



北京航空航天大学
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Unpolarized Transverse Momentum Dependent Parton Distributions from Lattice QCD

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Oct. 30, 2022 @ 26th Mini-workshop on the frontier of LHC

OUTLOOK

➤ Motivation

- What's and why TMDs?
- Progress in the study of TMD PDFs

➤ TMD PDFs from lattice QCD

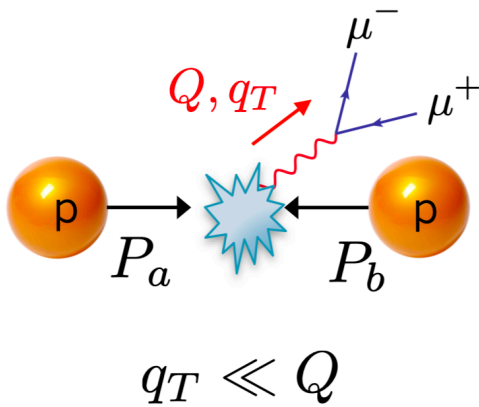
- LaMET formalism
- Quasi TMD PDF and its renormalization
- Unpolarized TMD PDF

➤ Summary and outlook

What's and why TMDs?

TMD processes:

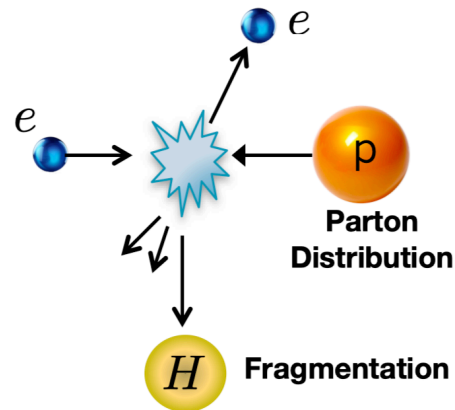
Drell-Yan



LHC, FermiLab,
RHIC, ...

$$\sigma \sim f_{q/P}(x, k_T) f_{q/P}(x, k_T)$$

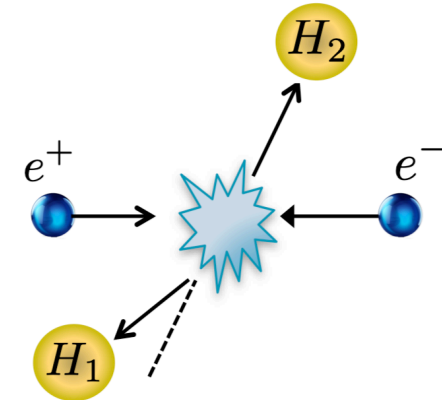
Semi-Inclusive DIS



HERMES, COMPASS,
JLab, EIC, ...

$$\sigma \sim f_{q/P}(x, k_T) D_{h/q}(x, k_T)$$

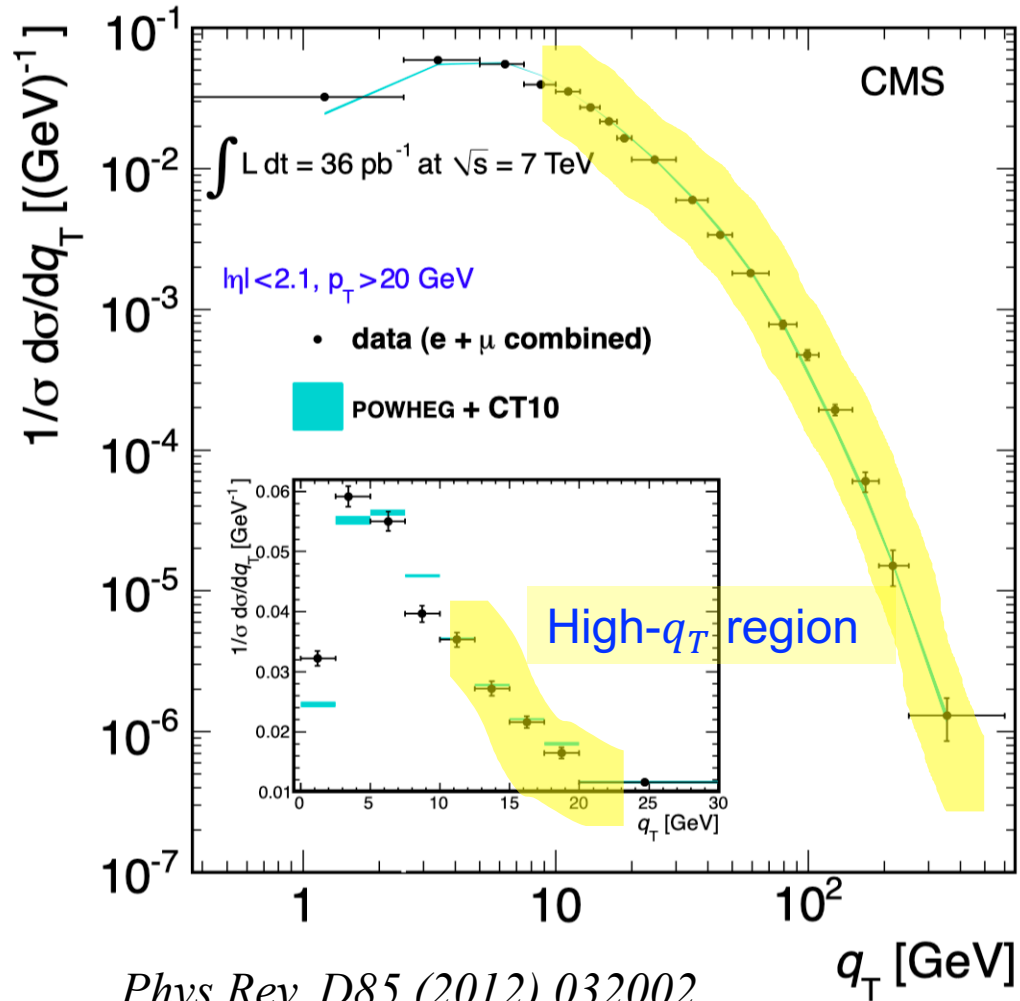
Dihadron in e+e-



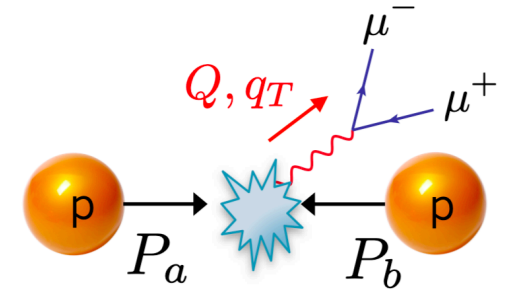
BESIII, Babar,
Belle, ...

$$\sigma \sim D_{h_1/q}(x, k_T) D_{h_2/q}(x, k_T)$$

Z-production q_T spectrum at LHC



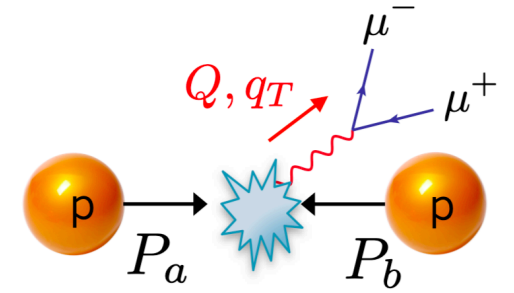
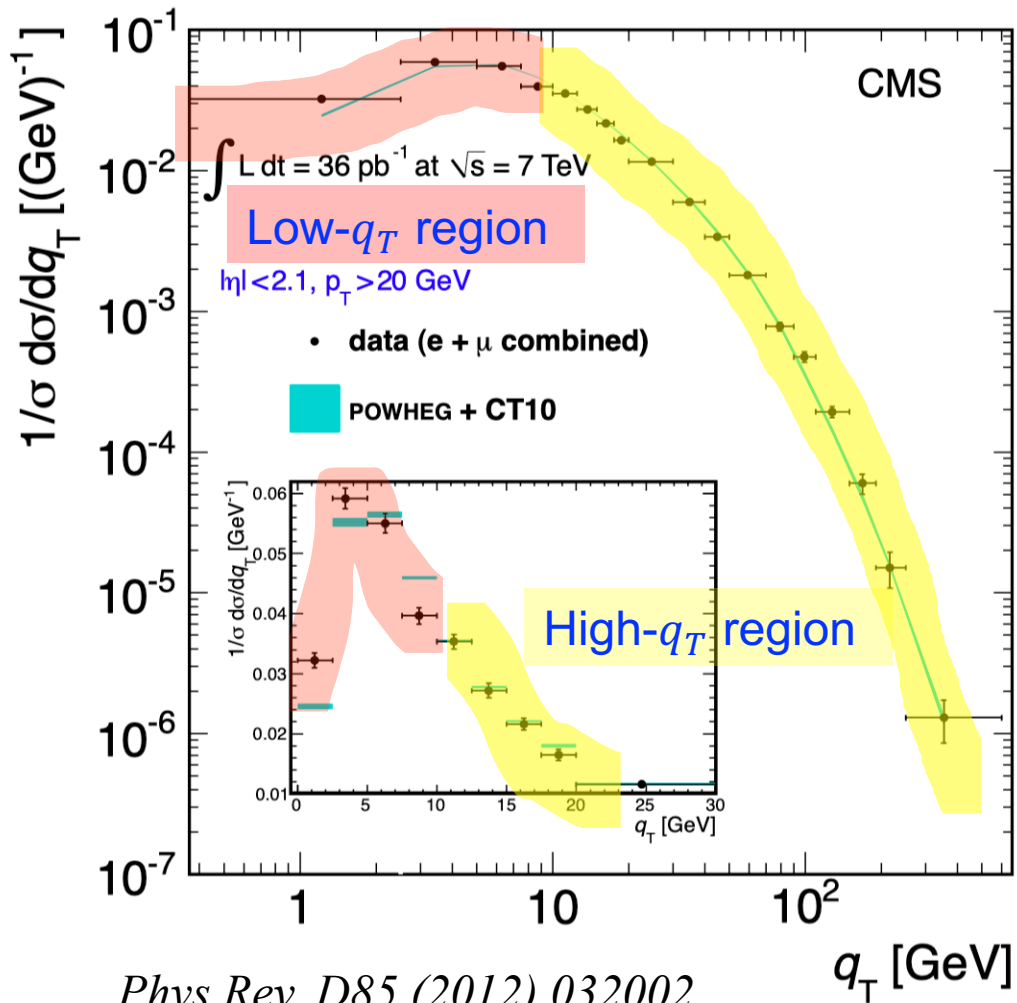
Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 032002.



➤ **High- q_T region:**

Collinear factorization => PDF

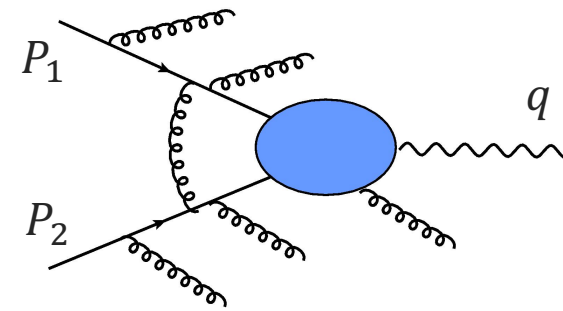
Z-production q_T spectrum at LHC



➤ **High- q_T region:**

Collinear factorization \Rightarrow PDF

➤ **Low- q_T region:**

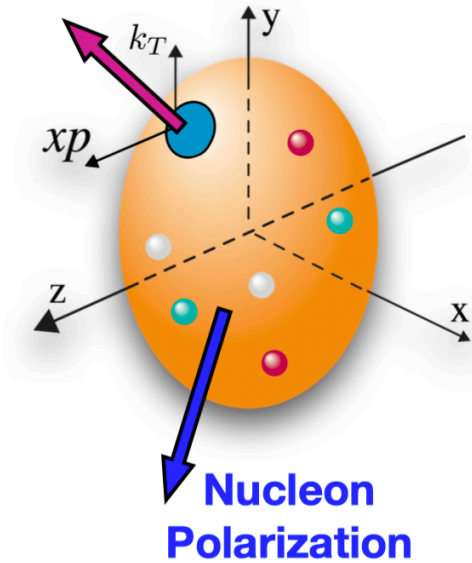


TMD factorization

\Rightarrow Generalize to TMDPDFs

TMDPDFs: 3D tomography of the proton

Quark Polarization



Leading Quark TMDPDFs



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

TMD Handbook, TMD Collaboration, to appear soon

Progress in the study of TMDs

➤ Theoretical analysis

- **TMD factorization, evolution and resummation:**

Collins, Foundations of perturbative QCD;

➤ Phenomenological extractions

- **Unpolarized:**

Bacchetta, JHEP06 (2017); Scimem, JHEP06 (2020);

Bury, 2201.07114; Bacchetta, 2206.07598;

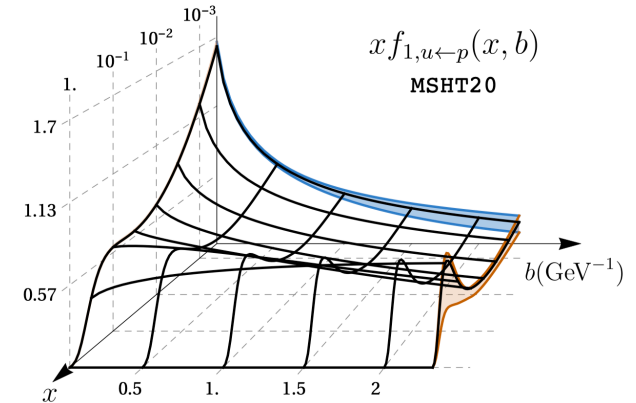
- **Sivers:**

Bury, PRL126 (2021), JHEP05 (2021) ;

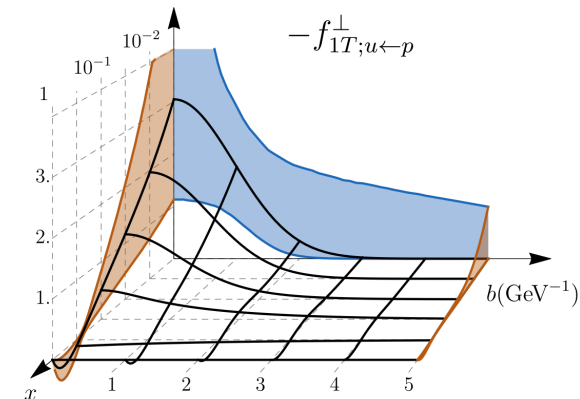
- **Boer-Mulders:**

Zhang, PRD77 (2008), Lu, PRD81 (2010) ;

- **Others: worm-gear, gluon TMDs,**



u-quark unpolarized TMDPDF, 2201.07114



u-quark Sivers function, PRL126 (2021)

➤ Lattice calculations

- **Lorentz-invariant approach:** ratios of Mellin moments

Hagler, EPL88(2009); Musch, PRD85(2012);

Yoon, 1601.05717, PRD96(2017);

- **LaMET formalism:**

- ✓ **Preparation I:** theoretical framework of calculating TMDs and related soft function, Collins-Soper kernel, beam function...

Ji, RMP93(2021), NPB955(2020), PLB811(2020); Ebert,

JHEP04(2022); Deng, JHEP09(2022).....

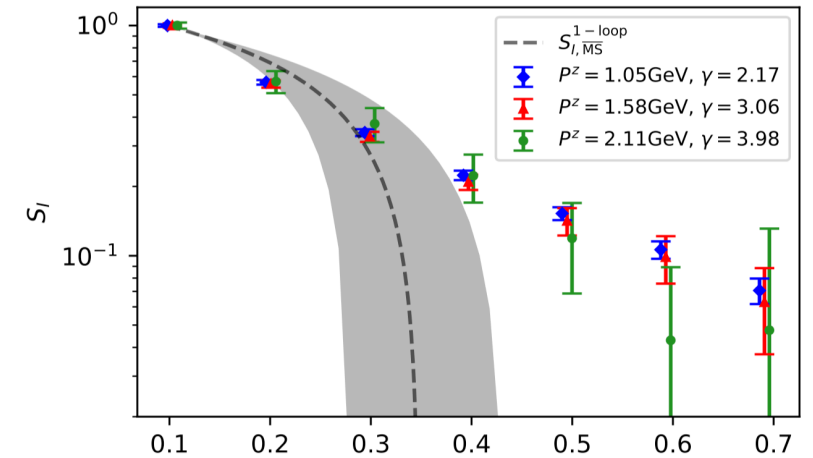
- ✓ **Preparation II:** lattice calculation of soft function and Collins-Soper kernel;

LPC, PRL125(2020); Li, PRL128(2022); LPC, PRD106(2022);

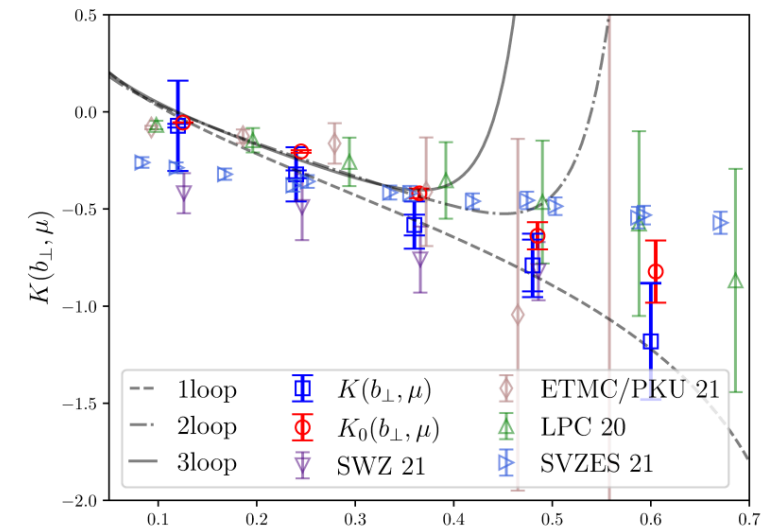
Shanahan, PRD104(2021); Schlemmer, JHEP08(2021);

- ✓ **Preparation III:** Renormalization, resummation

LPC, PRL129(2022); 2209.01236.....



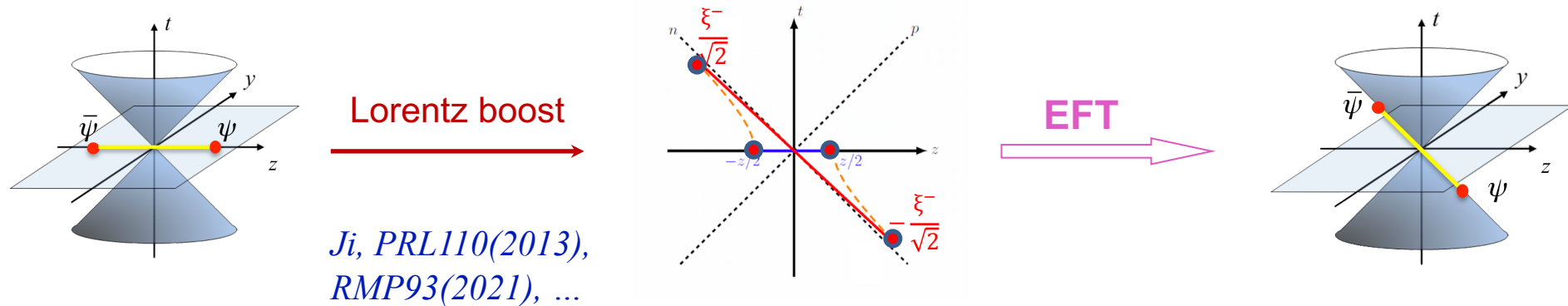
First lattice result of soft function, PRL125(2020)



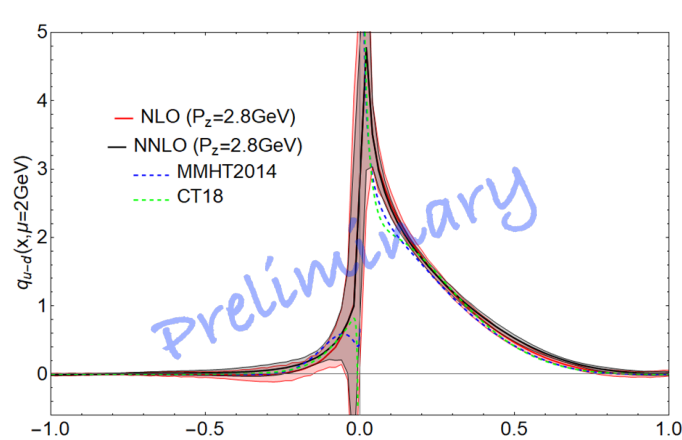
Lattice calculations of Collins-Soper kernel, PRD106(2022)

Extracting TMDs in LaMET formalism

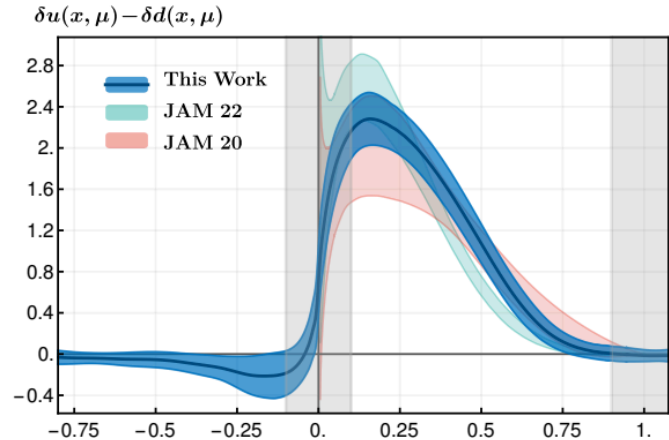
- Large-momentum effective theory: connecting Euclidean lattice and physical observables



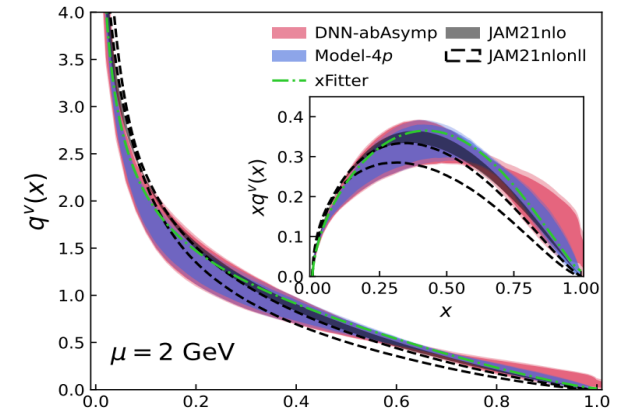
- Achieved great success in the studies of PDF:



Proton unpolarized PDF, in preparation

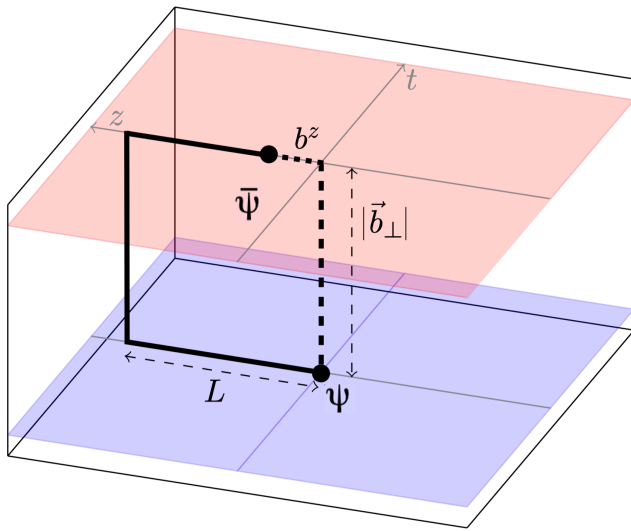


Proton transversity PDF, 2208.08008



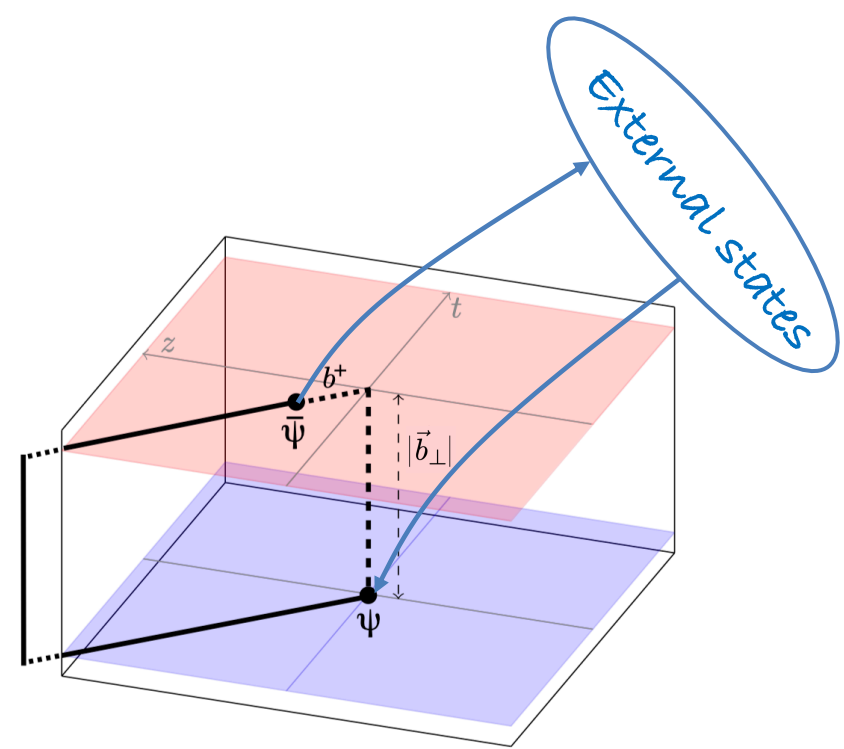
Pion valance PDF, 2208.02297

- **Matching from quasi TMDs to TMDs**



Equal-time correlators,
directly calculable on lattice

Lorentz boost
→
 $L \rightarrow \infty$



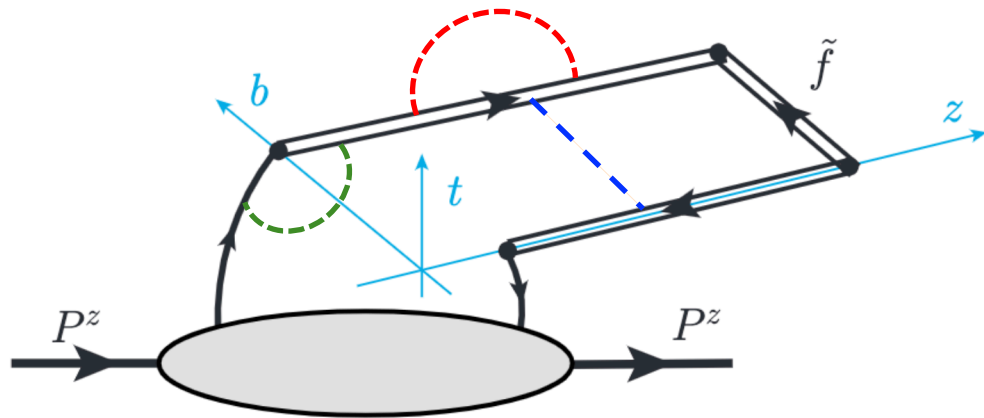
Space-like correlators,
NO effective method for directly calculation

Connected at large-momentum limit

Ji, PLB811(2020); Ebert, JHEP04(2022)

$$\tilde{f}_\Gamma(x, b_\perp, \zeta_z, \mu) \sqrt{S_I(b_\perp, \mu)} = H_\Gamma \left(\frac{\zeta_z}{\mu^2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{\zeta_z}{\zeta}) K(b_\perp, \mu)} f(x, b_\perp, \mu, \zeta) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{\zeta_z}, \frac{M^2}{(P^z)^2}, \frac{1}{b_\perp^2 \zeta_z}\right)$$

Renormalization of quasi TMDs



Linear divergence

from the self-energy of the Wilson line

Pinch-pole singularity

from heavy quark effective potential term

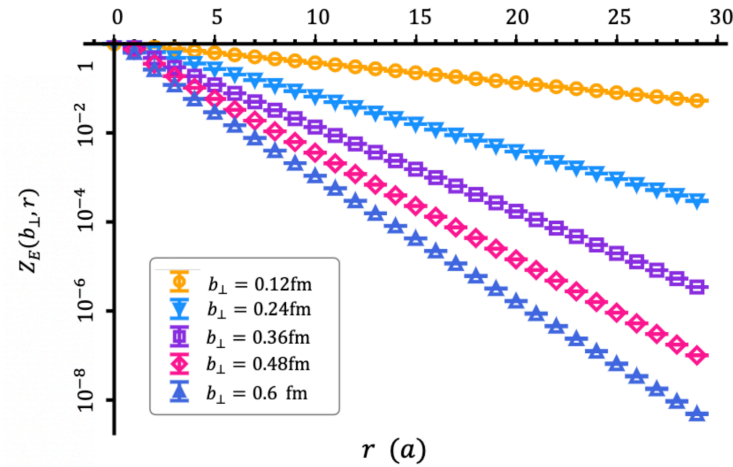
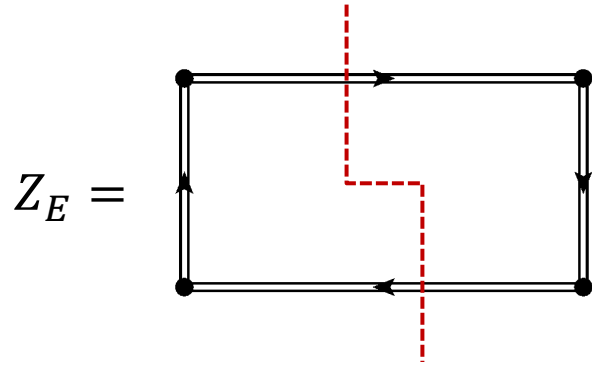
*Ji, PRL120(2018), NPB964(2021); Ishikawa, PRD96(2017);
Green, PRL121(2018); Shanahan, PRD101(2020);*

Logarithm divergence

from the vertices correction between Wilson
line and light quark

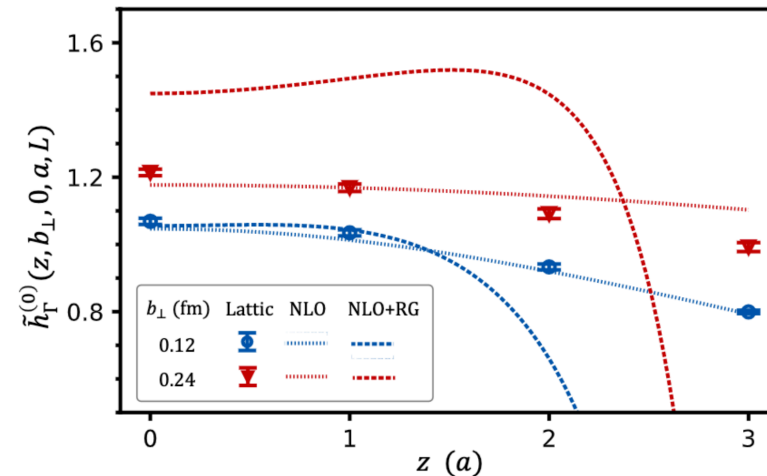
Ji, PLB257(1991); Huo, NPB969(2021); Zhang, PRL129(2022);

- Divergences from purely Wilson links can be subtracted by “half” Wilson loop:

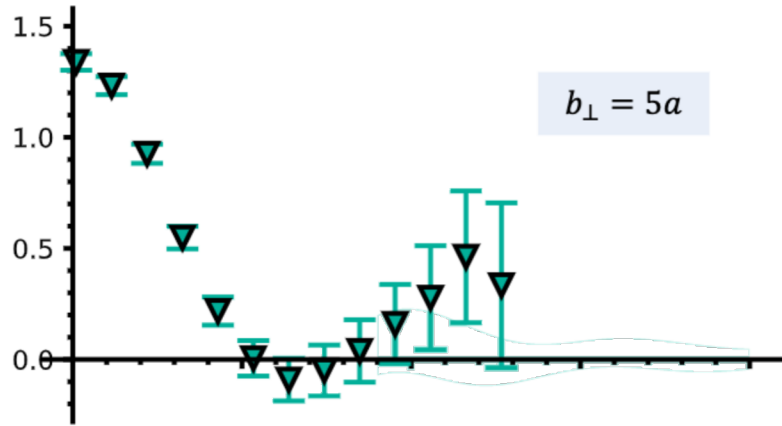


- Divergence from quark-gauge link vertex correction can be subtracted by renormalization factor Z_O

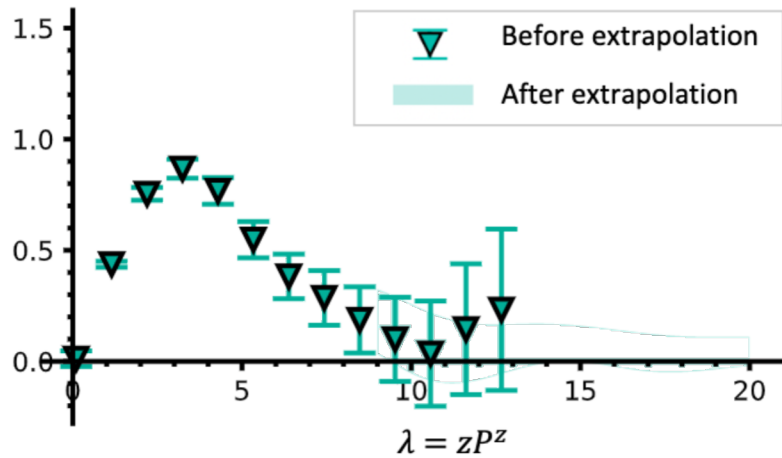
$$Z_O(1/a, \mu, \Gamma) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{h}_\Gamma^0(z, b_\perp, 0, a, L)}{\sqrt{Z_E(2L + z, b_\perp, a)} \tilde{h}_\Gamma^{\text{MS}}(z, b_\perp, \mu)}$$



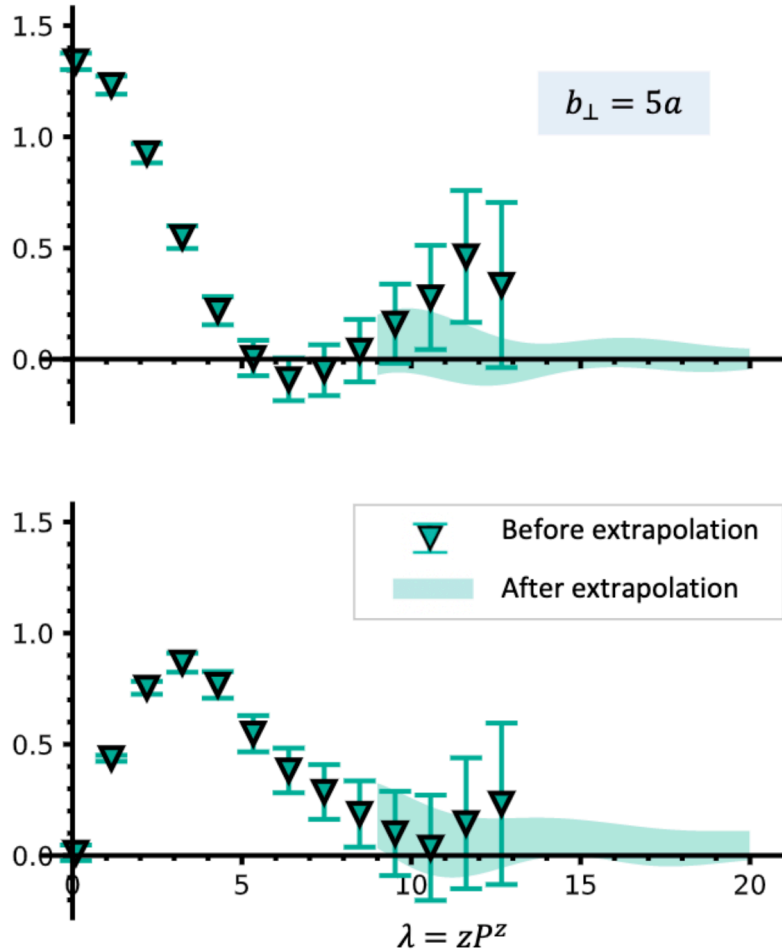
Renormalized quasi TMDPDF



Error grows at large λ region



Renormalized quasi TMDPDF



Physical based extrapolation:

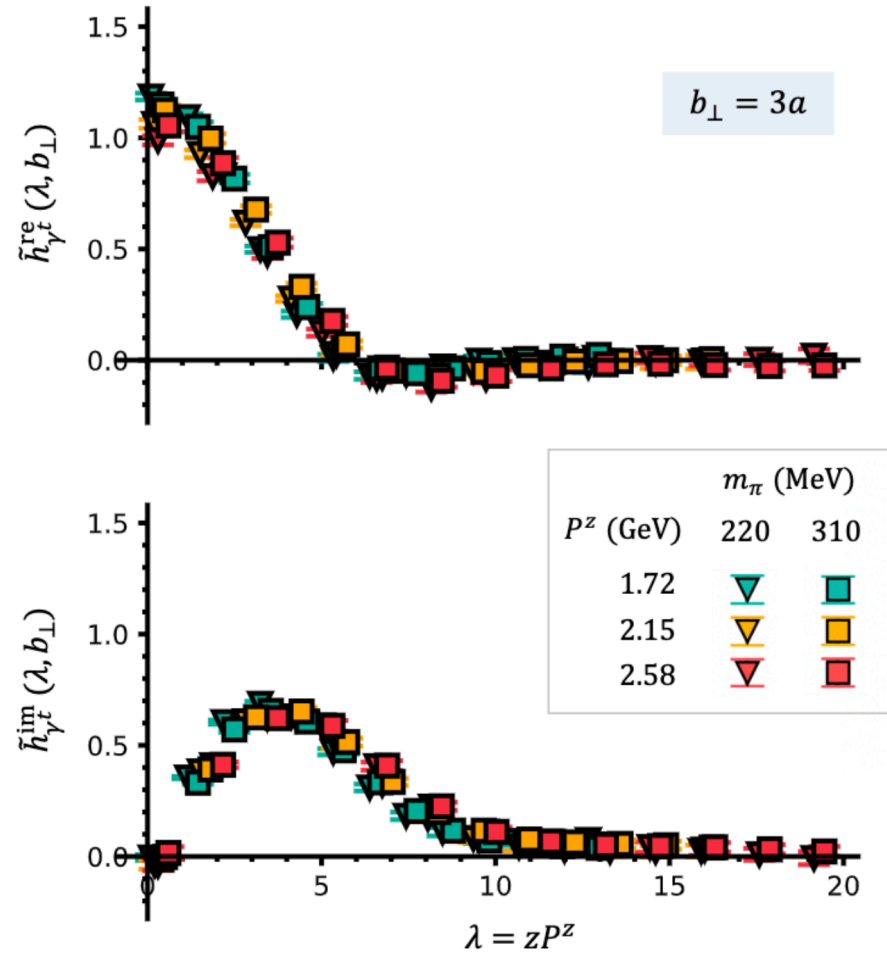
$$\tilde{h}_{\text{extra}}(\lambda) = \left[\frac{c_1}{(-i\lambda)^{n_1}} + e^{i\lambda} \frac{c_2}{(i\lambda)^{n_2}} \right] e^{-\lambda/\lambda_0}$$

- end point power-law behavior $x^a(1-x)^b$;
- correlation function has a finite correlation length λ_0 .

😞 End point region in momentum space will be affected

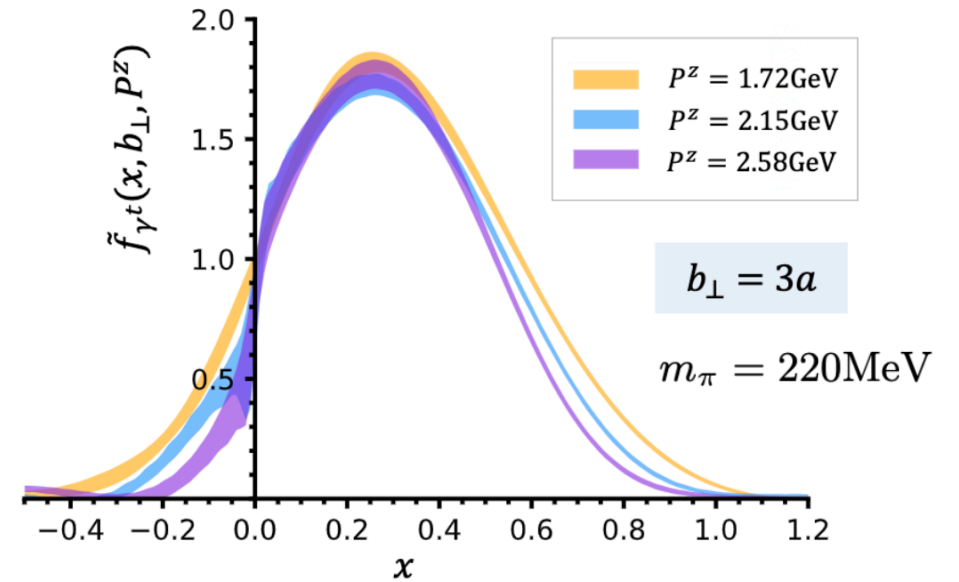
😄 LaMET is not reliable in that region too

Renormalized quasi TMDPDF



$$\tilde{f}_\Gamma(x, b_\perp, P^z, \mu) \equiv \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{dz}{2\pi} e^{-iz(xP^z)} \frac{\tilde{h}_\Gamma^0(z, b_\perp, P^z, L)}{\sqrt{Z_E(2L+z, b_\perp) Z_O(1/a, \mu, \Gamma)}}$$

FT
→



1-loop matching and RG resummation

Factorization formula of quasi TMDPDF:

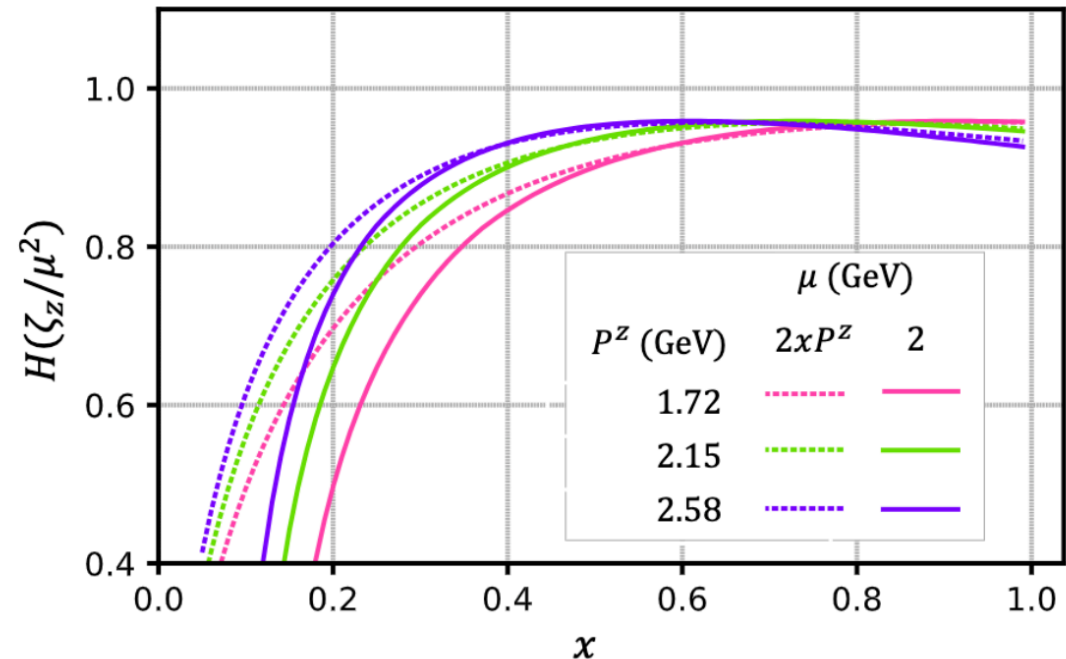
$$\tilde{f}_\Gamma(x, b_\perp, \zeta_z, \mu) \sqrt{S_I(b_\perp, \mu)} = \boxed{H_\Gamma\left(\frac{\zeta_z}{\mu^2}\right)} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\zeta_z}{\zeta}\right) K(b_\perp, \mu)} f(x, b_\perp, \mu, \zeta) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{\zeta_z}, \frac{M^2}{(P^z)^2}, \frac{1}{b_\perp^2 \zeta_z}\right)$$

1-loop matching kernel given by *PLB811(2020)* \Rightarrow Fix order

Resum the large logarithms $\sim \log(\mu^2 / (2xP^z)^2)$
through the RGE of H :

$$\mu^2 \frac{d}{d\mu^2} \ln H\left(\frac{\zeta_z}{\mu^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s) \ln \frac{\zeta_z}{\mu^2} + \frac{\gamma_C(\alpha_s)}{2}$$

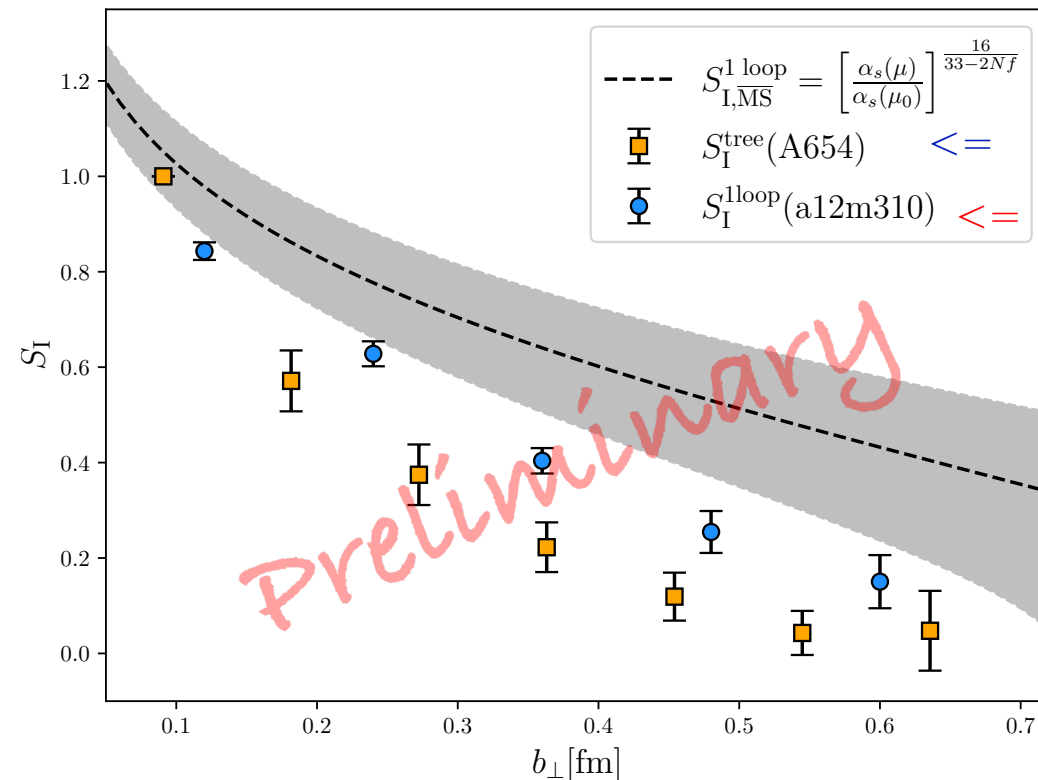
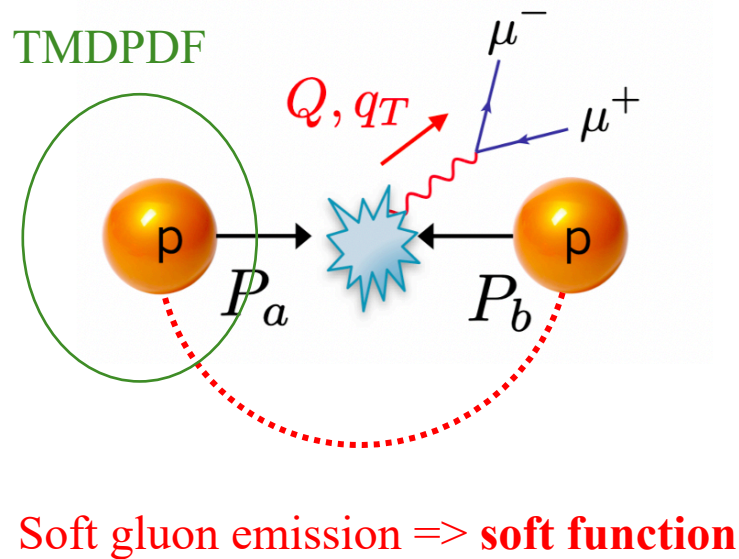
$$\mu_0 = 2xP^z \Rightarrow 2\text{GeV}$$



Soft function

- **Rapidity-independent part: intrinsic/reduced soft function**

Ji, NPB955(2020); Zhang, PRL125(2020); Li, PRL128(2022);



Zhang, PRL125(2020)

Chu, 2211.xxxx

Soft function

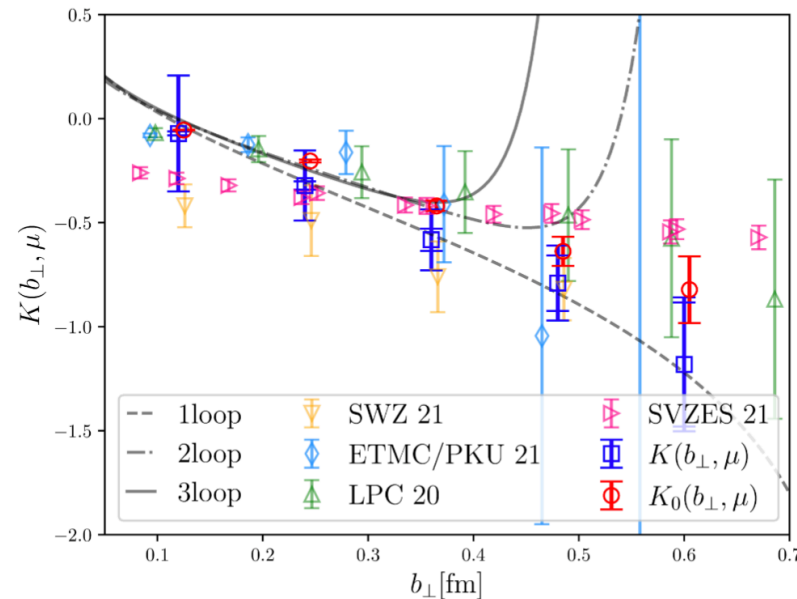
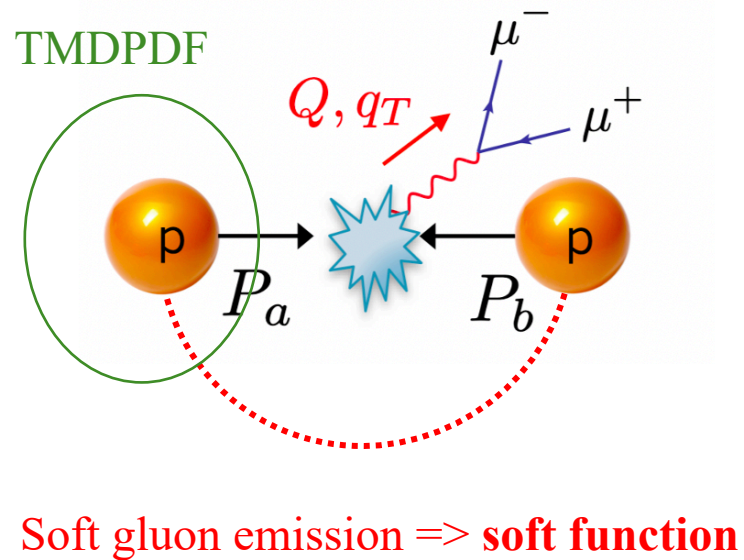
- **Rapidity-dependent part: Collins-Soper kernel**

From quasi WF:

Chu, PRD106(2022); Zhang, PRL125(2020); Li, PRL128(2022);

From quasi beam function:

Shanahan, PRD104(2021); Schlemmer, JHEP08(2021);

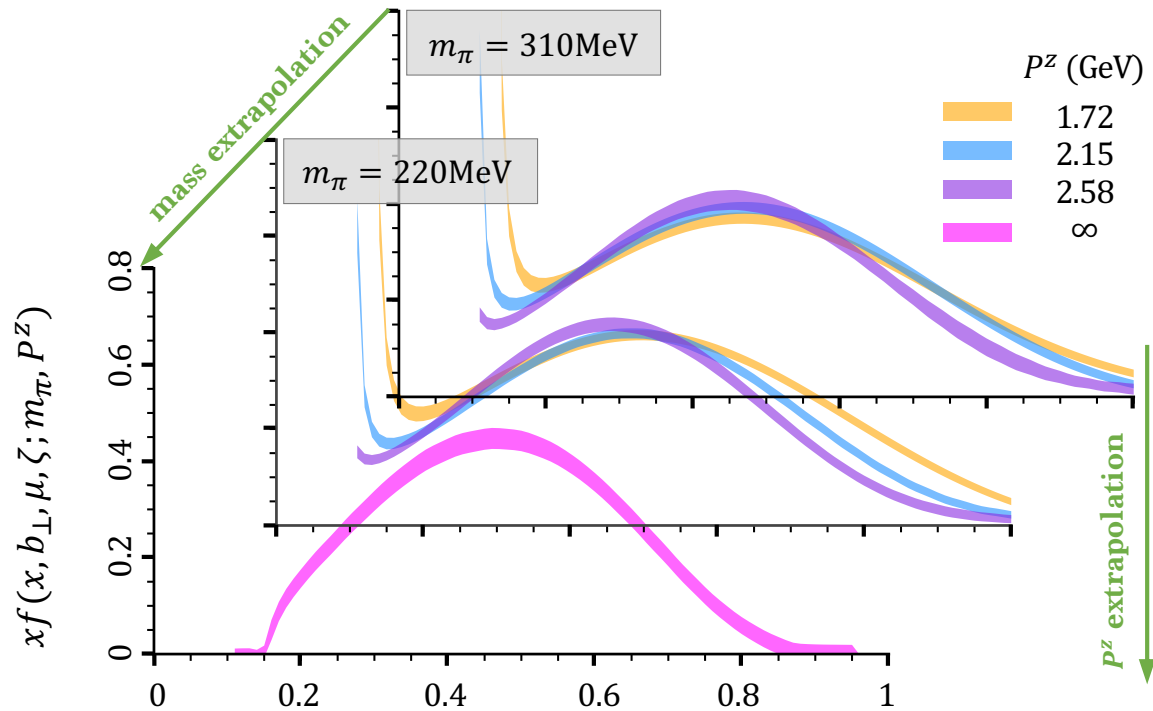


Chu, PRD106(2022)

Physical TMDPDF

- Physical point & infinite momentum combined extrapolation

$$f_{\Gamma}(x, b_{\perp}, \mu, \zeta; m_{\pi}, P^z) = f_{\Gamma}(x, b_{\perp}, \mu, \zeta) \Bigg|_{\substack{m_{\pi} \rightarrow m_{\pi, \text{phy}} \\ P^z \rightarrow \infty}} \left[1 + \boxed{c_0 (m_{\pi}^2 - m_{\pi, \text{phy}}^2)} + \boxed{\frac{c_1}{(P^z)^2}} \right]$$



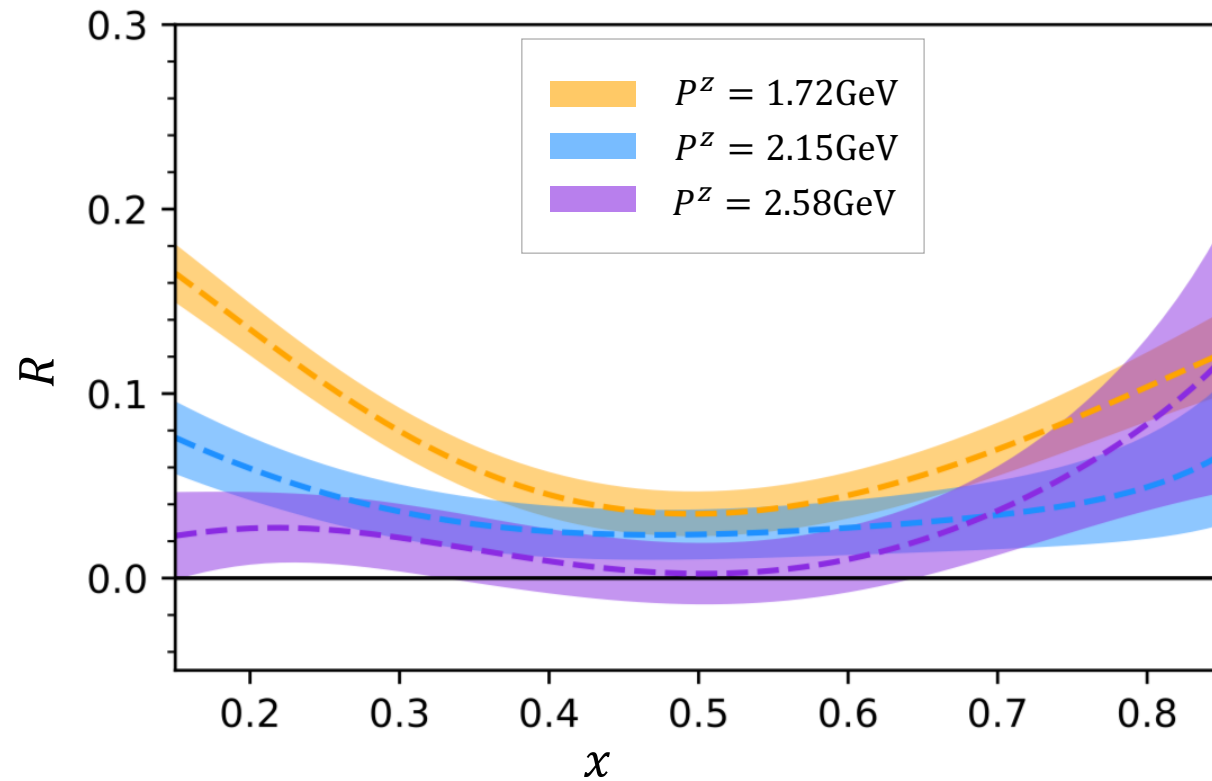
Pion mass effect:

310MeV + 220MeV => 135MeV

Power corrections: $\sim \mathcal{O}((P^z)^{-2})$

Uncertainties Estimation

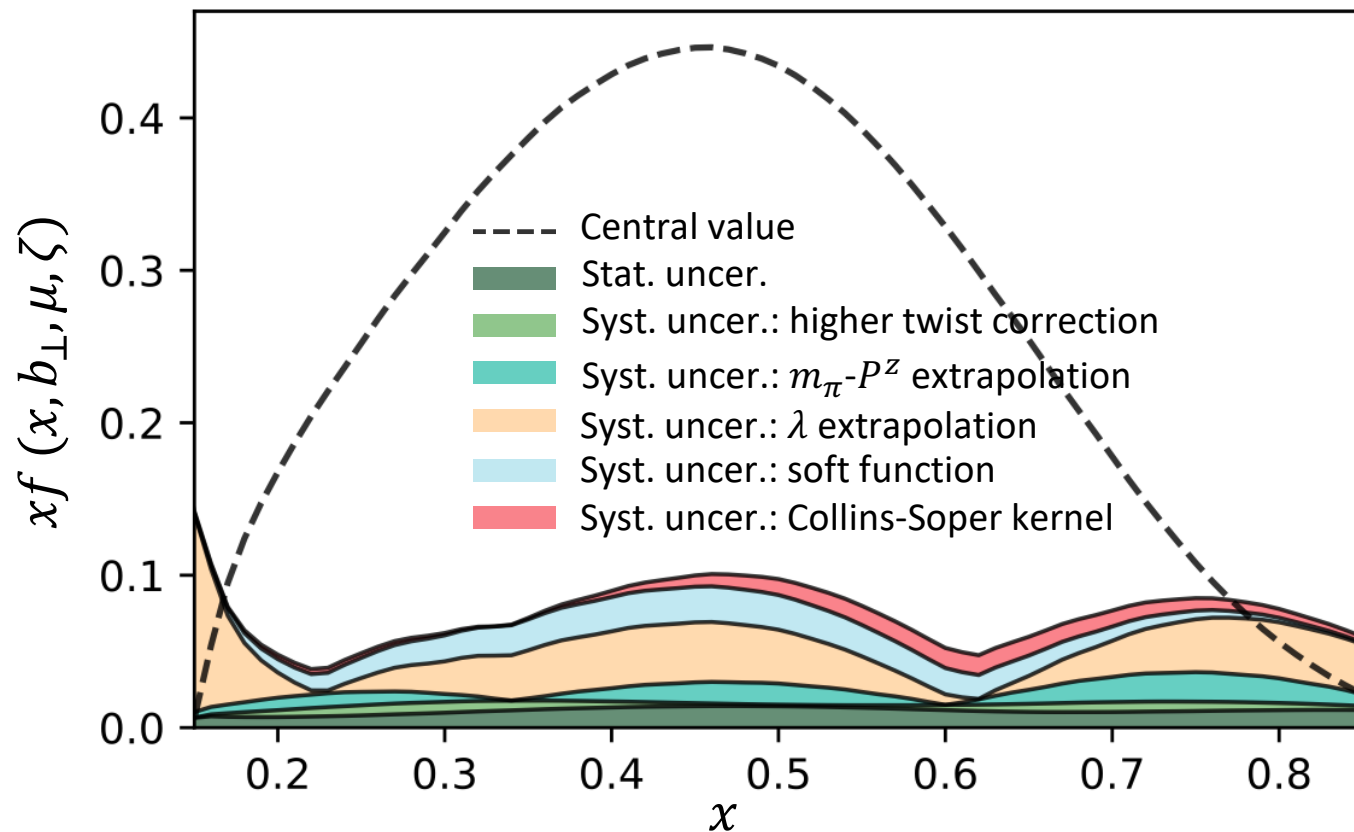
- **Power corrections:**



Difference between highly boosted γ^t and γ^z correlators are start from twist-3 with opposite sign

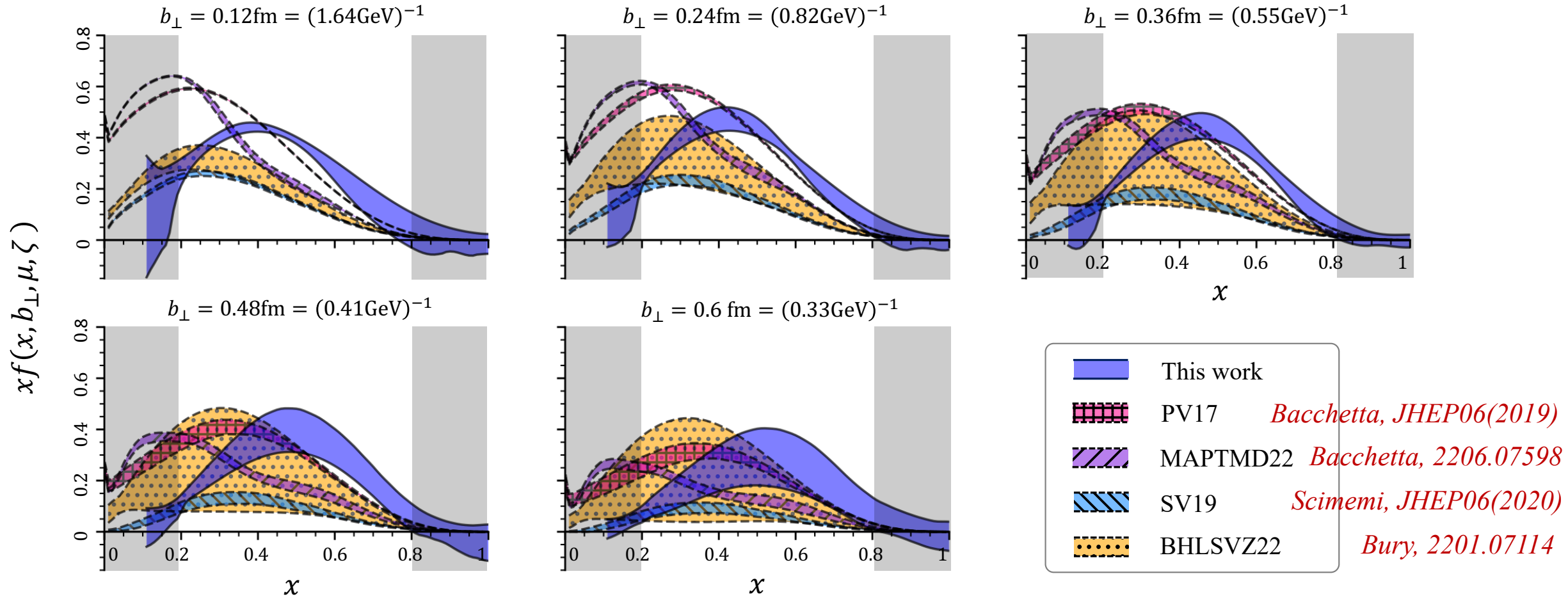
$$R \equiv \frac{f_{\gamma^t} - f_{\gamma^z}}{f_{\gamma^t} + f_{\gamma^z}}$$

- **Comparison of all uncertainties:**



- **Higher twist:**
from the R value of largest P^z
- **$m_{\pi}-P^z$ extrapolation:**
extrapolated vs largest P^z / lightest m_{π}
- **λ extrapolation:**
freedom in choosing fit range

Comparison with phenomenological results



Summary and outlook

- **The first lattice calculation of unpolarized TMDPDF under LaMET framework;**
- **The state-of-the-art techniques in analysis:**
Renormalization, extrapolation, 1-loop matching and RGE, uncertainties estimation,
- **A small step for the first-principle calculations of TMDs**
Finer lattice, large P^z and b_\perp , more accurate perturbative contributions,

Thanks for your attentions!