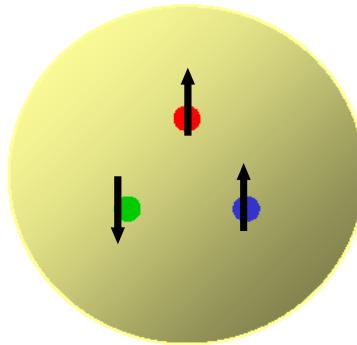
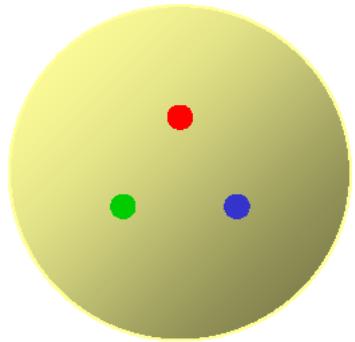
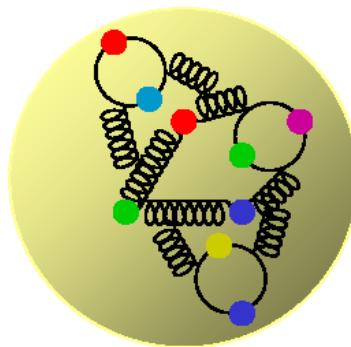
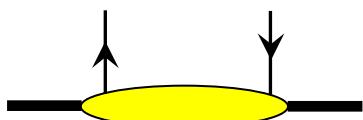


Novel aspect of hadron structure from Drell-Yan processes at J-PARC

Kazuhiro Tanaka (Juntendo U)



$$\int d\eta e^{ik\eta} \langle P | \psi^\dagger(0) \psi(\eta) | P \rangle$$



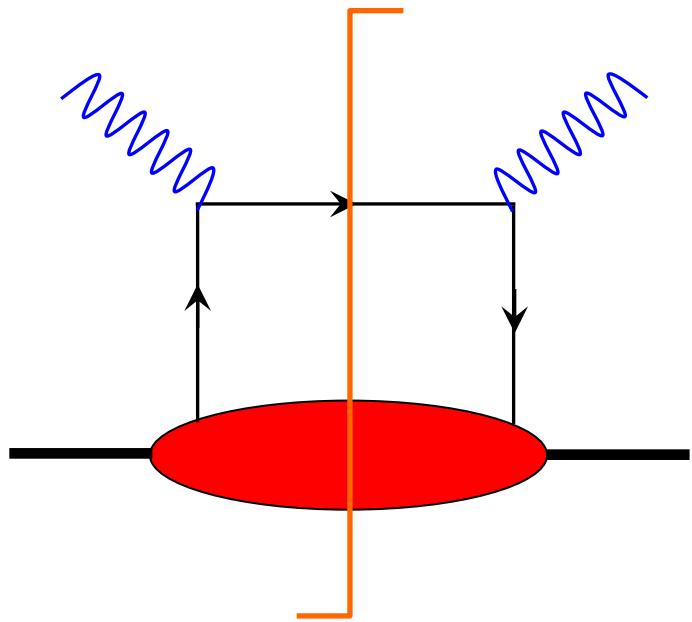
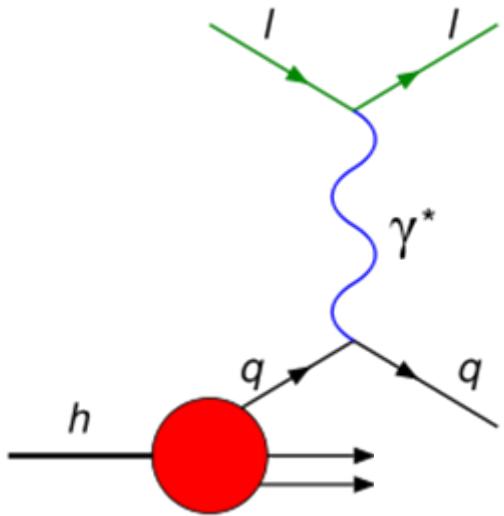
$$\langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \dots$$

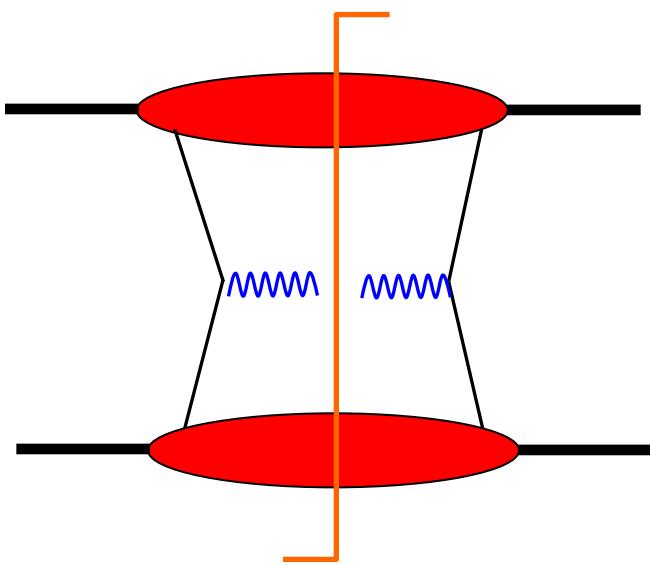
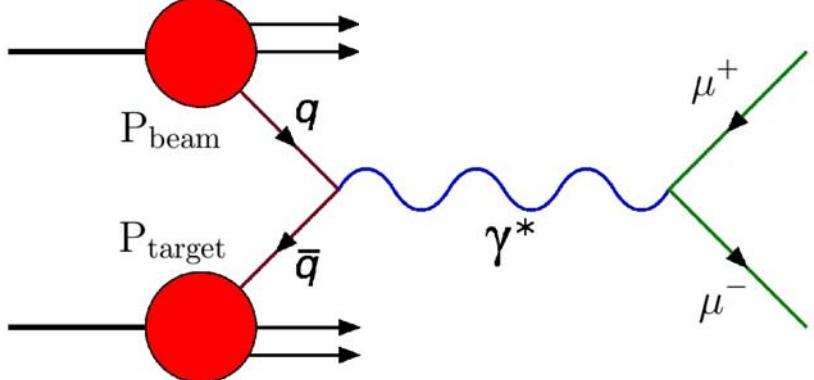
$$\langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi_1) \bar{\psi}(\xi_2) \dots \psi(\eta_1) \psi(\eta_2) \dots F_{\mu\nu}(\zeta_1) F_{\alpha\beta}(\zeta_2) \dots | P \rangle$$

exotic components: *renorm. scale-dep.*
not direct observable

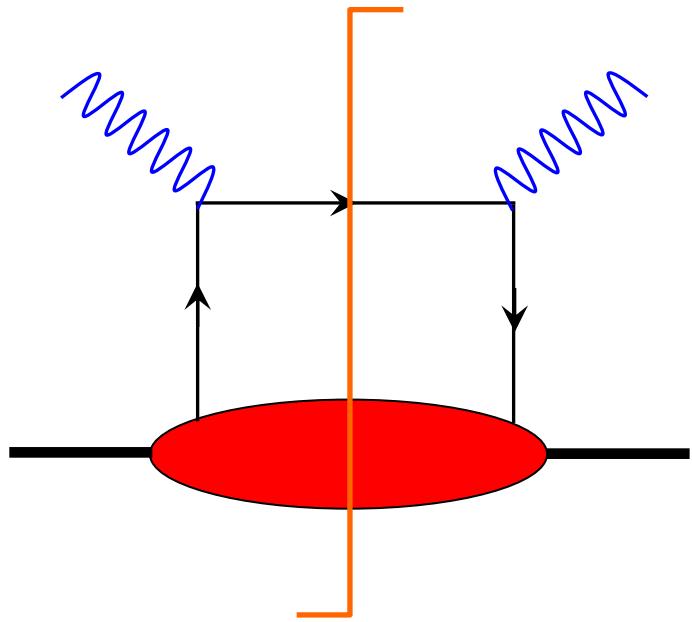
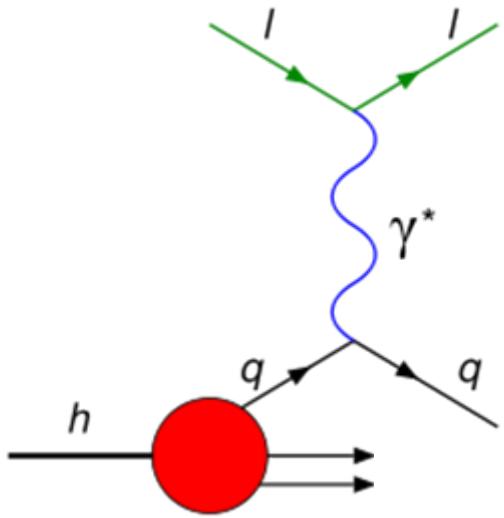
DIS



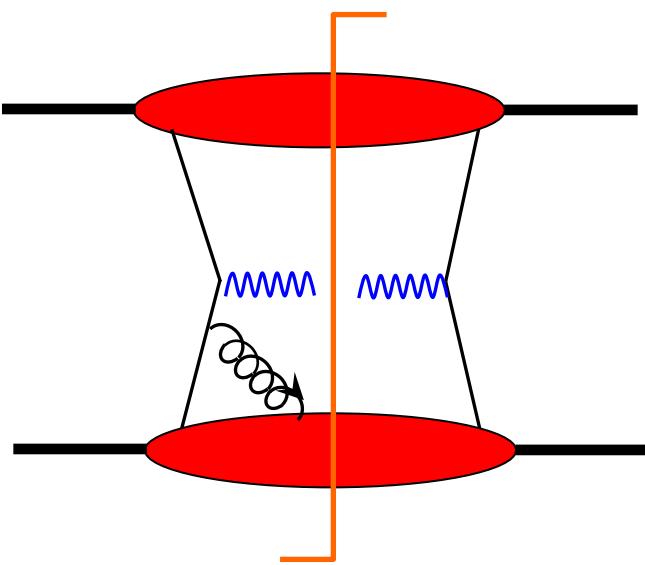
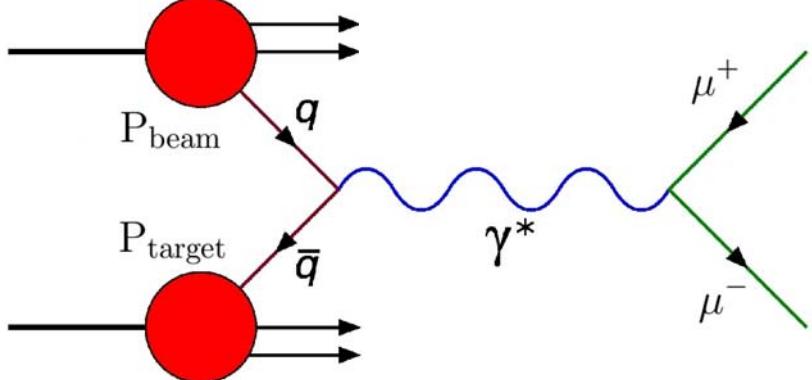
DY

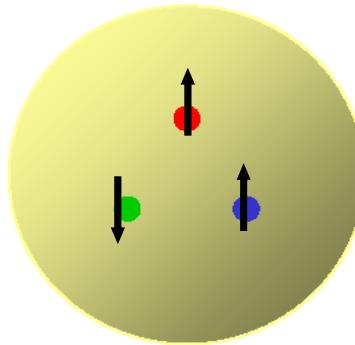
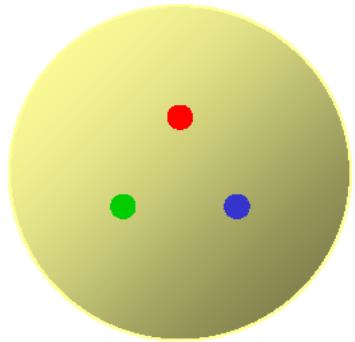


DIS

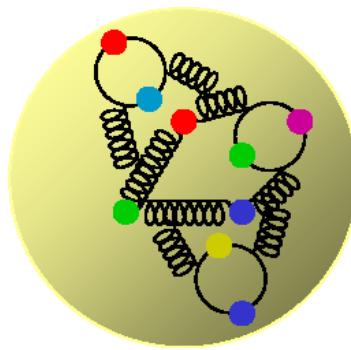
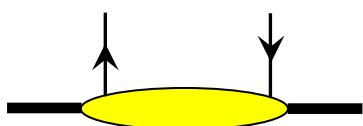


DY





$$\int d\eta e^{ik\eta} \langle P | \psi^\dagger(0) \psi(\eta) | P \rangle$$



$$\langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \dots$$

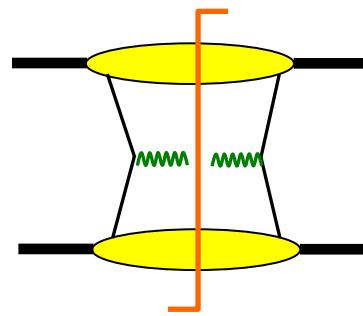
$$\langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi_1) \bar{\psi}(\xi_2) \dots \psi(\eta_1) \psi(\eta_2) \dots F_{\mu\nu}(\zeta_1) F_{\alpha\beta}(\zeta_2) \dots | P \rangle$$

exotic components: *renorm. scale-dep.*
not direct observable

DY

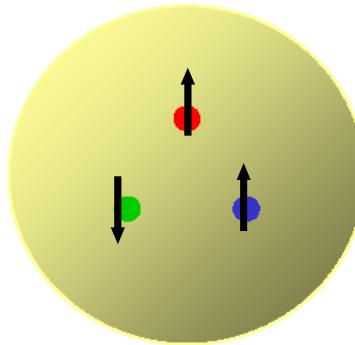
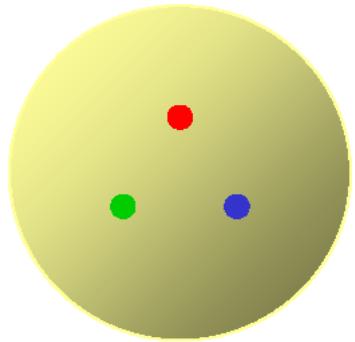
experiment	particles	energy	x_1 or x_2	luminosity
COMPASS	$\pi^\pm + p \uparrow$	160 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 17.4$ GeV	$x_2 = 0.2 - 0.3$	$2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
COMPASS (low mass)	$\pi^\pm + p \uparrow$	160 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 17.4$ GeV	$x_2 \sim 0.05$	$2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
PAX	$p \uparrow + \bar{p}$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 14$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.1 - 0.9$	$2 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
PANDA (low mass)	$\bar{p} + p \uparrow$	15 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 5.5$ GeV	$x_2 = 0.2 - 0.4$	$2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
NICA	$p \uparrow + p$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 20$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.1 - 0.8$	$10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
PHENIX/STAR	$p \uparrow + \bar{p}$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.05 - 0.1$	$2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
AnDY	$p \uparrow + \bar{p}$	collider $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.1 - 0.5$	$?? \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
SeaQuest	$p \uparrow + p$	120 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 15$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.3 - 0.9$	$2 \times 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
RHIC Internal Target	$p \uparrow + p$	250 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 22$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.2 - 0.6$	$3 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
J-PARC	$p \uparrow + p$	50 GeV $\sqrt{s} = 10$ GeV	$x_1 = 0.5 - 0.9$	$10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

valence

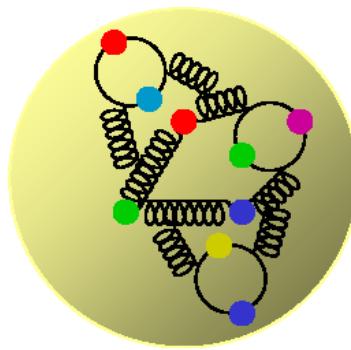
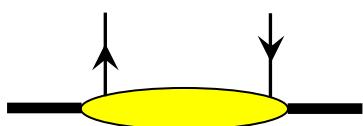


sea

exotic components in a normal hadron



$$\int d\eta e^{ik\eta} \langle P | \psi^\dagger(0) \psi(\eta) | P \rangle$$

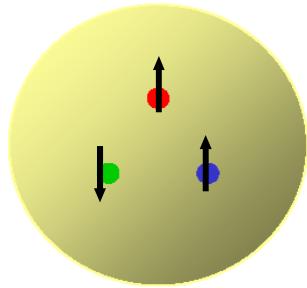


$$\langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \dots$$

$$\langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi_1) \bar{\psi}(\xi_2) \dots \psi(\eta_1) \psi(\eta_2) \dots F_{\mu\nu}(\zeta_1) F_{\alpha\beta}(\zeta_2) \dots | P \rangle$$

exotic components: *renorm. scale-dep.*
not direct observable



$$\int d\eta e^{ixP\eta} \langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

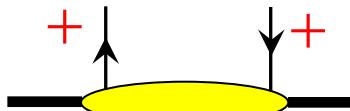
$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

Unpolarized

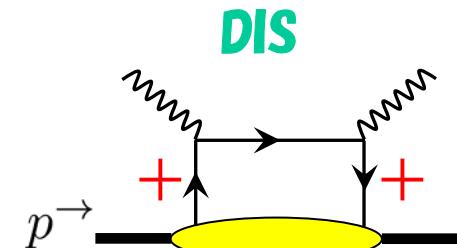
$$q(x)$$



...

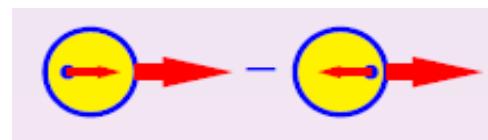


DIS



Helicity

$$\Delta q(x)$$



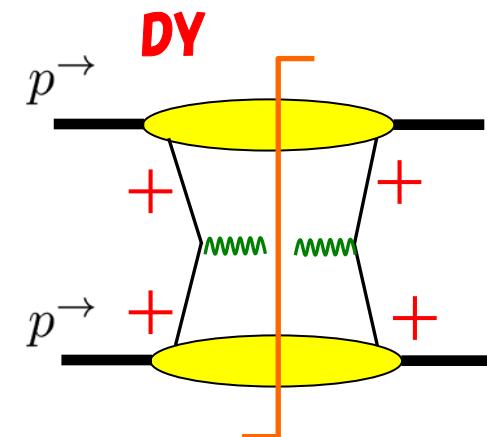
Chiral-even

Transversity

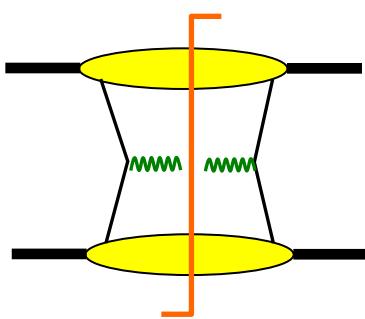
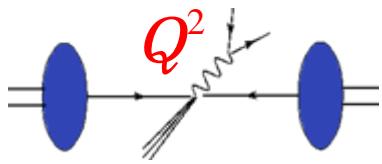
$$\Delta_T q(x)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = L_{q+g} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta q + \Delta g$$



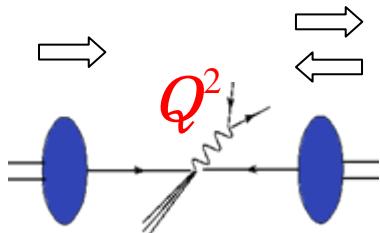
$$p + p \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} e^{\pm y}$$

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

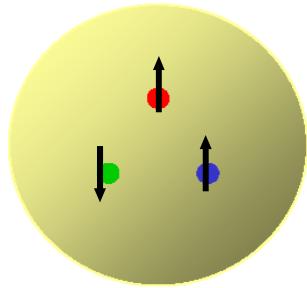
$$p^\rightarrow + p^\rightarrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$



$$d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow} \propto \sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$A_{LL} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots \\ & \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots} \end{aligned}$$

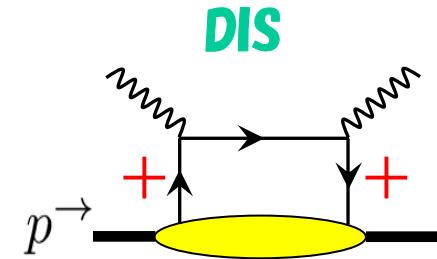


$$\int d\eta e^{ixP\eta} \langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

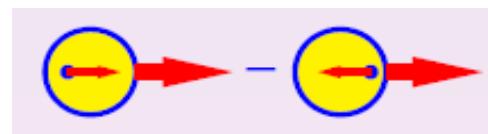
Unpolarized CTEQ, GRV, MRSTW, ...

$$q(x)$$



Helicity GRSV, LSS, ACC, DSSV, ...

$$\Delta q(x)$$

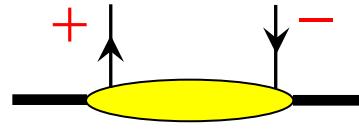
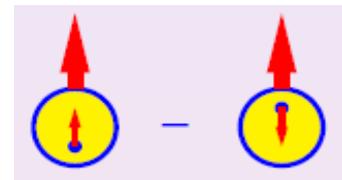


Chiral-even

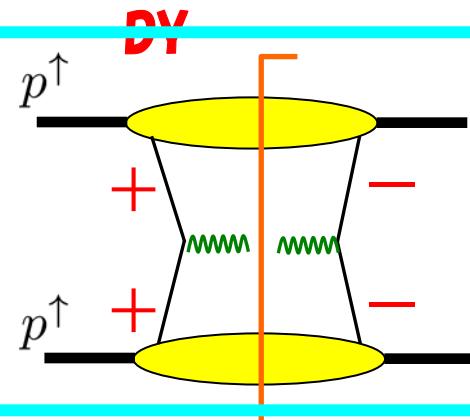
Transversity

$$\Delta_T q(x)$$

Little known

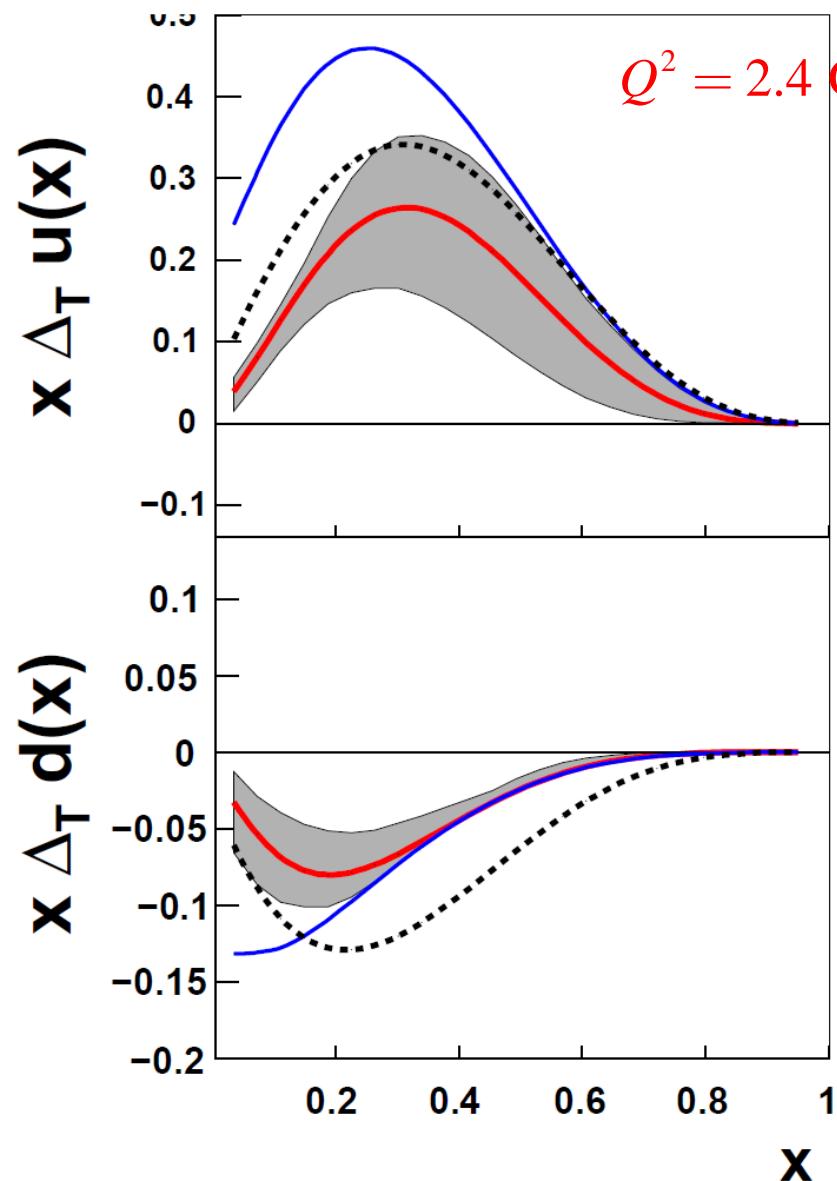


Chiral-odd



LO fit using SIDIS data

Anselmino et al., PRD75 ('07) 054032
 NPB(Proc. Suppl.) 191 ('09) 98



① Solid red line – transversity distribution

$$\Delta_T q(x)$$

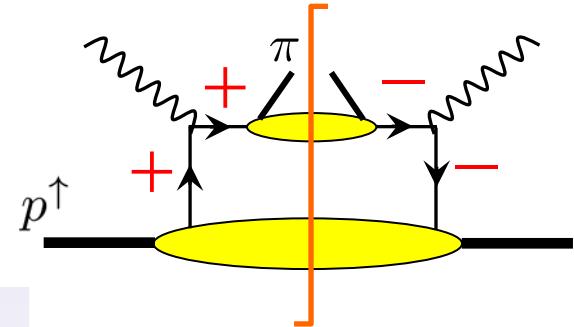
② Solid blue line – Soffer bound

$$|\Delta_T q(x)| \leq \frac{q(x) + \Delta q(x)}{2}$$

③ Dashed line – helicity distribution

$$\Delta q(x)$$

SIDIS



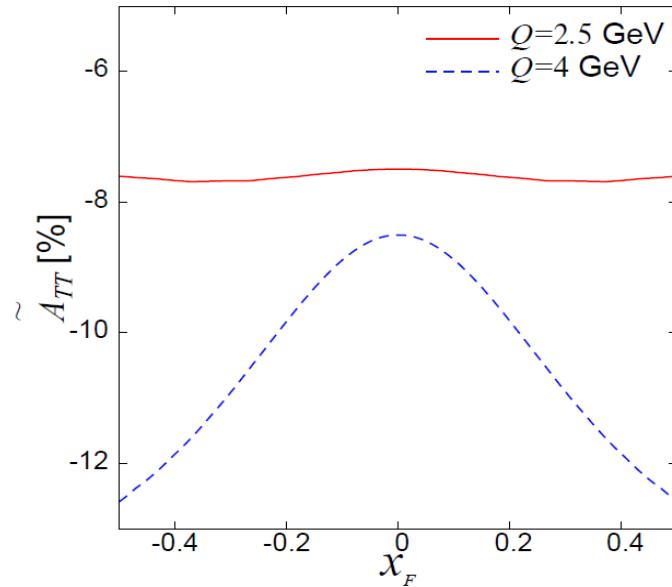
$$\mathcal{N}(x) = N x^\alpha (1-x)^\beta \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^{(\alpha + \beta)}}{\alpha^\alpha \beta^\beta}$$

no data for $x > 0.4$

$$\Delta_T \bar{q}(x) = 0$$

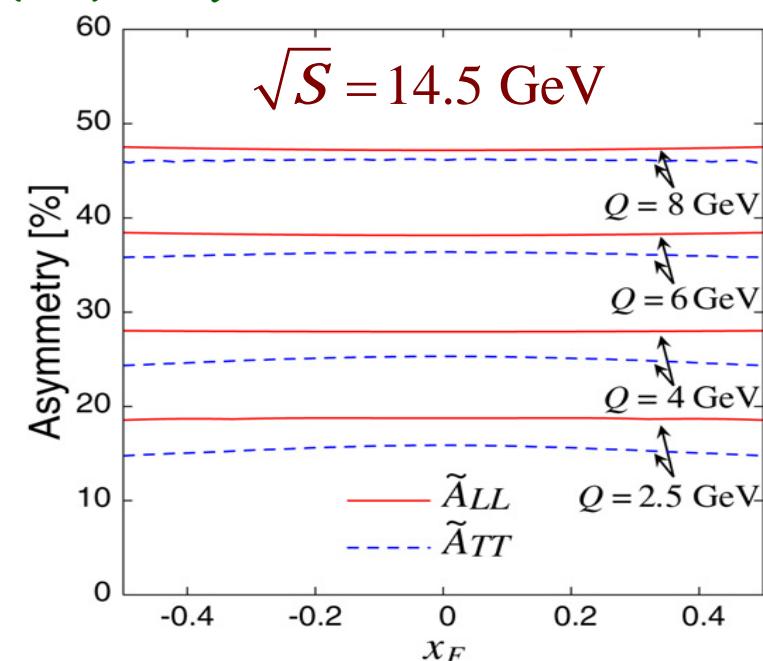
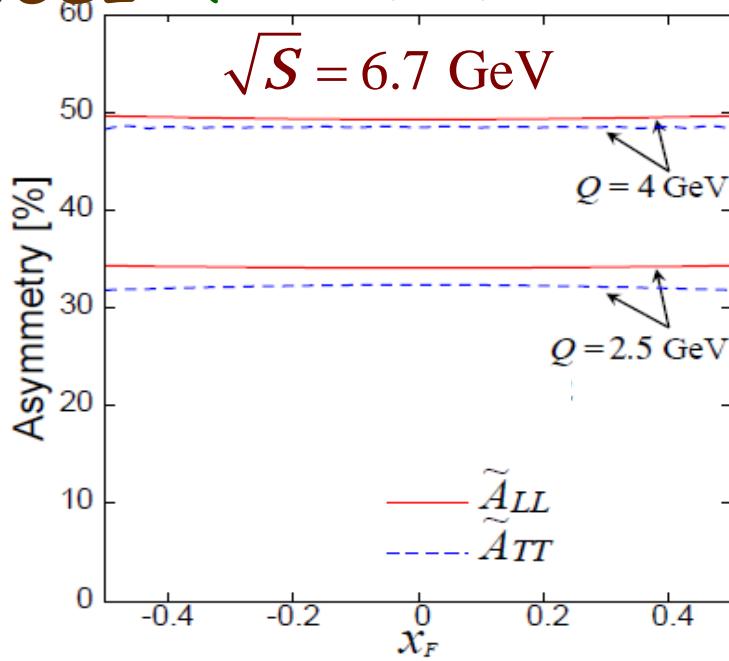
$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{p}^{\uparrow} + \text{p}^{\uparrow} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-} + X \quad @\text{J-PARC} \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \downarrow \\
A_{TT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 10 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{Diagram: Two blue circles connected by a horizontal line with arrows pointing right. A diagonal line with a wavy arrow labeled } Q^2 \text{ connects them.} \\
\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots \\
\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots} \\
\text{p}^{\uparrow} + \overline{\text{p}}^{\uparrow} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-} + X \quad @\text{GSI} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 15 \text{ GeV} \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} e^{\pm y} \\
A_{TT} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}
\end{array}$$

$\sqrt{S} = 10 \text{ GeV}$



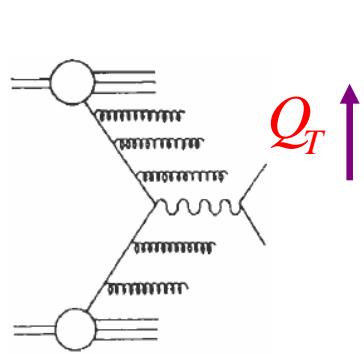
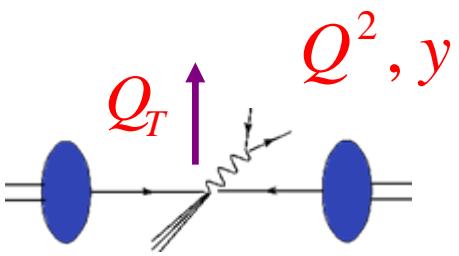
$$X_F = X_1 - X_2$$

@GSI (Y.Koike, KT, S. Yoshida, PLB668 ('08) 286)



$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{p}^\uparrow + \text{p}^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X \quad @\text{J-PARC} \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \downarrow \\
A_{TT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 10 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{Diagram: Two blue circles connected by a horizontal line with arrows pointing right. A diagonal line with a wavy arrow labeled } Q^2 \text{ connects them.} \\
\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots \\
\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots} \\
\text{p}^\uparrow + \bar{\text{p}}^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X \quad @\text{GSI} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 15 \text{ GeV} \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} e^{\pm y} \\
A_{TT} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}
\end{array}$$

$A_{TT} \gtrsim 10\%$ *Golden channel*



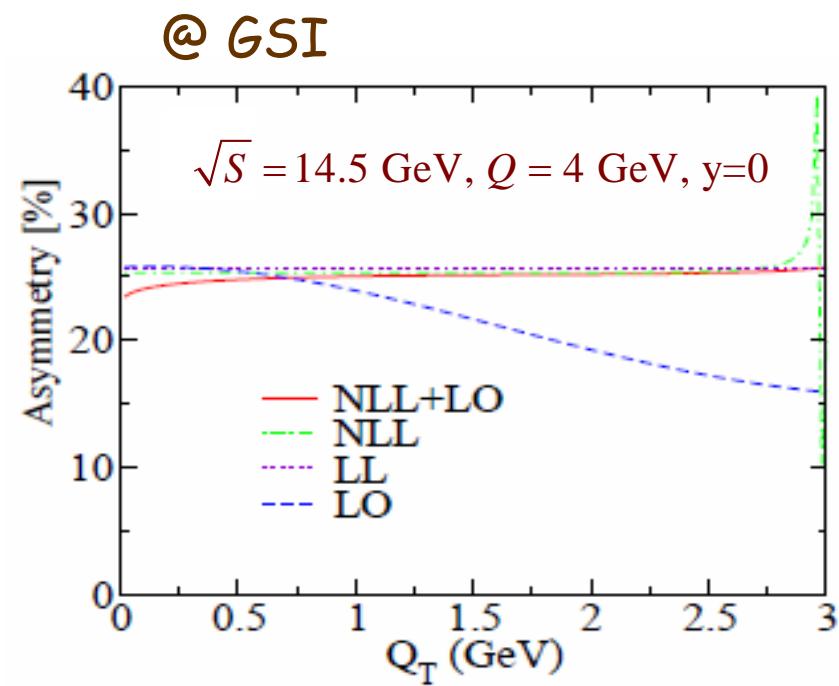
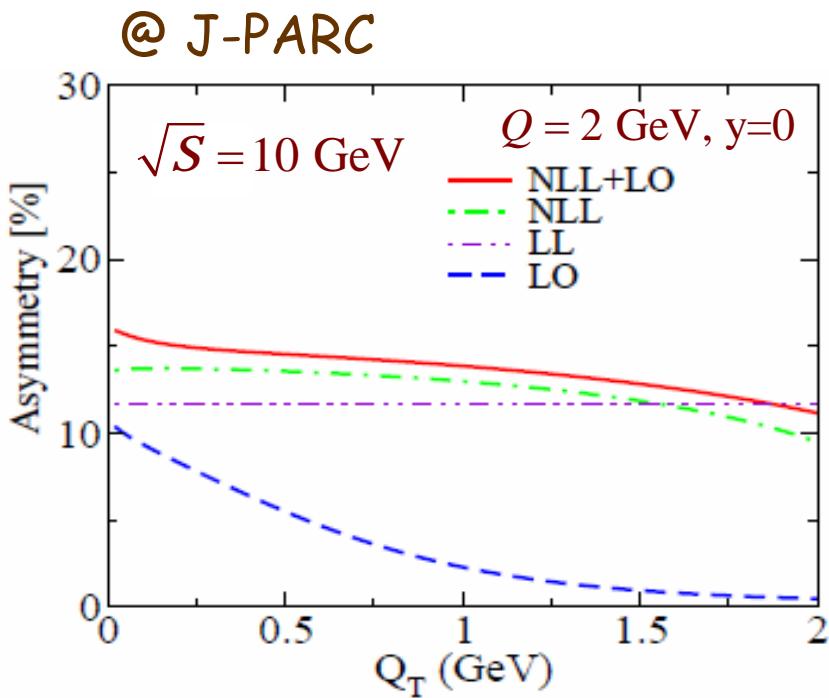
$$\alpha_s \ln^2(Q^2/Q_T^2)$$

$$\alpha_s \ln(Q^2/Q_T^2)$$

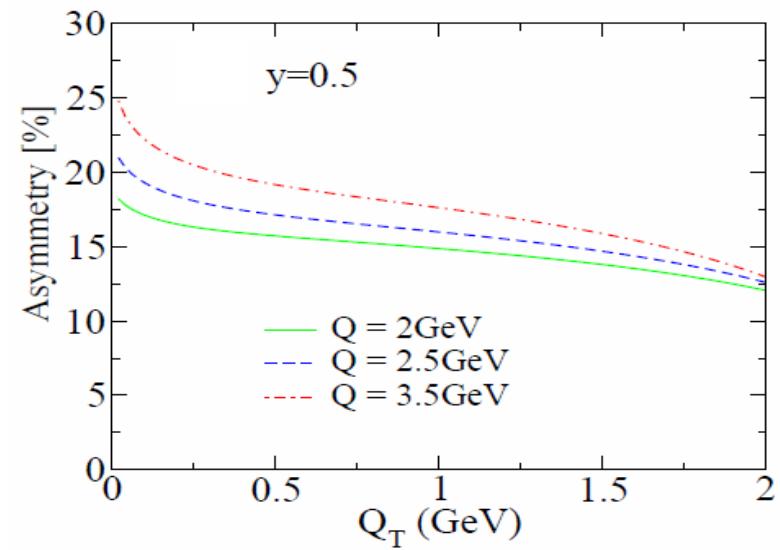
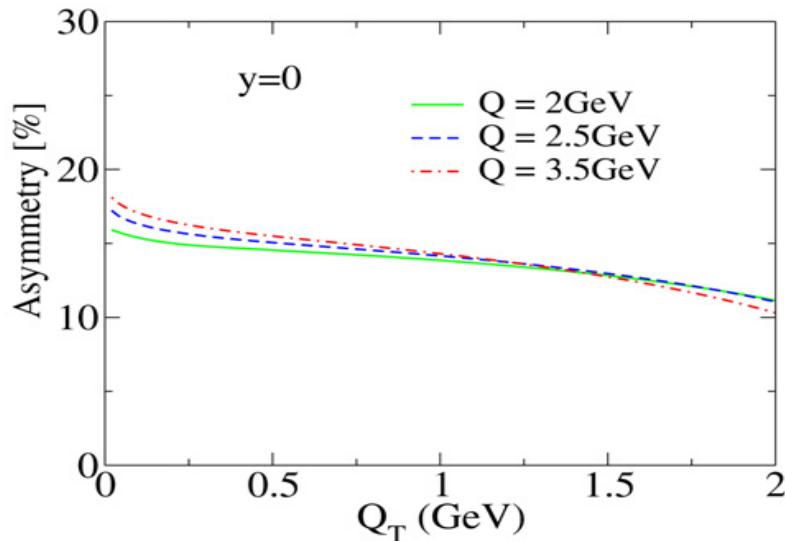
resummation

H. Kawamura, J. Kodaira, KT,

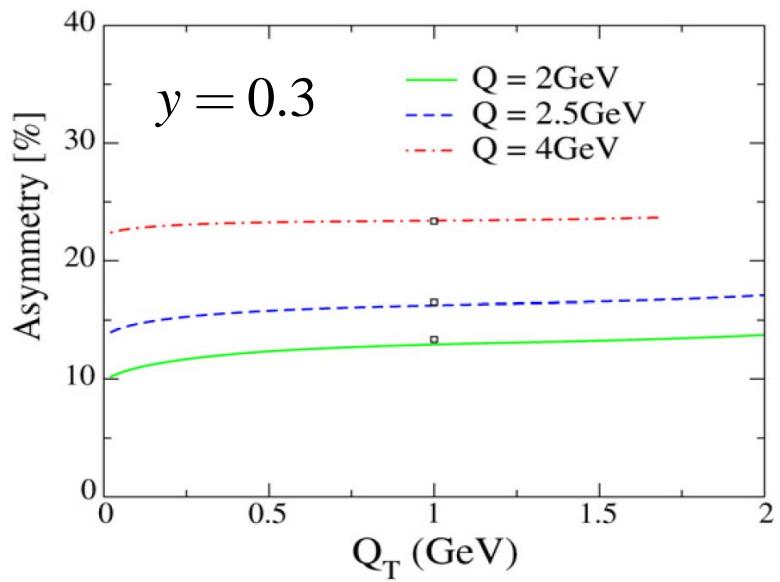
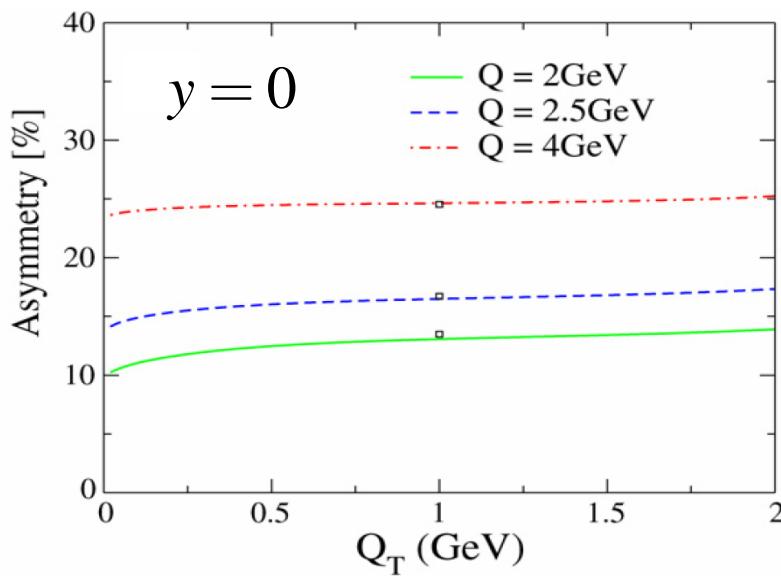
NPB777 ('07) 203, PTP 118 ('07) 581
PLB662 ('08) 139



@ J-PARC $\sqrt{S} = 10 \text{ GeV}$



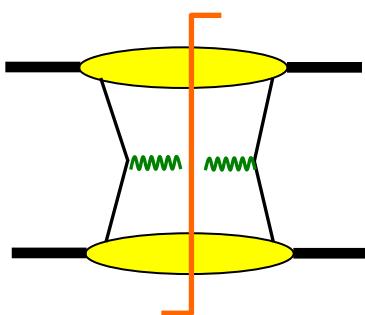
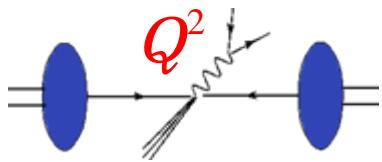
@ GSI $\sqrt{S} = 6.7 \text{ GeV}$



$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{p}^\uparrow + \text{p}^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X \quad @\text{J-PARC} \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \downarrow \\
A_{TT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 10 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{Diagram: Two blue circles connected by a horizontal line with arrows pointing right. A diagonal line with a wavy arrow labeled } Q^2 \text{ connects them.} \\
\infty \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2)] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)] + \dots} \\
\text{p}^\uparrow + \bar{\text{p}}^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X \quad @\text{GSI} \quad \sqrt{S} \lesssim 15 \text{ GeV} \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} e^{\pm y} \\
A_{TT} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2)] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2)] + \dots}
\end{array}$$

$A_{TT} \gtrsim 10\%$ *Golden channel*

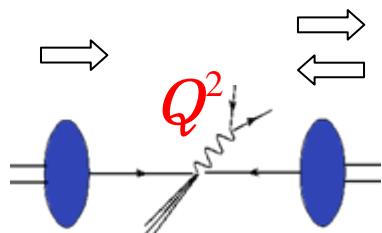
$$p + p \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{S}} e^{\pm y}$$

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$p^\rightarrow + p^\rightarrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$

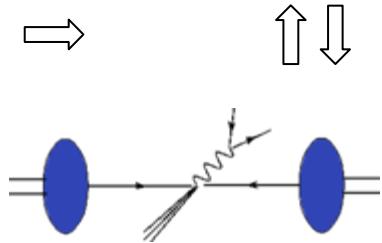


$$d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow} \propto \sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$A_{LL} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\rightarrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots \\ & \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots} \end{aligned}$$

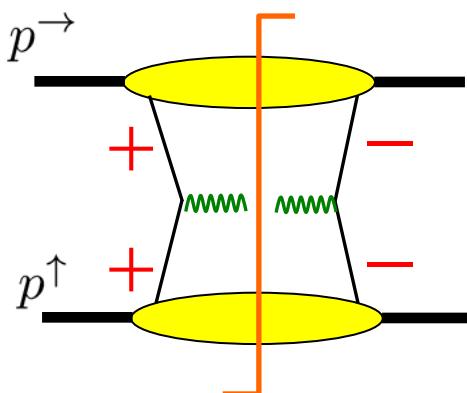
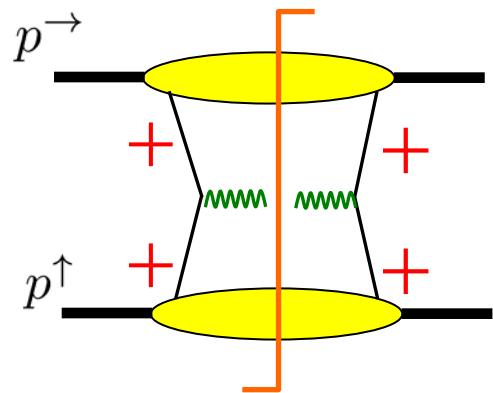
$$A_{LT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}$$



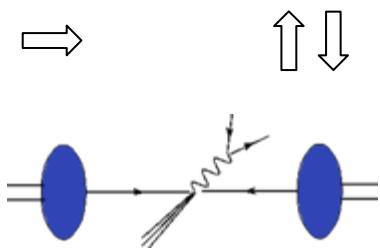
$$\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) \right]$$

\propto

$$\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right]$$



$$A_{LT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}$$

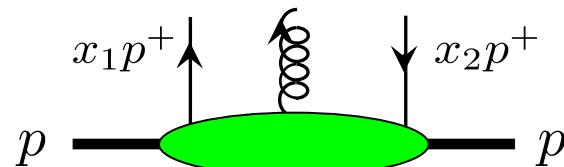


$$\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2)]}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + q(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]}$$

$$\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) x_2 g_T^{\bar{q}}(x_2, Q^2) + x_1 h_L^q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + (q \leftrightarrow \bar{q})]}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]}$$

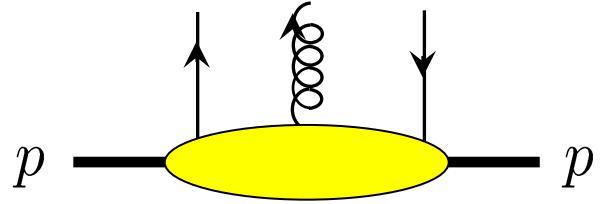
g_T, h_L : twist-3 parton distributions

$$g_T^q(x, Q^2) = \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta q(y, Q^2)}{y} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$



$$h_L^q(x, Q^2) = 2x \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta_T q(y, Q^2)}{y^2} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$

"3-body"



$$= \frac{S_\perp^\mu P^+}{8M^2} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{i\cancel{x}P^+z^-} \int_0^1 du \int_{-u}^u dt$$

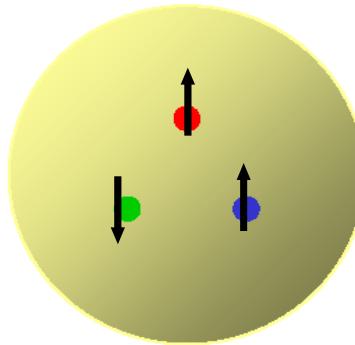
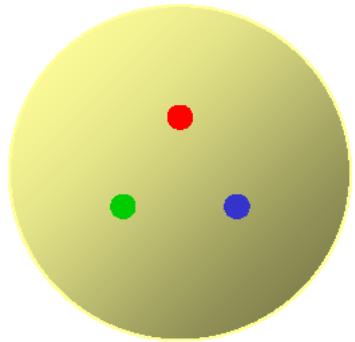
$$\times \left\langle PS_\perp \left| \bar{\psi}\left(\frac{-uz^-}{2}\right) \not{z} \left[ug\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right) - itgF_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right)\gamma_5 \right] z^\nu \psi\left(\frac{uz^-}{2}\right) \right| PS_\perp \right\rangle$$

for $g_T(x, Q^2)$

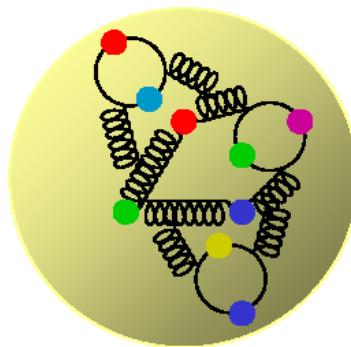
$$= \frac{iP^+}{8M} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{i\cancel{x}P^+z^-} \int_0^1 du u \int_{-u}^u dt t$$

$$\times \left\langle PS_{||} \left| \bar{\psi}\left(\frac{-uz^-}{2}\right) i\sigma^{\alpha\nu} \gamma_5 g F_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right) z_\alpha z^\nu \psi\left(\frac{uz^-}{2}\right) \right| PS_{||} \right\rangle$$

for $h_L(x, Q^2)$



$$\int d\eta e^{ik\eta} \langle P | \psi^\dagger(0) \psi(\eta) | P \rangle$$



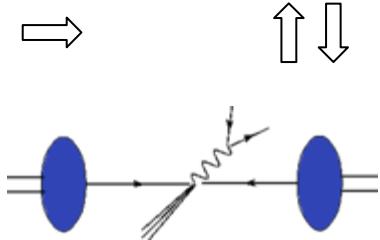
$$\langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \Gamma \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \dots$$

$$\langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi_1) \bar{\psi}(\xi_2) \dots \psi(\eta_1) \psi(\eta_2) \dots F_{\mu\nu}(\zeta_1) F_{\alpha\beta}(\zeta_2) \dots | P \rangle$$

exotic components: *renorm. scale-dep.*
not direct observable

$$A_{LT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}$$



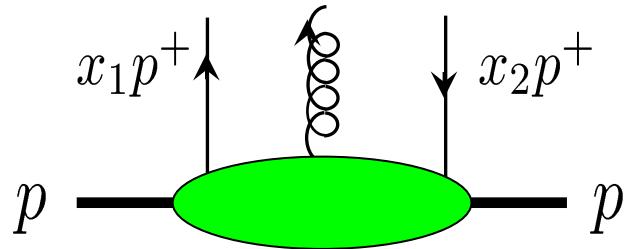
$$\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2)]}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]}$$

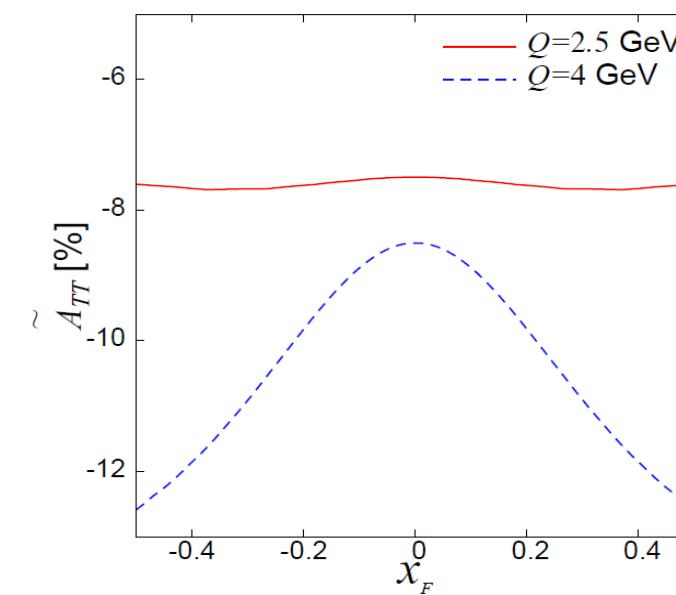
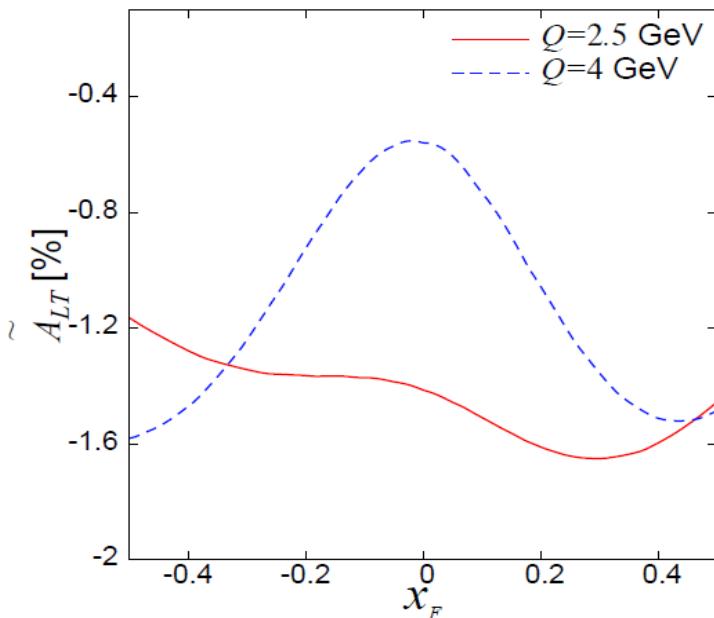
$$\propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) x_2 g_T^{\bar{q}}(x_2, Q^2) + x_1 h_L^q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + (q \leftrightarrow \bar{q})]}{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]}$$

h_L , g_T : twist-3 parton distributions

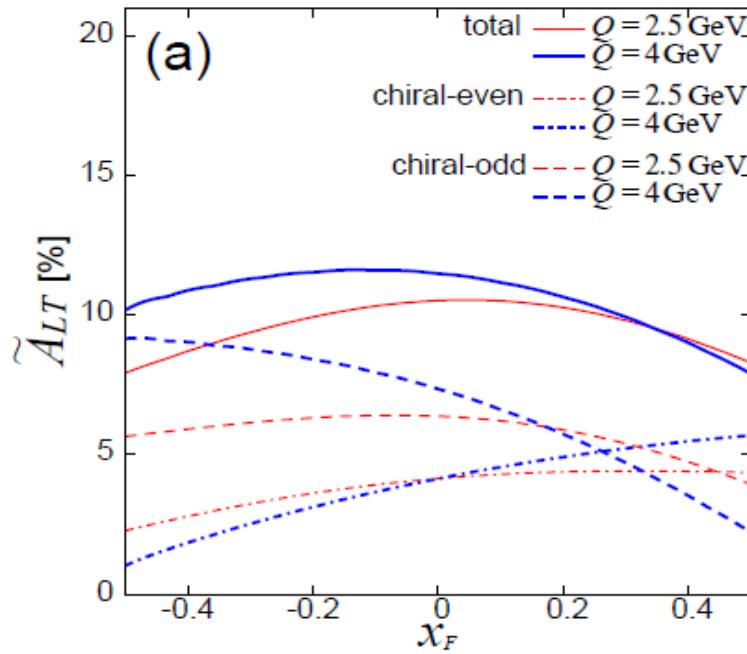
$$h_L^q(x, Q^2) = 2x \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta_T q(y, Q^2)}{y^2} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$

$$g_T^q(x, Q^2) = \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta q(y, Q^2)}{y} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$

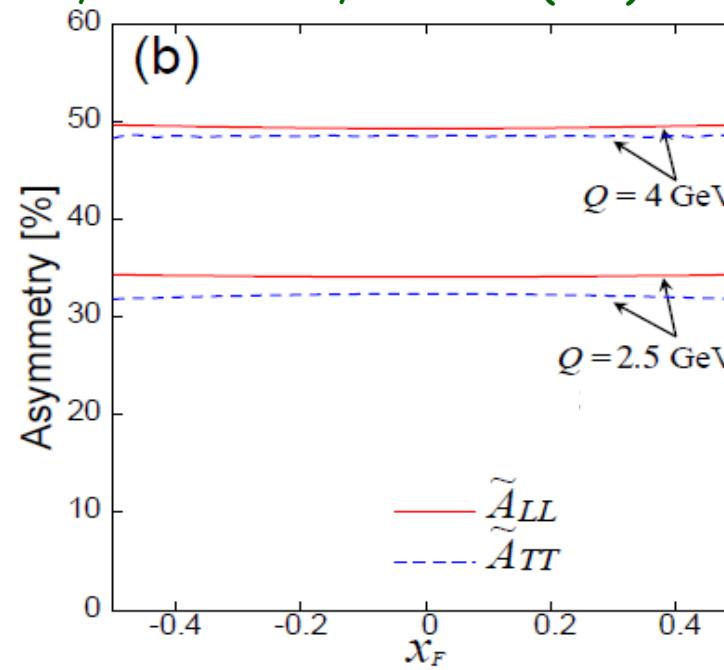




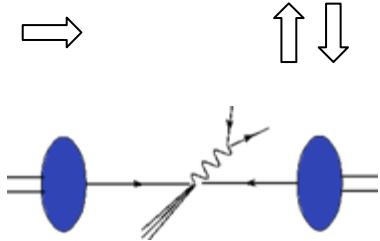
$$X_F = X_1 - X_2$$



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$$A_{LT} = \frac{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\rightarrow\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\rightarrow\downarrow}}$$

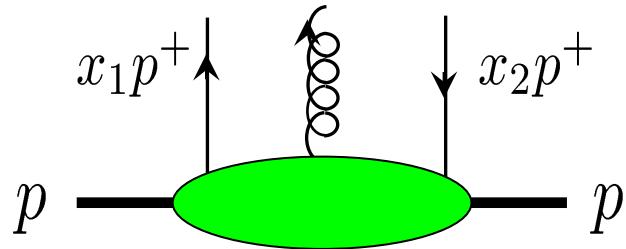


$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2)]} \\ & \propto \cancel{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + q(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]} \\ & \propto \cancel{\sum_q e_q^2 [\Delta q(x_1, Q^2) x_2 g_T^{\bar{q}}(x_2, Q^2) + x_1 h_L^q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + (q \leftrightarrow \bar{q})]} \\ & \quad \cancel{\sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2)]} \end{aligned}$$

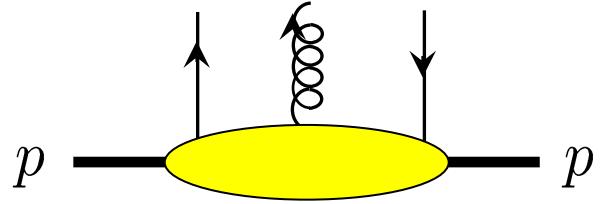
h_L , g_T : twist-3 parton distributions

$$h_L^q(x, Q^2) = 2x \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta_T q(y, Q^2)}{y^2} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$

$$g_T^q(x, Q^2) = \int_x^1 dy \frac{\Delta q(y, Q^2)}{y} + \text{"genuine twist-3"}$$



"3-body"



$$= \frac{S_\perp^\mu P^+}{8M^2} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{i\cancel{x}P^+z^-} \int_0^1 du \int_{-u}^u dt$$

$$\times \left\langle PS_\perp \left| \bar{\psi}\left(\frac{-uz^-}{2}\right) \not{z} \left[ug\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right) - itgF_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right)\gamma_5 \right] z^\nu \psi\left(\frac{uz^-}{2}\right) \right| PS_\perp \right\rangle$$

for $g_T(x, Q^2)$

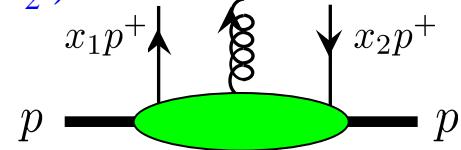
$$= \frac{iP^+}{8M} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{i\cancel{x}P^+z^-} \int_0^1 du u \int_{-u}^u dt t$$

$$\times \left\langle PS_{||} \left| \bar{\psi}\left(\frac{-uz^-}{2}\right) i\sigma^{\alpha\nu} \gamma_5 g F_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{tz^-}{2}\right) z_\alpha z^\nu \psi\left(\frac{uz^-}{2}\right) \right| PS_{||} \right\rangle$$

for $h_L(x, Q^2)$

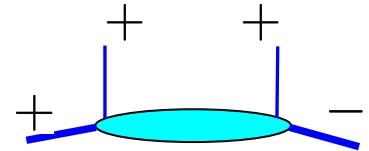
$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\mu}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x_1} e^{i\zeta(x_2 - x_1)} \langle p \cdot S_{\perp} | \bar{\psi}(0) g F^{\mu+}(\zeta n) \psi(\lambda n) | p \cdot S_{\perp} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{M_N}{4} \not{p} S_{\perp\alpha} p_\beta \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu+} G_F(x_1, x_2) + i \frac{M_N}{4} \gamma_5 \not{p} S_{\perp}^\mu \widetilde{G}_F(x_1, x_2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_{1T}^\perp(x, k_\perp) &= \int \frac{dx'}{x'} \left[C_{SGP}(x, x'; k_\perp) G_F(x', x') + C_{HPo}(x, x'; k_\perp) G_F(x, x') \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_{HPn}(x, x'; k_\perp) G_F(x, x-x') + C_{HPnT}(x, x'; k_\perp) \widetilde{G}_F(x, x-x') \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_{HPoT}(x, x'; k_\perp) \widetilde{G}_F(x, x') \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

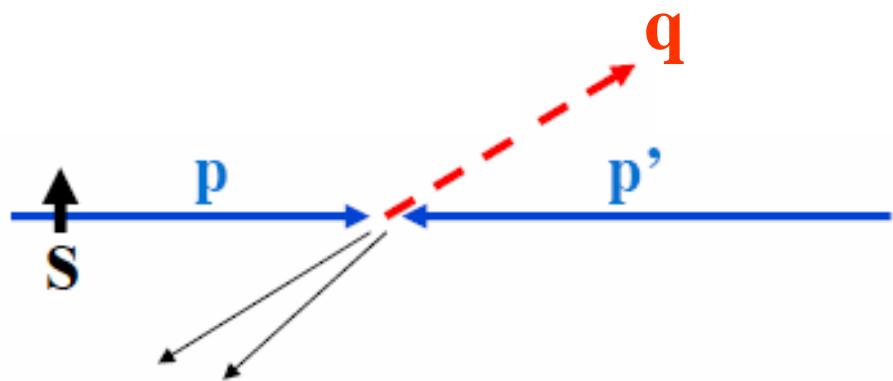
$$\sim \int d\eta e^{ik\eta} \langle P S_{\perp} | \psi^\dagger(0) U(\mathbf{A}_{\perp}) \psi(\eta) | P S_{\perp} \rangle$$



TMD (Sivers function)

$$\sim \not{p} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_{\perp} \times \mathbf{S}_{\perp})$$

Single (Transverse) Spin Asymmetry SSA

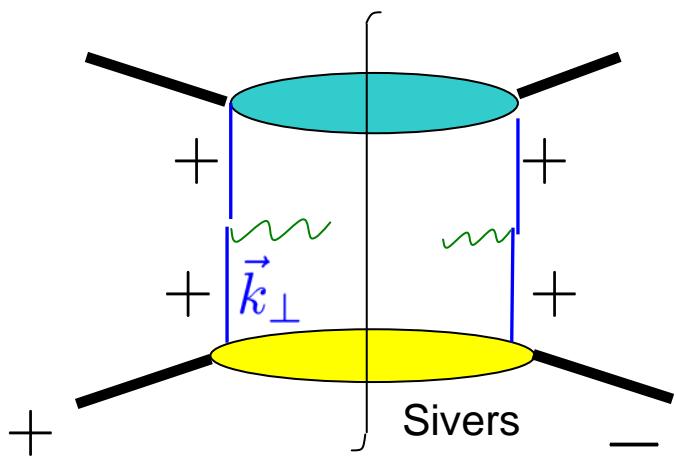


$$d\sigma^{\uparrow} \sim \mathbf{S}_{\perp} \cdot (\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{q})$$

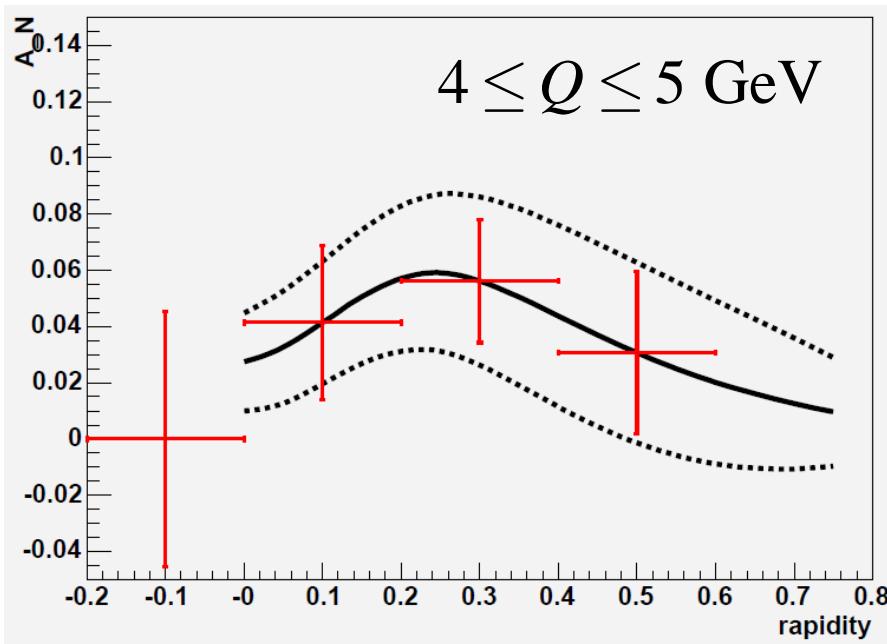
$$A_N = \frac{d\sigma^{\uparrow} - d\sigma^{\downarrow}}{d\sigma^{\uparrow} + d\sigma^{\downarrow}}$$

$p^{\uparrow} p \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- X$

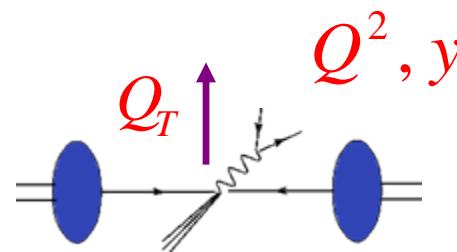
J-PARC, GSI, ...



@J-PARC (F. Yuan, W. Vogelsang)

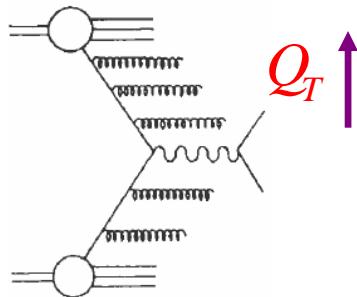


$$p^\uparrow + p^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X \quad @\text{J-PARC}$$

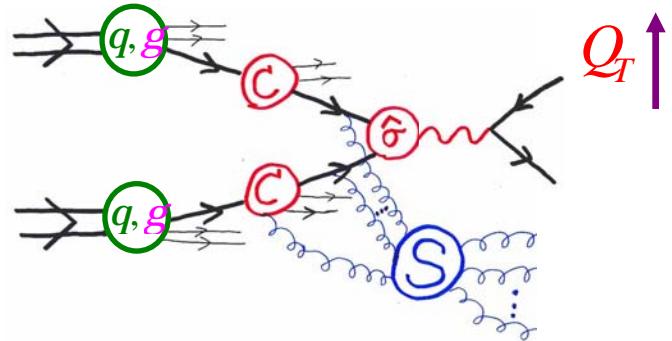


$$\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$A_{TT} \propto \frac{\sum_q}{\sum_q} e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_s \ln^2(Q^2/Q_T^2) \\ & \alpha_s \ln(Q^2/Q_T^2) \\ & \text{resummation} \end{aligned}$$



$$d\sigma = \int d^2 b e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{Q}_T} e^{S(b, Q)} \sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, 1/b^2) \bar{q}(x_2, 1/b^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, 1/b^2) q(x_2, 1/b^2) \right] + \dots$$

$e^{S(b, Q)}$ is universal !

$$S(b, Q) = - \int_{1/b^2}^{Q^2} \frac{d\mu^2}{\mu^2} \left\{ \left(\ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) A(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) + B(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) \right\}$$

$$A(\alpha_s) = C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} C_F \left\{ \left(\frac{67}{18} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) C_G - \frac{5}{9} N_f \right\} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2$$

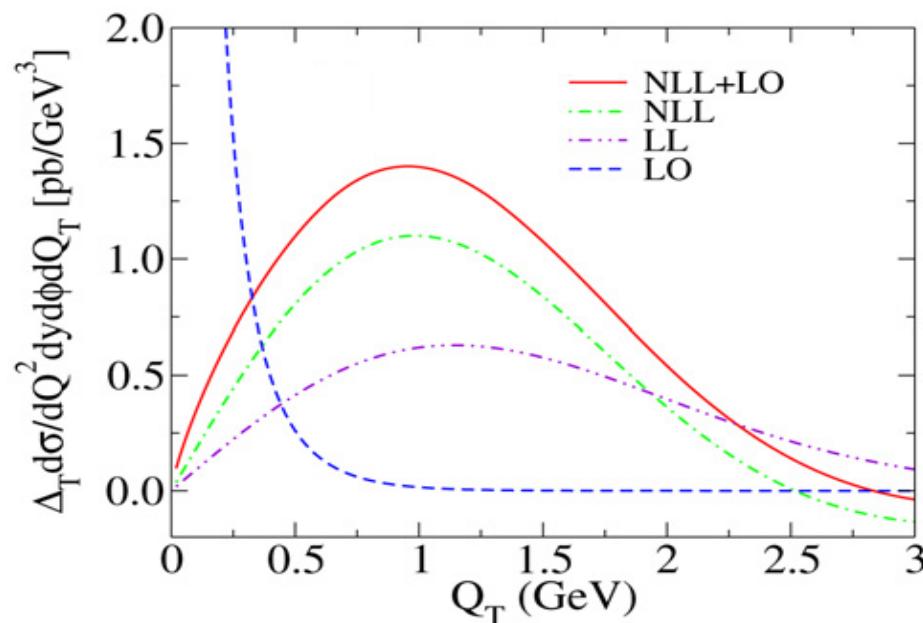
$$B(\alpha_s) = -\frac{3}{2} C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}$$

@J-PARC

$\sqrt{S} = 10 \text{ GeV}$

$Q = 2 \text{ GeV}$

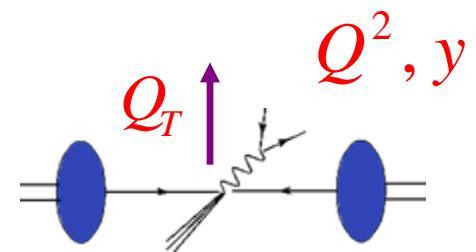
$y = 0$



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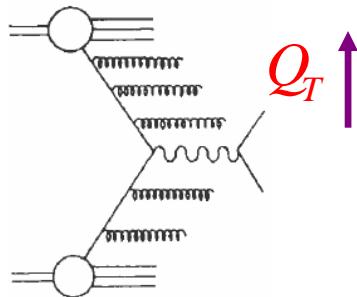
$$p^\uparrow + p^\uparrow \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$

@J-PARC

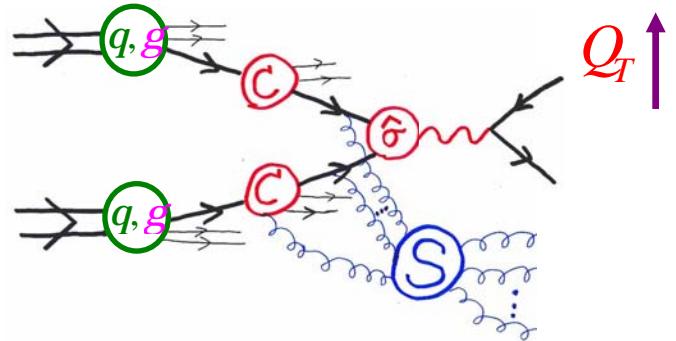


$$\sum_q e_q^2 \left[\Delta_T q(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \Delta_T \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) \Delta_T q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$A_{TT} \propto \frac{\frac{q}{\sum_q}}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, Q^2) \bar{q}(x_2, Q^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, Q^2) q(x_2, Q^2) \right] + \dots}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_s \ln^2(Q^2/Q_T^2) \\ & \alpha_s \ln(Q^2/Q_T^2) \\ & \text{resummation} \end{aligned}$$



$$d\sigma = \int d^2 b e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{Q}_T} e^{S(b,Q)} \sum_q e_q^2 \left[q(x_1, 1/b^2) \bar{q}(x_2, 1/b^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, 1/b^2) q(x_2, 1/b^2) \right] + \dots$$

$e^{S(b,Q)}$ is universal !

$$e^{S(b,Q)} \rightarrow e^{S(b,Q)} e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$$

$$g_{NP} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

All-order resummation

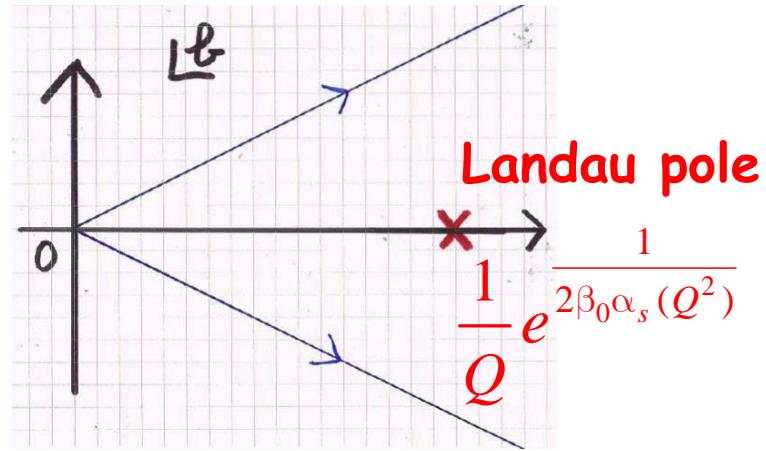


IR Landau pole

$$\int d^2 b e^{i \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{Q}_T} e^{S(b, Q)} \dots$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^\infty db b \underbrace{J_0(b Q_T)}_{\frac{H_0^{(1)}(b Q_T) + H_0^{(2)}(b Q_T)}{2}} e^{S(b, Q)} \dots$$

$$\frac{H_0^{(1)}(b Q_T) + H_0^{(2)}(b Q_T)}{2}$$



1. cut-off at b_{\max} : $b \rightarrow b_* = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2/b_{\max}^2}}$

J. Collins, D. Soper, G. Sterman ('82)
A. Kulesza, W. Stirling ('02)
C. Balazs, C. Yuan ('00)

Global fit $g_1 = 0.016 \text{ GeV}^2$, $g_2 = 0.54 \text{ GeV}^2$ ($b_{\max} = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$)

F. Landry, R. Brock, P. Nadolsky, C. Yuan ('03)

2. Contour deformation

E. Laenen, G. Sterman, W. Vogelsang ('00)

A. Kulesza, G. Sterman, W. Vogelsang ('02)

G. Bozzi, S. Catani, D. de Florian, M. Grazzini ('02)

H. Kawamura, J. Kodaira, KT ('07)

Global fit using contour deformation

M. Hirai, H. Kawamura, KT ('12)

Experimental data sets

Exp	\sqrt{s} (GeV)	Target	Q_T range (GeV)	Q range (GeV)	# of data ($pT < 22$ GeV)	
Dy {	R209	62	P-P	0.2 – 1.8	5.0 - 8.0	5
	R209	62	P-P	0.2 – 1.8	8.0 - 11.0	5
Z ⁰ {	CDF run-0	1800	P-Pbar	0.0 – 22.8	75 - 105	7
	CDF run-1	1800	P-Pbar	0.0 – 22.0	66 - 116	33
	D0 run-1	1800	P-Pbar	0.0 – 22.0	75 - 105	15

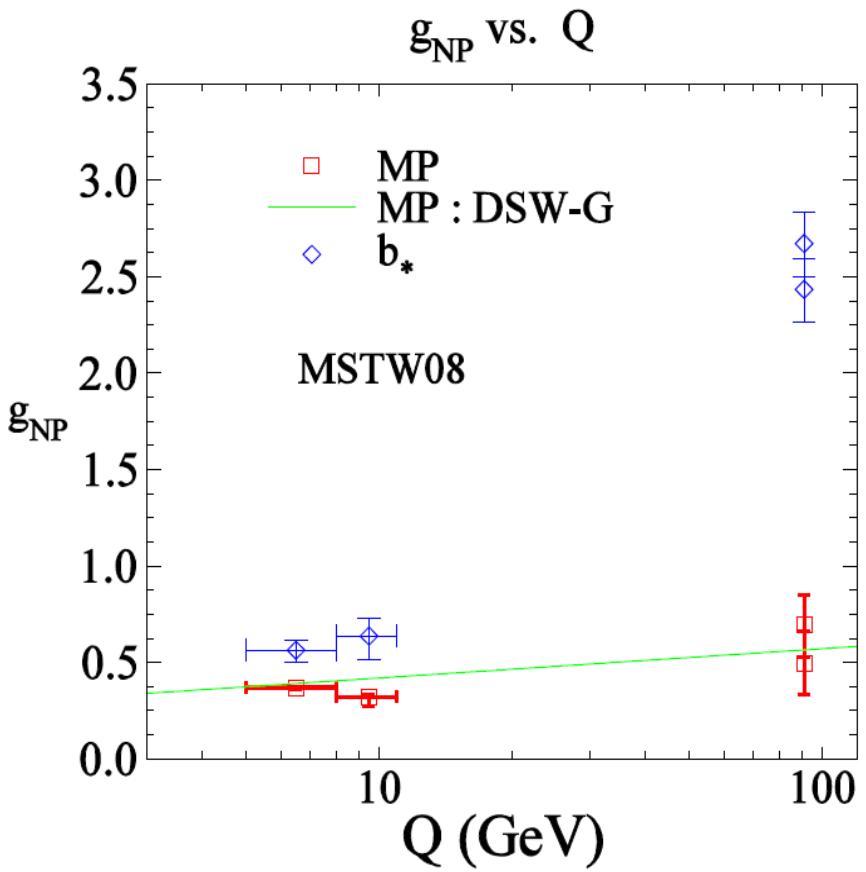
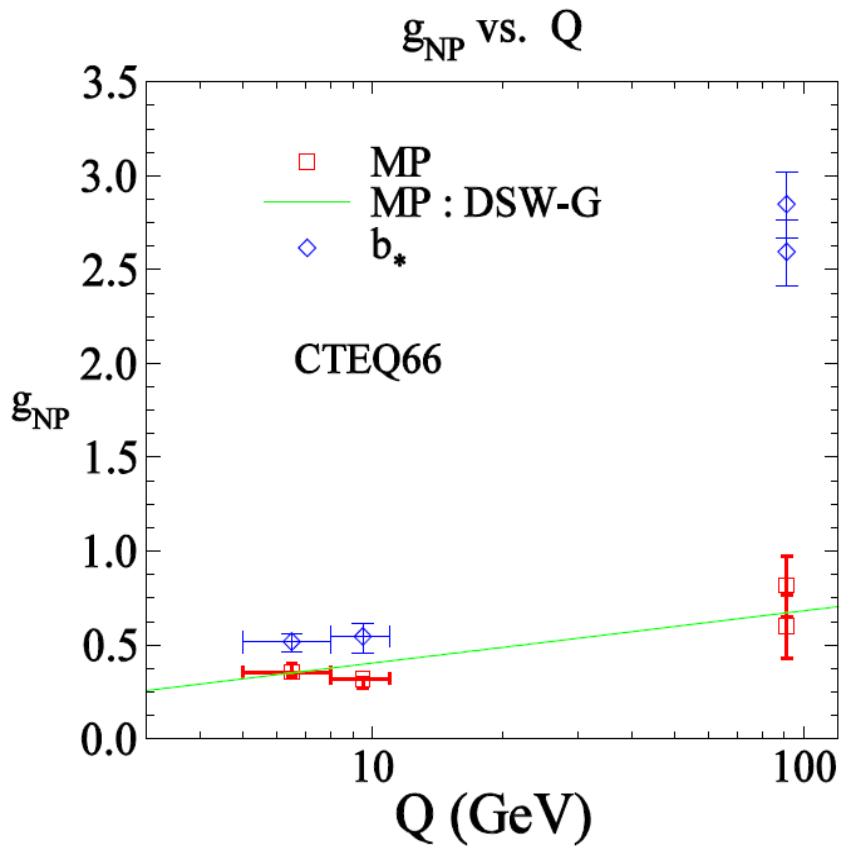
$$d\sigma = \int d^2 b e^{i \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{Q}_T} e^{S(b, Q)} \sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, 1/b^2) \bar{q}(x_2, 1/b^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, 1/b^2) q(x_2, 1/b^2)] + \dots$$

$e^{S(b, Q)}$ is universal !

$$e^{S(b, Q)} \rightarrow e^{S(b, Q)} e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$$

$$g_{NP} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

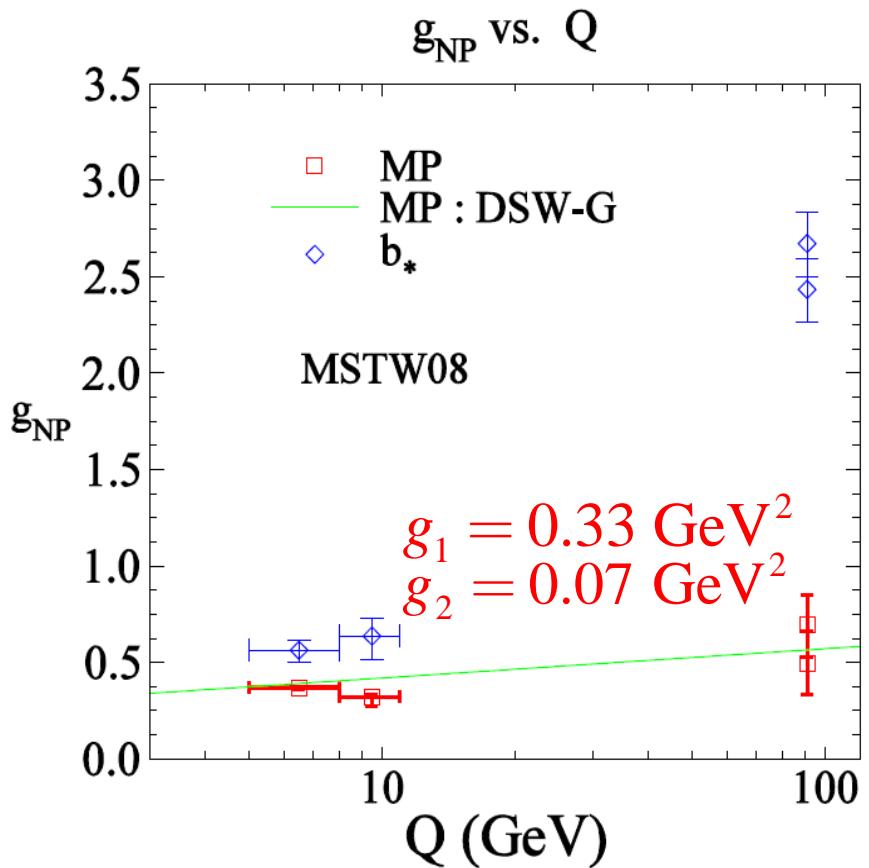
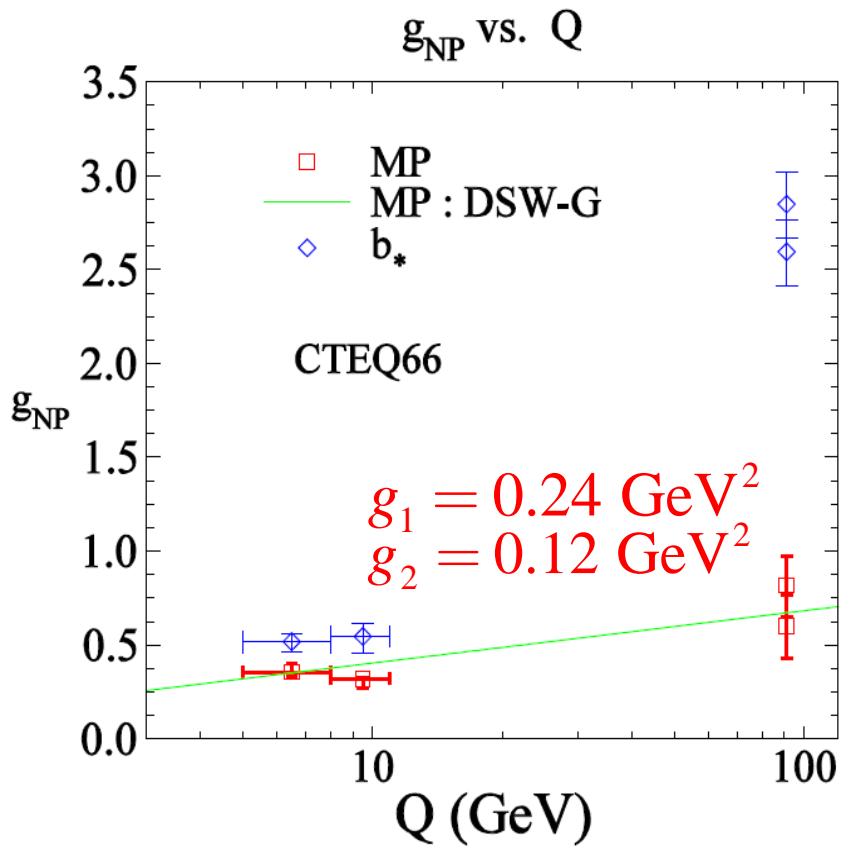
1-parameter gaussian fit of $e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$ for each set



$$g_{\text{NP}} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

$$g_1 = 0.016 \text{ GeV}^2, g_2 = 0.54 \text{ GeV}^2$$

F. Landry, R. Brock, P. Nadolsky, C. Yuan ('03)



$$g_{\text{NP}} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

$$(Q_0 = 1.3 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1 &= 0.016 \text{ GeV}^2, & g_2 &= 0.54 \text{ GeV}^2 \\ \text{F. Landry, R. Brock, P. Nadolsky, C. Yuan ('03)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$e^{-g_{\text{NP}} b^2} \quad \langle k_T \rangle \sim \sqrt{g_{\text{NP}}}$$

Global fit using contour deformation

M. Hirai, H. Kawamura, KT ('12)

Experimental data sets

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$$d\sigma = \int d^2 b e^{i \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{Q}_T} e^{S(b, Q)} \sum_q e_q^2 [q(x_1, 1/b^2) \bar{q}(x_2, 1/b^2) + \bar{q}(x_1, 1/b^2) q(x_2, 1/b^2)] + \dots$$

$e^{S(b, Q)}$ is universal !

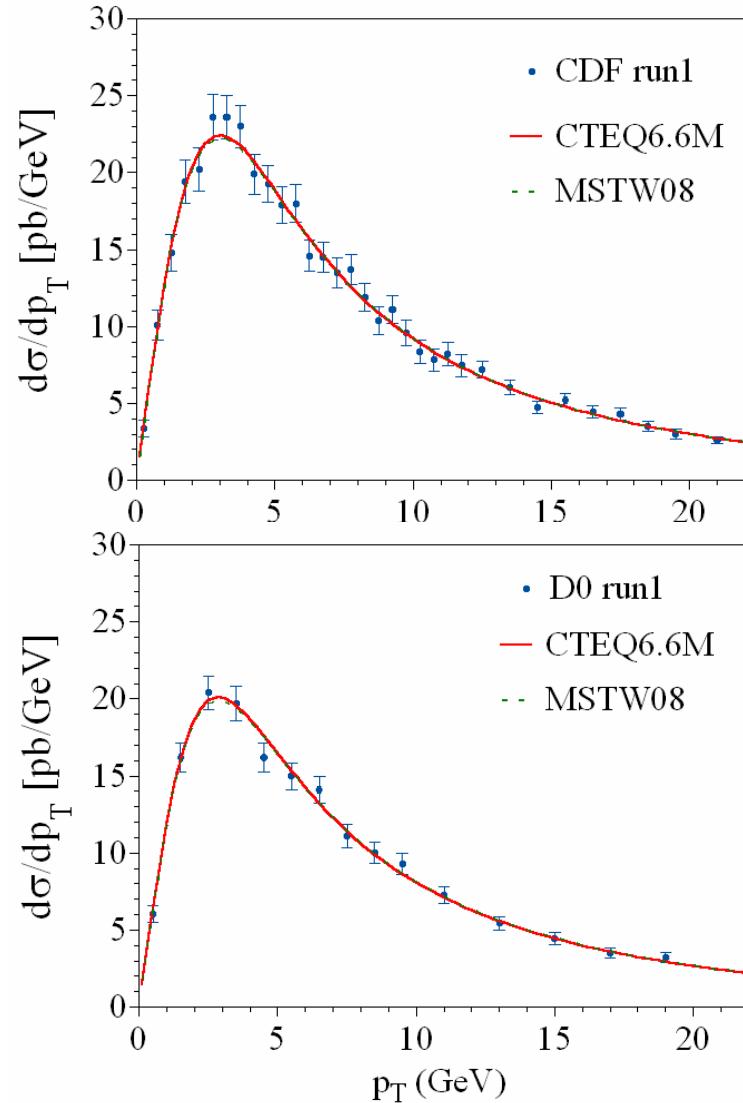
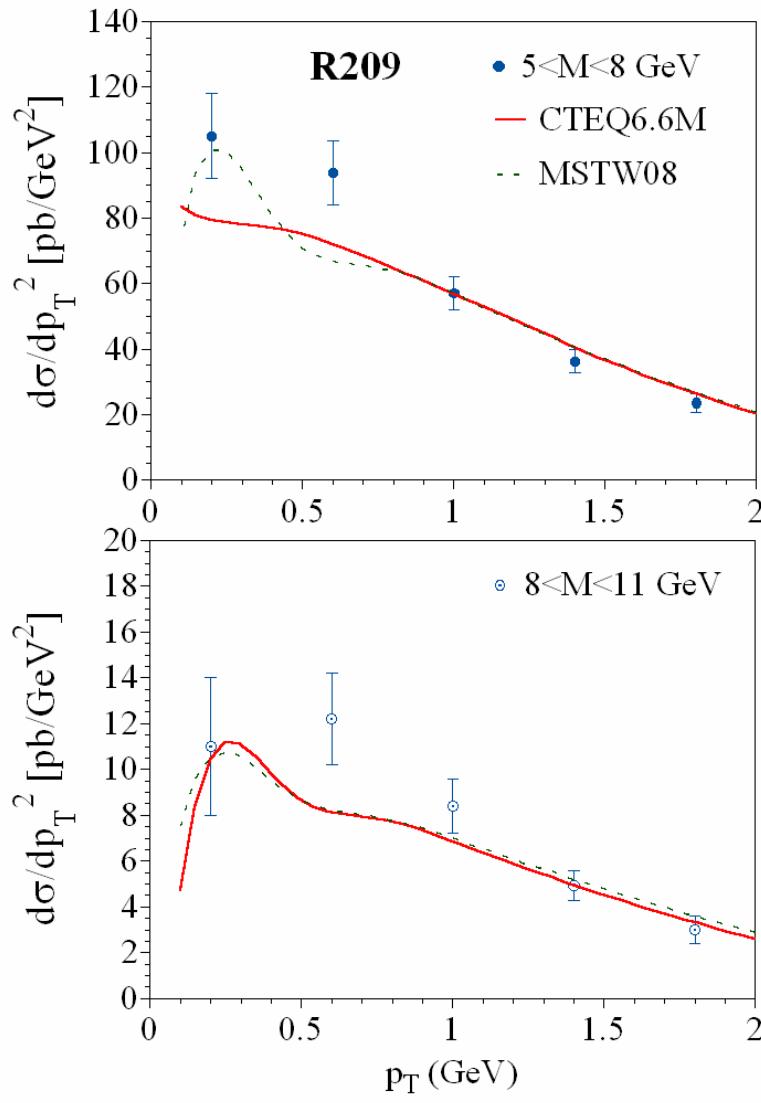
$$e^{S(b, Q)} \rightarrow e^{S(b, Q)} e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$$

$$g_{NP} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

1-parameter gaussian fit of $e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$ for each set

Data vs. Theory

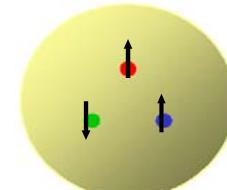
M. Hirai, H. Kawamura, KT ('12)



Summary: Drell-Yan processes at J-PARC

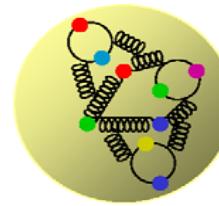
Golden channel to probe exotic components in normal hadron

$$A_{TT} \quad \Delta_T q(x), \Delta_T \bar{q}(x)$$



$$\langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) \sigma^{\mu\nu} \psi(\eta) | PS \rangle$$

$$A_{LT} \quad h_L(x), g_T(x)$$



$$\langle P | \bar{\psi}(0) F_{\mu\nu}(\zeta) \psi(\eta) | P \rangle$$

including large x region & antiquarks

Clean!

Sudakov resummation

$$e^{S(b,Q)} \rightarrow e^{S(b,Q)} e^{-g_{NP} b^2}$$

constraints to determine

$$g_{NP} = g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q/2Q_0)$$

$$\langle k_T \rangle \sim \sqrt{g_{NP}}$$

Production of W , Higgs, ...