

Partonic charge symmetry violation in the nucleon

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Why care about charge symmetry
violation in partons?

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nature International weekly journal of science

LETTER

[2014]

doi:10.1038/nature12964

Measurement of parity violation in electron–quark scattering

The Jefferson Lab PVDIS Collaboration*

Why care about charge symmetry
violation in partons?

nature International weekly journal of science

LETTER

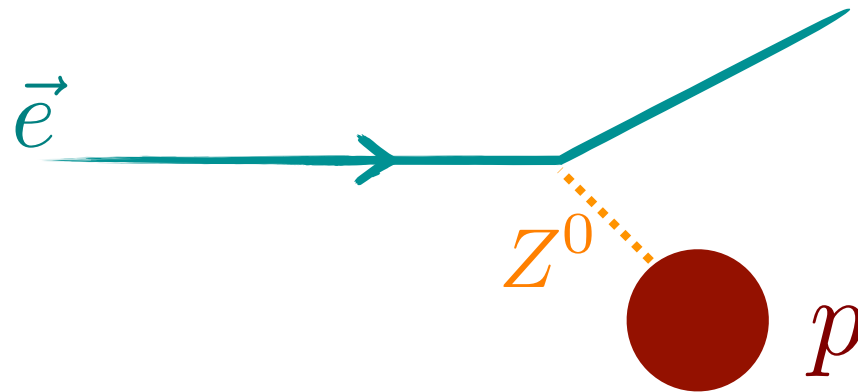
[2014]

doi:10.1038/nature12964

Measurement of parity violation in electron–quark scattering

The Jefferson Lab PVDIS Collaboration*

**Test of the Standard Model in
parity-violating deep inelastic
scattering**



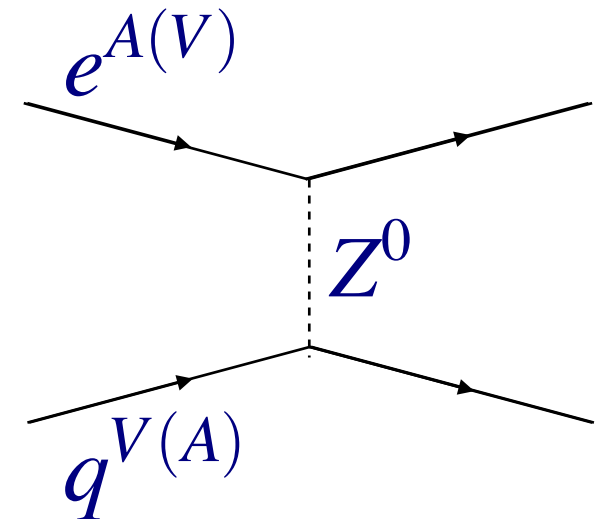
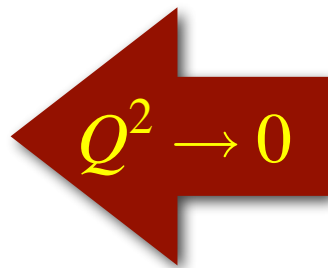
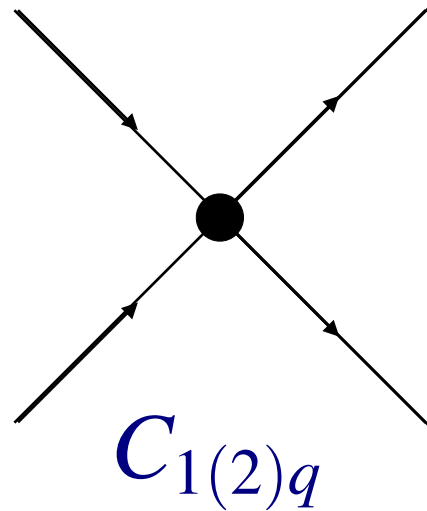
Intermediate momentum transfer

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2 \ll Q^2 \ll \Lambda_{\text{weak}}^2$$

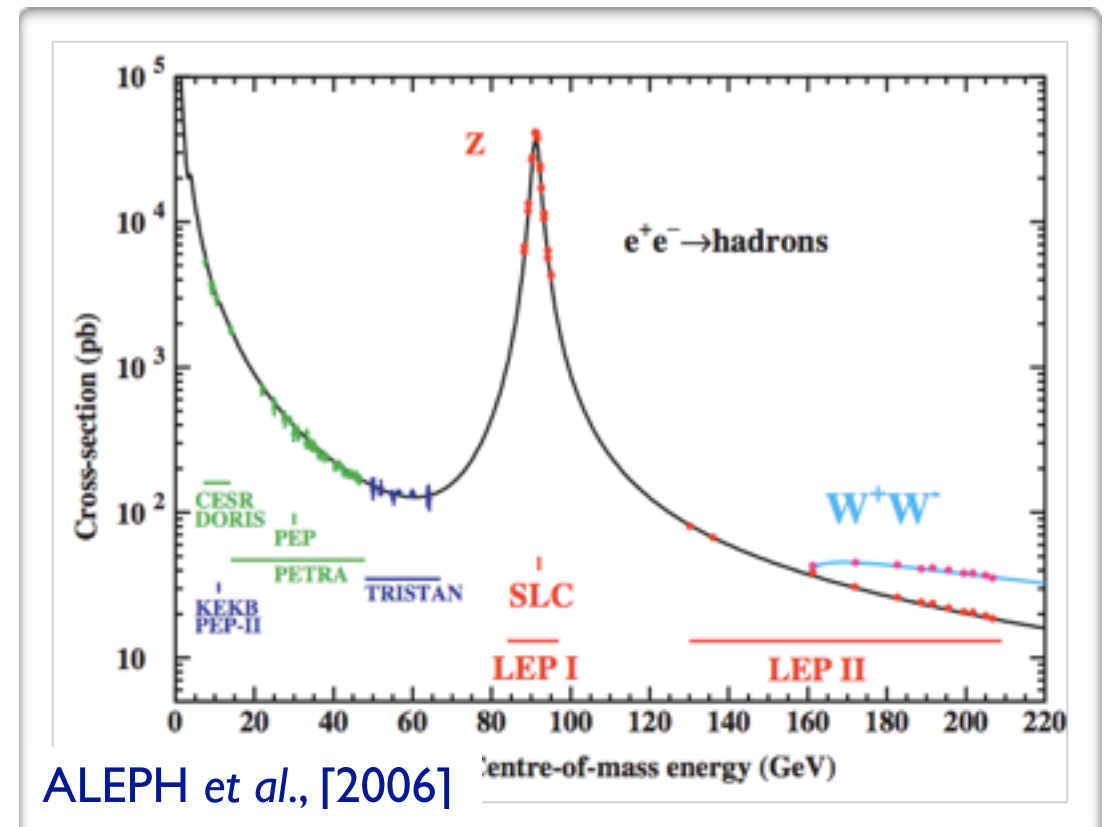
e - p scattering in
terms of parton
degrees of freedom

low-energy effective
electroweak
interaction

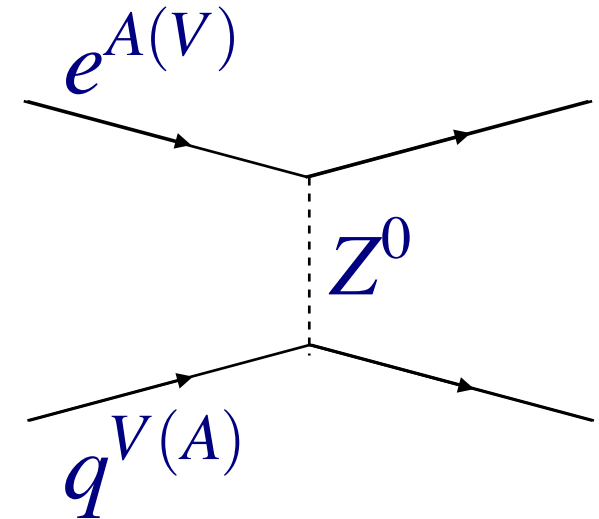
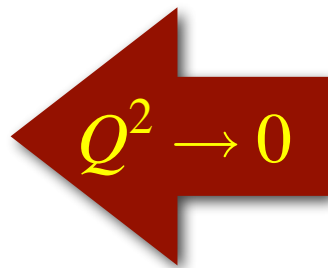
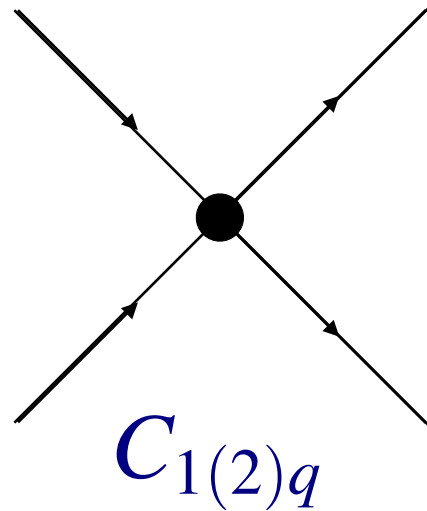
Effective weak interaction



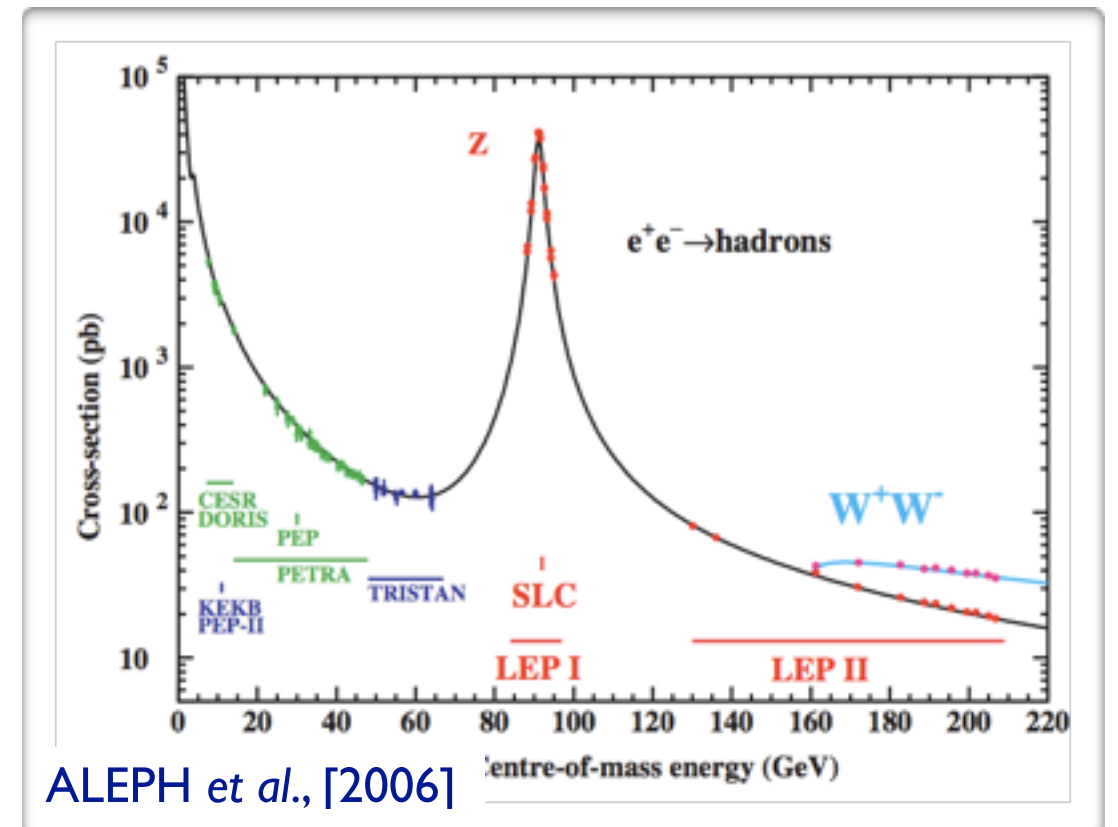
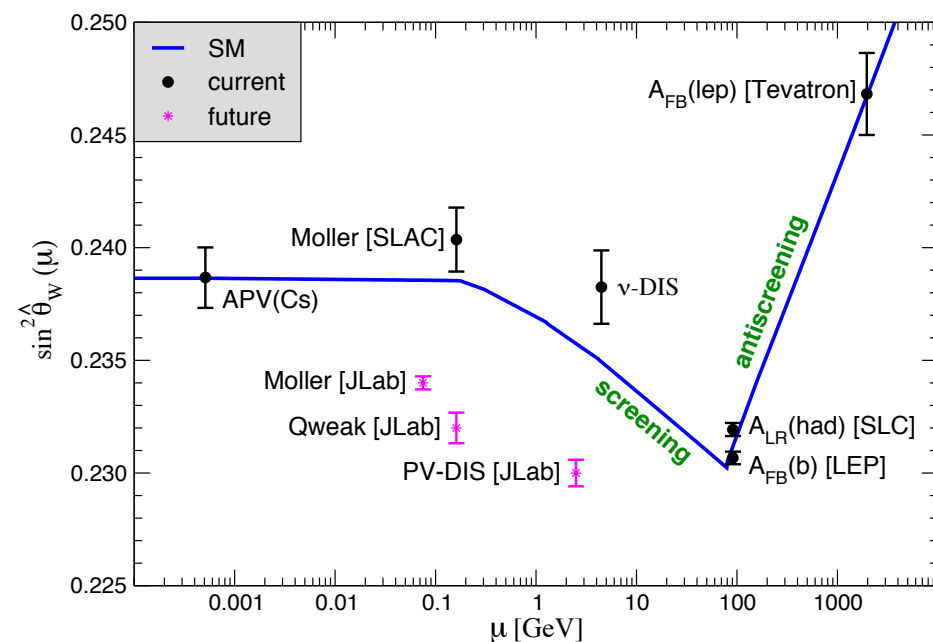
Precision Z-pole measurements [LEP]



Effective weak interaction

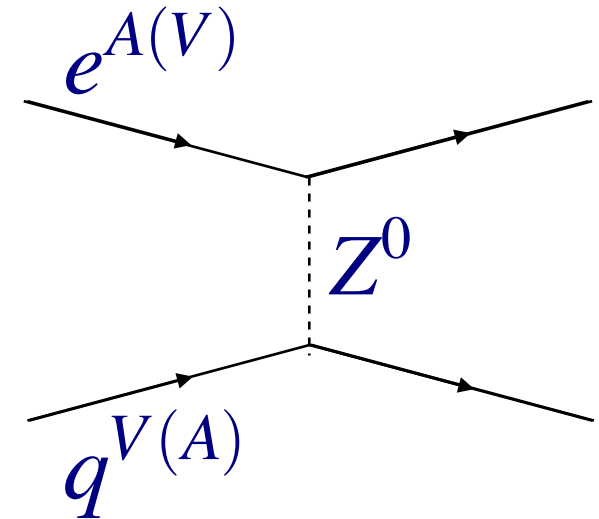
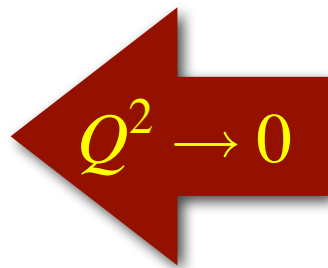
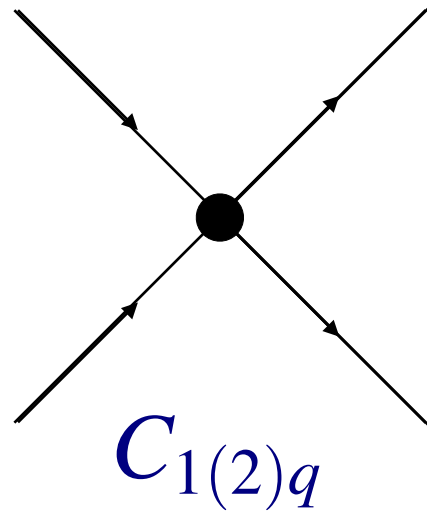


Precision Z-pole measurements [LEP]



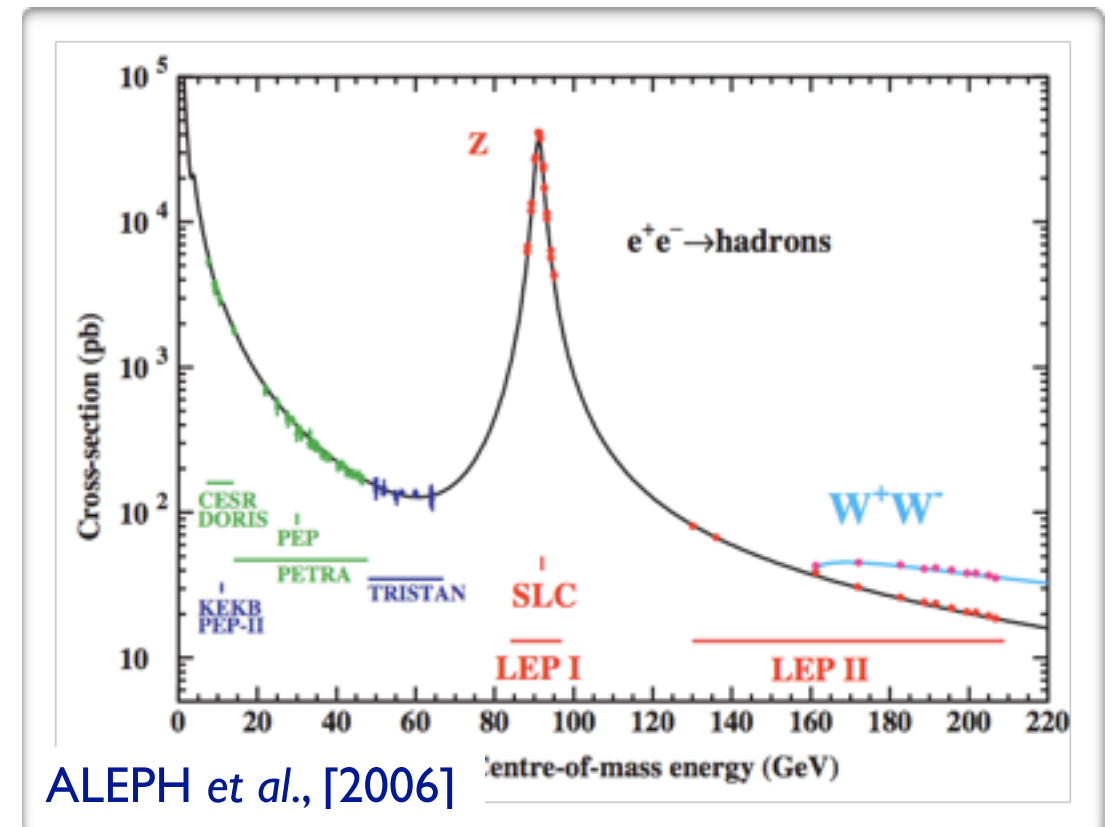
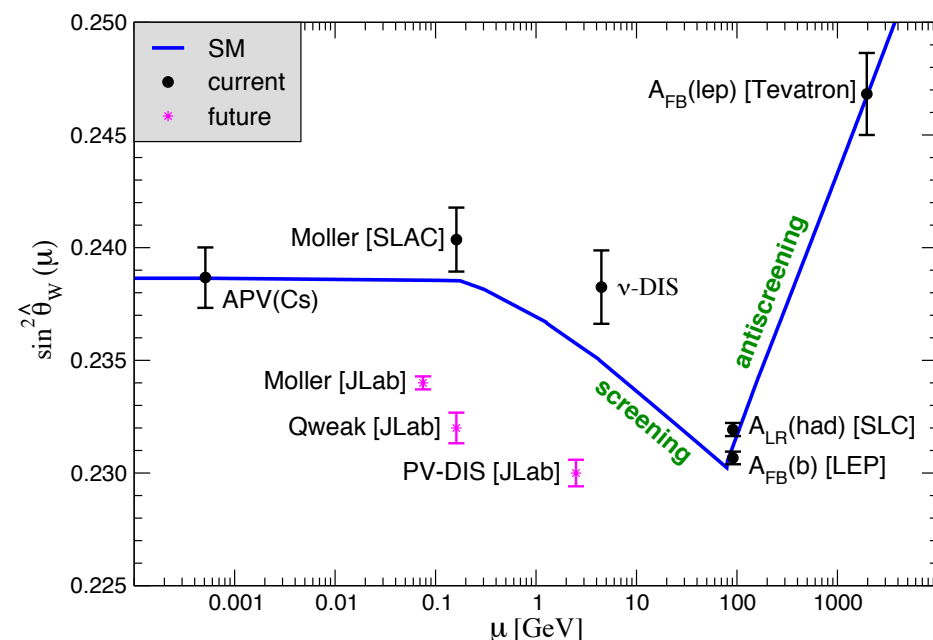
ALEPH et al., [2006]

Effective weak interaction



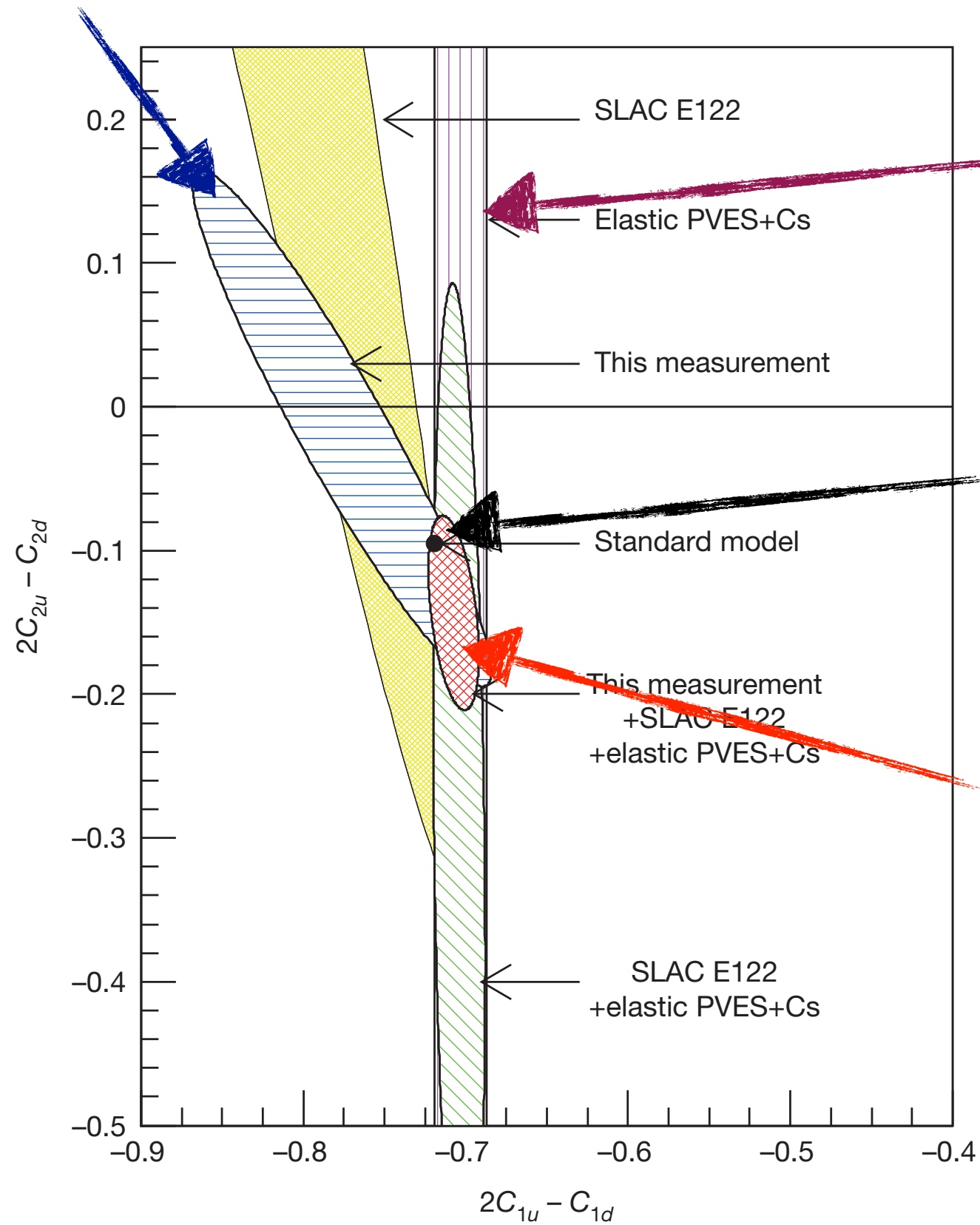
$$\mathcal{L}_{(q)}^{PV} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left[C_{1q} \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q \bar{e} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 e + C_{2q} \bar{q} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 q \bar{e} \gamma_\mu e \right]$$

Precision Z-pole measurements [LEP]



JLab PVDIS

Quark axial-vector charges



~Q-weak [4%]

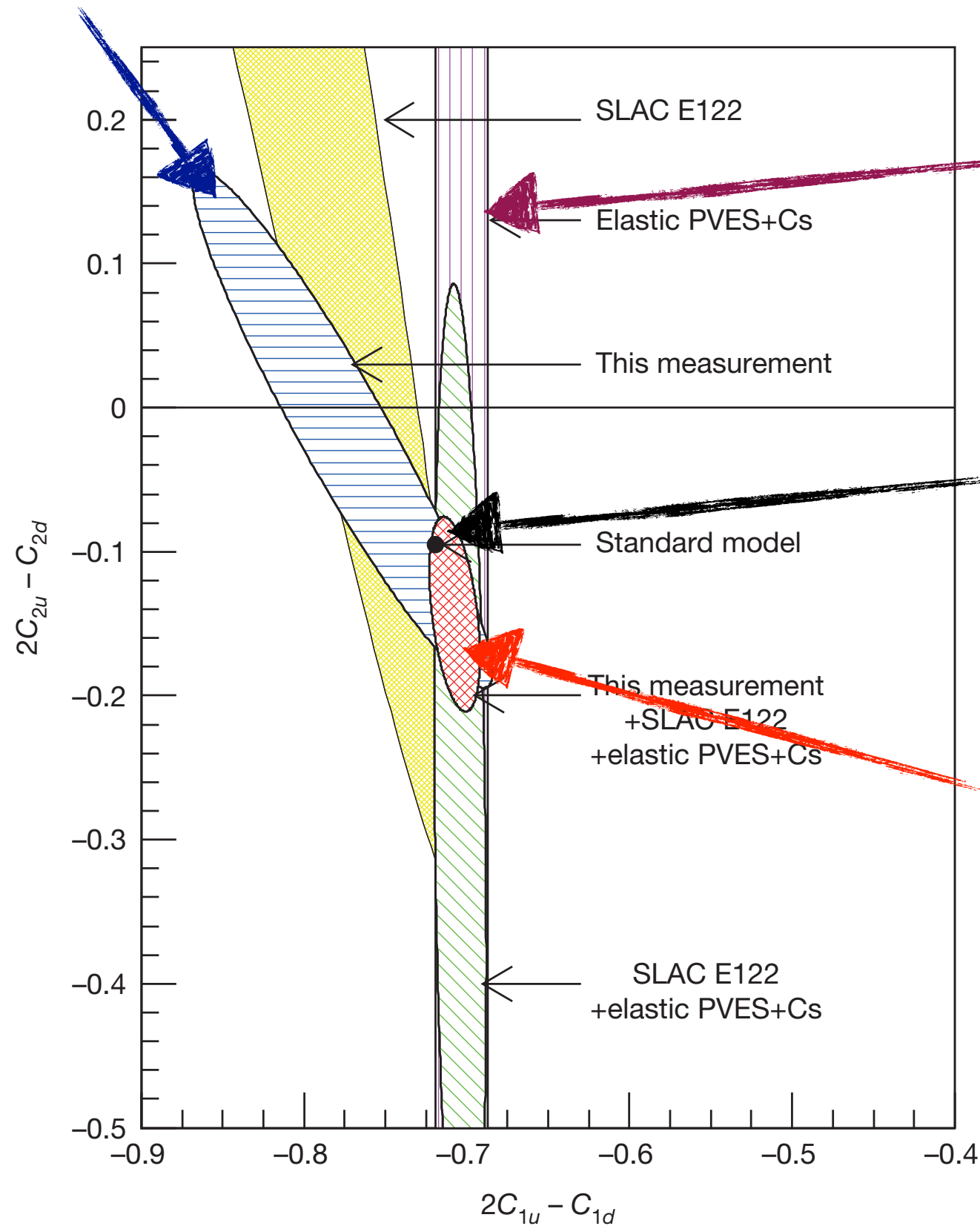
Standard Model prediction

ellipse constrains potential
new physics: e.g. Z'

Quark vector charges

JLab PVDIS (assuming charge symmetry in nucleon partons)

Quark axial-vector charges



~Q-weak [4%]

Standard Model prediction

ellipse constrains potential new physics: e.g. Z'

Quark vector charges

Charge symmetry in partons

- Partonic charge symmetry relations

$$u^p(x) = d^n(x)$$

$$d^p(x) = u^n(x)$$

- Define CSV terms:

$$\delta u(x) \equiv u^p(x) - d^n(x)$$

$$\delta d(x) \equiv d^p(x) - u^n(x)$$

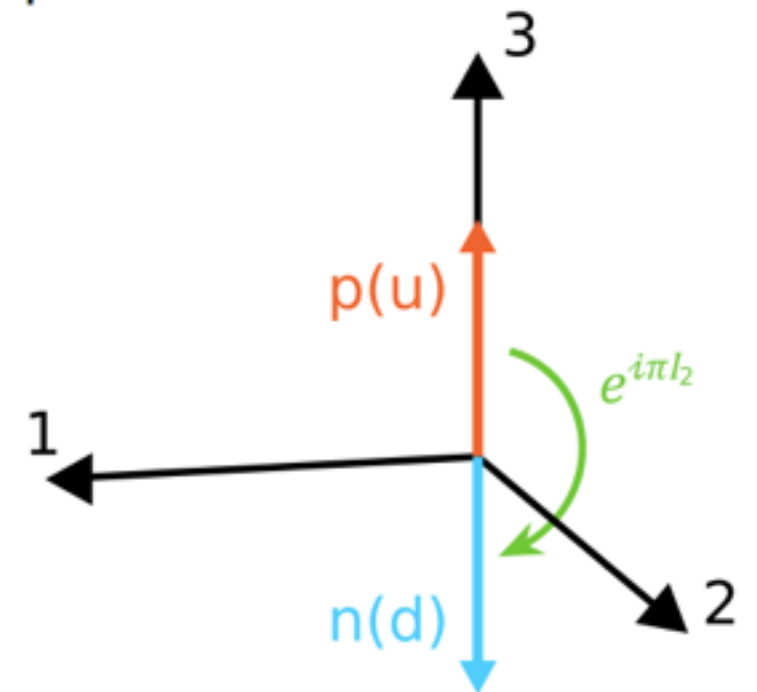
- Two dominant sources of CSV:

$$m_u \neq m_d$$

Quark masses \rightarrow Lattice

$$Q_u \neq Q_d$$

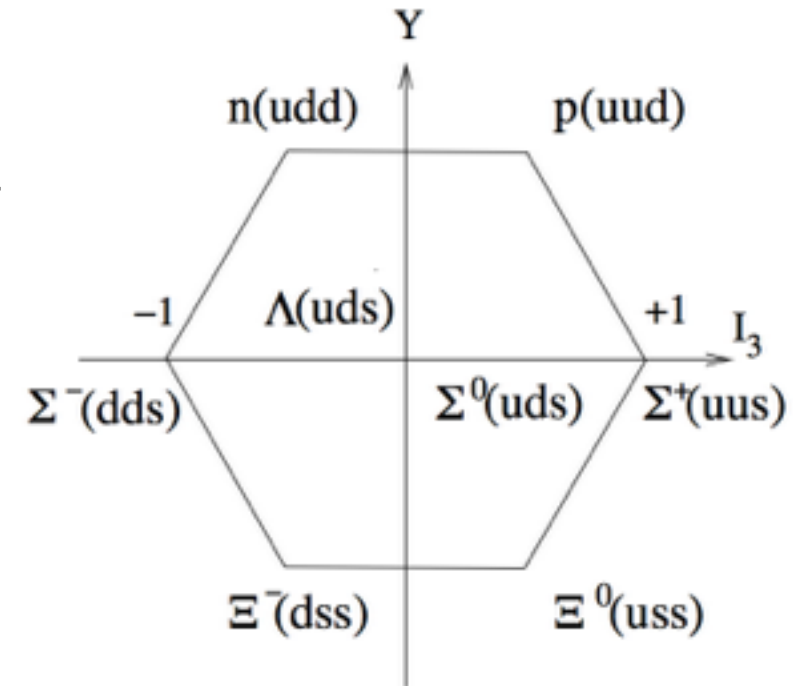
QED \rightarrow photon radiation



Hyperon PDF moments

- Start from **exact** SU(3) symmetric point

$$\langle x \rangle_u^p = \langle x \rangle_u^{\Sigma^+} = \langle x \rangle_s^{\Xi^0}$$



- Determine small perturbations

$$\frac{\partial \langle x \rangle_u^p}{\partial m_u} \simeq \frac{\langle x \rangle_s^{\Xi^0} - \langle x \rangle_u^p}{m_s - m_l}, \quad \frac{\partial \langle x \rangle_u^p}{\partial m_d} \simeq \frac{\langle x \rangle_u^{\Sigma^+} - \langle x \rangle_u^p}{m_s - m_l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x \rangle_{\delta u} \simeq m_\delta \left[-\frac{\partial \langle x \rangle_u^p}{\partial m_u} + \frac{\partial \langle x \rangle_u^p}{\partial m_d} \right] \simeq m_\delta \frac{\langle x \rangle_u^{\Sigma^+} - \langle x \rangle_s^{\Xi^0}}{m_s - m_l}$$

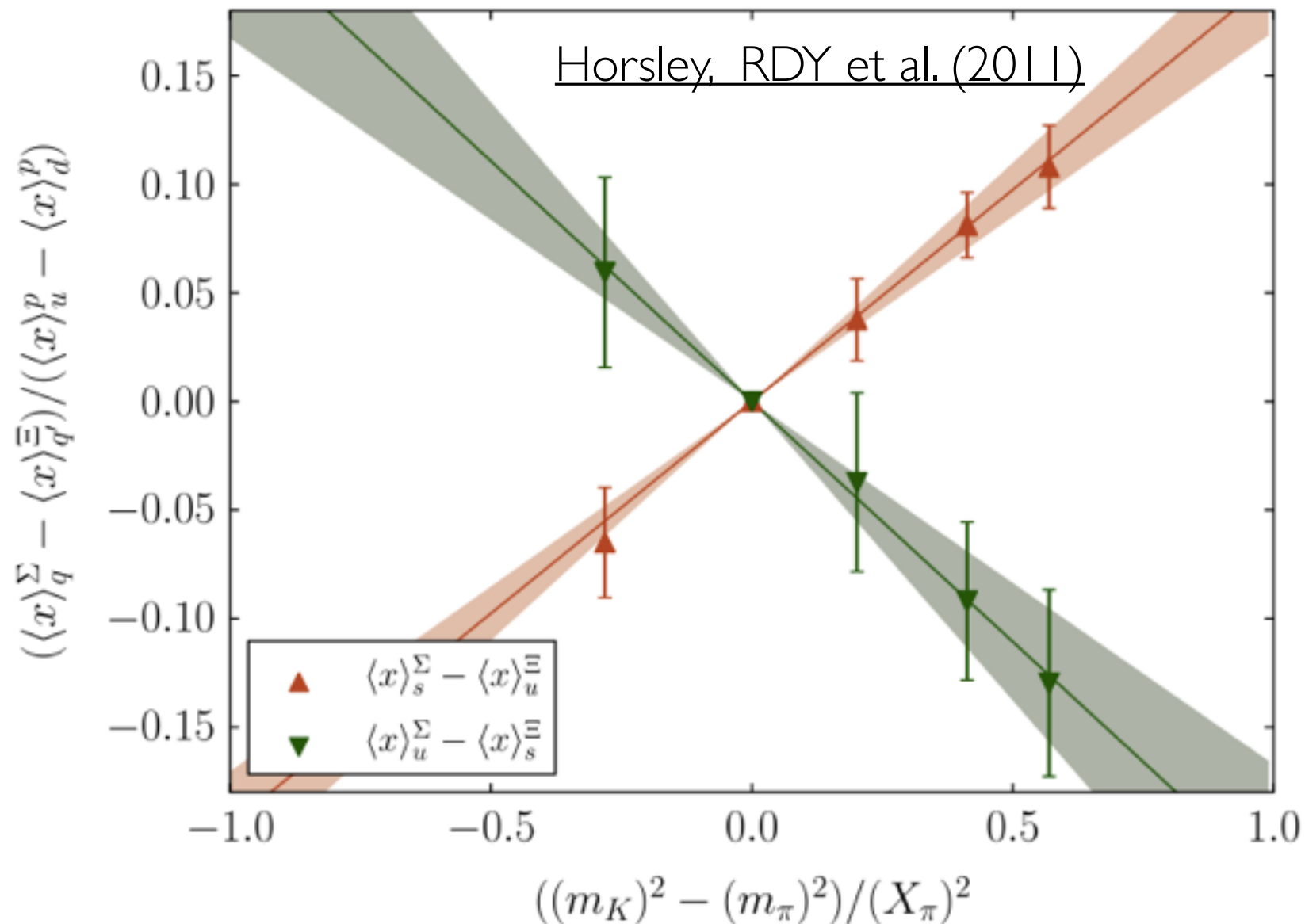
$$m_\delta \equiv (m_d - m_u)$$

Consider hyperon moments about SU(3) symmetric point

Partonic charge symmetry violation

- Lattice results for quark-mass dependence of hyperon momentum fractions

**In units of the proton
isovector momentum fraction**

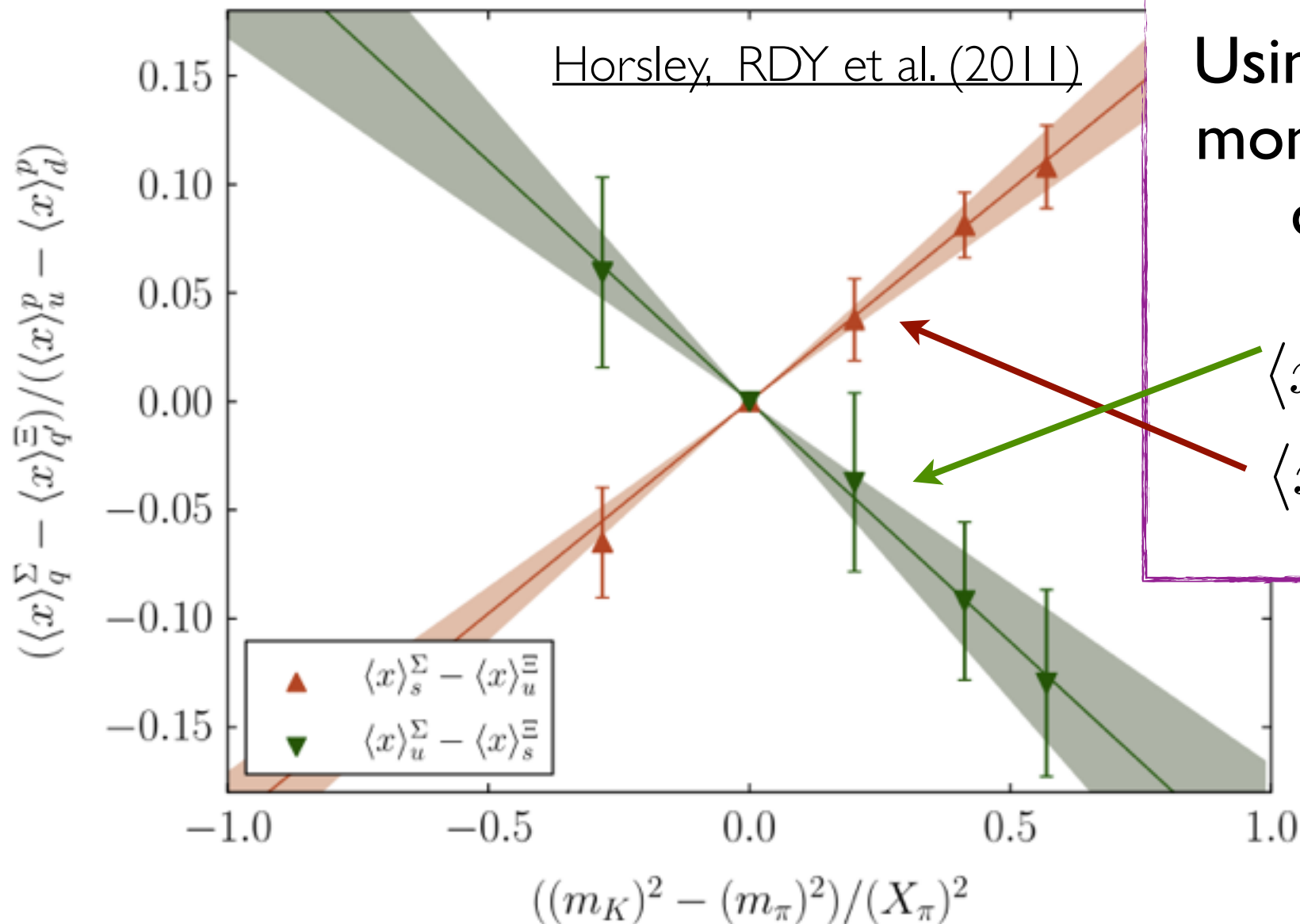


Slopes determine
CSV at SU(3)
symmetric point

Partonic charge symmetry violation

- Lattice results for quark-mass dependence of hyperon momentum fractions

**In units of the proton
isovector momentum fraction**



Using phenomenological
momentum fraction and
quark mass ratio:

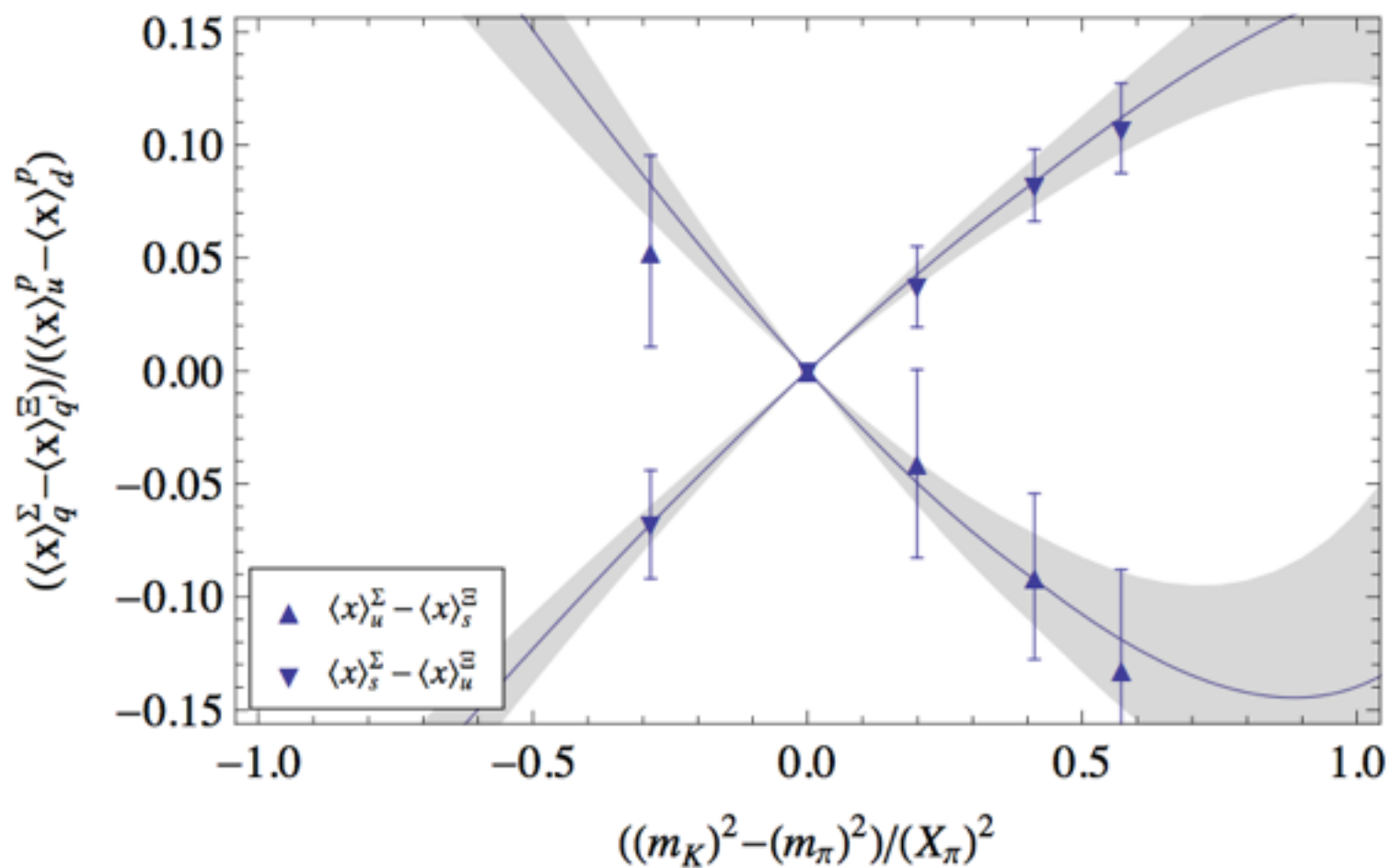
$$\langle x \rangle_{\delta u} = -0.0012(3)$$

$$\langle x \rangle_{\delta d} = 0.0010(2)$$

Slopes determine
CSV at SU(3)
symmetric point

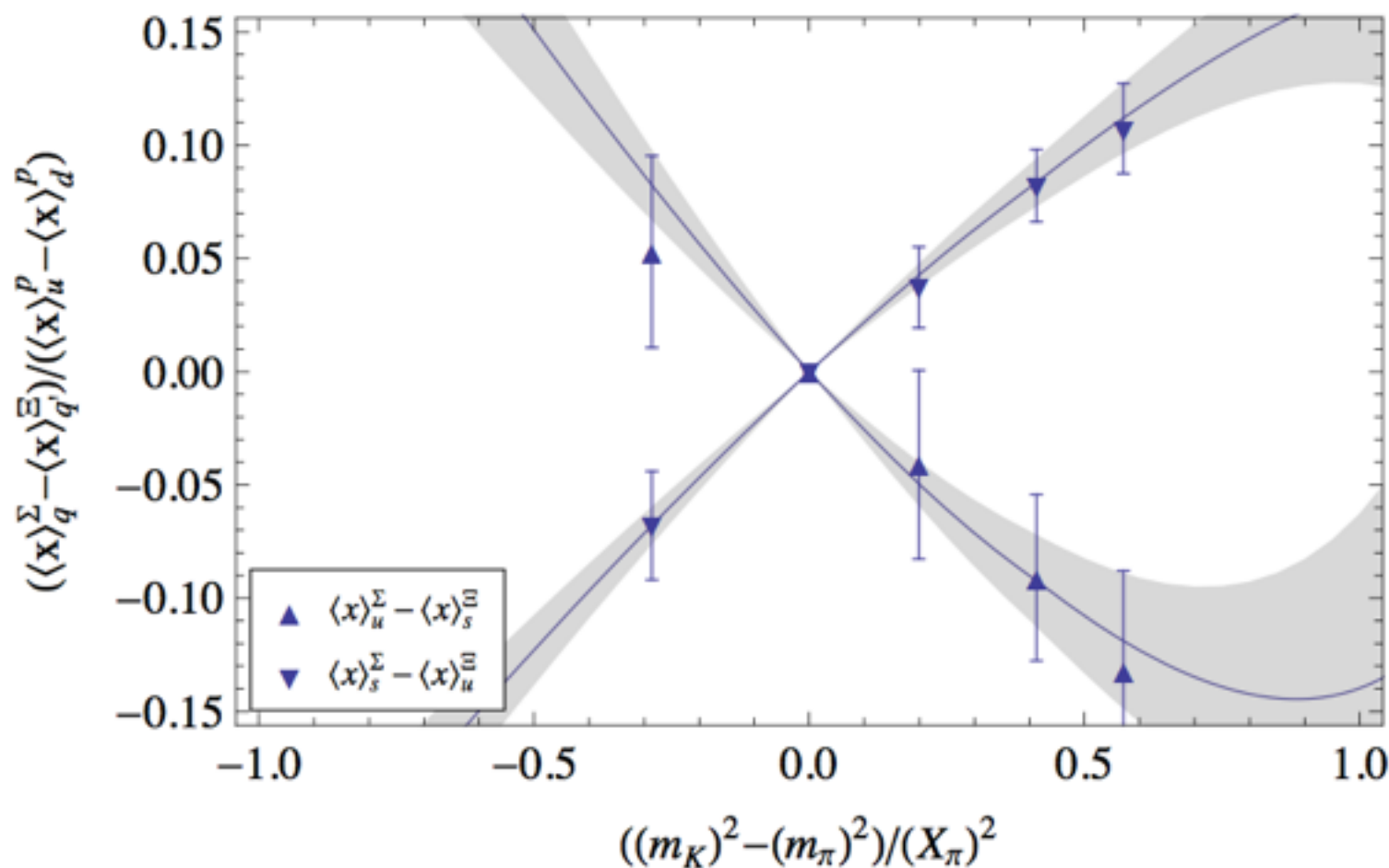
Chiral extrapolation of CSV

- SU(3) chiral EFT formalism to extrapolate to physical quark masses



Chiral extrapolation of CSV

- SU(3) chiral EFT formalism to extrapolate to physical quark masses



Our result

$$\langle x \rangle_{\delta u} = -0.0023(7)$$

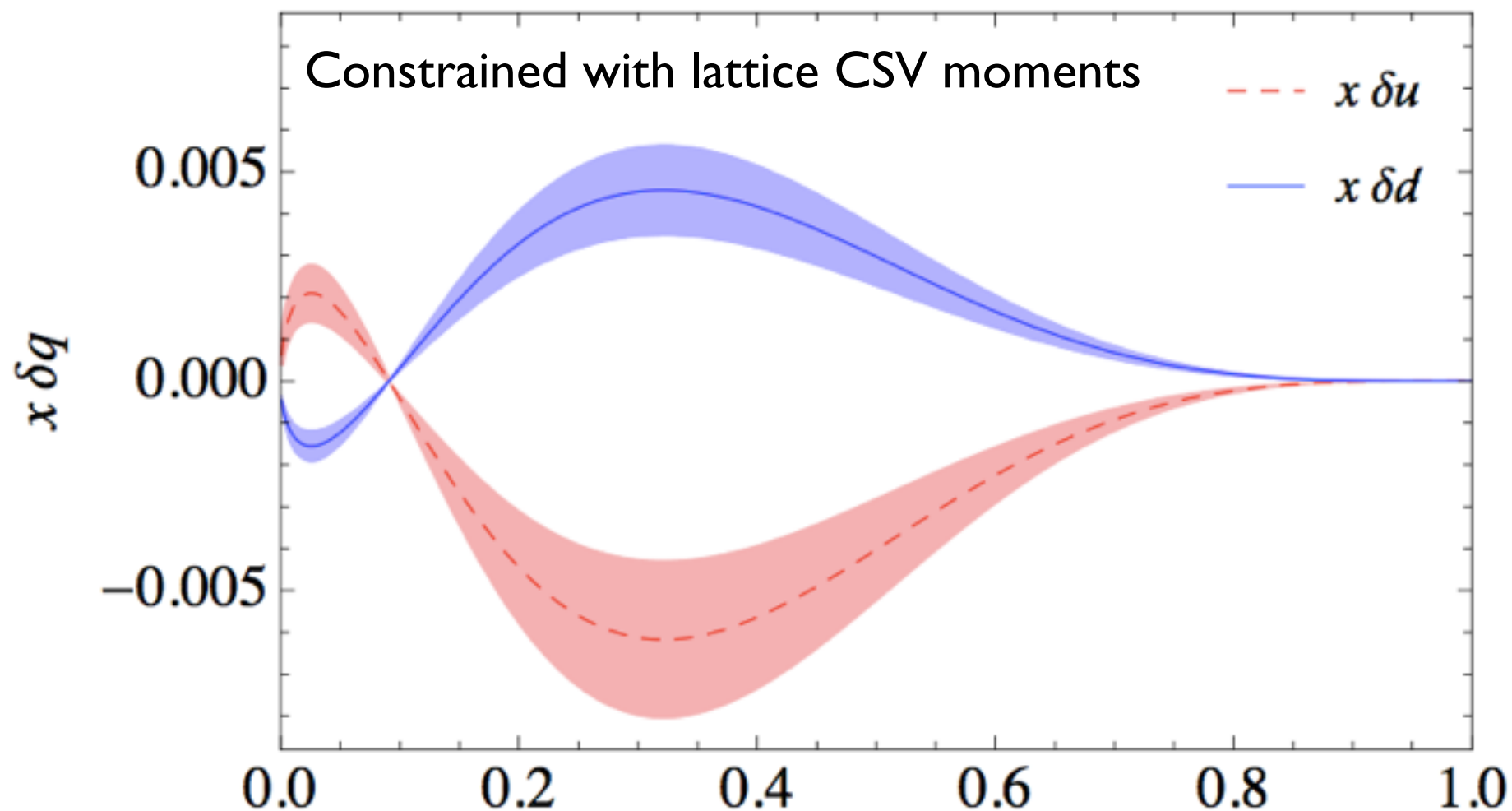
$$\langle x \rangle_{\delta d} = 0.0017(4)$$

CSV Distributions

- We only have one moment from the lattice
- Simple parameterisation: MRST2004



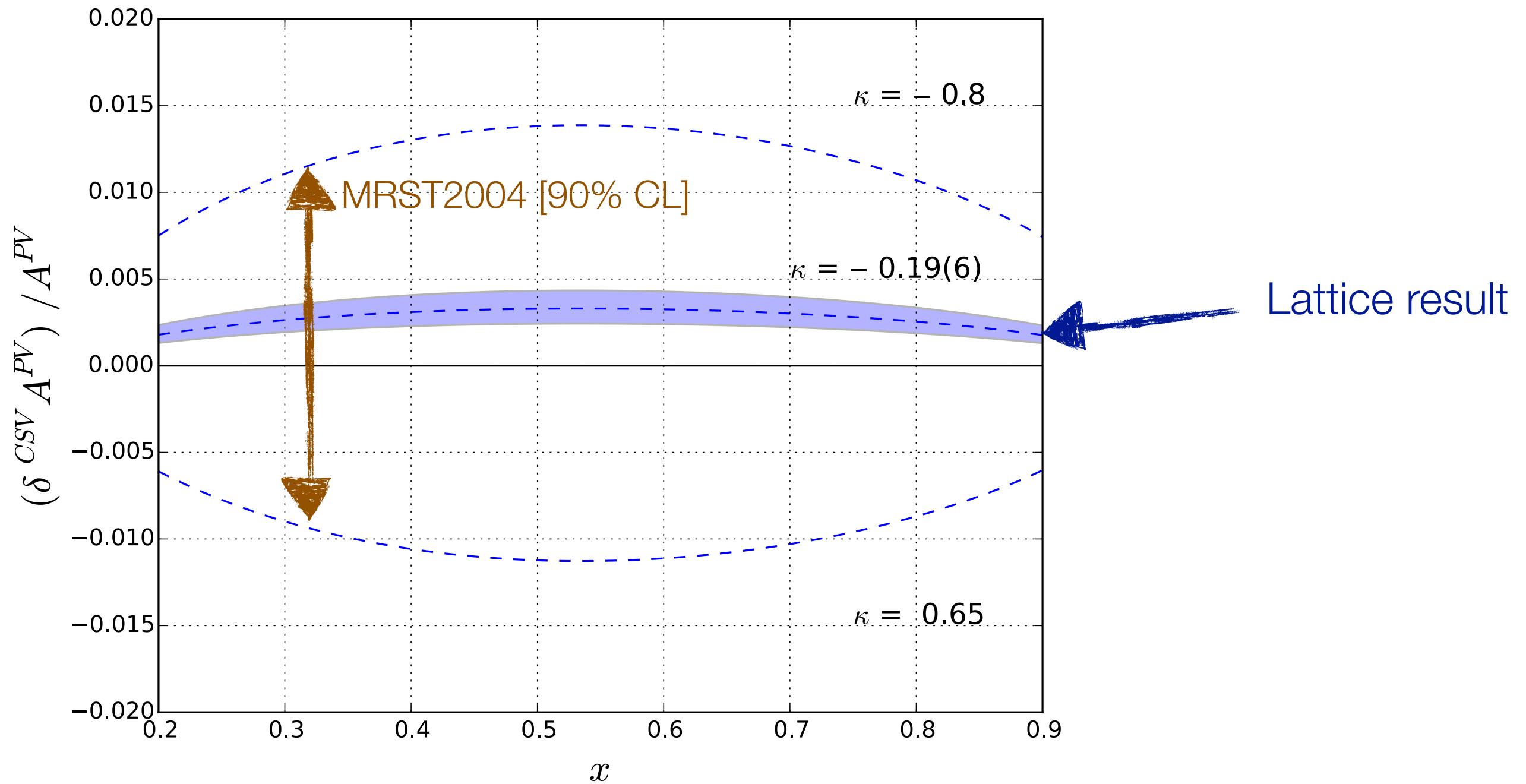
$$\langle x \rangle_{\delta q} = \kappa_q x^{-1/2} (1 - x)^4 (x - 1/11)$$



PVDIS Asymmetry

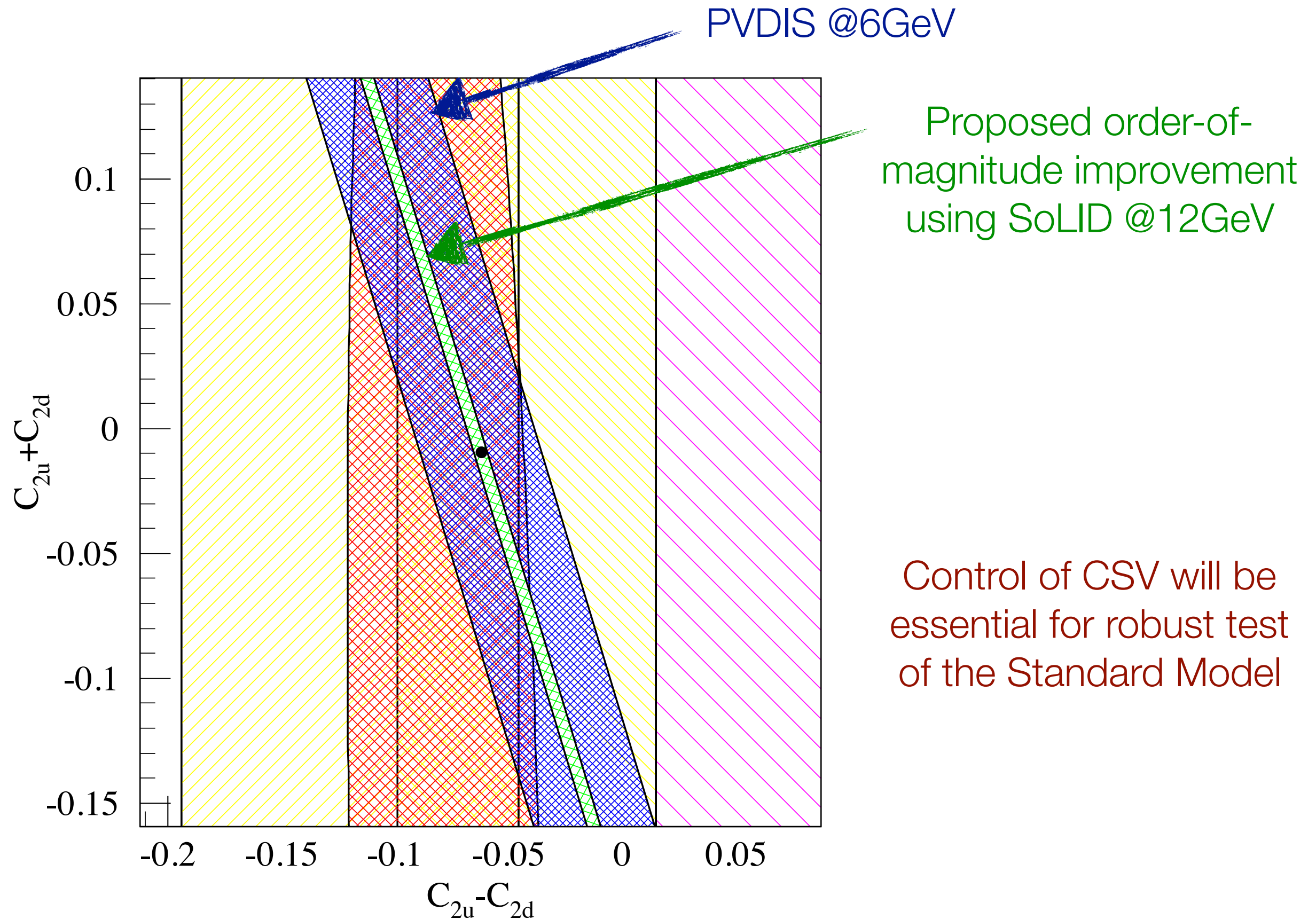
$$A_{\text{PV}} = -91.1 \pm 3.1 \pm 3.0 \text{ ppm}, \quad [Q^2 = 1.085 \text{ GeV}^2, \bar{x} = 0.241];$$
$$A_{\text{PV}} = -160.8 \pm 6.4 \pm 3.1 \text{ ppm}, \quad [Q^2 = 1.901 \text{ GeV}^2, \bar{x} = 0.295].$$

$\pm 4\text{--}5\%$



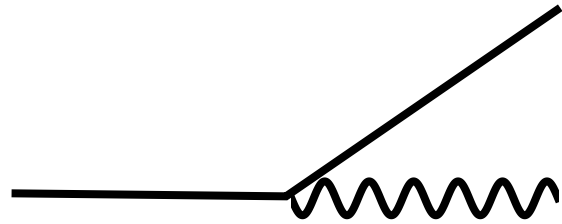
CSV is small compared to present experimental precision

Contact interactions

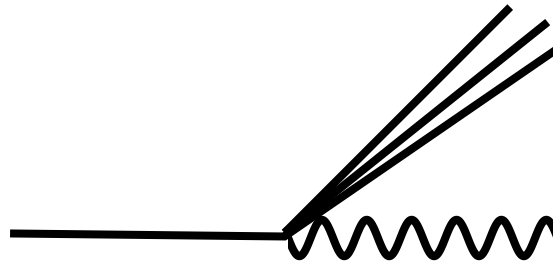


QED contribution & photon radiation?

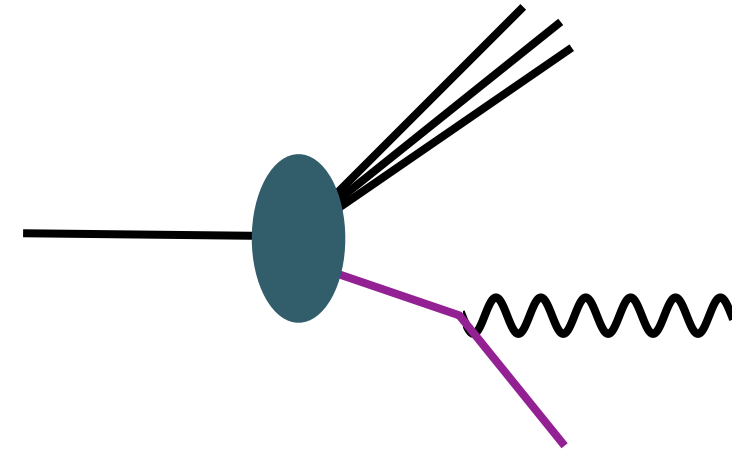
How bright is the proton?



Elastic

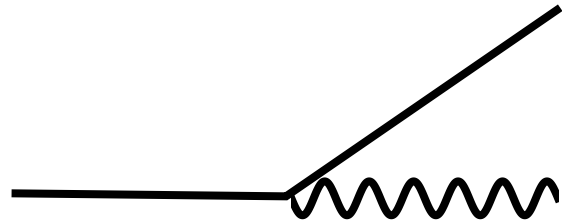


Inelastic

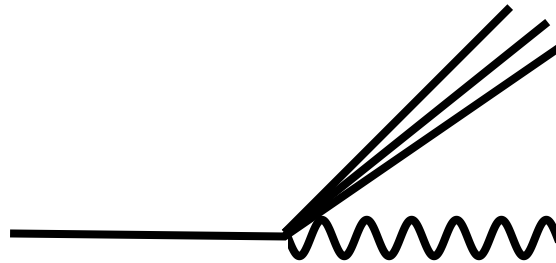


Partonic

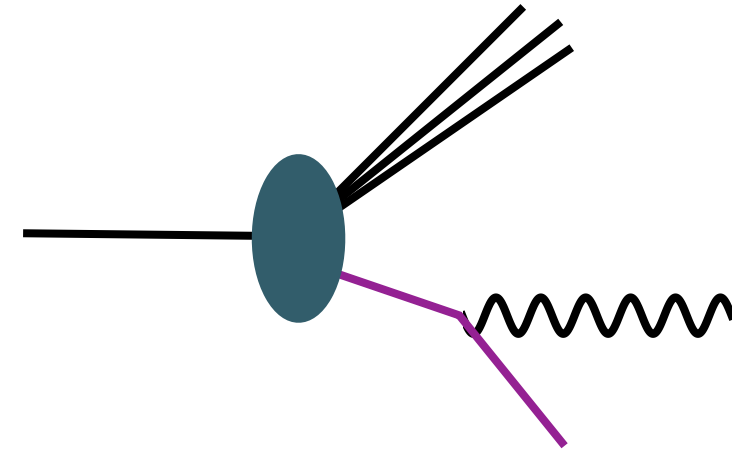
Manohar *et al.* arXiv:1607.04266



Elastic

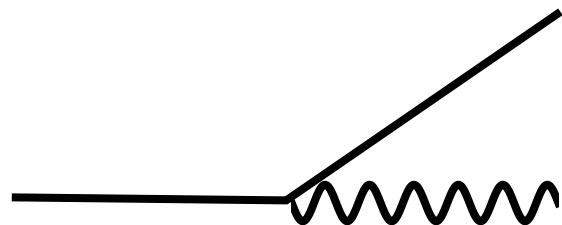


Inelastic

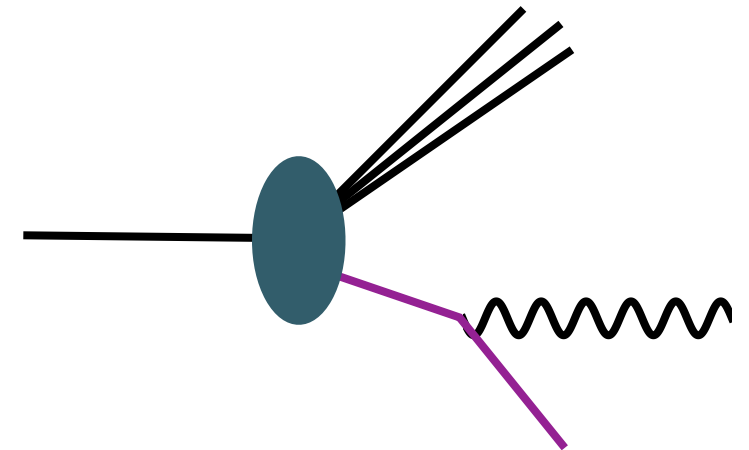


Partonic

Martin & Ryskin, EPJC(2014)

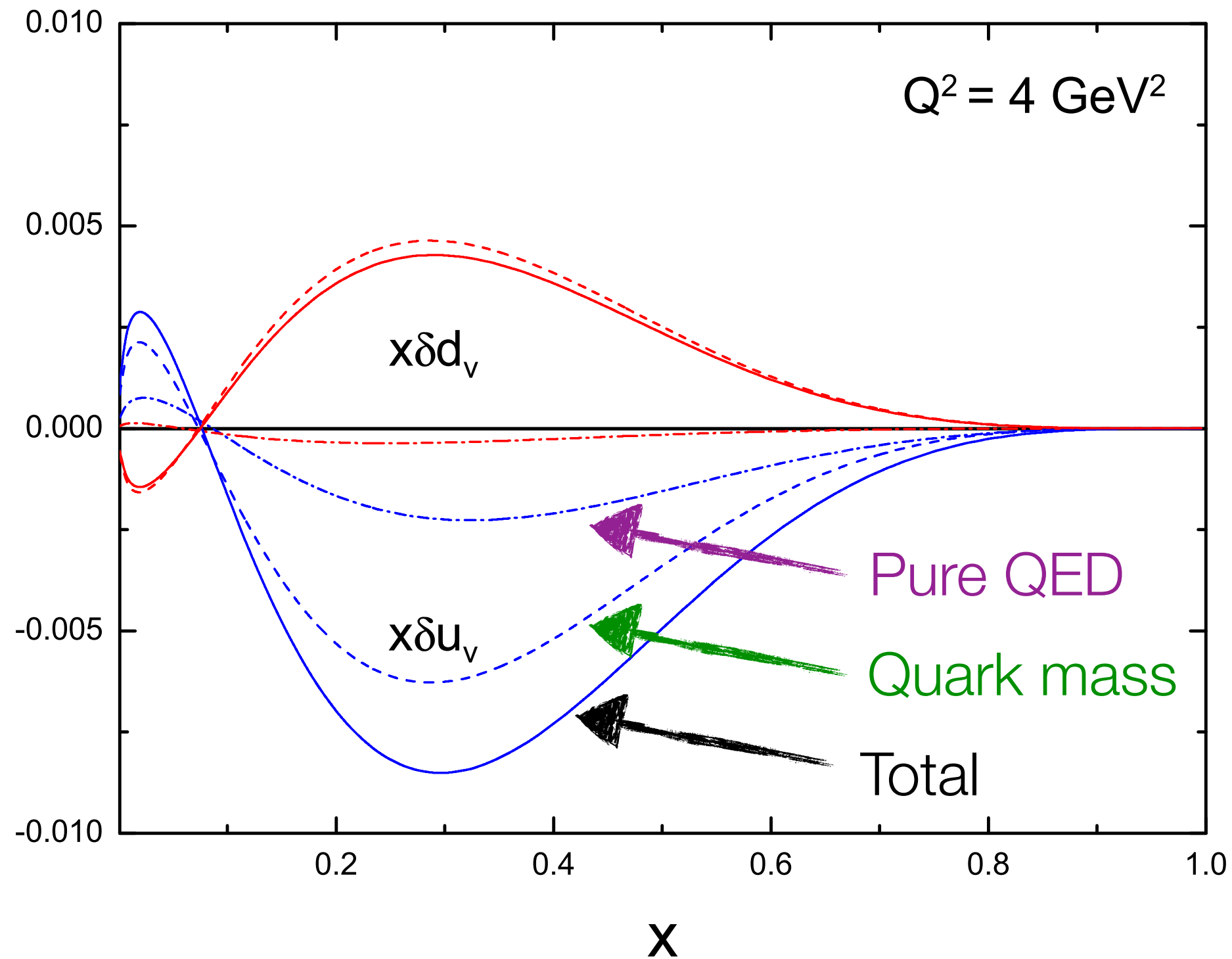


Elastic



Partonic

Including photon radiation in the quark CSV terms



Outlook

- Parton charge symmetry violation
 - Quark masses: Lattice QCD
 - QED: photon radiation
- PVDIS@6GeV
 - CSV ok
- CSV likely to become relevant to next generation of precision PVDIS@12GeV
 - Opportunity for theorists to work with experimentalists to improve the sensitivity of SM tests

Acknowledgements

- “Local”
 - J. Crilly, P. Shanahan, A. Thomas, J. Zanotti
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