

Transverse Momentum Distributions of Quarks from the Lattice using Extended Gauge Link Operators

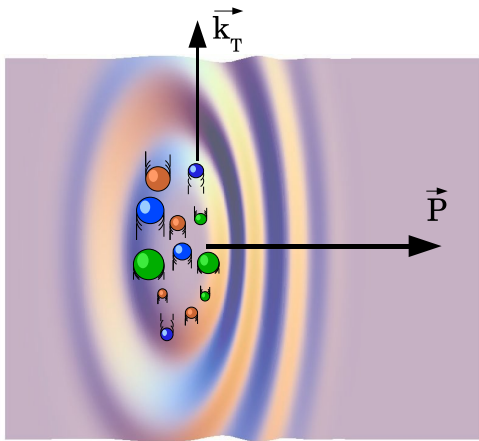
Bernhard Musch

Institute for Theoretical Physics T39,
Technische Universität München

INT Summer School 2007, 2007-08-22

presenting work in collaboration with LHPC and
Philipp Hägler, John Negele, Dru Renner, Andreas Schäfer,
Meinulf Gökeler

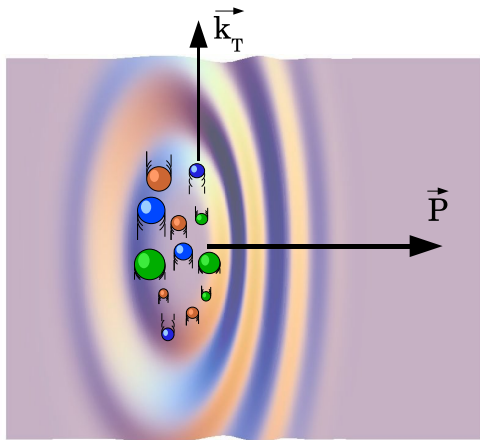
Motivation: Parton Picture



fast nucleon: quarks (and gluons) look like “partons”, carrying

- a momentum fraction x of the nucleon momentum P
- an *intrinsic transverse momentum* \vec{k}_T

Motivation: Parton Picture



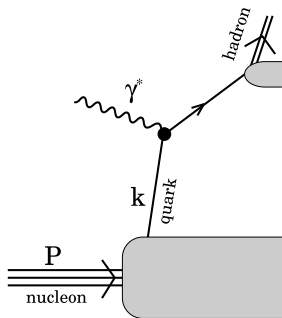
How are the quarks distributed with respect to \vec{k}_T ?
e.g. $f_1(\vec{k}_T)$?

fast nucleon: quarks (and gluons) look like “partons”, carrying

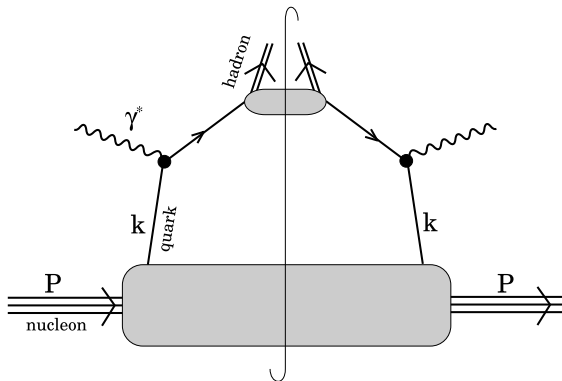
- a momentum fraction x of the nucleon momentum P
- an *intrinsic transverse momentum* \vec{k}_T

\vec{k}_T dependence and Factorization

example: **Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering** experiment



example: **Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering** experiment

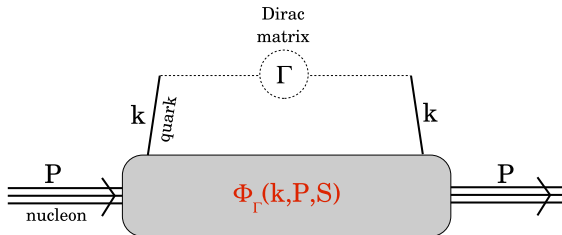


factorization \implies hard process + soft blobs (non-perturbative)

\rightarrow **Transverse Momentum dependent Parton Distribution Functions**

[COLLINS, SOPER, STERMAN PLB 83, NPB 85]

[JI, MA, YUAN PRD (2005)], [MULDERS, TANGERMAN NPB (1996)]



non-perturbative correlator \Rightarrow calculate on the lattice

$$\Phi^{[\Gamma]}(k, P, S) \equiv \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^4} \int d^4\ell e^{ik \cdot \ell} \langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) \Gamma U q(\ell) | P, S \rangle$$

Gauge Link Operator \mathcal{U}

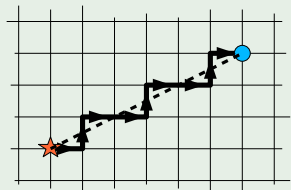
$\langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) \Gamma \mathcal{U}(0 \rightarrow \ell) q(\ell) | P, S \rangle$ is gauge invariant.

continuum

$$\mathcal{U}(0 \rightarrow \ell) \equiv \mathcal{P} \exp \left(-ig \int_0^\ell d\xi^\mu A_\mu(\xi) \right)$$

along path from 0 to ℓ

lattice



product of link variables

- factorization in SIDIS :
path runs to infinity and back



- here* (up to now):
straight path



→ probability interpretation of distribution $f(\vec{k}_T)$ [BBHM00]

Gauge Link Operator \mathcal{U}

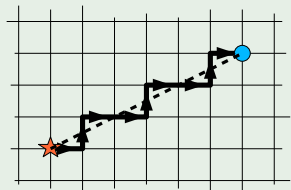
$\langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) \Gamma \mathcal{U}(0 \rightarrow \ell) q(\ell) | P, S \rangle$ is gauge invariant.

continuum

$$\mathcal{U}(0 \rightarrow \ell) \equiv \mathcal{P} \exp \left(-ig \int_0^\ell d\xi^\mu A_\mu(\xi) \right)$$

along path from 0 to ℓ

lattice



product of link variables

- factorization in SIDIS :
path runs to infinity and back



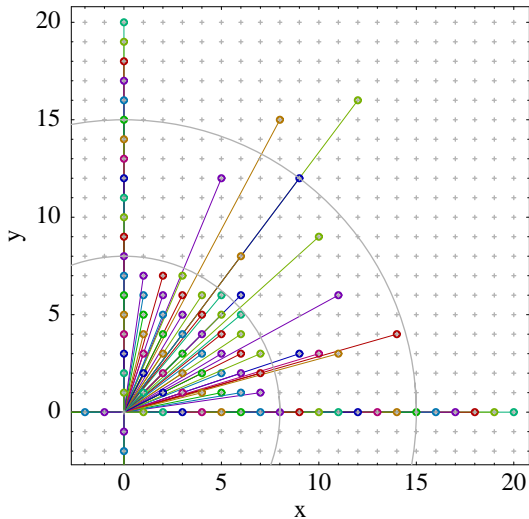
- here* (up to now):
straight path



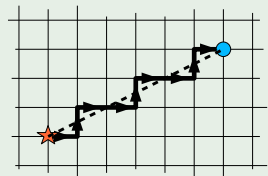
→ probability interpretation of distribution $f(\vec{k}_T)$ [BBHM00]

Evaluated Quark-Quark Separations

quark separations in the x,y -plane :



lattice operator

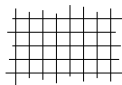


263 paths in total:

- straight paths in $x, y, z, -x, -y, -z$ direction
- step-like paths in other directions

Extracting Nucleon Structure from the Lattice

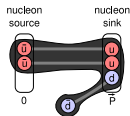
Ingredients



gauge
configs.

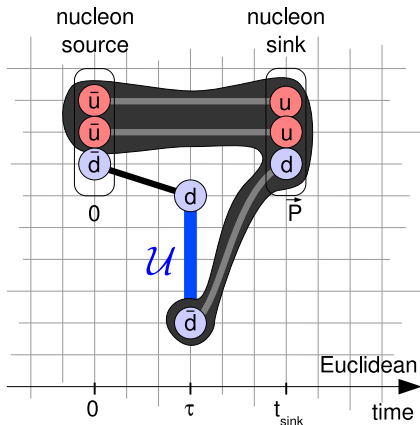


quark
propagators



nucleon
sequential
propagators

Output : 3-point correlator C_{3pt}



[We calculate isovector quantities ($u - d$) \Rightarrow no disconnected contributions.]

parametrization of nucleon matrix element

$$\langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) \Gamma U(0 \rightarrow \ell) q(\ell) | P, S \rangle \equiv \bar{U}(P, S) \mathcal{M}_\Gamma(P) U(P, S)$$

Transfer matrix formalism \Rightarrow look at ratios!

ratio

$$R_\Gamma(\tau) \quad \equiv \quad \frac{C_{3\text{pt}}(\tau | \vec{P}, t_{\text{sink}})}{C_{2\text{pt}}(t_{\text{sink}}, \vec{P})}$$
$$0 \ll \tau \ll t_{\text{sink}} \quad \approx \quad \frac{1}{2E(P)} \frac{\text{Tr} (\not{P} + m_N) \Gamma^{3\text{pt}} (\not{P} + m_N) \mathcal{M}_\Gamma(P)}{\text{Tr} (\not{P} + m_N) \Gamma^{2\text{pt}}}$$

\Rightarrow Physics extracted from the plateau region!

Setup for Test Calculations

downloaded components:

gauge configurations

84 MILC lattices

from NERSC archive [ORGINOS, TOUSSAINT 1999],

staggered ASQTAD action, 2+1 flavors,

$$L^3 \times T = 20^3 \times 64,$$

$$a \approx 0.124 \text{ fm},$$

HYP smeared and chopped: only time slices 0..31 are used

propagators and sequential propagators

from LHPC

hybrid action: Domain Wall valence fermions ($L_s = 16$)

$$m_\pi \approx 596 \text{ MeV},$$

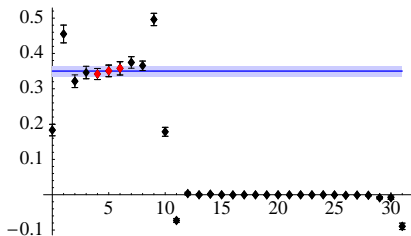
source-sink-separation: 10

2 nucleon momenta available: $\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0),$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{2\pi}{L}(-1, 0, 0) \hat{=} 500 \text{ MeV}/c$$

nucleon spin projection operator $\Gamma^{3\text{pt}} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \gamma_4)(\mathbb{1} + i\gamma_5\gamma_3)$

Sample Plateaus



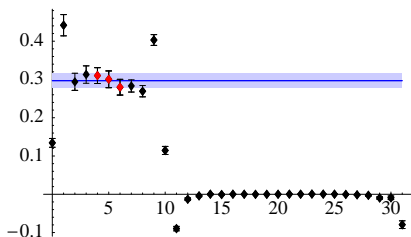
ratio $\text{Re } R_{\Gamma}(\tau)$

$$\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^0$$

separation $\vec{\ell} = (5, 0, 0)$

\Rightarrow 5 links in x direction

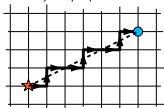


ratio $-\text{Re } R_{\Gamma}(\tau)$

$$\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Gamma = \gamma^3 \gamma^5$$

$\vec{\ell} = (6, 3, 0), |\vec{\ell}| = 6.7$



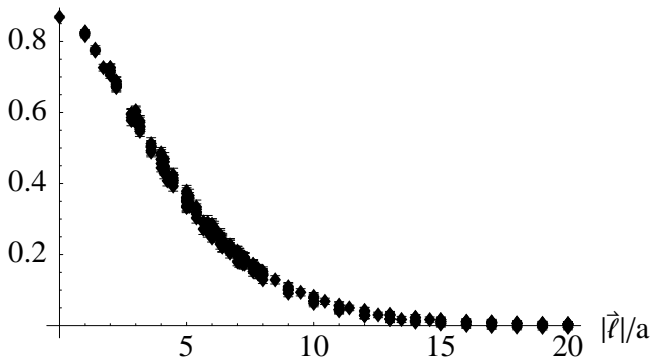
source at $t = 0$

sink at $t = 10$

extraction at $t = 4, 5, 6$

Preliminary Results

survey: $\text{Re } R_\Gamma$ for $\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$, $\Gamma = \gamma^0$

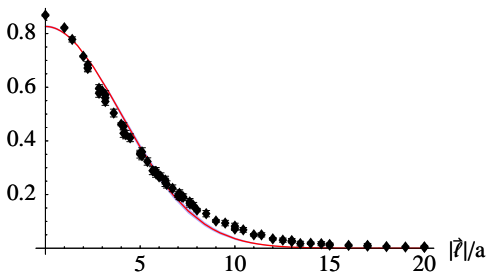


results for all 263 different link paths

\Rightarrow Obviously, only quark separation length $|\vec{\ell}|$ matters (for $\vec{P} = 0$)

Preliminary Results

$\text{Re } R_\Gamma$ for $\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$, $\Gamma = \gamma^0$



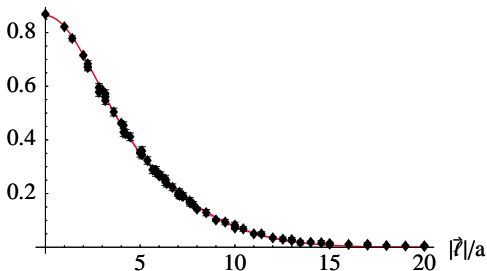
averaged over equivalent link paths in x, y - plane.

fit with Gaussian: $C \exp(-|\vec{\ell}|^2/\sigma^2)$

C	σ	$2/\sigma$
0.826 ± 0.005	$(5.64 \pm 0.12)a = 0.70 \text{ fm}$	$(563 \pm 12) \text{ MeV}/c$

Preliminary Results

$\text{Re } R_\Gamma$ for $\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$, $\Gamma = \gamma^0$



averaged over equivalent link paths in x, y - plane.

fit with two Gaussians: $C_1 \exp(-|\vec{\ell}|^2/\sigma_1^2) + C_2 \exp(-|\vec{\ell}|^2/\sigma_2^2)$

C_1	σ_1	$2/\sigma_1$	C_2	σ_2	$2/\sigma_2$
0.49	$7.3a$	$(433 \pm 15) \text{ MeV}/c$	0.37	$3.4a$	$(945 \pm 41) \text{ MeV}/c$

$$R_{\gamma^0} \xrightarrow{\text{Fourier transformation}} f_1^{\text{lat}}(\vec{k}_T)$$

$$\int dx \int dk^- \left(\int \frac{d^4 \ell}{2(2\pi)^4} e^{ik \cdot \ell} \langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) \gamma^+ \mathcal{U} q(\ell) | P, S \rangle \right)$$

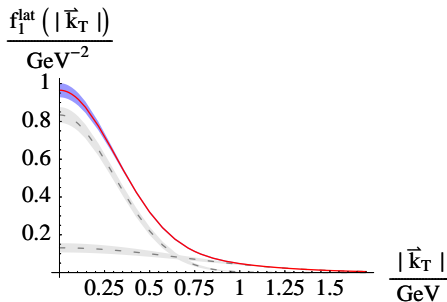
$= f_1(\vec{k}_T)$ see e.g., [MULDERS, TANGERMAN NPB (1996)]

$= \dots$

$$= \int \frac{d^2 \vec{l}_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{k}_T \cdot \vec{l}_T} R_{\gamma^0}(|\vec{l}_T|, \vec{P} = 0)$$

Preliminary Results: Fourier Transformed

$$R_{\gamma^0} \xrightarrow{\text{Fourier transformation}} f_1^{\text{lat}}(\vec{k}_T)$$



**Transverse
Momentum dependent
Parton
Distribution
Function!**

$$\sqrt{\langle \vec{k}_T^2 \rangle} = (533 \pm 11) \text{ MeV}$$

Renormalization (e.g., to $\overline{\text{MS}}$) not done, yet!

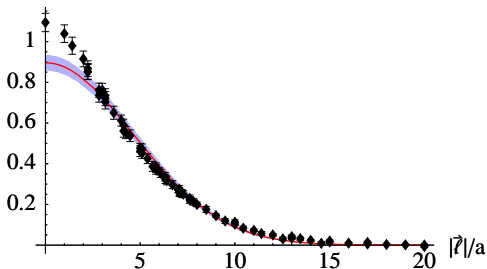
comparison: phenomenology \rightarrow e.g., [ANSELMINO ET AL. PRD (2005)]

usual Ansatz: $f_1(x, \vec{k}_T) \propto f_1(x) f_1(\vec{k}_T)$, $f_1(\vec{k}_T) \propto \exp(-\vec{k}_T^2 / \langle \vec{k}_T^2 \rangle)$,

$\sqrt{\langle \vec{k}_T^2 \rangle} \approx 500 \text{ MeV}$ describes data.

Preliminary Results

$-\text{Re } R_\Gamma$ for $\vec{P} = (0, 0, 0)$, $\Gamma = \gamma^3 \gamma^5$



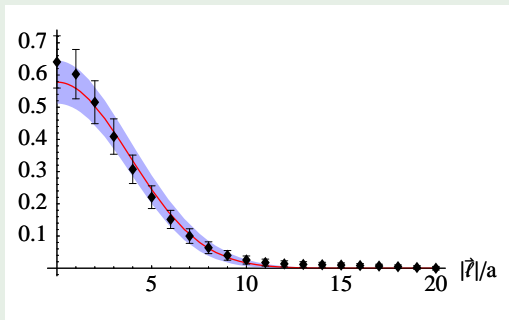
averaged over equivalent link paths in x, y - plane.

fit with Gaussian: $C \exp(-|\vec{\ell}|^2/\sigma^2)$

C	σ	$2/\sigma$
0.90 ± 0.04	$(6.58 \pm 0.12)a = 0.82 \text{ fm}$	$(484 \pm 9) \text{ MeV}/c$

Preliminary Results

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \{R_{\Gamma}(\ell) + R_{\Gamma}(-\ell)\} \quad \text{for } \vec{P} = (-1, 0, 0), \Gamma = \gamma^0$$



link paths in x - direction.

fit with Gaussian $C \exp(-|\vec{\ell}|^2/\sigma^2)$

C	σ	$2/\sigma$
0.58 ± 0.07	$(5.4 \pm 0.5)a = 0.67 \text{ fm}$	$(666 \pm 52) \text{ MeV}/c$

first conclusions

- Extraction of non-local correlators with good statistics possible.
- Seems like we see approximately Gaussian distribution of quark momenta, as expected.
- Width of the Gaussian is in the expected range.

things to do:

- details of parametrization
- more configurations, more Dirac- and link-structures.
- renormalization of the non-local operators
- Can we mimic links “to infinity and back” on the lattice?
Relation to phenomenological TPDFs.

first conclusions

- Extraction of non-local correlators with good statistics possible.
- Seems like we see approximately Gaussian distribution of quark momenta, as expected.
- Width of the Gaussian is in the expected range.

things to do:

- details of parametrization
- more configurations, more Dirac- and link-structures.
- renormalization of the non-local operators
- Can we mimic links “to infinity and back” on the lattice?
Relation to phenomenological TPDFs.

BACKUP

- [G⁺05] M. Göckeler et al.,
Quark helicity flip generalized parton distributions from two-flavor lattice QCD,
Phys. Lett. **B627** (2005), 113–123.
- [H⁺] Ph. Hägler et al.,
Nucleon Generalized Parton Distributions from full Lattice QCD,
forthcoming.
- [Hor00] Roger Horsley,
The hadronic structure of matter – a lattice approach,
professorial dissertation, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, 2000.
- [MT96] P. J. Mulders and R. D. Tangerman,
The complete tree-level result up to order $1/Q$ for polarized deep-inelastic lepton production,
Nucl. Phys. **B461** (1996), 197–237.
- [OT99] Kostas Orginos and Doug Toussaint,
Testing improved actions for dynamical Kogut-Susskind quarks,
Phys. Rev. **D59** (1999), 014501.

- [OTS99] Kostas Orginos, Doug Toussaint, and R. L. Sugar,
Variants of fattening and flavor symmetry restoration,
Phys. Rev. **D60** (1999), 054503.
- [RS79] John P. Ralston and Davison E. Soper,
*Production of Dimuons from High-Energy Polarized Proton
Proton Collisions*,
Nucl. Phys. **B152** (1979), 109.
- [TM95] R. D. Tangerman and P. J. Mulders,
*Intrinsic transverse momentum and the polarized Drell-Yan
process*,
Phys. Rev. **D51** (1995), 3357–3372.
- [BBHM00] A. Bacchetta, M. Boglione, A. Henneman and P. J. Mulders,
*Bounds on transverse momentum dependent distribution and
fragmentation functions*,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **85** (2000) 712