Transverse densities in the nucleon's chiral periphery

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and Related Subjects
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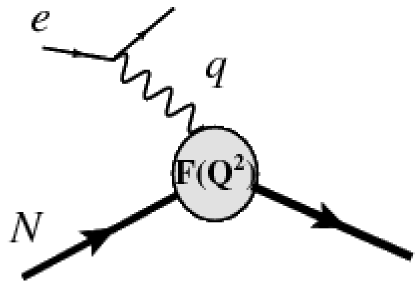
Outline

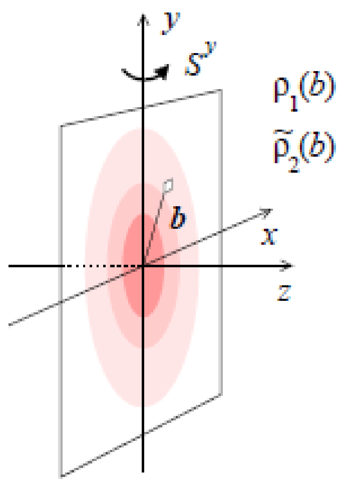
- Transverse densities:
  - Definition , Context and Motivation
- Covariant framework
- LF formalism and overlap representation
- Peripheral charge and matter distributions

Transverse Densities



G.A. Miller (2007)

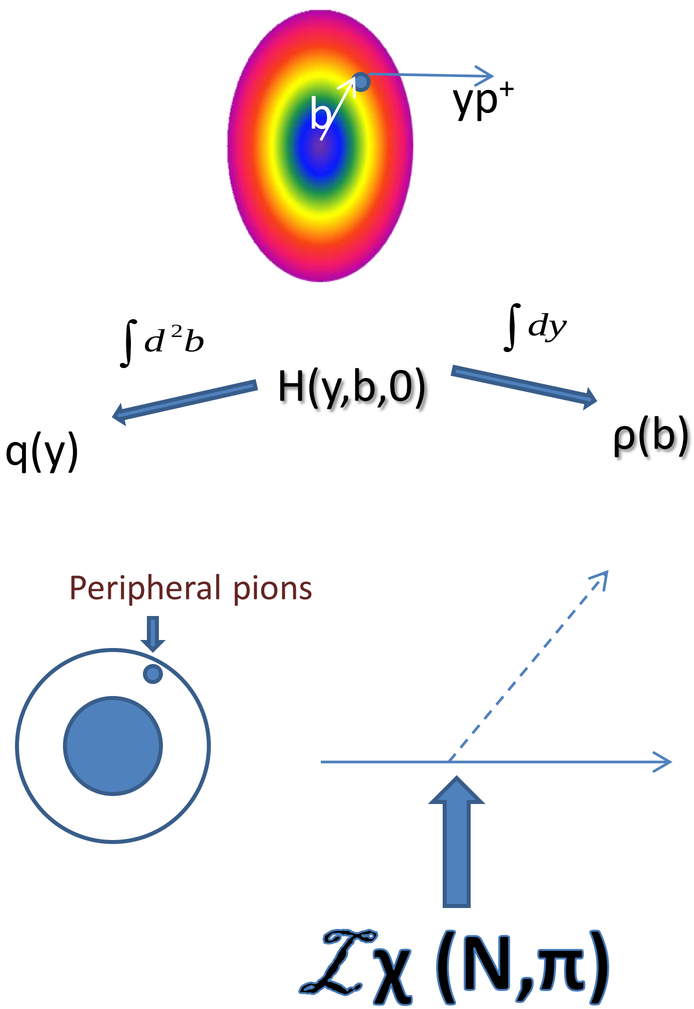
$$\rho(b) \equiv \int \frac{d^2\Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\Delta_\perp \cdot \mathbf{b}} F(\Delta_\perp)$$



- Proper Densities
- Access static internal structure of the nucleon
- Connect Form factors (observables) to spatial structure of nucleon
- Quantify description of a relativistic multi particle system
- Decompose spin structure of current density of the nucleon

$$\langle J^+(\boldsymbol{b}) \rangle_{y-\mathrm{pol}} = \rho_1(b) + (2S^y)\cos\phi \underbrace{\frac{d}{db}\left[\frac{\rho_2(b)}{2M_N}\right]}_{\widetilde{\rho}_2(b)}$$

Context



- Structure of hadrons as relativistic composite systems.

  PDF, GPDs, Tranverse densities, etc.

- Universality of large distance dynamics
  - Chiral symmetry Breaking
  - Effective field theory (pions, nucleons d.o.f)

Aim

- Model Independent description

  Chiral Dynamics and Large distance profile : space parameterization of nucleon structure .

- Experiment
  - Form factors measurements in the low Q^2 region

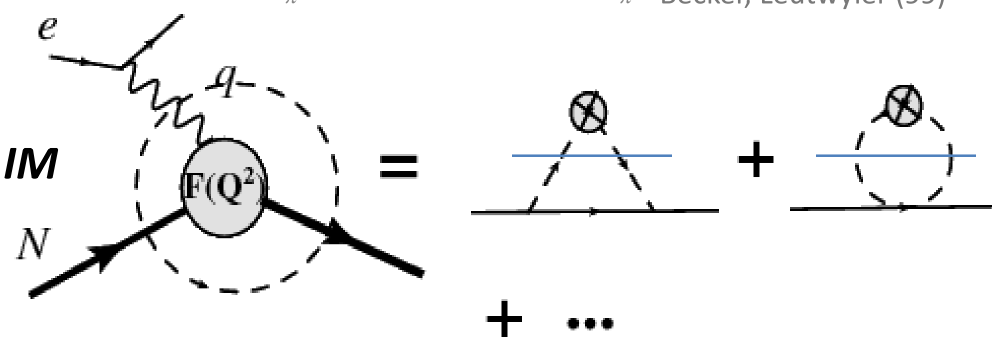
    (JLab E12-11-106 Q2 ~ 10^{-2} - 10^{-4} GeV^2
  - Connect chiral dynamics with Peripheral Processes in High Energy ep and pp Reactions: EIC, LHC

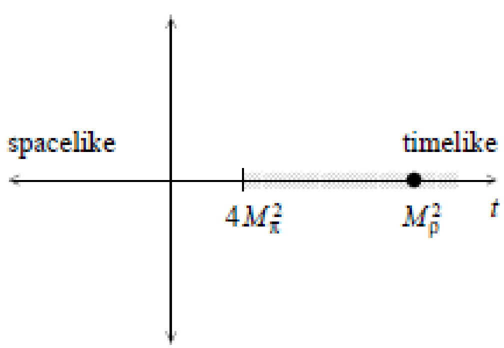
Methodology

$\mathcal{L}\chi$ (N,π)

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = -\frac{g_A}{2F_\pi}\overline{\psi}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\tau^a\psi\partial_\mu\pi^a - \frac{1}{4F_\pi^2}\overline{\psi}\gamma^\mu\tau^a\psi\varepsilon^{abc}\pi^b\partial_\mu\pi^c + \ldots$$

Becker, Leutwyler (99)



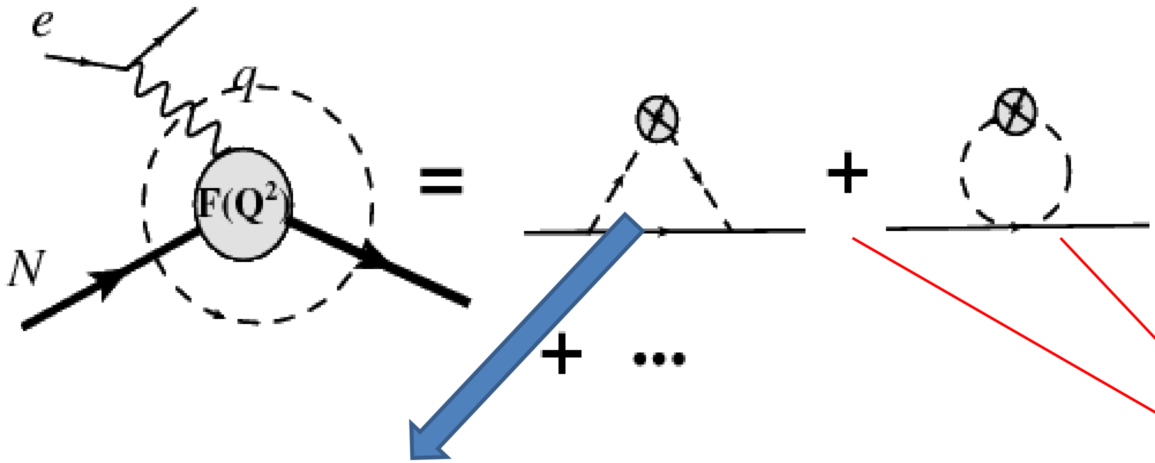


- Covariant approach
  - Invariant ChPT
  - Interaction Lagrangian with AV coupling
  - Dispersion relations and spectral functions

$$\rho(b) = \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{2\pi} K_0\left(\sqrt{t}b\right)\frac{1}{\pi}\operatorname{Im} F(t+i0)$$

- Suppresses modes far from threshold
- Spatial parametrization of kinematical regions

Spectral functions



$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{M_N^2 - \frac{t}{4}}\sqrt{\frac{t}{4} - M_\pi^2}}{\frac{t}{2} - M_\pi^2}$$

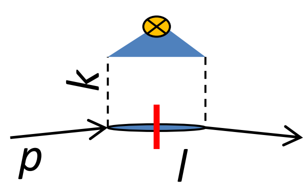
Contact term~10%

$$\frac{1}{\pi} Im\, F_1^V(t+i0) = \frac{M_N^2 g_A^2 (t/2 - M_\pi^2)^2}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2 (P^2)^{5/2}\sqrt{t}} \left[-\frac{t}{8} x^2 \arctan x + \left(M_N^2 + \frac{t}{8} \right)(x - \arctan x) \right] + \frac{2(1-g_A^2)k_{cm}^3}{3(4\pi F_\pi)^2 \sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} Im\, F_2^V(t+i0) = \frac{M_N^4 g_A^2 (t/2 - M_\pi^2)^2}{2(4\pi F_\pi)^2 (P^2)^{5/2}\sqrt{t}} \left[(x^2+3)\arctan x - 3x \right],$$

Strikman, Weiss PRC (2010)

C.G., C. Weiss JHEP (2014)



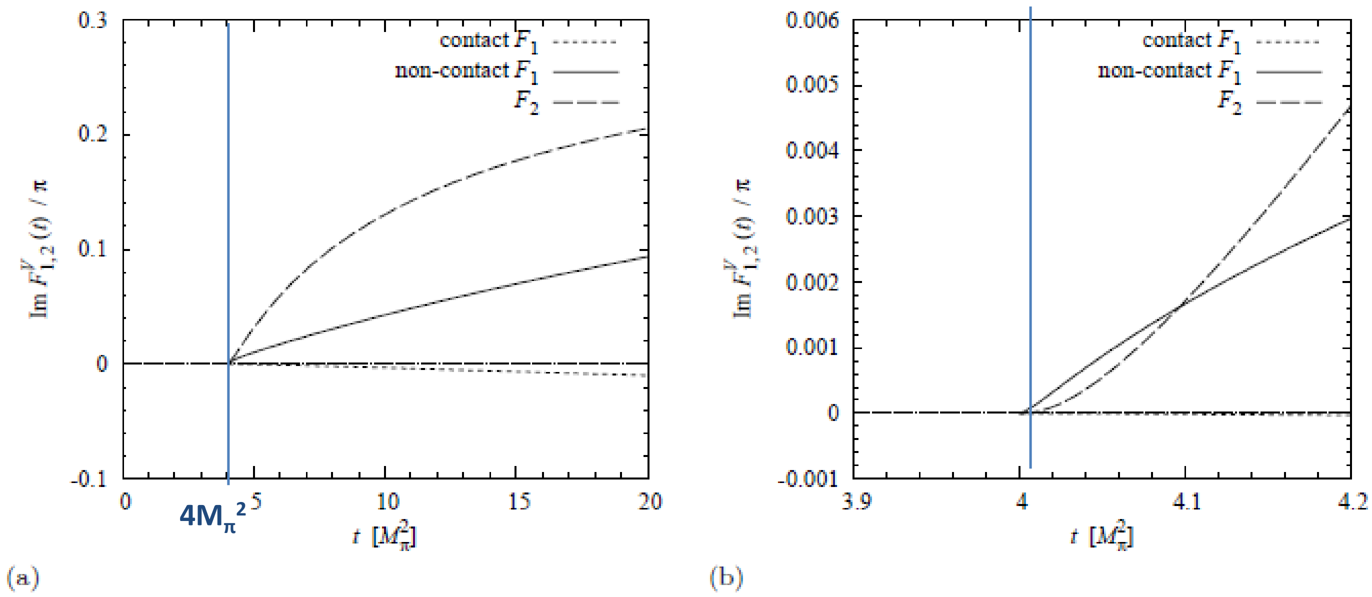
Sub-threshold singularity at *$x(t_{sub}) = \pm 1$*

$$t_{sub} = 4M_\pi^2 - \frac{M_\pi^4}{M_N^2}$$

Molecular modes

Spectral functions

C.G., C. Weiss JHEP (2014)



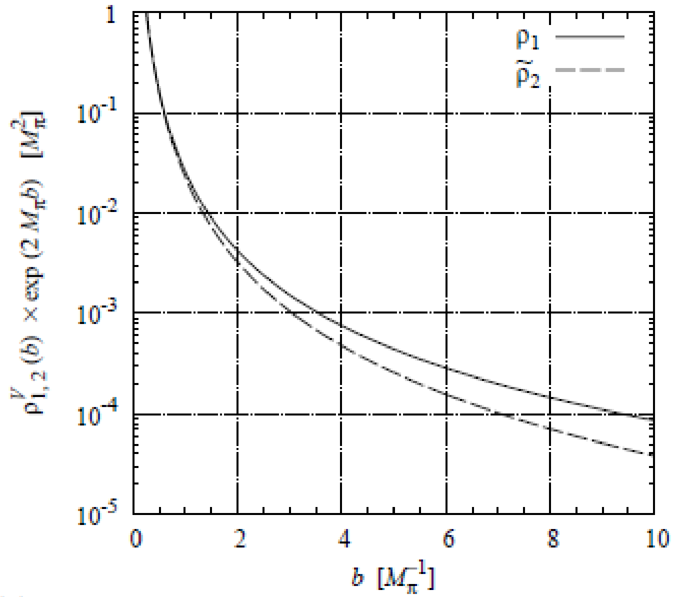
- Chiral modes

$$b \sim O(M_\pi^{-1})$$

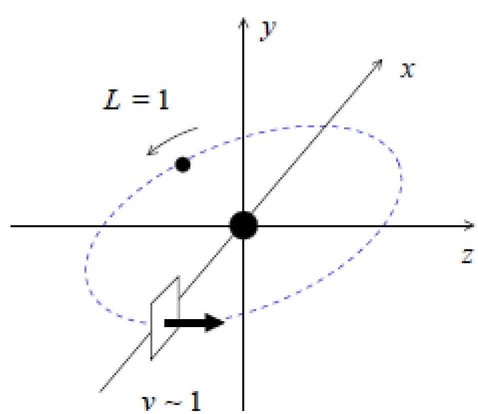
- Molecular modes

$$b \sim O\left(\frac{M_N^2}{M_\pi^3}\right)$$

Transverse Densities



(a)



- Heavy Baryon expansion

$$\rho^V_1(b) = g_A^2\left[\frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{n=0}\epsilon^n R_n(M_\pi b)\right] + (1-g_A^2)\;\frac{4R_{cont}(M_\pi b)}{3\pi},$$

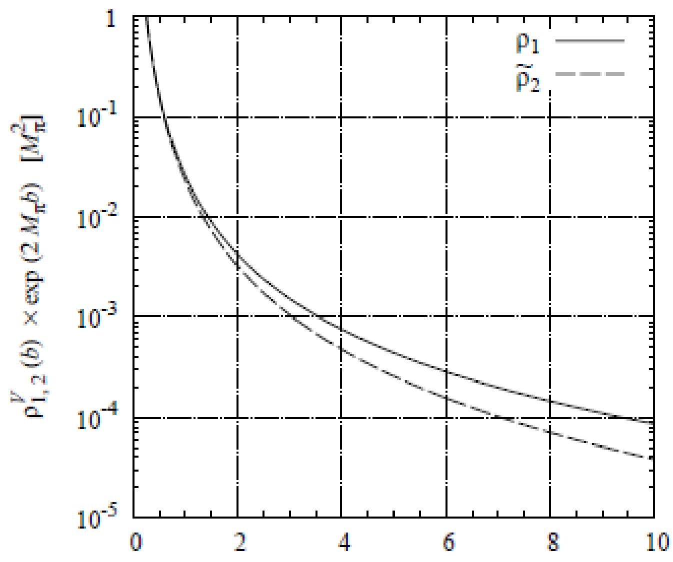
$$\tilde{\rho}_2(b) = g_A^2\left[\frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{n=0}\epsilon^n \overline{R}_n(M_\pi b)\right]$$

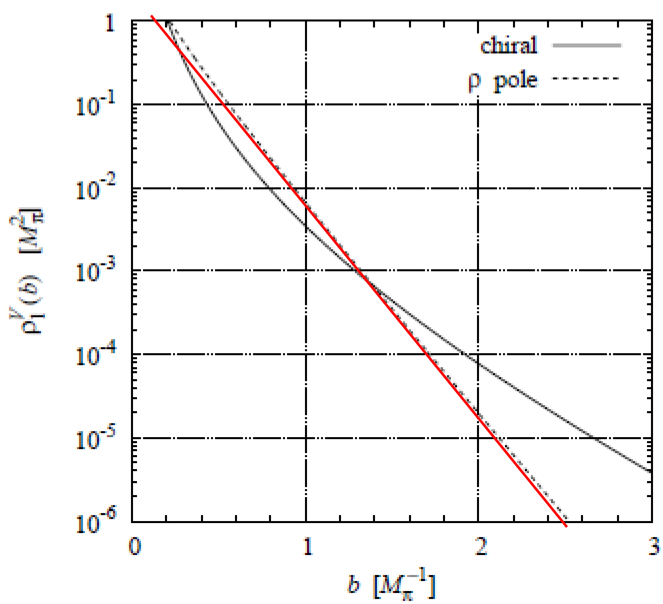
- Hint a mechanical picture

$$\frac{\tilde{\rho}_2^V(b)}{\rho_1^V(b)} = O\left(\frac{M_\pi^0}{M_N^0}\right)$$

$$\frac{|J^z|}{J^0} = v = O(1)$$

Transverse Densities





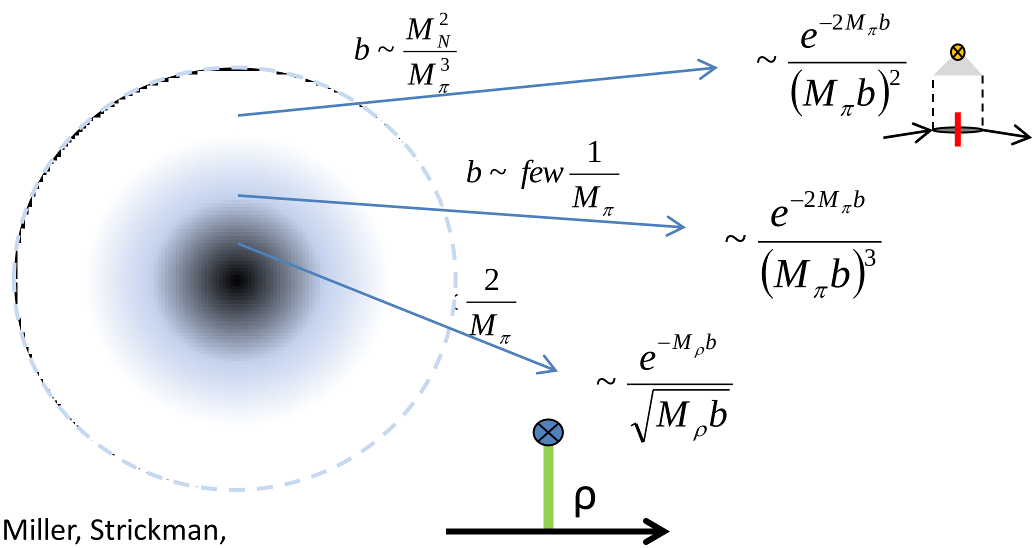
C.G., C. Weiss JHEP (2014)

- Heavy Baryon expansion (in chiral region)

$$\rho_1^V(b) = g_A^2 \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0} \epsilon^n R_n(M_\pi b) \right] + (1 - g_A^2) \frac{4 R_{cont}(M_\pi b)}{3\pi},$$

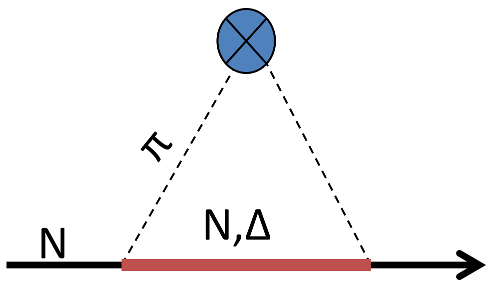
$$\tilde{\rho}_2(b) = g_A^2 \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0} \epsilon^n \overline{R}_n(M_\pi b) \right]$$

- Non-Chiral vs Chiral and Molecular

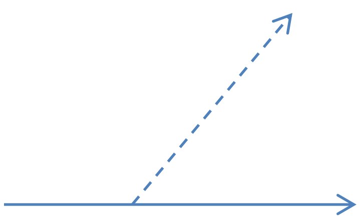


Miller, Strickman, Weiss PRC(2010)

Wave Functions in the Light Front



$$\left\langle p_2 \left| \frac{J^{+V}_{\pi N}}{2p^+} \right| p_1 \right\rangle = \int \frac{dy}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^2k_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \Psi^\dagger_{\pi N}\left(y, k_\perp + (1-y)\frac{\Delta_\perp}{2}\right) \Psi_{\pi N}\left(y, k_\perp - (1-y)\frac{\Delta_\perp}{2}, \right),$$



$$\frac{g_A M_N}{F_\pi} \bar{u}_{s'}(l)\gamma_5 u_s(p_1)$$

$$\Psi_{\pi N}(y, k_\perp, s, s_l) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(1-y)}} \frac{i\Gamma(y, k_\perp, s, s_l)}{M_N^2 - M_{\pi N}^2(y, k_\perp^2)}$$

$$\Psi_{\pi N}(y, r_\perp) \equiv \int \frac{d^2k_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-ir_\perp \cdot k_\perp} \Psi_{\pi N}(y, k_\perp)$$

- Light Front Formulation
  - LC perturbation theory from $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ (N,π)
  - Solve LC-Hamiltonian with pseudo-scalar int. + ~~cont. term~~. Pion-Nucleon comp.
  - Relativistic Wave functions in k_T and b space

Wave Functions in the Light Front

$$\Psi_{\pi N}(y,k_{\perp},s,s_l)=-i\frac{g_A M_N}{F_\pi}2\sqrt{y}\;\frac{yM_N S_3(s,s_l)+k_{\perp}\cdot S_{\perp}(s,s_l)}{k_{\perp}^2+\widetilde{M}_{\pi}^2(y)}$$

⇓

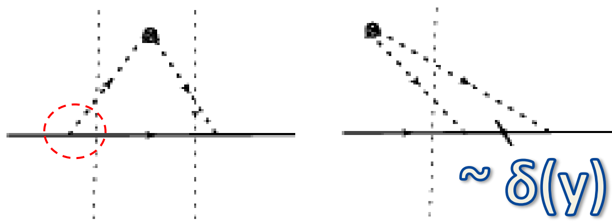
$$\Psi_{\pi N}(y,r_{\perp},s,s_l)=-2i\psi_0(y,r_{\perp})S_3(s,s_l)-2\psi_1(y,r_{\perp}))\,\hat{r}_{\perp}\cdot S_{\perp}(s,s_l)$$

$$\psi_0(y,r_{\perp})=\frac{g_A}{F_\pi}\,\frac{y\sqrt{y}}{2\pi}M_N^2 K_0(\widetilde{M}_\pi r_{\perp})$$

$$\psi_1(y,r_{\perp})=\frac{g_A}{F_\pi}\,\frac{\sqrt{y}\,M_N}{2\pi}\widetilde{M}_\pi K_1(\widetilde{M}_\pi r_{\perp}),$$

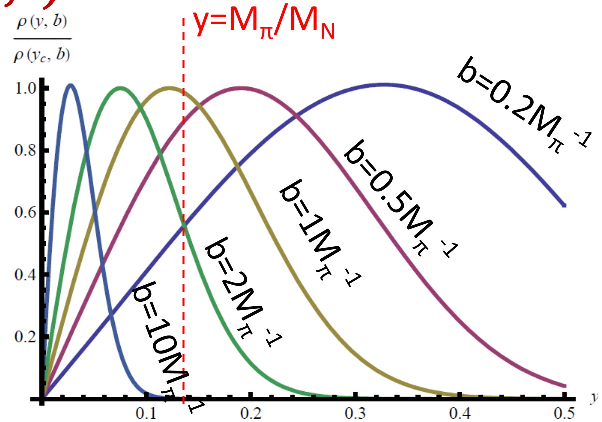
Hints to OAM expansion in impact parameter space

Transverse Densities



$$\rho(b)=\int dy(1-y)^{-2}|\psi(y,b)|^2$$

$$\rho(b)=\int dy\ \rho(y,b)$$



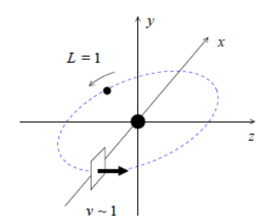
$$\rho_1(b)=\int \frac{dy}{y(1-y)^2}\left[|\psi_0(y,b')|^2+|\psi_1(y,b')|^2\right]$$

$$\tilde{\rho}_2(b)=\int \frac{dy}{y(1-y)^2}\left[\psi_0^\dagger(y,b')\psi_1(y,b')+\psi_1^\dagger(y,b')\psi_0(y,b')\right]$$

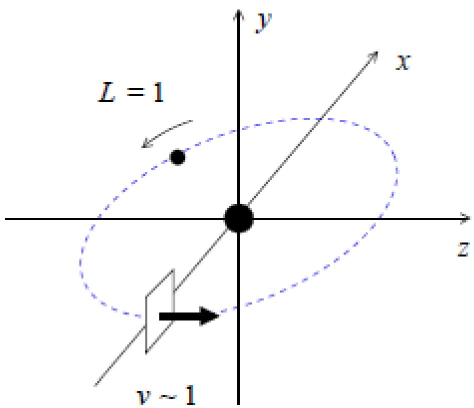
- Partonic (GPDs) and zero mode contributions
- Integrated GPD= Non contact term from covariant AV interaction
- Periphery populated by slower but relativistic pions
- Positive definitiveness of LC current:

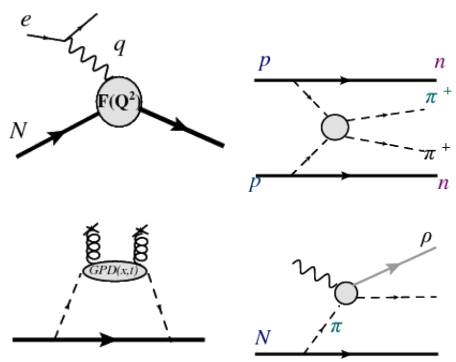
Quasi free peripheral pions

? → $\left\langle J^+(b)\right\rangle > 0$



Motivation

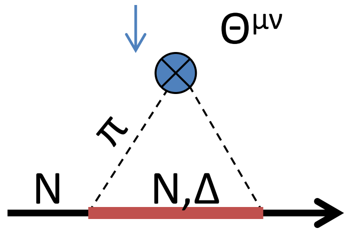




ρ(y,b)
and other distributions

- Mechanical Picture of the nucleon
  - Relativistic wave functions,
  - Properly defined densities
  - Matter distributions, Angular momentum
- Experiment
  - Explore Universality

Energy Momentum Tensor



$$\Theta^{N\pi}_{\mu\nu}(0) = \bar{u}_2 \left[A(\Delta^2)\gamma_{(\mu} P_{\nu)} + B(\Delta^2) P_{(\mu} i\sigma_{\nu)\alpha} \frac{\Delta^\alpha}{2M_N} + C(\Delta^2)\left(\frac{\Delta_\mu \Delta_\nu - \Delta^2 g_{\mu\nu}}{M_N} \right) + \tilde{C}(\Delta^2) M_N g_{\mu\nu} \right] u_1,$$

$$J_\pi = \frac{1}{2}\left[A(0) + B(0)\right]$$

$$\rho_{J_\pi}(b) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\rho_A(b) + \rho_B(b)\right]$$

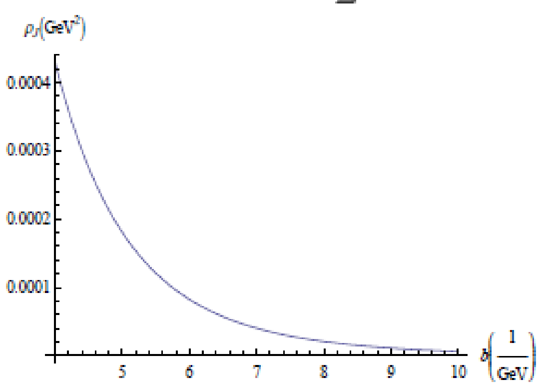
- Probe internal kinematic structure of the nucleon
- Reconstruct nucleon intrinsic properties from parton distributions i.e., FFs as moments of GPDs
  - Spatial parametrization through transverse densities
  - Model independence in chiral periphery
- Compare to QM definitions from wave function
  - Orbital Angular Momentum

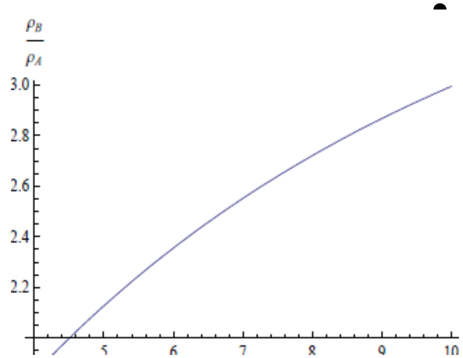
Energy Momentum Tensor

$$\frac{1}{\pi} ImA(t) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{M_N^2 g_A^2 (t/2 - M_\pi^2)^3}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2 \sqrt{P^2}^{\,5} \sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{M_N^2}{P^2} \right) x^3 + 2x - \left(\left(2 - 3 \frac{M_N^2}{P^2} \right) x^2 - 3 \right) \arctan(x) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} ImB(t) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{M_N^2 g_A^2 (t/2 - M_\pi^2)^3}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2 \sqrt{P^2}^{\,5} \sqrt{t}} \frac{M_N^2}{P^2} \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 + 5x - (3x^2 + 5) \arctan(x) \right)$$

$$\rho_{J_\pi}(b) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho_A(b) + \rho_B(b) \right]$$





- **Spectral Functions**

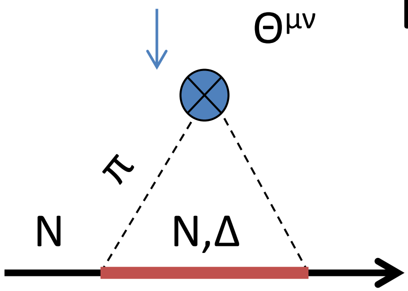
  No contact term contribution, but expected for $C(\Delta^2)$. Further insight into composite nature of nucleon

- Transverse densities

$$\frac{\rho_B}{\rho_A} \sim \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \sim O\left(\frac{M_N}{M_\pi} \right)$$

- Peripheral transverse density of Orbital Angular Momentum

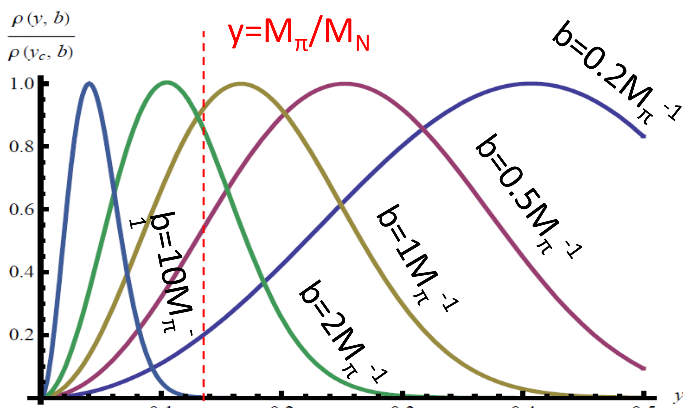
EMT Transverse Densities from LCWFs



- EMT Form factors from LCWF overlap

$$\left\langle p_2 \left| \frac{\Theta^{++V}_{\pi N}}{(2p^+)^2} \right| p_1 \right\rangle = \int \frac{dy}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^2k_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \, y \Psi^\dagger_{\pi N}\left(y, k_\perp + (1-y)\frac{\Delta_\perp}{2}\right) \Psi_{\pi N}\left(y, k_\perp - (1-y)\frac{\Delta_\perp}{2}\right)$$

$\rho_A(y,b) = y\ \rho_1(y,b)$



$$\rho_A(b) = \int \frac{dy}{(1-y)^2} \left[|\psi_0(y,b')|^2 + |\psi_1(y,b')|^2 \right]$$

$$\tilde{\rho}_B(b) = \int \frac{dy}{(1-y)^2} \left[\psi_0^\dagger(y,b')\psi_1(y,b') + \psi_1^\dagger(y,b')\psi_0(y,b') \right]$$

- Transverse densities as moments of GPDs
- Helicity flip GPD and $\rho_B(y,b)$, dominate at periphery

$$\frac{\rho_B(y,b)}{\rho_A(y,b)} \sim \frac{\rho_2(y,b)}{\rho_1(y,b)} \sim y \sim O\left(\frac{M_N}{M_\pi}\right)$$

Summary

- Explored Nucleonic Structure in a setting that guarantees a model independent analysis of the dynamics governed by χ EFT.
  - Derived EM and EMT transverse peripheral densities from analiticity of corresponding FF
  - **Spatial parametrization of internal kinematics of nucleon**
- Calculated transverse densities from LC-Wave Functions (Connection to GPD formalism)
  - Numerical agreement with covariant formalism
  - First approach to **Orbital angular momentum of peripheral pions**
- **Emerging mechanical picture of nucleon's periphery**
- Universality of transverse densities

Outlook

- Extend Light-cone framework to Delta-pion and other non-nucleonic
- Understand quantitatively origin of contact term (higher mass states, nucleon compositeness)
- Test use of πN-LCWF and transverse densities in experimental studies at Low and High energies

  Peripheral exclusive processes in e-N scattering at EIC

  [Strikman, Weiss Phys.Rev. D69 (2004) 054012; EIC White Paper 2012]
- Extend connections to other distributions