

Nucleon Structure with Domain Wall Valence Quarks and Improved Staggered Sea Quarks

Dru B. Renner
University of Arizona

Lattice Hadron Physics Collaboration Meeting
November 13, 2004

B. Brower	K. Orginos
R. Edwards	A. Pochinsky
G. Fleming	D. Richards
Ph. Hägler	W. Schroers
J. Negele	

http://talks.drubryantrenner.org/lhpc_11-13-04.pdf

What are generalized form factors?

Definition of Generalized Form Factors

- unpolarized twist two operators

$$O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} = \bar{q} i D^{(\mu_1} \dots i D^{\mu_{n-1}} \gamma^{\mu_n)}$$

- off-forward matrix elements of the twist two operators

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P', S' | O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P, S \rangle &= \bar{U}(P', S') \left[\sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ \text{even}}}^{n-1} A_{ni}^q(t) K_{ni}^A(P', P) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ \text{even}}}^{n-1} B_{ni}^q(t) K_{ni}^B(P', P) + \delta_{\text{even}}^n C_n^q(t) K_n^C(P', P) \right] U(P, S) \end{aligned}$$

Basic Properties of Generalized Form Factors

- moments of parton distributions - $\langle P | O_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P \rangle$

$$A_{n0}^q(0) = \int_{-1}^1 dx x^{n-1} q(x)$$

- ordinary form factors - $O_q^\mu = \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q$

$$A_{10}^q(t) = F_1^q(t) \quad \text{and} \quad B_{10}^q(t) = F_2^q(t)$$

- quark angular momenta [1]

- transverse quark distributions [2]

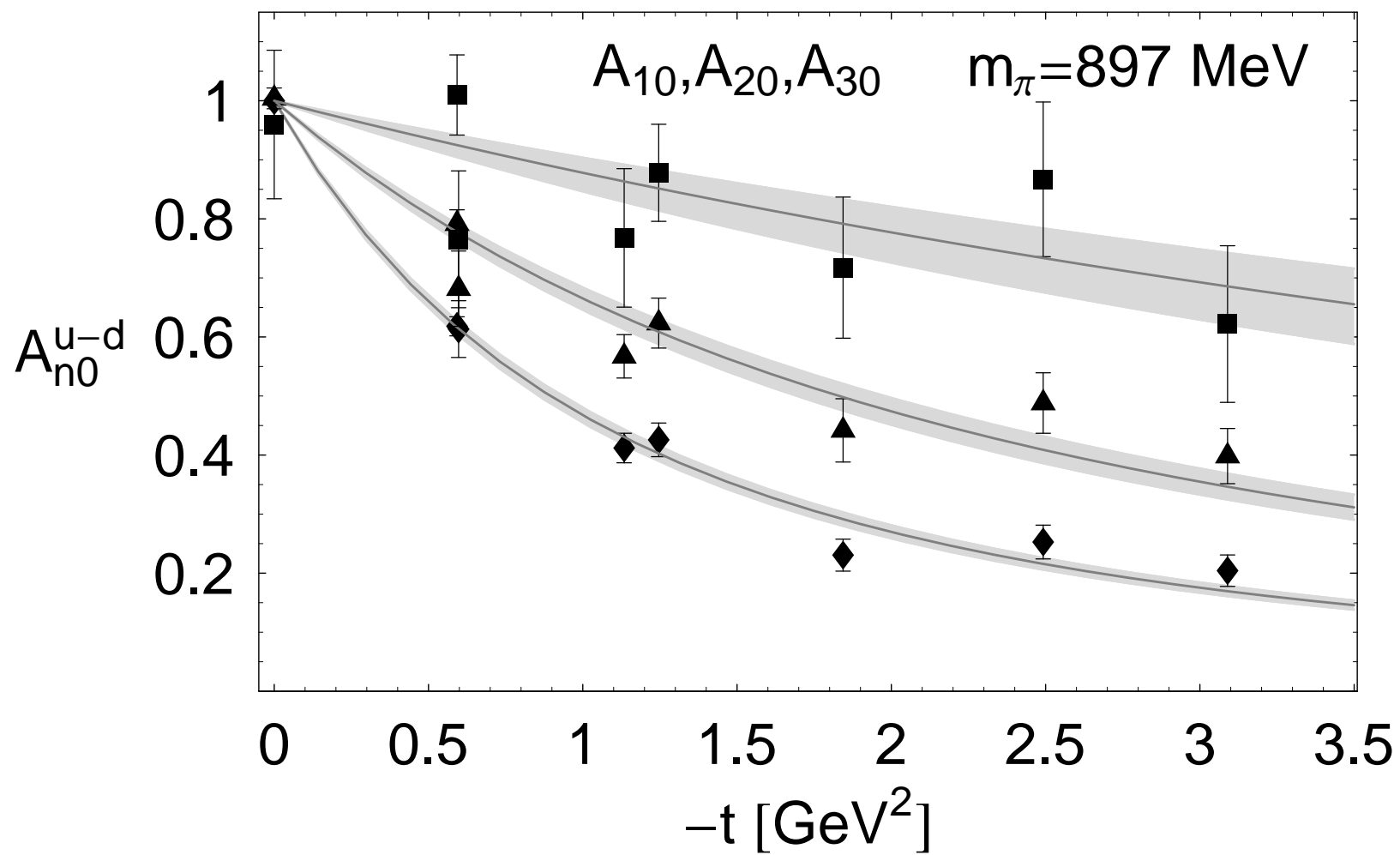
$$\int_{-1}^1 dx x^{n-1} q(x, \vec{b}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{b}_\perp \cdot \vec{\Delta}_\perp} A_{n0}^q(-\vec{\Delta}_\perp^2)$$

[1] X. D. Ji hep-ph/9603249

[2] M. Burkardt hep-ph/0005108

Some examples with heavy-*ish* quarks.

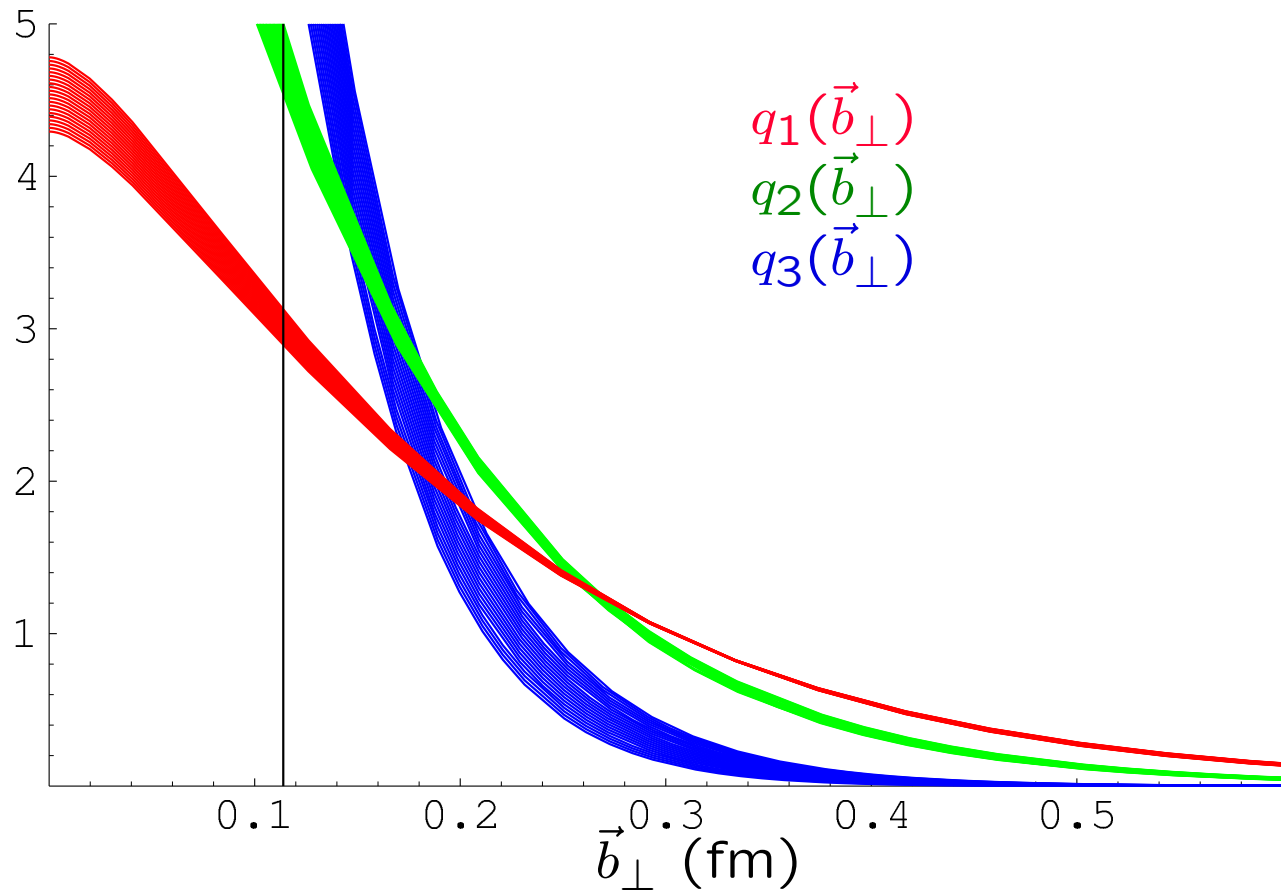
Generalized Form Factors: t Behavior



Transverse Quark Distributions: \vec{b}_\perp Behavior

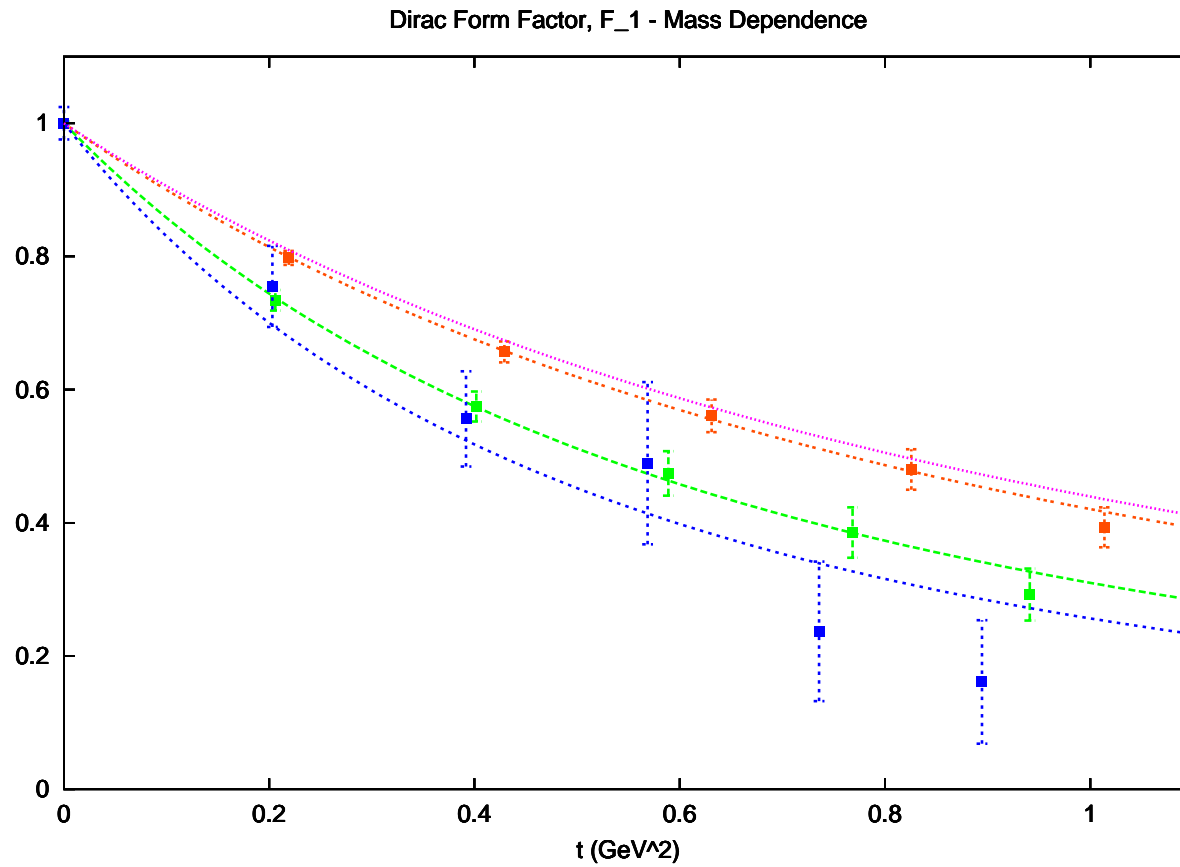
$$q_1(\vec{b}_\perp) = \int_{-1}^1 dx q(x, \vec{b}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{b}_\perp \cdot \vec{\Delta}_\perp} A_{10}^q(-\vec{\Delta}_\perp^2)$$

$$q_2(\vec{b}_\perp) = \int_{-1}^1 dx x q(x, \vec{b}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{b}_\perp \cdot \vec{\Delta}_\perp} A_{20}^q(-\vec{\Delta}_\perp^2)$$

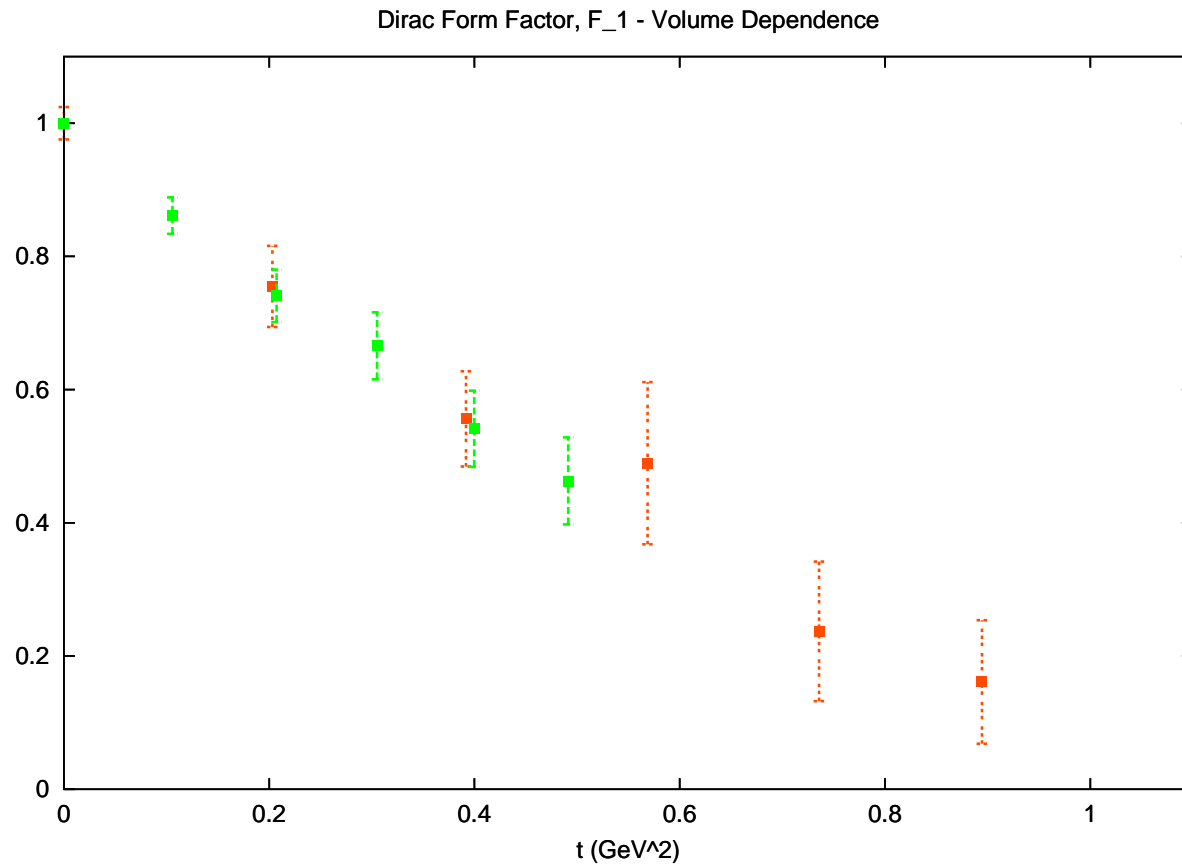


Some examples with light-*ish* quarks.

F_1 Form Factor - Mass Dependence

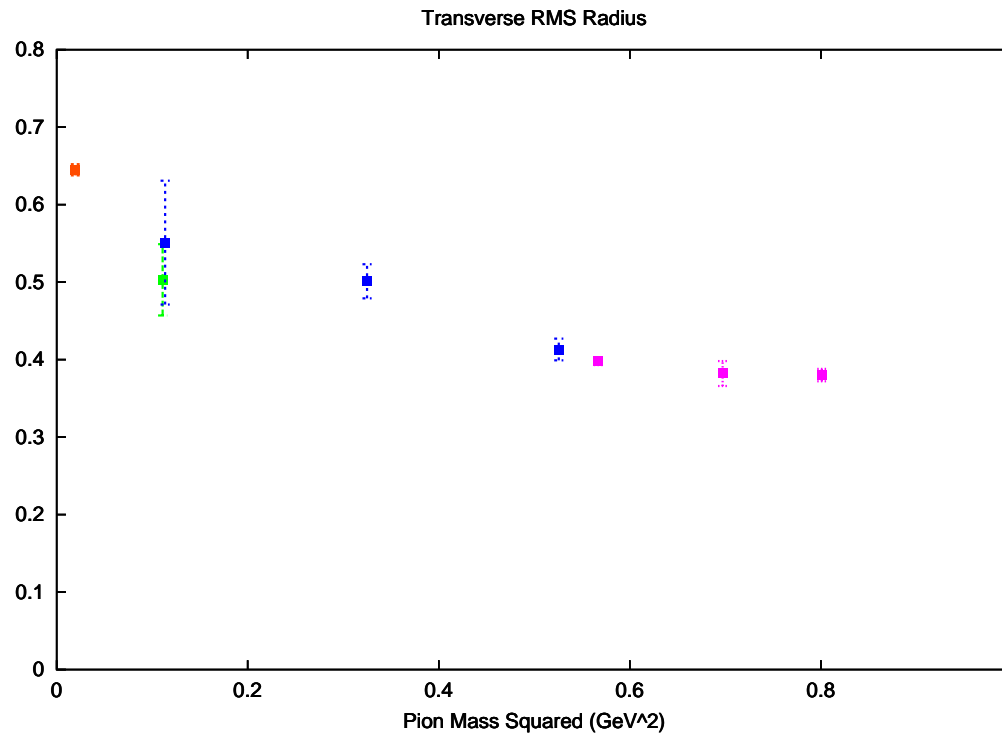


F_1 Form Factor - Volume Dependence



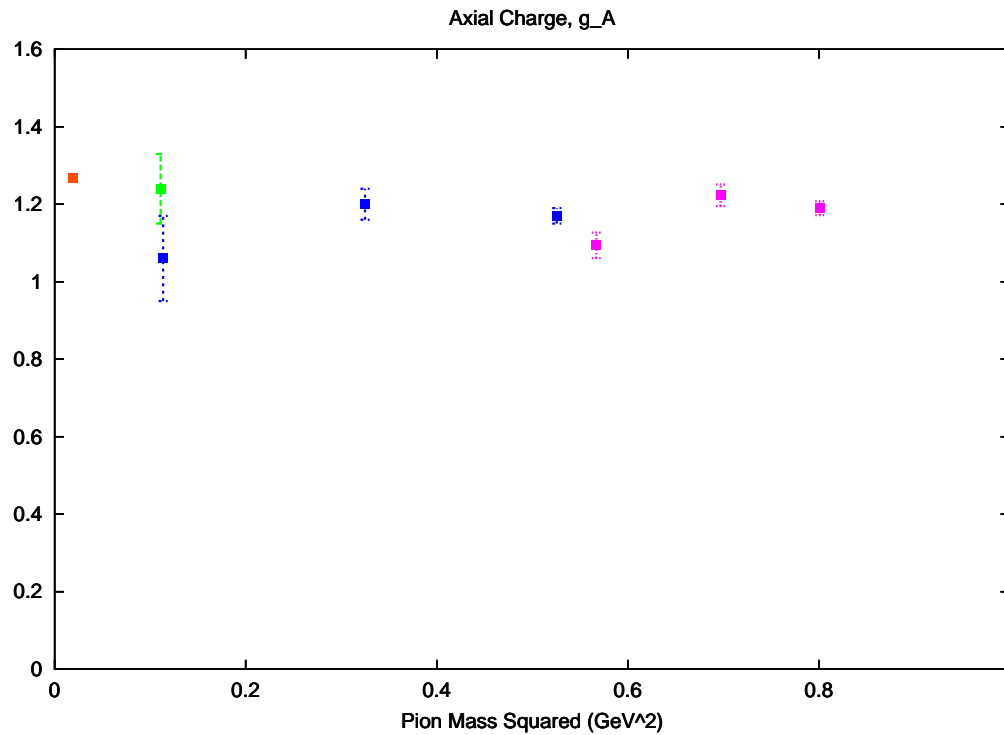
Transverse RMS Radius $\sqrt{r_{\perp}^2}$

m_{π}^{DWF}	L/a	Z_V	$\sqrt{r_{\perp}^2}$ (fm)
725	20	1.153(2)	0.413(14)
570	20	1.132(3)	0.501(22)
337	20	1.117(27)	0.551(80)
333	28	1.108(7)	0.503(46)



Axial Charge g_A

m_π^{DWF}	L/a	Z_A	Z_V	g_A
725	20	1.1282()	1.153(2)	1.17(2)
570	20	1.1066(6)	1.132(3)	1.20(4)
337	20	1.0852(8)	1.117(27)	1.06(11)
333	28	1.0838(1)	1.108(7)	1.24(9)



Where are we and where are we going?

Status

- production status web page

http://pierre.mit.edu/~LHPC/private/calculations/nucleon_matrix_elements/