

Moment parameterization of GPDs and global analysis

Yuxun Guo

University of Maryland, College Park

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory





CNF GPD global analysis workshop Jun. 12-14th, 2023







- » Intro GPD and nucleon 3D structure
- » Moment param. of GPDs and global analysis
- » DA-terms of GPD with non-zero skewness
- » Summary and outlook



Nucleon spin and 3D structure

With asymptotic freedom, we can access the nucleon structure by higher-energy

knocked out processes.



Nucleon spin and 3D structure

With asymptotic freedom, we can access the nucleon structure by higher-energy knocked out processes.

To access the full nucleon spin structure, we also need to localize the particle in coordinate space for the orbital AM.



Nucleon spin and 3D structure

With asymptotic freedom, we can access the nucleon structure by higher-energy knocked out processes.

To access the full nucleon spin structure, we also need to localize the particle in coordinate space for the orbital AM.

Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs)

X. Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. 78 610-613 (1997)



Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$

 $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$

GPDs reduce to form factors when integrated over *X* X. Ji, J. Phys. *G* 24 1181-1205 (1998)

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$

 $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$

GPDs reduce to form factors when integrated over X X. Ji, J. Phys. G 24 1181-1205 (1998)

Charge FFs $\frac{\int dx H(x,\xi,t) = F_1(t)}{\int dx E(x,\xi,t) = F_2(t)}$

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2\,$

GPDs reduce to form factors when integrated over *X* X. Ji, J. Phys. *G* 24 1181-1205 (1998)

Charge FFs
$$\int dx H(x,\xi,t) = F_1(t)$$
 Gravitational FFs
$$\int dx \ x H(x,\xi,t) = A(t) + (2\xi)^2 C(t)$$
$$\int dx \ x E(x,\xi,t) = B(t) - (2\xi)^2 C(t)$$

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $~\xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2\,$

GPDs reduce to form factors when integrated over *X* X. Ji, J. Phys. *G* 24 1181-1205 (1998)

Charge FFs $\int dx H(x,\xi,t) = F_1(t)$ Gravitational FFs $\int dx \ x H(x,\xi,t) = A(t) + (2\xi)^2 C(t)$ $\int dx \ x E(x,\xi,t) = B(t) - (2\xi)^2 C(t)$

We cannot easily access GFFs in experiment, but we can access GPDs!

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$

 $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2\,$

GPDs also provide an intuitive 3D image of nucleon:

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributions and form factors

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- ξ : skewness parameter longitudinal momentum transfer $\ \xi \equiv -n \cdot \Delta/2$

 $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$

GPDs also provide an intuitive 3D image of nucleon:

 $ho_q^{\mathrm{Unp}}(x,oldsymbol{b}) = \int rac{\mathrm{d}^2 oldsymbol{\Delta}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i oldsymbol{\Delta} \cdot oldsymbol{b}} H_q(x,-oldsymbol{\Delta}^2) = \mathscr{H}_q(x,oldsymbol{b})$ M. Burkardt, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 18 173-208 (2003)

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributic

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- $\xi:$ skewness parameter longitudinal momentum
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$



3D quark/gluon dist.

GPDs also provide an intuitive 3D image of nucleon:

$$ho_q^{
m Unp}(x,oldsymbol{b}) = \int rac{{
m d}^2oldsymbol{\Delta}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-ioldsymbol{\Delta}\cdotoldsymbol{b}} H_q(x,-oldsymbol{\Delta}^2) = \mathscr{H}_q(x,oldsymbol{b})$$
M. Burkardt, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 18 173-208 (2003)

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributic

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- $\xi:$ skewness parameter longitudinal momentum
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$



3D quark/gluon dist.

GPDs also provide an intuitive 3D image of nucleon:

$$ho_q^{\mathrm{Unp}}(x,m{b}) = \int rac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathbf{\Delta}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\mathbf{\Delta}\cdotm{b}} H_q(x,-\mathbf{\Delta}^2) = \mathscr{H}_q(x,m{b})$$
M. Burkardt, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 18 173-208 (2003)

which contains information of nucleon spin structure, e.g. transverse spin

GPDs are 3D distributions unifying parton distributic

$$F(x,\Delta^{\mu}) = F(x,\xi,t)$$

- x : parton momentum fraction
- $\xi:$ skewness parameter longitudinal momentum
- $t\,$: total momentum transfer squared $\,t\equiv\Delta^2$



3D quark/gluon dist.

GPDs also provide an intuitive 3D image of nucleon:

$$ho_q^{\mathrm{Unp}}(x, b) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \Delta}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i \Delta \cdot b} H_q(x, -\Delta^2) = \mathscr{H}_q(x, b)$$

M. Burkardt, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 18 173-208 (2003)

which contains information of nucleon spin structure, e.g. transverse spin

$$J_q^T(x) = \int \mathrm{d}^2 \boldsymbol{b} (b^y \times xP^+) \rho_q^T(x, \boldsymbol{b})$$

Y. Guo et. al. Nucl. Phys. B 969 115440 (2021)

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Challenge in measurement

Parton must go back to the nucleon to avoid breaking it!

Challenge in measurement

Parton must go back to the nucleon to avoid breaking it!



Deeply virtual Compton scattering

X. Ji, Phys. Rev. D 55, 7114 (1997)

Challenge in measurement

Parton must go back to the nucleon to avoid breaking it!



Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop





Various GPD species and flavors

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Parameterization of GPDs

Compute GPD observables

Inputs (constraints) on GPDs

Compare and iterate

- Various GPD species and flavors
- Both x-space and moments
- QCD scale evolution

Parameterization of GPDs

Compute GPD observables

Inputs (constraints) on GPDs

Compare and iterate

- Various GPD species and flavors
- Both x-space and moments
- QCD scale evolution
- Constraints in x- and moment space
- Compton form factors (with convolution)

Parameterization of GPDs

Compute GPD observables

Inputs (constraints) on GPDs

Compare and iterate

- Various GPD species and flavors
- Both x-space and moments
- QCD scale evolution
- Constraints in x- and moment space
- Compton form factors (with convolution)

Computation efficiency required!

The conformal moment parameterization of GPD is helpful

$$F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j p_j(x,\xi) \mathcal{F}_j(\xi,t)$$

D. Mueller and A. Schafer Nucl. Phys. B 739 1-59 (2006)

The conformal moment parameterization of GPD is helpful

$$F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j p_j(x,\xi) \mathcal{F}_j(\xi,t) \underset{\text{Nucl. F}}{\overset{\text{D.}}{}}$$

D. Mueller and A. Schafer Nucl. Phys. B 739 1-59 (2006)

Advantages:

• Polynomiality condition: $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{n-1} F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{k=0,\text{even}}^{n} \xi^k F_{n,k}(t)$

- In moment space, you get this almost for free.

X. Ji, J. Phys. G 24 1181-1205 (1998)

The conformal moment parameterization of GPD is helpful

$$F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j p_j(x,\xi) \mathcal{F}_j(\xi,t) \underset{\text{Nucl. Finite}}{\overset{\text{D.}}{\xrightarrow{}}}$$

D. Mueller and A. Schafer Nucl. Phys. B 739 1-59 (2006)

Advantages:

- Polynomiality condition: $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{n-1} F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{k=0,\text{even}}^{n} \xi^k F_{n,k}(t)$
 - In moment space, you get this almost for free.
- X. Ji, J. Phys. G 24 1181-1205 (1998)
- Conformal moments are (LO) multiplicatively renormalizable

ADIE I. Balitsky and V. Braun Nucl. Phys. B 311 541-584 (1989)

- Solve evolution equation in *x* space is much slower.

The conformal moment parameterization of GPD is helpful

$$F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j p_j(x,\xi) \mathcal{F}_j(\xi,t) \prod_{\text{Nucl.}} \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{Nucl.}}$$

D. Mueller and A. Schafer Nucl. Phys. B 739 1-59 (2006)

Advantages:

• Polynomiality condition: $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{n-1} F(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{k=0,\text{even}}^{n} \xi^{k} F_{n,k}(t)$

- In moment space, you get this almost for free.

- X. Ji, J. Phys. G 24 1181-1205 (1998)
- Conformal moments are (LO) multiplicatively renormalizable

Nucl. Phys. B 311 541-584 (1989)

- Solve evolution equation in *x* space is much slower.

GPDs through Universal Moment Parameterization (GUMP)

Collaborators: Xiangdong Ji, Kyle Shiells, Gabriel Santiago, Jinghong Yang Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop Y. Guo et. al. JHEP 09 215 (2022)28 Y. Guo et. al. JHEP 05 150 (2023)

Inputs for the global analysis

Experiments

• PDFs from global analysis

-

- JAM, Phys. Rev. D 106 3, L031502 (2022) Polarized and unpolarized PDFs from JAM
- Polarized and unpolarized PDFS from JAW

Z. Ye et. Al., Phys. Lett. B 777 8-15 (2018)

- Charge form factors from global analysis
 - YAHL global analysis of EM form factors
 - Flavor separation combing proton and neutron data

CLAS, Phys. Rev. Lett. 123 3, 032502 (2019) Jlab Hall A, PoS Hadron2017 170 (2018)

- DVCS cross-section measurements
 - Combined data from CLAS and Hall A (UU and LU)
 - H1 experiments at HERA

H1, Phys. Lett. B 681 391-399 (2009)

Lattice

• Lattice results themselves have tensions



M. Constantinou et. al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 121 103908 (2021)

• Lattice form factors and GPDs from a single group.

C. Alexandrou et. al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 26, 262001 (2020) C. Alexandrou et. al. PoS LATTICE2021 250 (2022)

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Extracted CFFs and GPDs

Extracted CFFs close to the local extraction



Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Example of extracted GPD

Extracted CFFs and GPDs

Extracted CFFs close to the local extraction



Caveats: ansatzes and empirical constraints used

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Example of extracted GPD

Partonic interpretations of GPDs

GPDs involve different partonic interpretations



A. Belitsky, Phys. Rept. 418 1-387 (2005)

Partonic interpretations of GPDs

GPDs involve different partonic interpretations



We would want something like:

A. Belitsky, Phys. Rept. 418 1-387 (2005)

 $F_q(x,\xi,t) \equiv F_{\hat{q}}(x,\xi,t) + F_{q\bar{q}}(x,\xi,t) \mp F_{\bar{q}}(-x,\xi,t)$

Partonic interpretations of GPDs

GPDs involve different partonic interpretations



We would want something like:

A. Belitsky, Phys. Rept. 418 1-387 (2005)

$$F_q(x,\xi,t) \equiv F_{\hat{q}}(x,\xi,t) + F_{q\bar{q}}(x,\xi,t) \mp F_{\bar{q}}(-x,\xi,t)$$

$$x \leftarrow 1 \qquad \xi \qquad -\xi \qquad -1$$
Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

D-terms

D-terms

Gravitational form factors C or D $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_q(x,\xi,t) = A_q(t) + (2\xi)^2 C_q(t)$

Generalized form factors C or D

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{2n+1} H_q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (2\xi)^{2i} A_{2n+2,2i}^q + (2\xi)^{2n+2} C_{2n+2}^q$$

D-terms

Gravitational form factors C or D $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_q(x,\xi,t) = A_q(t) + (2\xi)^2 C_q(t)$

Generalized form factors C or D

 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{2n+1} H_q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (2\xi)^{2i} A_{2n+2,2i}^q + (2\xi)^{2n+2} C_{2n+2}^q$

Radyushkin double distribution

 $H_g(x,\xi,t) = H_g^{DD}(x,\xi,t) + |\xi|\theta(|\xi| - |x|)D_g(x,\xi,t)$

D-terms

Gravitational form factors C or D $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_q(x,\xi,t) = A_q(t) + (2\xi)^2 C_q(t)$

Generalized form factors C or D

 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{2n+1} H_q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (2\xi)^{2i} A_{2n+2,2i}^q + (2\xi)^{2n+2} C_{2n+2}^q$

Radyushkin double distribution

$$H_g(x,\xi,t) = H_g^{DD}(x,\xi,t) + |\xi|\theta(|\xi| - |x|)D_g(x,\xi,t)$$

Dispersive analysis

 $\mathcal{F}(\xi,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 d\xi' \left(\frac{1}{\xi-\xi'} \mp \frac{1}{\xi+\xi'}\right) \Im \mathcal{F}(\xi'-i0,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) + \mathcal{C}(\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) \,.$

D-terms

Gravitational form factors C or D $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_q(x,\xi,t) = A_q(t) + (2\xi)^2 C_q(t)$

Generalized form factors C or D

 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{2n+1} H_q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (2\xi)^{2i} A_{2n+2,2i}^q + (2\xi)^{2n+2} C_{2n+2}^q$

Radyushkin double distribution

$$H_g(x,\xi,t) = H_g^{DD}(x,\xi,t) + |\xi|\theta(|\xi| - |x|)D_g(x,\xi,t)$$

Dispersive analysis

$$\mathcal{F}(\xi,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 d\xi' \left(\frac{1}{\xi-\xi'} \mp \frac{1}{\xi+\xi'}\right) \Im \mathcal{F}(\xi'-i0,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) + \mathcal{C}(\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) \,.$$

DA-terms

GPDs in the DA-like regions only

 $H_{\mathrm{DA}}(x,\xi,t) = 0 \text{ for } |x| \ge \xi$

D-terms

Gravitational form factors C or D $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_q(x,\xi,t) = A_q(t) + (2\xi)^2 C_q(t)$

Generalized form factors C or D

 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx x^{2n+1} H_q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (2\xi)^{2i} A_{2n+2,2i}^q + (2\xi)^{2n+2} C_{2n+2}^q$

Radyushkin double distribution

$$H_g(x,\xi,t) = H_g^{DD}(x,\xi,t) + |\xi|\theta(|\xi| - |x|)D_g(x,\xi,t)$$

Dispersive analysis

 $\mathcal{F}(\xi,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 d\xi' \left(\frac{1}{\xi-\xi'} \mp \frac{1}{\xi+\xi'}\right) \Im \mathcal{F}(\xi'-i0,\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) + \mathcal{C}(\vartheta,\Delta^2,Q^2) \,.$

DA-terms

GPDs in the DA-like regions only $H_{\mathrm{DA}}(x,\xi,t) = 0 \text{ for } |x| \ge \xi$

- D-terms are one kind of DA-terms
- Each generalized form factors could have corresponding DA-terms

The DA-terms become non-trivial as xi increases

The DA-terms become non-trivial as xi increases



The DA-terms become non-trivial as xi increases



The DA-terms become non-trivial as xi increases



Extra inputs crucial to determine the shape of GPDs in the middle regions.

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Extraction of the D-terms from DVCS analysis



V. D. Burkert et. al., Nature 557 7705, 396-399 (2018)

K. Kumericki, Nature 570 7759, E1-E2 (2019)

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Extraction of the GFFs from threshold heavy quarkonium production

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Extraction of the GFFs from threshold heavy quarkonium production



B. Duran et. al., Nature 615, 813-816 (2023)

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Potential extraction of leading moments from CFFs with medium/large xi?

Extraction of the GFFs from threshold heavy quarkonium production



Y. Guo et. al. Phys. Rev. D 103, 096010 (2021)
Y. Guo et. al. arxiv: 2305. 06992
Y. Guo, X Ji, and F. Yuan. in progress

B. Duran et. al., Nature 615, 813-816 (2023)

Yuxun Guo @ CNF GPD workshop

Some final comments

The different interpretations of GPDs in different regions do have physical relevance.



To implement such picture is easier with moment param. for which the results appear encouraging.

Summary and outlook

Summary

- GPDs reveals the nucleon 3D structures including mass and spin.
- Global analysis program by parameterization moments of GPDs.
- Interesting developments utilizing the skewness effects and DA-terms

Outlook

- \triangleleft Global analysis for gluon GPDs with meson production
- \triangleleft Higher order evolutions/corrections and more quark flavor
- \triangleleft More developments on the skewness effects of GPDs

