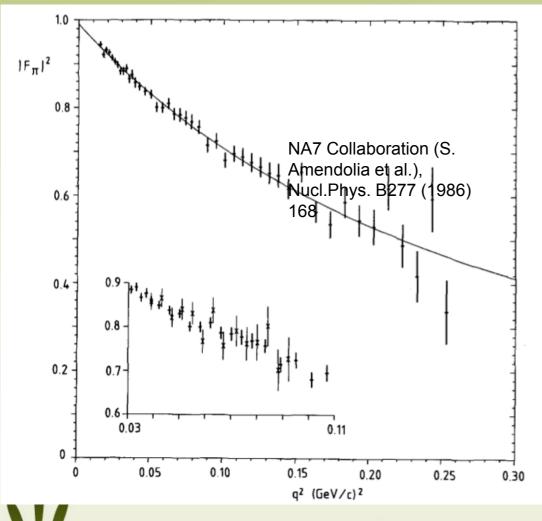
Pion Form Factor with Overlap Fermion on the Lattice

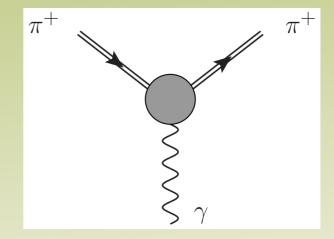
Gen Wang University of Kentucky xQCD Collaboration

SEX PROPERTY AND

Motivation



 $\langle \pi^+(\mathbf{p}_f) | V_\mu(x) | \pi^+(\mathbf{p}_i) \rangle = (p_f + p_i)_\mu f_{\pi\pi}(q^2)$



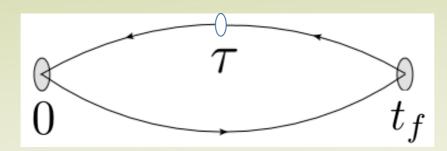
Mean Square Radius	Group	
0.42(10)	ESCHRICH	
0.439(8)	AMENDOLIA	
0.440(30)	DALLY	
0.452(11)	PDG	

Pion Form Factor

$$C_{3pt}(\tau, t_f, \boldsymbol{p}_i, \boldsymbol{p}_f) = \sum_{x_f, z} e^{-i\boldsymbol{p}_f \cdot (\boldsymbol{x}_f - \boldsymbol{z})} e^{i\boldsymbol{q} \cdot \boldsymbol{z}} \langle \mathrm{T}[\chi_{\pi^+}(x_f, t_f) V_{\mu}(z, \tau) \chi_{\pi^+}^{\dagger}(0, 0)] \rangle$$

$$\approx \frac{m^2 Z_{p_i} Z_{p_f}}{E(p_i) E(p_f)} e^{-E(p_i)\tau - E(p_f)(t_f - \tau)} \langle \pi(p_f) | V_{\mu}(0) | \pi(p_i) \rangle$$

$$+ C_1 e^{-E^1(p_i)\tau - E(p_f)(t_f - \tau)} + C_2 e^{-E(p_i)\tau - E^1(p_f)(t_f - \tau)} \qquad q = \boldsymbol{p}_f - \boldsymbol{p}_i$$



$$C_{2pt}(t,p) = \sum_{x} e^{-i\boldsymbol{p}\cdot\boldsymbol{x}} \langle \mathbf{T}[\chi_{\pi^{+}}(x,t)\chi_{\pi^{+}}^{\dagger}(0,0)] \rangle$$

$$\approx \frac{m|Z_{p}|^{2}}{E(p)} (e^{-E(p)t} + e^{-E(p)(T-t)})$$

$$+ \frac{m|Z_{p}^{1}|^{2}}{E^{1}(p)} (e^{-E^{1}(p)t} + e^{-E^{1}(p)(T-t)})$$

Simulation Details

Lattices

- 24I--Domain Wall Lattice, $24^3 \times 64$, a = 0.11 fm, Pion 337 MeV
- 32ID--Domain Wall Lattice, $32^3 \times 64$, a = 0.143 fm, Pion 171 MeV
- Overlap Fermion with several valence quark masses

Sources and Sinks

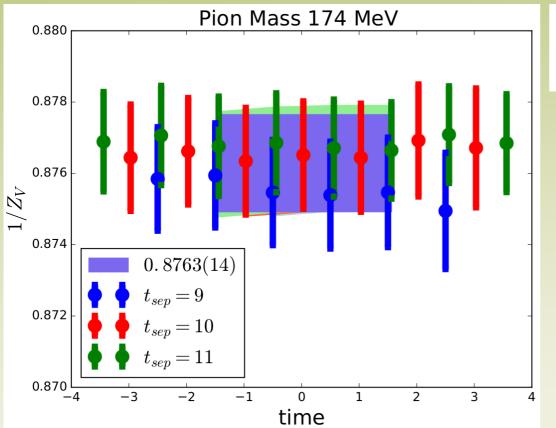
- Grid Source at time 0 with momentum $p_i = q$
- Stochastic Sinks with t_f with momentum $p_f = 0$
- Local vector current at time au

Fitting Strategy

– Joint fit of C_{2pt} and C_{3pt} with excited state

HAR THE HAR HAR

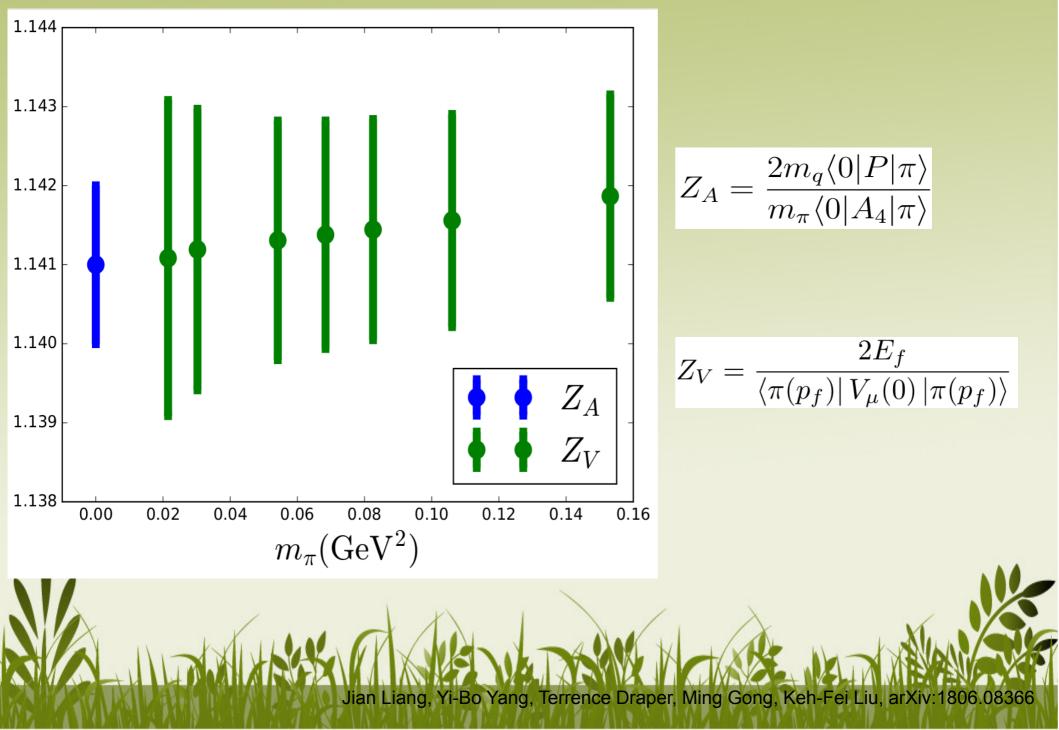
Zero Momentum Transfer



$$\frac{1}{Z_V} = \frac{\langle \pi(p_f) | V_\mu(0) | \pi(p_f) \rangle}{2E_f}$$

By adding excited state to two point and three point, joint fit has been done with χ^2 to be around 0.6

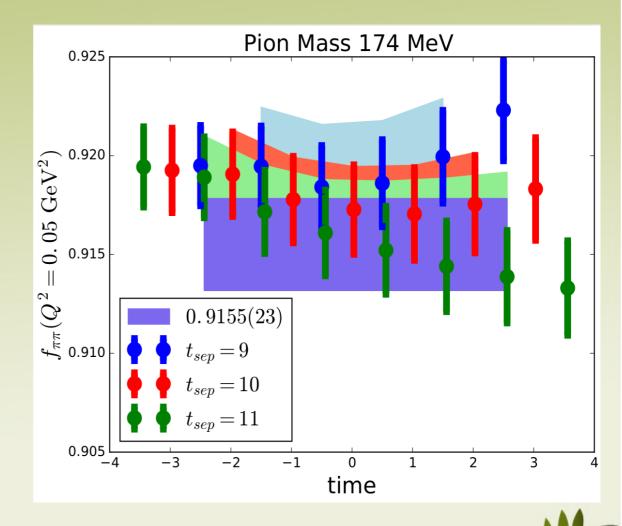
Z_V and Z_A Compare



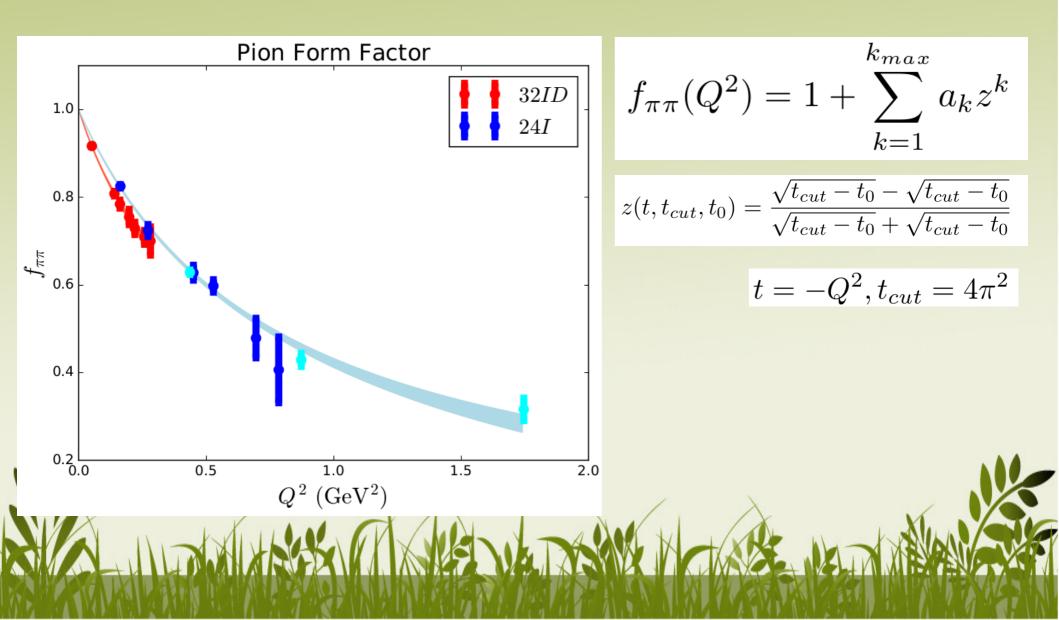
32ID $f_{\pi\pi}(Q^2 = 0.05 \ GeV^2)$

$$f_{\pi\pi}(Q^2) = \frac{2E_f}{E_i + E_f} \frac{\langle \pi(p_f) | V_\mu(0) | \pi(p_i) \rangle}{\langle \pi(p_f) | V_\mu(0) | \pi(p_f) \rangle}$$

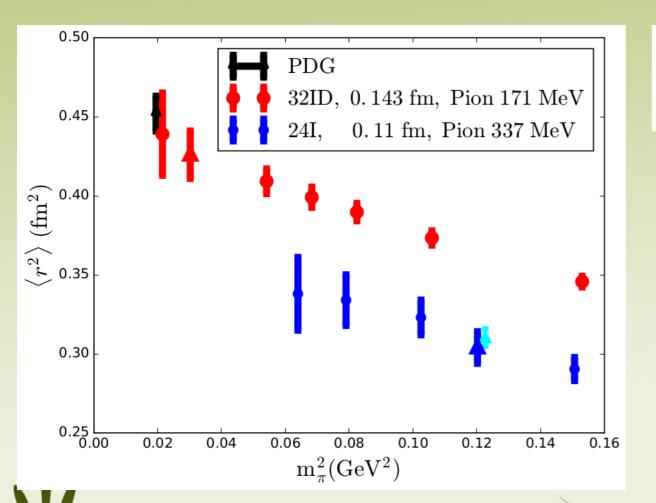
At small momentum transfer, we get stable results even with small valence pion mass



Z-expansion Fitting



Pion Radius from 24I and 32ID

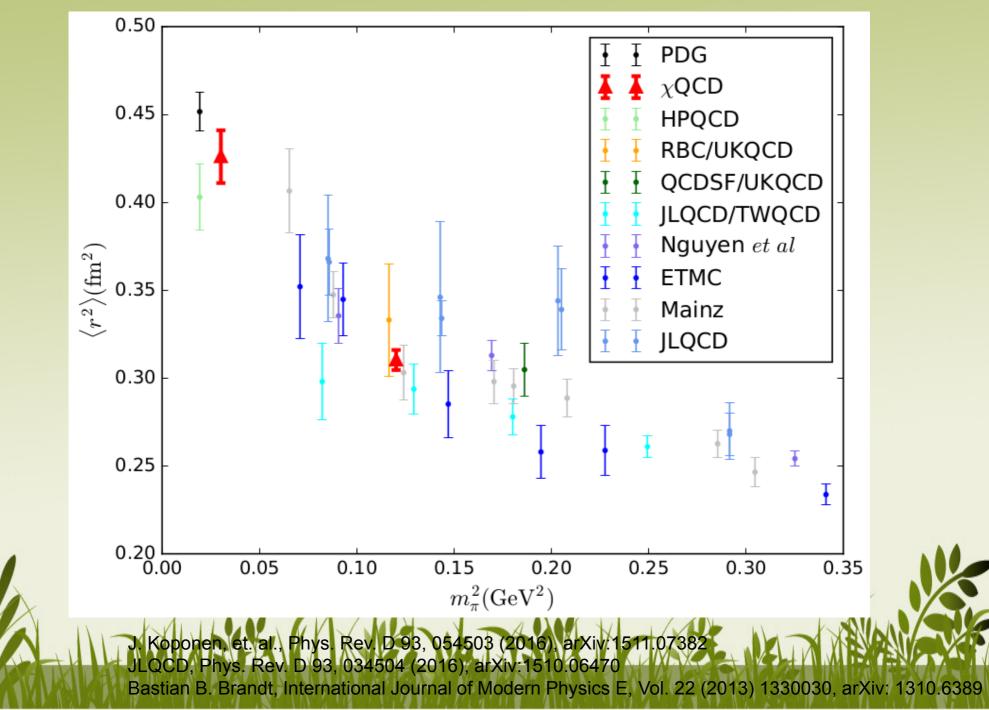


$$\langle r^2 \rangle = 6 \frac{d}{dQ^2} f_{\pi\pi}(Q^2)$$

Strong valence pion mass dependence observed here

Need more lattices to explain the difference between 24I and 32ID

Pion Radius



Summary

- We have a preliminary result of pion form factor with sea pion mass 171 MeV and 337 MeV
- 32ID result agrees with experiment after extracted to physical pion mass point
- More detailed analysis will be needed for the FFT production
- Production with different lattice spacing and sea pion masses are needed to control and understand varies systematics