

Confronting lattice parton densities with global analysis

Jacob Bringewatt, Martha Constantinou, Wally Melnitchouk,
Jianwei Qiu, Nobuo Sato, Fernanda Steffens



AI for Nuclear Physics Workshop
Bayesian Inference for Quantum
Correlation Functions Working
Group

Mar. 5, 2020



Overview

1. Motivation
2. Connecting quasi-PDFs to light cone PDFs
3. Fitting results

Motivation

Big picture: What is the structure of the nucleon? → PDFs

Motivation

Big picture: What is the structure of the nucleon? \longrightarrow PDFs

$$q(x, \mu^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^-}{4\pi} e^{-ix\xi^- P^+} \langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \gamma^+ \exp \left[-ig \int_0^{\xi^-} d\eta^- A^+(\eta^-) \right] \psi(0) | P \rangle$$

Can't analytically calculate these matrix elements from first principles of QCD

Motivation

Big picture: What is the structure of the nucleon? \longrightarrow PDFs

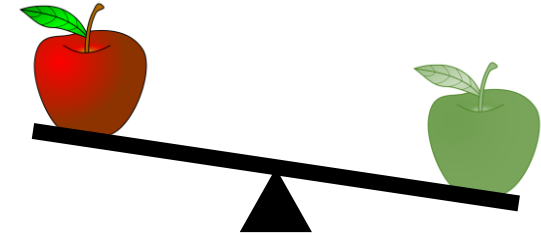
$$q(x, \mu^2) = \int \frac{d\xi^-}{4\pi} e^{-ix\xi^- P^+} \langle P | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \gamma^+ \exp \left[-ig \int_0^{\xi^-} d\eta^- A^+(\eta^-) \right] \psi(0) | P \rangle$$

Can't analytically calculate these matrix elements from first principles of QCD

Approach: Infer PDFs from experiment or lattice observables

Motivation

Global analysis: direct “apples to apples” comparison of lattice and experimental results for PDFs



Motivation

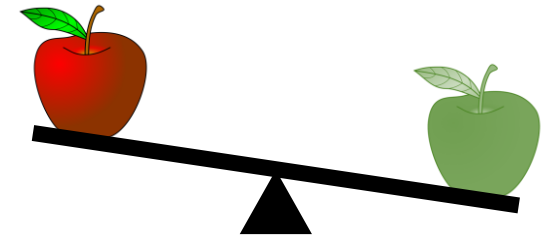
Global analysis: direct “apples to apples” comparison of lattice and experimental results for PDFs

Goals:

1) Understand discrepancy in \bar{u} , \bar{d} asymmetry

Experiment: $\bar{u} < \bar{d}$ (NMC, NA51, E866)

Lattice: $\bar{d} < \bar{u}$ (ETMC)



Motivation

Global analysis: direct “apples to apples” comparison of lattice and experimental results for PDFs

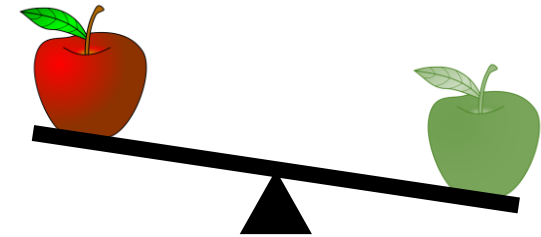
Goals:

1) Understand discrepancy in \bar{u} , \bar{d} asymmetry

Experiment: $\bar{u} < \bar{d}$ (NMC, NA51, E866)

Lattice: $\bar{d} < \bar{u}$ (ETMC)

2) How much does lattice data further constrain fits?



PDFs from the lattice

Can access PDFs from lattice observables using:

- 1) Quasi-PDFs [Ji 2013](#)
- 2) Pseudo-PDFs [Radyushkin 2017](#)
- 3) Lattice cross sections [Qiu 2018](#)

PDFs from the lattice

Can access PDFs from lattice observables using:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Quasi-PDFs | Ji 2013 |
| 2) Pseudo-PDFs | Radyushkin 2017 |
| 3) Lattice cross sections | Qiu 2018 |

 We focus on this approach

Quasi-PDFs to light cone PDFs

$$\text{Quasi-PDF: } \tilde{f}(y, \mu, P_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-iyP_3z} \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(z)$$

Quasi-PDFs to light cone PDFs

$$\text{Quasi-PDF: } \tilde{f}(y, \mu, P_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-iyP_3z} \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(z)$$

Perturbative matching to light cone PDF:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(z) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-iyP_3z} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} C\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{\mu}{xP_3}\right) f(x, \mu)$$

 Matching kernel

 Light cone PDF

Quasi-PDFs to light cone PDFs

$$\text{Quasi-PDF: } \tilde{f}(y, \mu, P_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{-iyP_3z} \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(z)$$

Perturbative matching to light cone PDF:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(z) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-iyP_3z} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} C\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{\mu}{xP_3}\right) f(x, \mu)$$

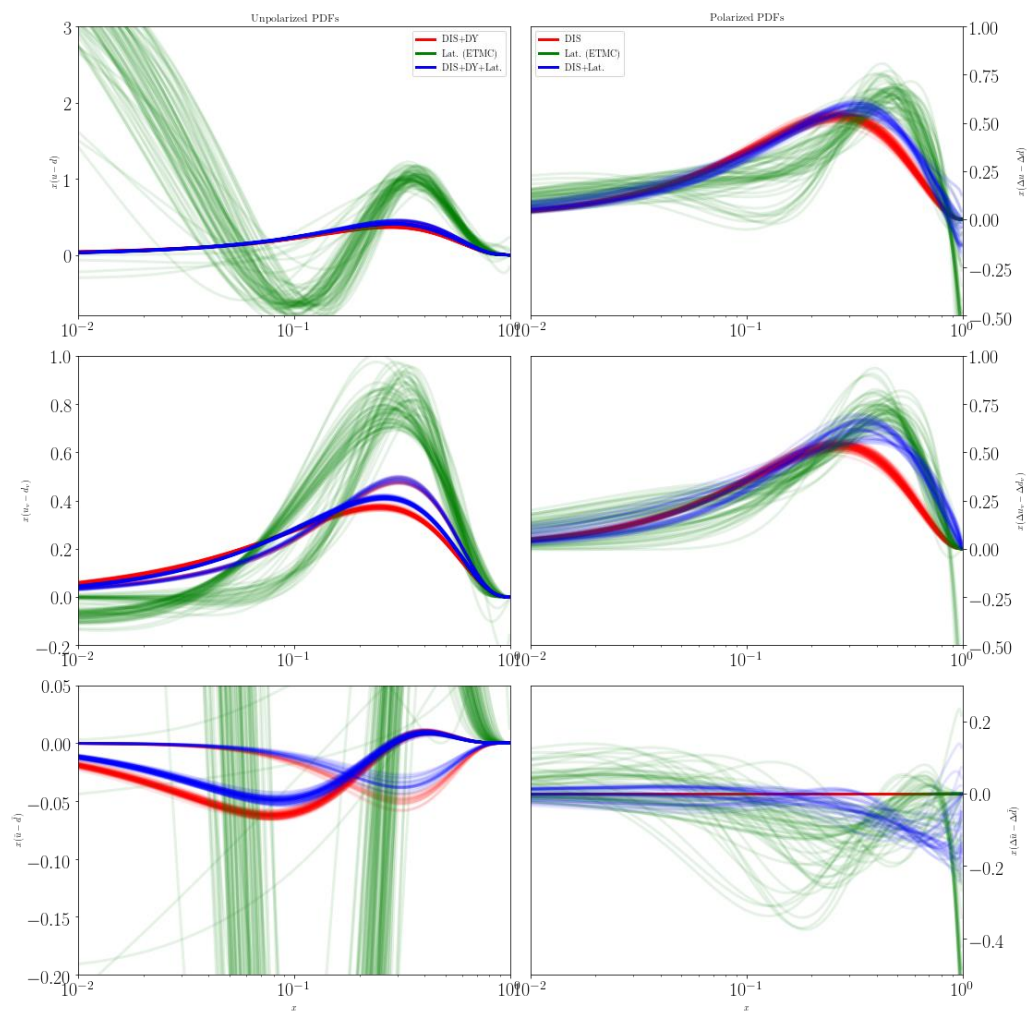
$$f(x) = q(x)\Theta(0 \leq x \leq 1) - \bar{q}(-x)\Theta(-1 \leq x \leq 0)$$

+ if polarized PDF

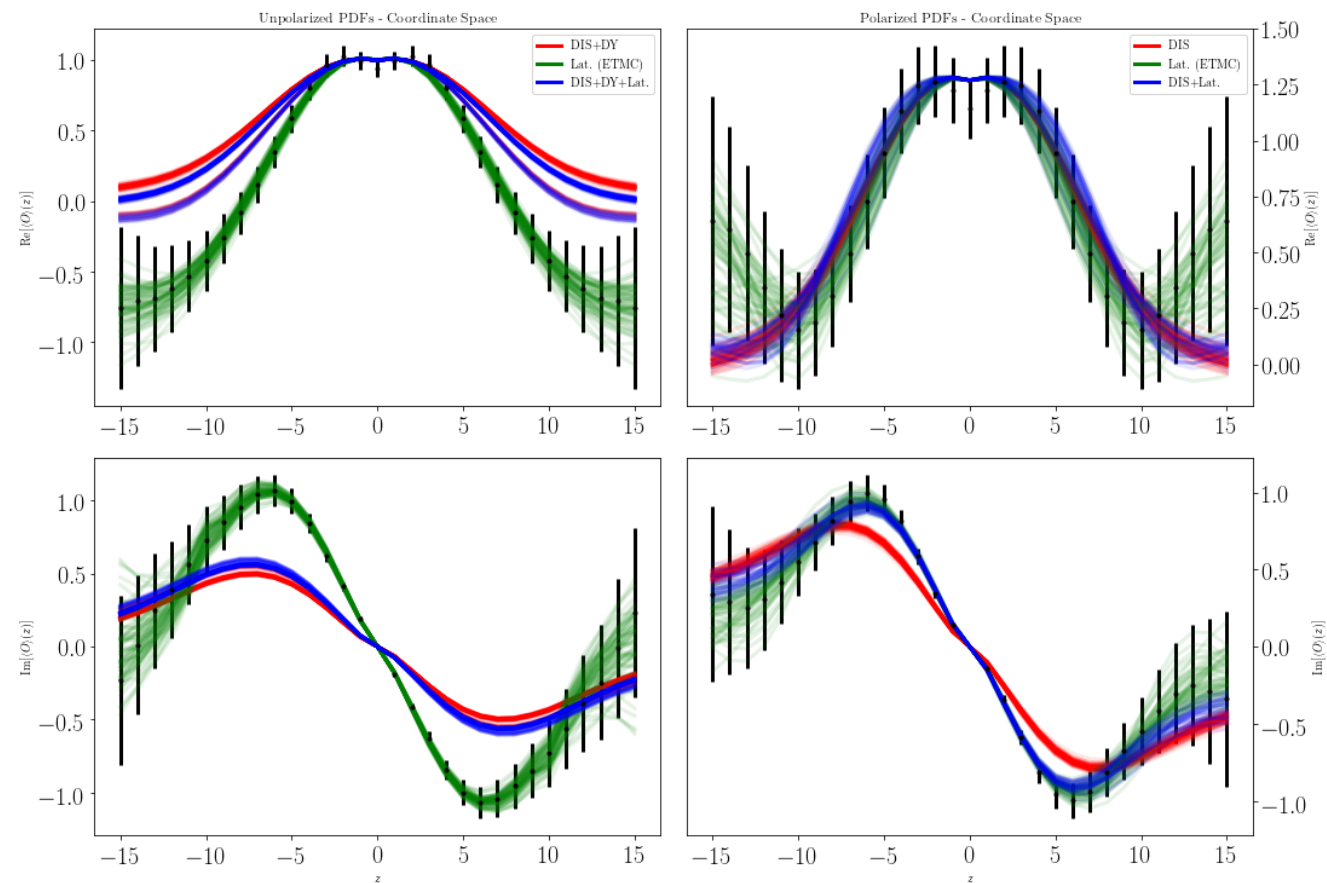
Matching kernel

Light cone PDF

Global fits



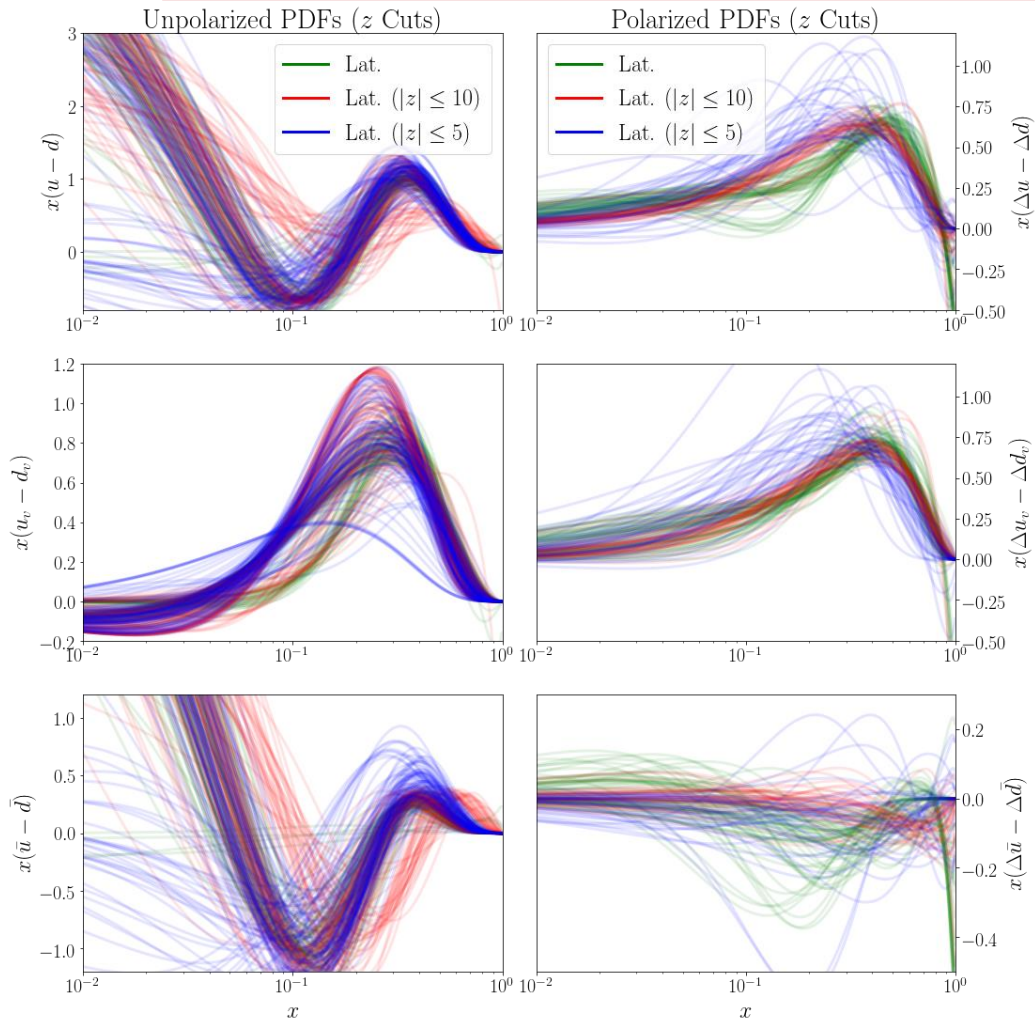
3/5/2020



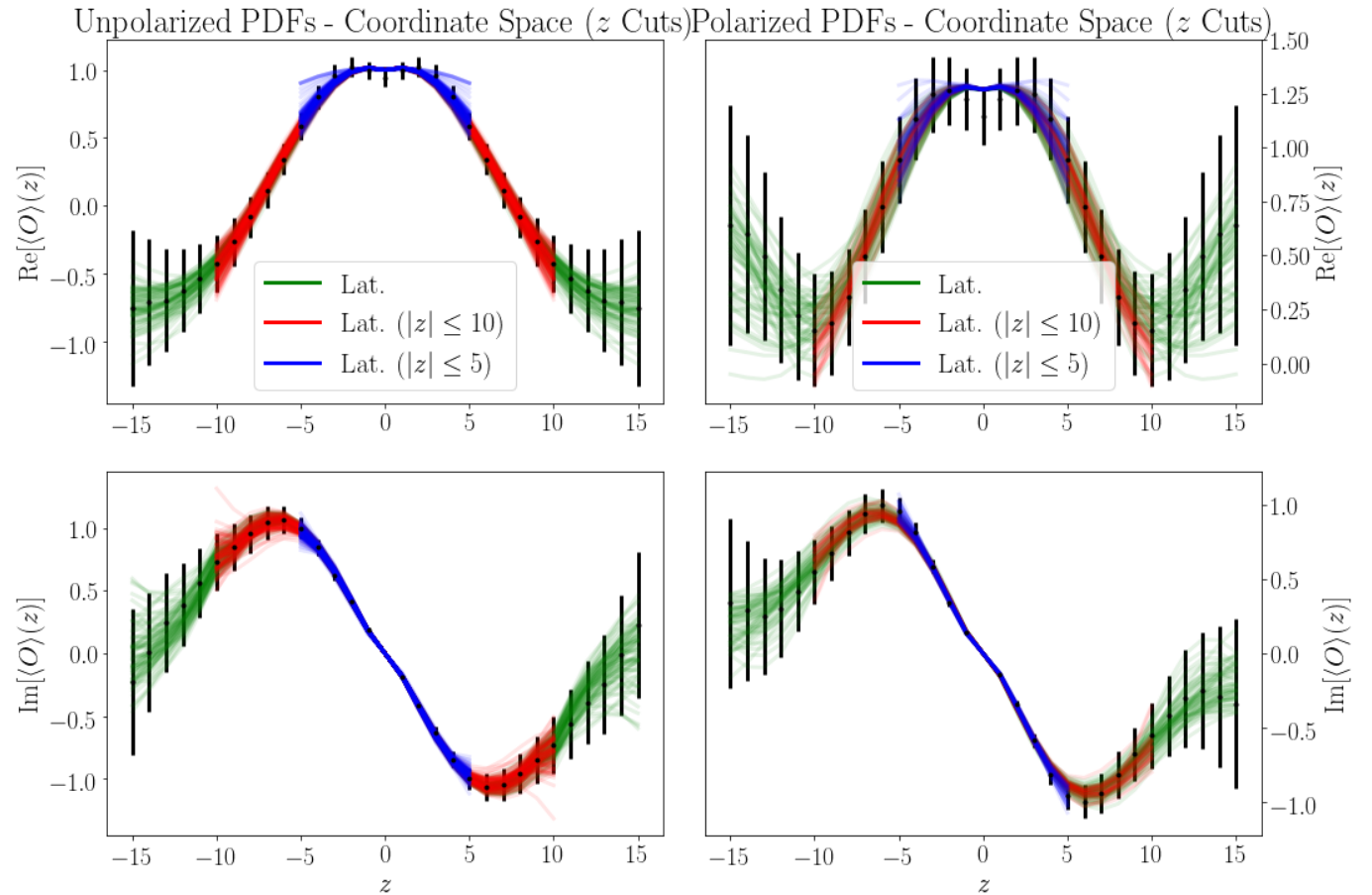
AINP

14

Understanding lattice data: z cuts



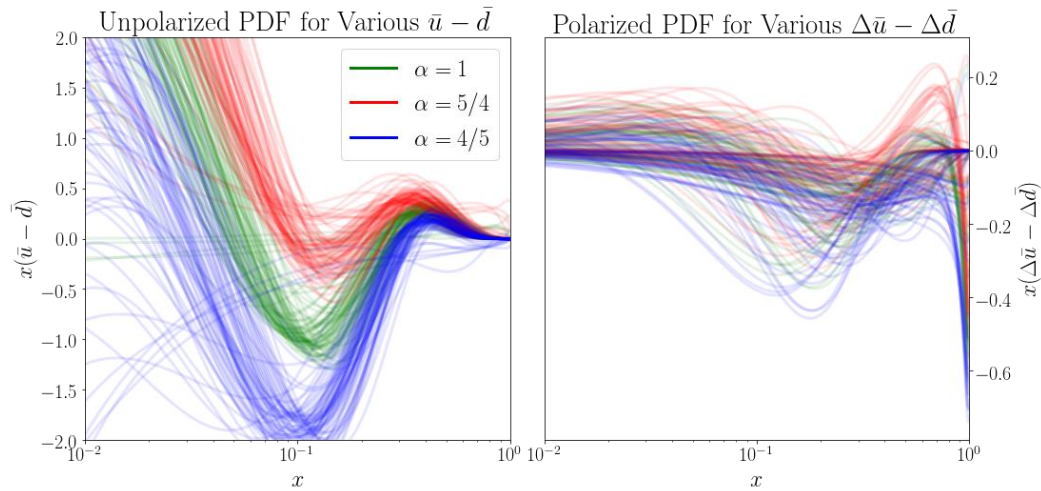
3/5/2020



AINP

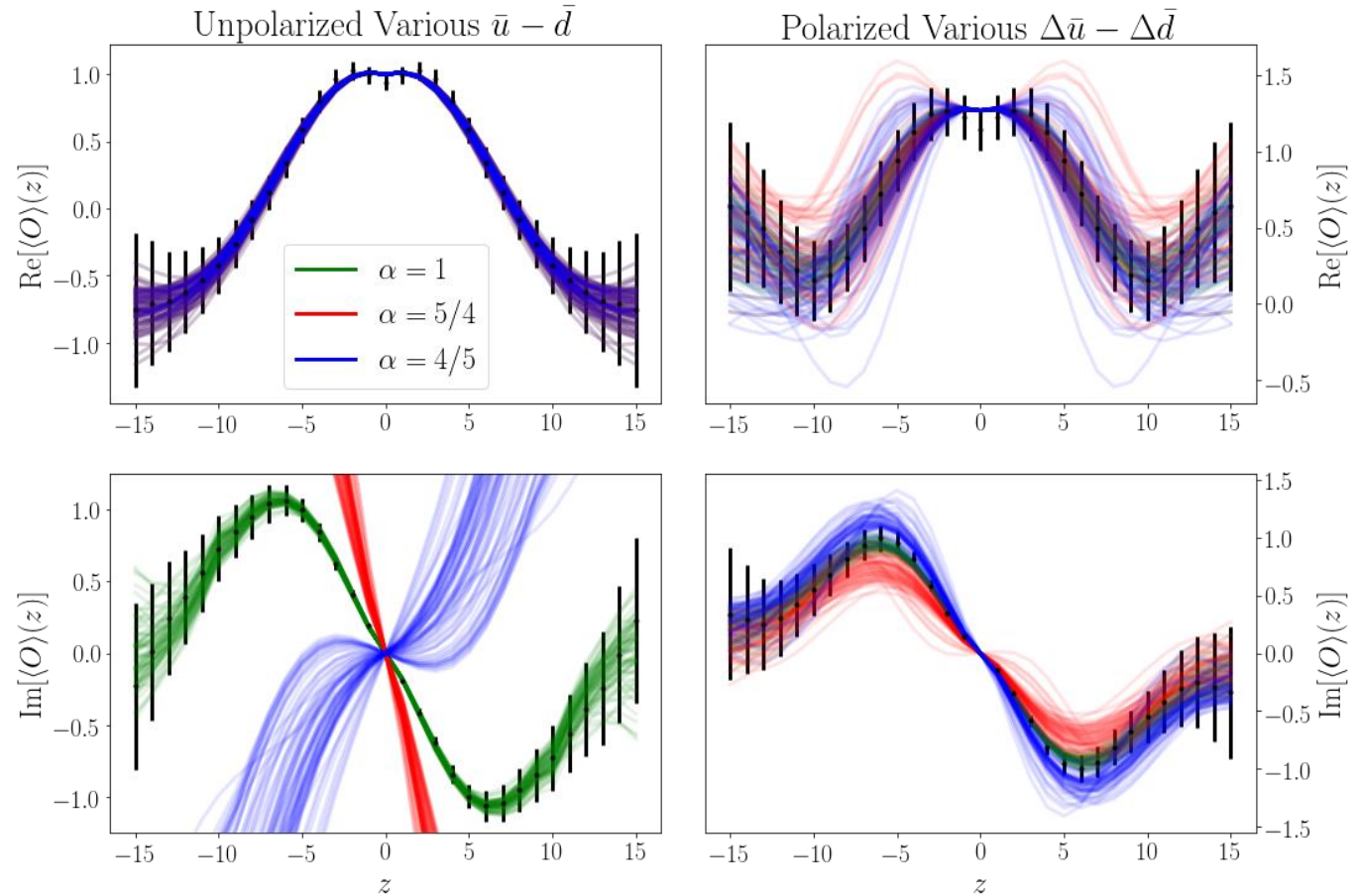
15

Understanding lattice data: varying \bar{u} , \bar{d}



$$\bar{u} \rightarrow \alpha \bar{u}$$

$$\bar{d} \rightarrow \bar{d}/\alpha$$



Summary

- 1) We compare PDF fits using ETMC lattice data and experimental data within the same global analysis framework
- 2) Polarized PDFs have greater agreement between lattice and experiment than unpolarized PDFs
- 3) Polarized lattice data has a greater impact on combined fits than unpolarized latticed data
- 4) Lattice data needs tighter error bars particularly at large z

Questions?