Transverse-Momentum-Dependent Parton Distributions from Lattice QCD

Snowmass 2021 EF06/07 Meeting—TMD Jamboree, Oct. 28, 2020

Yong Zhao Brookhaven National Laboratory

Contact: yzhao@bnl.gov

Collaboration:

Markus Ebert (MIT & MPP), Jian Liang (U. Kentucky), Yizhuang Liu (T.-D. Lee Institute & U. Regensburg), Phiala Shanahan (MIT), Iain Stewart (MIT), Michael Wagman (FNAL), Wei Wang (SJTU), Yong Zhao (BNL)

Nonperturbative inputs for TMD phenomenology

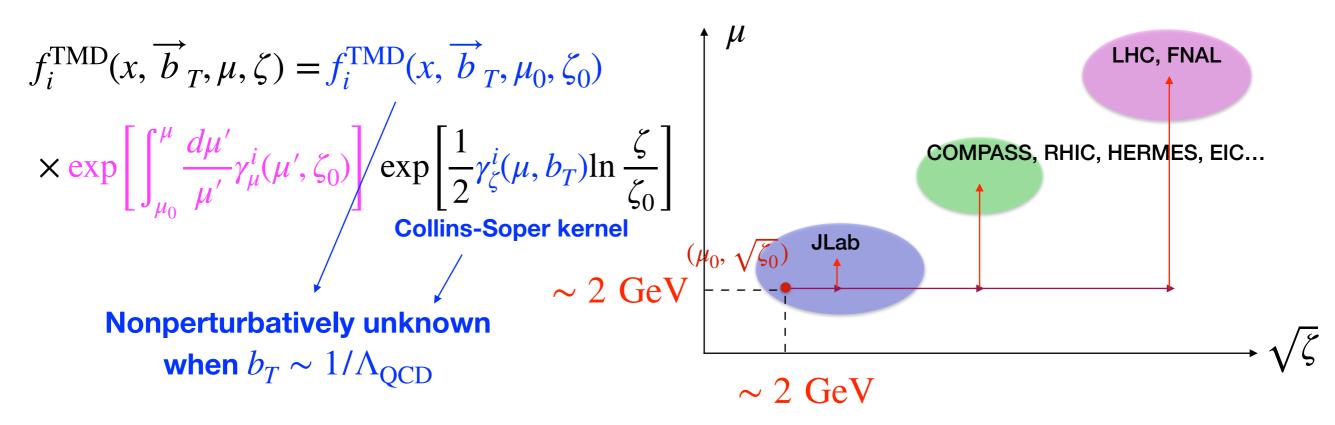
Soft

Beam

TMD factorization (for Drell-Yan processes):

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQdYd^2q_T} = \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}(Q,\mu) \int d^2b_T e^{i\vec{b}_T \cdot \vec{q}_T} \times f_i^{\text{TMD}}(x_a,\vec{b}_T,\mu,\zeta_a) f_j^{\text{TMD}}(x_b,\vec{b}_T,\mu,\zeta_b)$$

TMD evolution:



Lattice QCD Calculation of TMDPDFs

with Large-Momentum Effective Theory (LaMET)

X. Ji, PRL 110 (2013); SCPMA57 (2014).

• TMDPDF: Quasi-TMDPDF: $f_i^{\text{TMD}}(x, \overrightarrow{b}_T, \mu, \zeta) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0, \tau \to 0} Z_{\text{UV}}(\epsilon, \mu, \zeta) \qquad \tilde{f}_q^{\text{TMD}}(x, \overrightarrow{b}_T, \mu, P^z) = \int \frac{db^z}{2\pi} e^{ib^z(xP^z)} \tilde{Z}_q(b^z, \mu, a)$ $\overset{\epsilon \to 0, \tau \to 0}{\times B_i(x, \overrightarrow{b}_T, \epsilon, \tau, xP^+) \Delta_S^i(b_T, \epsilon, \tau) }$ $\times \tilde{B}^{q}(b^{z}, \overrightarrow{b}_{T}, a, L, P^{z}) / \sqrt{\tilde{S}_{q}(b_{T}, a, L)}$ \tilde{B}_q $|ec{b}_{\perp}|$ $|\vec{b}|$ B_q Lorentz boost and $L \rightarrow \infty$ L \overline{z} Cannot be related by $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}^q$ Lorentz boost S^q $ert ec b_{\perp} ert$ $|\vec{b}_{\perp}|$ L

Lattice QCD Calculation of TMDPDFs

with Large-Momentum Effective Theory (LaMET)

Relationship between TMDPDF and Quasi-TMDPDF:

- Ji, Jin, Yuan, Zhang and Y.Z., PRD99 (2019);
- Ebert, Stewart, Y.Z., PRD99 (2019), JHEP09 (2019);
- Ji, Liu and Liu, Nucl.Phys.B 955 (2020), 1911.03840;
- Schaefer and Vladimirov, Phys.Rev.D 101 (2020);
- X. Ji, Y.-S. Liu, Y. Liu, J.-H. Zhang and YZ, 2004.03543.
- Milestones in lattice calculations:
- 1. The nonperturbative Collins-Soper kernel;
- 2. The soft function;
- 3. The full TMDPDF.

The Non-perturbative Collins-Soper kernel

$$\gamma_{\zeta}^{q}(\mu, b_{T}) = \frac{1}{\ln(P_{1}^{z}/P_{2}^{z})} \ln \frac{C_{\mathrm{ns}}^{\mathrm{TMD}}(\mu, xP_{2}^{z}) \tilde{B}_{\mathrm{ns}}^{\mathrm{TMD}}(x, \overrightarrow{b}_{T}, \mu, P_{1}^{z})}{C_{\mathrm{ns}}^{\mathrm{TMD}}(\mu, xP_{1}^{z}) \tilde{B}_{\mathrm{ns}}^{\mathrm{TMD}}(x, \overrightarrow{b}_{T}, \mu, P_{2}^{z})}$$

Ji, Sun, Xiong and Yuan, PRD91 (2015); Ebert, Stewart, Y.Z., PRD99 (2019).

First exploratory calculation on a quenched lattice:

• Lattice renormalization and perturbative matching;

Shanahan, Wagman and Y.Z., Phys.Rev.D 101 (2020); Constantinou, Panagopoulos and Spanoudes, PRD99 (2019); Ebert, Stewart and Y.Z., JHEP 03 (2020).

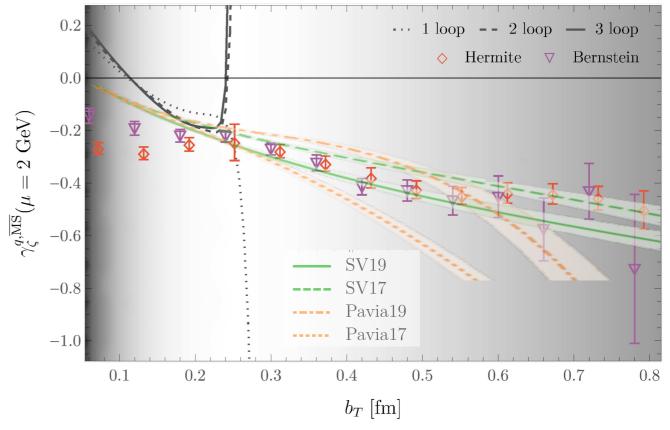
• Extraction by direct Fourier transform (FT) or fitting to models.

FT truncation error can be improved with longer Wilson line extension or larger hadron momentum.

Target error:

$$\lesssim 10\%$$
 for 0.2 fm < b_T < 1 fm

Further application of forming ratios: Ratios of TMDPDFs with different spin structures.





Ebert, Schindler, Stewart, Y.Z., JHEP 09 (2020).

The TMD soft function from lattice QCD

$$\left\langle \pi(-P) \left| j_1(b_T) j_2(0) \right| \pi(P) \right\rangle = \frac{S_q^r(b_T, \mu)}{H(x, \mu)} H(x, \mu) \otimes \Phi^{\dagger}(x, b_T, -P^z) \otimes \Phi^{\dagger}(x, b_T, P^z)$$

Quasi-TMD distribution amplitude

Ji, Liu and Liu, Nucl.Phys.B 955 (2020), 1911.03840;

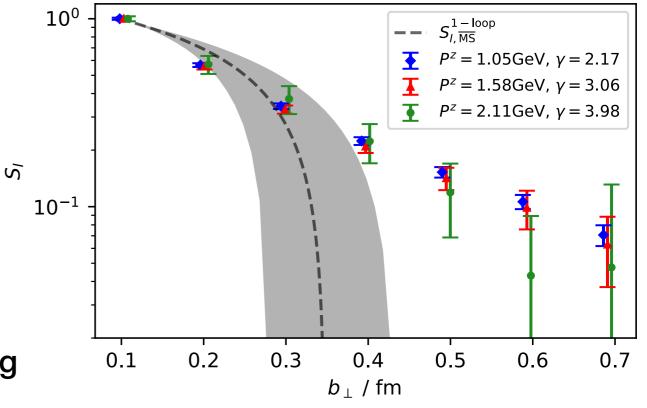
X. Ji, Y.-S. Liu, Y. Liu, J.-H. Zhang and YZ, 2004.03543.

First exploratory calculation on the lattice:

- Dynamical fermions;
- Tree-level matching and no lattice renormalization.

Targets:

- Systematic control: renormalization, operator mixing, perturbative matching and power corrections.
- $\lesssim 10\%$ for 0.2 fm < b_T < 1 fm.



Q.-A. Zhang, et al. (LP Collaboration), 2005.14572.

Full TMDPDFs from lattice QCD

- Combination of the lattice calculations of the quasi-TMDPDF, Collins-Soper kernel and the soft function.
- Target error:
 - $\lesssim 20 \%$ for 0.2 fm < b_T < 1 fm.
- Complementing global analysis:
 - Differentiate models for TMDPDFs;
 - Comparison to results from global fits;
 - Predictions for certain TMDPDFs of which there is very little data.