

# Quantum correlations functions overview

---

**Nobuo Sato**

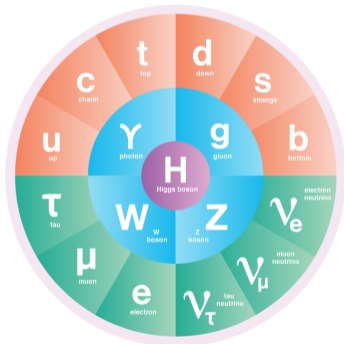
Jefferson Lab

A.I. for Nuclear Physics Workshop  
Jefferson Lab, 2020



# Motivations

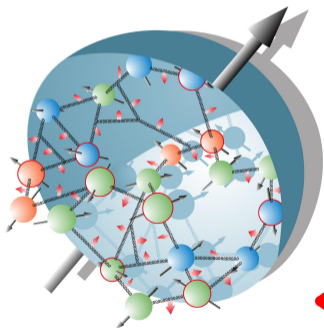
hadrons as **emergent phenomena** of QCD



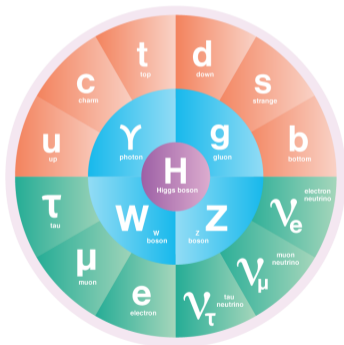
quarks and gluons

# Motivations

hadrons as **emergent phenomena** of QCD



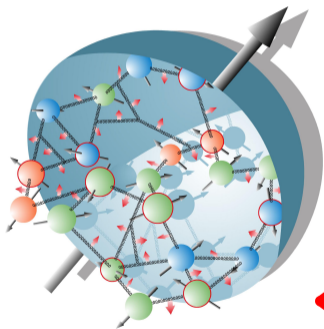
nucleon structure



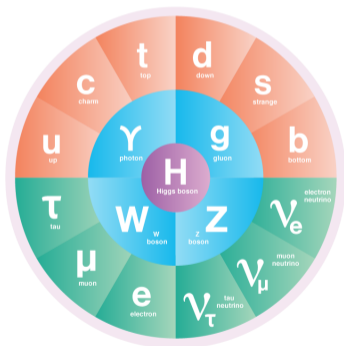
quarks and gluons

# Motivations

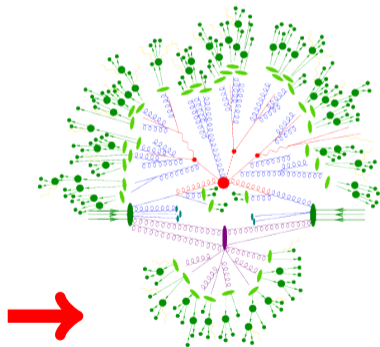
hadrons as **emergent phenomena** of QCD



nucleon structure

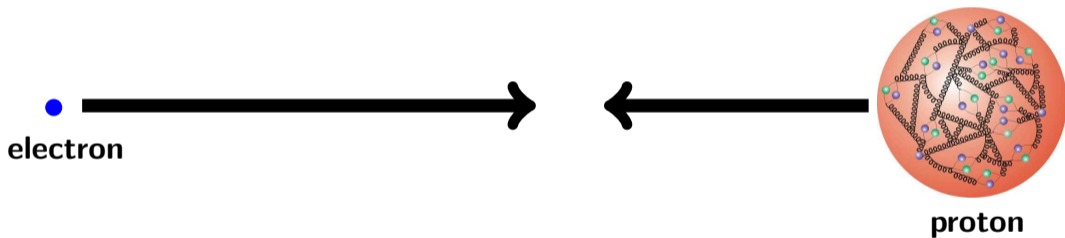


quarks and gluons

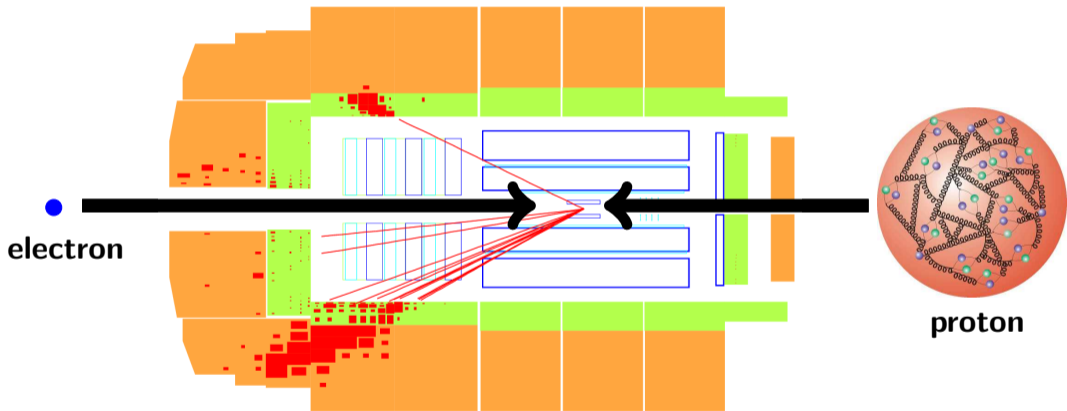


hadronization

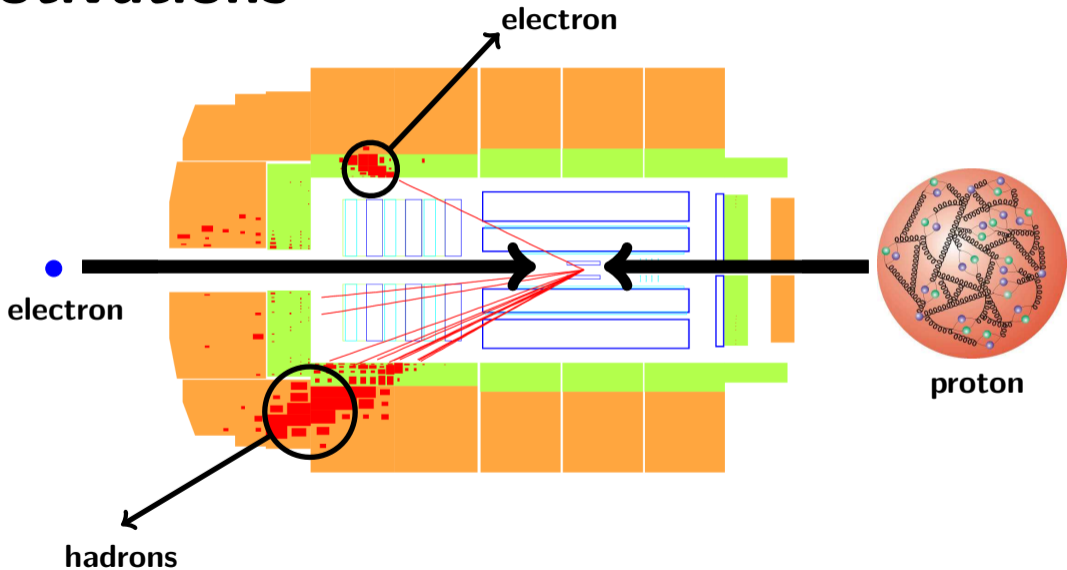
# Motivations



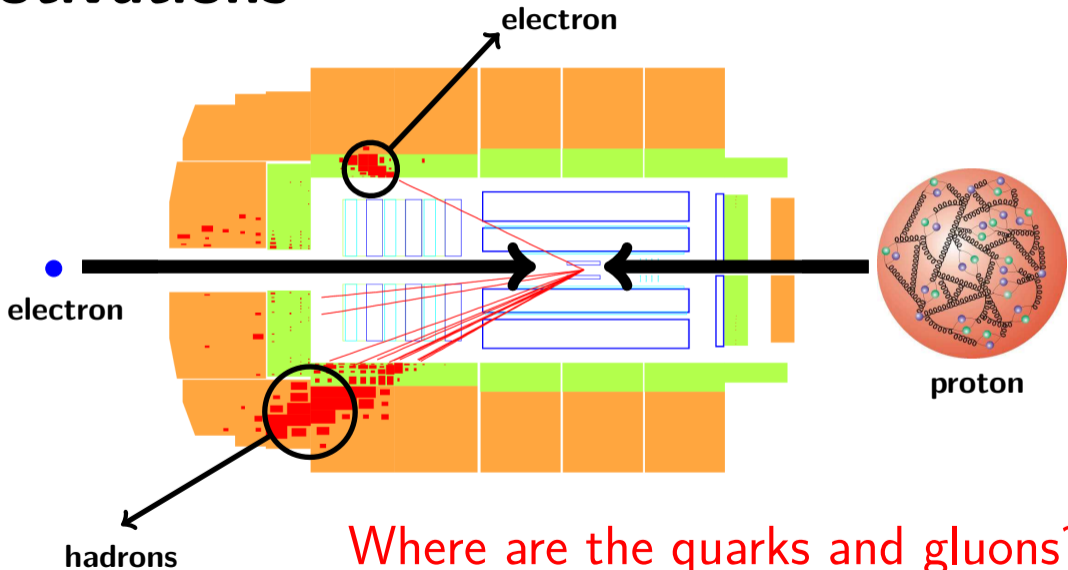
# Motivations



# Motivations



# Motivations



Where are the quarks and gluons?



# Motivations

- Quark and gluon d.o.f. **cannot be measured** directly



# Motivations

- Quark and gluon d.o.f. **cannot be measured** directly
- Experimental measurements **can be interpreted** in terms of quark and gluon d.o.f.



# Motivations

The interpretation relies on:

# Motivations

The interpretation relies on:

- QCD **factorization** theorems (theory)

# Motivations

The interpretation relies on:

- QCD **factorization** theorems (theory)
- Experimental **cross section** measurements

# Motivations

The interpretation relies on:

- QCD **factorization** theorems (theory)
- Experimental **cross section** measurements
- Global QCD analysis (Bayesian **inference**)

# Motivations

The strategy:

# Motivations

The strategy:

1. Define **nucleon structure/hadronization** objects in QFT



# Motivations

The strategy:

1. Define **nucleon structure/hadronization** objects in QFT
2. Identify cross sections that **factorize** in terms of such QFT objects

# Motivations

The strategy:

1. Define **nucleon structure/hadronization** objects in QFT
2. Identify cross sections that **factorize** in terms of such QFT objects
3. Perform a **global QCD analysis**

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**structure of nucleon**”? e.g.

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**structure of nucleon**”? e.g.

$$f_{j/h}(\xi) = \int \frac{dw^-}{2\pi} e^{-i\xi P^+ w^-} \left\langle P \left| \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^-, \mathbf{0}_T) \frac{\gamma^+}{2} \psi_j(0) \right| P \right\rangle$$

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**structure of nucleon**”? e.g.

$$f_{j/h}(\xi) = \int \frac{dw^-}{2\pi} e^{-i\xi P^+ w^-} \left\langle P \left| \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^-, \mathbf{0}_T) \frac{\gamma^+}{2} \psi_j(0) \right| P \right\rangle$$

- Not currently computable from first principles

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**structure of nucleon**”? e.g.

$$f_{j/h}(\xi) = \int \frac{dw^-}{2\pi} e^{-i\xi P^+ w^-} \left\langle P \left| \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^-, \mathbf{0}_T) \frac{\gamma^+}{2} \psi_j(0) \right| P \right\rangle$$

- Not currently computable from first principles
- Needs to be **inferred** from data

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**hadronization**”? e.g.

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**hadronization**”? e.g.

$$d_{h/j}(\zeta) = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\text{color,Dirac}}}{4N_{c,j}} \sum_X \zeta \int \frac{dw^+}{2\pi} e^{i(p_h^-/\zeta)w^+}$$
$$\times \gamma^- \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^+, \mathbf{0}_T) | p_h, X \rangle \langle p_h, X | \psi_j(0) | 0 \rangle$$



# Motivations

What do we mean by “**hadronization**”? e.g.

$$d_{h/j}(\zeta) = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\text{color,Dirac}}}{4N_{c,j}} \sum_X \zeta \int \frac{dw^+}{2\pi} e^{i(p_h^-/\zeta)w^+} \\ \times \gamma^- \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^+, \mathbf{0}_T) | p_h, X \rangle \langle p_h, X | \psi_j(0) | 0 \rangle$$

- Not currently computable from first principles

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**hadronization**”? e.g.

$$d_{h/j}(\zeta) = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\text{color,Dirac}}}{4N_{c,j}} \sum_X \zeta \int \frac{dw^+}{2\pi} e^{i(p_h^-/\zeta)w^+}$$

$$\times \gamma^- \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_j(0, w^+, \mathbf{0}_T) | p_h, X \rangle \langle p_h, X | \psi_j(0) | 0 \rangle$$

- Not currently computable from first principles
- Needs to be **inferred** from data

# Motivations

Acronyms for 1D distributions

# Motivations

Acronyms for 1D distributions

- $f_{j/h}(\xi)$  : “Parton Distribution Functions”  
**PDFs**

# Motivations

## Acronyms for 1D distributions

- $f_{j/h}(\xi)$  : “Parton Distribution Functions”

**PDFs**

- $d_{h/j}(\zeta)$  : “Fragmentation Functions”

**FFs**

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**factorization**”? e.g DIS

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**factorization**”? e.g DIS

$$F_2(x, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} C_2(\xi, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right)$$

# Motivations

What do we mean by “**factorization**”? e.g DIS

$$F_2(x, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} C_2(\xi, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right)$$

- $C_2$  is calculable in perturbative QCD



# Motivations

What do we mean by “**factorization**”? e.g DIS

$$F_2(x, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} C_2(\xi, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right)$$

- $C_2$  is calculable in perturbative QCD
- $f_j$  cannot be solved in closed form  
→ **inverse problem**

# Motivations

Another example: SIDIS

$$F_1^h(x, z, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta} C_1(\xi, \zeta, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right) d_j\left(\frac{z}{\zeta}, \mu\right)$$

# Motivations

Another example: SIDIS

$$F_1^h(x, z, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta} C_1(\xi, \zeta, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right) d_j\left(\frac{z}{\zeta}, \mu\right)$$

- $C_1$  is calculable in perturbative QCD

# Motivations

Another example: SIDIS

$$F_1^h(x, z, Q) = x \sum_j e_j^2 \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta} C_1(\xi, \zeta, \mu) f_j\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu\right) d_j\left(\frac{z}{\zeta}, \mu\right)$$

- $C_1$  is calculable in perturbative QCD
- $f_j$  and  $d_j$  cannot be solved in closed form  
→ **inverse problem**

# Motivations

**Universality**  $\rightarrow$  the predictive power of QCD

# Motivations

**Universality**  $\rightarrow$  the predictive power of QCD

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+X} \otimes f$$

# Motivations

**Universality**  $\rightarrow$  the predictive power of QCD

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+X} \otimes f$$

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+H+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+k+X} \otimes f \otimes d$$

# Motivations

**Universality**  $\rightarrow$  the predictive power of QCD

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+X} \otimes f$$

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+H+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+k+X} \otimes f \otimes d$$

$$\sigma_{P+P \rightarrow l+\bar{l}+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{k+k \rightarrow l+\bar{l}+X} \otimes f \otimes f$$



# Motivations

**Universality**  $\rightarrow$  the predictive power of QCD

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+X} \otimes f$$

$$\sigma_{l+P \rightarrow l+H+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+k \rightarrow l+k+X} \otimes f \otimes d$$

$$\sigma_{P+P \rightarrow l+\bar{l}+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{k+k \rightarrow l+\bar{l}+X} \otimes f \otimes f$$

$$\sigma_{l+\bar{l} \rightarrow H+X}^{\text{EXP}} = C_{l+\bar{l} \rightarrow k+X} \otimes d$$

# **Global QCD analysis in a nutshell**

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

1. Parametrize  $f$ 's and  $d$ 's

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

1. Parametrize  $f$ 's and  $d$ 's

$$f_j(\xi) = N_j \xi^{a_j} (1 - \xi)^{b_j} P(\xi; \mathbf{w}_j)$$

$$d_j(\zeta) = \tilde{N}_j \zeta^{\tilde{a}_j} (1 - \zeta)^{\tilde{b}_j} P(\zeta; \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_j)$$

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

1. Parametrize  $f$ 's and  $d$ 's

$$f_j(\xi) = N_j \xi^{a_j} (1 - \xi)^{b_j} P(\xi; \mathbf{w}_j)$$

$$d_j(\zeta) = \tilde{N}_j \zeta^{\tilde{a}_j} (1 - \zeta)^{\tilde{b}_j} P(\zeta; \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_j)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (\dots, N_j, a_j, b_j, \mathbf{w}_j, \dots, \tilde{N}_j, \tilde{a}_j, \tilde{b}_j, \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_j, \dots)$$

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

2. Sample the Bayesian posterior distribution

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

2. Sample the Bayesian posterior distribution

$$\rho(\mathbf{p}|\text{data}) \propto \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{p}, \text{data})\pi(\mathbf{p})$$

# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

## 2. Sample the Bayesian posterior distribution

$$\rho(\mathbf{p}|\text{data}) \propto \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{p}, \text{data})\pi(\mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) \quad \mathbb{V}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k [\mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) - \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{O}]]^2$$



# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell

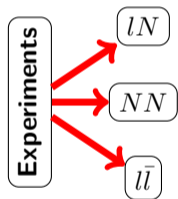
## 2. Sample the Bayesian posterior distribution

$$\rho(\mathbf{p}|\text{data}) \propto \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{p}, \text{data})\pi(\mathbf{p})$$

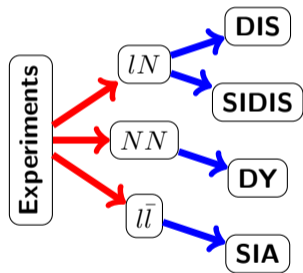
$$\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) \quad \mathbb{V}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k [\mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) - \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{O}]]^2$$

$$\mathcal{O} = f, d, \sigma, \dots$$

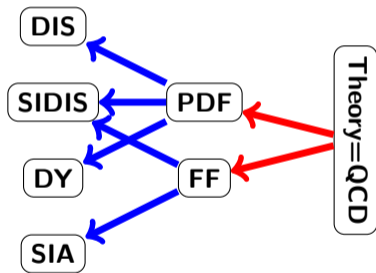
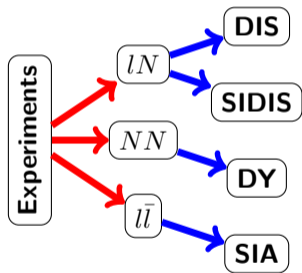
# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



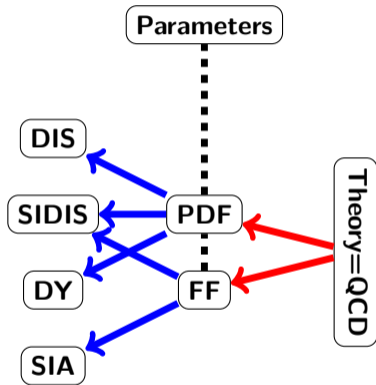
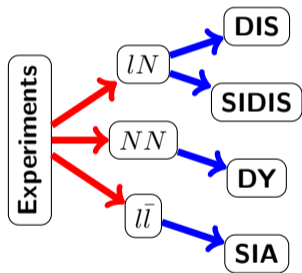
# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



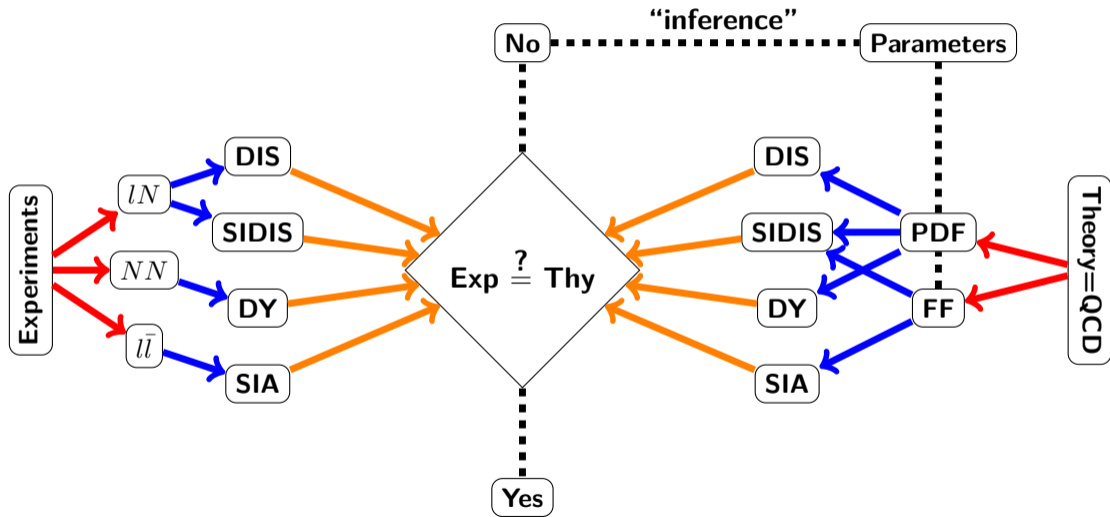
# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



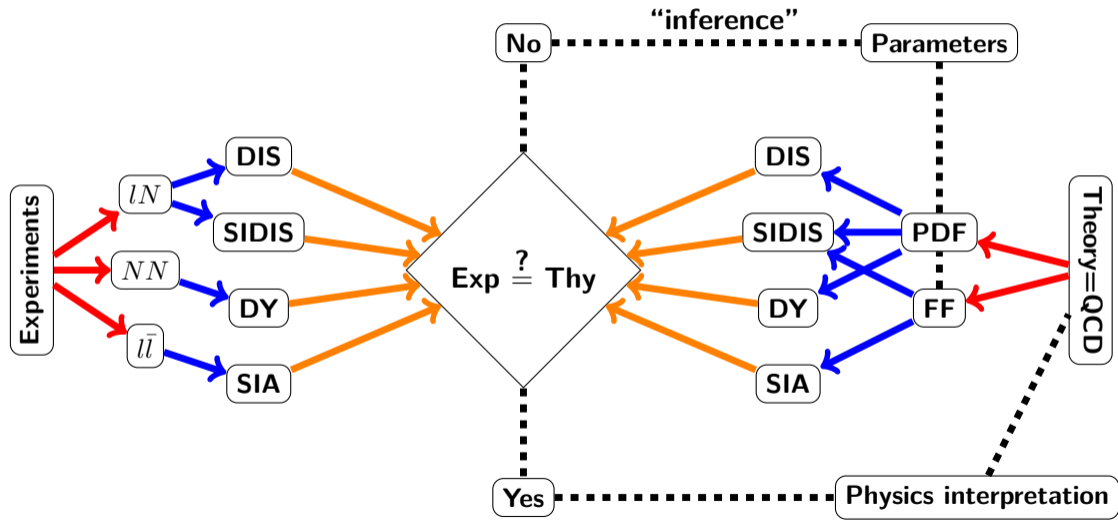
# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



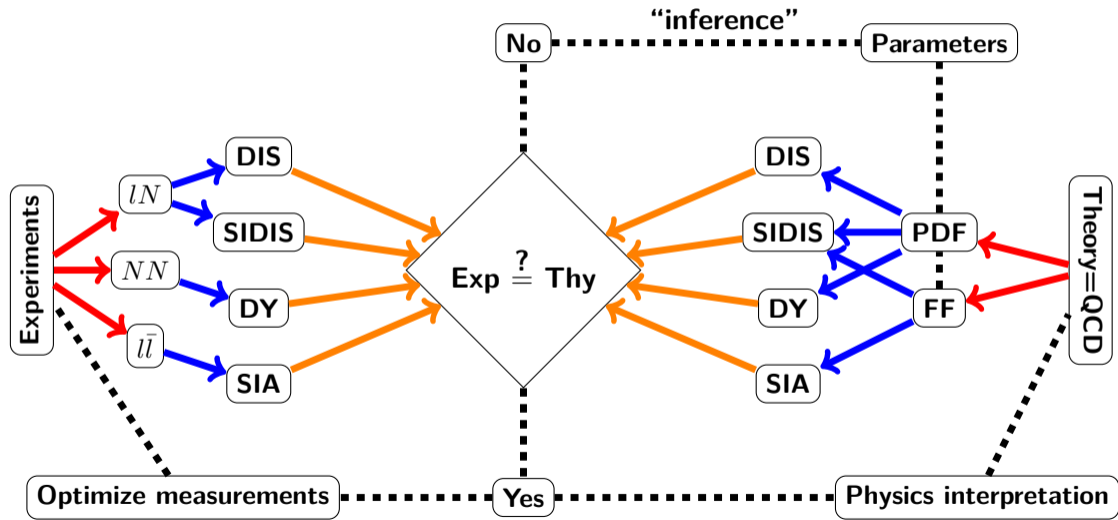
# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell



# Global QCD analysis in a nutshell





# Bayesian inference

# Bayesian inference

- Maximum likelihood (CJ, CT, MMHT,...)

# Bayesian inference

- Maximum likelihood (CJ, CT, MMHT,...)

$$E[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) \sim \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_0)$$

# Bayesian inference

- Maximum likelihood (CJ, CT, MMHT,...)

$$E[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) \sim \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_0)$$

$$V[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k [\mathcal{O}(\mathbf{p}_k) - E[\mathcal{O}]]^2$$

= hessian, lagrange

# Bayesian inference

- Data resampling (JAM, NNPDF)

# Bayesian inference

- Data resampling (JAM, NNPDF)

+ Generate  $N$  resampled data

$$\sigma_{i,k} = \sigma_i + R_{i,k} \delta \sigma_i$$

# Bayesian inference

- Data resampling (JAM, NNPDF)

- + Generate  $N$  resampled data

$$\sigma_{i,k} = \sigma_i + R_{i,k} \delta \sigma_i$$

- +  $\{\mathbf{p}_k : 1 \dots N\}$  from  $N$  fits to resampled data

# Bayesian inference

- Data resampling (JAM, NNPDF)

- + Generate  $N$  resampled data

$$\sigma_{i,k} = \sigma_i + R_{i,k} \delta \sigma_i$$

- +  $\{\mathbf{p}_k : 1 \dots N\}$  from  $N$  fits to resampled data

- + Use flat priors as guess for the  $N$  fits



# Bayesian inference

- Other approaches

# Bayesian inference

- Other approaches

- + Hybrid Markov Chain (Gbedo, Mangin-Brinet)

# Bayesian inference

- Other approaches

- + Hybrid Markov Chain (Gbedo, Mangin-Brinet)

- + Nested sampling (JAM)

- challenging for higher dimensions  $O(100)$

# Summary

- **The goal:** understand the structure of hadrons in terms of quarks and gluons
- **The challenge:** we cannot detect quarks and gluons in isolation
- **The method:** QCD factorization & global analysis