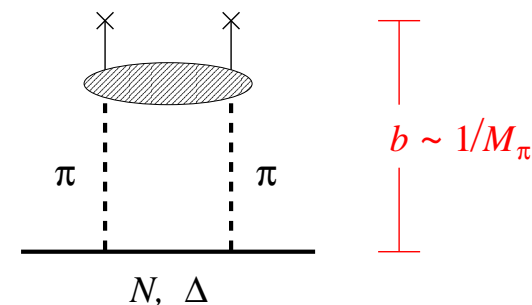


Pion cloud contribution to parton densities and its spatial structure

C. Weiss (JLab), LC2008, Mulhouse, 11-Jul-08

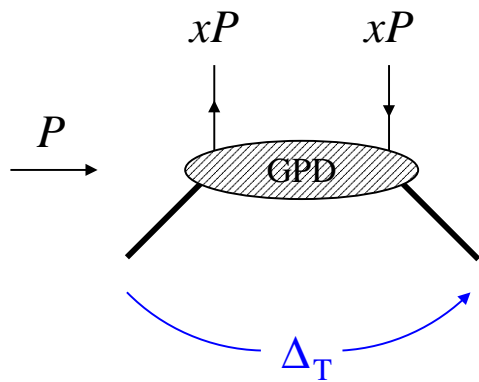
Parton density at **transverse distances** $b \sim 1/M_\pi$
due to chiral dynamics (soft-pion exchange)



Isoscalar	Gluon, $\bar{u} + \bar{d}$	$N + 2\Delta$	Excl. J/ψ , DVCS at HERA, EIC
Isovector	$\bar{u} - \bar{d}$	$N - \Delta$	Drell-Yan at FNAL E866 Semi-incl. DIS at HERMES, JLab

- Model-independent analysis based on GPDs
- Relation to $N_c \rightarrow \infty$ limit of QCD

Transverse spatial distribution of partons



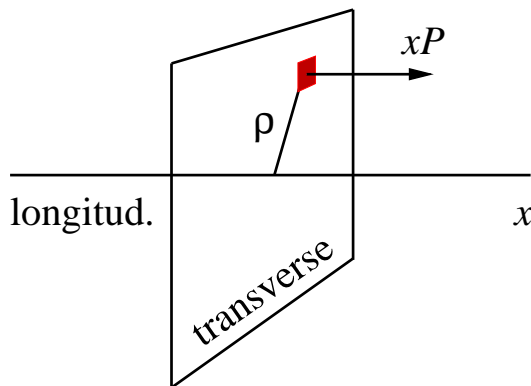
- Transverse coordinate representation ($\xi = 0$)

$$H(x, t) = \int d^2\rho e^{-i\Delta_T \cdot \rho} f(x, \rho)$$

FF of partons
with mom. xP

transverse spatial
distribution

$$\int d^2\rho f(x, \rho) = f(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{longitud.} \\ \text{momentum density} \end{array}$$



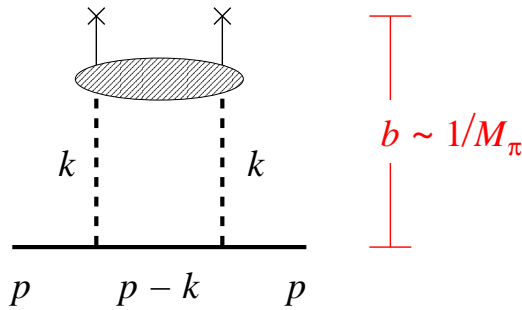
- Transverse size of nucleon (x -dep.)

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle_f = 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{H(x, t)}{H(x, t=0)}$$

[Burkardt 02; Diehl 02]

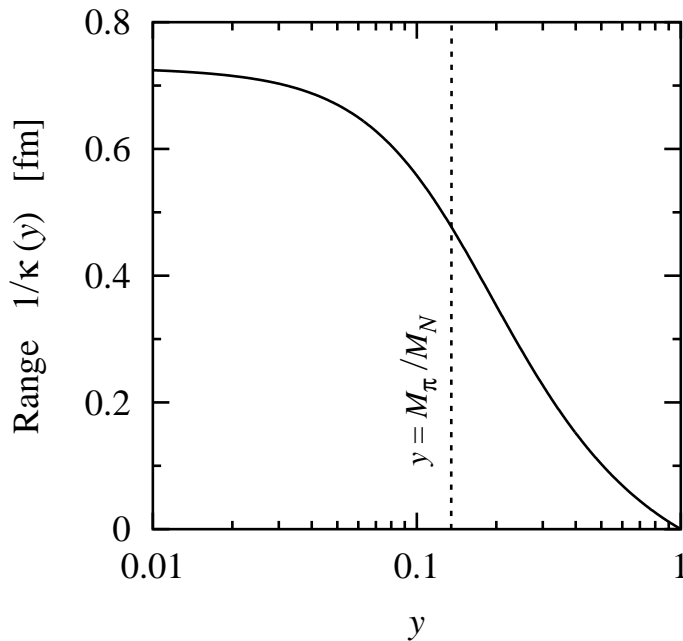
“Tomographic image” of nucleon at fixed x

Parton density at $b \sim 1/M_\pi$



- Parton density at $b \sim 1/M_\pi$ due to soft-pion exchange ($k^\mu \sim M_\pi$)

$$f_N^a(y, b) = \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} f_N^\pi(y, b) f_\pi^a(x/y)$$



- Pion distribution in nucleon calculable in model-independent way

- t -channel cut \rightarrow Cutkosky rules
- No πN formfactors!

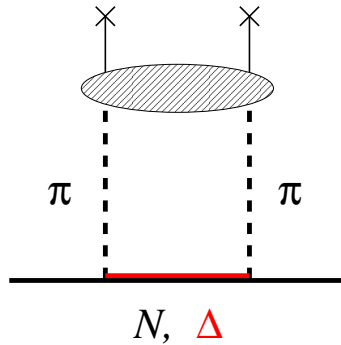
- Yukawa tail with y -dep. range

$$f_N^\pi(y, b) \sim e^{-\kappa(y)b}$$

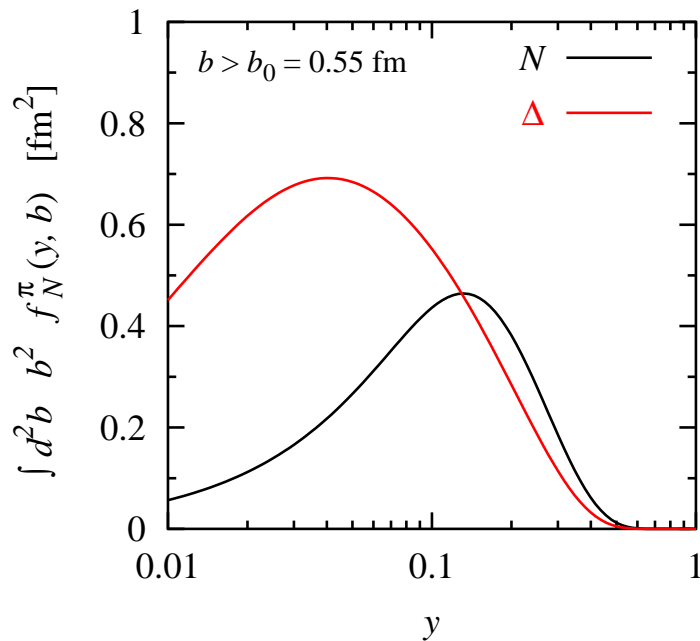
[Strikman, CW, PRD **69**, 054012 (2004)]

Chiral contribution only at $y < M_\pi/M_N$!

N and Δ intermediate states



- $N \rightarrow \Delta$ transitions phenomenologically important: $g_{\pi N\Delta} \approx (3/2) g_{\pi NN}$
- Computed using pointlike Δ (Rarita–Schwinger field)



- Isospin dependence

$$I = 0 \quad g, \bar{u} + \bar{d} \quad N + 2\Delta$$

$$I = 1 \quad \bar{u} - \bar{d} \quad N - \Delta$$

Pion cloud contribution strongest in isoscalar channels: $g, \bar{u} + \bar{d}$

$N_c \rightarrow \infty$ limit of QCD

$$u + d, g \sim N_c^2 \text{ fun}(N_c x)$$

$$u - d \sim N_c \text{ fun}(N_c x)$$

- $N_c \rightarrow \infty$ limit: N, Δ degenerate

$$I = 0 \quad N + 2\Delta \rightarrow 3N$$

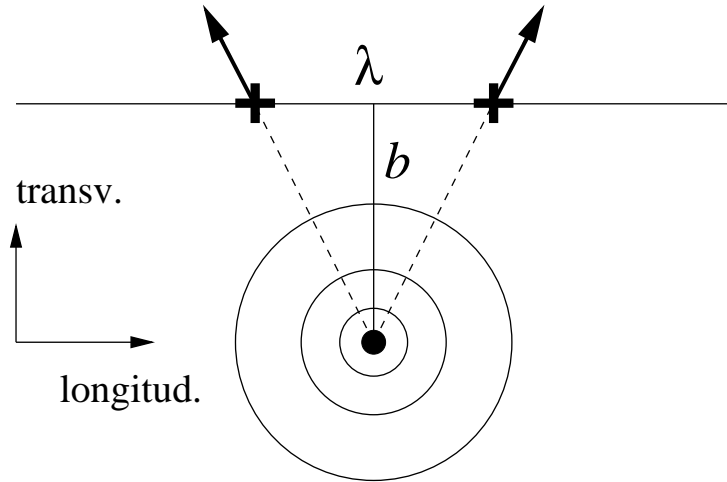
$$1 \quad N - \Delta \rightarrow 0$$

- Restores general N_c counting of PDFs
[Diakonov et al. 96]

- Pion distribution calculable from classical soliton field at $b \sim 1/M_\pi$

$$\langle N | \pi^a(-\lambda \mathbf{e}_z + \mathbf{b}) \pi^a(\lambda \mathbf{e}_z + \mathbf{b}) | N \rangle$$

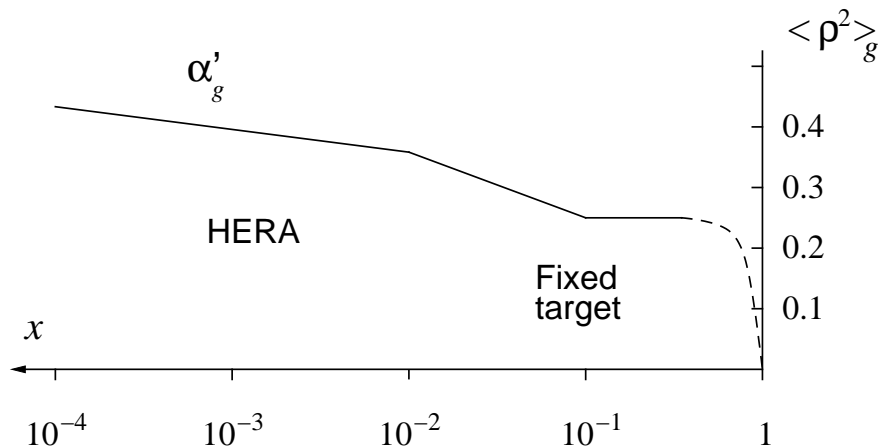
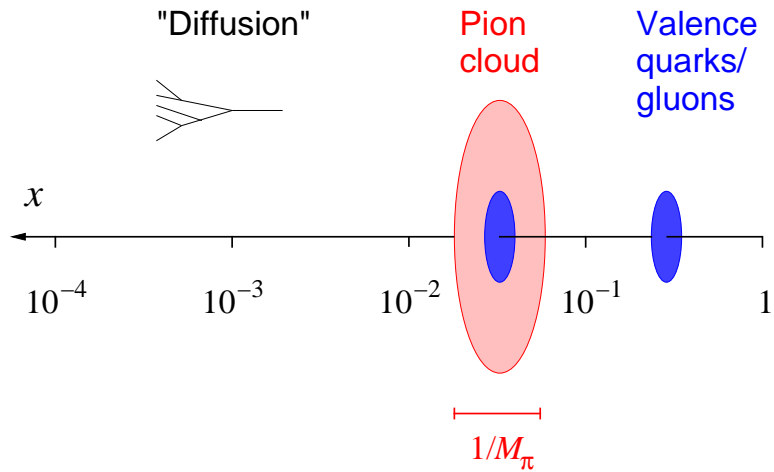
$$\xrightarrow{\text{Fourier}} f_N^\pi(y, b) \quad (I = 0)$$



[Strikman, CW, 04]

“Pion cloud” consistent with $1/N_c$ expansion of PDFs in QCD

Phenomenology: Gluons

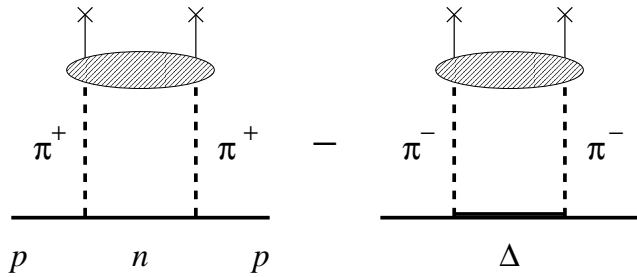


(Scale $Q^2 \approx 3 \text{ GeV}^2$)

- Model-independent contribution to gluon density at $b > b_0 \sim 0.5 \text{ fm}$ ("core radius")
- Produces finite increase in $\langle b^2 \rangle_g$ between $x \sim 0.3$ and $x \ll M_\pi/M_N$
cf. t -slope $B(J/\psi)$
- Gives $\langle b^2 \rangle_q > \langle b^2 \rangle_g$ at small x
cf. $B(\text{DVCS})_{q, g} > B(J/\psi)_g$ HERA

[Strikman, CW, in prep.]

Phenomenology: Flavor asymmetry $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$



- “Pion cloud” early suggested to explain $\bar{d} > \bar{u}$ [Thomas 83]

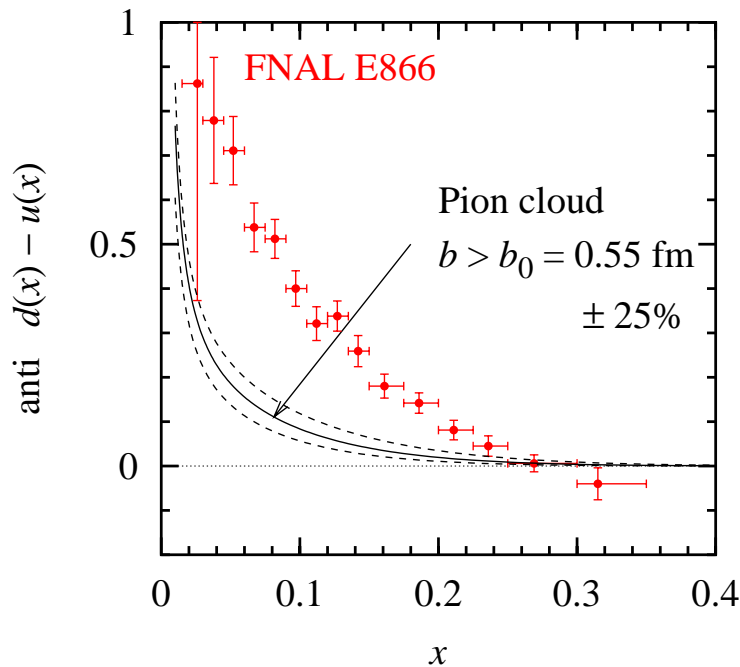
- Coordinate space analysis shows that large- b chiral contribution

– too small

– concentrated at small x

[same for s, \bar{s} from $K\Lambda$: Brodsky et al.]

- Phen. models with πN formfactors: Virtualities $k^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}^2 \dots$ unphysical!



[Strikman, CW; in prep.]

Flavor asymmetry $\bar{d} - \bar{u} > 0$ due to quark core (Pauli blocking)

Summary

- Transverse coordinate representation (GPDs) allows for model-independent identification of “pion cloud” contribution:
 $b \sim 1/M_\pi, \quad x < M_\pi/M_N$
- Chiral soliton picture for $N_c \rightarrow \infty$ coincides with phenomenological soft-pion exchange at large b
- Pion cloud strongest in isoscalar PDFs:
 $N + 2\Delta$, cf. large- N_c limit
- True “pion cloud” contribution to $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$ small:
Observed asymmetry sits in quark core (Pauli blocking)

GPDs most useful for nucleon structure!