



UNIVERSITÀ
DI PAVIA



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

NNLO π^\pm and K^\pm Fragmentation Functions

Speaker:
Luca Polano

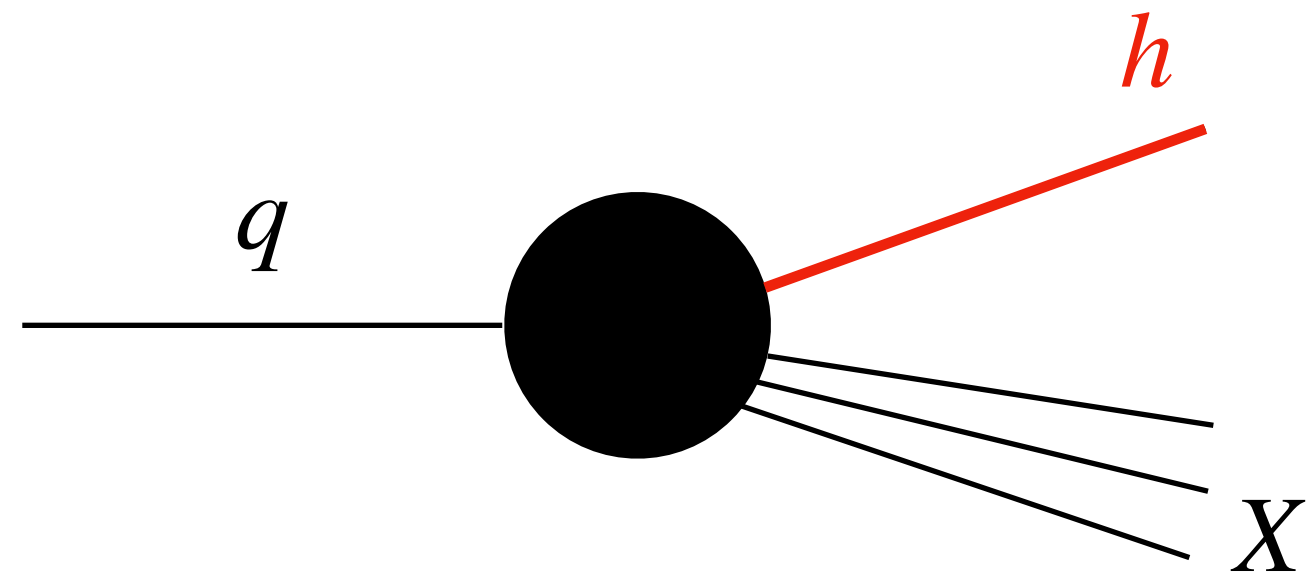
Supervisors:
Alessandro Bacchetta
Marco Radici

MAP MEETING, Pavia, 27/04/2026

Collinear Fragmentation Functions

Non perturbative

$$q \rightarrow hX$$



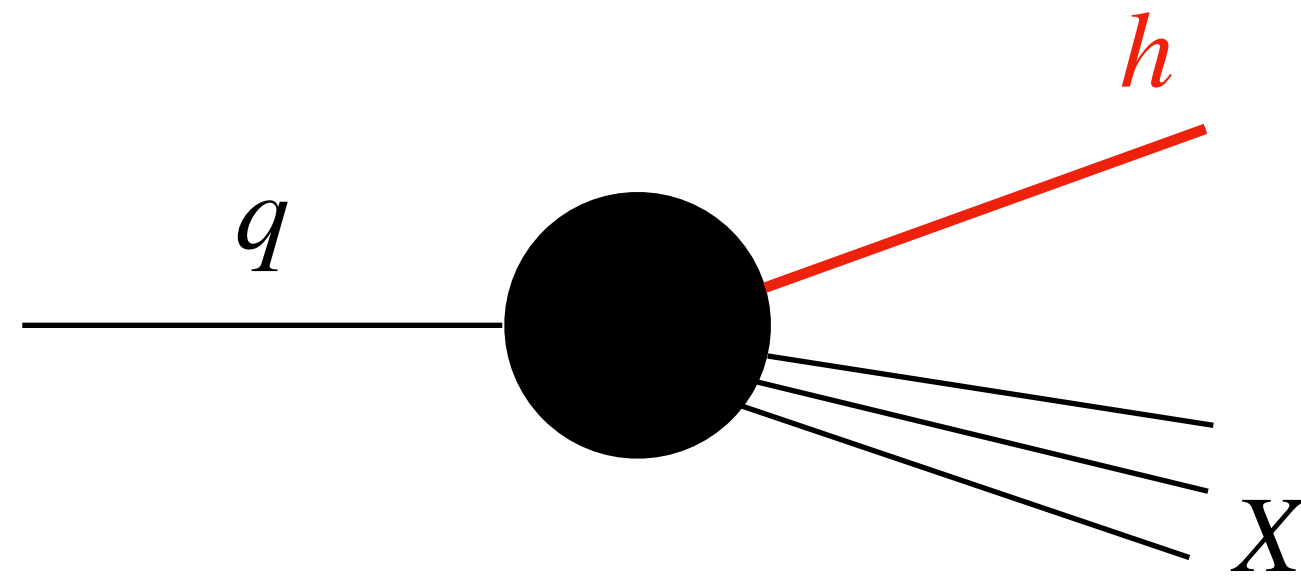
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$$z_{1,2} = \frac{2E_{1,2}}{Q}$$

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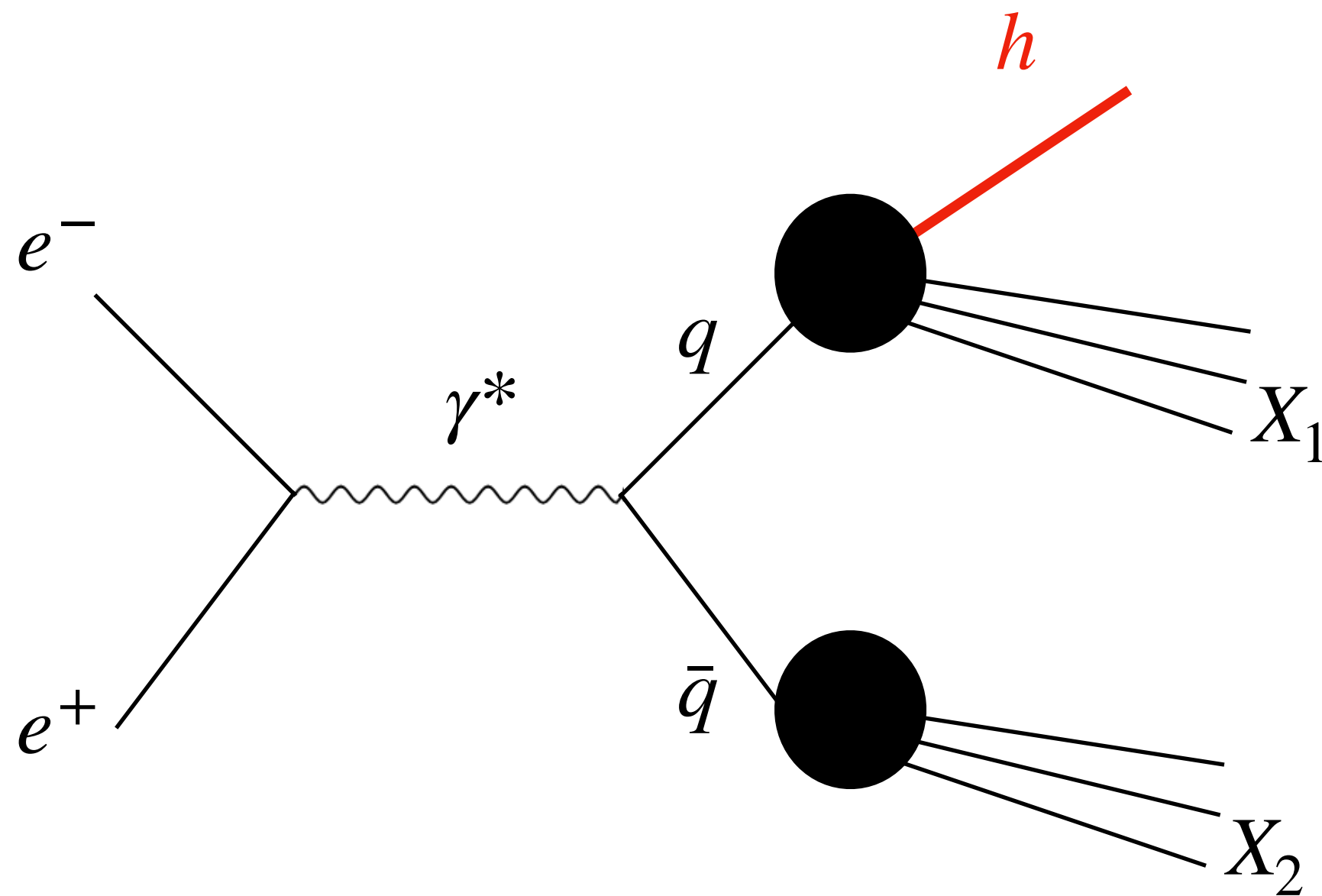


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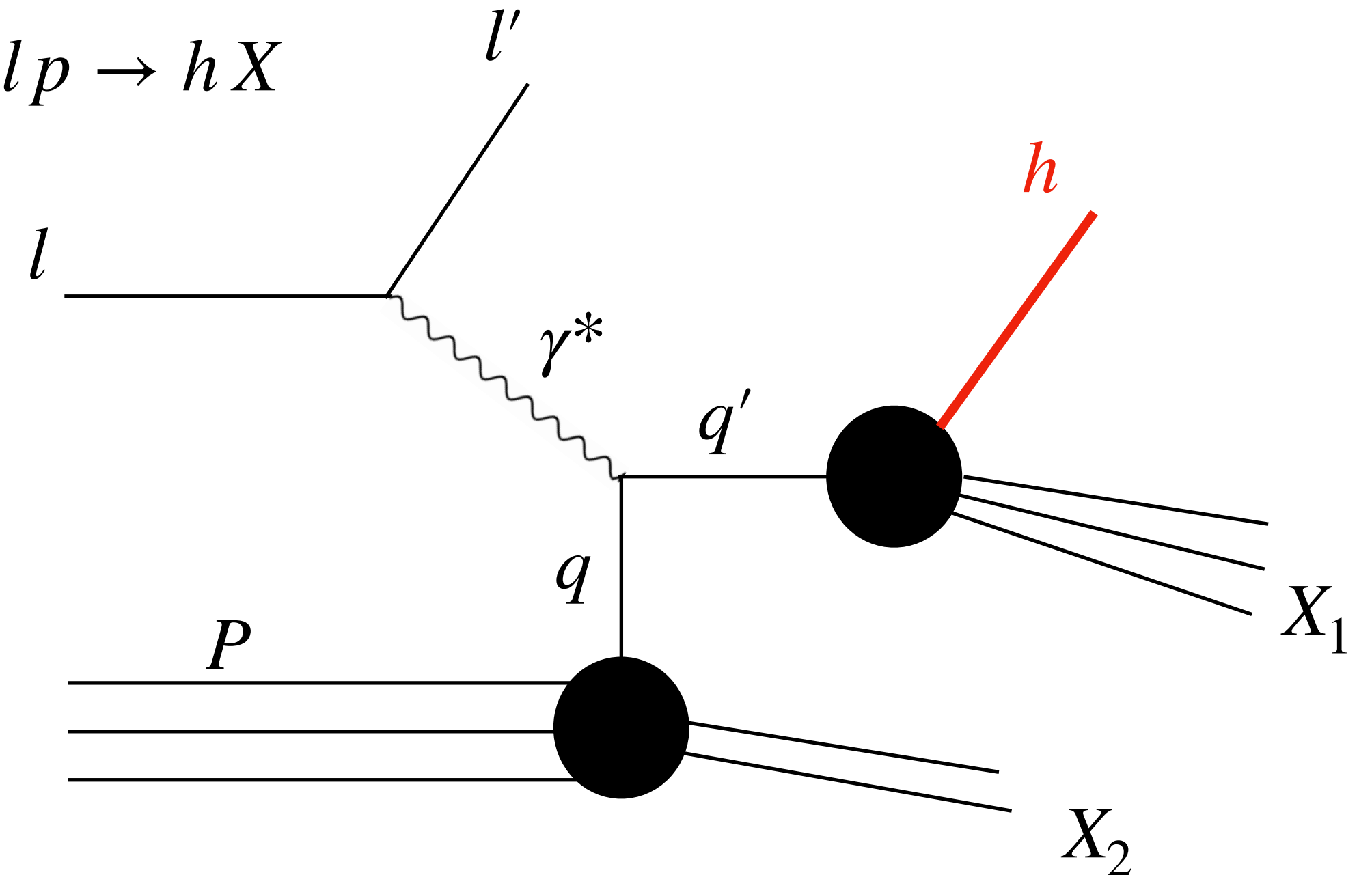
SIA

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow hX$$



SIDIS

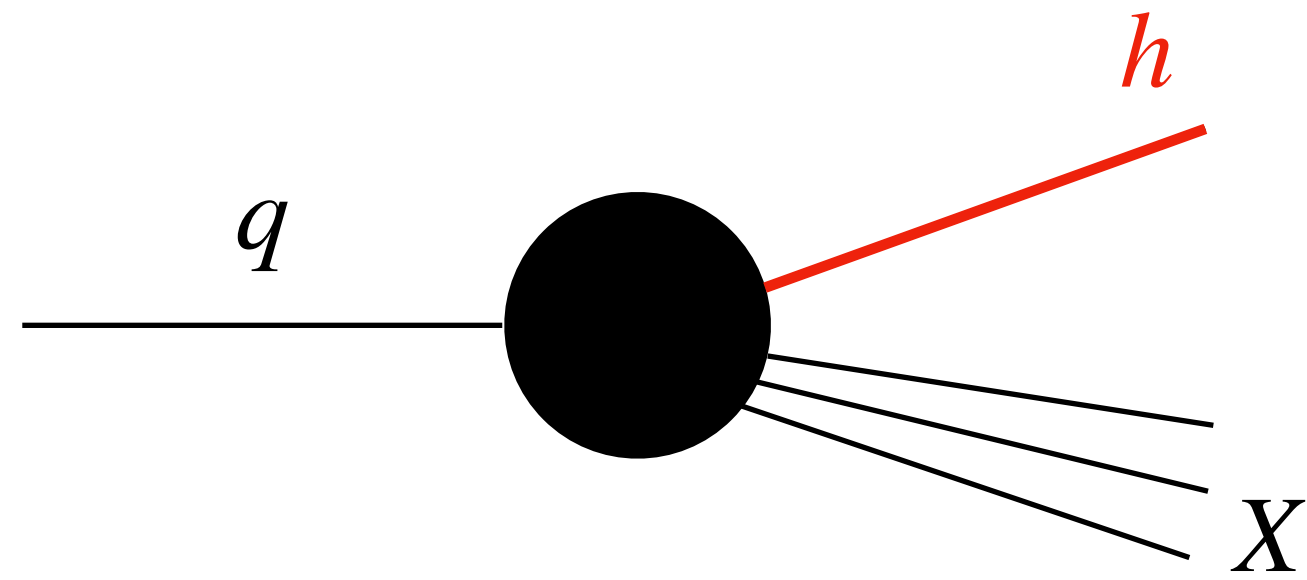
$$lp \rightarrow hX$$



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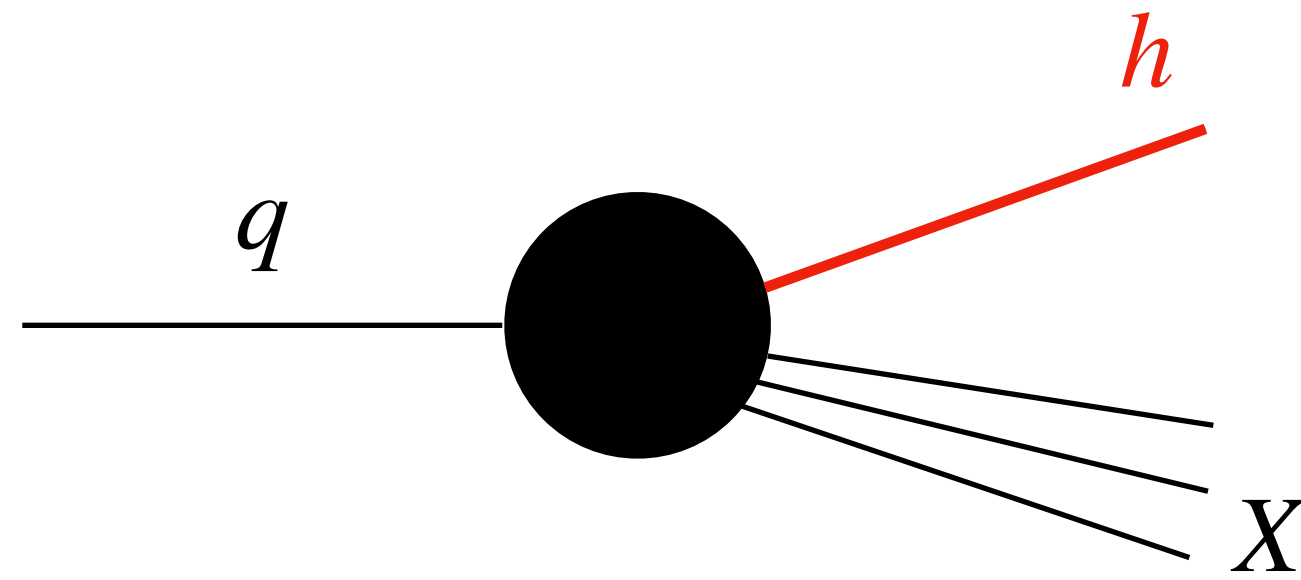
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Total p.ti = 377

SIDIS

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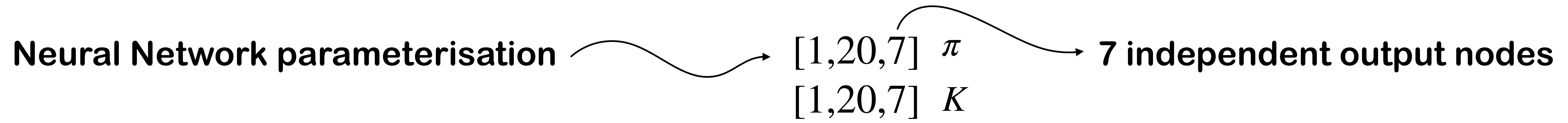
Total p.ti = 322

h^\pm	BELLE	ALEPH	$z_{min} < z < 0.9$
h^\pm	BABAR	DELPHI	$z_{min} = 0.075$
h^\pm	TASSO	OPAL	$z_{min} = 0.02$ if
h^\pm	TPC	SLD	$\sqrt{S} \sim M_Z$

h^-d	HERMESS	$0.2 < z < 0.8$
h^+p	HERMESS	
h^-	COMPASS	$Q^2 > 2 \text{ GeV}$
h^+	COMPASS	

BELLE, BABAR K $z_{min} = 0.2$

Parameterisation



Parameterisation

Neural Network parameterisation \rightarrow $[1,20,7] \pi$
 $[1,20,7] K \rightarrow$ 7 independent output nodes

We start with 11 independent flavors \longrightarrow We end up with 7 independent D_1

Parameterisation

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$$\underline{D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{\bar{d} \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{\bar{u} \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{d \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{s \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{\bar{s} \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{c \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{\bar{c} \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{b \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{\bar{b} \rightarrow \pi^+}} \quad \underline{D_1^{g \rightarrow \pi^+}}$$

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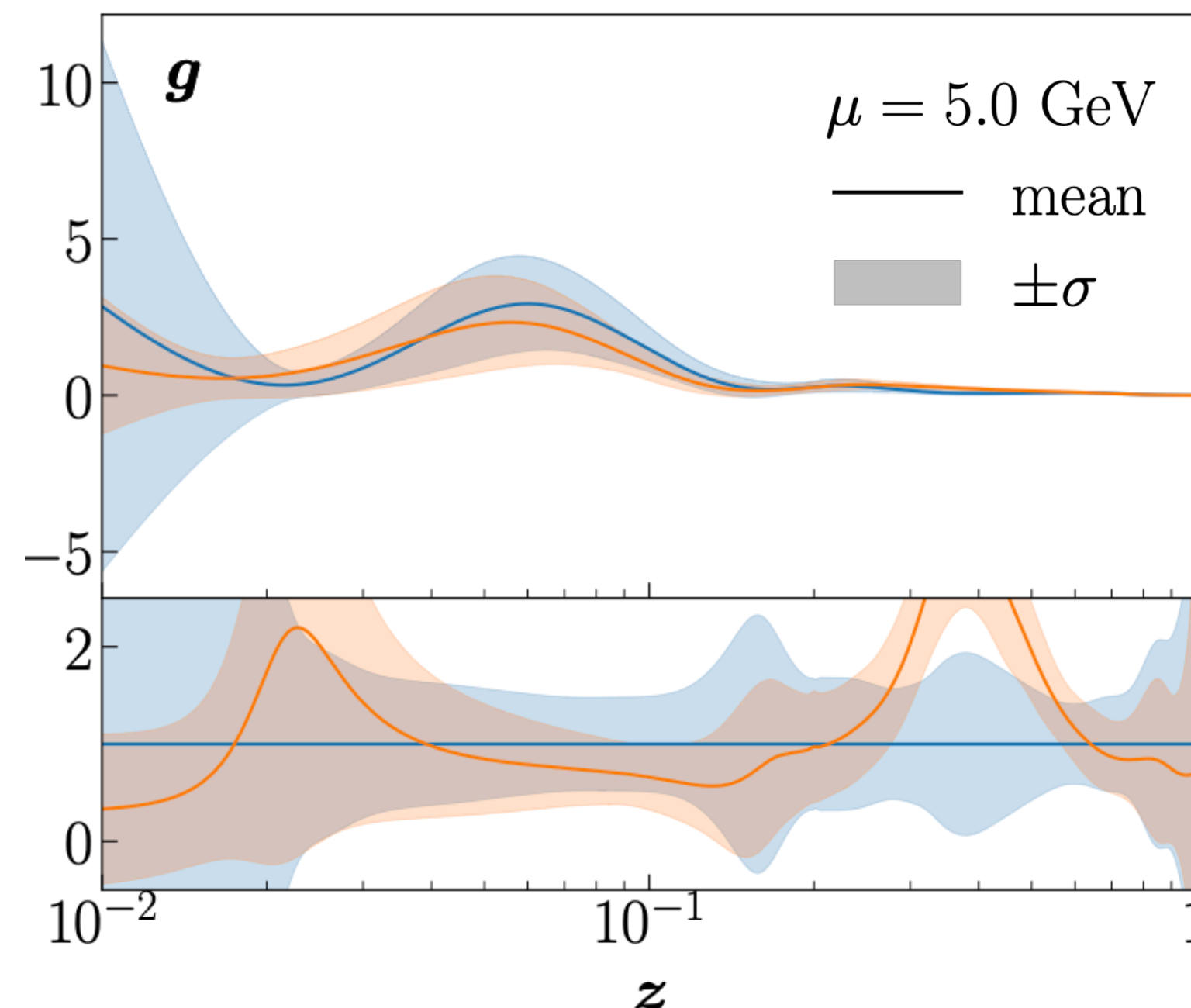
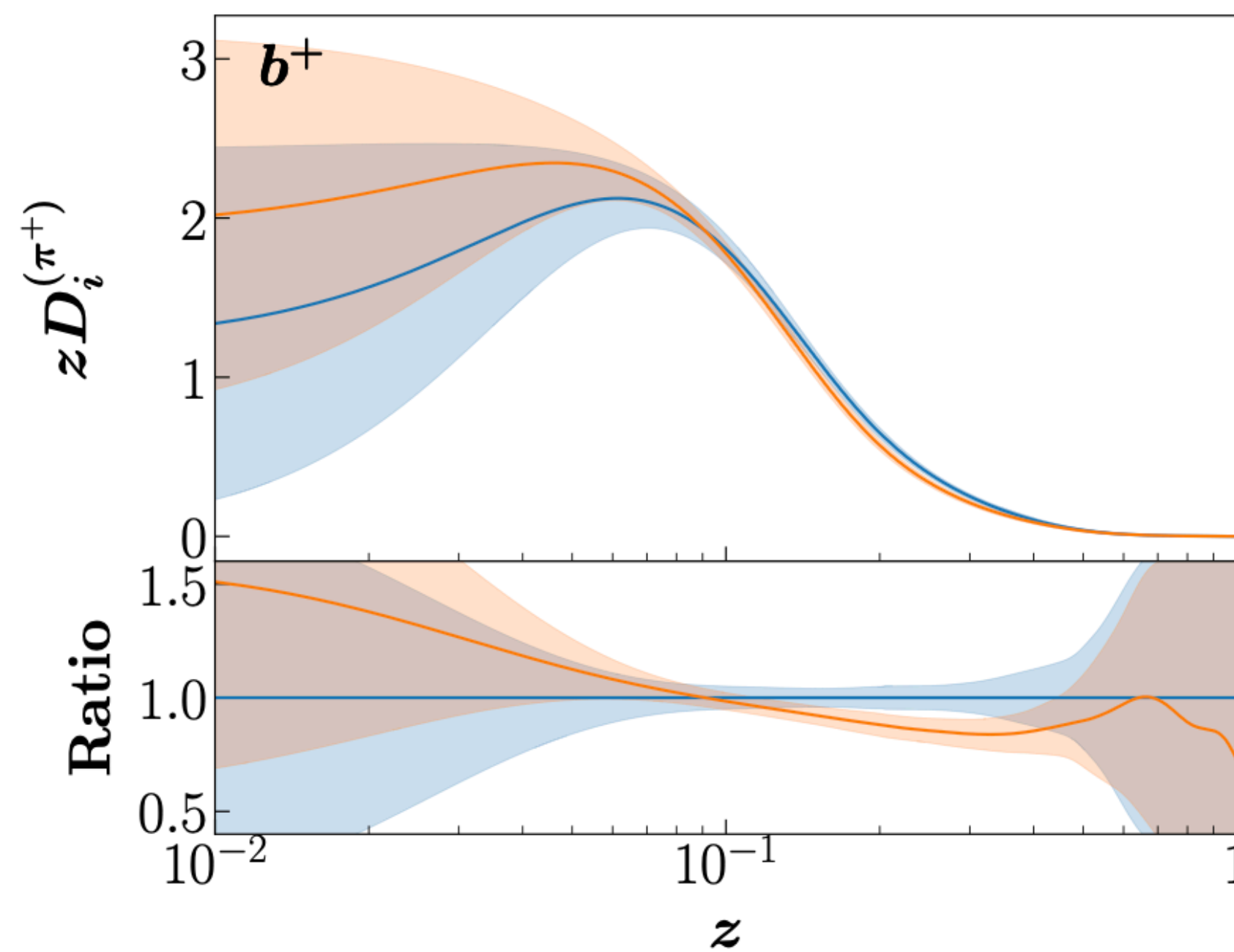
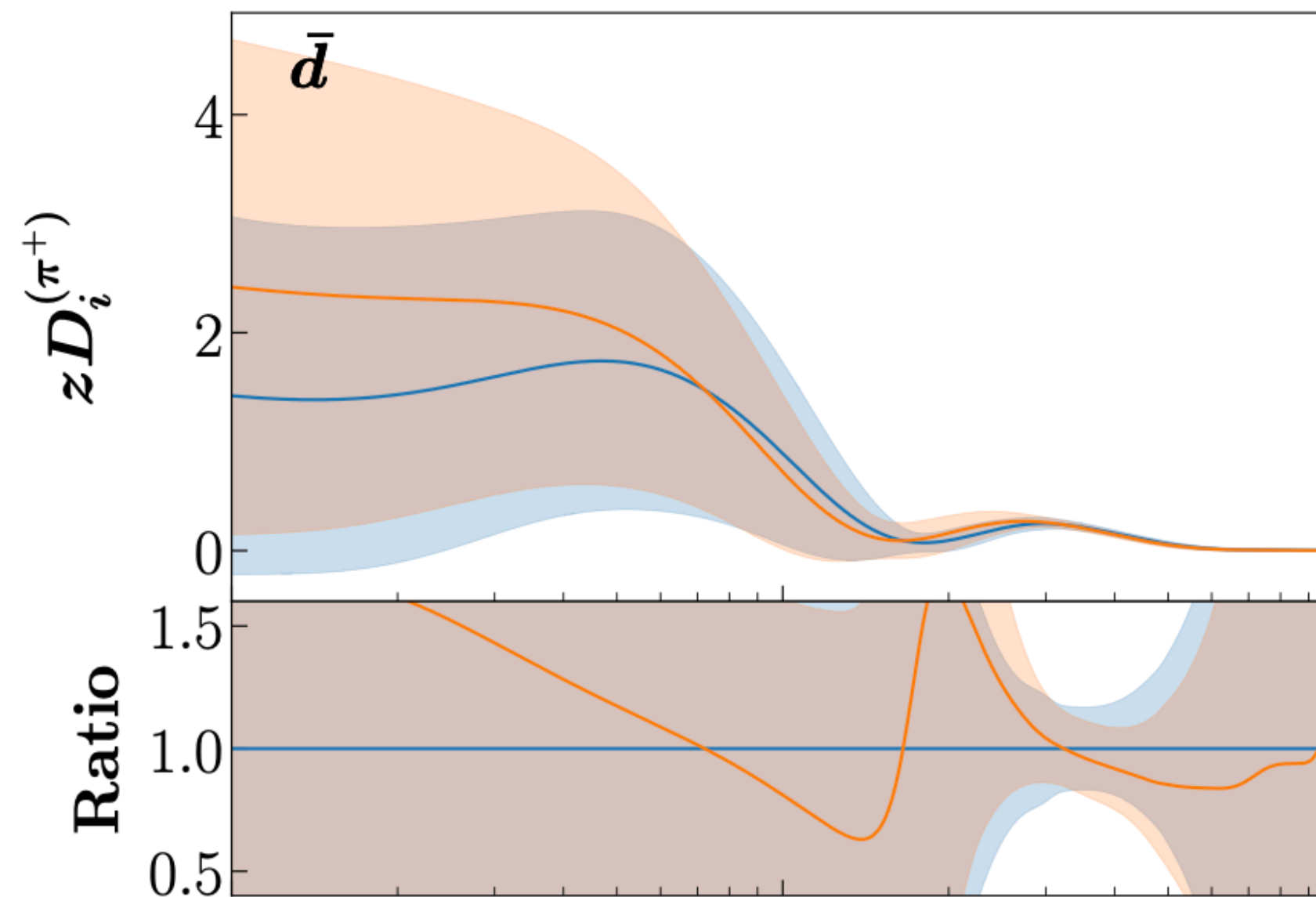
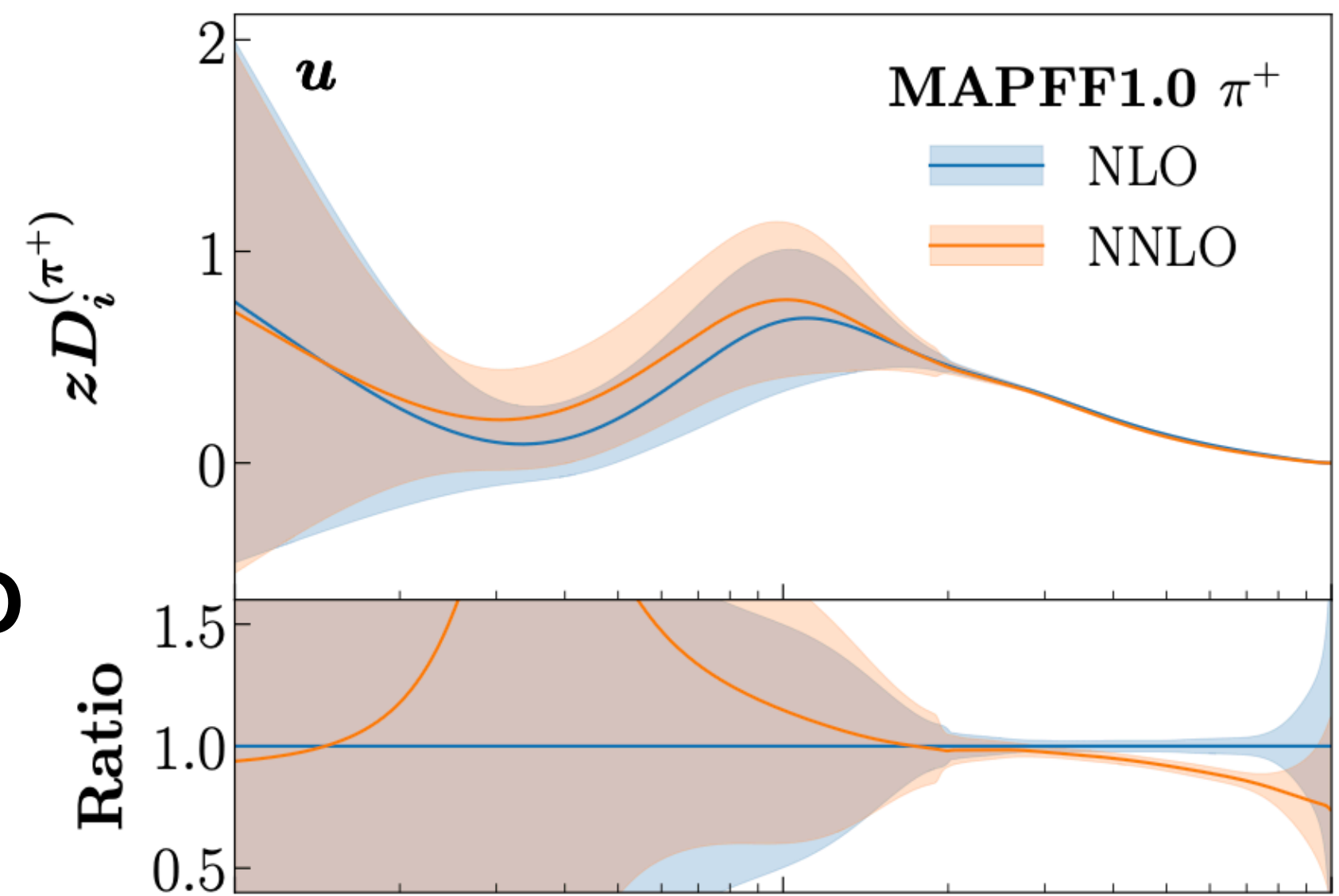
For the K^+ we only need to switch $d \leftrightarrow s$.

Then, by Charge Conjugation, we get the ones for K^- .

$$Q_0 = 5 \text{ GeV}$$

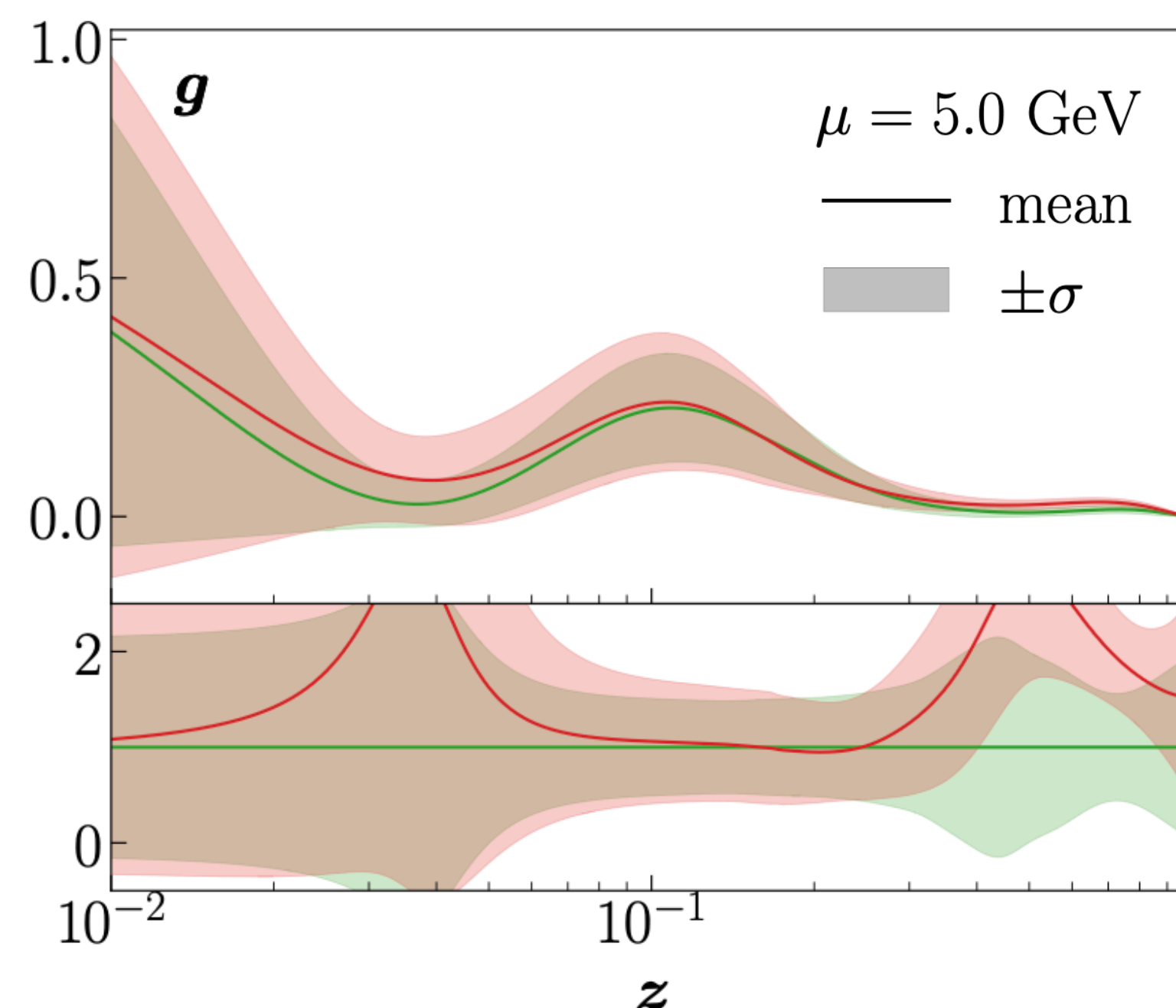
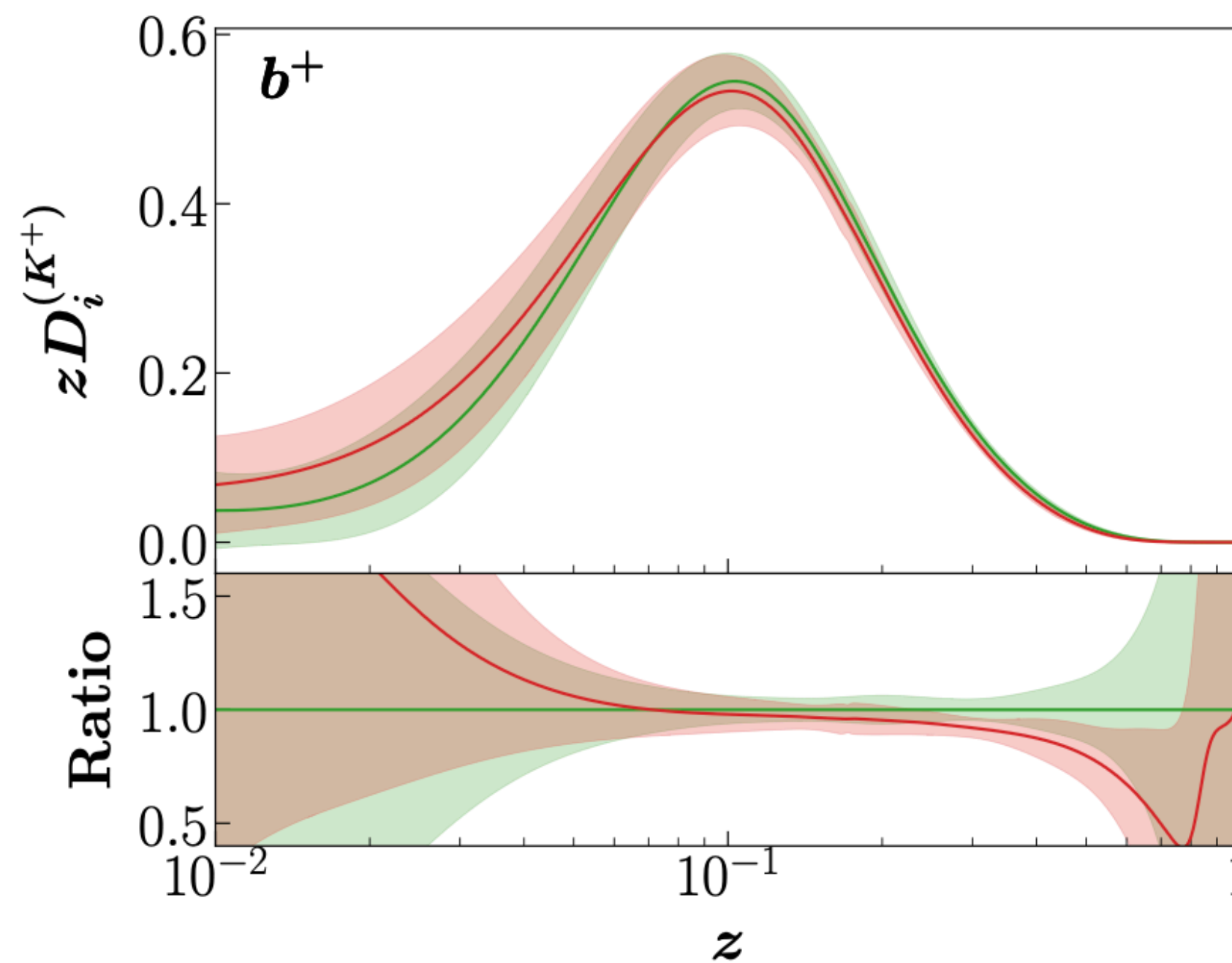
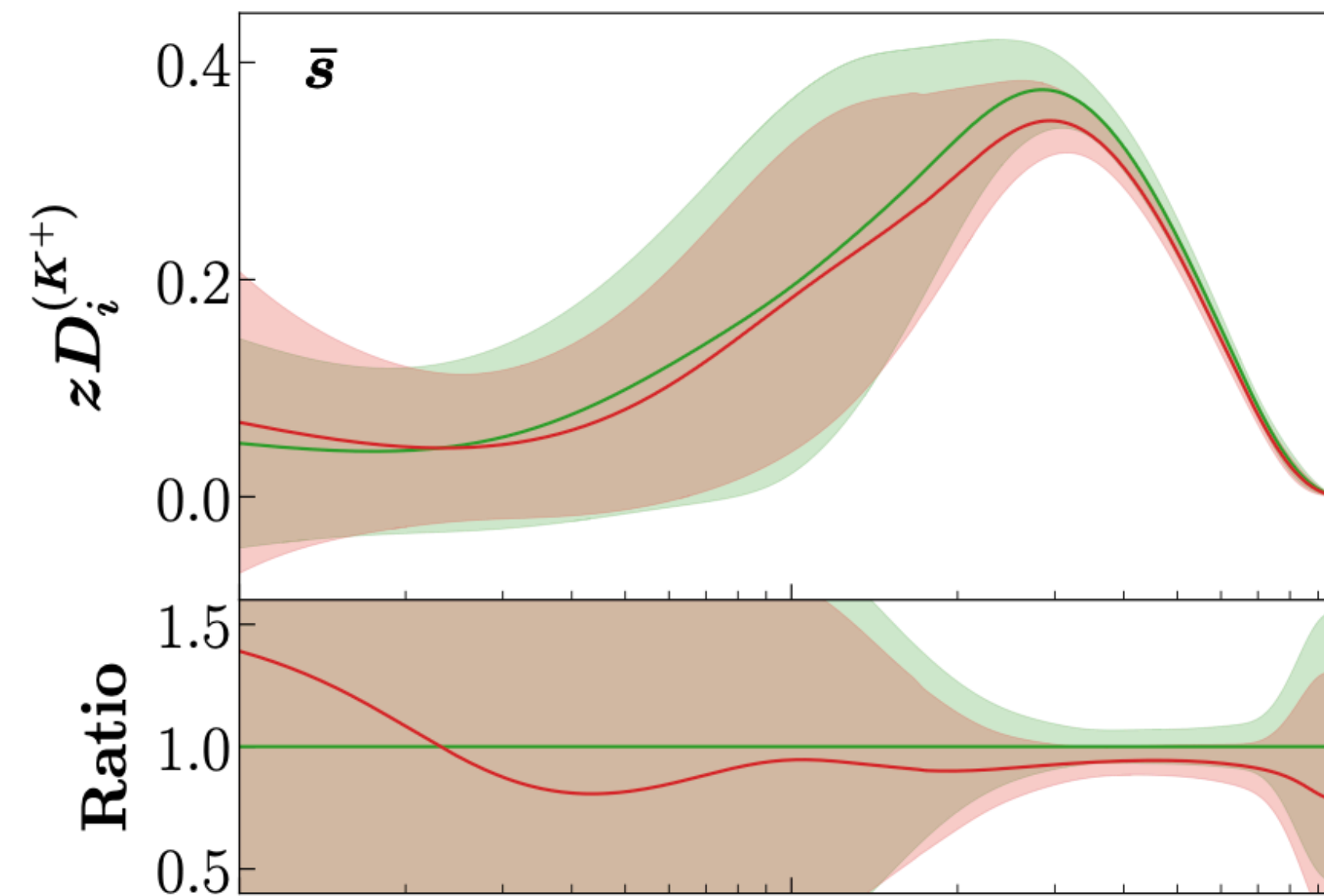
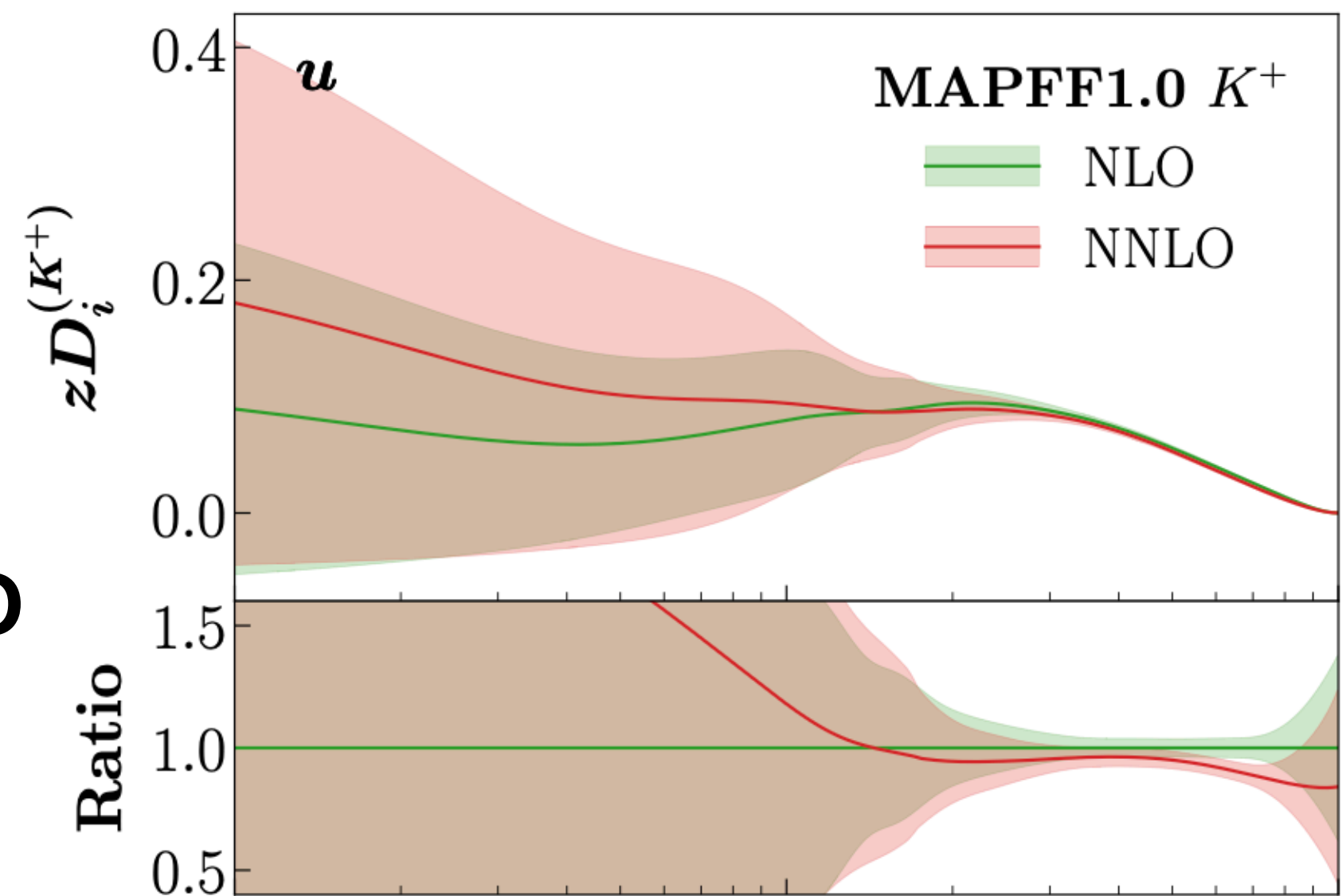
$D_1^{\pi^+}$

Approximated NNLO SIDIS corrections



$D_1^{K^+}$

Approximated NNLO SIDIS corrections



Goals of the new extraction

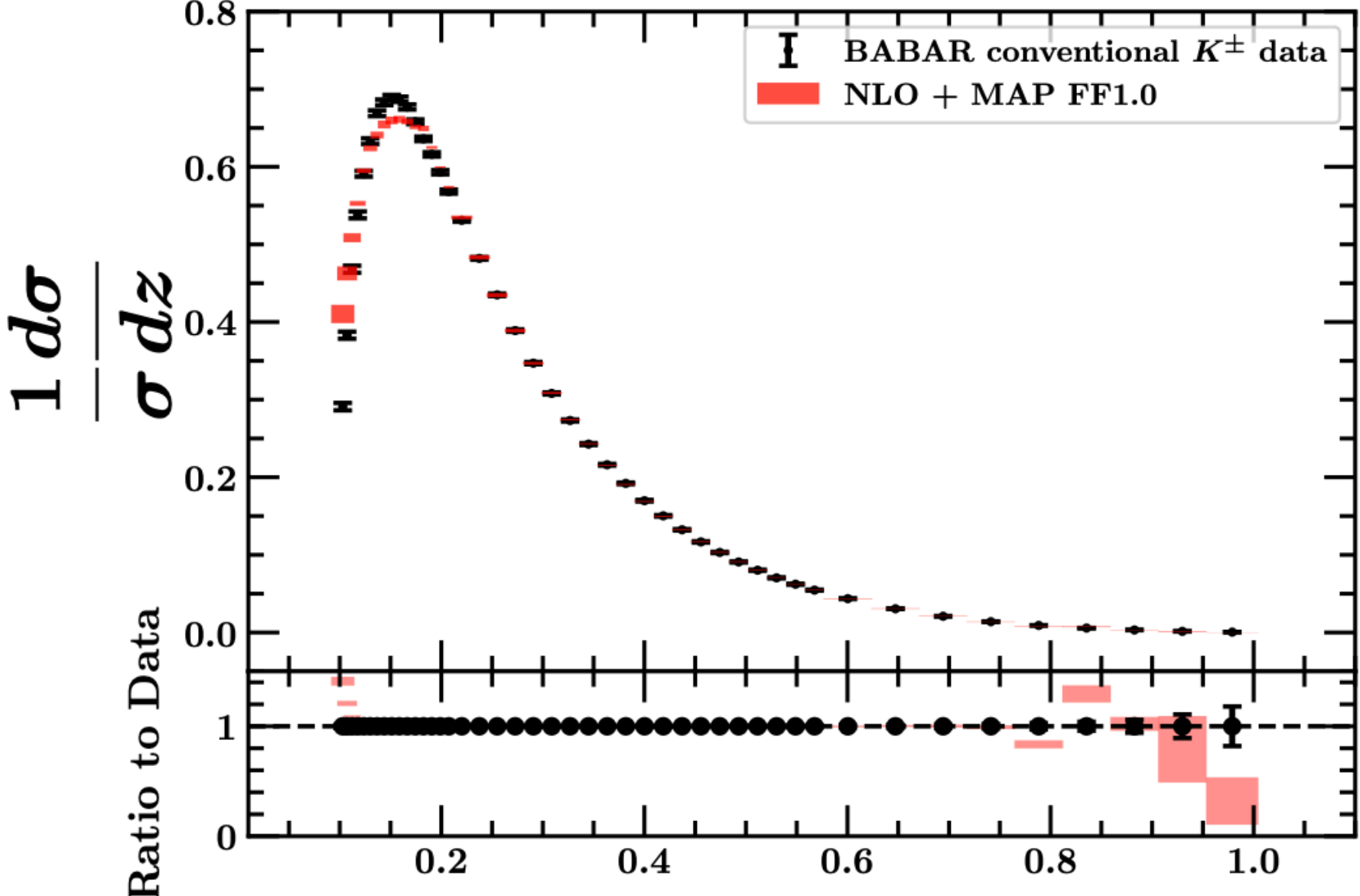
- **Set the initial scale at $Q_0 = 1 \text{ GeV}$:**
 - **Avoid backward evolution to get D_1 under 5 GeV**
 - **Study the effects of the positivity of the D_1 imposed at a different scale**
- **See the impact of the complete NNLO SIDIS calculations**
- **Include more data to the fit, like ν data**

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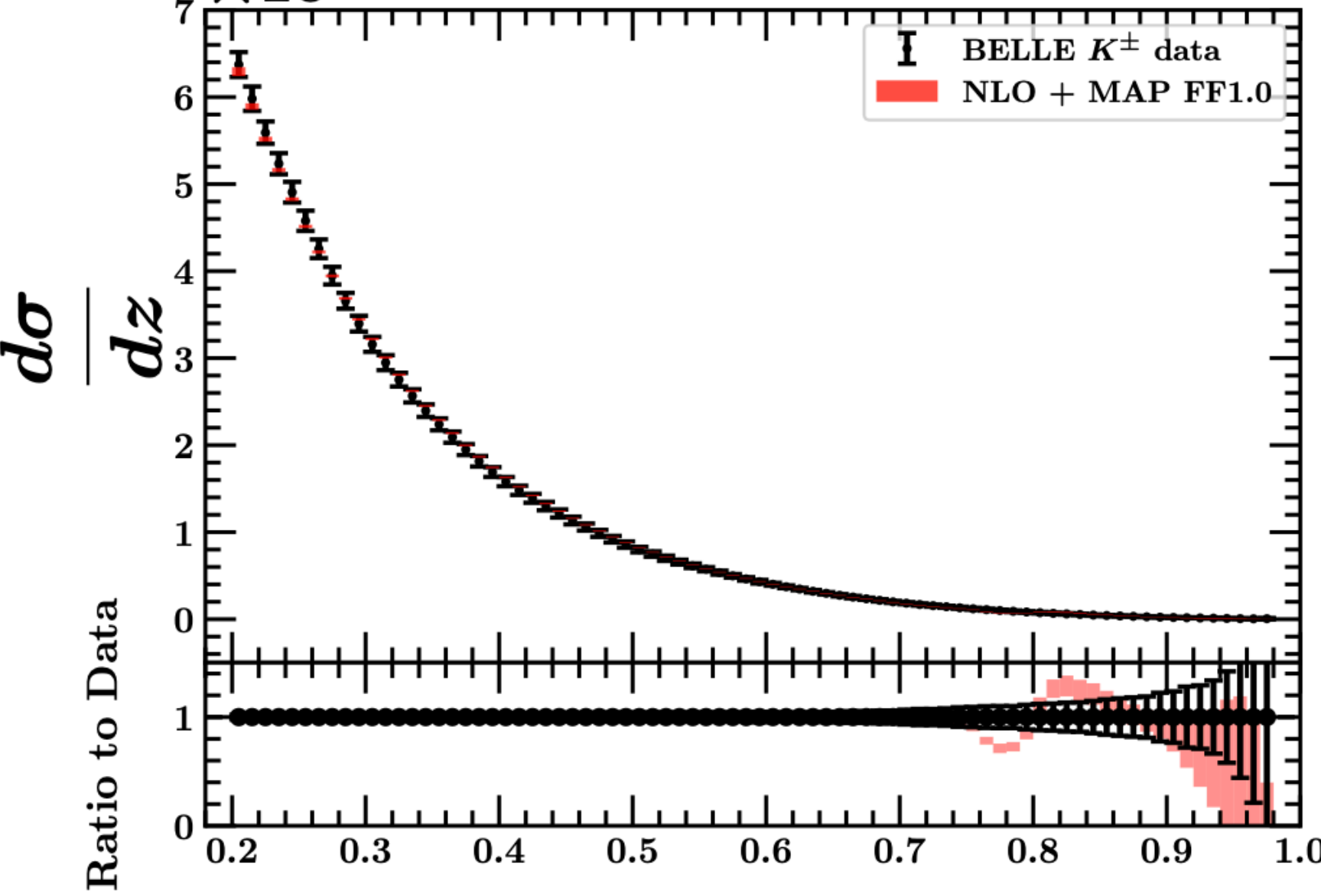
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NLO predictions for BELLE and BABAR datasets

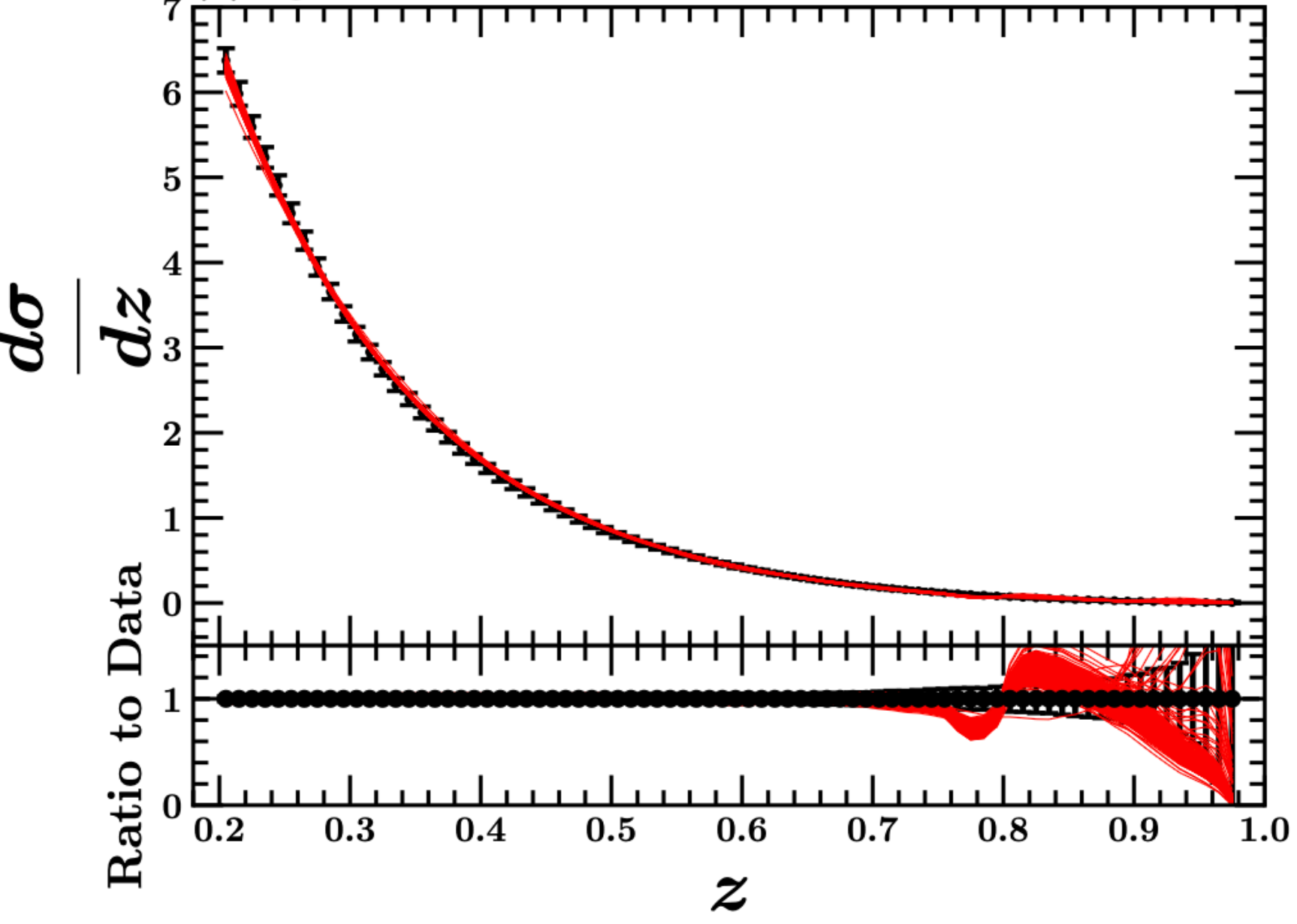
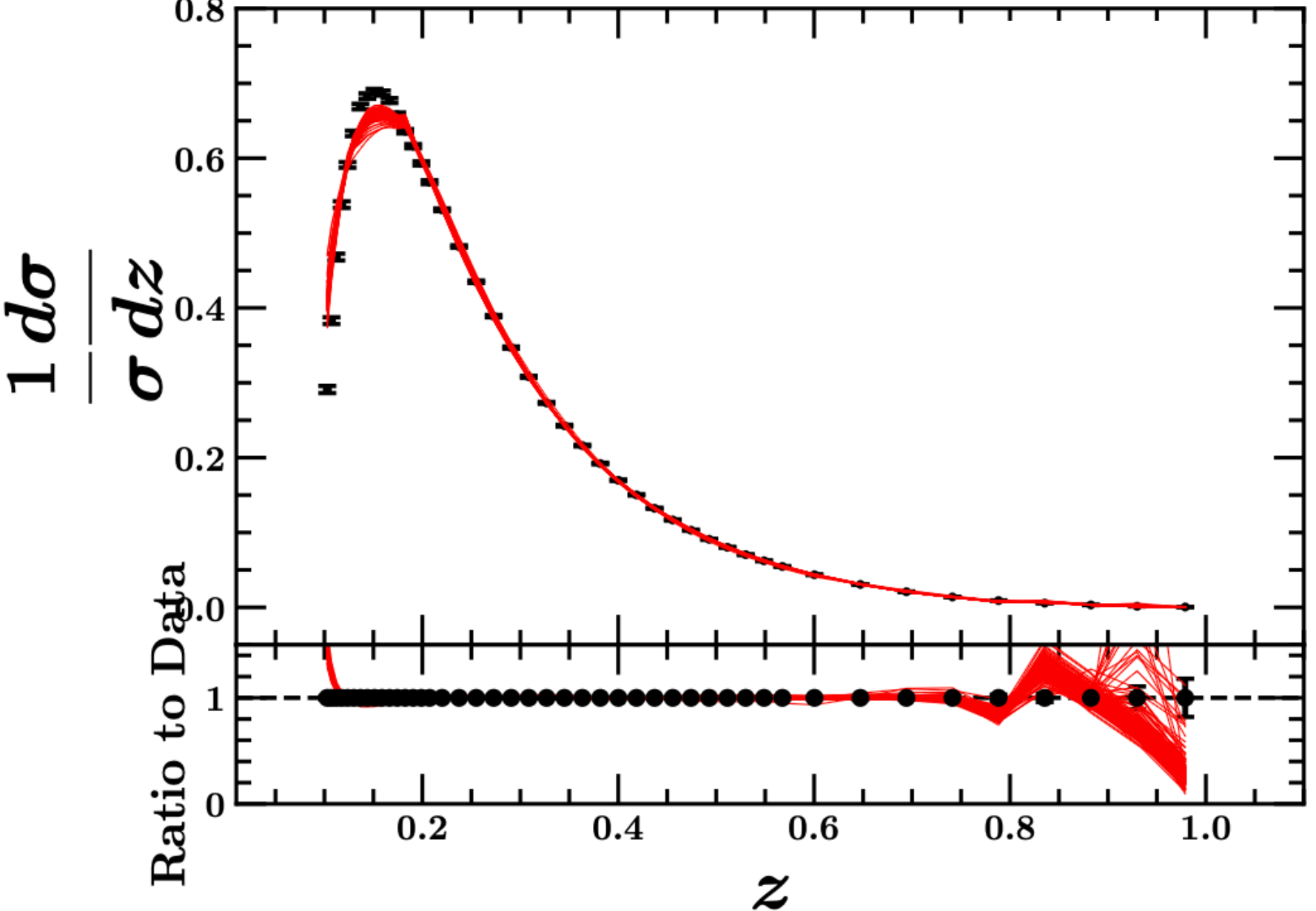
$Q = 10.52 \text{ GeV}$



$Q = 10.54 \text{ GeV}$

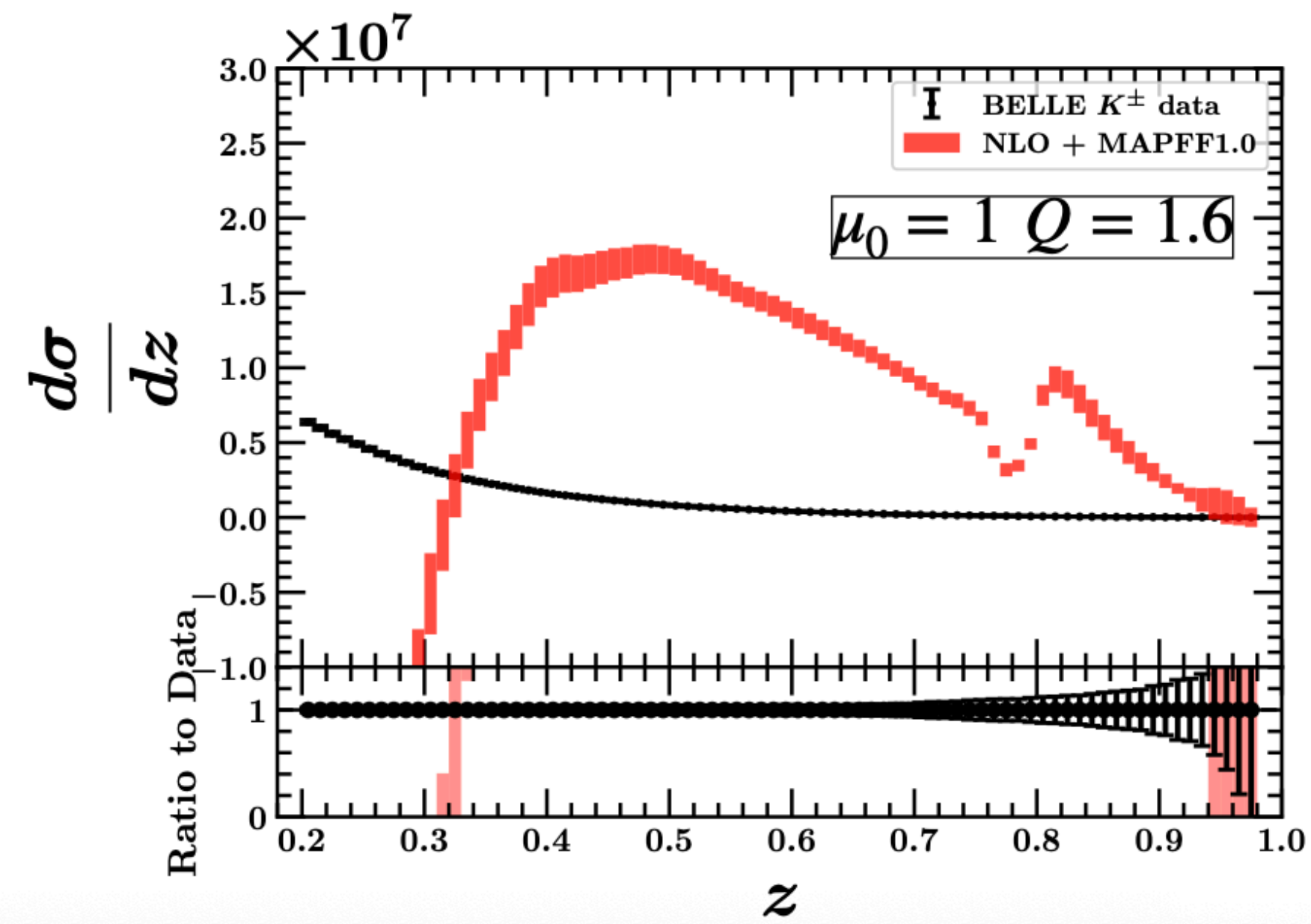
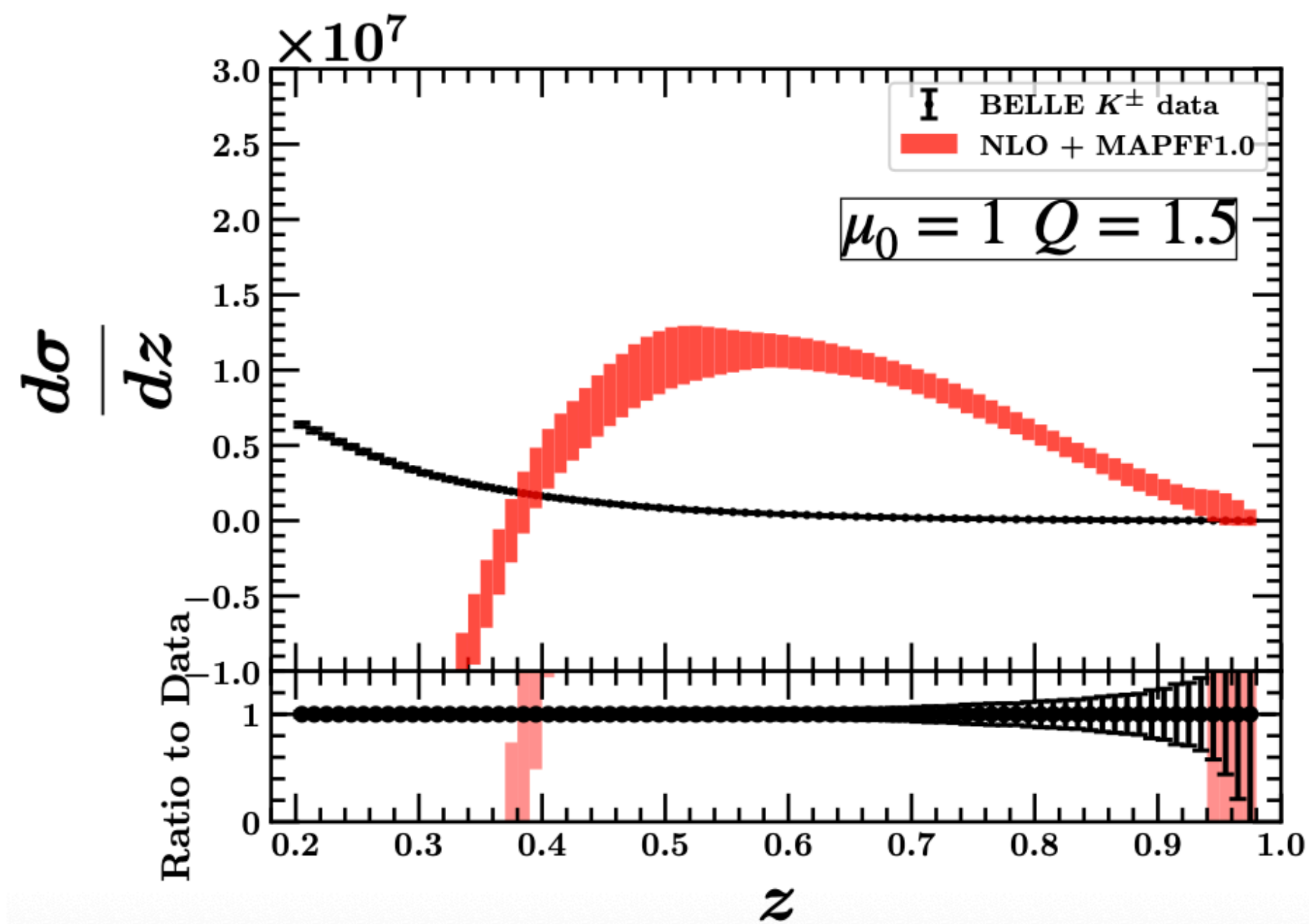
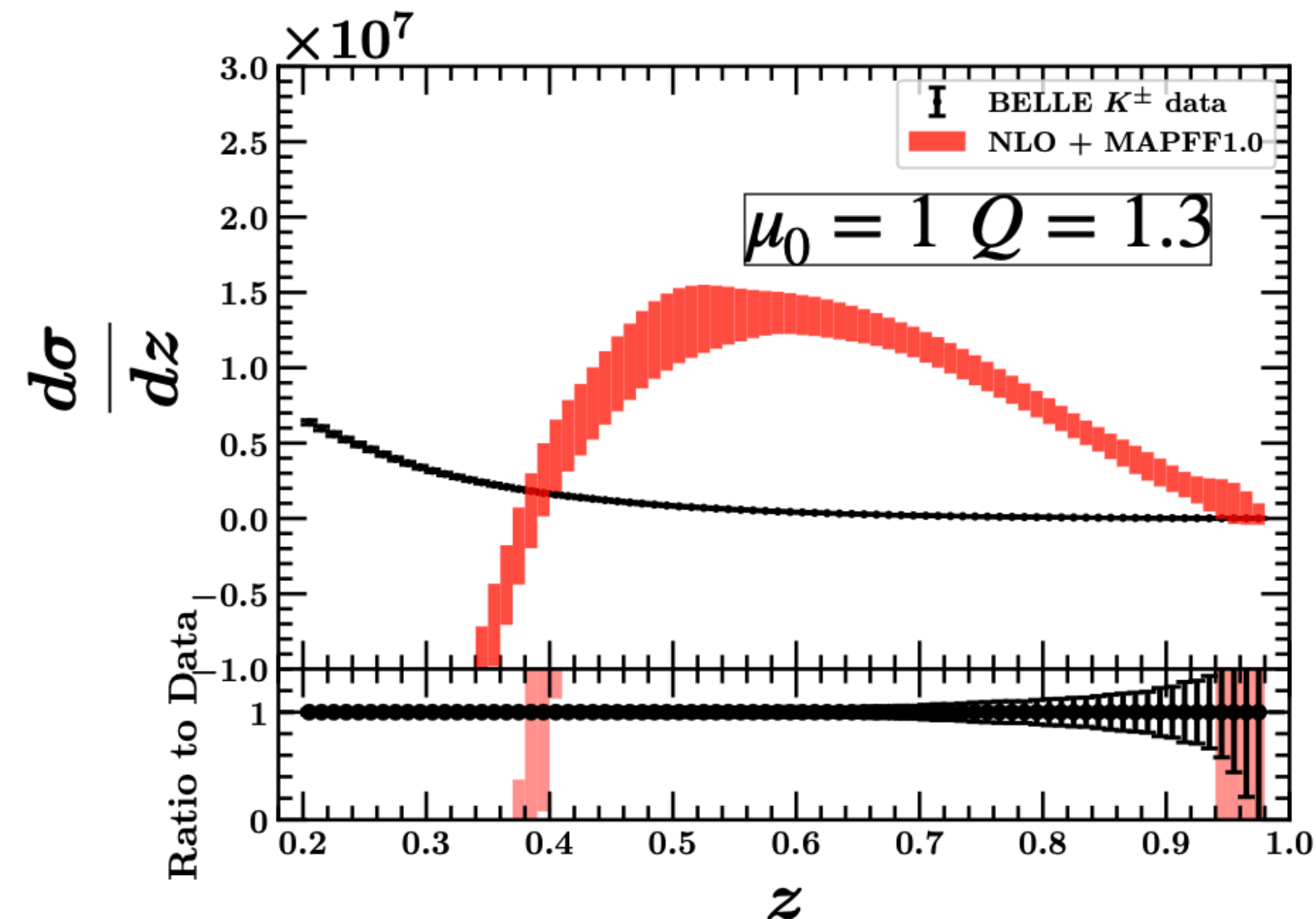
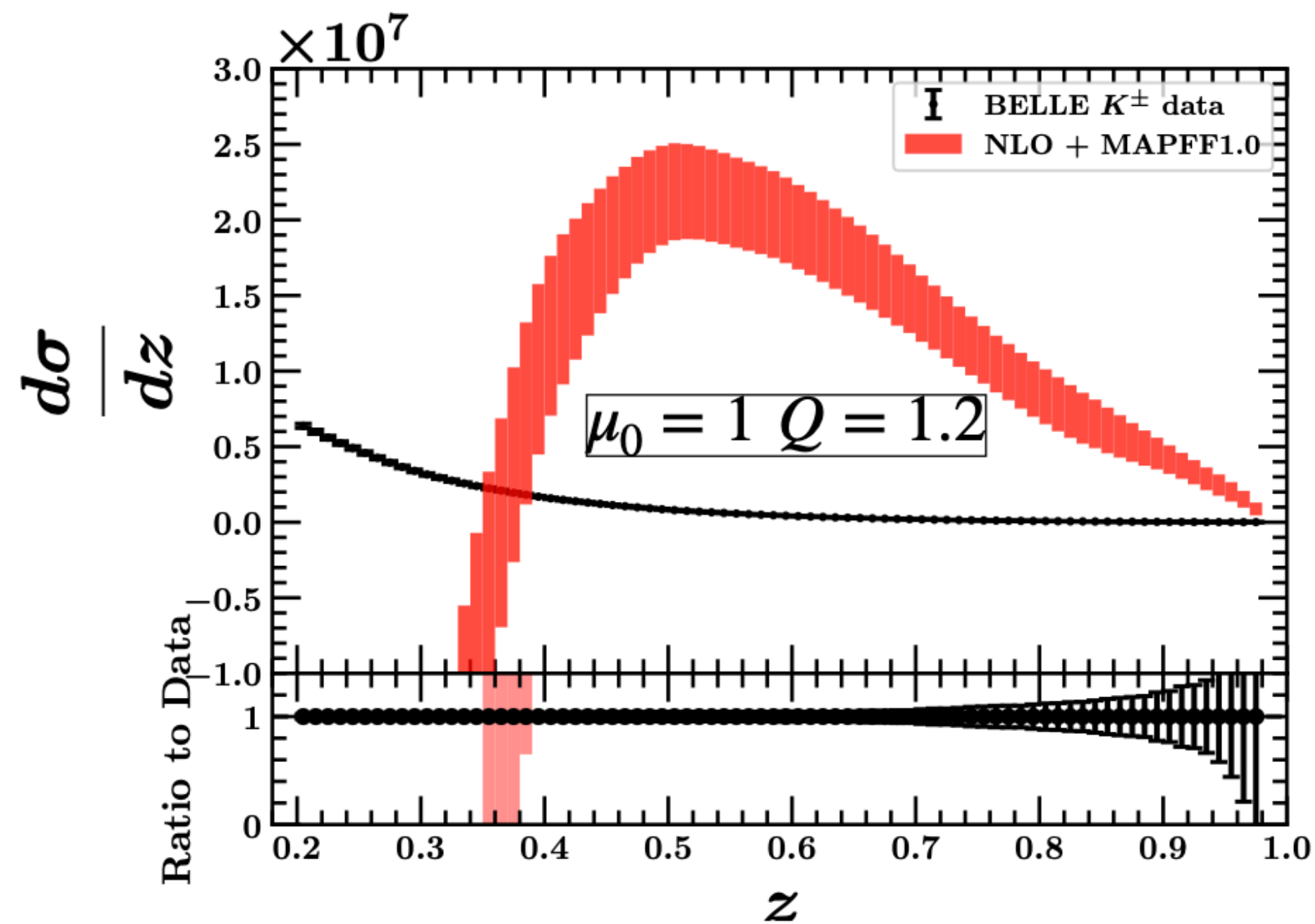


Single replicas

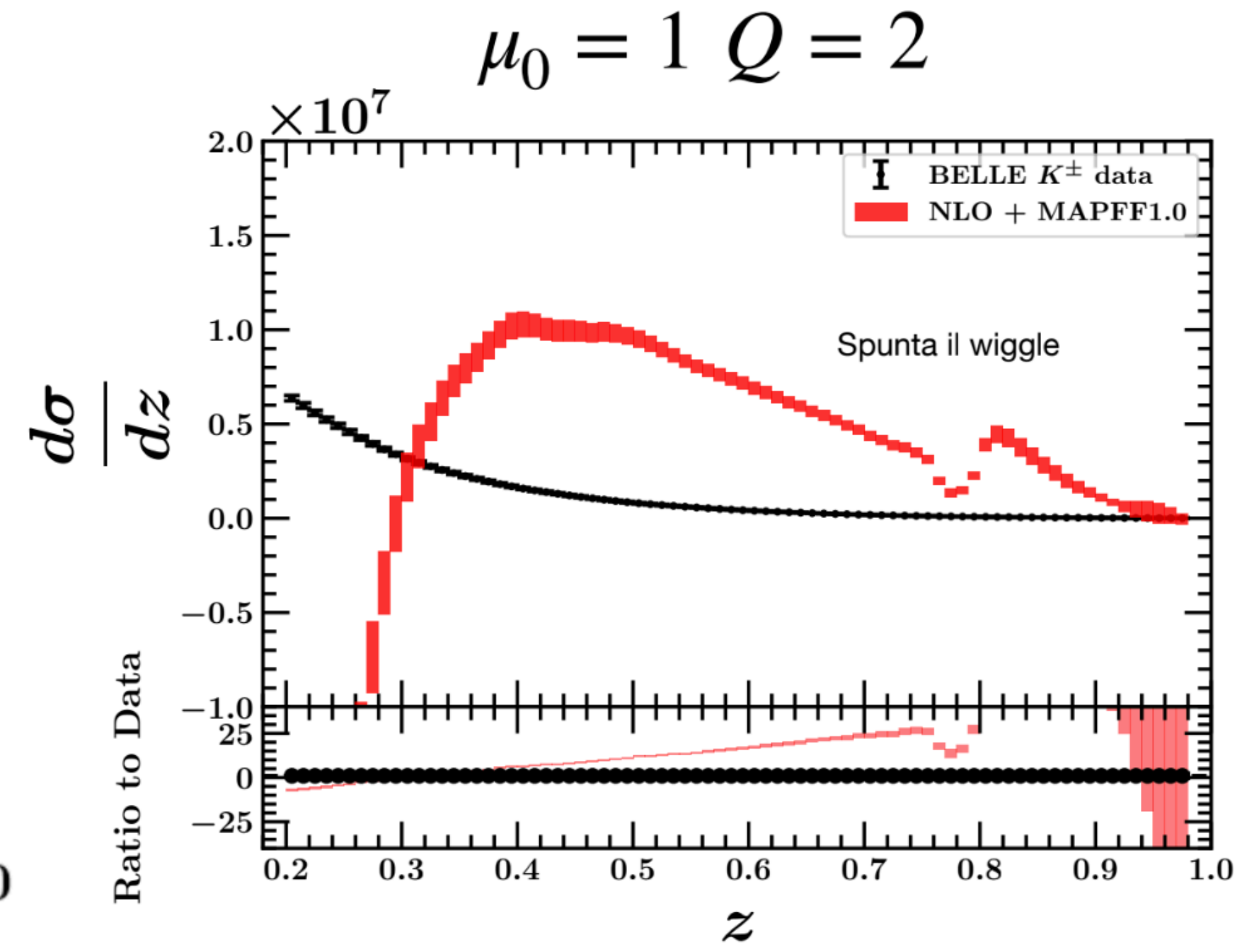
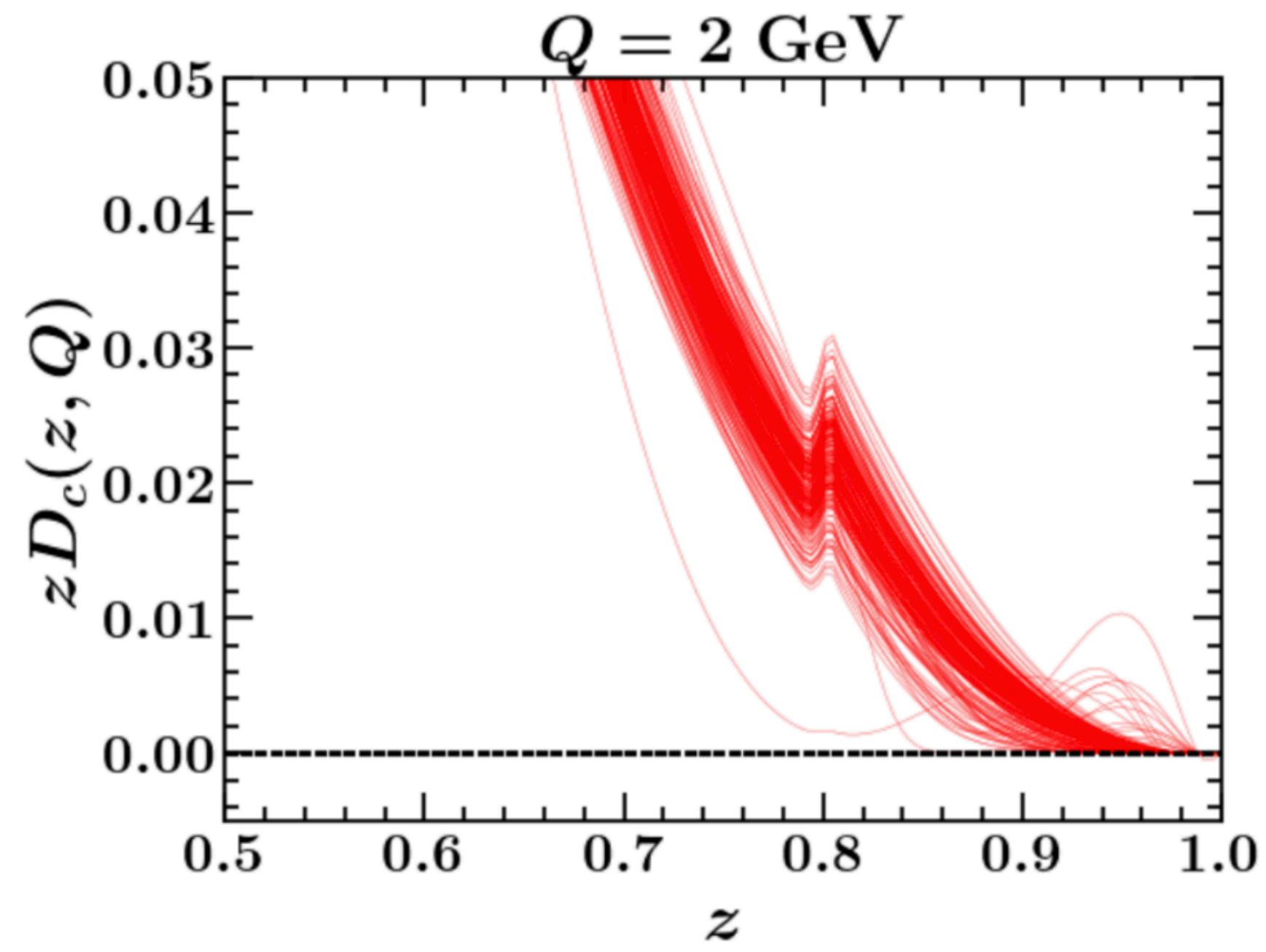


Q^2 test for BELLE predictions

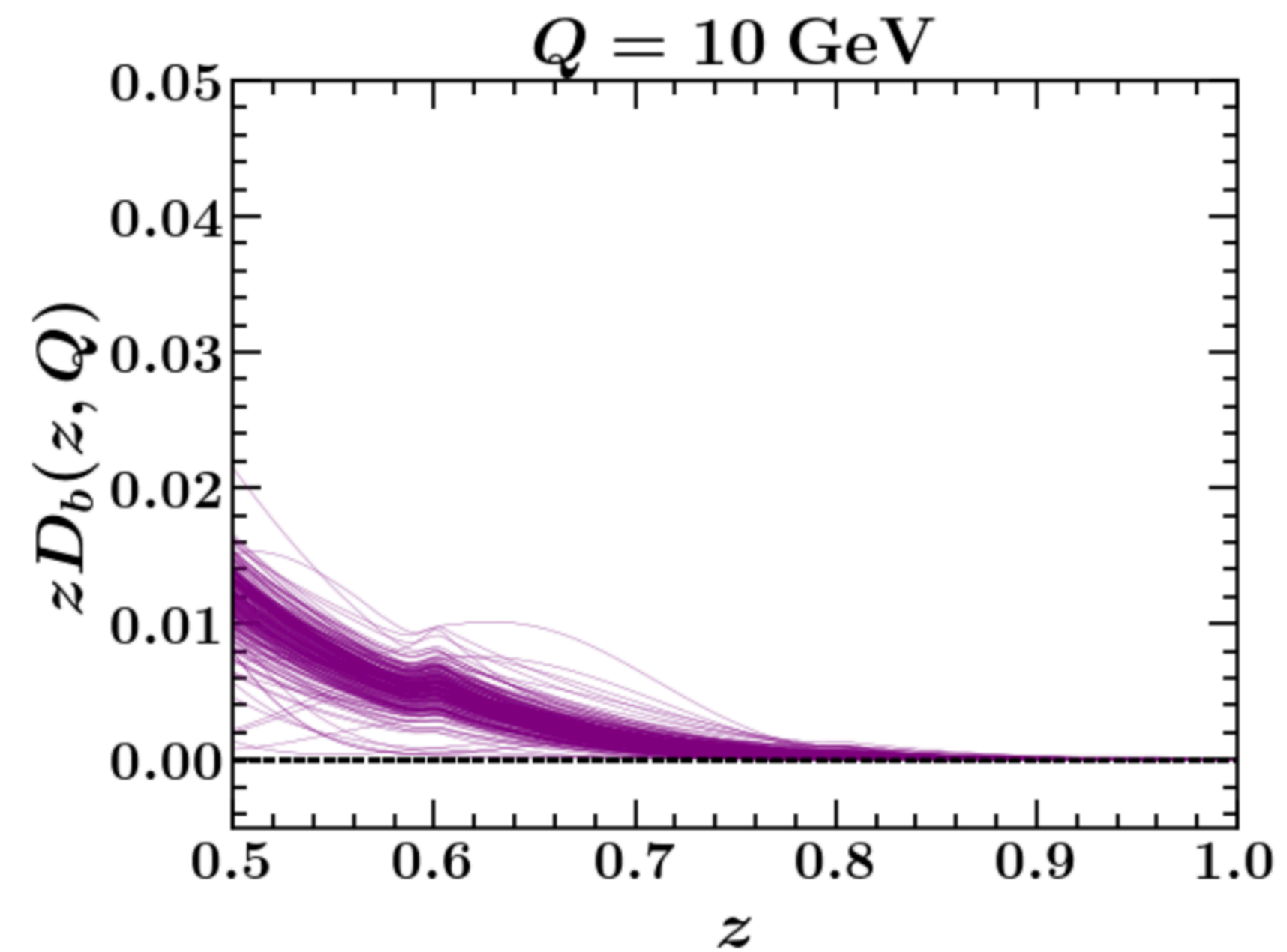
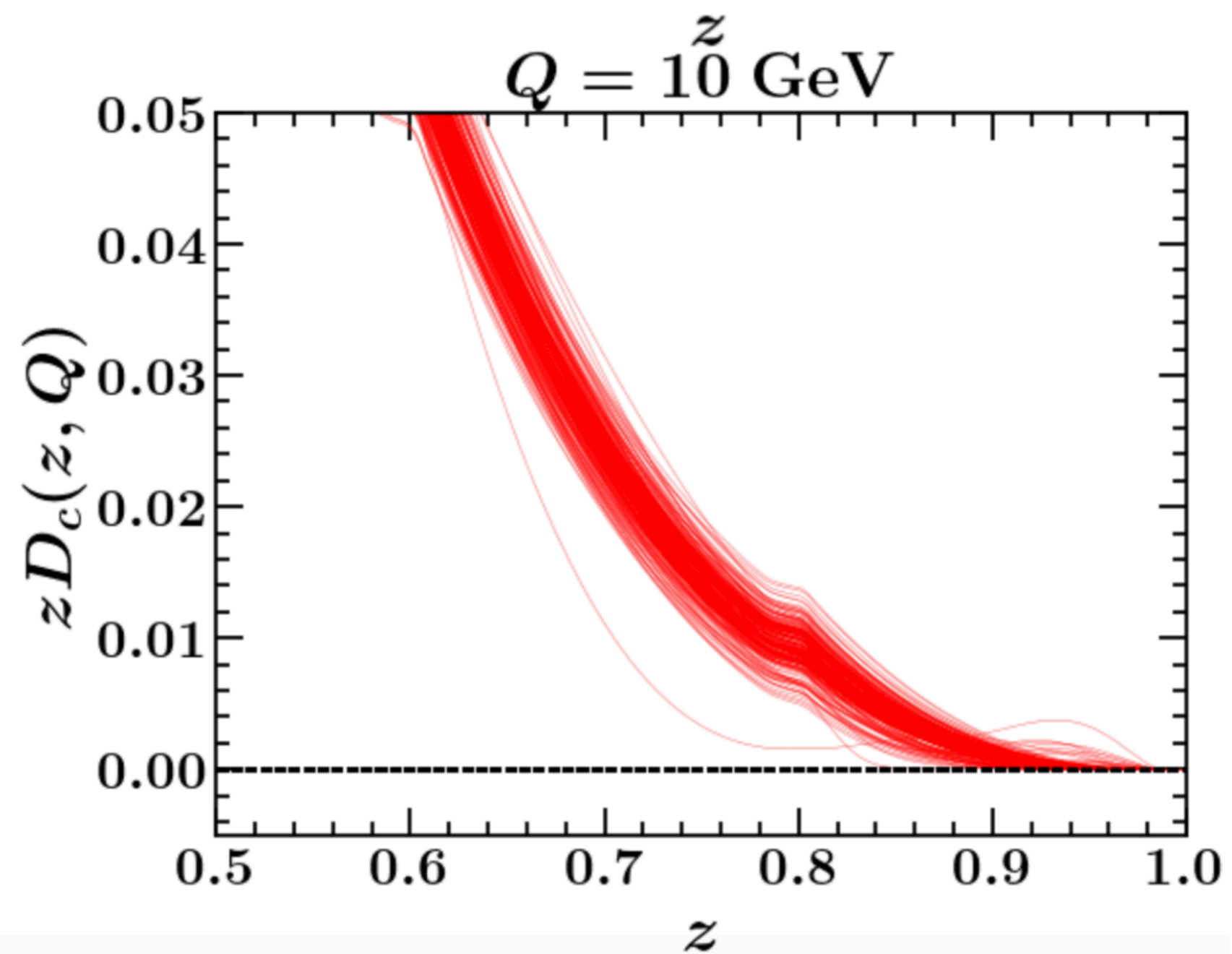
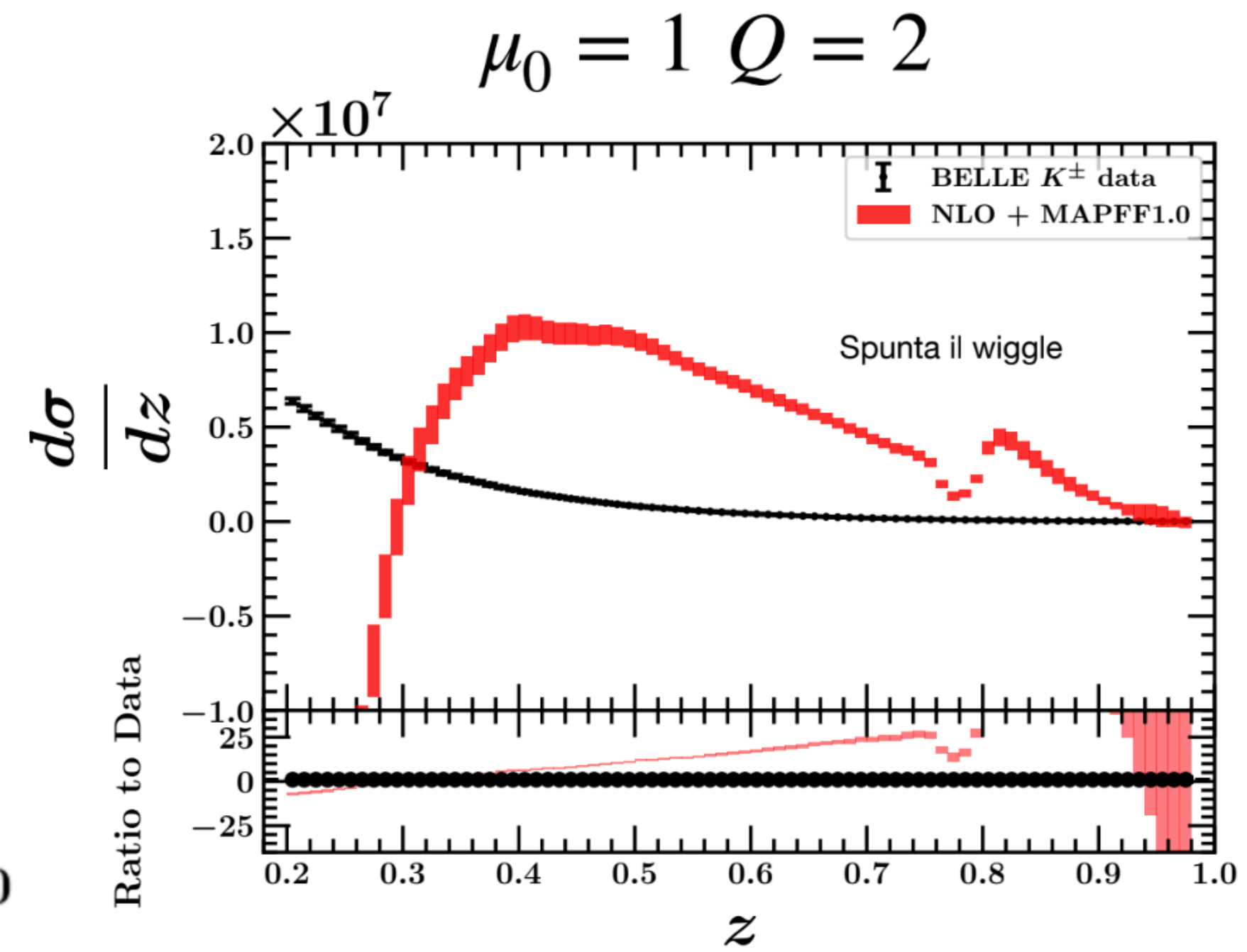
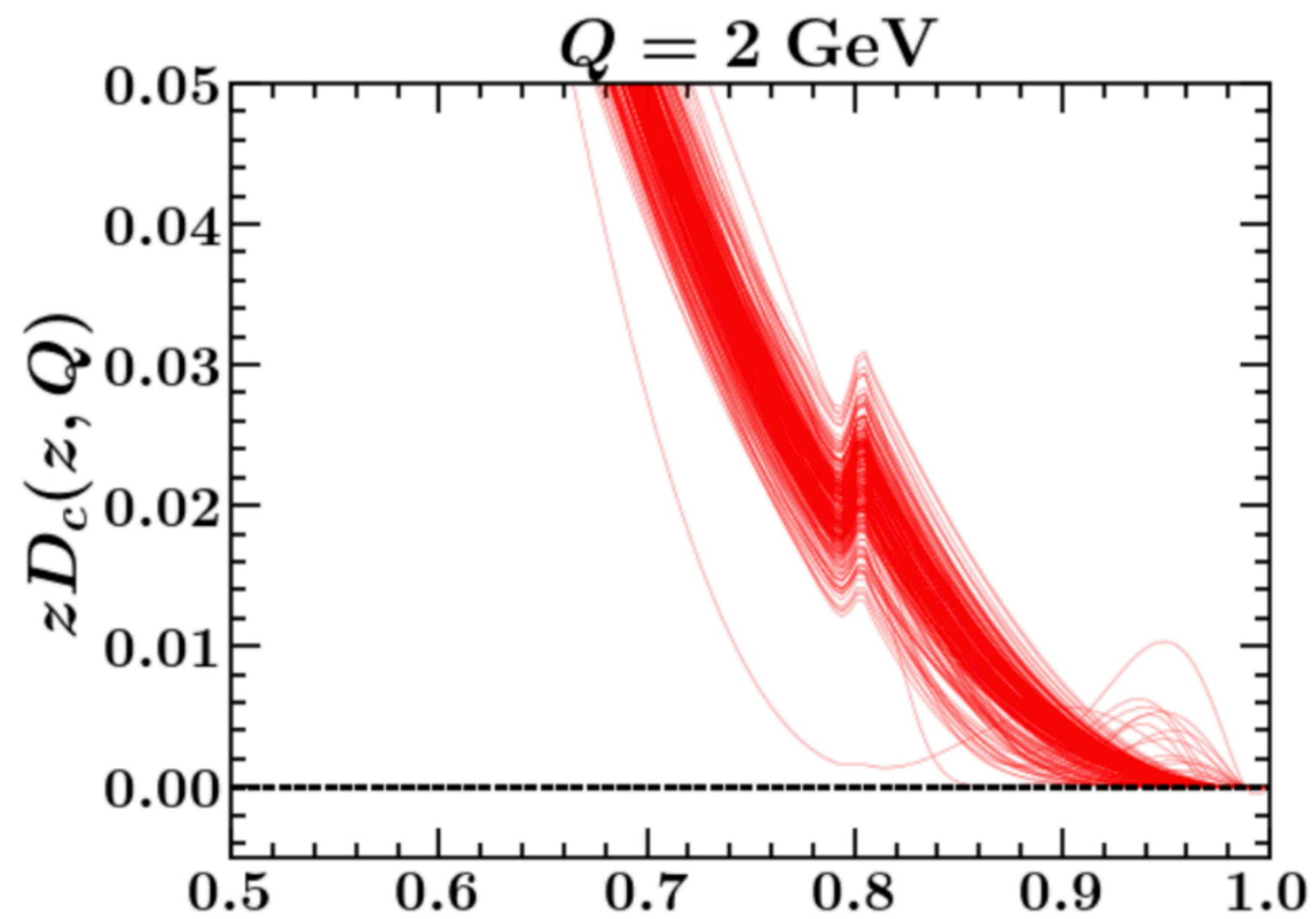
$$m_{\text{charm}} = 1.51 \text{ GeV}$$



Heavy quark fragmentation functions

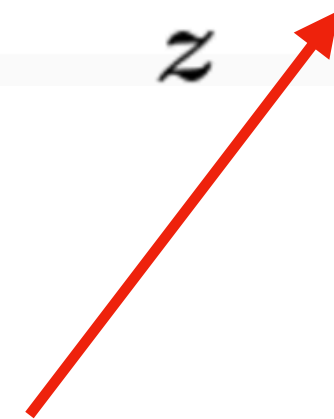
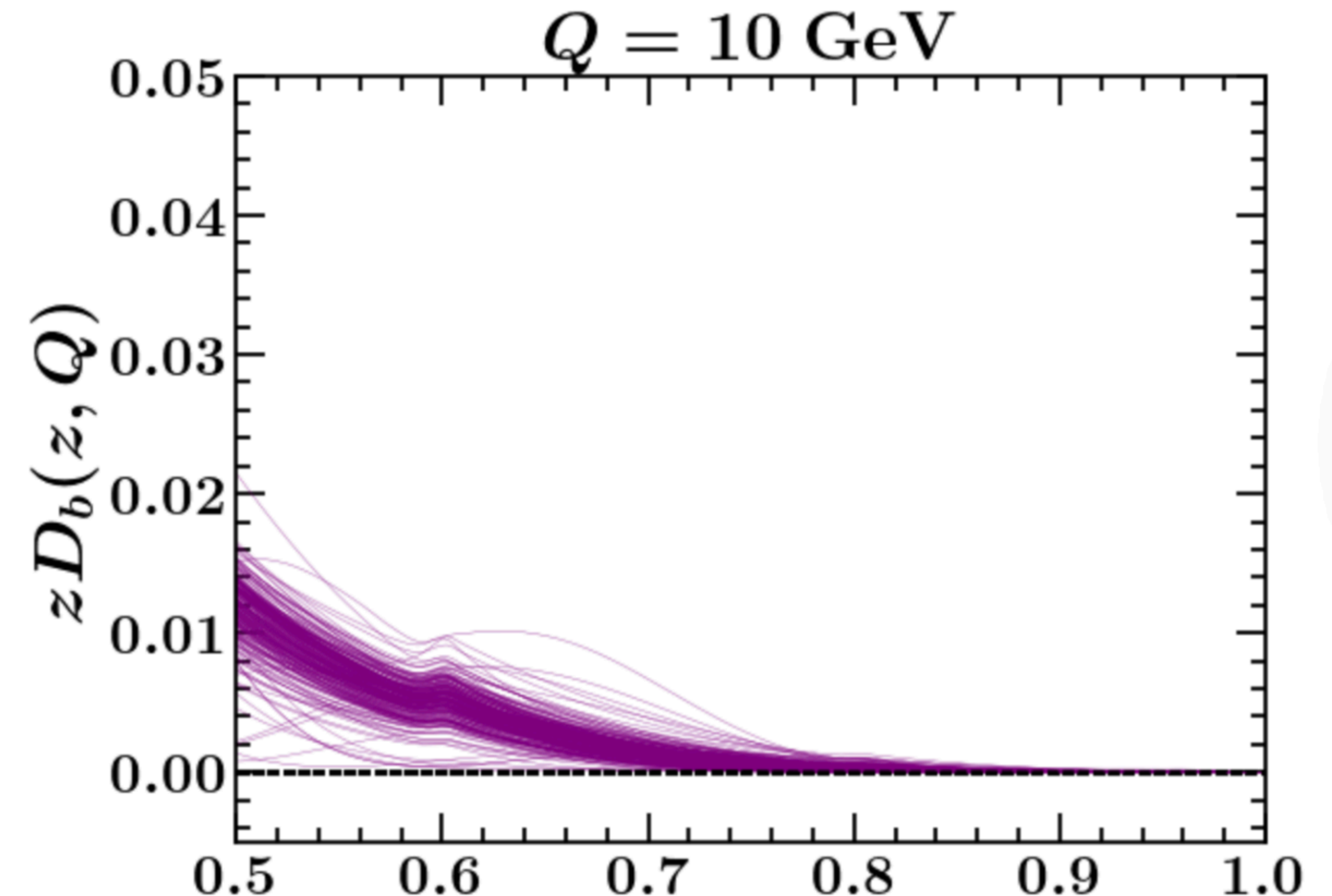
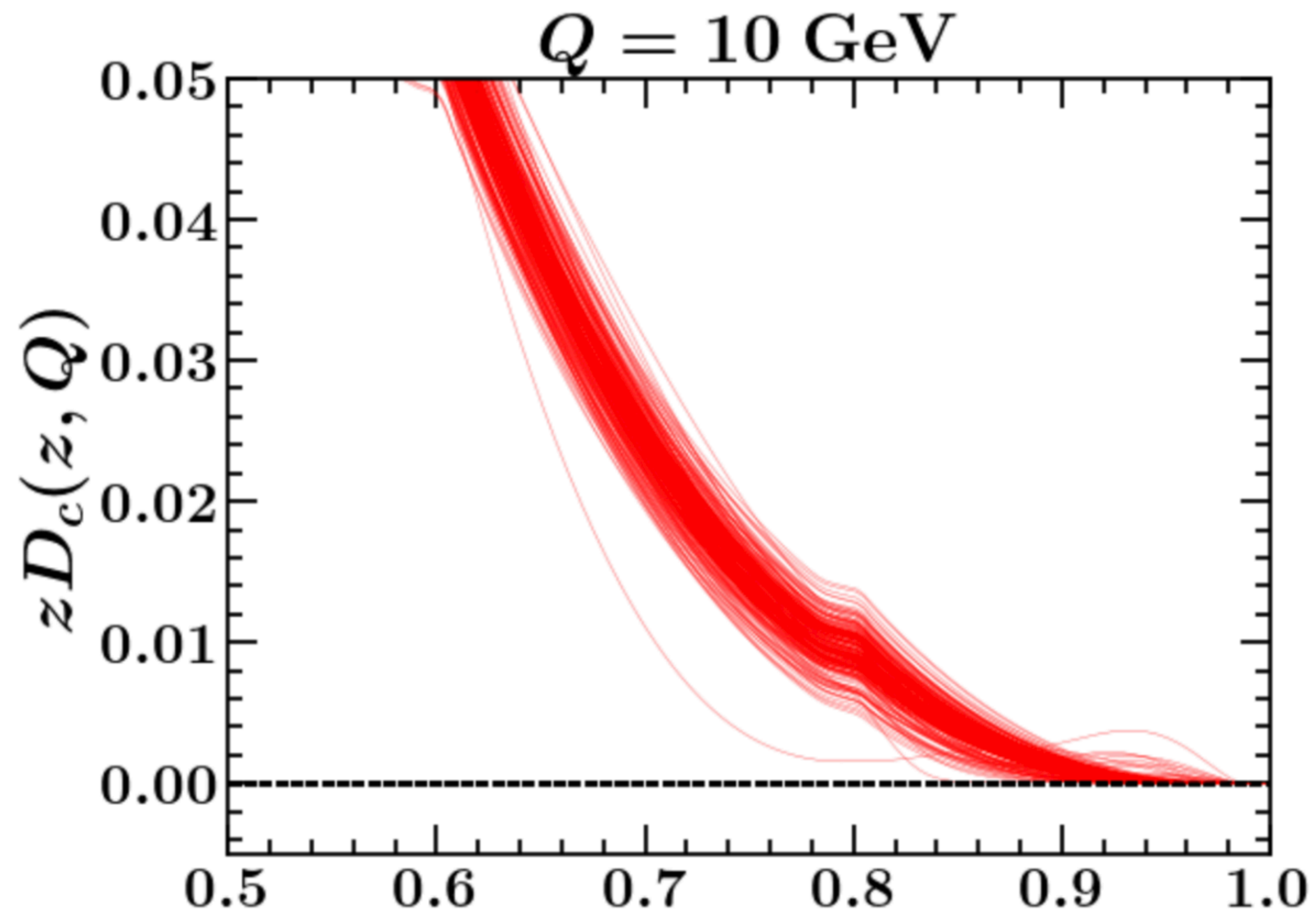


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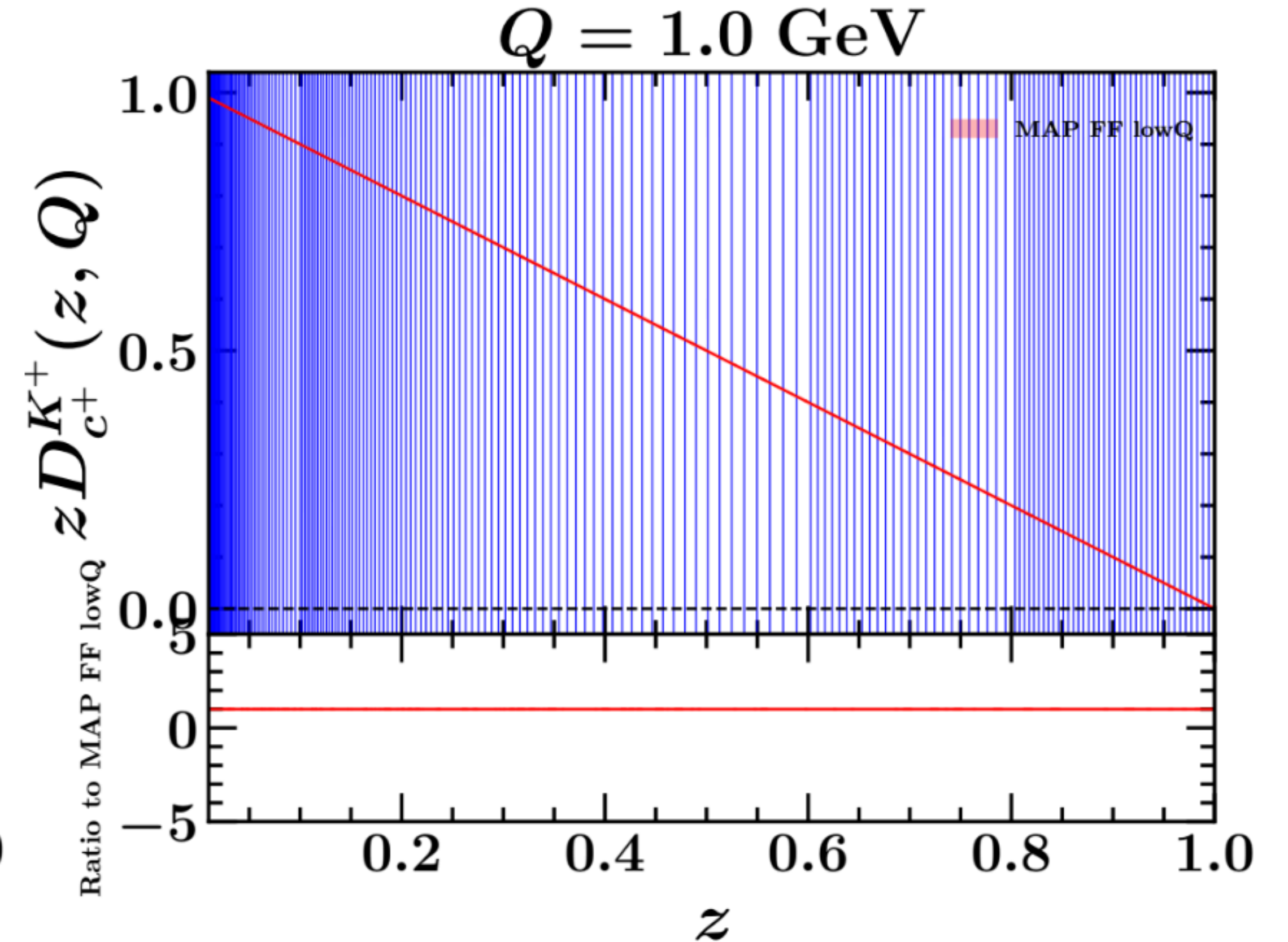
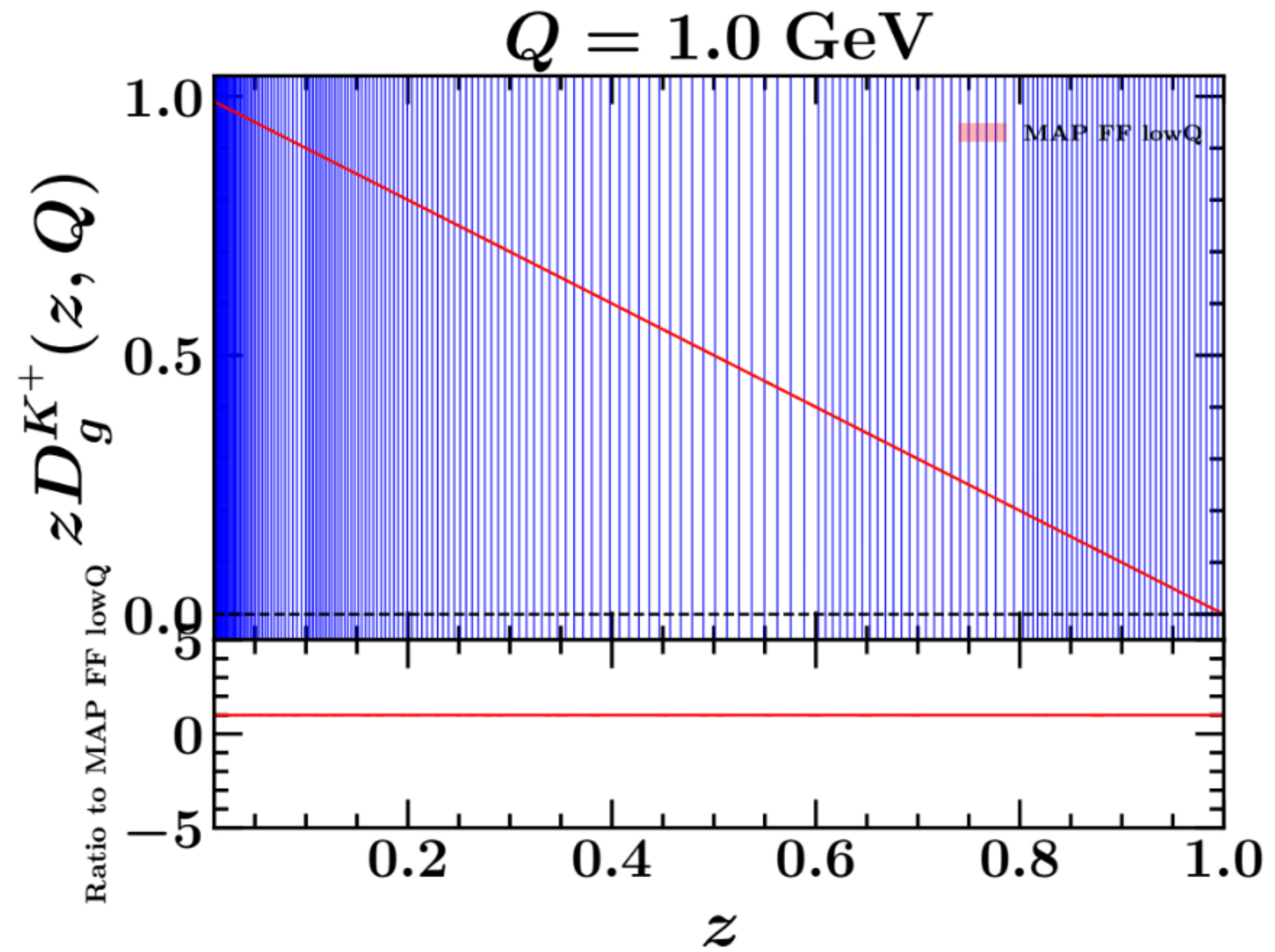
Heavy quark fragmentation functions

es.GridParameters = {{100, 1e-2, 3}, {100, 1e-1, 3}, {50, 6e-1, 3}, {50, 8e-1, 3}};



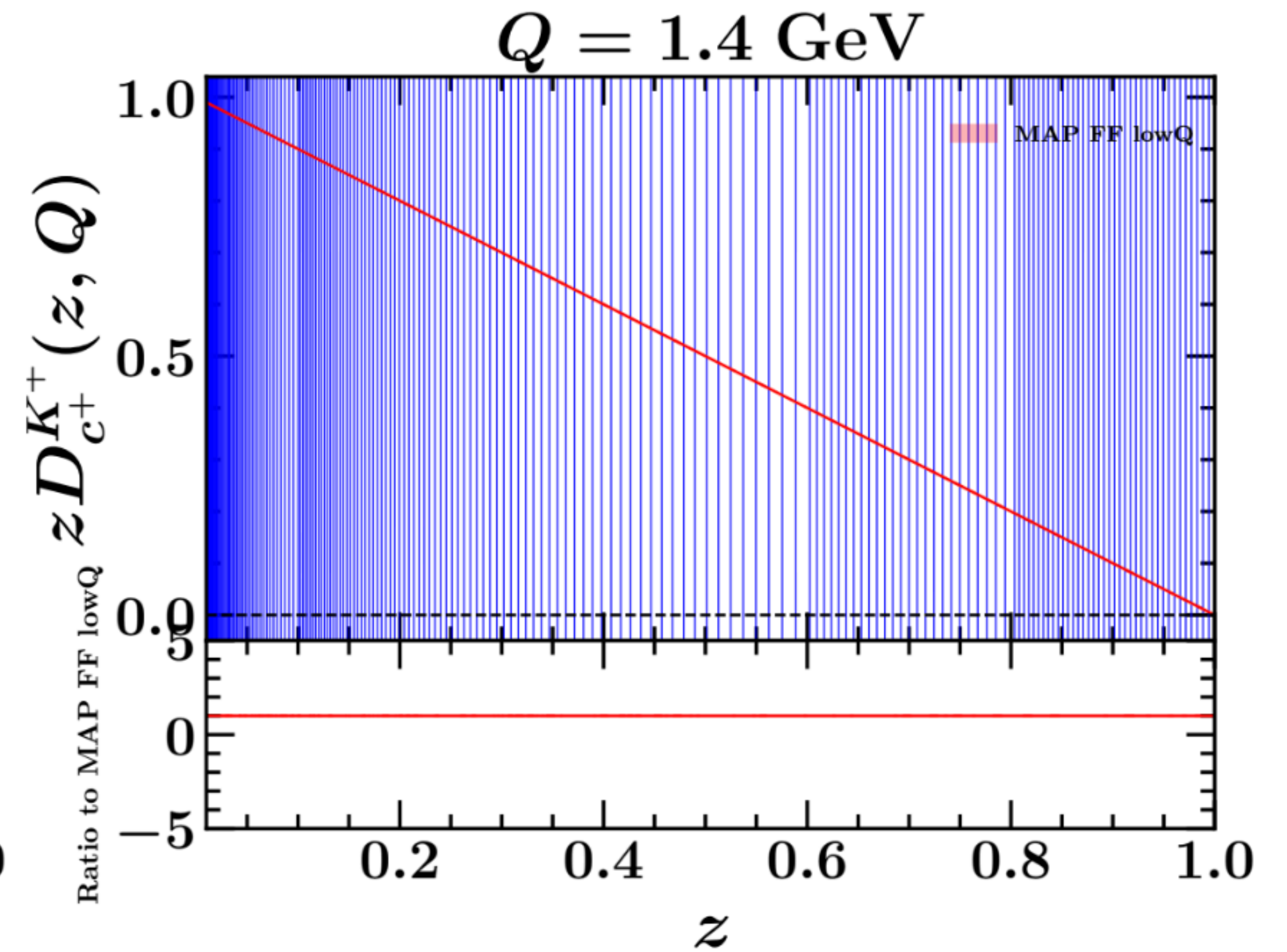
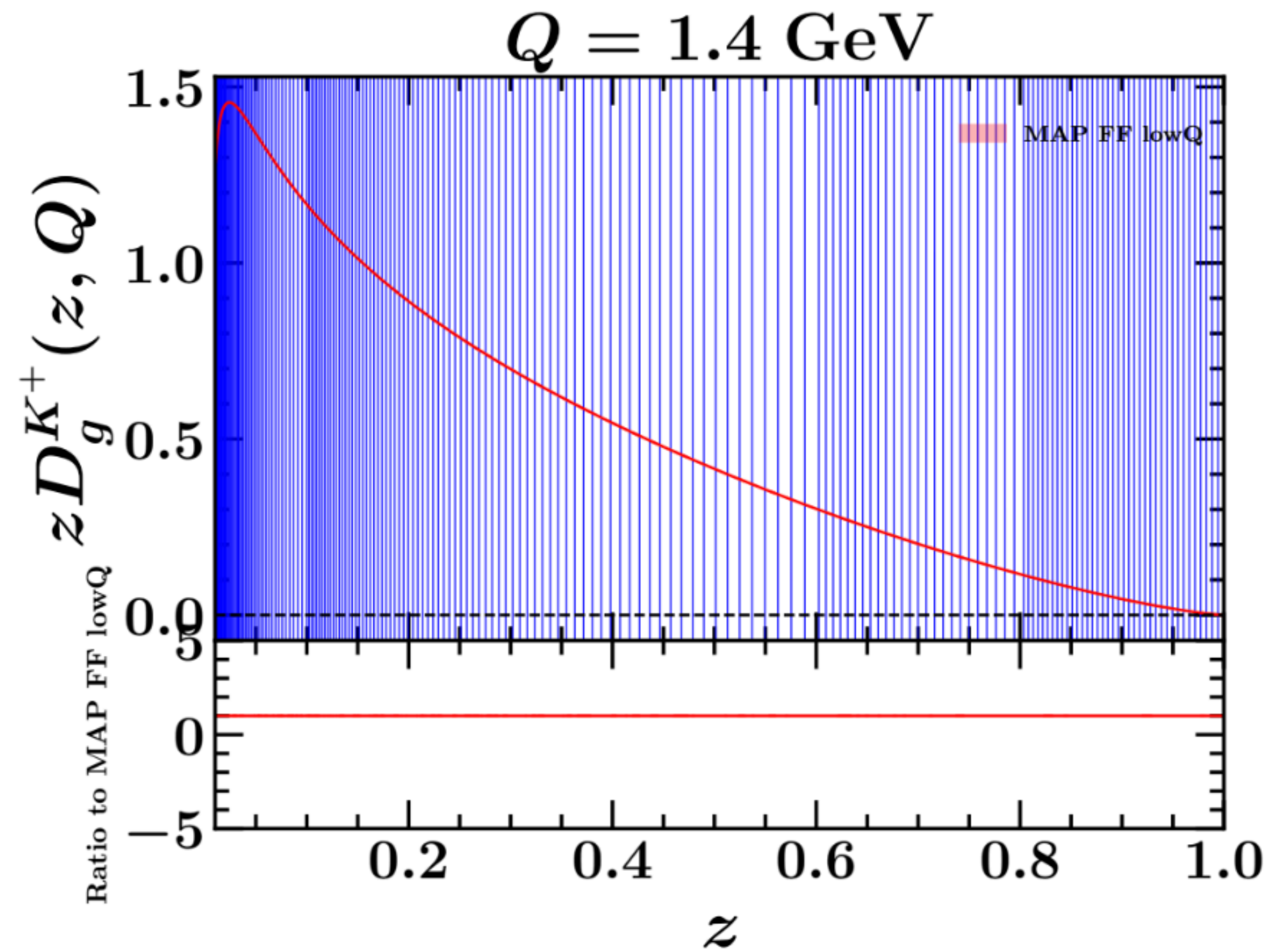
Apfell++ grid studies

$$z D_1^q(z; Q^2) = 1 - z \quad \text{for all flavors}$$



Apfell++ grid studies

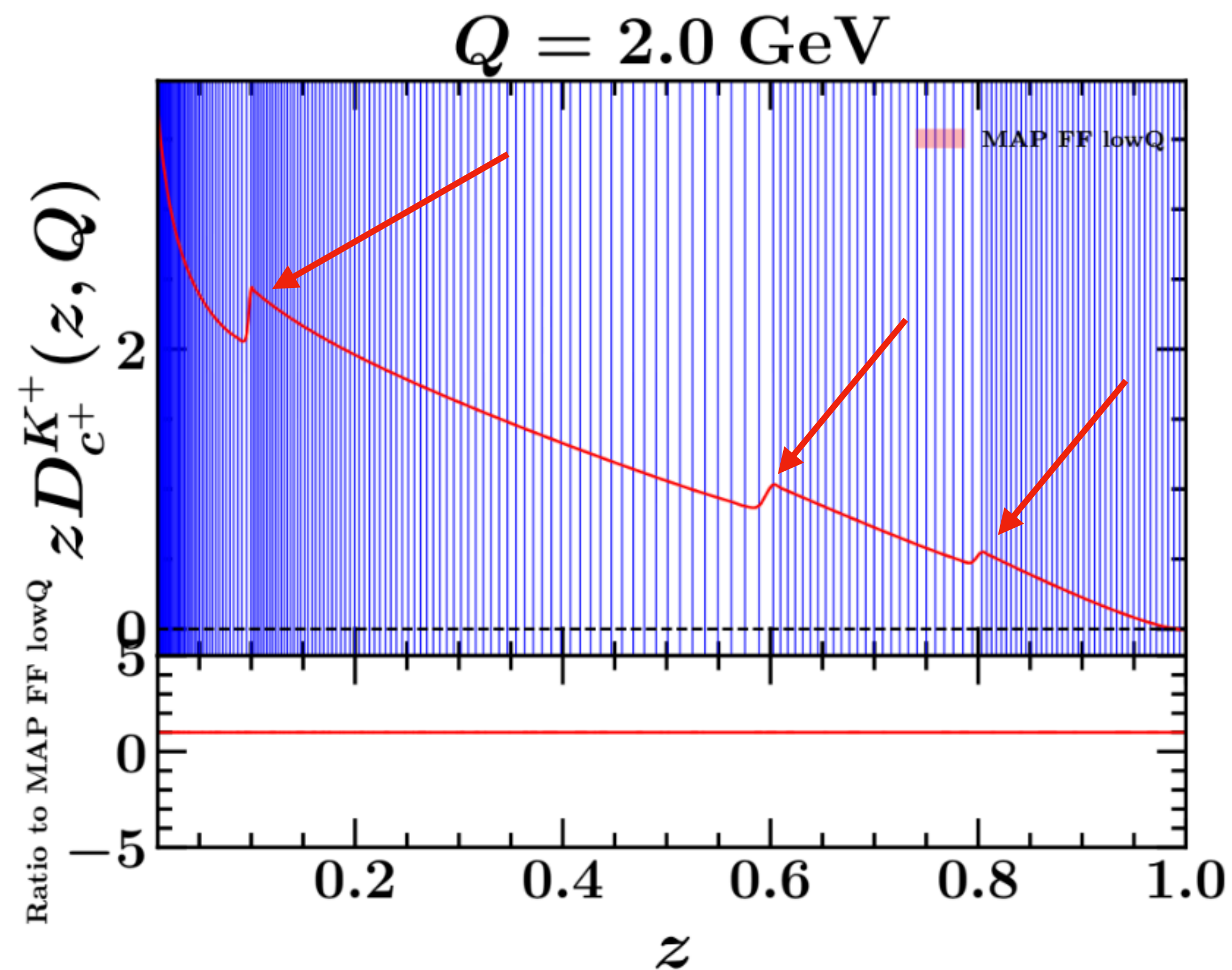
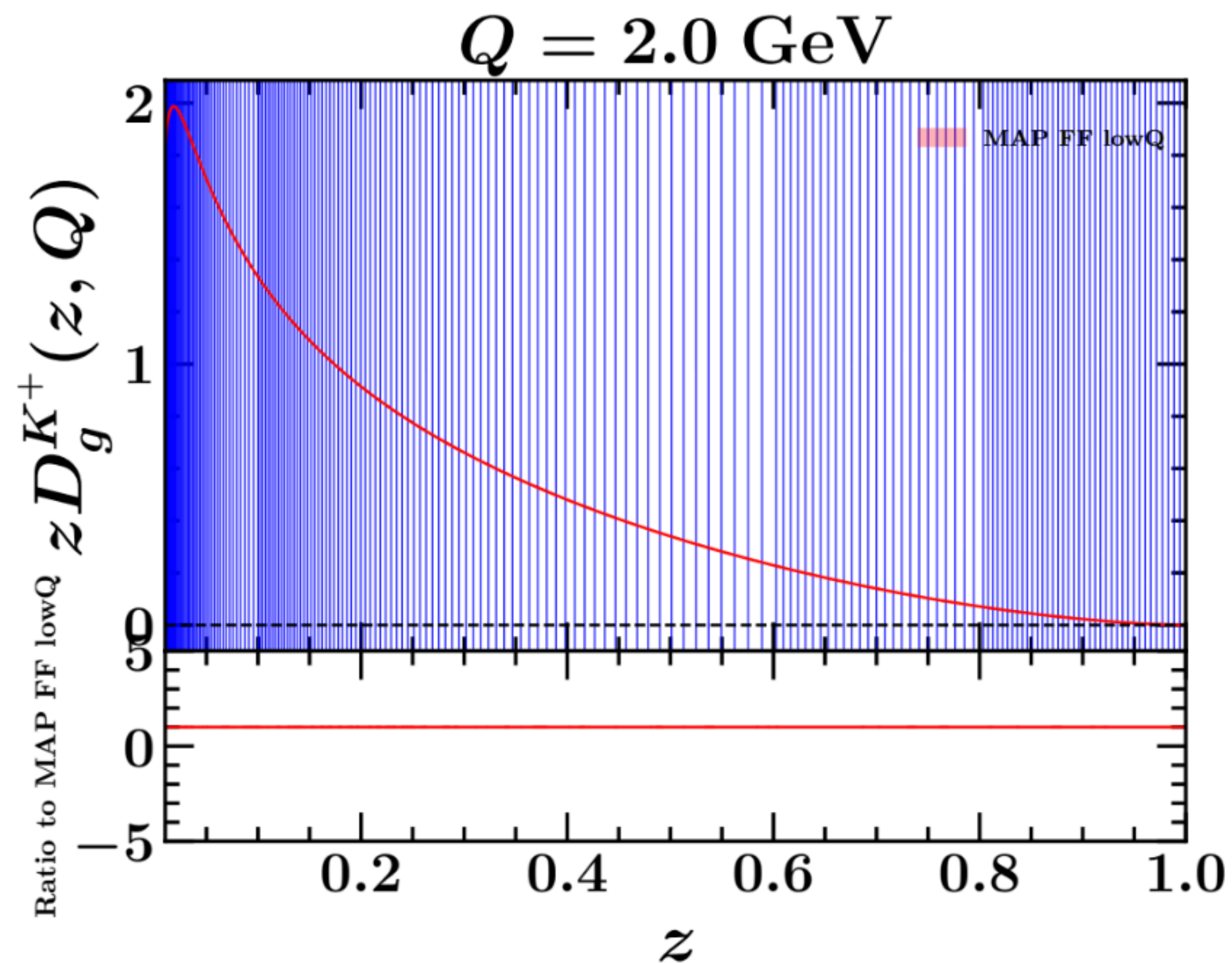
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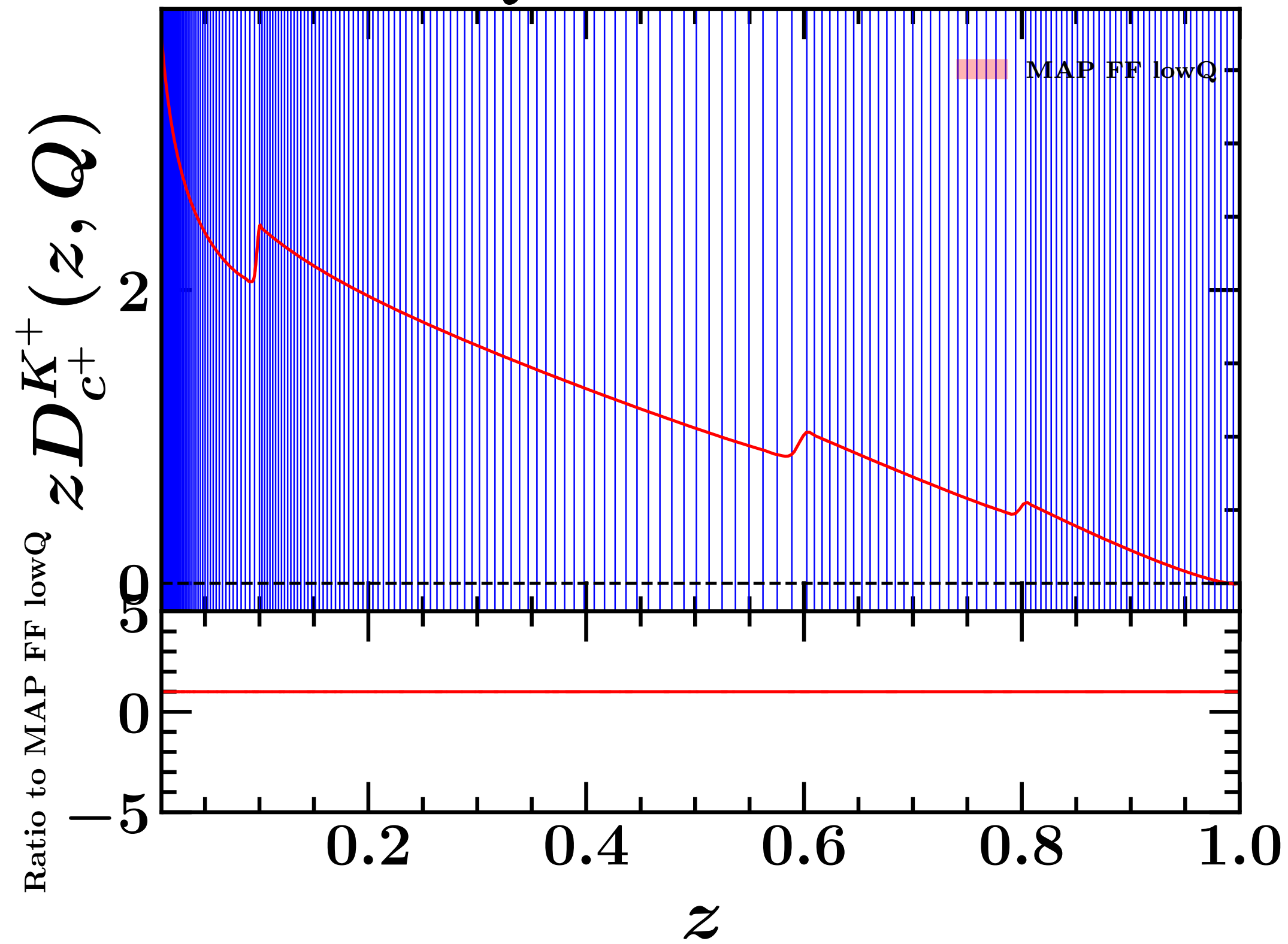


Apfell++ different grids, z -profiles

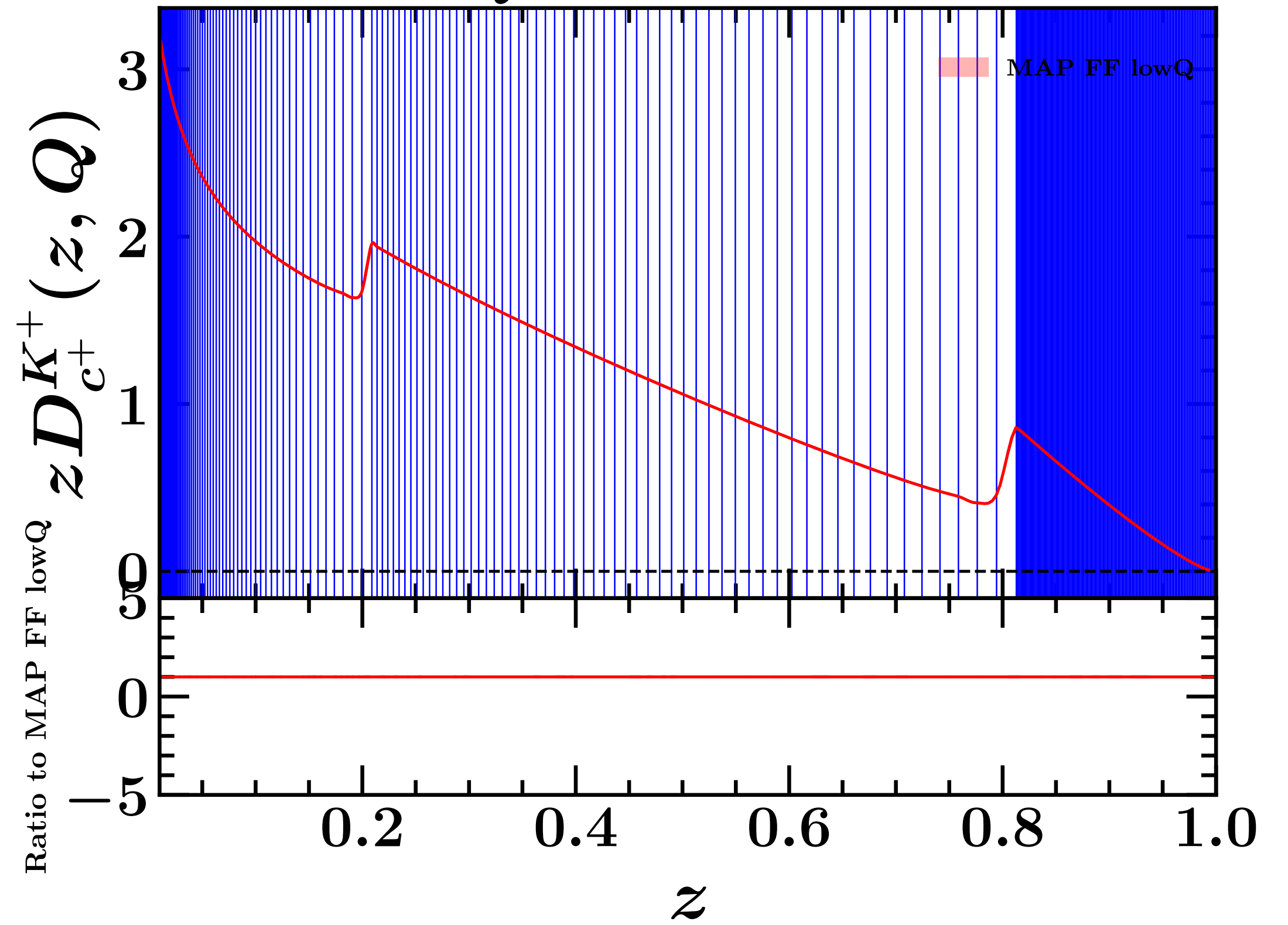
$\{\{100, 1e-2, 3\}, \{100, 1e-1, 3\}, \{50, 6e-1, 3\}, \{50, 8e-1, 3\}\}$

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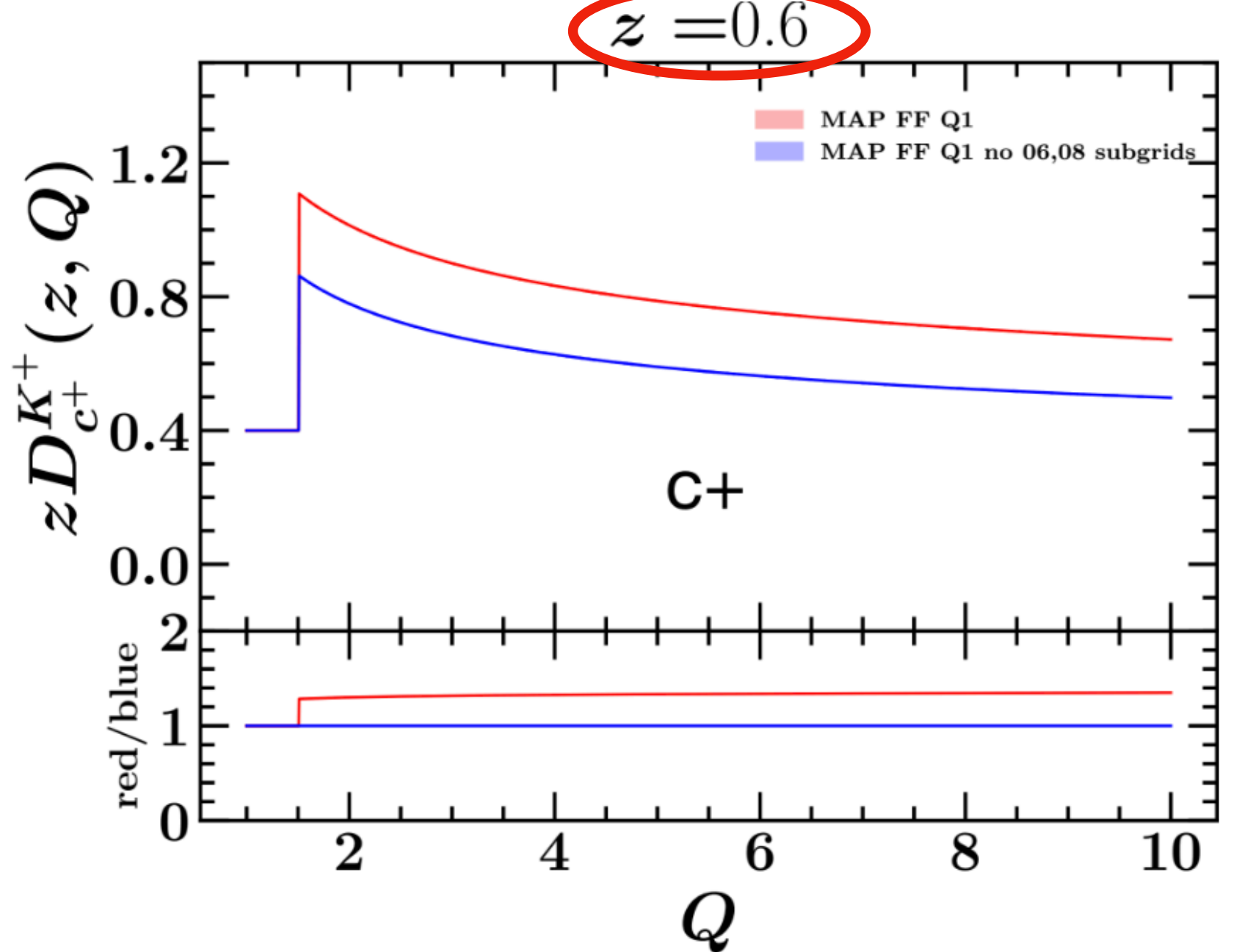
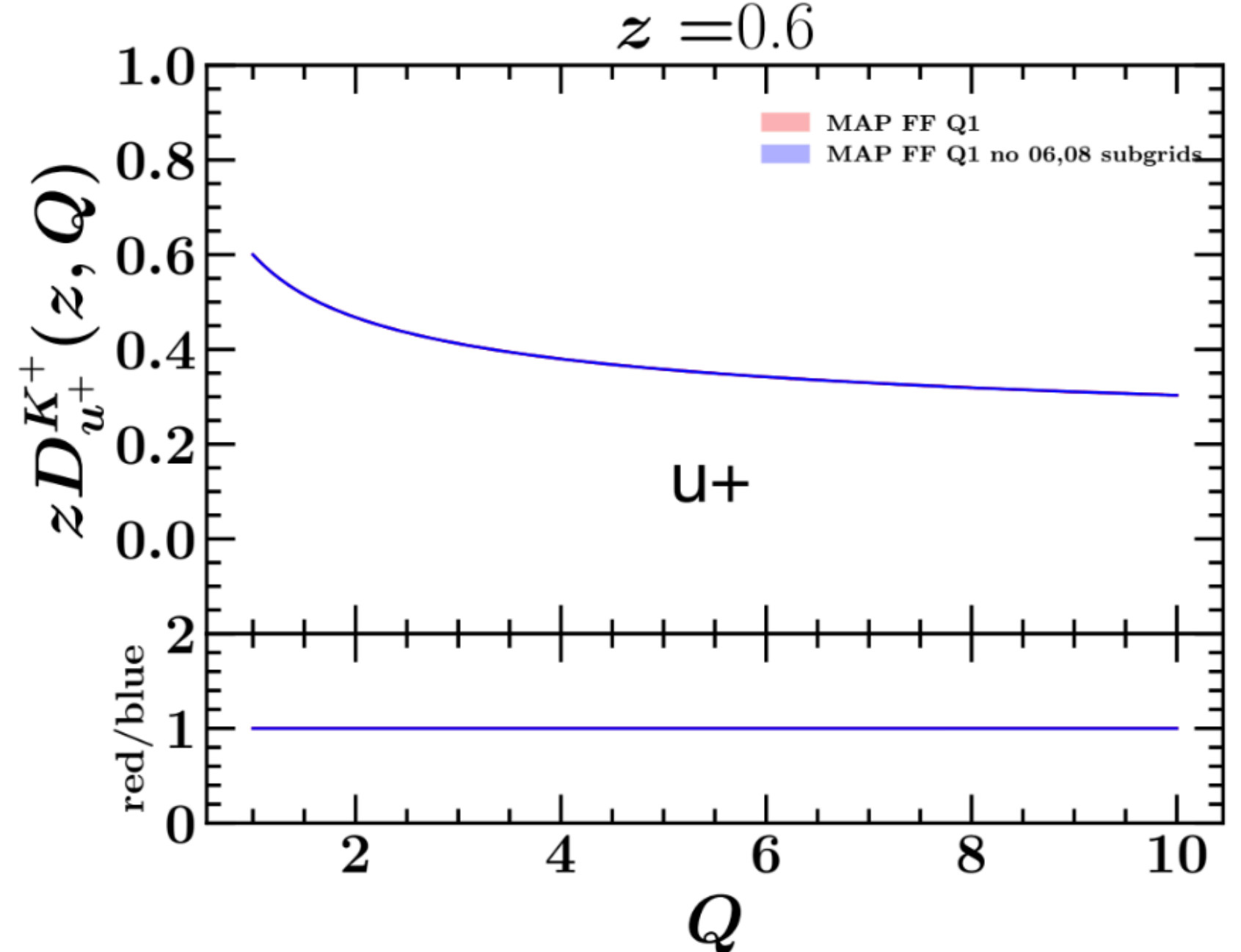
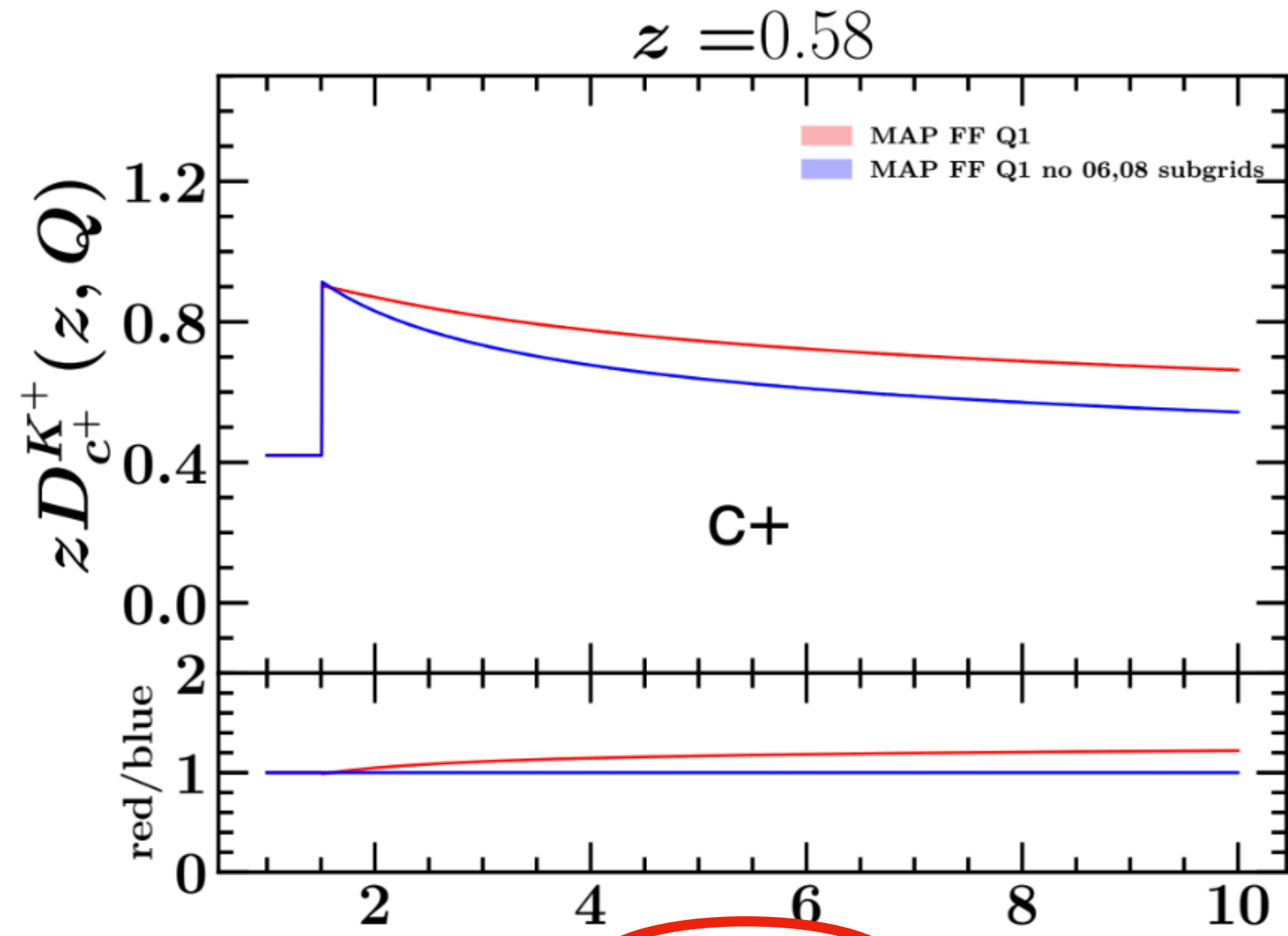
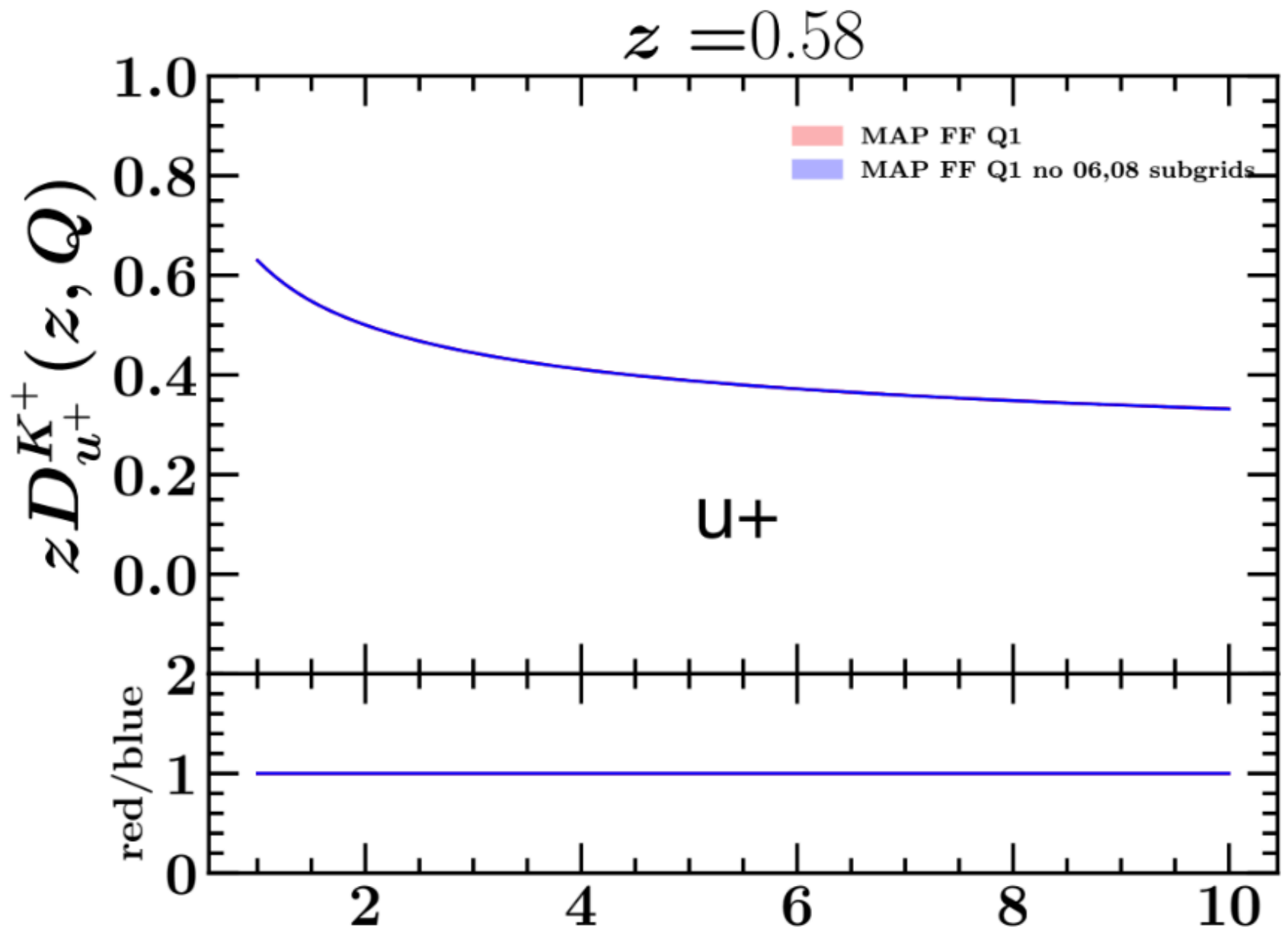
$Q = 2.0 \text{ GeV}$



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Apfell++ different grids, Q -profiles



matchincondition_tl.cc

Relevant part of the code:

ATS1Hg_0:

```
double ATS1Hg_0::Regular(double const& x) const  
{ return 2 * CF * ( 1 + ( 1 - x ) * ( 1 - x ) ) * ( - 1 - 2 * log(x) ) / x;}
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ATS1HH_0:

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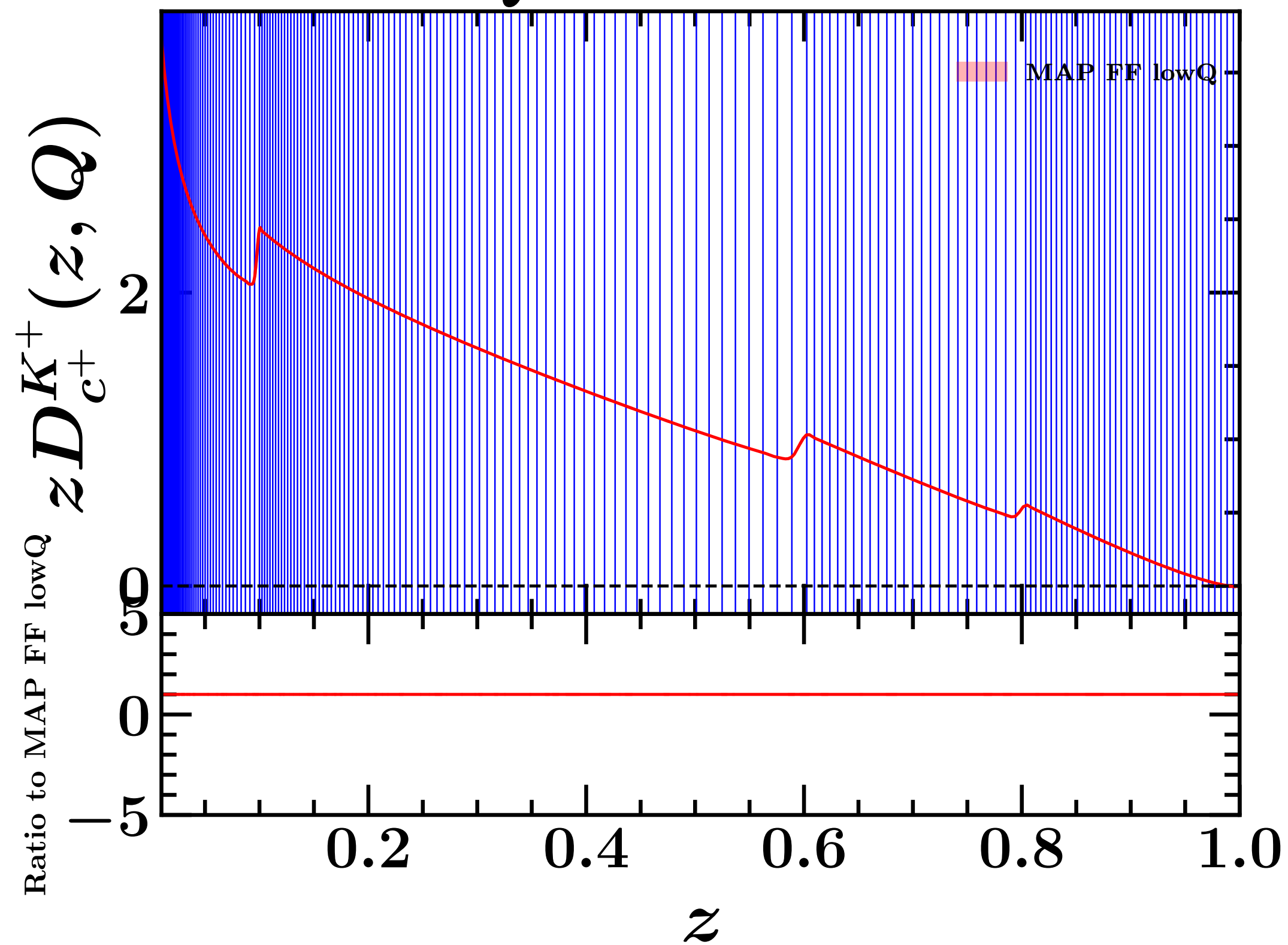
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}
double ATS1HH_0::Local(double const& x) const
{
    return 4 * CF * x - 2 * CF * log(1 - x) * (-1 + x * (2 + x)) + 2 * log(1 - x);
}
```

Comparison with and without Apfel++ bug

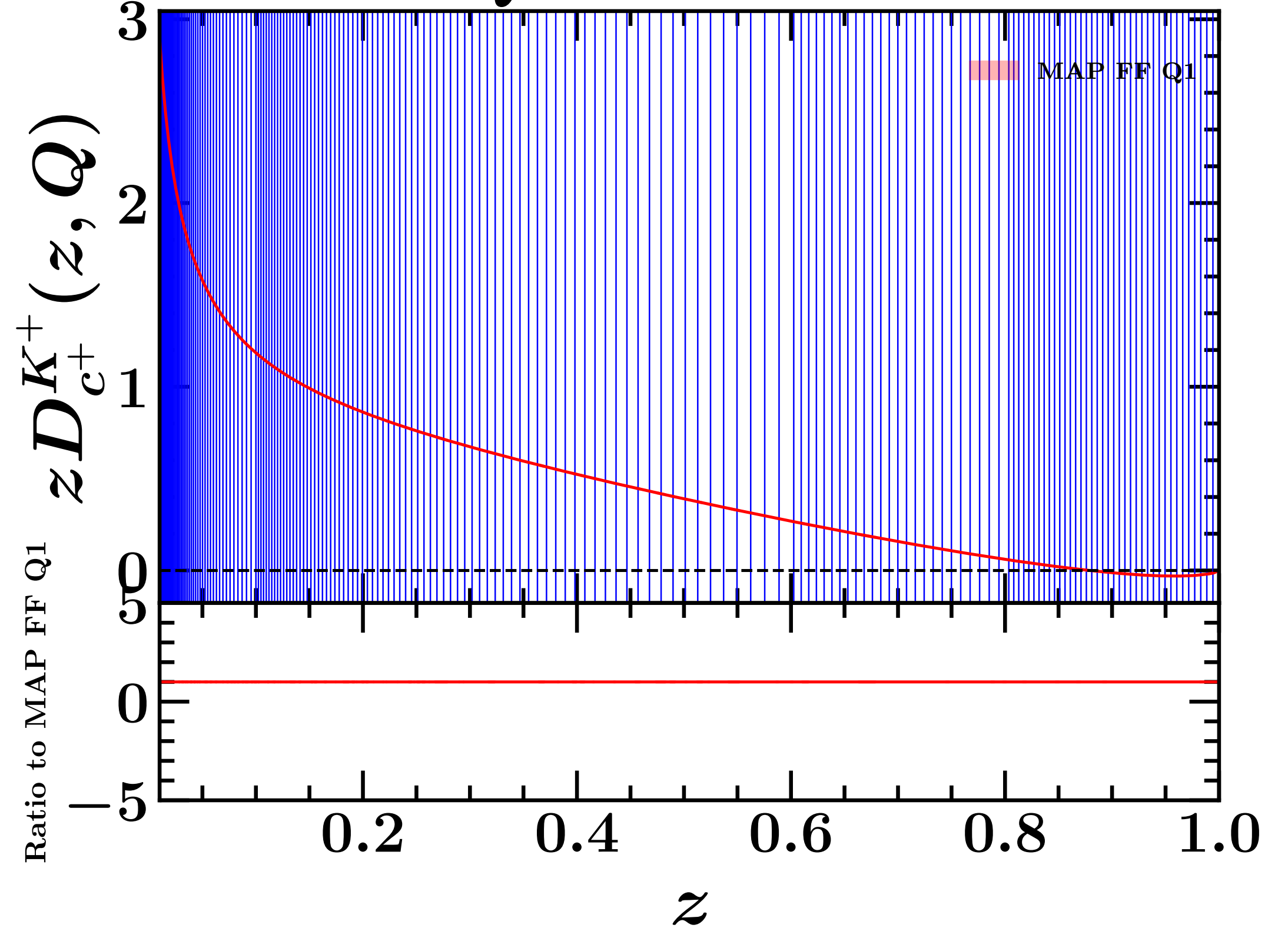
With Apfel++ bug

$Q = 2.0 \text{ GeV}$



Fixed Apfel++ bug

$Q = 2.0 \text{ GeV}$



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New fit of $D_1^{\pi^+}$ and $D_1^{K^+}$ at NLO and NNLO

NLO

Report of D_1 with fixed Apfell++ bug

I will show results obtained starting both from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV and $Q_0 = 5$ GeV and compare them with the released D_1 .

For the uncertainty band, I will consider both $\mu \pm \sigma$ and the 68 % band.

I show the results for $Q = 1$ GeV and for $Q = 5$ GeV.

Set to be compared:

π^+

My fit:

MAPFFPI_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 197 replicas

MAPFFPI_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV -> 192 replicas

Released:

MAPFF10NLOIp, from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 201 replicas

K^+

My fit:

MAPFFKA_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 202 replicas

MAPFFKA_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV -> 187 replicas

Released:

MAPFF10NLOKAp, from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 201 replicas

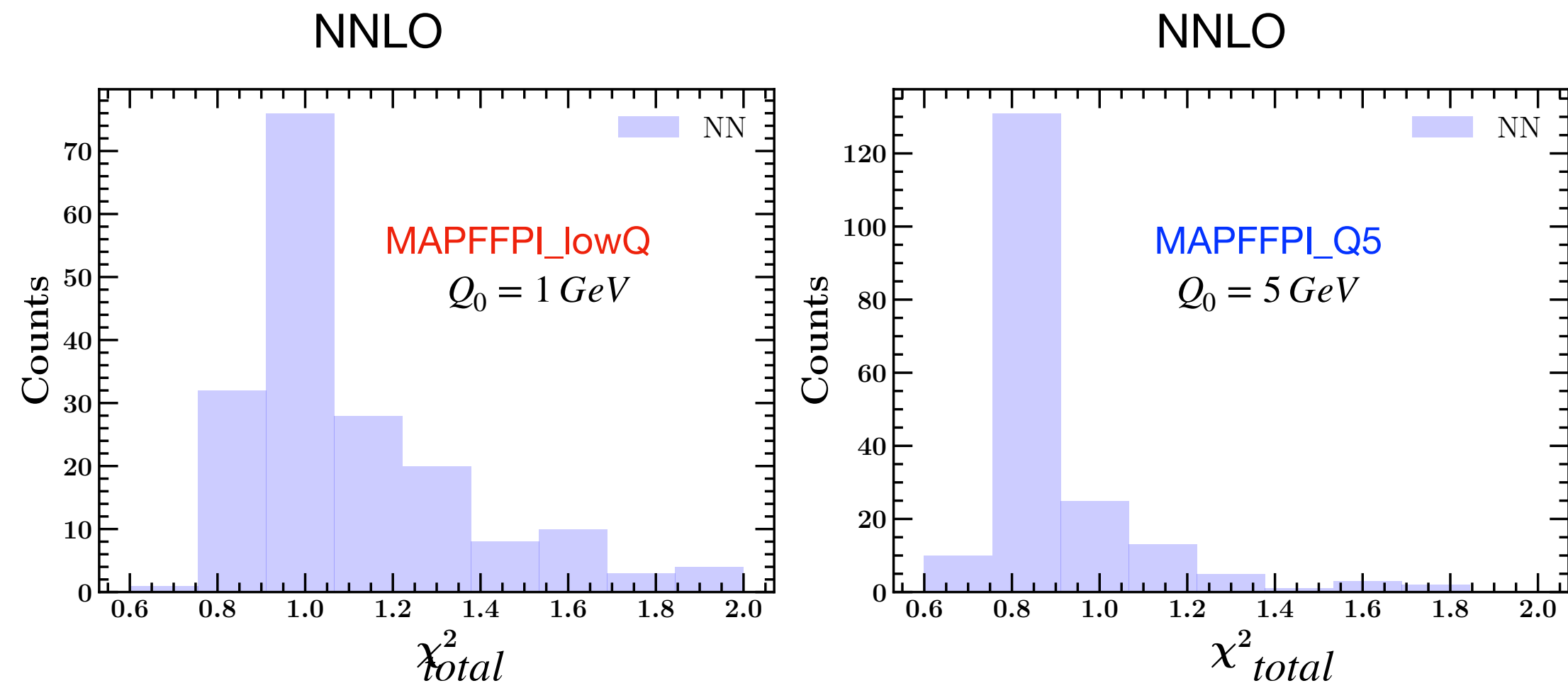
χ_2

π^+

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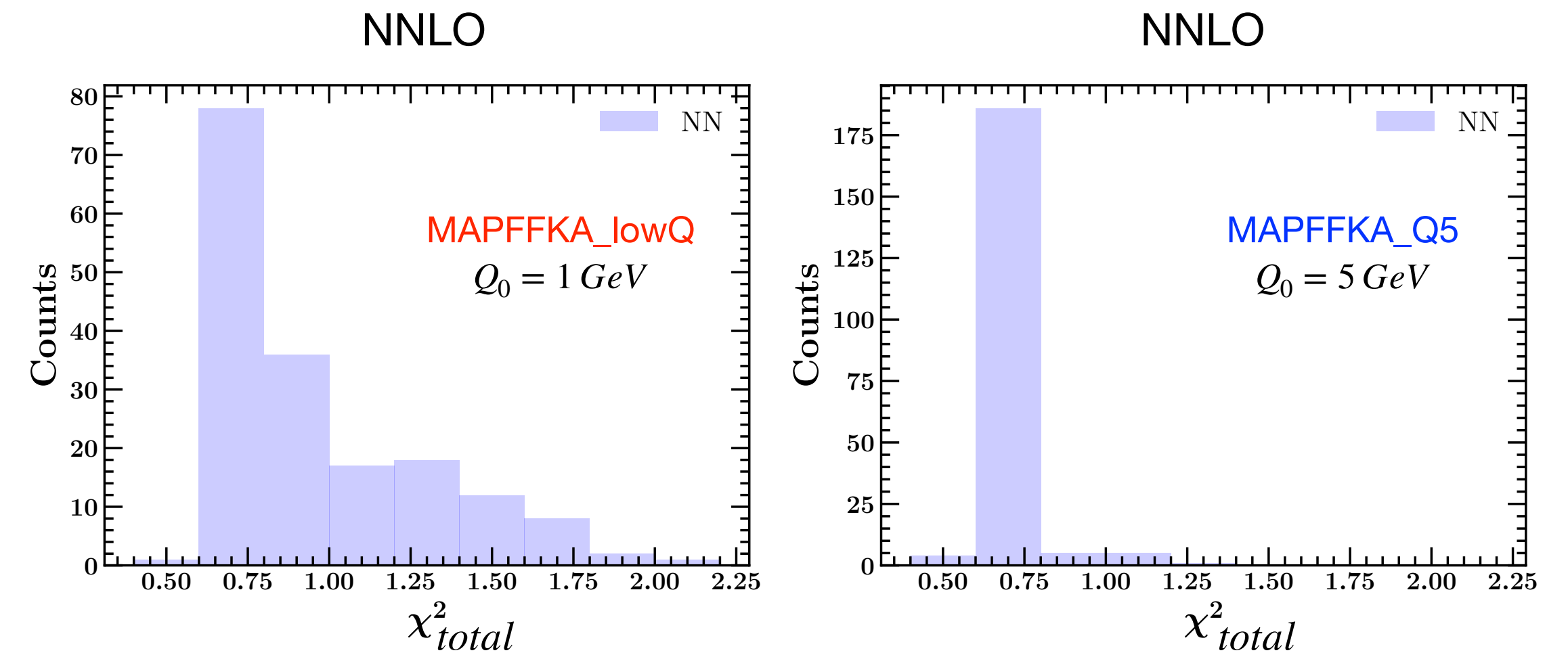


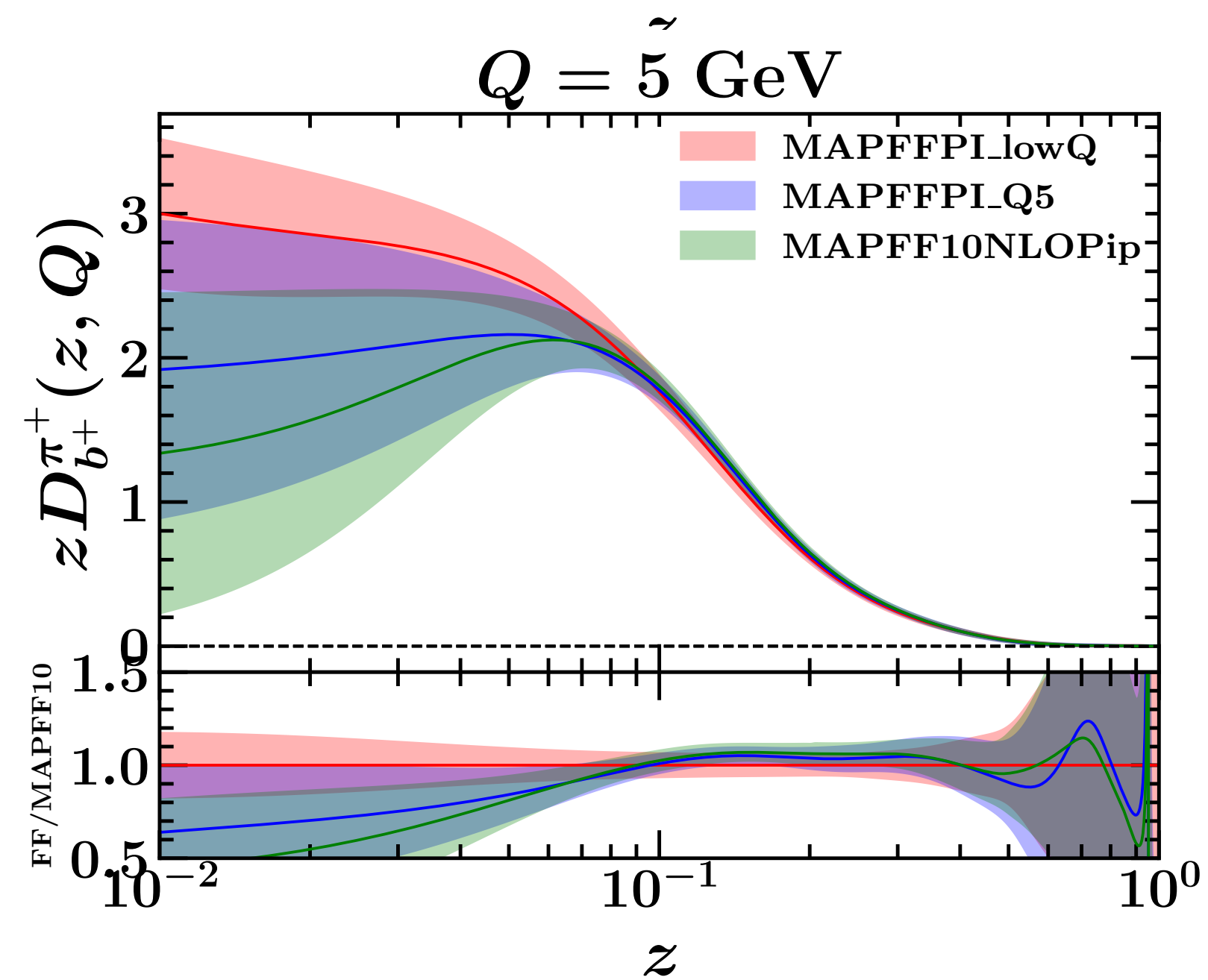
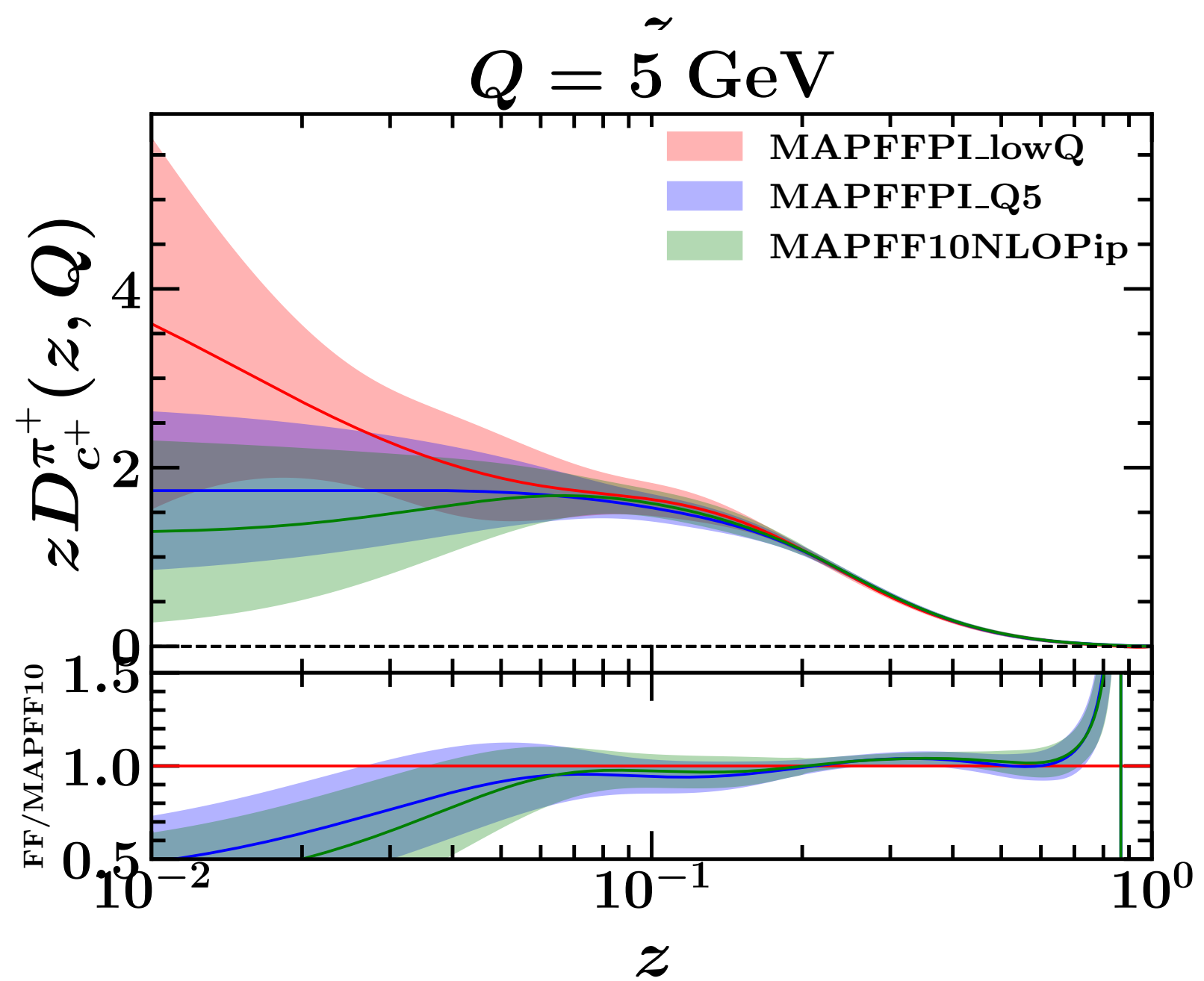
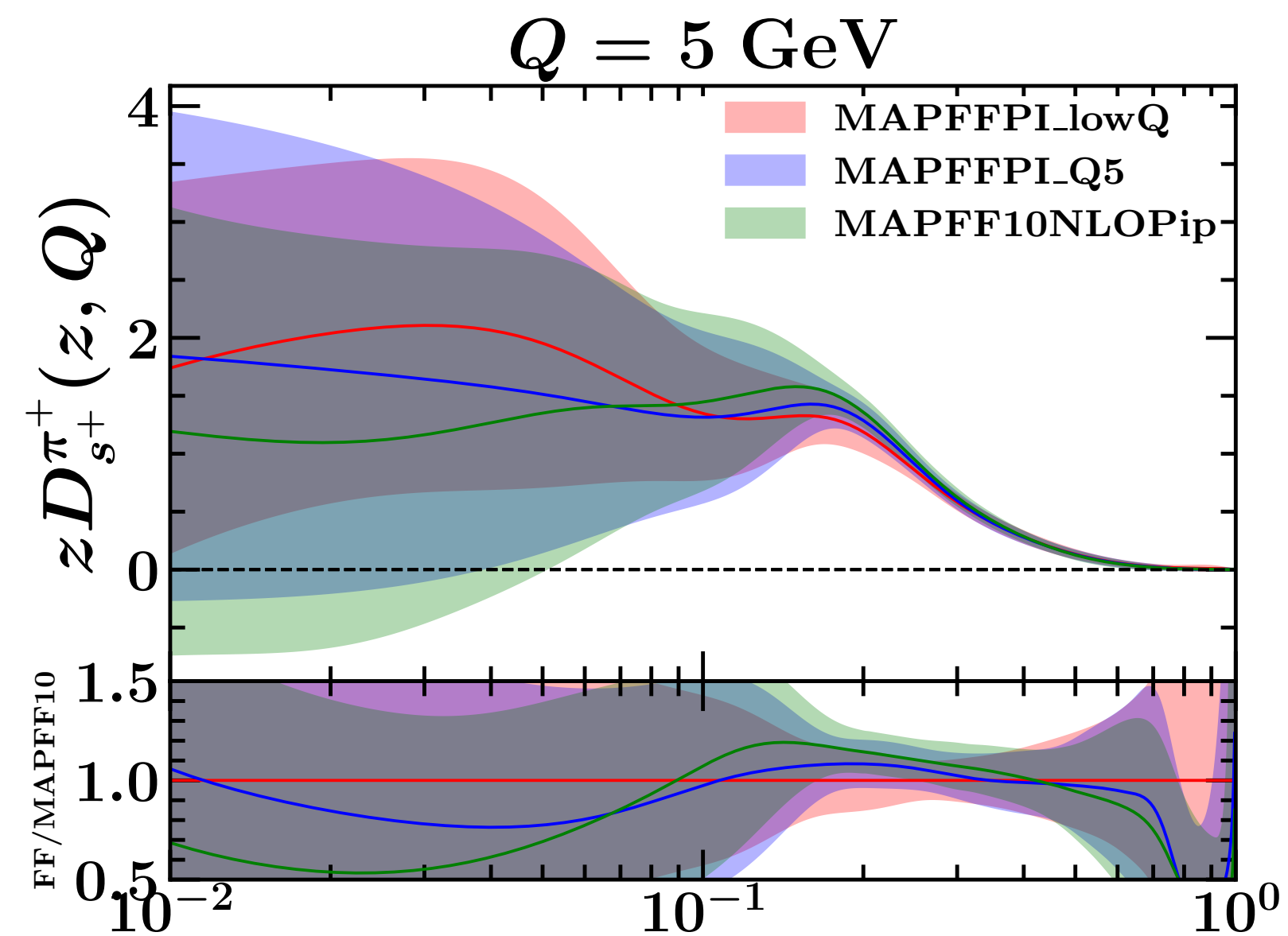
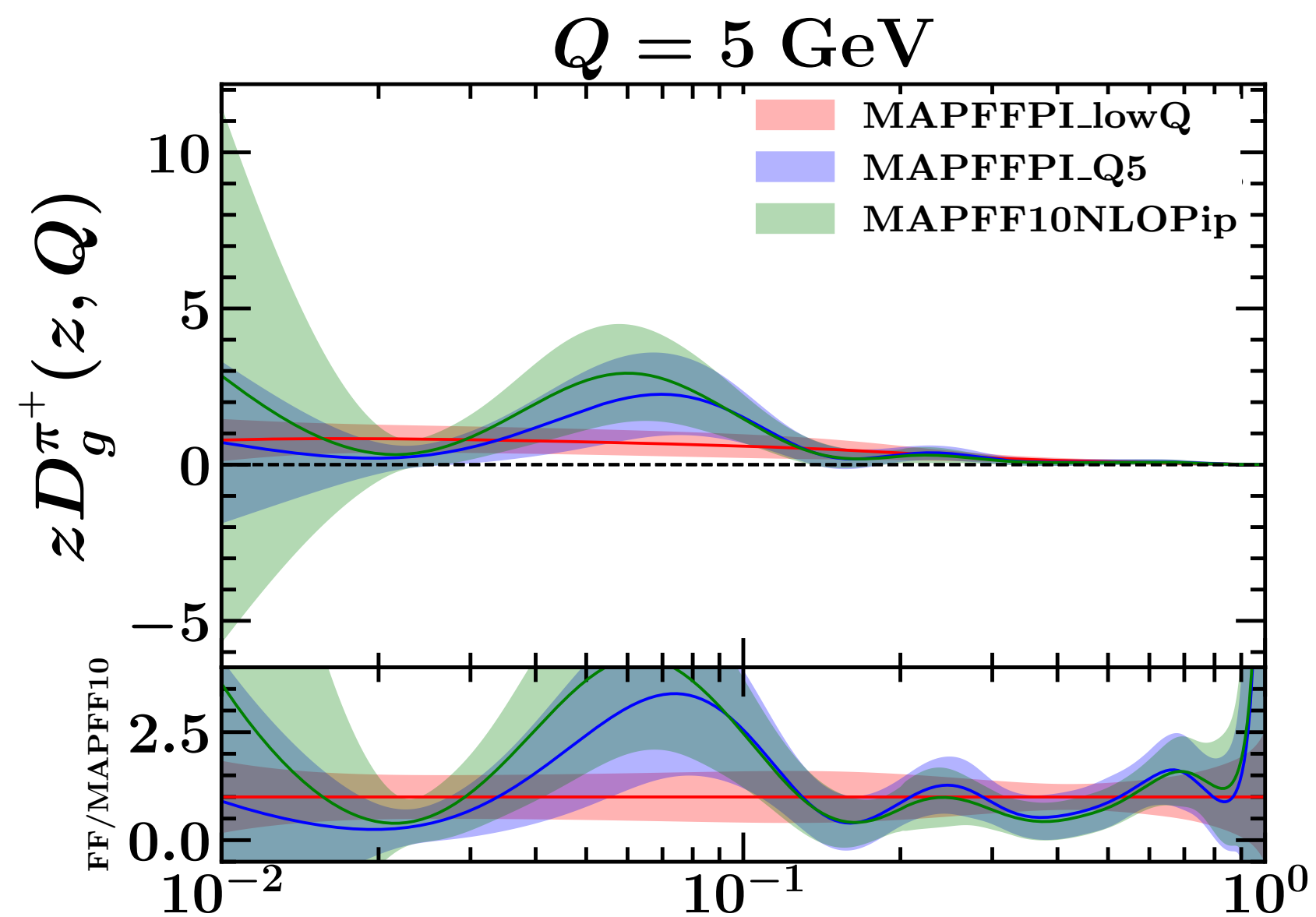
K^+

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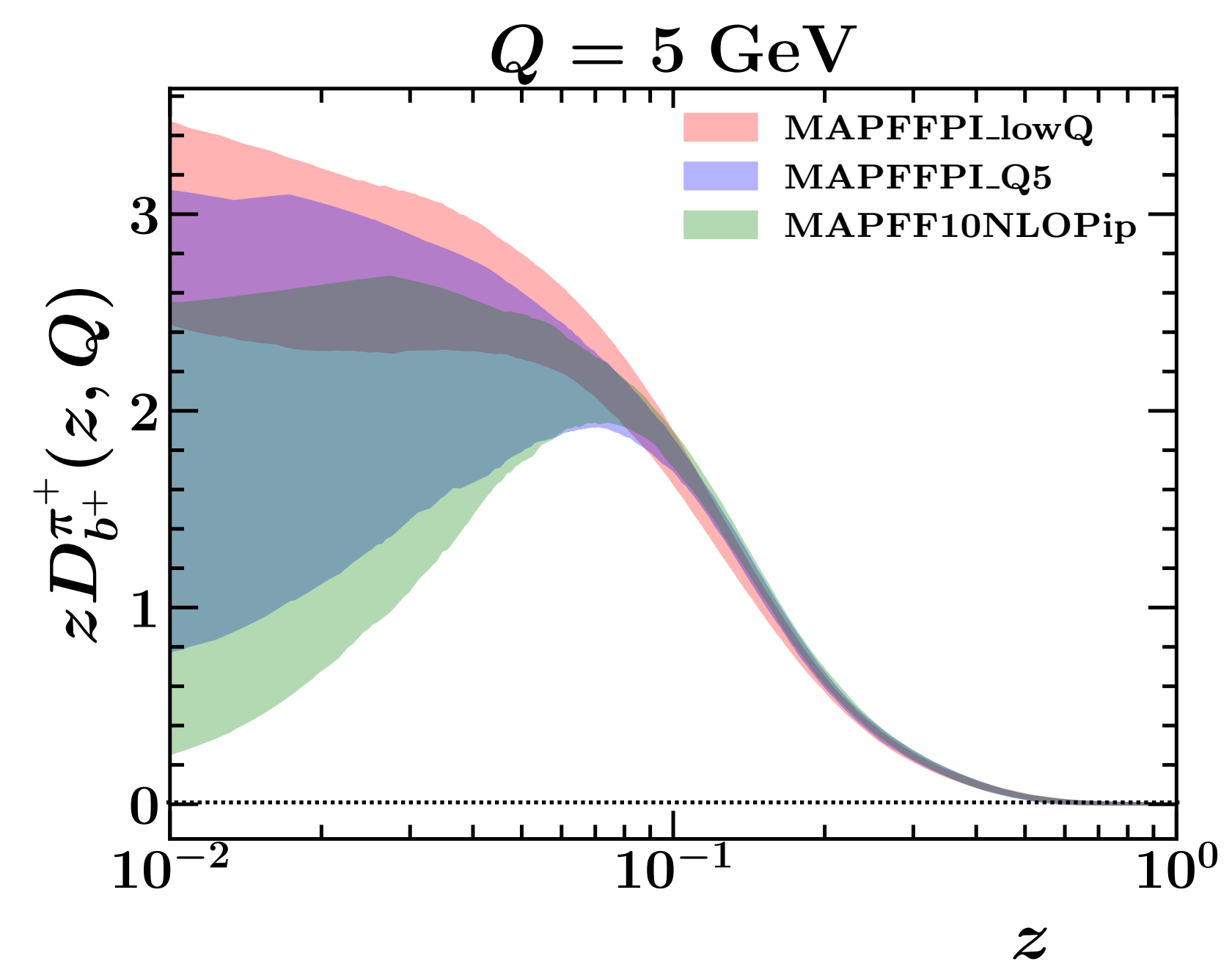
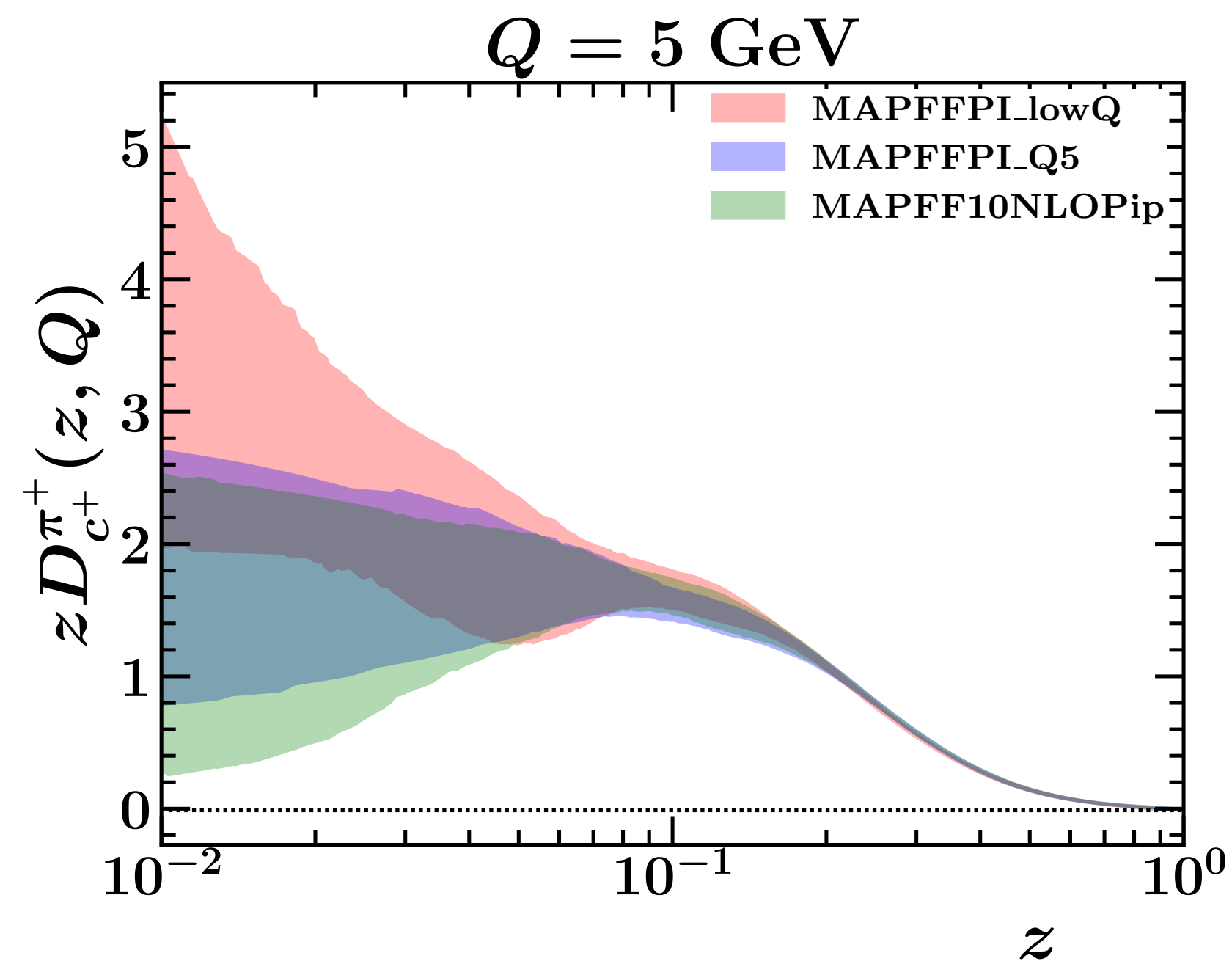
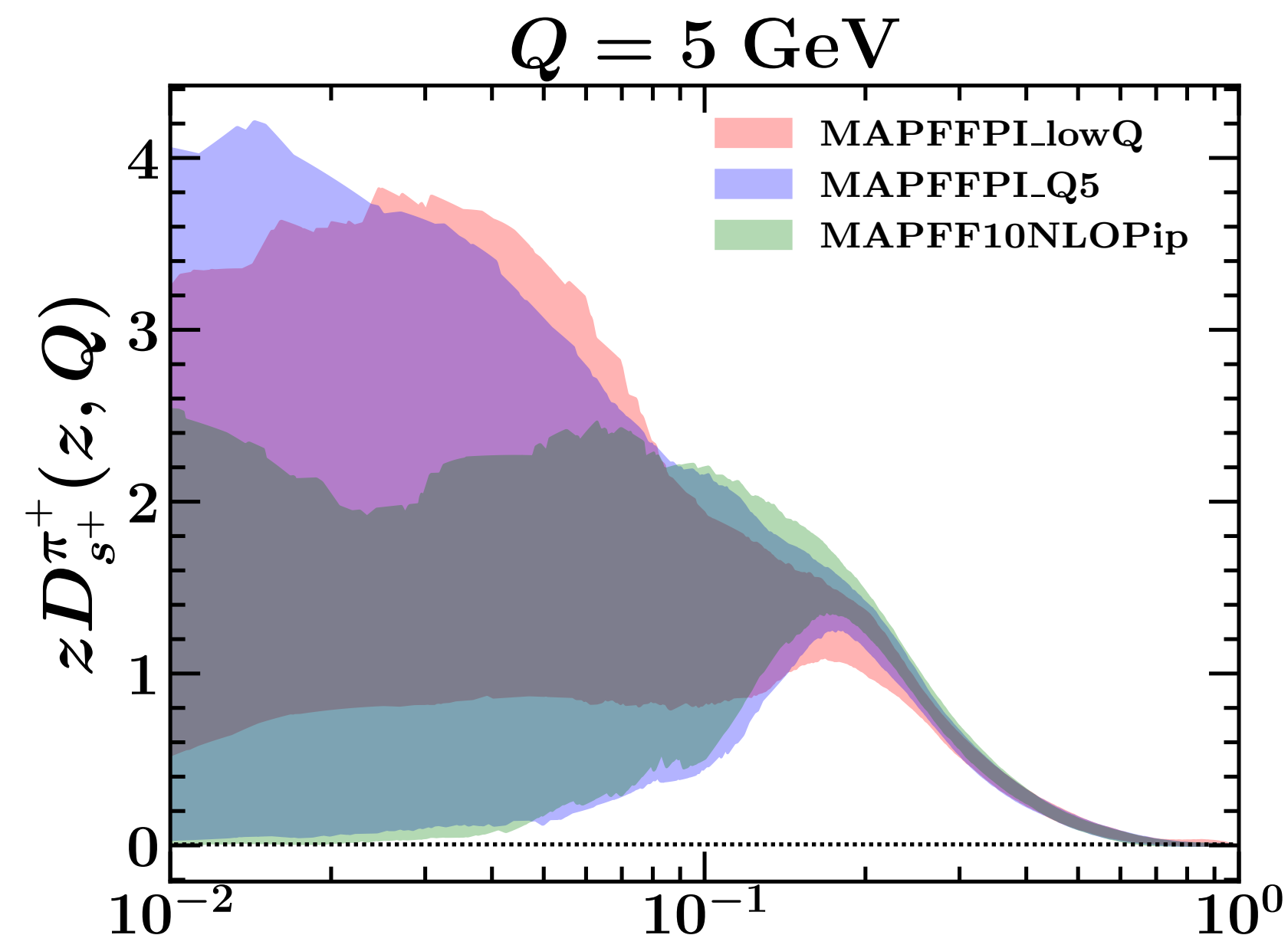
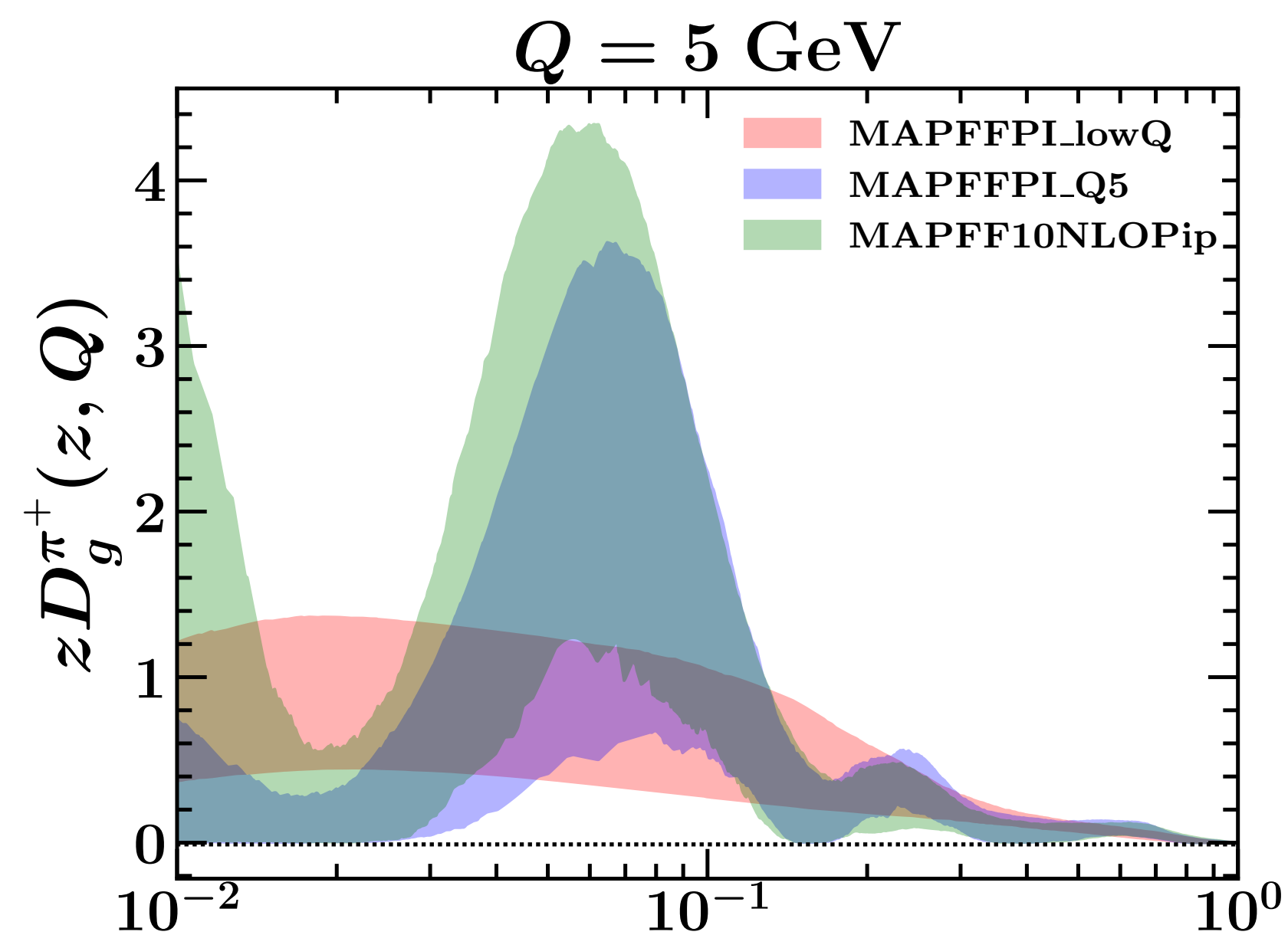
MAPFFKA_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1 \text{ GeV}$ -> 187 replicas

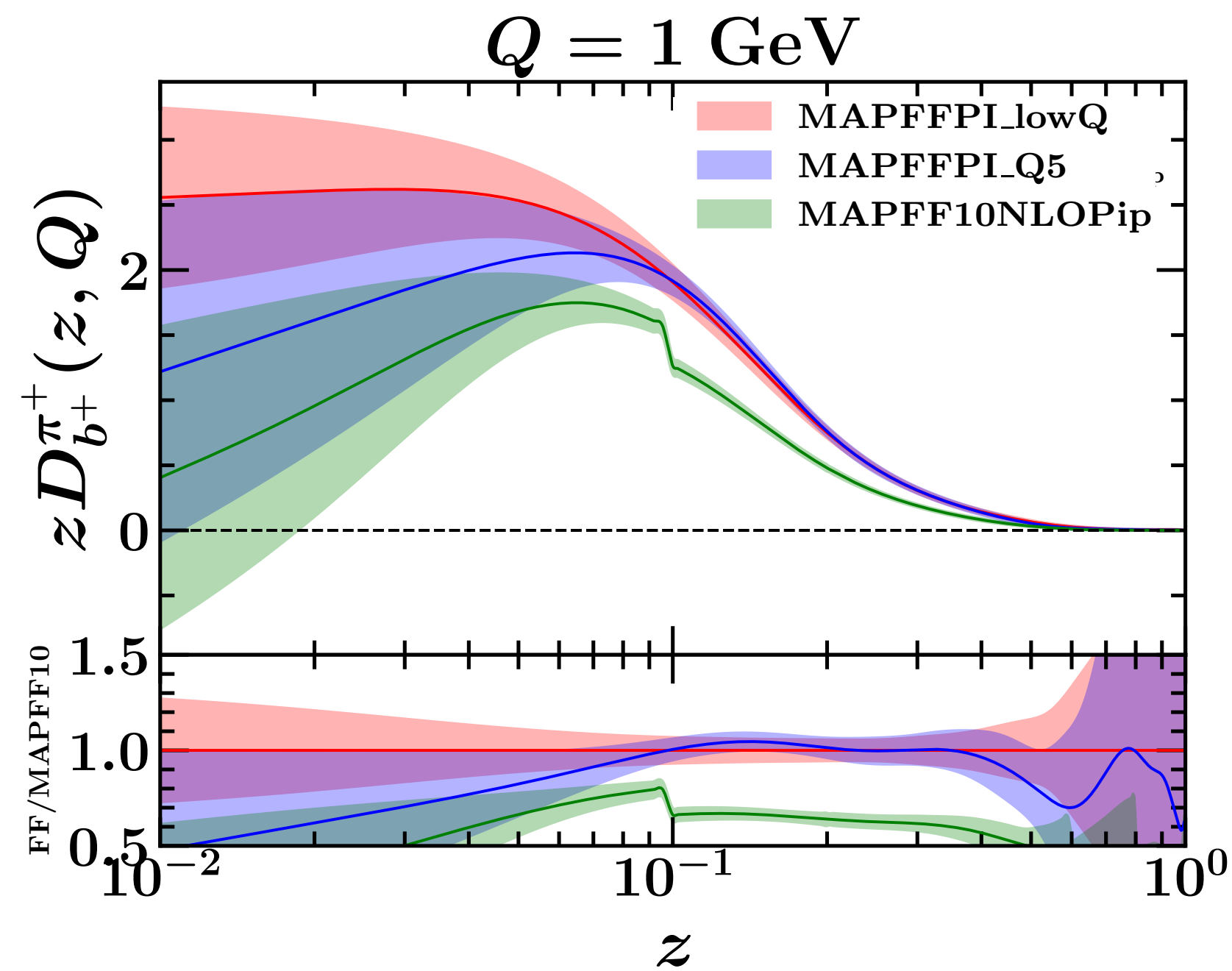
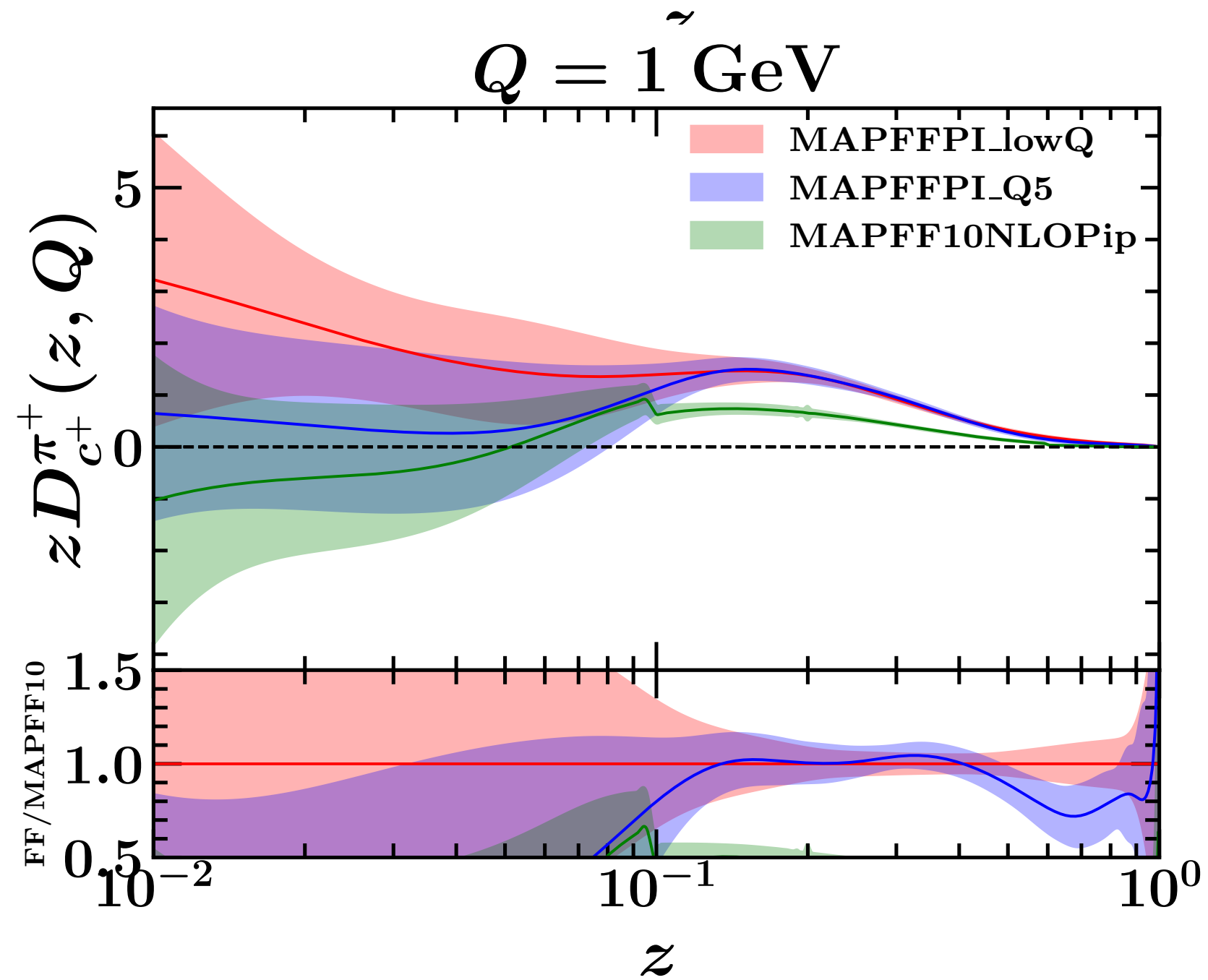
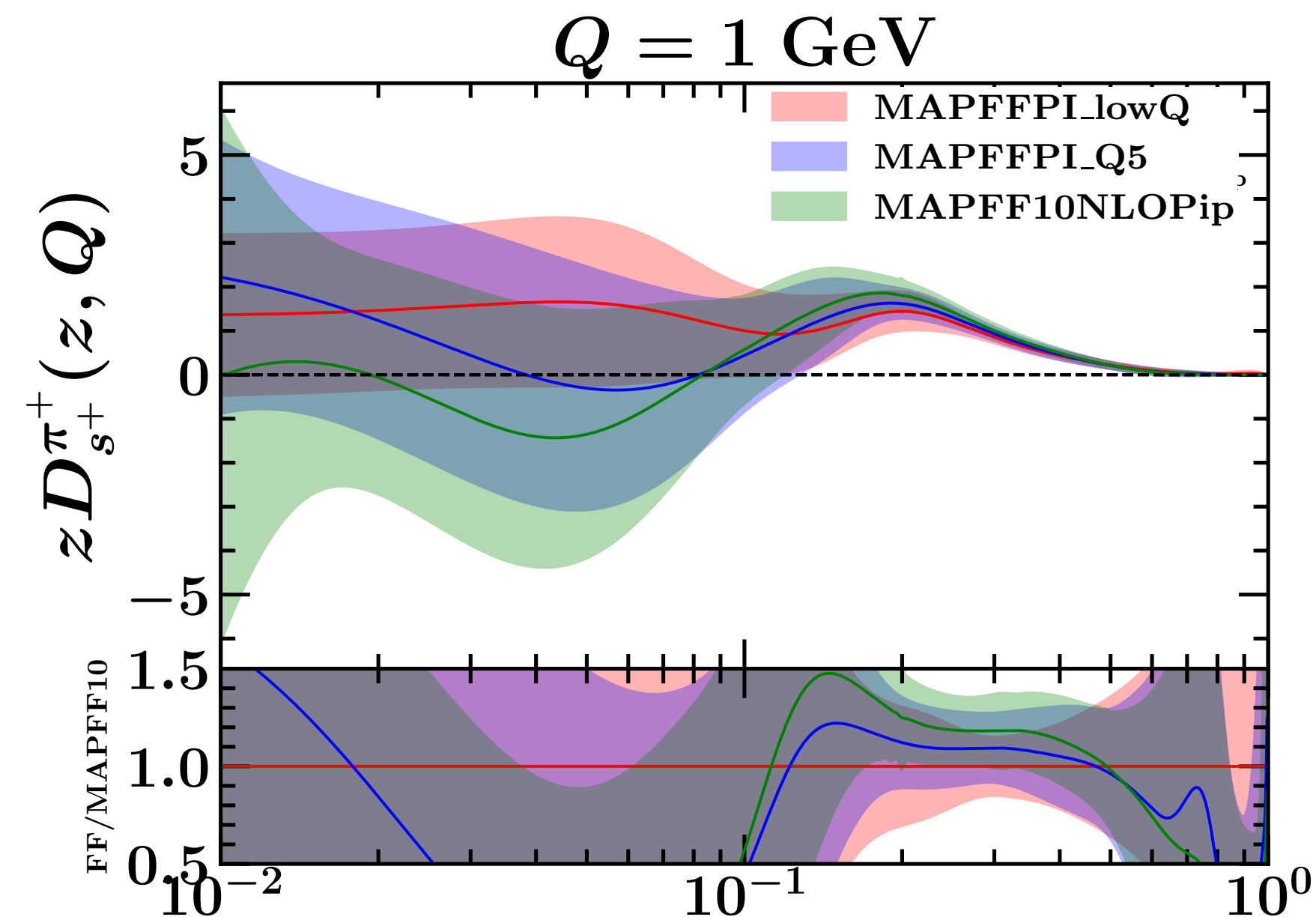
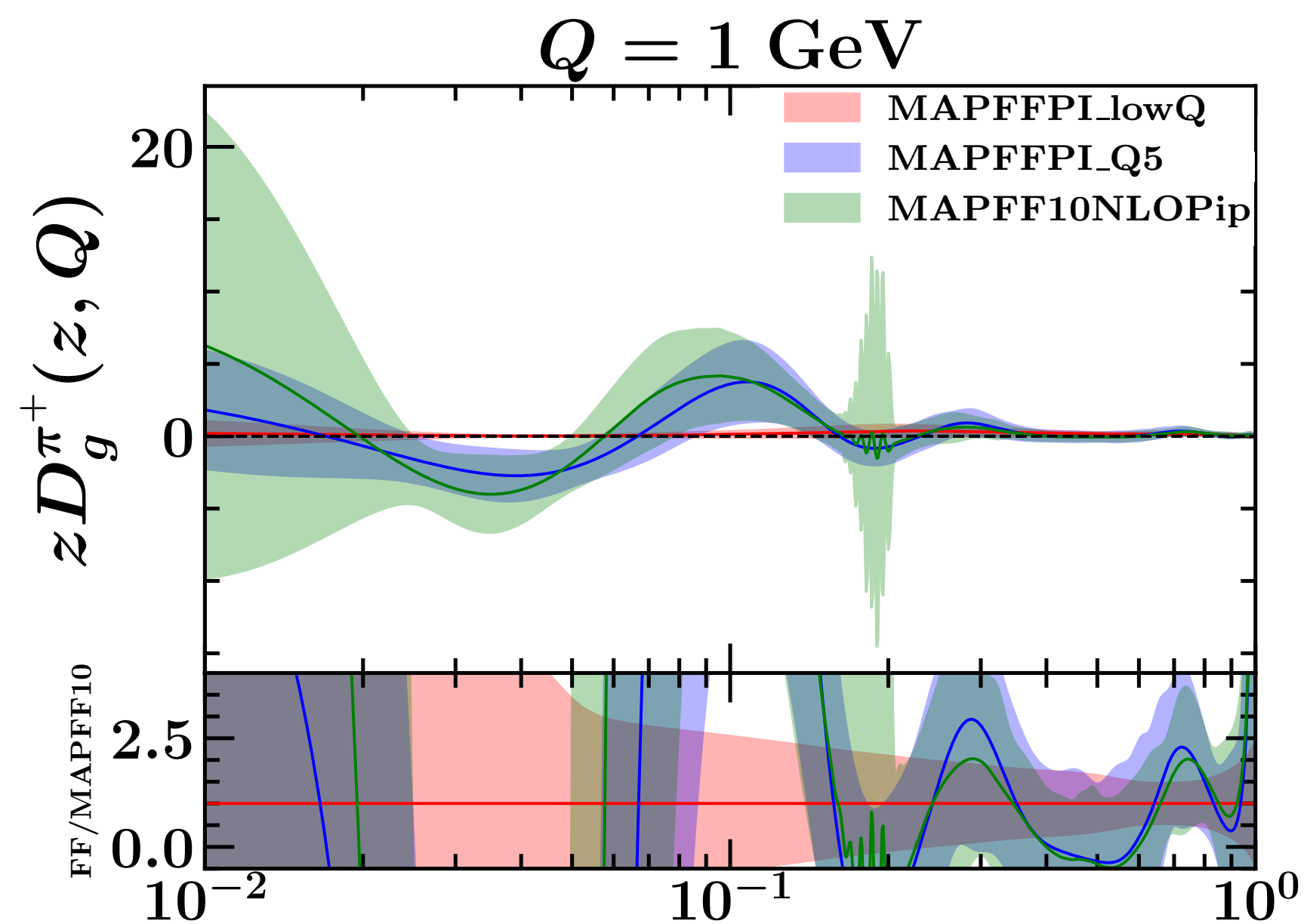


π^+ $\mu \pm \sigma$ $Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$ 

π^+

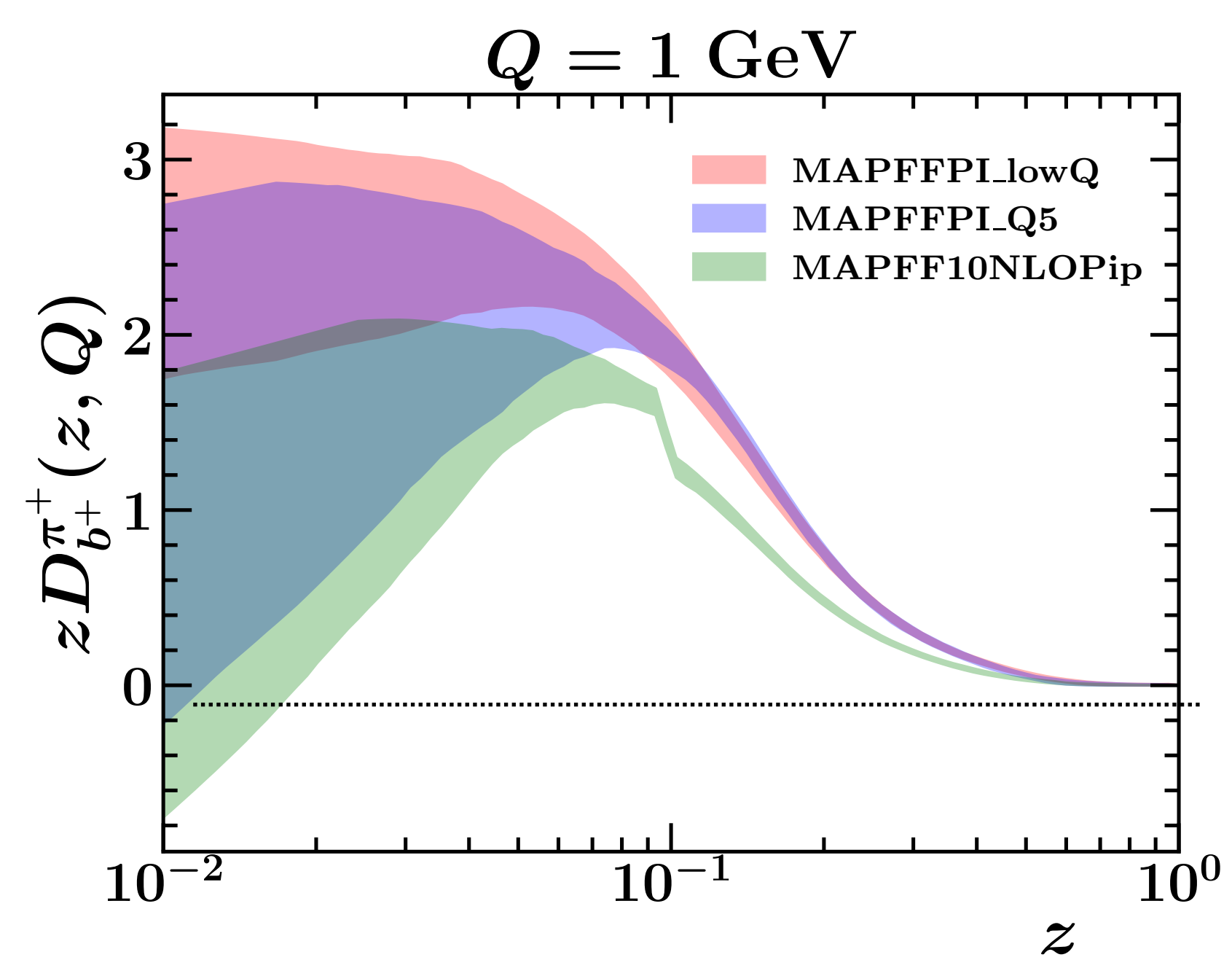
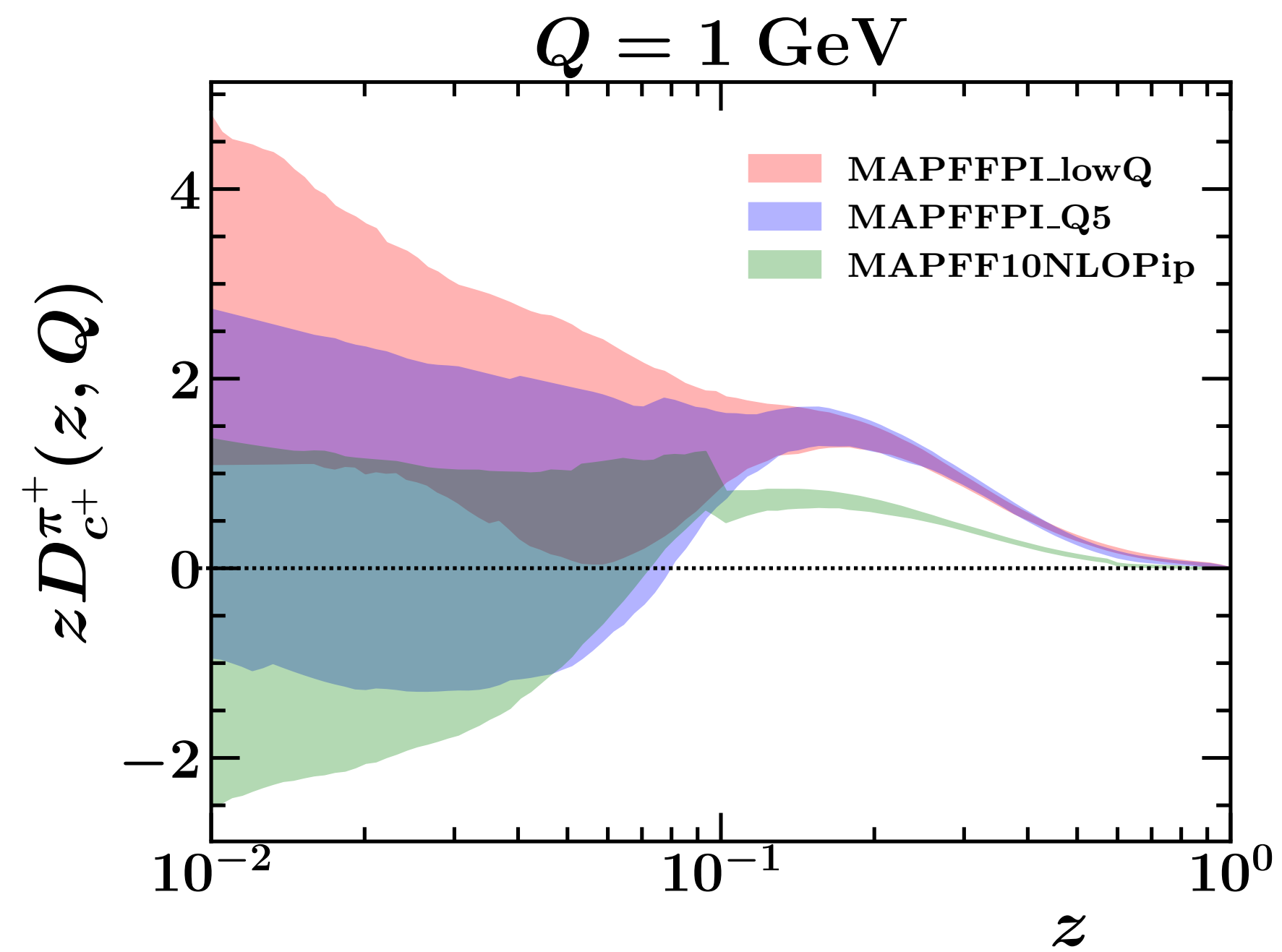
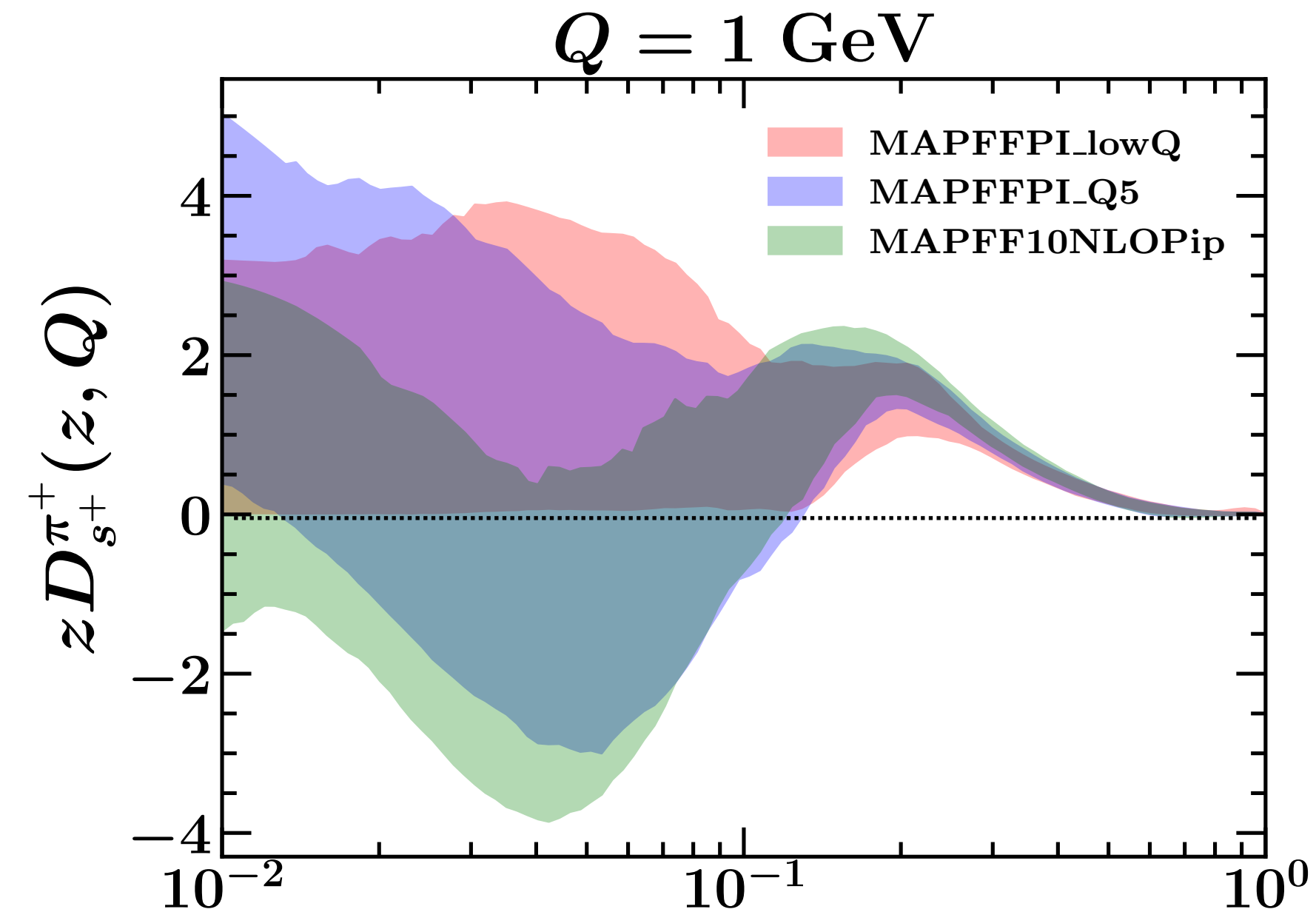
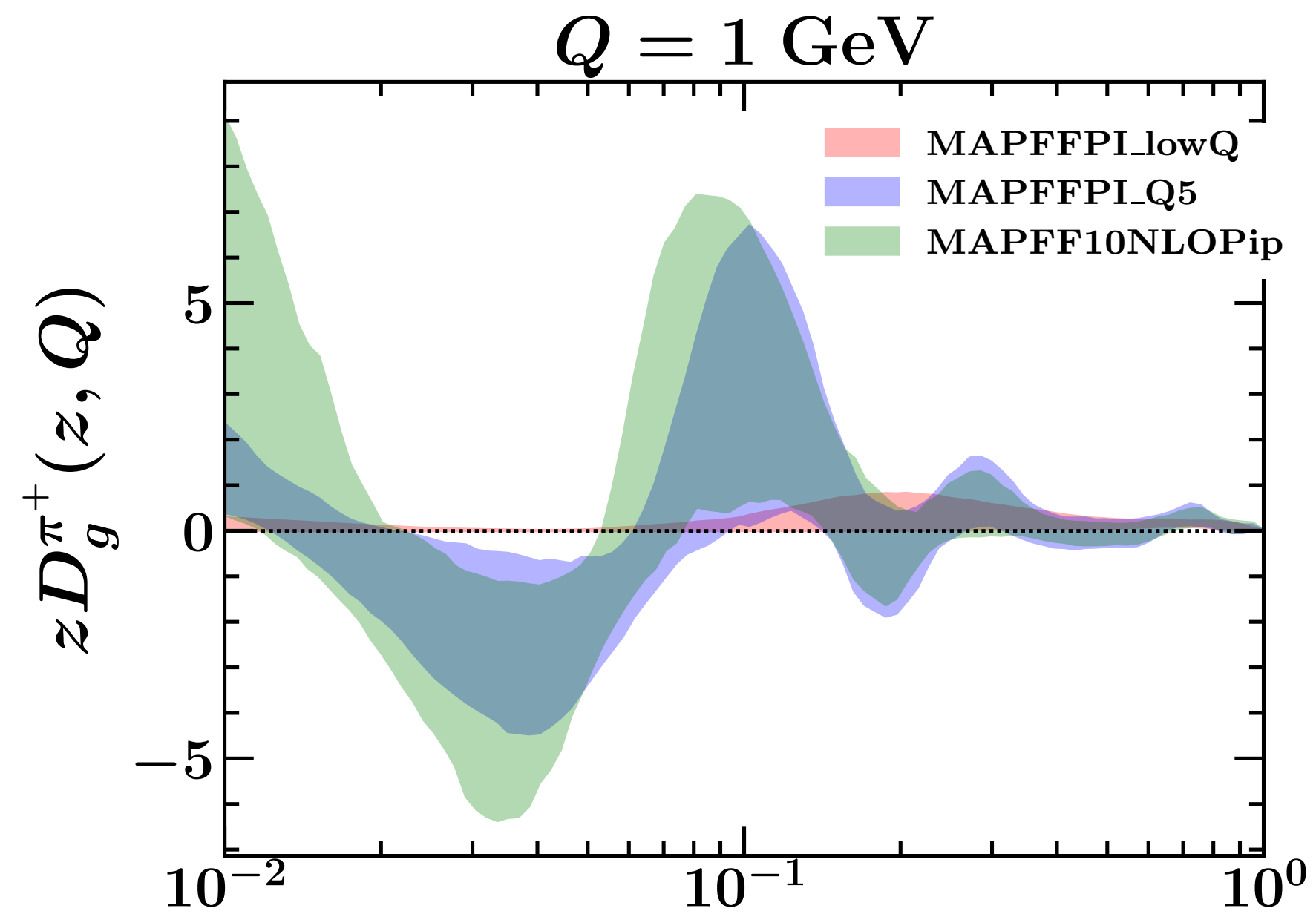
68%

 $Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$ 

π^+ $\mu \pm \sigma$ $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

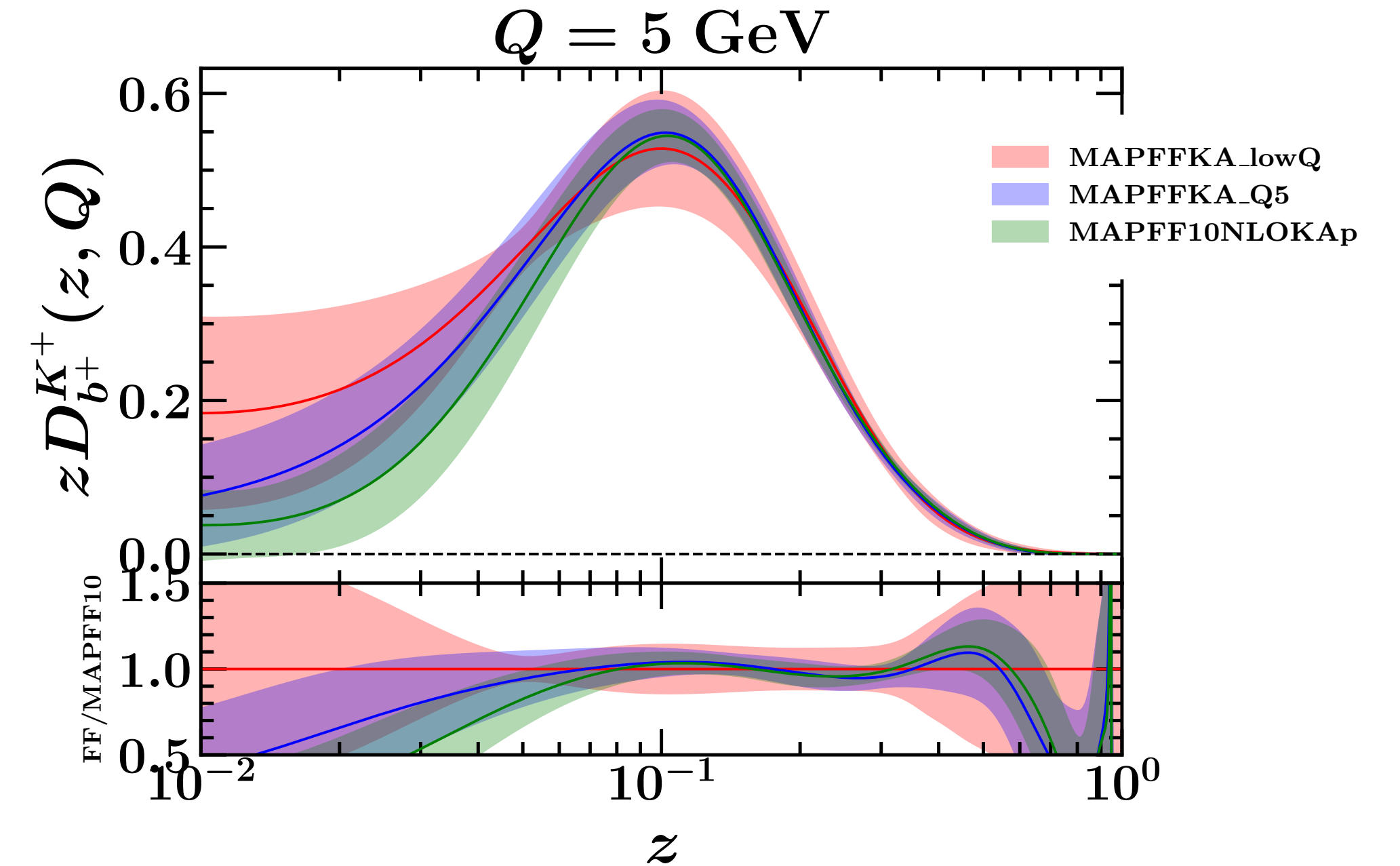
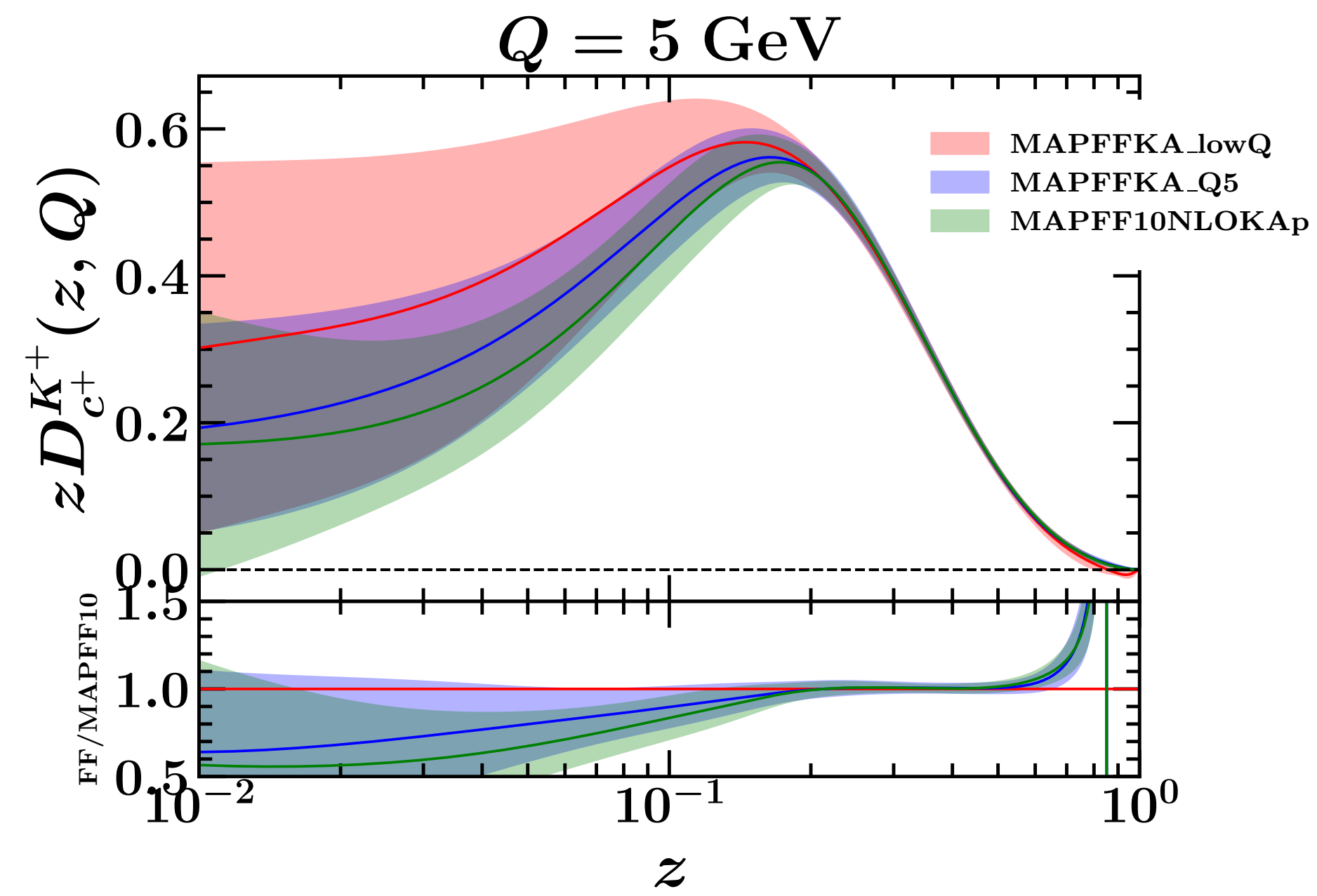
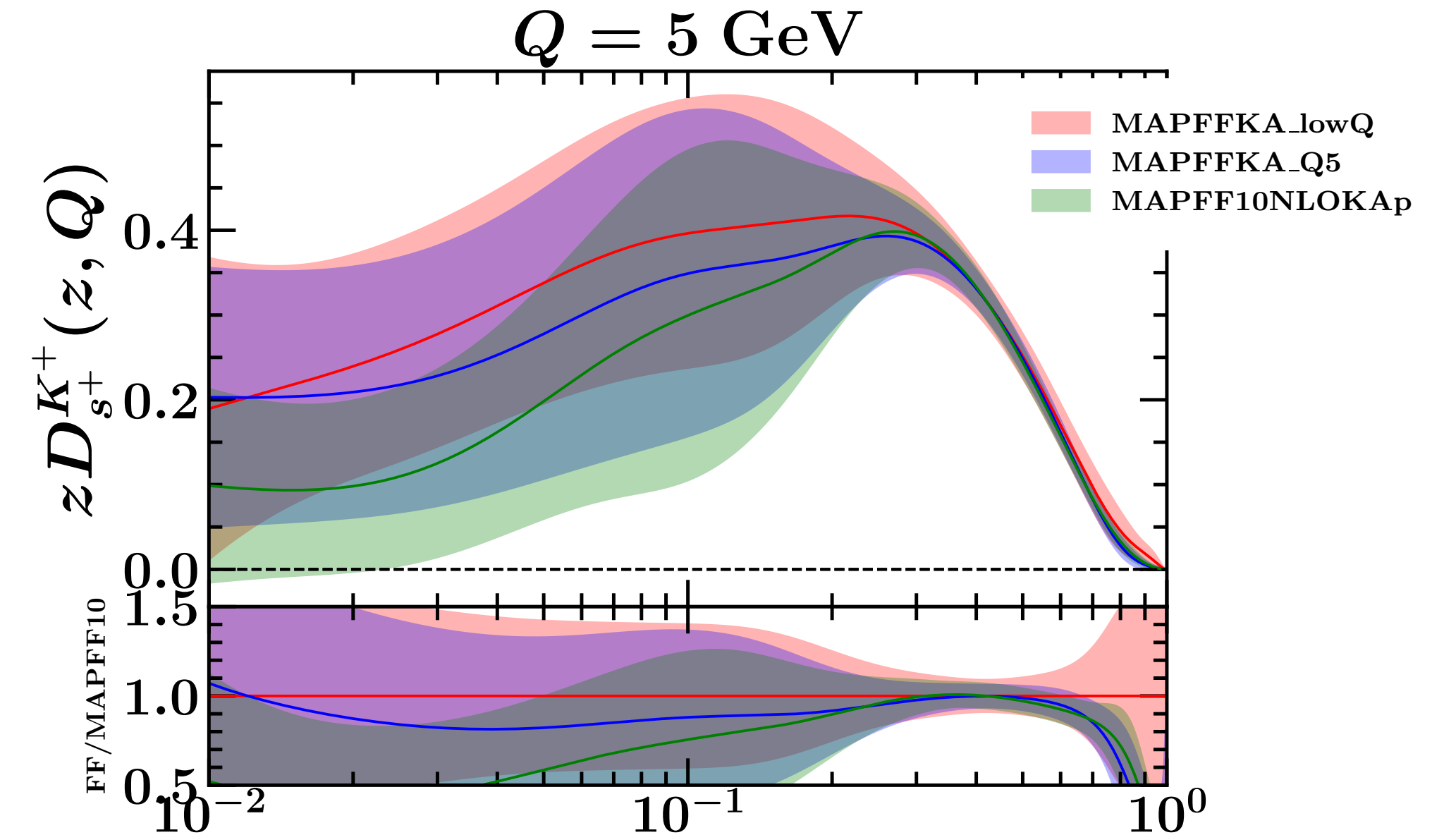
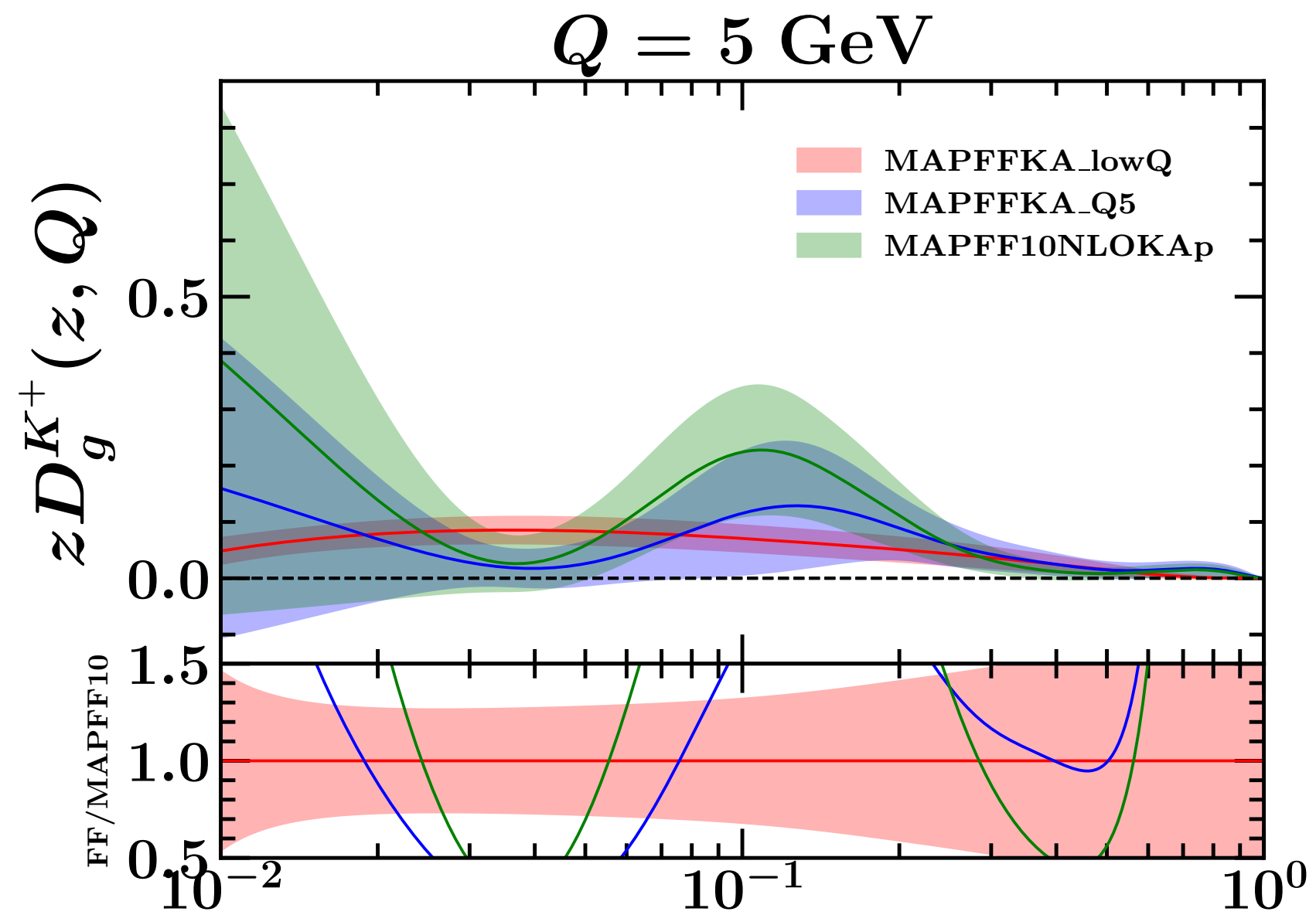
π^+

68%

 $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

K^+

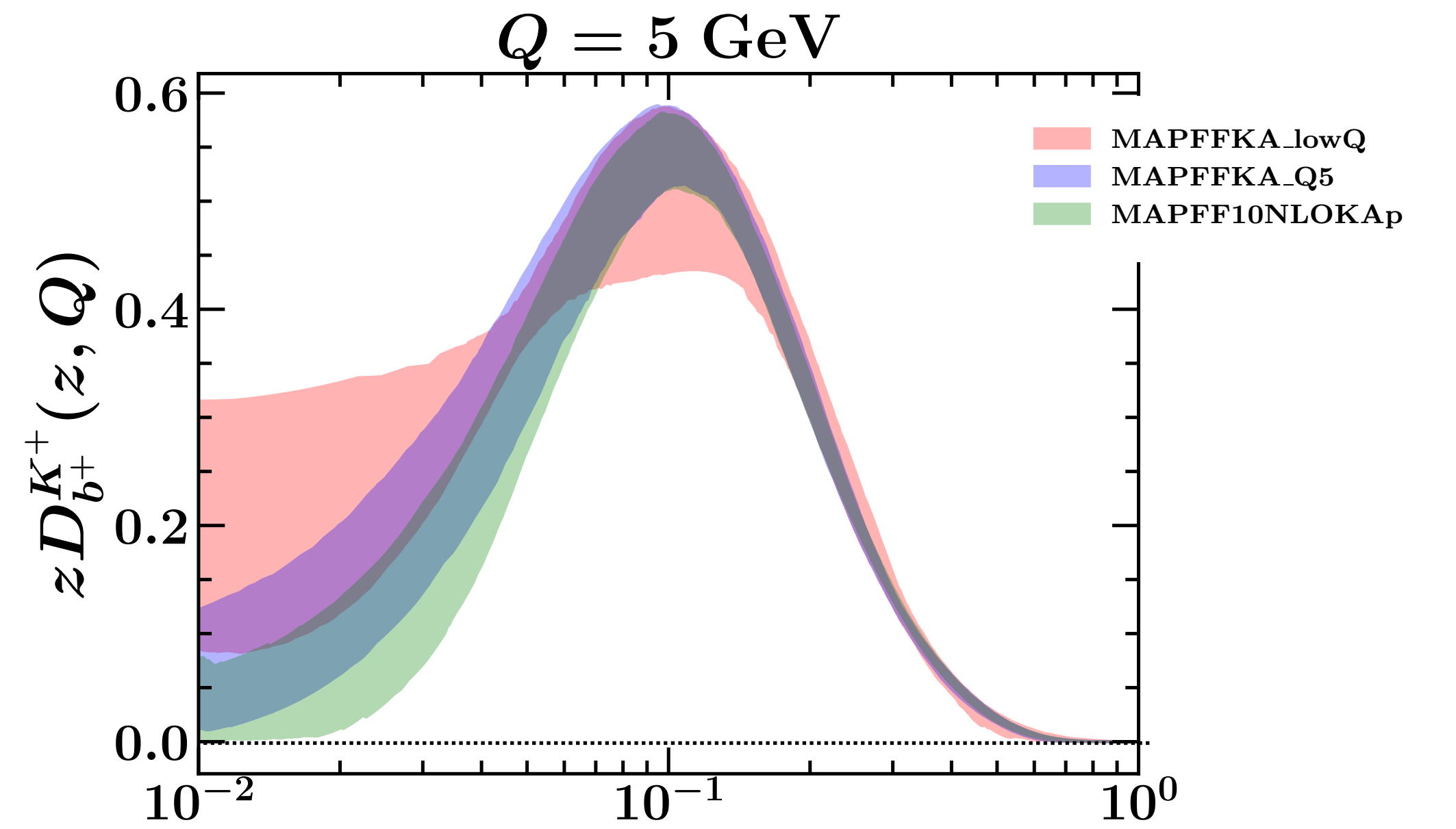
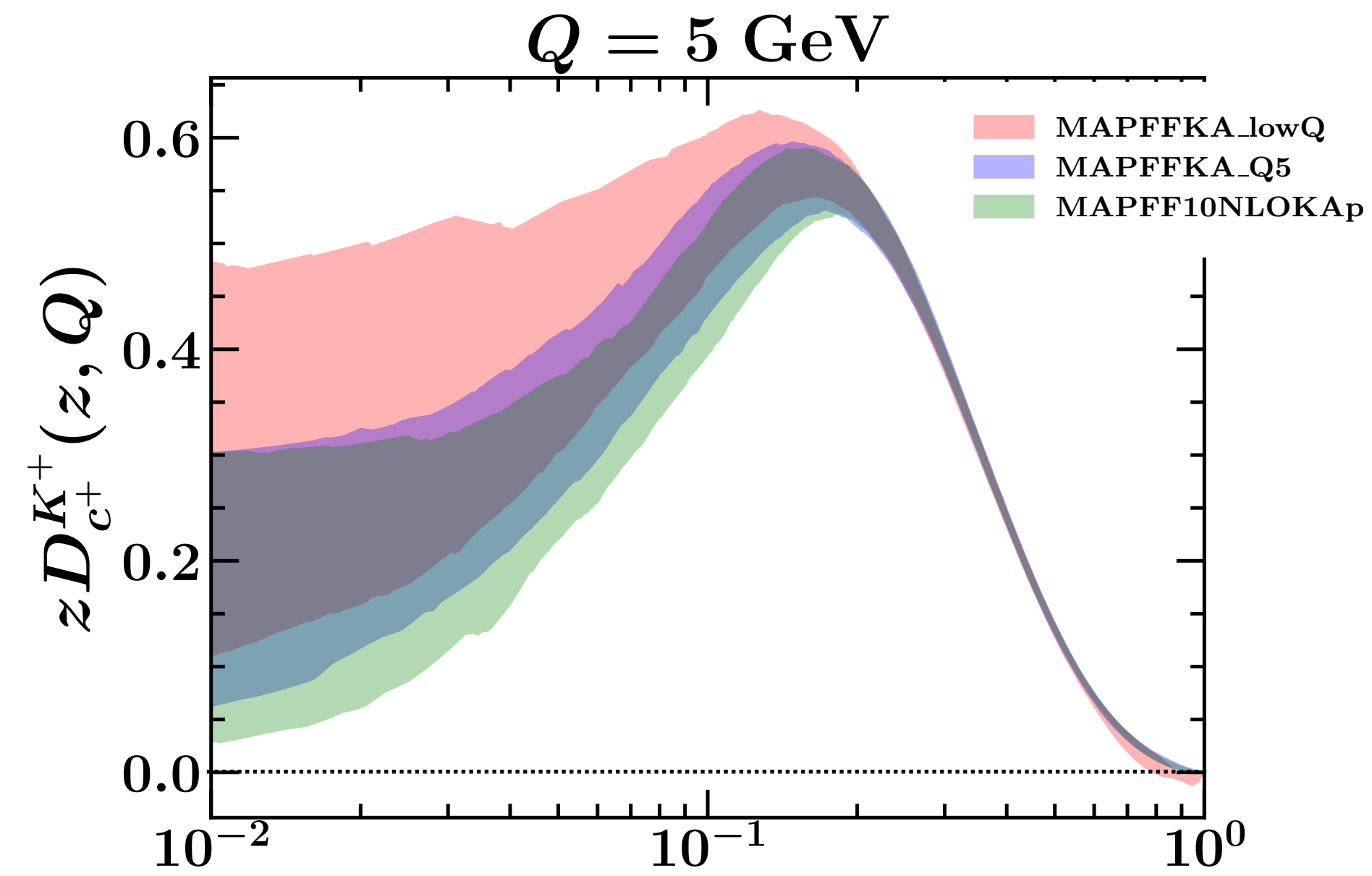
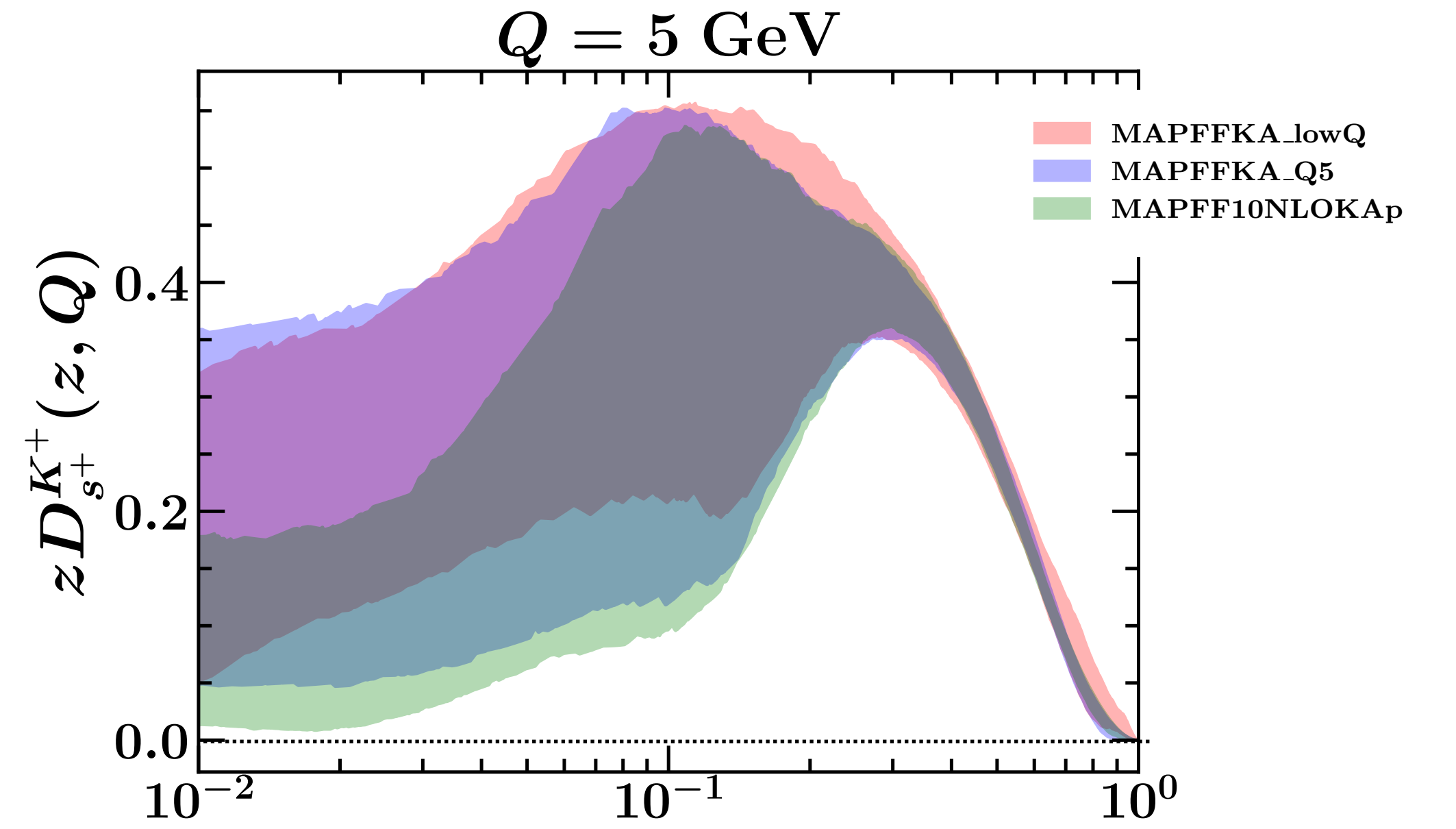
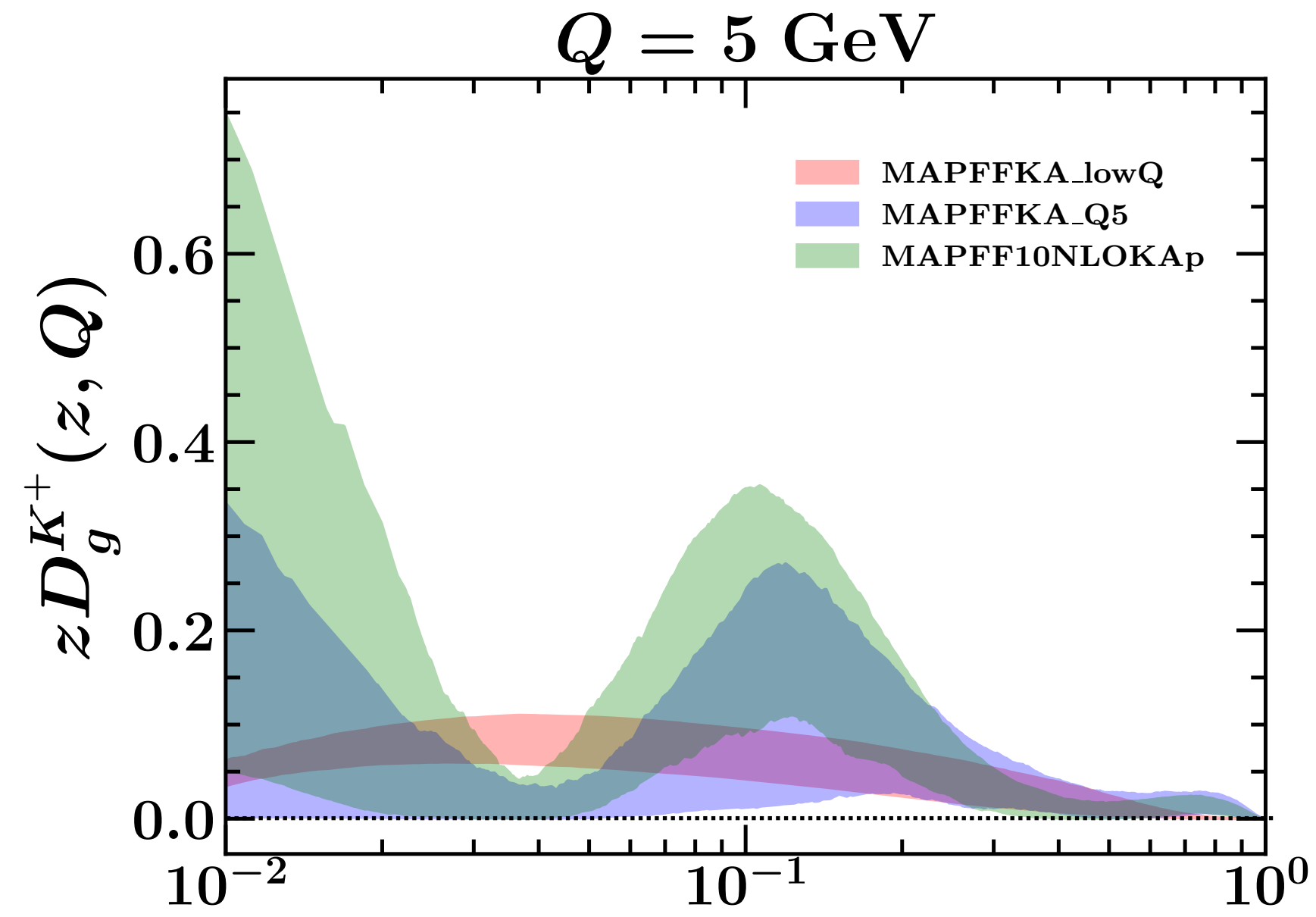
$\mu \pm \sigma$
 $Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$



K^+

68%

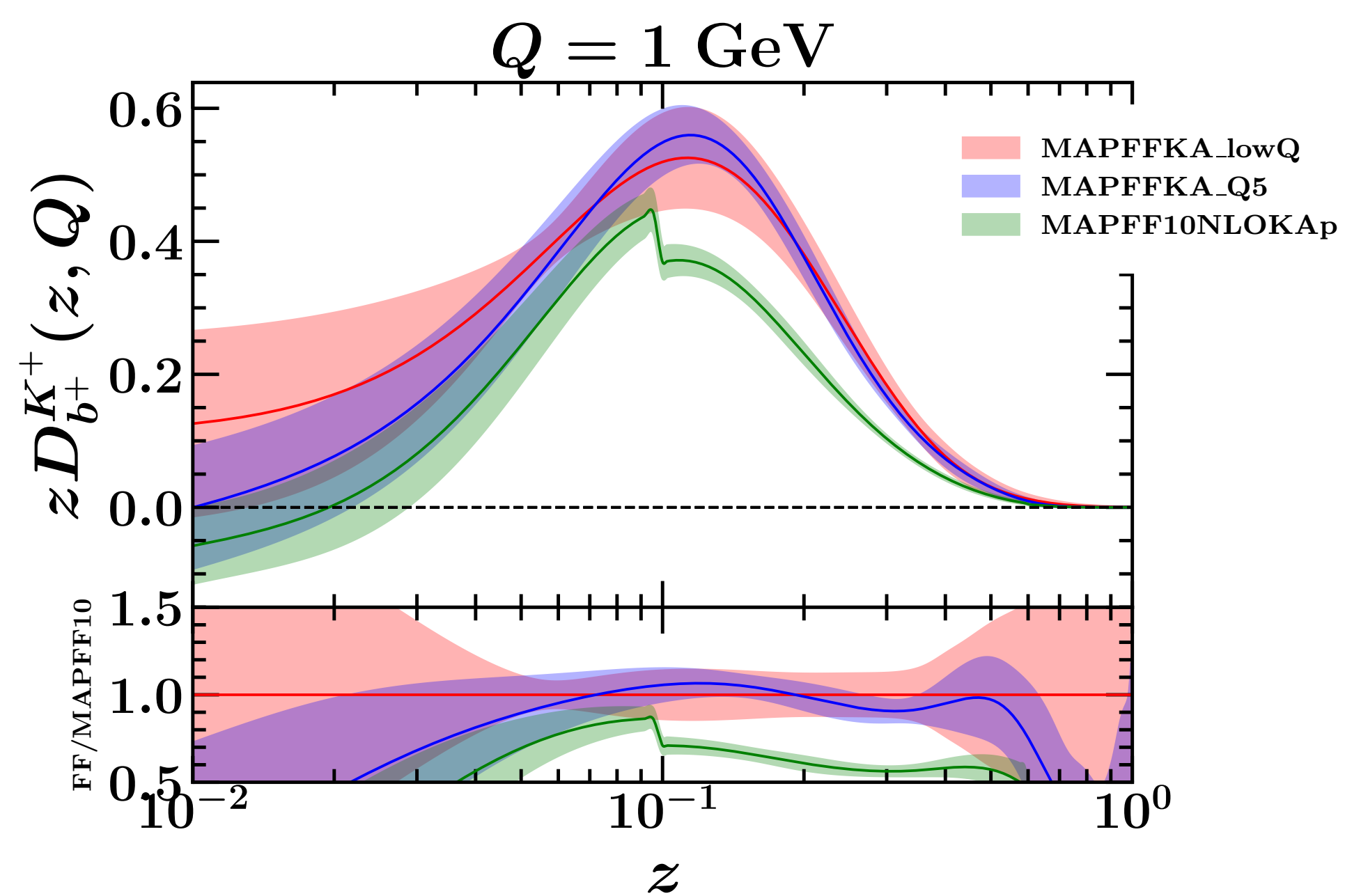
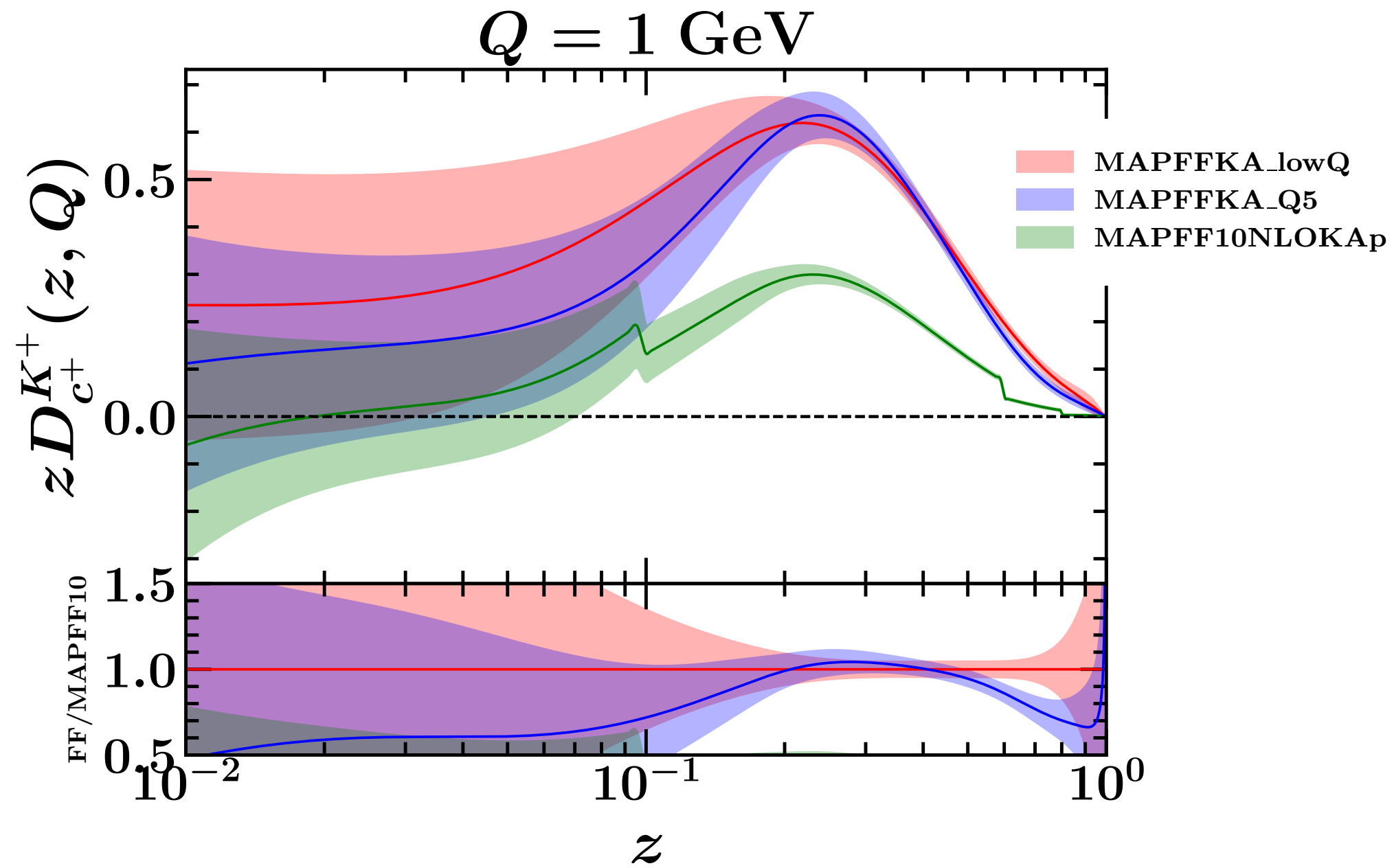
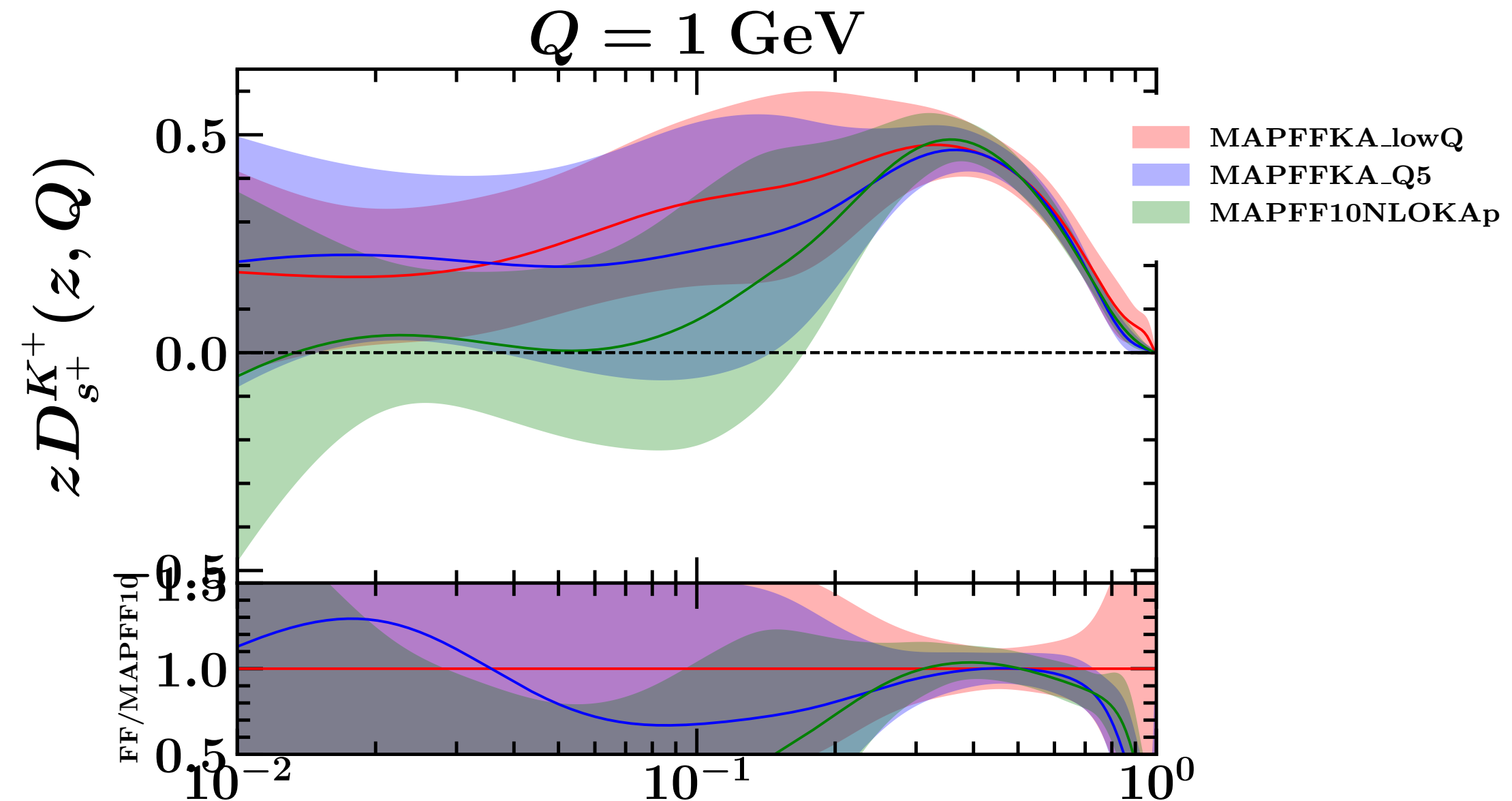
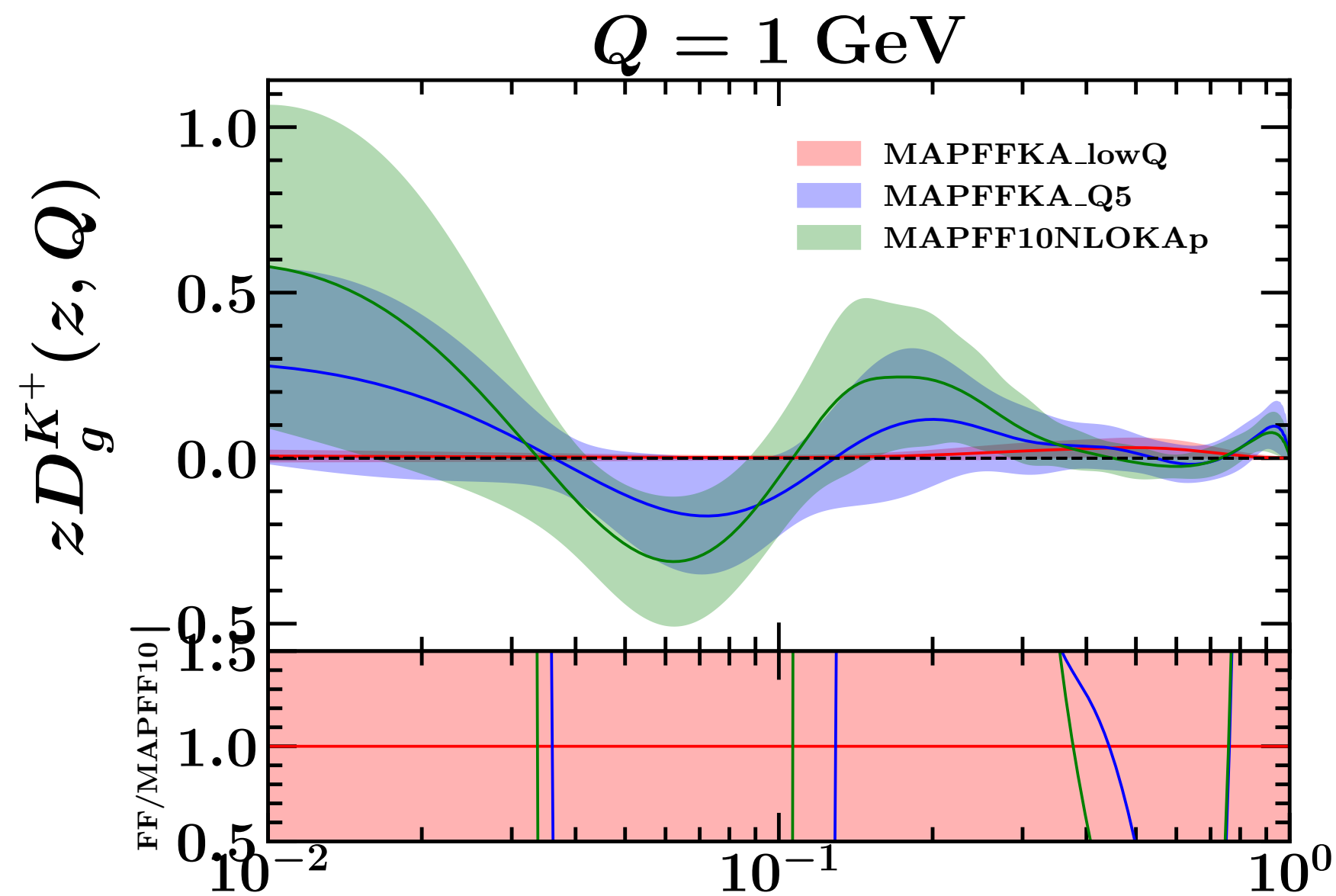
$Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$



K^+

$\mu \pm \sigma$

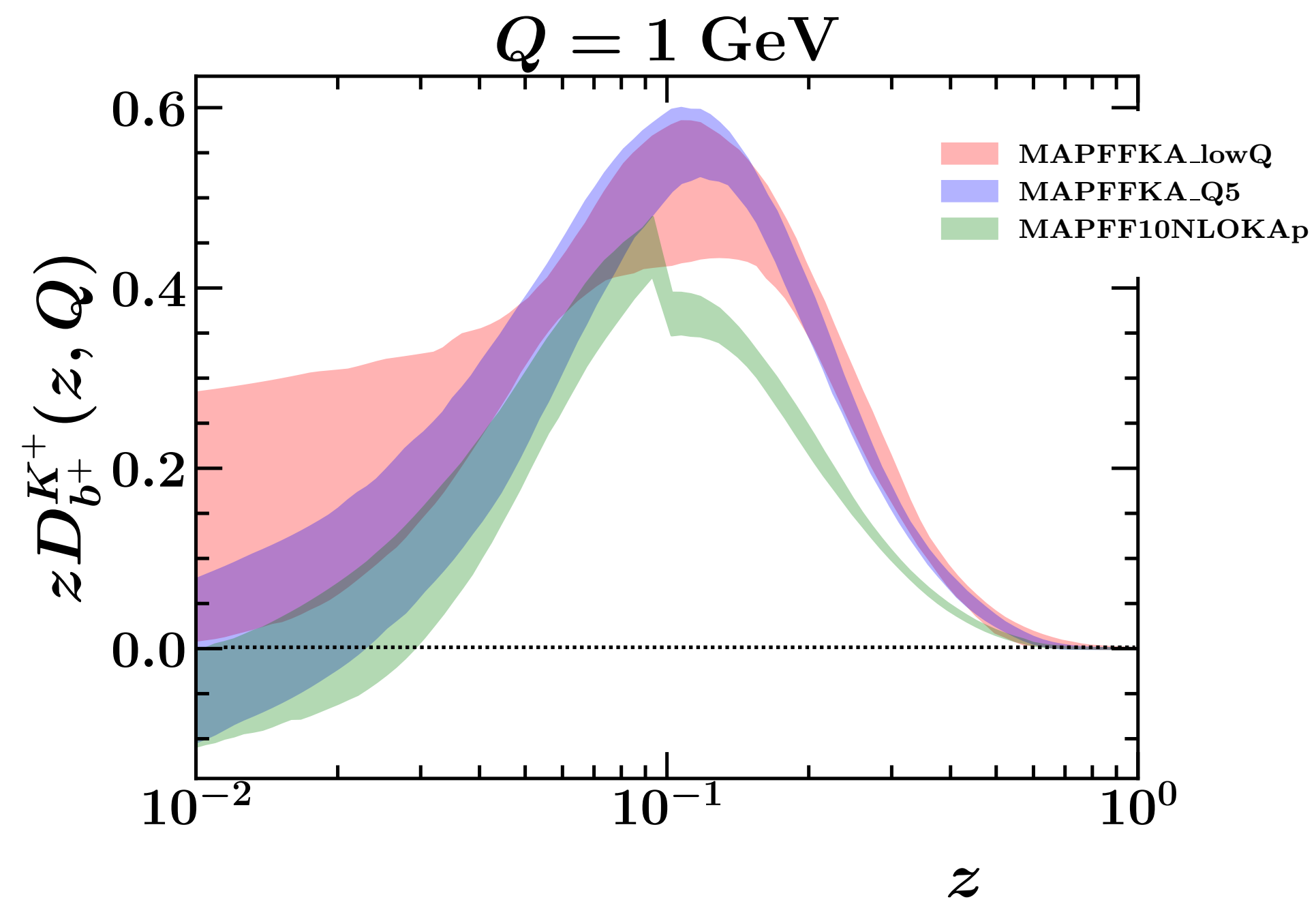
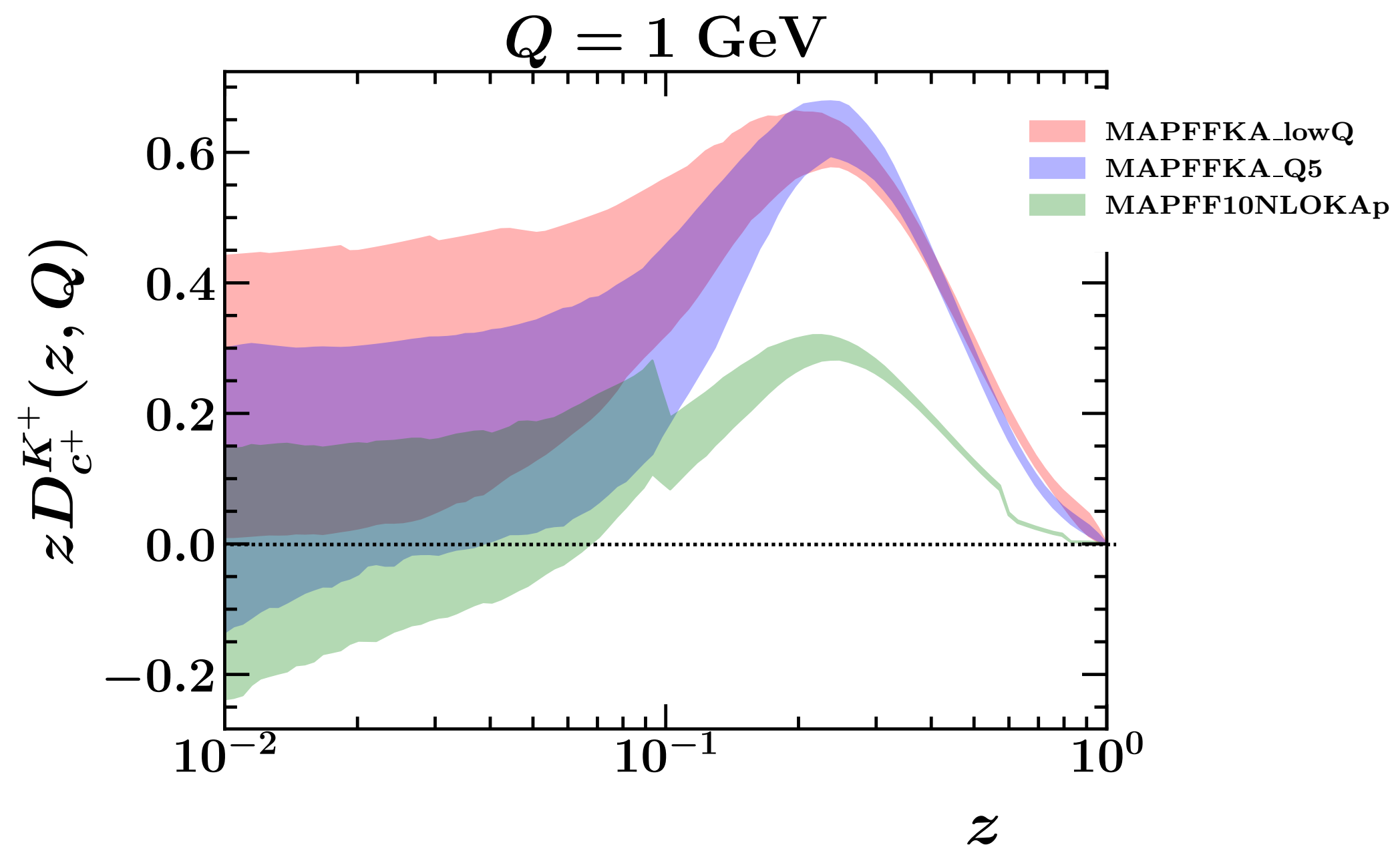
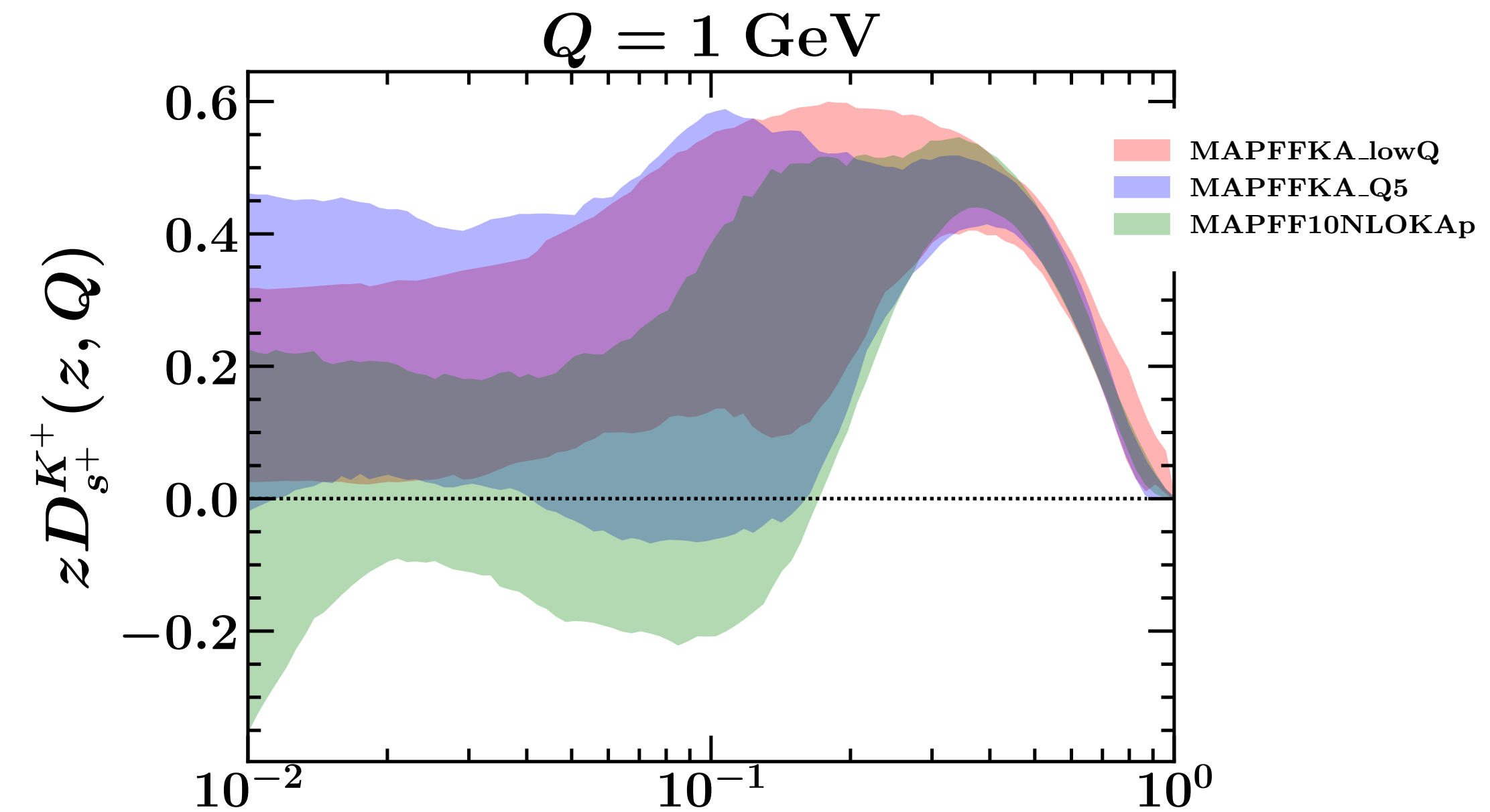
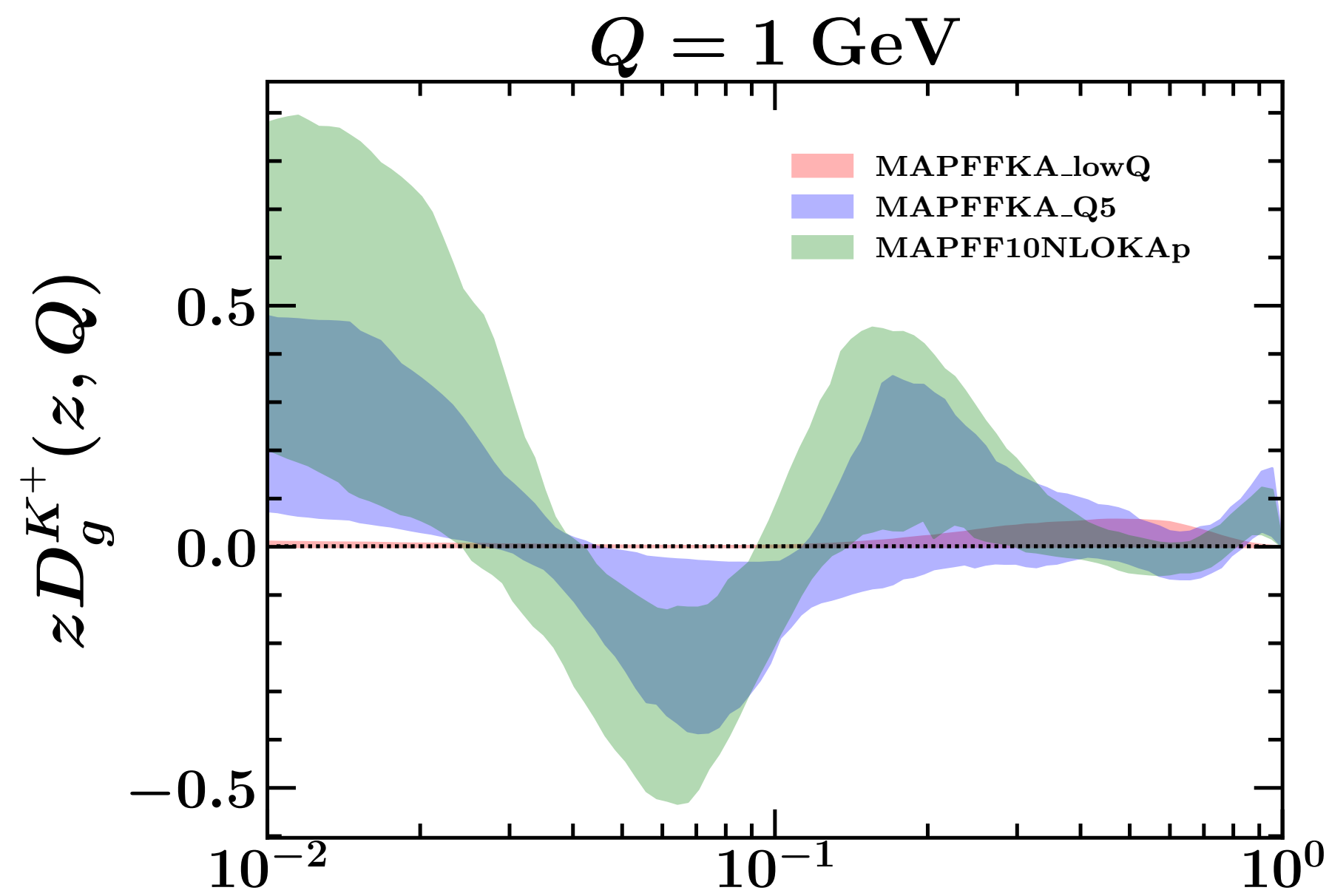
$Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$



K^+

68%

$Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$



NNLO

Report of D_1 with complete NNLO and with fixed Apfell++ bug

I will show results obtained starting both from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV and $Q_0 = 5$ GeV and compare them with the released D_1 .

For the uncertainty band, I will consider both $\mu \pm \sigma$ and the 68 % band.

I show the results for $Q = 1$ GeV and for $Q = 5$ GeV.

Set to be compared:

π^+

My fit:

MAPFFPI_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 206 replicas

MAPFFPI_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV -> 196 replicas

Released:

MAPFF10NNLOPIp, from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 210 replicas

K^+

My fit:

MAPFFKA_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 201 replicas

MAPFFKA_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1$ GeV -> 200 replicas

Released:

MAPFF10NNLOPIp, from $Q_0 = 5$ GeV -> 210 replicas

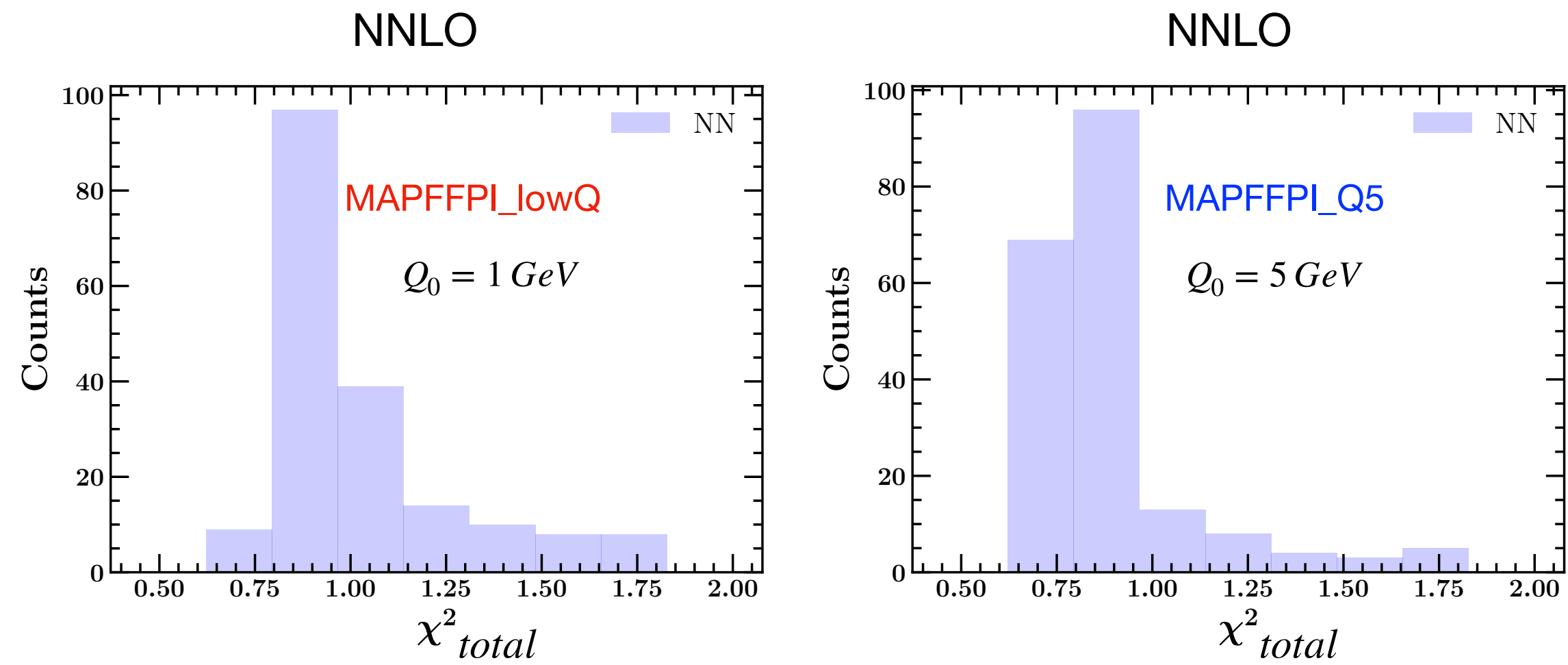
χ^2

π^+

My fit:

MAPFFPI_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5 \text{ GeV}$ -> 206 replicas

MAPFFPI_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1 \text{ GeV}$ -> 196 replicas

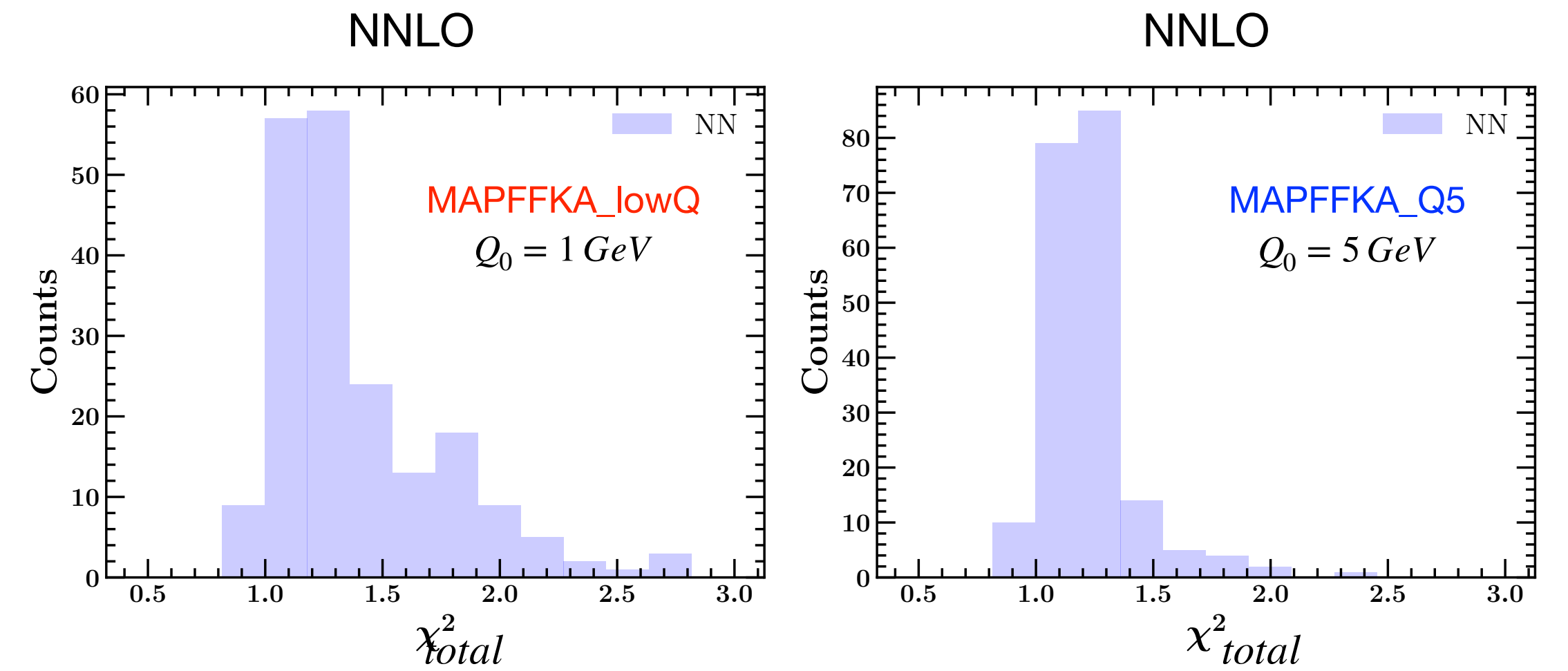


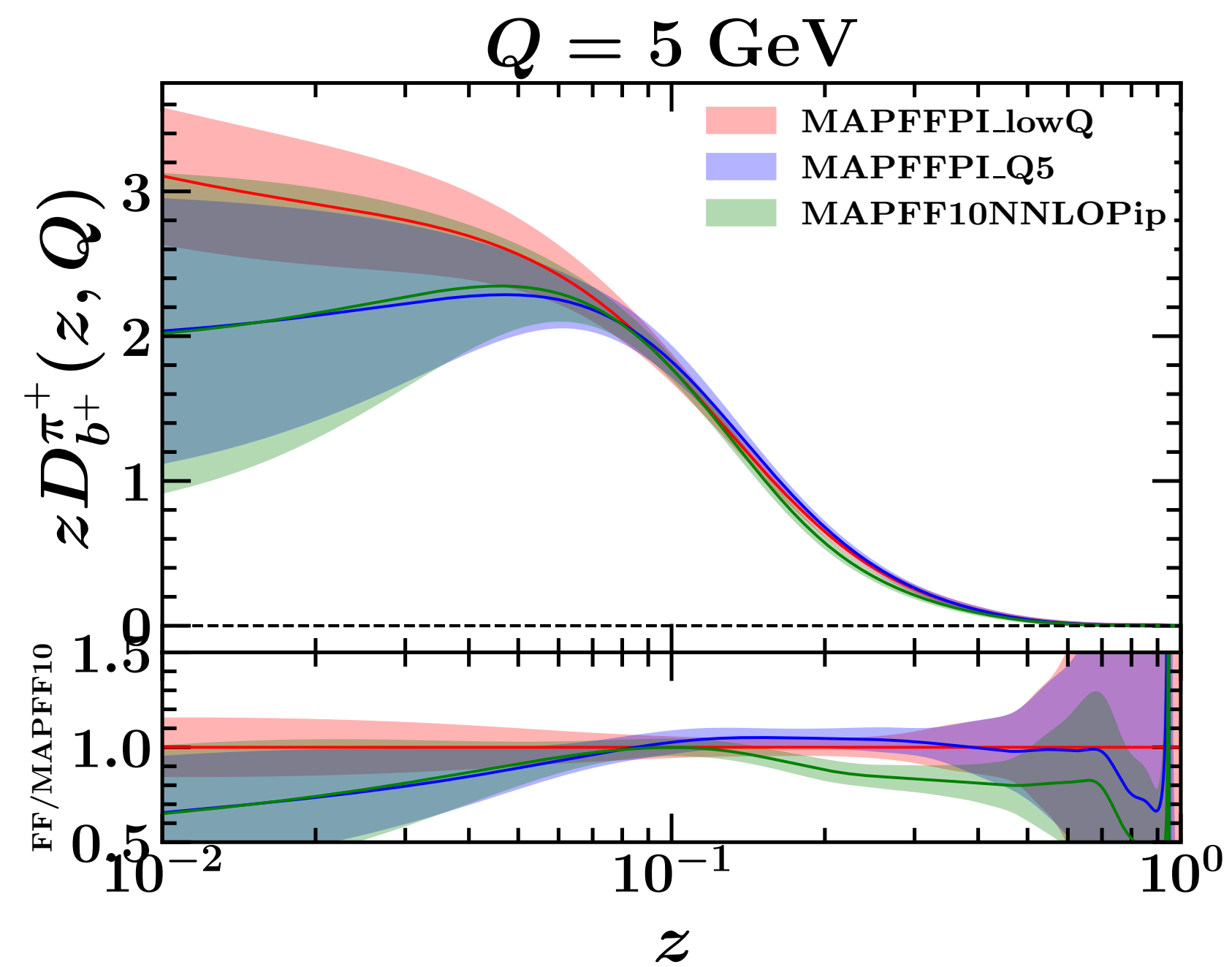
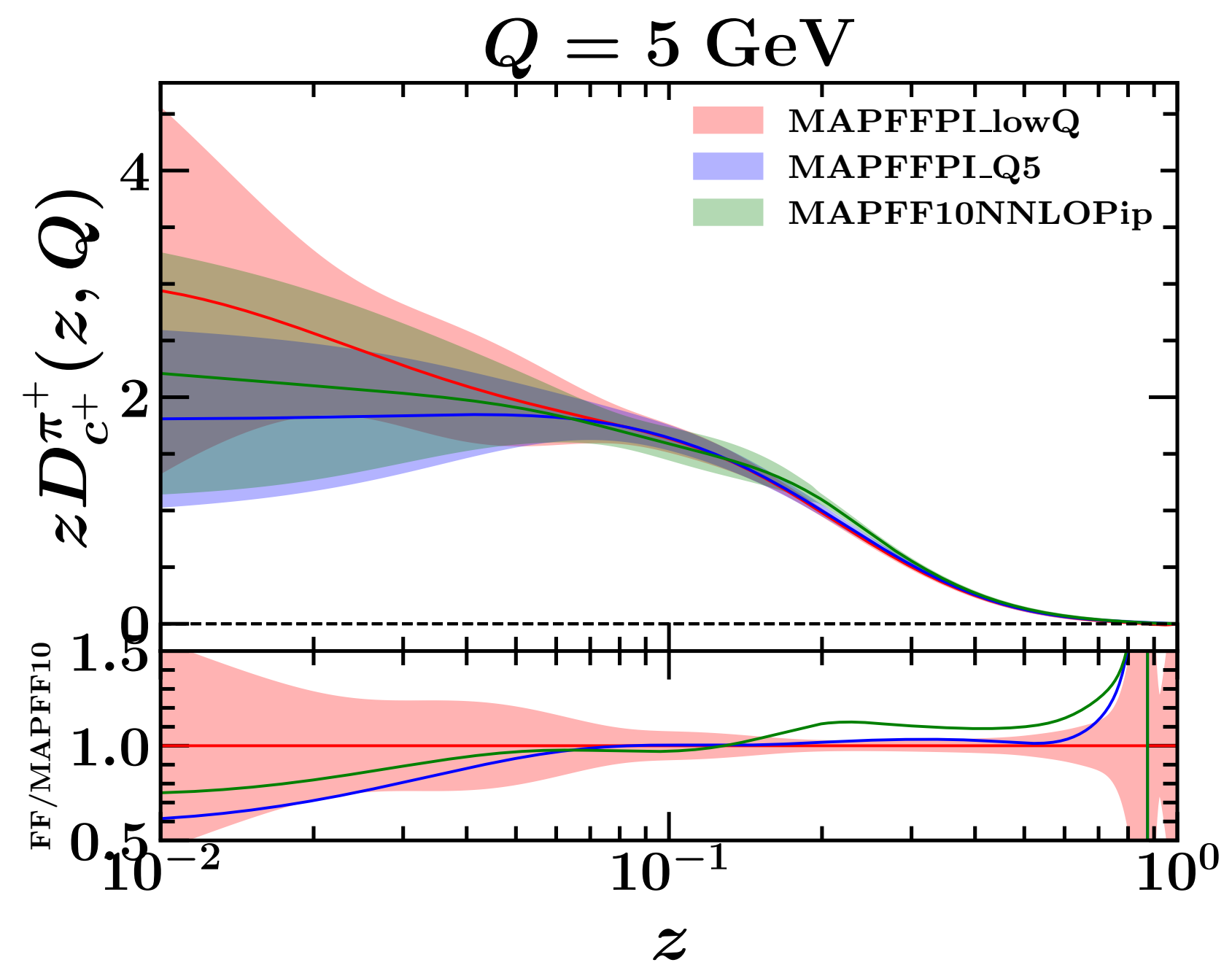
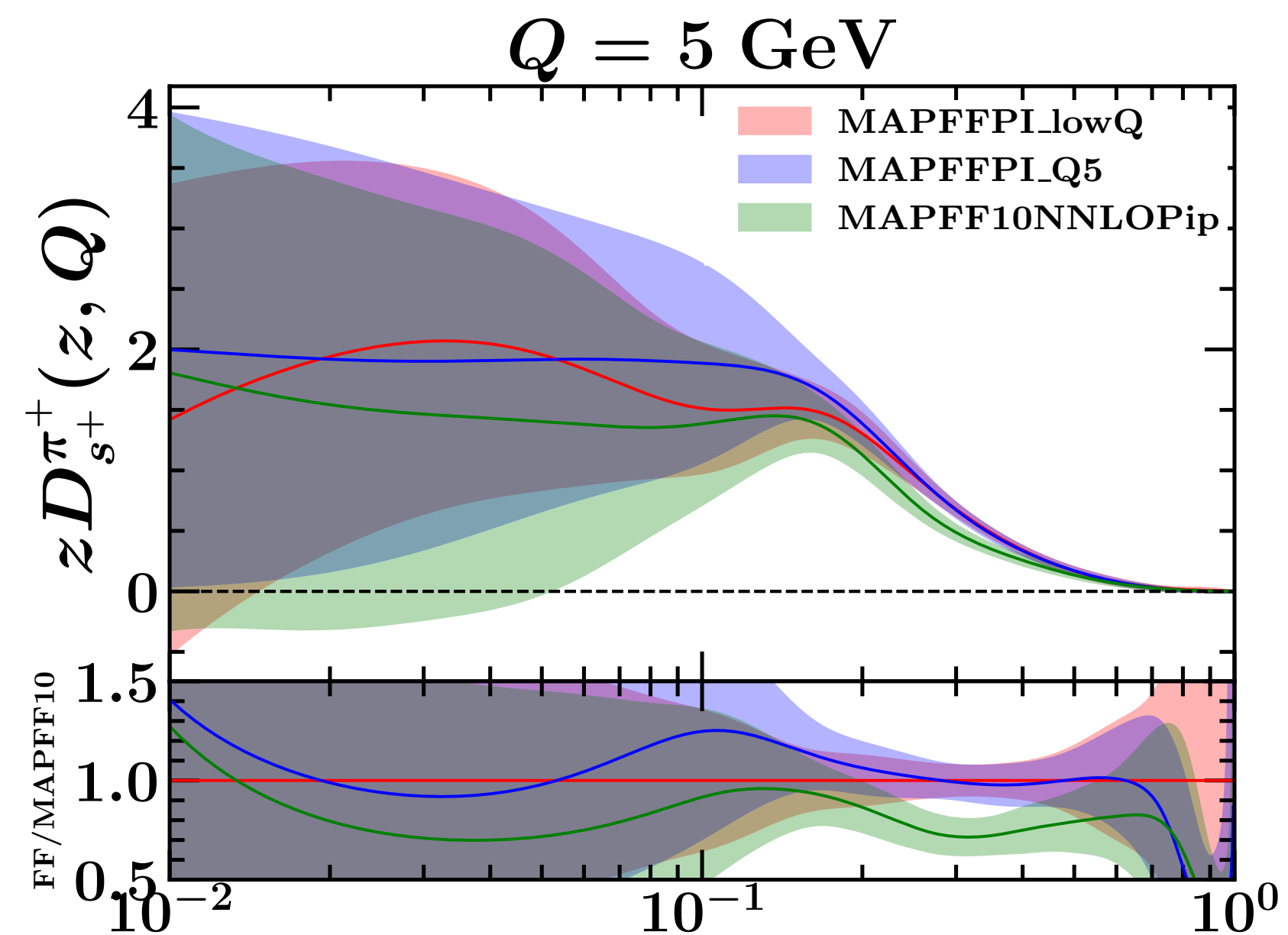
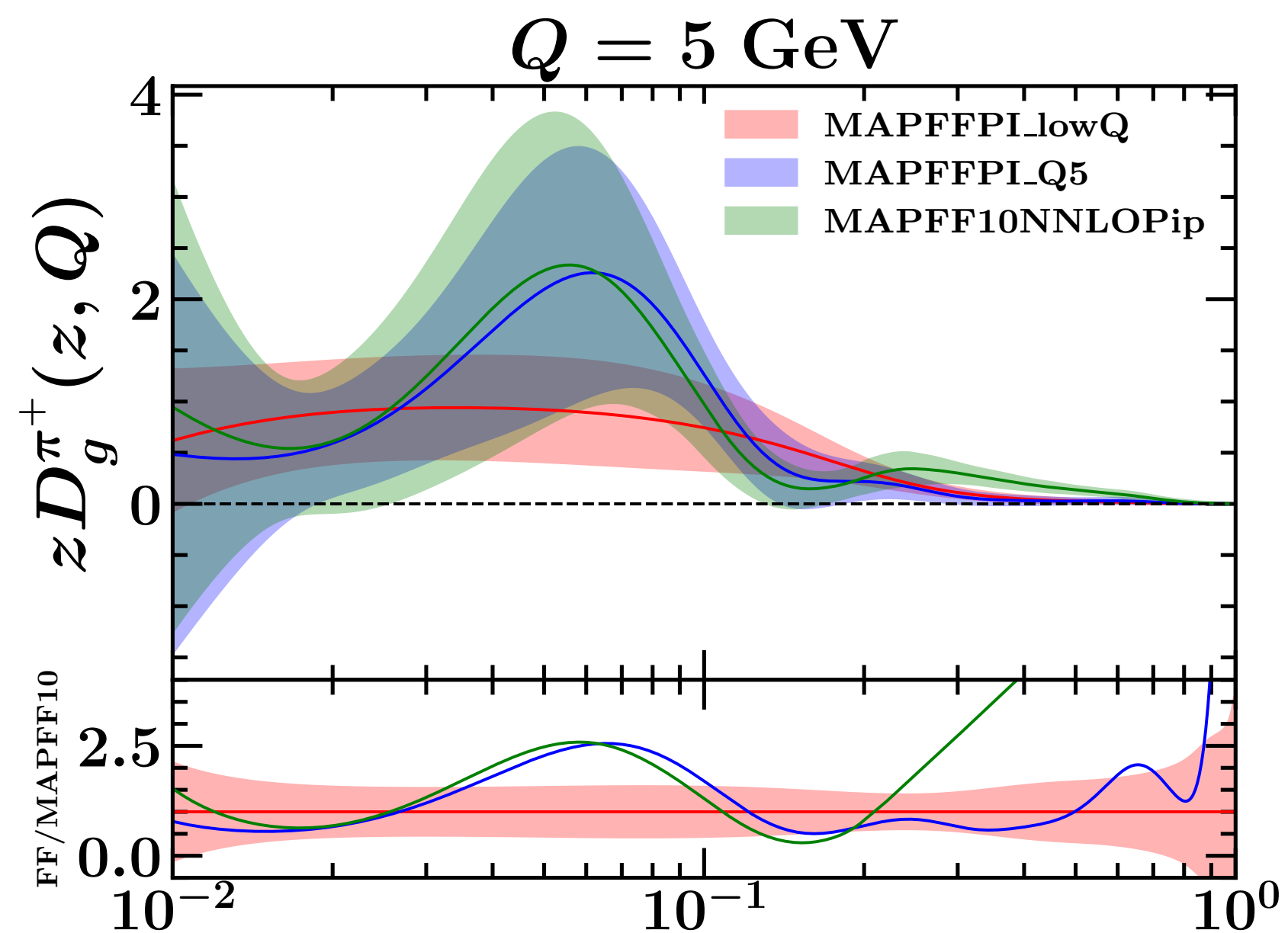
K^+

My fit:

MAPFFKA_Q5 -> from $Q_0 = 5 \text{ GeV}$ -> 201 replicas

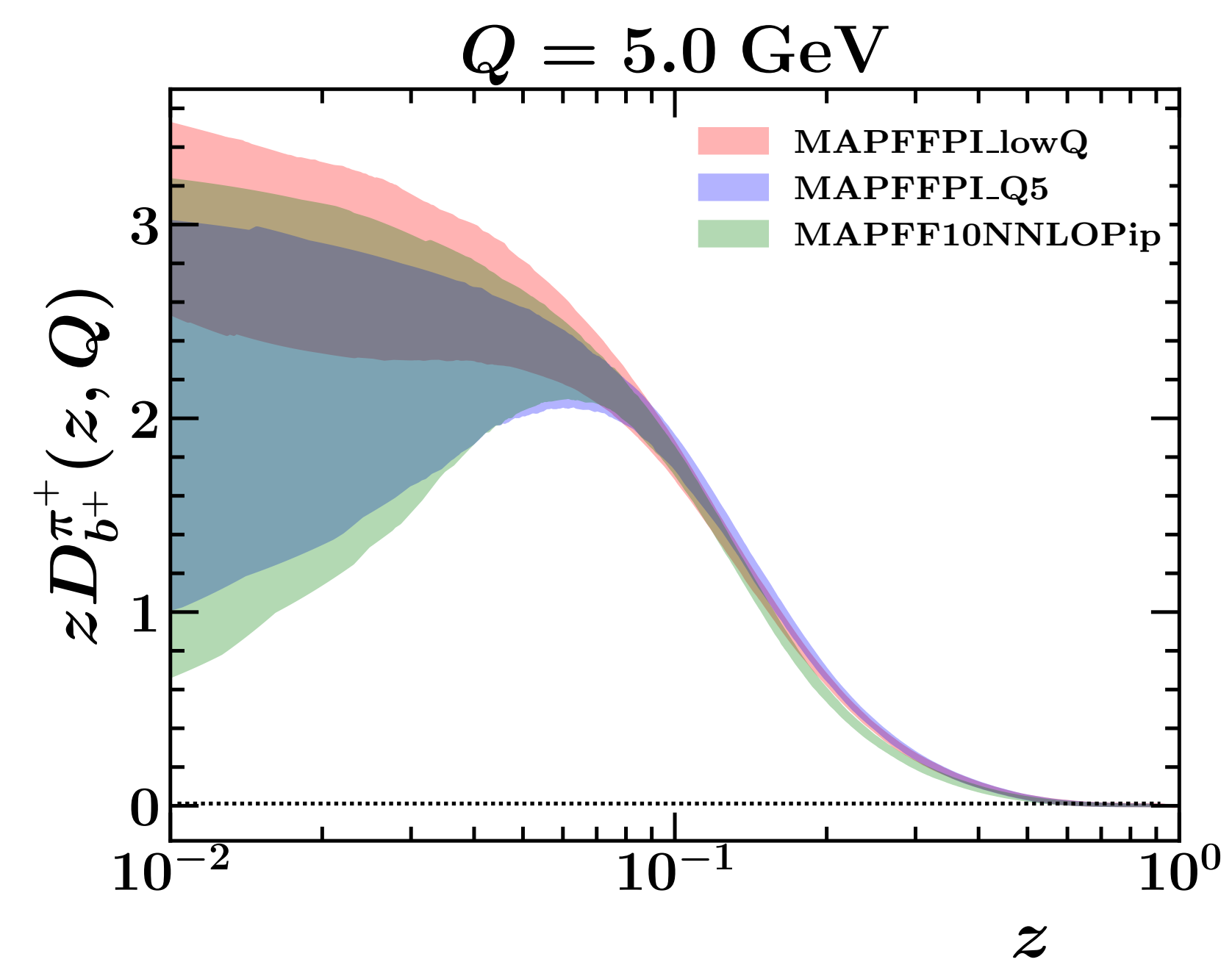
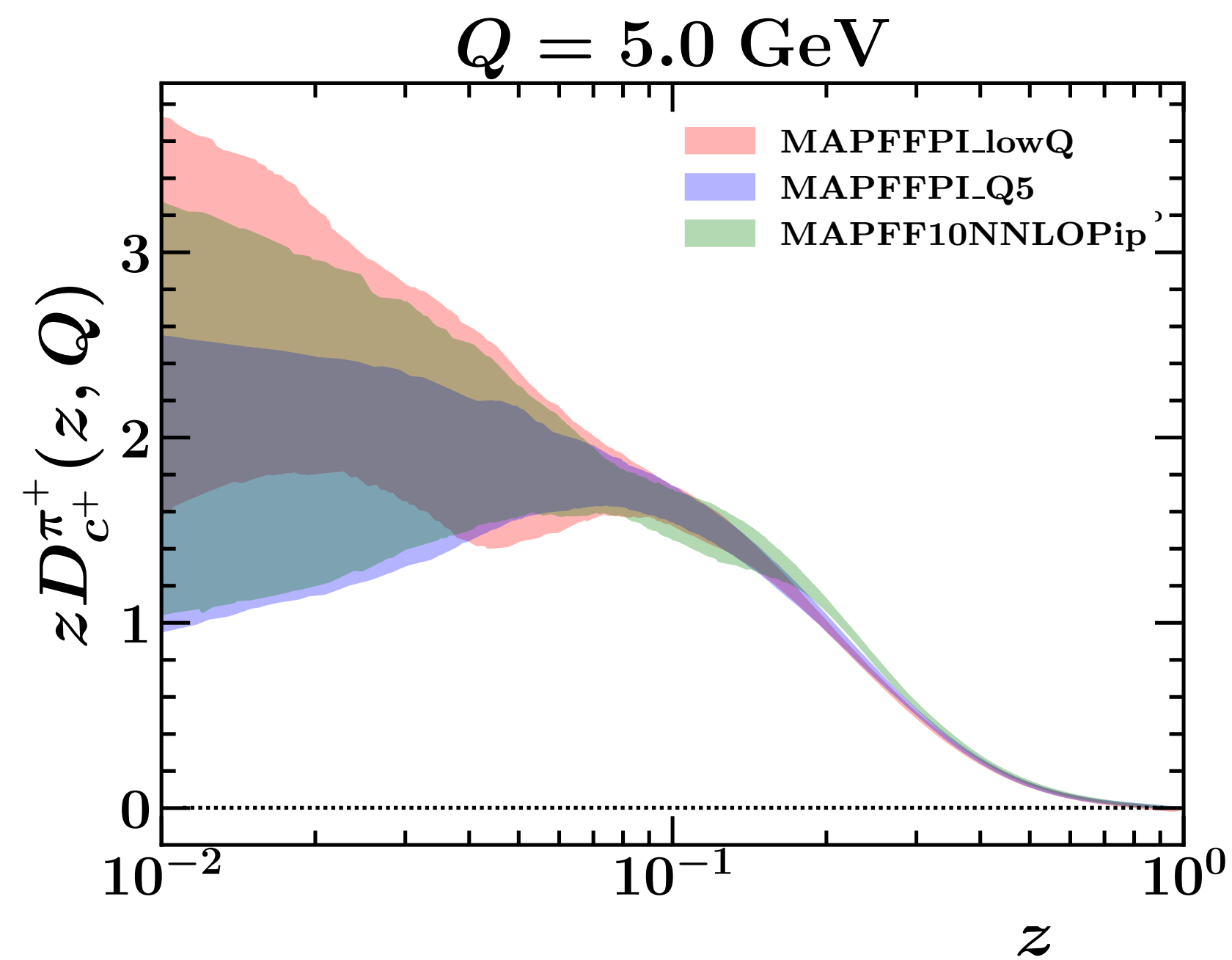
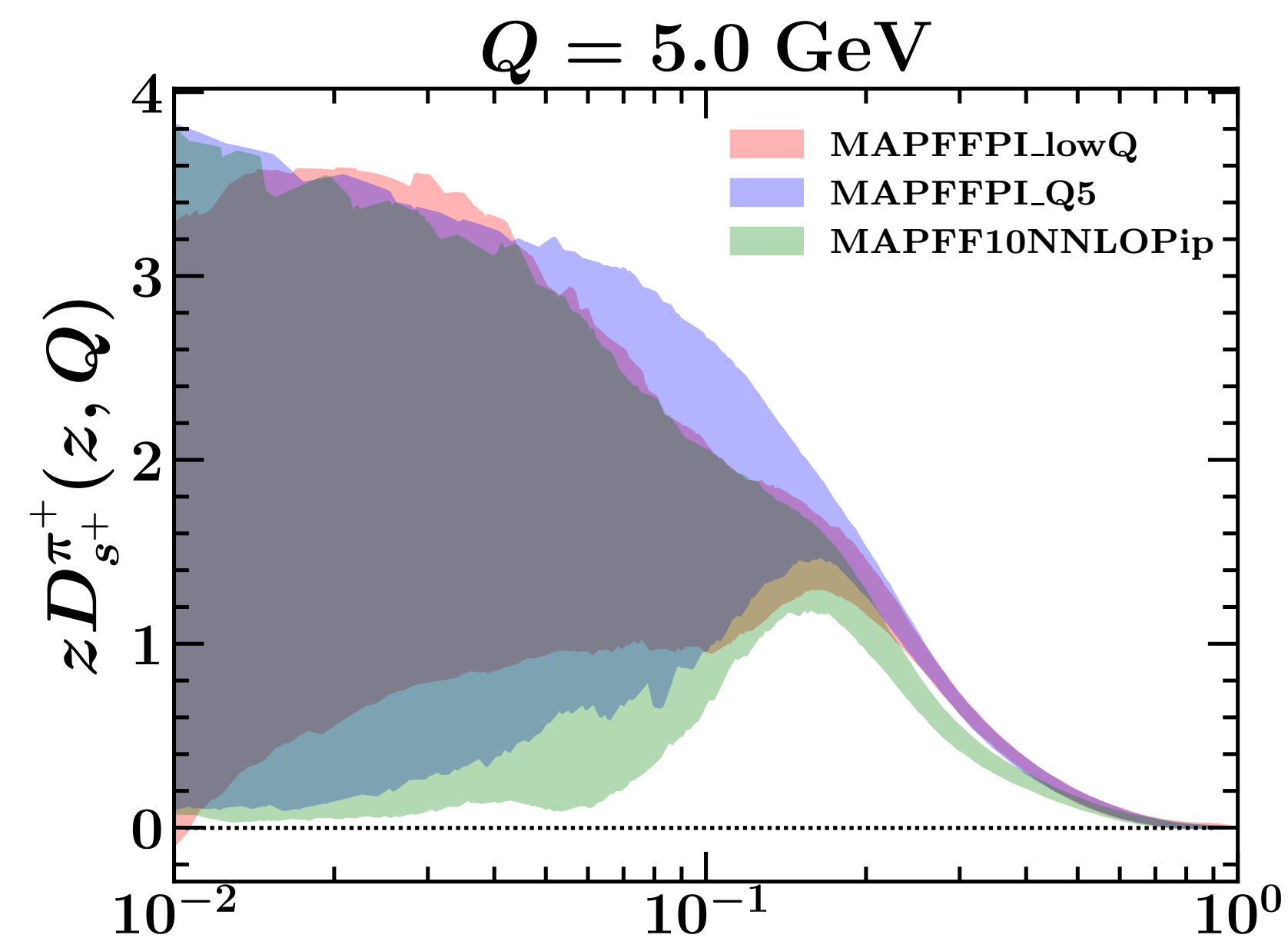
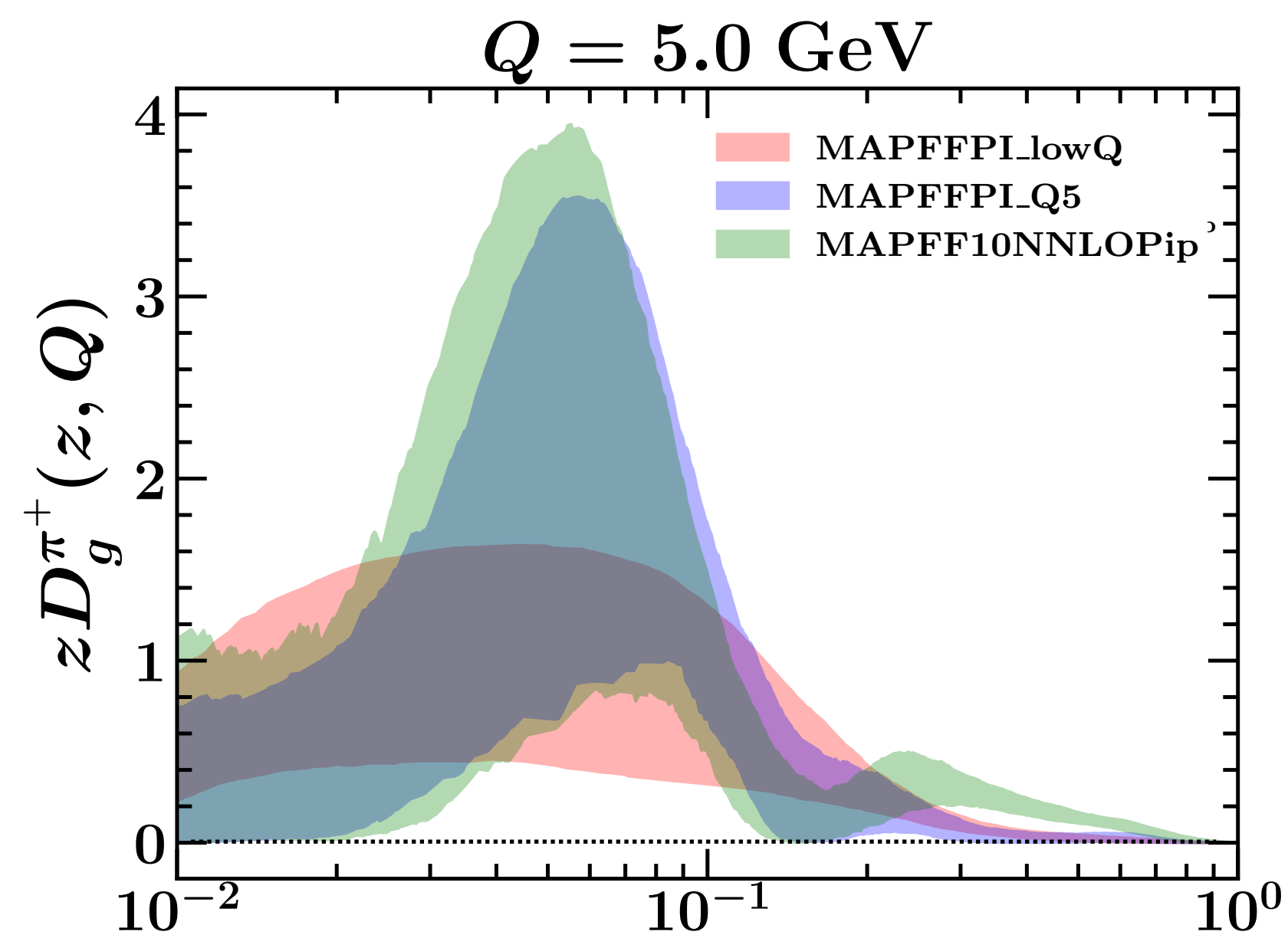
MAPFFKA_lowQ -> from $Q_0 = 1 \text{ GeV}$ -> 200 replicas

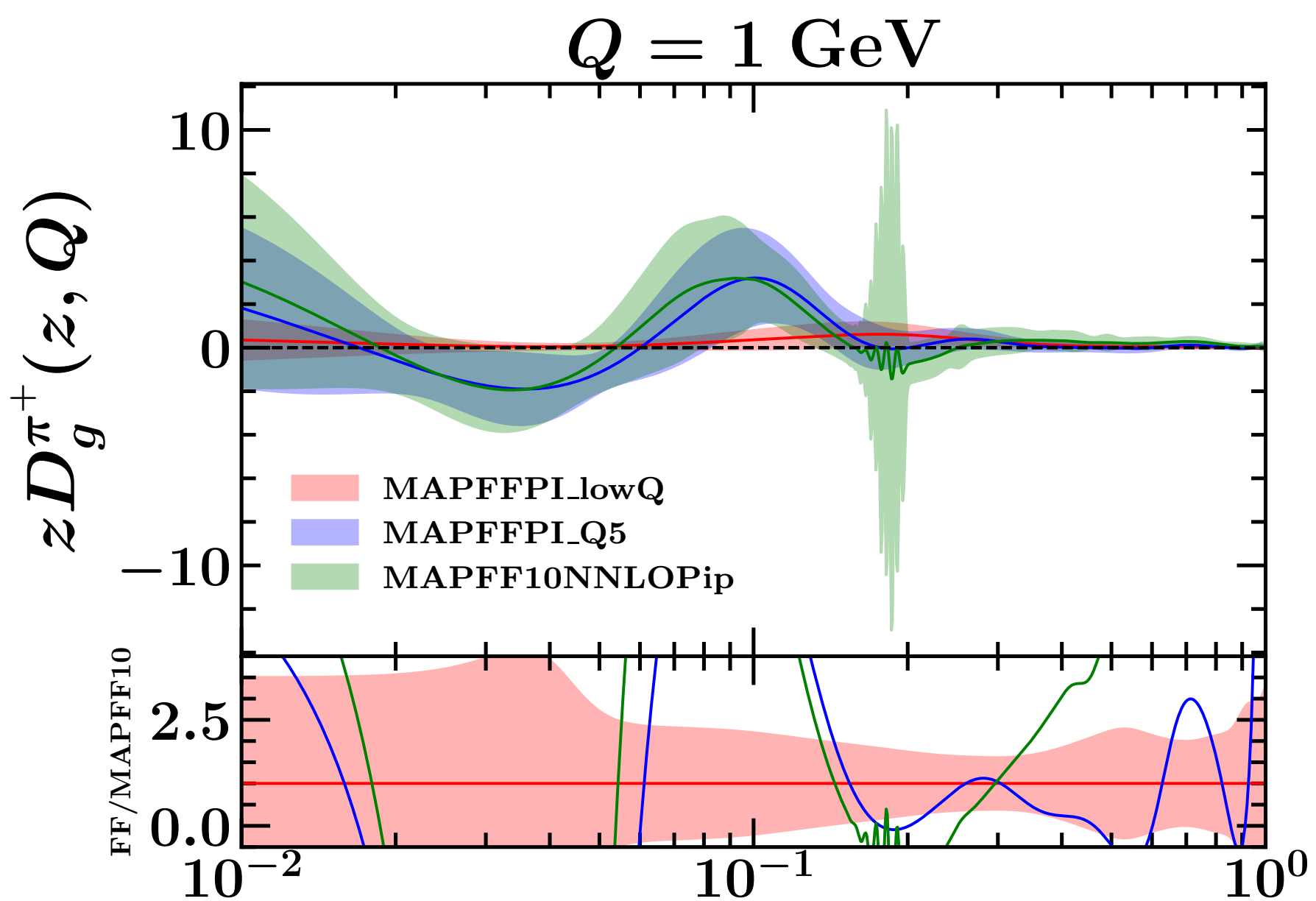
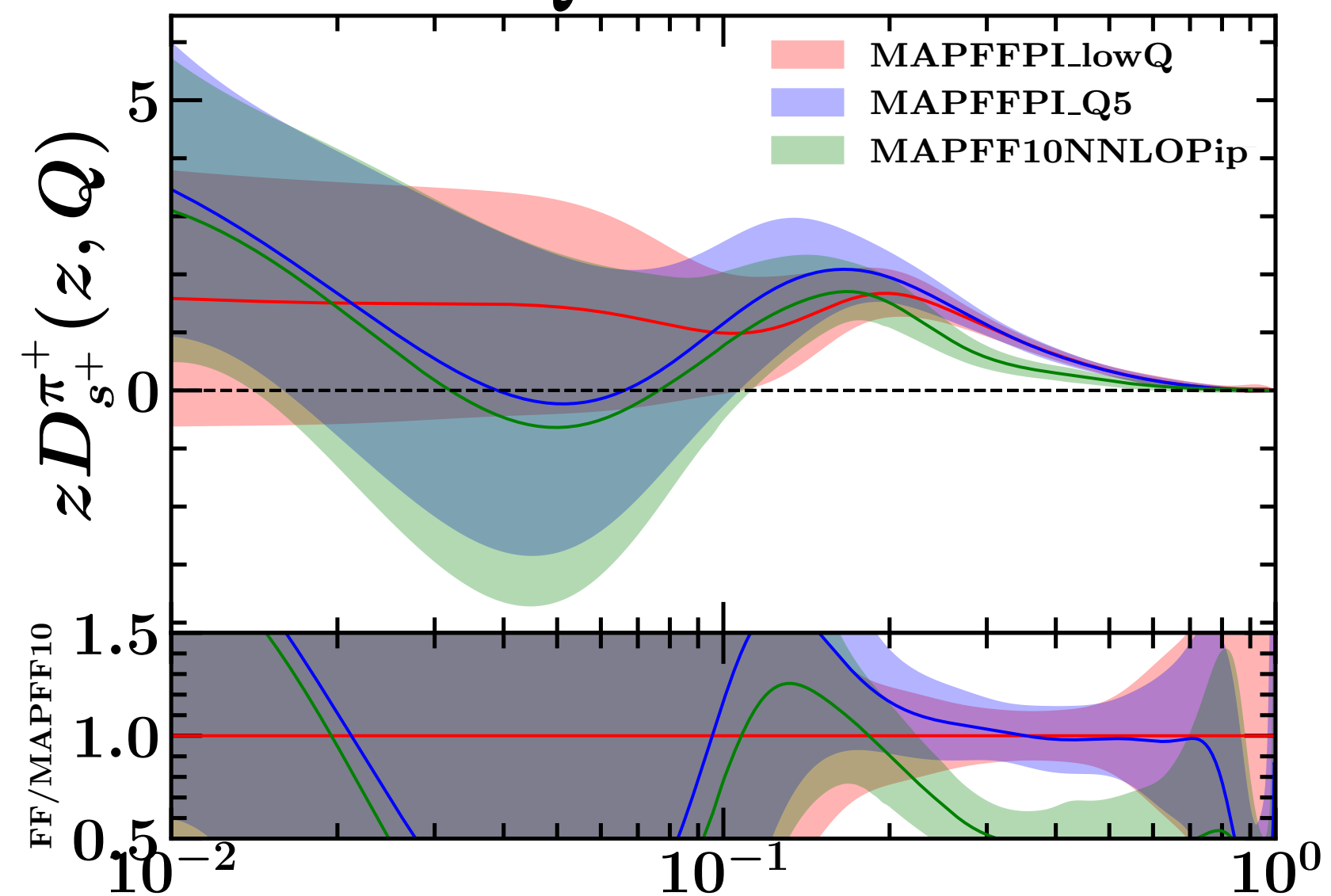
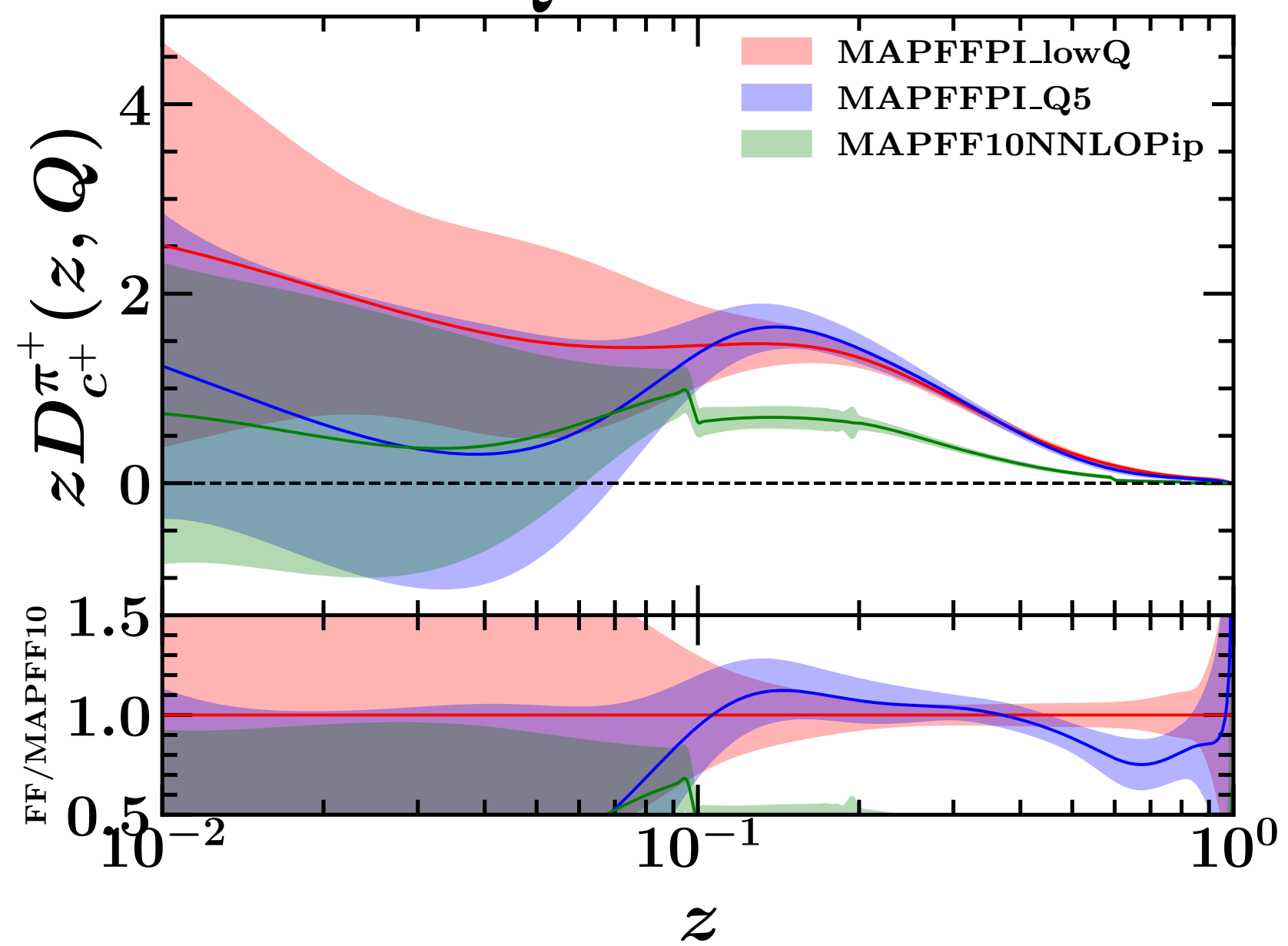
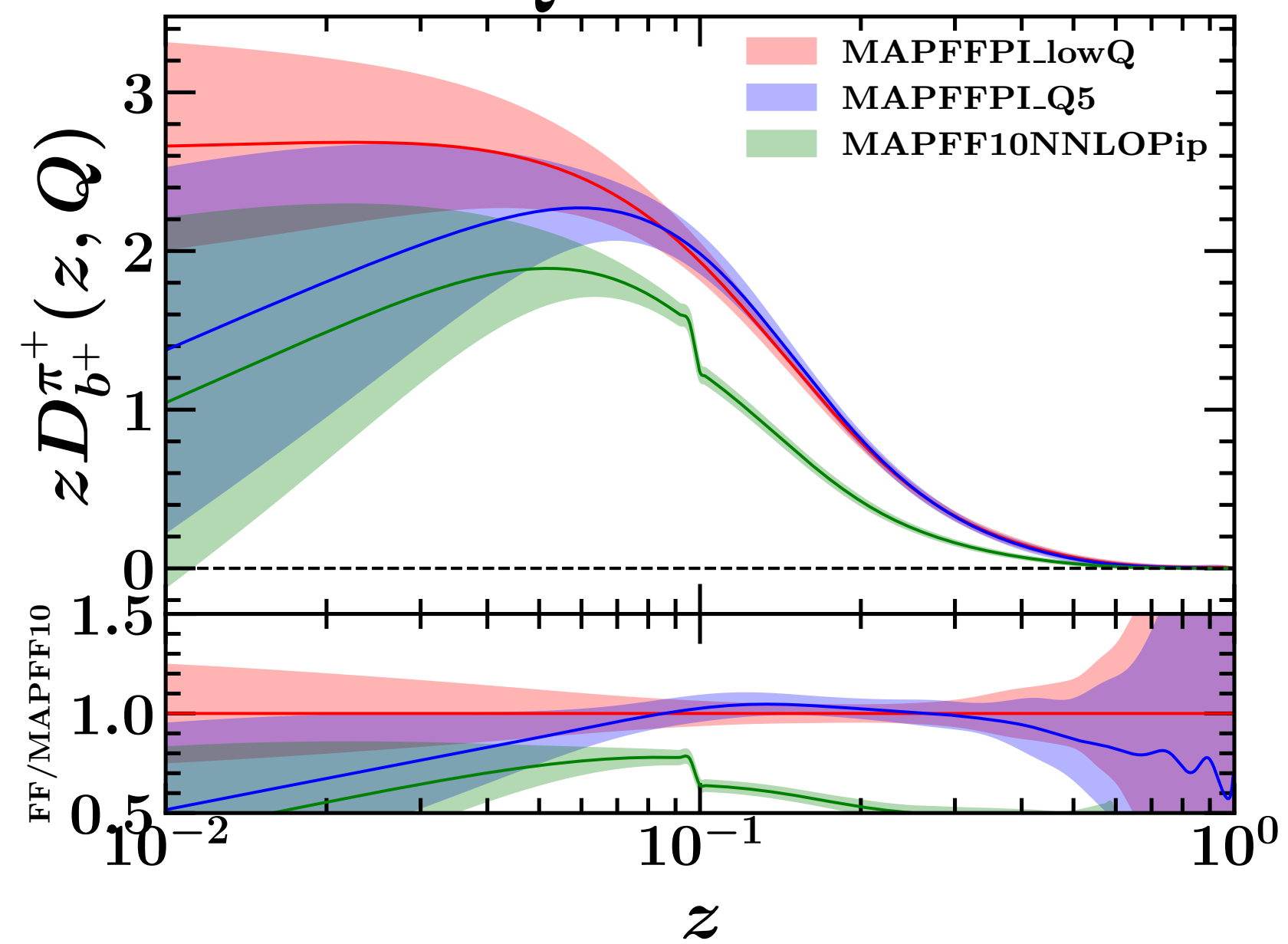


π^+ $\mu \pm \sigma$ $Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$ 

π^+

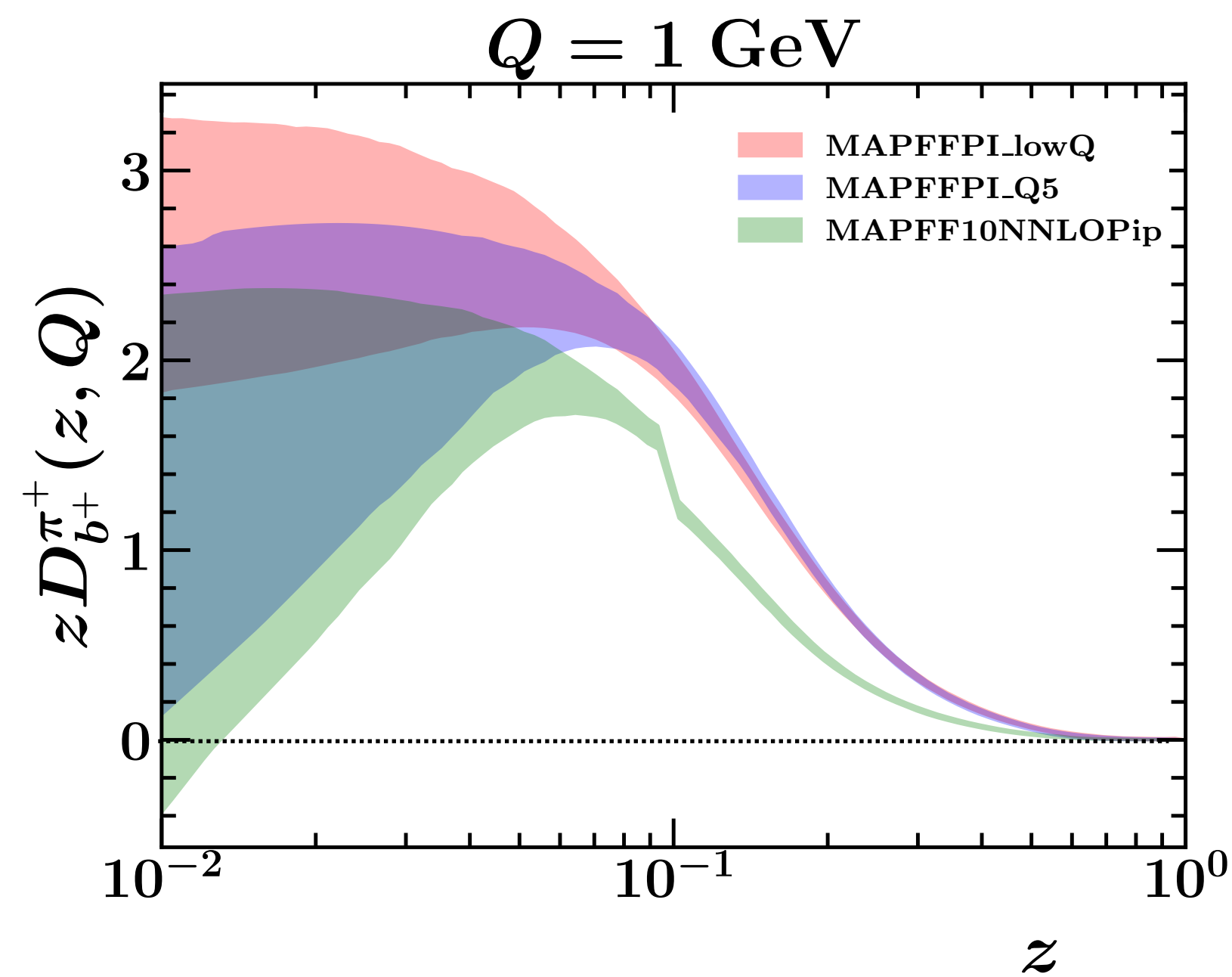
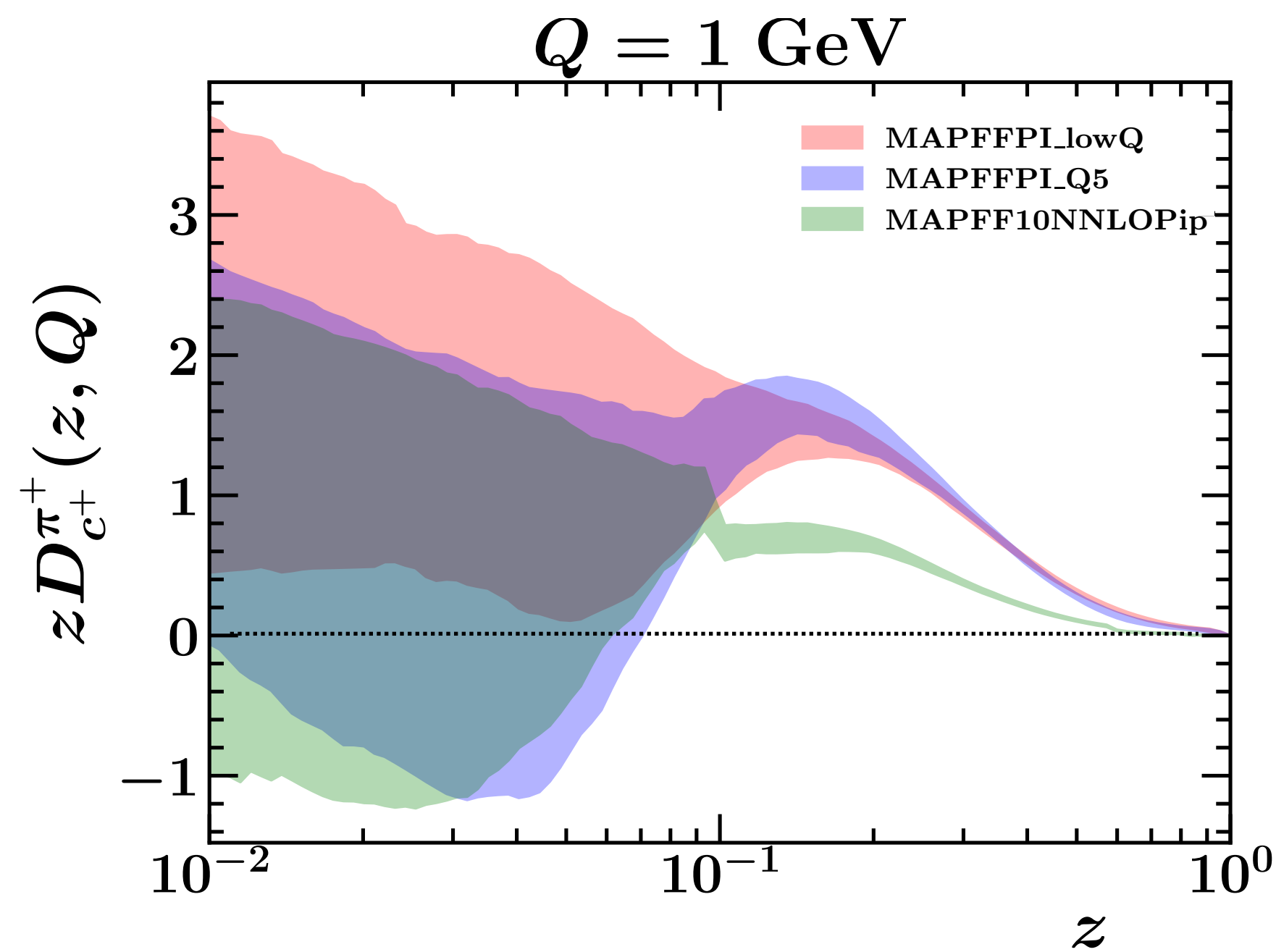
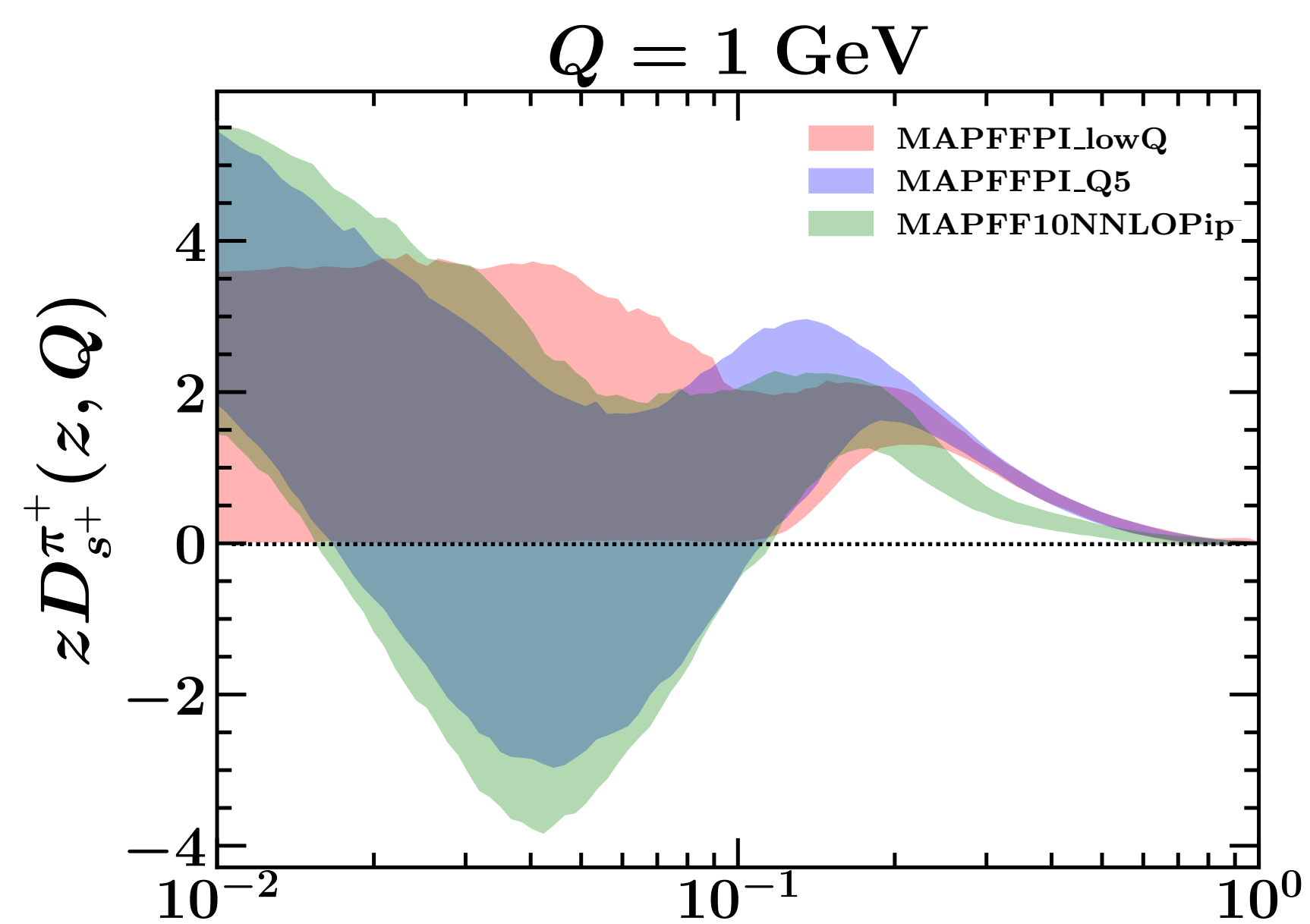
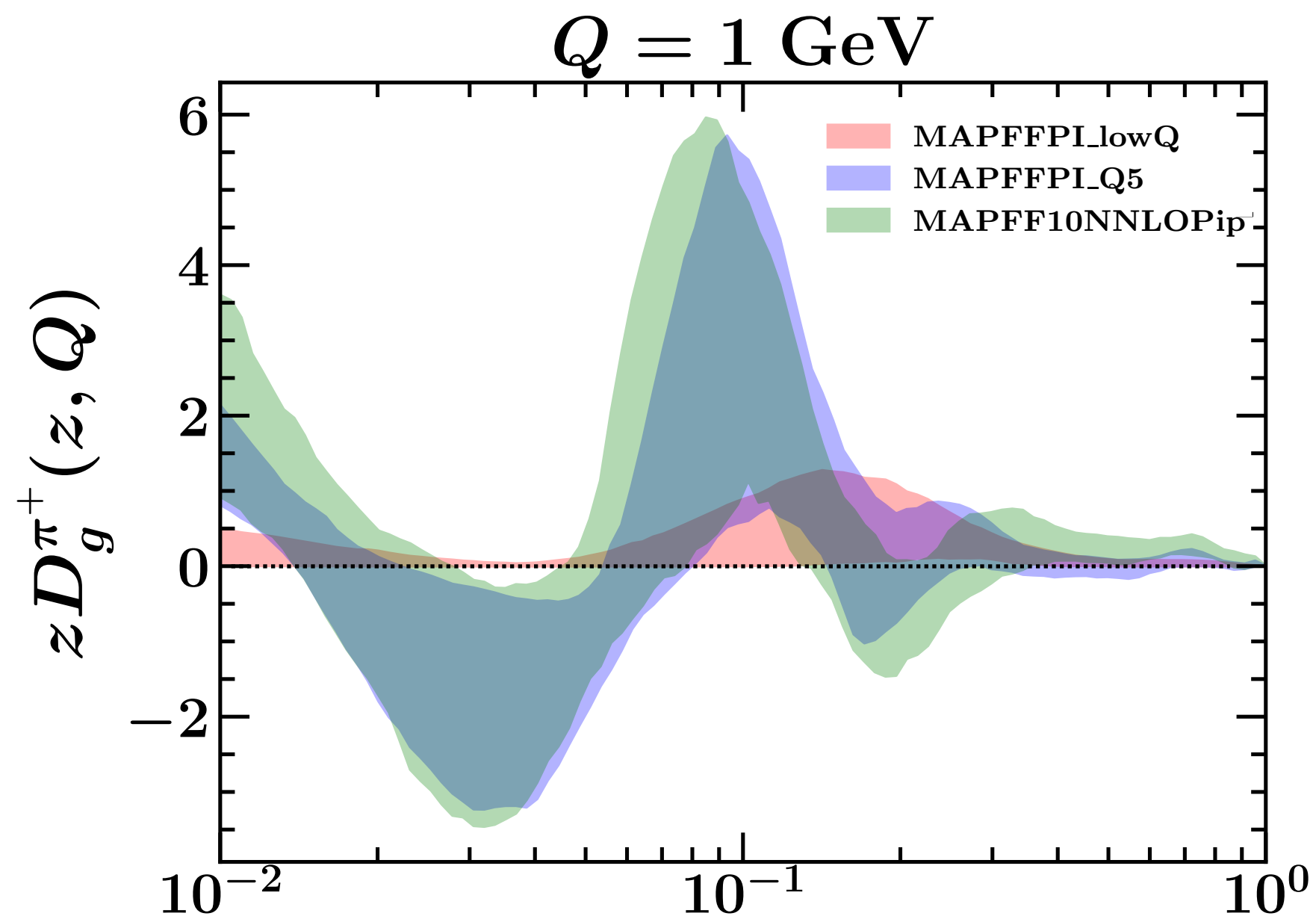
68%

 $Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$ 

π^+ $\mu \pm \sigma$ $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$  $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$  $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$  $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

π^+

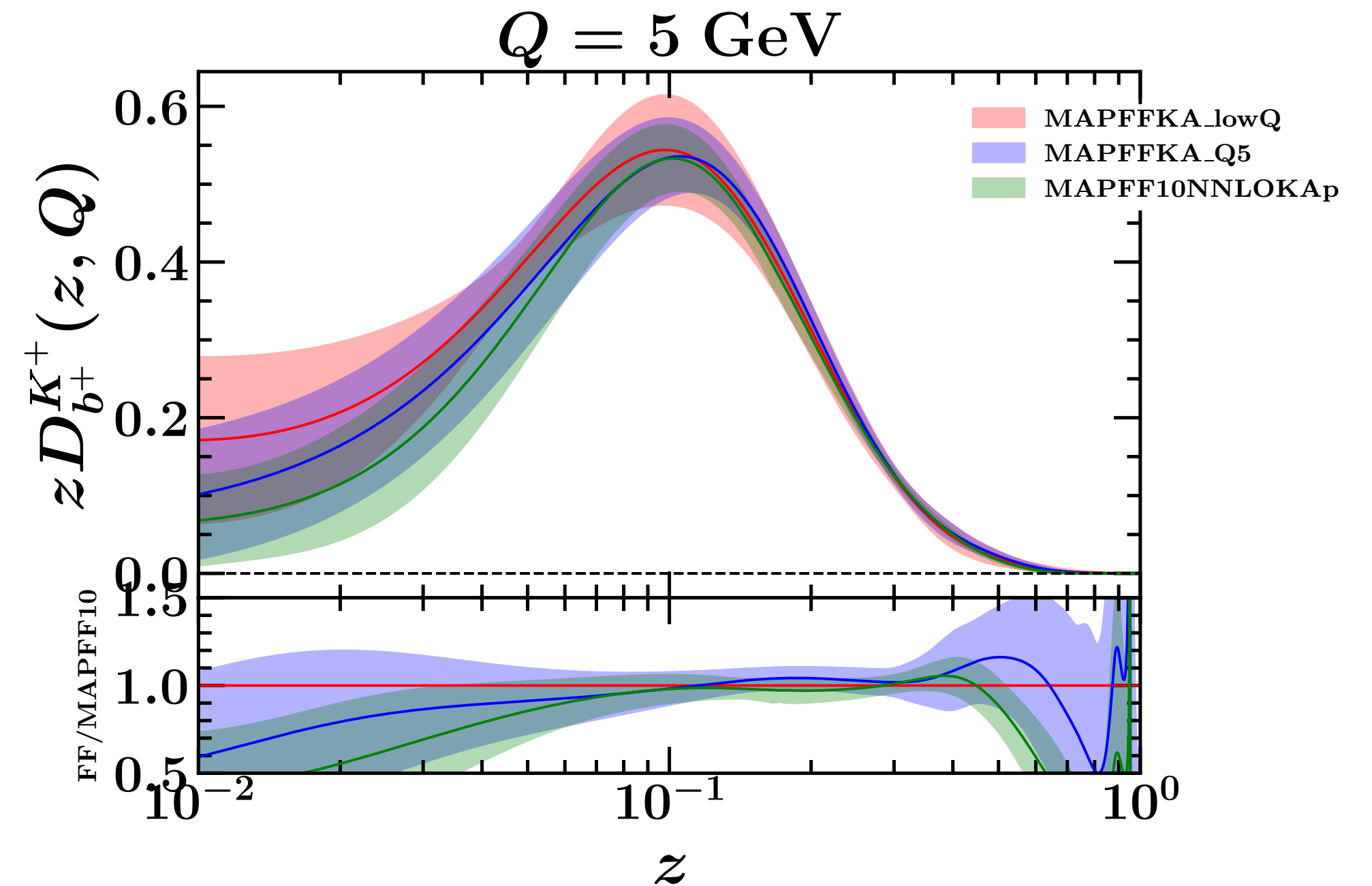
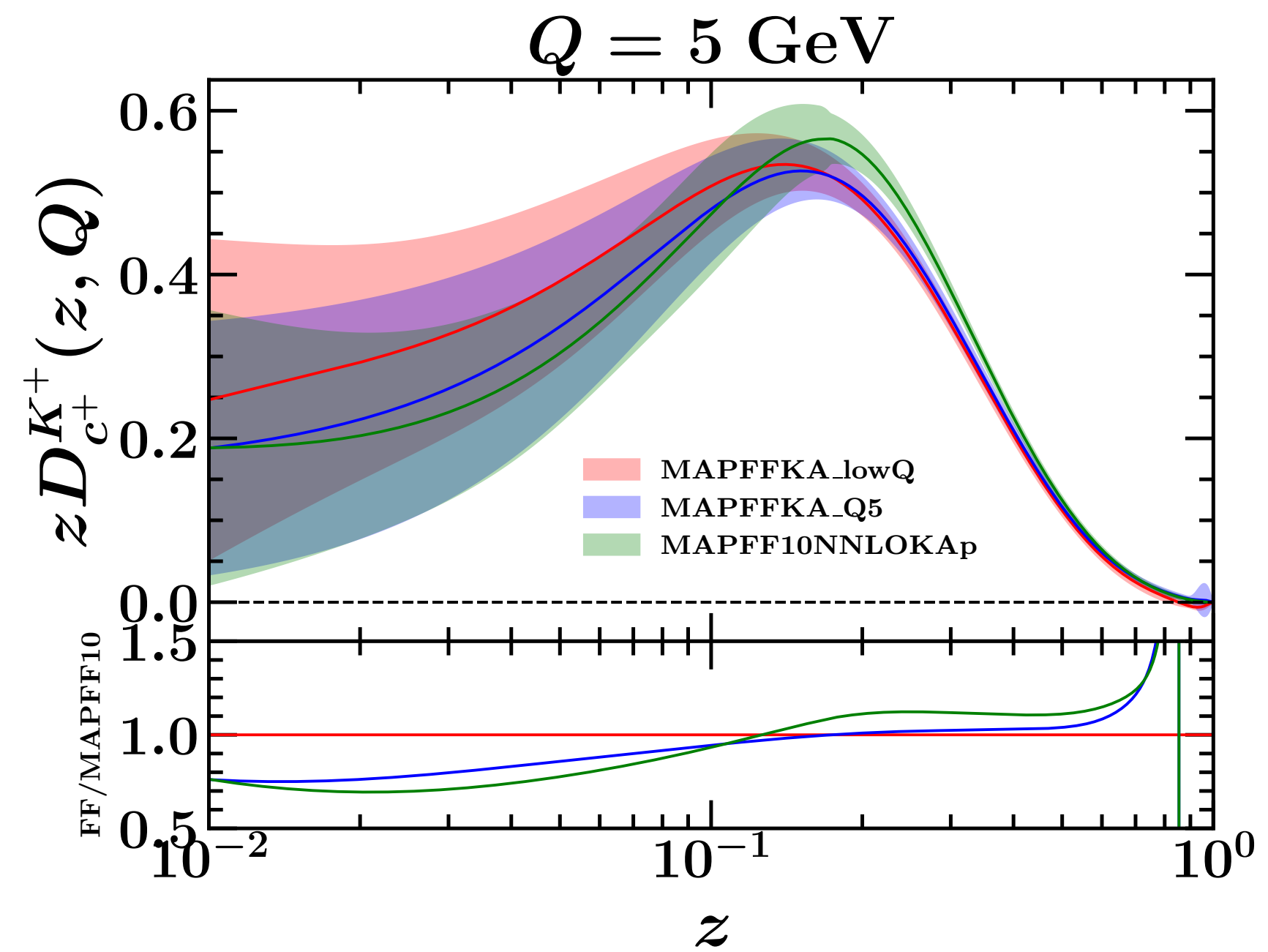
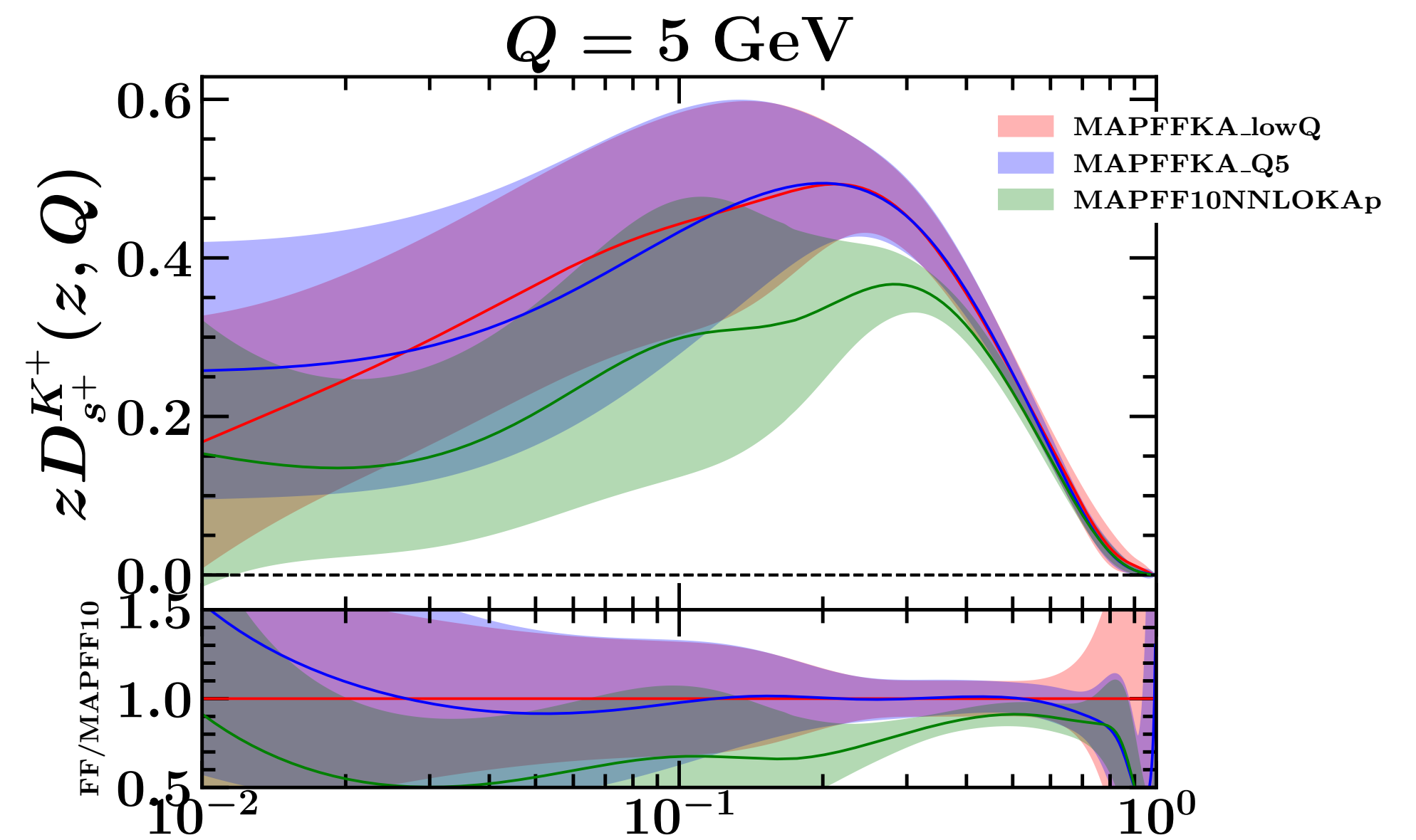
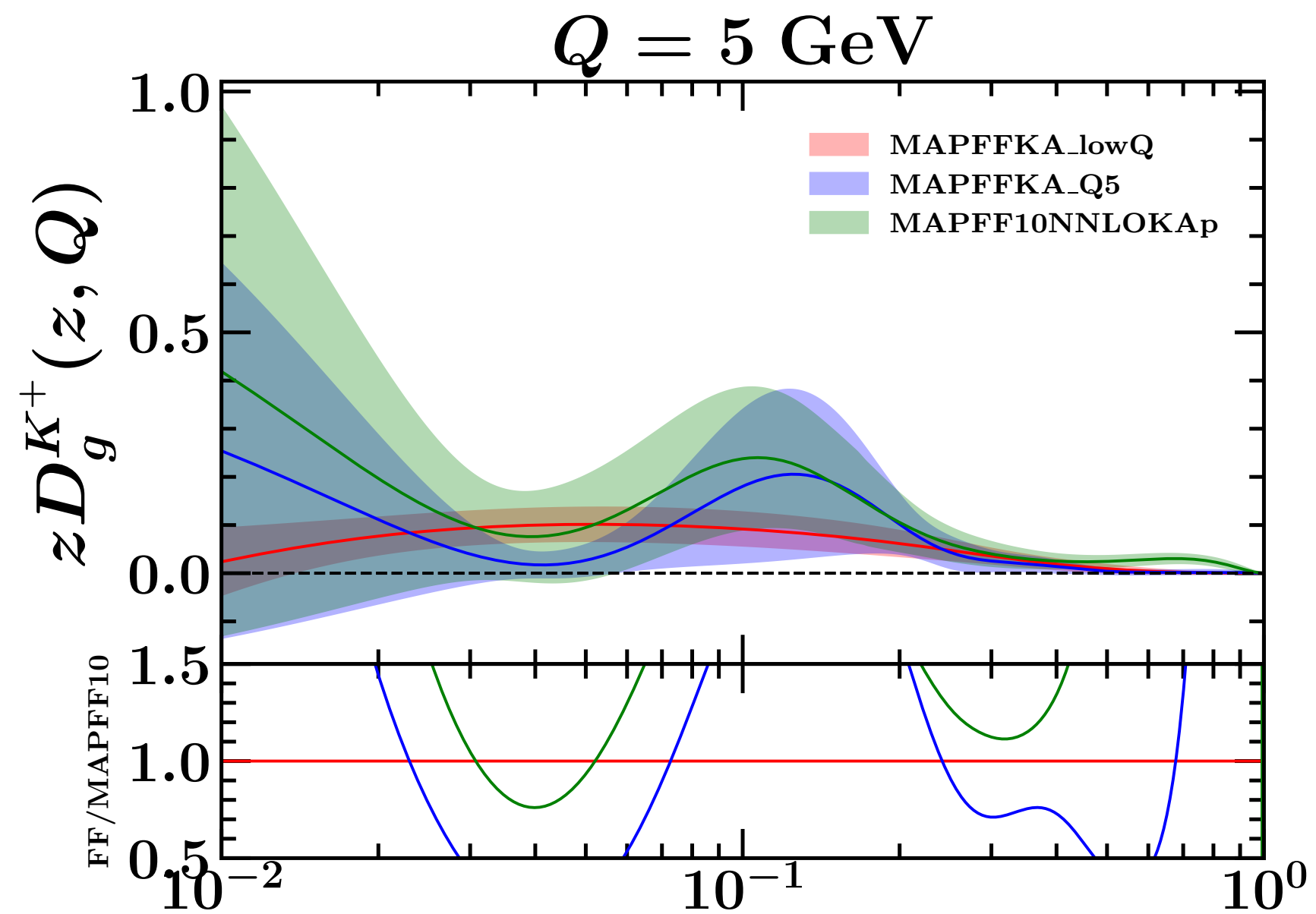
68%

 $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

K^+

$\mu \pm \sigma$

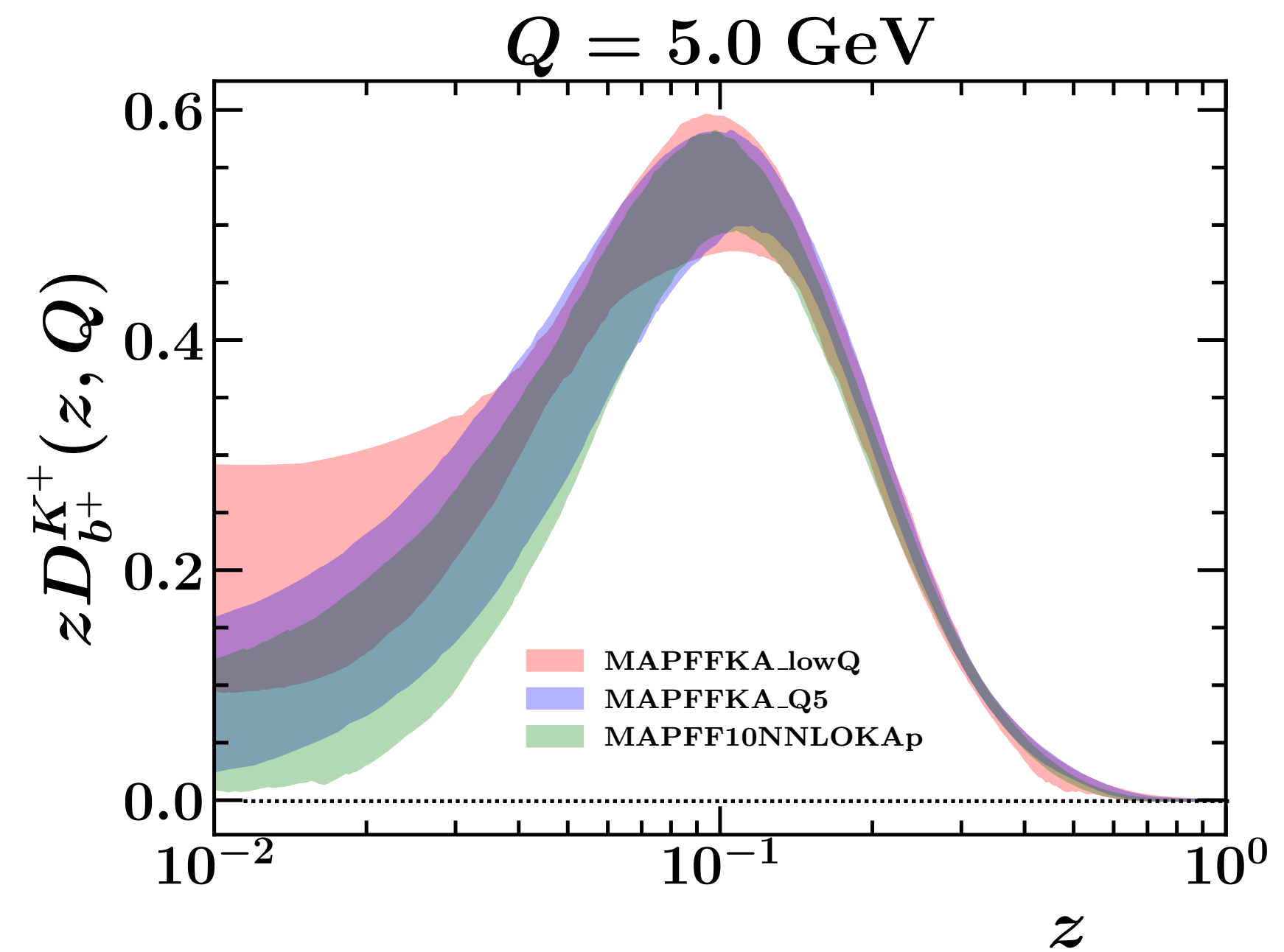
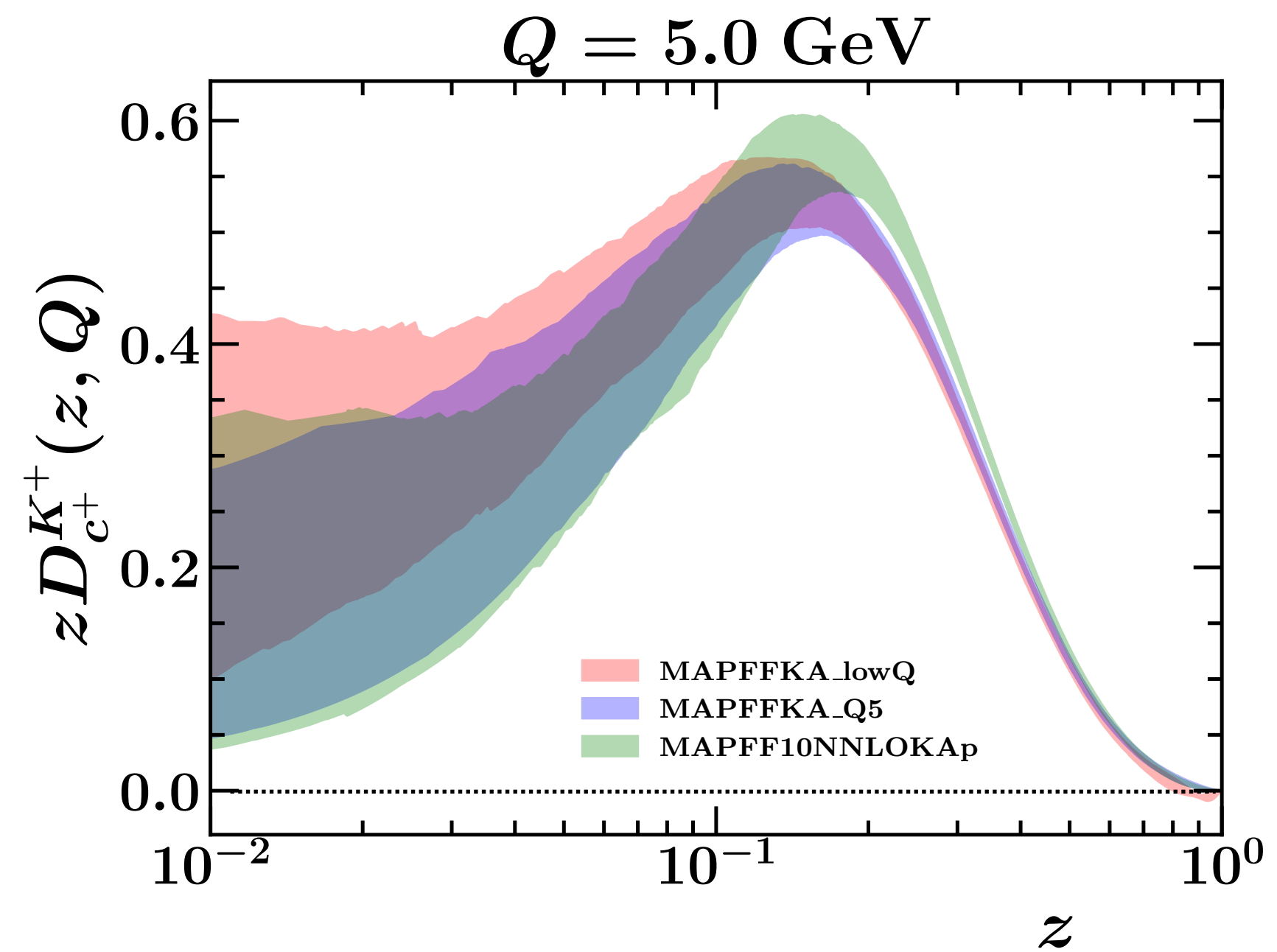
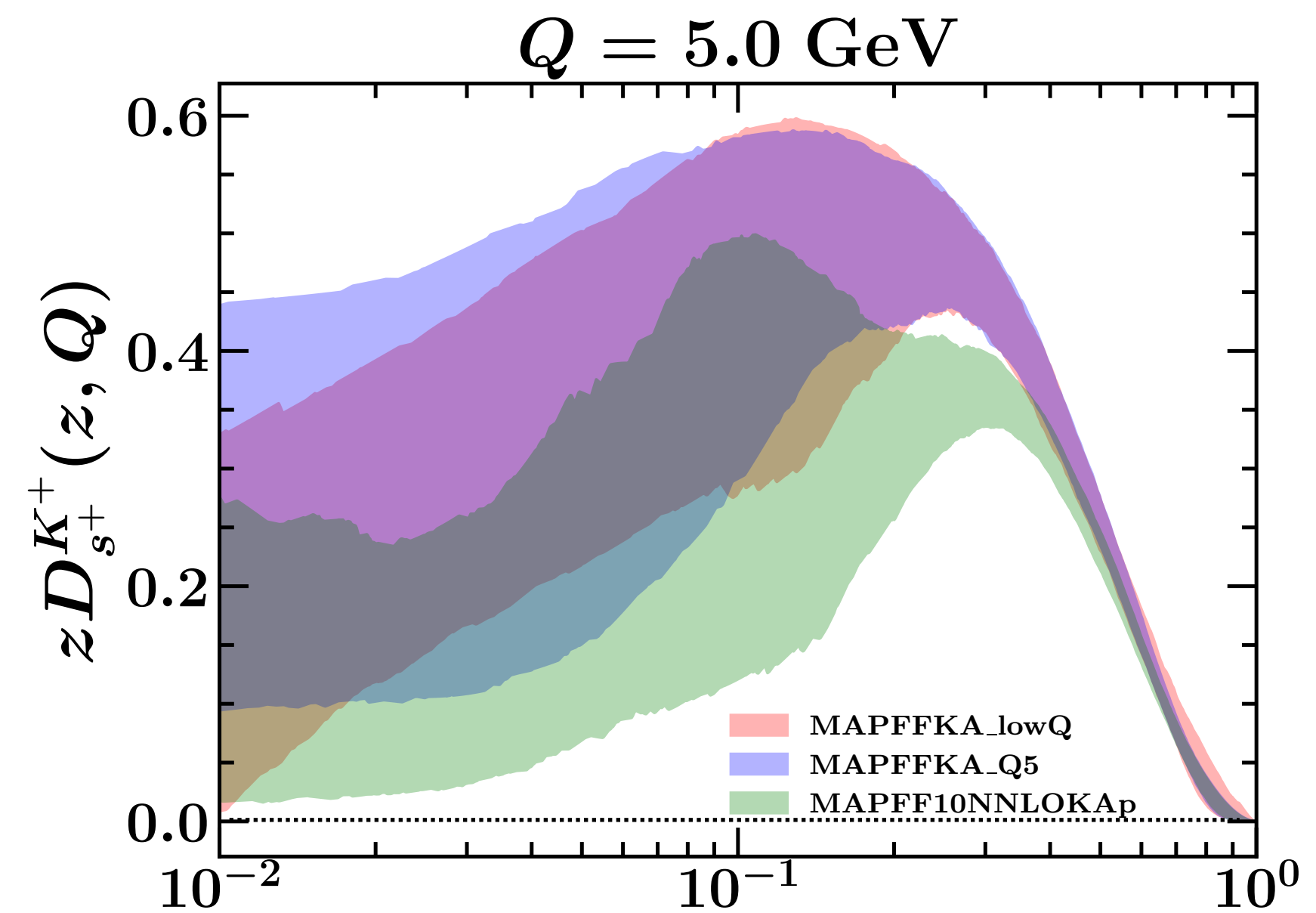
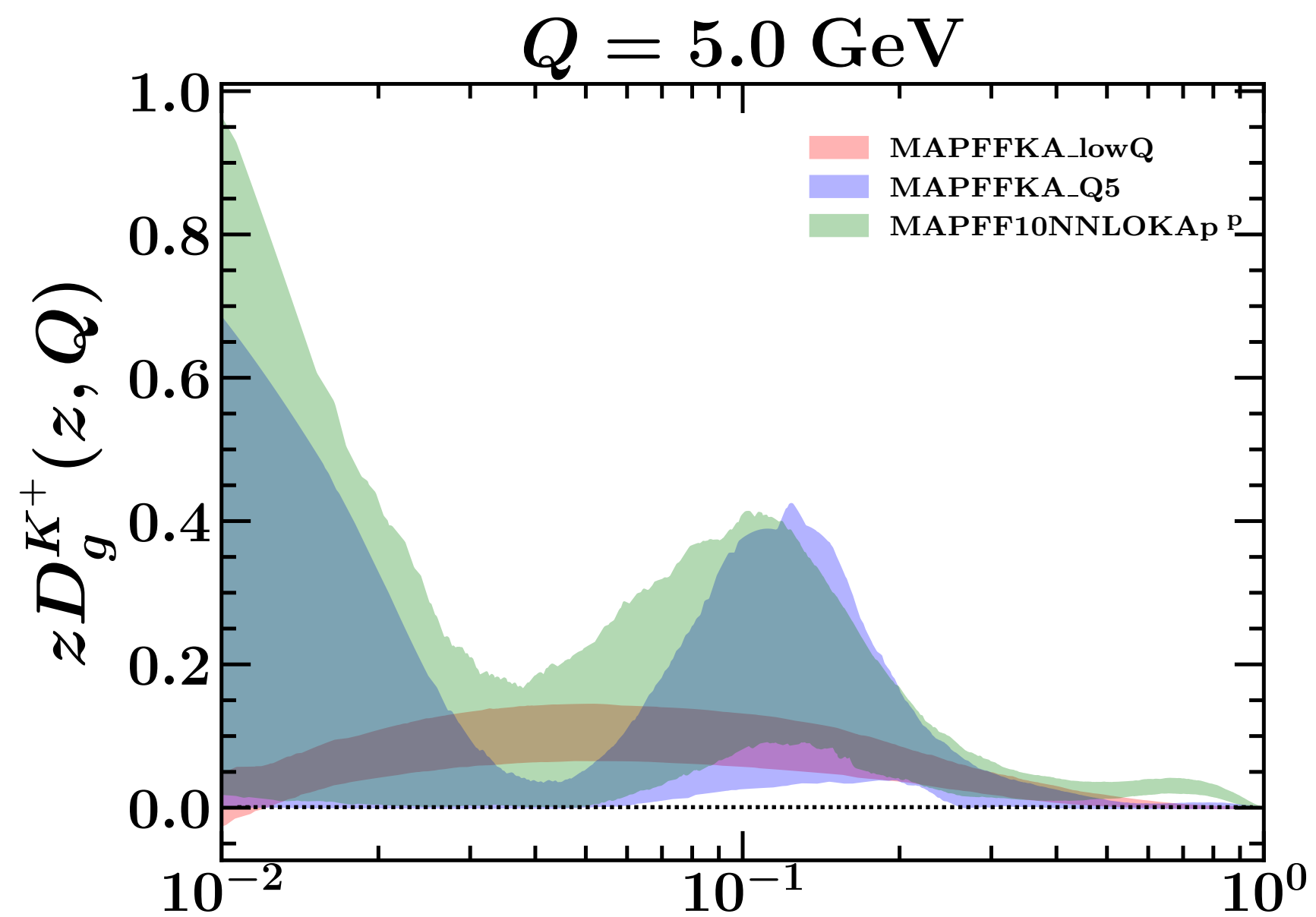
$Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$

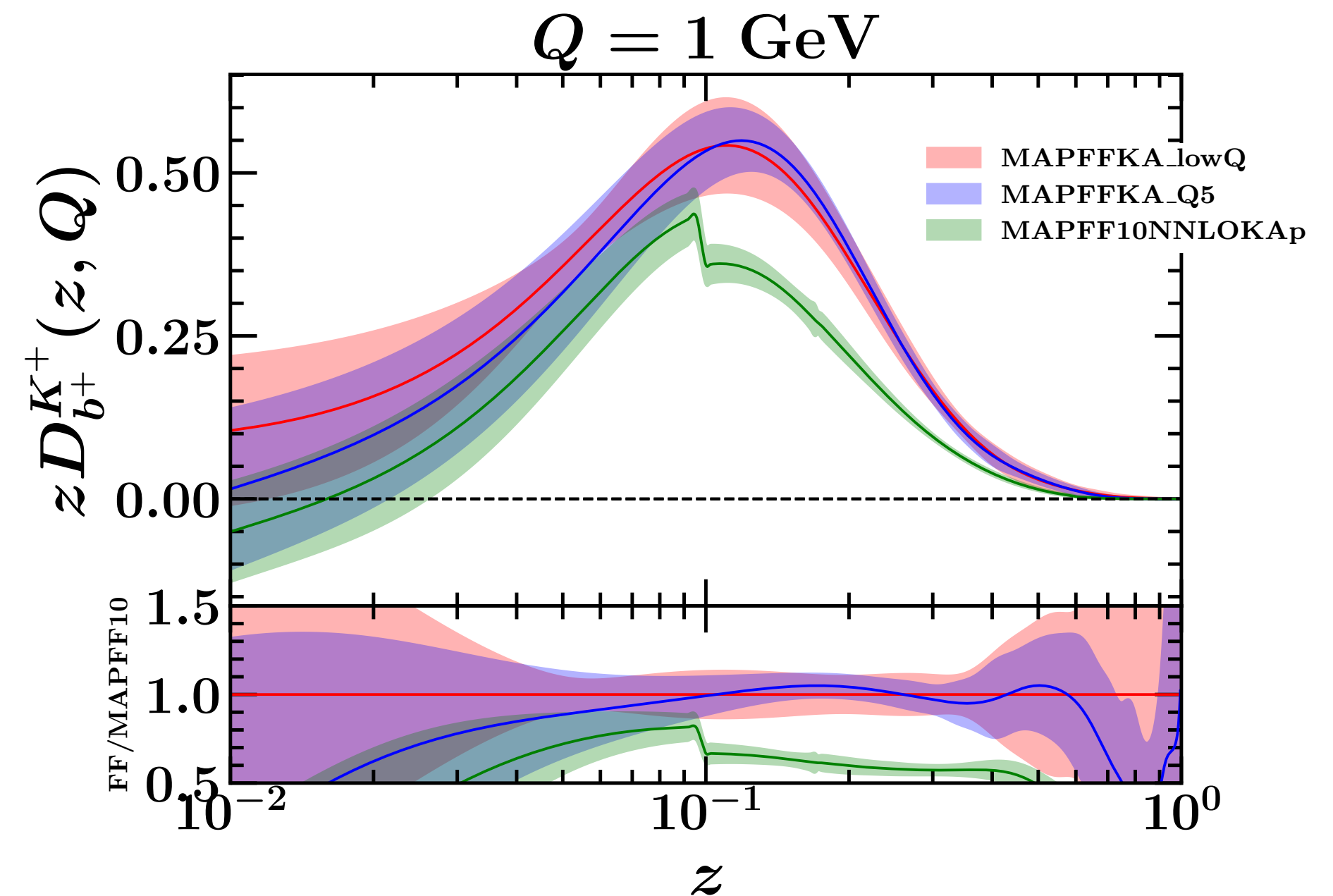
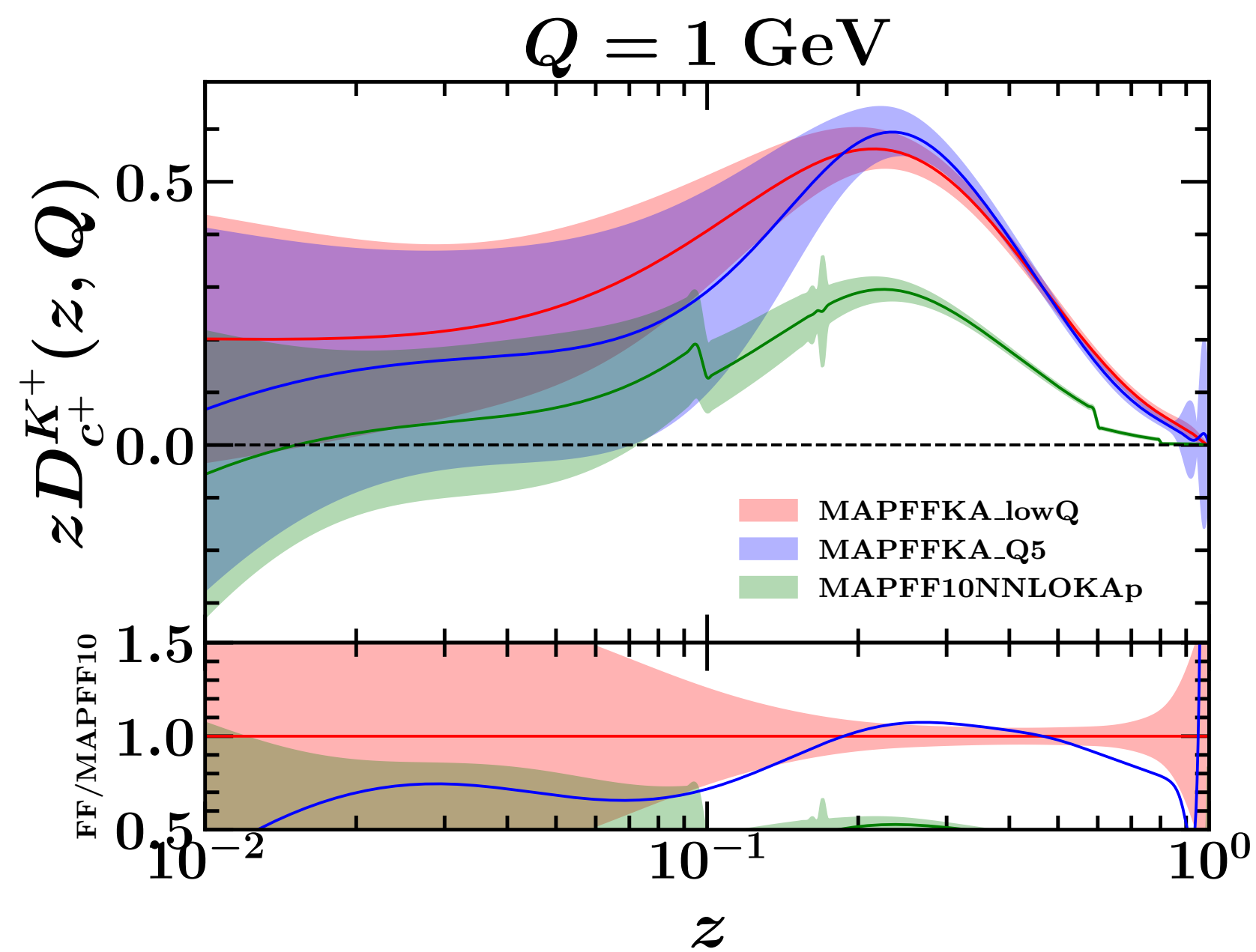
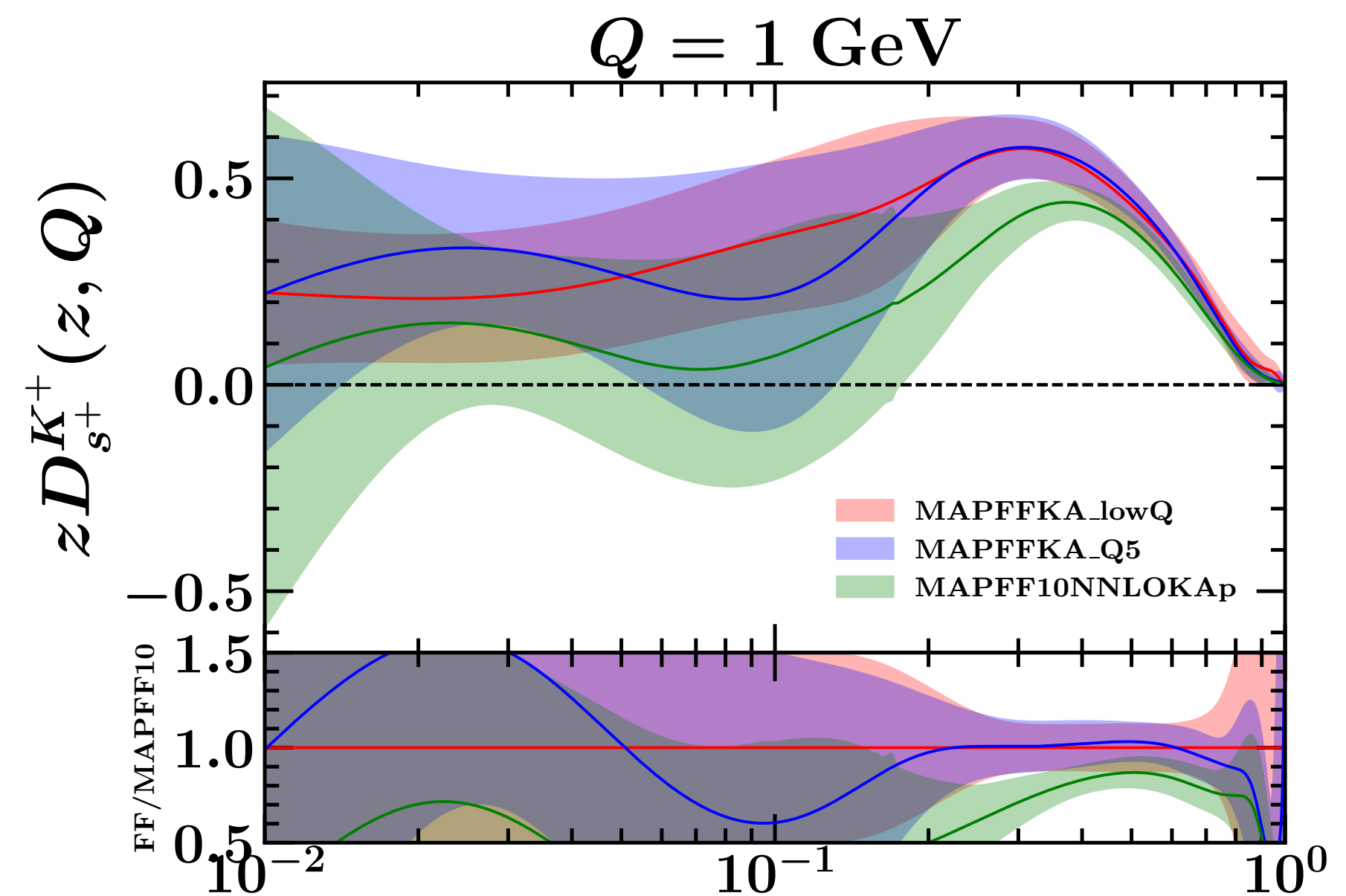
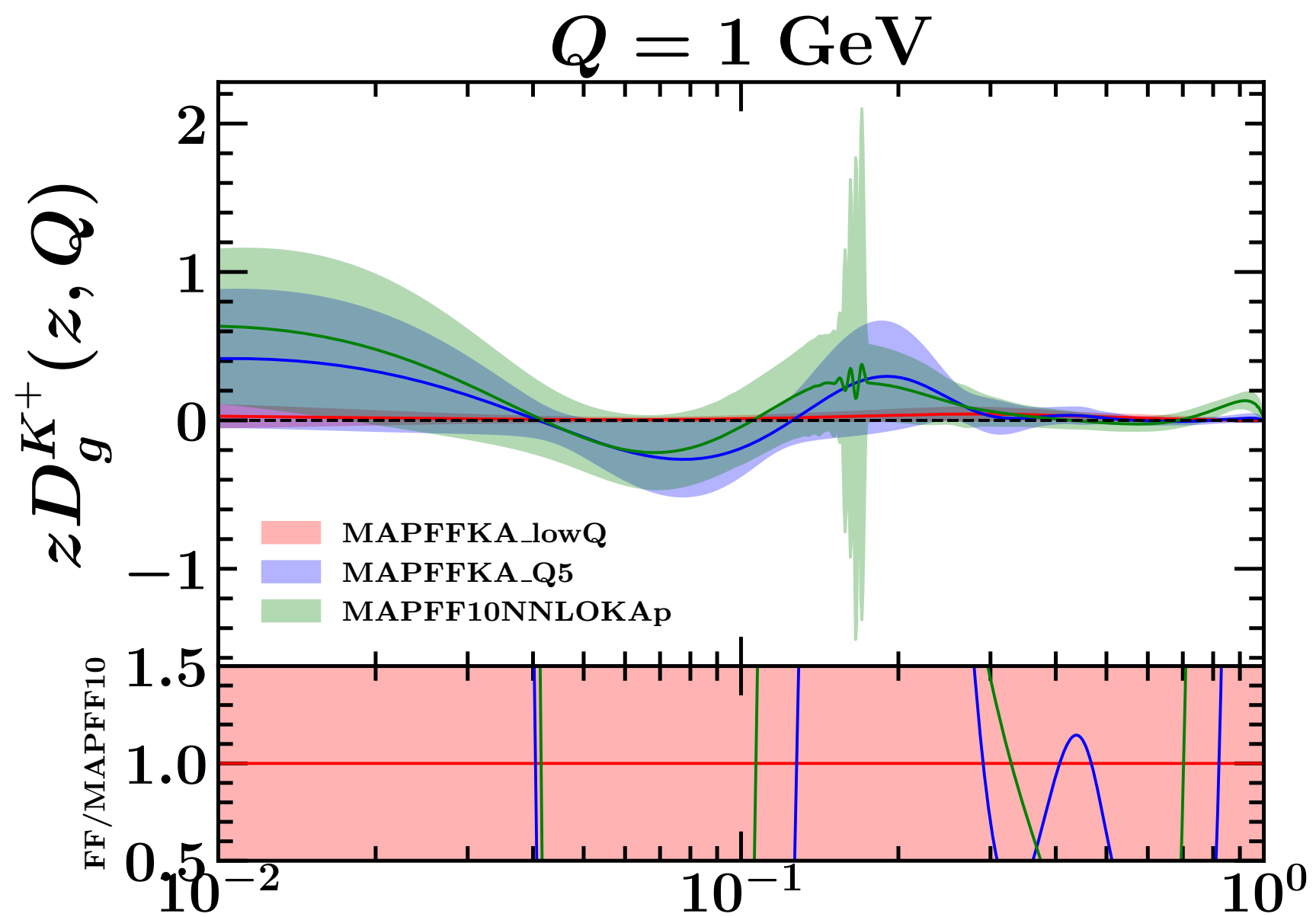


K^+

68%

$Q = 5 \text{ GeV}$



K^+ $\mu \pm \sigma$
 $Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

K^+

68%

$Q = 1 \text{ GeV}$

