

Higher twist effects in e^+e^- annihilation at high energies

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WSY, Yu-kun Song, Zuo-tang Liang, **Phys.Rev.D89,(2014)014024**

WSY, Kai-bao Chen, Yu-kun Song, Zuo-tang Liang, **arXiv:1410.4314**

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Process Involving Hadron States in Initial or Final State

$$\text{Cross Section} = \text{Hard Part} \otimes \text{PDFs/FFs} + \dots$$

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PDFs and FFs

- Transverse Momentum Dependence
- Spin Dependence



Experiments

- Azimuthal Asymmetries
- Spin Asymmetries

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Collinear Expansion



Higher Twist Terms

PDFs

R.K. Ellis, W. Furmanski and R. Petronzio

NPB 1982, 1983

J.W. Qiu, G. Sterman NPB, 1991

TMD PDFs

Z.T. Liang and X.N. Wang

PRD, 2007

Collinear Expansion



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Fragmentation Functions (Leading Order Twist-3 Contributions)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow h + X$$

Tree Level

FFs (PRD 89, (2014) 014024)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$$

\Rightarrow

TMD FFs (arXiv:1410.4314)



$$d\sigma = \frac{g_Z^4}{32s} L_{\mu'\nu'}(l_1, l_2) D_F^{\mu'\mu}(q) D_F^{\nu'\nu*}(q) W_{\mu\nu}(q, p, S) \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^2 2E_p}$$

$$d\sigma = \frac{g_Z^4}{32s} L_{\mu'\nu'}(l_1, l_2) D_F^{\mu'\mu}(q) D_F^{\nu'\nu^*}(q) W_{\mu\nu}(q, p, S) \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^2 2E_p}$$

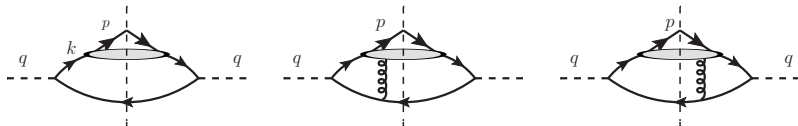
$$W_{\mu\nu} = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \end{array} \right|^2 = \text{Diagram 2}$$

The diagram shows the expansion of the tensor \$W_{\mu\nu}\$. On the left, \$W_{\mu\nu}\$ is represented as the squared magnitude of a diagram. This diagram shows an incoming dashed line with momentum \$q\$ from the left, which splits into two outgoing lines: one with momentum \$k\$ and another with momentum \$p\$. A shaded oval is drawn around the vertex where the \$q\$ line splits. On the right, \$W_{\mu\nu}\$ is shown as a diagram with an incoming dashed line \$q\$ from the left and an outgoing dashed line \$q\$ to the right. A shaded lens-shaped region connects these two lines, with a vertical dashed line through its center. Arrows indicate the flow of momentum within this lens.

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(q, p, S) = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(k, q) \hat{\Pi}^{(0)}(k, p, S) \right]$$

$$\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(k) = \Gamma_{\mu}^q (\not{q} - \not{k}) \Gamma_{\nu}^q (2\pi) \delta_+((q-k)^2)$$

$$\hat{\Pi}^{(0)}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_X \int d^4 \xi e^{-ik\xi} \langle 0 | \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) | 0 \rangle$$



$$W_{\mu\nu} = W_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + W_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + W_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} + \dots$$

Where,

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{(1,L)}(q, p, S) = \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{d^4 k_2}{(2\pi)^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1,L)\rho}(k_1, k_2, q) \hat{\Pi}_{\rho}^{(1,L)}(k_1, k_2, p, S)]$$

$$\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1,L)\rho}(k_1, k_2) = \Gamma_{\mu}^q (\not{q} - \not{k}_1) \gamma^{\rho} \frac{\not{k}_2 - \not{q}}{(k_2 - q)^2 - i\epsilon} \Gamma_{\nu}^q (2\pi) \delta_{+}((q - k_1)^2)$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_{\rho}^{(1,L)}(k_1, k_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_X \int d^4 \xi d^4 \eta e^{-ik_1 \xi} e^{-i(k_2 - k_1) \eta} \langle 0 | g A_{\rho}(\eta) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) | 0 \rangle$$

Taylor Expansion

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(k) &= \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(z) + \left. \frac{\partial \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(k)}{\partial k_\rho} \right|_{k=p^+/z} \omega_\rho^{\rho'} k_{\rho'} + \dots \\ &= \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(z) - (\hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)\rho}(z, z) + \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1R)\rho}(z, z)) \omega_\rho^{\rho'} k_{\rho'} + \dots \\ \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)\rho}(k_1, k_2) &= \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)\rho}(z_1, z_2) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Gluon Fields

$$A_\rho = A^+ \bar{n}_\rho + \omega_\rho^{\rho'} A_{\rho'}$$

Ward Identities

$$p^+ \bar{n}_\rho \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)\rho}(z_1, z_2) = -\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_2 - z_1 - i\epsilon} \hat{H}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(z_1)$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = H^{(0)}(k) \Phi_0 = H_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(z) \times \phi_0 + H_{\mu\nu}^{(1)}(z) \times \phi_1 + \dots$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} = H^{(1)}(k) \Phi_1 = H_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(z) \times \phi_2 + H_{\mu\nu}^{(1)}(z) \times \phi_3 + \dots$$

$$W_{\mu\nu} = W_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + W_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + W_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} + \dots \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} + \dots$$

Inclusive Process

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \hat{\Xi}^{(0)}(z_B, p, S) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{twist 2, twist 3, } \dots$$

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)} = -\frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \omega_{\rho}^{\rho'} \hat{\Xi}^{(1)}(z_B, p, S) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{twist 3, } \dots$$

Semi-inclusive Process

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(0,\text{si})} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \hat{\Xi}^{(0)}(z_B, k'_{\perp}, p, S) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{twist 2, twist 3, } \dots$$

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(1,L,\text{si})} = -\frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \omega_{\rho}^{\rho'} \hat{\Xi}^{(1,L)}(z_B, k'_{\perp}, p, S) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{twist 3, } \dots$$

Inclusive Process

$$\hat{\Xi}^{(0)}(z, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+ \xi^-} \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0^-, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{\Xi}_\rho^{(1)}(z, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+ \xi^-} \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) [D_\rho(0) \psi(0)] | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle$$

Semi-inclusive Process

$$\hat{\Xi}^{(0)}(z, k_\perp, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^- d^2\xi_\perp}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+ \xi^- + ik_\perp \cdot \xi_\perp} \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) \mathcal{L}(\xi, \infty) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{\Xi}_\rho^{(1)}(z, k_\perp, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^- d^2\xi_\perp}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+ \xi^- + ik_\perp \cdot \xi_\perp} \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) \hat{D}_\rho(0) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) \mathcal{L}(\xi, \infty) | 0 \rangle$$

$$W_0^{\mu\nu} \propto \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \not{p} \gamma^\nu \hat{\Xi}^{(0)}]$$

Gamma Matrices Expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Xi}^{(0)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) &= \Xi_\alpha^{(0)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) \gamma^\alpha + \tilde{\Xi}_\alpha^{(0)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) \gamma_5 \gamma^\alpha + \dots \\ \hat{\Xi}_\rho^{(1)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) &= \Xi_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) \gamma^\alpha + \tilde{\Xi}_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)}(z, p, S, k_\perp) \gamma_5 \gamma^\alpha + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Parity Conservation

$$\Xi_\alpha^{(0)}(V, A) = \Xi^{(0)\alpha}(\tilde{V}, -\tilde{A})$$

V : Vector

$$\tilde{\Xi}_\alpha^{(0)}(V, A) = -\tilde{\Xi}^{(0)\alpha}(\tilde{V}, -\tilde{A})$$

A : Axis Vector

$$\tilde{V}^\mu = V_\mu$$

Spin Density Matrix (Particle Rest Frame)

$$\text{Spin } \frac{1}{2} \quad \rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{++} & \rho_{+-} \\ \rho_{-+} & \rho_{--} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + S^i \sigma^i)$$

$$\text{Spin } 1 \quad \rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{++} & \rho_{+0} & \rho_{+-} \\ \rho_{0+} & \rho_{00} & \rho_{0-} \\ \rho_{-+} & \rho_{-0} & \rho_{--} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} S^i \sigma^i + T^{ij} \Sigma^{ij}$$

Relativistic Case $p^\rho = (p^+, M^2/2p^+, \vec{0}_\perp)$

$$S^\rho = \lambda_h \left(\frac{p^+}{M} \bar{n}^\rho - \frac{M}{2p^+} n^\rho \right) + S_\perp^\rho$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} S_{LL} \left[\left(\frac{p^+}{M} \right)^2 \bar{n}^\mu \bar{n}^\nu + \left(\frac{M}{2p^+} \right)^2 n^\mu n^\nu - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{n}^{\{\mu} n^{\nu\}} - g_\perp^{\mu\nu}) \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[\frac{p^+}{M} \bar{n}^{\{\mu} - \frac{M}{2p^+} n^{\{\mu} \right] S_{LT}^{\nu\}} + S_{TT}^{\mu\nu} \right] \right\}$$

Inclusive Process

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \gamma_\alpha \right] \Xi^{(0)\alpha}(z_B, p, S) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \gamma_5 \gamma_\alpha \right] \tilde{\Xi}^{(0)\alpha}(z_B, p, S)$$

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)} = -\frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \gamma_\alpha \right] \omega_\rho^{\rho'} \Xi^{(1)\alpha}(z_B, p, S) - \frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \gamma_5 \gamma_\alpha \right] \omega_\rho^{\rho'} \tilde{\Xi}^{(1)\alpha}(z_B, p, S)$$

$$\Xi^{(0)\alpha}(z, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+\xi^-} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\alpha \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0^-, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle]$$

$$\Xi_\rho^{(1)\alpha}(z, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+\xi^-} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\alpha \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) [D_\rho(0) \psi(0)] | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle]$$

...

Lorentz Structures Up to Twist-3

Spin Independent

$$z\Xi^{(0)\alpha} = p^\alpha D_1(z)$$

Spin Vector

$$\begin{aligned} z\Xi^{(0)\alpha} &= M \epsilon_{\perp}^{\alpha\gamma} S_{\perp\gamma} D_T(z) \\ z\tilde{\Xi}^{(0)\alpha} &= \lambda_h p^\alpha \Delta D_{1L}(z) + M S_{\perp}^{\alpha} \Delta D_T(z) \\ z\Xi^{(1)\rho\alpha} &= M \epsilon_{\perp}^{\rho\gamma} S_{\perp\gamma} p^\alpha \xi_{\perp S}^{(1)}(z) \\ z\tilde{\Xi}^{(1)\rho\alpha} &= i M S_{\perp}^{\rho} p^\alpha \tilde{\xi}_{\perp S}^{(1)}(z) \end{aligned}$$

Spin Tensor

$$\begin{aligned} z\Xi^{(0)\alpha} &= S_{LL} p^\alpha D_{1LL}(z) + M S_{LT}^{\alpha} D_{LT}(z) \\ z\tilde{\Xi}^{(0)\alpha} &= M \epsilon_{\perp}^{\alpha\gamma} S_{LT,\gamma} \Delta D_{LT}(z) \\ z\Xi^{(1)\rho\alpha} &= M S_{LT}^{\rho} \xi_{LTS}^{(1)}(z) p^\alpha \\ z\tilde{\Xi}^{(1)\rho\alpha} &= i M \epsilon_{\perp}^{\rho\gamma} S_{LT,\gamma} \tilde{\xi}_{LTS}^{(1)}(z) p^\alpha \end{aligned}$$



Leading twist fragmentation functions (possibility density)

$D_1(z)$ quark $\rightarrow \sum_S$ hadron

$\Delta D_{1L}(z)$ longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow longitudinally polarized hadron

$D_{1LL}(z)$ quark \rightarrow LL polarized hadron

Twist-3 fragmentation functions

Vector Polarized Hadron

$D_T(z), \Delta D_T(z)$

Tensor Polarized Hadron

$D_{LT}(z), \Delta D_{LT}(z)$

Gauge Invariant Hadronic Tensor

Spin-0 $\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2}{z} (c_1^q d_{\mu\nu} + i c_3^q \epsilon_{\perp\mu\nu}) D_1(z)$

Spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ $\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{2}{z} \left\{ - (c_1^q d_{\mu\nu} + i c_3^q \epsilon_{\perp\mu\nu}) D_1(z) + \lambda_h (c_3^q d_{\mu\nu} + i c_1^q \epsilon_{\perp\mu\nu}) \Delta D_{1L}(z) \right.$
 $\left. + \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu\}\gamma} S_{\perp}^{\gamma} + i c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} S_{\perp\nu]}] D_T(z) \right.$
 $\left. - \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} S_{\perp\nu\}} - i c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu]\gamma} S_{\perp}^{\gamma}] \Delta D_T(z) \right\}$

Spin-1 $\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{2}{z} \left\{ - (c_1^q d_{\mu\nu} + i c_3^q \epsilon_{\perp\mu\nu}) [D_1 + S_{LL} D_{1LL}] + \lambda_h (c_3^q d_{\mu\nu} + i c_1^q \epsilon_{\perp\mu\nu}) \Delta D_{1L} \right.$
 $\left. + \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu\}\gamma} S_{\perp}^{\gamma} + i c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} S_{\perp\nu]}] D_T(z) \right.$
 $\left. + \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} S_{LT,\nu\}} - i c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu]\gamma} S_{LT}^{\gamma}] D_{LT}(z) \right.$
 $\left. - \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} S_{\perp\nu\}} - i c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu]\gamma} S_{\perp}^{\gamma}] \Delta D_T(z) \right.$
 $\left. - \frac{M}{p \cdot q} [c_3^q (q - 2p/z)_{\{\mu} \epsilon_{\perp\nu\}\gamma} S_{LT}^{\gamma} + i c_1^q (q - 2p/z)_{[\mu} S_{LT,\nu]}] \Delta D_{LT}(z) \right\}$

Spin-0 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow hX$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dzdy} = \sum_q \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^2} \chi T_0^q(y) D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z).$$

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z) = \frac{z}{4} \sum_X \int \frac{d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ip^+\xi^-/z} \text{Tr} \left[\gamma^+ \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle \right]$$

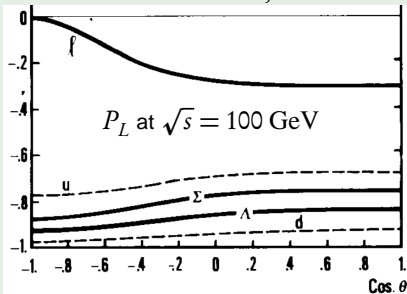
For $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q} \rightarrow hX$,

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{em}}}{dz} = \sum_q \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3Q^2} e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)$$

Spin-1/2 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow hX$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dzdy} = \chi \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^2} \left\{ [T_0(y)D_1(z) + \lambda_h T_1(y)\Delta D_{1L}(z)] + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} [T_2(y)D_T(z)\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 S_{\perp}} + T_3(y)\Delta D_T(z)l_{\perp} \cdot S_{\perp}] \right\}$$

$$P_{Lh}(z, y) = \frac{\sum_q P_q(y) T_0^q(y) \Delta D_{1L}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}$$



NPB, 1980, J.E. Augustin, F.M. Renard

P_q : Longitudinal polarization of quark

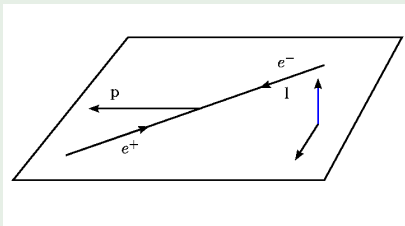
$\Delta D_{1L}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)$: Longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow Longitudinally polarized hadron

Spin-1/2 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow hX$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dzdy} = \chi \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^2} \left\{ [T_0(y)D_1(z) + \lambda_h T_1(y)\Delta D_{1L}(z)] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} [T_2(y)D_T(z)\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_{\perp}S_{\perp}} + T_3(y)\Delta D_T(z)l_{\perp} \cdot S_{\perp}] \right\}$$

$$P_{hx}(z, y) = -\frac{4M}{zQ} \frac{\sum_q \tilde{T}_3^q(y) \Delta D_T^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}$$

$$P_{hy}(z, y) = \frac{4M}{zQ} \frac{\sum_q \tilde{T}_2^q(y) D_T^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}$$



P_q : Longitudinal polarization of quark

$\Delta D_{1L}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)$: Longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow Longitudinally polarized hadron

Spin-1/2 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow hX$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{em}}}{dzdy} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2 e_q^2}{Q^2} \left\{ A(y)D_1(z) + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} B(y)D_T(z)\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 s_{\perp}} \right\}.$$

$$P_{Lh}(z, y) = 0$$

$$P_{hx}^{\text{em}}(z, y) = 0$$

$$P_{hy}^{\text{em}}(z, y) = \frac{4M}{zQ} \frac{\sqrt{y(1-y)}(1-2y)}{(1-y)^2 + y^2} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 D_T^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}$$

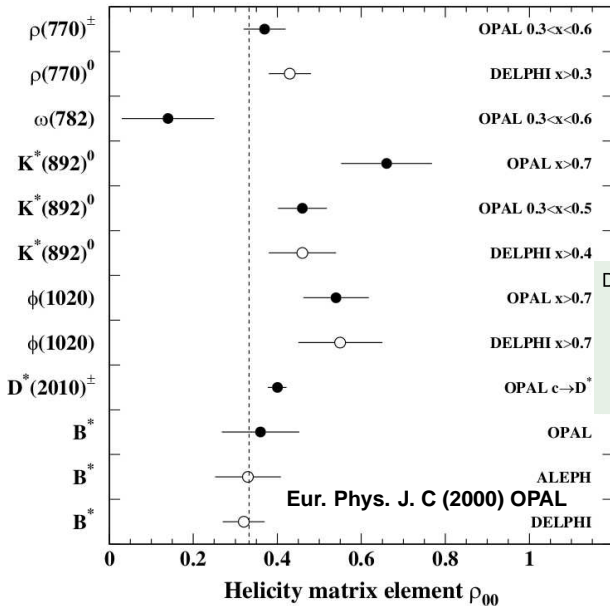
$$MS_{\perp}^2 D_T(z) = \frac{z}{4} \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ip^+ \xi^- / z} \epsilon_{\perp}^{\alpha\gamma} S_{\perp\gamma} \text{Tr}[\gamma_{\alpha} \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^{\dagger}(0, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}(\xi^-, \infty) | 0 \rangle]$$

Spin-1 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow hX$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dzdy} = & \chi \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^2} \left\{ [T_0(y)D_1(z) + T_0(y)S_{LL}D_{1LL}(z) + \lambda_h T_1(y)\Delta D_{1L}(z)] \right. \\ & + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} [T_2(y)\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 S_{\perp}} D_T(z) + T_3(y)l_{\perp} \cdot S_{\perp} \Delta D_T(z)] \\ & \left. + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} [T_2(y)l_{\perp} \cdot S_{LT} D_{LT}(z) + T_3(y)\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 S_{LT}} \Delta D_{LT}(z)] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Spin alignment

$$\rho_{00} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sum_q t_0^q D_{1LL}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q t_0^q D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}$$



$)]\Delta D_{1L}(z)]$

DELPHI Data for k^{*0}

$0.1 \sim 0.3$	0.33 ± 0.05
$z \geq 0.3$	0.41 ± 0.07
$z \geq 0.4$	0.46 ± 0.08
$z \geq 0.5$	0.47 ± 0.10

PLB (1997) DELPHI

Spin-1 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow hX$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{em}}}{dzdy} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2 e_q^2}{Q^2} \left\{ A(y) [D_1(z) + S_{LL} D_{1LL}(z)] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{M}{zQ} \sqrt{y(1-y)} B(y) [|\vec{S}_\perp| \sin \phi_s D_T(z) - |\vec{S}_{LT}| \cos \phi_{LT} D_{LT}(z)] \right\}.$$

Spin alignment

$$\rho_{00}^{\text{em}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 D_{1LL}^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z)}.$$

Semi-inclusive Process

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \gamma_\alpha \right] \Xi^{(0)\alpha}(z_B, p, S, k'_\perp) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} \gamma_5 \gamma_\alpha \right] \tilde{\Xi}^{(0)\alpha}(z_B, p, S, k'_\perp)$$

$$\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^{(1L)} = -\frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \gamma_\alpha \right] \omega_{\rho'}^{\rho'} \Xi_{\rho'}^{(1)\alpha}(z_B, p, S, k'_\perp) - \frac{1}{4p \cdot q} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)\rho} \gamma_5 \gamma_\alpha \right] \omega_{\rho'}^{\rho'} \tilde{\Xi}_{\rho'}^{(1)\alpha}(z_B, p, S, k'_\perp)$$

$$\Xi^{(0)\alpha}(z, k_\perp, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^- d^2\xi_\perp}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+\xi^- + ik_\perp \cdot \xi_\perp}$$

$$\text{Tr}[\gamma^\alpha \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) \mathcal{L}(\xi, \infty) | 0 \rangle]$$

$$\Xi_\rho^{(1)\alpha}(z, k_\perp, p, S) = \sum_X \int \frac{p^+ d\xi^- d^2\xi_\perp}{2\pi} e^{-ik^+\xi^- + ik_\perp \cdot \xi_\perp}$$

$$\text{Tr}[\gamma^\alpha \langle 0 | \mathcal{L}^\dagger(0, \infty) \hat{D}_\rho(0) \psi(0) | hX \rangle \langle hX | \bar{\psi}(\xi) \mathcal{L}(\xi, \infty) | 0 \rangle]$$

...

New Lorentz Structures up to twist-3

Spin Independent

$$\begin{aligned}
 z\Xi_{\alpha}^{(0)}(z, k_{\perp}, p) &= k_{\perp\alpha} \hat{D}^{\perp}(z, k_{\perp}) \\
 z\tilde{\Xi}_{\alpha}^{(0)}(z, k_{\perp}, p) &= \epsilon_{\perp\alpha k_{\perp}} \Delta \hat{D}^{\perp}(z, k_{\perp}) \\
 z\Xi_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)}(z, k_{\perp}, p) &= p_{\alpha} k_{\perp\rho} \xi_{\perp}^{(1)}(z, k_{\perp}) \\
 z\tilde{\Xi}_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)}(z, k_{\perp}, p) &= i p_{\alpha} \epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} \tilde{\xi}_{\perp}^{(1)}(z, k_{\perp})
 \end{aligned}$$

Spin Vector

$$\begin{aligned}
 z\Xi_{\alpha}^{(0)} &= p_{\alpha} \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{\perp}}}{M} \hat{D}_{1T}^{\perp} + k_{\perp\alpha} \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{\perp}}}{M} \hat{D}_T^{\perp} + \lambda_b \epsilon_{\perp\alpha k_{\perp}} \hat{D}_L^{\perp} \\
 z\tilde{\Xi}_{\alpha}^{(0)} &= p_{\alpha} \frac{k_{\perp} \cdot S_{\perp}}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{1T}^{\perp} + \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{\perp}}}{M} \epsilon_{\perp\alpha k_{\perp}} \Delta \hat{D}_T^{\perp} + \lambda_b k_{\perp\alpha} \Delta \hat{D}_L^{\perp} \\
 z\Xi_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)} &= p_{\alpha} \left[k_{\perp\rho} \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{\perp}}}{M} \xi_T^{(1)\perp} + \lambda_b \epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} \xi_L^{(1)\perp} \right] \\
 z\tilde{\Xi}_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)} &= i p_{\alpha} \left[\frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{\perp}}}{M} \epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} \tilde{\xi}_T^{(1)\perp} + \lambda_b k_{\perp\rho} \tilde{\xi}_L^{(1)\perp} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

New Lorentz Structures (Spin Tensor)

$$\begin{aligned}
z\Xi_{\alpha}^{(0)} &= p_{\alpha} \frac{S_{LT} \cdot k_{\perp}}{M} \hat{D}_{1LT}^{\perp} + p_{\alpha} \frac{k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}{M^2} \hat{D}_{1TT}^{\perp} \\
&\quad + k_{\perp\alpha} S_{LL} \hat{D}_{LL}^{\perp} + k_{\perp\alpha} \frac{k_{\perp} \cdot S_{LT}}{M} \hat{D}_{LT}^{\perp} + S_{TT\alpha\beta} k_{\perp}^{\beta} \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp A} + k_{\perp\alpha} \frac{k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}{M^2} \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp C} \\
z\check{\Xi}_{\alpha}^{(0)} &= p_{\alpha} \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{k_{\perp} S_{LT}}}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{1LT}^{\perp} + p_{\alpha} \frac{\epsilon_{\perp k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}}{M^2} \Delta \hat{D}_{1TT}^{\perp} \\
&\quad + \epsilon_{\perp\alpha k_{\perp}} \left[S_{LL} \Delta \hat{D}_{LL}^{\perp} + \frac{k_{\perp} \cdot S_{LT}}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{LT}^{\perp} + \frac{k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}{M^2} \Delta \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp C} \right] + \epsilon_{\perp\alpha\beta} S_{TT}^{\beta\gamma} k_{\perp\gamma} \Delta \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp A} \\
z\Xi_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)} &= p_{\alpha} \left[k_{\perp\rho} S_{LL} \xi_{LL}^{\perp} + k_{\perp\rho} \frac{k_{\perp} \cdot S_{LT}}{M} \xi_{LT}^{\perp} + S_{TT\rho\beta} k_{\perp}^{\beta} \xi_{TT}^{\perp A} + k_{\perp\rho} \frac{k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}{M^2} \xi_{TT}^{\perp C} \right] \\
z\check{\Xi}_{\rho\alpha}^{(1)} &= i p^{\alpha} \left[\epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} S_{LL} \check{\xi}_{LL}^{\perp} + \epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} k_{\perp} \cdot S_{LT} \check{\xi}_{LT}^{\perp} + \epsilon_{\perp\rho\beta} S_{TT}^{\beta\gamma} k_{\perp\gamma} \check{\xi}_{TT}^{\perp A} + \epsilon_{\perp\rho k_{\perp}} \frac{k_{\perp\gamma} k_{\perp\delta} S_{TT}^{\gamma\delta}}{M^2} \check{\xi}_{TT}^{\perp C} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

New leading twist fragmentation functions (possibility density)

$\hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ quark \rightarrow transversely polarized hadron

$\Delta\hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow transversely polarized hadron

$\hat{D}_{1LT}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ quark \rightarrow LT polarized hadron

$\Delta\hat{D}_{1LT}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow LT polarized hadron

$\hat{D}_{1TT}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ quark \rightarrow TT polarized hadron

$\Delta\hat{D}_{1TT}^\perp(z, k_\perp)$ longitudinally polarized quark \rightarrow TT polarized hadron

New Twist-3 fragmentation functions

unpolarized hadron: 2; polarization vector: 4; polarization tensor: 8;

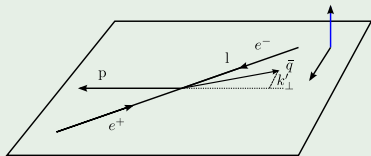
Spin-0 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(\text{si,unp})}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{\alpha^2\chi}{2\pi Q^2} \left\{ T_0^q(y)\hat{D}_1(z,k'_\perp) + \frac{4}{zQ^2} \right. \\ \left. [T_2^q(y)l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp \hat{D}^\perp(z,k'_\perp) + T_3^q(y)\epsilon_\perp^{l_1 k'_\perp} \Delta \hat{D}^\perp(z,k'_\perp)] \right\}$$

Azimuthal Asymmetries,

$$A_{\text{unp}}^{\cos\varphi} = -\frac{2|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{zQ} \frac{\sum_q \tilde{T}_2^q(y)\hat{D}^{\perp q \rightarrow b}}{\sum_q T_0^q(y)\hat{D}_1^{q \rightarrow b}}$$

$$A_{\text{unp}}^{\sin\varphi} = \frac{2|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{zQ} \frac{\sum_q \tilde{T}_3^q(y)\Delta \hat{D}^{\perp q \rightarrow b}}{\sum_q T_0^q(y)\hat{D}_1^{q \rightarrow b}}$$



Spin-0 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(\text{si,unp,em})}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{\alpha^2 e_q^2}{2\pi Q^2} \left\{ A(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp) + \frac{4l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp}{zQ^2} B(y) \hat{D}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right\}$$

Azimuthal Asymmetries,

$$A_{\text{unp,em}}^{\cos\varphi}(z, y, k'_\perp) = -\frac{2|\vec{k}'_\perp| \tilde{B}(y) \sum_q e_q^2 D^{\perp q \rightarrow h}(z, k'_\perp)}{zQ A(y) \sum_q e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, k'_\perp)}$$

$$A_{\text{unp,em}}^{\sin\varphi}(z, y, k'_\perp) = 0$$

Spin-1/2 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(si,1/2)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{d\sigma^{(si,unp)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} + \frac{d\sigma^{(si,Vpol)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma^{(si,Vpol)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = & \frac{\alpha^2 \chi}{2\pi Q^2} \left\{ T_0^q(y) \frac{\epsilon_\perp^{k'_\perp S_\perp}}{M} \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_1^q(y) [\lambda_b \Delta \hat{D}_{1L}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + \frac{k'_\perp \cdot S_\perp}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)] \right. \\ & + \frac{4\lambda_b}{zQ^2} [T_2^q(y) \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp k'_\perp} \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_3^q(y) l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp \Delta \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp)] \\ & + \frac{4\epsilon_\perp^{k'_\perp S_\perp}}{zMQ^2} [T_2^q(y) l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp \hat{D}_T^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_3^q(y) \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp k'_\perp} \Delta \hat{D}_T^\perp(z, k'_\perp)] \\ & \left. + \frac{4M}{zQ^2} [T_2^q(y) \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp S_\perp} \hat{D}_T(z, k'_\perp) + T_3^q(y) l_\perp \cdot S_\perp \Delta \hat{D}_T(z, k'_\perp)] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Polarization

$$P_{Lh}(y, z, k'_\perp) = \frac{\sum_q T_0^q(y) P_q(y) \Delta \hat{D}_{1L}(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

$$P_{hn}(y, z, k'_\perp) = - \frac{|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{M} \frac{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

$$P_{ht}(y, z, k'_\perp) = - \frac{|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{M} \frac{\sum_q P_q(y) T_0^q(y) \Delta \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

Polarization

$$P_{Lh}(y, z, k'_\perp) = \frac{\sum_q T_0^q(y) P_q(y) \Delta \hat{D}_{1L}(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)} \left[1 + \frac{M}{Q} \hat{\Delta}(y, z, k'_\perp) \right] \\ + \frac{4}{zQ} \frac{\sum_q \left[\tilde{T}_2^q(y) k'_y \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp) - \tilde{T}_3^q(y) k'_x \Delta \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right]}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

$$P_{hn}(y, z, k'_\perp) = - \frac{|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{M} \frac{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)} + \dots$$

$$P_{ht}(y, z, k'_\perp) = - \frac{|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{M} \frac{\sum_q P_q(y) T_0^q(y) \Delta \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)} + \dots$$

Spin-1/2 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(\text{si, Vpol, em})}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{\alpha^2 e_q^2}{2\pi Q^2} \left\{ A(y) \frac{\epsilon_\perp^{k'_\perp S_\perp}}{M} \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4B(y)}{zMQ^2} \left[\lambda_b M \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp k'_\perp} \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + \epsilon_\perp^{k'_\perp S_\perp} l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp \hat{D}_T^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + M^2 \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp S_\perp} \hat{D}_T(z, k'_\perp) \right] \right\}$$

Polarization (Leading Twist)

$$P_{\text{Lh}}^{(0)(\text{em})}(y, z, k'_\perp) = P_{\text{ht}}^{(0)(\text{em})}(y, z, k'_\perp) = 0, \quad P_{\text{hn}}^{(0)(\text{em})}(y, z, k'_\perp) = -\frac{|\vec{k}'_\perp|}{M} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \hat{D}_{1T}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q e_q^2 \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

Twist-3

$$P_{\text{Lh}}^{(\text{em})}(y, z, k'_\perp) = \frac{4k'_y}{zQ} \frac{\tilde{B}(y)}{A(y)} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \hat{D}_L^\perp(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q e_q^2 \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

Spin-1 Hadrons - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + \bar{q} + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(si,1)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{d\sigma^{(si,unp)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} + \frac{d\sigma^{(si,Vpol)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} + \frac{d\sigma^{(si,Tpol)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(si,Tpol)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} = \frac{d\sigma^{(si,LL)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} + \frac{d\sigma^{(si,LT)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp} + \frac{d\sigma^{(si,TT)}}{dydzd^2k'_\perp}$$

$$[\mathbf{LL}] = \frac{\alpha^2 \chi}{2\pi Q^2} S_{LL} \left\{ T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_{1LL}(z, k'_\perp) + \frac{4}{zQ^2} [T_2^q(y)(l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp) \hat{D}_{LL}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_3^q(y) \epsilon_\perp^{l_\perp k'_\perp} \Delta \hat{D}_{LL}^\perp(z, k'_\perp)] \right\}$$

Spin Alignment

$$\rho_{00} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_{1LL}(z, k'_\perp)}{\sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)} \left[1 + \frac{M}{Q} \hat{\Delta}(y, z, k'_\perp) \right]$$

$$- \frac{4}{3} \frac{\sum_q \left[\tilde{T}_2^q(y) k'_x \hat{D}_{LL}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) - \tilde{T}_3^q(y) k'_y \Delta \hat{D}_{LL}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right]}{zQ \sum_q T_0^q(y) \hat{D}_1(z, k'_\perp)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{LT Terms}] = & \frac{\alpha^2 \chi}{2\pi Q^2} S_{LT}^\alpha \left\{ T_0^q(y) \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha}}{M} \hat{D}_{1LT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_1^q(y) \frac{\epsilon_{\perp k'_\alpha}}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{1LT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right. \\
 & + \frac{4}{zQ^2} T_2^q(y) [(l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp) \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha}}{M} \hat{D}_{LT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + M l_{\perp\alpha} \hat{D}_{LT}(z, k'_\perp)] \\
 & \left. + \frac{4}{zQ^2} T_3^q(y) [\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 k'_1} \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha}}{M} \Delta \hat{D}_{LT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + M \epsilon_{\perp l\alpha} \Delta \hat{D}_{LT}(z, k'_\perp)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{TT Terms}] = & \frac{\alpha^2 \chi}{2\pi Q^2} S_{TT}^{\alpha\beta} \left\{ T_0^q(y) \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta}}{M^2} \hat{D}_{1TT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) + T_1^q(y) \frac{\epsilon_{\perp k'_\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta}}{M^2} \Delta \hat{D}_{1TT}^\perp(z, k'_\perp) \right. \\
 & + \frac{4}{zQ^2} T_2^q(y) [(l_\perp \cdot k'_\perp) \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta}}{M^2} \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp C}(z, k'_\perp) + l_{\perp\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta} \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp A}(z, k'_\perp)] \\
 & \left. + \frac{4}{zQ^2} T_3^q(y) [\epsilon_{\perp}^{l_1 k'_1} \frac{k'_{\perp\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta}}{M^2} \Delta \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp C}(z, k'_\perp) + \epsilon_{\perp l\alpha} k'_{\perp\beta} \Delta \hat{D}_{TT}^{\perp A}(z, k'_\perp)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$



Inclusive $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + X$

- There is a leading twist longitudinal polarization for spin-1/2 hadrons and also spin alignment ($\rho_{00} \neq 1/3$) for vector mesons.
- On the twist-3 level, there are transverse polarizations for spin-1/2 hadrons that in and perpendicular to the leptonic plane.

Semi-inclusive $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + \bar{q}(jet) + X$

- For spin-0 hadrons, there are two azimuthal asymmetries on twist-3 level.
- For spin-1/2 hadrons, there is a longitudinal polarization and also transverse polarizations that in and transverse to the production plane on the leading twist.
- For vector mesons, all five tensor polarizations have leading twist contributions.

$$S_{LL}, S_{LT}^n, S_{LT}^t, S_{TT}^{nn} \text{ and } S_{TT}^{nt}$$

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Semi-inclusive $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_0 \rightarrow h + \bar{q}(jet) + X$

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$$S_{LL}, S_{LT}^n, S_{LT}^t, S_{TT}^{nn} \text{ and } S_{TT}^{nt}$$

Thanks for your attention!