JAM: Update on universal QCD analysis

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Overview

- JAM (Jefferson Lab Angular Momentum) collaboration aims to study the parton structure of hadrons through extraction of "quantum probability distributions" (PDFs, FFs, TMDs) via global QCD analysis using <u>Monte Carlo-based methods</u>
- Methodology is based on <u>Bayesian statistics</u> and Monte Carlo sampling of the parameter space
 - \rightarrow existence of multiple solutions "inverse problem"
 - \rightarrow robust determination of PDF uncertainties
- Inter-dependence of observables on distributions requires <u>simultaneous</u> extraction of unpolarized and polarized PDFs & fragmentation functions

First application of IMC — spin structure

First JAM MC analysis studied impact of JLab data on spin structure of the nucleon





Sato, Melnitchouk, Kuhn, Ethier, Accardi (2016)

- → inclusion of JLab data increases # data points by factor ~ 2
- → reduced uncertainty in Δs^+ , Δg through Q^2 evolution
- → s-quark polarization *negative* from inclusive DIS data (assuming SU(3) symmetry)

First application of IMC — spin structure

Inclusive DIS data cannot distinguish between q and \overline{q}

- → 2 observables (g_1^p, g_1^n) can determine up to 2 unknowns, e.g. $\Delta u + \Delta \bar{u}, \Delta d + \Delta \bar{d}$ — sea quarks from Q^2 dependence



- Global analysis of DIS + SIDIS data gives different sign for strange quark polarization for different fragmentation functions!
 - $\rightarrow \Delta s > 0$ for "DSS" FFs, <u>but</u> $\Delta s < 0$ for "HKNS" FFs
 - need to understand origin of differences in fragmentation functions

IMC analysis of fragmentation functions

■ Analysis of single-inclusive e^+e^- annihilation data for π , K production from $Q \sim 10$ GeV to Z boson pole



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

single-inclusive annihilation (SIA)



 \rightarrow convergence after ~ 20 iterations

IMC analysis of fragmentation functions

Analysis of single-inclusive e^+e^- annihilation data for π , K production from $Q \sim 10$ GeV to Z boson pole



Ethier, Sato, Melnitchouk (2017)

- \rightarrow favored $u^+ = u + \bar{u} \& s^+ = s + \bar{s}$ FFs well constrained
- → larger $s \to K$ fragmentation cf. HKNS suggests less negative Δs

First simultaneous extraction of spin PDFs and FFs, fitting polarized DIS + SIDIS (HERMES, COMPASS) and SIA data



Ethier, Sato, Melnitchouk (2017)

■ Polarized strangeness in previous, DIS-only analyses was negative at $x \sim 0.1$, induced by SU(3) and parametrization bias



- \rightarrow weak sensitivity to Δs^+ from DIS data & evolution
 - SU(3) pulls Δs^+ to generate moment ~ -0.1
 - negative peak at $x \sim 0.1$ induced by fixing $b \sim 6 8$

Statistical distribution of lowest moments (axial charges)



- \rightarrow triplet charge g_A consistent with SU(2) value
- \rightarrow hint of SU(3) breaking in octet charge a_8 Bass, Thomas (2010)
- \rightarrow less negative $\Delta s = -0.03(10)$ gives larger total helicity $\Delta \Sigma = 0.36(9)$

- What impact does unpolarized strange PDF have on the extraction of polarized strange?
 - \rightarrow only systematic way is to fit unpolarized PDFs, polarized PDFs and fragmentation functions simultaneously...
- Shape of unpolarized strange PDF is interesting (and controversial) in its own right!
 - \rightarrow historically, strange to nonstrange ratio $R_s = \frac{s + \bar{s}}{\bar{n} + \bar{d}} \sim 0.4$





Study the impact of SIDIS data on <u>unpolarized</u> PDFs

- \rightarrow unpolarized fixed-target DIS on p, d (SLAC, BCDMS, NMC), HERA collider data (runs I & II)
- → Drell-Yan (Fermilab E866)
- \rightarrow SIDIS pion & kaon multiplicities for deuteron (COMPASS)
- $\rightarrow e^+e^-$ annihilation (DESY, LEP/CERN, SLAC, KEK)
- 52 shape parameters + 41 "nuisance" parameters for systematic uncertainties (data normalizations)

953 fits to 4366 data points (2680 DIS, 992 SIDIS, 250 DY, 444 SIA)

 \rightarrow such an analysis has never been attempted before...

PDFs

FFs



valence & light sea quark broadly in agreement with other groups
 striking <u>suppression of strange</u> PDF compared to ATLAS extraction



 \rightarrow SIDIS + SIA data force strange to kaon FF to be larger



SIA data at large z
 strongly disfavor
 small strange to K FF



 \rightarrow vital role played by SIDIS + SIA data in constraining strange PDF

PDFs in lattice QCD

Recent progress in extracting x dependence of PDFs in lattice QCD from matrix element of nonlocal operator

 $h(z, P_z) = \langle P | \overline{\psi}(0, z) \gamma_z \mathcal{W}(z, 0) \psi(0, 0) | P \rangle$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \ e^{iyP_z z} \ \widetilde{q}(y, P_z)$$

 \rightarrow quasi-PDF \tilde{q} related to light-cone PDF via matching kernel \tilde{C}

$$q(x,\mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{|y|} \ \widetilde{C}\left(\frac{x}{y},\mu,P_z\right) \ \widetilde{q}(y,P_z,\mu)$$

Conflicting results on sign of $\overline{d} - \overline{u}$ asymmetry





PDFs in lattice QCD

■ Fit lattice observable directly within JAM framework



→ cannot determine $\overline{d} - \overline{u}$ from present lattice data



PDFs in lattice QCD

■ Fit lattice observable directly within JAM framework



 better agreement between lattice and experiment for polarized PDFs (within larger uncertainties)

Outlook

New paradigm in global analysis — simultaneous determination of collinear distributions using MC sampling of parameter space

Next steps: simultaneous analysis of all collinear distributions
 unpolarized & polarized PDFs and FFs

 (including jet, W production, ... data)

Longer-term: technology developed here will be applied to global QCD analysis of transverse momentum dependent (TMD) distributions — map out full 3-d image of hadrons

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