Monte Carlo Analysis of Pion Parton Distributions Using Various Threshold Resummation Methods

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APS GHP: Pion and Kaon Structure 4/13/2021

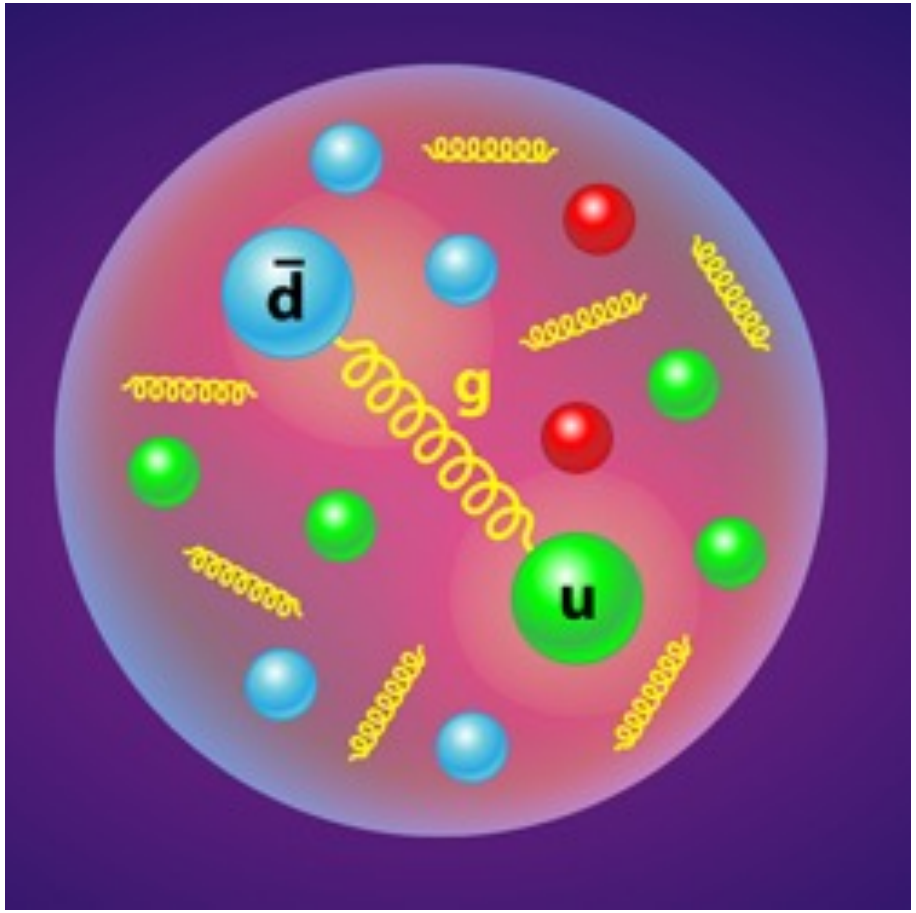
Motivation

What to do:

- Define a structure of hadrons in terms of quantum field theories
- Identify theoretical observables that factorize into non-perturbative objects and perturbatively calculable physics
- Perform global QCD analysis as structures are universal and are the same in all subprocesses

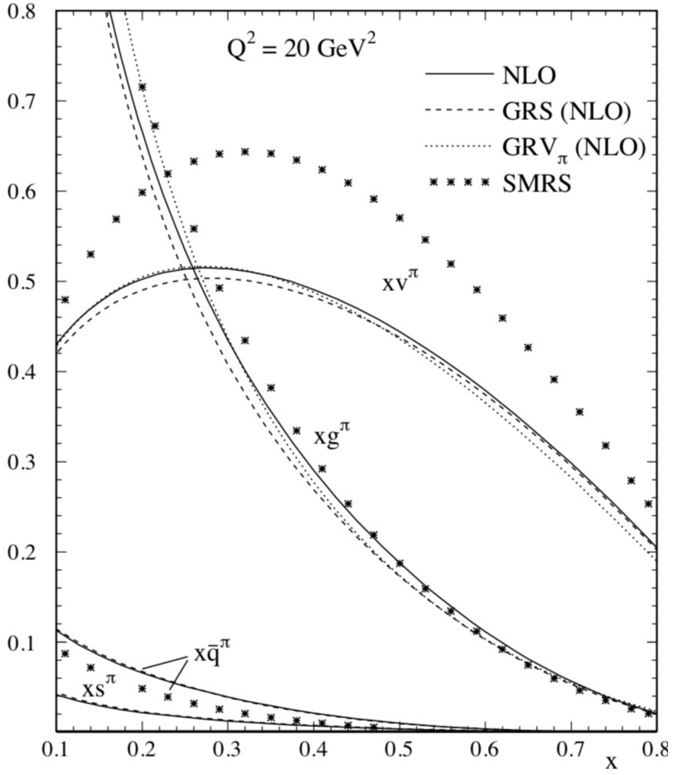
Pions

- Pion is the Goldstone boson associated with spontaneous symmetry breaking of chiral $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ symmetry
- Lightest hadron as $\frac{m_\pi}{M_N} \ll 1$ and dictates the nature of hadronic interactions at low energies
- Simultaneously a pseudoscalar meson made up of q and $\bar{q}$ constituents



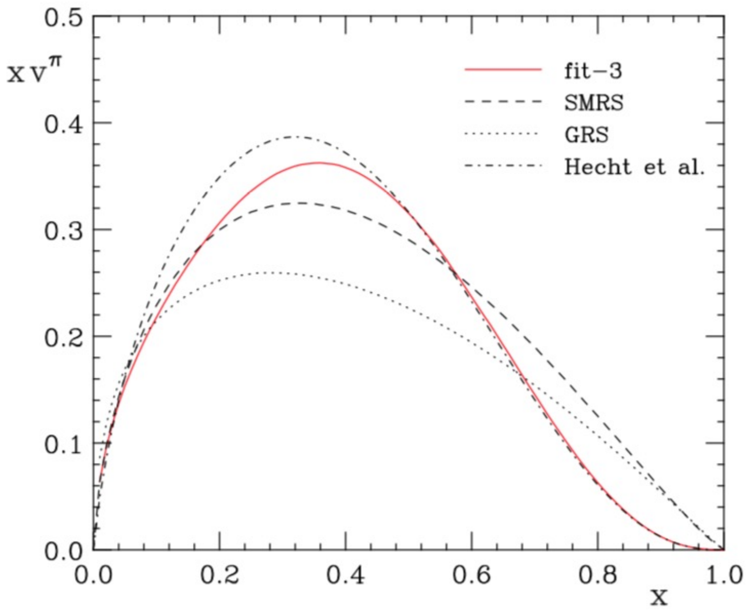
Previous Pion PDFs

- Fits to Drell-Yan, prompt photon, or both



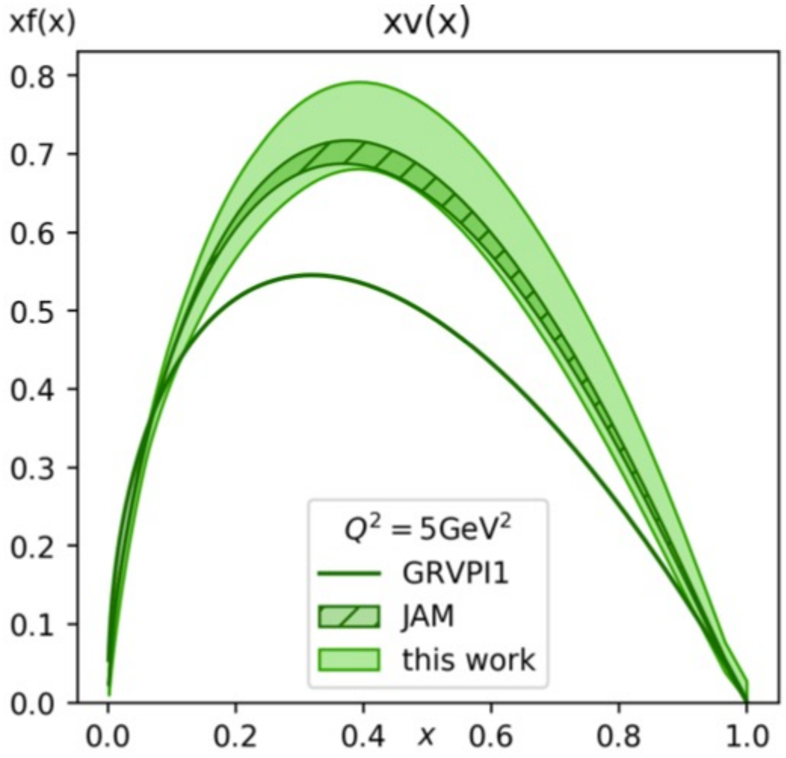
GRS, GRV, and SMRS

Z. Phys. C **67**, 433 (1995).
Eur. Phys. J. C **10** 313 (1997).
Phys. Rev. D **45** 2349 (1992).



Aicher's valence PDF

Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 114023 (2011).

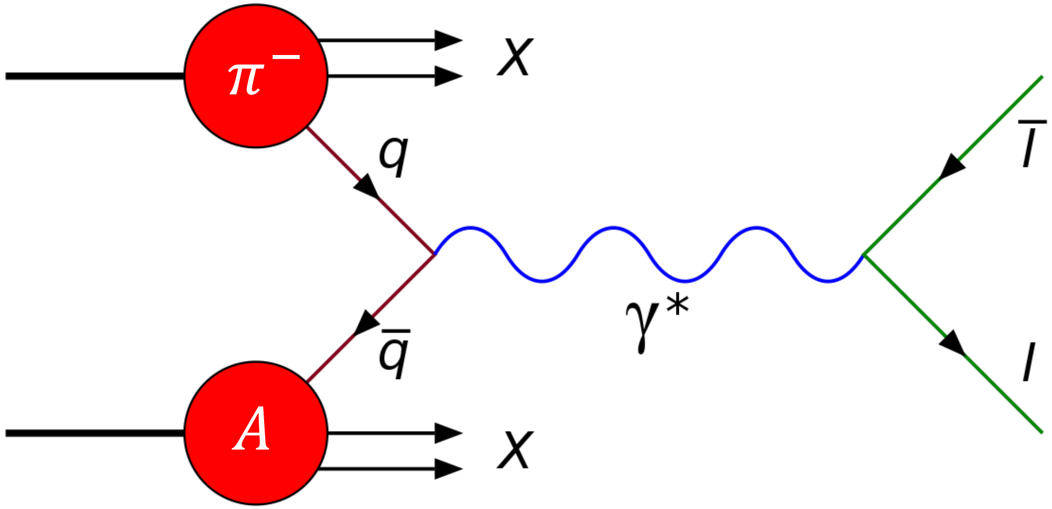


xFitter

Phys. Rev. D **102**, 014040 (2020).

Experiments to Probe Pion Structure

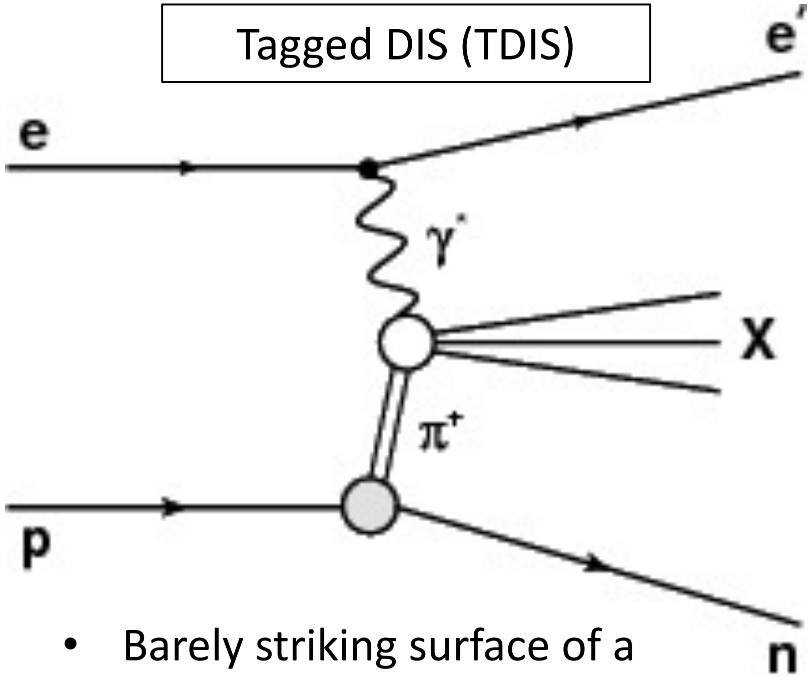
- Drell-Yan (DY)



- Accelerating pion allows for time dilation and longer lifetime

- Leading Neutron (LN)

Tagged DIS (TDIS)



- Barely striking surface of a target proton knocks out an almost on-shell pion to probe

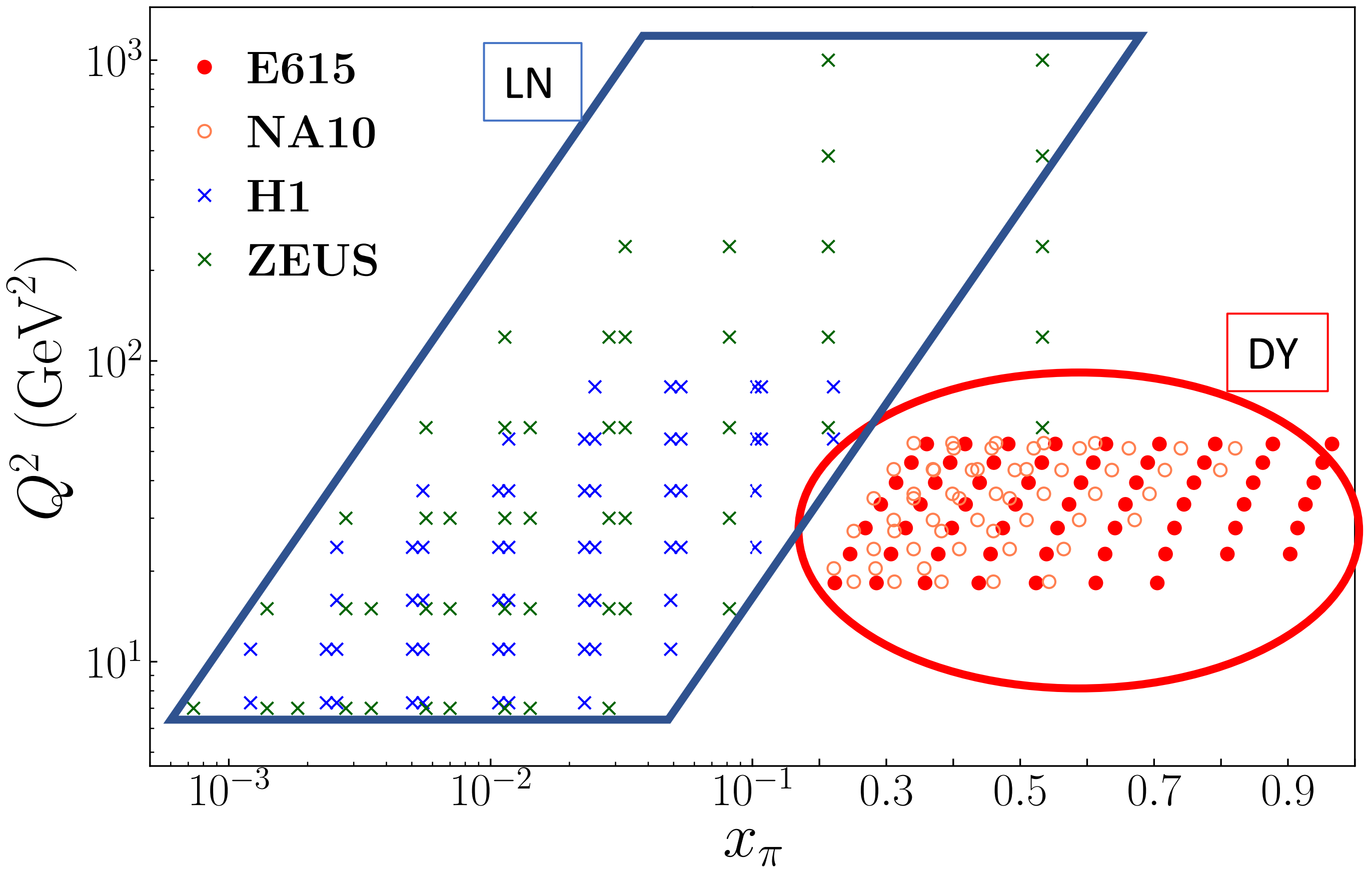
Datasets -- Kinematics

- Large x_π -- Drell-Yan (DY)
- Small x_π -- Leading Neutron (LN)
- Not much data overlap
- In DY:

$$x_\pi = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_F + \sqrt{x_F^2 + 4\tau}\right)$$

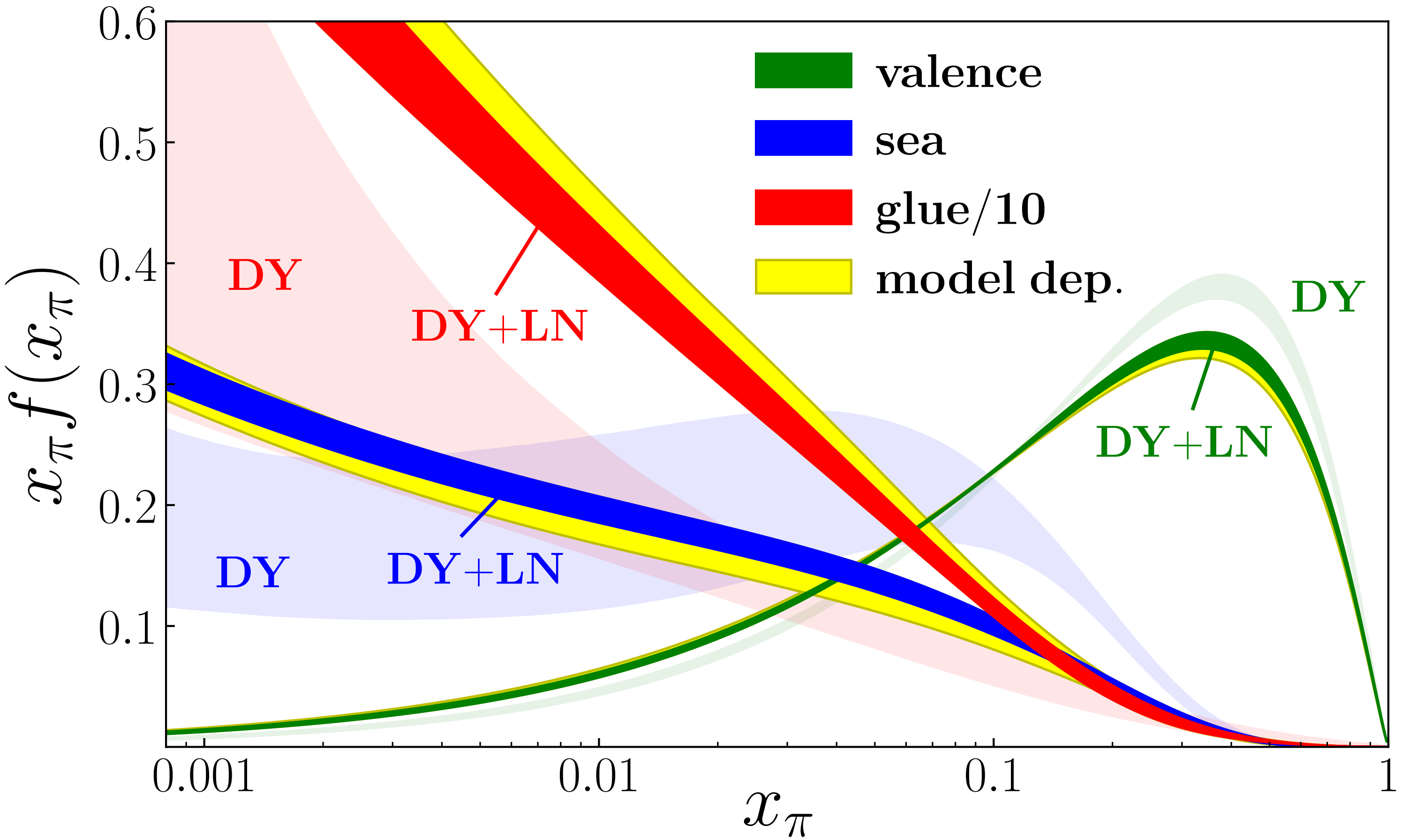
- In LN:

$$x_\pi = x_B / \bar{x}_L$$



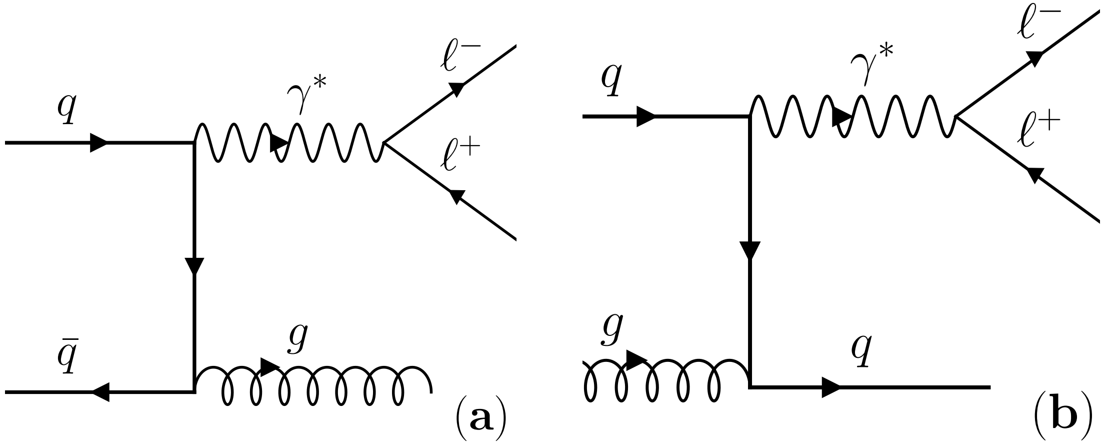
JAM18 Pion PDFs

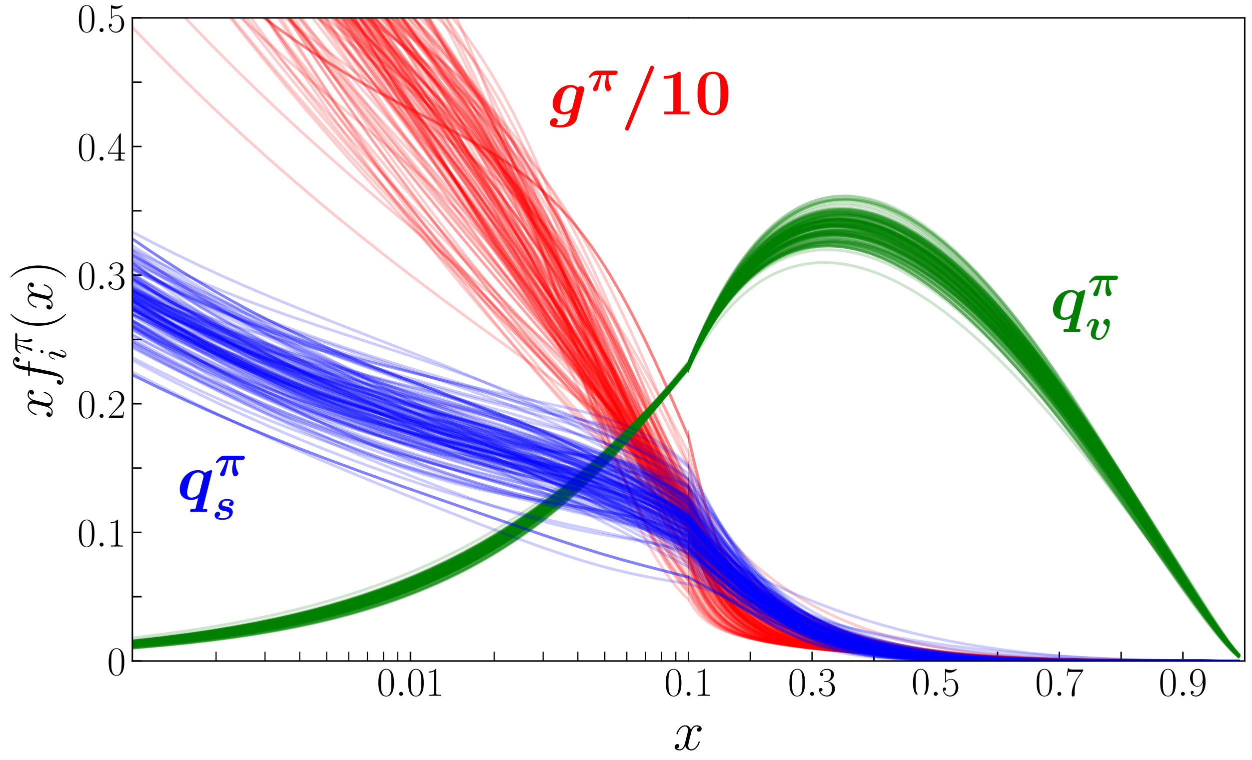
- Lightly shaded bands – only Drell-Yan data
- Darkly shaded bands – fit to both Drell-Yan and LN data



PCB, N. Sato, W. Melnitchouk and Chueng-Ryong Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 152001 (2018).

JAM20 Pion PDFs

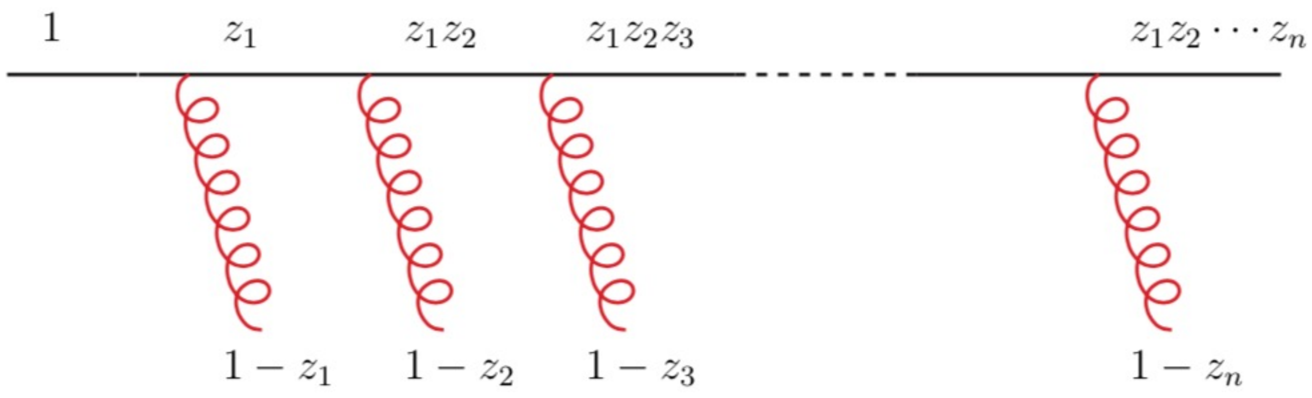




N.Cao, PCB, N. Sato, and W. Melnitchouk
arXiv:2103.02159 [hep-ph]

- For the first time, we included large p_T-dependent Drell-Yan data, which follows collinear factorization
- Large p_T does not dramatically affect the PDF

Soft Gluon Resummation



- Fixed-target Drell-Yan notoriously has large-x_F contamination of higher orders
- Large logarithms may spoil perturbation
- Focus on corrections to the most important $q\bar{q}$ channel
- Resum contributions to all orders of α_s

Issues with Perturbative Calculations

$$\hat{\sigma} \sim \delta(1-z) + \alpha_S(\log(1-z))_+ \longrightarrow \hat{\sigma} \sim \delta(1-z)[1 + \alpha_S \log(1-\tau)]$$

- If τ is large, can potentially spoil the perturbative calculation
- Improvements can be made by resumming $\log(1-z)_+$ terms

Next-to-Leading + Next-to-Leading Logarithm Order Calculation

An NLO calculation gathers the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ terms

	LL	NLL	…	N^{p}LL
LO	1	--	…	--
NLO	$\alpha_S \log(N)^2$	$\alpha_S \log(N)$	…	--
NNLO	$\alpha_S^2 \log(N)^4$	$\alpha_S^2(\log(N)^2, \log(N)^3)$	…	--
…	…	…	…	…
N^{k}LO	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k}$	$\alpha_S^k\left(\log(N)^{2k-1}, \log(N)^{2k-2}\right)$	…	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k-2p} + \cdots$

Next-to-Leading + Next-to-Leading Logarithm Order Calculation

Add the columns to the rows

	LL	NLL	…	N^pLL
LO	1	--	…	--
NLO	$\alpha_s \log(N)^2$	$\alpha_s \log(N)$	…	--
NNLO	$\alpha_S^2 \log(N)^4$	$\alpha_S^2 (\log(N)^2, \log(N)^3)$	…	--
…	…	…	…	…
N^kLO	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k}$	$\alpha_S^k \left(\log(N)^{2k-1}, \log(N)^{2k-2}\right)$	…	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k-2p} + \cdots$

Next-to-Leading + Next-to-Leading Logarithm Order Calculation

Make sure only counted once!
- Subtract the matching

	LL	NLL	…	N^pLL
LO	1	--	…	--
NLO	$\alpha_s \log(N)^2$	$\alpha_s \log(N)$	…	--
NNLO	$\alpha_S^2 \log(N)^4$	$\alpha_S^2(\log(N)^2, \log(N)^3)$	…	--
…	…	…	…	…
N^kLO	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k}$	$\alpha_S^k\left(\log(N)^{2k-1}, \log(N)^{2k-2}\right)$	…	$\alpha_S^k \log(N)^{2k-2p} + \cdots$

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Origin of Landau Pole

$$\alpha_S C^{(1)}_{\text{soft}}(N) = 2\frac{C_F}{\pi}\int_0^1 dz\,\frac{z^{N-1}-1}{1-z}\int_{Q^2}^{(1-z)^2Q^2}\frac{dk_\perp^2}{k_\perp^2}\alpha_S(k_\perp^2)$$

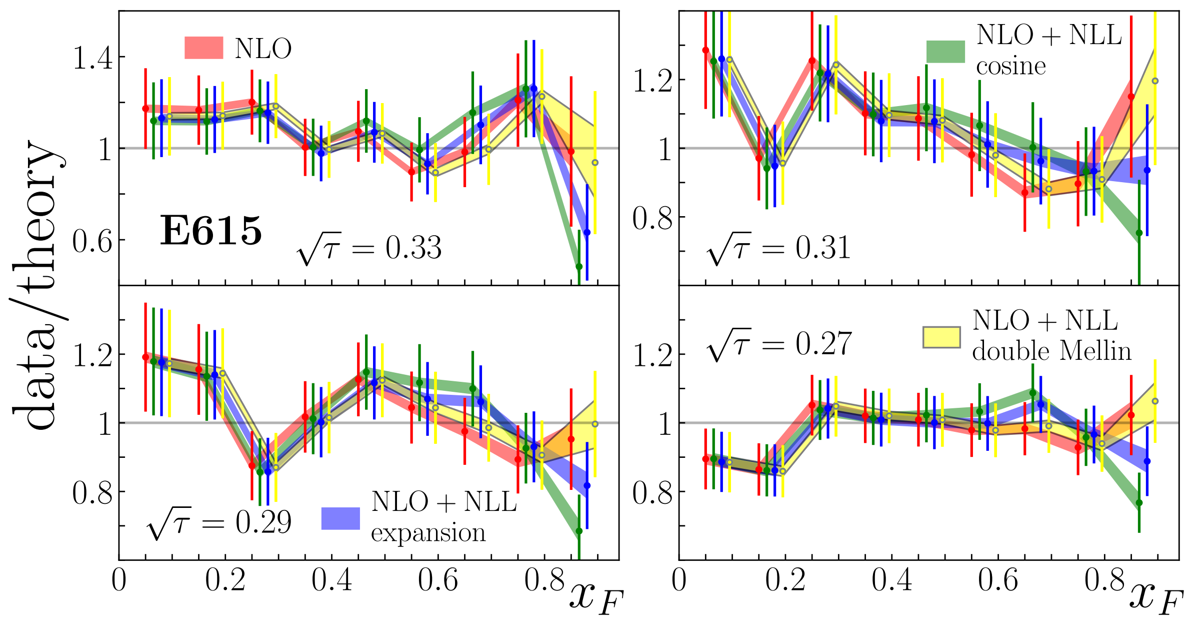
- Upper Limits imply that $k_\perp^2$ will go to 0
- $\alpha_S(\mu^2 = 0)$ is NOT well-defined
- Ambiguities on how to deal with this provide needs for prescriptions

Methods of Resummation

- Make use of the Minimal Prescription to avoid Landau Pole
- Rapidity distribution $\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2 dY}$ adds more complications
- We can perform a Mellin-Fourier transform to account for the rapidity
  - A cosine appears while doing Fourier transform; options:
    1) Take first order expansion, cosine ≈ 1
    2) Keep cosine intact
- Can additionally perform a Double Mellin transform
- Explore the different methods and analyze effects

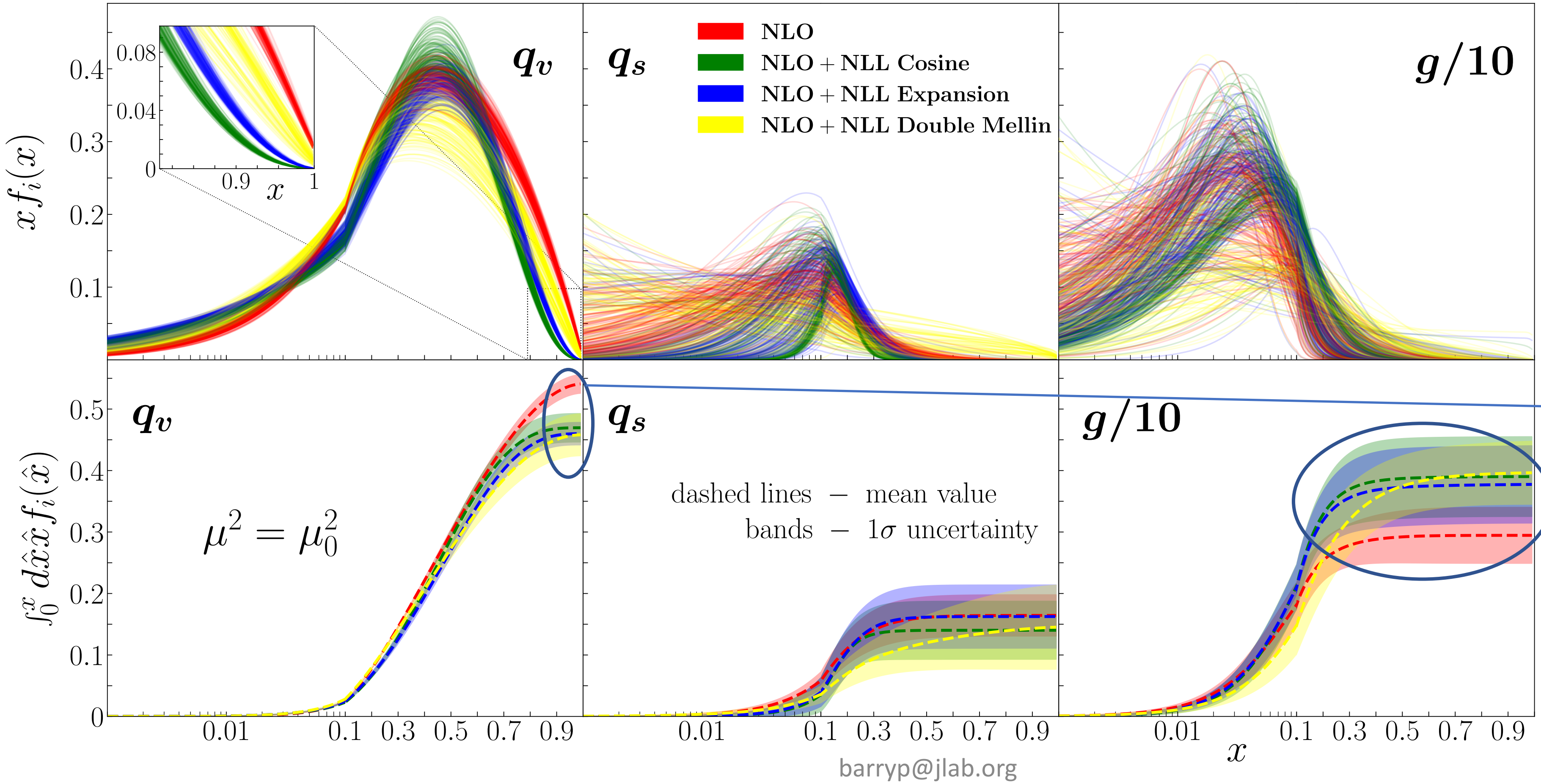
Data and Theory Comparison – Drell-Yan

- Cosine method tends to overpredict the data at very large x_F
- Double Mellin method is qualitatively very similar to NLO
- Resummation is largely a high-x_F effect



PDF Results

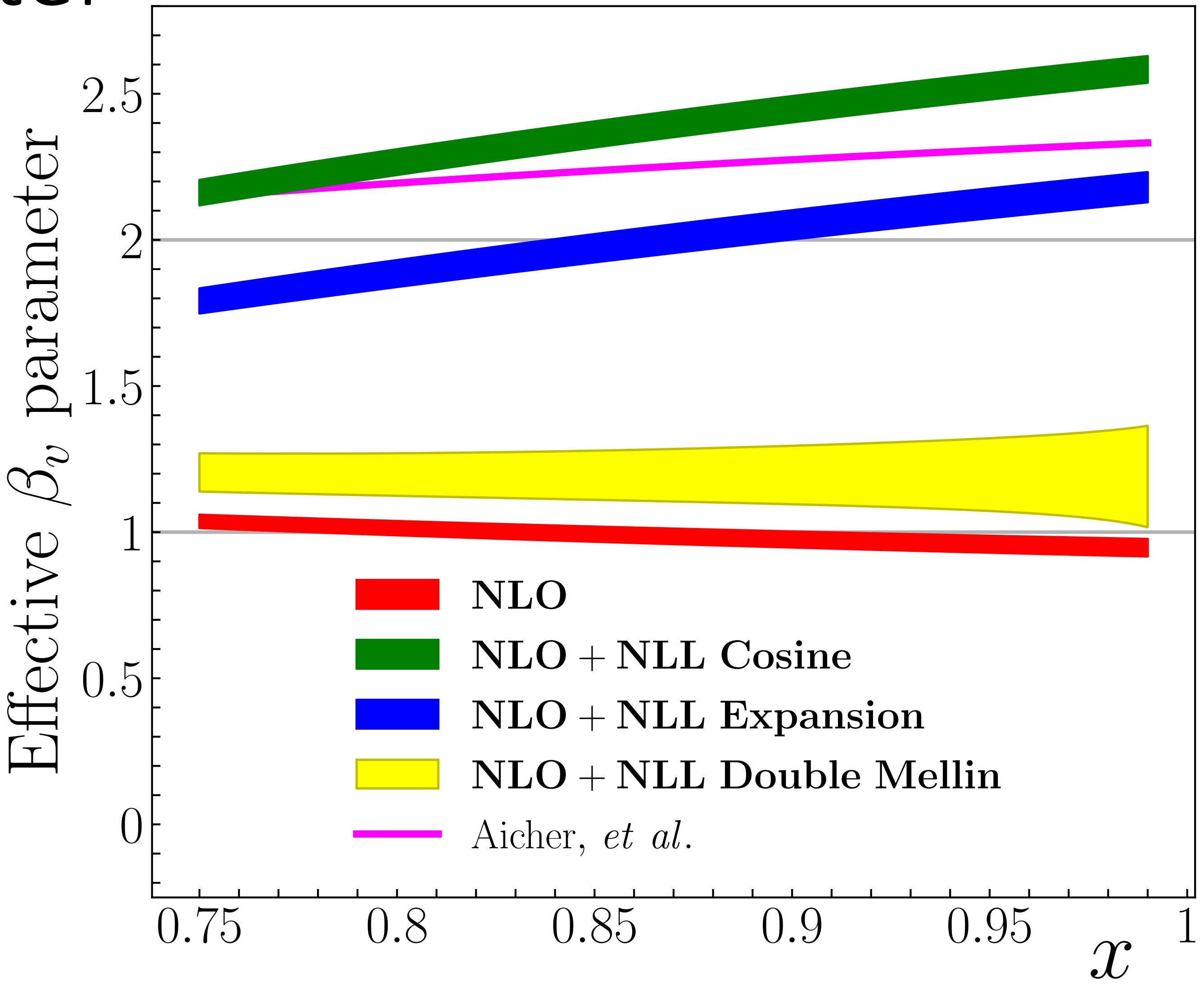
- Large x behavior in valence depends on prescription



Large x momentum fraction in the valence shifts to low x gluon momentum fraction

Effective β_v parameter

- $q_v(x) \sim (1-x)^{\beta_v}$ as $x \to 1$
- Threshold resummation does not give universal behavior of β_v
- NLO and double Mellin give $\beta_v \approx 1$
- Cosine and Expansion give $\beta_v > 2$

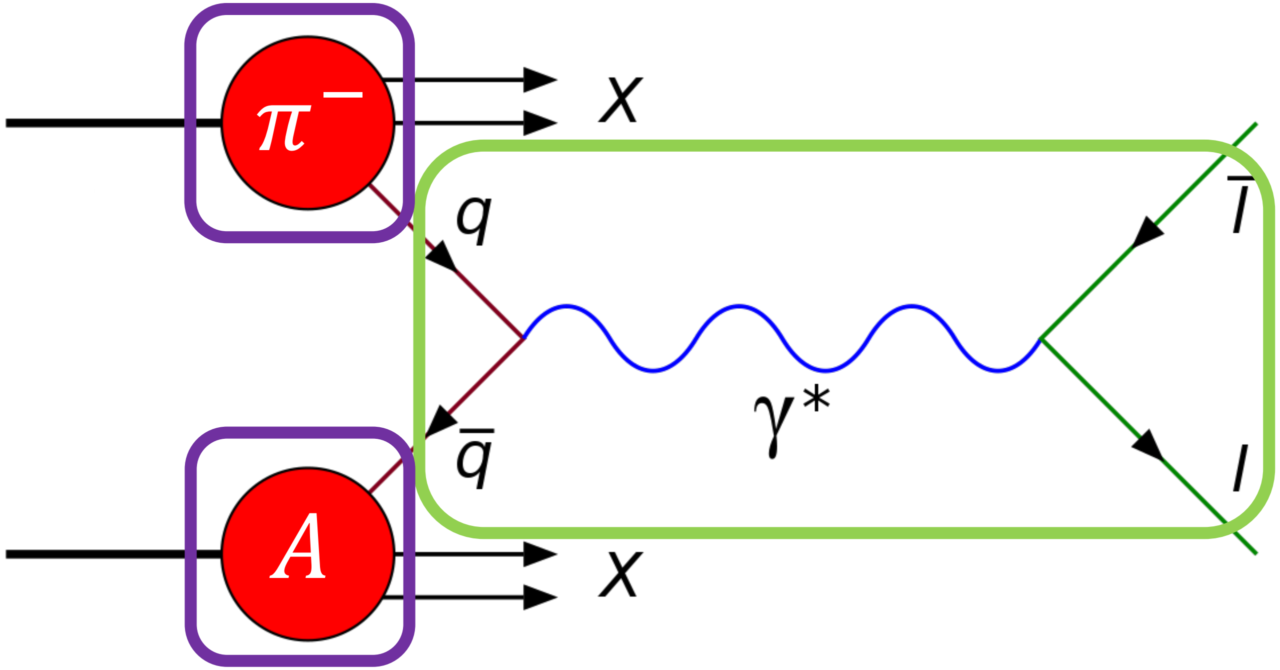


Future Work

- Investigate high-x behavior of valence PDF through constraints from the lattice data
- Confront the small-p_{T} Drell-Yan data in terms of CSS formulations and extract pion TMDs
- Investigate impacts of future experiments on pion and kaon PDFs

Backup

Drell-Yan (DY)



$$\sigma \propto \sum_{i,j} f_i^{\pi}(x_\pi, \mu) \otimes f_j^{A}(x_A, \mu) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{i,j}(x_\pi, x_A, Q/\mu)$$

Drell-Yan (DY) Definitions

Hadronic variable

$$\tau = \frac{Q^2}{S}$$

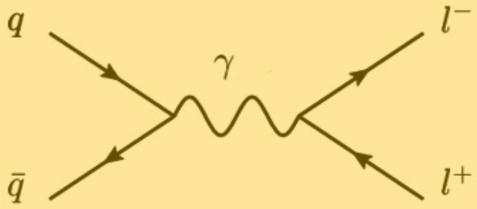
Partonic variable

$\hat{S}$ is the center of mass momentum squared of incoming partons

$$z \equiv \frac{Q^2}{\hat{S}} = \frac{\tau}{x_1 x_2}$$

LO

LO: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

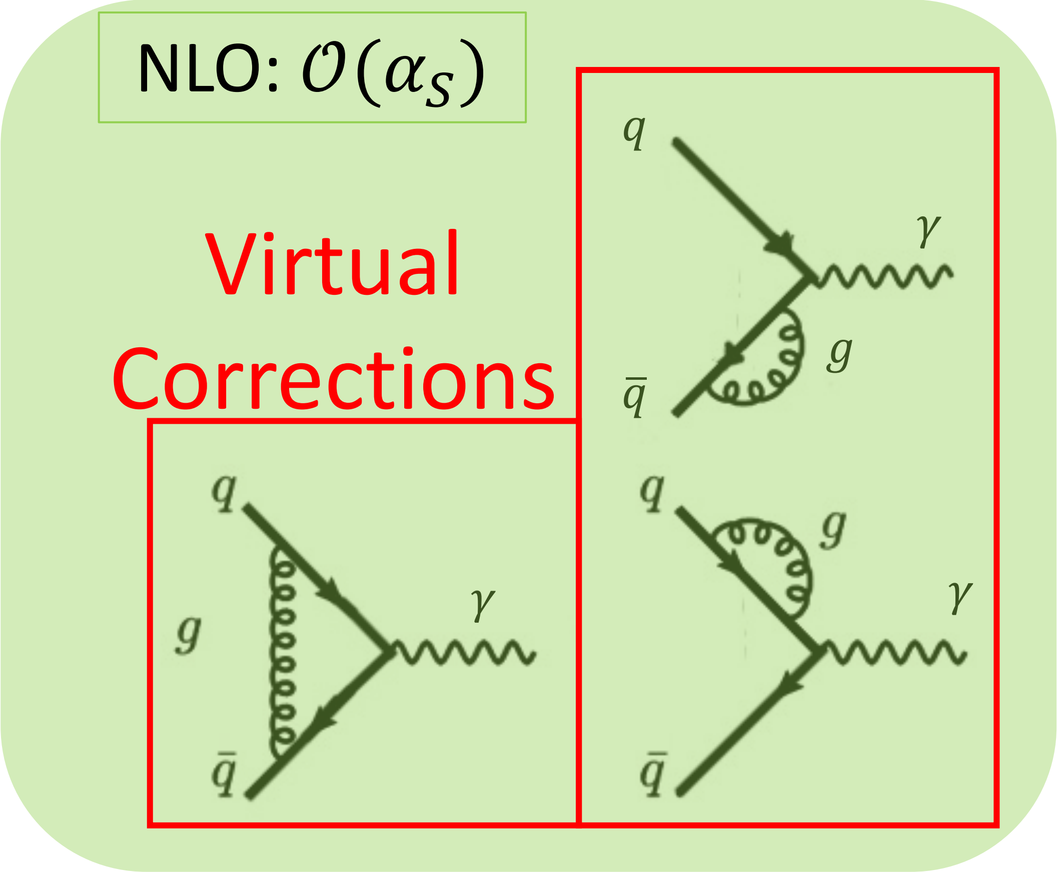


$$C_{q\bar{q}} = \delta(1-z)\frac{\delta(y)+\delta(1-y)}{2}$$

- $z = 1$ corresponds to partonic threshold
- All $\hat{S}$ is equal to Q^2
- All energy of hard partons turns into virtuality of photon

NLO Virtual

- Virtual corrections at NLO are proportional to $\delta(1-z)$
  - Exhibit Born kinematics



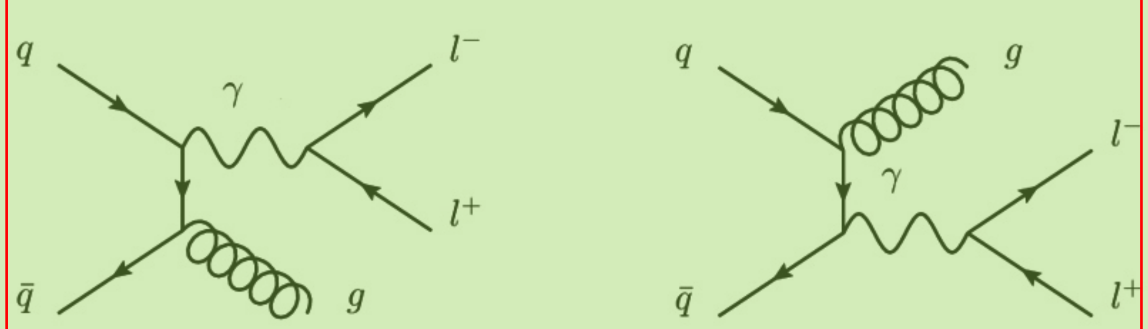
$$C_{q\bar{q}}^{\text{virtual}} = \delta(1-z)\frac{\delta(y)+\delta(1-y)}{2}\left[\frac{C_F\alpha_S}{\pi}\left(\frac{3}{2}\ln\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}+\frac{2\pi^2}{3}-6\right)\right]$$

NLO Real Emission

- Next to leading order, real gluon emissions

$$C_{q\bar{q}}^{\text{real}} = \frac{C_F \alpha_S}{\pi}\left[\frac{\delta(y)+\delta(1-y)}{2}\left[(1+z^2)\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\ln\frac{Q^2(1-z)^2}{\mu^2 z}\right)_+ + 1 - z\right]\right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(1-z)^2}{z}y(1-y)\right]\left[\frac{1+z^2}{1-z}\left(\left[\frac{1}{y}\right]_+ + \left[\frac{1}{1-y}\right]_+\right) - 2(1-z)\right]\right]$$

Real emissions



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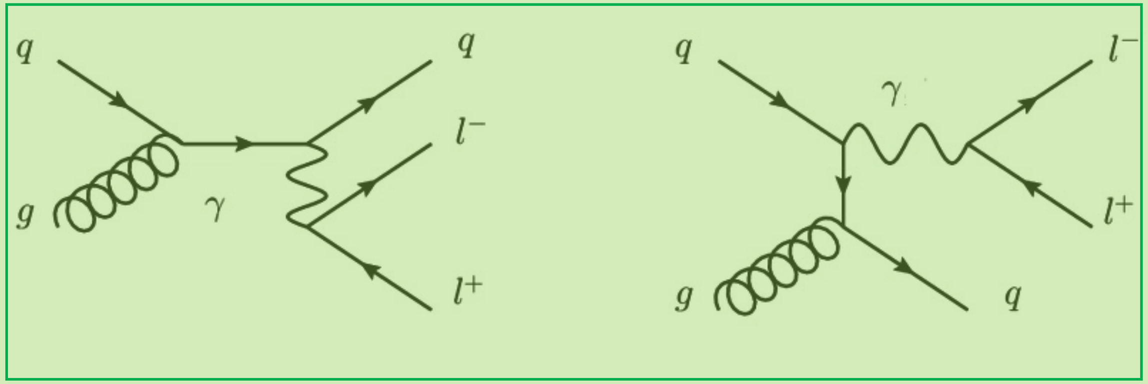
NLO Real Emission

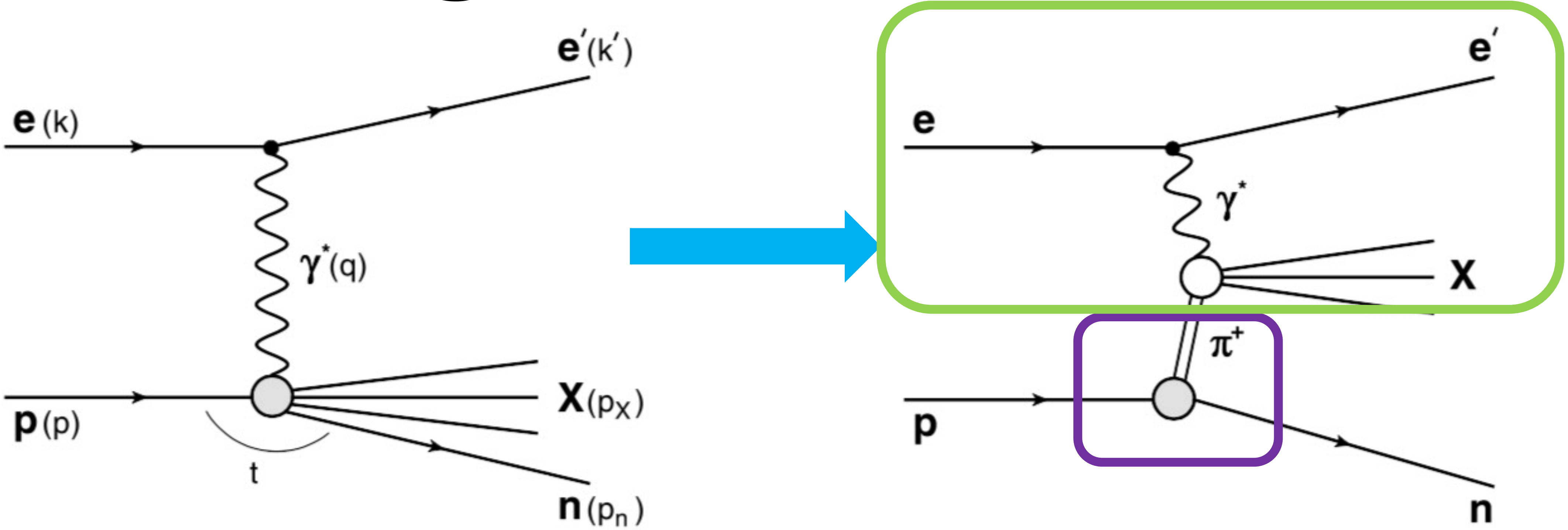
Real emissions



$$C_{qg}^{\mathrm{real}} = \frac{T_F \alpha_S}{2\pi}\Bigg[\delta(y)\Big[(z^2+(1-z)^2)\ln\frac{Q^2(1-z)^2}{\mu^2 z}+2z(1-z)\Big] + \Big[1+\frac{(1-z)^2}{z}y(1-y)\Big]\Big[(z^2+(1-z)^2)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)_+ + 2z(1-z)+(1-z)^2 y\Big]\Bigg]$$

- Real quark emissions
- $C_{qg} = C_{gq}|_{y\to 1-y}$

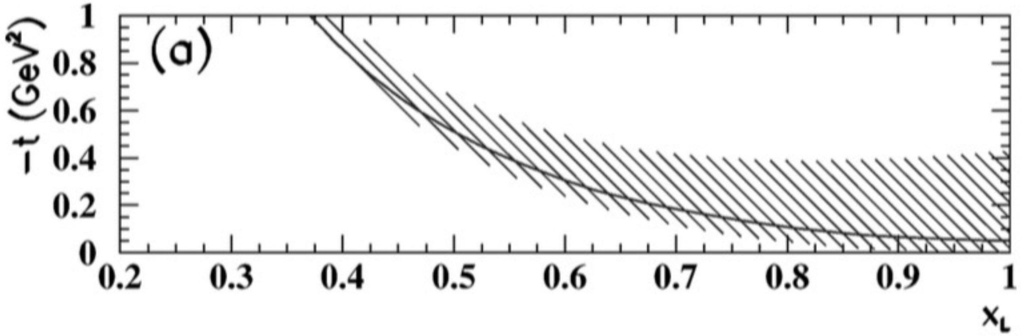
Leading Neutron (LN)

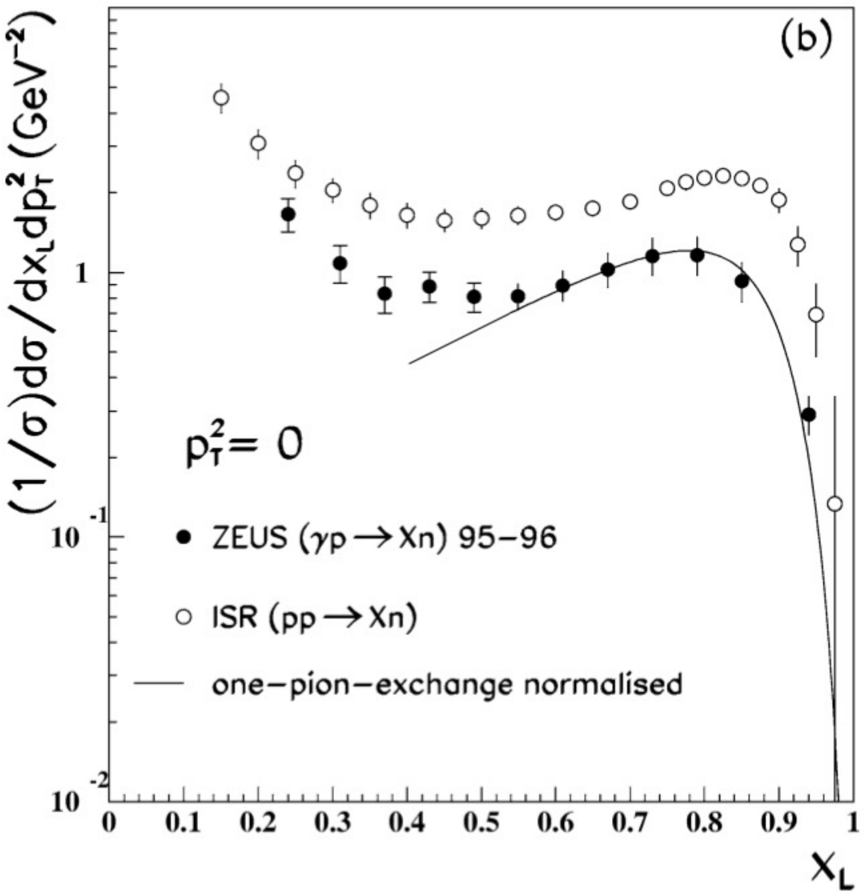


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dQ^2 dy} \sim f_{p\to\pi^+ n}(y) \times \sum_q \int_{x/y}^{1} \frac{d\xi}{\xi} C(\xi) q\left(\frac{x/y}{\xi}, \mu^2\right)$$

Large x_L

- x_L is fraction of longitudinal momentum carried by neutron relative to initial proton
- For t to be close to pion pole, has to go near 0 – happens at large x_L
- In this region, one pion exchange dominates





Splitting Function and Regulators

Amplitude for proton to dissociate into a π^+ and neutron:

$$f_{\pi N}(\bar{x}_L) = \frac{g_A^2 M^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int dk_\perp^2 \, \frac{\bar{x}_L \left[k_\perp^2 + \bar{x}_L^2 M^2\right]}{x_L^2 \, D_{\pi N}^2} \, |\mathcal{F}|^2,$$

$$D_{\pi N} \equiv t - m_\pi^2 = -\frac{1}{1-y}[k_\perp^2 + y^2 M^2 + (1-y) m_\pi^2]$$

Best fit

$$\mathcal{F} = \begin{cases} \text{(i)} & \exp\left((M^2 - s)/\Lambda^2\right) & s\text{-dep. exponential} \\ \text{(ii)} & \exp\left(D_{\pi N}/\Lambda^2\right) & t\text{-dep. exponential} \\ \text{(iii)} & (\Lambda^2 - m_\pi^2)/(\Lambda^2 - t) & t\text{-dep. monopole} \\ \text{(iv)} & \bar{x}_L^{-\alpha_\pi(t)} \exp\left(D_{\pi N}/\Lambda^2\right) & \text{Regge} \\ \text{(v)} & \left[1 - D_{\pi N}^2/(\Lambda^2 - t)^2\right]^{1/2} & \text{Pauli-Villars} \end{cases}$$

- We examine five regulators, and we fit Λ
- $\mathcal{F}$ is a UV regulator, which the data chooses

Bayesian Inference

- Minimize the χ^2 for each replica

Normalization parameter

$$\chi^2(\boldsymbol{a}, \text{data}) = \sum_e \left(\sum_i \left[\frac{d_i^e - \sum_k r_k^e \, \beta_{k,i}^e - t_i^e(\boldsymbol{a})/n_e}{\alpha_i^e} \right]^2 + \left(\frac{1 - n_e}{\delta n_e} \right)^2 + \sum_k \left(r_k^e \right)^2 \right)$$

- Perform N total χ^2 minimizations and compute statistical quantities

Expectation value $$\mathrm{E}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}(\boldsymbol{a}_k),$$

Variance $$\mathrm{V}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \left[\mathcal{O}(\boldsymbol{a}_k) - \mathrm{E}[\mathcal{O}] \right]^2,$$