

Parton distribution functions of Δ^+ on the lattice



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Motivation

Δ is one of the most interesting baryons:

- Difficult to measure Δ^+ parton distribution function in experiment
- Δ structure important input for phenomenological modelling
- The $\bar{u} - \bar{d}$ magnitude in Δ^+ is expected to be twice larger than in proton [1]

LaMET

Quasi-PDFs [2]

$$\tilde{q}(x, P_z, \mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-ixP_z z} \langle P | \bar{\psi}(z) \Gamma W(z, 0) \psi(0) | P \rangle \quad (1)$$

Relation between quasi-PDFs and PDFs

$$\tilde{q}(x, P_z, \mu) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{|y|} C\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{\mu}{P_z}\right) q(y, \mu) + O\left(\frac{M^2}{P_z^2}, \frac{\Lambda_{QCD}^2}{P_z^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

matching kernel, perturbatively calculable

Lattice details

Matrix elements

unpolarized case (no mixing [3]):

$$h(\vec{p}, z) = \langle \Delta(\vec{p}) | \bar{\psi}(z) \gamma^0 W(z, 0) \psi(0) | \Delta(\vec{p}) \rangle \quad (3)$$

Three point function:

$$C^{3pt}(t, \tau, 0; z, \vec{p}) = \langle \Gamma_{\alpha\beta} \Delta_{\alpha}^i(\vec{p}, t) O(z, \tau) \bar{\Delta}_{\beta}^i(\vec{p}, 0) \rangle \quad (4)$$

Operator:

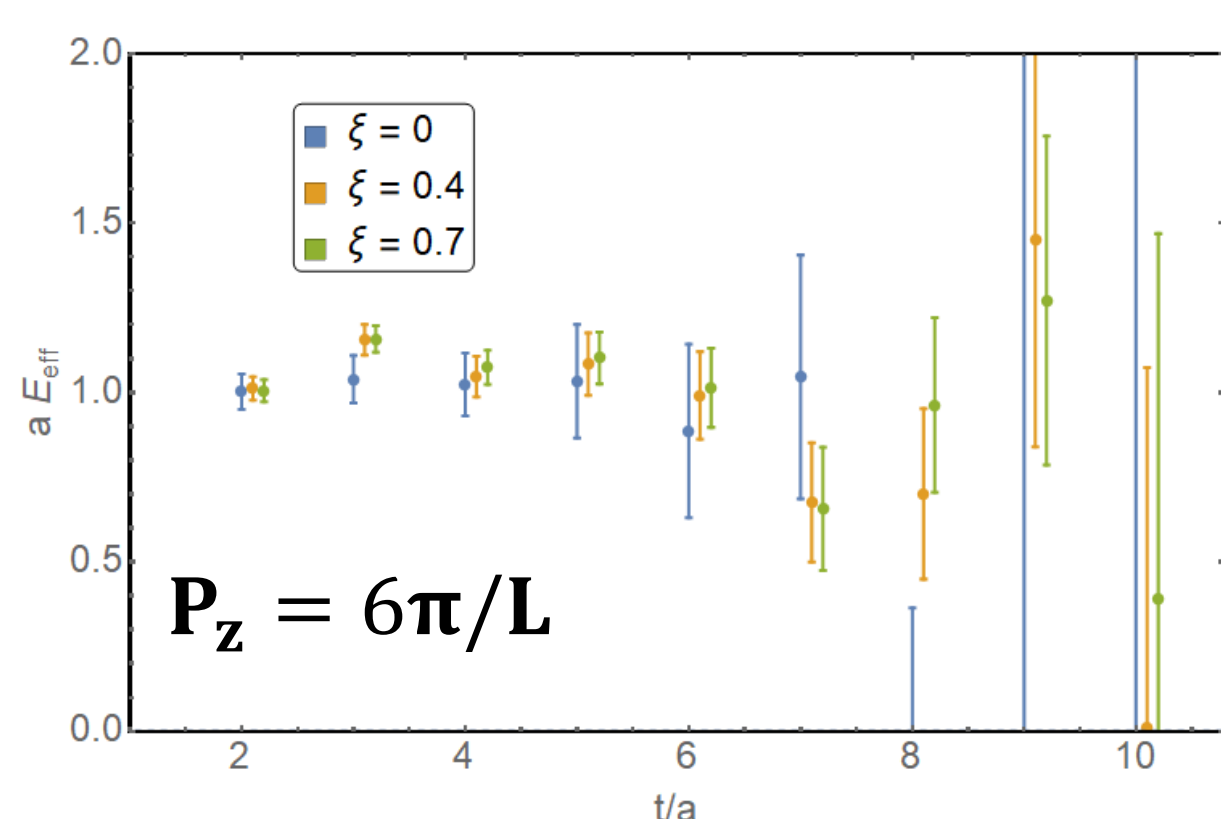
$$O(z, \tau) = \sum_{\vec{y}} \bar{\psi}(y+z) \gamma^0 W(y+z, y) \psi(y) \quad (5)$$

Interpolating field for Δ^+

$$\Delta_{\alpha}^{\mu}(\vec{p}, t) = \sum_{\vec{x}} e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \epsilon^{abc} [2 (u^{aT}(x) C \gamma^{\mu} d^b(x)) u_{\alpha}^c(x) + (u^{aT}(x) C \gamma_{\mu} u^b(x)) d_{\alpha}^c(x)] \quad (6)$$

We use only non-spin-projected interpolating fields here, because the overlap with spin-1/2 state is expected to be small.

Momentum smearing [4]

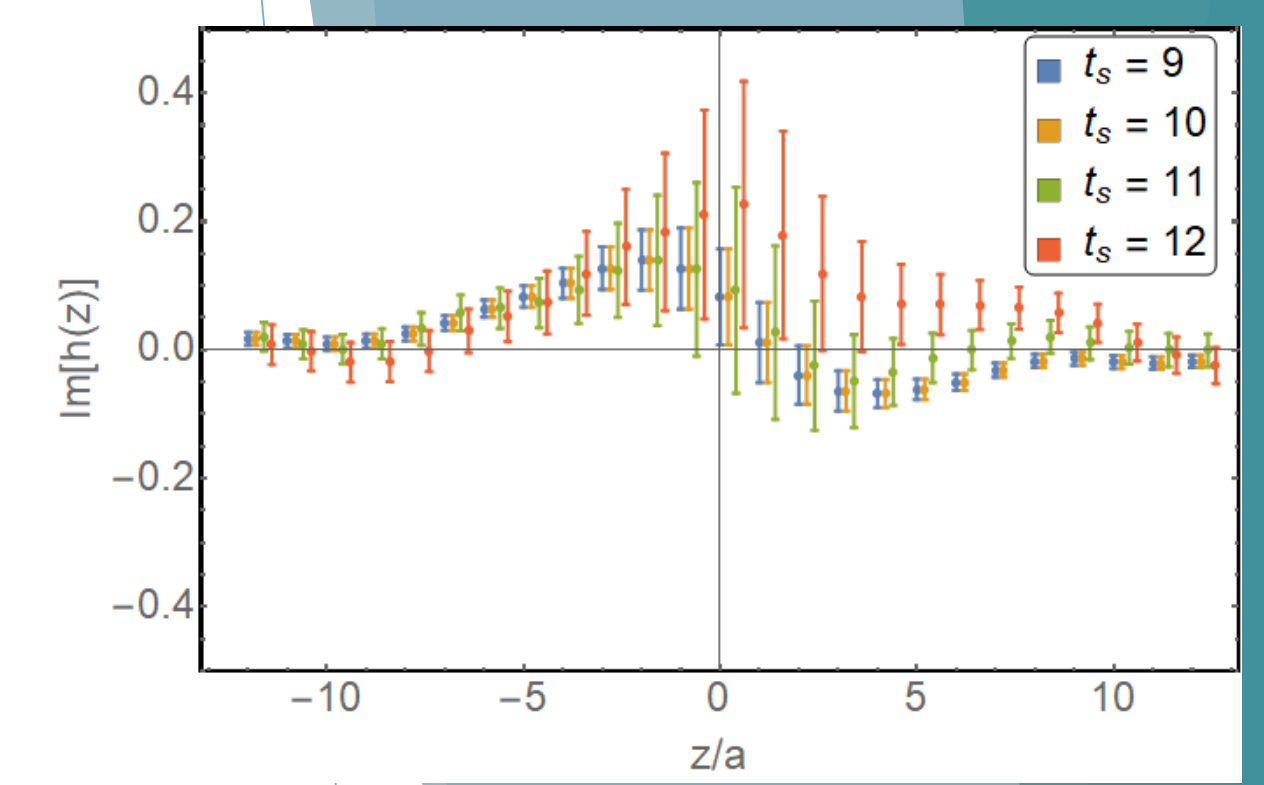
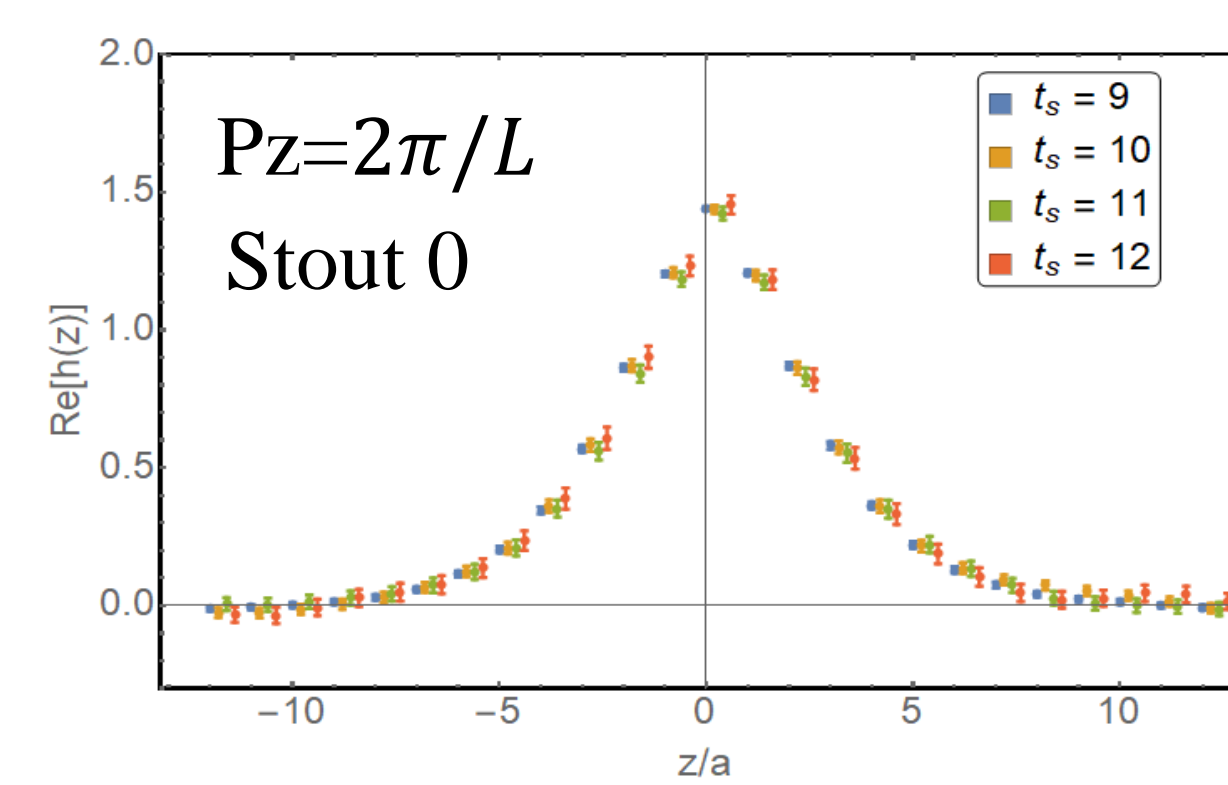


$$S_{mom} = \frac{1}{1+6\alpha} (\psi(x) + \alpha \sum_j U_j(x) e^{-i\xi P \cdot j} \psi(x+j)) \quad (7)$$

error reduces greatly
we choose $\xi = 0.7$

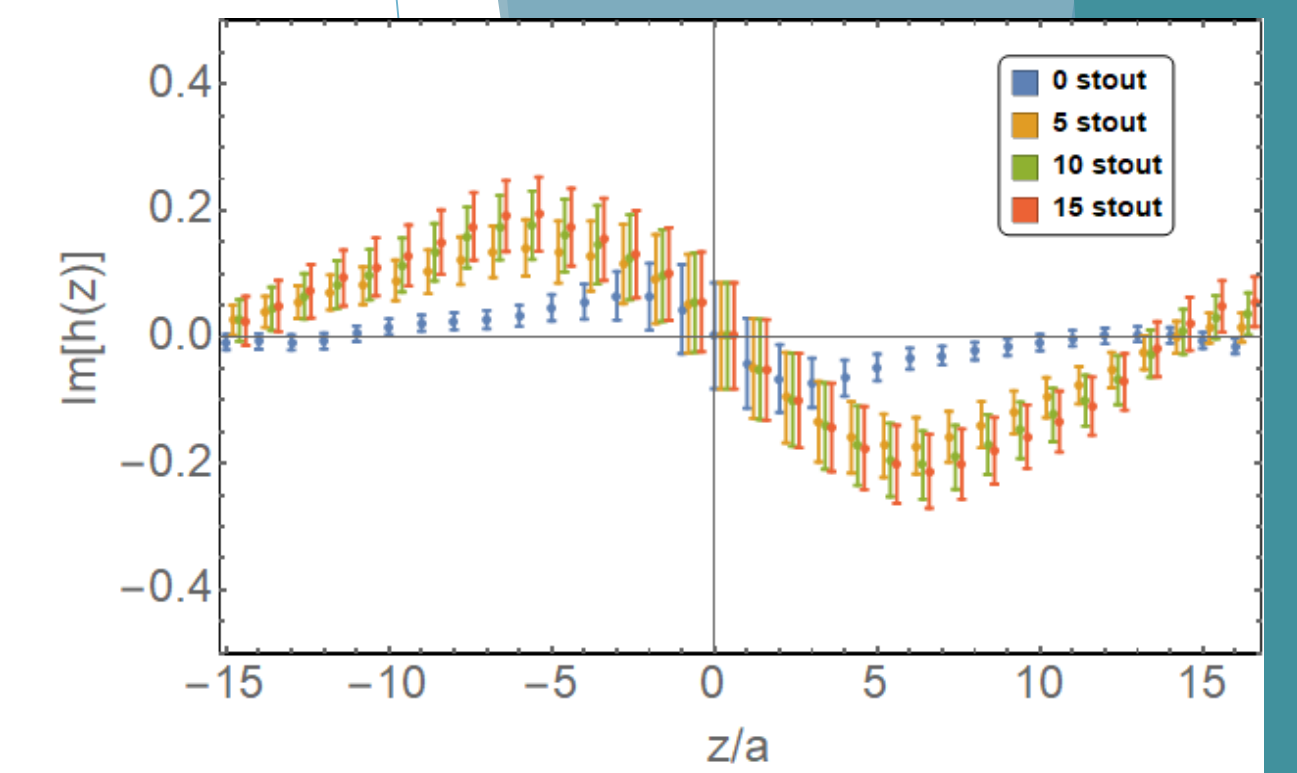
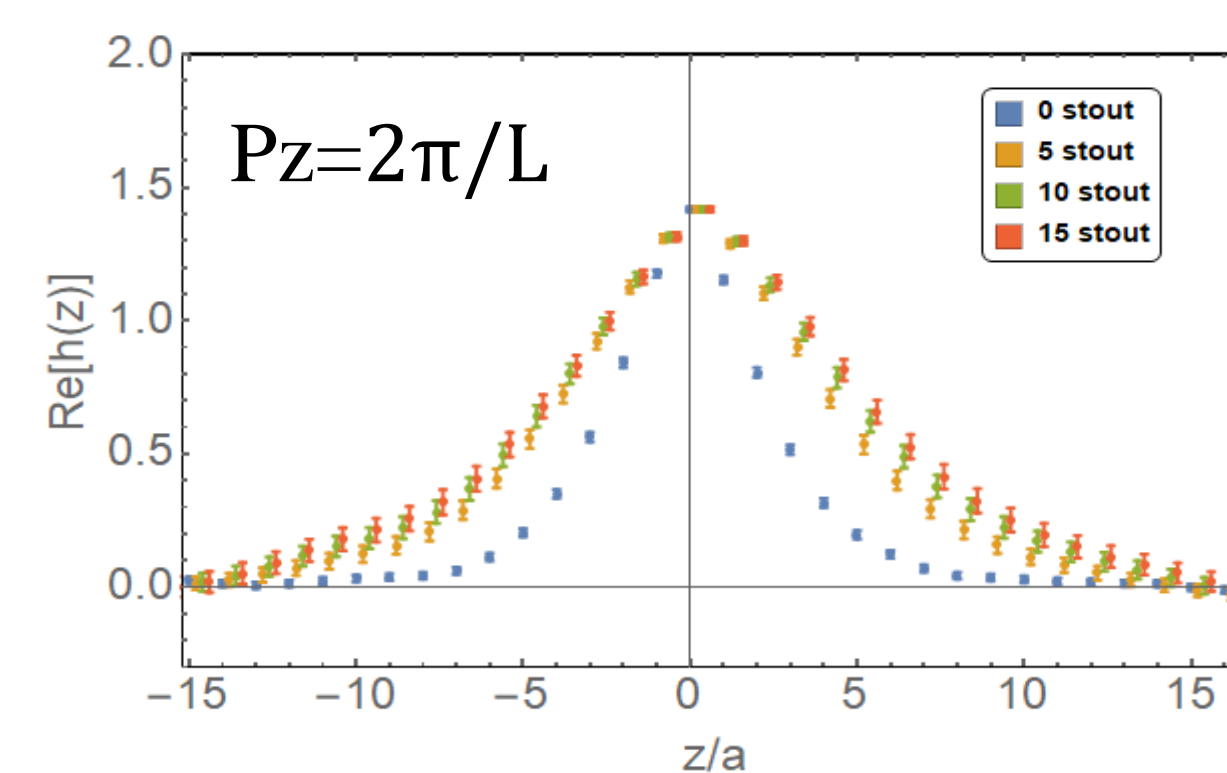
Result

Excited state contamination

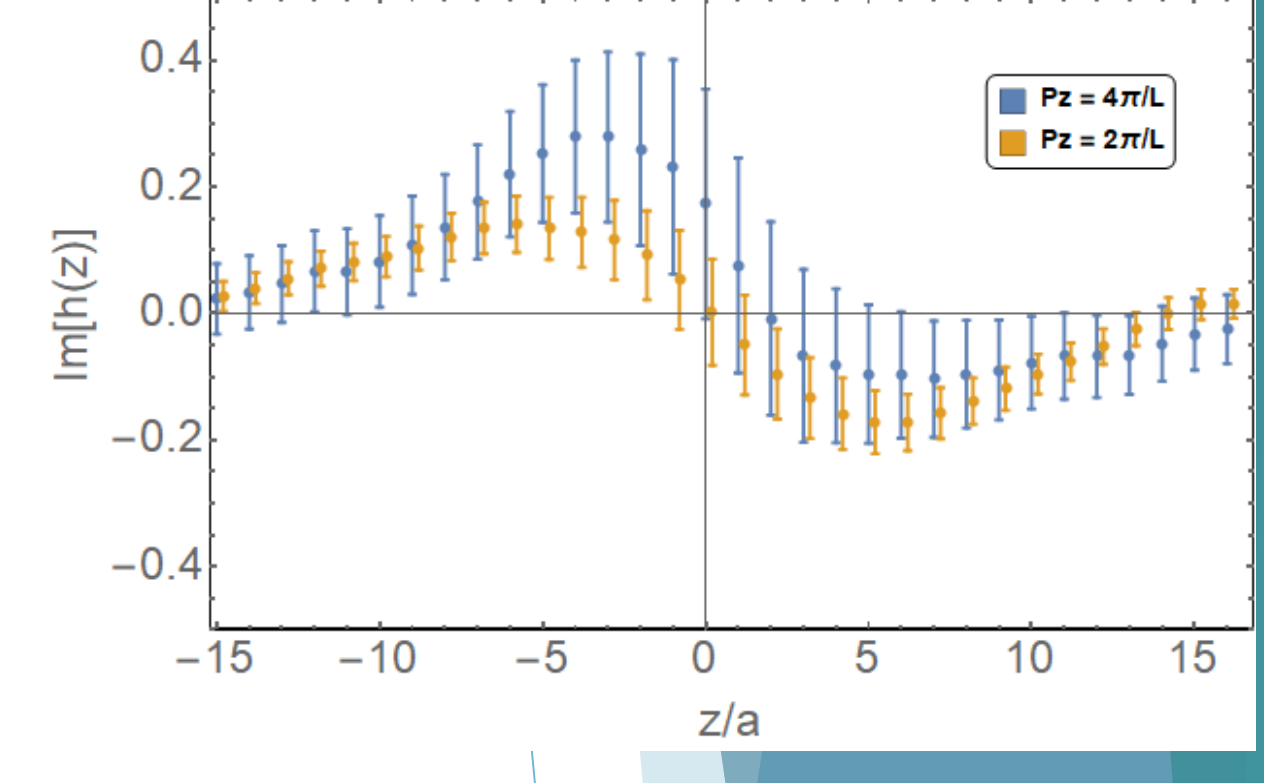
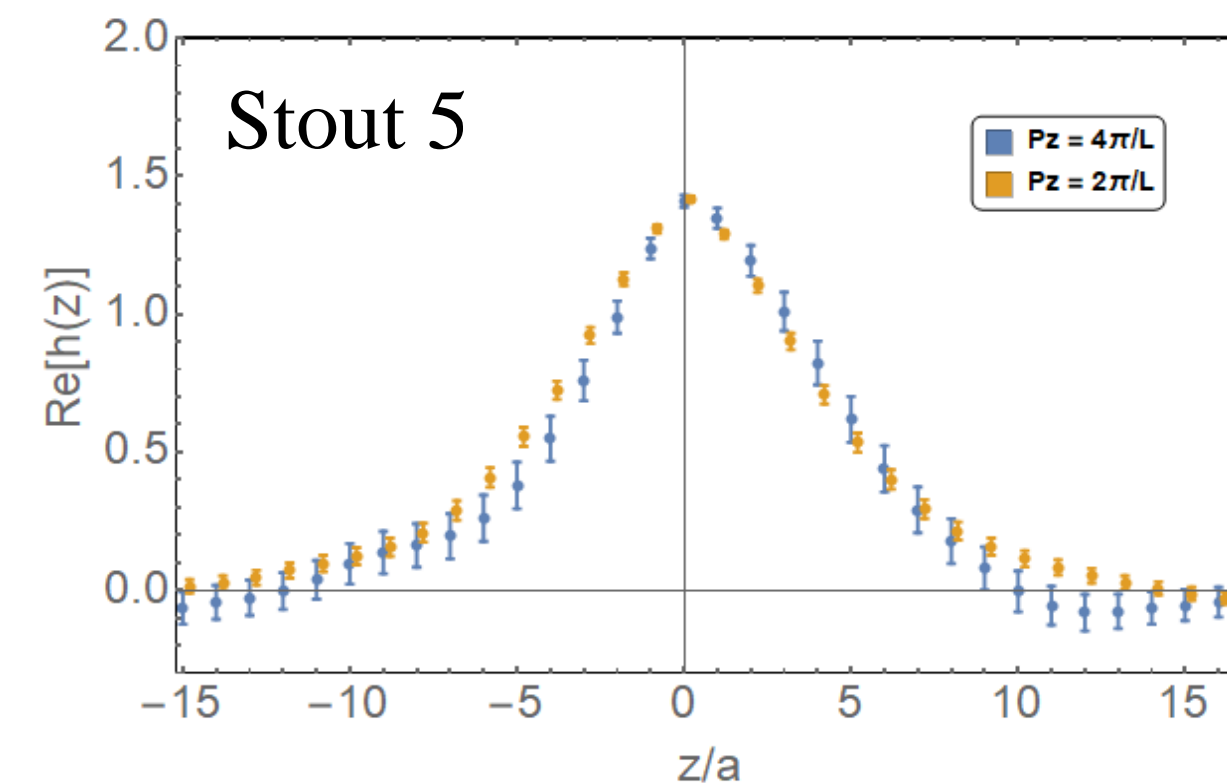


$t_s = 10a \approx 0.96 fm$ later

Stout smearing

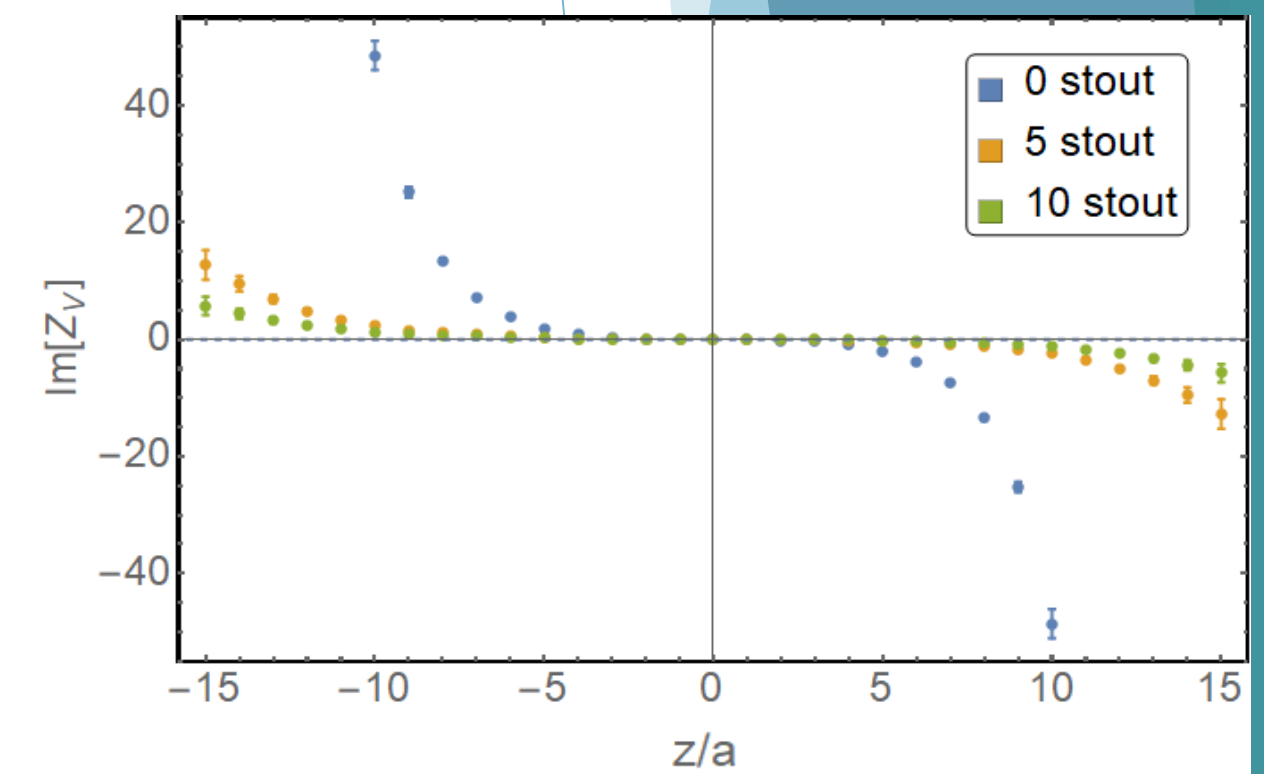
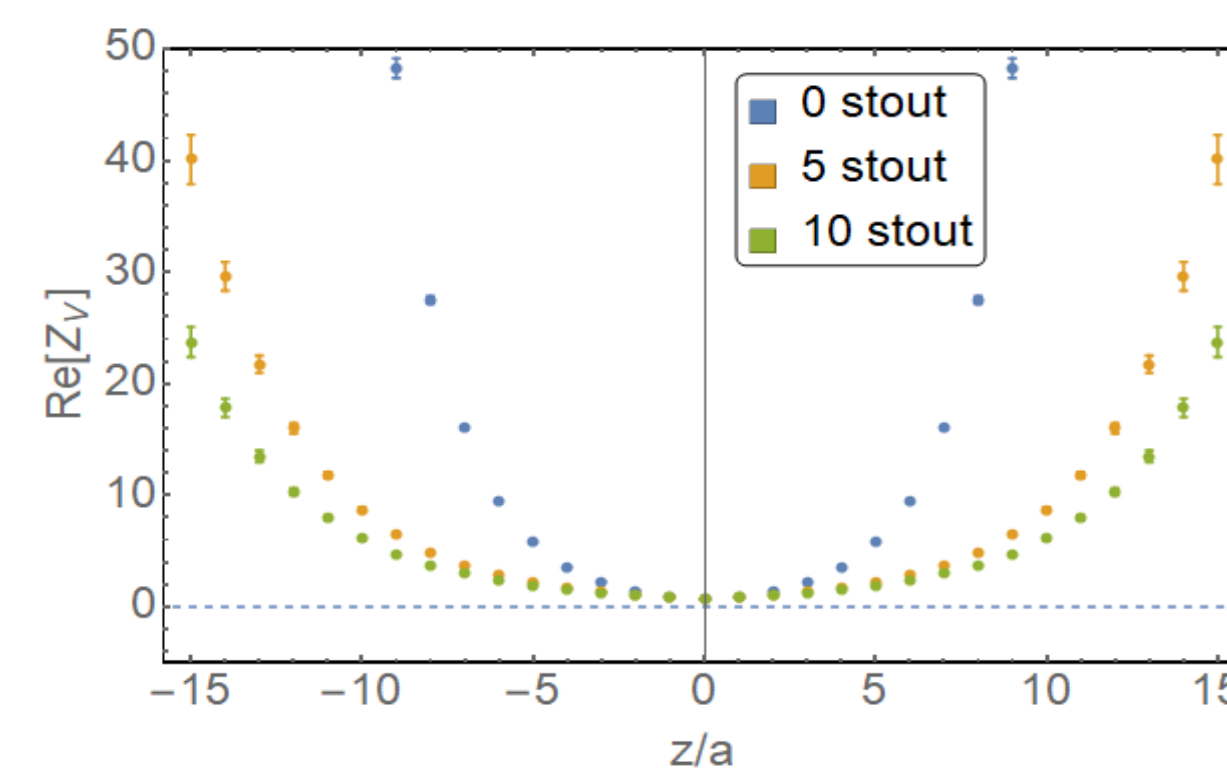


Momentum dependence

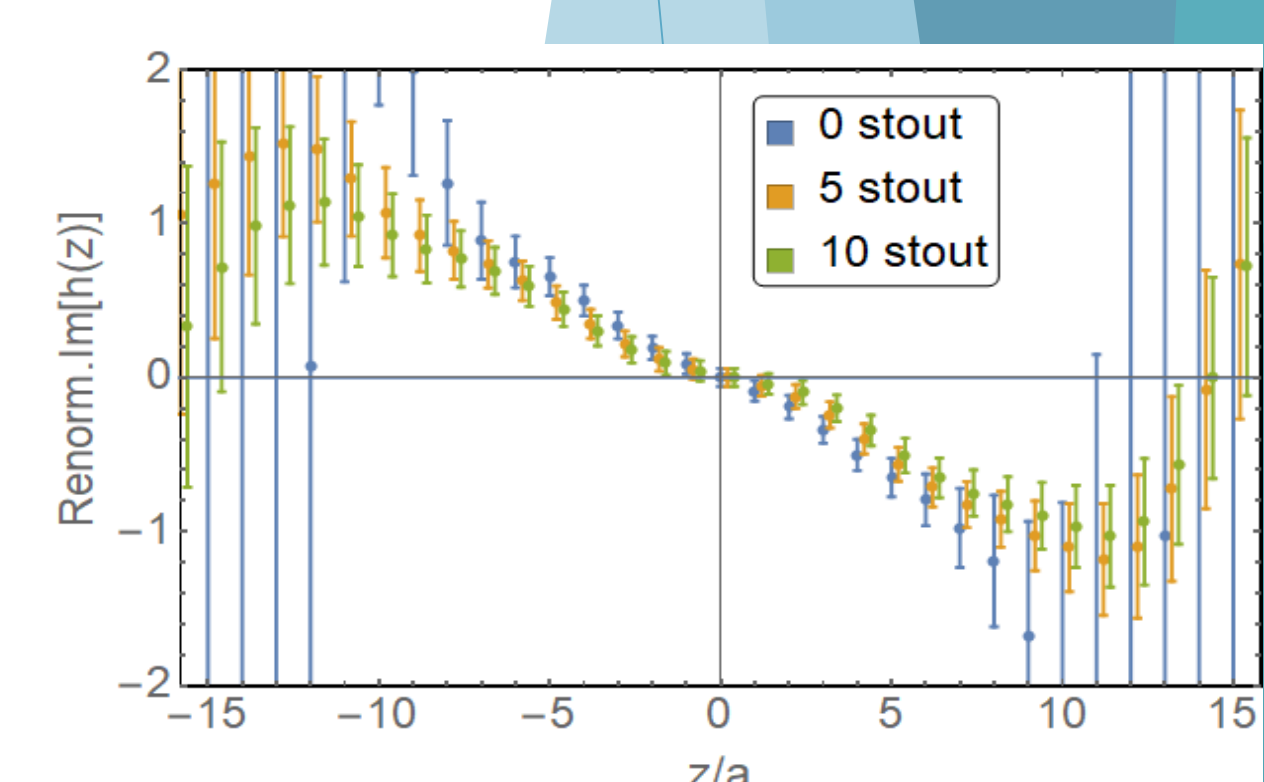
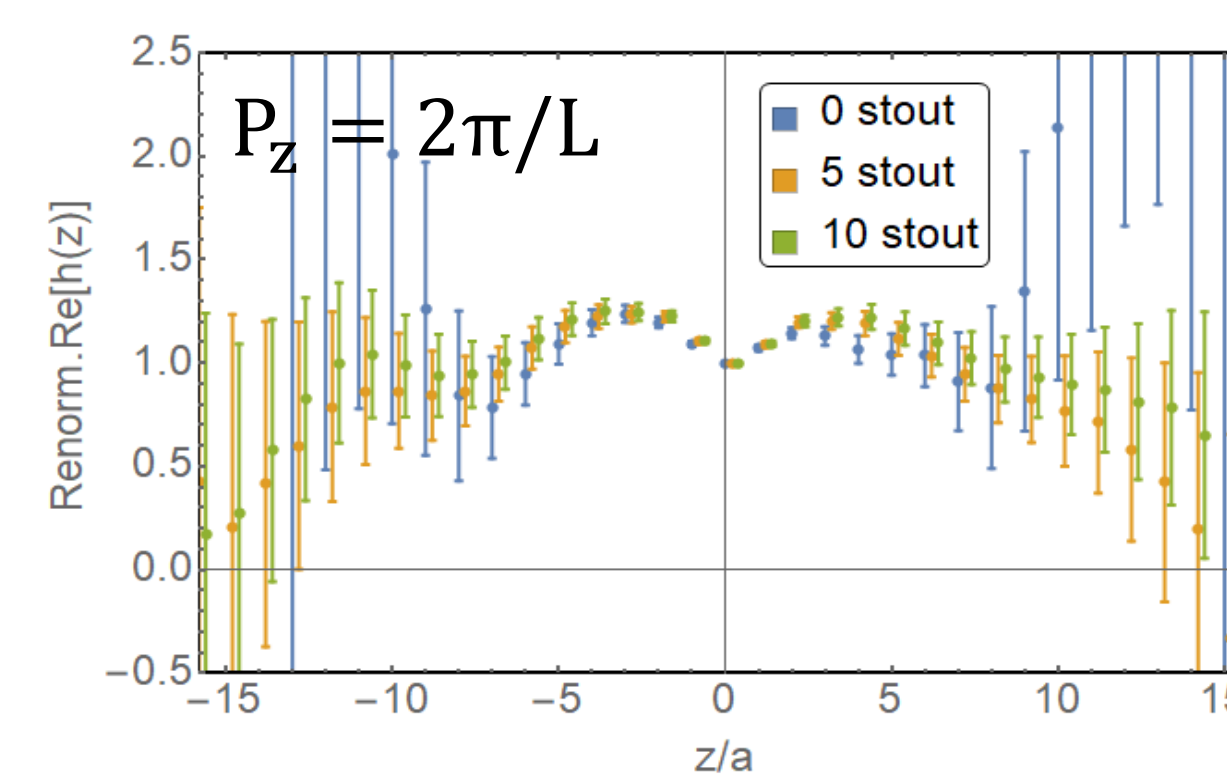


Renormalization factor

bare \rightarrow \overline{MS} [5]



Renormalized matrix element



Conclusion

We obtain first result of matrix element for Δ^+ unpolarized PDFs

Future work

- Larger momenta
- Increase statistics
- Fourier transform
- Matching to light-cone PDFs

Acknowledgements: The calculation was carried out on TianHe-3 at Chinese National Supercomputer Center in Tianjin.

Reference

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Information of ensembles					
$\beta = 1.726$ $c_{sw} = 1.74$ $a = 0.096 fm$					
$24^3 \times 48$ $L \approx 2.3 fm$			$32^3 \times 64$ $L \approx 3.1 fm$		
$a\mu = 0.0053$ $m_{\pi}L = 3.795$ $m_{\pi} = 0.330 GeV$ $m_{\Delta^+} = 1.59(4) GeV$ $m_N = 1.21(2) GeV$			$a\mu = 0.003$ $m_{\pi}L = 3.95$ $m_{\pi} = 0.255 GeV$ $m_{\Delta^+} = 1.39(5) GeV$ $m_N = 1.08(2) GeV$		
Statistics					
P_z	$2\pi/L(0.54 GeV)$		$2\pi/L(0.41 GeV)$	$4\pi/L(0.82 GeV)$	
T_{sink}	9a	10a	11a	12a	10a
meas	887	887	768	768	906
					1248