

From quarks and gluons to baryon form factors

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FWF



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Hadron phenomenology:

- Mass spectrum
- Hadron deformation
- Charge and magnetization structure
- Quark and gluon distribution in hadrons, spin and OAM structure
- Chiral properties from pion cloud
- Transition between perturbative and non-perturbative regions



QCD:

- Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking
- Confinement
- UA(1) anomaly
- Infrared structure of Green functions

• Experiment

(JLab, MAMI, MIT-Bates, RHIC, CERN-SPS, FAIR, ...)

• Lattice QCD & ChPT

• Quark models

• Bridges between perturbative and non-perturbative QCD

(GPDs/TMDs, ...)

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Truncation of DSEs



QCD:

- Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking
- Confinement
- UA(1) anomaly
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Covariant bound-state equations

for hadron wave functions / amplitudes

Dyson-Schwinger equations

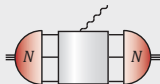
for QCD's Green functions

- **ab-initio**
- **non-perturbative**
- **covariant**
- **continuum**
- **light & heavy quarks**

Nucleon and Delta form factors:

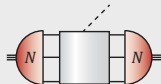
Nucleon em. FFs

GE, PRD 84 (2011)



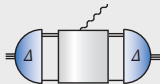
Nucleon axial & ps. FFs

GE & C.S. Fischer, in preparation



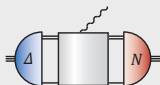
Delta em. FFs

D. Nicmorus, GE, R. Alkofer, PRD 82 (2010)



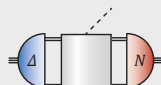
$N\Delta\gamma$ (em. transition)

GE & D. Nicmorus, in preparation

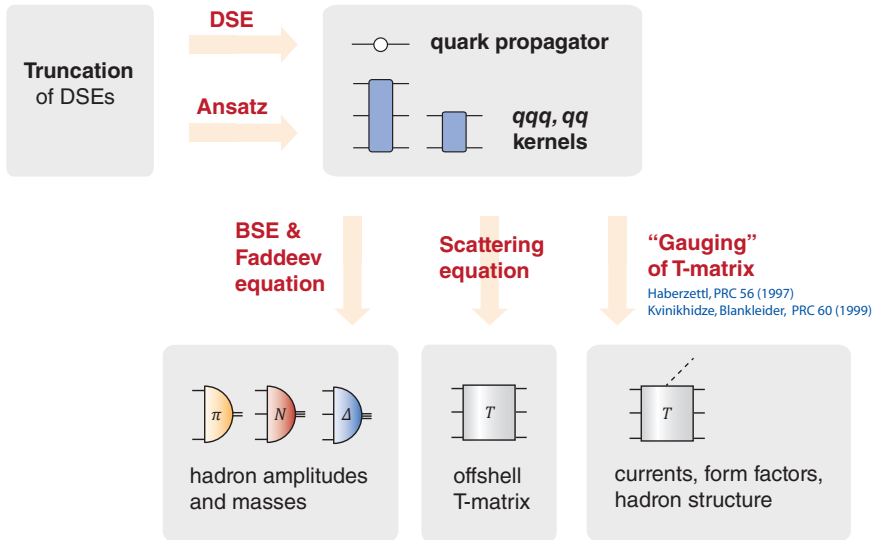


$N\Delta\pi$ (ps. transition)

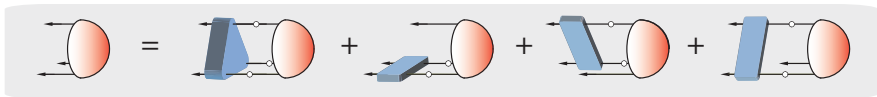
V. Mader, GE, M. Blank, A. Krassnigg, PRD 84 (2011)



Building blocks



Three-body equation



Irreducible 3-body diagrams

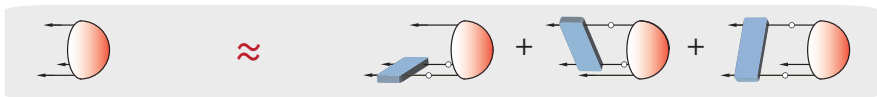
3-gluon coupling
to each quark, ...



Quark-quark correlations

assumed as dominant structure in baryons.
Hints: lattice QCD, BSE, hadron spectrum, ...

Faddeev equation



Quark-quark correlations

assumed as dominant structure in baryons.

Hints: lattice QCD, BSE, hadron spectrum, ...

Same setup for **mesons and baryons**:

we need **quark propagator & $qq / q\bar{q}$ kernel**

- **Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking**

⇒ **mass generation** at quark & hadron level

- **Poincaré covariance**

⇒ **orbital angular momentum** in the bound-state amplitudes:

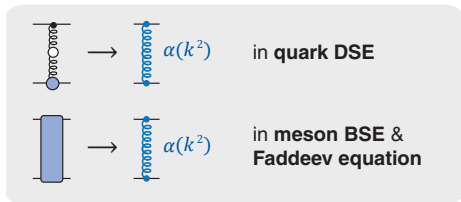
Nucleon: 64 basis elements (**s, p, d waves**)

GE, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus, PRL 104 (2010); GE, PRD 84 (2011)

Delta: 128 basis elements (**s, p, d, f waves**)

Sanchis-Alepuz, GE, Villalba-Chávez, Alkofer, 1109.0199 [hep-ph]

Rainbow-ladder truncation



Satisfies Vector WTI (\Rightarrow e.m. current conservation)
and Axial WTI (\Rightarrow Goldberger-Treiman, GMOR)

Beyond rainbow-ladder:

- **Pion cloud:** chiral region, low- Q^2 structure in FFs.
Not included \rightarrow “**Quark core**”
- **Decay channels** ($\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$, $\Delta \rightarrow N\pi$): so far only bound states
- “**Non-resonant corrections**”: cancel pion cloud in some channels (ρ , N ?, Δ ?), dominant in others (scalar, axialvector mesons)

Fischer, Williams, PRL 103 (2009), Chang, Liu, Roberts, PRL 103 (2009)

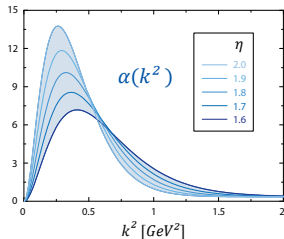
Effective coupling $\alpha(k^2)$

is (the only!) model input

Maris, Tandy: PRC 60 (1999)

$$\alpha(k^2) = \alpha_{\text{IR}}\left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2}, \eta\right) + \alpha_{\text{UV}}(k^2)$$

Infrared scale Λ adjusted to f_π ,
width η kept as parameter



Mass results

Consistent description
of π, ρ, N, Δ ground states
(dominated by **s waves**)

Only one input parameter:
scale Λ , adjusted to f_π

What **doesn't work** so well
in rainbow-ladder:

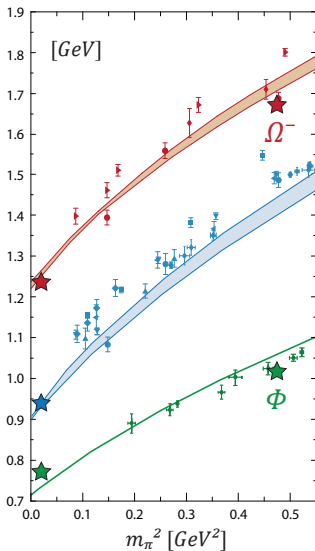
- scalar, axial-vector mesons
- excited mesons
- $\eta-\eta'$

Krassnigg, PRD 80 (2009)

Alkofer, Fischer, Williams, EPJ A38 (2008)

Fischer, Williams, PRL 103 (2009)

Chang, Roberts, PRL 103 (2009)



Delta mass:

Sanchis-Alepuz et al.,
1109.0199 [hep-ph]

Nucleon mass:

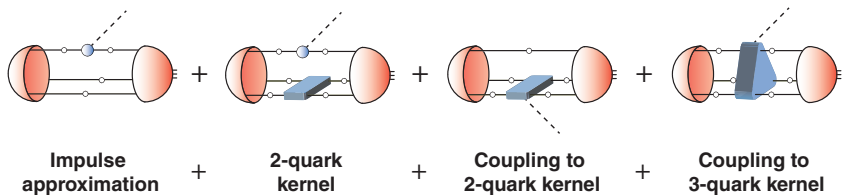
GE, PRD 84 (2011)

ρ -meson mass:

Maris, Tandy, Nucl. Phys.
Proc. Suppl. 161 (2006)

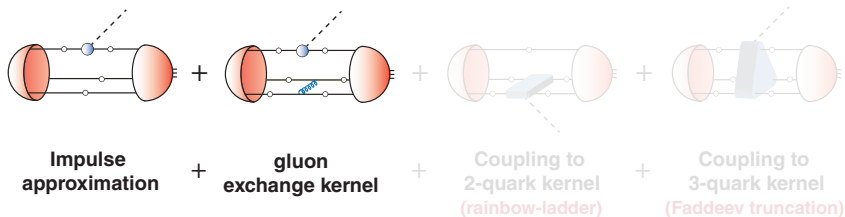
Hadron current

General expression for a baryon's **non-perturbative current**: [GE, PRD 84 \(2011\)](#)

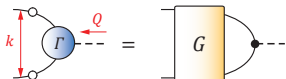


Hadron current

General expression for a baryon's **non-perturbative current**: [GE, PRD 84 \(2011\)](#)



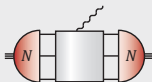
Form factors directly related to properties of pseudoscalar, vector, axial-vector **quark-antiquark vertices**:



- Baryon form factors inherit **meson bound-state poles**: “vector-meson dominance” for em. FFs
- Vector WTI \Rightarrow **em. current conservation**;
AXWTI \Rightarrow **Goldberger-Treiman relation**

Nucleon em. FFs

GE, PRD 84 (2011)

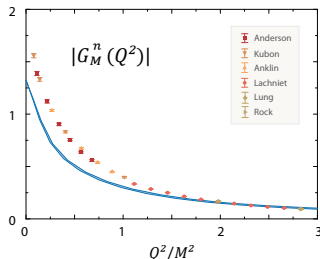
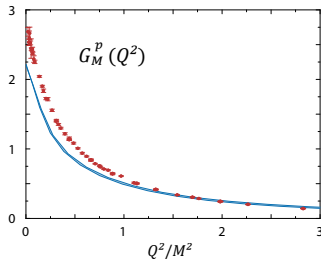
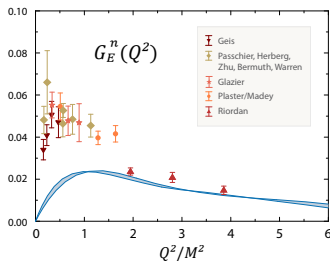
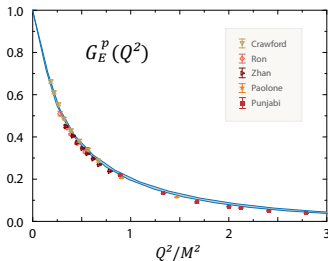


G_E, G_M for p, n

Sachs FFs

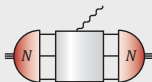
vs. momentum transfer

- match data at large Q^2 , **missing pion cloud** below $\sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2$
- agree with **lattice** at large quark mass and **ChPT quark core** in chiral region
- same shape up to strange-quark: **$\sim 30\%$ p-waves** in amplitude

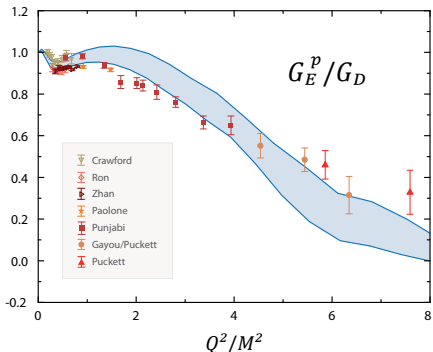


Nucleon em. FFs

GE, PRD 84 (2011)



G_E, G_M for p, n



Faddeev result consistent with data,
suggests zero crossing at larger photon momentum
 \Rightarrow **OAM in nucleon amplitude!**

Electric proton form factor

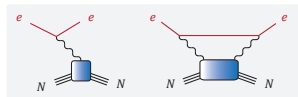
at large momenta:

- **Rosenbluth method** suggested $G_E / G_M = \text{const.}$, in agreement with perturbative scaling

Polarization experiments at JLAB showed **falloff** in G_E / G_M , with possible **zero crossing**

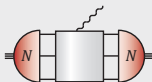
- Difference likely due to **two-photon corrections**

Guichon, Vanderhaeghen, PRL 91 (2003)



Nucleon em. FFs

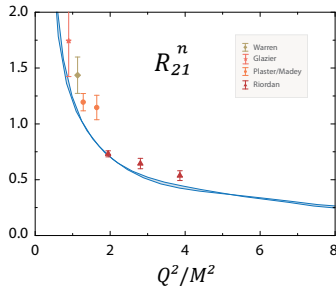
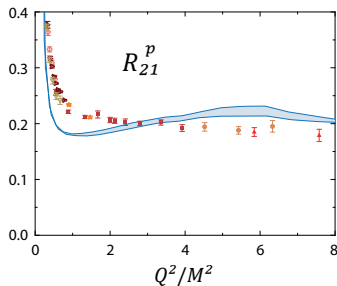
GE, PRD 84 (2011)



G_E, G_M for p, n

Pauli-to-Dirac ratios

at large momenta:



- Updated scaling prediction for **Pauli-to-Dirac ratios**:

Belitsky, Ji, Yuan, PRL 91 (2003)

Logarithmic scaling implies zero crossing in G_E/G_M .

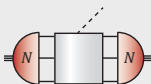
$$R_{21} \sim \frac{F_2}{F_1} \frac{Q^2}{\ln^2(Q^2/\Lambda^2)} \xrightarrow{Q^2 \rightarrow \infty} \text{const.}$$

~ OAM

- Faddeev result consistent with data. Perturbative behavior built in by **gluon exchange**, produces ~30% **OAM** in rest frame.

Nucleon axial & ps. FFs

GE & C. S. Fischer, in preparation



G_A , G_L , $G_{\pi NN}$

G_A ~ axial-transverse vertex,
axial-vector poles

at $Q^2=0$:
related by
analyticity

related by
AXWTI

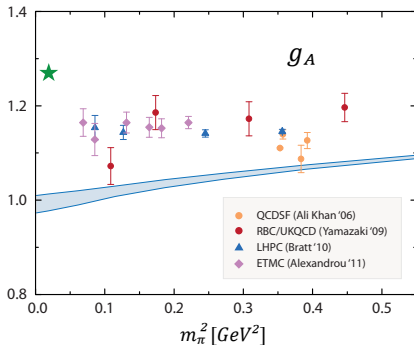
G_L ~ axial-longitudinal vertex,
pseudoscalar poles

$G_{\pi NN}$ ~ pseudoscalar vertex,
pseudoscalar poles

- **Goldberger-Treiman** accurately reproduced for **all** quark masses:

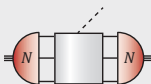
$$G_A(0) = \frac{f_\pi}{M_N} G_{\pi NN}(0)$$

- **Pion-cloud corrections?** lattice: large box sizes



Nucleon axial & ps. FFs

GE & C. S. Fischer, in preparation



$G_A, G_L, G_{\pi NN}$

G_A ~ axial-transverse vertex,
axial-vector poles

at $Q^2=0$:
related by
analyticity

related by
AXWTI

G_L ~ axial-longitudinal vertex,
pseudoscalar poles

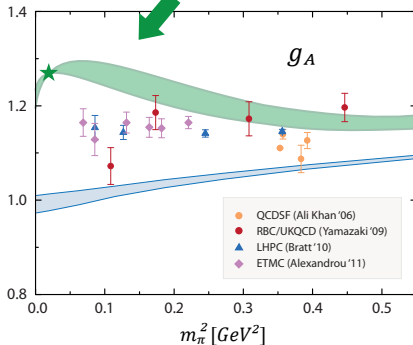
$G_{\pi NN}$ ~ pseudoscalar vertex,
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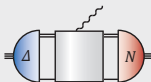
- **Pion-cloud corrections?** lattice: large box sizes

ChPT: Procura *et al.*, PRD 75 (2007)

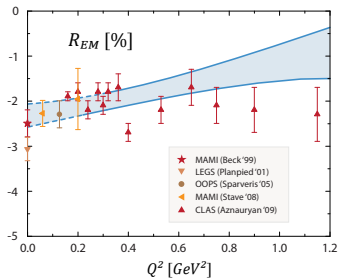


$N\Delta\gamma$ (em. transition)

GE & D. Nicmorus, in preparation



$$G_M^*, R_{EM}, R_{SM}$$



- G_M^* (**magnetic dipole transition**) dominant: quark spin flip (s wave).

- R_{EM} & R_{SM} (**electric & Coulomb quadrupole transitions**) small & negative. Encode **deformation**. Quark model: need **d-waves** in N or Δ amplitude, or **pion cloud**.

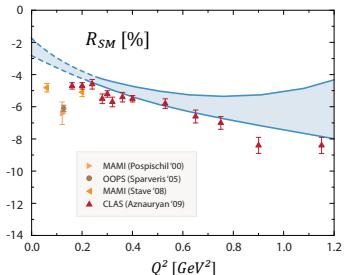
ChPT: strong chiral non-analyticities due to open $\Delta \rightarrow N\pi$ decay channel

[Pascalutsa, Vanderhaeghen, Phys. Rept. 437 \(2007\)](#)

pQCD scaling predictions: $R_{EM} \rightarrow 1$, $R_{SM} \rightarrow \text{const.}$?

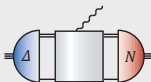
[Carlson, PRD 34 \(1986\)](#)

- **Faddeev result** (here: quark-diquark model) reproduces R_{EM} & R_{SM} even without pion cloud, and d-waves are typically small. ?



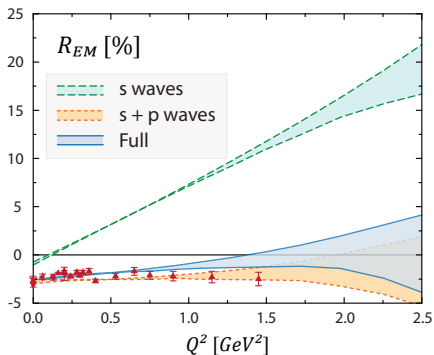
$N\Delta\gamma$ (em. transition)

GE & D. Nicmorus, in preparation



G_M^* , R_{EM} , R_{SM}

R_{EM} dominated by **p waves**!
Without OAM: R_{EM} small,
becomes positive and grows (\Rightarrow pQCD!)



		$s = \frac{1}{2}$		$s = \frac{3}{2}$
N	$l = 0$	τ_1	τ_1^μ τ_3^μ	
	$l = 1$	τ_2	τ_2^μ τ_4^μ	τ_6^μ
	$l = 2$			τ_5^μ
Δ	$l = 0$			$\tau_1^{\mu\nu}$
	$l = 1$		$\tau_4^{\mu\nu}$ $\tau_6^{\mu\nu}$	$\tau_2^{\mu\nu}$
	$l = 2$		$\tau_3^{\mu\nu}$ $\tau_5^{\mu\nu}$	$\tau_7^{\mu\nu}$
	$l = 3$			$\tau_8^{\mu\nu}$
		SC	AX	

Poincaré covariance \Rightarrow
rich structure in N and Δ amplitudes,
already in the quark-diquark model.

Non-zero OAM appears naturally (p, d, f waves).
p waves much more important than d waves.

Summary

Groundwork for systematic description of **hadron properties in continuum QCD**.
Meson and baryon physics described by the same interaction.

- **Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking** generates (quark & hadron) masses.
- Nucleon and Delta 'quark core' dominated by **quark-quark correlations**: described by Faddeev equation; can be simplified to quark-diquark picture
- Even in s-wave dominated ground-state baryons, Poincaré covariance implies **orbital angular momentum (~ p waves)** in their wave functions.
⇒ hadron deformation, perturbative behavior in form factors
- Missing structure at low momentum & in chiral region due to **pion cloud**.

Outlook

- Excited baryons, Tetraquarks
- Hadronic four-point functions: Compton scattering; pion electroproduction; GPDs & nucleon structure



Truncation beyond rainbow-ladder!!



Thanks for your attention.

Cheers to my collaborators:

R. Alkofer, M. Blank, C. S. Fischer, W. Heupel,
A. Krassnigg, V. Mader, D. Nicmorus,
H. Sanchis-Alepuz, S. Villalba-Chávez