

# Flavor dependence of Lambda polarized fragmentation functions

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X.Y.Qin, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, 2504.00739

Y.Gao, K.B.Chen, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, PLB 858 (2024) 139026

Y.L.Pan, K.B.Chen, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, PLB 850 (2024) 138509

K.B.Chen, Z.T.Liang, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, PRD 105 (2022) 034027

K.B.Chen, Z.T.Liang, Y.L.Pan, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, PLB 816 (2021) 136217



# Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Flavor structure of  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$  from various processes
- III. QCD evolution of  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$  and its nuclear dependence as a probe of nuclear matter
- IV. Conclusion and outlook



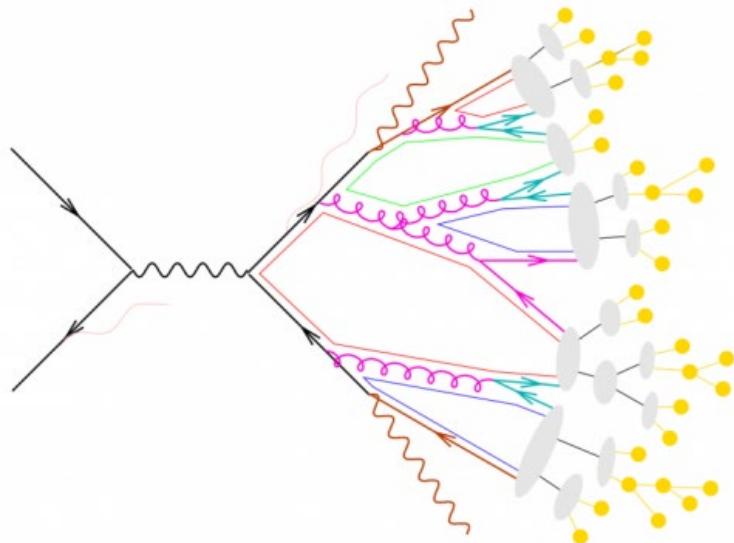
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## I Introduction

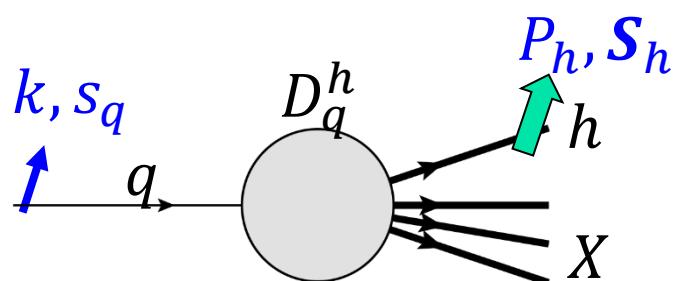
- QCD因子化定理 (Collins 2011)

$$\sigma_{e^+ e^- \rightarrow hX} = \hat{\sigma}_{e^+ e^- \rightarrow jX} \otimes D_j^h$$



- $D_j^h$ : 碎裂函数(FF), 描述部分子碎裂产生强子的数密度, 非微扰物理量 (Metz, Vossen, PPNP2016)

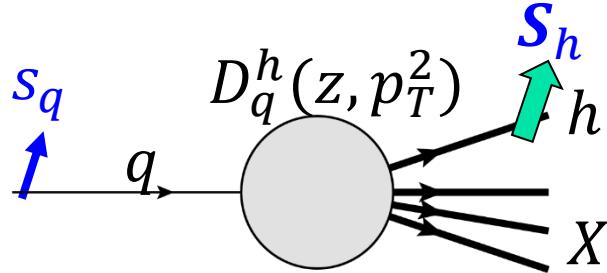
- Global analysis of exp data
- Quark model calculations
- Lattice QCD ?



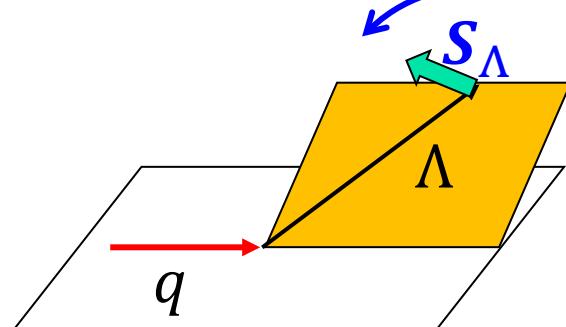
- $D_j^h(k, s_q; P_h, S_h)$
- Collinear  $D(z)$  vs TMD FFs  $D(z, p_T^2)$
- Leading Twist vs Higher twist FFs
- Unpolarized vs spin-dependent FFs

# Spin-dependent TMD FFs of $\Lambda$

- $\Lambda$ 超子的横动量依赖的 (TMD) 碎裂函数



- 横向极化的 $\Lambda$ 超子碎裂函数  $D_{1T}^\perp(z, p_T^2)$



$$D_{1T}^\perp(z, p_T^2)$$

$$S_\Lambda \cdot (k \times p_\Lambda)$$

## Leading Quark TMDFFs

	Hadron Spin	Quark Spin
Unpolarized (or Spin 0) Hadrons	$D_1 = \bullet$ Unpolarized	
Polarized Hadrons	$D_{1T}^\perp = \uparrow - \downarrow$ Polarizing FF	$G_{1T}^\perp = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$ Helicity
Un-Polarized (U)	$D_1 = \bullet$ Unpolarized	$H_{1L}^\perp = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$
Longitudinally Polarized (L)		$H_{1L}^\perp = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$
Transversely Polarized (T)		$H_1^\perp = \uparrow - \downarrow$ Transversity
		$H_{1T}^\perp = \uparrow - \downarrow$

TMD handbook  
2304.03302

# $\Lambda$ Transverse polarization at Belle and $D_{1T,j}^{\perp\Lambda}$ parametrizations

- Belle collaboration PRL 122 (2019) 042001

1. Inclusive process in thrust frame

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})X$$

2. Semi-inclusive process

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})hX, \quad h = \pi^\pm, K^\pm$$

- $P_\Lambda$  for  $\Lambda\pi^+$  and  $\Lambda\pi^-$  are of opposite sign with  $0.2 < z_\Lambda < 0.4$

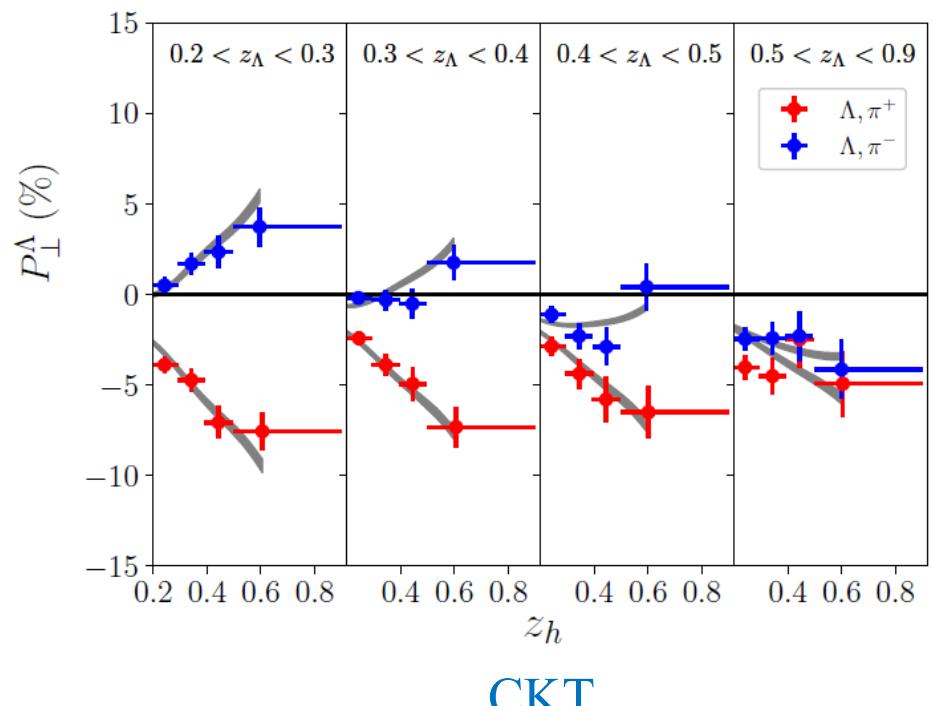
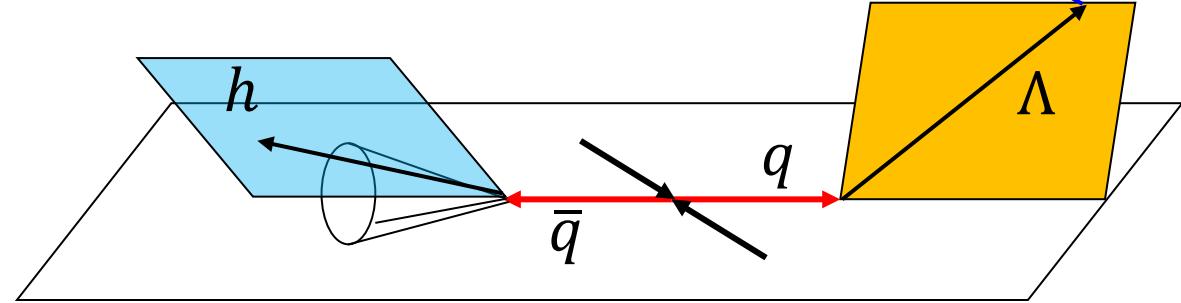
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda(u\mathbf{d}s)\pi^+(u\bar{\mathbf{d}})X, \quad e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda(\mathbf{u}ds)\pi^-(d\bar{\mathbf{u}})X$$

$$P_\Lambda \propto \sum_q e_q^2 D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda} \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_{1T,u}^{\perp\Lambda} \sim -D_{1T,d}^{\perp\Lambda} \quad ???$$

- Parametrizations with  $D_{1T,u}^{\perp\Lambda} \neq D_{1T,d}^{\perp\Lambda}$

U.D'Alesio, F.Murgia, M.Zaccheddu (DMZ), PRD 102 (2020) 05400

D.Callos, Z.B.Kang, J.Terry (CKT), PRD 102 (2020) 096007



Isospin symmetry violation?

# Isospin symmetry conserved $D_{1T,j}^{\perp\Lambda}$ parametrizations

- However, all q's carry same color charges, and

(1)  $m_u \sim m_d \sim$  several MeV

(2)  $\Lambda$  is a isospin singlet with  $I = 0$

Isospin symmetry should apply to  $D_q^\Lambda$ , i.e.,  $D_u^\Lambda = D_d^\Lambda$

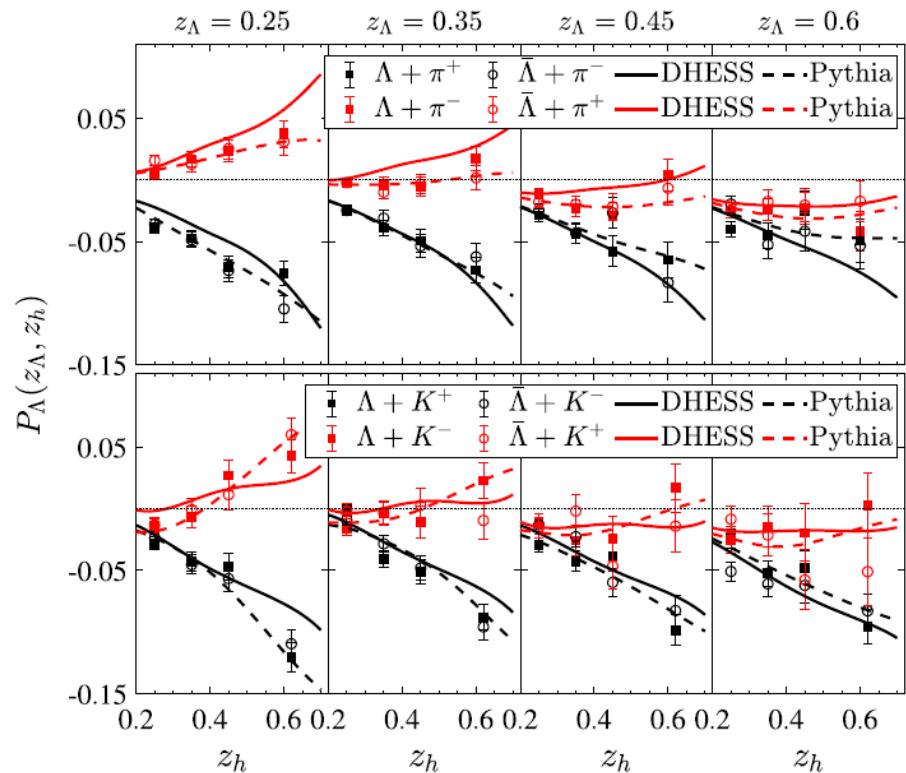
- Based on an **isospin symmetric** formalism, we fit the Belle data well using CLPSW parametrizations.

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$$D_{1Tu}^{\perp\Lambda} = D_{1Td}^{\perp\Lambda},$$

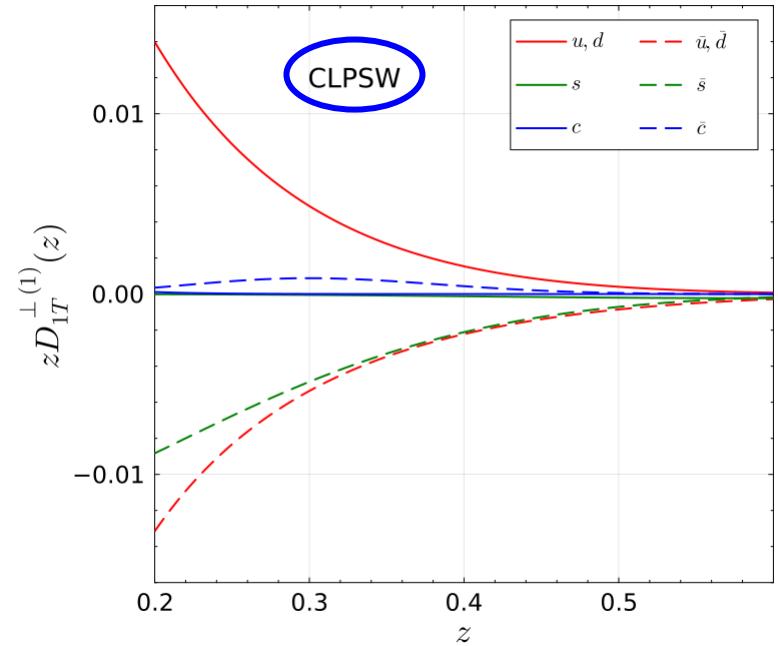
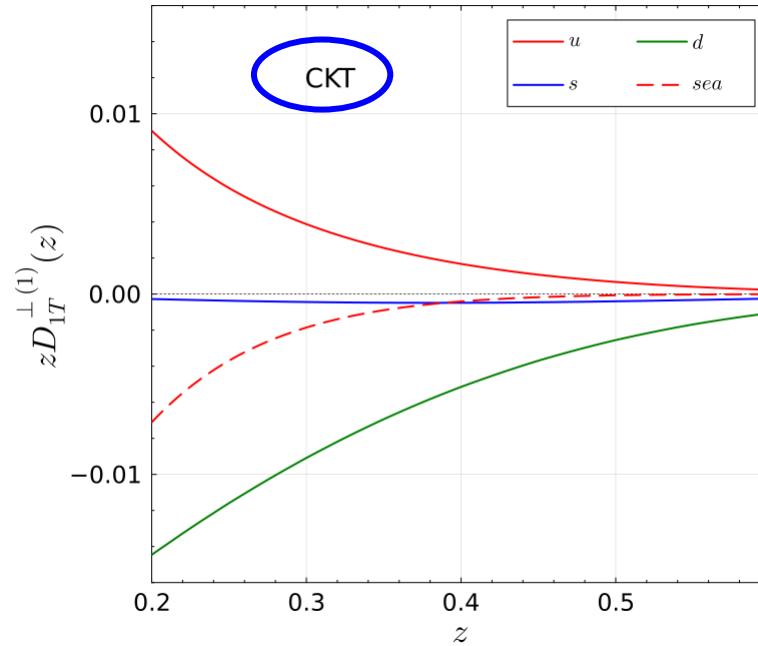
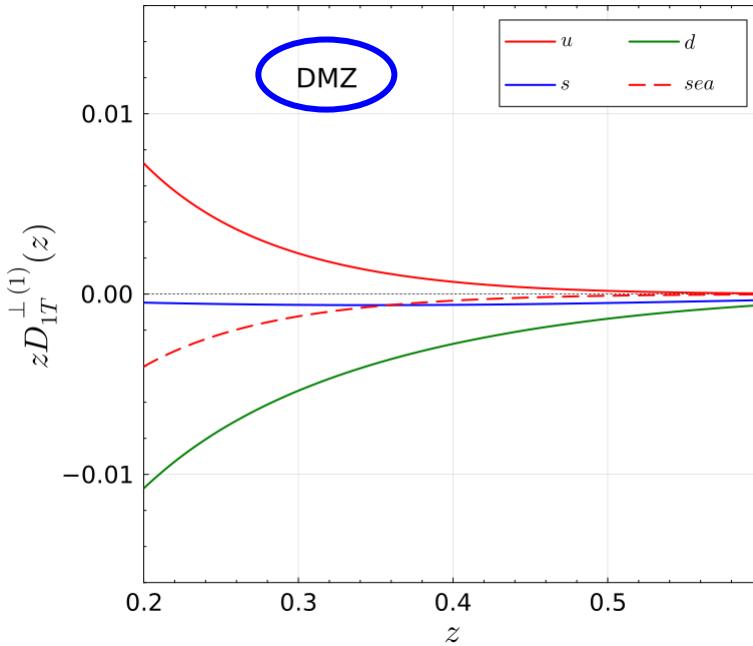
$$D_{1T\bar{u}}^{\perp\Lambda} = D_{1T\bar{d}}^{\perp\Lambda},$$

$$D_{1Ts}^{\perp\Lambda}, D_{1T\bar{s}}^{\perp\Lambda}, D_{1Tc}^{\perp\Lambda}, D_{1T\bar{c}}^{\perp\Lambda}$$



# Different flavor structures of $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$ from various parametrizations

## ➤ Comparison of parametrizations



How to decipher the flavor structure (Isospin symmetry) of the polarized FFs  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$ ?

# Analyzing the flavor structure of $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$

A **global analysis** of data from various experiments with a precise theoretical formalism

➤  **$D_{1T}^\perp$ -sensitive data from various processes**

Sensitive to specific flavored  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$  of transverse polarization in ep/pp/pA/ $\gamma$ A process

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➤ A precise theoretical formalism with

➤ QCD evolution effects

$D_{1T}^\perp(z, p_T^2; \mu, \zeta)$  : dependences on renormalization scale  $\mu$  and C-S parameter  $\zeta$

X.Y.Qin, **YKS**, S.Y.Wei, 2504.00739

➤ NLO corrections

➤ Higher twist FFs

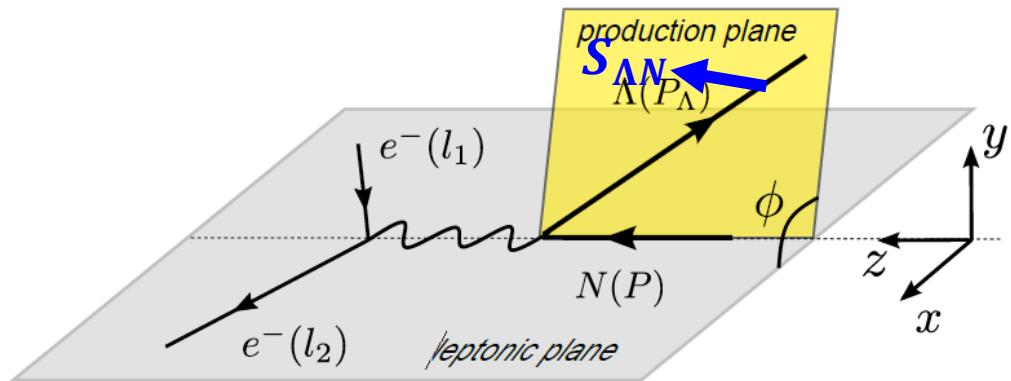
important to incorporate data from lower energy experiment



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# Transverse polarization of $\Lambda$ in ep/eA collisions ( $D_{1T}^{\perp}$ )



$$\langle \bar{P}_N(x, z_\Lambda) \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \kappa_3(z_\Lambda)}{2z_\Lambda} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 x f_{1q}(x) D_{1Tq}^{\perp \Lambda}(z_\Lambda)}{\sum_q e_q^2 x f_{1q}(x) D_{1q}^{\Lambda}(z_\Lambda)}$$

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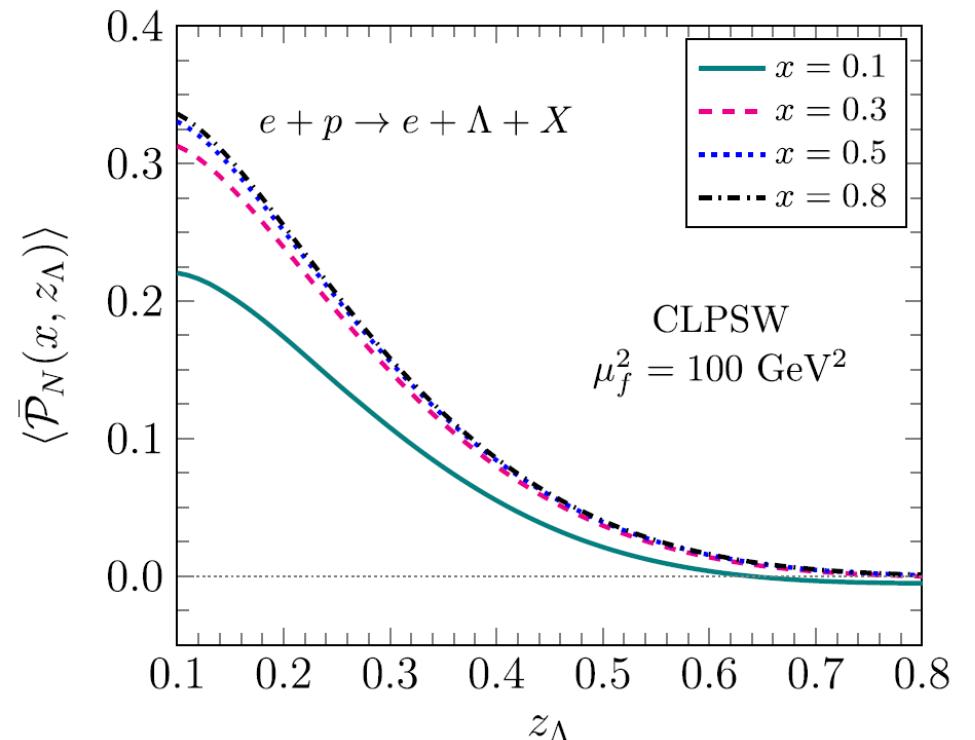
See also

Z.B.Kang, K.Lee, D.Y.Shao, F.Zhao, JHEP 11 (2021) 005

Z.B.Kang, J.Terry, A.Vossen, Q.H.Xu, J.L.Zhang, PRD 105 (2022) 094033

U.D'Alesio, L.Gamberg, F.Murgia, M.Zaccheddu, PRD 108 (2023) 094004

Z. Ji, X.Y.Zhao, A.Q.Guo, Q.H.Xu, J.L.Zhang, Nucl.Sci.Tech. 34 (2023) 155



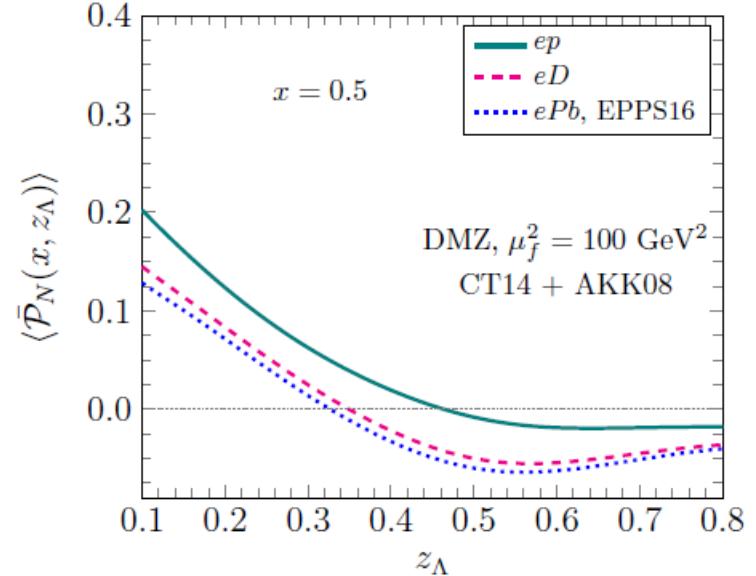
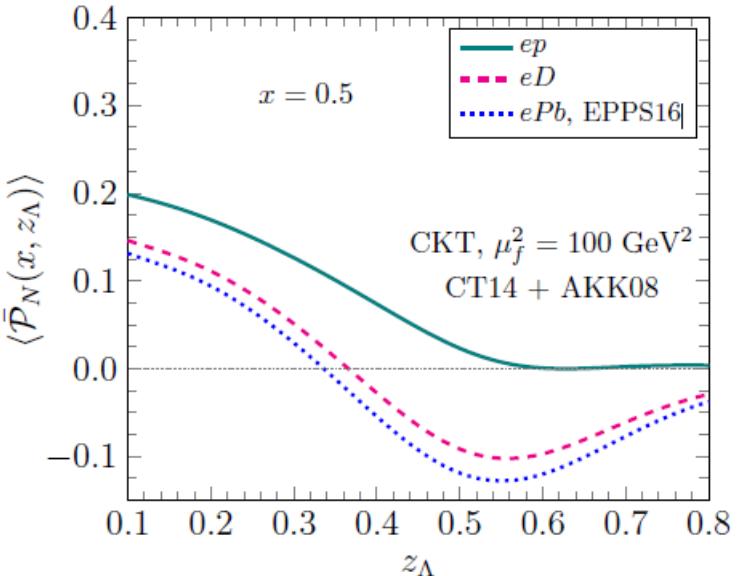
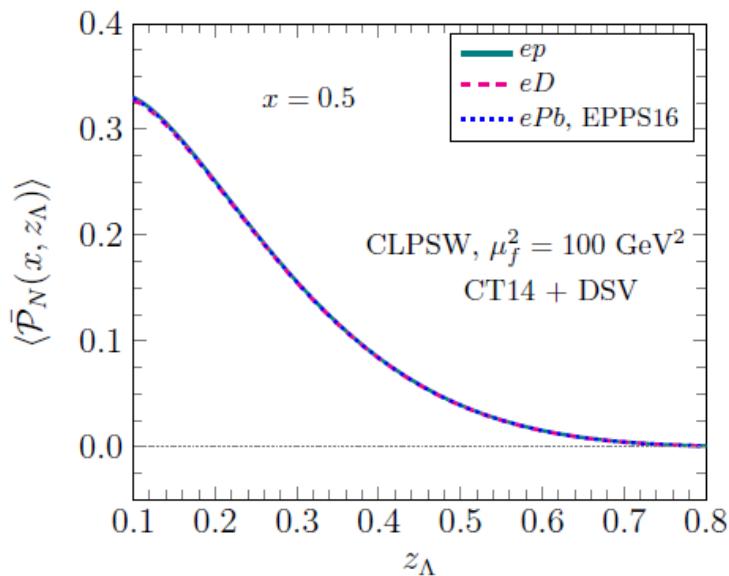
# Test of Isospin symmetry at the EIC with $\mathcal{P}_N$ for SIDIS

Different u/d ratio →  $\begin{cases} \text{same } \mathcal{P}_N, & (\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{u}}^\perp = \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{d}}^\perp), \text{ CLPSW} \\ \text{different } \mathcal{P}_N, & (\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{u}}^\perp \neq \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{d}}^\perp), \text{ CKT, DMZ} \end{cases}$

$$ep/eD/ePb \rightarrow e\Lambda X$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{u}}^\perp = \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{d}}^\perp), \quad \text{CLPSW} \\ &(\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{u}}^\perp \neq \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{d}}^\perp), \quad \text{CKT, DMZ} \end{aligned}$$

EPPS16: Eskola, Paakkinen, Paukkunen, Salgado, Eur.Phys.J.C 77 (2017) 163



**Isospin symmetric parametrization**

**Isospin symmetry violating parametrizations**

K.B.Chen, Z.T.Liang, YKS, S.Y.Wei, PRD 105 (2022) 034027

# Transverse $\Lambda$ production in hadronic collisions ( $D_{1T}^{\perp\Lambda}$ )

- A wealth of data from hadronic collisions, e.g.,  $pp, p\bar{p}, pA, AA, \gamma A$ (UPC), ...
- Direct extension with  $pp \rightarrow \Lambda hX$  suffer from violation of QCD factorization theorem

J. Collins, J. W. Qiu, PRD 75 (2007) 114014

- “Hadron inside jets” proposed to study TMD JFFs in hadronic collisions

F.Yuan, PRL 100 (2008) 032003

Z. B. Kang, X. Liu, F. Ringer and H. Xing, JHEP 11 (2017), 068

Z. B. Kang, K. Lee and F. Zhao, PLB 809 (2020), 135756

- (1) Reconstruct jets from pp collisions
- (2) Measure the  $p_T$  distribution of hadrons with respect to jet axis.

To explore the potential for flavor separation for  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$ , we perform a detailed phenomenological analysis on various hadronic collisions

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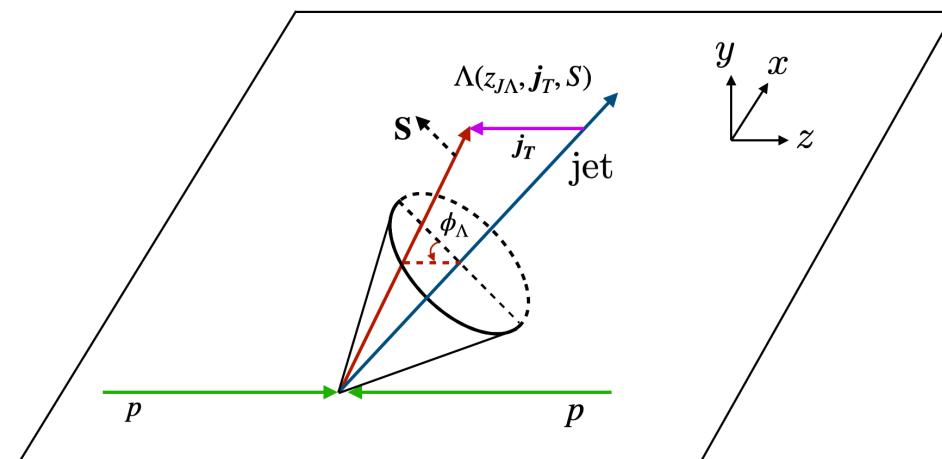
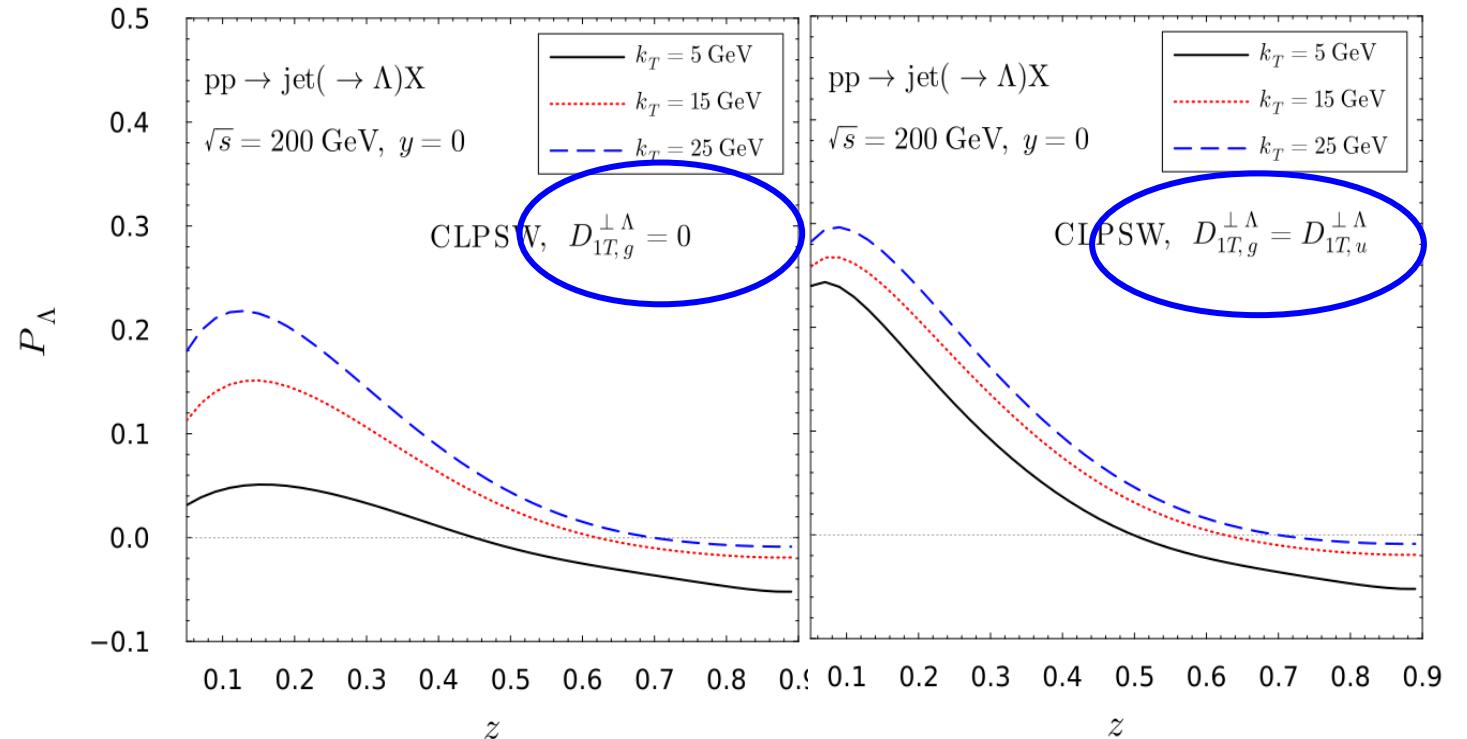
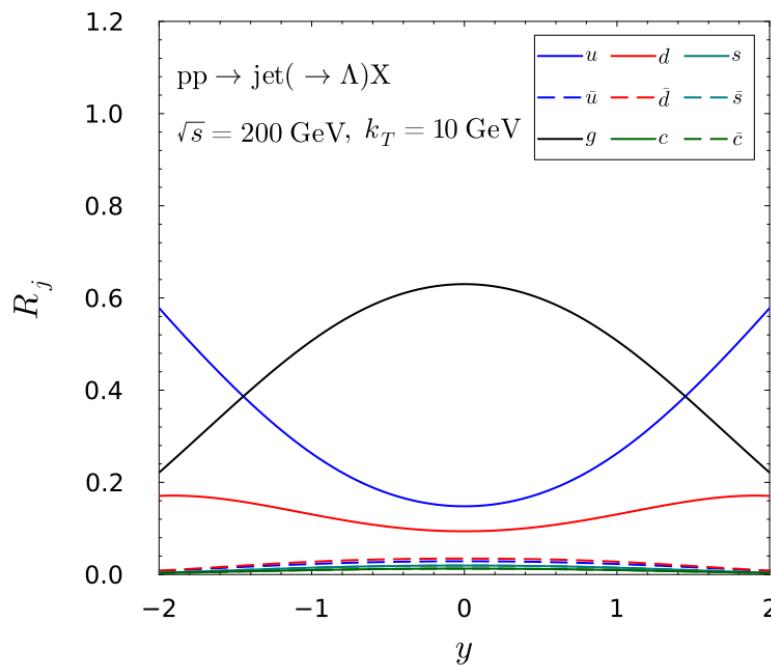


Figure from STAR

# pp collisions

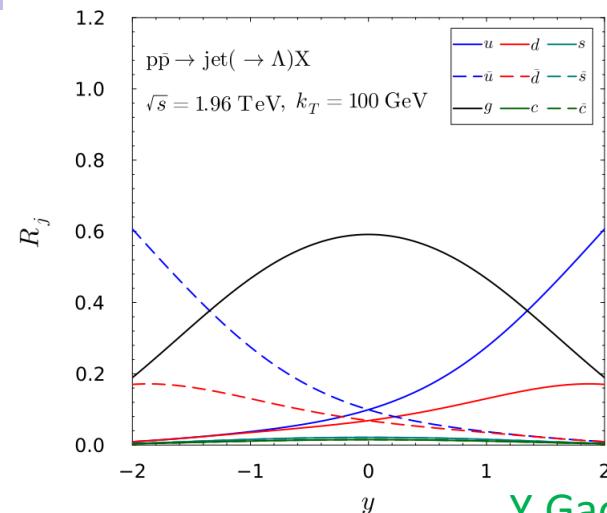
Y.Gao, K.B.Chen, YKS, S.Y.Wei, PLB 858 (2024) 139026



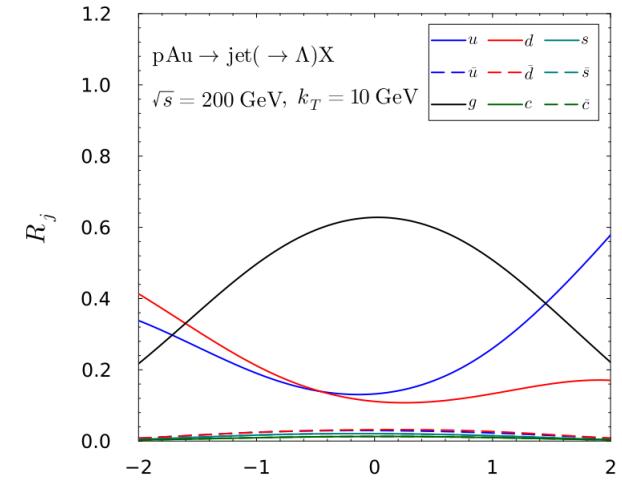
Central rapidity & small  $k_T$  region, **gluon dominate!**  
 $\Rightarrow$  a nice place to study the gluon polarized FF  $D_{1T,g}^{\perp \Lambda}$

CT18 PDF, DSV FF  $D_1^\Lambda$ , CLPSW  $D_{1T}^{\perp \Lambda}$

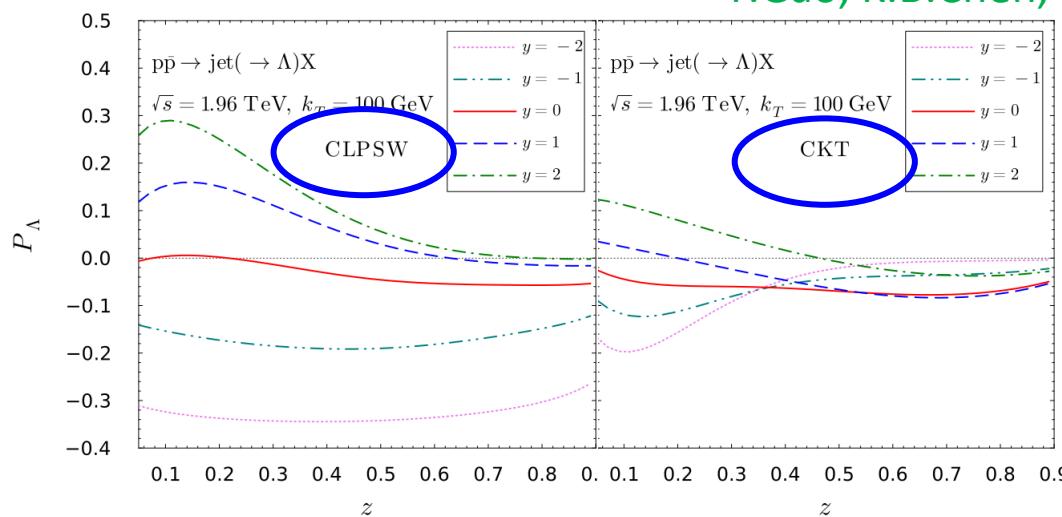
$p\bar{p}$



$pA$



Y.Gao, K.B.Chen, YKS, S.Y.Wei, PLB 858 (2024) 139026



Forward rapidity region,  $u$  quark dominate;  
backward rapidity region,  $\bar{u}$  quark dominate

Forward rapidity region,  $u$  quark dominate;  
backward rapidity region,  $u + d$  quark dominate

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# QCD evolution of $D_{1T}^\perp(z, \vec{p}_\perp; \mu, \zeta)$

$$\widehat{D}(z, \vec{p}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 b}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i \vec{b}_T \cdot \vec{p}_\perp / z} \widehat{D}(z, \vec{b}_T), \quad \widehat{D}(z, \vec{b}_T) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ D_1(z, b_T) - \frac{i M \varepsilon_\perp^{bS}}{z^2} D_{1T}^{\perp(1)}(z, b_T) \right]$$

- $D_1(z, b_T; \mu, \zeta)$  follow RG and CS evolution equations

$$\frac{d \ln D_1(z, b_T; \mu, \zeta)}{d \ln \mu} = \gamma_D \left( g(\mu), \frac{\zeta}{\mu^2} \right), \quad \frac{d \ln D_1(z, b_T; \mu, \zeta)}{d \ln \sqrt{\zeta}} = K(b_T, \mu)$$

- Taking  $\zeta = \mu^2 = Q^2$ , the solution to above evolution equations

$$D_1(z, b_T, Q) = \frac{1}{z^2} D_1(z, \mu_b) \exp \{-S_{pert}(\mu_b, Q) - S_{NP}(b_T, z, Q_0, Q)\}$$

Where the perturbative and non-perturbative parts are given by

$$S_{pert}(\mu_b, Q) = -K(b_T^*, \mu_b) \ln \frac{Q}{\mu_b} - \int_{\mu_b}^Q \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'} \gamma_D \left( g(\mu'), \frac{Q^2}{\mu'^2} \right)$$

$$S_{NP}(b_T, z, Q_0, Q) = g_h \frac{b_T^2}{z^2} + \frac{g_2}{2} \ln \frac{Q}{Q_0} \ln \frac{b_T}{b_T^*}, \quad g_h \simeq \frac{\langle p_\perp^2 \rangle}{4}$$

L.Gamberg, Z.B.Kang, D.Y.Shao, J.Terry, F.Zhao, PLB 818 (2021) 136371

- Similarly for  $D_{1T}^\perp$

L.Gamberg, Z.B.Kang, D.Y.Sho, J.Terry, F.Zhao, PLB 818 (2021) 136371

$$D_{1T}^\perp(z, b, Q) = \frac{\langle M_D^2 \rangle}{2z^2 M^2} D_{1T}^\perp(z, \mu_b) \exp\{-S_{pert}(\mu_b, Q) - S_{NP}^\perp(b, z, Q_0, Q)\}$$

$$S_{NP}^\perp(b, z, Q_0, Q) = \frac{\langle M_D^2 \rangle}{4} \frac{b_T^2}{z^2} + \frac{g_2}{2} \ln \frac{Q}{Q_0} \ln \frac{b_T}{b_T^*}$$

- Modifications from QGP

e.g., L. Chen, G. Y. Qin, S. Y. Wei, B. W. Xiao and H. Z. Zhang, PLB 773 (2017) 672

$$D_1^{med}(z, b_T, Q) = D_1^{vac}(z, b_T, Q) e^{-\langle \hat{q}L \rangle b_T^2/4}$$

$$D_{1T}^{\perp,med}(z, b_T, Q) = D_{1T}^{\perp,vac}(z, b_T, Q) e^{-\langle \hat{q}L \rangle b_T^2/4}$$

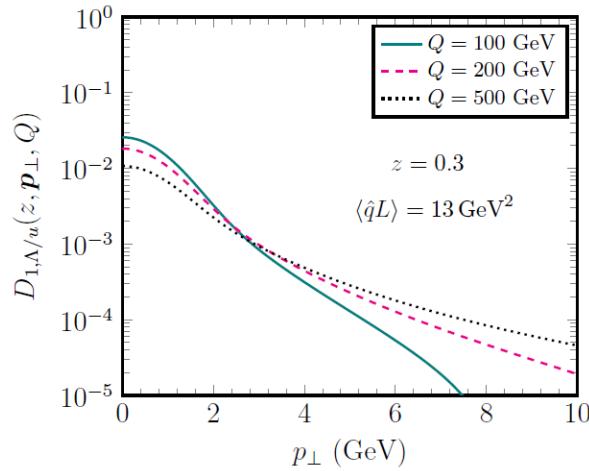
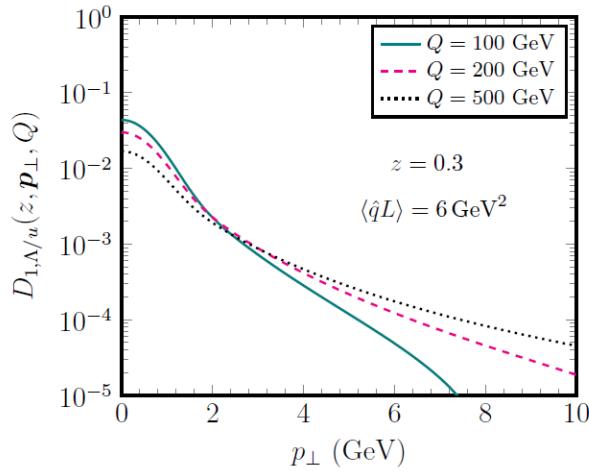
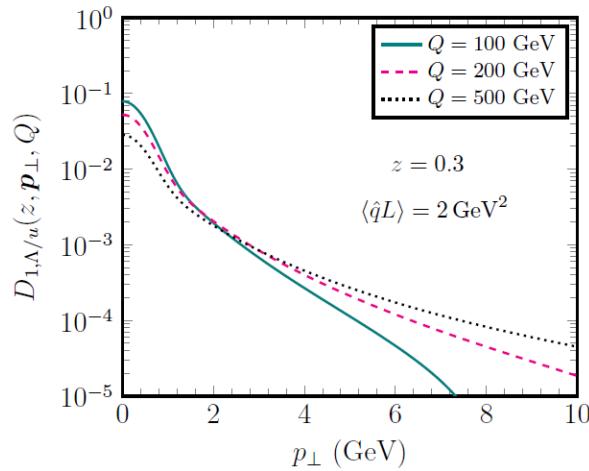
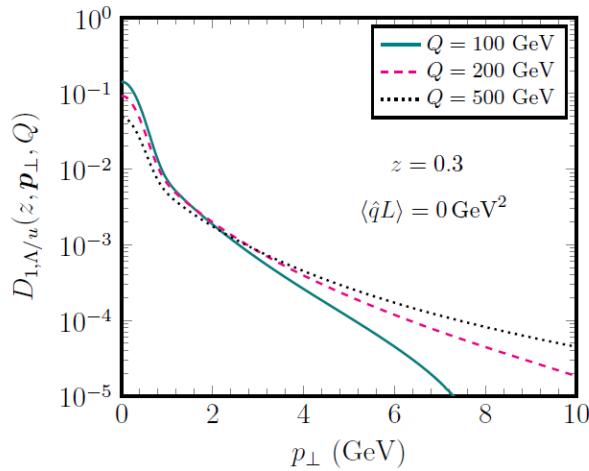
With  $\hat{q}$  the jet transport coefficient.

- We study the QCD evolution effects and the nuclear effects on  $\Lambda$  transverse polarization.

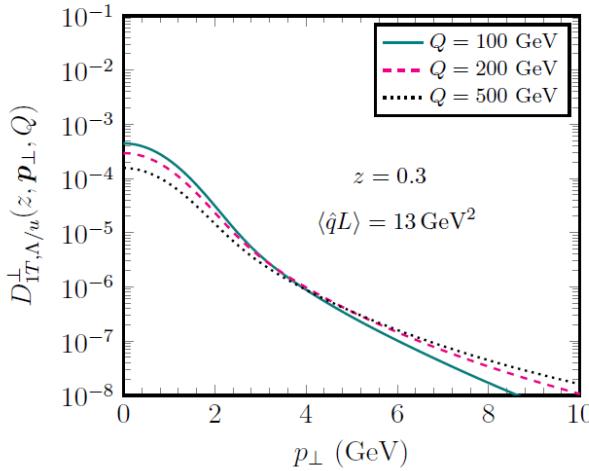
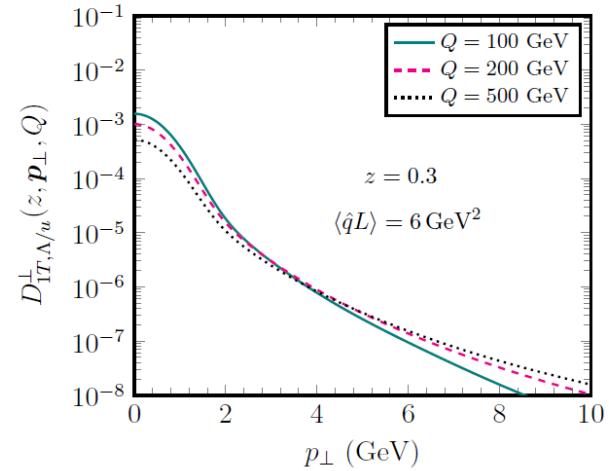
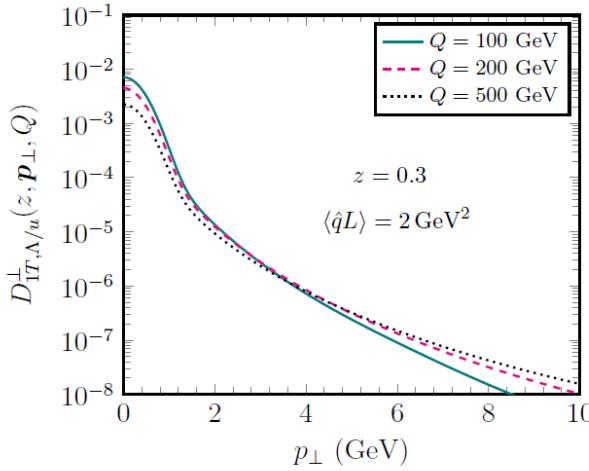
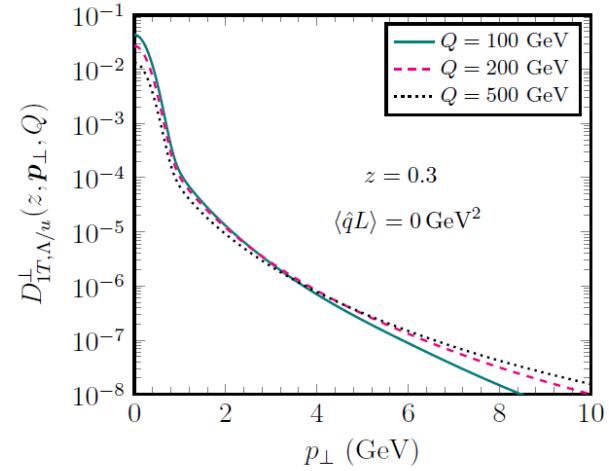
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# Evolution/Nuclear effects on $D_1$ and $D_{1T}^\perp$

$D_{1u}^\Lambda(z, p_\perp, Q)$



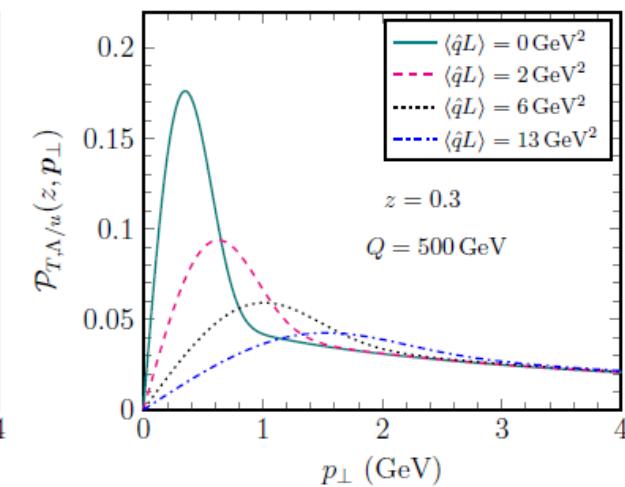
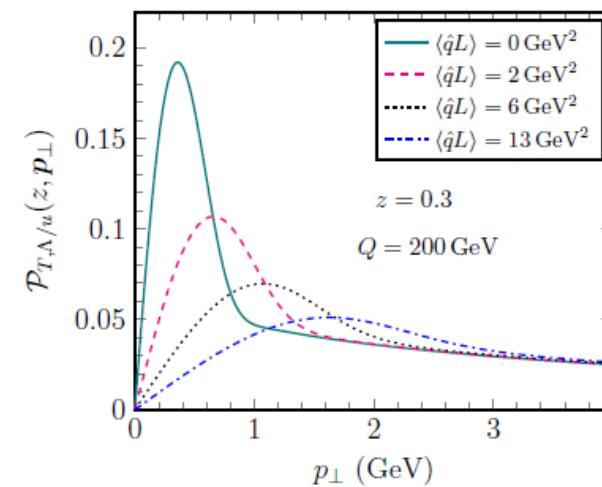
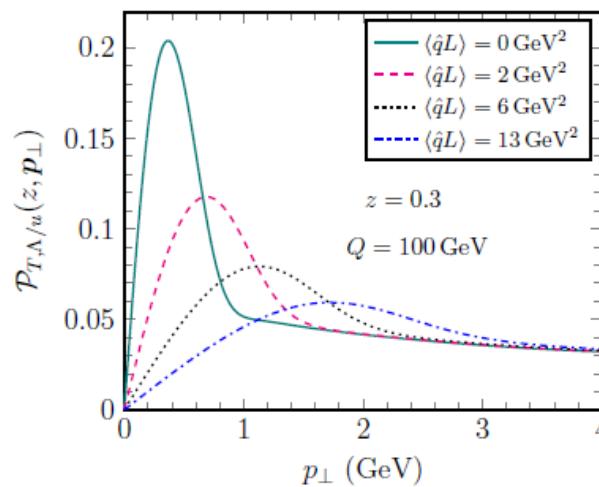
$D_{1T,u}^{\perp\Lambda}(z, p_\perp, Q)$



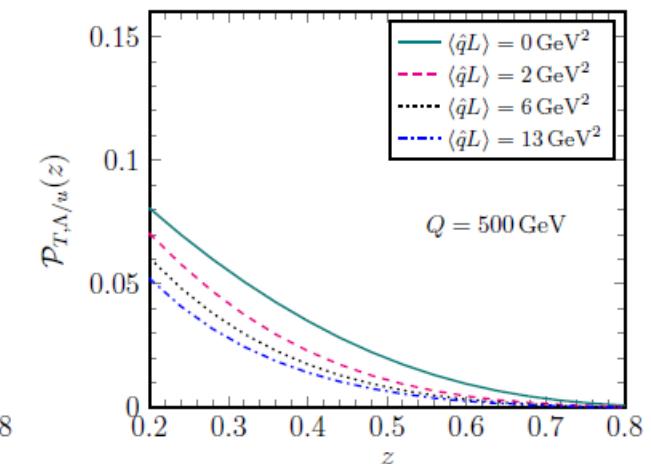
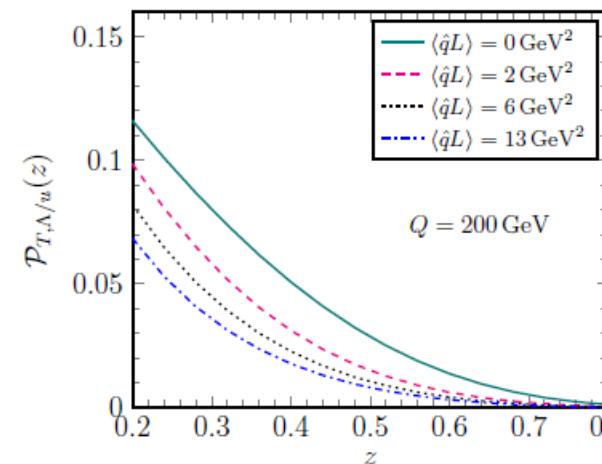
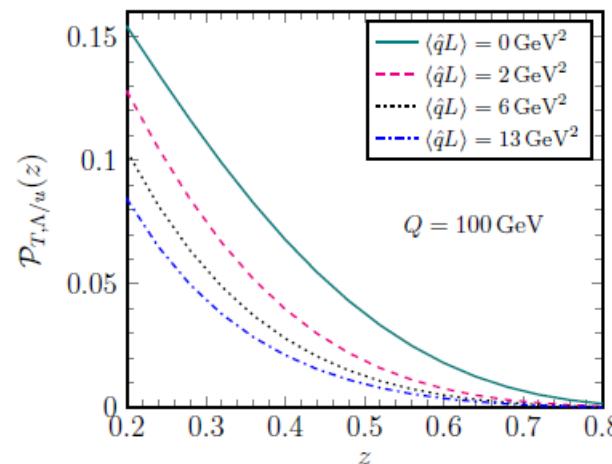
X.Y.Qin, YKS, S.Y.Wei, 2504.00739

# Evolution/Nuclear effects on $\Lambda$ transverse polarization

$\mathcal{P}_{T,\Lambda/u}(z, p_\perp)$



$\mathcal{P}_{T,\Lambda/u}(z)$



➤ Significant QCD evolution effects

➤  $\mathcal{P}_{T,\Lambda/u}$  can serve as a probe of QGP matter

X.Y.Qin, YKS, S.Y.Wei, 2504.00739

## Conclusions and outlook

- Transverse polarization of  $\Lambda$  from Belle provoke the study of  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$ , with current focus on the flavor structure/isospin symmetry
- Transverse polarization of  $\Lambda$  at different processes such as  $eA/pp/p\bar{p}/pA\dots$  are sensitive to  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$  of different flavors of  $u, d, g, \bar{u}, \bar{d}, \dots$
- QCD evolution have evident effects on  $D_{1T}^\perp$  at different energy scales. The QGP modify the gluon radiation in vacuum, leaving visible impact on the transverse polarization of  $\Lambda$ . This effect provide a new probe of nuclear matter.
- More experimental data and theoretical progress on the way, promising a nice prospect for the precise flavor structure of  $\Lambda$  polarized fragmentation function  $D_{1T,q}^{\perp\Lambda}$

***Thanks for you attention!***