

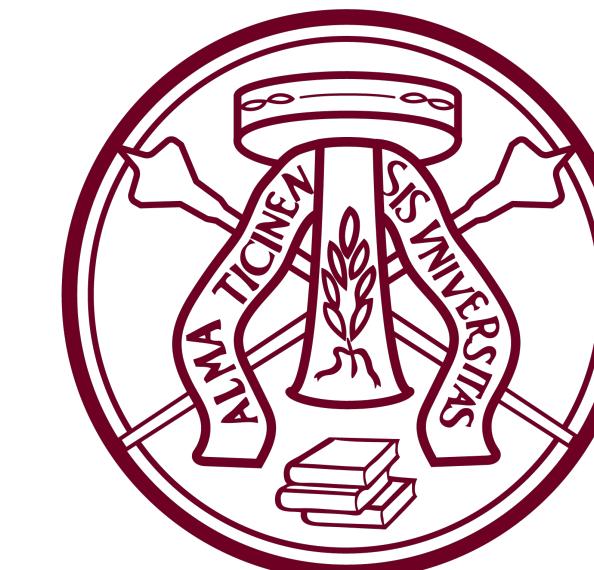
A light-front model for pion parton distribution functions



May, 05 - 07, 2023

Simone Venturini

Based on: B. Pasquini, S. Rodini, S. Venturini, 2303.01789



Outline

 Light-front formalism

 Our model

 Fit results

 Outlook

Light-front formalism

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \sum_{c_i} \sum_{\mu_i} \int [Dx]_n \psi_n^\Lambda(r) |n, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\rangle$$

$$w_i = (p_i^+, \vec{p}_{\perp i}, \mu_i, c_i)$$

$$|n, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\rangle = \prod_{j=1}^{n_q} b_{q_j}^\dagger(w_j) \prod_{l=1}^{n_{\bar{q}}} d_{q_l}^\dagger(w_l) \prod_{m=1}^{n_{gl}} a^\dagger(w_m) |0\rangle$$

$$\psi_n^\Lambda(r) = \langle \psi | n, w_1^{c_1}, w_2^{c_2}, \dots, w_n^{c_n} \rangle$$



Light-Front Wave Functions

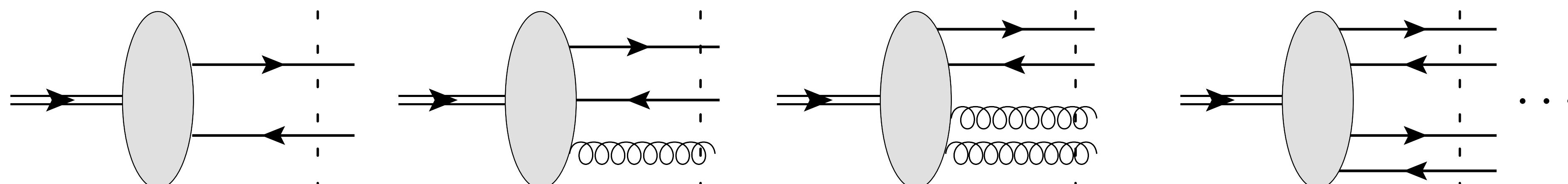
Light-front formalism

LFWF overlap representation

$$\Phi^{[\gamma^+]}(x; p) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{ikz} \langle \pi(p) | \bar{q}(0) \mathcal{U}_{(0,z)} \gamma^+ q(z) | \pi(p) \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp = \vec{0}_\perp}$$

$$\Phi^{[\gamma^+]}\left(\Delta; p\right) = \frac{1}{2p^+} \langle \pi(p') | \bar{q}(0) \mathcal{U}_{(0,z)} \gamma^+ q(z) | \pi(p) \rangle$$

$$|\pi(p)\rangle = \underbrace{\psi_{q\bar{q}}| \pi(p)_{q\bar{q}}\rangle}_{\text{---}} + \underbrace{\psi_{q\bar{q}g}| \pi(p)_{q\bar{q}g}\rangle}_{\text{---}} + \underbrace{\psi_{q\bar{q}gg}| \pi(p)_{q\bar{q}gg}\rangle}_{\text{---}} + \underbrace{\psi_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}| \pi(p)_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}\rangle}_{\text{---}} + \dots$$



Light-front formalism

LFWF overlap representation

Pion PDF

$$f_{1,\pi}(x) = \sum_{\substack{N=q\bar{q}, \\ q\bar{q}g, \dots}} \int [dx]_N [d^2\vec{k}_\perp]_N \left| \psi_N \left(\{x_i\}, \{\vec{k}_{\perp i}\} \right) \right|^2 \delta(x - x_i) \delta_{iq}$$

Pion e.m. FF

$$F_1(\Delta) = \sum_{\substack{N=q\bar{q}, \\ q\bar{q}g, \dots}} \sum_a \sum_j \sum_{\beta=\beta'} e_a \delta_{s_j a} \int [dx]_N [d^2\vec{k}_\perp]_N \psi_{N,\beta'}^*(r') \psi_{N,\beta}(r)$$

↑
active parton

Our model

LFWF overlap representation

$$\underline{\psi_{q\bar{q}}(1,2)} = \phi_{q\bar{q}}(x_1, x_2) \Omega_2(x_1, x_2, \vec{k}_{\perp 1}, \vec{k}_{\perp 2})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\psi_{q\bar{q}g}(1,2,3)}} = \phi_{q\bar{q}g}(x_1, x_2, x_3) \Omega_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, \vec{k}_{\perp 1}, \vec{k}_{\perp 2}, \vec{k}_{\perp 3})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\psi_{q\bar{q}gg}(1,2,3,4)}} = \phi_{q\bar{q}gg}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \Omega_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \vec{k}_{\perp 1}, \vec{k}_{\perp 2}, \vec{k}_{\perp 3}, \vec{k}_{\perp 4})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\psi_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}(1,2,3,4)}} = \phi_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \Omega_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \vec{k}_{\perp 1}, \vec{k}_{\perp 2}, \vec{k}_{\perp 3}, \vec{k}_{\perp 4})$$

$\phi_{q\bar{q}}, \phi_{q\bar{q}g}, \phi_{q\bar{q}gg}, \phi_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}$ \longleftrightarrow **Pion Distribution Amplitudes**

$$\langle 0 | \bar{u}(z) \Gamma \mathcal{U}_{(z,-z)} d(-z) | \pi^-(p) \rangle$$

Our model

Pion Distribution Amplitudes

$$\prod_{i=1}^N x_i^{2j_i-1}, \quad j_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i = q, \bar{q} \\ 3/2, & i = g \end{cases}$$

V. M. Braun and I. E. Filyanov, *Z. Phys. C* 48,239 (1990)

$$\phi_{q\bar{q}}(x_1, x_2) = \mathcal{N}_{q\bar{q}} (x_1 x_2)^{\gamma_q} \sum_n C_{q_n} \left(\mathcal{G}_n^{\gamma_q + \frac{1}{2}} (2x_1 - 1) + \mathcal{G}_n^{\gamma_q + \frac{1}{2}} (2x_2 - 1) \right) \quad 2 (+1) \text{ parameters}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{q\bar{q}g}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathcal{N}_{q\bar{q}g} x_1 x_2 x_3^2 & \sum_N \sum_{n \leq N} C_n^N \left((1 - x_3)^n \mathcal{J}_{N-n}^{(2,6)} (1 - 2x_3) \mathcal{J}_n^{(1,1)} \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{1 - x_3} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + (1 - x_3)^n \mathcal{J}_{N-n}^{(2,6)} (1 - 2x_3) \mathcal{J}_n^{(1,1)} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_3} \right) \right) 1 + (1) \text{ parameters} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \mathcal{N}_{q\bar{q}s\bar{s}} x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4$$

$$\phi_{q\bar{q}gg}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \mathcal{N}_{q\bar{q}gg} x_1 x_2 (x_3 x_4)^2$$

(1) parameter

Our model

Ω -functions

S. J. Brodsky, T. Huang, P. Lepage (1983)

$$\Omega_{N,\beta}(x_1, \mathbf{k}_{\perp 1}, x_2, \mathbf{k}_{\perp 2}, \dots, x_N, \mathbf{k}_{\perp N}) = \frac{(16\pi^2 a_\beta^2)^{N-1}}{\prod_{i=1}^N x_i} \exp\left(-a_\beta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp i}^2}{x_i}\right)$$

$$\text{DAs} \longleftrightarrow \int [d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp]_N \Omega_{N,\beta} = 1$$

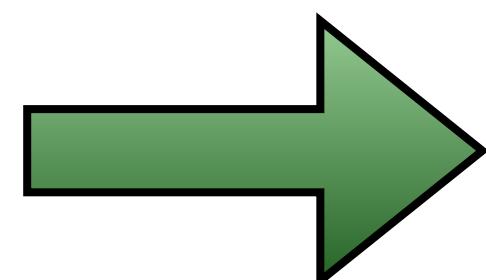
$$\text{PDF} \longleftrightarrow \int [d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp]_N \Omega_{N,\beta}^2 = \frac{(8\pi^2 a_\beta^2)^{N-1}}{\prod_{i=1}^N x_i}$$

$$\text{DAs} \longleftrightarrow \int [d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp]_N \Omega_{N,\beta} = \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{2}\pi a_\beta)^{N-1}}$$

$$\text{PDF} \longleftrightarrow \int [d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp]_N \Omega_{N,\beta}^2 = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^N x_i}$$

Fit results

PDF fit



FF fit

N_{points}	N_{par}	$\hat{\chi}^2/N_{\text{d.o.f.}}$
260	6	0.884

N_{points}	N_{par}	$\hat{\chi}^2/N_{\text{d.o.f.}}$
100	3 (4 - 1)	1.194

NA10	E615	WA70
70	91	99


Phys.Rev.D 102 (2020) 1, 014040

CI 68% = [0.890, 1.204]

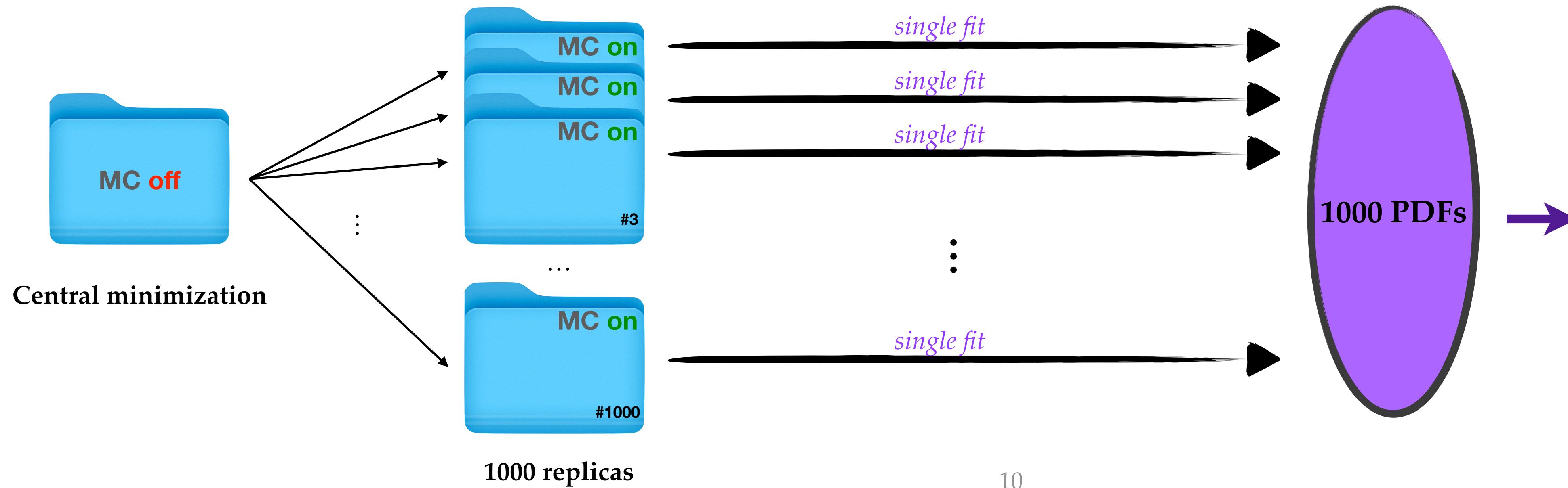
Fit results

PDF fit - error bands

N_{points}	N_{par}	$\hat{\chi}^2/N_{\text{d.o.f.}}$
260	6	0.884



Replica method



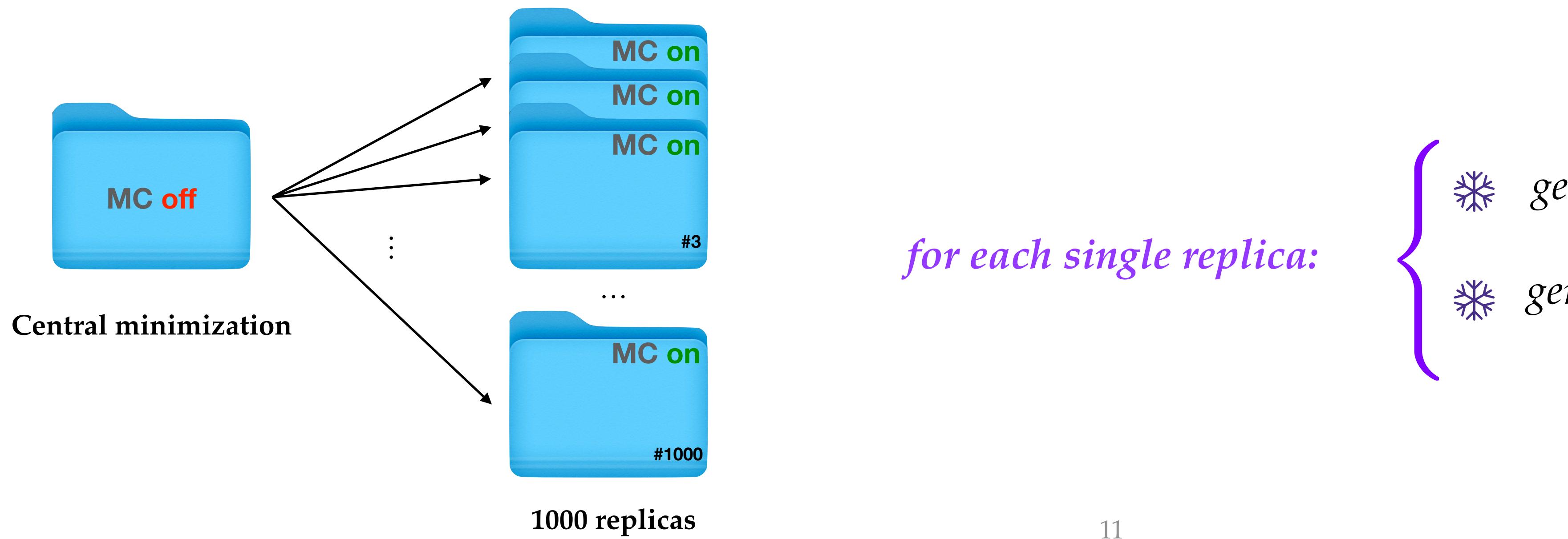
Plot the bands

-  Consider many (~ 1000) values of x in $[0,1]$.
 -  For each x , compute the mean $r(x)$ and the standard deviation $s(x)$.
 -  Build the band $r(x) \pm s(x)$.

Fit results

PDF fit - scale variation

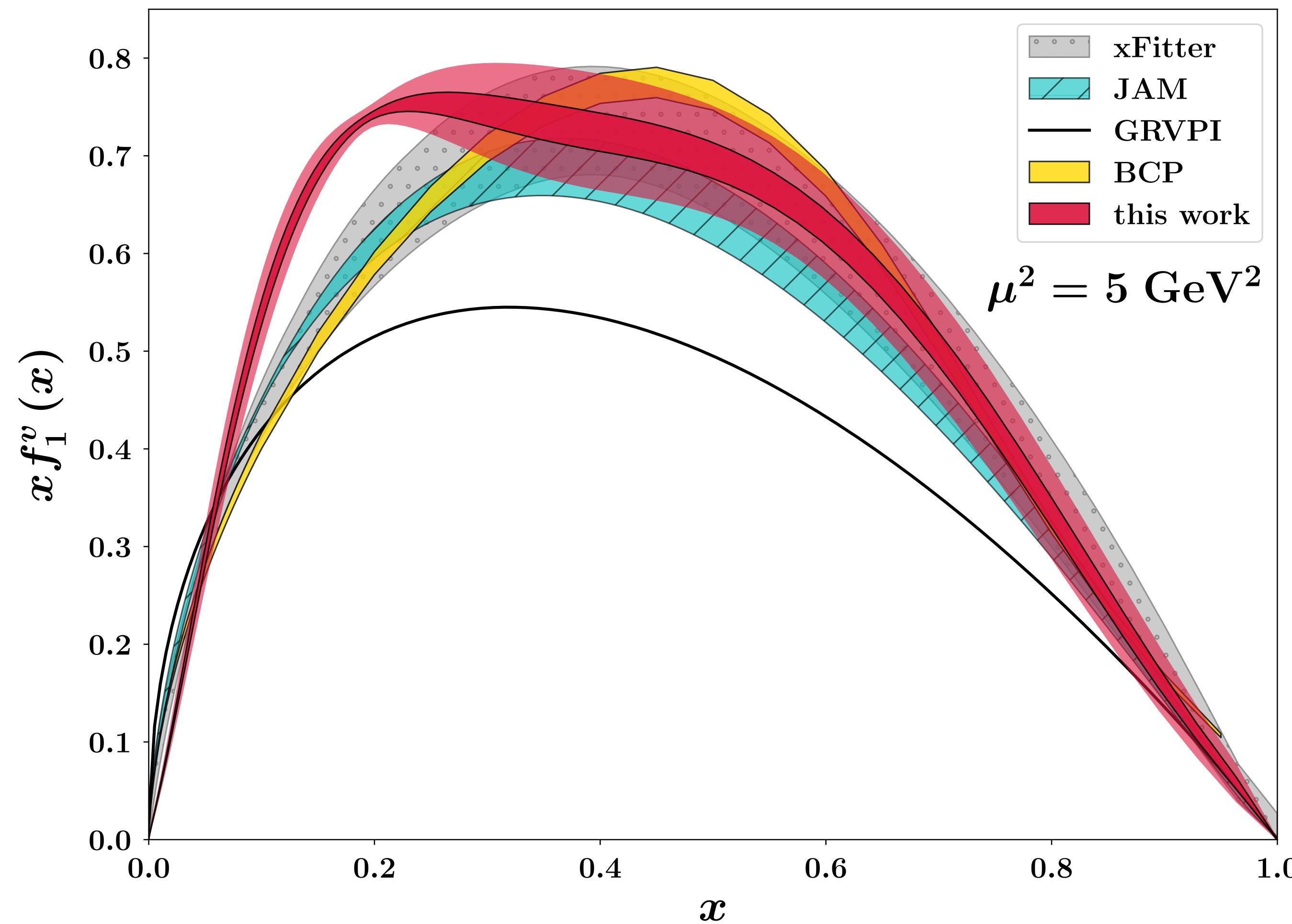
N_{points}	N_{par}	$\hat{\chi}^2/N_{\text{d.o.f.}}$
260	6	0.884



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{* generate } & \frac{\mu_0}{2} < \mu_F < \mu_0 \\ \text{* generate } & \mu_F \leq \mu_R < 2\mu_0 \end{array} \right.$$

Fit results

Pion PDFs



I. Novikov et al.,
*Phys.Rev.D*102,014040 (2020)

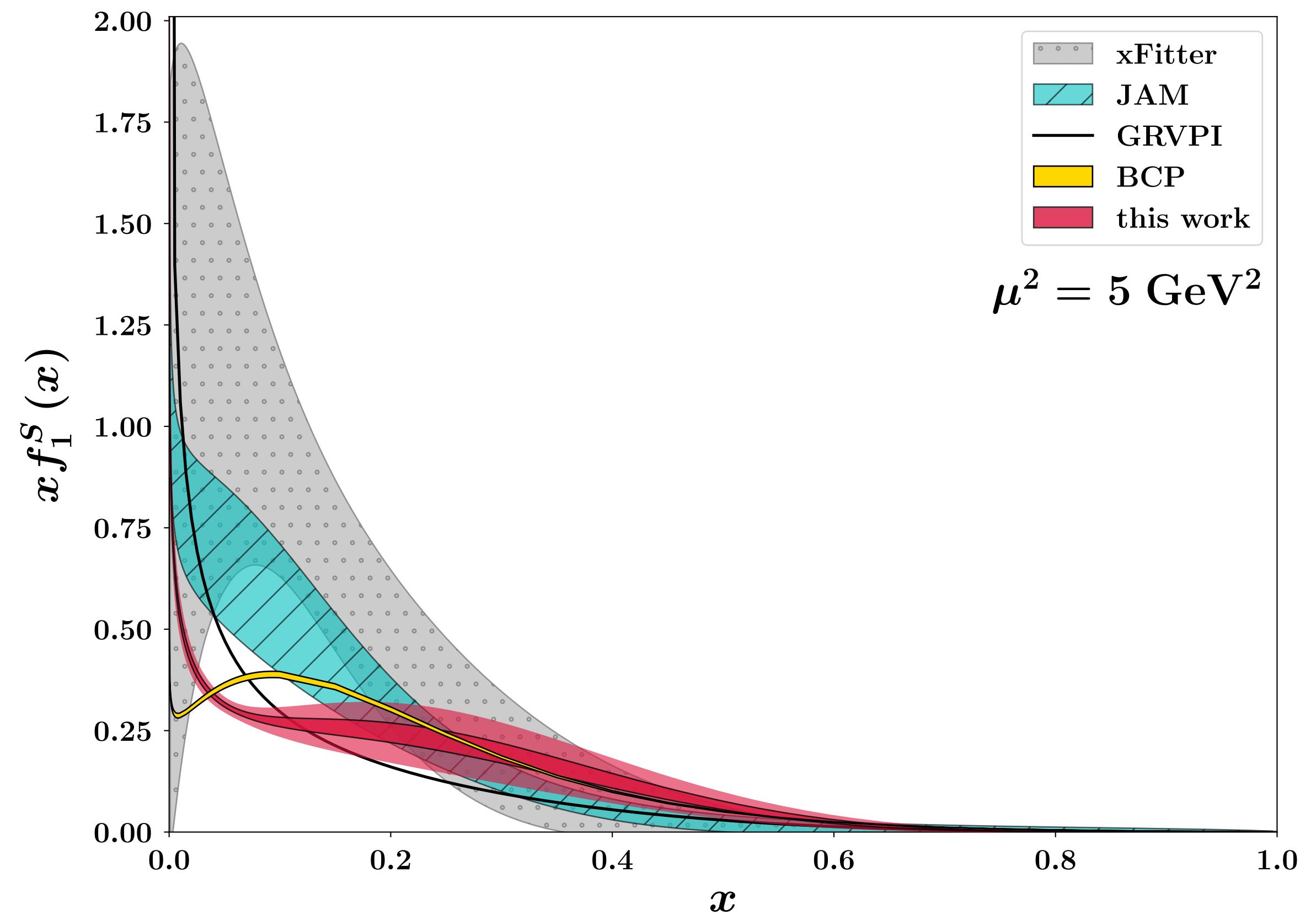
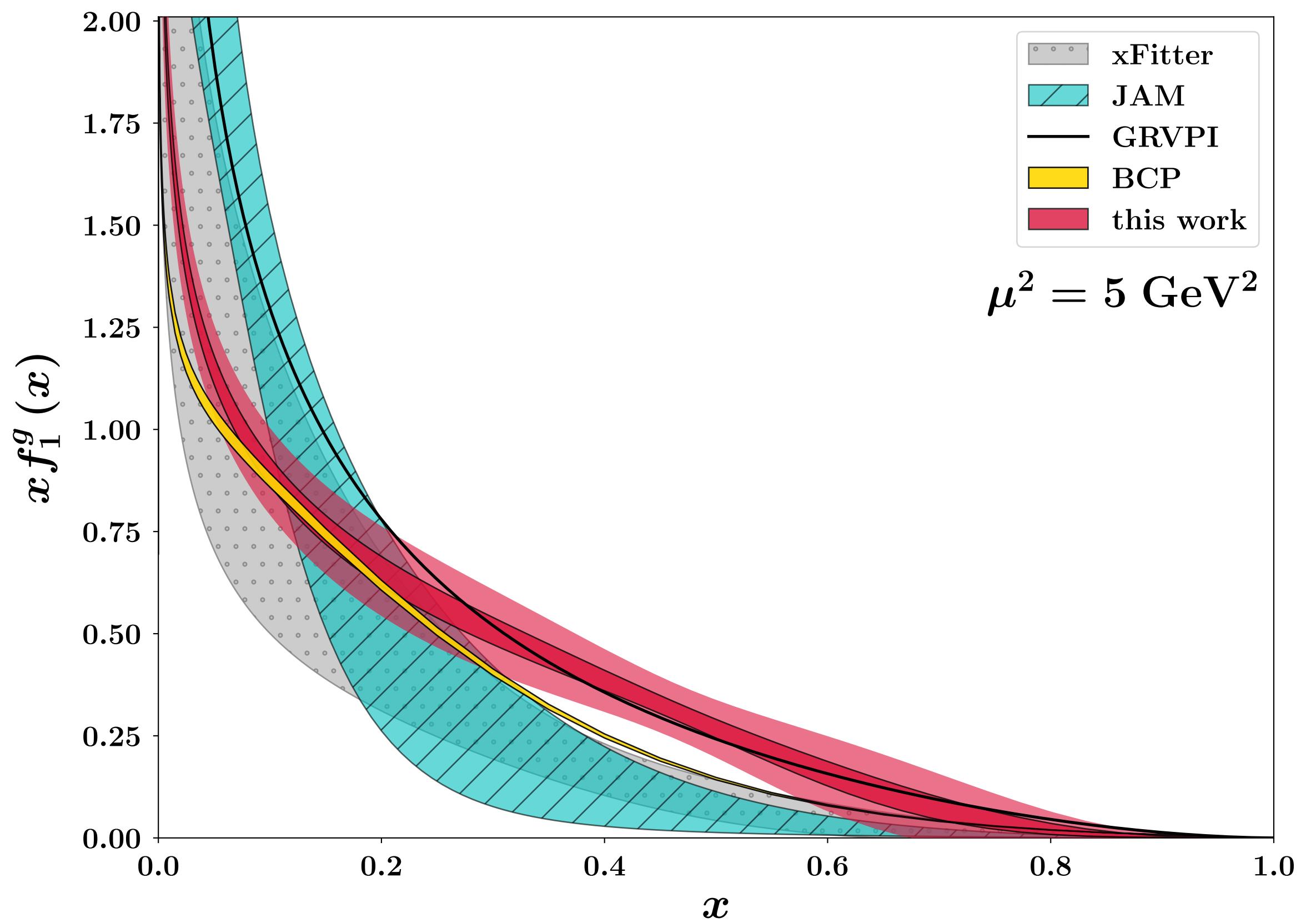
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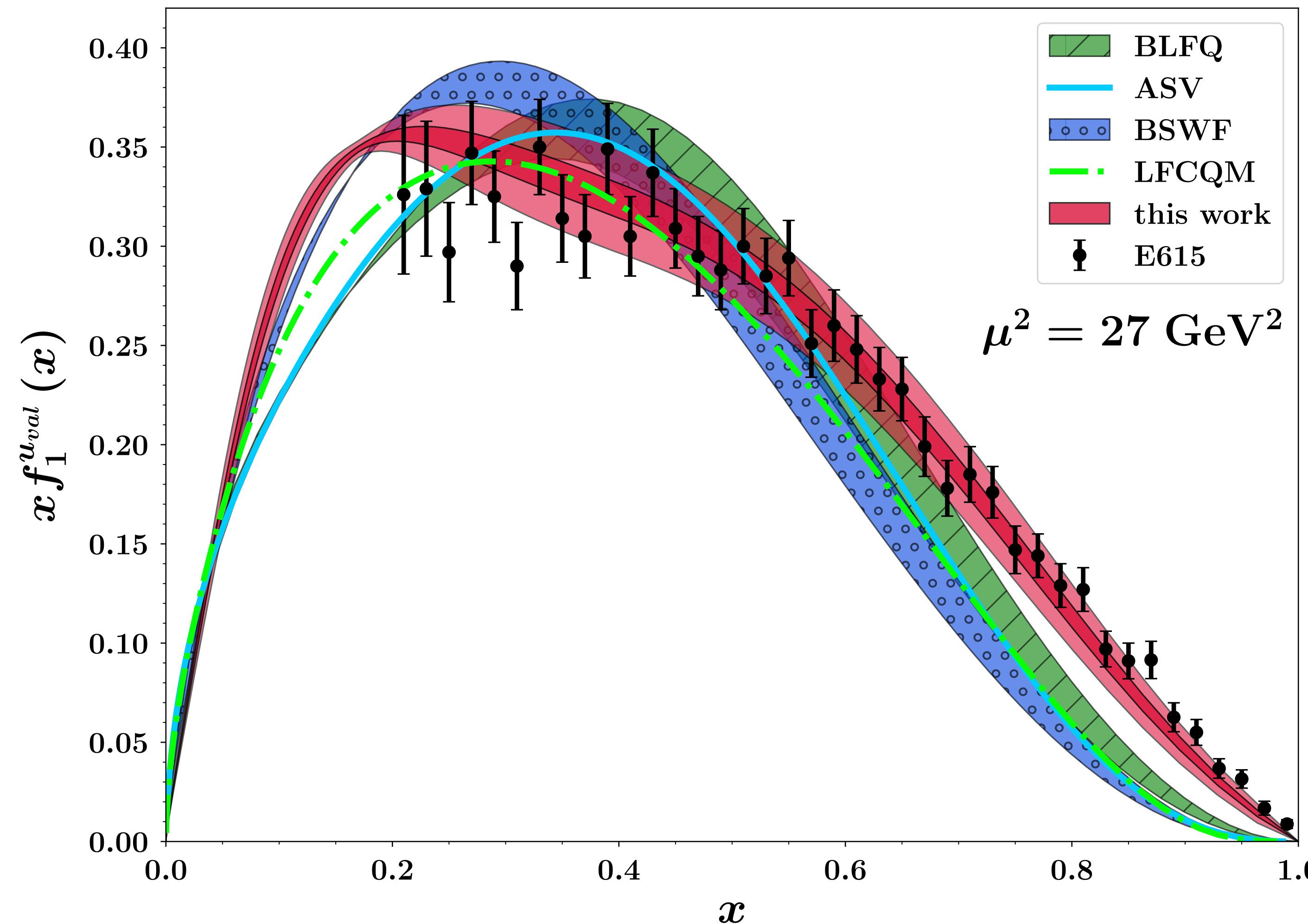
Fit results

Pion PDFs



Fit results

Pion PDFs



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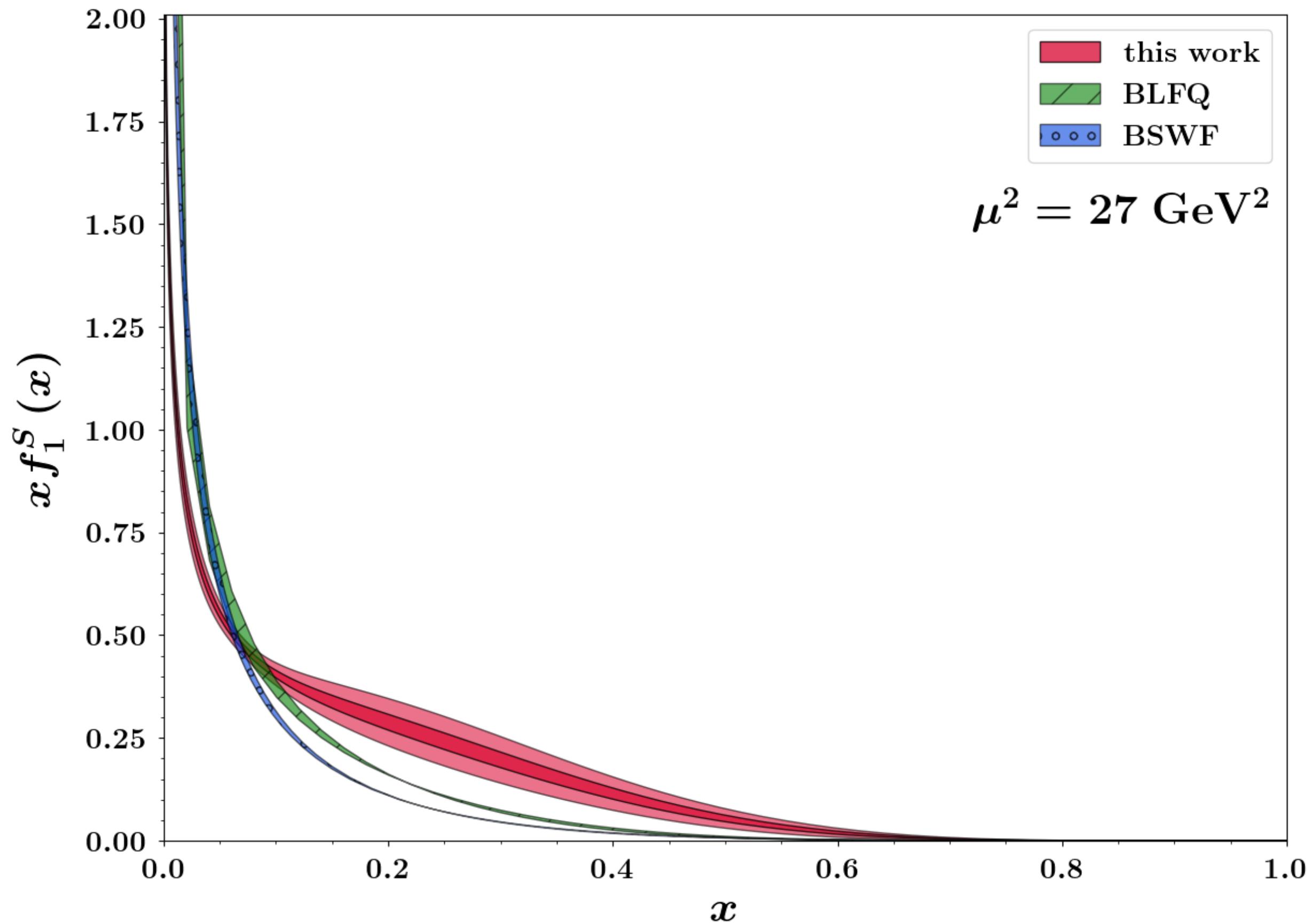
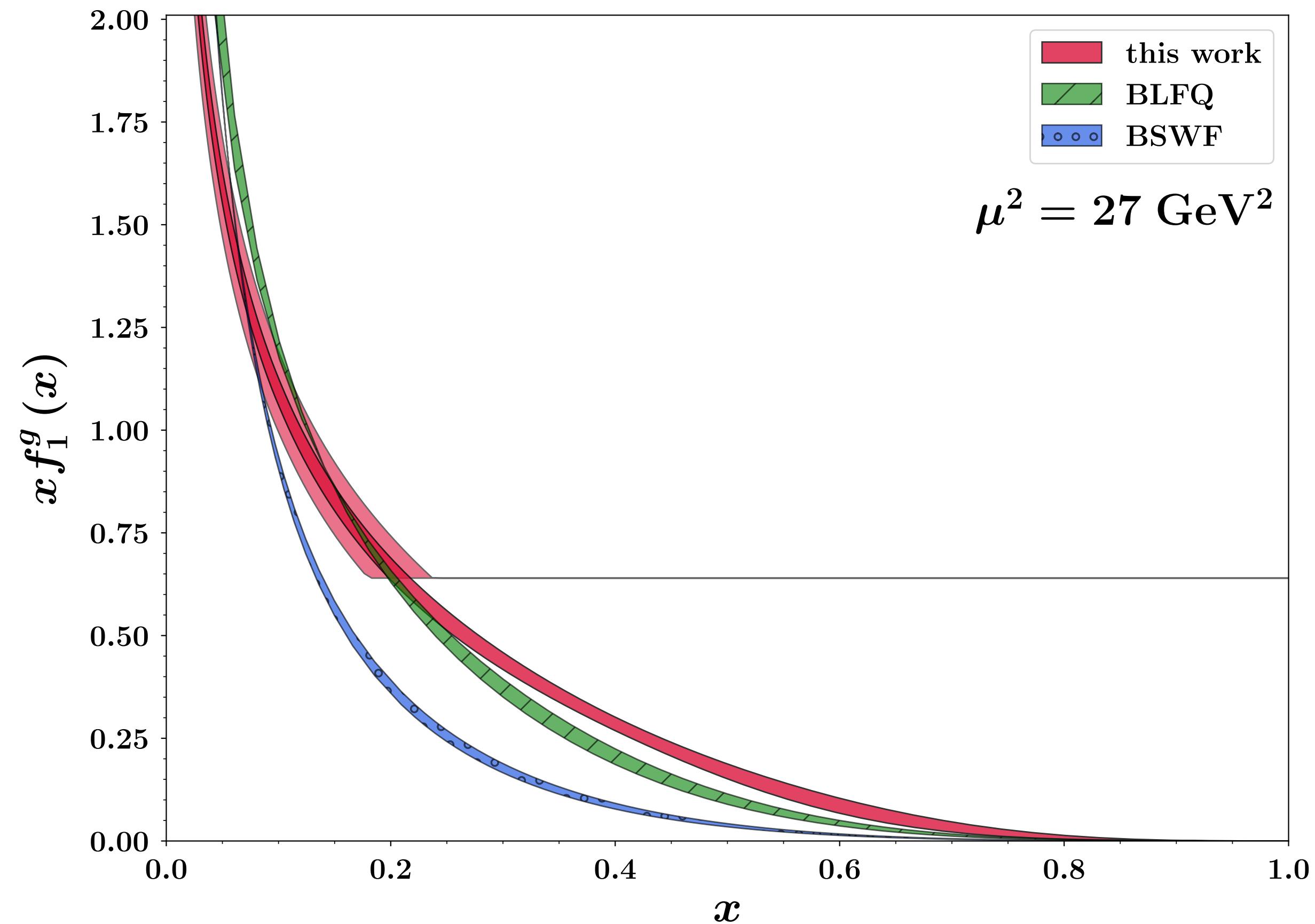
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Fit results

Pion PDFs

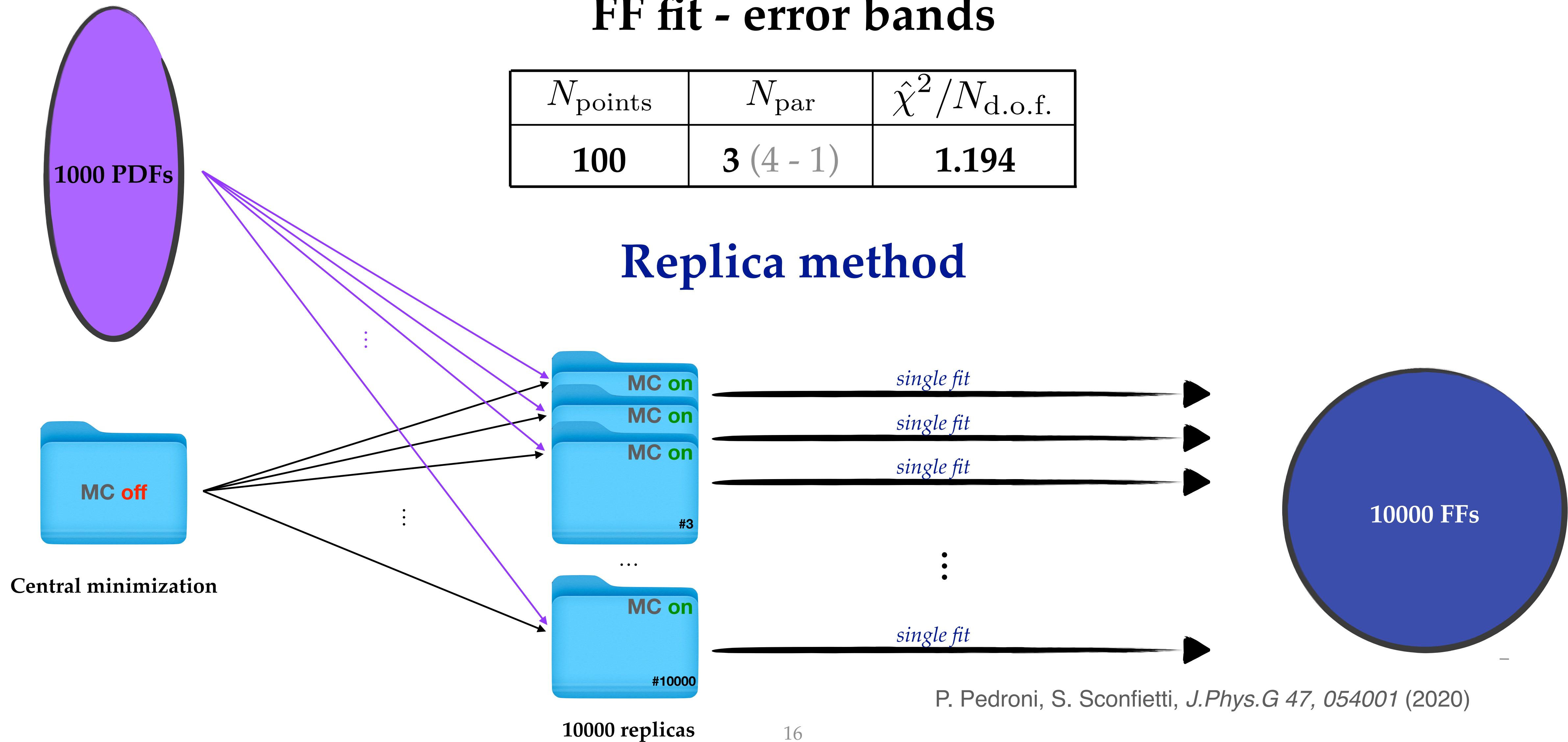


Fit results

FF fit - error bands

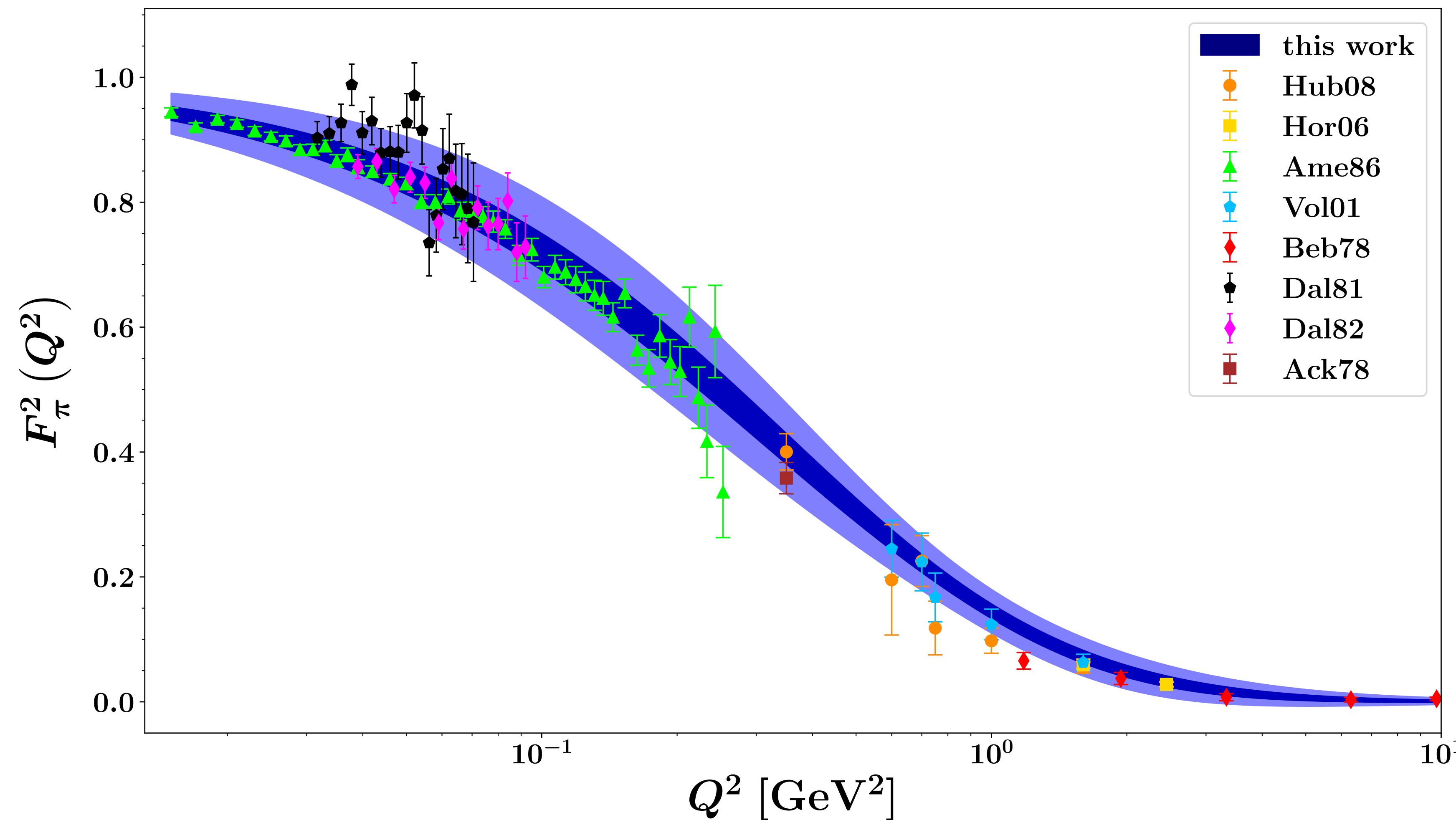
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100	3 (4 - 1)	1.194

Replica method



Fit results

Pion FF fit



Outlook

“State of the art of the model”

Collinear PDF fitted

$$f_{1,\pi} (x)$$

Electromagnetic Form Factor fitted

$$F_1 (\Delta)$$

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Outlook

“State of the art of the model”

Collinear PDF fitted

$$f_{1,\pi}(x)$$

Electromagnetic Form Factor fitted

$$F_1(\Delta)$$

$$f_{1,\pi}(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$

$$H^q(x, \xi, \vec{\Delta}_\perp)$$

Transverse Momentum Dependent PDF

Generalized Parton Distribution

Outlook

“State of the art of the model”

Collinear PDF fitted

$$f_{1,\pi}(x)$$

Electromagnetic Form Factor fitted

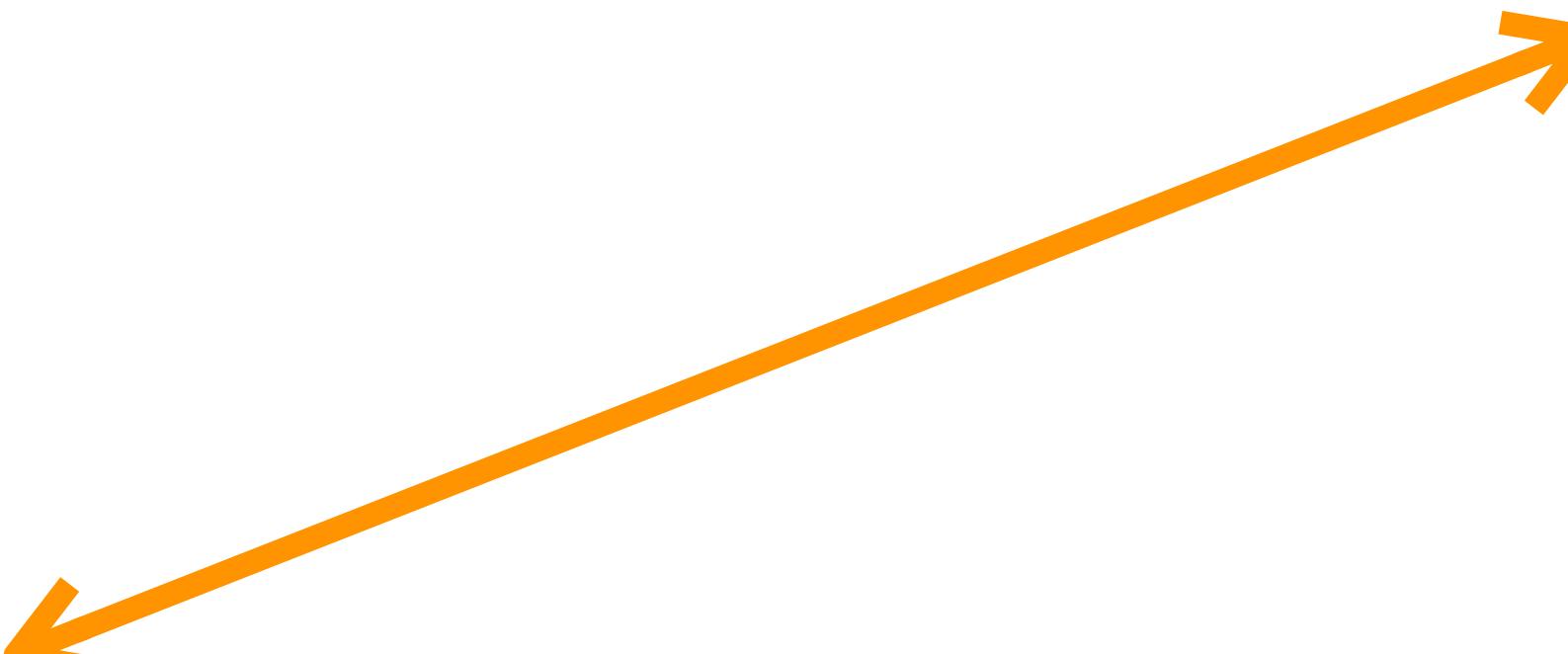
$$F_1(\Delta)$$

$$f_{1,\pi}(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$

$$H^q(x, \xi, \vec{\Delta}_\perp)$$

Transverse Momentum Dependent PDF

Generalized Parton Distribution



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$$F_1(\Delta)$$

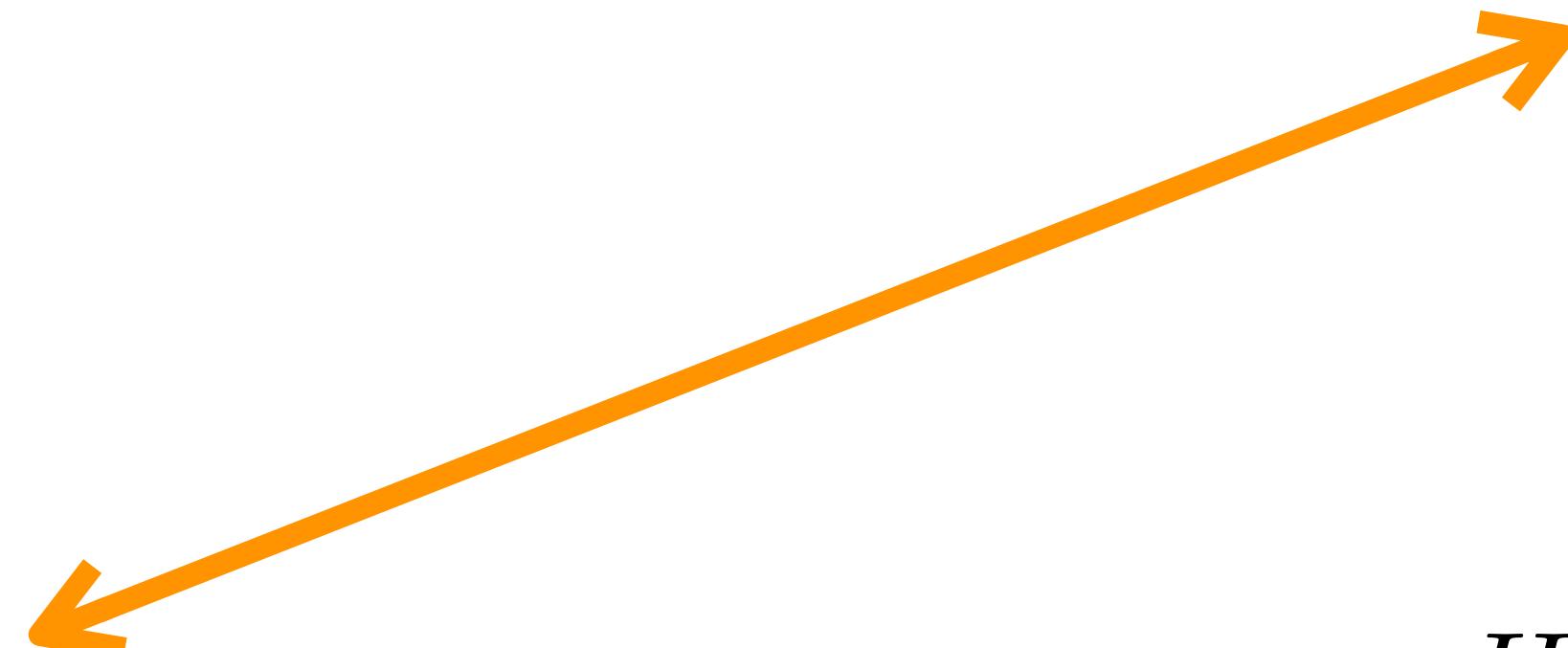
Nanga Parbat $f_{1,\pi}(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$

Phys. Rev. D 107(2023) 1, 014014

Transverse Momentum Dependent PDF

$$H^q(x, \xi, \vec{\Delta}_\perp)$$

Generalized Parton Distribution



Outlook

“State of the art of the model”

Collinear PDF fitted

$$f_{1,\pi}(x)$$

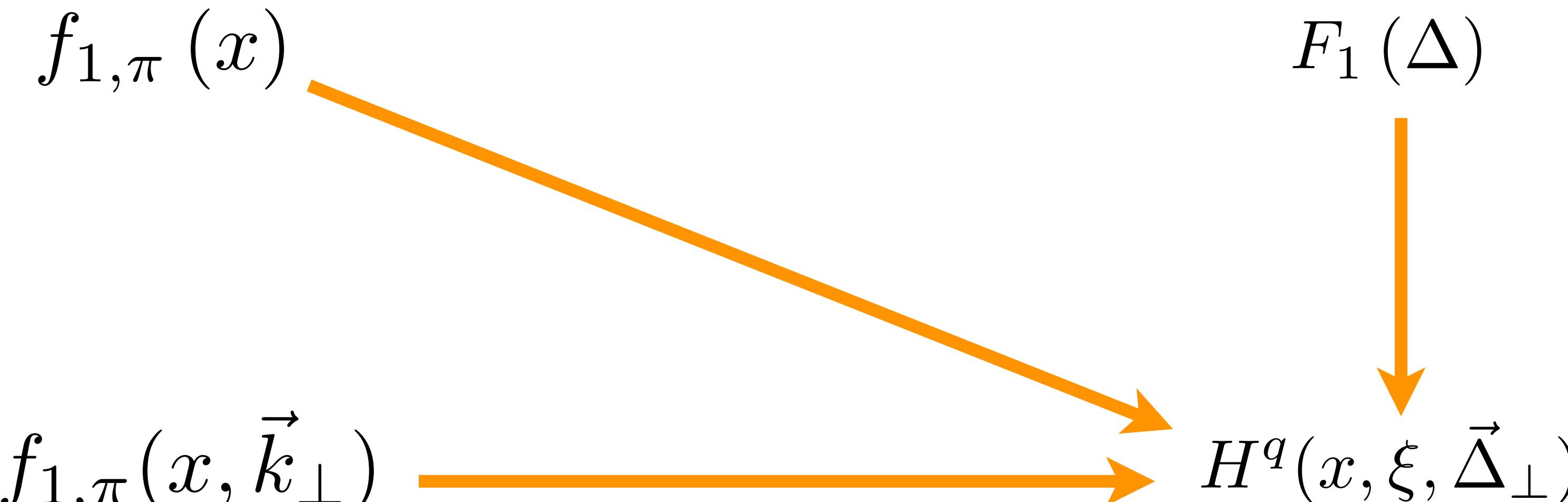
Electromagnetic Form Factor fitted

$$F_1(\Delta)$$

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Transverse Momentum Dependent PDF

Generalized Parton Distribution



Outlook

“State of the art of the model”

Collinear PDF fitted

$$f_{1,\pi}(x)$$

Electromagnetic Form Factor fitted

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