Collins-type Energy-Energy Correlators and Nucleon Structures

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Introduction



• Energy-Energy Correlators (EEC): measures the correlations of energy deposition in two detectors with opening angle χ

(one of the first infrared safe event-shapes defined in QCD)

• In e^+e^- annihilation:

$$\frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\cos\chi} = \sum_{i,j} \int d\sigma \frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2} \delta\left(\cos\theta_{ij} - \cos\chi\right)$$

Basham, Brown, Ellis, Love `78 `79





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1. Collinear limit $\chi \rightarrow 0$: probe jet substructure.

Dixon, Moult, Zhu, `19 Chen, Dixon, Luo, Moult, Yang, Zhang, Zhu, `19

Factorization of the two point correlator



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 $ec{k}^h_{\perp,s}$

Moult, Zhu`18





- 1. Collinear limit $\chi \rightarrow 0$: probe jet substructure.
- 2. Back-to-back limit $\chi \to \pi$: dominated by soft/collinear radiations

Moult, Zhu`18

EEC at the back-to-back limit

Basham, Brown, Ellis, Love `78 `79 Moult, Zhu `18 Ebert, Mistlberger, Vita `20

. . .



$$\frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\cos\chi} = \sum_{i,j} \int d\sigma \frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2} \delta\left(\cos\theta_{ij} - \cos\chi\right)$$
$$\tau = \frac{1 + \cos\chi}{2}, \tau \in [0,1]$$
$$\text{EEC}_{e^+e^-}(\tau) \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int dq_T^2 dz_i dz_j z_i z_j \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2 dz_i dz_j} \delta\left(\tau - \frac{q_T^2}{Q^2}\right)$$
Definition

$$\chi
ightarrow \pi$$







EEC at the back-to-back limit

Gottfried-Jackson frame



In the back-to-back limit ($\chi \rightarrow \pi, \tau \rightarrow 0$):

- Related to the TMD observables.
- Unpolarized processes in both e^+e^- and ep collisions have been studied and observed.

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Definition:} \qquad \text{EEC}_{e^+e^-}(\tau) &\equiv \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2 dz_i dz_j \, z_i z_j \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2 dz_i dz_j} \delta\left(\tau - \frac{\boldsymbol{q}_T^2}{Q^2}\right) \\ \text{Factorization:} \quad \frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\tau} &= \frac{2\pi N_c \alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{3Q^2} \sum_q e_q^2 \int d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2 \delta(\tau - \frac{\boldsymbol{q}_T^2}{Q^2}) \int \frac{bdb}{2\pi} \ J_0(bq_T) J_q(\boldsymbol{b}, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) J_{\bar{q}}(\boldsymbol{b}, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) S(\boldsymbol{b}^2, \mu, \nu) \end{aligned}$

Moult, Zhu `18
$$J_q(\mathbf{b}, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) \equiv \sum_h \int_0^1 dz \, z \, \tilde{D}_{1,h/q}(z, \mathbf{b}^2, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) \,,$$

z-weighted sum over hadrons produced in the final states



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New Definition: $\text{EEC}_{e^+e^-}(\tau,\phi) \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\tau d\phi} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int dq_T^2 dz_i dz_j \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2 dz_i dz_i} \delta\left(\tau - \frac{q_T^2}{O^2}\right) \delta(\phi - \phi_{q_T})$

Factorization:
$$\frac{d\Sigma_{e^+e^-}}{d\tau d\phi} = \frac{2\pi N_c \alpha_{em}^2}{3Q^2} \sum_q e_q^2 \int d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2 \delta(\tau - \frac{\boldsymbol{q}_T^2}{Q^2}) \int \frac{bdb}{2\pi} \left[J_0(bq_T) J_q(\boldsymbol{b}, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) J_{\bar{q}}(\boldsymbol{b}, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) S(\boldsymbol{b}^2, \mu, \nu) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{8} \cos 2\phi J_2(bq_T) \ J_q^{\perp}(\boldsymbol{b},\mu,\zeta/\nu^2) J_{\bar{q}}^{\perp}(\boldsymbol{b},\mu,\zeta/\nu^2) S(\boldsymbol{b}^2,\mu,\nu) \ ,$$

Moult, Zhu`18

Kang, Lee, Shao, FZ (arXiv: 2301.xxxx)

Collins-type

$$J_q(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\zeta}/\nu^2) \equiv \sum_h \int_0^1 dz \, z \, \tilde{D}_{1,h/q}(z, \boldsymbol{b}^2, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\zeta}/\nu^2) \,,$$

$$\left(\int J_q^{\perp}(\boldsymbol{b},\mu,\zeta/\nu^2) \equiv \sum_h \int_0^1 dz \, z \, \tilde{H}_{1,h/q}^{\perp\,lpha}(z,\boldsymbol{b}^2,\mu,\zeta/\nu^2) \, . \right)$$

z-weighted sum over hadrons produced in the final states

 \tilde{H}_1^{\perp} : Collins function in *b*-space



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Definition:



Li, Vitev, Zhu ²⁰ Li, Marks, Vitev ²¹

$$\text{EEC}_{\text{DIS}}(\tau) \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma_{\text{DIS}}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a} \int d\theta_a dz_a z_a \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta_{ap} d\phi_{ap} dz_a} \delta\left(\tau - \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta_{ap}}{2}\right)\right)$$





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Li, Vitev, Zhu `20 Li, Marks, Vitev `21

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New Definition:

$$\text{EEC}_{\text{DIS}}(\tau,\phi) \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma_{\text{DIS}}}{d\tau d\phi} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a} \int d\theta_a dz_a z_a \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta_{ap} d\phi_{ap} dz_a} \delta\left(\tau - \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta_{ap}}{2}\right)\right) \frac{\delta(\phi - \phi_{ap})}{\delta(\phi - \phi_{ap})}$$

Kang, Lee, Shao, FZ (arXiv: 2301.xxxx)

Collins-type



EEC at the back-to-back limit



Phenomenology I: Collins asymmetry



Phenomenology II: Sivers asymmetry



Summary

- EEC in the early literatures: handles only the unpolarized scattering (e^+e^- annihilation and ep collisions).
- By generalizing the EEC with azimuthal angle dependence, one gets access to spindependent effects (polarized incoming *p*).
- We introduce a Collins-type EEC jet function ⇒ all the TMD PDFs, e.g. Sivers function, etc.

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• Polarized beam at the future EIC: enable studies along this direction







Backup



 e^+e^-

EEC at the back-to-back limit



Gottfried-Jackson frame