

# Parton-shower effects in polarized DIS

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In collaboration with Barbara Jäger

Based on [JHEP 07 \(2024\) 177](#)

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TUM-MPP Collider Phenomenology Seminar Series  
München- October 29th 2024

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TÜBINGEN



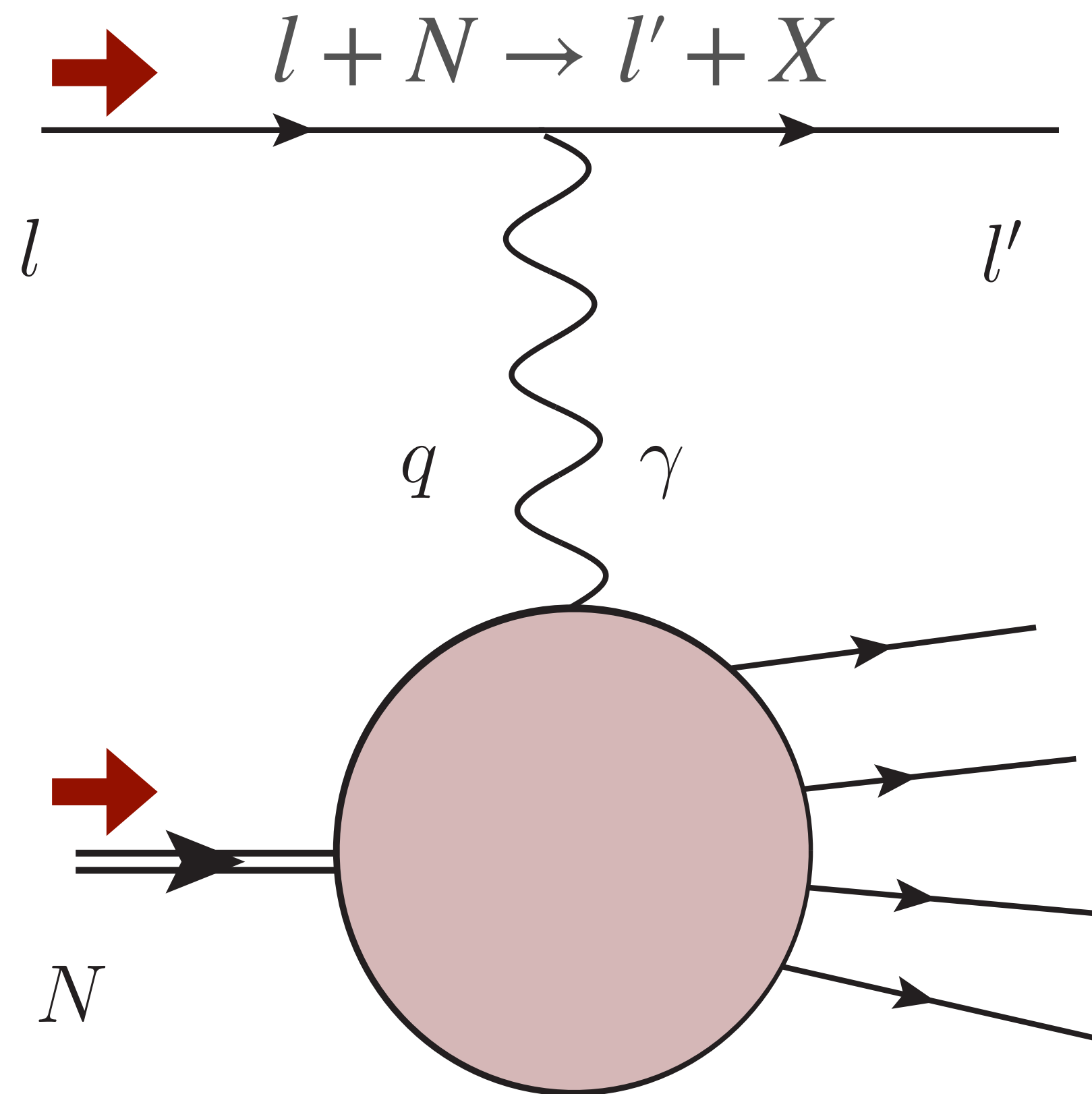
# Introduction





# Introduction - The proton's spin structure

How is the proton's spin distributed among its constituents?

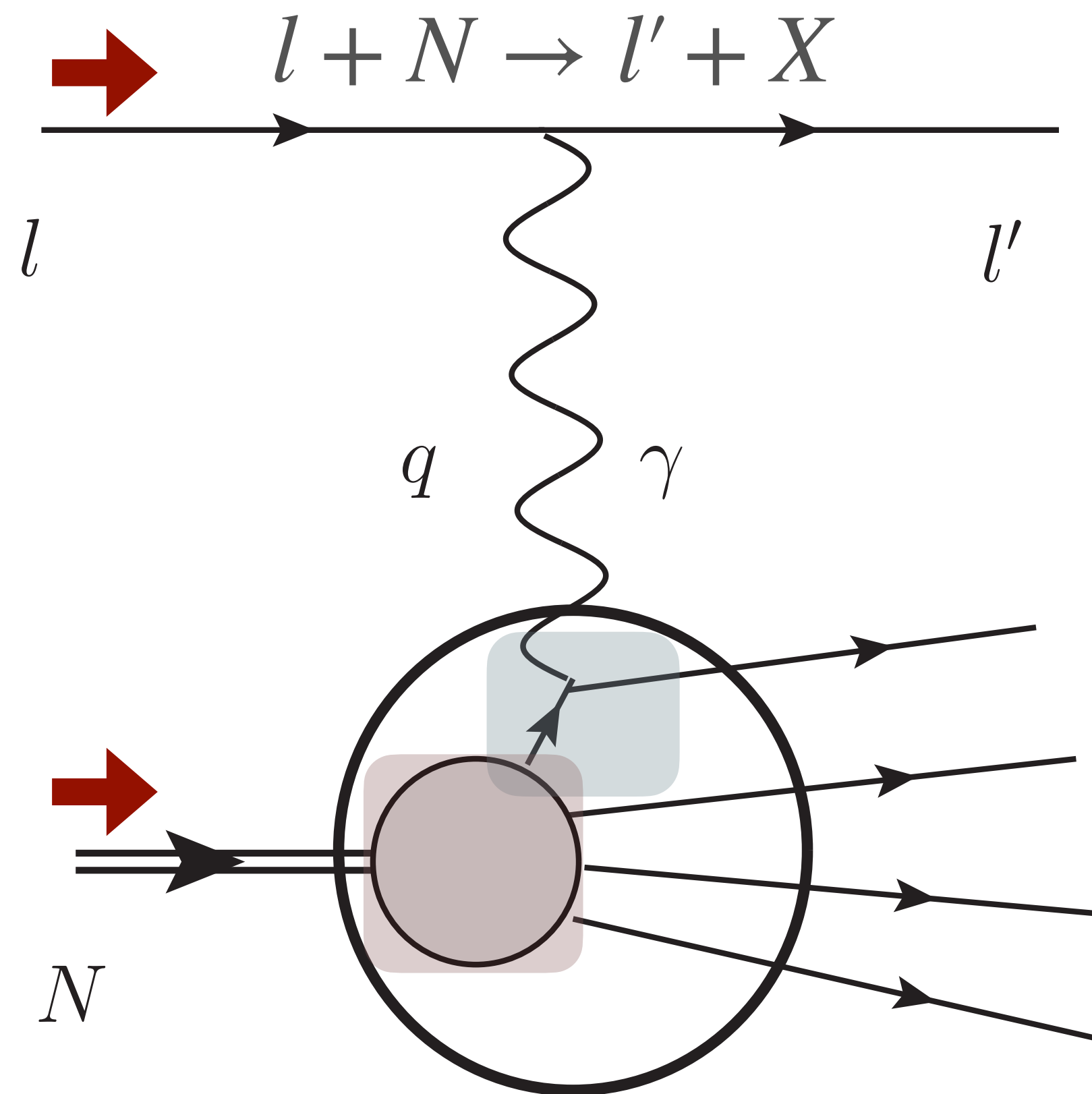


Longitudinally polarized  
cross section

$$\Delta\sigma \equiv \frac{1}{2} [\sigma^{++} - \sigma^{+-}]$$

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$$\Delta\sigma = \sum_a \int dz \Delta f_a(z, \mu_F^2) \Delta\hat{\sigma}_i(\alpha_S(\mu_R), \mu_F^2, \mu_R^2)$$

Polarized PDFs  $\Delta f_a \equiv f_a^+ - f_a^-$

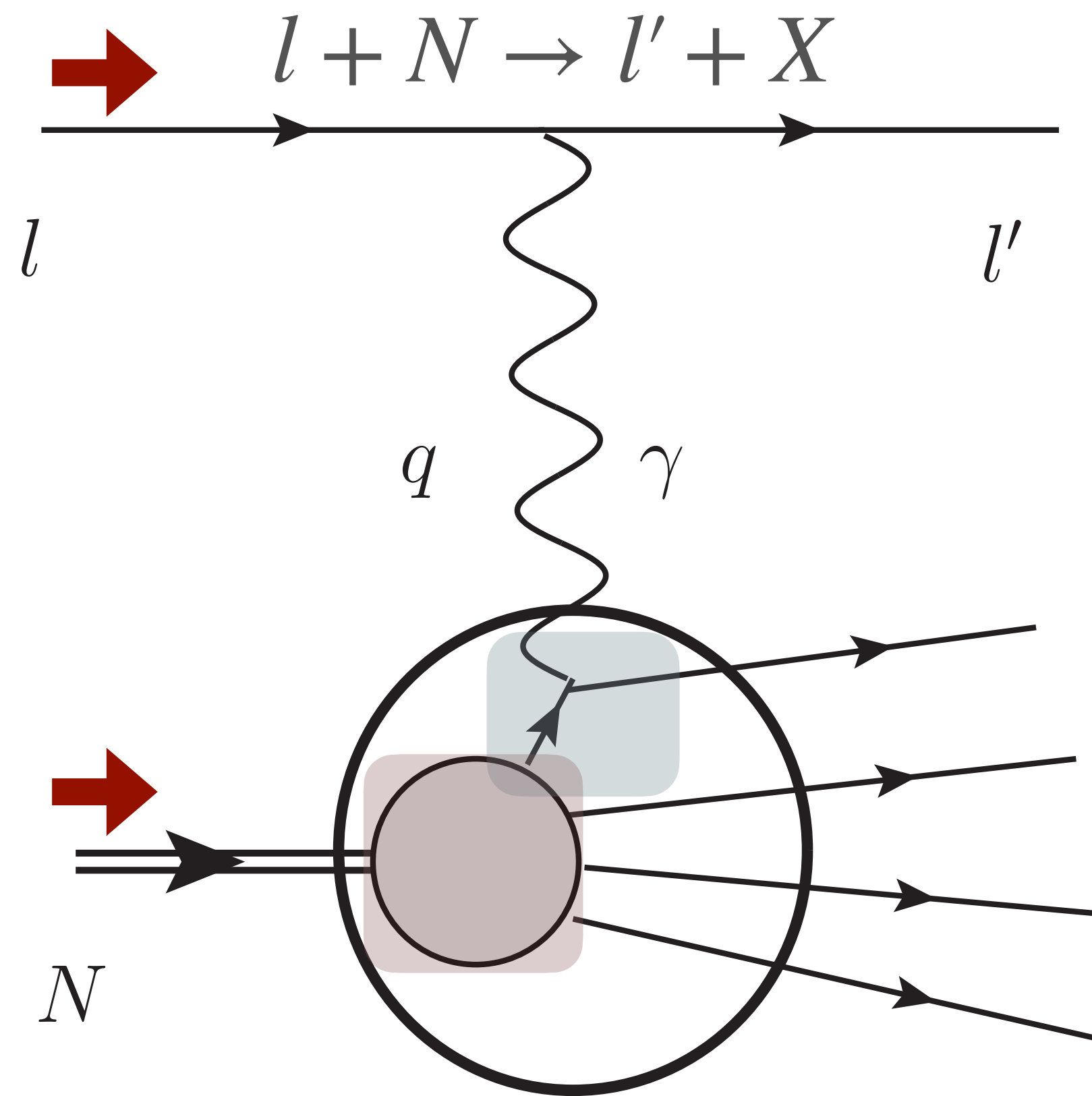
Polarized Partonic cross-section  $\Delta\hat{\sigma} \equiv \frac{1}{2} [\hat{\sigma}^{++} - \hat{\sigma}^{+-}]$

$\Delta f_a(\mu_F^2) = \int_0^1 \Delta f_a(x, \mu_F^2) dx$

Contribution of parton  $a$  to the proton's spin

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PDFs' scale dependence can be calculated perturbatively in QCD

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ln \mu^2} \Delta f_i(z, \mu^2) = \sum_j \int_z^1 \frac{dy}{y} \Delta P_{ji}(y, \alpha_S(\mu^2)) \Delta f_j\left(\frac{z}{y}, \mu^2\right)$$

They can be determined at some input scale from a set of experimental measurements  $\rightarrow$  QCD global analyses











# Introduction

## Spin physics at the future EIC

BNL-based EIC on its path towards construction

- ▶ High Luminosity:  $\mathcal{L} = 10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- ▶ Large center-of-mass energy range: **20 – 140 GeV**
- ▶ Highly polarized electron & light hadron beams

Unique access to the proton's spin structure in terms of helicity parton distributions!

The EIC spin program will require precise predictions for electron-ion collisions

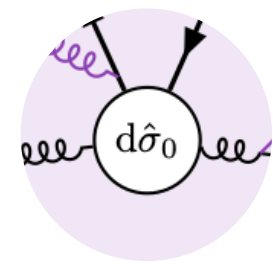
- ▶ Increased theoretical accuracy (NNLO)
- ▶ Precise MC event generators





# Introduction - The proton's spin structure

Event generators for polarized DIS: What do we have? What do we need?



[Pythia manual arXiv:2203.11601 \[hep-ph\]](#)







# Matching higher order corrections to Parton Showers







# Matching higher order corrections to PS

## SMC (LO + Parton Shower)

- Correct behavior at small  $p_T$
- Possible to simulate events at the hadron level
- Incorrect distributions at high  $p_T$
- Normalization accurate at LO

## Fixed Order

- Accurate distributions at high  $p_T$
- Normalization accurate at N<sup>k</sup> LO
- Wrong distributions at small  $p_T$
- Description only at the parton level





# Matching higher order corrections to PS

## POsitive-Weight Hardest Event Generator (POWHEG)

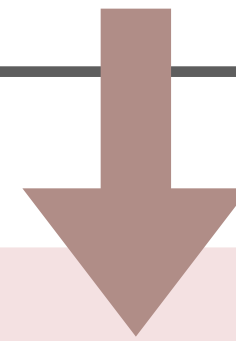
$$d\sigma_{\text{SMC}} = B(\Phi_n) d\Phi_n \left\{ \Delta_{t_0} + \frac{\alpha_S}{2\pi} P(z) \frac{1}{t} \Delta_t d\Phi_r \right\}$$
$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = d\Phi_n \left\{ B(\Phi_n) + \left[ V(\Phi_n) + \int d\Phi_r C(\Phi_n, \Phi_r) \right] + \left[ R(\Phi_n, \Phi_r) - C(\Phi_n, \Phi_r) \right] d\Phi_r \right\}$$

POWHEG - Nason (2004);  
Frixione, Nason, Oleari (2007)

# Matching higher order corrections to PS

## POsitive-Weight Hardest Event Generator (**POWHEG**)

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$$d\sigma_{\text{POWHEG}} = \bar{B}(\Phi_n) d\Phi_n \left\{ \Delta(\Phi_n, p_{Tmin}) + \frac{R(\Phi_n, \Phi_r)}{B(\Phi_n)} \Delta(\Phi_n, p_T) d\Phi_r \right\}$$

**POWHEG** - Nason (2004);  
Frixione, Nason, Oleari (2007)























# EIC Phenomenology





































