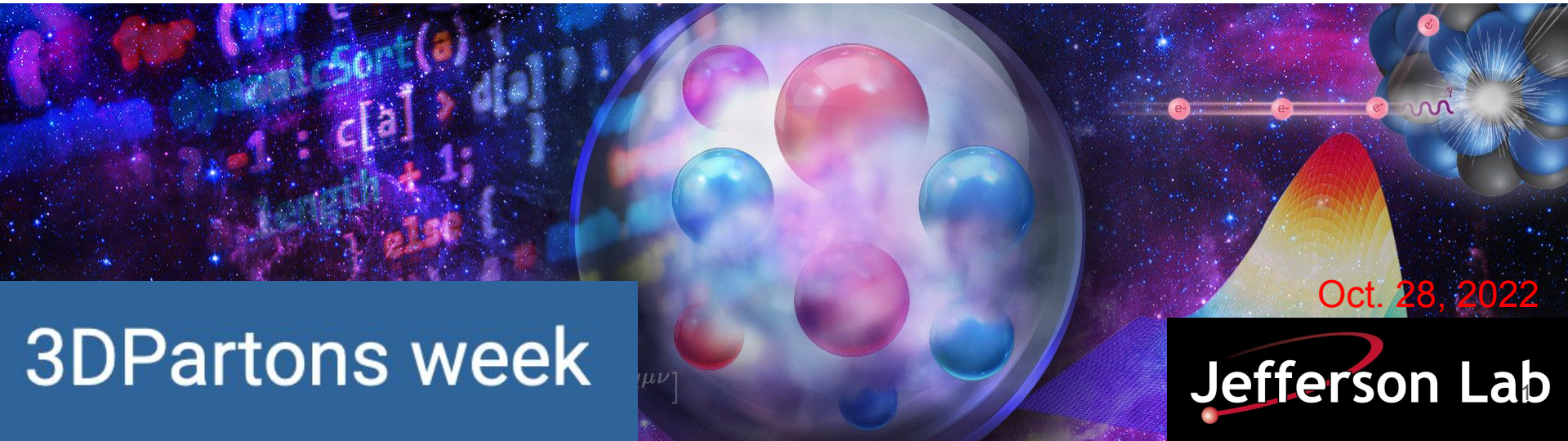


Updates from JAM collaboration

Nobuo Sato



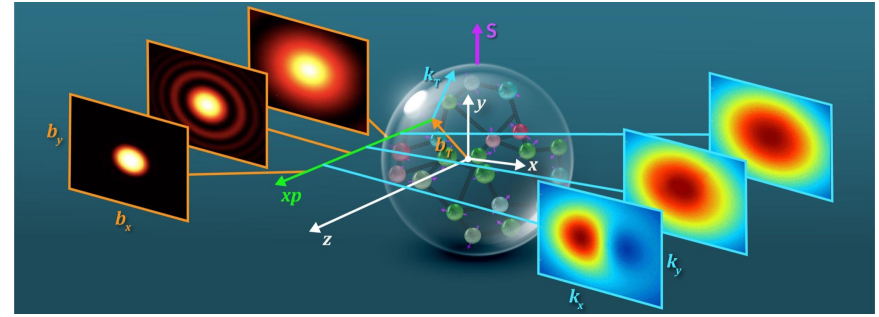
Oct. 28, 2022

3DPartons week

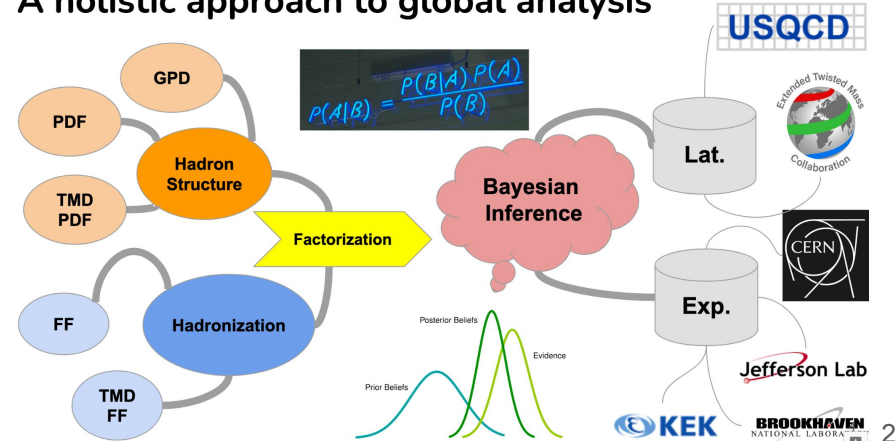
Jefferson Lab

Motivations

- **WHAT?: Synthesis of 3D tomography/nuclear imaging - quantum correlation functions (QCFs)**
 - hadron structure (PDFs, TMDs, GPDs, ...)
 - hadronization (FFs, TMDFFs)
- **HOW?: Data (EXP), Factorization (THY/LQCD), Inference (CS)**
 - test of universality & theory predictive power
 - significant **computing** and data analysis
 - systematic improvements (resummation, evolution, HO calculations)
 - **synergy with lattice QCD** (Bayesian priors)
- **WHY?: Opportunities**
 - origin of proton spin
 - quark and gluon tomography
 - structure of proton sea (strangeness, antimatter asymmetry)
 - origin of nuclear EMC effect
 - small-x phenomena
 - precision EW physics (Weinberg angle)
 - ...



A holistic approach to global analysis



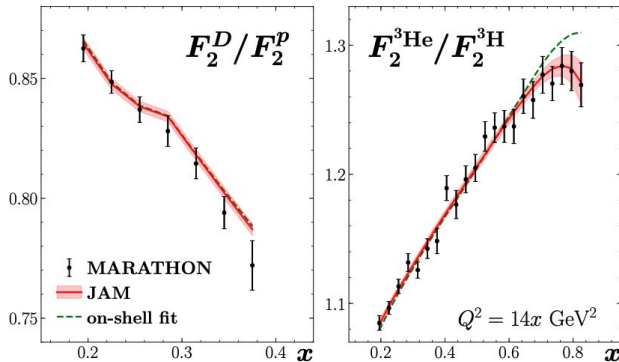
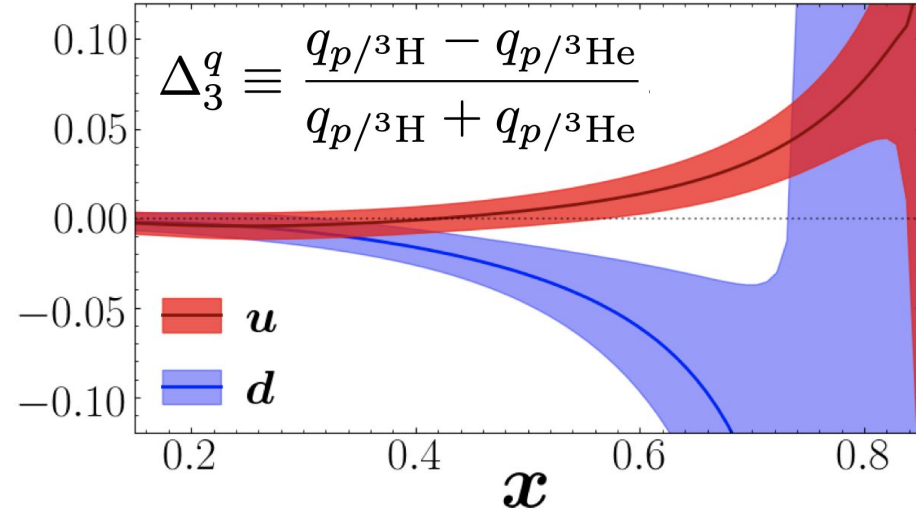
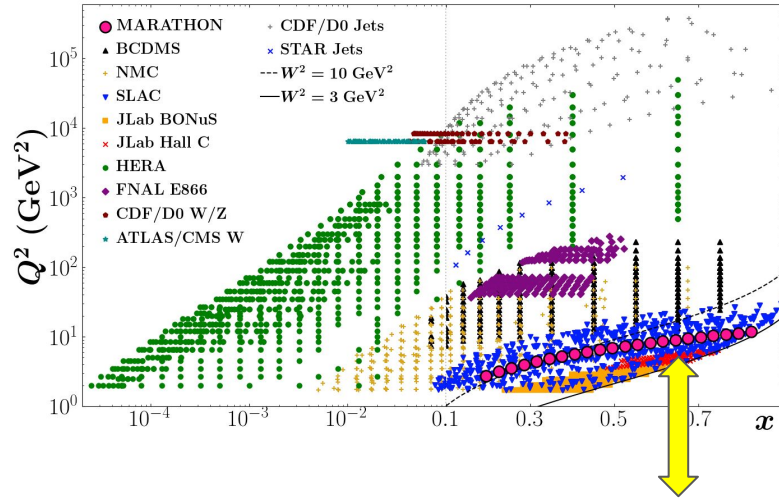
Outline

1. **Recent JAM results**
2. A word on QED effects in eP
3. Opportunities at JLab 20+
4. Integrated THY/EXP analysis



Isvector EMC effects from MARATHON data

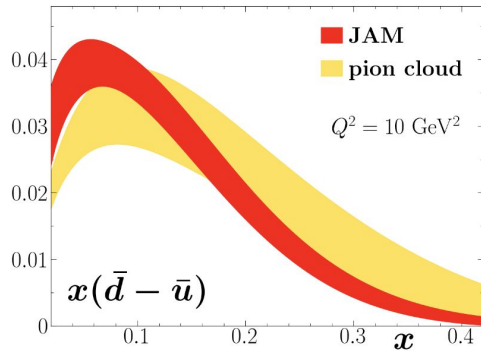
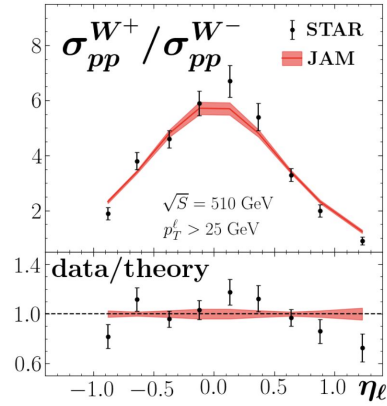
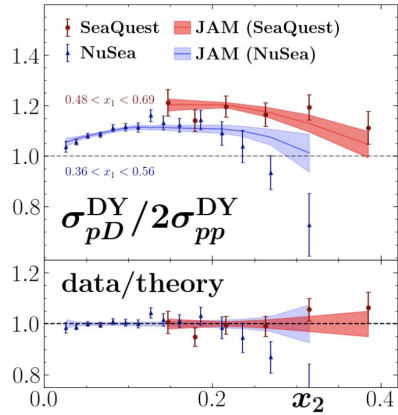
Cocuzza, Melnitchouk, Metz, Sato (PRL)



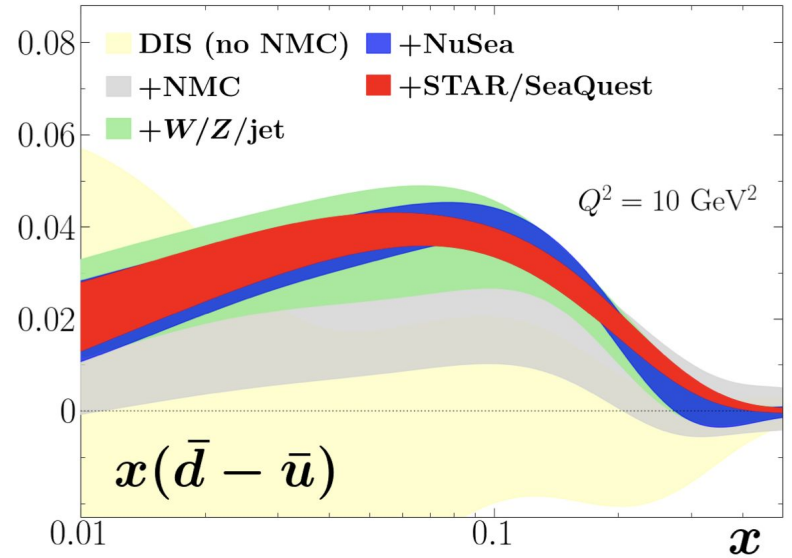
- Global analysis including latest collider W/Z data and MARATHON d/p , helium, tritium DIS data
- Evidence of different medium modifications for u and d quarks
- Naive modeling of nuclear PDFs, e.g. $u/p/A = d/n/A$ (violates isospin for non-isoscalar A) is wrong

Antimatter asymmetry

Cocuzza, Melnitchouk, Metz, Sato (PRD)



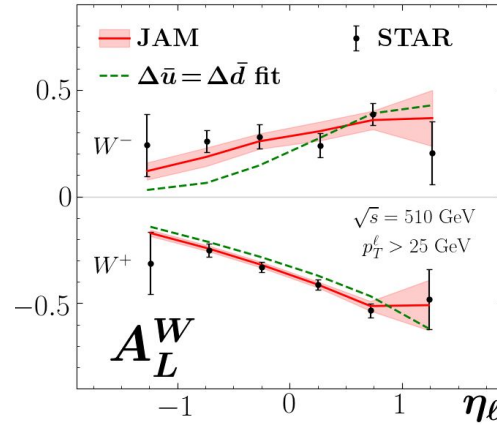
$$(\bar{d} - \bar{u})(x) = [(f_{n\pi^+} + f_{\Delta^0\pi^+} - f_{\Delta^{++}\pi^-}) \otimes \bar{q}_v^\pi](x),$$



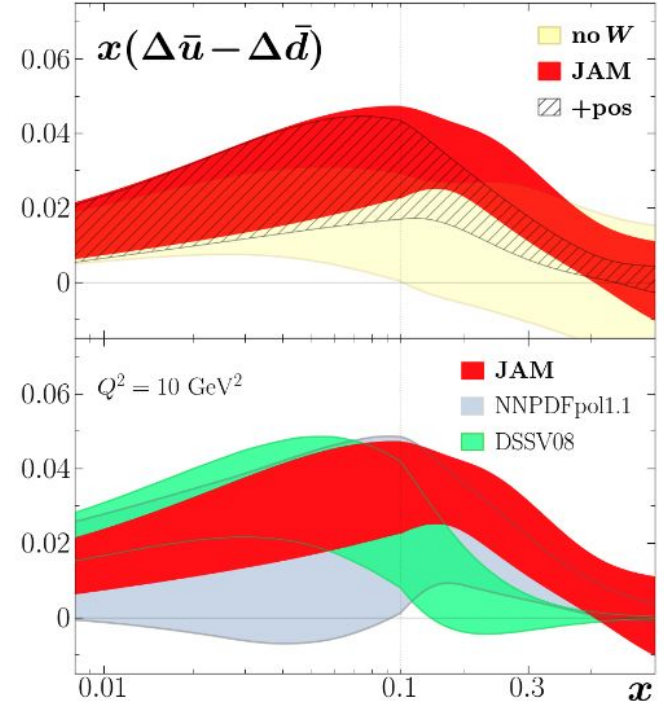
- First global analysis to include latest SeaQuest and STAR data
- Most precise phenomenological extraction of $d\bar{u}$ asymmetry to date
- Quantitative test of the pion-cloud model

Polarized antimatter asymmetry

process	N_{dat}	χ^2/N_{dat}
polarized		
inclusive DIS	365	0.93
inclusive jets	83	0.81
SIDIS (π^+, π^-)	64	0.93
SIDIS (K^+, K^-)	57	0.36
STAR W^\pm	12	0.53
PHENIX W^\pm/Z	6	0.63
total	587	0.85
unpolarized		
inclusive DIS	3908	1.11
inclusive jets	198	1.11
Drell-Yan	205	1.19
W/Z production	153	0.99
total	4464	1.11
SIA (π^\pm)	231	0.85
SIA (K^\pm)	213	0.49
total	5495	1.05



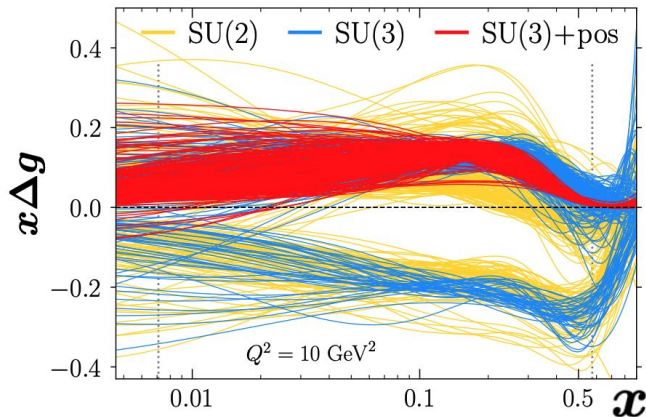
Cocuzza, Melnitchouk, Metz, Sato (PRD)



- **First simultaneous extraction** of unpolarized and helicity PDFs and FFs in global analysis with inclusion of RHIC spin $W^{+/-}$ data
- Most precise phenomenological extraction of polarized $d\text{-}u\text{-}d\text{-}u$ asymmetry to date

News on Gluon helicity

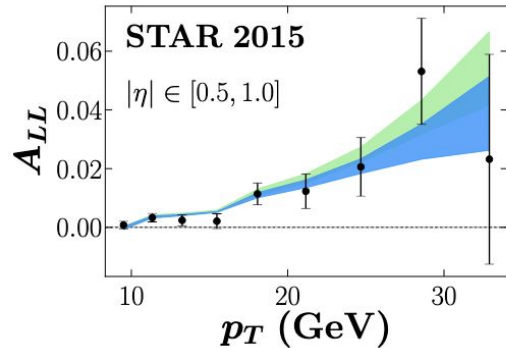
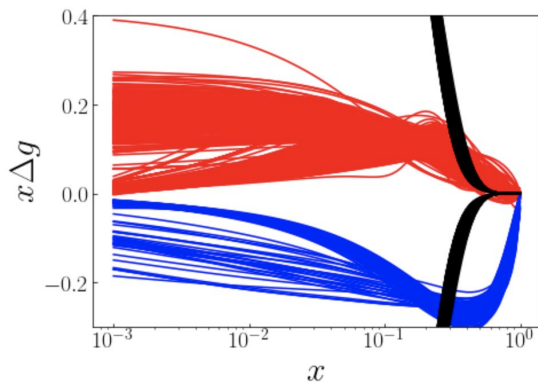
Zhou, Melnitchouk, Sato (PRD)



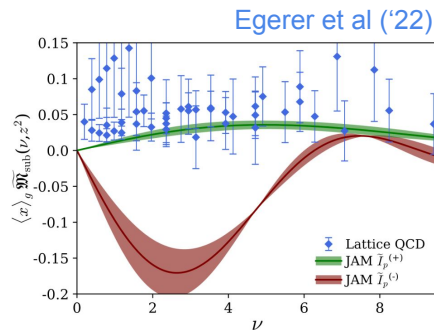
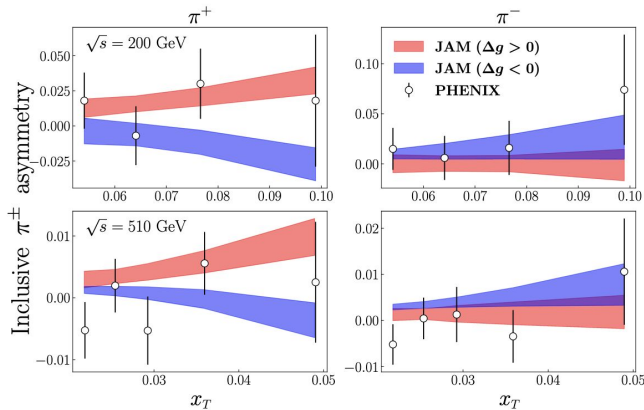
Negative gluon polarization?

$$\int_{0.05}^1 dx \Delta g(x) = \begin{matrix} 0.23 \pm 0.03 & \text{pos} \\ -0.62 \pm 0.03 & \text{neg} \end{matrix}$$

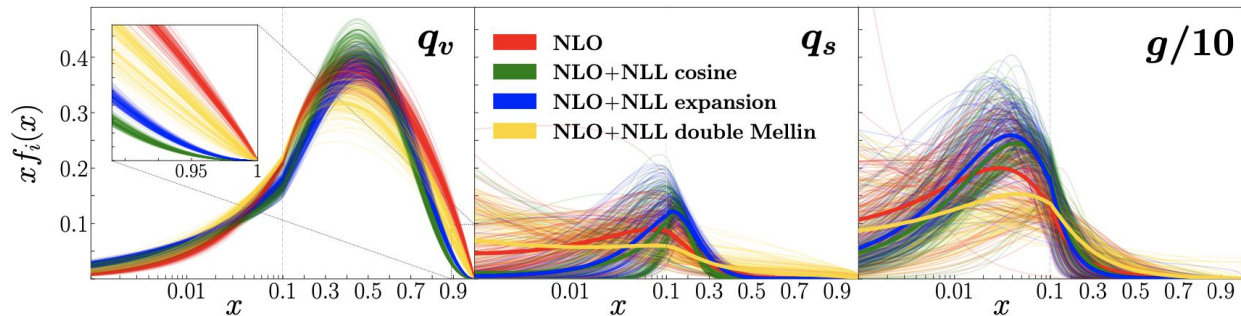
■ $\Delta g > 0$
■ $\Delta g < 0$



- Inclusion of RHIC polarized jet data allows both positive and negative gluon helicity solutions (in absence of positivity constraints on unpolarized gluon PDF)
- PHENIX has attempted to have empirical confirmation of gluon helicity sign (PRD102.032001, PRD91.032001)

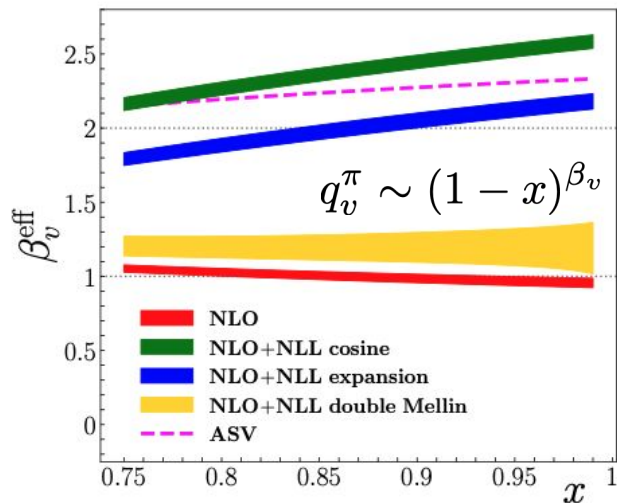


Pion structure

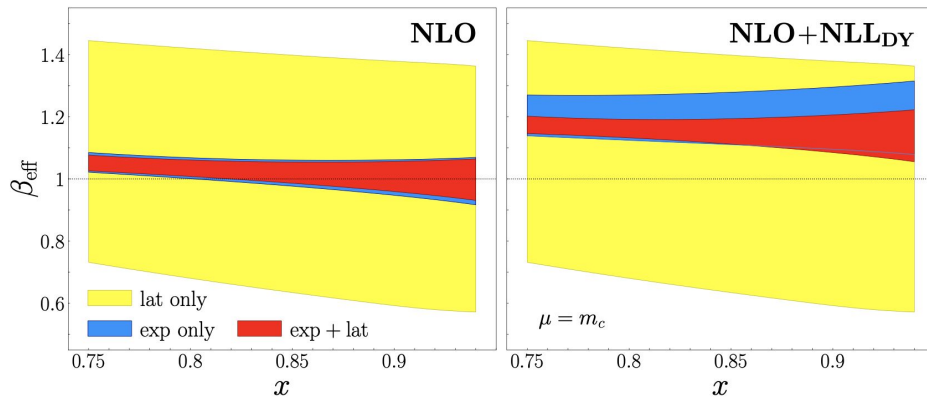


- Improved pQCD framework indicates large x pion pdf is closer to 1 despite QCD model calculations
- Results are also stable after the inclusion LQCD loffe time distributions

Barry, Ji, Melnitchouk, Sato (PRL)

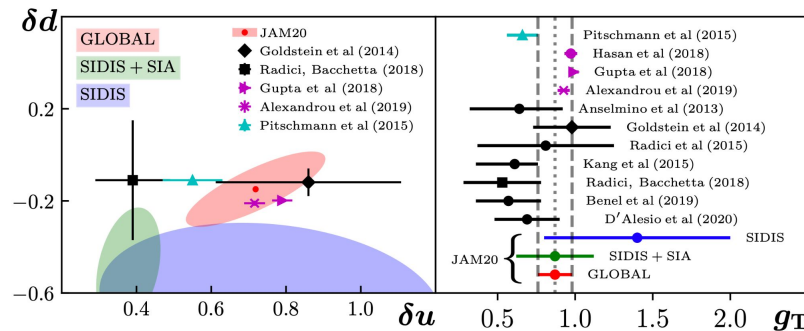
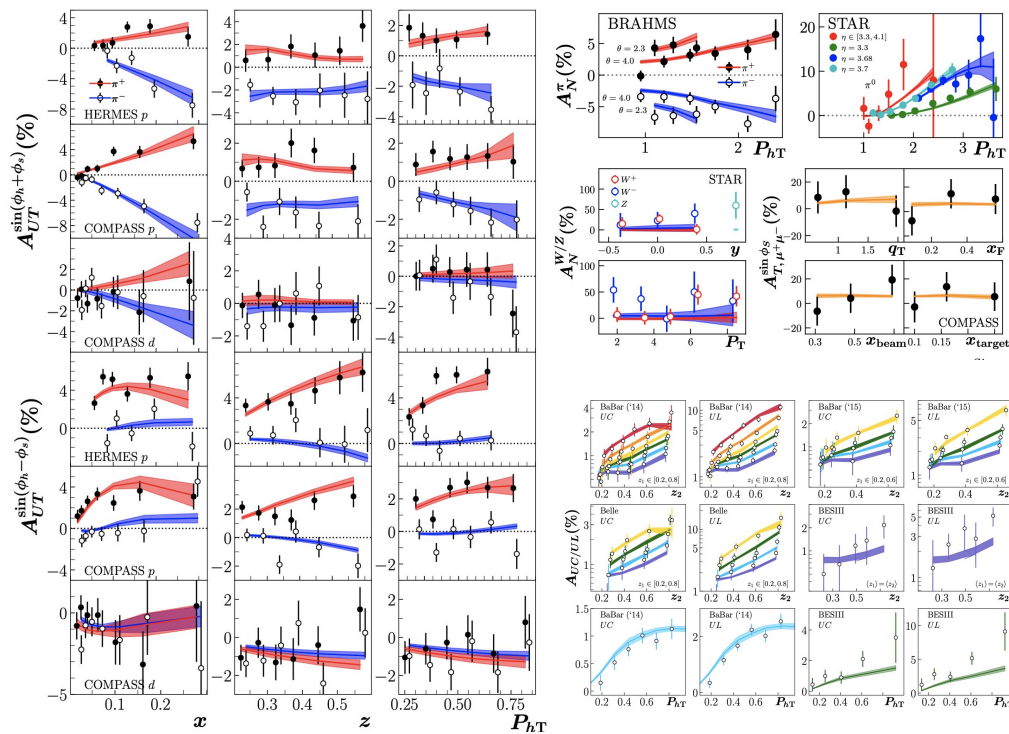


Barry, et al (PRD) - JAM & HadStruct



Global analysis of SSAs (TMD+CT3 framework)

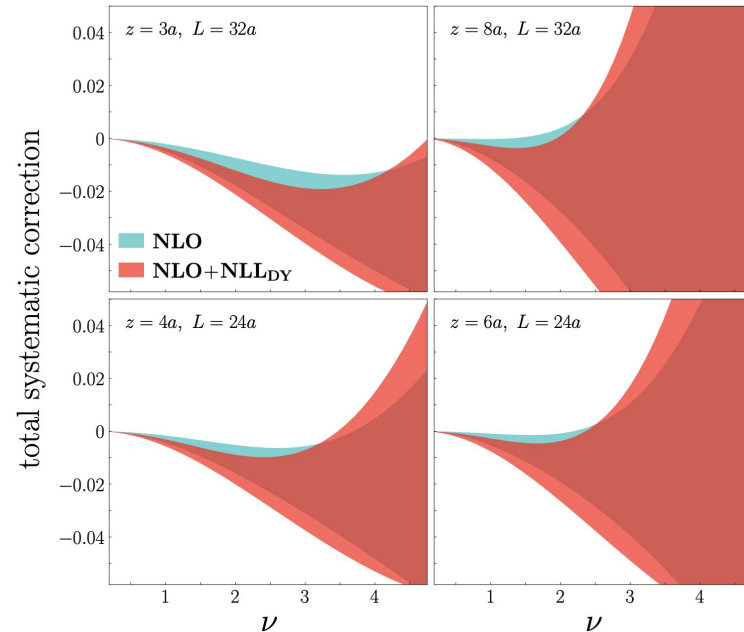
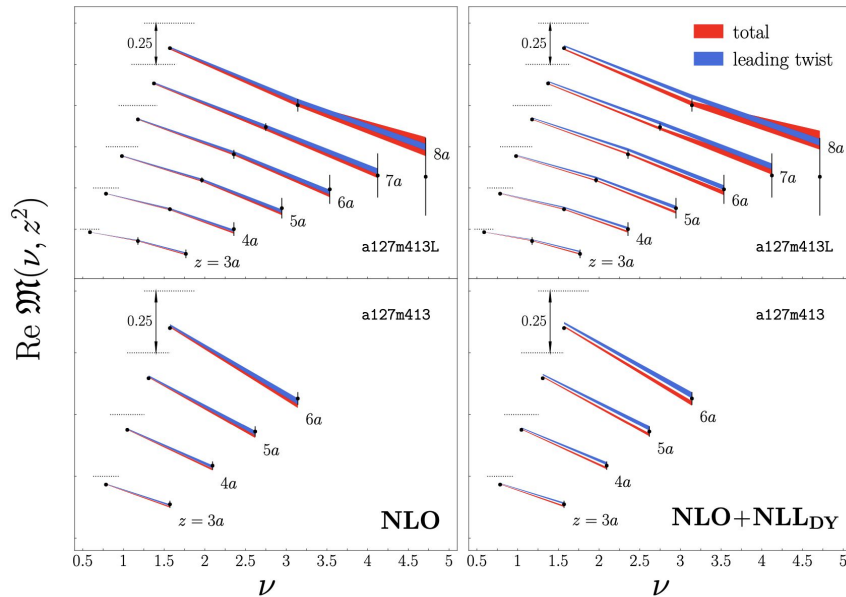
Cammarota, et al (PRD)



- Exploratory study for a global analysis of all single-spin asymmetries from ep , e^+e^- add pp reactions using the parton model TMD with collinear twist-3 framework.
- Extracted flavor-dependent transversity in good agreement with LQCD for the first time.

Synergies with LQCD - *pion* structure

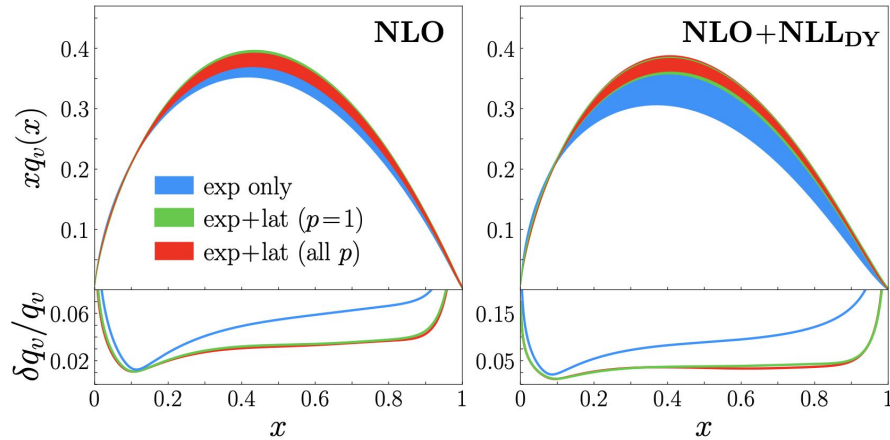
Barry et al. ('22)
JAM+HadStruct



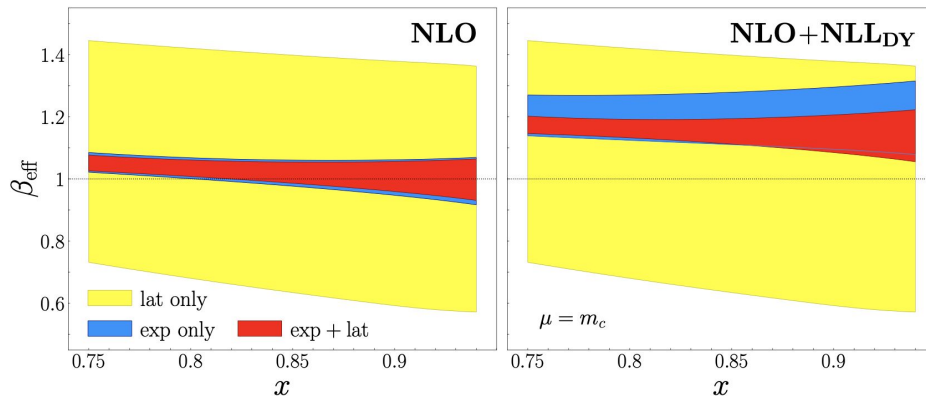
$$\text{Re } \mathfrak{M}(\nu, z^2) = \int_0^1 dx q_\nu(x, \mu_{\text{lat}}) \mathcal{C}^{\text{Rp-ITD}}(x\nu, z^2, \mu_{\text{lat}}) + \left[z^2 B_1(\nu) + \frac{a}{|z|} P_1(\nu) + e^{-m_\pi(L-z)} F_1(\nu) \right]$$

Experimental data can provide insights into LQCD systematics

Synergies with LQCD - *pion structure*



Jefferson Lab



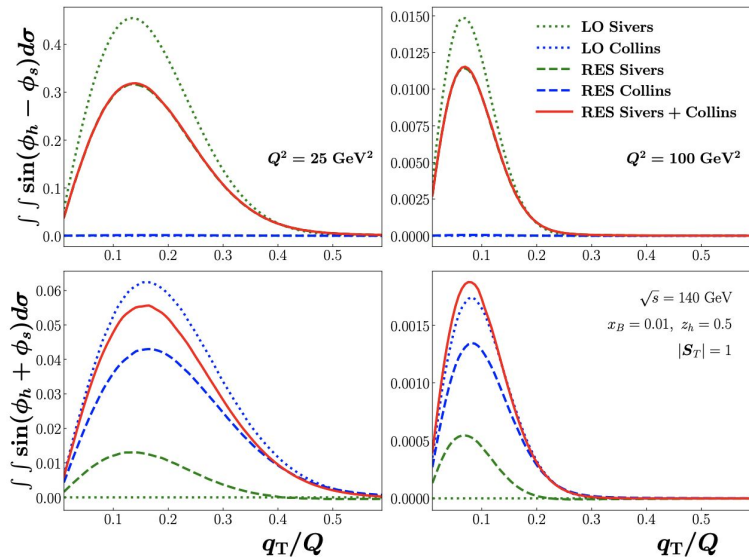
- LQCD can aid hadron structure studies in cases where constraints from experiments are limited - *"lattice priors"*
- Theory Center has expertise from JAM & HadStruc and has started collaborative research work

Outline

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2. **A word on QED effects in eP**
3. Opportunities at JLab 20+
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QED effects in eP reactions

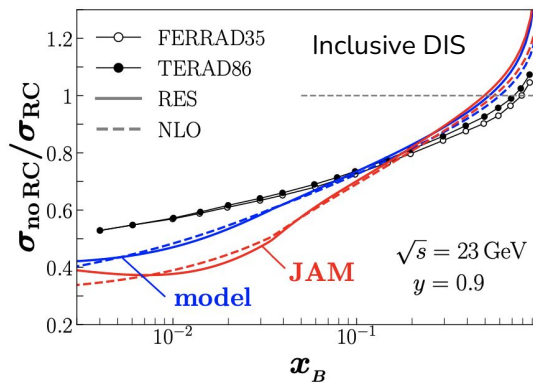
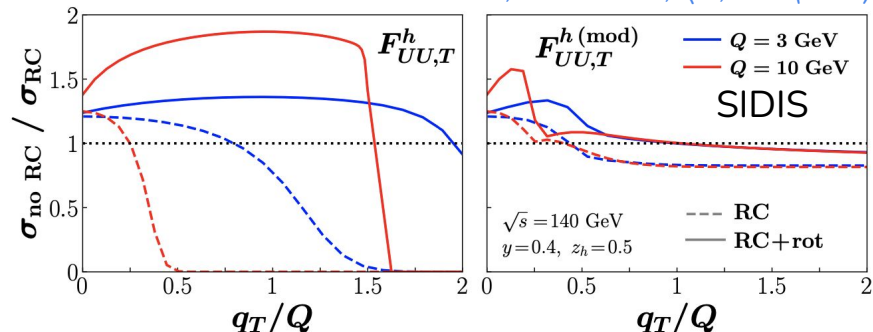


- Hybrid QED+QCD framework to study SSAs in SIDIS within global analysis

- *Crucial to control QED backgrounds in transverse spin asymmetries*

Towards a global analysis includes QED effects

Liu, Melnitchouk, Qiu, Sato (JHEP)



- Non-uniqueness of QED RC corrections
- Need for a combined analysis including QED and QCD effects

Outline

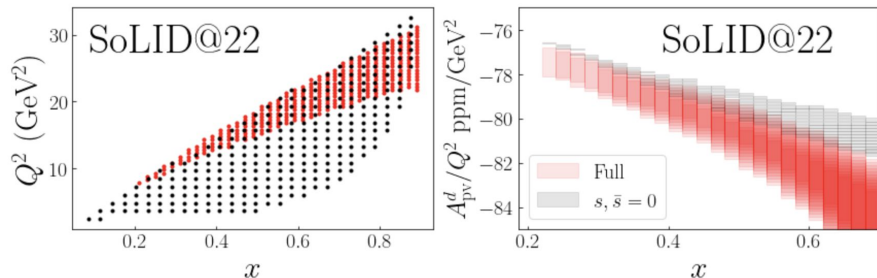
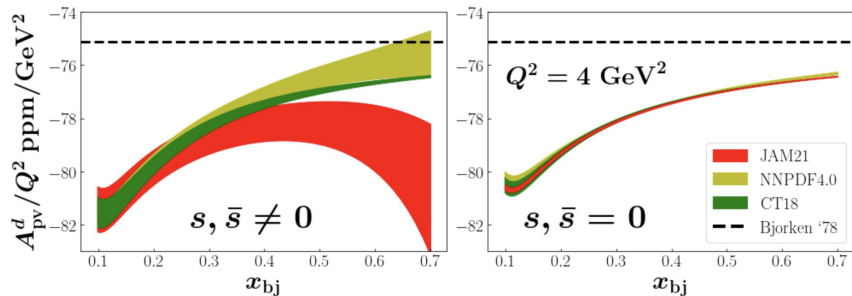
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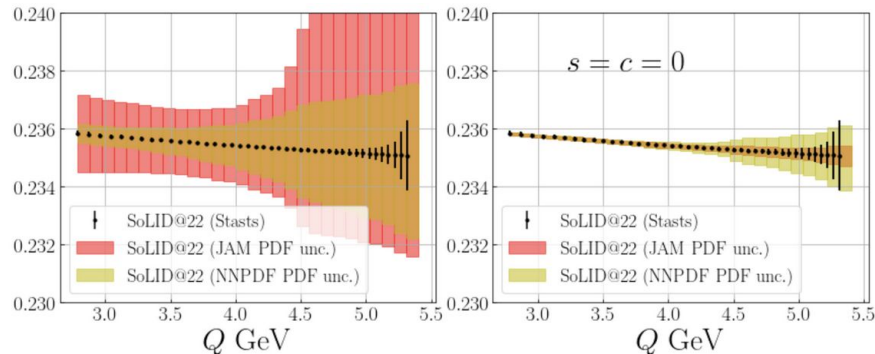
Strangeness & Apv deuteron

Bjorken '78

$$\frac{A^{eD}}{Q^2} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{3G}{10\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}} \left[2\epsilon_{AV}(e,u)\left(1 + \frac{3}{10}\delta\right) - \epsilon_{AV}(e,d)\left(1 - \frac{6}{5}\delta\right) \right].$$

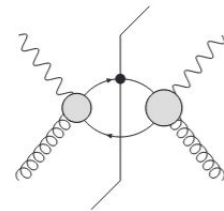
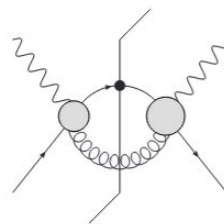
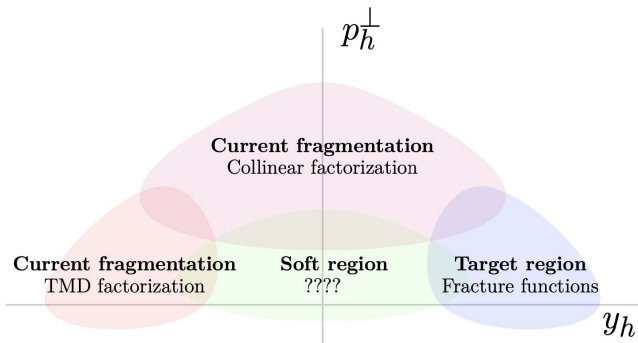


- Apv(deuteron) has the opportunity to access directly Weinberg angle
- However, limited knowledge of strange quark PDF induces larger uncertainties for $\sin^2 2\theta_w$ from Apv D
- **Opportunity:** SIDIS (JLab/EIC), LQCD, ... to enhance the discovery potential of the Apv program

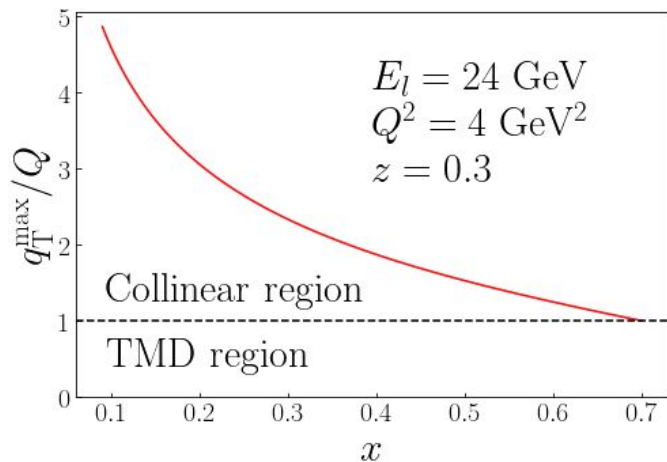
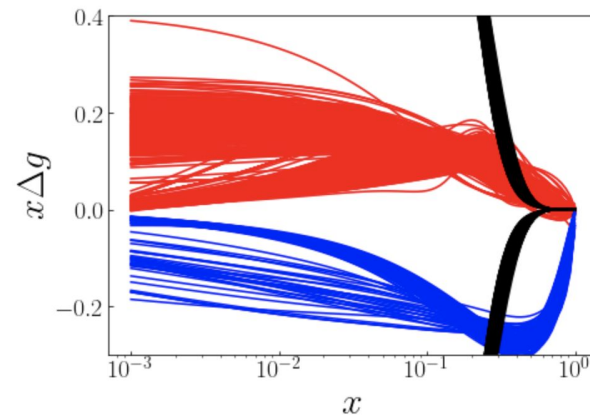


Gluon helicity & High pT SIDIS

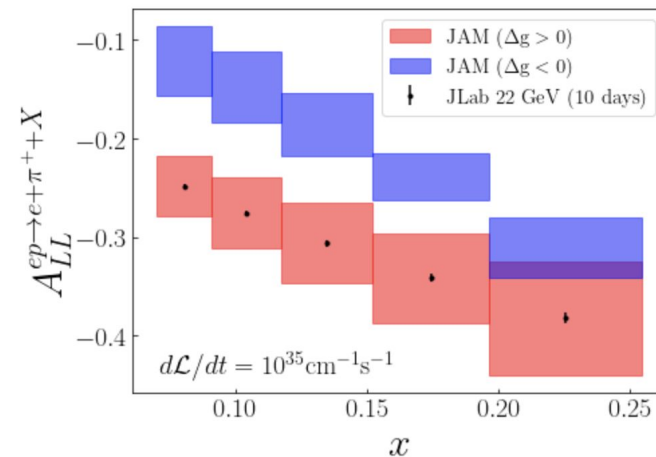
Whitehill, Zhou, Melnitchouk, NS '22



(c)



- Hadron production with large transverse momentum has an opportunity to discriminate the sign of gluon polarization
- Future experiments @ JLab 22 and EIC, has phase space to apply collinear factorization



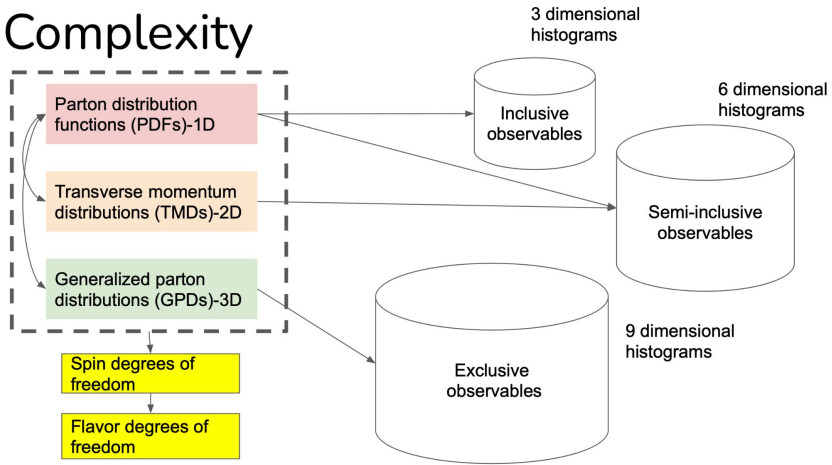
Outline

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4. **Integrated THY/EXP analysis**



Integrated theory & experimental analysis

Complexity

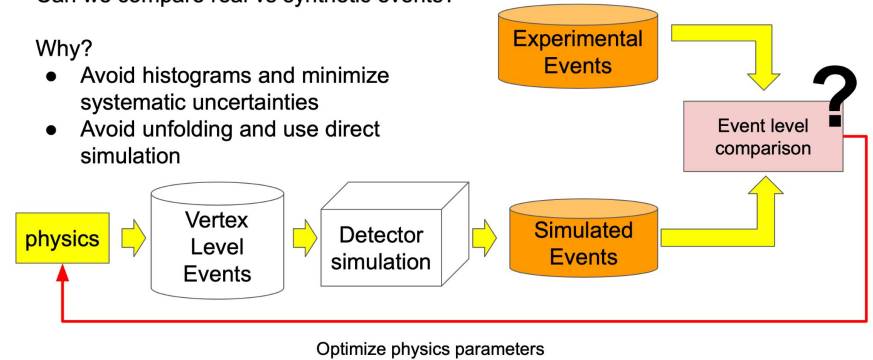


event-based analysis

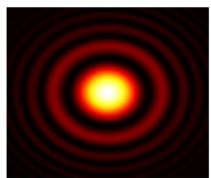
Can we compare real vs synthetic events?

Why?

- Avoid histograms and minimize systematic uncertainties
- Avoid unfolding and use direct simulation



- New collaboration between domain and off-domain scientists towards end-to-end event-level analysis framework
- Supported by SciDAC



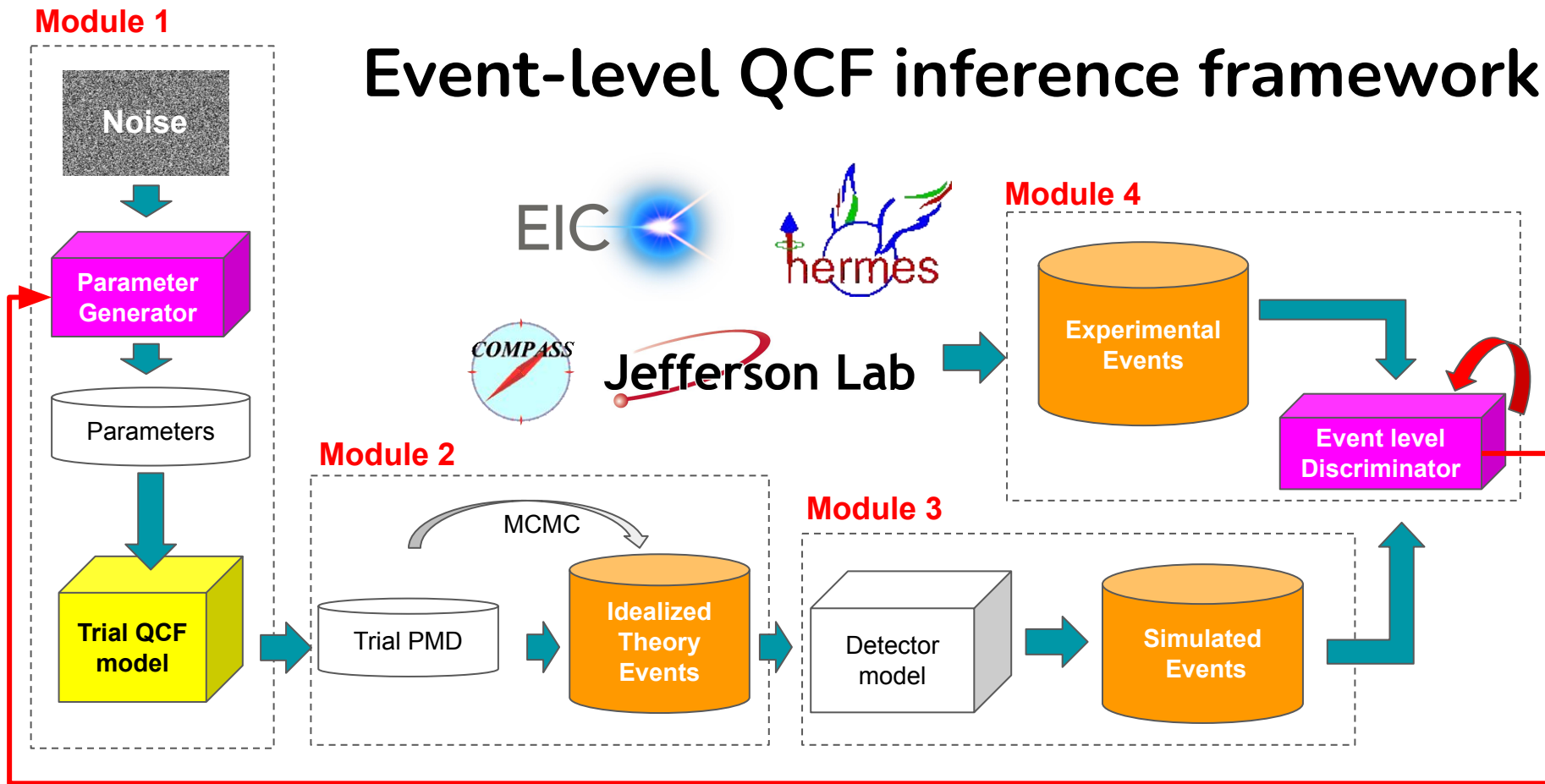
QuantOm
Collaboration

Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Jefferson Lab



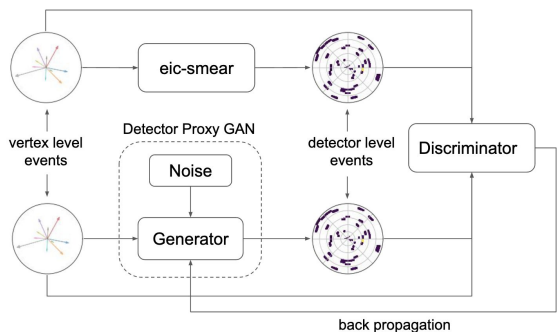
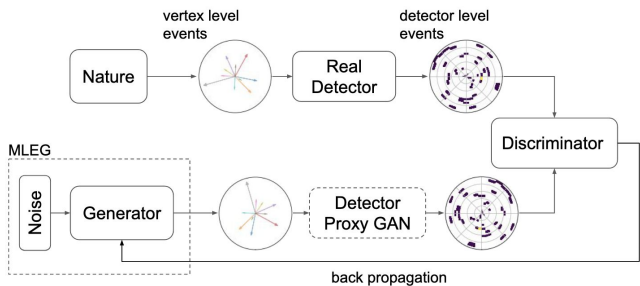
Event-level QCF inference framework



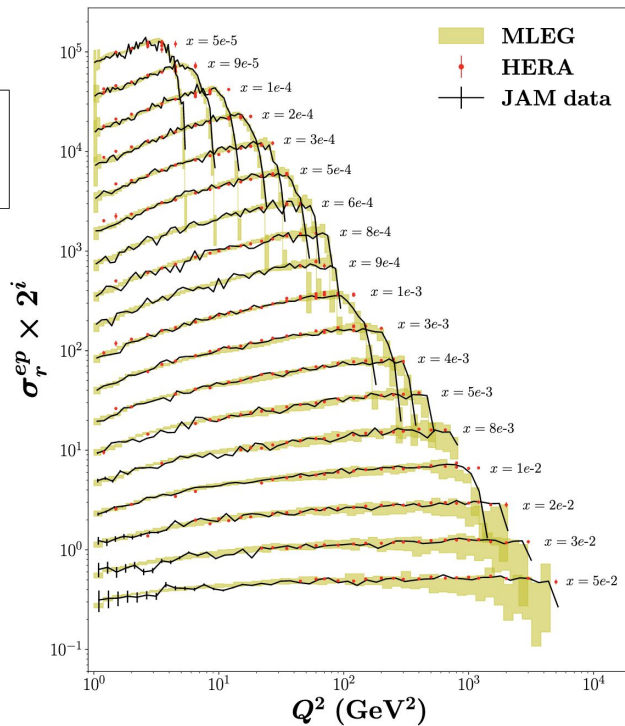
Optimize QCF parameters

Preliminary work

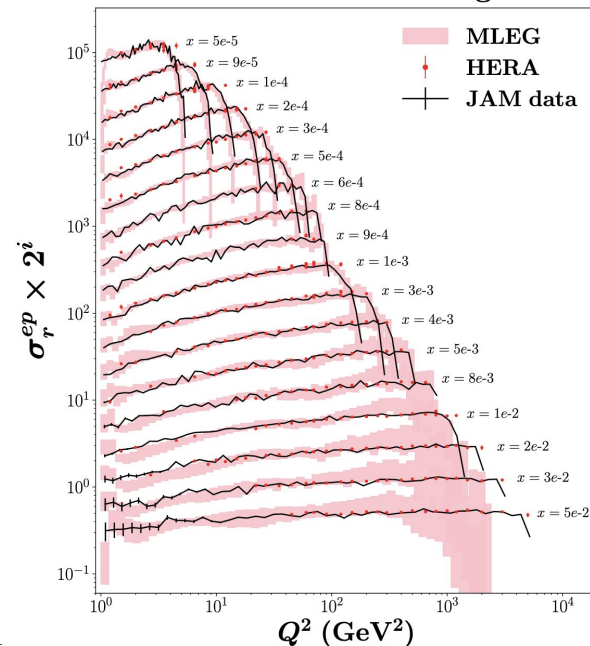
Alasani, et al. '22



No Detector Effects



Detector Unfolding



Summary/Outlook

New era of global analysis of hadron structure → new tools, new tricks (theory + experiment + data analysis)

Simultaneous extraction paradigm is important for proper UQ

JAM collaboration

Staff / Faculty

W. Melnitchouk (JLab), T. Rogers (ODU/JLab),
A. Prokudin (PSU), D. Pitonyak (LVC), L. Gamberg (PSU),
Z. Kang (UCLA) J. Qiu (JLab), A. Accardi (Hampton/JLab),
A. Metz (Temple), C.-R. Ji (NCSU),
M. Constantinou (Temple), F. Steffens (Bonn),
Y. Kovchegov (OSU), M. Sievert (NMSU), I. Cloet (ANL),

Students / Postdocs

C. Cocuzza (Temple), Y. Zhou (South China Normal University), P. Barry (JLab), E. Moffat (ANL), D. Adamiak (OSU), A. Freese (WU).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \sum_q \bar{\psi}_q (i\gamma_\mu D^\mu - m_q) \psi_q - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}]$$