Overview of TMDs

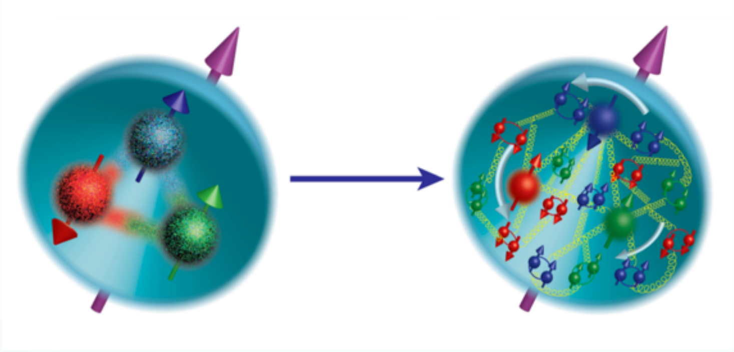
Zhongbo Kang
UCLA

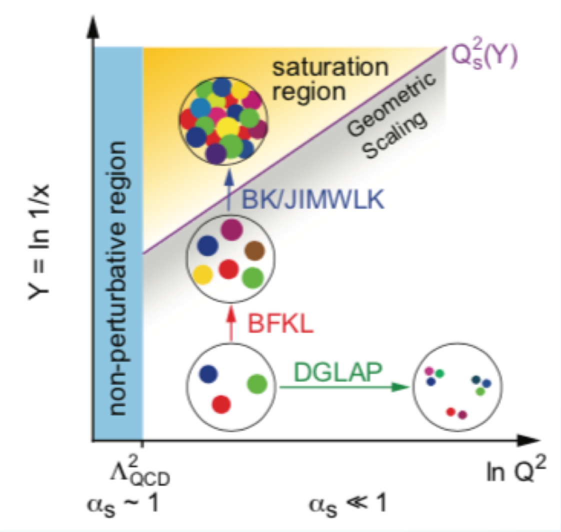
11th Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities Worldwide
August 23 - 28, 2019

Supported by National Science Foundation

The proton in QCD

- Proton is made of
  - 2 up quarks + 1 down quarks ➡ **valence quarks**
  - + any number of quark-antiquark pairs ➡ **sea quarks**
  - + any number of gluons





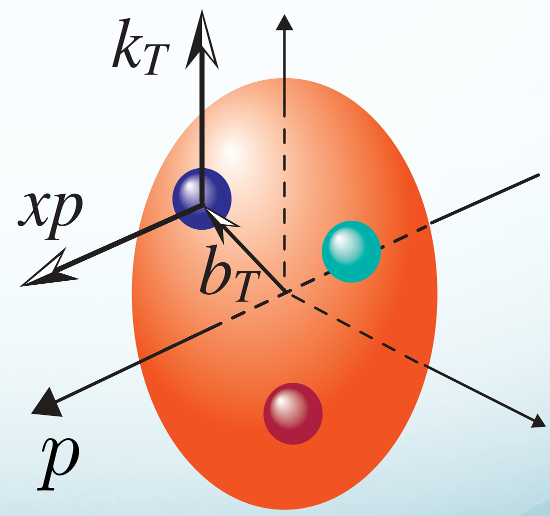
✓ **Infinite many body dynamic system of quarks and gluons**
✓ **By changing *x* and *Q*, we probe different aspects of the proton wave function**

Quark and gluon structure of the nucleon

- Goal: quantum tomography in terms of quarks and gluons
  - **Momentum**: how do the quarks, antiquarks, gluons move inside?
  - **Position**: where are they located?
  - **Orbit**: do they orbit, carry orbital angular momentum?
  - **Correlation**: quantum correlations between motion and overall nucleon properties, e.g., spin? How do they respond to the external probes?

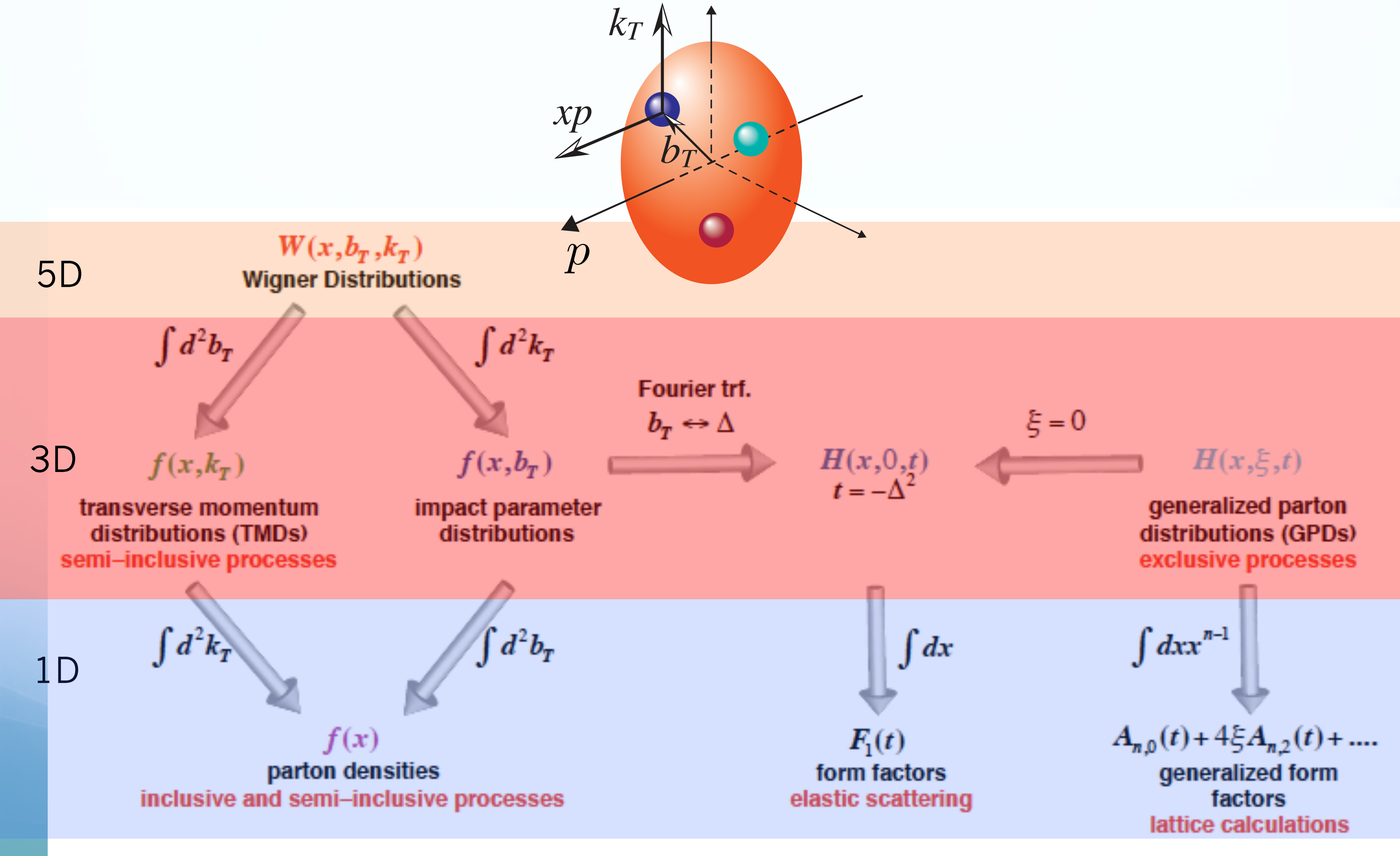
Internal landscape of the nucleon

Such information are defined as a set of **parton distribution functions**



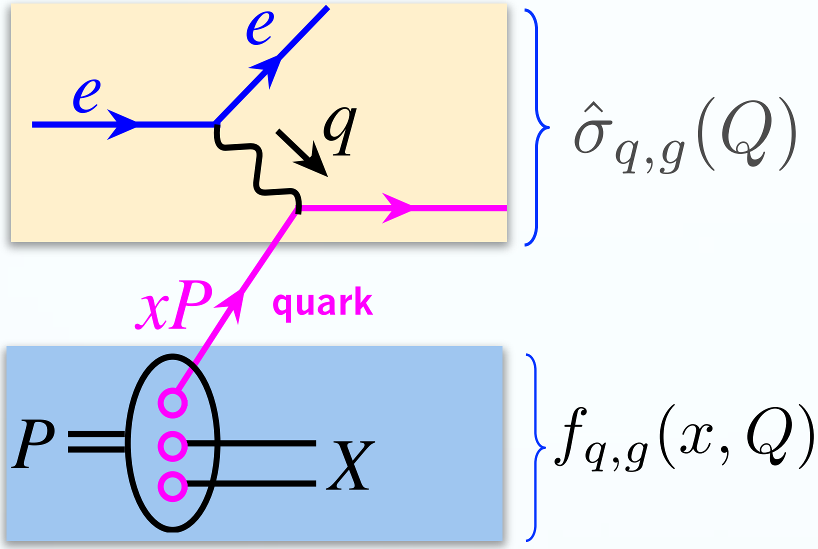
Unified view: internal landscape

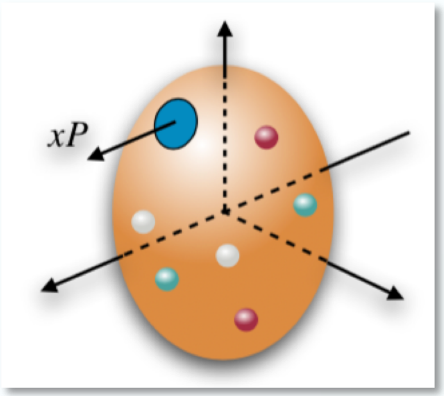
- Wigner distributions: a quantum version of phase-space distribution



QCD factorization

- Take deep inelastic scattering as an example





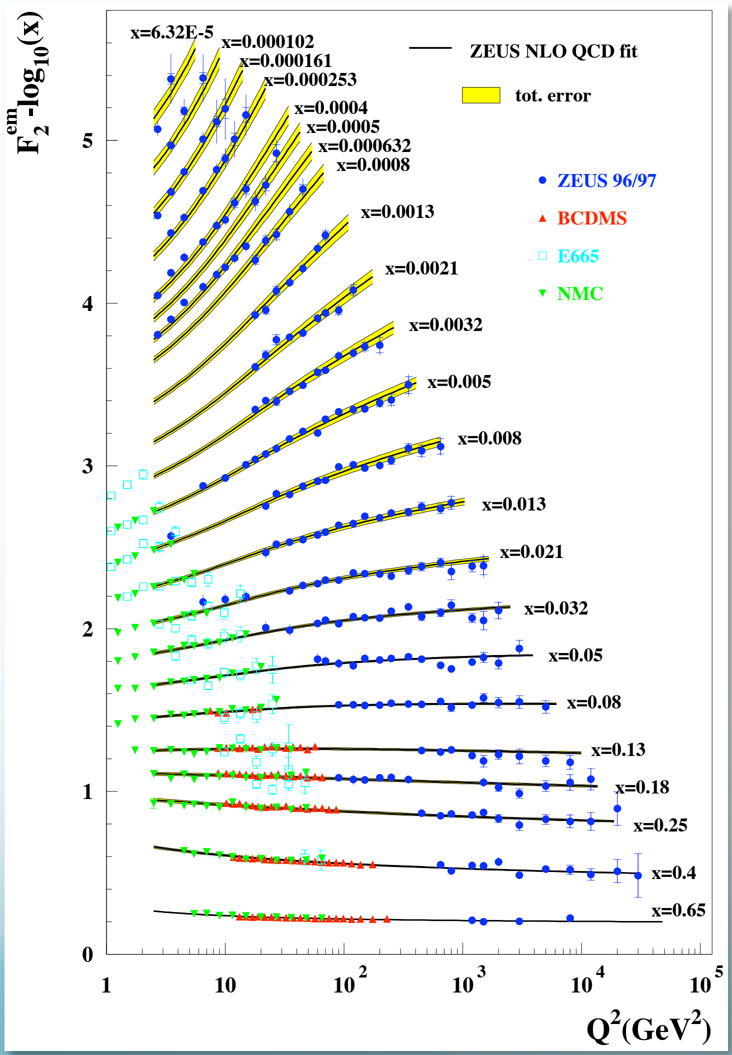
$$\sigma_{\text{proton}}(Q) = \hat{\sigma}_{q,g}(Q) \otimes f_{q,g}(x,Q)$$

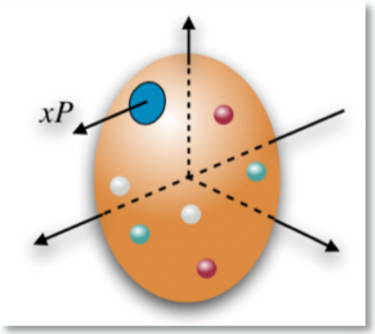
measured — **calculable** — **extracted**

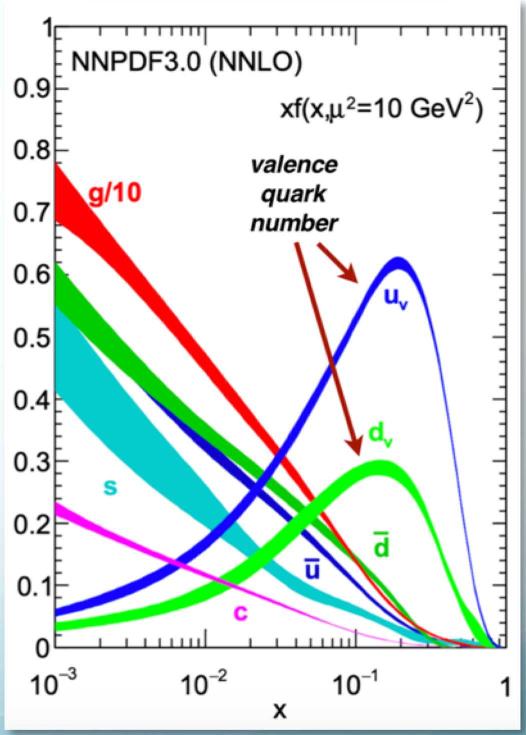
- Proton structure: encoded in PDFs
- QCD dynamics at high-energy scale Q

Colinear PDFs

- One dimensional structure of the proton: longitudinal motion





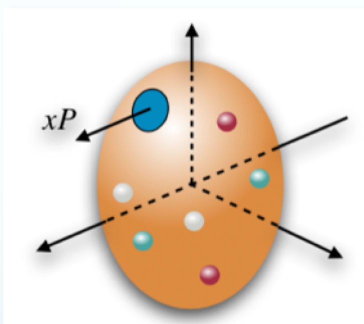


See E. R. Nocera talk

Moving forward

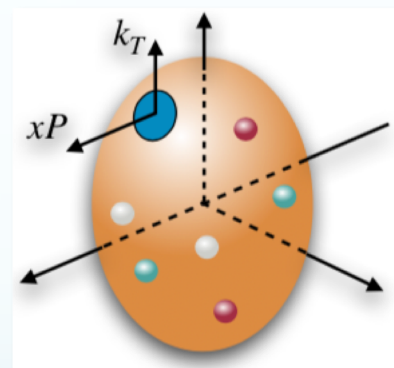
- 30+ years' study, good knowledge about parton's longitudinal motion: 1D
- Nucleon 3D structure: both longitudinal + transverse momentum dependent structure

Transverse Momentum Dependent parton distributions (TMDs)



$f(x)$

Longitudinal motion only

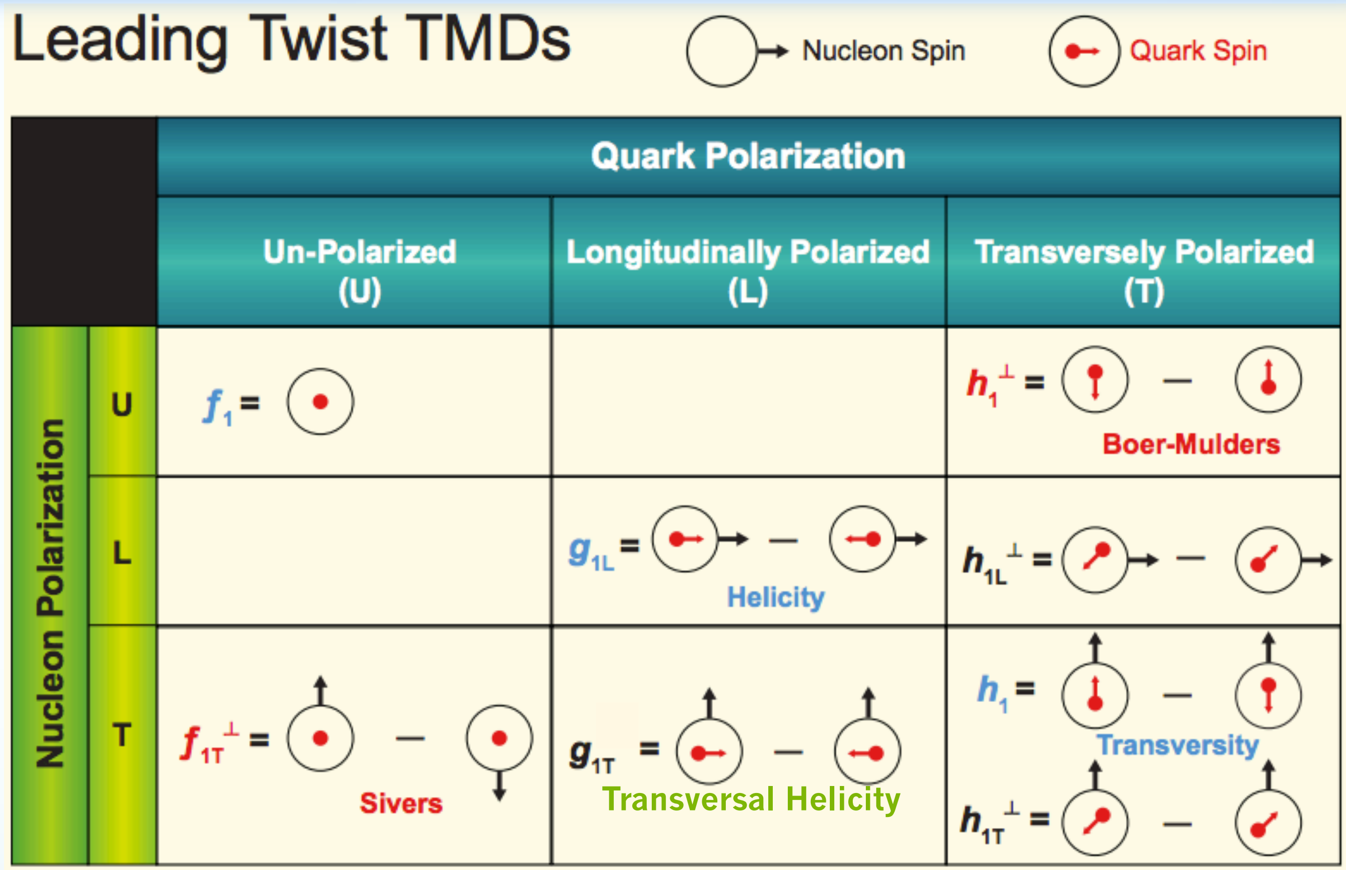


$f(x, k_T)$

Longitudinal + transverse motion

TMDs: rich quantum correlations

TMD parton distribution



TMD fragmentation function

	Quark Polarization U	Quark Polarization L	Quark Polarization T
Pion	D_1		$H_1^\perp$ **Collins**

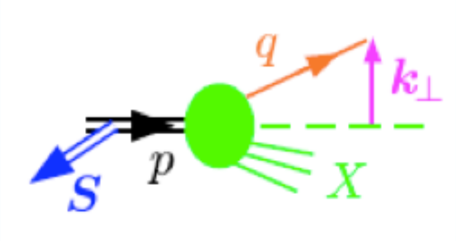
Novel insights from TMDs

- Quantum correlation: spin-spin, spin-momentum (orbit) correlations
  - Akin to those in hydrogen atoms and topological insulators
- 3D imagining
  - Both longitudinal and transverse motion
- Orbital motion
  - Most TMDs would vanish in the absence of parton orbital angular momentum
- Color gauge invariance at a very deep level
  - Akin to Aharonov-Bohm Effect

Using the nucleon as a QCD "laboratory"

Sivers function: non-universal

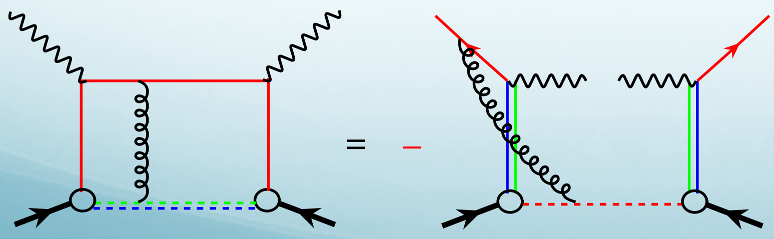
- Sivers function: unpolarized quark distribution inside a transversely polarized proton



$$f_{q/h^\uparrow}(x,\mathbf{k}_\perp,\vec{S}) \equiv f_{q/h}(x,k_\perp) - \frac{1}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x,k_\perp)\,\vec{S}\cdot(\hat{p}\times\mathbf{k}_\perp)$$

Spin-independent Spin-dependent

- ✓ 1990: introduced by D. Sivers, to describe the large single spin asymmetry measured in inclusive hadron production in p+p collisions at Fermilab
- ✓ 1993: J. Collins shows Sivers function has to vanish due to time-reversal invariance
- ✓ 2002: Brodsky, Hwang, Schmidt performed an explicit model calculation, showed the existence of the Sivers function
- ✓ 2002: Original proof missed the gauge link (needed to properly define gauge invariant distribution), once added, found Sivers function in SIDIS is opposite to that in Drell-Yan



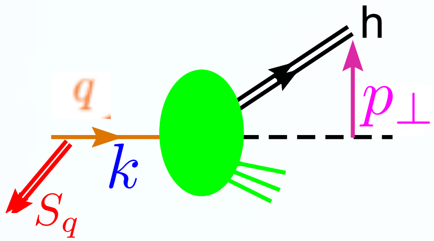
SIDIS = – DY

$$f_{1T}^{\perp\mathrm{DIS}}(x,k_\perp) = -f_{1T}^{\perp\mathrm{DY}}(x,k_\perp)$$

Collins 02, Boer-Mulders-Pijlman 03, Kang-Qiu, 09 ...

Collins function: universal

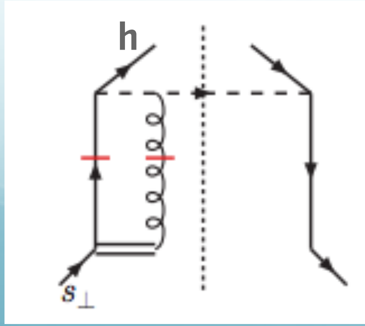
- Collins function: unpolarized hadron from a transversely polarized quark



$$D_{h/q}(z,p_\perp) = D_1^q(z,p_\perp^2) + \frac{1}{zM_h} H_1^{\perp q}(z,p_\perp^2)\vec{S}_q \cdot \left(\hat{k} \times p_\perp\right)$$

Spin-independent Spin-dependent

- ✓ 2002: Metz studied the universality property of Collins function in a model-dependent way – very subtle – finally found it is universal between SIDIS and e+e-
- ✓ 2004: Collins and Metz have general arguments
- ✓ 2008: Yuan generalizes to pp
- ✓ 2010: perturbative tail calculation, demonstrate the gauge link does not contribute

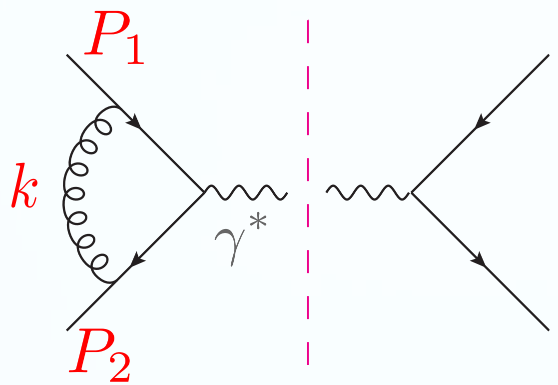


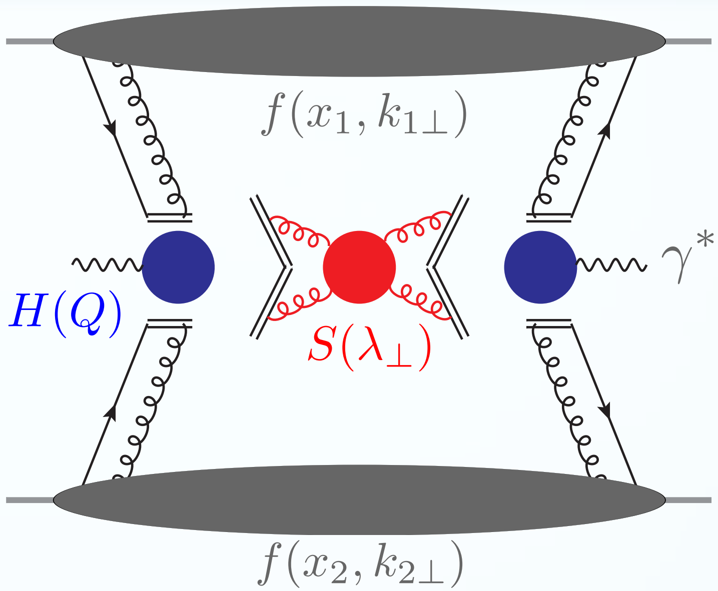
$$H_1^{\perp \mathrm{SIDIS}}(z,p_\perp^2) = H_1^{\perp e^+e^-}(z,p_\perp^2) = H_1^{\perp \mathrm{pp}}(z,p_\perp^2)$$

Metz 02, Collins, Metz 04, Yuan 08, Yuan, Zhou 09, Boer, Kang, Vogelsang, Yuan, PRL 10, ...

TMD factorization in a nut-shell

- Drell-Yan: $p+p\to[\gamma^*\to\ell^+\ell^-]+X$





Factorization of regions:
(1) $k//P_1$, (2) $k//P_2$, (3) k soft, (4) k hard

- Factorized form and mimic "parton model"

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2dyd^2q_\perp}\propto\int d^2k_{1\perp}\,d^2k_{2\perp}\,d^2\lambda_\perp H(Q)f(x_1,k_{1\perp})f(x_2,k_{2\perp})S(\lambda_\perp)\delta^2(k_{1\perp}+k_{2\perp}+\lambda_\perp-q_\perp)$$

$$=\int\frac{d^2b}{(2\pi)^2}e^{iq_\perp\cdot b}H(Q)f(x_1,b)f(x_2,b)S(b)$$

$$F(x,b)=f(x,b)\sqrt{S(b)}$$

$$=\int\frac{d^2b}{(2\pi)^2}e^{iq_\perp\cdot b}H(Q)F(x_1,b)F(x_2,b)$$

mimic "parton model"

TMD evolves

- Just like collinear PDFs, TMDs also depend on the scale of the probe = evolution

Collinear PDFs

$F(x, Q)$

- ✓ DGLAP evolution
- ✓ Resum $\left[\alpha_s \ln(Q^2/\mu^2)\right]^n$
- ✓ Kernel: purely perturbative

TMDs

$F(x, k_\perp; Q)$

- ✓ Collins-Soper/rapidity evolution equation
- ✓ Resum $\left[\alpha_s \ln^2(Q^2/k_\perp^2)\right]^n$
- ✓ Kernel: can be non-perturbative when $k_\perp \sim \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$

$$F(x, Q_i)$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$R^{\rm coll}(x, Q_i, Q_f)$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$F(x, Q_f)$$

$$F(x, k_\perp, Q_i)$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$R^{\rm TMD}(x, k_\perp, Q_i, Q_f)$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$F(x, k_\perp, Q_f)$$

TMD evolution in a nutshell

$$F(x,k_\perp;Q) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}\int d^2b e^{ik_\perp\cdot b}F(x,b;Q) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^\infty db\, bJ_0(k_\perp b)F(x,b;Q)$$

$$F(x,b;Q) \approx C\otimes F(x,c/b^*) \times \exp\left\{-\int_{c/b^*}^{Q}\frac{d\mu}{\mu}\left(A\ln\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}+B\right)\right\} \times \exp\left(-S_{\text{non-pert}}(b,Q)\right)$$

longitudinal/collinear part

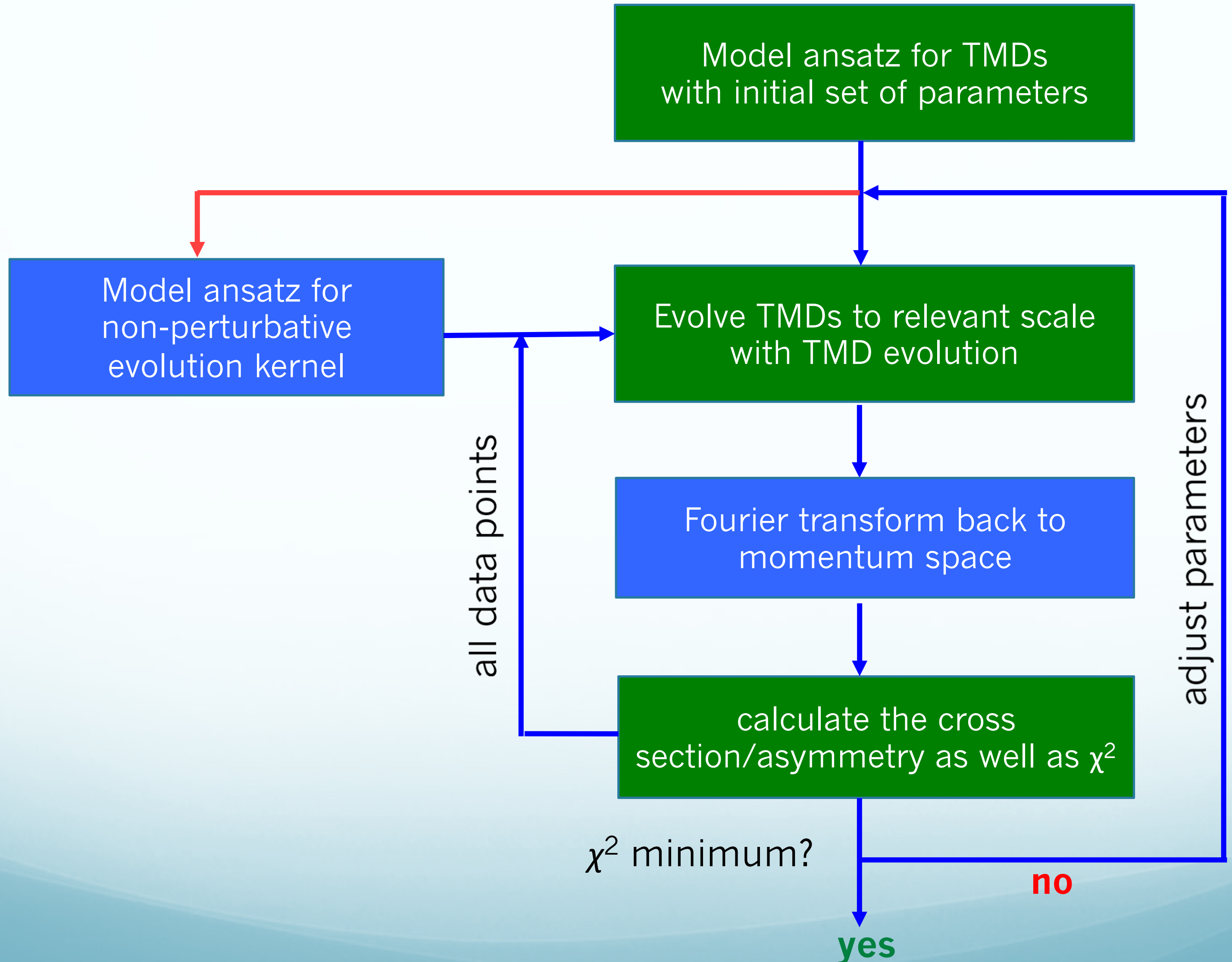
transverse part

- ✓ Non-perturbative: fitted from data
- ✓ The key ingredient – ln(Q) piece is spin-independent

The presence of non-perturbative evolution kernel makes TMD global analysis much more involved

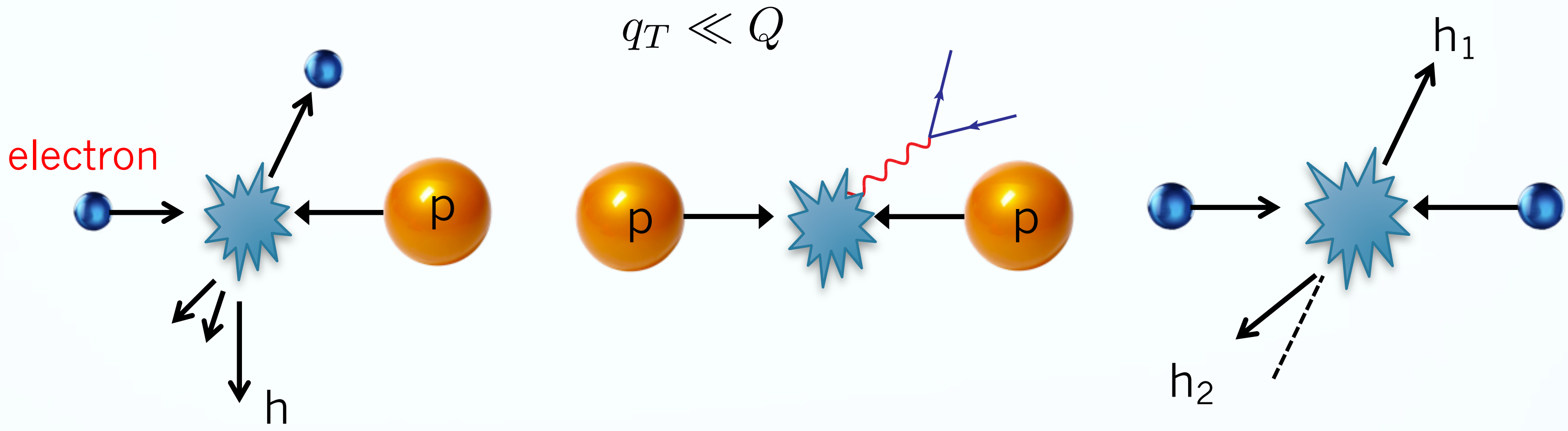
TMD global analysis

- Outline of a TMD global analysis: numerically more heavy



Standard processes to extract TMDs

- SIDIS, Drell-Yan, dihadron in e^+e^-



- They have a well-established TMD factorization formalism

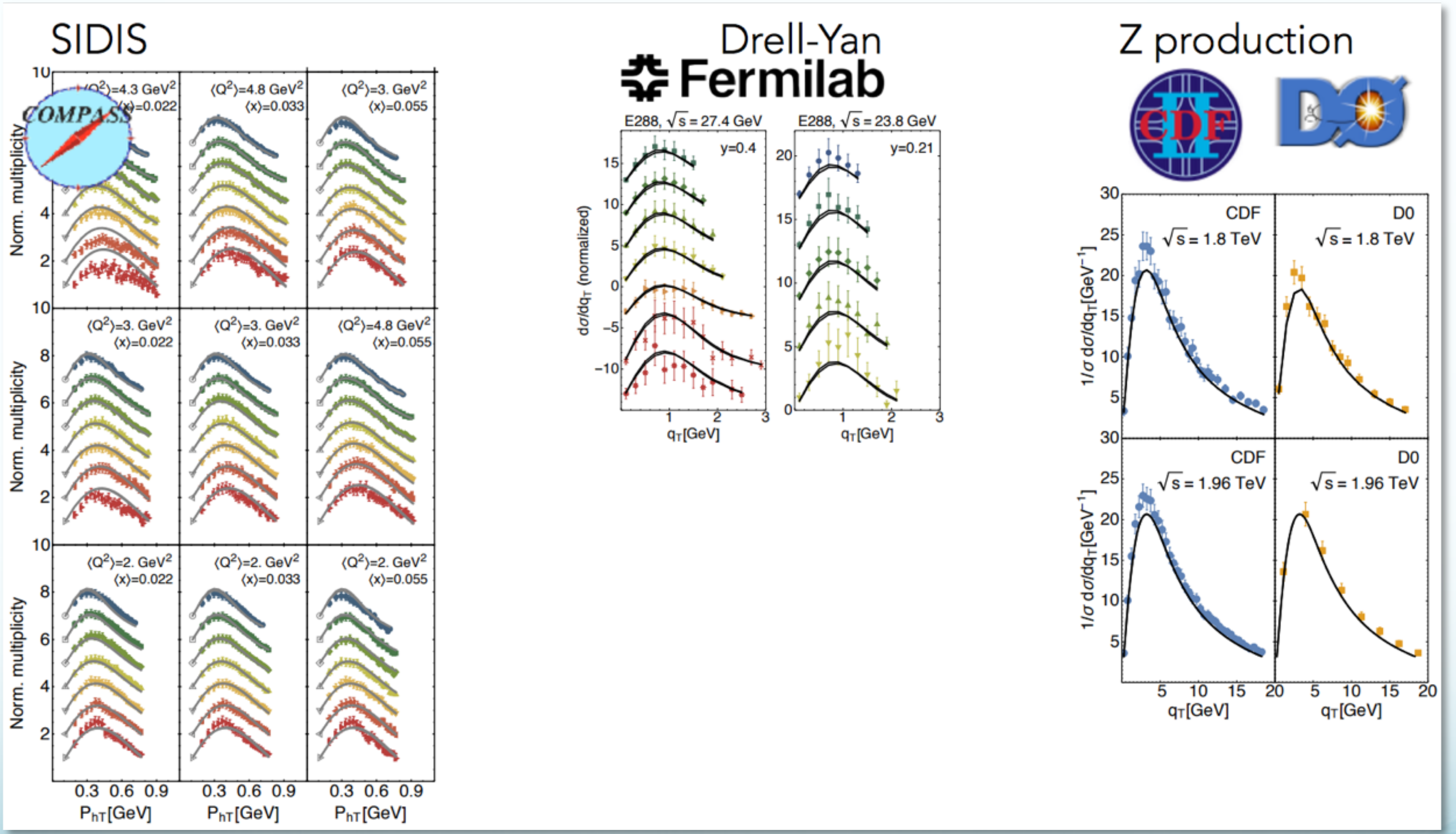
Extremely active phenomenology - 1

- Examples: Pavia, Torino, EIKV, KSPY, DEMS, SV…

	Framework	W+Y	HERMES	COMPASS	DY	Z production	N of points
KN 2006 hep-ph/0506225	LO-NLL	W	✘	✘	✔	✔	98
QZ 2001 hep-ph/0506225	NLO-NLL	W+Y	✘	✘	✔	✔	28 (?)
RESBOS resbos@msu	NLO-NNLL	W+Y	✘	✘	✔	✔	>100 (?)
Pavia 2013 arXiv:1309.3507	LO	W	✔	✘	✘	✘	1538
Torino 2014 arXiv:1312.6261	LO	W	✔ (separately)	✔ (separately)	✘	✘	576 (H) 6284 (C)
DEMS 2014 arXiv:1407.3311	NLO-NNLL	W	✘	✘	✔	✔	223
EIKV 2014 arXiv:1401.5078	LO-NLL	W	1 (x,Q^2) bin	1 (x,Q^2) bin	✔	✔	500 (?)
SIYY 2014 arXiv:1406.3073	NLO-NLL	W+Y	✘	✔	✔	✔	200 (?)
Pavia 2017 arXiv:1703.10157	LO-NLL	W	✔	✔	✔	✔	8059
SV 2017 arXiv:1706.01473	NNLO-NNLL	W	✘	✘	✔	✔	309
BSV 2019 arXiv:1902.08474	NNLO-NNLL	W	✘	✘	✔	✔	457

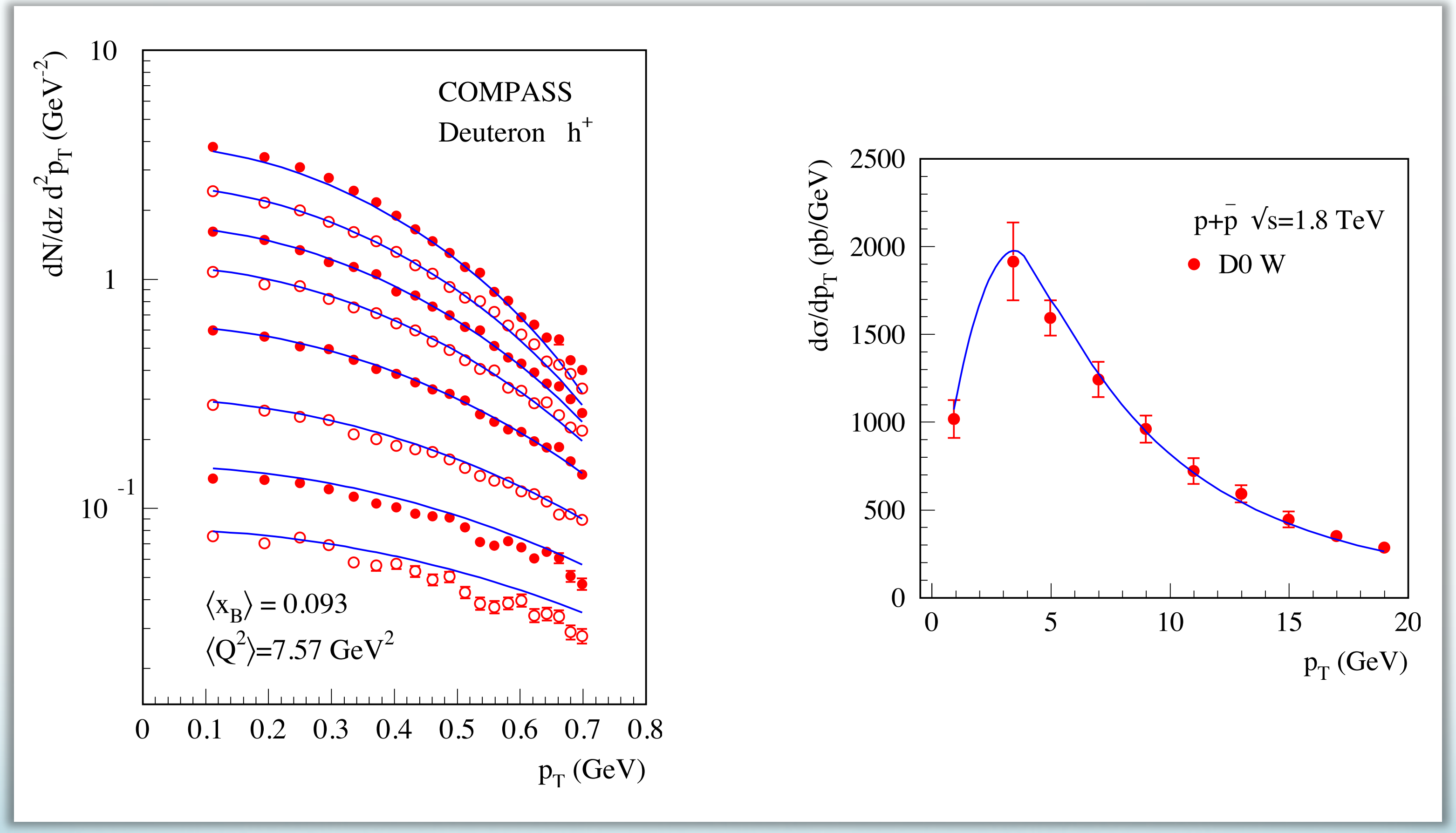
Extremely active phenomenology - 2

- Example: Pavia group



Extremely active phenomenology - 3

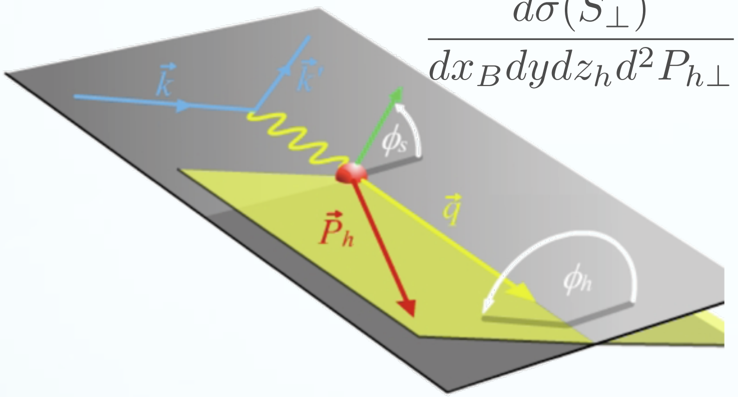
- Example: our group



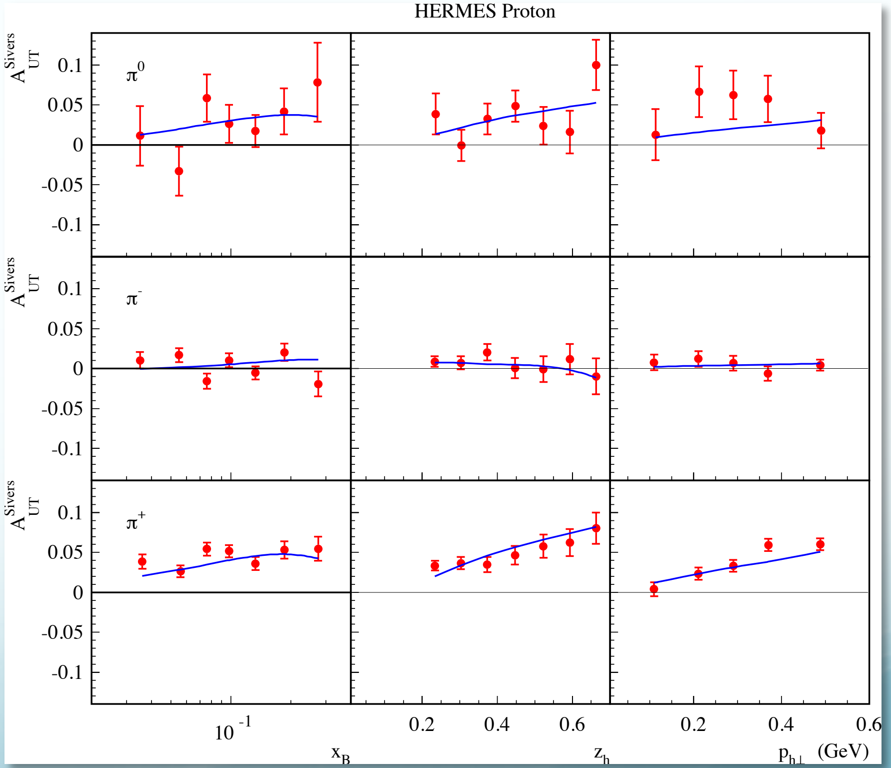
Sivers asymmetry from SIDIS

- Sivers asymmetry has been measured in SIDIS process: HERMES, COMPASS, JLab

$$\ell + p^{\uparrow} \to \ell' + \pi(p_T) + X$$

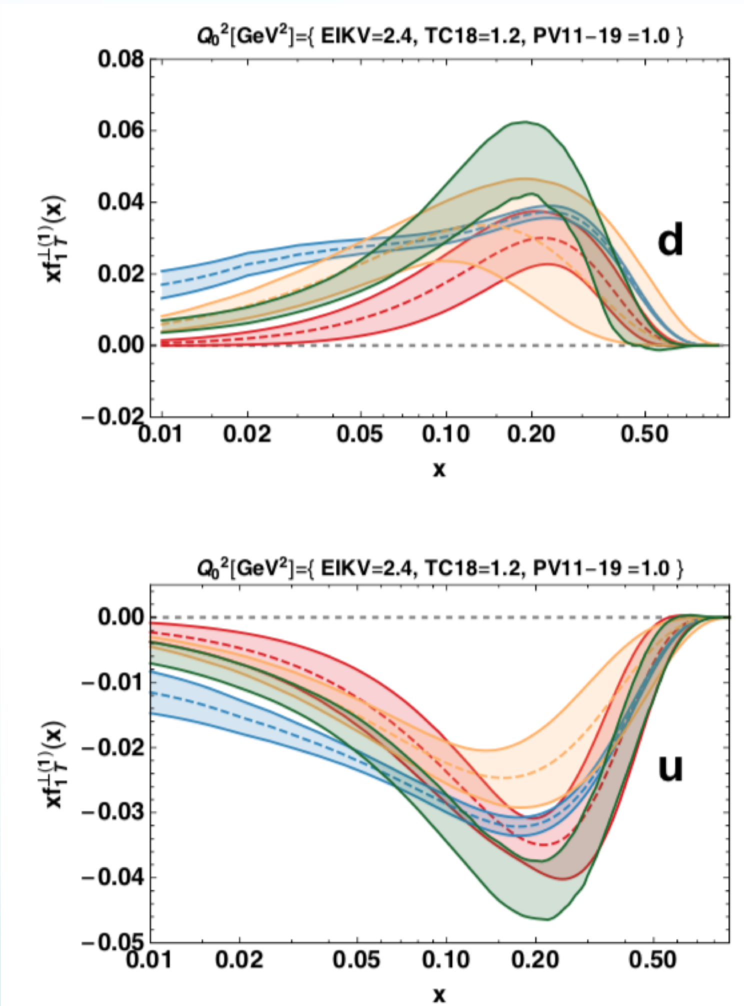


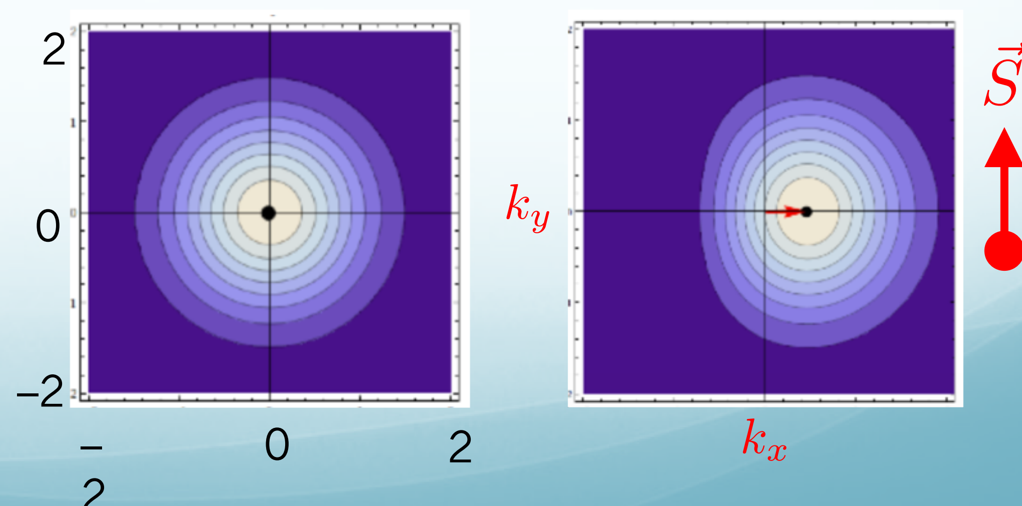
$$\frac{d\sigma(S_\perp)}{dx_B dy dz_h d^2P_{h\perp}} = \sigma_0(x_B, y, Q^2)\left[F_{UU} + \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)\, F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_s)} + \ldots\right]$$



Current status of Sivers extraction

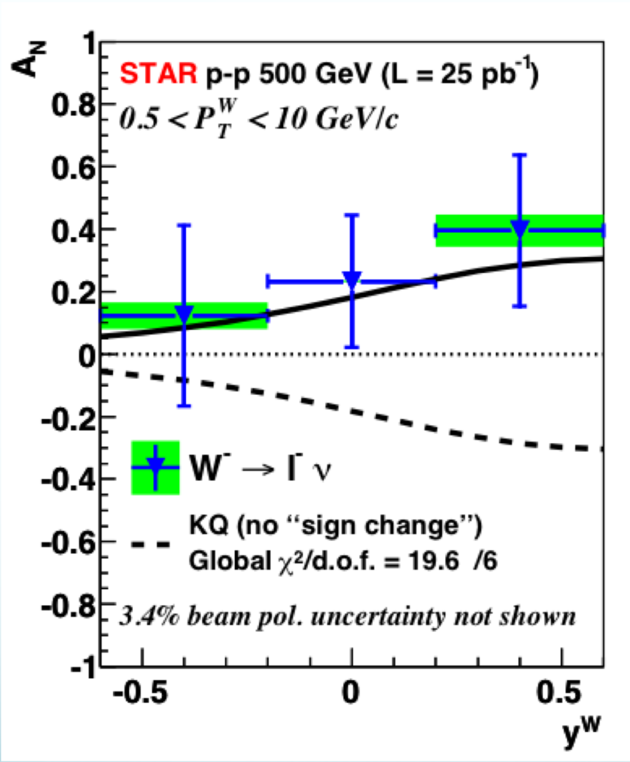
- Large uncertainties



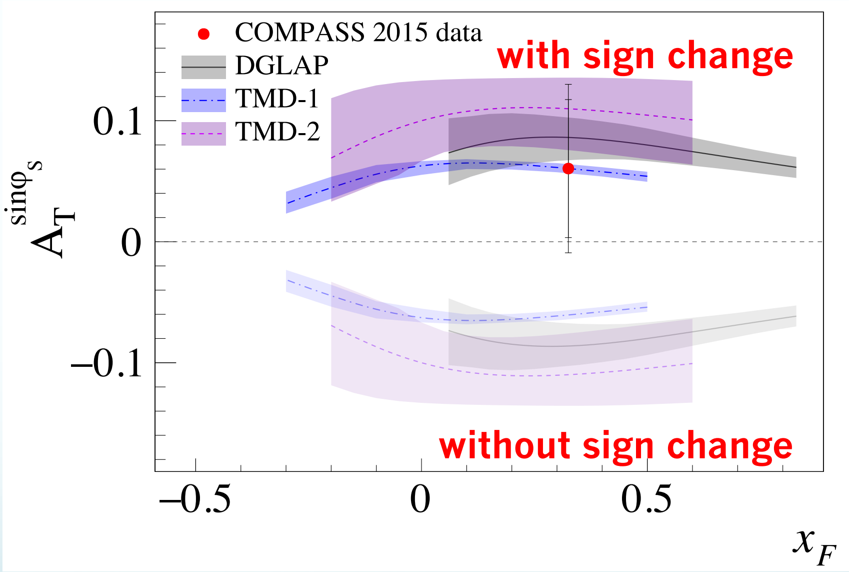


Experimental evidence of sign change

- STAR and COMPASS: the data seem to favor sign change
- Both theory and experiment has large uncertainty: will be improved in the future runs



DY lepton pair



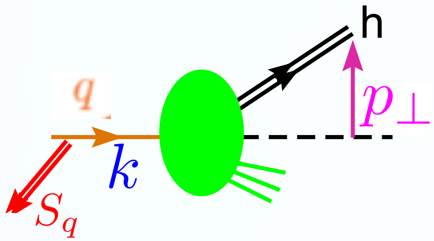
KQ = Kang, Qiu

STAR, arXiv:1511.06003, PRL

COMPASS, 1704.00488

Collins function: universal

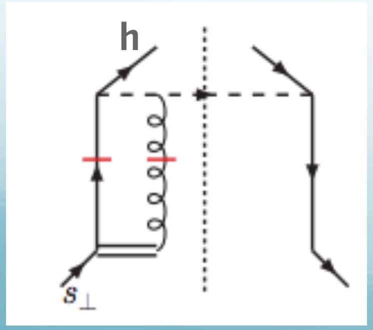
- Collins function: unpolarized hadron from a transversely polarized quark



$$D_{h/q}(z,p_\perp) = D_1^q(z,p_\perp^2) + \frac{1}{zM_h} H_1^{\perp q}(z,p_\perp^2)\vec{S}_q \cdot \left(\hat{k}\times p_\perp\right)$$

Spin-independent Spin-dependent

- ✓ 2002: A. Metz studied the universality property of Collins function in a model-dependent way – very subtle – finally found it is universal between SIDIS and e+e-
- ✓ 2004: Collins and Metz have general arguments
- ✓ 2008: Yuan generalizes to pp
- ✓ 2010: Boer, Kang, Vogelsang, and Yuan perform perturbative tail calculation, demonstrate the gauge link does not contribute

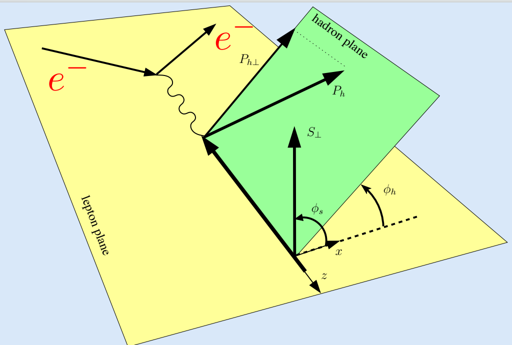


$$H_1^{\perp \mathrm{SIDIS}}(z,p_\perp^2) = H_1^{\perp e^+e^-}(z,p_\perp^2) = H_1^{\perp \mathrm{pp}}(z,p_\perp^2)$$

Metz 02, Collins, Metz 04, Yuan 08,
Boer, Kang, Vogelsang, Yuan, PRL 10, ...

Collins asymmetry from SIDIS and e+e-

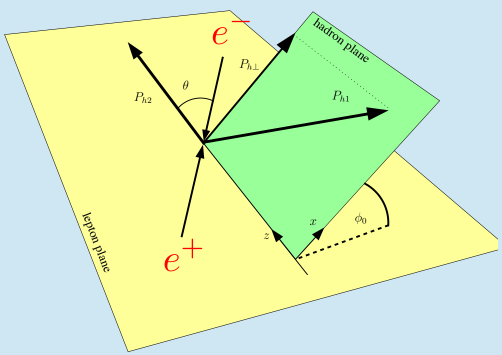
- SIDIS and e+e-: combined global analysis



$$F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_s)} \sim h_1(x_B, k_\perp) H_1^\perp(z_h, p_\perp)$$

transversity — Collins function

$$\frac{d\sigma(S_\perp)}{dx_B\, dy\, dz_h\, d^2P_{h\perp}} = \sigma_0(x_B, y, Q^2)\left[F_{UU} + \sin(\phi_h+\phi_s)\,\frac{2(1-y)}{1+(1-y)^2}\,F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_s)} + \ldots\right]$$



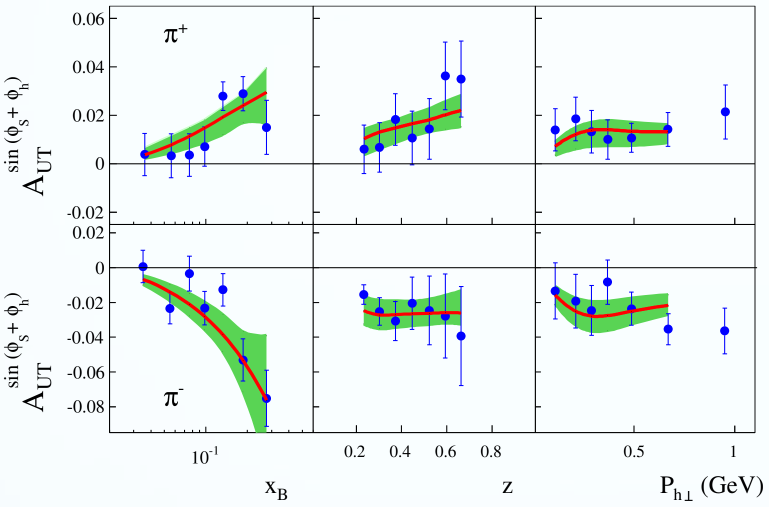
$$Z_{\text{collins}}^{h_1 h_2} \sim H_1^\perp(z_1, p_{1\perp}) H_1^\perp(z_2, p_{2\perp})$$

Collins function

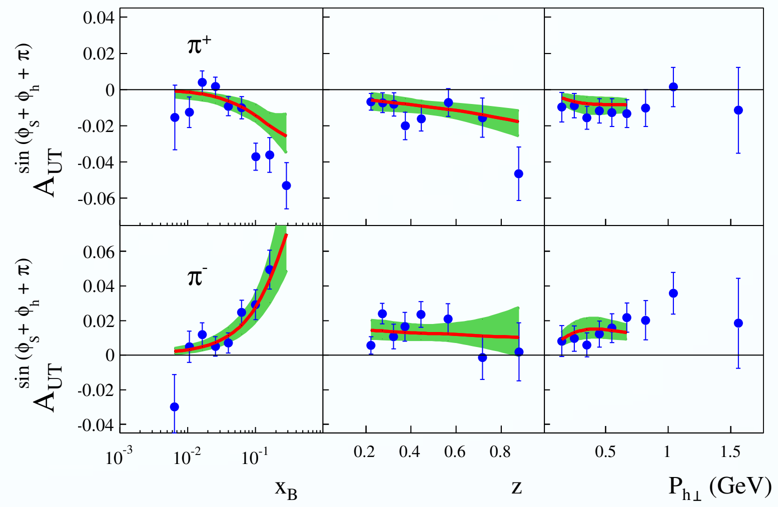
$$\frac{d\sigma^{e^+e^-\to h_1h_2+X}}{dz_{h1}\, dz_{h2}\, d^2P_{h\perp}\, d\cos\theta} = \frac{N_c \pi \alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{2Q^2}\left[\left(1+\cos^2\theta\right) Z_{uu}^{h_1h_2} + \sin^2\theta\cos(2\phi_0) Z_{\text{collins}}^{h_1h_2}\right]$$

Global fitting of Collins asymmetry

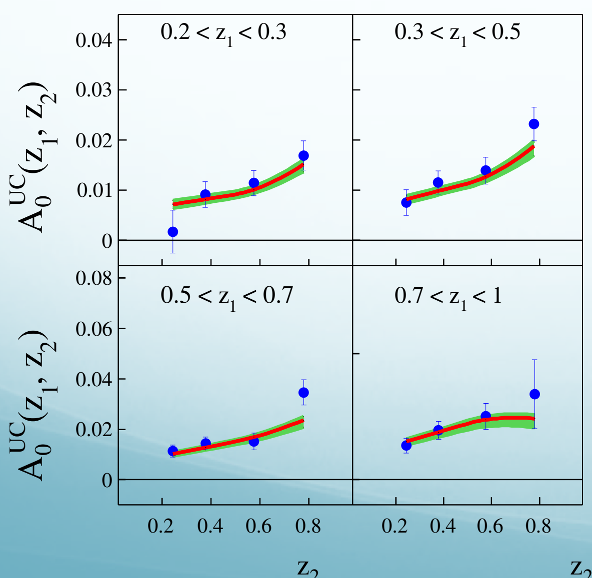
HERMES



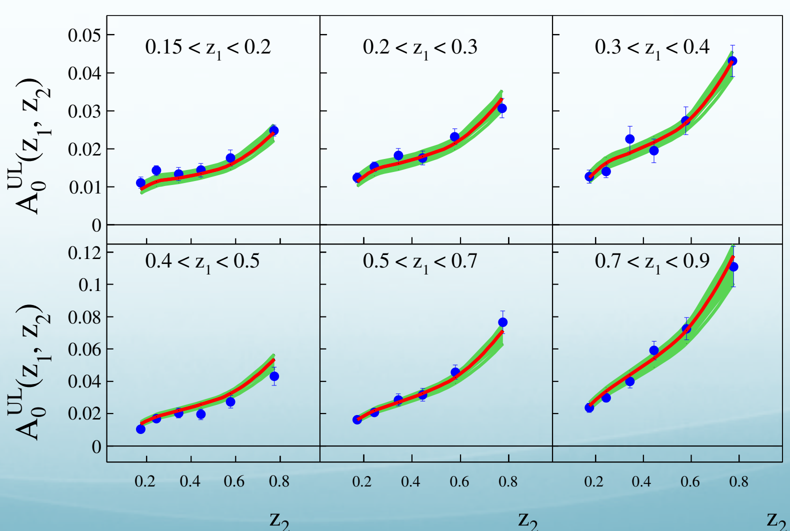
COMPASS



BELLE



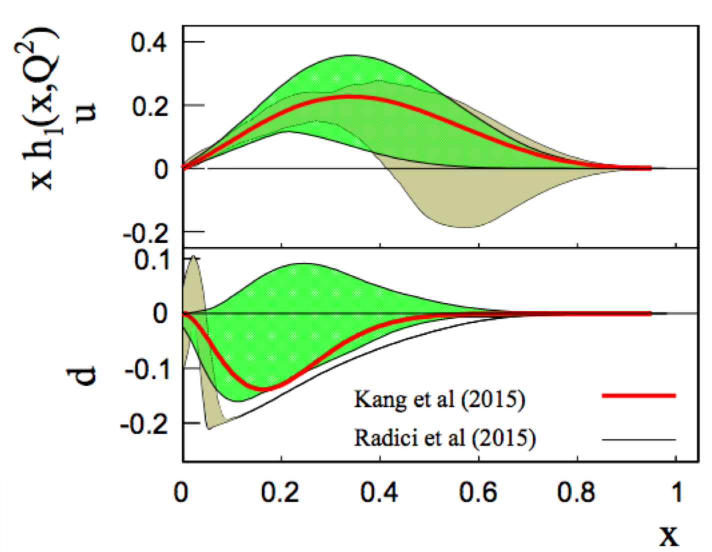
BaBar

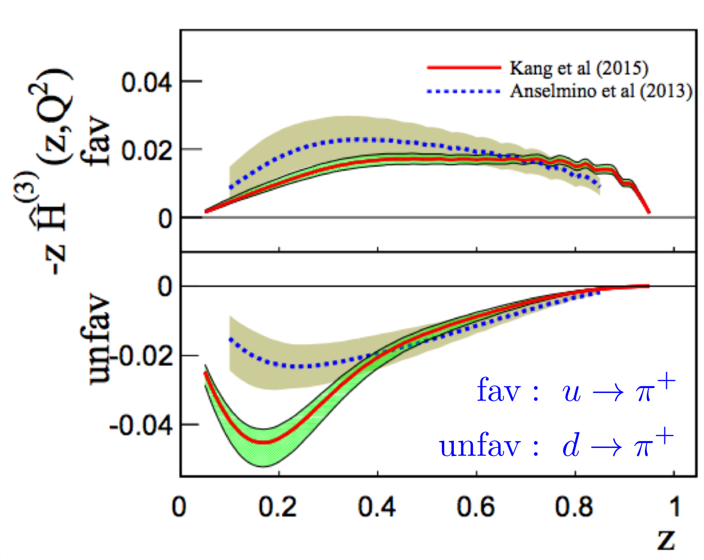


Kang, Prokudin, Sun, Yuan, PRD 15 & 16

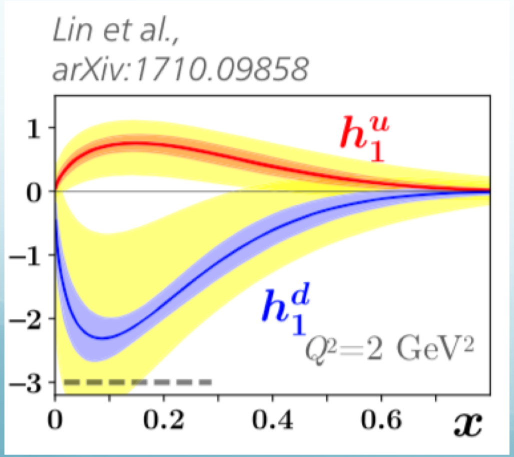
Fitted TMDs

- Fitted quark transversity and Collins function





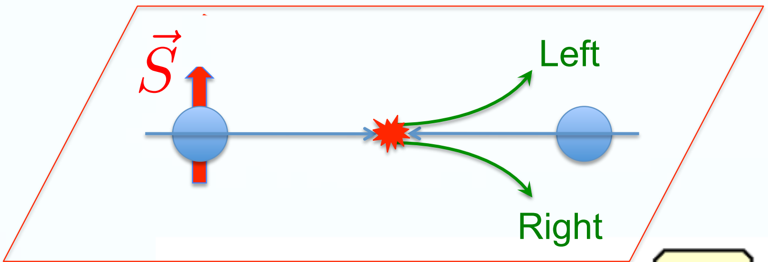
- Using lattice data (tensor charge) to constrain transversity



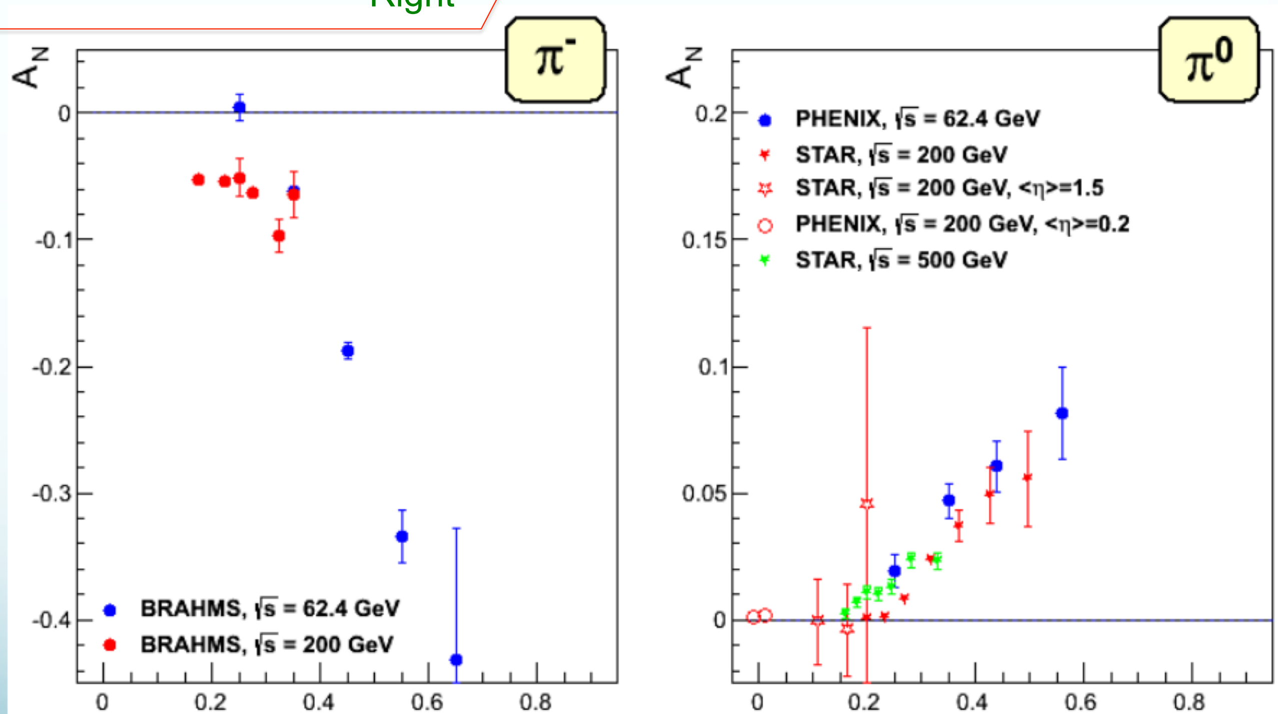
See more from M. Radici in the morning

Single transverse spin asymmetry (SSA)

- For a long time, the single spin asymmetry for hadron production is due to Qiu-Sterman mechanism



$$A_N \equiv \frac{L-R}{L+R} = \frac{\sigma^{\uparrow} - \sigma^{\downarrow}}{\sigma^{\uparrow} + \sigma^{\downarrow}}$$



$$x_F \sim 2P_z/\sqrt{s}$$

Sign mismatch problem

- In 2006, Ji-Qiu-Vogelsang-Yuan discovered Qiu-Sterman mechanism is closely related to Sivers functions
  - Equation of motion

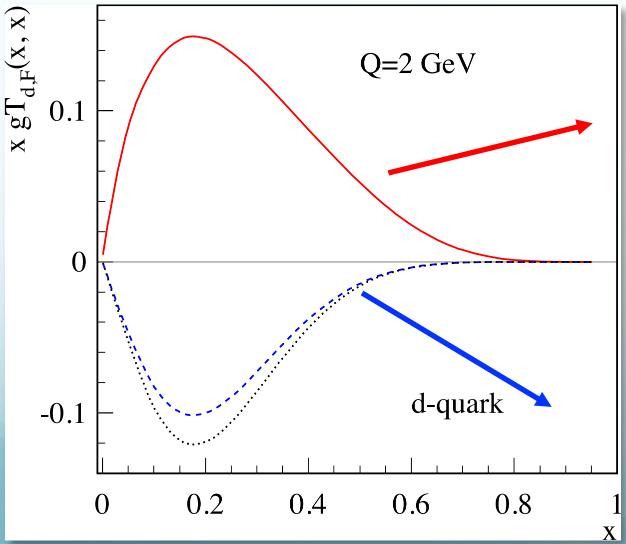
Ji-Qiu-Vogelsang-Yuan, hep-ph/0602239

$$T_{q,F}(x,x) \propto \int d^2k_T \frac{k_T^2}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x,k_T^2)$$

  - Operator product expansion

$$f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x,k_T^2) \propto C(k_T^2) \otimes T_{q,F}(x,x)$$

- This gives a way to relate the single spin asymmetry of hadrons in p+p to the Sivers asymmetry in SIDIS



Kang-Qiu-Vogelsang-Yuan, arXiv:1103.1591

Directly extracted from p+p

Computed based on SIDIS Sivers asymmetry

Investigation on fragmentation function contributions

- This pinpoint to the importance of fragmentation functions
  - It is important to figure out if this will work

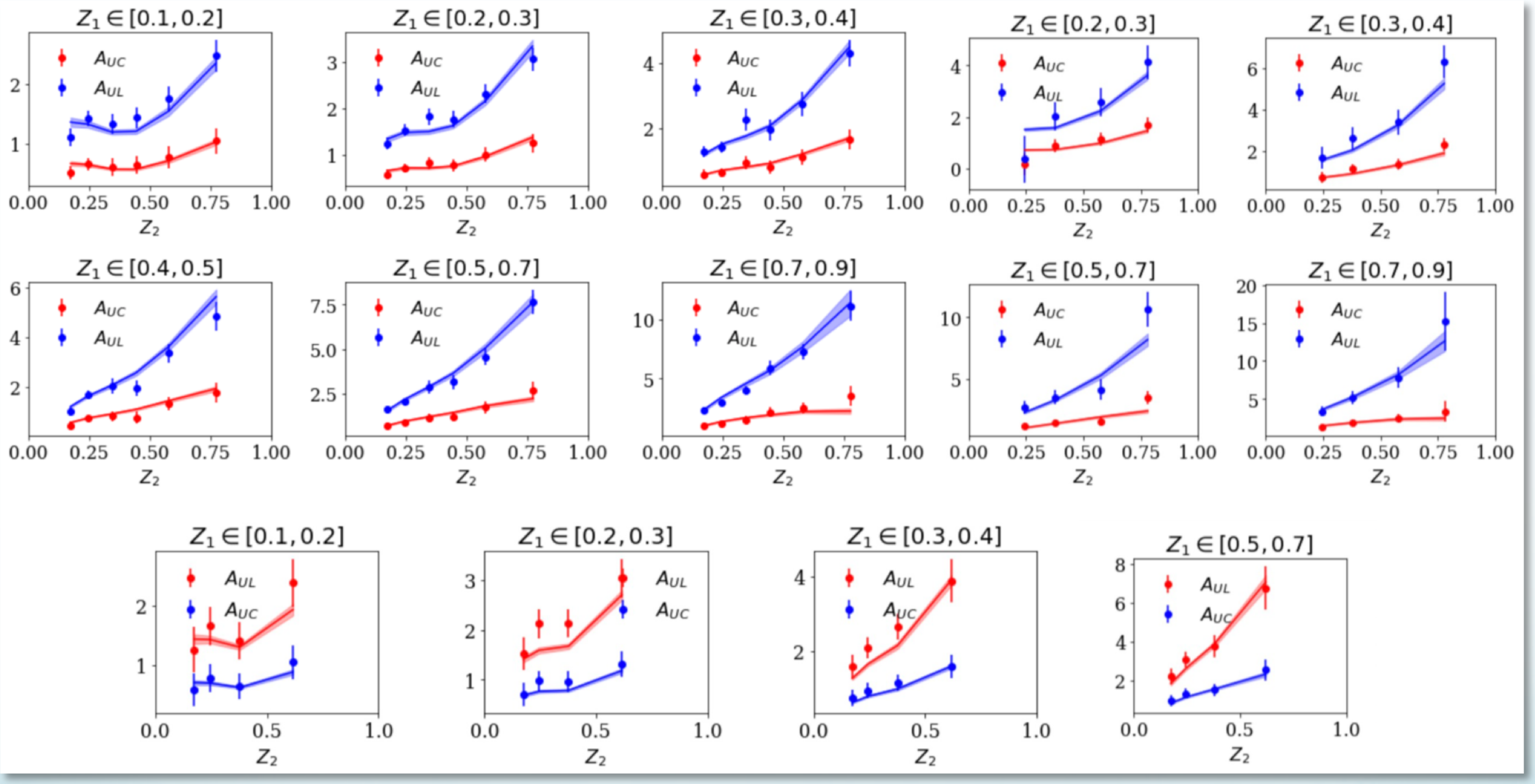
- Based on all possible sources, depending on different combinations of correlations in PDFs (Sivers) and FFs (Collins and more)
  - Collins effect in e+e-: product of Collins
  - Collins asymmetry in SIDIS: transversity × Collins
  - Integrated $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)}$ in SIDIS: transversity × twist-3 FFs

$$F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} = -x \sum_a e_a^2 \frac{2M_h}{Q} h_1^a(x) \frac{\tilde{H}^a(z)}{z}$$

  - A_N in p+p collisions: all of them: all of them

Global fit: e+e- data

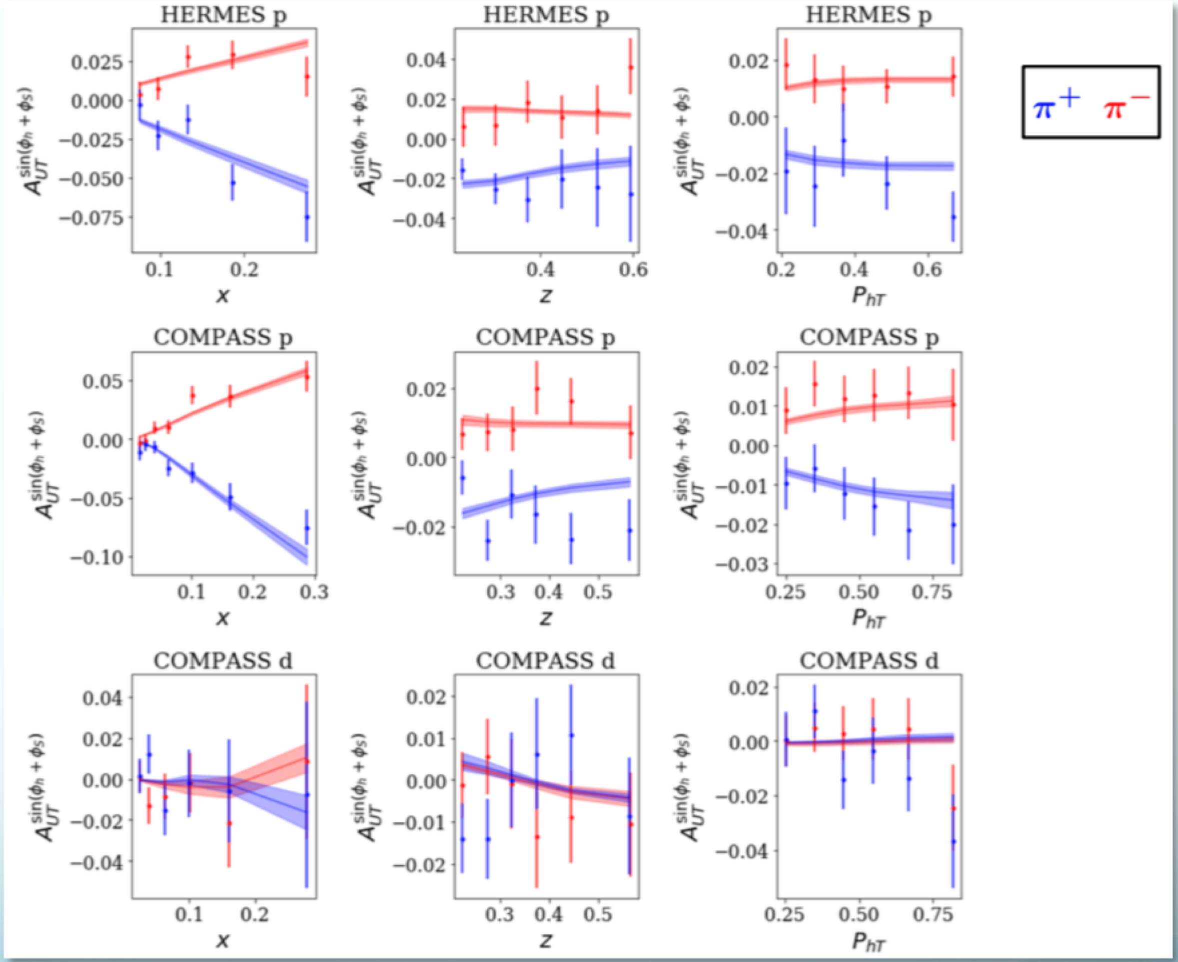
- Collins asymmetry in e+e-



Gamberg-Kang-Pitonyak-Prokudin-Sato, to appear, 2019

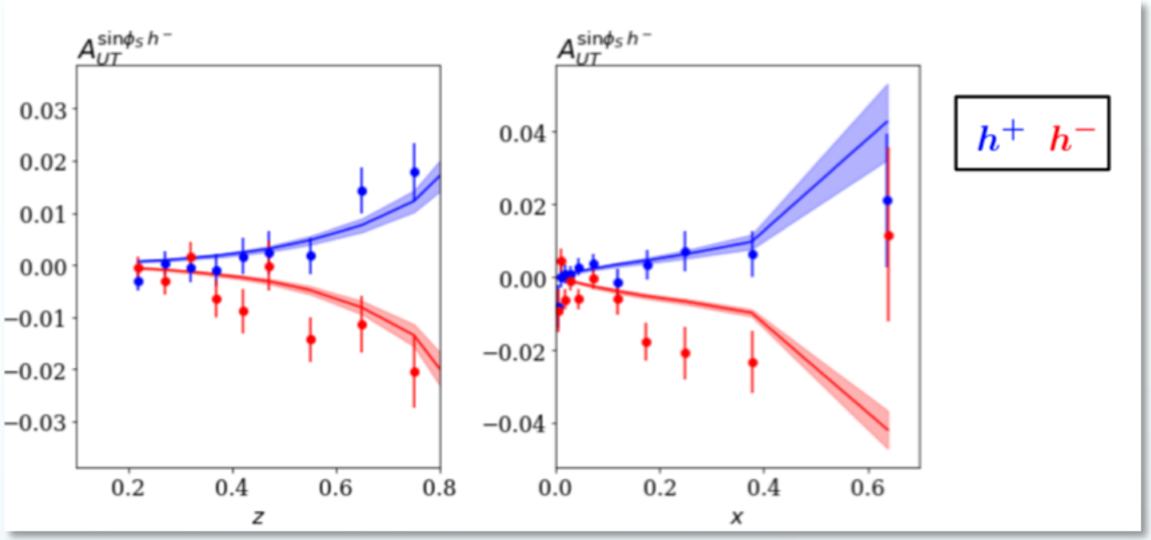
Global fit: SIDIS data

- Collins asymmetry in SIDIS



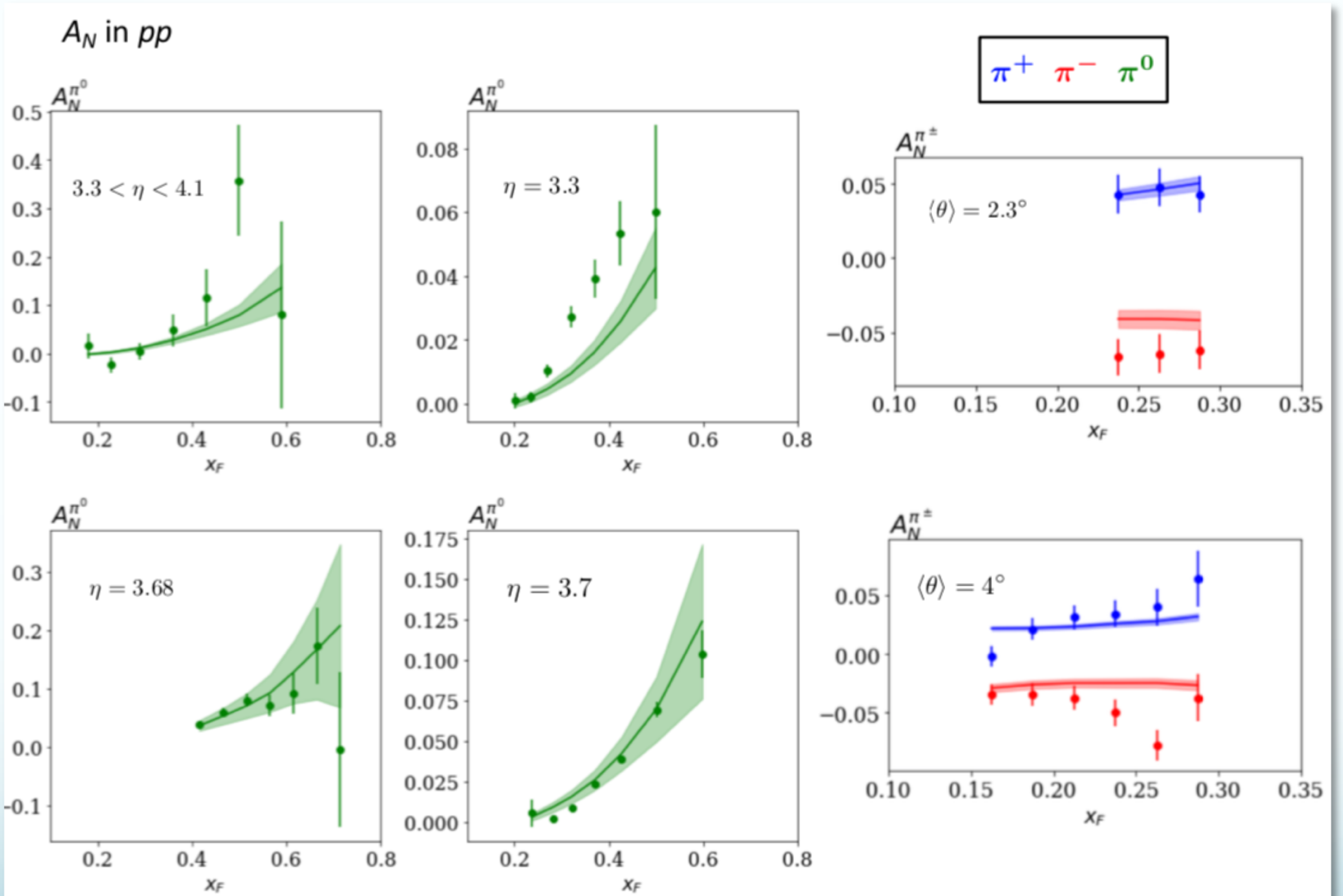
Global fit: SIDIS data

- Integrated $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)}$ in SIDIS



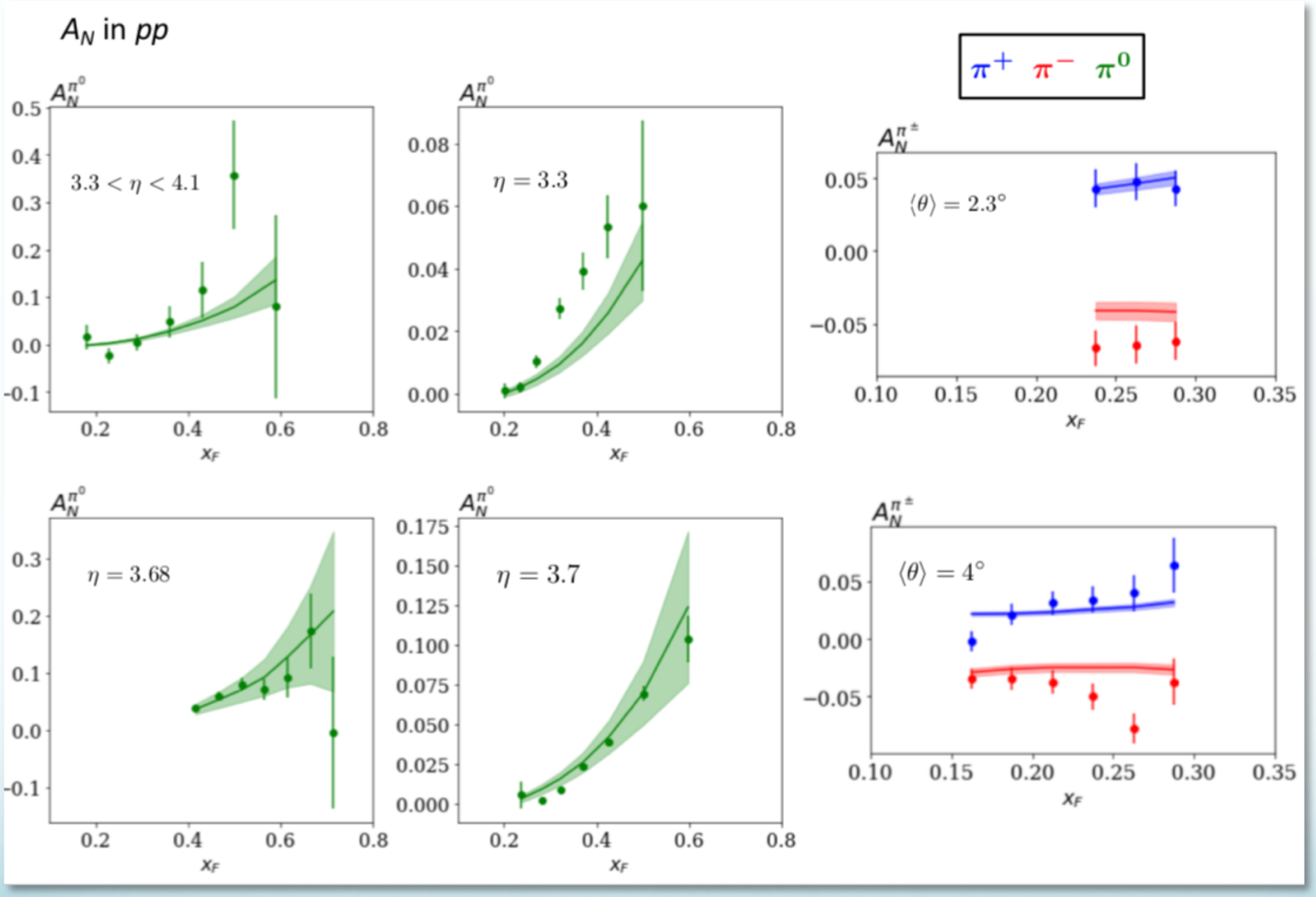
Global fit: RHIC data

- Single spin asymmetry of hadron in p+p collisions



Global fit: RHIC data

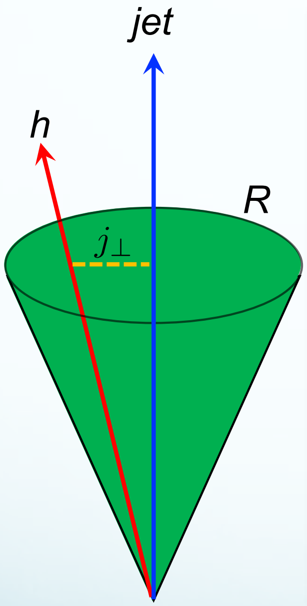
- Single spin asymmetry of hadron in p+p collisions

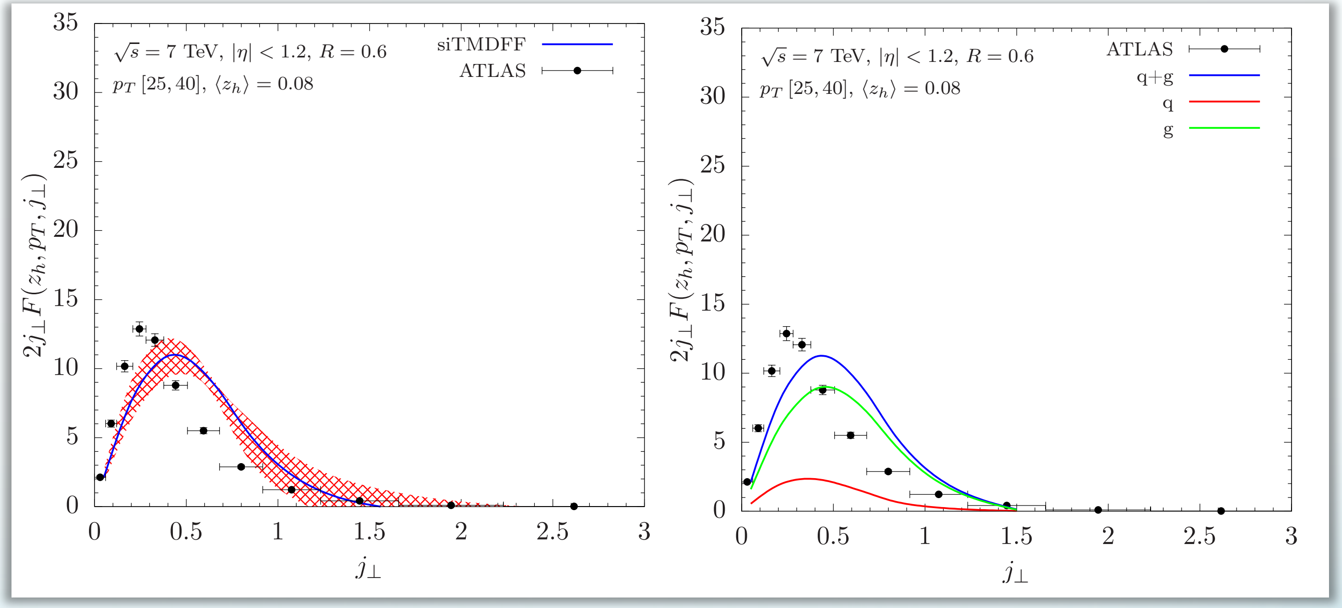


We can indeed understand this spin asymmetry after all

Jet TMDs: novel opportunities beyond standard processes

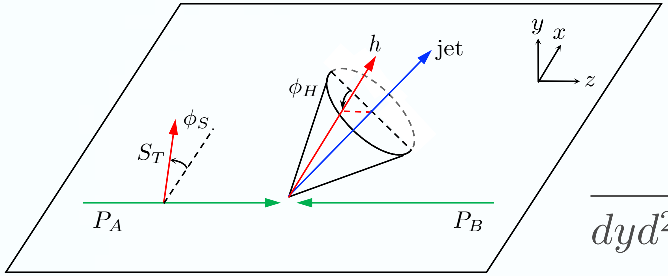
- Study transverse momentum distribution of hadrons inside a fully reconstructed jet
  - Probe TMD fragmentation functions
  - Sensitive to gluon TMDs: for inclusive jet production at the LHC





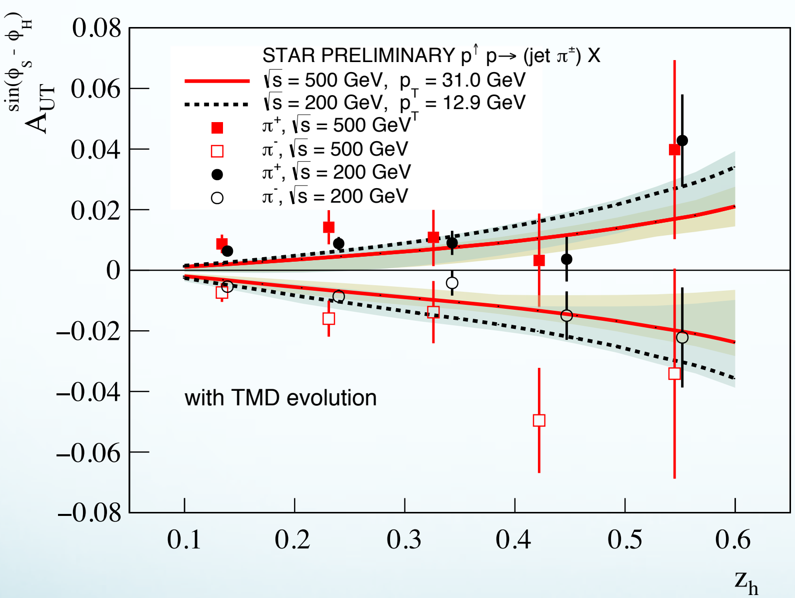
Kang, Liu, Ringer, Xing, 1705.08443

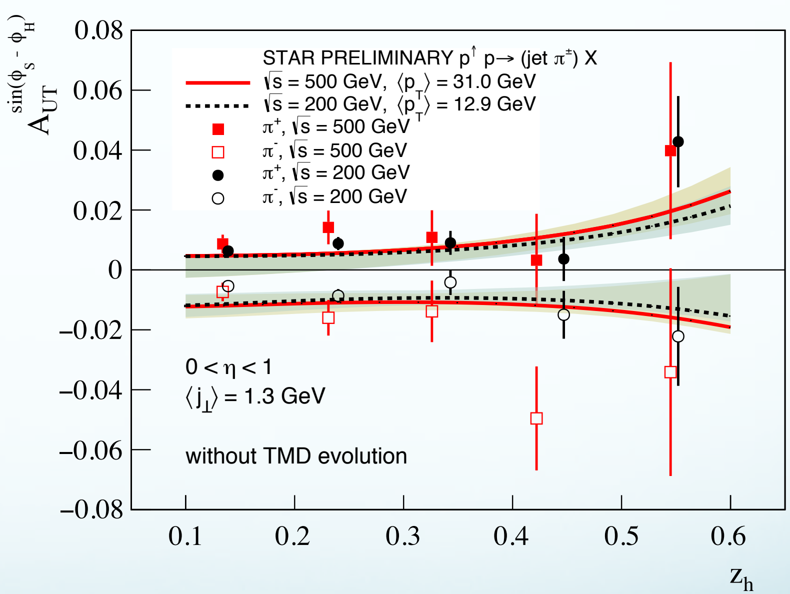
Collins azimuthal asymmetry



$$p^{\uparrow}\left[\vec{S}_{\perp}(\phi_S)\right] + p \to [\text{jet}\, h(\phi_H)] + X$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy d^2 p_{\perp}^{\text{jet}} dz d^2 j_T} = F_{UU} + \sin(\phi_S - \phi_H) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_S - \phi_H)}$$



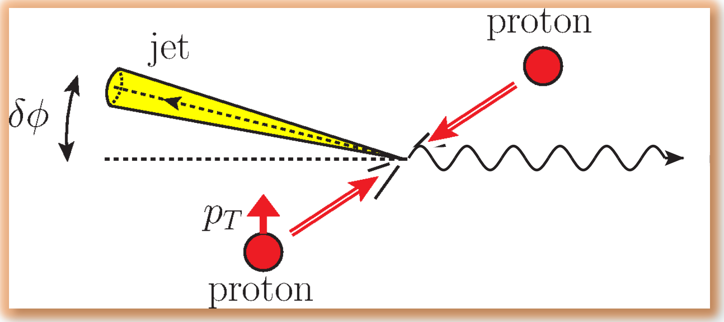


- *Test universality of Collins function between e+p, e+e, and p+p*
- *Test TMD evolution*

Kang, Prokudin, Ringer, Yuan, 1707.00913

V+jet: factorized form

- No TMD factorization Collins-Qiu 07, Rogers-Mulders 10



Strategy to move forward: ignore the d.o.f that breaks factorization

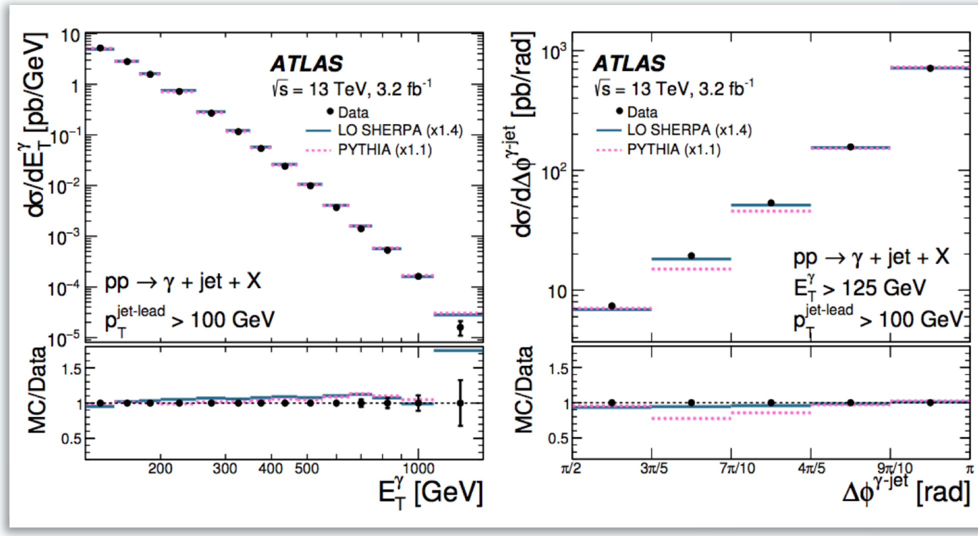
- Within SCET, one can derive a factorized form in terms of
  - TMD PDFs: collinear d.o.f. Buffing, Kang, Lee, Liu, arXiv:1812.07549
  - Soft functions: soft d.o.f.
  - Jet function: jet production

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy_J dy_\gamma dp_\perp d^2\vec{q}_\perp} = \sum_{a,b,c} \int d\phi_J \int \prod_i^4 d^2\vec{k}_{i\perp} \delta^{(2)}(\vec{q}_\perp - \sum_i^4 \vec{k}_{i\perp})$$
$$\times f_a^{\rm unsub}(x_a, k_{1\perp}^2) f_b^{\rm unsub}(x_b, k_{2\perp}^2) S_{n\bar{n}n_J}^{\rm global}(\vec{k}_{3\perp})$$
$$\times S_{n_J}^{cs}(\vec{k}_{4\perp}, R) H_{ab\to c\gamma}(p_\perp) J_c(p_\perp R)$$

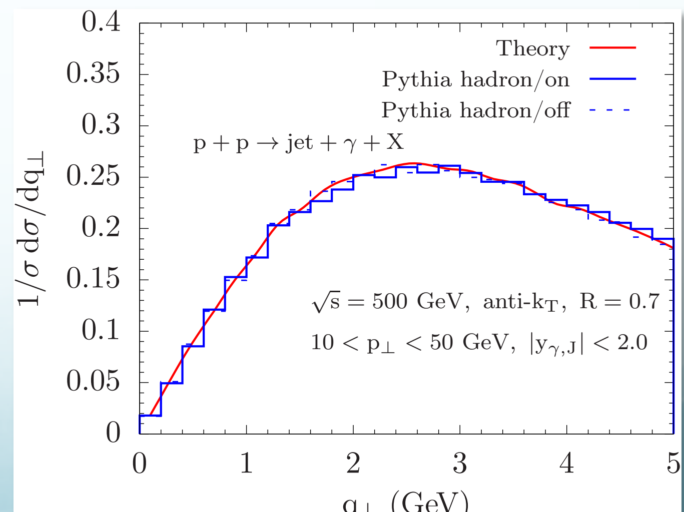
- Two soft functions: global soft + collinear soft (along jet direction)

Phenomenology

- No data as a function of imbalance, but lots of LHC data on other variables for photon+jet
  - Pythia describes them well

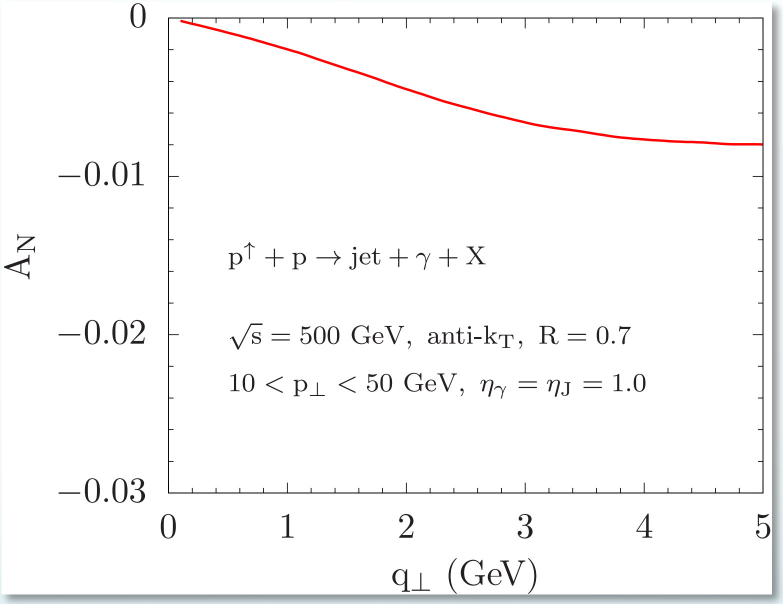


- Compare with Pythia
  - Extremely well
  - Indicate TMD factorization breaking small??



Phenomenology at RHIC

- Prediction for Sivers asymmetry is around 1% level
  - Sivers functions in SIDIS from our earlier extraction 1401.5078
  - TMD evolution has a strong effect (suppress asymmetry), but not so much for unpolarized cross section

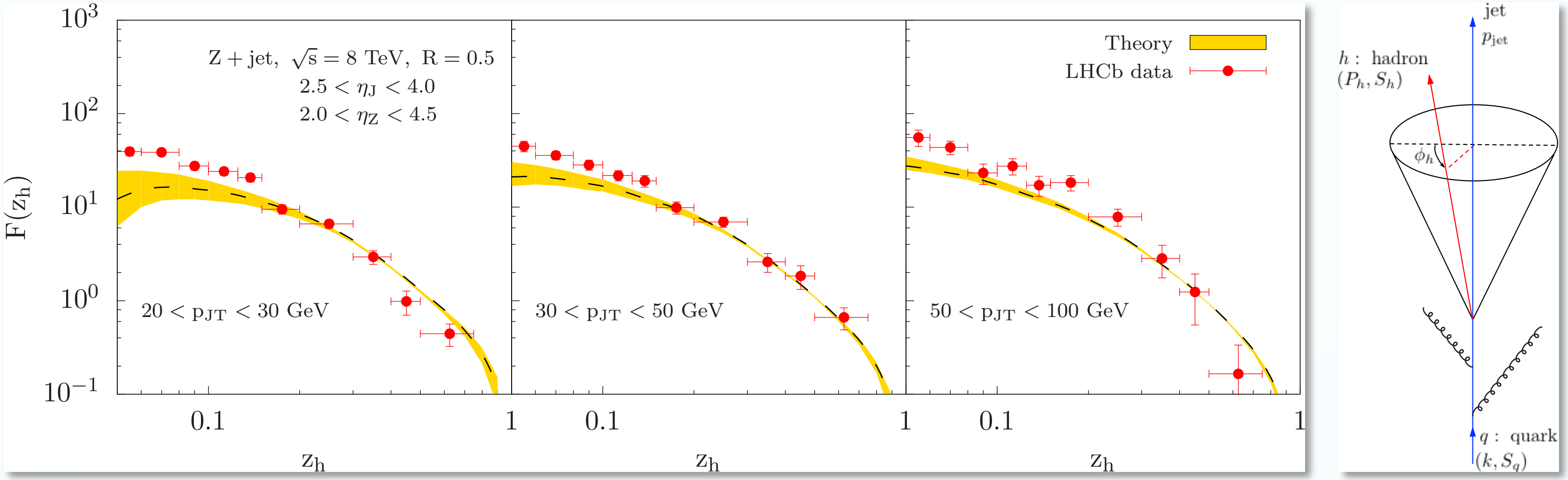


Buffing, Kang, Lee, Liu, arXiv:1812.07549

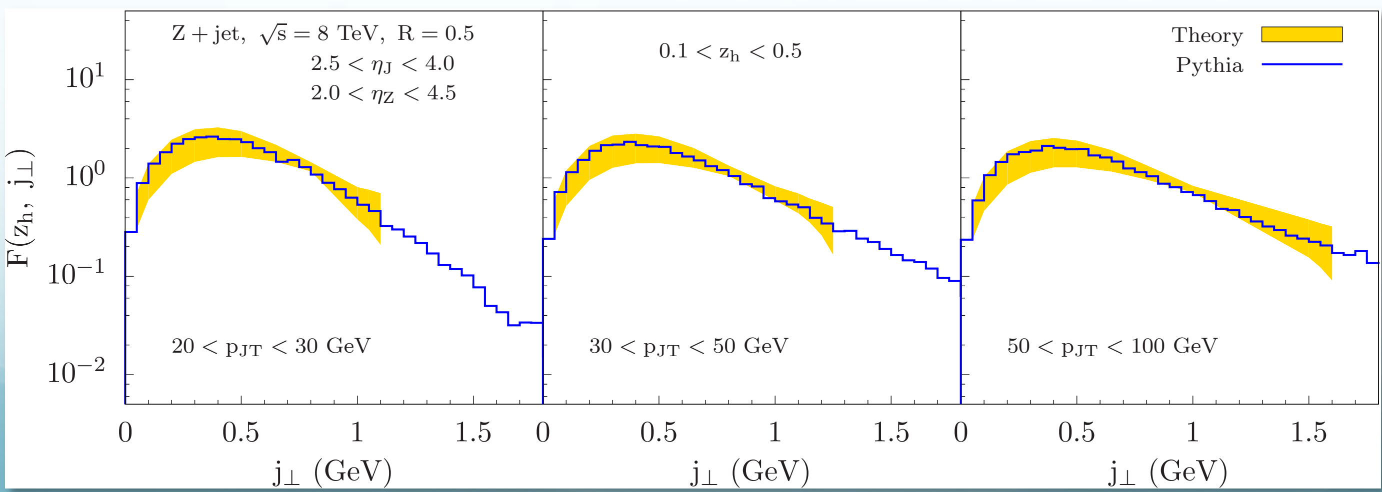
LHCb: Z-tagged jet – quark jet

- z_h distribution

Kang, Lee, Terry, Xing, arXiv:1906.07187

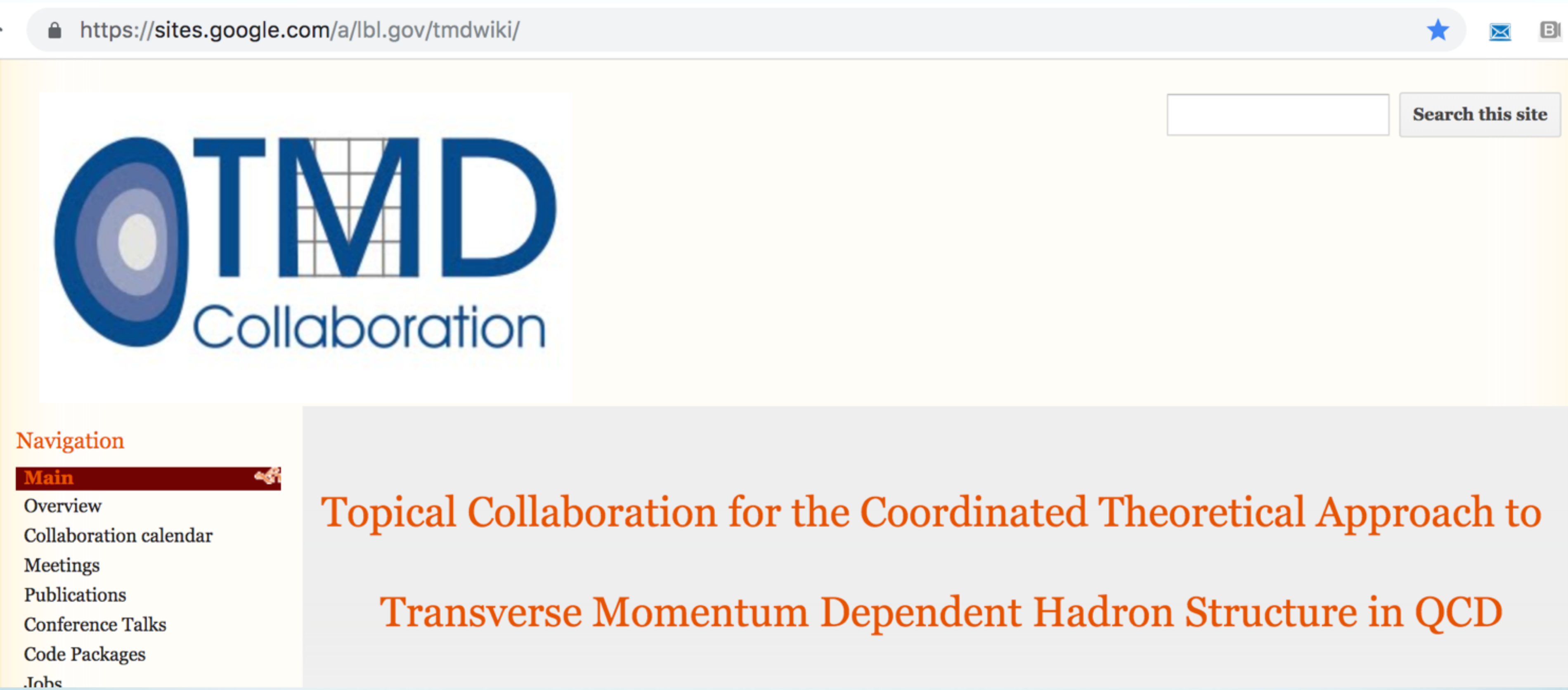


- j_T distribution does now work well with Pythia



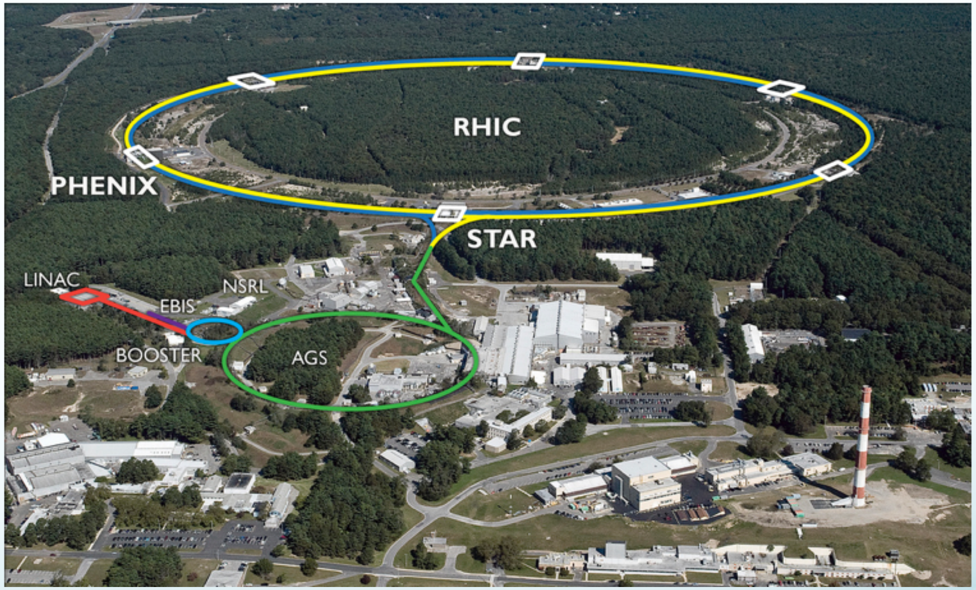
Very active theoretical research

- DOE TMD Collaboration



Active experimental programs

- US: Jefferson Lab 12 GeV + RHIC spin program
- COMPASS + HERMES + BELLE + BES



Electron Ion Collider

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue

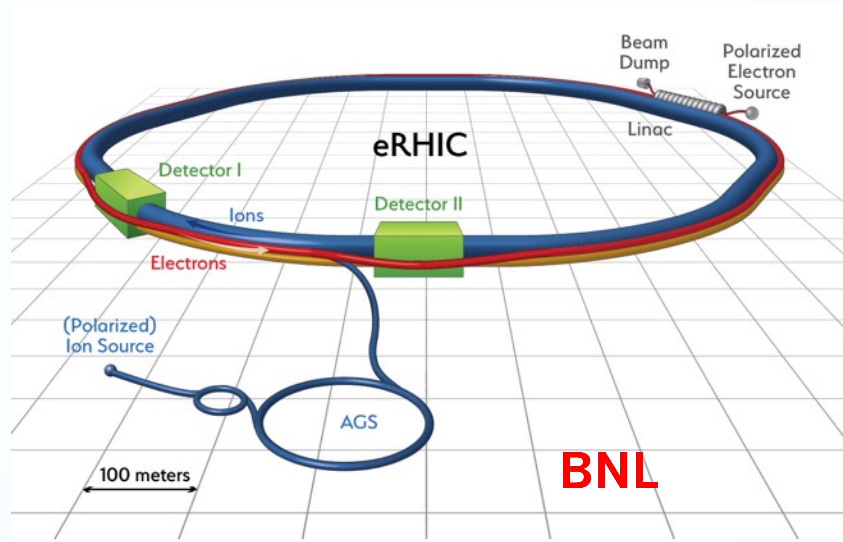
272 | NATURE | VOL 521 | 21 MAY 2015

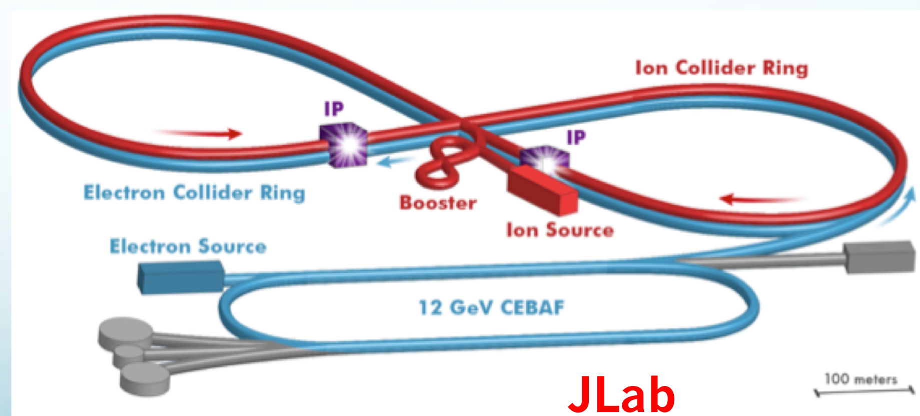
Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York is a potential host for the Electron-Ion Collider.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Billion-dollar collider gets thumbs up

Proposed US electron–ion smasher wins endorsement from influential nuclear-science panel.





Summary

- Study on TMDs are extremely active in the past few years, lots of progress have been made, especially for quark TMDs
- Nucleon as a QCD "laboratory": in particular topics/ideas that are similar to those in AMO/Condensed Matter Physics
  - Quantum correlation: spin-spin correlation, spin-orbit correlation, orbital motion, quantum phase interference effects ...
  - 3D imaging of the nucleon at the most fundamental level
- Exciting opportunities: lots of experiments activities/measurements being/to be performed/planned in current and future experimental facilities (most importantly, the EIC)
  - Especially gluon TMDs, jet TMDs

Thank you!