## Q.CD Evolution Workshop

# Exploring the Flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum 

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## SIDIS @leading twist

## 8 TMD PDF



## 2 TMD FF

quark pol.

| U | L | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $D_{1}$ |  | $H_{1}^{\perp}$ |

## SIDIS @leading twist



## evidence from: collinear PDF fits

example :
Owens, Accardi, Melnitchouk (CJ12)
P.R. D87 (13) 094012

similar evidences in
Jimenez-Delgado, Reja (JR09), P. R. D80 (09) 114011
Alekhin et al. (ABKM09), P. R. D81 (10) 014032
Lai et al. (CT10), P. R. D82 (10) 074024
Alekhin, Blümlein, Moch (ABM11), P. R. D86 (12) 054009
Ball et al. (NNPDF13), N. P. B867 (13) 244

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why not for
$\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}$ dependence of TMD ?

## evidence from : lattice

valence picture of proton: \#u / \#d = 2

## ratio of number densities ( moments of $f_{1}{ }^{q}$ ) depends upon $\left|\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}\right|$



Musch et al., P.R. D83 (11) 094507

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number densities
$\left(\right.$ moments of $\left.f_{1}{ }^{q}\right)$
depends upon $\left|\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}\right|$


Musch et al., P.R. D83 (11) 094507
"less" up at large $\left|\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}\right|$

## evidence from : models of TMD PDF

example :
chiral quark soliton model

Schweitzer, Strikman, Weiss
JHEP 1301 (13) 163


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JHEP 1301 (13) 163

similarly in other models like
diquark spectator ( Bacchetta, Conti, Radici, P. R. D78 (08) 074010 )
statistical approach ( Bourrely, Buccella, Soffer, P. R. D83 (11) 074008 )

## evidence from : "model MC" of TMD FF

example: NJL-jet model

Matevosyan et al.,
P. R. D85 (12) 014021


## evidence from : data

Adolph et al., E.P.J. C73 (13) 2531

$$
\left.<\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}}\right\rangle
$$

see also
Asaturyan et al. (E00-108), P. R. C85 (12) 015202

## Jefferson Lab

and
Airapetian et al.,
P. R. D87 (13) 074029
nermes


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Gaussian fit with no flavor $\quad \Rightarrow \quad\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right\rangle=z^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle+\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle$
Anselmino et al, E.P.J. A31 (07)
TMD PDF
Gaussian widths

## our work

## explore the flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum

$1^{\text {st }}$ part: published (this talk)

Investigations into the flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum

Andrea Signori, ${ }^{a, b}$ Alessandro Bacchetta, ${ }^{c, d}$ Marco Radici ${ }^{c}$ and Gunar Schnelle ${ }^{e, f}$
JHEP1311 (2013) 194
$2^{\text {nd }}$ part: ongoing work (next talk by A. Bacchetta)

## unpol. TMD and structure functions

notation as in
"Seattle convention"
arXiv:1108.1713
$\perp$ intrinsic
T lab (measurable)


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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hard scattering } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
F_{U U, T}\left(x, z, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}, Q^{2}\right)=x \sum_{a} \mathcal{H}_{U U, T}^{a}\left(Q^{2} ; \mu^{2}\right) \int d \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp} d \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp} f_{1}^{a}\left(x, \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2} ; \mu^{2}\right) D_{1}^{a \rightarrow h}\left(z, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2} ; \mu^{2}\right) \delta\left(z \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}-\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}+\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}\right) \\
\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}} \sim \mathrm{Q}^{2}+Y_{U U, T}\left(Q^{2}, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right)+\mathcal{O}\left(M^{2} / Q^{2}\right) \\
\text { match pQCD }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \underset{\substack{\text { PT } \\
\text { match pQCD }}}{\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}} \sim \mathrm{Q}^{2}} \xrightarrow{+Y_{U U, T}\left(Q^{2}, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right)+\mathcal{O}\left(M^{2} / Q^{2}\right)} \\
& \text { parton model }\left(M^{2}, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}} \ll \mathrm{Q}^{2}\right) \\
& F_{U U, T}\left(x, z, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2} ; Q^{2}\right)=\sum_{q} e_{q}^{2} x \int d \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp} d \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp} \delta\left(z \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}+\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}-\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}\right) f_{1}^{q}\left(x, \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}, Q^{2}\right) D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2} ; Q^{2}\right) \\
& =\sum_{q} e_{q}^{2}\left[f_{1}^{q} \otimes D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

## exp. observable: multiplicity

## SIDIS process

$$
\ell(l)+N(P) \rightarrow \ell\left(l^{\prime}\right)+h\left(P_{h}\right)+X,
$$

hadron species

target

1. $M^{2}, \boldsymbol{P}_{\mathrm{h} T^{2}} \ll Q^{2}$ : leading twist TMD
2. $O\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{s}{ }^{0}\right)$ : parton model
3. $\Phi_{\mathrm{h}}$ integrated : acceptance in systematic error

## recent data on SIDIS multiplicities



Airapetian et al., P.R. D87 (13) 074029


- target: proton, deuteron
- final state: $\pi^{+}, \pi^{-}, \mathrm{K}^{+}, \mathrm{K}^{-}$


Adolph et al., E.P.J. C73 (13) 2531

about 20000 data points (!), but

- target: deuteron
- final state: $\mathrm{h}^{+}, \mathrm{h}^{-}$unidentified
(at the time of this work) ongoing work on $\pi^{+}, \pi^{-}, \mathrm{K}^{+}, \mathrm{K}^{-}$


## recent data on SIDIS multiplicities



Airapetian et al., P.R. D87 (13) 074029


## ideal for flavor analysis

- target: proton, deuteron
- final state: $\pi^{+}, \pi^{-}, \mathrm{K}^{+}, \mathrm{K}^{-}$

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## selection of data 有embs



| limited $\left(x, Q^{2}\right)$ range: | 6 bins | $x$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $0.1 \leq z \leq 0.9$ | 8 bins | $x$ |
| $0.1 \leq\left\|\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}\right\| \leq 1 \mathrm{GeV}$ | 7 bins | x |
| $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{D}$ | 2 targets | x |
| $\pi^{+}, \pi^{-}, \mathrm{K}^{+}, \mathrm{K}^{-}$ | 4 final $\mathrm{h}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ |  | total 2688 points

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total 2688 points

- $\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}}<Q^{2} \Rightarrow$ cut $Q^{2}>1.4 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}(\leftrightarrow$ lowest $x)$
- cut $z<0.8$ as in DSS (and use VM subtracted set)
- cut $0.15 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}<\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}}<Q^{2 / 3}$

1538 points $\approx 60 \%$

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1538 points $\approx 60 \%$
limited $Q^{2}$ range $\Rightarrow$ safely neglect evolution everywhere

## our analysis : flavor dependent Gaussian

## TMD PDF

$$
f_{1}^{q}\left(x, \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2} ; Q^{2}\right)=f_{1}^{q}\left(x ; Q^{2}\right) \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2} /\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp, q}^{2}\right\rangle}}{\pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp, q}^{2}\right\rangle} \quad D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2} ; Q^{2}\right)=D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z ; Q^{2}\right) \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2} /\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle}}{\pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle}
$$

## multiplicity

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_{N}^{h}\left(x, z, \boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2} ; Q^{2}\right) & \propto \sum_{q} e_{q}^{2}\left[f_{1}^{q} \otimes D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\right] \\
& \propto \sum_{q} e_{q}^{2} f_{1}^{q}\left(x ; Q^{2}\right) D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z ; Q^{2}\right) \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2} /\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T, q}^{2}\right\rangle}}{\pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T, q}^{2}\right\rangle}
\end{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
$$

for each Gaussian in flavor $q$

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T, q}^{2}\right\rangle=z^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp, q}^{2}\right\rangle+\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle
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\propto & \left.\left.\sum_{q} e_{q}^{2} f_{1}^{q}\left(x ; Q^{2}\right) D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z ; Q^{2}\right) \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}}}{\pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T, q}^{2}\right\rangle} \boldsymbol{P}_{h T, q}^{2}\right\rangle\right) \\
& \text { Sum of Gaussians } \neq \text { Gaussian }
\end{aligned}
$$

for each Gaussian in flavor $q$

$$
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$$

## our analysis : TMD PDF parameters

$$
f_{1}^{q}\left(x, \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}\right)=\left.f_{1}^{q}(x)\right|_{Q^{2}=2.4 \operatorname{Gev}^{2}} \frac{e^{\left.-\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2} / / k_{1, q}^{2}\right)}}{\pi\left\langle k_{\perp, q}^{2}\right\rangle}
$$

MSTW08 LO
Martin et al., E.P.J. C63 (09) 189
$x$-dependent width

$$
\left.\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp, q}^{2}\right\rangle(x)=\widehat{\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp, q},}\right\rangle \frac{(1-x)^{\alpha} x^{\sigma}}{(1-\hat{x})^{\alpha} \hat{x}^{\sigma}}
$$

$$
\hat{x}=0.1
$$

## 5 parameters

## our analysis: TMD PDF parameters

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Martin et al., E.P.J. C63 (09) 189


## 5 parameters

## our analysis: TMD FF parameters

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D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}\left(z, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2}\right)=\left.D_{1}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)\right|_{Q^{2}=2.4 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}} \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2} /\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle}}{\pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle}
$$

DSS LO
De Florian et al., P.R. D75 (07) 114010

## $z$-dependent width

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}^{2}\right\rangle(z)=\left\langle\widehat{\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, q \rightarrow h}}\right\rangle \frac{\left(z^{\beta}+\delta\right)(1-z)^{\gamma}}{\left(\hat{z}^{\beta}+\delta\right)(1-\hat{z})^{\gamma}}
$$



7 parameters
$\left\langle\widehat{\left.P_{\perp, u K}\right\rangle}\right\rangle$ favored $u \rightarrow K$
$\left\langle\widehat{\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, s K}^{2}}\right\rangle$ favored $s \rightarrow K \quad$ randomly chosen
$\left\langle\widehat{\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp, \text { unf }}^{2}}\right\rangle$ unfavored
[0.125,0.25]

## fitting : replica method


sample of original data

## fitting : replica method


data are replicated with Gaussian noise (within exp. variance)

## fitting : replica method


fit the replicated data

## fitting : replica method


procedure repeated 200 times (until reproduce mean and std. deviation of original data)

## fitting : replica method


for each point, a central $68 \%$ confidence interval is identified (distribution is not necessarily Gaussian)

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## quality of the fit

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { global } \mathrm{X}^{2} / \text { d.o.f. }= \\
\text { no flavor dep. } \\
\hline 1.63 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.11
\end{gathered}
$$

## quality of the fit

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { global } \mathrm{X}^{2} / \text { d.o.f. } & =1.63 \pm 0.12 \\
\text { no flavor dep. } & 1.72 \pm 0.11
\end{array}
$$

proton target


$$
\begin{gathered}
\pi^{+} \\
2.64 \pm 0.21 \\
2.89 \pm 0.23 \\
\\
K^{+} \\
0.46 \pm 0.07 \\
0.43 \pm 0.07
\end{gathered}
$$

for more details, see JHEP1311 (2013) 194

## Results : no flavor dep.



## Results : no flavor dep.



## Results : no flavor dep.



## Results : no flavor dep.


strong anticorrelation between distribution and fragmentation

## anticorrelation and $68 \%$ band

TMD PDF $\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle(x)$


Schweitzer et al. P.R. D81 (10) 094019

Anselmino et al.
P.R. D71 (05) 074006

HERMES gmc_trans


## anticorrelation and $68 \%$ band

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Schweitzer et al. P.R. D81 (10) 094019

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HERMES gmc_trans

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right\rangle=z^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle+\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle
$$


observed

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right\rangle(x=0.1, z)
$$



## anticorrelation and $68 \%$ band

TMD PDF $\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle(x)$


Schweitzer et al. P.R. D81 (10) 094019

Anselmino et al.
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$$


observed

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}^{2}\right\rangle(x=0.1, z)
$$


several $\left\{\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}\right\}$
give same $\boldsymbol{P}_{h T}$

## Comparison with other results

TMD FF $\left\langle\widehat{\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^{2}}\right\rangle$

$\square$ Anselmino et al., HERMES

JHEP1311 (2013) 194
this work
$\square$
Schweitzer, Teckentrup, Metz
P.R.D81 (2010) 094019
$\square$ " " " high z
Anselmino et al., COMPASS
" " , high $z, y$-norm
JHEP1404 (2014) 005
$\square$ Echevarria, Idilbi, Kang, Vitev
P.R.D89 (2014) 074013

## TMD PDF with flavor dep.

point of
 no flavor dep.

## TMD PDF with flavor dep.

## most of the time sea wider than up

point of no flavor dep.

most of the time down narrower than up

## TMD PDF with flavor dep.


no flavor dep.
most of the time down narrower than up

## TMD PDF with flavor dep.

no Kaon data
point of
 no flavor dep.

## TMD PDF with flavor dep.

no Kaon data
point of
 no flavor dep.
$s, \bar{s}$ are important

## TMD FF with flavor dep.

$q \rightarrow K$ favored wider than $q \rightarrow \pi$ favored

no flavor dep.

> unfavored
> wider than
> $q \rightarrow \pi$ favored

## confirmed in "model MC" of TMD FF

NJL-jet model

Matevosyan et al., P. R. D85 (12) 014021

$\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{h T^{2}}\right\rangle$ unfavored / $K$ fragmentation wider than favored $\pi$ fragmentation

## unpol. TMD and Spin Asymmetries

example: the Sivers effect in SIDIS

$$
A_{U T}^{\sin \left(\phi_{h}-\phi_{S}\right)} \propto \frac{\sum_{q} e_{q}^{2}\left[\left(-\frac{\hat{h} \cdot \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}}{M}\right) f_{1 T}^{\perp, q}\right] \otimes D_{1}^{q}}{\sum_{q} e_{q}^{2} f_{1}^{q} \otimes D_{1}^{q}}
$$

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$$

unpol. TMD can affect the extraction of $f_{1 T}{ }^{\perp}$ and, in general, of polarized TMD

## Summary

fit 手ermes
SIDIS multiplicities with TMD described by

1. flavor-dependent Gaussians
2. TMD PDF width $\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}{ }^{2}\right\rangle(x)$ with 5 parameters
3. TMD FF width $\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}{ }^{2}\right\rangle$ (z) with 7 parameters
4. error treatment using replica method
5. no evolution with hard scale

## Results

1. TMD FF clear indication of $q \rightarrow K$ fav. wider $q \rightarrow \pi$ fav. unfav. wider

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}{ }^{2}\right\rangle(z)
$$

2. TMD PDF most of time sea wider $u_{v}$ wider $d_{v}$ hints of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}{ }^{2}\right\rangle(x)$
(large uncertainties but lot of room for flavor dep.) importance of $K$ data and $s$
3. flavor-indep. fit not ruled out, but limited by anticorrelation
4. Hermes is not sensitive to evolution

Compass is, but not enough to fix nonpert. evol. kernel (Torino analysis)

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Compass is, but not enough to fix nonpert. evol. kernel (Torino analysis)
SIDIS not enough to fix TMD $\Rightarrow$ consider $\mathrm{e}^{+} \mathrm{e}^{-}$

