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# Gluon helicity distributions

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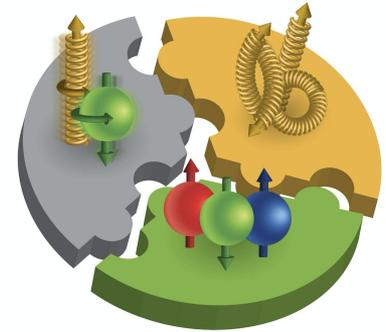
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and Jefferson Lab*

# Proton spin puzzle

- What is the decomposition of the proton spin?

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

- current extraction of  $\Delta\Sigma$  is around 0.3
- spin: parton distribution functions (PDFs)
- orbital angular momentum extracted from GPDs



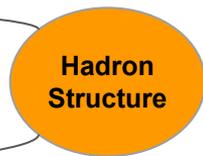
# QCD global analysis - Bayesian inference

Experiments = theory + errors

$$d\sigma^{\text{DIS}} = \sum_i H_i^{\text{DIS}} \otimes f_i$$

$$d\sigma^{\text{DY}} = \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{\text{DY}} \otimes f_i \otimes f_j$$

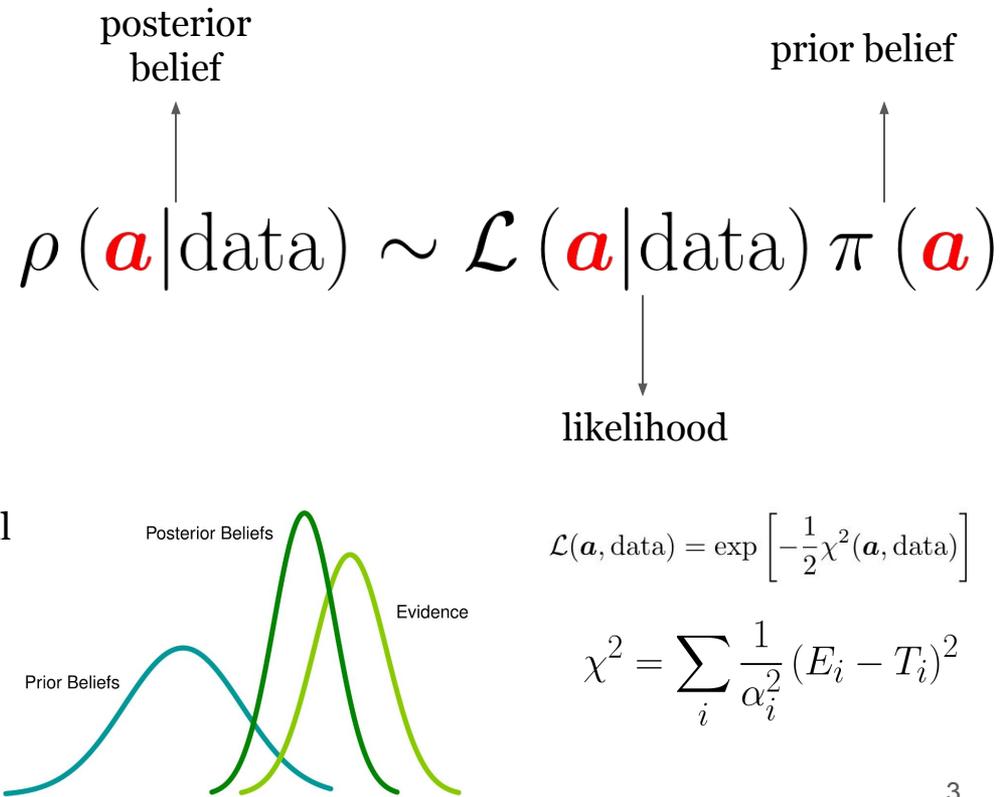
$$d\sigma^{\text{jets}} = \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{\text{jets}} \otimes f_i \otimes f_j$$



polynomial

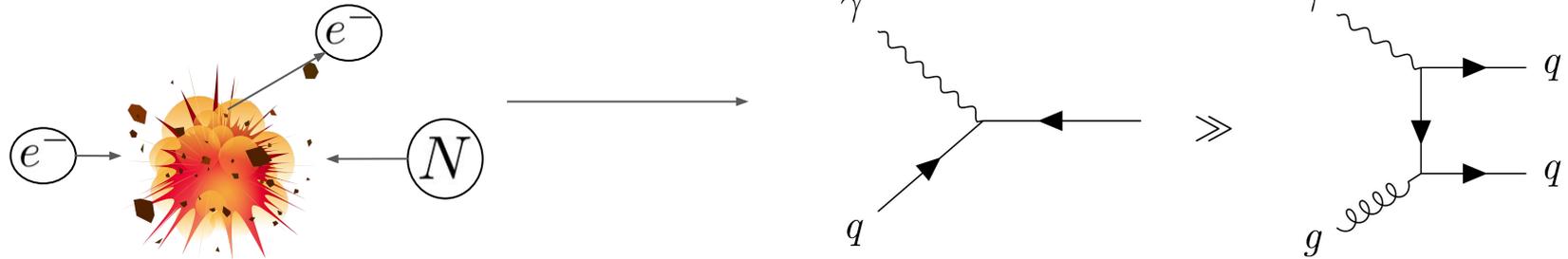
$$f_i(x) = a_0 x^{a_1} (1-x)^{a_2} P(x)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

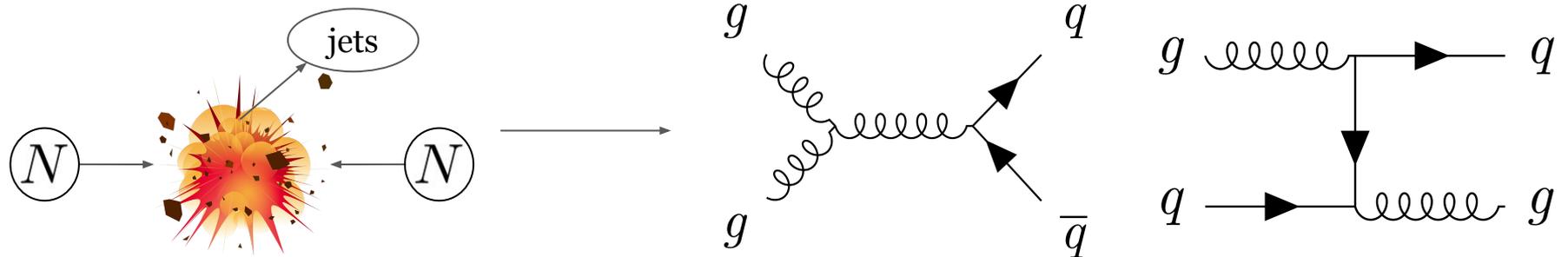


# Jets as probes of hadron structure

In inclusive DIS, sensitivity to gluon PDF only appears at NLO



On the other hand, in jet production, gluon diagrams appear at lowest order



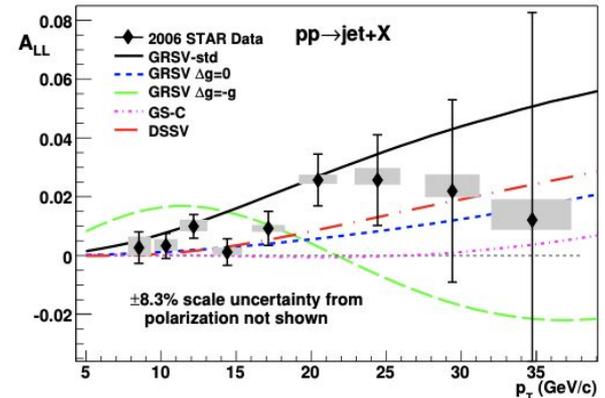
# Polarized jets

- RHIC measures double longitudinal polarization asymmetry

$$A_{LL}^{\text{jets}} = \frac{\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}}{\sigma^{++} + \sigma^{+-}} = \frac{\Delta\sigma(\Delta g, \dots)}{\sigma(g, \dots)}$$

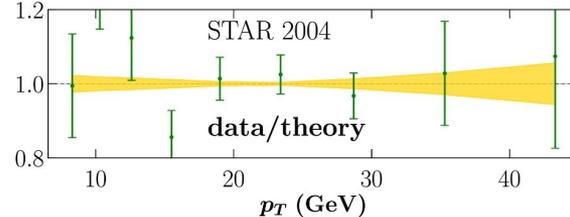
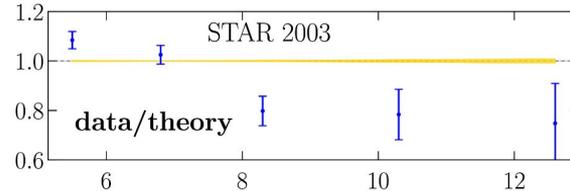
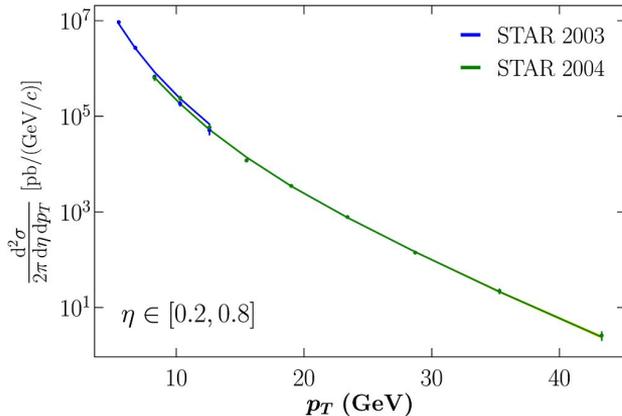
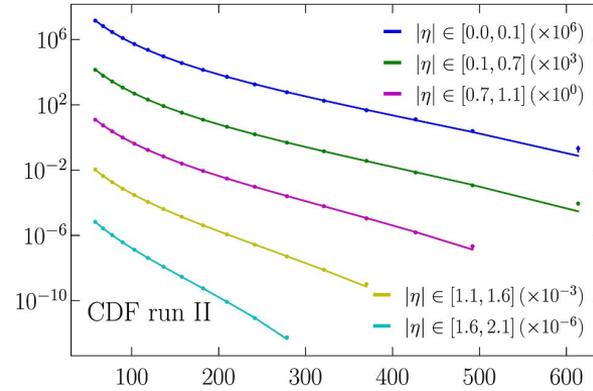
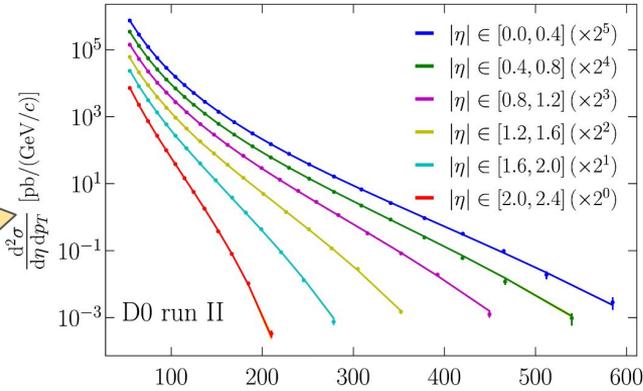
- $\sigma^{+\pm}$  are differential cross sections when proton beams have equal & opposite helicity
- denominator is spin-averaged cross section
- $A_{LL}^{\text{jets}}$  is sensitive to unpolarized PDFs  $\rightarrow$  perform **simultaneous** analysis to check

[PRD **86**, 032006 (2012)]



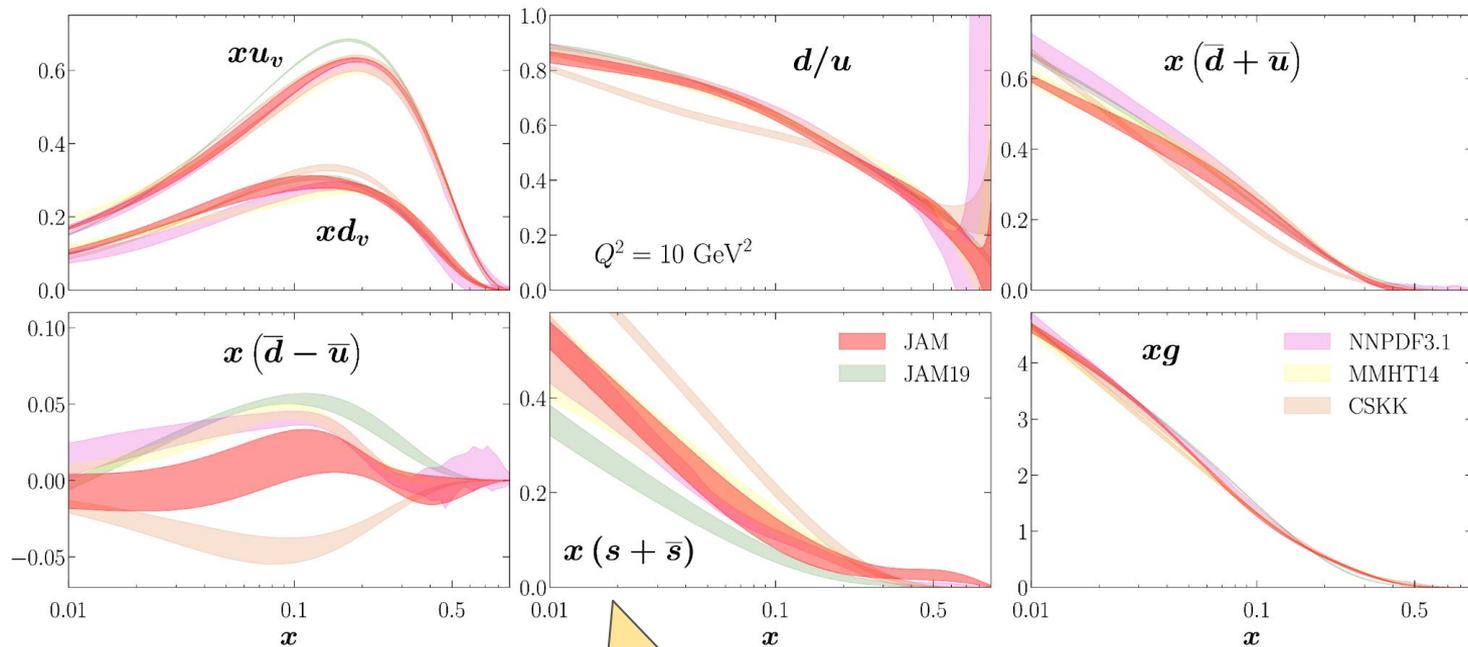
# Unpolarized jets

Good agreement between theory and Tevatron data



First inclusion of unpolarized RHIC jets!

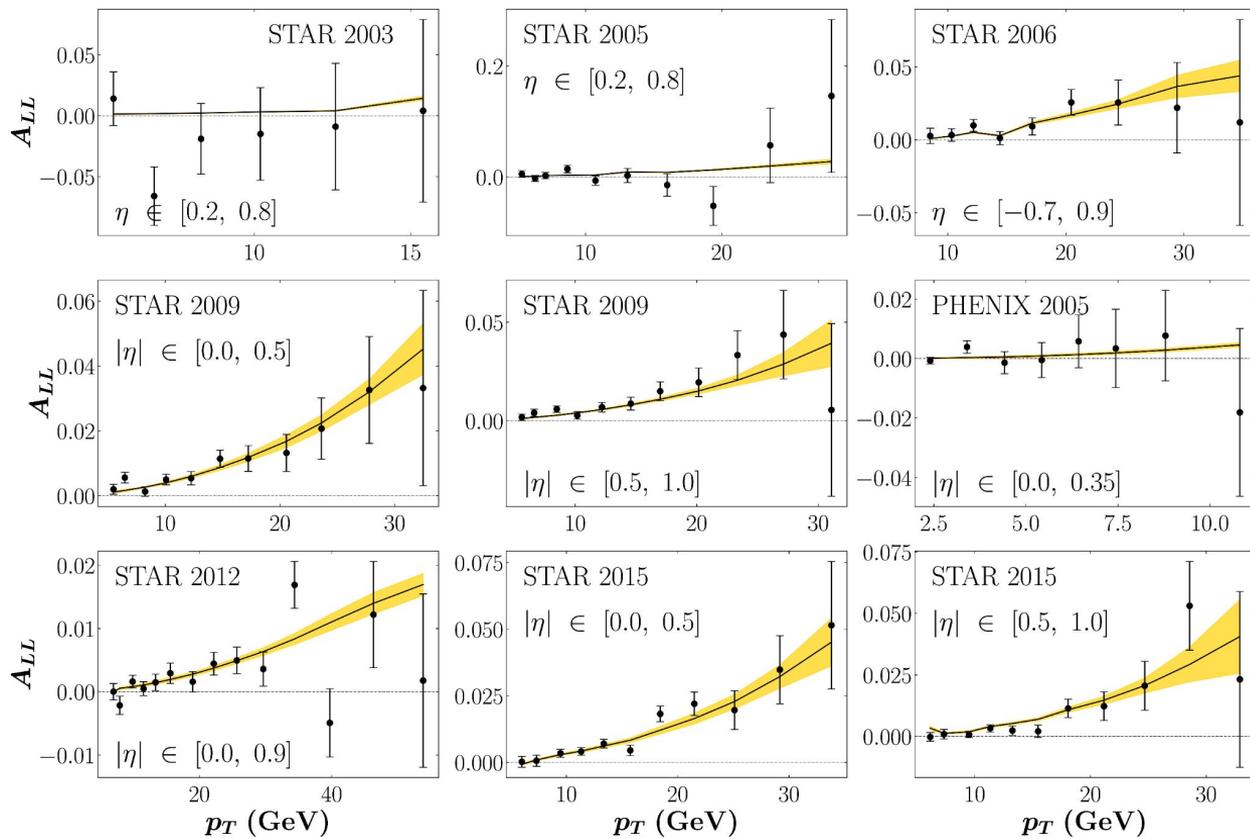
# Unpolarized PDFs - $\chi^2 = 1.18$



An overall good agreement is found.

Differences are caused by choices of datasets.

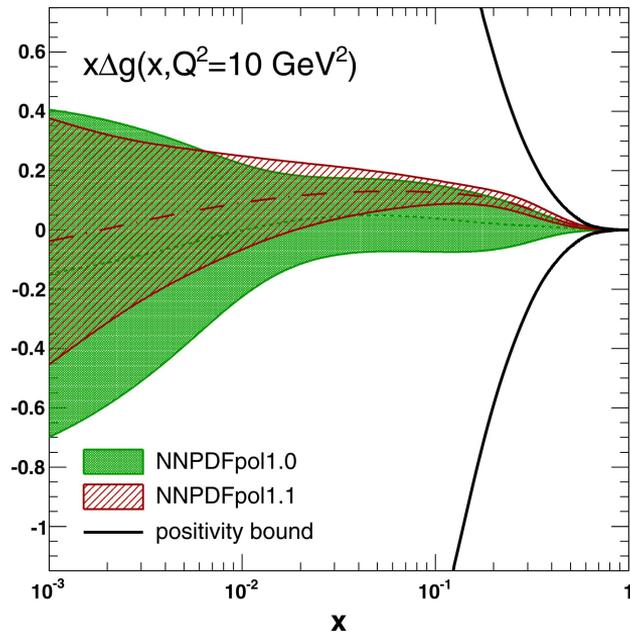
# Polarized jets



First inclusion of jets from polarized  $pp$  collisions in JAM!

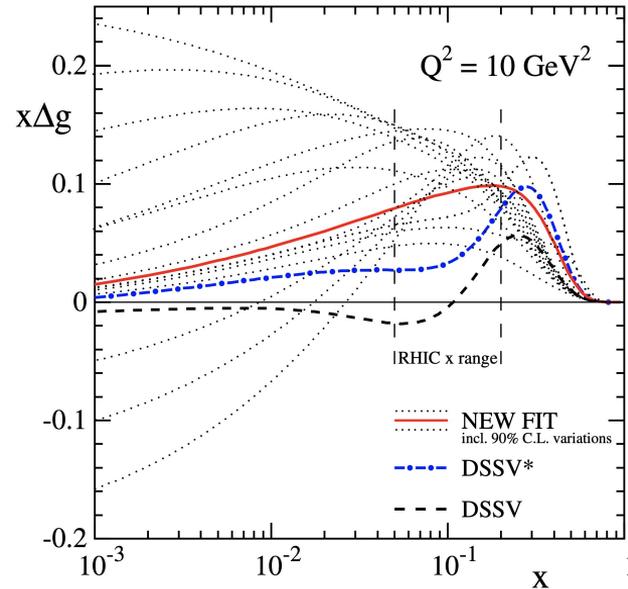
# Theory assumptions

NNPDF pol 1.1



[Nucl.Phys.B **887** (2014) 276]

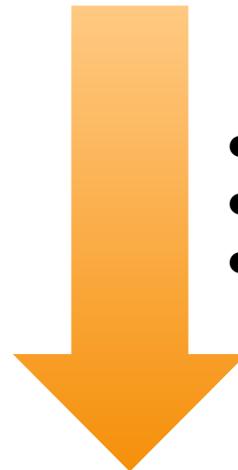
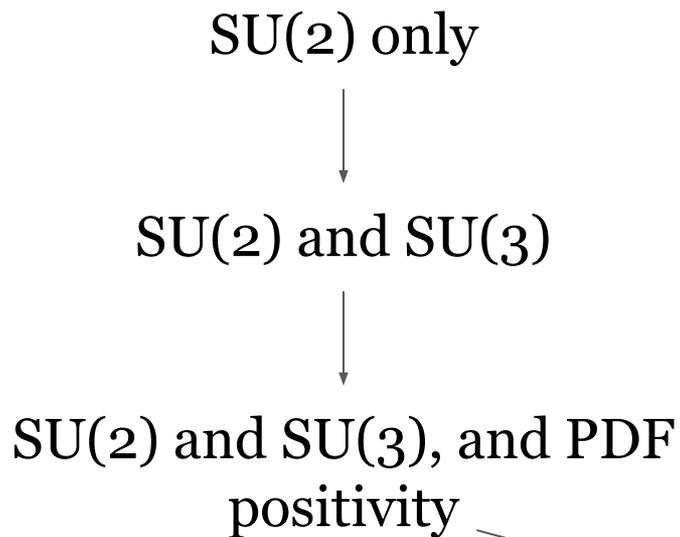
DSSV14



- SU(3) flavor symmetry
- positivity constraints

[PRL **113**, 012001 (2014)]

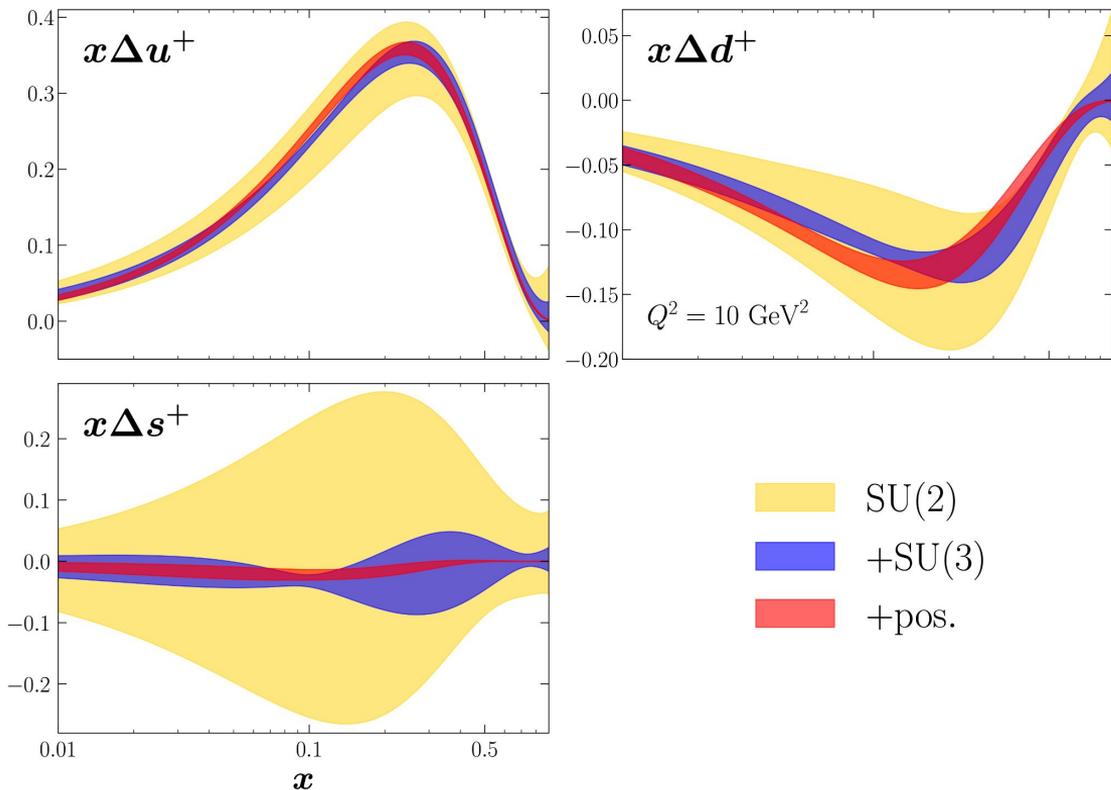
# Theory assumptions



- more constraint
- more bias
- less data driven

$$|\Delta f_i(x)| \leq |f_i(x)|$$

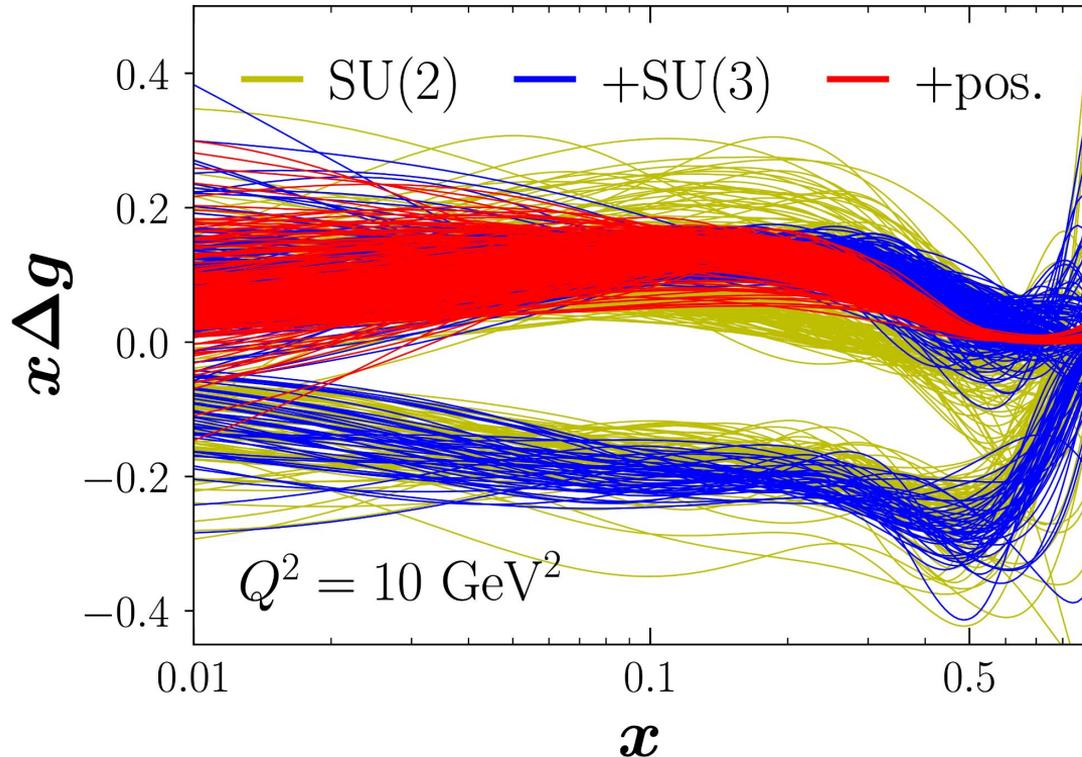
# Helicity quark PDFs - $\chi^2 \approx 0.94$



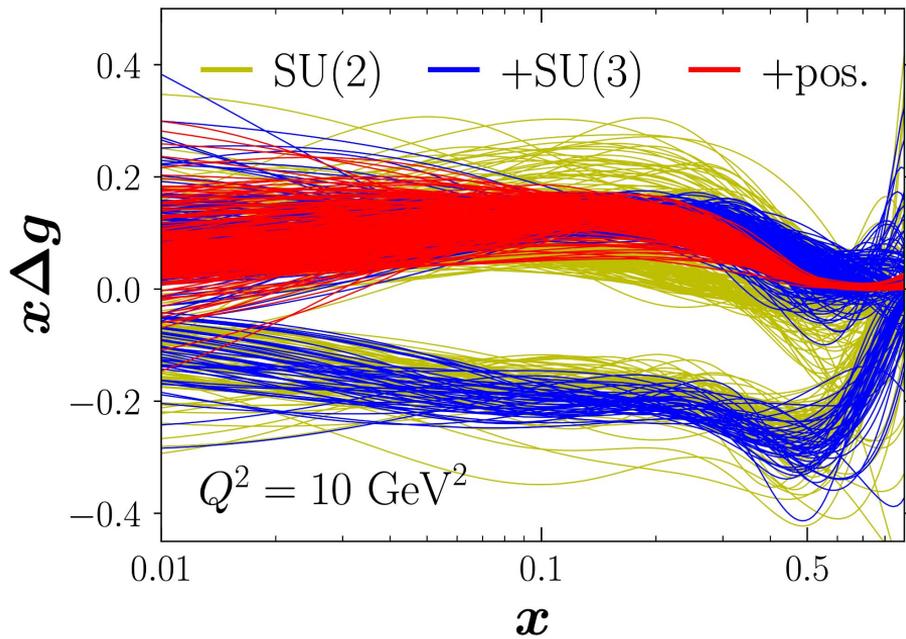
- SU(3) flavor symmetry reduces significantly the uncertainties on  $\Delta u$ ,  $\Delta d$  and  $\Delta s$
- positivity constraints again greatly reduce the uncertainty on  $\Delta s$

$$\Delta q^+ = \Delta q + \Delta \bar{q}, \quad q = u, d, s$$

# Helicity gluon PDF

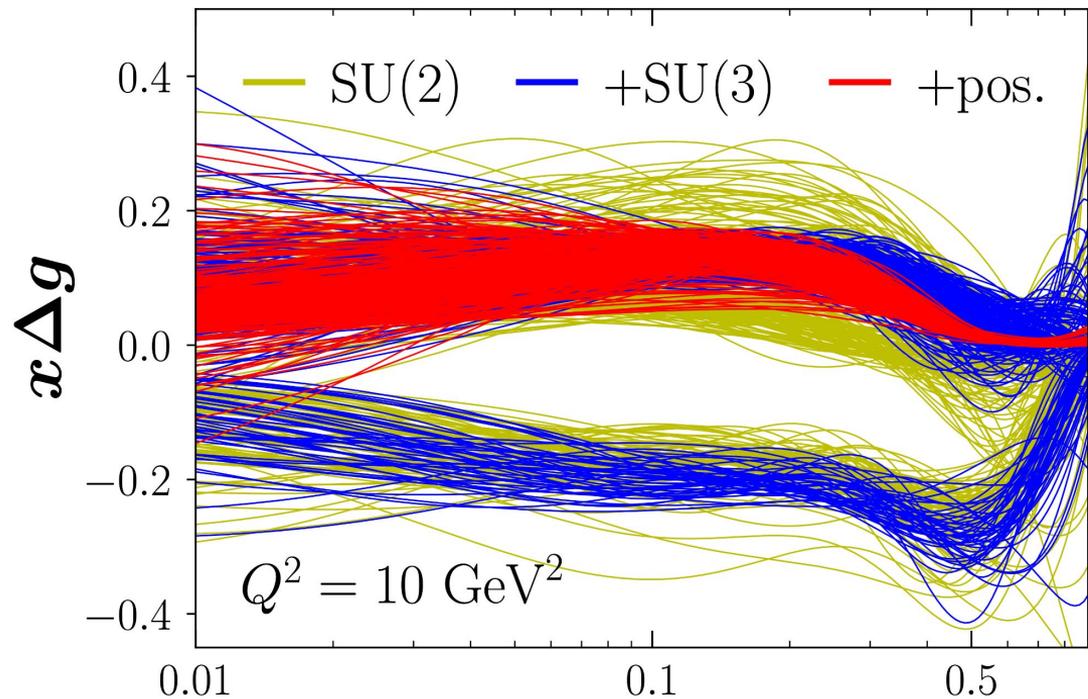


- $\Delta g$  is observed to have two distinct solutions
- SU(3) flavor symmetry reduces slightly the uncertainty on  $\Delta g$
- positivity constraints eliminate the “negative” solution from  $\Delta g$



experiment	reference	observable	reaction	$N_{\text{dat}}$	$\chi^2/N_{\text{dat}}$		
					A	B	C
EMC	[40]	$A_1$	$\mu p$	10	0.28	0.28	0.28
SMC	[41]	$A_1$	$\mu p$	11	0.33	0.30	0.36
SMC	[42]	$A_1$	$\mu p$	7	1.41	1.41	1.33
SMC	[41]	$A_1$	$\mu d$	11	1.63	1.62	1.68
SMC	[42]	$A_1$	$\mu d$	7	0.63	0.63	0.64
COMPASS	[43]	$A_1$	$\mu p$	11	1.01	1.07	1.25
COMPASS	[45]	$A_1$	$\mu p$	35	0.91	0.93	0.90
COMPASS	[44]	$A_1$	$\mu d$	11	0.43	0.46	0.60
SLAC (E80, E130)	[46]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- p$	10	0.76	0.78	0.79
SLAC (E143)	[48]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- p$	39	0.81	0.80	0.82
SLAC (E155)	[50]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- p$	59	1.28	1.28	1.37
SLAC (E143)	[48]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- d$	39	1.08	1.08	1.17
SLAC (E155)	[51]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- d$	59	0.99	0.98	0.96
SLAC (E142)	[47]	$A_1$	$e^- h$	4	0.91	0.92	0.40
SLAC (E154)	[49]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^- h$	15	0.38	0.37	0.66
HERMES	[52]	$A_1$	$e^+ n$	5	0.13	0.13	0.10
HERMES	[53]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^+ p$	16	0.59	0.57	0.59
HERMES	[53]	$A_{\parallel}$	$e^+ d$	16	1.03	1.02	1.10
STAR (2003)	[22]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	6	1.52	1.52	1.51
STAR (2005)	[23]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	10	1.12	1.12	1.12
STAR (2006)	[23]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	9	0.34	0.35	0.36
STAR (2009)	[24]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	22	0.83	0.82	0.93
STAR (2012)	[25]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	14	1.59	1.55	1.53
STAR (2015)	[26]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	22	1.07	1.10	1.08
PHENIX (2005)	[27]	$A_{LL}$	$pp$	8	0.60	0.60	0.61
<b>total</b>				<b>456</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>

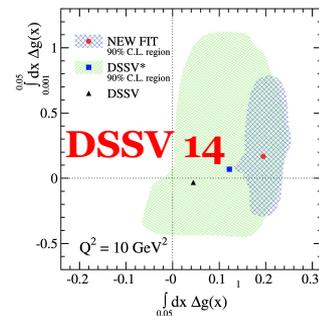
# Gluon truncated moment $\Delta G$



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

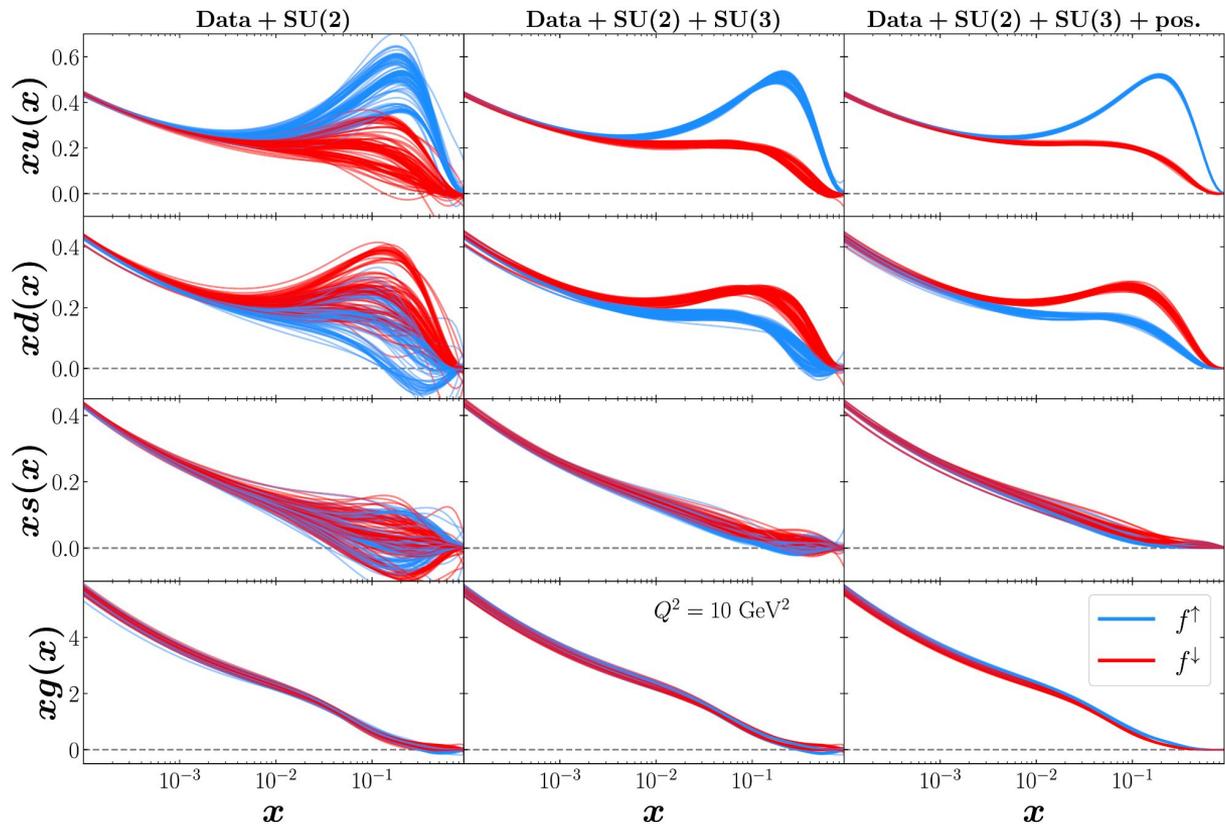
$$\int_{0.05}^1 \Delta g(x, Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2) dx$$

- **SU(2):  $-0.02 \pm 0.39$** 
  - positive:  $0.21 \pm 0.15$
  - negative:  $-0.57 \pm 0.12$
- **+ SU(3):  $0.12 \pm 0.32$** 
  - positive:  $0.26 \pm 0.03$
  - negative:  $-0.60 \pm 0.03$
- **+ positivity:  $0.24 \pm 0.03$**
- **DSSV 14:  $0.2 \pm 0.05$**



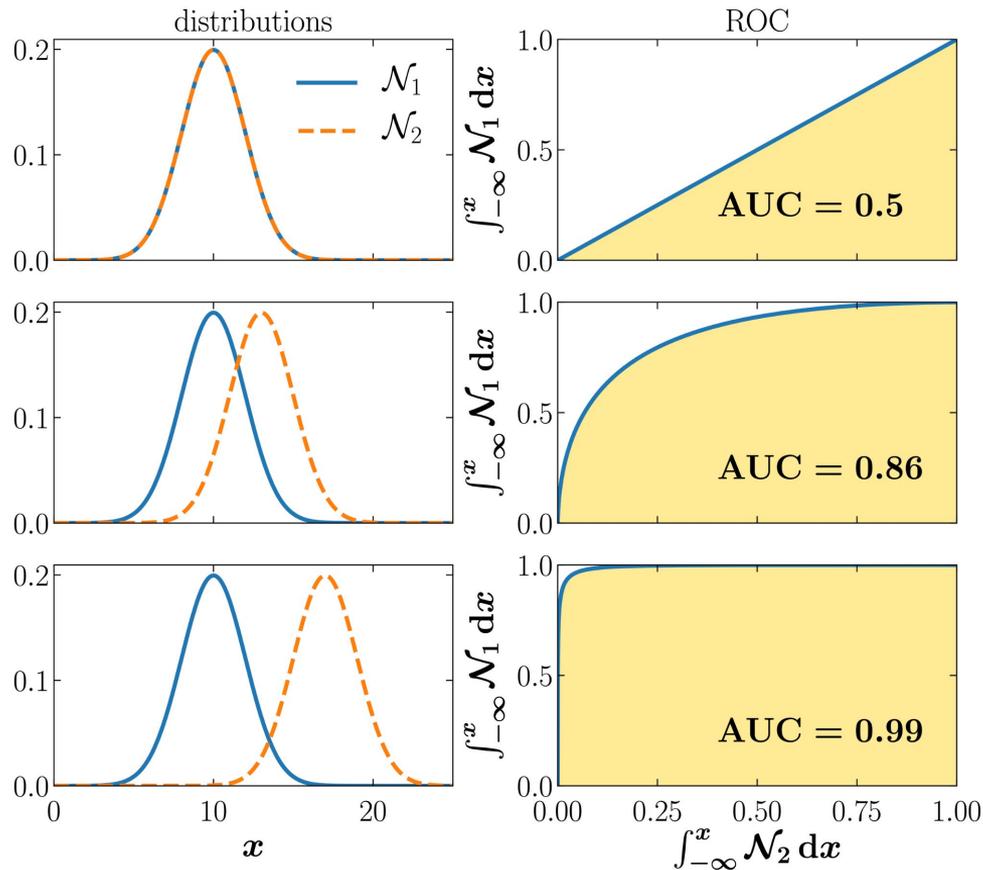
# Simultaneous extraction

- First simultaneous extraction of both helicity basis PDFs.
- Can we distinguish the two helicity basis PDFs?



# ROC/AUC

- indistinguishable
- somewhat distinguishable
- clearly distinguishable



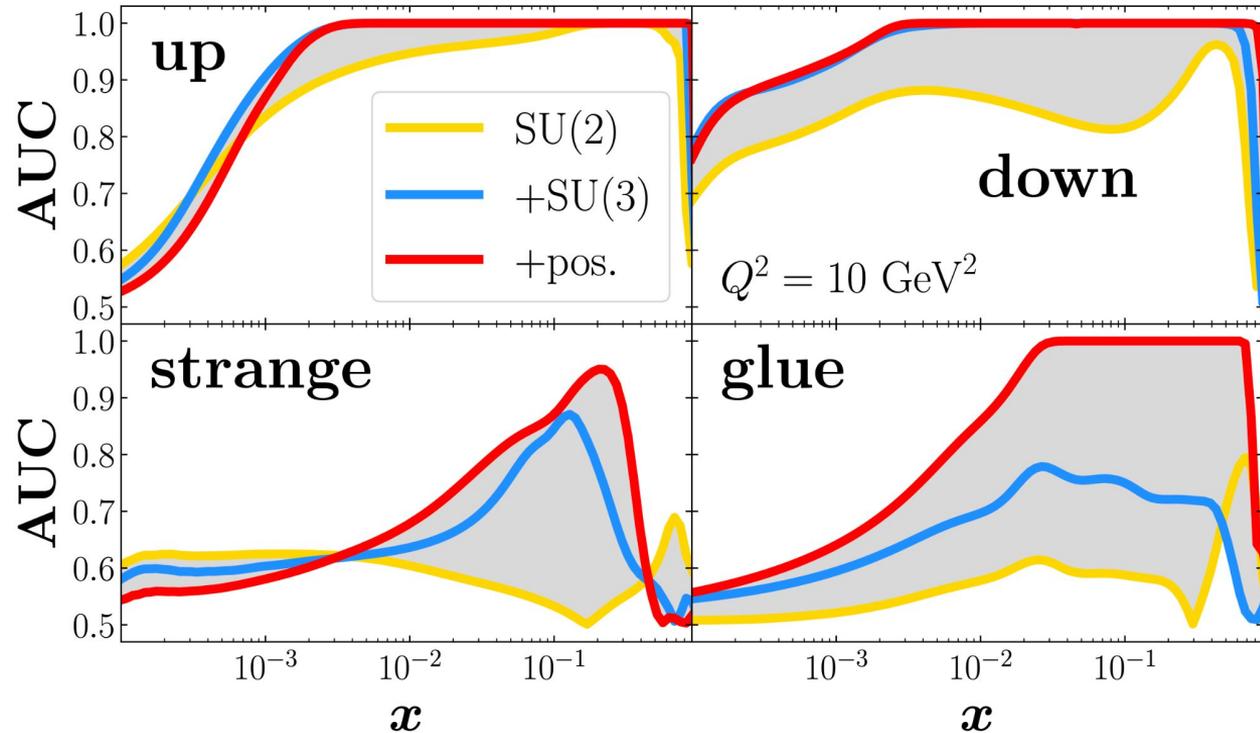
ROC: receiver operating characteristic curve

AUC: area under curve of ROC

# AUC for helicity basis PDFs

Helicity basis PDFs for...

- up and down are only mildly affected by theory inputs
- strange are more distinguishable with SU(3), but less affected by positivity
- gluon are only clearly distinguishable from each other when positivity constraints are imposed



# Conclusion

- Jet data in unpolarized and polarized  $pp$  or  $p\bar{p}$  collisions (Tevatron and RHIC) are well fitted.
- Gluon helicity distributions have two solutions.
- Helicity strange and gluon distributions are strongly biased by theory inputs.



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Thank you!

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