



北京師範大學  
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

# Jet TMDs

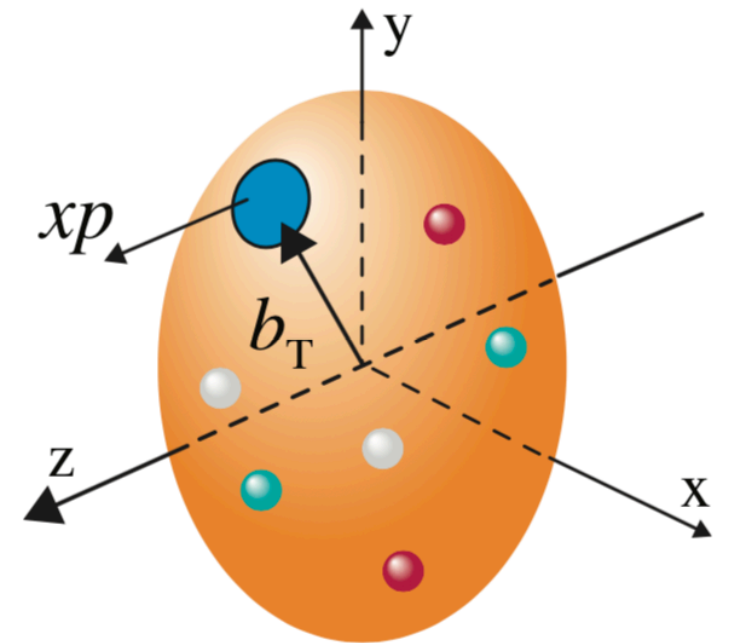
Xiaohui Liu

ICTS Seminar @ USTC

1.3<sup>rd</sup>.2019

# TMD physics

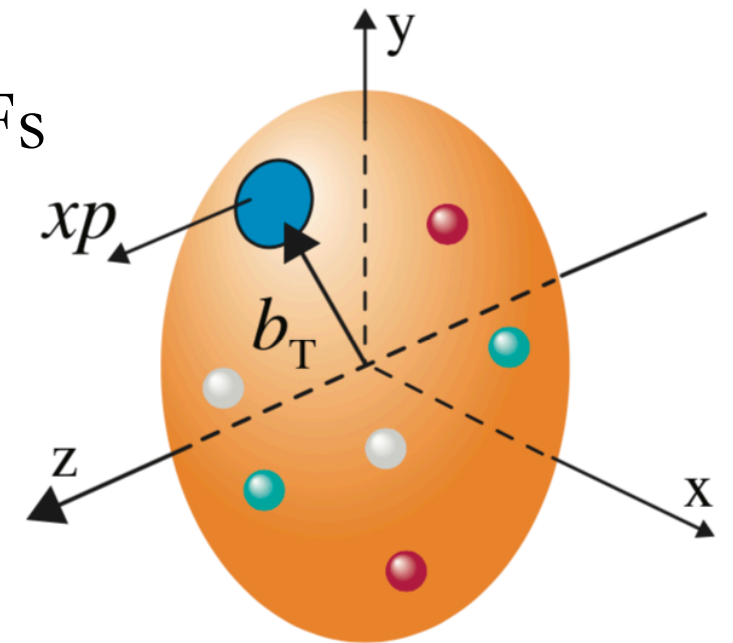
- Efforts in understanding nucleon structures using collisions
  - Collinear PDFs, FFs
    - Important for LHC physics
    - Universal formalism (somehow) well-established
  - But only longitudinal information



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} \simeq \sum_{i,j=q,g} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 \mathcal{H}_{ij}(Q^2, \mu^2) f_{i \leftarrow h}(x_1, \mu^2) f_{j \leftarrow h}(x_2, \mu^2)$$

# TMD physics

- Efforts in understanding nucleon structures using collisions
- Transvers Momentum Dependent PDFs, FFs
  - 3D imaging of Nucleon
  - Information on spin, orbital momentum
  - How to measure ? Force the system TM small enough
- Non trivial extension of the collinear formalism, (Non-)universalities



		nucleon polarisation			
		U	L	T	
quark polarisation	U	$f_1$ number density $q$		$f_{1T}^\perp$ <i>Sivers</i>	$\Delta_0^\perp q$
	L		$g_1$ <i>helicity</i> $\Delta q$	$g_{1T}$	
	T	$h_1^\perp$ <i>Boer Mulders</i>	$h_{1L}^\perp$	$h_1$ <i>transversity</i> $h_{1T}^\perp$	$\Delta_T q$

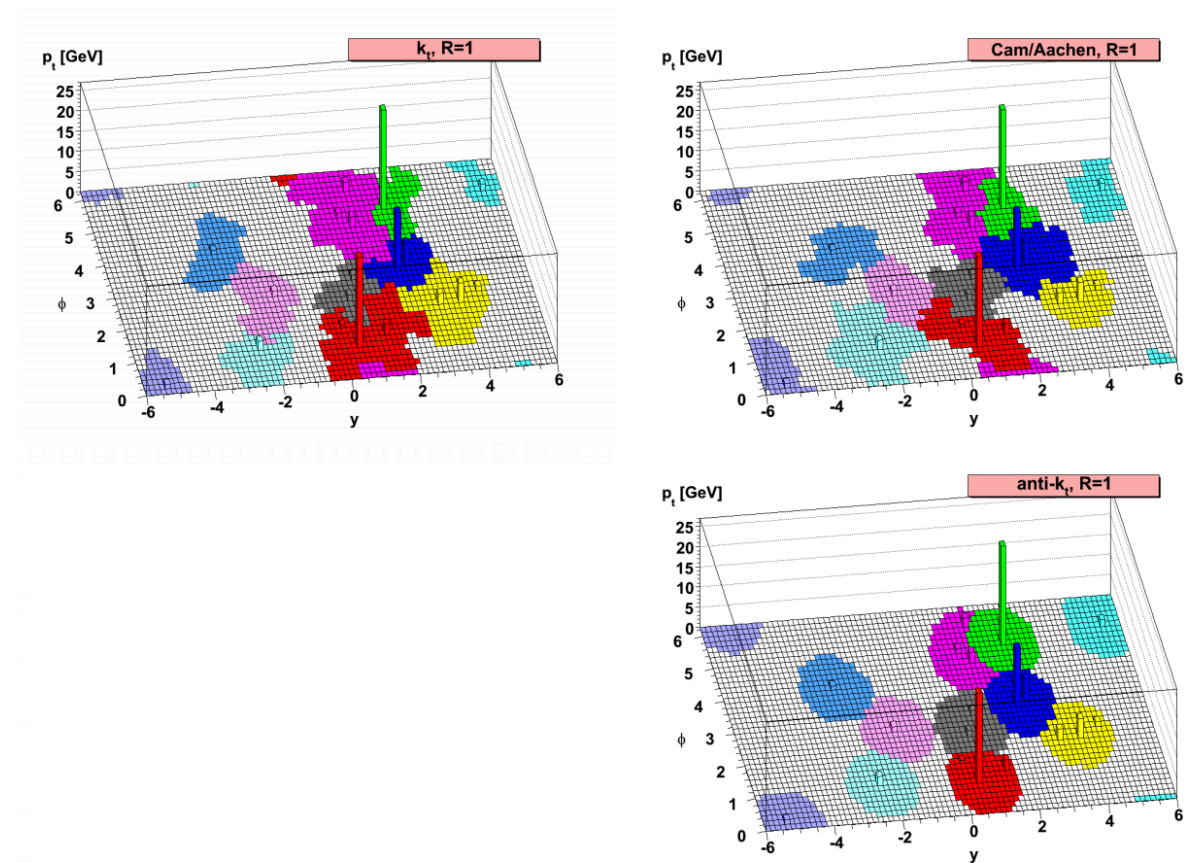
# Jets

- A clustering of particles, very natural at the colliders

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{i,T}^{2p}, k_{j,T}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta y^2 + \Delta \phi^2}{R^2}$$

$$d_{iB} = k_{i,T}^{2p}$$

- If  $d_{iB}$  is the smallest, then promote  $i$  as a jet and remove  $i$  from the event sample
- If  $d_{ij}$  is the smallest, then cluster  $i$  and  $j$  to  $ij$
- Iterate



$p=-1$ : anti- $k_T$ ,  $p=1$ :  $k_T$ ,  $p=0$  Cambridge/Archen

Cacciari, Salam, Soyez '08

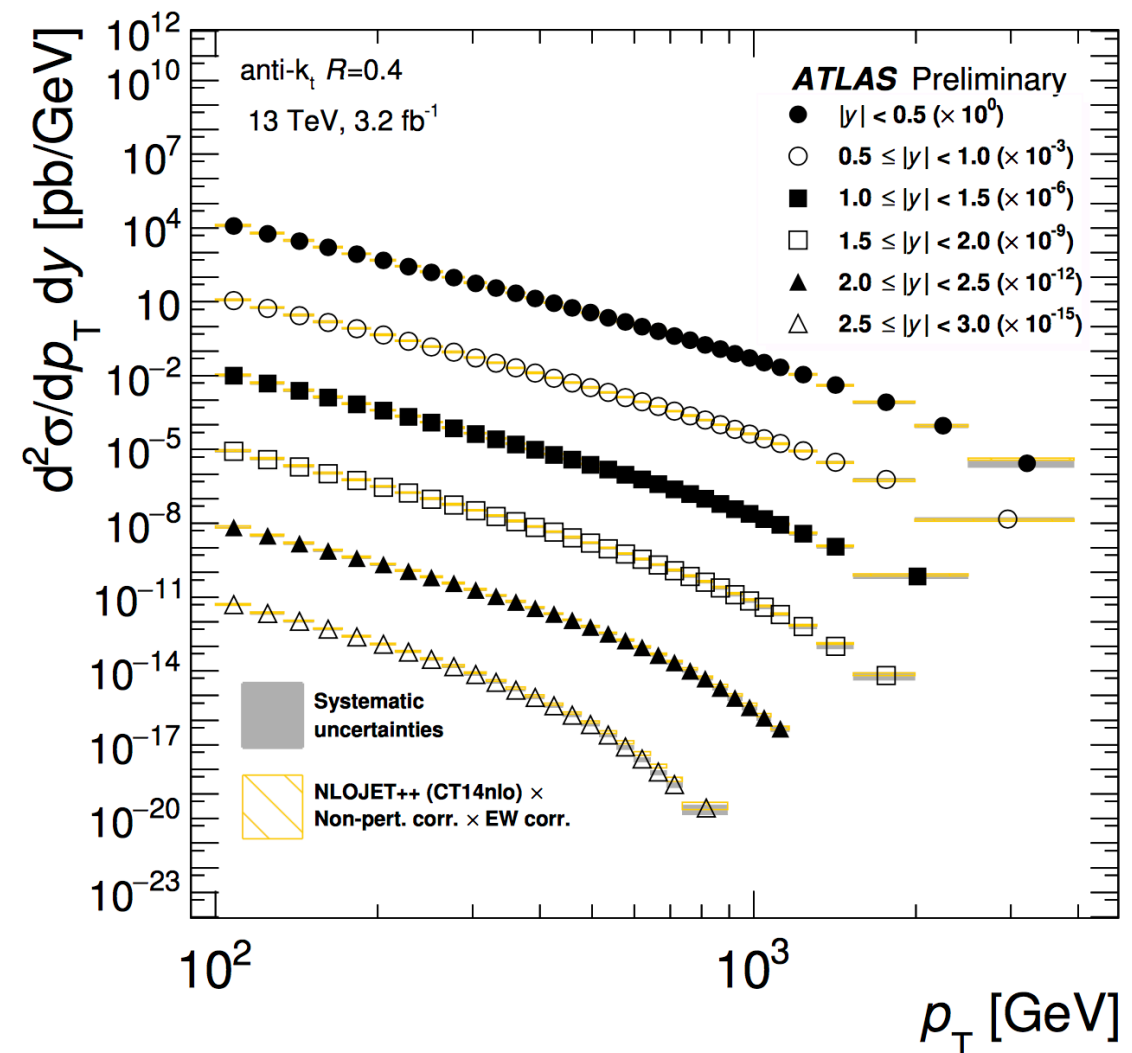
# Outline

- Why jet physics?
  - Current status
  - Opportunity for TMDs
- Jet TMDs
  - In-jet TMDs
  - Jet imbalance
- Conclusions

# Why jet physics?

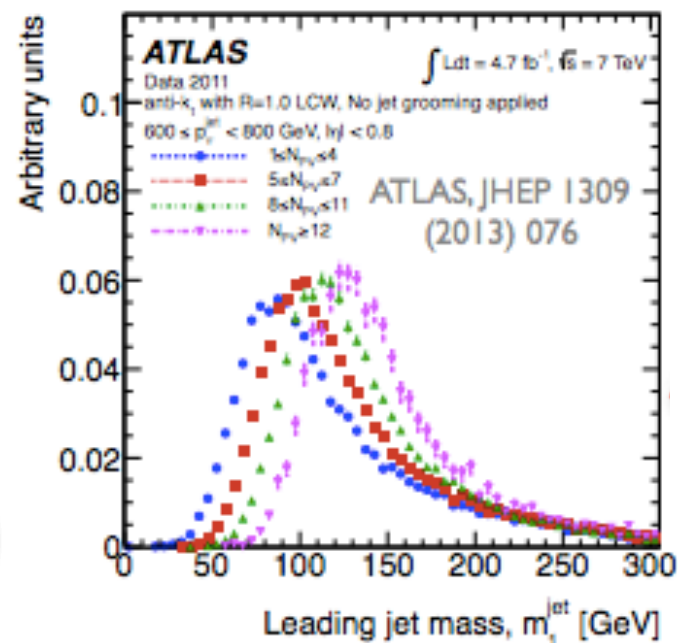
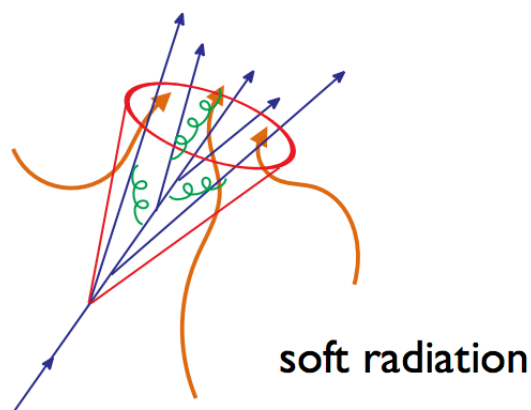
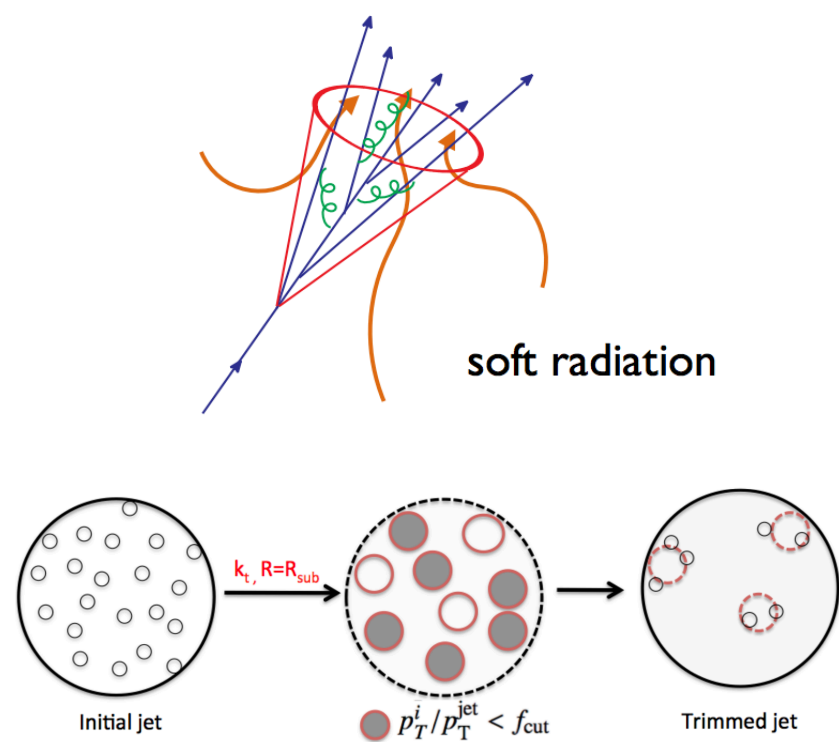
- Most modern colliders are jet machines, LHC, EIC ...
- Benchmark processes with large statistics and small errors
- Probing QCD ranging over orders of magnitudes in scales

Global quantities  
probe scales of order  
 $10\text{GeV} \sim 1\text{TeV}$

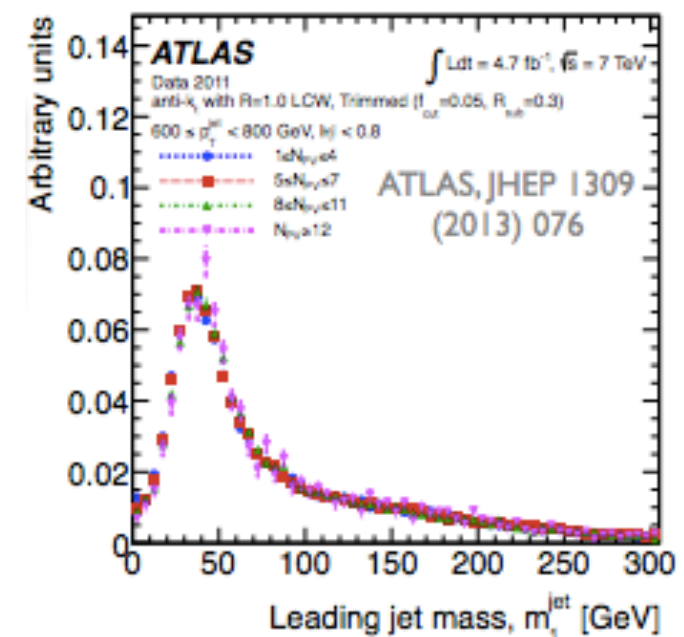


# Why jet physics?

- Most modern colliders are jet machines, LHC, EIC ...
- Benchmark processes with large statistics and small errors
- Probing QCD ranging over orders of magnitudes in scales
  - Modern jet substructure techniques for **extending the scale region, reducing contaminations, distinguish g/q jets** ...



trimming

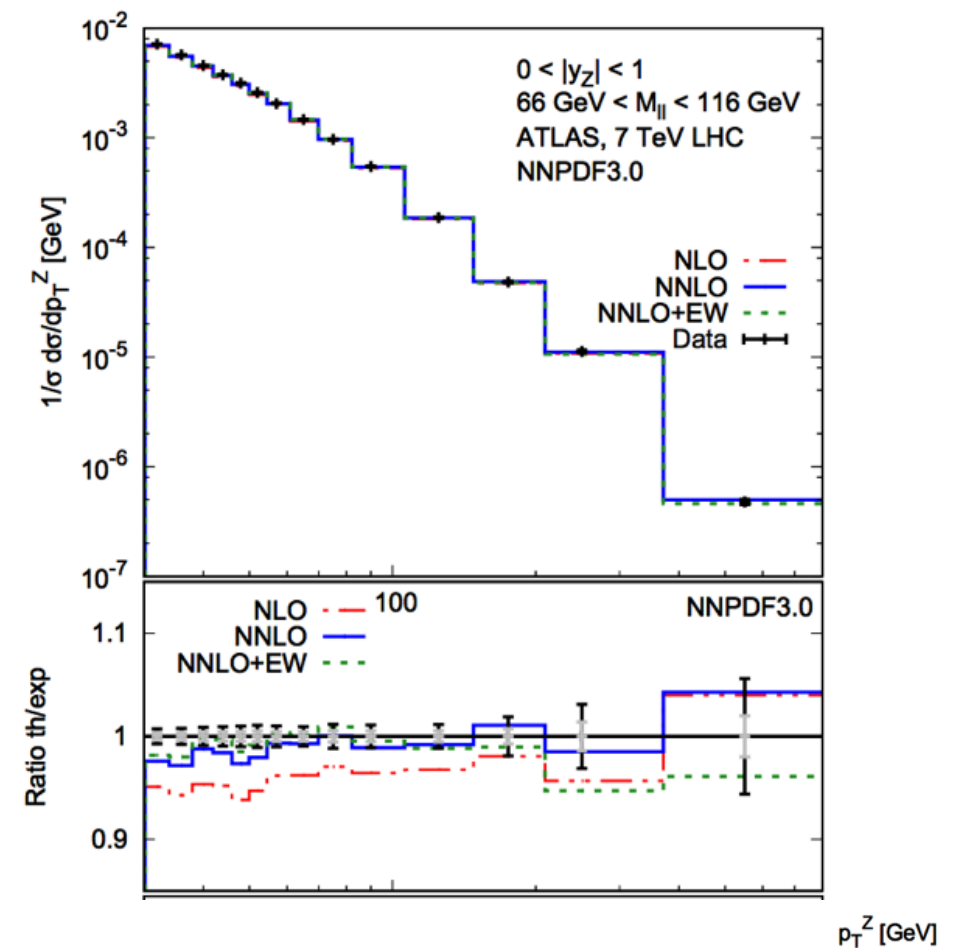
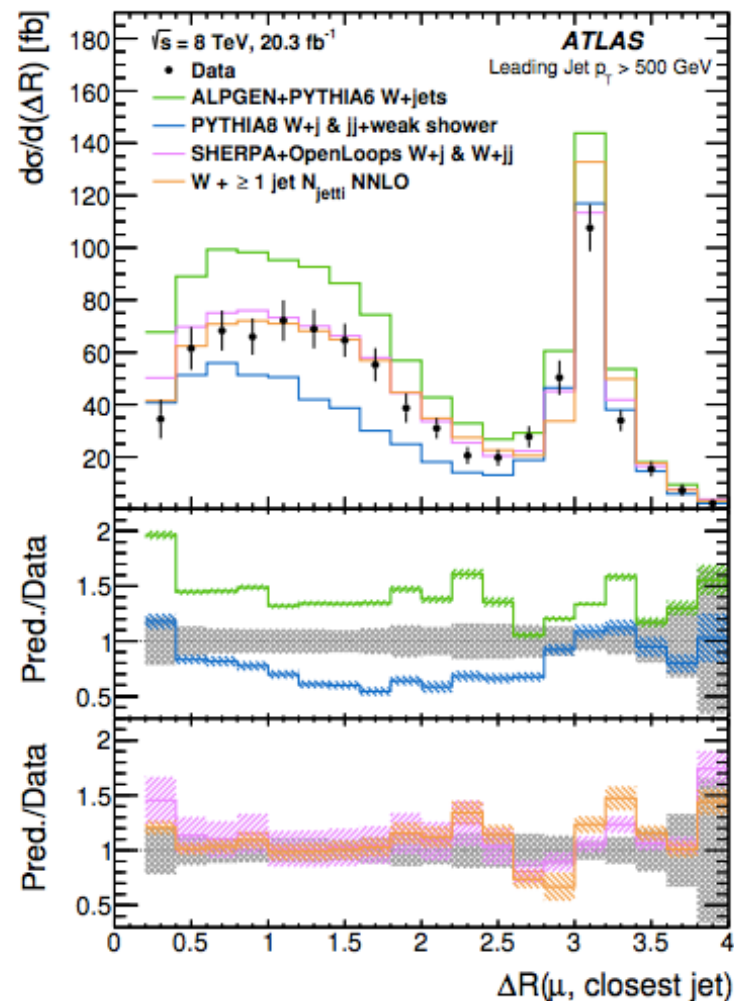




# Why jet physics?

- Precision first principle theoretical understanding
  - Exciting fixed order precision achievements
    - N<sup>2</sup>LO or N<sup>3</sup>LO predictions, V+J, J+J, DIS jet...

Boughezal, XL, Petriello +; Gehrmann, Glover, +; ...





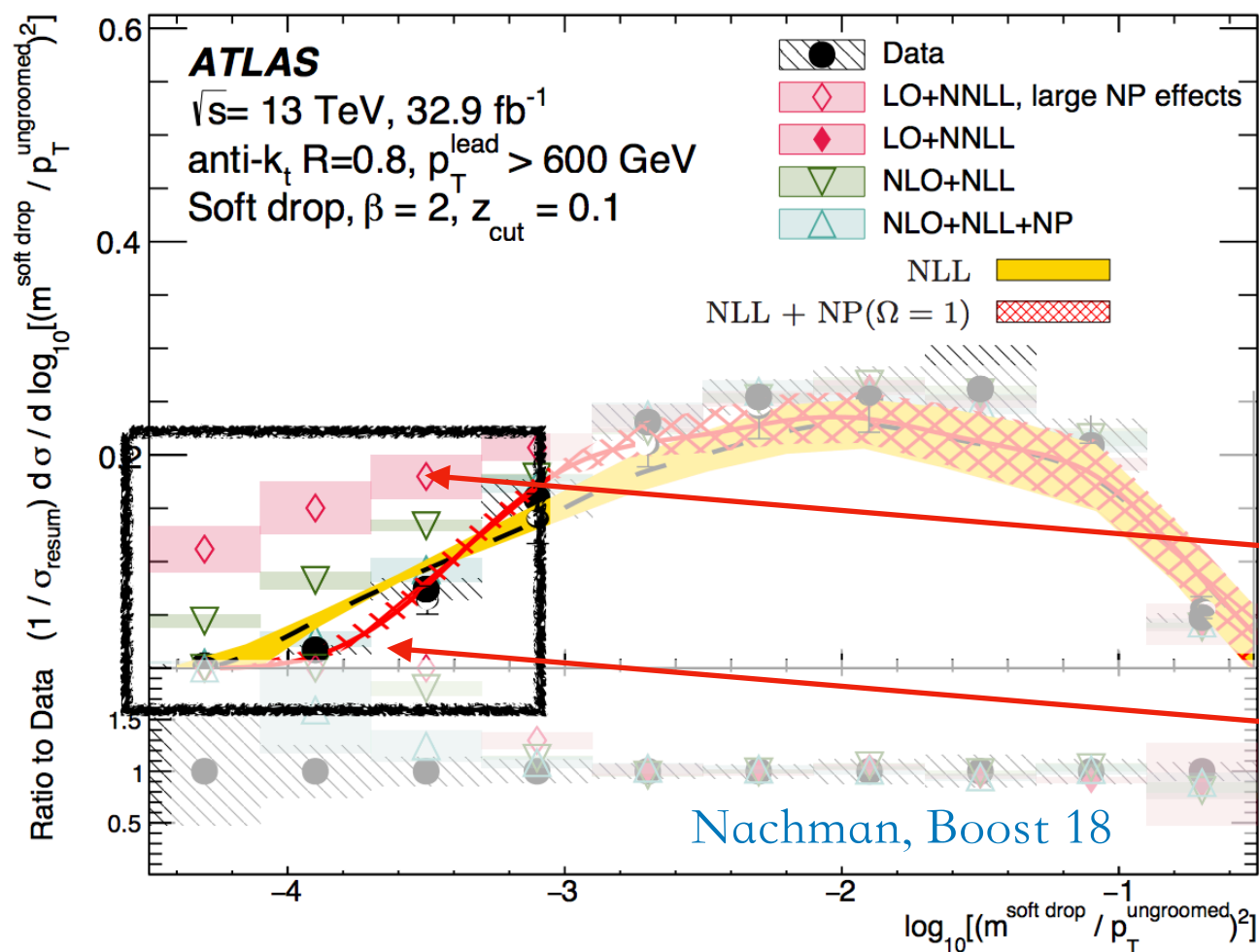
# Why jet physics?

- Precision first principle theoretical understanding
  - Resummation frameworks for jet observables
    - Jet R
    - (un-)groomed jet shapes
    - ...

Precision for jet physics, though  
challenging but feasible now

# Why jet physics?

- Precision data + precision theory
  - Jet physics can be tested with high accuracy
  - Sensitive to minor differences in the theories



Predictions with different q/g fractions

Only LO q/g fraction

Full NLO q/g fraction

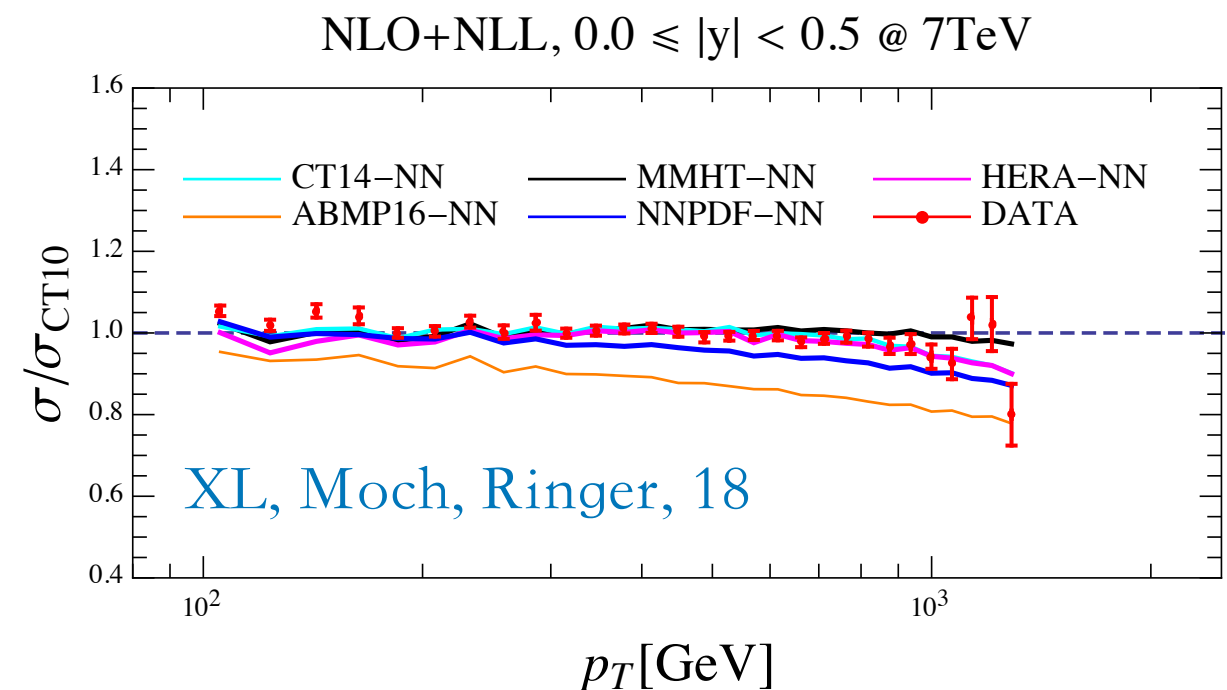
Kang, Lee, XL, Ringer, 17

# Why jet physics?

- Precision data + precision theory
  - Jet physics can be tested with high accuracy
  - Sensitive to minor differences in the theories
  - Interesting Non.Pert. quantities can be extracted with confidence, PDFs, (TMD-)FFs, Sivers Function...

A sophisticated industry at the LHC

Goal of the TMD physics



# Why jet physics?

- Jets for TMD physics
  - Conventional TMDs: DY, SIDIS and  $e^+e^-$  thus far
    - Simple and well-established
    - Lots of data so far

# Why jet physics?

- Jets for TMD physics
  - Conventional TMDs: DY, SIDIS and  $e^+e^-$  thus far
    - Simple and well-established. **Exciting opportunities for jet.**
    - Lots of data so far. **So are the jet processes, with more options**

Modern jets will offer more

- Global TMDs
  - In-jet TMDs
  - TMD w.r.t different axis: beam/jet axis, photon ...
  - Probing the factorization breaking effects: Rogers-Mulders 10, Qiu-Collins 07.
- We will develop formalism for these, for both polarized and unpolarized TMDs

# In-jet TMDs

# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

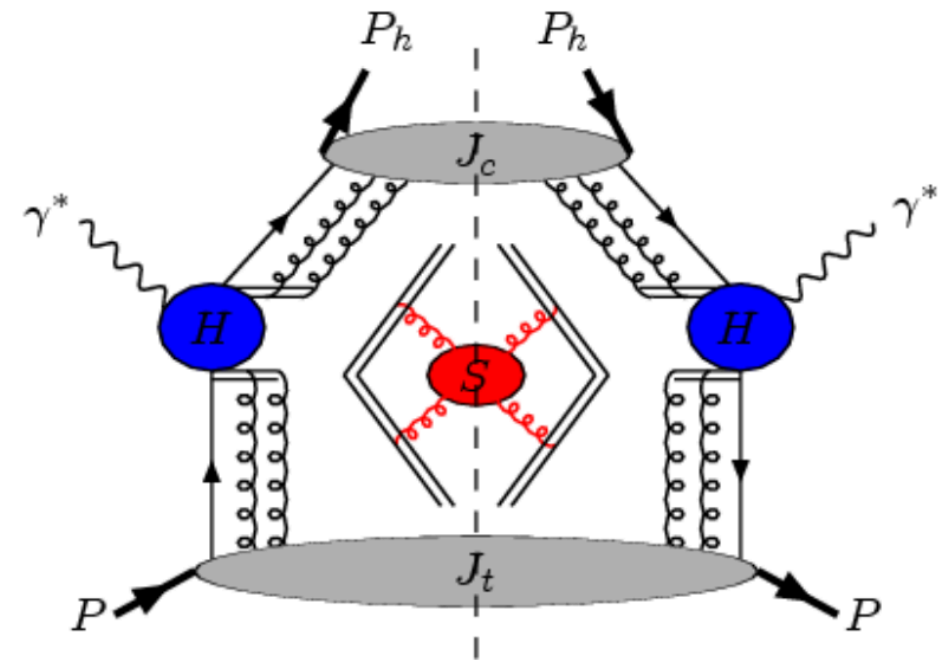
- Conventional approach to TMD FFs
  - SIDIS,  $e^+e^-$

For SIDIS

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{UU}(x_B, z_h, Q^2, P_{h\perp}) = & \sum_{q=u,d,s,\dots} e_q^2 \int d^2\vec{k}_\perp d^2\vec{p}_\perp d^2\vec{\lambda}_\perp \\
 & \times q(x_B, \vec{k}_\perp) \hat{q}(z_h, p_\perp) (S(\vec{\lambda}_\perp))^{-1} \\
 & \times H_{UU}(Q^2) \delta^{(2)}(z_h \vec{k}_\perp + \vec{p}_\perp + \vec{\lambda}_\perp - \vec{P}_{h\perp})
 \end{aligned}$$

Entanglement between TMD FFs and TMD PDFs

Hard to probe gluon FFs





# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

- Hadron in jet as an alternative
  - Possibility for gluon TMD FFs
  - With more experimental controls
  - Dis-entangle final TMDs from ISR

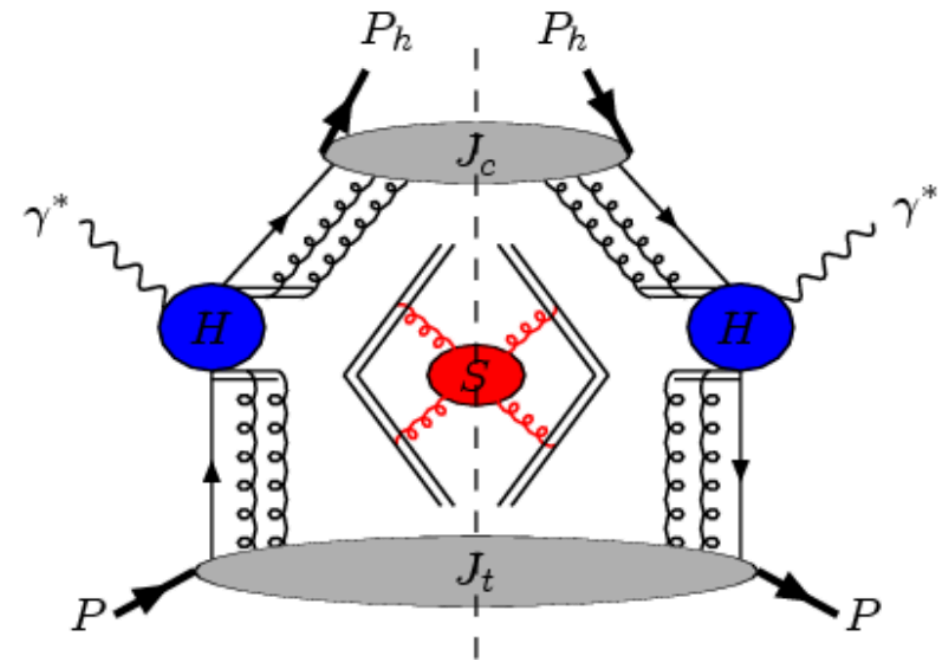
For SIDIS

$$\begin{aligned}
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 & \times H_{UU}(Q^2) \delta^{(2)}(z_h \vec{k}_\perp + \vec{p}_\perp + \vec{\lambda}_\perp - \vec{P}_{h\perp})
 \end{aligned}$$

For in-jet TMDs

The TMD PDFs will be absent!

Cleaner probe of the TMD FFs



# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
- A multi-scale problem

$$p_T \gg p_T R \gg j_T > \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

$$p_T \sim 20 - 1000 \text{ GeV}, R \sim 0.2 - 0.5$$

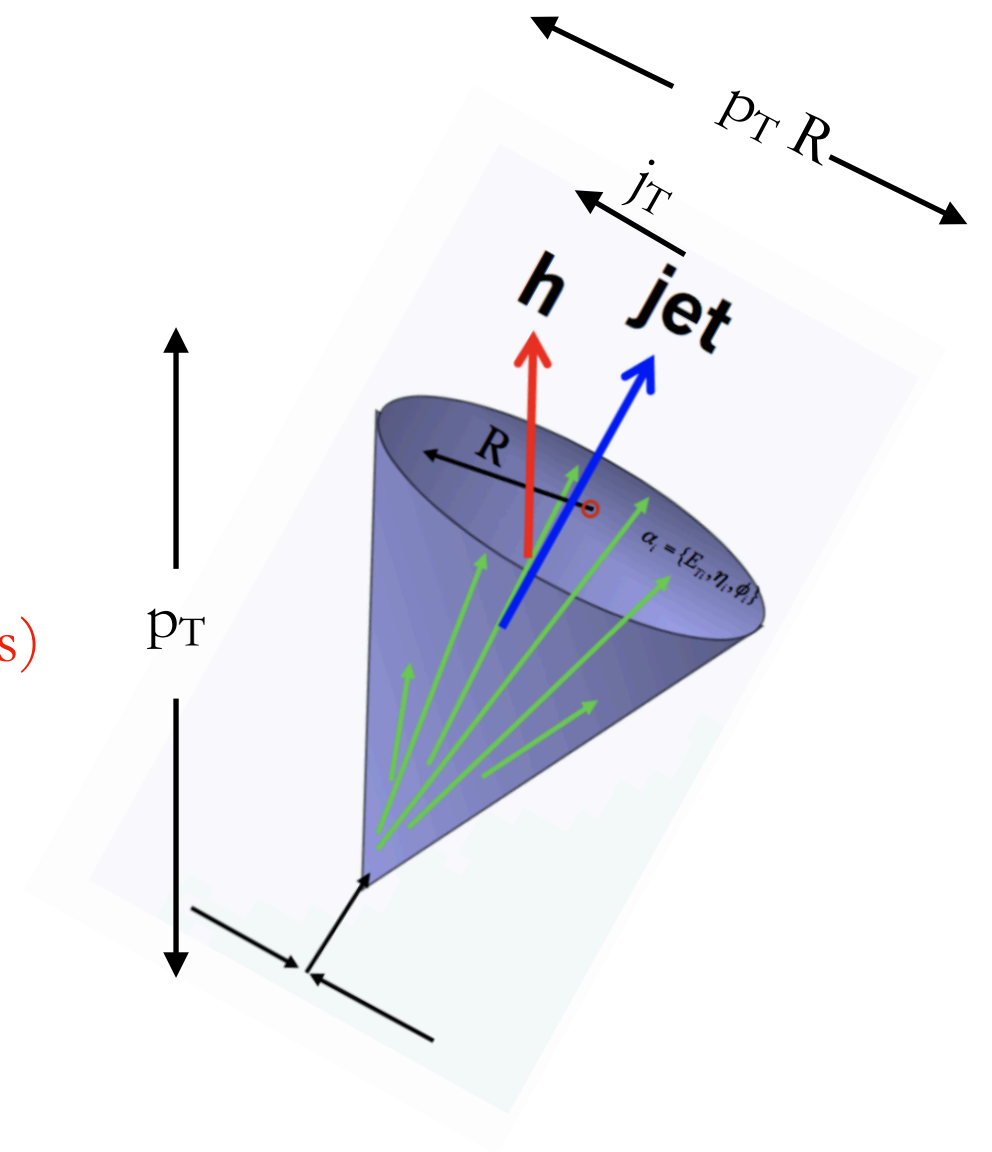
$$j_T \sim 100 \text{ MeV} - 5 \text{ GeV}$$

Con:

- Fixed order breaks down due to  $\log(\text{hierarchies})$

Pro:

- Factorization and resummation
- Universality



# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

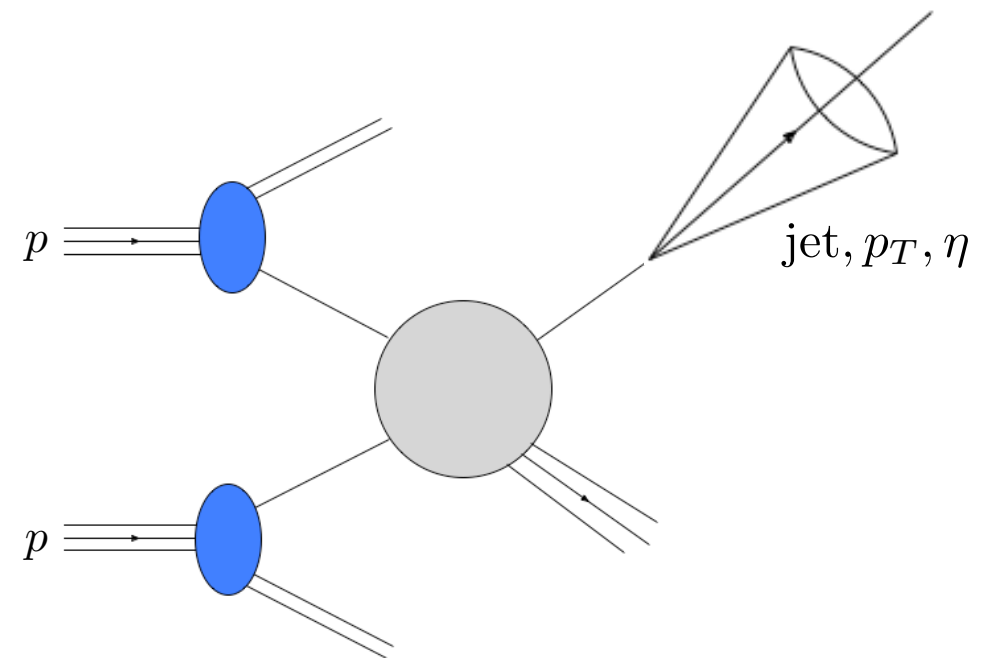
- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
- Factorization

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pp \rightarrow (\text{jet } h) X}}{dp_T d\eta dz_h d^2\mathbf{j}_\perp} = \sum_{a,b,c} f_a(x_a, \mu) \otimes f_b(x_b, \mu) \otimes H_{ab}^c(x_a, x_b, \eta, p_T/z, \mu) \otimes \mathcal{G}_c^h(z, z_h, \omega_J R, \mathbf{j}_\perp, \mu)$$

H: partonic cross section for producing a parton(hadron), known to NLO (Vogelsang)

f: **collinear** PDFs

G: **Universal** semi inclusive jet function (analog of hadron FFs), all the j dependence encoded here. Same function for EIC.



Fully differential in the jet kinematics

# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

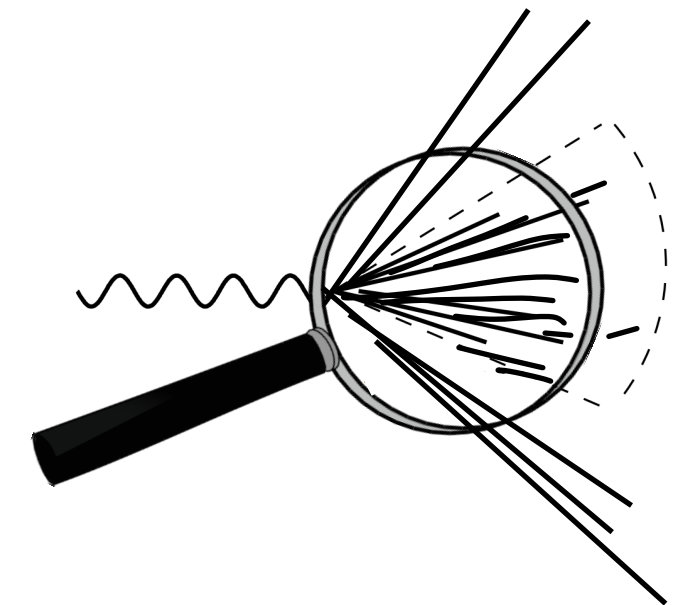
- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
- Factorization

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Valid for  $p_T R \sim j$

# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
- Factorization

$$\mathcal{G}_c^h(z, z_h, \omega_J R, \mathbf{j}_\perp, \mu) = \mathcal{H}_{c \rightarrow i}(z, \omega_J R, \mu) \int d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp d^2 \boldsymbol{\lambda}_\perp \delta^2(z_h \boldsymbol{\lambda}_\perp + \mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{j}_\perp) \\ \times D_{h/i}(z_h, \mathbf{k}_\perp, \mu, \nu) S_i(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_\perp, \mu, \nu R),$$

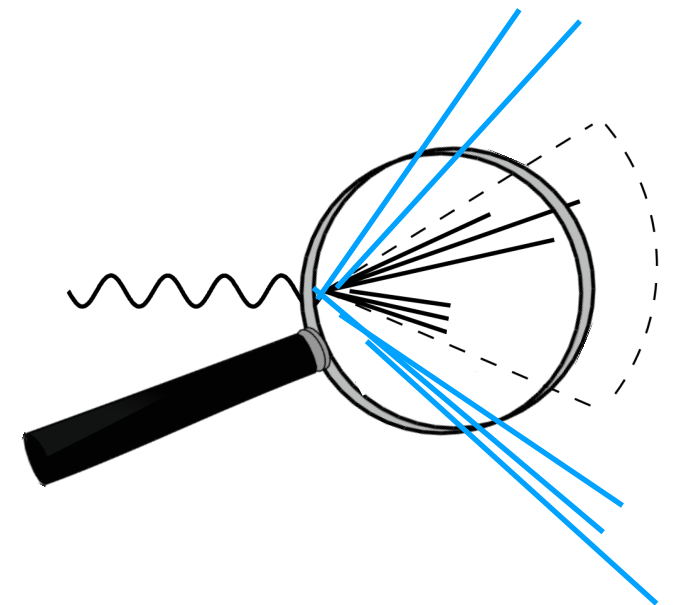
H: radiations out-side the jet cone, not allowed into the jet

S: soft radiations

D: **unsubtracted TMD FFs**. Which is Non.Pert., if

$j \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

**S.D** : standard TMD FFs as in SIDIS    Universal  
Valid for  $j \ll p_T R$



# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

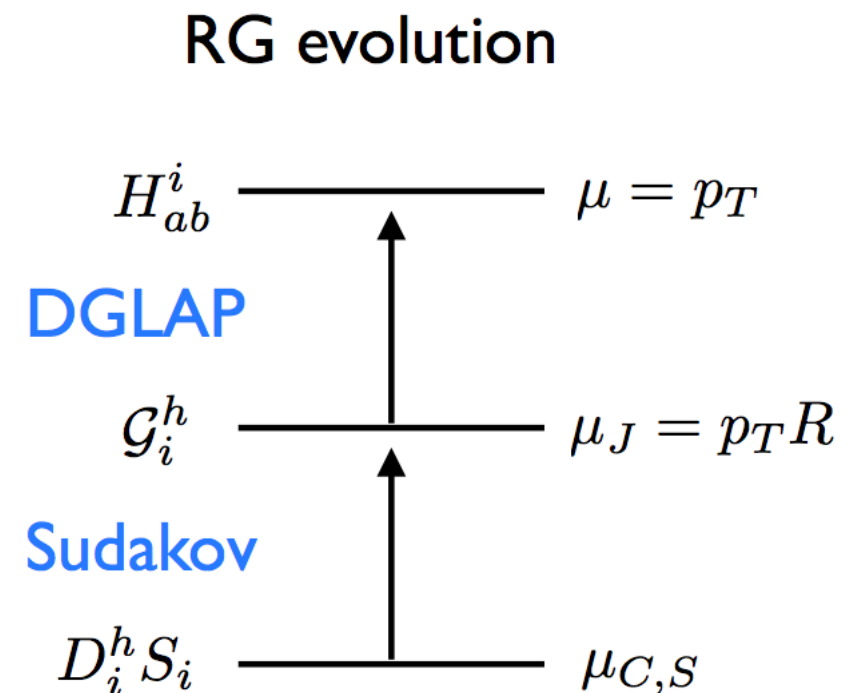
- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
  - Resummation

$$\hat{D}_{h/i}(z_h, \mathbf{j}_\perp; \mu_J) = \frac{1}{z_h^2} \int \frac{b db}{2\pi} J_0(j_\perp b/z) C_{j \leftarrow i} \otimes D_{h/j}(z_h, \mu_{b_*}) e^{-S_{\text{pert}}^i(b_*, \mu_J)} S_{\text{NP}}^i(b, \mu_J)$$

perturbative Sudakov factor  
Perturbative matching      Non-perturbative input

$$S_{\text{pert}}^i(b_*, \mu_J) = \int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_J} \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'} \left( \Gamma_{\text{cusp}}^i \ln \left( \frac{\mu_J^2}{\mu'^2} \right) + \gamma^i \right)$$

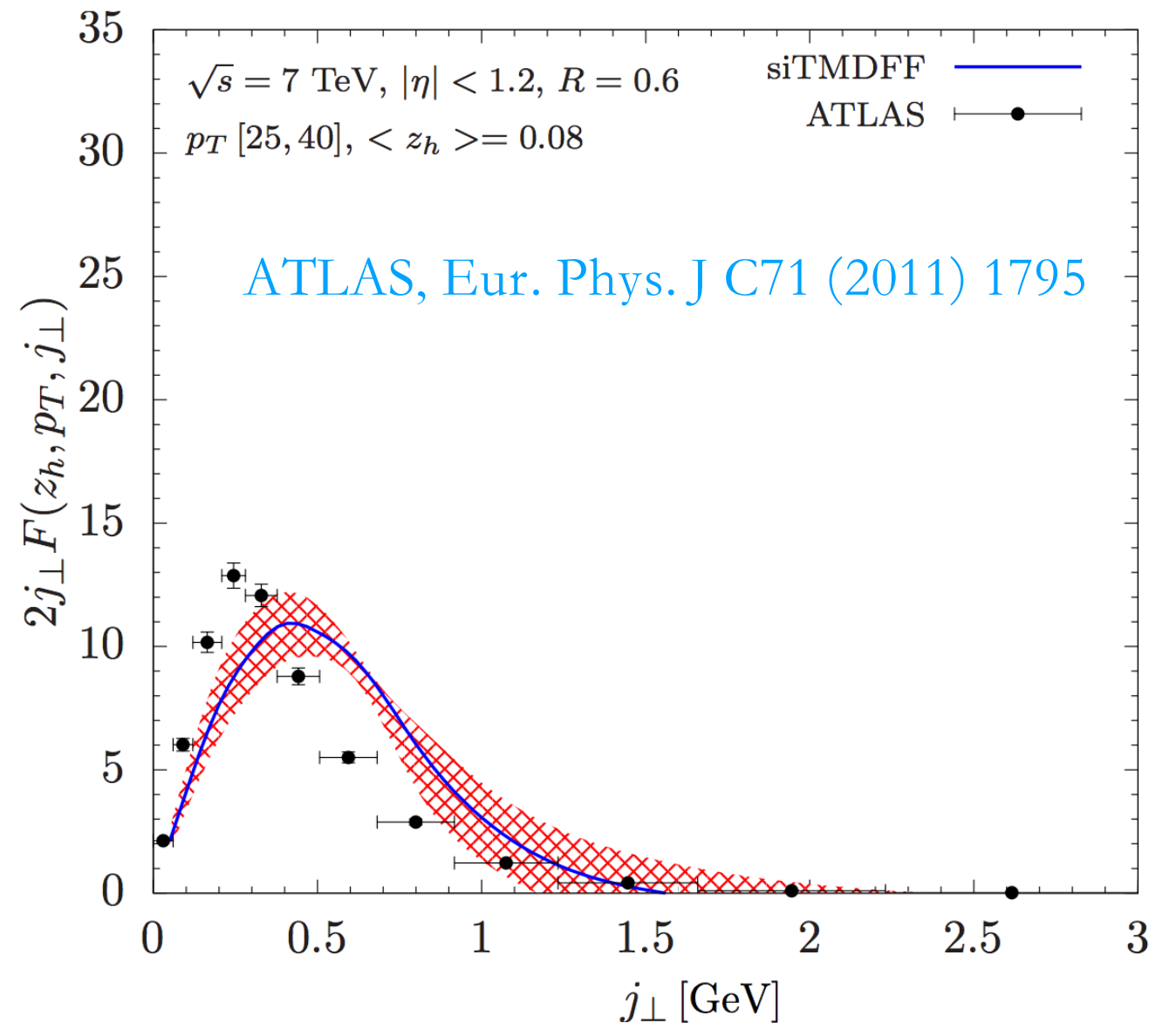
NP input from standard SIDIS/e+e-  
Sun, Kang, Prokudin, Yuan'16



Kang, XL, Ringer, Xing, 2017

# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

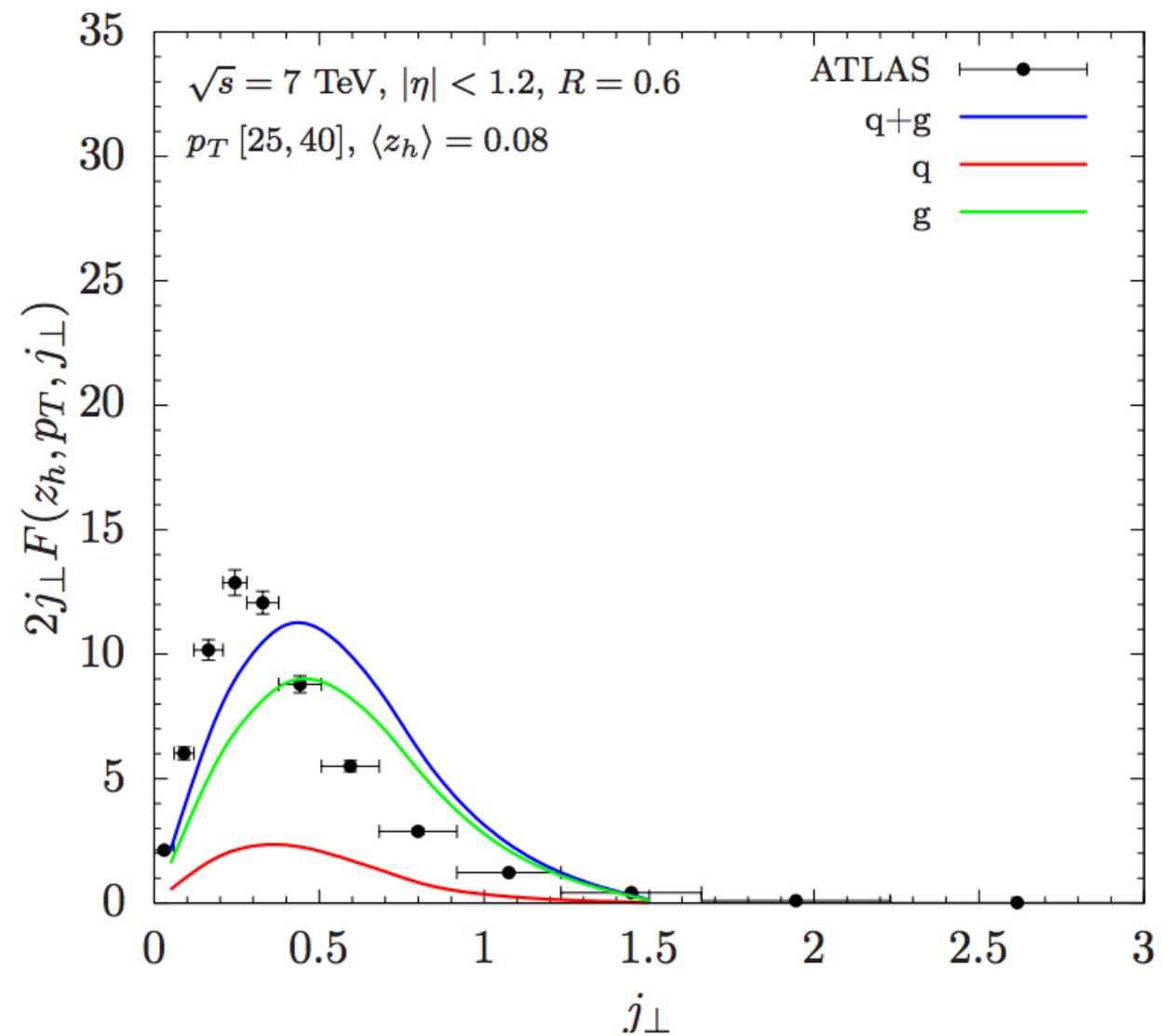
- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
  - Phenomenology
  - No  $z_h$  bin measures but integrated over  $[0,1]$
  - Would be great if RHIC has such a measurement





# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

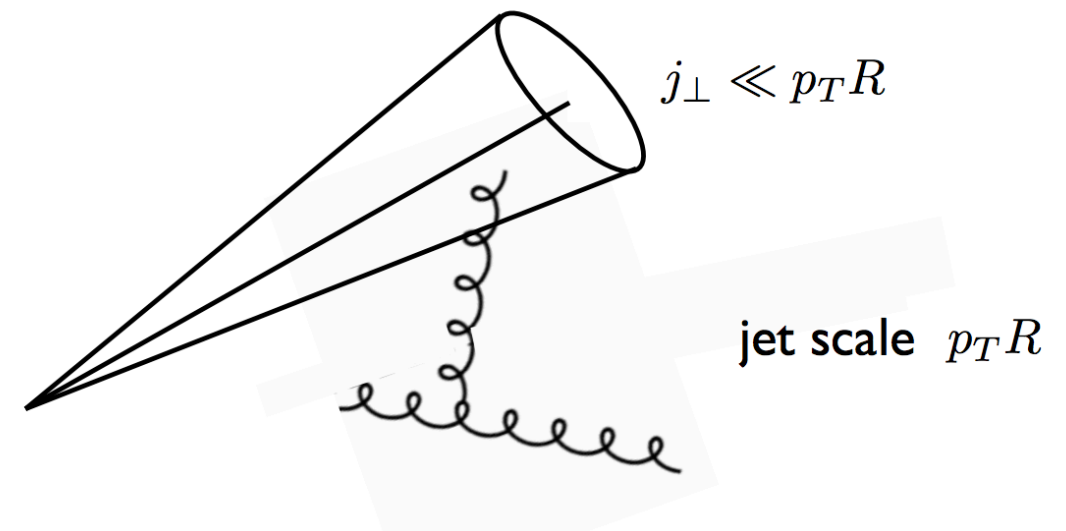
- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
  - Phenomenology
  - Control  $p_T$  to pick the  $g/q$  TMDFFs
  - Better opportunity for gluon TMDFFs



# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
  - Interesting to the HEP QCD
    - Non-global logarithms

$$d\sigma = \sum_{abcd} f_a f_b H_{ab}^c \mathcal{H}_{cd} \hat{\mathcal{D}}_d \times S_{d,\text{NGL}}$$



- Discovered by G. Salam et. al. (hep-ph/0104277), start at NNLO
- Can not be resummed using conventional CSS formalism
- Reduced for ratios (asymmetry ...)

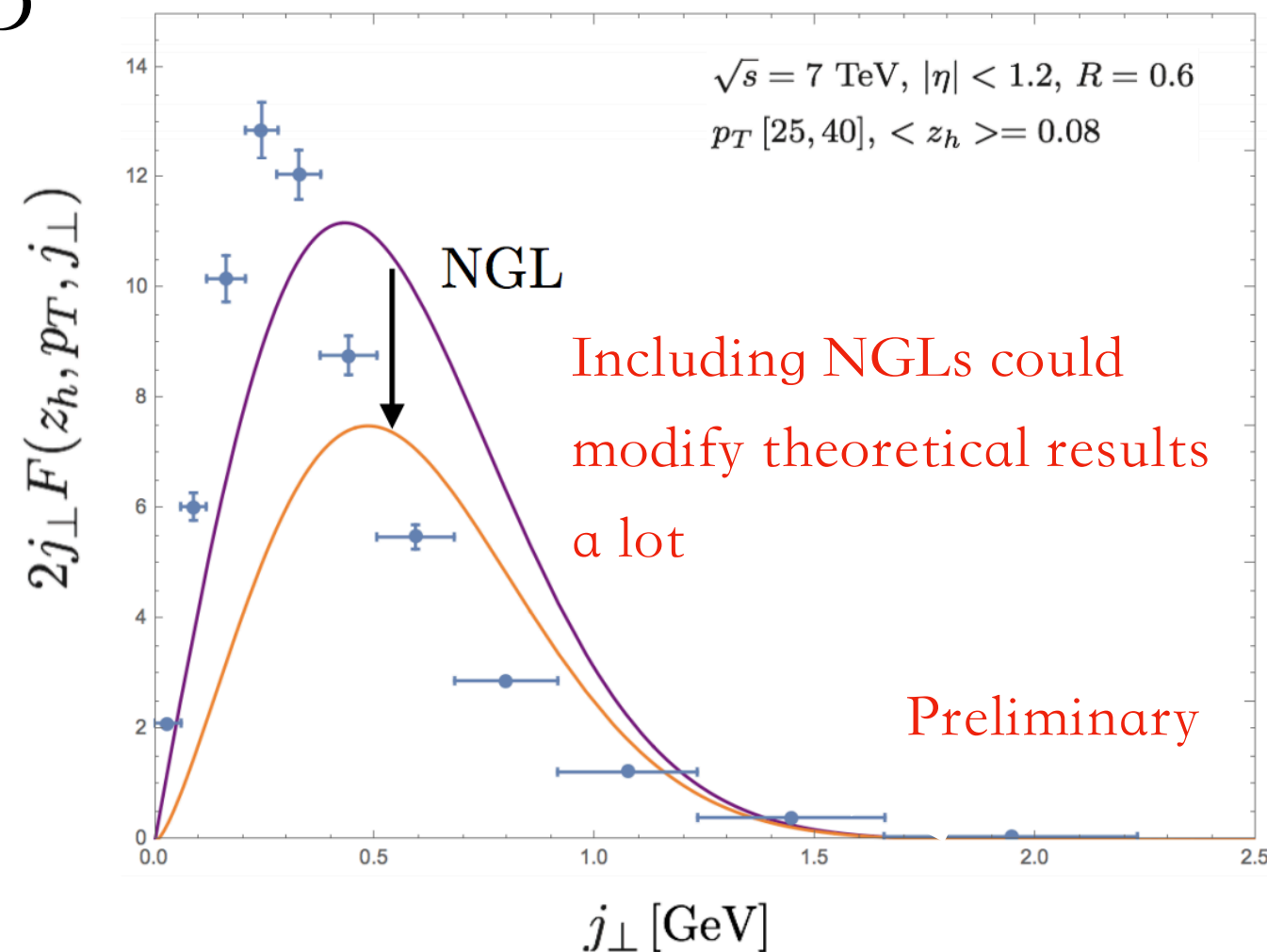
NGLs are there, but NO direct phenomenology studies now.. too small

However, things may be different here since  $j$  is too small!

# Jet TMDs: In-jet TMDs

- Hadron TMDs in the inclusive jet production
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$$d\sigma = \sum_{abcd} f_a f_b H_{ab}^c \mathcal{H}_{cd} \hat{D}_d \times S_{d,\text{NGL}}$$



In-jet TMD may provide the very first experimental demonstration of the NGLs

Alternatively, groomed away NGLs, see Makris, Neill, Vaidya, 2017, but hard to relate to the normal TMD.

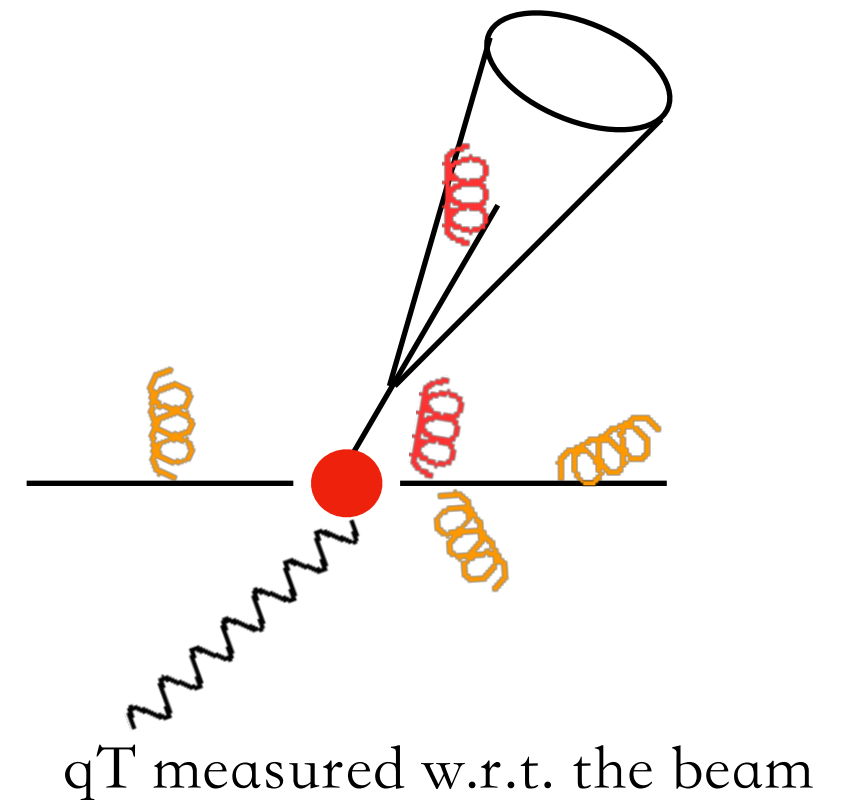
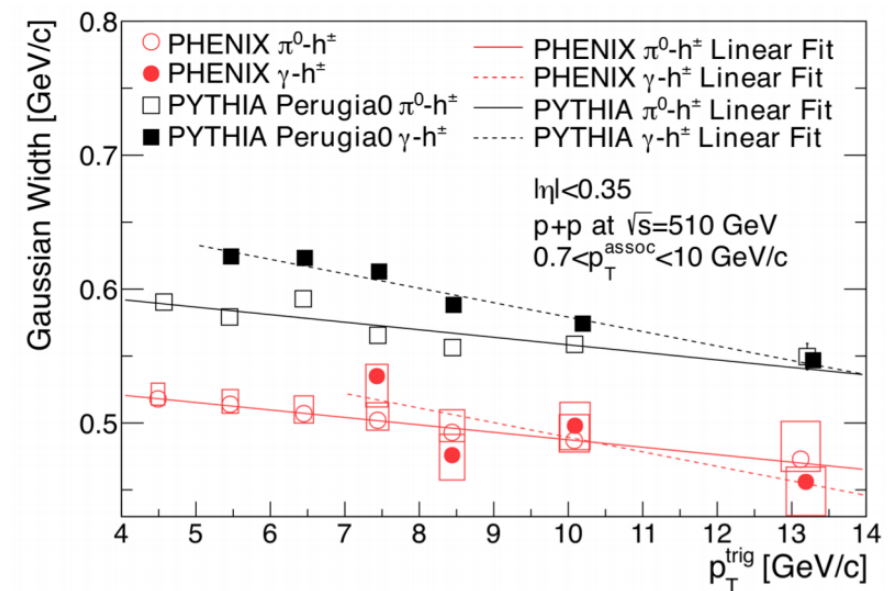
# Jet Imbalance

# Jet TMDs: Jet Imbalance

- For probing the factorization breaking effects
  - Theo. says the factorization breaks down, but how large is the effect?
  - exp. does measure the process or sth. similar, and no theory to compare with

Example:

Gaussian widths in  
 $pp \rightarrow \text{photon} + h$



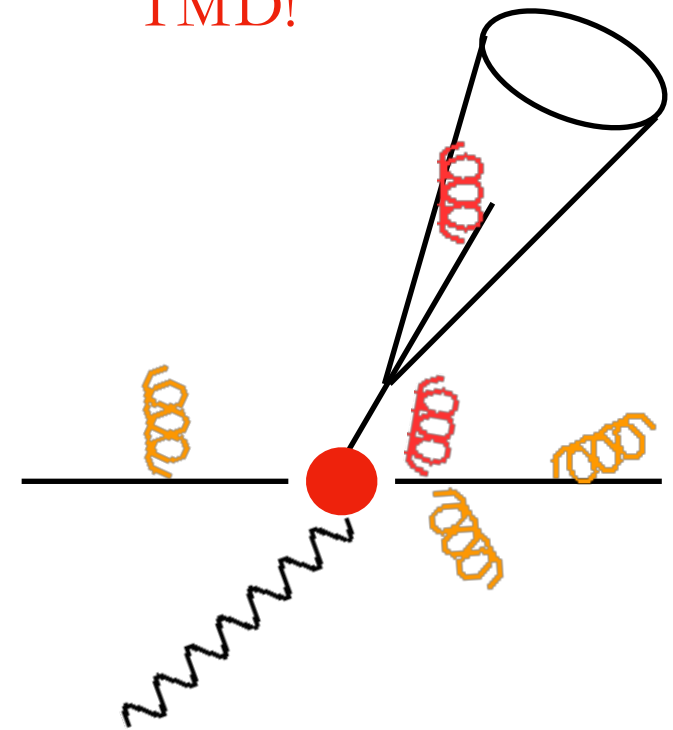
Buffing, Kang, Lee, XL

# Jet TMDs: Jet Imbalance

- For probing the factorization breaking effects

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{d\mathcal{PS}} = & \sum_{a,b,c} \int d\phi_J \int \prod_i^4 d^2\vec{k}_{i\perp} \delta^{(2)}(\vec{q}_\perp - \sum_i^4 \vec{k}_{i\perp}) \\ & \times f_a^{\text{unsub}}(x_a, k_{1\perp}^2) f_b^{\text{unsub}}(x_b, k_{2\perp}^2) S_{n\bar{n}n_J}^{\text{global}}(\vec{k}_{3\perp}) \leftarrow \text{Exactly Standard TMD!} \\ & \times S_{n_J}^{cs}(\vec{k}_{4\perp}, R) H_{ab\rightarrow c\gamma}(p_\perp) J_c(p_\perp R), \end{aligned}$$

- Everything are known to at least NLO
- Resummation both qT and R at NLL
- the prediction is precise
- Deviation from future data will shed light on the factorization breaking effects



Buffing, Kang, Lee, XL

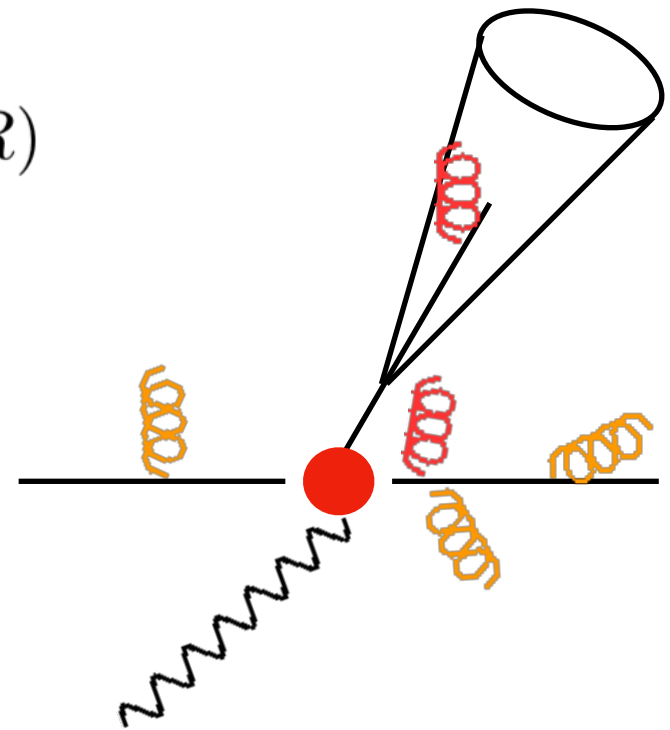
# Jet TMDs: Jet Imbalance

- For probing the factorization breaking effects

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Delta\sigma}{d\mathcal{PS}} &= \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} s_{\perp}^{\alpha} \sum_{a,b,c} \int d\phi_J \int \prod_i^4 d^2\vec{k}_{i\perp} \delta^{(2)}(\vec{q}_{\perp} - \sum_i^4 \vec{k}_{i\perp}) \\ &\times \frac{k_{1\perp}^{\beta}}{M} f_{1T,a}^{\perp \text{SIDIS}}(x_a, k_{1\perp}^2) f_b^{\text{unsub}}(x_b, k_{2\perp}^2) \\ &\times S_{n\bar{n}n_J}(\vec{k}_{3\perp}) S_{n_J}^{cs}(\vec{k}_{4\perp}, R) H_{ab\rightarrow c\gamma}^{\text{Sivers}}(p_{\perp}) J_c(p_{\perp} R) \end{aligned}$$

- Can be done for the polarized case
- Sensitive to the Sivers function in SIDIS

NB, can be readily extended to the hadron imbalance for the PHENIX results



Buffing, Kang, Lee, XL

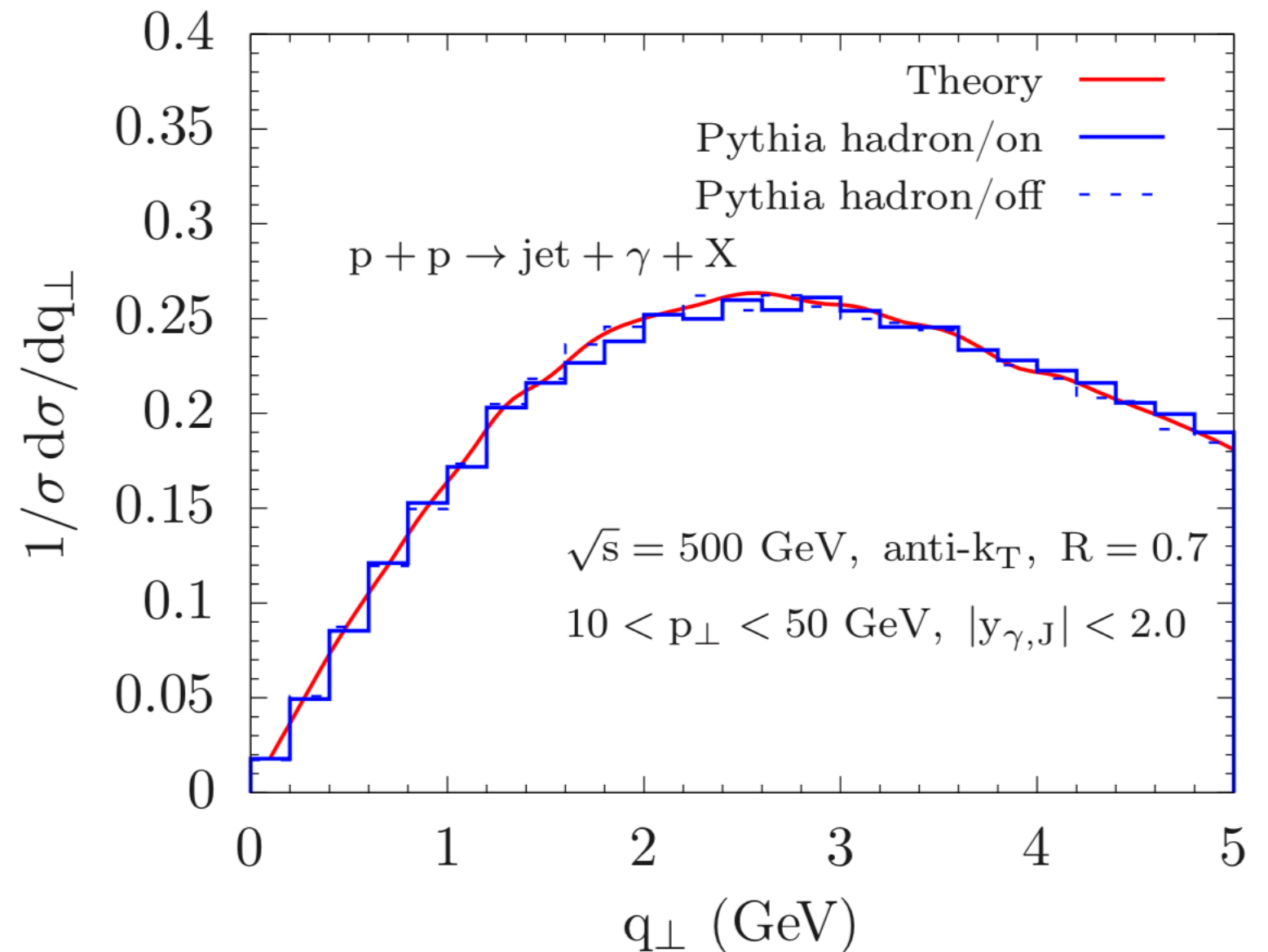


# Jet TMDs: Jet Imbalance

- For probing the factorization breaking effects

No data yet, so we test against Pythia

- No obvious sign of factorization breaking
- A unique opportunity for gluon TMD pdfs, especially the gluon Sivers functions



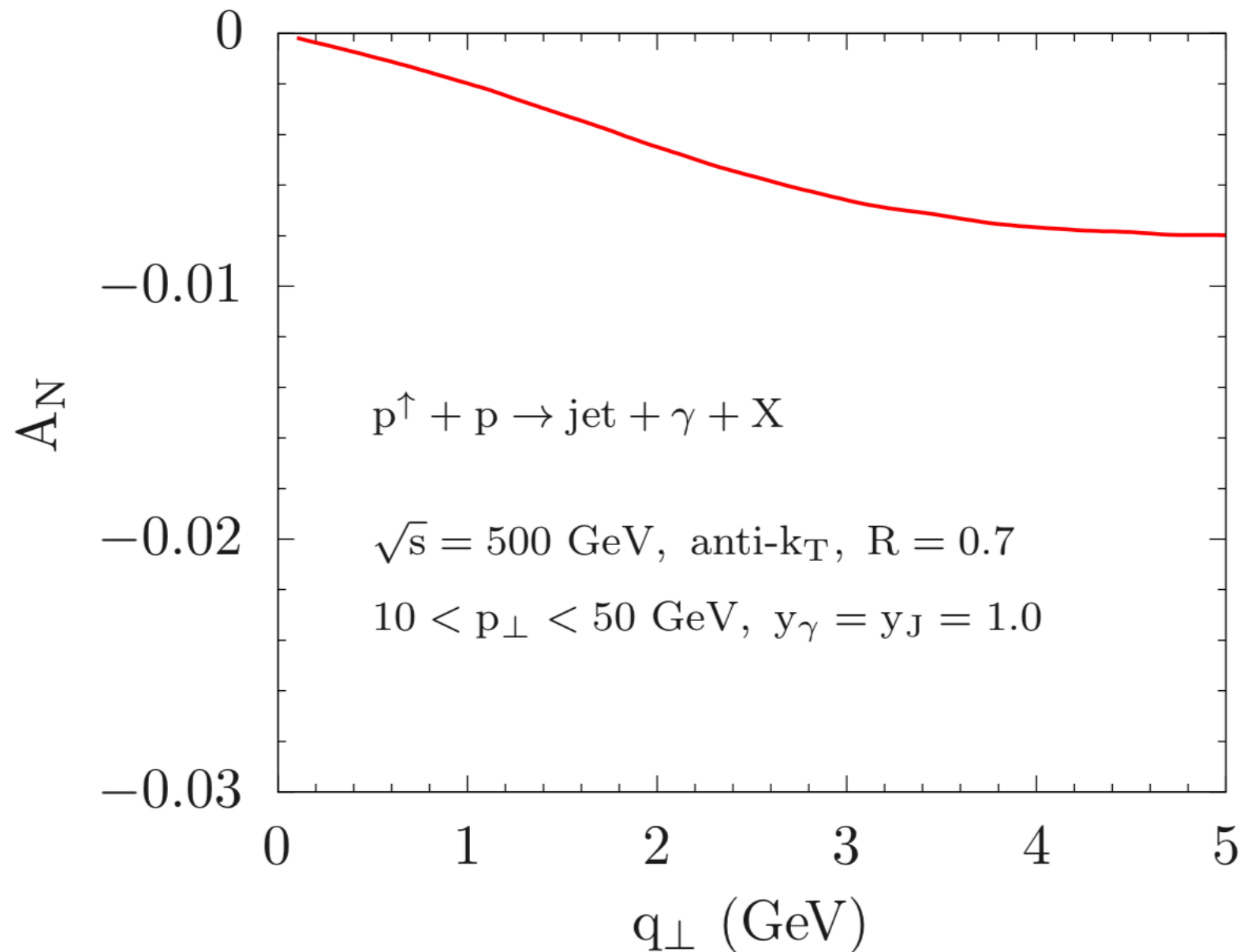
Buffing, Kang, Lee, XL

# Jet TMDs: Jet Imbalance

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Buffing, Kang, Lee, XL

# Conclusions

- We can control jets as good as DY, SIDIS,  $e^+e^-$ , both theoretically and experimentally.
- Jets provide different and thorough approaches to the TMD physics
  - In jet TMDs
  - Global TMDs
  - Precise phenomenological test

Thanks