

**Observations on renormalization patterns  
of quark bilocal operators**

Michael Engelhardt

Lattice TMD Collaboration

## Renormalization patterns – Expectations

Quark bilocal operator:  $\bar{\psi}(-b/2) \Gamma \mathcal{U}[-b/2, b/2] \psi(b/2)$

Expectation:

- Renormalization is multiplicative – renormalization factors can be canceled in matrix element ratios
- Renormalization factors become independent of  $\Gamma$  at large separations  $b$ ;  $Z = Z_\psi S_{\mathcal{U}} Z_\psi$

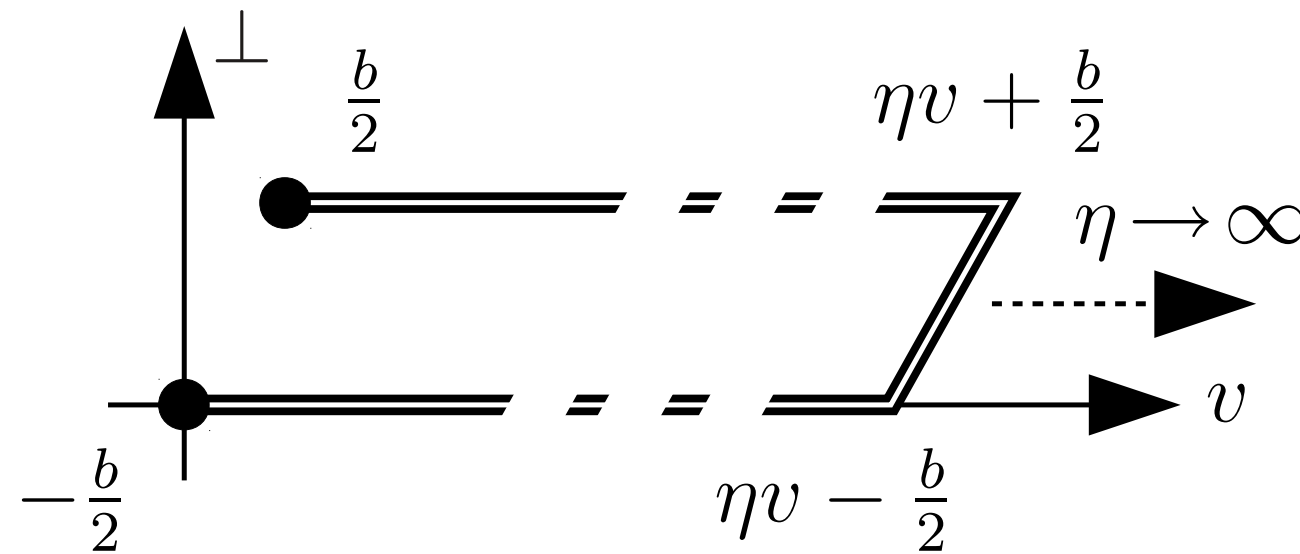
Compare two lattice ensembles:

- DWF,  $a = 0.084$  fm,  $m_\pi = 297$  MeV
- Clover,  $a = 0.114$  fm,  $m_\pi = 317$  MeV

Do ratios of matrix elements coincide?

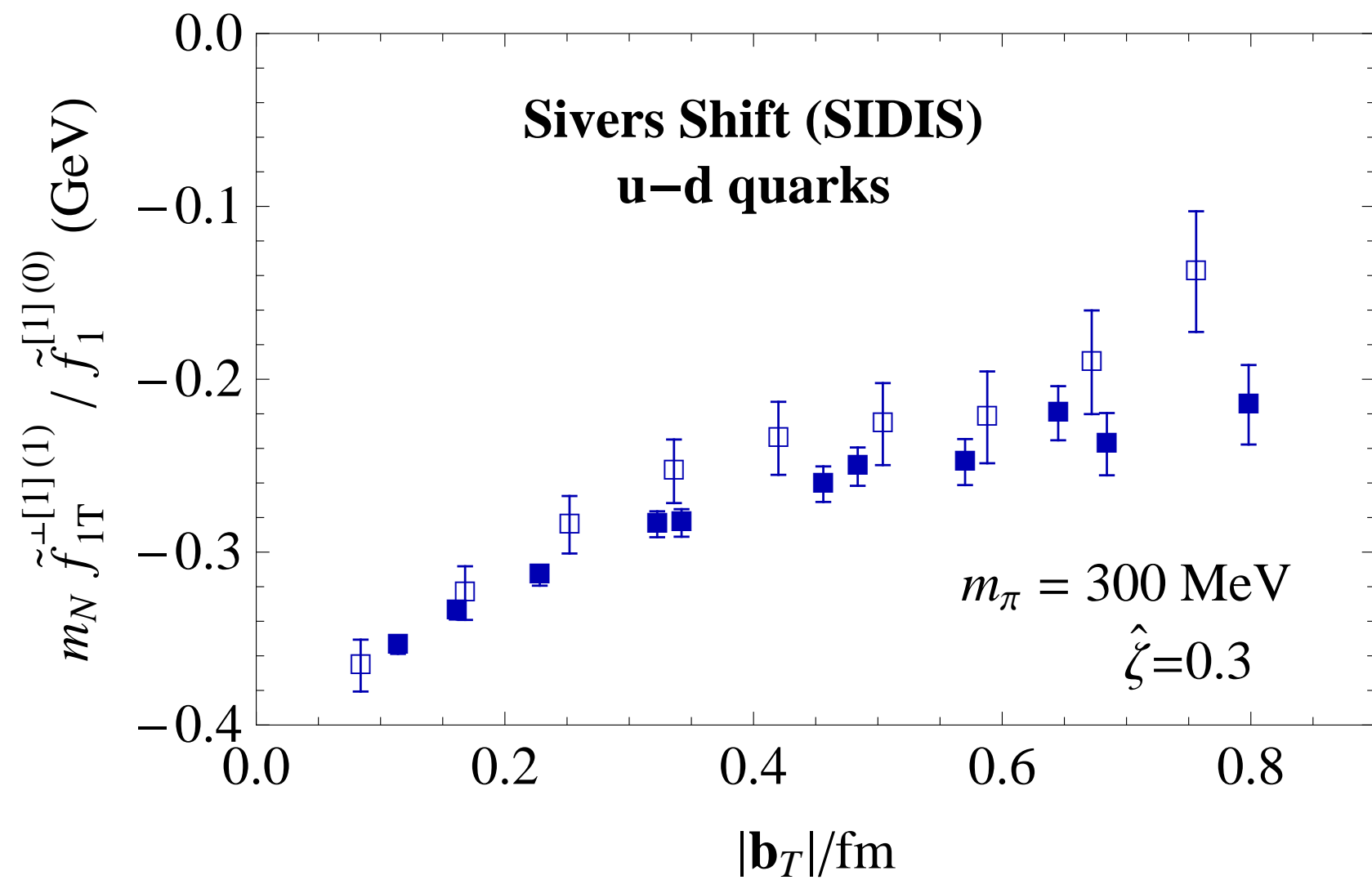
## Geometry

Path of gauge link  $\mathcal{U}$ :



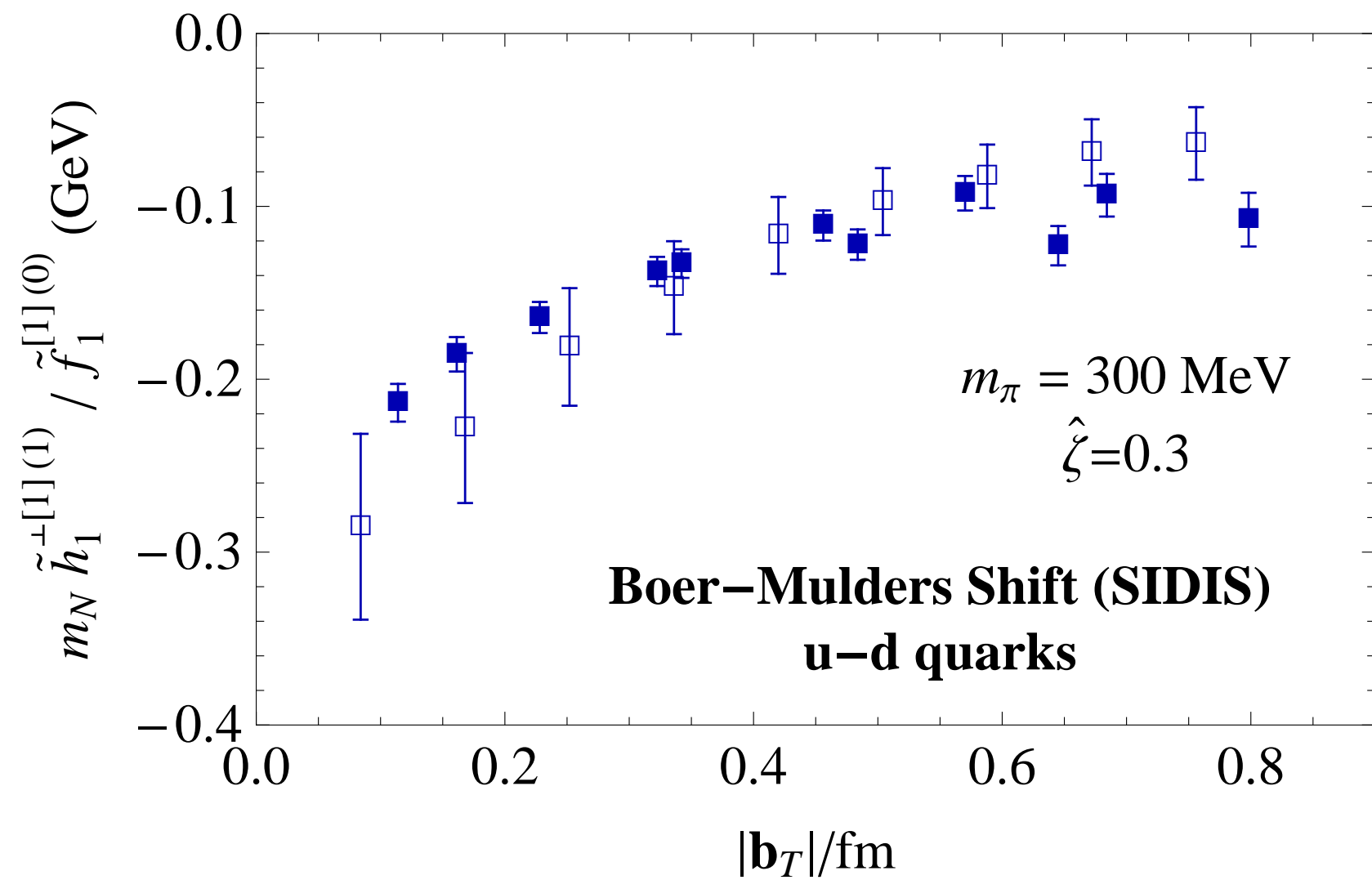
- Have generated data for variable  $\eta$ , including  $\eta = 0$  (straight link)
- Separation  $b$  is transverse to proton momentum  $P$ ; also  $P = 0$  data available

## Sivers Ratio



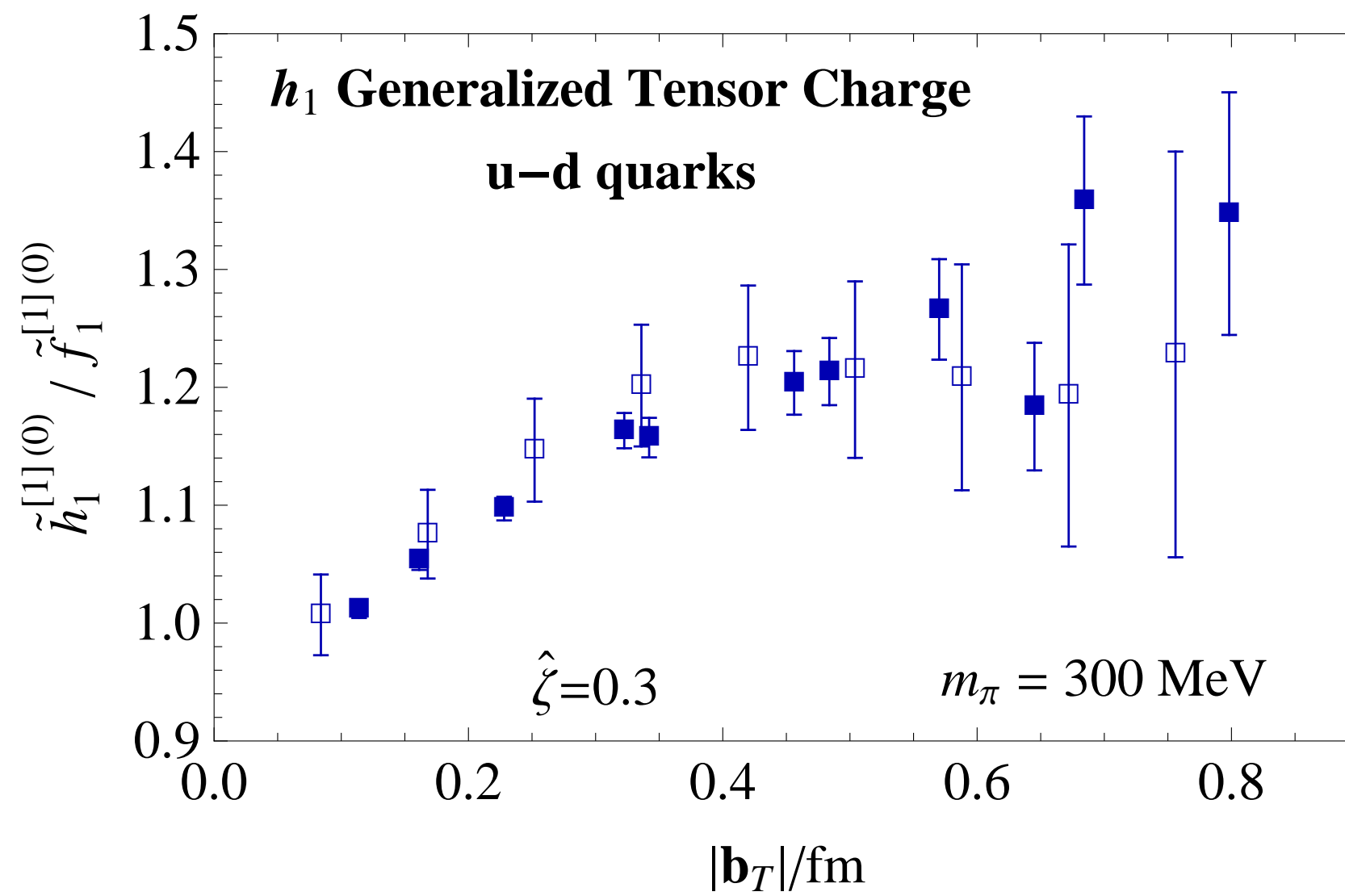
$$\text{Im} \langle \gamma^+ \rangle / \text{Re} \langle \gamma^+ \rangle$$

## Boer-Mulders Ratio



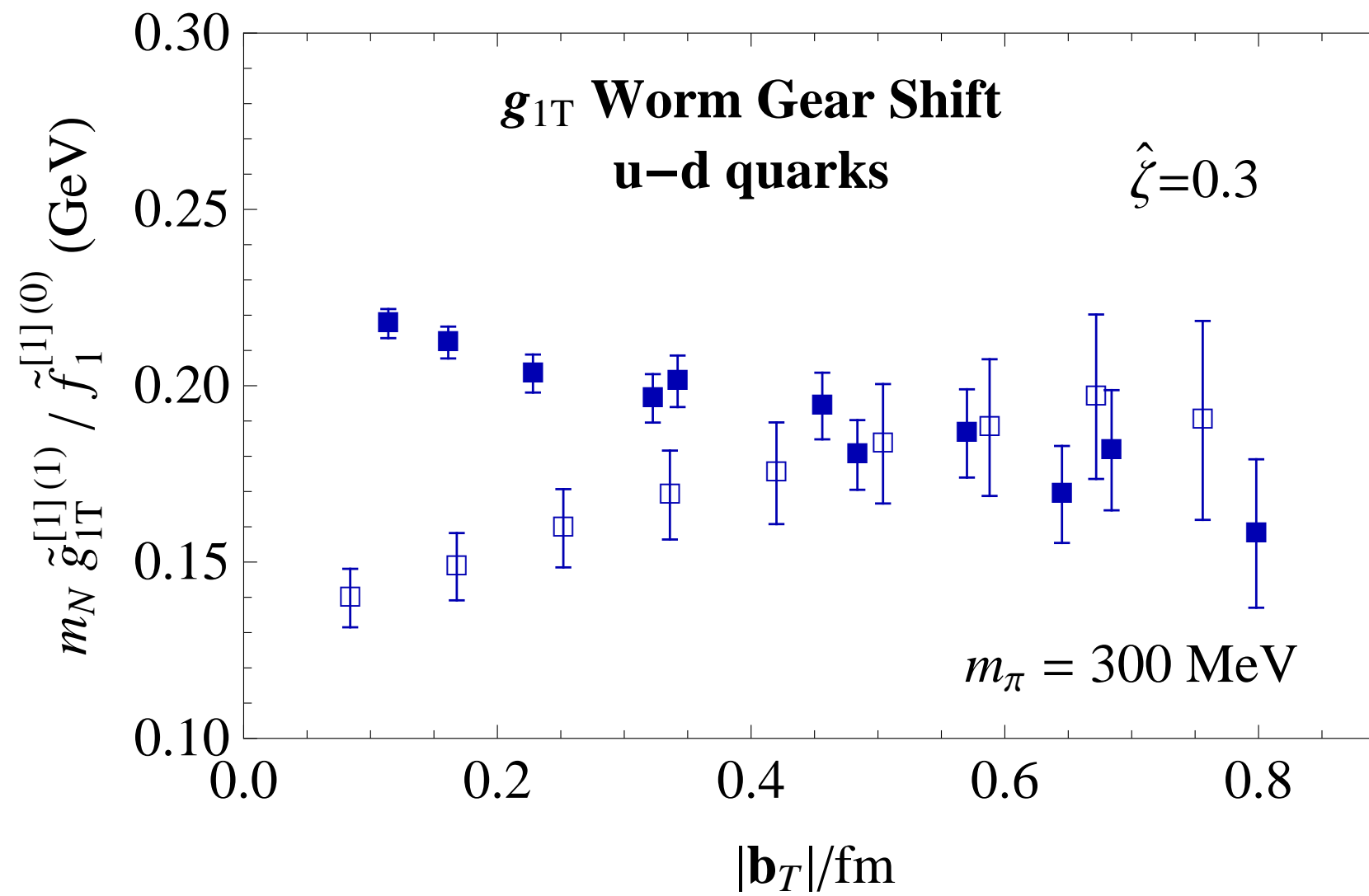
$$\langle i\sigma^{i+}\gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re}\langle \gamma^+ \rangle$$

## Generalized Tensor Charge



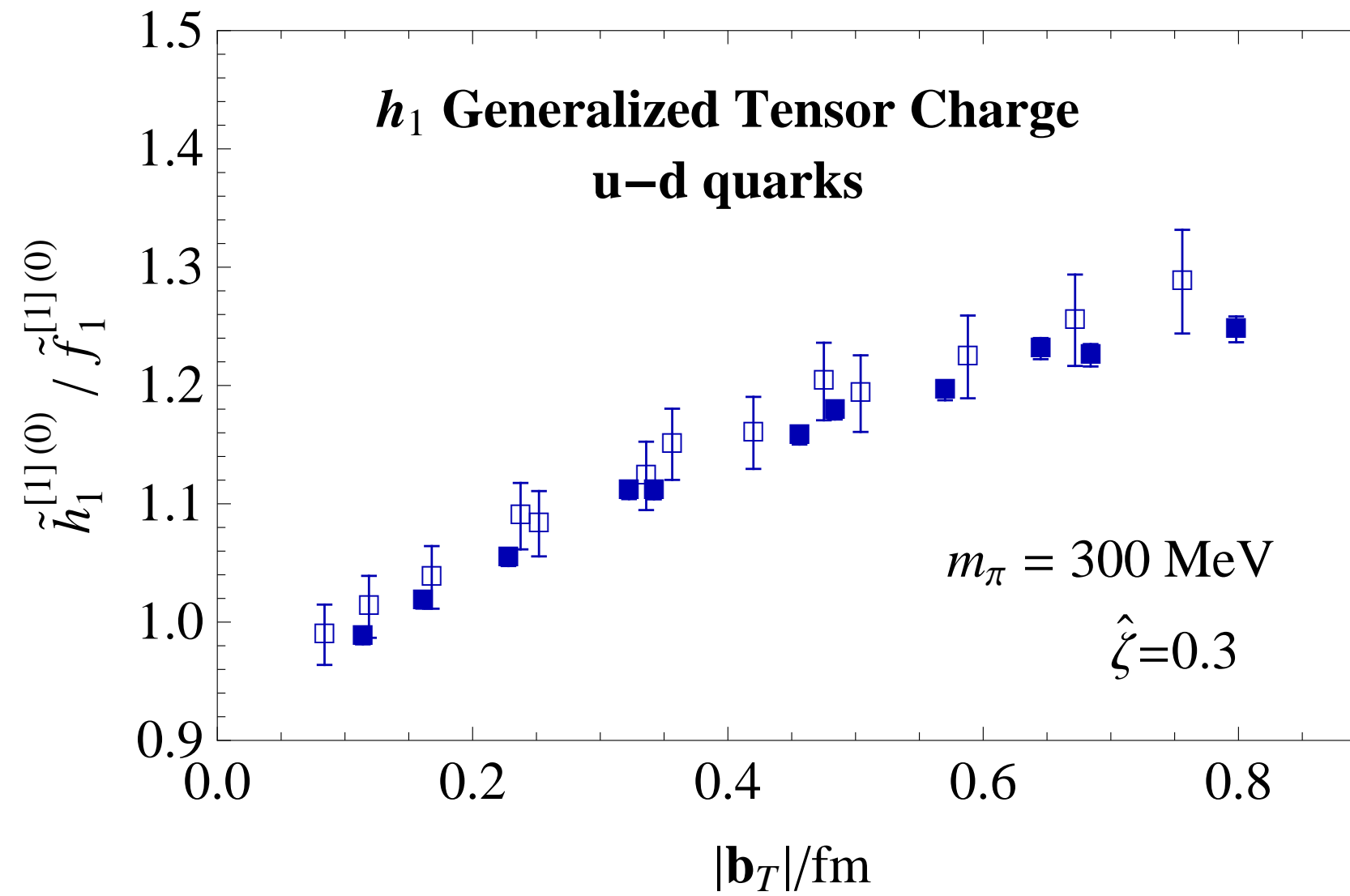
$$\langle i\sigma^{i+}\gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re}\langle \gamma^+ \rangle$$

$g_{1T}$  Worm Gear Ratio



$\langle \gamma^+ \gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re} \langle \gamma^+ \rangle$

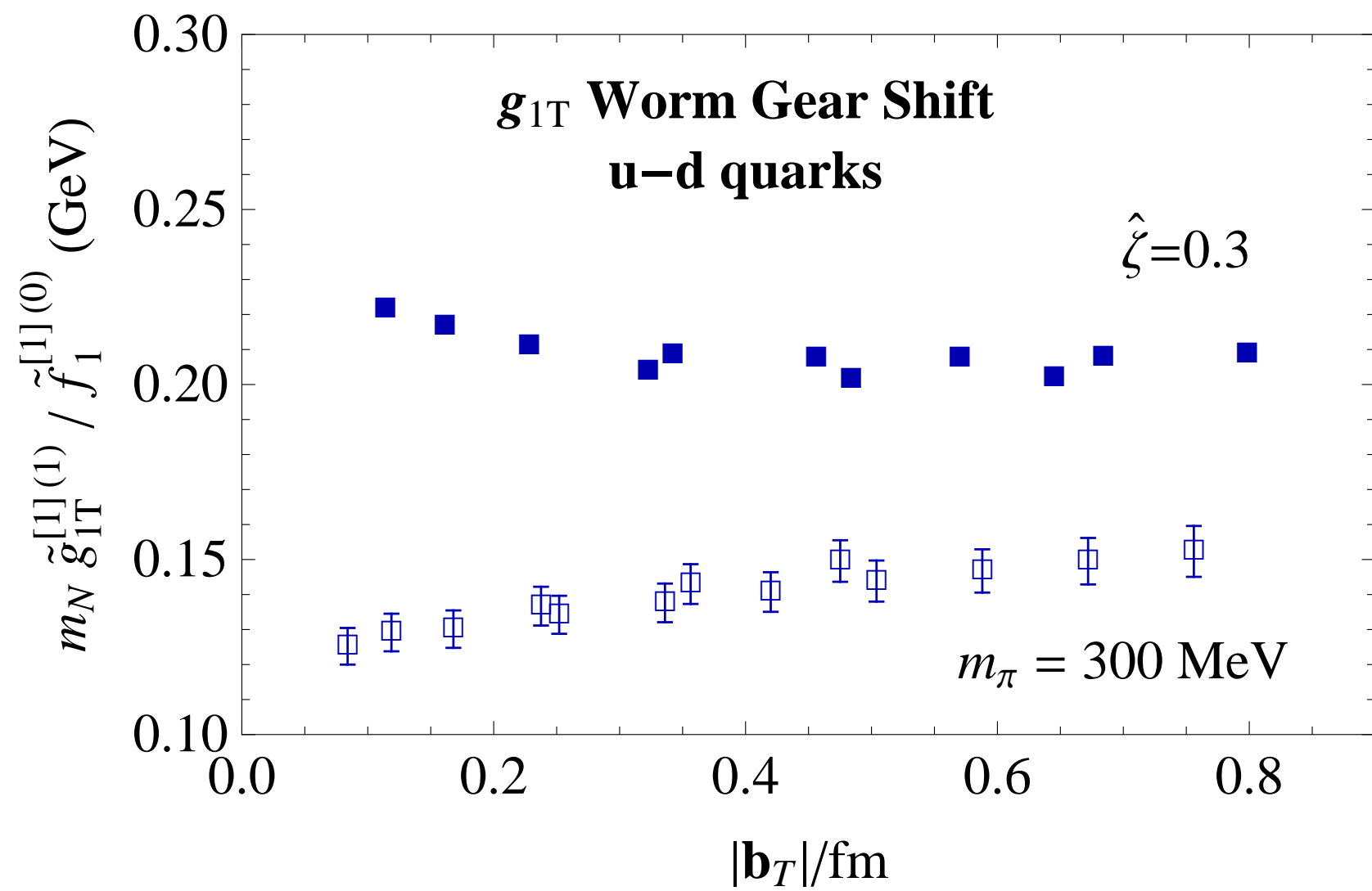
Generalized Tensor Charge:  $\eta = 0$



$$\langle i\sigma^{i+}\gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re}\langle \gamma^+ \rangle$$

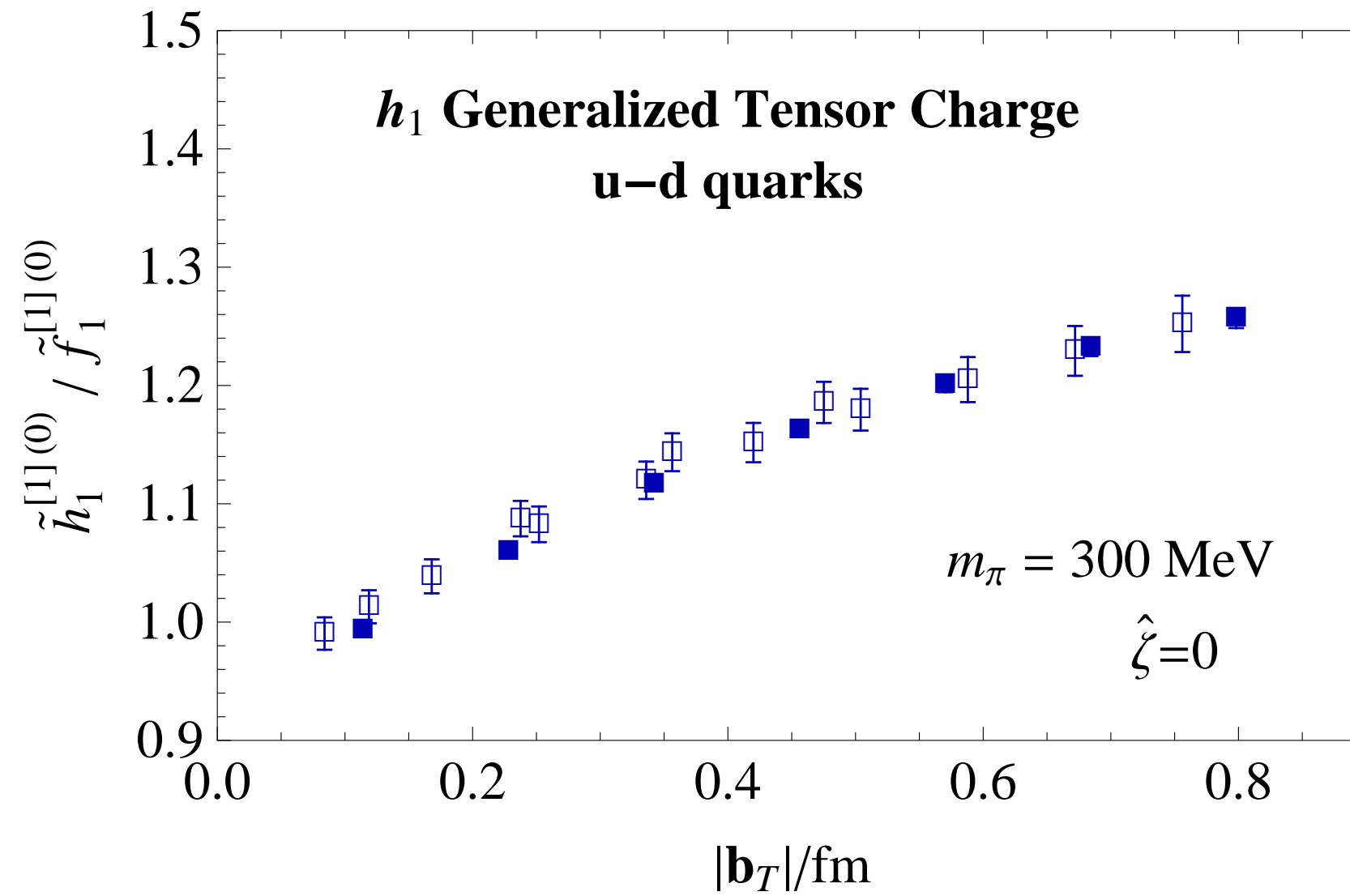


$g_{1T}$  Worm Gear Ratio:  $\eta = 0$



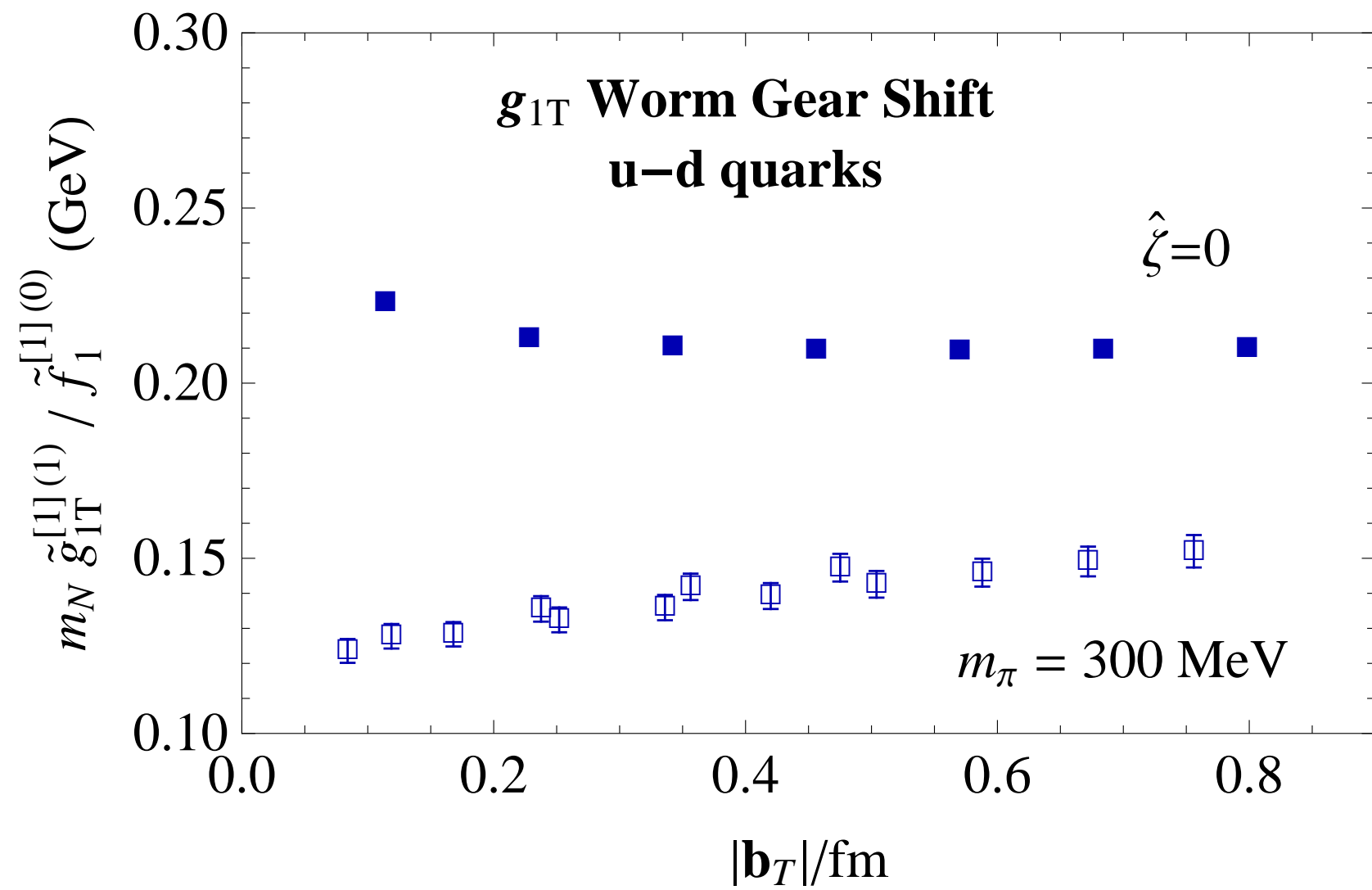
$\langle \gamma^+ \gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re} \langle \gamma^+ \rangle$

Generalized Tensor Charge:  $\eta = 0$



$\langle i\sigma^{i+}\gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re}\langle \gamma^+ \rangle$

$g_{1T}$  Worm Gear Ratio:  $\eta = 0$



$\langle \gamma^+ \gamma^5 \rangle / \text{Re} \langle \gamma^+ \rangle$

## Conclusions

- There is something still to be understood here.
- Is the behavior of the straight-link worm gear ratio at large distances an effect of lattice renormalization?
- How is it caused in detail?
- What other quantities are affected?