

# Quark fragmentation as a probe of dynamical mass generation

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Theory Cake Seminar

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*Based on: Accardi, Signori, arXiv:1903.04458  
Accardi, Bacchetta, PLB 773 (2017) 632  
+ in progress w/ Bacchetta, Radici, Signori*

# Overview

## □ “Inclusive jet” correlator

- Quarks are not asymptotic states
- Mass is dynamically generated

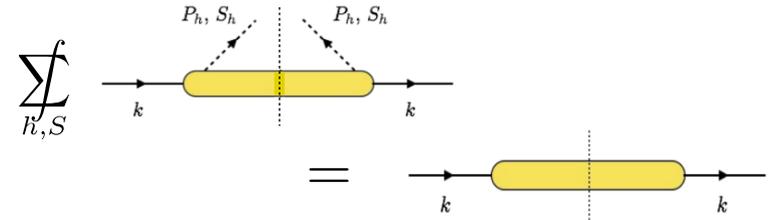


## □ Gauge invariant spectral representation

- jet/dressed quark mass

## □ New FF sum rules

- Jet/ dressed quark mass is experimentally observable!



## □ New phenomenology

## □ Conclusions

# Inclusive jet correlator

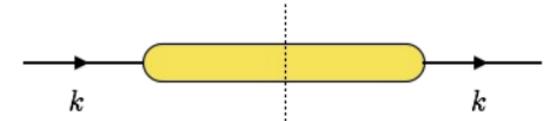
*AA, Signori, 1903.04458*  
*Sterman, NPB 281 ('87)*

Inclusive  $q \rightarrow X$  “inclusive jet” correlator

$$\Xi_{ij}(k; n_+) = \text{Disc} \int \frac{d^4\xi}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ik \cdot \xi} \frac{\text{Tr}_c}{N_c} \langle \Omega | \mathcal{T} W_{(\infty, \xi)}^{n_+} \psi_i(\xi) \bar{\psi}_j(0) W_{(0, \infty)}^{n_+} | \Omega \rangle$$

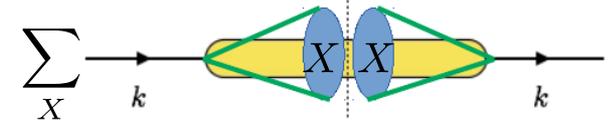
## Partonic picture: gauge invariant dressed quark correlator

- Quarks are not asymptotic states
- Note color averaging



## Hadronic picture: “inclusive jet” correlator

- Hadronization products pass the cut
- Interpret as (time-ordered) gauge invariant quark-to-jet amplitude<sup>2</sup>
- No measured hadrons  $\rightarrow$  no jet cone / energy



## Can study fragmentation w/o fragments

- In particular, dynamical mass generation &  $\chi$ -symmetry breaking

# Gauge invariant spectral representation

AA, Signori, 1903.04458

## □ First: convolution representation

$$\Xi_{ij}(k) = \text{Disc} \int d^4p \frac{\text{Tr}_c}{N_c} \langle \Omega | \tilde{S}_{ij}(p) \tilde{W}(k-p) | \Omega \rangle ,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S}_{ij}(p) &= \int \frac{d^4\xi}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\xi \cdot p} \mathcal{T} \psi_i(\xi) \bar{\psi}_j(0) , \\ \tilde{W}(k-p) &= \int \frac{d^4\xi}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\xi \cdot (k-p)} \mathcal{T} W(0, \xi) . \end{aligned}$$

## □ Invariant decomposition of quark's bilinear operator:

$$\tilde{S}_{ij}(p) = \hat{s}_3(p^2) \not{p}_{ij} + \sqrt{p^2} \hat{s}_1(p^2) \mathbb{I}_{ij} + g \cdot f \cdot \not{\eta}$$

“Spectral operators”

gauge fixing term  
(for axial gauges)

# Gauge invariant spectral representation

AA, Signori, 1903.04458

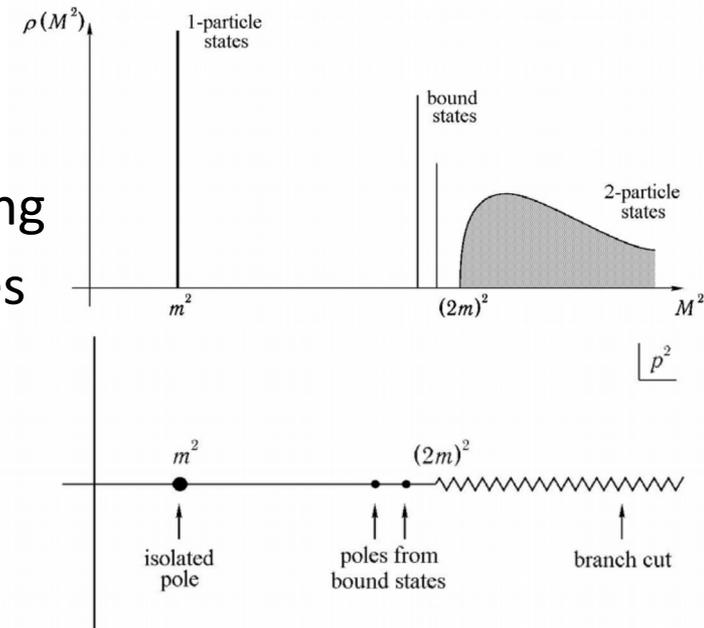
## □ Kallen-Lehman representation for Feynman propagator

$$\frac{\text{Tr}_c}{N_c} \langle \Omega | \tilde{S}(p) | \Omega \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\mu^2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\mathbf{i}}{p^2 - \mu^2 + i\epsilon} \left\{ \not{p} \rho_3(\mu^2) + \sqrt{\mu^2} \rho_1(\mu^2) \right\} \theta(\mu^2)$$

$\rho_{1,3}$  are spectral functions:

→ strength of quark-to-multiphadron coupling

→ color averaging: only colorless final states



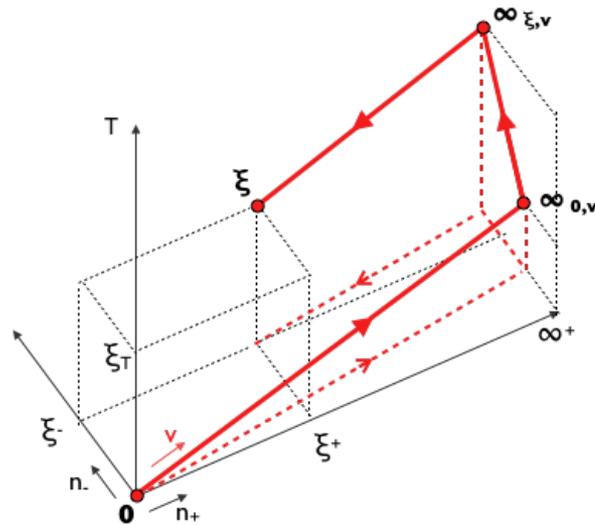
## □ In terms of spectral operators:

$$(2\pi)^3 \text{Disc} \frac{\text{Tr}_c}{N_c} \langle \Omega | \hat{s}_{1,3}(p^2) | \Omega \rangle = \rho_{1,3}(p^2) \theta(p^2) \theta(p^-)$$

# Wilson line structure

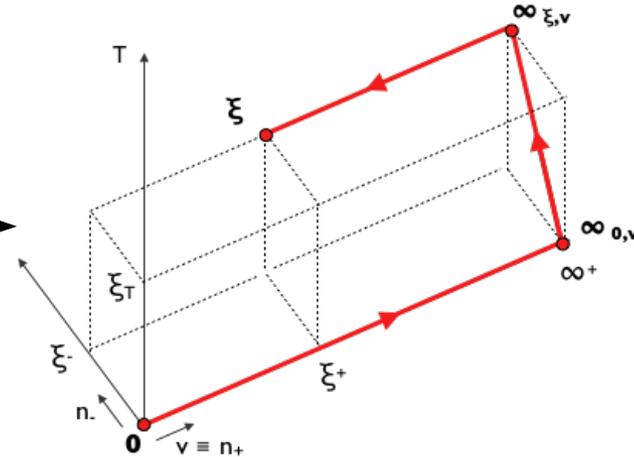
*AA, Signori, 1903.04458*

- Focus on (l.c.) staple-like Wilson lines
  - But spectral convolution method is general



Generic  $v$

Light-cone  $v = n_+$



# TMD jet correlator

*AA, Signori, 1903.04458*

- Boost the quark at large light-cone momentum
  - (e.g., as it happens in large- $Q$  DIS)

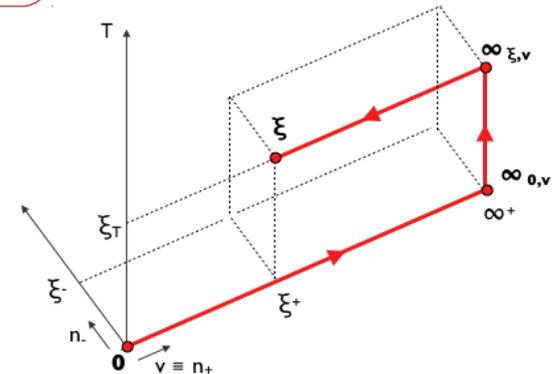
$$k^- \gg |\mathbf{k}_T| \gg k^+$$

- Integrate out the small momentum component:

TMD Inclusive jet correlator

$$J_{ij}(k^-, \mathbf{k}_T) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \int dk^+ \Xi_{ij}(k),$$

- obtain standard staple
- time-ordering is automatic  
(we could have started without it in the unintegrated jet correlator definition)



# TMD jet correlator in full glory

AA, Signori, 1903.04458  
+ work in progress

- Expand in Dirac structures, order in powers of  $1/k^-$

$$J(k^-, k_T) = \left\{ \gamma^+ + \frac{M_j}{k^-} + \frac{\not{k}_T}{k^-} + \frac{(K_j^2 + T_j^2 + g.f.) + k_T^2}{2(k^-)^2} \not{n}_- \right\} \theta(k^-)$$

- where, using spectral convolution in light-cone gauge, can calculate:

$$M_j = \int_0^\infty d\mu^2 \mu \rho_1(\mu^2)$$

Jet “mass”  $\sim$  dressed quark mass  
 $\sim O(100 \text{ MeV})$

$$K_j^2 = \int_0^\infty d\mu^2 \mu^2 \rho_3(\mu^2)$$

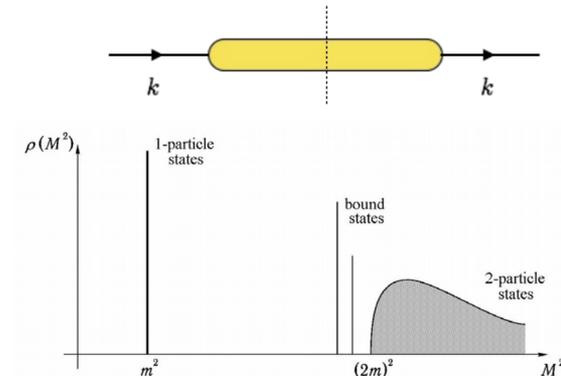
Jet’s “virtuality”

$$T_j^2 \sim \langle\langle \mu_T^2 \rangle\rangle$$

Jet’s “transverse size”

## NOTE:

- Average jet shape (dynamics of hadronization) encoded in TMD jet correlator !!
- Explicit g.f. contributions pushed to twist-4 in light-cone gauge









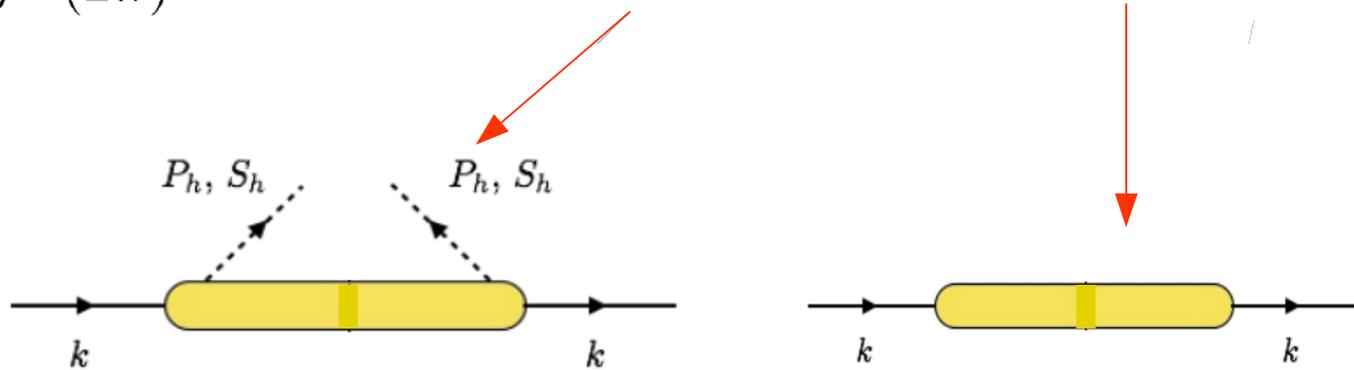
# Momentum sum rule - operator level

AA, Signori, 1903.04458

+ work in progress

- Extend field-theoretical technique of *Meissner, Metz, Pitonyak, PLB 2010* :

$$\sum_{h, S_h} \int \frac{d^4 P_h}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(P_h^2 - M_h^2) P_h^\mu \Delta^h(k, P_h, S_h) = k^\mu \Xi^{\text{uncut}}(k)$$

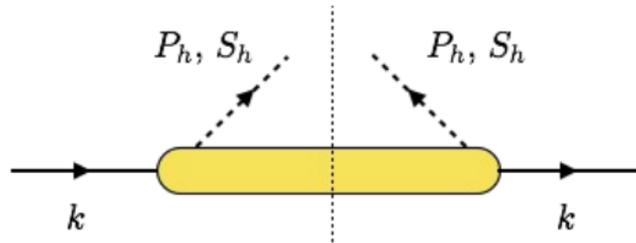


- **Dressed quark propagator as “average” on-shell four momentum produced by hadronization**
- **Dirac projections give momentum sum rules for TMD FFs !**

# Dirac structures

AA, Signori, 1903.04458

## □ TMD Fragmentation Functions



$$\Delta^h(z, P_{h\perp} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^+ D_1^h + \frac{M_h}{2P_h^-} E^h \mathbb{I} + \frac{\not{P}_{h\perp}}{2zP_h^-} D^{\perp h} + \text{quark polarized terms}$$

## □ For the inclusive jet correlator



$$J(k^-, k_T) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^+ + \frac{M_j}{2k^-} \mathbb{I} + \frac{\not{k}_T}{2k^-} + \text{higher-twist terms}$$

# Mass sum rule

AA, Signori, 1903.04458

- Projecting the sum rule onto the identity matrix,

$$M_j = \sum_{h, S_h} \int dz M_h E^h(z)$$

jet/quark mass as  
**average of produced hadron masses  
weighted by chiral-odd FFs**

- Dynamical mass component:**

EOM relations:

$$E = \tilde{E} + \frac{m_q}{M_h} z D_1$$

neglecting  
q-g-q correlations

“WW approx.”

$$M_j = m_q$$



full QCD

**Dynamical  
mass!**

$$M_j \equiv m_q + m^{corr}$$

$$m^{corr} = \sum_{h, S_h} \int dz M_h \tilde{E}^h(z)$$

Expect non-zero in  $\chi$ -limit  $\rightarrow$  **observable  $\chi$ -symmetry order parameter!**

# Full set of sum rules

AA, Signori, PoS(DIS2018)

+ in progress

## □ Sum rules for quarks into unpolarized hadrons, up to twist-3

- (only thing missing for twist-4: full FF-TMD analysis)

$$\sum_{h S_h} \int dz z D_1^h(z) = 1$$

*Collins-Soper*

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h E^h(z) = M_j$

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h \tilde{E}^h(z) = M_j - m_{q0} = m_q^{corr}$

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h H^h(z) = 0$

$\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h \tilde{H}^h(z) = 0$

*Diehl-Sapeta*

fully dynamical quantities

$\sum_{h S_h} \int dz z M_h H_1^{\perp(1)h}(z) = 0$

*Schaefer-Teryaev*

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h^2 D^{\perp(1)h}(z) = 0$

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h^2 \tilde{D}^{\perp(1)h}(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \langle P_{\perp}^2 / z \rangle$

NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h^2 G^{\perp(1)h}(z) = 0$

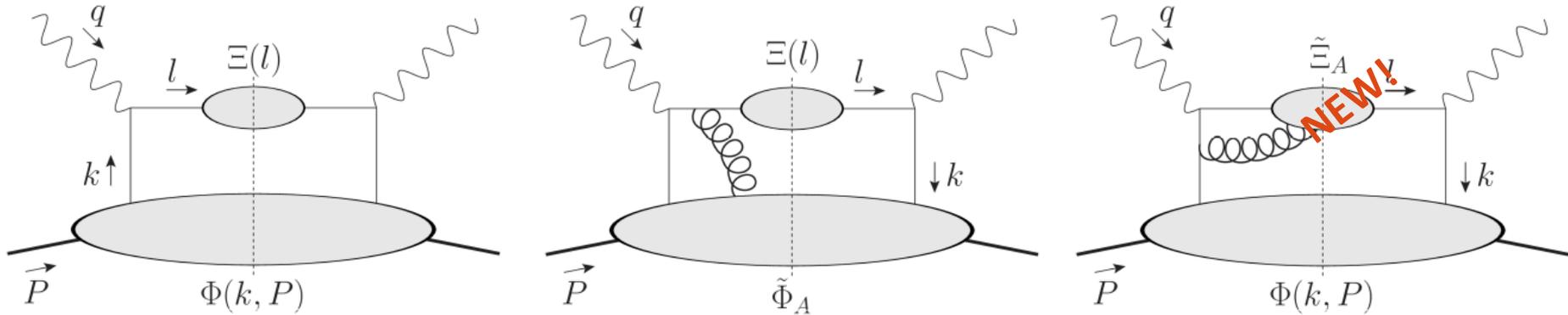
NEW  $\sum_{h S_h} \int dz M_h^2 \tilde{G}^{\perp(1)h}(z) = 0 .$

# Some phenomenology

# Inclusive DIS with jet correlators

AA, Bacchetta, PLB 773 ('17) 632

At large  $x$ , limited available invariant mass  $W^2 \rightarrow$  jet-like final state



**Jet correlators:**  $\rightarrow$  non-asymptotic quark states / dressed quarks

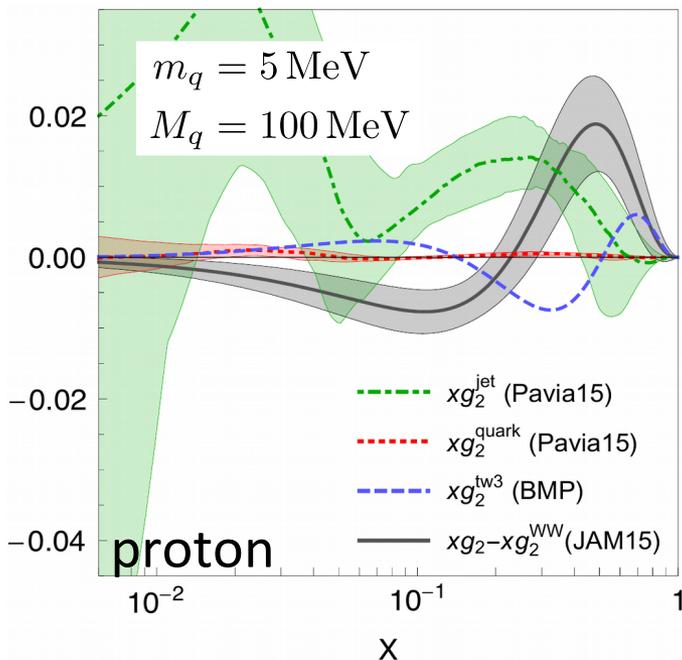
$$\begin{array}{c} l \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \text{---} \text{---} \Xi_{ij}(l, n_+) = F.T. \langle \Omega | W_{(+\infty, \xi)}^{n_+} \psi_i(\xi) \bar{\psi}_j(0) W_{(0, +\infty)}^{n_+} | \Omega \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{c} l \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} (\Xi_A^\mu)_{ij} = F.T. \langle \Omega | W_{(+\infty, \xi)}^{n_+} g A^\mu(\xi) \psi_i(\xi) \bar{\psi}_j(0) W_{(0, +\infty)}^{n_+} | \Omega \rangle$$

# g2 structure function revisited

□ Integrating SIDIS, and using EOM, Lorentz Invariance Relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_2(x_B) - g_2^{WW}(x_B) &\equiv g_2^{quark} \equiv g_2^{jet} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_a e_a^2 \left( g_2^{q,tw3}(x_B) + \frac{m_q}{M} \left( \frac{h_1^q}{x} \right)^* (x_B) + \frac{M_j - m_q}{M} \frac{h_1^q(x_B)}{x_B} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



## Consequences:

- h1 accessible in inclusive DIS  
↔ Potentially large signal
- Burkardt-Cottingham sum rule broken

$$\int_0^1 g_2(x) = (M_j - m_q) \int_0^1 dx \frac{h_1(x)}{x}$$

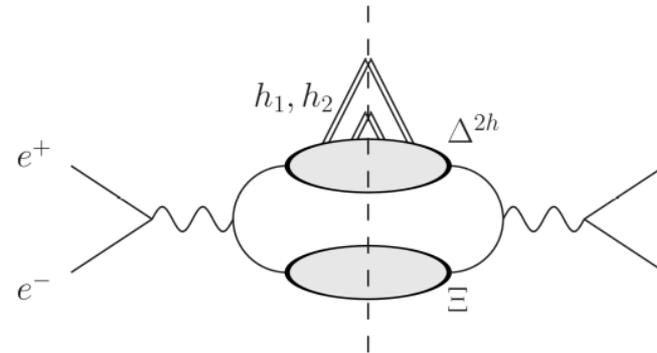
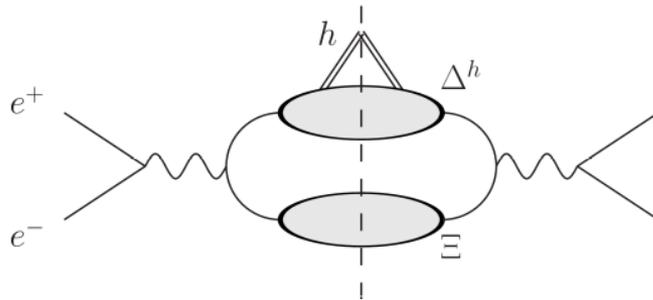
- ETL: novel way to measure tensor charge

$$\int_0^1 x g_2^{q-\bar{q}}(x) = 2(M_j - m_q) \int_0^1 dx h_1^{q-\bar{q}}(x)$$

# Measuring the jet correlator

*Accardi, Bacchetta, Signori, Radici, in progress*

□ Jet mass  $M_{\text{jet}}$  can be measured in polarized  $e^+ + e^-$  :



– Needs **LT asymmetry** in semi-inclusive **Lambda** production

$$\frac{d\sigma^L(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{jet } h X)}{d\Omega dz}$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha^2}{Q^2} \lambda_e \sum_a e_a^2 \left\{ \frac{C(y)}{2} \lambda_h G_1 + D(y) |S_T| \cos(\phi_S) \frac{2M_h}{Q} \left( \frac{G_T}{z} + \frac{M_q - m_q}{M_h} H_1 \right) \right\}$$

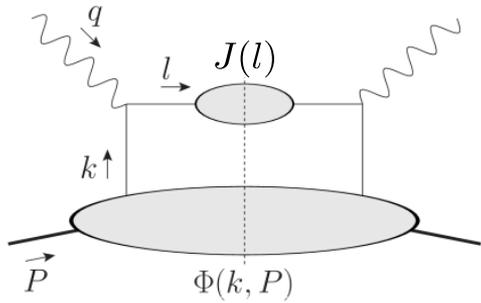
– Similarly a **LU asymmetry** in unpolarized **dihadron** production

# $\chi$ -odd phenomenology at large $x$

AA, Bacchetta, PLB 2017

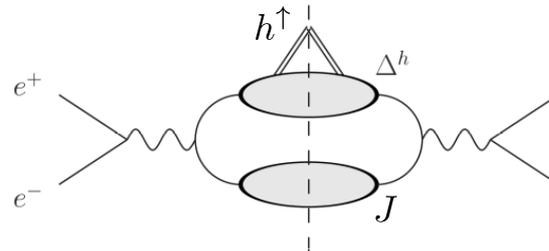
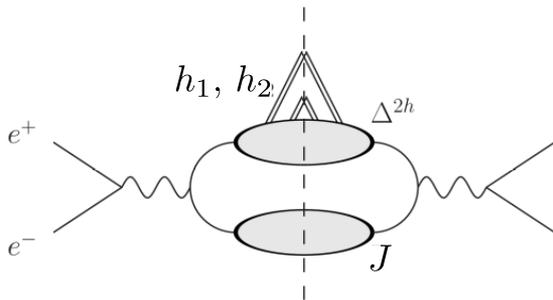
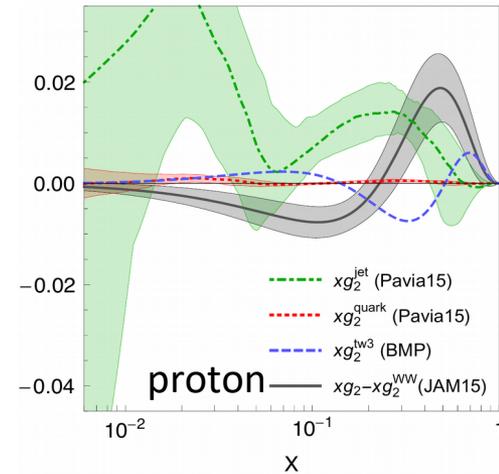
AA, Signori, PoS(DIS2018)

AA, Bacchetta, Melnitchouk, Schlegel, 2009



$$g_2(x_B) = \text{“usual”} + \frac{m^{corr}}{M} \frac{h_1^q(x_B)}{x_B}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx g_2(x) = m^{corr} \int_0^1 dx \frac{h_1(x)}{x} \neq 0$$



AA, Bacchetta, Radici, Signori,  
in progress



... and more: the door is now open...

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- We can quantitatively connect quark fragmentation to the dynamical generation of mass
  - **Gauge invariant definition for dressed quark mass,  $M_j$**
  - The dynamical component  $m^{corr} = M_j - m_q$  is recognized as an **observable order parameter for  $\chi$ -symmetry breaking**

$$m^{corr} = \sum_{h, S_h} \int dz M_h \tilde{E}^h(z)$$

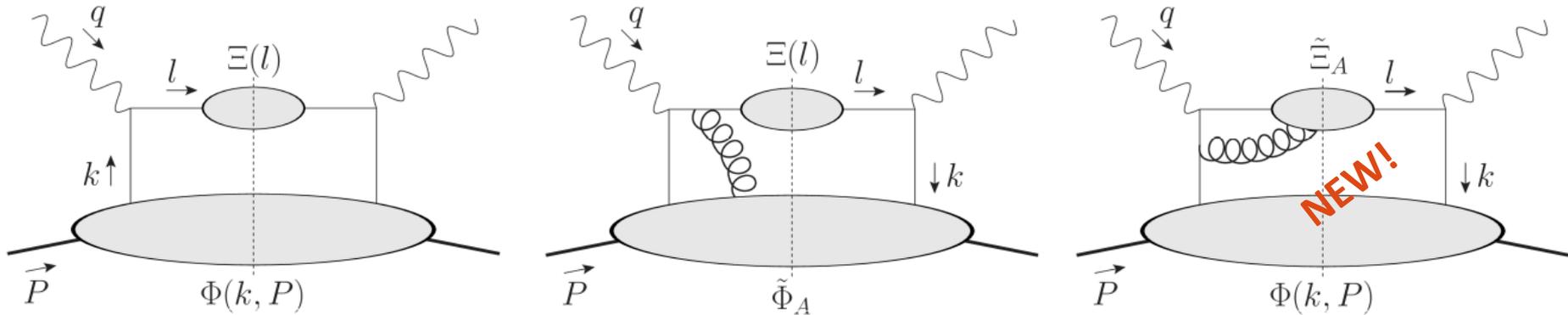
**Practical exp. recipe:**

- measure  $\tilde{E}$ , obtain  $m^{corr}$
  - flavor decomposition, too!
- **Novel phenomenology:**
    - Transversity in g2, same side di-hadrons, ...
  - **New sum rules:** guidance for future fits
  - **New spectral convolution technique** for treating Wilson lines
  - **Theory to-do:** renormalization of J, connection to OPE, ...

# Backup

# Inclusive DIS with jet correlators

AA, Bacchetta, PLB 773 ('17) 632



**Jet correlators:** → non-asymptotic quark states / dressed quarks

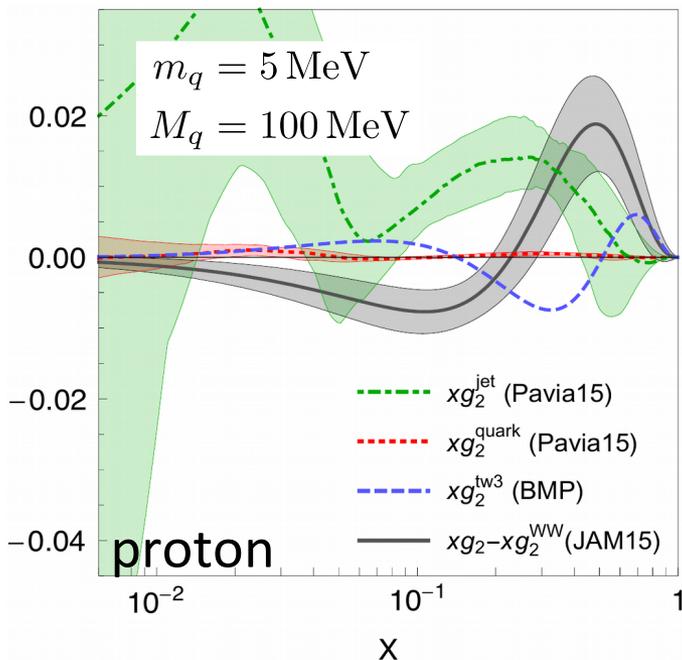
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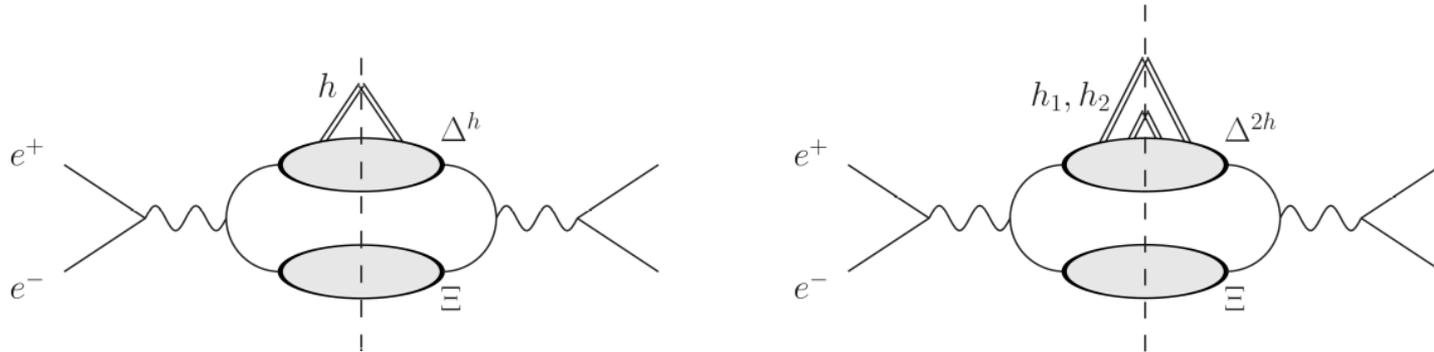
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– Similarly a **LU asymmetry** in unpolarized **dihadron** production

# Where can we measure jet correlators?

❑ Can we get a (polarized)  $e^+ e^-$  collider at JLab / BNL?

– At JLab12 ? EIC + positron beam ?

❑ Are **existing facilities** enough?

	BEPC	super KEKB	ILC	JLab/BNL
E beam [GeV]	1.9	4 ( $e^-$ ) 7 ( $e^-$ )	250	?
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	3 – 5	10	500	?
polarization	?	maybe	80% $e^-$ 60% $e^+$	YES!

❑ What else?

# A new “universal” fits

- Chiral-odd collinear sector across processes:

