A new framework on global analysis of fragmentation functions

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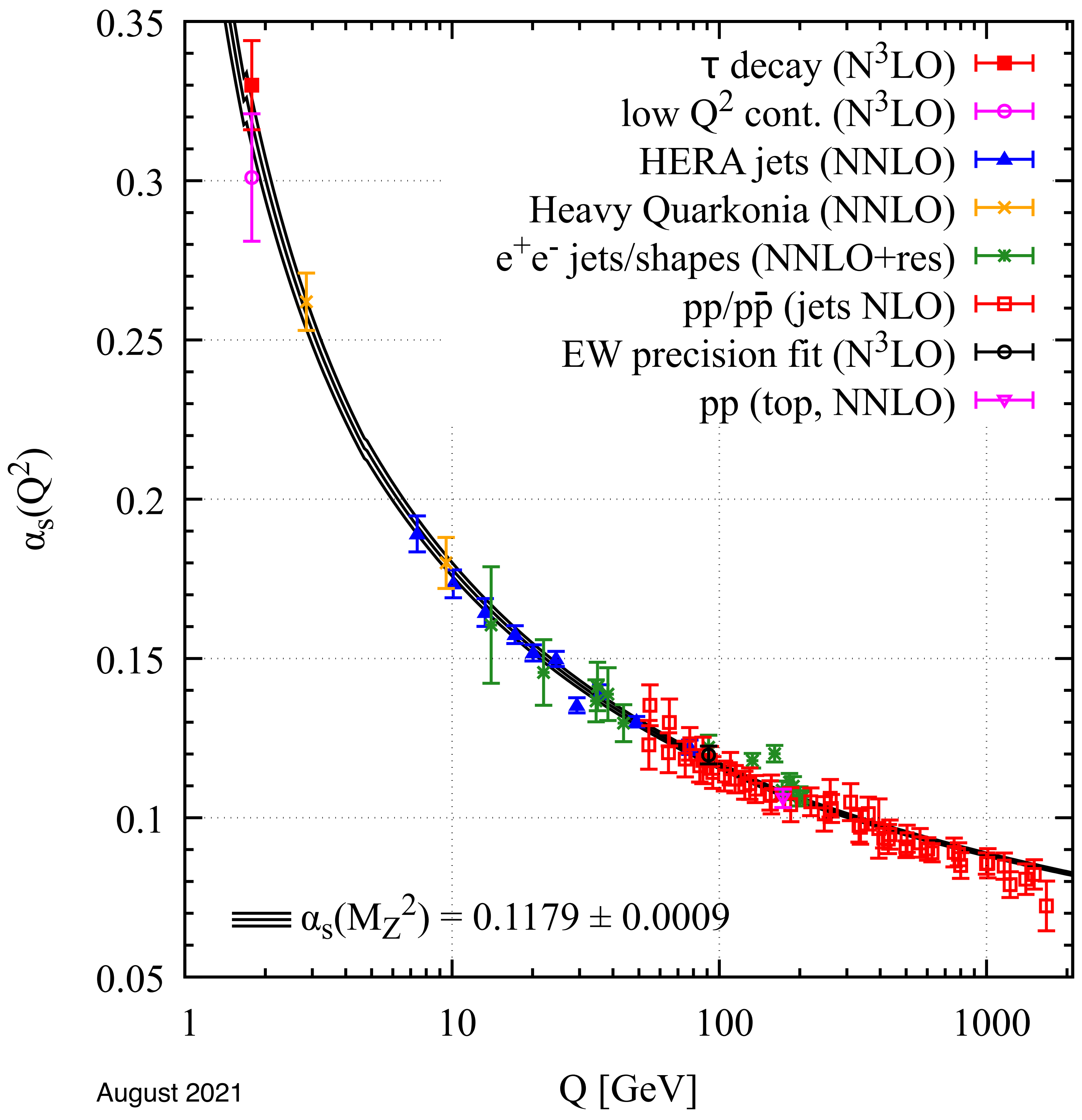
Outline

- ✦ 1. Introductions
- ✦ 2. Fragmentation functions and QCD factorization
- ✦ 3. A new global analysis on FFs to light charged hadrons
- ✦ 4. Outlook and Summary

QCD at its 50 years

- Quantum Chromodynamics is a beautiful theory with enormous success, rich phenomena and powerful predictions; yet still more to come after 50 years with future facilities and developments of lattice simulations

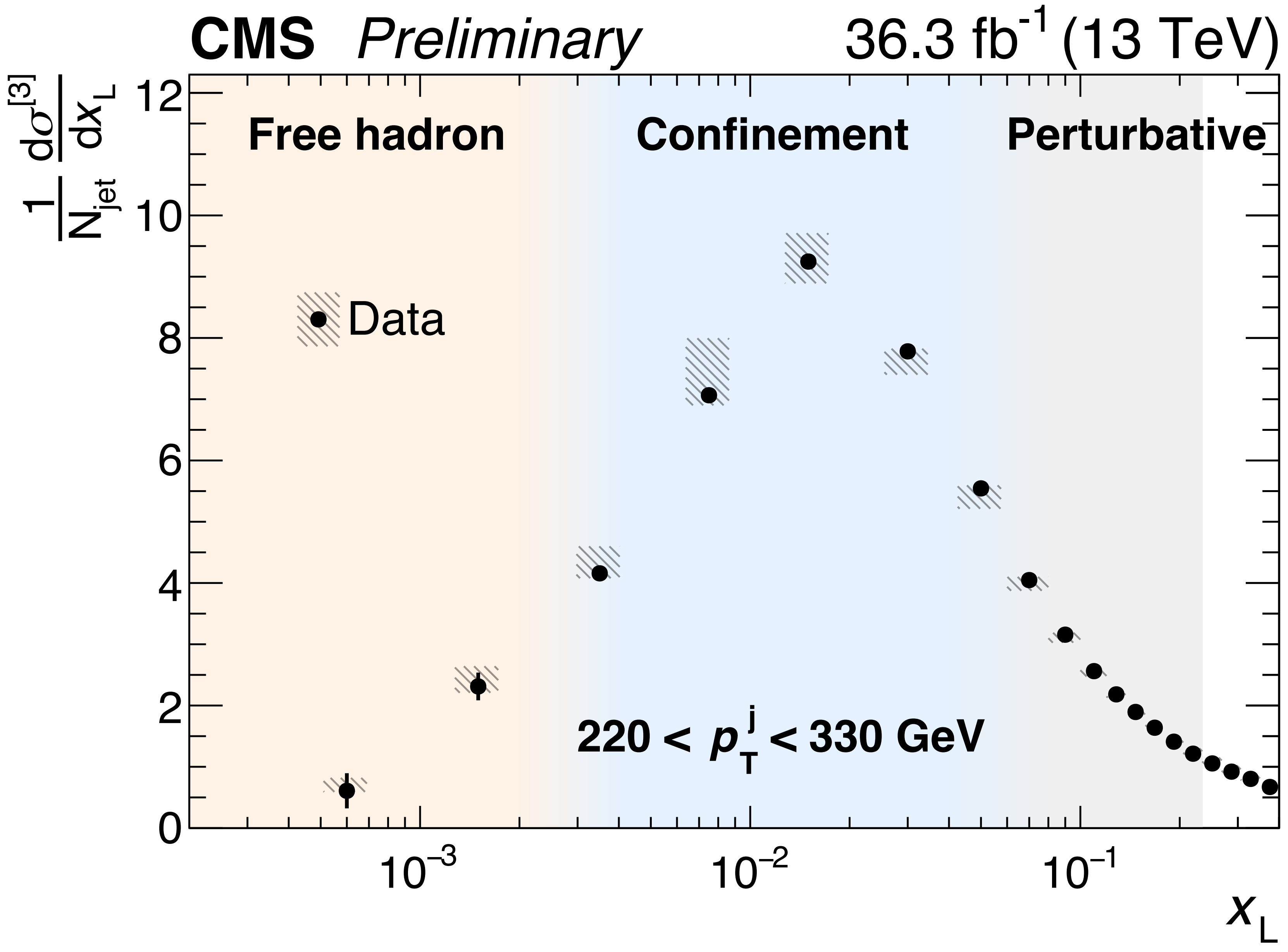
running coupling constant



[PDG 2022]

three-point energy correlator inside jet

$$E3C = \frac{d\sigma^{[3]}}{dx_L} = \sum_{i,j,k}^{n} \int d\sigma \frac{E_i E_j E_k}{E^3} \delta(x_L - \max(\Delta R_{i,j}, \Delta R_{i,k}, \Delta R_{j,k}))$$

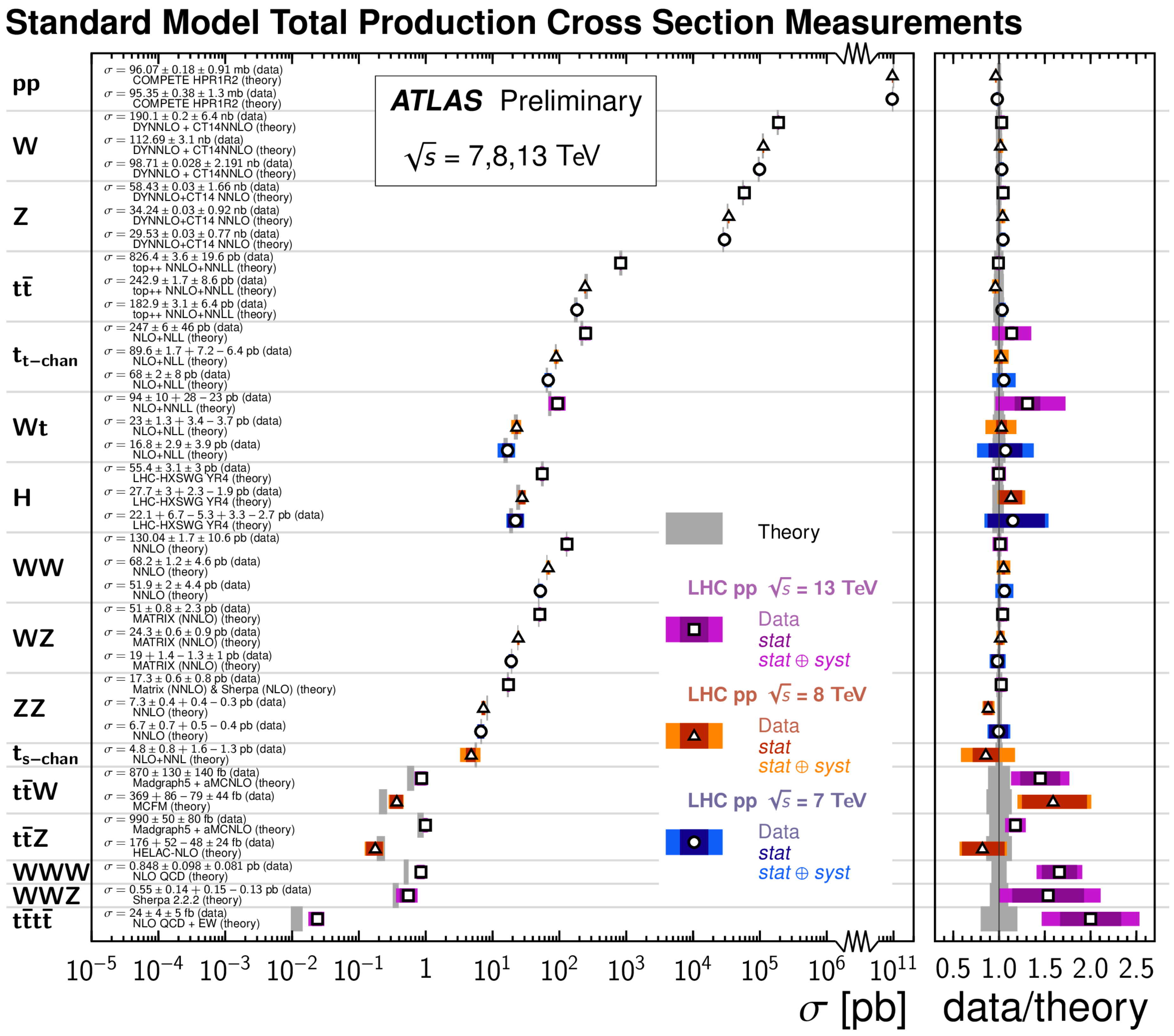


[SMP-22-015]

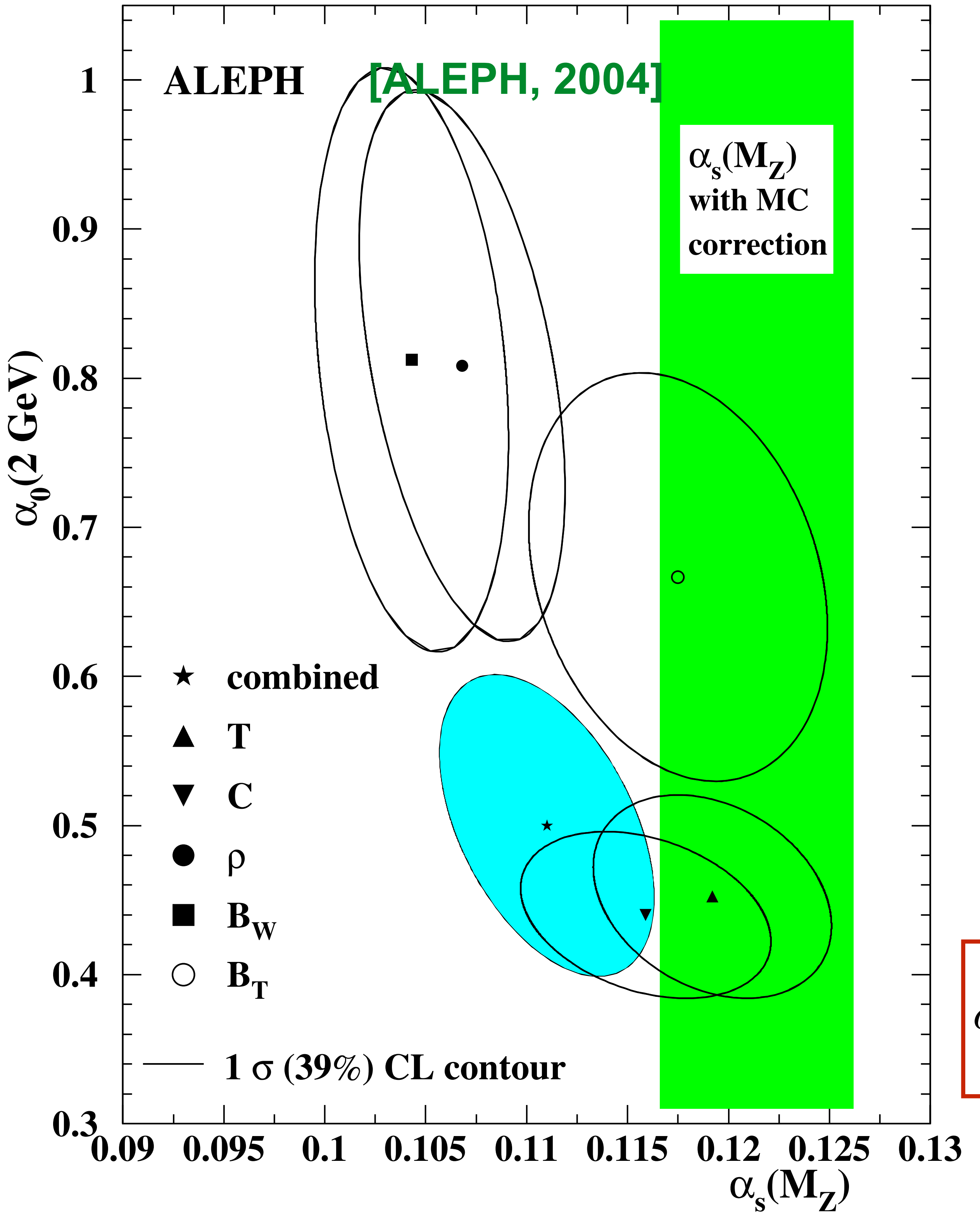
Observables at colliders

- QCD predictions to observables rely on both perturbative calculations describing interactions of high-energy quarks and gluons, as well as non-perturbative inputs and hadronization corrections since only color-neutral hadrons appearing in both the initial and final states

inclusive cross sections at pp collisions



extraction of as from event shapes in e+e- collisions



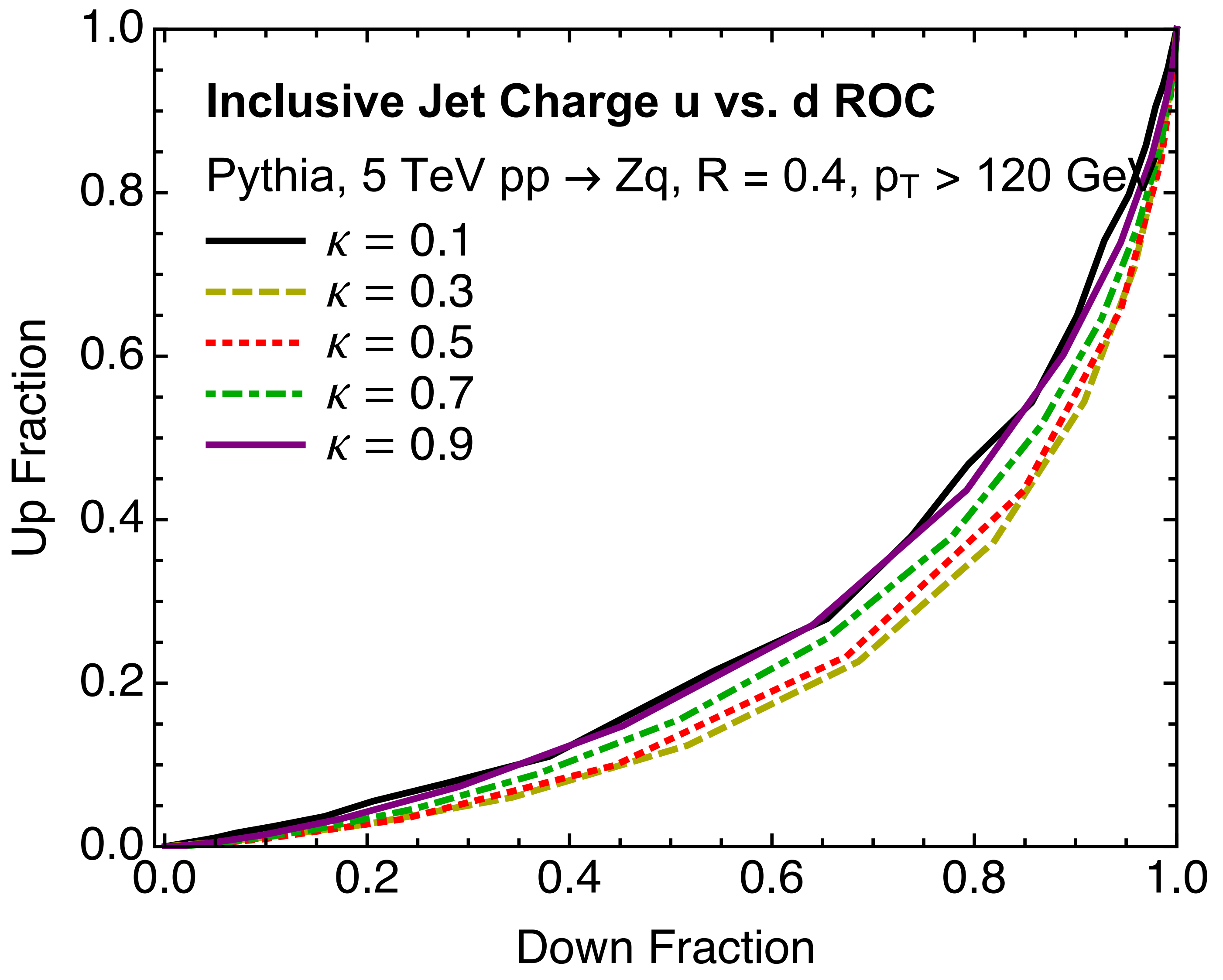
$$\alpha_0(\mu_I) = \frac{1}{\mu_I}\int_0^{\mu_I} dk_\perp \tilde{\alpha}_s(k_\perp^2)$$

Jet charge and flavor-tagging

- Jet charge is a typical observable requiring knowledge on transition of parton to hadrons, especially the distribution of electric charges to hadrons; can be calculated in QCD from first principle based on fragmentation functions or from models implemented in MC generators

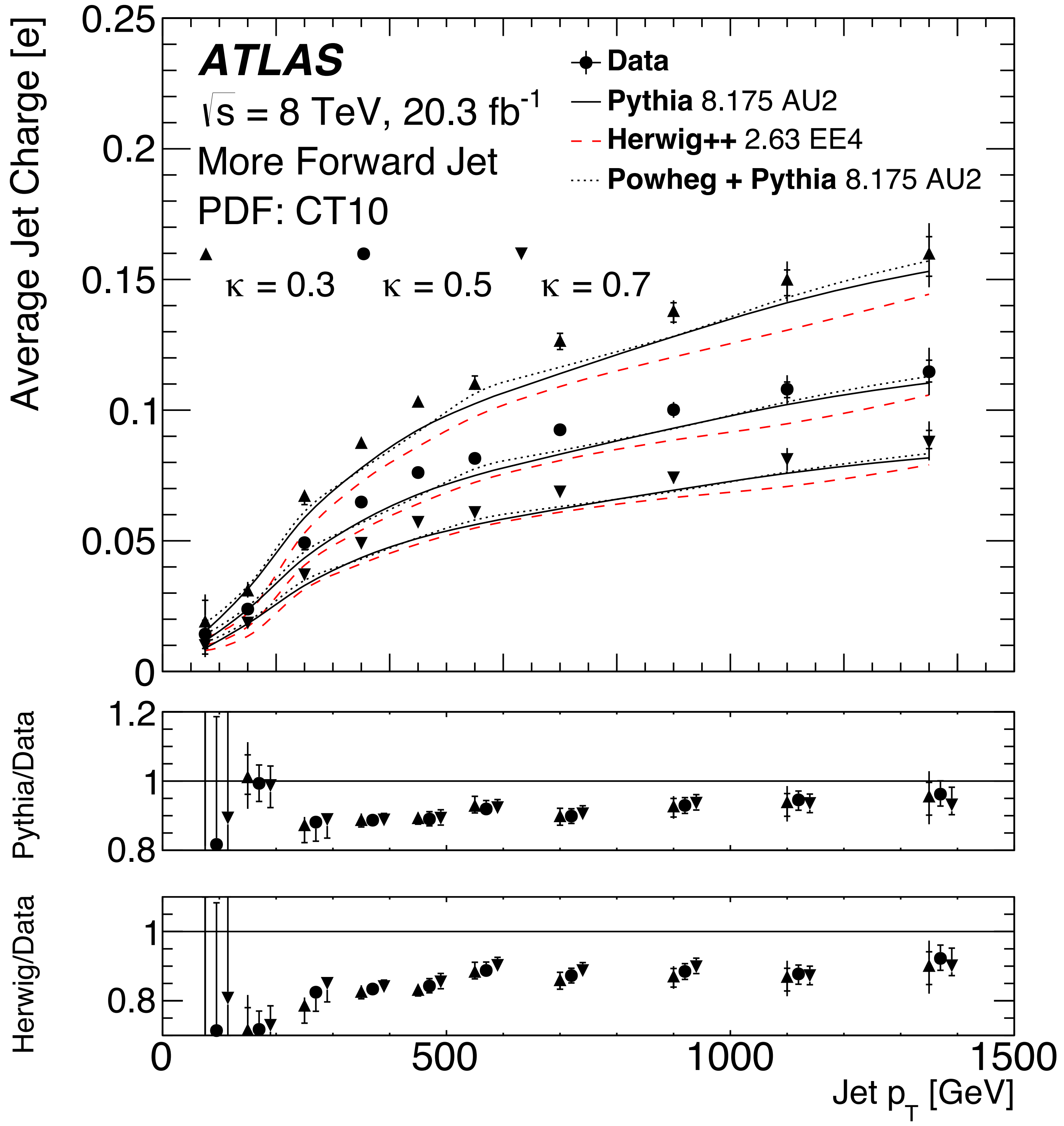
jet charge constructed from constituent tracks:

$$Q_J = \frac{1}{(p_{\mathrm{T}\,J})^\kappa} \sum_{i \in Tracks} q_i \times (p_{\mathrm{T,i}})^\kappa$$



u/d quark separation **[2103.09649]**

measured average jet charge



[1509.05190]

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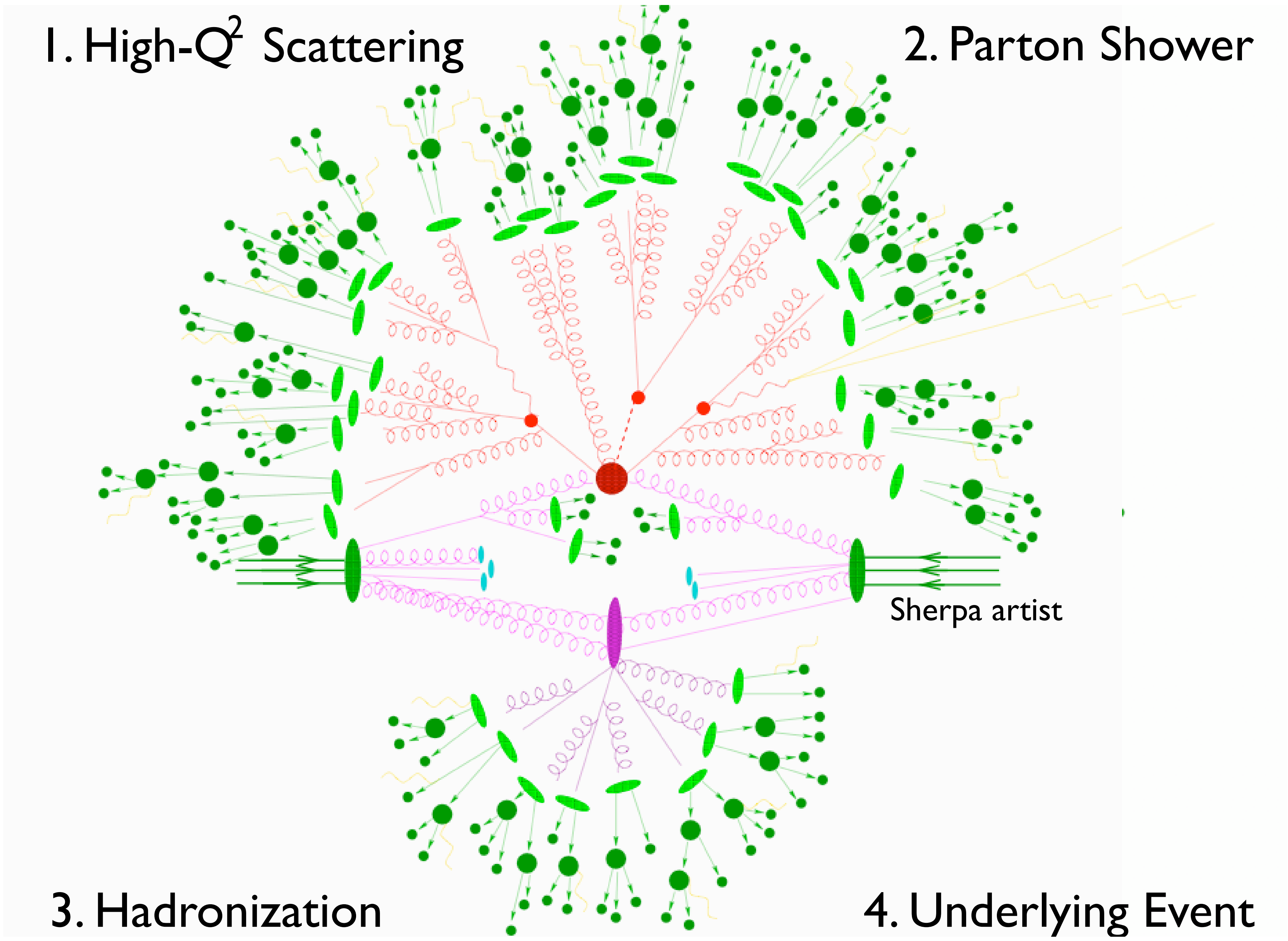
Single inclusive hadron production

- In its simplest form, fragmentation functions (FFs) describe number density of the identified hadron wrt the fraction of momentum of the initial parton it carries, as measured in single inclusive hadron production, e.g., from single-inclusive annihilation (SIA), semi-inclusive DIS (SIDIS), pp collisions

full description of final state hadrons

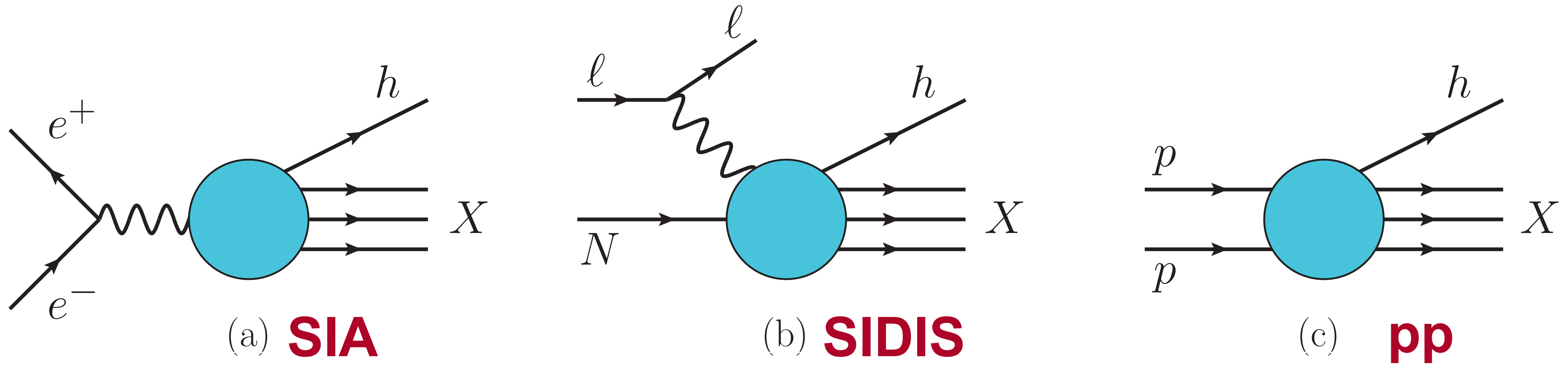
[Pythia, Herwig, Sherpa]



rely on model and PS at the lowest order

single inclusive hadron production/observable

[1607.02521]



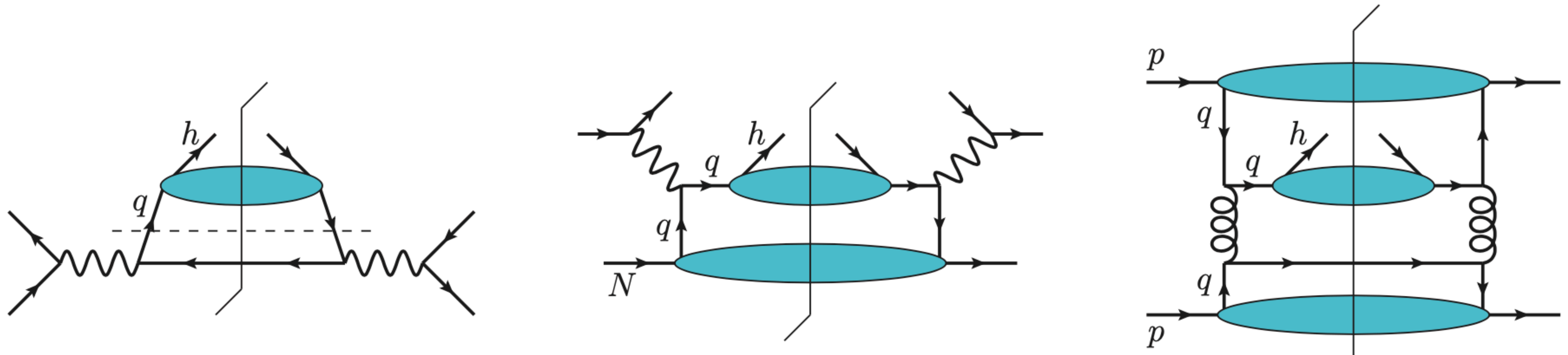
$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\rm tot}} \frac{d\sigma^{e^+e^-\to hX}}{dz} = F^h(z,Q^2)\,, \qquad z = \frac{2\,E_h}{\sqrt{s}}$$

exp. definition of unpolarized collinear FFs

other forms: polarized FFs, TMD FFs, di-hadron FFs

QCD collinear factorization

✦ QCD collinear factorization ensures universal separation of long-distance and short-distance contributions in high energy scatterings involving initial/final state hadrons, and enables predictions on cross sections



(a) **SIA** (b) **SIDIS** (c) **pp**

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}}\frac{d\sigma^{e^+e^-\to hX}}{dz} = \frac{1}{\sum_q e_q^2}\left(2F_1^h(z,Q^2) + F_L^h(z,Q^2)\right)$$

$$2F_1^h(z,Q^2) = \sum_q e_q^2\left(D_1^{h/q}(z,Q^2) + \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi}\left(C_1^q \otimes D_1^{h/q} + C_1^g \otimes D_1^{h/g}\right)(z,Q^2)\right)$$

$$\frac{d^3\sigma^{\ell p\to \ell h X}}{dx\,dy\,dz} = \frac{2\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{Q^2}\left(\frac{1+(1-y)^2}{y}\,2F_1^h(x,z,Q^2) + \frac{2(1-y)}{y}\,F_L^h(x,z,Q^2)\right)$$

$$2F_1^h(x,z,Q^2) = \sum_q e_q^2\Big(f_1^{q/p}D_1^{h/q} + \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi}\Big(f_1^{q/p}\otimes C_1^{qq}\otimes D_1^{h/q} + f_1^{q/p}\otimes C_1^{gq}\otimes D_1^{h/g} + f_1^{g/p}\otimes C_1^{qg}\otimes D_1^{h/q}\Big)\Big],$$

❖ coefficient functions, hard scattering; infrared (IR) safe, calculable in pQCD, independent of the hadron

❖ FFs/PDFs, reveal inner structure of hadrons; non-perturbative (NP) origin, universal, e.g. DIS vs. pp collisions; fitted from data

❖ runnings of FFs/PDFs with μ_D/μ_f are governed by the DGLAP equation

unpolarized collinear FFs, operator definition

$$D_1^{h/q}(z) = \frac{z}{4}\sum\!\!\!\!\!\!\int_X \int\frac{d\xi^+}{2\pi}e^{ik^-\xi^+}\,\text{Tr}\Big[\langle 0|\,\mathcal{W}(\infty^+,\xi^+)\,\psi_q(\xi^+,0^-,\vec{0}_T)\,|P_h,S_h;X\rangle \times \langle P_h,S_h;X|\,\bar{\psi}_q(0^+,0^-,\vec{0}_T)\,\mathcal{W}(0^+,\infty^+)\,|0\rangle\,\gamma^-\Big].$$

$$\frac{d}{d\ln\mu^2}D_1^{h/i}(z,\mu^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{2\pi}\sum_j\int_z^1\frac{du}{u}\,P_{ji}(u,\alpha_s(\mu^2))\,D_1^{h/j}\left(\frac{z}{u},\mu^2\right)$$

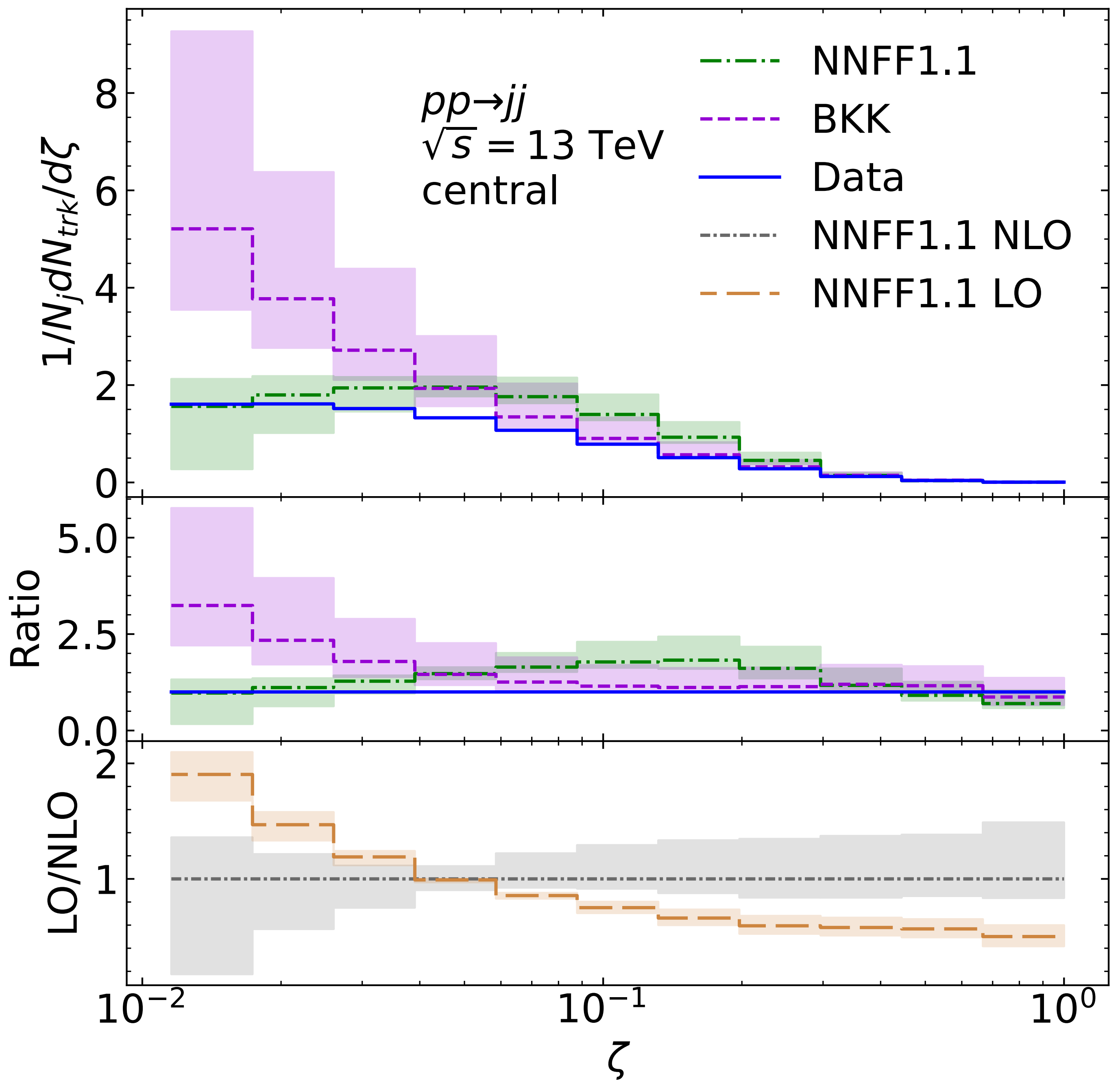
[Collins, Soper, Sterman]

FMNLO (fragmentation at NLO in QCD)

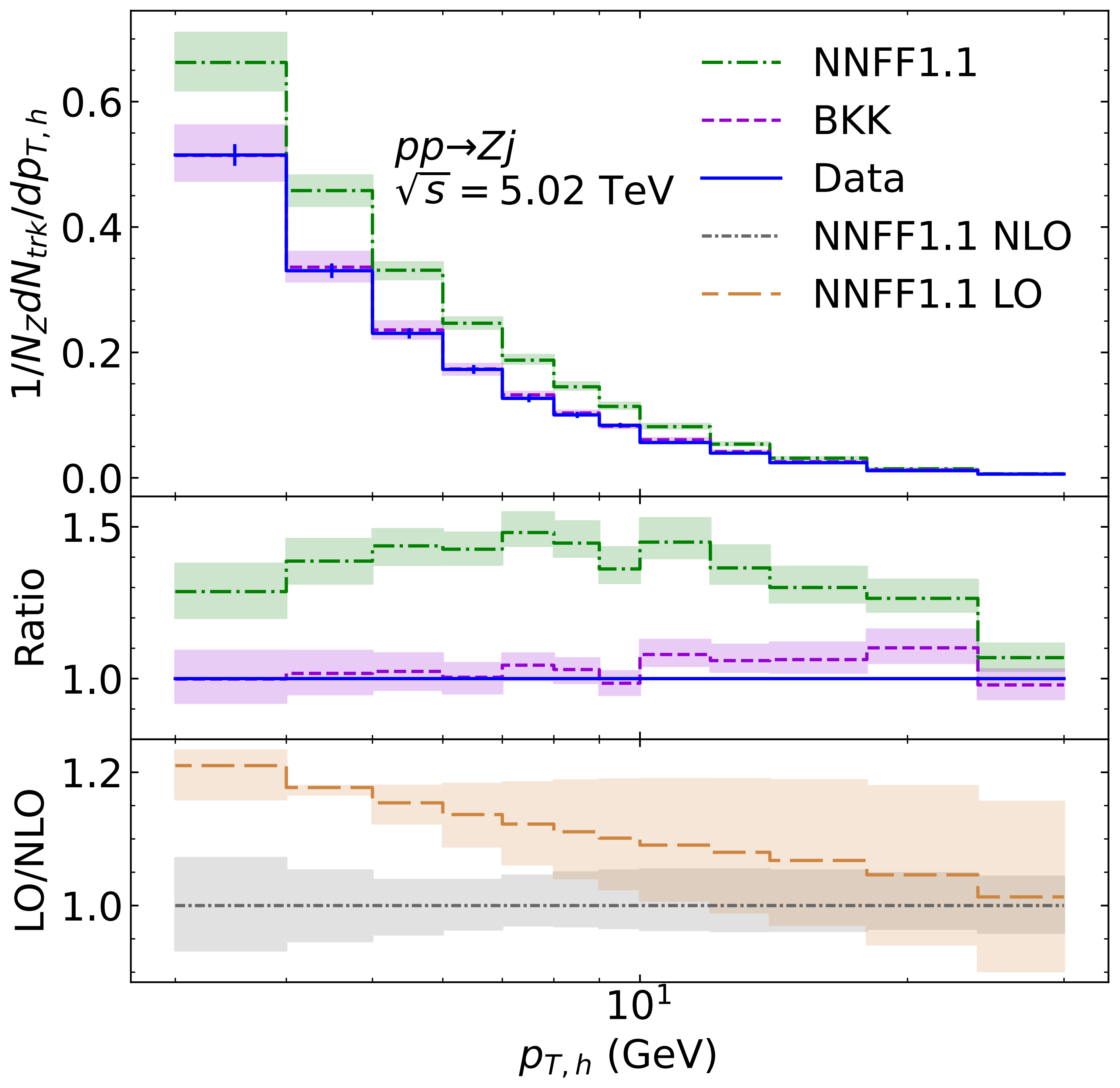
- FMNLO is a new program for automated and fast calculations of fragmentation cross sections of arbitrary processes. It is based on a hybrid scheme of phase-space slicing method and local subtraction method, accurate to NLO in QCD

  - automation of fragmentation calculations from arbitrary hard processes at NLO, within SM and BSMs via MG5_aMC@NLO
  - fast convolution algorithms of partonic cross sections with FFs without repeating the time consuming MC integrations
  - future goal/generalizations: transverse observables, NNLO corrections

QCD inclusive dijets at LHC



Z-boson tagged jet



News

2023.05: FMNLOv1.0 first release of FMNLO interfaced with MG5_aMC@NLO.

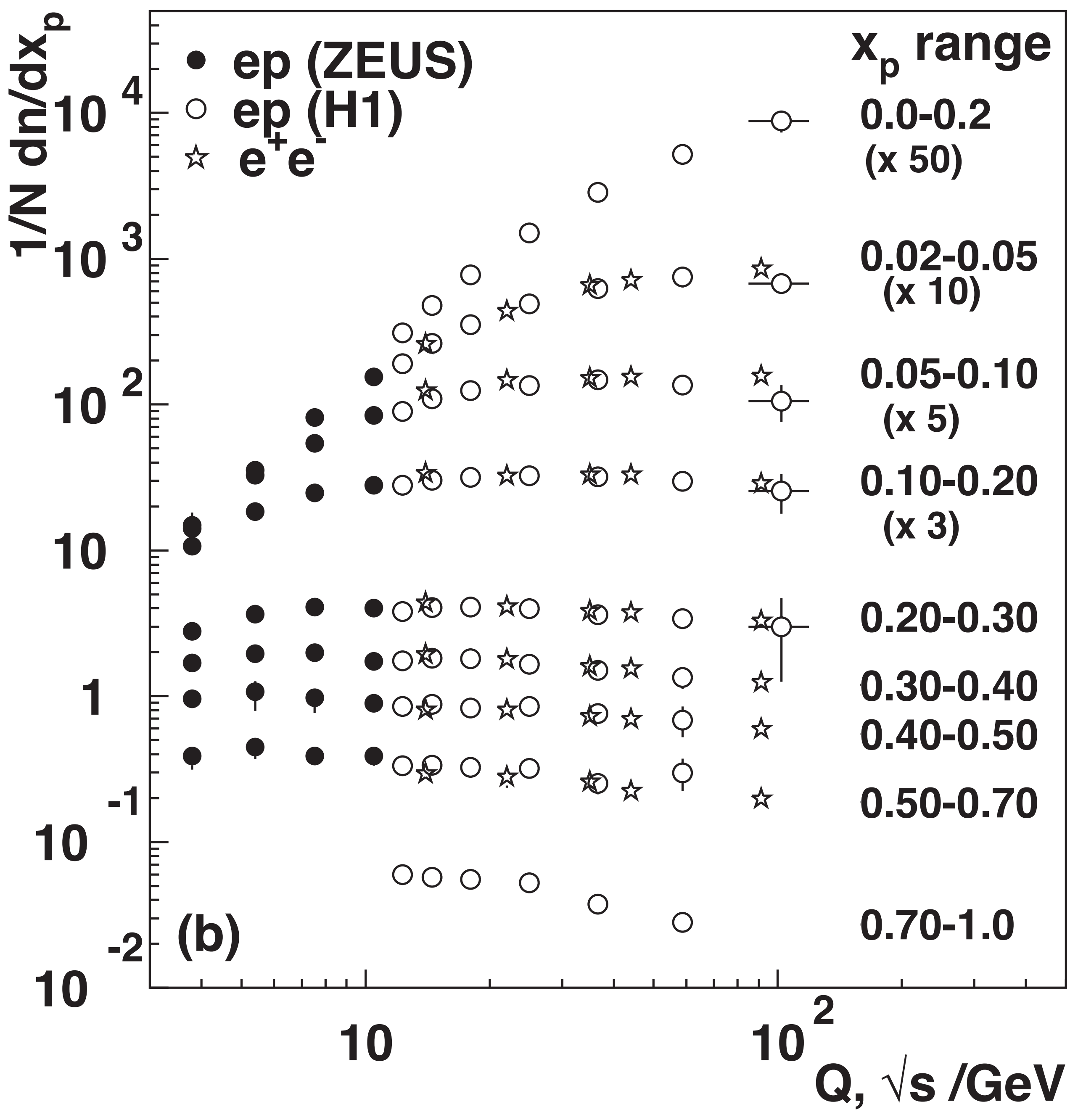
https://fmnlo.sjtu.edu.cn/~fmnlo/

[JG+, 2305.14620]

Global data and phenomenological analysis

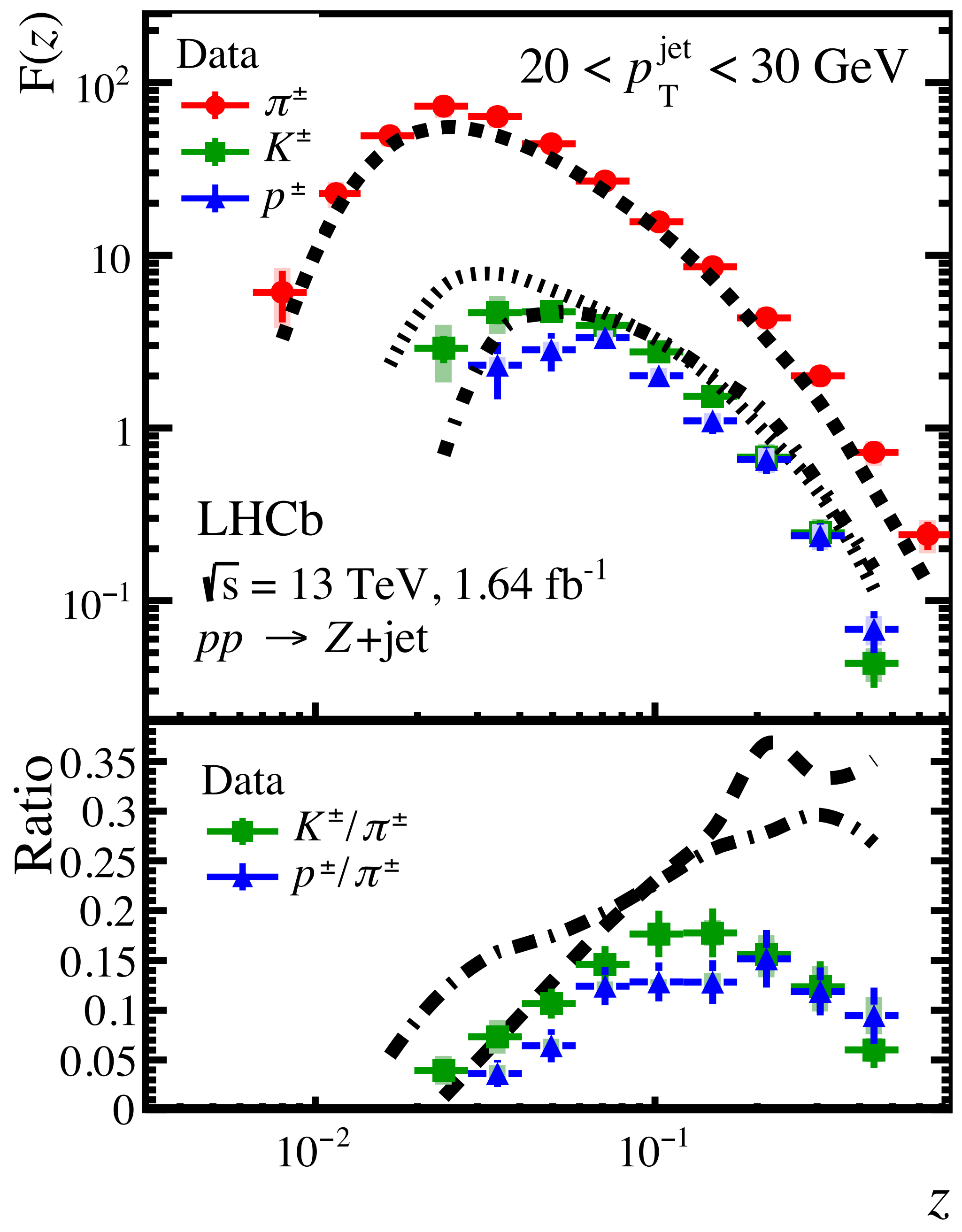
- Measurements are available from colliders SLAC, LEP, HERA, RHIC, LHC and fixed-target HERMES, COMPASS experiments for various charged hadrons as well neutral hadrons; several major groups provide phenomenological FFs from global analysis at NLO/NNLO in QCD

single incl. production of unidentified charged hadrons (SIA & SIDIS)



[Particle data group]

Jet fragmentation to light charged hadrons (LHCb)



[2208.11691]

$$z = \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\rm had}\cdot\mathbf{p}_{\rm jet}}{|\mathbf{p}_{\rm jet}|^2}, \quad F(z) = \frac{1}{N_{Z+{\rm jet}}}\frac{dN_{\rm had}(z)}{dz}$$

global analysis

- major groups/families include BKK, AKK, HKNS, DSS, NNFF etc.
- mostly done at NLO in QCD since exact NNLO coefficient functions not known for SIDIS and pp
- different determination can be quite different due to selection of data sets as well as theory treatments, not converge as well as the case of PDF fits

[1607.02521 for a review]

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A new global analysis of FFs

- Establishing a new framework on global analysis of fragmentation functions to identified charged hadrons, including charged pion, kaon and proton, using most recent data from SIA, SIDIS, and pp collisions

parametrization of FFs to charged pion/kaon/proton at initial scale (Q=5 GeV):

$$zD_i^h(z,Q_0) = z^{\alpha_i^h}(1-z)^{\beta_i^h}\exp\left(\sum_{n=0}^{m} a_{i,n}^h(\sqrt{z})^n\right)$$

parton-to-π^+	favored	α	β	a_0	a_1	a_2	d.o.f.
u	Y						5
$\bar{d} \simeq u$	Y	-	-		-	-	1
$\bar{u} = d$	N					x	4
$s = \bar{s} \simeq \bar{u}$	N	-				x	3
$c = \bar{c}$	N					x	4
$b = \bar{b}$	N					x	4
g	N		F				4

parton-to-K^+	favored	α	β	a_0	a_1	a_2	d.o.f.
u	Y					x	4
$\bar{s} \simeq u$	Y	-	-		-	x	1
$\bar{u}=d=\bar{d}=s$	N					x	4
$c = \bar{c}$	N					x	4
$b = \bar{b}$	N					x	4
g	N		F			x	3

parton-to-p	favored	α	β	a_0	a_1	a_2	d.o.f.
$u = 2d$	Y					x	4
$\bar{u} = \bar{d} = s = \bar{s}$	N				x	x	3
$c = \bar{c}$	N					x	4
$b = \bar{b}$	N					x	4
g	N		F			x	3

- a joint determination of FFs to charged pion, kaon and proton at NLO in QCD (63 parameters) including estimation of uncertainties with Hessian sets
- apply a strong selection criteria on the kinematics of fragmentation processes to ensure validity of LT factorization and perturbative calculations (z>0.01 and $E_h/p_{T,h}$>4 GeV)
- including theory uncertainties (residual scale variations) into the covariance matrix
- use fast interpolation techniques for calculations of cross sections which largely increase efficiency of the global fit

[JG+, 2401.02781 and work in preparation]

Selection of data

✦ For the first time the jet fragmentation data from LHC have been incorporated into the global analysis of FFs to light charged hadrons, including from processes of incl. jet, dijet, Z or photon tagged jet productions, due to the development of FMNLO

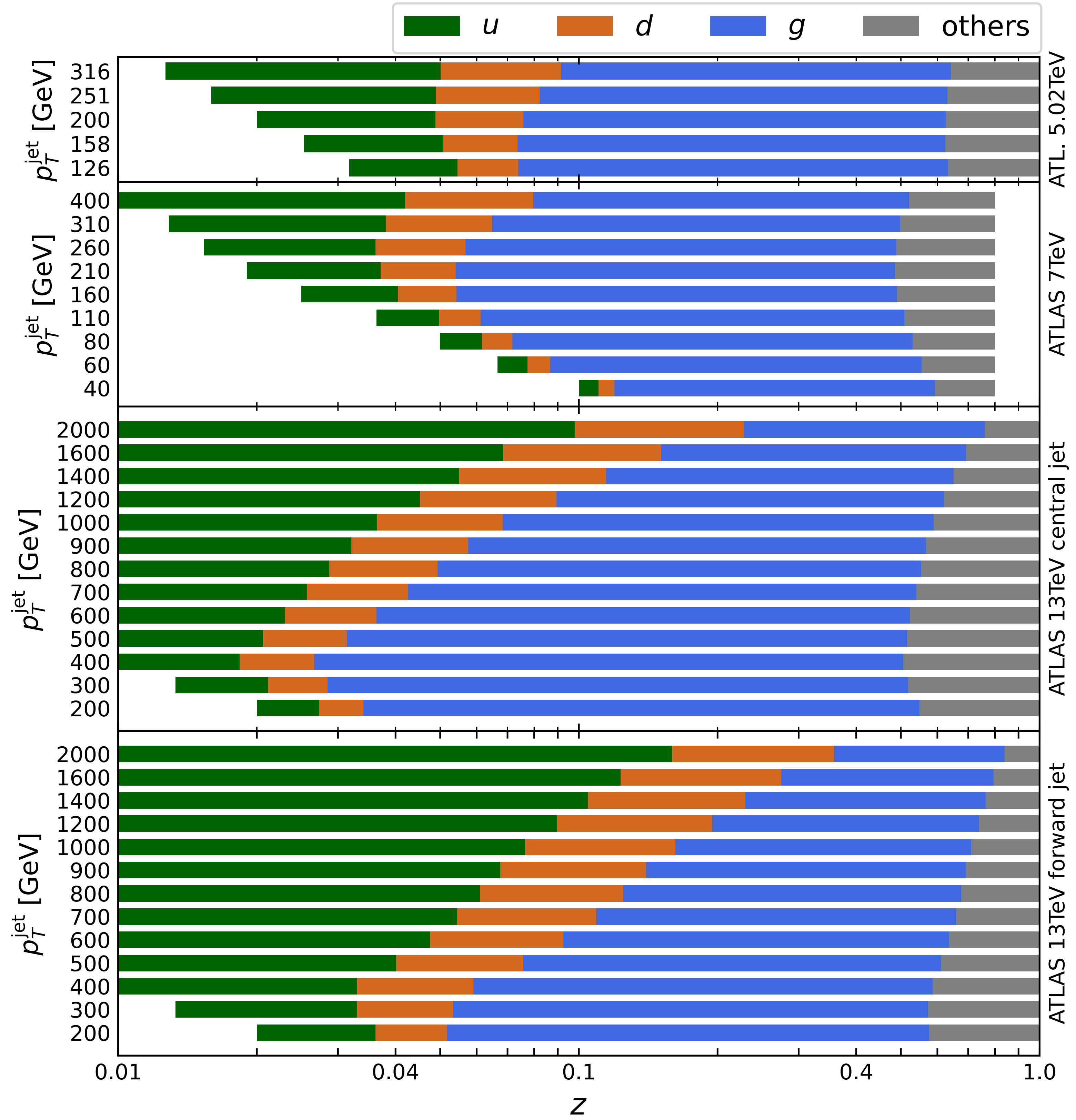
LHC measurements for hadron inside jet measurements (jet fragmentation)

exp.	$\sqrt{s}$(TeV)	luminosity	hadrons	final states	R_j	cuts for jets/hadron	observable	$N_{\rm pt}$
ATLAS[5]	5.02	25 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	$\gamma+j$	0.4	$\Delta\phi_{j,\gamma} > \frac{7\pi}{8}$	$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{dp_{T,h}}$	6
CMS[6]	5.02	27.4 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	$\gamma+j$	0.3	$\Delta\phi_{j,\gamma} > \frac{7\pi}{8}, \Delta R_{h,j} < R_j$	$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{d\xi}$	4
ATLAS[7]	5.02	260 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	$Z+h$	no jet	$\Delta\phi_{h,Z} > \frac{3}{4}\pi$	$\frac{1}{n_Z}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{dp_{T,h}}$	9
CMS[8]	5.02	320 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	$Z+h$	no jet	$\Delta\phi_{h,Z} > \frac{7}{8}\pi$	$\frac{1}{n_Z}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{dp_{T,h}}$	11
LHCb[9]	13	1.64 $\rm fb^{-1}$	π, K, p	$Z+j$	0.5	$\Delta\phi_{j,\gamma} > \frac{7\pi}{8}, \Delta R_{h,j} < R_j$	$\frac{1}{n_Z}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{d\zeta}$	20
ATLAS[10]	5.02	25 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	inc. jet	0.4	-	$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{d\zeta}$	63
ATLAS[11]	7	36 $\rm pb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	inc. jet	0.6	$\Delta R_{h,j} < R_j$	$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{d\zeta}$	103
ATLAS[12]	13	33 $\rm fb^{-1}$	$h^\pm$	dijet	0.4	$p_T^{\rm lead}/p_T^{\rm sublead} < 1.5$	$\frac{1}{N_{\rm jet}}\frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{d\zeta}$	280

❖ LHC measurements on hadron inside jet provide essential inputs for u/d/g flavor separation with wide kinematic coverages, both in energy scale Q and in momentum fraction z

❖ In dijets or inclusive jets production, low p_T and central (high p_T and forward) jets are mostly initiated by g(u-quark); Z or photon tagged jets are more likely from u/d quarks

kinematic/flavor coverage (LO) for ATLAS jet fragmentation



Selection of data

- Other data include ratios of inclusive production rates of different hadrons measured in pp collisions, single incl. hadron production from SIA (w/wo heavy-flavor tagging) mostly at Z-pole, and incl. hadron production in SIDIS from HERA and COMPASS, for identified or unidentified charged hadrons

incl. hadron production at RHIC and LHC (pp)

exp.	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$(TeV)	# events (million)	$p_{T,h}$	hadrons	observable	$N_{\rm pt}$
ALICE[1]	13	40-60(pp)	$[2,20]$ GeV	$\pi, K, p,\ K_S^0$	$K/\pi, p/\pi, K_S^0/\pi$	49
ALICE[1]	7	150(pp)	$[3,20]$ GeV	π, K, p	13TeV/7TeV for π, K, p	37
ALICE[2]	5.02	120(pp)	$[2,20]$ GeV	π, K, p	$K/\pi, p/\pi$	34
ALICE[3]	2.76	40(pp), 15(Pb-Pb)	$[2,20]$ GeV	π, K, p	$K/\pi, p/\pi$	27
STAR[4]	0.2	14(pp)	$[3,15]$ GeV	π, K, p, K_S^0	$K/\pi,\ p/\pi^+,\ \bar{p}/\pi^-,\ K_S^0/\pi,\ \pi^-/\pi^+,\ K^-/K^+$	60

incl. hadron production at Z-pole (SIA)

exp.	$\sqrt{s}$	lum.(n_Z)	final states	hadrons	$N_{\rm pt}$
OPAL[19]	m_Z	780 000	$Z \to q\bar{q}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm$	20
ALEPH	m_Z	520 000	$Z \to q\bar{q}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	42
DELPHI	m_Z	1 400 000	$Z \to q\bar{q}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	39
-	-	-	$Z \to b\bar{b}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	39
SLD	m_Z	400 000	$Z \to q\bar{q}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	66
-	-	-	$Z \to b\bar{b}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	66
-	-	-	$Z \to c\bar{c}$	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	66
TASSO	34GeV	77 pb^{-1}	inc. had.	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	3
TASSO	44GeV	34 pb^{-1}	inc. had.	$\pi^\pm, \pi^0$	5
TPC	29GeV	70 pb^{-1}	inc. had.	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm$	12
OPAL	201.7GeV	433 pb^{-1}	inc. had.	$h^\pm$	17
DELPHI	189GeV	157.7 pb^{-1}	inc. had.	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p(\bar{p})$	9

incl. hadron production at HERA and COMPASS (SIDIS)

exp.	$\sqrt{s}$(GeV)	luminosity	kinematic cuts	hadrons	obs	$N_{\rm pt}$
H1[13]	318	44 pb^{-1}	$Q^2 \in$[175,20000] GeV^2	$h^\pm$	$D \equiv \frac{1}{N}\frac{dn_{h^\pm}}{dx_p}$	16
H1[14]	318	44 pb^{-1}	$Q^2 \in$[175,8000] GeV^2	$h^\pm$	$A \equiv \frac{D^+ - D^-}{D^+ + D^-}$	14
ZEUS[15]	300,318	440 pb^{-1}	$Q^2 \in$[160,40960] GeV^2	$h^\pm$	D	32
COMPASS[16, 17]	17.3	540 pb^{-1}	$x \in [0.14, 0.4], y \in [0.3, 0, 5]$	π, K, h	$\frac{dM^h}{dz}$	124
COMPASS[18]	17.3	-	$x \in [0.14, 0.4], y \in [0.3, 0, 5]$	π, K, p	$\frac{dM^h}{dz}$	97

Quality of the fit

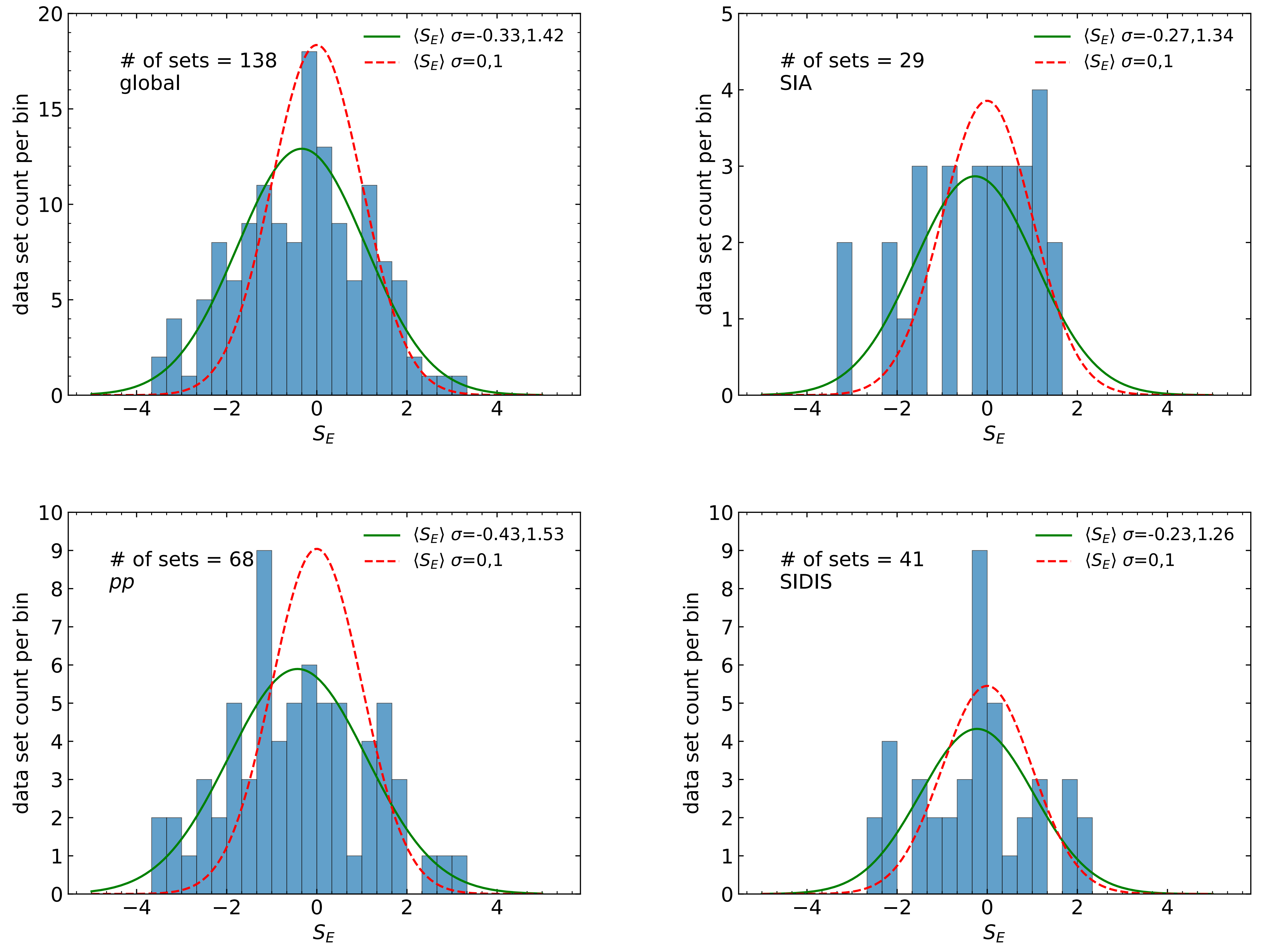
- A best-fit with good agreements to the global data sets (1370 points in total) are found, χ^2/N well below 1; individual agreements to the 138 sub-datasets are also tested, motivating usage of a tolerance $\Delta\chi^2 \sim 2$ in determination of Hessian uncertainties

overall agreement: χ^2 breakdown to sub-groups for the best-fit

Experiments	N_{pt}	χ^2	χ^2/N_{pt}
ATLAS jets †	446	350.8	0.79
ATLAS Z/γ+jet †	15	31.8	2.12
CMS Z/γ+jet †	15	17.3	1.15
LHCb Z+jet	20	30.6	1.53
ALICE inc. hadron	147	150.6	1.02
STAR inc. hadron	60	42.2	0.70
pp sum	703	623.3	0.89
TASSO	8	7.0	0.88
TPC	12	11.6	0.97
OPAL	20	16.3	0.81
OPAL (202 GeV) †	17	24.2	1.42
ALEPH	42	31.4	0.75
DELPHI	78	36.4	0.47
DELPHI (189 GeV)	9	15.3	1.70
SLD	198	211.6	1.07
SIA sum	384	353.8	0.92
H1 †	16	12.5	0.78
H1 (asy.) †	14	12.2	0.87
ZEUS †	32	65.5	2.05
COMPASS (06I)	124	107.3	0.87
COMPASS (16p)	97	56.8	0.59
SIDIS sum	283	254.4	0.90
Global total	1370	1231.5	0.90

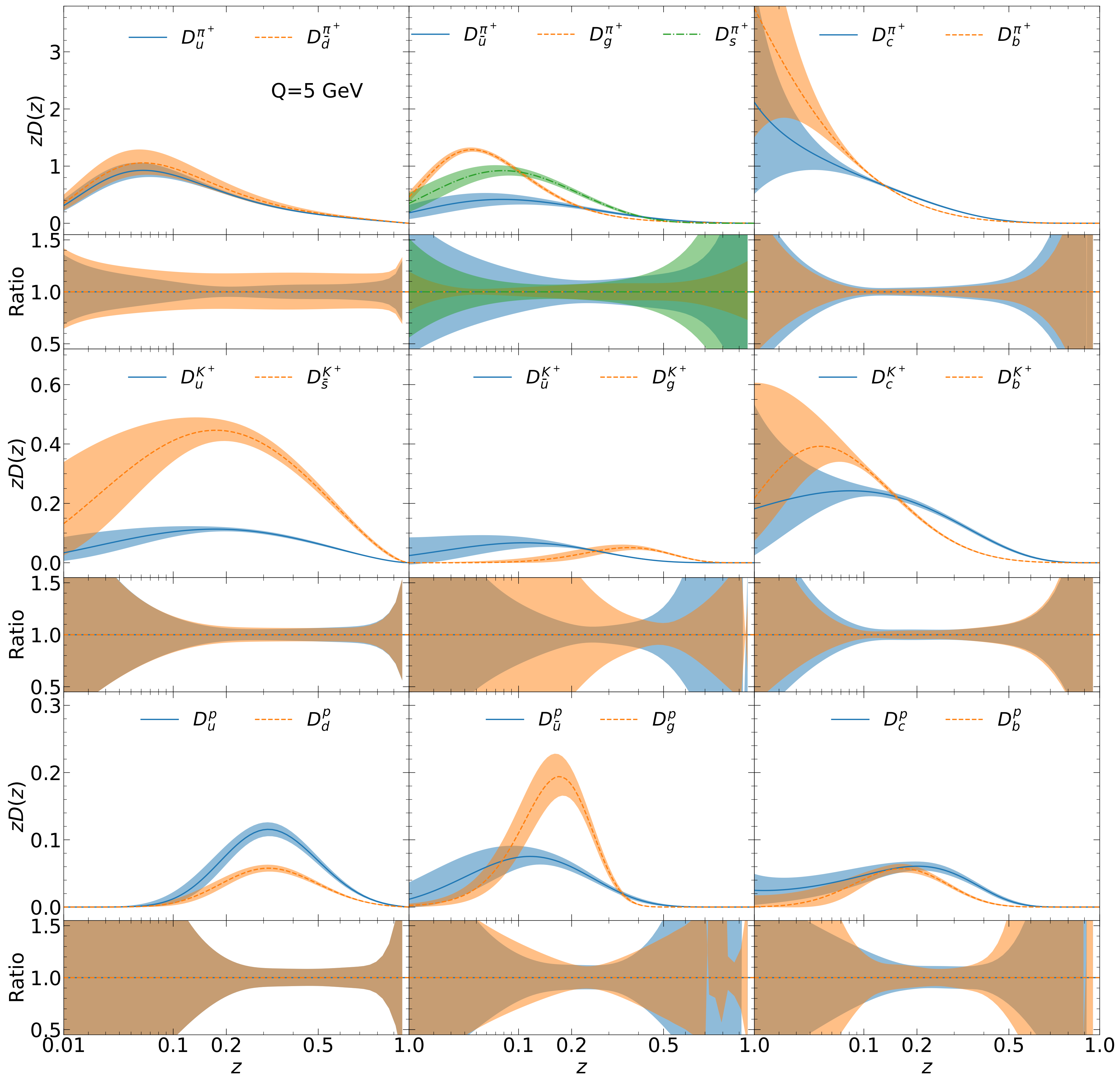
individual agreement: distributions of the effective Gaussian variable

$$S_E = \frac{(18N_{pt})^{3/2}}{18N_{pt}+1}\left\{\frac{6}{6-\ln(\chi^2/N_{pt})} - \frac{9N_{pt}}{9N_{pt}-1}\right\}$$



FFs to light charged hadrons

- We arrive at a best-fit of the charged pion, kaon and proton FFs together with 126 Hessian error FFs, two for each of the eigenvector direction; FFs are generally well constrained in the region with z~0.1-07

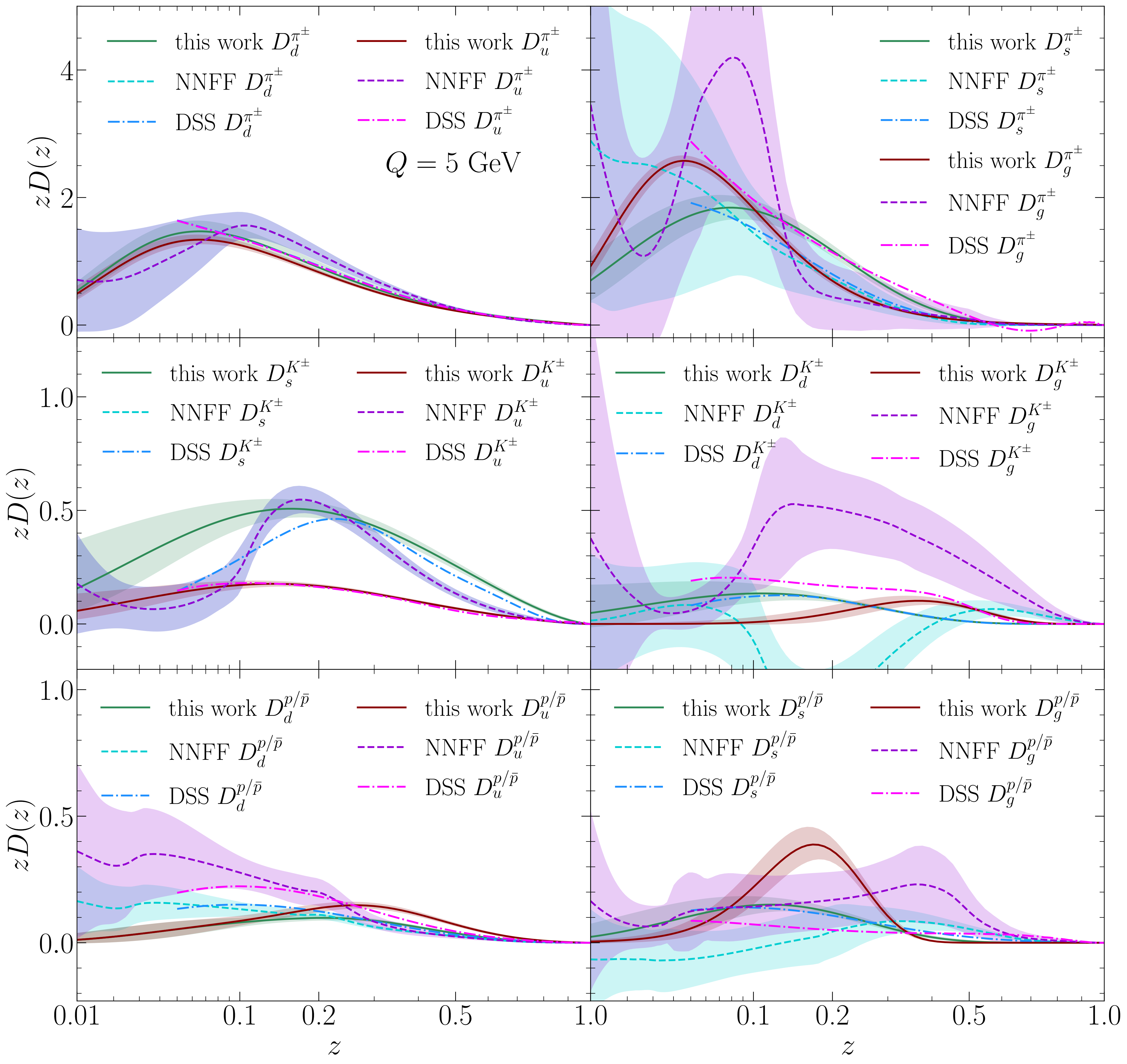


FFs (positive charge) vs. momentum fraction

- our results show an uncertainty of 3%, 4% and 8% for FFs of gluon to pion at z=0.05, 0.1 and 0.3, respectively
- similarly an uncertainty of 4%, 4% and 7% for FFs of u-quark to pion, kaon and proton at z=0.3, respectively
- FFs of heavy-quarks are well constrained for z between 0.1~0.5 due to the tagged SIA events at Z-pole measurements
- a preference for larger FFs of s quark to pion possibly due to decays of short-lived strange hadrons
- high precision of gluon FFs is mostly due to the data of jet fragmentation from the LHC

FFs to light charged hadrons

- Our new extractions on FFs are compared to previous determinations from other groups (DSS and NNFF) for the charge-summed pion, kaon and proton; large discrepancies are found and will need further clarifications



FFs (charge-summed) vs. momentum fraction

- We find general agreement between ours and DSS for FFs of u and d quarks to pion, and of s quark to kaon
- however, large discrepancies are found for FFs to protons and for FFs of gluon to all three charged hadrons
- NNFFs show larger uncertainties in general and can even become negative in some kinematic regions
- future works involving coordinations from different groups will be needed for clarifications on discrepancies

Test of sum rules

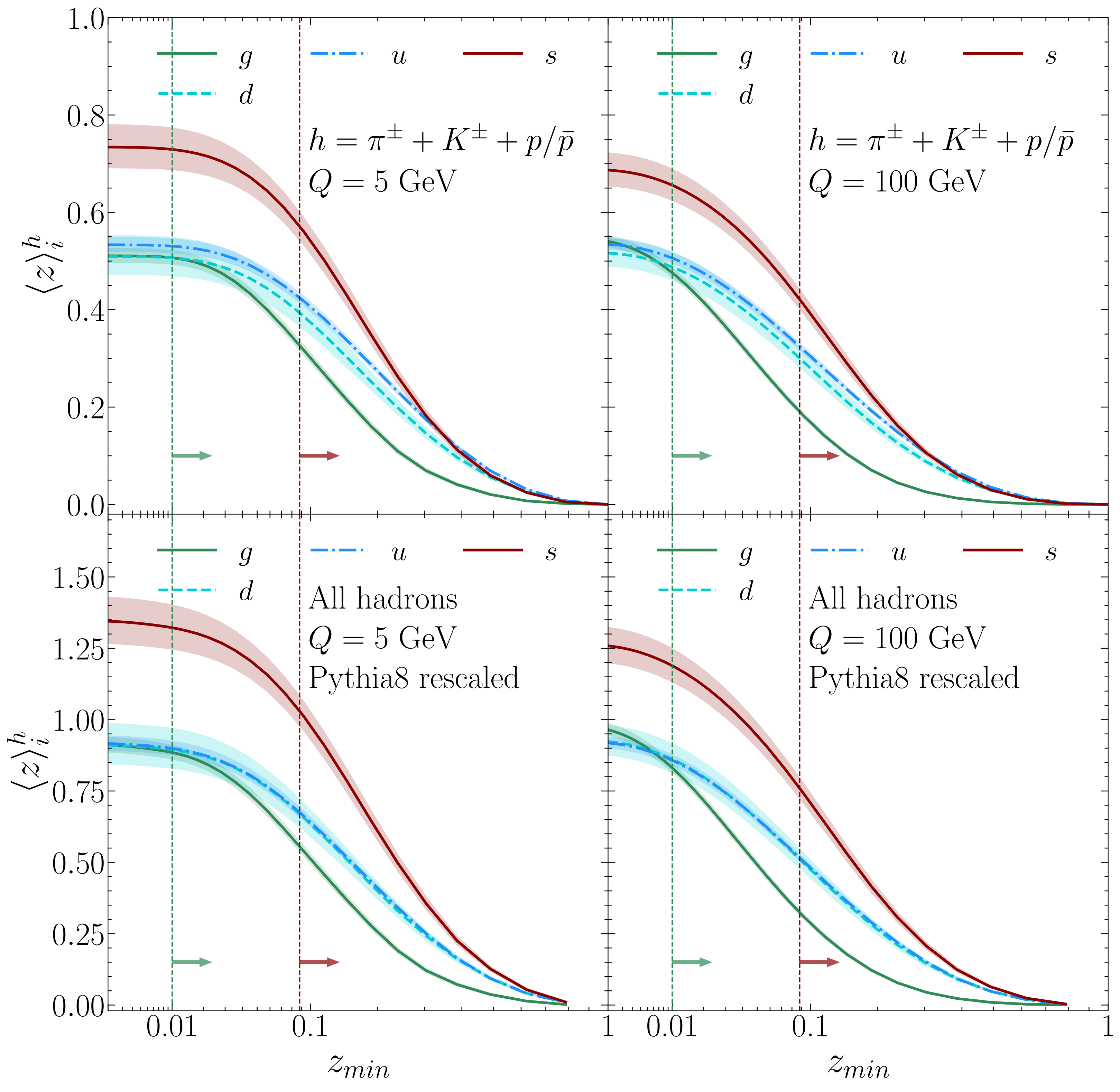
- FFs have the interpretation of number densities of hadrons and satisfy various fundamental sum rules as derived from first principle, including momentum sum rule, charge sum rule, etc.; momentum sum rules are tested with the extracted FFs and find consistency

momentum sum rule: $$\sum_h \int_0^1 dz z D_i^h(z, Q) = 1$$

with finite cutoff: $$\langle z \rangle_i^h = \int_{z_{min}}^1 dz z D_i^h(z, Q)$$

mom.	$g(z > 0.01)$	$u(z > 0.01)$	$d(z > 0.01)$	$s(z > 0.088)$
π^+	$0.200^{+0.008}_{-0.008}$	$0.262^{+0.017}_{-0.016}$	$0.128^{+0.020}_{-0.019}$	$0.161^{+0.013}_{-0.013}$
K^+	$0.018^{+0.004}_{-0.003}$	$0.058^{+0.005}_{-0.004}$	$0.019^{+0.004}_{-0.004}$	$0.015^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$
p	$0.035^{+0.006}_{-0.005}$	$0.044^{+0.004}_{-0.004}$	$0.022^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$	$0.015^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$
π^-	$0.200^{+0.008}_{-0.008}$	$0.128^{+0.020}_{-0.019}$	$0.299^{+0.054}_{-0.049}$	$0.161^{+0.013}_{-0.013}$
K^-	$0.018^{+0.004}_{-0.003}$	$0.019^{+0.004}_{-0.004}$	$0.019^{+0.004}_{-0.004}$	$0.205^{+0.014}_{-0.013}$
$\bar{p}$	$0.035^{+0.006}_{-0.005}$	$0.019^{+0.003}_{-0.003}$	$0.019^{+0.003}_{-0.003}$	$0.015^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$
Sum	$0.507^{+0.014}_{-0.013}$	$0.531^{+0.015}_{-0.013}$	$0.506^{+0.042}_{-0.037}$	$0.572^{+0.029}_{-0.028}$

momentum carried by individual/all light charged hadrons at Q=5 GeV



total momentum vs. cutoff: light charged hadron; all hadrons (scaled from PYTHIA8)

- ✦ 1. Introductions
- ✦ 2. Fragmentation functions and QCD factorization
- ✦ 3. A new global analysis on FFs to light charged hadrons
- ✦ 4. Outlook and Summary

Opportunities with CEPC

- Future run of Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) will collect high-quality and diverse data on hadron production, sufficiently for precision determination of fragmentation functions alone

Particle	$E_{c.m.}$ (GeV)	Years	SR Power (MW)	Lumi. /IP (10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1})	Integrated Lumi. /yr (ab^{-1}, 2 IPs)	Total Integrated L (ab^{-1}, 2 IPs)	Total no. of events
H*	240	10	50	8.3	2.2	21.6	4.3×10^6
			30	5	1.3	13	2.6×10^6
Z	91	2	50	192**	50	100	4.1×10^{12}
			30	115**	30	60	2.5×10^{12}
W	160	1	50	26.7	6.9	6.9	2.1×10^8
			30	16	4.2	4.2	1.3×10^8
$t\bar{t}$	360	5	50	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6×10^6
			30	0.5	0.13	0.65	0.4×10^6

CEPC operation plans

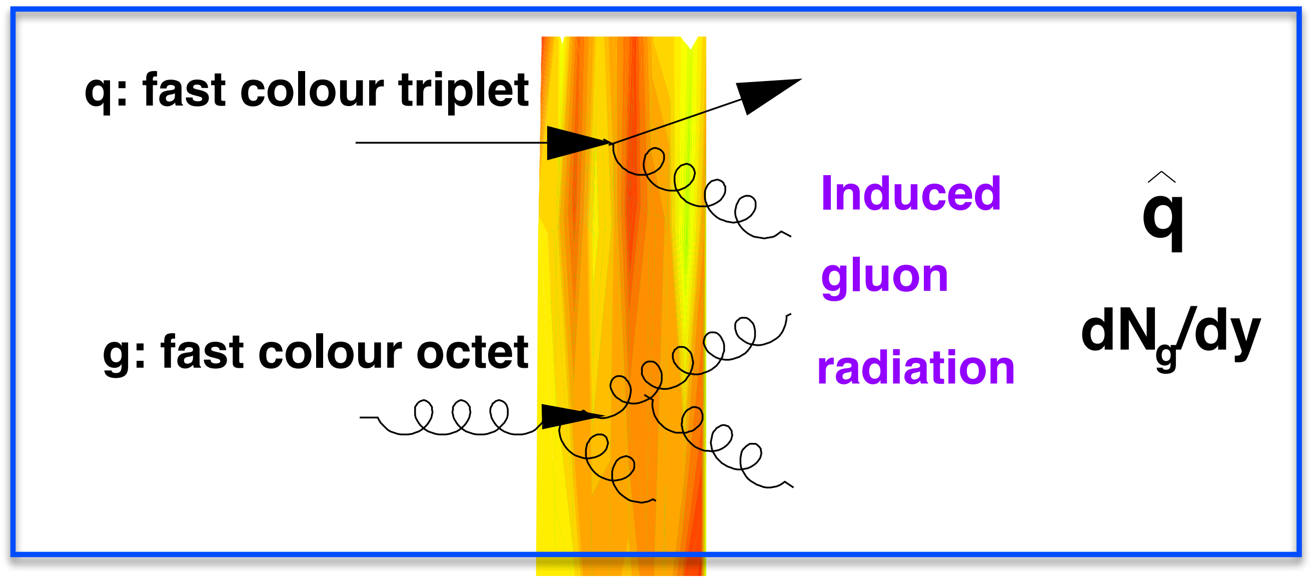
- producing qqbar samples at various energies with high statistics, important for u/d separation
- separated into bins of different polar angles for additional flavor and charge separation
- heavy-quark enriched samples and gluon samples from Higgs hadronic decays
- further quark flavor and charge separation from W-boson production with hadronic decays

[a projection study on FFs from CEPC data alone is in preparation]

Nuclear physics: hadron suppression and QGP

- Apart from study of QCD, hadron productions are usually used as probe of quark gluon plasma (QGP), FFs are thus important for studying properties of QGP matter, especially jet transportation effects

medium (QGP) induced radiations

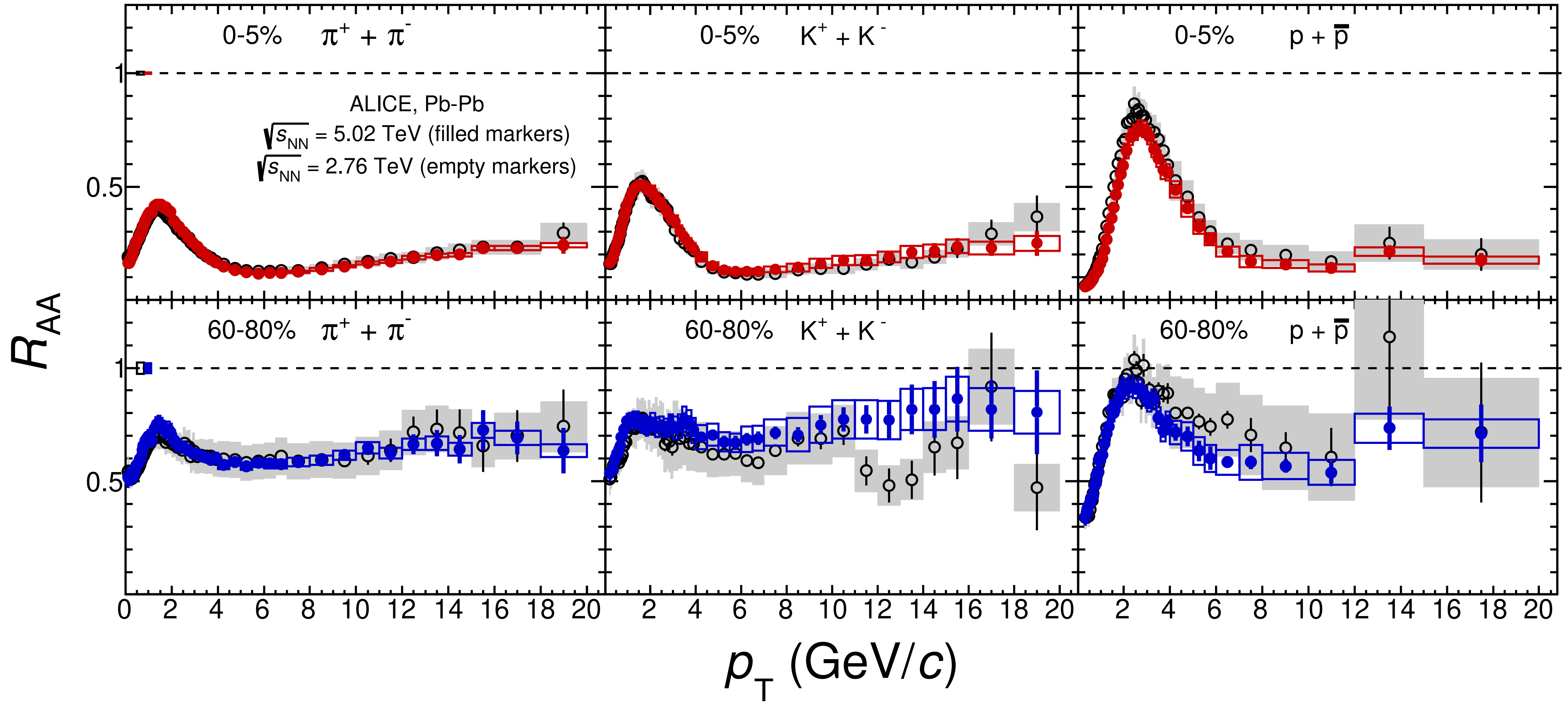


$$\tilde{D}_{h/d}(z_d,\mu^2,\Delta E_d) = (1-e^{-\langle N_g^d\rangle})\left[\frac{z_d{}'}{z_d}D_{h/d}(z_d{}',\mu^2) + \langle N_g^d\rangle \frac{z_g{}'}{z_d}D_{h/g}(z_g{}',\mu^2)\right] + e^{-\langle N_g^d\rangle}D_{h/d}(z_d,\mu^2) \quad (13)$$

modifications to FFs as functions of jet transportation parameters

[2208.14419]

incl. hadron production: Pb-Pb vs pp collisions



hadron suppression: $R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{dN^{AA}/dp_T}{\langle N_{coll}\rangle dN^{pp}/dp_T}$

[1910.07678]

Summary

- Fragmentation functions (FFs) are essential non-perturbative inputs for precision calculations of hadron production cross sections in high energy scattering from first principle of QCD

- FMNLO a new program for automated and fast calculations of fragmentation processes at NLO in QCD is now publicly available, which is desirable for global analysis of FFs providing much improved efficiency and capability for arbitrary hard processes

- We perform a new global analysis of FFs to identified charged hadrons, including charged pion, kaon and proton, at NLO in QCD, using most recent data from SIA, SIDIS, and pp collisions; constraints on gluon FFs are much improved and large discrepancies are found wrt. previous determinations

- Ongoing developments include extensions to higher orders in QCD (NNLO), studies of FFs to neutral hadrons and medium modified FFs, projections for future e+e- colliders, etc.

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Thank you for your attention!