SPIN2021

Matsue, October 19th, 2021

Towards leading-twist T-odd TMD gluon distributions

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In collaboration with **A. Bacchetta** and **M. Radici**

ECT*
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL STUDIES IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

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FUTURE BUILT ON KNOWLEDGE

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Trento Institute for Fundamental Physics and Applications

HAS QCD
HADRONIC STRUCTURE AND QUANTUM CHROMODYNAMICS

Gluon TMDs: gauge links and modified universality

* **Single-spin asymmetries** → process dependence of TMDs via **gauge links**
* **Color flow** → integration paths of gauge links calculable
* Gluon TMDs → more complicated structure with respect to quark **staple links**
* **Factorization-preserving** processes → two main kinds of **modified universality**
* Different classes of processes → distinct gluon TMDs, **not related** to each other

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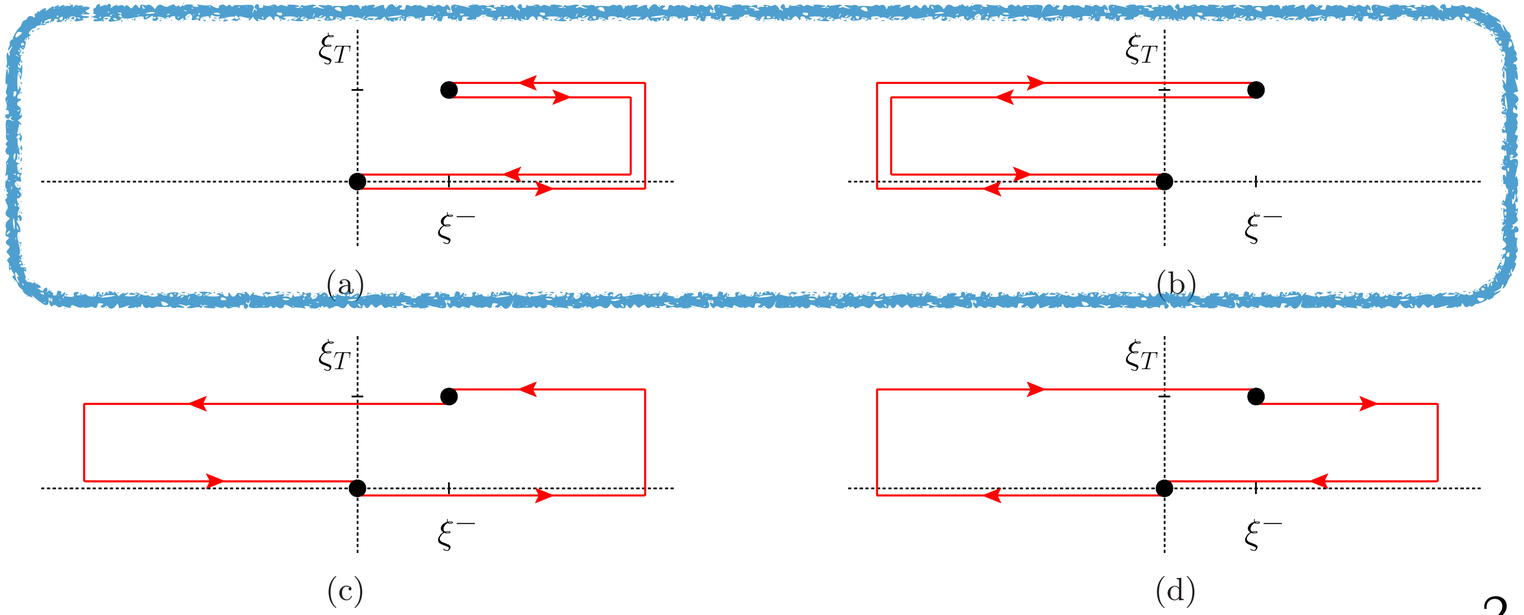
Weiszäcker-Williams (WW)

(a) [+ , +] or (b) [− , −]



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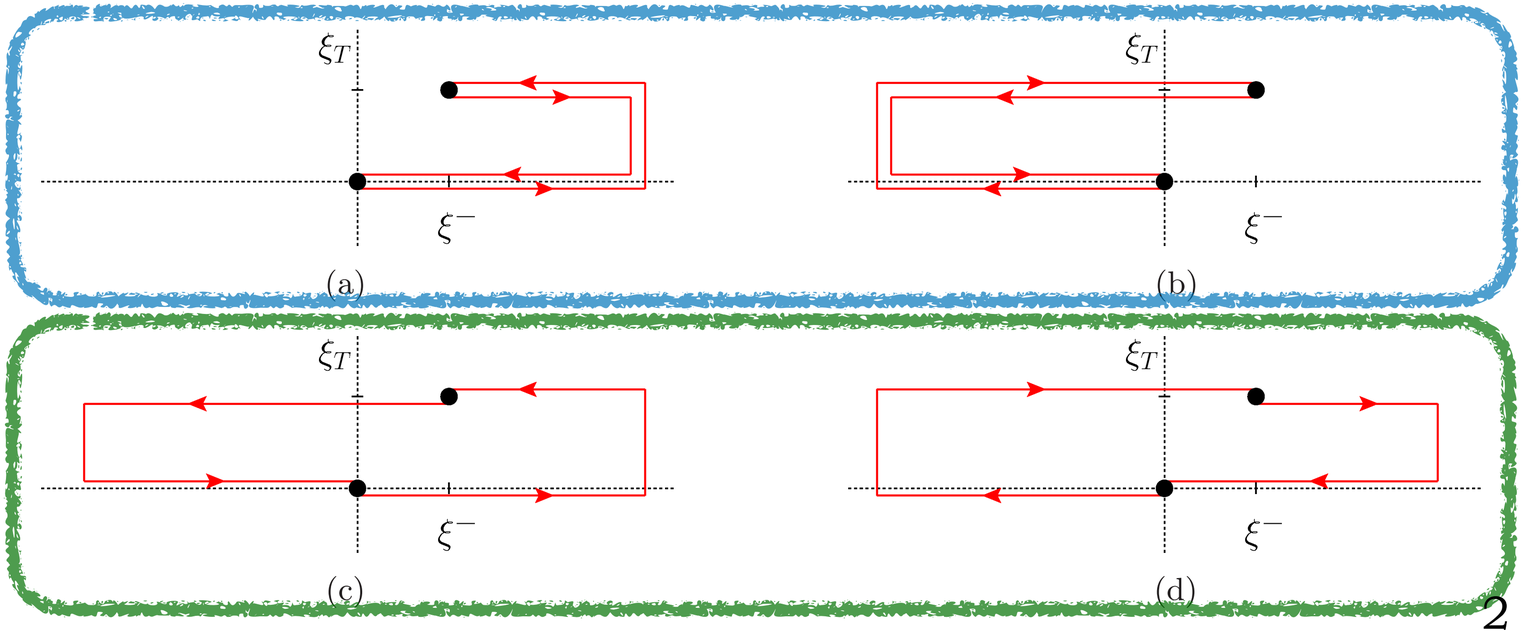
Dipole (DP)

(c) [+ , −] or (d) [− , +]



Accessing WW and DP gluon TMDs

Weiszäcker-Williams (WW)

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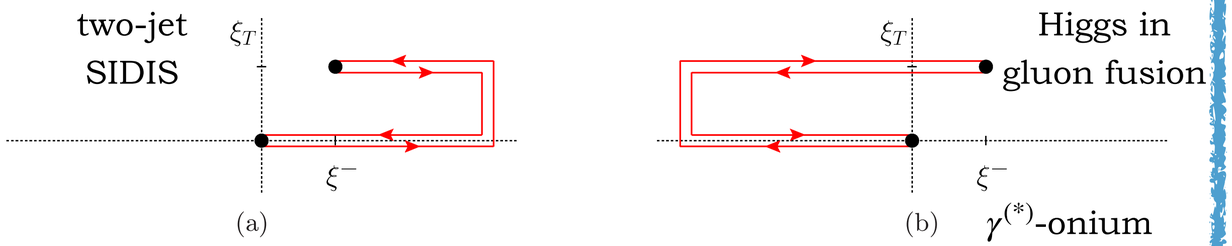

- Color flow annihilated within final/initial state
- f-type gluon TMDs $\rightarrow$ f^{abc} color structure
- Modified universality:

$$f_1^{[+,+]} = f_1^{[-,-]},$$
$$f_{1T}^{\perp[+,+]} = -f_{1T}^{\perp[-,-]}$$

- Phenomenology: Higgs, quarkonia or $\gamma\gamma$ in pp, two-jet SIDIS, heavy-quark pair SIDIS

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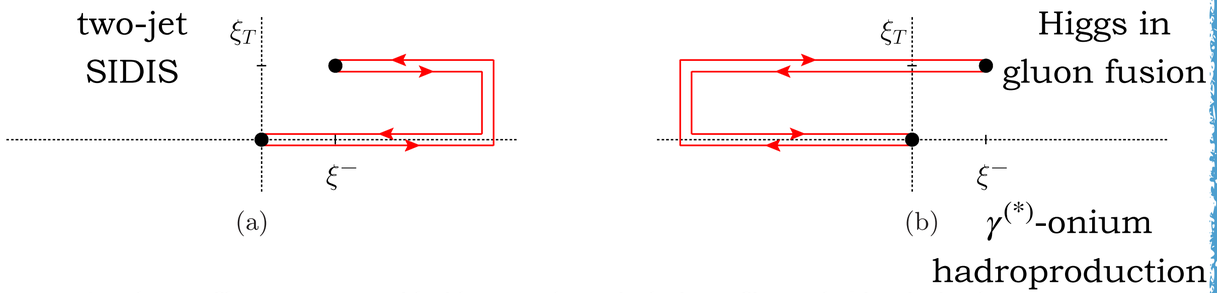

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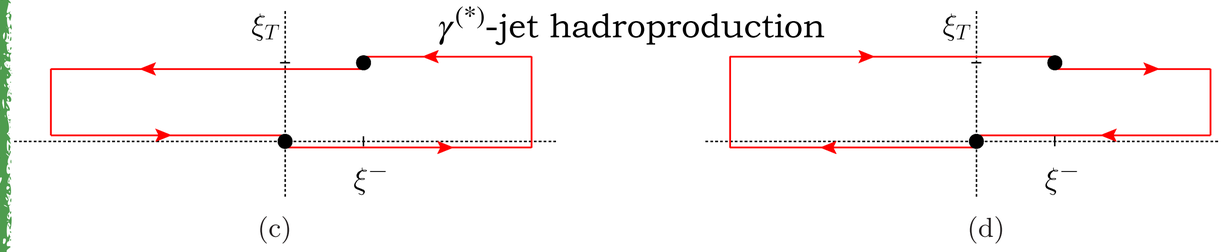

- Color flow involving both initial and final states
- d-type gluon TMDs $\rightarrow$ d^{abc} color structure
- Modified universality:

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- Phenomenology: single hadron or $\gamma^{(*)}$-jet hadroproduction, SIDIS or Drell-Yan (subleading)

Gauge link $\rightarrow$ two main independent sets of TMDs, **not related** to each other

T-even and *T*-odd gluon TMD PDFs at leading-twist

nucleon pol. \ gluon pol.	U	circ.	lin.	
U	f_1^g		$h_1^{\perp g}$	*T*-even
L		g_1^g	$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$	
T	$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	g_{1T}^g	$h_1^g,\ h_{1T}^{\perp g}$	*T*-odd

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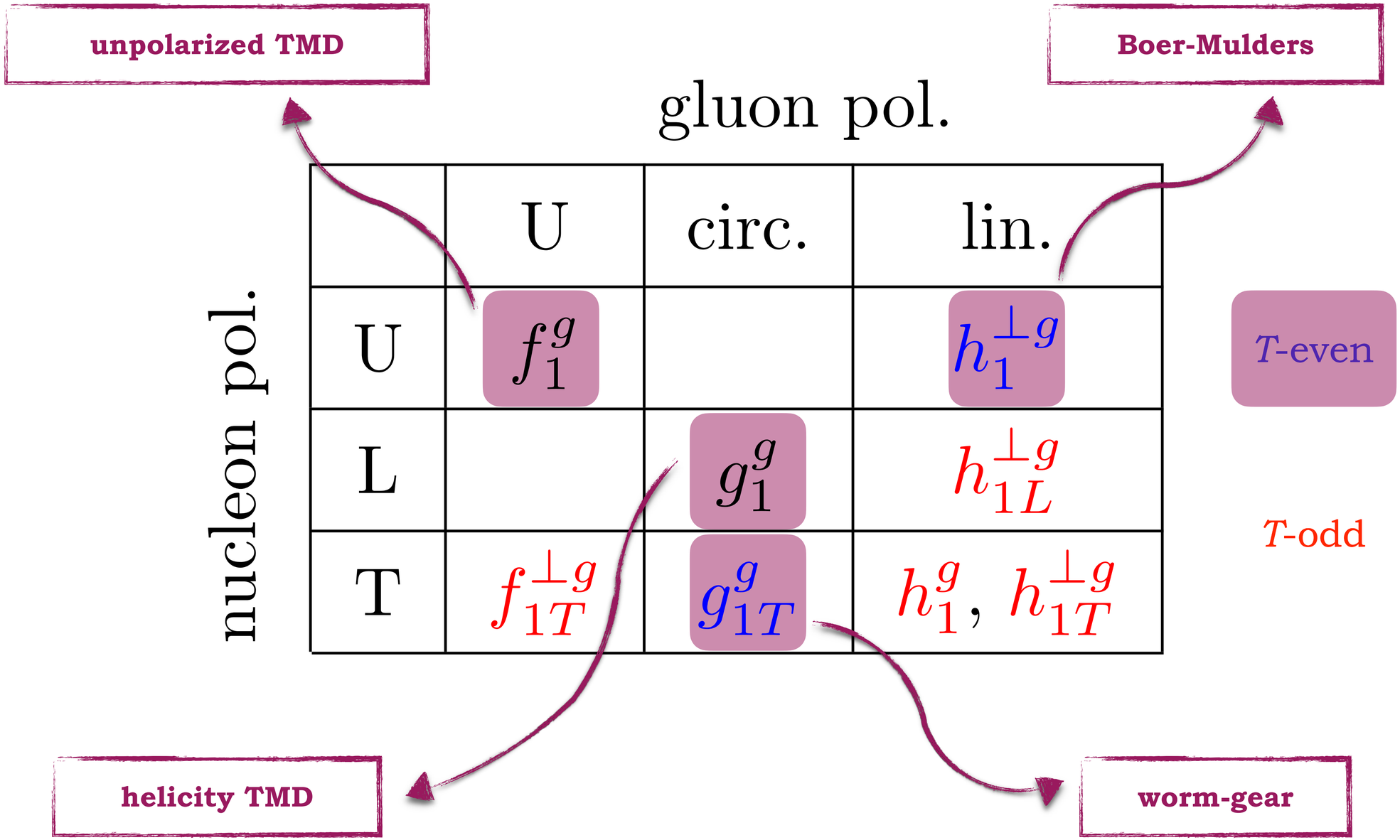

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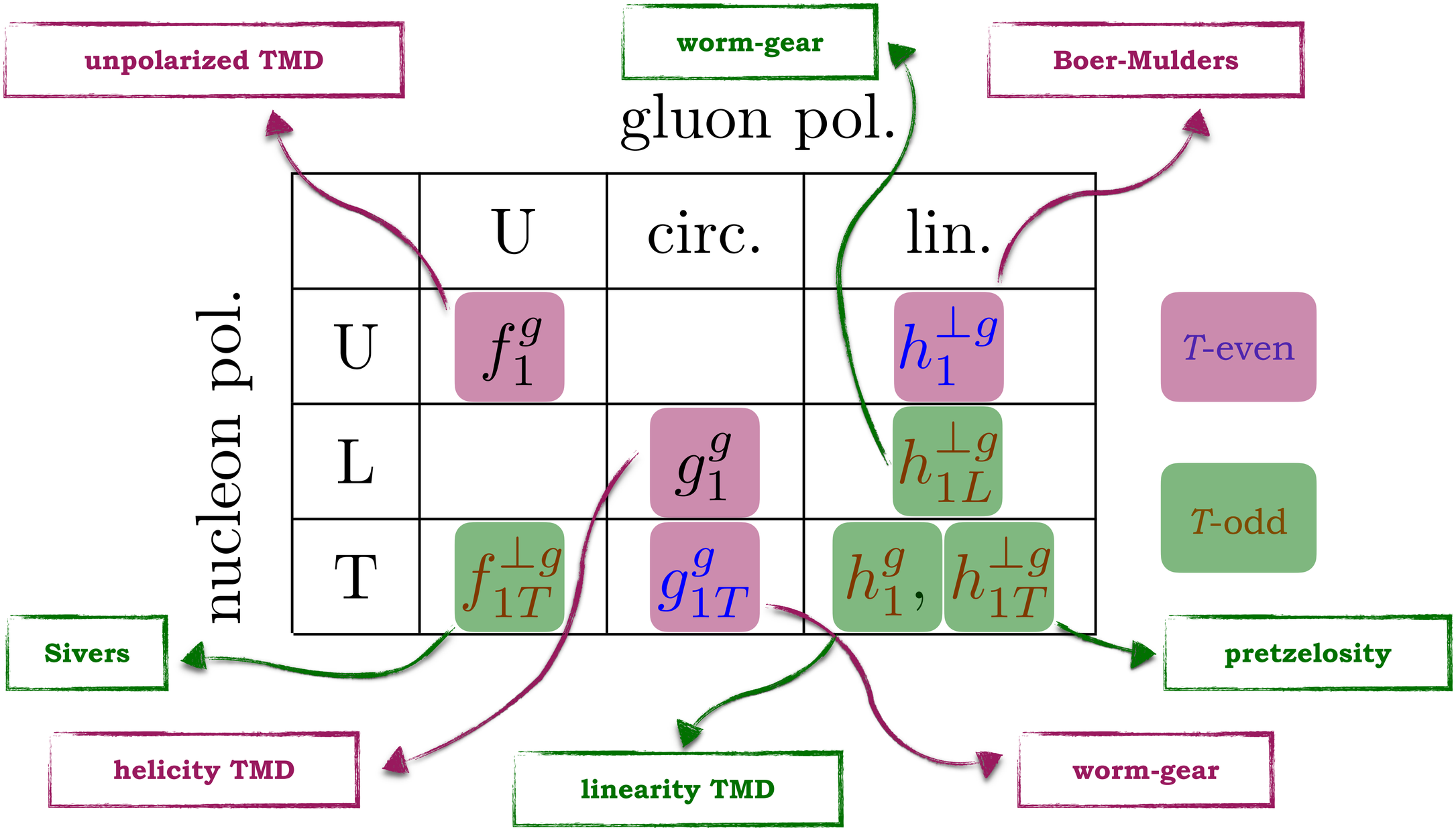
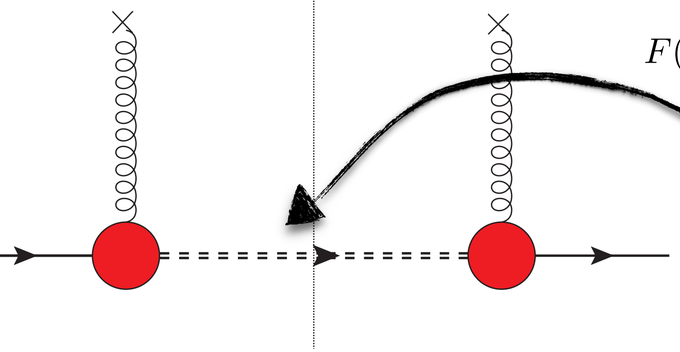


Our model at a glance

Spectator-system spectral-mass function



$$F(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2) = \int_M^\infty \mathrm{d}M_X \, \rho_X(M_X) \, \hat{F}(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2; M_X)$$

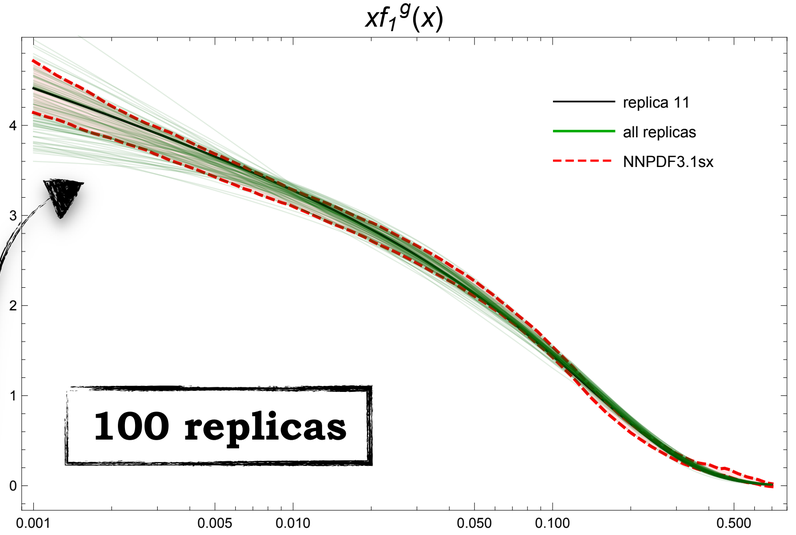
Instead of a single on-shell spectator, a continuum of spectators

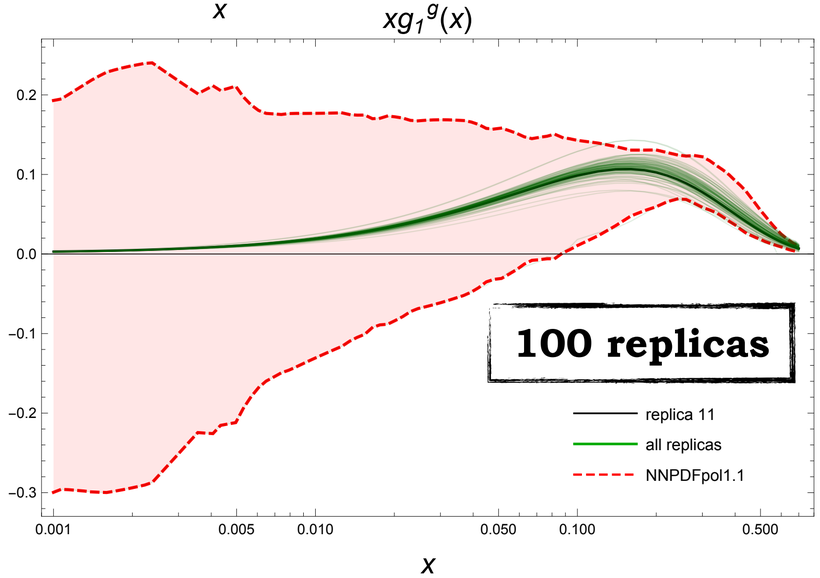
Spectral function **learns** small- and moderate-x info encoded in **NNPDF** collinear parametrizations (`NNPDF3.1sx + NNPDFpol1.1`)

- ☑ **Simultaneous fit** of f_1 and g_1 PDFs
- ☑ Inclusion of small-x resummation effects (**BFKL**)
- ☑ Calculation of all leading-twist T-even gluon TMDs

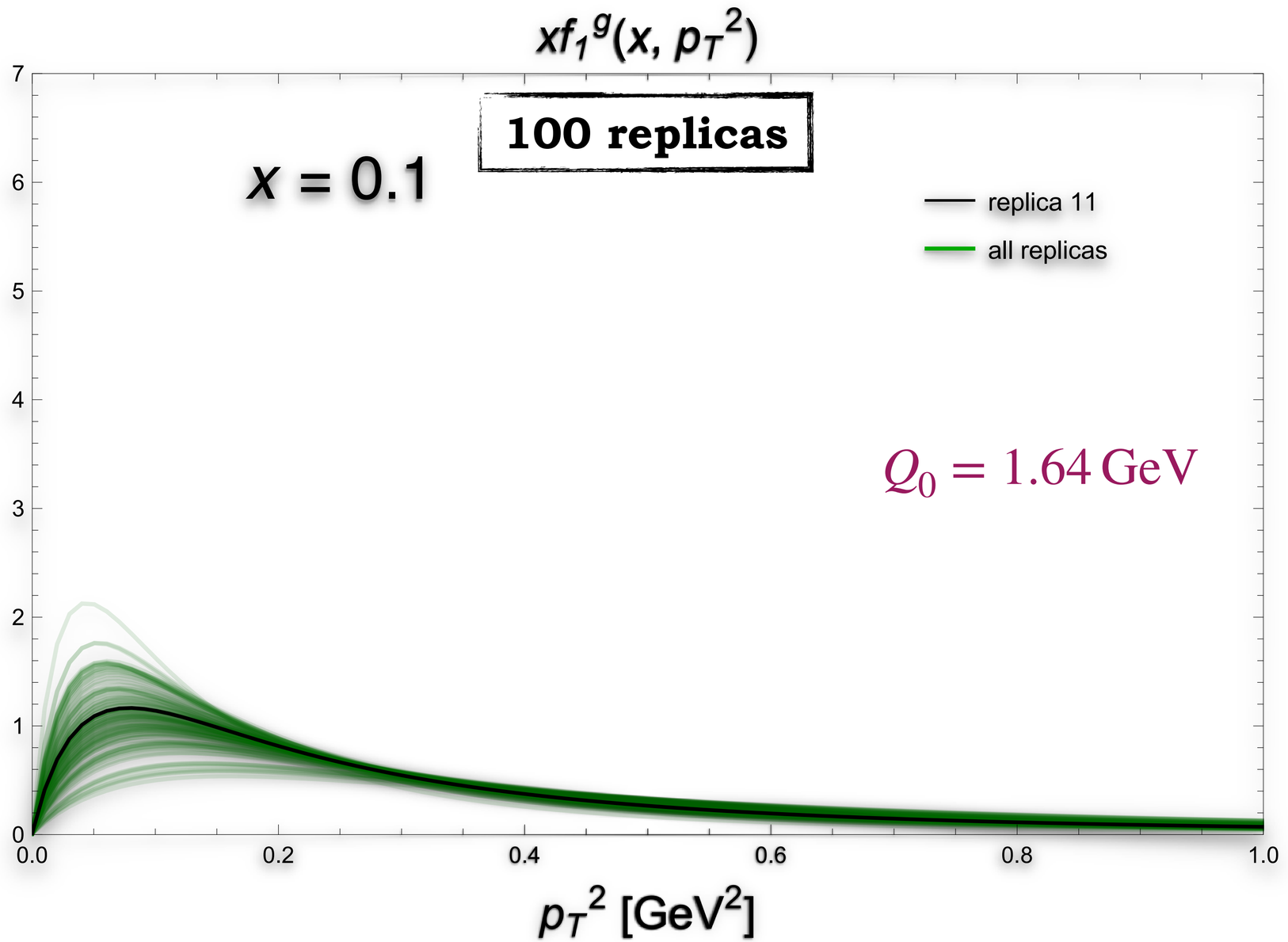
Link with collinear factorization

p_T-integrated TMDs **have to** reproduce PDFs at the lowest scale (Q_0) *before* evolution





Unpolarized gluon TMD



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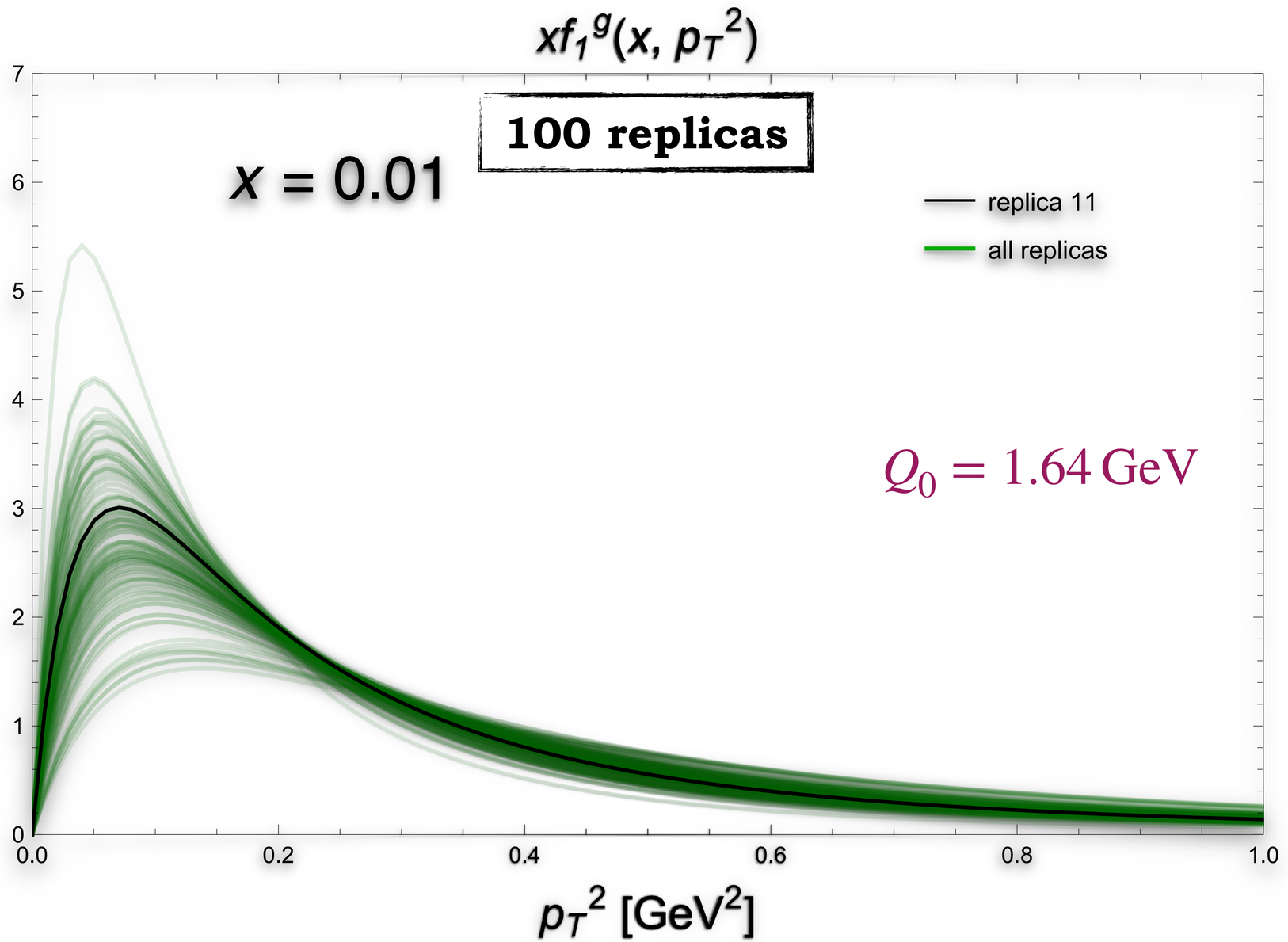

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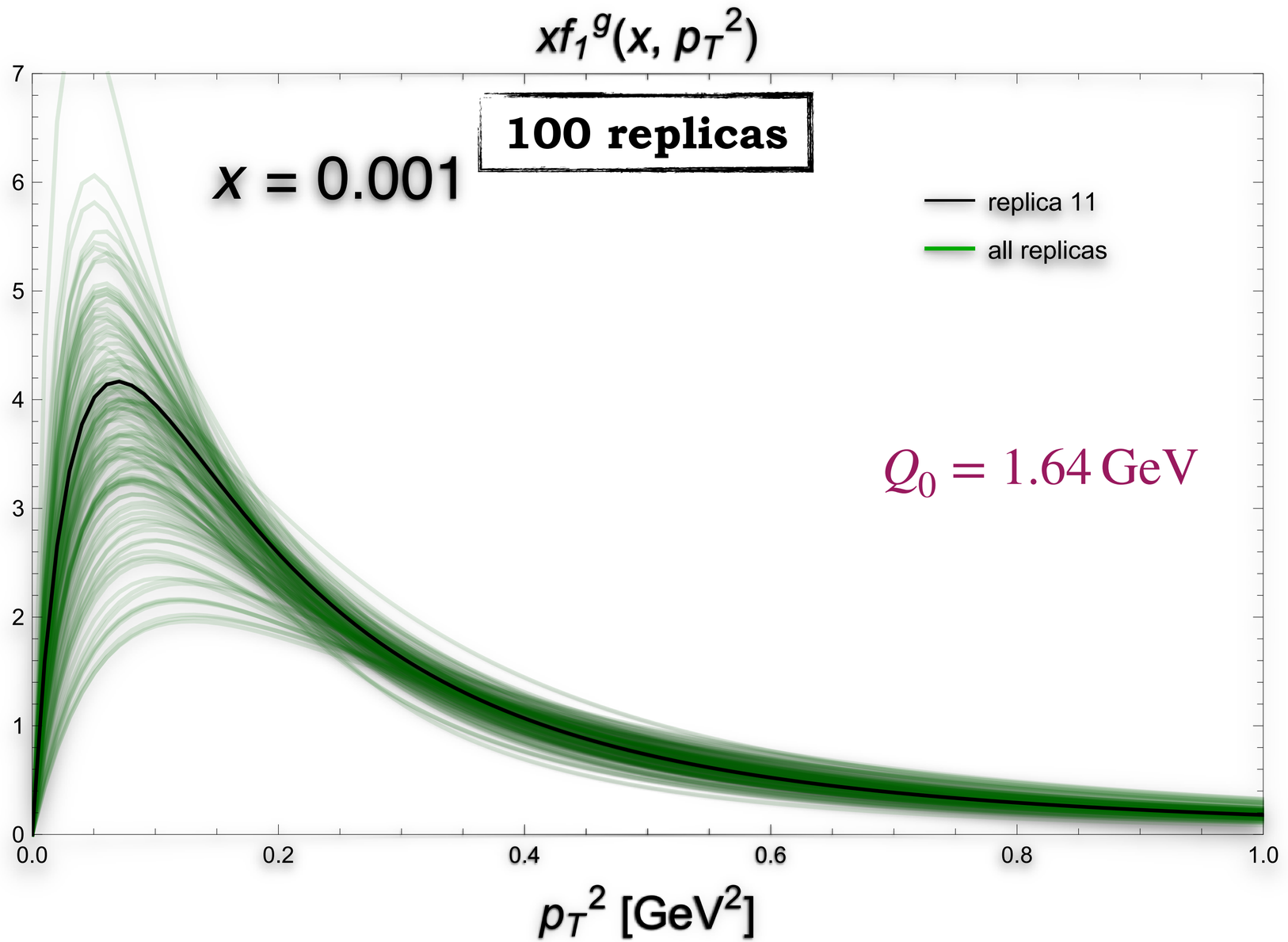

…towards twist-2 *T*-odd gluon TMDs

T-odd gluon TMDs in a spectator model

- No residual gluon-spectator interaction at tree level
- *Interference* with one-gluon exchange (*eikonal*)

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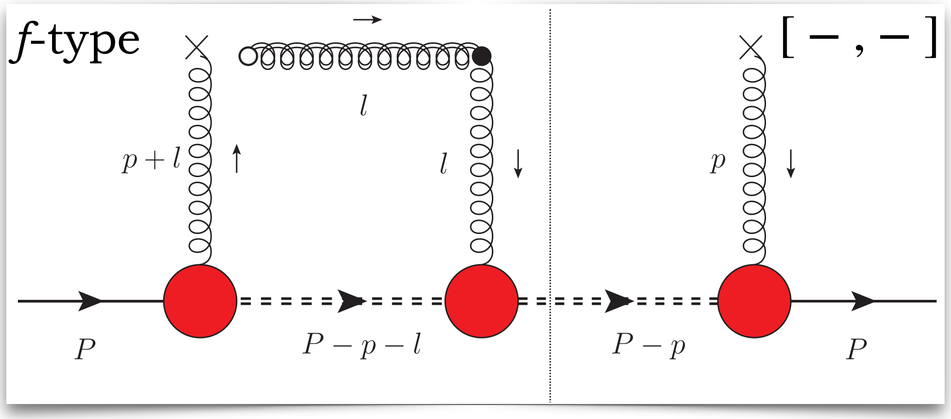
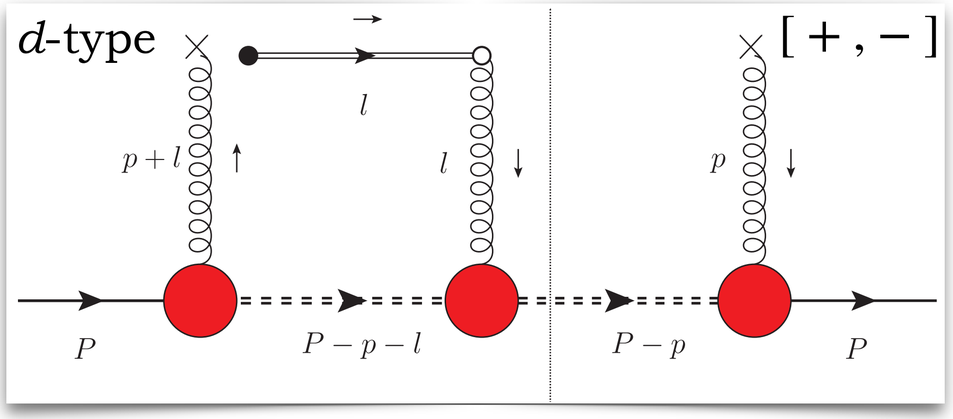
$gg \to H$

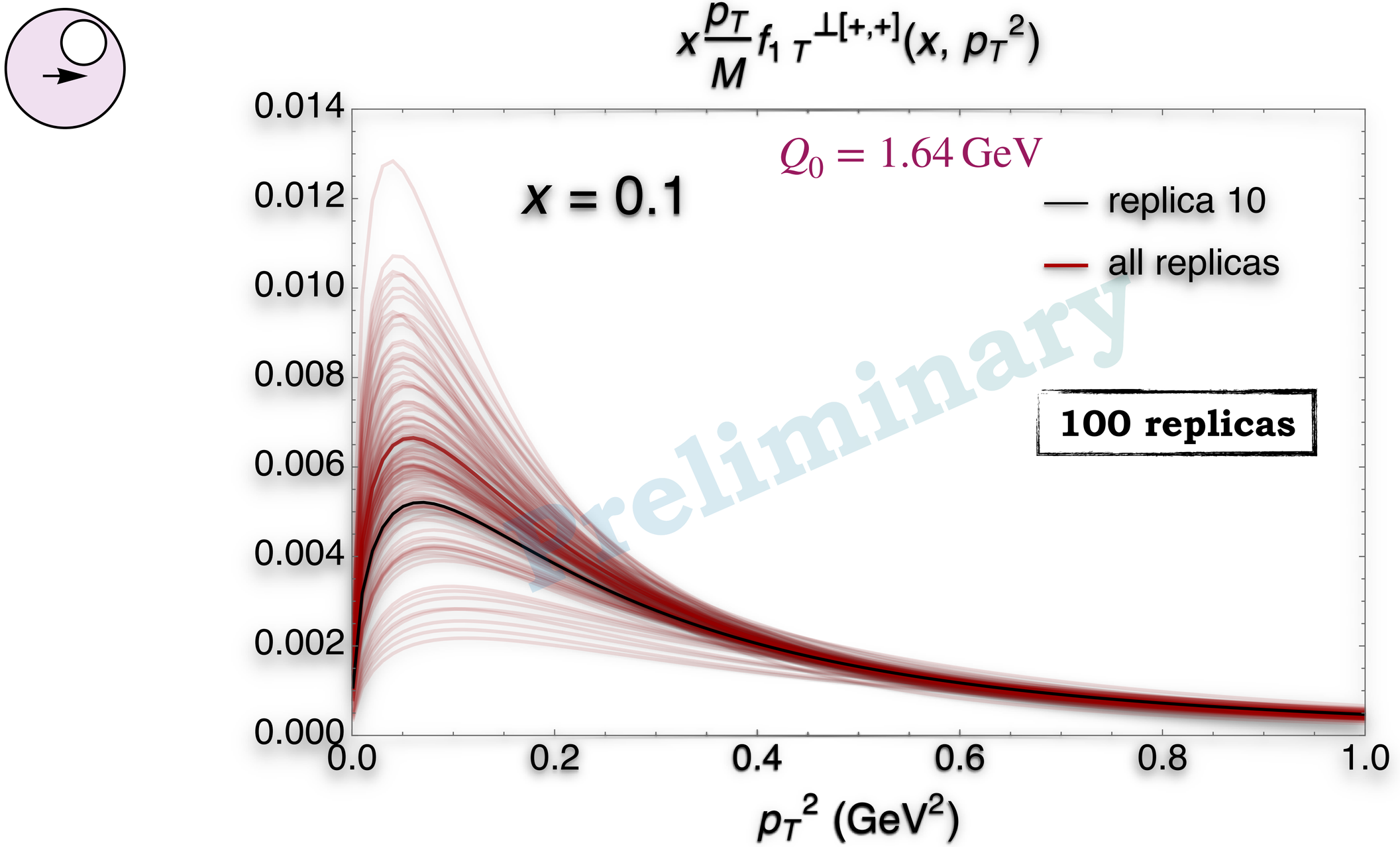


$qg \to \gamma^{(*)}$-jet



- Leading-twist one-gluon-exchange of the gauge-link operator
- Sensitivity to WW/DP structures
- Calculation of **Sivers** function *underway*!

f-type Sivers gluon TMD



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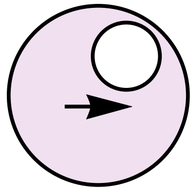
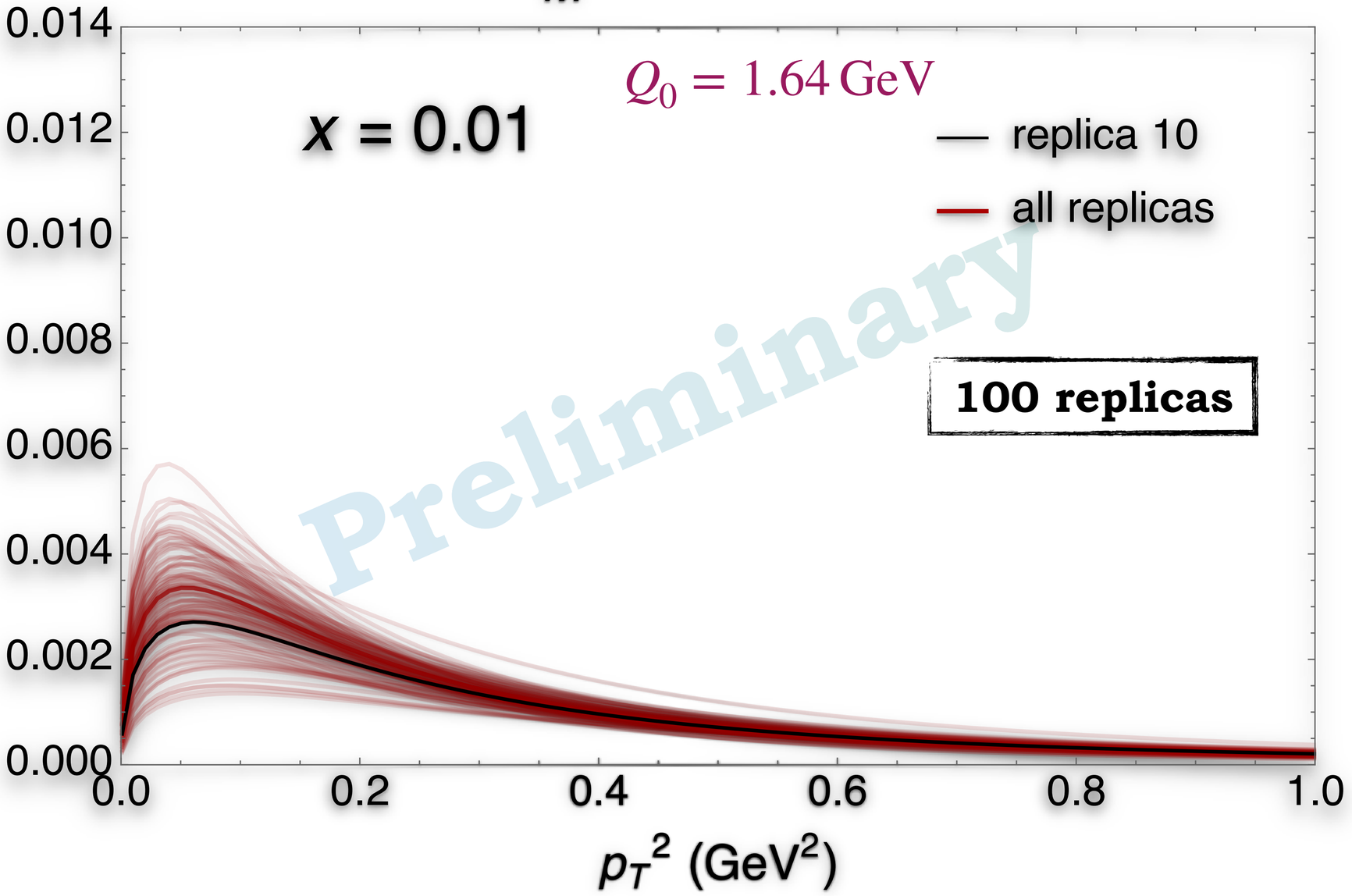


$$x\frac{p_T}{M} f_{1\,T}^{\perp[+,+]}(x, p_T^2)$$



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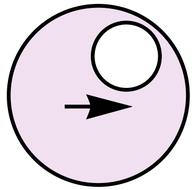

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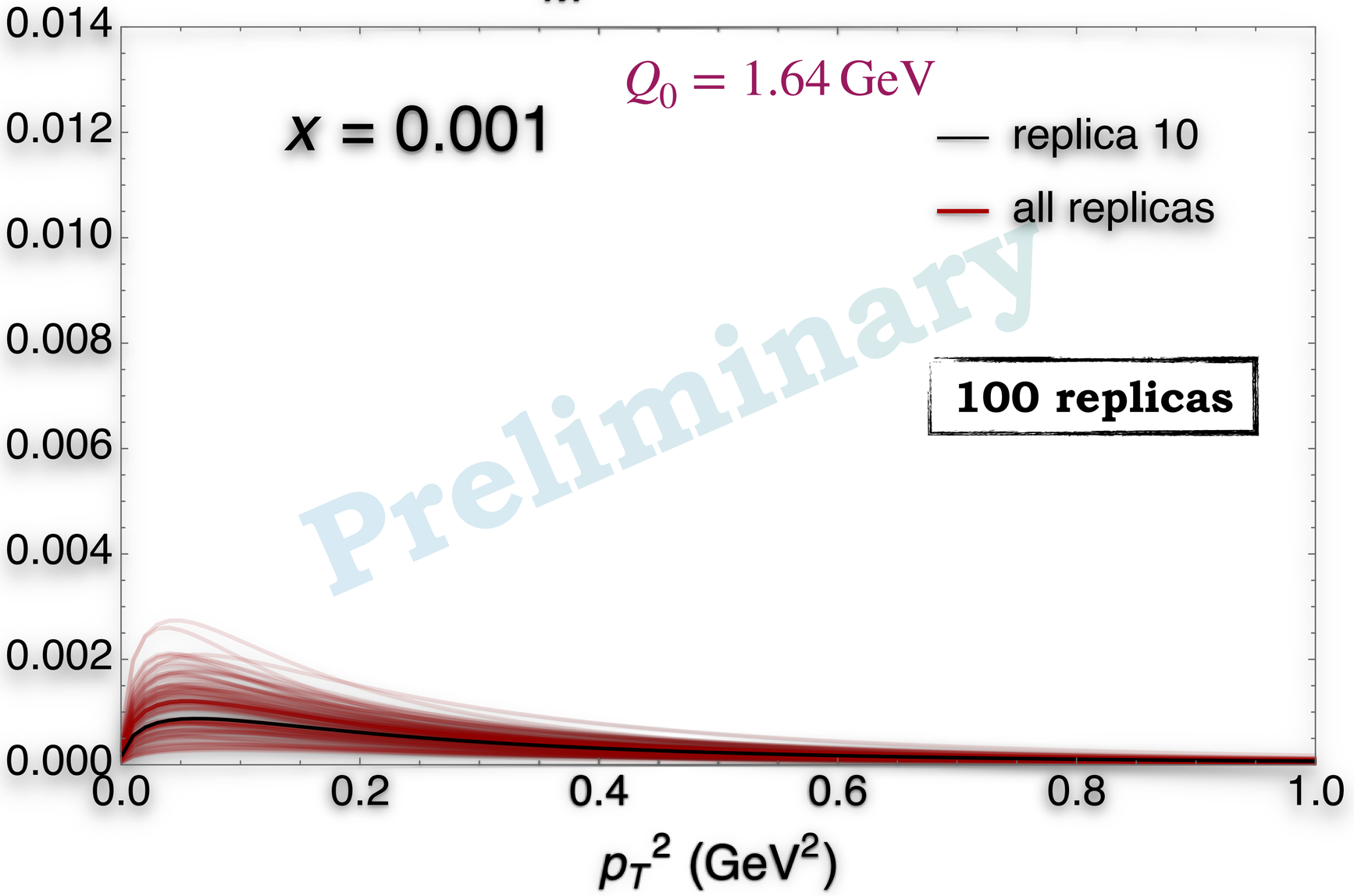
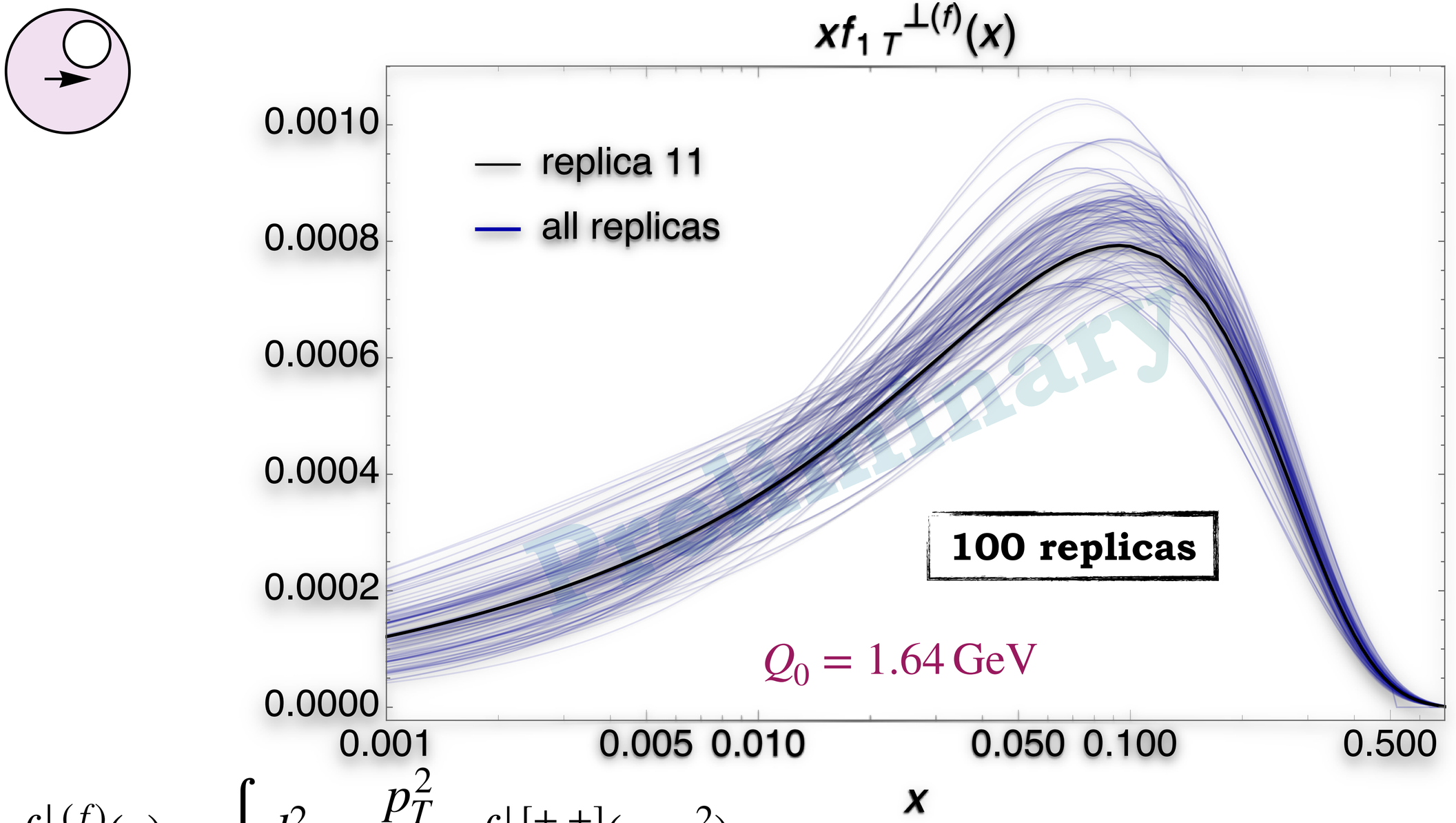


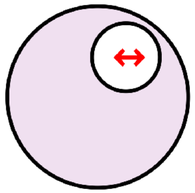
f-type Qiu-Sterman twist-3 gluon PDF



$$f_{1T}^{\perp(f)}(x) = \int d^2p_T \frac{p_T^2}{2M^2} f_{1T}^{\perp[+,+]}(x, p_T^2)$$

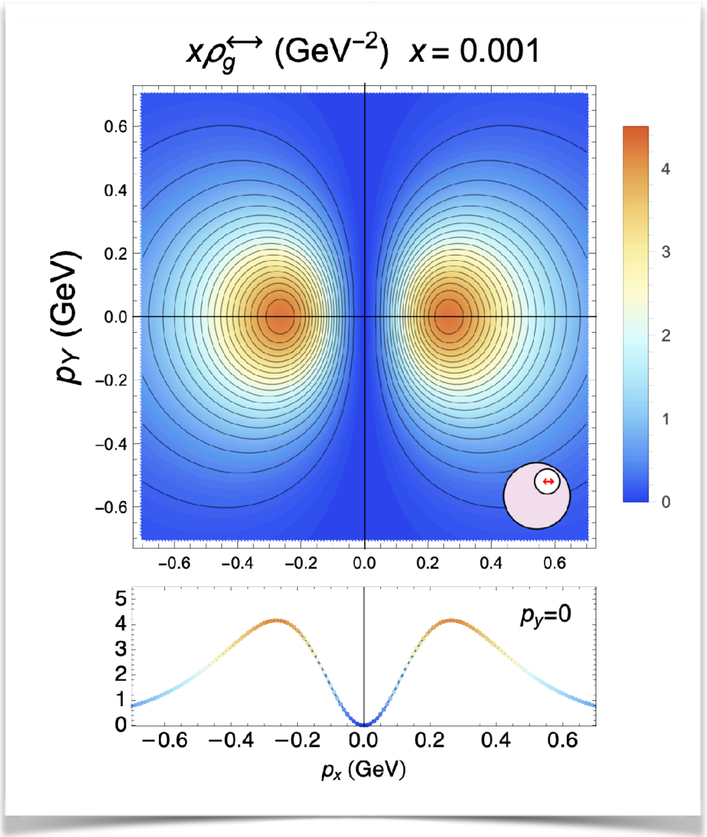
…gluon TMDs in unpolarized *pp* collisions

Boer-Mulders effect in unpolarized *pp* collisions

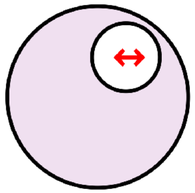


$$[\leftrightarrow/\mathbf{u}] \qquad f_1(x,p_x,p_y) + \frac{p_x^2 - p_y^2}{2M^2} h_1^{\perp}(x,p_x,p_y)$$

unpol. Boer-Mulders



Boer-Mulders effect in unpolarized *pp* collisions



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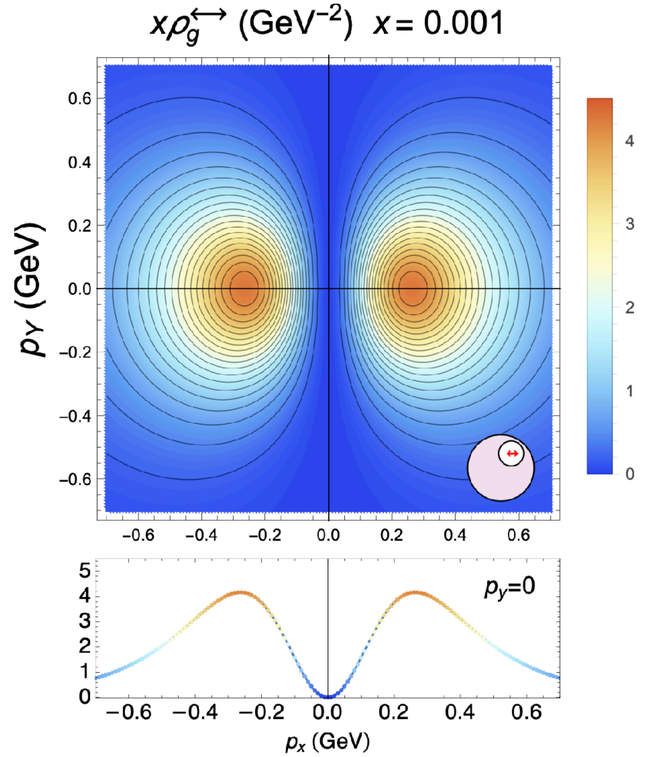
unpol. — Boer-Mulders

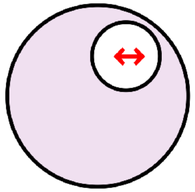
(Pseudo)scalar Higgs p_T-distribution

$$\left.\frac{E\,\mathrm{d}\sigma^{H(A)}}{\mathrm{d}^3\vec{q}}\right|_{q_T \ll m_H} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}G_F}{128 m_H^2 S}\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \left|\mathcal{A}_{H(A)}(\tau)\right|^2 \times \left(\mathcal{C}\left[f_1^g\, f_1^g\right] \pm \mathcal{C}\left[w_H\, h_1^{\perp g}\, h_1^{\perp g}\right]\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T}{m_H}\right)$$



[D. Boer, W.J. den Dunnen, C. Pisano, M. Schlegel, W. Vogelsang (2012)]
(Higgs+jet angular distributions) [D. Boer, C. Pisano (2015)]

Boer-Mulders effect in unpolarized *pp* collisions



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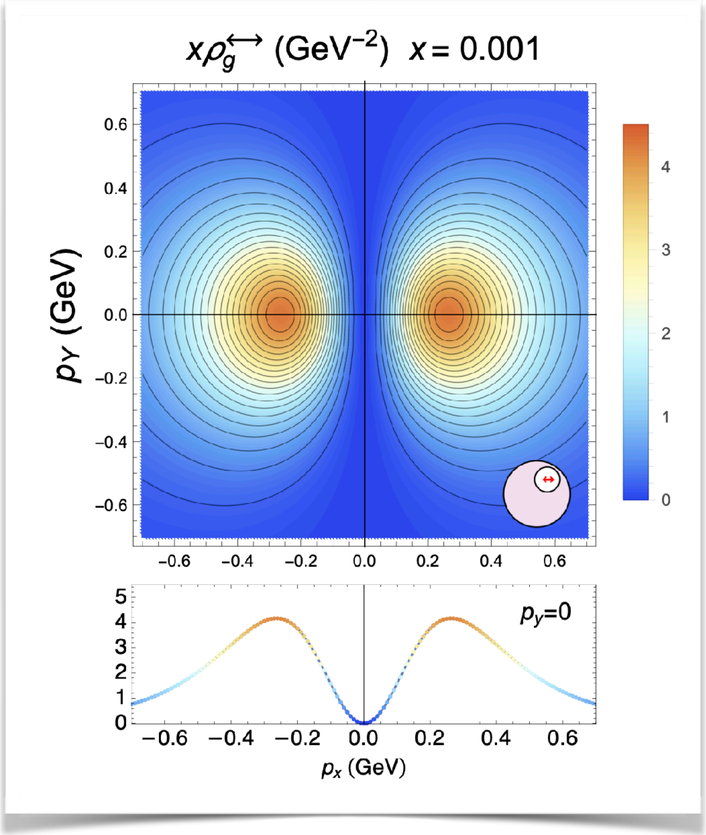
Model prediction at low-x

$$\frac{f_1^g(x,p_T^2)}{h_1^{\perp g}(x,p_T^2)} \underset{x\to 0^+}{\sim} \text{constant}$$



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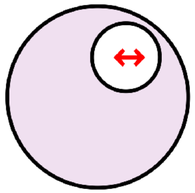

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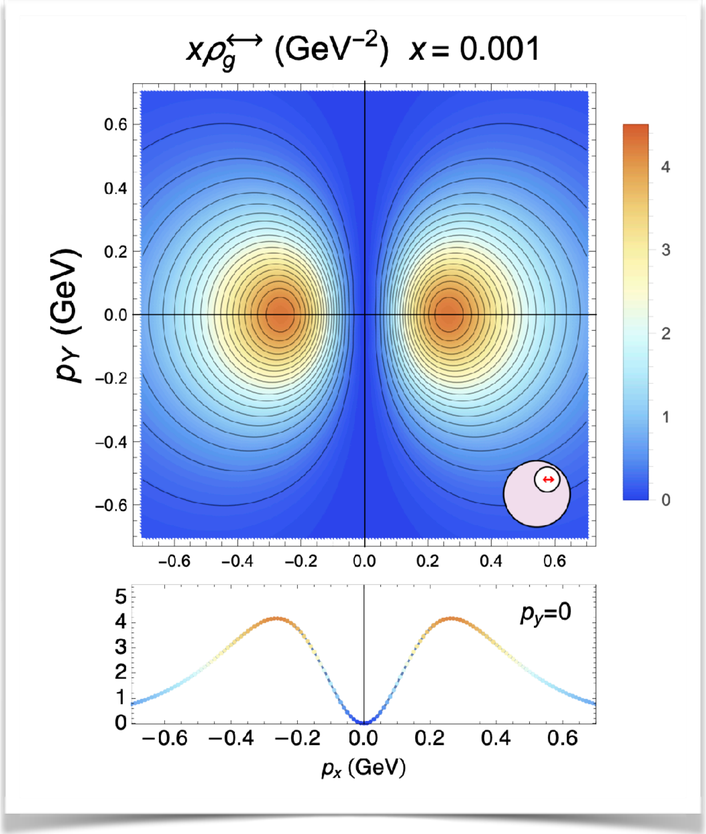

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HEF regime (linear low-x evolution)

$$f_1^g(x,p_T^2) = h_1^{\perp g}(x,p_T^2) + \text{higher twist}$$

$\eta_{b,c}$ production in unpolarized pp collisions

TMD phenomenology:

from JLab to the LHC

Andrea Signori

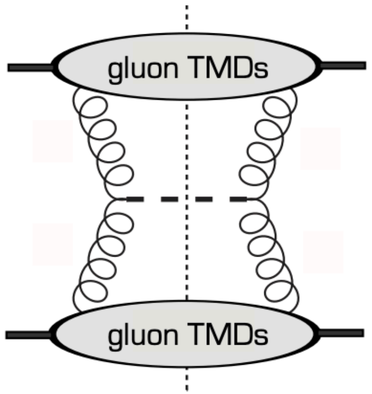
Spatial and momentum tomography of hadrons and nuclei

INT 17-3
Sept 25 2017

NRQCD

$$\frac{\text{CS}}{\text{CO}} \sim \frac{1}{v^4}$$

gluon TMD PDFs



pseudoscalar quarkonium production:

$p\ p \to \eta_b\ X$ M = 9.39 GeV

$p\ p \to \eta_c\ X$ M = 2.98 GeV

(see also talk by C. Pisano week 4)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T} \sim \Phi_A^U\ \Phi_B^U\ |\mathcal{M}|^2$$

unpolarized cross section at low transverse momentum for (pseudo)scalar state

$$\sim \mathcal{C}[\ f_1^{g/A}\ f_1^{g/B}\ ] \pm \mathcal{C}[\ h_1^{\perp g/A}\ h_1^{\perp g/B}\ ]$$

unpolarized gluons — **lin. polarized** gluons

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Jefferson Lab

Checkpoints and further steps

- ☑ Systematic calculation of all **initial-scale** twist-2 T-even gluon TMDs
- ☑ Spectral mass to catch small- and large-x effects
- ☑ **Simultaneous fit** of f_1 and g_1 PDFs via **replica method**

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- ☑ **Simultaneous fit** of f_1 and g_1 PDFs via **replica method**
- ☐ Twist-2 T-odd gluon TMDs (**Sivers**, etc.) in progress!
- ☐ Inclusion of standard CSS evolution almost done!
- ☐ Pheno: **spin asymmetries**, **pseudodata** and **impact studies**
- ☐ Evolution: extension to quark TMDs in the same framework
- ☐ Explorative studies on gauge-link sensitivity and factorization

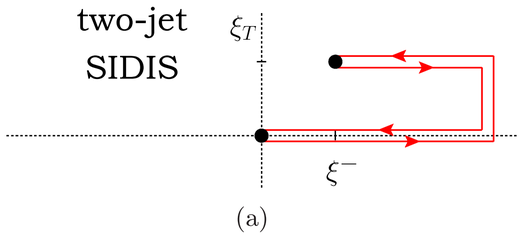
Backup slides

Accessing WW and DP gluon TMDs

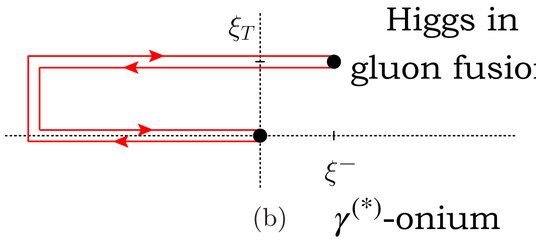
Weiszäcker-Williams (WW)

(a) $[+,+]$ or (b) $[-,-]$

two-jet
SIDIS



(a)



Higgs in
gluon fusion

(b) $\gamma^{(*)}$-onium
hadroproduction

Backup

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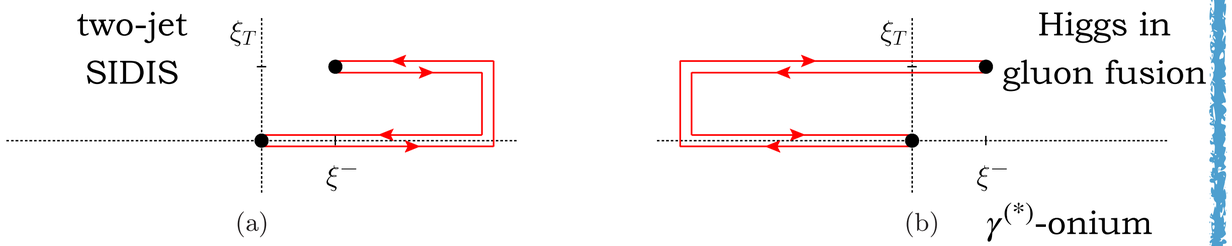
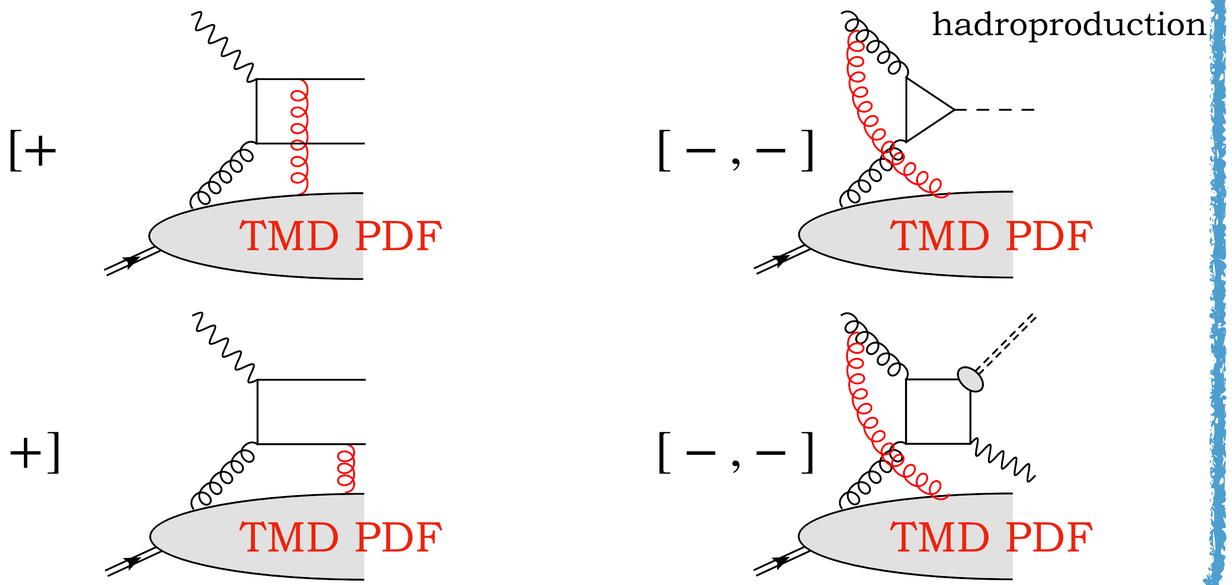
(a) $[+,+]$ or (b) $[-,-]$





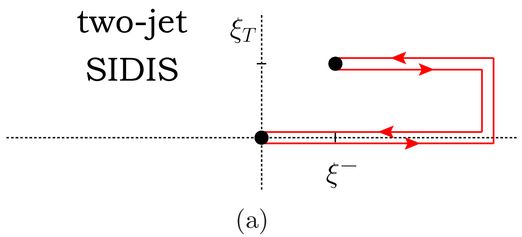
Backup

Accessing WW and DP gluon TMDs

Weiszäcker-Williams (WW)

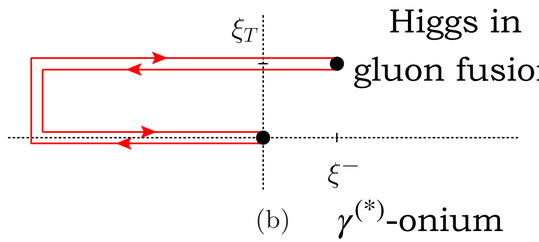
(a) $[+,+]$ or (b) $[-,-]$

two-jet SIDIS



(a)

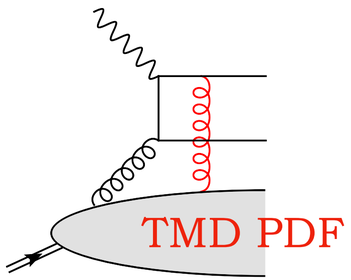
Higgs in gluon fusion



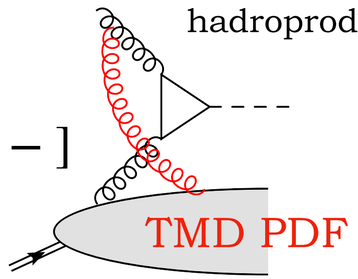
(b)

$\gamma^{(*)}$-onium hadroproduction

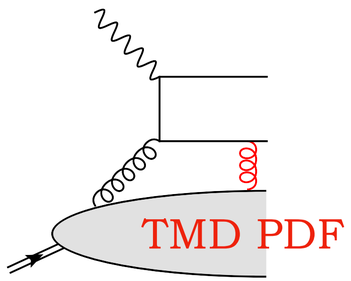
$[+$



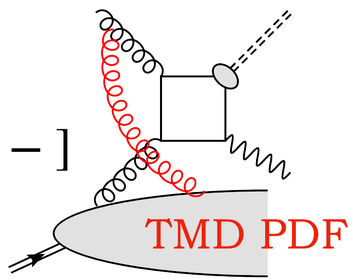
$[-,-]$



$+]$

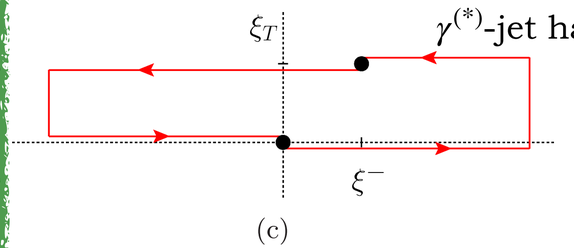


$[-,-]$



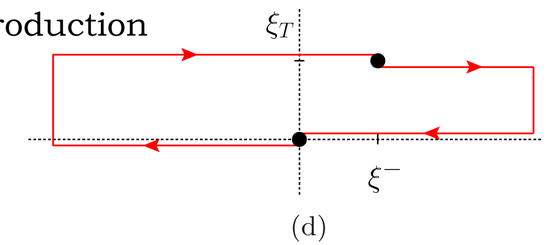
Dipole (DP)

(c) $[+,-]$ or (d) $[-,+]$



(c)

$\gamma^{(*)}$-jet hadroproduction



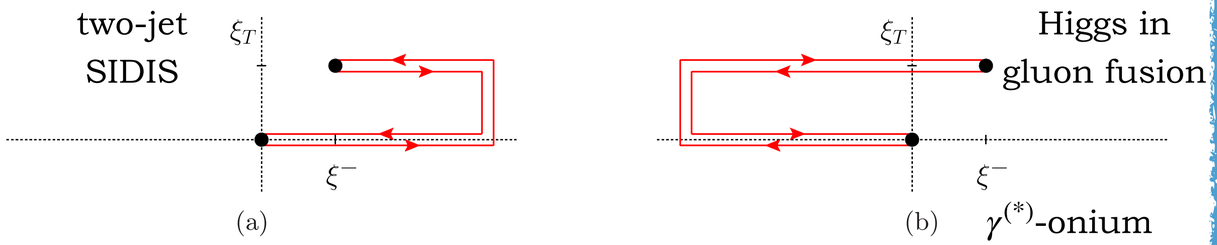
(d)

Backup

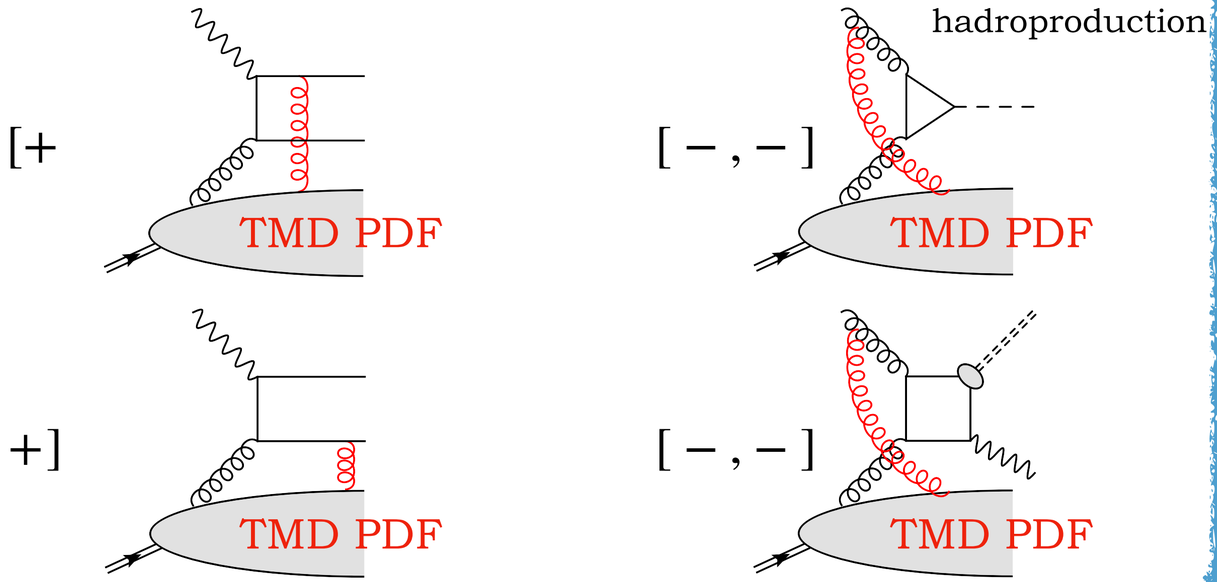
Accessing WW and DP gluon TMDs

Weiszäcker-Williams (WW)

(a) $[+,+]$ or (b) $[-,-]$

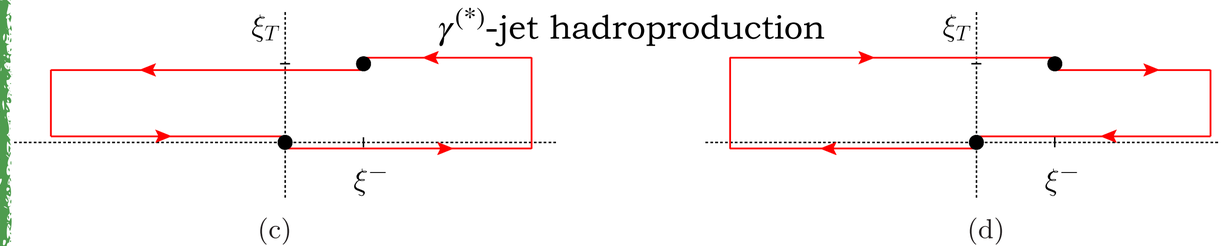


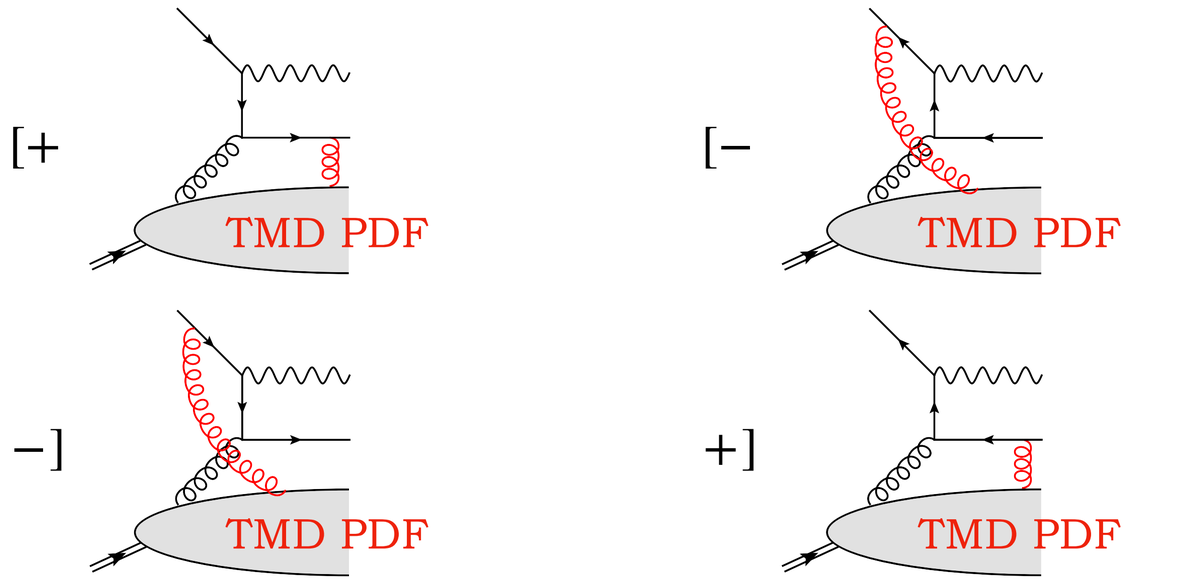
$\gamma^{(*)}$-onium hadroproduction



Dipole (DP)

(c) $[+,-]$ or (d) $[-,+]$





Backup

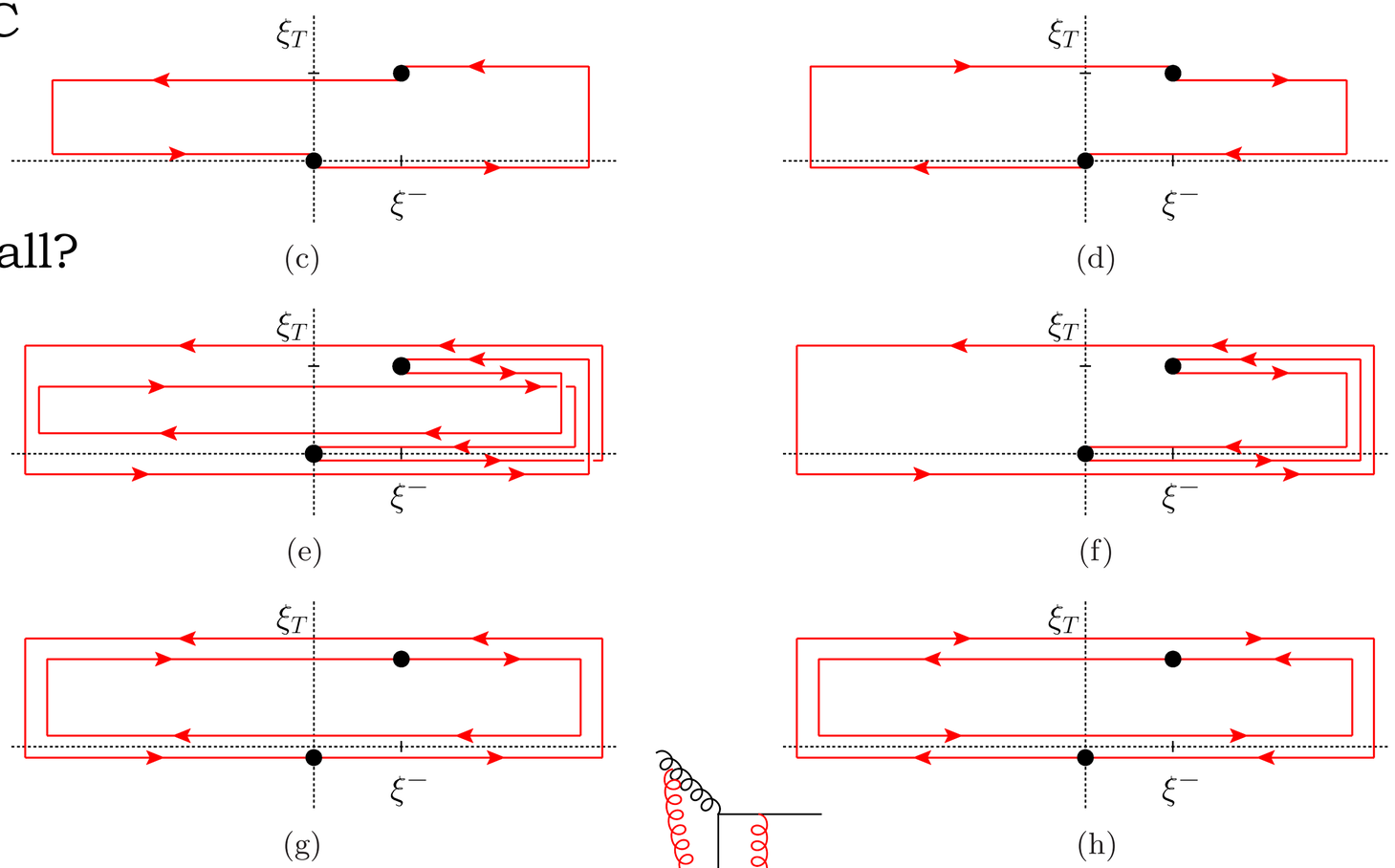
Dihadron hadroproduction and factorization breaking

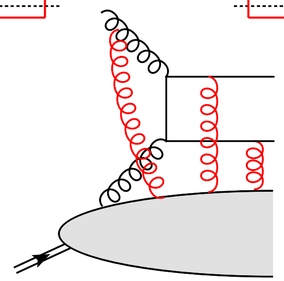
* Proof of factorization violation 🔗 [T. J. Rogers, P. J. Mulders (2010)]
* Assumed factorization in SCET and CGC
* Significance of low-x studies
* Size of factorization-breaking effects small?
* DP TMDs:

  (c) $[+,-]$ and (d) $[-,+]$
* Appearance of new gauge **loop links**:

  (e) $[+\square,+\square]$, (f) $[+,+\square]$,

  (g) $[\square,\square]$, and (h) $[\square,\square]$



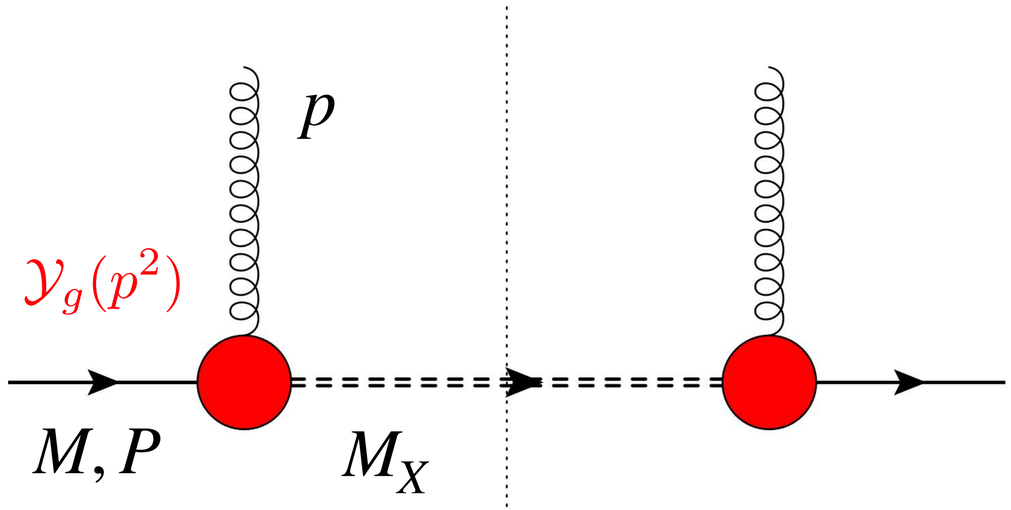


Backup

Assumptions of the model

Effective vertex

Lowest Fock state:
tri-quark spectator
on-shell and
with mass M_X



Spin-1/2 spectator (gluon)

$$\Phi_g = \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3(1-x)P^+} Tr\left[(\not{P}+M)\frac{1+\gamma^5\not{S}}{2}G^*_{\mu\rho}(p)G^{\nu\sigma}(p)\mathcal{Y}_g^{\rho *}\mathcal{Y}_{g\sigma}(\not{P}-\not{p}+M)\right]$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_g^\mu = g_1(p^2)\gamma^\mu + i\frac{g_2(p^2)}{2M}\sigma^{\mu\nu}p_\nu$$

mimics proton form factors
(conserved EM current
of a free nucleon)

Backup

Assumptions of the model

Link with collinear factorization

p_T-integrated TMDs **have to** reproduce PDFs
at the lowest scale (Q_0) *before* evolution

Dipolar form factor(s)

$$g_{1,2}(p^2) = \kappa_{1,2} \frac{p^2}{|p^2 - \Lambda_X^2|^2}$$

1. Cancels singularity of gluon propagator
2. Suppresses effects of high p_T
3. Compensates log divergences arising from p_T-integration
4. Adds three more parameters: $\kappa_{1,2}$ and Λ_X

Backup

Assumptions of the model

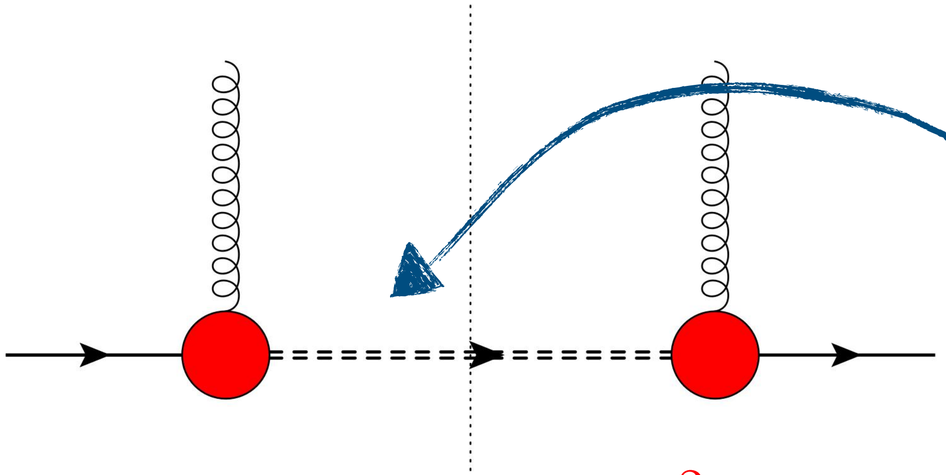
Spectator-system spectral-mass function

spectral-mass function

$$F(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2) = \int_M^\infty \mathrm{d}M_X \, \rho_X(M_X) \, \hat{F}(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2; M_X)$$

spectator-model TMD

[Inspired by G.R. Goldstein, J.O.G. Hernandez, S. Liuti (2011)]



Instead of a single on-shell spectator, a continuum of spectators

Backup

Assumptions of the model

Spectator-system spectral-mass function

spectral-mass function

$$F(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2) = \int_M^\infty \mathrm{d}M_X \, \rho_X(M_X) \, \hat{F}(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2; M_X)$$

spectator-model TMD

[Inspired by G.R. Goldstein, J.O.G. Hernandez, S. Liuti (2011)]

$$\rho_X\left(M_X; \{X^{(\mathrm{pars})}\} \equiv \{A, B, a, b, C, D, \sigma\}\right) = \mu^{2a}\left[\frac{A}{B + \mu^{2b}} + \frac{C}{\pi\sigma} e^{-\frac{(M_X - D)^2}{\sigma^2}}\right]$$

low-x (high-μ^2) tail $\propto (a - b)$

$q\bar{q}$ contributions energetically available at large M_X

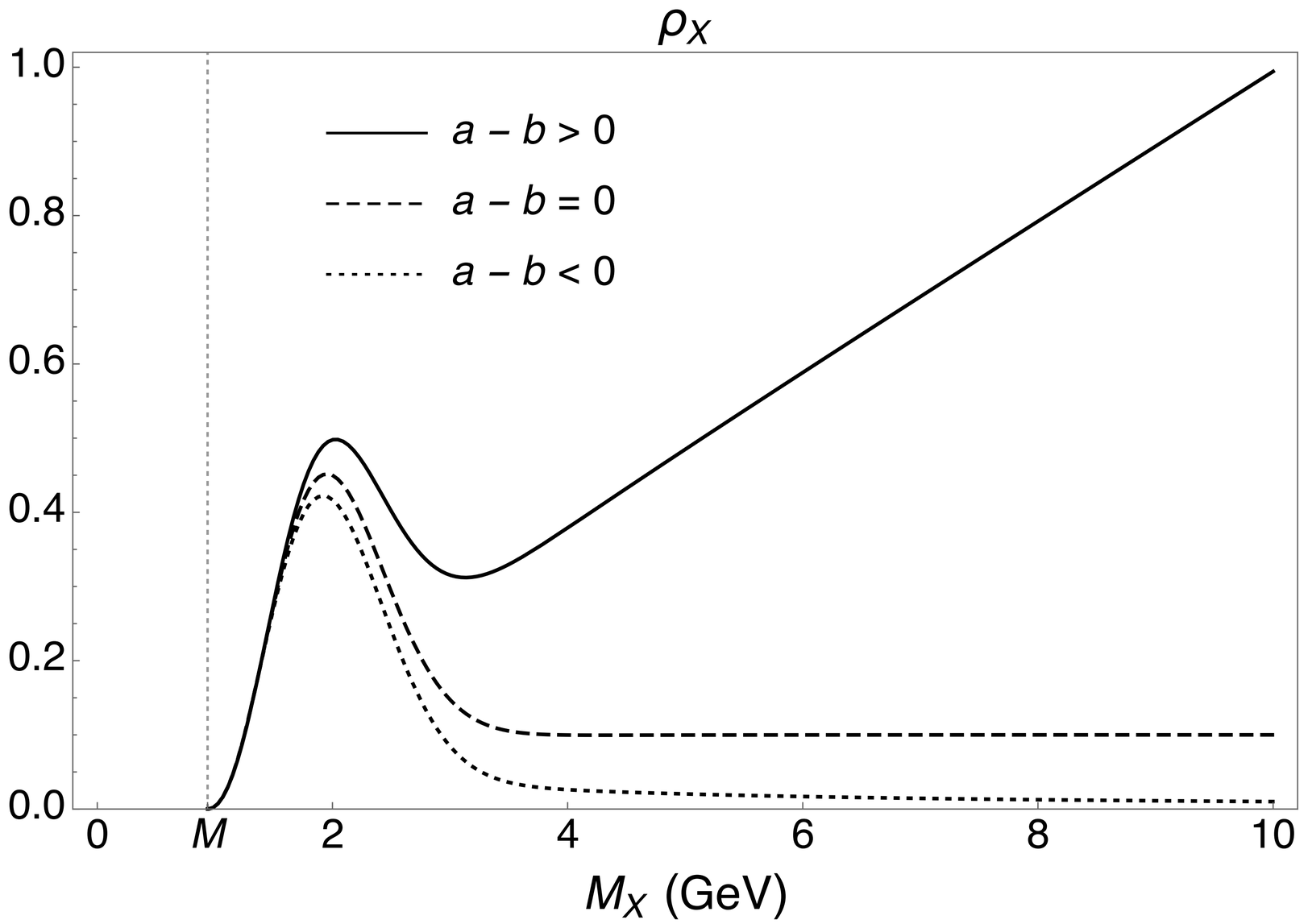
$$\mu^2 = M_X^2 - M^2$$

moderate-x trend

pure tri-quark contribution at low M_X

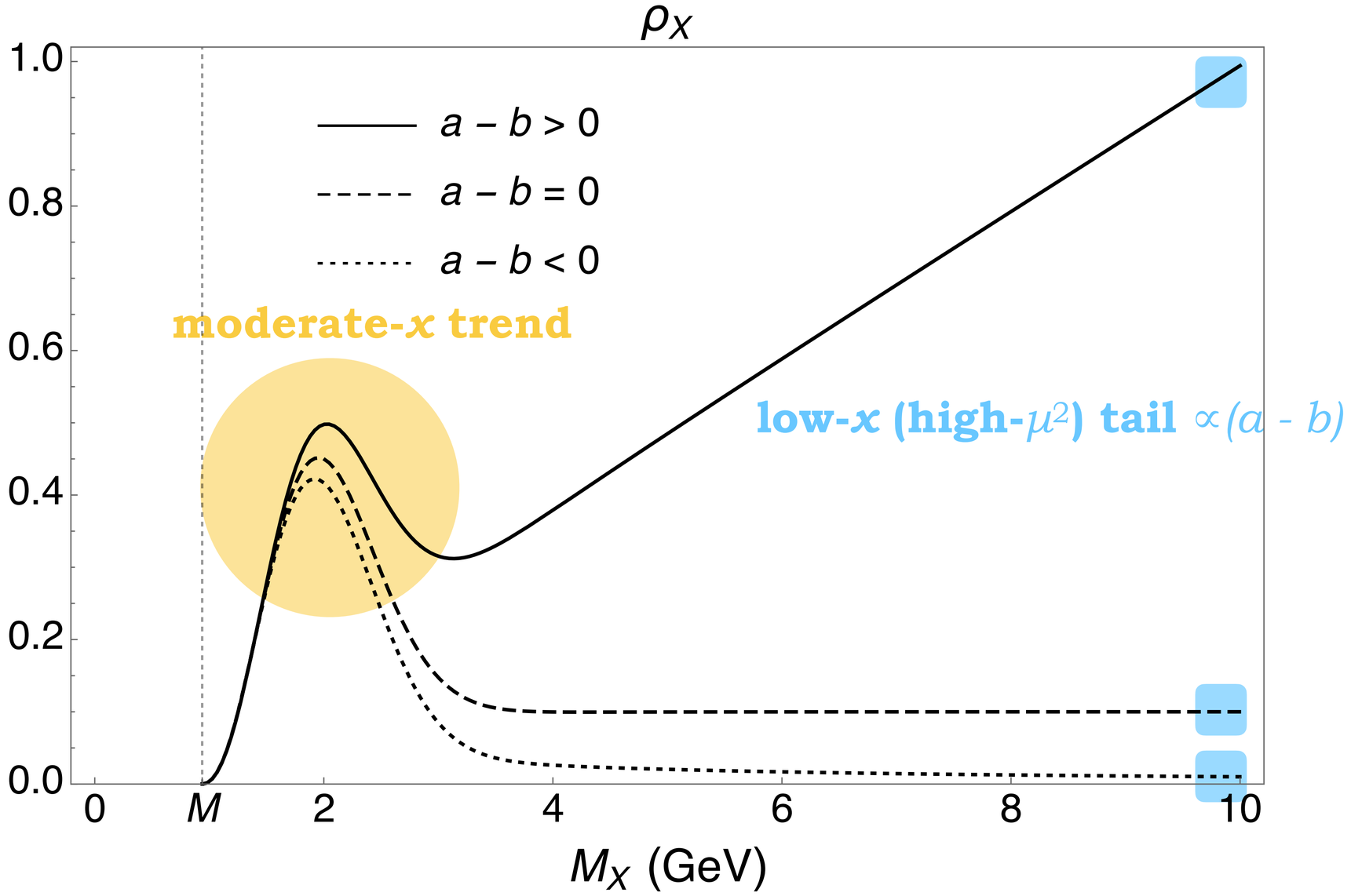
Backup

Spectral function vs *(a - b)*



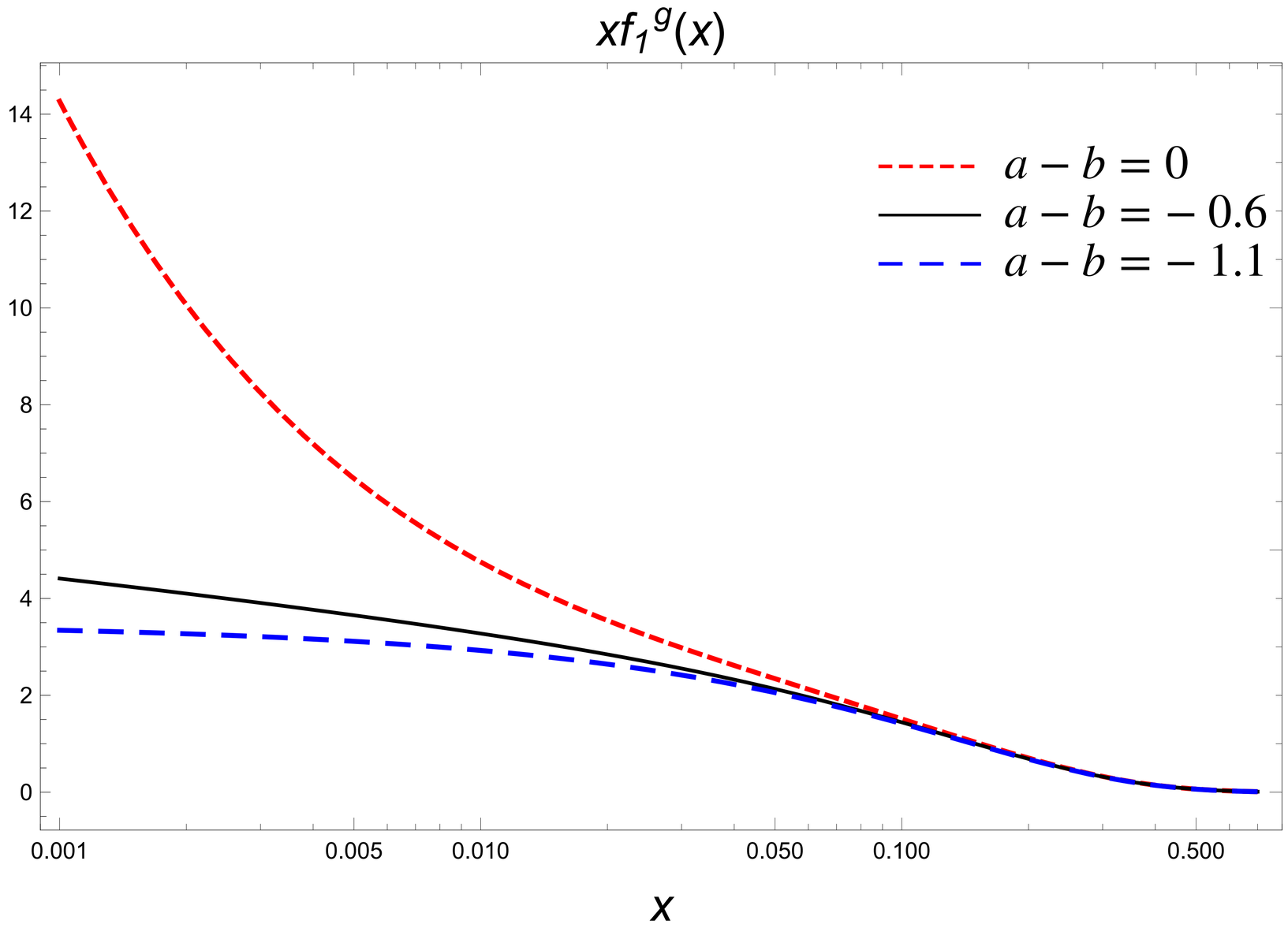
Backup

Spectral function vs $(a - b)$



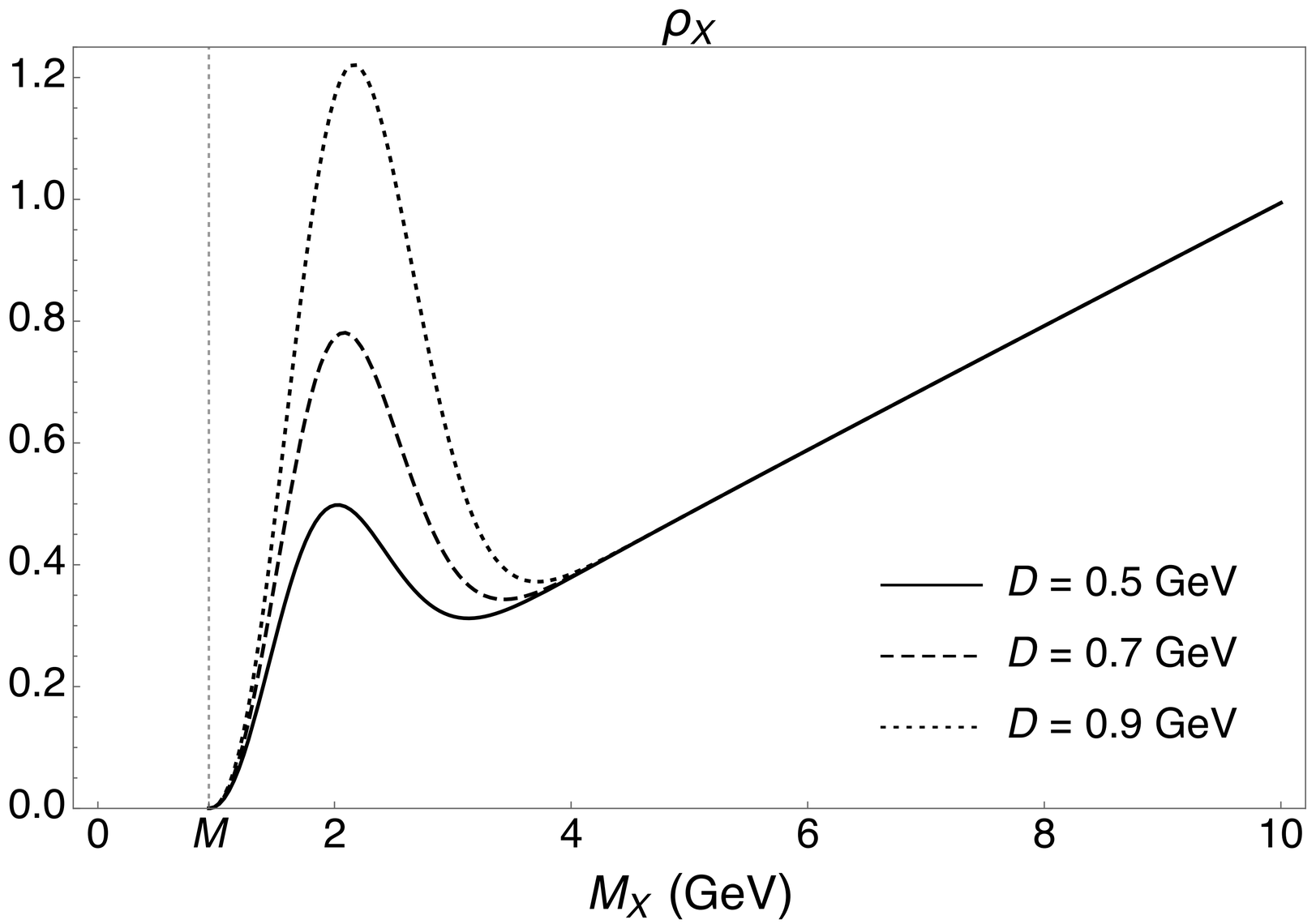
Backup

xf_1 collinear PDF vs $(a - b)$



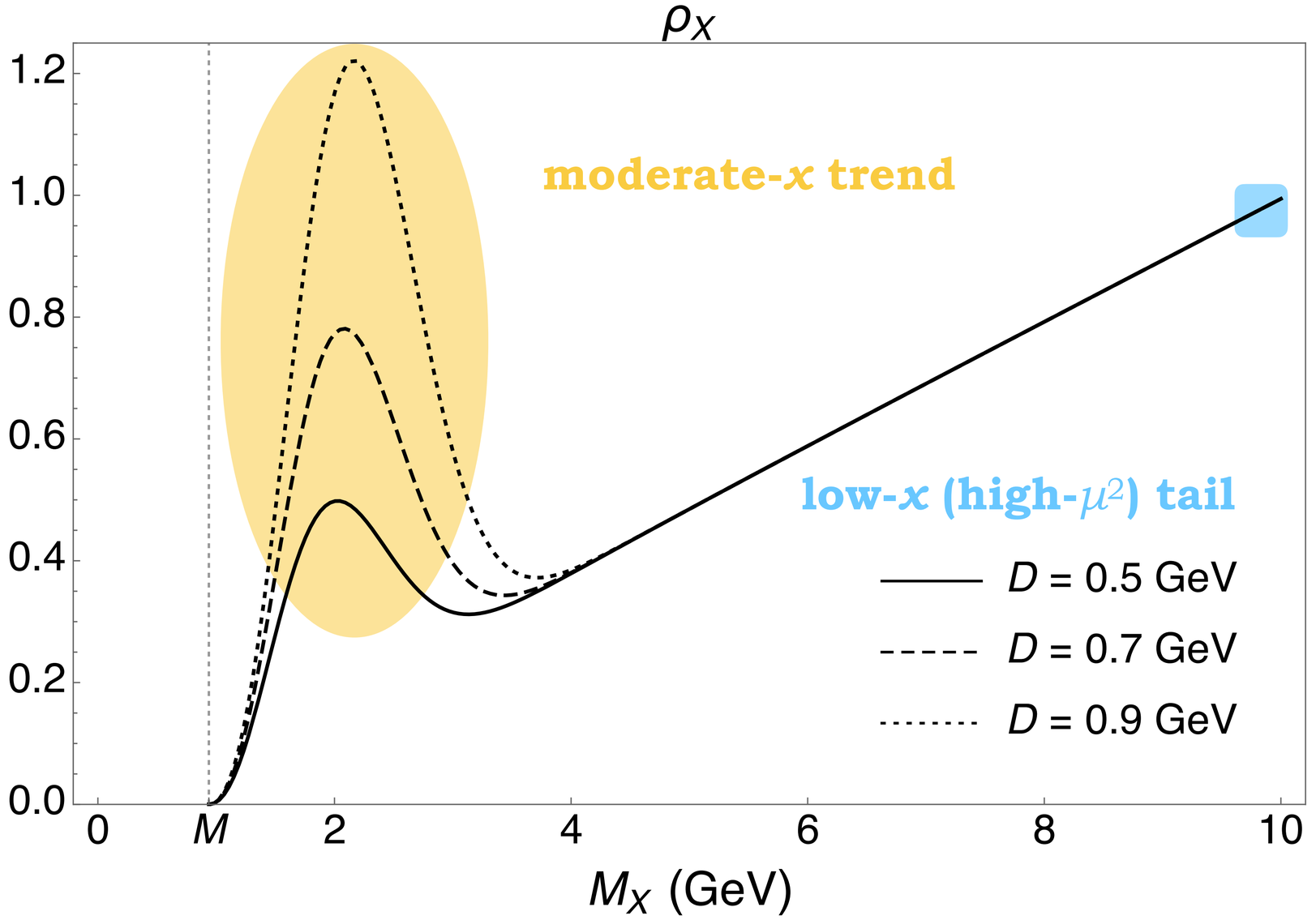
Backup

Spectral function vs D



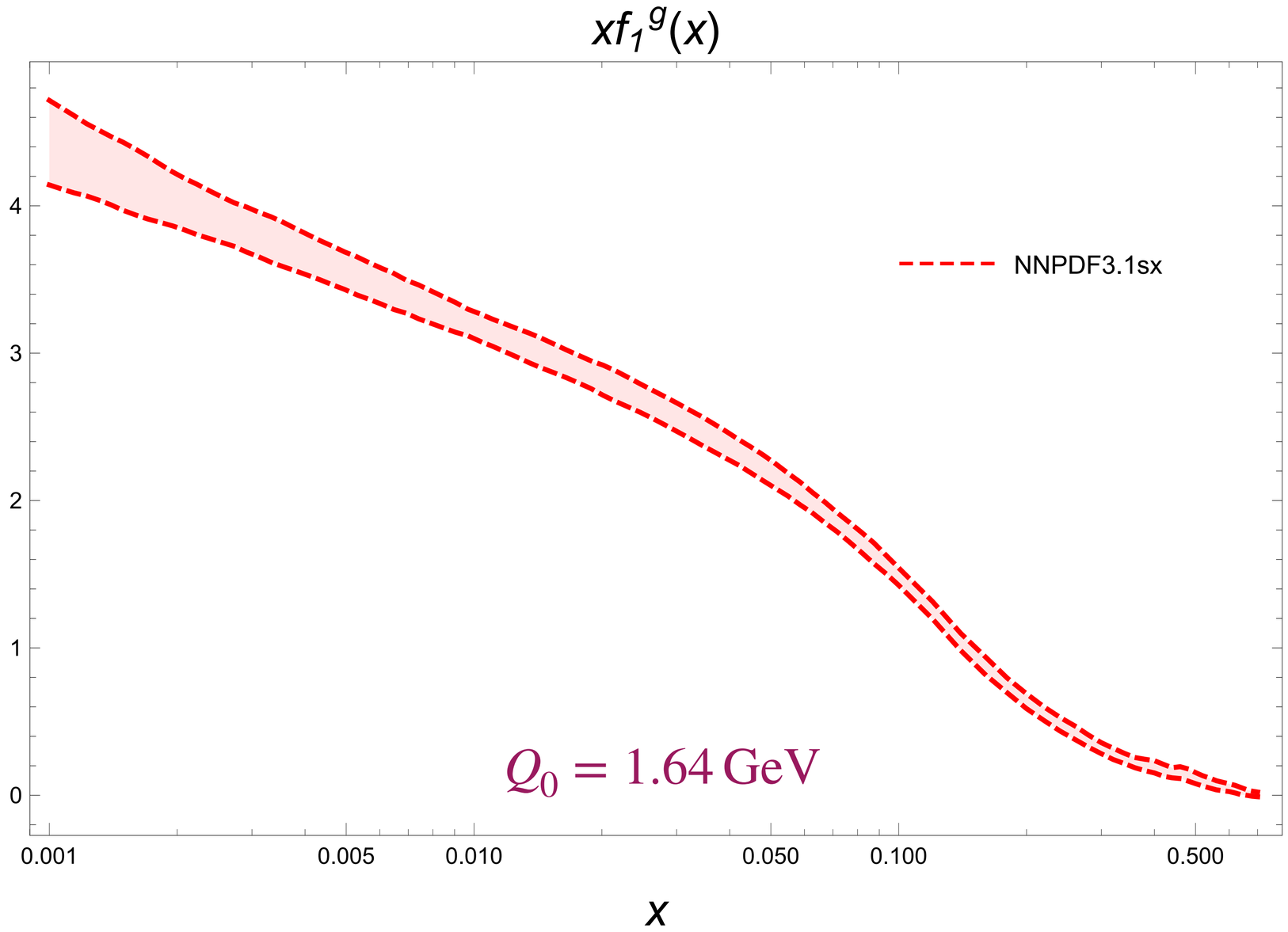
Backup

Spectral function vs D



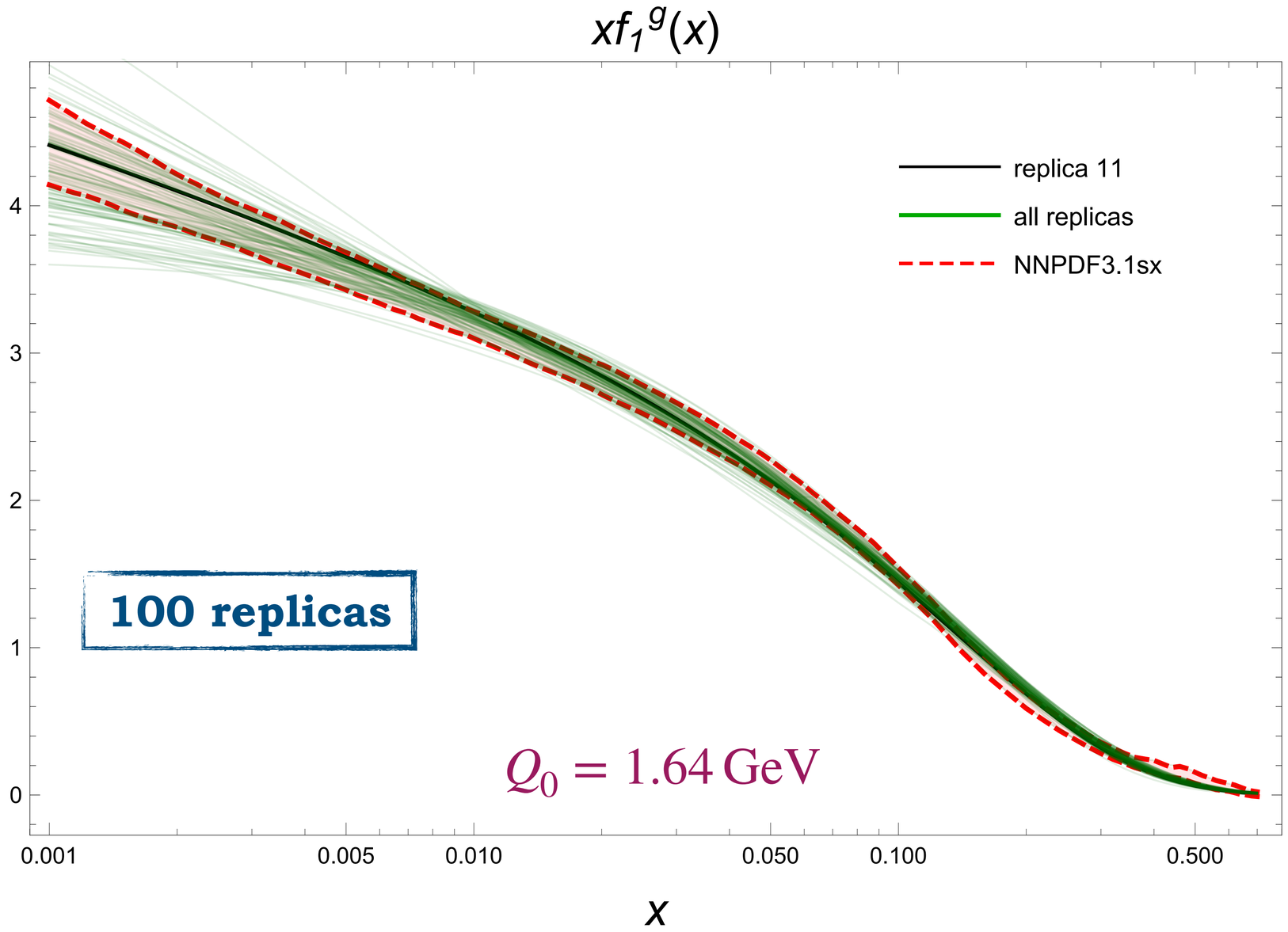
Backup

Unpolarized gluon PDF



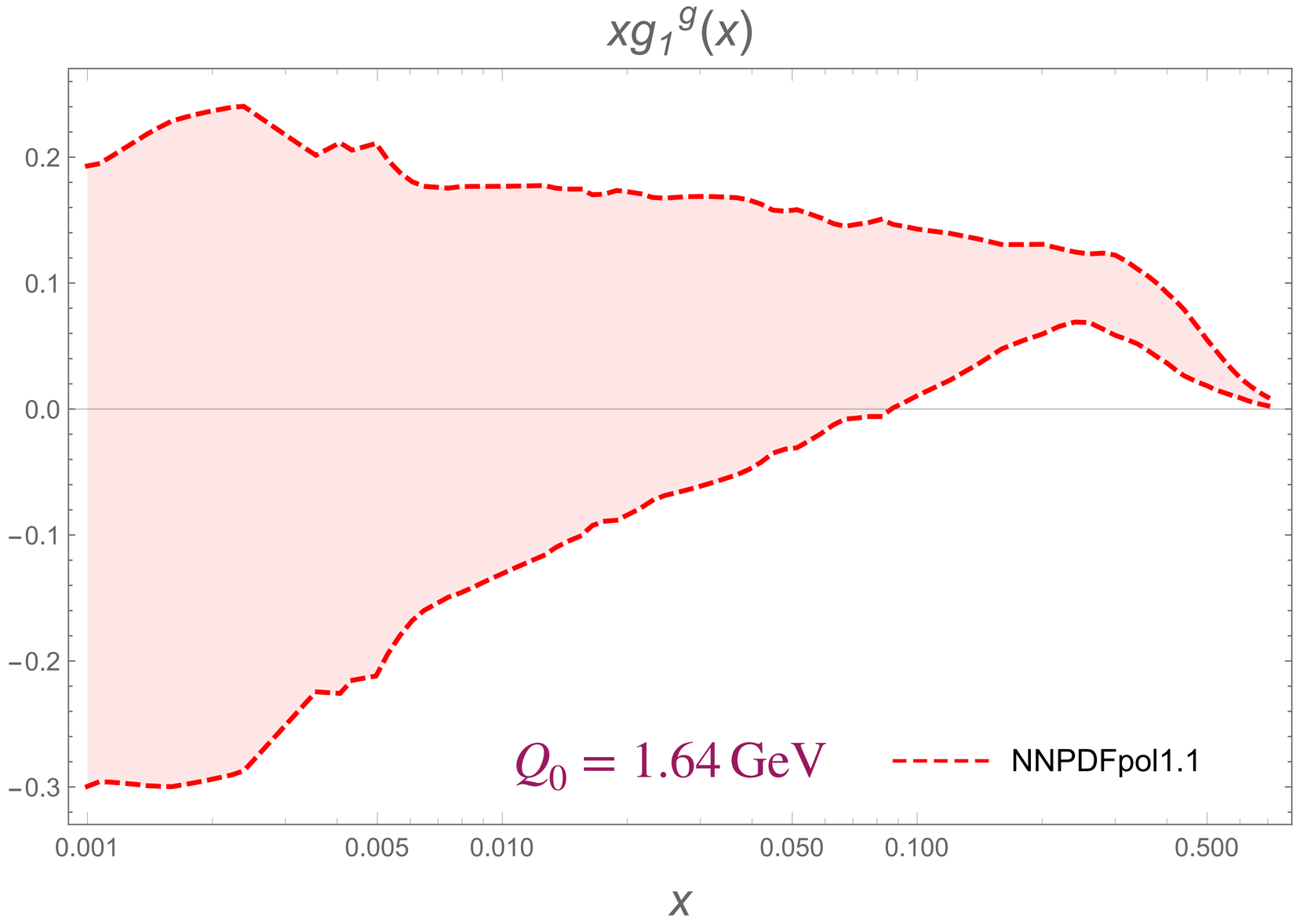
Backup

Unpolarized gluon PDF



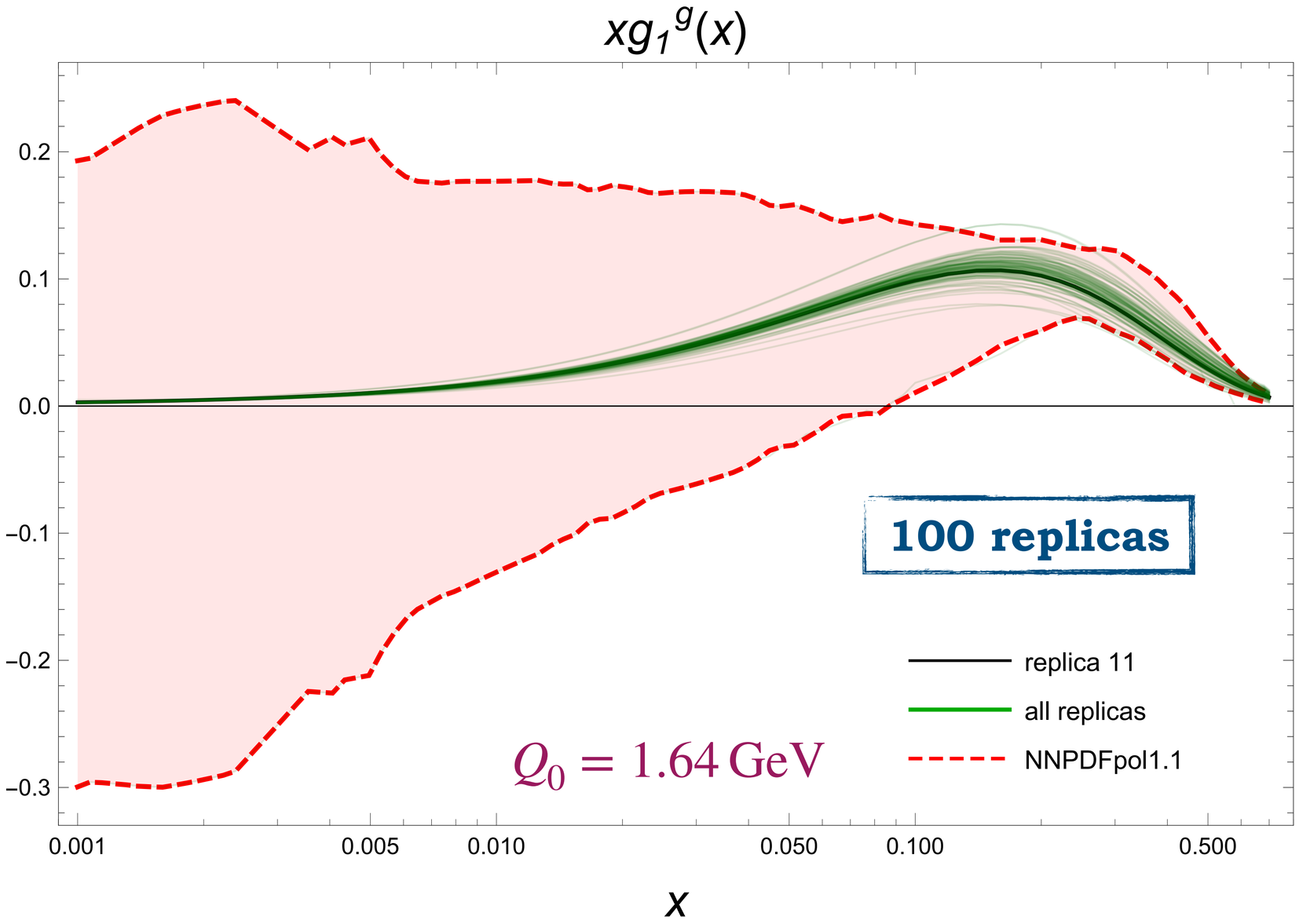
Backup

Helicity gluon PDF



Backup

Helicity gluon PDF



Backup

Fit specifics

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 0.54 \pm 0.38$$

no **overlearning**, just large errors for g_1

Backup

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$$\langle x \rangle_g = \int_0^1 dx\, x f_1^g(x, Q_0) \qquad S_g = \frac{1}{2}\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta g} = \int_0^1 dx\, g_1^g(x, Q_0)$$

Backup

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Our model @ $Q_0 = 1.64$ GeV

$$\langle x \rangle_g = 0.424(9)$$

$$\langle S \rangle_g = 0.159(11)$$

Lattice @ $Q_0 = 2$ GeV

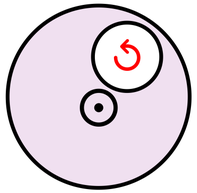
$$\langle x \rangle_g = 0.427(92)$$

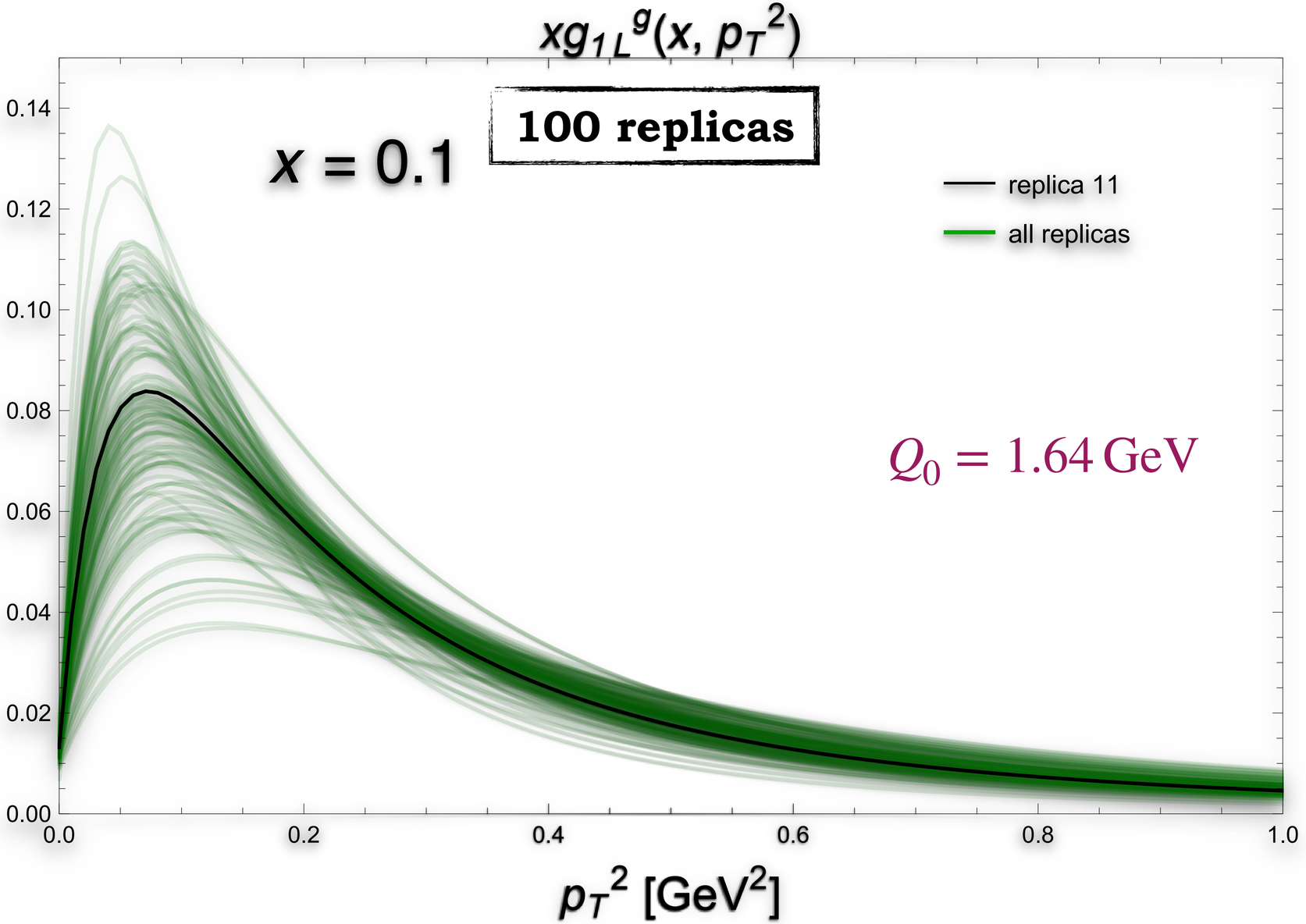
$$\langle J \rangle_g = 0.187(46)$$

[C. Alexandrou *et al.* (2020)]

Backup

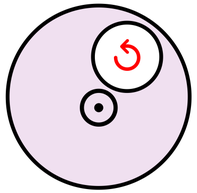
Helicity gluon TMD

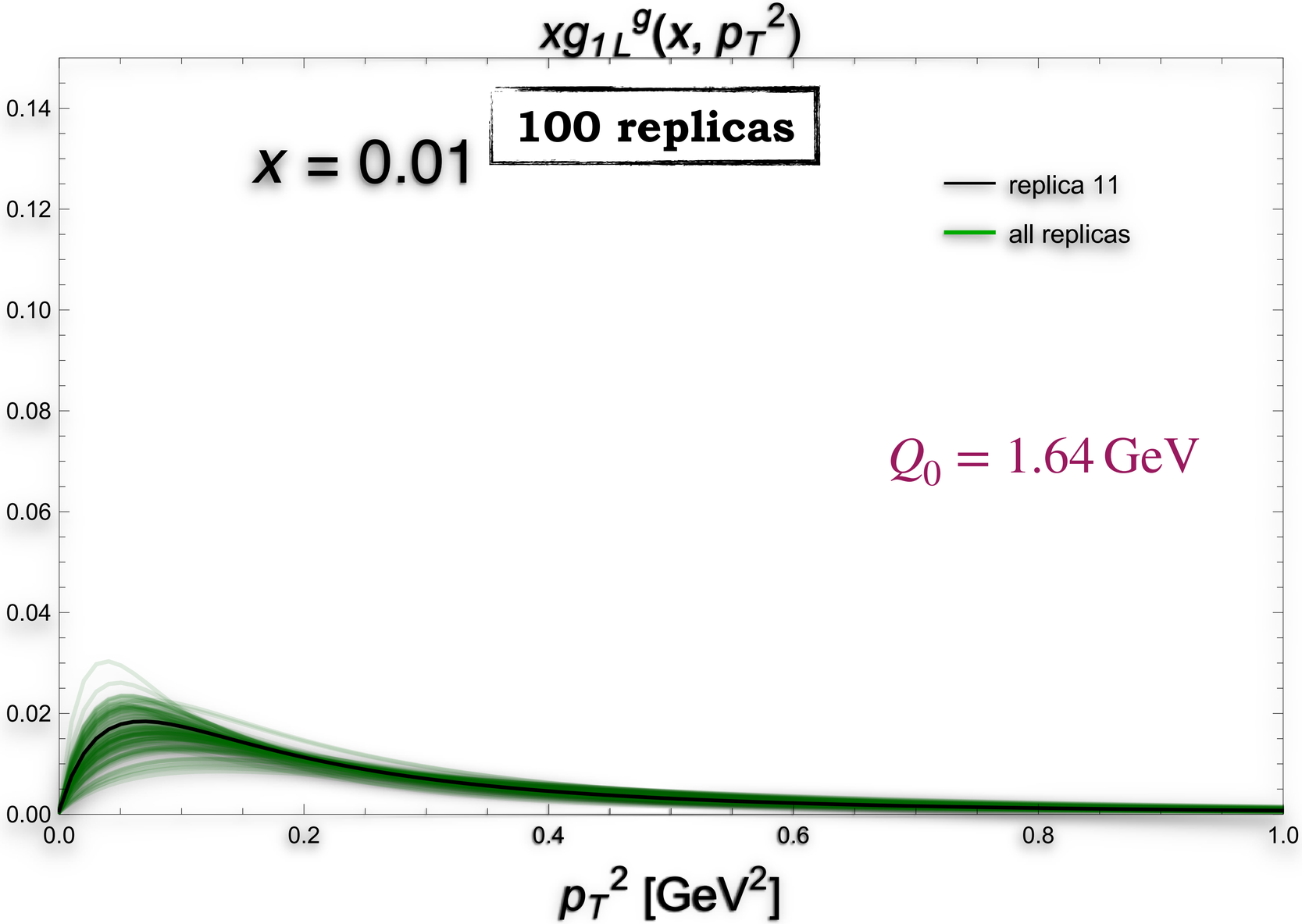




Backup

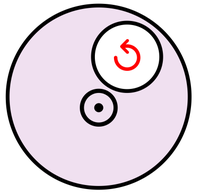
Helicity gluon TMD

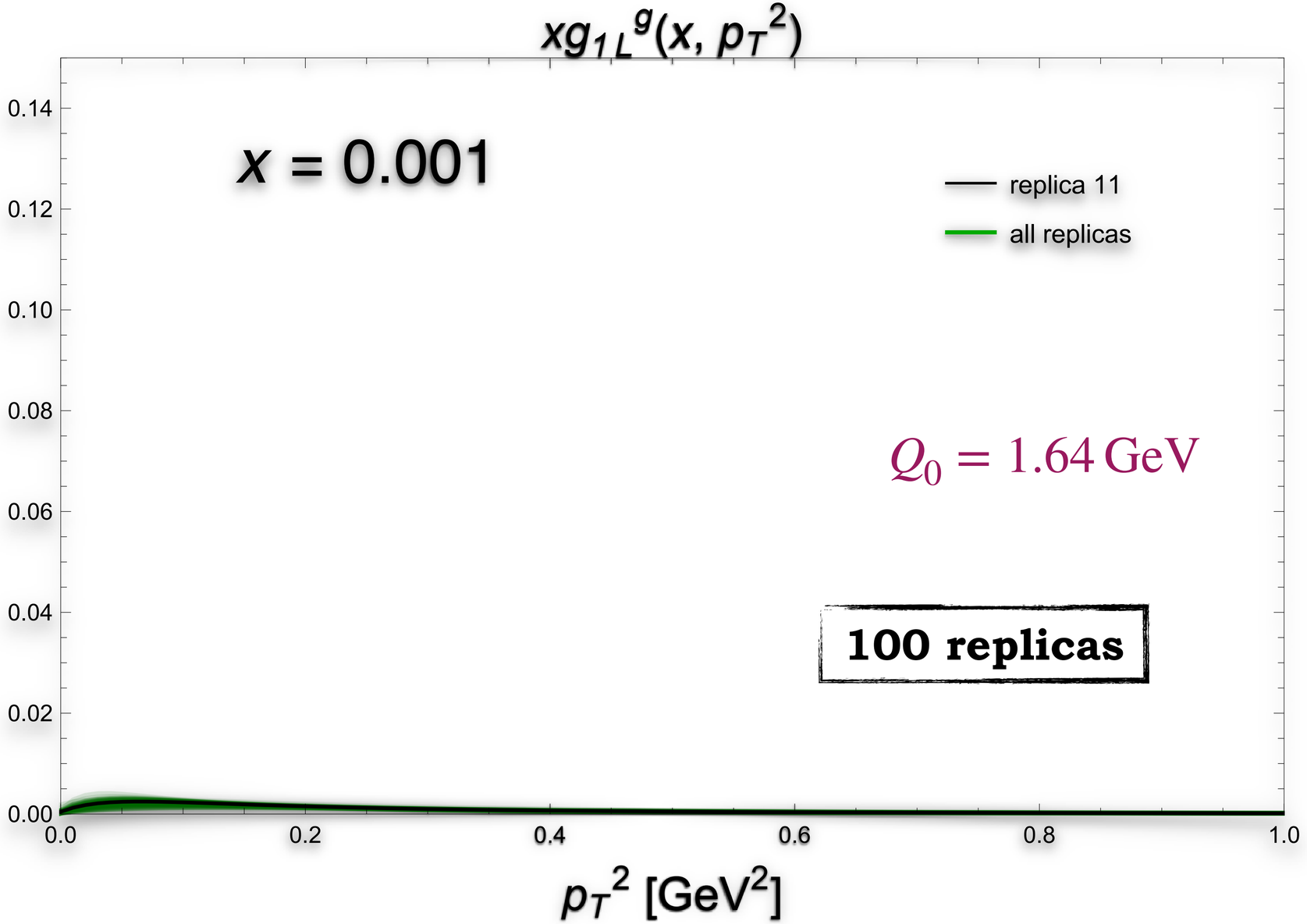




Backup

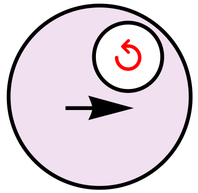
Helicity gluon TMD

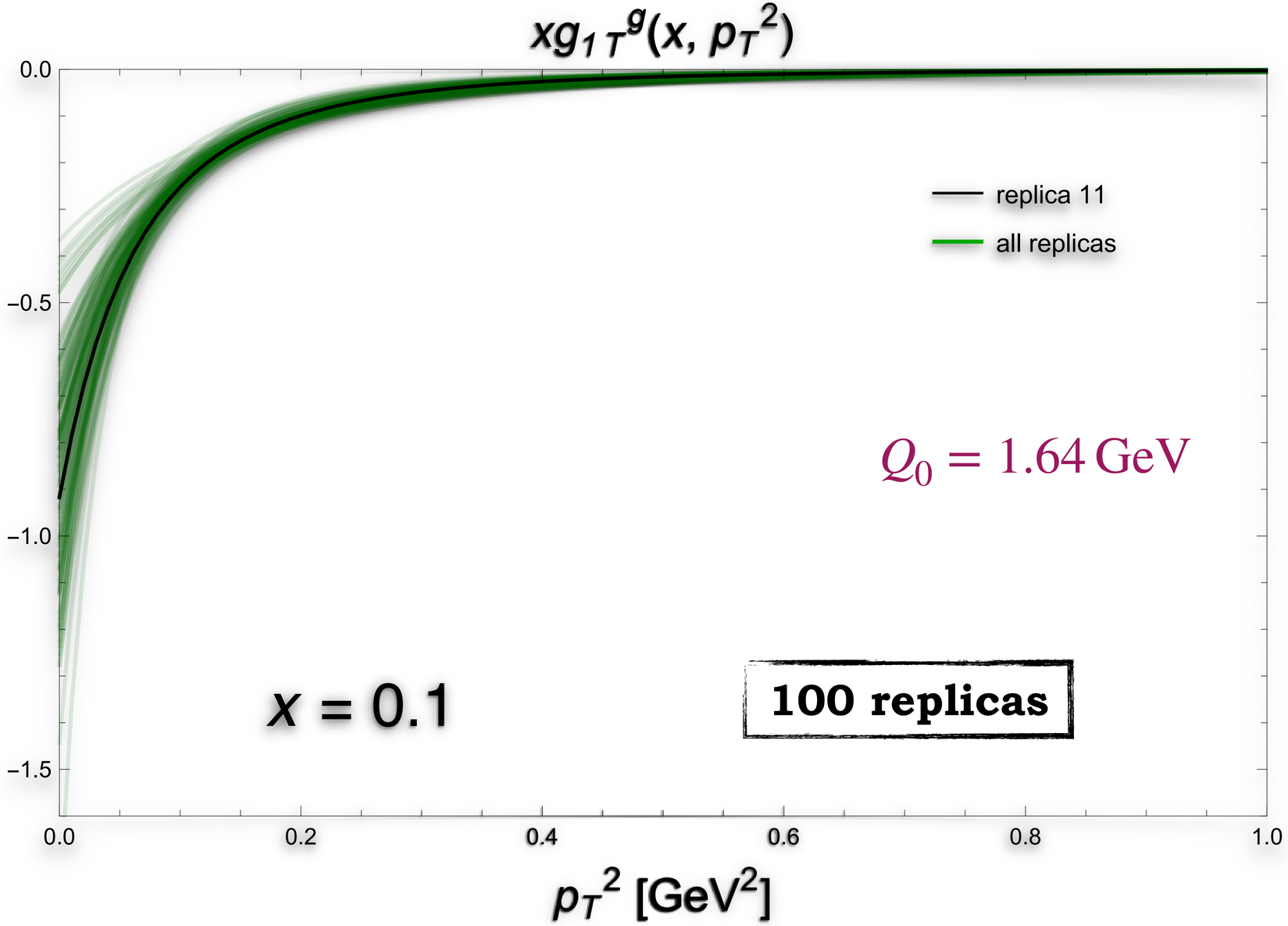




Backup

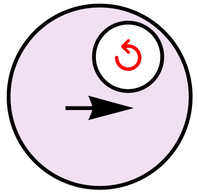
Worm-gear gluon TMD

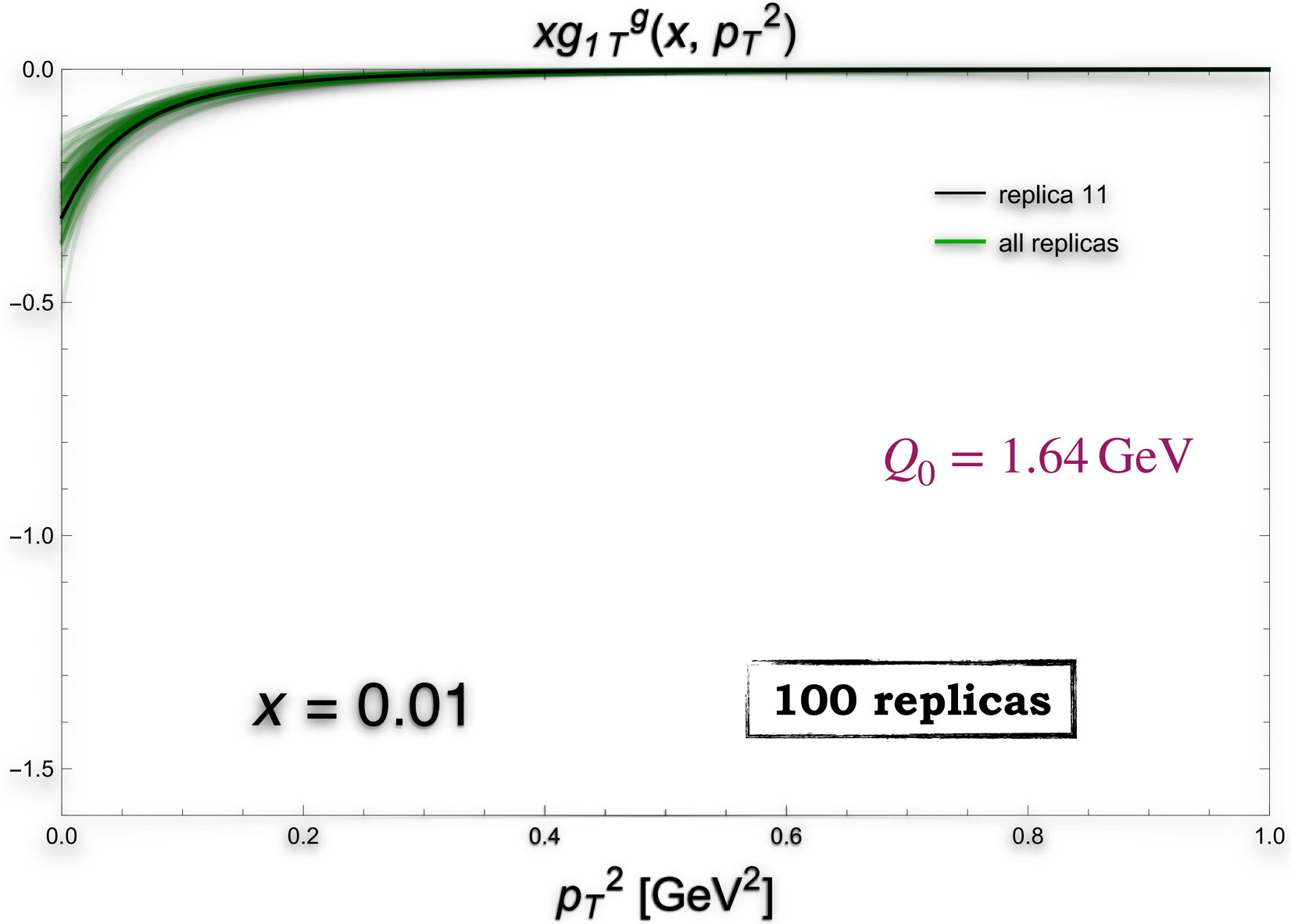




Backup

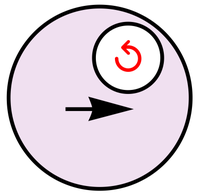
Worm-gear gluon TMD

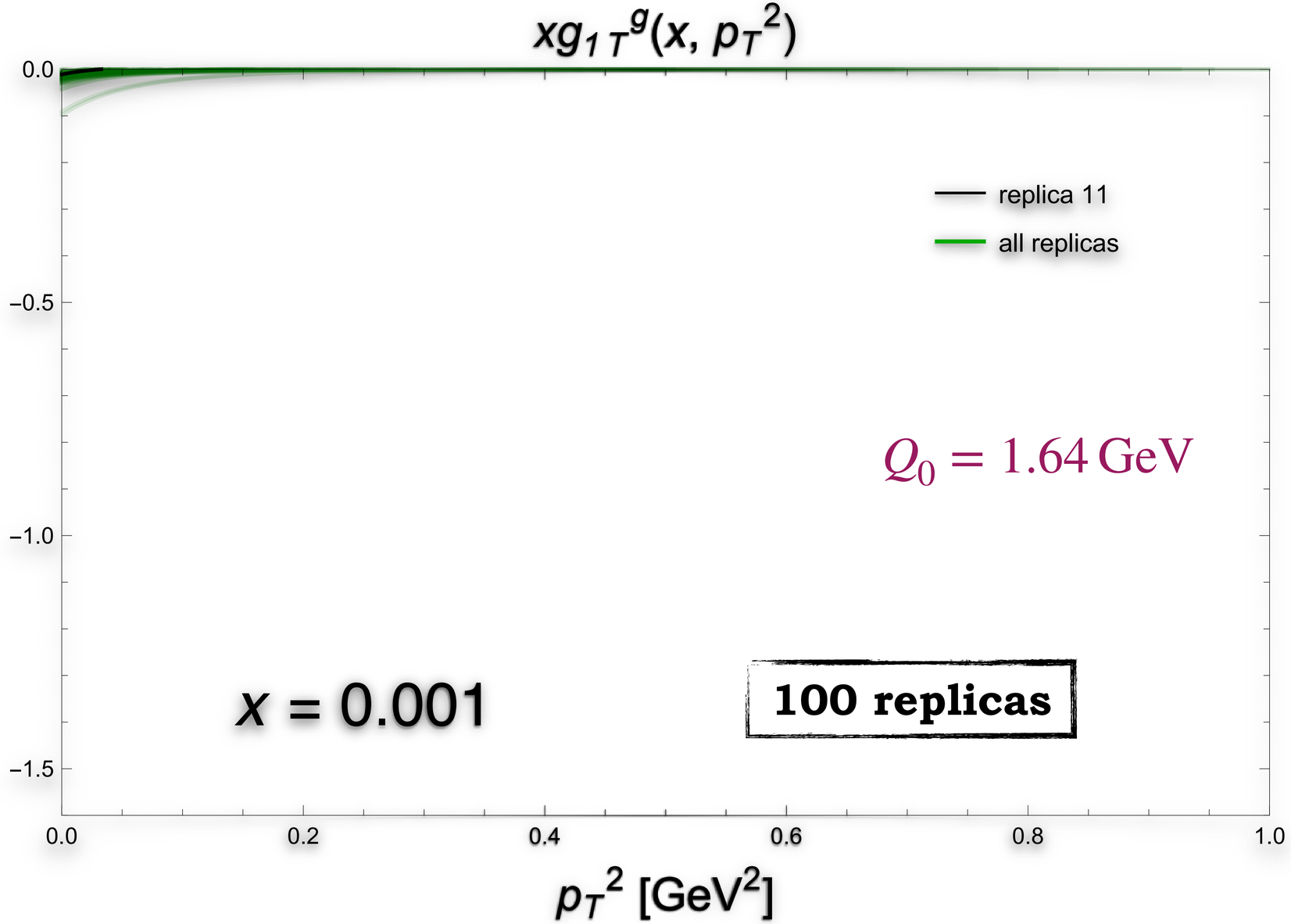




Backup

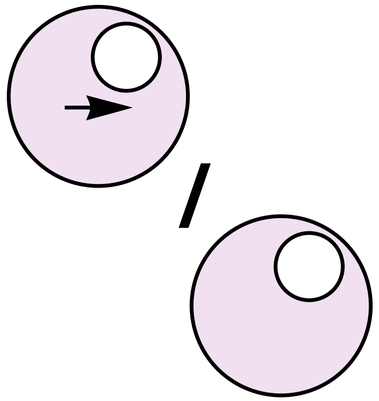
Worm-gear gluon TMD



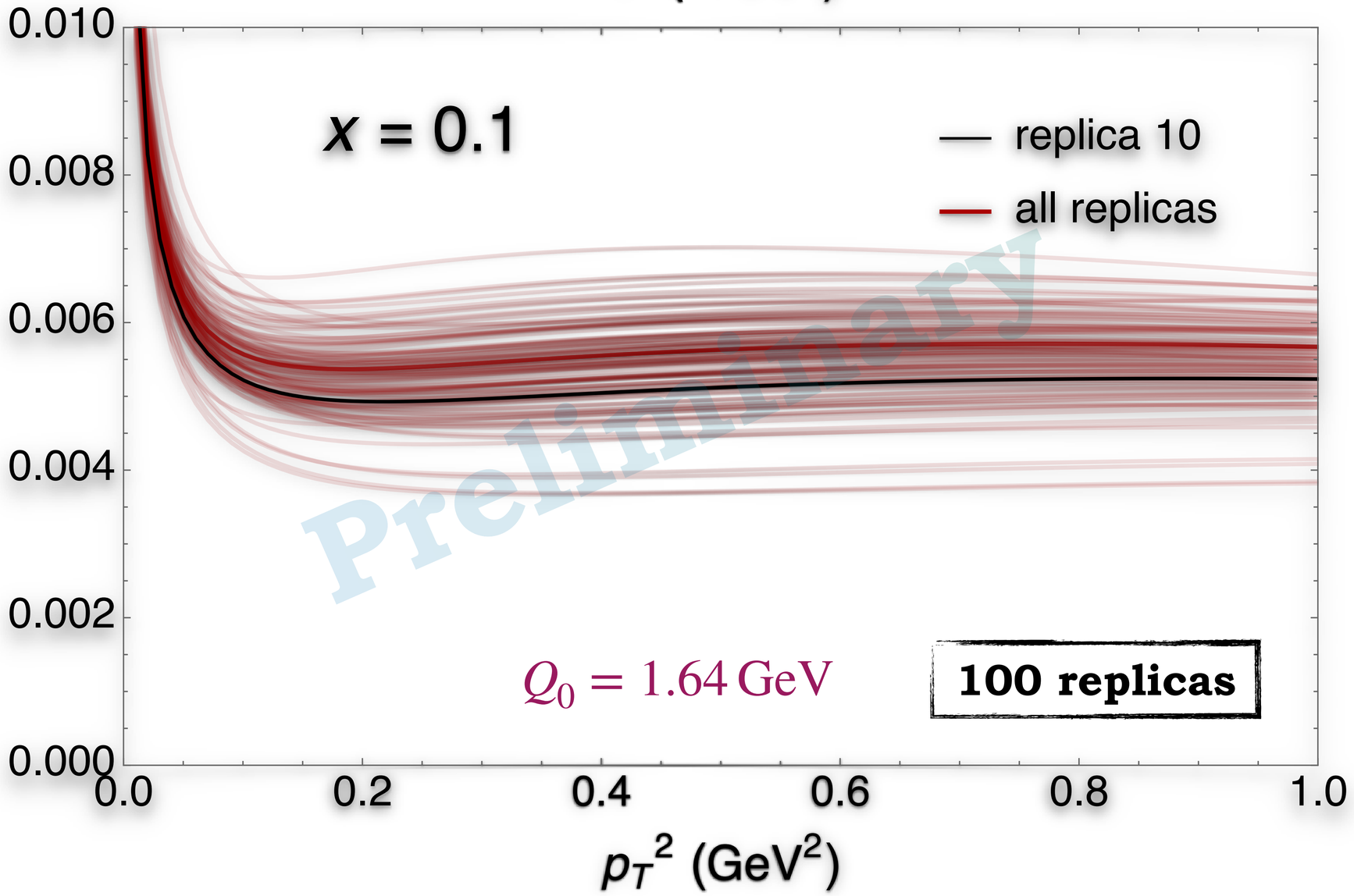


Backup

f-type Sivers / unpol.

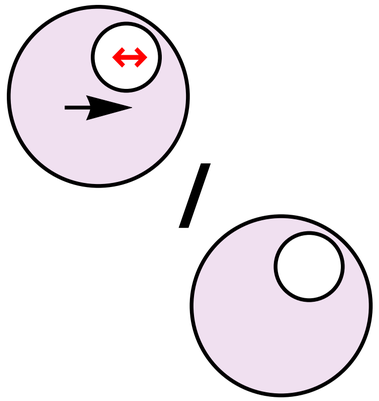


$$\frac{\frac{p_T}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp[+,+]}(x, p_T^2)}{f_1^g(x, p_T^2)}$$

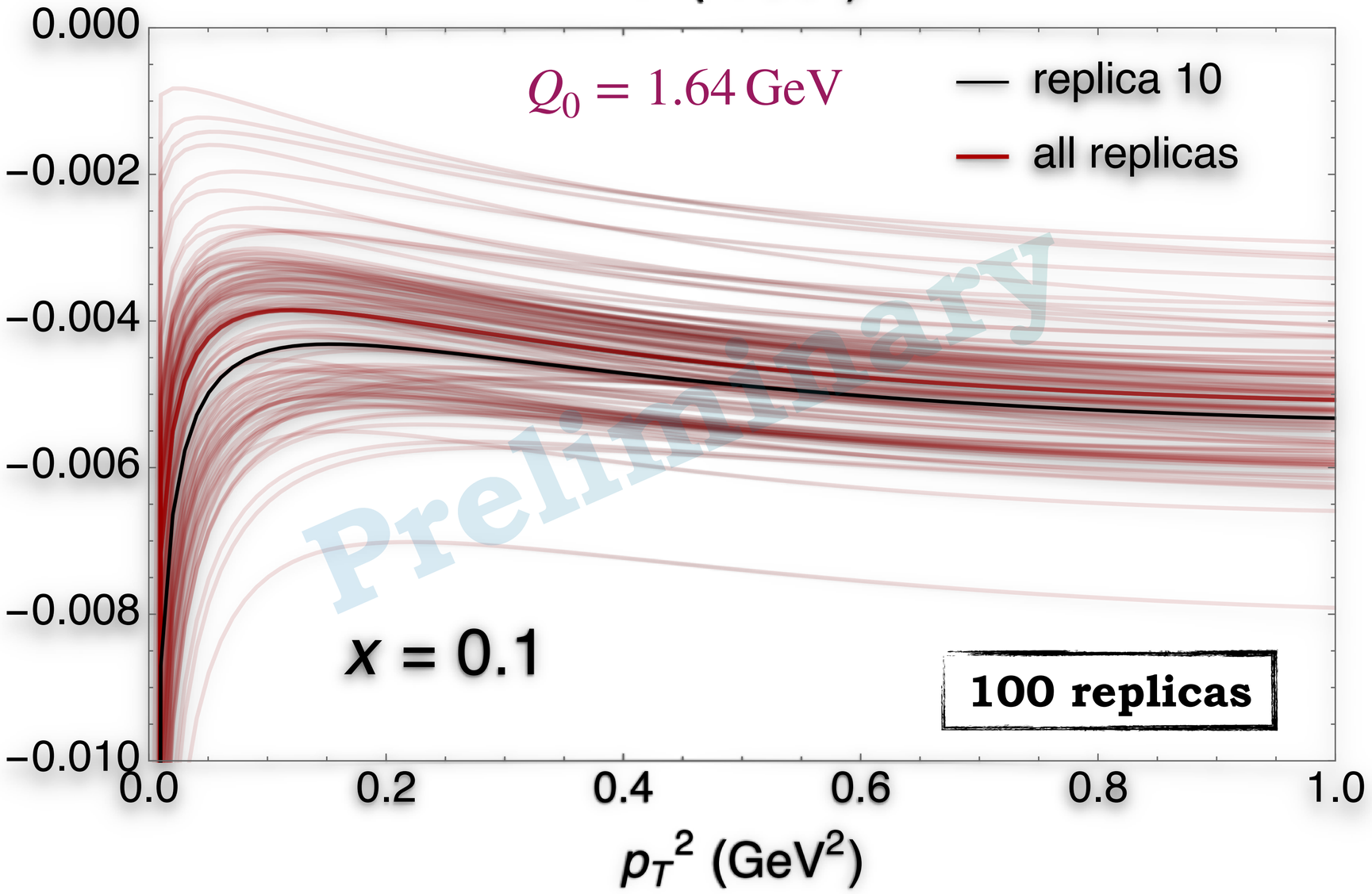


Backup

f-type linearity / unpol.

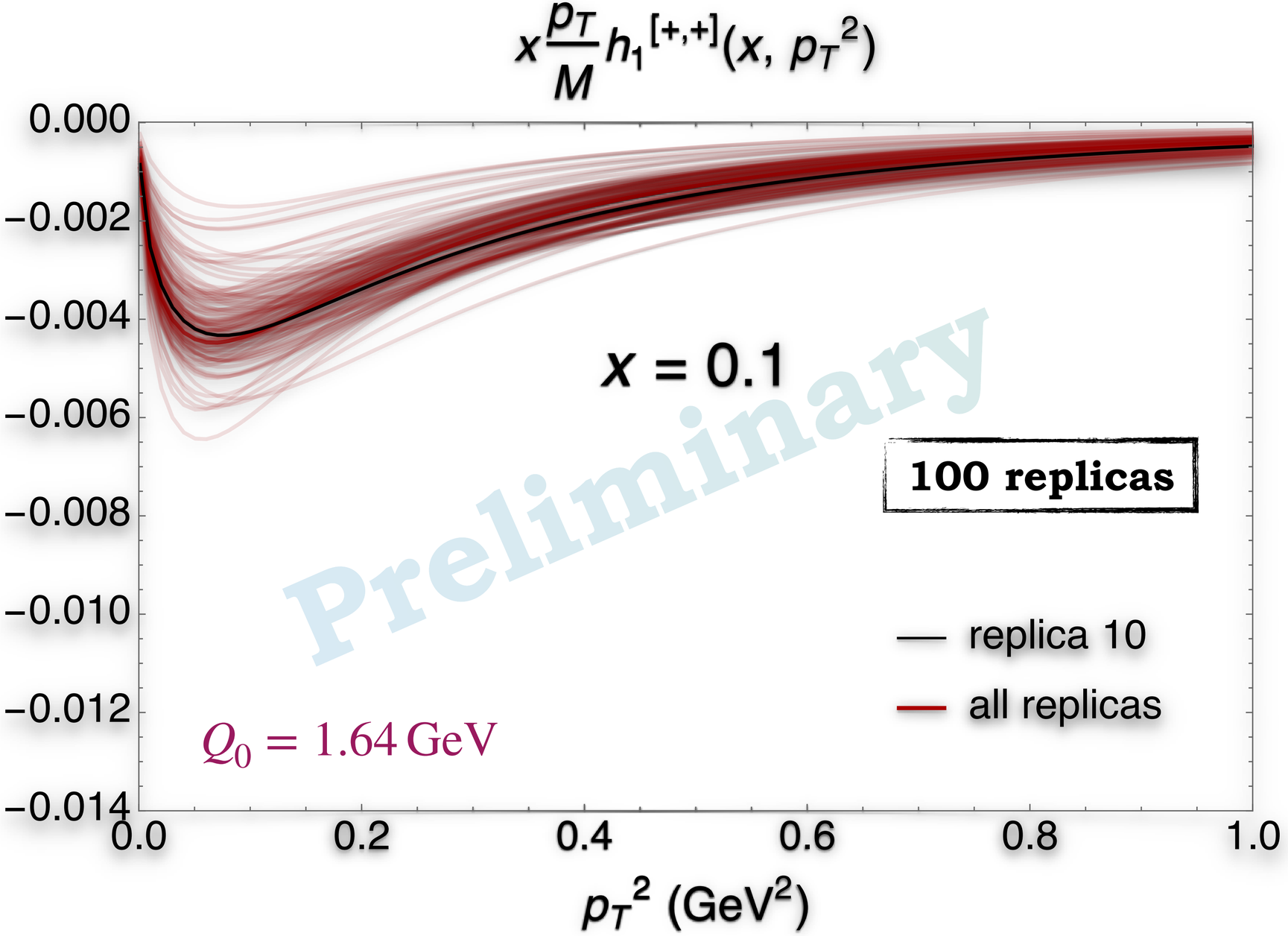


$$\frac{\frac{p_T}{M} h_1^{[+,+]}(x,\ p_T^2)}{f_1^{\,g}(x,\ p_T^2)}$$



Backup

f-type Linearity gluon TMD



Backup

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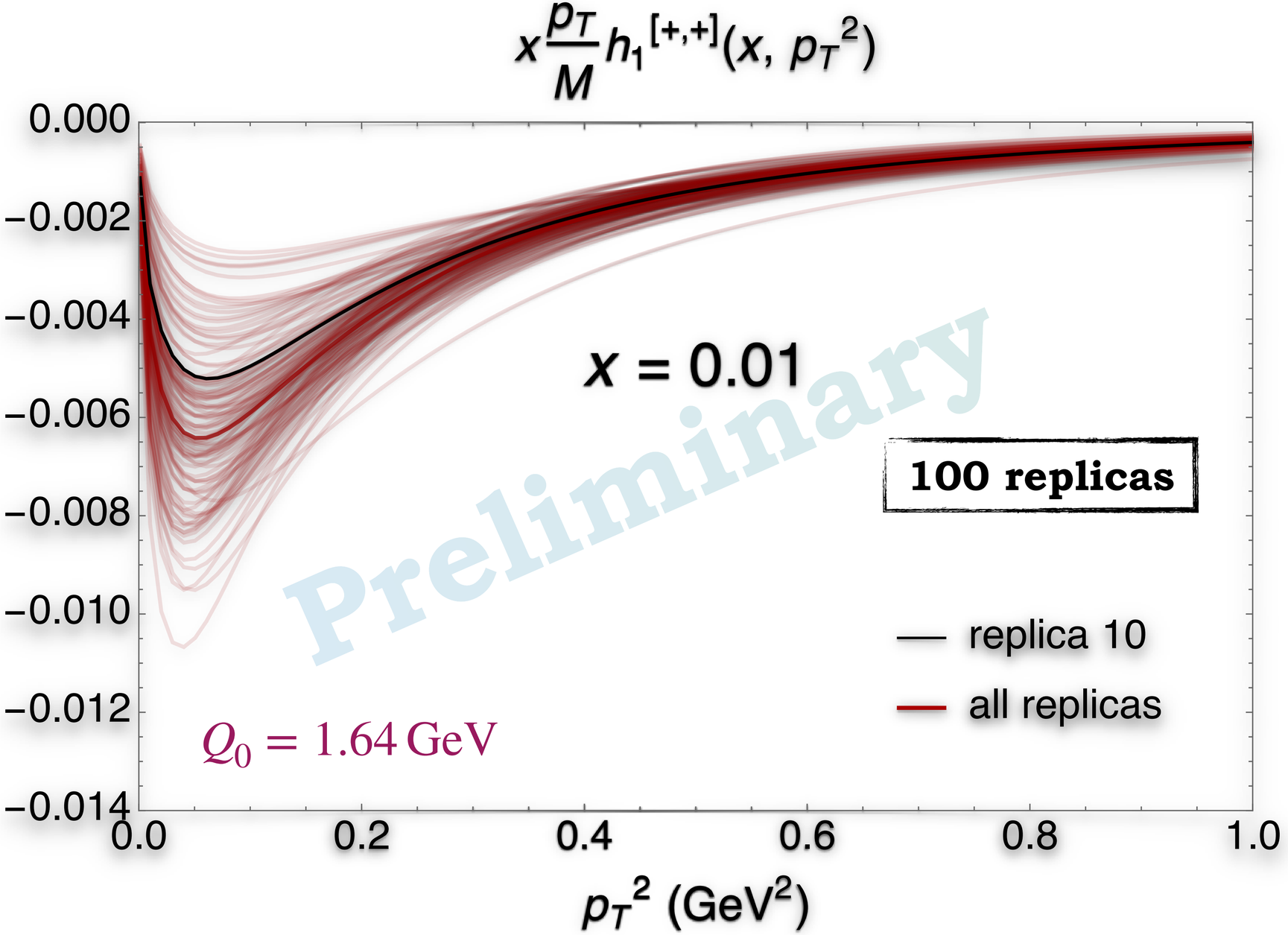
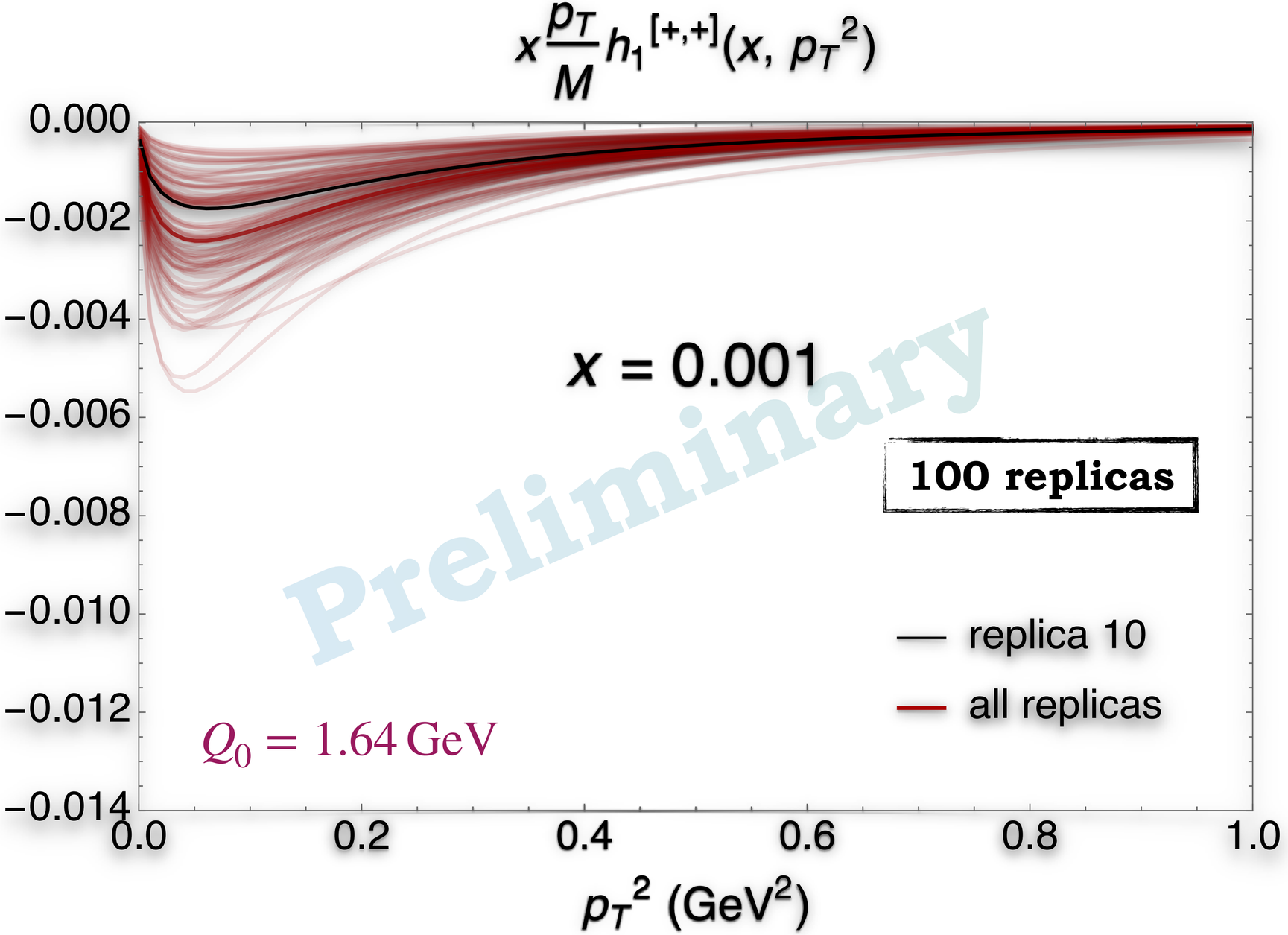


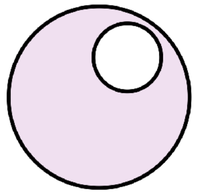
Backup

f-type Linearity gluon TMD



Backup

ρ-densities

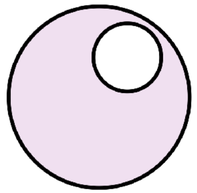


Unpolarized [u/u]

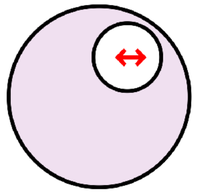
$$f_1(x, p_x, p_y)$$

Backup

ρ-densities



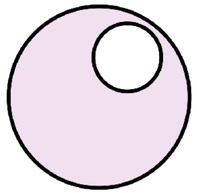
Unpolarized [u/u] $f_1(x, p_x, p_y)$



Boer-Mulders [↔/u] $f_1(x, p_x, p_y) + \dfrac{p_x^2 - p_y^2}{2M^2} h_1^{\perp}(x, p_x, p_y)$

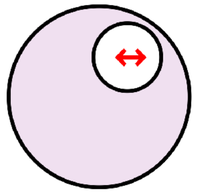
Backup

ρ-densities



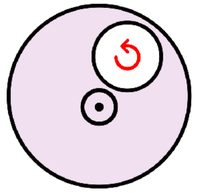
Unpolarized [u/u]

$$f_1(x, p_x, p_y)$$



Boer-Mulders [↔/u]

$$f_1(x, p_x, p_y) + \frac{p_x^2 - p_y^2}{2M^2} h_1^{\perp}(x, p_x, p_y)$$

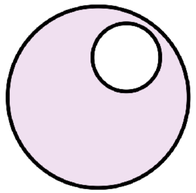


Helicity [↻/+]

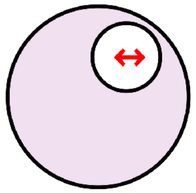
$$\frac{1}{2}\left[f_1(x, p_x, p_y) + g_{1L}(x, p_x, p_y)\right]$$

Backup

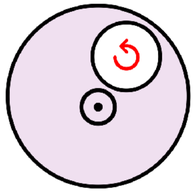
ρ-densities



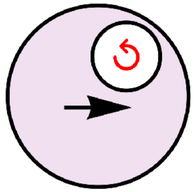
Unpolarized [u/u] $f_1(x, p_x, p_y)$



Boer-Mulders [↔/u] $f_1(x, p_x, p_y) + \dfrac{p_x^2 - p_y^2}{2M^2} h_1^{\perp}(x, p_x, p_y)$



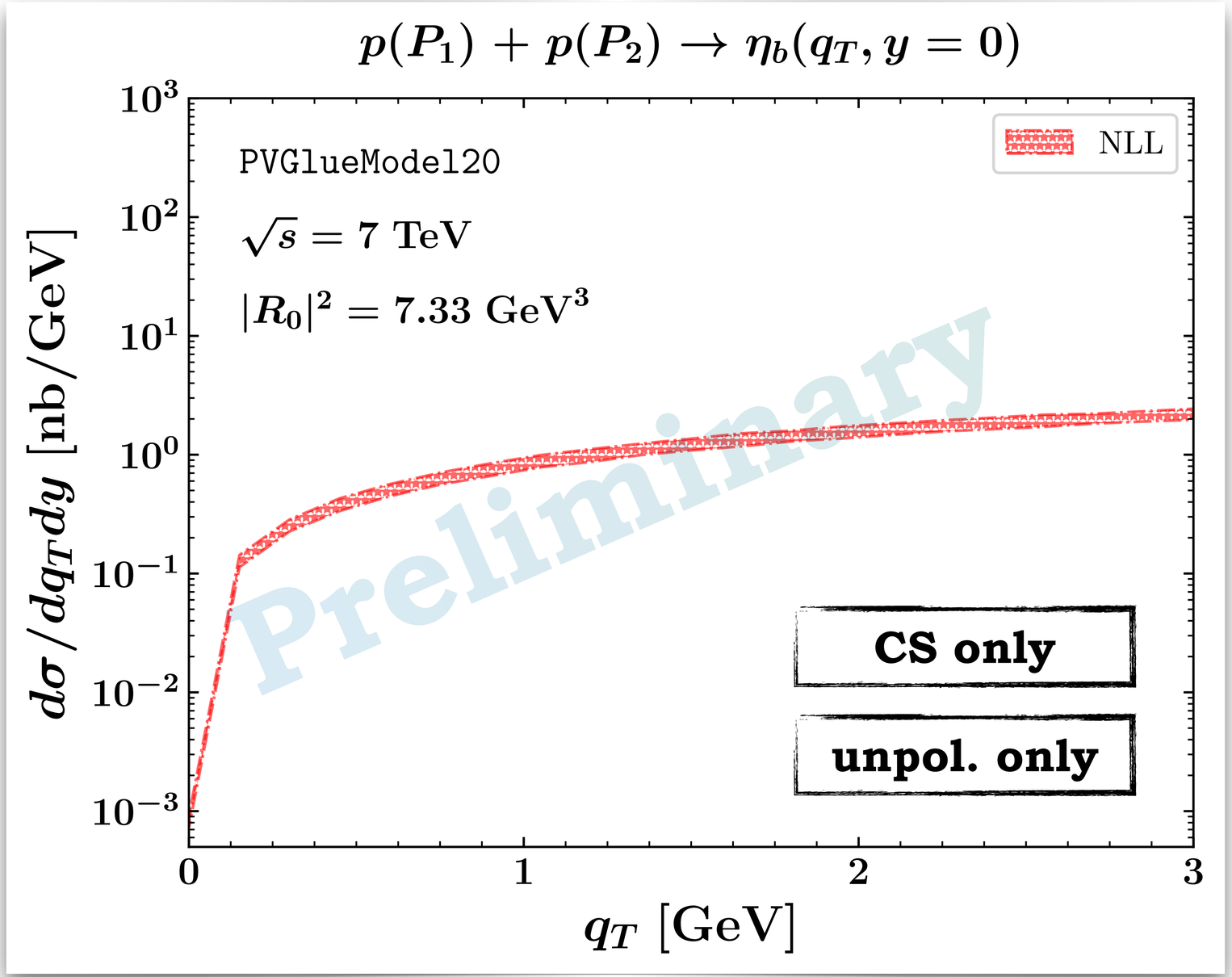
Helicity [↺/+] $\dfrac{1}{2}\left[f_1(x, p_x, p_y) + g_{1L}(x, p_x, p_y)\right]$



Worm-gear [↺/→] $f_1(x, p_x, p_y) - \dfrac{p_x}{M} g_{1T}(x, p_x, p_y)$

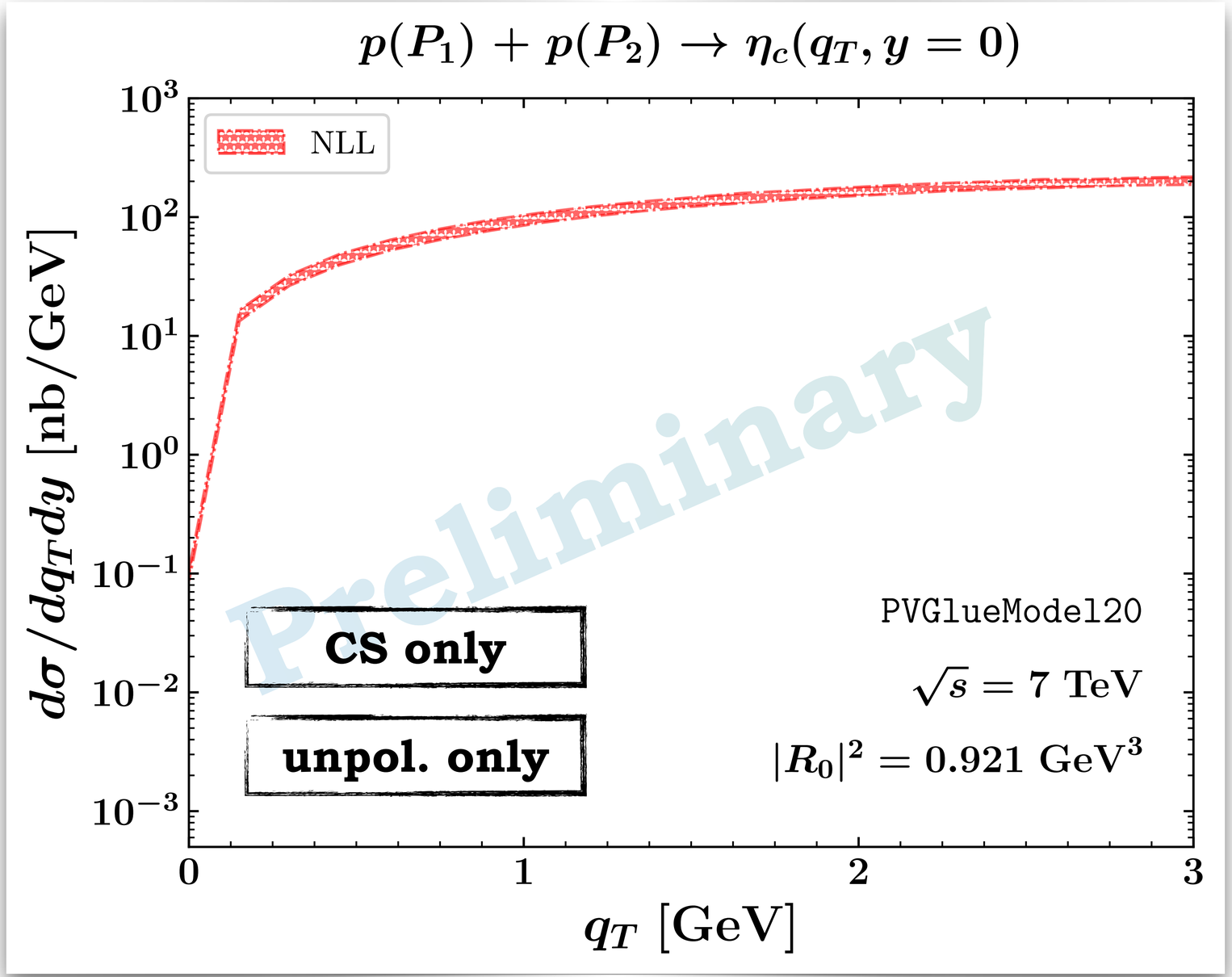
Backup

η_b production @ 7TeV LHC



Backup

η_c production @ 7TeV LHC

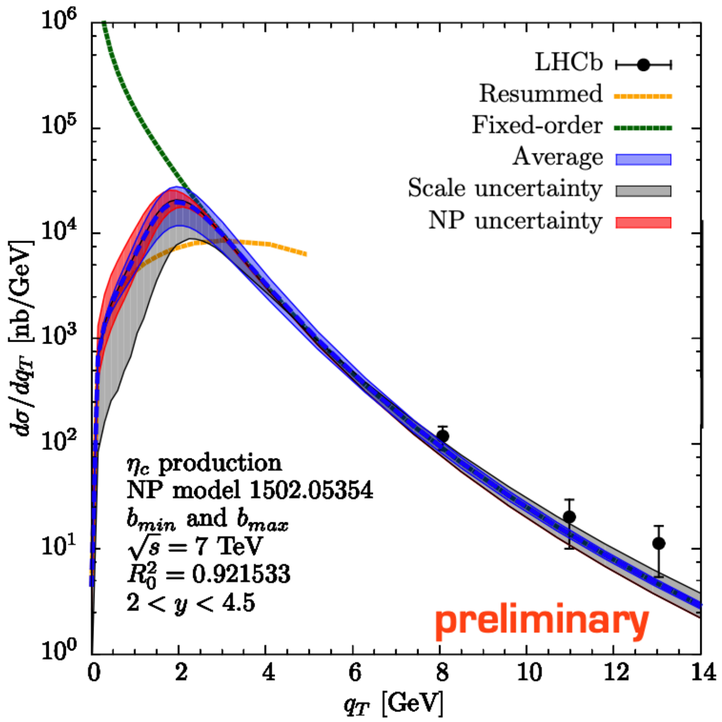


Backup

η_c production @ 7TeV LHC

η_c production at LHC

full transverse momentum spectrum:
low qT matched with high qT region



blue band: uncertainty from matching

grey band: scale uncertainty

red band: nonpert. uncertainty

$$S_{NP}(\bar{b}_T) = -\left[\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{2}\ \ln Q^2\right]\ \bar{b}_T^2$$

a_i = 0.5 GeV^2, var. 50%, envelope

both for unpolarized and
linearly polarized distributions

the formalism is in good shape!
we need the data at low qT

Jefferson Lab

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slide by **Andrea Signori** (INT 2017)

Backup