Status of Gluon TMDs and Role of EIC

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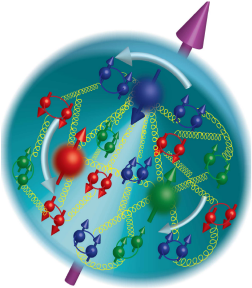
University and INFN Cagliari



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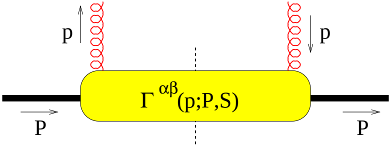
Gluon TMDs:
definition and process dependence



Gauge invariant definition of $\Gamma^{\mu\nu}$

$$\Gamma^{[\mathcal{U},\mathcal{U}']\mu\nu} \propto \langle P,S|\,\mathrm{Tr_c}\left[\,F^{+\nu}(0)\,\mathcal{U}^{\mathcal{C}}_{[0,\xi]}\,F^{+\mu}(\xi)\,\mathcal{U}^{\mathcal{C}'}_{[\xi,0]}\,\right]|P,S\rangle$$

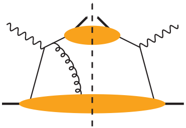
Mulders, Rodrigues, PRD 63 (2001)
Buffing, Mukherjee, Mulders, PRD 88 (2013)
Boer, Cotogno, Van Daal, Mulders, Signori, Zhou, JHEP 1610 (2016)

The gluon correlator depends on two path-dependent gauge links

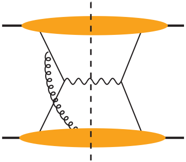
$$\mathcal{U}^{\mathcal{C}}_{[0,\xi]} = \mathcal{P}\mathrm{exp}\left(-ig\int_{\mathcal{C}[0,\xi]}\mathrm{d}s_\mu\,A^\mu(s)\right)$$

The path $\mathcal{C}$ depends on the color interactions, *i.e.* on the specific process

Gluon TMDs
The gluon correlator

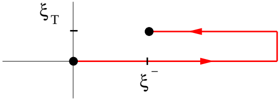


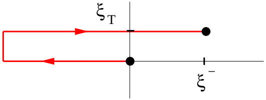
FSI in SIDIS



ISI in DY

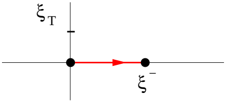
$\mathcal{U}^{[+]}_{[0,\xi]}$





$\mathcal{U}^{[-]}_{[0,\xi]}$

$\int \mathrm{d}k_T \longrightarrow \xi_T = 0 \longrightarrow$



the same in both cases

$ep \to e' Q\overline{Q} X$, $ep \to e'$ jet jet X probe gluon TMDs with $[++]$ gauge links

$pp \to \gamma\gamma X$ (and/or other CS final state) probes gluon TMDs with $[--]$ links

$pp \to \gamma$ jet X probes an entirely independent gluon TMD: $[+-]$ links

Gluon TMDs

GLUONS	*unpolarized*	*circular*	*linear*
U	f_1^g		$h_1^{\perp g}$
L		g_{1L}^g	$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$
T	$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	g_{1T}^g	h_{1T}^g, $h_{1T}^{\perp g}$

Angeles-Martinez *et al.*, Acta Phys, Pol. B46 (2015)
Mulders, Rodrigues, PRD 63 (2001)
Meissner, Metz, Goeke, PRD 76 (2007)

- $h_1^{\perp\, g}$: T-even distribution of linearly polarized gluons inside an unp. hadron
- h_{1T}^g, $h_{1T}^{\perp\, g}$: helicity flip distributions like h_{1T}^q, $h_{1T}^{\perp\, q}$, but T-odd, chiral even!
- $h_1^g \equiv h_{1T}^g + \frac{\boldsymbol{p}_T^2}{2M_p^2}\, h_{1T}^{\perp\, g}$ does not survive under p_T integration, unlike transversity

In contrast to quark TMDs, gluon TMDs are almost unknown
However models have been proposed:

Bacchetta, Celiberto, Radici, Taels, EPJC 80 (2020)
Chakrabarti, Choudhary, Gurjar, Kishore, Maji, Mondal, Mukherjee, PRD 108 (2023)

Even unpolarized gluon TMDs are process dependent: *two* relevant types

This was first realized in the small-x framework:
Dominguez, Marquet, Xiao, Yuan, PRD (2011)

- Weizsäcker-Williams distribution (WW)
- Dipole distribution (DP)

Unpolarized (and in general T-even) gluon TMDs

$$[++] = [--] \quad \text{(WW)}$$
$$[+-] = [-+] \quad \text{(DP)}$$

In general they can differ in magnitude and width. Only constraint:

$$\int \mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{k}_T \; f_1^{[++]\,g}(x, \boldsymbol{k}_T^2) = \int \mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{k}_T \; f_1^{[+-]\,g}(x, \boldsymbol{k}_T^2)$$

Different processes can probe either types or a mixture of them

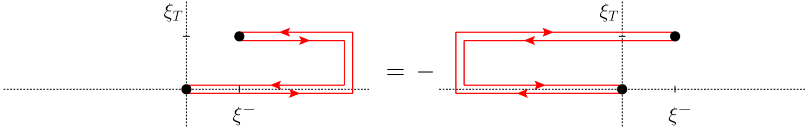
Related Processes

$ep^\uparrow \to e' Q\overline{Q}X$, $ep^\uparrow \to e'\ \mathrm{jet\,jet}\, X$ probe GSF with $[++]$ gauge links (WW)

$p^\uparrow p \to \gamma\gamma X$ (and/or other CS final state) probe GSF with $[--]$ gauge links

Analogue of the sign change of $f_{1T}^{\perp\, q}$ between SIDIS and DY (true also for h_1^g and $h_{1T}^{\perp\, g}$)

$$f_{1T}^{\perp\, g\,[e\, p^\uparrow \to e'\, Q\overline{Q}\, X]} = -f_{1T}^{\perp\, g\,[p^\uparrow\, p \to \gamma\,\gamma\, X]}$$



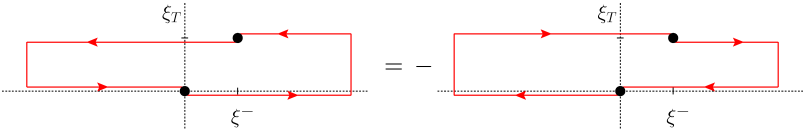
Boer, Mulders, CP, Zhou (2016)

Motivation to study gluon Sivers effects at both RHIC and the EIC

Complementary Processes

$ep^\uparrow \to e' Q\overline{Q} X$ probes a GSF with $[++]$ gauge links (WW)

$p^\uparrow p \to \gamma\, \mathrm{jet}\, X$ $(gq \to \gamma q)$ probes a gluon TMD with : $[+-]$ links (DP)



At small-x the WW Sivers function appears to be suppressed by a factor of x compared to the unpolarized gluon function, unlike the dipole one

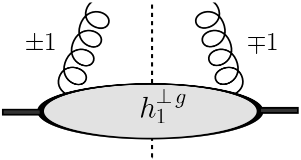
The DP gluon Sivers function at small-x is the **spin dependent odderon** (single spin asymmetries from a single Wilson loop matrix element)

Boer, Echevarria, Mulders, Zhou, PRL 116 (2016)
Boer, Cotogno, Van Daal, Mulders, Signori, Zhou, JHEP 1610 (2016)

Linearly polarized gluons

Gluons inside an unpolarized hadron can be linearly polarized

It requires nonzero transverse momentum



Interference between ± 1 gluon helicity states

Like the unpolarized gluon TMD, it is T-even and exists in different versions:

- $[++] = [--]$ (WW) (SIDIS and DY-like process)

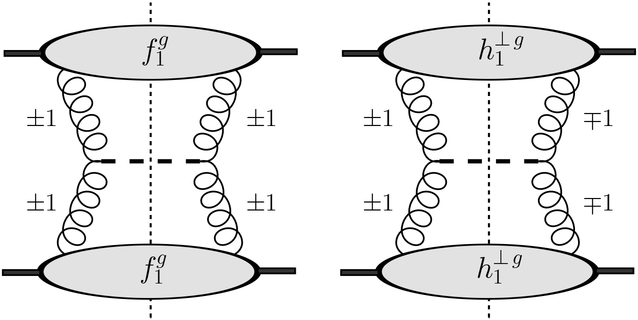
Gluons can be probed in heavy quark production in both *ep* and *pp* scattering

Mukherjee, Rajesh, EPJC 77 (2017)
Lansberg, CP, Scarpa, Schlegel, PLB 784 (2018)
Rajesh, Kishore, Mukherjee, PRD 98 (2018)
Bacchetta, Boer, CP, Taels, EPJC 80 (2020)

Higgs boson production happens mainly via $gg \to H$

Pol. gluons affect the Higgs transverse spectrum at NNLO pQCD

Catani, Grazzini, NPB 845 (2011)



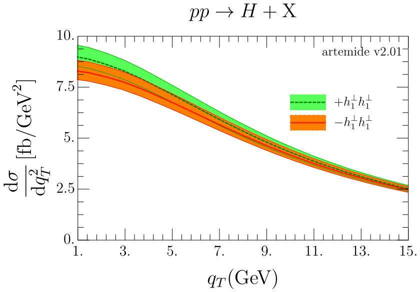
The nonperturbative distribution can be present at tree level and would contribute to Higgs production at low q_T

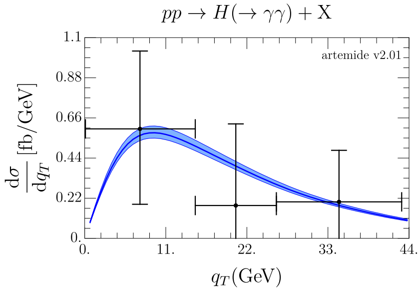
Boer, den Dunnen, CP, Schlegel, Vogelsang, PRL 108 (2012)
Boer, den Dunnen, CP, Schlegel, PRL 111 (2013)
Echevarria, Kasemets, Mulders, CP, JHEP 1507 (2015)

q_T-distribution of the Higgs boson

$$\frac{1}{\sigma}\frac{d\sigma}{d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2} \propto 1 + R(\boldsymbol{q}_T^2) \qquad R = \frac{h_1^{\perp\,g} \otimes h_1^{\perp\,g}}{f_1^g \otimes f_1^g} \qquad |h_1^{\perp\,g}(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2)| \leq \frac{2M_p^2}{\boldsymbol{p}_T^2} f_1^g(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2)$$

The perturbative tails of f_1^g and $h_1^{\perp\,g}$ (matching coefficients to collinear PDFs) are known up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ (NNLO); g_{1L} up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ (NLO)





Gutierrez-Reyes, Leal-Gomez, Scimemi, Vladimirov, JHEP 11 (2019) 121

The matching of the other gluon TMDs is still unkown

$C = +1$ quarkonium production

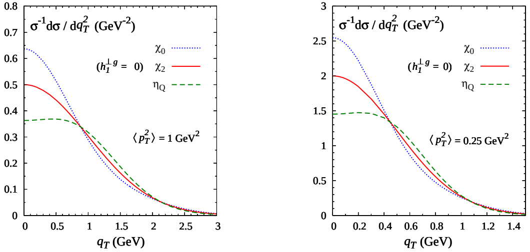
q_T-distribution of η_Q and χ_{QJ} $(Q = c, b)$ in the kinematic region $q_T \ll 2M_Q$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma(\eta_Q)}\frac{d\sigma(\eta_Q)}{d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2} \propto f_1^g \otimes f_1^g \,[1 - R(\boldsymbol{q}_T^2)] \qquad \text{[pseudoscalar]} \qquad R(\boldsymbol{q}_T^2) = \frac{h_1^{\perp\, g} \otimes h_1^{\perp\, g}}{f_1^g \otimes f_1^g}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma(\chi_{Q0})}\frac{d\sigma(\chi_{Q0})}{d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2} \propto f_1^g \otimes f_1^g \,[1 + R(\boldsymbol{q}_T^2)] \qquad \text{[scalar]}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma(\chi_{Q2})}\frac{d\sigma(\chi_{Q2})}{d\boldsymbol{q}_T^2} \propto f_1^g \otimes f_1^g$$

Boer, CP, PRD 86 (2012)



Proof of factorization at NLO for $p\,p \to \eta_Q\, X$ in the Color Singlet Model (CSM)

Ma, Wang, Zhao, PRD 88 (2013); PLB 737 (2014)
Echevarria, JHEP 1910 (2019)

Future fixed target experiments at LHC

$C = +1$ quarkonium production
η_Q, χ_{Q0}, χ_{Q2}

Structure of the cross section for the doubly polarized process $p(S_A) + p(S_B) \to \mathcal{Q}\, X$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma[\mathcal{Q}]}{\mathrm{d}y\, \mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{q}_T} = F_{UU}^{\mathcal{Q}} + F_{UL}^{\mathcal{Q}}\, S_{BL} + F_{LU}^{\mathcal{Q}}\, S_{AL} + F_{UT}^{\mathcal{Q},\sin\phi_{S_B}}\, |\boldsymbol{S}_{BT}| \sin\phi_{S_B} + F_{TU}^{\mathcal{Q},\sin\phi_{S_A}}\, |\boldsymbol{S}_{AT}| \sin\phi_{S_A}$$
$$+ F_{LL}^{\mathcal{Q}}\, S_{AL}\, S_{BL} + F_{LT}^{\mathcal{Q},\cos\phi_{S_B}}\, S_{AL}\, |\boldsymbol{S}_{BT}| \cos\phi_{S_B} + F_{TL}^{\mathcal{Q},\cos\phi_{S_A}}\, |\boldsymbol{S}_{AT}|\, S_{BL} \cos\phi_{S_A}$$
$$+ |\boldsymbol{S}_{AT}||\boldsymbol{S}_{BT}| \left[F_{TT}^{\mathcal{Q},\cos(\phi_{S_A}-\phi_{S_B})} \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B}) + F_{TT}^{\mathcal{Q},\cos(\phi_{S_A}+\phi_{S_B})} \cos(\phi_{S_A} + \phi_{S_B}) \right]$$

Kato, Maxia, Pisano, Pitzalis (in preparation)

Single spin asymmetries for different quarkonia are sensitive to different TMDs

$$F_{UT}^{\eta_Q,\sin\phi_{S_B}} \propto -f_1^g \otimes f_{1T}^{\perp g} + h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_1^g - h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_{1T}^{\perp g}$$
$$F_{UT}^{\chi_{Q0},\sin\phi_{S_B}} \propto -f_1^g \otimes f_{1T}^{\perp g} - h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_1^g + h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_{1T}^{\perp g}$$
$$F_{UT}^{\chi_{Q2},\sin\phi_{S_B}} \propto -f_1^g \otimes f_{1T}^{\perp g}$$

Such observables are in principle measurable at the planned LHCspin experiment

J/ψ-pair production at the LHC

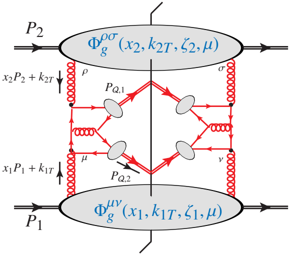
J/ψ-pair production at the LHC

J/ψ's are relatively easy to detect. Accessible at the LHC: already studied by LHCb, CMS & ATLAS

LHCb PLB 707 (2012)
CMS JHEP 1409 (2014)
ATLAS EPJC 77 (2017)

gg fusion dominant, negligible $q\bar{q}$ contributions even at fixed target energies

Lansberg, Shao, NPB 900 (2015)

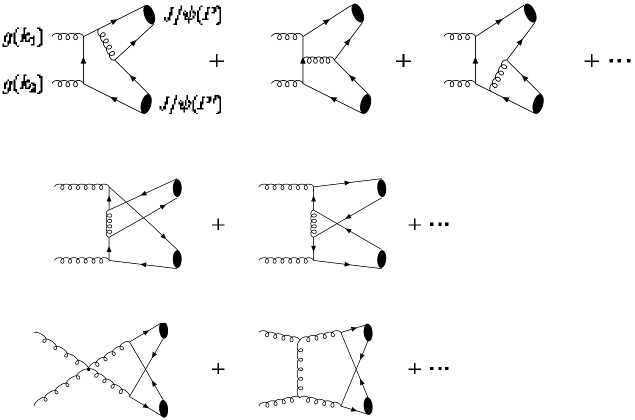


No final state gluon needed for the Born contribution in the Color Singlet Model. Pure colorless final state, hence simple color structure because one has only ISI

Lansberg, Shao, PRL 111 (2013)

Negligible Color Octet contributions, in particular at low $P_T^{\Psi\Psi}$

At LO pQCD in the Color Singlet Model, one needs to consider 36 diagrams



Qiao, Sun, Sun, JPG 37 (2010)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}Q\mathrm{d}Y\mathrm{d}^2 q_T \mathrm{d}\Omega} \approx A\, f_1^g \otimes f_1^g + B\, f_1^g \otimes h_1^{\perp g} \cos(2\phi_{CS}) + C\, h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_1^{\perp g} \cos(4\phi_{CS})$$

Lansberg, CP, Scarpa, Schlegel, PLB 784 (2018)

- valid up to corrections $\mathcal{O}(q_T/Q)$
- Y: rapidity of the J/ψ-pair, along the beam in the hadronic c.m. frame
- $\mathrm{d}\Omega = \mathrm{d}\cos\theta_{CS}\,\mathrm{d}\phi_{CS}$: solid angle for J/ψ-pair in the Collins-Soper frame

Analysis similar to the one for $pp \to \gamma\gamma X$, $pp \to J\psi\, \gamma^{(*)} X$, $pp \to H\, \mathrm{jet}\, X$

Qiu, Schlegel, Vogelsang, PRL 107 (2011)
den Dunnen, Lansberg, CP, Schlegel, PRL 112 (2014)
Lansberg, CP, Schlegel, NPB 920 (2017)
Boer, CP, PRD 91 (2015)

The three contributions can be disentangled by defining the transverse moments

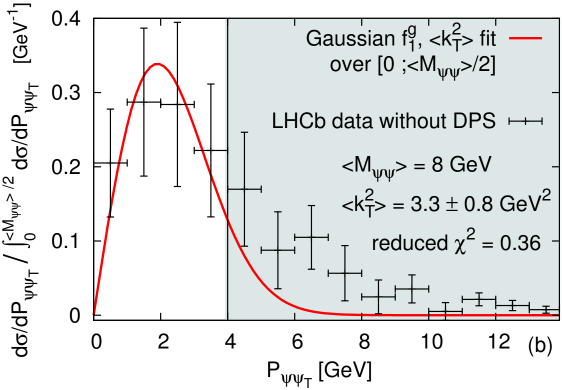
$$\langle \cos n\phi_{CS} \rangle \equiv \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\phi_{CS}\, \cos(n\,\phi_{CS})\, \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}Q\mathrm{d}Y\mathrm{d}^2 q_T \mathrm{d}\Omega}}{\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\phi_{CS}\, \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}Q\mathrm{d}Y\mathrm{d}^2 q_T \mathrm{d}\Omega}} \qquad (n = 2, 4)$$

$$\int \mathrm{d}\phi_{CS}\, \mathrm{d}\sigma \implies f_1^g \otimes f_1^g$$

$$\langle \cos 2\phi_{CS} \rangle \implies f_1^g \otimes h_1^{\perp g}$$

$$\langle \cos 4\phi_{CS} \rangle \implies h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_1^{\perp g}$$

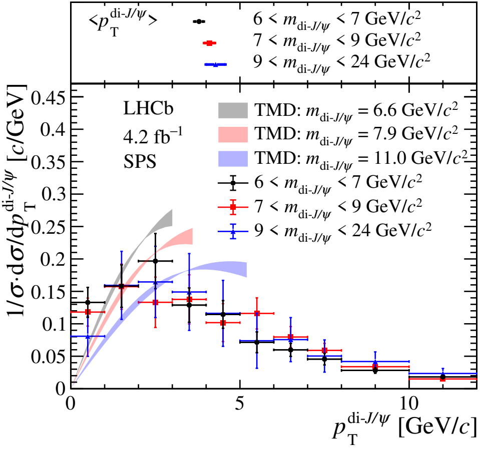
We consider $q_T = P_T^{\Psi\Psi} \leq M_{\Psi\Psi}/2$ in order to have two different scales



Lansberg, CP, Scarpa, Schlegel, PLB 784 (2018)
LHCb Coll., JHEP 06 (2017)

Gaussian model:
$$f_1^g(x, \boldsymbol{k}_T^2) = \frac{f_1^g(x)}{\pi \langle k_T^2 \rangle} \exp\left(- \frac{\boldsymbol{k}_T^2}{\langle k_T^2 \rangle} \right)$$

No obvious broadening can be seen due to the large uncertainties



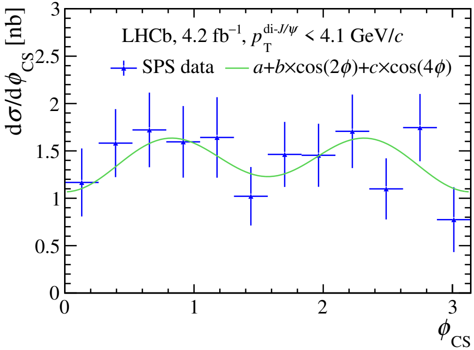
Lansberg, CP, Scarpa, Schlegel, PLB 784 (2018)
LHCb Coll., 2311.14085

The average values of the p_T distributions slightly increase with mass

$$\langle \cos 2\phi \rangle = -0.029 \pm 0.050\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.009\,(\text{syst})$$
$$\langle \cos 4\phi \rangle = -0.087 \pm 0.052\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.013\,(\text{syst})$$

Theoretical predictions consistent with measureaments

Scarpa, Boer, Echevarria, Lansberg, CP, Schlegel EPJC 80 (2020)



LHCb Coll., 2311.14085

The results are consistent with zero, but the presence of an azimuthal asymmetry at a few percent level is allowed

$e\,p \to e\,J/\psi\,X$ (with the inclusion of TMD shape functions)

Talk by Luca Maxia

$e\,p \to e\,J/\psi\,\text{jet}\,X$

D'Alesio, Murgia, CP, Taels, PRD 100 (2019)
Kishore, Mukherjee, Pawar, Siddiqah, PRD 106 (2022)

$e\,p \to e\,J/\psi\,\pi\,X$

Talk by Amol Pawar

$e\,p \to e\,J/\psi\,\gamma\,X$

Chakrabarti, Kishore, Mukherjee, Rajesh, PRD 107 (2023)

$e\,p \to e\,D\,\text{jet}\,X$

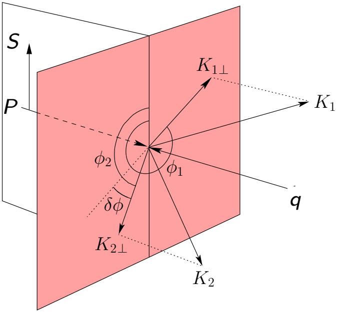
Talk by Khatiza Sheikh

Heavy quark pair production at an EIC

Gluon TMDs probed directly in $e(\ell) + p(P, S) \to e(\ell') + Q(K_1) + \overline{Q}(K_2) + X$

Boer, Mulders, CP, Zhou, JHEP 1608 (2016)

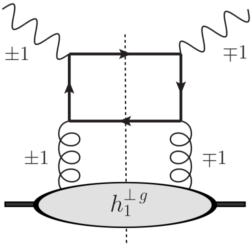
- the $Q\overline{Q}$ pair is almost back to back in the plane $\perp$ to q and P
- $q \equiv \ell - \ell'$: four-momentum of the exchanged virtual photon γ^*



$$\boldsymbol{q}_T \equiv \boldsymbol{K}_{1\perp} + \boldsymbol{K}_{2\perp}$$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_\perp \equiv (\boldsymbol{K}_{1\perp} - \boldsymbol{K}_{2\perp})/2$$

$\Longrightarrow$ Correlation limit: $|\boldsymbol{q}_T| \ll |\boldsymbol{K}_\perp|$, $\quad |\boldsymbol{K}_\perp| \approx |\boldsymbol{K}_{1\perp}| \approx |\boldsymbol{K}_{2\perp}|$



$\phi_T, \phi_\perp, \phi_S$ azimuthal angles of $\boldsymbol{q}_T, \boldsymbol{K}_\perp, \boldsymbol{S}_T$

At LO in pQCD: only $\gamma^* g \to Q\overline{Q}$ contributes

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma(\phi_S, \phi_T, \phi_\perp) = \mathrm{d}\sigma^U(\phi_T, \phi_\perp) + \mathrm{d}\sigma^T(\phi_S, \phi_T, \phi_\perp)$$

Angular structure of the unpolarized cross section for $ep \to e' Q\overline{Q}X$, $|\boldsymbol{q}_T| \ll |\boldsymbol{K}_\perp|$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^U}{\mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{q}_T\, \mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{K}_\perp} \propto \left\{ A_0^U + A_1^U \cos\phi_\perp + A_2^U \cos 2\phi_\perp \right\} f_1^g(x, \boldsymbol{q}_T^2) + \frac{\boldsymbol{q}_T^2}{M_p^2}\, h_1^{\perp\, g}(x, \boldsymbol{q}_T^2)$$
$$\times \left\{ B_0^U \cos 2\phi_T + B_1^U \cos(2\phi_T - \phi_\perp) + B_2^U \cos 2(\phi_T - \phi_\perp) + B_3^U \cos(2\phi_T - 3\phi_\perp) + B_4^U \cos 2(\phi_T - 2\phi_\perp) \right\}$$

The different contributions can be isolated by defining

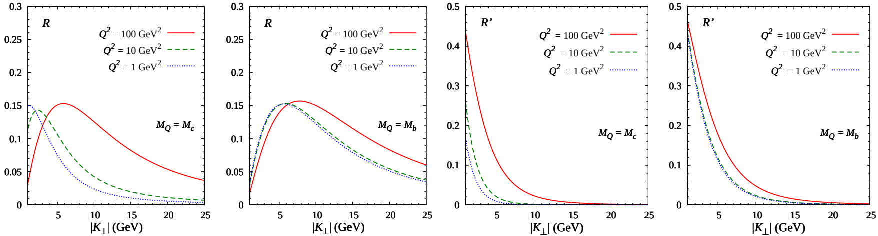
$$\langle W(\phi_\perp, \phi_T)\rangle = \frac{\int \mathrm{d}\phi_\perp \mathrm{d}\phi_T\, W(\phi_\perp, \phi_T)\, \mathrm{d}\sigma}{\int \mathrm{d}\phi_\perp \mathrm{d}\phi_T\, \mathrm{d}\sigma}, \qquad W = \cos 2\phi_T,\ \cos 2(\phi_\perp - \phi_T), \ldots$$

Positivity bound for $h_1^{\perp g}$: $\quad |h_1^{\perp g}(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2)| \leq \frac{2M_p^2}{\boldsymbol{p}_T^2} \, f_1^g(x, \boldsymbol{p}_T^2)$

It can be used to estimate maximal values of the asymmetries

Asymmetries usually larger when Q and $\overline{Q}$ have same rapidities

Upper bounds on $R \equiv |\langle \cos 2(\phi_T - \phi_\perp) \rangle|$ and $R' \equiv |\langle \cos 2\phi_T \rangle|$ at $y = 0.01$



CP, Boer, Brodsky, Buffing, Mulders, JHEP 1310 (2013)
Boer, Brodsky, Mulders, CP, PRL 106 (2011)

Spin asymmetries in $ep^\uparrow \to e' Q\overline{Q} X$

Angular structure of the single polarized cross section for $ep^\uparrow \to e' Q\overline{Q} X$, $\quad |\boldsymbol{q}_T| \ll |\boldsymbol{K}_\perp|$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{d}\sigma^T \propto\ & \sin(\phi_S - \phi_T)\Big[A_0^T + A_1^T \cos\phi_\perp + A_2^T \cos 2\phi_\perp\Big] f_{1T}^{\perp\, g} + \cos(\phi_S - \phi_T)\Big[B_0^T \sin 2\phi_T \\
& + B_1^T \sin(2\phi_T - \phi_\perp) + B_2^T \sin 2(\phi_T - \phi_\perp) + B_3^T \sin(2\phi_T - 3\phi_\perp) + B_4^T \sin(2\phi_T - 4\phi_\perp)\Big] h_{1T}^{\perp\, g} \\
& + \Big[B_0'^{\,T} \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T) + B_1'^{\,T} \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T - \phi_\perp) + B_2'^{\,T} \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T - 2\phi_\perp) \\
& \quad + B_3'^{\,T} \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T - 3\phi_\perp) + B_4'^{\,T} \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T - 4\phi_\perp)\Big] h_{1T}^{g}
\end{aligned}$$

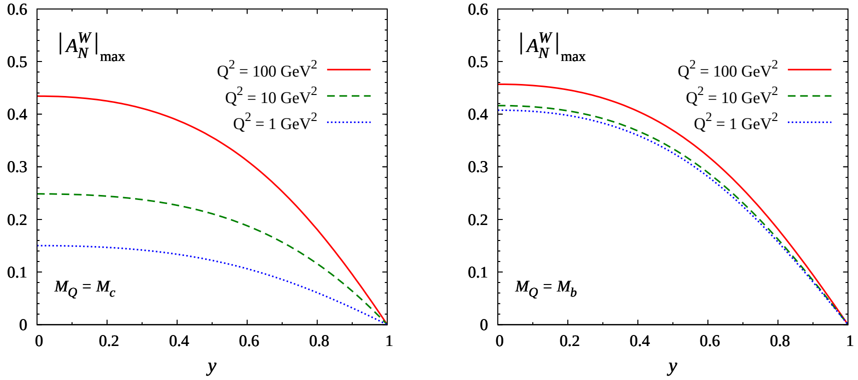
The ϕ_S dependent terms can be singled out by means of azimuthal moments A_N^W

$$A_N^{W(\phi_S,\phi_T)} \equiv 2\, \frac{\int \mathrm{d}\phi_T\, \mathrm{d}\phi_\perp\, W(\phi_S, \phi_T)\, \mathrm{d}\sigma_T(\phi_S, \phi_T, \phi_\perp)}{\int \mathrm{d}\phi_T\, \mathrm{d}\phi_\perp\, \mathrm{d}\sigma_U(\phi_T, \phi_\perp)}$$

$$A_N^{\sin(\phi_S - \phi_T)} \propto \frac{f_{1T}^{\perp\, g}}{f_1^g} \qquad A_N^{\sin(\phi_S + \phi_T)} \propto \frac{h_1^g}{f_1^g} \qquad A_N^{\sin(\phi_S - 3\phi_T)} \propto \frac{h_{1T}^{\perp\, g}}{f_1^g}$$

Same modulations as in SIDIS for quark TMDs ($\phi_T \to \phi_h$)

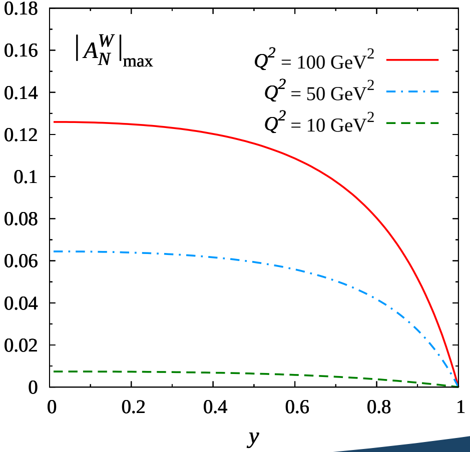
Maximal values for $|A_N^W|$, $W = \sin(\phi_S + \phi_T)$, $\sin(\phi_S - 3\phi_T)$ $(|\boldsymbol{K}_\perp| = 1\ \text{GeV})$



Contribution to the denominator also from $\gamma^* q \to gq$, negligible at small-x

Asymmetries much smaller than in $c\bar{c}$ case for $Q^2 \leq 10$ GeV^2

Upper bounds for A_N^W for $K_\perp \geq 4$ GeV



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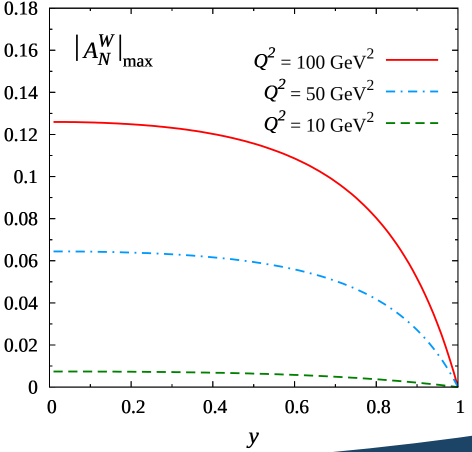
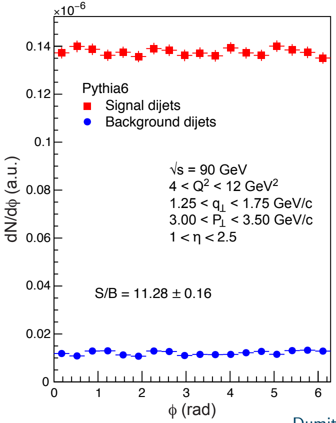


Also in $e\,A$ collisions polarization shows itself through a $\cos 2\phi$ distribution

Dumitru, Lappi, Skokov, PRL 115 (2015)

$\langle \cos 2\phi \rangle$ has opposite signs for L and T γ^*-polarization, large effects



Dumitru, Skokov, Ullrich, PRC 99 (2019)

Monte-Carlo Generator: measurement feasible at the EIC

Conclusions

- Azimuthal asymmetries in heavy quark pair and dijet production in DIS could probe WW-type gluon TMDs (similar to SIDIS for quark TMDs)
- Quarkonia are also good probes for gluon TMDs: first extraction of unpolarized gluon TMD from LHC data on di-J/Ψ production
- Asymmetries maximally allowed by positivity bounds of gluon TMDs can be sizeable in specific kinematic region
- Different behavior of WW and dipole gluon TMDs accessible at RHIC, LHCspin and at EIC, overlap of both *spin* and *small-x* programs