



Contribution ID: 38

Type: not specified

## Revised Small- $x$ Helicity Evolution: Numerical Results

Thursday 3 November 2022 18:20 (15 minutes)

Recently, a revised small- $x$  evolution equation for quarks and gluons inside the proton has been constructed to the double-logarithmic order, resumming powers of  $\alpha_s \ln^2(1/x)$ , with  $\alpha_s$  the strong coupling constant. The equation takes into account the observation that the evolution of the sub-eikonal operator,  $\overleftarrow{D}^i D^i$ , mixes with other helicity-dependent operators from the previous works, which are the gluon field strength,  $F^{12}$ , and the quark axial current,  $\bar{\psi} \gamma^+ \gamma^5 \psi$ . Based on the new evolution, a closed system of evolution equations can be constructed in the limits of large  $N_c$  or large  $N_c \& N_f$ . (Here,  $N_c$  and  $N_f$  are the number of quark colors and flavors, respectively.) We numerically solve the equations in these limits and obtain the following small- $x$  asymptotics for the  $g_1$  structure function at  $N_f \leq 5$ :

$$g_1(x, Q^2) \sim \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\alpha_h} \sqrt{\alpha_s N_c / 2\pi},$$

with the intercept,  $\alpha_h$ , decreasing with  $N_f$ . In particular, at the large- $N_c$  limit, we have  $\alpha_h = 3.66$ , which agrees with the earlier work by Bartels, Ermolaev and Ryskin. Once the sixth quark flavor is turned on, i.e.  $N_f = 6$ , an oscillatory pattern in  $\ln \frac{1}{x}$  emerges. However, the oscillation period spans many units of rapidity, making it difficult to observe in an experiment.

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**Session Classification:** Parallel Session B: TMD theory: small  $x$