PT-Dependent Fragmentation in DIS on Protons and Nuclei

→

3D Fragmentation – Protons and Nuclei

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Acknowledgements

Much gathered from a recent workshop
From 1D Fragmentation towards 3D Correlated Fragmentation
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Outline

• 3D Fragmentation

• The emergence of hadrons

• Lessons from the 70’s

• To disembroil the Lund string

• Towards a QM description of the final state
  - Balancing the transverse momentum – candles of space-time
  - The Collins Function – candle of $D_{\chi}SB$
  - Balancing the spin
  - Creating polarization from nothing
  - When does a jet become a jet
### 3D Distributions/TMDs

Understanding of the 3D structure of nucleon requires studies of spin and flavor dependence of quark transverse momentum and space distributions.

\[ f^a(x, k_T^2; Q^2) \]

Ex. TMD PDF for a given combination of parton and nucleon spins.

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<td>nucleon polarization</td>
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\[
\sigma = \sum_q e_q^2 f(x) \otimes D(z)
\]

\[ f^a(x, k_T^2; Q^2) \]
TMDs Accessible through Semi-Inclusive Physics

- Separate Sivers and Collins effects

Naturally, two scales:
- High $Q$: localized probe to “see” quarks and gluons
- Low $P_T$: sensitive to confining scale to “see” their confined motion

+ Theory input: TMD QCD factorization
  TMD QCD evolution

- **Sivers** angle, effect in distribution function: $(\phi_h - \phi_s)$
  Or other combinations: Pretzelosity: $(3\phi_h - \phi_s)$

- **Collins** angle, effect in fragmentation function: $(\phi_h + \phi_s)$
  Pay attention to this one!
3D Fragmentation

$$D_h^a(z, p_t^2; Q^2)$$

Ex. $p_t$-dependent FF for a given combination of parton and hadron species

Final transverse momentum of the detected pion $P_t$ arises from convolution of the struck quark transverse momentum $k_t$ with the transverse momentum generated during the fragmentation $p_t$.

$$\sigma = \sum_q e_q^2 f(x) \otimes D(z)$$

$$f^a(x, k_T^2; Q^2)$$

$$D_a^h(z, p_t^2; Q^2)$$

Understanding of the 3D structure of fragmentation into a hadron requires studies of transverse momentum, spin and hadron species dependence
Twist-2 3D Fragmentation Functions

\[ D_{a}^{h}(z, \, p_t^2; \, Q^2) \]

**Unpolarized**

\[ D_1 = \]

\[ G_1 = \]

\[ H_1 = \]

**Spin-spin correlations**

\[ D_{1T} = \]

\[ G_{1T} = \]

**Spin-momentum correlations**

\[ H_{1}^\perp = \]

\[ H_{1L}^\perp = \]

Polarizing FF

Collins
The emergence of hadrons – mass from massless gluons and nearly-massless quarks

Wikipedia – Emergence is a field of study, defined as: In philosophy, systems theory, science, and art, emergence is conceived as a process whereby larger entities, patterns, and regularities arise through interactions among smaller or simpler entities that themselves do not exhibit such properties.

Sounds a bit like the larger baryons and mesons resulting through interactions from the smaller and simpler quarks and gluons, with different properties.
In Steven Weinberg’s seminal treaty on *The First Three Minutes*, a modern view of the origin of the universe, he conveniently starts with a ‘first frame’ when the cosmic temperature has already cooled to 100,000 million degrees Kelvin, carefully chosen to be below the threshold temperature for all hadrons. Two reasons underlie this choice, the first that the quark-gluon description of hadrons was not universally accepted yet at that time, the second that the choice evades questions on the emergence of hadrons from quarks and gluons.
Lessons from the 70s to Now

The emergence of hadrons – mass from massless gluons and nearly-massless quarks

Basis on Parton Model Intuition:
- Localization in space-time & momentum
- Lorentz contraction, time dilation, causality
- Sharp separation of scales (…)
- Ideas about string-like hadronization

Issues: no direct connection with field theory
Sharp separation of scales?
Final state evolution in space-time??

History/timeline
- Late 60s/early 70s: Parton Model
- QCD ~ 1974
- Factorization ~ 1980
- ~2008 Transverse spin physics provokes new definition of pdfs (TMDs) - Back to need for separation of scales
Successful predictions at High E

Z production at the LHC
High E: Jet Hadronization

Reality of jet hadronization of high energy parton
Successful at High E, but …

There have been important conceptual advances (…) to recent times. One important area needing much further advance:

How do we properly and accurately understand the space-time evolution from a state simply described in terms of a few partons of large relative rapidity to a measurable state of many hadrons?

→ Objects like correlation functions (fragmentation functions (TMD, collinear, dihadron, etc) need to be resolved and studied in terms of their underlying non-perturbative physics.
Color to color neutral
→ loss of color. But color of first thing always was balanced by another leg.

Characteristics of fragmentation process must be influenced by
• Dynamical Chiral Symmetry Breaking
• Confinement
To Disembroil the Lund String

Born from intuition from the parton model era

- Semi-classical picture
- Uses localization in both space-time and momentum
To Disembroil the Lund String

The quarks obtain a mass and a transverse momentum in the breakup through a tunneling mechanism (à la Schwinger)

\[ \mathcal{P} \propto e^{-\frac{\pi m_q^2}{\kappa}} = e^{-\frac{\pi m_q^2}{\kappa}} e^{-\frac{\pi p_{\perp}^2}{\kappa}} \]

Gives a natural suppression of heavy quarks

\[ \text{d\bar{d}} : \text{u\bar{u}} : \text{s\bar{s}} : \text{c\bar{c}} \approx 1 : 1 : 0.3 : 10^{-11} \]
To Disembroid the Lund String

The break-ups starts in the middle and spreads outward, but they are causally disconnected.

Requiring left-right symmetry we obtain a unique *fragmentation function* for a hadron taking a fraction $z$ of the energy of a string end in a breakup

$$p(z) = N \frac{(1 - z)^a}{z} e^{-bm_1^2/z}$$

The Lund symmetric fragmentation function.

As far as I can judge, some of the intuition that such forms are reasonable comes from early 70s $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ data.
To Disembroil the Lund String

mcplots.cern.ch

Lund model must do something right...
To Disembroil the Lund String

- Excellent description of high-energy transverse momentum spectra
- Started from best quantum mechanical insight of the time (Schwinger)
- Incorporates acquisition of mass and transverse momentum
- Even more, parameters inducing transverse momentum close to what we empirically determine from TMDs – reciprocity at work?

What does the Lund Model know that we don’t know?
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Workshop on QCD in preparation of 2007 Long-Range Plan, talk of George Sterman

- **Hadronization as a fundamental problem**

- **Transmutation of degrees of freedom**: the nexus of reductionist and emergent descriptions of nature

- **On the IR side**, engages confinement $\chi_{SB}$ (mass generation) and vacuum structure.

- **On the UV side**, it matches to infrared safety.
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Workshop on QCD in preparation of 2007 Long-Range Plan, talk of George Sterman

- What do we need?
- Enough energy to open up transverse as well as longitudinal degrees of freedom in fragmentation and make contact with jet phenomenology
- Spin capability: Beyond leading logs and color flows?
- Energy to produce jets in cold nuclei and in nucleus
- A lot more theoretical understanding

RE: Some 10 years later these seem wise words, looks like we are moving in this direction
Color neutralization – it’s a correlated 3D problem

Can we learn more on how hadrons emerge from color charge by correlating one hadron with the residual system, and track where it’s momentum and spin originate?

Final transverse momentum of the detected pion $P_t$ arises from convolution of the struck quark transverse momentum $k_t$ with the transverse momentum generated during the fragmentation $p_t$.

$$D_u \pi^+(z, p_t)$$

Mass of hadrons $= \frac{E}{c^2}$
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Balancing the transverse momentum – candles of space-time

From 1D to 3D fragmentation:
- Many more variables,
  Many more angles
- Multi-dimensional data
- Fine binnings

First step is always unpolarized cross sections – JLab will but limited in kinematics

\( D_a^h(z, p_t^2; Q^2) \)
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Balancing the transverse momentum – candles of space-time

Is there reciprocity between TMDs and fragmentation?

The transverse momentum acquired in the LUND string model a la Schwinger is about what we see from the (early stage) TMD analyses.
**Hadronization – parton propagation in matter**

\[ \Delta p_T^2 = p_T^2(A) - p_T^2(2H) \]

"\( p_T \) Broadening"

Comprehensive studies possible:
- wide range of energy \( v = 10-1000 \) GeV
- wide range of \( Q^2 \): evolution
- Hadronization of charm, bottom
- High luminosity for 3D and correlations

EIC: Understand the conversion of color charge to hadrons through fragmentation and breakup

Multiple gluon scattering making transverse momentum beyond the Lund string-breaking mechanism

Accardi, Dupre

Next Generation NP, FIU, February 10-13, 2016
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

The Collins Function

A surprise of transverse-spin experiments

Observables: Azimuthal asymmetries due to correlations of spin q/n and transverse momentum of quarks

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This surprise led to the introduction of the Sivers function – effect induced by effect in distribution function, and the Collins function – effect induced by effect in fragmentation function.
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

The Collins Function – candle of $D\chi_{SB}$

Recall the origin of the Collins function as motivated by forward $\pi$ spin asymmetry. Requirements for non-zero effect:

1) Interference – helicity must be heavily broken. Can’t be due to small current quark mass as effects $\sim m_q/Q$. Chiral symmetry breaking (in dynamical situation) can do it.

2) Transverse momentum correlations.

\[ \delta q(x) \sim \text{(in transverse basis)} \]
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

The Collins Function – candle of $D_{\chi}SB$

Map the Collins function over the regions of rapidity?
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Balancing the Spin

Feynman-x dependence of Λ Polarization in hadronic collisions

Proton beams
PRD91, 032004 (2015)

- **ATLAS** $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV
- **HERA-B** $\sqrt{s} = 42$ GeV
- **E799** $\sqrt{s} = 39$ GeV
- **NA48** $\sqrt{s} = 29$ GeV
- **M2** $\sqrt{s} = 27$ GeV
What happens with spin degrees of freedom over the regions of rapidity? Naively one would assume spin diffuses with a few quark-gluon scatterings.
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

\[ A_N = \frac{L - R}{L + R} \quad \vec{S}_\perp \cdot \left( \vec{P} \times \vec{k}_\perp \right) \]

Creating Polarization from Nothing

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**quark polarization**

**nucleon polarization**

- Boer-Mulders
- helicity
- worm-gear
- Sivers
- worm-gear
- transversity
- pretzelosity

Spin-Orbit Effects in Fragmentation
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Creating Polarization from Nothing – the prototype example

$\Lambda^c$ Hyperon Polarization in Inclusive Production by 300 GeV Protons on Beryllium

PRL36, 1113 (1976)
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

Creating Polarization from Nothing – a recent TMD example

Di-hadron interference fragmentation function

![Graph showing di-hadron interference fragmentation function.](image)

- Pion pair hadronizes from same quark
- Correlation with quark transverse spin
- Chiral-odd

Transverse single-spin asymmetry in dihadron production, 200 GeV p+p

STAR, arXiv:1504.00415

- Clear nonzero asymmetry
- Pseudorapidity dependence
- Sensitive to transversity x IFF

COMPASS, PLB736, 124 (2014)
Creating Polarization from Nothing

Boer-Mulders effect can create polarization due to spin-orbit correlations. Since spin in fragmentation process likely gets diluted fast, maybe perhaps more a 12-GeV experiment.

$e + p \rightarrow e' + \vec{p} + X$ (few mesons only…)

There could be measurable polarization of the proton in the final state in a fully unpolarized SIDIS process!

→ Markus Diefenthaler looking into possible 12-GeV proposal.
Lambda polarization maintained in the (light to medium-heavy) nuclear medium, as observed in semi-inclusive DIS.
Towards a QM Description of the Final State

When Does a Jet Become a Jet – understand the cosmology of the jet

• At some point, if (nearly) all particles measured within reconstructed jet, could you potentially constrain sum of probabilities for each flavor parton to be (nearly) 1?
• Or, alternately, if all particles are measured, how many (or few) does one need to obtain jet characteristics? Is there a hadron-jet duality?
• Can we link this to jet substructure observables? → Ivan Vitev talk
• Note: the Lund String-Breaking Model does not care about jets or hadrons
Outlook

Objects like correlation functions (fragmentation functions (TMD, collinear, dihadron, etc) need to be resolved and studied in terms of their underlying non-perturbative physics.

Characteristics of fragmentation process must be influenced by

- Dynamical Chiral Symmetry Breaking
- Confinement

We should isolate experimental signatures that are most likely to give insight
Lund Model and Three-Jet Events

(a) All Tracks

(b) $p_{\perp}^{(\text{out})} \geq 0.3$
TMDs and 3D FFs

Functions surviving on integration over Transverse Momentum

The others are sensitive to intrinsic $k_T$ in the nucleon & in the fragmentation process

_Mulders & Tangerman, NPB 461 (1996) 197_

Distribution Functions

- $f_1$
- $g_1$
- $h_1$
- $f_{1T}$
- $h_{1T}$
- $h_{1L}$

Fragmentation Functions

- $D_1$
- $G_1$
- $H_1$
- $D_{1T}$
- $H_{1T}$
- $H_{1L}$

- **transversity**
- **Sivers**
- **Boer-Mulders**
- **Polarizing FF**
- **Collins**