

Factorization for Subleading Power TMD Observables

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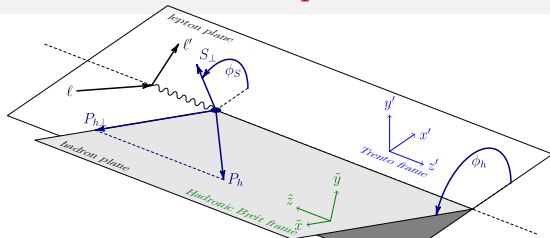
arXiv: 2112.07680 with Markus Ebert, Iain Stewart

+ ongoing work

SCET 2022, University of Bern



Intro to Semi-Inclusive DIS: $e^-p \rightarrow e^-hX$



- Decomposition according to different polarization contributions

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz d^2\vec{P}_{hT}} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{2Q^4} \frac{y}{z} L_{\mu\nu}(p_\ell, p_{\ell'}) W^{\mu\nu}(q, P_N, P_h)$$

$$\sim (L \cdot W)_{UU} + \lambda_\ell (L \cdot W)_{LU} + S_L \left[(L \cdot W)_{UL} + \lambda_\ell (L \cdot W)_{LL} \right] + S_T \left[(L \cdot W)_{UT} + \lambda_\ell (L \cdot W)_{LT} \right]$$

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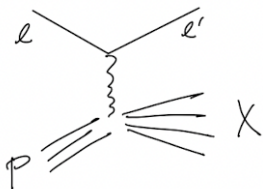
$$L^{\mu\nu} = \langle \ell | J_{\ell\ell}^{\dagger\mu} | \ell' \rangle \langle \ell' | J_{\ell\ell}^\nu | \ell \rangle = 2 \left[(p_\ell^\mu p_{\ell'}^\nu + p_{\ell'}^\nu p_\ell^\mu - p_\ell \cdot p_{\ell'} g^{\mu\nu}) + i\lambda_\ell \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_{\ell\rho} p_{\ell'\sigma} \right]$$

$$W^{\mu\nu}(q, P_N, P_h) = \sum_X \int \frac{d^4b}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ib \cdot q} \langle N | J^{\dagger\mu}(b) | h, X \rangle \langle h, X | J^\nu(0) | N \rangle$$

$$= W_U^{\mu\nu} + S_L W_L^{\mu\nu} + S_T \cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) W_{T\tilde{x}}^{\mu\nu} + S_T \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) W_{T\tilde{y}}^{\mu\nu}$$

- TMD region: $P_{hT} \ll Q$

Tensor Decomposition for (Unpolarized) Inclusive DIS



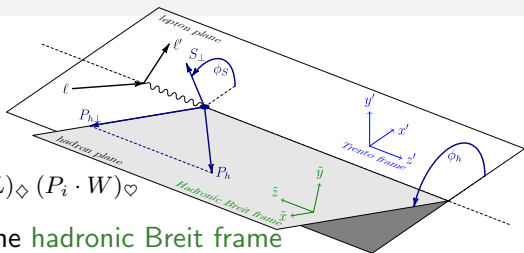
- Summing over final states

$$\begin{aligned} W^{\mu\nu}(q, P_N) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d^4b}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ib \cdot q} \langle N | J^\dagger \mu(b) | X \rangle \langle X | J^\nu(0) | N \rangle \\ &= \int \frac{d^4b}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ib \cdot q} \langle N | J^\dagger \mu(b) J^\nu(0) | N \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- $q_\mu W^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $W^{\mu\nu} = W^{\nu\mu}$, dependence on only two vectors q^μ and P_N^μ
- ⇒ Two structure functions

$$W^{\mu\nu}(q, P_N) = W_1 \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{q^\mu q^\nu}{q^2} \right) + W_2 \left(P_N^\mu - \frac{P_N \cdot q}{q^2} q^\mu \right) \left(P_N^\nu - \frac{P_N \cdot q}{q^2} q^\nu \right)$$

Tensor Decomposition for SIDIS



- Projection

$$(L \cdot W)_{\diamond\heartsuit} = \sum_{i=-1}^7 (P_i^{-1} \cdot L)_{\diamond} (P_i \cdot W)_{\heartsuit}$$

- Projectors defined in the **hadronic Breit frame**

$$P_{-1}^{\mu\nu} = (\tilde{x}^\mu \tilde{x}^\nu + \tilde{y}^\mu \tilde{y}^\nu), \quad P_0^{\mu\nu} = \tilde{t}^\mu \tilde{t}^\nu, \quad P_1^{\mu\nu} = -(\tilde{t}^\mu \tilde{x}^\nu + \tilde{x}^\mu \tilde{t}^\nu), \dots, \quad P_7^{\mu\nu}$$

- $q \cdot L = q \cdot W = 0 \Rightarrow$ no $\tilde{z} \Rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 9$ projectors

- Parity and hermiticity constraints reduce # of structure functions

\Rightarrow In total 18 structure functions [Bacchetta et al '06]

$$(L \cdot W)_{UU} = W_{UU,T} + \epsilon W_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos(\phi_h) W_{UU}^{\cos(\phi_h)} + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) W_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)},$$

$$(L \cdot W)_{LU} = \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin(\phi_h) W_{LU}^{\sin(\phi_h)},$$

$$(L \cdot W)_{LT} = \sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} \cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) W_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)}$$

$$+ \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \left[\cos(\phi_S) W_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_S)} + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S) W_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right],$$

.....

- $W_{LU}^{\sin(\phi_h)}, W_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_S)}, W_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S)}, \dots : \mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ SCET_{II} observables

Summary of what I presented last year at SCET

- Match QCD onto SCET_{II}: $J = J^{(0)} + \sum_k J_k^{(1)} + \dots$

- $J^{(0)\mu} \sim (\gamma_{\perp}^{\mu})^{\alpha\beta} C_f^{(0)}(Q) \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n},\omega_b}^{\alpha} [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger} S_n] \chi_{n,\omega_a}^{\beta} \Rightarrow W^{(0)\mu\nu} \sim \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \text{Tr}[B \gamma_{\perp}^{\mu} \mathcal{G} \gamma_{\perp}^{\nu}]$
 where $B(b_{\perp}) \sim \langle N | \bar{\chi}_n(b_{\perp}) \chi_n(0) | N \rangle \sqrt{S}$, $\mathcal{G}(b_{\perp}) \sim \langle 0 | \chi_{\bar{n}}(b_{\perp}) | h, X \rangle \langle h, X | \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}}(0) | 0 \rangle \sqrt{S}$,
 $S(b_T) = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^{\dagger}(b_{\perp}) S_{\bar{n}}(b_{\perp})] [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger}(0) S_n(0)] | 0 \rangle$

- Next-to-leading power collinear operators (ξ : energy fraction of $B_{n_i\perp}$)

$$J_{\mathcal{P}}^{(1)\mu} \sim \frac{C_f^{(0)}}{2\omega_a} \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n},\omega_b} [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger} S_n] \gamma^{\mu} \not{P}_{\perp} \not{h} \chi_{n,\omega_a} + \text{h.c.}$$

$$J_B^{(1)\mu} \sim C_f^{(1)}(Q, \xi) (n^{\mu} + \bar{n}^{\mu}) \left[\bar{\chi}_{\bar{n},\omega_b} [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger} S_n] \not{B}_{\perp n, -\omega_c} \chi_{n,\omega_a} + \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n},\omega_b} \not{B}_{\perp \bar{n}, \omega_c} [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger} S_n] \chi_{n,\omega_a} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow W^{(1)\mu\nu} \sim \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \text{Tr}[B \gamma^{\mu} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{P}} \gamma^{\nu} + B_{\mathcal{P}} \gamma^{\mu} \mathcal{G} \gamma^{\nu}] + \int d\xi \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \text{Tr}[B \gamma^{\mu} \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_B \gamma^{\nu} + \tilde{B}_B \gamma^{\mu} \mathcal{G} \gamma^{\nu}]$$

where $\tilde{B}_B(b_{\perp}, \xi) \sim \langle N | \bar{\chi}_n B_{n\perp} \chi_n | N \rangle \sqrt{S}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(b_{\perp}, \xi) \sim \langle 0 | \chi_{\bar{n}} | h, X \rangle \langle h, X | B_{\bar{n}\perp} \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \sqrt{S}$,
 $B_{\mathcal{P}} \sim \partial_{\perp} B$, $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{P}} \sim \partial_{\perp} \mathcal{G}$,

- - ▷ Same soft function and rapidity anomalous dim
 - ▷ Two hard functions for all NLP structure functions, $\mathcal{H}^{(0)}(Q)$, $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}(Q, \xi)$
 - ▷ ξ dependence/integral

Summary of what I presented last year at SCET

- Contracting $W^{\mu\nu}$ with $P^{\mu\nu}$, we get the factorization formulae for structure functions with full spin dependence
- For example

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} = & \mathcal{F} \left\{ -\frac{q_T}{2Q} \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \left(\frac{k_{Tx}}{M_N} f_{1T}^\perp D_1 - \frac{2p_{Tx}}{M_h} h_1 H_1^\perp \right) \text{ (Kinematic corrections)} \right. \\
 & + \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \left(-\frac{k_T^2 + \vec{k}_T \cdot \vec{p}_T}{2M_N Q} f_{1T}^\perp D_1 + \frac{p_T^2 + \vec{k}_T \cdot \vec{p}_T}{M_h Q} h_1 H_1^\perp \right) \\
 & \left. + \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \left[\frac{xM_N}{Q} \left(2\tilde{f}_T D_1 - \frac{\vec{k}_T \cdot \vec{p}_T}{M_N M_h} (\tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_T^\perp) H_1^\perp \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{M_h}{zQ} \left(2h_1 \tilde{H} + \frac{\vec{k}_T \cdot \vec{p}_T}{M_N M_h} (g_{1T} \tilde{G}^\perp + f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}^\perp) \right) \right] \right\} \\
 & \text{(From the } \mathcal{B}_{n^\perp} \text{ operators)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}[\omega \mathcal{H} g D] = & 2z \sum_f \int d^2 p_T d^2 k_T \delta^2(\vec{q}_T + \vec{p}_T - \vec{k}_T) \omega(\vec{p}_T, \vec{k}_T) \\
 & \times \int d\xi \mathcal{H}_f(Q, (\xi)) g_f(x, (\xi), p_T) D_f(z, (\xi), k_T)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $f_{1T}^\perp, h_1 \in B, \quad D_1, H_1^\perp \in \mathcal{G}$
 $\tilde{f}_T, \tilde{h}_T, \tilde{h}_T^\perp \in \tilde{B}_B, \quad \tilde{H}, \tilde{G}^\perp, \tilde{D}^\perp \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_B$

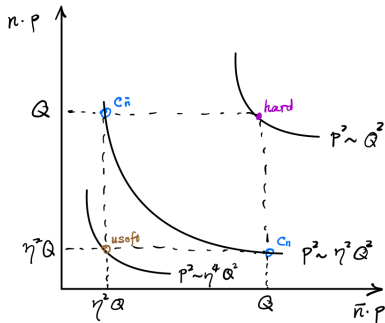
New for this talk

- Construction of NLP SCET_{II} soft currents
- Vanishing of all the subleading soft contributions
- Extension to Drell-Yan and $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ dihadron

We still assume the leading power Glauber contributions do not spoil factorization at NLP for SIDIS, which needs to be confirmed explicitly in the future

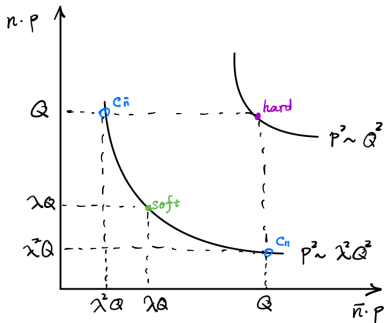
Constructing SCET_{II} to Subleading Power

- Match SCET_I onto SCET_{II}



SCET_I

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^2 &\rightarrow \eta^4 Q^2 \\ \lambda &= \eta^2 \end{aligned} \longrightarrow$$



SCET_{II} (for TMDs)

- SCET_I at $\mathcal{O}(\eta^k)$ \implies SCET_{II} at $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^{k/2+E})$ with $E \geq 0$.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{dyn}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{dyn}}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dyn}}^{(1/2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dyn}}^{(1)} + \dots,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{h}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{h}}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{h}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{h}}^{(2)} + \dots,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}}^{(1/2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}}^{(1)} + \dots,$$

Hard Operators in SCET_{II}

- Leading power current $J^{(0)\mu} \sim \sum_f (\gamma_\perp^\mu)^{\alpha\beta} C_f^{(0)}(Q) \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}, \omega_b}^\alpha [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n] \chi_{n, \omega_a}^\beta$
- In general, operators are constructed using “building blocks”
 - ▷ Collinear quark and gluon χ_n , $B_{n\perp}^\mu = \frac{1}{g} \left[W_n^\dagger(x) iD_{n\perp}^\mu W_n(x) \right] \sim \lambda$
 - ▷ Soft quark and gluon $\psi_{s(n)} \sim \lambda^{3/2}$, $B_{s(n)}^\mu \sim \lambda$
 - ▷ Momentum operators \mathcal{P}_\perp , $n \cdot \partial_s$, $\bar{n} \cdot \partial_s \sim \lambda$
- Operators get generated from two offshell scales
 - ▷ **Hard** (tree-level and beyond) \mathcal{L}_h



▷ **Hard-collinear** (one-loop and beyond for $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$)

$T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$, $T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(2)}]$, $T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$, $T[J_I^{(1)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$ in SCET_I

→ hard scattering operators in SCET_{II}: \mathcal{L}_{hc}



Category of NLP

- Kinematic power corrections
- Hard scattering power corrections from the hard region through $\mathcal{L}_h^{(1)}$
- Hard scattering power corrections from the hard-collinear region through $\mathcal{L}_{hc}^{(1)}$ and $T[\mathcal{L}_{hc}^{(1/2)} \mathcal{L}_{dyn}^{(1/2)}]$
- Subleading dynamic Lagrangian insertions:
 $T[\mathcal{L}_{hard}^{(0)} \mathcal{L}_{dyn}^{(1/2)} \mathcal{L}_{dyn}^{(1/2)}]$, $T[\mathcal{L}_{hard}^{(0)} \mathcal{L}_{dyn}^{(1)}]$

Subleading Insertion involving $J^{(0)}$

- SCET_{II} Subleading Lagrangian insertions

$$W_{\mathcal{L}}^{(1)\mu\nu} \sim \langle N | J^{(0)\dagger\mu}(b) | h, X \rangle \langle h, X | \int d^4x d^4y T [J^{(0)\nu}(0) \mathcal{L}^{(1/2)}(x) \mathcal{L}^{(1/2)}(y)] | N \rangle \\ + \langle N | J^{(0)\dagger\mu}(b) | h, X \rangle \langle h, X | \int d^4x T [J^{(0)\nu}(0) \mathcal{L}^{(1)}(x)] | N \rangle + \dots$$

Since μ, ν are transverse ($J^{(0)\mu} \sim (\gamma_{\perp}^{\mu})^{\alpha\beta} C_f^{(0)}(Q) \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}, \omega_b}^{\alpha} [S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger} S_n] \chi_{n, \omega_a}^{\beta}$), when contracting with $P_1^{\mu\nu} = -(\tilde{t}^{\mu} \tilde{x}^{\nu} + \tilde{x}^{\mu} \tilde{t}^{\nu})$, $P_2^{\mu\nu} = i(\tilde{t}^{\mu} \tilde{x}^{\nu} - \tilde{x}^{\mu} \tilde{t}^{\nu})$, ... such contributions vanish

- $T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$, $T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(2)}]$, $T[J_I^{(0)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$ in SCET_I
→ hard scattering operators in SCET_{II} ($\mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}}^{(1/2)}$, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{hc}}^{(1)}$)
Vanish since μ, ν in $J^{(0)}$ are (again) transverse

Operators involving a $n \cdot \partial_s$, $\bar{n} \cdot \partial_s$, $\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_s^{(n)}$, or $n \cdot \mathcal{B}_s^{(\bar{n})}$

- RPI constraints contributions of $n \cdot \partial_s$, $\bar{n} \cdot \partial_s$, $\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_s^{(n)}$, or $n \cdot \mathcal{B}_s^{(\bar{n})}$ operators to $in \cdot \partial_s (S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}})(b_s^+)$ and $i\bar{n} \cdot \partial_s (S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}})(b_s^-)$
- Leads to derivative of generalized soft function $\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial b_s^\mp} S(b_T, b_s^+ b_s^-) \right|_{b_s^\pm \rightarrow 0}$
- It scales linear in \bar{n} or n under RPI-III ($n \rightarrow e^\alpha n$, $\bar{n} \rightarrow e^{-\alpha} \bar{n}$) of SCET, thus vanishes (remains true with rapidity regulators)

Operator Involving \mathcal{B}_s^\perp

- **Hard** and **hard-collinear** contributions

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)\mu}(0) &= J_{h\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)\mu}(0) + J_{hc\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)\mu}(0) \\
 &= \sum_{n_1} \int d\omega_1 d\omega_2 \sum_f \frac{\tilde{p}_2^\mu - \tilde{p}_1^\mu}{\tilde{q}^2} \int d\hat{b}_s C_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)}(\tilde{q}^2, \hat{b}_s) \\
 &\quad \times \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}_1, -\omega_2} \left\{ [S_{\bar{n}_1}^\dagger S_{n_1} g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(n_1)}](\omega_1 \hat{b}_s) + [g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(\bar{n}_1)} S_{\bar{n}_1}^\dagger S_{n_1}](\omega_2 \hat{b}_s) \right\} \chi_{n_1, -\omega_1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)}(\tilde{q}^2, \hat{b}_s) = \frac{1}{2} C^{(0)}(\tilde{q}^2) \delta(\hat{b}_s) + \int d\xi C^{(1)}(\tilde{q}^2, \xi) \tilde{J}_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}(\hat{b}_s, \xi).$$

- $T[J_I^{(1)\mu} \mathcal{L}_I^{(1)}]$ in SCET_I \rightarrow hard scattering operators in SCET_{II} in \mathcal{L}_{hc}



Operator Involving \mathcal{B}_s^\perp

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)\mu\nu} &= -\frac{4z}{Q} \sum_f \int \frac{d^2 b_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{q}_T \cdot \vec{b}_T} \int d\hat{b}_s C_{\mathcal{B}_s^\perp}^{(1)}(\vec{q}^2, \hat{b}_s) C^{(0)}(\vec{q}^2) \\
 &\times \left\{ (n^\nu + \bar{n}^\nu) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{B}_{f/N}(x, \vec{b}_T) \gamma_\perp^\mu \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{h/f}(z, \vec{b}_T) \gamma_{\perp\rho} \right] \hat{\mathcal{S}}_1^\rho(b_\perp, Q\hat{b}_s, Q\hat{b}_s) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (n^\mu + \bar{n}^\mu) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{B}_{f/N}(x, \vec{b}_T) \gamma_{\perp\rho} \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{h/f}(z, \vec{b}_T) \gamma_\perp^\nu \right] \hat{\mathcal{S}}_2^\rho(b_\perp, Q\hat{b}_s, Q\hat{b}_s) \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathcal{S}}_1^\rho(b_\perp, b_s^+, b_s^-) &\equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \left\langle 0 \left| [S_n^\dagger(b_\perp) S_{\bar{n}}(b_\perp)] [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(b_s^-) S_n(b_s^-) g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(n)\rho}(b_s^-)] \right| 0 \right\rangle \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \left\langle 0 \left| [S_n^\dagger(b_\perp) S_{\bar{n}}(b_\perp)] [g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}(b_s^+) S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(b_s^+) S_n(b_s^+)] \right| 0 \right\rangle, \\
 \hat{\mathcal{S}}_2^\rho(b_\perp, b_s^+, b_s^-) &\equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \left\langle 0 \left| [g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(n)\rho}(b_\perp, b_s^-) S_n^\dagger(b_\perp, b_s^-) S_{\bar{n}}(b_\perp, b_s^-)] [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(0) S_n(0)] \right| 0 \right\rangle \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \left\langle 0 \left| [S_n^\dagger(b_\perp, b_s^+) S_{\bar{n}}(b_\perp, b_s^+) g\mathcal{B}_{s\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}(b_\perp, b_s^+)] [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(0) S_n(0)] \right| 0 \right\rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

Vanishing of $\hat{S}_i^\rho(b)$ due to Parity and Charge Conjugation

- $$\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](b_\perp) [S_n^\dagger S_n g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho} S_n^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle,$$
$$\hat{S}_2^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} + S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}](b_\perp) [S_n^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle$$

(For simplicity, here I show the vanishing of \hat{S}_i^ρ for $b = b_\perp$. The story for general b is similar.)

- Under parity,
 - ▷ Sign flip associated to the ρ
 - ▷ $n \leftrightarrow \bar{n}$
 - ▷ $b_\perp \rightarrow -b_\perp$
- Using parity invariance of the vacuum,

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \\ &= \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](-b_\perp) [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](0) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](b_\perp) [S_n^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle \\ &= -\hat{S}_2^\rho(b_\perp). \end{aligned}$$

Vanishing of $\hat{S}_i^\rho(b)$ due to Parity and Charge Conjugation

$$\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](b_\perp) [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho} S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle,$$

$$\hat{S}_2^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} + S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}](b_\perp) [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle$$

- Under charge conjugation,

$$A_\mu = A_\mu^A T^A \xrightarrow{C} A_\mu^A (\bar{T})^A = -A_\mu^A (T^A)^T = -A_\mu^T,$$

$$S_n^{ab}(b; 0, \infty) = \bar{P} \exp \left[-ig \int_0^\infty ds n \cdot A_s(b + ns)^T \right]^{ab}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C} P \exp \left[+ig \int_0^\infty ds n \cdot A_s(b + ns) \right]^{ba} = S_n^{\dagger ba}(b; 0, \infty),$$

$$g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho ab} = [S_n^\dagger iD_{s_\perp}^\rho S_n]^{ab} \xrightarrow{C} [S_n^\dagger (i\overleftarrow{D}_{s_\perp}^\rho) S_n]^{ba} = -g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho ba},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) &= \frac{-1}{N_c} \langle 0 | [S_n^{ba} S_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger cb}](b_\perp) [S_{\bar{n}}^{dc} S_n^{\dagger ed} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho ae} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho dc} S_{\bar{n}}^{ed} S_n^{\dagger ae}](0) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{-1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} + S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}](0) [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](b_\perp) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{-1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](b_\perp) [g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} + S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}](0) | 0 \rangle = -\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \Big|_{n \leftrightarrow \bar{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

Vanishing of $\hat{S}_i^\rho(b)$ due to Parity and Charge Conjugation

$$\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}}](b_\perp) [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} + g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho} S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle,$$

$$\hat{S}_2^\rho(b_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \langle 0 | [g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(n)\rho} S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} + S_n^\dagger S_{\bar{n}} g\mathcal{B}_{s_\perp}^{(\bar{n})\rho}](b_\perp) [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger S_n](0) | 0 \rangle$$

- Parity $\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) = -\hat{S}_2^\rho(b_\perp)$
 - Charge conjugation $\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) = -\hat{S}_1^\rho(b_\perp) \Big|_{n \leftrightarrow \bar{n}} = -\hat{S}_2^\rho(-b_\perp)$
 - Decomposition $\hat{S}_i^\rho(b_\perp) = b_\perp^\rho \mathcal{S}_i^\parallel(b_T) + \epsilon_\perp^{\rho\sigma} b_{\perp\sigma} \mathcal{S}_i^\top(b_T), \quad i = 1, 2$
- ⇒ Parity and charge conjugation contradict

All the subleading soft contributions vanish, unlike most example of subleading SCET where subleading soft contributions are nonzero (B physics, threshold expansions, thrust, ...)

Extension to Drell-Yan $\pi + p \rightarrow \ell\ell'$

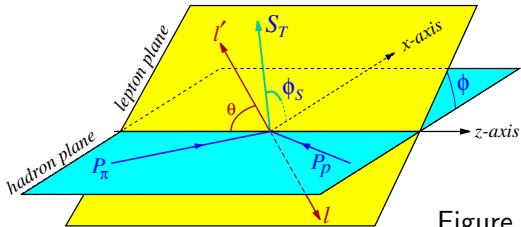


Figure from [Bastami et al '20]

The Collins-Soper frame ($P_{\pi T} = P_{pT} = q_T/2$)

$$W_{UU}^{\cos\phi} = \mathcal{F} \left\{ -\mathcal{H}^{(0)} \left[\frac{p_{Tx} + k_{Tx}}{Q} f_{1p} f_{1\pi} + \frac{p_T^2 k_{Tx} + k_T^2 p_{Tx}}{Q M_p M_\pi} h_{1p}^\perp h_{1\pi}^\perp \right] \quad (\text{From the } \mathcal{P}_\perp \text{ operators}) \right. \\ \left. + \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \left[\frac{2x_1}{Q} \left(k_{Tx} \tilde{f}_p^\perp f_{1\pi} + \frac{M_p}{M_\pi} p_{Tx} \tilde{h}_p h_{1\pi}^\perp \right) + \frac{2x_2}{Q} \left(k_{px} f_{1p} \tilde{f}_\pi^\perp + \frac{M_\pi}{M_p} k_{Tx} h_{1p}^\perp \tilde{h}_\pi \right) \right] \quad (\text{From the } \mathcal{B}_\perp \text{ operators}) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\omega \mathcal{H} g D] = 2z \sum_f \int d^2 p_T d^2 k_T \delta^2(\vec{q}_T + \vec{p}_T - \vec{k}_T) \omega(\vec{p}_T, \vec{k}_T) \\ \times \int d\xi \mathcal{H}_f(Q, (\xi)) g_f(x, (\xi), p_T) D_f(z, (\xi), k_T)$$

Extension to $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ Dihadron

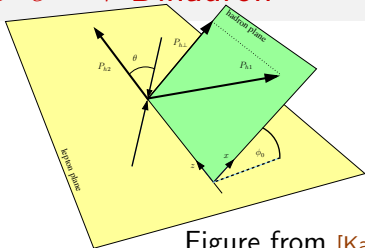


Figure from [Kang et al '15]

$$\begin{aligned}
 W^{\cos \phi_0} = & \mathcal{F} \left\{ -\frac{P_{hT}}{z_1 Q} \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \left[D_1^{h_2} D_1^{h_1} - \frac{2 p_{Tx} k_{Tx} - \vec{p}_T \cdot \vec{k}_T}{M_{h_1} M_{h_2}} H_1^{\perp h_2} H_1^{\perp h_1} \right] \text{ (Kinematic corrections)} \right. \\
 & - \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \left[\frac{p_{Tx} + k_{Tx}}{Q} D_1^{h_2} D_1^{h_1} + \frac{p_T^2 k_{Tx} + k_T^2 p_{Tx}}{Q M_{h_1} M_{h_2}} H_1^{\perp h_2} H_1^{\perp h_1} \right] \text{ (From the } \mathcal{P}_\perp \text{ ops)} \\
 & + \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \left[\frac{2}{z_2 Q} \left(k_{Tx} \tilde{D}^{\perp h_2} D_1^{h_1} + \frac{M_{h_1}}{M_{h_2}} p_{Tx} \tilde{H}^{h_2} H_1^{\perp h_1} \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{z_1 Q} \left(k_{px} D_1^{h_2} \tilde{D}^{\perp h_1} + \frac{M_{h_2}}{M_{h_1}} k_{Tx} H_1^{\perp h_2} \tilde{H}^{h_1} \right) \right] \left. \right\} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{(From the } \mathcal{B}_\perp \text{ operators)} \\
 \mathcal{F}[\omega \mathcal{H} g D] = & 2z \sum_f \int d^2 p_T d^2 k_T \delta^2(\vec{q}_T + \vec{p}_T - \vec{k}_T) \omega(\vec{p}_T, \vec{k}_T) \\
 & \times \int d\xi \mathcal{H}_f(Q, (\xi)) g_f(x, (\xi), p_T) D_f(z, (\xi), k_T)
 \end{aligned}$$

Summary & Outlook

- Reviewed factorization of $W^{\mu\nu}$ at NLP, as well as the NLP structure functions, including contribution from subleading operators with insertion of \mathcal{P}_\perp and $\mathcal{B}_{n_i\perp}$
- Discussed NLP soft contributions
- Showed that NLP soft contributions vanish in this process
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Thanks for your attention!