

Parton Distributions from Lattice QCD

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Generalized Parton Distributions

- **parton distributions** and **form factors** - GPDs reduce to parton distributions and form factors in particular limits

$$q(x) \quad \text{and} \quad F_1(t), F_2(t)$$

- **transverse structure** - 3D distribution of quarks in a mixed representation: 2 transverse coordinates \vec{b}_\perp and 1 longitudinal momentum x

$$q(x, \vec{b}_\perp)$$

- **spin decomposition** - decomposition of nucleon spin into quark helicity, quark orbital, and gluon contributions

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma_{u+d} + L_{u+d} + J_g$$

Lattice Calculation

- work with the Lattice Hadron Physics Collaboration (LHPC)
- lattice spacing: $a = 0.124$ fm ($a^{-1} = 1.6$ GeV)
- for nucleon structure, chiral extrapolation is the dominate error

L (fm)	m_π (MeV)				
2.52	354	498	594	693	761
3.53	353				

- one-loop perturbative renormalization at $\mu = 2$ GeV in $\overline{\text{MS}}$
- (for the experts: domain wall valence quarks on asqtad sea quarks)

Moments of Parton Distributions

- light-cone expansion generates twist-two operators

$$O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} = \bar{q} i D^{\{\mu_1 \dots i D^{\mu_{n-1}} \gamma^{\mu_n\}} q$$

- moments of parton distributions from forward matrix elements

$$\langle P | O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P \rangle = 2 \langle x^{n-1} \rangle_q P^{\{\mu_1 \dots P^{\mu_n\}}$$

- unpolarized, helicity and transversity moments

$$\langle x^n \rangle_q = \int_0^1 dx x^n \{q(x) - (-1)^n \bar{q}(x)\}$$

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\Delta q} = \int_0^1 dx x^n \{\Delta q(x) + (-1)^n \Delta \bar{q}(x)\}$$

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\delta q} = \int_0^1 dx x^n \{\delta q(x) - (-1)^n \delta \bar{q}(x)\}$$

Simple Chiral Perturbation Theory

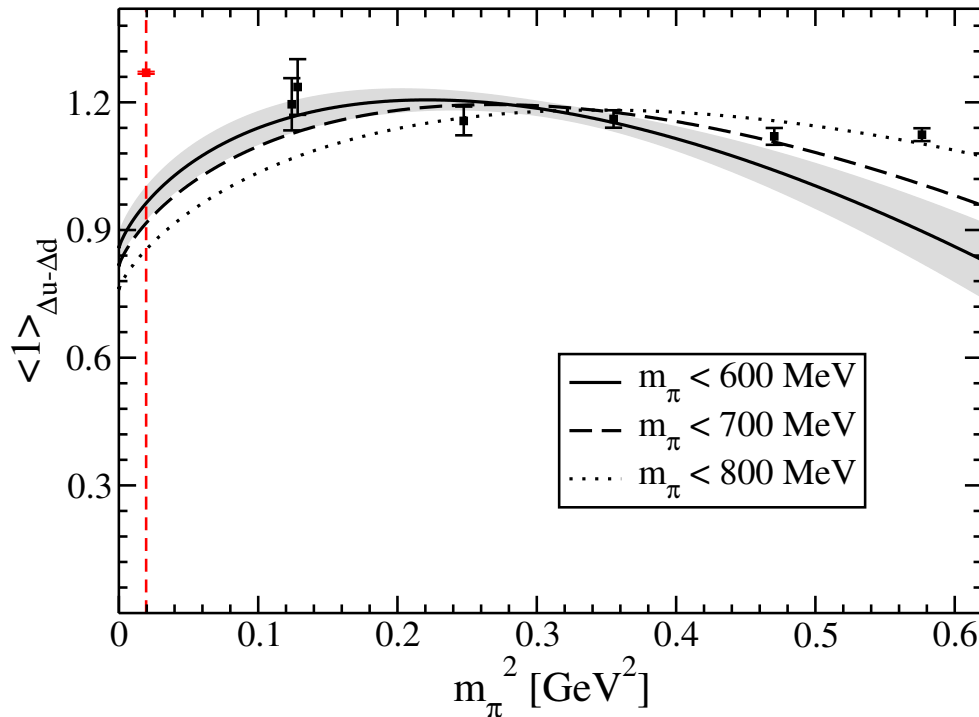
- standard one-loop heavy baryon chiral perturbation theory

$$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta u - \Delta d} = g = \hat{g} \left(1 - \frac{(2\hat{g}^2 + 1)}{(4\pi\hat{f})^2} m^2 \ln \left(\frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \right) + c_g(\mu) m^2$$

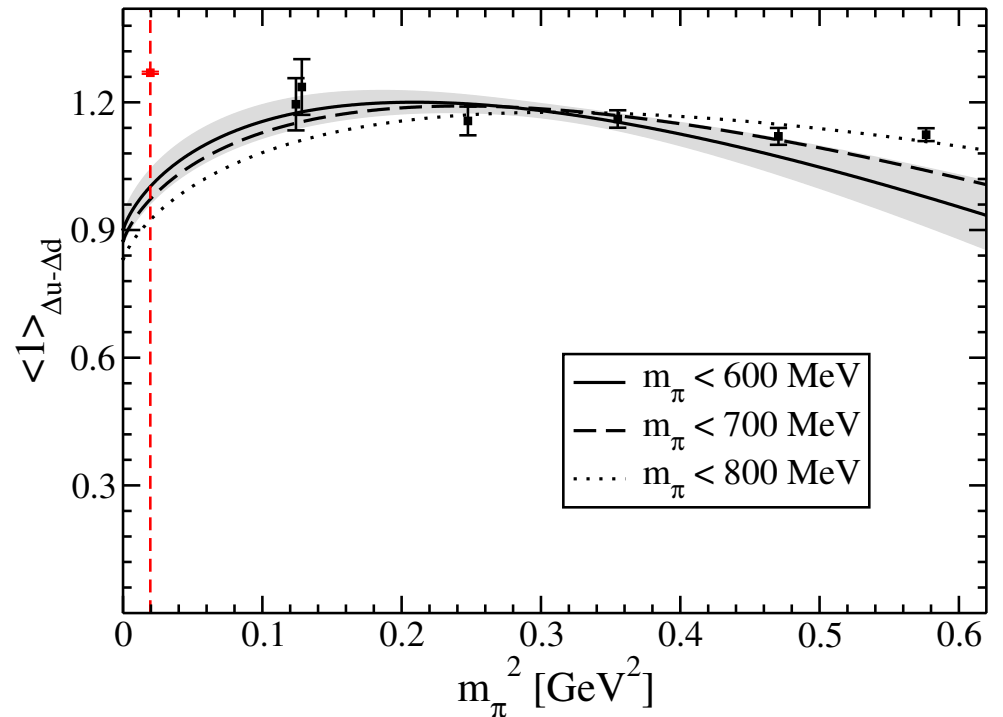
[Arndt, Savage, Chen, Ji]

- finite range regulator: $\ln(\mu^2) \rightarrow \ln(\Lambda^2 + m^2)$

Heavy Baryon χ PT



Finite Range Regulator χ PT



Self-Consistent Chiral Perturbation Theory

- standard one-loop heavy baryon chpt for $\langle x \rangle$

$$\langle x \rangle = \langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle - \langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle (3\overset{\circ}{g}^2 + 1) m^2 / (4\pi \overset{\circ}{f})^2 \ln(m^2 / \mu^2) + c_x(\mu) m^2$$

[Arndt, Savage, Chen, Ji]

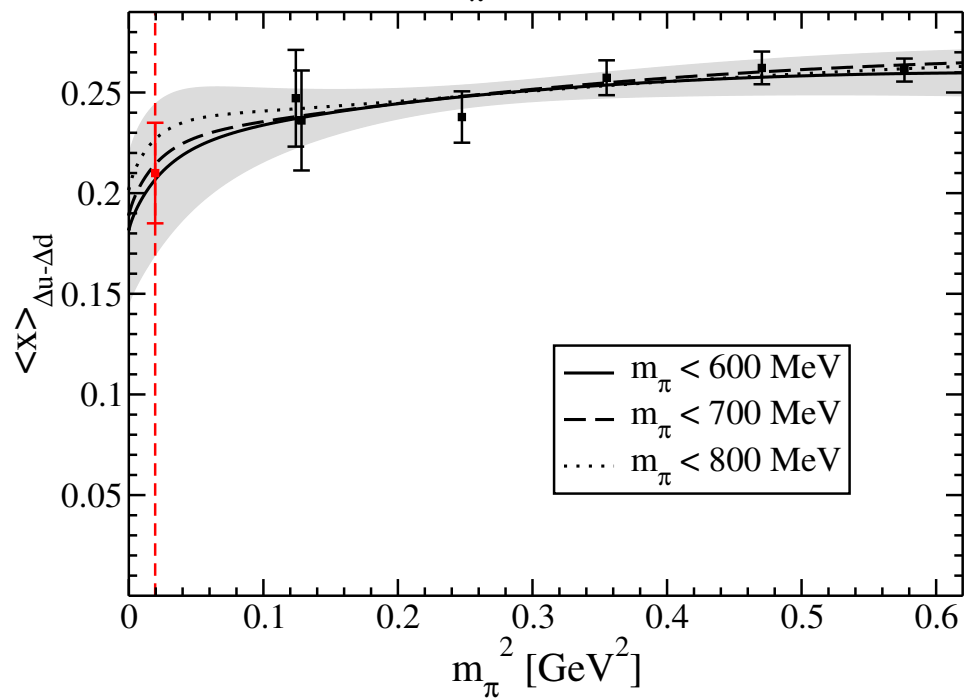
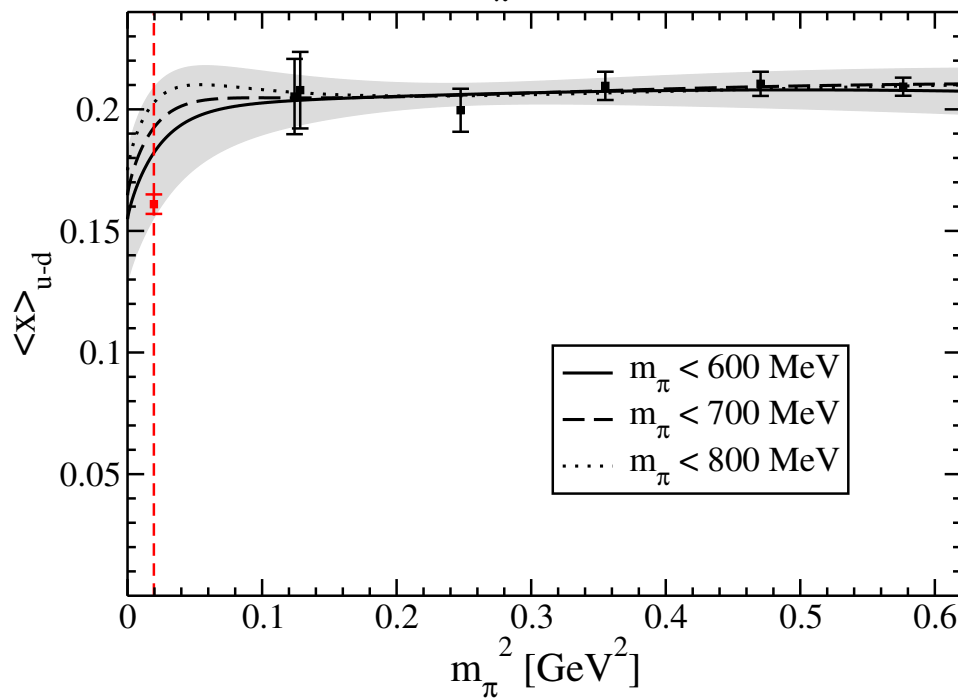
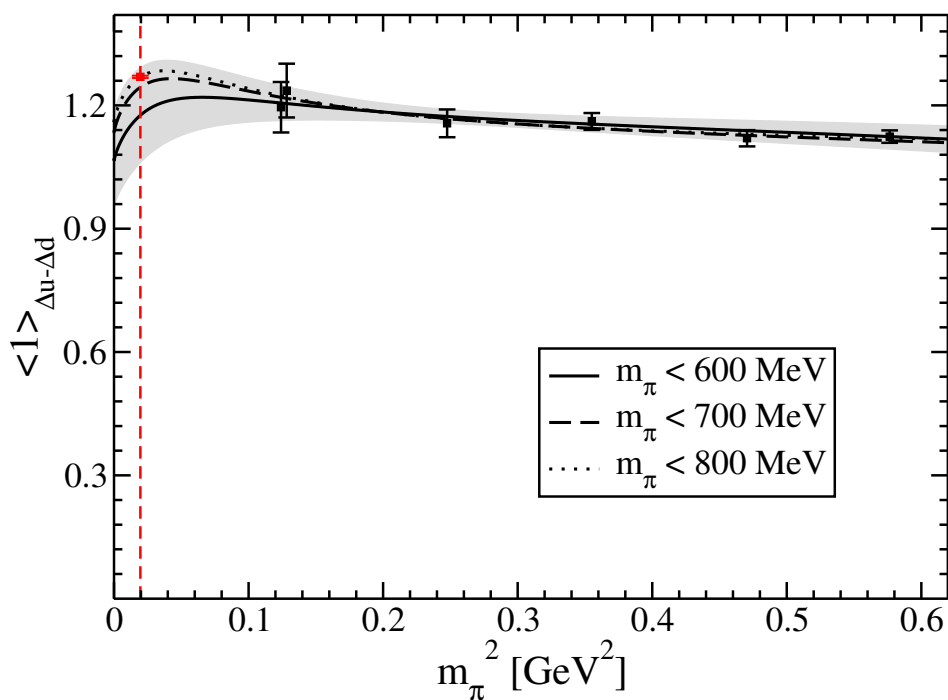
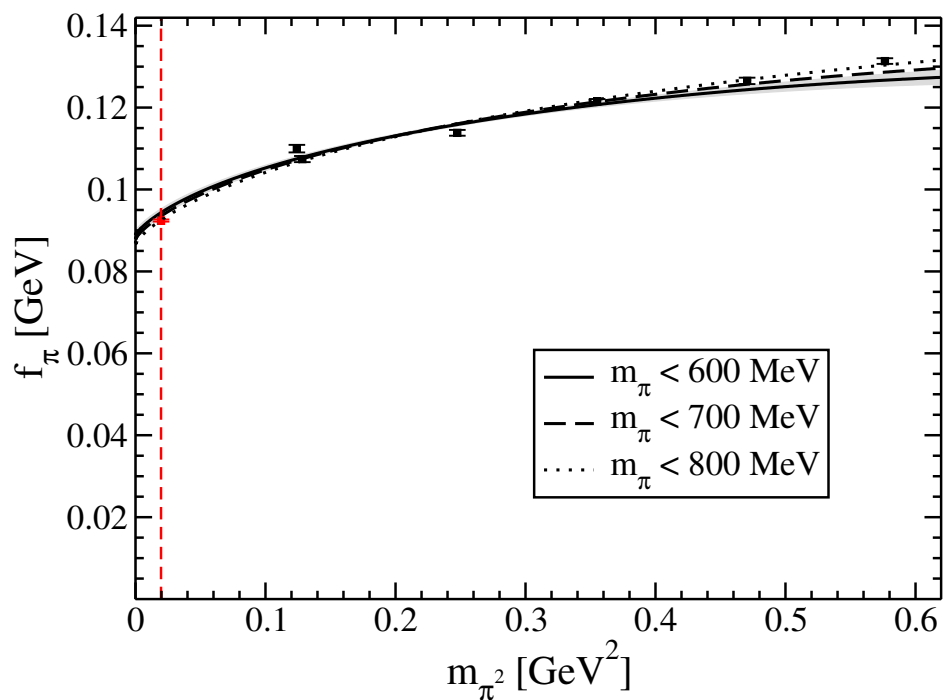
- choose $\mu = \alpha \overset{\circ}{f}$ and replace $\overset{\circ}{f}$, $\overset{\circ}{g}$, $\langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle$ with f , g , $\langle x \rangle$ in the NLO term

$$\langle x \rangle = \langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle - \langle x \rangle (3g^2 + 1) m^2 / (4\pi f)^2 \ln(m^2 / (\alpha f)^2) + c_x(\alpha) m^2$$

- rearrange and isolate the unknown low energy constants: $\langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle$, $c_x(\alpha)$

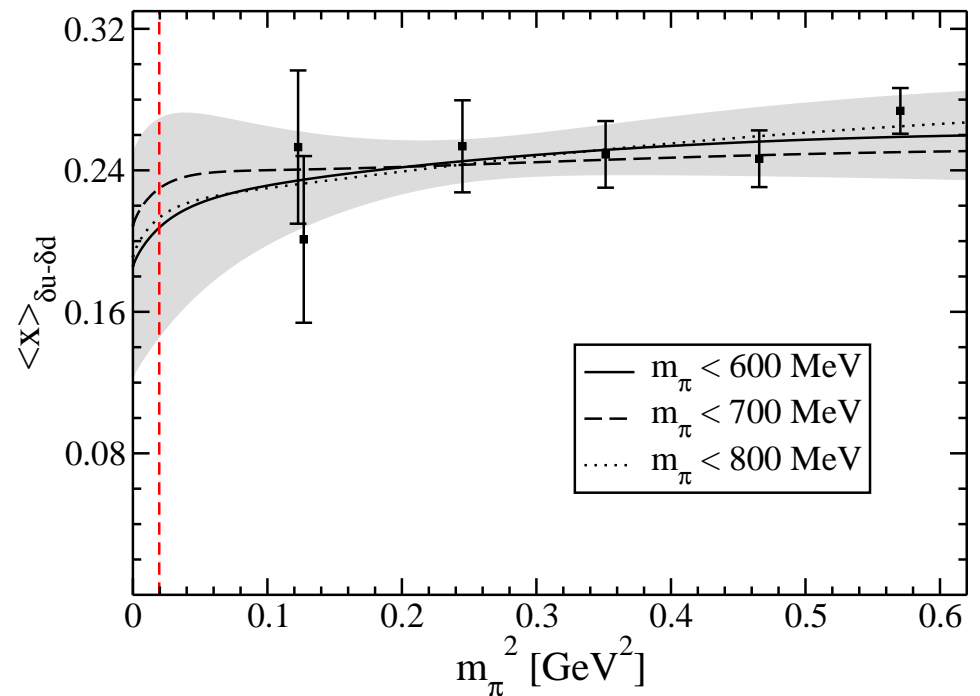
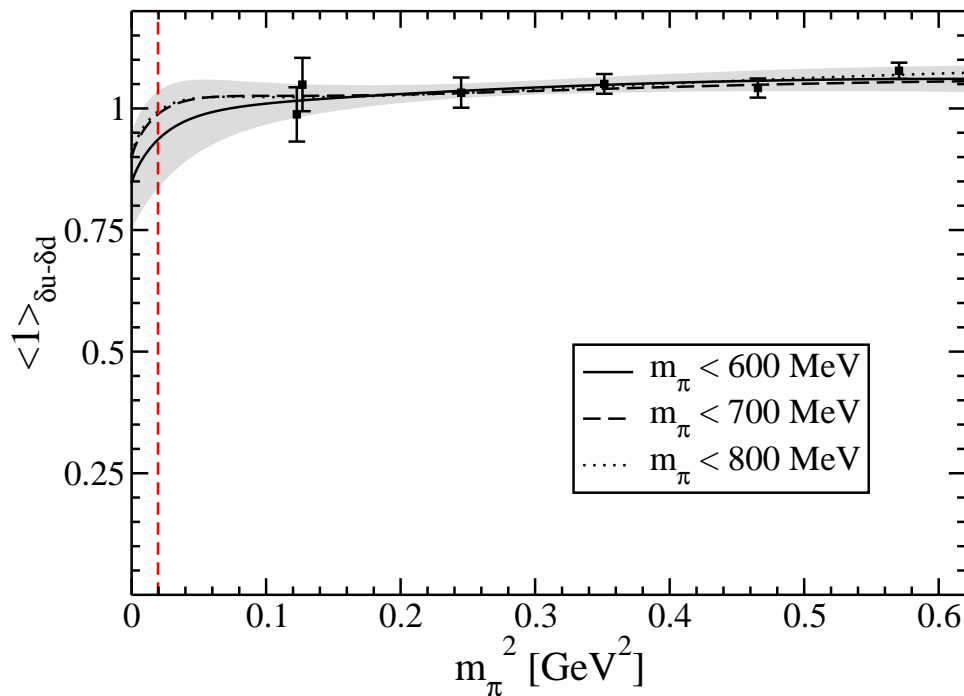
$$\langle x \rangle (1 + (3g^2 + 1) m^2 / (4\pi f)^2 \ln(m^2 / (\alpha f)^2)) = \langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle + c_x(\alpha) m^2$$

Benchmark Observables



Transversity Distribution

- statistical errors, finite size effects and the systematic error from extrapolation in m_π can be estimated below
- a study of lattice artifacts and renormalization will yield genuine predictions for transversity



Generalized Parton Distributions

- moments of parton distributions from forward matrix elements

$$\langle P | O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P \rangle = 2 \langle x^{n-1} \rangle_q P^{\{\mu_1 \dots P^{\mu_n}\}}$$

- off-forward matrix elements of twist-two operators, $t = (P' - P)^2$

$$\langle P' | O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P \rangle = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ \text{even}}}^{n-1} \left\{ A_{ni}^q(t) K_{ni}^A + B_{ni}^q(t) K_{ni}^B \right\} + \delta_{\text{even}}^n C_n^q(t) K_n^C$$

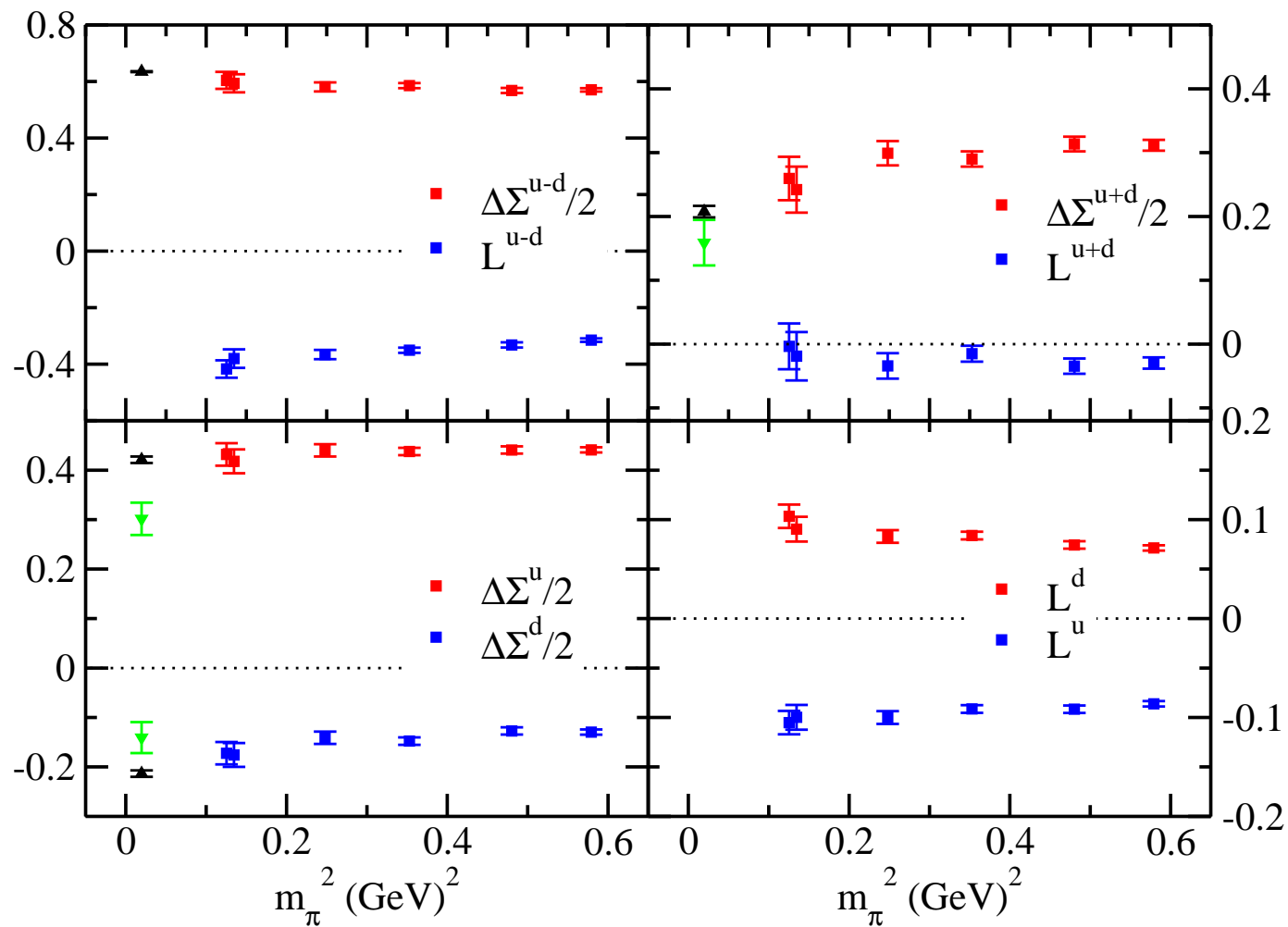
- nucleon spin decomposition

[X.D. Ji]

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma^{u+d} + L^{u+d} + J^g$$

$$\Delta \Sigma^q = \langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q} \quad L^q = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle x \rangle_q + B_{20}^q(0) - \langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q} \right)$$

Spin Content



- caveat: disconnected diagrams are omitted in $u + d$, u , d but not $u - d$

Conclusions

- replacing $\overset{\circ}{f}$, $\overset{\circ}{g}$, $\langle \overset{\circ}{x} \rangle$ with f , g , $\langle x \rangle$ in NLO terms of chipt gives results that agree with experimental measurements of f_π , g_A , $\langle x \rangle_{u-d}$, $\langle x \rangle_{\Delta u - \Delta d}$
- careful study of systematic errors should lead to genuine predictions for $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{\delta u - \delta d}$ and $\langle x \rangle_{\delta u - \delta d}$ and other moments of parton distributions
- the nucleon's spin decomposition agrees much better with the latest HERMES results
- a wide range of observables can be examined by calculating moments of not only the parton distributions but also the generalized parton distributions