



# TMDs and Fragmentation Functions in $e^+e^-$ and relation to EIC

**INT EIC program 2018,  
Washington University,  
October 8-12, 2018**

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# EIC without B factory input?

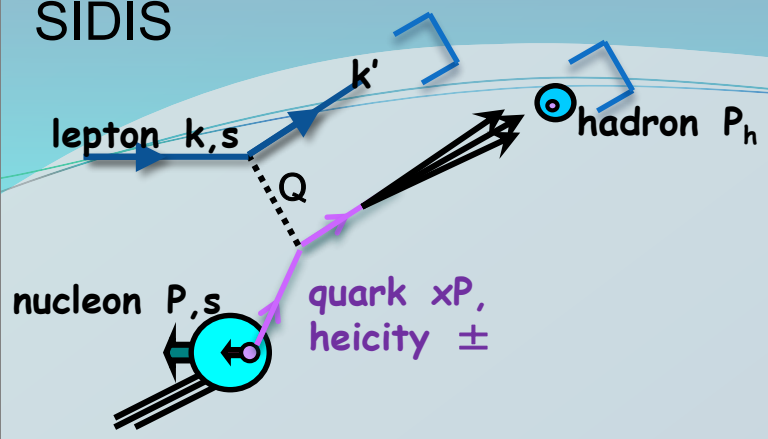
**Very unlikely**

- Very limited helicity analysis possible (based on Kretzer or KKP)
- Only model dependent Tensor charge extraction
- Sivers and all TMDs just with naïve Gaussian dependence (no x or z dependence)

# Outline

- Single hadron fragmentation
  - Light hadron, Hyperon and charmed Baryon fragmentation (not TMDs)
  - Collins measurements
  - $\Lambda$  polarizing fragmentation → Anselms talk
- Di-hadron fragmentation
  - IFF measurements
  - Unpolarized mass,  $z$  dependence (for IFF)
- Other ongoing measurements ( $k_T$  dependence)
- Other possibilities

# SIDIS



# Access to FFs

• SIDIS:  

$$\sigma^h(x, z, Q^2, P_{h\perp}) \propto \sum_q e_q^2 q(x, p_t, Q^2) D_{1,q}^h(z, k_t, Q^2)$$

- Relies on unpol PDFs
- Parton momentum known at LO
- Flavor structure directly accessible
- Transverse momenta convoluted between FF and PDF

• pp:

$$\sigma^h(P_T) \propto \int_{x_1, x_2, z} \sum_{a, a' \in q, g} f_a(x_1) \otimes f_{a'}(x_2) \otimes \sigma_{aa'} \otimes D_{1,q}^h(z)$$

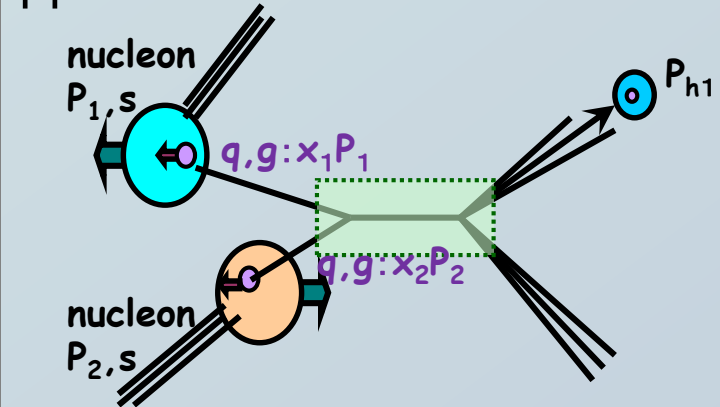
- Relies on unpol PDFs
- leading access to gluon FF
- Parton momenta not directly known

• e+e-:

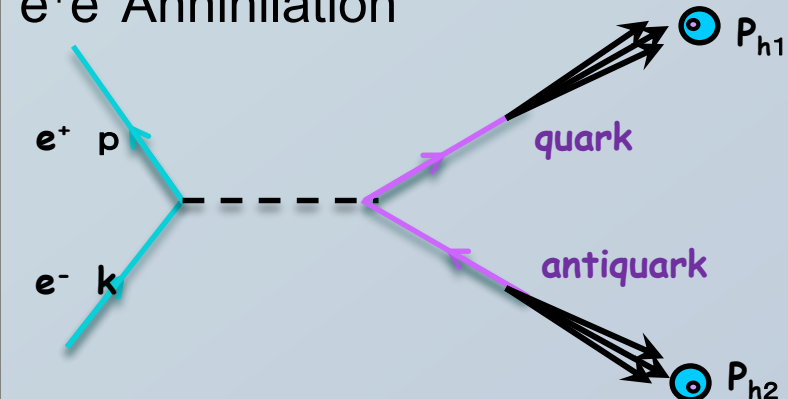
$$\sigma^h(z, Q^2, k_t) \propto \sum_q e_q^2 (D_{1,q}^h(z, k_t, Q^2) + D_{1,\bar{q}}^h(z, k_t, Q^2))$$

- No PDFs necessary
- Clean initial state, parton momentum known at LO
- Flavor structure not directly accessible

# pp collisions



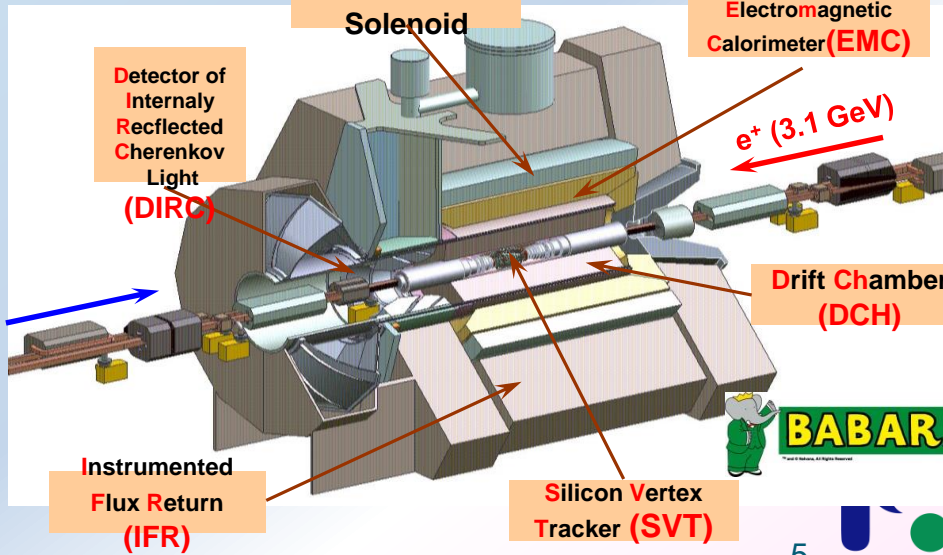
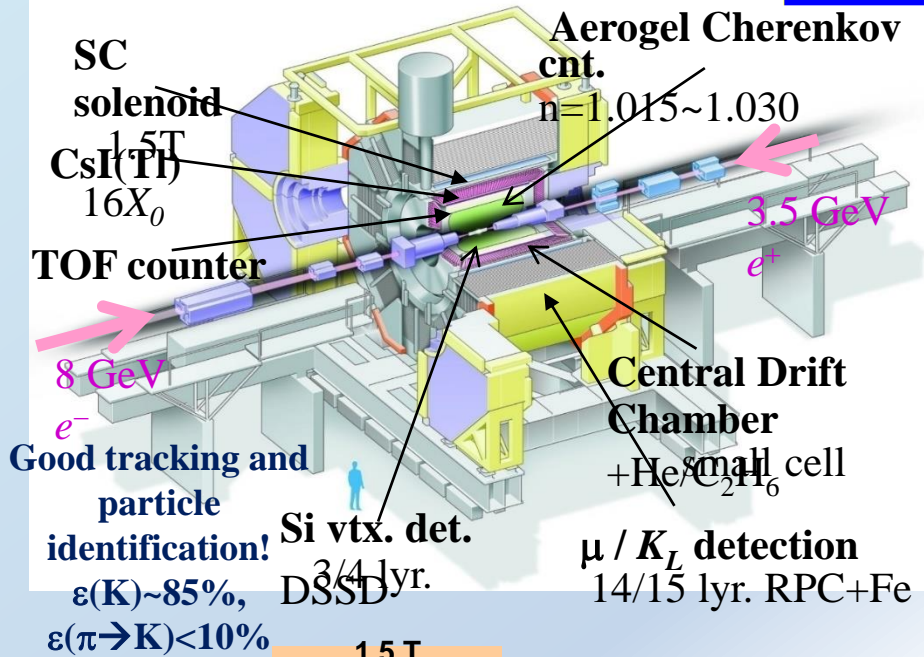
# e+e- Annihilation



# B Factories: KEKB and PEP-II

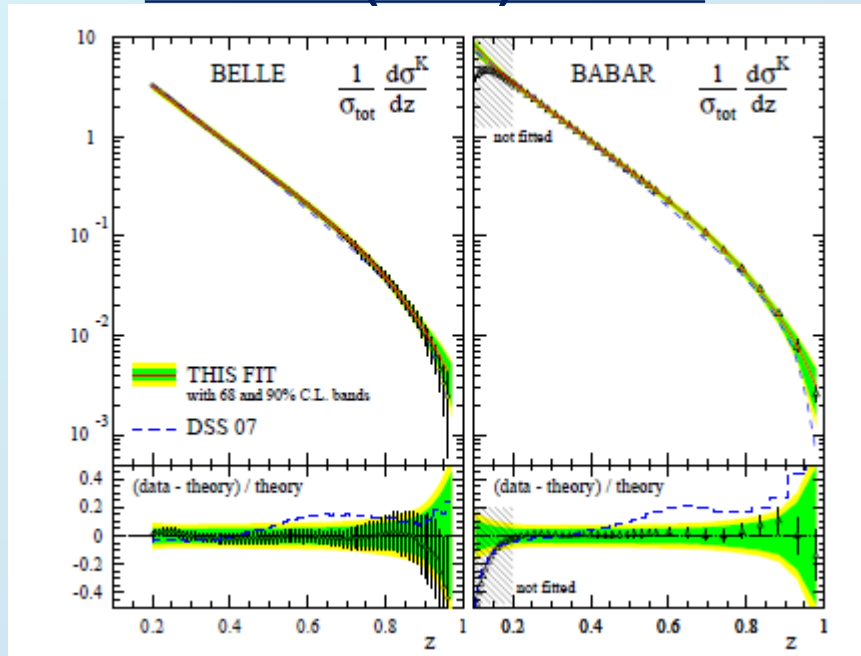


- Asymmetric colliders
  - 8GeV + 3.5GeV (Belle)
  - 9GeV + 3.1 GeV (BABAR)
- $\sqrt{s} = 10.58\text{GeV}$  ( $Y(4S)$ )
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow Y(4S) \rightarrow B \bar{B}$
- Continuum production: 10.52 GeV
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow q \bar{q}$  (u,d,s,c) (75% of on resonance xsec)
- Integrated Luminosity:  $>1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (Belle) +  $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (BABAR) on resonance
- $>70 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow$  continuum
- + various other energies
- Also BESIII as charm factory at various energies with fragmentation function input

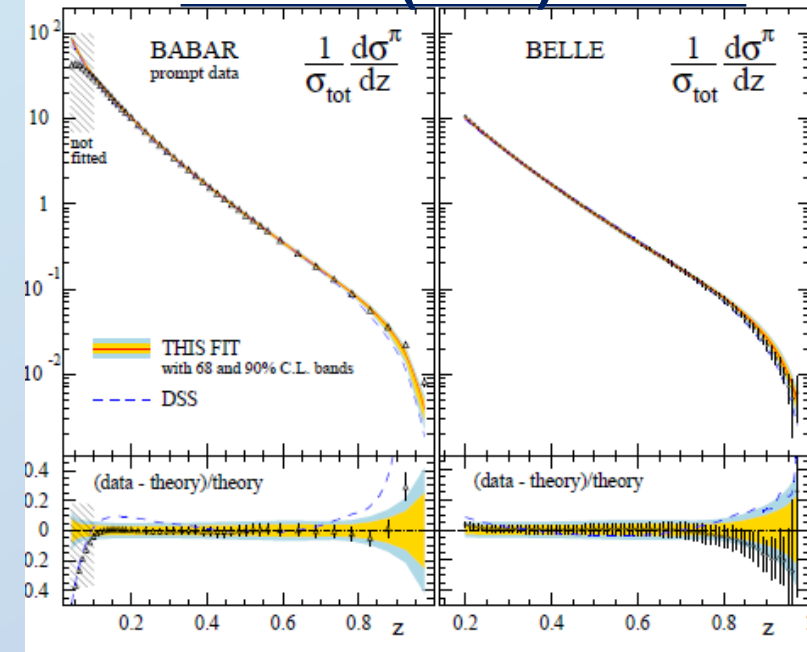


# B factory data ( $Q \sim 10\text{GeV}$ )

Babar: [PRD 88 \(2013\) 032011](#)



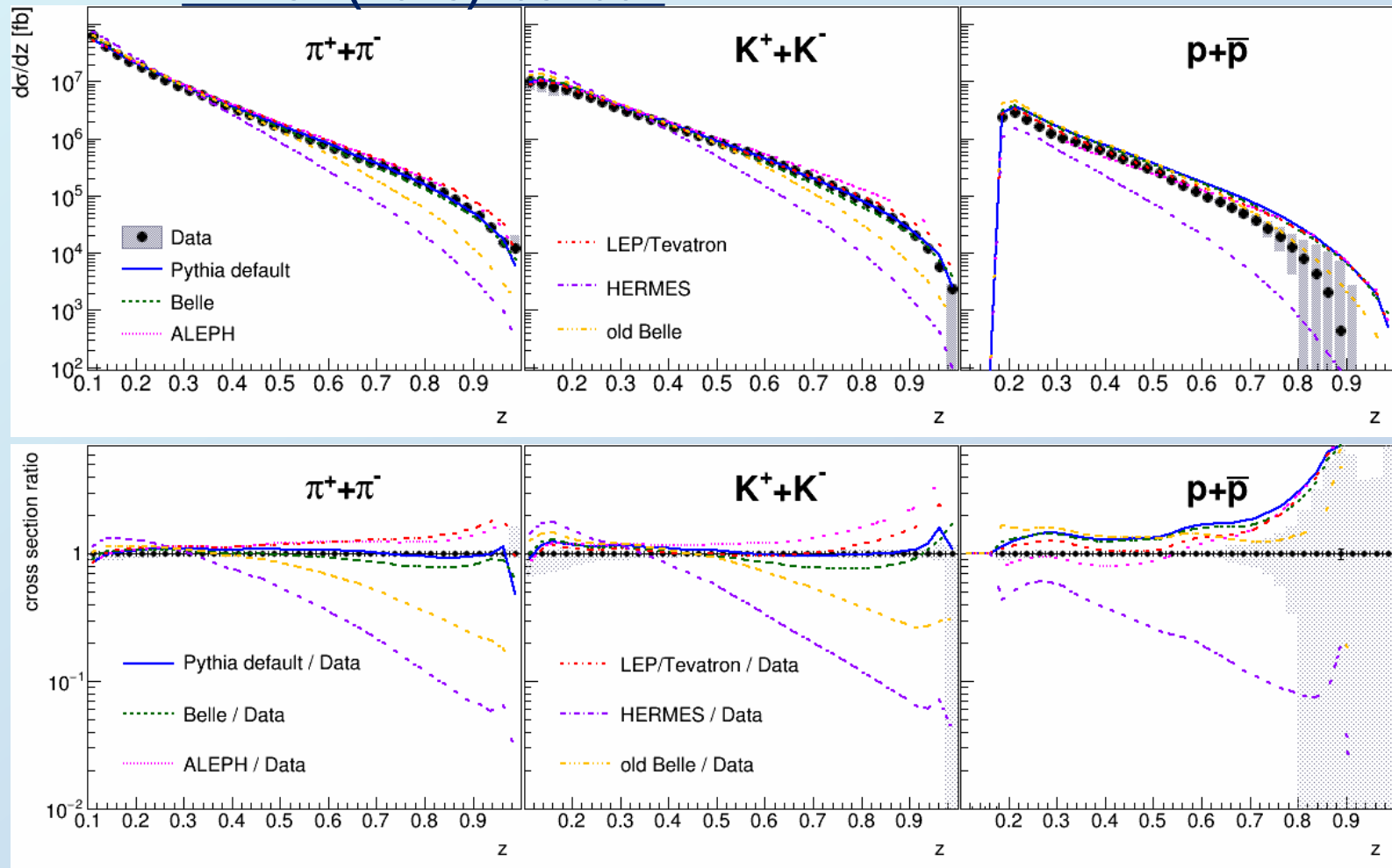
Belle: [PRL 111 \(2013\) 062002](#)



- High precision pion and kaon data from both B factory experiments
- Precision up to very high  $z$
- Lever arm to much higher energy ( $Q \sim 20 - 200\text{GeV}$ ) data allows for determination of gluon fragmentation over evolution

# New addition: single protons $\Delta g(x), \Delta q(x)$

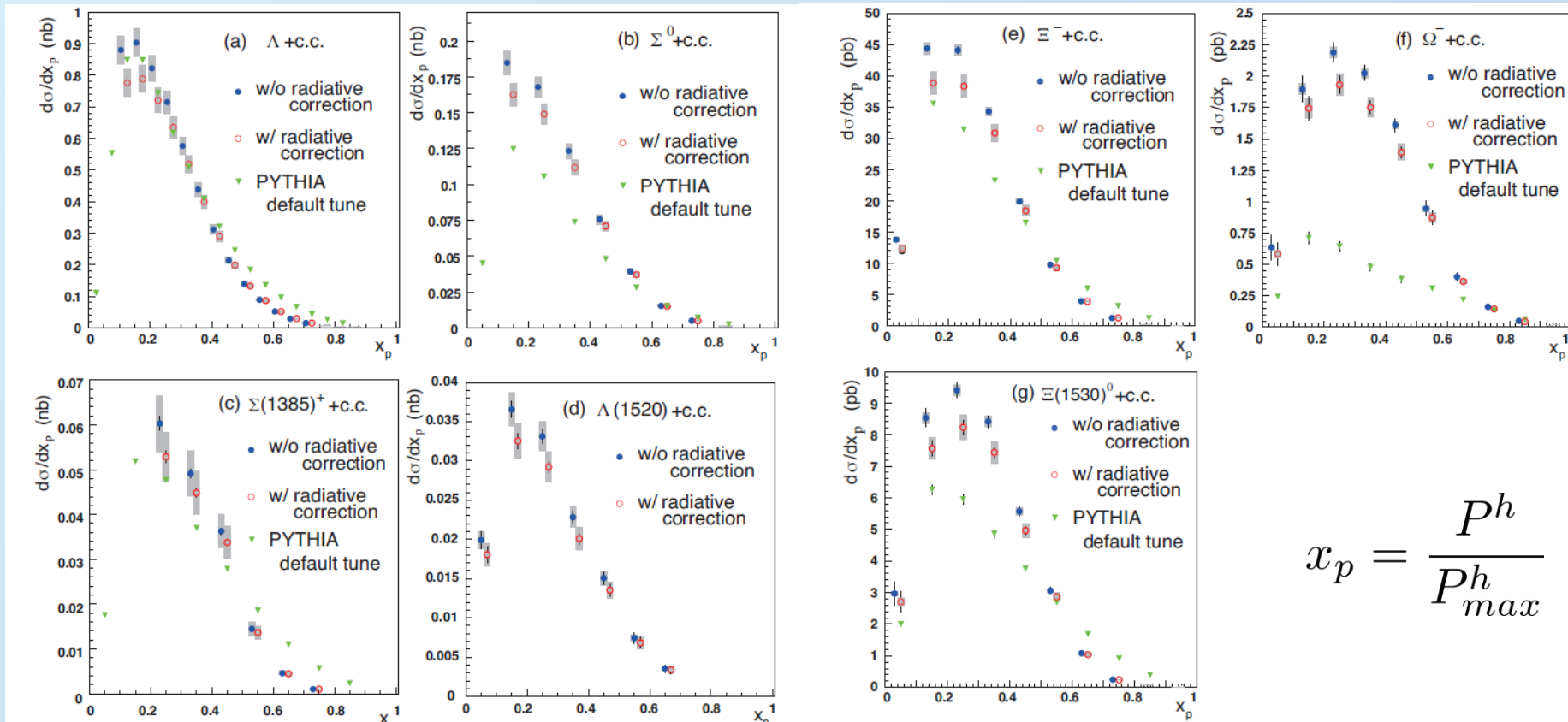
PRD92 (2015) 092007



- Default Pythia and current Belle in good agreement with pions and kaons
- Protons not well described by any tune

# Hyperon Fragmentation

Belle: Niiyama et. al. [PRD 97 \(2018\), 072005](#)



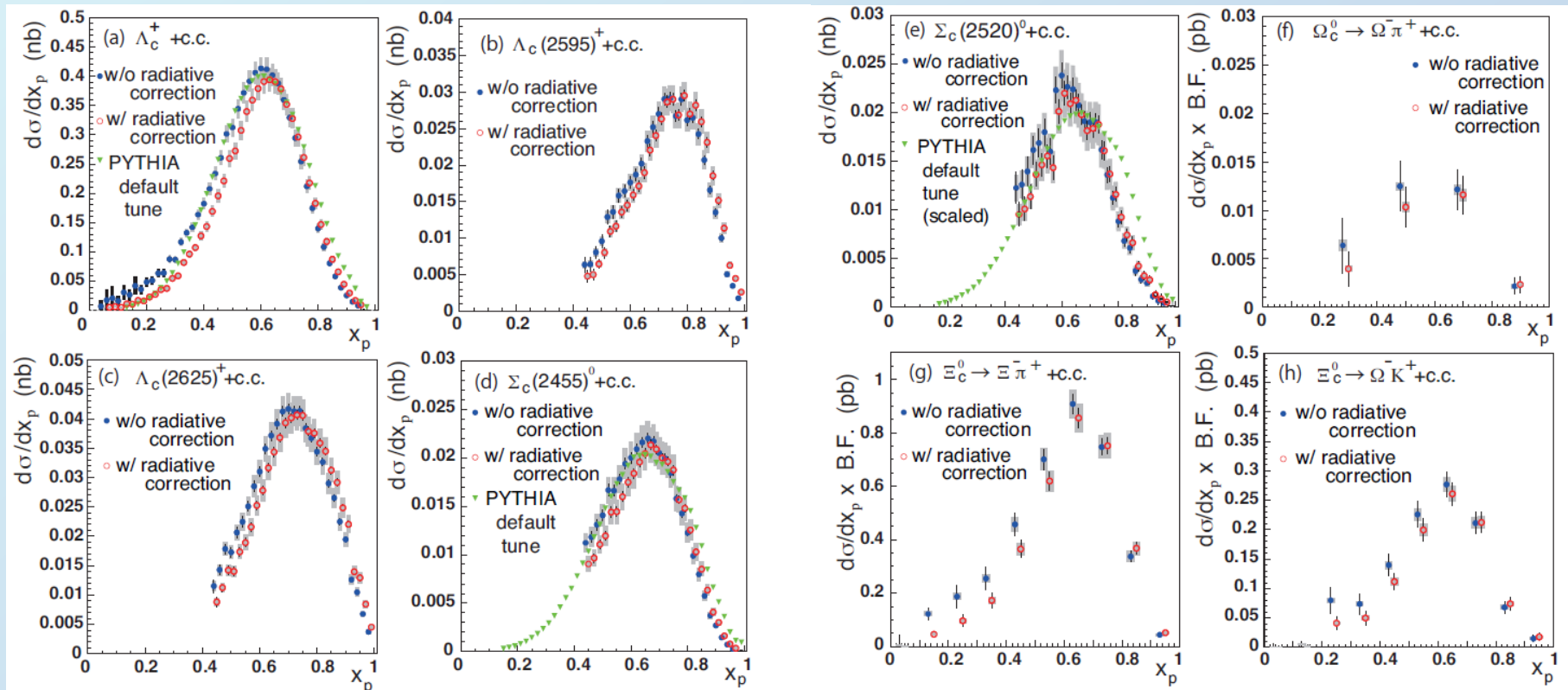
$$x_p = \frac{Ph}{Ph_{max}}$$

- Hyperons similar to light hadron fragmentation  $\rightarrow$  peaking at low  $z$  ( $x_p$ )
- Baryon production not too well described by Pythia 6 default settings



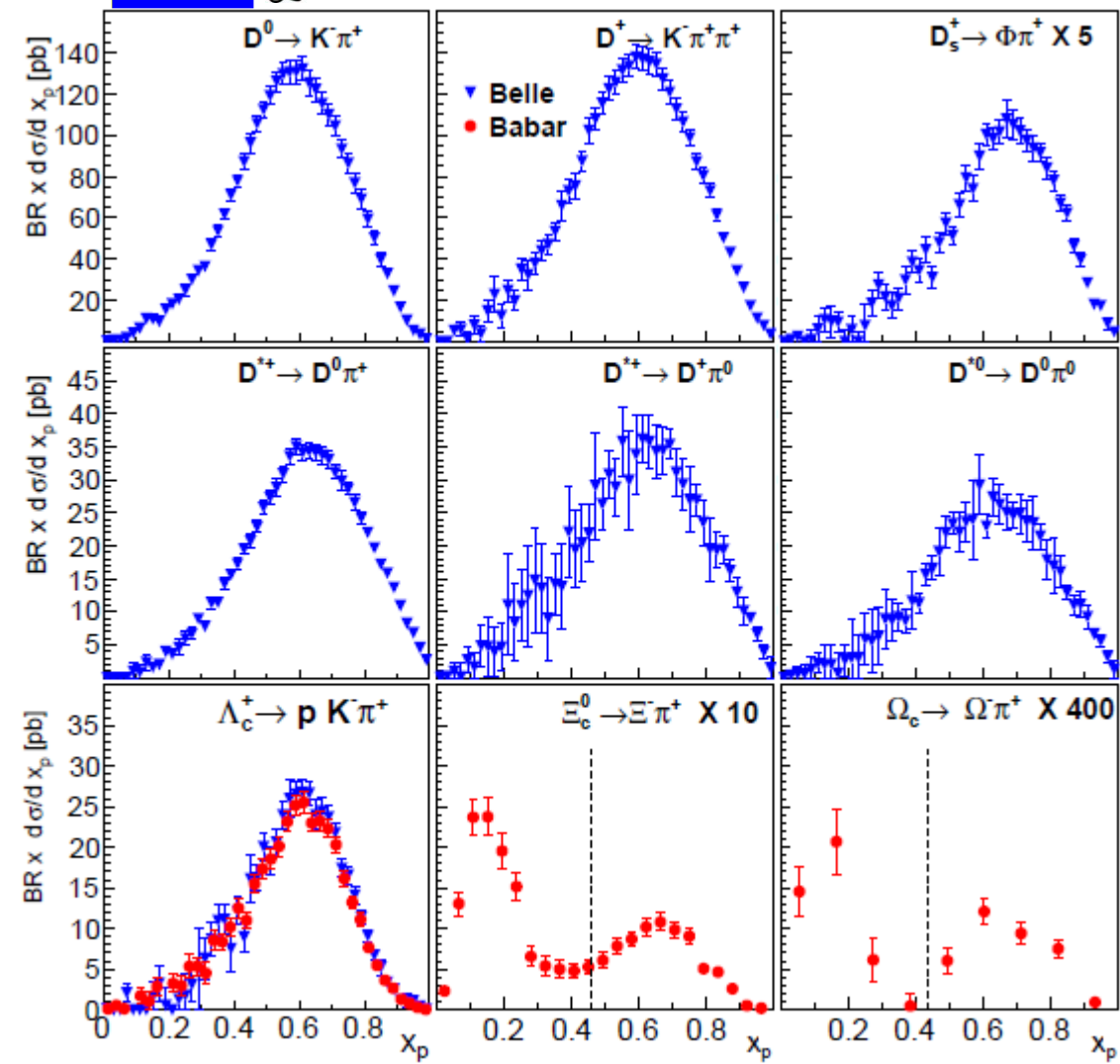
# Charmed baryon Fragmentation

Belle: Niiyama et. al. [PRD 97 \(2018\), 072005](#)



- Charmed baryons carry large fraction of parton momentum, similar to charmed mesons
- Charmed fragmentation reasonably described in Pythia for main states

# Charmed Fragmentation



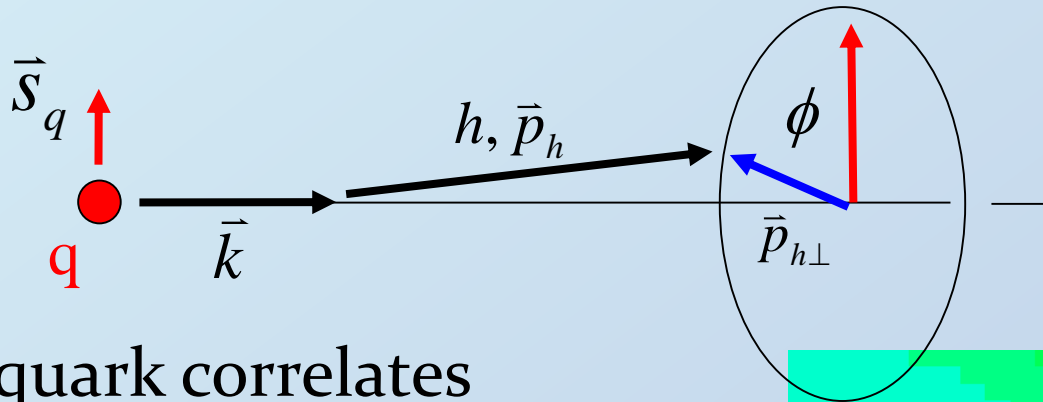
PRL.95, 142003 (2005)(Babar)  
 PRD73, 032002 (2006) (Belle)  
 PRD75, 012003 (2007)(Babar)  
 PRL 99, 062001 (2007)(Babar)

- Heavier particles generally plotted vs normalized momentum  $x_p = \frac{P^h}{P_{max}^h}$
- Unlike light hadrons charmed hadrons contain large fraction of charm quark momentum

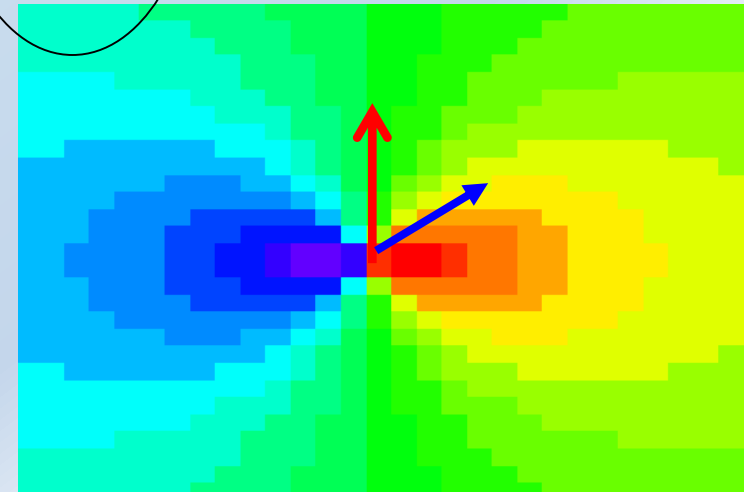
# Collins fragmentation function

J. Collins, Nucl. Phys. B396, (1993) 161

$$D_{q\uparrow}^h(z, P_{h\perp}) = D_{1,q}^h(z, P_{h\perp}^2) + H_{1,q}^{\perp h}(z, P_{h\perp}^2) \frac{(\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{P}_{h\perp}) \cdot \mathbf{S}_q}{zM_h}$$



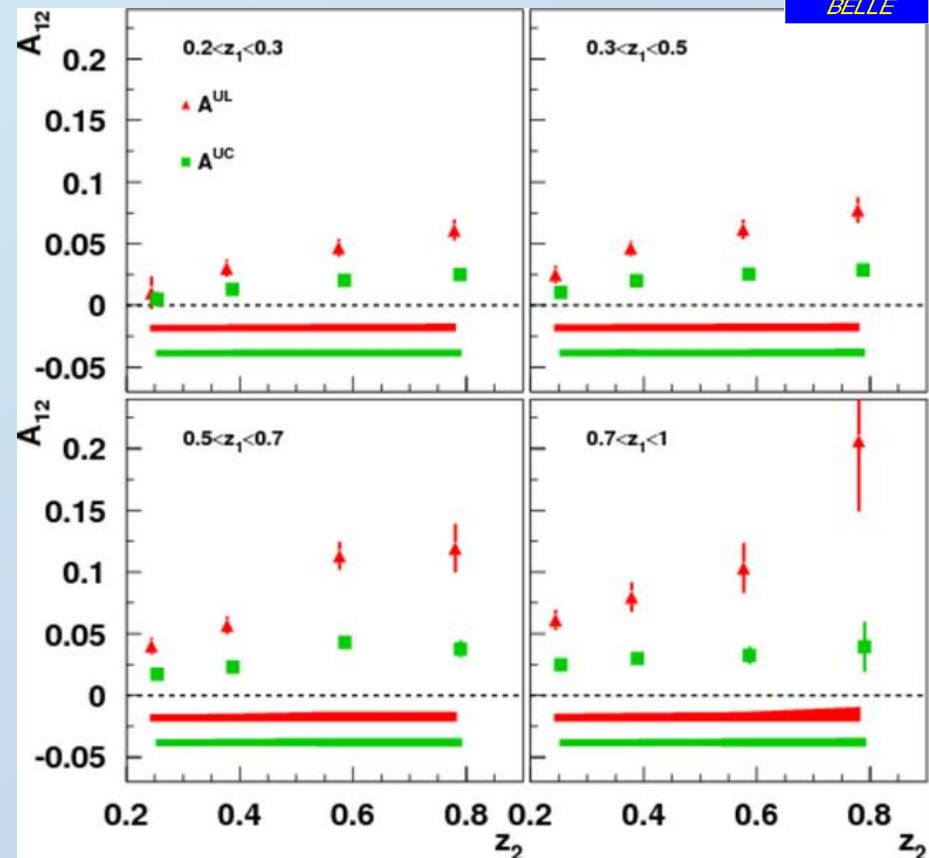
- Spin of quark correlates with hadron transverse momentum
- translates into azimuthal anisotropy of final state hadrons



# Belle Collins asymmetries



- **Red points** :  $\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2)$  moment of **Unlike** sign pion pairs over **like** sign pion pair ratio :  $A^{\text{UL}}$
- **Green points** :  $\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2)$  moment of **Unlike** sign pion pairs over **any charged** pion pair ratio :  $A^{\text{UC}}$
- Collins fragmentation is large effect
- Consistent with SIDIS indication of sign change between favored and disfavored Collins FF

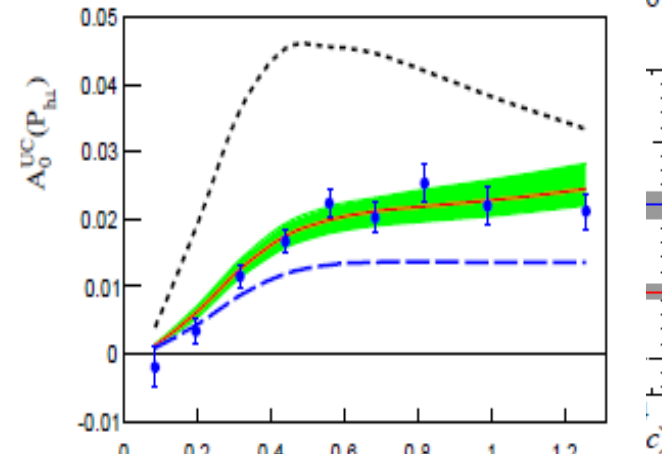
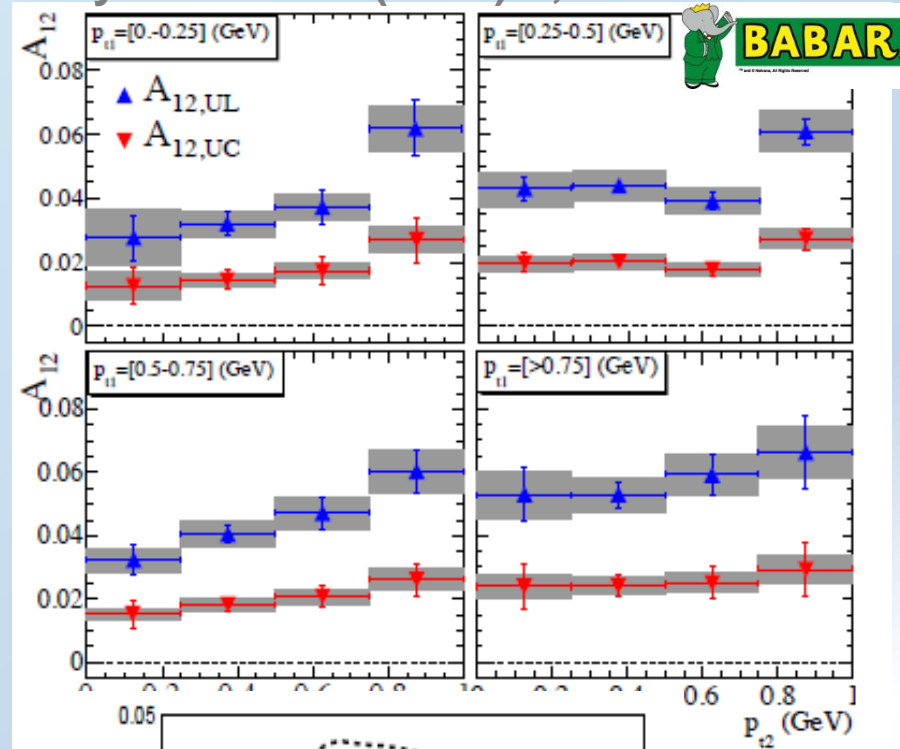


RS et al (Belle), PRL96: 232002  
PRD 78:032011, D86:039905

# Explicit transverse momentum dependence

- First explicit transverse momentum dependent extraction for Collins asymmetries (relative to thrust axis\* or second hadron)
- Global Transversity and Collins fit ([PRD93 \(2016\) 014009](#)) able to reproduce the dependence

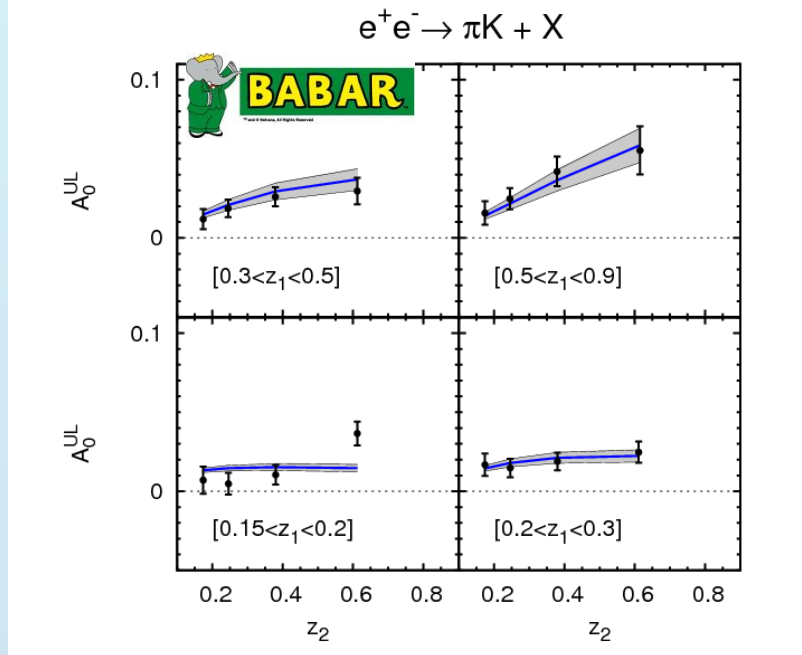
Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 5, 052003



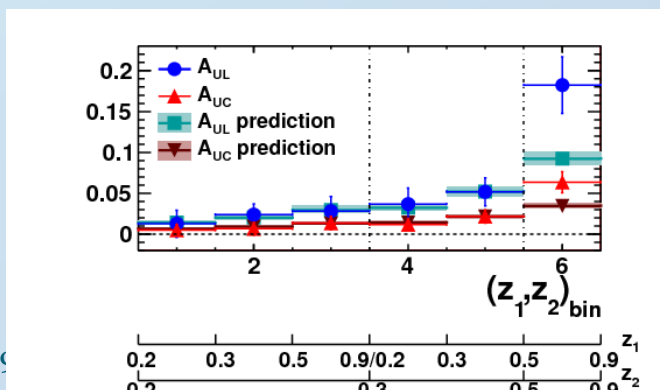
# Quark transversity via Collins: Kaons

BABAR: [PRD 92 \(2015\) 111101](#)

Anselmino et al: [PRD 93 \(2016\) 034025](#)



BESIII: [PRL 116 \(2016\) 042001](#)

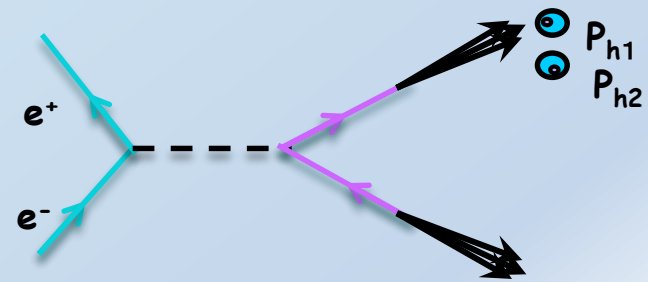


- Addition of kaon Collins fragmentation strongly needed for flavor decomposition of quark transversity
- Large amount of potentially participating FFs well described by light and “heavy” favored and disfavored FFs
- Allows inclusion of HERMES and COMPASS kaon asymmetries (+eventually EIC) in fits
- Also: pion Collins at lower scale (BESIII) consistent with TMD evolution
- Soon also  $\pi^0$  and  $\eta$  results
- Belle update from with kaons and  $kt$  dependence (multi-dimensional) planned

# Di-hadron fragmentation functions

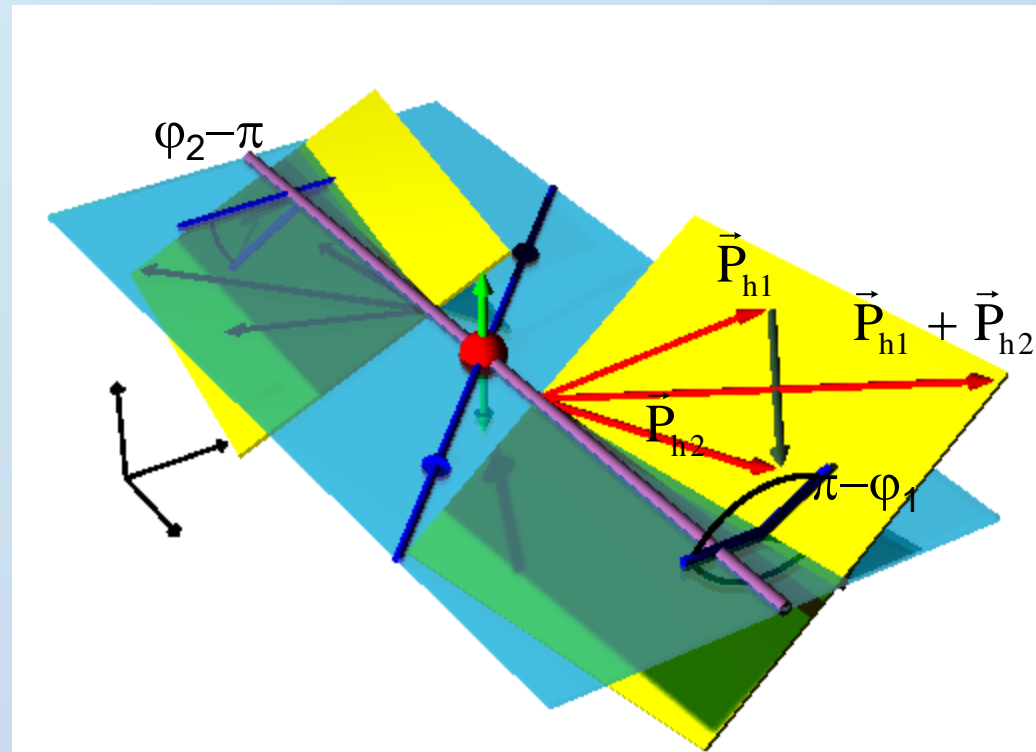
$$D_{1,q}^{h_1 h_2}(z, m, Q^2)$$

$$H_{1,q}^{h_1, h_2, \triangleleft}(z, Q^2, M_h)$$



# Interference Fragmentation (IFF) in $e^+e^-$

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet}_1} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet}_2} X$
- Theoretical guidance by papers of Boer, Jakob, Radici [PRD 67, (2003)] and Artru, Collins [ZPhysC69(1996)]
- Early work by Collins, Heppelmann, Ladinsky [NPB420(1994)]



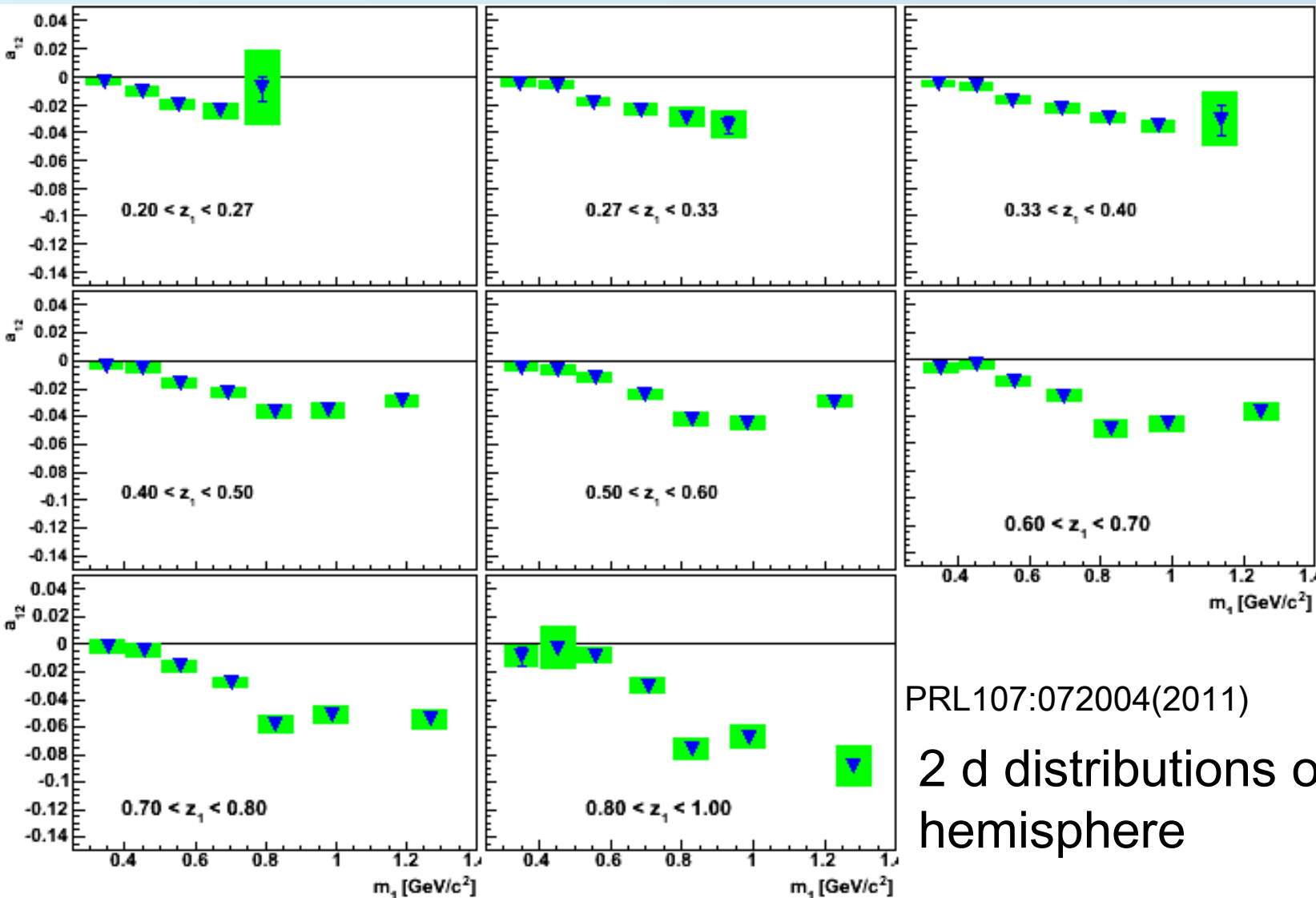
Model predictions by:

- Jaffe et al. [PRL 80, (1998)]
- Radici et al. [PRD 65, (2002)]

$$A \propto H_1^{\leftarrow}(z_1, m_1) \bar{H}_1^{\leftarrow}(z_2, m_2) \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$



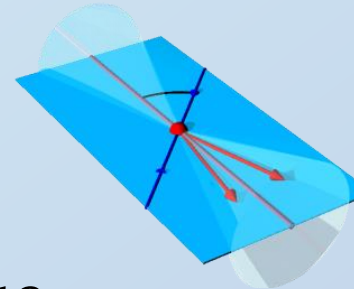
# Belle IFF asymmetries: $(z_1 \times m_1)$ Binning



PRL107:072004(2011)

2 d distributions of one hemisphere

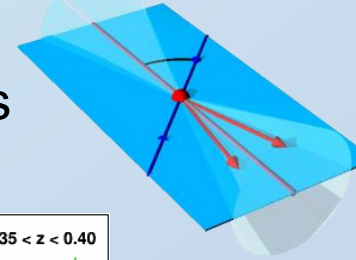
# Explicit di-hadron mass dependence



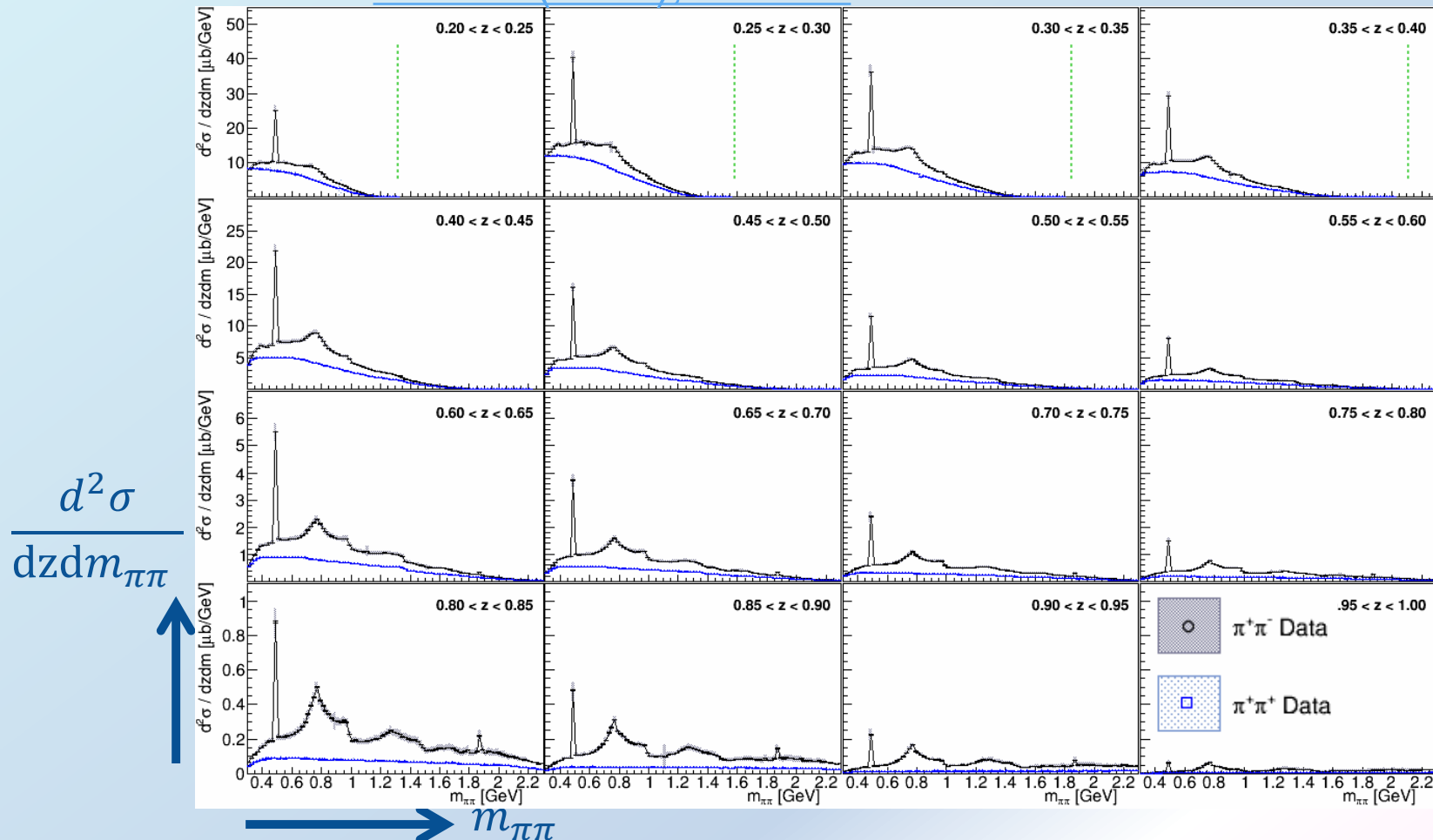
- IFF related asymmetries extracted by Belle in 2011 (PRL107:072004(2011))
  - SIDIS (JHEP 0806 (2008), PLB713 (2012)) and RHIC ([PRL 115 \(2015\) 242501](#)) IFF asymmetries published
  - Global fits currently missing unpolarized di-hadron FF baseline
- Belle to the rescue
- Use same hemisphere di-hadrons for this analysis
  - 16  $z$  bins between 0.2 – 1
  - 100 mass bins between 0.3 – 2.3 GeV
  - Data analysis and correction steps same as previous di-hadron analysis, except for ISR treatment

# Di-hadron mass dependence

Similar analysis in same hemisphere and mass – combined  $z$  binning. Important input for IFF based transversity global analysis

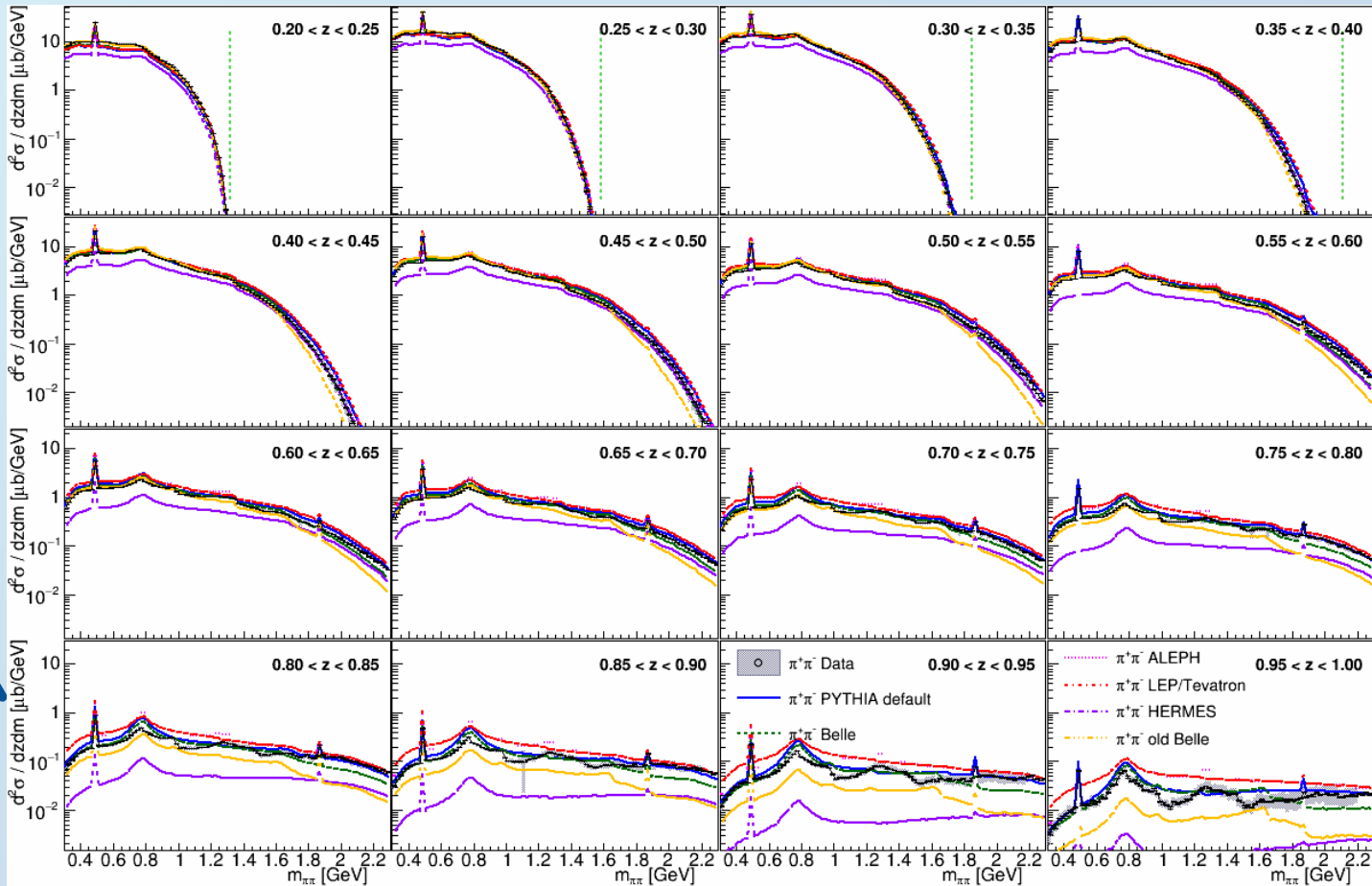


Belle: RS et.al. [PRD96 \(2017\), 032005](#)



# Mass dependence comparisons to Pythia tunes

Magnitude and z dependence reasonable in Pythia 6.4 default,  
Intermediate mass structure better described by LEP tunes (higher spin mesons)



$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dz dm_{\pi\pi}}$

↑

→  $m_{\pi\pi}$



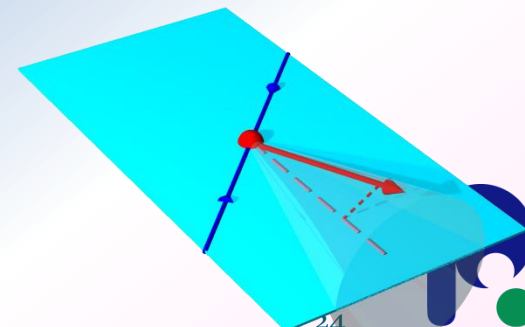
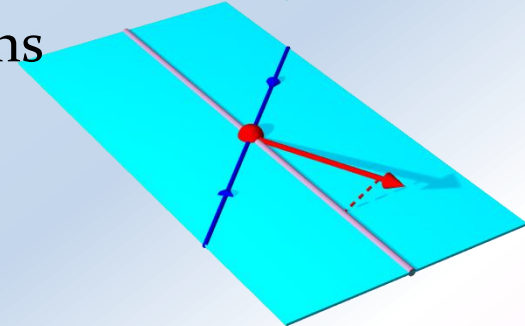
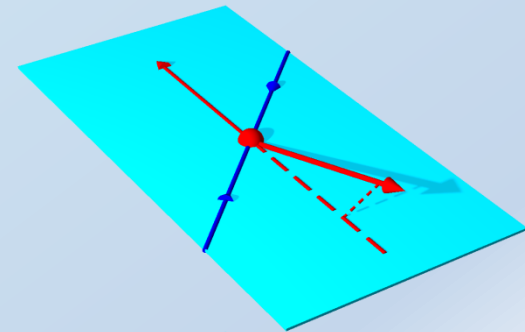
# Transverse momentum dependence

Aka un-integrated PDFs and FFs

$$D_{1,q}^{h}(z, Q^2, k_t)$$

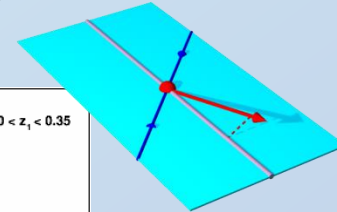
# $K_T$ Dependence of FFs in $e^+e^-$

- Gain also sensitivity into transverse momentum generated in fragmentation
- Two ways to obtain transverse momentum dependence
  - Traditional **2-hadron** FF
    - use transverse momentum between two hadrons (in opposite hemispheres)
    - Usual convolution of two transverse momenta
  - Single-hadron FF wrt to **Thrust** or jet axis
    - No convolution
    - Need correction for  $q\bar{q}$  axis



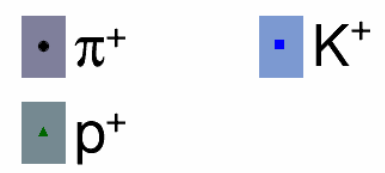
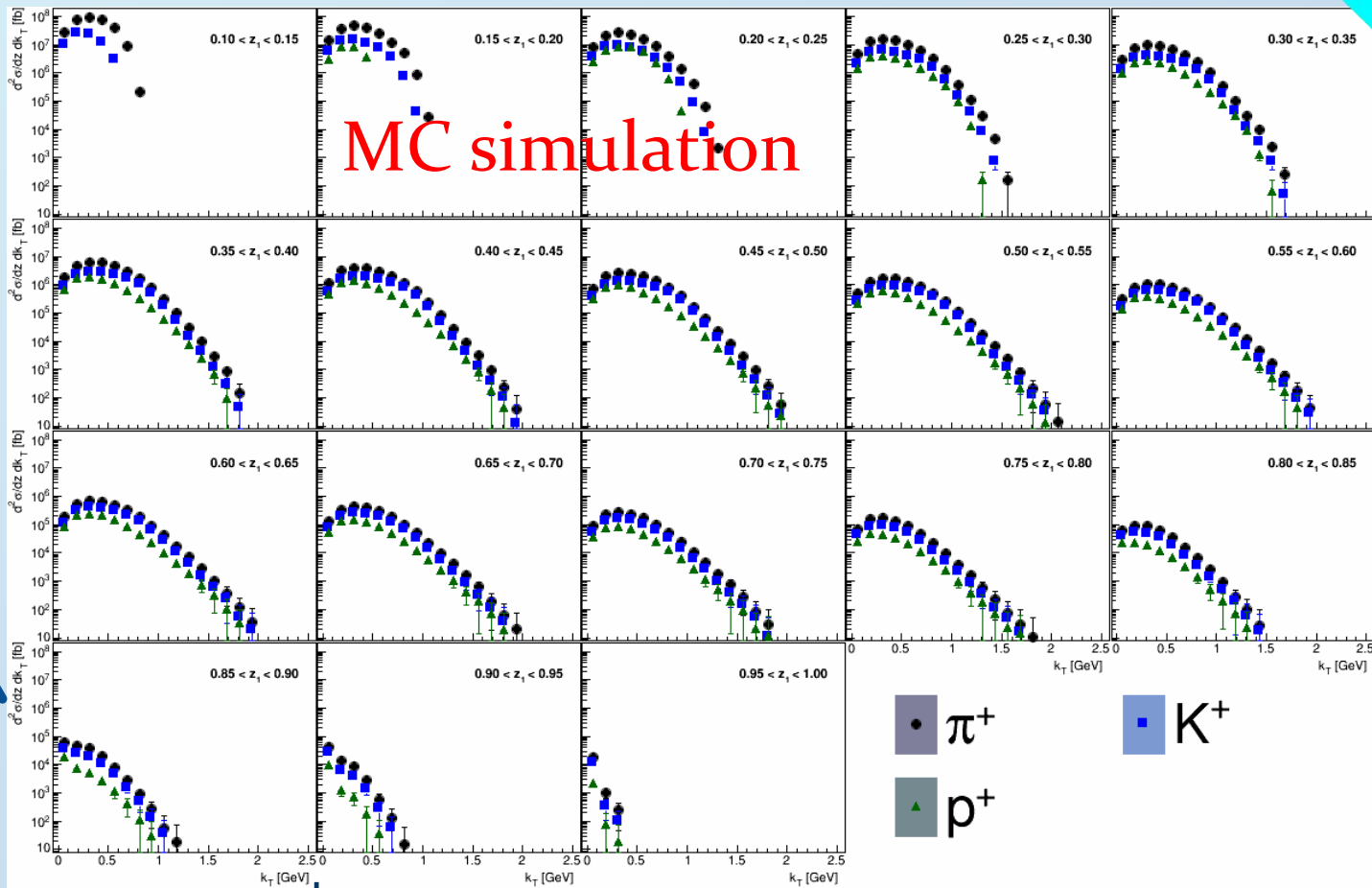
# MC sample for various hadrons

6 thrust bins  $[0.5, 0.7, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.95, 1.0]$  x 18  $z$  bins x 20  $k_T$  bins



MC simulation

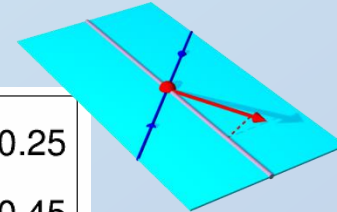
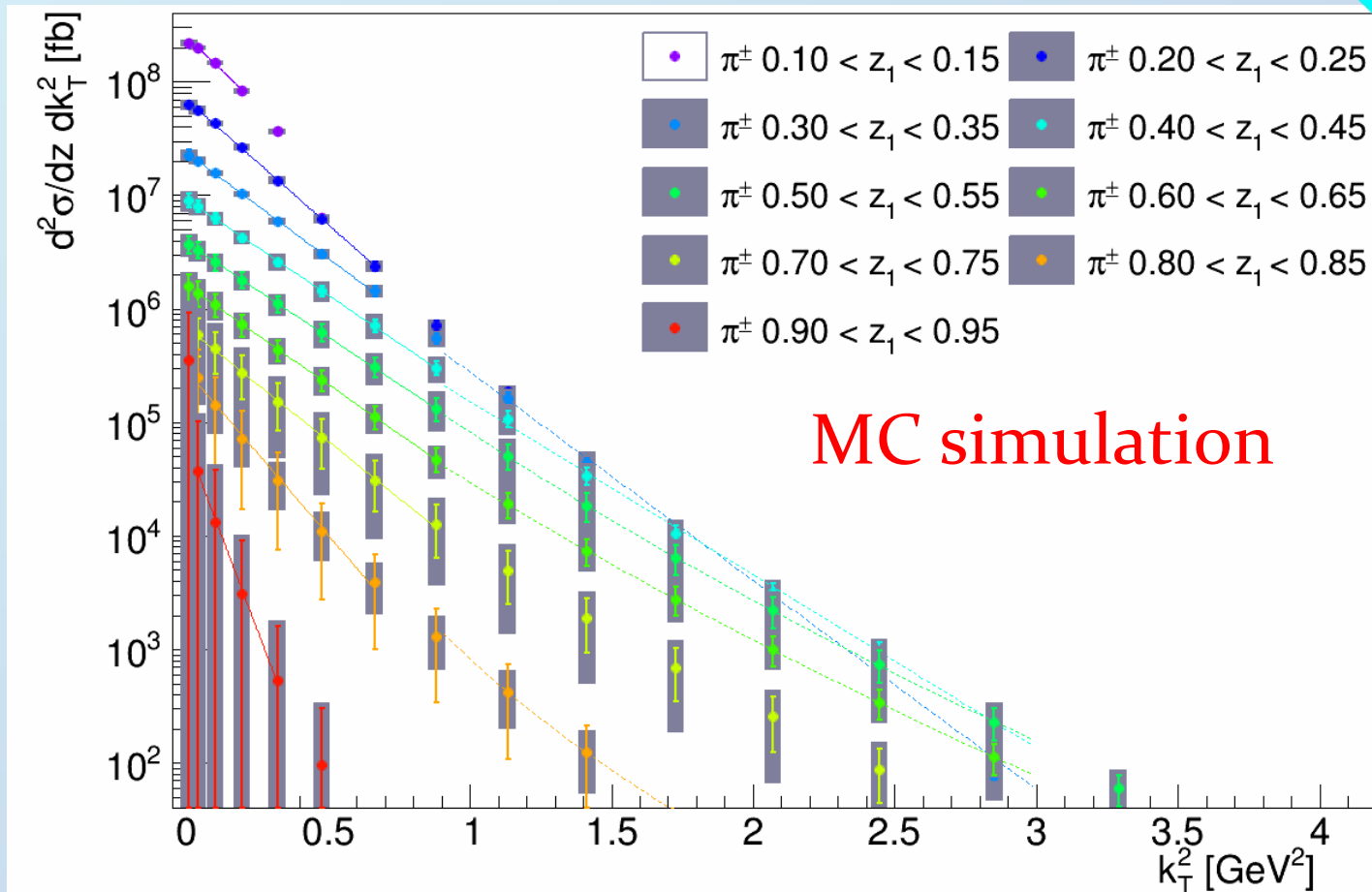
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dzdk_T}$$



$k_T$   
R.Seidl: e+e- Fragmentation

# MC examples vs $k_T^2$

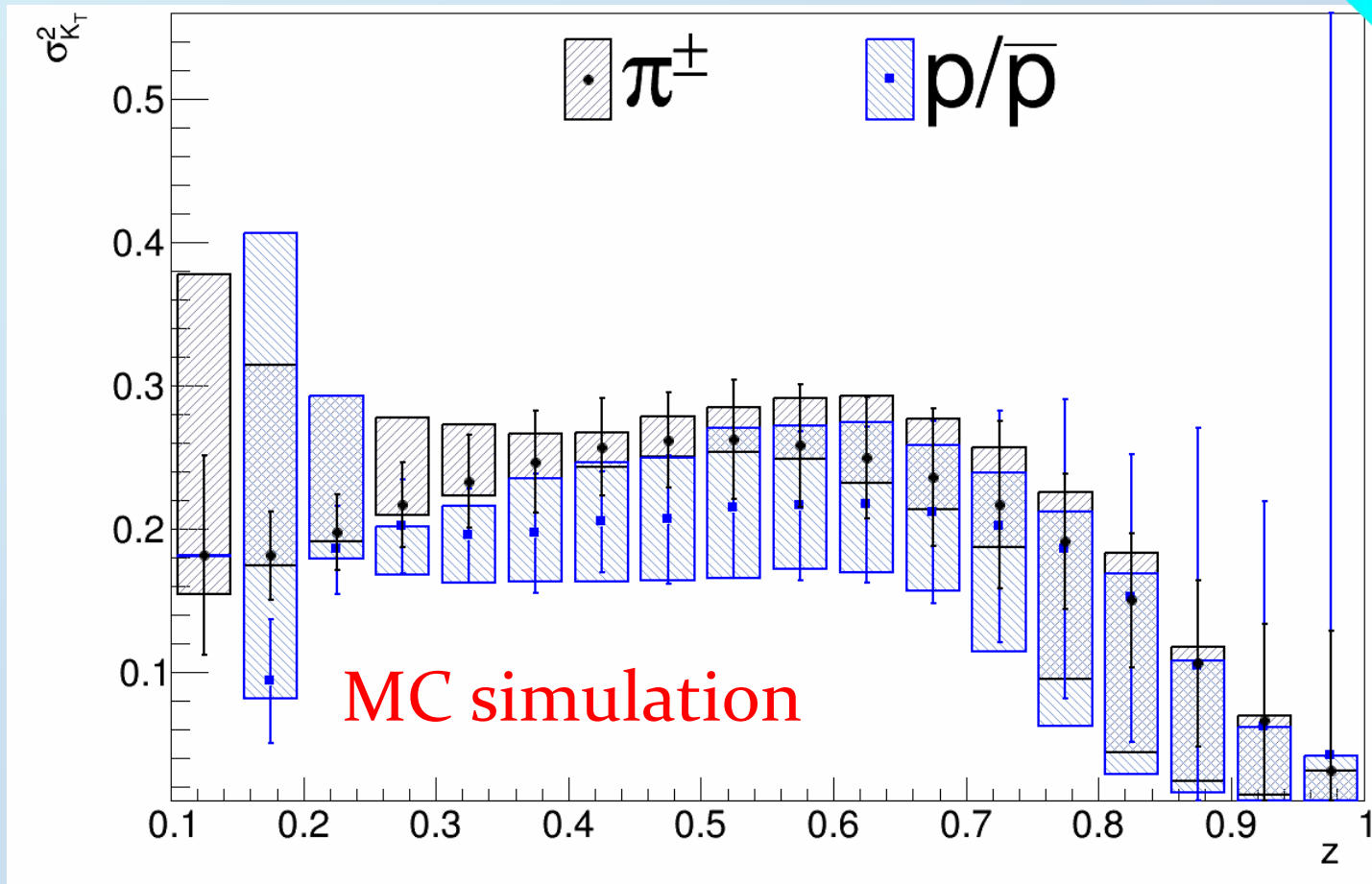
Fit exponential to smaller transverse momenta for  
Gaussian  $k_T$  dependence and power law at higher  $k_T$





# MC Gaussian widths

Once available for data this will be the first direct (no convolutions) measurement of z dependence of Gaussian widths



# $k_T$ analysis status

- Single hadron analysis:
  - Analysis finished, Last stages of Belle internal review, paper draft written
  - Will include fits of Gaussian widths as a function of  $x$  and thrust for each particle
- Two-hadron  $k_T$ -analysis:
  - Finalizing analysis and cross checks

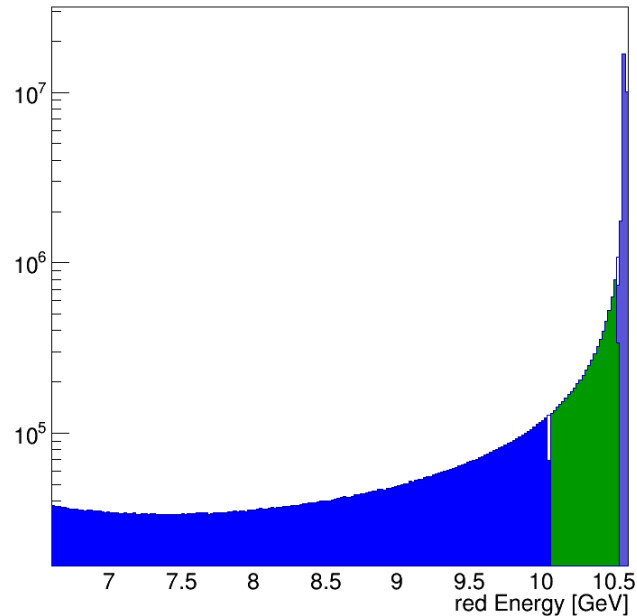
# New possibilities:

## From Correcting ISR to using it as a tool

- During di-hadron analysis and kt analysis successfully checked actual boost of qqbar pair in ISR events
- General Idea: Use photons reconstructed in Belle(2) to tune the reduced sqrt(s) and scale of the fragmenting qqbar system
- Belle(2) acceptance covers a larger range with EM Calorimetry than for tracking → good at catching not too soft photons
- First test: use all photons that cannot be combined with another photon to be close to the  $\pi^0$  (0.1-0.17) or  $\eta$  (0.5-0.6) mass range

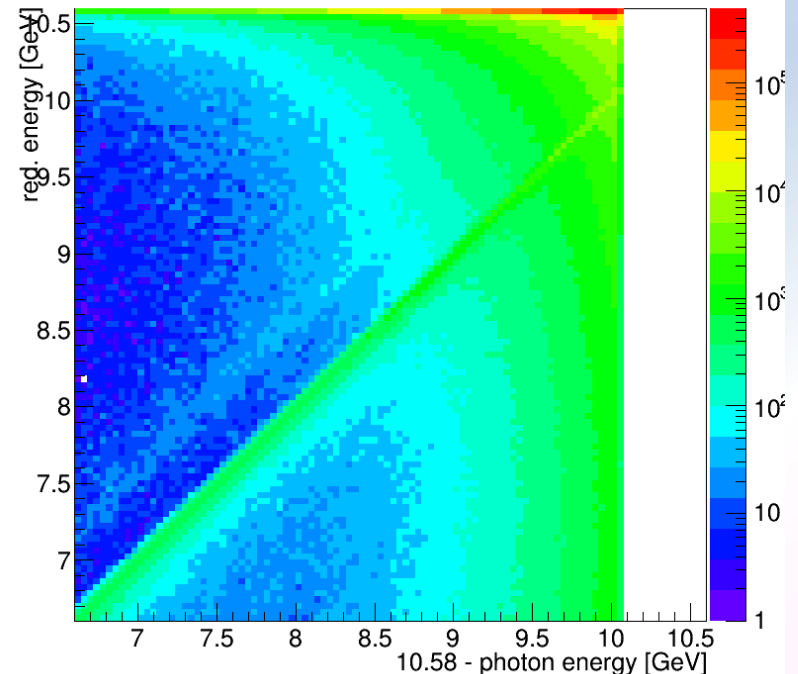
# CMS energy of the qqbar system

reduced CMS energy



- Remove detected photon(s),  $E > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$  from system
- Correlation to tru CMS energy seen

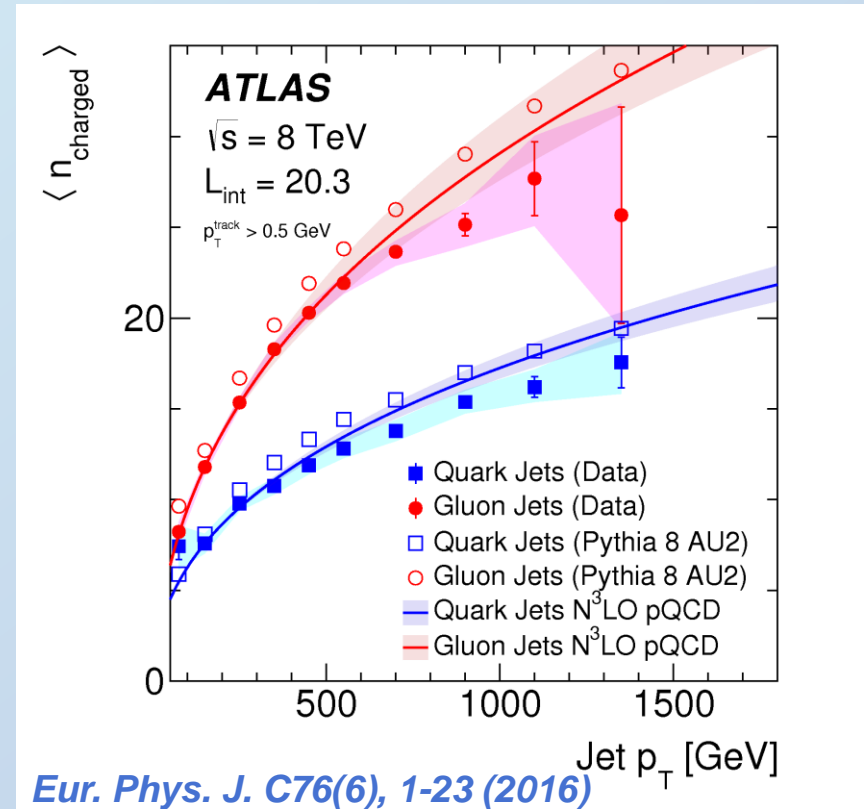
reduced CMS energy - photon energy



- Possible improvements:
  - Correlation w/ angle to the thrust axis
  - Small angles to the beam directions
  - Mostly from the higher energy beam
  - Total reconstructed energy

# New possibilities: jet-substructure+fragmentation

- Could jet-substructure work from HEP be used at EIC (and e+e-/pp/pA)?
  - Possibility to use jet charge and mass to distinguish quark and gluon jets might be very useful
    - even better flavor separation
    - Gluon background removal for chiral-odd measurements?
- Up-down separation also possible? Sufficient discriminators available in e+e- or ep?



→ Plan to study this in the next years (if JSPS has mercy)

# New possibilities: other final state FFs needed?

- Extension of di-hadron analysis to any resonant hadron possible:
  - $K_s$ ,  $K^*$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\rho$ , etc
- $\pi K$  and  $KK$  IFF measurements
- Other Collins measurements?

# EIC input

- Tensor charge: Flavor separation ( $\pi, K$  Collins, IFF), reduced model dependence ( $k_T$  dependence, unpol di-hadron FFs)
- Sivers, Boer-Mulders, etc: Flavor separation (unpol FFs), reduced model dependence ( $k_T$  dependence)
- Helicity global analysis (unpol FFs)
- Heavy flavor access (clean charm FFs)
- Explicit TMD evolution input? (explicit ISR)
- Quark and gluon separated jet input? (jet-shape + FF)