# <span id="page-0-0"></span>**Flavor decomposition for the proton unpolarized, helicity and transversity parton distribution functions**

**[arXiv:2106.16065]**

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# **Overview**

#### **Motivation**:

- $\blacksquare$  Parton distribution functions play a key role in the on-going experimental program of major facilities BNL, CERN, DESY, Fermilab, JLab and SLAC;
- Accessed experimentally in deep-inelastic scattering (DIS), semi-inclusive DIS, Drell-Yan, and proton-proton scattering processes;
- Strange PDFs resulting from phenomenological analysis show large uncertainties;

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#### **Methodology**:

- Results from lattice QCD simulations on the *x*−dependence of PDFs are very promising;
- We presented the first calculation of the flavor decomposition of the helicity PDFs;

[C. Alexandrou et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 10, 102003]

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## **Quasi-PDF approach 1/2**

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

■ The quasi-PDFs are defined in momentum space

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\widetilde{q}(x,\mu,P)=2P_3\,\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{dz}{4\pi}\,e^{-ixP_3z}\,\mathcal{M}^R(z,P_3)\,,
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 $\blacksquare$  Fourier transform of hadronic matrix elements

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\mathcal{M}^R(z, P_3, \mu) \equiv Z(z, \mu) \mathcal{M}(z, P_3),
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\mathcal{M}(z, P_3) \equiv \langle N(P) | \overline{\psi}(z) \Gamma\{1, \tau^3\} W(0, z) \psi(0) | N(P) \rangle, \psi = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \psi = s
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Disconnected contributions much more difficult and expensive to compute!

require the use of appropriate stochastic and gauge-noise reduction techniques

**Floriano Manigrasso [Flavor decomposition for the proton unpolarized, helicity and transversity parton distribution functions](#page-0-0) on the symparty of the proton unit of the proton model in the proton model in the proton of th** 

## **Quasi-PDF approach 2/2**

**■** Evaluation of the renormalization functions  $Z(z, \mu)$  in the intermediate RI – MOM scheme at  $\mu_0$  and conversion to MMS at  $\mu$ 

[C. Alexandrou Phys. Rev.D99, 114504 (2019), 1902.00587]

Quasi-PDFs differ from light-cone PDFs by  $\mathcal{O}\left(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2/P_3^2,m_N^2/P_3^2\right)$ . This difference can be evaluated in continuum perturbation theory within Large Momentum Effective Theory (LaMET)

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q(x,\mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\xi}{|\xi|} C\left(\xi, \frac{\mu}{xP_3}\right) \widetilde{q}\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, \mu, P_3\right)
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**Last step consists of applying the Nucleon Mass Corrections (NMCs) to correct for**  $m_N/P_3 \neq 0$  in a finite momentum frame

[J.W. Chen et al., Nucl.Phys. B911 (2016) 246-273,arXiv:1603.06664 [hep-ph]]

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### **Computation of disconnected diagrams**

The disconnected quark loop with Wilson line reads

$$
\mathcal{L}(t_{\text{ins}}, z) = \sum_{\vec{x}_{\text{ins}}} \text{Tr}\left[D_q^{-1}(x_{\text{ins}}; x_{\text{ins}} + z)\Gamma W(x_{\text{ins}}, x_{\text{ins}} + z)\right]
$$

#### Algorithm

- we computed first  $N_{ev} = 200$  eigen-pairs of the squared Dirac twisted-mass operator
- stochastic evaluation of the high-modes contribution to the all-to-all propagator
	- to reduce the contamination of the off diagonal terms up to a coloring distance  $2^k$ 
		- $(k = 3)$  we employ the hierarchical probing algorithm;
		- [A. Stathopoulos et al., 1302.4018]
	- $\blacksquare$  in addition, we make use of the one-end trick; [ UKQCD, M. Foster and C. Michael, Phys. Rev.D59,074503 (1999), hep-lat/9810021] [ UKQCD, C. McNeile and C. Michael, Phys. Lett.B556,177 (2003), hep-lat/0212020] **fully dilute spin and color subspaces.**
	-

#### We have employed such methods in many recent studies:

- [C. Alexandrou et al., (2019), 1909.00485]
- [C. Alexandrou et al., (2020), 2003.08486]
- [C. Alexandrou et al., (2019) 1909.10744]

[C. Alexandrou et al., Phys. Rev.D100, 014509(2019), 1812,10311]

### **Numerical setup and statistics**

#### Gauge ensemble with  $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$  twisted mass fermions produced by the Extended Twisted Mass Collaboration

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## **Strange matrix elements**

#### Momentum dependence



### **Disconnected isoscalar matrix elements**

#### Momentum dependence



# **Light quark distributions**

Comparison with phenomenology



# **Strange quark distributions**

#### Comparison with phenomenology



Different systematic effects still need to be adressed:

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- <sup>2</sup> finite *P*<sup>3</sup> and *t<sup>s</sup>*
	- the signal exponentially deteriorates with  $P_3$  and with  $t_s$ ;
	- **■** to take into account the excited stated effect  $t_s \ge 1$  fm  $\Rightarrow$  at high  $P_3$  this becomes very challenging;
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To be addressed in the future!

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# Thank you for your attention!



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