

Peering into the proton: Insights from Theory

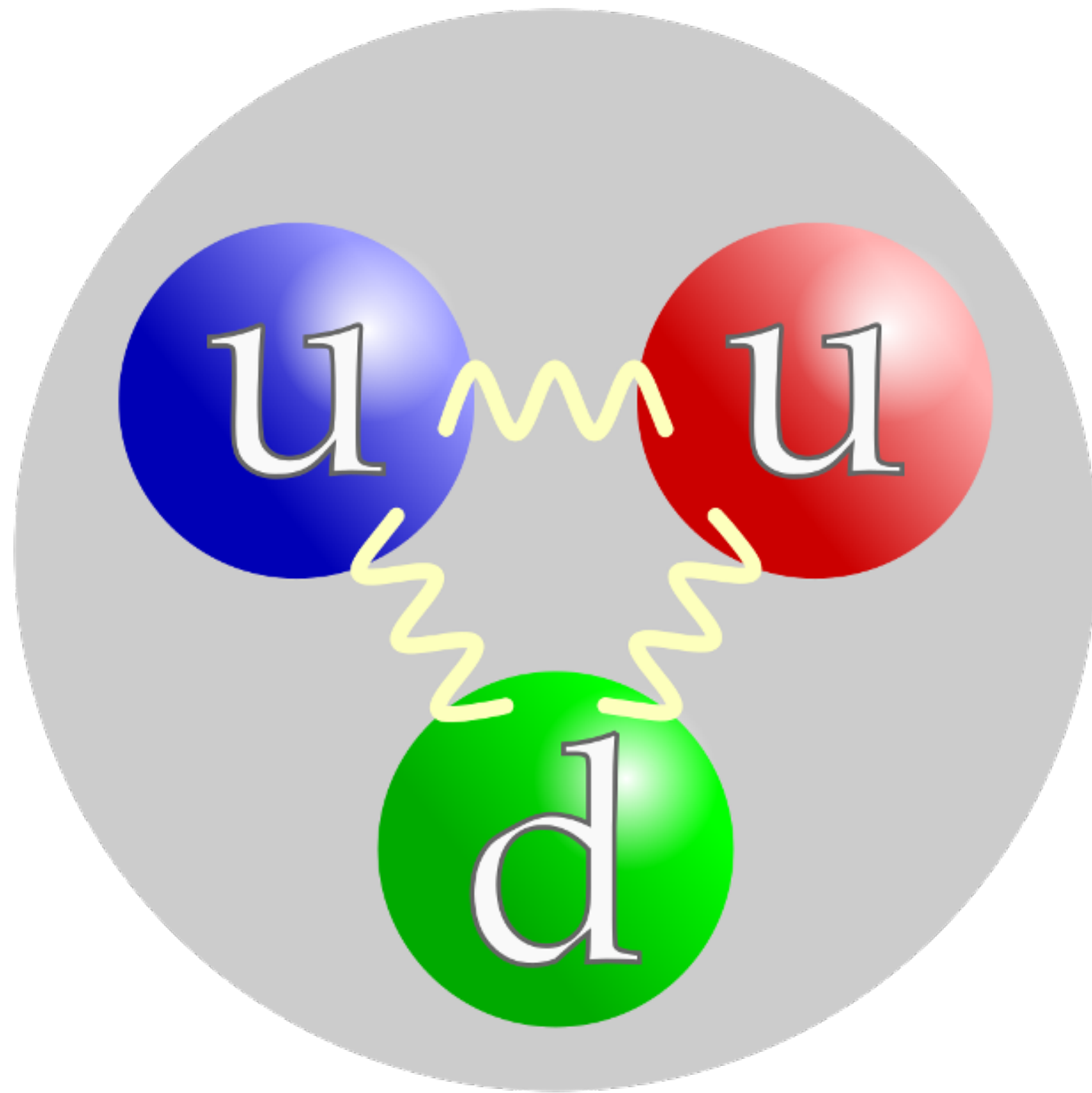
Alessio Carmelo Alvaro, XXXIX Cicle

End of year seminars, University of Pavia

Supervisors: Barbara Pasquini, Simone Rodini

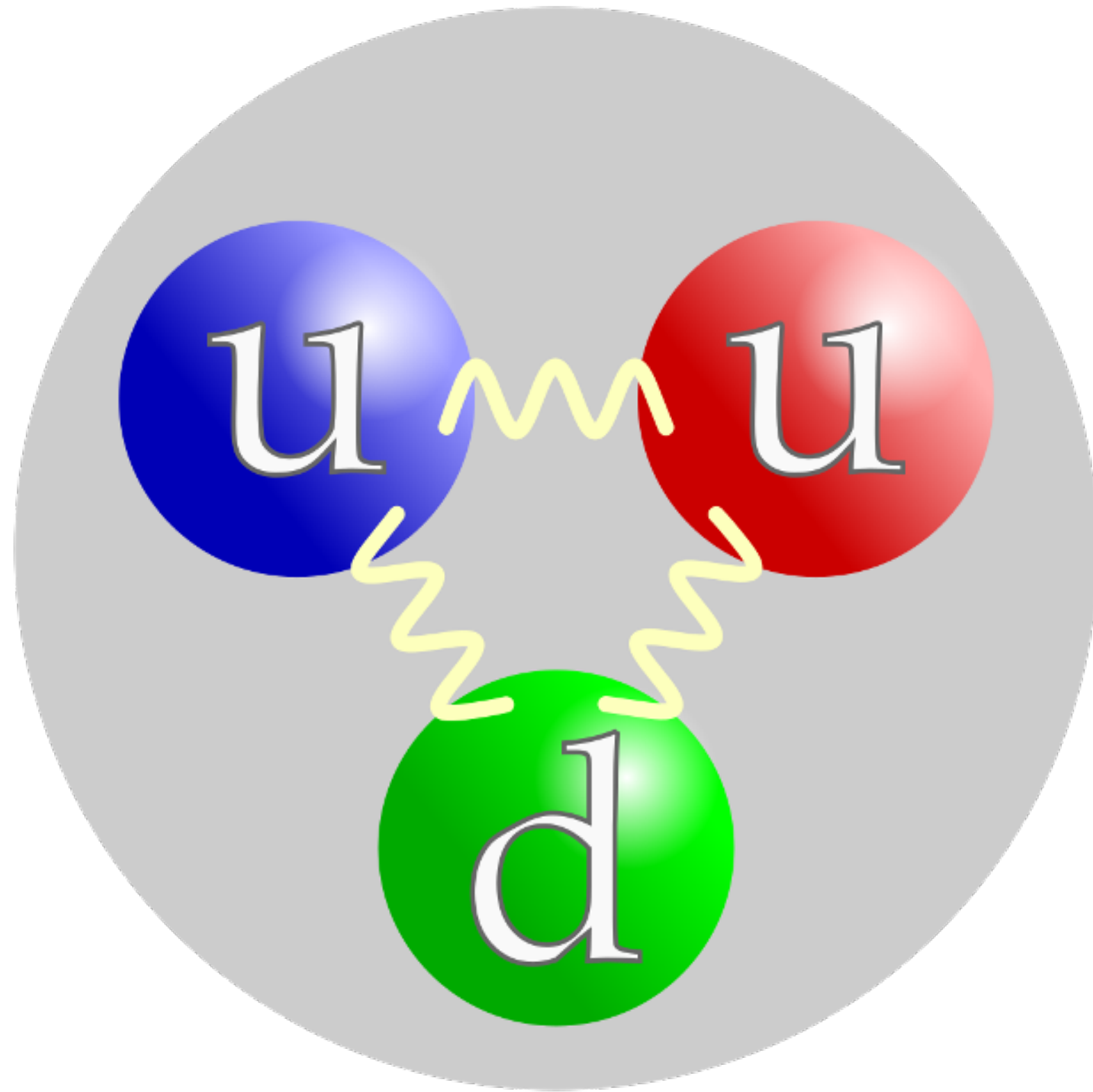
A long story short

Quark model (1964)

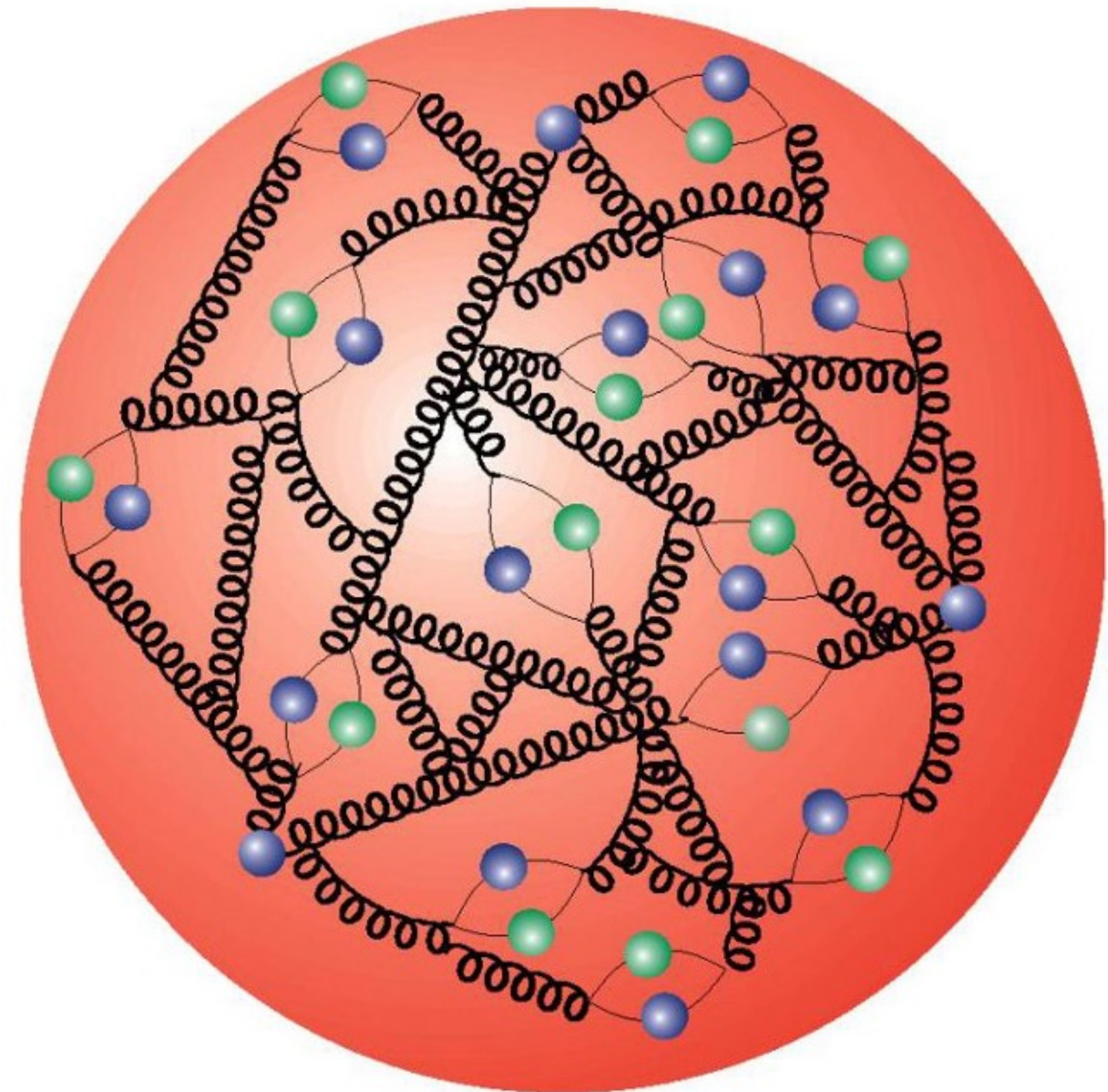


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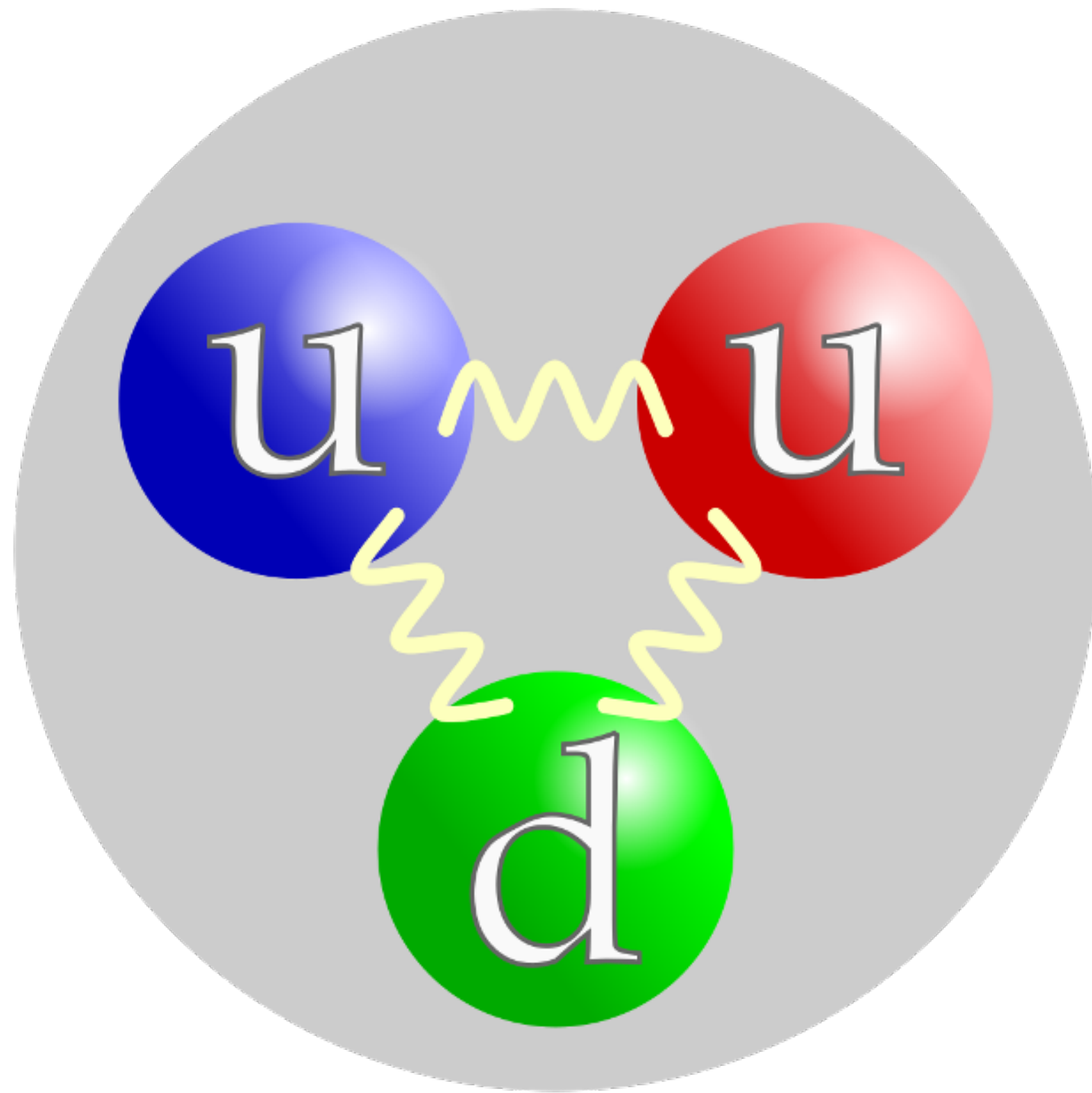


Today

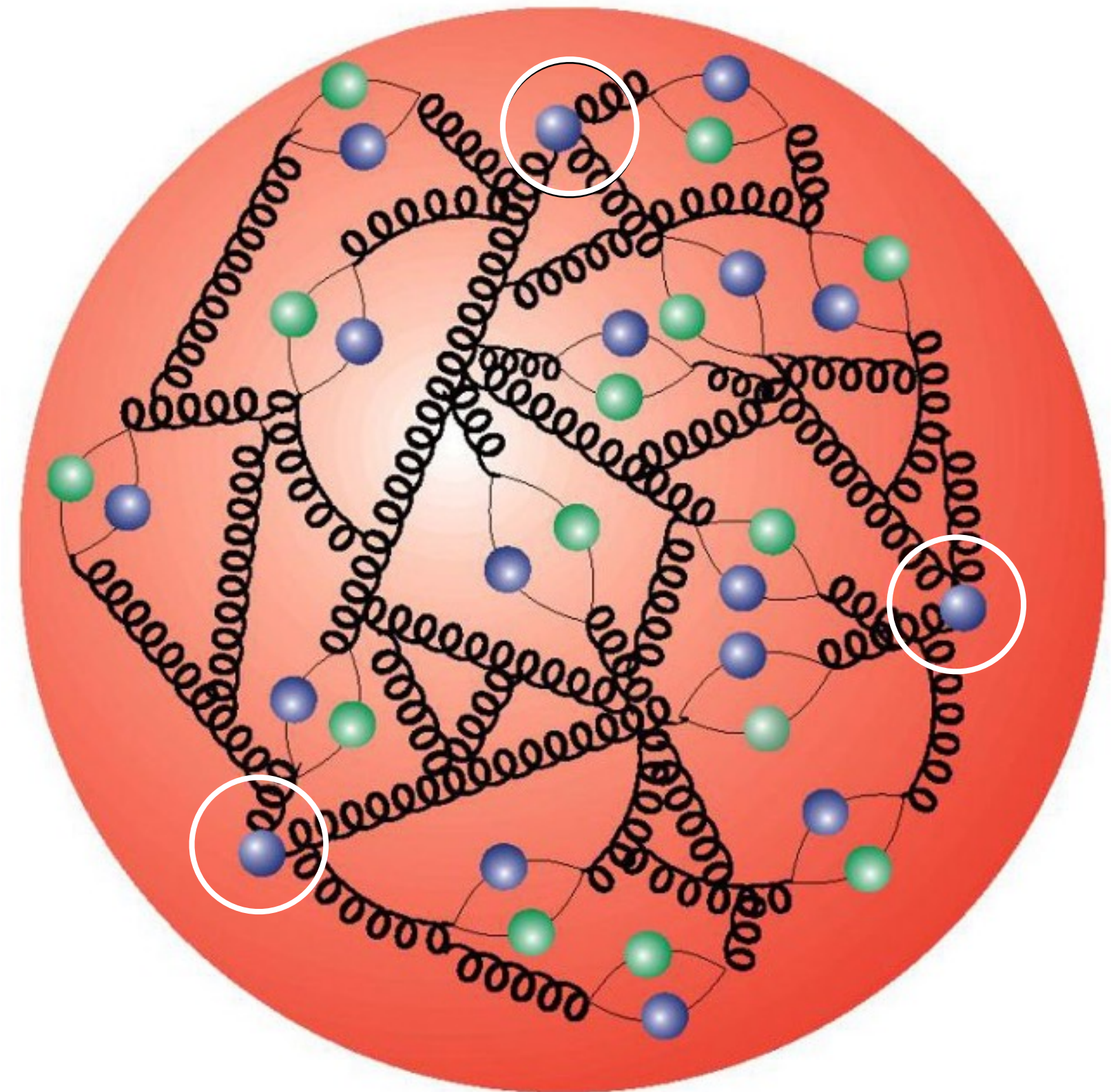


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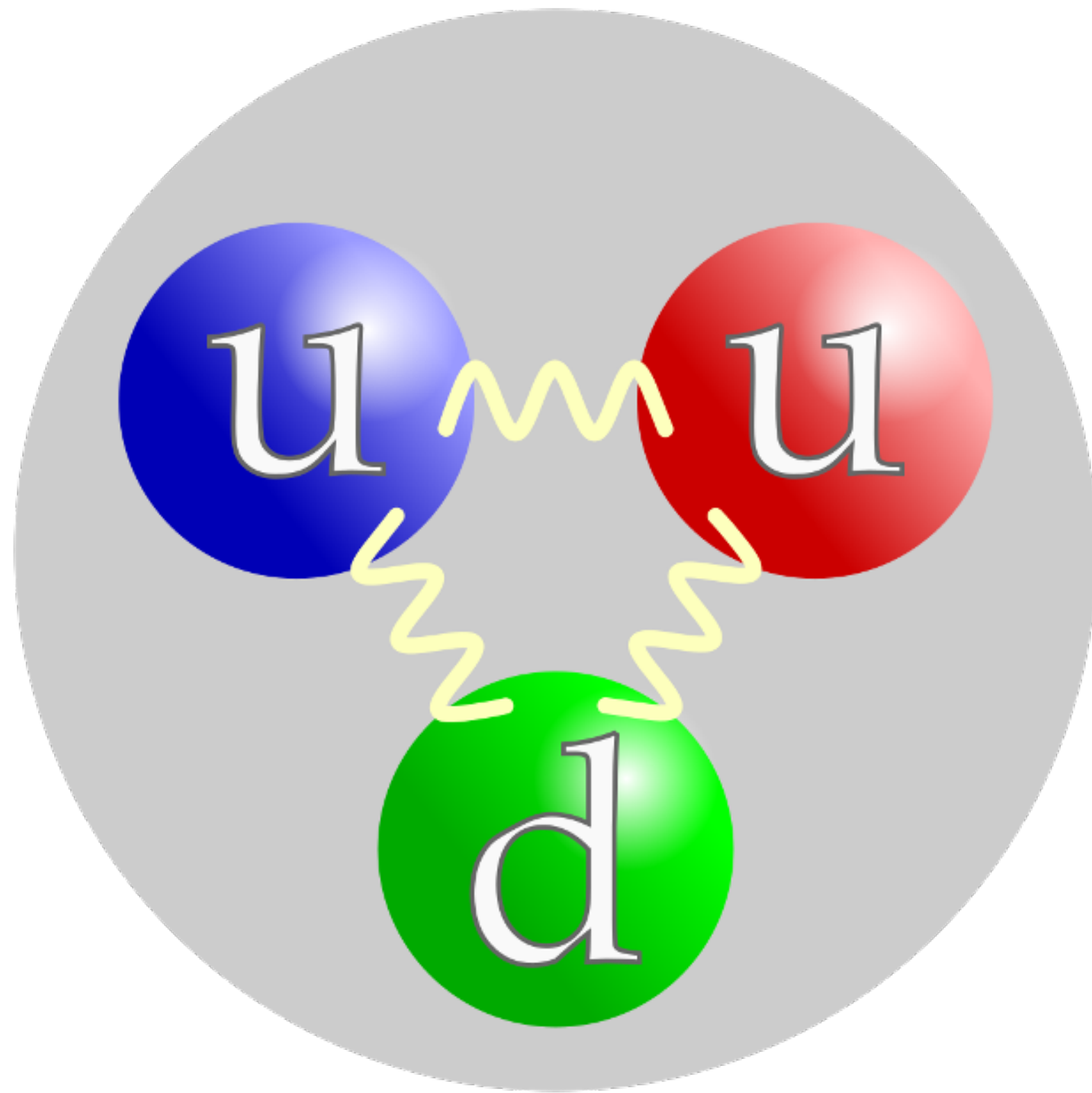


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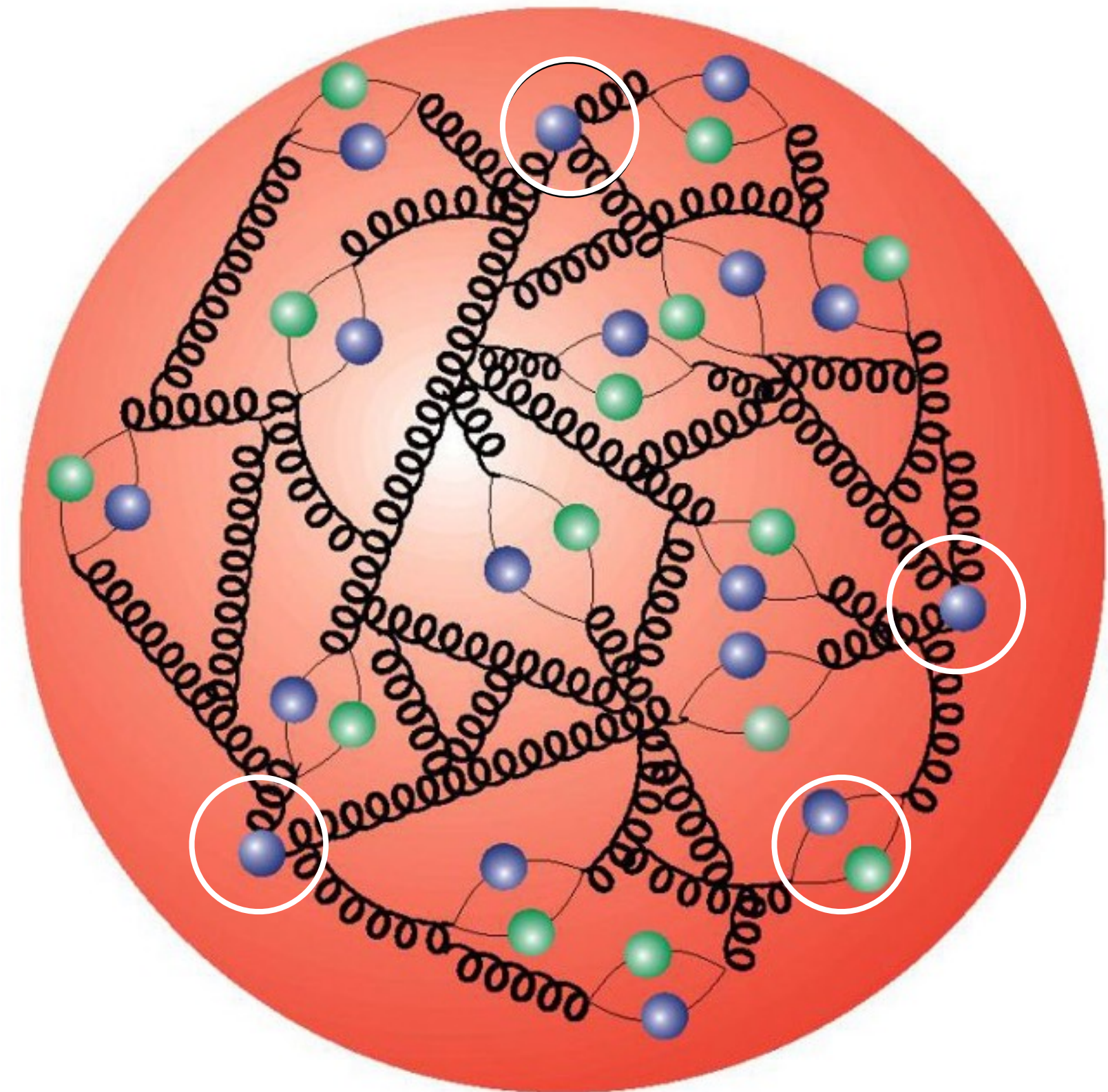


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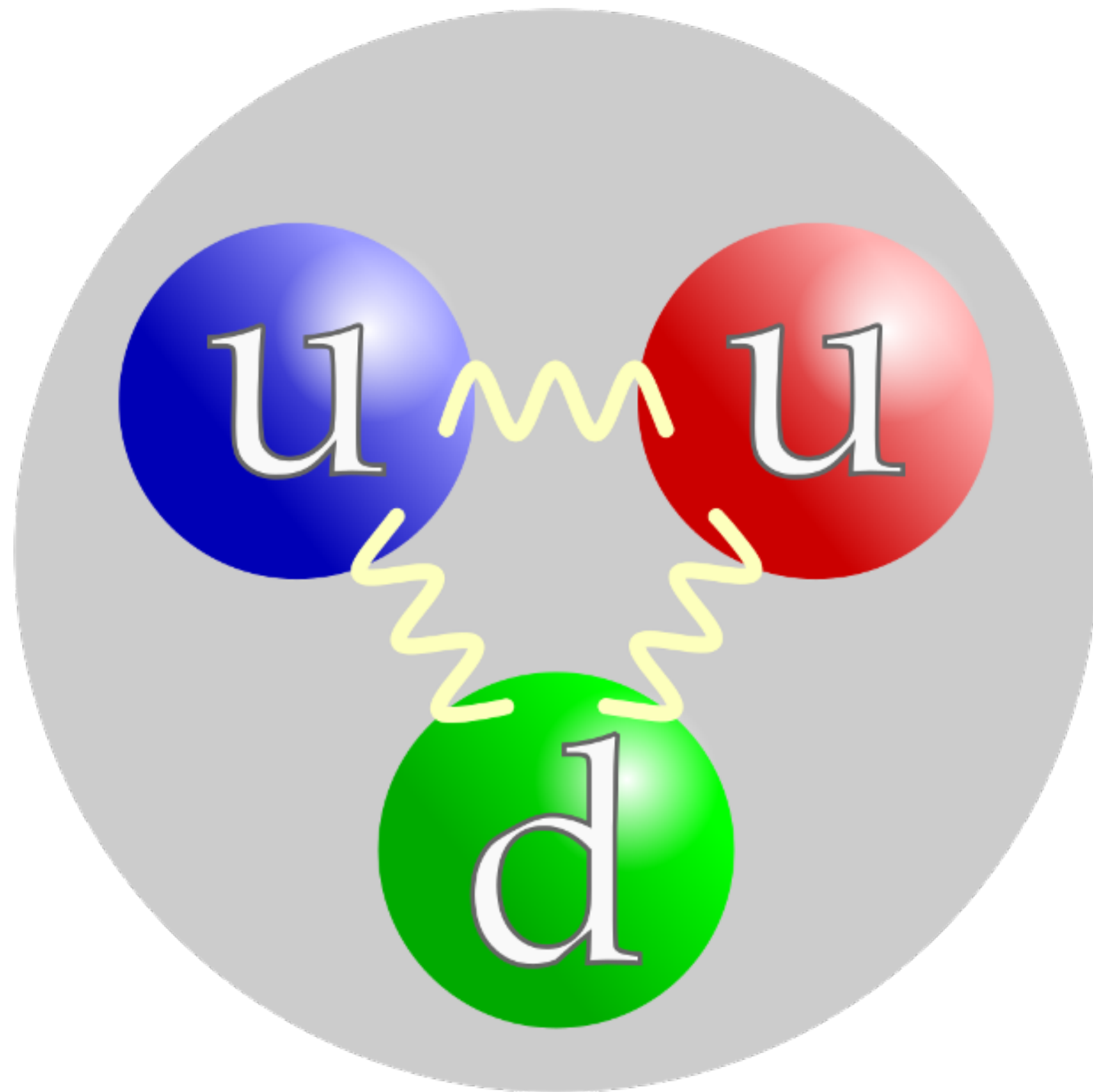


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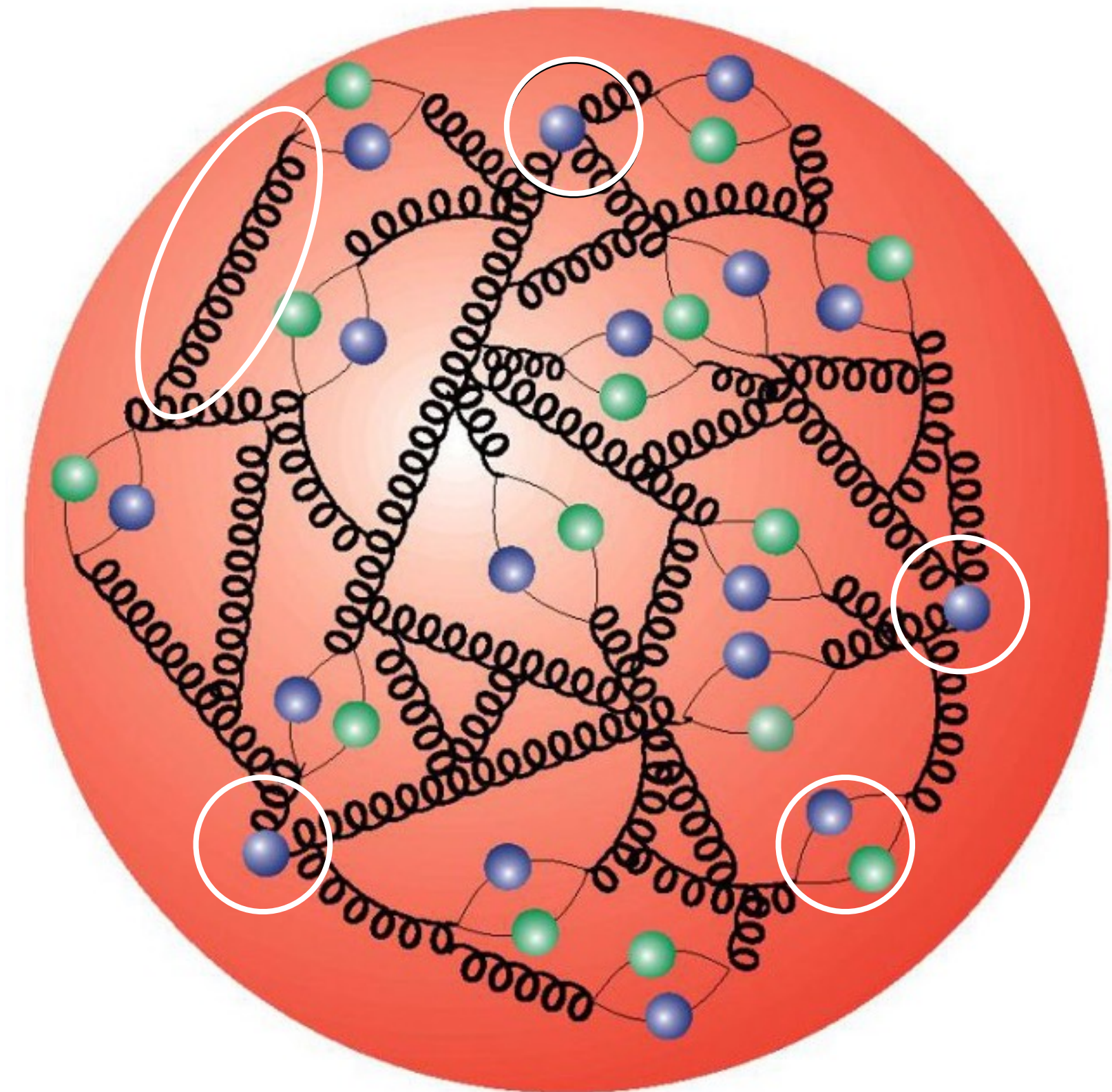


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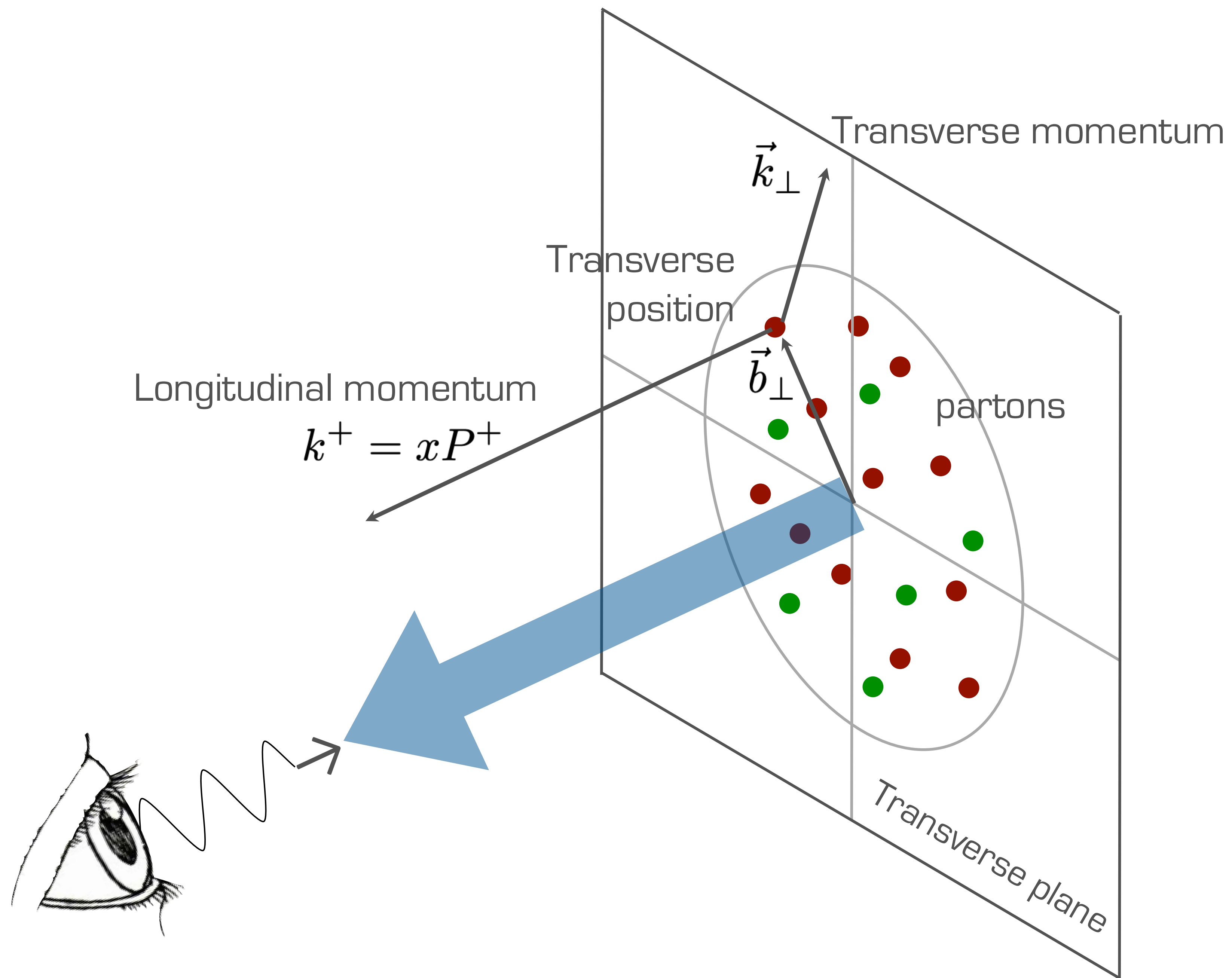
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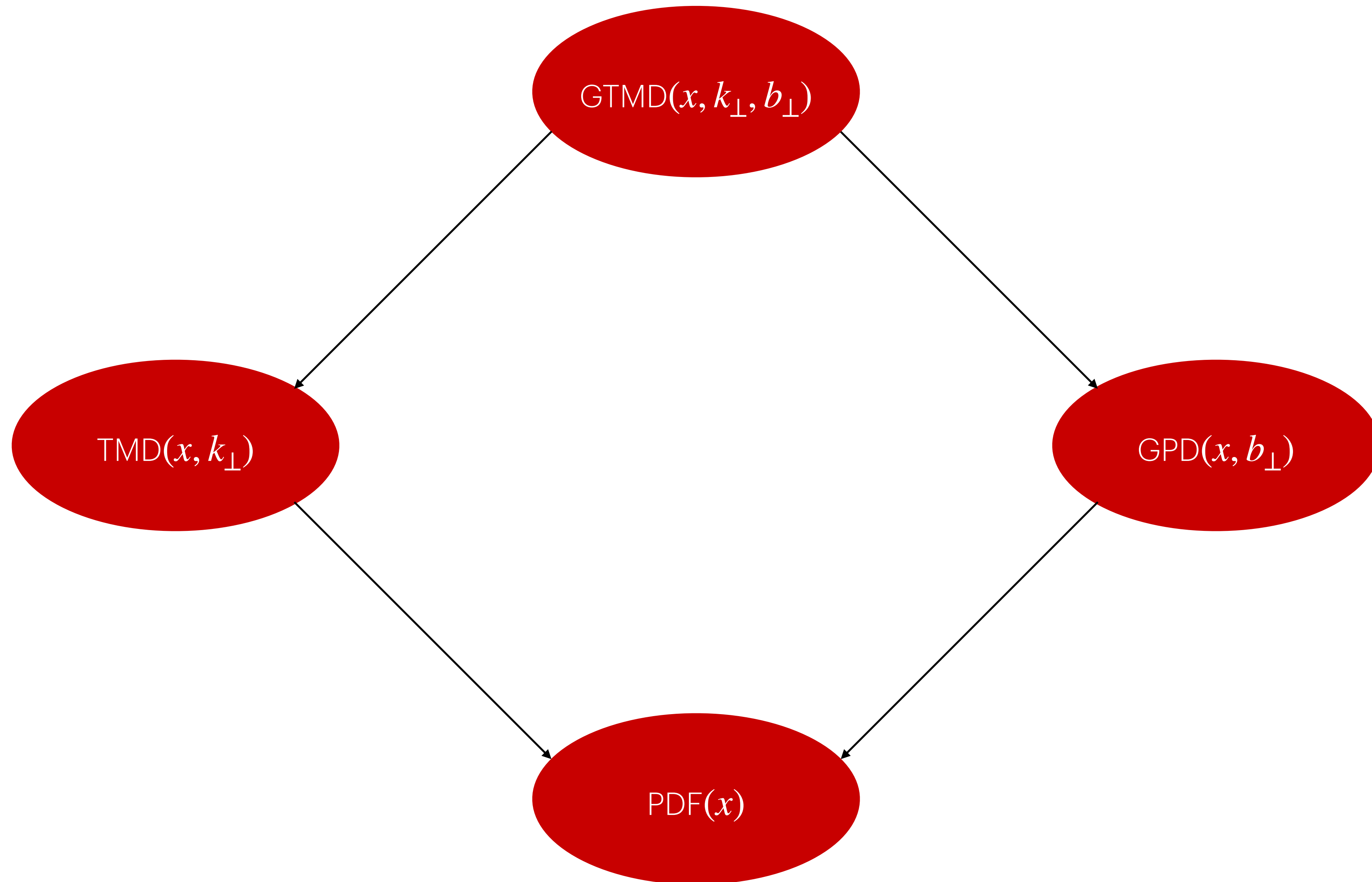
Open problems

Can we build maps of the internal structure of the proton?

How do the global properties (mass, spin) of the proton emerge from its elementary constituents?



Different tools to unveil proton structure

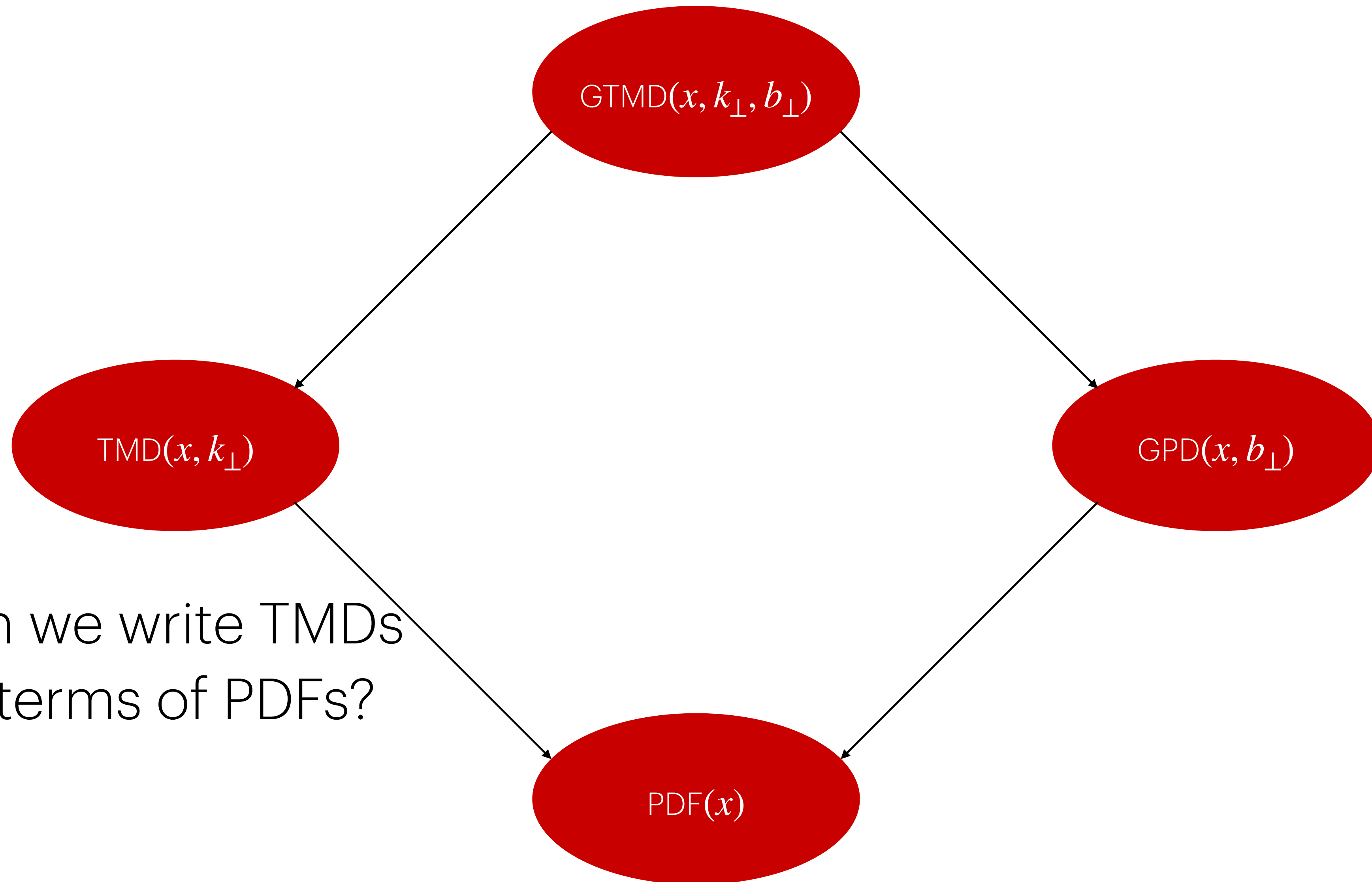


A mixed problem

We cannot (completely) predict these maps from theory!

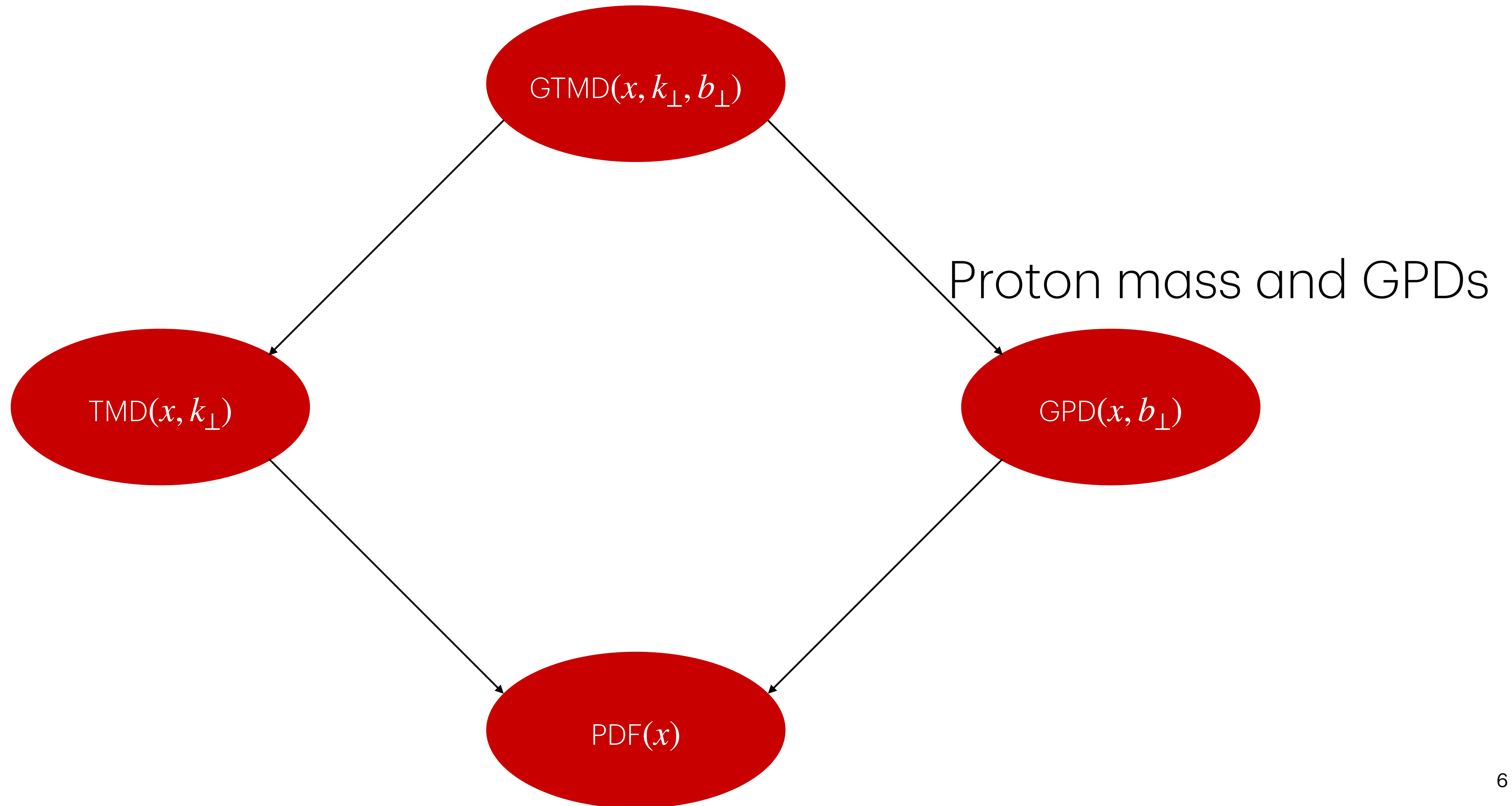


My projects



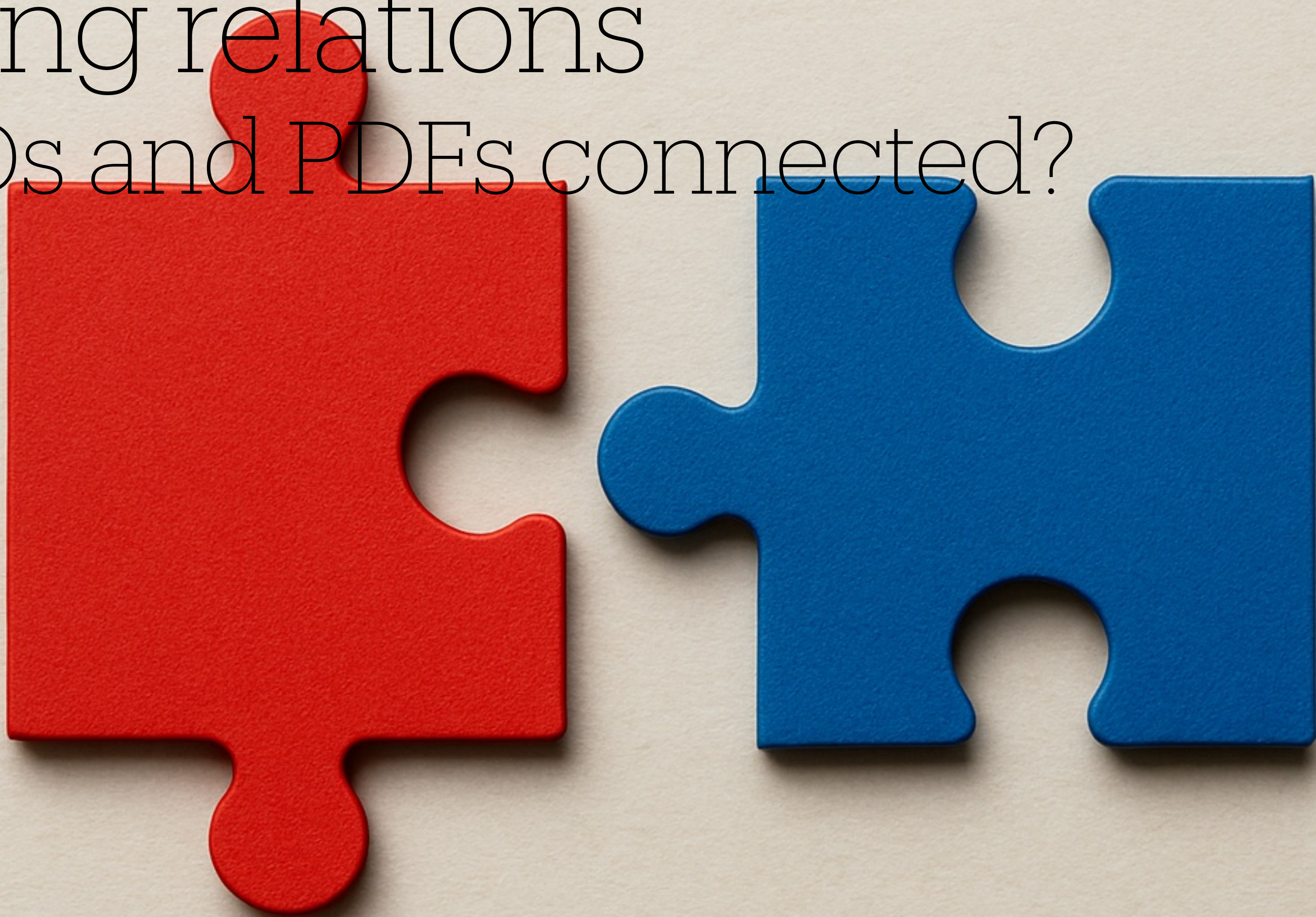
Can we write TMDs
in terms of PDFs?

My projects



Matching relations

Are TMDs and PDFs connected?



Physical intuition

Collinear kinematic \longleftrightarrow Integration over k_{\perp} transverse kinematic?

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“Yes” \implies Relation between TMDs and PDFs

Physical intuition

Collinear kinematic \longleftrightarrow Integration over k_{\perp} transverse kinematic?

“Yes” \implies Relation between TMDs and PDFs

Simple ansatz: $\int dk_{\perp} \text{TMD}(x, k_{\perp}) = \text{PDF}(x)$

Too simple

A bit of rigor...

$$\text{TMD}_i(x, k_\perp) = \sum_j \text{C}_{ij}(x, k_\perp) \otimes \text{PDF}_j(x) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{M^2}{k_\perp^2}\right)$$

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Why? Some PDFs are very well known

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Prediction of physical observables

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Why? Some PDFs are very well known

Prediction of physical observables

Constraints to TMDs expression (toward TMD fit)

Matching relations: current status

Distribution	Tw2	Tw3	Accuracy
f_1^g	f_g	-	N ³ LO
$h_1^{\perp g}$	f_g	-	N ³ LO
g_{1L}^g	Δf_g		N ³ LO
g_{1T}^g			
$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	-		
h_{1T}^g	-		
$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$			
$h_{1T}^{\perp g}$			

Dash: no matching

Blank space: unknown

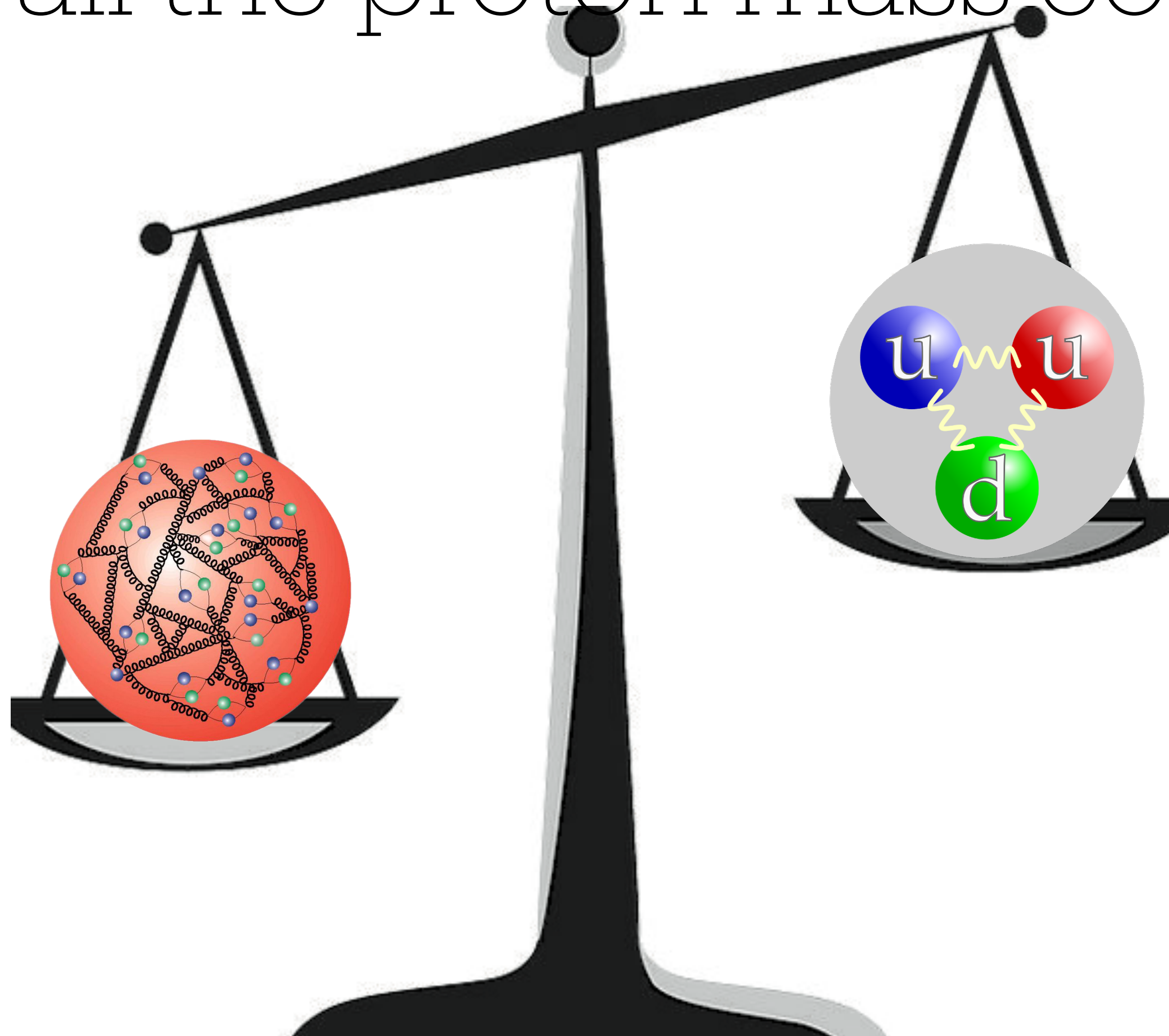
Matching relations: my results

Distribution	Tw2	Tw3	Accuracy
f_1^g	f_g	-	N ³ LO
$h_1^{\perp g}$	f_g	-	N ³ LO
g_{1L}^g	Δf_g	✓	N ³ LO
g_{1T}^g	✓	✓	LO
$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	-	✓	LO
h_{1T}^g	-	✓	LO
$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$	✓	✓	LO
$h_{1T}^{\perp g}$	✓	✓	LO

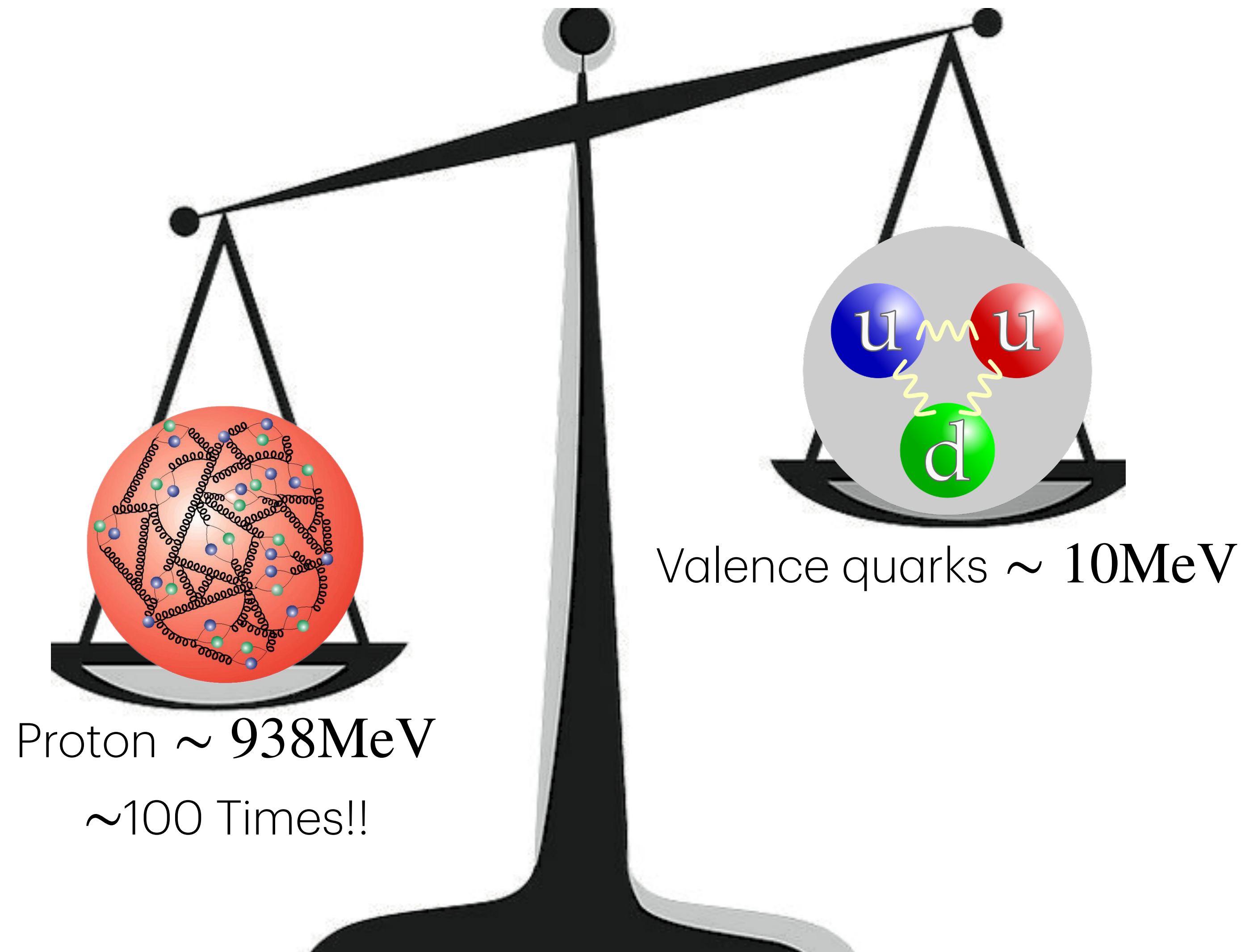
Tree level: filled all the gaps
+ all mass corrections

Plan: g_{1T}^g at Tw2-NLO
+ phenomenology

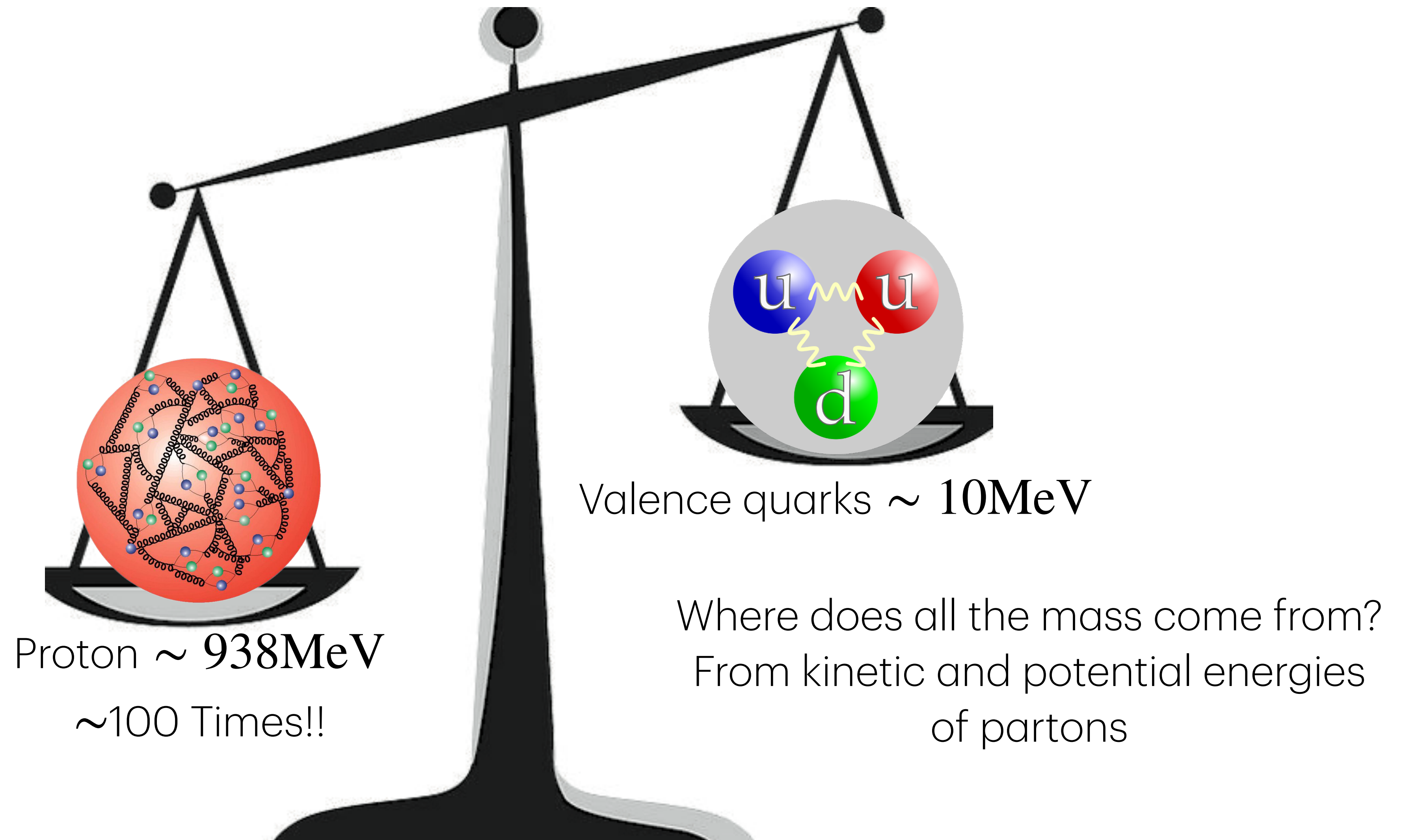
The trace anomaly and the mass
Where does all the proton mass come from?



The mass problem



The mass problem



The Trace Anomaly

Mechanical properties of a system: $T^{\mu\nu}$

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‘Classical’: $T_{\mu}^{\mu} = m\bar{\psi}\psi$

The Trace Anomaly

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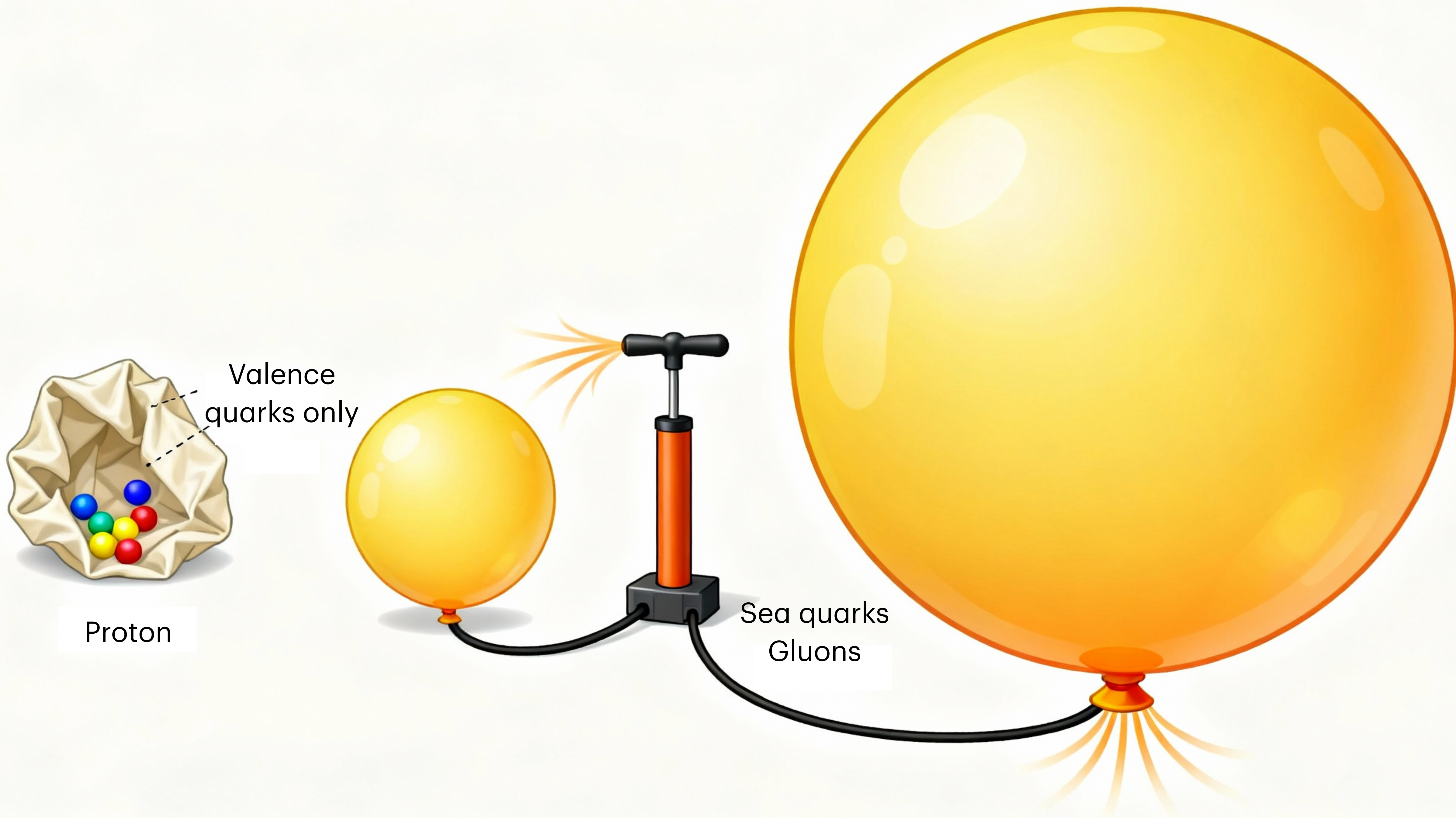
‘Classical’: $T^\mu_\mu = m\bar{\psi}\psi$

After renormalization:

$$T^\mu_\mu = m\bar{\psi}\psi + \gamma_m m\bar{\psi}\psi + \frac{\beta(g)}{2g} F_{\alpha\beta} F^{\alpha\beta}$$

‘Classical’ term

Anomaly term



Deep Virtual Compton Scattering

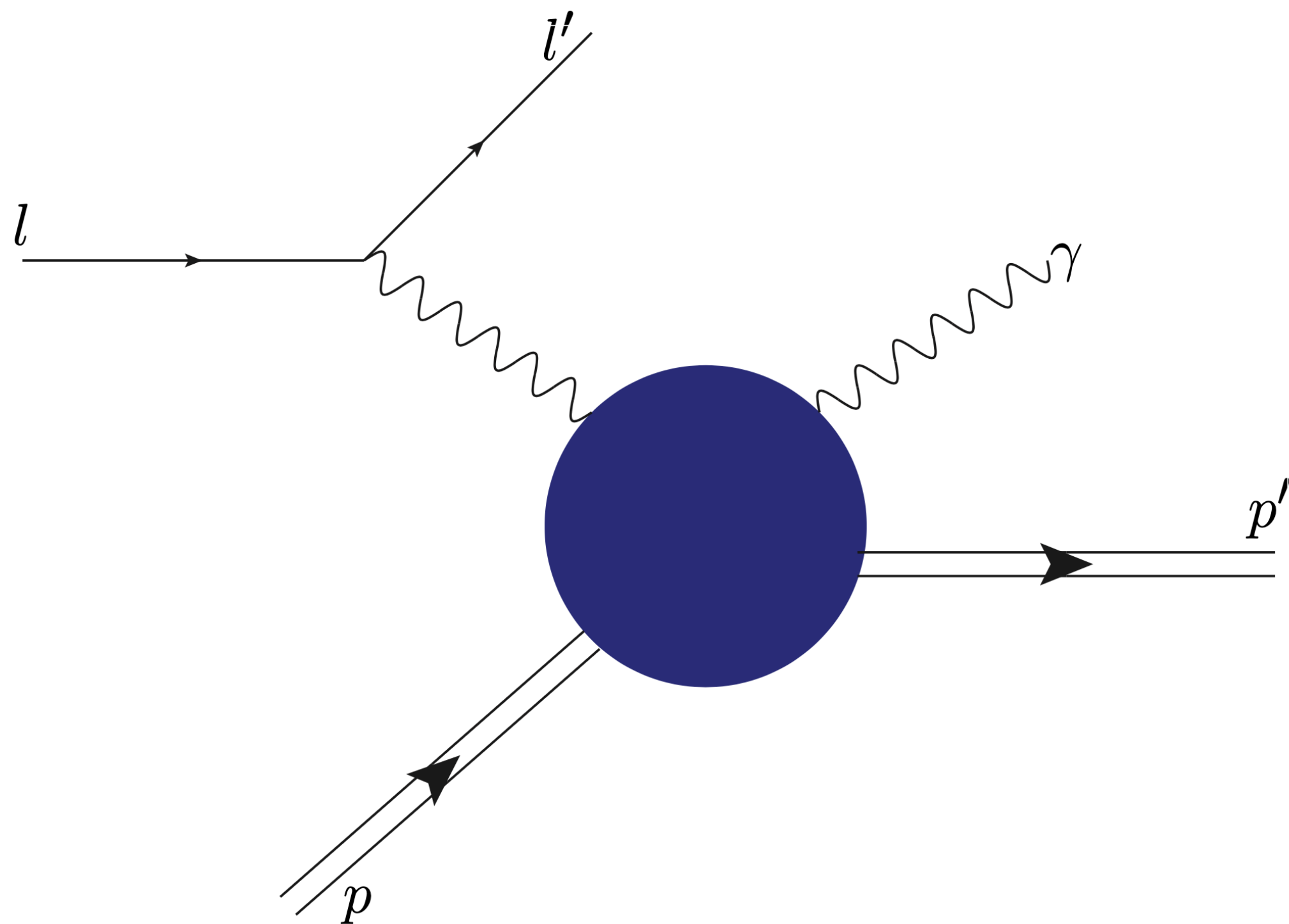
$$\text{EMT } T^{\mu\nu} \Longleftrightarrow \text{GPDs}(x, b_{\perp})$$

GPDs are measured in $lp \rightarrow l'p'\gamma$

Deep Virtual Compton Scattering

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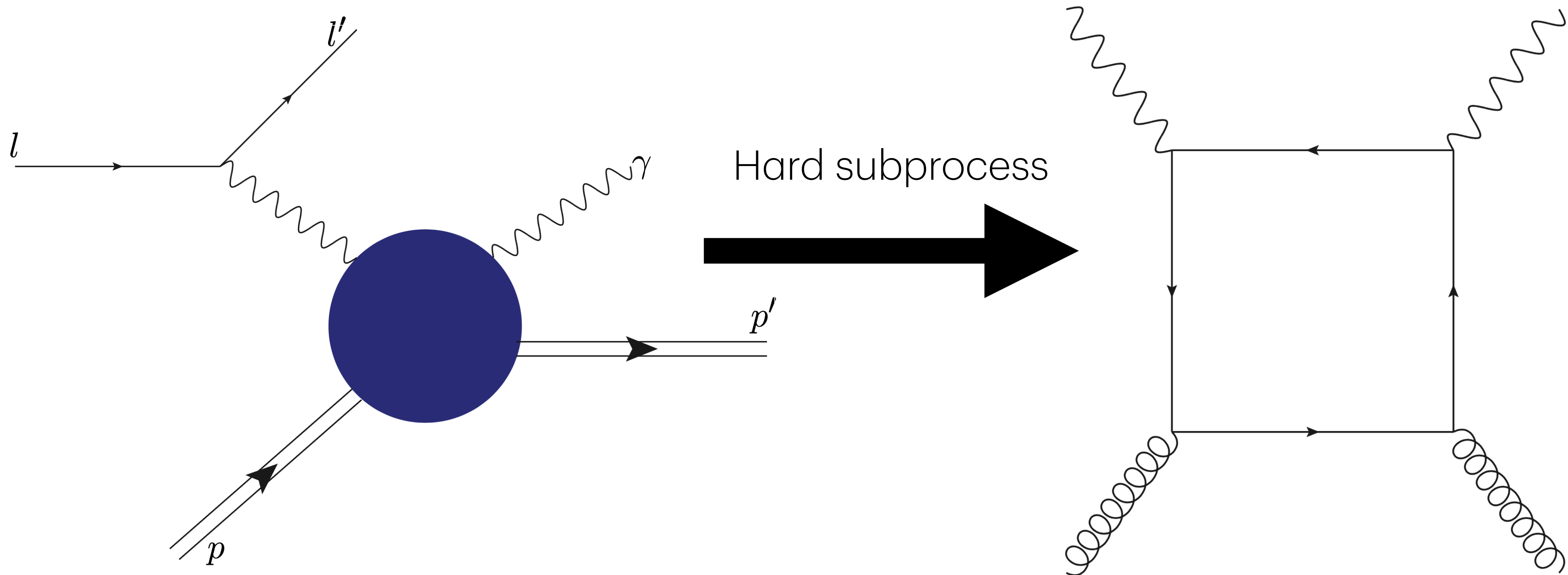
GPDs are measured in $lp \rightarrow l'p'\gamma$



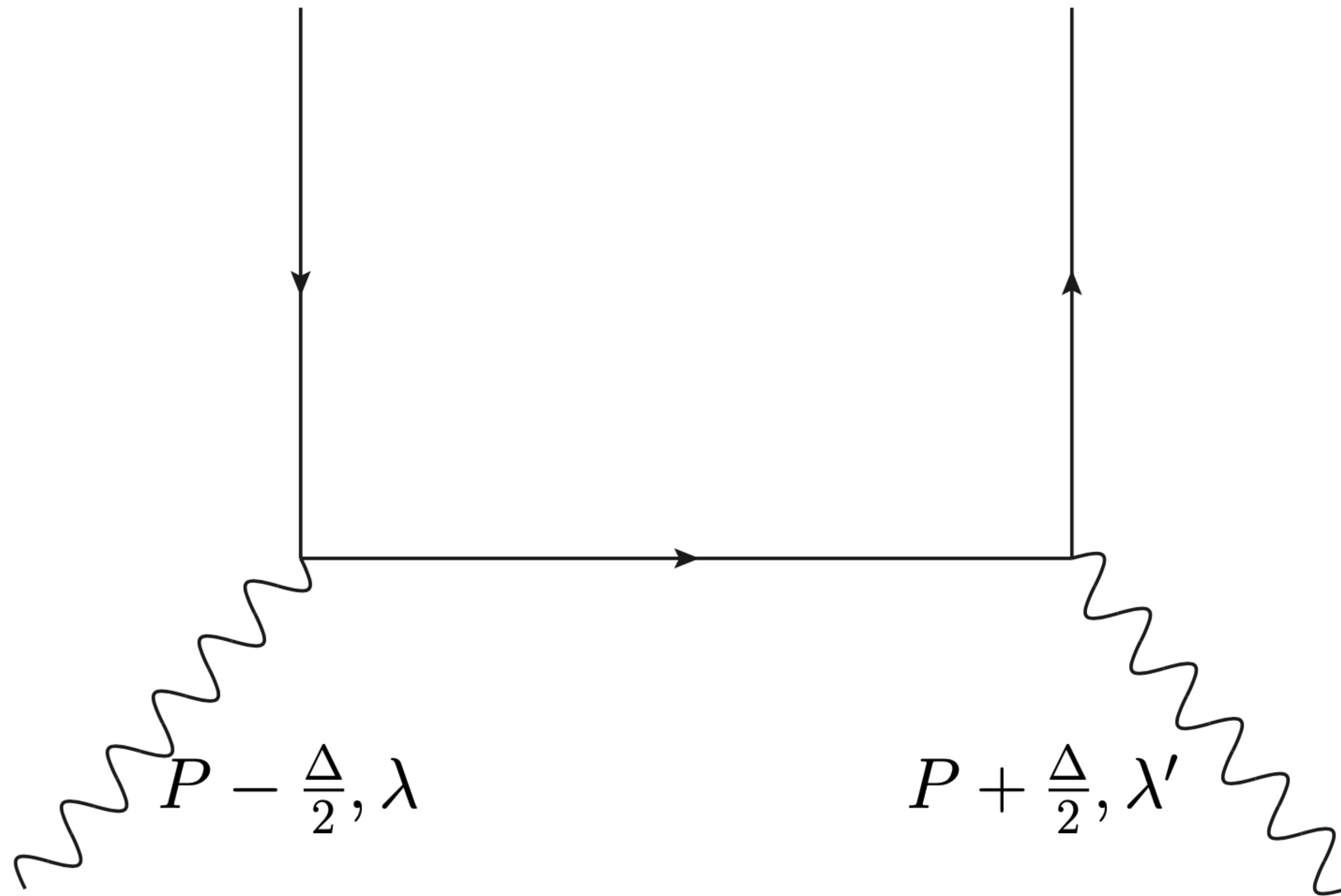
Deep Virtual Compton Scattering

$$\text{EMT } T^{\mu\nu} \Longleftrightarrow \text{GPDs}(x, b_{\perp})$$

GPDs are measured in $lp \rightarrow l'p'\gamma$



My work

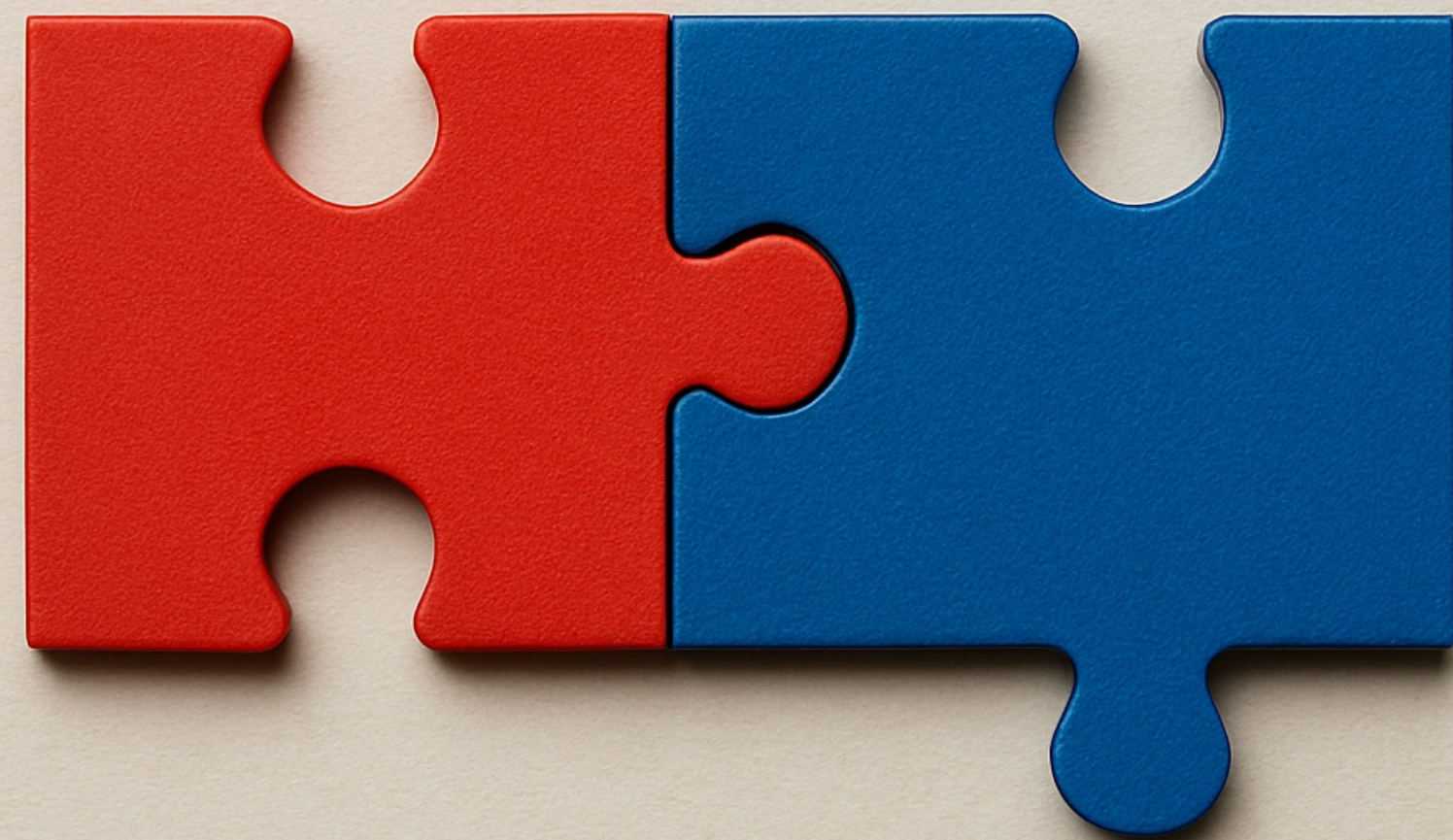


Perturbative computation of the GPDs

Trace anomaly in terms of GPDs

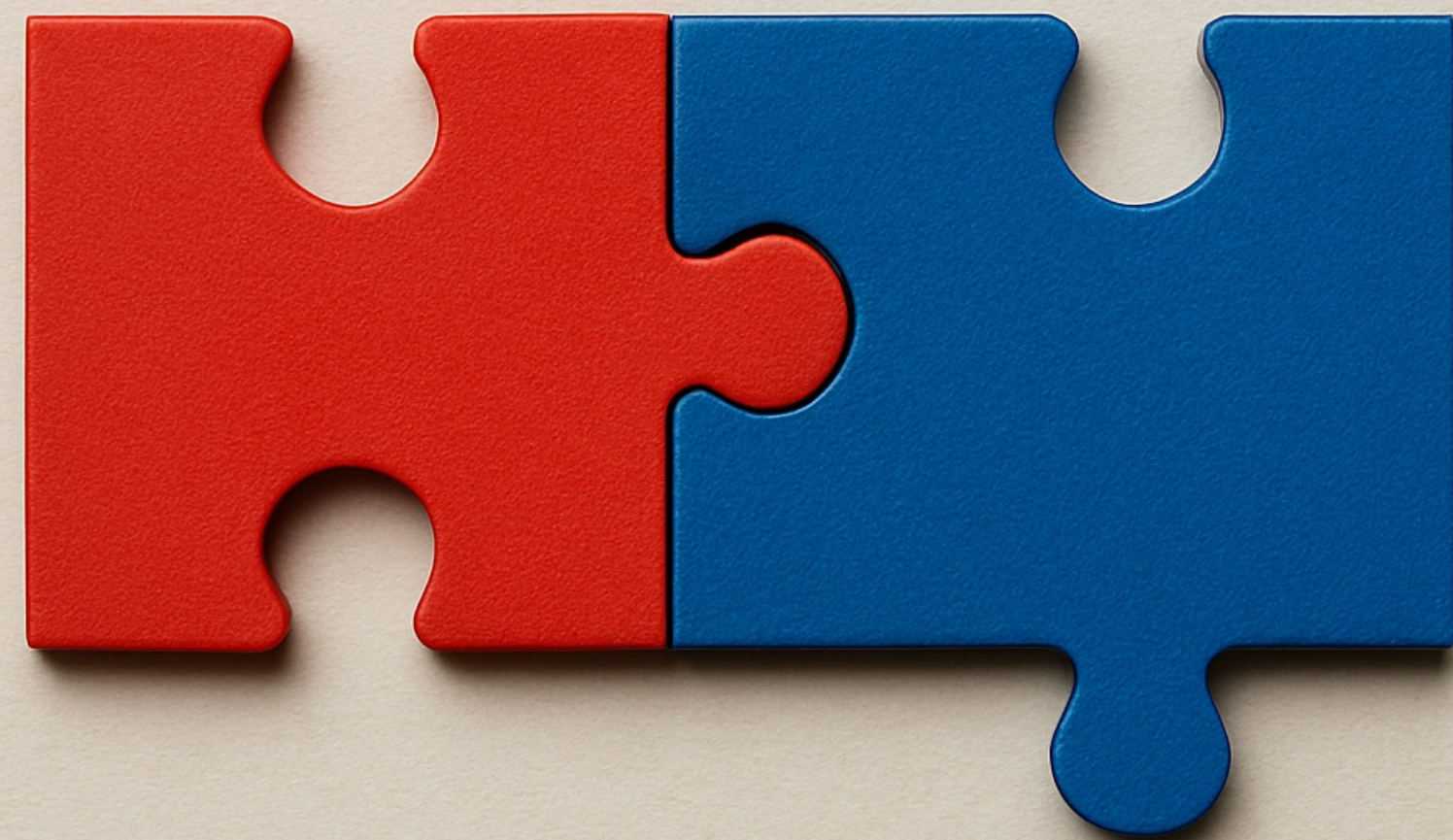
Plan: different regulators + gluon GPDs

Conclusions

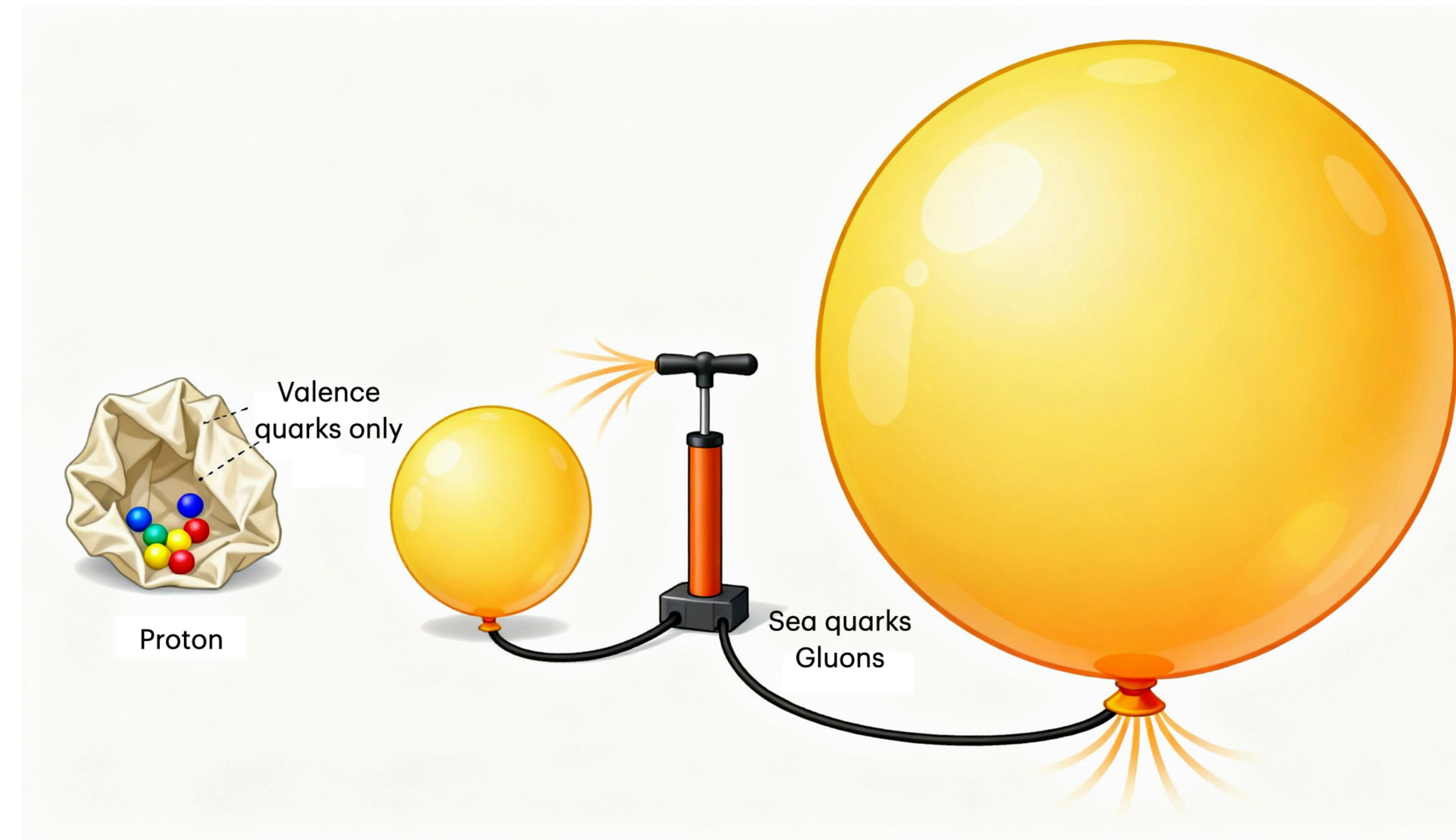


TMDs and PDFs are connected

Conclusions



TMDs and PDFs are connected



Proton mass and trace anomaly