

Renormalization and Matching of qPDF of Pion

Lattice 2018

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BNL

Work in progress with T. Izubuchi, L. Jin, K. Kallidonis,
S. Mukherjee, P. Petreczky, C. Shugert, S. Syritsyn

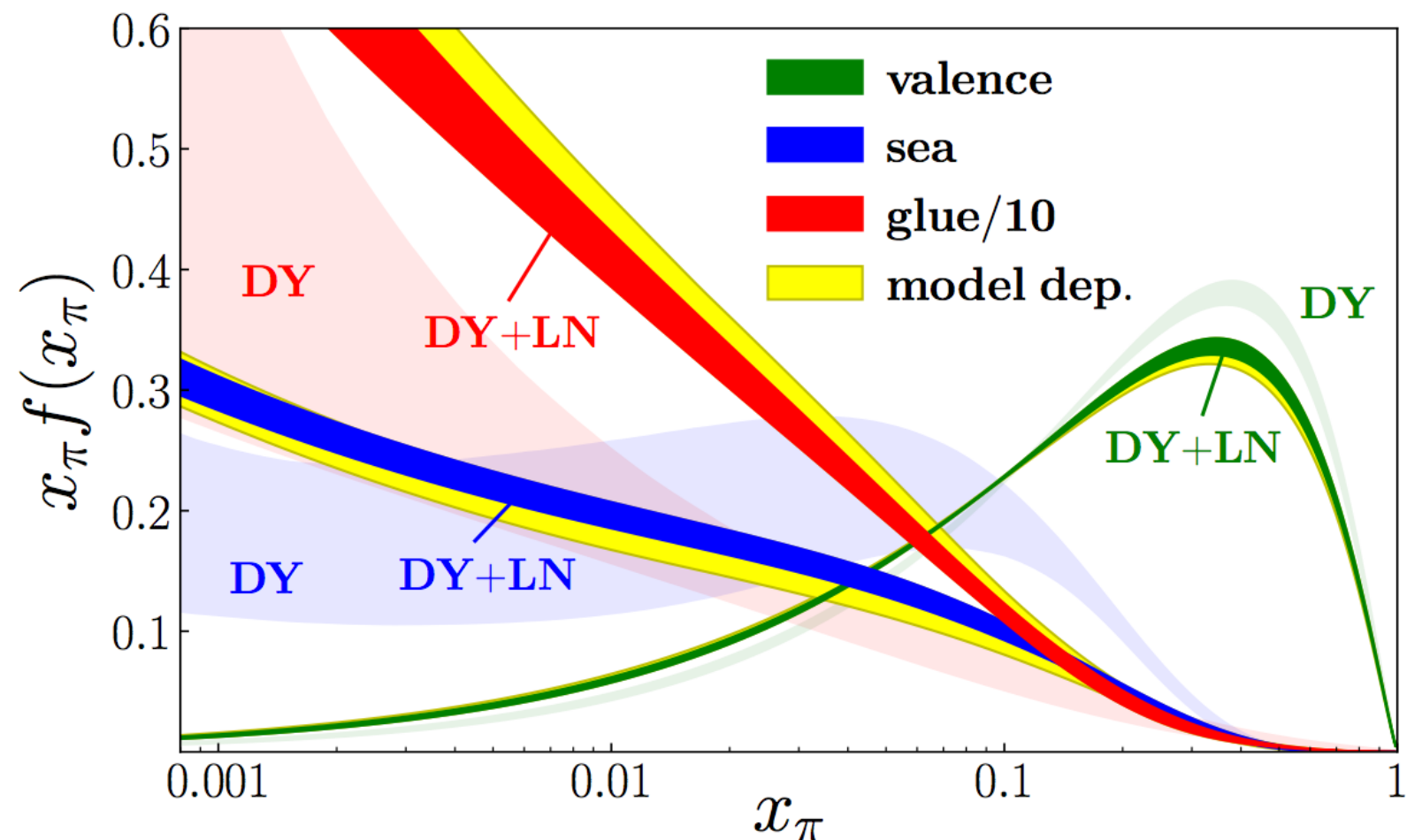
Valence PDF of $\pi^+(u\bar{d})$

We measure the valence PDF of charged pion:

$$q(x, \mu) = q_u(x, \mu) - q_d(x, \mu)$$

Flavor non-singlet \rightarrow No mixing with glue
and no disconnected fermion diagrams

P. C. Barry et al, 2018



Work-flow

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Compute bare qPDF operators

$$\tilde{q}_b(z, \Gamma, P_z)$$

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 (P_z^R, μ^R)

$$\tilde{q}_R(z, \gamma_z, P_z, P_z^R, \mu^R)$$

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Fourier
 $z \rightarrow xP_z$

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$$q(y, \mu) = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{|x|} C \left(\frac{y}{x}, \gamma_z, \frac{P_z^R}{yP_z}, \frac{P_z^R}{\mu^R} \right) \tilde{q}(x, \dots)$$

Match qPDF to PDF

X. Ji '13,
(RIMOM-to-MSBAR:) Stewart and Zhao '17

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$$a \rightarrow p_R$$

$$p_R \rightarrow \mu$$

for $P_z \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}, m_\pi$

$$q(y, \mu) = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{|x|} C \left(\frac{y}{x}, \gamma_z, \frac{P_z^R}{yP_z}, \frac{P_z^R}{\mu^R} \right) \tilde{q}(x, \dots)$$

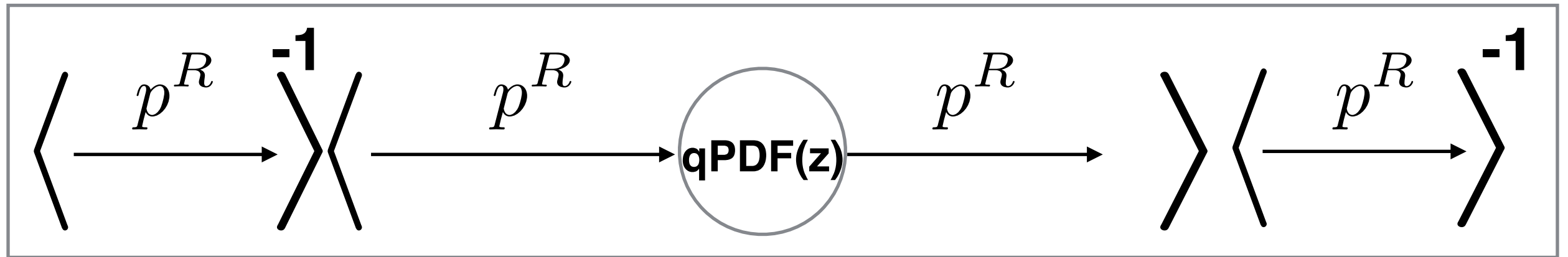
Match qPDF to PDF

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RI/MOM Renormalization

In Landau gauge:

Stewart and Zhao '17, J.W. Chen et.al '18



γ_z mixes with scalar on the lattice

$$\text{Tr} (p \Lambda_{\gamma_z}^R(p)) |_{p=p^R} = 12 p_z^R e^{i p_z^R z}$$

$$\text{Tr} (\Lambda_{\gamma_z}^R(p)) |_{p=p^R} = 0$$

$$\text{Tr} (p \Lambda_1^R(p)) |_{p=p^R} = 0$$

$$\text{Tr} (\Lambda_1^R(p)) |_{p=p^R} = 12 e^{i p_z^R z}$$



Renormalization factors $Z_{\gamma_z \gamma_z}(z), \quad Z_{\gamma_z 1}(z)$

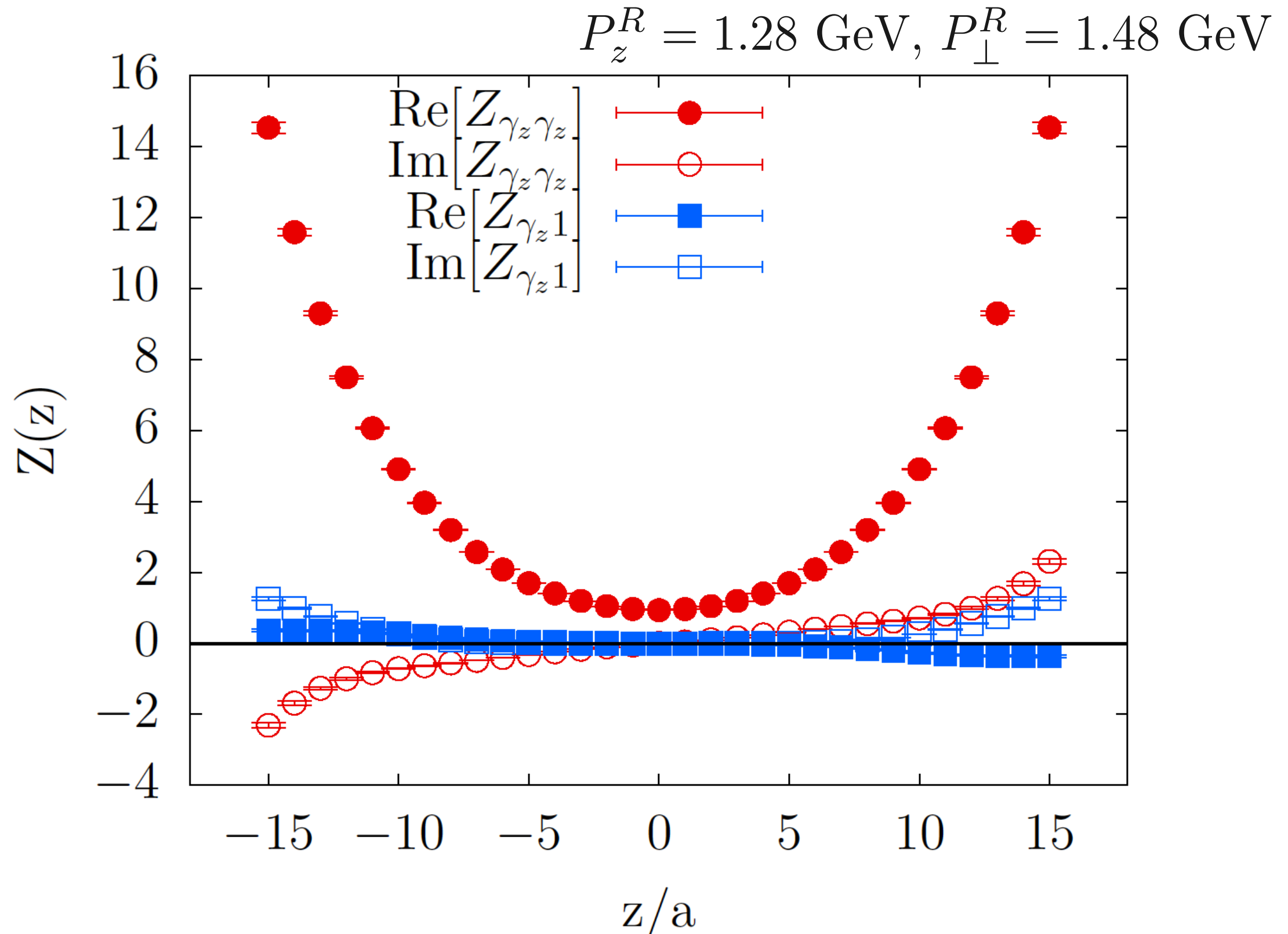
(Quark renormalization $Z_q \approx 1.03$ negligible)

Simulation details

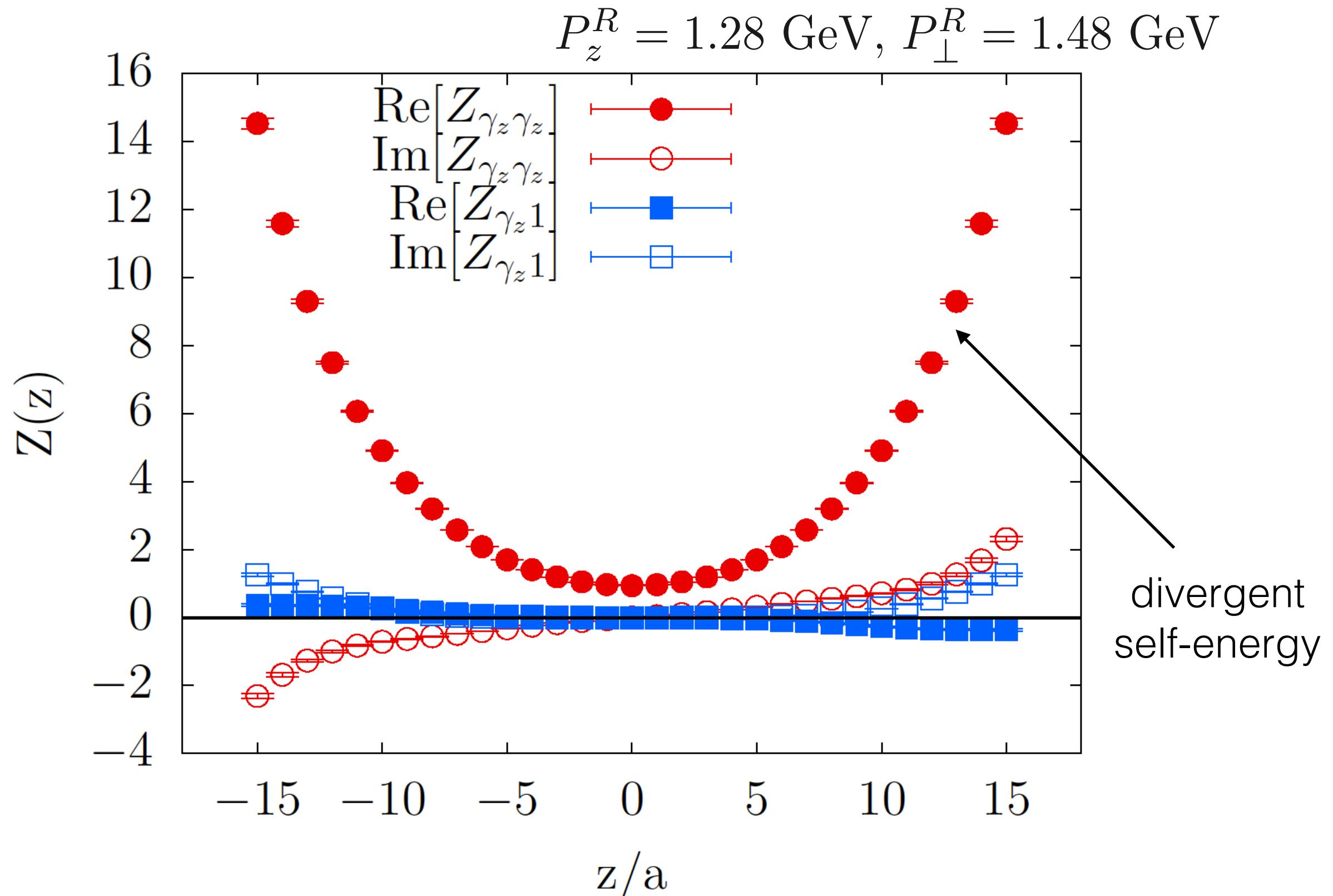
- HISQ sea quark from HotQCD ensemble
- 1-HYP smeared Wilson-Clover valence quark tuned to 300 MeV pion
- Lattice spacing $a=0.06$ fm
- 1-HYP smeared Wilson line
- Results presented here are at fixed source-sink separation of 10 lattice spacings

Comparison between 1-loop perturbative
renormalization and non-perturbative
renormalization of qPDF

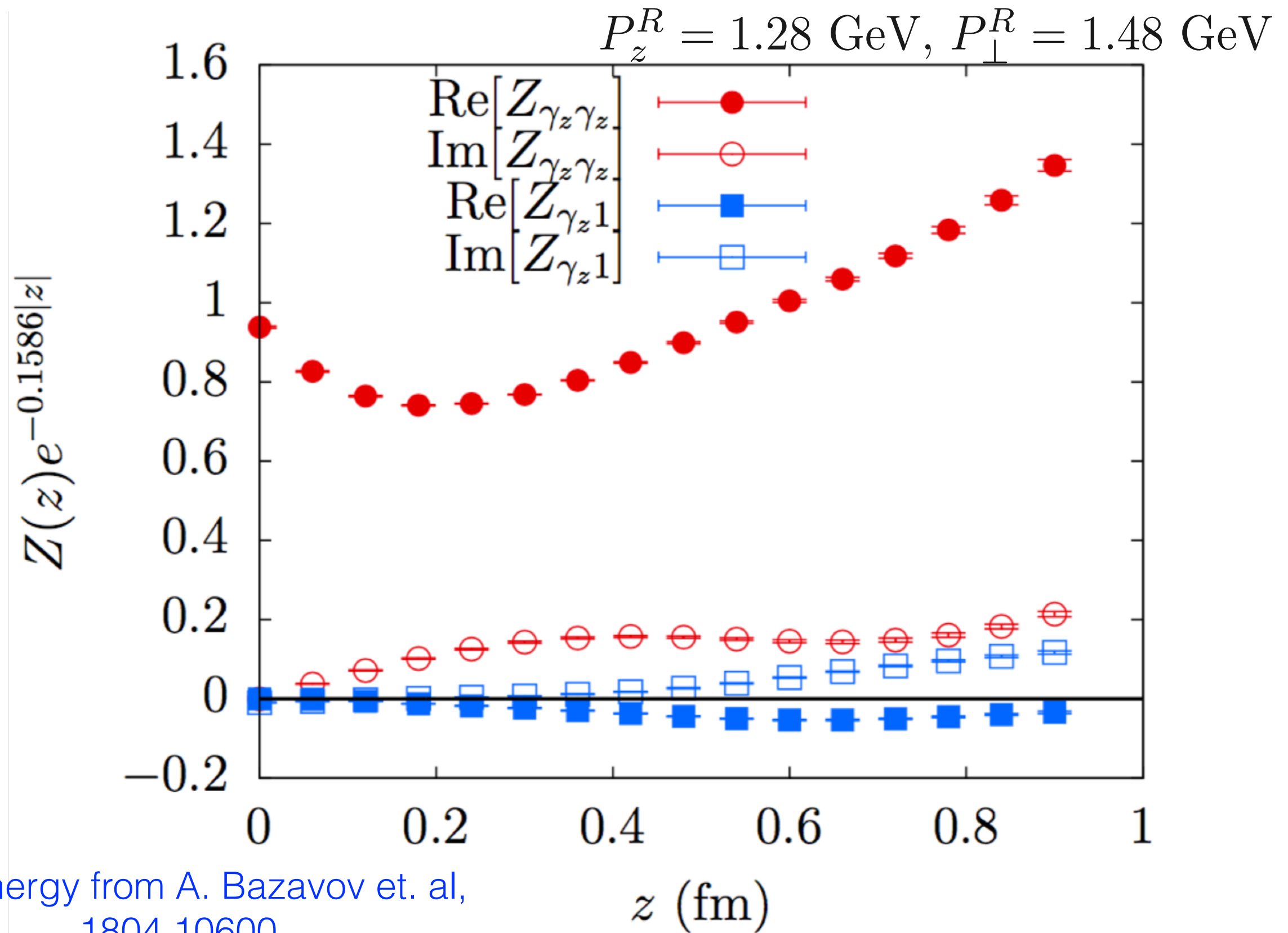
Renormalization Constants Including Self-Energy



Renormalization Constants Including Self-Energy



Renormalization constants excluding self-energy is $O(1)$



Comparison between lattice and perturbative quark qPDF

Define the RI-MOM quark PDF similar to 1-loop calculation:

$$\tilde{q}^{\text{quark}}(z; p, p^R) \equiv Z_{\gamma_z \gamma_z}(z; p^R) \text{Tr}(\not{p} \Lambda_{\gamma_z}^b(z; p)) + Z_{\gamma_z 1}(z; p^R) \text{Tr}(\not{p} \Lambda_1^b(z; p))$$

By renormalization condition, $\tilde{q}^{\text{quark}}(z; p^R, p^R) = \tilde{q}_{\text{free}}^{\text{quark}}(z; p_R)$

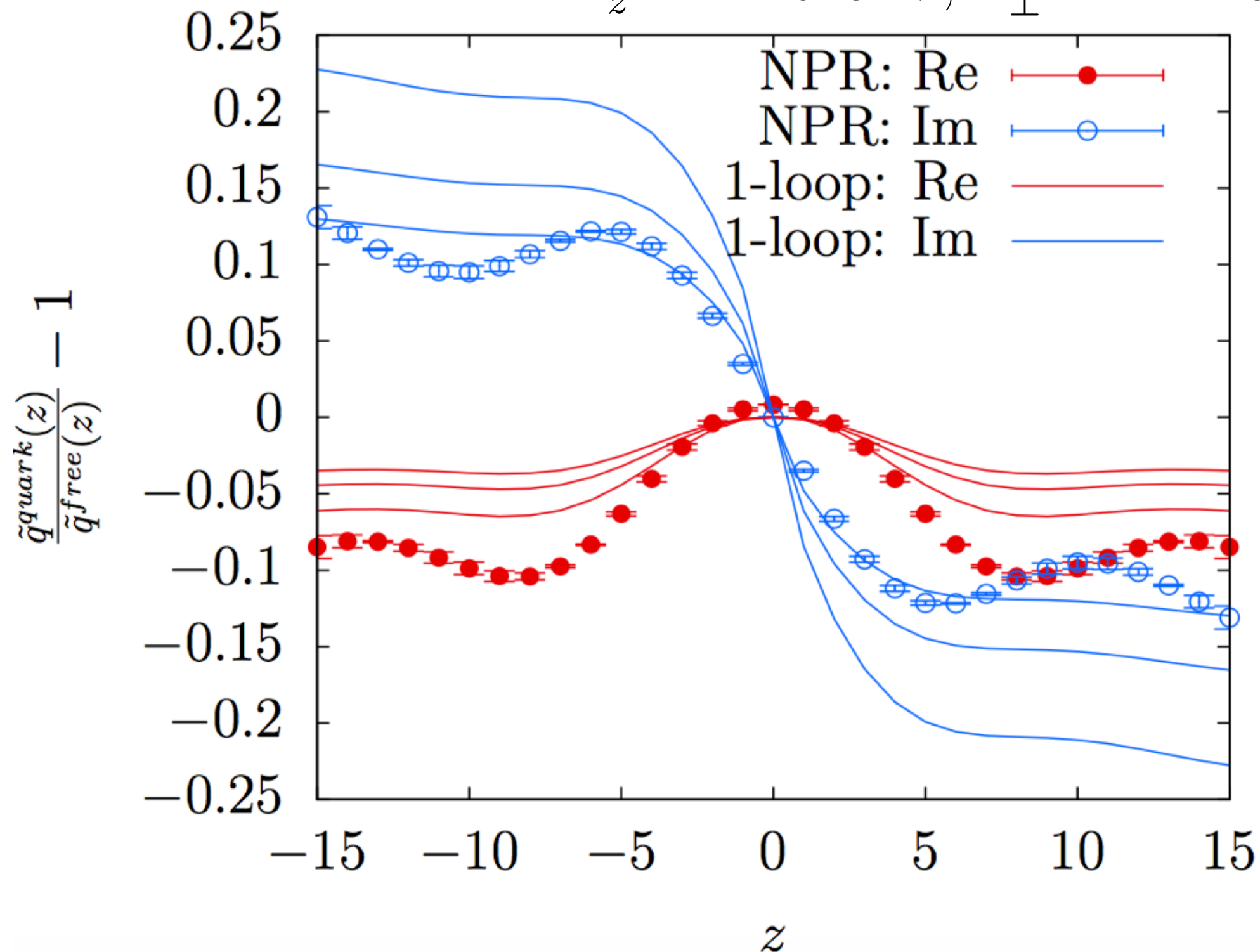
We compare the lattice and 1-loop running of quark PDF away from renormalization point ([Stewart, Zhao'17](#)) :

$$\frac{\tilde{q}^{\text{quark}}(z; p, p^R)}{\tilde{q}_{\text{free}}^{\text{quark}}(z; p)} - 1 \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha_s f(p, p_R) + \text{negligible higher orders}$$

1-loop results from $\alpha_s(p^R/2)$, $\alpha_s(p^R)$ and $\alpha_s(2p^R)$ are the three curves in next slide.

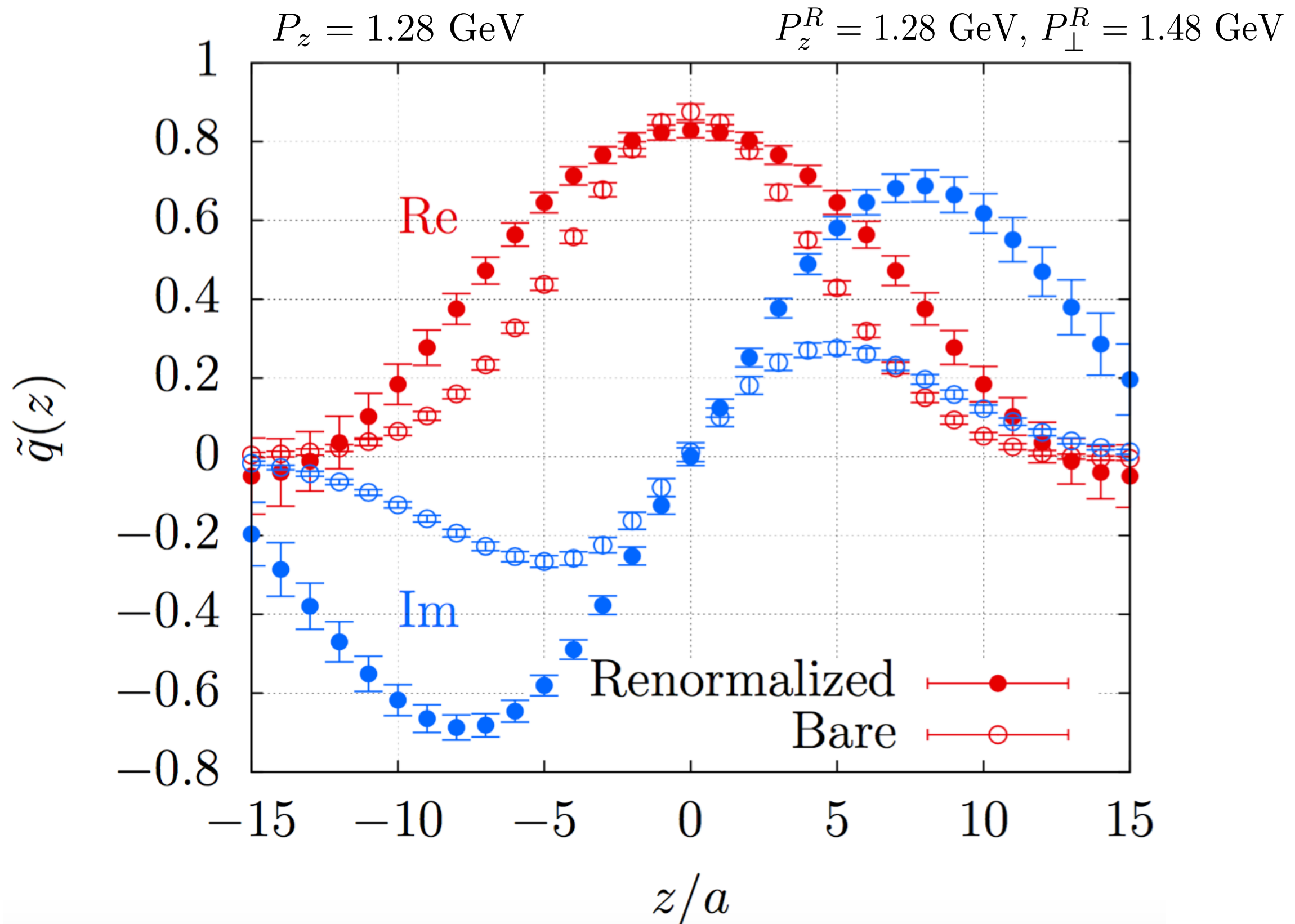
Comparison between lattice and perturbative quark qPDF

A generic case: $P_z = 1.28 \text{ GeV}, P_\perp = 1.48 \text{ GeV}$
 $P_z^R = 1.28 \text{ GeV}, P_\perp^R = 2.22 \text{ GeV}$

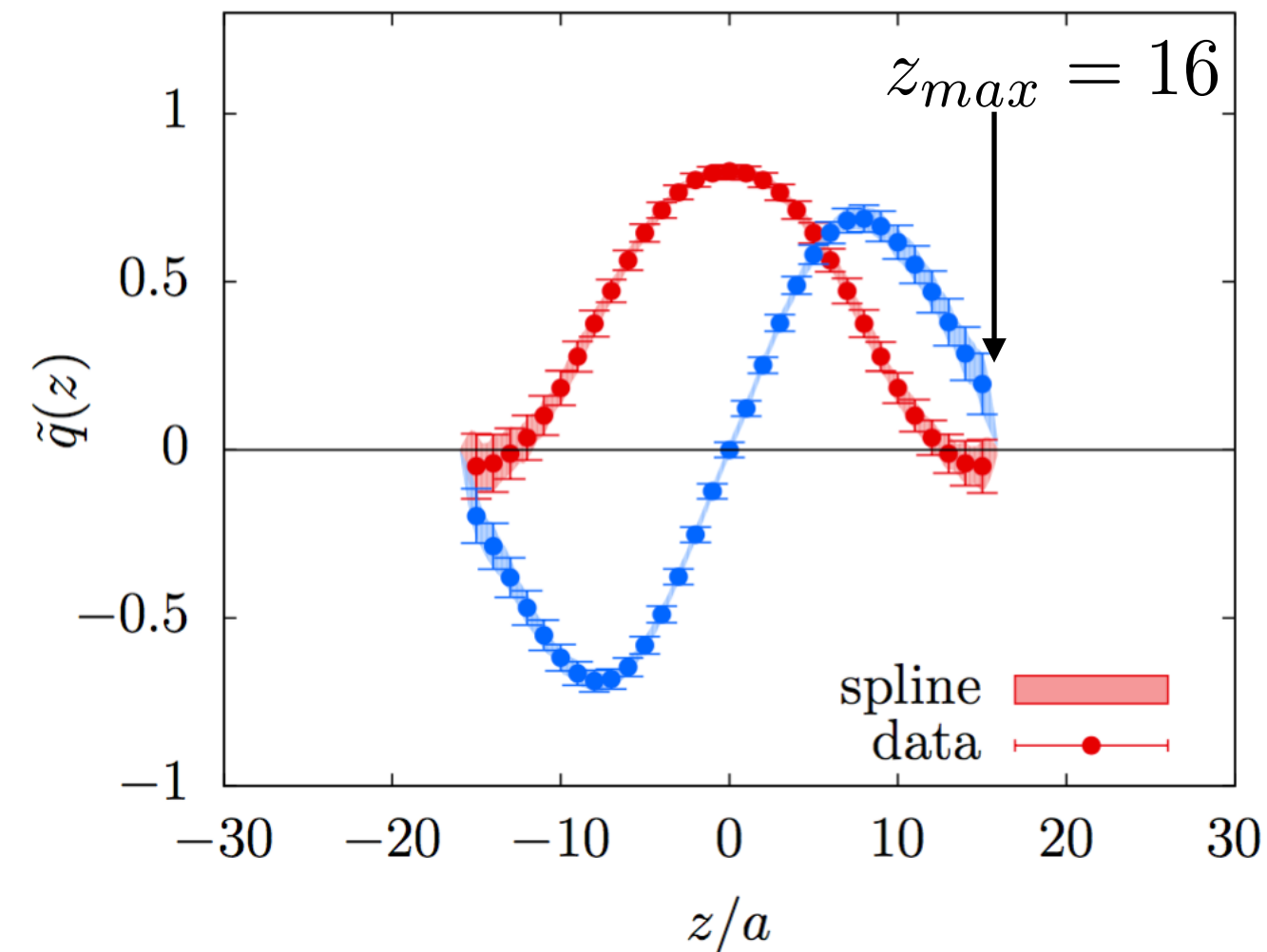


Renormalized quasi-PDF in real and Fourier space

Real-space pion qPDF



Pion qPDF from real-space to Fourier

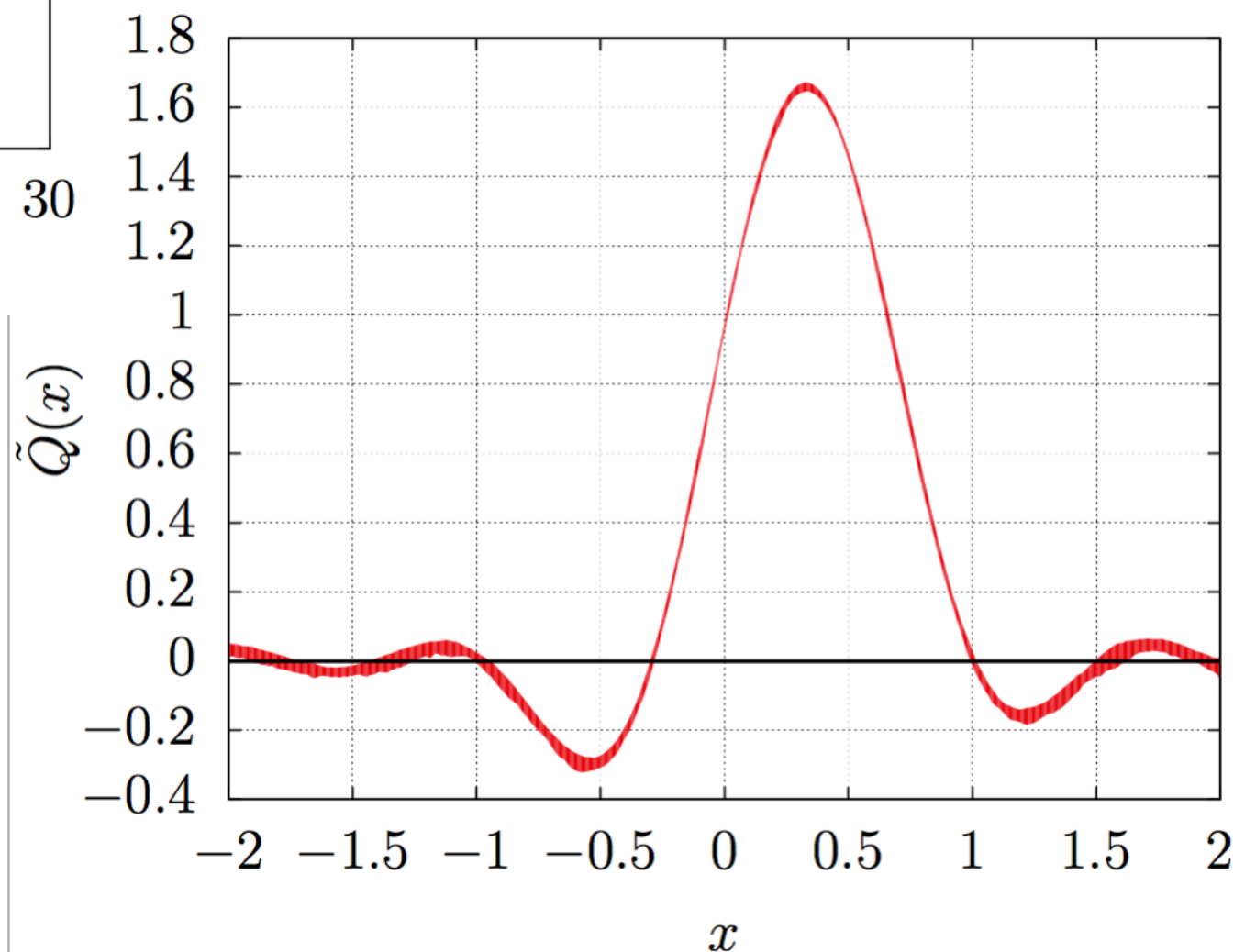


Quantify the unknown:

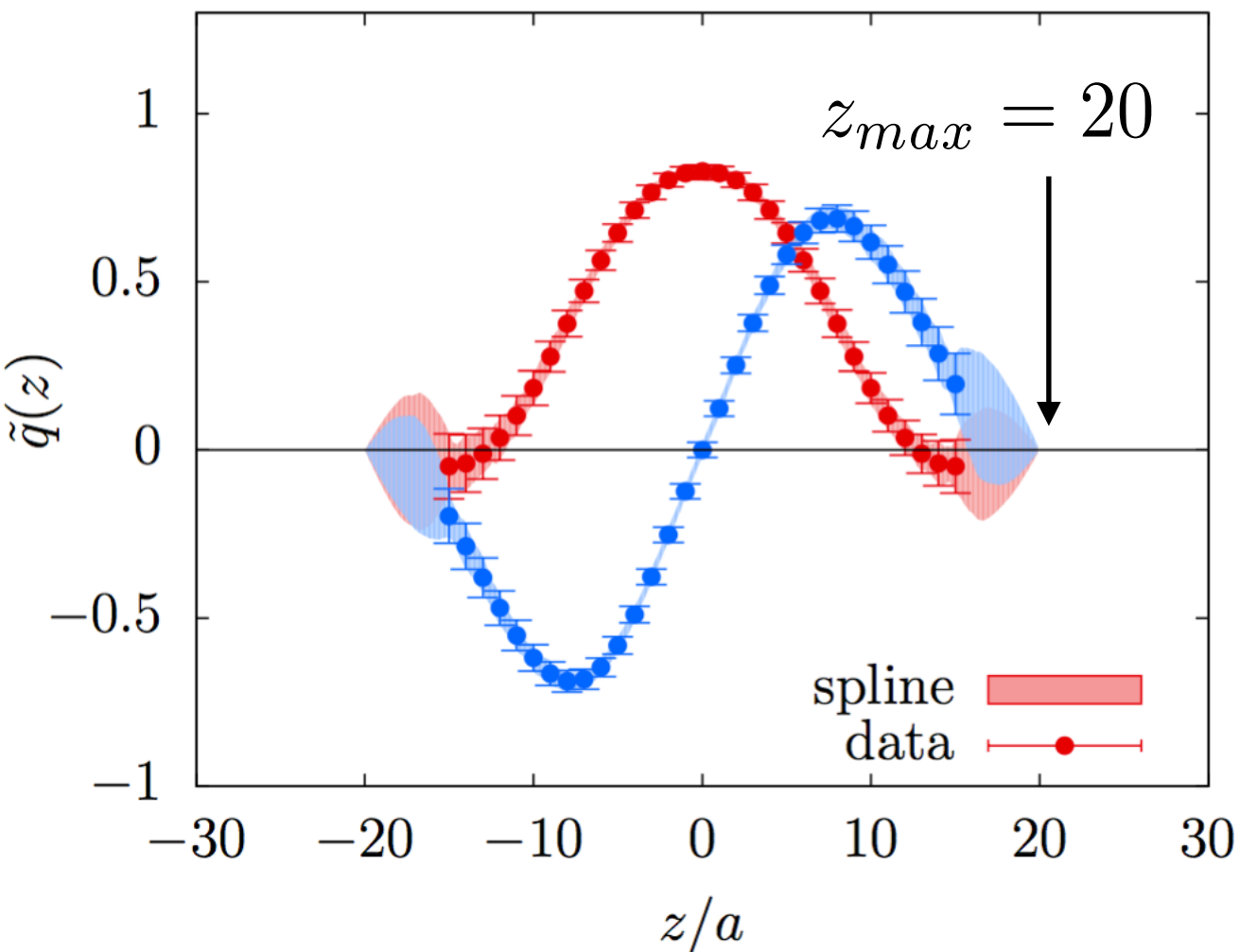
Cubic spline from $z = -z_{max}$
to $+z_{max}$

Vary z_{max}

Fourier

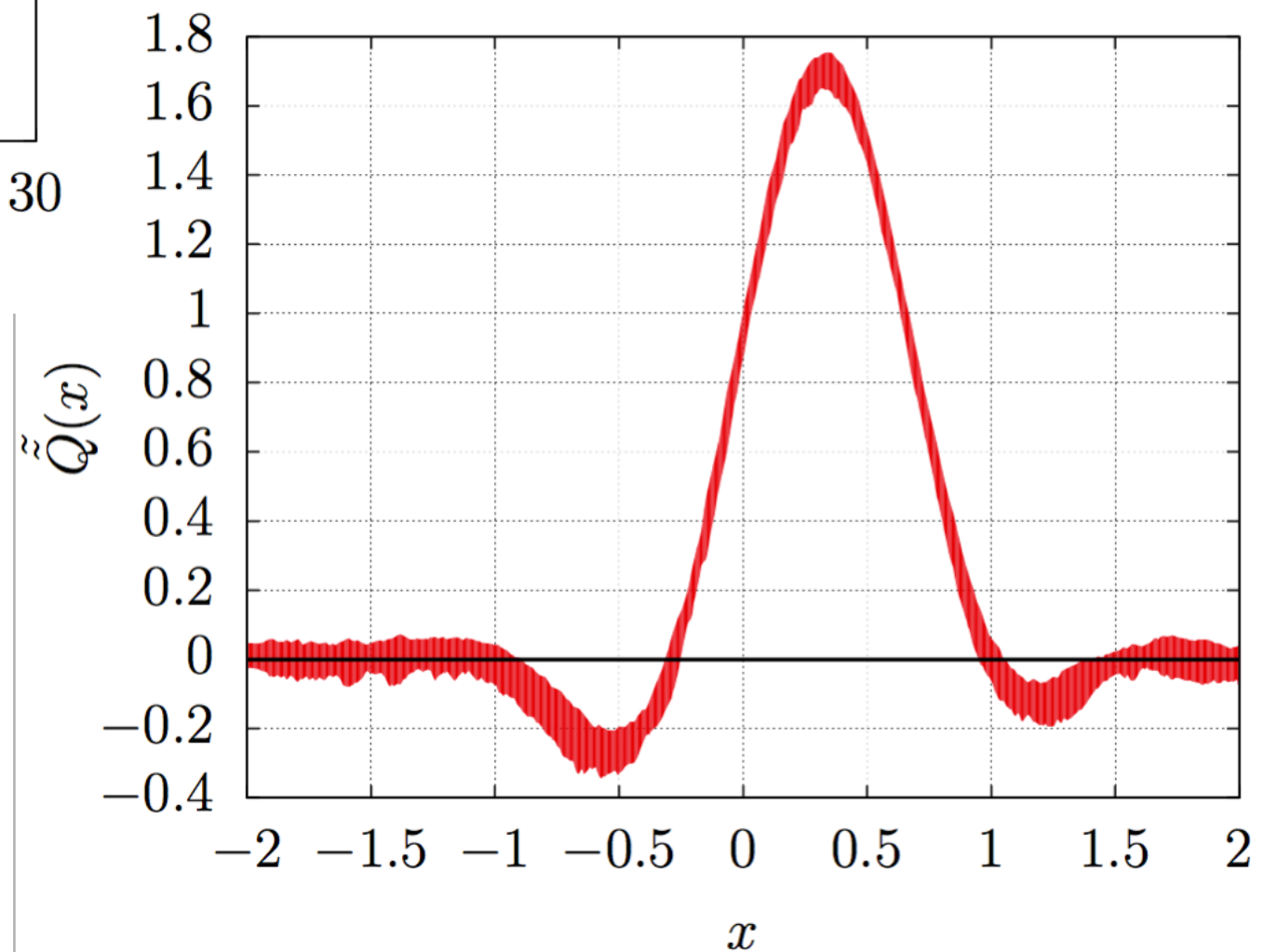


Pion qPDF from real-space to Fourier



Shape is robust under z_{max} variations

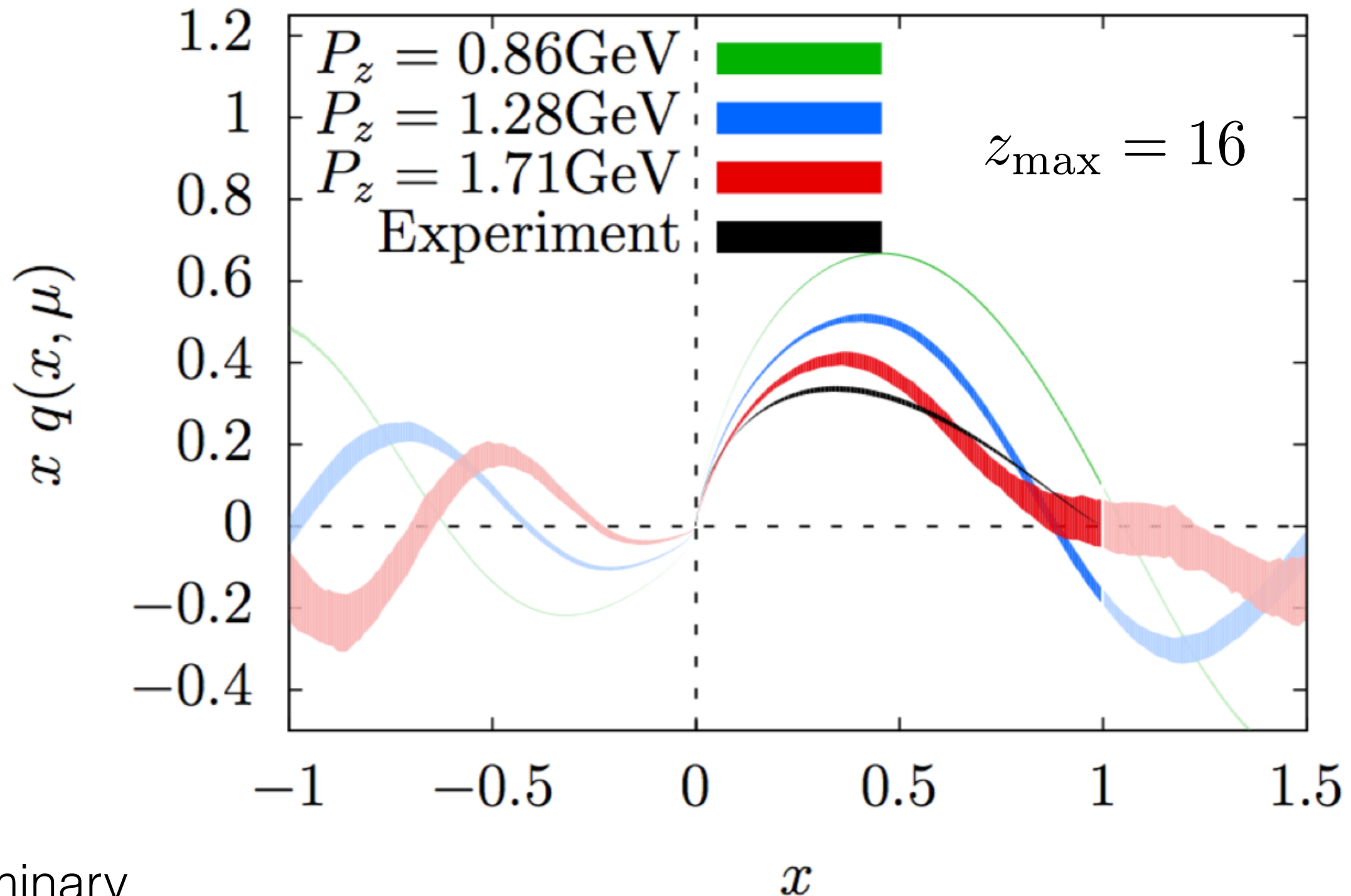
Fourier



Matching quasi-PDF to PDF

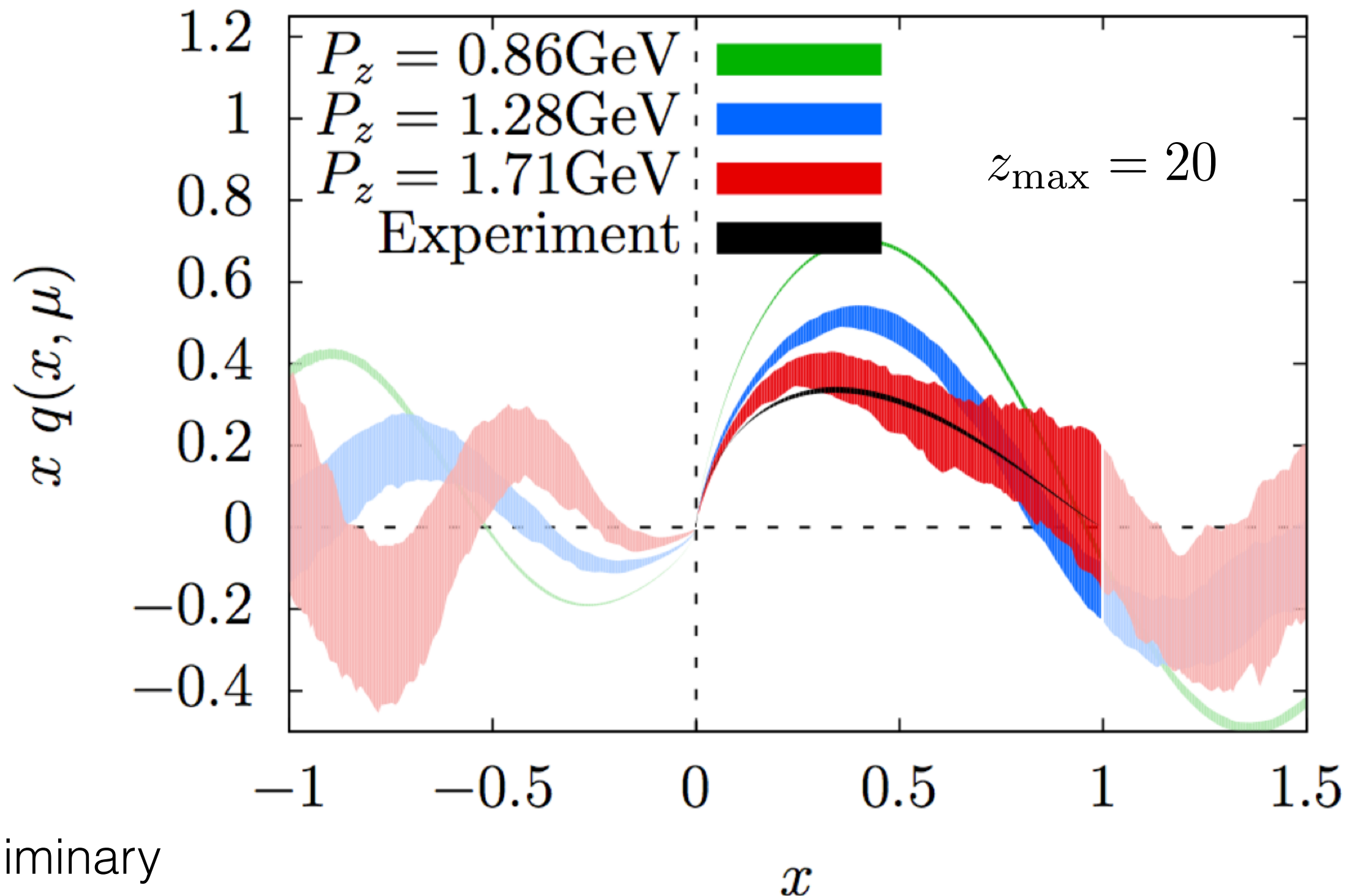
Pion PDF at $\mu=3.2\text{GeV}$ from different P_z

$$(p_z^R, p_\perp^R) = (1.28, 1.48)\text{GeV}; \mu = 3.2\text{GeV}$$



Pion PDF at $\mu=3.2\text{GeV}$ from different P_z

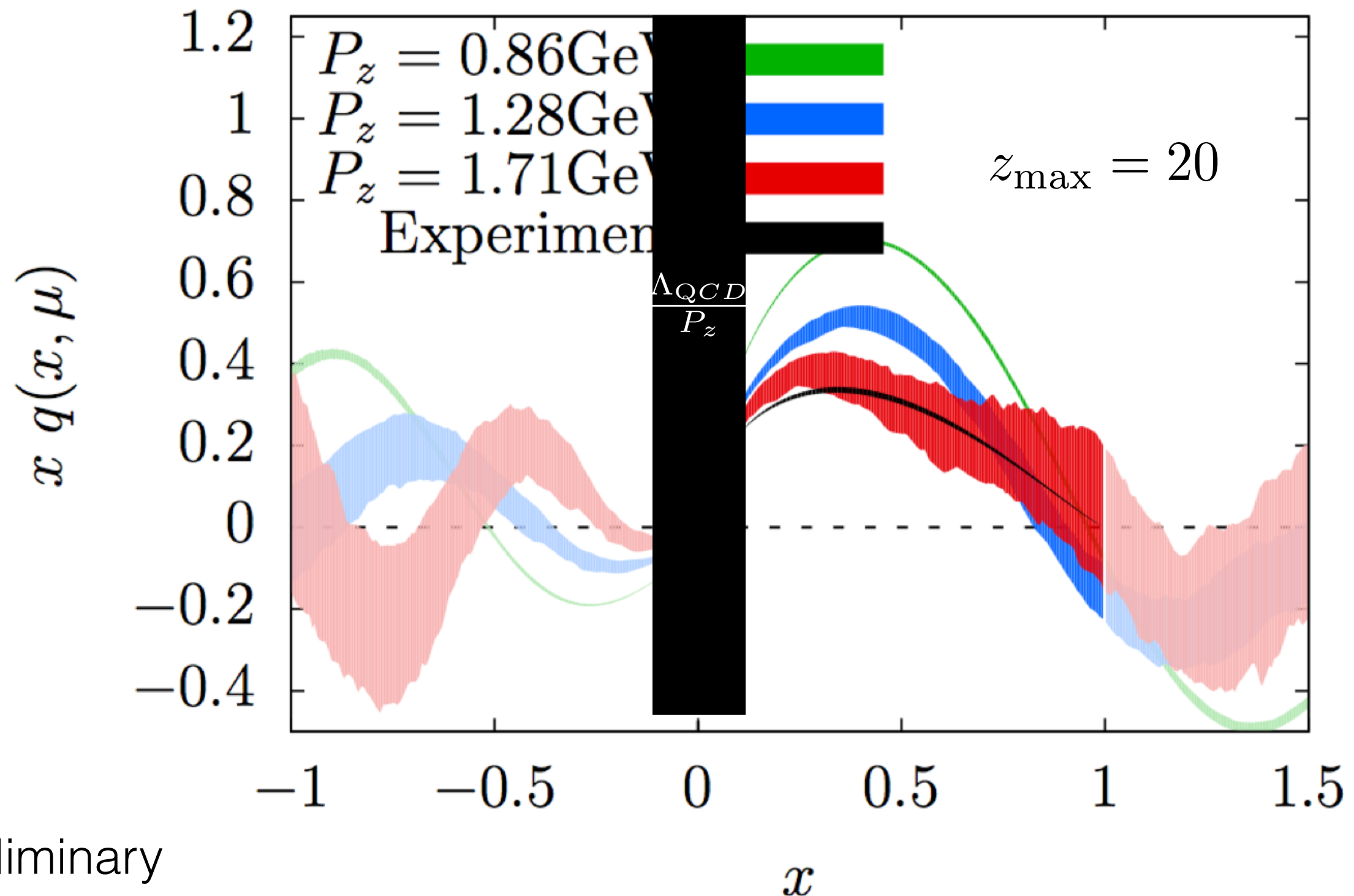
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Preliminary

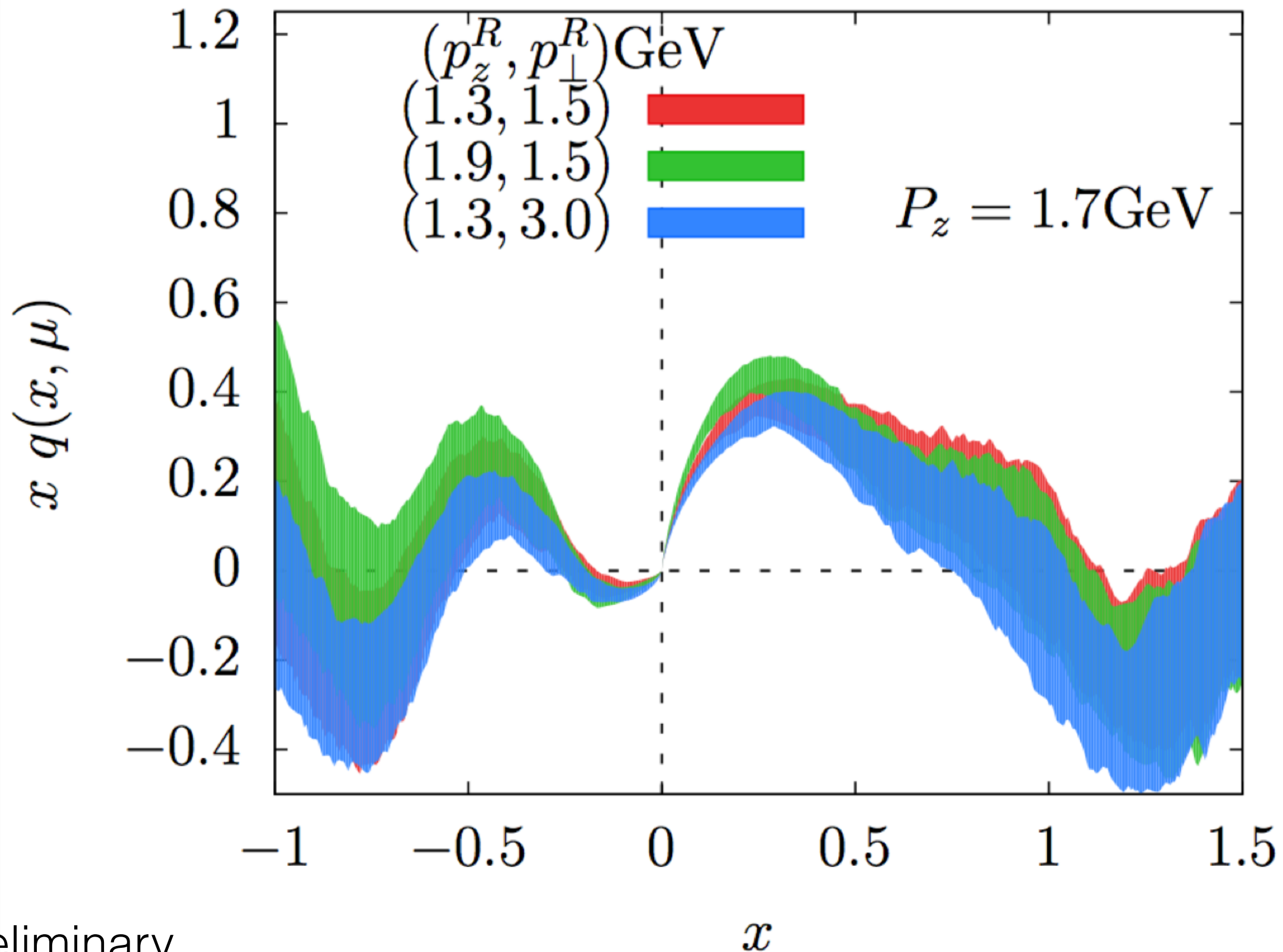
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Preliminary

Mild P_z^R and P_\perp^R dependence



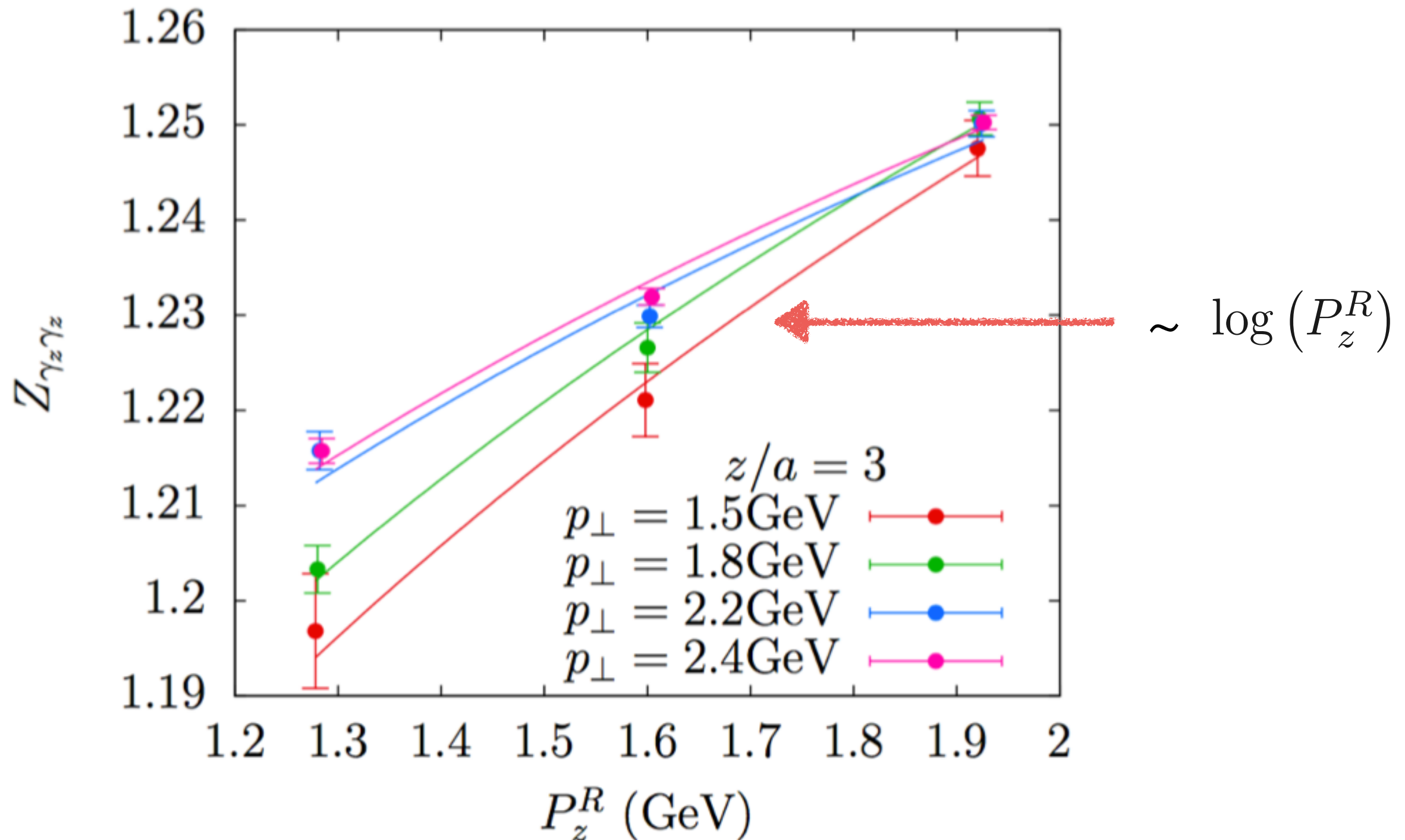
Preliminary

Conclusions

- * We studied valence pion quasi-PDF using HISQ sea quarks and Wilson-Clover valence quarks.
- * We investigated the validity of 1-loop renormalization in describing NPR.
- * The NPR Z-factor, even at $z=1$ fm, close to 1 after removing self-energy contribution. We found qualitative agreement in NPR and 1-loop running of quark qPDF.
- * We matched the pion qPDF to the PDF at $\mu=3.2\text{GeV}$. We found the agreement with the experimental data to get better as P_z is changed from 0.86 GeV to 1.71 GeV.
- * To be investigated: removing the effect of source-sink separation, taming contribution from large- z , towards continuum including $a=0.04$ fm ensemble.

P_z^R dependence of $Z(z = 3a)$

Weak P_z^R dependence. We see some evidence for the $\log(P_z^R)$ dependence on the magnified scale.



Oscillatory short-distance to damped long-distance

$$P_z = 1.28 \text{ GeV}$$

$$P_z^R = 1.28 \text{ GeV}, P_\perp^R = 1.48 \text{ GeV}$$

$$x_{\text{eff}} \approx 0.35, M_{\text{eff}} \approx 300 - 600 \text{ GeV}$$

