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Master's Thesis

Transverse Spin Effects at NLO Accuracy in Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering

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*Let's twist again!
To my family.*

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Statement of originality

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Contents

Introduction	IX
1 Hadronic Matrix Elements	1
1.1 What is twist anyway?	2
1.2 Multi-parton correlations	8
1.2.1 Distribution functions	9
1.2.2 Fragmentation functions	11
1.3 QCD equation of motion relations	17
1.4 Lorentz invariance relations	19
2 Semi-inclusive hadron production	21
2.1 Kinematics, frames and factorization setup	21
2.2 Cross section as structure functions	35

2.2.1	old stuff/material	37
3	Next-to-Leading Order QCD Analysis	43
3.1	Unpolarized case	43
3.2	Transverse nucleon spin	52
4	Phenomenological and numerical analysis	61
4.1	The $h_1(x)$ and the $\tilde{H}(z)$ functions	62
4.2	The $A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}$ spin asymmetry	63
4.3	NLO estimates	66
Conclusions		71
A	Hard scattering coefficients	73
A.1	Unpolarized	74
A.2	Transversely polarized nucleon	75

Introduction

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Chapter 1

Hadronic Matrix Elements

Describing high-energy scattering processes involving hadrons is an outstanding challenge in modern particle physics. Hadrons are composite particles made up of quarks and gluons (collectively called partons), which are the fundamental constituents of matter according to the theory of quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Understanding the behavior of hadrons in high-energy collisions therefore requires a deep understanding of the inner structure of these composite particles, how they form and how they interact. However, due to the non-perturbative nature of QCD at low energies, directly calculating hadronic properties from first principles is extremely challenging. To overcome this difficulty, physicists have developed factorization theorems that separate the short-distance, perturbative partonic interactions from the long-distance, non-perturbative hadronic structure. This separation allows us to express cross sections for high-energy processes as convolutions of perturbatively calculable hard scattering coefficients and non-perturbative matrix elements that encode the hadronic structure. This separation works because QCD is an asymptotically free gauge theory, meaning that the strong interaction becomes perturbative at sufficiently small distances, with an effective coupling that becomes weaker and weaker with higher energies.

In order to obtain a factorized spin-dependent cross section for semi-inclusive deep inelastic scattering, we will need several so called *soft hadronic matrix elements*. The "nucleon-to-parton" process, as well as the "parton-to-hadron"

hadronization phenomenon, are typically described through non-perturbative matrix elements of certain QCD operators. In principle, they contain all relevant information about the distribution of quarks and gluons inside the nucleon, as well as the decay process from "free" quarks and gluons into color-neutral states such as baryons and mesons. The inner hadronic structure is therefore encoded in these non-perturbative objects. Since they are non-perturbative, they cannot be computed from first principles in QCD. However, they can be extracted from experimental data CITE or computed using non-perturbative methods such as lattice QCD or QCD sum rules CITE. It is therefore clear that a thorough understanding of these matrix elements is essential in order to study high-energy scattering processes involving hadrons. For the study of unpolarized cross sections, the relevant matrix elements are closely related to the so called parton distribution functions (PDFs) and fragmentation functions (FFs). PDFs describe the distribution of partons inside a hadron, while FFs describe the hadronization of partons into hadrons. Both PDFs and FFs can be classified according to their twist, which is a measure of their relevance in high-energy processes. Leading-twist PDFs and FFs are the most important ones, as they dominate the cross section at high energies. However, sub-leading twist PDFs and FFs also play a significant role in certain processes, especially when spin degrees of freedom are involved.

In this chapter, after a short introduction on the concept of twist, we will introduce the relevant twist-3 matrix elements that will be used in the following chapters to describe non-perturbative effects. Some important relations among these functions, crucial in our analysis, are also presented.

1.1 What is twist anyway?

In the context of hadronic observables, the term *twist* often appears when classifying parton distributions and fragmentation functions. It finds its formal definition through a very powerful field theoretical tool: the operator product expansion (OPE). We will quickly discuss this formal viewpoint, and soon move on to a more practical and quantitative redefinition.

The OPE is a general method in quantum field theory (QFT) that allows us to express the product of two local operators at nearby spacetime points as a sum of local operators multiplied by coefficient functions. This expansion is particularly useful when dealing with non-local operators, which often arise in the context of high-energy scattering processes. Originally, a very successful application of the OPE concerns the treatment of the bilocal operator appearing in the hadronic tensor in deep inelastic scattering (DIS) CITE. It is

$$W_{\mu\nu} = \int d^4\xi e^{iq\xi} \langle P|[J_\mu(\xi), J_\nu(0)]|P\rangle \quad (1.1)$$

where $J_\mu(\xi)$ and $J_\nu(0)$ are the currents associated with the interaction where spin and color labels are omitted. It is important to point out that in the high-virtuality limit $Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$, the hadronic tensor is dominated by $\xi^2 \rightarrow 0$. This can be shown by regular stationary point methods in complex analysis CITE. Making use of this, one can expand around this point giving the OPE expression

$$[J_\mu(\xi), J_\nu(0)] \sim \sum_{\Theta} C_{\Theta}(\xi^2) \xi^{\mu_1} \cdots \xi^{\mu_{n_{\Theta}}} \Theta_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{n_{\Theta}}}(0), \quad (1.2)$$

where $\Theta_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}(0)$ are now *local* operators and the $C_{\Theta}(\xi^2)$ are complex-valued coefficients that can be ordered by their degree of singularity around $\xi^2 = 0$. If we were to truncate the series, this would be accurate for small spacetime separations. Note that this nothing else but a QFT generalization of the Laurent series in complex analysis. In fact, taking the product of two holomorphic functions $f(z)$ and $g(w)$, one can always expand the product in the limit where the two complex numbers approach each other $z \rightarrow w$. This simply gives

$$f(z)g(w) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(z-w)^n, \quad (1.3)$$

where, again, the coefficients c_n are complex coefficients that can be ordered by their degree of singularity. In this sense, the OPE is nothing particularly surprising but yet it finds countless applications in very different fields of QFT whenever non-local operators appear in our calculations CITE. This being said, we can plug Eq. (1.2) into our original expression for the hadronic tensor in Eq. (1.1) and obtain

that the hadronic matrix element has the general form

$$\langle P | \Theta_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{n_\Theta}}(0) | P \rangle = P_{\mu_1} \cdots P_{\mu_{n_\Theta}} M^{d_\Theta - n_\Theta - 2} f_\Theta + \dots \quad (1.4)$$

Note that this decomposition can be made by solely considering the Lorentz structure of the matrix element. Furthermore, the mass terms appear by dimensional analysis alone and must be there to match the operator dimensions. Typically, one identifies these M factors with the typical hadronic mass scale in QCD, i.e. $M \sim \Lambda_{QCD}$. We finally call *twist* of the operator Θ the power with which M occurs

$$t_\Theta \equiv d_\Theta - n_\Theta, \quad (1.5)$$

where d_Θ is the dimension and n_Θ the spin of the operator. In general terms, an operator of dimension d leads to a coefficient function in the OPE of the currents that scales as ξ^{-6+d-s} , obtained again via dimensional analysis. Performing a Fourier transform, one sees that the OPE in momentum space will carry a suppression factor $\sim (M/Q)^{t_\Theta-2}$. Following this simple arguments coming from dimensional analysis, one sees that operators with lower twist will dominate the hadronic tensor at high Q^2 . In this sense, twist is a measure of the relevance of a given operator in high-energy processes. For this very reason, it is common jargon to refer to higher twist effects and power corrections interchangeably. We also note that the smallest possible value for QCD operators is $t = 2$, which is called *leading twist* or *leading power*. Operators with $t = 3$ are called *sub-leading twist* (or power) or *twist-3*, and so on. In the following, we will focus on twist-2 and twist-3 operators, as they are the most relevant for our analysis. Another important point is that as soon as hadronic spin degrees of freedom are involved, QCD operators must have at least $t = 3$. This highlights the fact that, for spin observables, sub-leading twist factorization is not merely a more accurate description at the next power in M/Q , but it is rather essential to describe any non vanishing effect. ADD LINK TO PDF/FF!!!!

So far we have given a formal definition of twist based on the OPE. However, there is yet another way to define twist. This alternative definition is based on the decomposition of quark fields into so called "good" and "bad" components on the light cone. It turns out that the treatment of both perturbative and non-perturbative quantities in high-energy collisions is much simpler when using

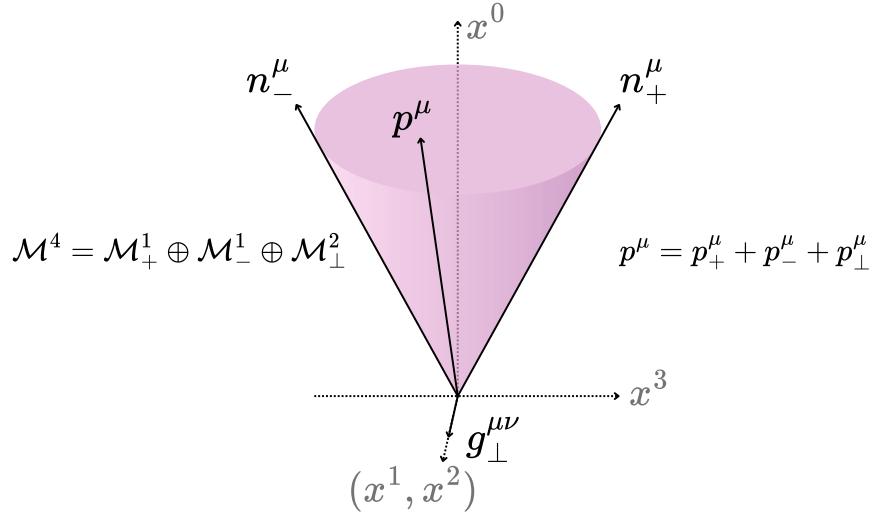


Figure 1.1: Pictorial representation of the decomposition on the two light cone directions (n_+^μ and n_-^μ) and on the transverse space.

light-cone coordinates. This should not be particularly surprising, based on the fact that highly relativistic on-shell particles are described by light-like momentum four-vectors since masses are typically negligible. In fact, in processes where a large momentum scale is involved, such as the virtuality of the exchanged photon in deep inelastic scattering $\ell N \rightarrow \ell' X$, it is convenient to decompose four-vectors into components along two light-like directions. These directions are typically chosen to be (anti)aligned with the momenta of the incoming and outgoing hadrons in a given scattering process. In turn, this naturally implies the existence of a two-dimensional space which is transverse to both these two light-like directions. The usual Minkowski four-dimensional spacetime is then partitioned into a "plus" direction n_+^μ , a "minus" direction n_-^μ , and a transverse (\perp) space. The usual metric tensor $g^{\mu\nu}$ is then related to these directions as

$$g_\perp^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - n_+^\mu n_-^\nu - n_-^\mu n_+^\nu, \quad (1.6)$$

where $g_\perp^{\mu\nu}$ is the projector onto the transverse space. One can also decompose field operators into two components along the plus and minus directions using the

projection operators for spinors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}_{\pm} &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mp}\gamma^{\pm} \\ \gamma^{\pm} &= \frac{\gamma^0 \pm \gamma^3}{\sqrt{2}},\end{aligned}\tag{1.7}$$

satisfying the usual projector properties such as $\mathcal{P}_{\pm}^2 = \mathcal{P}_{\pm}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{\pm}\mathcal{P}_{\mp} = 0$. The light cone projections of a Dirac field will be then denoted as $\psi_+ = \mathcal{P}_+\psi \equiv \phi$ and $\psi_- = \mathcal{P}_-\psi \equiv \chi$ and they are called the "good" and "bad" light cone components of the field ψ , respectively. This decomposition is particularly insightful if we apply it to the QCD equation of motion

$$\begin{aligned}i\gamma^- D_- \chi &= \gamma^\perp \cdot D^\perp \phi + m\phi \\ i\gamma^+ D_+ \psi &= \gamma^\perp \cdot D^\perp \chi + m\chi,\end{aligned}\tag{1.8}$$

where D is the usual covariant derivative $D_{\pm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi^{\pm}} - igA^{\mp}$. It is interesting to note that in light cone quantization the "time" evolution parameter is taken to be ξ^+ . Therefore, fields are canonically quantized at equal ξ^+ , rather than equal ξ^0 as in usual equal-time quantization. If we work in light cone gauge $A^+ = 0$, the first equation in Eq.(1.8) only involves $\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi^-}$, suggesting that the bad light cone component χ is not really an independent dynamical field. In fact, the Dirac equation constrains χ to be expressed in terms of the good component ϕ and the gluon field A^\perp . This is a very important observation, since it implies that any hadronic matrix element involving bad components can be rewritten in terms of good components and gluon fields. To prove our point, let us now consider two examples of light cone correlation functions. Starting with the unpolarized twist-2 parton density $f_1(x)$, we can decompose the bilocal operator $\bar{\psi}(0)\psi(\lambda n)$ on the light cone and perform some simple Dirac algebra, obtaining

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \bar{\psi}(0)\psi(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}k^+} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \phi^\dagger(0)\phi(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle.\end{aligned}\tag{1.9}$$

We stress the crucial point that only good light cone components ϕ occur in the matrix element. If we instead repeat the same exercise for the twist-3 function

$e(x)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 e(x) &= \frac{1}{2M} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \bar{\psi}(0) \psi(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{2M} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \phi^\dagger(0) \gamma^0 \chi(\lambda n) + \chi^\dagger(0) \gamma^0 \phi(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4Mx} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \phi^\dagger(0) \gamma^0 \not{D}_\perp(\lambda n) \phi(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle + \text{h.c.},
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.10}$$

where it is clear that also bad components χ arise. In the last line we eliminated the χ field with the Dirac equation in favor of a quark-gluon description. With this simple considerations, we stumbled upon a very important and insightful result: every factor of χ in the light cone decomposition of a correlation function contributes as an extra unit of twist to the associated matrix element. Similarly, the presence of transverse gluon fields contributes as an extra unit as well. It is as if ϕ and D_\perp had twist one and χ had twist two. Schematically, it is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi^\dagger \phi &\Leftrightarrow \text{twist-2} \\
 \phi^\dagger \chi \text{ or } \phi^\dagger D_\perp \phi &\Leftrightarrow \text{twist-3} \\
 \chi^\dagger \chi \text{ or } \phi^\dagger D_\perp D_\perp \phi &\Leftrightarrow \text{twist-4} \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.11}$$

Concluding this introductory section about twist and light cone physics, we can make some important remarks:

- The twist on an operator is formally defined via the dimension and the spin of the operator itself, in particular via its operator product expansion if the operator is non-local or bi-local. Thanks to dimensional analysis, one soon realizes that twist is also connected to the power in which M/Q factors appear in the expansion. This is important not only on the theory side, but also on the phenomenological and experimental point of view. In fact, a sub-leading twist observable will be power suppressed, especially in high-energy collider experiments.
- From a theoretical viewpoint, hadronic spin degrees of freedom cannot be

taken into account at leading twist. There is simply no way of parametrizing a spin-dependent hadronic matrix element without introducing any mass factor to match the dimensions of the QCD operators. Twist-3 factorization is therefore essential when it comes to studying these spin-dependent phenomena.

- Lastly, by decomposing the amplitudes on the light cone, one associates higher-twist effects with distributions that probe also bad light cone components of the fields. Equivalently, since these bad components are not independent fields by themselves, one can transform them away in favor of quark-gluon composites. In this very sense, sub-leading twist effects probe *multi-parton correlations* within hadrons and gives us information about *quark-gluon-quark* hadronic matrix elements.

1.2 Multi-parton correlations

In this section we will discuss in detail the non-perturbative objects appearing in our factorization formulae. We already mentioned that, on one hand, the "nucleon-to-parton" process is described via soft matrix elements of certain QCD operators on the light cone, which are intimately related to parton distribution functions. On the other hand, the "parton-to-hadron" phenomenon is encoded in fragmentation (or decay) functions, also expressed as hadronic matrix elements on the light cone. We also discussed that such bi-local operators can be expanded as a sum of local operators, in which the mass factors appearing in the coefficients gives us information about the twist of the operator. In this work, as many other in the literature, we will organize PDFs into what people call *distribution correlators*, collectively denoted $\Phi(x)$. The term *distribution* will therefore be used solely to refer to non-perturbative functions on the nucleon side. Analogously, FFs are collected in what we call *fragmentation correlators*, often denoted with $\Delta(z)$. As anticipated, in this work we focus on the sub-leading twist effects only coming from the fragmentation process. Since at twist-3 level many conventions concerning matrix elements and functions are used, we believe is crucial that we clearly state which non-perturbative input is employed in our calculation.

The correlators, except when the parton content is purely gluonic, are matrices in Dirac space or, to be specific, Dirac bilinears. A neat way to express the parametrization of these matrix elements is writing them as a sum over the basis Dirac matrices. One can achieve this by performing a so-called Fierz transform. For a distribution correlator Φ_{ij} , it is

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{ij} &= \sum_{\Gamma} \Phi^{[\Gamma]} \bar{\Gamma}_{ij} \\ \text{with } \Phi^{[\Gamma]} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [\Phi \Gamma] \\ \Gamma &\in \{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu \gamma_5, i\sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma_5, 1, i\gamma_5\} \\ \bar{\Gamma} &\in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\gamma^\mu, -\frac{1}{2}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5, -\frac{i}{4}\sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma_5, \frac{1}{2}1, -\frac{i}{2}\gamma_5 \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.12}$$

and analogously for the fragmentation correlator Δ_{ij} . Interestingly, the traces $\Phi^{[\Gamma]}$ and $\Delta^{[\Gamma]}$ turns out to be proportional to the various PDFs and FFs, depending on the specific Dirac structure Γ . In this way, we see that the correlators can be written as a sum of Dirac matrices, where each structure comes with a different non-perturbative parametrization. This is what we mean by saying that PDFs and FFs are "organized" into these more general objects.

With this notation in mind, we recap the relevant correlators in the next subsections.

1.2.1 Distribution functions

Starting with the nucleon side, the treatment of PDFs is not particularly tedious since we only deal with leading twist distributions.

Leading twist

The relevant hadronic matrix element describing the "nucleon-to-quark" process is given by the so-called quark-quark distribution correlator

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{ij}^q(x) &= \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | \bar{\psi}_j^q(0) \psi_i^q(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\not{P})_{ij} f_1^q(x) - \frac{1}{4} ([\not{P}, \not{S}] \gamma_5)_{ij} h_1^q(x) + \dots.\end{aligned}\tag{1.13}$$

The different Dirac structures appearing in the correlator are parametrized by the parton distribution functions $f_1(x)$ and $h_1(x)$, which are referred to as the leading-twist unpolarized and transversity parton densities respectively. The former enters the unpolarized observables, and it has been extensively determined by numerous experimental collaborations throughout the years CITE. In other words, $f_1(x)$ is arguably the most constrained and the best understood PDF among all non-perturbative functions in hadronic physics. The latter, on the other hand, is present only if the nucleon is transversely polarized. Although being a leading twist effect, transversity has been known with satisfactory accuracy only in recent years [10]. This is mainly linked to the fact that it is experimentally challenging to set up and control transversely polarized hadronic targets. This is even more true for transversely polarized beams, which is currently one of the experimental frontiers when it comes to the field of hadronic spin physics.

One may also have an equivalent hadronic matrix element describing the "nucleon-to-gluon" process, also often appearing in hadronic observables. It is described through the gluon-gluon distribution correlator CHECK

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^{g,\mu\nu}(x) &= \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x} \langle N(P, S) | F^{n\nu}(0) F^{n\mu}(\lambda n) | N(P, S) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} g_T^{\mu\nu} \textcolor{red}{x} f_1^g(x) + \dots,\end{aligned}\tag{1.14}$$

where $f_1^g(x)$ is the leading-twist unpolarized gluon distribution function. Again, the gluonic contribution entering the unpolarized PDFs is also well understood. As we will see later, in semi-inclusive deep inelastic scattering this correlator only appears at next-to-leading order in the strong coupling. This is because the gluon

coming from the nucleon cannot directly couple to the virtual photon, and hence an additional partonic subprocess of order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ must occur. In any case, it is quite useful to visualize these objects in a Feynman cut diagram notation [24, 6]. In fact, if one writes down the total squared amplitude $|\mathcal{A}|^2$ for a given hadronic scattering process assuming the parton model, it is easy to realize that these soft hadronic matrix elements are indeed ubiquitous in high-energy physics. The two distribution correlators are shown in Fig. 1.2.

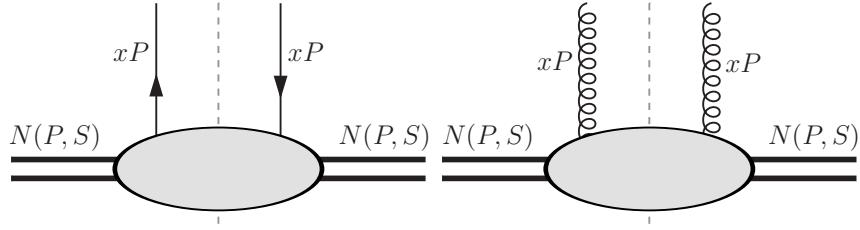


Figure 1.2: Quark-quark (left) and gluon-gluon (right) distribution correlators appearing at leading-twist.

1.2.2 Fragmentation functions

Moving on to the fragmentation process (which we describe at twist-3 level), things get slightly more involved. In fact, one typically classifies the different contributions into three main categories: *intrinsic*, *kinematical* and *dynamical* twist-3 functions.

Intrinsic twist-3 fragmentation

The first type of sub-leading twist hadronic matrix elements are the so called *intrinsic* twist-3 functions. They are expressed in terms of 2-parton correlations, involving a pair of quark fields or a pair of gluons. The fact that only one parton (on each side of the cut) is participating in the fragmentation process is a common feature with leading twist correlations.

Starting with the quark-quark case, these quantities are organized into a quark-

quark fragmentation correlator

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{ij}^q(z) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{z}} \langle 0 | \psi_i^q(0) | h(P_h); X \rangle \langle h(P_h); X | \bar{\psi}_j^q(\lambda m) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{z} (\not{P}_h)_{ij} D_1^q(z) - \frac{iM_h}{2z} ([\not{P}_h, \not{\eta}])_{ij} H^q(z) + \frac{M_h}{z} (\not{\chi})_{ij} E^q(z) + \dots,\end{aligned}\quad (1.15)$$

where again the dots denote terms that are irrelevant for the present analysis. The $D_1(z)$ term is the familiar twist-2 unpolarized fragmentation function, appearing in numerous different high-energy processes involving the production of unpolarized hadrons. The sub-leading twist fragmentation function $H(z)$ describes the (power suppressed) production of unpolarized hadrons in the final state. The fact that twist-3 effects are generally smaller compared to the leading-twist case can be easily spotted by the fact they come with a mass factor M_h , the hadron mass. Compared to any hard scale, which we consider to be at least of the order of a few GeV's, typical produced hadron masses range from a few hundred MeV's (π) all the way up to a few GeV's (Λ). In this sense, the effect is said to be power suppressed.

One can also build a matrix element in which the exchanged parton coming from the nucleon is not a quark but rather a gluon. In this case, we only have leading twist effects, described in terms of a gluon-gluon fragmentation correlator CHECK

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^{g,\mu\nu}(z) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{z}} CHECK \\ &= \frac{1}{z} g_T^{\mu\nu} (\not{P}_h)_{ij} D_1^g(z) + \dots,\end{aligned}\quad (1.16)$$

where $D_1^g(z)$ is the unpolarized gluon fragmentation function.

Similarly to distribution matrix elements, also fragmentation correlators are conveniently depicted as cut diagrams, as shown in Fig. 1.3.

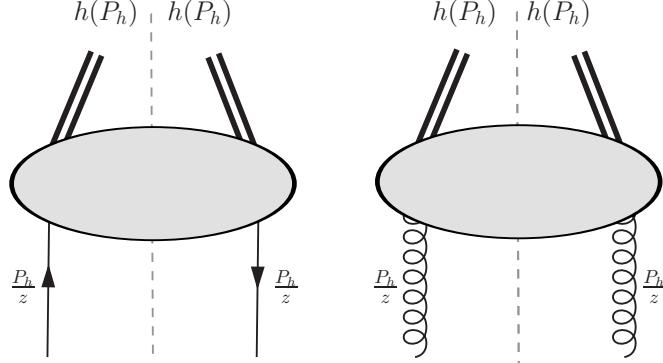


Figure 1.3: Soft matrix elements relevant for leading twist and intrinsic twist-3 fragmentation. The quark-quark correlator (left) can depict both $D_1(z)$ or $H(z)$ depending on the Dirac structure assumed. The gluon-gluon correlator is also shown (right).

Kinematical twist-3 fragmentation

Another kind of two-parton correlation functions are the so called *kinematical* twist-3 functions. Contrary to the intrinsic twist-3 case, these objects incorporate (indirectly) also the transverse momentum dependence of partons. Instead of assuming the hadron and the fragmenting parton to be exactly collinear, now the kinematical approximation to the partonic momentum reads

$$p^\mu = \frac{1}{z} P_h^\mu + p_T^\mu, \quad (1.17)$$

where p_T denotes the transverse partonic momentum. In practice, one performs a Taylor expansion to first order in p_T in the hard scattering subprocess, commonly called the *collinear expansion*. After this expansion, one often integrates out the transverse momentum, leaving us with a collinear matrix element. Keeping at first the full p_T -dependence into account, one may define a transverse momentum

dependent (TMD) fragmentation correlator

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{ij}^q(z, p_T) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^{d-2}\eta_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{z} - i\eta_T \cdot p_T} \\ &\quad \times \langle 0 | \psi_i^q(0) | h(P_h); X \rangle \langle h(P_h); X | \bar{\psi}_j^q(\lambda m + \eta_T) | 0 \rangle \quad (1.18) \\ &= \frac{izM_h}{2} [\not{P}_h, \not{\eta}] H^q(z, p_T) + \frac{iz}{2M_h} [p_T^\mu, \not{P}_h] H_1^{\perp,q}(z, p_T) \\ &\quad + zM_h (\mathbb{I})_{ij} E^q(z, p_T) + \dots.\end{aligned}$$

COMMENT ON FUNCTIONS + KINEMATICAL CONTRIBUTIONS FRM LORENTZ TRANSFORM

Now, the collinear matrix element relevant within the collinear twist-3 formalism is nothing else but the p_T -weighted correlator. It is

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{\partial,ij}^\rho(z) &= \int d^{d-2}p_T p_T^\rho \Delta_{ij}(z, p_T) \quad (1.19) \\ &= \frac{z^{2\epsilon}}{z} \frac{iM_h}{2} ([\not{P}_h, \gamma^\rho] - [\not{P}_h, \not{\eta}] P_h^\rho)_{ij} H_1^{\perp(1)}(z) + \dots,\end{aligned}$$

where the first moment of the Collins function is defined as the first \vec{p}_T moment of the TMD fragmentation function CHECK Z!

$$H_1^{\perp(1)}(z) = z^2 \int d^2p_T \frac{\vec{p}_T^2}{2M_h^2} H_1^\perp(z, z^2 p_T^2). \quad (1.20)$$

Kinematical twist-3 matrix elements are pictorially represented by the same kind of diagrams as the intrinsic twist-3 case. However, the kinematical approximation is different and one should keep in mind that the partonic momentum should have a transverse component, as shown in Fig. 1.4

Dynamical twist-3 fragmentation

The last type of twist-3 correlators are described in terms of matrix elements of three partonic fields, typically two quark/anti-quark fields and one gluonic field strength tensor. In general, such structures are composed of an interference of two

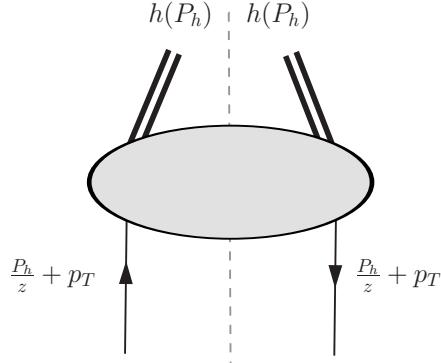


Figure 1.4: Soft matrix element relevant for kinematical twist-3 fragmentation.

transition amplitudes: one that is a coherent fragmentation of two partons into a hadron, and another that is the ordinary one-parton fragmentation. These objects are usually called *dynamical* twist-3 correlation functions. Since the partons contributing to the hadron production are two, it makes sense that the matrix element will depend on more than one momentum fraction. The partonic momenta are now approximated as

$$p^\mu = \frac{1}{z} P_h^\mu, \quad p'^\mu = \frac{1}{z'} P_h^\mu. \quad (1.21)$$

It is customary to introduce a scaled variable for the z' momentum fraction,

$$\zeta \equiv \frac{z}{z'}, \quad (1.22)$$

since it will simplify the treatment later on.

One type of dynamical twist-3 matrix elements are the so called *quark-gluon-quark correlations*. In this case a quark and a gluon contribute to the final state

hadronization process. The correlator is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{F,ij}^{qg,\rho}(z, \zeta) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\eta}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{z}\zeta - i\frac{\eta}{z}(1-\zeta)} \langle 0 | i g_S \mu^\epsilon m_\sigma G^{\sigma\rho}(\eta m) \psi_i(0) | h(P_h); X \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle h(P_h); X | \bar{\psi}_j(\lambda m) | 0 \rangle \\ &= z^{2\epsilon} \frac{i M_h}{2z} ([\not{P}_h, \gamma^\rho] - [\not{P}_h, \not{\eta}] P_h^\rho)_{ij} i \left(\hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta) \right)^* + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (1.23)$$

where \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg} is the quark-gluon-quark fragmentation function describing the production of unpolarized hadrons. It is important to stress that this matrix element contains a gluonic field strength tensor $G^{m\rho}$, rather than a simple gluon field operator. Actually, when writing down the amplitudes, one ends up with a version of the above matrix element, $\Delta_{A,ij}^{qg}(z, \zeta)$, with a gluon field alone instead of the field strength tensor. It turns out that the two matrix elements are related to each other. In fact, in light-cone gauge $m \cdot G = 0$, the gluon field-strength tensor satisfies contracted with m_μ , is nothing else but gluon field derivative along the good light-cone direction, i.e. $m_\mu G^{\mu\nu} \sim \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G^\nu$. Hence, by simple integration by parts, one can show that two must be related to each other via the simple relation

$$\Delta_{A,ij}^{qg,\rho}(z, \zeta) = \frac{(-i)}{1 - \zeta} \Delta_{F,ij}^{qg,\rho}(z, \zeta) \quad (1.24)$$

for sufficiently well-behaved gluon fields at the boundaries (or asymmetric boundary conditions). In passing, we mention that in twist-3 fragmentation only transverse gluons has to be taken into account in the end [4], since

$$G^\mu = \underbrace{(m \cdot G) P_h^\mu}_{=0} + \underbrace{(P_h \cdot G) m^\mu}_{\text{twist-4}} + G_\perp^\mu \approx G_\perp^\mu = G_\nu g_\perp^{\mu\nu}. \quad (1.25)$$

Our parametrization already takes into account this transverse Lorentz structure so we do not need to add this extra projection.

Another kind of dynamical twist-3 matrix element is given by a quark-antiquark-gluon correlation. Intuitively, the fragmentation is initiated from a quark-antiquark

pair. The relevant correlator is CHECK

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{F,ij}^{q\bar{q},\rho}(z,\zeta) &= \sum_X \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\eta}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{z}\zeta - i\frac{\eta}{z}(1-\zeta)} CHECK \\ &\quad CHECK \\ &= z^{2\epsilon} \frac{iM_h}{2z} ([\not{P}_h, \gamma^\rho] - [\not{P}_h, \not{\eta}] P_h^\rho)_{ij} i \left(\hat{H}_{FU}^{q\bar{q}}(z, z') \right)^* + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (1.26)$$

where $\hat{H}_{FU}^{q\bar{q}}$ is the quark-antiquark-gluon fragmentation function describing the production of unpolarized hadrons. Similarly to the previous case, we can define an analogous correlator with a gluon field instead of the gluon field-strength tensor. They are related via similar relations to the one presented above.

Very importantly, these kinds of fragmentation correlators have been shown to satisfy important constraints concerning their behavior on the support's boundaries. The first being that pole matrix elements vanish [**Meissner 2009**]. More explicitly, it is

$$\Delta_F(z, 0) = \Delta_F(z, 1) = 0. \quad (1.27)$$

Secondly, also the first derivatives must vanish when evaluated at the boundaries [14]

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Delta_F(z, \zeta)}{\partial \zeta} \right|_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} = \left. \frac{\partial \Delta_F(z, \zeta)}{\partial \zeta} \right|_{\zeta \rightarrow 1} = 0, \quad (1.28)$$

but not higher-order derivatives. Lastly, the diagram notation for these dynamical twist-3 correlations is presented in Fig. 1.5

1.3 QCD equation of motion relations

ADD LITTLE DERIVATION OF EOM IN D DIMENSIONS! RELEVANT FOR THIS WORK!

The previously introduced twist-3 fragmentation functions are not independent from each other. In fact, they are related through the QCD equation of motion.

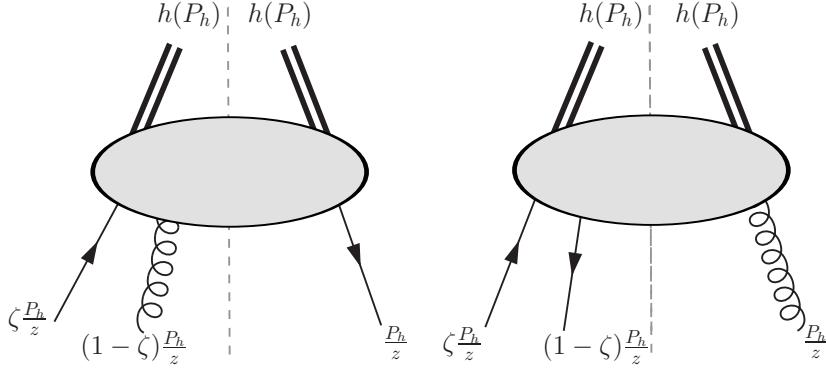


Figure 1.5: Soft matrix element relevant for dynamical twist-3 fragmentation. Quark-gluon-quark (right) and quark-antiquark-gluon (left) correlations are shown.

The corresponding constraint equations will be referred as *equation of motion relations* (EoMRs). These relations between sub-leading twist matrix elements can be derived by applying the QCD EOM to the relevant quark fields appearing in the correlators. The quark fields satisfy the equation

$$(i\cancel{D}(x) - m_q) \psi^q(x) = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

where $D_\mu^{ab}(x) = \delta^{ab}\partial_\mu - ig_S G_\mu^{ab}(x)$ is the usual covariant derivative in the fundamental representation. Decomposing the above equation on the light-cone and considering the matrix elements appearing in the various correlators [2], one can derive the following relations [14]

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \epsilon)2z\mathcal{P} \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\text{Im}[\hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, z/\zeta)]}{1 - \zeta} &= H^q(z) + 2z H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) \\ (1 - \epsilon)(-2z)\mathcal{P} \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\text{Re}[\hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, z/\zeta)]}{1 - \zeta} &= E^q(z) - z \frac{m_q}{M_h} D_1^q(z) \end{aligned} \quad (1.30)$$

Similar relations hold also for all the other twist-3 fragmentation functions, as well as for twist-3 parton distribution functions. Since other contributions do not enter our spin-dependent SIDIS cross section in the polarization case of interest, such EoMRs are irrelevant for the present work and we omit them here for brevity. At first glance, the above relation may seem redundant since it simply expresses

the intrinsic and kinematical twist-3 fragmentation functions in terms of the dynamical one. However, as we will see in the next chapters, this relation is crucial to obtain a gauge invariant and infrared (IR) safe result for the final twist-3 cross section. In fact, when computing the hard scattering coefficients, one finds that they are not separately gauge invariant. Only after combining them according to the above EoMR, one obtains a gauge invariant result. This is a strong indication that the application of the QCD EoMR is not optional but it is rather an important and essential step in this kind of calculations.

We also note in passing that one can find yet another fragmentation function in the literature, often denoted as $\tilde{H}(z)$. This function is nothing else but a shorthand for a particular combination of H and $H_1^{\perp(1)}$ or, equivalently, an (integrated) \hat{H}_{FU} quark-gluon-quark correlation function. It is defined as

$$\tilde{H}^a(z) = 2z \mathcal{P} \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\text{Im}[\hat{H}_{FU}^a(z, z/\zeta)]}{1 - \zeta} = H^a(z) + 2z H_1^{\perp(1)a}(z). \quad (1.31)$$

It is worth mentioning that this specific fragmentation function will play an important role in Chap. 4, when some numerical explorations of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ asymmetry will be performed. In fact, for the first time, this collinear quark-gluon-quark function $\tilde{H}(z)$ has been extracted only recently from experimental data [10].

1.4 Lorentz invariance relations

Interestingly, there is yet another set of relations among twist-3 fragmentation functions, which are derived from the requirement of Lorentz invariance. These relations, called *Lorentz invariance relations* (LIRs), can be obtained by considering the most general decomposition of the relevant correlators in terms of all possible Lorentz structures. By imposing that the correlators transform correctly under Lorentz transformations, one can derive constraints on the fragmentation functions and parton distribution functions. In particular, one finds that certain combinations of twist-3 fragmentation functions must vanish. For our purposes,

the most relevant LIR is [14]

$$\frac{H^a(z)}{z} = - \left(1 - z \frac{d}{dz} \right) H_1^{\perp(1)a}(z) - 2 \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\text{Im}[\hat{H}_{FU}^a(z, z/\zeta)]}{(1 - \zeta)^2} \quad (\text{LIR}) . \quad (1.32)$$

Very similarly to the EoMR case, this relation can be essential to obtain a Lorentz invariant twist-3 cross section. In fact, a priori, twist-3 cross sections may be frame dependent, since the partonic coefficients depend on the light-cone vectors n^μ and m^μ , which in turn depend on the choice of reference frame. As clearly seen in the previous paragraphs, the parametrization of twist-3 matrix elements depends explicitly on these vectors. The fact that twist-3 observables explicitly involve these light-cone vectors is intuitively clear. This is because any twist-3 observable is sensitive to the transverse component of some vector (e.g. the transverse spin component, etc...) and in order to define what "transverse" means one needs to introduce two light-cone vectors. As one sees, it is only after applying LIRs that one obtains a frame independent result and sees the manifest Lorentz invariance of the cross section.

Chapter 2

Semi-inclusive hadron production

In this chapter, we present the leading order (LO) calculation of the semi-inclusive deep inelastic scattering (SIDIS) cross section within the collinear twist-3 formalism. This calculation serves as a foundation for the more complex next-to-leading order (NLO) analysis that will be carried out in the subsequent chapter. We begin by introducing the kinematics of the SIDIS process, defining the relevant scaling variables and frames of reference. We then outline the factorization procedure, which allows us to separate the perturbatively calculable hard scattering coefficients from the non-perturbative hadronic matrix elements. Finally, we present the explicit LO results for both unpolarized and transversely polarized structure functions, setting the stage for the NLO calculations to follow.

We are particularly interested in the calculation of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ and $A_{LT}^{\cos\phi_S}$ spin asymmetries. Roughly speaking, these are nothing else but the ratio of the polarized structure functions $F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ and $F_{LT}^{\cos\phi_S}$ with the unpolarized one F_{UU} .

2.1 Kinematics, frames and factorization setup

As anticipated, we study the semi-inclusive lepton-nucleon inelastic process $\ell(l) + N^\uparrow(P) \rightarrow \ell(l') + h(P_h) + X$. Defining the space-like momentum of the virtual

photon as $q^\mu = l^\mu - l'^\mu$, the usual SIDIS kinematical variables are given by

$$x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q}, \quad y = \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot l}, \quad z_h = \frac{P \cdot P_h}{P \cdot q}. \quad (2.1)$$

For reasons that will hopefully be clear soon, the initial factorization of the cross section is conveniently derived in a frame in which the nucleon and hadron momenta are collinear along the z axis. As typical in a pQCD calculation, we neglect all lepton and hadron masses, since we are interested in the high-energy scattering limit. This means that both the nucleon and the outgoing hadron momenta are approximately light-like vectors, i.e. $P^2 = P_h^2 \approx 0$. It is therefore natural to introduce transverse projectors that specify the components of any 4-vector that is transverse to both the nucleon and the hadron momenta. The projector in this frame reads

$$g_T^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{P \cdot P_h} (P^\mu P_h^\nu + P^\nu P_h^\mu). \quad (2.2)$$

It is also useful to introduce a set of auxiliary light-cone vectors $n^\mu = \frac{2x_B}{z_h Q^2} P_h^\mu$ with $n^2 = 0$ and $n \cdot P = 1$, along with $m^\mu = \frac{2x_B}{z_h Q^2} P^\mu$ with $m^2 = 0$ and $m \cdot P_h = 1$. The transverse projector can then be cast in the following equivalent form

$$g_T^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - n^\mu P^\nu - n^\nu P^\mu = g^{\mu\nu} - m^\mu P_h^\nu - m^\nu P_h^\mu. \quad (2.3)$$

With this conventions, a transverse vector will be simply denoted as $a_T^\mu = g_T^{\mu\nu} a_\nu$. In this frame, we have the following parametrization of the four-vectors $a^\mu = (a^0, \vec{a})$ [**<empty citation>**]:

$$\begin{aligned} P^\mu &= \left(\frac{Q}{2x_B}, 0, 0, \frac{Q}{2x_B} \right), \\ P_h^\mu &= \left(\frac{z_h Q}{2}, 0, 0, -\frac{z_h Q}{2} \right), \\ q^\mu &= \left(\frac{Q_T^2}{2Q}, Q_T \cos \phi_q, Q_T \sin \phi_q, -Q + \frac{Q_T^2}{2Q} \right), \\ q_T^\mu &= \left(0, Q_T \cos \phi_q, Q_T \sin \phi_q, 0 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

where $Q_T = \sqrt{-q_T^2}$. It is often useful to express the virtual photon momentum as a combination of the hadronic momenta

$$q^\mu = -x_B(1 - \chi_T^2)P^\mu + \frac{1}{z_h}P_h^\mu + q_T^\mu \quad (2.5)$$

where for convenience we introduced the positive parameter $\chi_T^2 \equiv Q_T^2/Q^2$. It is therefore clear that in a frame where the nucleon and the outgoing hadron are collinear, a light-cone decomposition is possible and the meaning of "transverse" with respect to the hadron momenta is clearly understood. The 4-dimensional space is hence partitioned in a "plus" direction, a "minus" direction and a 2-dimensional transverse space. For a generic 4-vector a^μ , the following decomposition holds

$$a^\mu = (a \cdot n)P^\mu + (a \cdot P)n^\mu + a_T^\mu = (a \cdot m)P_h^\mu + (a \cdot P_h)m^\mu + a_T^\mu. \quad (2.6)$$

By denoting as k^μ the momentum of the parton coming from the nucleon, and p^μ the fragmenting partonic momentum, we have the following decomposition on the light-cone

$$\begin{aligned} k^\mu &= xP^\mu + k_T^\mu + (k \cdot P)n^\mu \\ p^\mu &= \frac{1}{z}P_h^\mu + p_T^\mu + (p \cdot P_h)m^\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

where, as typical, we assume the component of k^μ along P^μ to be the largest, as well as the component of p^μ along P_h^μ . This is what is commonly referred as *collinear expansion* of the partonic momenta. For both the parton coming from the nucleon and the fragmenting one, we assume their virtualities to vanish, meaning $k^2 = p^2 = 0$. Since this work focuses on sub-leading twist effects only on the fragmentation side, k^μ can be conveniently set exactly collinear to P^μ and k_T^μ can be neglected

$$\bar{k}^\mu \approx xP^\mu. \quad (2.8)$$

In order to take into account twist-3 effects in the fragmentation process we need to be more careful in treating the momentum p^μ . We keep in fact the transverse component of the momentum in the hard scattering part

$$\bar{p}^\mu = \frac{1}{z}P_h^\mu + p_T^\mu - \frac{zp_T^2}{2}m^\mu \quad (2.9)$$

The differential cross section is then obtained by employing QCD and QED Feynman rules and hadronic matrix elements [25]. For direct generalization to a NLO case, we perform the calculation in dimensional regularization in $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions. Assuming one photon exchange between the lepton and the nucleon, we obtain the fully differential cross section, already separated into a leptonic and an hadronic part

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \frac{d^{d-1}\mathbf{l}'}{(2\pi)^{d-1}2E'} \frac{d^{d-1}\mathbf{P}_h}{(2\pi)^{d-1}2E_h} \frac{(4\pi)^2 \alpha_{em}^2}{Q^4} L^{\mu\nu}(l, l') W_{\mu\nu}(P, S, q, P_h), \quad (2.10)$$

with $s = (l+P)^2$ the usual Mandelstam variable and α_{em} the QED electromagnetic coupling constant. The leptonic tensor $L^{\mu\nu}$ is defined as

$$L^{\mu\nu}(l, l') = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[(1 + \lambda_e \gamma_5) l^\nu l'^\mu \right], \quad (2.11)$$

where λ_e denotes the helicity of the incoming lepton. Typically, it is convenient to separate the leptonic tensor into a symmetric $L_{(\mu\nu)}$ tensor (lepton-spin independent) and an antisymmetric part $L_{[\mu\nu]}$ (lepton-spin dependent). The hadronic tensor $W_{\mu\nu}$, evidently, assumes different forms depending on the reaction channel. It depends on the nucleon momentum P^μ and the hadron momentum P_h^μ , as well as the nucleon spin four vector S^μ and the virtual photon momentum q^μ . We choose S^μ such that it satisfies the normalization $S^2 = -1$ and $P \cdot S = 0$. Interestingly, the leptonic tensor can be computed in perturbation theory to all orders. On the other hand, the hadronic tensor is intrinsically a more complicated object, since it involves both short-range, perturbative information about the partonic scattering process, as well as long-range non-perturbative quantities encoded in hadronic matrix elements. Luckily, if the virtuality of the photons sets an hard scale $Q^2 \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$, factorization theorems to the SIDIS cross section can be applied CITE. This allows us to separate short-distance and long-distance physics, expressing the cross section of the scattering process as a convolution of perturbatively calculable hard-scattering coefficients and non-perturbative hadronic matrix elements, related to PDFs and FFs. It is common to start from the following formula for the hadronic tensor, already factorized in terms of hard scattering

amplitudes $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$ and fully-unintegrated correlators

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q} &= \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{I_n} \int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} \\
&\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Phi^q(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Delta^q(p) \right] \\
W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow qg} &= \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \int d^d p' \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{I_n} \int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} \\
&\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\sigma}^{q \rightarrow qg}(q, k, p, p', \{r_n\})}{g_S T^\alpha} \Phi^q(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Delta_A^{\sigma, qg}(p, p') \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

It is interesting to mention that at NLO, as explained in detail in Chap. 3, more partonic channels become available for real emission graphs (with $n = 1$ unobserved partons). We therefore also have

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow g} &= \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{I_n} \int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} \\
&\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\lambda}^{q \rightarrow g}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Phi^q(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu\eta}^{q \rightarrow g}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \right] \Delta_g^{\lambda\eta}(p) \\
W_{\mu\nu}^{g \rightarrow q} &= \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{I_n} \int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} \\
&\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu\eta}^{g \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Delta^q(p) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\lambda}^{g \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \right] \Phi_g^{\lambda\eta}(k) \\
W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q\bar{q}} &= \sum_q e_q^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \int d^d p' \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{I_n} \int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} \\
&\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\sigma}^{q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(q, k, p, p', \{r_n\})}{g_S T^\alpha} \Phi^q(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, k, p, \{r_n\}) \Delta_A^{\sigma, q\bar{q}}(p, p') \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

Here, the \sum_q really just means a sum over quark and anti-quark flavors. We perform the d -dimensional phase space integration over n unobserved massless

particles produced in the hard scattering process

$$\int d\Pi_{\text{LIPS}_n} = \Theta(n-1) \prod_{i=1}^n \int \frac{d^d r_i}{(2\pi)^{d-1}} \delta^+(r_i^2) \delta^{(d)} \left(q + k - p - \sum_{j=1}^n r_j \right), \quad (2.14)$$

with Θ being the Heaviside step function and $\delta^+(a^2) \equiv \Theta((a^2)^0)\delta(a^2)$. Note that \sum_{I_n} stands for the sum over all remaining quantum numbers such as color, helicity, etc. . For the leading order cross section, as well as the NLO virtual corrections, we set $n = 0$ since there are no unobserved partons coming out of the hard scattering process. For NLO real emission graphs, we set $n = 1$. No other values for n besides $n = 0$ and $n = 1$ are needed for the purposes of this work. The relevant diagrams for the hadronic tensor are shown in Figs. 2.1 , 2.2 and 2.3.

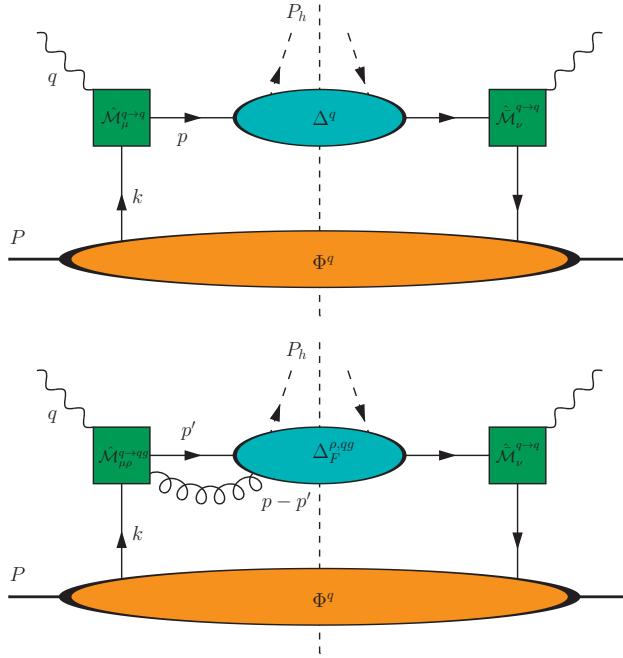


Figure 2.1: Hadronic tensor for $n = 0$ unobserved partons, 2-parton fragmentation (top) and 3-parton fragmentation (bottom).

It is therefore clear that in a frame where the nucleon and the outgoing hadron are collinear, a light-cone decomposition is possible and the meaning of "transverse" with respect to the hadron momenta is clearly understood. The 4-

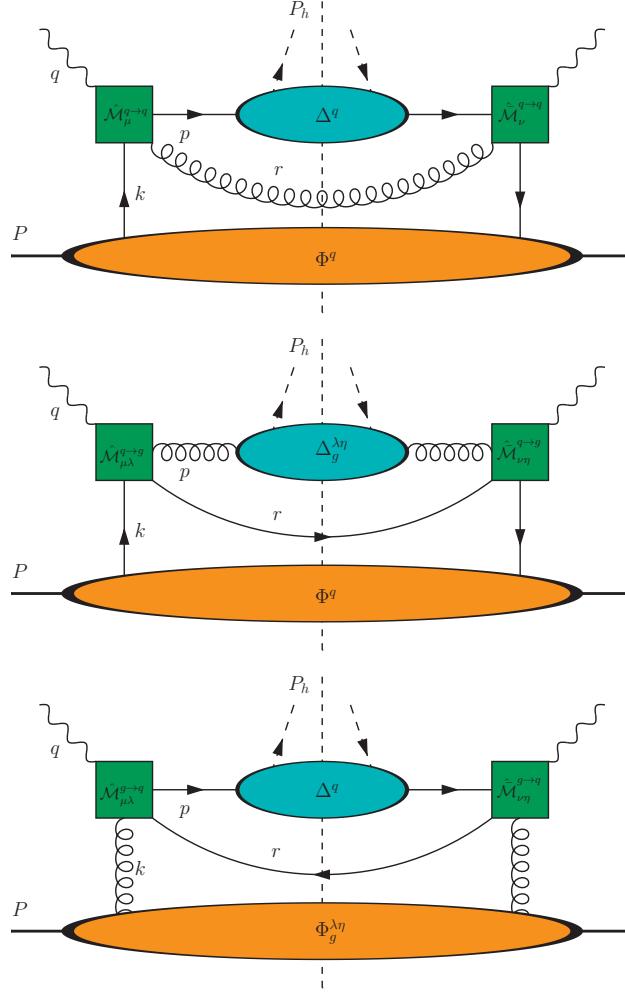


Figure 2.2: 2-parton fragmentation contributions to the hadronic tensor for $n = 1$ unobserved partons. We show $W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q}$ (top). $W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow g}$ (middle) and $W_{\mu\nu}^{g \rightarrow q}$ (bottom).

dimensional space is hence partitioned in a "plus" direction, a "minus" direction and a 2-dimensional transverse space. For a generic 4-vector a^μ , the following Sudakov decomposition holds

$$a^\mu = (a \cdot n)P^\mu + (a \cdot P)n^\mu + a_T^\mu = (a \cdot m)P_h^\mu + (a \cdot P_h)m^\mu + a_T^\mu. \quad (2.15)$$

We stress that the separation of the particle momenta in such a way makes sense

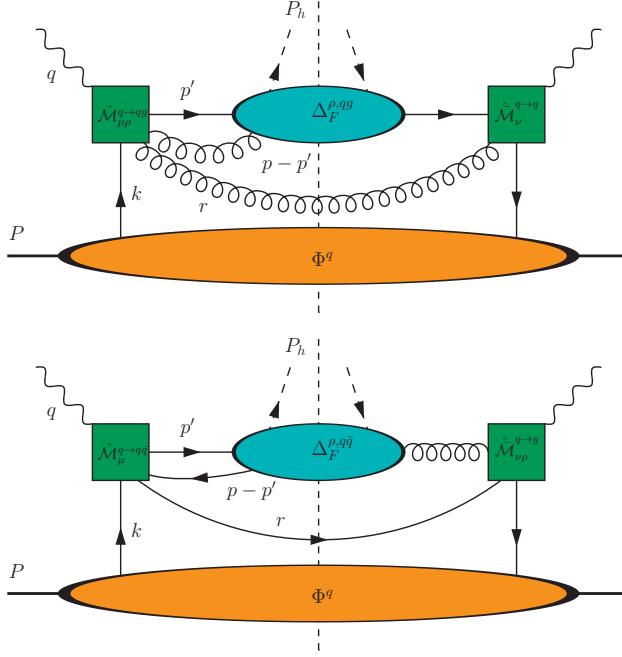


Figure 2.3: 3-parton fragmentation contributions to the hadronic tensor for $n = 1$ unobserved partons. We show $W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow qg}$ (top). $W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}$ (bottom)

only in a frame where the nucleon and the hadron are collinear, i.e. the collinear hadron frame used so far. In this case, the transverse vectors are indeed 2-dimensional and this kind of $(+, -, T)$ separation makes sense. One sees that the integral measures and the delta function separate in a clean way

$$\begin{aligned} d^d k d^d p \delta^{(d)}(q + k - p) &\sim dx d^{d-2} k_T d(k \cdot P) \frac{dz}{z^2} d^{d-2} p_T d(p \cdot P_h) \\ &\times \frac{2x_B z_h}{Q^2} \delta(x - x_B(1 - \chi_T^2)) \delta(z - z_h) \delta^{(d-2)}(\mathbf{q}_T - \mathbf{p}_T). \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

As an example of factorized hadronic tensor in the collinear hadron frame where collinear matrix elements appear, we present the $q \rightarrow q$ channel contribution for $n = 0$ unobserved partons. It is particularly important to discuss this since

kinematical contributions appear in a non-trivial way in our calculation. It is

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q} &= \int d^{d-2} \mathbf{p}_T \delta^{(d-2)}(\mathbf{q}_T - \mathbf{p}_T) \frac{2x_B}{z_h Q^2} \sum_q e_q^2 \\ &\quad \times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, \bar{k}, \bar{p}) \Phi^q(x_B) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(q, \bar{k}, \bar{p}) \Delta^q(z_h, \mathbf{p}_T) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

where all the integrations have been performed or eliminated by use of the delta function in Eq. (2.16) except the one over \mathbf{p}_T . Our goal, though, is to study the differential cross section integrated over the transverse momentum of the observed hadron $P_{h\perp}$. However, in a collinear frame such as the one introduced so far, the momentum P_h is fixed and it has no transverse component by construction. A possible approach would be to integrate over the transverse momentum q_T of the virtual photon. This q_T integration, however, makes a clean separation between leptonic and hadronic parts impossible, since the leptonic tensor $L^{\mu\nu}$ will clearly depend on this transverse momentum q_T . A common procedure is then to change frame in such a way that this separation is possible [20]. It turns out that the Breit frame in which the virtual photon and the nucleon are collinear is an appropriate choice. In this new frame, the photon momentum does not have a temporal component (which is possible since in SIDIS q^μ is always a space-like vector). The hadron momentum now acquires a perpendicular component. We then construct the Lorentz transformation from the collinear hadron frame to the Breit frame. It turns out to be

$$\Lambda_\nu^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{Q_T^2}{2Q^2} & -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \cos \phi_q & -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \sin \phi_q & -\frac{Q_T^2}{2Q^2} \\ -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \cos \phi_q & 1 & 0 & \frac{Q_T}{Q} \cos \phi_q \\ -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \sin \phi_q & 0 & 1 & \frac{Q_T}{Q} \sin \phi_q \\ \frac{Q_T^2}{2Q^2} & -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \cos \phi_q & -\frac{Q_T}{Q} \sin \phi_q & 1 - \frac{Q_T^2}{2Q^2} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.18)$$

We note that this transformation satisfies the usual Lorentz transformation prop-

erties $\det \Lambda = 1$ and $\Lambda^T g \Lambda = g$. In this frame, the momenta read [13]

$$\begin{aligned} P^\mu &= \left(\frac{Q}{2x_B}, 0, 0, \frac{Q}{2x_B} \right) \\ P_h^\mu &= \frac{z_h Q}{2} \left(1 + \chi_T^2, -2\chi_T \cos \phi_q, -2\chi_T \sin \phi_q, -1 + \chi_T^2 \right) \\ q^\mu &= \left(0, 0, 0, -Q \right) \\ l^\mu &= \frac{Q}{2} \left(\frac{2-y}{y}, \frac{2}{y} \sqrt{1-y} \cos \phi_l, \frac{2}{y} \sqrt{1-y} \sin \phi_l, -1 \right) \\ l'^\mu &= \frac{Q}{2} \left(\frac{2-y}{y}, \frac{2}{y} \sqrt{1-y} \cos \phi_l, \frac{2}{y} \sqrt{1-y} \sin \phi_l, +1 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

where ϕ_l is an azimuthal angle around the z -axis and for convenience we introduced the parameter $\chi_T^2 \equiv Q_T^2/Q^2$. Accordingly, one of the light cone vectors remains unchanged $m^\mu \rightarrow m^\mu = \frac{2x_B}{z_h Q^2} P^\mu$ while the other is modified $n^\mu \rightarrow n^\mu = \frac{2x_B}{Q^2} (x_B P^\mu + q^\mu)$. We note the important fact that in one frame transverse four momenta are actually just two-dimensional vectors, but in the Breit frame transverse four vectors also acquire a component in the plus direction due to the Lorentz transformation. This plays a fundamental role in the emergence of twist-3 effects, since this correction in the plus direction is only $1/Q$ suppressed. Furthermore, it is clear that the temporal and z directions can be written solely in terms of the momenta P and q . It therefore makes sense to introduce another projector

$$g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{P \cdot q} [P^\mu (q + x_B P)^\nu + P^\nu (q + x_B P)^\mu], \quad (2.20)$$

which has the same role of projecting out the perpendicular components of four vectors but now in the Breit frame. We note the important fact that $g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu}$ acquires the same form as $g_T^{\mu\nu}$, thus justifying the frequent SIDIS identification

$$(\mathbf{P}_{h\perp})_{\text{BF}} = -z_h (\mathbf{q}_T)_{\text{CHF}} \quad (2.21)$$

which is derived by simply reading off the $d - 2$ dimensional transverse vectors in the parametrization of the vectors q^μ and $P_{h\perp}^\mu$ in the two frames. We stress the fact that the above equation is to be understood in the Breit frame (BF) for the LHS and in the collinear hadron frame (CHF) for the RHS. Also, the

transformation leaves the two-dimensional transverse component invariant, so we can identify simply $\mathbf{k}_T = \mathbf{k}_\perp$ and $\mathbf{p}_T = \mathbf{p}_\perp$ where $\mathbf{a}_T = (a_1, a_2)$. This is true for the two-dimensional transverse vector but, again, not at the level of four vectors. In the Breit frame, the meaning of the integration over $\mathbf{P}_{h\perp}$ is now clear. We note that the leptonic part is now independent of $\mathbf{P}_{h\perp}$ and it can be separated from the hadronic component, which is exactly what we wanted to achieve. Interestingly, also the kinematical prefactor of the cross section is completely independent of $P_{h\perp}$, meaning that collinear twist-3 factorization for $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated observables can be studied directly at the level of the hadronic tensor. The tensor in Eq. (2.17) can be transformed to the Breit frame

$$\begin{aligned} (W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q})_{\text{BF}} &= \int d^{d-2} \mathbf{p}_\perp \delta^{(d-2)} \left(\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h\perp}}{z_h} + \mathbf{p}_\perp \right) \frac{2x_B}{z_h Q^2} \sum_q e_q^2 \\ &\times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q}(q_{\text{BF}}, \bar{k}_{\text{BF}}, \bar{p}_{\text{BF}}) \Phi_{\text{BF}}^q(x_B) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(q_{\text{BF}}, \bar{k}_{\text{BF}}, \bar{p}_{\text{BF}}) \Delta_{\text{BF}}^q(z_h, \mathbf{p}_\perp) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

and now the integration over $P_{h\perp}$ can be easily performed by use of the delta function. To conclude, this integration subtlety originates from the fact that we are interested in sub-leading twist effects which, as already pointed out, are $1/Q$ -suppressed. In fact, at leading power in Q , one may safely integrate over the transverse momentum of the virtual photon. But as soon as the $\mathcal{O}(1/Q)$ terms are kept (which is needed for spin observables), this is no longer true since the differences of using the light-cone vector $n_\mu(P, P_h)$ or $n'_\mu(P, q)$ matter [4].

It is also important to point out that the Lorentz transformation and this change of frame significantly affects how kinematical twist-3 effects arise in our framework. In order to extract such kind of contributions, one typically performs a collinear expansion of the hard scattering process

$$\hat{\sigma}(p_T) = \hat{\sigma}(0) + p_T^\rho \left. \frac{\partial \hat{\sigma}(p_T)}{\partial p_T^\rho} \right|_{p_T \rightarrow 0} + \mathcal{O}(p_T^2). \quad (2.23)$$

Then, the p_T^ρ term is absorbed into a p_T -weighted kinematical twist-3 correlator

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{d-2}p_T \hat{\sigma}(p_T) \Delta(z, \mathbf{p}_T) &= \hat{\sigma}(0) \int d^{d-2}p_T \Delta(z, \mathbf{p}_T) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial \hat{\sigma}(p_T)}{\partial p_T^\rho} \Big|_{p_T \rightarrow 0} \int d^{d-2}p_T p_T^\rho \Delta(z, \mathbf{p}_T) \\ &= \hat{\sigma}(0) \Delta(z) + \frac{\partial \hat{\sigma}(p_T)}{\partial p_T^\rho} \Big|_{p_T \rightarrow 0} \Delta_\partial^\rho(z) \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

where $\Delta(z)$ and $\Delta_\partial^\rho(z)$ are the intrinsic and kinematical fragmentation correlators, respectively. However, we observe the crucial fact that the partonic momentum \bar{p}^μ , transformed from the CHF to the BF, is simply given by

$$\bar{p}_{\text{BF}}^\mu = x_B P_{\text{BF}}^\mu + q_{\text{BF}}^\mu \quad (2.25)$$

where no transverse momentum \mathbf{p}_T or \mathbf{p}_\perp appears! This is a consequence of the fact that the transverse four vector in the BF is given by

$$p_{T,\text{BF}}^\mu = (p_T)_\perp^\mu + \frac{2x_B}{Q} (\chi_\perp \cdot \mathbf{p}_\perp) P_{\text{BF}}^\mu \quad (2.26)$$

and the outgoing hadron momentum can be written as

$$P_{h,\text{BF}} = jjj. \quad (2.27)$$

Here, the condition $\chi_\perp = -\mathbf{p}_\perp/Q$ is enforced by the delta function in Eq. (2.22). This means that in the Breit frame, the partonic momentum \bar{p}^μ does not depend on the transverse momentum \mathbf{p}_\perp at all. Therefore, performing a collinear expansion of the hard scattering part with respect to \mathbf{p}_\perp will not generate any kinematical twist-3 contributions. One may be tempted to simply accept the fact that kinematical twist-3 contributions do not appear in this observable because of this. However, kinematical twist-3 effects do arise in our framework by careful treatment of the TMD fragmentation correlator in the Breit frame, where the transformation of the transverse four vector $p_{T,\text{BF}}^\mu$ generates a $1/Q$ -suppressed plus component. This is a key point of our approach. The object that appears in the factorization ansatz in Eq. (2.17) is indeed the TMD fragmentation correlators in the CHF. The discussion of the TMD fragmentation correlator in the CHF has

been already carried out in Chap. 1 and it is given in Eq. (1.18). By applying the Lorentz transformation in Eq. (2.18), and performing the $\mathbf{P}_{h\perp}$ and \mathbf{p}_{\perp} integrations, we derive that that the integrated fragmentation correlator in the Breit frame is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{d-2}\mathbf{p}_{\perp} \Delta_{\text{BF}}^q(z_h, \mathbf{p}_{\perp}) &= z_h^{2\epsilon} (x_B \not{P} + \not{q}) D_1^q(z_h) + \frac{z_h^{2\epsilon} M_h}{z_h} E^q(z_h) \\ &\quad - \frac{2z_h^{2\epsilon} x_B M_h}{Q^2} i[\not{P}, \not{q}] \left(\frac{H^q(z_h)}{2z_h} + H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z_h) \right) + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

where kinematical twist-3 contributions do appear in our formulae through the first moment of the Collins function. In the derivation of the above formula, we used the TMD relations

$$\int d^{d-2}\mathbf{p}_{\perp} D_1^q(z, -z^2 \mathbf{p}_{\perp}^2) = z^{-2+2\epsilon} D_1^q(z), \quad (2.29)$$

and

$$\int d^{d-2}\mathbf{p}_{\perp} H_1^{\perp,q}(z, -z^2 \mathbf{p}_{\perp}^2) = z^{-2+2\epsilon} 2M_h^2 H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z). \quad (2.30)$$

It is also interesting to visualize the Breit frame and introduce some angles that are quite popular when it comes to the treatment of sub-leading twist effects in SIDIS. A sketch of the lepton and hadron planes in the Breit frame, along with the conventions for the different angles, is shown in Fig. 2.4. It turns out that our results are particularly simple when expressed in terms of the difference $\phi_S - \phi_l$, where ϕ_S is the azimuthal angle of the transverse spin vector \mathbf{S}_{\perp} of the nucleon. In fact, one can define such angle through the following Lorentz-invariant expression, adhering to the Trento conventions [3]

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\phi_S - \phi_l) &= -\frac{\epsilon_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} l_{\mu} S_{\nu}}{\sqrt{-g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} l_{\mu} l_{\nu}}} = -\frac{2x_B y}{Q^3 \sqrt{1-y}} \epsilon^{l P q S} = +\frac{2x_B y}{Q^3 \sqrt{1-y}} \epsilon^{l P l' S} \\ \cos(\phi_S - \phi_l) &= -\frac{g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} l_{\mu} S_{\nu}}{\sqrt{-g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} l_{\mu} l_{\nu}}} = \frac{y}{Q \sqrt{1-y}} \text{(TO CHECK)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

with the transverse Levi-Civita tensor defined as $\epsilon_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} = \epsilon^{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} P_{\rho} P_{h\sigma} / (P \cdot P_h)$. We note that the definition of ϕ_S is frame independent, as it should be.

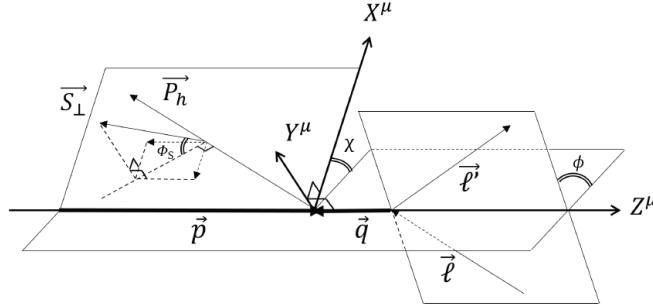


Figure 2.4: The Breit frame. The virtual photon and the nucleon are collinear along the z axis. In this frame, the hadron momentum P_h acquires a transverse component. The lepton momenta l, l' lie in the lepton plane, which forms an angle ϕ_l with respect to the hadron production plane. The transverse spin vector S_{\perp} of the nucleon forms an angle ϕ_S with respect to the lepton plane.

Going back to Eq. (2.10) and performing the Lorentz transformation we get the following Jacobian factors

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^3 l'}{2E'} &= \frac{Q^2}{4x_B} dx_B dy d\phi_l, \\ \frac{d^{d-1} P_h}{2E_h} &= \frac{1}{2z_h} dz_h d^{d-2} P_{h\perp},\end{aligned}\tag{2.32}$$

The flux factor is given by $F = 2s$, where $s = (l + P)^2 = Q^2/x_B y$ is the common center-of-mass energy squared. The $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated cross section is therefore given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} = \frac{\pi^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{x_B z_h s Q^2} L^{\mu\nu} \int \frac{d^{d-2} P_{h\perp}}{(2\pi)^{d-2}} W_{\mu\nu}.\tag{2.33}$$

From the above formula, it is clear that we can study collinear twist-3 factorization directly at the level of the $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated hadronic tensor.

ADD STUFF HERE ON DETAILS OF DERIVATION + CHECK WHAT MARC WRITES IN PAPER! ADD 3 parton fragmentation

2.2 Cross section as structure functions

Following the prescription outlined above, we derive the LO SIDIS cross section in the unpolarized nucleon case, as well as the transversely polarized proton case. We remark that the produced hadron $h(P_h)$ is always assumed to be unpolarized. The result is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma_{UU}}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} &= \frac{2\alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{yQ^2} \left[\left(1 - y + \frac{y^2}{2} \right) F_{UU,T} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S), \\ \frac{d\sigma_{UT}(\mathbf{S}_\perp)}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} &= \frac{2\alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{yQ^2} \left[|\mathbf{S}_\perp|(2-y)\sqrt{1-y} \sin(\phi_S - \phi_l) F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S), \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

with the leading order unpolarized and polarized structure functions

$$\begin{aligned} F_{UU,T} &= \sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x_B) D_1^a(z_h), \\ F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} &= \frac{2M_h}{Q} \sum_a e_a^2 h_1^a(x_B) \frac{\tilde{H}^a(z_h)}{z_h}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

ADD DEPOLARIZATION EPSILONS CONVENTION!!!

The result derived here is perfectly consistent with the literature [20, 2] up to a overall sign, which is due to the fact that we are using a frame in which the z axis is reversed (and hence ϕ_S is opposite) compared to similar calculations found in the literature. The spin-dependent cross section in the result in Eq. 2.34 is obtained by collecting the intrinsic ($\sim H$), kinematical ($\sim H_1^{\perp(1)}$) and dynamical ($\sim \int \text{Im}[\hat{H}_{FU}]$) contributions and combining them via the QCD equation of motion. Interestingly, the final UT cross section can be expressed solely in terms of quark-gluon-quark correlation functions. In this sense we can conclude that, at least at leading order in α_S , intrinsic and kinematical functions are auxiliary objects in favor of more general and complicated QGQ correlation functions. Overall, the transverse spin asymmetry for this polarization case is easily obtained

$$A_{UT} = \frac{\sigma_{UT}(\mathbf{S}_\perp) - \sigma_{UT}(-\mathbf{S}_\perp)}{\sigma_{UT}(\mathbf{S}_\perp) + \sigma_{UT}(-\mathbf{S}_\perp)} = \frac{\sigma_{UT}}{\sigma_{UU}} = \frac{2M_h(2-y)\sqrt{1-y}}{Q(1-y+\frac{y^2}{2})} \frac{\sum_a e_a^2 h_1^a(x_B) \tilde{H}^a(z_h)/z_h}{\sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x_B) D_1^a(z_h)} \quad (2.36)$$

The next sections of this work are dedicated to the calculation of NLO corrections contributing to the A_{UT} transverse spin asymmetry. The NLO unpolarized cross section gives corrections to the denominator of the asymmetry. On the other hand, the NLO polarized cross section gives corrections to the numerator of the asymmetry.

2.2.1 old stuff/material

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma^{q \rightarrow q} = & \frac{1}{F} \frac{d^3 l'}{(2\pi)^3 2E'} \frac{d^3 P_h}{(2\pi)^3 2E_h} \int d^4 k \int d^4 p (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(q + k - p) \\ & \times \sum_{\text{spin,color}} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi(k) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta(p) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.37)$$

In order to be as general as possible, we perform the calculation in d -dimensions, so that our LO result is readily extendable to a NLO one. Performing the dk^- and dp^+ integrations we get

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma^{q \rightarrow q} = & \frac{2x_B z_h}{F Q^2 (2\pi)^{d-2}} \frac{d^{d-1} l'}{2E'} \frac{d^{d-1} P_h}{2E_h} \int dx \int d^{d-2} k_T \int \frac{dz}{z^2} \int d^{d-2} p_T \\ & \times \delta(x - x_B(1 - \chi_T^2)) \delta(z - z_h) \delta^{(d-2)}(\vec{q}_T + \vec{k}_T - \vec{p}_T) \\ & \times \sum_{\text{spin,color}} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi(x, k_T) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta(z, p_T) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

where we now the TMD correlators appear. We stress that the separation of the delta function in such a way makes sense only in a frame where the nucleon and the hadron are collinear. In this case, the transverse vectors are indeed 2-dimensional and this kind of $(+, -, T)$ separation makes sense.

The $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated cross section in the Breit frame reads

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma^{q \rightarrow q}}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} = & \frac{x_B z_h J_l J_{P_h}}{s Q^2 (2\pi)^{d-2}} \int d^{d-2} P_{h\perp} \int dx \int d^{d-2} k_\perp \int \frac{dz}{z^2} \int d^{d-2} p_\perp \\ & \times \delta \left(x - x_B \left(1 - \frac{\vec{P}_{h\perp}^2}{z_h^2 Q^2} \right) \right) \delta(z - z_h) \delta^{(d-2)} \left(-\frac{\vec{P}_{h\perp}}{z_h} + \vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp \right) \\ & \times \sum_{\text{spin,color}} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi(x, k_\perp) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta(z, p_\perp) \right] \Big|_{\chi_T^2 = \frac{\vec{P}_{h\perp}^2}{z_h^2 Q^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

where we substituted the transverse 2-d vectors with the perpendicular ones and all the momenta are given in Eq. (??) and (??). Also, the important identification $\vec{P}_{h\perp} = -z_h \vec{q}_T$ has been used. For convenience, we isolate from the amplitude $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$

the $\gamma(q) + q(k) \rightarrow q(p)$ Dirac vertex (without charge factors) which we denote by $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$. It is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\text{spin,color}} \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi(k) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta(p) \right] \\ &= \frac{(4\pi)^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{Q^4} L^{\mu\nu} e_a^2 \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi^a(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta^a(p) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.40)$$

with the leptonic tensor defined as

$$L^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[(1 + \lambda_e \gamma_5) l \gamma^\nu l' \gamma^\mu \right] \quad (2.41)$$

where λ_e denotes the helicity of the incoming lepton. For an unpolarized lepton beam, simply $\lambda_e = 0$. In this frame, we can pull out the leptonic tensor from the transverse momentum integral, allowing us to have a clear separation between leptonic and hadronic part. This is exactly what we wanted to achieve with the Lorentz transformation. We introduce the hadronic tensor as

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q} &= e_a^2 \int d^d k \int d^d p \delta^{(d)}(q + k - p) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q} \Phi^a(k) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q} \Delta^a(p) \right] \\ &= \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} \int dx \int d^{d-2} k_\perp \int \frac{dz}{z^2} \int d^{d-2} p_\perp \delta \left(x - x_B \left(1 - \frac{\vec{P}_{h\perp}^2}{z_h^2 Q^2} \right) \right) \delta(z - z_h) \\ &\times \delta^{(d-2)} \left(-\frac{\vec{P}_{h\perp}}{z_h} + \vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp \right) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi^a(x, k_\perp) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta^a(z, p_\perp) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.42)$$

such that the cross section is now factorized as

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} = \frac{J_l J_{P_h} (4\pi)^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{2s Q^4 (2\pi)^{d-2}} L^{\mu\nu} \int d^{d-2} P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}$$

(2.43)

Performing the integration over the transverse momentum is now straightforward

¹

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{q\rightarrow q} &= \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{2-2\epsilon} \int dx \int d^{d-2}k_\perp \int \frac{dz}{z^2} \int d^{d-2}p_\perp \\ &\times \delta\left(x - x_B \left(1 - \frac{(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp)^2}{Q^2}\right)\right) \delta(z - z_h) \\ &\times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q\rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Phi^a(x, k_\perp) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q\rightarrow q}(k, p, q) \Delta^a(z, p_\perp) \right] \Big|_{x_T^2 = \frac{(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp)^2}{Q^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.44)$$

Performing the x and z integrations is also easy

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{q\rightarrow q} &= \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{-2\epsilon} \int d^{d-2}k_\perp \int d^{d-2}p_\perp \\ &\times \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q\rightarrow q}(\bar{k}, \bar{p}, q) \Phi^a(\bar{x}_B, k_\perp) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q\rightarrow q}(\bar{k}, \bar{p}, q) \Delta^a(z_h, p_\perp) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

where the bar prescription for the momenta really just means

$$\bar{a}^\mu = a^\mu \Big|_{x_T^2 = \frac{(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp)^2}{Q^2}, x = \bar{x}_B, z = z_h} \quad (2.46)$$

with $\bar{x}_B = x_B \left(1 - \frac{(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp)^2}{Q^2}\right)$. At this point, we should not forget that the TMD correlators are themselves functions of P and P_h . Therefore their parametrization will be affected by the Lorentz transformation. This is particularly important since, the additional terms due to the change of frame give rise to twist-3 effects that wouldn't be taken into account otherwise. Schematically we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, k_T) &\longrightarrow \Phi(\bar{x}_B, k_\perp | P, \bar{n}) \\ \Delta(z, p_T) &\longrightarrow \Delta(z_h, p_\perp | \bar{P}_h, m) \end{aligned} \quad (2.47)$$

In order to extract the genuine and kinematical twist-3 contribution we perform the so-called collinear expansion of the hard scattering part to first order in the

¹Here, we use $\delta^{(d-2)}(\vec{P}_{h\perp}/z_h + \vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp) = z_h^{2-2\epsilon} \delta^{(d-2)}(\vec{P}_{h\perp} - z_h(\vec{k}_\perp - \vec{p}_\perp))$, where we set $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$.

transverse partonic momentum

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow q} &= \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{-2\epsilon} \int d^{d-2}k_\perp \int d^{d-2}p_\perp \\
&\times \text{Tr} \left[\left(\hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q} \Big|_{\text{CL}} + k_\perp^\alpha \frac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q}}{\partial k_\perp^\alpha} \Big|_{\text{CL}} + p_\perp^\alpha \frac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q}}{\partial p_\perp^\alpha} \Big|_{\text{CL}} \right)_\mu \Phi(\bar{x}_B, k_\perp | P, \bar{n}) \right. \\
&\times \left. \left(\hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q} \Big|_{\text{CL}} + k_\perp^\alpha \frac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q}}{\partial k_\perp^\alpha} \Big|_{\text{CL}} + p_\perp^\alpha \frac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{M}}^{q \rightarrow q}}{\partial p_\perp^\alpha} \Big|_{\text{CL}} \right)_\nu \Delta(z_h, p_\perp | \bar{P}_h, m) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{2.48}$$

In order to include dynamical twist-3 effects, we shall include the $q \rightarrow gq$ and $qg \rightarrow q$ diagrams as interference with the collinear $q \rightarrow q$ diagram. In this case, we can drop perpendicular momenta right from the beginning and easily obtain a collinear factorization formula. Considering these contributions, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow gg + gg \rightarrow q} &= \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{-2\epsilon} \left(\int dx' \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\rho}^{qg \rightarrow q}}{g_s T^\alpha} \Phi_A^\rho(x_B, x') \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q} \Delta(z_h) \right] + \text{c.c.} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int \frac{dz'}{z'^2} \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\rho}^{qg \rightarrow q}}{g_s T^\alpha} \Phi(x_B) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q} \Delta_A^\rho(z_h, z') \right] + \text{c.c.} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.49}$$

where in the dynamical correlators we absorbed a factor of $g_s T^\alpha$ from the Feynman amplitude

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_A^\rho(x, x') &= \int \frac{d\xi^-}{2\pi} \frac{d\zeta^-}{2\pi} e^{ix'\xi^- + i(x-x')\zeta^-} \langle PS | \bar{\psi}(0) g_S G^\rho(\zeta) \psi(\xi) | PS \rangle \\
\Delta_A^\rho(z, z') &= \int d\Pi_X \int \frac{d\xi^+}{2\pi} \frac{d\zeta^+}{2\pi} e^{-i\xi^+ z' - i(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'})\zeta^+} \langle 0 | \psi(0) | P_h, X \rangle \langle P_h, X | g_S G^\rho(\zeta) \bar{\psi}(\xi) | 0 \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{2.50}$$

Here, the gauge field does not carry an adjoint $SU(N)$ index since it is intended to be already traced with the generators

$$G^\mu(x) \equiv G^{\mu,\alpha}(x) T^\alpha \tag{2.51}$$

In light-cone gauge $m \cdot A = 0$, we have that for the gluon field-strength tensor it

holds

$$m_\mu G^{\mu\nu} = m_\mu (\partial^\mu G^\nu - \partial^\nu G^\mu + g_S T^\alpha C^{\alpha\beta\gamma} G^{\mu,\beta} G^{\nu,\gamma}) = m \cdot \partial G^\nu = \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta^+} G^\nu \quad (2.52)$$

Therefore, assuming sufficiently fast vanishing gluon fields at the boundaries (or asymmetric boundary conditions), we can integrate by parts and pull down, for example, a factor $1/z - 1/z'$ from the exponential. Schematically

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\zeta^+ e^{-i(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'})\zeta^+} \left\langle i g_S \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta^+} G^\rho(\zeta) \right\rangle &= (\text{boundary-term}) \\ &\quad - (-i) \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'} \right) \int d\zeta^+ e^{-i(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'})\zeta^+} \langle i g_S G^\rho(\zeta) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (2.53)$$

therefore, if we include a factor of i into Δ_F but not in Δ_A we get

$$\Delta_A^\rho(z, z') = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'}} \Delta_F^\rho(z, z') \quad (2.54)$$

Furthermore, in twist-3 fragmentation, only transverse gluons has to be taken into account in the end [4], since

$$G^\mu = \underbrace{(m \cdot G)}_{=0} P_h^\mu + \underbrace{(P_h \cdot G)}_{\text{twist-4}} m^\mu + G_\perp^\mu \approx G_\perp^\mu = G_\nu g_\perp^{\mu\nu} \quad (2.55)$$

We can then use the useful mapping relevant for dynamical twist-3 fragmentation terms

$$\Delta_A^\rho(z, z') \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\rho}^{q \rightarrow qq} \rightarrow -\frac{\Delta_F^\rho(z, z')}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'}} \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow qq, \nu} g_{\perp\rho\nu} \quad (2.56)$$

where Δ_F denotes the gluon field-strength correlator. One can also show this kind of arrangement in Feynman gauge (see notes on draft Kanazawa16, 6.3). This mapping is also applicable on the distribution side, with the usual symmetry $x \leftrightarrow 1/z$. Note that we get a different sign for the distribution mapping since the exponential factors in Eq. 2.50 have different signs. We get

$$\Phi_A^\rho(x, x') \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\rho}^{qg \rightarrow q} \rightarrow \frac{\Phi_F^\rho(x, x')}{x - x'} \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{qg \rightarrow q, \nu} g_{\perp\rho\nu} \quad (2.57)$$

The hadronic tensor involving the dynamical terms is therefore

$$\boxed{\int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{q \rightarrow gg + qg \rightarrow q} = \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{-2\epsilon} \\ \times \left(\int_0^{x_B} dx' \frac{1}{x_B - x'} \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{qg \rightarrow q, \rho}}{g_S T^\alpha} \Phi_F^\sigma(x_B, x') \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q} \Delta(z_h) \right] g_{\perp\rho\sigma} + \text{c.c.} \right. \\ \left. + \int_{z_h}^\infty dz' \frac{(-1)}{z'^2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z_h} - \frac{1}{z'}} \text{Tr} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_\mu^{q \rightarrow gq, \rho}}{g_S T^\alpha} \Phi(x_B) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_\nu^{q \rightarrow q} \Delta_F^\sigma(z_h, z') \right] g_{\perp\rho\sigma} + \text{c.c.} \right)} \quad (2.58)$$

Note that it is quite common to perform a change of variables in the fragmentation part introducing the scaled variable $\zeta \equiv z_h/z'$. Then the integration arranges as

$$\int_{z_h}^\infty \frac{dz'}{z'^2} \frac{\Delta(z_h, z')}{1/z_h - 1/z'} h(z') = \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\Delta(z_h, z_h/\zeta)}{1 - \zeta} h(z_h/\zeta) \quad (2.59)$$

Chapter 3

Next-to-Leading Order QCD Analysis

We perform our pQCD calculation at next-to-leading order in dimensional regularization in $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions. When it comes to renormalization, we adopt the common choice of using the modified minimal subtraction scheme ($\overline{\text{MS}}$).

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3.1 Unpolarized case

We start the calculation at NLO in α_S by computing the unpolarized cross section at leading twist. This is a well-known result in the literature CITE, and we reproduce it here in order to illustrate the techniques that will be useful for the more complicated twist-3 calculation presented in the next section. As typical, two types of corrections contribute to the cross section at NLO: virtual corrections (vertex and self-energy graphs) and real corrections (additional unobserved partons in the final state).

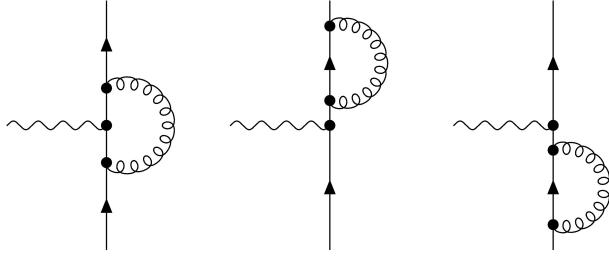


Figure 3.1: Virtual diagrams contributing to the leading-twist unpolarized cross section at NLO.

Virtual corrections

The virtual graphs contributing at twist-2 level are shown in Fig.3.1. Since we are performing our pQCD calculation in light-cone gauge, we shall employ an appropriate technique to evaluate loop integrals that allows us to treat the denominator of the gluon propagator in this gauge. Notoriously, this $(r \cdot m)^{-1}$ term requires a careful treatment since it may lead to additional well-known *light-cone divergences*, appearing when $r \cdot m \rightarrow 0$. Not surprisingly, it turns out that a light-cone decomposition of the loop momentum allows for a systematic procedure to integrate out the plus, minus and transverse components of the momentum. Since this technique is essential for calculating virtual corrections also at the twist-3 level, we present it here in detail for the simpler leading-twist case. The method is quite general and can be readily extended to higher-twist contributions. Let's start by calculating the vertex correction graph. The amplitude reads

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{NLO,vir}}^{q \rightarrow q})_{ij,ac}^\mu &= \int \frac{d^d r}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{\tilde{N}_{ij,ac}^\mu(r)}{[(p - r)^2 + i\delta][(k - r)^2 + i\delta][r^2 + i\delta]r \cdot m}, \\
 \tilde{N}_{ij,ac}^\mu(r) &\equiv -ig_S^2 \mu^{4-d} T_{ab}^\alpha T_{bc}^\beta \delta_{\alpha\beta} [\gamma^\lambda (\not{p} - \not{r}) \gamma^\mu (\not{k} - \not{r}) \gamma^\eta]_{ij} [(r \cdot m) g_{\lambda\eta} - \kappa r_{(\lambda} m_{\eta)}].
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

As already anticipated, it is convenient to express the loop momentum in its light-cone decomposition $r^\mu = \alpha P_h^\mu + \beta m^\mu + r_\perp^\mu$ with $\alpha \equiv r \cdot m$ and $\beta \equiv r \cdot P_h$. By doing this, given a generic momentum p_j , the denominator of the propagators become

of the form

$$(p_j - r)^2 + i\delta = (2\alpha - 2p_j \cdot m)(\beta - \beta_j), \quad \beta_j \equiv -\frac{r_\perp^2 + p_j^2 - 2\alpha p_j \cdot P_h + i\delta}{2\alpha - 2p_j \cdot m} \quad (3.2)$$

In order to simplify the calculation, we find that it is convenient to perform the integration at the level of the hadronic tensor, and not just the amplitude alone. This is because many terms that are present in the hard scattering amplitude $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$ may vanish when traced with correlators and the LO interfering amplitude. We have then

$$\begin{aligned} (W_{\text{NLO,vir}}^{q \rightarrow q})^{\mu\nu} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\alpha(2\alpha - 2p \cdot m)(2\alpha - 2k \cdot m)\alpha} \int \frac{d^{d-2}r_\perp}{(2\pi)^{d-2}} \\ &\times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\beta}{2\pi} \frac{N^{\mu\nu}(\alpha, r_\perp, \beta)}{(\beta - \beta_0)(\beta - \beta_1)(\beta - \beta_2)}, \\ N^{\mu\nu} &\equiv \frac{e_a^2 2x_B z_h}{Q^2} z_h^{-2\epsilon} \text{Tr} \left[\tilde{N}^\mu \Phi^a \gamma^\nu \Delta^a \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

By studying the position of the poles β_j ($j = 0, 1, 2$) in the complex plane, we can use contour integration and the residue theorem to evaluate the β integral in a straightforward manner. In order to perform the integration in this way, the integrand should fall off at least as $\sim 1/\beta$ for large β (meaning that $N^{\mu\nu}$ should be at most quadratic in β , which turns out to be the case). Evidently, the poles β_j depend on α , as seen in Eq. (3.2). In particular, the pole will lay above or below the real axis depending on the sign of $2\alpha - 2p_j \cdot m$. By studying the imaginary part of all poles we can conveniently close the contour above or below the real axis and obtain the non-vanishing contributions to the β integral. This, in turn, restricts the domain of integration over α , since for certain values of α all the poles lie above (below) the real axis and we can close the contour below (above) and obtain zero since the curve does not include any poles. Going back to the integral above, we find that it is non-vanishing only for $0 < \alpha < 1/z_h$, and the only relevant pole is $\beta_1 = -(r_\perp^2 + i\delta)/2(\alpha - 1/z_h)$. A graphical sketch of the contour integration procedure can be found in Fig. 3.2.

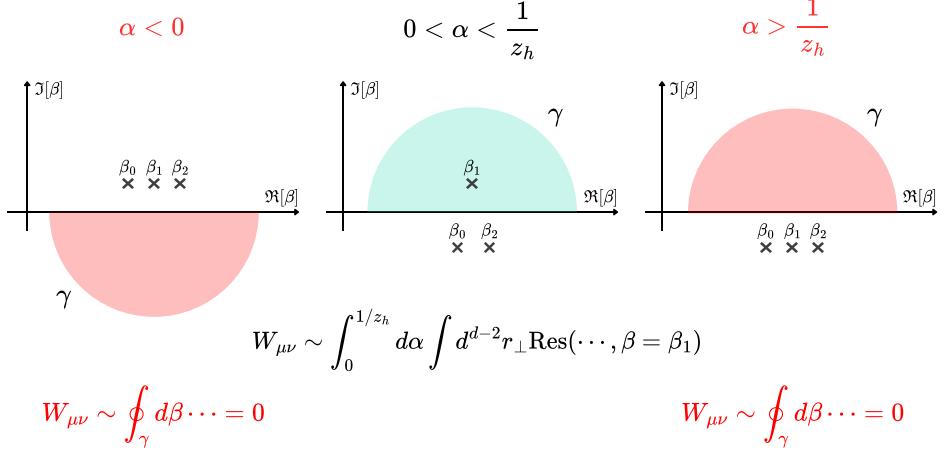


Figure 3.2: Sketch of the light-cone contour integration technique used for calculating virtual graphs in this work. Poles placements are studied and non-vanishing contributions to the hadronic tensor are identified with the residue theorem.

We then have

$$(W_{\text{NLO,vir}}^{q \rightarrow q})^{\mu\nu} = \int_0^{1/z_h} \frac{d\alpha}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\alpha(2\alpha - 2p \cdot m)(2\alpha - 2k \cdot m)\alpha} \int \frac{d^{d-2}r_\perp}{(2\pi)^{d-2}} \times 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{N^{\mu\nu}(\alpha, r_\perp, \beta)}{2\pi(\beta - \beta_0)(\beta - \beta_1)(\beta - \beta_2)}, \beta = \beta_1 \right] \quad (3.4)$$

After β contour integration, the denominator factors arrange as $\beta_1 - \beta_j = C_{1j}(\vec{r}_\perp^2 + \omega_{1j}^2)$, with $j = 0, 2$ and C_{1j}, ω_{1j}^2 some functions of α . Then, the integration over the transverse loop momentum can be readily performed since the integrand depends only on the square modulus of r_\perp (after dropping odd power terms in the numerator since they vanish for symmetry). Adopting $d-2$ dimensional spherical coordinates, the angular integration is trivial and the radial integral turns out to

be of the form

$$\int_0^\infty d\rho \frac{\rho^{2n+1-2\epsilon}}{(\rho^2 + \omega_1^2)(\rho^2 + \omega_2^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin(\pi n - \pi\epsilon)} \frac{(\omega_1^2)^{n-\epsilon} - (\omega_2^2)^{n-\epsilon}}{\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2} \quad \text{if } -1 < n-\epsilon < 1 \quad (3.5)$$

where $n \in \{\mathbb{N}, 0\}$ and assuming $\omega_1^2, \omega_2^2 > 0$. Hence, within this framework, divergences are regulated through the dimension of the $d - 2$ dimensional transverse space. Lastly, the α integral can be evaluated by direct integration. We find that the hyper-geometric function ${}_2F_1$ turns out to be quite useful in the evaluation of these α integrals. It can be expressed as [7]

$${}_2F_1(a, b, c; \xi) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 d\alpha (1 - \alpha\xi)^{-a} \alpha^{b-1} (1 - \alpha)^{c-b-1}, \quad (3.6)$$

if $\text{Re } c > \text{Re } b > 0$ and $|\xi| < 1$. It can be analytically be continued to the whole cut complex plane requiring $|\arg(1 - \xi)| < \pi$. The expansion around integer parameters of ${}_2F_1$ can be easily performed with appropriate software [12]. Importantly, the gauge dependence through the parameter κ completely drops out in the end, leaving us with a gauge invariant expression. We therefore have the result

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{NLO,vir}}^{UUU}}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} = \frac{d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{UUU}}{dx_B dy d\phi_l dz_h} \times \frac{\alpha_S}{2\pi} C_F S_\epsilon \left(\frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} \right)^\epsilon \left(-\frac{2}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{3}{\epsilon} - 8 \right) \quad (3.7)$$

with the common $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme constant $S_\epsilon = (4\pi)^\epsilon / \Gamma(1 - \epsilon)$. This in agreement with the original result for this γqq vertex correction [1].

In principle, we should also calculate two other diagrams, namely the self-energy corrections of the quark lines. Interestingly, if we repeat the very same procedure explained above, we find that after contour integration over β the denominator factor is proportional to r_\perp^2 only ($\omega_{ij}^2 = 0$) for both diagrams. This leads to a contribution that goes as

$$(\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{NLO,vir, self-energy}}^{q \rightarrow q})^\rho \sim \int \frac{d^{d-2} r_\perp}{(2\pi)^{d-2}} \frac{A + B r_\perp^2}{r_\perp^2} \quad (3.8)$$

which vanishes. This is because, in dimensional regularization, it is consistent to set to zero all scale-less integrals [22]. Therefore, the vertex correction is the

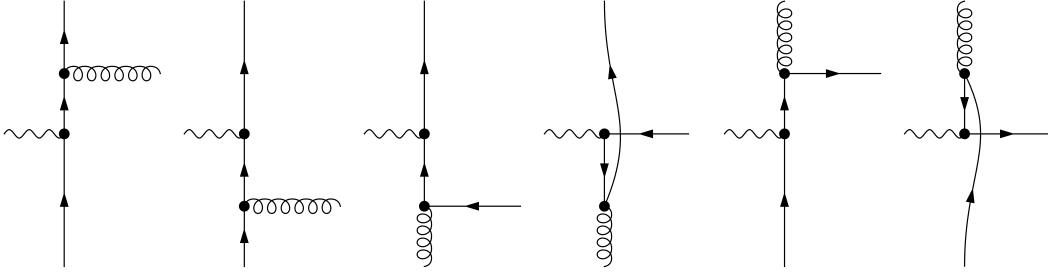


Figure 3.3: Real diagrams contributing to the leading-twist unpolarized cross section at NLO. All three partonic channels are shown: $q \rightarrow q$ channel (left), $g \rightarrow q$ channel (middle) and $q \rightarrow g$ channel (right).

only virtual diagram that has to be taken into account. Furthermore, this diagram leads to an hadronic tensor which is IR divergent only. No direct UV counterterms are then needed for this diagram (and for the two self-energy graphs, since they vanish). All in all, the full UV-renormalized virtual correction to the unpolarized cross section is just given by Eq. 3.7.

Real corrections

Another $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ correction to the cross section involves the emission of a final unobserved parton produced in the hard scattering process. At NLO, not only we can have the $q \rightarrow q$ channel (with real emission of gluons), but also $q \rightarrow g$ and $g \rightarrow q$ (with real emission of quarks). For all channels, the hadronic tensor is modified since there is an additional integration over the phase-space of the unobserved parton. The integrations in the hadronic tensors are modified according to

$$W_{\text{NLO,real}}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{e_a^2}{(2\pi)^{d-1}} \int d^d k \int d^d p \delta^+((q + k - p)^2) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{NLO}}^\mu \Phi^a \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{NLO}}^\nu \Delta^a \right], \quad (3.9)$$

where the momentum r^μ of the unobserved parton is set to $r = q + k - p$. We work again in the Breit frame as before. Integration over dk^- and dp^+ is trivial. Here, since we are calculating the NLO corrections in the leading-twist unpolarized case, we can integrate over the transverse partonic momenta straight away. We are therefore left with integrations over the momentum fractions x and z . The

delta function results in the condition [17]

$$\delta^+((q+k-p)^2) = zz_h \delta \left(Q^2 z_h^2 \left(1 - \frac{z}{z_h} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{x_B} \right) - \vec{P}_{h\perp}^2 \right) \theta(q^0 + k^0 - p^0), \quad (3.10)$$

where the θ function restricts the kinematic variables in the following way WRONG

$$q^0 + k^0 - p^0 \geq 0 \iff \frac{x}{x_B} - \frac{z}{z_h} \left(1 + \frac{Q_T^2}{Q^2} \right) \geq 0 \iff \frac{x}{x_B} + \frac{z}{z_h} - 2 \geq 0. \quad (3.11)$$

Note that this condition would result in a complicated convolution of the x and z integrals due to the fact that the integration limits may depend on the other variable, i.e. the lower integration limits would result in either $z_{\min}(x)$ or $x_{\min}(z)$. However, one can greatly simplify the problem by simply ignoring the target fragmentation region, introducing a kinematical cut z_{cut} and x_{cut} [23]. In this work, we simply set the kinematical cut $z_{\text{cut}} \approx z_h$ and $x_{\text{cut}} \approx x_B$. With this prescription, the integration variables must satisfy $z > z_h$ and $x > x_B$ and our formulae match many results already available in the literature [8, 16]. We note however that one can also fully keep the integration limits x_{\min} and z_{\min} as they are, like done in [13]. Nothing really changes in the end, except for the fact that the integration limits are more complicated and numerically they would probably result in a slightly different overall value for the integrals.

The hadronic tensor now reads

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\text{NLO,real}} = \frac{e_a^2 z_h}{(2\pi)^{d-1}} \int_{x_B}^1 dx \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \delta \left(Q^2 z_h^2 \left(1 - \frac{z}{z_h} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{x_B} \right) - \vec{P}_{h\perp}^2 \right) w_{\mu\nu}, \quad (3.12)$$

where, depending on the channel, $w_{\mu\nu}$ assumes different forms

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\mu\nu}^{a,q \rightarrow q} &= \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu}^{\text{NLO,real},q \rightarrow q} \Phi^a(x) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu}^{\text{NLO,real},q \rightarrow q} \Delta^a(z) \right], \\ w_{\mu\nu}^{a,g \rightarrow q} &= \Phi_g^{\lambda\eta}(x) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\lambda}^{\text{NLO,real},g \rightarrow q} \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu\eta}^{\text{NLO,real},g \rightarrow q} \Delta^a(z) \right], \\ w_{\mu\nu}^{a,g \rightarrow g} &= \Delta_g^{\lambda\eta}(z) \text{Tr} \left[\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mu\lambda}^{\text{NLO,real},q \rightarrow g} \Phi^a(x) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu\eta}^{\text{NLO,real},q \rightarrow g} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

where $\Phi_g^{\mu\nu}(x)$ and $\Delta_g^{\mu\nu}(z)$ are the gluon distribution and fragmentation correlators respectively. Next, the phase-space integration over the transverse momentum of

the detected hadron can be performed by using symmetry, switching to $d - 2$ dimensional spherical coordinates and making use of the delta function. Also, for further manipulation, it is convenient and common to work with scaled variables defined as $w \equiv x_B/x$ and $v \equiv z_h/z$. The $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated hadronic tensor then is

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{\text{NLO,real}} &= \frac{e_a^2 z_h^{1-2\epsilon} x_B}{Q^{2\epsilon} 8\pi^2} S_\epsilon \int_{x_B}^1 \frac{dw}{w} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dv}{v} \frac{1}{w} \\ &\times \left(\frac{v-1}{v} \right)^{-\epsilon} \left(\frac{w-1}{w} \right)^{-\epsilon} w_{\mu\nu}^a \Big|_{x_T^2 = (1-\frac{1}{v})(1-\frac{1}{w})}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

Evidently the integral is not well-behaved for $w, v \rightarrow 1$, since it contains non-integrable functions of w and v . In order to work with well-behaved quantities and extract the singular behavior of the integral we do the following. After performing the Dirac trace, denoting f and D generic PDFs and FFs respectively, we can write the integrated hadronic tensor in the form

$$\int d^{d-2}P_{h\perp} W_{\mu\nu}^{\text{NLO,real}} = \int_{x_B}^1 dw \int_{z_h}^1 dv \frac{\hat{\mathcal{W}}_{\mu\nu}(w, v)}{(1-w)^{1+\epsilon}(1-v)^{1+\epsilon}} f(x_B/w) D(z_h/v), \quad (3.15)$$

where $\hat{\mathcal{W}}(w, v)$ is finite in the limit $w, v \rightarrow 1$. This re-writing of the integrand allows us to extract the $1/\epsilon$ poles and make them manifest in our expressions. This is because we can now use the useful distribution relation [22]

$$\frac{1}{(1-w)^{1+\epsilon}} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \delta(1-w) + \frac{1}{(1-w)_+} - \epsilon \left(\frac{\ln(1-w)}{1-w} \right)_+ + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2), \quad (3.16)$$

where the $+$ prescription is defined by [24]

$$\int_{x_B}^1 dw h(w) \left(\frac{g(w)}{1-w} \right)_+ = \int_{x_B}^1 dw \frac{h(w) - h(1)}{1-w} g(w) - h(1) \int_0^{x_B} dw \frac{g(w)}{1-w}. \quad (3.17)$$

Naturally, these distributional identities are analogous for v as well. This procedure makes the $1/\epsilon$ poles explicit and leads to the well-known cancellation of infrared singularities between real and virtual contributions (commonly referred as infrared safety [15]). We do indeed observe this cancellation of $1/\epsilon^2$ poles in our calculation.

Renormalization

However, the partonic cross section typically still exhibits collinear singularities emerging when the parton (coming from the nucleon or fragmenting) becomes collinear with the unobserved parton [11]. The standard procedure is to absorb these collinear poles into $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized parton distribution and fragmentation functions [1, 6]. The corresponding poles can be removed in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme by introducing renormalized functions

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{bare}}^q(x, \mu^2) &= f_{\text{ren}}^q(x, \mu^2) + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \frac{S_\epsilon}{\epsilon} [P_{qq} \otimes f_{\text{ren}}^q + P_{qg} \otimes f_{\text{ren}}^g](x, \mu^2) \\ D_{\text{bare}}^q(z, \mu^2) &= D_{\text{ren}}^q(z, \mu^2) + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \frac{S_\epsilon}{\epsilon} [P_{qq} \otimes D_{\text{ren}}^q + P_{gq} \otimes D_{\text{ren}}^g](z, \mu^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

with splitting functions

$$\begin{aligned} P_{qq}(y) &= C_F \left[\frac{1+y^2}{(1-y)_+} + \frac{3}{2} \delta(1-y) \right] \\ P_{qg}(y) &= T_F [y^2 + (1-y)^2] \\ P_{gq}(y) &= C_F \left[\frac{1+(1-y)^2}{y} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

where the convolution \otimes is a short-hand for

$$(P \otimes f)(x) \equiv \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} P(y) f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \quad (3.20)$$

With such splitting functions, inserting the bare distributions into the LO expression for the cross section leads to additional terms that precisely cancel the collinear poles associated with the observed partons in the NLO partonic cross section.

Results

We obtain the following unpolarized NLO result for the unpolarized structure functions, which is consistent with the literature [8]

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{UU,T}(x_B, z_h, \mu^2) &= x_B \sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 \left\{ f_1^q(x_B, \mu^2) D_1^q(z_h, \mu^2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} [f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_1^{q \rightarrow q} \otimes D_1^q + f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_1^{g \rightarrow q} \otimes D_1^q + f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_1^{q \rightarrow g} \otimes D_1^q] (x_B, z_h, \mu^2) \right\} \\
F_{UU,L}(x_B, z_h, \mu^2) &= x_B \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 \left[f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_L^{q \rightarrow q} \otimes D_1^q \right. \\
&\quad \left. + f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_L^{g \rightarrow q} \otimes D_1^q + f_1^q \otimes \mathcal{C}_L^{q \rightarrow g} \otimes D_1^q \right] (x_B, z_h, \mu^2)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

where we introduced the double convolution $a \otimes b \otimes c$ defined as

$$f \otimes \mathcal{C} \otimes D = \int_{x_B}^1 \frac{dw}{w} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dv}{v} f\left(\frac{x_B}{w}, \mu^2\right) \mathcal{C}\left(w, v, \mu^2\right) D\left(\frac{z_h}{v}, \mu^2\right) \tag{3.22}$$

The functions \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_L are the unpolarized NLO hard-scattering coefficients relative to the unpolarized structure functions $F_{UU,U}$ and $F_{UU,L}$ respectively. It is very interesting to note that the unpolarized structure function $F_{UU,L}$ is populated at NLO, while it is zero at LO. The explicit coefficients \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_L are found in Appendix A.1.

3.2 Transverse nucleon spin

We now turn our attention to the case of transversely-polarized protons. As already shown at LO (REF), the spin-dependent cross section can be obtained within the collinear twist-3 formalism. Here, we will derive the NLO corrections contributing to the A_{UT} spin asymmetry. Evidently, the complexity of the calculation increases significantly compared to the unpolarized case. In the literature there are very few similar NLO calculations for SIDIS, and they mostly focus

on the $P_{h\perp}$ -weighted asymmetries (ADD LIT and couple phrases). This being said, the NLO methodologies presented in the previous section can be directly generalized to this higher-twist case, provided we take into account the additional structures of twist-3 correlators and handle the relative hard parts and transverse partonic momenta with care. Our calculation closely follows, extends and adapts the techniques developed in [21, 9, 13, 17].

Virtual corrections

Let us start with the virtual corrections. The NLO diagrams contributing at the twist-3 level are identical to the unpolarized case, when it comes to intrinsic and kinematical contributions (see Fig. 3.1). For those terms, we employ the same methods as in the leading-twist NLO case but with different correlators structures. For dynamical twist-3 though, there are more diagrams that have to be taken into account. The virtual dynamical twist-3 diagrams relevant at NLO are shown in Fig. 3.4. As before, we write the loop momenta in their light-

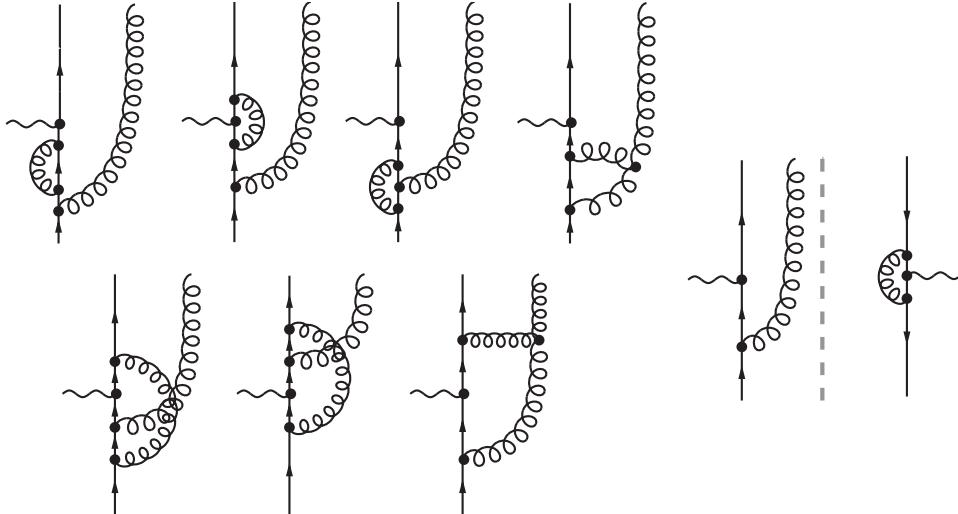


Figure 3.4: Virtual hard scattering diagrams contributing to the NLO dynamical twist-3 qg fragmentation channel.

cone decomposition $d^d r = d\alpha d^{d-2} r_\perp d\beta$ and perform contour integration over

the longitudinal momentum fraction β . Next, the transverse components are integrated out in $d - 2$ dimensions. Lastly, the integral over the longitudinal momentum fraction α is performed. Similarly to the unpolarized case, we find that self-energy diagrams for external quark and gluon lines vanish (diagrams a, c, d, e, f, n and o), since they are given by massless integrals. We are therefore left with eight diagrams: the self-energy graph b , the vertex corrections g, h, i, m and the box diagrams j, k and l . As pointed out already, treating gluons in light-cone gauge is advantageous within the twist-3 formalism. In fact, not only we can easily derive a factorization formula at sub-leading twist, but also the gauge invariance of partonic cross sections can be tested throughout the calculation. By writing the polarization sum for gluons as

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm 1} \epsilon_\lambda^\mu(r) \epsilon_\lambda^{\nu*}(r) = -g^{\mu\nu} + \kappa \frac{r^\mu m^\nu + r^\nu m^\mu}{r \cdot m}, \quad (3.23)$$

we can easily check if the gauge parameter κ drops out of the final result, as it should, proving the gauge invariance of the cross section. For virtual graphs, we find that gauge invariance is restored only when all the diagrams in Fig. 3.4 are added, since individual diagrams depend on κ . Lastly, we find that classifying the different contributions depending on their color structure helps to organize the calculation in a cleaner way. We therefore separate terms proportional to C_F and N_C and eventually check gauge-invariance and IR-safety separately.

Real corrections

We now move on to the case of real radiation. Similarly to the unpolarized case, at NLO more partonic channels become available. In fact, at NLO not only the qg fragmentation channel contributes, but also $q\bar{q}$ and gg fragmentation channels, in principle. The latter, actually, only contributes if the outgoing hadron is polarized, which is not the case here. Hence, for our observable of interest we only need the qg and $q\bar{q}$ channels.

Focusing on the qg fragmentation channel, there can only be emission of gluons. Hence, real NLO corrections in the twist-3 case are simply obtained by

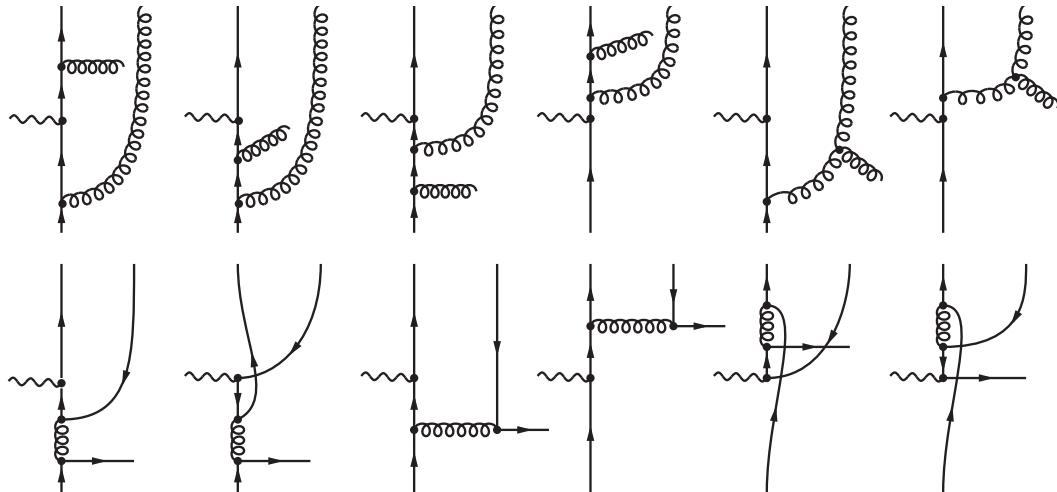


Figure 3.5: Real diagrams contributing to the NLO dynamical twist-3 fragmentation process. (Top row) qg fragmentation channel. Each of these diagrams interferes with the two leading-twist real $q \rightarrow q$ NLO corrections in Fig. 3.3. (Bottom row) $q\bar{q}$ fragmentation channel. Each of these diagrams interferes with the two leading-twist real $q \rightarrow g$ NLO corrections in Fig. 3.3

adding gluon lines to LO twist-3 fragmentation diagrams. Again, for intrinsic and kinematical contributions, the graphs are identical to the leading twist case in the $q \rightarrow q$ channel. When it comes to dynamical twist-3, the relevant diagrams are shown in Fig. 3.5. Here, we employ the same phase-space integration techniques used in the unpolarized case. It is important to point out that the hadronic tensor stemming from these diagrams is not gauge invariant. Interestingly, the fact that real NLO corrections at sub-leading twist are κ -dependent has already been observed in the literature [21, 9]. We observe that gauge invariance is restored after combining all twist-3 contributions through EOM and LIR relations, once again proving the importance of these operator identities within this formalism. In the typical leading-twist case, adding virtual and real corrections leads to the well known cancellation of $1/\epsilon^2$ poles. Not surprisingly, we observe this cancellation also at the twist-3 level, after application of EOM and LIR relations.

When it comes to the $q\bar{q}$ case, real emission of quarks is taken into account. The relevant diagrams are shown in Fig. 3.5. We observe that the hadronic tensor is κ -gauge invariant and electromagnetic gauge invariant, since it is the only

contribution in this channel. It also $1/\epsilon^2$ poles free, in agreement with the fact that there are no virtual corrections to cancel these double poles emerging from the phase space integration. In this sense, the $q\bar{q}$ channel is significantly simpler compared to the qg one and we regard it as a "stand-alone" channel. This is particularly useful when it comes to renormalization, as we will see in the next section. If the IR behaviour of this channel is in agreement with the evolution equations of the relevant fragmentation functions, then we regard it as a strong clue that our calculation is consistent.

Renormalization

Once all the terms are added and combined through the EoMR, we obtain gauge invariant partonic cross sections, free of $1/\epsilon^2$ poles and exhibiting electromagnetic gauge invariance for both channels. We are now left with soft and collinear singularities that can be absorbed into renormalized non-perturbative functions.

On the nucleon side, the evolution kernels for transversity $h_1^q(x)$ are well known [sha2024]. It is

$$h_{1,\text{bare}}^q(x, \mu^2) = h_{1,\text{ren}}^q(x, \mu^2) + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \frac{S_\epsilon}{\epsilon} [P_{qq}^{h_1} \otimes h_{1,\text{ren}}^q](x, \mu^2), \quad (3.24)$$

with splitting function

$$P_{qq}^{h_1}(y) = C_F \left[\frac{2y}{(1-y)_+} + \frac{3}{2}\delta(1-y) \right]. \quad (3.25)$$

On the fragmentation side, it turns out that the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalization of chiral-odd twist-3 fragmentation functions is significantly more involved compared to the one given by the usual leading-twist DGLAP splitting kernels. The evolution is described by a set of coupled integro-differential equations, mixing different twist-3 contributions, and it has been derived in Ref. [18]. Crucially, we observe that the collinear singularities emerging from our NLO calculation match exactly with these evolution equations, with the appropriate change of conventions between hadronic matrix elements and variables. It is also very relevant to point out that

one could wonder whether the EoMR and LIR relations derived at LO would still hold after renormalization at NLO. In Ref. [18] they numerically verified that this is indeed the case, at least for the chiral-odd twist-3 FFs, which is a highly non-trivial result. This means that the twist-3 $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -subtraction can be, in principle, performed either *before* or *after* the application of the EoMR.

The corresponding poles can be removed in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme by introducing renormalized functions

$$\begin{aligned} \left[H^q + 2zH_1^{\perp(1),q} \right]_{\text{bare}}(z, \mu^2) &= \left[H^q + 2zH_1^{\perp(1),q} \right]_{\text{ren}}(z, \mu^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \frac{S_\epsilon}{\epsilon} \left[P_{qgq}^H \circ \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU,\text{ren}}^{qg} + P_{q\bar{q}q}^H \circ \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU,\text{ren}}^{\bar{q}q} \right](z, \mu^2) \\ [E^q]_{\text{bare}}(z, \mu^2) &= [E^q]_{\text{ren}}(z, \mu^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \frac{S_\epsilon}{\epsilon} \left[P_{qgq}^E \circ \text{Re } \hat{H}_{FU,\text{ren}}^{qg} + P_{q\bar{q}q}^E \circ \text{Re } \hat{H}_{FU,\text{ren}}^{\bar{q}q} \right](z, \mu^2), \end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

where the convolution \circ is a short-hand for

$$(P \circ H)(z) \equiv \int_z^1 \frac{dv}{v} \int_0^1 d\zeta P(v, \zeta) H\left(\frac{z}{v}, \zeta\right), \tag{3.27}$$

and the splitting functions are found in Eq. 14 of Ref. [18].

Results

Finally, we present the polarized structure functions for transversely polarized nucleons at NLO accuracy in the strong coupling. We stress that the calculation only involved sub-leading twist effects on the fragmentation side. Therefore, as in the case of the $F_{LT}^{\cos\phi_S}$ structure function, we ignore the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ corrections

stemming from the nucleon side. Our results read

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}(x_B, z_h, \mu^2) = & -x_B \frac{4M_h}{Q} \sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 \left\{ h_1^q(x_B, \mu^2) \frac{\tilde{H}^q(z_h, \mu^2)}{2z_h} \right. \\
& + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_{x_B}^1 \frac{dw}{w} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dv}{v} \int_0^1 d\zeta \, h_1^q\left(\frac{x_B}{w}, \mu^2\right) \\
& \times \left[\mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow qg}(w, v, \zeta, \mu^2) \frac{\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}\left(\frac{z_h}{v}, \zeta, \mu^2\right)}{1-\zeta} \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow \bar{q}q}(w, v, \zeta, \mu^2) \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}\left(\frac{z_h}{v}, \zeta, \mu^2\right) \right] \right\}, \tag{3.28}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{LT}^{\cos \phi_S}(x_B, z_h, \mu^2) = & +x_B \frac{4M_h}{Q} \sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 \left\{ -h_1^q(x_B, \mu^2) \frac{\tilde{E}^q(z_h, \mu^2)}{2z_h} \right. \\
& + \frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_{x_B}^1 \frac{dw}{w} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dv}{v} \int_0^1 d\zeta \, h_1^q\left(\frac{x_B}{w}, \mu^2\right) \\
& \times \left[\mathcal{C}_{LT}^{q \rightarrow qg}(w, v, \zeta, \mu^2) \frac{\text{Re } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}\left(\frac{z_h}{v}, \zeta, \mu^2\right)}{1-\zeta} \right. \\
& \left. + \mathcal{C}_{LT}^{q \rightarrow \bar{q}q}(w, v, \zeta, \mu^2) \text{Re } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}\left(\frac{z_h}{v}, \zeta, \mu^2\right) \right] \\
& - x_B \frac{M}{M_h} g_T^q(x_B, \mu^2) D_1^q(z_h, \mu^2) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S) \left. \right\}. \tag{3.29}
\end{aligned}$$

Crucially, we observe that collinear twist-3 factorization holds at NLO in QCD for these $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated observables in SIDIS. Similarly to the unpolarized case, the structure functions are described as convolutions of perturbative hard scattering coefficients and twist-3 fragmentation functions. Here, the convolution involves not only the integrations over $w = x_B/x$ and $v = z_h/z$, but also an extra integral over the partonic variable $\zeta = z/z'$. For the interested reader, the explicit expressions for the coefficients can be found in Appendix A.2.

The proof that collinear twist-3 factorization at NLO holds, together with the

formulae in Eq. (3.28) and (3.29), is the main result of this work. As pointed out before, this is a non-trivial result. Although some twist-3 NLO calculations have been pursued in the past CITE, they mostly focused on $P_{h\perp}$ -weighted or fully differential SIDIS observables. This is a big difference compared to our calculation, where very few structure functions survive the $P_{h\perp}$ integration. This is also true on a technical point of view, where the treatment of the phase space and the momentum-conserving delta functions are quite different. Furthermore, our calculation is particularly useful in the eye of the upcoming precision colliders such as the EIC, LHCSpin and the JLab 22 GeV upgrade. This is because it paves the way to precision calculations of single and double spin asymmetries, which are central observables for the upcoming work of the mentioned experimental collaborations.

Chapter 4

Phenomenological and numerical analysis

We saw that factorization holds also at NLO in QCD also for transverse-nucleon spin observables for $P_{h\perp}$ -integrated SIDIS. It is now interesting to numerically explore our analytical formulae to see if and how the NLO corrections affect the LO theoretical prediction of the spin asymmetry. In order to do this, we will focus solely on the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ asymmetry. This is mainly because phenomenological studies concerning the non-perturbative functions $h_1(x)$ and $\tilde{H}(z)$ have been recently published CITE. On the contrary, the $\tilde{E}(z)$ fragmentation function is so far essentially unconstrained.

Measurements of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ asymmetry in SIDIS have recently become available from the HERMES collaboration in 2020 [5]. With this set of recent data, the Jefferson Lab Angular Momentum (JAM) collaboration managed to obtain the first ever information about the quark-gluon-quark fragmentation function $\tilde{H}(z)$ within a global QCD analysis [10]. In the same work, transversity has been extracted including lattice QCD data and proper constraints regarding the Soffer bound, giving the smallest uncertainty on the function so far. With these ingredients, we are now in a position to perform some order of magnitude exploratory estimates of the NLO corrections we calculated. We anticipate the fact that our curves cannot be interpreted as real theoretical predictions, since the twist-3

fragmentation functions $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta)$ and $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}(z, \zeta)$ are essentially unknown (besides symmetry and boundary conditions).

4.1 The $h_1(x)$ and the $\tilde{H}(z)$ functions

Before dealing with the NLO corrections to the asymmetry, it is useful to discuss the properties of the most recent extractions for both the transversity PDF $h_1^q(x)$ and the quark-gluon-quark fragmentation function $\tilde{H}^q(z)$. As shown in Fig. 4.1, transversity has been extracted for u and d quarks so far. In Ref.[10], it is stated that antiquarks distributions can effectively be ignored since they lead to very small contributions and no overall improvement of the quality of the global fit. However, they will play an important role in the analysis of future data from facilities such as the EIC. Here, we set them to zero for simplicity. More interestingly, the $\tilde{H}(z)$ fragmentation function turns out to behave similarly to the first moment of the Collins FF $H_1^{\perp(1)}(z)$ CITE. This is not entirely surprising since the two functions are related to each other via an EoMR (Eq. (1.30)) and they are essentially derived from the same underlying quark-gluon-quark correlator [14]. In [10], they extracted favored \tilde{H}^{fav} and unfavored \tilde{H}^{unf} fragmentation functions. These two extractions differ by a sign and describe effects roughly equal in size (with a slightly larger effect for the unfavored channel). By favored hadronization we simply mean the case of a u quark decaying into a positive pion $u\bar{d}$, or a d quark into a negative pion $d\bar{u}$. Explicitly, it is $\tilde{H}^{\text{fav}} = \tilde{H}^{u \rightarrow \pi^+} = \tilde{H}^{\bar{d} \rightarrow \pi^+} = \tilde{H}^{\bar{u} \rightarrow \pi^-} = \tilde{H}^{d \rightarrow \pi^-}$. Similarly, the unfavored decay channel refers to a "crossing" between the outgoing quark and the detected hadron, i.e. $\tilde{H}^{\text{unf}} = \tilde{H}^{u \rightarrow \pi^-} = \tilde{H}^{\bar{d} \rightarrow \pi^-} = \tilde{H}^{\bar{u} \rightarrow \pi^+} = \tilde{H}^{d \rightarrow \pi^+}$. The two cases simply correspond to the isospin WHATEVER. Very interestingly, unfavored fragmentation seems to be the dominant effect between the two when it comes to the $A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}$ asymmetry, as clearly showcased later. Lastly, we mention that these extractions are performed at the scale $Q^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$. For transversity, being a leading twist distribution, the scale evolution is implicitly implemented in our numerical analysis through the LHAPDF interface CITE. On the other hand, the evolution for $\tilde{H}(z)$ is significantly more involved, as already pointed out in Chap. 3. The evolution equations are known [18] but, unfortunately, there is still no available code that calculates this scale evolution for sub-leading twist

fragmentation functions. Ignoring evolution for twist-3 FFs is not a tremendous problem at LO, but it starts to be an important approximation when the calculation is pushed at NLO accuracy in α_S . The latter being true especially for high- Q^2 observables. This being said, we still believe that an exploratory estimate can be presented, as a proof of principle that NLO corrections to twist-3 distributions play an integral part in the phenomenology of SSAs.

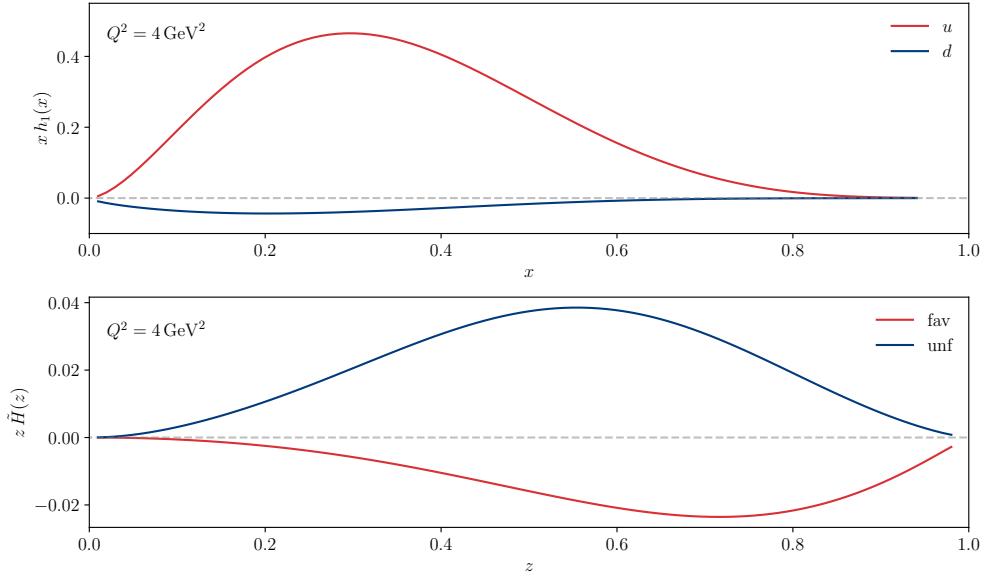


Figure 4.1: Non-perturbative functions entering the numerator of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ spin asymmetry. Transversity PDF $h_1(x)$ (top) and the QQQ fragmentation function $\tilde{H}(z)$ (bottom). The parametrizations are taken from the JAM22 analysis [10].

4.2 The $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ spin asymmetry

In order to compare the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ theoretical prediction against 3D-binned HERMES data we need to point several important aspects. The first being the fact that we are interested in an observable which is integrated over $P_{h\perp}$, the transverse momentum of the detected hadron. As seen in Chap. 2, the only term in the structure function $F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ that survives the integration over the transverse momentum is the one coupling the transversity PDF $h_1(x)$ and the FF $\tilde{H}(z)$. Hence,

in order to be directly sensitive to $\tilde{H}(z)$ in an experiment, one should in principle integrate over all possible transverse hadronic momenta. This however could not be done experimentally at HERMES. For this precise reason, we make the assumption that taking only the x_B and z_h projections of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ HERMES data is a reasonable approximation [10]. In practice, we set all the kinematical variables to their experimental bin average. Another important point concerns the (de)polarization factors entering the spin asymmetry. Recalling Chap. 2, the asymmetry can be written as CHECK

$$A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} = \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \frac{\int d^2P_{h\perp} F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}(x_B, z_h, P_{h\perp}, Q^2)}{\int d^2P_{h\perp} F_{UU}(x_B, z_h, P_{h\perp}, Q^2)}, \quad (4.1)$$

where the $\sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}$ term is the depolarization factor for this UT polarization case. Conveniently, HERMES asymmetry data is presented both including or excluding this factor. For simplicity, we use the scaled data in which the polarization factor is divided away. In this way, the asymmetry depends only on x_B, z_h and Q^2 . The observable we are going explore numerically is simply given by the ratio of the ($P_{h\perp}$ -integrated) structure functions, i.e.

$$\tilde{A}_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S} \equiv \frac{F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}(x_B, z_h, Q^2)}{F_{UU}(x_B, z_h, Q^2)}. \quad (4.2)$$

We stress the fact that the unpolarized structure function at LO is simply given by $F_{UU} = F_{UU,T}$, meaning only transverse photons contribute. However, at NLO more partonic channels become available and therefore the asymmetry denominator becomes $F_{UU} = F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}$.

The asymmetry projections along x_B and z_h at leading-order in α_S are shown in Fig. 4.2. The leading-order curves are obtained by employing the YYY PDF set REF and ZZZ FF set at LO accuracy. These curves are analogous to the ones presented in the global analysis in Ref. [10]. The fact that the LO projections describe reasonably well HERMES data should not be surprising, since this precise data set has been crucial for the extraction of the $\tilde{H}(z)$ fragmentation function. The HERMES collaboration claims the measurement of the $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ asymmetry as one of the most striking results of their analysis. This is because this specific observable has by far the largest twist-3 signal among all sub-leading twist effects.

The observation is particularly true for π^- production, where the asymmetry is significantly different from zero, of the order of -2% , at least in the studied kinematical region. Another unexpected and surprising feature revealed by this measurement is the strong kinematic dependence. In fact, the magnitude of the asymmetry significantly rises with increasing x_B and z_h , reaching values up to 10% at the edge of the z_h phase space. We mentioned the fact that, both here and in the HERMES data analysis, a kinematical cut is applied. Concerning the fragmentation variable z_h , we focus evidently on the semi-inclusive region $0.2 < z_h < 0.7$. We also discard points with $Q^2 < 1.63 \text{ GeV}^2$, since the approximation $Q \gg M \sim \Lambda_{QCD}$ is no longer justified and our theoretical formulae lose meaning. The corresponding excluded data points are marked in grey in Fig. 4.2.

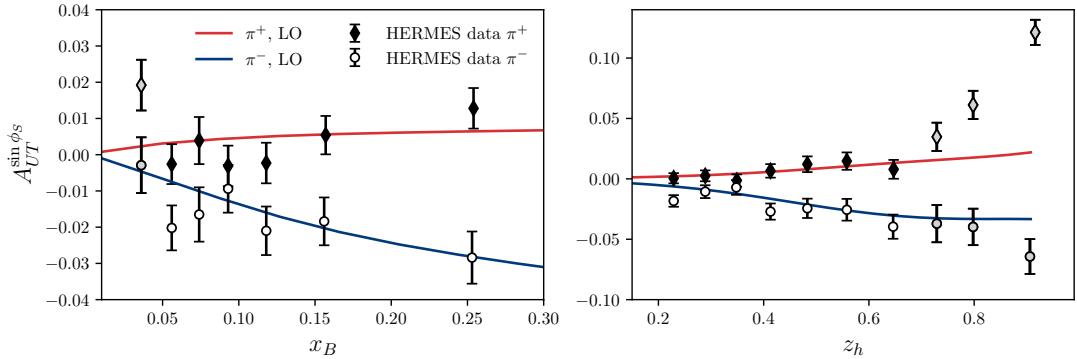


Figure 4.2: Projections along x_B and z_h of the (scaled) single spin asymmetry $\tilde{A}_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ at leading-order in α_S . As mentioned in [10], grey data points in the x_B projection are excluded in the fitting procedure of $\tilde{H}(z)$ since $Q^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ for those data points. Similarly, in the z_h projection the grey data points are not included in other projections and neither are included in the fitting of $\tilde{H}(z)$, since the standard semi-inclusive region corresponds to the kinematical cut $0.2 < z_h < 0.7$ [5].

It is also interesting to study how the scaled asymmetry changes with Q^2 . Since the depolarization factor is divided away, the observable depends only on three kinematical variables: x_B , z_h and Q^2 . In Fig. 4.3, we present the asymmetry as a function of x_B and z_h , for both π^+ and π^- production, at different virtualities Q^2 . The general trend observed is that the asymmetry tends to decrease in magnitude with increasing Q^2 . This checks out with the fact that the $F_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ structure

function is M_h/Q suppressed, being a sub-leading twist quantity. The top row in Fig. 4.3 shows the asymmetry values for kinematics similar to the HERMES experiment, with $Q^2 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2$. The middle row, shows a typical $Q^2 \sim 20 \text{ GeV}^2$ that could be achieved at JLAB with the upcoming 22 GeV upgrade CITE. Lastly, the last row is obtained for $Q^2 = 100 \text{ GeV}^2$, a possible kinematical point for the future EIC.

4.3 NLO estimates

In order to perform a NLO exploratory study, we need one last ingredient: input fragmentation functions $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta)$ and $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}(z, \zeta)$ for a given quark flavor q . Since these functions are currently unknown, a real prediction is clearly not possible. We can, though, build some models respecting the currently known constraints and plot the resulting curves for different choices of parameters. A typical parametrization for collinear PDFs and FFs is given by the formula [10]

$$\mathcal{F}^q(\xi; N_q, a_q, b_q, \gamma_q, \tilde{a}_q, \tilde{b}_q) \equiv \frac{N_q \xi^{a_q} (1 - \xi)^{b_q} \left(1 + \gamma_q \xi^{\tilde{a}_q} (1 - \xi)^{\tilde{b}_q}\right)}{\mathbb{B}(a_q + 2, b_q + 1) + \gamma^q \mathbb{B}(a_q + \tilde{a}_q + 2, b_q + \tilde{b}_q + 1)}, \quad (4.3)$$

where $\mathbb{B}(a, b) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)/\Gamma(a+b)$ is the Euler beta function and ξ is a generic fractional momentum variable. Based on this, we construct some simple models for the fragmentation functions of interest. We set

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta) &= \frac{\tilde{H}^q(z)}{2z} \mathcal{F}^q(\zeta; N_q, a_q, b_q, \gamma_q, \tilde{a}_q, \tilde{b}_q) \\ \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}(z, \zeta) &= \frac{\tilde{H}^q(z)}{2z} \mathcal{F}^q(\zeta; \bar{N}_q, c_q, \bar{c}_q, \bar{\gamma}_q, \tilde{c}_q, \tilde{c}_q). \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

It is important to note that in the qg case, our model is guaranteed to satisfy the EoM relation by construction. This is the case also for the boundary conditions presented in Chap. 1, such as $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, 0) = \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, 1) = \partial_\zeta \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta)|_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} = \partial_\zeta \text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta)|_{\zeta \rightarrow 1} = 0$. This is achieved by choosing

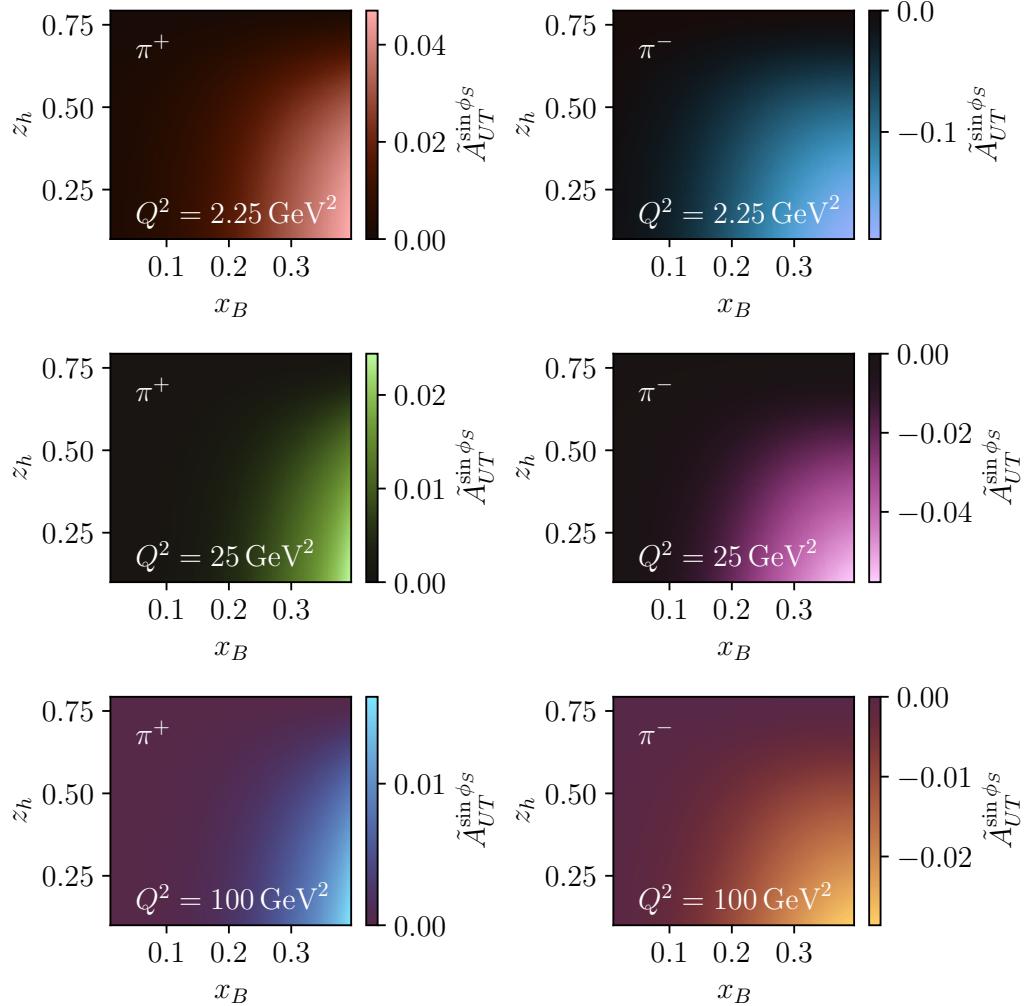


Figure 4.3: Values for the scaled $\tilde{A}_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ asymmetry at LO as a function of x_B and z_h for both π^+ and π^- production. Different rows correspond to different exchanged photon virtualities Q^2 , relevant for the HERMES, JLAB22GeV and EIC experiments respectively.

appropriate model parameters such that all three conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 d\zeta \frac{\mathcal{F}(\zeta)}{1-\zeta} &= 1 \\ \mathcal{F}(0) &= \mathcal{F}(1) = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}(\zeta)}{\partial \zeta} \right|_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} &= \left. \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}(\zeta)}{\partial \zeta} \right|_{\zeta \rightarrow 1} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

are simultaneously satisfied. When it comes to the $\bar{q}q$ correlator, it is completely unconstrained. We choose however to model it such that the z -dependence precisely matches the quark-gluon-quark FF $\tilde{H}(z)/2z$. After all, these twist-3 objects are all interconnected to one another, and we regard it as a reasonable and very simple assumption. We would expect the $\bar{q}q$ correlator to be symmetric under the exchange of quarks and antiquarks, hence why we set the exponents of ζ and $(1 - \zeta)$ to be equal for a given q . In order to compare LO and NLO x and z projections, we generate various so called scenarios. We define a scenario as one specific set of model parameters including both fragmentation functions. Meaning, the k -th scenario is described by the set $S_k = \{a_u, a_{\bar{u}}, a_d, a_{\bar{d}}, b_u, b_{\bar{u}}, \dots\}$. To generate these scenarios, we sample each parameter from a uniform real distribution such that the conditions above are always satisfied for any random sampling. Among these cases, we pick three scenarios that are particularly explanatory for our purposes.

The results of our exploratory NLO numerical analysis are presented in Fig. 4.4. Here, the projections along x_B and z_h of the spin asymmetry at NLO are shown, for both π^+ and π^- production. The NLO curves, corresponding to three different scenarios, exhibit quite different behavior. The scenario S_1 yields very similar curves compared to the LO case and it describes the data qualitatively well. This is not an indication that the NLO correction is small in general but rather that the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ correction of the numerator of the SSA is roughly equal in size and opposite in sign compared to the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S)$ correction to the denominator. Scenario S_2 instead, showcases significant corrections all the way up to $\sim 50--100\%$. In fact, NLO corrections are so large that the asymmetry changes sign compared to the LO case. Lastly, scenario S_3 shows a similar trend to the LO case, but somewhat describing an enhanced asymmetry effect. The analysis of these three scenarios is a strong indication of the fact that the NLO corrections to the asymmetry are quite sensitive to the choice of parameters used to describe the QQQ correlators, as well as their model parametrization overall. In principle, one could perform a fit to the experimental data to constrain the QQQ correlators. This is, however, beyond the scope of this work and it may be subject of future investigations.

There are essentially two important outcomes of this exploratory NLO study. First, one sees that the NLO corrections to the numerator of the SSA can be large,

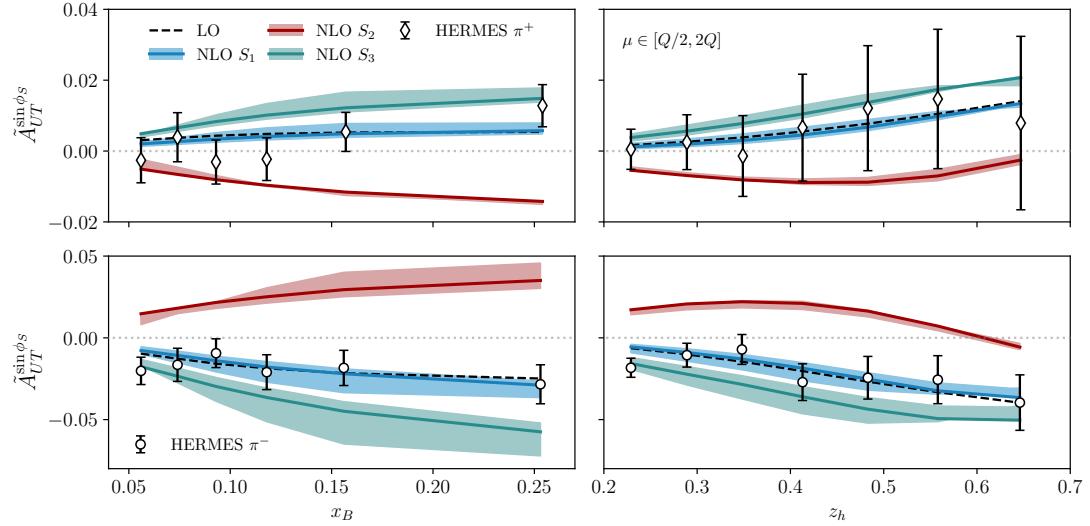


Figure 4.4: Projections along x_B and z_h of the (scaled) single spin asymmetry $A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S}$ at NLO. The colored curves correspond to different NLO scenarios S_k , i.e. different models for the twist-3 FFs $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{qg}(z, \zeta)$ and $\text{Im } \hat{H}_{FU}^{\bar{q}q}(z, \zeta)$. Experimental data from HERMES is also shown.

and not at all negligible. In numerous scenarios we even witness NLO corrections so large that the asymmetry changes sign. This fact alone should be enough to remark the importance of NLO corrections to spin-dependent observables in QCD. We also note the fact that NLO corrections to the numerator of SSAs can be large has been numerically tested in a very similar manner also for single inclusive hadron production $ep \rightarrow hX$ [21]. Secondly, the fact that the NLO single-spin asymmetry shows great sensitivity to the set of employed twist-3 matrix elements motivates even more the importance of future precision colliders such as the EIC. In fact, future accurate data collected at larger center-of-mass energies will deepen our understanding of sub-leading twist distribution and fragmentation effects, shedding light on detailed hadron structure and the hadronization mechanism.

Conclusions

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Appendix A

Hard scattering coefficients

A.1 Unpolarized

The hard scattering coefficients appearing in the unpolarized structure functions are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}_1^{q \rightarrow q}(w, v, \mu^2) &= \left[C_F \left(-8 - 3 \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} \right) \right] \delta(1-w)\delta(1-v) \\
&+ C_F \left[(1+v^2) \left(\frac{\ln(1-v)}{1-v} \right)_+ + 1-v + (1+v^2) \frac{\ln v - \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2}}{(1-v)_+} \right] \delta(1-w) \\
&+ C_F \left[(1+w^2) \left(\frac{\ln(1-w)}{1-w} \right)_+ + 1-w + (1+w^2) \frac{-\ln w - \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2}}{(1-w)_+} \right] \delta(1-v) \\
&+ C_F \left[\frac{2v^2w^2 - 2v^2w - 2vw^2 + 4vw + v^2 + w^2 - 2v - 2w + 2}{(1-w)_+(1-v)_+} \right] \\
\mathcal{C}_1^{g \rightarrow q}(w, v, \mu^2) &= T_F \left[(w^2 + (1-w)^2) \left(\ln \frac{1-w}{w} - \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} \right) + 2w(1-w) \right] \delta(1-v) \\
&+ T_F \left[\frac{(w^2 + (1-w)^2)(v^2 + (1-v)^2)}{v(1-v)_+} \right] \\
\mathcal{C}_1^{q \rightarrow g}(w, v, \mu^2) &= C_F \left[\frac{1 + (1-v)^2}{v} \left(\ln(v(1-v)) - \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} \right) + v \right] \delta(1-w) \\
&+ C_F \left[\frac{1 + v^2 + w^2 - 2vw^2 - 2v^2w + 2v^2w^2}{v(1-w)_+} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_L^{q \rightarrow q}(w, v) &= C_F [4vw] \\ \mathcal{C}_L^{g \rightarrow q}(w, v) &= T_F [8w(1-w)] \\ \mathcal{C}_L^{q \rightarrow g}(w, v) &= C_F [4w(1-v)]\end{aligned}\tag{A.2}$$

A.2 Transversely polarized nucleon

The hard scattering coefficients appearing in the transverse spin structure functions are given by WRONG!

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow qg} &= C_F \left[\delta(1-w)\delta(1-v) \frac{(-15\zeta + \log^2(\zeta) - 6\log(\zeta) + 2(2\zeta + \log(\zeta) - 2)\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + 15)}{2(\zeta-1)} \right. \\ &\quad + \delta(1-w) \frac{((\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-v) + \log(v))(\zeta + 2(\zeta-1)v^2 - (\zeta-3)v - 1) - 2\zeta v^2 + 2v^2)}{\zeta(1-v)_+} \\ &\quad + \delta(1-v) \frac{2w(\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-w) - \log(w) - 1)}{(1-w)_+} \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{w((\zeta-1)(2v^2-3v+1)w^2 + \zeta w(-\zeta-2(\zeta-1)v^3 - 3v^2 + (\zeta+3)v) + \zeta^2(v-1)^2)}{\zeta(1-v)_+(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)} \right] \\ &\quad + N_C \left[\delta(1-w)\delta(1-v) \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{2\log(1-\zeta)}{\zeta} - \frac{\log(\zeta)(\log(\zeta) + 2\log(Q^2/\mu^2) - 4)}{\zeta-1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + \delta(1-w) \frac{((\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-v) + \log(v))(\zeta + (-\zeta^2 + \zeta - 2)v + 1) + 2\zeta^2 v^2 - \zeta^2 v - \zeta v)}{2(\zeta-1)\zeta(\zeta v - 1)} \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{w(2\zeta^2(v-1) + (\zeta-1)^2(2v-1)w^2 - 3\zeta(\zeta-1)(v-1)w)}{2(1-\zeta)\zeta(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)} \right]\end{aligned}\tag{A.3}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow \bar{q}q} &= +\delta(1-w) \frac{(2C_F - N_C)((2v^2 - 3v + 1)\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + (2v^2 - 3v + 1)\log((1-v)v) + \zeta v)}{2\zeta((\zeta-1)v + 1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{(2v^2 - 3v + 1)w^2(2C_F - N_C)((\zeta-1)\zeta v^2 + (\zeta-1)v((2\zeta-1)w - 2\zeta) + \zeta(w-1)(\zeta(w-1) + (\zeta-1)w))}{2(\zeta-1)\zeta v(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)((\zeta-1)v + \zeta(w-1) + 1)}\end{aligned}\tag{A.4}$$

The LT ones bla bla bla

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow qg} = & C_F \left[\delta(1-w)\delta(1-v) \frac{(-15\zeta + \log^2(\zeta) - 6\log(\zeta) + 2(2\zeta + \log(\zeta) - 2)\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + 15)}{2(\zeta-1)} \right. \\
& + \delta(1-w) \frac{((\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-v) + \log(v))(\zeta + 2(\zeta-1)v^2 - (\zeta-3)v - 1) - 2\zeta v^2 + 2v^2 - 3v)}{\zeta(1-v)_+} \\
& + \delta(1-v) \frac{2w(\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-w) - \log(w) - 1)}{(1-w)_+} \\
& - \frac{w((\zeta-1)(2v^2 - 3v + 1)w^2 + \zeta w(-\zeta - 2(\zeta-1)v^3 - 3v^2 + (\zeta+3)v) + \zeta^2(v-1)^2)}{\zeta(1-v)_+(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)} \\
& + N_C \left[\delta(1-w)\delta(1-v) \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{2\log(1-\zeta)}{\zeta} - \frac{\log(\zeta)(\log(\zeta) + 2\log(Q^2/\mu^2) - 4)}{\zeta-1} \right) \right. \\
& + \delta(1-w) \frac{((\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + \log(1-v) + \log(v))(\zeta + (-\zeta^2 + \zeta - 2)v + 1) + 2\zeta^2 v^2 - \zeta^2 v - \zeta v)}{2(\zeta-1)\zeta(\zeta v - 1)} \\
& \left. + \frac{w(2\zeta^2(v-1) + (\zeta-1)^2(2v-1)w^2 - 3\zeta(\zeta-1)(v-1)w)}{2(1-\zeta)\zeta(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)} \right] \tag{A.5}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}_{UT}^{q \rightarrow \bar{q}q} = & +\delta(1-w) \frac{(2C_F - N_C)((2v^2 - 3v + 1)\log(Q^2/\mu^2) + (2v^2 - 3v + 1)\log((1-v)v) + \zeta v)}{2\zeta((\zeta-1)v + 1)} \\
& + \frac{(2v^2 - 3v + 1)w^2(2C_F - N_C)((\zeta-1)\zeta v^2 + (\zeta-1)v((2\zeta-1)w - 2\zeta) + \zeta(w-1)(\zeta(w-1) + 1))}{2(\zeta-1)\zeta v(1-w)_+(\zeta(v-1) + (\zeta-1)w)((\zeta-1)v + \zeta(w-1) + 1)} \tag{A.6}
\end{aligned}$$

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