

Selected

Recent Advances in PDFs From Lattice QCD

Martha Constantinou



Temple University



Disclaimer

Mistakes attributed to Wine Tasting Excursion in Breisach



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Before...



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After...



OUTLINE

- A.** Lattice QCD @ LHC
- B.** Methods to access PDFs (+ GPDs, TMDs) from lattice QCD
- C.** Selected recent results on:
 - Quark PDFs
 - Gluon PDFs
 - Novel Developments
- D.** Synergy with phenomenology
- E.** Concluding remarks

Lattice QCD @ LHC

- ★ Inputs for interpreting high-energy collisions at LHC for SM and Beyond.

M. Seidel, Thu 9:00 am

M. Muskinja, Thu 9:30 am

J. M. Cruz Martinez, Thu 10:00 am

Predictions of the Higgs boson production cross section in pp collisions

G. Heinrich, Tue 9:30 am

- ★ Lattice QCD-derived PDFs complement phenomenological fits to experimental data sets. Better constraints on the isovector proton PDF for high- x region at $\sim 10\%$ level will impact predictions for new-physics searches at ATLAS and CMS [2017 PDFLattice Report, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 100, 107 (2018)]
- ★ Lattice can complement experimental data in kinematic regions where data are sparse or unavailable. Essential for heavy ion collisions, small- x physics, and precision Higgs and top-quark physics
- ★ Lattice results on spin-dependent PDFs interest for experiments at the LHC and other spin-polarized collision experiments.
- ★ Strange PDFs have important role in precision EW physics can be coupled with $W + c$ data from LHC (unpolarized PDFs).

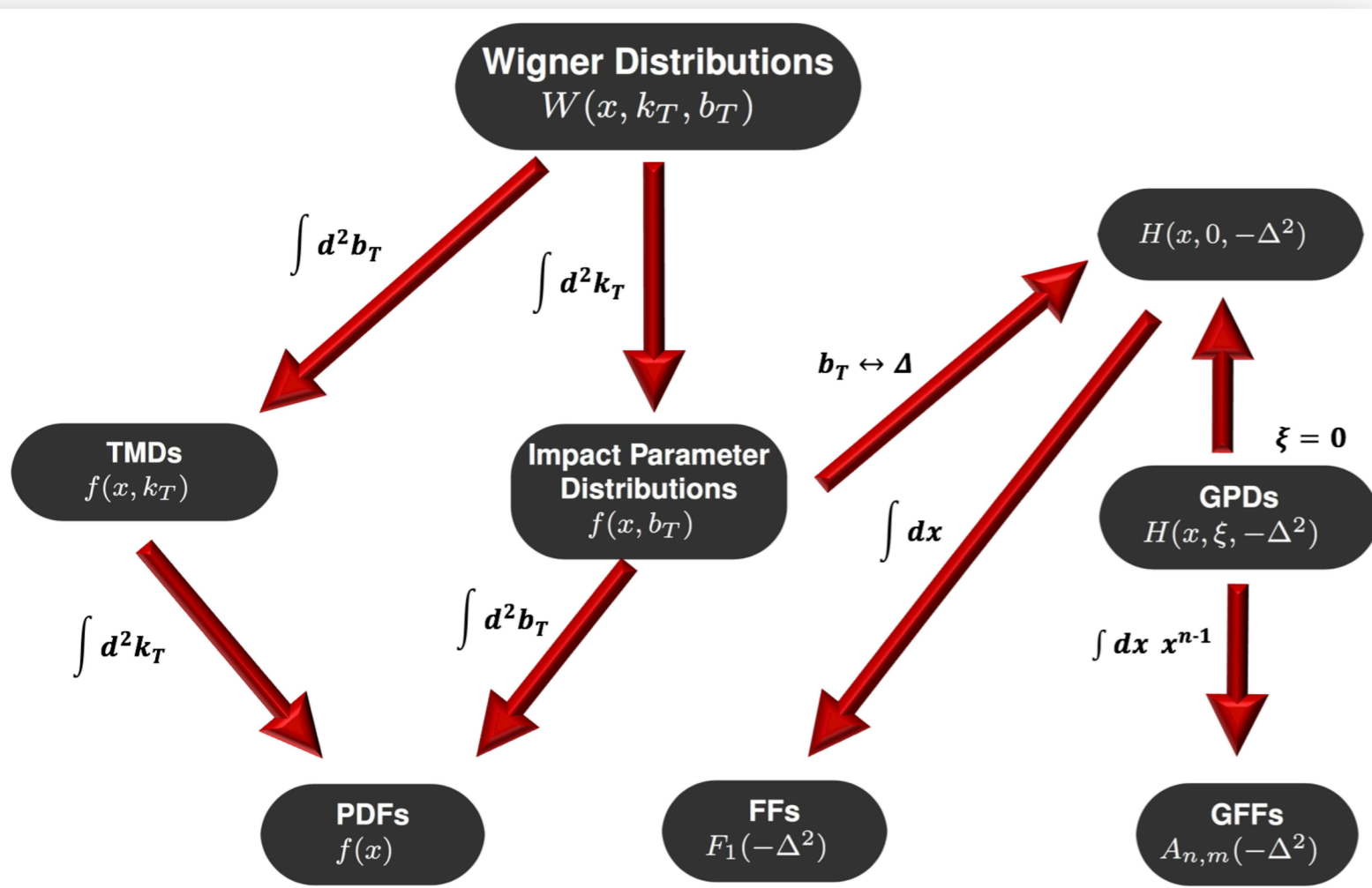
T. Hobbs, Tue 2 pm

Accessing PDFs/GPDs from lattice QCD

Nucleon Characterization

Wigner distributions

- ★ Fully characterize partonic structure of hadrons
- ★ Provide multi-dim images of the parton distributions in phase space

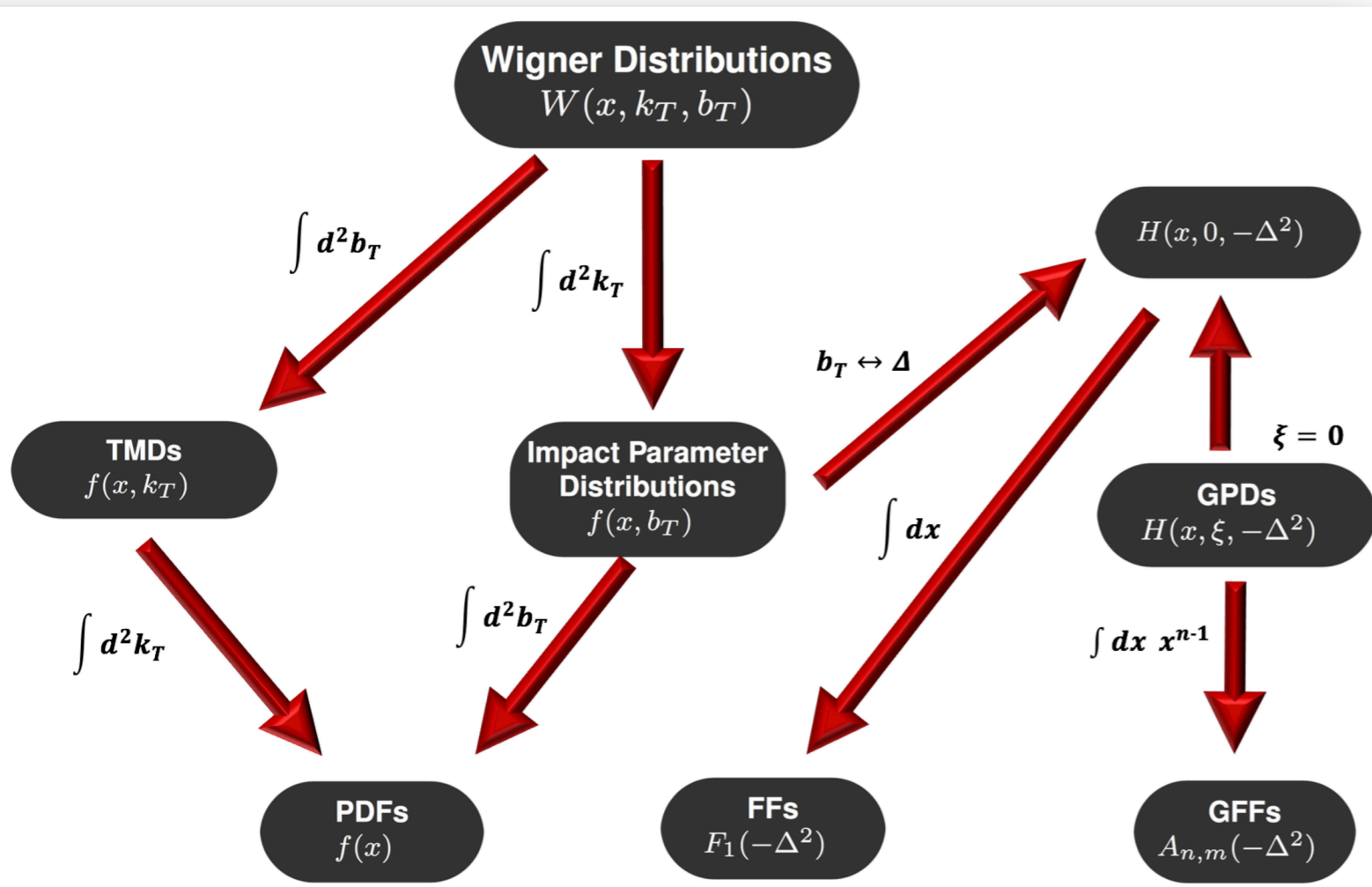


- ★ Correlations between momenta, positions, spins
- ★ Information on the hadron's mechanical properties (OAM, pressure, etc.)

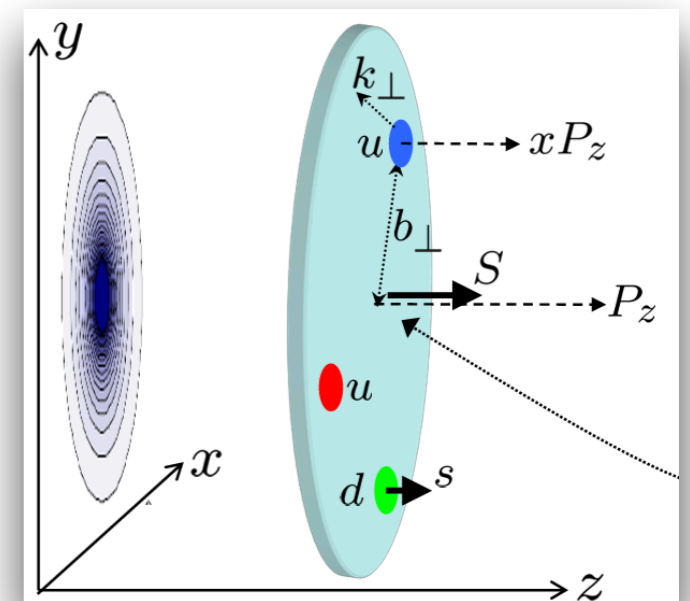
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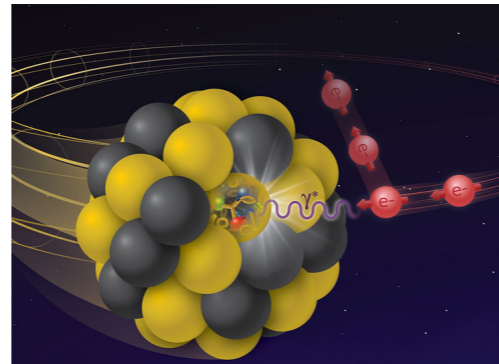
- ★ Partons contain information on
 - x : longitudinal momentum fraction
 - k_T : transverse momentum
 - b_\perp : impact parameter



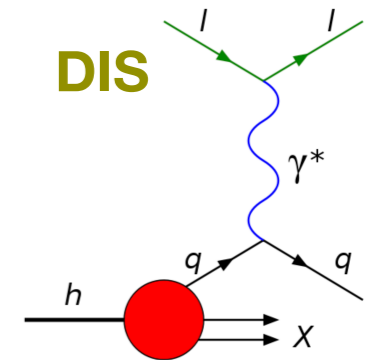
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Hadron Structure

- ★ Structure of hadrons explored in high-energy scattering processes



Collisions @ EIC

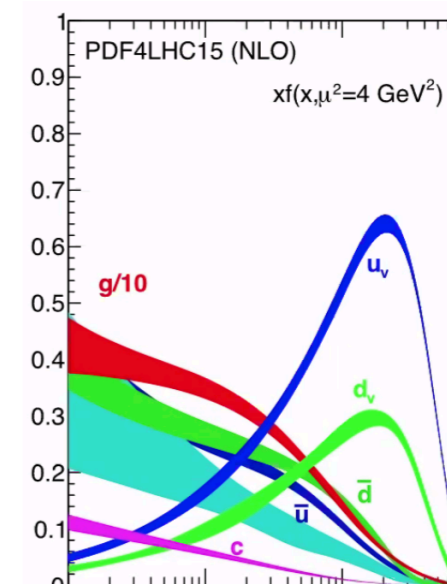


- ★ Processes cross-section contains information on hadron

$$\sigma_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = \sum_i [H_{\text{DIS}}^i \otimes f_i](x, Q^2)$$

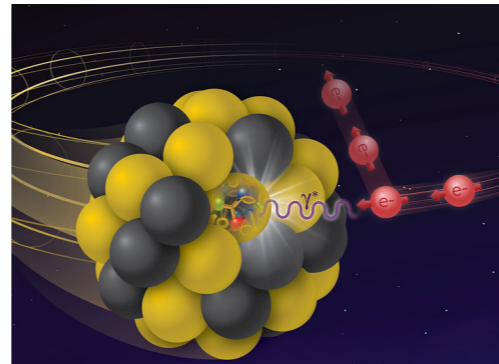
$$[a \otimes b](x) \equiv \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} a\left(\frac{x}{\xi}\right) b(\xi)$$

- ★ Hadron structure expressed in terms of distribution functions of partonic constituents (PDFs, GPDs, TMDs)

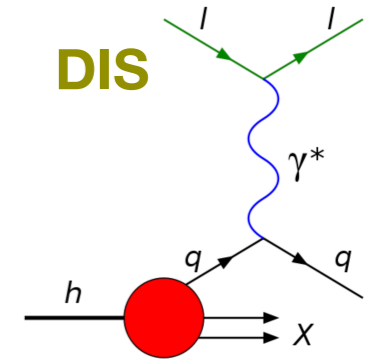


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Collisions @ EIC



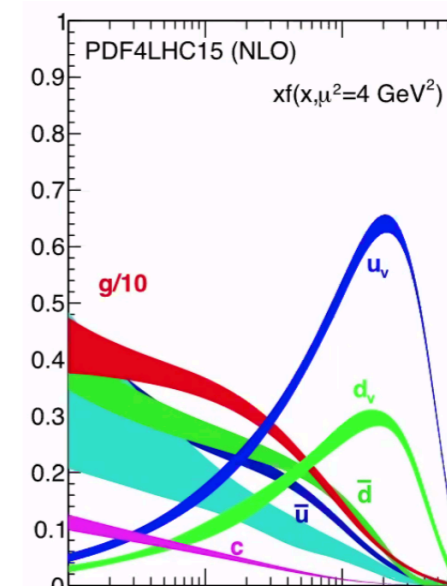
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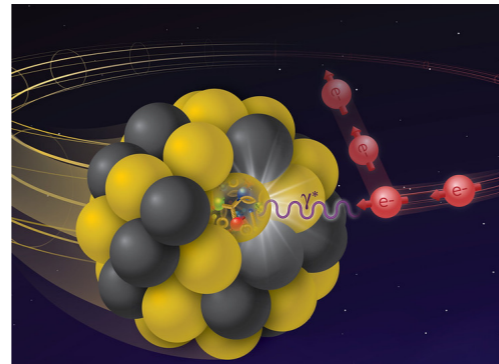
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(process dependent)

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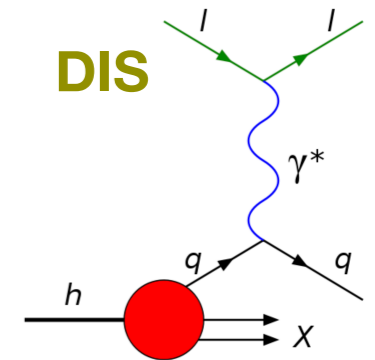


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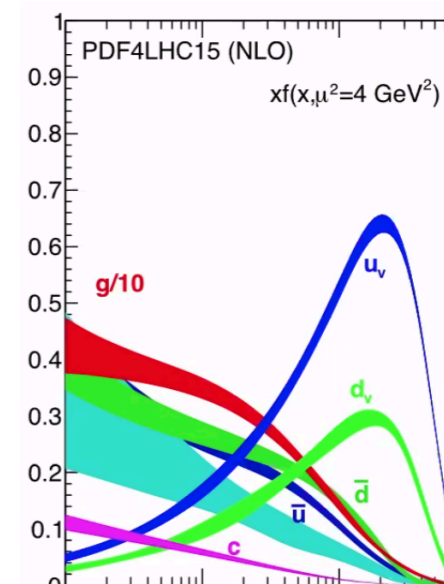
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Perturb. part
(process dependent)

Non-Perturb. part
(process “independent”)

- ★ Hadron structure expressed in terms of distribution functions of partonic constituents (PDFs, GPDs, TMDs)



Accessing information on PDFs/GPDs

- ★ In parton model, physical picture valid for infinite momentum frame
[R. P. Feynman, Phys. Rev. Lett. 23, 1415 (1969)]
- ★ PDFs parameterized via matrix elements of nonlocal light-cone operators

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dy^- e^{-ixP^+y^-} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^+ \mathcal{W} \psi_f | P, S \rangle$$

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- ★ **Mellin moments**
(local OPE expansion)

$$\bar{q}(-\frac{1}{2}z) \gamma^\sigma W[-\frac{1}{2}z, \frac{1}{2}z] q(\frac{1}{2}z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z_{\alpha_1} \dots z_{\alpha_n} \left[\bar{q} \gamma^\sigma \overleftrightarrow{D}^{\alpha_1} \dots \overleftrightarrow{D}^{\alpha_n} q \right]$$

local operators

$$\langle N(P') | \mathcal{O}_V^{\mu\mu_1 \dots \mu_{n-1}} | N(P) \rangle \sim \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ \text{even}}}^{n-1} \left\{ \gamma^{\mu} \Delta^{\mu_1} \dots \Delta^{\mu_i} \bar{P}^{\mu_{i+1}} \dots \bar{P}^{\mu_{n-1}} \left[A_{n,i}(t) - i \frac{\Delta_\alpha \sigma^{\alpha\mu}}{2m_N} \Delta^{\mu_1} \dots \Delta^{\mu_i} \bar{P}^{\mu_{i+1}} \dots \bar{P}^{\mu_{n-1}} B_{n,i}(t) \right] + \frac{\Delta^\mu \Delta^{\mu_1} \dots \Delta^{\mu_{n-1}}}{m_N} C_{n,0}(\Delta^2) \Big|_{n \text{ even}} \right\} + \frac{\Delta^\mu \Delta^{\mu_1} \dots \Delta^{\mu_{n-1}}}{m_N} C_{n,0}(\Delta^2) \Big|_{n \text{ even}} \Big] U(P)$$

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Reconstruction of PDFs/GPDs very challenging

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(quasi-GPDs, pseudo-GPDs, ...)

$$\langle N(P_f) | \bar{\Psi}(z) \Gamma \mathcal{W}(z,0) \Psi(0) | N(P_i) \rangle_\mu$$

Nonlocal operator with Wilson line

$$\langle N(P') | O_V^\mu(x) | N(P) \rangle = \bar{U}(P') \left\{ \gamma^\mu H(x, \xi, t) + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu} \Delta_\nu}{2m_N} E(x, \xi, t) \right\} U(P) + \text{ht},$$

$$\langle N(P') | O_A^\mu(x) | N(P) \rangle = \bar{U}(P') \left\{ \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \tilde{H}(x, \xi, t) + \frac{\gamma_5 \Delta^\mu}{2m_N} \tilde{E}(x, \xi, t) \right\} U(P) + \text{ht},$$

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This talk



Novel Approaches

- ★ **Hadronic tensor** [K.F. Liu, S.J. Dong, PRL 72 (1994) 1790, K.F. Liu, PoS(LATTICE 2015) 115]
- Auxiliary scalar quark** [U. Aglietti et al., Phys. Lett. B441, 371 (1998), arXiv:hep-ph/9806277]
- Fictitious heavy quark** [W. Detmold, C. J. D, Lin, Phys. Rev. D73, 014501 (2006)]
- Auxiliary scalar quark** [V. Braun & D. Mueller, Eur. Phys. J. C55, 349 (2008), arXiv:0709.1348]
- Higher moments** [Z. Davoudi, M. Savage, Phys. Rev. D86, 054505 (2012)]
- Quasi-distributions (LaMET)** [X. Ji, PRL 110 (2013) 262002, arXiv:1305.1539; Sci. China PPMA. 57, 1407 (2014)]
- Compton amplitude and OPE** [A. Chambers et al. (QCDSF), PRL 118, 242001 (2017), arXiv:1703.01153]
- Pseudo-distributions** [A. Radyushkin, Phys. Rev. D 96, 034025 (2017), arXiv:1705.01488]
- Good lattice cross sections** [Y-Q Ma & J. Qiu, Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 022003 (2018), arXiv:1709.03018]
- PDFs without Wilson line** [Y. Zhao Phys.Rev.D 109 (2024) 9, 094506, arXiv:2306.14960]
- Moments of PDFs of any order** [A. Shindler, Phys.Rev.D 110 (2024) 5, L051503, arXiv:2311.18704]

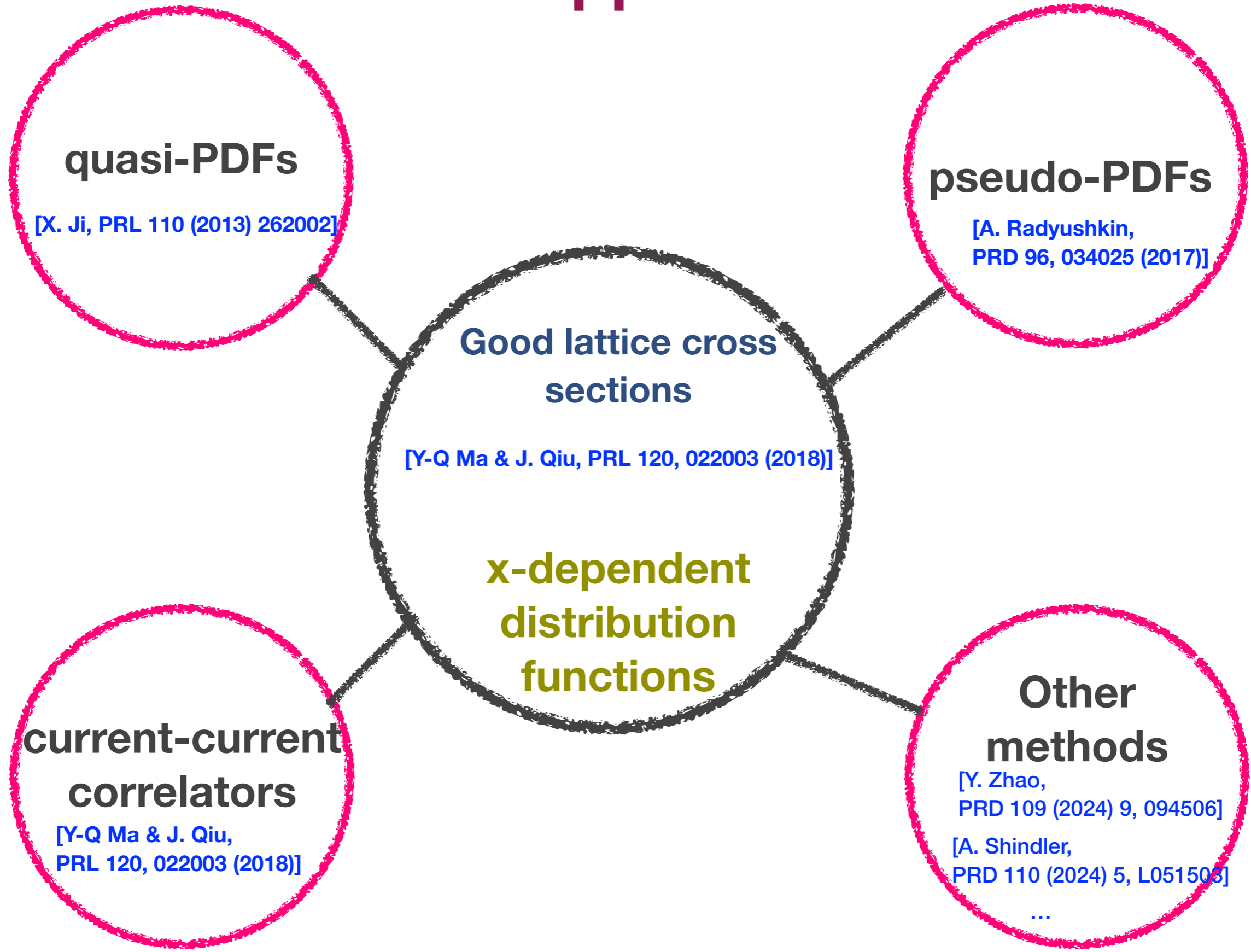
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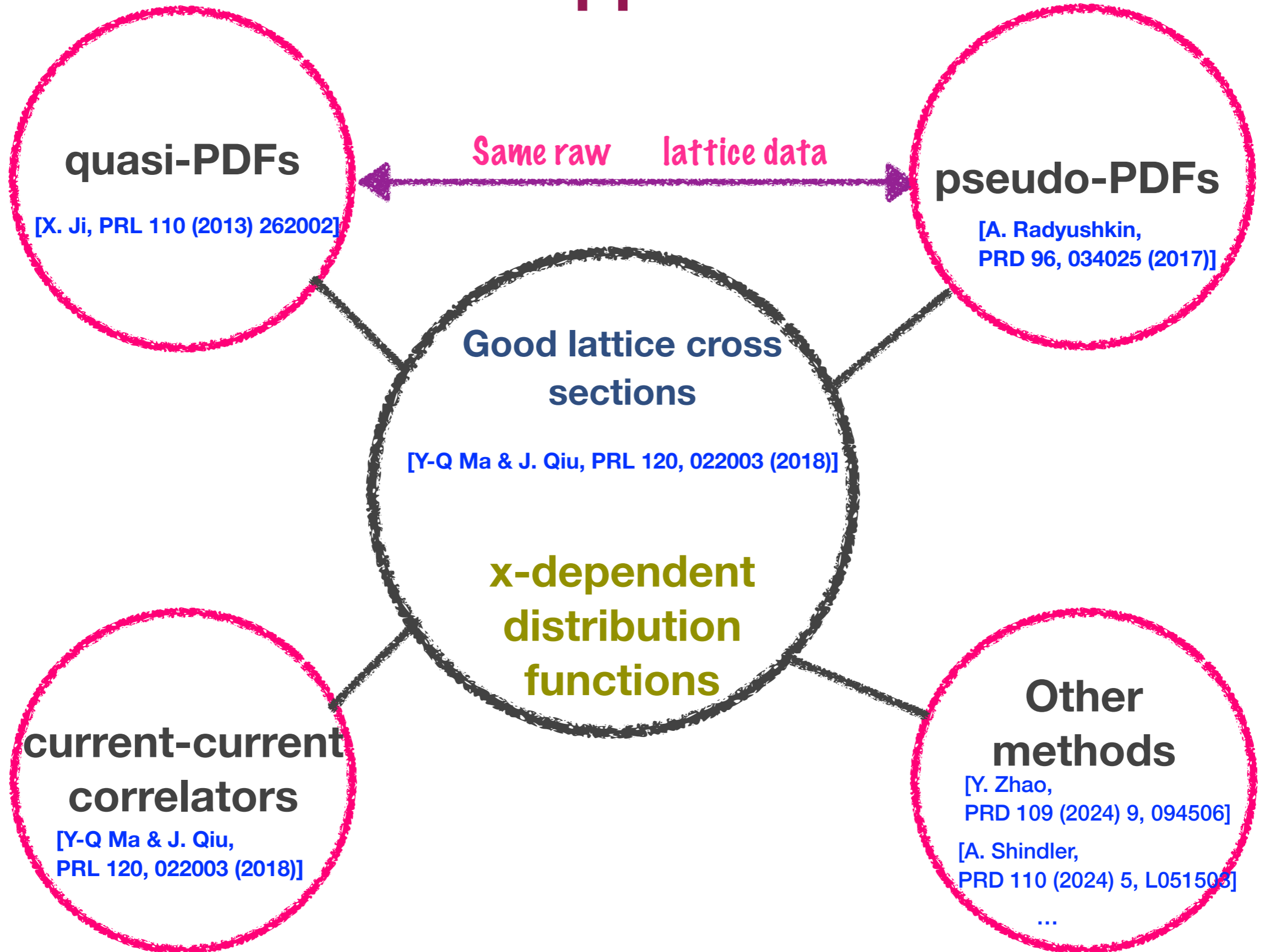
★ Reviews of methods and applications

- *A guide to light-cone PDFs from Lattice QCD: an overview of approaches, techniques and results*
K. Cichy & M. Constantinou (invited review) Advances in HEP 2019, 3036904, arXiv:1811.07248
- *Large Momentum Effective Theory*
X. Ji, Y.-S. Liu, Y. Liu, J.-H. Zhang, and Y. Zhao (2020), 2004.03543
- *The x-dependence of hadronic parton distributions: A review on the progress of lattice QCD*
M. Constantinou (invited review) Eur. Phys. J. A 57 (2021) 2, 77, arXiv:2010.02445

Novel Approaches



Novel Approaches



Well-studied “novel” methods for PDFs/GPDs in LQCD

Matrix elements of non-local operators (space-like separated fields) with **boosted hadrons**

$$\mathcal{M}(P_f, P_i, z) = \langle N(P_f) | \bar{\Psi}(z) \Gamma \mathcal{W}(z, 0) \Psi(0) | N(P_i) \rangle_\mu$$

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quasi-PDFs

pseudo-ITD

[A. Radyushkin, PRD 96, 034025 (2017)]

$$\tilde{q}_\Gamma^{\text{GPD}}(x, t, \xi, P_3, \mu) = \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-i x P_3 z} \mathcal{M}(P_f, P_i, z)$$

$$\mathfrak{M}(\nu, \xi, t; z_3^2) \equiv \frac{\mathcal{M}(\nu, \xi, t; z_3^2)}{\mathcal{M}(0, 0, 0; z^2)} \quad (\nu = z \cdot p)$$

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Matching in momentum space
(Large Momentum
Effective Theory)

Matching in ν space

$$Q(\nu, \mu^2) = \int_{-1}^1 dx e^{i\nu x} q(x, \mu^2)$$

Light-cone PDFs & GPDs

Well-studied “novel” methods for PDFs/GPDs in LQCD

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Light-cone PDFs & GPDs

Calculation very taxing!

- length of the Wilson line (z)
- nucleon momentum boost (P_3)
- momentum transfer (t)
- skewness (ξ)

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quasi-PDFs

pseudo-ITD

[A. Radyushkin, PRD 96, 034025 (2017)]

$$\tilde{q}_\Gamma^{\text{GPD}}(x, t, \xi, P_3, \mu) = \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-ixP_3z} \mathcal{M}(P_f, P_i, z)$$

$$\mathfrak{M}(\nu, \xi, t; z_3^2) \equiv \frac{\mathcal{M}(\nu, \xi, t; z_3^2)}{\mathcal{M}(0,0,0; z^2)} \quad (\nu = z \cdot p)$$

Matching in momentum space
(Large Momentum
Effective Theory)

Matching in ν space

$$Q(\nu, \mu^2) = \int_{-1}^1 dx e^{i\nu x} q(x, \mu^2)$$

Light-cone PDFs & GPDs

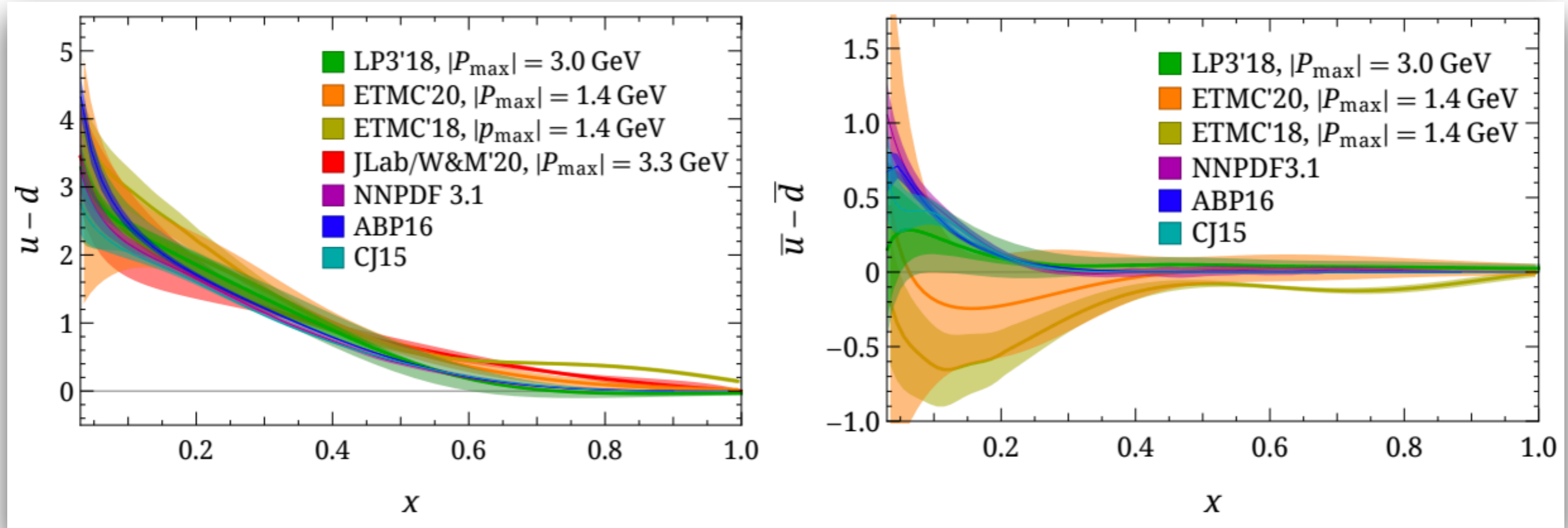
Calculation very taxing!

- length of the Wilson line (z)
 - nucleon momentum boost (P_3)
 - momentum transfer (t)
 - skewness (ξ)
- } PDFs, GPDs
- } GPDs

Quark PDFs:

The unpolarized case

Collection of results



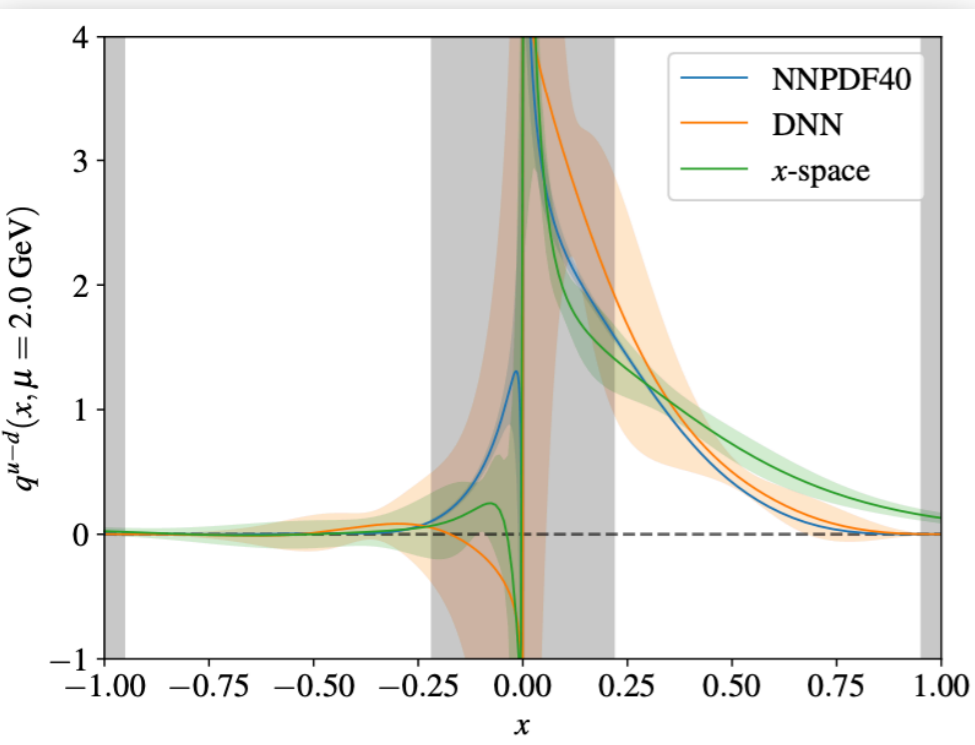
[M. Constantinou et al. (2020 PDFLattice Report), Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 121 (2021) 103908]

- ★ Several improvements:
 - More calculations at physical quark masses
 - Ensembles at various lattice spacings
 - Addressing systematic uncertainties due to methodologies

Refining the unpolarized proton PDF (u-d)

★ Physical quark masses

- HISQ, $a=0.076$ fm, $P\sim 1.5$ GeV
- Deep Neural Network for inverse problem
- NNLO for matching

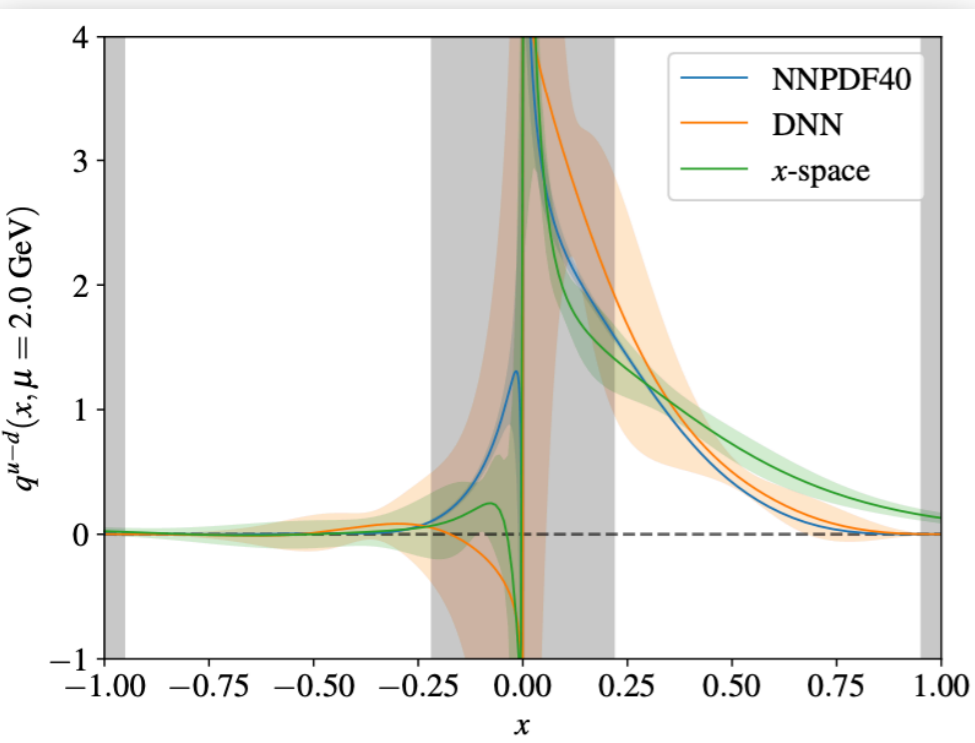


[X. Gao et al., PRD 107 (2023) 7, 074509]

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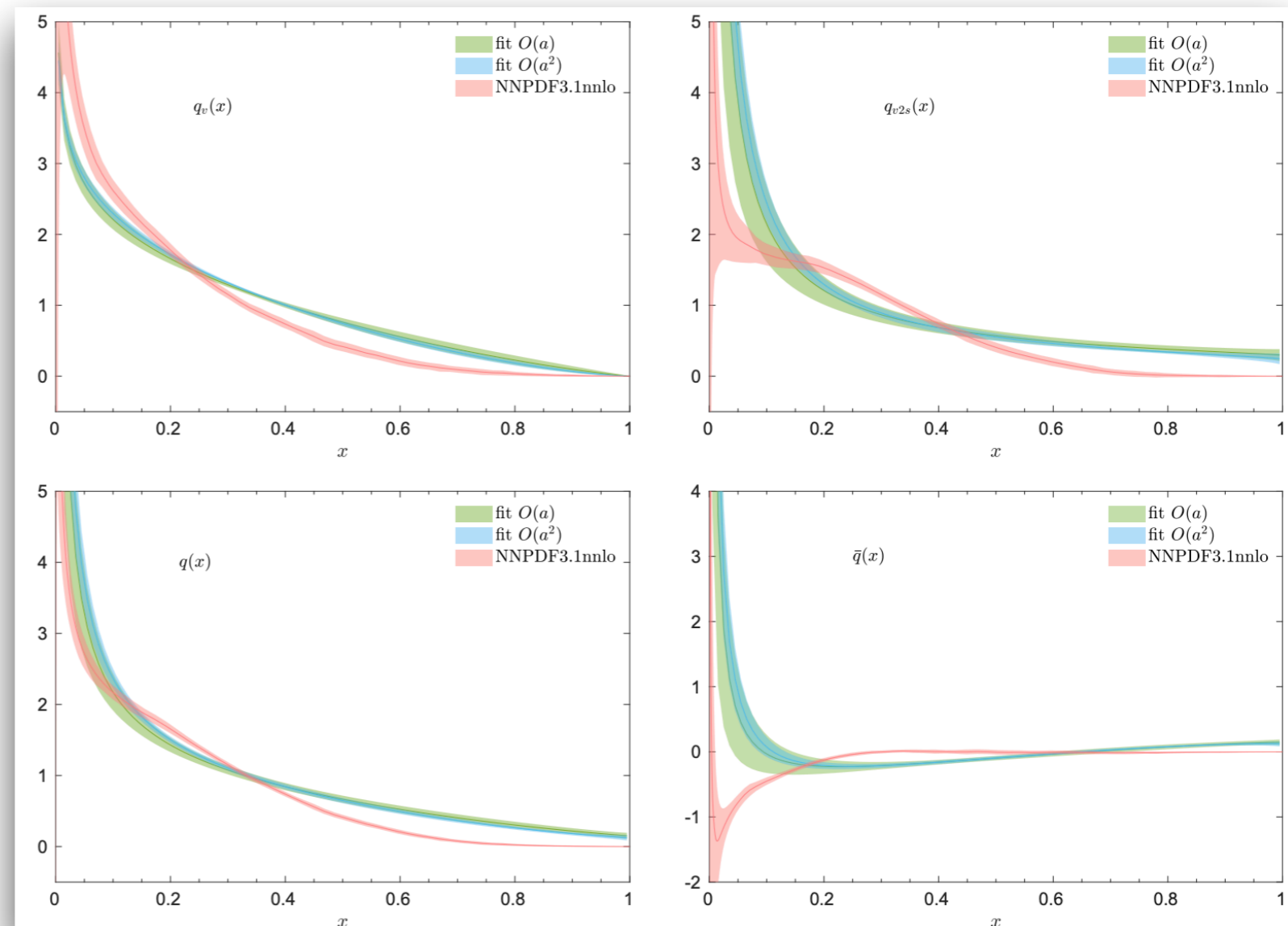
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[X. Gao et al., PRD 107 (2023) 7, 074509]

★ Continuum limit

- TM&clover, $a=0.09$ fm, $m_\pi=350$ MeV
- $P\sim 1.8$ GeV
- NNLO for matching

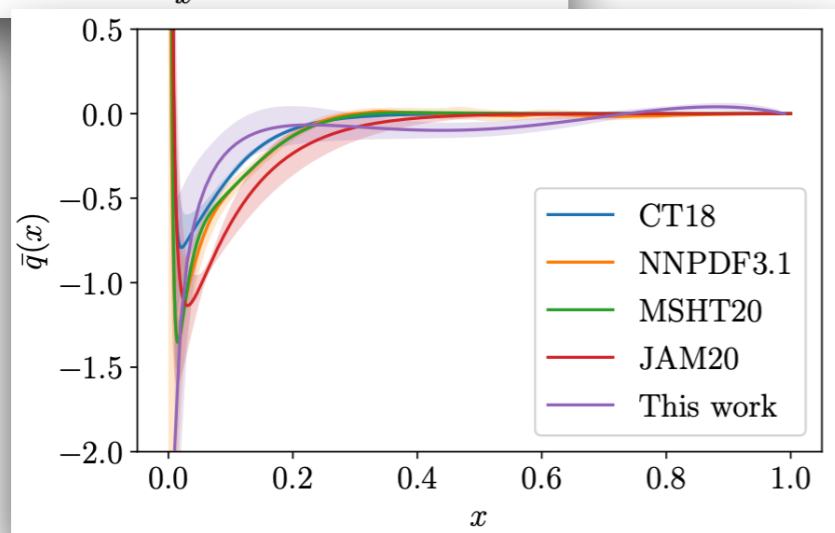
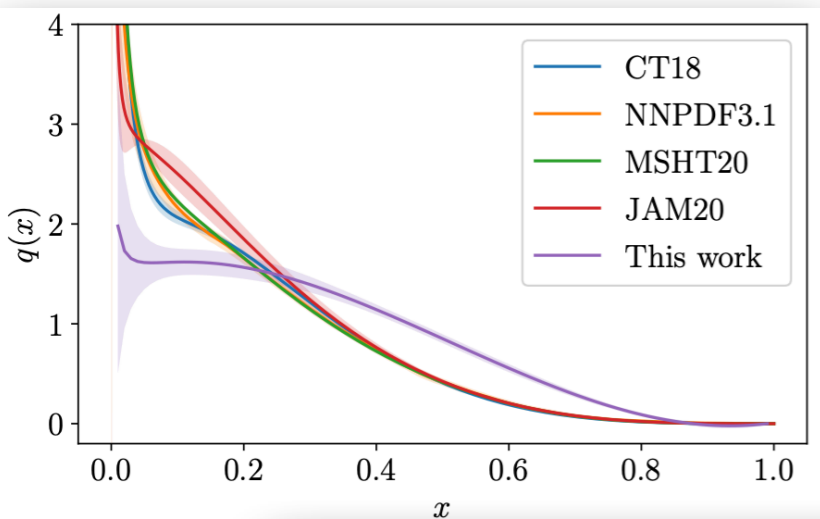


[Bhat et al., PRD 106 (2022) 5, 054504]

Improving evolution of PDFs

★ Continuum limit - higher twist effects

- Clover, $a=0.075, 0.065, 0.048$ fm
- $m_\pi=440$ MeV
- Jacobi polynomials for controlling finite- a & higher twist

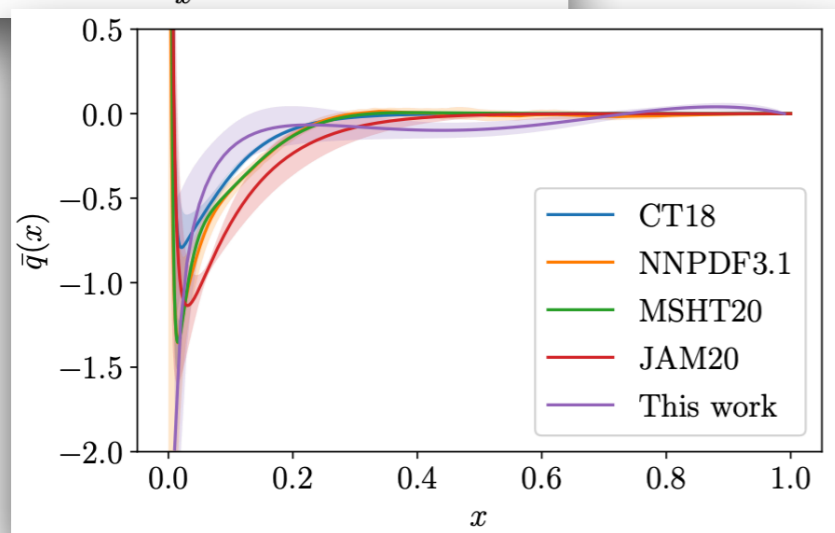
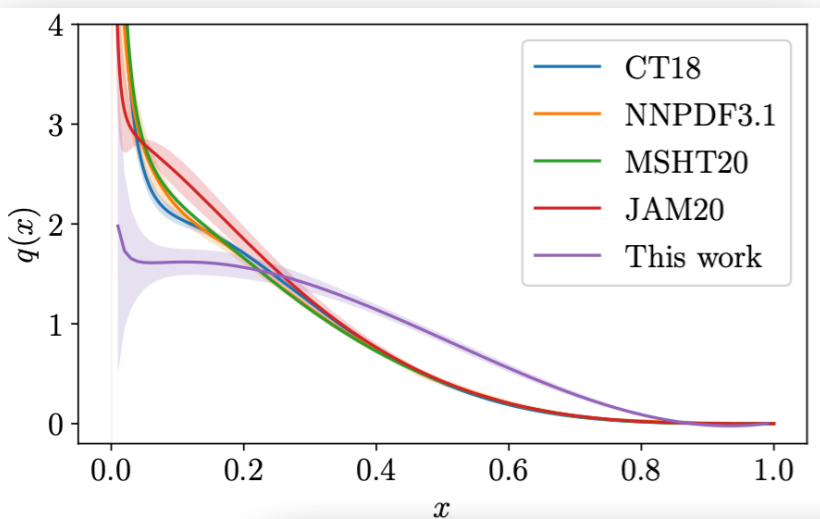


[Karpie et al., JHEP 11 (2021) 024]

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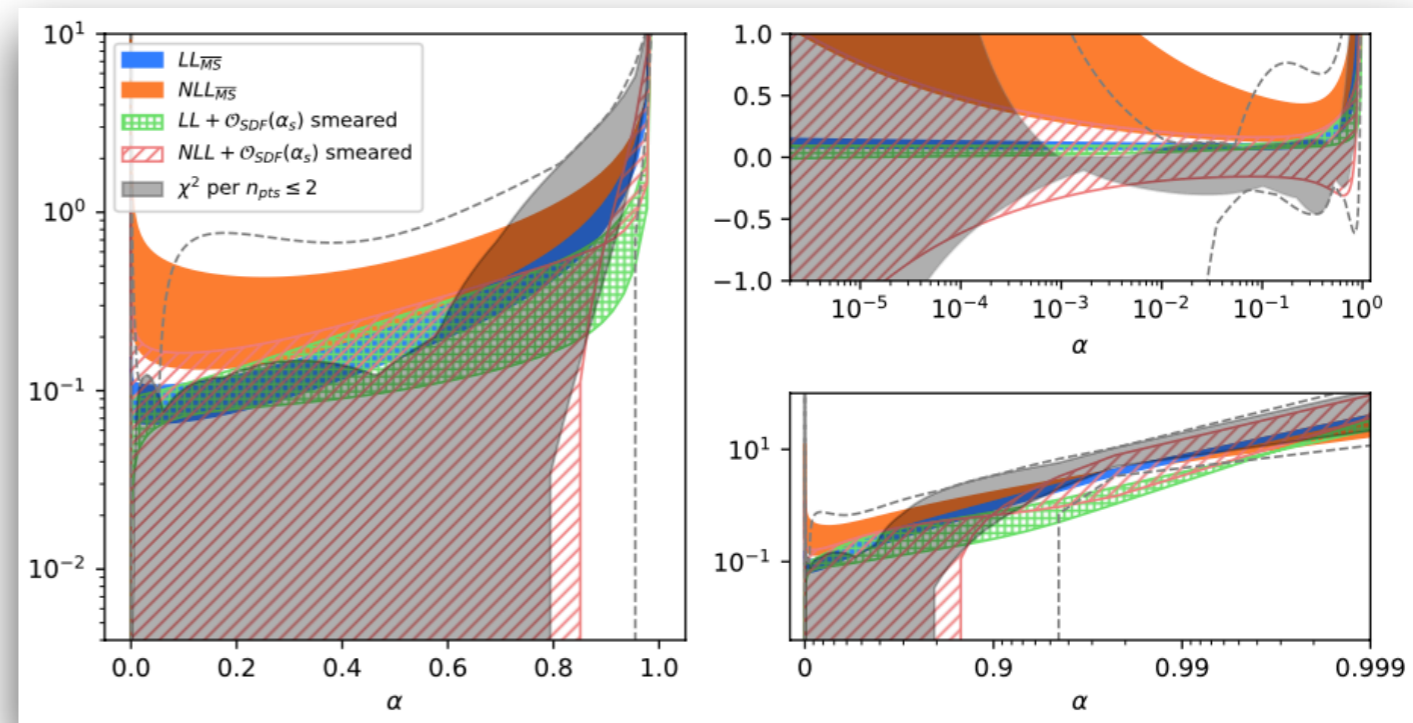
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[Karpie et al., JHEP 11 (2021) 024]

★ Non-perturbative scale evolution of pseudo distributions:

- lattice scale much different than scale for light-cone PDFs
- addresses the subtle z^2 behavior of matrix elements
- reduces fluctuation of lattice data



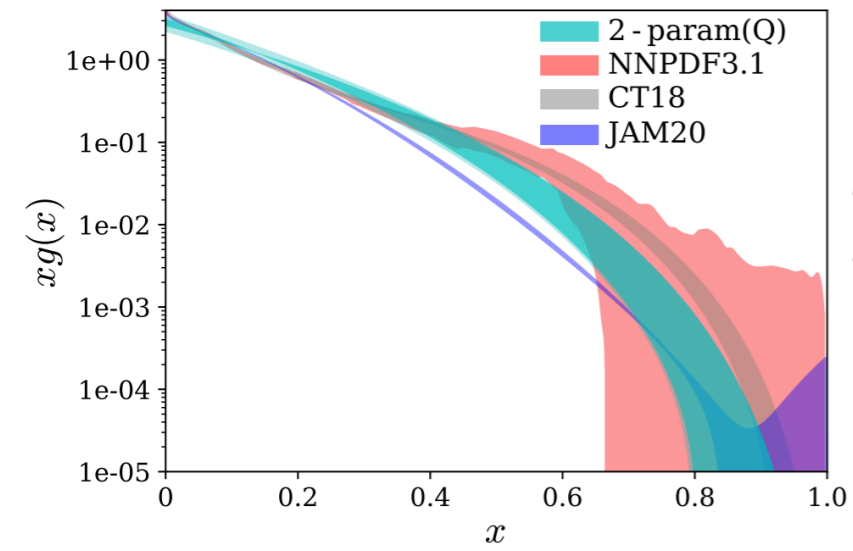
[H. Dutrieux et al. (HadStruc), JHEP 04 (2024) 061]

Evolution of vector operator much larger than anticipated

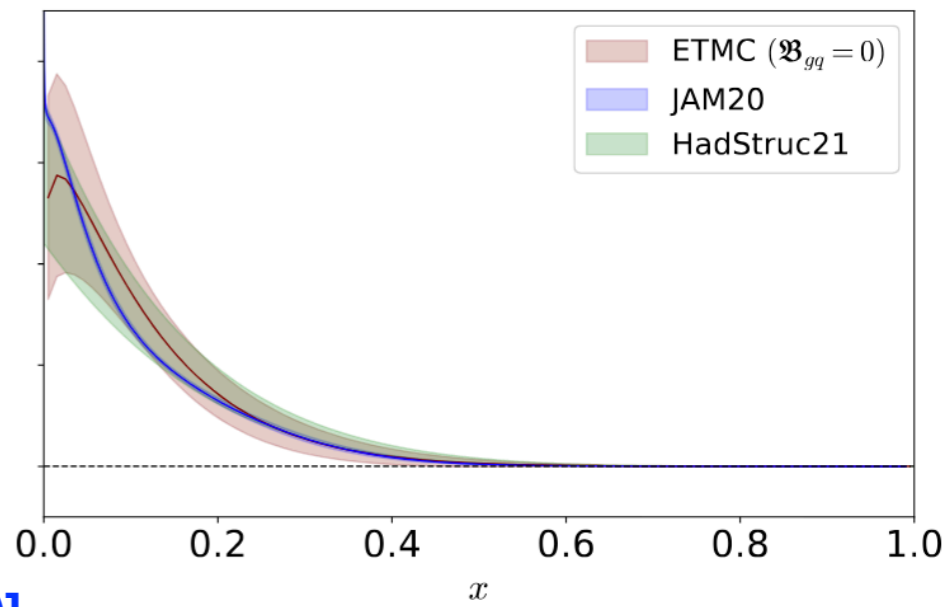
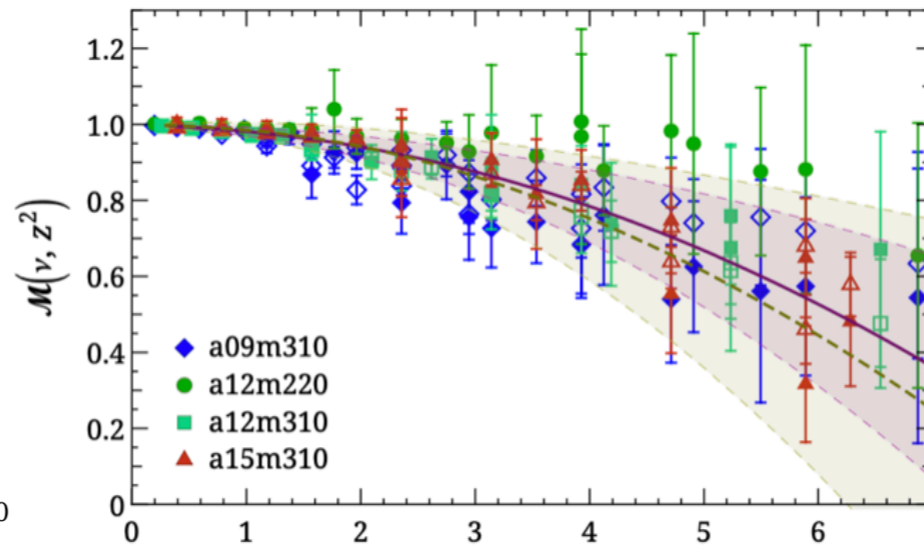
Gluon PDFs for the proton

Gluon PDF

[Khan et al., JHEP 11, 148 (2021)]



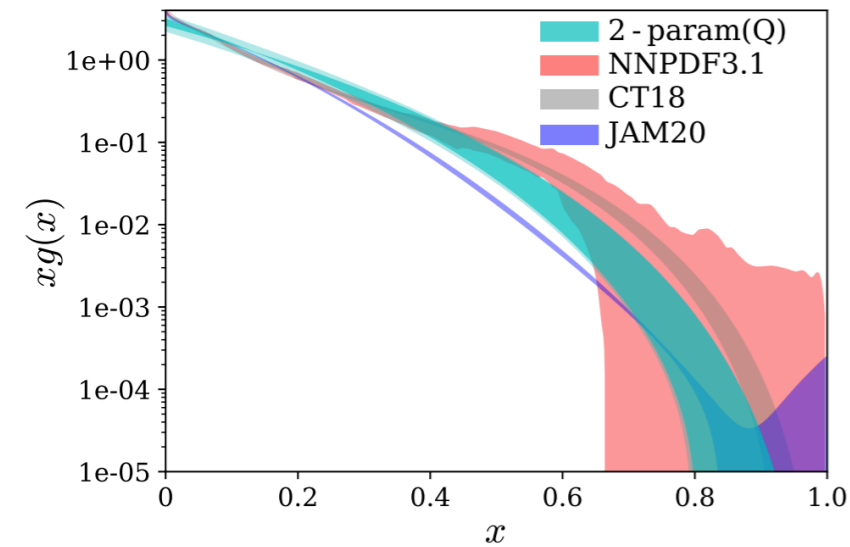
[Delmar et al., PRD 108 (2023) 9, 094515]



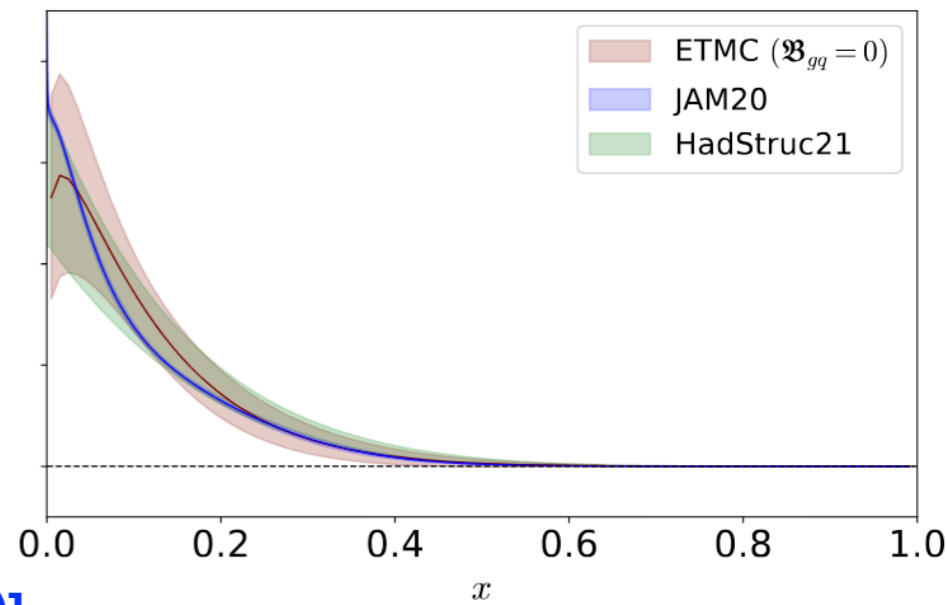
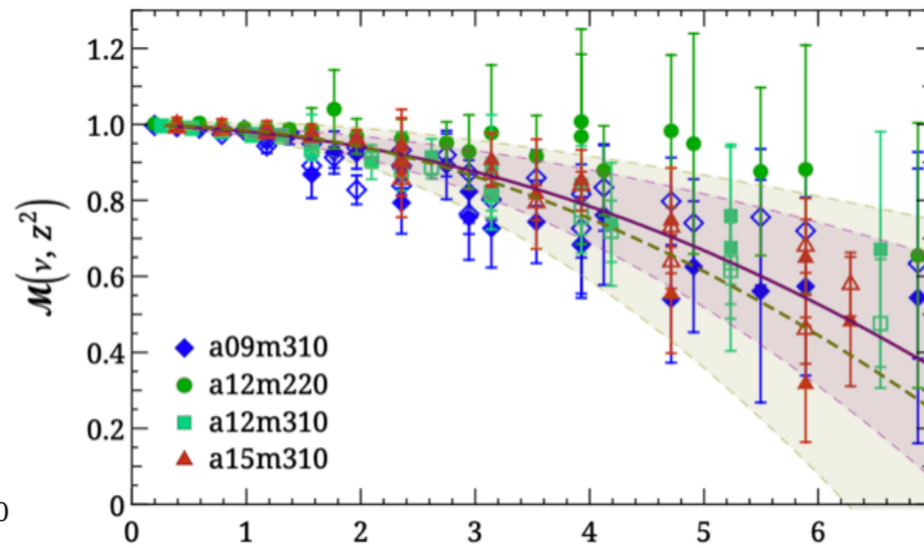
[Fan et al., Phys. Rev. D 108, 014508 (2023)]

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[Khan et al., JHEP 11, 148 (2021)]



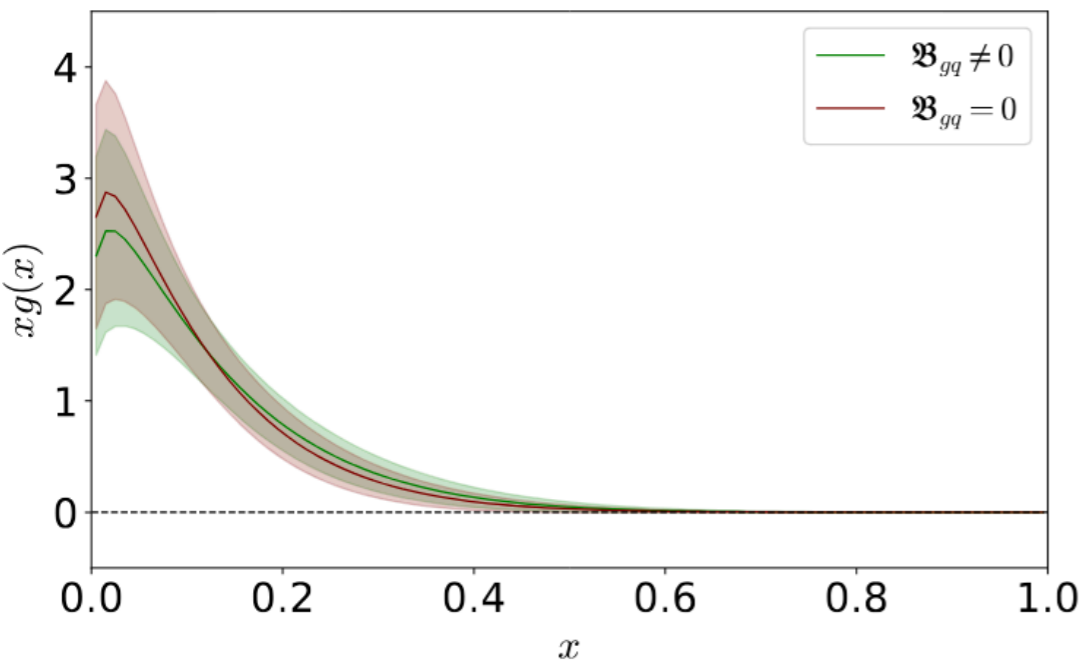
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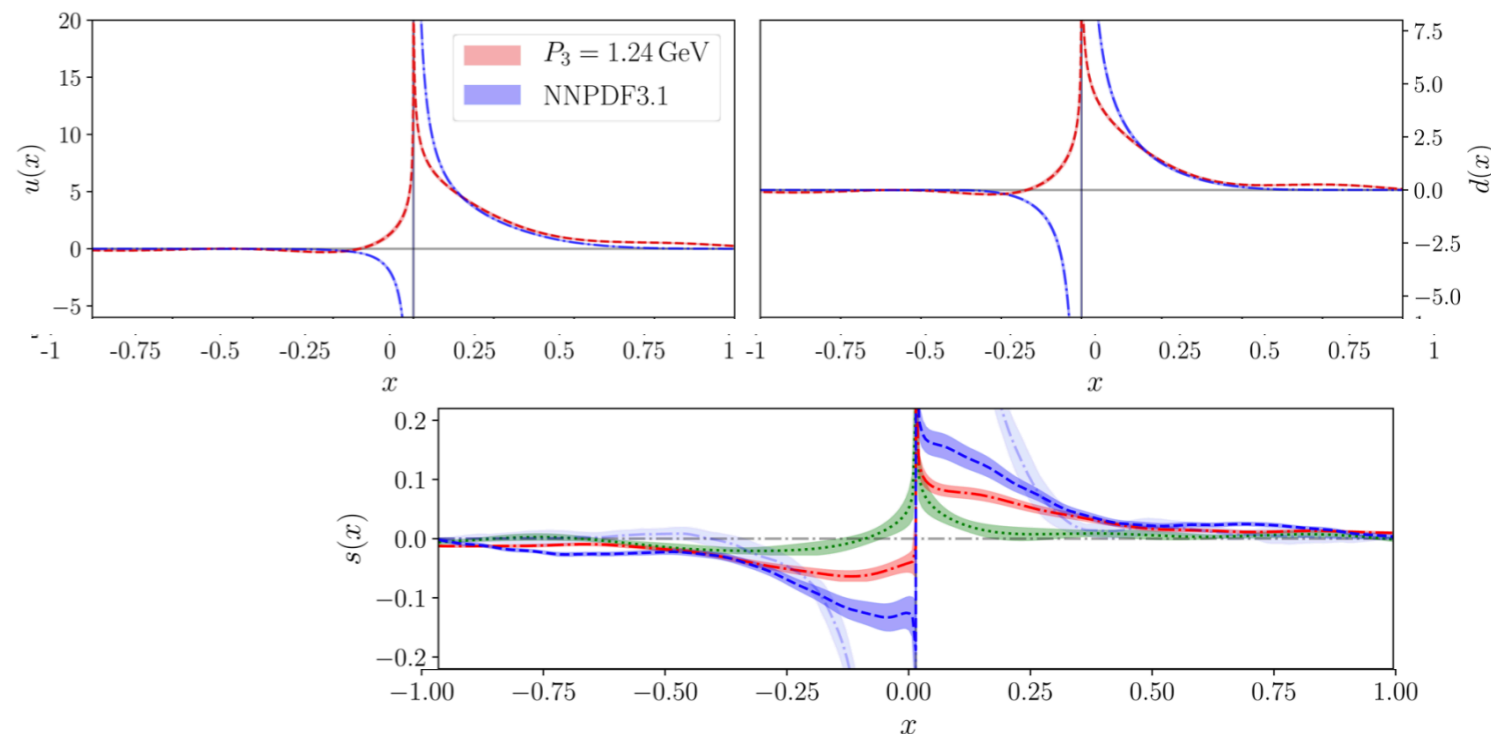
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★ Elimination of Mixing with Quark Singlet PDFs

[J. Delmar et al., PRD 108 (2023) 9, 094515]



Dedicated calculation of quark-singlet PDFs



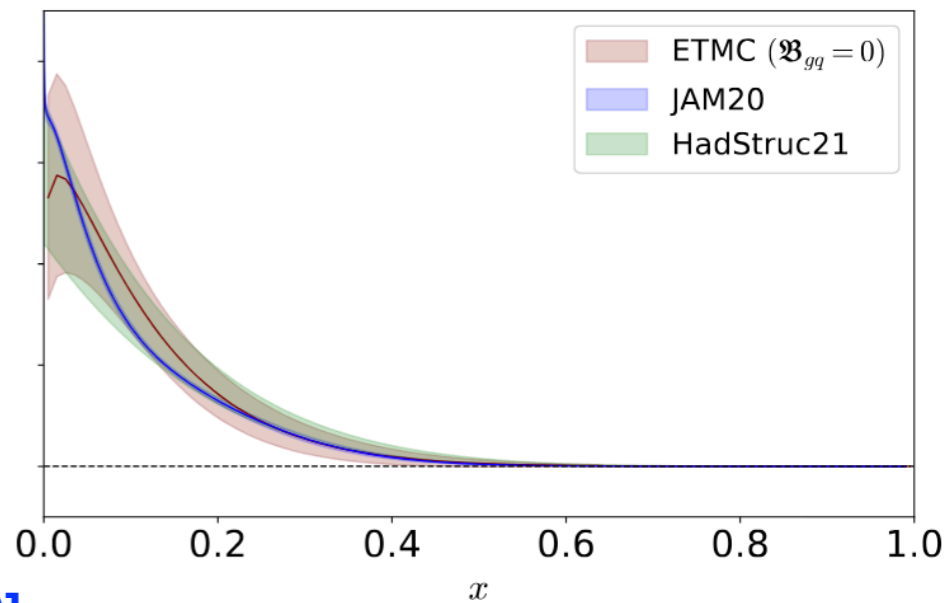
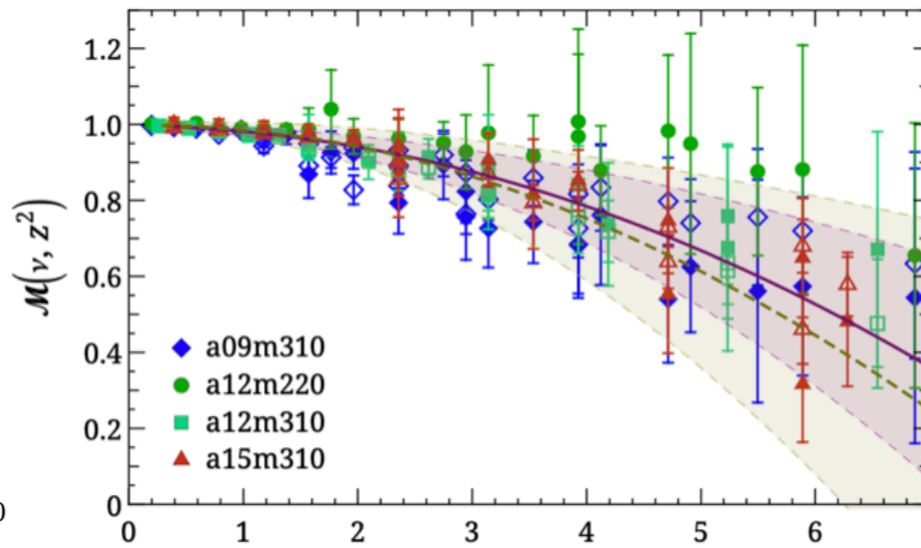
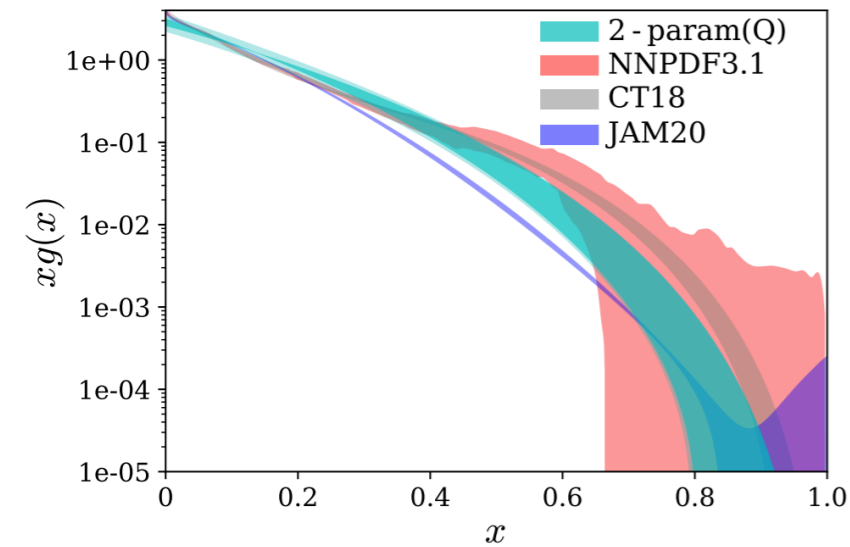
Lattice QCD can provide key information

[C. Alexandrou, PRD 104 (2021) 5, 054503]

Gluon PDF

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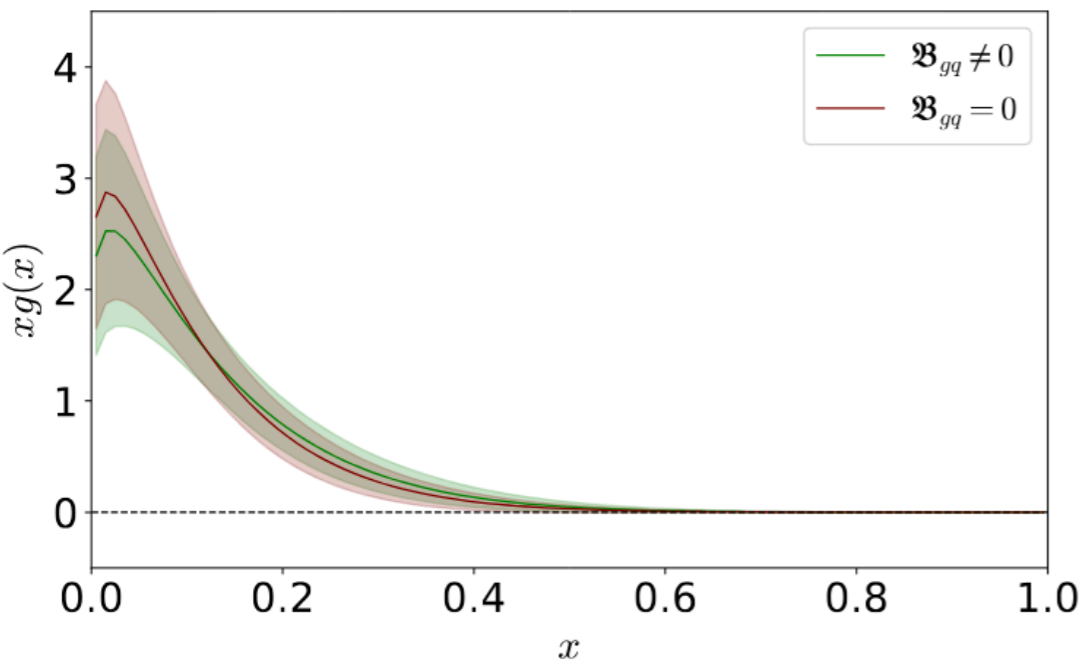
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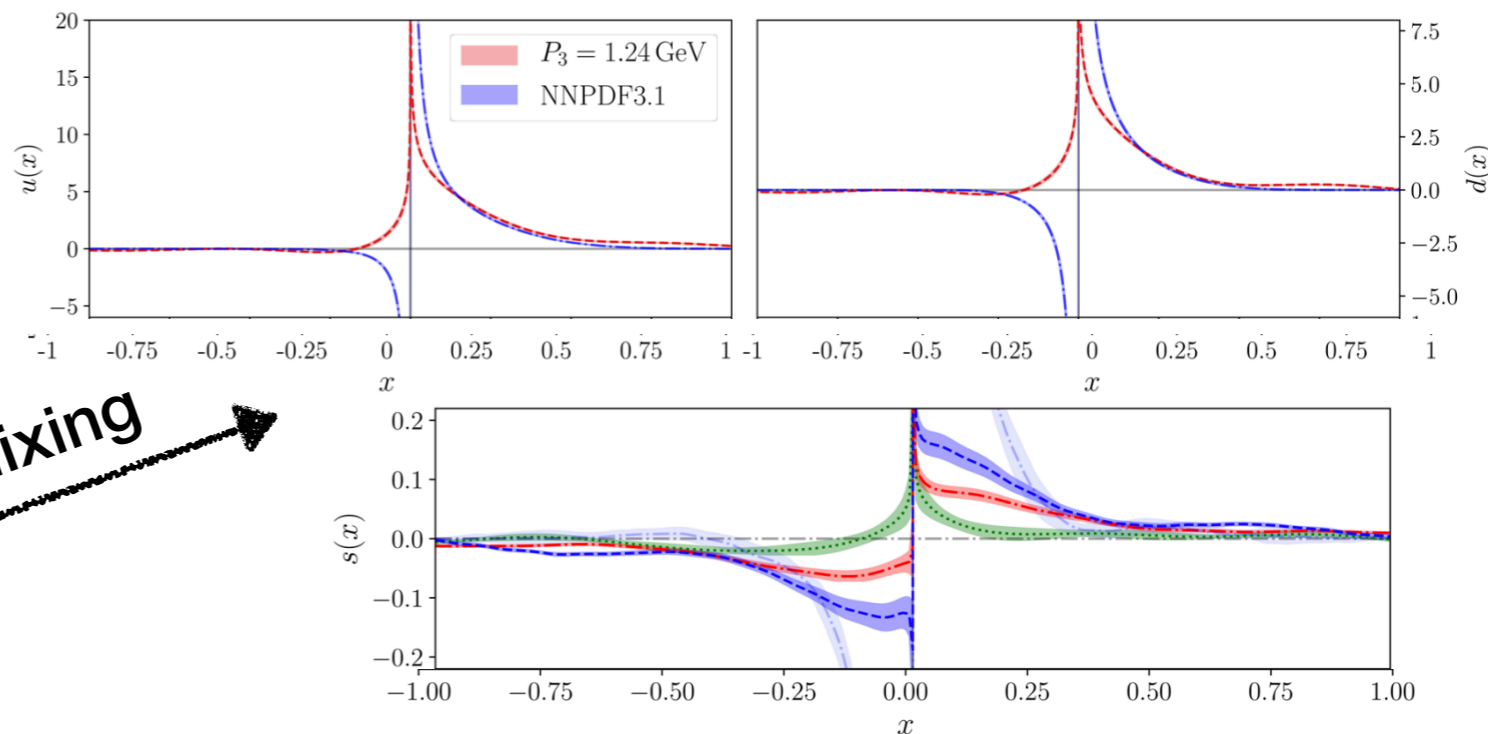
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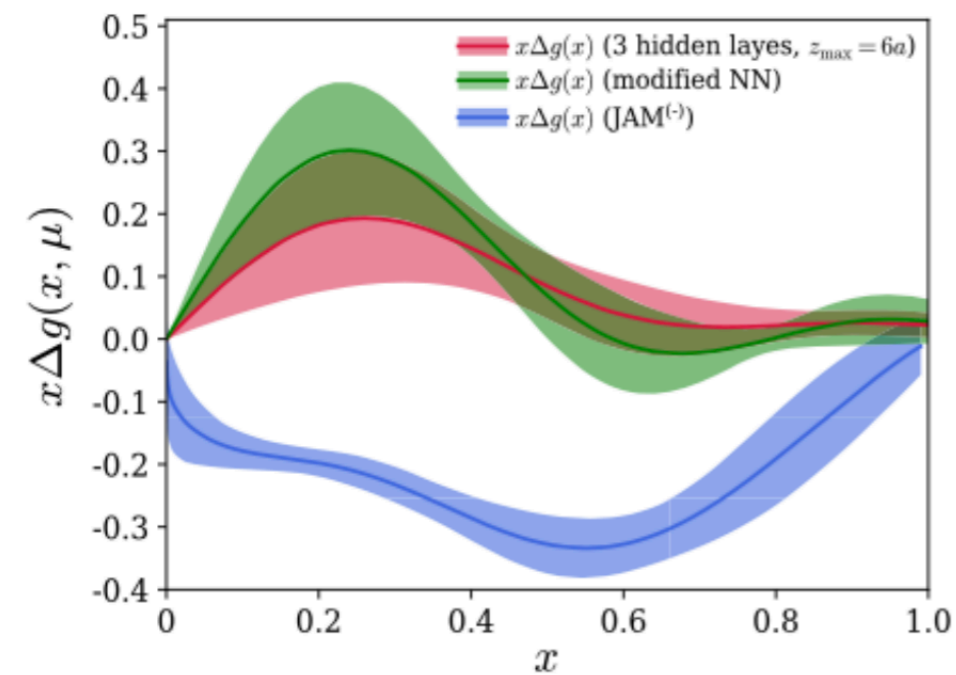


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Gluon Helicity PDF

- Neural network analysis of lattice calculation disfavors negative gluon polarizability



[T. Khan et al., PRD 108, 074502]

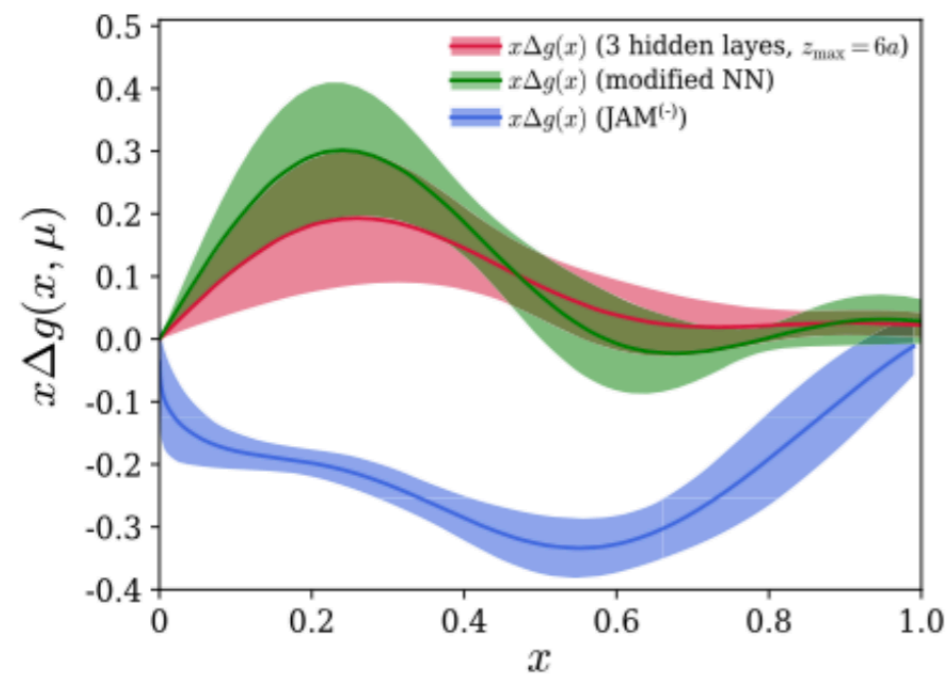
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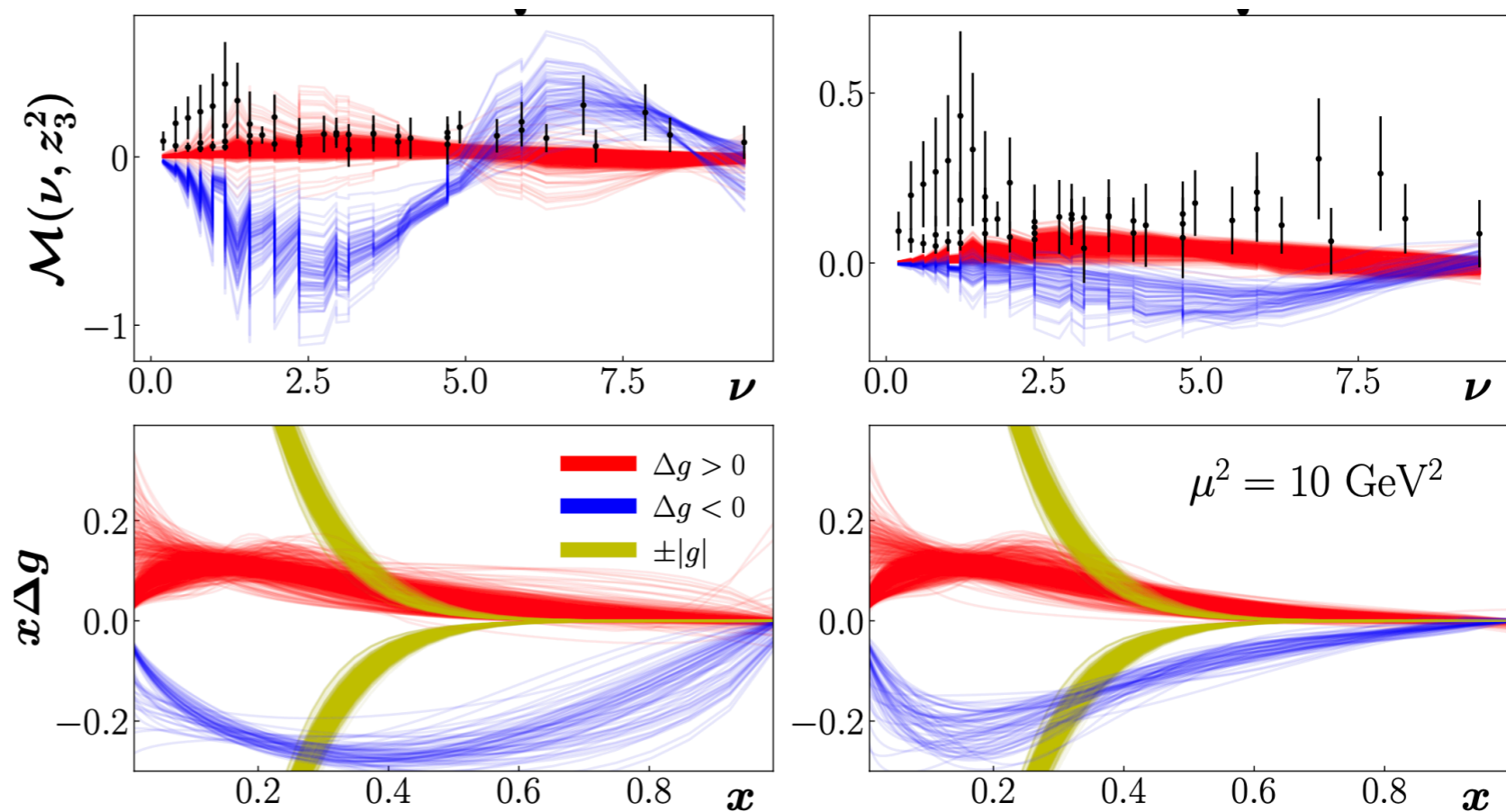
[J. Karpie et al., PRD 109 (2024) 3, 036031]

Without Lattice

Including Lattice



[T. Khan et al., PRD 108, 074502]



LQCD: Hint for a nonzero gluon spin (proton)
 JAM analysis: No positivity constraint
 ($\Delta g > |g|$ for some regions of x)



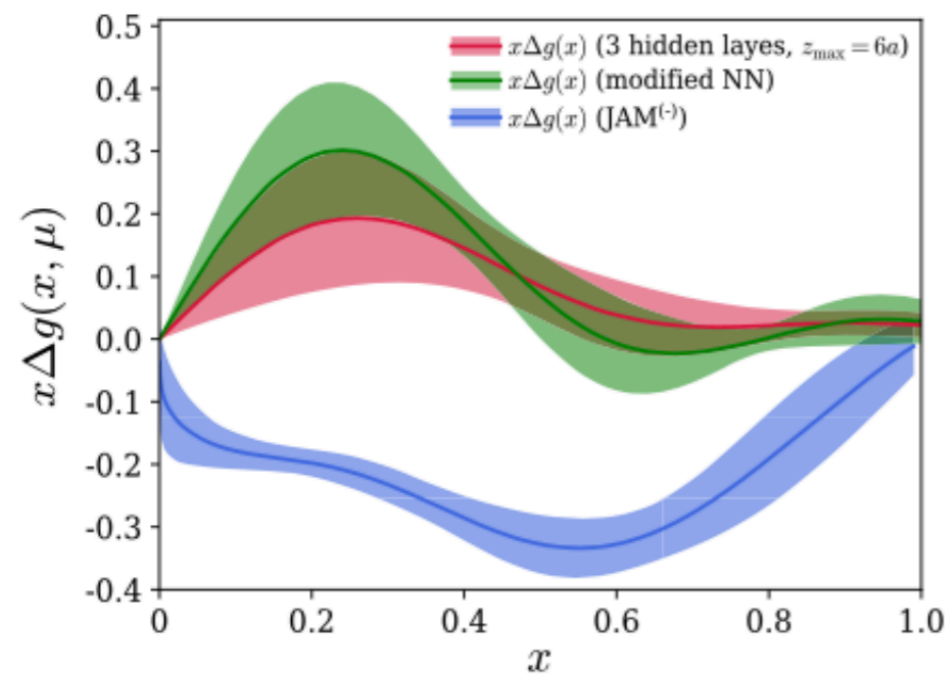
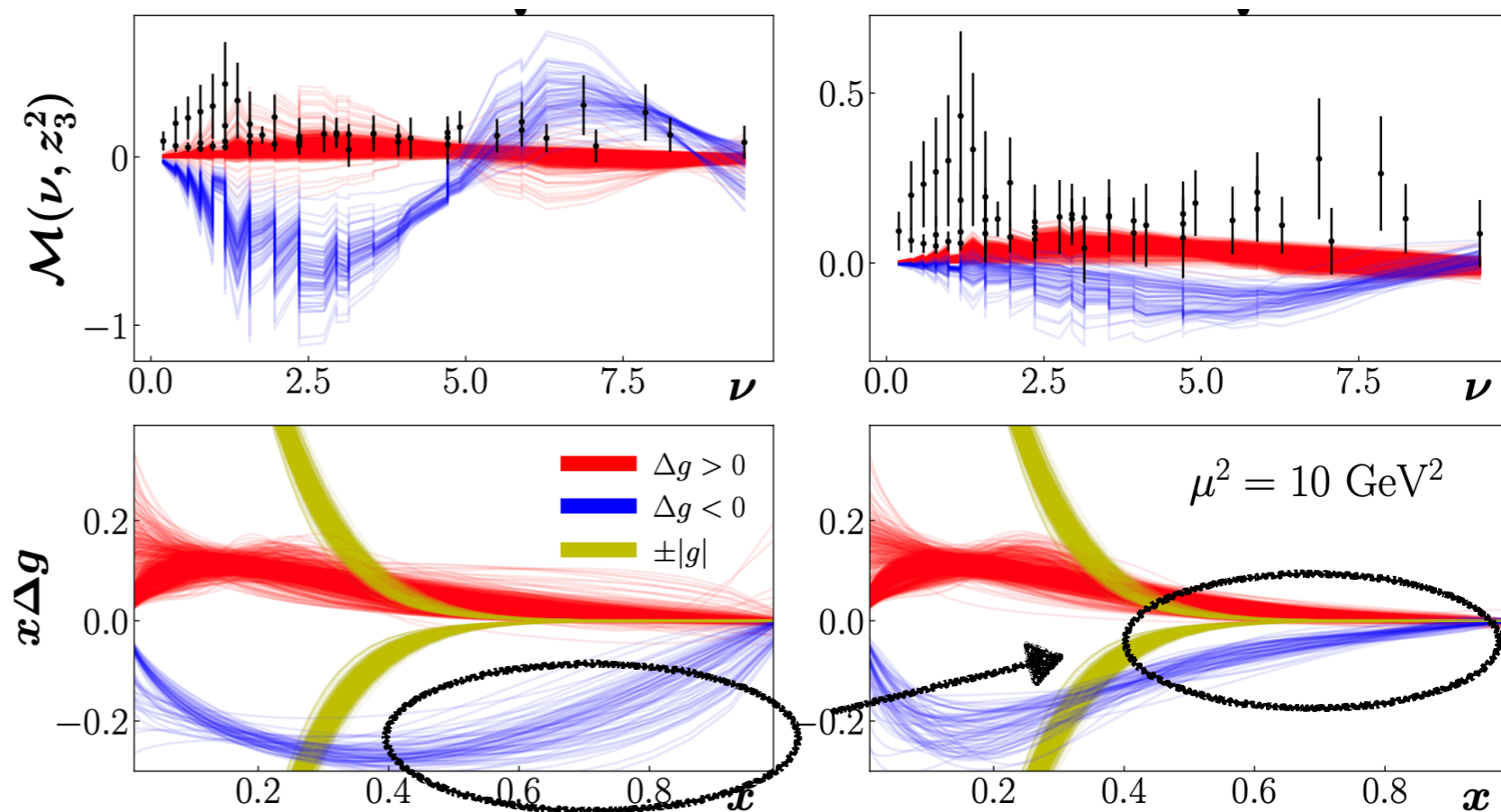
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New Developments

★ Twist-3 PDFs

★ GPDs

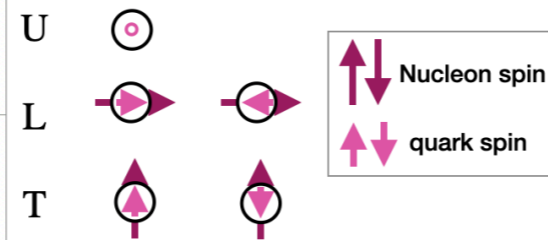
Twist-classification of PDFs, GPDs, TMDs

★ Twist: The order in Q^{-1} entering factorization

$$f_i = f_i^{(0)} + \frac{f_i^{(1)}}{Q} + \frac{f_i^{(2)}}{Q^2} \dots$$

Twist-2 ($f_i^{(0)}$)

Quark \ Nucleon	U (γ^+)	L ($\gamma^+\gamma^5$)	T (σ^{+j})
U	$H(x, \xi, t)$ $E(x, \xi, t)$ unpolarized		
L		$\widetilde{H}(x, \xi, t)$ $\widetilde{E}(x, \xi, t)$ helicity	
T			H_T, E_T $\widetilde{H}_T, \widetilde{E}_T$ transversity



(Selected) Twist-3 ($f_i^{(1)}$)

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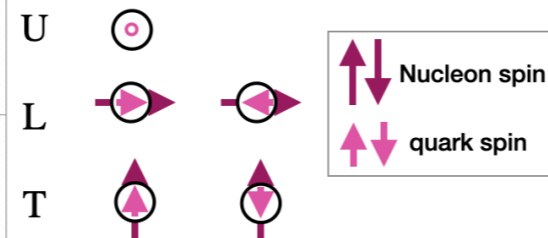
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★ **Twist-2:** probabilistic densities - a wealth of information exists (mostly on PDFs)

★ **Twist-3:** poorly known, but very important and have physical interpretation:

- as sizable as twist-2
- contain information about quark-gluon correlations inside hadrons
- appear in QCD factorization theorems for various observables (e.g. g_2)

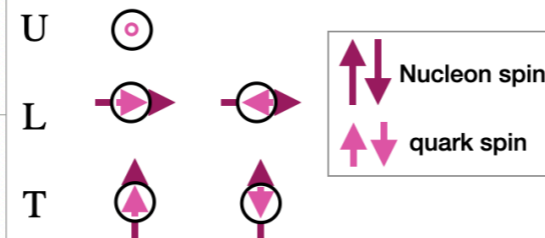
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The extraction of twist-3 is very challenges both experimentally and theoretically

Theoretical setup

★ Correlation functions in coordinate space

$$F^{[\Gamma]}(x, \Delta; P^3) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz^3}{2\pi} e^{ik \cdot z} \langle p_f, \lambda' | \bar{\psi}(-\frac{z}{2}) \Gamma \mathcal{W}(-\frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}) \psi(\frac{z}{2}) | p_i, \lambda \rangle \Big|_{z^0=0, \vec{z}_\perp=\vec{0}_\perp}$$

★ Parametrization of coordinate-space correlation functions

[D. Kiptily and M. Polyakov, Eur. Phys. J. C37 (2004)]

[F. Aslan et al., Phys. Rev. D 98, 014038 (2018)]

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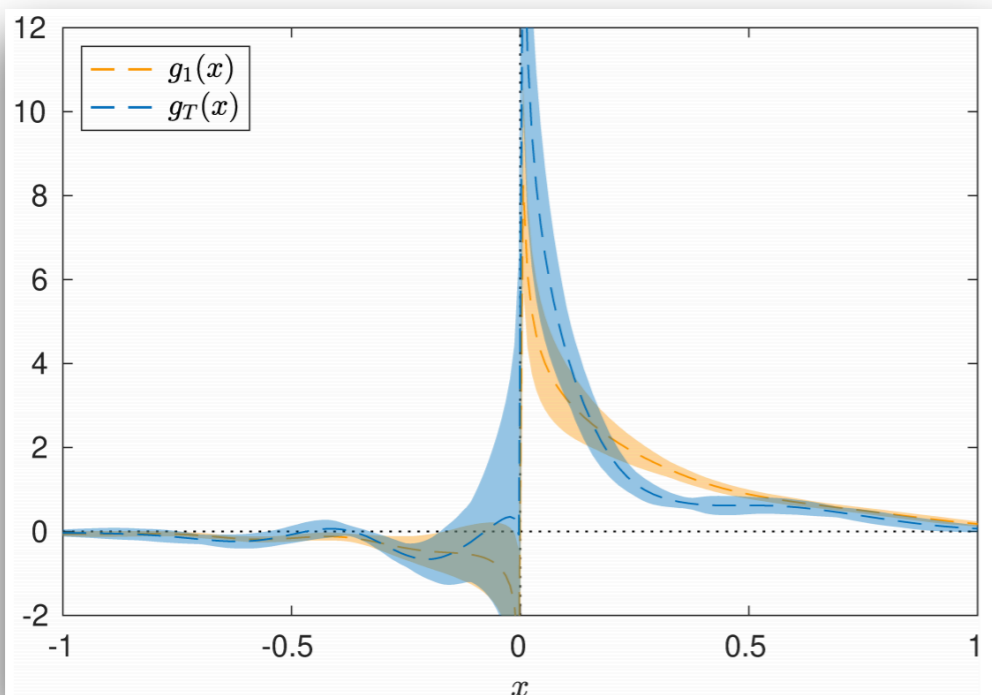
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[S. Bhattacharya et al., PRD 102 (2020) 11 (Editors Selection)]



Pion mass: 260 MeV
Lattice spacing: 0.093 fm
Volume: 32³ x 64

Twist-3 counterpart as sizable as twist-2

Burkhardt-Cottingham sum rule important check

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx g_1(x) - \int_{-1}^1 dx g_T(x) = 0$$

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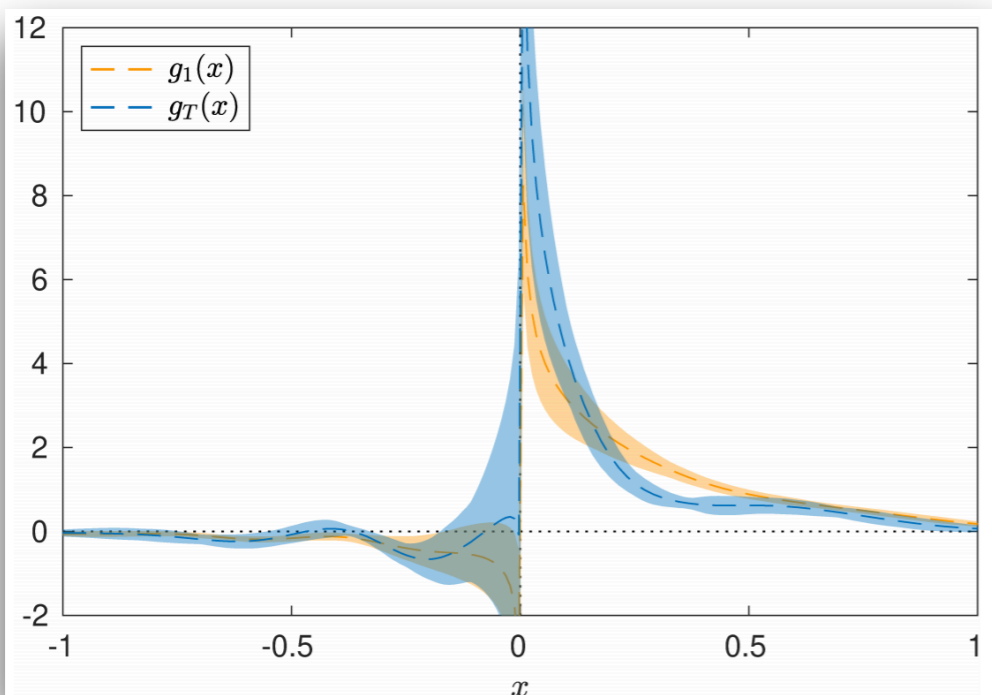
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★ Forward limit for twist-3: only $\tilde{H} + \tilde{G}_2 \equiv g_T$ survives

[S. Bhattacharya et al., PRD 102 (2020) 11 (Editors Selection)]



Pion mass: 260 MeV
Lattice spacing: 0.093 fm
Volume: 32³ x 64

Twist-3 counterpart as sizable as twist-2

Burkhardt-Cottingham sum rule important check

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx g_1(x) - \int_{-1}^1 dx g_T(x) = 0.01(20)$$

WW approximation

[S. Bhattacharya et al., PRD 102 (2020) 11 (Editors Selection)]

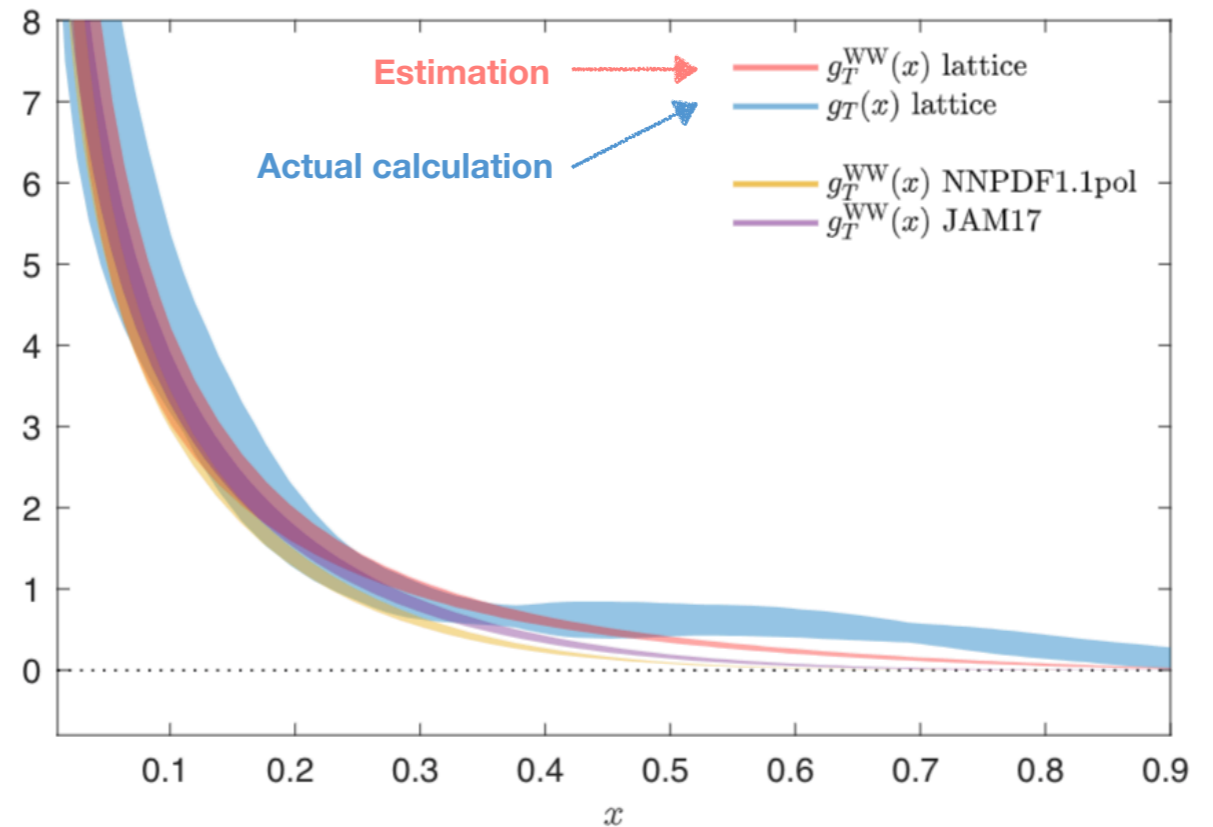
WW approximation:

$$g_T^{WW}(x) = \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} g_1(y)$$

twist-3 $g_T(x)$ determined by the twist-2 $g_1(x)$

- $g_T(x)$ agrees with $g_T^{WW}(x)$ for $x < 0.5$ (violations up to 30-40% possible)
- Violations of 15-40% expected from experimental data

[A. Accardi et al., JHEP 11 (2009) 093]



WW approximation

[S. Bhattacharya et al., PRD 102 (2020) 11 (Editors Selection)]

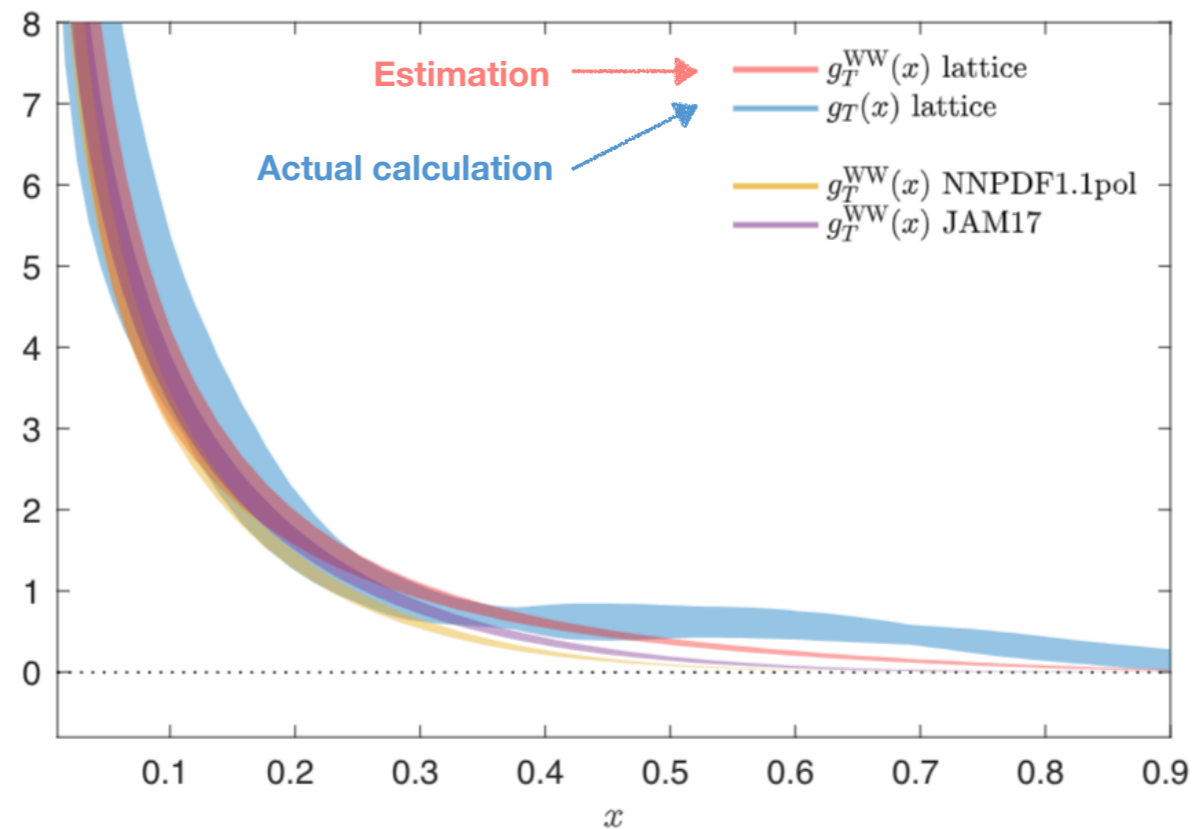
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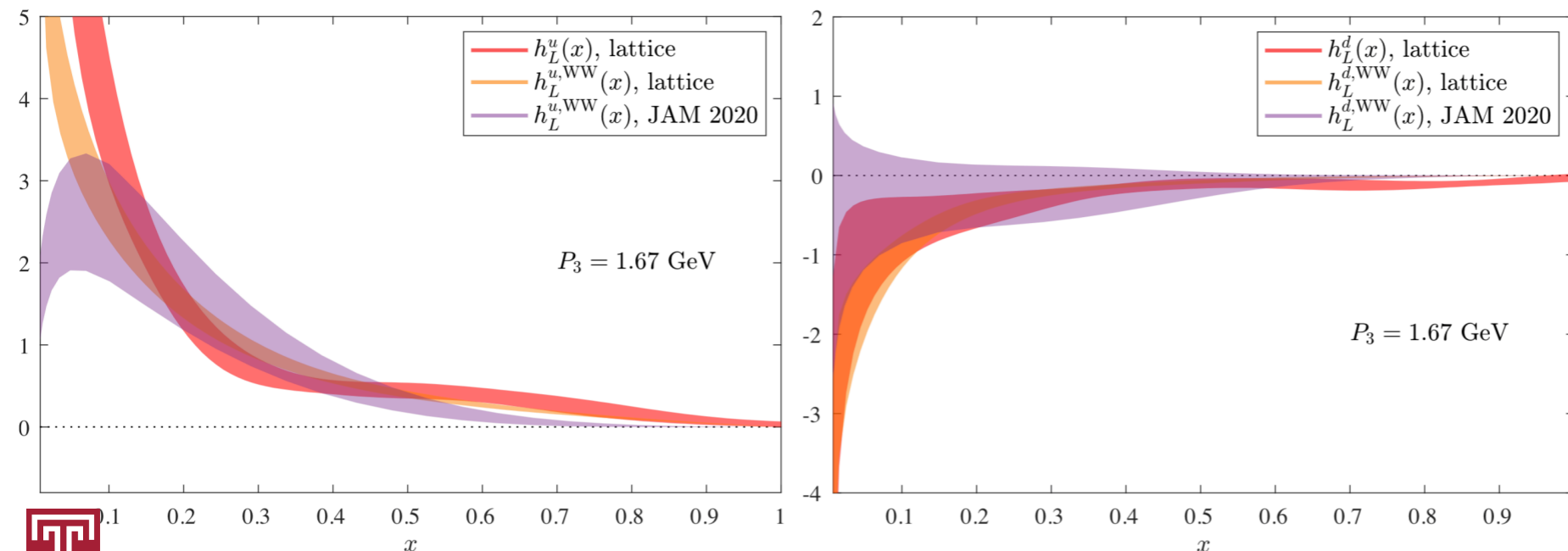
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[A. Accardi et al., JHEP 11 (2009) 093]



Twist-3 $h_L(x)$ PDF

[S. Bhattacharya et al., PRD 104 (2021) 11, 114510]



- h_L^u dominant - tension between h_L & h_L^{WW}
- $h_L^d < 0$ and decays faster than h_L^u



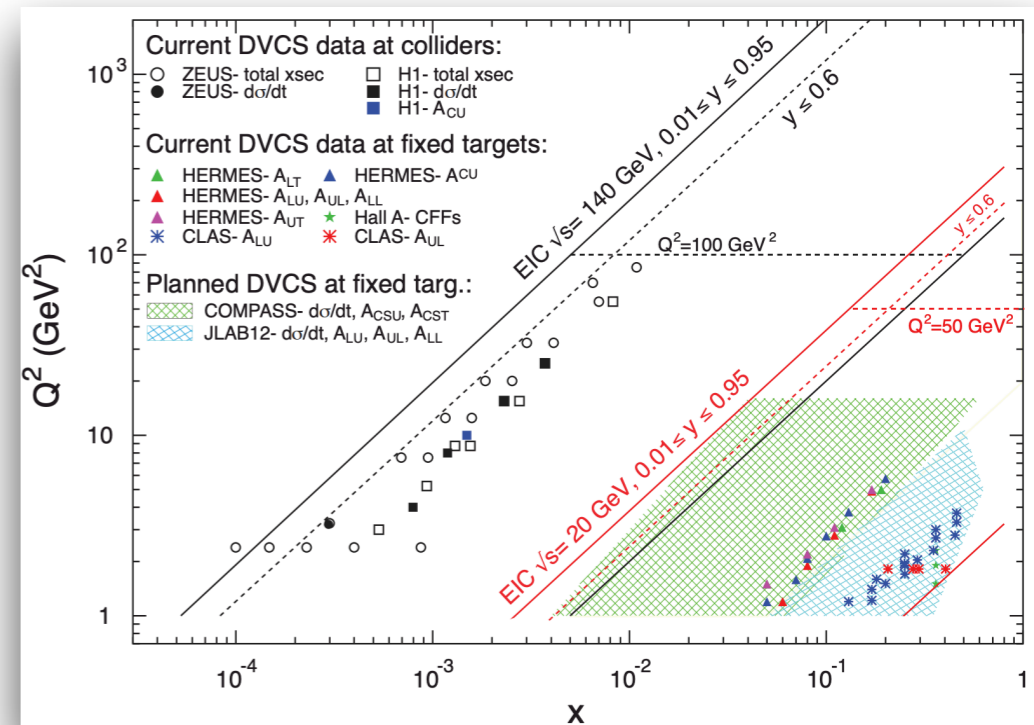
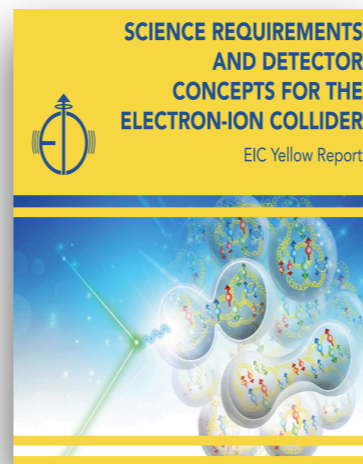
Proton GPDs

- ★ Tomographic imaging of proton has central role in the science program of EIC

GPDs, FFs, GFFs, TMDs, ...

[R. Abdul Khalek et al.,

EIC Yellow Report 2021, arXiv:2103.05419]



- ★ GPDs are not well-constrained experimentally

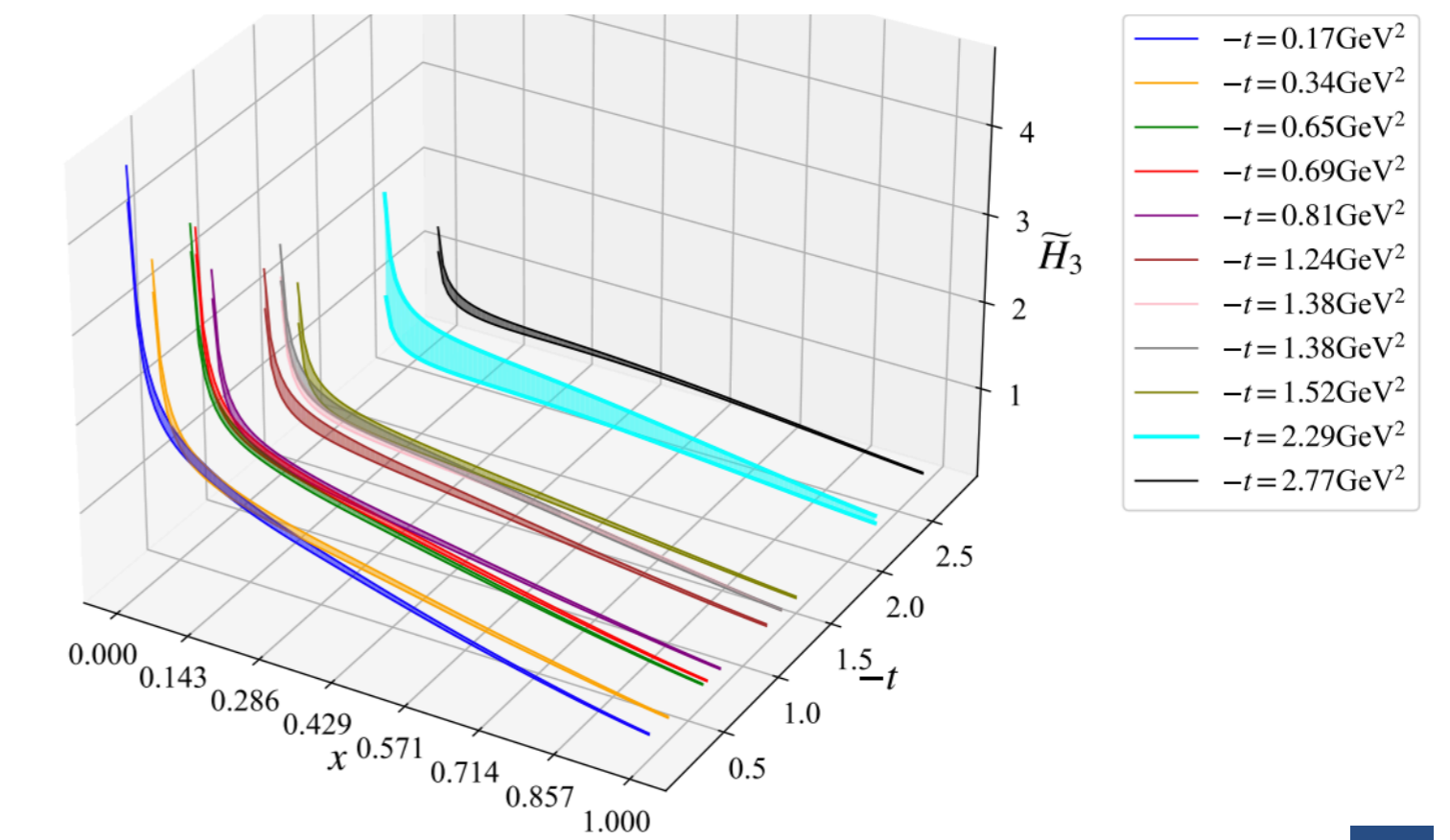
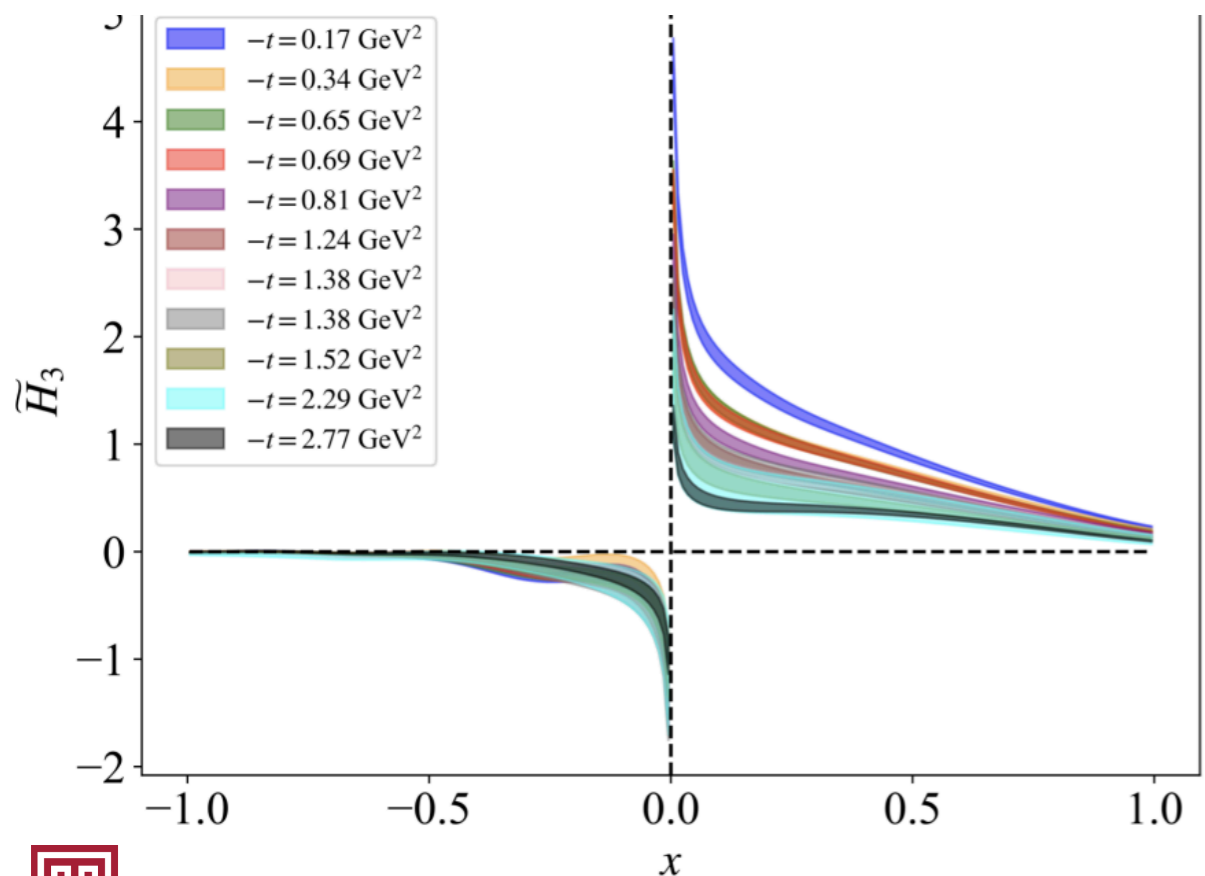
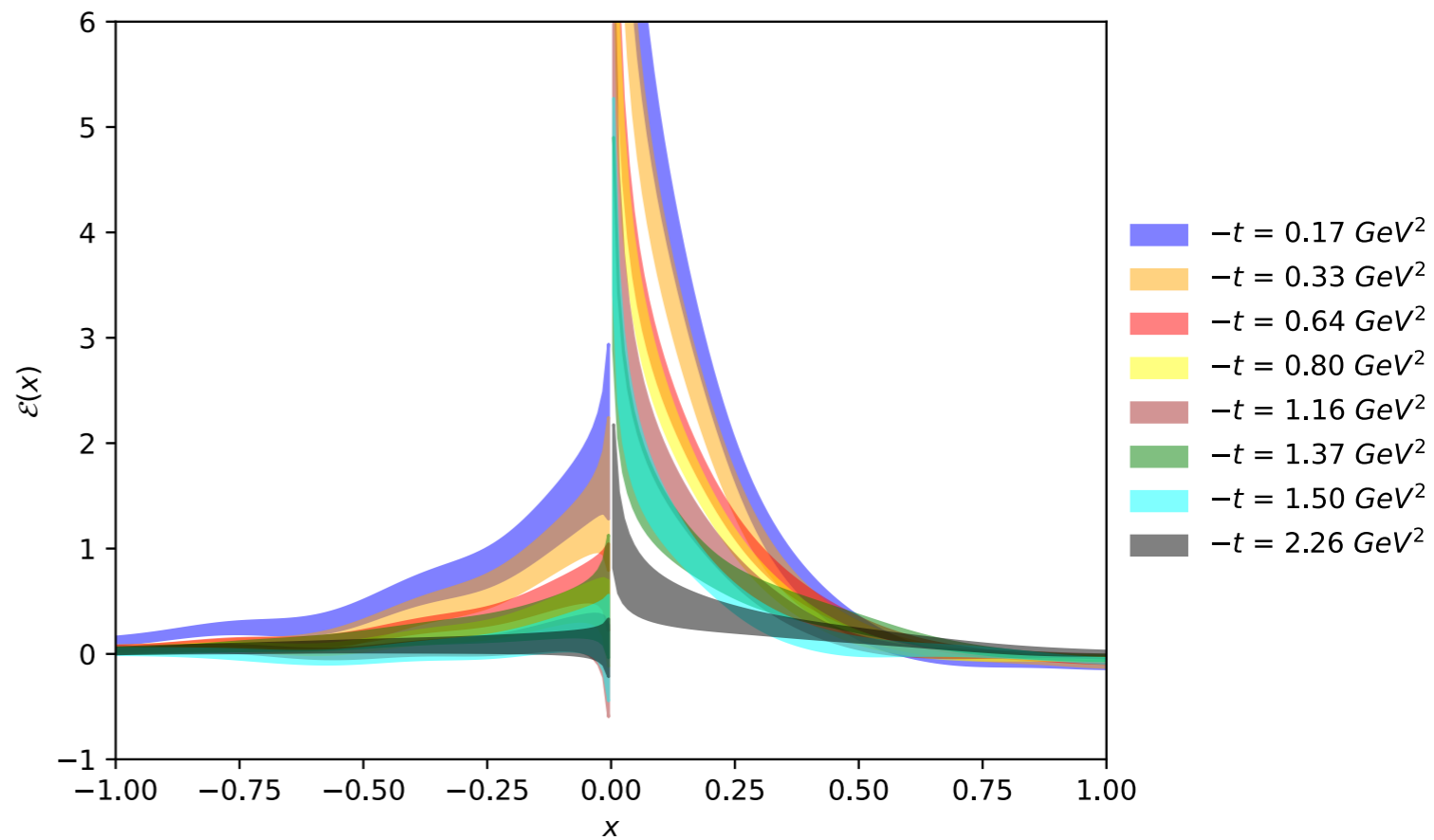
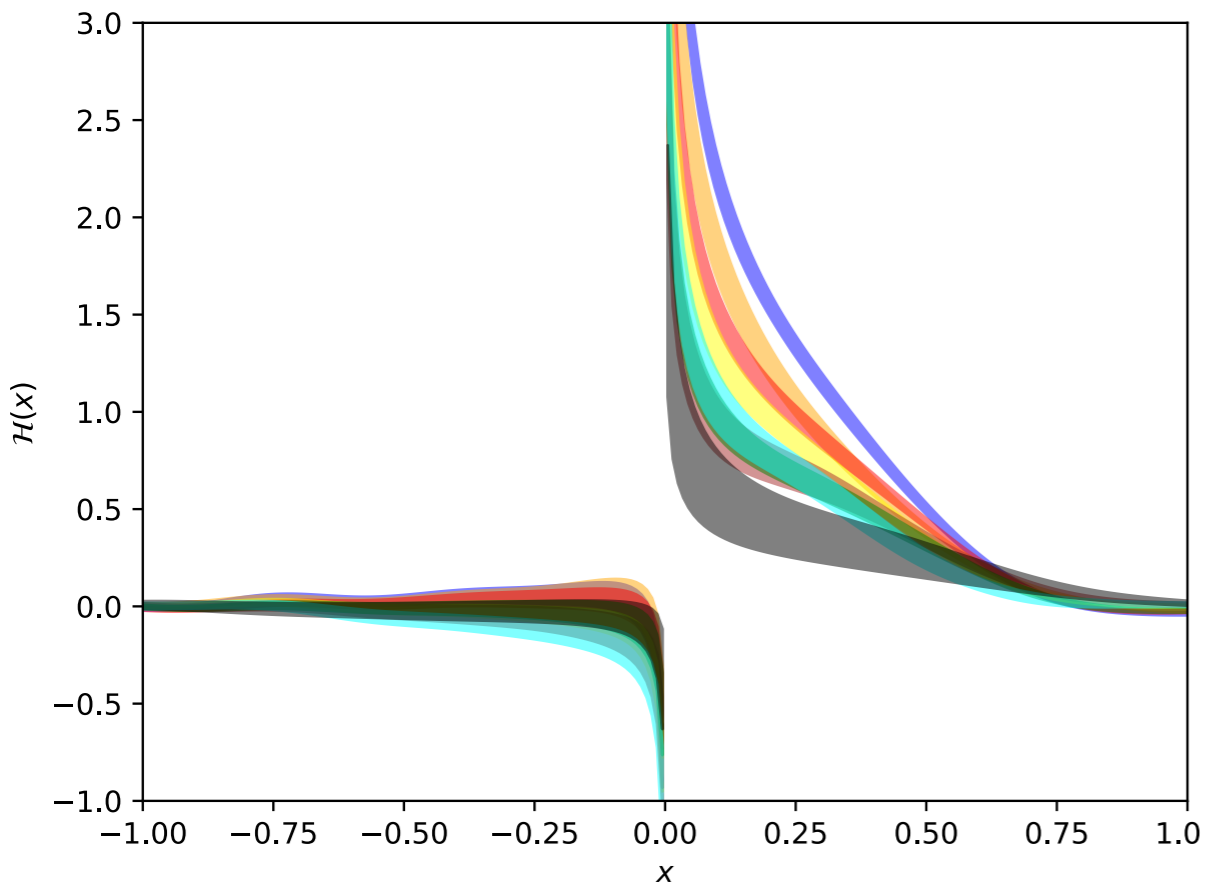
$$\langle N(P') | O_V^\mu(x) | N(P) \rangle = \bar{U}(P') \left\{ \gamma^\mu H(x, \xi, t) + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu} \Delta_\nu}{2m_N} E(x, \xi, t) \right\} U(P) + \text{ht}$$

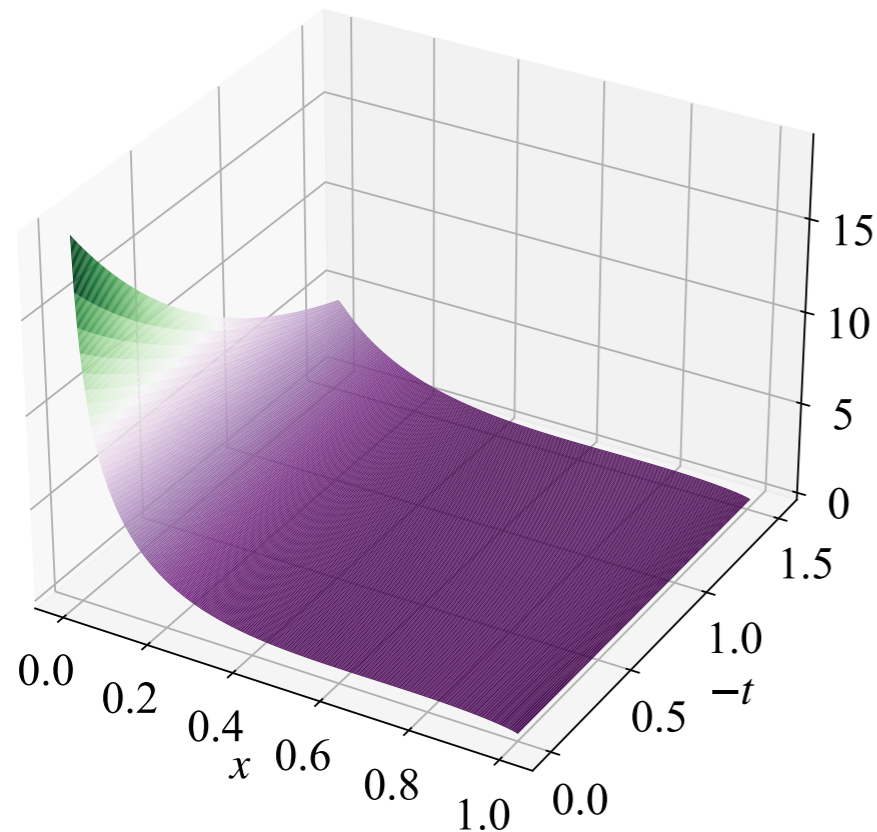
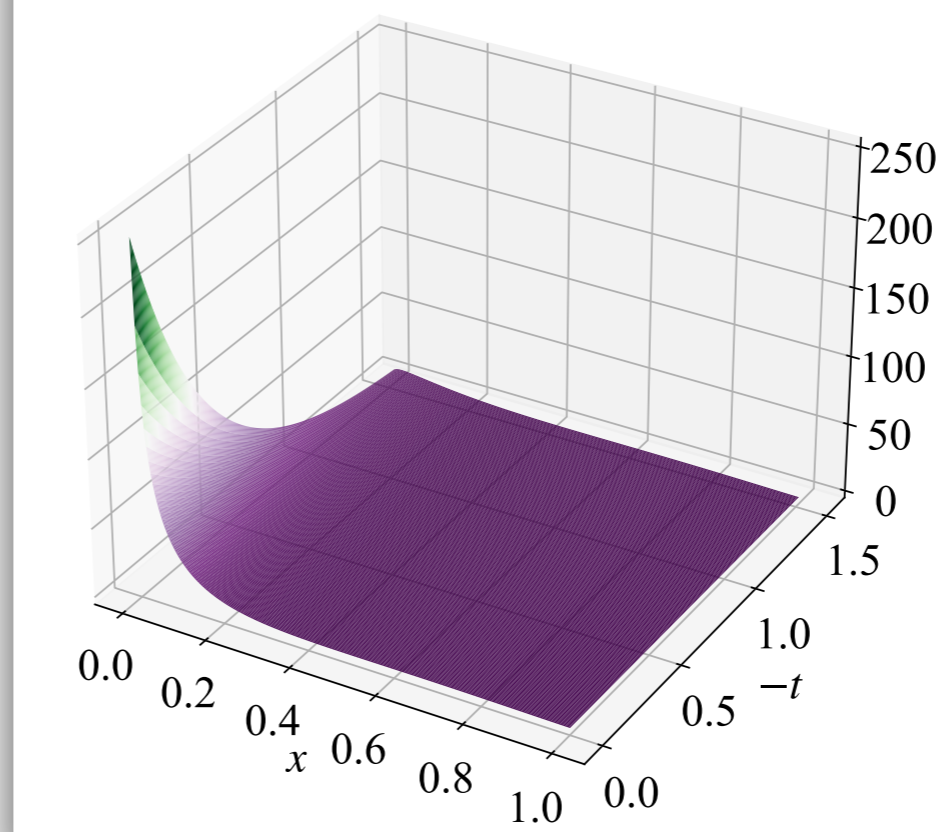
$$\langle N(P') | O_A^\mu(x) | N(P) \rangle = \bar{U}(P') \left\{ \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \tilde{H}(x, \xi, t) + \frac{\gamma_5 \Delta^\mu}{2m_N} \tilde{E}(x, \xi, t) \right\} U(P) + \text{ht}$$

- ★ Can be accessed also at the twist-3 level

$$F^{[\gamma^\mu \gamma_5]}(x, \Delta; P^3) = \frac{1}{2P^3} \bar{u}(p_f, \lambda') \left[P^\mu \frac{\gamma^3 \gamma_5}{P^0} F_{\tilde{H}}(x, \xi, t; P^3) + P^\mu \frac{\Delta^3 \gamma_5}{2m P^0} F_{\tilde{E}}(x, \xi, t; P^3) \right. \\ \left. + \Delta_\perp^\mu \frac{\gamma_5}{2m} F_{\tilde{E}+\tilde{G}_1}(x, \xi, t; P^3) + \gamma_\perp^\mu \gamma_5 F_{\tilde{H}+\tilde{G}_2}(x, \xi, t; P^3) \right. \\ \left. + \Delta_\perp^\mu \frac{\gamma^3 \gamma_5}{P^3} F_{\tilde{G}_3}(x, \xi, t; P^3) + i\varepsilon_\perp^{\mu\nu} \Delta_\nu \frac{\gamma^3}{P^3} F_{\tilde{G}_4}(x, \xi, t; P^3) \right] u(p_i, \lambda)$$

Light-cone GPDs



$\widetilde{H} + \widetilde{G}_2$  $\widetilde{E} + \widetilde{G}_1$ 

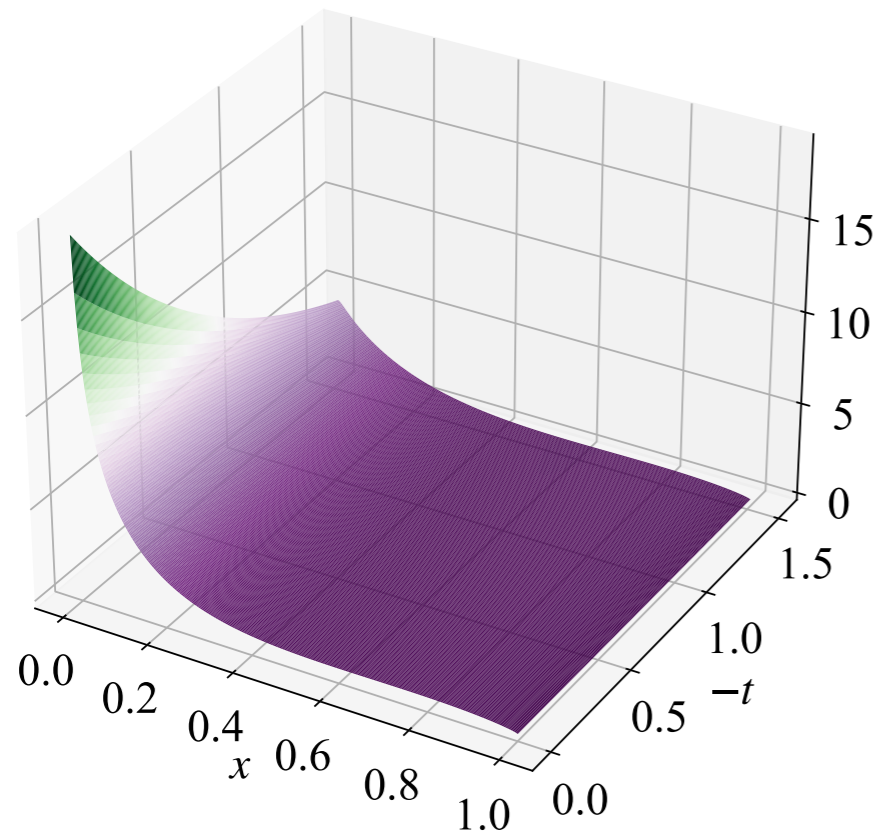
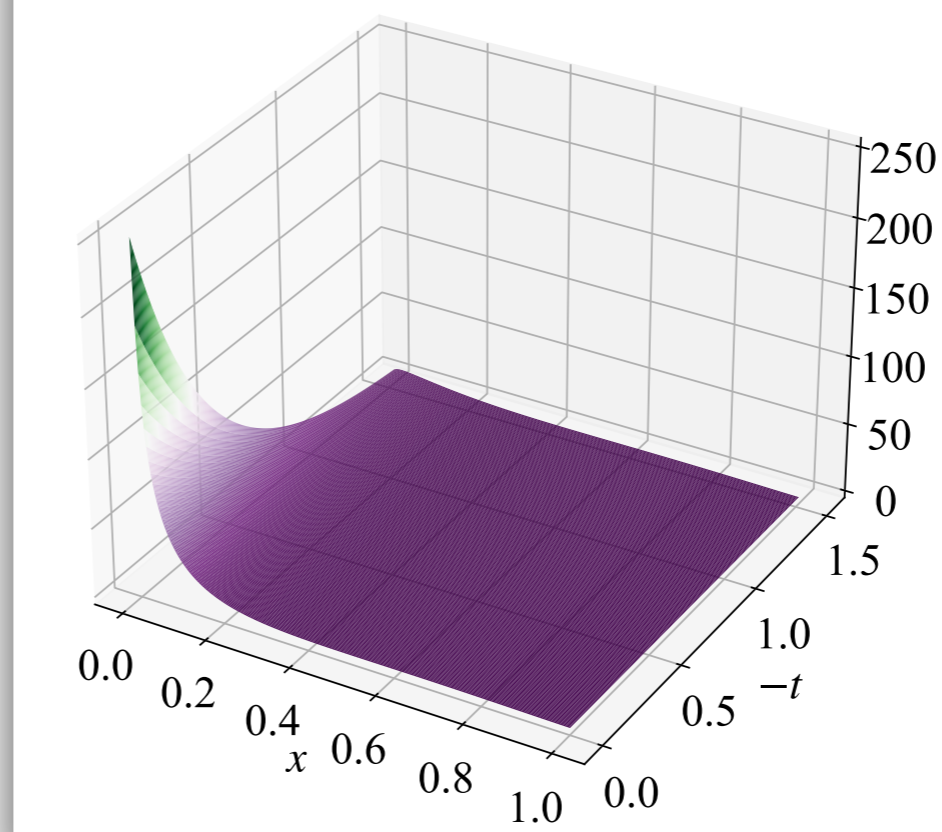
- ★ Direct access to \widetilde{E} -GPD not possible for zero skewness

$$P^\mu \frac{\Delta^3 \gamma_5}{2mP^0} \underline{F_{\widetilde{E}}}(x, \xi, t; P^3)$$

- ★ Glimpse into \widetilde{E} -GPD through twist-3 :

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \widetilde{E}(x, \xi, t) = G_P(t)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \widetilde{G}_i(x, \xi, t) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$\tilde{H} + \tilde{G}_2$  $\tilde{E} + \tilde{G}_1$ 

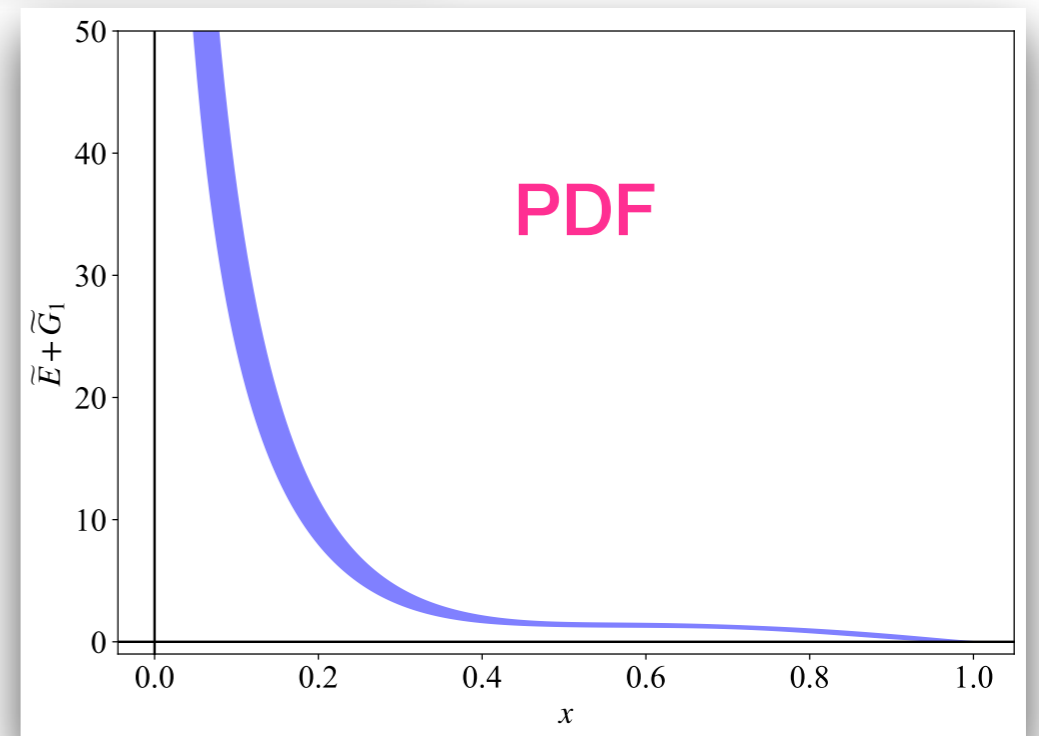
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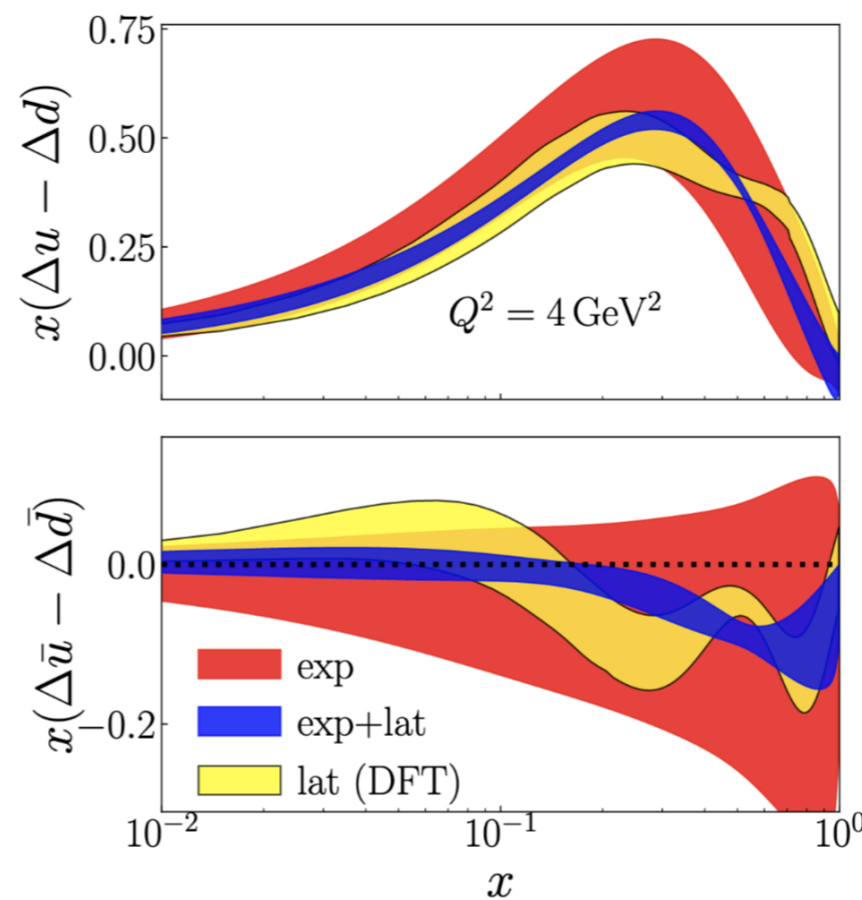
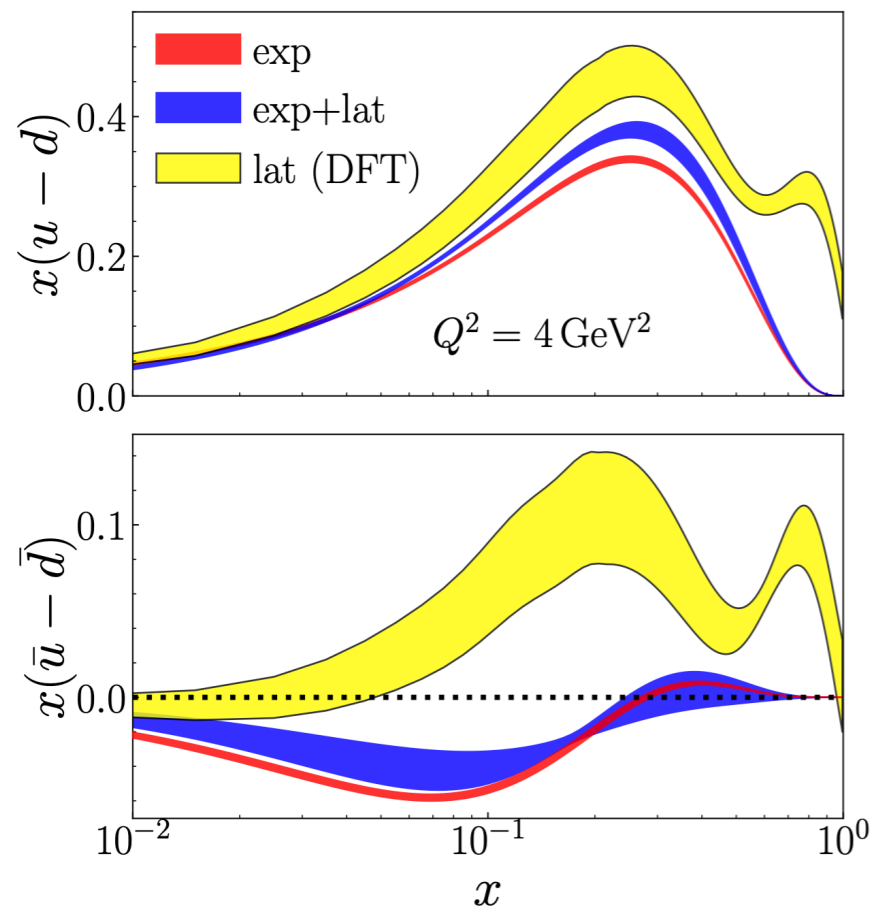
Synergy/Complementarity of lattice and phenomenology

Incorporating lattice PDFs in global analyses

Synergy between lattice and phenomenology

- ★ Lattice and experimental data sets data within the same global analysis (JAM framework)

[J. Bringewatt et al., PRD 103 (2021) 016003, arXiv:2010.00548]



- Consistent picture with JAM for unpolarized PDF

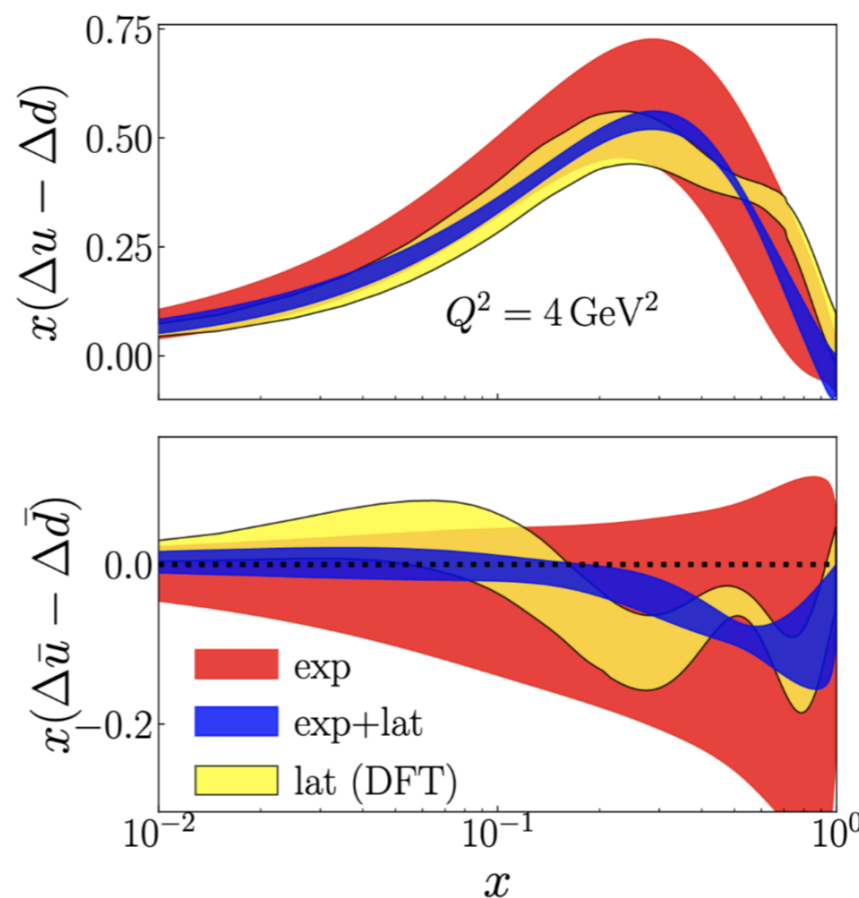
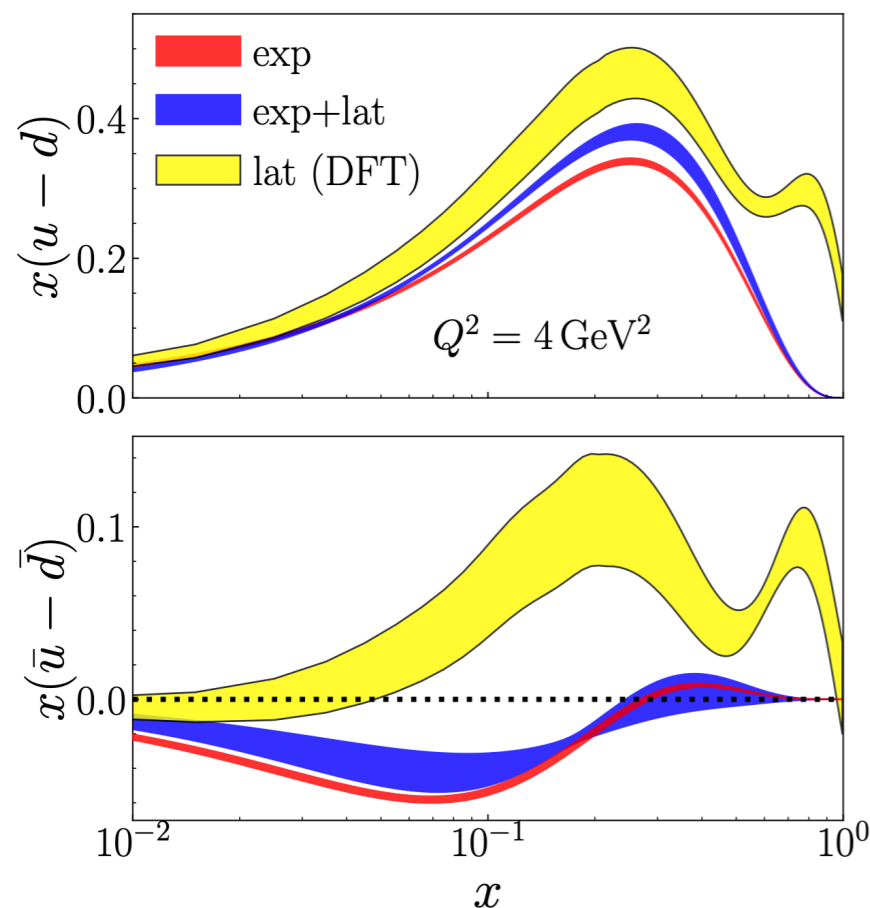
- Significant impact for helicity PDF

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[J. Bringewatt et al., PRD 103 (2021) 016003, arXiv:2010.00548]



- Consistent picture with JAM for unpolarized PDF

- Significant impact for helicity PDF

- ★ Other efforts within NNPDF framework

[K. Cichy et al., JHEP 10 (2019) 137, arXiv:1907.06037]
[L. Del Debbio et al., JHEP 02 (2021) 138, 2010.03996]

- ★ Interest in applying similar approach to quantities that are more challenging to extract experimentally (GPDs, twist-3 distributions, ...)

How to lattice QCD data fit into the overall effort for hadron tomography

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- ★ Lattice data may be incorporated in global analysis of experimental data and may influence parametrization of t and ξ dependence

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**QUARK-GLUON
TOMOGRAPHY
COLLABORATION**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

Award Number:
DE-SC0023646

1. **Theoretical studies** of high-momentum transfer processes using perturbative QCD methods and study of GPDs properties
2. **Lattice QCD** calculations of GPDs and related structures
3. **Global analysis** of GPDs based on experimental data using modern data analysis techniques for inference and uncertainty quantification

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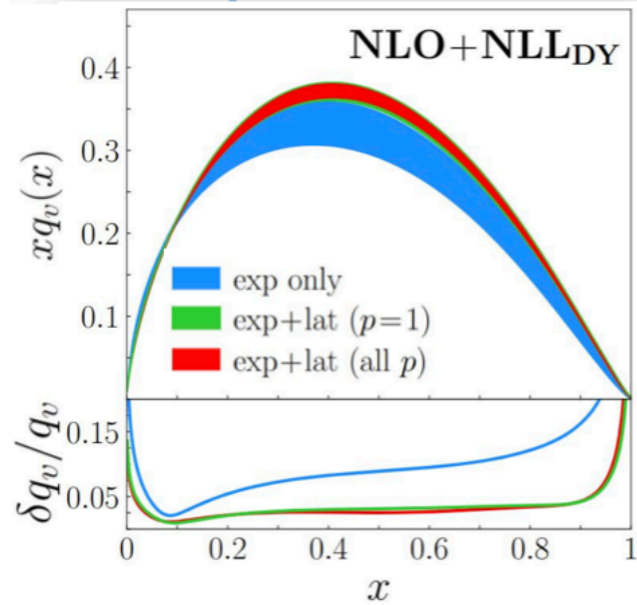
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Other GPD global analysis efforts:

- Gepard [<https://gepard.phy.hr/>]
- PARTONS [<https://partons.cea.fr>]
- EXCLAIM [<https://exclaimcollab.github.io/web.github.io/#/>]

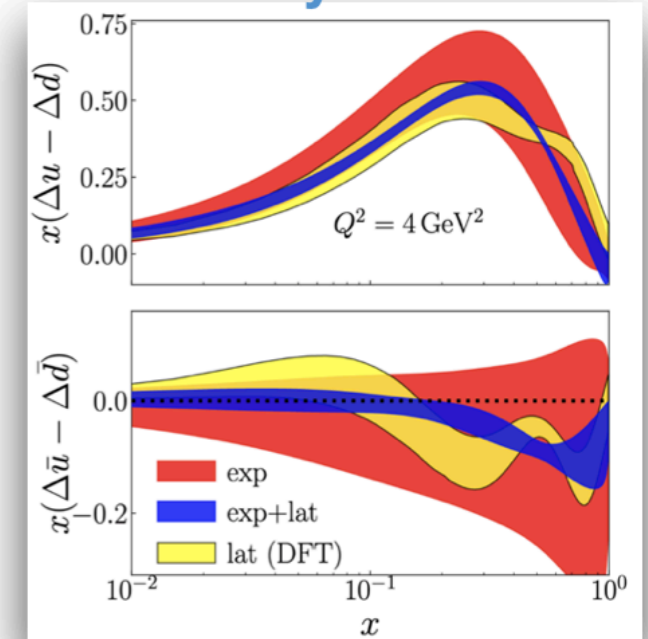
Synergies: constraints & predictive power of lattice QCD

pion PDF

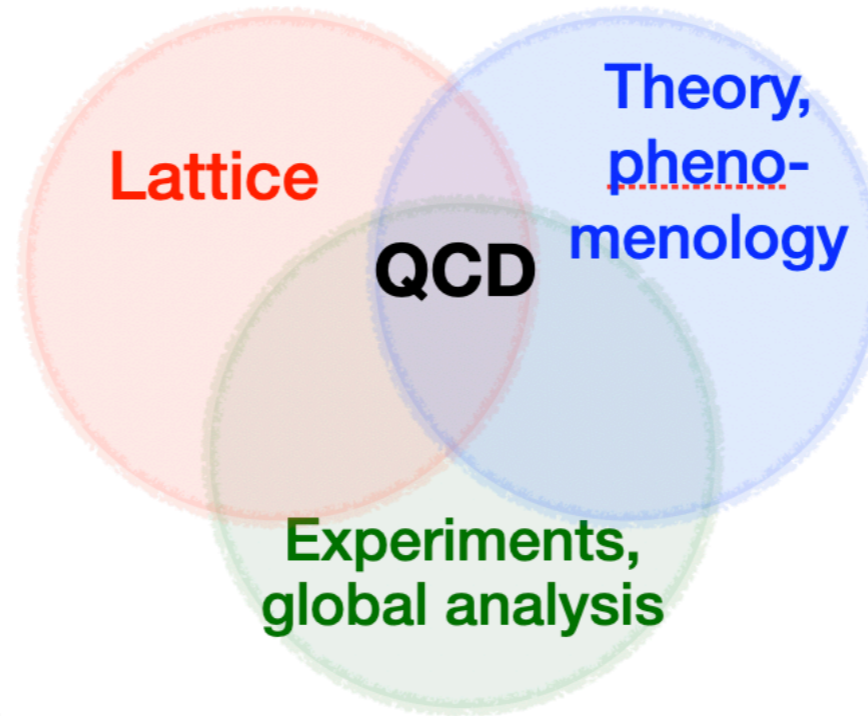


[JAM/HadStruc, PRD105 (2022) 114051]

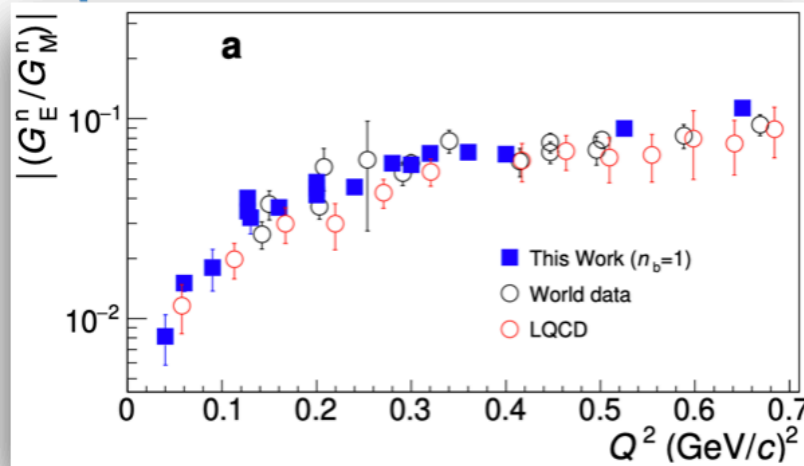
helicity PDF



[JAM & ETMC, PRD 103 (2021) 016003]

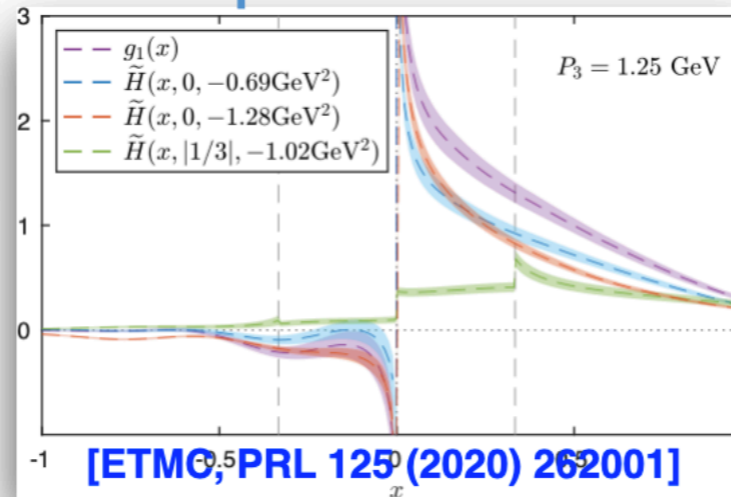


proton & neutron radius



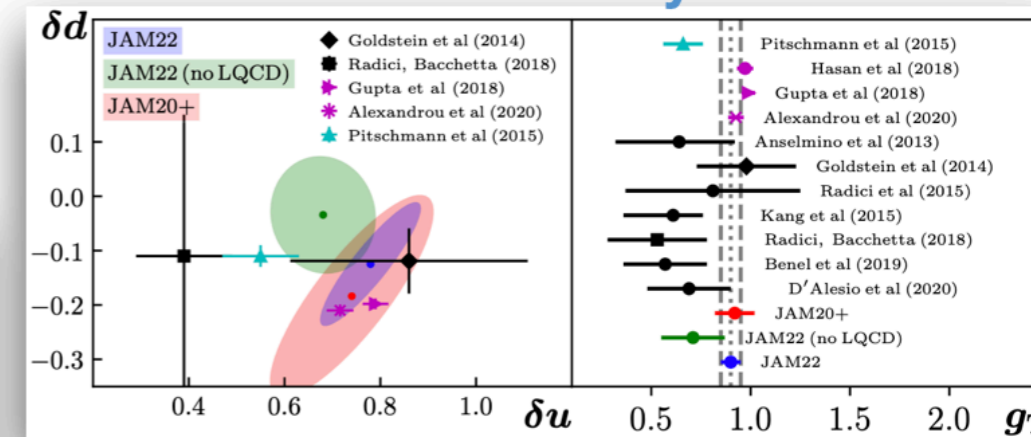
[Atac et al., Nature Comm. 12, 1759 (2021)]

proton GPDs



[ETMC, PRL 125 (2020) 262001]

transversity PDF



[JAM, PRD 106 (2022) 3, 034014]

And many more!



Concluding remarks

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★ Impressive progress in the extraction of PDFs from Lattice QCD

★ New Developments in several promising directions:

DA

M-H Chu, Thu 3:30 pm

GPDs

H. Dutrieux, Thu 4:30pm

TMDs

M. Wagman, Thu 5 pm

★ Extensive programs in Gluon PDFs

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Thank you



DOE Early Career Award (NP)
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