

# 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	Т
$D_1$		$H_1^{\perp}$

# SIDIS @leading twist



explore the flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum in SIDIS

## evidence from : collinear PDF fits

nitchouk 12

### example :

....

Owens, Accardi, Melnitchouk (CJ12) P.R. D**87** (13) 094012

### similar evidences in

Jimenez-Delgado, Reja (JR09), P. R. D**80** (09) 114011 Alekhin *et al.* (ABKM09), P. R. D**81** (10) 014032 Lai *et al.* (CT10), P. R. D**82** (10) 074024 Alekhin, Blümlein, Moch (ABM11), P. R. D**86** (12) 054009 Ball et al. (NNPDF13), N. P. **B867** (13) 244

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### evidence from : lattice

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



### evidence from : lattice





### evidence from : models of TMD PDF

example : chiral quark soliton model

Schweitzer, Strikman, Weiss JHEP **1301** (13) 163



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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. D**85** (12) 014021



## evidence from : data

and



 $\langle p_T^2 \rangle = z \, \langle k_\perp^2 \rangle + \langle p_\perp^2 \rangle$ 

### evidence from : data



### our work

explore the flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum



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### 1<sup>st</sup> part: published (this talk)

Investigations into the flavor dependence of partonic transverse momentum

Andrea Signori,<sup>a,b</sup> Alessandro Bacchetta,<sup>c,d</sup> Marco Radici<sup>c</sup> and Gunar Schnell<sup>e,f</sup>

JHEP**1311** (2013) 194

2<sup>nd</sup> part: ongoing work (next talk by A. Bacchetta)

# unpol. TMD and structure functions

- notation as in "Seattle convention" arXiv:1108.1713 ⊥ intrinsic
- T lab (measurable)



### unpol. TMD and structure functions



### unpol. TMD and structure functions



### exp. observable : multiplicity



### recent data on SIDIS multiplicities



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



- target: proton, deuteron - final state:  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$ , K<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>-</sup>



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



about 20000 data points (!), but

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

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# selection of data hermes



imited ( $x$ , $Q^2$ ) range:	6 bins x	
$0.1 \le z \le 0.9$	8 bins x	
$0.1 \leq  \mathbf{P}_{hT}  \leq 1 \text{ GeV}$	7 bins x	•
p , D	2 targets x	<
π+, π-, Κ+, Κ-	4 final h's	

total 2688 points

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p , D	2 targets	x
π <sup>+</sup> , π <sup>-</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>-</sup>	4 final h'	S

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-  $P_{hT^2} \ll Q^2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{cut} Q^2 > 1.4 \text{ GeV}^2 \iff \operatorname{lowest} x)$ 

- cut z < 0.8 as in DSS (and use VM subtracted set)

- cut 0.15 GeV<sup>2</sup> <  $P_{hT^2}$  <  $Q^2/3$  1538 points  $\approx 60 \%$ 

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limited  $Q^2$  range  $\Rightarrow$  safely neglect evolution <u>everywhere</u>

### our analysis : flavor dependent Gaussian

#### **TMD PDF**

#### **TMD FF**

$$f_1^q(x, \boldsymbol{k}_\perp^2; Q^2) = f_1^q(x; Q^2) \; \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{k}_\perp^2/\langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^2 \rangle}}{\pi \langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^2 \rangle}$$

$$D_1^{q \to h}(z, \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^2; Q^2) = D_1^{q \to h}(z; Q^2) \; \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{\perp}^2/\langle \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp,q \to h}^2 \rangle}}{\pi \langle \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp,q \to h}^2 \rangle}$$

### multiplicity

$$\begin{split} m_N^h(x,z,\boldsymbol{P}_{hT}^2;Q^2) &\propto \sum_q e_q^2 \left[ f_1^q \otimes D_1^{q \to h} \right] \\ &\propto \sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x;Q^2) D_1^{q \to h}(z;Q^2) \, \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{hT}^2/\langle \boldsymbol{P}_{hT,q}^2 \rangle}}{\pi \, \langle \boldsymbol{P}_{hT,q}^2 \rangle} \end{split}$$

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for each Gaussian in flavor q

$$\langle \boldsymbol{P}_{hT,q}^2 \rangle = z^2 \langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^2 \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp,q \to h}^2 \rangle$$

### our analysis : flavor dependent Gaussian

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### multiplicity

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$$f_{1}^{q}(x, \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}) = f_{1}^{q}(x) \Big|_{Q^{2}=2.4 \text{ GeV}^{2}} \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp}^{2}/\langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^{2} \rangle}}{\pi \langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^{2} \rangle}$$

$$MSTW08 \text{ LO}$$
Martin *et al.*, E.P.J. **C63** (09) 189
$$\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^{2} \rangle(x) = \langle \widehat{\boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,q}^{2}} \rangle \frac{(1-x)^{\alpha} x^{\sigma}}{(1-\hat{x})^{\alpha} \hat{x}^{\sigma}}$$

 $\hat{x} = 0.1$ 

### **5 parameters**

### our analysis : TMD PDF parameters

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

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**5 parameters** 



### our analysis : TMD PDF parameters



### our analysis : TMD FF parameters





sample of original data



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



### fit the replicated data



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



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



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### quality of the fit

global  $\chi^2$  / d.o.f. = 1.63 ± 0.12 no flavor dep. 1.72 ± 0.11

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![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

for more details, see JHEP1311 (2013) 194

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

strong anticorrelation between **distribution** and **fragmentation** 

### anticorrelation and 68% band

![](_page_41_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Figure_2.jpeg)

### anticorrelation and 68% band

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

### anticorrelation and 68% band

![](_page_43_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Comparison with other results

![](_page_44_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_1.jpeg)

point of **no** flavor dep.

![](_page_46_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Figure_1.jpeg)

no Kaon data

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)

point of **no** flavor dep.

![](_page_49_Figure_1.jpeg)

point of **no** flavor dep.

 $s, \overline{s}$  are important

![](_page_50_Figure_1.jpeg)

### confirmed in "model MC" of TMD FF

![](_page_51_Figure_1.jpeg)

Matevosyan *et al.,* P. R. D**85** (12) 014021

![](_page_51_Figure_3.jpeg)

 $< P_{hT}^2 >$  unfavored / *K* fragmentation wider than favored  $\pi$  fragmentation

### unpol. TMD and Spin Asymmetries

### example: the Sivers effect in SIDIS

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ \left( -\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{h}} \cdot \boldsymbol{k}_\perp}{M} \right) f_{1T}^{\perp,q} \right] \otimes D_1^q}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q \otimes D_1^q}$$

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

### Summary

![](_page_54_Picture_1.jpeg)

- 1. flavor-dependent Gaussians
- 2. TMD PDF width  $\langle \mathbf{k}_{\perp}^2 \rangle \langle x \rangle$  with 5 parameters
- 3. TMD FF width  $\langle P_{\perp}^2 \rangle$  (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 ""  $\langle \mathbf{P}_{\perp}^2 \rangle (z)$ 

2. **TMD PDF** most of time sea wider  $u_v$  wider  $d_v$ hints of  $\langle \mathbf{k}_{\perp}^2 \rangle \langle x \rangle$ (large uncertainties but lot of room for flavor dep.) importance of *K* data and *s* 

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- 4. Hermes is not sensitive to evolution Compass is, but not enough to fix nonpert. evol. kernel (Torino analysis)

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SIDIS not enough to fix TMD  $\Rightarrow$  consider  $e^+e^-$ ( next talk )