

# TMDs @ Hadron Colliders

**Renee Fatemi**

**University of Kentucky**

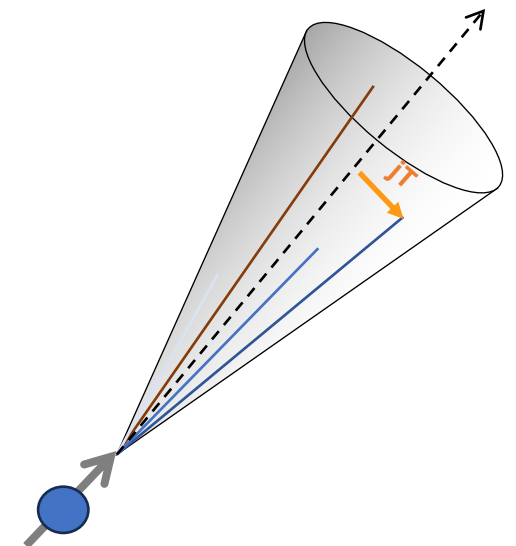
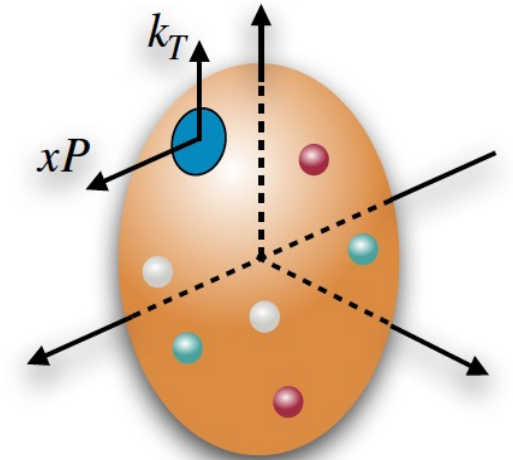
**June 21, 2023**

# An experimentalist's introduction to ...*Transverse Momentum Distributions*

**TMDPDFs** : parton distribution functions that characterize the correlations between the partonic spin, partonic momentum ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{k}_T$ ) and the spin of the parent hadron, at a hard interaction scale  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

**TMDFFs** : fragmentation functions that characterize the correlations between the spin of a fragmenting parton and the spin and momentum ( $\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{j}_T$ ) of the emerging hadrons, at a hard interaction scale  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

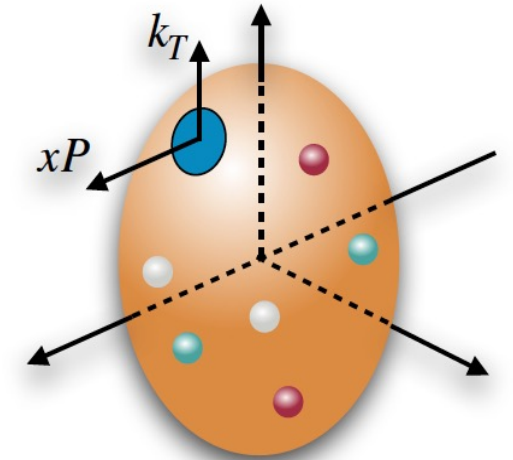
**Exciting opportunities to study proton structure and hadronization in 3D!**



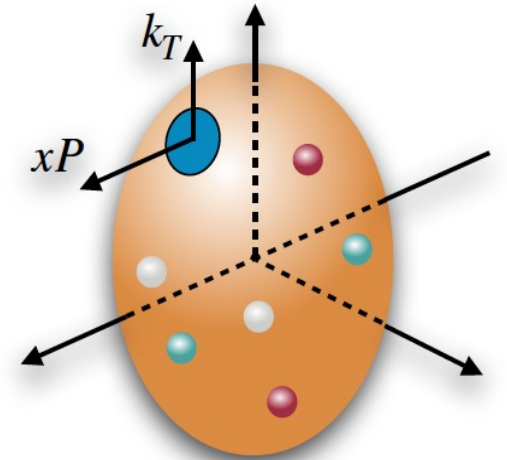
# An experimentalist's introduction to ...*Transverse Momentum Distributions*



Leading Quark TMDPDFs     Nucleon Spin     Quark Spin

		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \textcircled{\bullet}$ Unpolarized		$h_1^\perp = \textcircled{\uparrow} - \textcircled{\downarrow}$ Boer-Mulders
	L		$g_1 = \textcircled{\rightarrow} - \textcircled{\leftarrow}$ Helicity	$h_{1L}^\perp = \textcircled{\rightarrow\uparrow} - \textcircled{\rightarrow\downarrow}$ Worm-gear
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \textcircled{\uparrow\bullet} - \textcircled{\downarrow\bullet}$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^\perp = \textcircled{\uparrow\rightarrow} - \textcircled{\uparrow\leftarrow}$ Worm-gear	$h_1 = \textcircled{\uparrow\uparrow} - \textcircled{\uparrow\downarrow}$ Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \textcircled{\uparrow\rightarrow\uparrow} - \textcircled{\uparrow\leftarrow\uparrow}$ Pretzelosity



# An experimentalist's introduction to ...*Transverse Momentum Distributions*



Leading Quark TMDFFs  Hadron Spin  Quark Spin

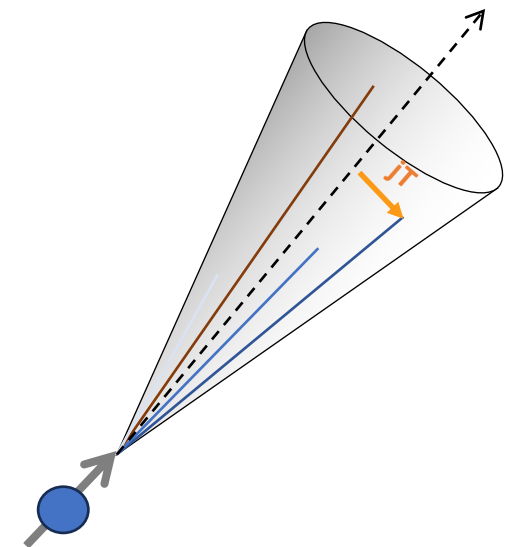
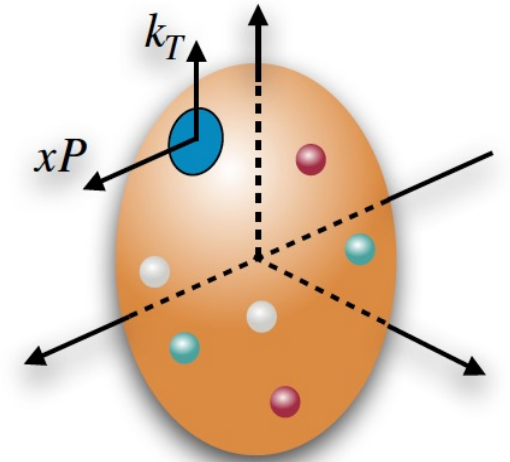
		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Polarized Hadrons	⌈		$G_1 = \text{⊙} \rightarrow - \text{⊙} \rightarrow$ Helicity	$H_{1L}^\perp = \text{⊙} \rightarrow - \text{⊙} \rightarrow$
	⌋	$D_{1T}^\perp = \text{⊙} \uparrow - \text{⊙} \downarrow$ Polarizing FF	$G_{1T}^\perp = \text{⊙} \uparrow - \text{⊙} \uparrow$	$H_1 = \text{⊙} \uparrow - \text{⊙} \uparrow$ Transversity $H_{1T}^\perp = \text{⊙} \uparrow - \text{⊙} \uparrow$
Unpolarized (or Spin 0) Hadrons		$D_1 = \text{⊙}$ Unpolarized		$H_1^\perp = \text{⊙} \leftarrow - \text{⊙} \leftarrow$ Collins

# An experimentalist's introduction to ...*Transverse Momentum Distributions*

**TMDPDFs** : parton distribution functions that characterize the correlations between the partonic spin, partonic momentum ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{k}_T$ ) and the spin of the parent hadron, at a hard interaction scale  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

**TMDFFs** : fragmentation functions that characterize the correlations between the spin of a fragmenting parton and the spin and momentum ( $\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{j}_T$ ) of the emerging hadrons, at a hard interaction scale  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

*Not possible to directly measure either!*



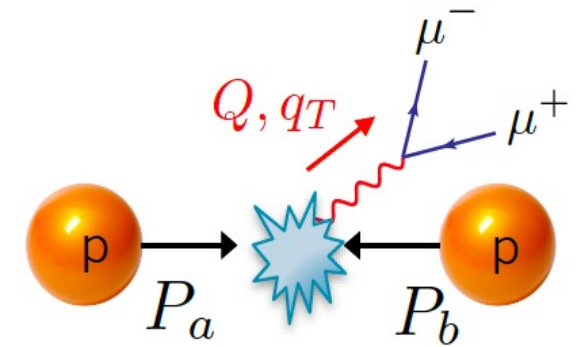
# Factorization and pQCD framework

...for example, Drell-Yan

$$\frac{d\sigma_{H_a+H_b \rightarrow l\bar{l}+X}}{dQ^2 dY d^2\mathbf{q}_T} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3N_c Q^2 s} \sum_i e_i^2 \int d^2\mathbf{k}_{aT} d^2\mathbf{k}_{bT} \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{q}_T - \mathbf{k}_{aT} - \mathbf{k}_{bT})$$

$$\times f_{1(i/H_a)}(x_a, \mathbf{k}_{aT}) f_{1(\bar{i}/H_b)}(x_b, \mathbf{k}_{bT})$$

$$= \hat{\sigma}_{q\bar{q} \rightarrow l\bar{l}} \otimes f_1 \tilde{\otimes} f_1.$$



$$q_T \ll Q$$

Graphic and equations stolen shamelessly  
from: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2304.03302.pdf>

# Factorization and pQCD framework

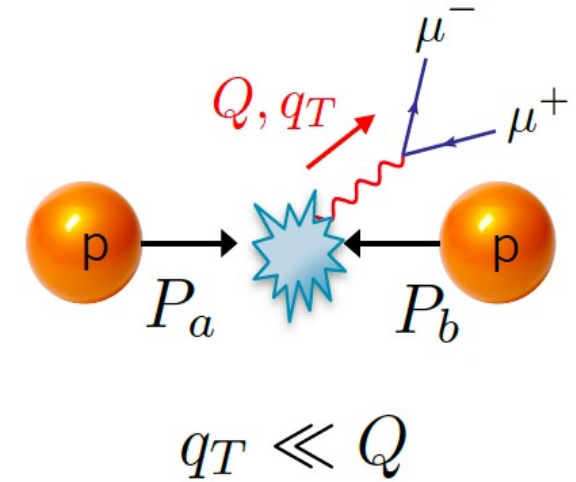
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↓
↓  
pQCD
TMDPDFs



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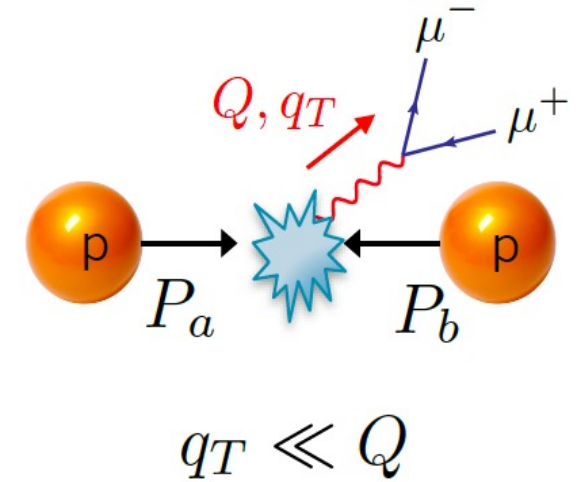
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observable

pQCD

TMDPDFs





# Factorization and pQCD framework

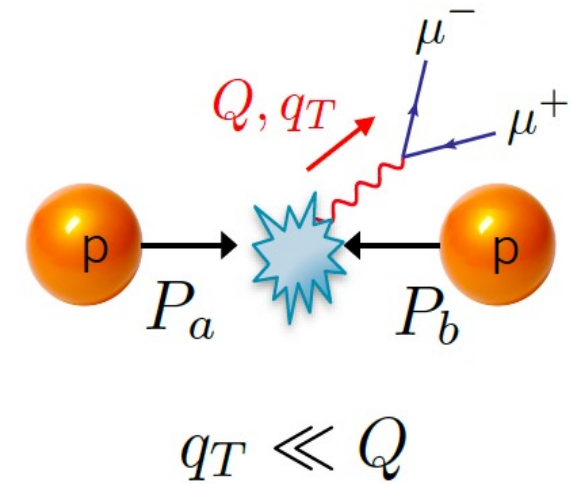
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observable
pQCD
TMDPDFs



- I. Factorization allows for the interpretation of a measured asymmetry or differential cross-section in terms of the TMDs
- II. The observable needs to be differential in two scales:
  - Hard scale  $Q \gg \lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  to ensure interaction with a single parton.
  - Softer scale  $q_T < Q$  for sensitivity to transverse momentum.

# Advantages of TMDs @ Hadron Colliders

- **Gluons!**

- Access to both quark and gluon TMDs! Strong interactions access gluons directly and are ideally suited for studying observables like *Gluon Fragmentation Functions* and *Gluon Linear Polarization*.

- **Factorization** and **Universality**

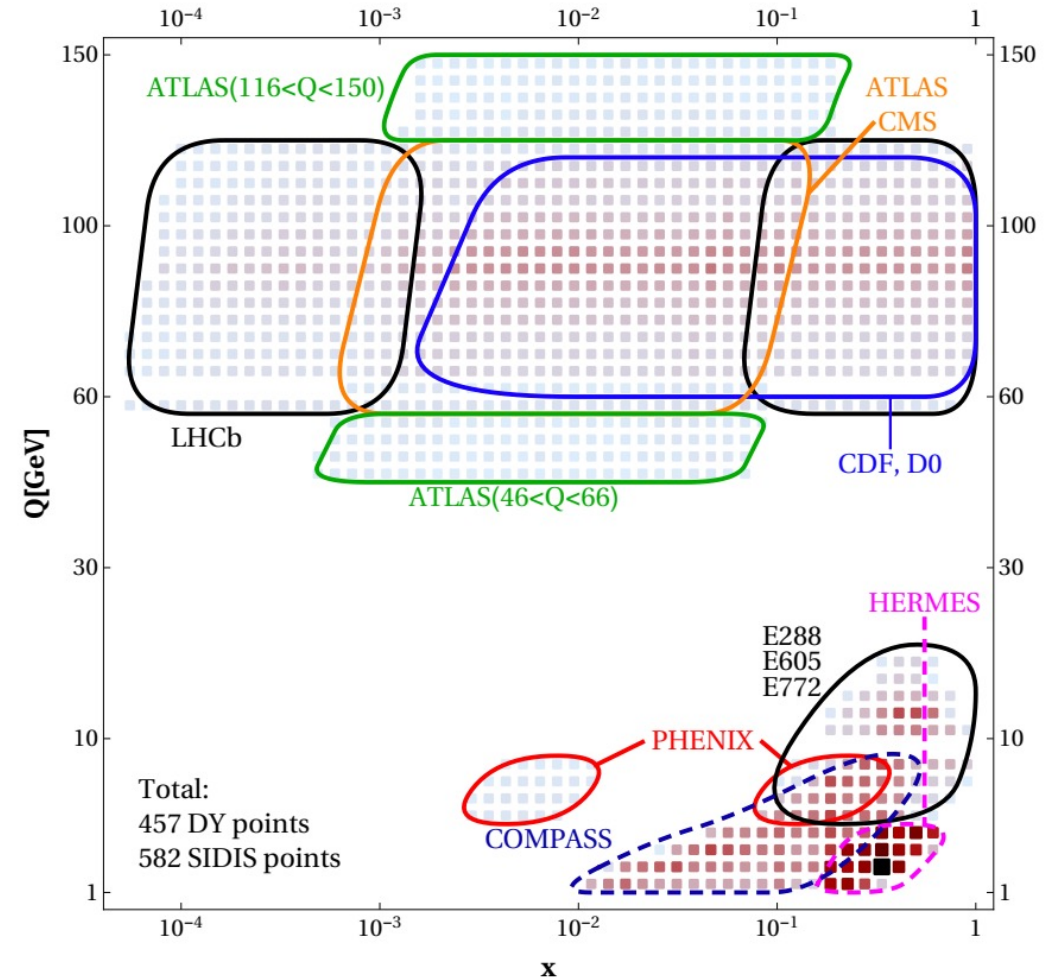
- Separate intrinsic properties of hadrons from interaction dependent dynamics
- Ideally, we need precision measurements from SIDIS, e+e- and pp to make meaningful comparisons.
- Push the theoretical envelop

- **Evolution**

- non-perturbative factors that must be measured
- pp colliders access higher  $Q^2$  than fixed target experiments
- Provides insights into the size of observables we want to measure at an EIC.

- **Jets!**

- Clean separation of initial and final state with jet reconstruction



# Spin Integrated TMDs

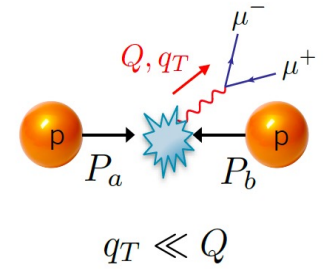
$$f_1 = \textcircled{\bullet}$$

Unpolarized

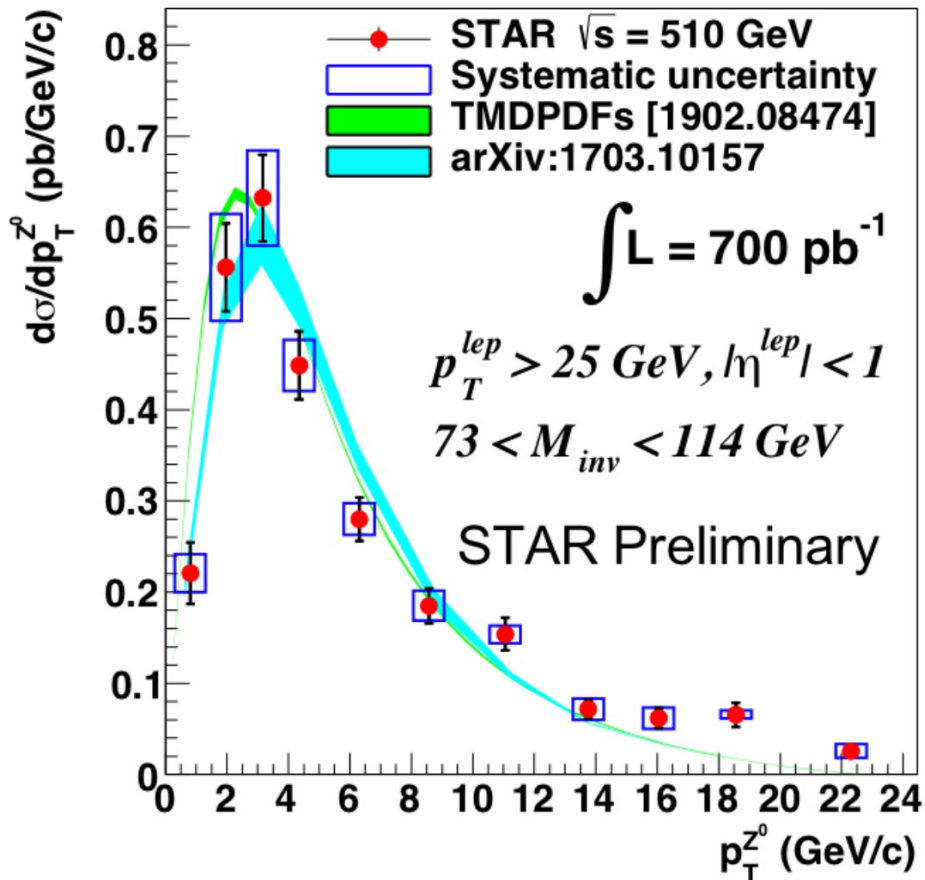
$$D_1 = \textcircled{\bullet}$$

Unpolarized

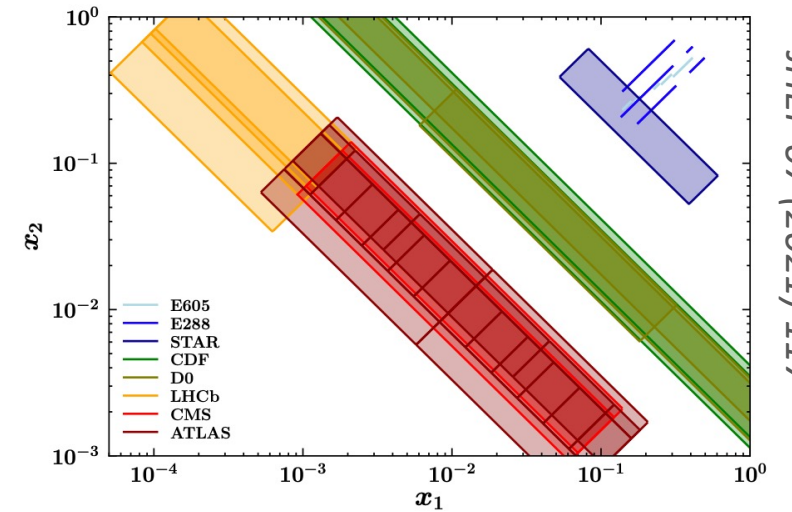
# TMDPDF : Drell-Yan differential cross-section



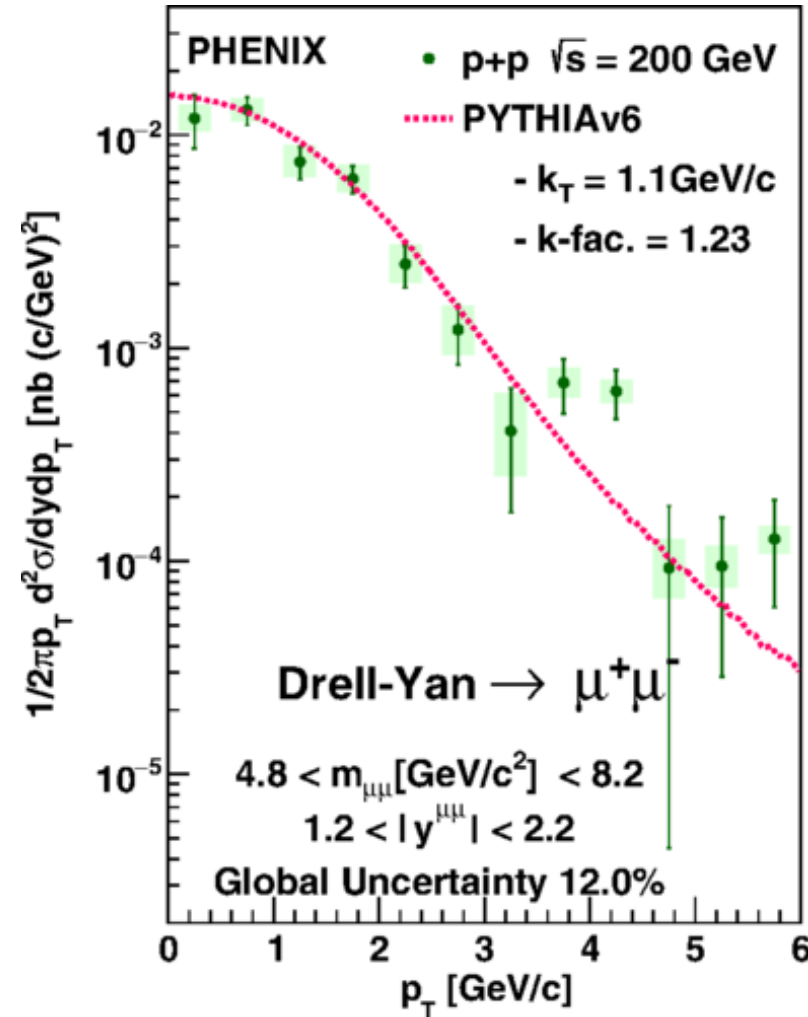
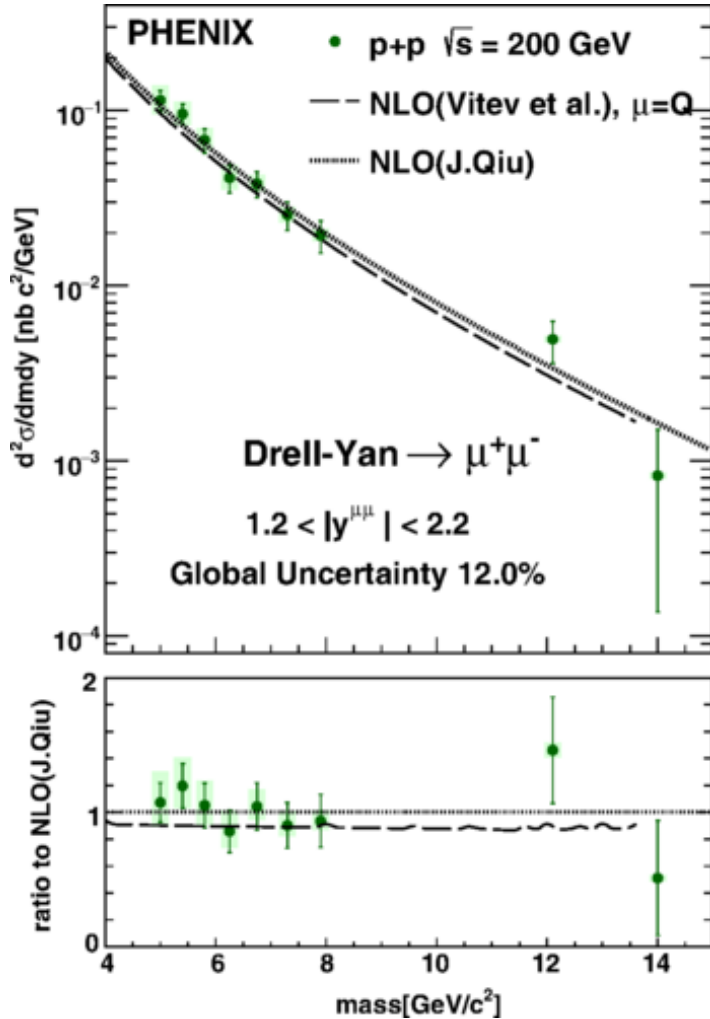
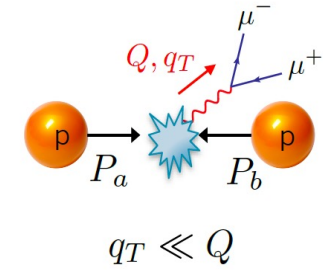
$Z^0/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$



- STAR result provides constraints at high  $x$ .
- $M_{inv}$  overlaps with Tevatron data.
- $q_T = k_{TA} + k_{TB} \ll M_{inv}$
- Final publication, with updated N<sup>3</sup>LL theory comparisons should be available in next few weeks...
- Expect 50% more data from Run 22

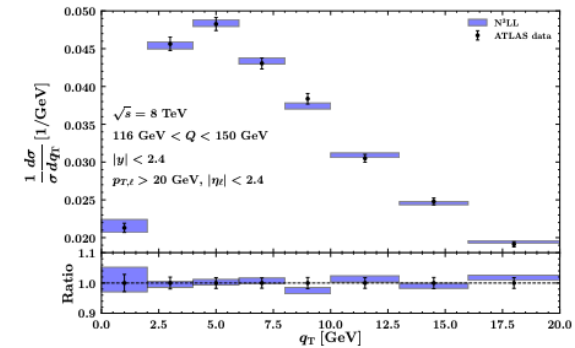
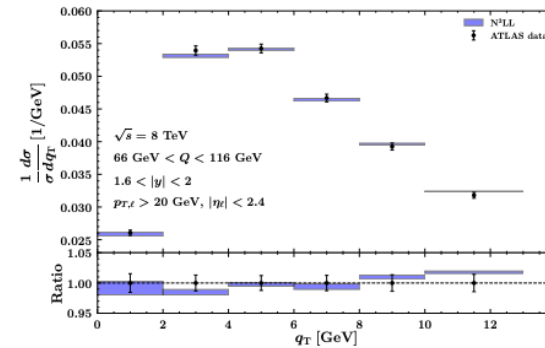
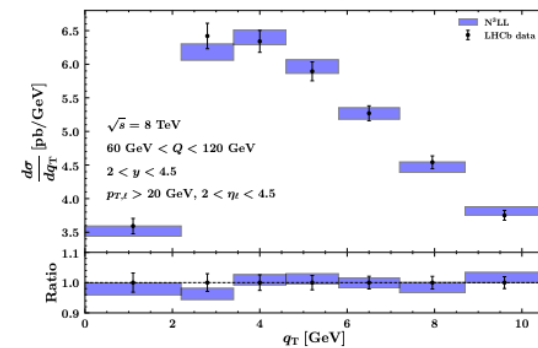
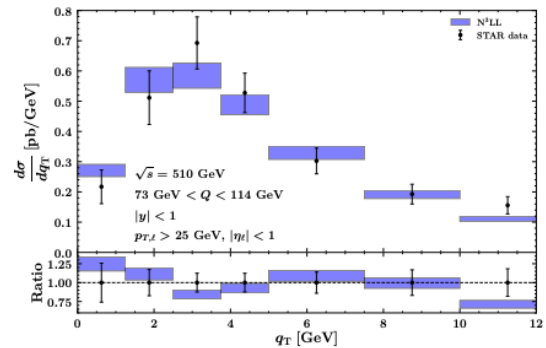
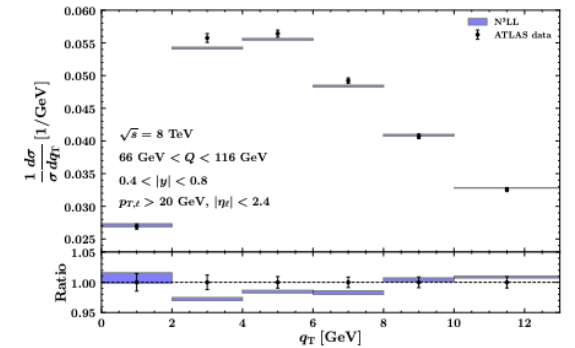
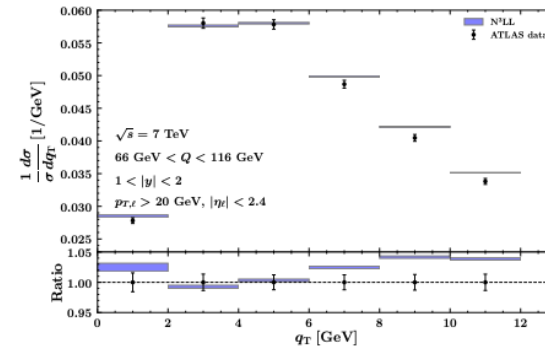
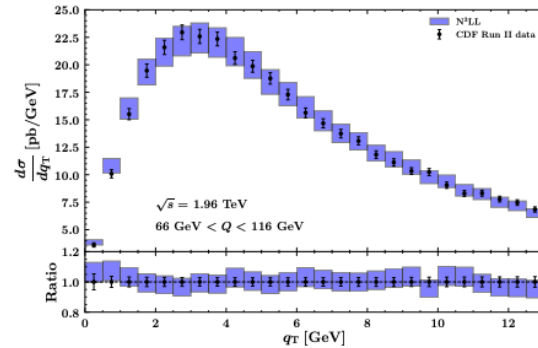
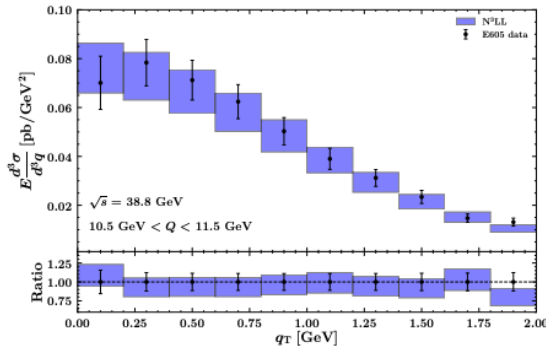


# TMDPDF : Drell-Yan differential cross-section



- First Drell-Yan measurement at 200 GeV RHIC energies!  
*Phys. Rev. D 99, 072003 (2019)*
- Sensitive to  $x \sim 0.005$
- $M_{\text{inv}}$  cross-section agrees with NLO calculations  
*Phys. Lett. B 704, 590 (2011)*  
*Phys. Rev. C 71, 014901 (2005)*
- Global analyses need to apply a cut to ensure  $q_T/Q < 1$

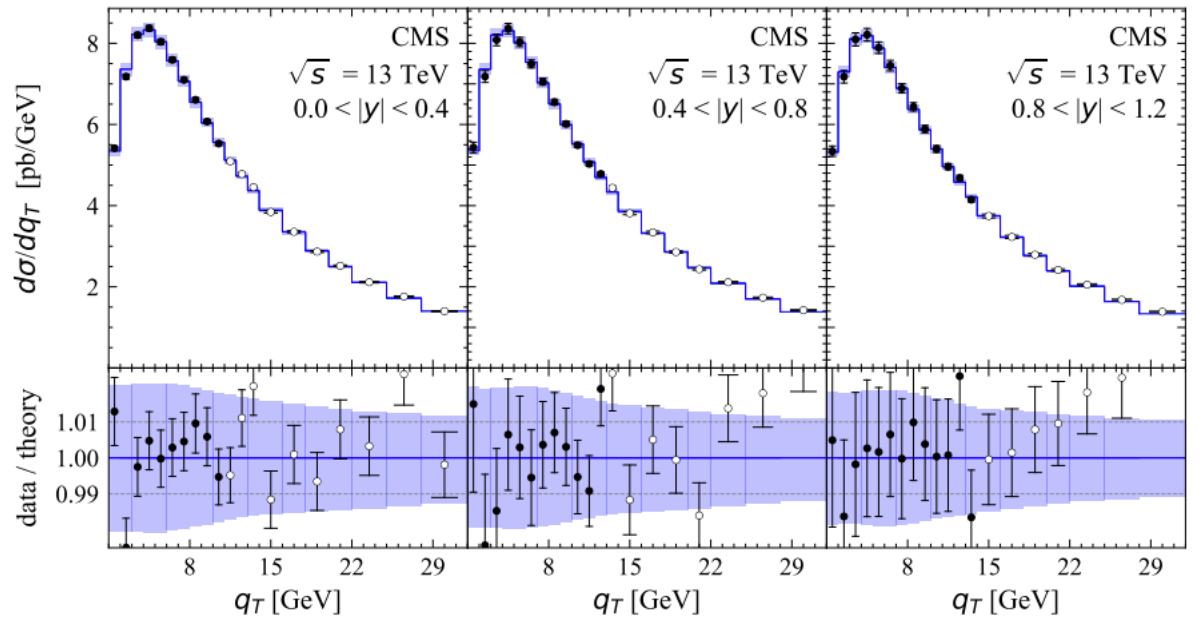
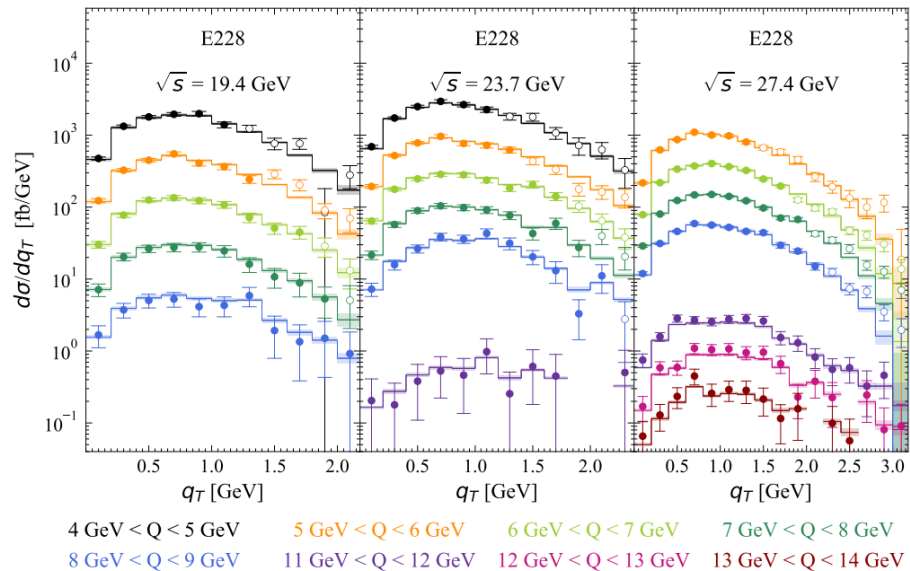
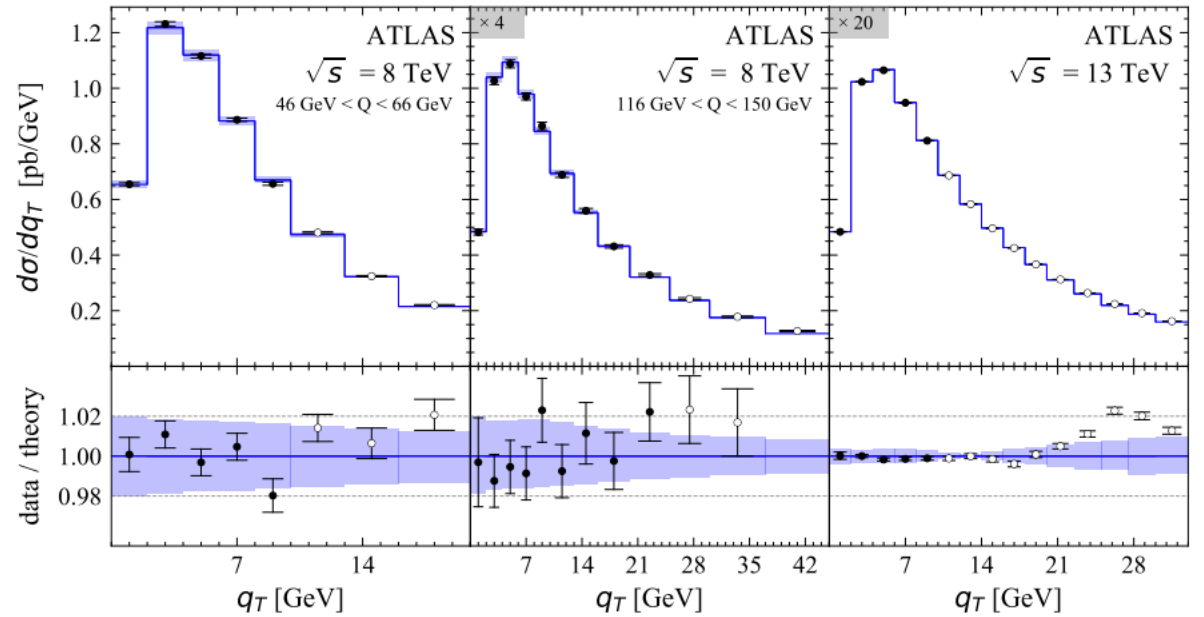
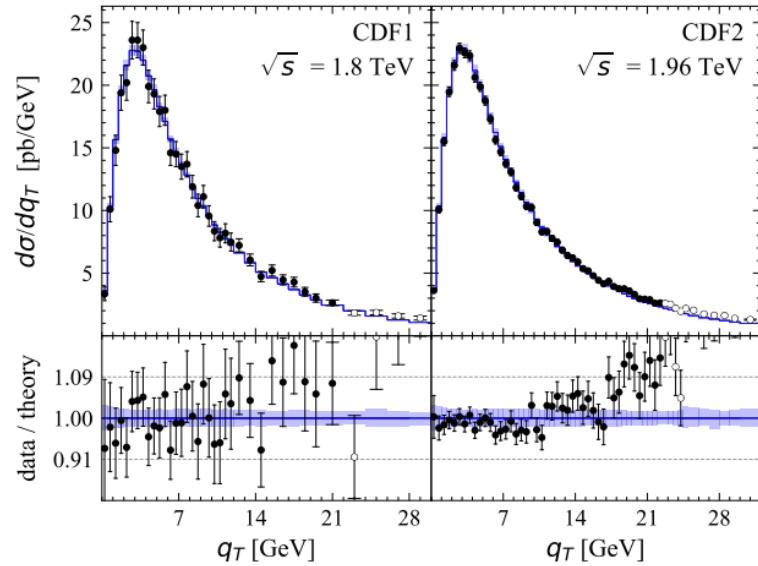
# High stats come from LHC and Tevatron data



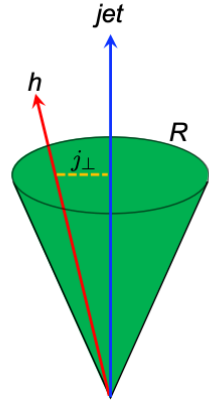
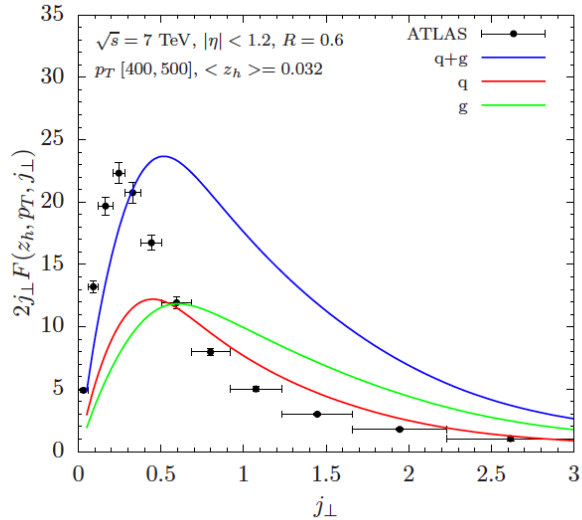
- Representative datasets and comparisons to N<sup>3</sup>LL fits from *JHEP 07 (2021) 117*.
- Fits reproduce data extremely well over wide kinematic range.
- Allows for extraction of unpolarized TMDs at N<sup>3</sup>LL precision *JHEP 07 (2021) 117, JHEP 06 (2020) 137*.

# And now also at N<sup>4</sup>LL!

... *arXiv:2305.07473*



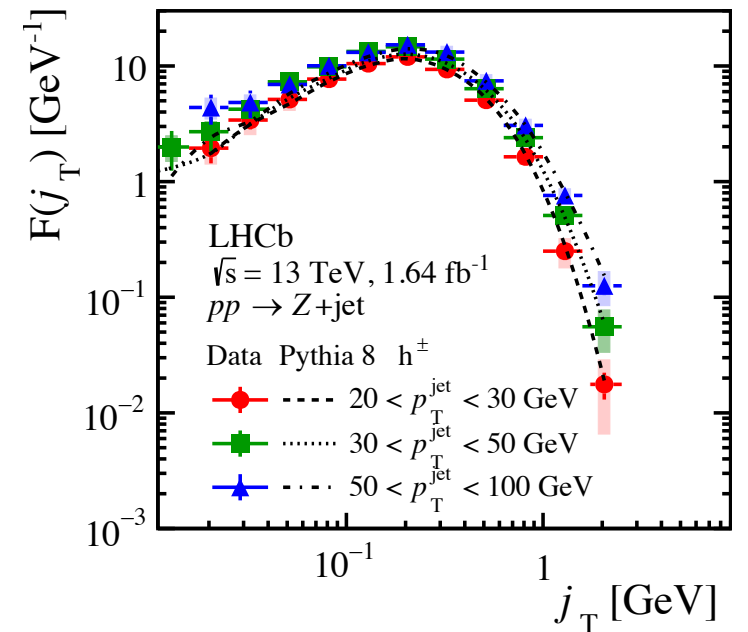
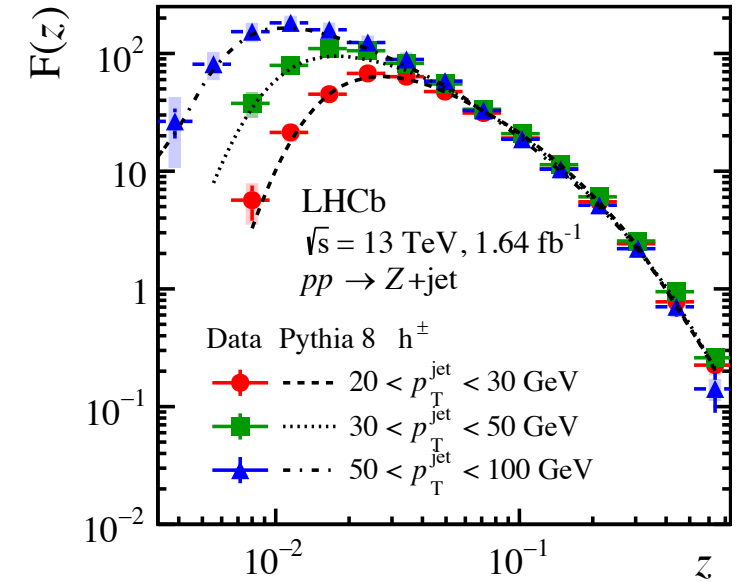
# TMDFF : Hadrons-in-jets



Universal Jet TMD FF  
*JHEP* 11 (2017) 068

$$F(z_h, j_T; p_T, \eta, R) = \frac{d\sigma^{pp \rightarrow jet+X}}{dp_T^{jet} d\eta^{jet} d^2 j_T dz_h} \frac{d\sigma^{pp \rightarrow jet+X}}{dp_T^{jet} d\eta^{jet}}$$

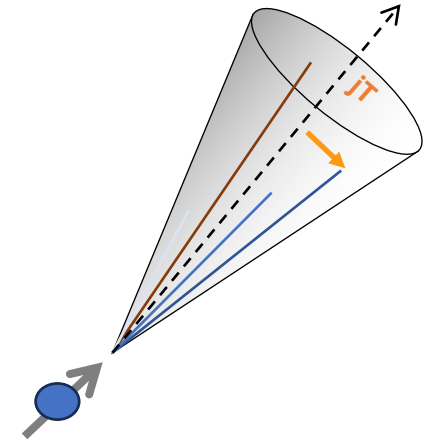
- New results from LHCb in forward region
- Forward jets recoiling off a Z boson selects preferentially quarks
- Provides unique insights into Quark TMD fragmentation.
- Study of charged hadrons as well as fully pi/K/p PID





# TMDFF : Hadrons-in-jets *arXiv : 2208.11691*

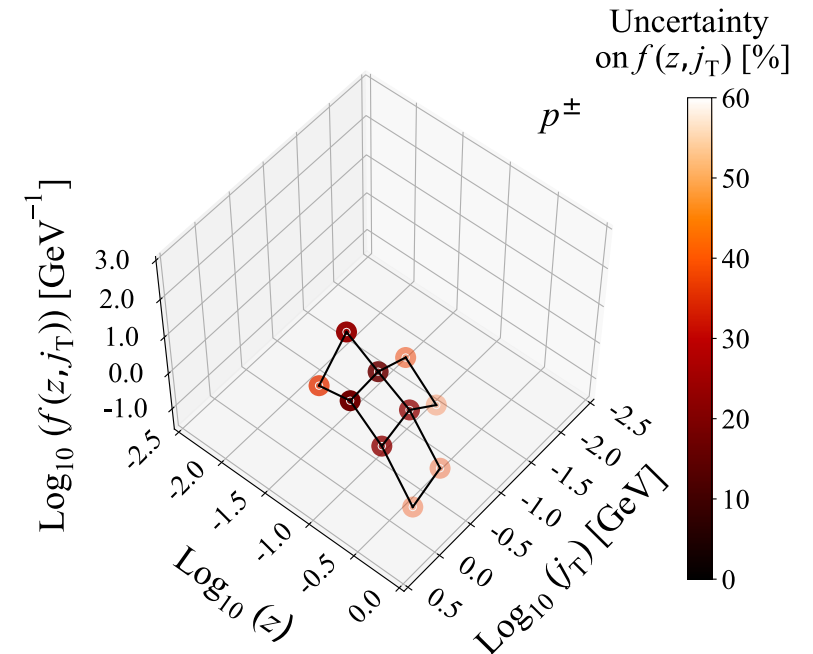
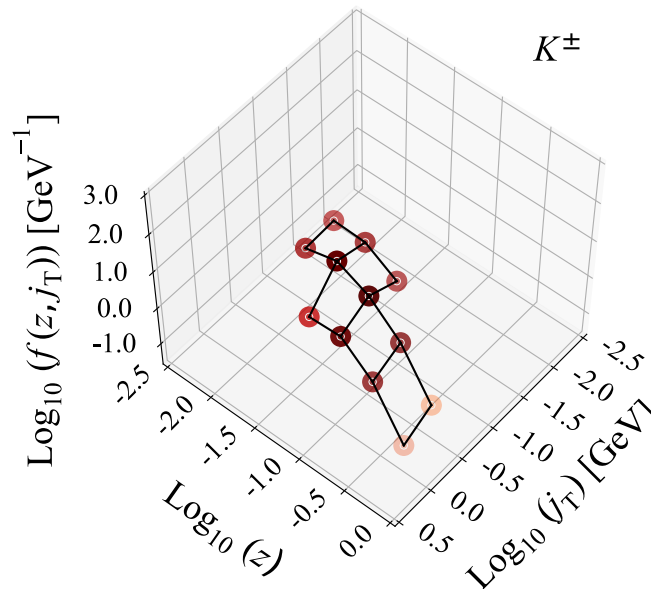
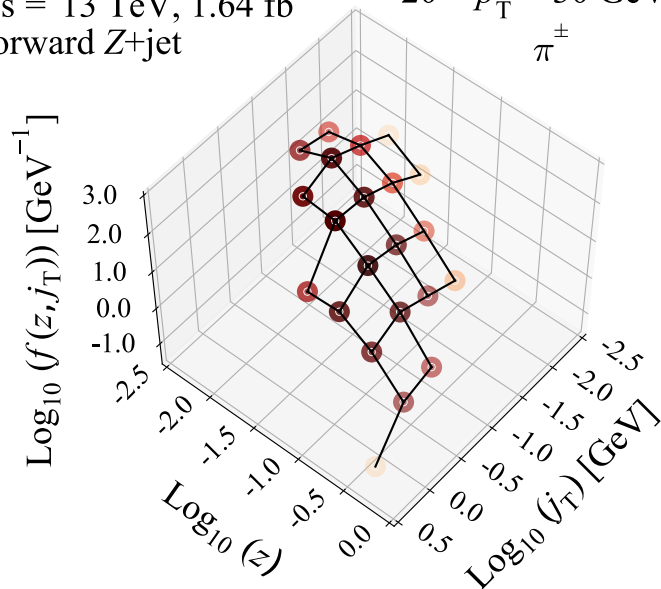
- First-ever multidimensional measurements of identified charged pions (left), kaons (middle), and protons (right) in jets from LHCb.
- Simultaneous measurement of the longitudinal momentum fraction  $z$  and transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis  $j_T$  shows correlations between these kinematic variables.



LHCb

$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 1.64 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
forward Z+jet

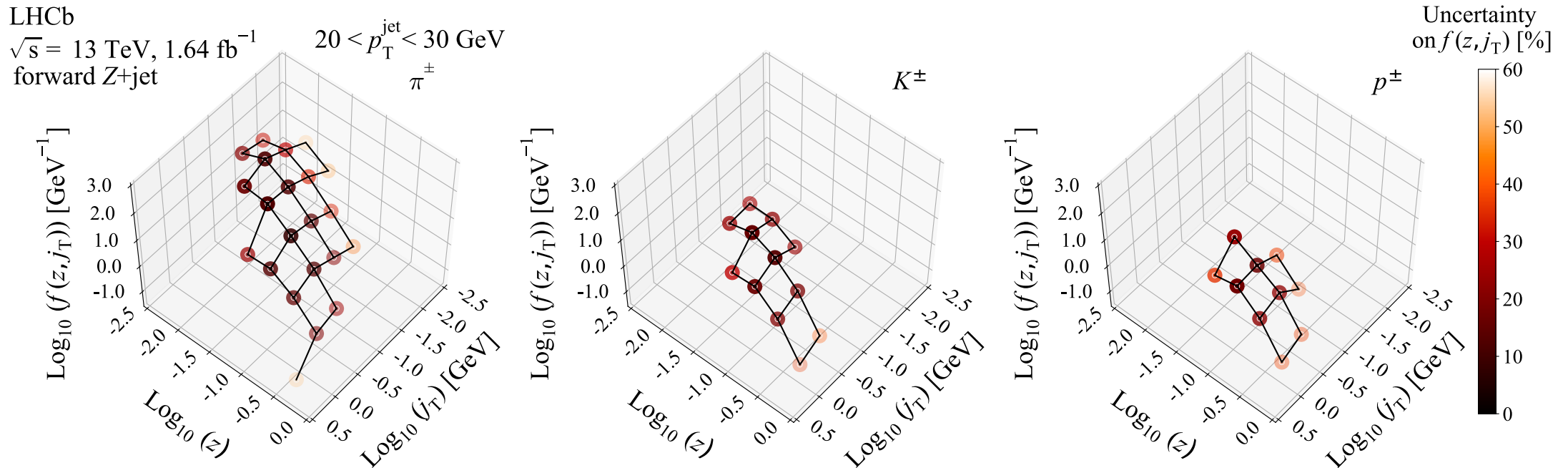
$20 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 30 \text{ GeV}$   
 $\pi^\pm$



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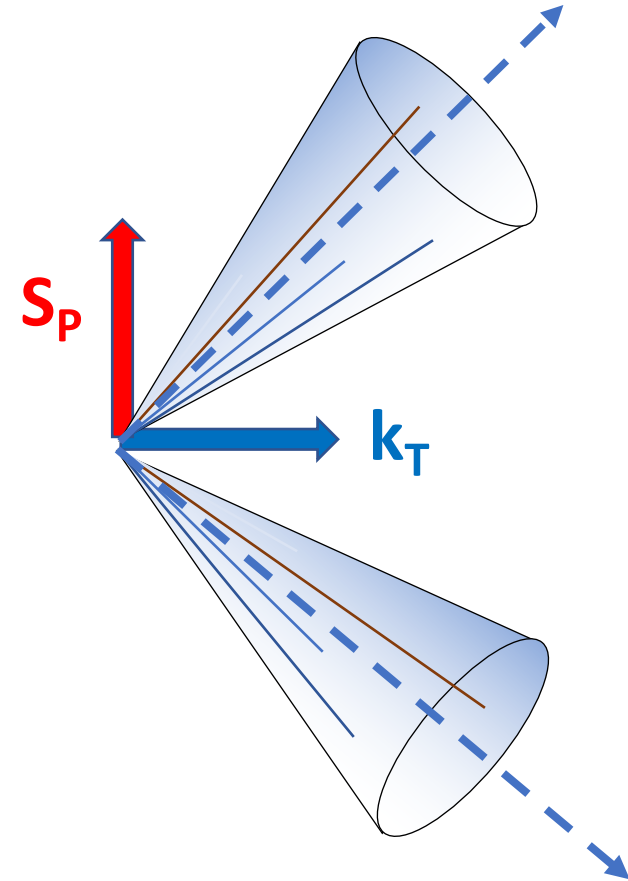
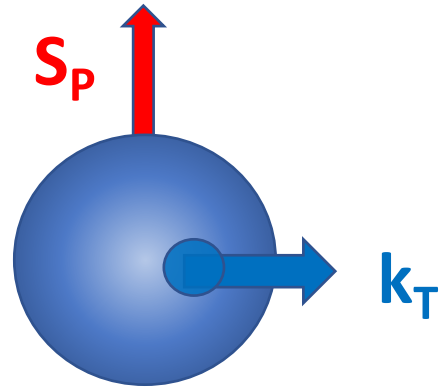
Analysis of jetFF at mid-rapidity in pp and pA @ 200 GeV ongoing at STAR.



# Spin Dependent TMDPDFs

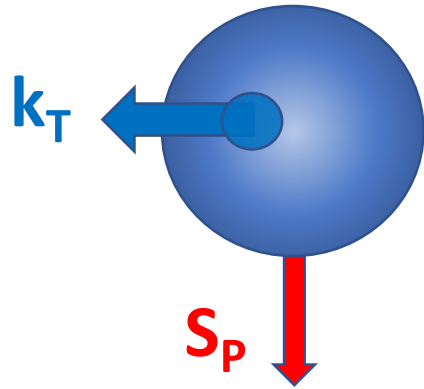
$$f_{1T}^{\perp} = \text{Sivers} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \circ \\ \downarrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

# Sivers Effect in DiJET Production

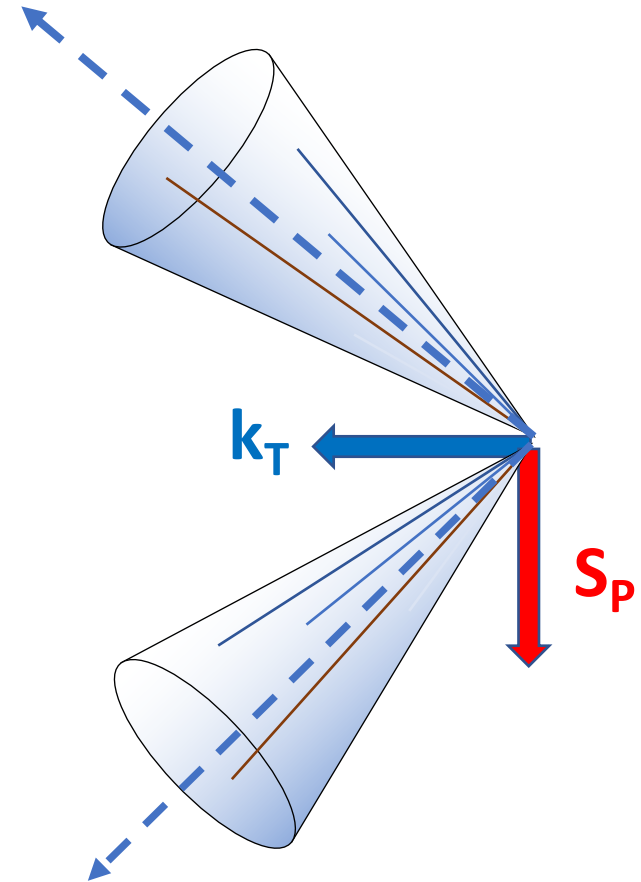


$$\langle \vec{S}_{proton} \cdot (\vec{P}_{proton} \times \vec{k}_T) \rangle$$

# Sivers Effect in DiJET Production



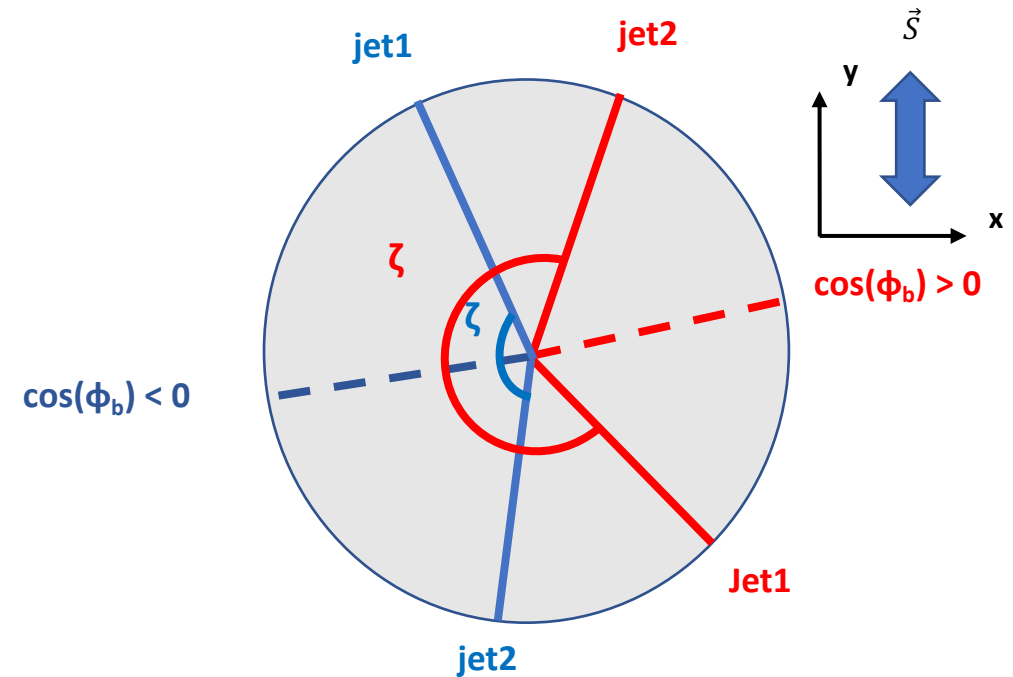
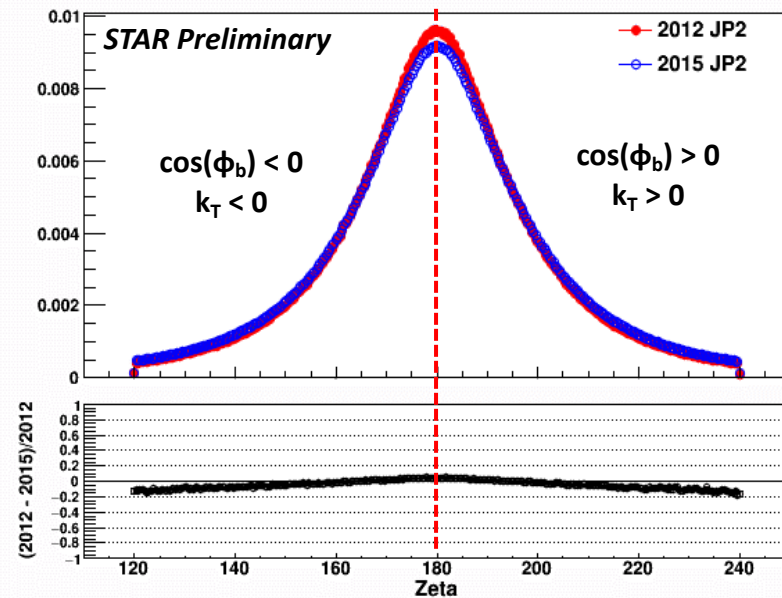
$$\langle \vec{S}_{proton} \cdot (\vec{P}_{proton} \times \vec{k}_T) \rangle$$



# Observable in DiJET Production

- $\phi_b$  is di-jet bisector angle (the ray points to the tilt direction of the two jets)
- $\zeta$  is the opening angle of dijet in the transverse plane  $\zeta > \pi$  when  $\cos(\phi_b) > 0$   
 $\zeta < \pi$  when  $\cos(\phi_b) < 0$

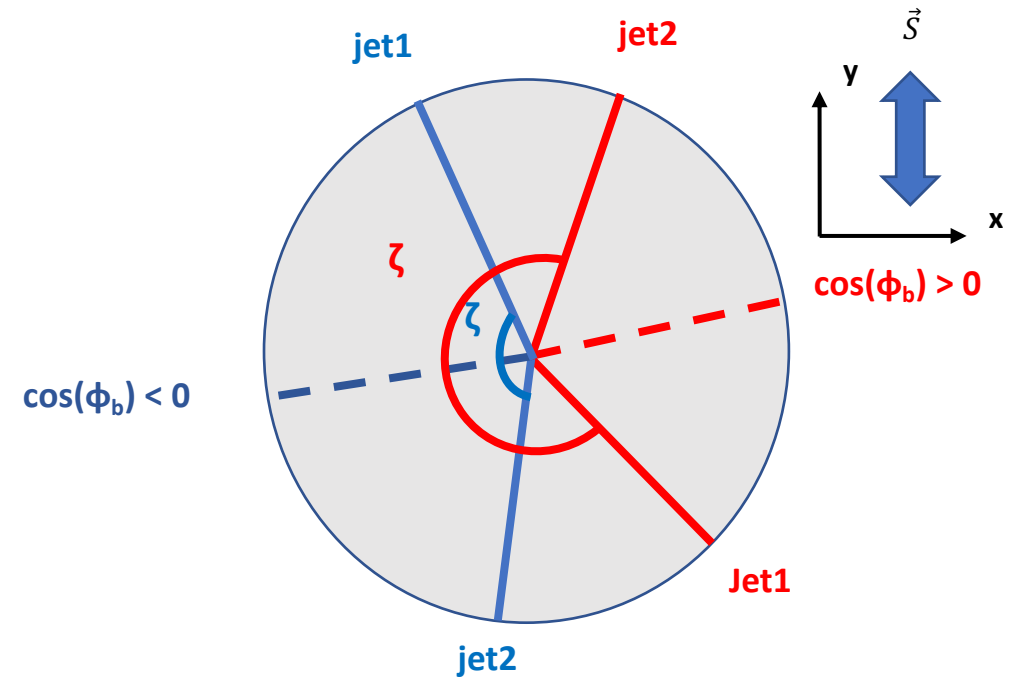
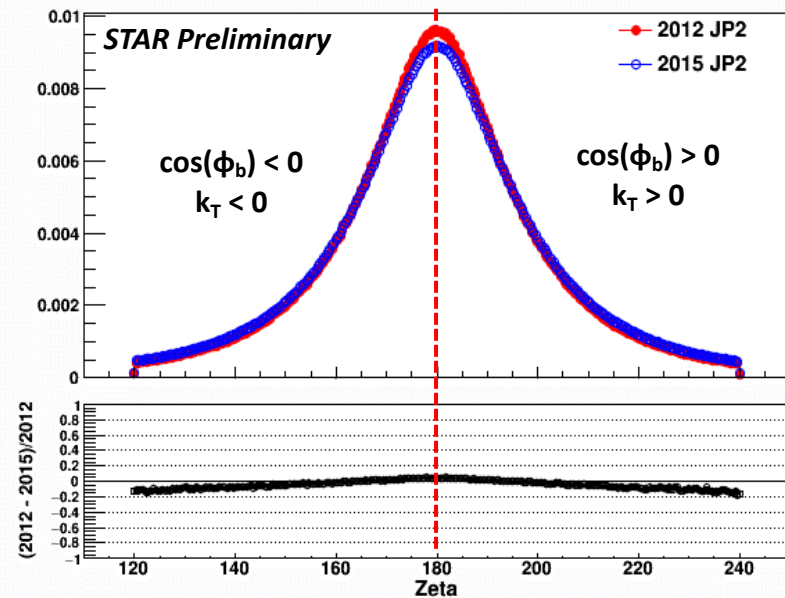
Distribution of  $\zeta$  [deg] in 2012 and 2015 data taken by JetPatch2 Trigger\*



# Observable in DiJET Production

$$A = \frac{\langle \xi + \rangle - \langle \xi - \rangle}{P}$$

Distribution of  $\zeta$  [deg] in 2012 and 2015 data taken by JetPatch2 Trigger\*

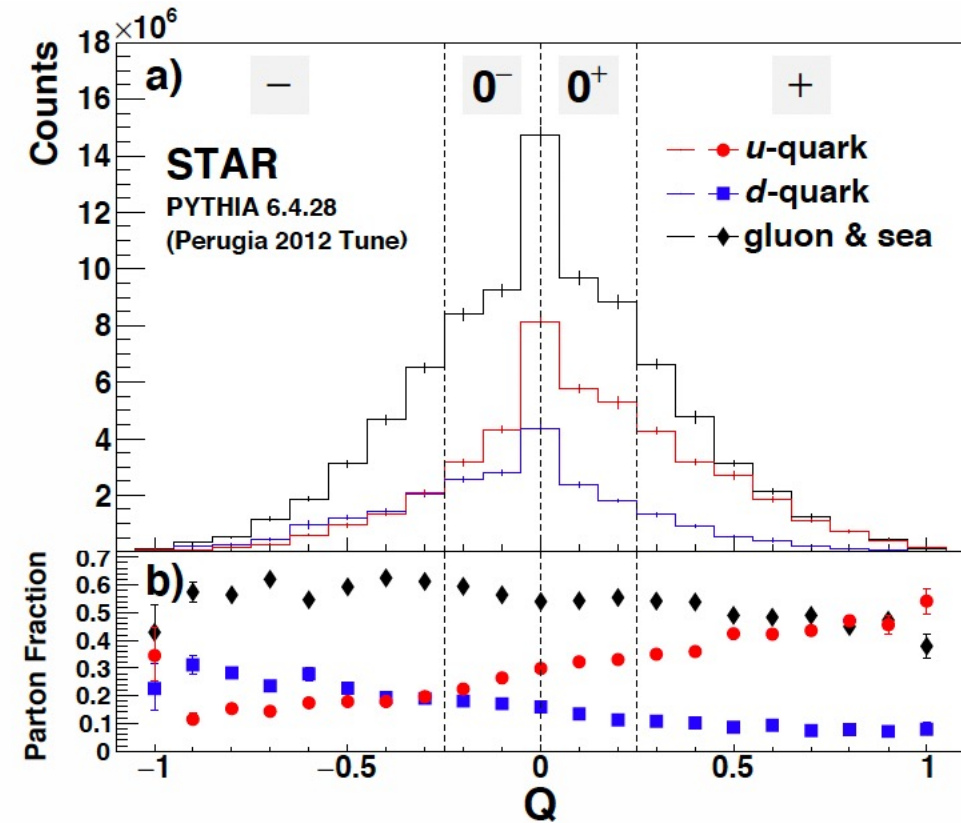
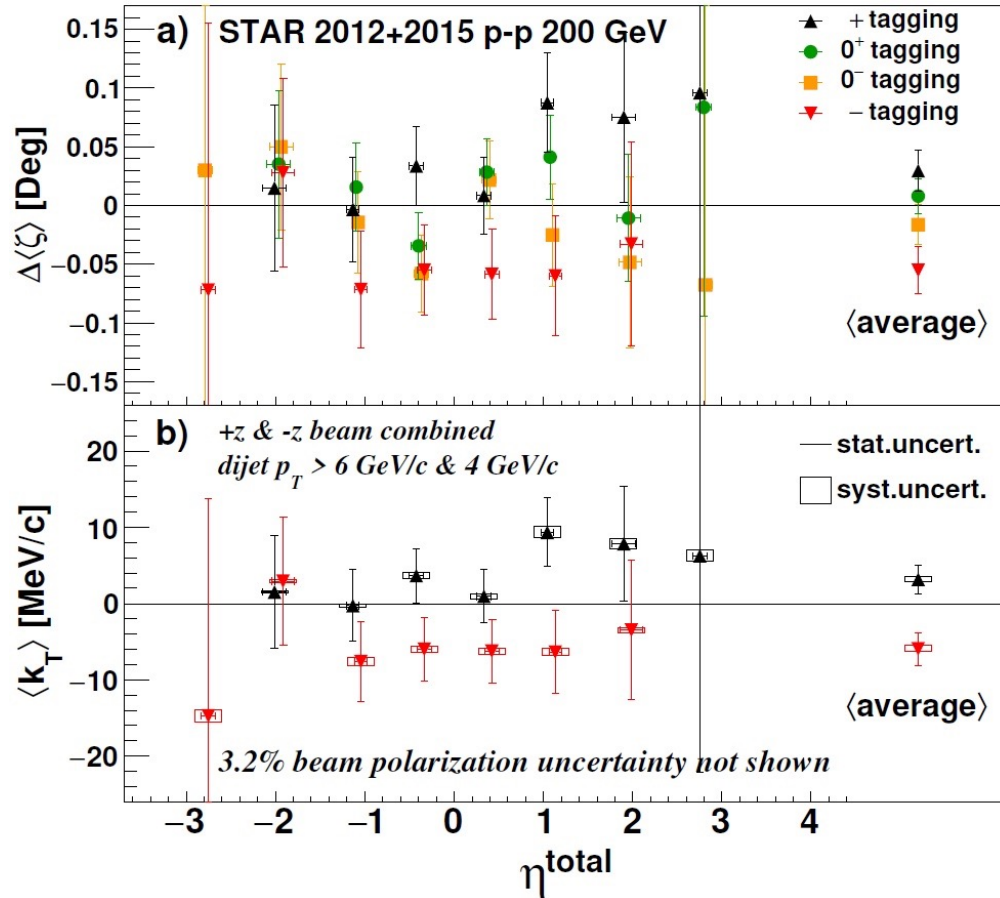


# Jet Flavor Tagging

[arXiv:2305.10359](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.10359)

Tag associated jets to enhance the purities of  $u$ -quarks and  $d$ -quarks separately.

$$Q = \sum_{\substack{\text{all the tracks} \\ \text{with } p_T > 0.8 \text{ GeV}}} \frac{\text{track } p_T}{\text{jet } p_T} \cdot \text{track charge}$$



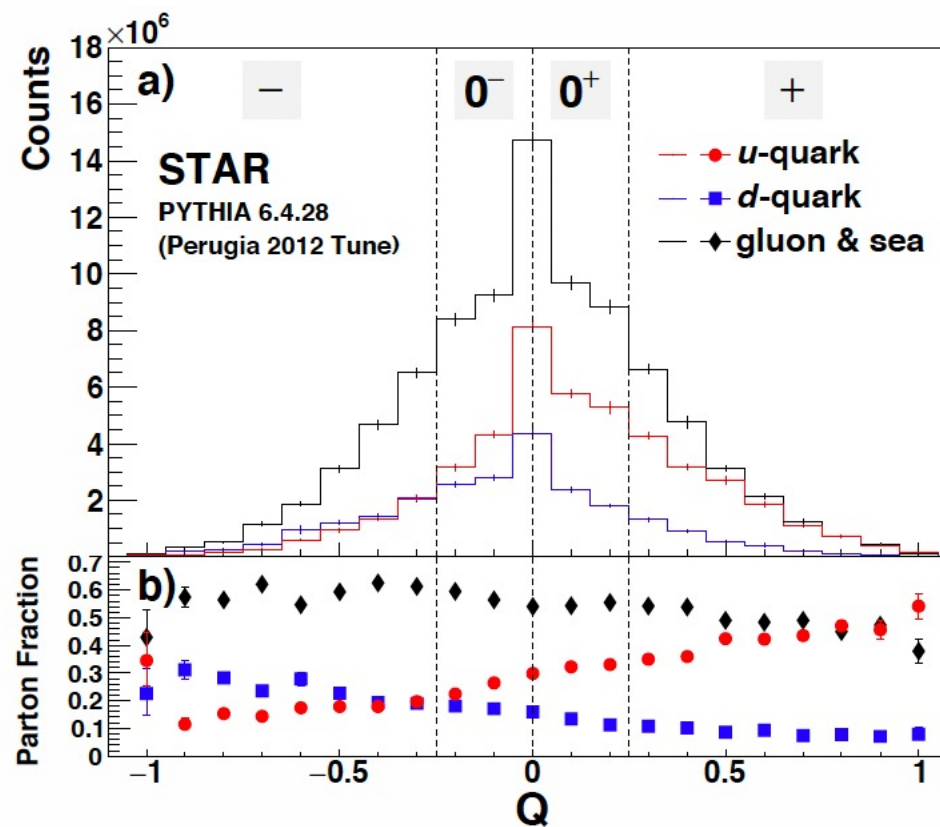
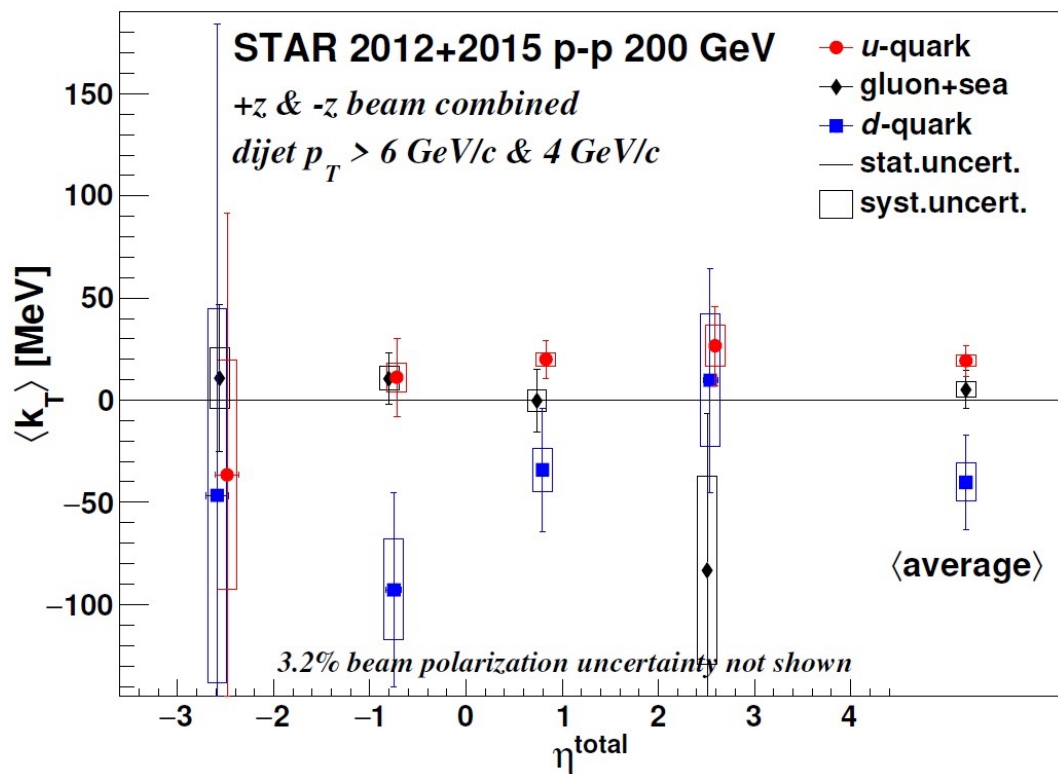


# Jet Flavor “TaGGING”

[arXiv:2305.10359](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.10359)

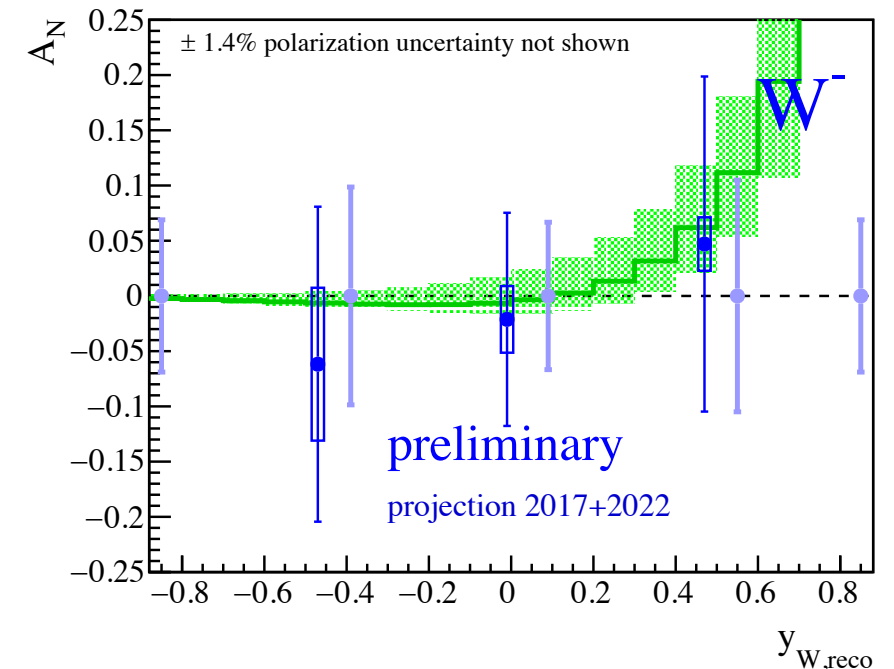
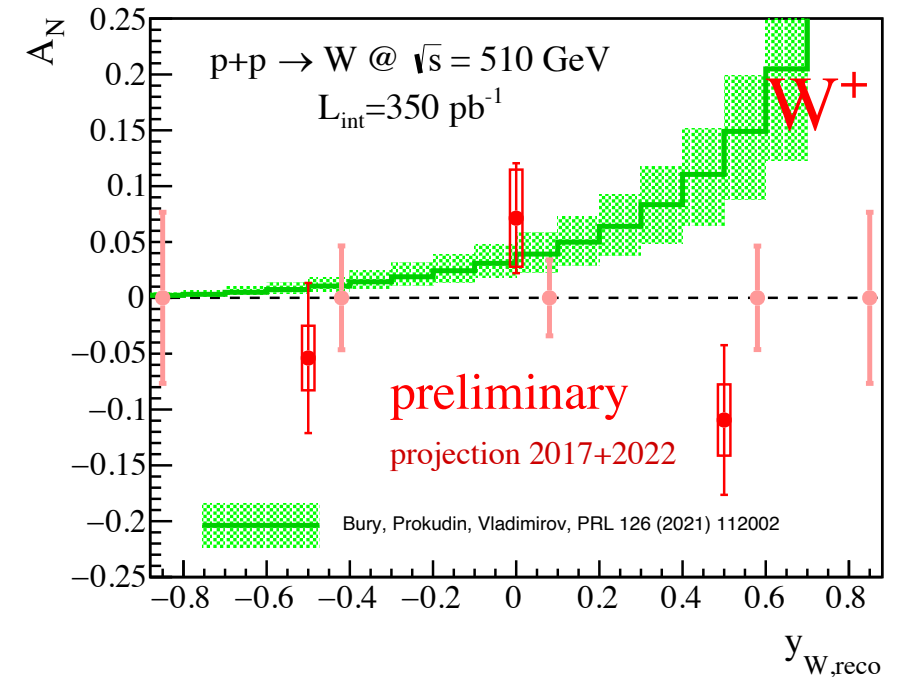
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$$Q = \sum_{\substack{\text{all the tracks} \\ \text{with } p_T > 0.8 \text{ GeV}}} \frac{\text{track } p_T}{\text{jet } p_T} \cdot \text{track charge}$$



# TMDPDFs : $W^{+/-}$ Production

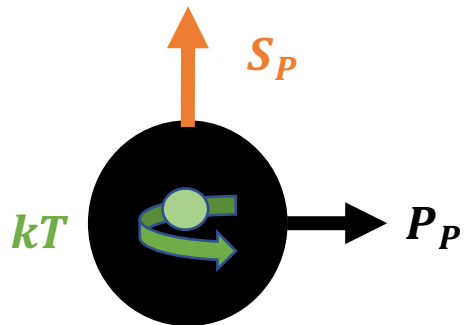
- Reconstruction of  $W$  boson via  $e+\nu$  channel isolates sensitivity to the initial state.
- $W^{+/-} A_N$  constrains the quark and anti-quark Sivers functions
- Provides input on question of Sivers sign change in DY vs SIDIS interactions
- First results were from limited 2011 sample. Run 17 had x14 more data than 2011, resulting in more precise, but also smaller asymmetries.
- Data compared to calculations with  $N^3LL$  accuracy and TMD evolution.
- Analysis of the last RHIC dataset at 500 GeV (Run 22) is critical to provide a conclusive answer about the Sivers sign change.
- Tracking upgrades to STAR in 2022 will allow for expanded rapidity.



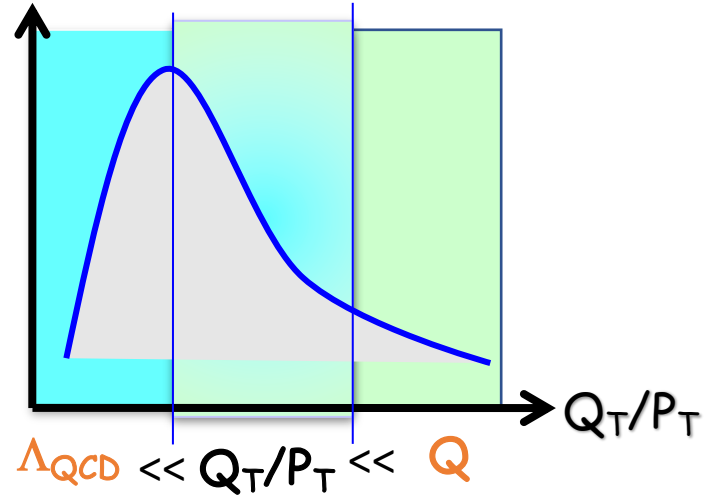
# TMD

Requires two scales:  
Hard scale  $Q^2$   
Soft scale :  $p_T$

Appropriate for SIDIS, DY,  
 $W^{+/-}$  & Z, hadrons in jets



TMDs may be expressed in terms of collinear + twist-3 functions via the Operator product expansion.

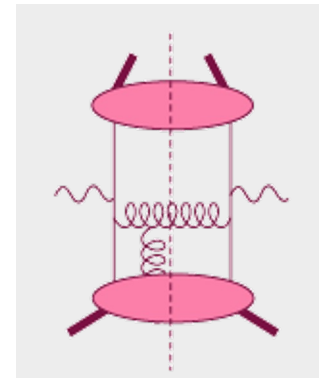


# Collinear Twist-3

Single hard scale :  $p_T$

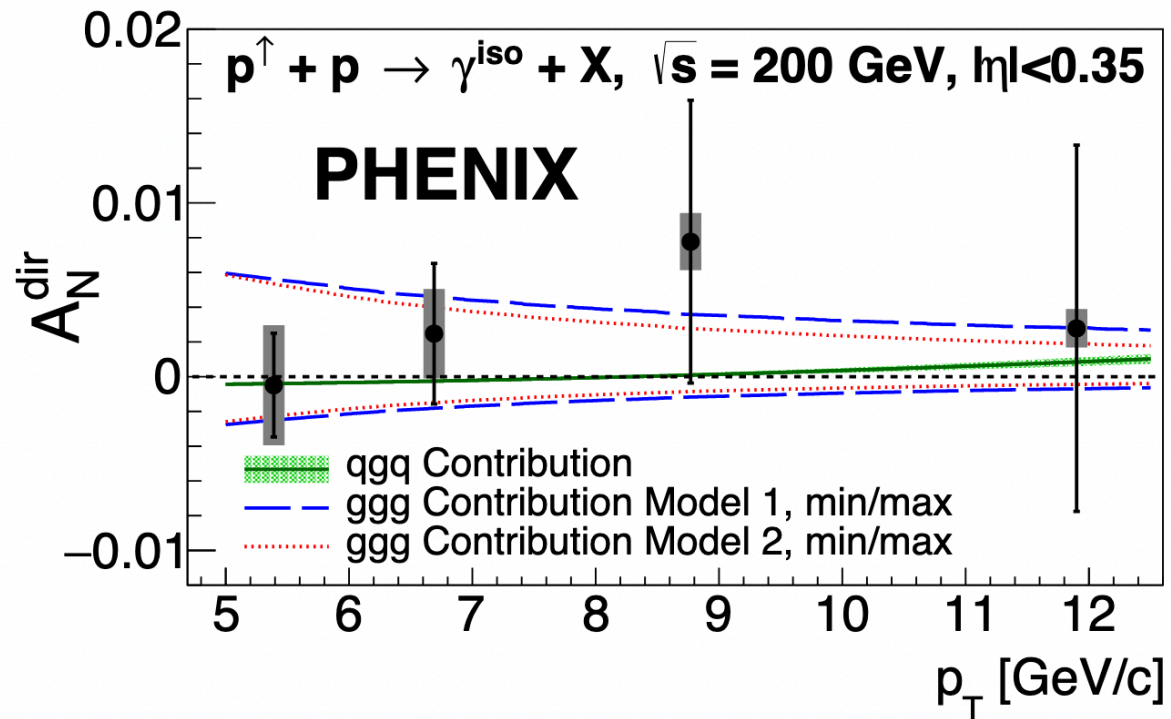
Appropriate for inclusive  
 $\pi^0$ , jet,  $\gamma$

Sensitive to  $\langle k_T \rangle$



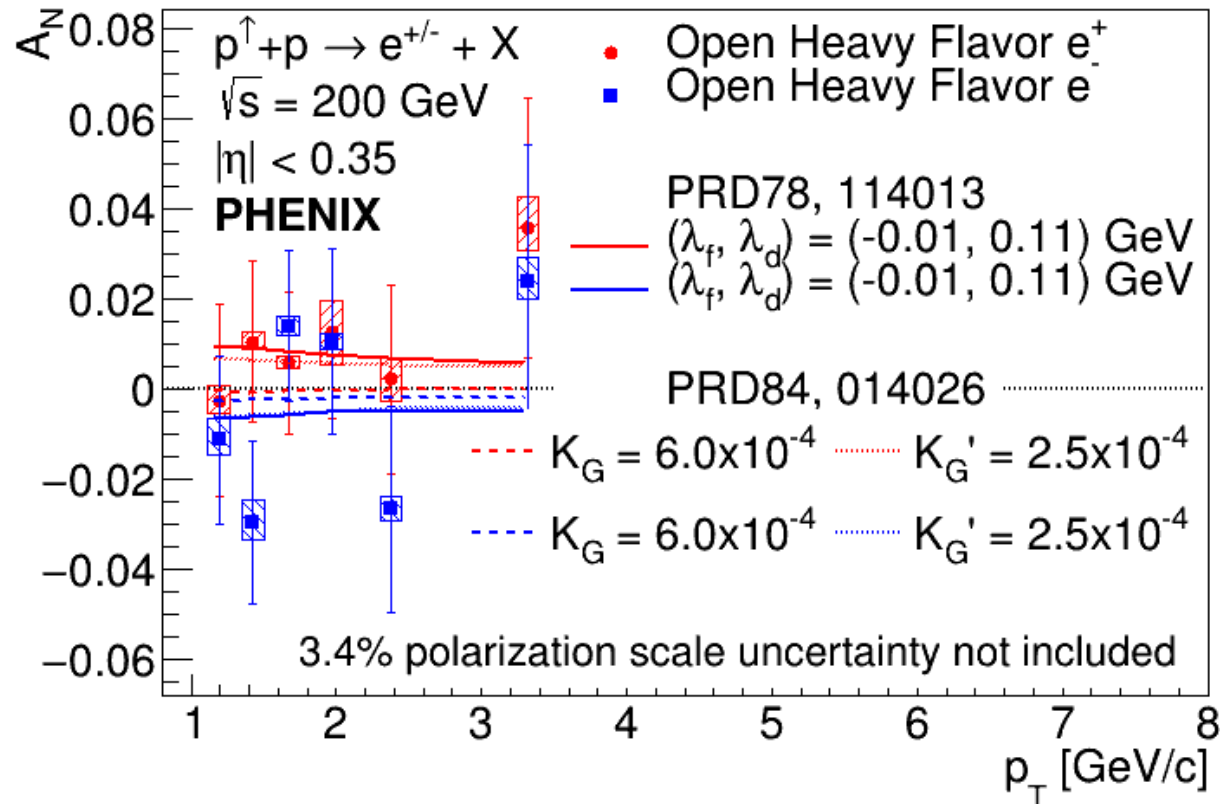
Efremov, Teryaev;  
Qiu, Sterman

# Twist 3 : Direct Photon $A_N$



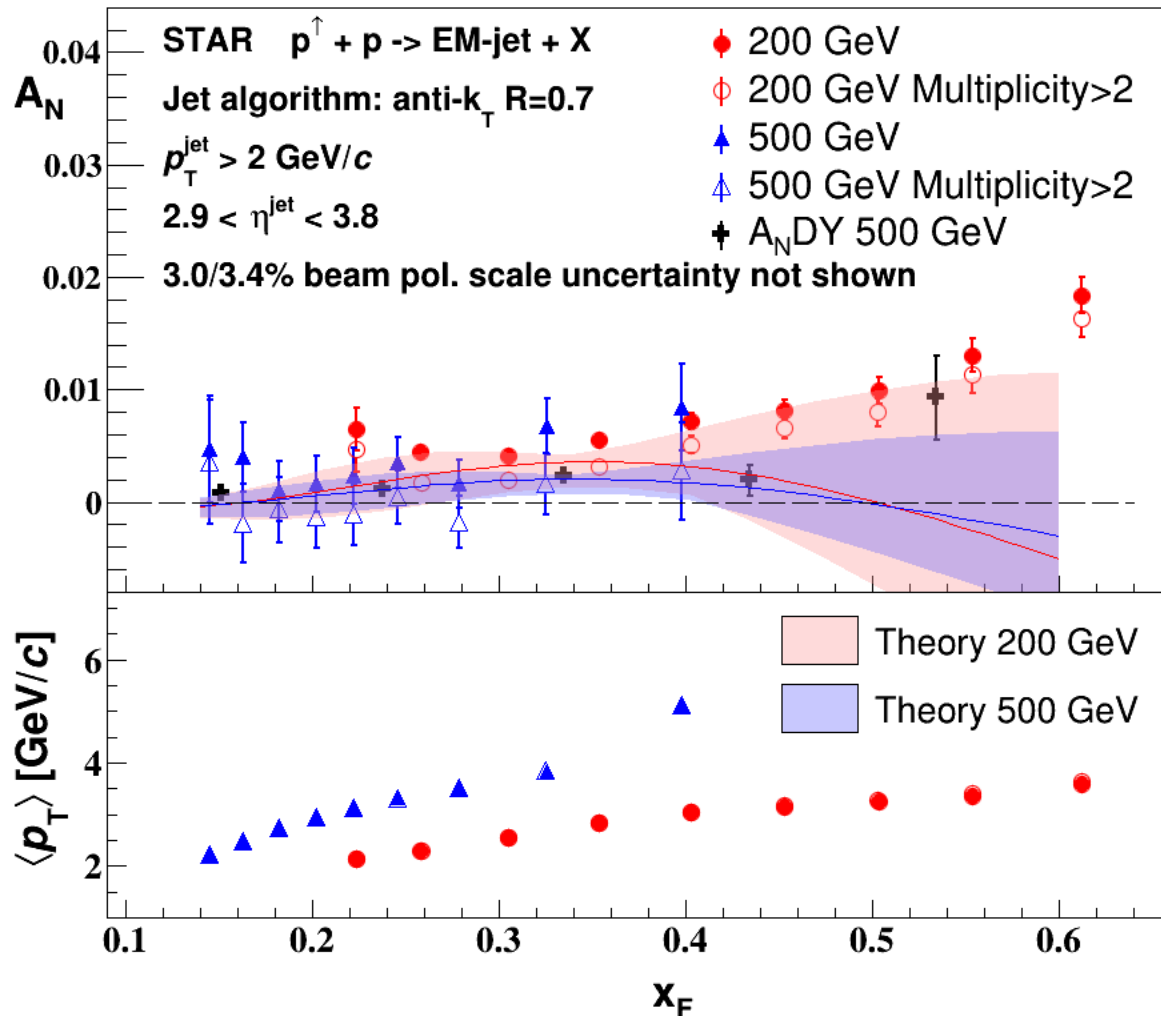
- First direct photon measurement!  
*Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 162001 (2021)*
- Dominated by quark-gluon Compton scattering process.
- Very clean probe of gluon dynamics in the initial state.
- Consistent with zero to 1%.
- Constrains twist-3 collinear correlation functions.  
*Phys. Rev. D 91, 014013 (2015)*  
*Phys. Rev. D 85, 034030 (2012)*
- Factor of 2 smaller error bars expected with final dataset.

# Twist-3 : Open Heavy Flavor $A_N$



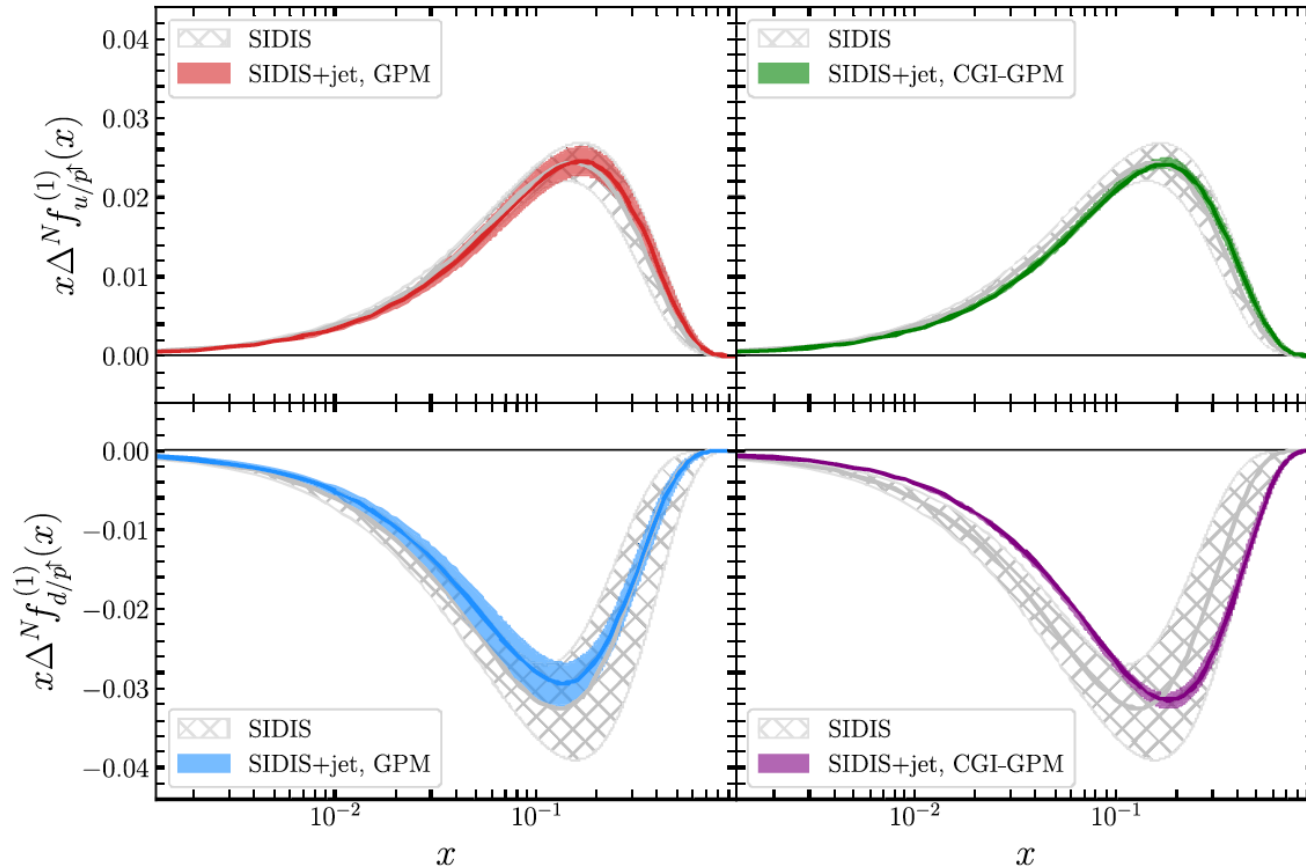
- Dominated by gg fusion at RHIC energies  
*arXiv: 2204.12899*
- Primarily sensitive to the initial state
- First analysis to quantify the gluon-correlators that can ultimately be used to constrain gluon orbital angular momentum.
- In 2024 sPHENIX should be able to repeat and improve on this measurement.

# TWIST-3: Far-Forward Jet TSSA



- 2011 500 GeV and 2015 200 GeV data
- No charged tracks – EM jets only.
- TSSA reduced with photon multiplicity > 2 requirement is placed.
- AnDY results shows TSSA of fully reconstructed jet and is consistent with EM jet with 3+ photon requirement.
- Theory curves : *L. Gamberg, Z. Kang, A. Prokudin, Phys.Rev.Lett. 110 23, 232301 (2013)*

# TWIST-3: Far-Forward Jet TSSA



Phys.Lett.B 815 (2021) 136135

- Impact on Sivers first moment ( $k_T$  integrated) is significant – especially for down quark.
- pp data pushes to higher  $x$  than existing fixed target SIDIS data
- EIC will measure up to  $x \sim 0.5$  so it is important to have statistically meaningful constraints from pp for tests of universality and evolution.
- 2022+ - Full jet (HCAL+ECAL) reconstruction in forward upgrade will provide additional data.

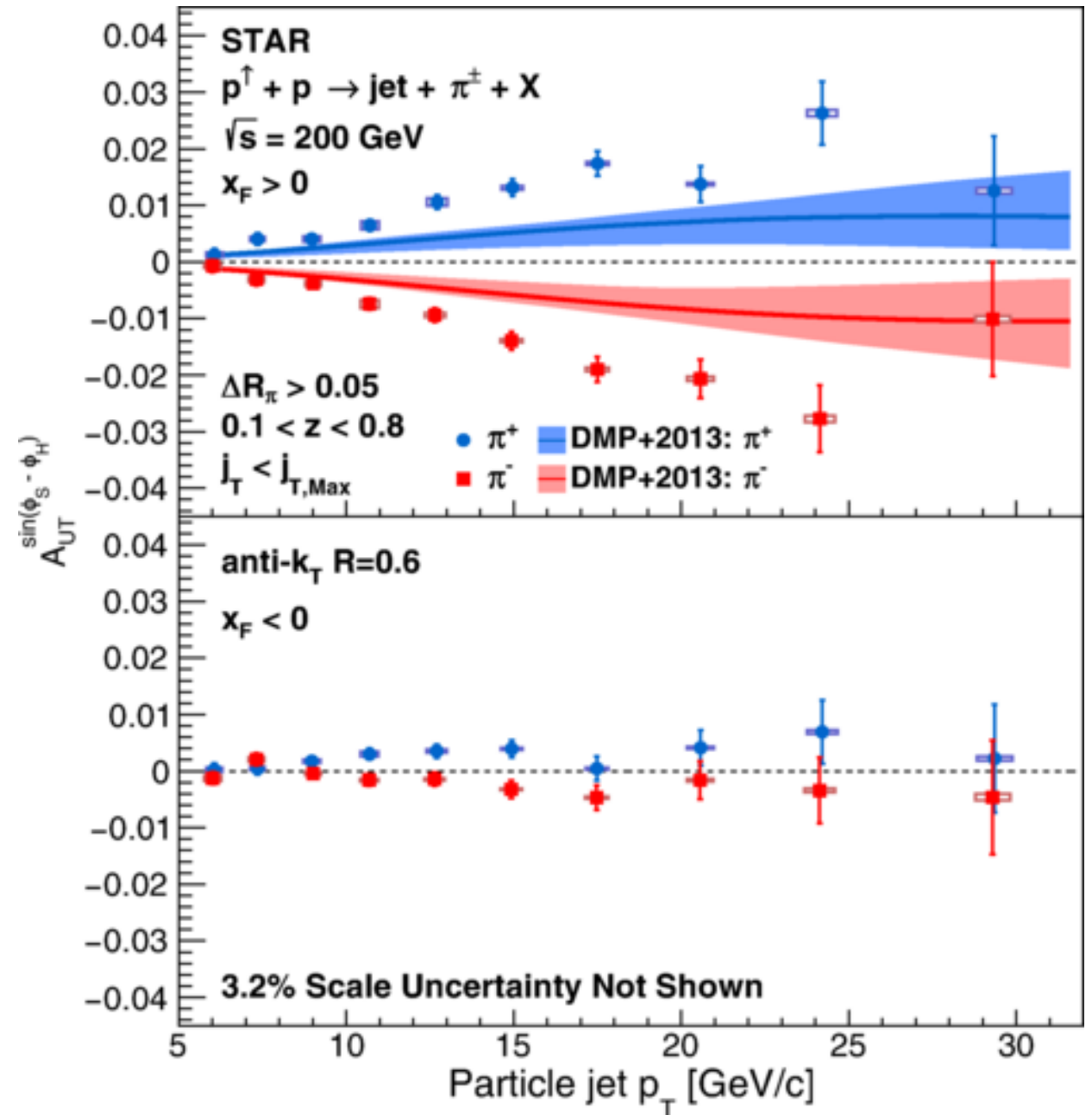
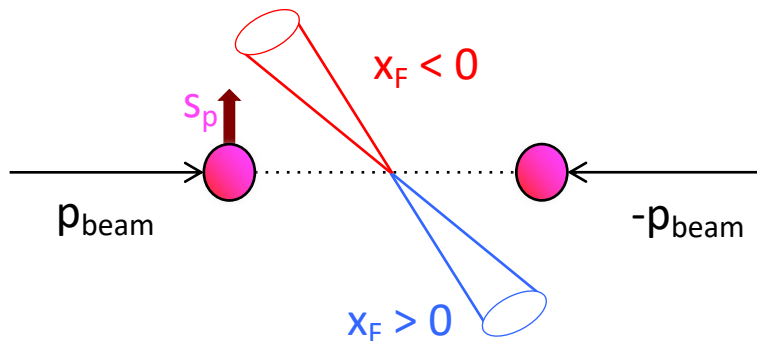
# Spin dependent TMDFFs

$$H_1^\perp = \text{Collins} - \text{Collins}$$



# TMDFF : Hadrons-in-jets

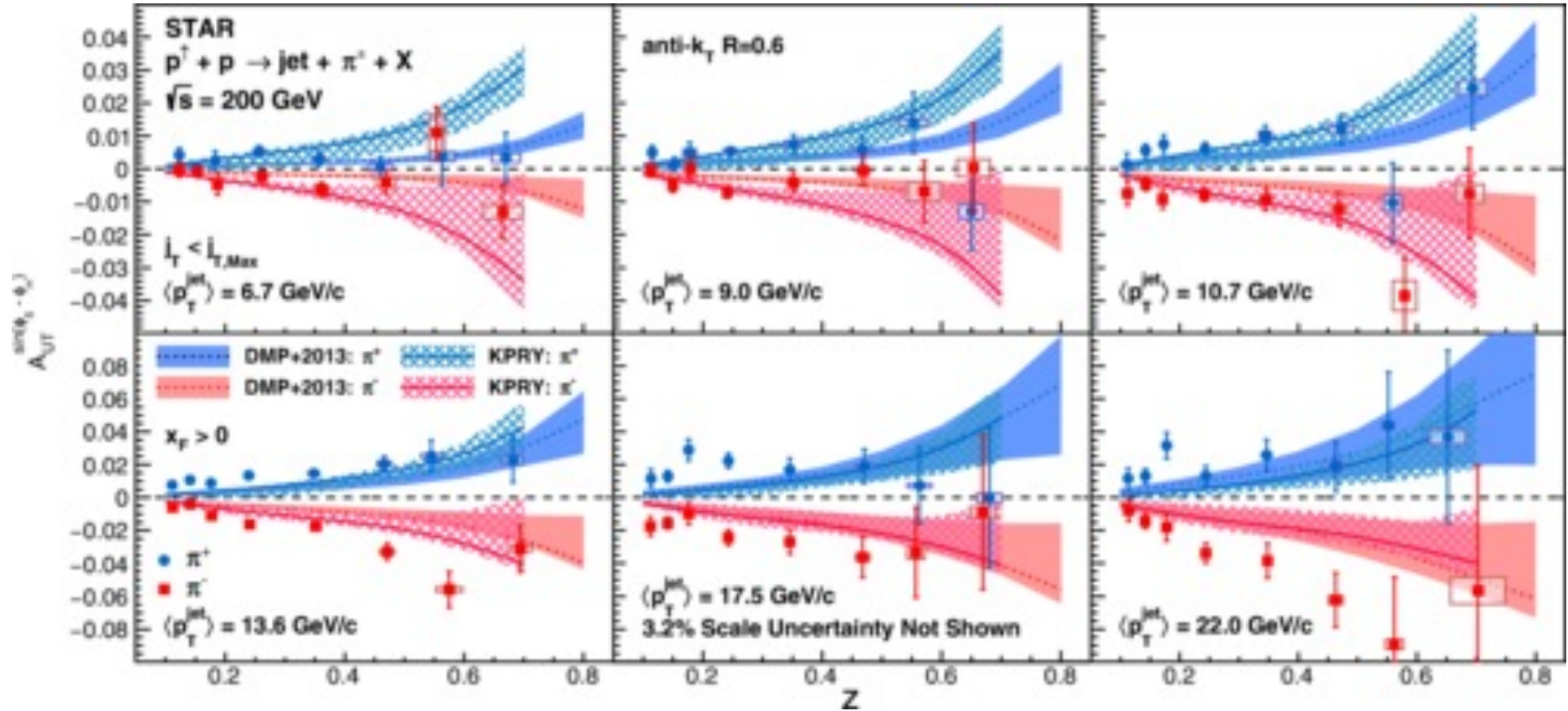
- $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_S - \phi_H)}$  is sensitive to correlations between the spin of the parent quark and the azimuthal distribution of the hadrons inside the jet – Collins TMDs.
- Large spin asymmetries for charged pions in jets - sign flips with charge
- Clear dependence on jet  $p_T$
- Signal reduced for backward  $x_F < 0$  jets



# $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s - \phi_H)}$ vs $Z$ in bins of $p_T$ @ 200 GeV

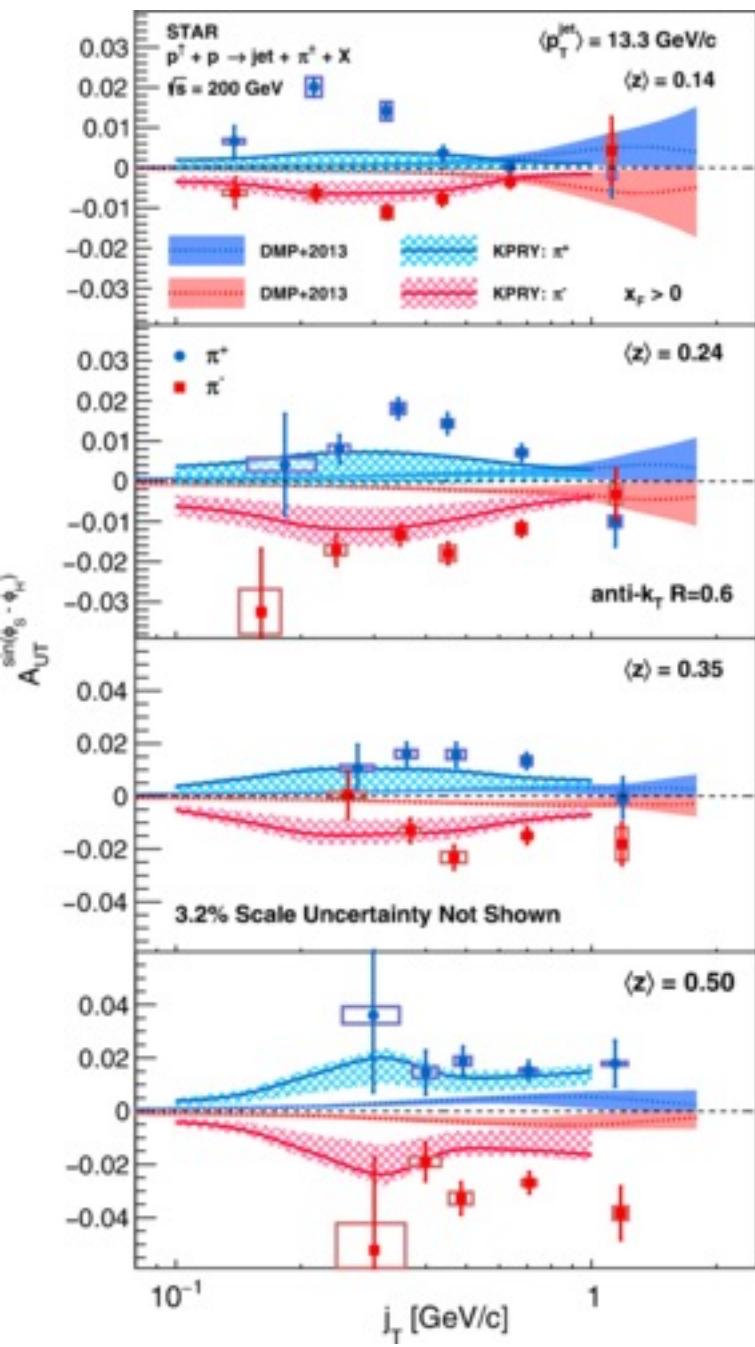
STAR data compared to calculations by

1. D'Alesio, Murgia & Pisano, Phys. Lett. **B773**, 300 (2017)
2. Kang, Prokudin, Ringer, & Yuan, Phys.Lett. **B774** 635-642 (2017) without and with evolution.

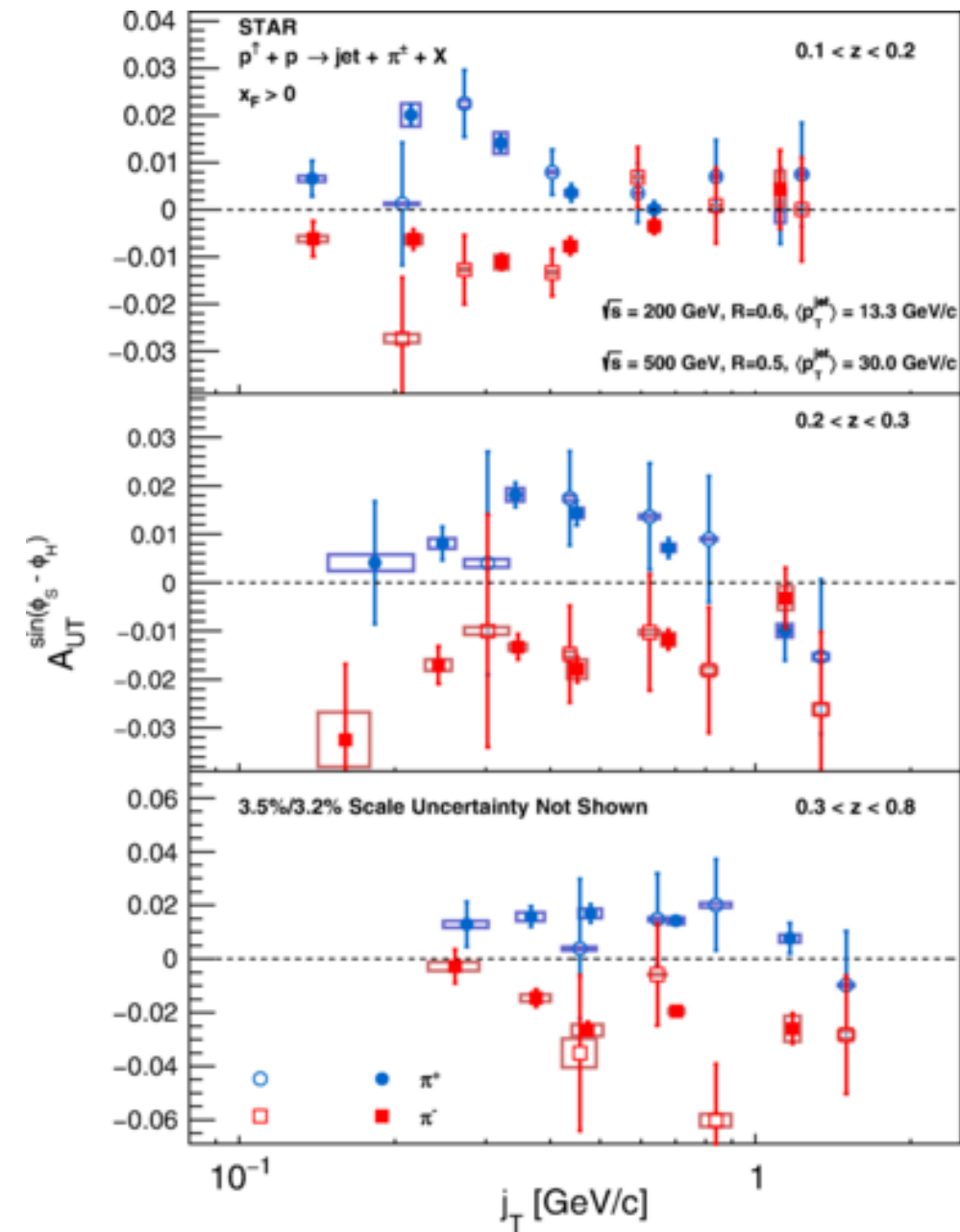


Phys.Rev.D 106, 072010

# $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_S - \phi_H)}$ vs $j_T$ in bins of $z$

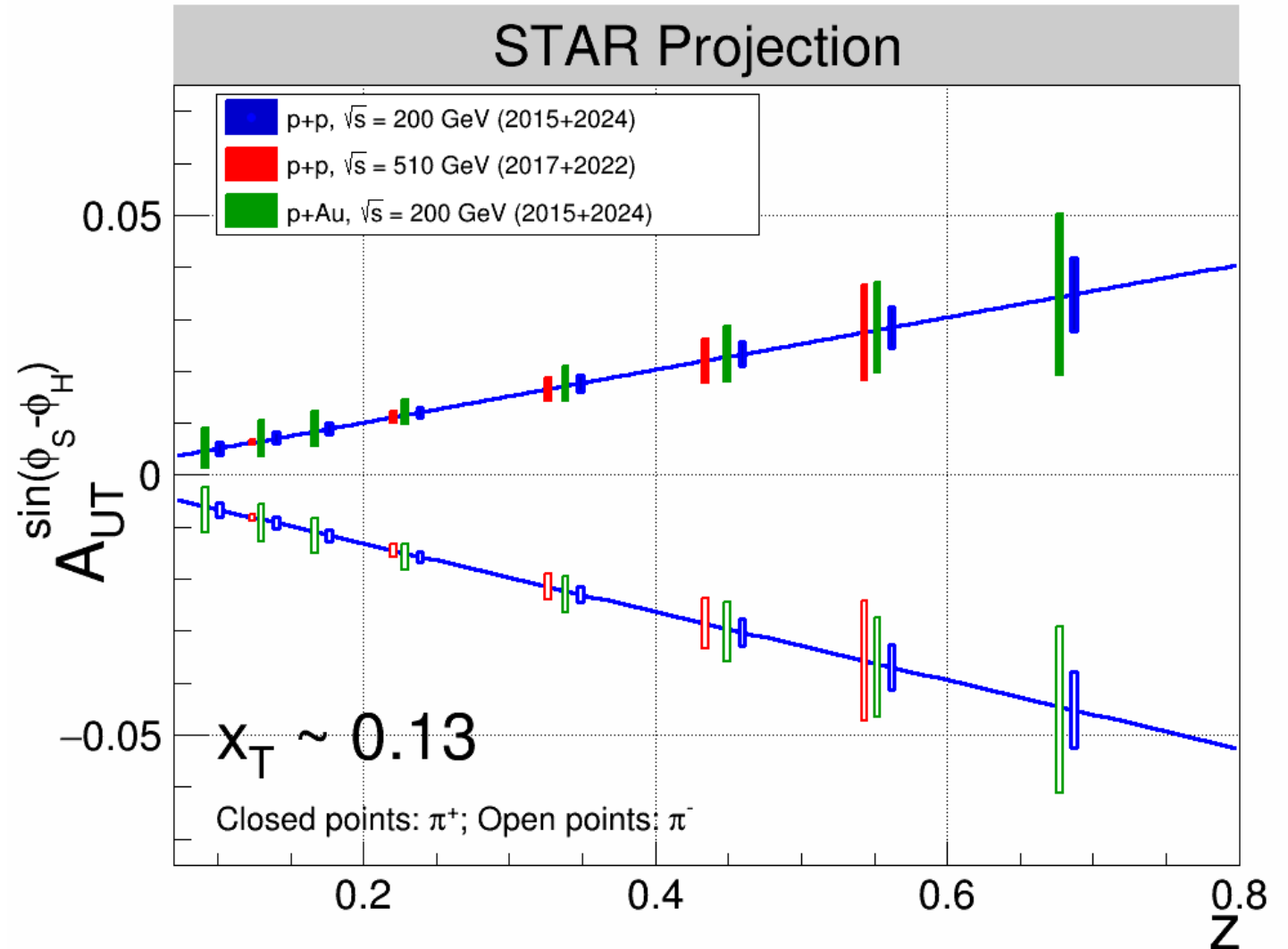


- Shape of  $j_T$  changes with  $z$
- Peak of distribution moves higher as  $z$  increases.
- In contrast to SIDIS measurements hadron  $j_T$  is independent of initial state transverse momentum.
- 200 and 500 GeV tell the same story.
- Additional 500 GeV data is being analyzed.

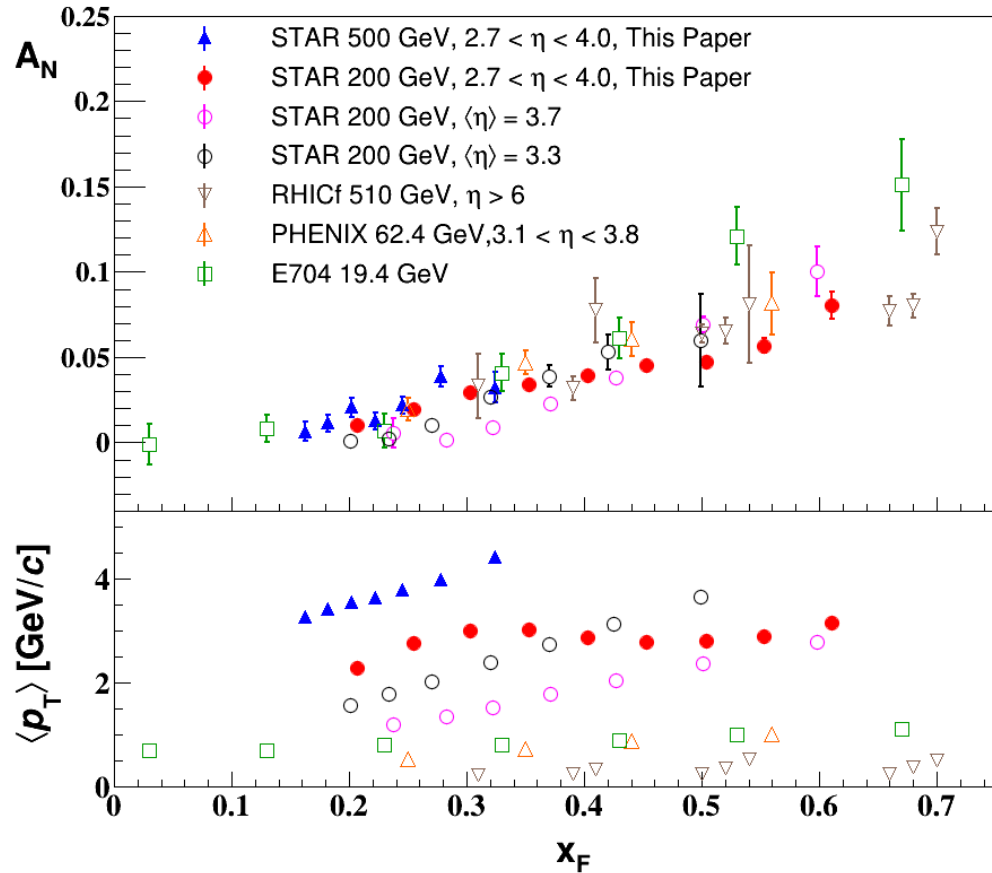


# TMDFF : Nuclear effects

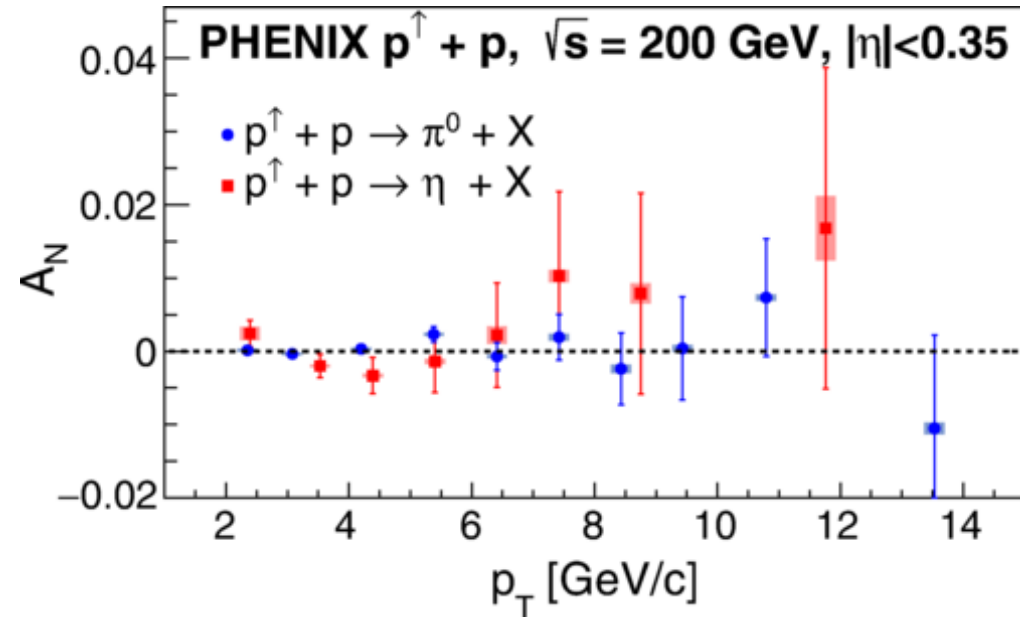
- Interesting to extend Hadron-in-jet Collins analysis to p+A
- Projections are guided by 200 GeV pp analysis
- Exploratory dataset taken in 2015 and analysis is ongoing.
- Effects are likely to be small so additional data to be taken in 2024 will be critical.



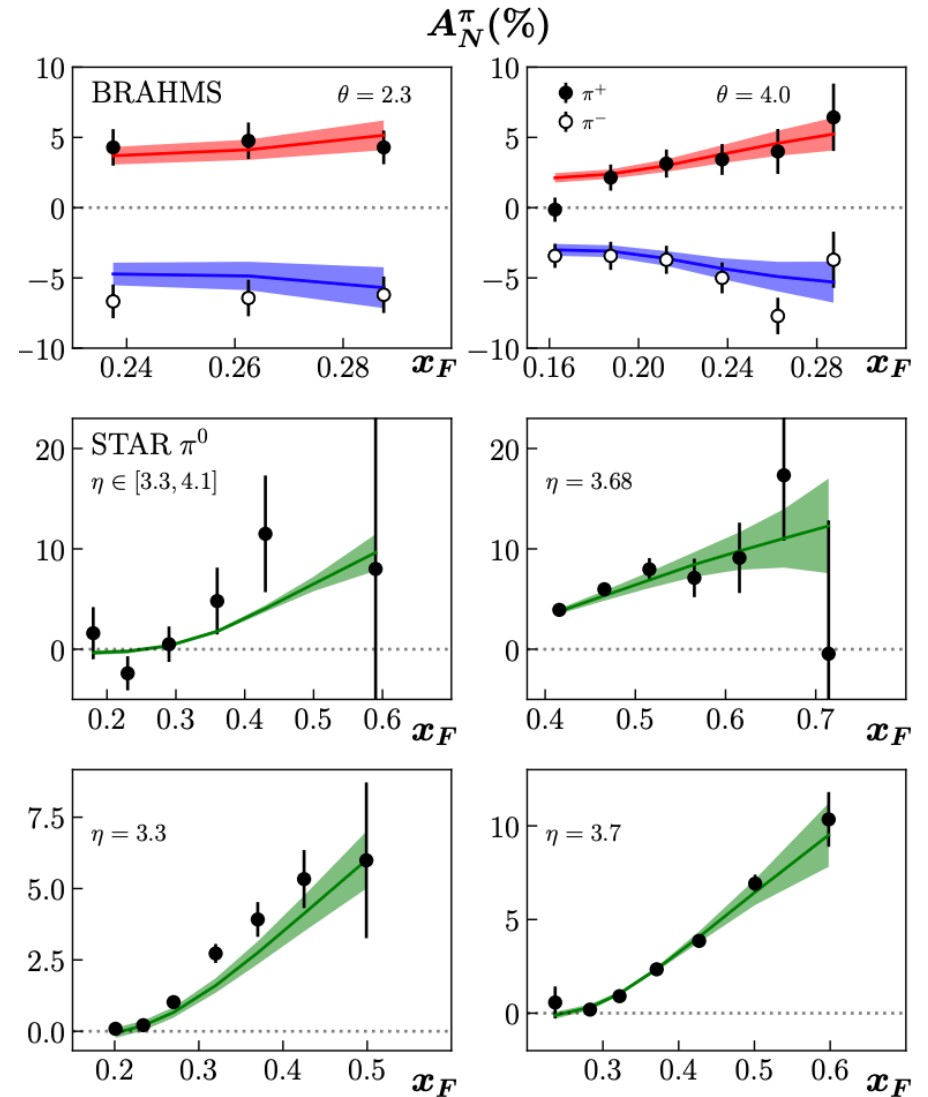
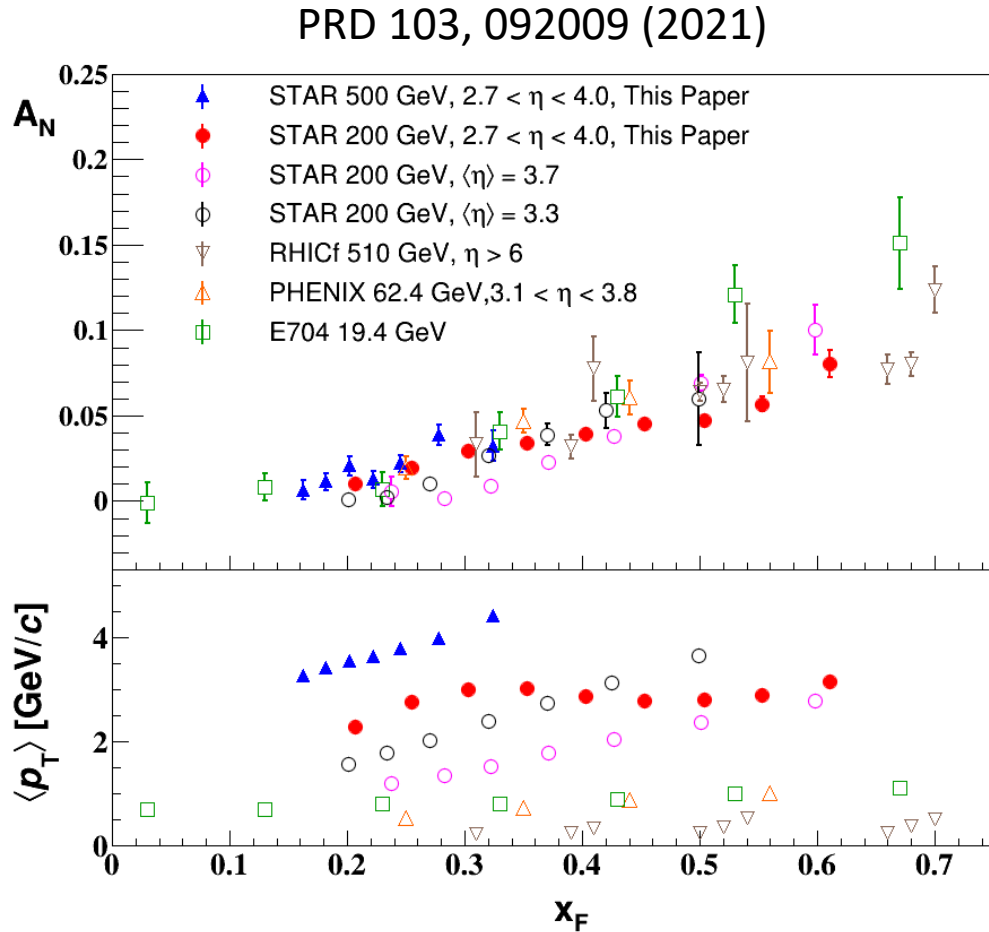
# Twist 3: Inclusive pion & eta $A_N$



Phys. Rev. D 103, 052009

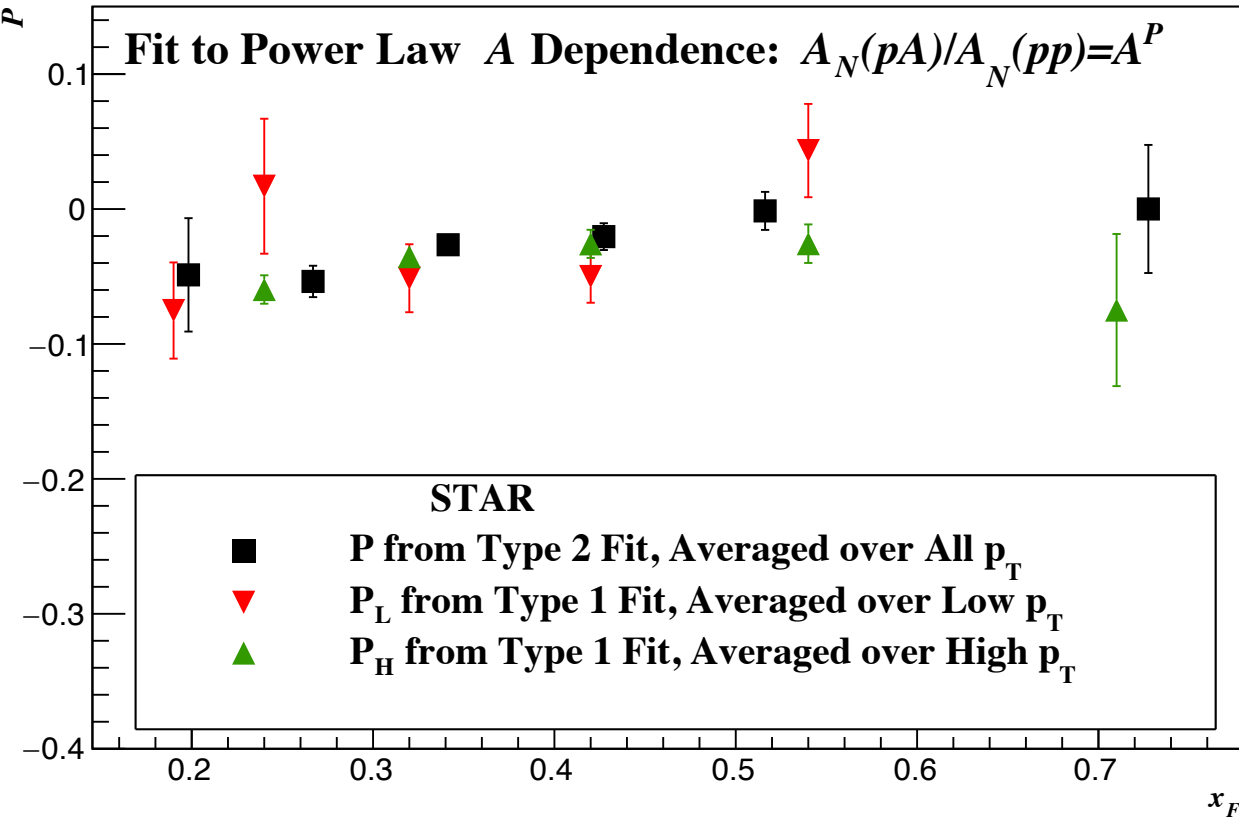
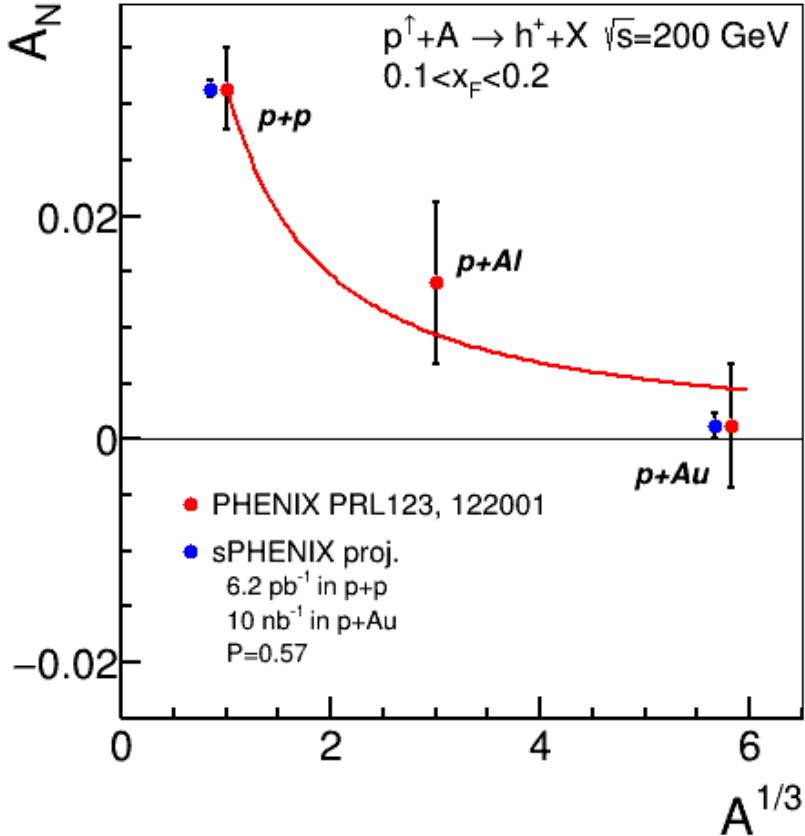


# Twist 3: Inclusive pion & eta $A_N$



# Nuclear Dependence of TSSAs

PRD 103, 072005 (2021)



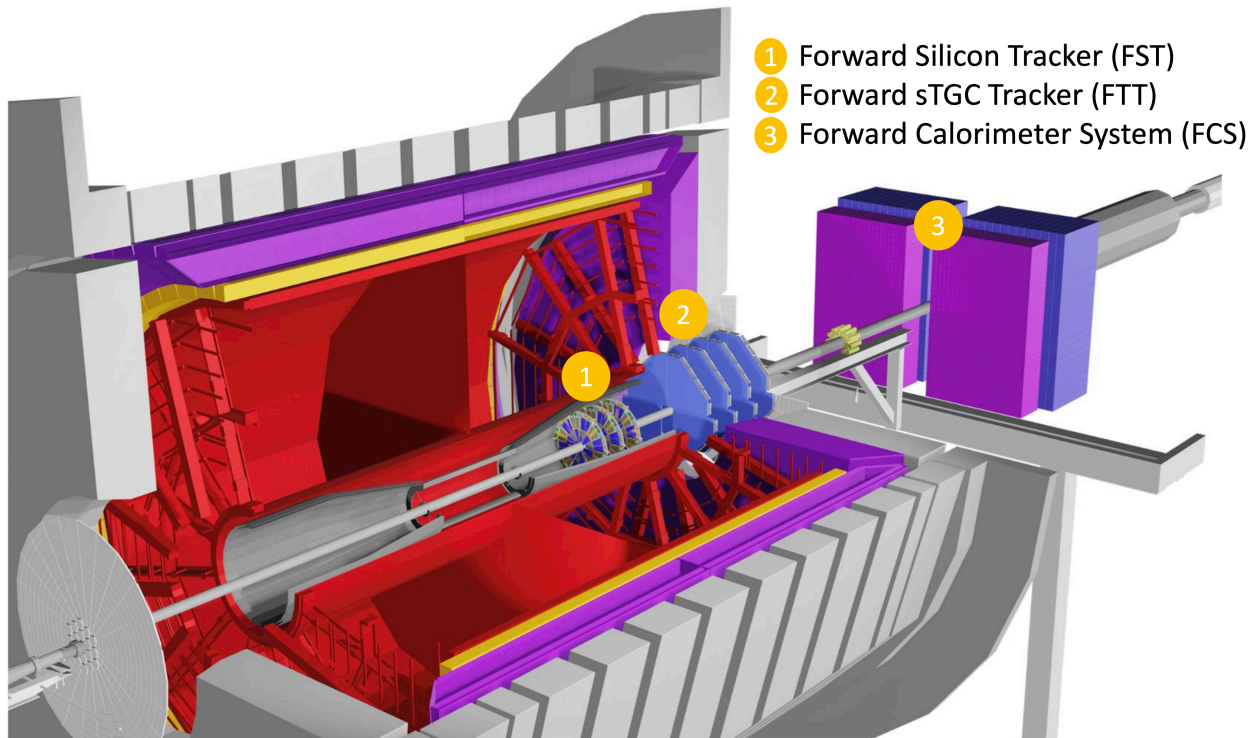
# Conclusions

- There is a lot of data from hadron colliders that significantly impact TMD and related twist-3 functions.
- There is even more theoretical work devoted to developing the frameworks needed to interpret this data!
- Hadron colliders provide some unique inputs for the study of TMDs
  - Direct access to gluons
  - Wide kinematic reach in  $x$  and  $Q^2$  – important for studying evolution effects
  - Comparisons with TMDs from  $e+p$  and  $e+e^-$  provide important tests of factorization and universality
- As RHIC prepares to turn off we need to collect and analyze as much TMD related  $pp$ ,  $pA$  data as possible. Where possible we need to expand the current TMD programs at the LHC.

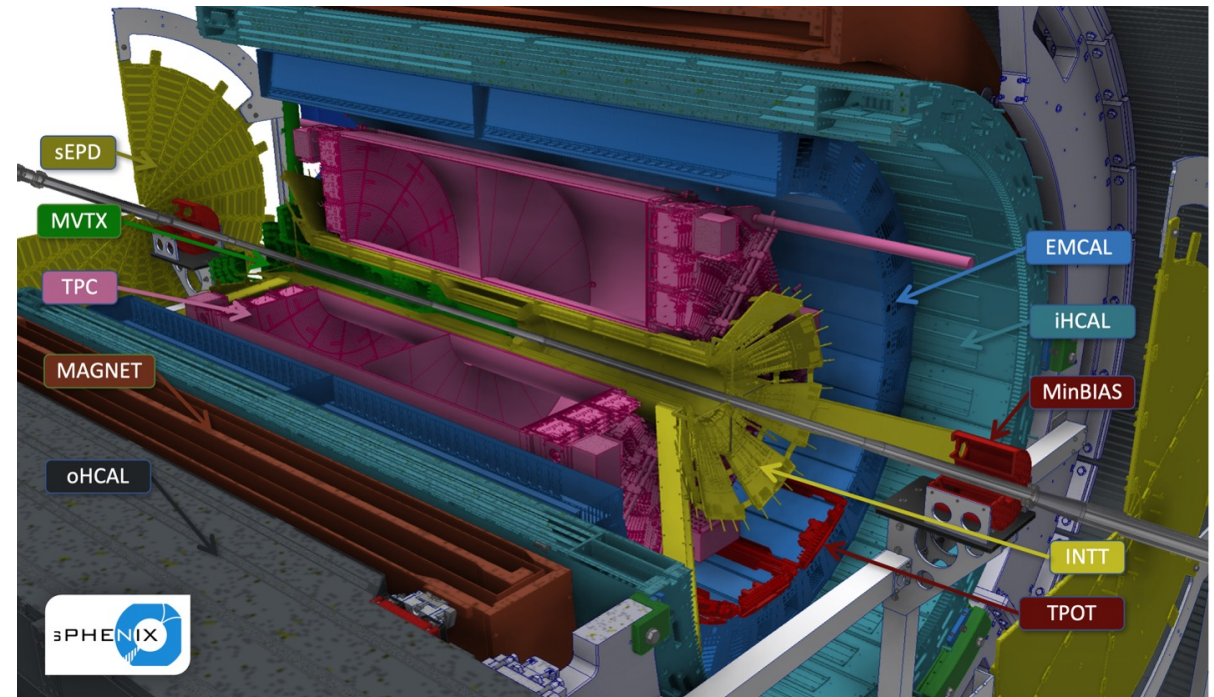


Backup

# RHIC Upgrades & New Detectors

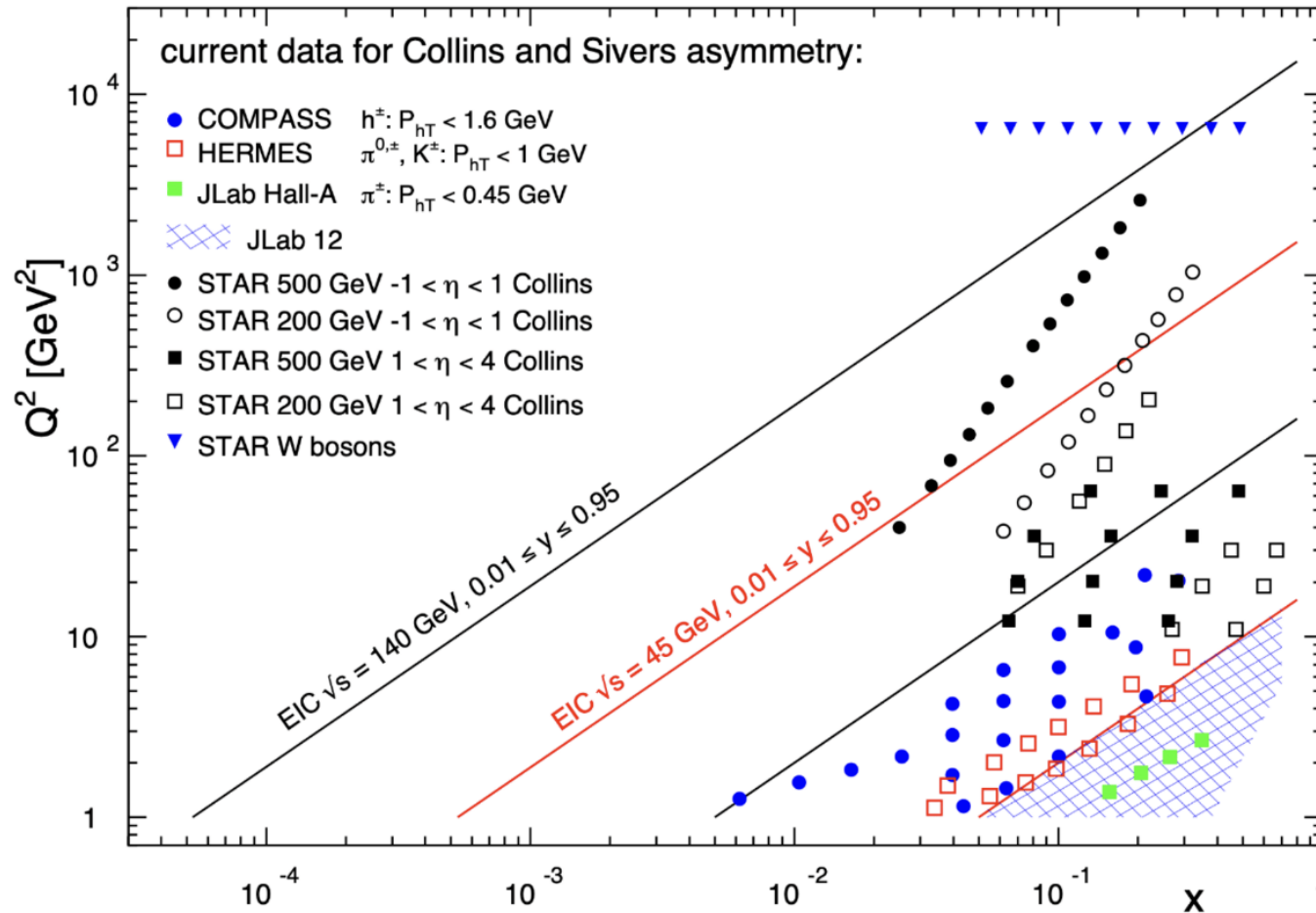


STAR Forward Upgrade



sPHENIX

# Collins and Sivers Kinematic Coverage



# Collins in Forward E+M jet

