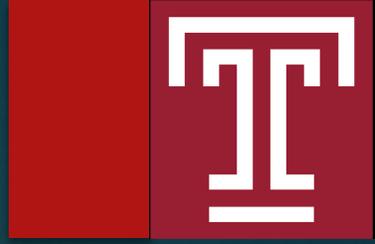


Simultaneous Extraction of Spin-Averaged and Helicity PDFs



Christopher Cocuzza (Temple University)

Jacob Ethier (Nikhef)

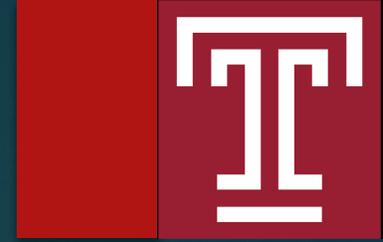
Wally Melnitchouk (Jefferson Lab)

Andreas Metz (Temple University)

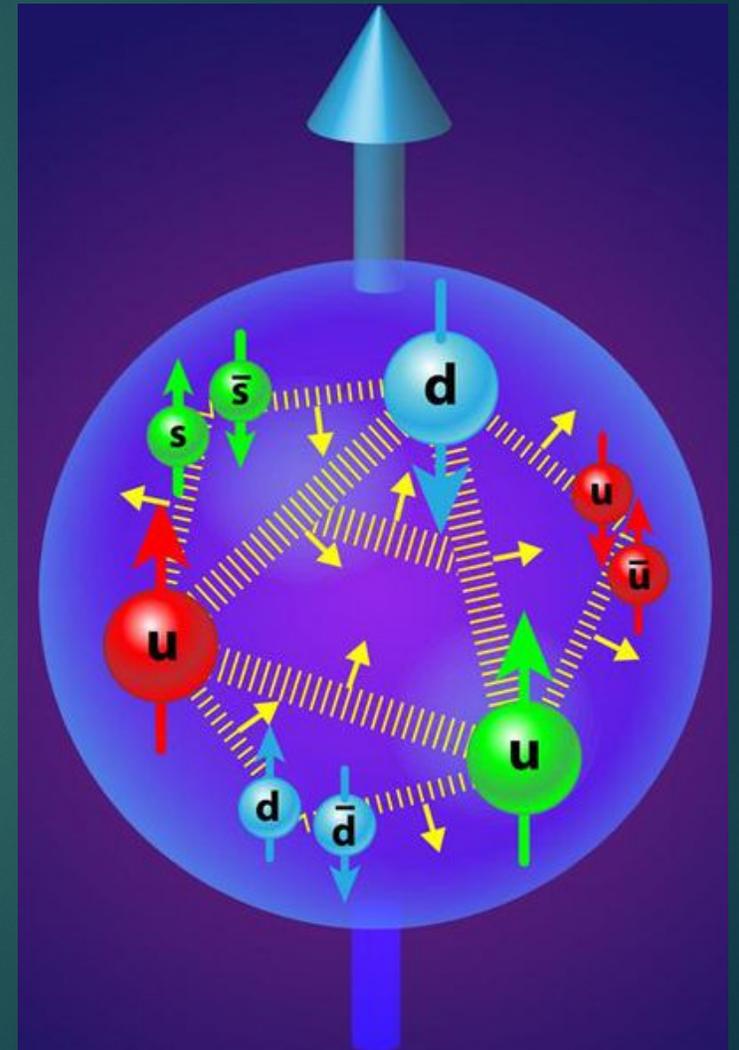
Nobuo Sato (Jefferson Lab)



JAM Collaboration



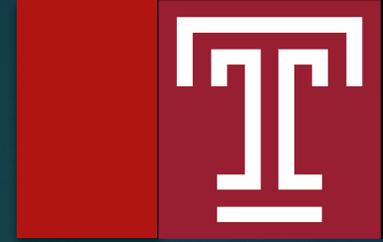
- Understand the 3-dimensional structure of nucleons through global QCD analysis of parton distribution functions (PDFs), fragmentation functions (FFs) and transverse momentum dependent (TMD) distributions.
- Use collinear factorization in perturbative QCD to perform simultaneous determinations of PDFs, FFs, etc.
- Utilize Monte Carlo methods for Bayesian inference to achieve robust uncertainty quantification





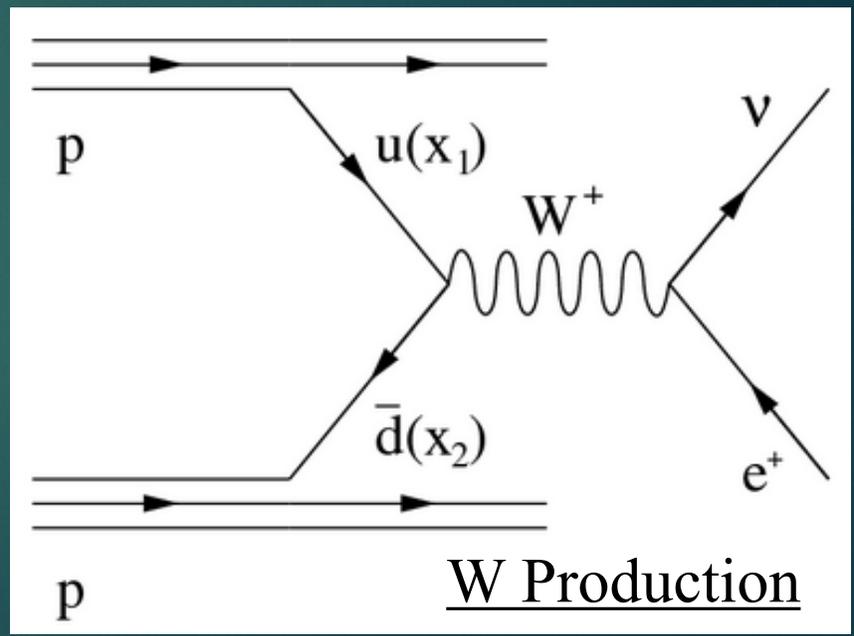
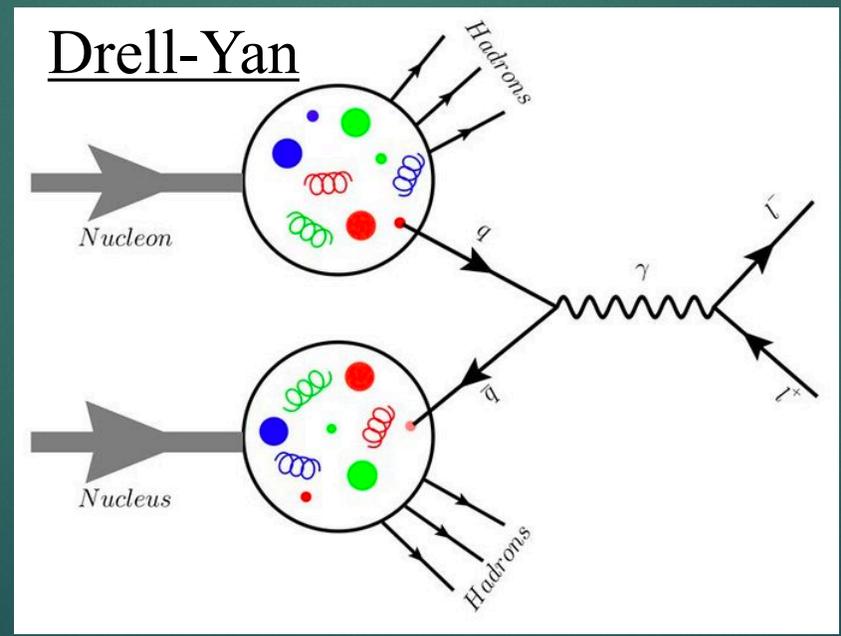
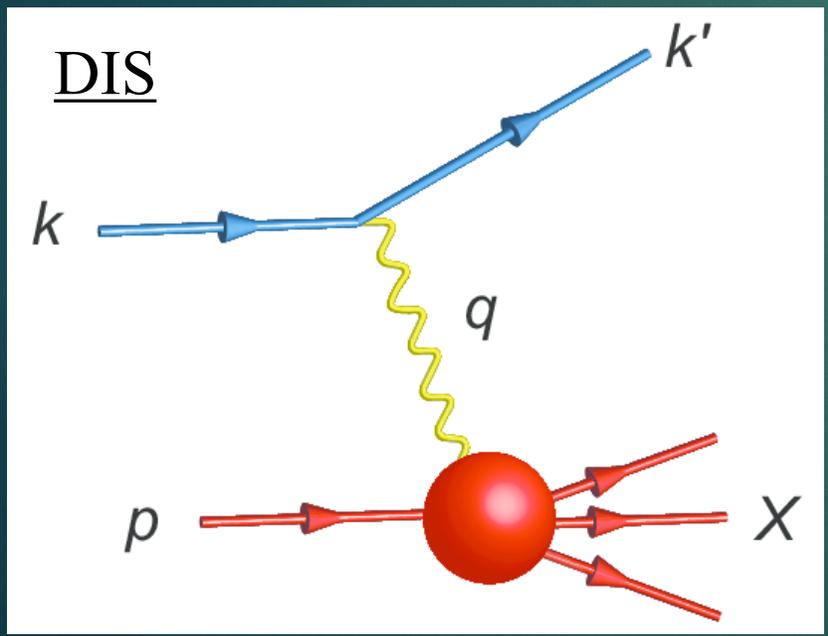
Spin-Averaged PDF + Nuclear Effects Analysis

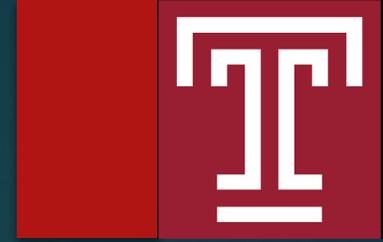
Spin-Averaged PDF + Nuclear Analysis



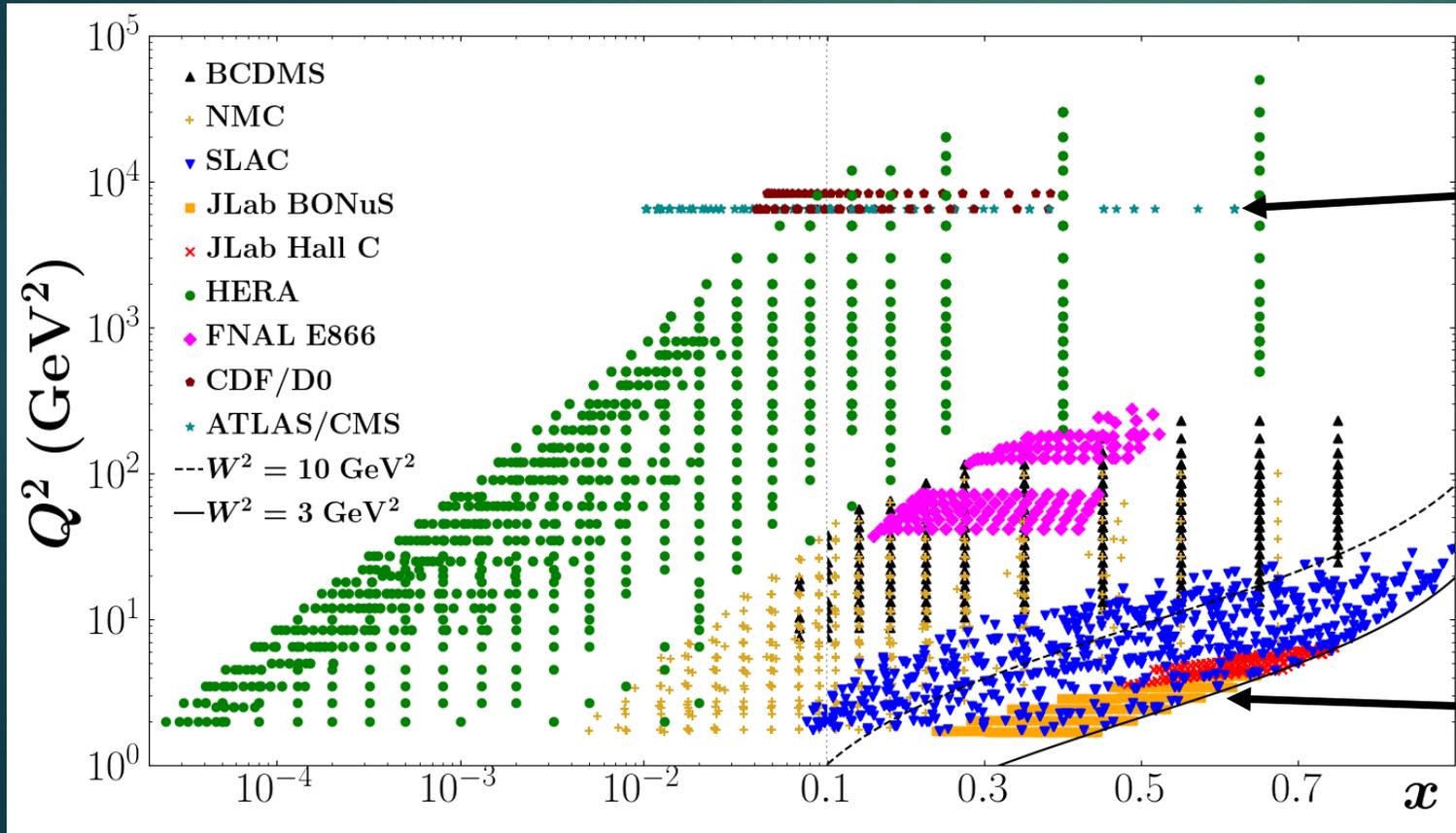
Simultaneous extraction of PDFs, higher twist effects ($x^2 M^2 / Q^2$), and nuclear effects.

Update JAM analysis with latest W/Z production data (including LHC)





- **Deep Inelastic Scattering:** BCDMS, NMC, SLAC, HERA, Jefferson Lab (3,863 points)
- **Drell-Yan:** Fermilab E866 (250 points)
- **W/Z Boson Production:** Tevatron CDF/D0, LHC ATLAS/CMS (239 points)

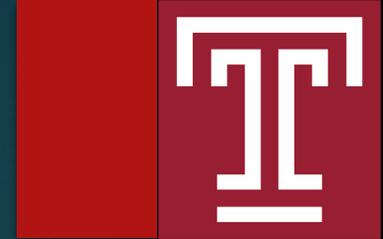


New LHC Data

Low W^2 cut allows inclusion of high- x data, particularly from Jefferson Lab

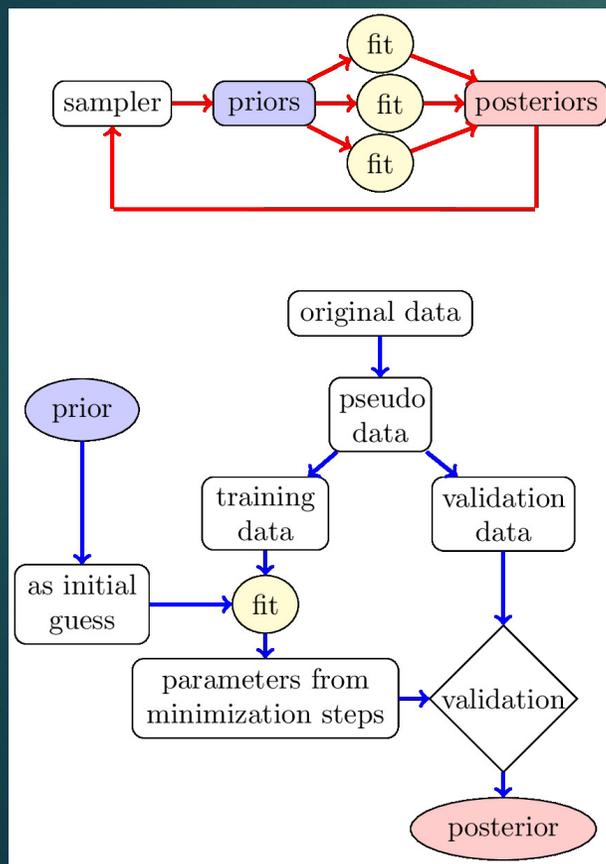
High- x Data (Proton/Deuteron)

JAM Methodology



- Parameterize PDFs at input scale $Q_0^2 = m_c^2$: $f(x) = Nx^\alpha(1-x)^\beta(1 + \gamma\sqrt{x} + \eta x)$
- Evolve PDFs using DGLAP and compute observables
- Determine parameters through Bayesian posterior sampling with likelihood function $e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$

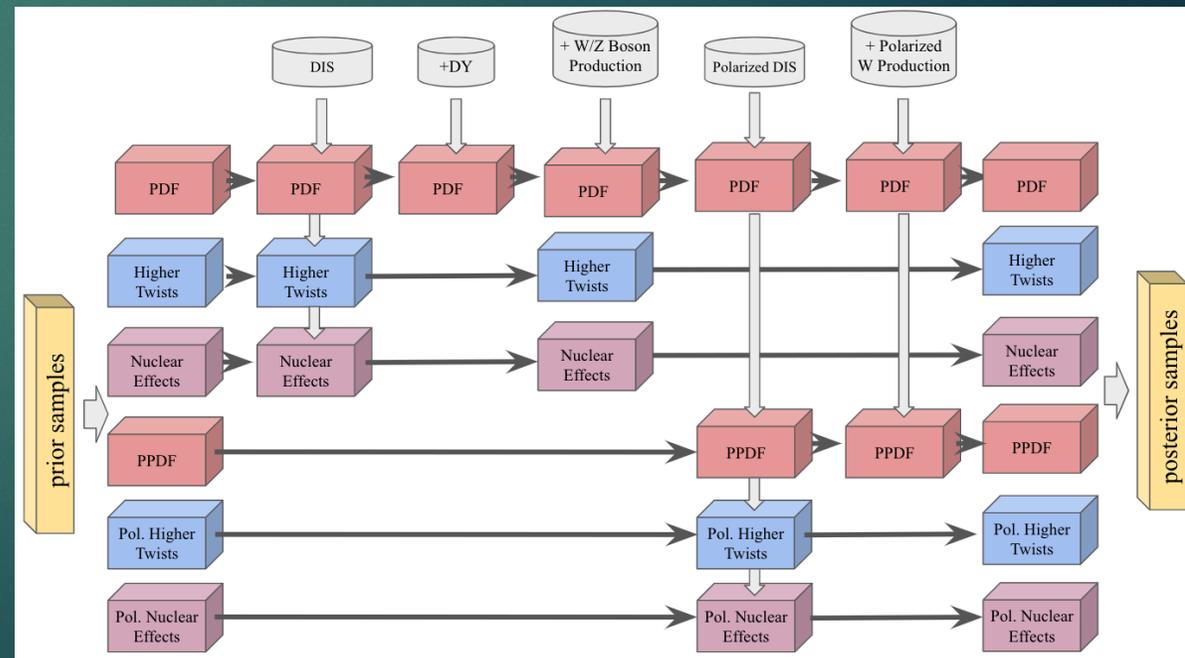
Data Resampling:



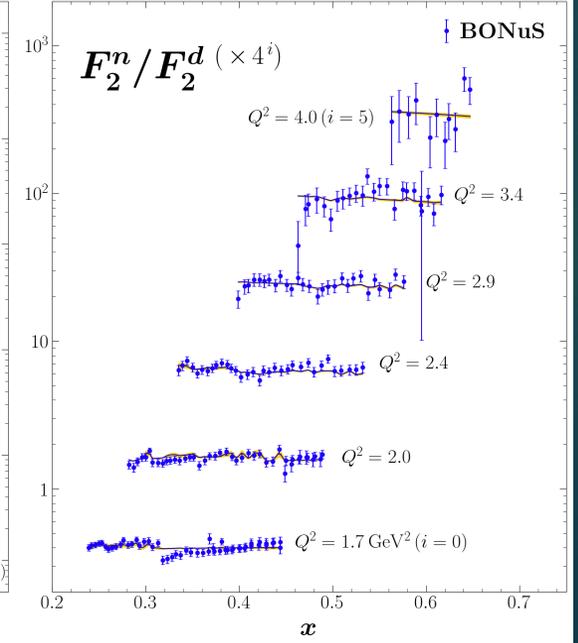
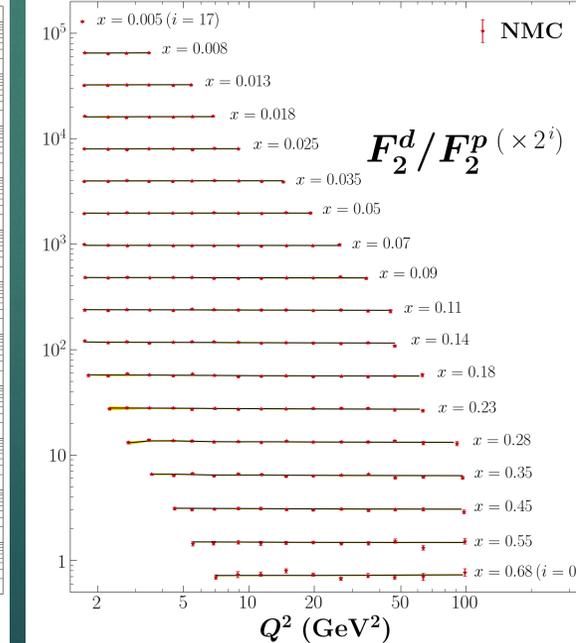
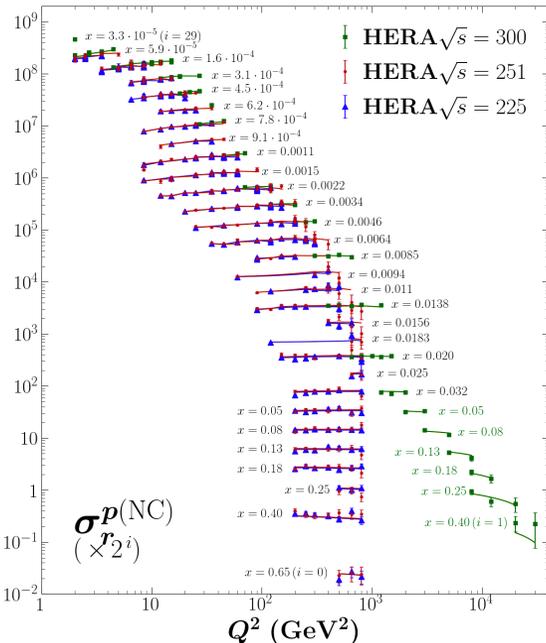
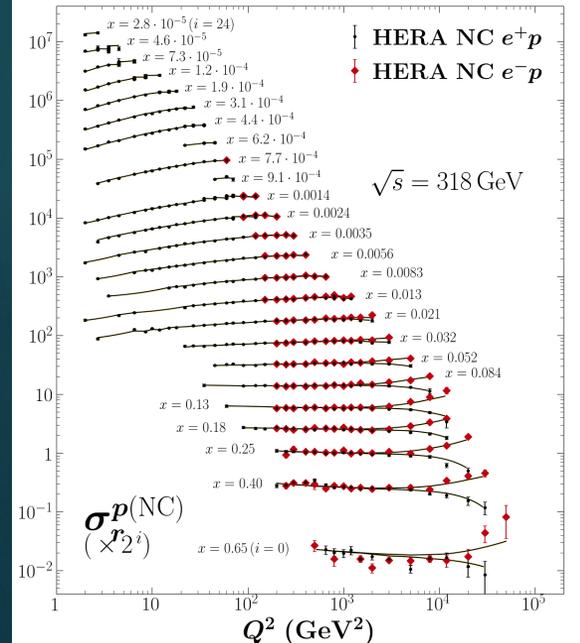
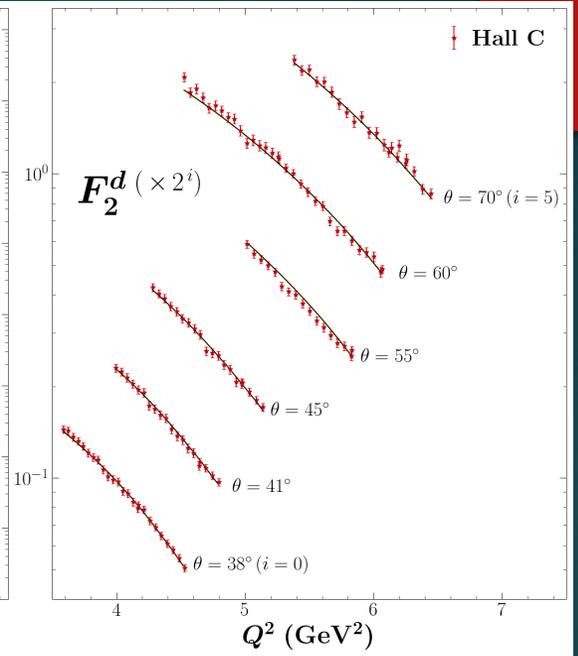
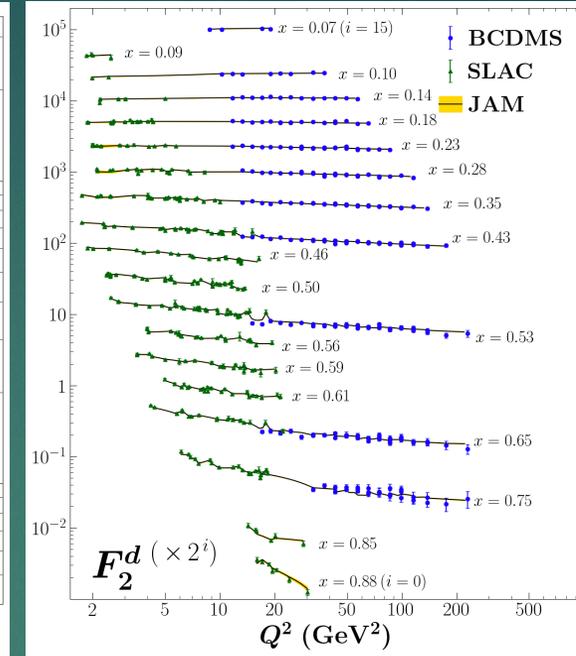
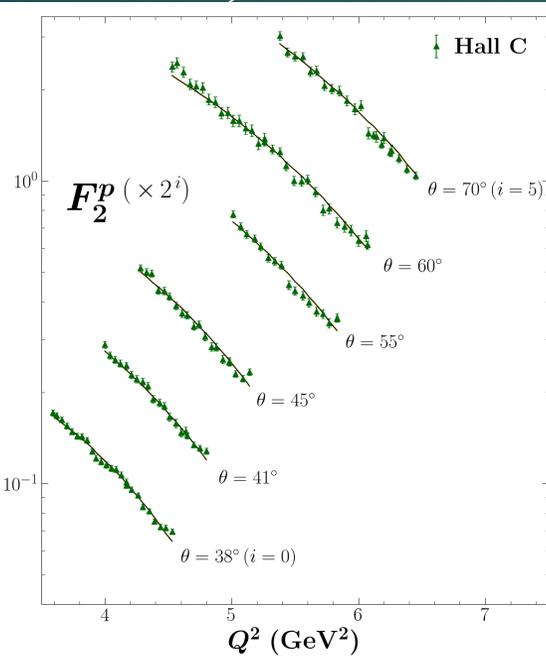
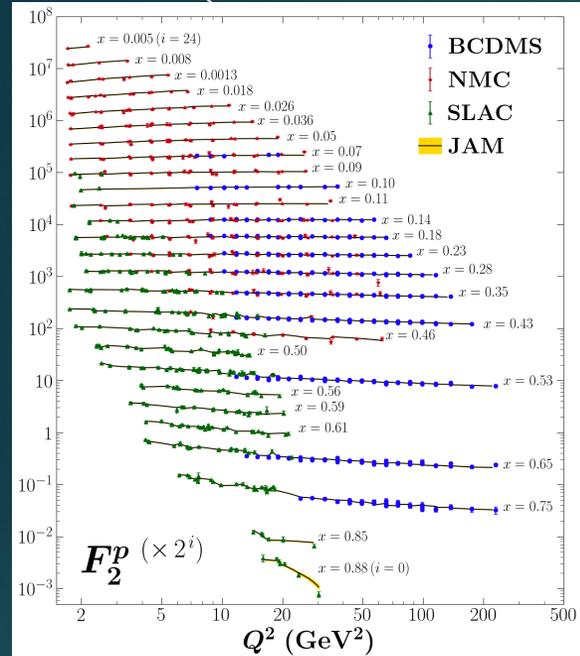
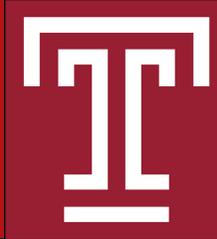
$$\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma + R\alpha$$

$\tilde{\sigma}$: Pseudo-Data
 σ : Original Data
 R : Random Gaussian number $N(0,1)$
 α : Quadrature sum of uncertainties

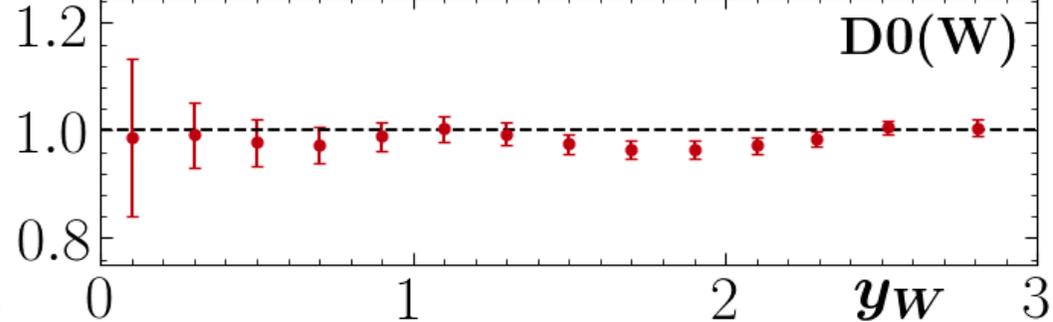
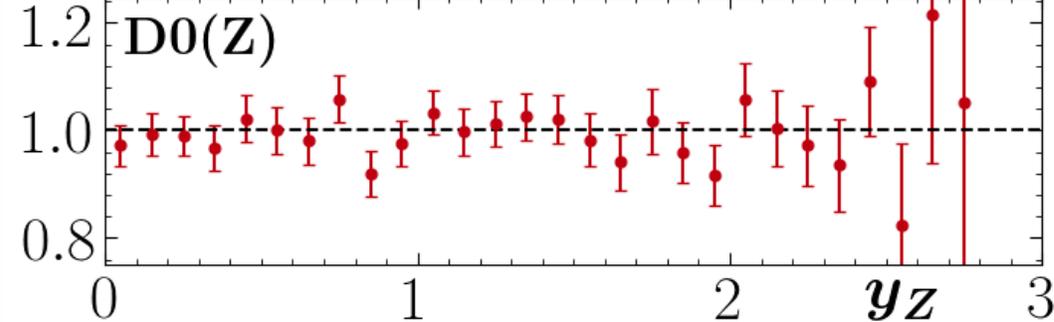
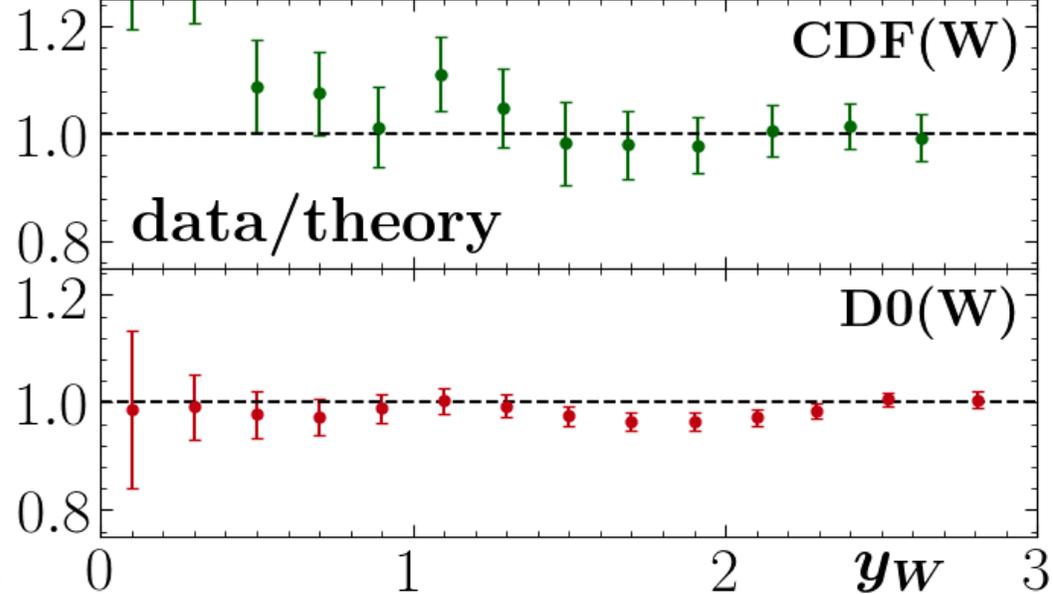
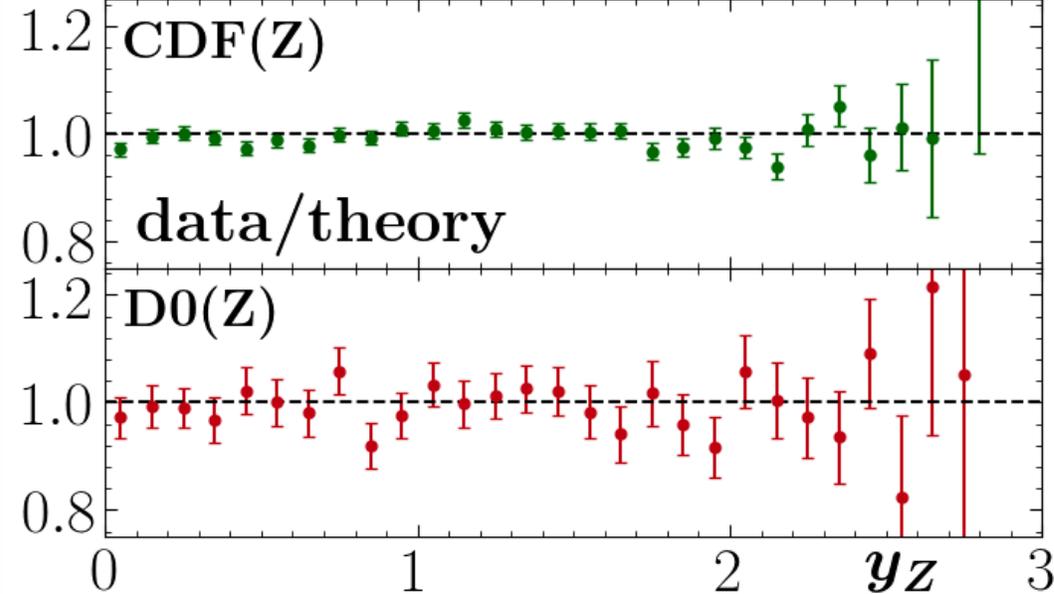
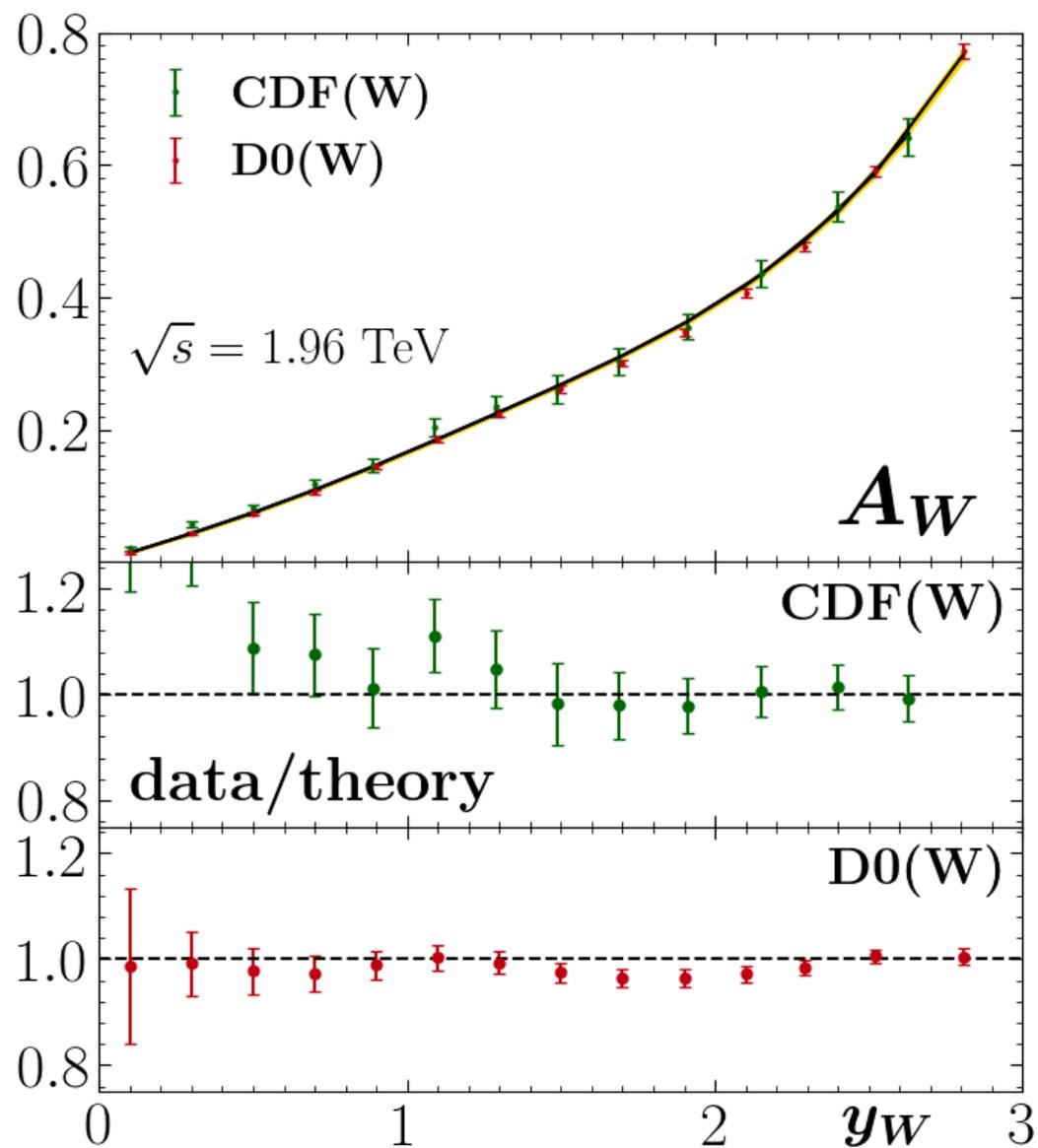
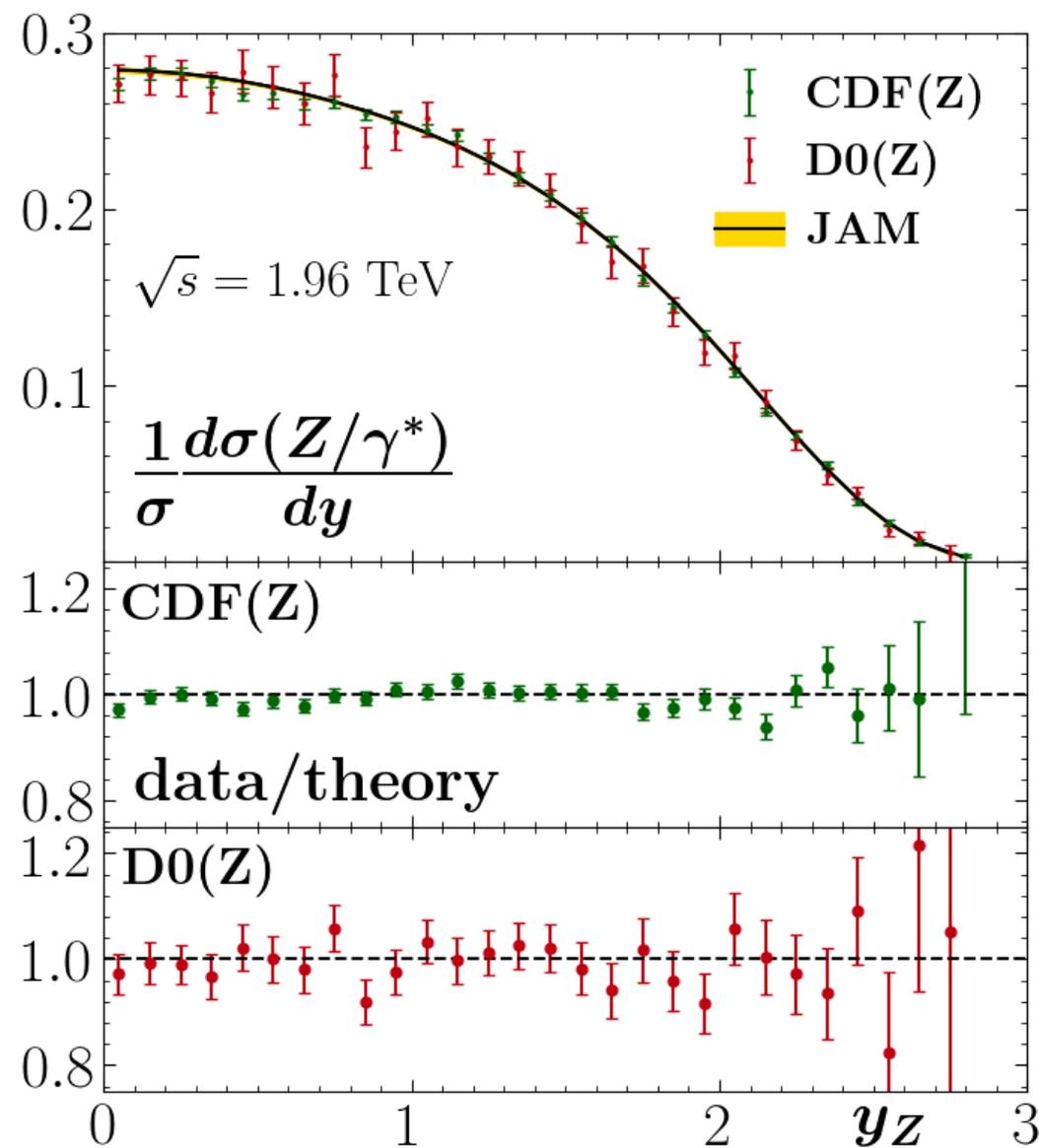
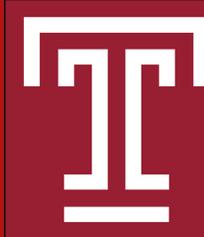
Multi-Step Strategy:



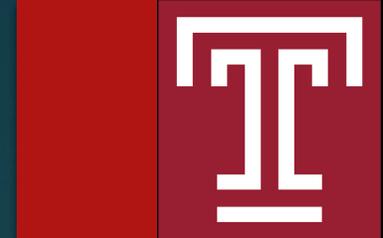
DIS (Neutral Current)



W/Z Boson Production



Lepton Production (including LHC)

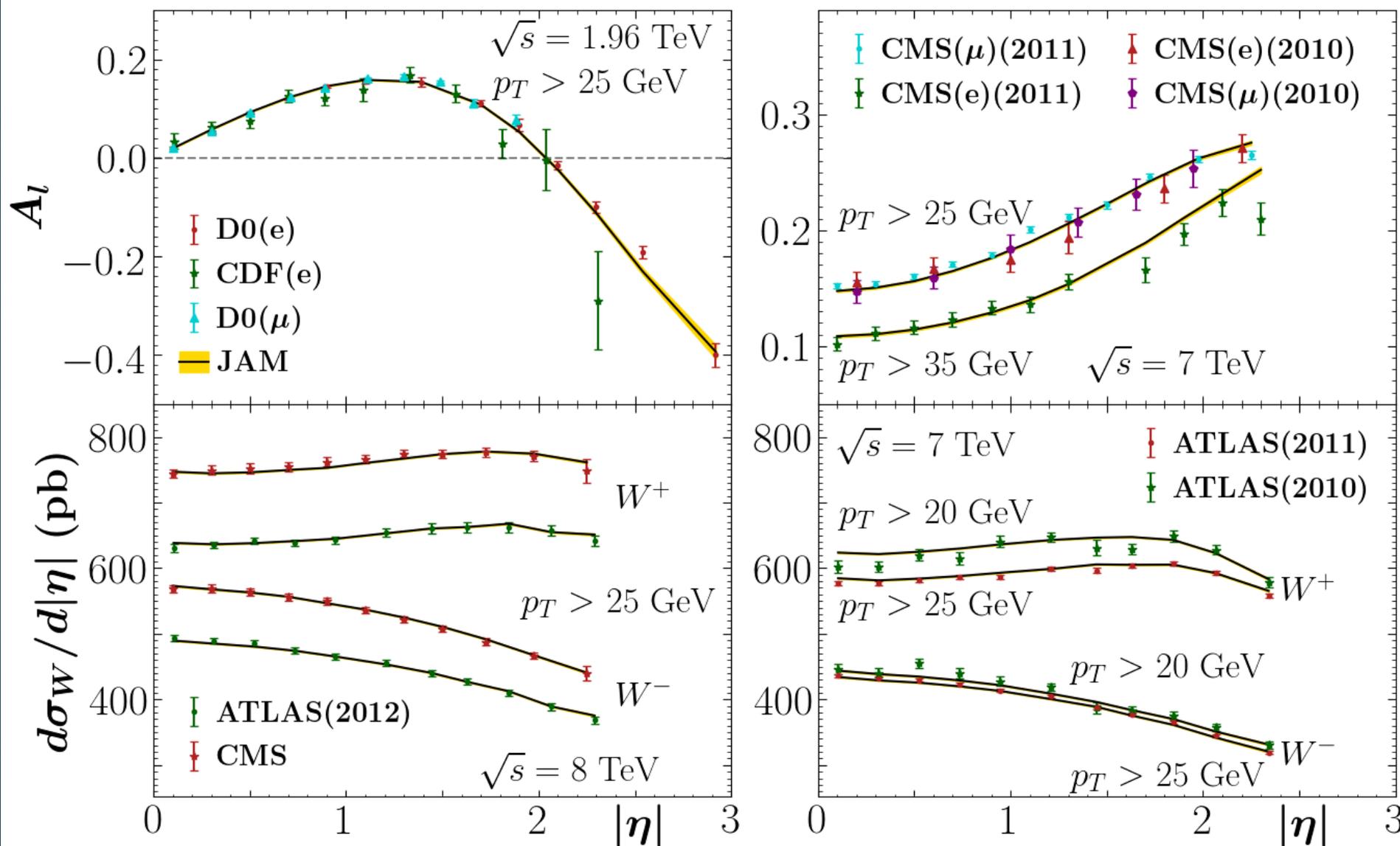


Top left: $p\bar{p}$ data from Tevatron

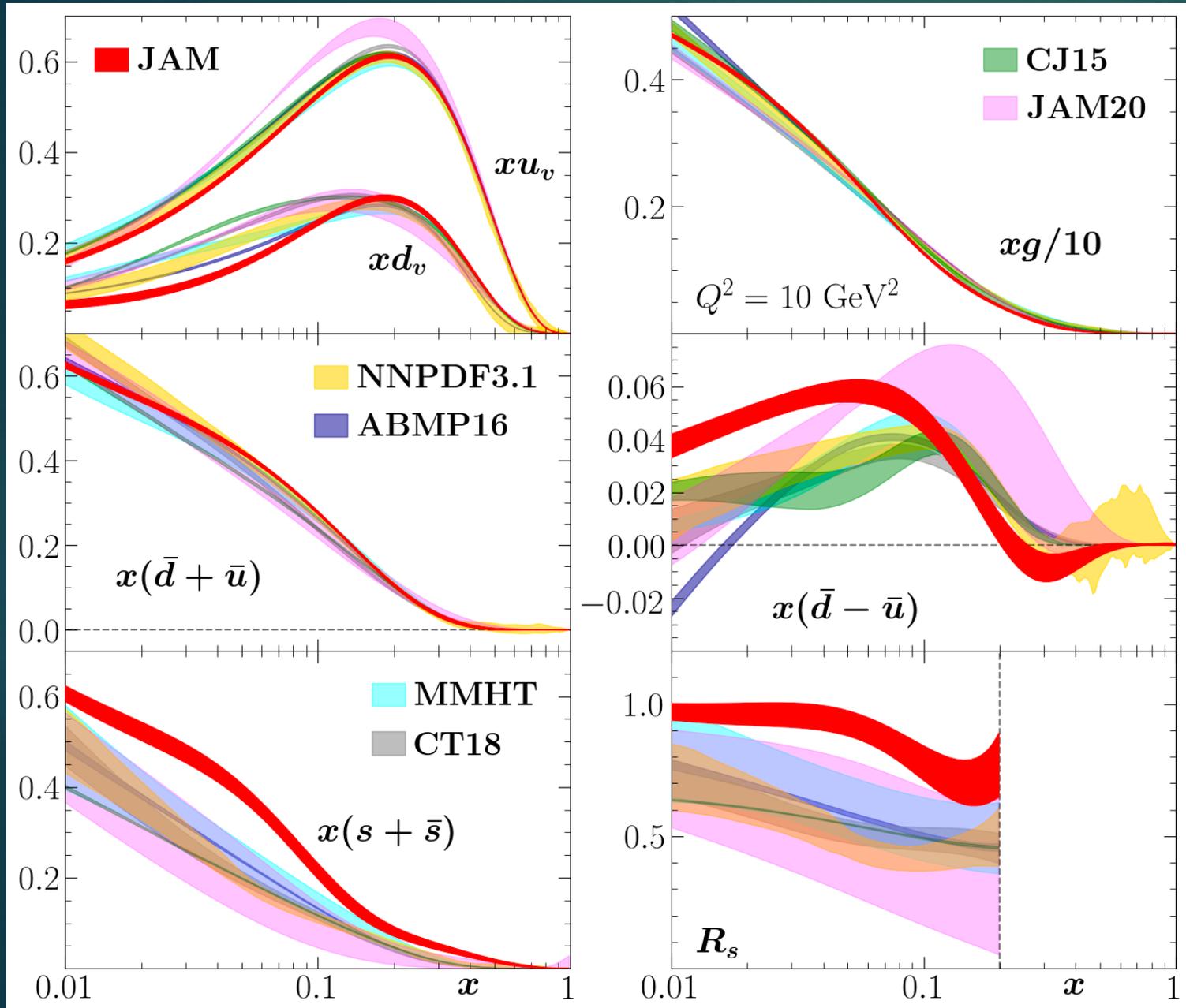
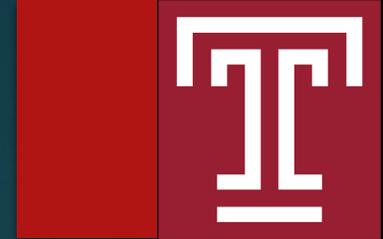
Everything else: pp data from LHC

LHC:
 $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1.35$

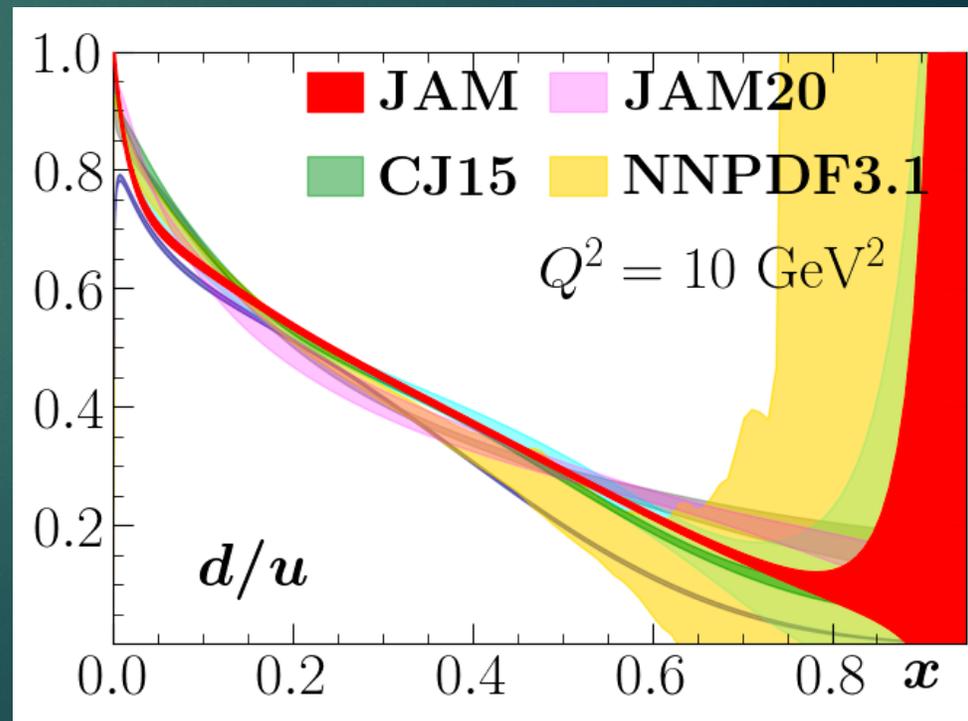
All data:
 $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1.11$



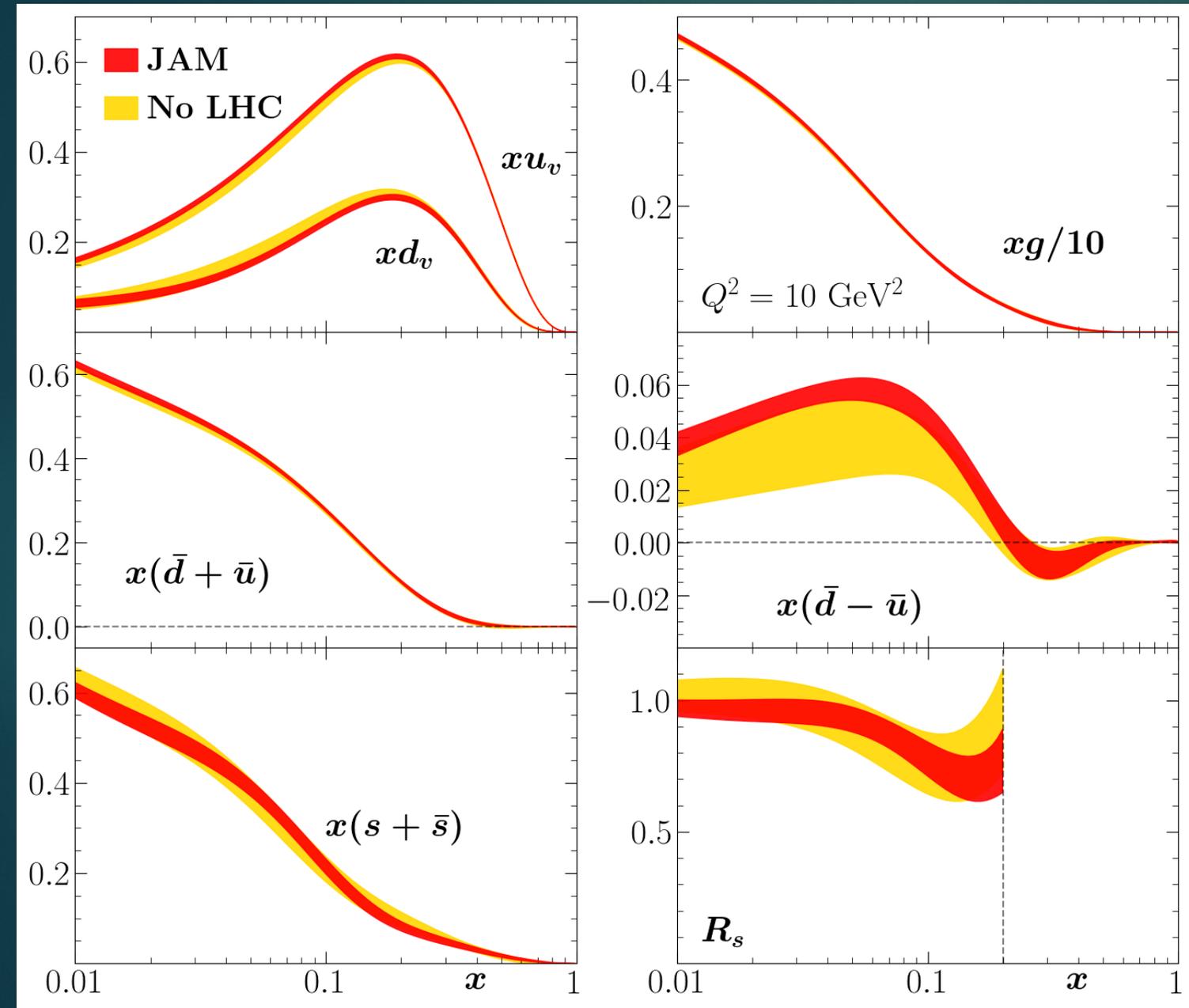
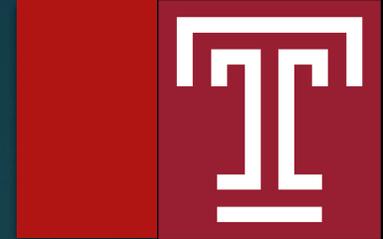
Parton Distribution Functions



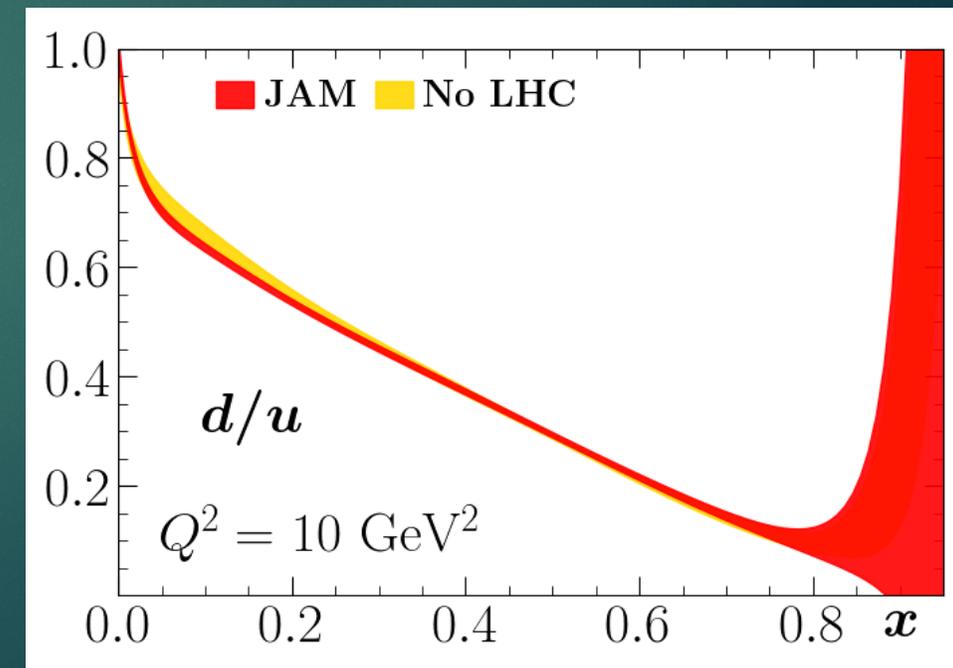
- Large $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$ at low x due to LHC data
- d/u well constrained, except at very high x
- Suppressed d_v , enhanced s^+



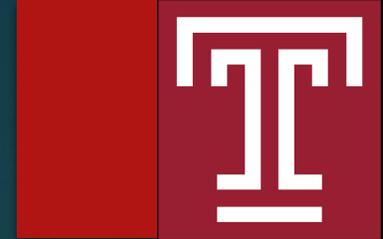
Impact of LHC Data



- Constrains u, d quarks at $x < 0.2$
- Constrains and enhances $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$ at $x < 0.2$
- Constrains d/u at $x < 0.3$



Nuclear Effects



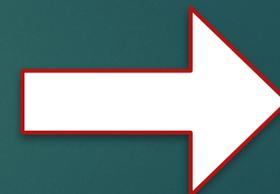
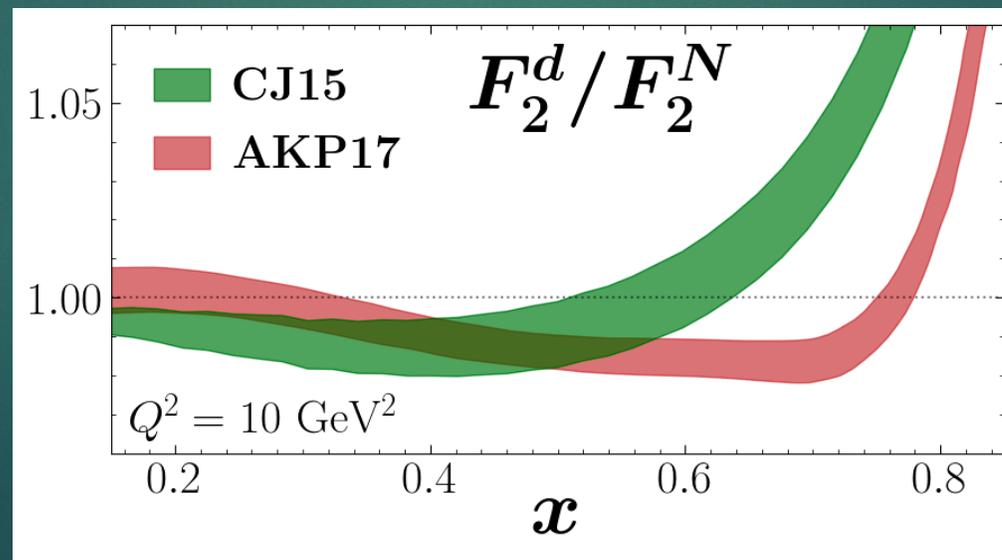
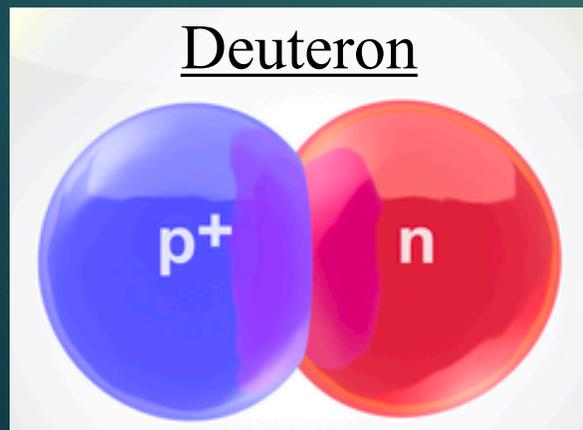
Nuclear physics combined with perturbative QCD provides further insights into dynamics within nuclei (i.e. d/u ratio)

Off-shell Effects:

$$F_2^A(x, Q^2) = \sum_N \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \mathcal{F}_0^N(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) \left(1 + \frac{\gamma p_z}{M}\right) C_{22} \tilde{F}_2^N\left(\frac{x}{y}, Q^2, p^2\right)$$

$$\tilde{F}_i^N(x, Q^2, p^2) = F_i^N(x, Q^2) \left(1 + v(p^2) \delta f_i^N(x, Q^2) + \mathcal{O}(v^2)\right)$$

$$v(p^2) = (p^2 - M^2)/M^2$$

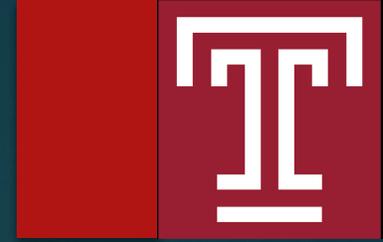


F_2^n / F_2^p ratio

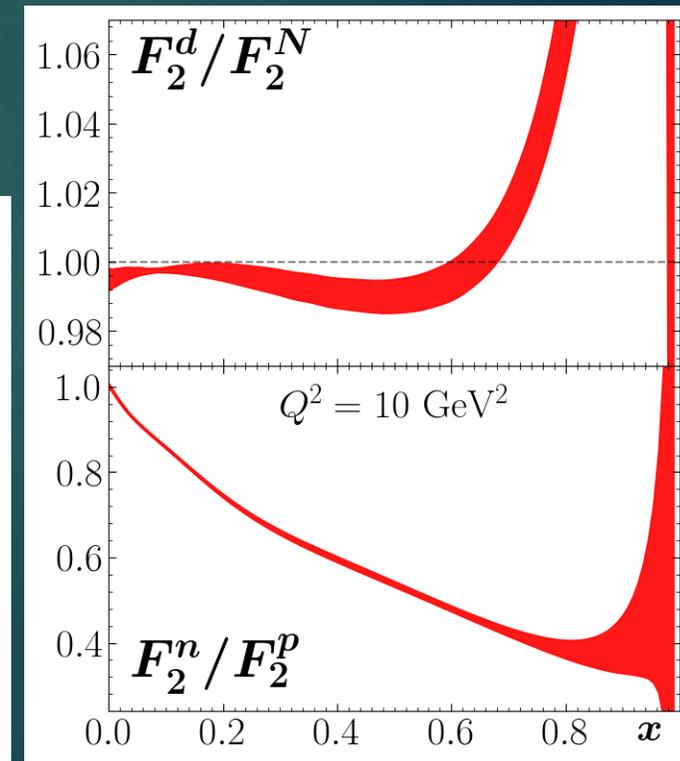
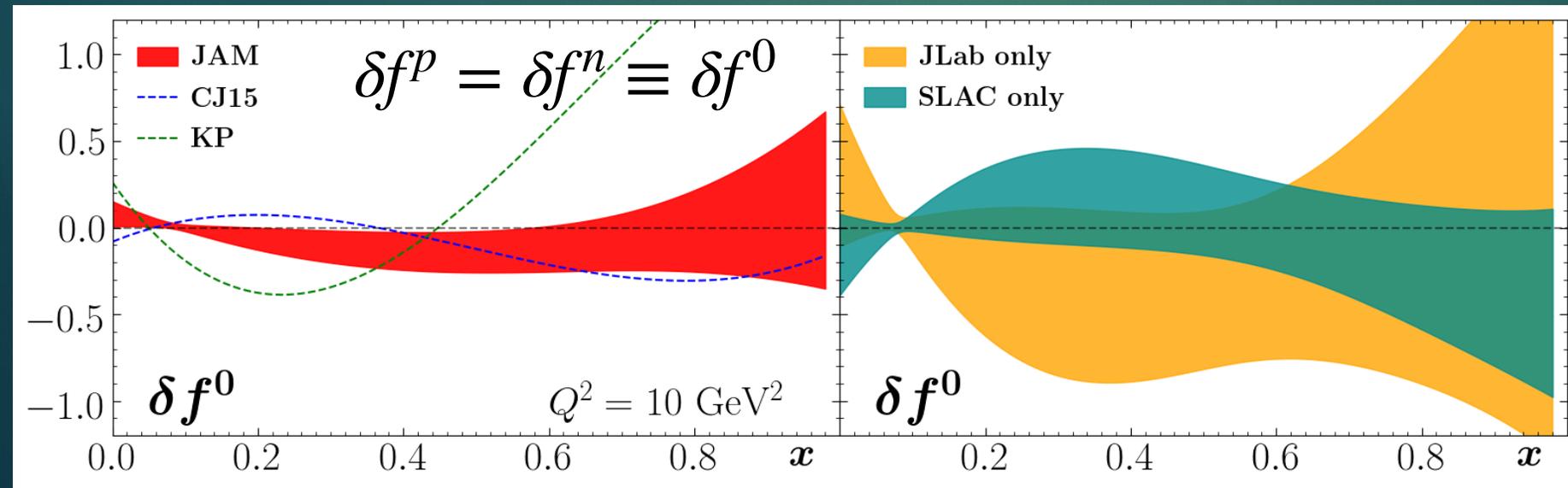


d/u ratio

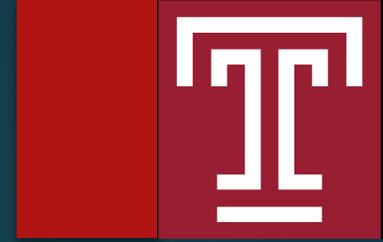
Off-shell Corrections



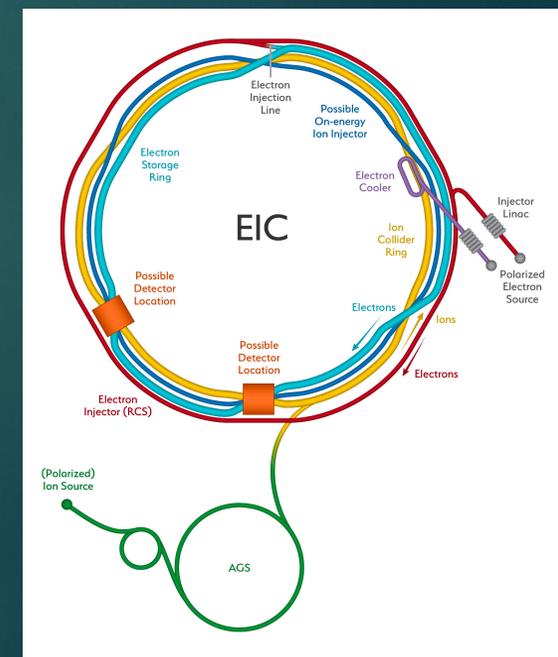
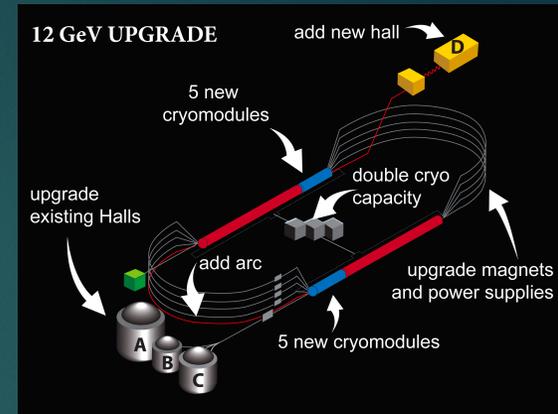
- Consistent with zero, due to tension between Jefferson Lab and SLAC data
- Different than CJ15 and KP results
- Result is consistent regardless of
 - parameterization choice
 - choice of target mass correction (GP, AOT)
 - choice of deuteron wave function (Paris, AV18, CD-Bonn, WJC-1, WJC-2)



Conclusions and Outlook



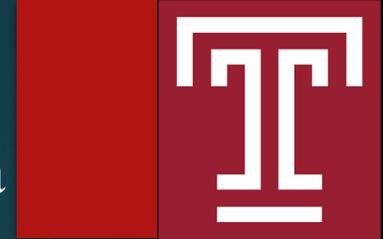
- New LHC data provides new constraints at $x < 0.2$ on the valence quarks, sea asymmetry, and d/u ratio.
- Sea asymmetry at low x is found to be larger than previous extractions.
- d_v at low x is found to be smaller, while s^+ is found to be larger.
- Off-shell corrections are found to be consistent with zero due to tension in datasets. Result is consistent regardless of parameterization or model choice.
- New data from Jefferson Lab needed for off-shell corrections (Marathon with tritium and helium targets, BONuS with “neutron” target, and more JLab 12 GeV experiments)
- EIC will provide further constraints on PDFs. Parity-violating DIS could provide information on strange distribution.



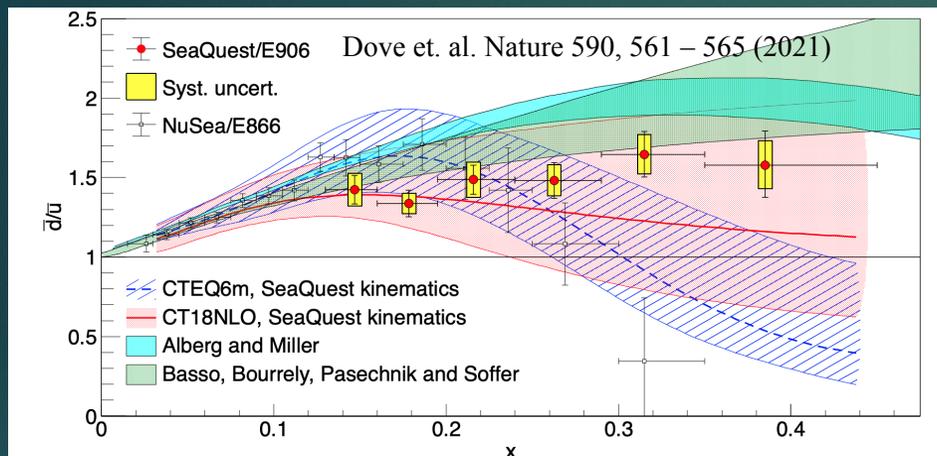


Helicity PDF Analysis

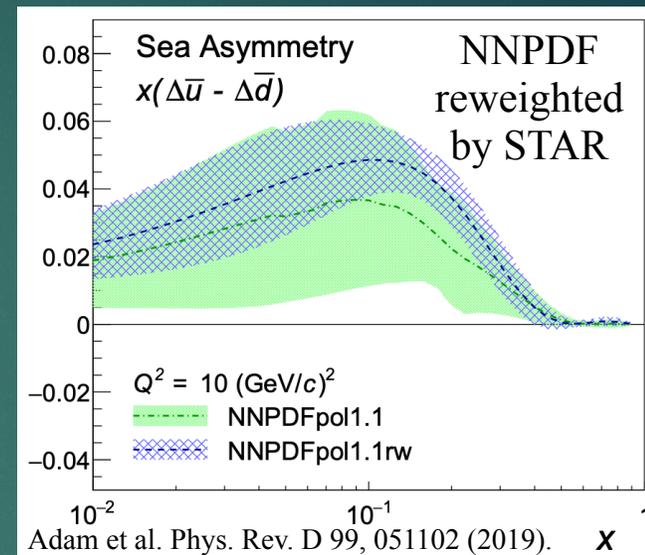
Helicity PDF Analysis



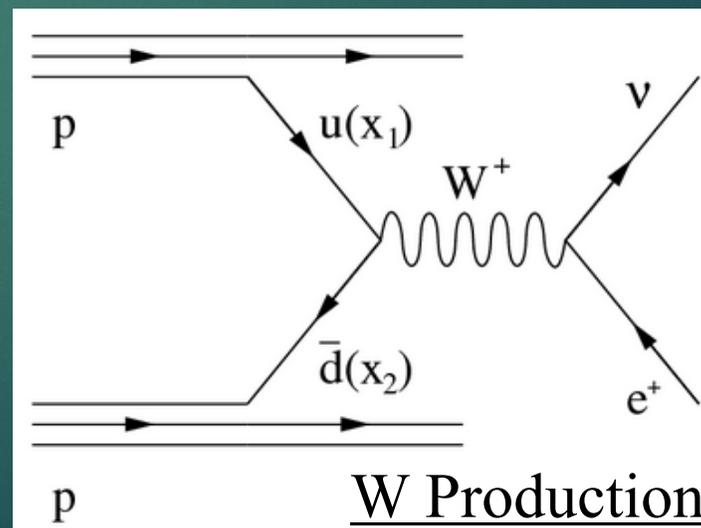
Lots of research into unpolarized sea asymmetry $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$



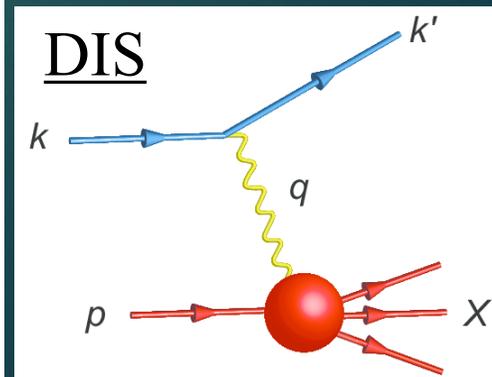
Less is known on polarized sea asymmetry $\Delta\bar{u} - \Delta\bar{d}$



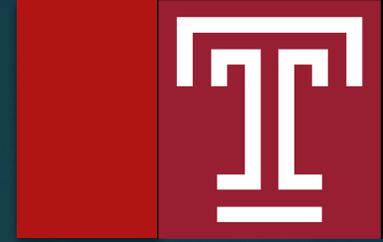
First global QCD analysis of polarized W production data from STAR, with simultaneous extraction of spin-averaged and helicity PDFs



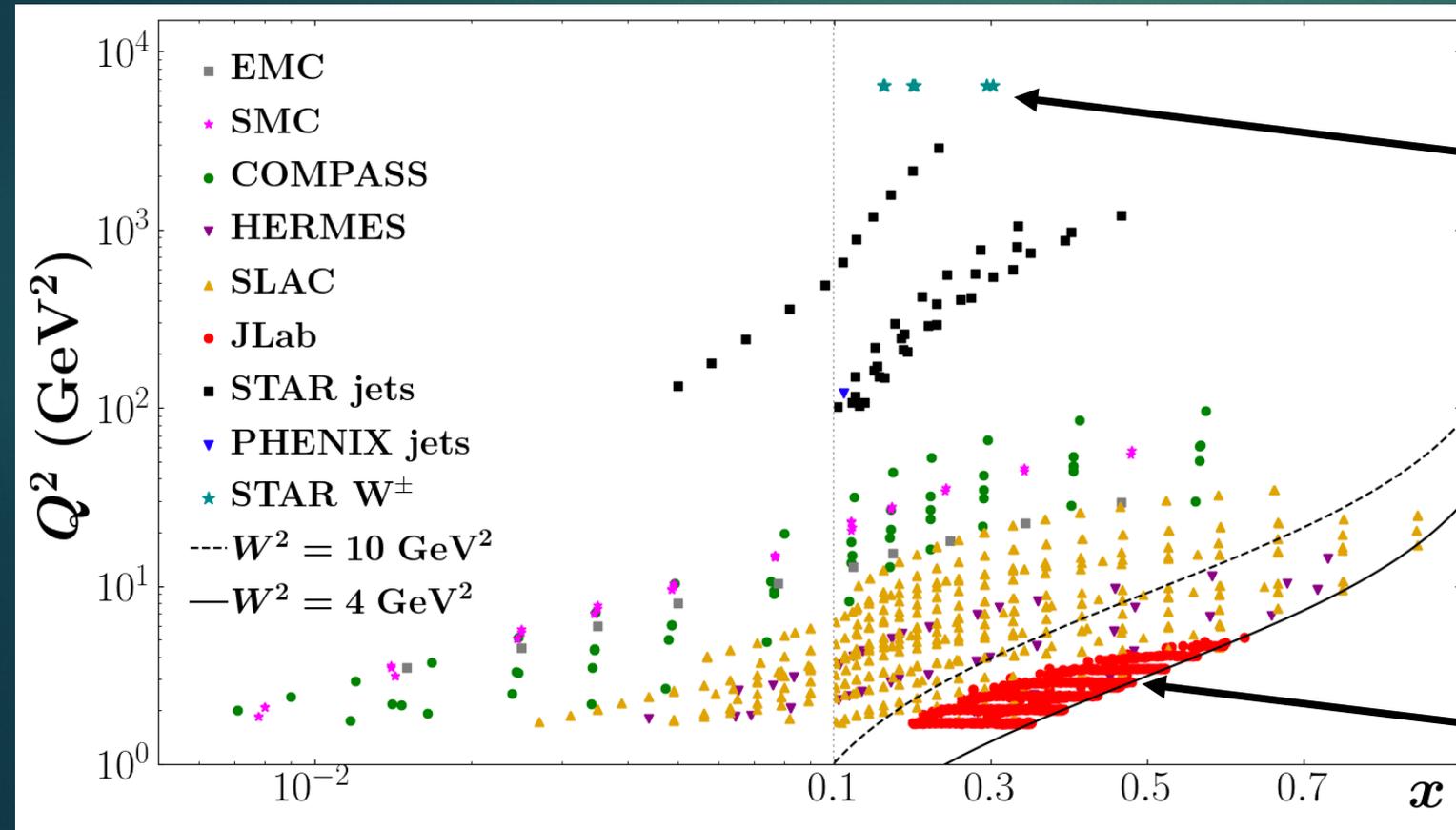
+ Jets



Data



- **Deep Inelastic Scattering:** EMC, SMC, COMPASS, HERMES, SLAC, Jefferson Lab (1,675 points)
- **Jets:** RHIC STAR/PHENIX (45 points)
- **W Production:** RHIC STAR (12 points)

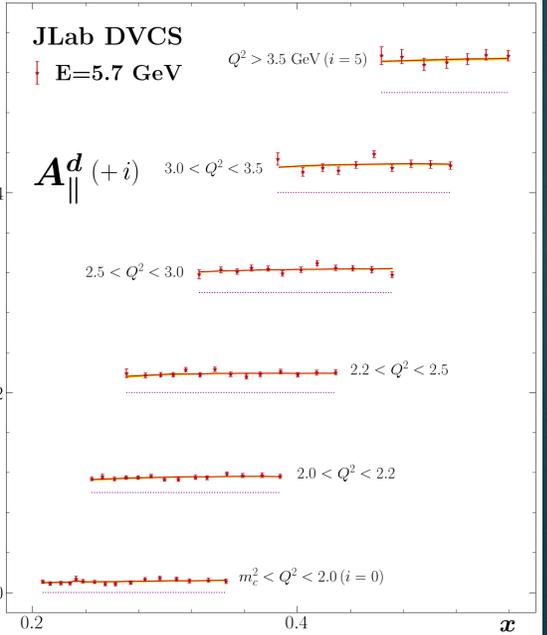
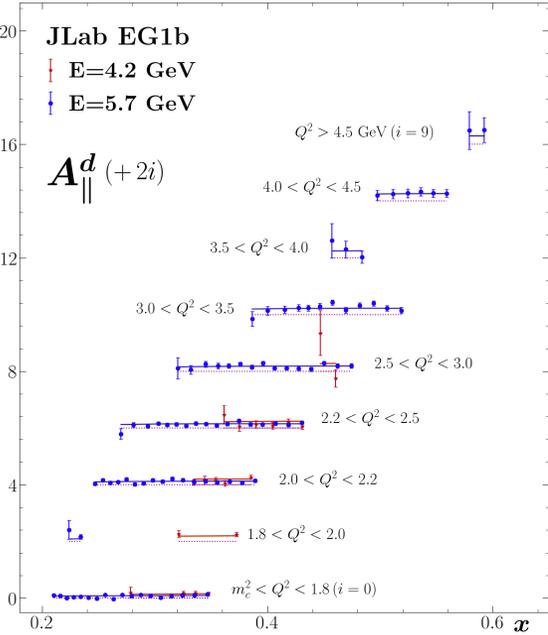
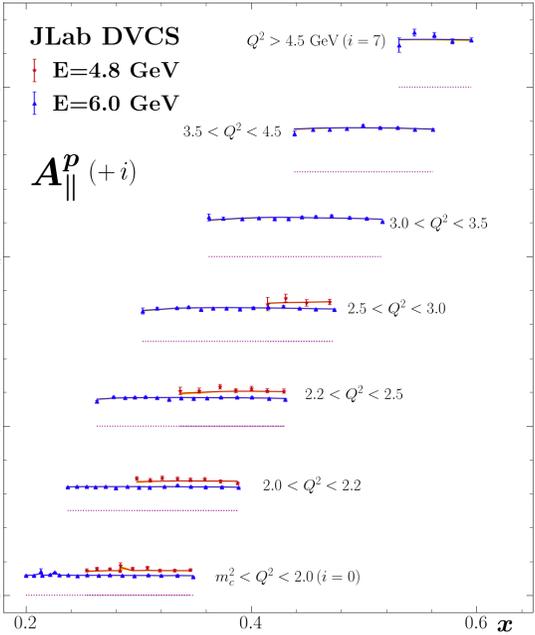
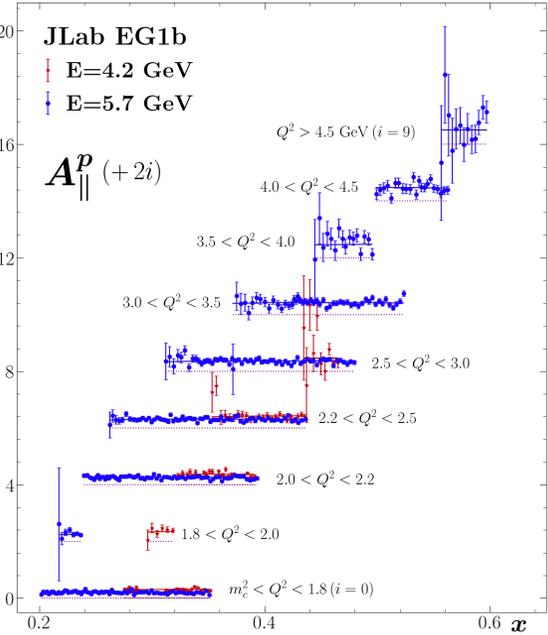
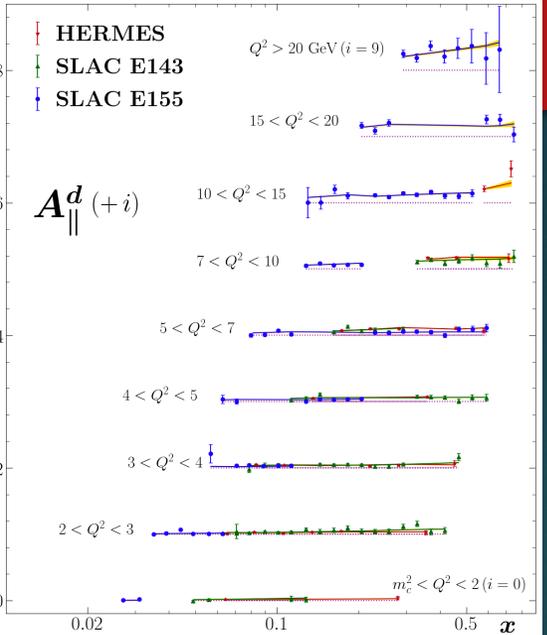
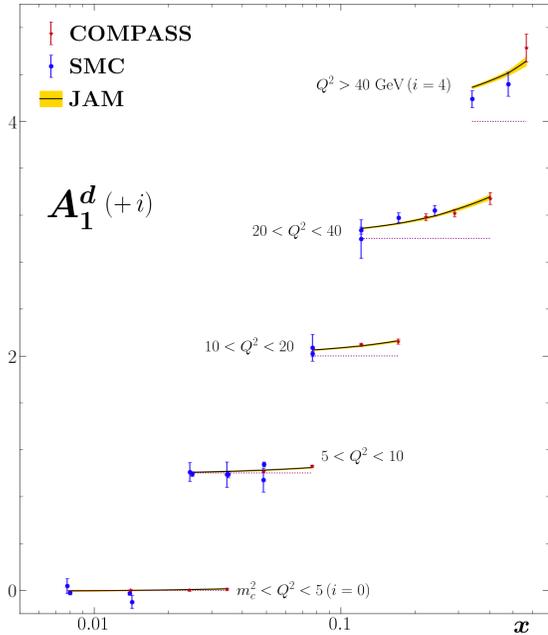
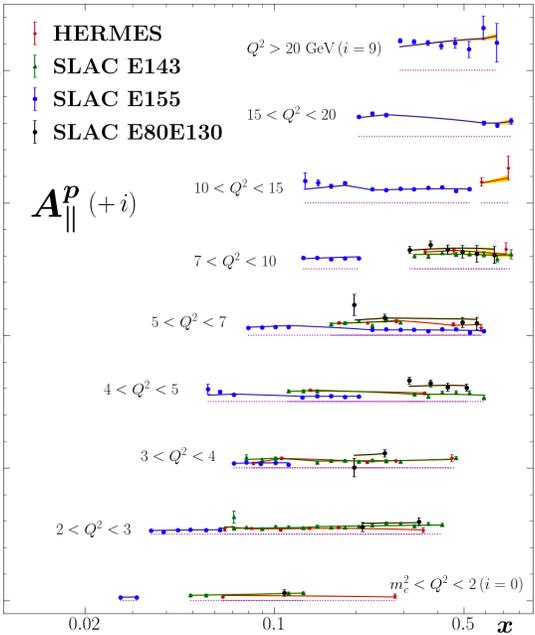
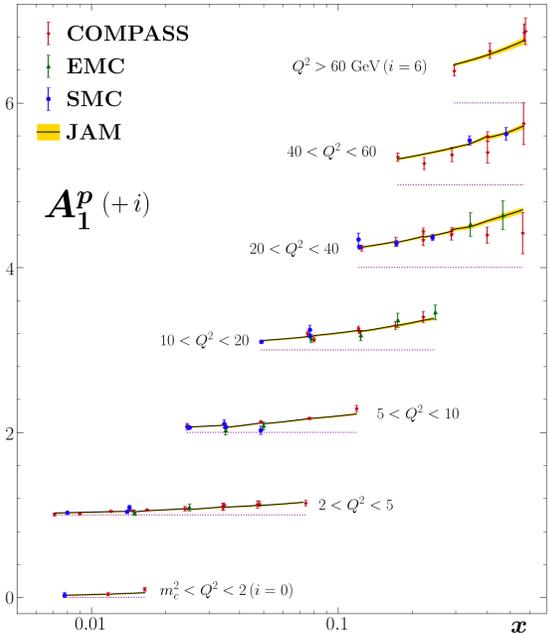


New STAR Data

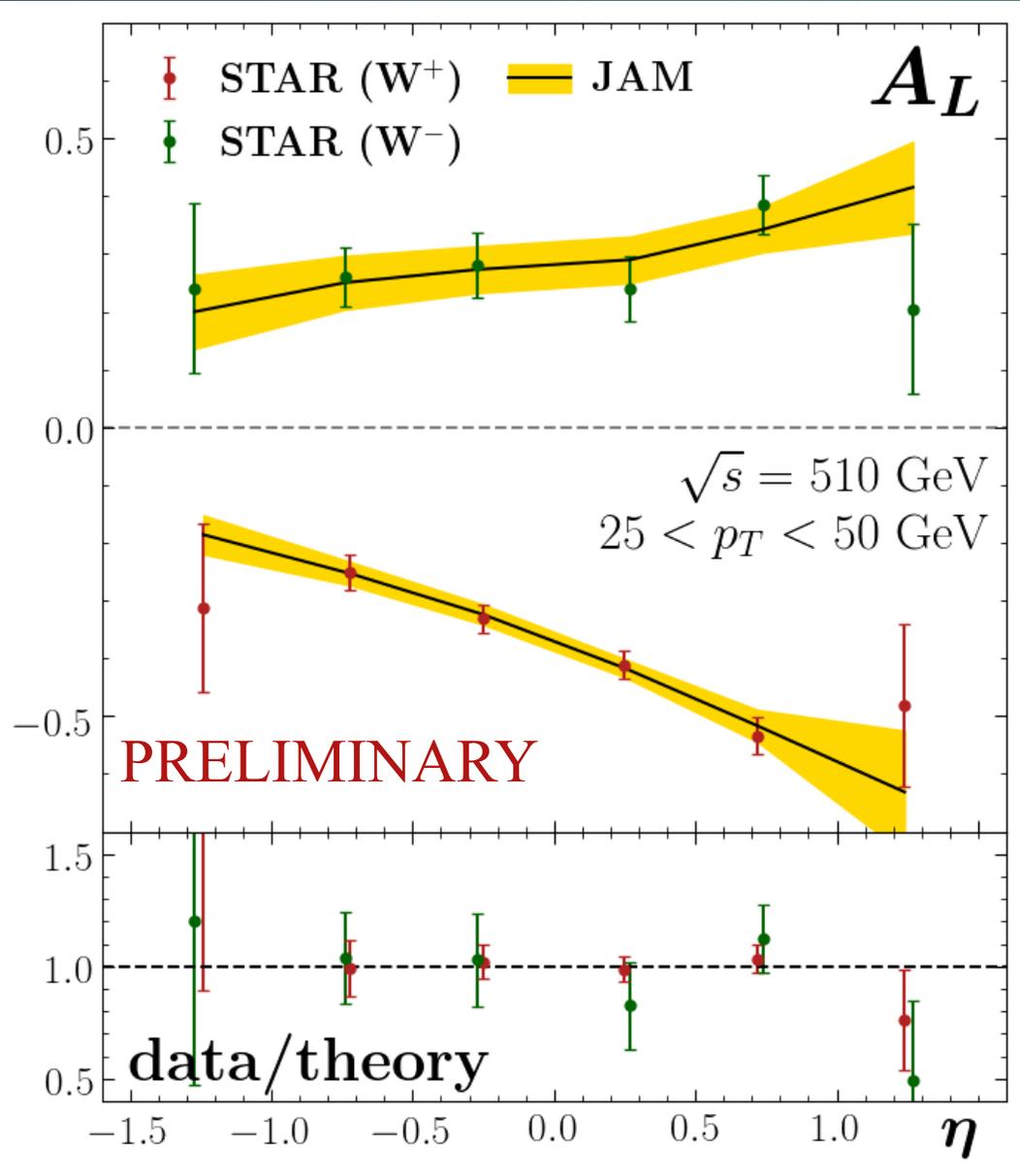
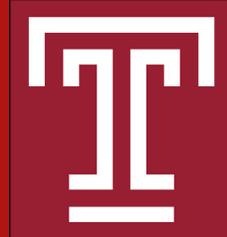
Low W^2 cut allows inclusion of high- x Jefferson Lab data

High- x Data
(Proton/Deuteron/Helium)

Polarized DIS



Single-Spin Asymmetry from STAR



$$A_L^{W^+}(y_W) \propto \frac{\Delta \bar{d}(x_1)u(x_2) - \Delta u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2)}{\bar{d}(x_1)u(x_2) + u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2)}$$

$$A_L^{W^-}(y_W) \propto \frac{\Delta \bar{u}(x_1)d(x_2) - \Delta d(x_1)\bar{u}(x_2)}{\bar{u}(x_1)d(x_2) + d(x_1)\bar{u}(x_2)}$$

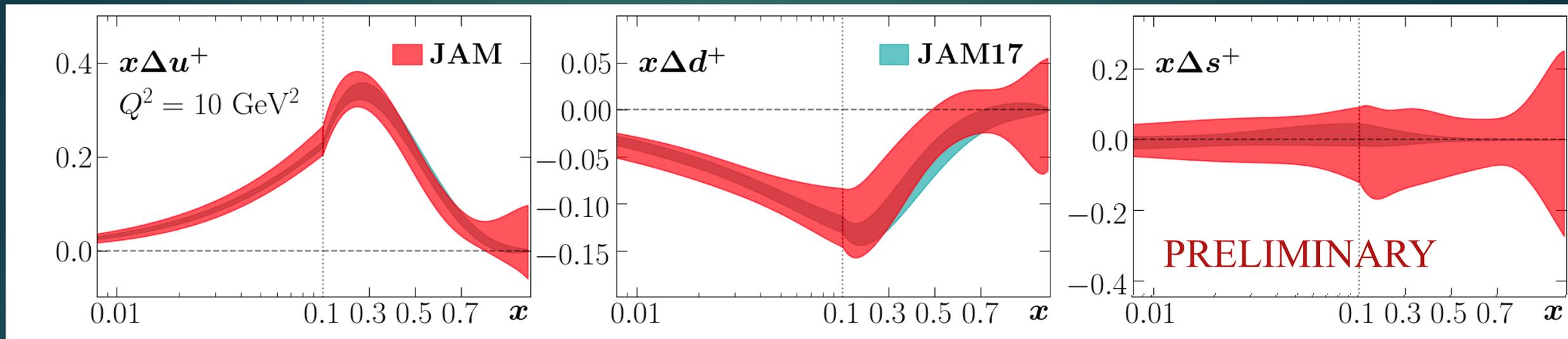
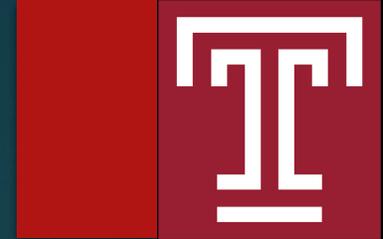
Simultaneous analysis of spin-averaged and helicity PDFs important for this observable!

Data is impossible to fit with $\Delta \bar{u} = \Delta \bar{d}$
 Breaking this assumption, we find:

STAR: $\chi^2/\# \text{ points} = 0.50$

Overall: $\chi^2/\# \text{ points} = 1.11$

Helicity PDFs

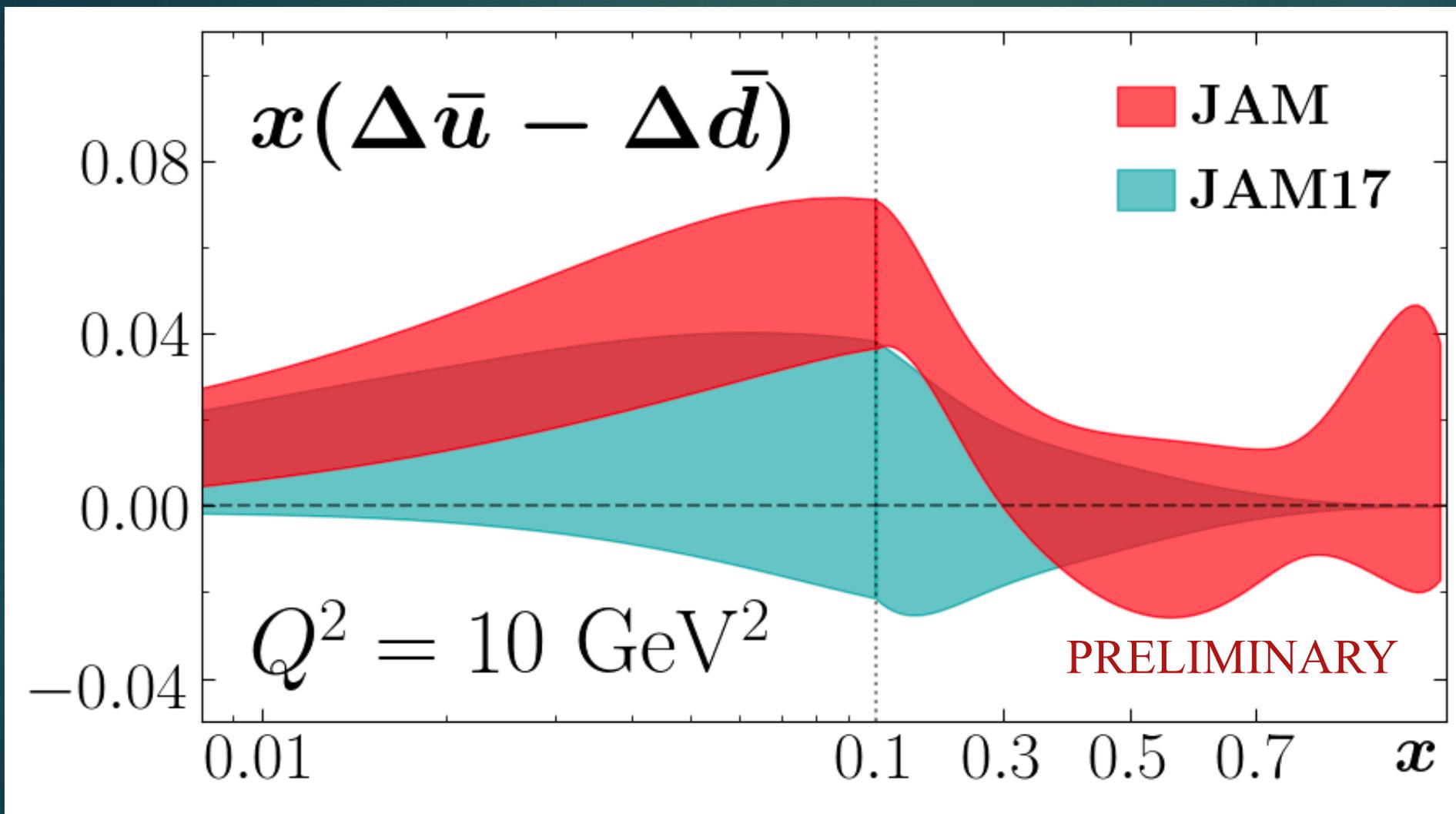
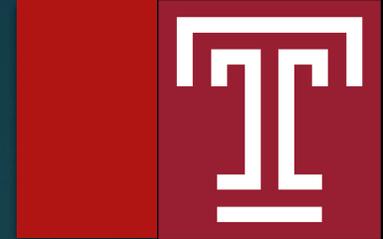


JAM17: Simultaneous analysis of helicity PDFs, pion FFs, and kaon FFs using SIDIS

Values for $g_A = 1.24(4)$ and $a_8 = 0.46(21)$ taken from JAM17 and used to impose SU(2) and SU(3) in this analysis

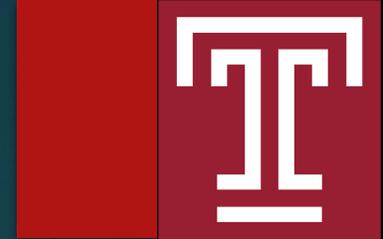
No positivity constraints in this analysis.

Sea Asymmetry

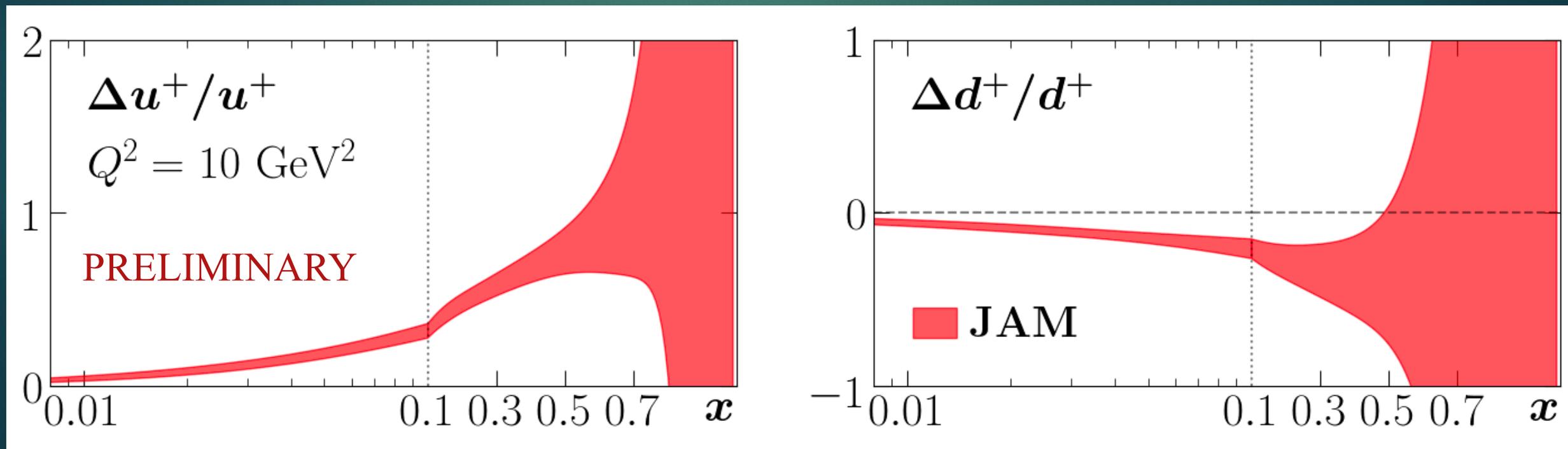


Asymmetry is positive below $x = 0.3$! Opposite of unpolarized PDFs.

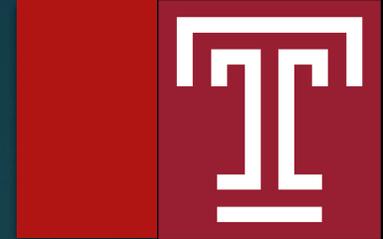
Quark Polarizations



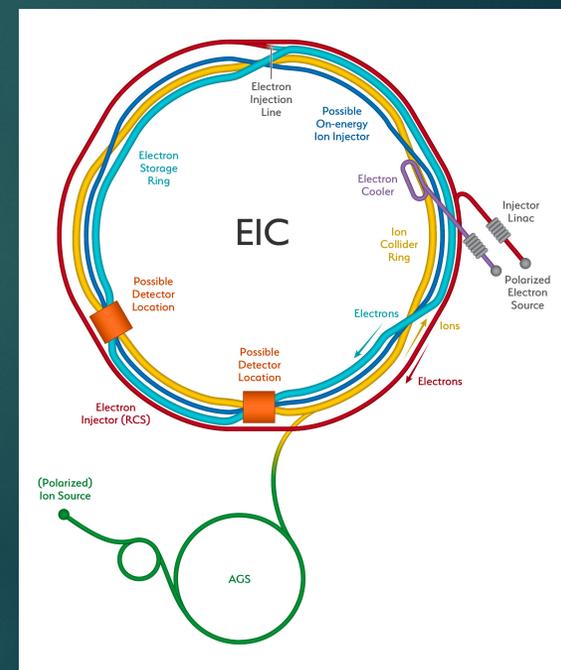
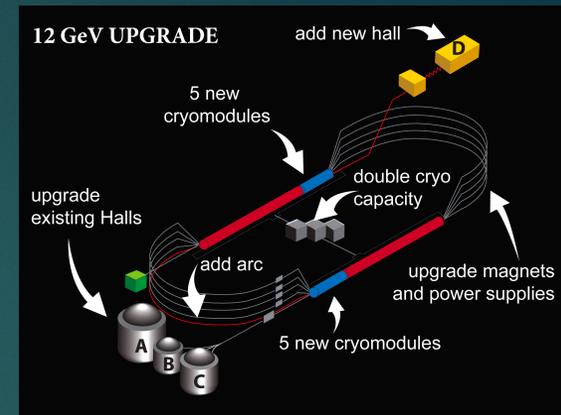
Simultaneous extraction of spin-averaged and helicity PDFs allows for completely consistent extraction of quark polarizations!



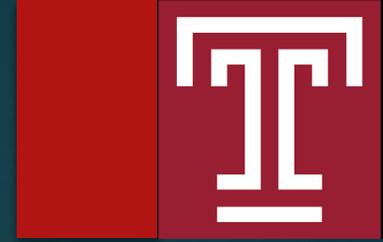
Conclusions and Outlook



- First global QCD analysis of polarized W and polarized jet from RHIC within simultaneous analysis of spin-averaged and helicity PDFs.
- First confirmation of positive sea asymmetry from global QCD analysis
- Future analysis: Simultaneous extraction with pion and kaon fragmentation functions (improve upon JAM17)
- JLab 12 GeV program and EIC extremely important for giving constraints on helicity PDFs, with the EIC being the first polarized electron-hadron collider.



Collaboration



This project was done in collaboration with:

Andreas Metz



Wally Melnitchouk



Nobuo Sato



Jacob Ethier



Thank you to Yiyu Zhou and Patrick Barry for helpful discussions.

Extra: Higher Twist

