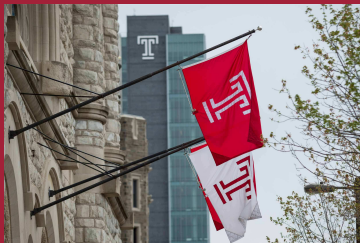


Nucleon structure investigations from Lattice QCD

Martha Constantinou



Temple University



JLab Users Group Meeting

June 18, 2018

In collaboration with

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2. Cyprus Institute

3. Adam Mickiewicz
University

4. Temple University

5. DESY Zeuthen

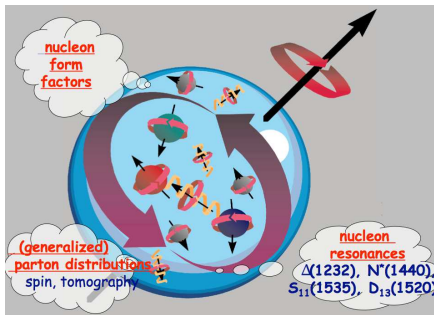
OUTLINE OF TALK

- A. Motivation**
- B. Introduction to Lattice QCD**
- C. Selected nucleon structure studies**
 - 1. E/M form factors**
 - 2. Direct access to PDFs**
- D. Discussion**

A

Motivation

Lattice QCD meets Nature



[M. Vanderhaeghen]

- ★ 4-D discretization, ab initio formulation of QCD
- ★ Make contact with well-known experimental data
- ★ Provide input for quantities not easily accessible in experiments
- ★ Guide New Physics searches

Synergy with JLab program

★ Hall A:

- E1207108** Precision Measurement of the Proton Elastic Cross Section at High Q^2
- E1207109** Proton Form Factor Ratio Measurements at 13 and 15 $(GeV/c)^2$
- E1209016** Measurement of Neutron EM Form Factor Ratio G_E^n/G_M^n at High Q^2
- E1209019** Measurement of the Neutron Magnetic Form Factor up to $Q^2=18.0(GeV/c)^2$
- E1210103** Measurement of the F_2^n/F_p^2 , d/u Ratios and A=3 EMC Effect in DIS
- E1214009** Ratio of the electric form factor in the mirror nuclei 3He and 3H
- E1214011** Proton and Neutron Momentum Distributions in A=3 Asymmetric Nuclei

★ Hall B:

- E1206109** The Longitudinal Spin Structure of the Nucleon
- E1206112** Probing Proton's Quark Dynamics in Semi-Inclusive Pion Production at 12 GeV
- E1206113** The Structure of the Free Neutron at Large x-Bjorken
- E1211106** High Precision Measurement of the Proton Charge Radius

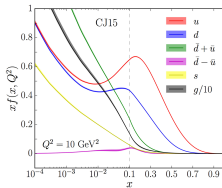
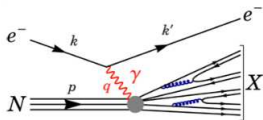
★ Hall C:

- E1210002** Precision measurements of F_2 at large x in the resonance region and beyond
- E1211009** G_E^n at Q^2 up to 7 $(GeV/c)^2$ from the Reaction $d(e, e'n)p$ via Recoil Polarimetry

★ Theory Group:

- Baryon and Meson Form Factors
- Proton radius and spin
- x -dependent PDFs (pseudo-PDFs, good Lattice Cross Sections)
- and many more

Probing Nucleon Structure



CJ15 PDFs

[A. Accardi et al., arXiv:1602.03154]

Parton Distribution Functions

- ★ Universal quantities for the description of the nucleon's structure (non-perturbative nature)
- ★ 1-dimensional picture of nucleon structure
- ★ Distribution functions are necessary for the analysis of Deep inelastic scattering data
- ★ Parametrized in terms of off-forward matrix of light-cone operators
- ★ Not directly accessible in a euclidean lattice

PDFs on the Lattice

★ Moments of PDFs easily accessible in lattice QCD

- one relies on OPE to reconstruct the PDFs
- reconstruction difficult task:
 - ⇒ signal-to-noise is bad for higher moments
 - ⇒ $n > 3$: operator mixing (unavoidable!)

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★ Alternative approaches to access PDFs

- **Hadronic Tensor** [K.F. Liu, Dong, PRL 72 (1994) 1790, K.F. Liu, PoS(LATTICE 2015) 115]
- **Compton amplitude and OPE** [A. Chambers et al. (QCDSF), [arXiv:1703.01153]

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★ Direct access to PDFs

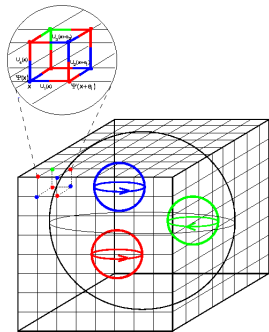
- **quasi-PDFs** [X. Ji, arXiv:1305.1539]
- **pseudo-PDFs** [A. Radyushkin, arXiv:1705.01488]
- **good lattice cross-sections** [Y-Q Ma&J. Qiu, arXiv:1709.03018]

B

**Introduction
to Lattice QCD**

Lattice formulation of QCD

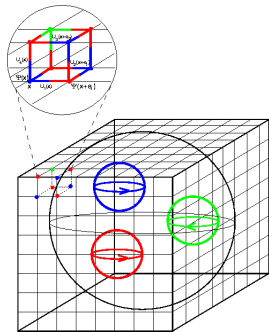
- ★ **Space-time discretization on a finite-sized 4-D lattice**
 - Quark fields on lattice points
 - Gluons on links
- ★ **Serves as a regulator**
 - UV cut-off: inverse lat. spacing
 - IR cut-off: inverse lattice size



courtesy: USQCD

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Technical Aspects

- ★ **Parameters (define cost of simulations):**
 - quark masses (aim at physical values)
 - lattice spacing (ideally fine lattices)
 - lattice size (need large volumes)
- ★ **Discretization not unique:**
 - Wilson, Clover, Twisted Mass, Staggered, Overlap, Domain Wall
 - Mixed actions

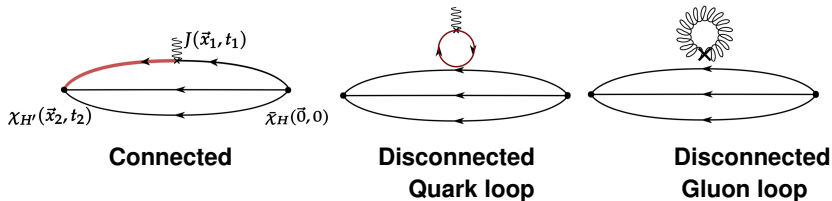
Nucleon on the Lattice

Multi-component task:

1. Computation of 2pt- and 3pt-functions

$$\text{2pt : } G(\vec{q}, t) = \sum_{\vec{x}_f} e^{-i\vec{x}_f \cdot \vec{q}} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{\beta\alpha}^0 \langle J_\alpha(\vec{x}_f, t_f) \bar{J}_\beta(0) \rangle$$

$$\text{3pt : } G_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{\Gamma}^\kappa, \vec{q}, t) = \sum_{\vec{x}_f, \vec{x}} e^{i\vec{x} \cdot \vec{q}} e^{-i\vec{x}_f \cdot \vec{p}'} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{\beta\alpha}^\kappa \langle J_\alpha(\vec{x}_f, t_f) \mathcal{O}(\vec{x}, t) \bar{J}_\beta(0) \rangle$$



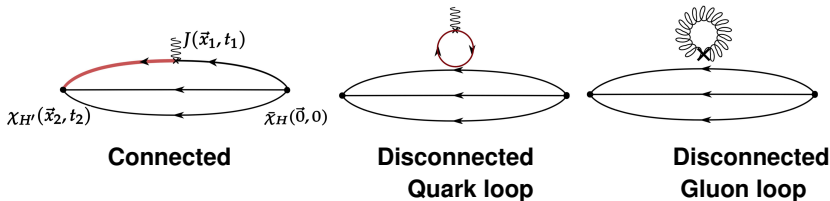
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2. Construction of optimized ratio

$$R_{\mathcal{O}}^\mu(\Gamma, \vec{q}, t) = \frac{G_{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma, \vec{q}, t)}{G(\vec{0}, t_f)} \times \sqrt{\frac{G(-\vec{q}, t_f - t) G(\vec{0}, t) G(\vec{0}, t_f)}{G(\vec{0}, t_f - t) G(-\vec{q}, t) G(-\vec{q}, t_f)}}$$

Nucleon on the Lattice

3. Computation of 2pt- and 3pt-functions

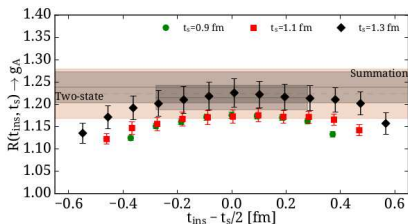
Plateau Method:

$$R_{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma, \vec{q}, t) \xrightarrow[t-t_i \rightarrow \infty]{t_f - t \rightarrow \infty} \Pi^\mu(\Gamma, \vec{q})$$

2-state fits:

Summation Method:

$$\sum_t R_{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma, \vec{q}, t) \xrightarrow[t_f \rightarrow \infty]{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{C} + \Pi^\mu(\Gamma, \vec{q}) \cdot t_f$$



Nucleon on the Lattice

3. Computation of 2pt- and 3pt-functions

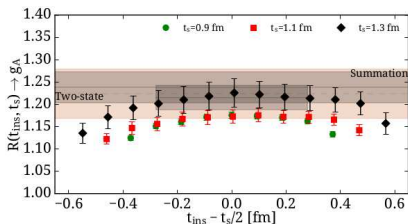
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4. Renormalization:

connection to experiments

$$\Pi^R(\Gamma, \vec{q}) = Z_{\mathcal{O}} \Pi(\Gamma, \vec{q})$$

Simpler case!

Nucleon on the Lattice

3. Computation of 2pt- and 3pt-functions

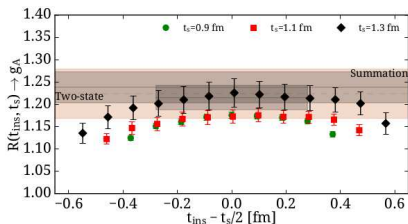
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$$\Pi^R(\Gamma, \vec{q}) = Z_{\mathcal{O}} \Pi(\Gamma, \vec{q})$$

Simpler case!

5. Extraction of form factors

e.g. Axial current:

$$A_\mu^3 \equiv \bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \frac{\tau^3}{2} \psi \Rightarrow \bar{u}_N(p') \left[\mathbf{G}_A(\mathbf{q}^2) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 + \mathbf{G}_P(\mathbf{q}^2) \frac{q_\mu \gamma_5}{2 m_N} \right] u_N(p)$$

Inherited Uncertainties

Laborious effort to eliminate uncertainties

Statistical errors significantly increase with:

- ★ decrease of pion mass
- ★ increase of momentum transfer Q^2 between source-sink
- ★ increase of source-sink separation (T_{sink})

Systematic

- ★ Cut-off Effects due to finite lattice spacing
- ★ Finite Volume Effects
- ★ Contamination from other hadron states
- ★ Chiral extrapolation for unphysical pion mass
- ★ Renormalization and mixing

C

Nucleon Structure

1

E/M Form Factors

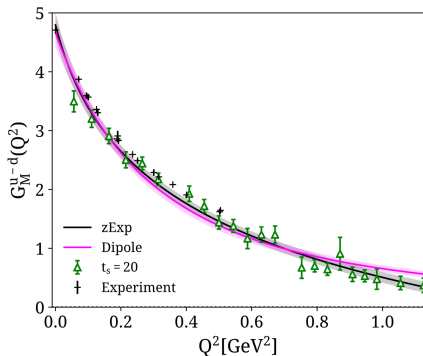
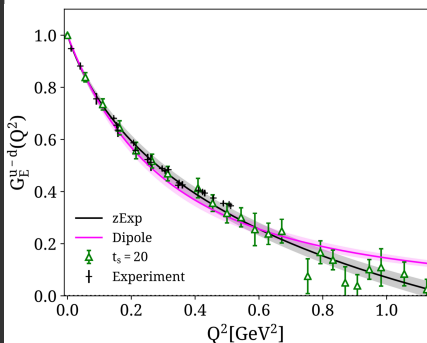
Nucleon EM Form Factors

New ensemble @ physical point:

★ $N_f=2+1+1$ Twisted Mass fermions with clover term

★ $64^3 \times 128$, $a=0.08\text{fm}$

★ excited states investigations: $T_{\text{sink}}=1 - 1.6\text{fm}$



★ G_E : Very good agreement with experimental data

★ G_M : $T_{\text{sink}}=1.6\text{fm}$ important for improvement in small Q^2 slope

Nucleon EM Form Factors

Study extended to:

- ★ Connected isoscalar flavor combination u+d
- ★ Disconnected contributions (very noisy, comput. costly)

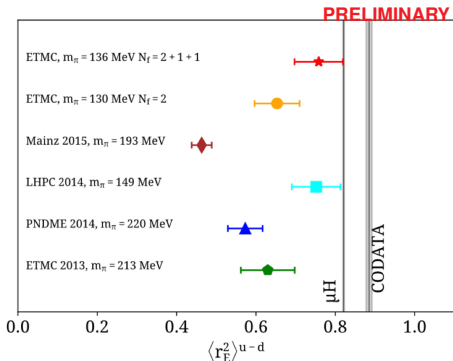


allow flavor decomposition

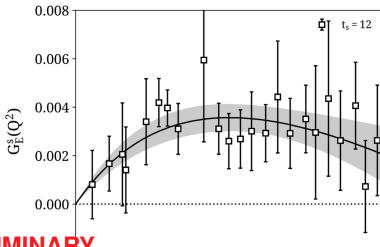
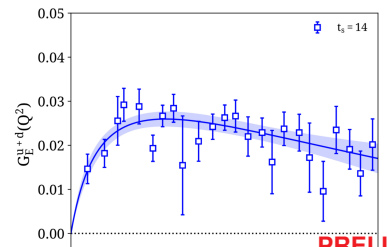
- ★ Magnetic moment
- ★ Charged radii

Target:

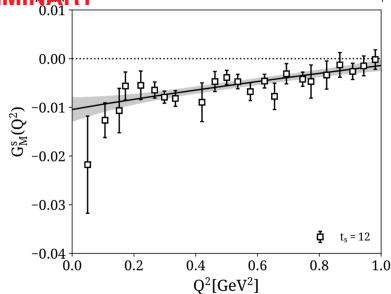
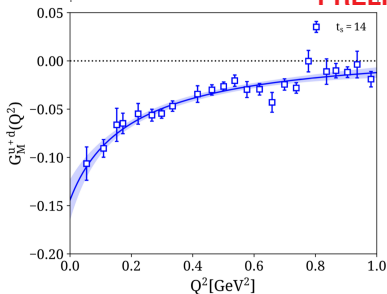
- ★ increase of statistics
- ★ refine fit methods



Nucleon EM Form Factors (disconnected)



PRELIMINARY



★ Clear signal using special techniques, e.g., hierarchical probing

C

Nucleon Structure

2

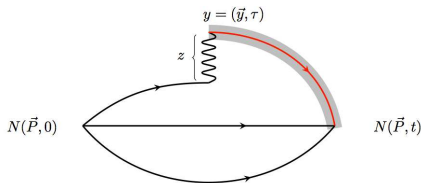
Direct Access to PDFs

Access of PDFs on a Euclidean Lattice

Novel direct approach:

[X.Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 262002, arXiv:1305.1539]

- ★ Matrix elements of spatial operators with a Wilson line (length z)
- ★ Nucleon is boosted with momentum in spatial direction (e.g. z)
- ★ Renormalization more complicated than other nucleon quantities



Contact with light-cone PDFs:

- ★ Difference between quasi-PDFs and light-cone PDFs:

$$\mathcal{O} \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{P_3^2}, \frac{m_N^2}{P_3^2} \right)$$

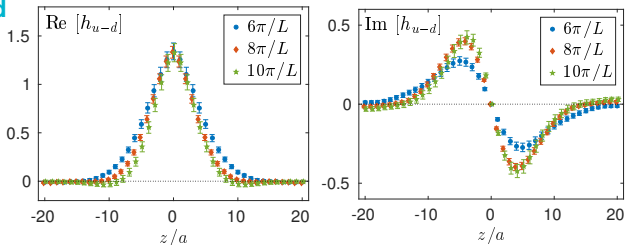
- ★ Matching procedure (in LaMET) necessary
(provided that momenta are finite but feasibly large for lattice)

Bare Nucleon Matrix Elements

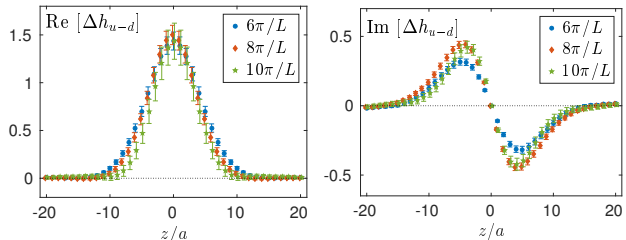
[C. Alexandrou et al. (ETMC), arXiv:1710.06408]

[C. Alexandrou et al. (ETMC), arXiv:1803.02685]

Unpolarized



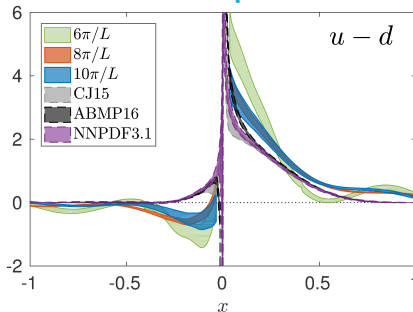
Polarized



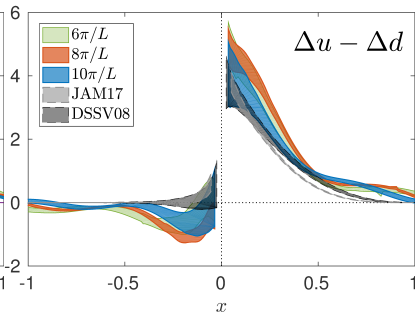
★ Addressing systematic uncertainties is imperative

Towards light-cone PDFs

Unpolarized



Polarized



- ★ Increasing momentum approaches the phenomenological fits
- ★ Saturation for $p=8\pi/L$ and $p=10\pi/L$
- ★ $0 < x < 0.5$: Lattice polarized PDF overlap with phenomenology
- ★ Negative x region: anti-quark contribution

D

Discussion

Discussion

Lattice QCD has become a crucial part in understanding nucleon structure

- ★ Simulations at the physical point
- ★ Addressing open questions (proton radius and spin)
- ★ Investigations of more complicated quantities (quasi-PDFs, pseudo-PDFs, good LCSs)

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Significant progress also in:

- ★ Spectroscopy
- ★ Hadron structure
- ★ Nuclear effects

THANK YOU



TMD Topical Collaboration



Grant No. PHY-1714407