

Moments of Isovector Quark Distributions from Lattice QCD

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Abstract

We present a complete analysis of the chiral extrapolation of lattice moments of all twist-2 isovector quark distributions, including corrections from $N\pi$ and $\Delta\pi$ loops. Even though the Δ resonance formally gives rise to higher order non-analytic structure, the coefficients of the higher order terms for the helicity and transversity moments are large and cancel much of the curvature generated by the wave function renormalization. The net effect is that, whereas the unpolarized moments exhibit considerable curvature, the polarized moments show little deviation from linearity as the chiral limit is approached.

I. INTRODUCTION

Resolving the quark and gluon structure of the nucleon remains one of the central challenges in strong interaction physics [1]. Information about the nucleon's internal structure is parameterized in the form of leading twist parton distribution functions (PDFs), which are interpreted as probability distributions for finding specific partons (quarks, antiquarks, gluons) in the nucleon in the infinite momentum frame. PDFs have been measured in a variety of high energy processes ranging from deep-inelastic lepton scattering to Drell-Yan and massive vector boson production in hadron-hadron collisions. A wealth of experimental information now exists on spin-averaged PDFs, and an increasing amount of data is being accumulated on spin-dependent PDFs [2].

The fact that such a vast array of high energy data can be analyzed in terms of a universal set of PDFs stems from the factorization property of high energy scattering processes, in which the short and long distance components of scattering amplitudes can be separated according to a well-defined procedure. Factorization theorems allow a given differential cross section, or structure function, F , to be written (as a function of the light-cone momentum fraction x at a scale Q^2) in terms of a convolution of hard, perturbatively calculable coefficient functions, C_i , with the PDFs, f_i , describing the soft, non-perturbative physics [3]:

$$F(x, Q^2) = \sum_i \int dz C_i(x/z, Q^2/\mu^2, \alpha_s(\mu^2)) f_i(z, \alpha_s(\mu^2)) , \quad (1)$$

where μ is the factorization scale. The coefficient functions are scale and process dependent, while the PDFs are process independent, and hence can be used to parameterize a wide variety of high energy data.

Because the PDFs cannot be calculated within perturbative QCD, one approach commonly used in global analyses of high energy data is to simply parameterize the PDFs, without attempting to assess their dynamical origin [4-7]. Once fitted at a particular scale, they can be evolved to any other scale through the DGLAP Q^2 -evolution equations [8]. The focus in this approach is not so much on understanding the non-perturbative (confinement) physics responsible for the specific features of the PDFs, but rather on understanding the higher order QCD corrections for high energy processes.

In a more ambitious approach one would like to extract information about non-

perturbative hadron structure from the PDFs. However, without an analytic solution of QCD in the low energy realm one must rely to varying degrees on models of (or approximations to) QCD within which to interpret the data. An extensive phenomenology has been developed over the years within studies of QCD-motivated models, and in some cases remarkable predictions have been made from the insight gained into the non-perturbative structure of the nucleon. An example is the $\bar{d}-\bar{u}$ asymmetry, predicted [9] on the basis of the nucleon's pion cloud [10], which has been spectacularly confirmed in recent experiments at CERN, Fermilab and DESY [11]. Other predictions, such as asymmetries between strange and anti-strange [12], and spin-dependent sea quark distributions, $\Delta\bar{u} - \Delta\bar{d}$ [13], still await definitive experimental confirmation. Note that none of these could be anticipated without insight into the non-perturbative structure of QCD.

Despite the phenomenological successes in correlating deep-inelastic and other high energy data with low energy hadron structure, the *ad hoc* nature of some of the assumptions made in deriving the low energy models from QCD leaves open questions about the ability to reliably assign systematic errors to the model predictions. One approach in which structure functions can be studied systematically from first principles, and which at the same time allows one to search for and identify the relevant low energy QCD degrees of freedom, is lattice QCD.

Lattice QCD is rapidly developing into an extremely useful and practical tool with which to study hadronic structure [14]. There, the equations of motion are solved numerically by discretizing space-time into a lattice, with quarks occupying the lattice sites and gluons represented by the links between the sites. Meaningful numerical results can be obtained by Wick rotating the QCD action into Euclidean space. However, because the leading twist PDFs are light-cone correlation functions (involving currents with space-time separation, $z^2 - (ct)^2 \approx 0$), it is, in practice, not possible to calculate PDFs directly in Euclidean space — in this case a null vector would require each space-time component to approach zero. Instead, one uses the operator product expansion to formally express the moments of the PDFs in terms of hadronic matrix elements of local operators, which can then be calculated numerically.

In relating the lattice moments to experiment, a number of extrapolations must be performed. Since lattice calculations are performed at some finite lattice spacing, a , the results must be extrapolated to the continuum limit, $a \rightarrow 0$, which can be done by calculating

at two or more values of a . Furthermore, finite volume effects associated with the size of the lattice must be controlled — working with a volume that is too small can result in the omission of important physics, arising from the long-range part of the nucleon wave function. Finally, since current lattice simulations typically use quark masses m_q^{lat} above 30 MeV, an extrapolation to physical masses, $m_q^{\text{phys}} \approx 5$ MeV, is necessary. Earlier work on moments of spin-averaged PDFs [15, 16] found that whereas the lattice calculations yielded results typically 50% larger than experiment when extrapolated linearly to m_q^{phys} , inclusion of the nonlinear, non-analytic dependence on m_q arising from the long range structure of the nucleon removes most of the discrepancy.

In this paper we extend the analysis to the polarized sector, which is important for several reasons. Firstly, for many years lattice calculations of the axial vector charge, g_A , have tended to lie 10% or more below the experimental value determined from neutron β decay. Since this represents one of the benchmark calculations in lattice QCD, it is vital that the source of this discrepancy be identified. A preliminary analysis of the effects of chiral loops found [17, 18] that the inclusion of the leading non-analytic (LNA) behavior associated with πN intermediate states in the extrapolation of g_A to m_q^{phys} decreased the value of g_A , thereby making the disagreement worse. On the other hand, one knows that the Δ resonance plays an important role in hadronic physics, so a more thorough investigation of its effects on spin-dependent PDFs is necessary before definitive conclusions can be drawn. Indeed, we find that although the Δ contributions formally enter at higher order in m_π , the coefficients of these next-to-leading non-analytic terms are large, and their effects cannot be ignored in any quantitative analysis. In addition, since there are currently no data at all on the transversity distribution in the nucleon, lattice calculations of several low transversity moments provide predictions which can be tested by future transversity measurements. In order to make these predictions reliable, it is essential that the lattice calculations be reanalyzed to take into account the chiral corrections entering extrapolations to m_q^{phys} .

The remainder of this manuscript is structured in the following manner. In Section II we describe the calculations of the moments of PDFs from matrix elements of local operators, and summarize the details of extant lattice calculations. In Section III we first examine the constraints from chiral perturbation theory and the heavy quark limit on the behavior of the moments of the various distributions as a function of the quark mass. The importance of higher order terms in the chiral expansion is then investigated within a chiral quark model

which preserves the non-analytic behavior of chiral perturbation theory. This information is used to construct effective parameterizations of the quark mass dependence of these moments. These results are applied to available lattice data in Section III D and we discuss the results of this analysis and draw conclusions in Section IV.

II. LATTICE MOMENTS OF PARTON DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS

A. Definitions

The moments of the spin-independent, $q = q^\uparrow + q^\perp$, helicity, $\Delta q = q^\uparrow - q^\perp$, and transversity, $\delta q = q^\top - q^\perp$, distributions are defined as:

$$\langle x^n \rangle_q = \int_0^1 dx x^n [q(x) - (-1)^n \bar{q}(x)], \quad (2a)$$

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\Delta q} = \int_0^1 dx x^n [\Delta q(x) + (-1)^n \Delta \bar{q}(x)], \quad (2b)$$

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\delta q} = \int_0^1 dx x^n [\delta q(x) - (-1)^n \delta \bar{q}(x)], \quad (2c)$$

where $q^{\uparrow(\downarrow)}$ corresponds to quarks with helicity aligned with that of the target, and $q^{\top(\perp)}$ corresponds to quarks with spin polarized transversely to that of the target¹. At leading twist, these moments depend on ground state nucleon matrix elements of the operators

$$\mathcal{O}_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} = i^{n-1} \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\{\mu_1} D^{\mu_2} \dots D^{\mu_n\} \psi, \quad (3a)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} = i^{n-1} \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\{\mu_1} \gamma_5 D^{\mu_2} \dots D^{\mu_n\} \psi, \quad (3b)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\delta q}^{\alpha \mu_1 \dots \mu_n} = i^{n-1} \bar{\psi} \sigma^{\alpha \{\mu_1} \gamma_5 D^{\mu_2} \dots D^{\mu_n\} \psi, \quad (3c)$$

respectively. Thus, for nucleon mass, M , momentum, P , and spin, S , one has:

$$\langle P, S | \mathcal{O}_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P, S \rangle = 2 \langle x^{n-1} \rangle_q P^{\{\mu_1} \dots P^{\mu_n\}} - \text{traces}, \quad (4a)$$

$$\langle P, S | \mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P, S \rangle = 2 \langle x^{n-1} \rangle_{\Delta q} M S^{\{\mu_1} P^{\mu_2} \dots P^{\mu_n\}} - \text{traces}, \quad (4b)$$

$$\langle P, S | \mathcal{O}_{\delta q}^{\alpha \mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | P, S \rangle = 2 \langle x^{n-1} \rangle_{\delta q} M S^{\alpha \{\mu_1} P^{\mu_2} \dots P^{\mu_n\}} - \text{traces}, \quad (4c)$$

where the braces, $\{$ and $\}$ ($[$ and $]$), imply symmetrization (anti-symmetrization) of indices and the ‘traces’ (containing contractions $g^{\mu_i \mu_j}$, etc.) are subtracted to make the matrix

¹ Note that from their definition, Eq. (2), the moments alternate between the full ($q + \bar{q}$) and valence ($q - \bar{q}$) distributions, depending on whether n is even or odd.

elements traceless in order that they transform irreducibly. At higher twist (suppressed by powers of $1/Q^2$), more complicated operators involving both quark and gluon fields contribute.

B. Lattice Operators

The construction of the relations (4a) between moments of PDFs and matrix elements of local operators relies on the symmetry group of the Euclidean space in which one works. When formulated on a discrete space-time lattice, the symmetry group is reduced and the discretized implementation of these operators introduces technical complications which we briefly address.

The discrete nature of the lattice topology means that the symmetry group of the Euclidean continuum, the orthogonal group $O(4)$, is broken to its hyper-cubic subgroup, $H(4)$ (the group of 192 discrete rotations which map the lattice onto itself) [19]. Unfortunately, operators in irreducible representations of $O(4)$ may transform reducibly under $H(4)$ and this may result in mixing with operators from lower dimensional multiplets under renormalization. Consequently, care must be exercised in the choice of operators on the lattice. For example, the continuum operator $\mathcal{O}_q^{\mu\nu}$, which corresponds to the momentum carried by quarks, can be represented on the lattice by either $\mathcal{O}_q^{(a)} = \bar{\psi}\gamma^{\{1}D^4\}\psi$ (belonging to a $\mathbf{6}$ representation) or $\mathcal{O}_q^{(b)} = \bar{\psi}\gamma^4 D^4\psi - \frac{1}{3}\sum_{i=1}^3 \bar{\psi}\gamma^i D^i\psi$ (belonging to a $\mathbf{3}$ representation). This may be regarded as an advantage since in the $a \rightarrow 0$ limit these operators are identical and any difference at non-zero lattice spacing allows for an estimate of the remaining finite size lattice artifacts to be made. In practice, this is currently somewhat ambitious, as the operator $\mathcal{O}_q^{(a)}$ requires that the hadron source should have non-zero momentum components and leads to a statistically less well determined result. Consequently, for the operator $\mathcal{O}_q^{\mu\nu}$ we retain only the data corresponding to the operator $\mathcal{O}_q^{(b)}$. The operators associated with the unpolarized $n = 2$ and 3 moments are given by $\mathcal{O}_q^{\{114\}} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=2}^3 \mathcal{O}_q^{\{ii4\}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_q^{\{1144\}} + \mathcal{O}_q^{\{2233\}} - \mathcal{O}_q^{\{1133\}} - \mathcal{O}_q^{\{2244\}}$, respectively.

For the spin-dependent moments, the operator corresponding to the axial charge is given by $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^3 = \bar{\psi}\gamma^5\gamma^3\psi$. However, for the $n = 1$ moment one can have on the lattice either $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{(a)} = \bar{\psi}\gamma^5\gamma^{\{1}D^3\}\psi$ or $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{(b)} = \bar{\psi}\gamma^5\gamma^{\{3}D^4\}\psi$. Once again, since the operator $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{(a)}$ requires non-zero momentum, we shall keep only the data corresponding to the better determined

$\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_7}^{(b)}$ operator. The operators required to calculate other moments in Eqs. (2) are described in Ref. [20].

For spin greater than 3, there are no unique, irreducible representations in $H(4)$ for the twist-2 operators. This means that the operators for moments $n > 3$ will *inevitably* mix with lower dimensional (or lower spin) operators. To unambiguously extract information about these moments, one would need to consider all representations for a given spin, and, with sufficiently accurate data, deduce the matrix elements of the high spin operators from the low spin operators with which they mix. Because of these difficulties, all lattice calculations have so far been restricted to moments with $n \leq 3$. Nevertheless, some features of the PDFs can be reasonably reconstructed from just the lowest few moments, as described in Ref. [16].

Further subtleties arise when we consider the non-perturbative renormalization of these operators and their matching to other renormalization schemes. An operator, $\mathcal{O}_{\text{latt}}(a)$, calculated using the lattice regularization scheme, is connected to other schemes, for example $\overline{\text{MS}}$, by a renormalization factor:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = Z_{\mathcal{O}}(\mu, a)\mathcal{O}_{\text{latt}}(a) .$$

Thus to provide results in standard schemes, the renormalization functions, $Z_{\mathcal{O}}$, must be calculated for each operator used. While this is done perturbatively in most calculations, non-perturbative determinations now exist [21]. In what follows, results are presented in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at a renormalization scale $Q^2 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}^2$.

C. Lattice Calculations

The first calculations of structure functions within lattice QCD were performed in the late 1980s by Martinelli and Sachrajda. Their pioneering calculations of quark distributions of the pion [22] and nucleon [23] were ambitious, given the speed of the computers available at the time. more recently, various calculations of greater precision have been performed [19, 20, 24–37]. In the present analysis we will restrict ourselves mainly to the more recent more accurate QCDSF [30–33] and LHPC-SESAM simulations [19, 20, 34]. The older data sets from Gupta *et al.* [35] have large uncertainties associated with renormalization, while the statistical precision of Ref. [25, 26] is low. In addition, several groups (notably the KEK [27, 28], Riken-BNL-Columbia (RBC) [36, 37] and SESAM [29] collaborations)

have put particular emphasis on the zeroth moment of the helicity and transversity distributions – the axial and tensor charges. The simulations have been made using various quark and gluon actions, on different lattices and at different couplings. They have been performed primarily in the quenched approximation, although more recently the LHPC [20] and UKQCD/QCDSF [33] groups have begun to investigate the effects of unquenching. In Table I we summarize the data used here, for which PDF moments and the corresponding pion masses are published.

Before including the data sets in our analysis, we impose a simple cut to reduce finite volume effects. In lattice calculations of any observable, one must ensure that the lattice size is large enough for results not to be dependent on the (unphysical) boundary conditions. This applies particularly to calculations involving low energy states such as the nucleon where the effects of the pion cloud are known to be especially important. Being the lightest, and therefore longest range, asymptotic correlation of quarks and gluons, pions are most sensitive to the boundary conditions. To avoid these difficulties, we require that the lattice volume is large enough that a pion will fit comfortably within it without “feeling the edges of the box”. A pion of mass m_π has a corresponding Compton wavelength of order $\lambda_\pi \sim 1/m_\pi$, and, to avoid interference of the pion with its periodic copies, we require that the smallest dimension of the lattice box (L) satisfies the constraint

$$L > 4 \lambda_\pi \sim \frac{4}{m_\pi} . \quad (5)$$

The factor of 4 in this formula is popular [19], but somewhat arbitrary. This argument indicates that the lowest mass data point of Ref. [31] and the lightest unquenched points from Ref. [20] should be excluded from our analysis.

In terms of quark flow, the evaluation of matrix elements of the operators in Eqs. (3) includes both connected and disconnected diagrams, corresponding to operator insertions in quark lines which are connected or disconnected (except through gluon lines) with the nucleon source — see Fig. 1. Since the numerical computation of disconnected diagrams is considerably more difficult, only exploratory studies of these have thus far been completed [29], and the data analyzed here include only connected contributions. However, because the disconnected contributions are flavor independent (for equal u and d quark masses), they exactly cancel in the *difference* of u and d moments. Therefore, until more complete lattice simulations become available, one can only compare lattice moments of the flavor

$$\langle N|\mathcal{O}|N\rangle \sim \text{(a)} + \text{(b)}$$

The figure shows two Feynman diagrams, (a) and (b), representing contributions to the matrix element of an operator. Diagram (a) is a connected diagram consisting of two horizontal lines forming an oval shape, with a cross 'X' on the upper line. Diagram (b) is a disconnected diagram consisting of two horizontal lines forming an oval shape, with a separate loop above the upper line, also containing a cross 'X'. The two diagrams are separated by a plus sign '+'. The entire expression is preceded by the symbol $\langle N|\mathcal{O}|N\rangle \sim$.

FIG. 1: Connected (a) and disconnected (b) contributions to the matrix elements of an operator (indicated by the cross). Such diagrams occur in quenched QCD as well as in full QCD.

non-singlet $u - d$ distribution with moments of phenomenological PDFs [4-6].

Whilst the chiral behavior of quenched QCD is different from that of full QCD [38], in the region where current lattice data from both quenched and unquenched simulations are available, the differences are well within the statistical errors, indicating that internal quark loops do not play a significant role over this mass range. As calculations begin to probe lighter quark masses, the differences should become more apparent and it will become necessary to analyze quenched and unquenched data separately [39]. Until the differences become statistically distinguishable, we shall combine the data from the two sets of simulations.

III. CHIRAL BEHAVIOR OF PDF MOMENTS

To compare the lattice results with the experimentally measured moments, one must extrapolate the data from the lowest quark mass used (~ 50 MeV) to the physical value (~ 5 MeV). This is commonly done by assuming that the moments depend linearly on the quark mass. However, as discussed in Ref. [15], such a linear extrapolation overestimates the experimental values of the unpolarized, isovector moments [4-6] by some 50% in all cases. Since the discrepancy persists in unquenched simulations [19, 20, 34], it suggests that important physics is being omitted from either the lattice calculations or their extrapolations. In Refs. [15, 16] the chiral behavior of the moments of the unpolarized isovector distributions was found to be vital in resolving this discrepancy. Here we summarize the results of the earlier unpolarized study, and extend the analysis to the moments of the spin-dependent twist-two distributions in the nucleon.

Reference	Q/U	Quark Action	Lattice	a [fm]	m_π [GeV]	Moments	Symbol
QCDSF [30]	Q	Wilson	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.6 – 1.0	All	▲
QCDSF [31]	Q	Wilson	$24^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.35 – 0.6	All	■
QCDSF [32]	Q	NPIC	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.6 – 1.0	All	×
QCDSF [33]	Q	NPIC	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.65 – 1.2	$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q}, \langle x^2 \rangle_{\Delta q}$	◆
	Q	NPIC	$24^3 \times 48$	0.075	0.7 – 1.2	$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q}, \langle x^2 \rangle_{\Delta q}$	●
	Q	NPIC	$32^3 \times 48$	0.05	0.6 – 1.25	$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q}, \langle x^2 \rangle_{\Delta q}$	*
MIT [20]	Q	Wilson	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.58 – 0.82	All	★
MIT-SESAM [20]	U	Wilson	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.63 – 1.0	All	◇
MIT-SCRI [20]	U	Wilson	$16^3 \times 32$	0.1	0.48 – 0.67	All	□
KEK [27, 28]	Q	Wilson	$16^3 \times 20$	0.14	0.52 – 0.97	$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta q}, \langle 1 \rangle_{\delta q}$	▼

TABLE I: Simulation parameters for lattice calculations of the moments of PDFs included in our fits. Q/U corresponds to quenched/unquenched simulations, and NPIC denotes the nonperturbatively improved clover quark action. “All” moments correspond to $\langle x^i \rangle_q$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, $\langle x^i \rangle_{\Delta q}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$, and $\langle x^i \rangle_{\delta q}$ for $i = 0, 1$. The symbols shown in the final column correspond to those plotted in Figs. 8, 9 and 10.

A. Chiral Symmetry and Leading Non-analytic Behavior

The spontaneous breaking of the chiral $SU_L(N_f) \times SU_R(N_f)$ symmetry of QCD generates the nearly massless Goldstone bosons (pions), whose importance in hadron structure is well documented. At small pion masses, hadronic observables can be systematically expanded in a series in m_π — chiral perturbation theory (χ PT) [40]. The expansion coefficients are generally free parameters, determined from phenomenology. One of the unique consequences of pion loops, however, is the appearance of non-analytic behavior in the quark mass. From the Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation one finds that $m_\pi^2 \sim m_q$ at small m_π , so that terms involving odd powers or logarithms of m_π are non-analytic functions of the quark mass. Their presence can lead to highly nonlinear behavior near the chiral limit ($m_\pi \rightarrow 0$) [41]. Because the non-analytic terms arise from the infrared behavior of the chiral loops, they are generally model independent.

The leading order (in m_π) non-analytic term in the expansion of the moments of PDFs was shown in Ref. [42] to have the generic behavior $m_\pi^2 \log m_\pi$ arising from πN intermediate states. This was later confirmed in χ PT [43], where the coefficients of these terms were also calculated. In Refs. [15, 16] a low order chiral expansion for the moments of the non-singlet distribution, $u - d$, was developed, incorporating the LNA behavior of the moments as a function of m_q and also connecting to the heavy quark limit (in which quark distributions become δ -functions centered at $x = 1/3$). For the moments of the unpolarized isovector distribution, these considerations lead to the following functional form for the moments [16]:

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{u-d} = a_n \left(1 + c_{\text{LNA}} m_\pi^2 \log \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + \mu^2} \right) + b_n \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + m_{b,n}^2}, \quad (6)$$

where (for $n > 0$) the chiral coefficient $c_{\text{LNA}} = -(1 + 3g_A^2)/(4\pi f_\pi)^2$ [43], and b_n is a constant constrained by the heavy quark limit:

$$b_n = \frac{1}{3^n} - a_n (1 - \mu^2 c_{\text{LNA}}). \quad (7)$$

The $n = 0$ moment, which corresponds to isospin charge, is not renormalized by pion loops. The parameter μ is introduced to suppress the rapid variation of the logarithm for pion masses away from the chiral limit where χ PT breaks down. Physically it is related to the size of the nucleon core, which acts as the source of the pion field [41]. Finally, the data are quite insensitive to the choice of $m_{b,n}$ (as long as it is large) and it has been set to 5 GeV for all n [16].

A similar analysis leads to analogous lowest order LNA parameterizations of the mass dependence of the spin-dependent moments [18]:

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\Delta u - \Delta d} = \Delta a_n \left(1 + \Delta c_{\text{LNA}} m_\pi^2 \log \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + \mu^2} \right) + \Delta b_n \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + m_{b,n}^2}, \quad (8)$$

and

$$\langle x^n \rangle_{\delta u - \delta d} = \delta a_n \left(1 + \delta c_{\text{LNA}} m_\pi^2 \log \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + \mu^2} \right) + \delta b_n \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + m_{b,n}^2}, \quad (9)$$

where the LNA coefficients are given by $\Delta c_{\text{LNA}} = -(1 + 2g_A^2)/(4\pi f_\pi)^2$ and $\delta c_{\text{LNA}} = -(1 + 4g_A^2)/[2(4\pi f_\pi)^2]$ [43]. In the heavy quark limit, both $\Delta u(x) - \Delta d(x)$ and $\delta u(x) - \delta d(x)$ are given by $\frac{5}{3}\delta(x - 1/3)$ [44], which leads to the constraints:

$$\Delta b_n = \frac{5}{3^{n+1}} - \Delta a_n (1 - \mu^2 \Delta c_{\text{LNA}}), \quad (10)$$

and

$$\delta b_n = \frac{5}{3^{n+1}} - \delta a_n (1 - \mu^2 \delta c_{\text{LNA}}). \quad (11)$$

These are the most general lowest order parameterizations of the twist-2 PDF moments consistent with chiral symmetry and the heavy quark limits of QCD.

B. Phenomenological Constraints

In Refs. [15, 16], we presented analyses of unpolarized data based on Eq. (6), where it was concluded that current lattice data alone do not sufficiently constrain the extrapolation of these moments, and more accurate data at smaller quark masses ($m_q \lesssim 15 - 20$ MeV) are required to determine the parameter μ . In that work, a central value of $\mu = 500$ MeV (550 MeV when the heavy quark limit was not included [15]) was chosen as it best reproduced both the lattice data and the phenomenological values at the physical point. However, the systematic error on this parameter is very large; indeed, the raw lattice data are consistent with $\mu = 0$ (a linear extrapolation).

In order to make the phenomenological constraint of μ more quantitative, we employ the following measure of the goodness of fit of the extrapolated values (at m_π^{phys}) of the first three non-trivial moments to the phenomenological values, $\langle x^i \rangle_{u-d}^{\text{expt}}$, as a function of μ :

$$\chi(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{(\langle x^i(\mu) \rangle_{u-d} - \langle x^i \rangle_{u-d}^{\text{expt}})^2}{(\langle x^i \rangle_{u-d}^{\text{expt}})^2}. \quad (12)$$

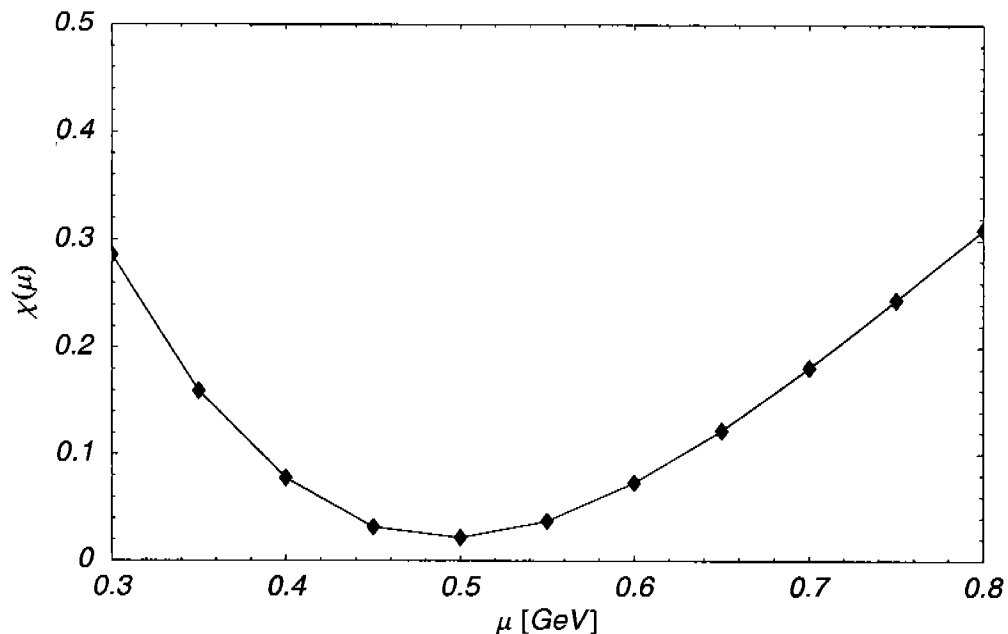


FIG. 2: The goodness of fit of the extrapolated values of the first three non-trivial moments to the phenomenological values as a function of μ calculated using Eq. (12).

We assume that both the lattice data for the unpolarized moments and their extrapolation based on Eq. (6) are correct, and use the phenomenological values for these moments as a constraint.

The behavior of this function is shown in Fig. 2, and the best value of μ is indeed found to be 500 MeV. This value is also comparable to the scale at which the behavior found in other observables, such as magnetic moments and masses, switches from smooth and constituent quark-like (slowly varying with respect to the current quark mass) to rapidly varying and dominated by Goldstone boson loops. For fits to lattice calculations of hadron masses, Leinweber *et al.* found values in the range 450 to 660 MeV [45] when a sharp momentum cut-off was used. The similarity of these scales for the various observables is not coincidental, but simply reflects the common scale at which the Compton wavelength of the pion becomes comparable to the size of the bare nucleon. The value of μ is also similar to the scale predicted by the χ^2 fits to the meson cloud model discussed in the following section (see also Ref. [15]).

C. Δ Intermediate States

When we come to the calculation of polarized PDFs, there is considerable phenomenological evidence to suggest that the Δ resonance will play an important role. Within the cloudy bag model, a convergent perturbative expansion of the physical nucleon, in terms of the number of virtual pions, required the explicit inclusion of the Δ -isobar [46, 47] — see also Ref. [48] for a recent, fully relativistic investigation. Without the Δ , the ratio of the bare to renormalized pion-nucleon coupling constant was found to be very large (as in the old Chew-Wick model). With it, they typically agree to within 10-15%. The essential physics is that the vertex renormalization associated with coupling to the Δ or to an N - Δ transition compensates almost exactly for the reduction caused by wave function renormalization. Of course, the same mechanisms apply to the renormalization of the axial charge, g_A , as to the pion nucleon coupling, $g_{\pi NN}$.

In the limit that the Δ is degenerate with the nucleon, $\Delta M \equiv M_\Delta - M \rightarrow 0$, the leading non-analytic contribution from the Δ is of the same order as that arising from the nucleon, namely $m_\pi^2 \log m_\pi^2$. In the limit $\Delta M \rightarrow \infty$, the Δ contribution can be integrated out, and it formally does not make any non-analytic contribution. For a finite, but non-zero ΔM , the vertex renormalization involving the Δ is not a leading non-analytic term, but instead enters as $m_\pi^3/\Delta M$. However, the coefficient of this next-to-leading non-analytic (NLNA) term is huge [49] — roughly three times bigger than the m_π^3 term in the expansion of the nucleon mass [45]. Faced with such a large coefficient, one cannot rely on naive ordering arguments alone to identify the important physics.

The solution adopted by Leinweber *et al.* [45] in the analysis of the chiral behavior of baryon masses was to calculate corrections arising from those pion loop diagrams responsible for the most rapid variation with m_q . The finite spatial extension of the pion source leads naturally to an ultraviolet cut-off at the πNN and $\pi N\Delta$ vertices [50]. The parameter, $\Lambda \sim 1/R$ (with R the size of the source), associated with these vertices is constrained phenomenologically. This approach ensures that the LNA and NLNA behavior of χ PT is reproduced in the $m_\pi \rightarrow 0$ limit, while the transition to the heavy quark limit ($m_\pi > \Lambda$), where pion loops are suppressed as inverse powers of m_π , is also guaranteed. Alternatively, one can study the variation of PDF moments with m_π within a model, such as the cloudy bag model (CBM) [47, 51], which also ensures the full LNA and NLNA behavior of chiral

perturbation theory, and in addition provides a simple physical description of the short-distance contributions (in this case through the MIT bag model). The results of such studies have proven invaluable in other instances in providing guidance concerning possible phenomenological forms for the chiral extrapolation of lattice data.

The overall renormalization of the forward matrix elements of the operators of Eq. (3) in nucleon states is then given by:

$$\langle N | \mathcal{O}_i^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | N \rangle_{\text{dressed}} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_i} \langle N | \mathcal{O}_i^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} | N \rangle_{\text{bare}}, \quad i = q, \Delta q, \delta q, \quad (13)$$

where Z_2 is the wave function renormalization constant,

$$Z_2^{-1} = 1 + Z_2^N + Z_2^\Delta, \quad (14)$$

and Z_i are the vertex renormalization constants described below. The N and Δ contributions to the wave function renormalization, illustrated in the first row of Fig. 3, are given in the heavy baryon limit ($m_\pi \ll M$) by [51]:

$$Z_2^N = \frac{3g_A^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^3(k)}, \quad (15)$$

$$Z_2^\Delta = \frac{4g_{\pi N\Delta}^2}{9g_{\pi NN}^2} \frac{3g_A^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega(k)(\omega(k) + \Delta M)^2}, \quad (16)$$

where $\omega(k) = \sqrt{k^2 + m_\pi^2}$ is the pion energy, and $u(k)$ is the form factor parameterizing the momentum dependence of the πNN and $\pi N\Delta$ vertices, for which we choose a dipole form,

$$u(k) = \frac{\Lambda^4}{(k^2 + \Lambda^2)^2}. \quad (17)$$

The numerical calculations are performed with a characteristic momentum cut-off scale $\Lambda = 0.8$ GeV, just a little softer than the measured axial form factor of the nucleon [52, 53] – although the results are relatively insensitive to the precise value of Λ , as is illustrated below. The ratio of the $\pi N\Delta$ to πNN couplings can be determined from SU(6) symmetry ($g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = \sqrt{72/25}$), although in the numerical calculations we consider a range of values for the ratio. SU(6) symmetry is also used to relate matrix elements of the twist-2 operators in the bare Δ and N - Δ transition to those in the bare nucleon. Lattice calculations of Δ or N - Δ transition matrix elements will in future test the reliability of this approximation.

The renormalization constants for the spin-independent, helicity and transversity opera-

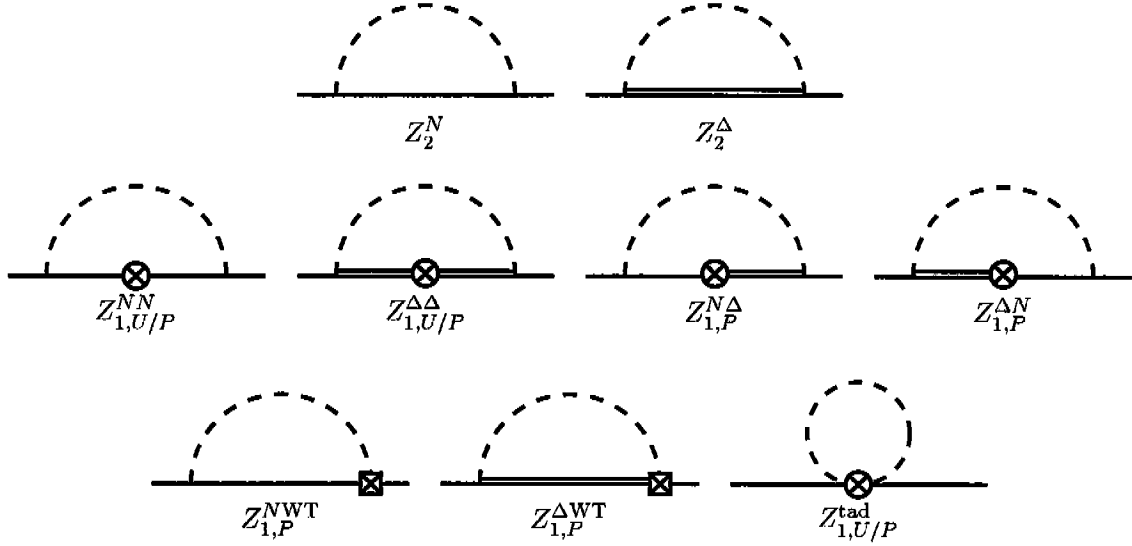


FIG. 3: Contributions to the wave function and vertex renormalization of the nucleon matrix elements of the operators $\mathcal{O}_i^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}$, $i = q, \Delta q, \delta q$, in Eq. (3). Solid, double and dashed lines denote nucleon, Δ and pion propagators and the crossed circle indicates the insertion of the relevant operator. Diagrams Z_2^N and Z_2^Δ denote the contributions to wave function renormalization (a derivative with respect to the external momentum is implied).

tors are given by

$$Z_q^{-1} = 1 + Z_{1,U}^{NN} + Z_{1,U}^{\Delta\Delta} + Z_{1,U}^{\text{tad}}, \quad (18a)$$

$$Z_{\Delta q}^{-1} = 1 + Z_{1,P}^{NN} + Z_{1,P}^{N\Delta} + Z_{1,P}^{\Delta N} + Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\Delta} + Z_{1,P}^{\text{tad}} + Z_{1,P}^{\text{NWT}} + Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\text{WT}}, \quad (18b)$$

$$Z_{\delta q}^{-1} = 1 + Z_{1,P}^{NN} + Z_{1,P}^{N\Delta} + Z_{1,P}^{\Delta N} + Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\Delta} + \frac{1}{2} Z_{1,P}^{\text{tad}} + \frac{1}{2} Z_{1,P}^{\text{NWT}} + \frac{1}{2} Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\text{WT}}. \quad (18c)$$

The contributions from the coupling to nucleon intermediate states are given by:

$$Z_{1,U}^{NN} = -\frac{g_A^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^3(k)}, \quad (19)$$

and

$$Z_{1,P}^{NN} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{g_A^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^3(k)}, \quad (20)$$

for the unpolarized and polarized operators, respectively. One can explicitly verify that the LNA behavior of these contributions is $m_\pi^2 \log m_\pi$. The Δ contributions to the unpolarized and polarized operators are equivalent,

$$Z_{1,U}^{\Delta\Delta} = Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\Delta} = \frac{20}{27} \frac{g_{\pi N \Delta}^2}{g_{\pi NN}^2} \frac{g_A^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega(k)(\omega(k) + \Delta M)^2}, \quad (21)$$

while the $N\Delta$ transition contributes only to the spin-dependent operators,

$$Z_{1,P}^{\Delta N} = Z_{1,P}^{N\Delta} = \frac{16 g_{\pi N\Delta}^2 g_A^2}{27 g_{\pi NN}^2 (4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^2(k)(\omega(k) + \Delta M)}. \quad (22)$$

These contributions are illustrated in the middle row in Fig. 3. Expanding these terms for small m_π , one finds that the leading non-analytic terms associated with the Δ and $N\Delta$ transition contributions enter at orders $m_\pi^4 \log m_\pi$ and m_π^3 , respectively. The contributions from the tadpole diagrams, which are independent of g_A , are also identical for the unpolarized and polarized cases, and given by

$$Z_{1,U}^{\text{tad}} = Z_{1,P}^{\text{tad}} = -\frac{2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^3 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^2(k)}. \quad (23)$$

The tadpole contribution also enters at order $m_\pi^2 \log m_\pi$ [43], as can be verified directly from Eq. (23).

While the inclusion of the Δ resonance is important for quantitative descriptions of baryon structure, we also know from phenomenological studies that the higher order (in m_π) Weinberg-Tomozawa contact term [54, 55] plays a vital role in low energy S -wave pion-nucleon scattering [56]. Because of the Adler-Weisberger relation [57] between πN cross sections and g_A , any term which affects πN cross sections should also have some effect on g_A [58]. In fact, within the CBM Morgan *et al.* [58] found that this term largely resolves the discrepancy between the bag model value of $g_A = 1.09$ and the empirical value of g_A for bag radii $R \in (0.9, 1.1)$ fm. In the present treatment, since we do not use the CBM explicitly, but rather parameterize the pion source via the phenomenological form factor $u(k)$, we determine the overall strength of the Weinberg-Tomozawa term so as to reproduce the contribution found in the CBM, as outlined in Ref. [58]. The relative contributions of the diagrams with N and Δ intermediate states, however, illustrated in the last row of Fig. 3, can be fixed by SU(6) symmetry. These contributions to the operator renormalization can then be written:

$$Z_{1,P}^{NWT} = C_{WT} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega^2(k)}, \quad (24)$$

$$Z_{1,P}^{\Delta WT} = \frac{C_{WT}}{18} (1 + \sqrt{2}) \frac{g_{\pi N\Delta}^2}{g_{\pi NN}^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 u^2(k) dk}{\omega(k)(\omega(k) + \Delta M)}, \quad (25)$$

for the N and Δ intermediate states, respectively, where C_{WT} is the overall normalization. For the above range of R , the physical value of g_A can be reproduced to within a few

percent for the corresponding range of $C_{WT} \in (0.21, 0.30)$. In the following numerical analysis, we use this range as an estimate of the systematic error on the Weinberg-Tomozawa contribution. Even though the non-analytic behavior of the integrals in Eqs. (24) and (25) is m_π^3 or higher, their contributions are found to be significant. Note, however, that the Weinberg-Tomozawa terms contribute only to spin-dependent matrix elements, and make no contribution to unpolarized matrix elements.

With the exception of the matrix elements of the unpolarized, $n = 1$ operator, the renormalization of each moment of the various distributions is independent of n . The $n = 1$ operator, which corresponds to the isospin charge, is not renormalized — additional contributions from operator insertions on the pion propagator cancel those shown in Fig. 3.

The pion mass dependence of the various contributions to the wave function and operator renormalization is shown in Fig. 4. For the ratio of the couplings, $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$, SU(6) symmetry is assumed. The relative size of the terms Z_1^{NN} and $Z_1^{\Delta\Delta}$ in the spin-dependent and spin-independent cases already makes it clear that intermediate states involving Δ resonances are much more significant in the former case. In particular, whereas $Z_{1,P}^{NN}$ does little to counter the effect of the wave function renormalization, the Δ contributions $Z_{1,P}^{\Delta\Delta}$, $Z_{1,P}^{N\Delta}$, and $Z_{1,P}^{\Delta N}$ essentially cancel its effect.

To explore the sensitivity of the results to the strength of the Δ contribution, in Fig. 5 we show the combined effect of the pion dressing on spin-averaged (upper panel) and spin-dependent (lower panel) nucleon matrix elements in Eq. (13) for a range of values of the ratio $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$. For illustration we choose values of $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ equal to zero (no Δ), $\sqrt{72/25}$ (SU(6) coupling) and 2 (phenomenological value needed to reproduce the width of the physical Δ resonance). In the unpolarized case, the effect of this variation is relatively small – less than 3% over the entire range of pion masses considered here. In contrast, the effect of the Δ intermediate states on the helicity and transversity moments (matrix elements of the spin-dependent operators $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}$) is far more significant. If the contribution from the Δ (and the N - Δ transition matrix elements) is ignored ($g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 0$), $Z_2/Z_{\Delta q}|_{m_\pi^{\text{phys}}} = 0.90$, while including these contributions with SU(6) couplings increases this to $Z_2/Z_{\Delta q}|_{m_\pi^{\text{phys}}} = 1.01$, and to $Z_2/Z_{\Delta q}|_{m_\pi^{\text{phys}}} = 1.04$ at the phenomenological value $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 2$. Consequently, when the effects of the Δ are included with a reasonable coupling constant, one finds that there is almost no curvature in the extrapolation of the spin dependent moments. This result is relatively stable against variations [52, 53] in the

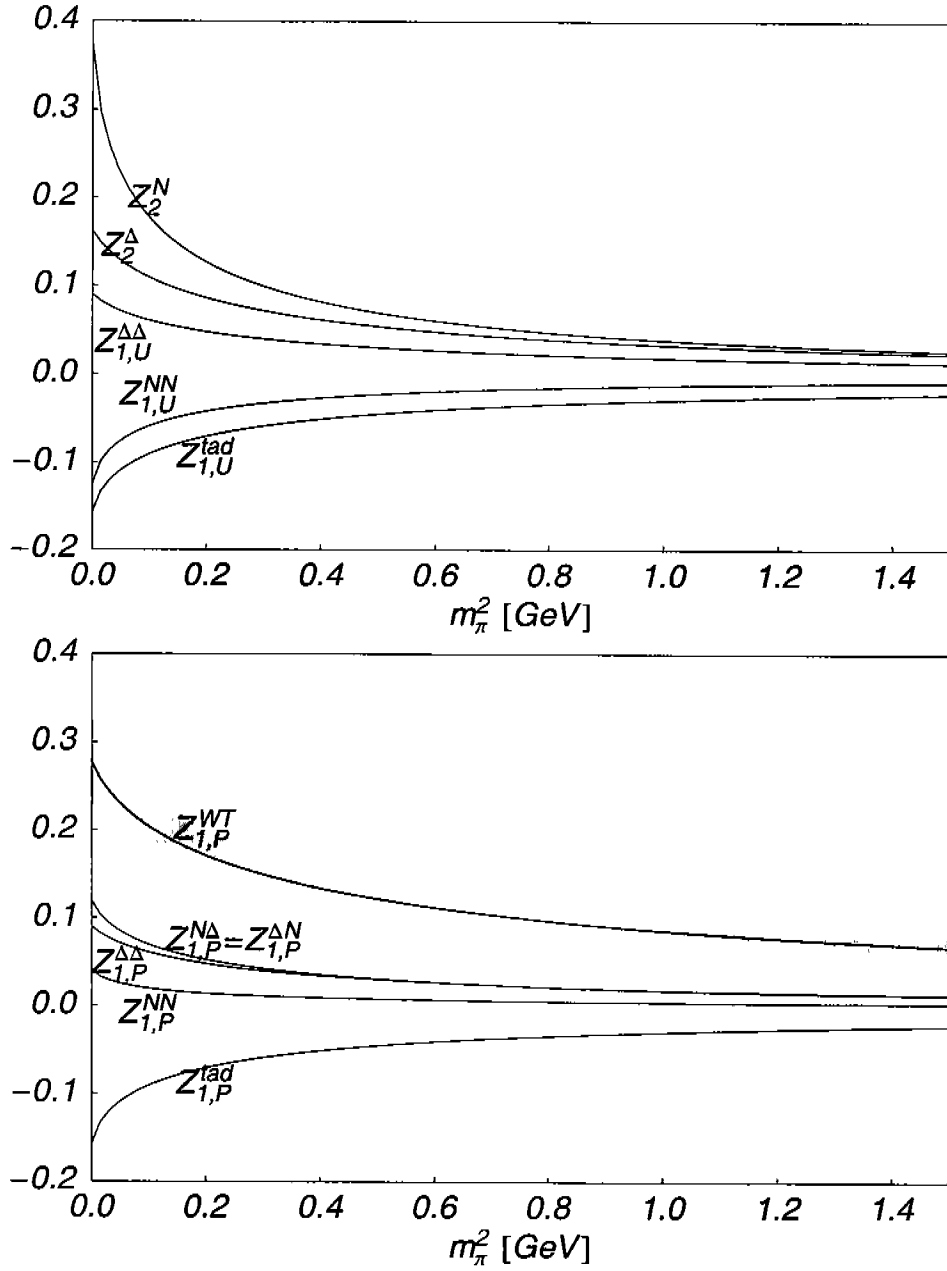


FIG. 4: Contributions to the pion loop renormalization of the matrix elements of the twist-2 operators required to evaluate the moments of the PDFs. The upper panel shows nucleon wave function renormalizations (Z_2^N , Z_2^Δ) and spin-independent operator renormalizations. The lower panel shows the contributions to the renormalization of spin-dependent operators. Calculations are performed at the SU(6) ratio $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = \sqrt{72/25}$, while the shaded region is an estimate of the uncertainty in the Weinberg–Tomozawa term. (Note that $Z_{1,P}^{WT}$ is the sum of the N and Δ terms given in Eqs. (24) and (25).)

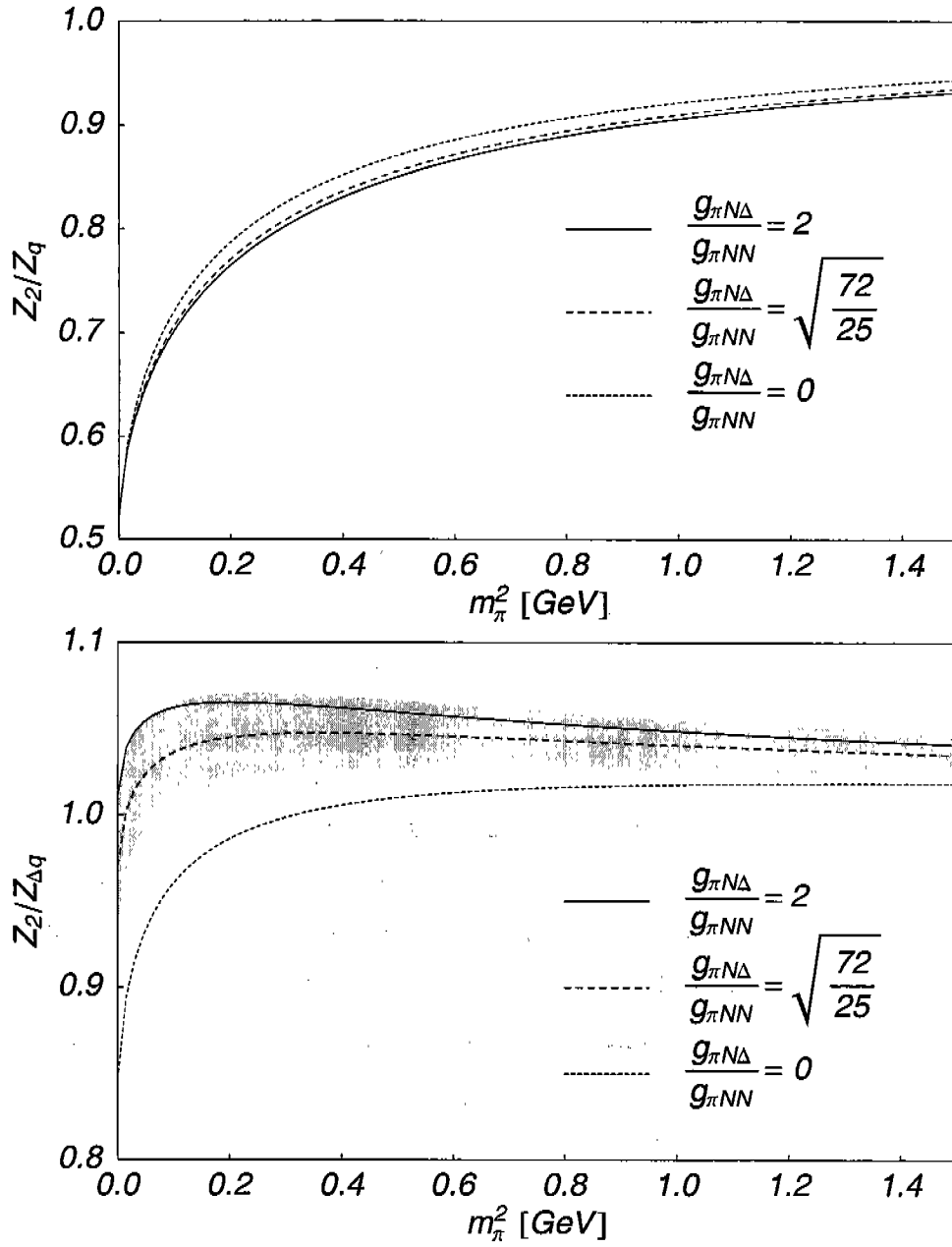


FIG. 5: Pion dressing of the matrix elements of the spin independent (upper panel) and spin dependent (lower panel) operators in Eq. (3). Curves are show for various values of the ratio of coupling constants, $g_{\pi N \Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$, while the shading indicates the variation about the dashed curve caused by the uncertainty in the Weinberg–Tomozawa term. The behavior of $Z_2/Z_{\delta q}$ is similar to that of $Z_2/Z_{\Delta q}$.

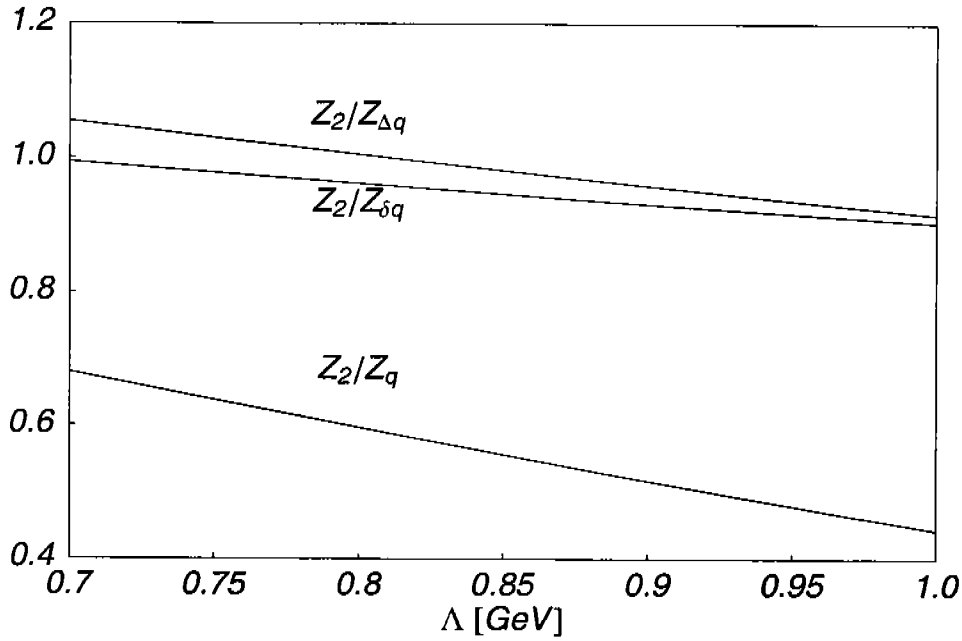


FIG. 6: Dependence of the renormalization of the nucleon matrix elements in Eq. (13) on the dipole mass parameter, Λ , at the physical pion mass, for the SU(6) value of $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$.

dipole mass parameter, Λ , in the range $\sim 0.7 - 1.0$ GeV — especially for the spin-dependent moments, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

Matrix elements of the twist-2 operators (3) in *bare* nucleon states will necessarily be analytic functions of the quark mass ($m_q \sim m_\pi^2$), so the one pion loop renormalization described above is the only possible source of LNA contributions. Consequently, the LNA behavior of the matrix elements in Eq. (13) will be given by

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} \rangle_{\text{LNA}} = Z_2^{\text{LNA}} - Z_i^{\text{LNA}}, \quad i = q, \Delta q, \delta q. \quad (26)$$

If the N - Δ mass splitting is artificially reduced to zero, Δ intermediate states become degenerate with the corresponding nucleon intermediate states, and the respective diagrams formally give rise to LNA contributions. Leaving the $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ ratio free, the coefficients of the LNA contributions (the $m_\pi^2 \ln m_\pi$ term) to the various matrix elements can then be

written:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_q^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} \rangle_{\text{LNA}} = Z_2^{\text{LNA}} - Z_q^{\text{LNA}} = -\frac{1}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \left[\left(3 + \frac{16 g_{\pi N \Delta}^2}{27 g_{\pi NN}^2} \right) g_{A,0}^2 + 1 \right], \quad (27a)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} \rangle_{\text{LNA}} = Z_2^{\text{LNA}} - Z_{\Delta q}^{\text{LNA}} = -\frac{1}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \left[\left(2 - \frac{4 g_{\pi N \Delta}^2}{9 g_{\pi NN}^2} \right) g_{A,0}^2 + 1 \right], \quad (27b)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\delta q}^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} \rangle_{\text{LNA}} = Z_2^{\text{LNA}} - Z_{\delta q}^{\text{LNA}} = -\frac{1}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \left[\left(2 - \frac{4 g_{\pi N \Delta}^2}{9 g_{\pi NN}^2} \right) g_{A,0}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]. \quad (27c)$$

This makes it clear that, whereas an increase in $g_{\pi N \Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ from 0 (no Δ contributions) tends to increase the effective coefficient of the chiral logarithm in the unpolarized case, for the spin-dependent operators it acts to suppress the effective coefficient. Indeed, assuming the bare axial coupling $g_{A,0} = 1.26$, at $g_{\pi N \Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 2.43$ the LNA coefficient for the polarized moments is *zero*, and for larger values it even becomes *positive*. Whilst this exact cancellation is an artifact of setting $\Delta M = 0$, it highlights the significant role played by the Δ resonance.

From this analysis and the numerical results shown earlier, one can conclude that the inclusion of the Δ resonance will cause only a minor quantitative change in the extrapolation of unpolarized moments. In practical extrapolations of the lattice data the Δ can be neglected in with no loss of accuracy, given the current uncertainties in the data. In contrast, the Δ leads to a qualitatively different picture for the extrapolation of the spin-dependent moments and *must* be included there.

There are a number of possible approaches that can be taken to account for the Δ contributions. One strategy would be to include the one-loop renormalizations numerically in the extrapolations, along the lines of the calculation of self-energies in the hadron mass extrapolations in Refs. [39, 45]. One could also replace the momentum integrals in the expressions for Z_1 and Z_2 with discrete sums over momenta which are available on the lattice, $\int d^3k \rightarrow (1/V)(2\pi/a)^3 \sum_{k_x, k_y, k_z}$, where V is the spatial volume of the lattice, as in the analysis of the ρ meson mass in Ref. [59] (see also [60]). Because of the discretization of space-time on the lattice, the lattice momenta are restricted to values $k_\mu = 2\pi n_\mu/aL_\mu$, where L_μ is the number of lattice sites in the μ direction and the integer n_μ runs between $-L_\mu/2$ and $+L_\mu/2$. At large m_π^2 the differences between the integral and discrete sum are negligible, however, at small m_π^2 values the momentum gap between $k_\mu = 0$ and the minimum momentum allowed, $k_\mu = \pm 2\pi/aL_\mu$, may introduce corrections.

Although this procedure is more accurate in principle, in practical extrapolations of lattice

data it is not as straightforward to implement as would an extrapolation formula based on a simple functional form. For this purpose it is more useful to preserve the simplicity of a single formula which interpolates between the distinct realms of chiral perturbation theory and contemporary lattice simulations, as proposed in Refs. [15, 16]. In order to test whether one can continue to apply a modified form of the extrapolation formula in Eq. (6) to lattice data for the spin-dependent moments, we attempt to fit the pion mass dependence of the renormalization factors shown in Fig. 5 using the form

$$Z_2/Z_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i m_\pi^2 + \frac{\gamma_{i,\text{LNA}}}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} m_\pi^2 \ln \left[\frac{m_\pi^2}{m_\pi^2 + \mu_i^2} \right], \quad i = q, \Delta q, \delta q, \quad (28)$$

with α_i , β_i and μ_i treated as free parameters, but with $\gamma_{i,\text{LNA}}$ fixed at the values obtained analytically when the N - Δ mass difference is set to zero, as are shown in Table II. The fits to Z_2/Z_i , $i = q, \Delta q, \delta q$, are illustrated in Fig. 7 for the average of the $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ values from SU(6) symmetry ($\sqrt{72/25}$) and phenomenology (≈ 2). Fits for other values of the coupling are equally good. It is remarkable that the LNA form (28) is indeed able to reproduce the full calculations of Z_2/Z_i with such high accuracy, given that the full calculations include higher order effects (in m_π) associated with the Δ and Weinberg-Tomozawa contributions. The best fit values of μ , shown in Table II, are only slightly smaller than those used in earlier work [15, 16]. Note that the functional form in Eq. (28) does not include the modifications designed to ensure the correct heavy quark limit, as in Eqs. (6)–(9) — incorporating this constraint leads to only marginal changes in the parameter μ [16].

As discussed above, excluding the isospin charge, all moments of each operator are renormalized in the same manner. Hence, our conclusions regarding the inclusion of the Δ -isobar apply equally well to extrapolations of $g_A = \langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta u - \Delta d}$ and all other moments of the helicity and transversity distributions.

D. Extrapolations of Lattice Data

Having established that the LNA formula, Eq. (28), provides a good approximation to the full calculation, in this section we examine the effects of extrapolating the available lattice data on the twist-2 PDF moments using the forms (6), (8) and (9), with the LNA coefficients determined in the limit $\Delta M \rightarrow 0$. Rather than show the moments versus the scale and renormalization scheme dependent quark mass, Figs. 8, 9 and 10 give the moments of the

$g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$	Z_2/Z_q		$Z_2/Z_{\Delta q}$		$Z_2/Z_{\delta q}$	
	c_{LNA}	μ (GeV)	Δ_{CLNA}	μ (GeV)	δ_{CLNA}	μ (GeV)
0	$3g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.45	$2g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.28	$2g_{A,0}^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	0.32
$\sqrt{\frac{72}{25}}$	$\frac{107}{25}g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.39	$\frac{18}{25}g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.25	$\frac{18}{25}g_{A,0}^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	0.29
1.8485	$4.51g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.38	$0.481g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.25	$0.481g_{A,0}^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	0.30
2	$\frac{43}{9}g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.37	$\frac{2}{9}g_{A,0}^2 + 1$	0.24	$\frac{2}{9}g_{A,0}^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	0.29

TABLE II: Fits to the dependence on m_π^2 of the calculated renormalization factors, obtained by varying α_i , β_i and μ_i in Eq. (28). The LNA coefficients and the mass parameters μ_i are shown for various values of the $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ ratio: 0 (no Δ), $\sqrt{72/25}$ (SU(6)), 2 (phenomenological value) and 1.8485 (average of SU(6) and phenomenological values).

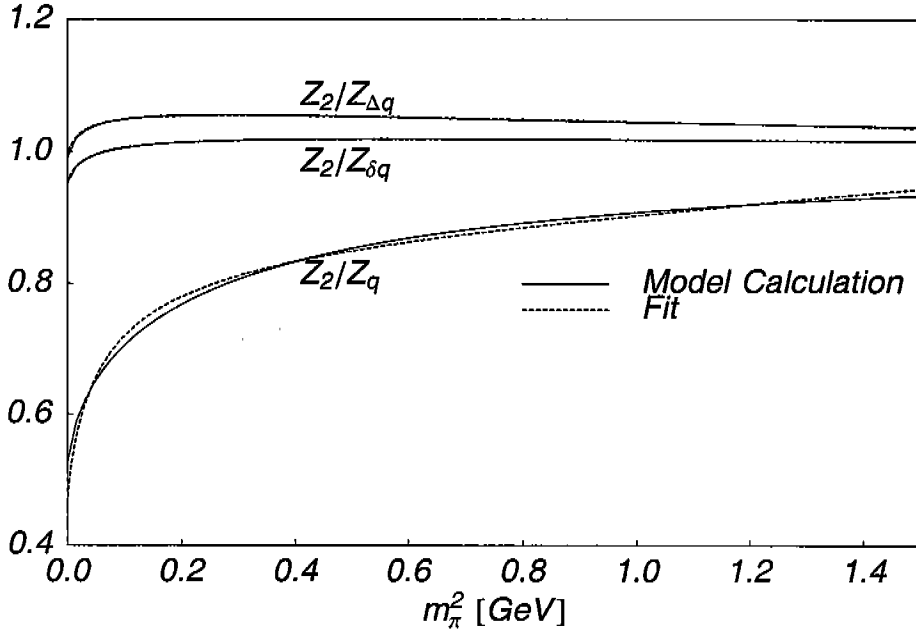


FIG. 7: Fits to the calculated renormalization factors Z_2/Z_i , $i = q, \Delta q, \delta q$ in Eq. (13) using the functional form in Eq. (28), as a function of m_π^2 . The $\pi N\Delta$ to πNN coupling ratio has been set to the average of the SU(6) and phenomenological values ($g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 1.8485$) and $g_{A,0}$ to the tree level value, 1.26. The corresponding values of μ are given in the third row of Table II.

unpolarized, helicity and transversity distributions, respectively, as a function of the pion mass squared. The data have been extrapolated using a naive linear extrapolation (short-dashed line), as well as the improved chiral extrapolations with the LNA chiral coefficients and values of μ given in Table II, and $m_{b,n}$ fixed at 5 GeV [16].

For the spin-dependent moments, four curves are shown in Figs. 9 and 10: the long-dashed lines correspond to ignoring Δ intermediate states ($g_{\pi N\Delta} = 0$), while the central solid line in each panel of the figures includes the effects of the Δ with a coupling ratio $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 1.8485$ and the central value for the Weinberg-Tomozawa coefficient, $C_{WT} = 0.255$. The upper and lower solid lines correspond to $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 2$, $C_{WT} = 0.30$ and $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = \sqrt{72/25}$, $C_{WT} = 0.21$, respectively. Because the effect of the Δ is almost negligible for the unpolarized moments, these curves are all essentially collinear, and for clarity only one is shown in Fig.8. The extrapolated values are shown in Table III, along with the associated errors (which are described in the Appendix) and the experimental values for the unpolarized and helicity moments [4–7] (there are currently no data for the transversity moments).

With respect to the moments of the unpolarized PDFs, this analysis confirms our earlier finding that it is essential to incorporate the correct non-analytic behavior into the chiral extrapolation. When this is done, there is good agreement between the extrapolated moments at the physical pion mass and the corresponding experimental data. On the other hand, for the polarized PDFs we have the surprising result that, once the Δ resonance is included, the effect of the non-analytic behavior is strongly suppressed, and a naive linear extrapolation of the moments provides quite a good approximation to the more accurate form.

In the case of the axial charge, the $n = 0$ moment of $\Delta u - \Delta d$, the extrapolated value lies some 10% below the experimental value, with an error of around 3–4%. However, g_A appears to be particularly sensitive to finite volume corrections, with larger lattices tending to give larger values of g_A . Furthermore, there is some sensitivity to the choice of action — simulations with domain wall fermions (DWF), which satisfy exact chiral symmetry, are found to give larger values than those with Wilson fermions [36]. As almost all of the currently available lattice data are obtained from very small lattices ($L \sim 1.6$ fm), we consider the current level of agreement quite satisfactory.

The uncertainty in the experimental determination of the higher moments of the spin-

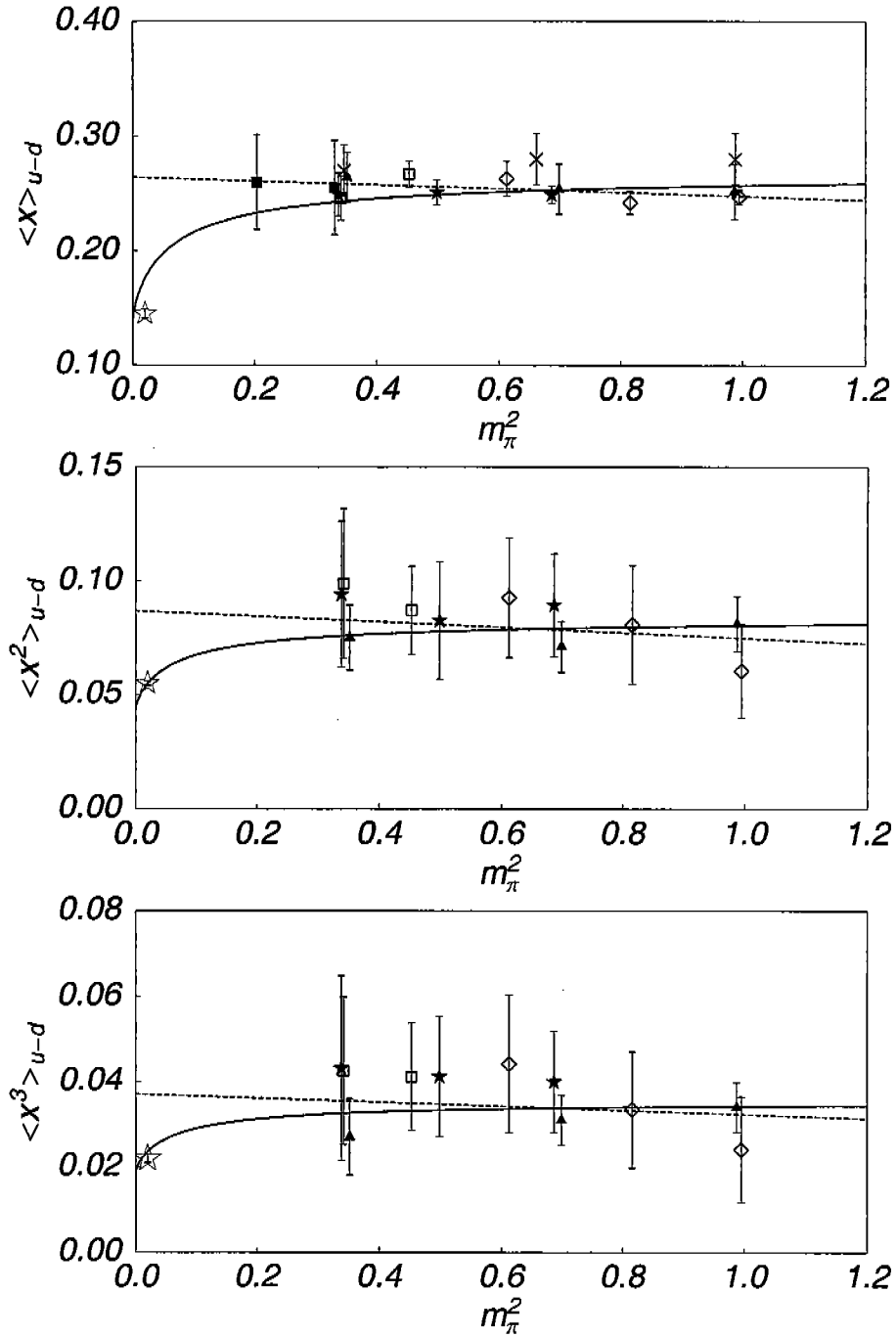


FIG. 8: The lowest three non-trivial moments of the unpolarized distribution $u - d$, extrapolated using a naive linear fit (dashed line) and the improved chiral extrapolation (solid line). The stars indicate the experimentally measured moments at the physical pion mass, and the lattice data are taken from the sources listed in Table I, where the various plotting symbols are defined.

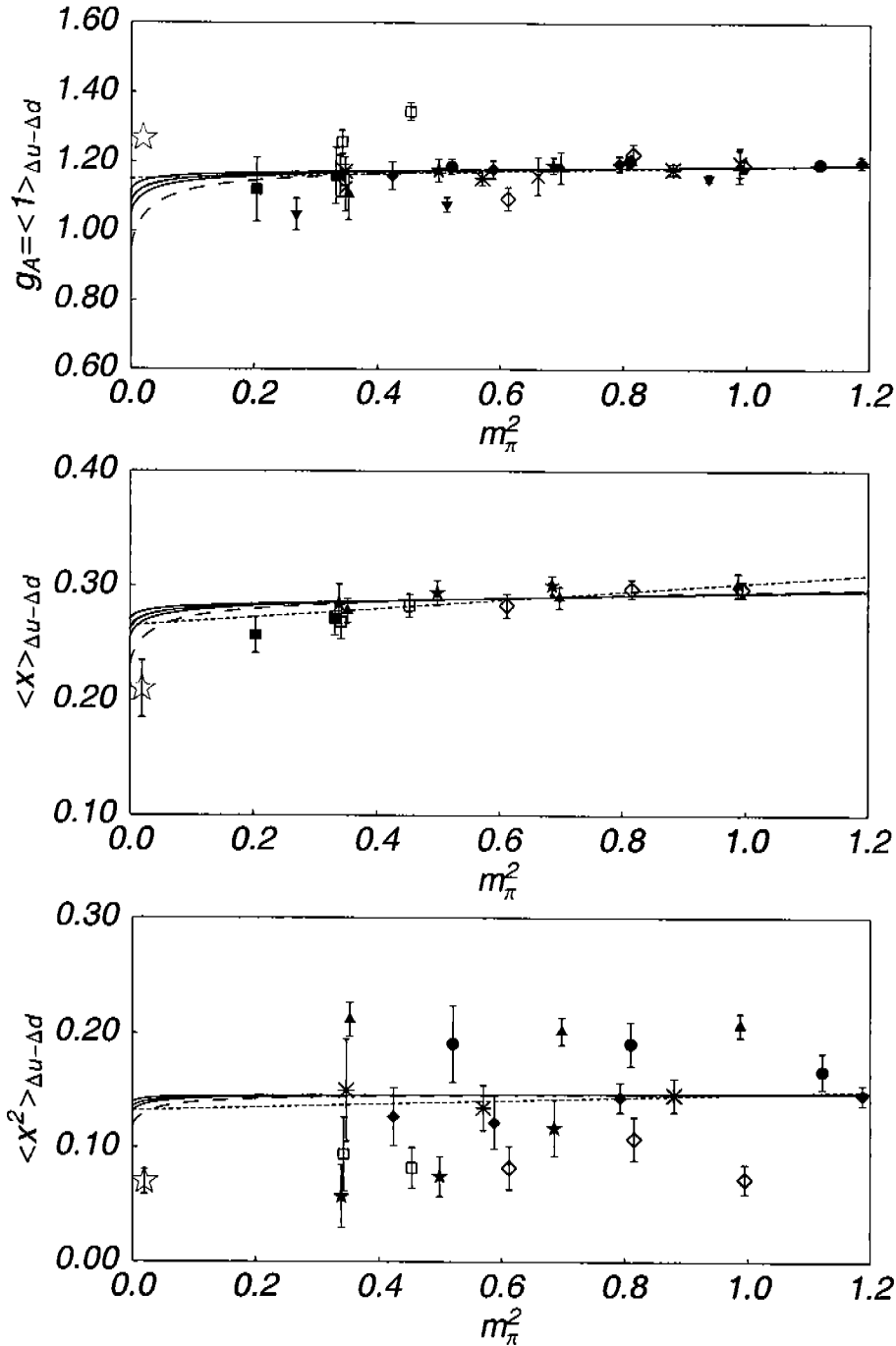


FIG. 9: The lowest three moments of the helicity distribution $\Delta u - \Delta d$, extrapolated using a naive linear extrapolation (short-dashed curve) and the improved chiral extrapolation described in the text. In each panel, the long-dashed line corresponds to a fit with no Δ and the LNA coefficient determined from χ PT, while the solid lines are fits obtained using $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 2$ (upper curve) and $\sqrt{72/25}$ (lower curve). The lattice data are taken from the sources listed in Table I.

Moment	Value		Extrapolation errors			$a_n, \Delta a_n, \delta a_n$
	Experimental	Extrapolated	Statistical	Δ , WT states	μ	
$\langle x \rangle_{u-d}$	0.145(4)	0.176	0.012	0.0008	0.022	0.141
$\langle x^2 \rangle_{u-d}$	0.054(1)	0.054	0.015	0.0003	0.007	0.044
$\langle x^3 \rangle_{u-d}$	0.022(1)	0.024	0.008	0.0001	0.003	0.019
$\langle 1 \rangle_{\Delta u-\Delta d}$	1.267(4)	1.124	0.045	0.020	0.022	1.084
$\langle x \rangle_{\Delta u-\Delta d}$	0.210(25)	0.273	0.015	0.005	0.005	0.262
$\langle x^2 \rangle_{\Delta u-\Delta d}$	0.070(11)	0.140	0.035	0.003	0.003	0.135
$\langle 1 \rangle_{\delta u-\delta d}$	—	1.224	0.057	0.019	0.025	1.187
$\langle x \rangle_{\delta u-\delta d}$	—	0.506	0.089	0.008	0.010	0.490

TABLE III: Values of the unpolarized, helicity and transversity moments, extrapolated to the physical pion mass using Eqs. (6), (8) and (9) and the parameters in Table II. The experimental and systematic errors listed here are described in the Appendix. For comparison, experimental values [4–7] of the moments (where known) and the best fit parameters ($a_n, \Delta a_n, \delta a_n$) are also listed.

dependent PDFs is considerably larger, and from the current data one would have to conclude from Fig. 9 that the level of agreement between experiment and the extrapolated moments is acceptable. Clearly the scatter in the lattice data for the second moment means that at present we cannot have much confidence in the predicted value. We do note, however, that there is a tendency for the full QCD points to lie somewhat below the quenched QCD results. It is obviously of some importance that this issue be resolved in future lattice simulations.

IV. CONCLUSION

The insights into non-perturbative hadron structure offered by the study of parton distribution functions makes this an extremely interesting research challenge. It is made even more important and timely by the tremendous new experimental possibilities opened by facilities such as HERMES, COMPASS, RHIC-spin and Jefferson Lab. Lattice QCD offers the only practical method to actually calculate hadron properties within non-perturbative

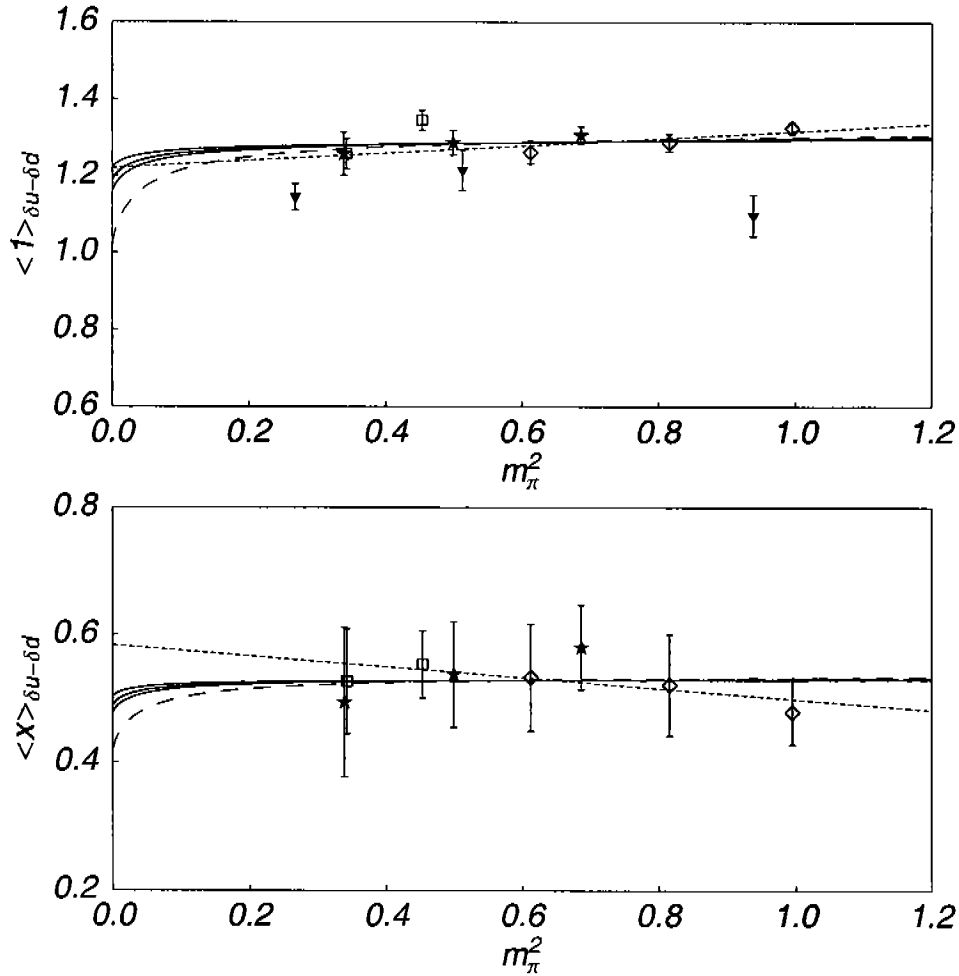


FIG. 10: The lowest two moments of the transversity distribution $\delta u - \delta d$. All curves are as described in Fig. 9.

QCD, and it is therefore vital to test how well it describes existing data. Because current limitations on computer speed restrict lattice simulations to quark masses that are roughly a factor of 6 too large, one must be able to reliably extrapolate the lattice data to the physical quark (or pion) mass in order to compare with experiment.

Traditionally such extrapolations have been made using a naive linear extrapolation as a function of m_π^2 (or quark mass). In Ref. [15], Detmold *et al.* showed that it was essential to include the leading non-analytic behavior of chiral perturbation theory in this extrapolation procedure. Only then were the existing lattice data for the moments of the unpolarized

parton distribution functions in agreement with the experimental moments. Here we have confirmed this conclusion by calculating the next-to-leading non-analytic behavior within a chiral quark model, including the Δ -isobar, and showing that it led to precisely the same conclusion.

We have also investigated the variation of the moments of the polarized parton distributions to next-to-leading order. In this case the inclusion of the Δ -isobar makes a dramatic difference. Indeed, once the Δ is included, the helicity and transversity moments show little or no curvature as the chiral limit is approached and a naive linear extrapolation formula is reasonably accurate. In case a more accurate extrapolation procedure is desired, we propose convenient formulae which suitably build in the non-analytic behavior in both the unpolarized and the polarized cases. The value of g_A extracted from the extrapolation procedure at the physical pion mass is within 10% of the experimental value. Given the sensitivity of this quantity to lattice volume (current simulations use quite small lattices) and quark action (domain wall fermions tend to give a larger value of g_A than Wilson fermions), we consider this a very satisfactory result. We look forward with great anticipation to the next generation of lattice simulations of parton distribution functions at smaller quark masses and on larger volumes.

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APPENDIX A: STATISTICAL AND SYSTEMATIC ERRORS

In this Appendix, we describe the estimates of the statistical and systematic errors in our fits that are presented in Table III.

To determine an estimate of the error associated with the statistical uncertainty of the lattice data, we use the estimated standard deviation. For data, f_i , and weights, ω_i , given

at abscissae, x_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$), the estimated standard deviation of a fitting form, $f(x; \vec{\alpha})$, with parameters, $\vec{\alpha}$, is:

$$\sigma_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i (f_i - f(x_i; \vec{\alpha}_0))^2} \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\vec{\alpha}_0$ are the best fit parameters. The statistical errors we assign to our fits are then determined by varying the fit parameters ($a_n, \Delta a_n, \delta a_n$) from their optimal values (given in the right-most column of Table III) to obtain an increase of unity in the standard deviation.

In order to estimate the systematic errors arising from the form of our fits, we first consider the uncertainty in the values of $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN}$ and C_{WT} , taking half the difference between the physical values of the moments obtained with $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = 2$, $C_{WT} = 0.30$ and $g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = \sqrt{72/25}$, $C_{WT} = 0.21$. We also consider the uncertainty in the fit parameter μ by taking half the difference between the physical moments obtained with μ 20% above and below the fits obtained in Table II. The resulting systematic uncertainties are listed in Table III.

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