Phenomenology of TMD distributions in Drell-Yan and Z_0 boson production with the Hadron Structure Oriented approach

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Based on

- Phenomenology of TMD parton distributions in Drell-Yan and Z^0 boson production in a hadron structure oriented approach

(ArXiv:2401.14266)

- (F. Aslan, M. Boglione, J. O. Gonzalez-Hernandez, T. Rainaldi, T. C. Rogers, A. Simonelli)

- The resolution to the problem of consistent large transverse momentum in TMDs (PhysRevD.107.094029)

- (J. O. Gonzalez-Hernandez, T. Rainaldi, T. C. Rogers)

- Combining nonperturbative transverse momentum dependence with TMD evolution (PhysRevD.106.034002)

- (J. O. Gonzalez-Hernandez, T. C. Rogers, N. Sato)

Why TMDs?

Drell-Yan

SIDIS

$e^+ e^- \to H_a H_b X$

Studying the role of intrinsic or **nonperturbative effects** in hadrons

Predicting transverse momentum distributions in **cross sections** after evolution to **high energies**

Factorization theorems

Universality

Evolution equations

What we know

Drell-Yan

At small q_T << Q the cross section is determined solely by TMD factorization (TMD pdfs and/or TMD FFs)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{q}_T\ldots} \overset{q_T \ll Q}{\sim} \sum_j H_{j\bar{j}} \int \mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{k}_{T,1}\mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{k}_{T,2} f_j(x, k_{T,1};\mu,\zeta) f_{\bar{j}}(x, k_{T,1};\mu,\zeta)\delta^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{q}_T - \boldsymbol{k}_{T,1} - \boldsymbol{k}_{T,2})$$

At large $q_T \sim$ Q the cross section is determined solely by fixed order collinear factorization (SIDIS, Drell-Yan, e^+e^- --> back-to-back hadrons,…)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{q}_T\ldots} \overset{q_T \sim Q}{\sim} H(q_T) \otimes f \otimes f$$

Collinear PDFs

What we know

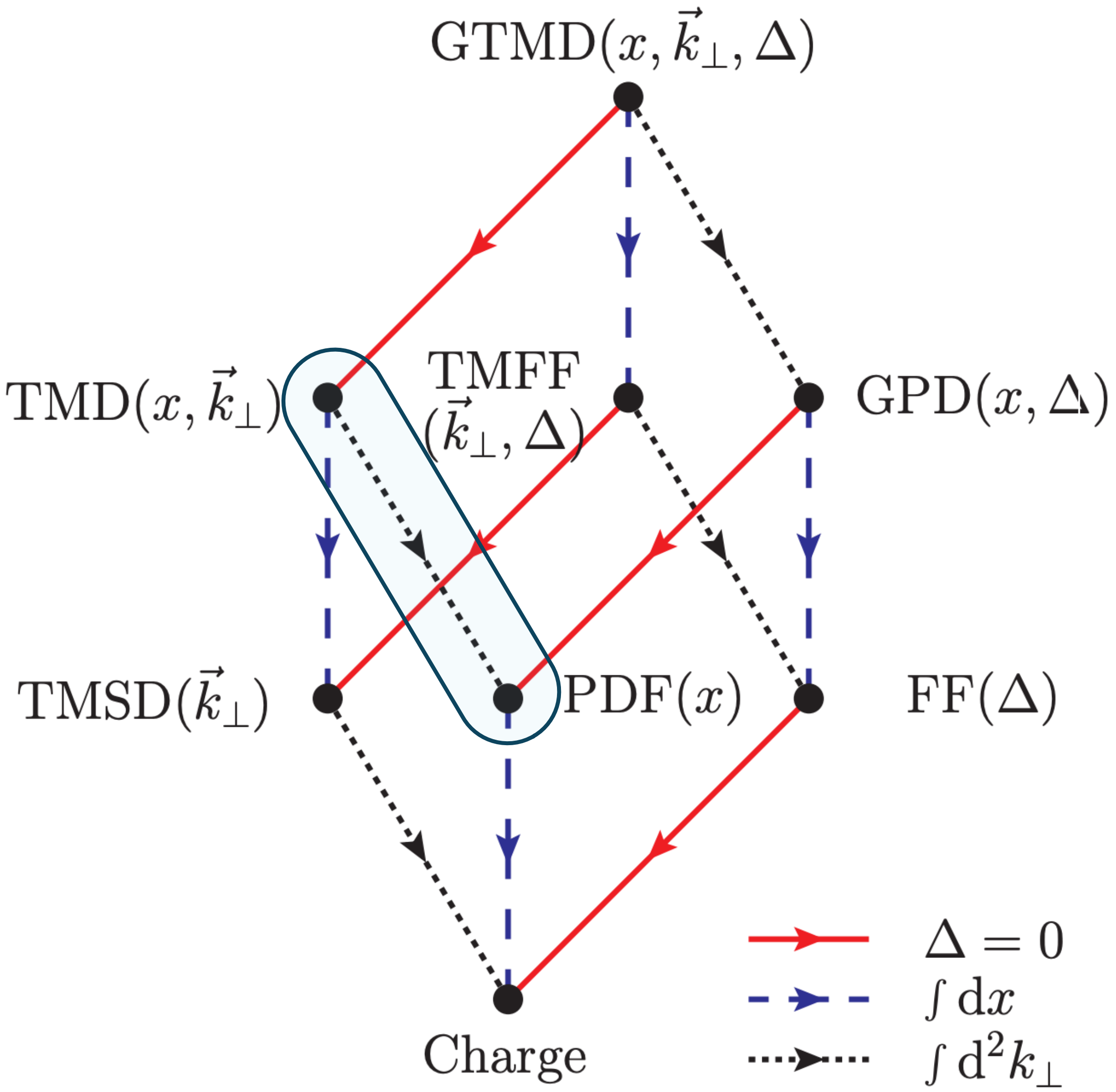
Similarly, at large TM (k_T)/ small b_T the TMDs are **uniquely determined** by an OPE expansion in terms of collinear PDFs/FFs

$$f_{i/H}(x, b_T; \mu, \zeta) = \widetilde{C}_{ij}(x, b_T; \mu, \zeta) \otimes f_{j/H}(x; \mu) + \mathcal{O}(mb_T)$$

Perturbatively calculable

Usual PDFs

What we know



Most of these integrals are divergent.
A more careful treatment is necessary

Credits: Lorcé, Pasquini and Vanderhaeghen

Conventional approach

Final parametrization of a TMD

$$\tilde{f}_{j/p}\left(x;\boldsymbol{b}_{\mathrm{T}};\mu_Q,Q\right)=\tilde{f}^{\mathrm{OPE}}_{j/p}\left(x;\boldsymbol{b}_*;\mu_{b_*},\mu_{b_*}\right)\times$$

$$\times\exp\left\{\int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_Q}\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu'}{\mu'}\left[\gamma\left(\alpha_S(\mu');1\right)-\ln\left(\frac{Q}{\mu'}\right)\gamma_K\left(\alpha_S(\mu')\right)\right]+\ln\left(\frac{Q}{\mu_{b_*}}\right)\tilde{K}\left(\boldsymbol{b}_*;\mu_{b_*}\right)\right\}$$

$$\times\exp\left\{-g_{j/p}\left(x,\boldsymbol{b}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)-g_K\left(\boldsymbol{b}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)\ln\left(\frac{Q}{Q_0}\right)\right\}$$

Nonperturbative

Perturbatively calculable

Drop this

$$\tilde{f}^{\mathrm{OPE}}_{j/p}\left(x,\boldsymbol{b}_*;\mu_{b_*},\mu_{b_*}\right)=\widetilde{C}_{j/j'}\left(x/\xi,\boldsymbol{b}_*;\mu_{b_*},\mu_{b_*}\right)\otimes\tilde{f}_{j'/p}\left(\xi;\mu_{b_*}\right)+\mathcal{O}\left(m^2b^2_{\max}\right)$$

Same for FF

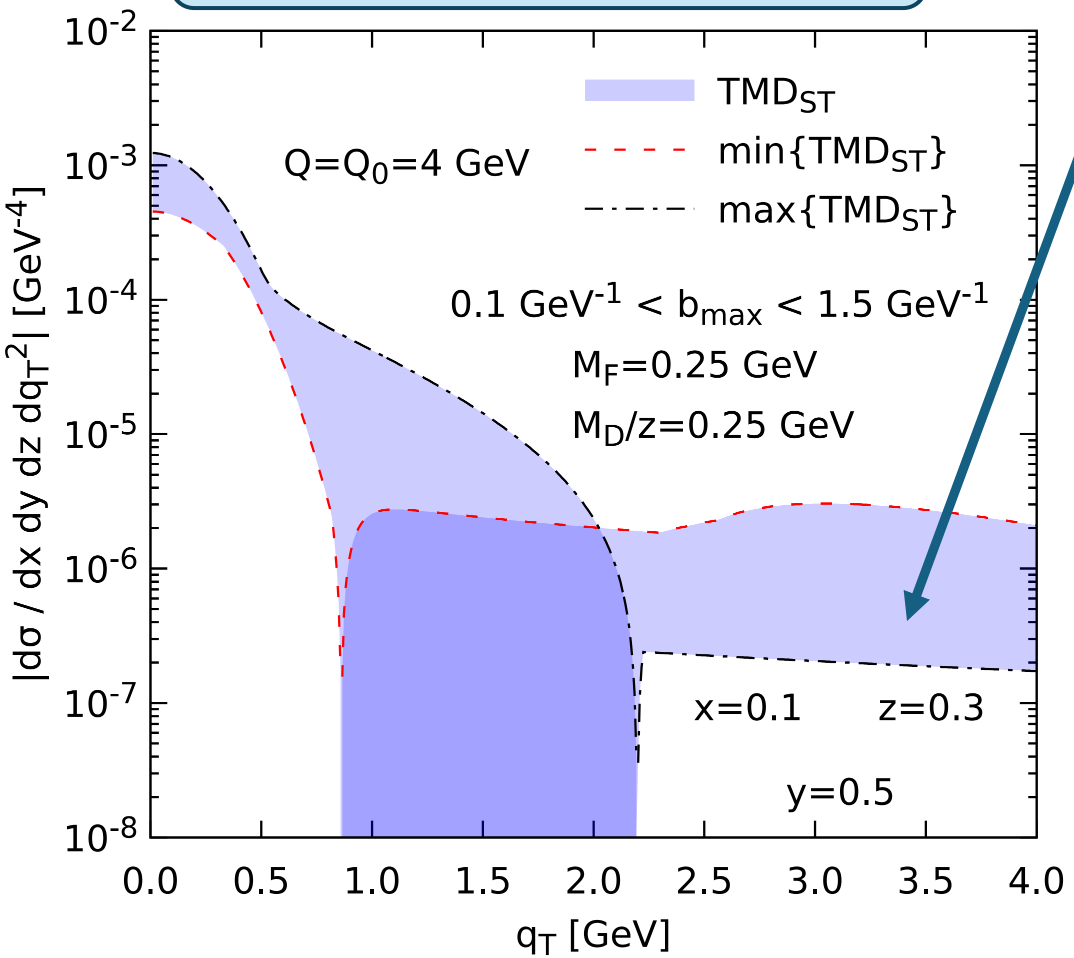
Fixed order collinear factorization

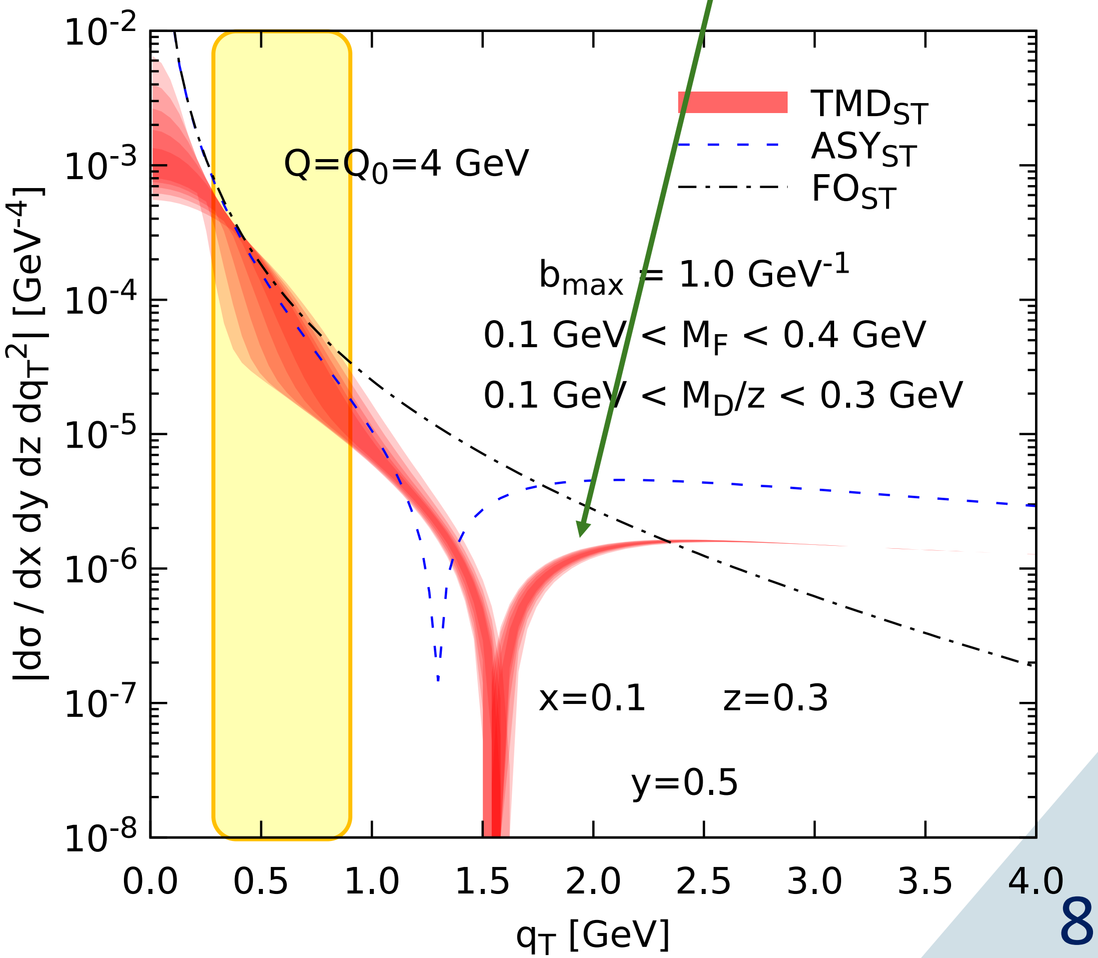
(Some) Issues with conventional approach

Large b_{max} dependence

What is going on?

Large q_T inconsistency

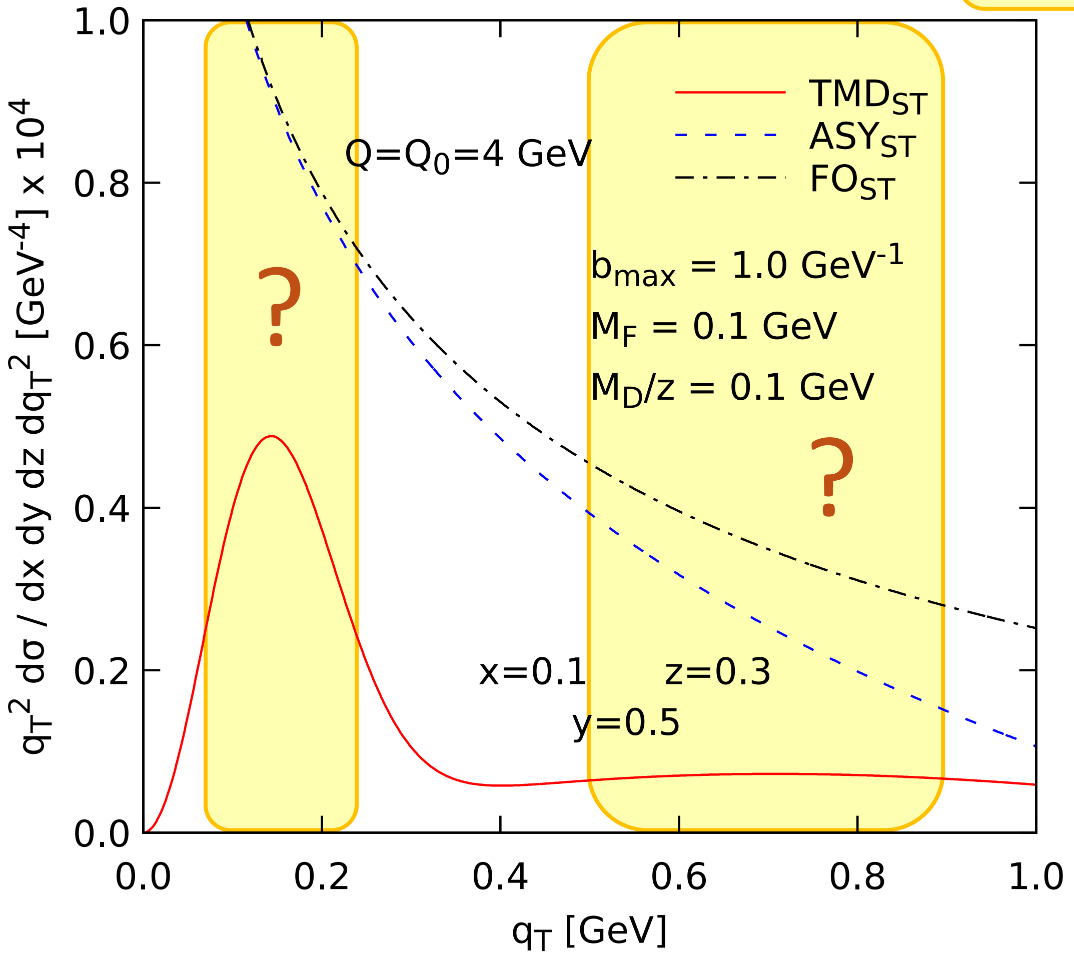




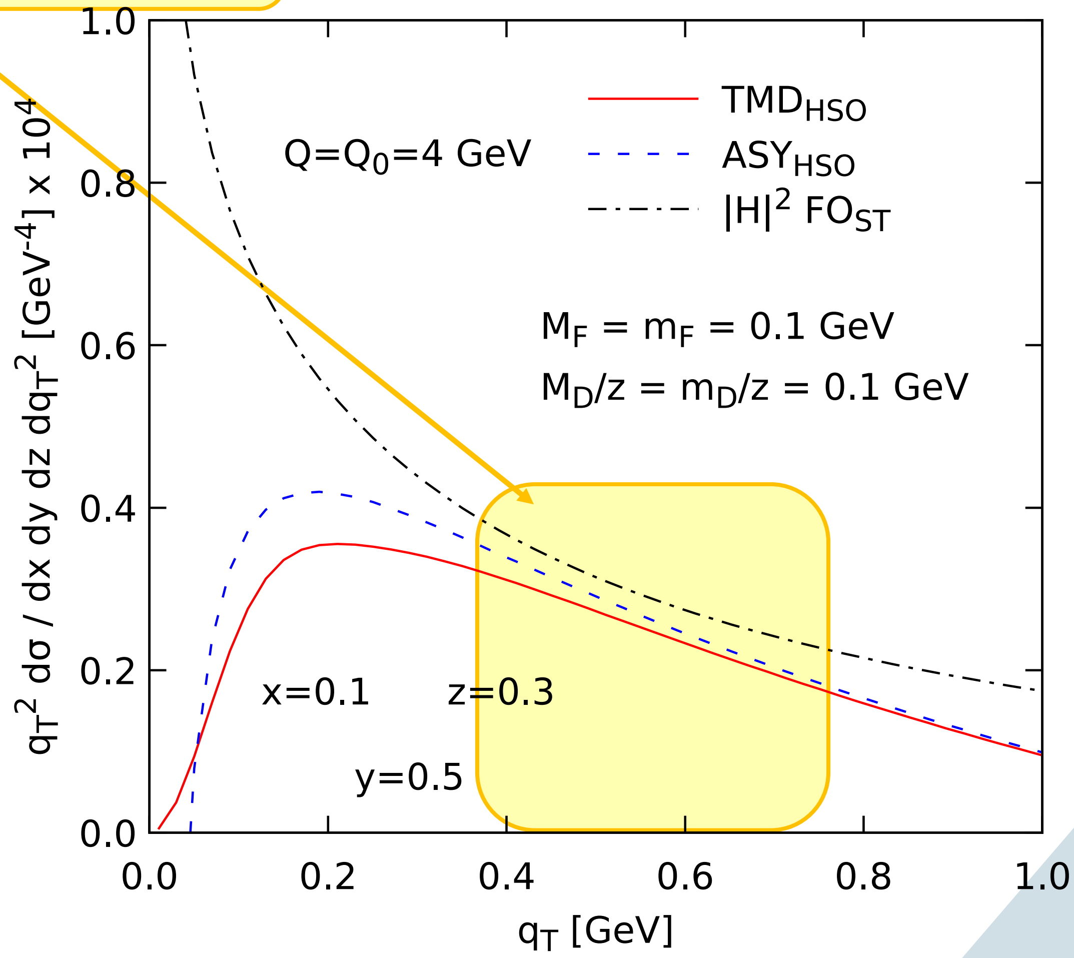
Conventional vs HSO - SIDIS cross section (not a fit)

Matching region !!!

Conventional



HSO (Gaussian)



(Some) Questions

- What do we mean by **perturbative and nonperturbative** contributions?
- How much **sensitivity to collinear functions** do the TMDs have?
- Can we test different models and our assumptions in a manageable manner?
- Can we **maximize the predictive power**?

Create a framework that facilitates the answers:

HSO approach

Hadron Structure Oriented approach

TMD PDF HSO parametrization at input scale

Fixed order collinear factorization

$\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha_S\right)$

Large k_T OPE coefficients

$$f_{\mathrm{inpt,i/p}}(x,\boldsymbol{k}_T;\mu_{Q_0};Q_0^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{1}{k_T^2+m^2}\left[A^f_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) + B^f_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0})\ln\frac{Q_0^2}{k_T^2+m^2}\right] + \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{1}{k_T^2+m^2}A^{f,g}_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0})$$
$$+ C^f_{i/p} f_{\mathrm{core,i/p}}(x,\boldsymbol{k}_T;Q_0^2)$$

Small k_T model

NP parameters

Such that

$$f^c_{j/p}\left(x;\mu_Q\right) \equiv 2\pi\int_0^{k_c} \mathrm{d}k_\mathrm{T}\, k_\mathrm{T} f_{j/p}\left(x,\boldsymbol{k}_\mathrm{T};\mu_Q,\sqrt{\zeta}\right)$$
$$= f_{j/p}\left(x;\mu_Q\right) + \Delta_{j/p}\left(x;\mu_Q,k_c\right) + \mathrm{p.s.}$$

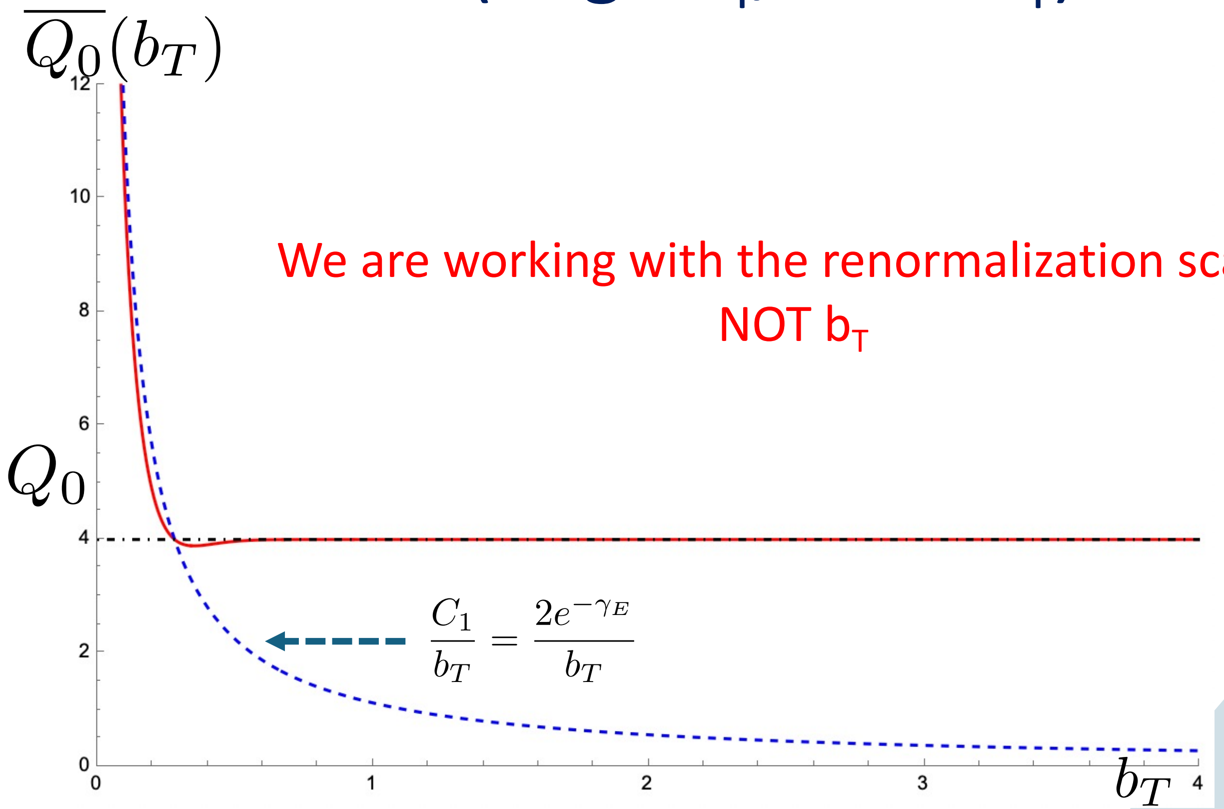
Evolution?

HSO Collins-Soper kernel at the input scale and RG improvement with $\overline{Q_0}(b_T)$ prescription.

Match small b_T/large k_T with OPE and assign "core" model (large b_T/small k_T)

We need to change scheme

$$\overline{Q_0}\,(b_T, a) = Q_0 \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{C_1}{Q_0 b_T}\right) e^{-a^2 b_T^2}\right]$$



We are working with the renormalization scale, NOT b_T

Choose "core" models (examples)

$$f^{\text{Gauss}}_{\text{core},i/p}\left(x,\boldsymbol{k}_{\text{T}};Q_0^2\right)=\frac{e^{-k_{\text{T}}^2/M_F^2}}{\pi M_F^2}$$

Gaussian "core" models

Spectator-like "core" models

$$f^{\text{Spect}}_{\text{core},j/p}\left(x,\boldsymbol{k}_{\text{T}};Q_0^2\right)=\frac{6M_{0F}^6}{\pi\left(2M_F^2+M_{0F}^2\right)}\frac{M_F^2+k_{\text{T}}^2}{\left(M_{0F}^2+k_{\text{T}}^2\right)^4}$$

Pheno strategy:

Data at different Q not on the same footing

Fit low-to-moderate Q → Evolve fits to higher Q

E288, E605 Drell-Yan experiments

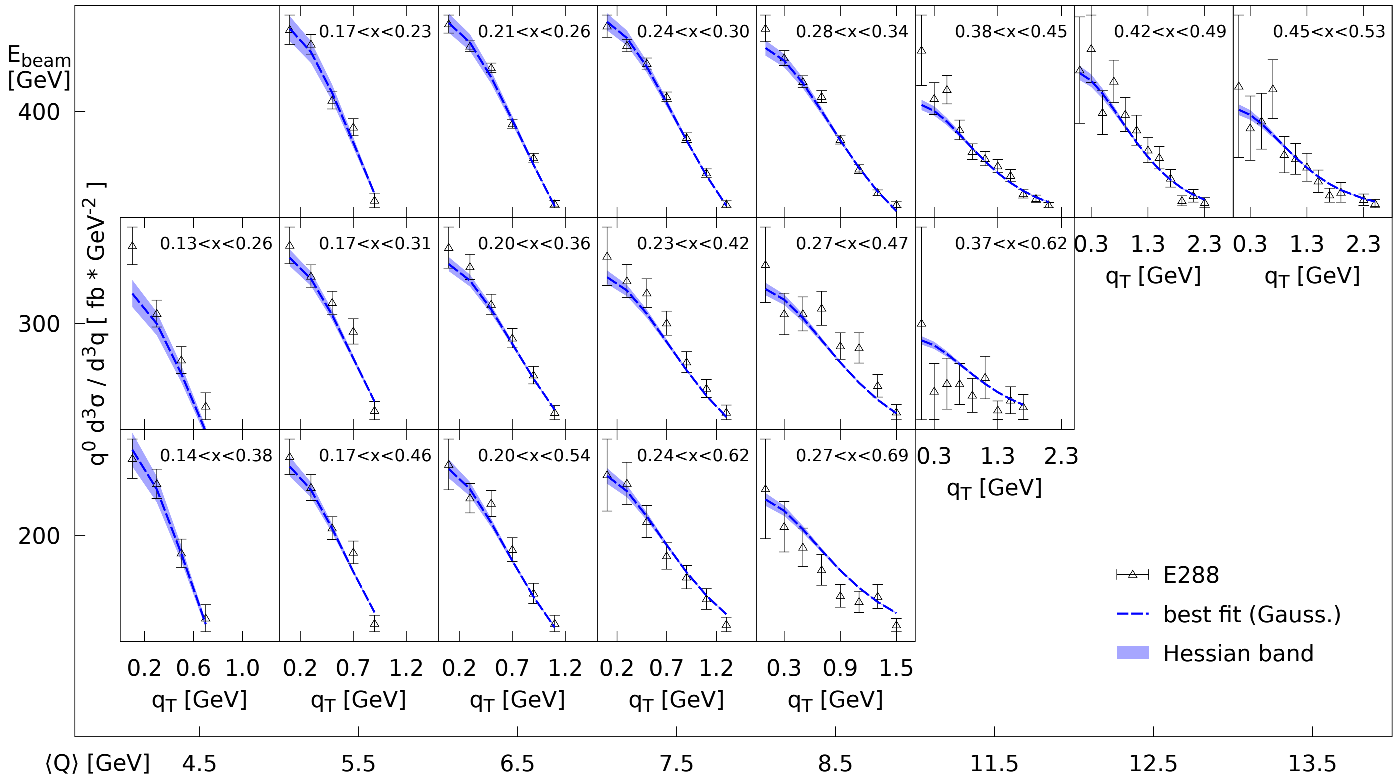
Two different "core" models:
Gaussian and Spectator-like

Postdiction

CDFI, CDFII, D0I

$$Q = M_Z$$

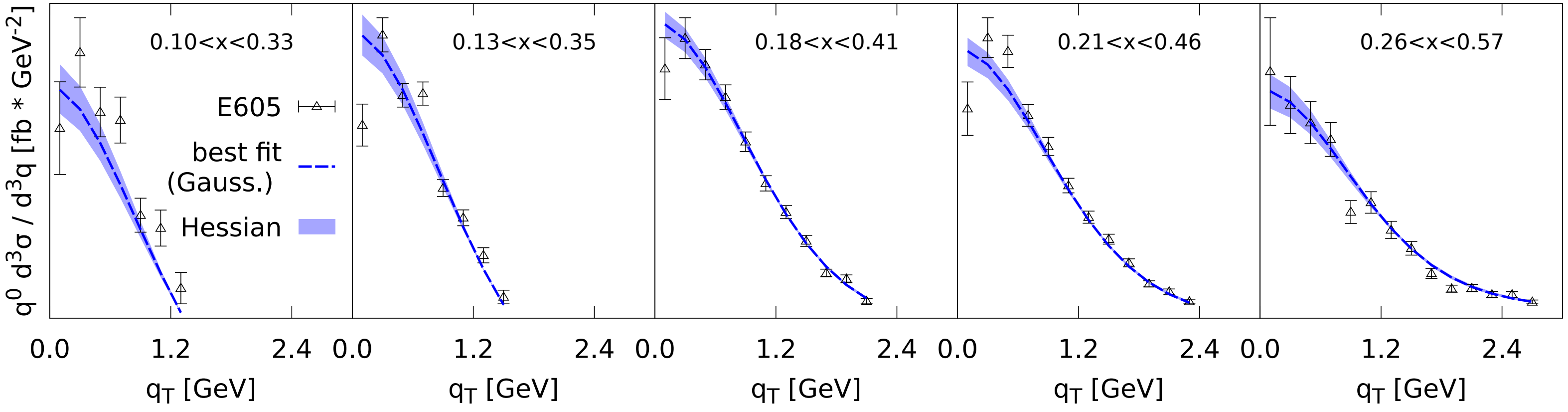
Low Q fit results



Gaussian fits

	E288 (130 pts.)	E605 (52 pts.)
χ^2_{dof}	1.04	1.68

Just 4 parameters for now

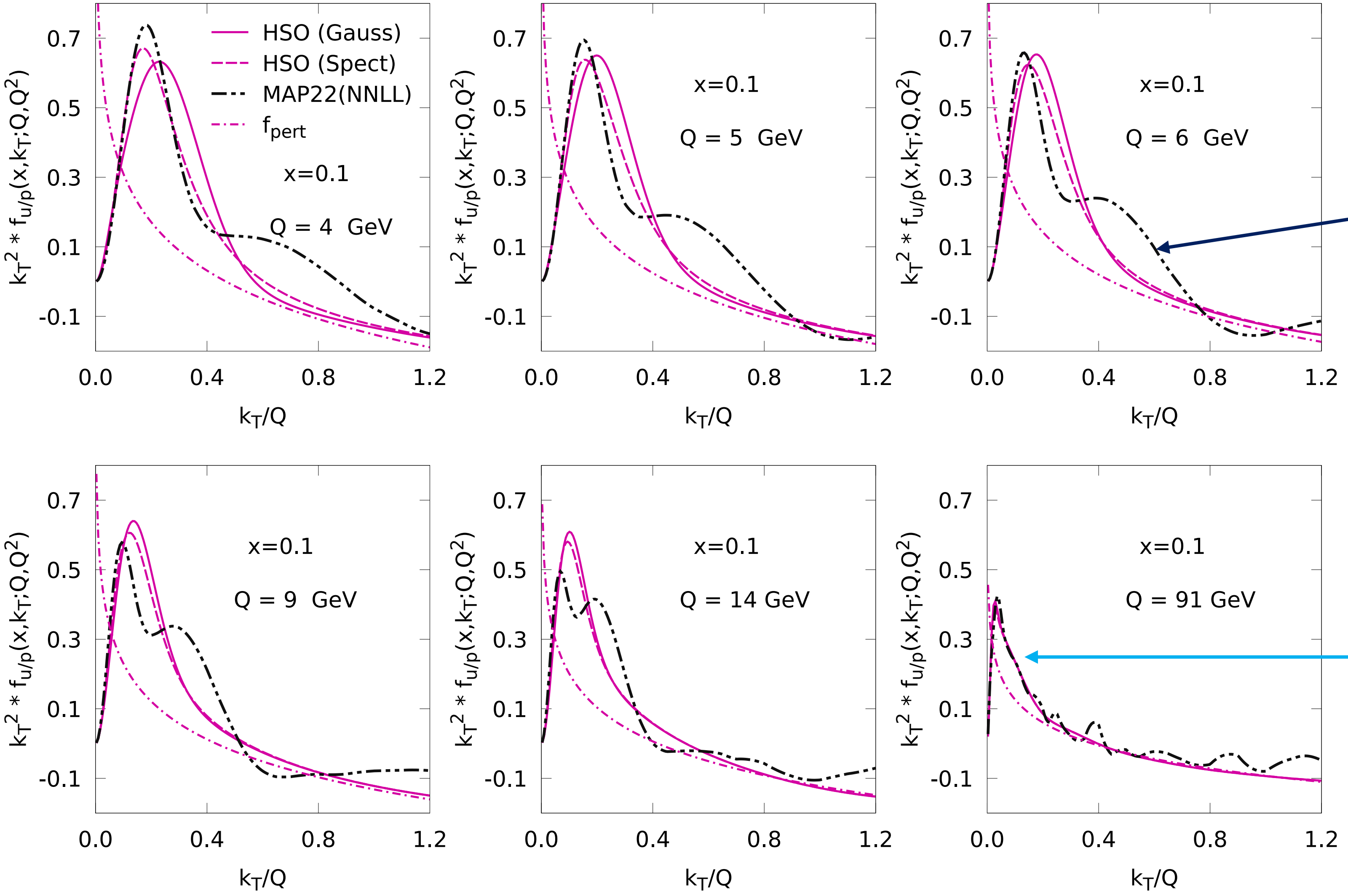


Spectator model too:

Spectator model fit

	E288 (130 pts.)
χ^2_{dof}	1.04

Comparison with MAP22



Observations:

No tail matching for MAP

Different models can describe the small k_T region at low Q

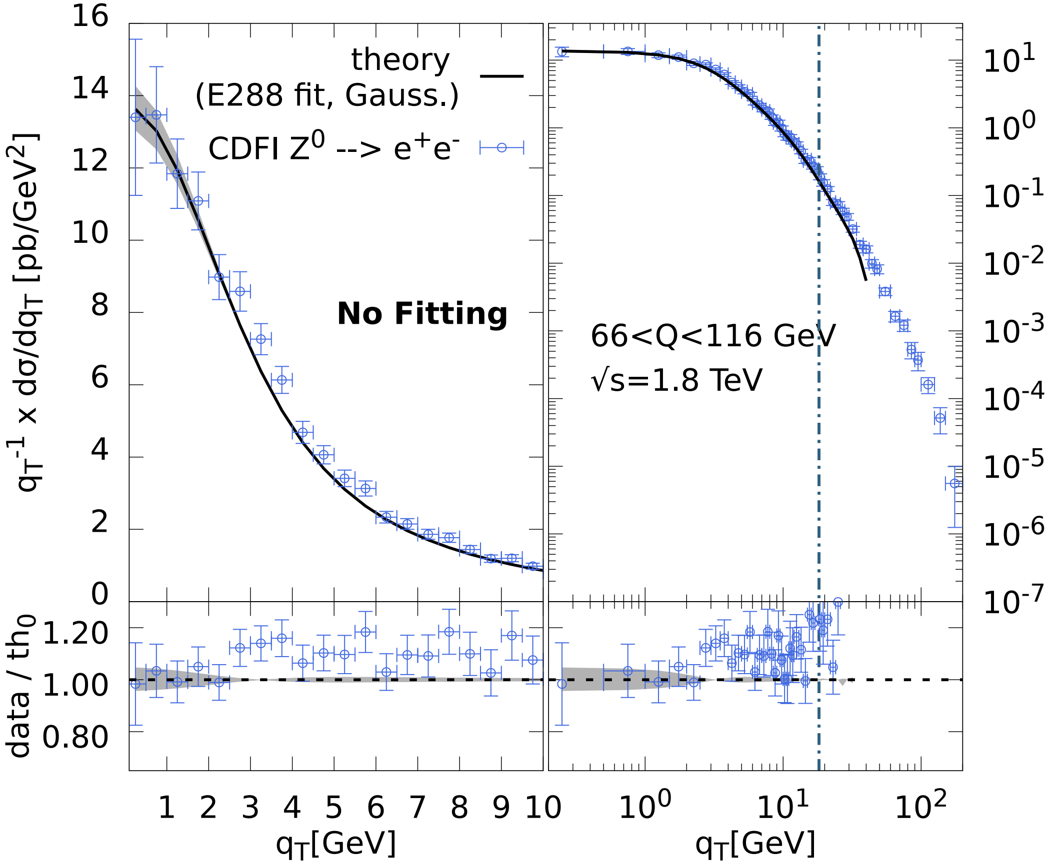
Model dependence washes out at large Q

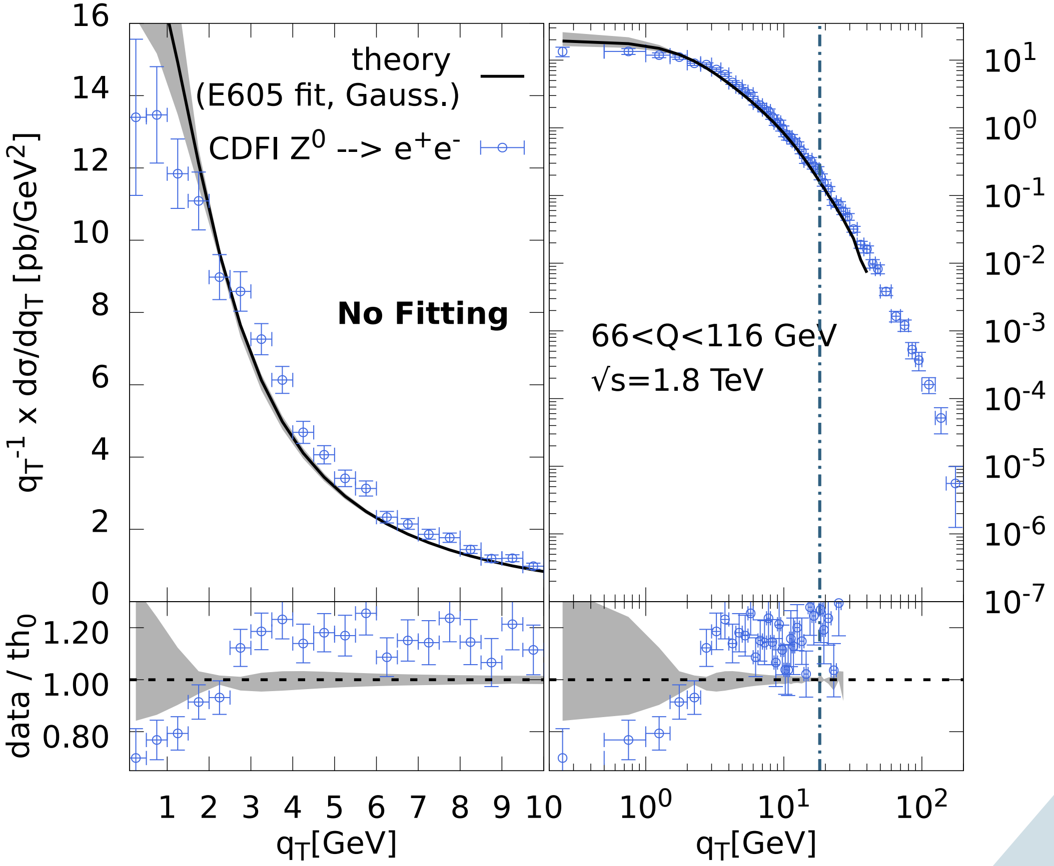
How do we choose?

Higher Q postdictions: Testing the predictive power

A postdiction of CDFI with just E288 or E605 data

Just 3+1 parameters

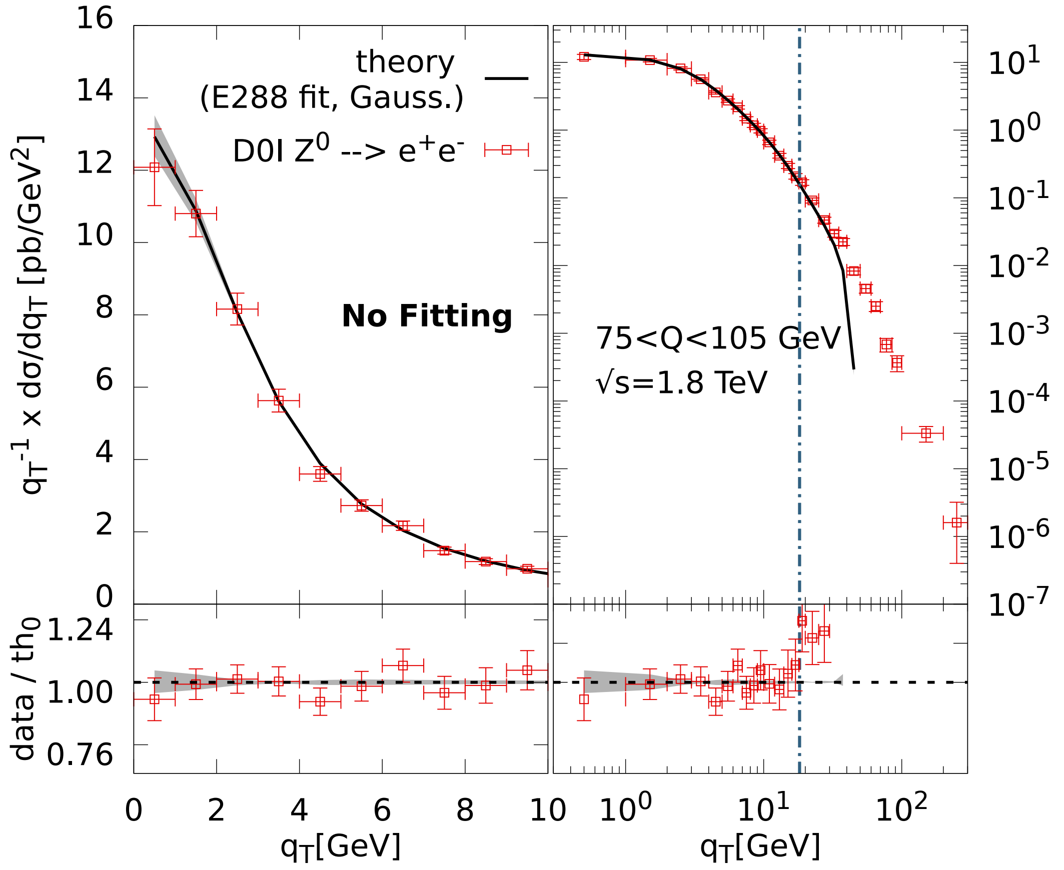


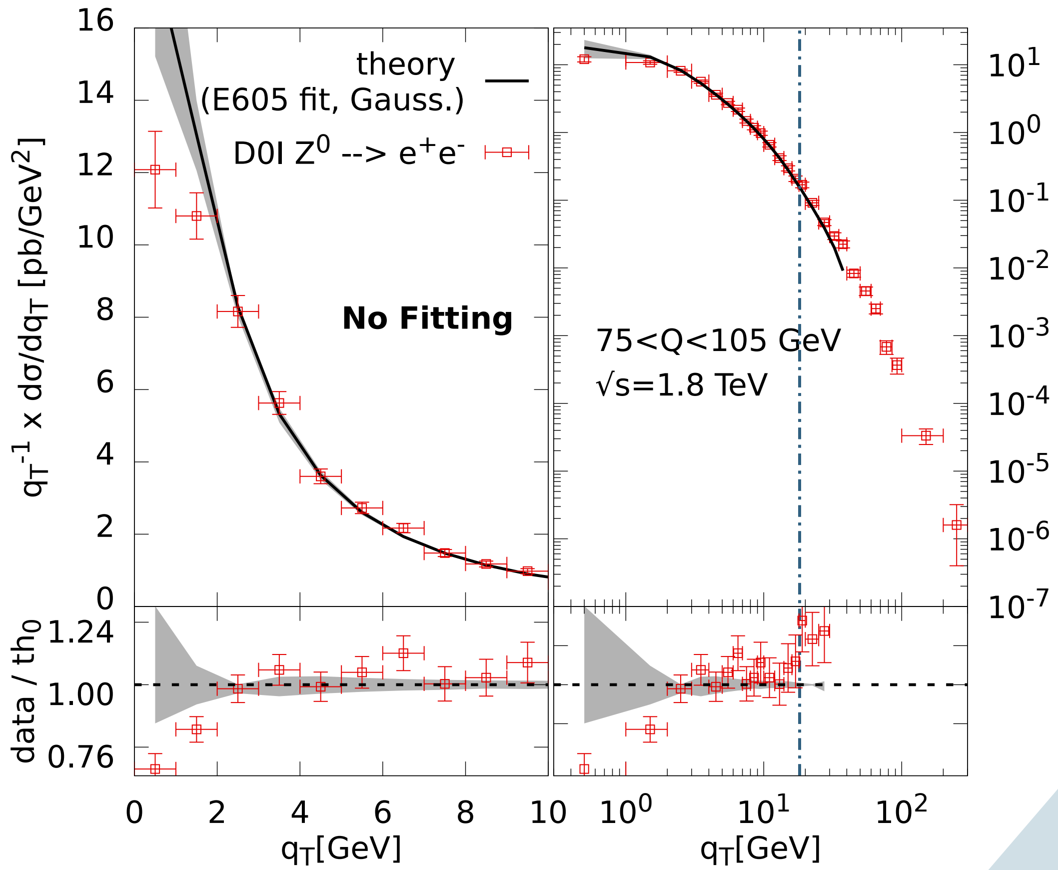


Higher Q postdictions: test different fits on the same experiment

A postdiction of D0I with just E288 or E605 data

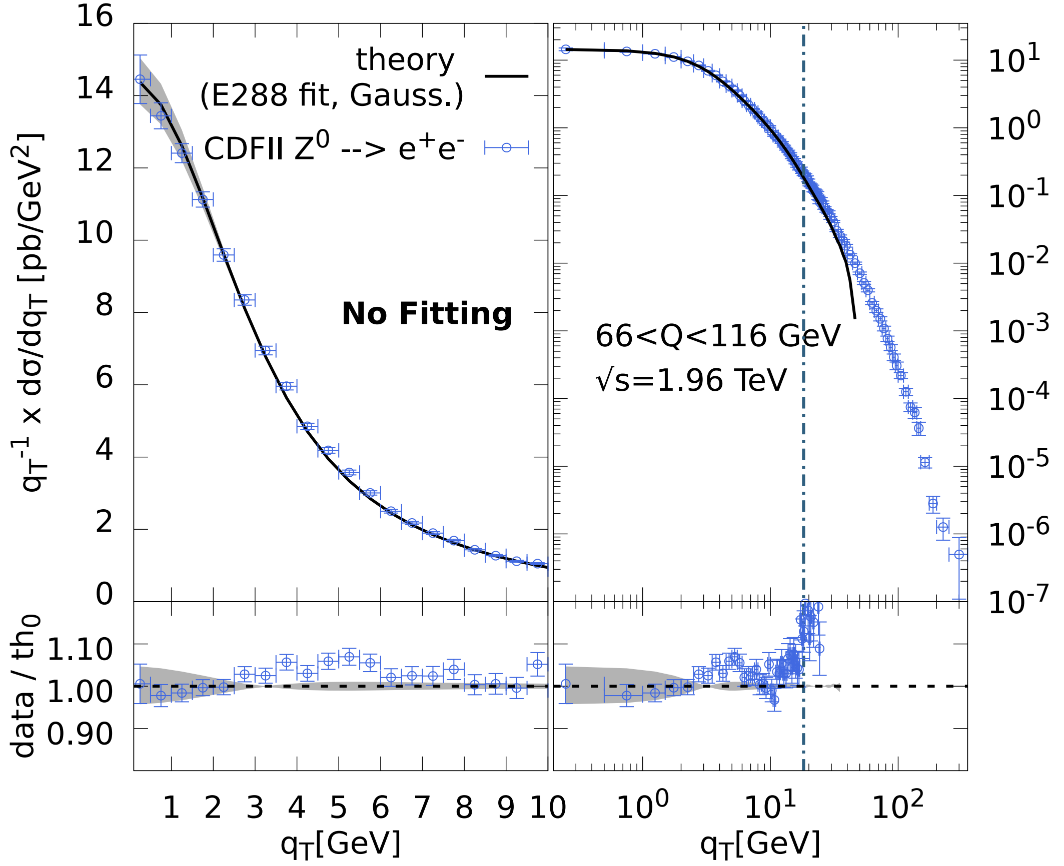
Just 3+1 parameters



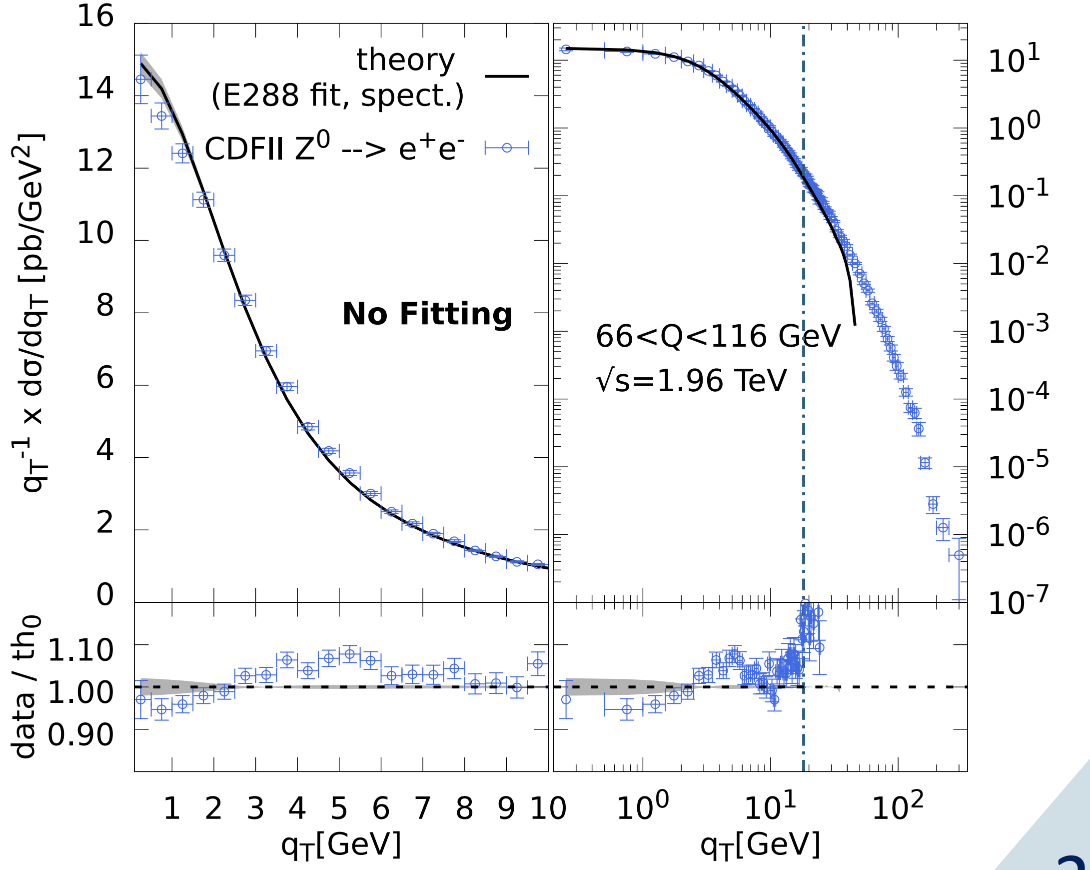


Higher Q postdictions: test different models on the same experiment

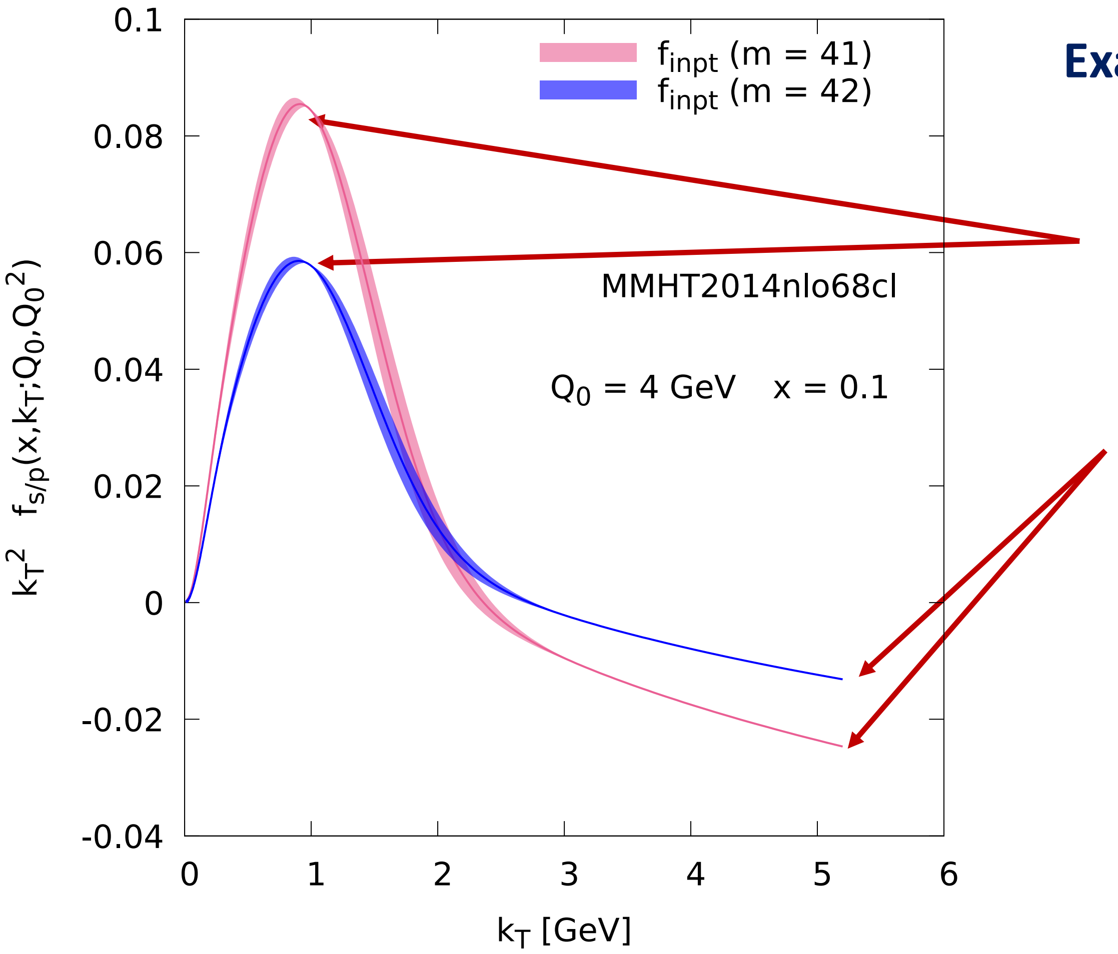
A postdiction of CDFII with E288 GAUSSIAN fit



A postdiction of CDFII with E288 SPECTATOR fit



TMDs are affected by collinear distributions



Example: take two pdfs associated with the same flavor (s here) and compute the input TMD

Maybe unexpected **different small k_T behavior** because of integral relation

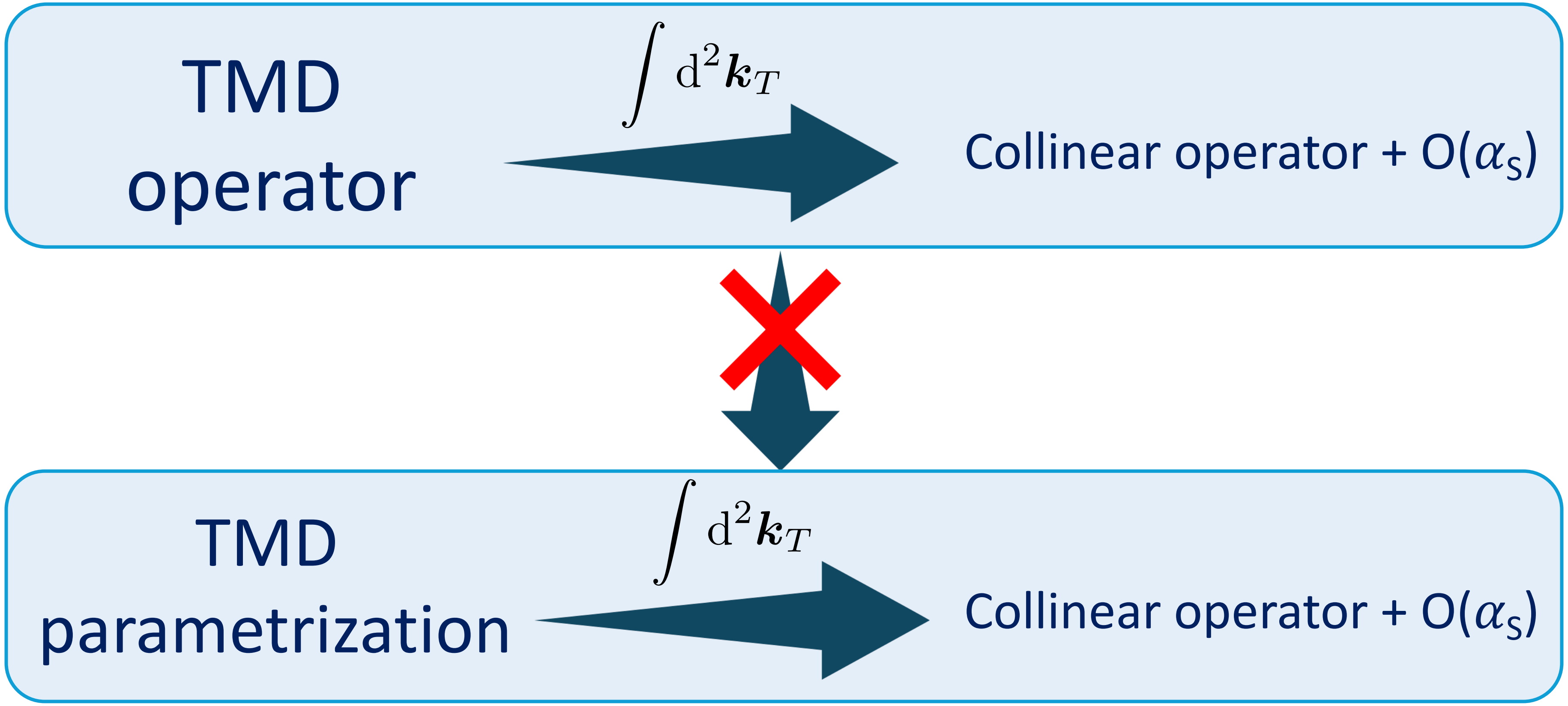
Expected **different tails** because of the OPE expansion

<u>Changing the integral **necessarily** changes the integrand</u>

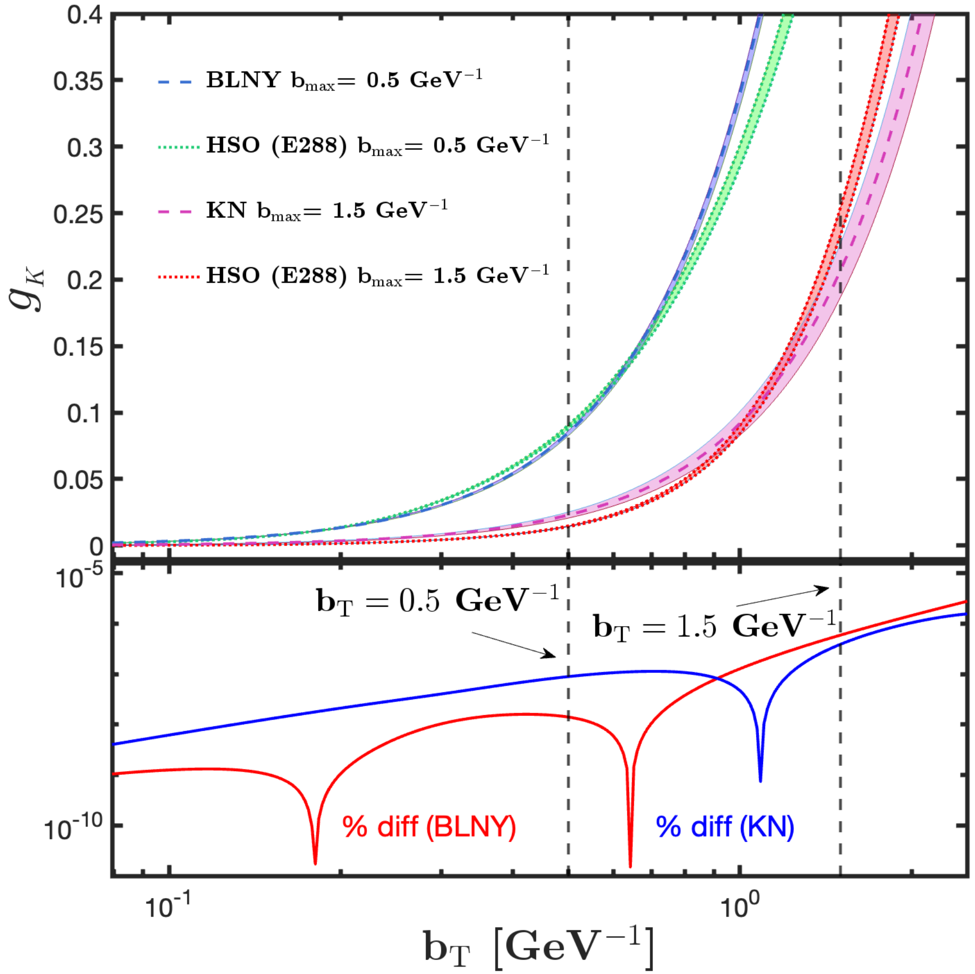
Why is this important?

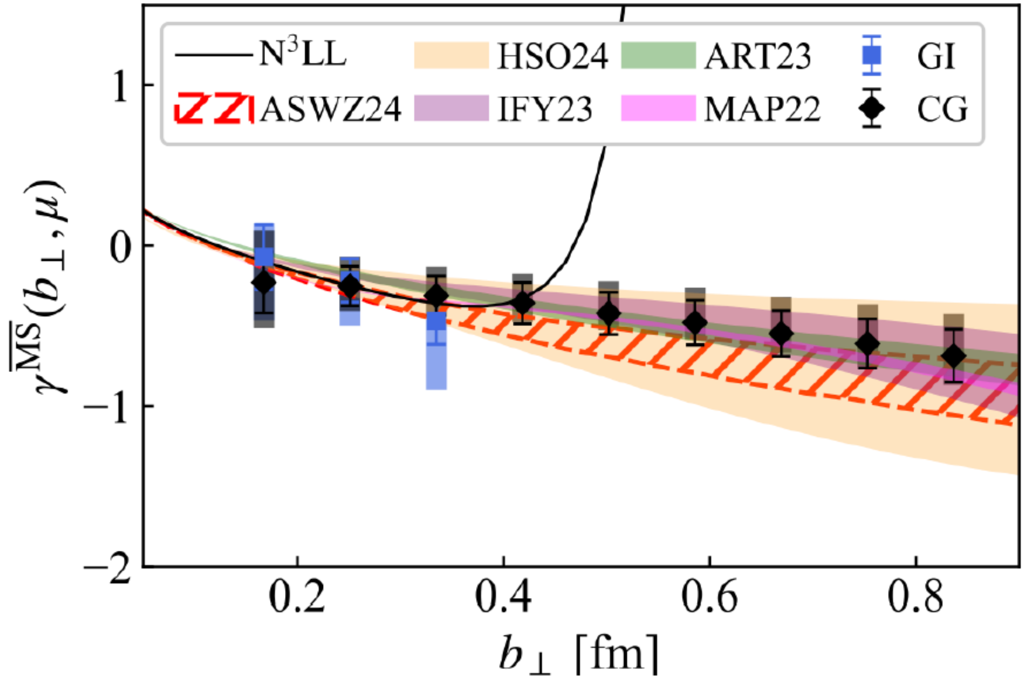
- We can **quantitatively** and **conclusively** answer the question:

  How much collinear dependence do my TMD extractions carry?



The NP Collins-Soper kernel





Lattice calculation from

Bollweg, Gao, Mukherjee, Zhao, (2024), 2403.00664 [hep-lat]

Summary

We have a framework that

1. Is consistent with the large k_T tail from theory (where it should)
2. Satisfies an integral relation: pseudo probabilistic interpretation
3. No b_{max} or b_{min} dependance: all errors are under control
4. NP (core) models are very easily swappable and testable

Pheno methodology: Fit low Q, test against higher Q (not mandatory)

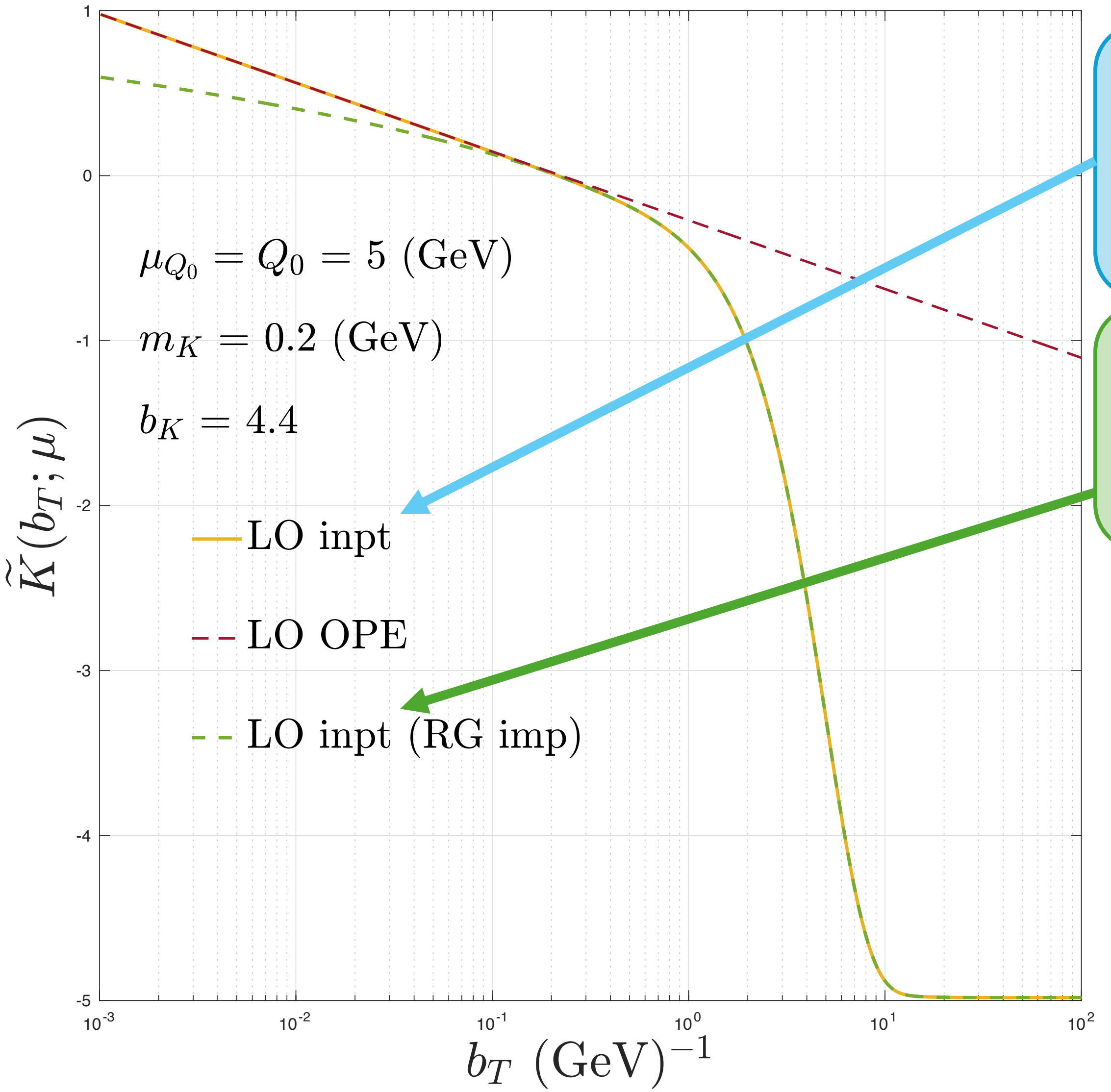
NEXT/SOON:

SIDIS large q_T issue, more refined models, input from Lattice?, higher orders…

Thank you

Backup slides

RG improvements for CS-kernel (LO example)



$$\widetilde{K}^{(LO)}_{\text{input}}(b_T;\mu_{Q_0}) = 2\pi A_K^{(1)}(\mu_{Q_0}) K_0(m_K b_T) + b_K\left(e^{-m_K^2 b_T^2} - 1\right) + D_K(\mu_{Q_0})$$

$$\underline{\widetilde{K}}(b_T;\mu_{Q_0}) \equiv \widetilde{K}(b_T;\mu_{\overline{Q_0}}) - \int_{\mu_{\overline{Q_0}}}^{\mu_{Q_0}} \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'}\gamma_K\left(a_S(\mu')\right)$$

A good approximation even for $b_T < 1/Q_0$

NO b_* and/or b_{max} / b_{min} necessary

HSO coefficients

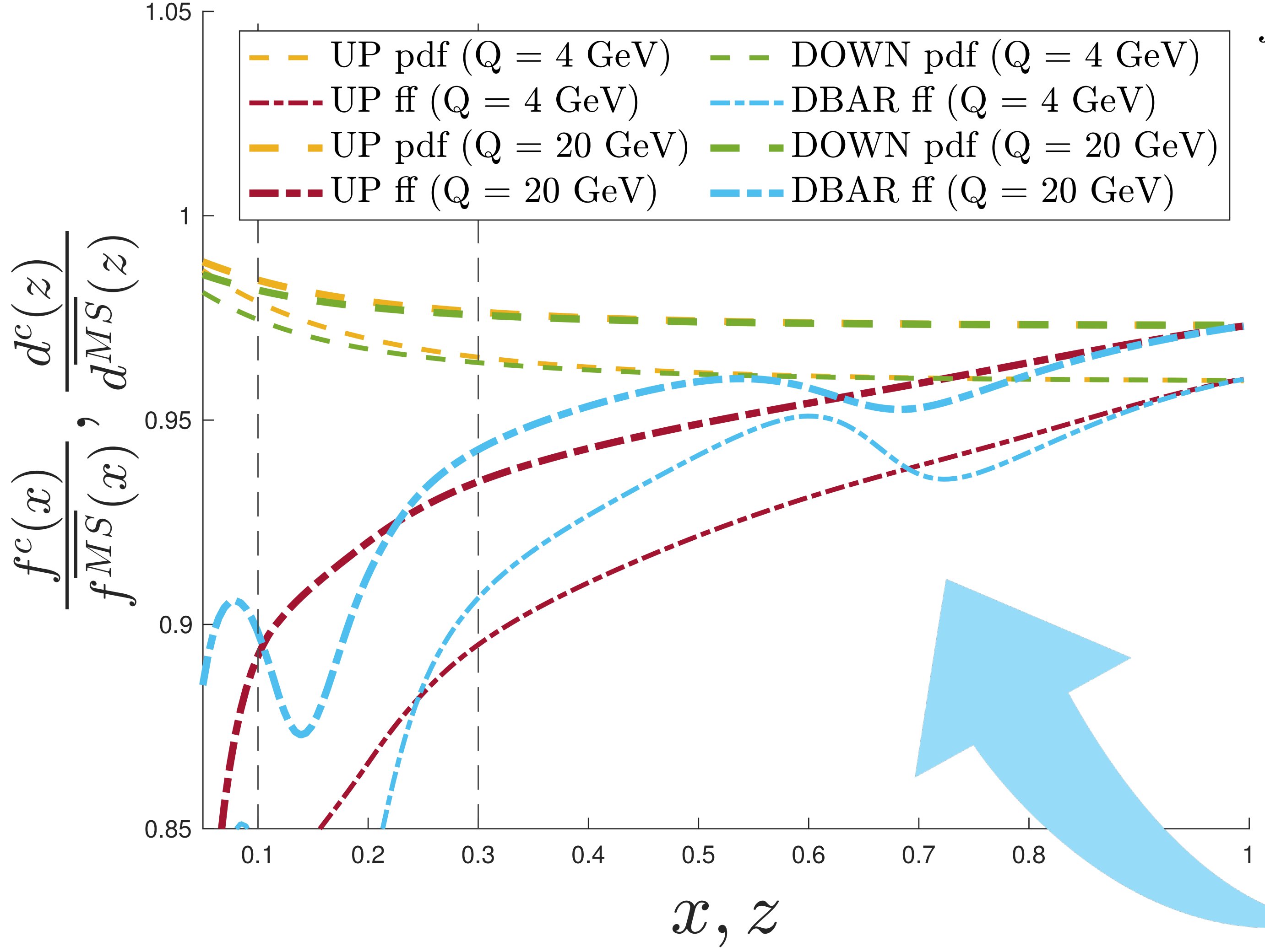
$$A_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \equiv \sum_{i'} \delta_{i'i} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{Q_0})}{\pi} \left\{ \left[(P_{ii'} \otimes f_{i'/p})(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \right] - \frac{3C_F}{2} f_{i'/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \right\} ,$$

$$B_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \equiv \sum_{i'} \delta_{i'i} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{Q_0}) C_F}{\pi} f_{i'/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) ,$$

$$A^g_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \equiv \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{Q_0})}{\pi} \left[(P_{ig} \otimes f_{g/p})(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \right] ,$$

$$C_{i/p} \equiv \frac{1}{N_{i/p}} \left[f_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) - A_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \ln\left(\frac{\mu_{Q_0}}{m_{i,p}} \right) - B_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \ln\left(\frac{\mu_{Q_0}}{m_{i,p}} \right) \ln\left(\frac{Q_0^2}{\mu_{Q_0} m_{i,p}} \right) \right.$$
$$\left. - A^g_{i/p}(x;\mu_{Q_0}) \ln\left(\frac{\mu_{Q_0}}{m_{g,p}} \right) + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{Q_0})}{2\pi} \left\{ \sum_{i'} \delta_{i'i} [\mathcal{C}_\Delta^{i/i'} \otimes f_{i'/p}](x;\mu_{Q_0}) + [\mathcal{C}_\Delta^{i/g} \otimes f_{g/p}](x;\mu_{Q_0}) \right\} \right]$$

Pseudo-probability distribution property saved



$$f_i^c(x;\mu,k_c) \equiv \pi \int_0^{k_c^2} \mathrm{d}k_T^2 f_{i/p,\mathrm{input}}(x,k_T;\mu,\zeta)$$
$$= f_i + C_{ij,\Delta}^c \otimes f_j + p.s.$$

$\overline{\mathrm{MS}}$ PDF

Completely determined by OPE expansion coefficients

It might make a BIG difference

Collinear Evolution

$$\text{Note}: \lim_{a_S \to 0} C^c_\Delta = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} f^c_i}{\mathrm{d}\ln\mu} \equiv 2P^c_{ij} \otimes f^c_j + p.s.$$

$$= 2P_{ij} \otimes f_j + C^c_{\Delta,ij} \otimes 2P_{jk} \otimes f_k + \frac{\mathrm{d}C^c_{\Delta,ij}}{\mathrm{d}\ln\mu} \otimes f_j + \frac{\mathrm{d}p.s.}{\mathrm{d}\ln\mu}$$

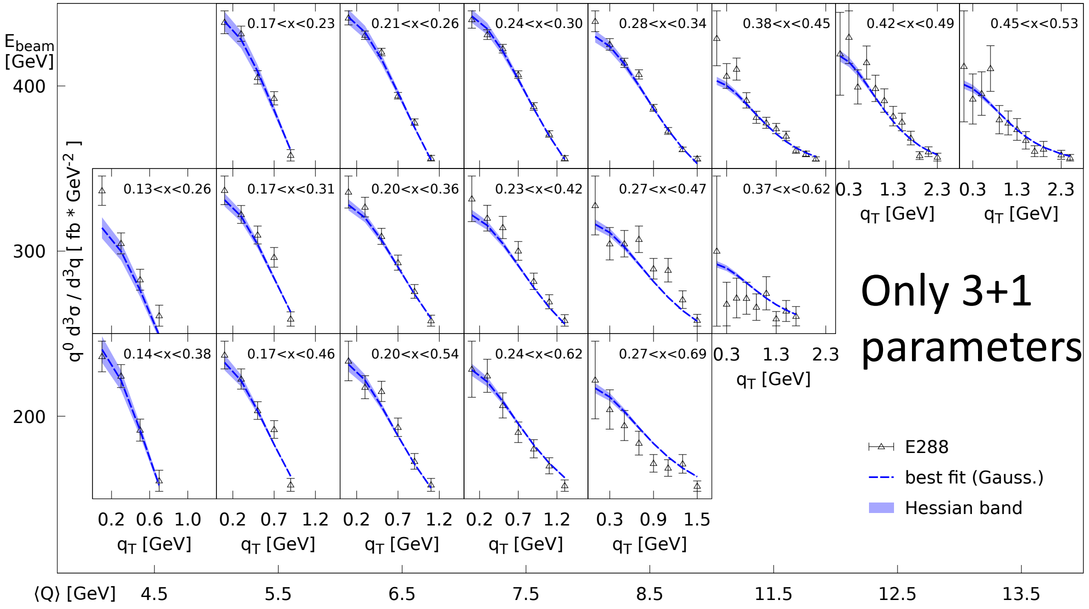
Usual evolution

Additional term (scheme change)

Power suppressed

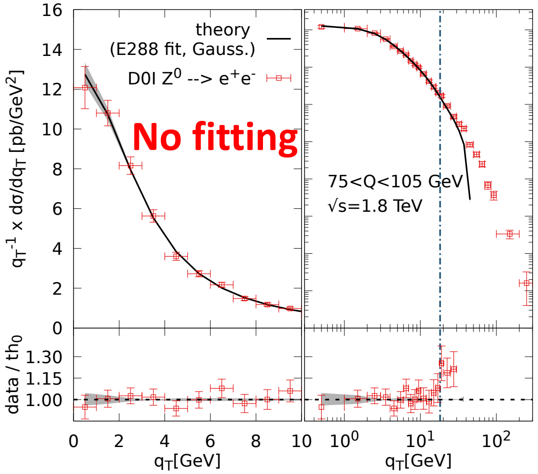
Summary slide WG5

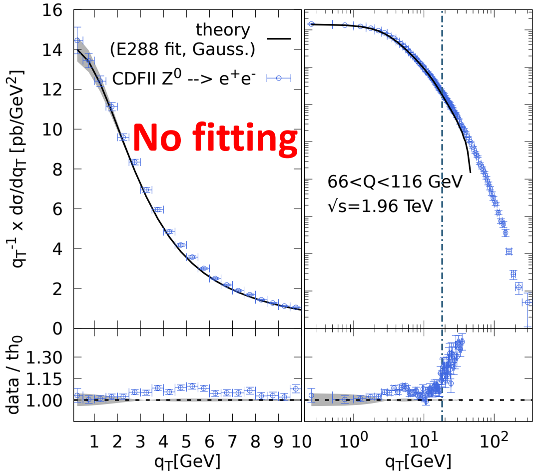
Fit of E288 DY cross section with HSO approach



Only 3+1 parameters

Evolved to Q = M_Z (No fit)





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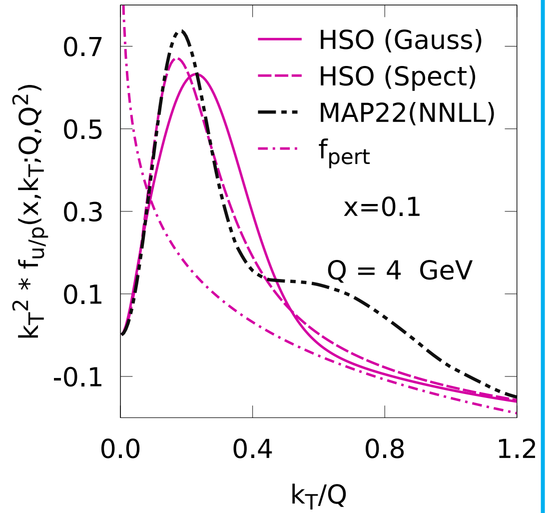
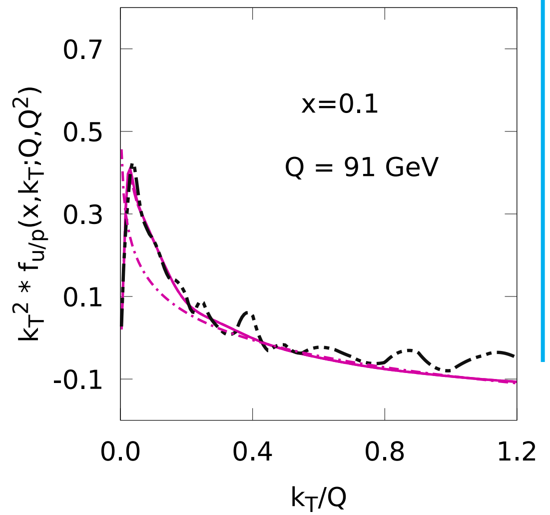
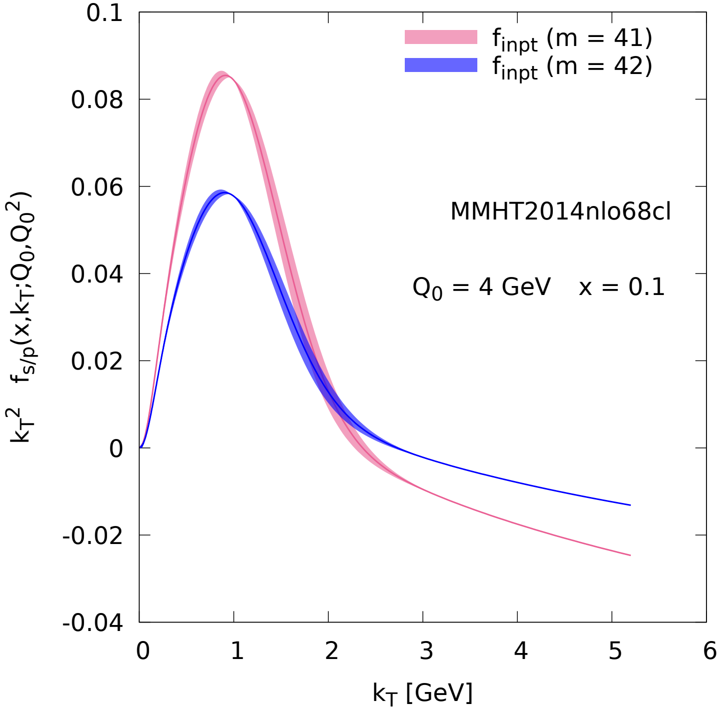
Extracted UP TMD



Check tail matching

Model dependence washes out





The TMDs are affected by the choice of collinear PDFs

HSO = Usual CSS

but explicit theory constraints on parametrization:

Large k_T tail matching (OPE)

Integral constraint

No b_{max} or b_{min}

Smooth interpolation P to NP