

# QGT: Theory Highlights and Perspectives

- ★ Specialization in designing and using effective field theories, chiral perturbation theory, perturbative QCD, and models of QCD
- ★ Hadron structure-related investigations, e.g., QCD factorization, factorization breaking effects, lepton-nucleon interactions, light-front gauge topology



[SCET/Theory]: S. Fleming, T. Mehen, I. Stewart;  
[Instanton]: E. Shuryak, I. Zahed;  
[ChEFT]: J. Goity, C. Weiss;  
[CPM]: P. Schweitzer;  
[Small-x]: A. Metz, **F. Salazar**, F. Yuan

## Bridge junior faculties

### Postdocs

- Fatma Aslan (University of Connecticut)
- Adam Freese (University of Washington, now JLab)
- Yuxun Guo (LBL)
- Jun-Young Kim (JLab)
- Kyle Lee (MIT)

### Graduate students

- Sarah Blask (University of Arizona)
- Brean Maynard (University of Connecticut)
- Jinghong Yang (University of Maryland)
- Ignacio Castelli, Chris Cocuzza (Temple University)

# Milestones

Year 1:

- [SCET] Analyze factorization for exclusive quarkonia production at leading power for all regions using SCET and NRQCD, including the large and small  $Q^2$  regions and quarkonia production at threshold
- [Instanton] Apply the light-front Hamiltonian method to compute the GPDs, explore the nucleon spin/mass sum rule, and help to unveil the parton correlation due to strong interaction non-perturbative physics

Year 2:

- [Small- $x$ ] Make quantitative connection of the GPD factorization formalism to the CGC/color-dipole formalism for various exclusive processes
- [CPM] Apply the Covariant Parton Model to the GPDs of quark and gluons, eventually the parton Wigner distributions

Year 3:

- [SCET] Use SCET to investigate factorization at subleading power in DVCS, including hadron mass corrections and the factorization and resummation of potential endpoint singularities

Year 4:

- [ChEFT] Perform large- $N_c$  analysis of hard exclusive pion production with  $N \rightarrow \Delta$  transitions and a combined chiral and  $1/N_c$  analysis of nucleon energy-momentum tensor form factors
- [Small- $x$ ] Quantitative study of hard diffractive dijet and di-hadron production at future EIC and explore novel processes to probe the quark/gluon Wigner distribution in the valence and moderate  $x$  region

Year 5:

- [SCET] Study relativistic corrections and other subleading effects in heavy quarkonia production for cases where such corrections are likely to be important

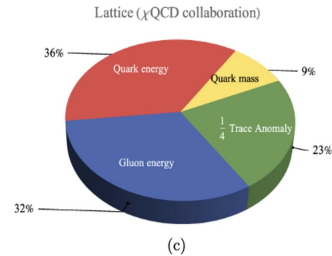
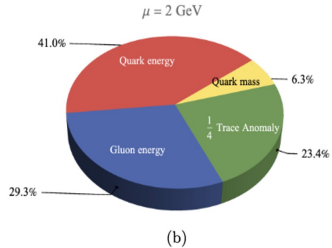
Work in progress ✓

Toward finishing ✓

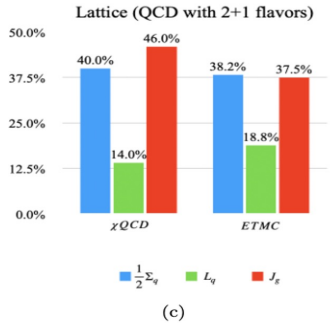
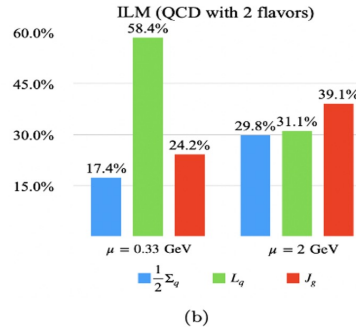


# Recent highlights: deep insight from non-perturbative method

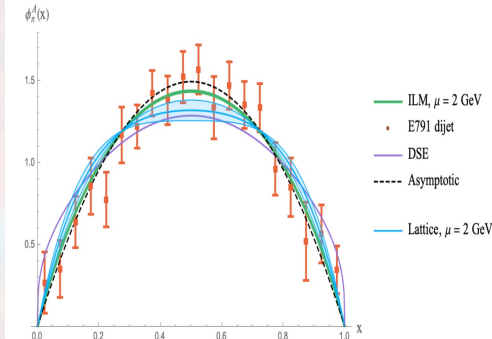
## Proton mass



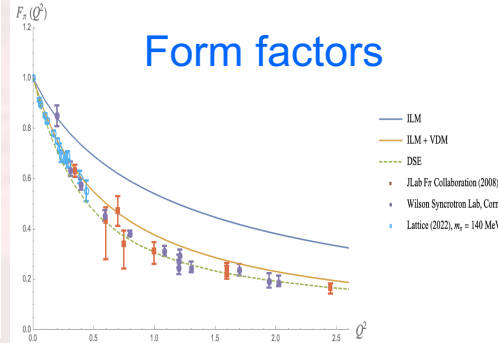
## Proton spin



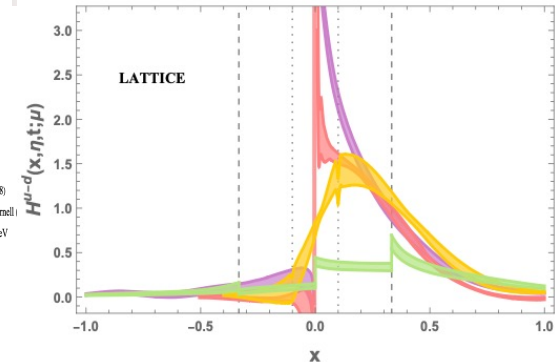
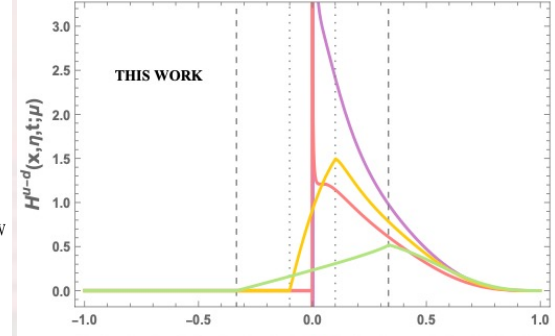
## Parton Distributions



## Form factors



## GPDs



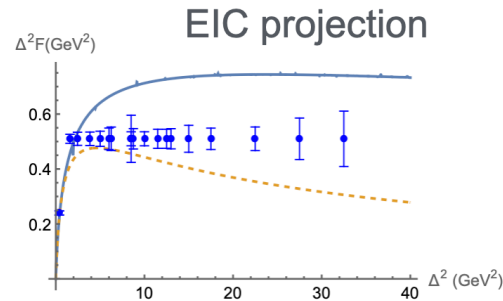
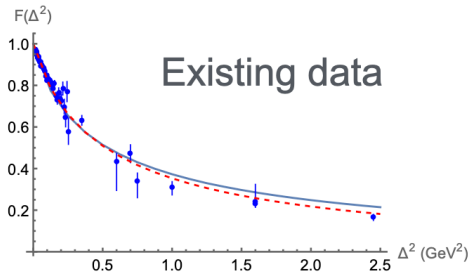
Stony Brook Group, Shuryak, Zahed et al., 2404.13245,.05112,.03875,.03047,  
2403.18700, 2401.12162,.09318, ...

# Quark counting, Drell-Yan-West, Pion Wave Function

Modern derivation of D-Y W relation between  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} q(x)$  and  $F(\Delta^2)$

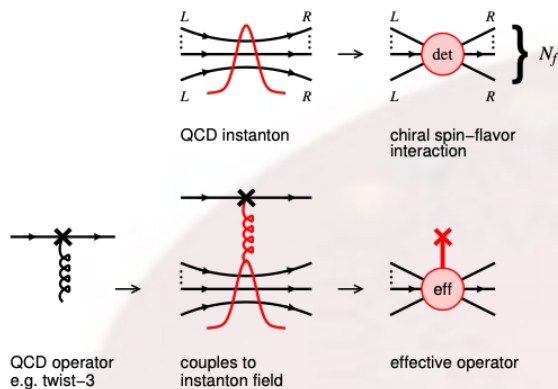
Alberg, Miller  
2403.03356 (hep-ph)

- Much current interest in these properties for the pion, to be measured by JLab and EIC
- MA & GM did modern version of the relation - new non-perturbative technique to derive model wave functions  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} q(x) = (1-x)^n \rightarrow F(\Delta^2) \sim \frac{\log(\Delta^2)}{(\Delta^2)^{(n+1)/2}}$



Two models agree with existing data for low  $\Delta^2$ , disagree strongly at higher  $\Delta^2$  to be measured in future experiments

# Instanton effects in twist-3 GPDs



## Topological gauge fields - instantons

Observed/studied extensively in Lattice QCD simulations

Induce effective chiral spin-flavor interactions

Convert QCD operators to effective chiral operators at nonperturbative scale  $1/\rho \sim 0.6$  GeV

## Instanton effects in twist-3 GPDs

QCD twist-3 operator  $\bar{\psi} \gamma^{[\alpha i} \nabla^{\beta]} \psi$ ,  $\nabla^\beta \equiv \partial^\beta - iA^\beta$

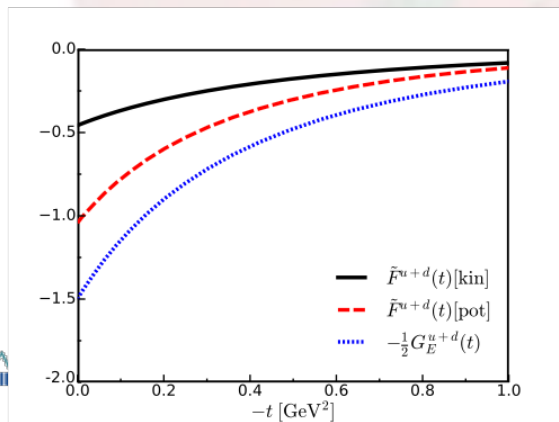
Large effect from instanton fields, strong twist-3 quark-gluons correlations in GPDs

J.-Y. Kim, C. Weiss, *Phys. Lett. B* 848 (2024) 138387 [[INSPIRE](#)]

Impact on quark spin-orbit correlations in nucleon

J.-Y. Kim, H.-Y. Won, H.-C. Kim, C. Weiss, [arXiv:2403.07186](#)

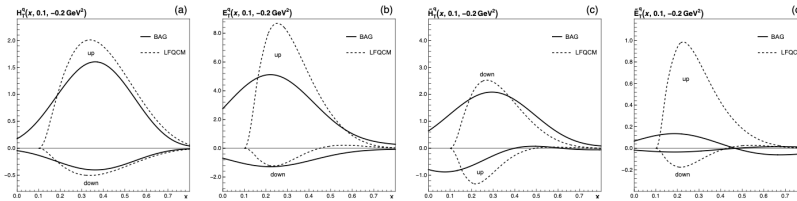
Systematic approach to non-perturbative gauge fields available for GPD theory



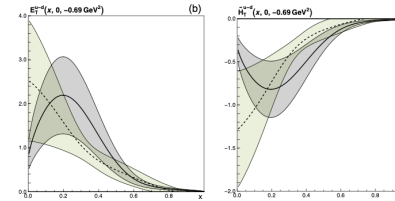
**model study: chiral-odd GPDs of the nucleon  $H_T^q(x, \xi, t)$ ,  $E_T^q(x, \xi, t)$ ,  $\tilde{H}_T^q(x, \xi, t)$ ,  $\tilde{E}_T^q(x, \xi, t)$**

- first model study in bag model:  $H_T^q(x, \xi, t) \neq 0$  and others = 0 *Scopetta, PRD72, 117502 (2005)*
- but all 4 chiral-odd GPDs  $\neq 0$  in lightfront constituent quark model (LFCQM) *Pasquini et al (2005)* and in all other quark models used since that. Why do quark models disagree so much?
- **worth to investigate!** General credibility of quark models at risk. Investigated in recent preprint:  
*K. Tezgin, B. Maynard, P. Schweitzer, "Chiral-odd GPDs in bag model," arXiv:2404.11563*
- results:

in bag model all 4 chiral-odd GPDs  $\neq 0$  !!



agreement with other models (LFCQM) at low scale  $\mu_0 < 1$  GeV  
 bag model satisfies  $\int dx \tilde{E}_T^q(x, \xi, t) = 0$  (most models do not!)  
 different quark models credible within  $\pm 40\%$  (except  $\tilde{E}_T^q$ )



compare to lattice at  $\mu = 2$  GeV  
 but quasi GPDs at  $P_z = 1.67$  GeV  
 (limit  $P_z \rightarrow \infty$  not yet possible)  
*Alexandrou et al, PRD105 (2022)*

consistent quark model picture emerges (valence  $x$ , small  $|t|$ )

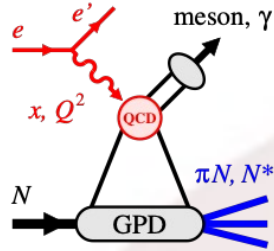
$\tilde{E}_T^q(x, \xi, t)$  difficult for models, and for lattice (small, node at valence- $x$ )

chiral-odd GPDs difficult to measure (e.g. two-vector-meson-production) EIC(?)

model studies & comparisons of model results & confront with lattice  $\rightarrow$  insightful lessons



# N → Δ Transition GPDs

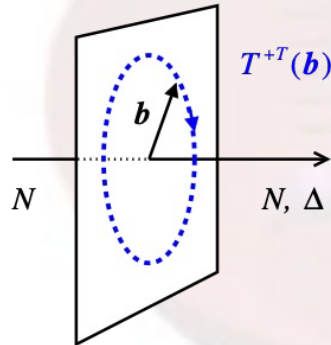


## N → N\* Transition GPDs new field of research

Sampled in exclusive processes with  $N \rightarrow N^*$  transitions @JLab12

New probes of resonance structure: Imaging, mechanical properties

C. Weiss (organizer), Workshop ECT\* Trento, 21-25 Aug 2023



## QCD angular momentum in N → Δ transitions

Introduced concept of  $N \rightarrow \Delta$  transition angular momentum

Estimated transition angular momentum using  $1/N_c$  expansion, connected it with flavor asymmetry  $J^{u-d}$  in proton

J.-Y. Kim, H.-Y. Won, J. Goity, C. Weiss, Phys.Lett.B 844, 138083 (2023)  
[\[INSPIRE\]](#)

## N → Δ Transition GPDs

Studied x-dependence, flavor structure in large- $N_c$  soliton model

J.-Y. Kim, Phys.Rev.D 108, 034024 (2023) [\[INSPIRE\]](#)

Lattice QCD	$J_{p \rightarrow p}^S$	$J_{\Delta^+ \rightarrow \Delta^+}^S$	$J_{p \rightarrow p}^V$	$J_{p \rightarrow \Delta^+}^V$	$J_{\Delta^+ \rightarrow \Delta^+}^V$
[9] $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$	0.33*	0.33	0.41*	0.58	0.08
[10] $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$	0.21*	0.21	0.22*	0.30	0.04
[11] $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$	0.24*	0.24	0.23*	0.33	0.05
[12] $\mu^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$	-	-	0.23*	0.33	0.05
[13] $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$	-	-	0.17*	0.24	0.03

# Synchronization effects on rest frame E&M and EMT densities

Space-time conventions

Instant  $(t, \vec{r})$     Light front  $(\tau = t + z, x^-, \vec{b})$     **Tilted**  $(\tau, \vec{r})$

- aim of tilting - spatial tomography w. 3 space dimensions

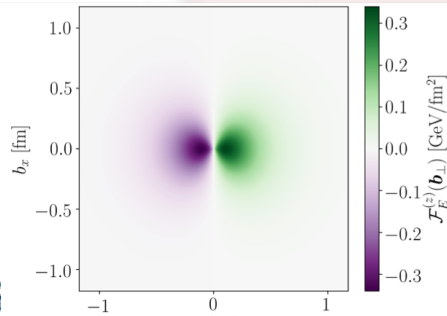
Interpret all 16 components energy-momentum-tensor (EMT  $T^{\mu\nu}$ )

$$\text{Energy density : } \mathcal{E}(x) = T^{00}(x) - T^{03}(x)$$

$$\text{Energy flux density } \vec{\mathcal{F}}(x) = (T^{0i}(x) - T^{i3}(x))\hat{e}_i$$

$$\text{Momentum density } \vec{\mathcal{P}}(x) = -T_i^0(x)\hat{e}_i$$

$$\text{Stress tensor (momentum flux densities) } S^{ij} = -T_j^i(x)$$



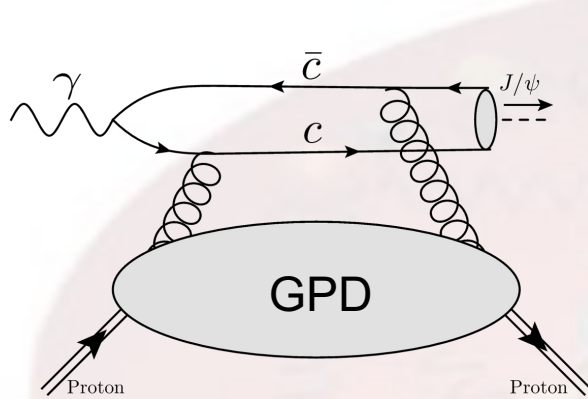
Longitudinal energy flux/longitudinally polarized proton

Freese, Miller,  
PRD **107**, 074036; **108**, 094026

Ultimate aim: manifest rotational invariance



# Near-threshold $J/\psi$ photo-production to probe GPDs



Y. Guo et. al. Phys. Rev. D 103 9, 096010

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{1}{x + \xi - i\epsilon}$$

GPD

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx x$$

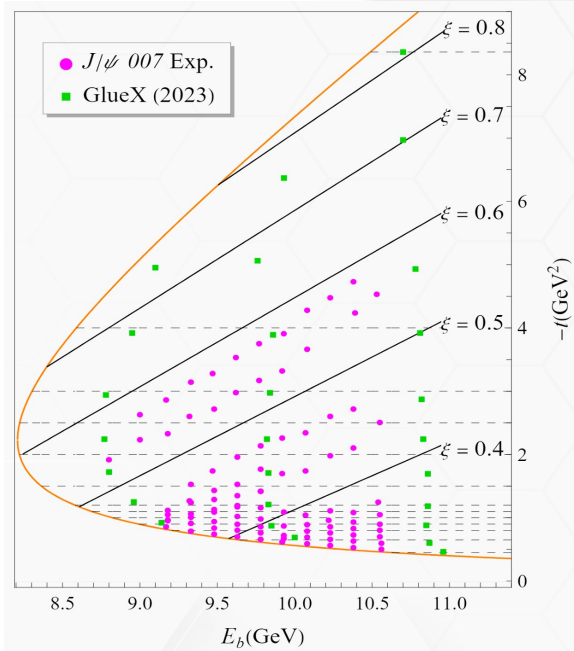
CFF

GFF

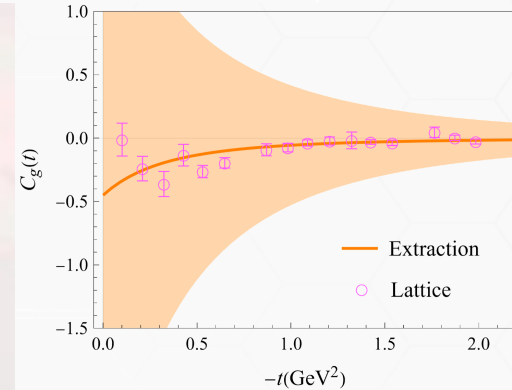
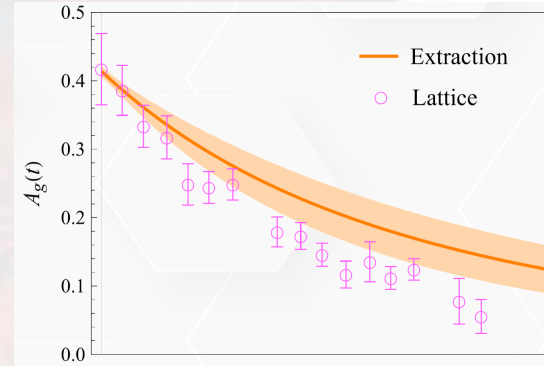


- Will be sensitive to the gluonic Compton form factors (gCFFs)
- We can then extract the GFFs from the gCFFs, utilizing the large skewness kinematics in the near-threshold region in the heavy quark limit.

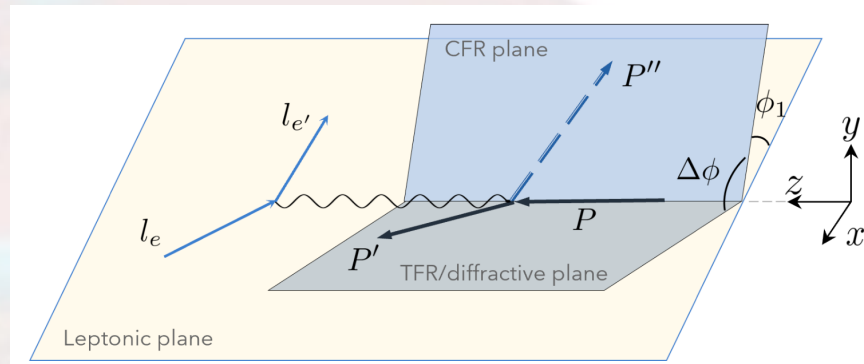
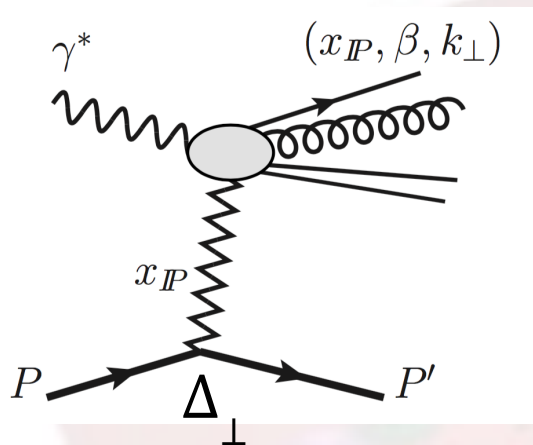
# What current data tell us



With  $\xi > 0.5$   
data



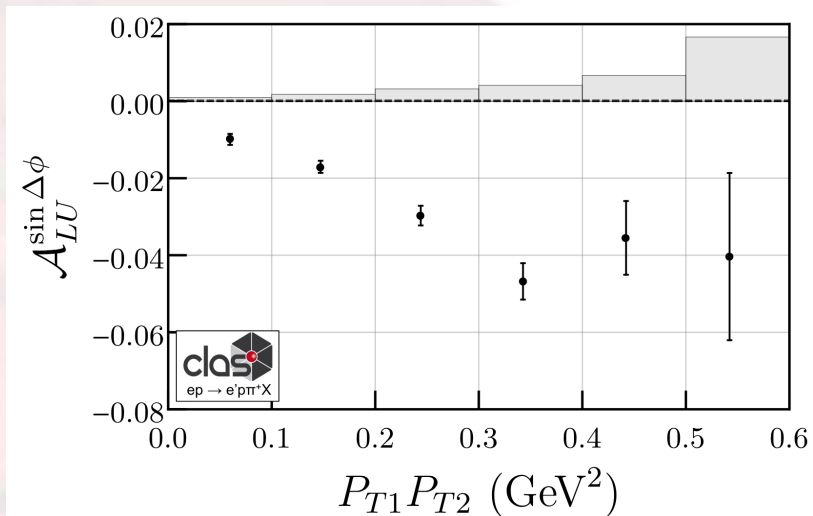
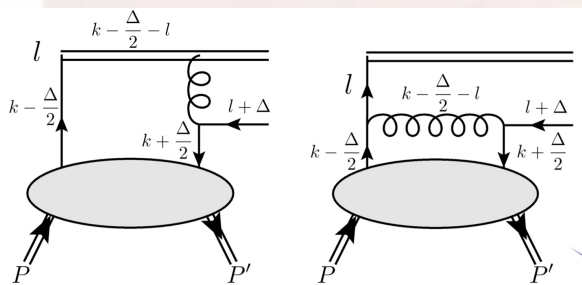
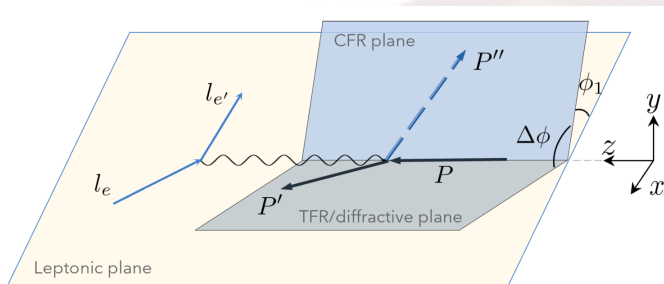
# New avenue: semi-inclusive diffractive DIS



Iancu-Mueller-Triantafyllopoulos, 2112.06353;  
 Hatta-Xiao-Yuan, 2205.08060, Hatta-Yuan, 2403.19609;  
 Guo, Yuan, 2312.01008

- Flavor dependence in the diffractive PDFs
- TMD dependence can be measured and so as the correlation between  $k_\perp$  and  $\Delta_\perp$

# Compute the Diffractive PDFs/Fracture functions, spin asymmetries in semi-inclusive diffractive DIS



CLAS Coll., 2208.05508

# Future looks bright: on track to finish milestones

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- [CPM] Apply the Covariant Parton Model to the GPDs of quark and gluons, eventually the parton Wigner distributions

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Year 5:

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Work in progress ✓

Toward finishing ✓

