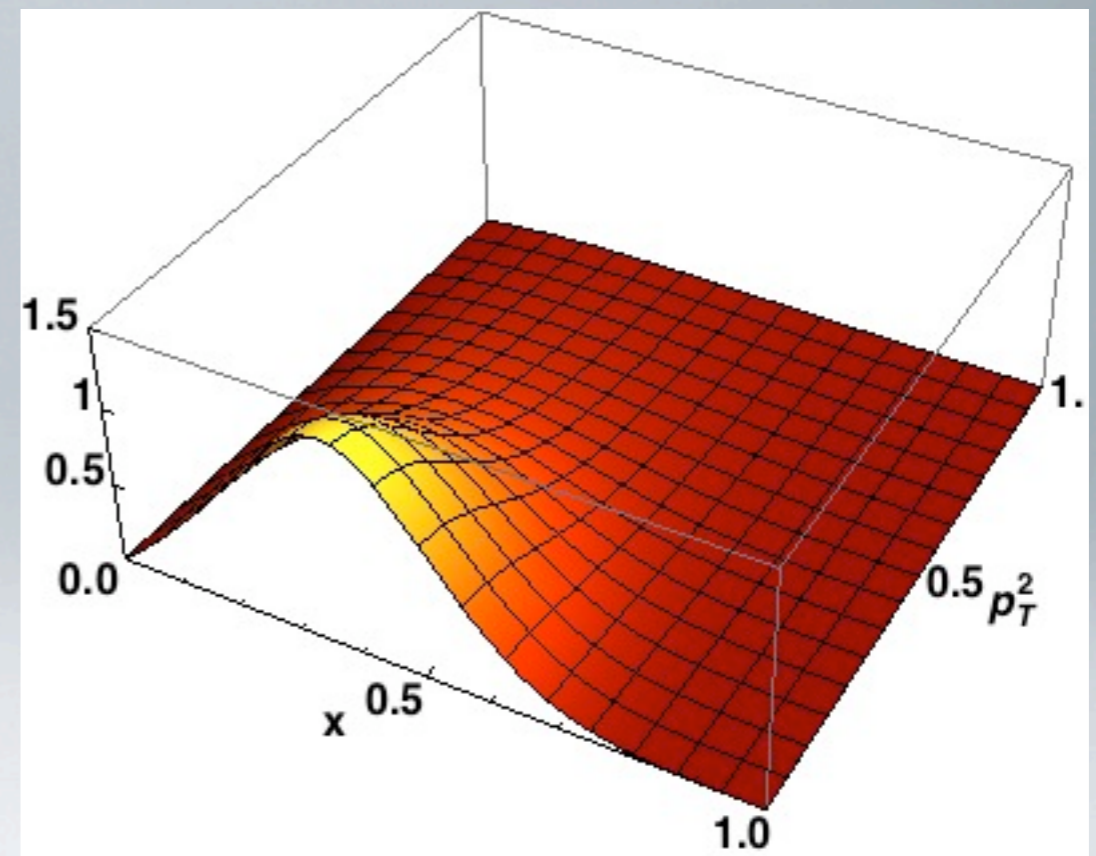


# THE TMDs

$$x f_1^u(x)$$



$$x f_1^u(x, p_T^2)$$



Why?

Exploring new dimensions, 3D momentum structure, tomography in momentum space, impact on high energy physics...

# THE TMDs

*talk by E. Boglione*

# THE TMDs

*talk by E. Boglione*

quark pol.

nucleon pol.

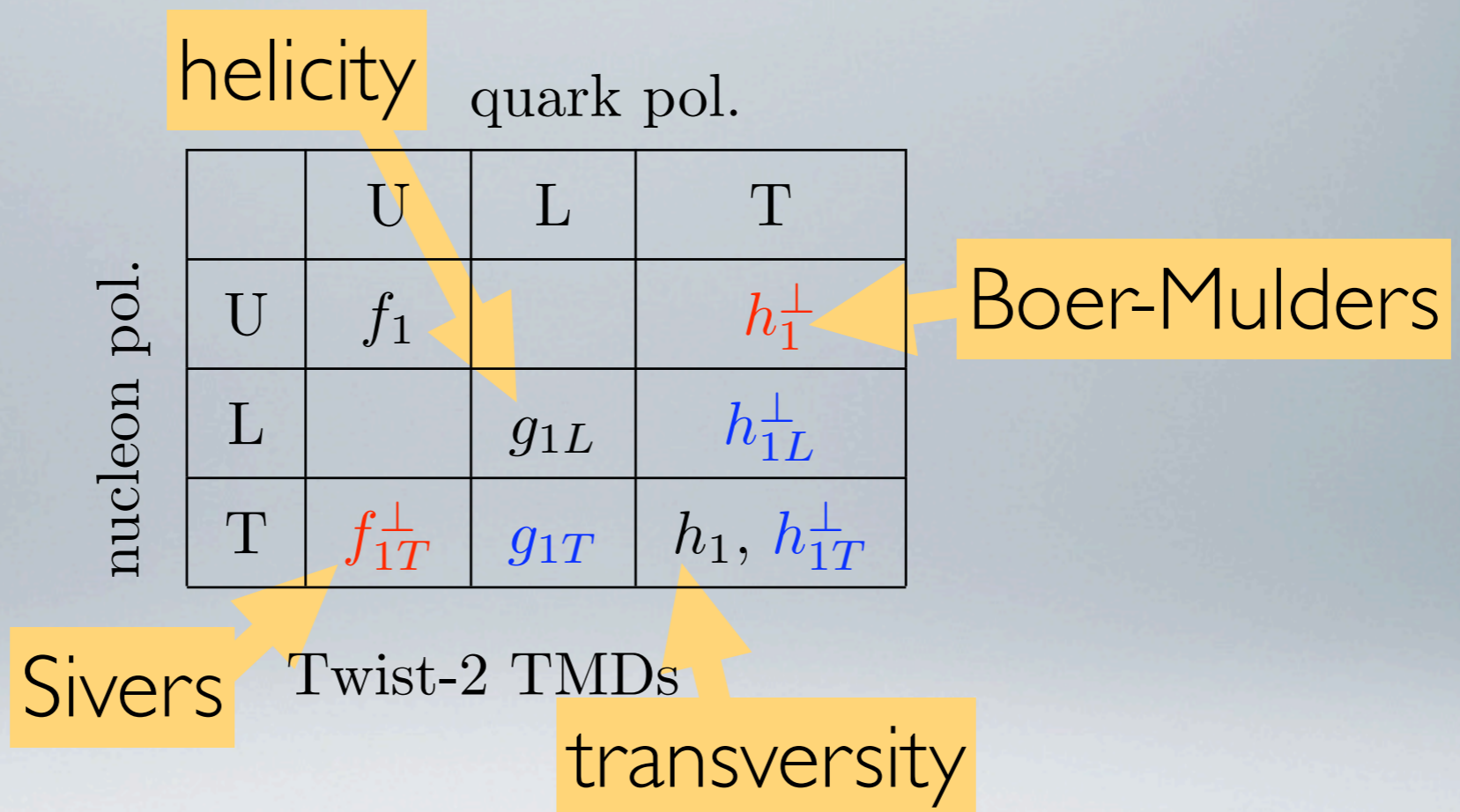
	U	L	T
U	$f_1$		$h_1^\perp$
L		$g_{1L}$	$h_{1L}^\perp$
T	$f_{1T}^\perp$	$g_{1T}$	$h_1, h_{1T}^\perp$

Twist-2 TMDs

TMDs in black survive transverse-momentum integration  
TMDs in red are T-odd

# THE TMDs

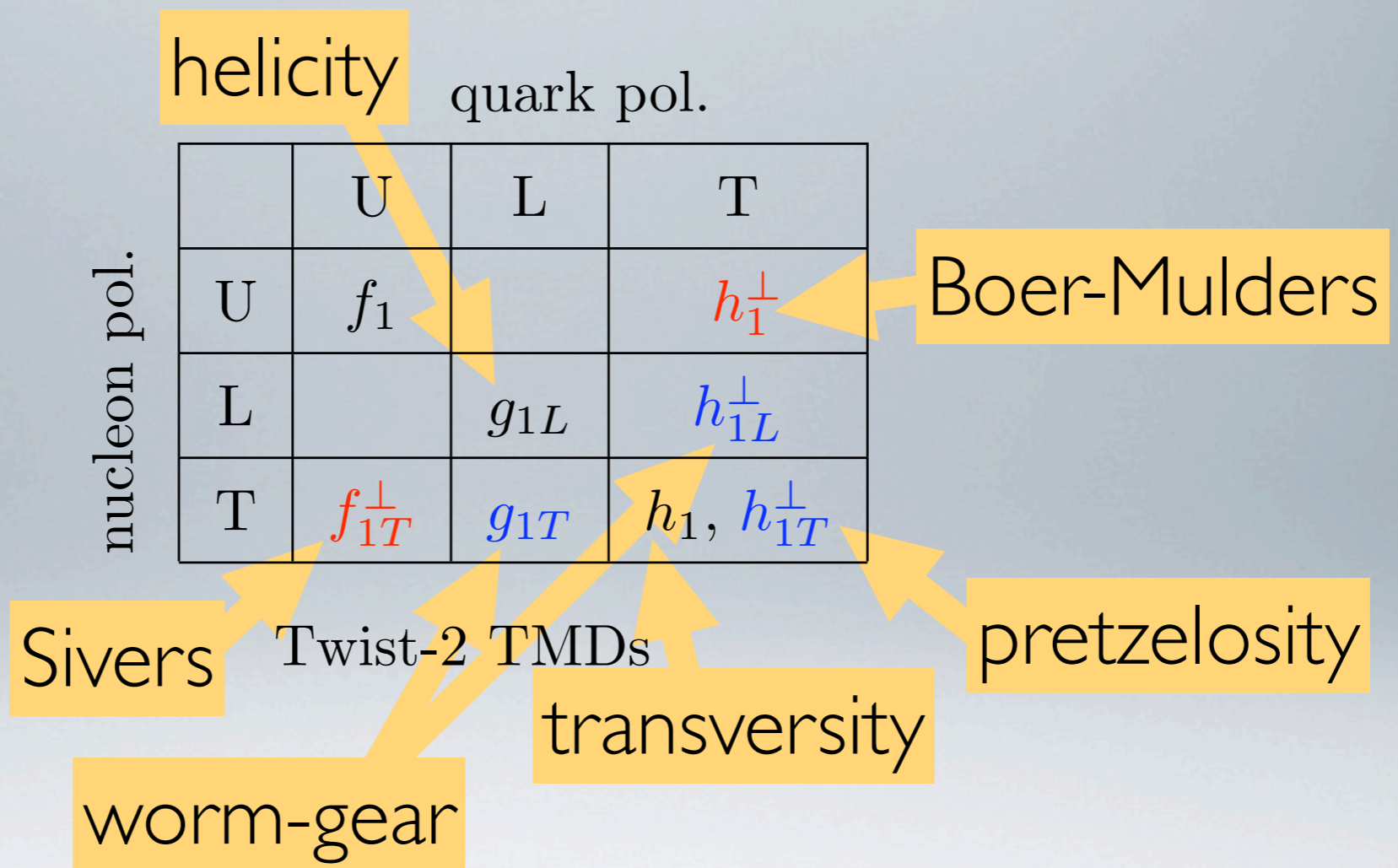
*talk by E. Boglione*



TMDs in black survive transverse-momentum integration  
 TMDs in red are T-odd

# THE TMDs

*talk by E. Boglione*





TMDs in black survive transverse-momentum integration  
 TMDs in red are T-odd

# PROBABILISTIC INTERPRETATION

Proton goes out of the screen/ photon goes into the screen

  nucleon with transverse or longitudinal spin

  parton with transverse or longitudinal spin

 parton transverse momentum

$$f_1 = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot in the center]}$$

$$g_1 = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a black dot and a red dot, both with longitudinal spin arrows]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a black dot and a red dot with a cross, both with longitudinal spin arrows]}$$

$$h_1 = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing left]}$$

$$f_{1T}^\perp = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot and a blue arrow pointing down]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot and a blue arrow pointing up]}$$

$$h_1^\perp = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing down, and a red arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing up, and a red arrow pointing right]}$$

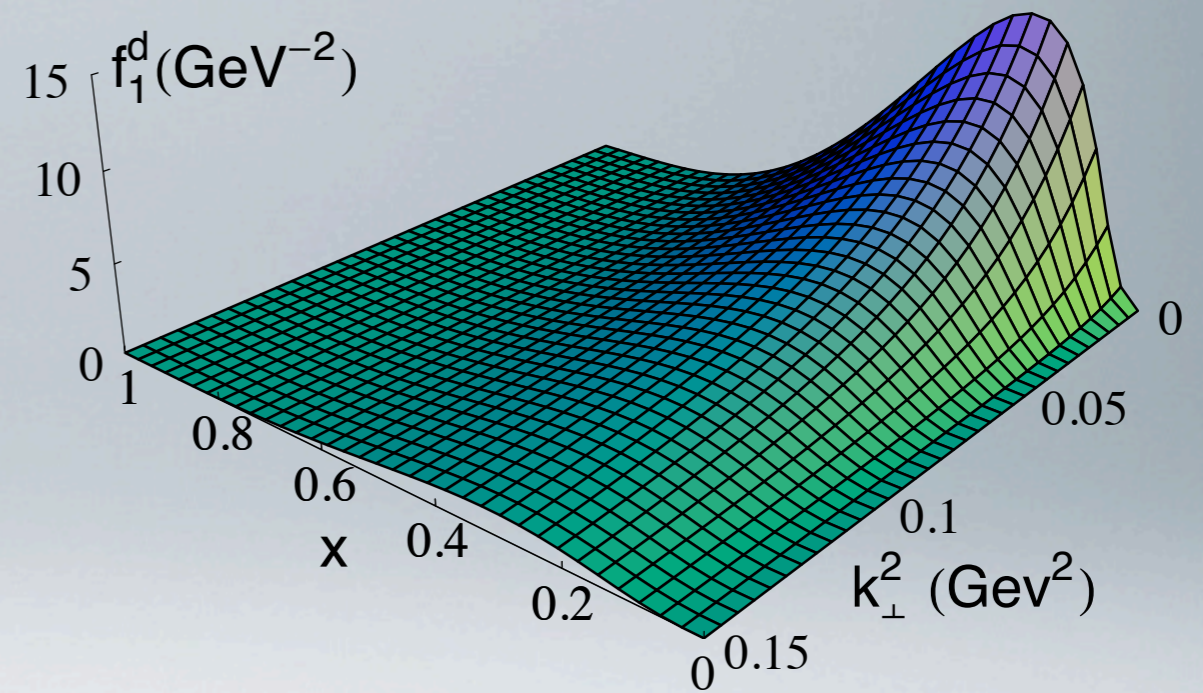
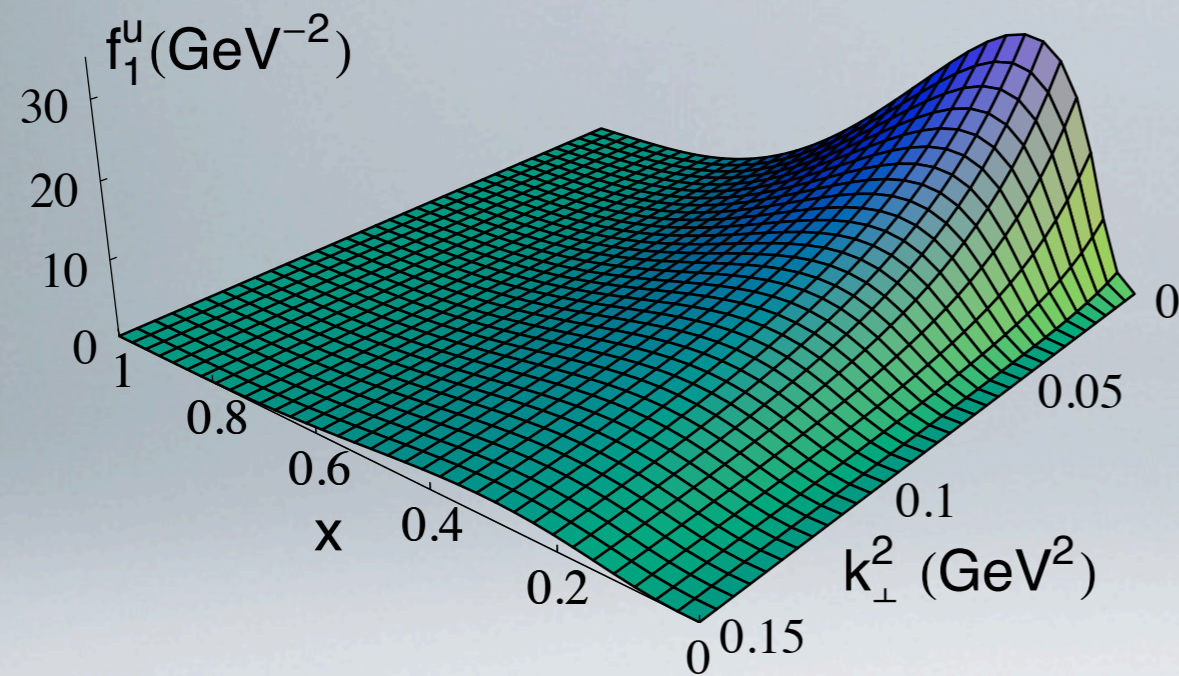
$$g_{1T} = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing right, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing left, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing left]}$$

$$h_{1L}^\perp = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a black dot, a red dot, a blue arrow pointing right, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a black dot, a red dot, a blue arrow pointing left, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing left]}$$

$$h_{1T}^\perp = \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing right, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: Circle with a red dot, a blue arrow pointing left, and a longitudinal spin arrow pointing right]}$$

# MODELS

*talk by S. Boffi*



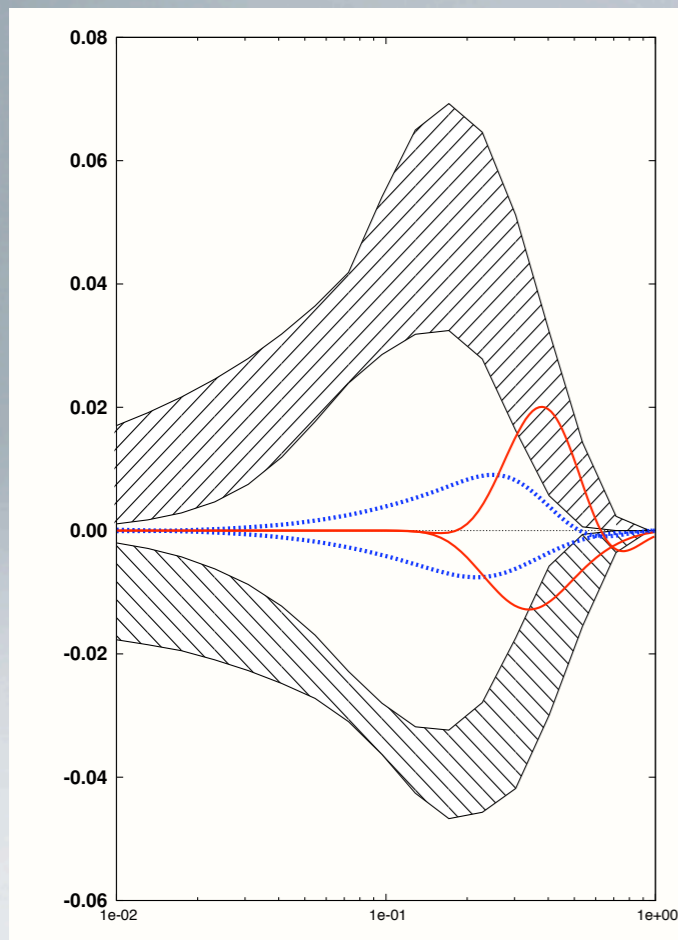
Light-cone quark model

# SIVERS FUNCTION IN MODELS



# SIVERS FUNCTION IN MODELS

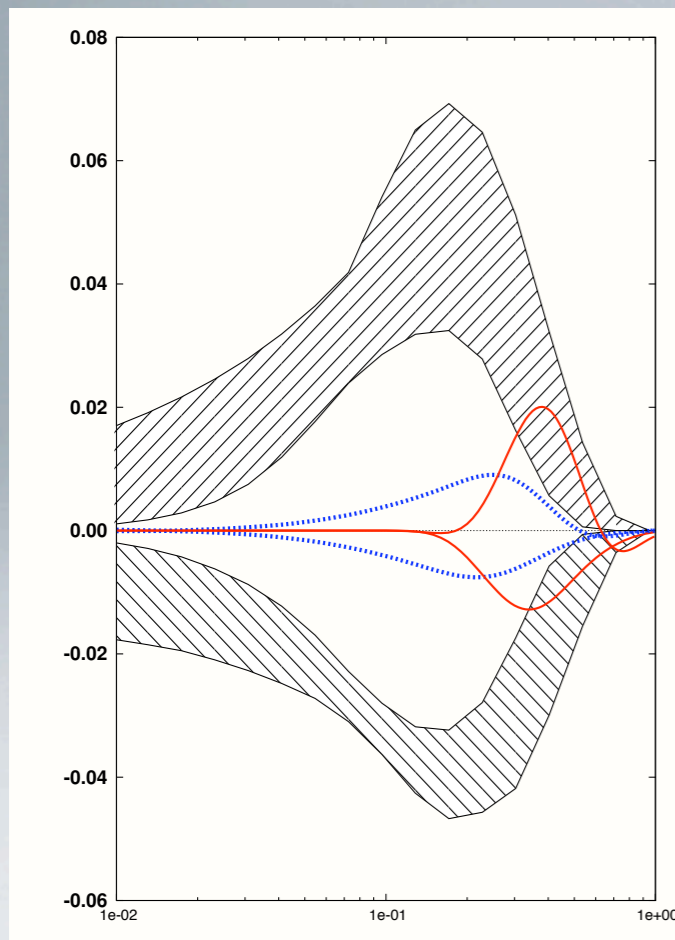
*A. Courtoy's talk*



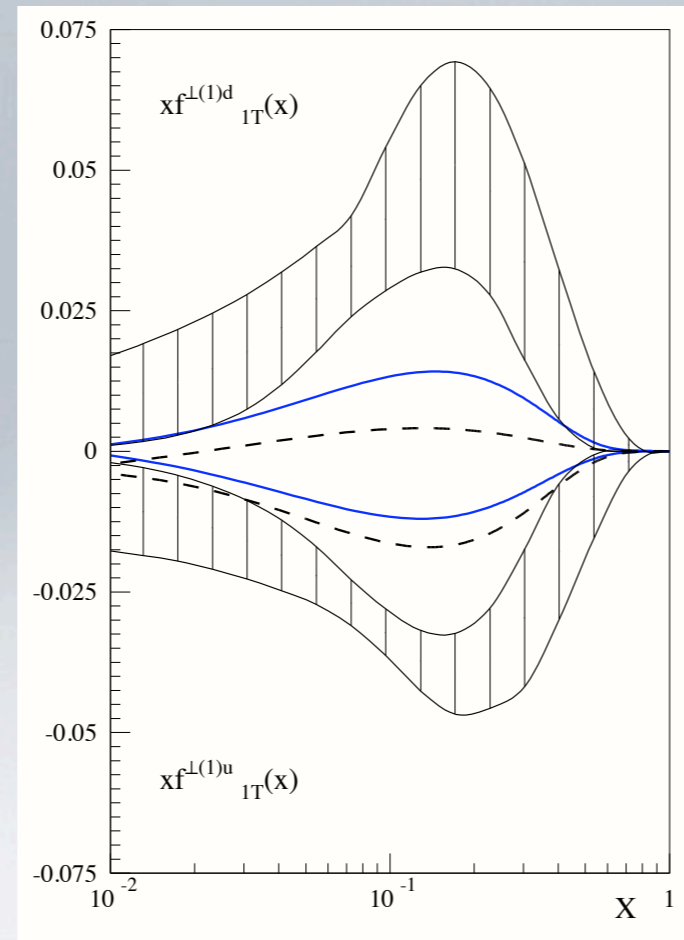
MIT bag

# SIVERS FUNCTION IN MODELS

*A. Courtoy's talk*



MIT bag

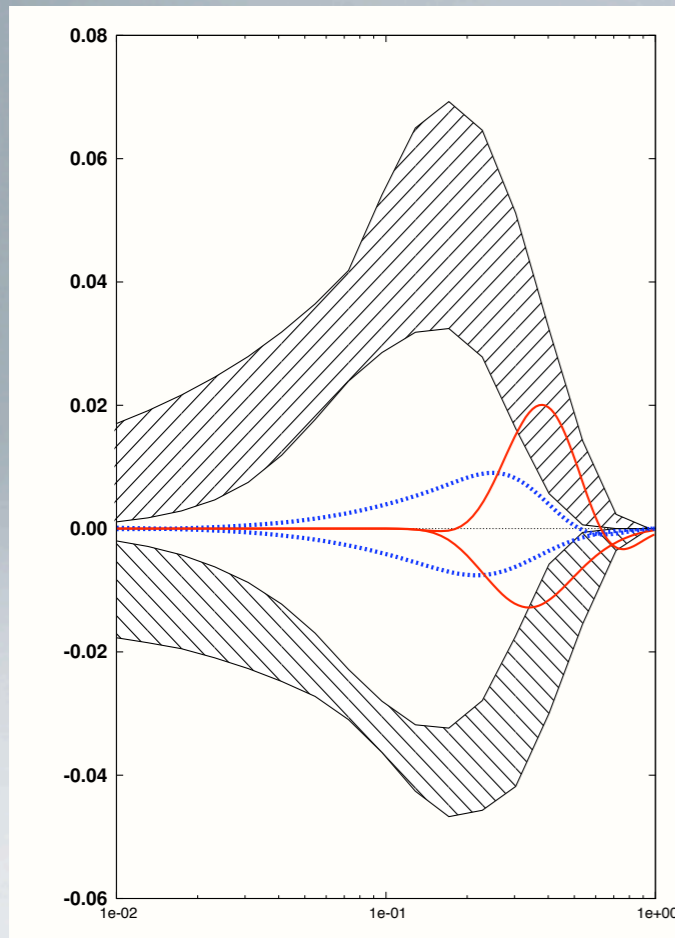


Constituent quark

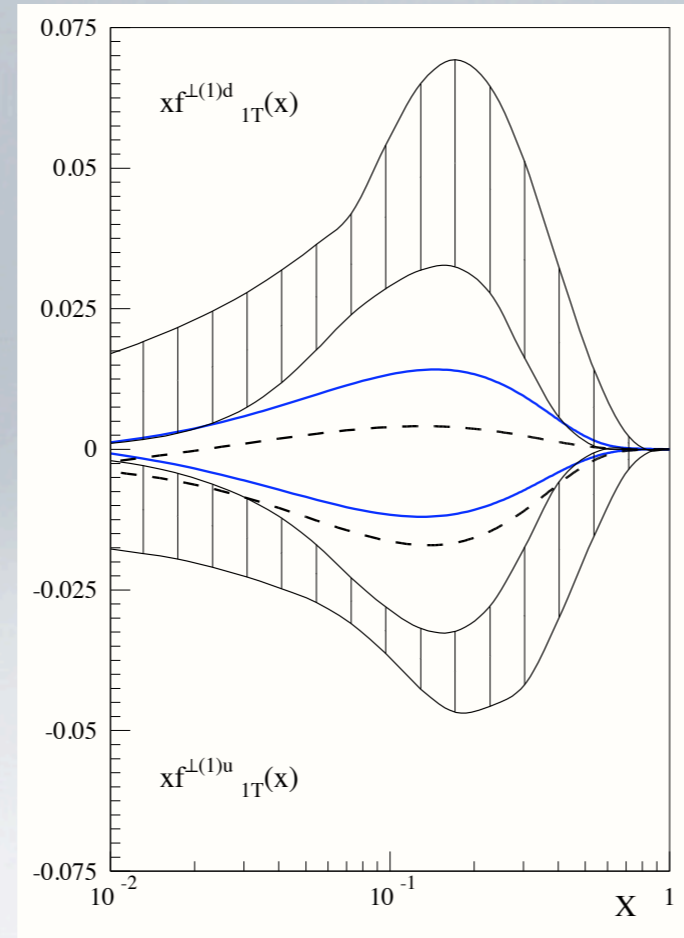
# SIVERS FUNCTION IN MODELS

*M. Radici's talk*

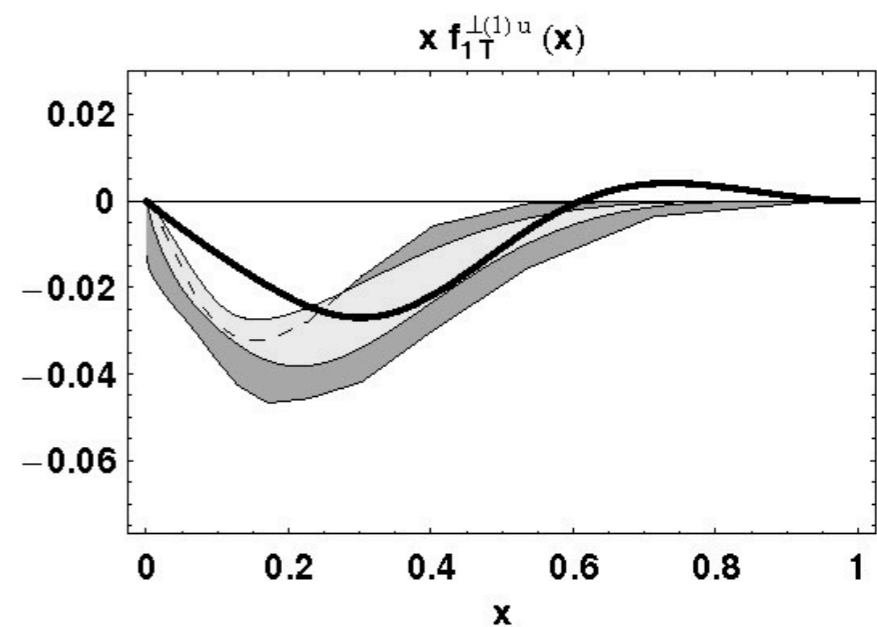
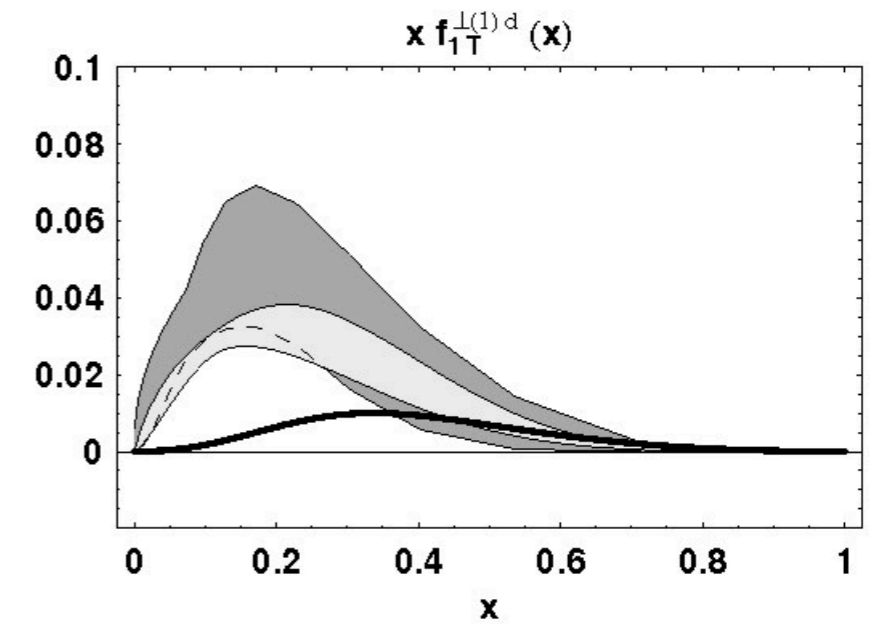
*A. Courtoy's talk*



MIT bag



Constituent quark



Diquark spectator

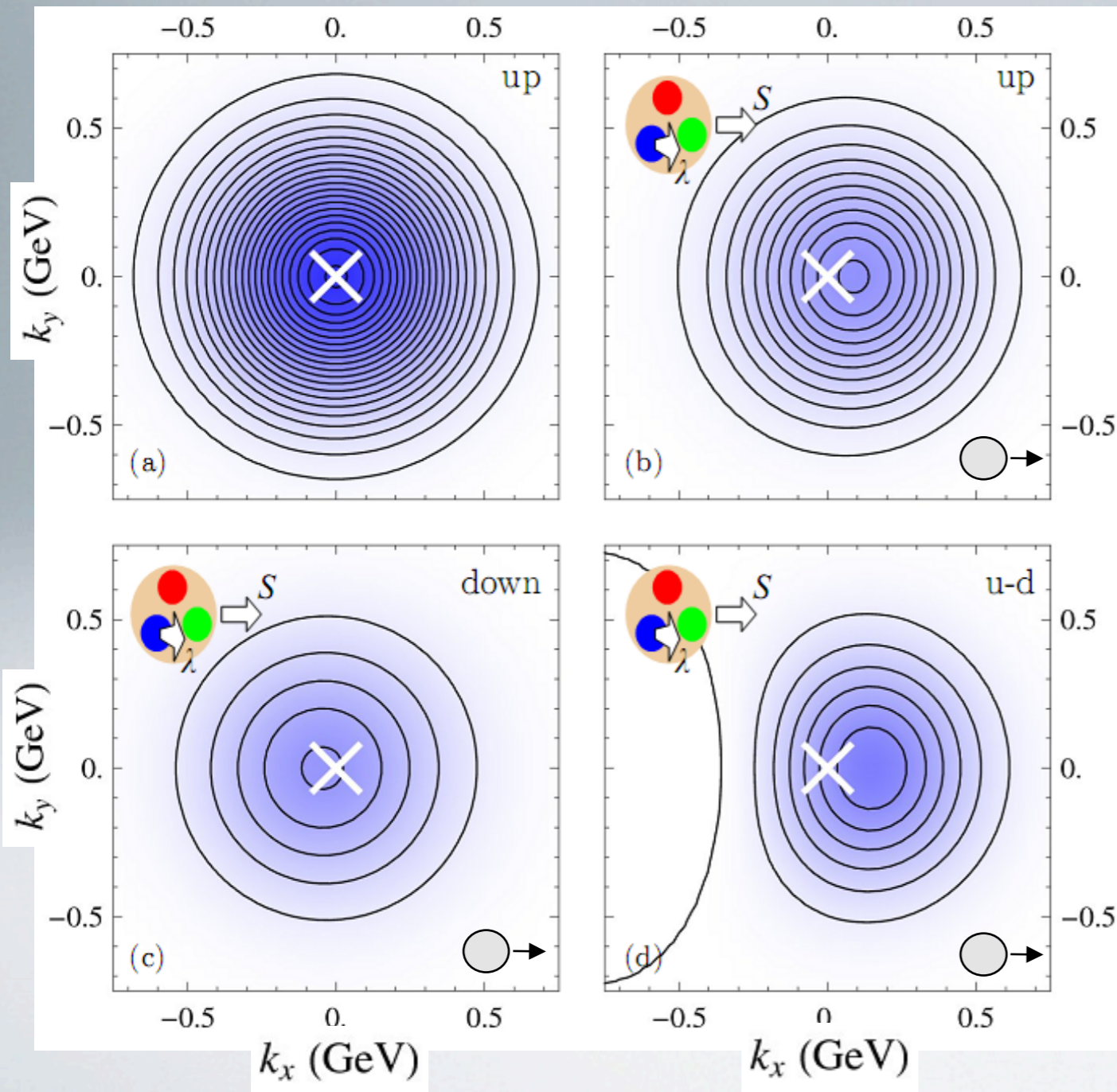
*A. Courtoy's talk*

“Do not quench your inspiration and imagination;  
do not become the slave of your model”

Vincent Van Gogh

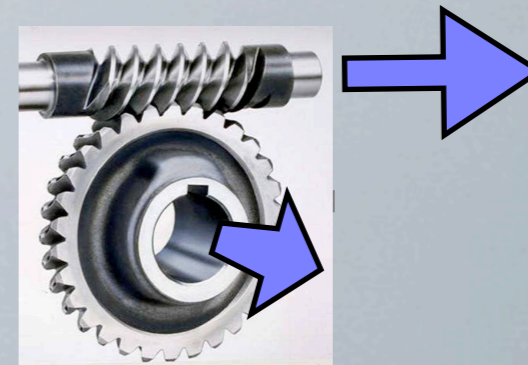
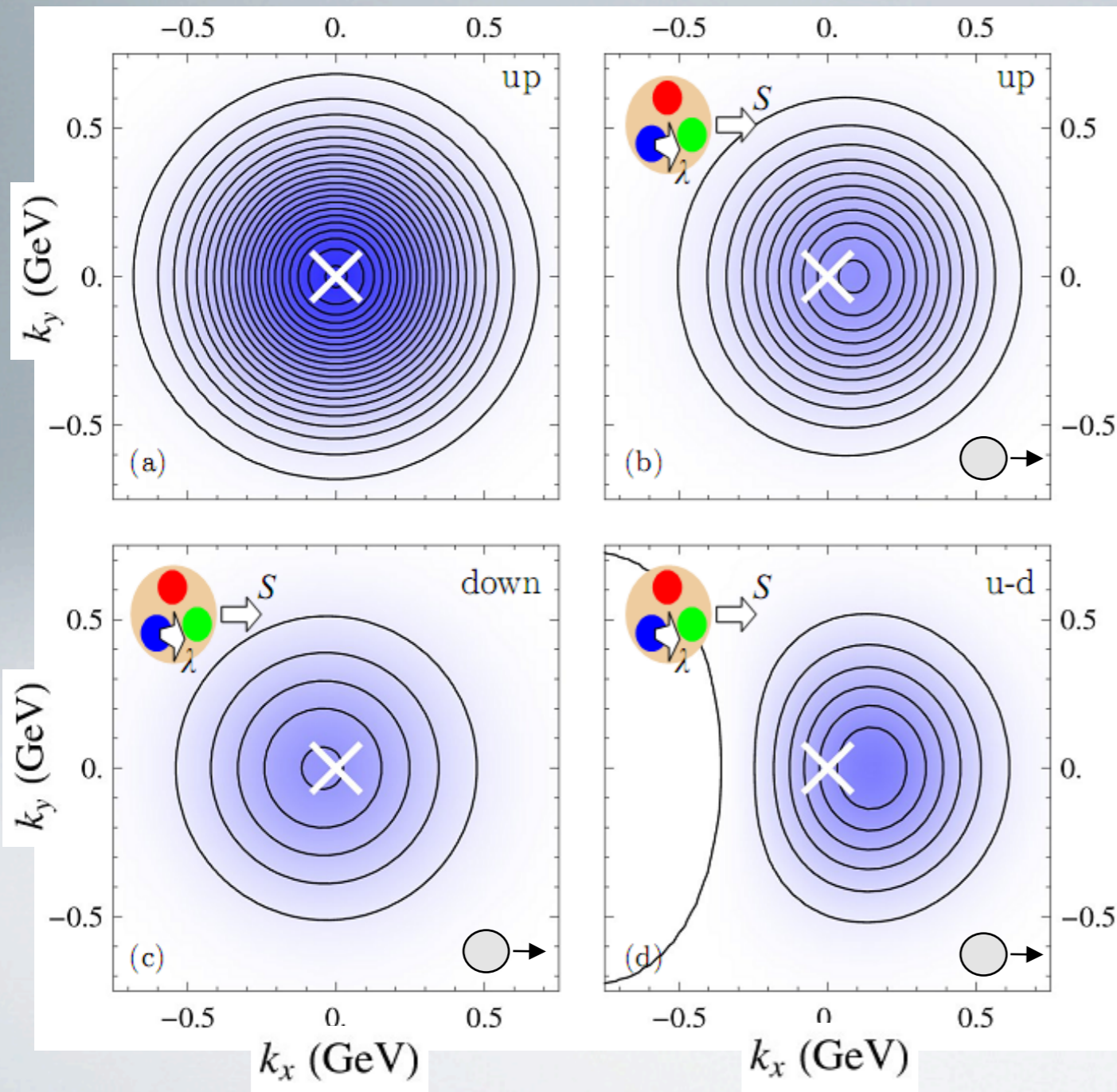
# EXPLORATORY LATTICE CALCULATIONS

*P. Hägler's talk*



# EXPLORATORY LATTICE CALCULATIONS

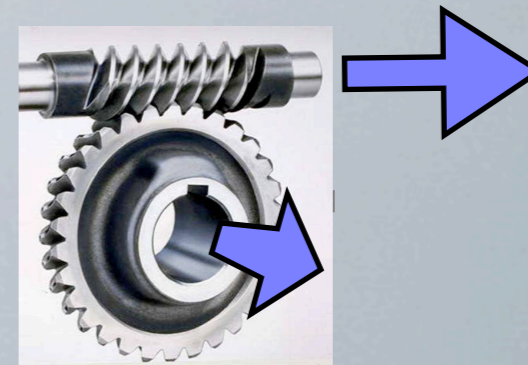
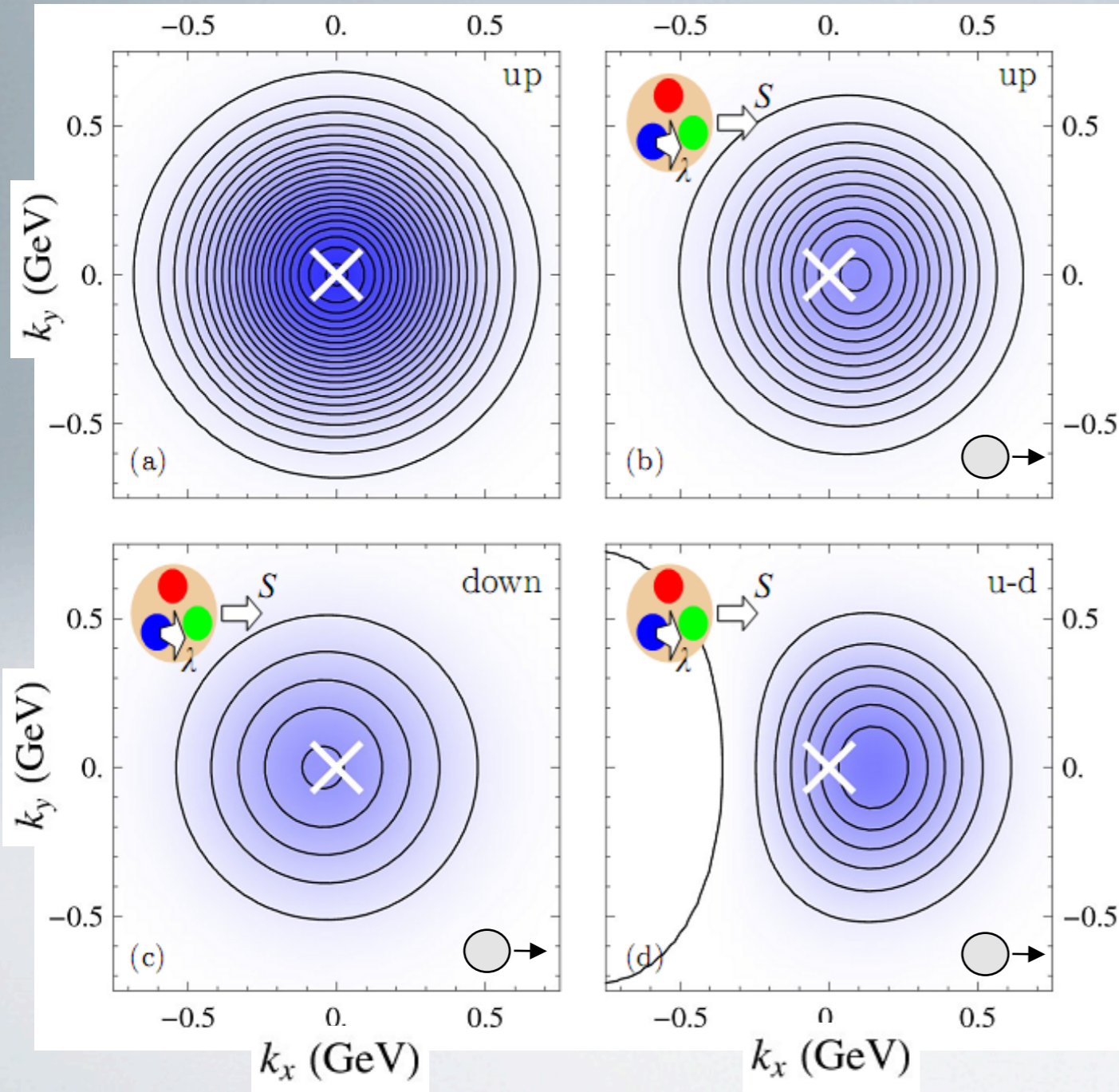
*P. Hägler's talk*



A worm gear

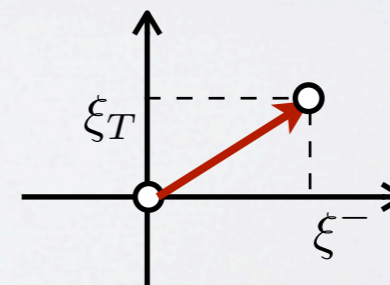
# EXPLORATORY LATTICE CALCULATIONS

*P. Hägler's talk*



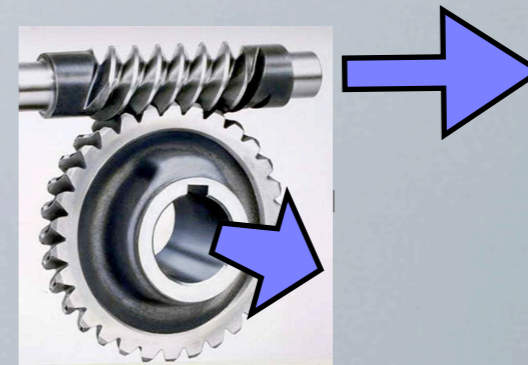
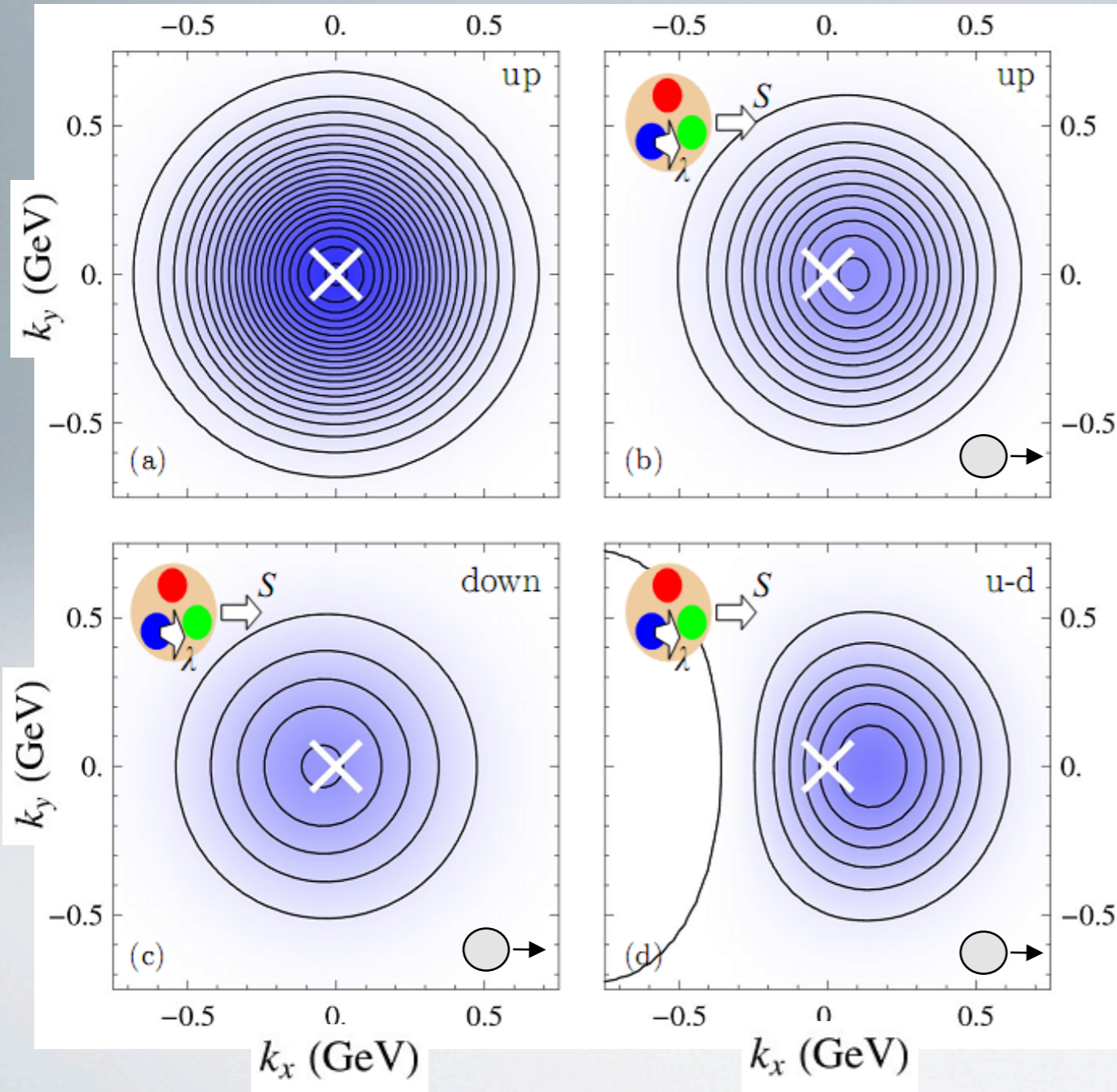
A worm gear

Caveat: gauge link!



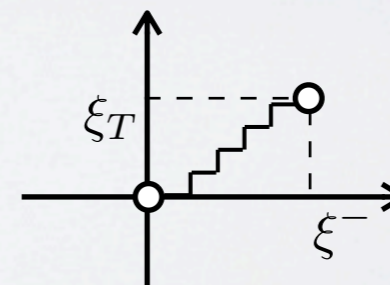
# EXPLORATORY LATTICE CALCULATIONS

*P. Hägler's talk*



A worm gear

Caveat: gauge link!





# Isolating TMD contribution

Parton distribution (i.e. Sivers effect):

Drell-Yan:

$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow e^+ e^- X$$

Jet (integrated) physics:

$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \text{jet } X, \quad p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \text{jet jet } X,$$

Prompt gamma:

$$p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \gamma X, \quad p^\uparrow p \rightarrow \gamma \text{ jet } X$$

Multidimensional analyses:

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

Fragmentation (i.e. Collins effect):

Electron-positron reaction:

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow h h X$$

Hadron production with  
different spin and mass

$$p^\uparrow p, \quad ep^\uparrow \rightarrow \pi X, \quad \omega X, \quad K^* X$$

Measurement that depend on  
the azimuth about the thrust axis

$$\bar{p} p \rightarrow (\Lambda^\uparrow \text{jet}) \text{ jet } X$$

# TMD palette

Hadron probe

pp reactions: PDFs (x FFs)

Strong SSA at large  $x_F$

Drell-Yan: PDFs

Non-zero Boer-Mulders

ISI x FSI

ISI

RICH

CLEAN

FSI

FSI

SIDIS: PDFs x FFs

Non-zero Sivers

Non-zero  $h_1$ , Collins & IFF

Non-zero Boer-Mulders

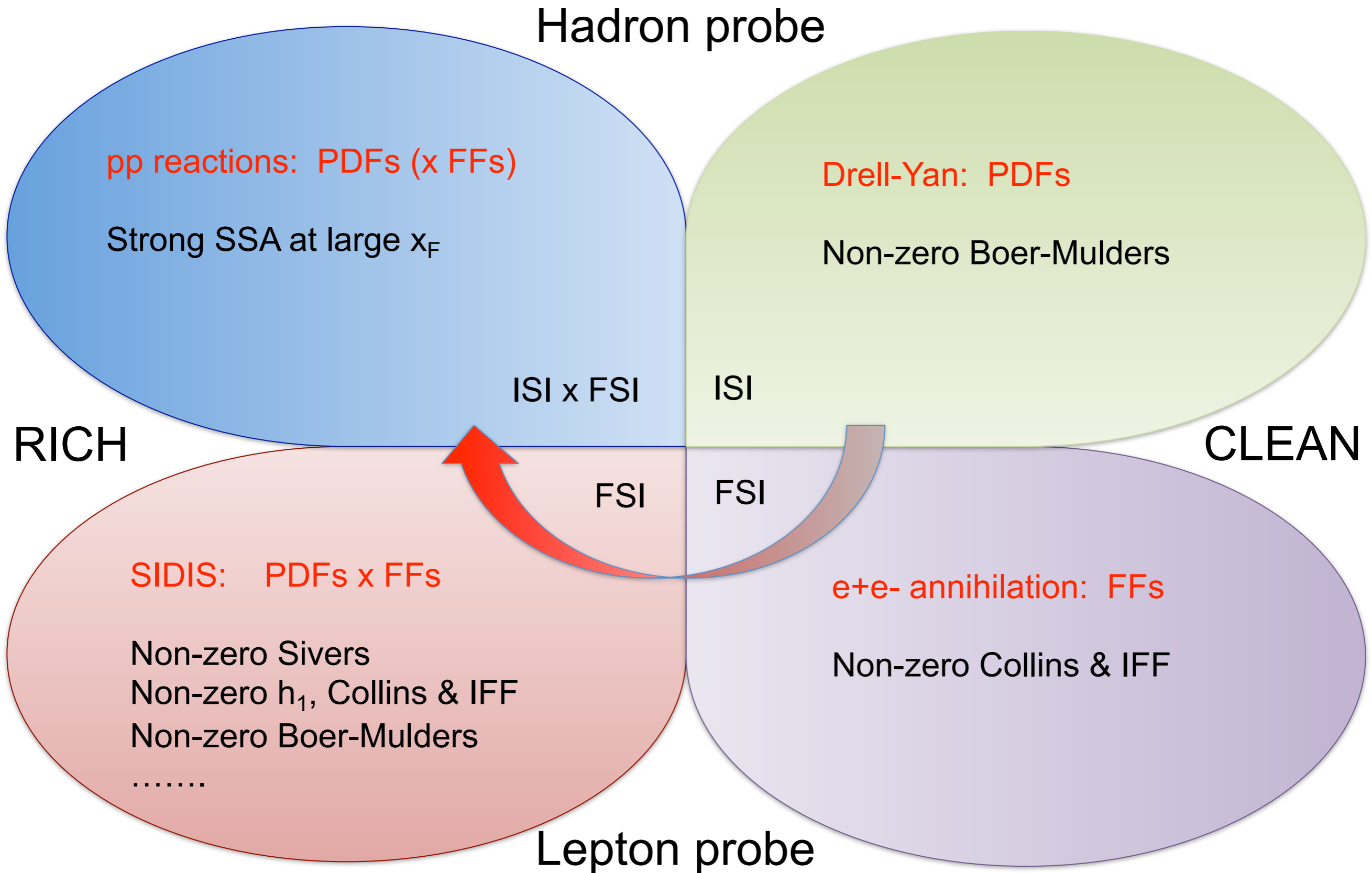
.....

$e^+e^-$  annihilation: FFs

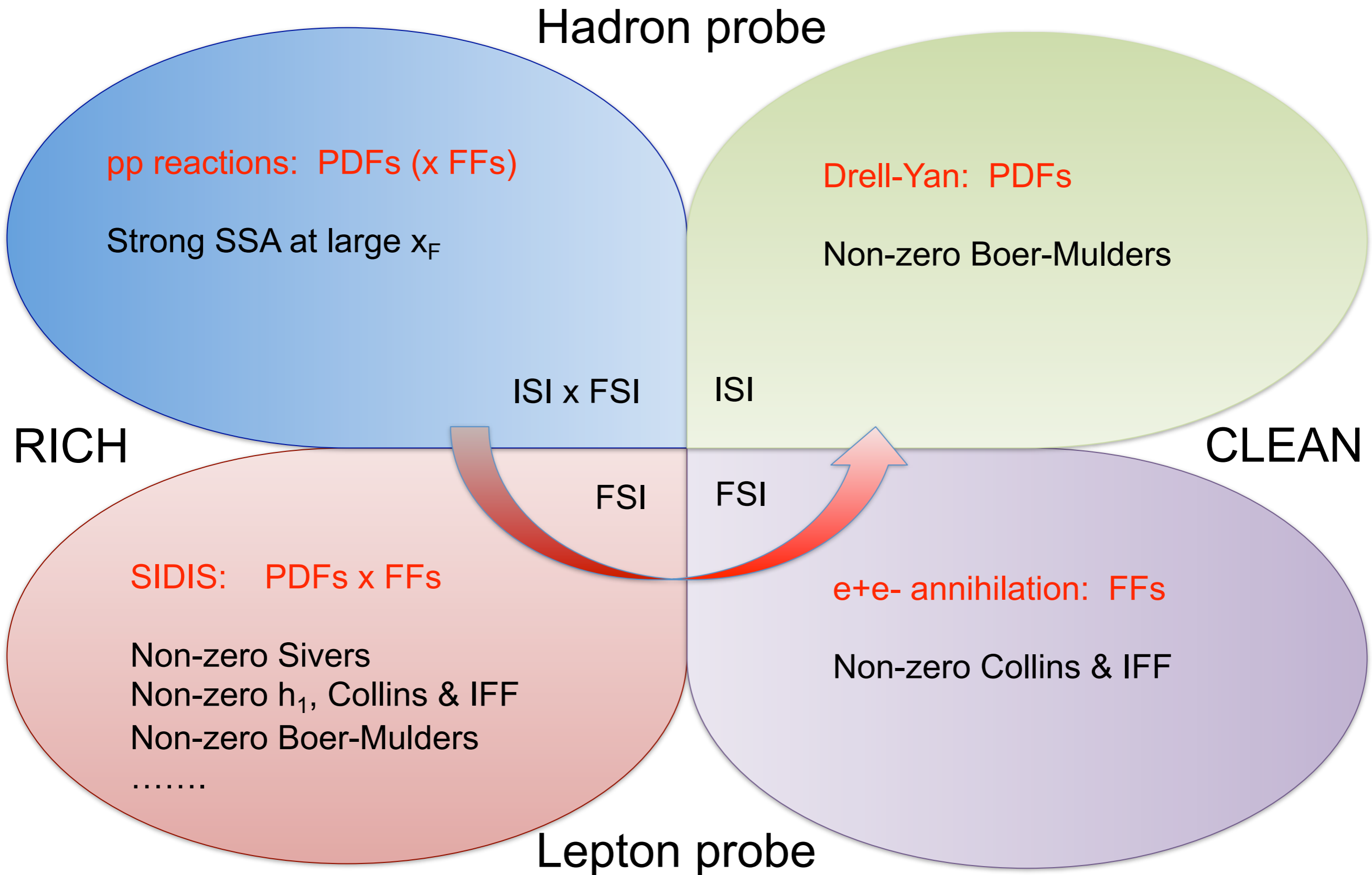
Non-zero Collins & IFF

Lepton probe

# TMD palette



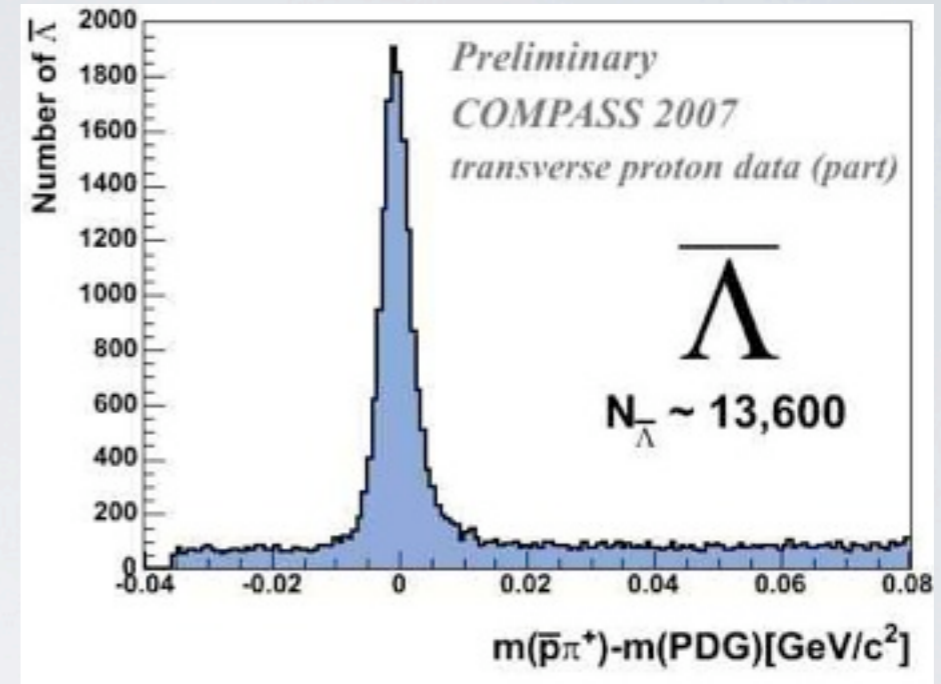
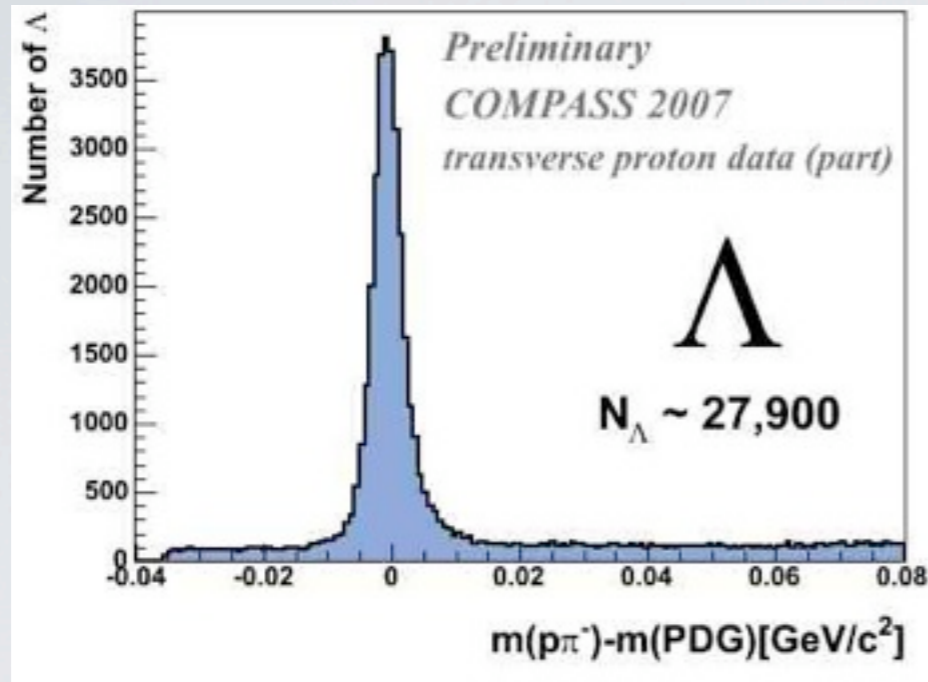
# TMD palette



# MISSION I: TRANSVERSITY

# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH

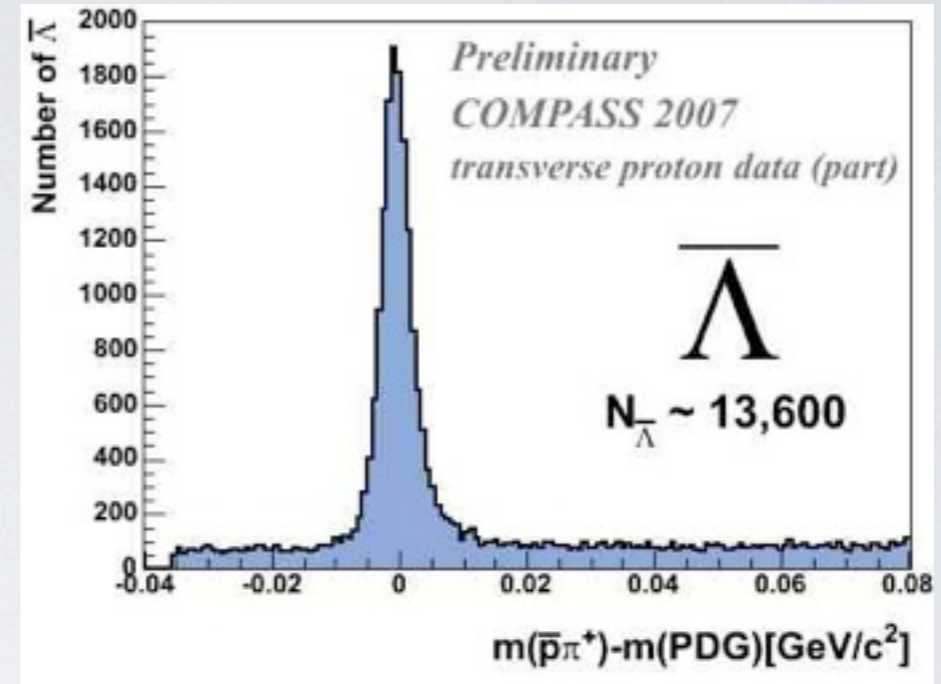
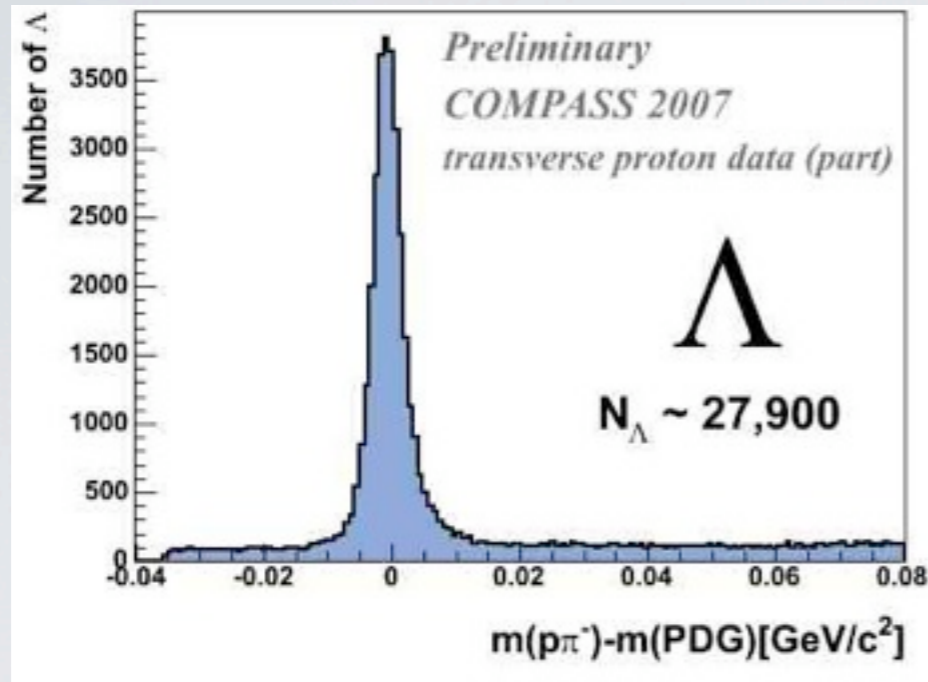
talk by  
R. Joosten



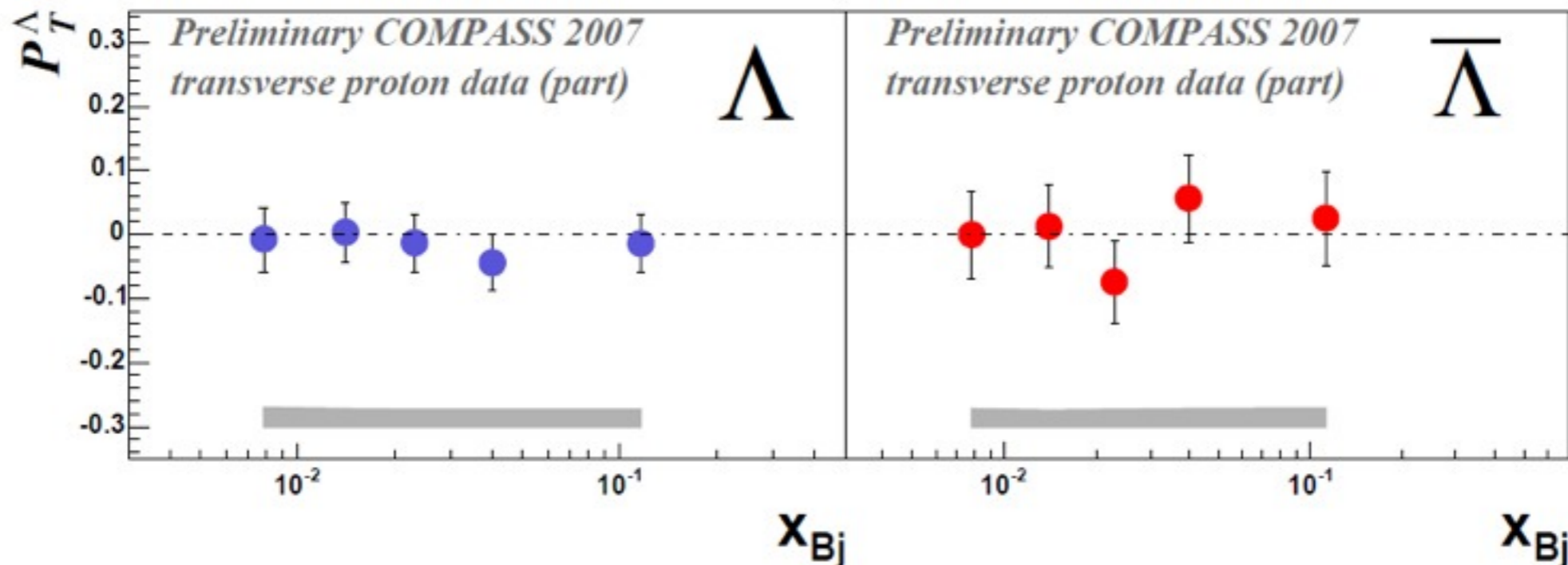
$$\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda}(x, y, z) = \mathcal{P}_T D_{NN}(y) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}$$

# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH

talk by  
R. Joosten

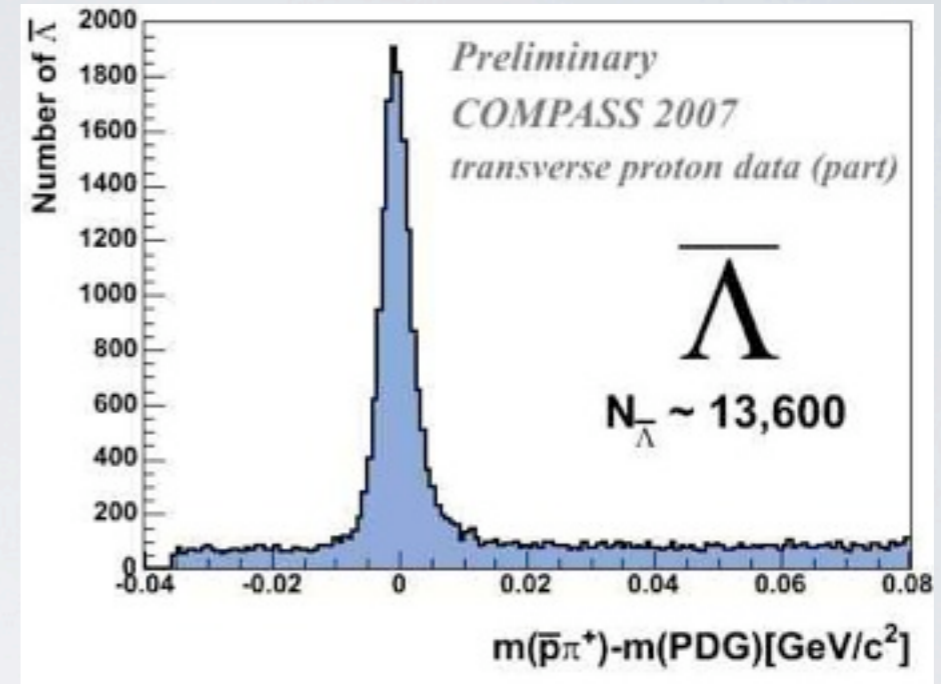
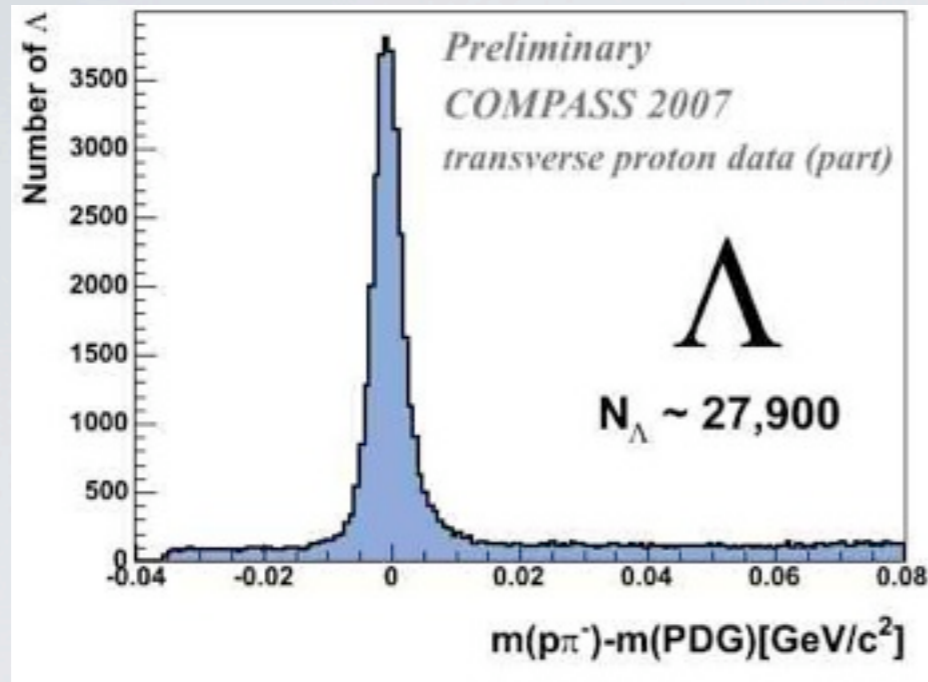


$$\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(x, y, z) = \mathcal{P}_T D_{NN}(y) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}$$

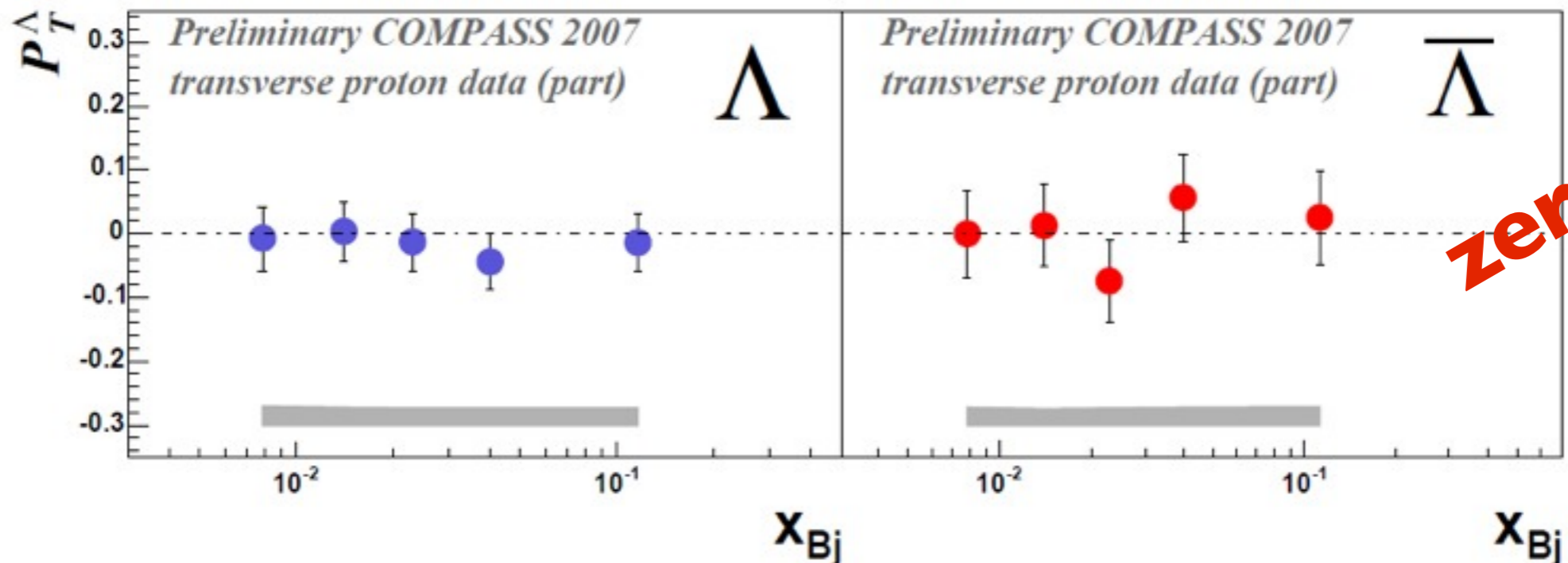


# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH

talk by  
R. Joosten



$$\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(x, y, z) = \mathcal{P}_T D_{NN}(y) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^{q \rightarrow \Lambda}(z)}$$





# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH II

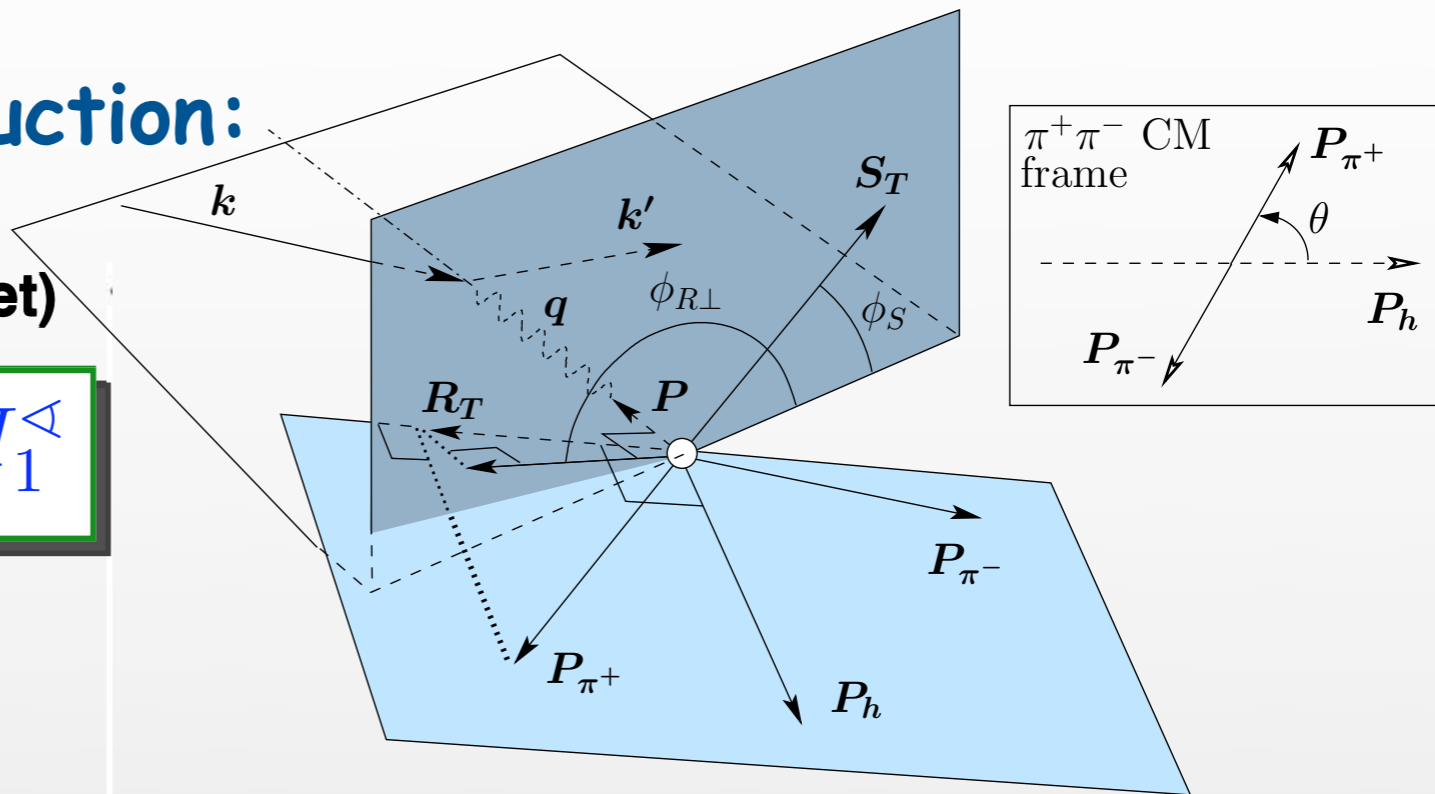
spin-dependent 2-hadron production:

(Unpolarized beam, Transversely pol. target)

$$\sigma_{UT} \sim \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sum e_q^2 h_1^q H_1^\triangleleft$$

$$H_1^\triangleleft = H_1^\triangleleft(z, \zeta, M_{\pi\pi}^2)$$

$$(\zeta \sim z_1/(z_1 + z_2))$$



# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH II

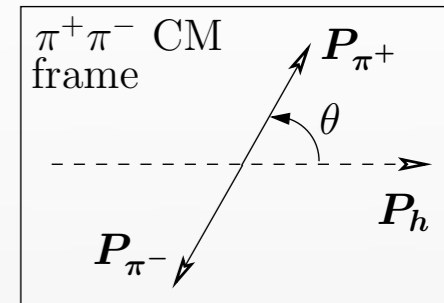
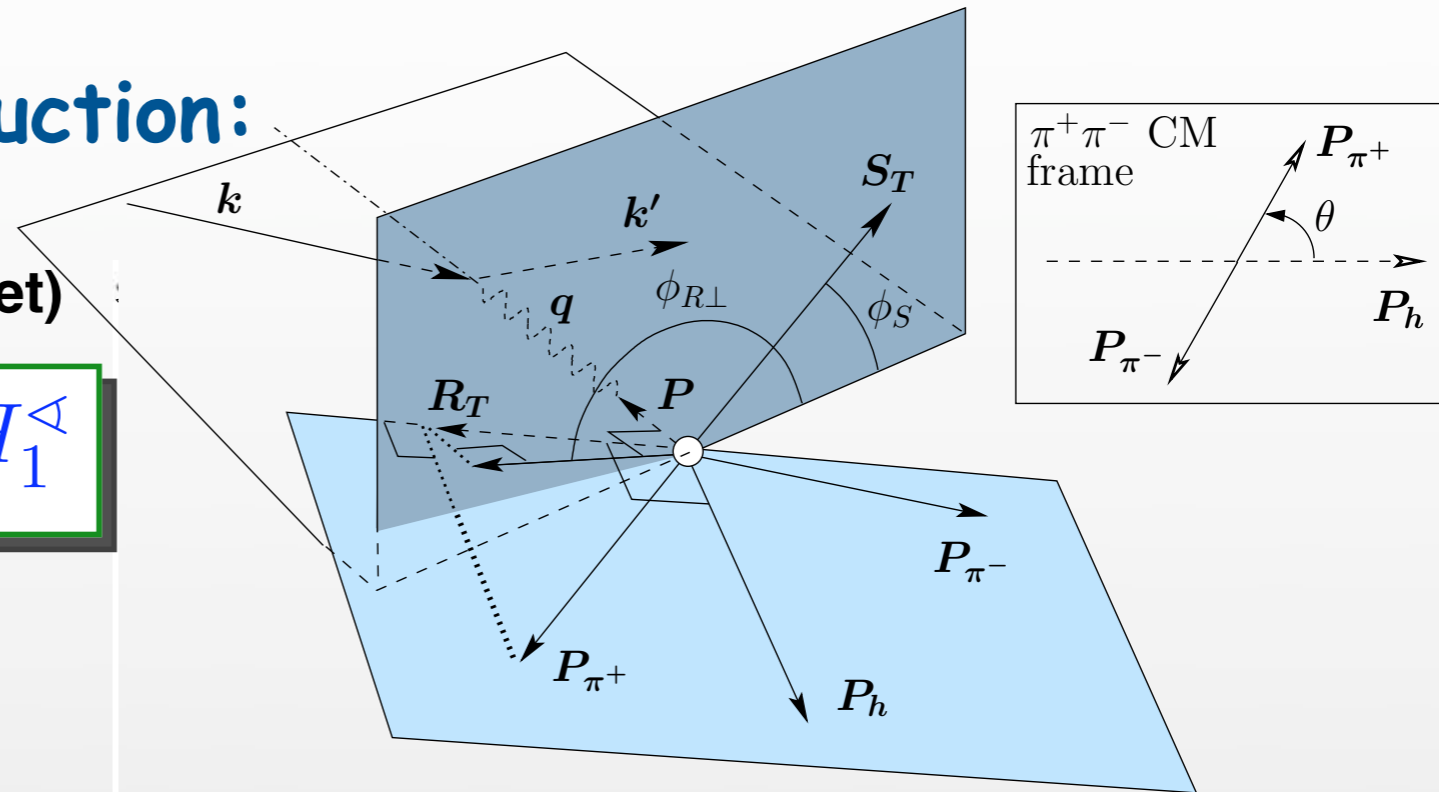
## spin-dependent 2-hadron production:

(Unpolarized beam, Transversely pol. target)

$$\sigma_{UT} \sim \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sum e_q^2 h_1^q H_1^{\triangleleft}$$

$$H_1^{\triangleleft} = H_1^{\triangleleft}(z, \zeta, M_{\pi\pi}^2)$$

$$(\zeta \sim z_1/(z_1 + z_2))$$



# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH II

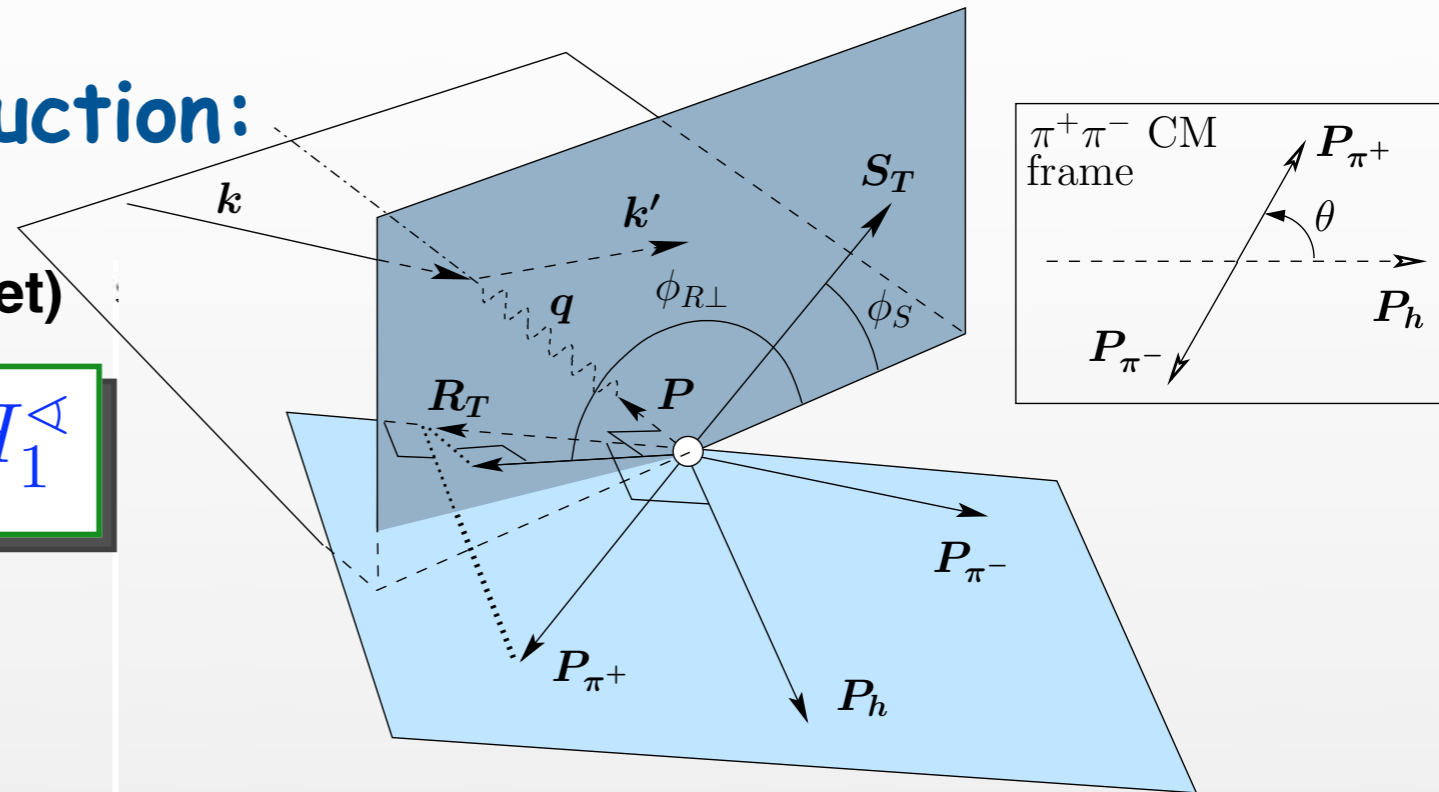
## spin-dependent 2-hadron production:

(Unpolarized beam, Transversely pol. target)

$$\sigma_{UT} \sim \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sum e_q^2 h_1^q H_1^{\triangleleft}$$

$$H_1^{\triangleleft} = H_1^{\triangleleft}(z, \zeta, M_{\pi\pi}^2)$$

$$(\zeta \sim z_1/(z_1 + z_2))$$



😊 only relative momentum of hadron pair relevant

⇒ integration over transverse momentum of hadron pair simplifies factorization and  $Q^2$  evolution

# THE COLLINEAR APPROACH II

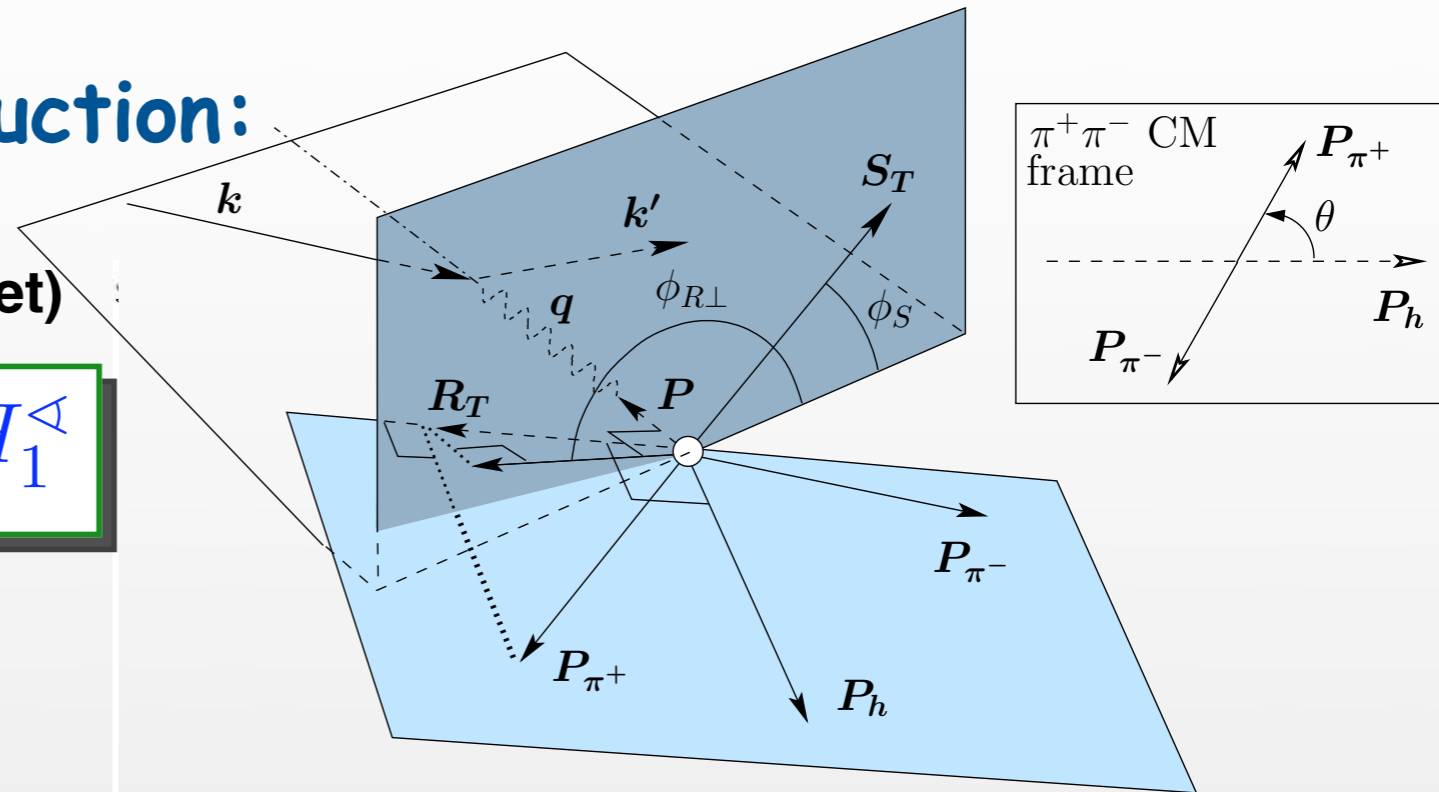
## spin-dependent 2-hadron production:

(Unpolarized beam, Transversely pol. target)

$$\sigma_{UT} \sim \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sum e_q^2 h_1^q H_1^{\triangleleft}$$

$$H_1^{\triangleleft} = H_1^{\triangleleft}(z, \zeta, M_{\pi\pi}^2)$$

$$(\zeta \sim z_1/(z_1 + z_2))$$



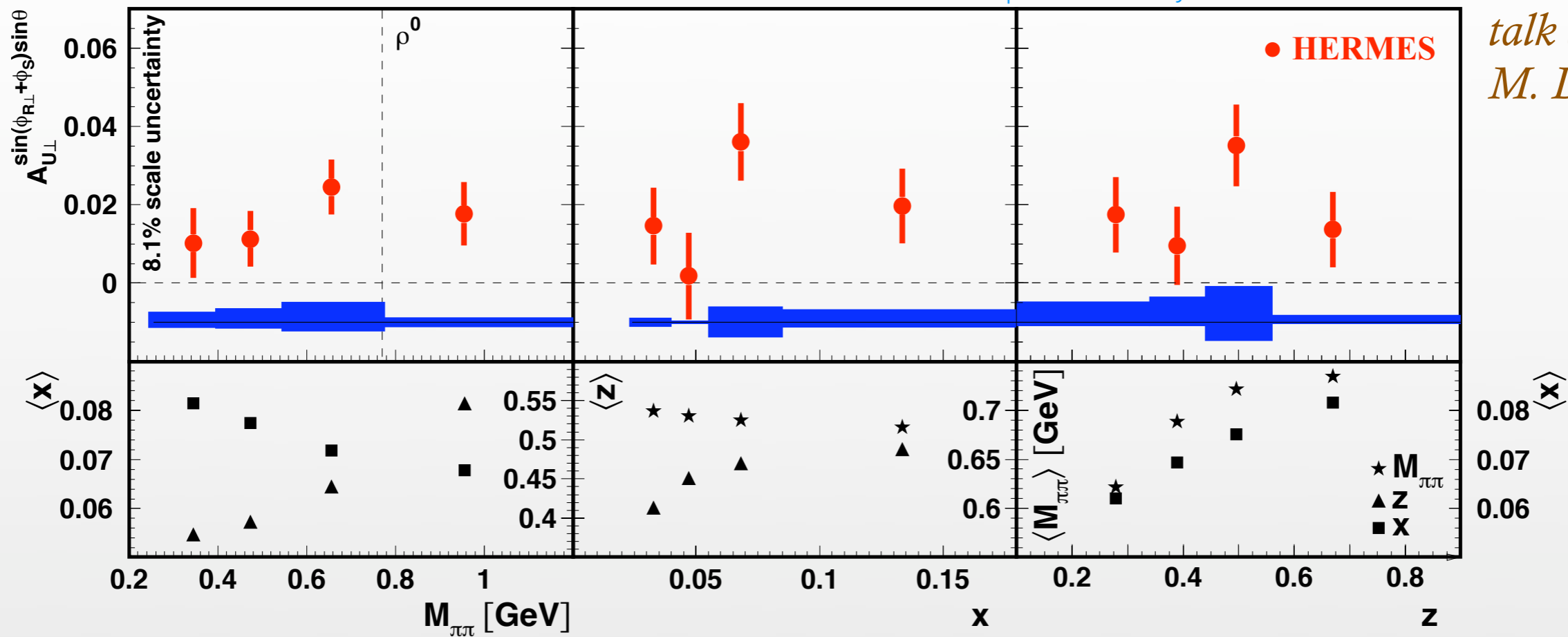
😊 only relative momentum of hadron pair relevant

⇒ integration over transverse momentum of hadron pair simplifies factorization and  $Q^2$  evolution

😬 however, cross section becomes quite complex (differential in 9 variables)

# IFF IN SEMI-INCLUSIVE DIS

A. Airapetian et al., JHEP 0806:017,2008

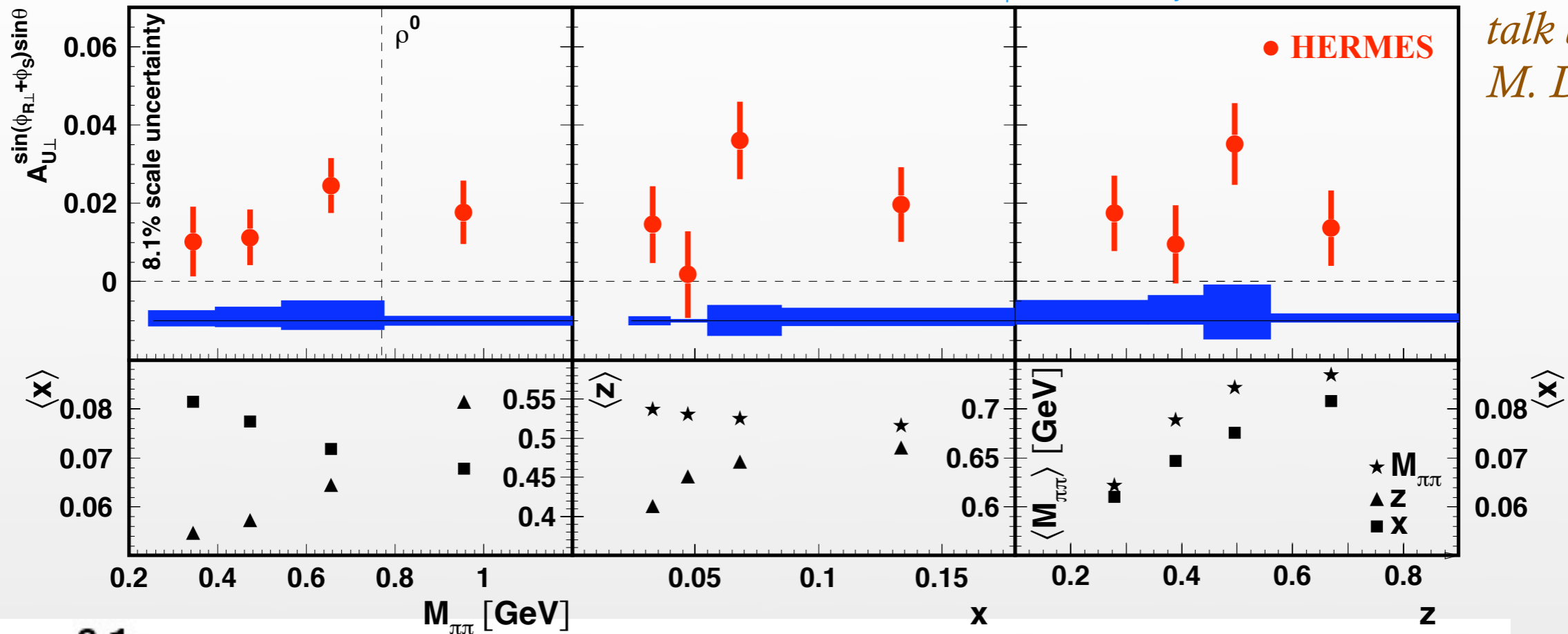


talk by  
M. Dieffenthaler

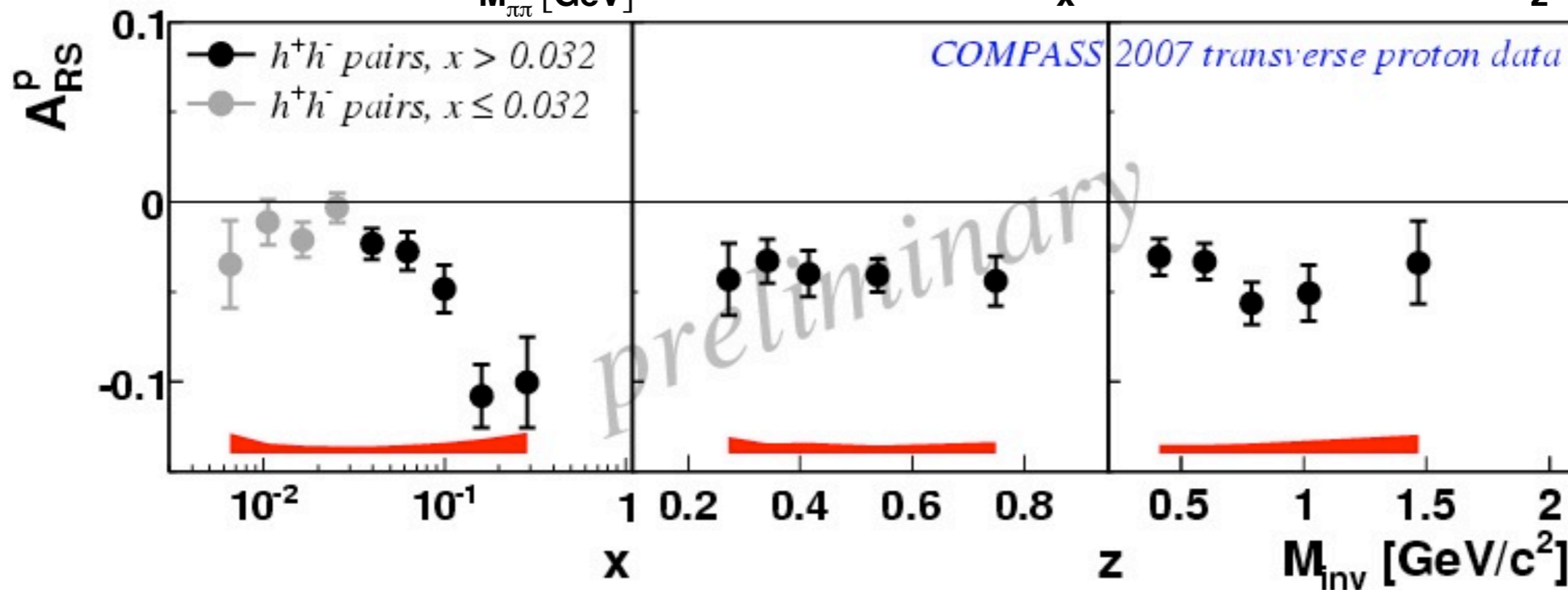
- ☑ first evidence for T-odd 2-hadron fragmentation function in semi-inclusive DIS!
- ☑ invariant-mass dependence rules out Jaffe model

# IFF IN SEMI-INCLUSIVE DIS

A. Airapetian et al., JHEP 0806:017,2008



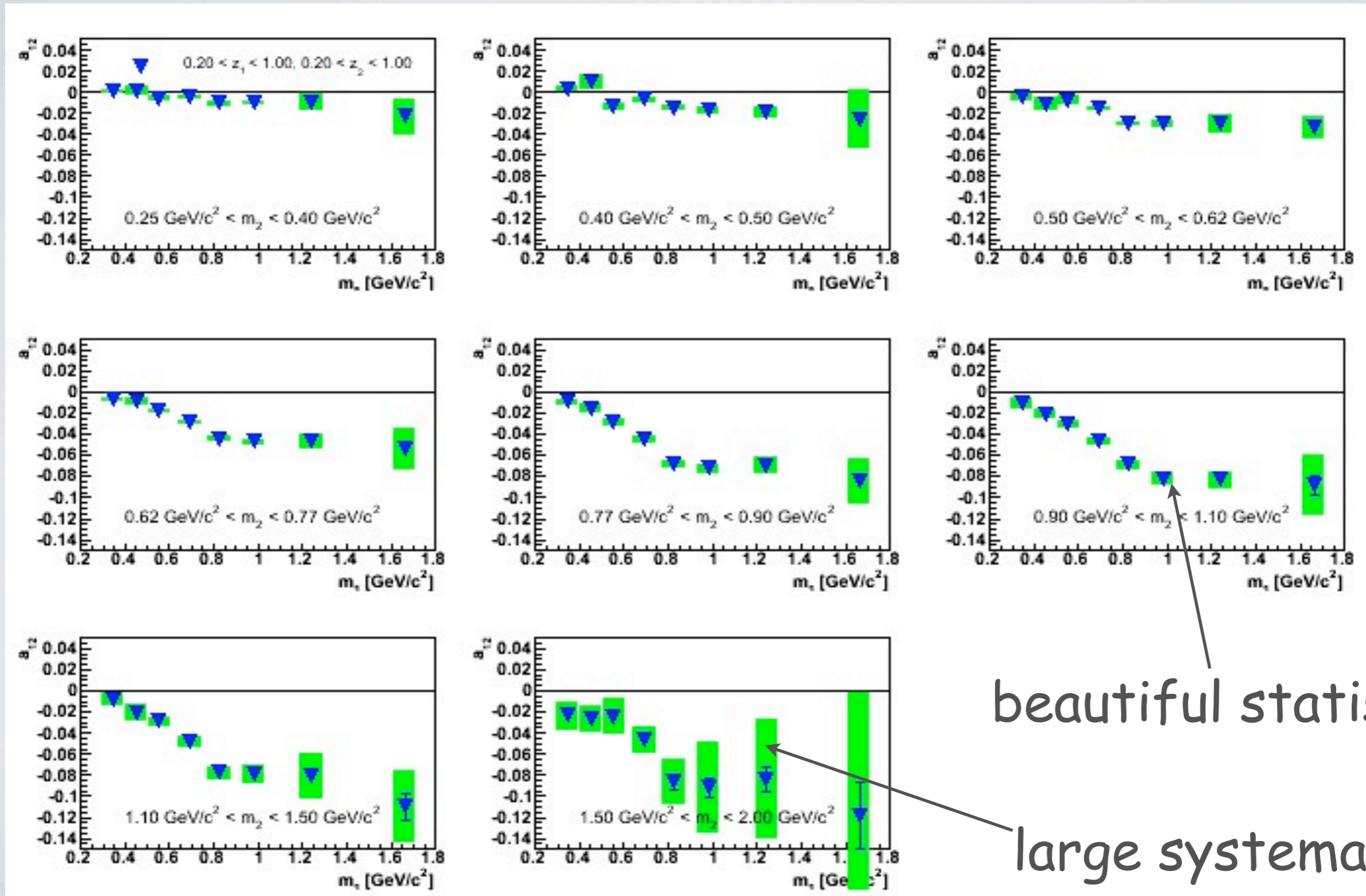
talk by  
M. Diefenthaler



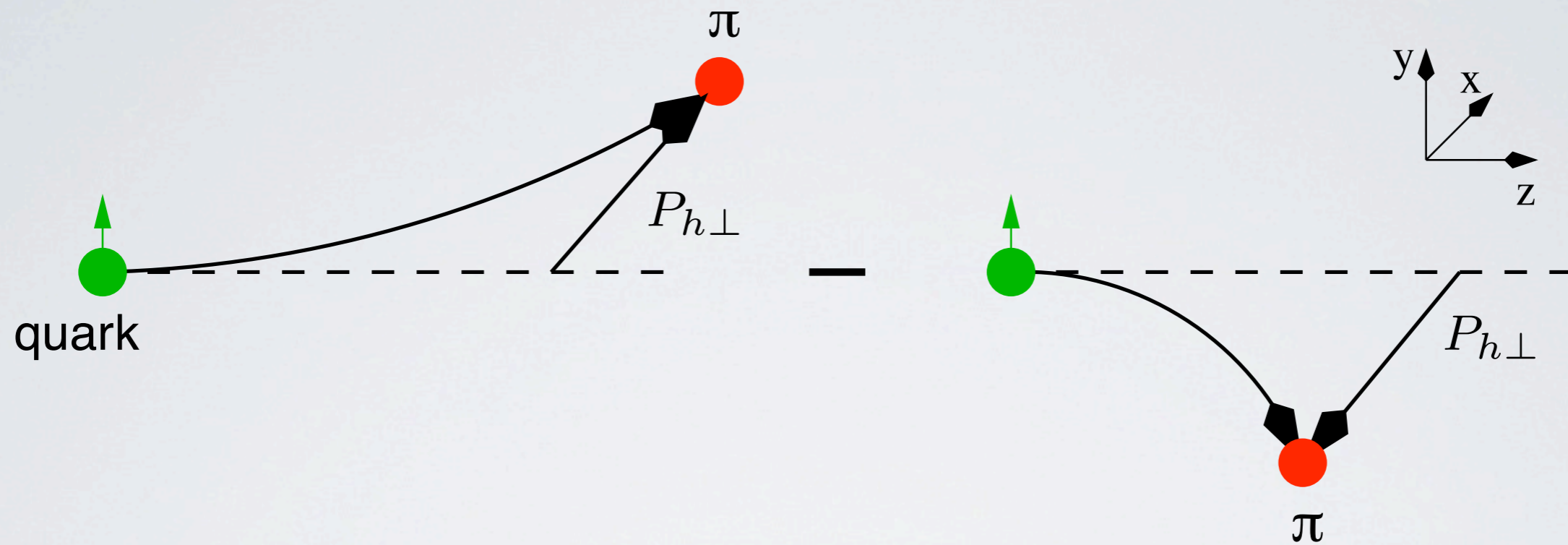
talk by  
R. Joosten

# IFF IN $E^+E^-$ AT BELLE

*talk by M. Grosse-Perdekamp*

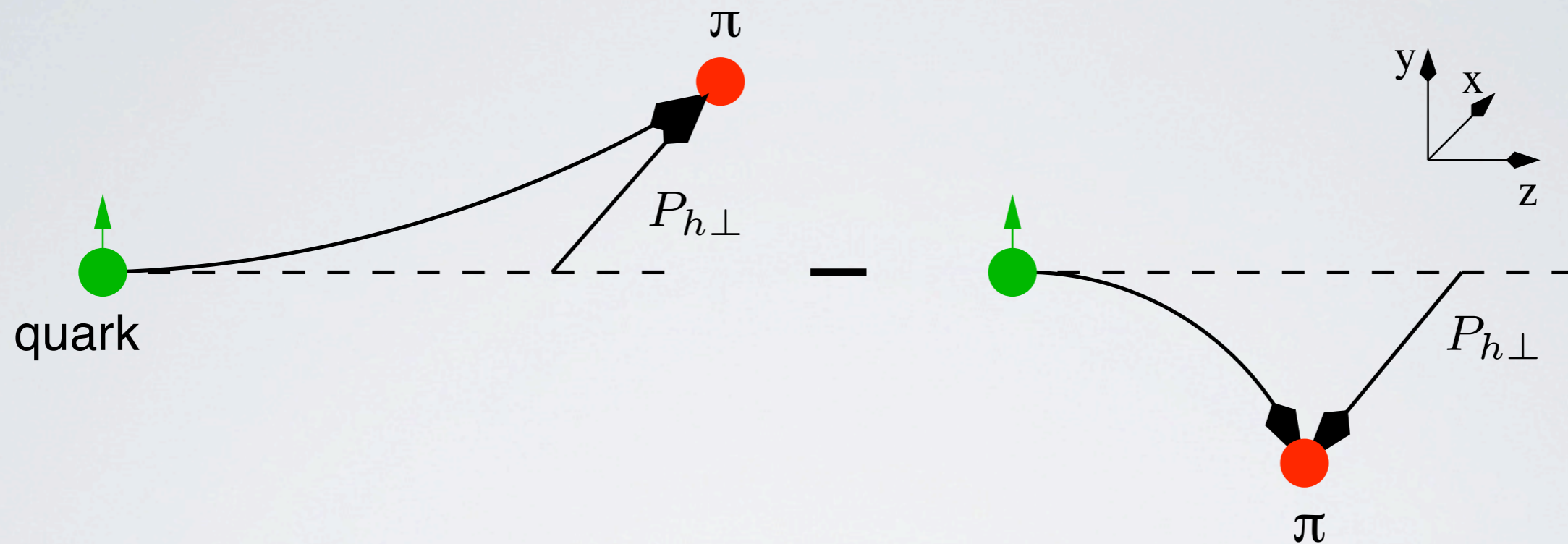


# THE TMD APPROACH



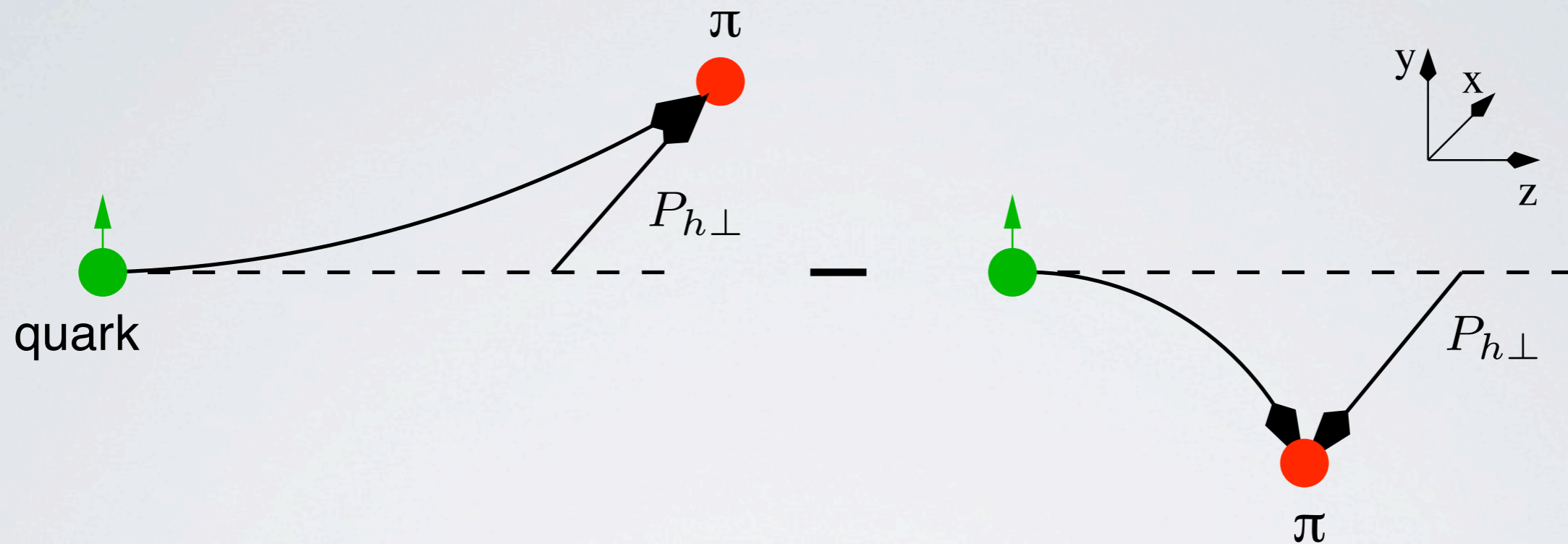


# THE TMD APPROACH



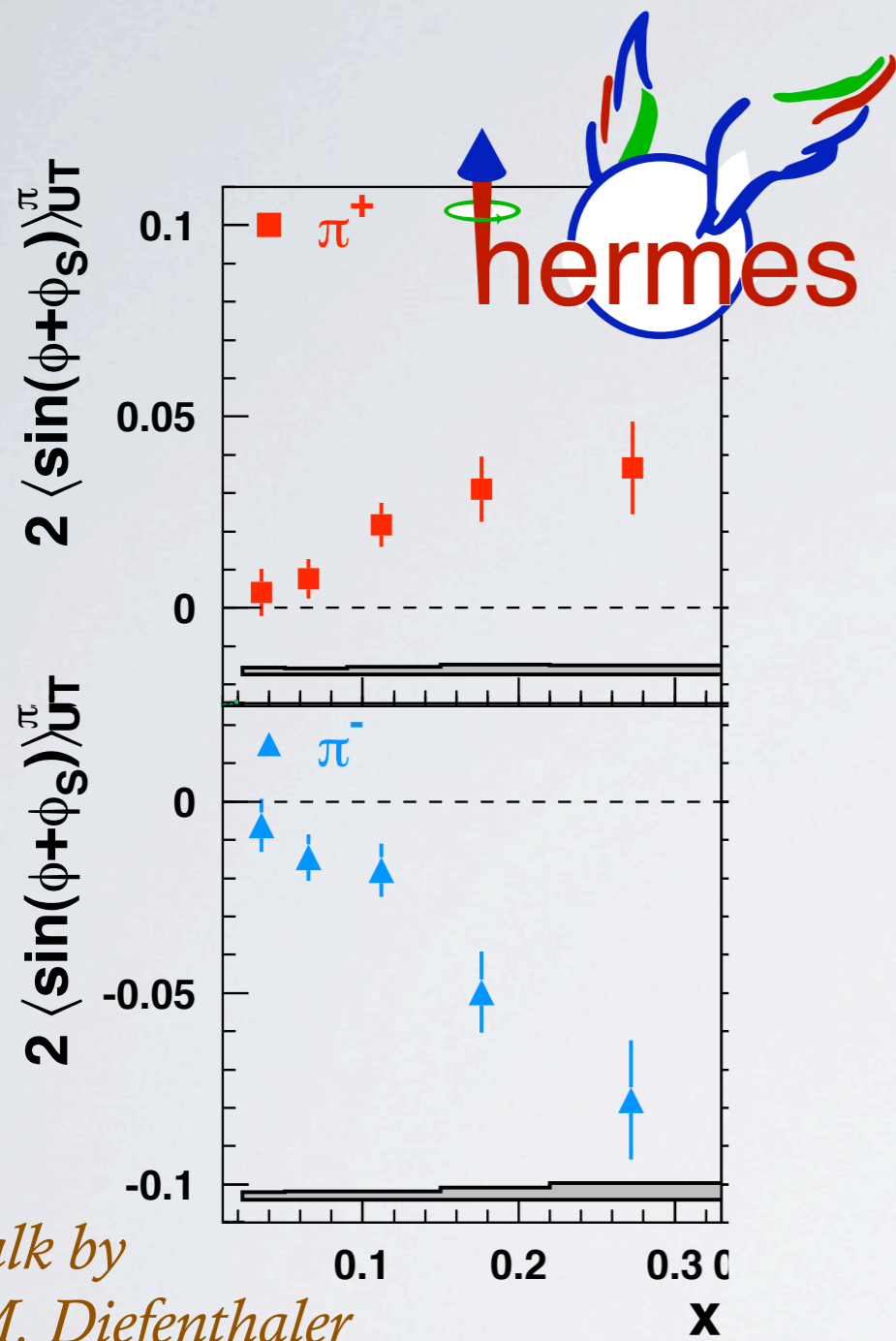
😊 Collins function provides a correlation between spin of quark and transverse momentum of hadron produced

# THE TMD APPROACH



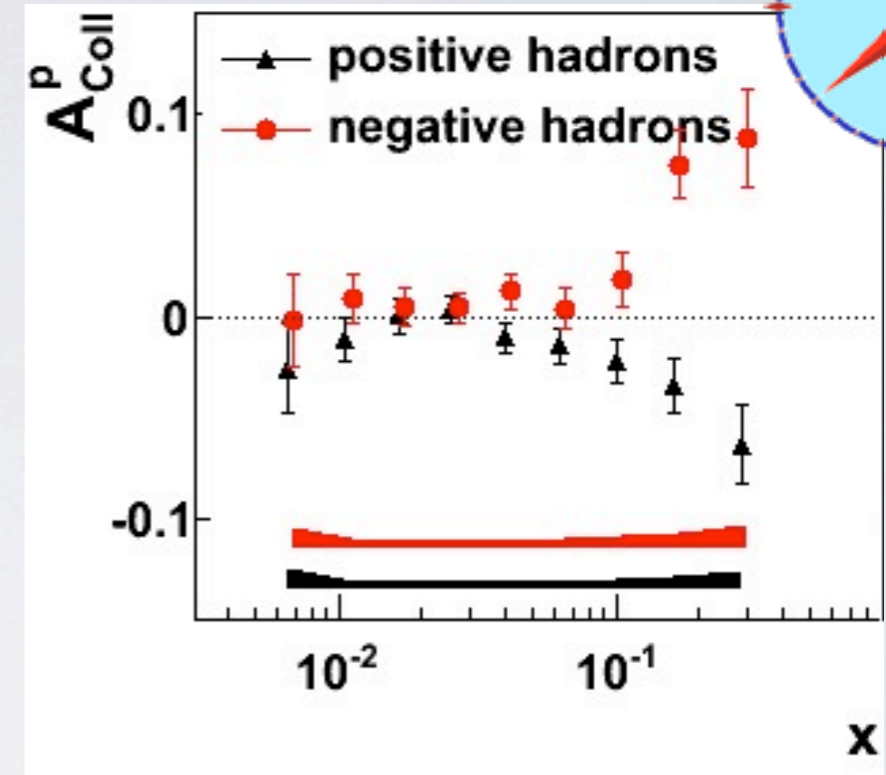
- 😊 Collins function provides a correlation between spin of quark and transverse momentum of hadron produced
- 😞 requires TMD formalism - factorization, universality and evolution more complex

# COLLINS EFFECT IN SIDIS

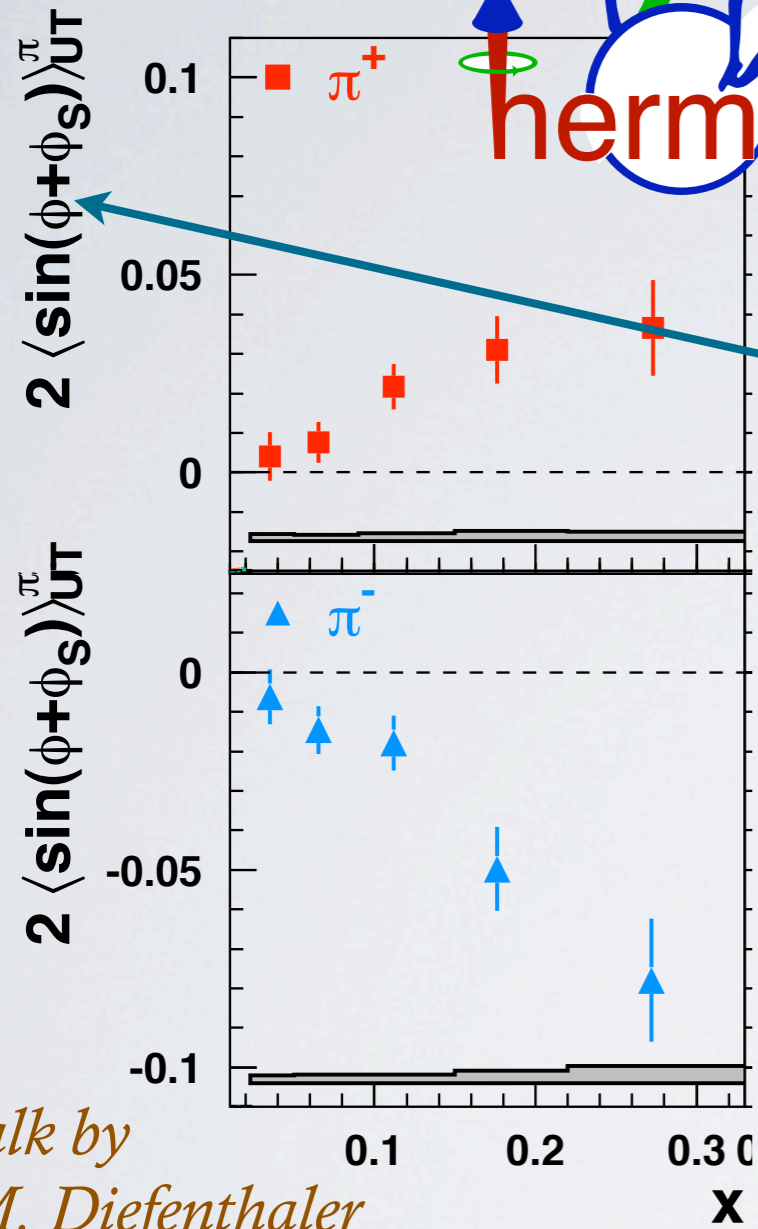
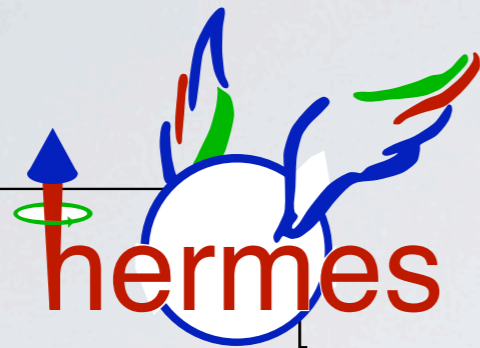


talk by  
M. Dieffenthaler

talk by R. Joosten

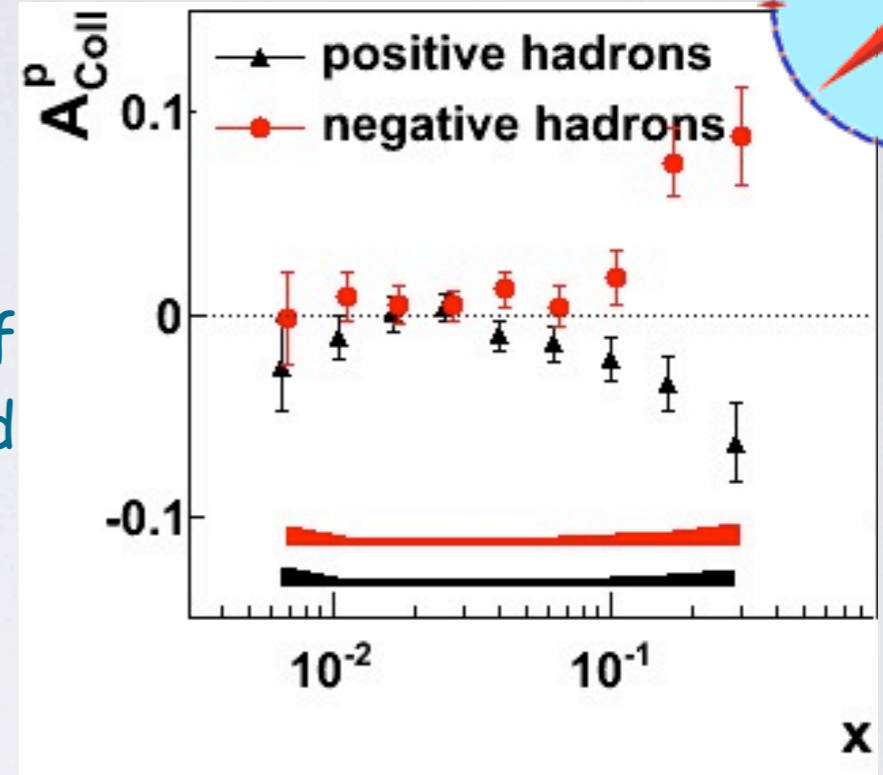


# COLLINS EFFECT IN SIDIS



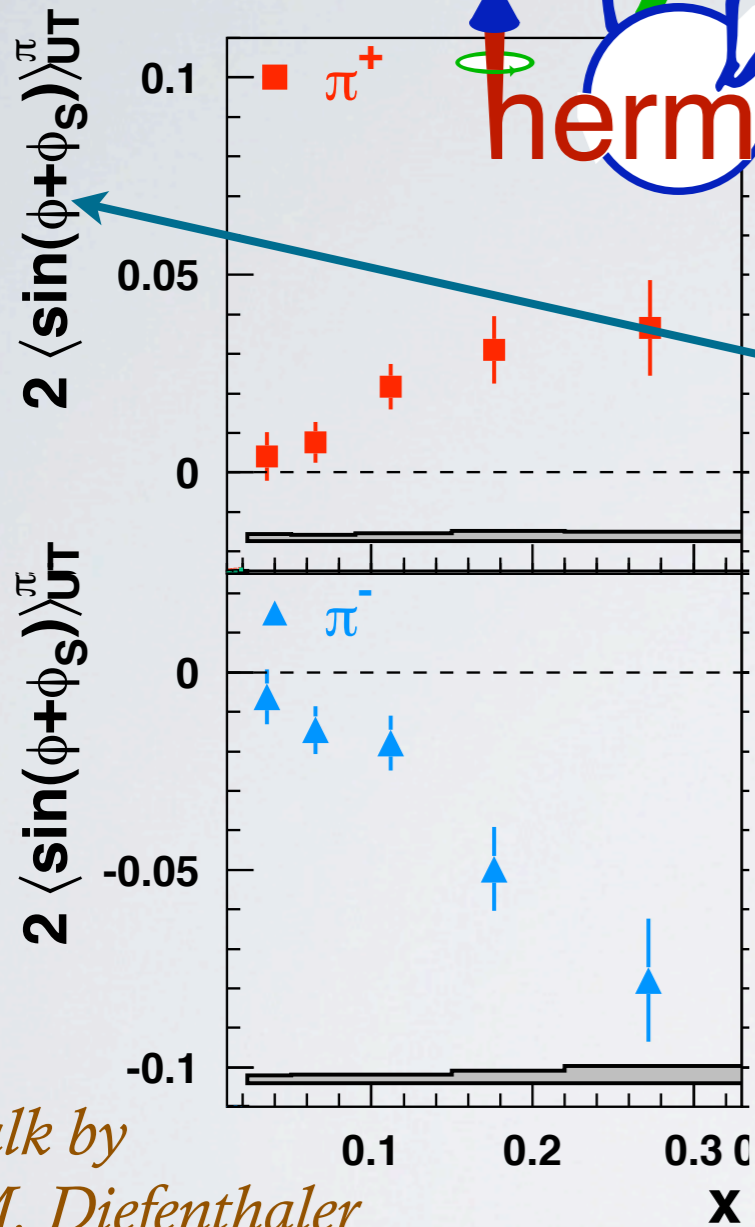
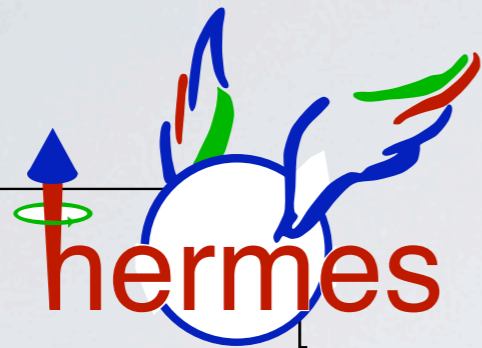
different definitions of angular dependence and of asymmetry

talk by R. Joosten



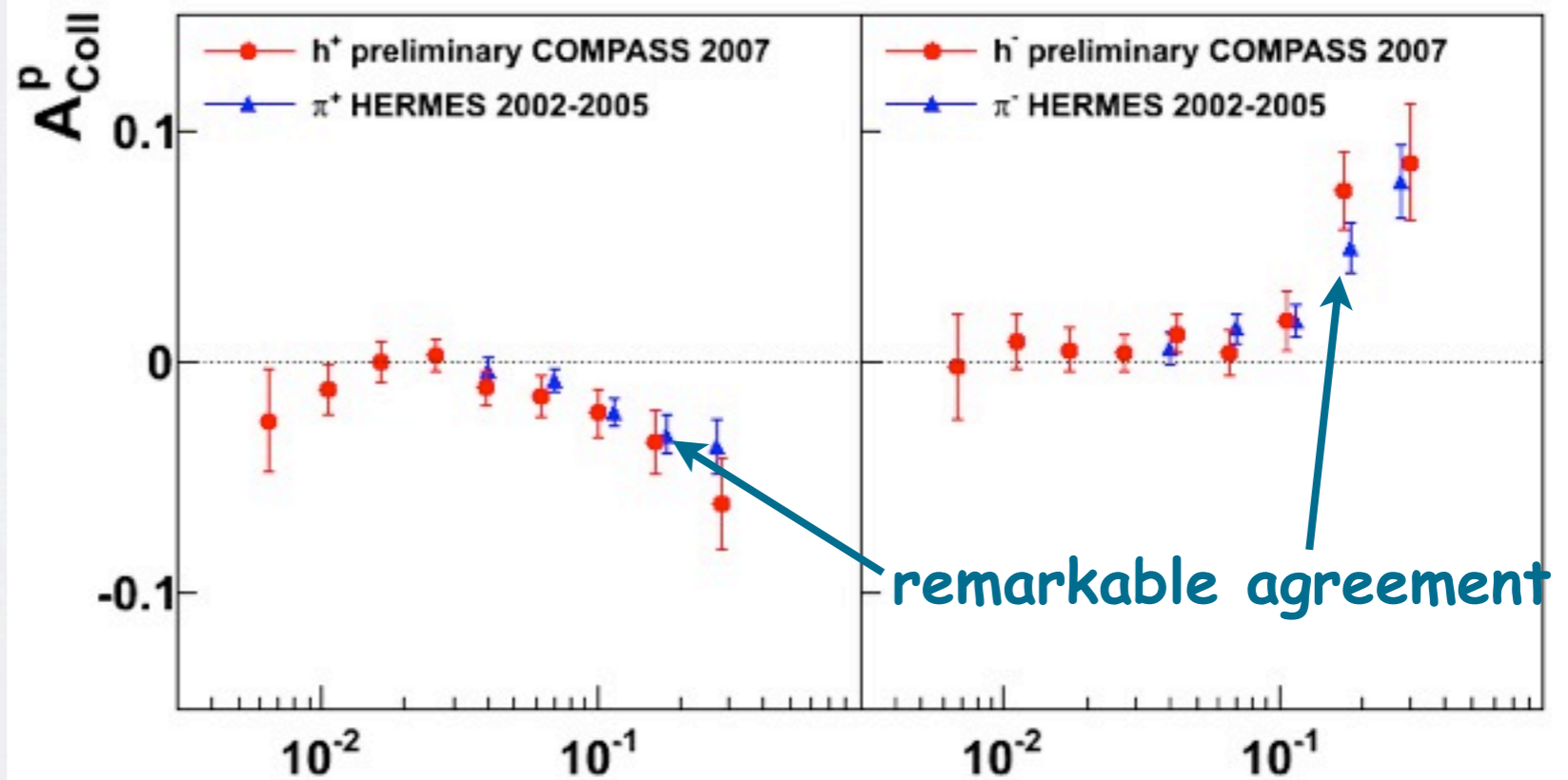
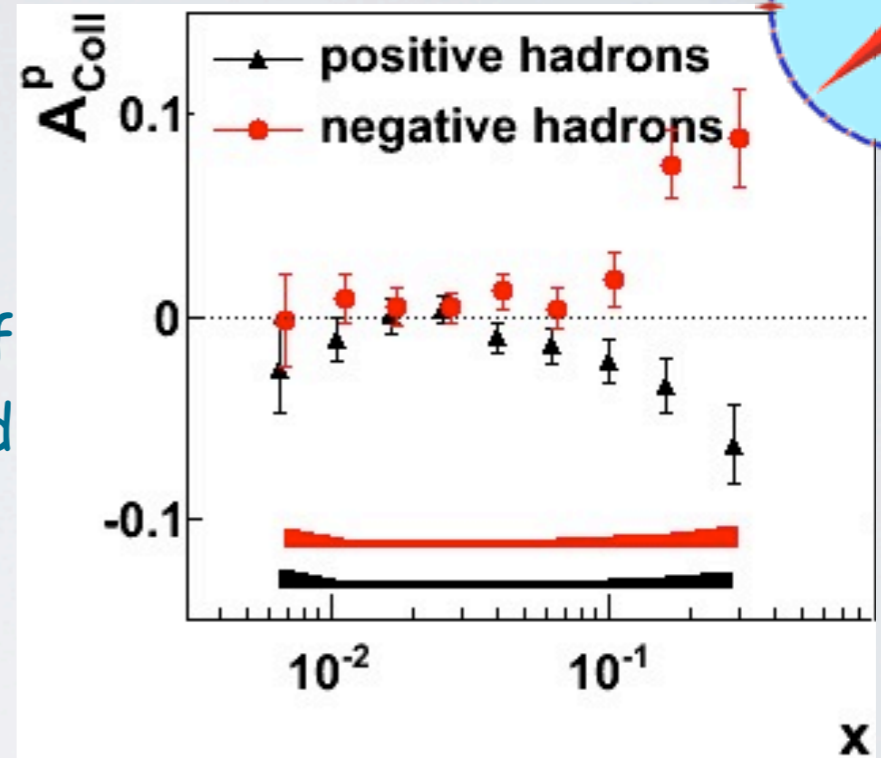
talk by  
M. Dieffenthaler

# COLLINS EFFECT IN SIDIS



different definitions of angular dependence and of asymmetry

talk by R. Joosten



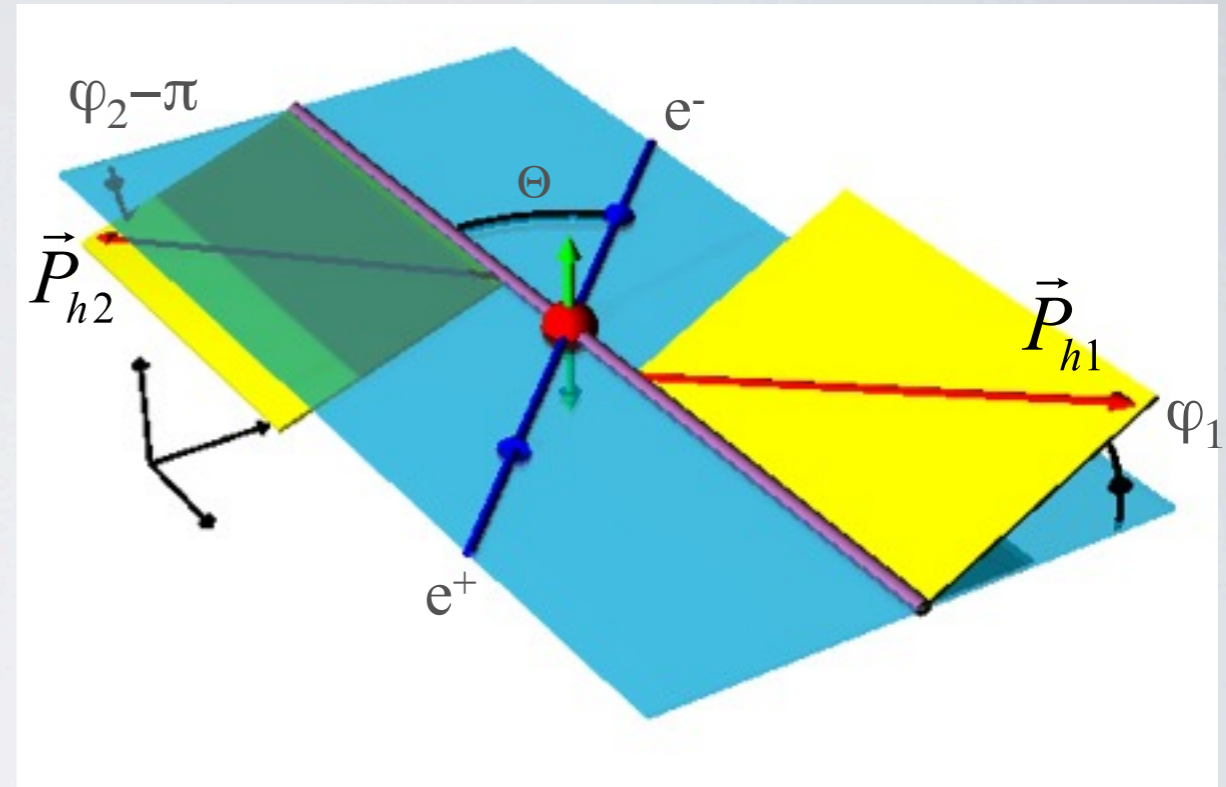
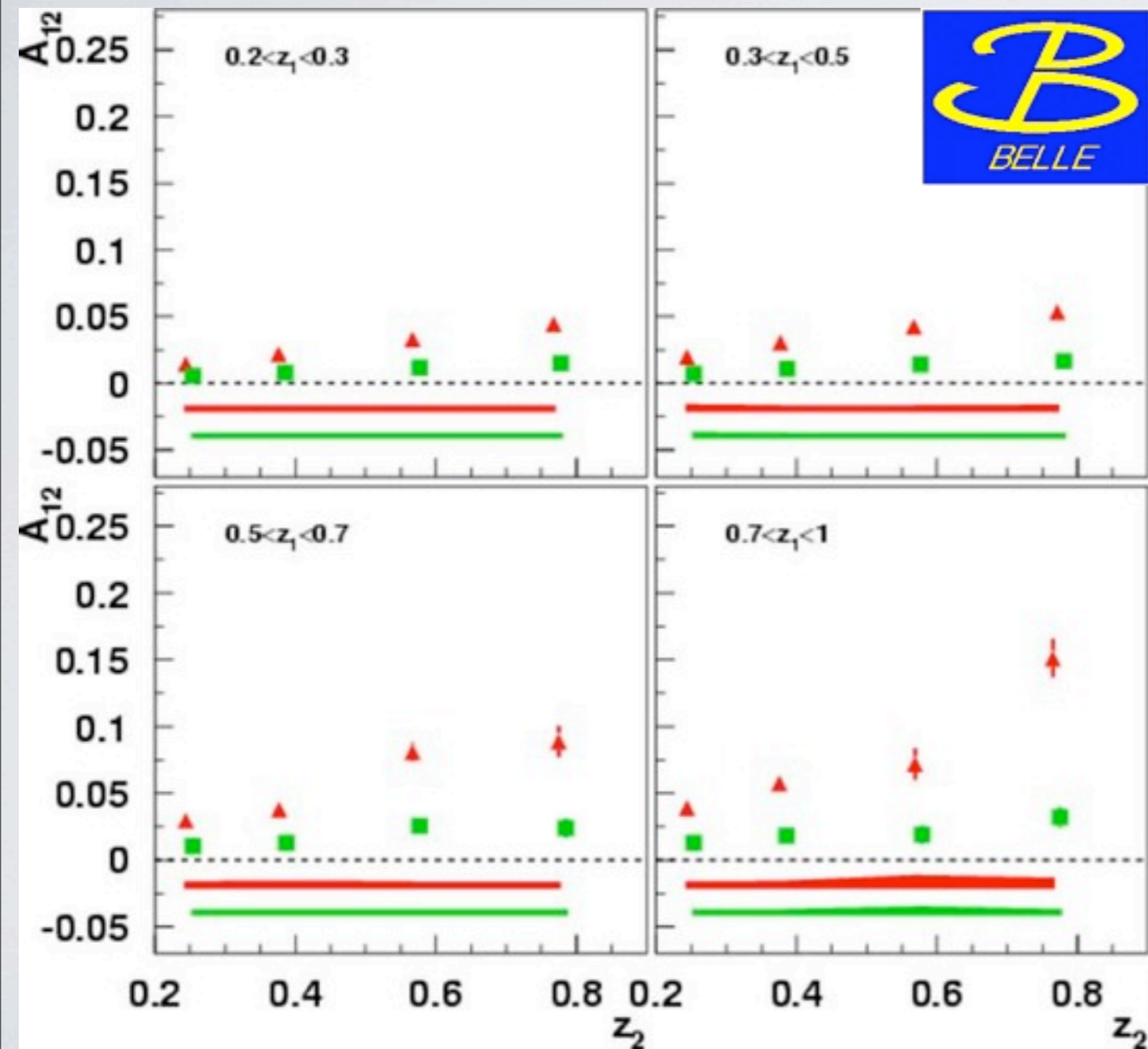
remarkable agreement

talk by  
M. Dieffenthaler

# COLLINS EFFECT IN $E^+E^-$

talk by M. Grosse-Perdekamp

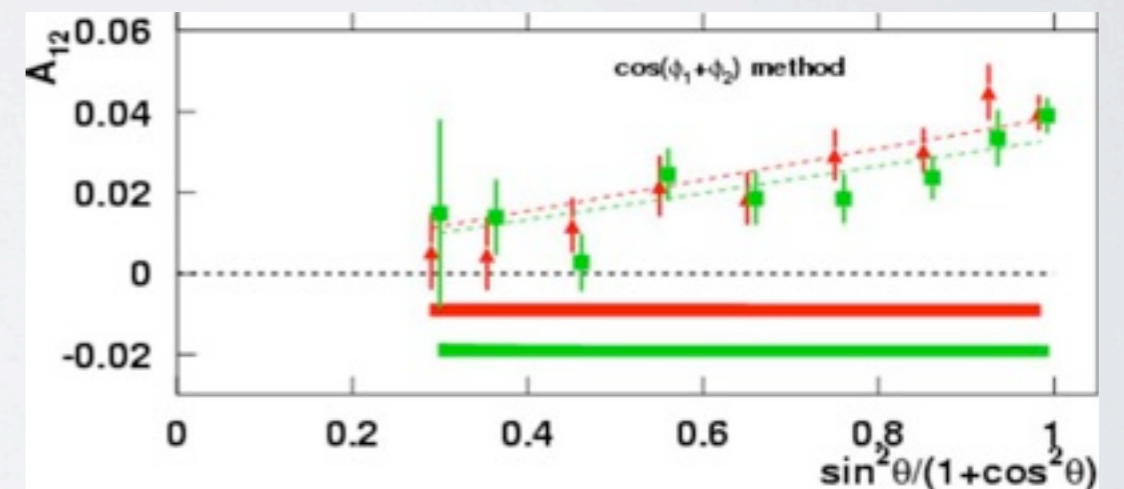
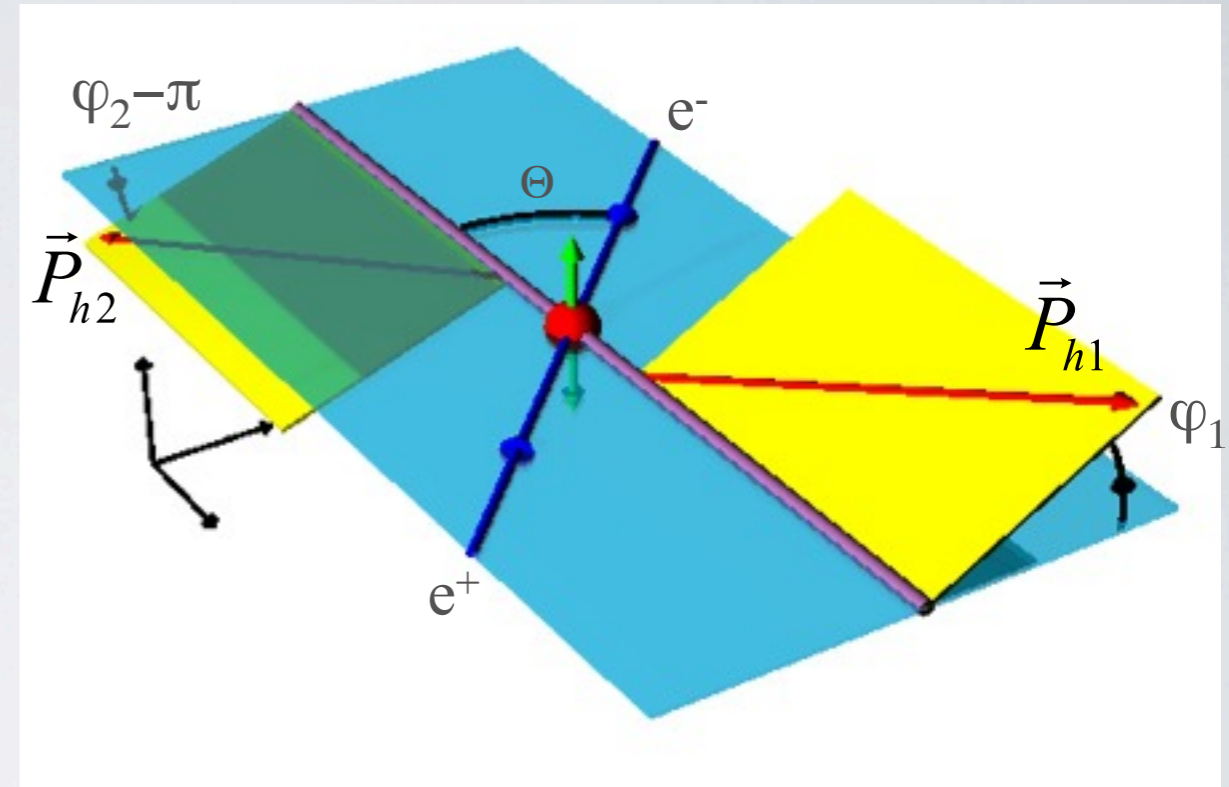
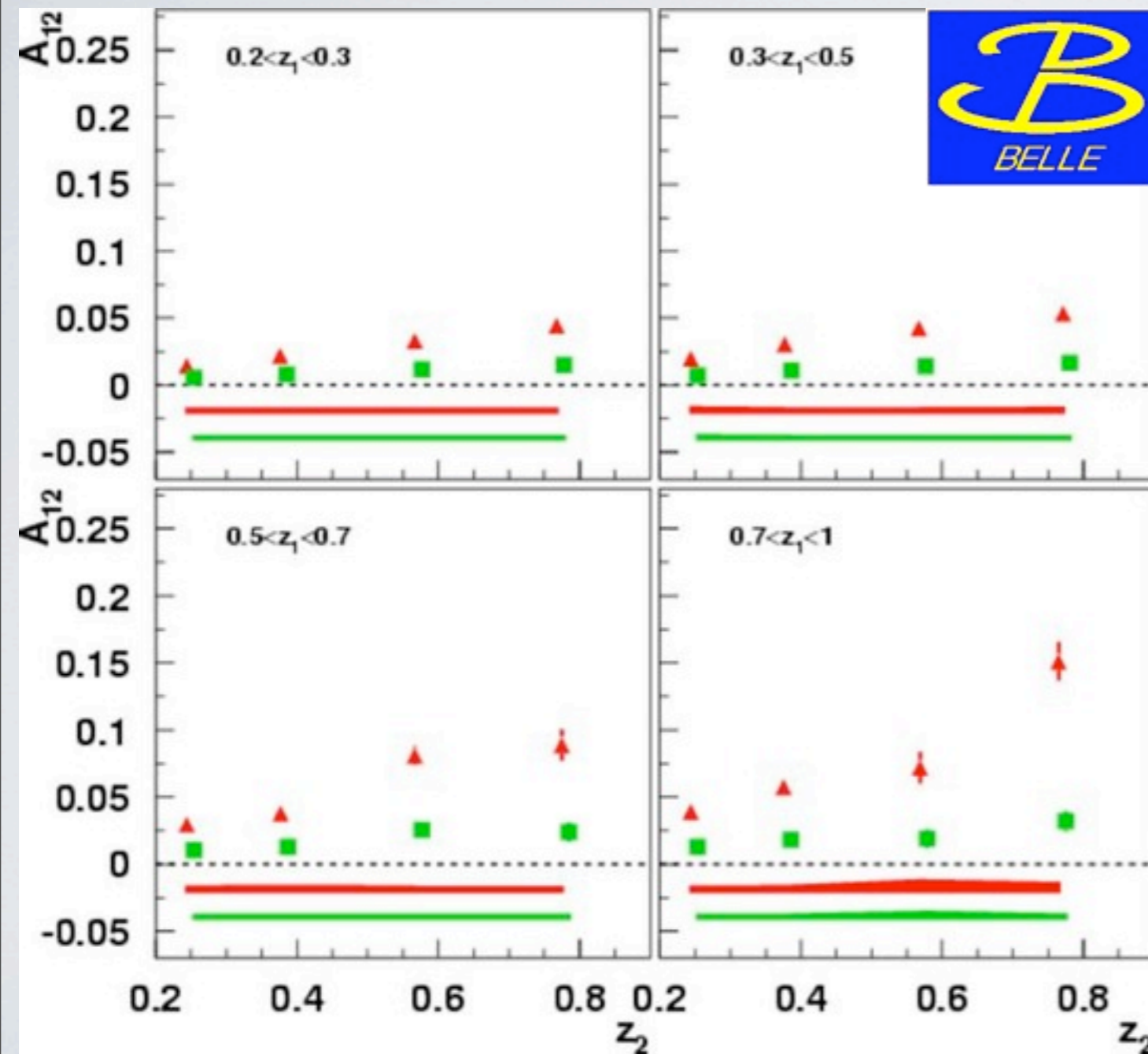
$$A_{12}(\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \text{ moments}) \sim (\text{CFF})^2$$



# COLLINS EFFECT IN $E^+E^-$

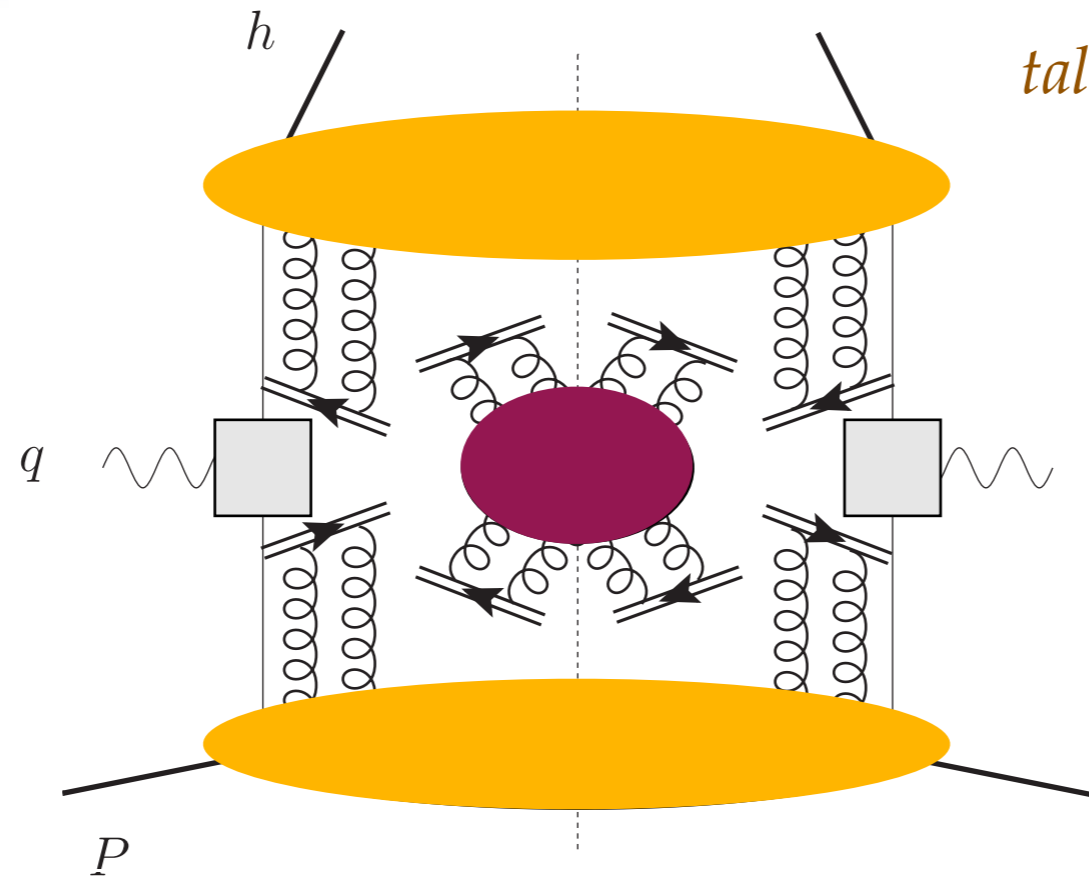
talk by M. Grosse-Perdekamp

$$A_{12}(\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \text{ moments}) \sim (\text{CFF})^2$$



should depend linearly on  $\sin^2\theta/(1+\cos^2\theta)$

# FACTORIZATION



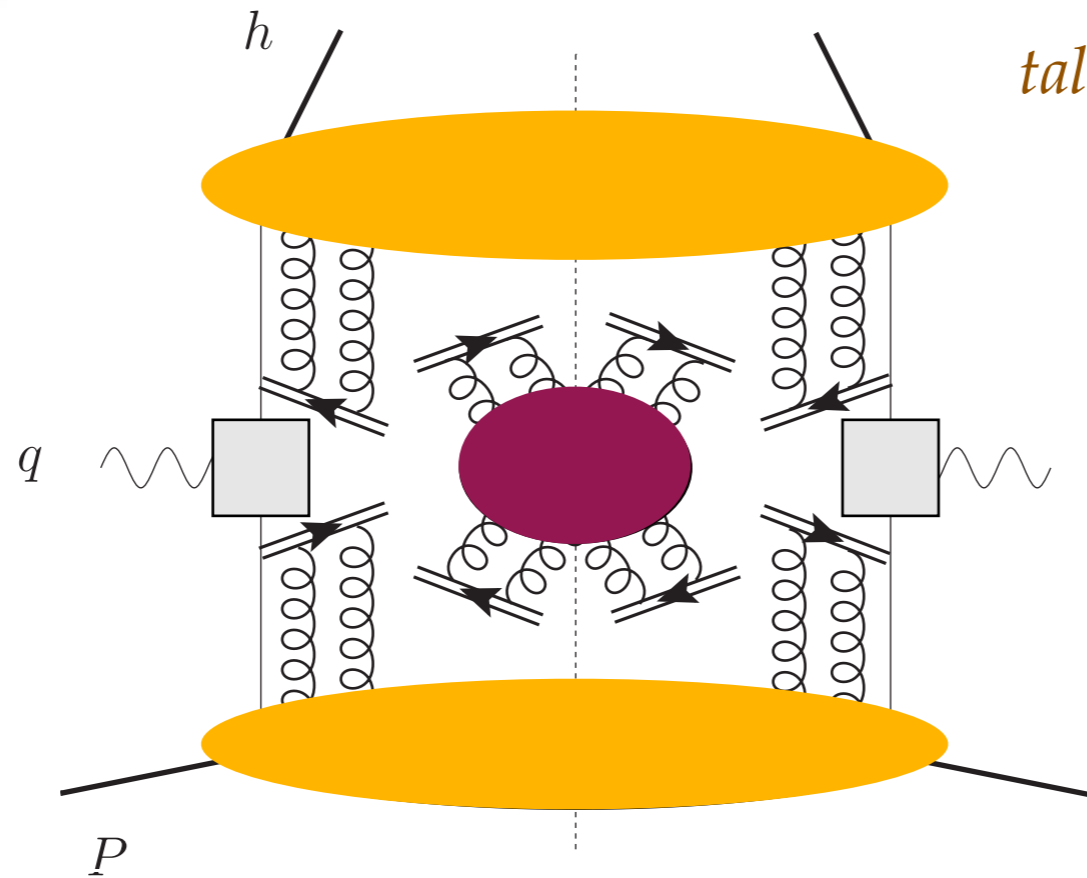
*talks by I. Cherednikov and J. Qiu*

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{UU,T}(x, z, P_{h\perp}^2, Q^2) &= C' [f_1 D_1] \\
 &= H(Q^2, \mu^2, \zeta, \zeta_h) \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T d^2 \mathbf{l}_T \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{p}_T - \mathbf{k}_T + \mathbf{l}_T - \mathbf{P}_{h\perp}/z) \\
 &\quad \times \sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x, p_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta) D_1^a(z, k_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta_h) U(l_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta \zeta_h)
 \end{aligned}$$



# FACTORIZATION

*talks by I. Cherednikov and J. Qiu*



$$F_{UU,T}(x, z, P_{h\perp}^2, Q^2) = C' [f_1 D_1]$$

$$= H(Q^2, \mu^2, \zeta, \zeta_h) \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T d^2 \mathbf{l}_T \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{p}_T - \mathbf{k}_T + \mathbf{l}_T - \mathbf{P}_{h\perp}/z)$$

$$x \sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x, p_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta) D_1^a(z, k_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta_h) U(l_T^2, \mu^2, \zeta \zeta_h)$$

Hard part

TMD PDF

TMD FF

Soft factor

# x EVOLUTION OF MOMENTS

*talk by J. Qiu*

# x EVOLUTION OF MOMENTS

*talk by J. Qiu*

$$\frac{\partial f_1^{\text{NS}}(x, \mu^2)}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f_1^{\text{NS}}(\xi, \mu^2) P_{qq}(z) \Big|_{z=x/\xi}$$

# x EVOLUTION OF MOMENTS

*talk by J. Qiu*

$$\frac{\partial f_1^{\text{NS}}(x, \mu^2)}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f_1^{\text{NS}}(\xi, \mu^2) P_{qq}(z) \Big|_{z=x/\xi}$$

$$T_F(x, x) \equiv \int d^2 p_T p_T^2 f_{1T}^\perp(x, p_T^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(x, x, \mu_F)}{\partial \ln \mu_F^2} = & \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \left\{ P_{qq}(z) \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, \xi, \mu_F) \right. \\ & + \frac{C_A}{2} \left[ \frac{1+z^2}{1-z} [\mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, x, \mu_F) - \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, \xi, \mu_F)] + z \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, x, \mu_F) \right] \\ & \left. + \frac{C_A}{2} \left[ \mathcal{T}_{\Delta q,F}(x, \xi, \mu_F) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

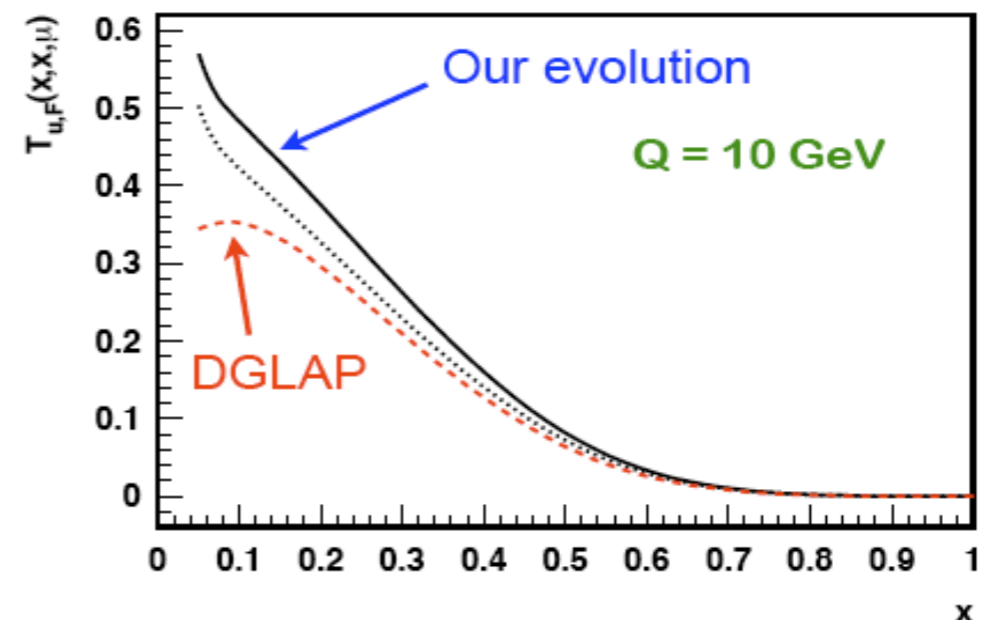
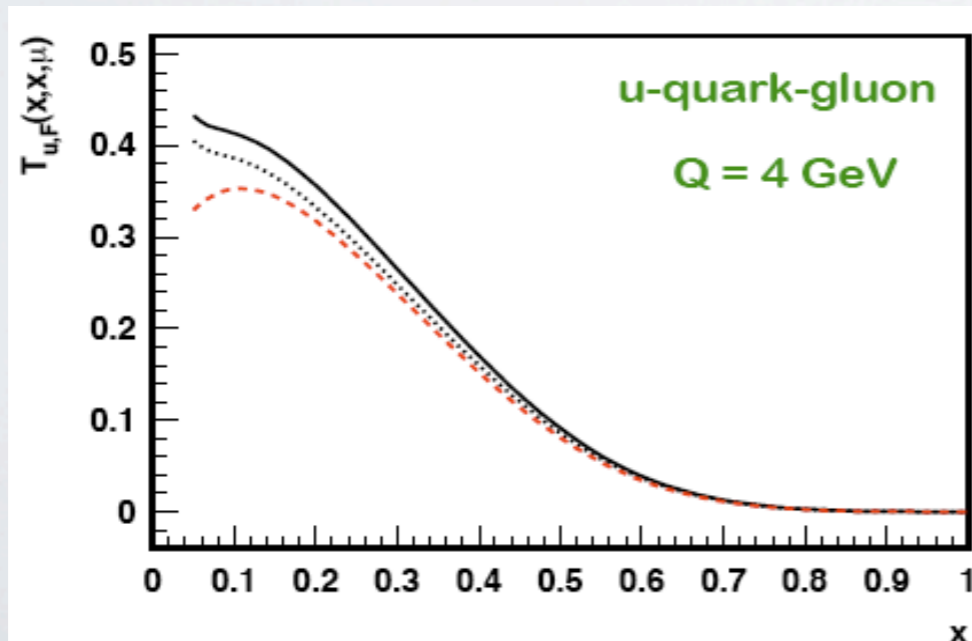
# x EVOLUTION OF MOMENTS

*talk by J. Qiu*

$$\frac{\partial f_1^{\text{NS}}(x, \mu^2)}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f_1^{\text{NS}}(\xi, \mu^2) P_{qq}(z) \Big|_{z=x/\xi}$$

$$T_F(x, x) \equiv \int d^2 p_T p_T^2 f_{1T}^\perp(x, p_T^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(x, x, \mu_F)}{\partial \ln \mu_F^2} = & \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \left\{ P_{qq}(z) \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, \xi, \mu_F) \right. \\ & + \frac{C_A}{2} \left[ \frac{1+z^2}{1-z} [\mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, x, \mu_F) - \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, \xi, \mu_F)] + z \mathcal{T}_{q,F}(\xi, x, \mu_F) \right] \\ & \left. + \frac{C_A}{2} [\mathcal{T}_{\Delta q,F}(x, \xi, \mu_F)] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$



# GAUGE LINKS

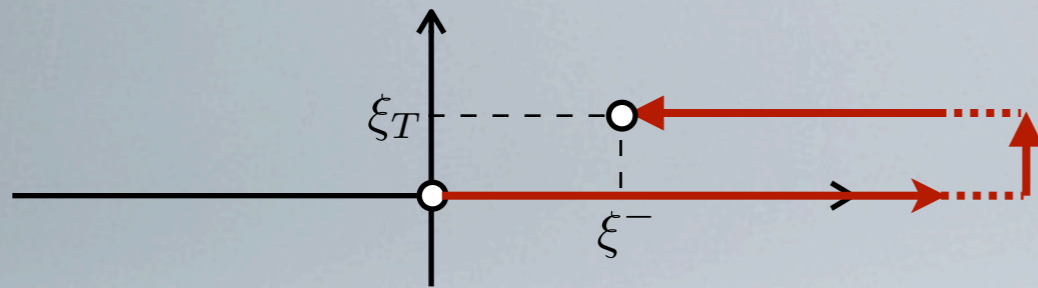
*talk by I. Cherednikov*

$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$

# GAUGE LINKS

*talk by I. Cherednikov*

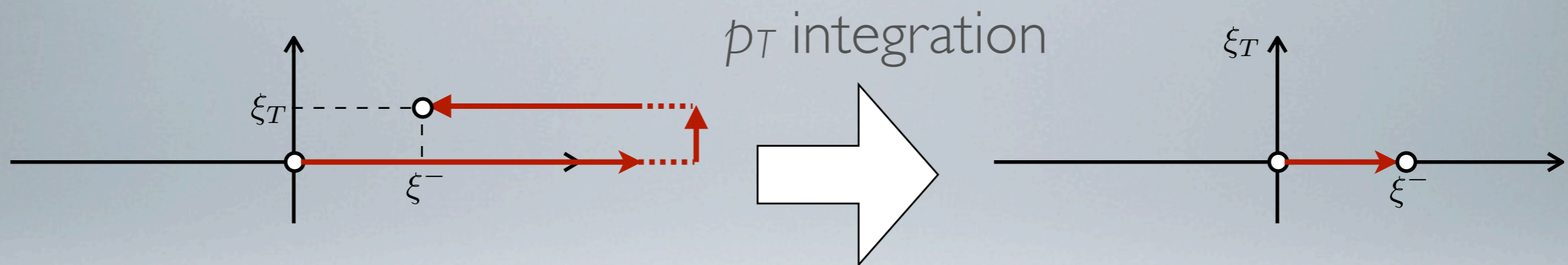
$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$



# GAUGE LINKS

*talk by I. Cherednikov*

$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip\cdot\xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0,\xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+=0}$$

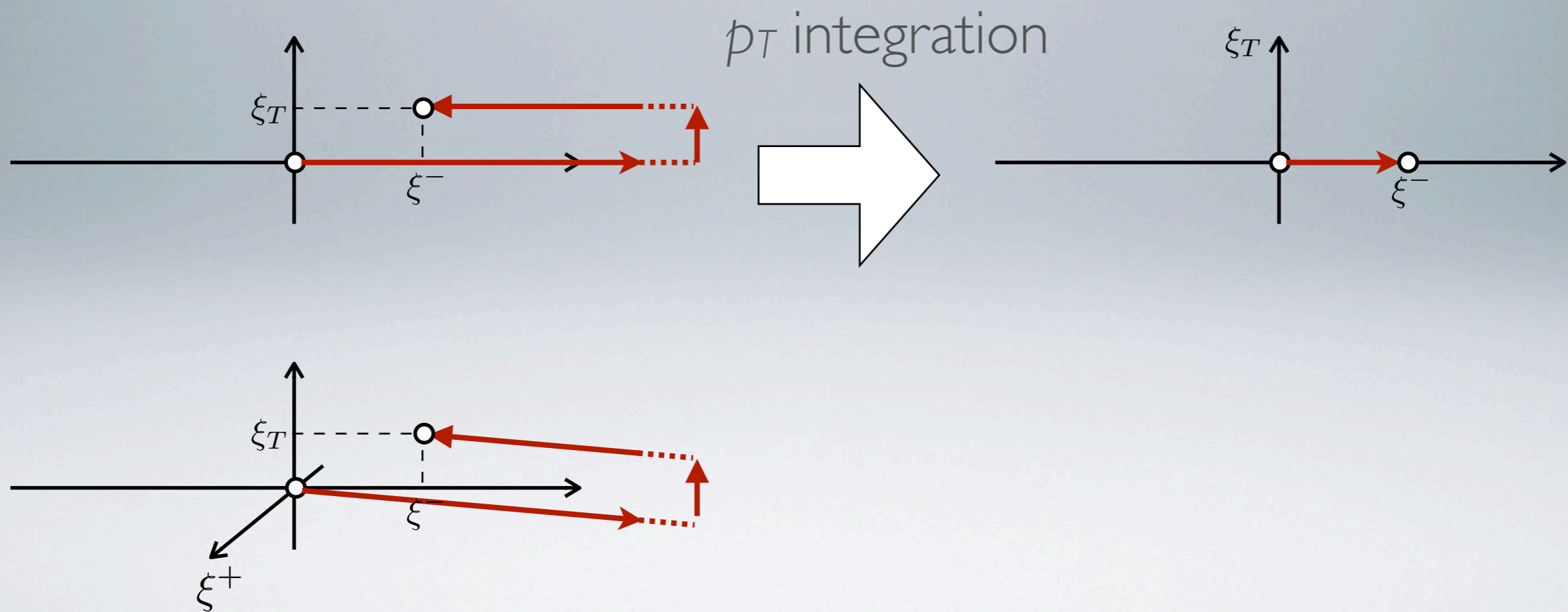




# GAUGE LINKS

*talk by I. Cherednikov*

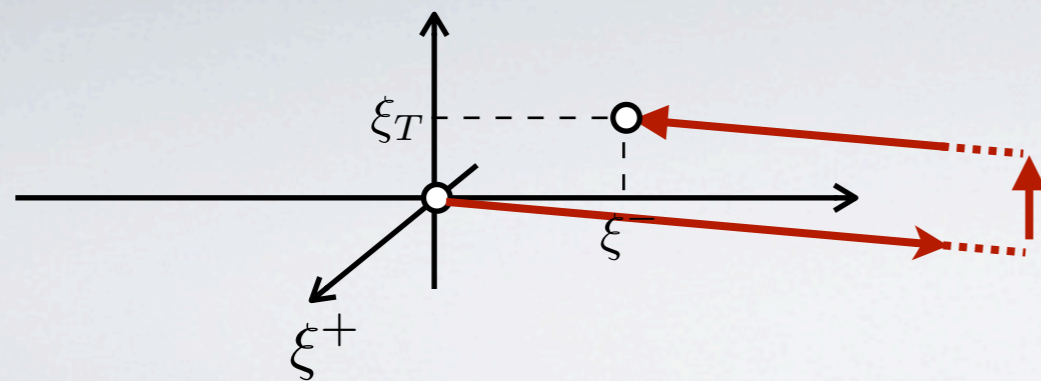
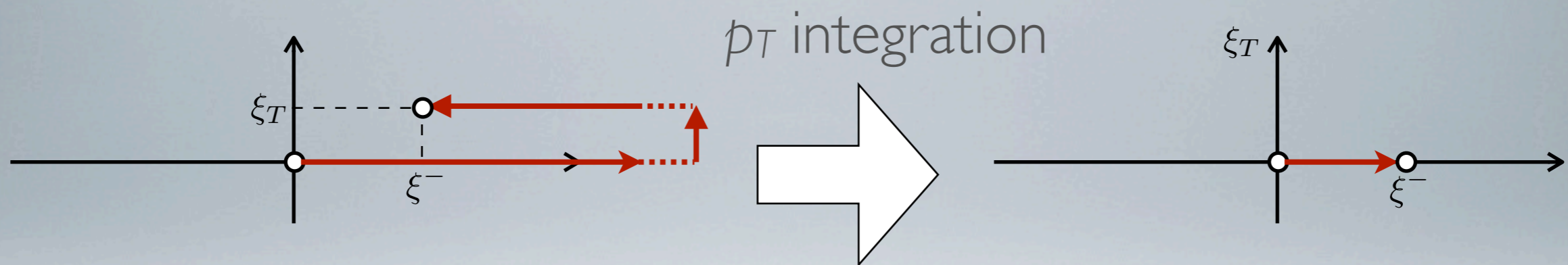
$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$



# GAUGE LINKS

*talk by I. Cherednikov*

$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$

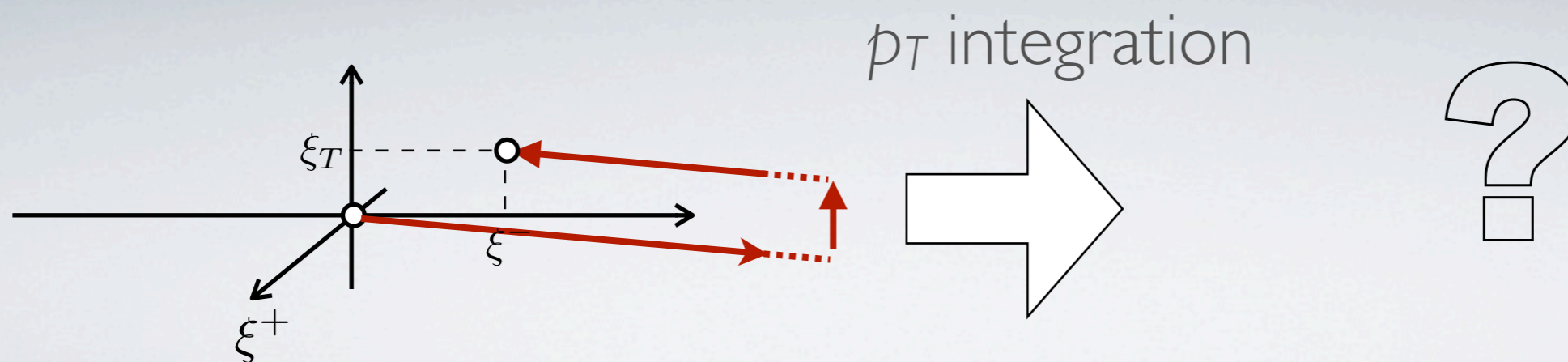
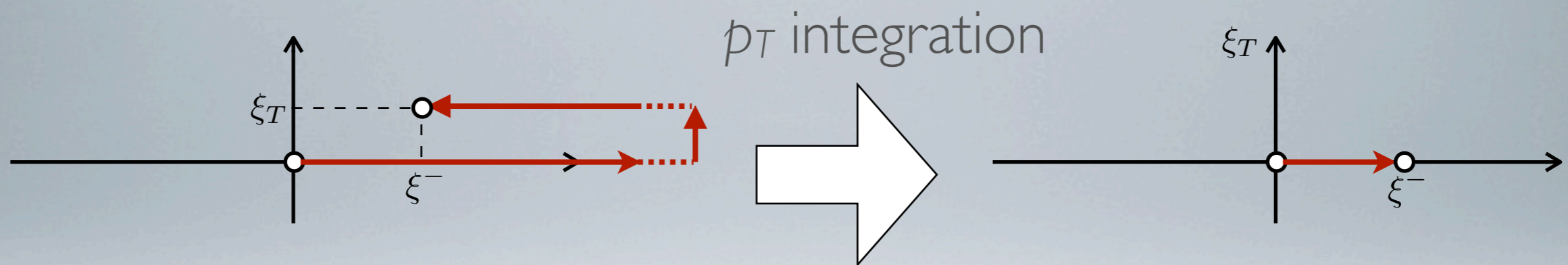


$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2, \zeta) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]}^\zeta \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$

# GAUGE LINKS

*talk by I. Cherednikov*

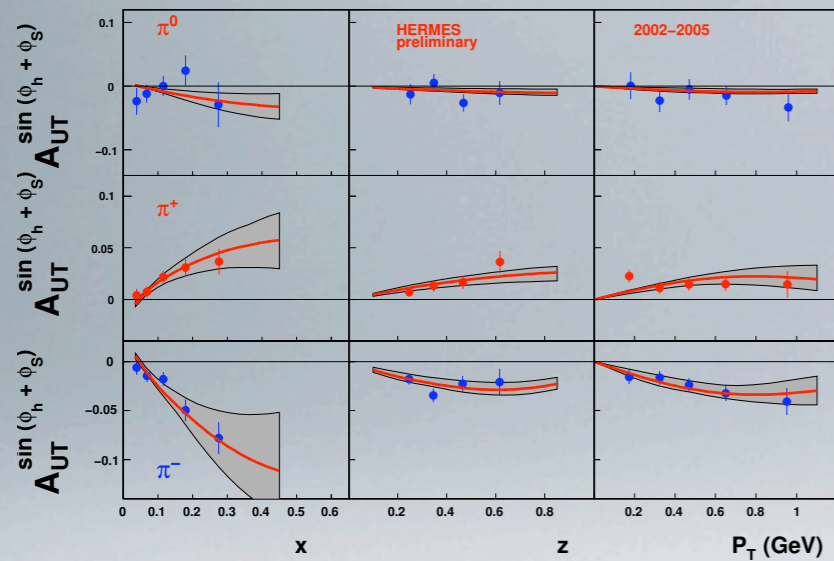
$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]} \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$



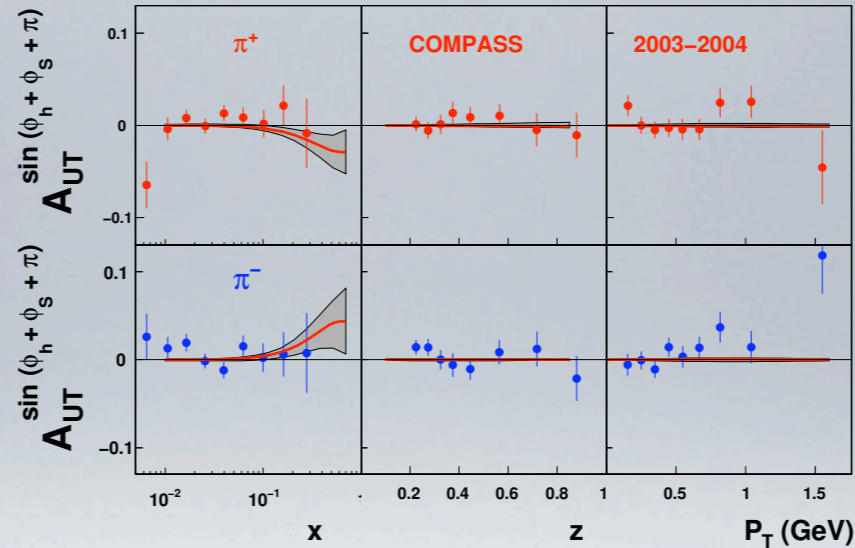
$$f_1^q(x, p_T^2, \zeta) = \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2\xi_T}{16\pi^3} e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P | \bar{\psi}^q(0) U_{[0, \xi]}^\zeta \gamma^+ \psi^q(\xi) | P \rangle \Big|_{\xi^+ = 0}$$

# FIT OF COLLINS EFFECT

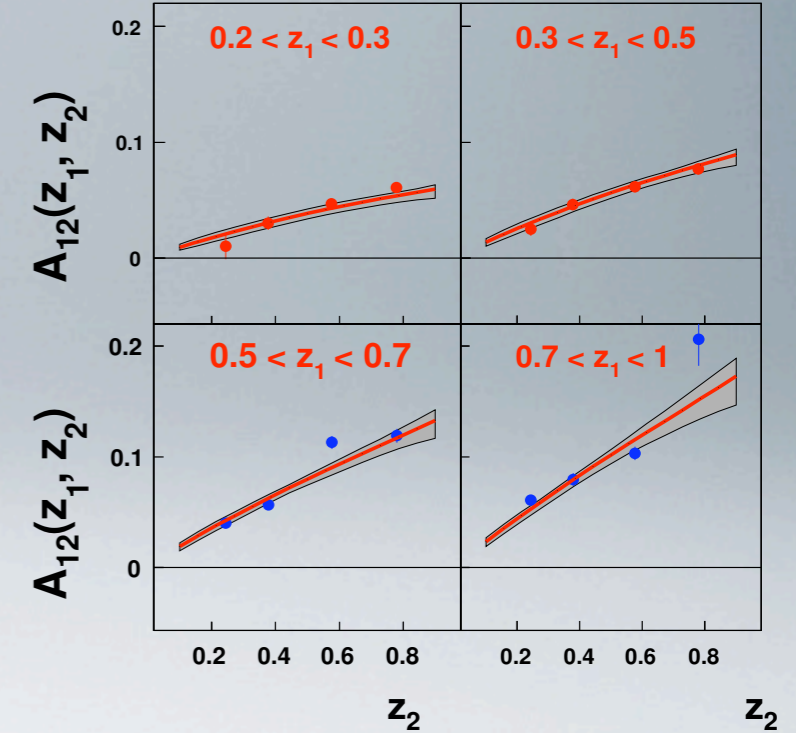
talk by U. D'Alesio



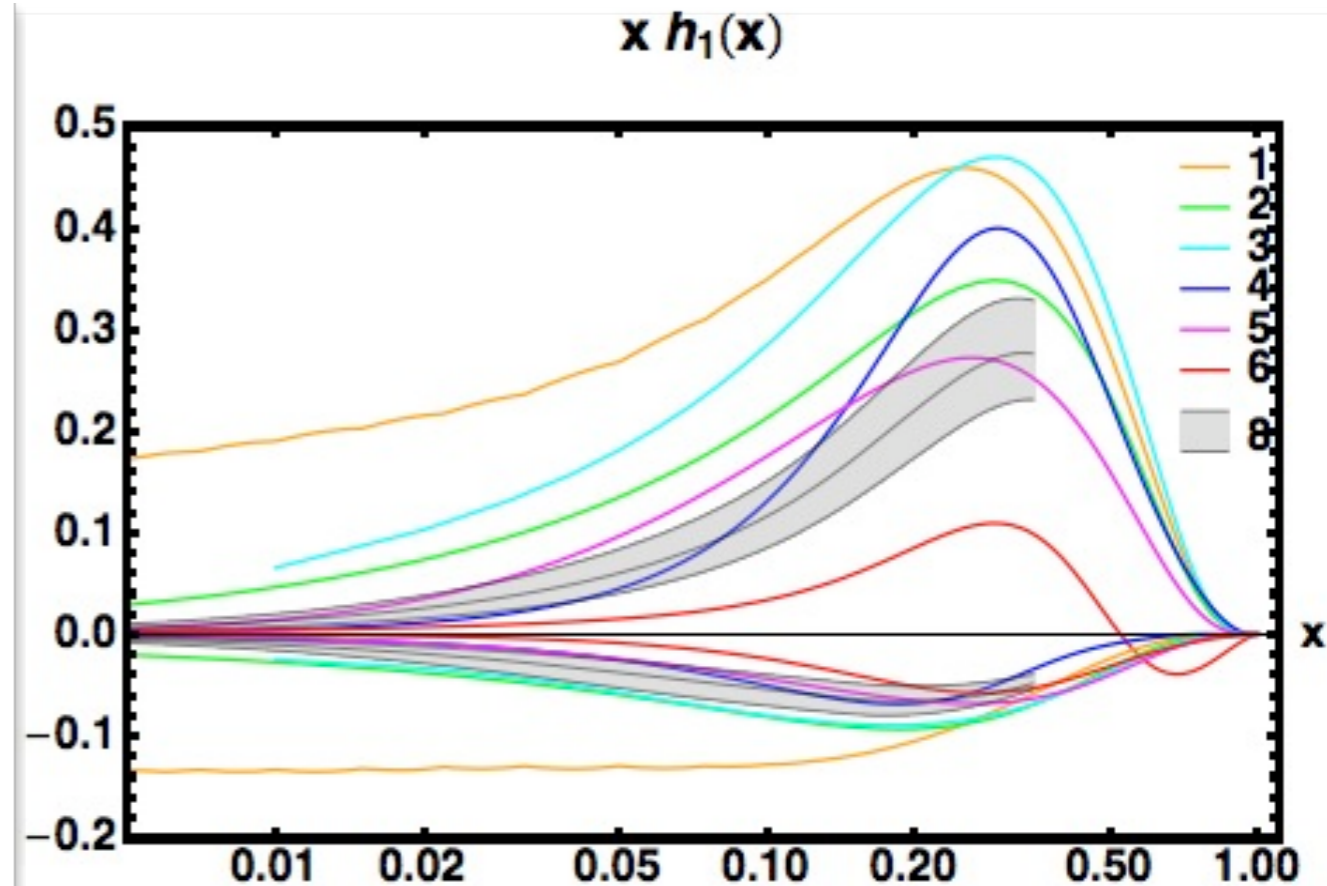
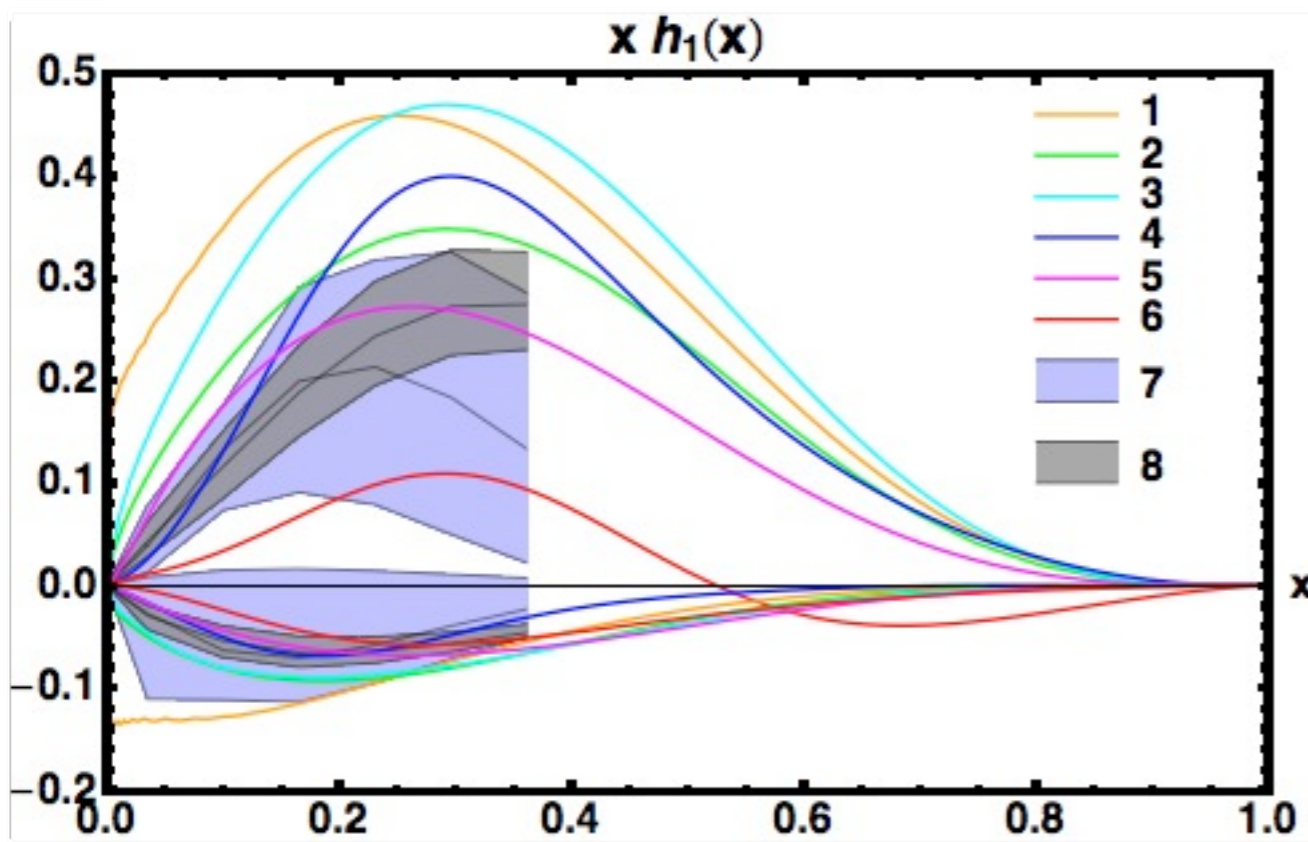
[left] HERMES data [Diefenthaler et al. 2007]  
(hydrogen target)



[right] COMPASS data [Alekseev et al. 2008].  
(deuteron target)



# TRANSVERSITY



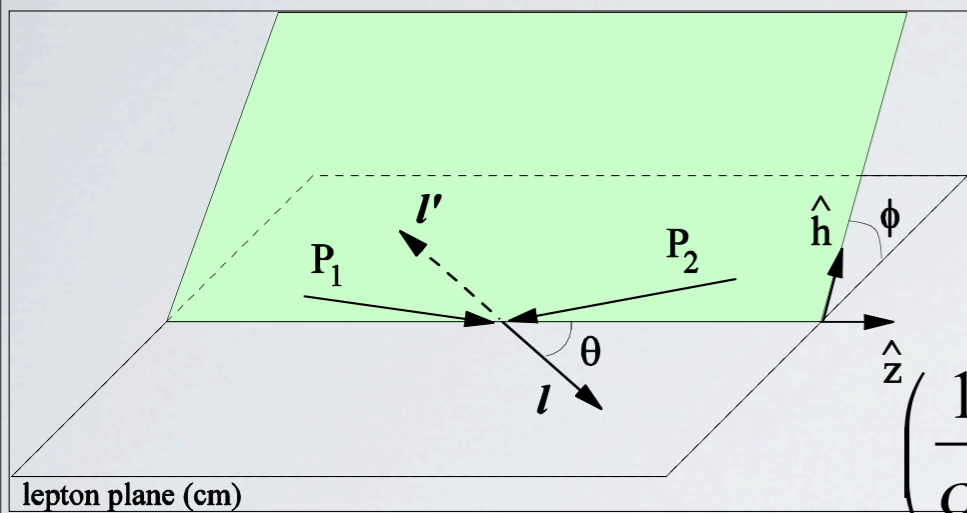
- [1] Soffer et al. PRD 65 (02)
- [2] Korotkov et al. EPJC 18 (01)
- [3] Schweitzer et al., PRD 64 (01)
- [4] Wakamatsu, PLB 509 (01)

- [5] Pasquini et al., PRD 72 (05)
- [6] Bacchetta, Conti, Radici, PRD 78 (08)
- [7] Anselmino et al., PRD 75 (07)
- [8] Anselmino et al., arXiv:0807.0173

# MISSION 2:T-ODD FUNCTIONS

# BOER-MULDERS EFFECT IN DRELL-YAN

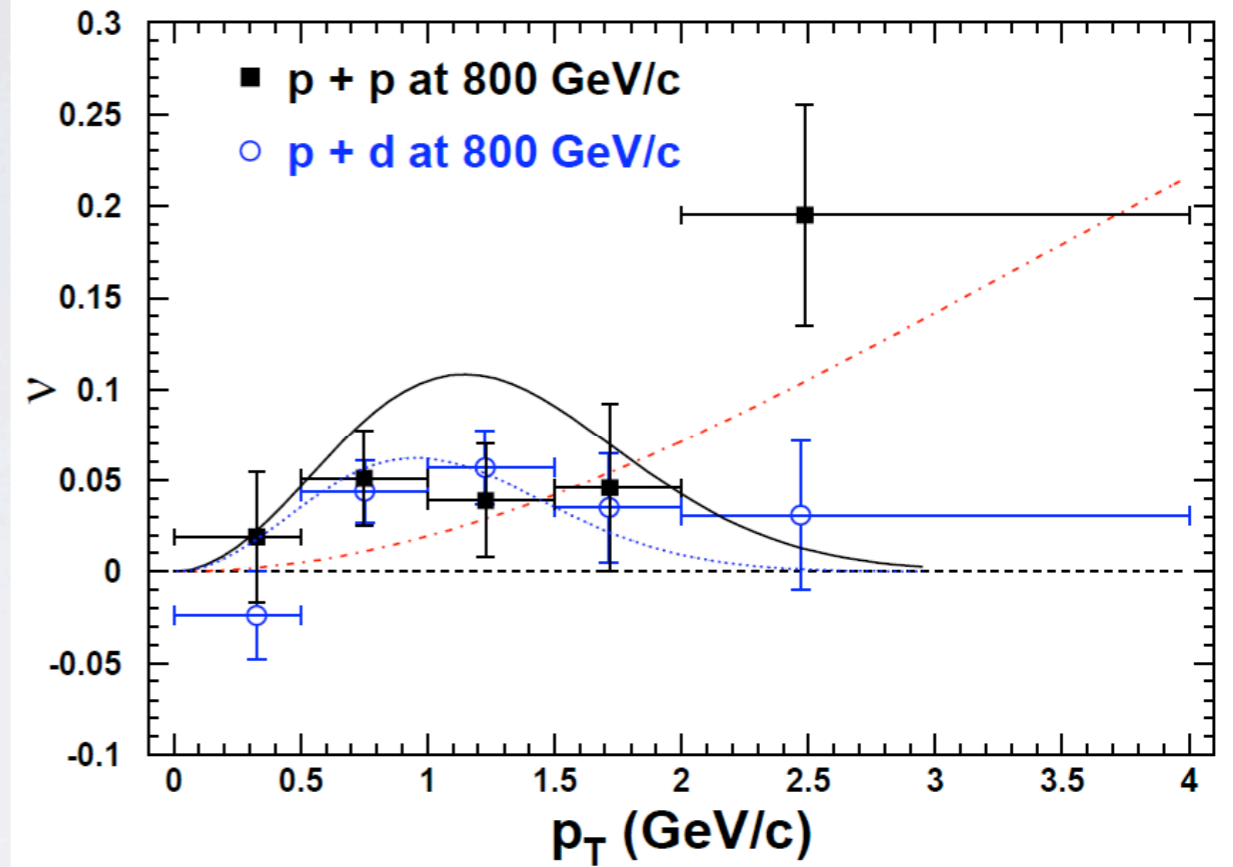
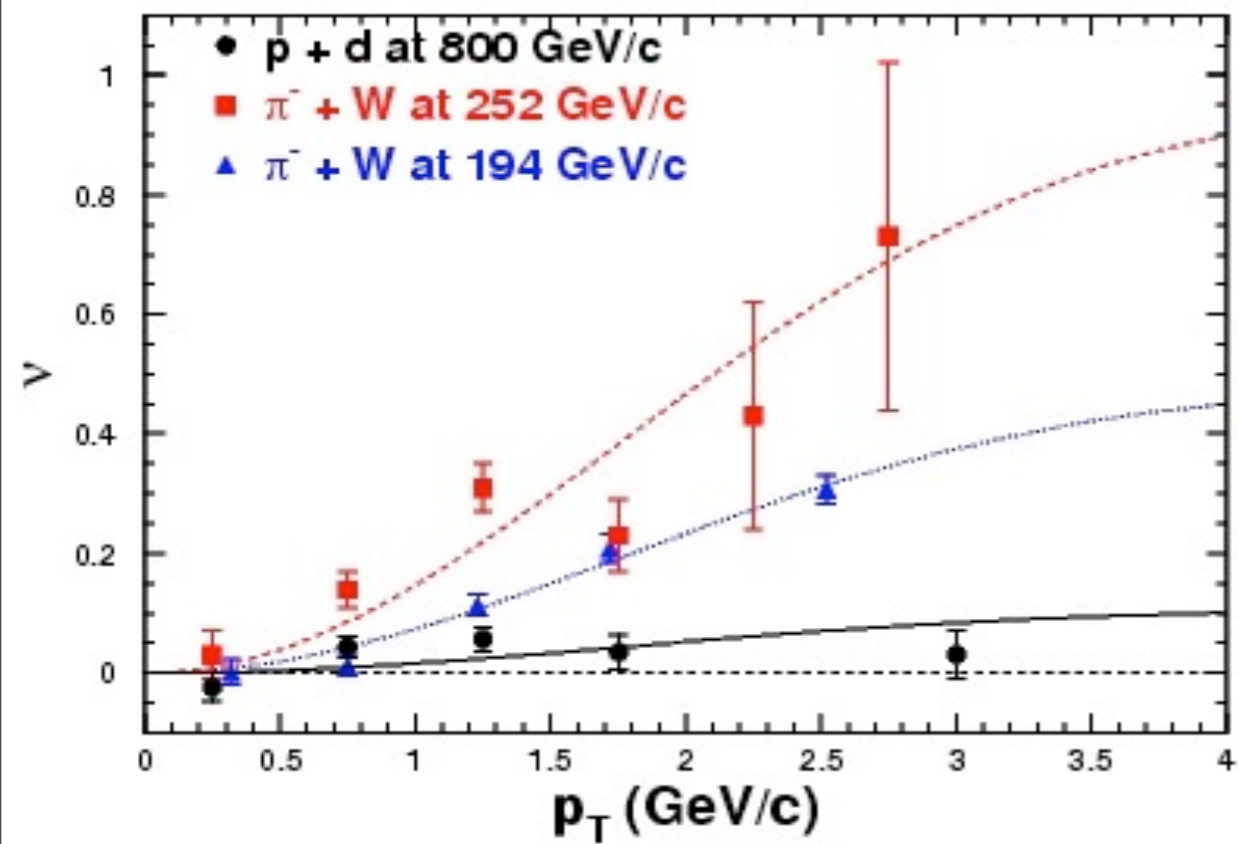
*talk by J.C. Peng*



$$\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right) = \left[\frac{3}{4\pi}\right] \left[1 + \lambda \cos^2 \theta + \mu \sin 2\theta \cos \phi + \frac{\nu}{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi\right]$$

- Lam-Tung relation:  $1 - \lambda = 2\nu$
- insensitive to QCD corrections
- clear sign for Boer-Mulders effect ( $\sim \nu$ )
- violated in pion-induced Drell-Yan

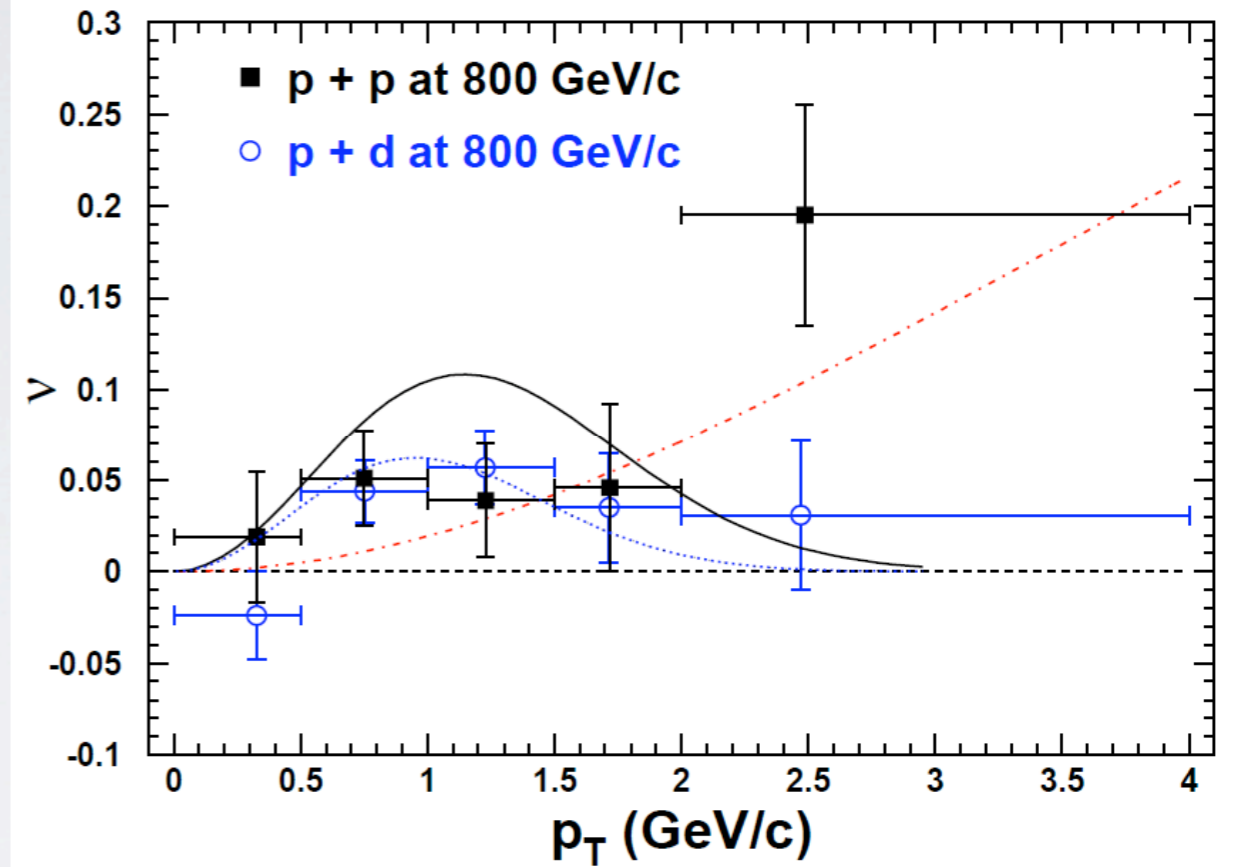
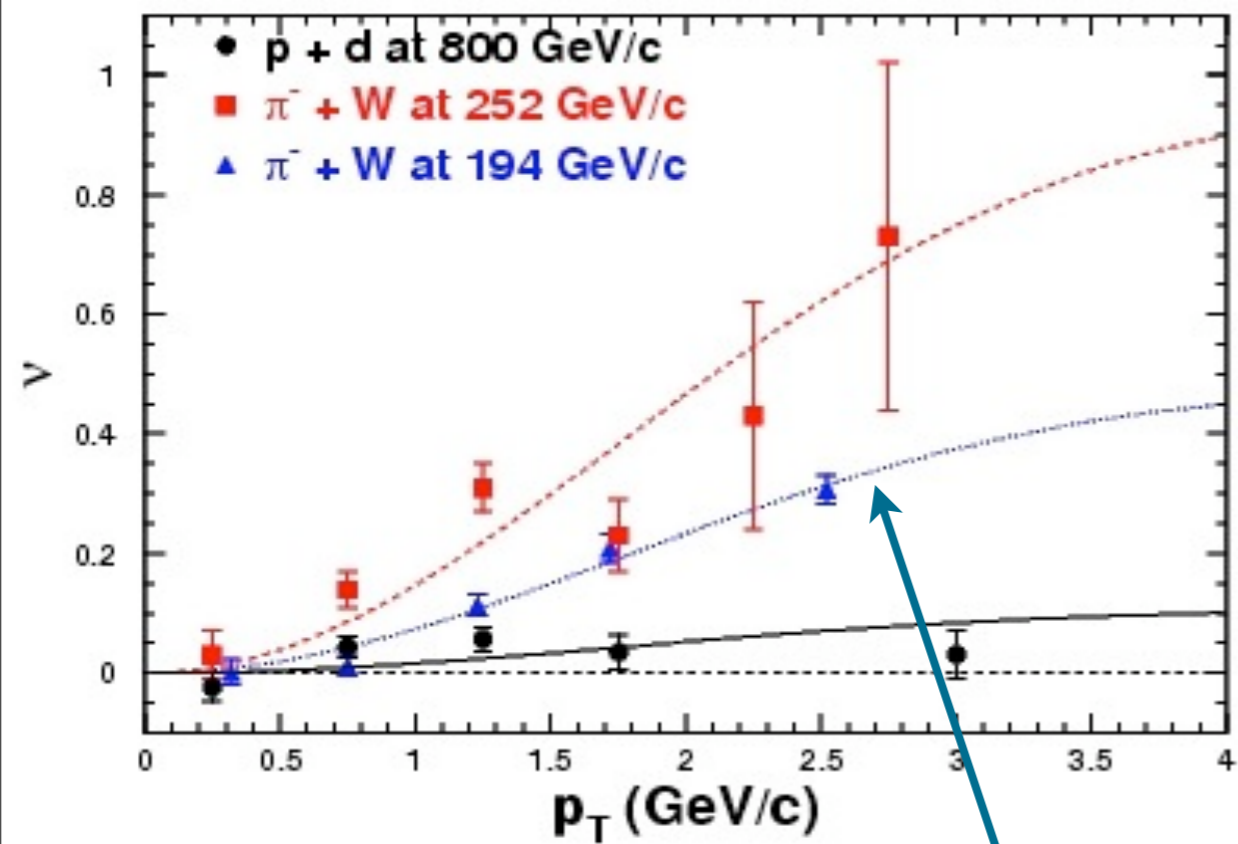
# SIGNS OF BOER-MULDER



*talk by J.C. Peng*



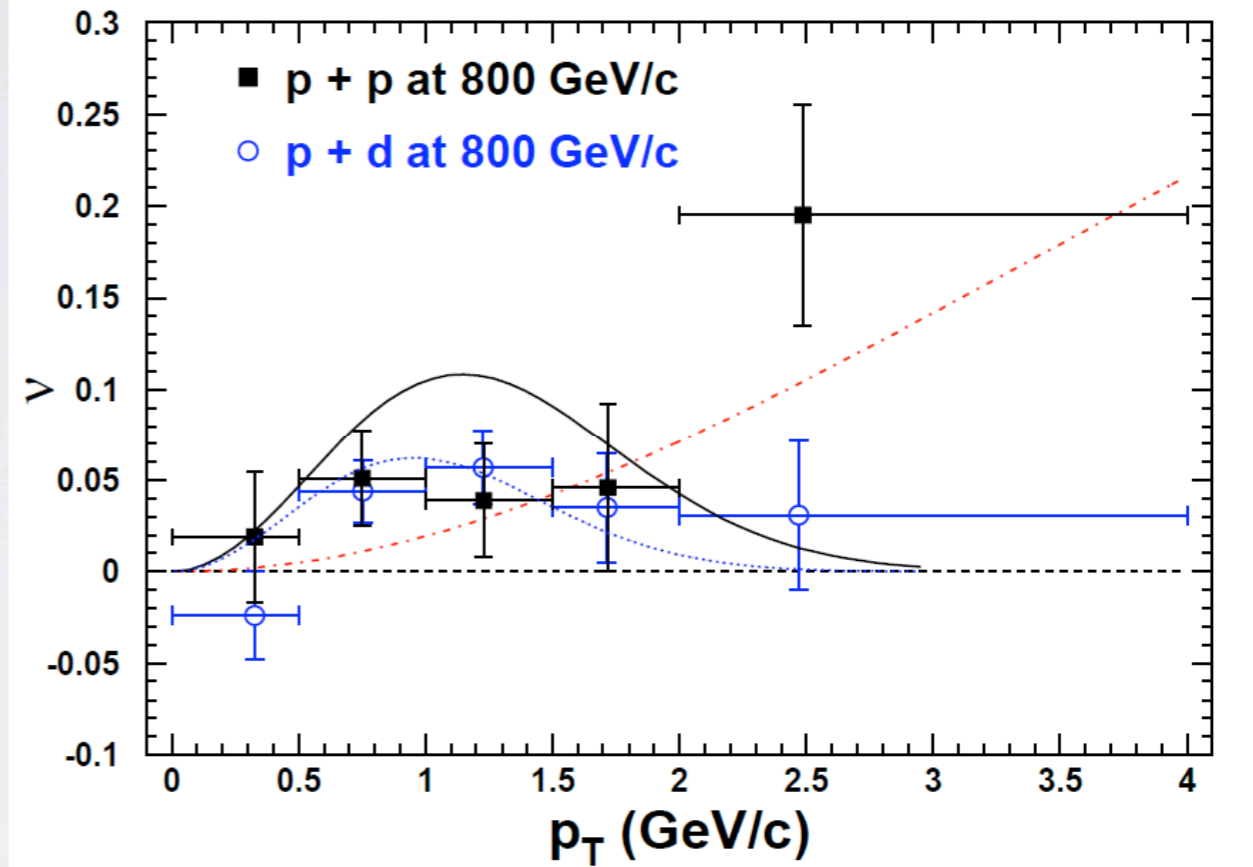
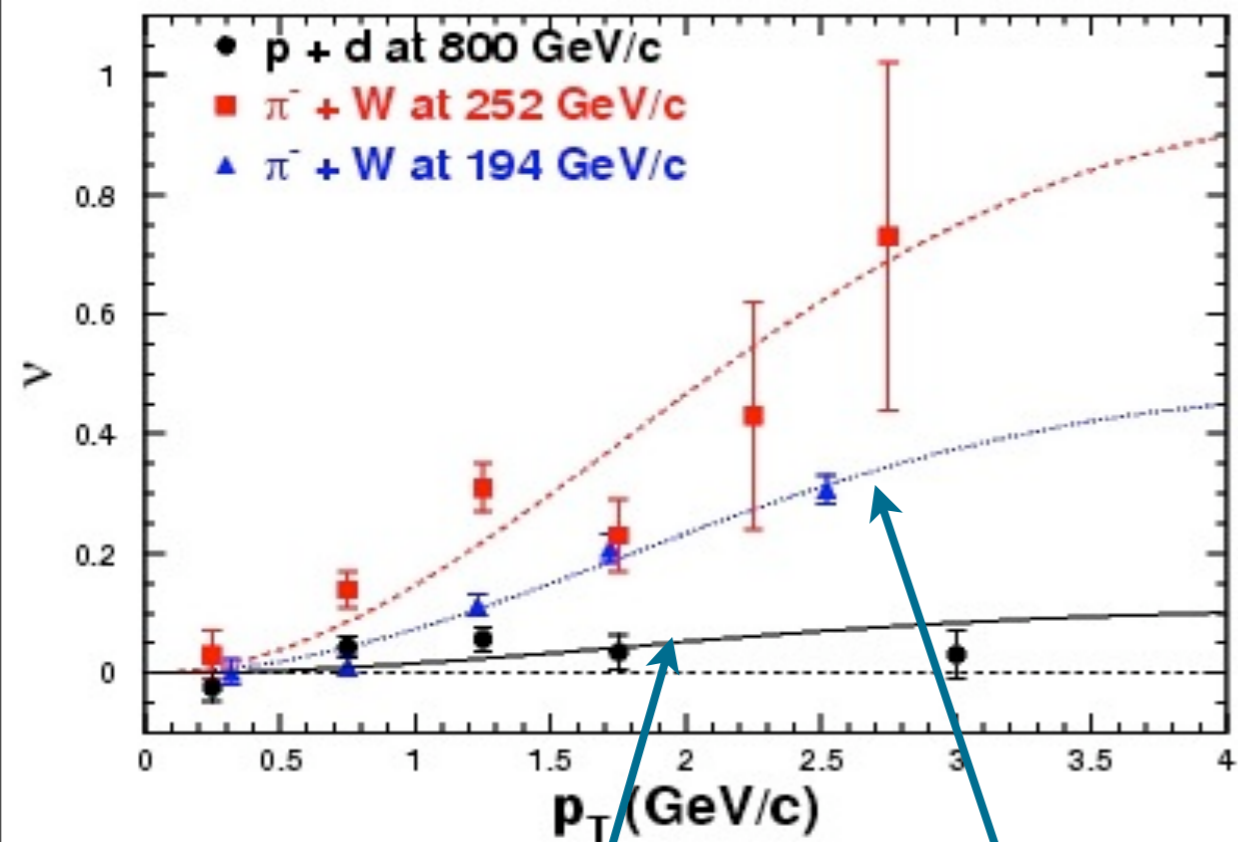
# SIGNS OF BOER-MULDER



*talk by J.C. Peng*

valence BM fctn

# SIGNS OF BOER-MULDER

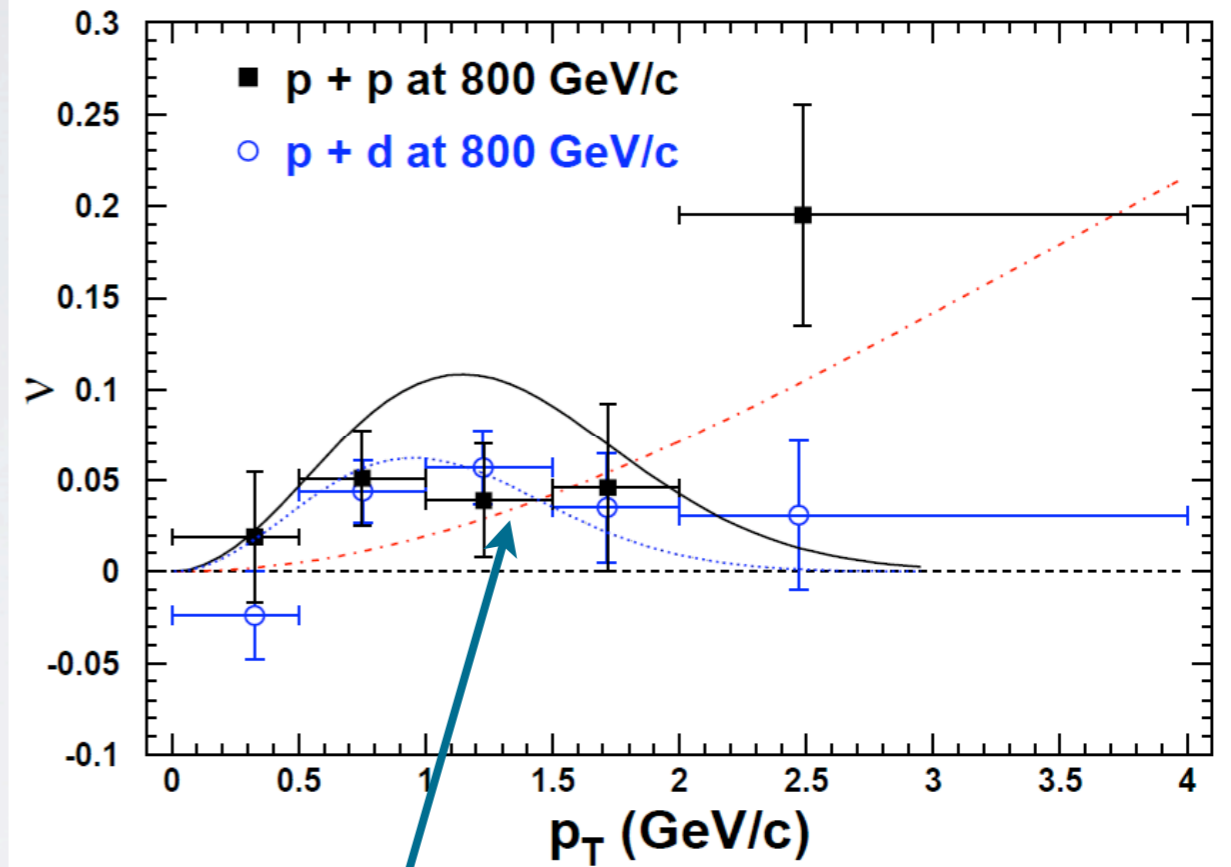
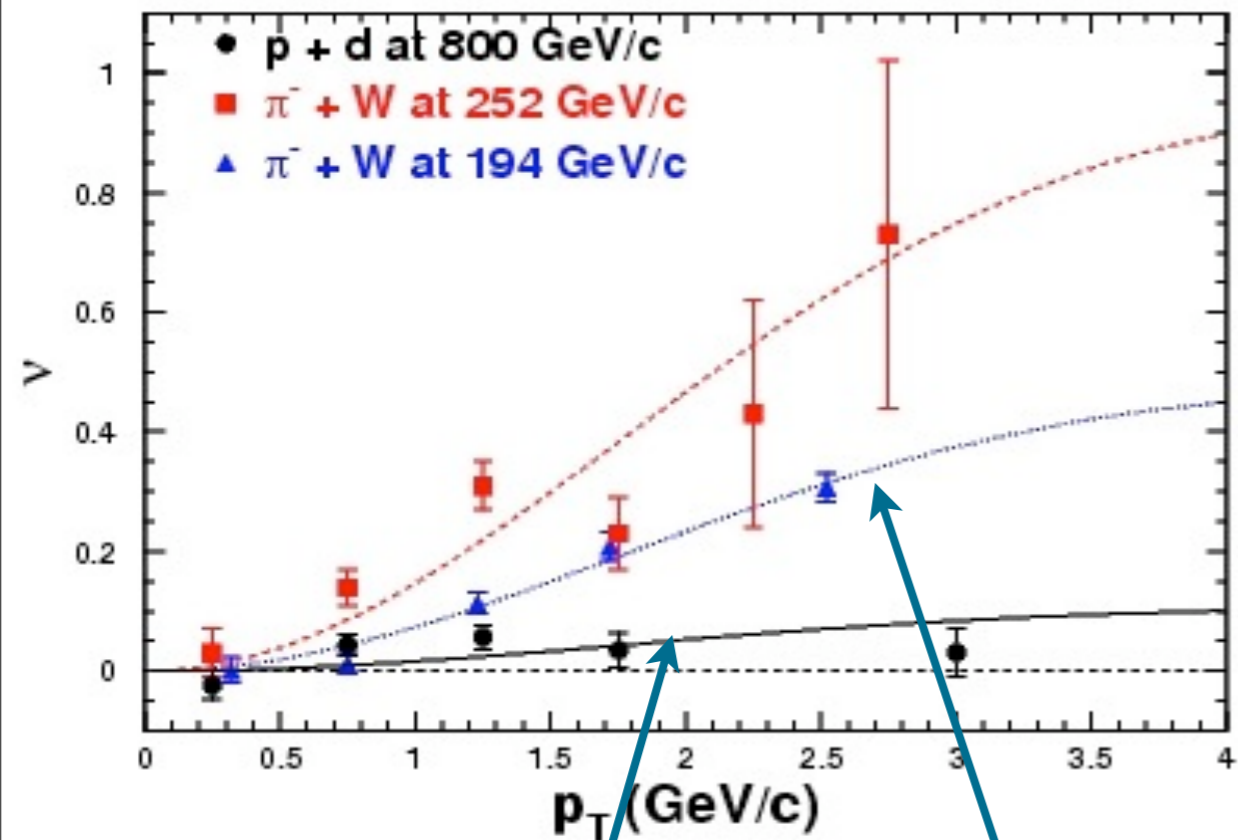


*talk by J.C. Peng*

valence and sea BM fctn

valence BM fctn

# SIGNS OF BOER-MULDER



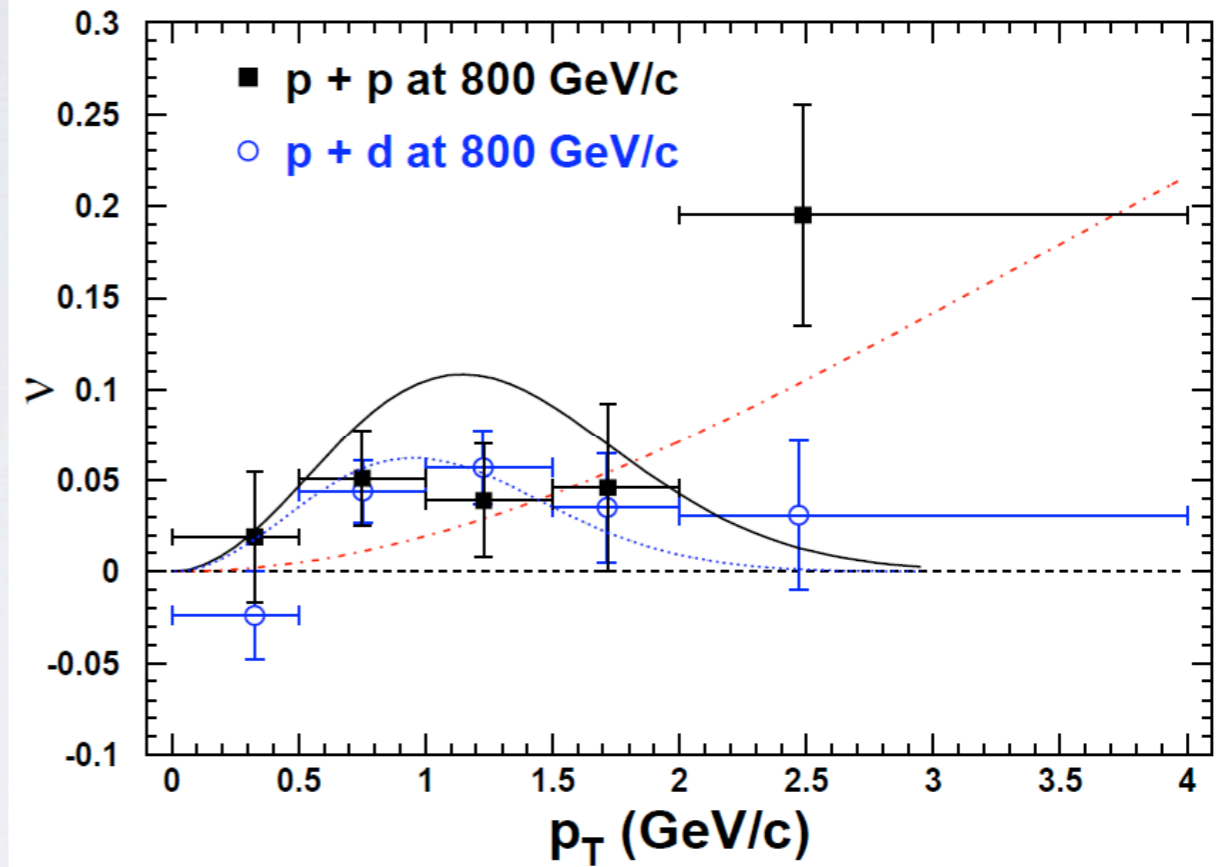
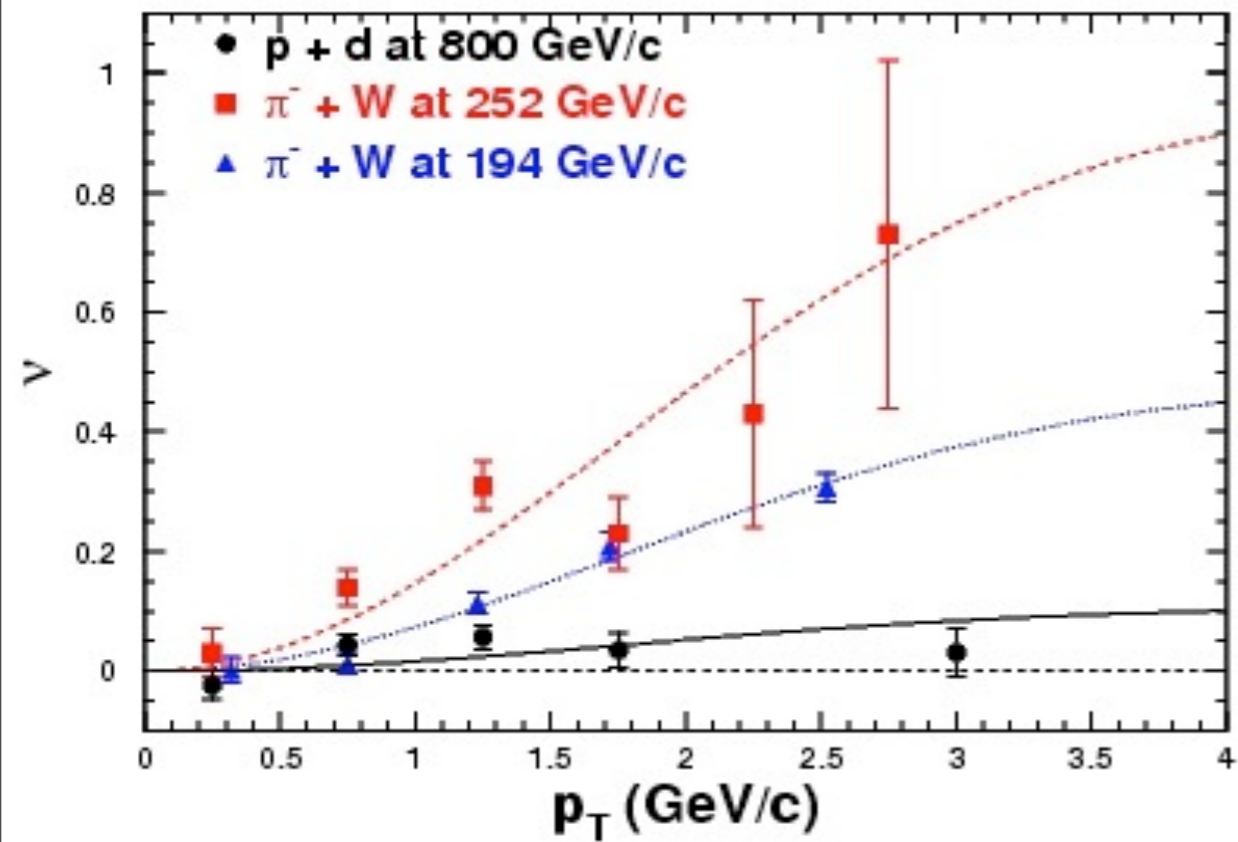
*talk by J.C. Peng*

valence and sea BM fctn

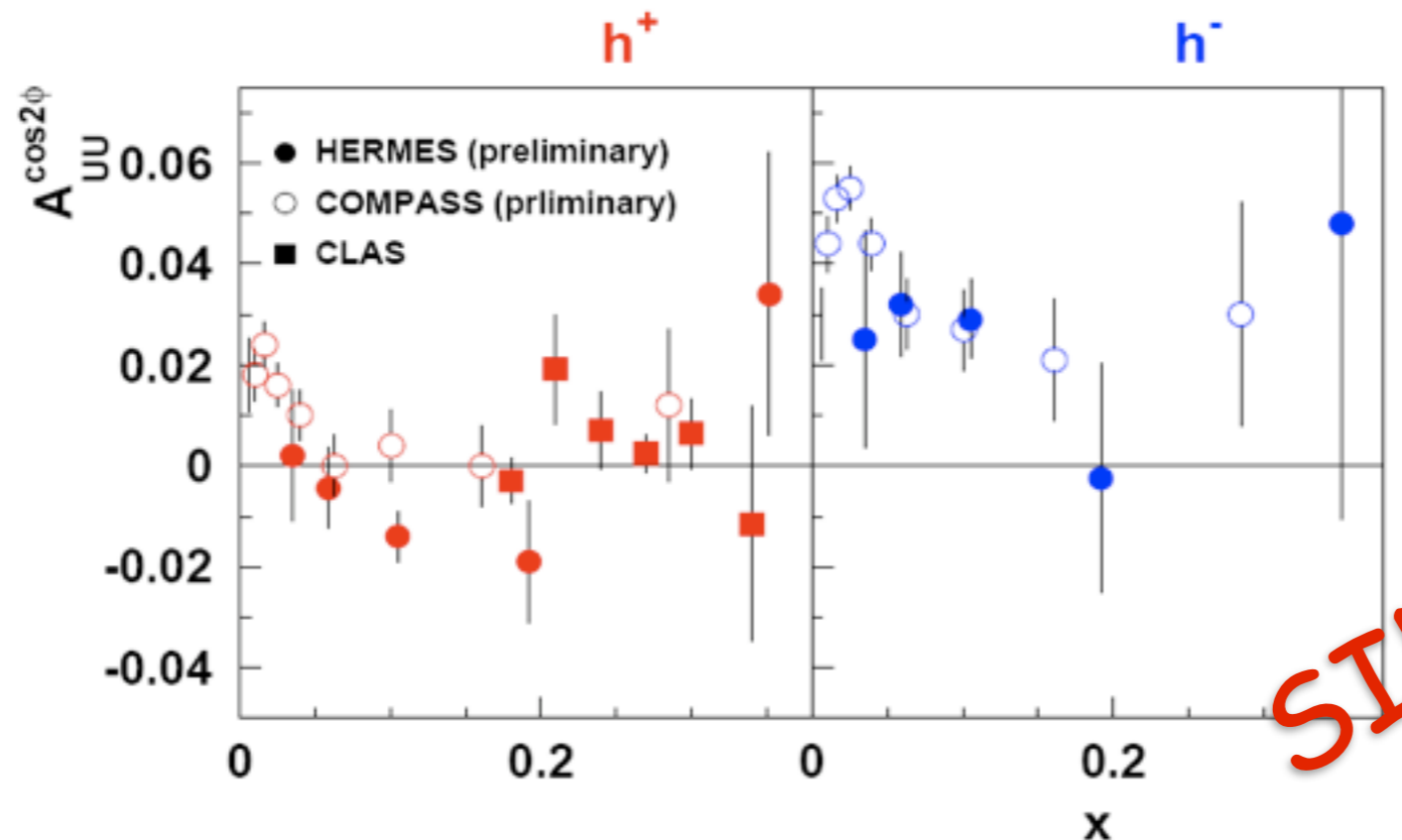
valence BM fctn

similar BM fctn for up  
and down quarks?

# SIGNS OF BOER-MULDER



talk by J.C. Peng

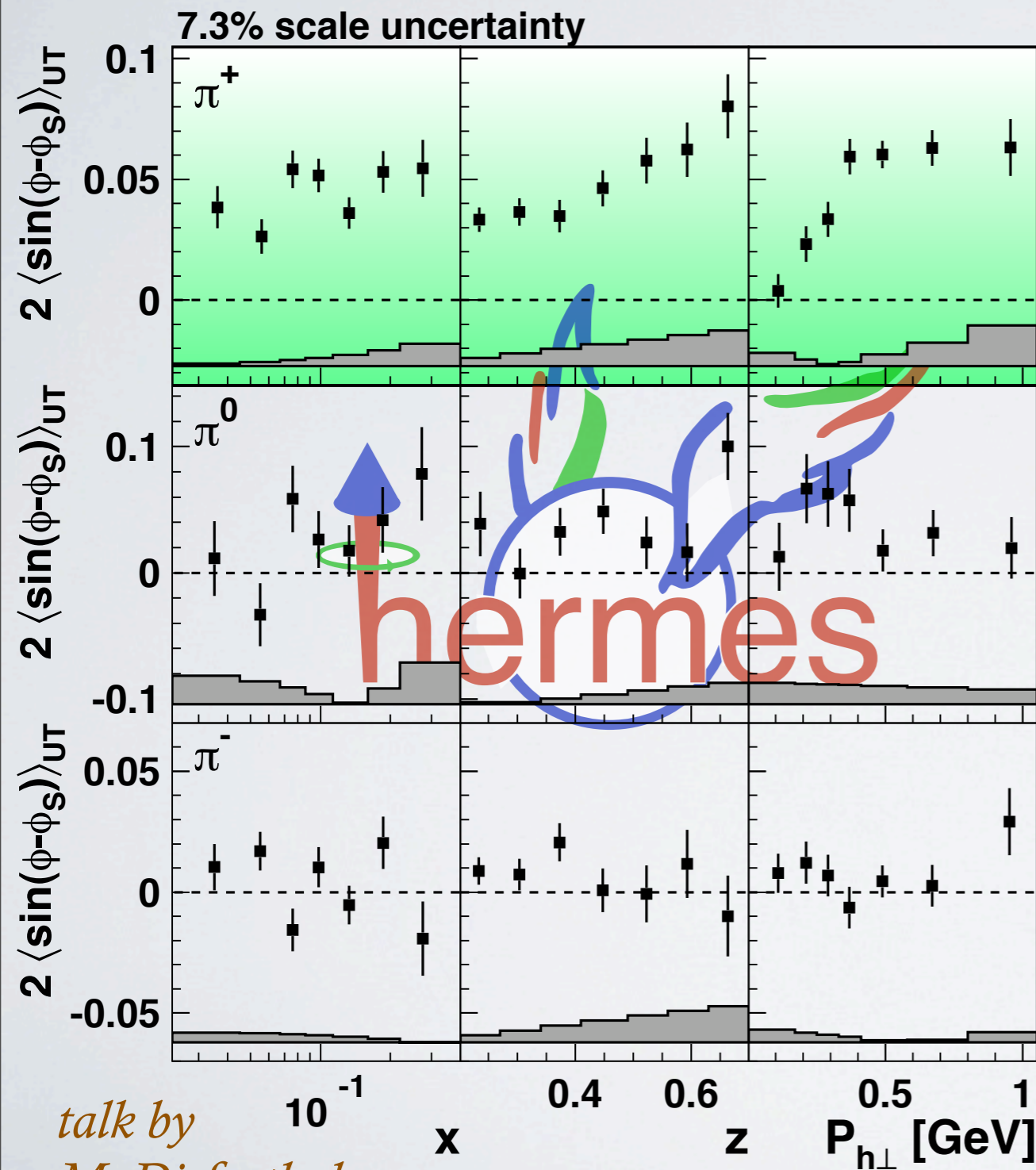


SIDIS

talk by H. Avakian

# SIVERS EFFECT IN SIDIS

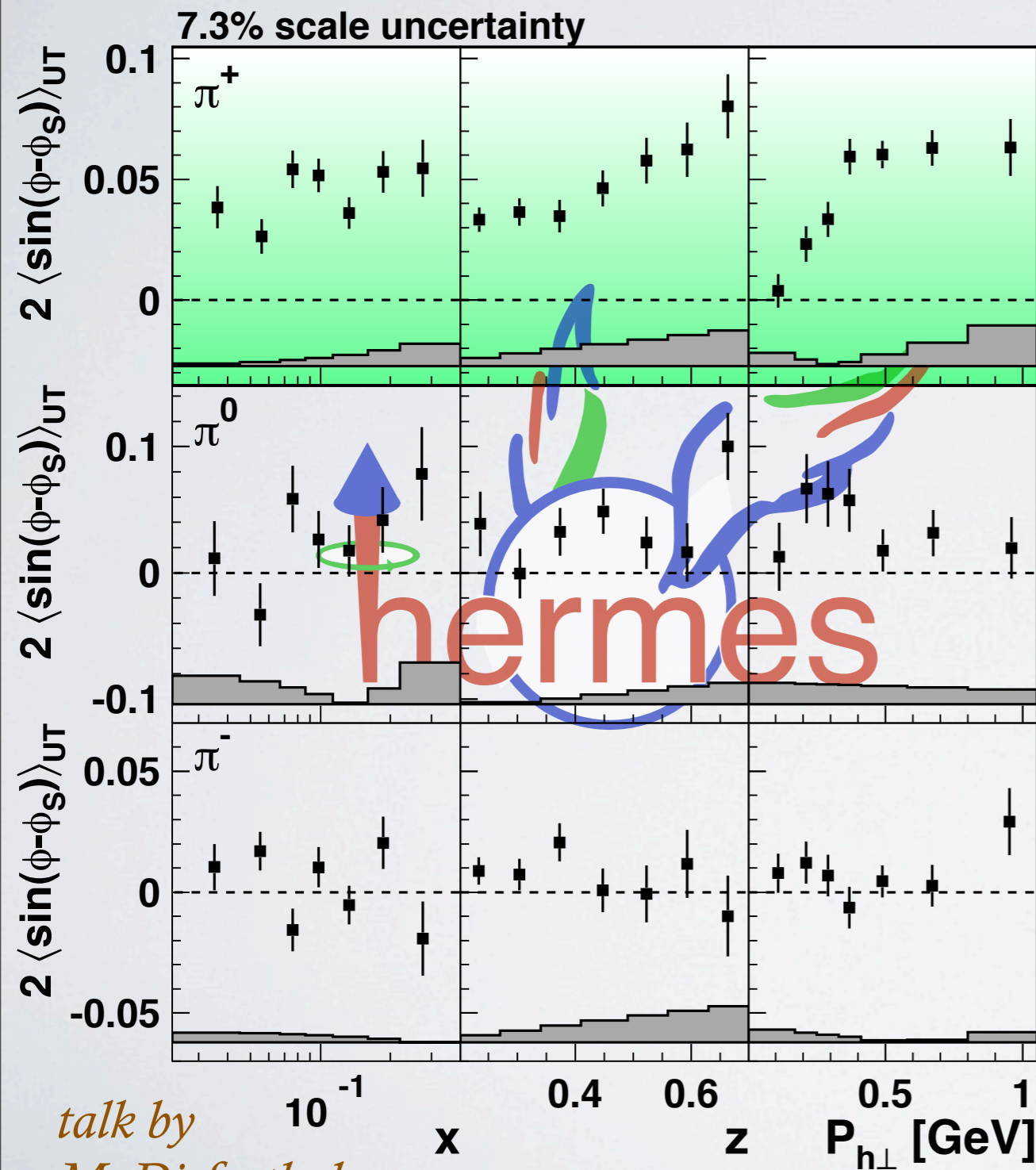
$$2\langle \sin(\phi - \phi_S) \rangle_{\text{UT}} = - \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^q(z, K_T^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^q(z)}$$



$$\simeq - \frac{f_{1T}^{\perp,u}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z, K_T^2)}{f_1^u(x) D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z)}$$

# SIVERS EFFECT IN SIDIS

$$2\langle \sin(\phi - \phi_S) \rangle_{\text{UT}} = - \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^q(z, K_T^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^q(z)}$$



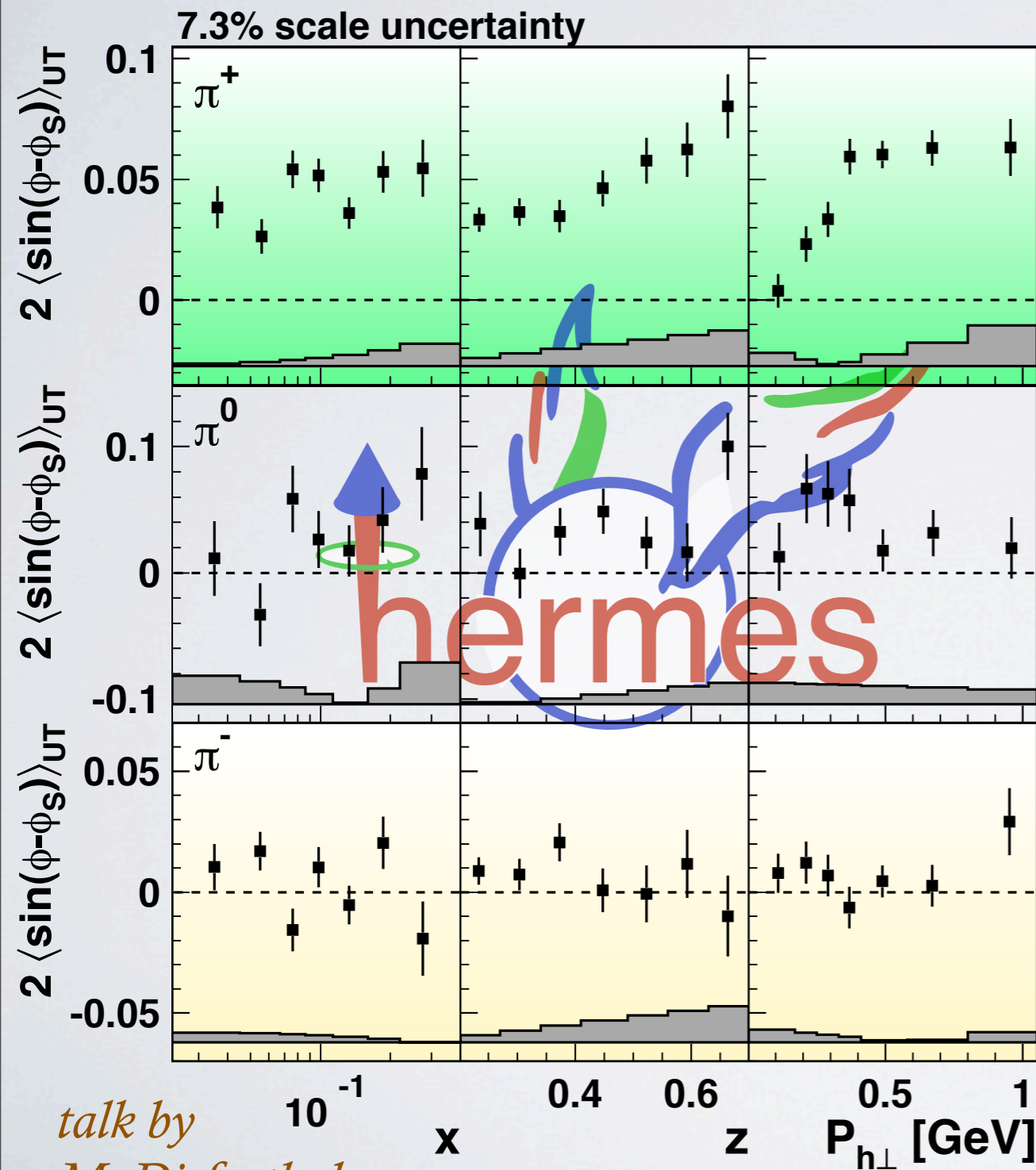
$\pi^+$  dominated by u-quark scattering:

$$\simeq - \frac{f_{1T}^{\perp,u}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z, K_T^2)}{f_1^u(x) D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z)}$$

➡ u-quark Sivers DF < 0

# SIVERS EFFECT IN SIDIS

$$2\langle \sin(\phi - \phi_S) \rangle_{\text{UT}} = - \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^q(z, K_T^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^q(z)}$$



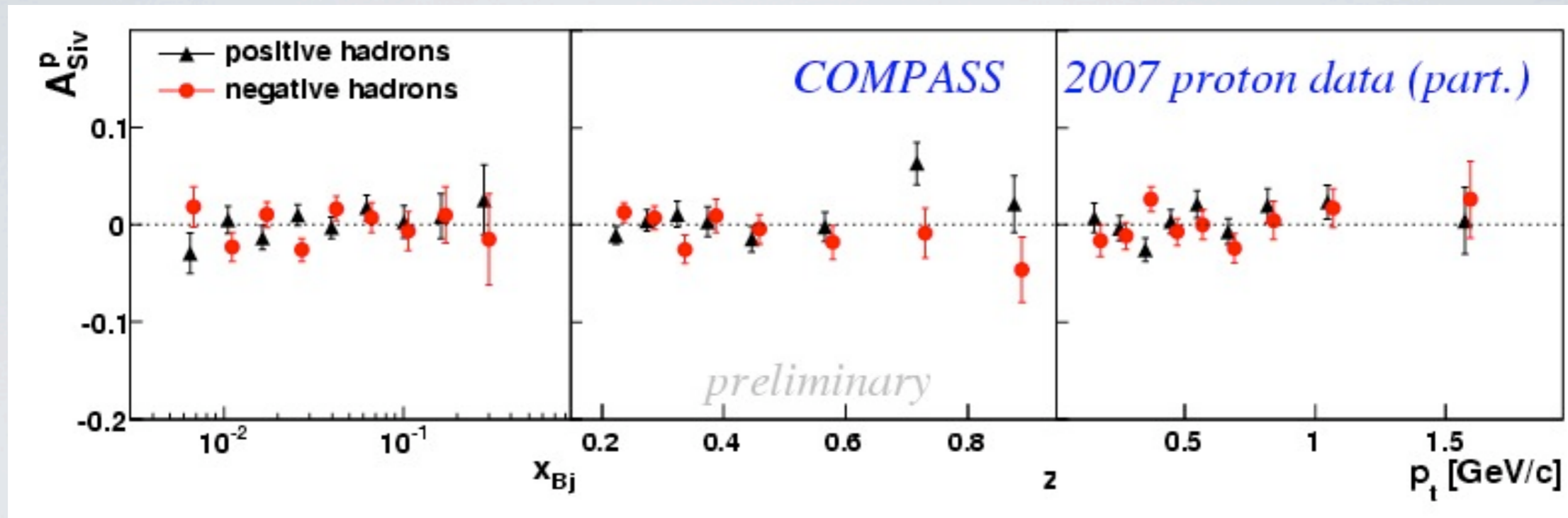
$\pi^+$  dominated by u-quark scattering:

$$\simeq - \frac{f_{1T}^{\perp,u}(x, p_T^2) \otimes D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z, K_T^2)}{f_1^u(x) D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}(z)}$$

➡ u-quark Sivers DF < 0

➡ d-quark Sivers DF > 0  
(cancelation for  $\pi^-$ )

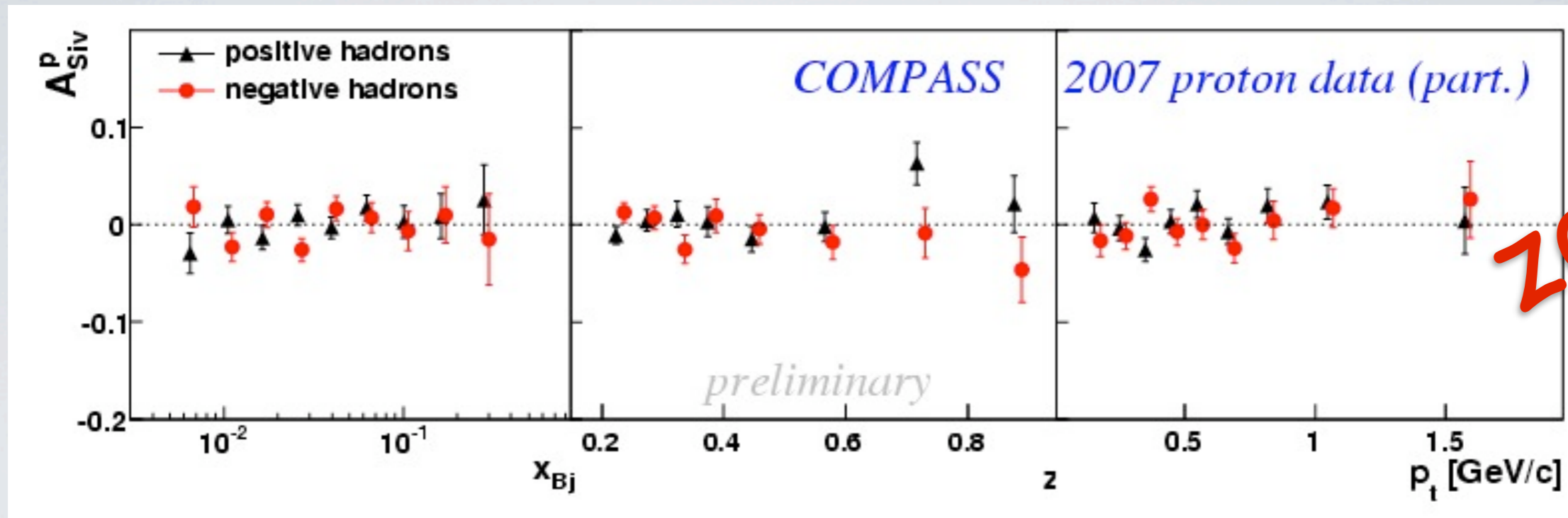
# THE "SIVERS RIDDLE"



*talk by R. Joosten*

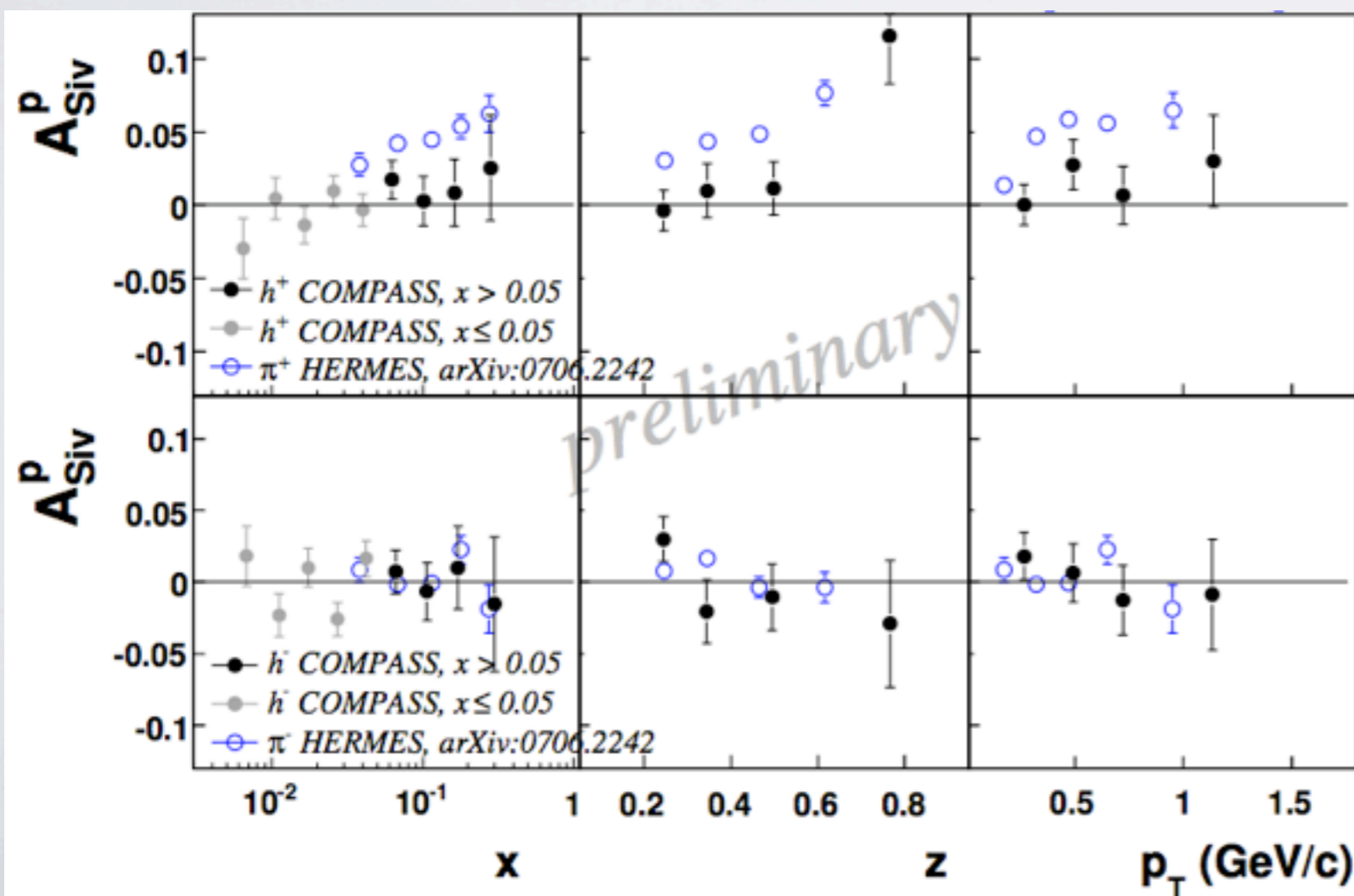
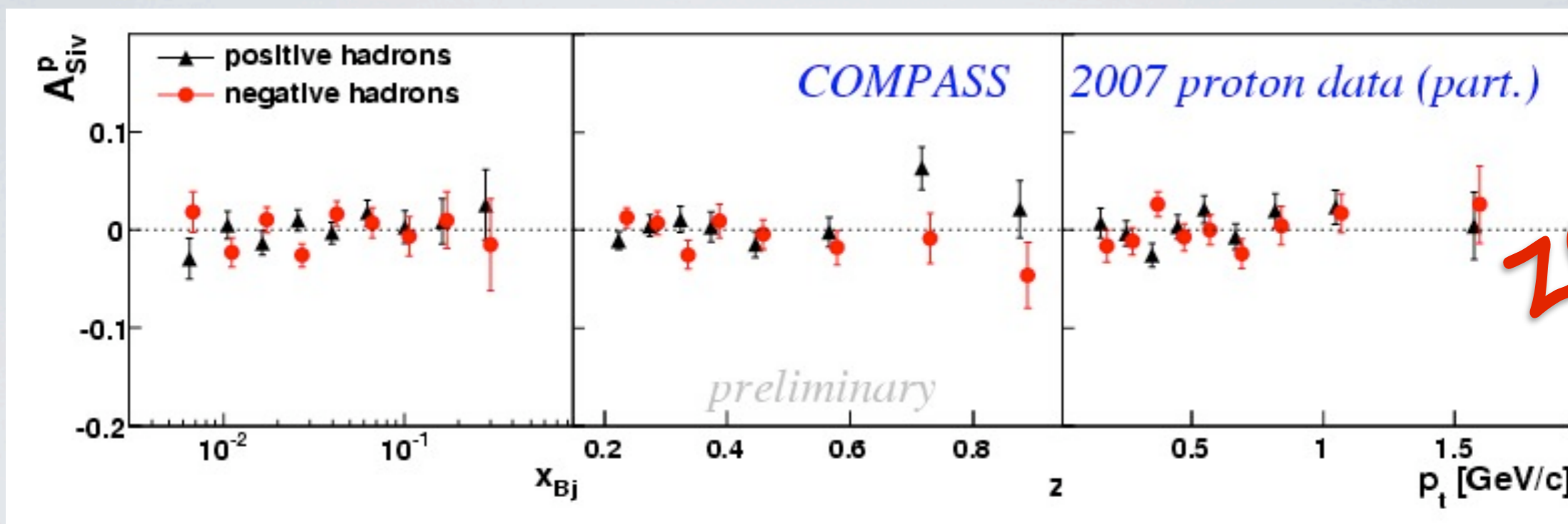


# THE "SIVERS RIDDLE"



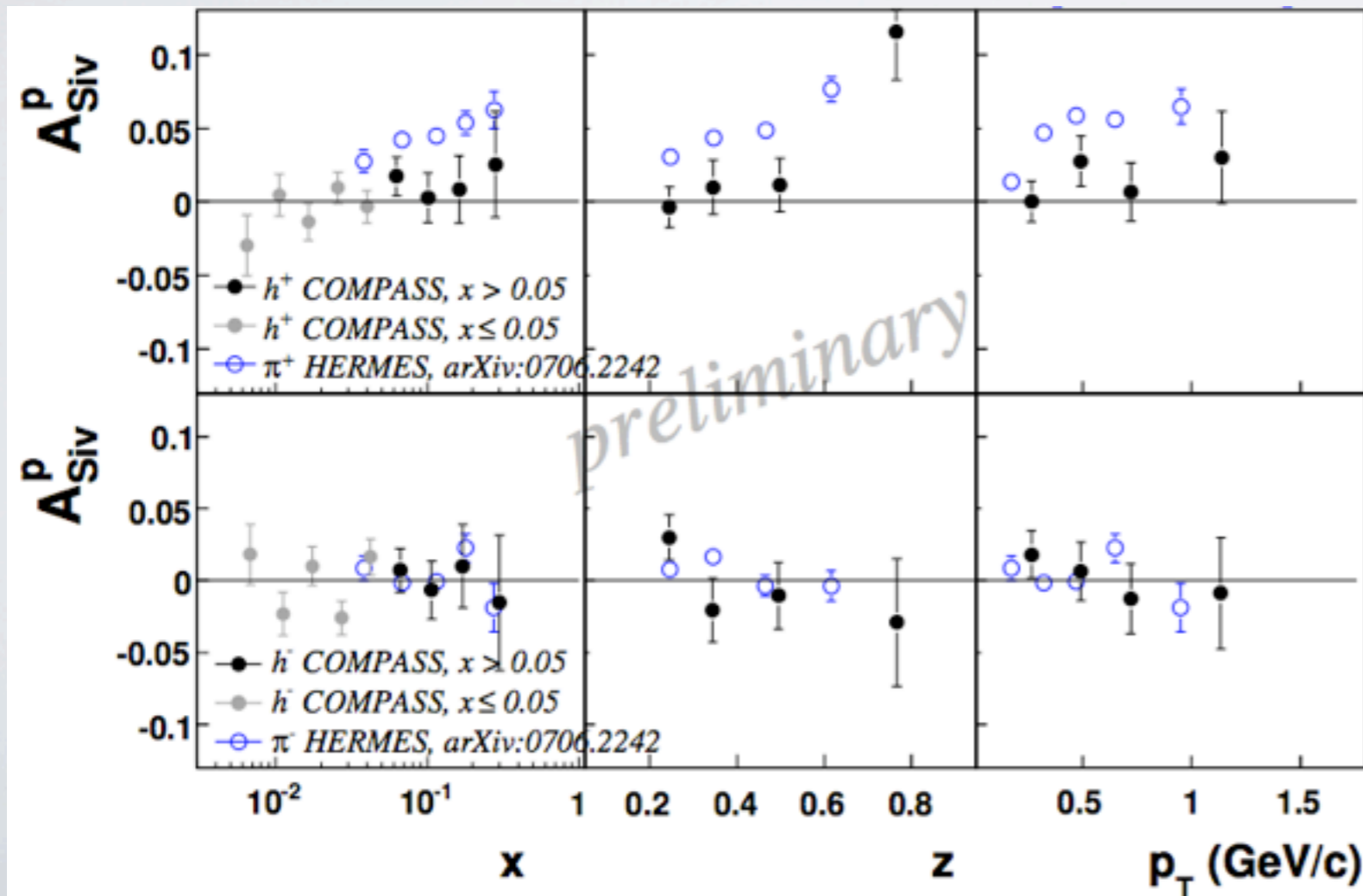
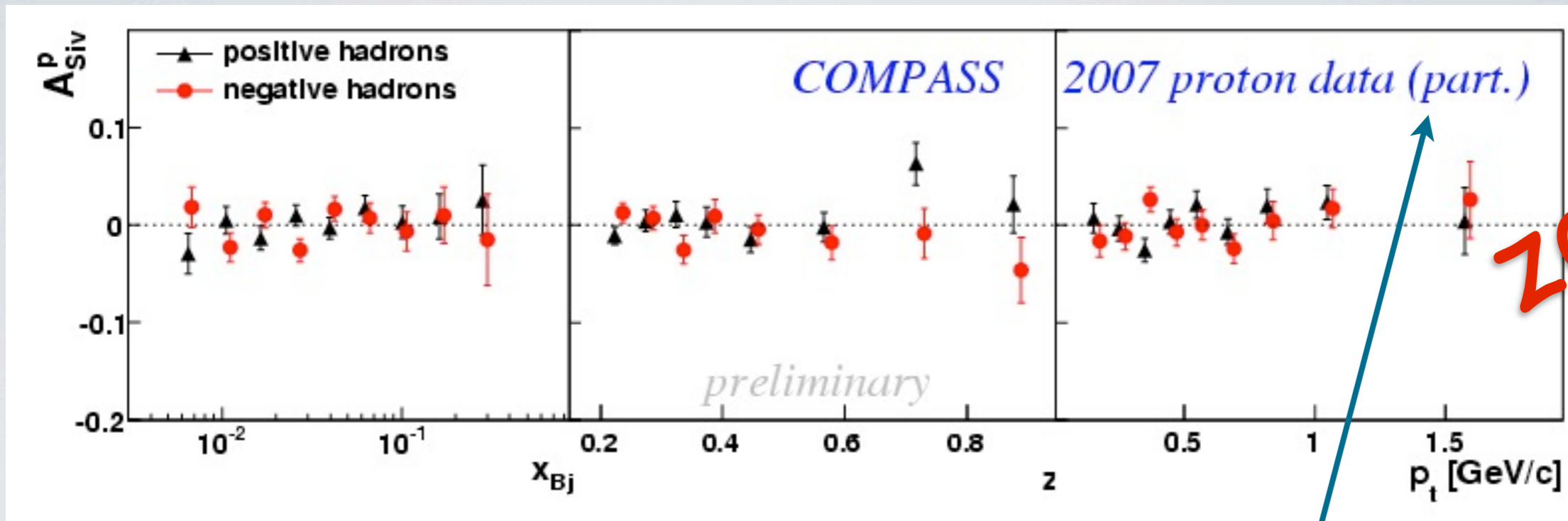
talk by R. Joosten

# THE "SIVERS RIDDLE"



talk by R. Joosten

# THE "SIVERS RIDDLE"



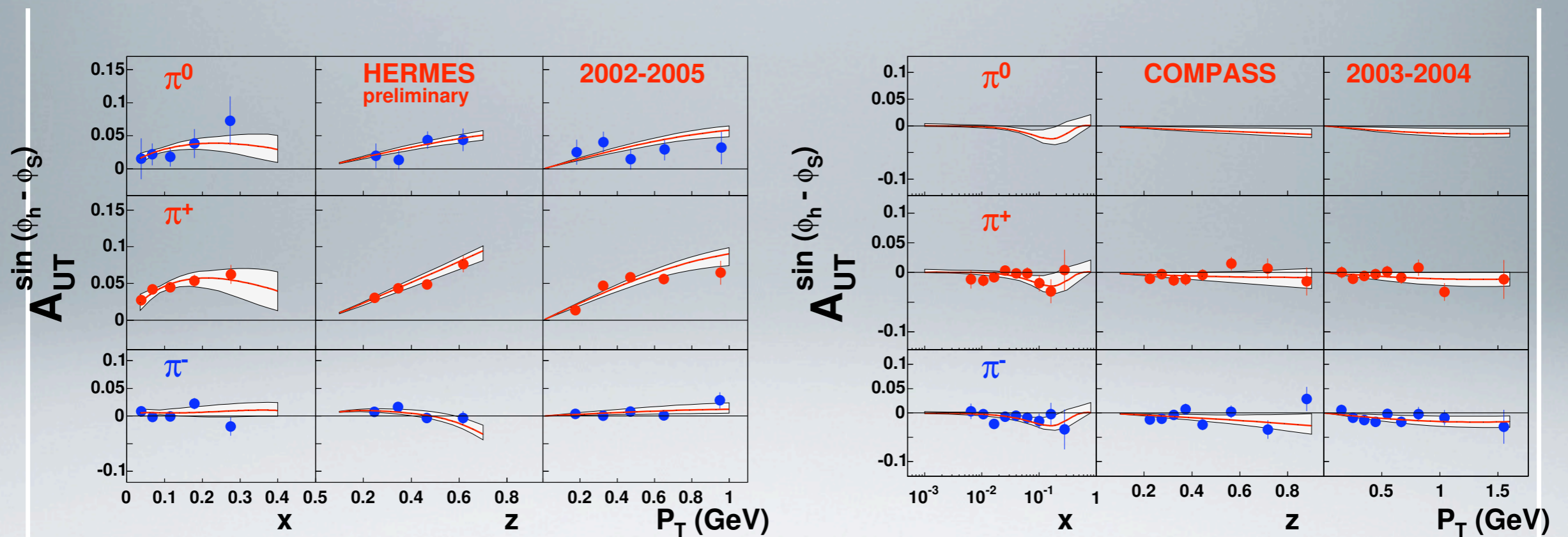
only a fraction of proton data analyzed

"please wait for better data from COMPASS" [R. Joosten]

talk by R. Joosten

# FIT OF THE SIVERS EFFECT

*talk by U. D'Alesio*

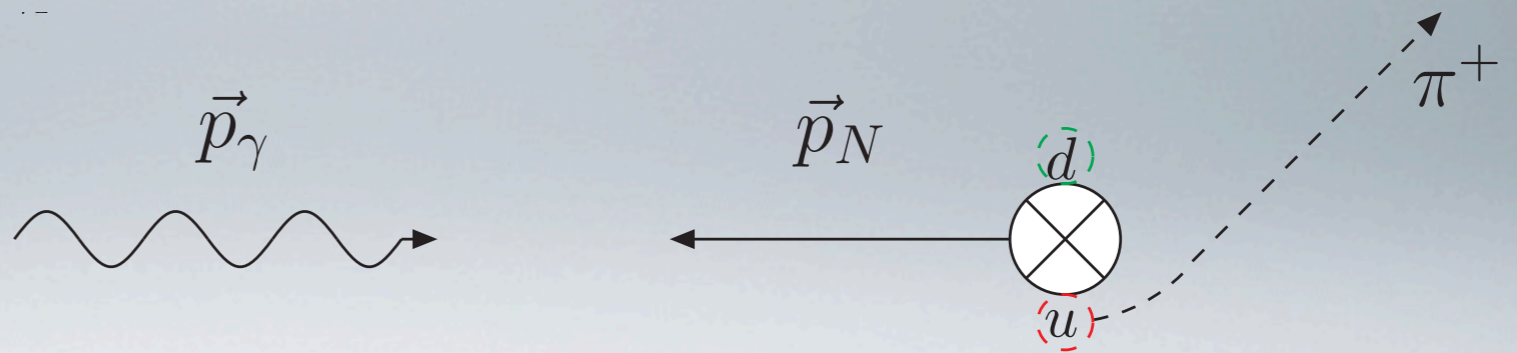
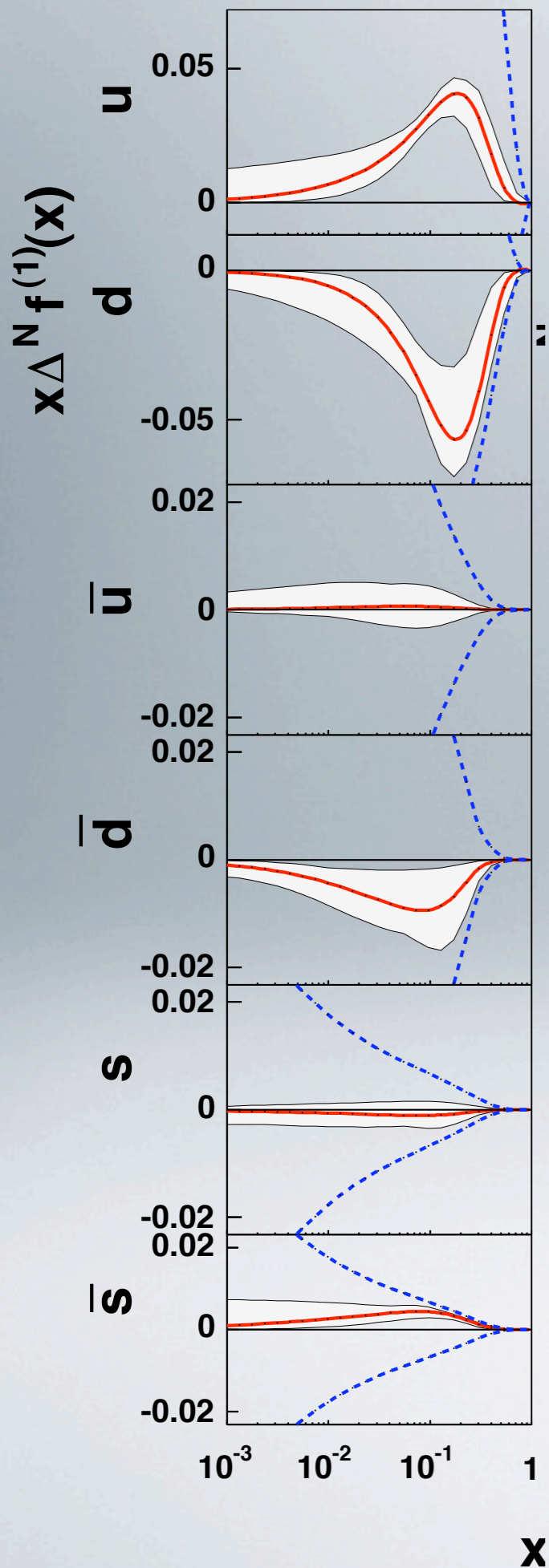


Fit of HERMES data [Diefenthaler et al. 2006,  
Pappalardo et al. 2008]

and COMPASS data [Martin et al. 2006]  
(deuteron target)

# SIVERS FUNCTION FROM FIT

*talk by U. D'Alesio*



$$-f_{1T}^{\perp q} \sim \kappa^q$$

$$\kappa^u = 1.67$$

$$\kappa^d = -2.03$$

*talk by M. Burkardt*

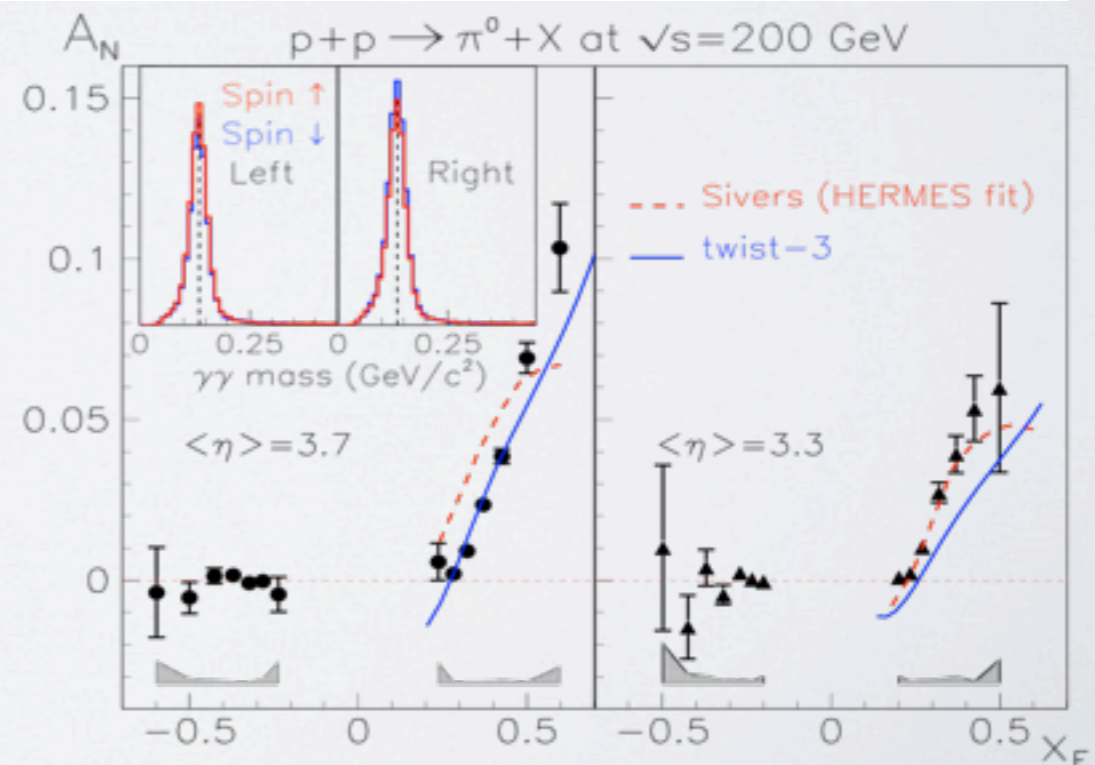
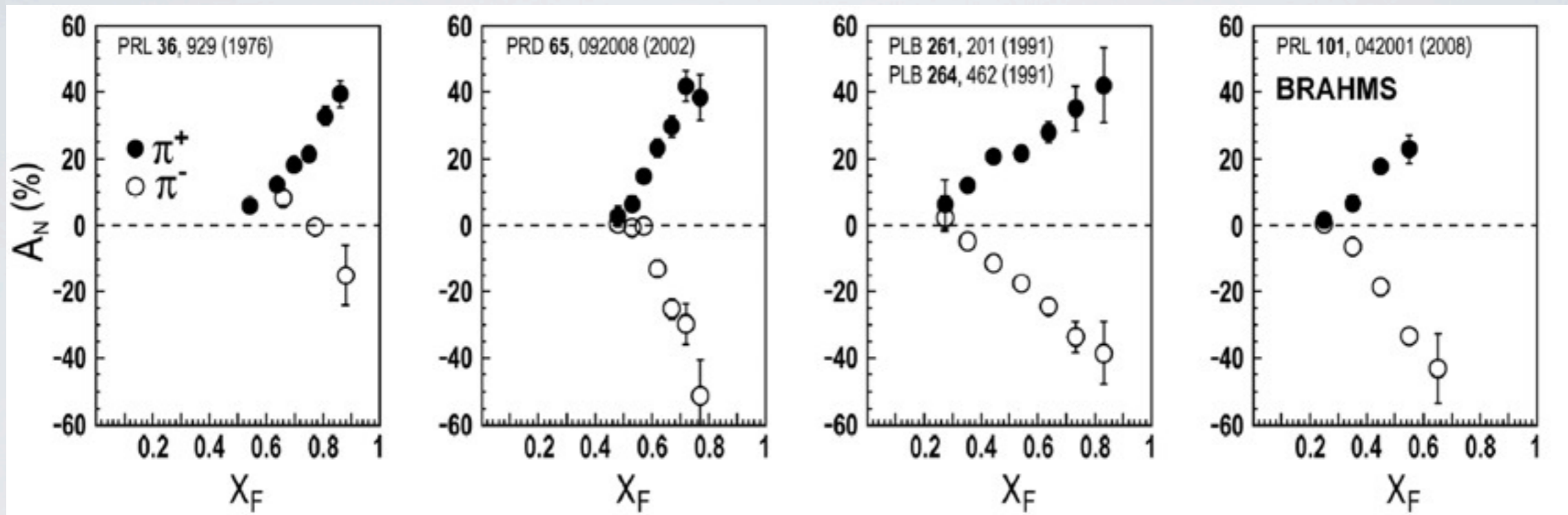
# SSA IN PP COLLISIONS

ANL  
 $\sqrt{s}=4.9$  GeV

BNL  
 $\sqrt{s}=6.6$  GeV

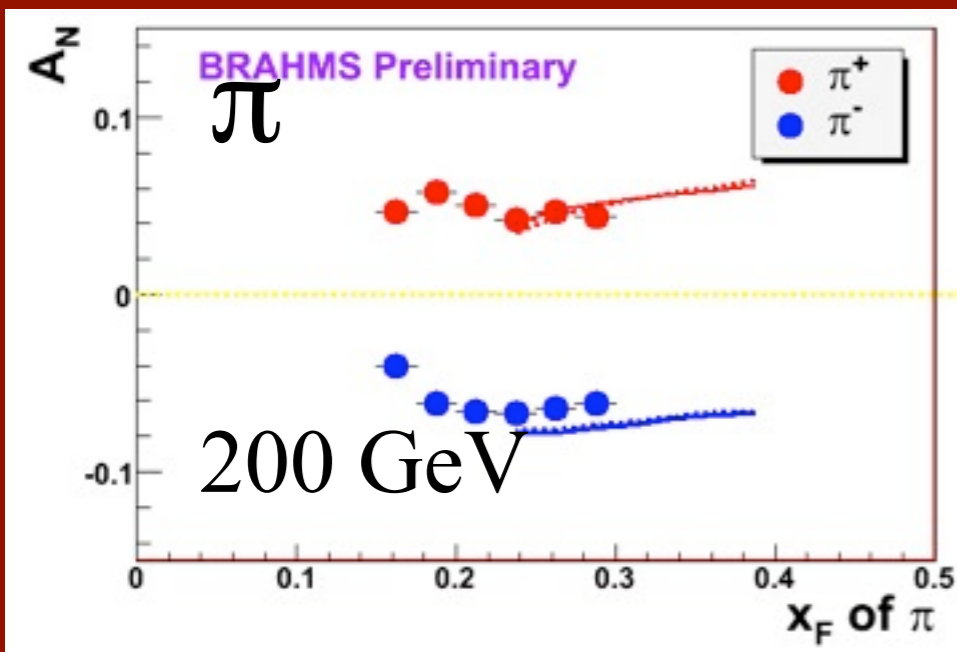
FNAL  
 $\sqrt{s}=19.4$  GeV

RHIC  
 $\sqrt{s}=62.4$  GeV

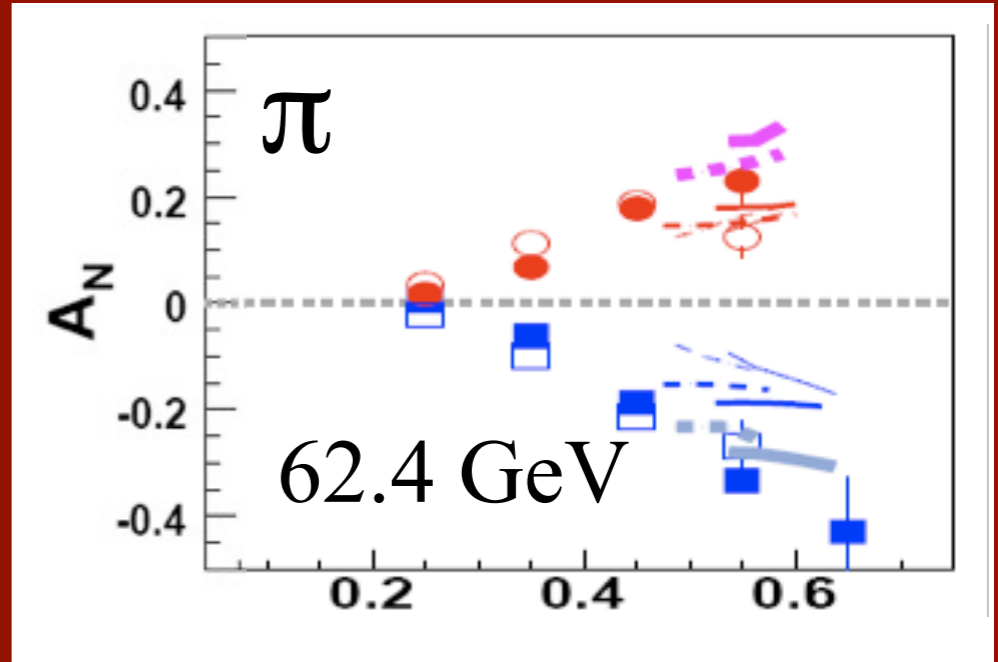


- is it Sivers?
- is it Collins?
- or is it twist-3?

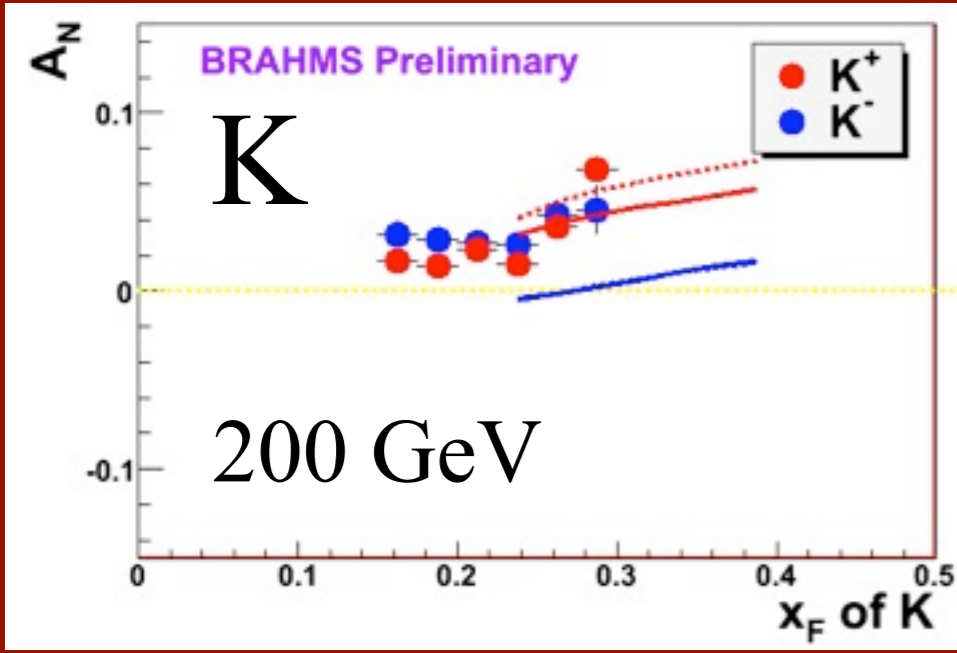
*talk by C. Aidala*



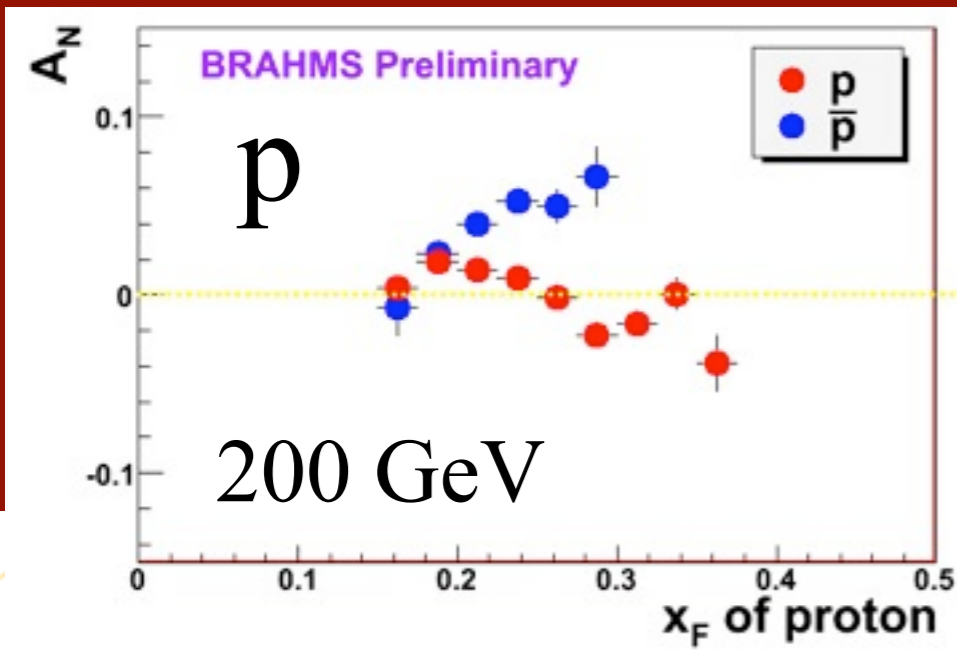
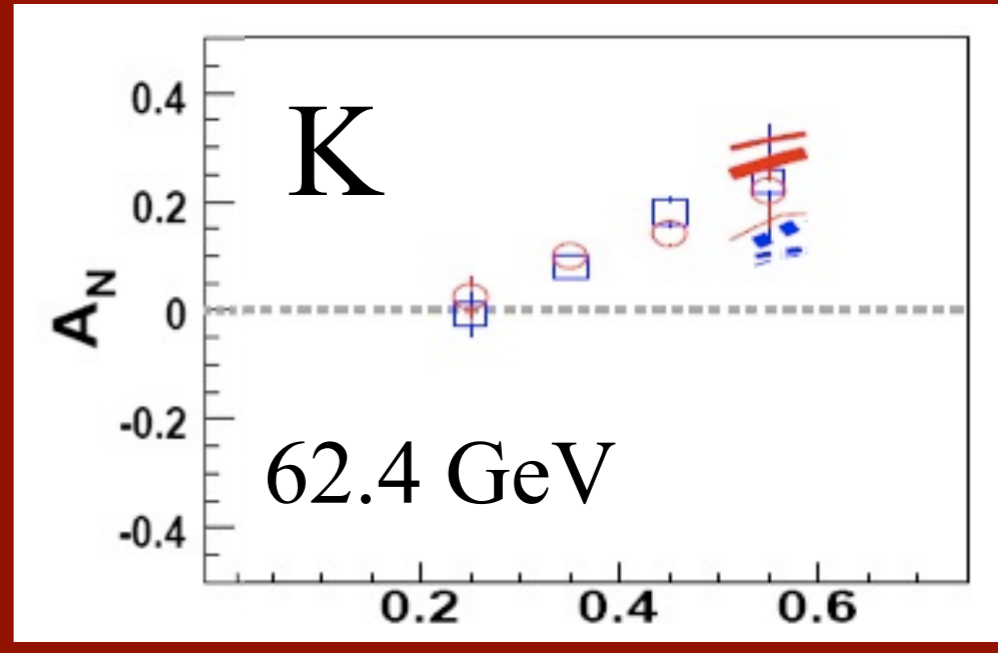
*SSAs observed at RHIC: 200 and 62.4 GeV*



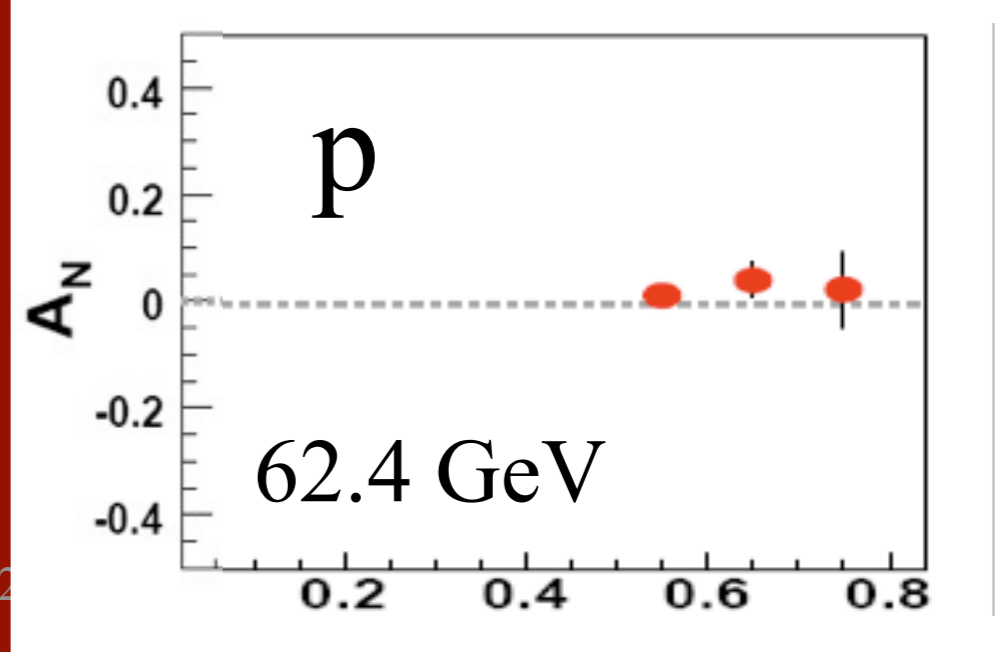
Note different scales



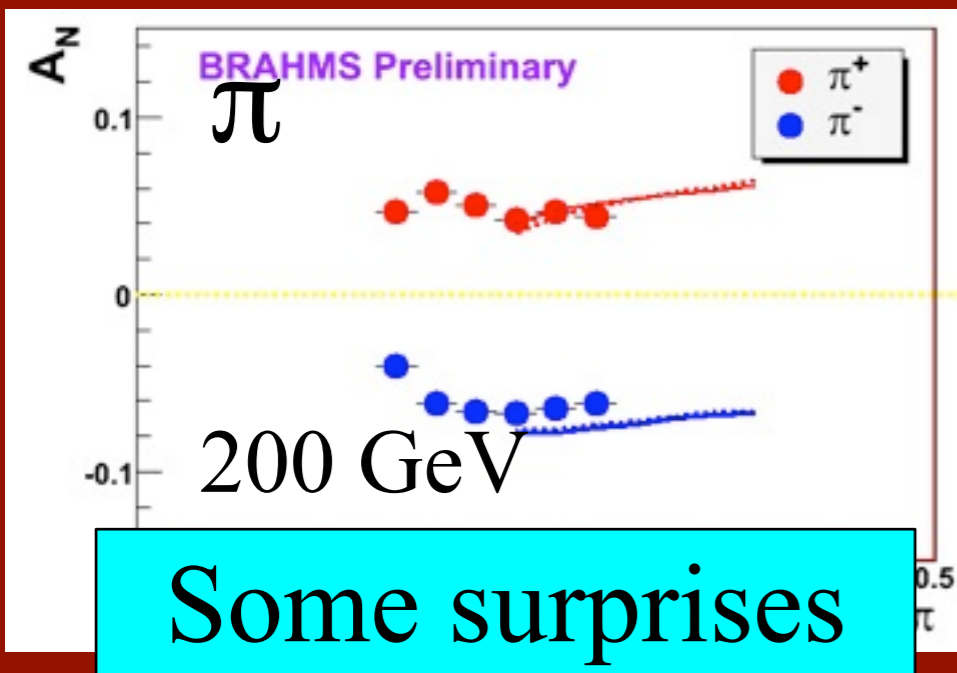
*K- asymmetries underpredicted*



*Large antiproton asymmetry??  
Unfortunately no 62.4 GeV measurement*

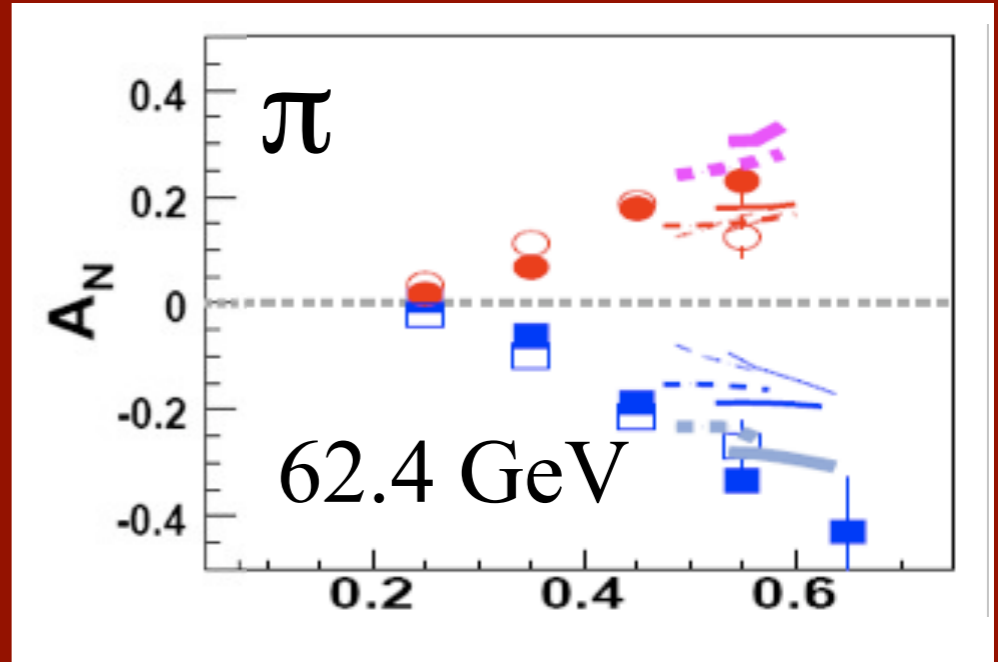


Aidala, EINN 2009, September 27, 2009

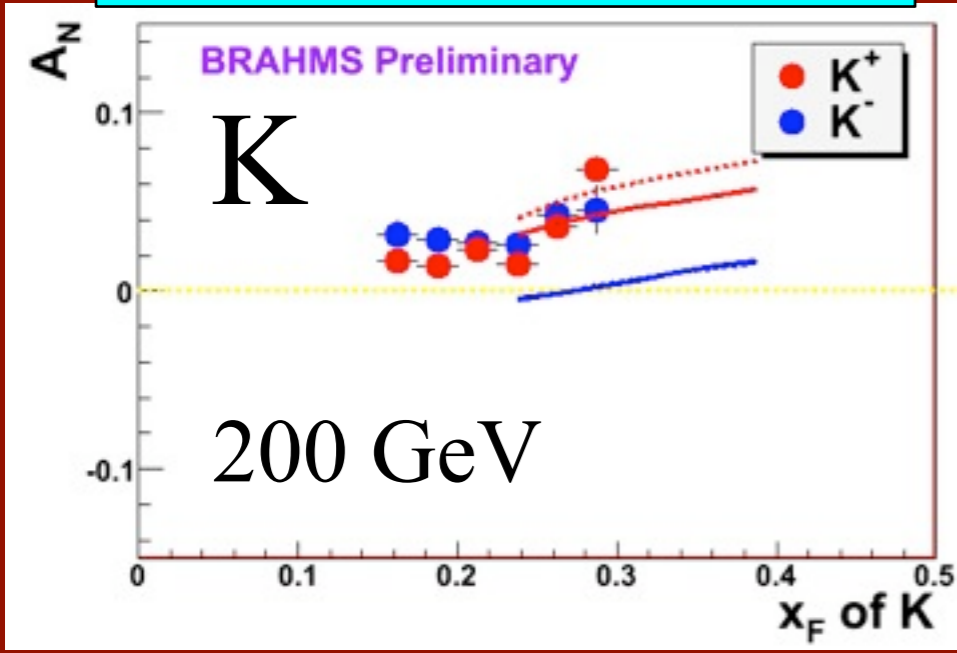


Some surprises

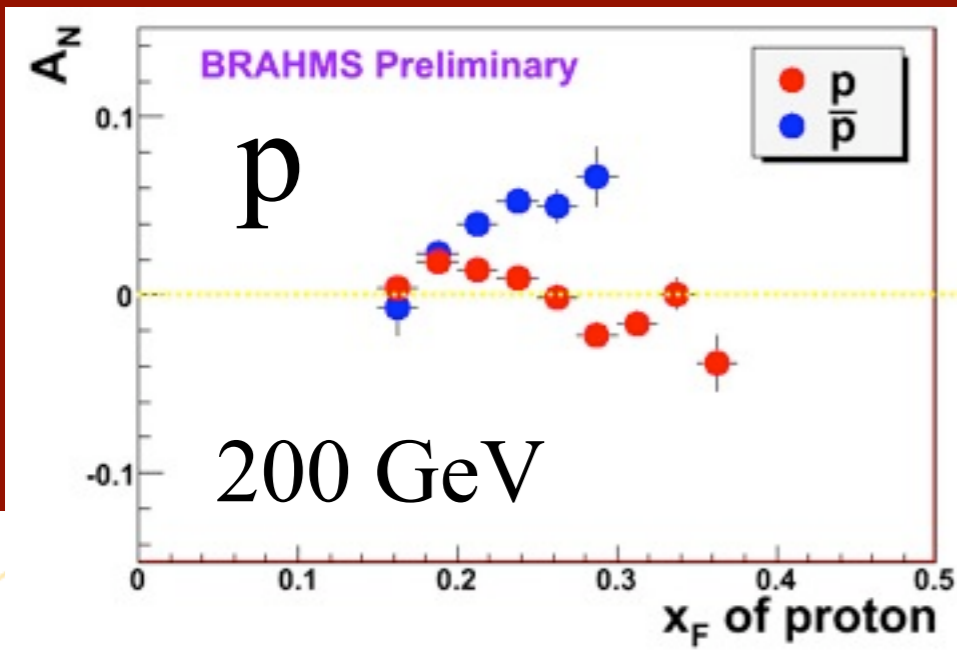
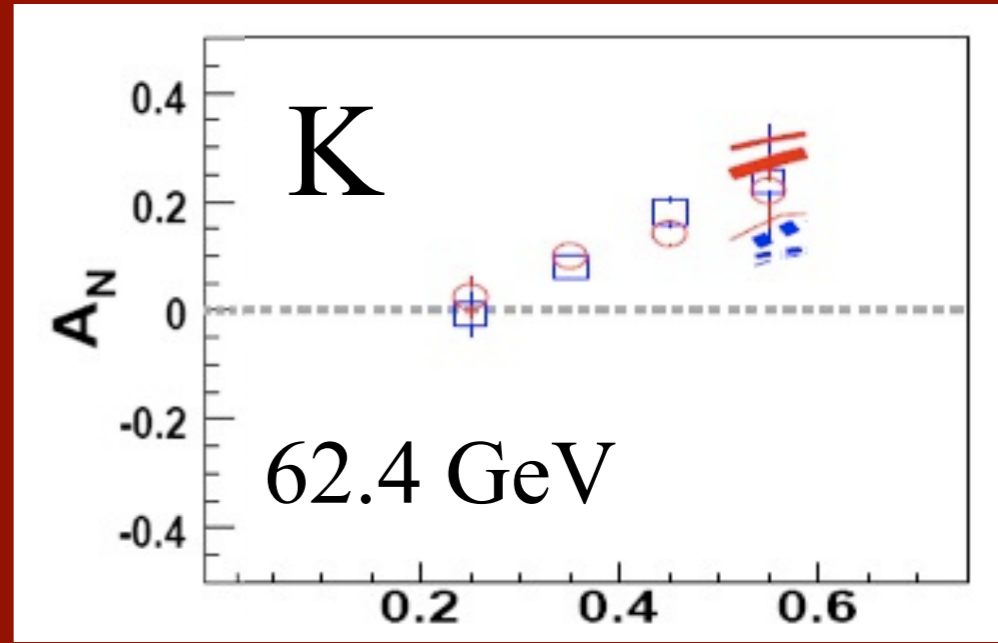
*SSAs observed at RHIC: 200 and 62.4 GeV*



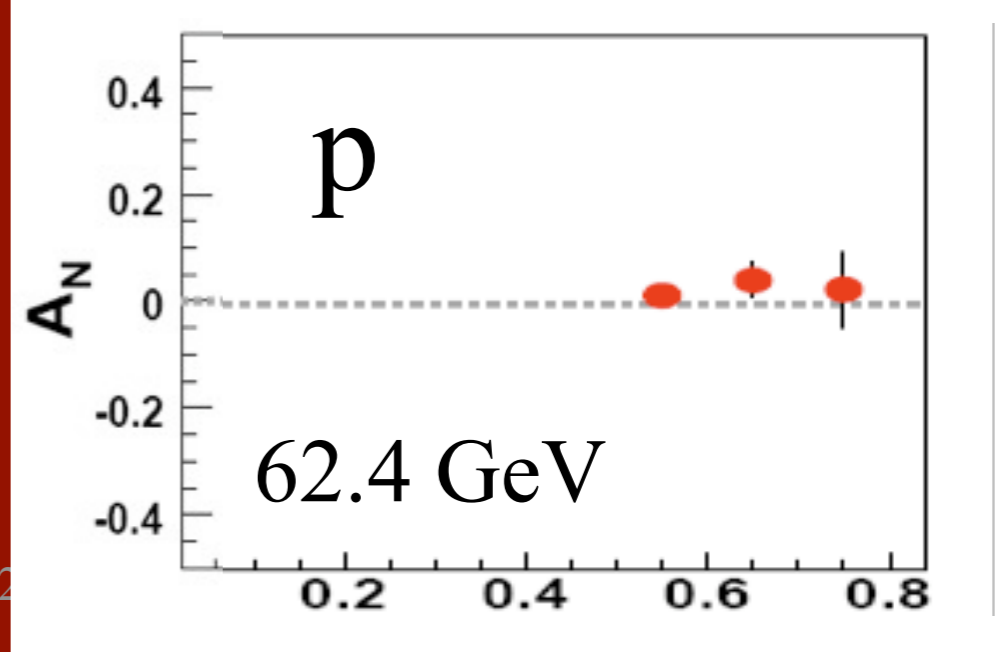
Note different scales



K- asymmetries underpredicted



Large antiproton asymmetry??  
Unfortunately no 62.4 GeV measurement

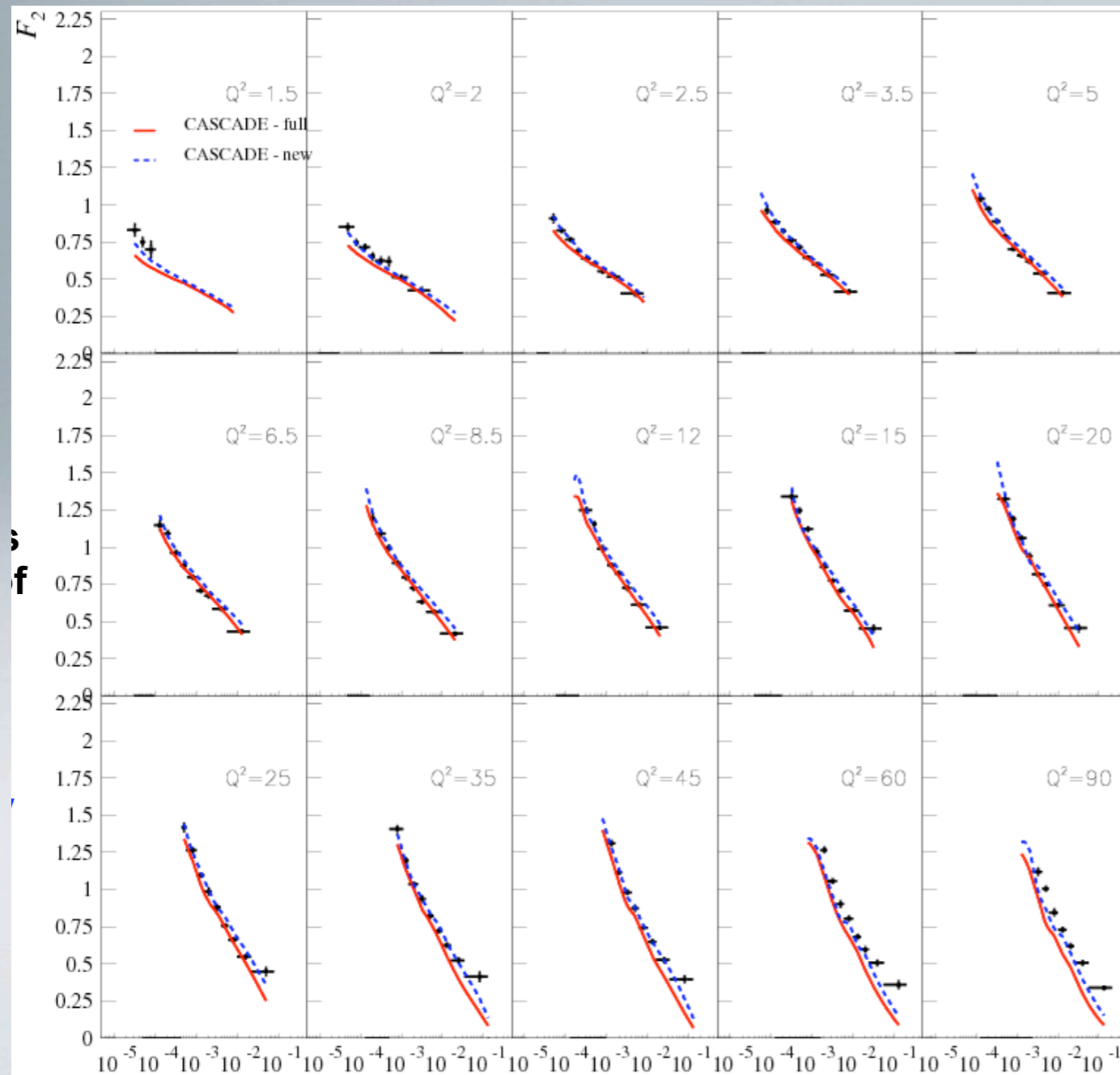




OTHER MISSIONS...

# GLUON TMD AT H1

$$x f^g(x, k_T^2, Q_0) = N x^{-B} (1-x)^C (1-Dx) \exp\left(-\frac{(k_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \quad \text{talk by A. Knutsson}$$



## Minimum

$$N = 0.487 \pm 0.007$$

$$B = 0.097 \pm 0.003$$

$$D = -5.10 \pm 0.35$$

$$\text{Chi2/ndf} = 2.8$$

Note: dijet data seem to require a large shift

# PRETZELOSIY & OTHERS

*talk by M. Burkardt*

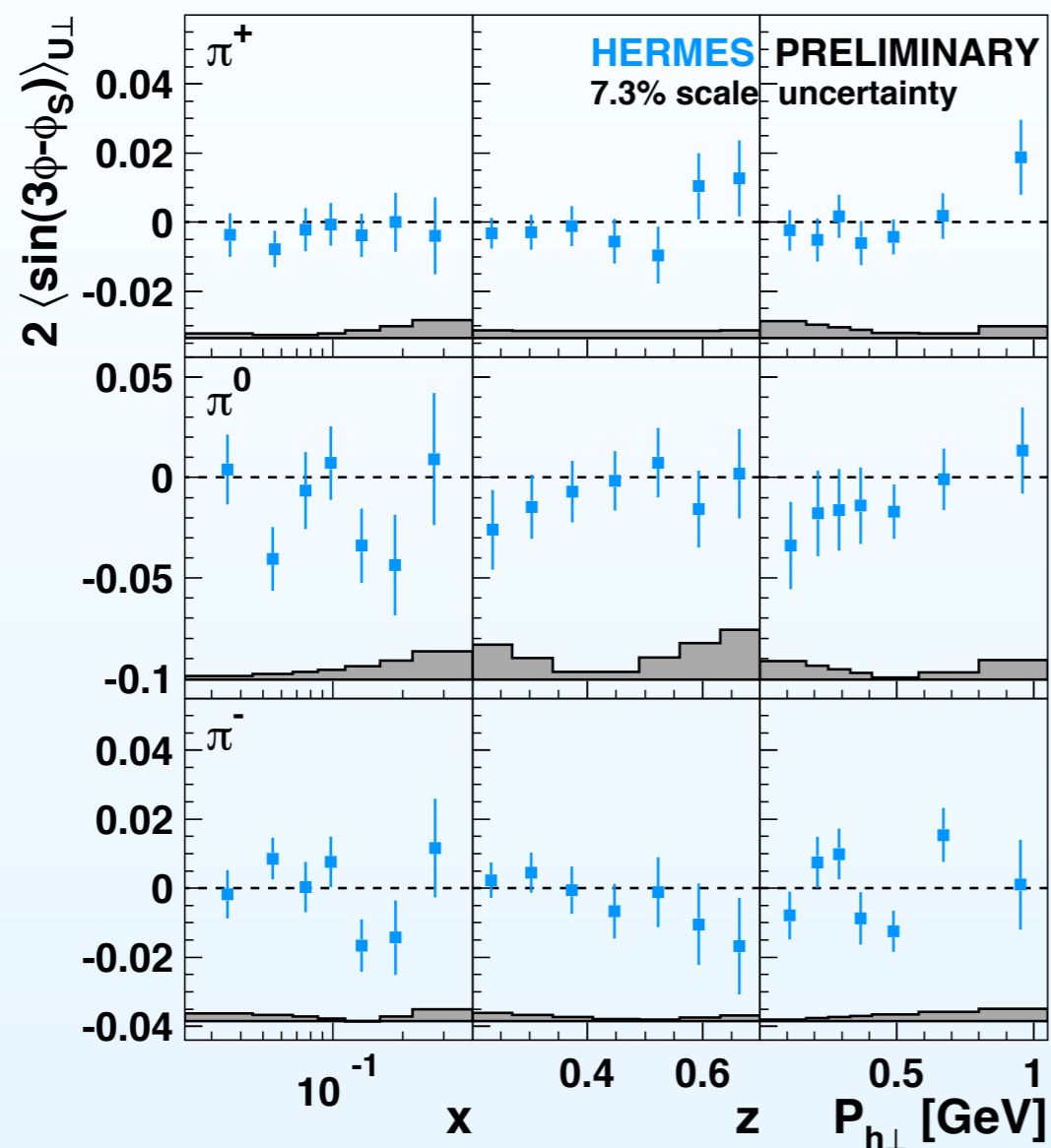
- for example,  $h_{1T}^{\perp} > 0$  implies nucleon prolate when quark transversity parallel nucleon spin
- and more oblate when quark transversity anti-parallel nucleon spin
- and for some spin configurations may even resemble a pretzel ... (G.A. Miller, 2003)



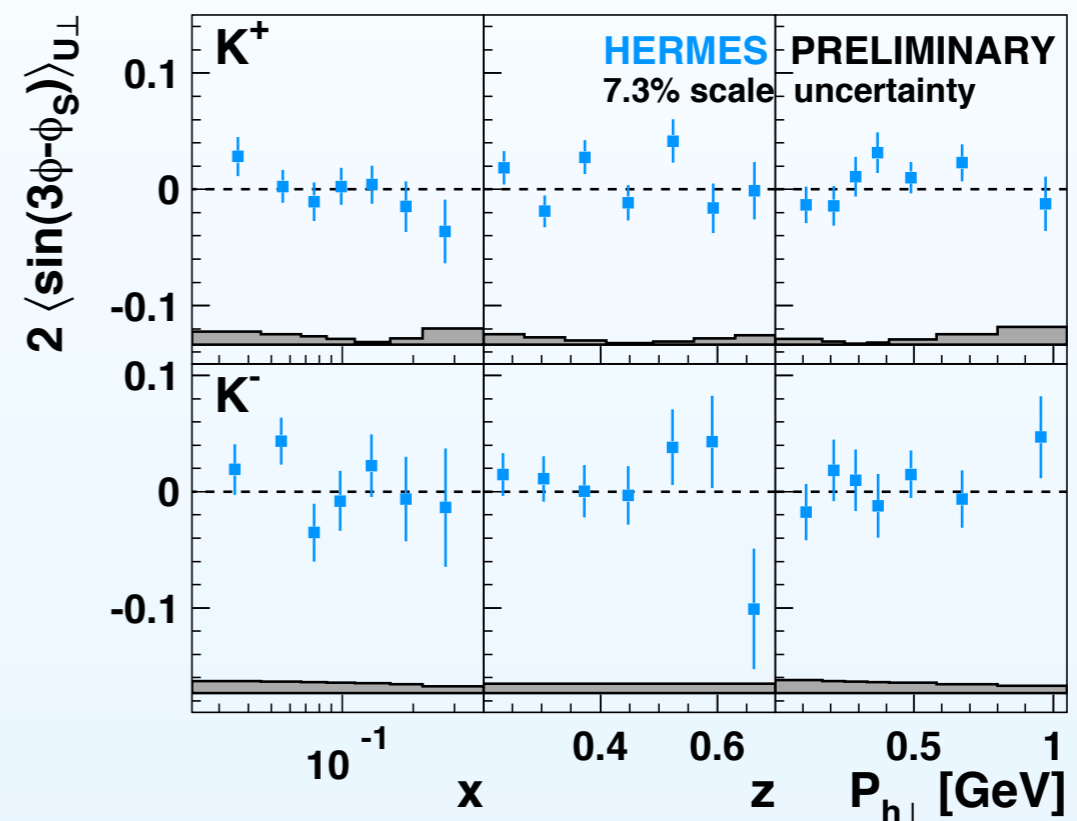
# PRETZELOSI AT



The  $\langle \sin(3\phi - \phi_S) \rangle_{U\perp}$  Fourier component:



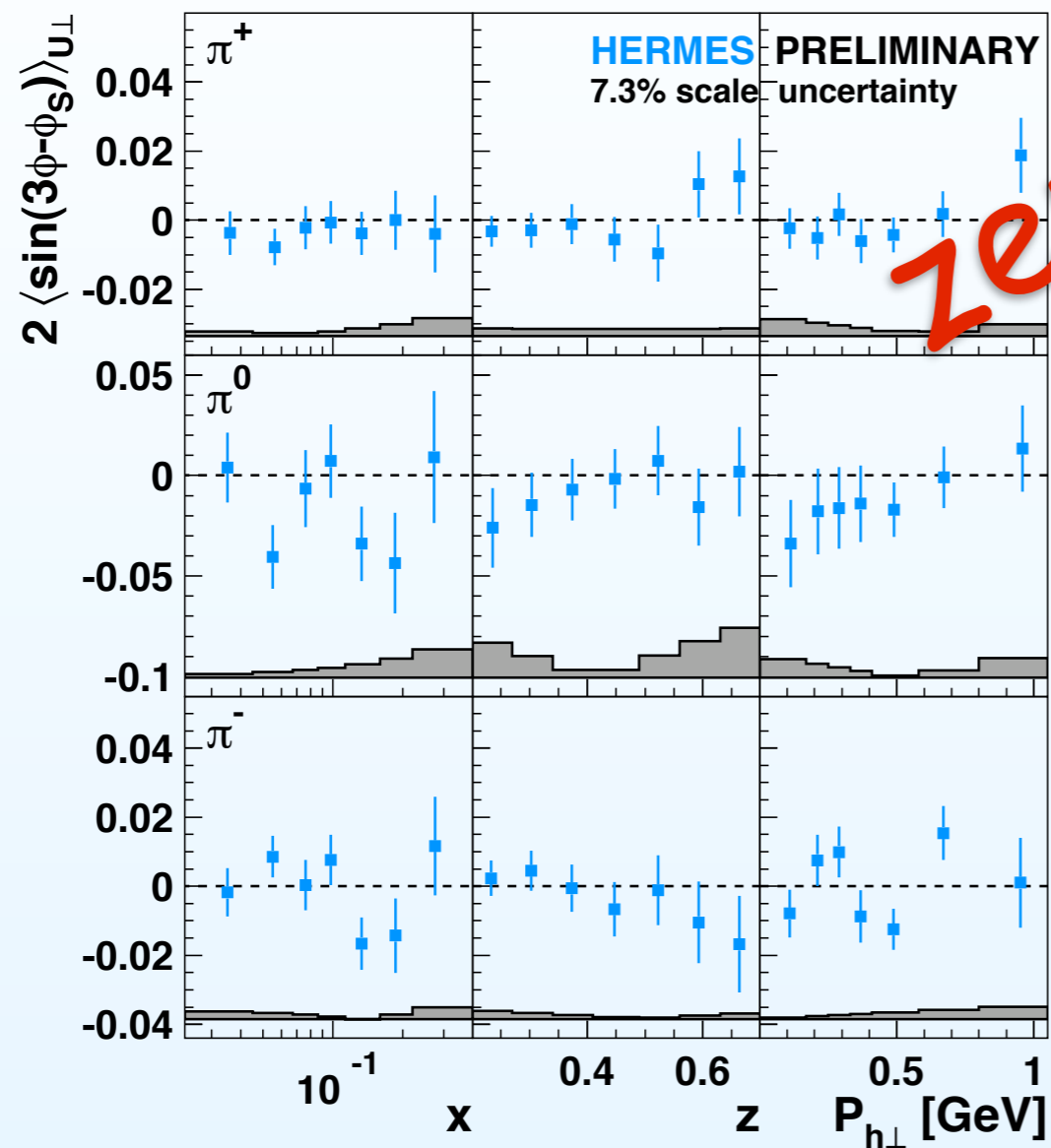
suppressed w.r.t.  
Collins and Sivers amplitudes



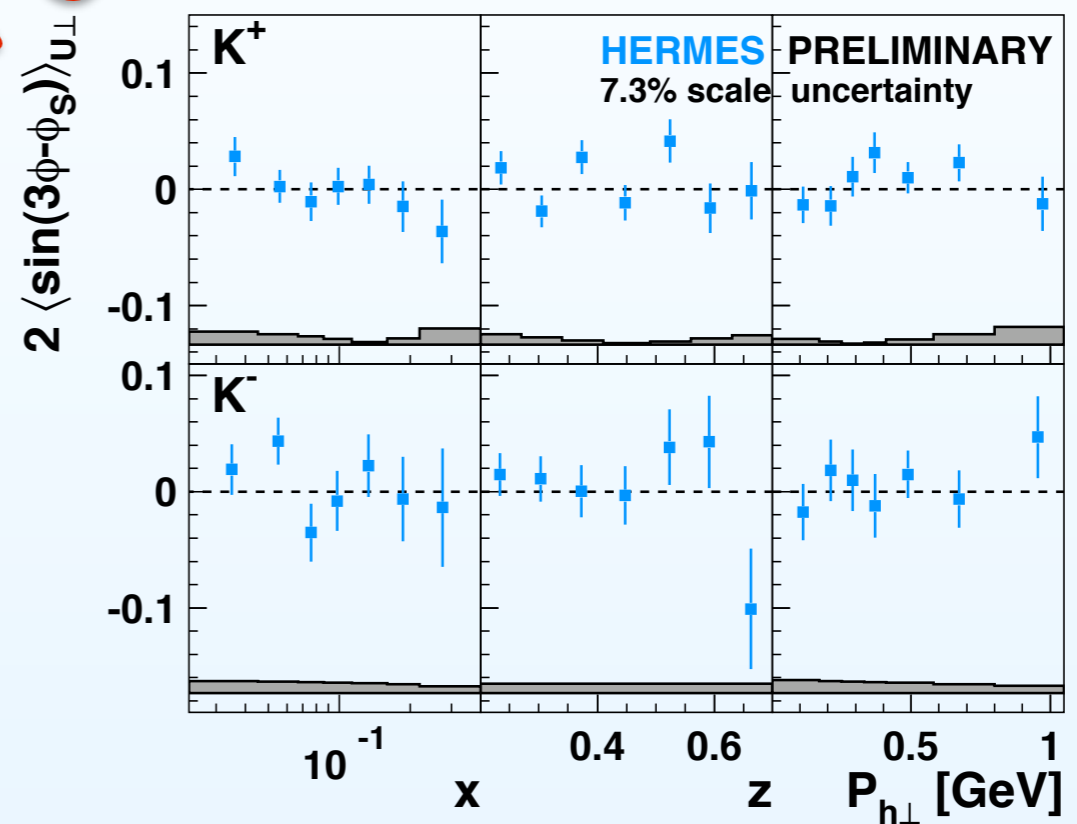
# PRETZELOSIY AT



The  $\langle \sin(3\phi - \phi_S) \rangle_{U\perp}$  Fourier component:



suppressed w.r.t.  
Collins and Sivers amplitudes



*talk by M. Diefenthaler*

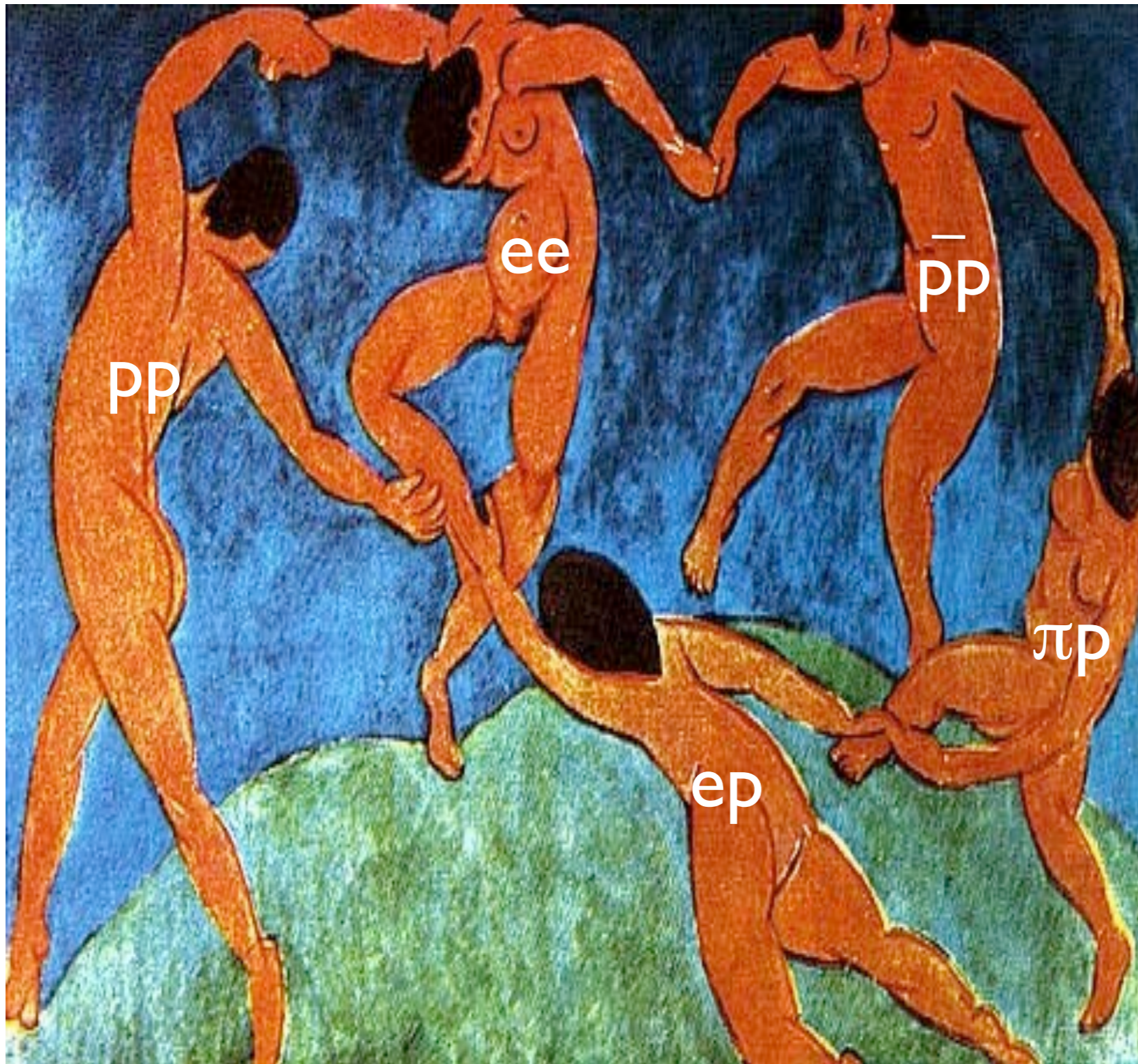
# PRESENT AND FUTURE



# PRESENT AND FUTURE



# A 10 years party





We opened a window to a new world....



Jump in and see you at the beach....