

Jets and Transverse Momentum Dependent Functions (TMDs)

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Z.-B. Kang, K. Lee, and F. Zhao,
Polarized jet fragmentation functions,
Phys. Lett. B 809 (2020) 135756,
arXiv:2005.02398.

Oct 21st, 2020

Theoretical framework

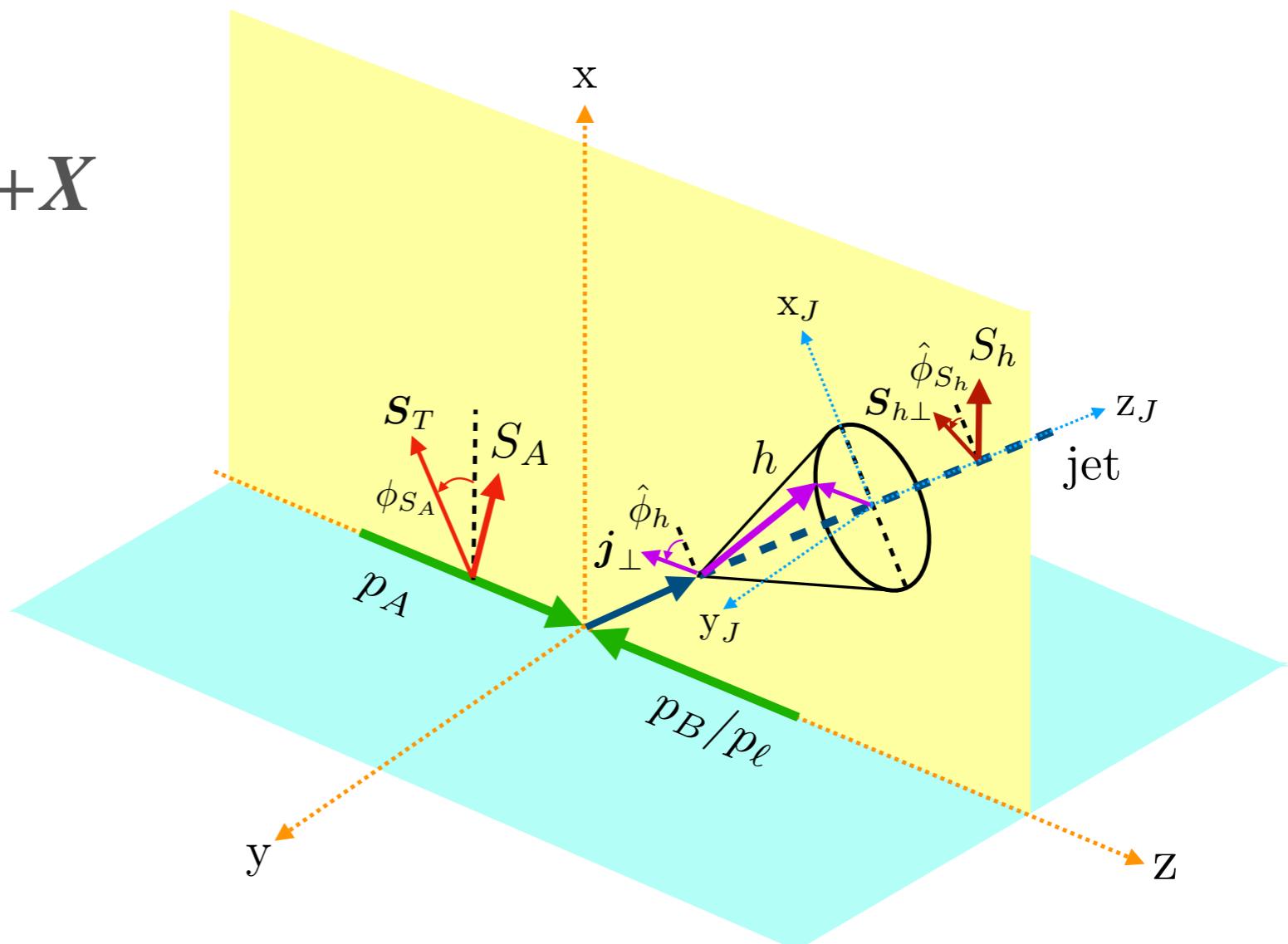
- We generalize the unpolarized Fragmentation Functions to hadron distribution in jets with polarization
- Both collinear and TMD Jet Fragmenting Functions are derived

$$p + e/p \rightarrow (\text{jet} h) + X$$

$$z_h = \frac{\vec{p}_h}{\vec{p}_J},$$

$$\vec{j}_\perp$$

$$\vec{S}_{h\perp}$$



Theoretical framework

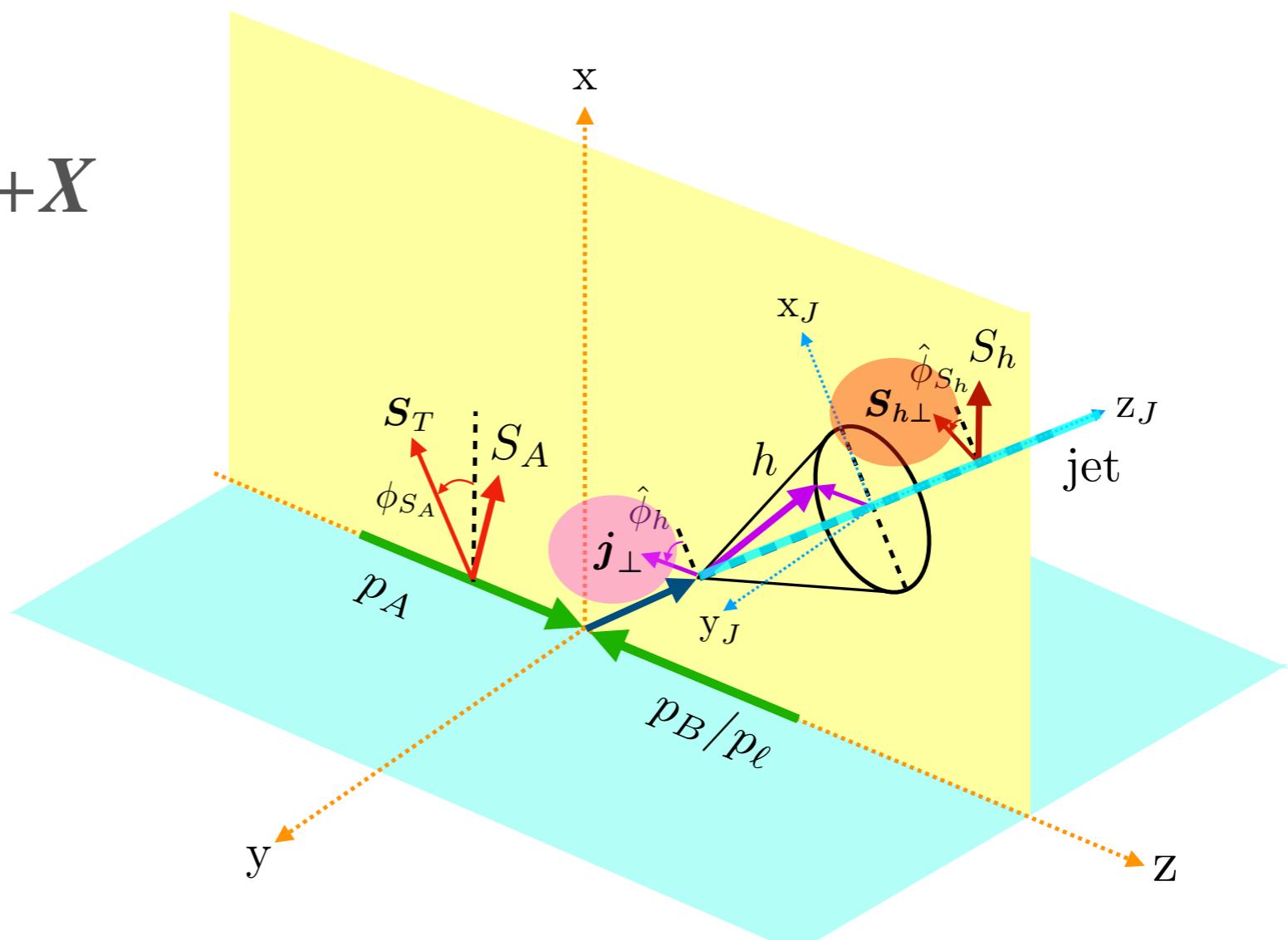
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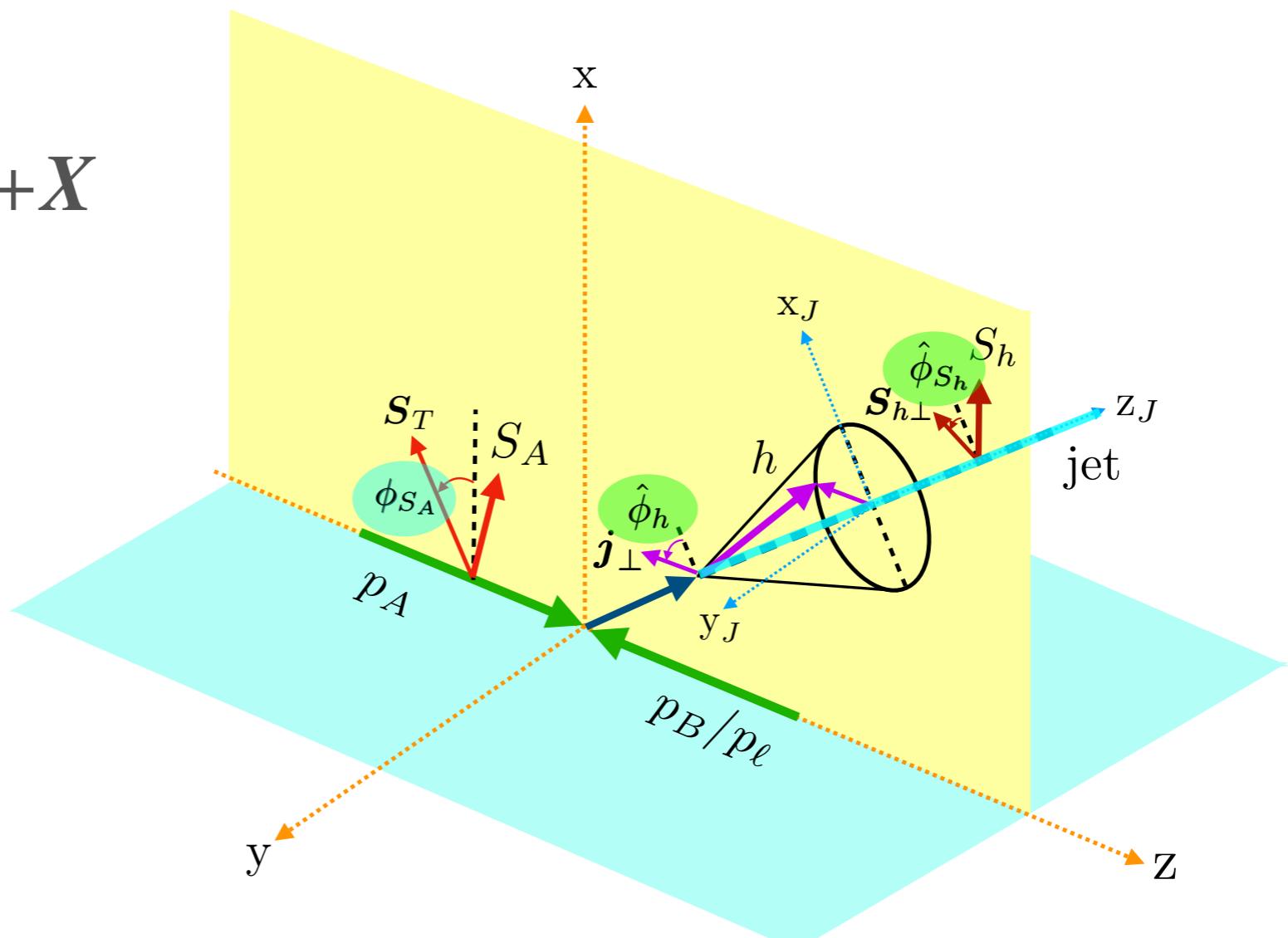
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$$z_h = \frac{\vec{p}_h}{\vec{p}_J},$$

$$\vec{j}_{\perp}$$

$$\vec{S}_{h\perp}$$



light-cone coordinates $v = (v^+, v^-, v_T)$

$$p_h = \left(\frac{M_h^2}{p_h^-}, p_h^-, 0 \right)$$

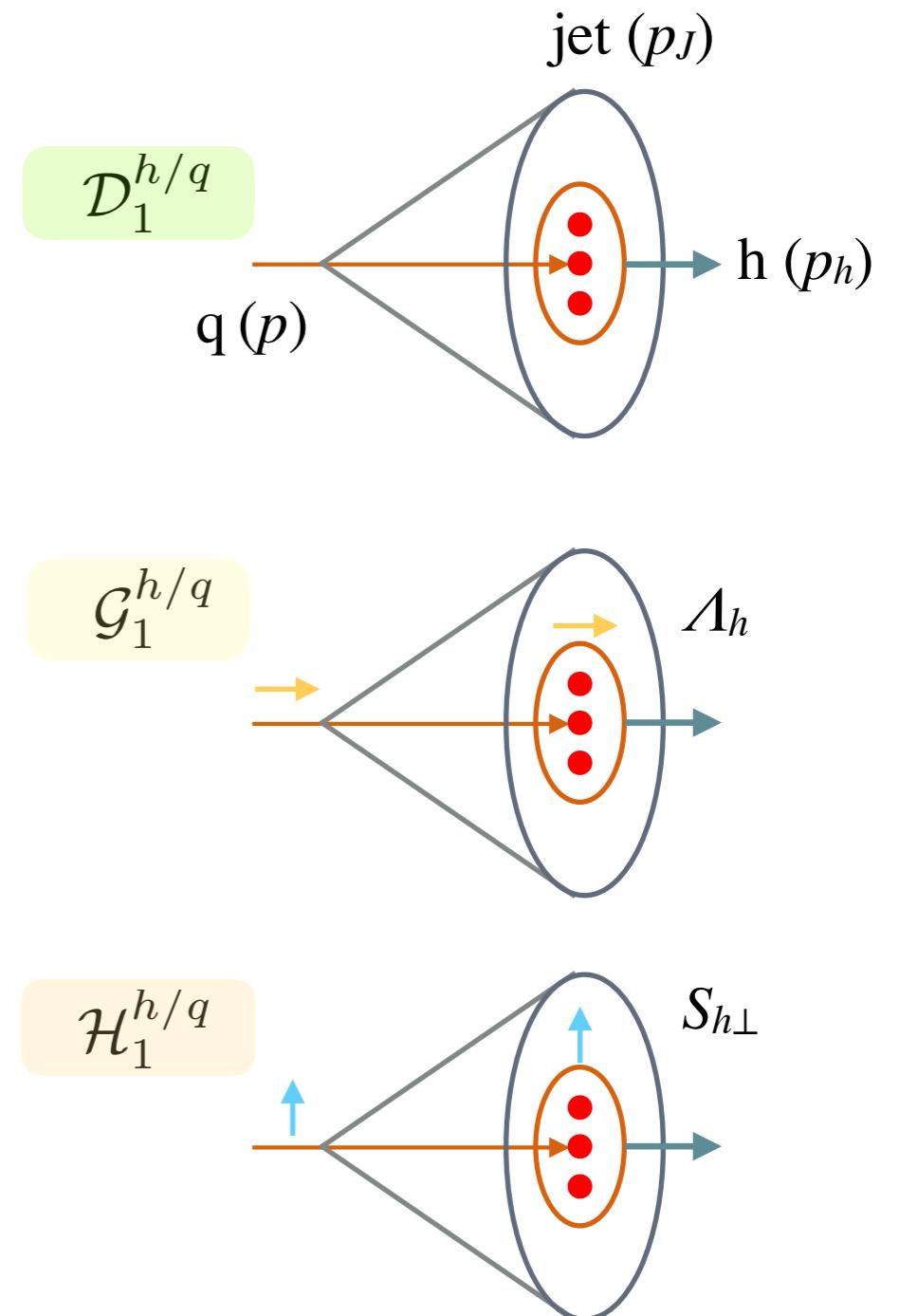
$$S_h = \left(-\Lambda_h \frac{M_h}{p_h^-}, \Lambda_h \frac{p_h^-}{M_h}, \mathbf{S}_{h\perp} \right)$$

$$z = \frac{p_J^-}{p^-}, \quad z_h = \frac{p_h^-}{p_J^-}$$

Collinear JFFs

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_1^{h/q}$ | |
| T | | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}$ |

Collinear JFFs for quarks. Here U, L, and T represent unpolarized, longitudinally, and transversely polarized state



$$p(p_A, S_A) + \left(p(p_B)/e(p_\ell) \right) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \ h(z_h, j_\perp, S_h)) + X$$

$$d\sigma \sim F_{AB,C}$$

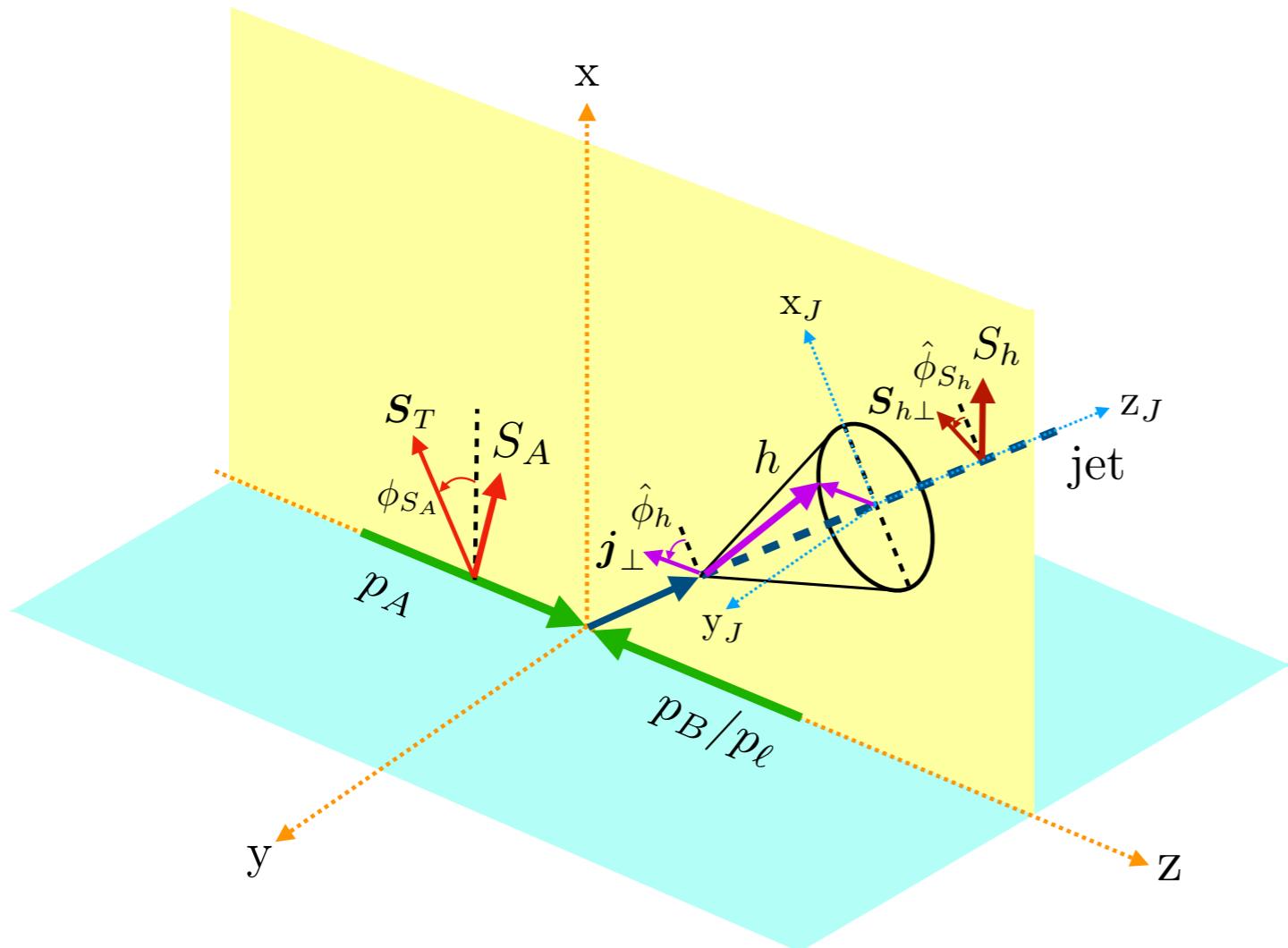


Illustration for the distribution of hadrons inside jets in the collisions of a polarized proton and an unpolarized proton or lepton.

$$F_{UU,C} \sim f_{a/A}(x_a, \mu),$$

$$F_{LU,C} \sim g_{a/A}(x_a, \mu),$$

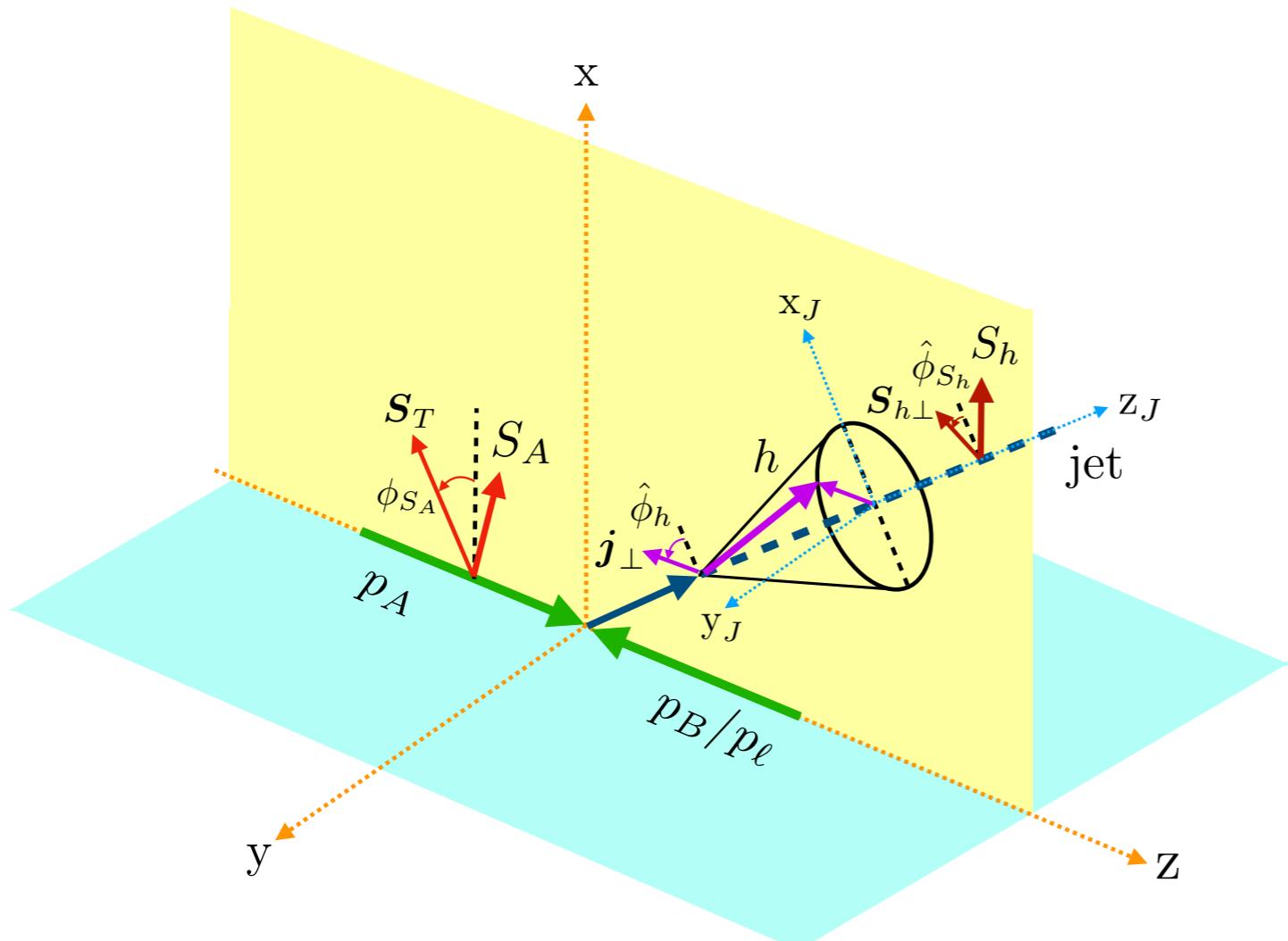
| A/a | U | L | T |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| U | $f^{a/A}$ | | |
| L | | $g^{a/A}$ | |
| T | | | $h^{a/A}$ |

Collinear PDFs for quarks.

$$p(p_A, S_A) + \left(p(p_B)/e(p_\ell) \right) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \ h(z_h, j_\perp, S_h)) + X$$

Measure z_h distribution,

$$d\sigma \sim F_{UU,U} + \Lambda_h \lambda F_{LU,L} + |S_{h\perp}| |S_T| \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})}$$



$$F_{UU,U} \sim \mathcal{D}_1^{h/c}$$

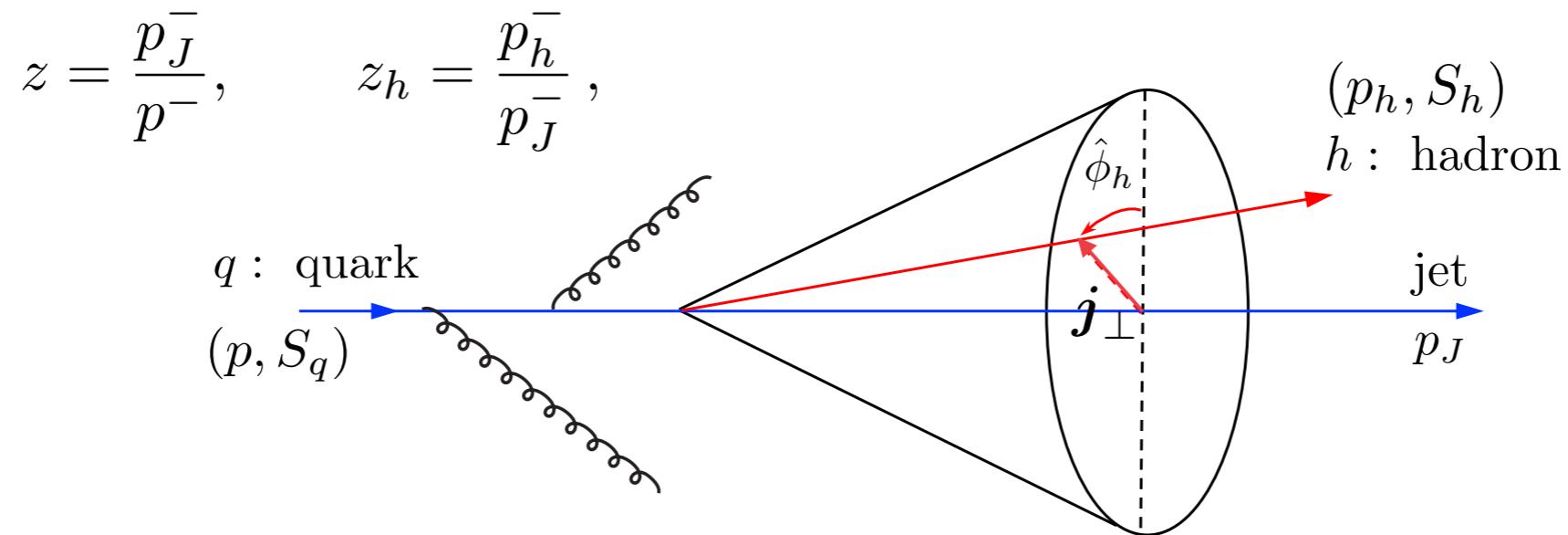
$$F_{LU,L} \sim \mathcal{G}_1^{h/c}$$

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | |
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Collinear JFFs for quarks.

Illustration for the distribution of hadrons inside jets in the collisions of a polarized proton and an unpolarized proton or lepton.

$$p(p_A, S_A) + \left(p(p_B)/e(p_\ell) \right) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \ h(z_h, j_\perp, S_h)) + X$$



Leading TMDFFs

| h/q | U | L | T |
|-------|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| U | D_1 | | H_1^\perp |
| L | | G_{1L} | H_{1L}^\perp |
| T | D_{1T}^\perp | G_{1T} | H_1, H_{1T}^\perp |

Leading TMDJFFs

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | $\mathcal{H}_1^\perp{}^{h/q}$ |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_{1L}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_{1L}^{h/q}$ |
| T | $\mathcal{D}_{1T}^\perp{}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{G}_{1T}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}, \mathcal{H}_{1T}^\perp{}^{h/q}$ |

Transverse momentum dependent FFs/JFFs for quarks. Here U, L, and T represent unpolarized, longitudinally, and transversely polarized state

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_{JT} d\eta_J dz_h d^2 j_\perp} = & F_{UU,U} + |S_T| \sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,U}^{\sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} + \Lambda_h \left[\lambda F_{LU,L} + |S_T| \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,L}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} \right] \\ & + |S_{h\perp}| \left\{ \sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \lambda \cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{LU,T}^{\cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \right. \\ & \left. + |S_T| (\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A})}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

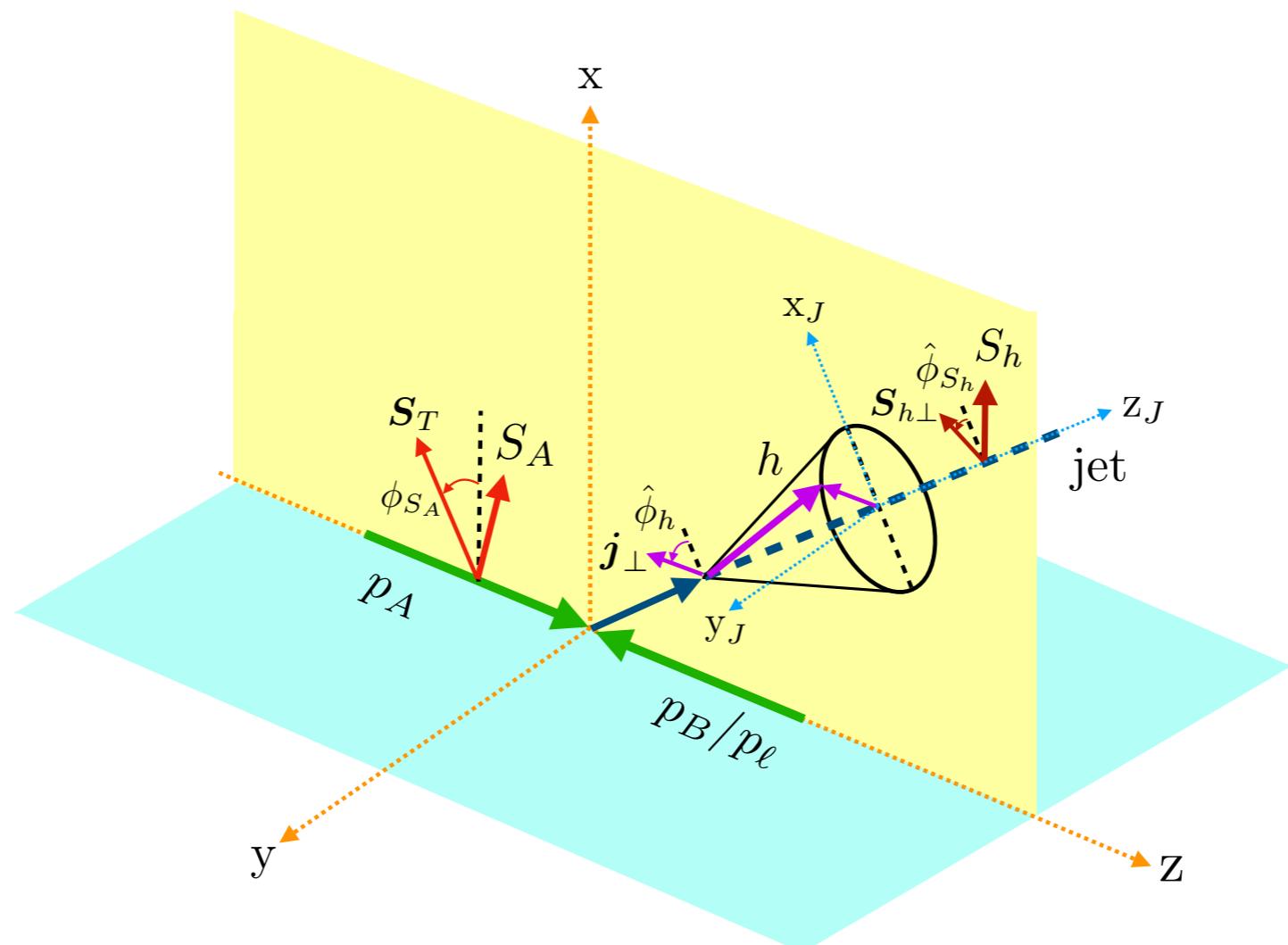


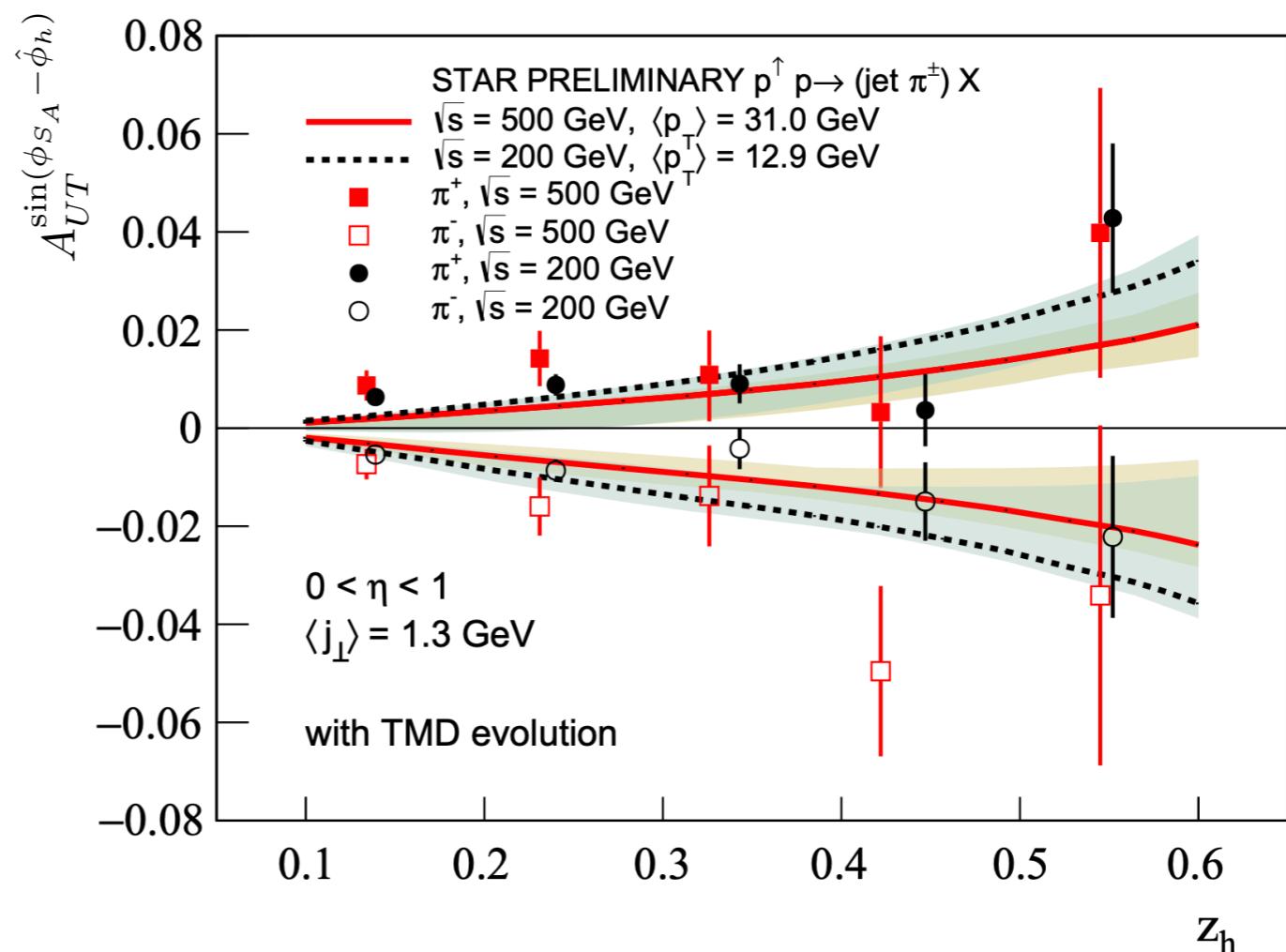
Illustration for the distribution of hadrons inside jets in the collisions of a polarized proton and an unpolarized proton or lepton.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{JT} d\eta_J dz_h d^2 j_\perp} = F_{UU,U} + |S_T| \sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,U}^{\sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} + \Lambda_h \left[\lambda F_{LU,L} + |S_T| \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,L}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} \right] \\ + |S_{h\perp}| \left\{ \sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \lambda \cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{LU,T}^{\cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \right. \\ \left. + |S_T| (\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A})}) \right\},$$

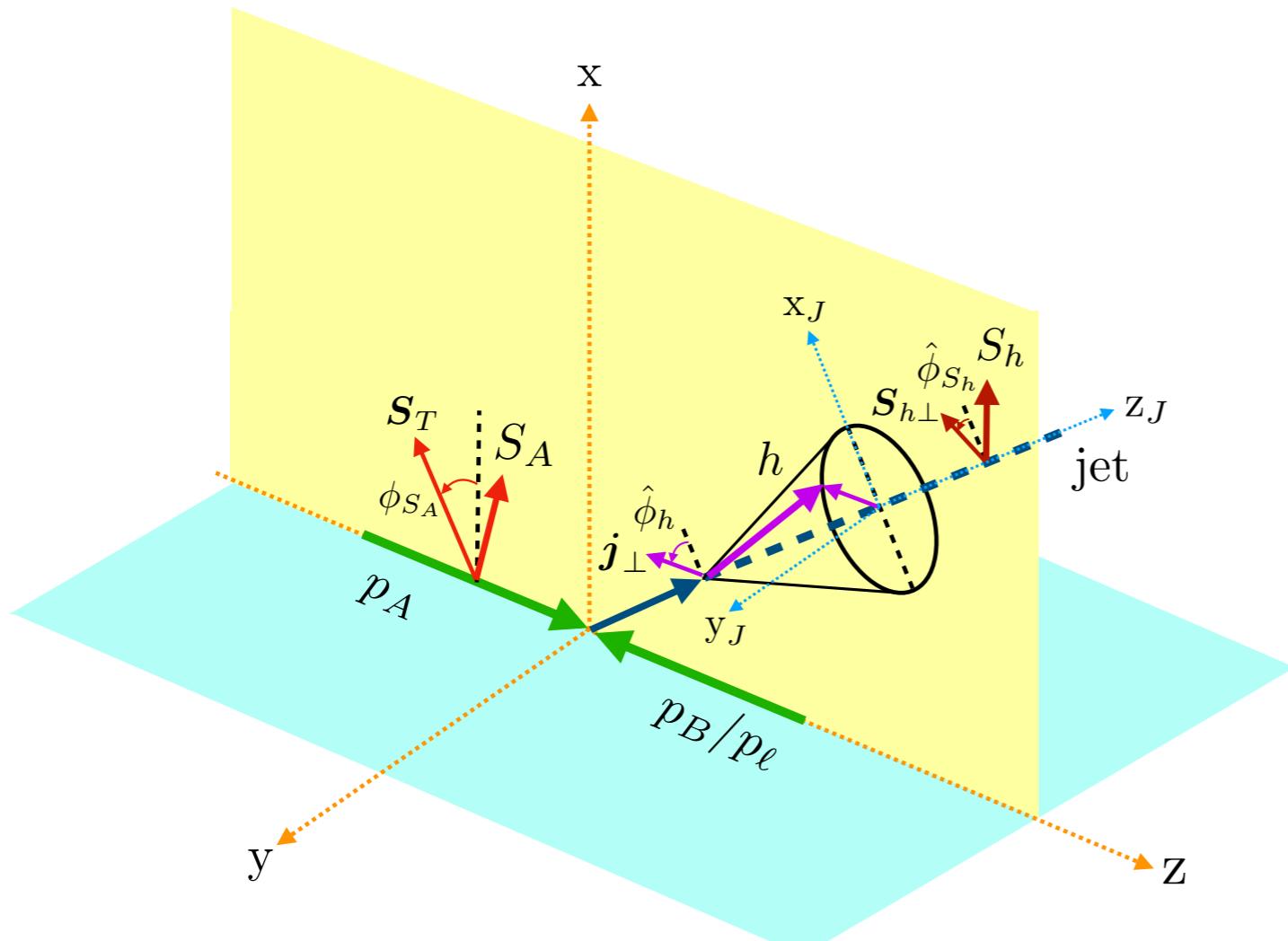
$$p^\uparrow(p_A, S_T) + p(p_B) \rightarrow (\text{jet } (\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) h(z_h, j_\perp, S_h)) + X$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} = \frac{F_{TU,U}^{\sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{\perp h/q}$ |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_{1L}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_{1L}^{h/q}$ |
| T | $\mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ | $\mathcal{G}_{1T}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}, \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ |



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{JT} d\eta_J dz_h d^2 j_\perp} = F_{UU,U} + |S_T| \sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,U}^{\sin(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} + \Lambda_h \left[\lambda F_{LU,L} + |S_T| \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h) F_{TU,L}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_h)} \right] \\ + |S_{h\perp}| \left\{ \sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \lambda \cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{LU,T}^{\cos(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \right. \\ \left. + |S_T| (\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(\phi_{S_A} - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} + \cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TU,T}^{\cos(2\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h} - \phi_{S_A})}) \right\},$$



$$F_{UU,U} \sim \mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$$

$$F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \sim \mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$$

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{\perp h/q}$ |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_{1L}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_{1L}^{h/q}$ |
| T | $\mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ | $\mathcal{G}_{1T}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}, \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ |

TMDJFFs for quarks.

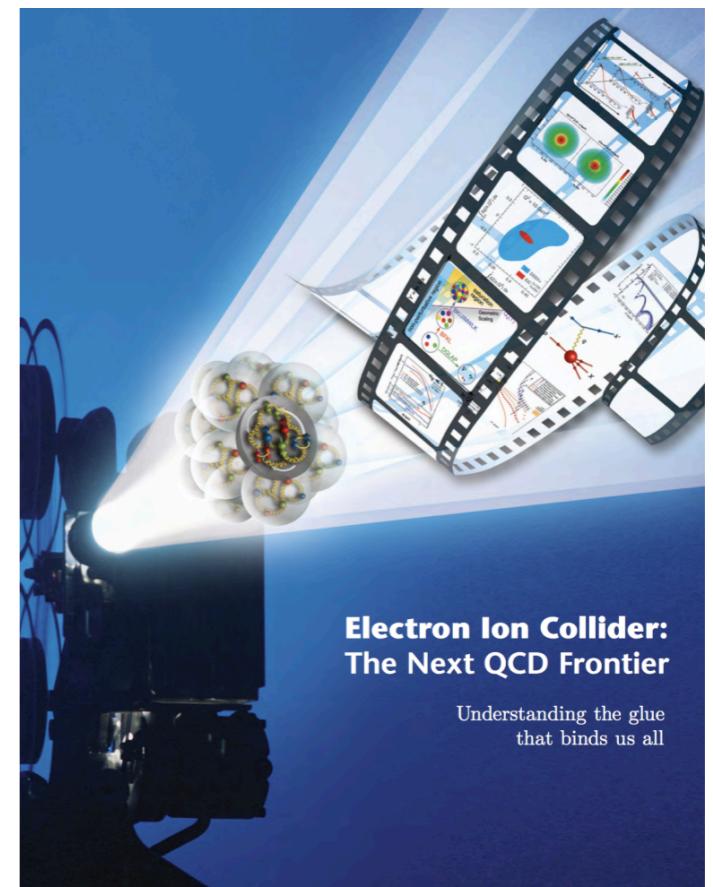
Phenomenology



- The asymmetry $D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda}$ and P_Λ of an inclusive jet sample

$$e+p \rightarrow (\text{jet}\Lambda)+X$$

for helicity and transverse polarization are studied for EIC.



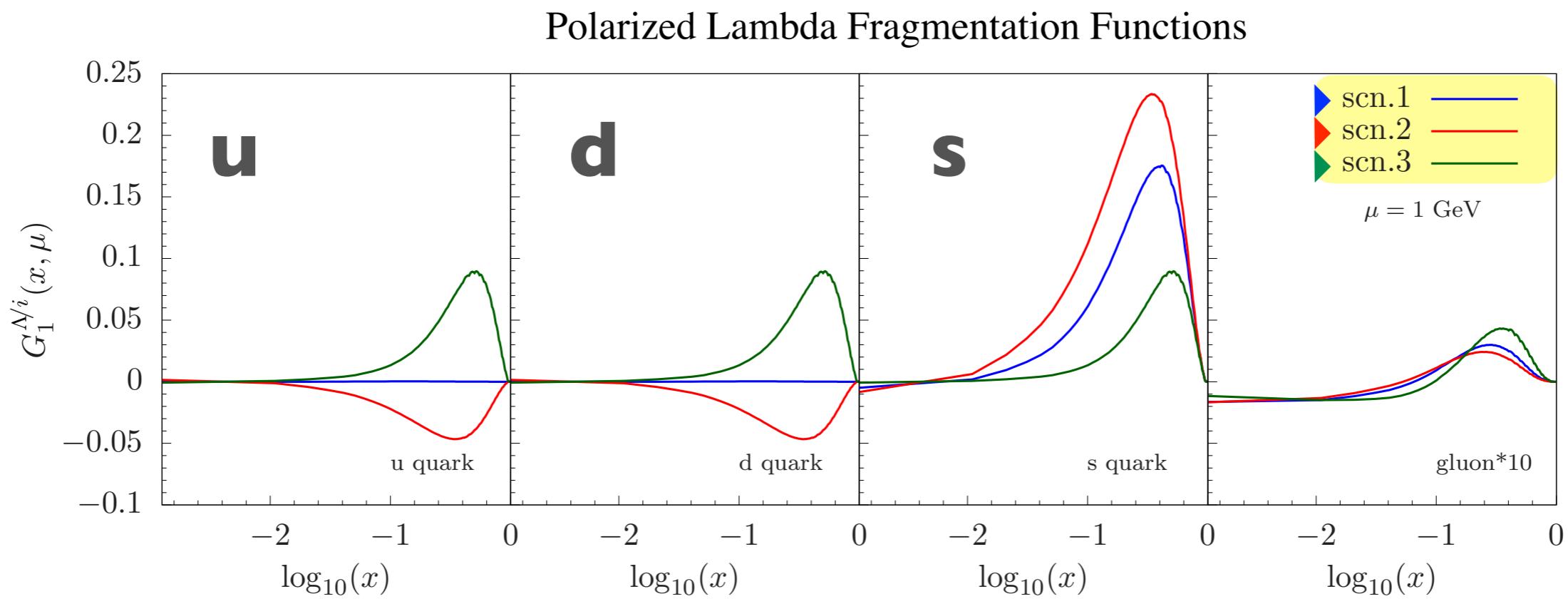
$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \vec{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda} = \frac{F_{LU,L}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{LU,L} \sim \textcolor{teal}{g} \otimes \mathcal{G}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

$\textcolor{teal}{g}$: longitudinally polarized collinear PDFs
 \mathcal{G}_1 : longitudinally polarized JFFs

| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | |
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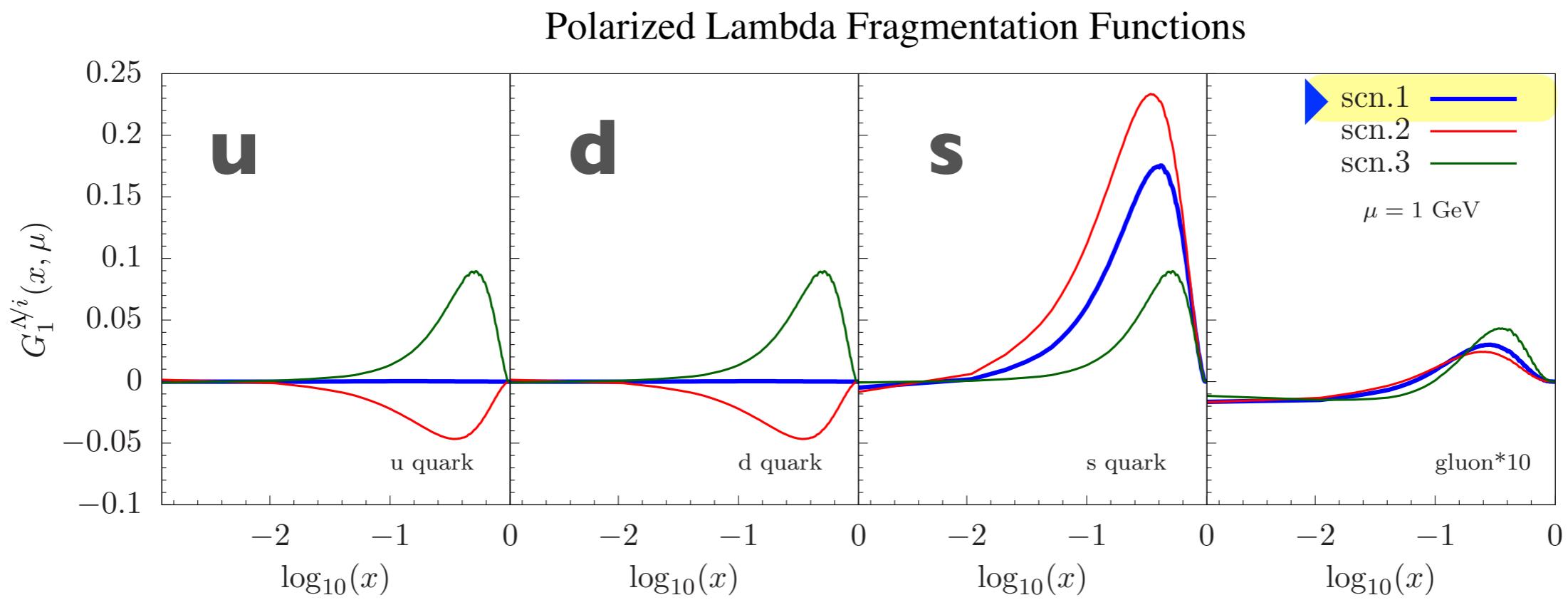
$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \vec{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda} = \frac{F_{LU,L}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{LU,L} \sim g \otimes \mathcal{G}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

g : longitudinally polarized collinear PDFs
 \mathcal{G}_1 : longitudinally polarized JFFs

| h \ q | U | L | T |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_1^{h/q}$ | |
| T | | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}$ |



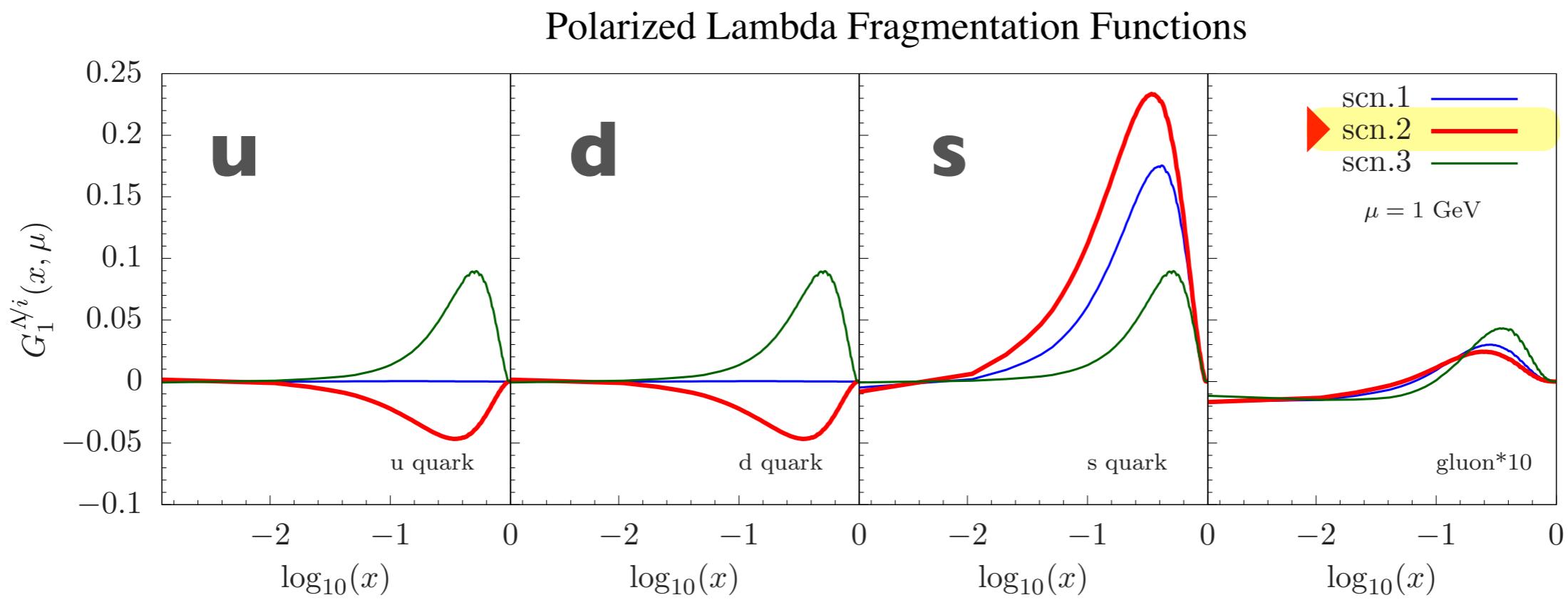
$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \vec{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda} = \frac{F_{LU,L}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

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g : longitudinally polarized collinear PDFs
 \mathcal{G}_1 : longitudinally polarized JFFs

| h \ q | U | L | T |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
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| T | | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}$ |



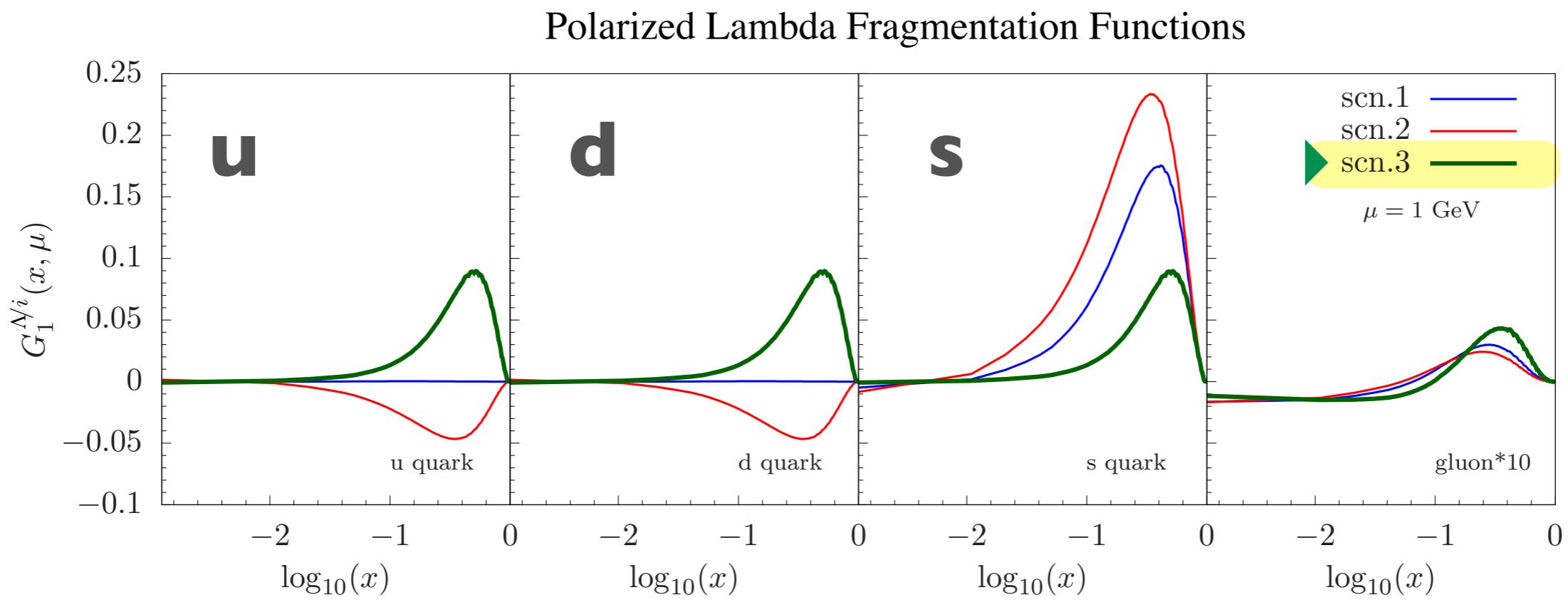
$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \vec{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda} = \frac{F_{LU,L}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{LU,L} \sim g \otimes \mathcal{G}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

g : longitudinally polarized collinear PDFs
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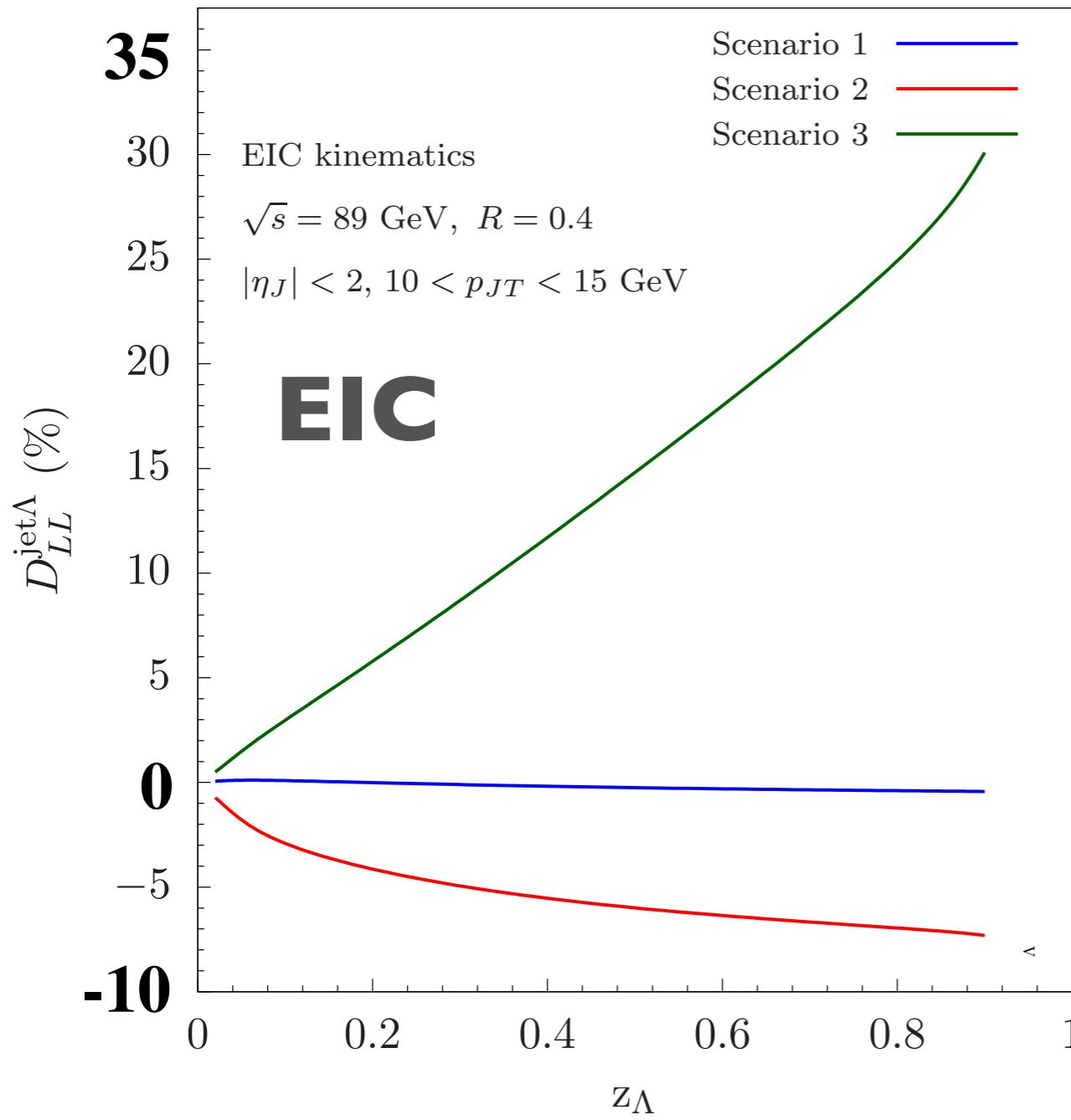
| h \ q | U | L | T |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| U | $\mathcal{D}_1^{h/q}$ | | |
| L | | $\mathcal{G}_1^{h/q}$ | |
| T | | | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}$ |



Example 1: Longitudinally polarized Λ

Collinear JFFs

$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \vec{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, S_\Lambda)) + X$$

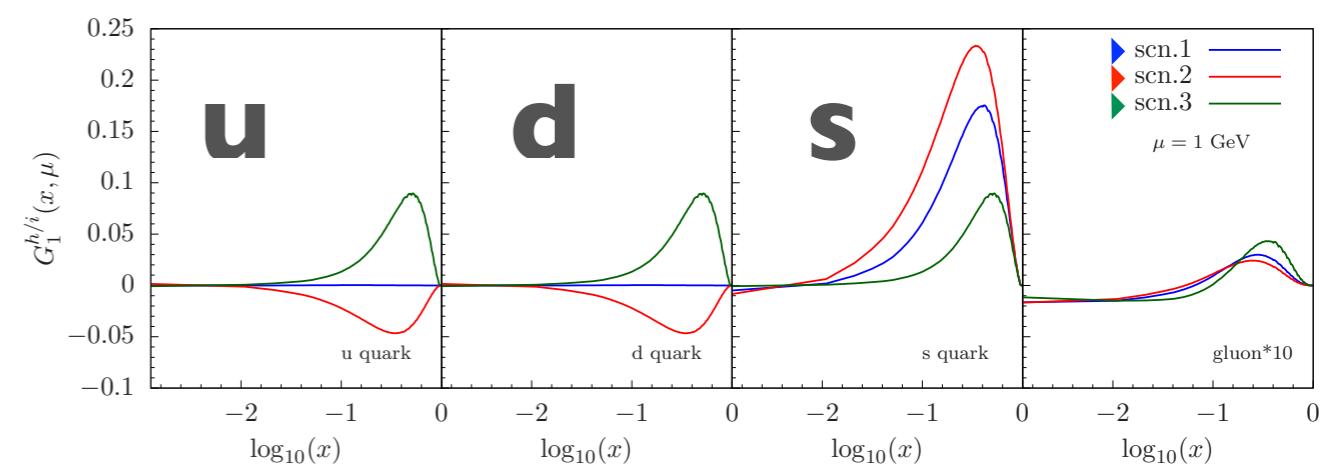


$$D_{LL}^{\text{jet}\Lambda} = \frac{F_{LU,L}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{UU,U} \sim f_a \otimes \mathcal{D}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

$$F_{LU,L} \sim g_a \otimes \mathcal{G}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

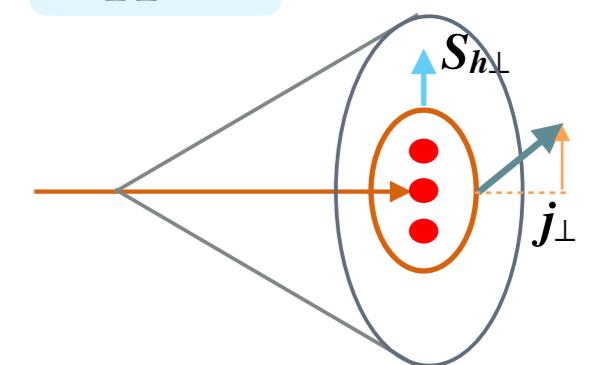
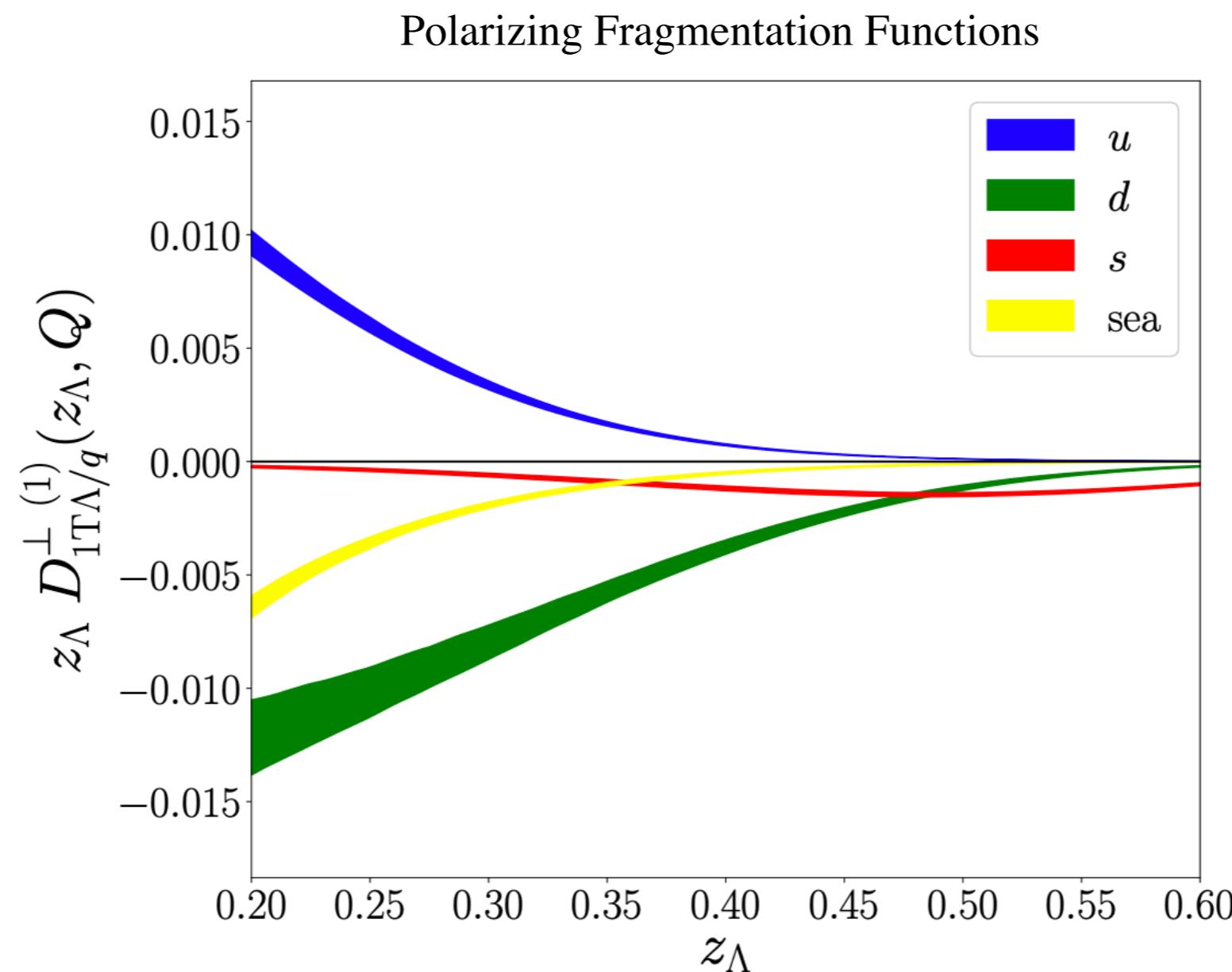
| $h \setminus q$ | U | L | T |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
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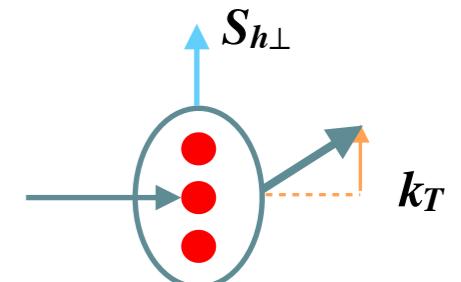
$$p(p_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \Lambda^\uparrow(z_\Lambda, \mathbf{j}_\perp S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$P_\Lambda = \frac{F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \sim f_a \otimes \mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp \Lambda/c}$$



$D_{1T}^{\perp \Lambda/c}$
TMDFFs



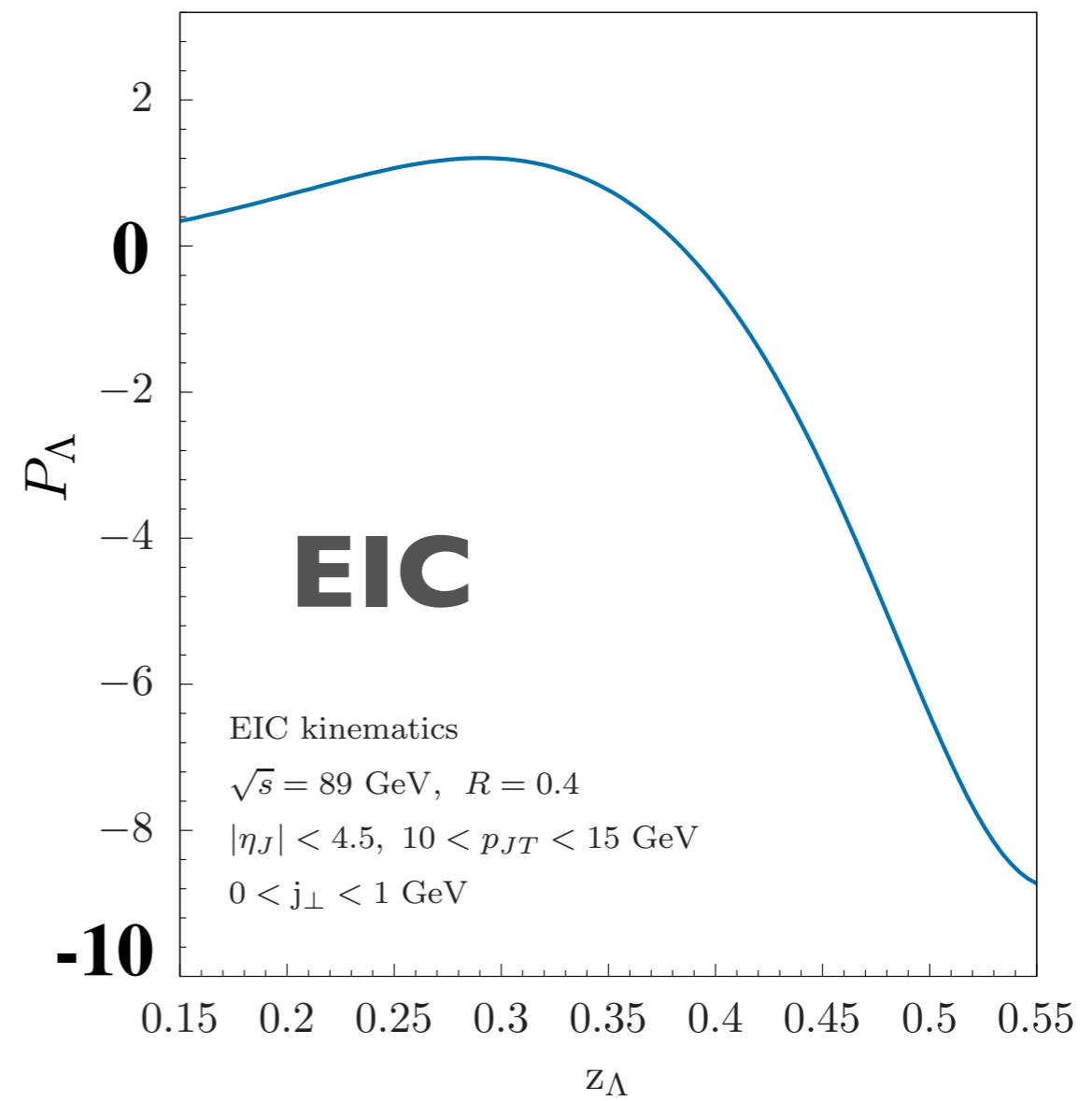
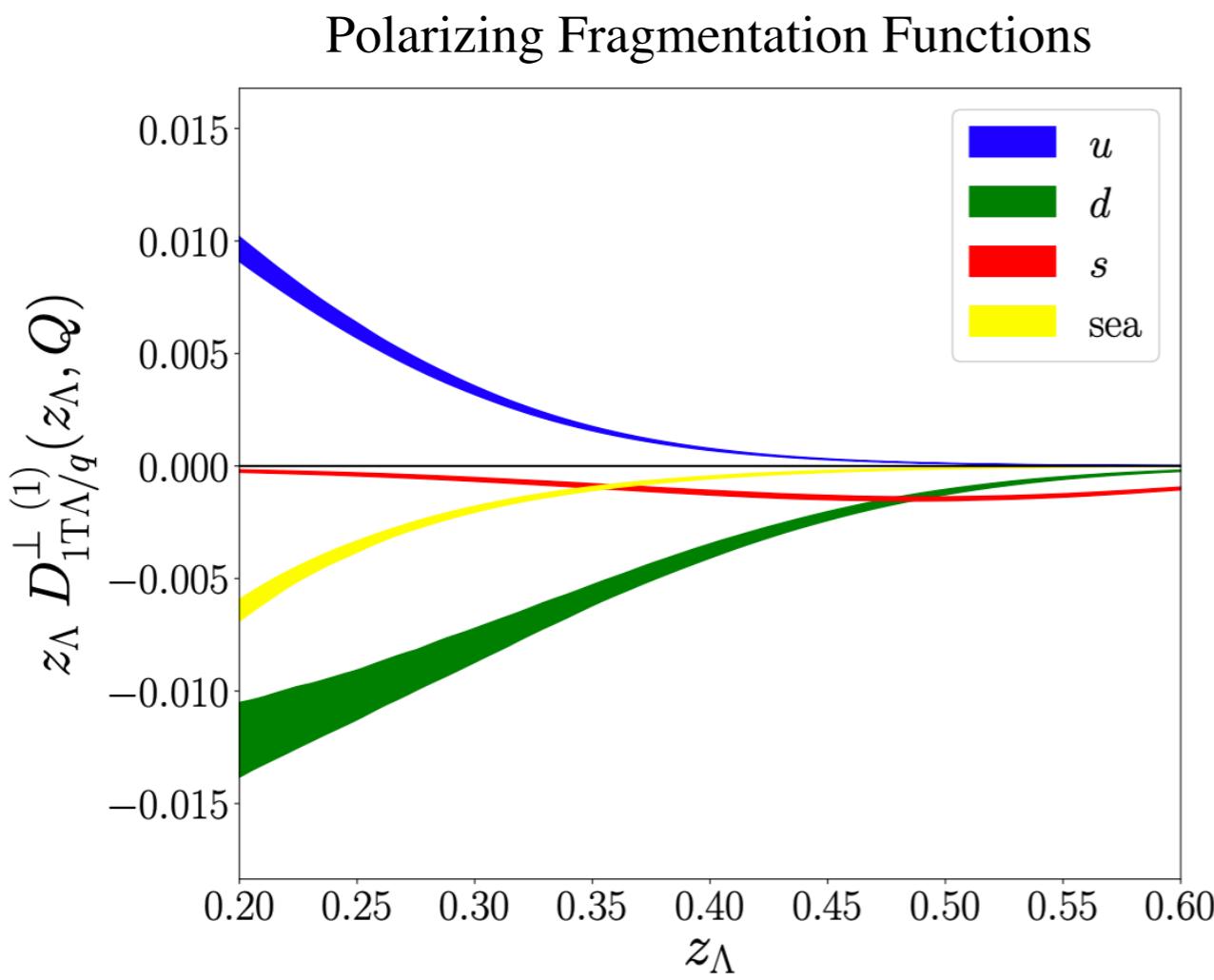
$$p(p_A) + e(p_\ell) \rightarrow (\text{jet}(\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) \overset{\uparrow}{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda, \mathbf{j}_\perp S_\Lambda)) + X$$

$$P_\Lambda = \frac{F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})}}{F_{UU,U}}$$

$$F_{UU,U} \sim \mathbf{f}_a \otimes \mathcal{D}_1^{\Lambda/c}$$

$$F_{UU,T}^{\sin(\hat{\phi}_h - \hat{\phi}_{S_h})} \sim \mathbf{f}_a \otimes \mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp \Lambda/c}$$

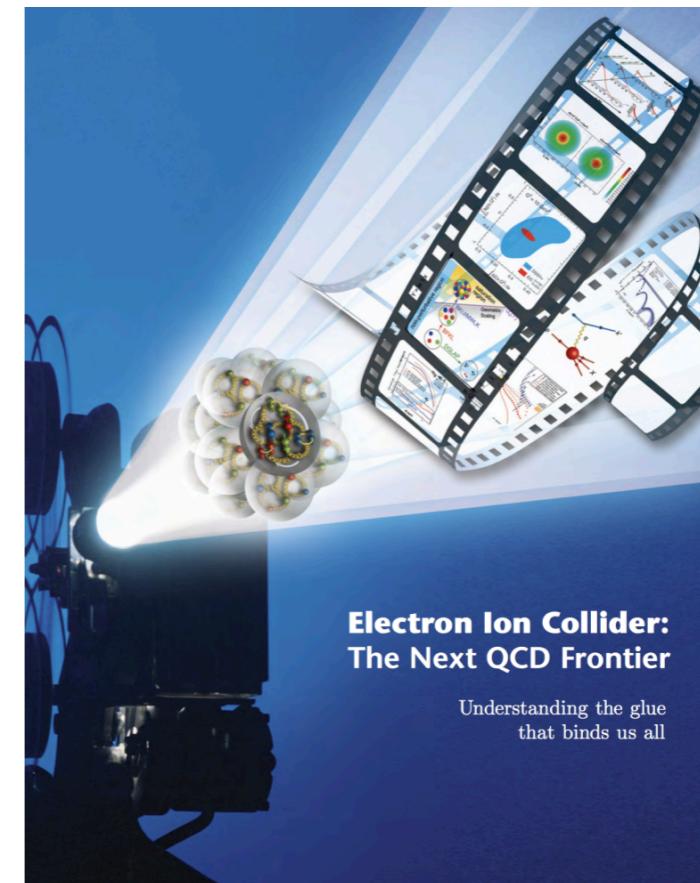
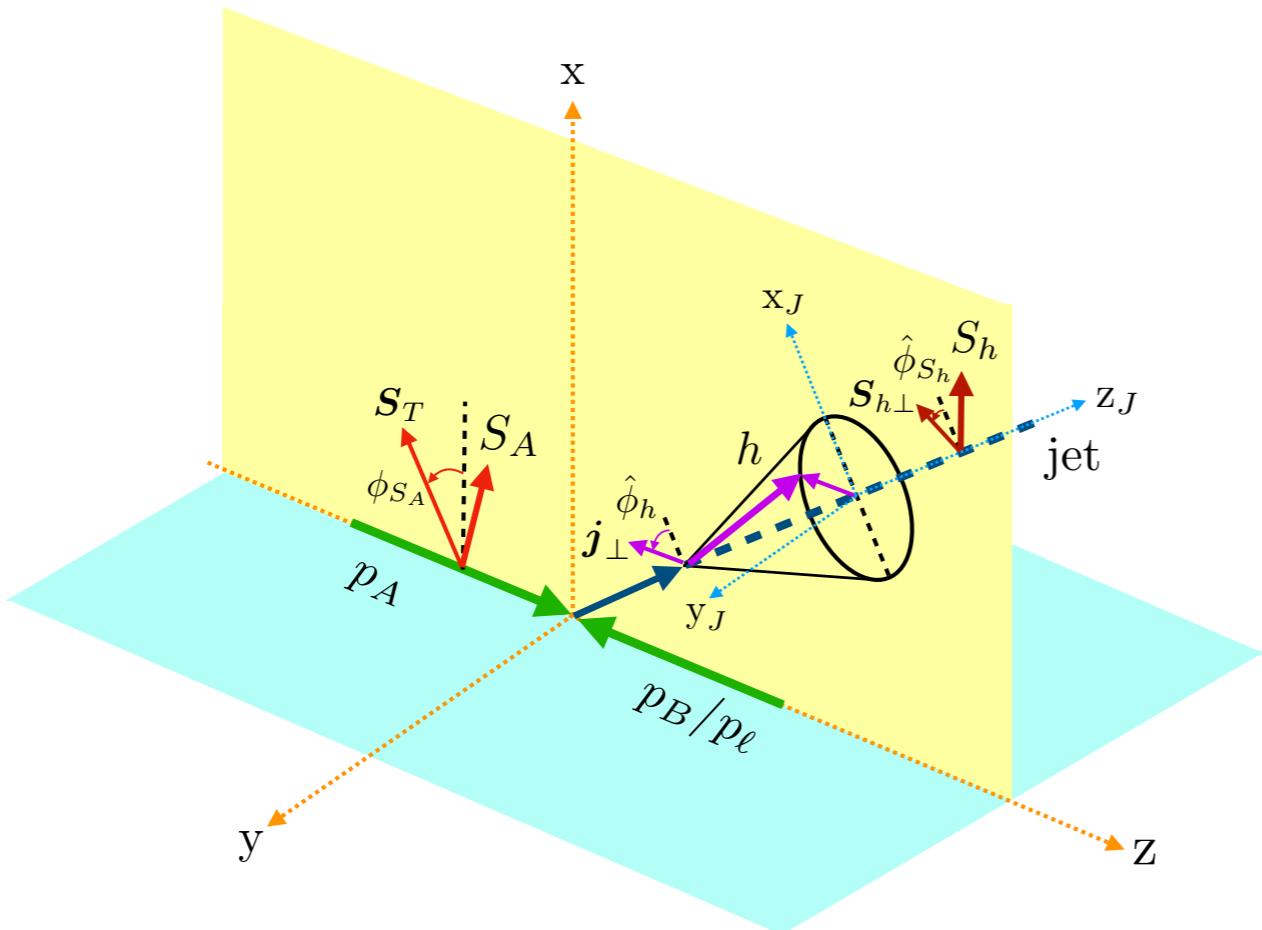
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| L | | $\mathcal{G}_{1L}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_{1L}^{h/q}$ |
| T | $\mathcal{D}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ | $\mathcal{G}_{1T}^{h/q}$ | $\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}, \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}$ |



Summary & Outlook

- We have developed the theoretical framework of the unpolarized/polarized hadron distribution inside jets
- Study the general angular dependence for the process

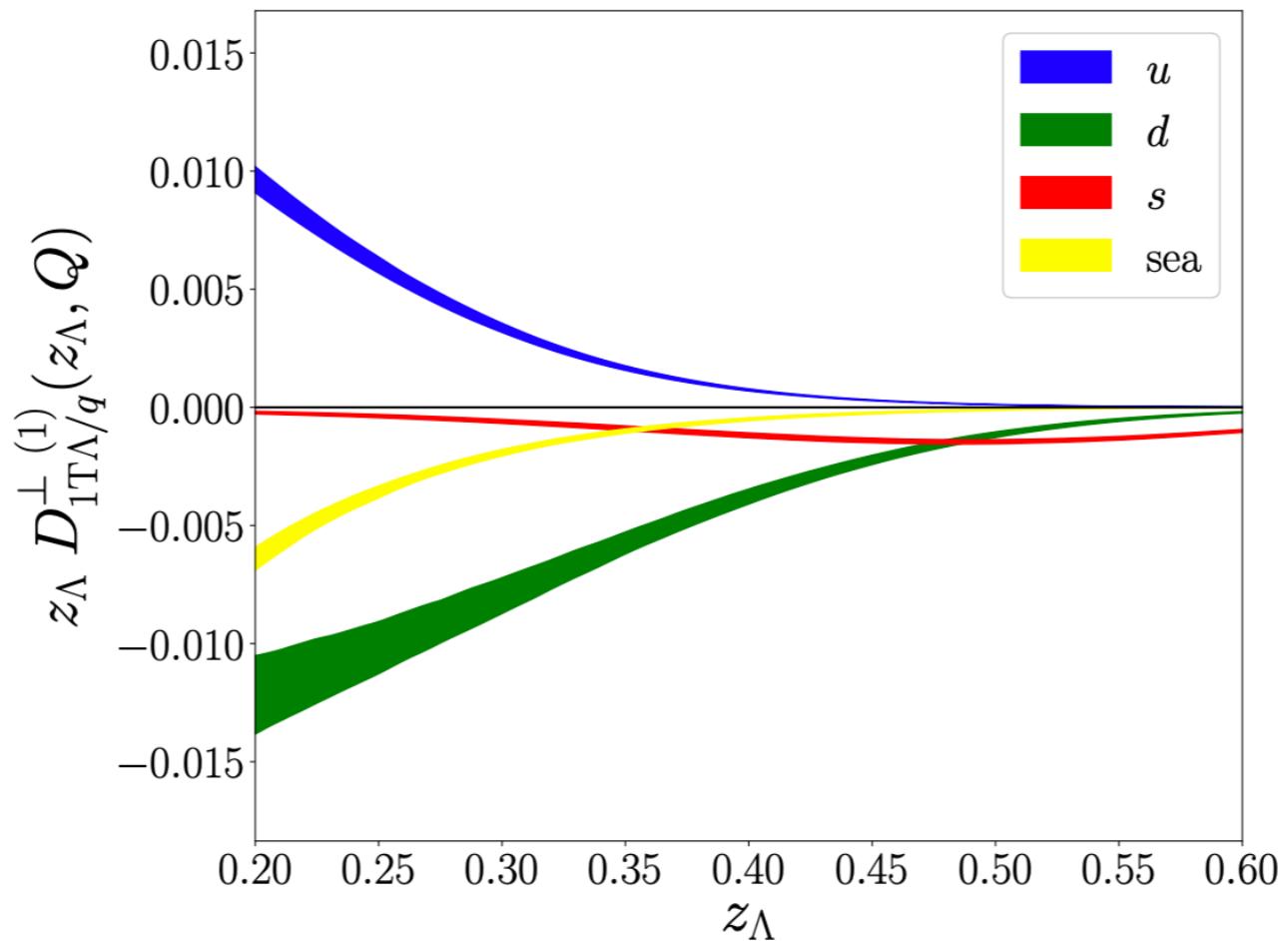
$$p(p_A, S_A) + e(p_\ell, S_\ell) \rightarrow e(p'_\ell) + (\text{jet } (\eta_J, p_{JT}, R) h(z_h, j_\perp S_h)) + X$$



Thank you

Backup

Polarizing Fragmentation Functions



$$D_{1T,\Lambda/q}^{(1)\perp}(z_\Lambda, Q) = \frac{\langle M_D^2 \rangle}{2z_\Lambda^2 M_\Lambda^2} D_{1T,\Lambda/q}^\perp(z_\Lambda, Q)$$

$$\Delta^{h/q}[in_\nu \sigma^{iv} \gamma_5] = S_{h\perp}^i \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) + \frac{\epsilon_T^{ij} j_\perp^j}{z_h M_h} \mathcal{H}_1^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) - \frac{j_\perp^i}{z_h M_h} \Lambda_h \mathcal{H}_{1L}^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) +$$

$$\frac{j_\perp^i \mathbf{j}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{S}_{h\perp}}{z_h^2 M_h^2} \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) = \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{j}_\perp^2}{z_h^2 M_h^2} \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp)$$

$$\Delta^{h/q}[in_\nu \sigma^{iv} \gamma_5] = S_{h\perp}^i \mathcal{H}_1^{h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) + \frac{\epsilon_T^{ij} j_\perp^j}{z_h M_h} \mathcal{H}_1^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp) - \frac{j_\perp^i}{z_h M_h} \Lambda_h \mathcal{H}_{1L}^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp)$$

$$+ \frac{j_\perp^i \mathbf{j}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{S}_{h\perp} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{j}_\perp^2 S_{h\perp}^i}{z_h^2 M_h^2} \mathcal{H}_{1T}^{\perp h/q}(z, z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp)$$