

Perturbative and non-perturbative renormalization for quasi-PDFs

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in collaboration with:

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H. Panagopoulos, A. Scapellato, F. Steffens

Lattice PDF Workshop

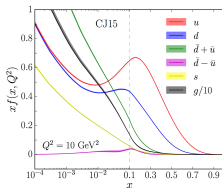
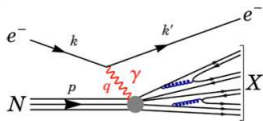
Maryland, USA

April 6, 2018

A

Introduction to PDFs

Probing Nucleon Structure



CJ15 PDFs

[A. Accardi et al., arXiv:1602.03154]

Parton Distribution Functions

- ★ powerful tool to describe the structure of a nucleon
- ★ necessary for the analysis of Deep inelastic scattering (DIS) data
- ★ Parametrization of off-forward matrix of a bilocal quark operator (light-like)

$$F_{\Gamma}(x, \xi, q^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{ix\lambda} \langle p' | \bar{\psi}(-\lambda n/2) \mathcal{O} \underbrace{\mathcal{P} e^{-\int_{-\lambda/2}^{\lambda/2} d\alpha n \cdot A(n\alpha)}}_{\text{gauge invariance}} \psi(\lambda n/2) | p \rangle$$

$$q = p' - p, \bar{P} = (p' + p)/2, n: \text{light-cone vector } (\bar{P} \cdot n = 1), \xi = -n \cdot \Delta/2$$

PDFs on the Lattice

- ★ first principle calculations of PDFs are necessary
- ★ On the lattice: long history of moments of PDFs

$$f^n = \int_{-1}^1 dx x^n f(x)$$

- ★ rely on OPE to reconstruct the PDFs (**difficult task**):
 - signal-to-noise is bad for higher moments
 - $n > 3$: operator mixing (unavoidable!)
- ★ Alternative investigation of PDFs ?

Types:

- Unpolarized (vector current)
- Polarized (axial current)
- Transversity (tensor current)

PDFs on the Lattice

Novel direct approach: [X.Ji, arXiv:1305.1539]

- ★ compute **quasi-PDF** on the lattice
- ★ contact with physical PDFs in two steps:
 1. Renormalization of quasi-PDFs in Lattice Regularization
 2. Matching procedure (LaMET)

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Exploratory studies are maturing:

[X. Xiong et al., arXiv:1310.7471], [H-W. Lin et al., arXiv:1402.1462], [Y. Ma et al., arXiv:1404.6860],
[Y.-Q. Ma et al., arXiv:1412.2688], [C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1504.07455], [H.-N. Li et al., arXiv:1602.07575],
[J.-W. Chen et al., arXiv:1603.06664], [J.-W. Chen et al., arXiv:1609.08102], [T. Ishikawa et al., arXiv:1609.02018],
[C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1610.03689], [C. Monahan et al., arXiv:1612.01584], [A. Radyushkin et al., arXiv:1702.01726],
[C. Carlson et al., arXiv:1702.05775], [R. Briceno et al., arXiv:1703.06072], [M. Constantinou et al., arXiv:1705.11193],
[C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1706.00265], [J-W Chen et al., arXiv:1706.01295], [X. Ji et al., arXiv:1706.08962],
[K. Orginos et al., arXiv:1706.05373], [T. Ishikawa et al., arXiv:1707.03107], [J. Green et al., arXiv:1707.07152],
[Y-Q Ma et al., arXiv:1709.03018], [J. Karpie et al., arXiv:1710.08288], [J-W Chen et al., arXiv:1711.07858],
[C.Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1710.06408], [T. Izubuchi et al., arXiv:1801.03917], [C.Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1803.02685],
[J-W Chen et al., arXiv:1803.04393] . . .

B

quasi-PDFs on the Lattice

C

History of Renormalization

Renormalization History

Prior 2017:

- ★ Results available only for bare matrix elements (ME)
- ★ Comparison with phenomenology: only qualitative

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- ★ Undertook a perturbative calculation that revealed important features of Wilson line operators (mixing!)

M. Constantinou, H. Panagopoulos, *Phys. Rev. D* 96 (2017) 054506, [arXiv:1705.11193]

- ★ Renormalization pattern led to development of non-perturbative prescription

C. Alexandrou, et al., *Nucl. Phys. B* 923 (2017) 394 (Frontier Article), [arXiv:1706.00265]

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2017:

- ★ Results available for renormalized matrix elements (ME)
- ★ Comparison with phenomenology becomes a real possibility

C

Perturbative Renormalization

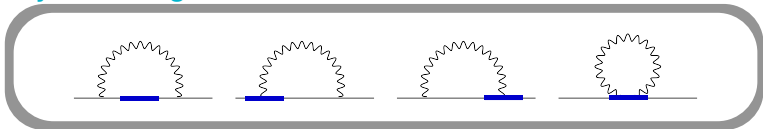
Perturbative Calculation

★ Operators

$$\mathcal{O}_\Gamma^\mu \equiv \bar{\psi}(x) \Gamma \mathcal{P} e^{ig \int_0^z A(\zeta) d\zeta} \psi(x + z\hat{\mu})$$

Scalar, Pseudoscalar, **Vector**, **Axial**, Tensor

★ Feynman Diagrams



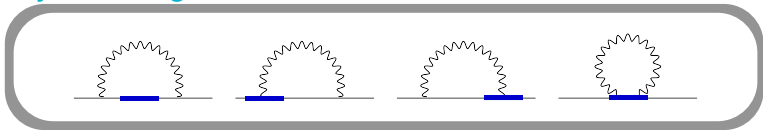
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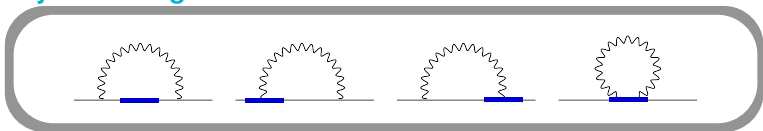
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A Dimensional Regularization (DR)

- Compute conversion factor between \overline{MS} and other schemes

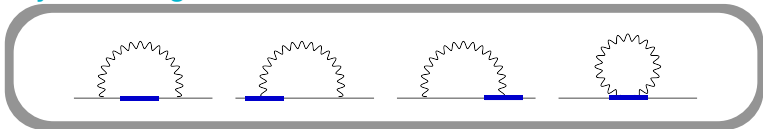
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★ Main components of calculation

A Dimensional Regularization (DR)

- Compute conversion factor between \overline{MS} and other schemes

B Lattice Regularization (LR)

- Extract full pert. Z-factors using Green's functions in both DR and LR

A. Dimensional Regularization



Features of DR Calculation

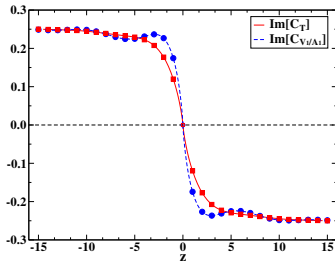
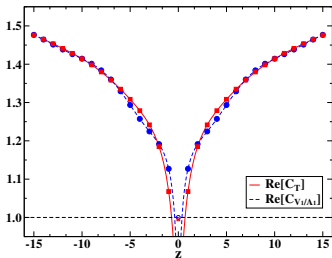
- ★ No linear divergence
- ★ Z-factors in $\overline{\text{MS}}$: real function
- ★ Conversion factor: a complex function

A. Dimensional Regularization



Features of DR Calculation

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Parameters chosen based on B55 ETMC ensemble, Nucleon momentum: $P_3=4$

- ★ Necessary ingredient for non-perturbative renormalization

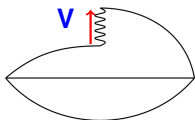
B. Lattice Regularization



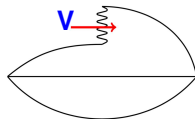
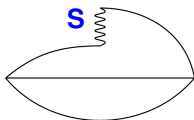
- ★ **Linear divergence** from tadpole diagram: $\propto |z|/a$
- ★ **To all orders in pert. theory:** $e^{-c \frac{|z|}{a}}$ [Dotsenko et al., NPB169 (1980) 527]
- ★ **Green's functions complicated functions of external momentum**

Mixing pattern

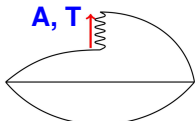
Depends on the relation between the current & Wilson line direction



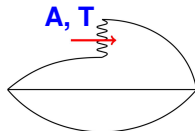
mixing with



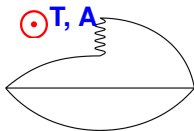
no mixing



no mixing



mixing with



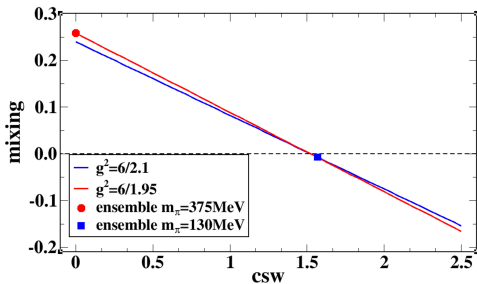
: Wilson line direction



: Current insertion direction

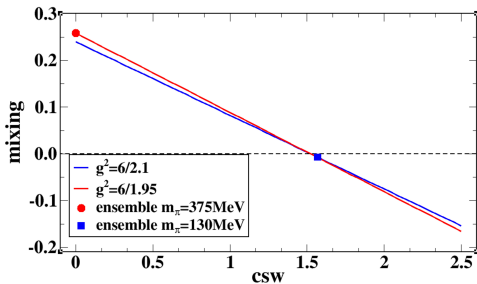
Mixing pattern

- ⇒ Perturbative results can guide simulations on quasi-PDFs
- ⇒ If mixing present, it must be taken into account (e.g. γ_3)



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- ⇒ Perturbative results can guide simulations on quasi-PDFs
- ⇒ If mixing present, it must be taken into account (e.g. γ_3)



- ★ **Mixing may be suppressed because:**
 - **mixing vanishes at some value of c_{SW} ($=-c_4/c_5$)**
 - **numerical application show no mixing for $c_{SW} \sim 1$ (for Wilson-like actions)**

D

Linear

Divergence

Linear Divergence

Absence of mixing:

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{q(P_3, z)}{q(P'_3, z')} = e^{(-\frac{c}{a} + c_0)(|z| - |z'|)} \left(\frac{P_3}{P'_3}\right)^{-6\frac{g^2 C_f}{16\pi^2}}, \quad zP_3 = z'P'_3$$

presence of c_0 :
[R. Sommer, arXiv[1501.03060]]

★ \mathcal{R} : real \Rightarrow Imaginary part of simulation data should be zero

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- ★ Test the ratio on your lattice quasi-PDF data !

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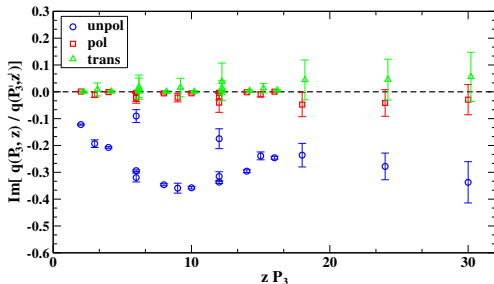
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open symbols:
Twisted Mass
 $m_\pi = 375 \text{ MeV}$



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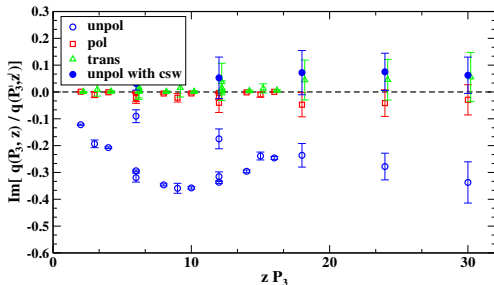
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open symbols:
Twisted Mass
 $m_\pi = 375 \text{ MeV}$



filled symbols:
Twisted Mass
& csw
 $m_\pi = 130 \text{ MeV}$

- ★ Mixing must be treated for the unpolarized case
- ★ Presence of c_{sw} suppresses mixing

E

Non-Perturbative Renormalization

Non-perturbative Renormalization

- ★ RI' scheme
- ★ Use **1-loop conversion factor** to convert to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ at 2 GeV
- ★ Vertex function has the same divergence as the nucleon matrix element

No mixing

helicity, transversity,
unpolarized (γ_0)

$$Z_{\mathcal{O}}(z) = \frac{Z_q}{\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{O}}(z)}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{O}} = \frac{\text{Tr}}{12} \left[\mathcal{V}(p) \left(\mathcal{V}^{\text{Born}}(p) \right)^{-1} \right] \Big|_{p=\bar{\mu}}$$

- ★ Z_q : fermion field renormalization
- ★ $Z_{\mathcal{O}}$ includes the linear divergence

Mixing

Unpolarized (γ_3)

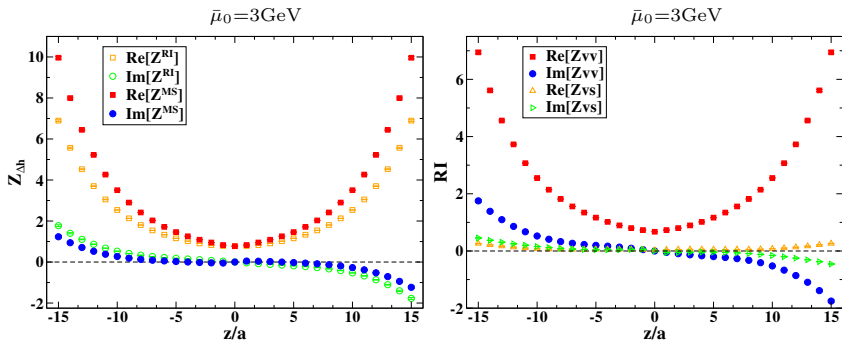
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_V^R(P_3, z) \\ \mathcal{O}_S^R(P_3, z) \end{pmatrix} = \hat{Z}(z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_V(P_3, z) \\ \mathcal{O}_S(P_3, z) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_q^{-1} \hat{Z}(z) \hat{\mathcal{V}}(p, z) \Big|_{p=\bar{\mu}} = \hat{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_V^R(P_3, z) &= Z_{VV}(z) h_V(P_3, z) \\ &+ Z_{VS}(z) h_S(P_3, z) \end{aligned}$$

Numerical Results

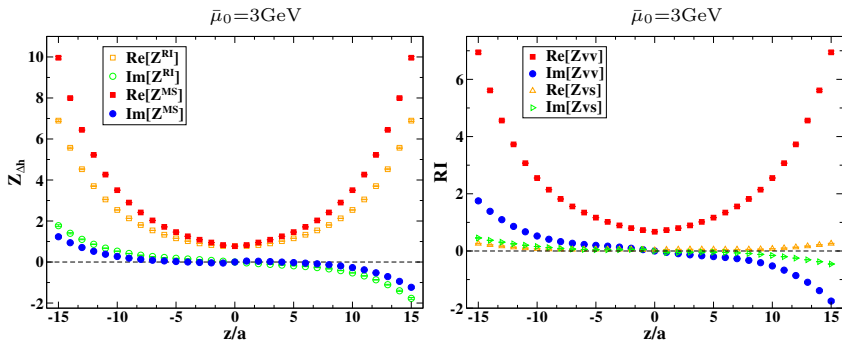
- ★ Twisted Mass fermions, $m_\pi=375\text{MeV}$, $32^3 \times 64$, HYP smearing
- ★ Conversion & Evolution to $\overline{\text{MS}}(2\text{GeV})$ (Perturbatively)



Plot from [C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1706.00265]

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Plot from [C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1706.00265]

- ★ Z-factors are complex functions
- ★ $Im[Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}] < Im[Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{RI'}]$ (expected from pert. theory)

Systematic uncertainties

Ultimate goal: Reliability in final estimates

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Systematic uncertainties need to be addresses

- ★ Upper bounds estimated in [C. Alexandrou et al., arXiv:1706.00265]
- ★ Both the ME and Z-factors are complex functions, in absence of mixing, e.g. unpolarized with γ_0 ($h \equiv h_{u-d}$):

$$\begin{aligned} h^{ren} = Z_h h &= Re[Z_h] Re[h] - Im[Z_h] Im[h] \\ &+ I (Re[Z_h] Im[h] + Im[Z_h] Re[h]) \end{aligned}$$

Systematic uncertainties

Ultimate goal: Reliability in final estimates



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- ★ Uncertainties in Z-factors may have important implications on the final estimates for PDFs

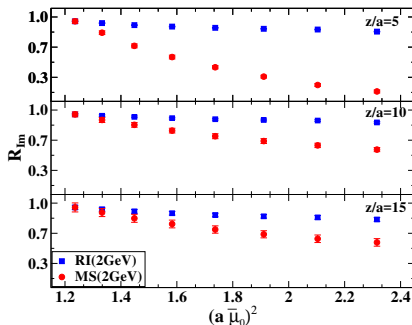
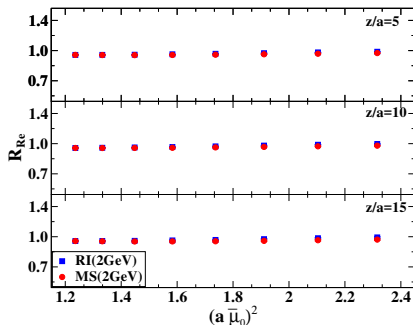
Systematic uncertainties

Truncation effects in C :

$$R_{\text{Re(Im)}}^{\text{RI}'(\overline{\text{MS}})}(z, \bar{\mu}_0, \bar{\mu}'_0; \bar{\mu}) \equiv \frac{Z_{\text{Re(Im)}}^{\text{RI}'(\overline{\text{MS}})}(z, \bar{\mu}_0; \bar{\mu})}{Z_{\text{Re(Im)}}^{\text{RI}'(\overline{\text{MS}})}(z, \bar{\mu}'_0; \bar{\mu})}, \quad (\bar{\mu}'_0 = 2.67 \text{ GeV})$$

Evolution to 2 GeV in RI' and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ schemes:

slope in R reveals truncation effect in conversion factor



- ★ Effect in Real part: $\sim 2\%$
- ★ Effect in Imaginary part: $\sim 100\%$

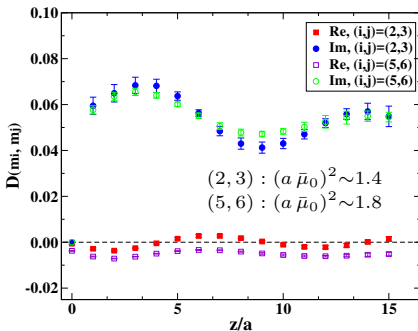
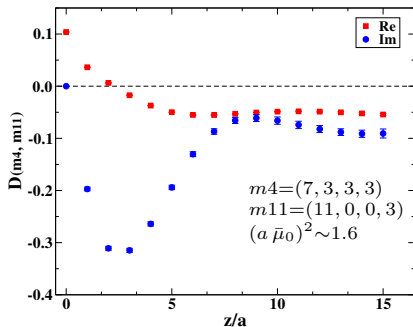
$(\text{Im}[Z^{\overline{\text{MS}}}] = 0 \text{ in Dim. Reg.})$

Systematic uncertainties

Lattice artifacts:

$$D_{\text{Re (Im)}}(\bar{\mu}_0, \bar{\mu}'_0) \equiv \frac{Z_{\text{Re (Im)}}^{\text{RI}'}(\bar{\mu}_0) - Z_{\text{Re (Im)}}^{\text{RI}'}(\bar{\mu}'_0)}{Z_{\text{Re (Im)}}^{\text{RI}'}(\bar{\mu}_0)}$$

Comparison of Z-factors on same $(a \bar{\mu}_0)^2$, different components:



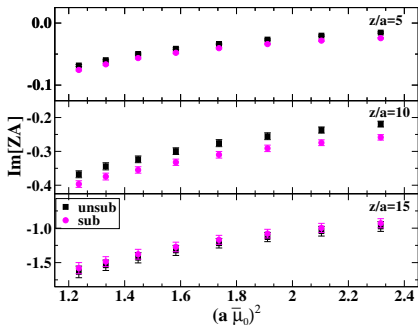
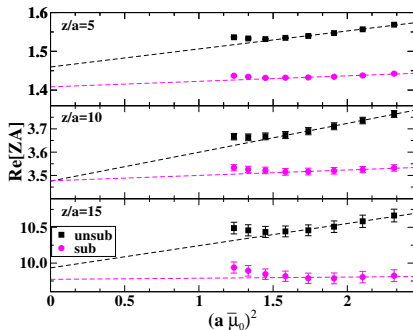
- ★ Effect in Real part: $\sim 2 - 5\%$
- ★ Effect in Imaginary part: $\sim 10\%$

Refining Renormalization

★ Improvement Technique:

- Computation of 1-loop lattice artifacts to $\mathcal{O}(g^2 a^\infty)$
- Subtraction of lattice artifacts from non-perturbative estimated

★ Application to the quasi-PDFs: PRELIMINARY

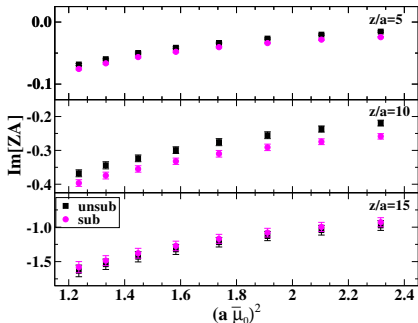
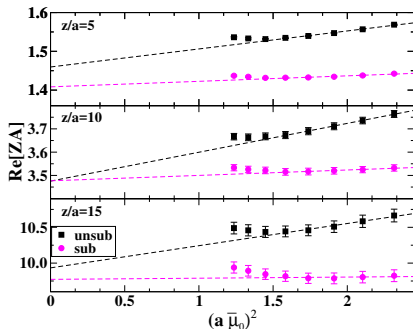


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★ Real part significantly improved

★ Mild change in imaginary part (expected to change with smearing)

- Behavior might be a consequence of absence of smearing in pert. calculation

Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point

★ Application of stout smearing as in ME (0, 5, 10, 15, 20 steps)

★ Calculation for a range of RI' scales: $a\bar{\mu}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{48} \left(\frac{n_t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}, n_x, n_y, n_z \right)$

(n_t, n_x, n_y, n_z)	$(a\bar{\mu}_0)^2$	$\bar{\mu}$ (GeV)	\hat{P}
(8,3,3,3)	0.772	3.465	0.280
(9,3,3,3)	0.849	3.811	0.306
(10,3,3,3)	0.935	4.195	0.337
(6,4,4,4)	1.003	4.503	0.256
(7,4,4,4)	1.063	4.772	0.251
(8,4,4,4)	1.132	5.079	0.251
(9,4,4,4)	1.209	5.425	0.256
(10,4,4,4)	1.295	5.810	0.268
(11,4,4,4)	1.389	6.233	0.283
(5,5,5,5)	1.415	6.348	0.283
(7,5,5,5)	1.526	6.848	0.261
(9,5,5,5)	1.672	7.501	0.250
(11,5,5,5)	1.852	8.308	0.254
(6,6,6,6)	2.032	9.116	0.285
(8,6,6,6)	2.160	9.692	0.265
(10,6,6,6)	2.323	10.423	0.253
(12,6,6,6)	2.520	11.307	0.250

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(5,5,5,5)	1.415	6.348	0.283
(7,5,5,5)	1.526	6.848	0.261
(9,5,5,5)	1.672	7.501	0.250
(11,5,5,5)	1.852	8.308	0.254
(6,6,6,6)	2.032	9.116	0.285
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(10,6,6,6)	2.323	10.423	0.253
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lattice artifacts:

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\sum_i p_i^4}{(\sum_i p_i^2)^2}$$

democratic momenta
have minimal $\hat{P} \sim 0.25$

Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point

★ Application of stout smearing as in ME (0, 5, 10, 15, 20 steps)

★ Calculation for a range of RI' scales: $a\bar{\mu}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{48} \left(\frac{n_t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}, n_x, n_y, n_z \right)$

(n_t, n_x, n_y, n_z)	$(a\bar{\mu}_0)^2$	$\bar{\mu}$ (GeV)	\hat{P}
(8,3,3,3)	0.772	3.465	0.280
(9,3,3,3)	0.849	3.811	0.306
(10,3,3,3)	0.935	4.195	0.337
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fit:

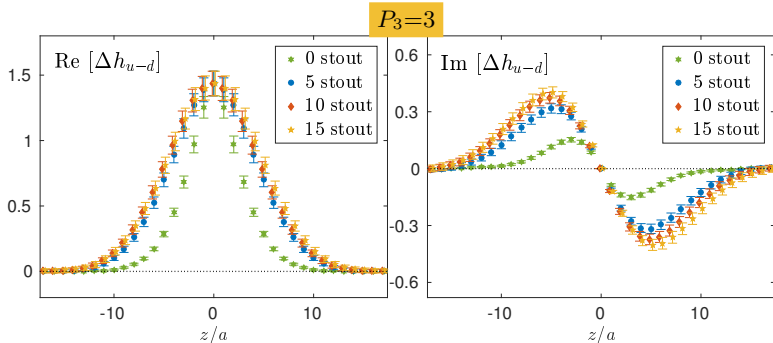
$$Z^{\overline{\text{MS}}} = Z_0^{\overline{\text{MS}}} + (a\bar{\mu}_0)^2 Z_1^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$$

final estimates:

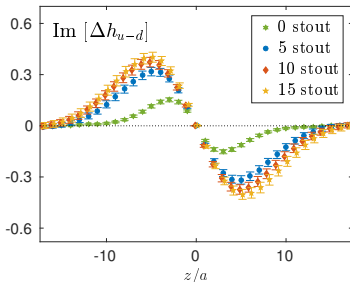
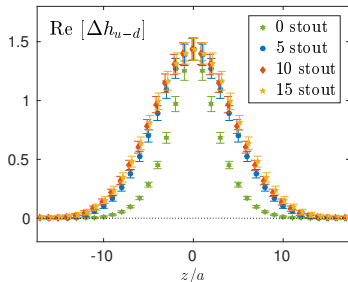
$$(a\bar{\mu}_0)^2 \epsilon [1 - 2.6]$$

Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point

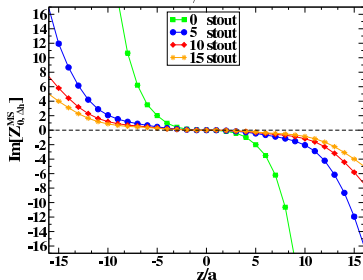
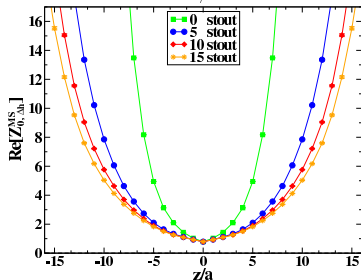
- ★ Smearing improves the signal-to-noise ratio
- ★ Smearing important when renormalization not available (suppresses linear divergence)
- ★ Stout smearing used (up to 20 steps)



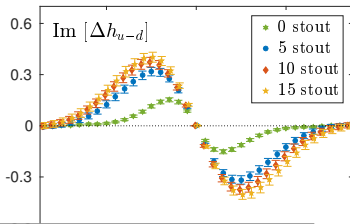
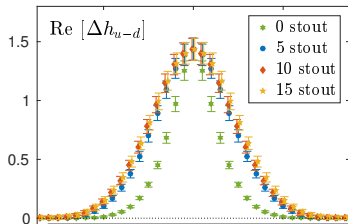
Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point



$P_3=3$

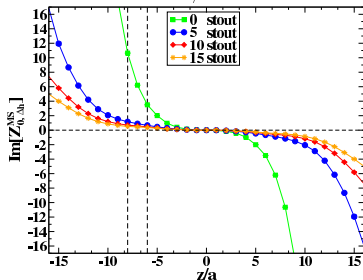
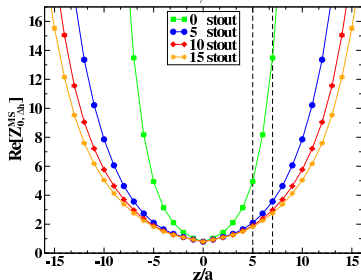


Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point



Increasing stout steps reduces renormalization

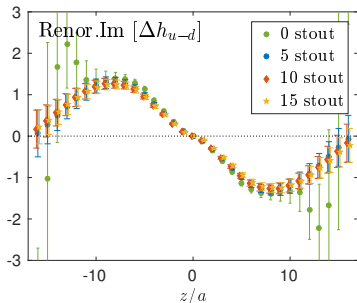
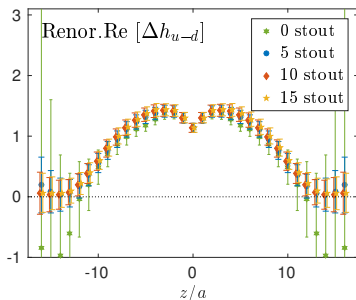
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Renormalization of ensemble @ physical point

★ Renormalized ME must be independent of stout steps

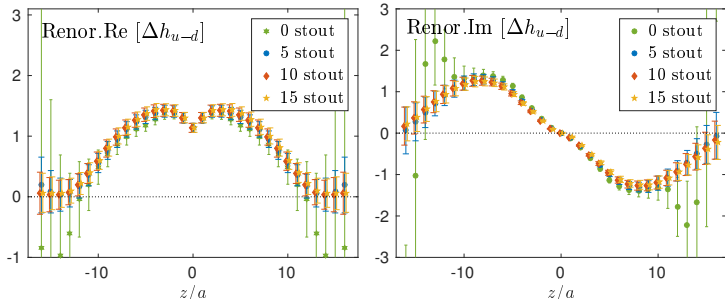
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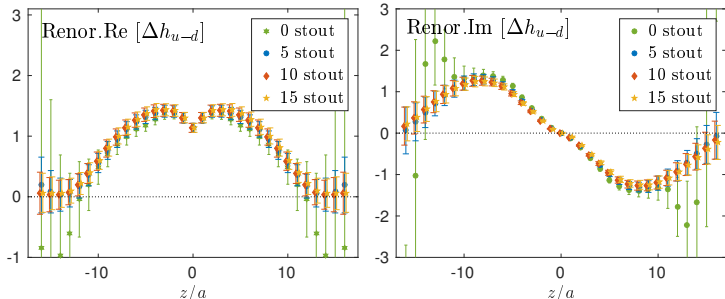


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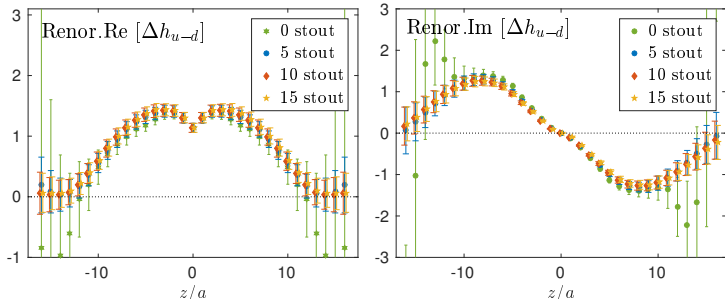


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- ★ “Seagull” shape:

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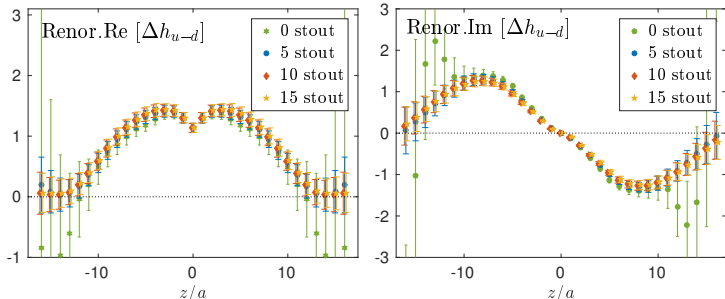
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- bare ME for low momenta is flat around $z=0$
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- $\Delta h(0)$: scale independent , $\Delta h(|z| > 0)$: scale dependent

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★ “Seagull” shape: **Note: Renorm. ME not physical quantity**

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Upon Renormalization

Beyond the scope of this talk:

- ★ Fourier transformation to obtain quasi-PDFs
- ★ Matching to Physical PDFs
- ★ Target mass corrections

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See talks by:

- ★ Fernanda Steffens, Friday @ 16:30pm
- ★ Krzysztof Cichy, Saturday @ 09:40am

E

DISCUSSION

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★ Great progress over the last year:

DISCUSSION

★ **Great progress over the last year:**

- **Simulations at the physical point & unpolarized operator that avoid mixing (γ_0)**

Talk by K. Cichy, Saturday @ 09:40am

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- Understanding renormalization
 - pert. calculation: renorm. pattern & conversion to $\overline{\text{MS}}$
 - development of non-pert-prescription
 - calculation of lattice artifacts

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THANK YOU



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science



TMD Topical Collaboration

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