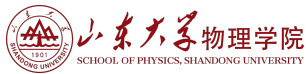


Quark-spin Operator: matching from RI/MOM to $\overline{\text{MS}}$ up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^5)$

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第一届强相互作用自旋物理会议

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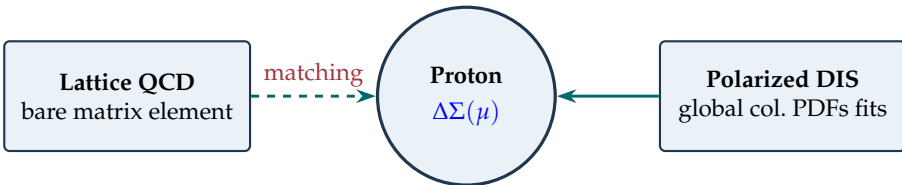
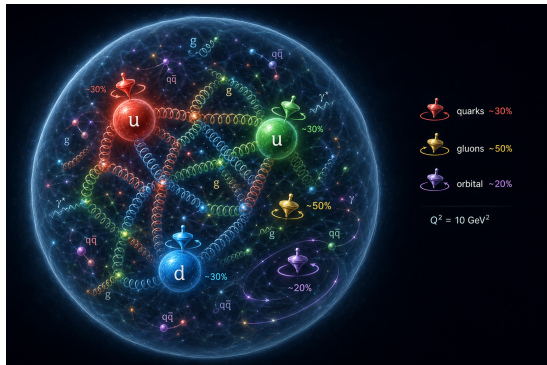
How Much Proton Helicity Comes From Quarks?

Nucleon matrix element of the axial current

$$S_q = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma(\mu) = \frac{1}{2} (g_A^u + g_A^d + g_A^s)$$

$$\langle P, S | \left[\sum_f \bar{q}_f \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 q_f \right]_R | P, S \rangle = 2M_N S^\mu \Delta\Sigma(\mu)$$

[→See also talks by Liao, Chen, Shu]



Why Singlet Axial Current Operator and Why Special

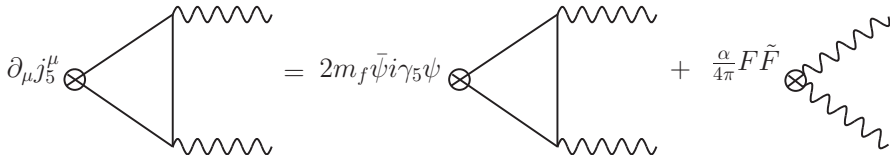
- Connection to Quark Spin:

$$\frac{u^\dagger(p, S) \Sigma^\alpha u(p, S)}{u^\dagger(p, S) u(p, S)} = \frac{\bar{u}(p, S) \gamma^\alpha \gamma_5 u(p, S)}{u^\dagger(p, S) u(p, S)} = \frac{m}{E} S^\alpha$$

Spin is *indifferent* to the flavor (and charge etc) of the quarks $\Rightarrow$ *flavor-singlet* axial current operator

- Axial anomaly** calls for additional operator renormalization

$$\partial_\mu \sum_f \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi_f = \sum_f 2m_f \bar{\psi}_f i \gamma_5 \psi_f - \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} n_f T_F \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}$$

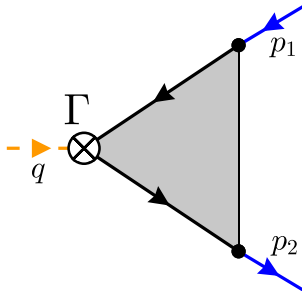
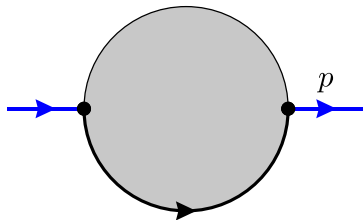
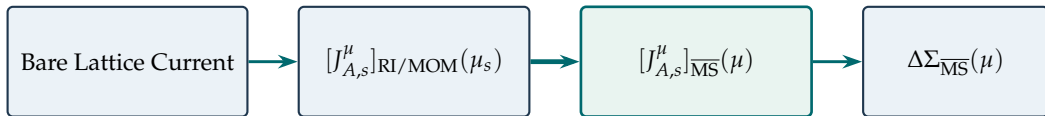


classical mass term + quantum anomaly

$$\langle P, S | [J_{A,s}^\mu]_R | P, S \rangle = 2M_N S^\mu \Delta\Sigma(\mu)$$

Bridge from Lattice RI/MOM to $\overline{\text{MS}}$

Finite Matching Factor $R_A(\mu, \mu_s)$

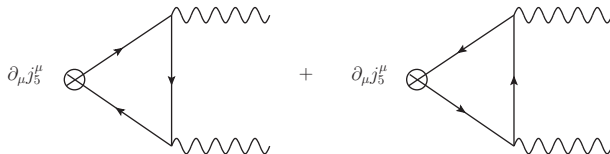


$$Z_{\mathcal{O}} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{p^2=\mu_s^2} = [\Gamma_{\text{tree}}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{p^2=\mu_s^2}; \quad \text{RI/MOM} : \gamma^{\mu}; \quad \text{RI'/MOM} : \gamma^{\mu} - \not{p} p^{\mu} / p^2$$

RIMOM [Martinelli et al. 95] : $p^2 = p_1^2 = p_2^2 = -\mu_s^2 < 0$ and $q = 0$

Proper $\overline{\text{MS}}$ with non-anticommuting γ_5 in DR

- γ_5 -issue in DR with Axial Anomaly



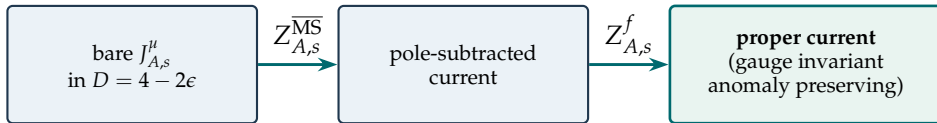
“**vanishes**” with translational invariant loop integrals **and** an anticommuting γ_5 , due to perturbative pinch identity

$$(\not{p}_1 + \not{p}_2) \gamma_5 = \underbrace{(I + \not{p}_1 - m) \gamma_5 + \gamma_5 (I - \not{p}_2 - m)}_{\text{pinch identity}} + 2m \gamma_5 + \Delta_5^{ac}(I)$$

- HV/BM** [72, 79] NAC γ_5 prescription:

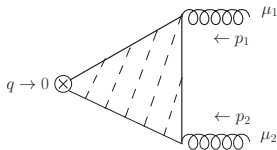
$$\gamma_5 = -\frac{i}{4!} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma \quad \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 - \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu), \quad \Delta_5^{ac} \equiv \{\gamma^\mu, \gamma_5\} \sim \mathcal{O}(\epsilon) \neq 0.$$

“Symmetrization” needed to have a **hermitian** axial-current [Akyeampong, Delbourgo 77; Fujii, Ohta, Taniguchi 81]

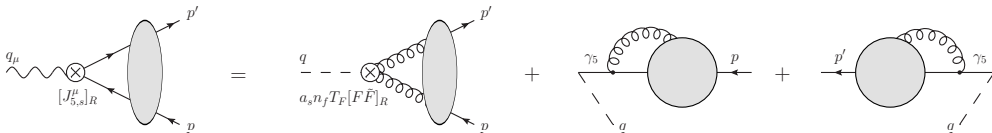


Proper $\overline{\text{MS}}$ with non-anticommuting γ_5 in DR

- Larin's variant [Larin, Vermaseren 91; Larin 93] of HVBM prescription $[J_5^\mu]_R \equiv Z_5^f Z_5^{ms} \bar{\psi}_B \frac{-i}{3!} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\sigma \psi_B$
 - ▶ $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ treated outside R -operation formally in D dimensions [Larin, Vermaseren 91; Zijlstra, Neerven 92]
 - ▶ Determine $Z_s \equiv Z_s^f Z_s^{ms}$ by maintaining ABJ-equation $[\partial_\mu J_5^\mu]_R = a_s n_f [F\tilde{F}]_R$ with the standard $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized $[F\tilde{F}]_R$ and ϵ -independent Z_s^f
 - ▶ Larin's original implementation [Larin 93] using AVV-amplitude: **Inefficient!** (L -integral diagram $\rightarrow Z_s @ \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{L-1})$)



- Offshell Axial Ward-Takahashi Identity but at **awkward** kinematics: **Efficient but inconvenient** [LC, Czakon 21]



A Convenient Prescription for Calculating $Z_s^f Z_s^{ms}$

Combining the off-shell Axial WTIs for both singlet and non-singlet currents

$$\begin{aligned} q_\mu \Gamma_{5,s}^\mu(p', p) &= a_s n_f T_F q_\mu \Gamma_K^\mu(p', p) + \gamma_5 \hat{S}^{-1}(p) + \hat{S}^{-1}(p') \gamma_5, \\ q_\mu \Gamma_{A,ns}^{a,\mu}(p', p) &= t^a \gamma_5 \hat{S}^{-1}(p) + \hat{S}^{-1}(p') \gamma_5 t^a \end{aligned}$$

and by **first differentiating in q and then taking the forward limit**, we now attempt

$$\boxed{\Gamma_{A,s}^\mu(p, p) = a_s n_f T_F \Gamma_K^\mu(p, p) + \Gamma_{A,ns}^\mu(p, p)}$$

- Makes the determination of the proper $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalization $Z_{A,s} = Z_{A,s}^f \bar{Z}_{A,s}$ as **straightforward as for the non-singlet counterpart** (quasi-current-level relation)
- An observation: **Only when restricted to the 4-dimensional limit, then follows the same *universal gauge-independent* (proper) $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalization $Z_{A,s}$ for $J_{A,s}^\mu$**
(beyond which gauge and subtraction-point dependent differences start to appear)

A Short-cut Formula for R_A

Combining the RI/MOM R.C. $Z_{\mathcal{O}} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{p^2=\mu_s^2} = [\Gamma_{\text{tree}}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu}$ with the previously derived

$$\Gamma_{A,s}^{\mu}(p,p) = a_s n_f T_F \Gamma_K^{\mu}(p,p) + \Gamma_{A,ns}^{\mu}(p,p)$$

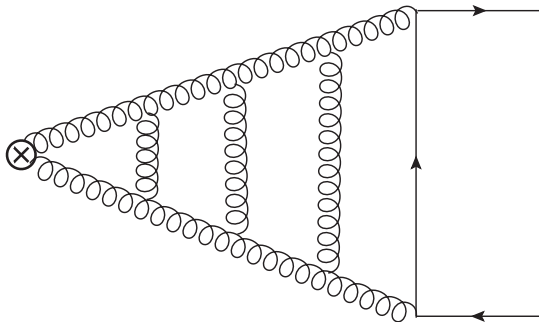
we obtain the short-cut formula for R_A :

$$R_A \equiv \frac{\overline{Z}_A}{Z_A^{\text{RI}}} \Big|_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = 1 + \frac{(a_s n_f T_F Z_q [\Gamma_K]_R)_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{A,\mu}^{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{p^2=\mu_s^2}}{[\Gamma_A^{\text{tree}}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{A,\mu}^{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{p^2=\mu_s^2}}$$

- Reduced to the matrix element of the **properly $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized** J_A^{μ} but with RI/MOM-renormalized external quark fields
- Extract the result at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{N+1})$ based on N -loop computation of the hardest part
- Feasible to extend to other (such as RI'/MOM) but NOT all renormalization schemes

Technical Challenge

A representative Feynmann diagram out of 9622 four-loop diagrams



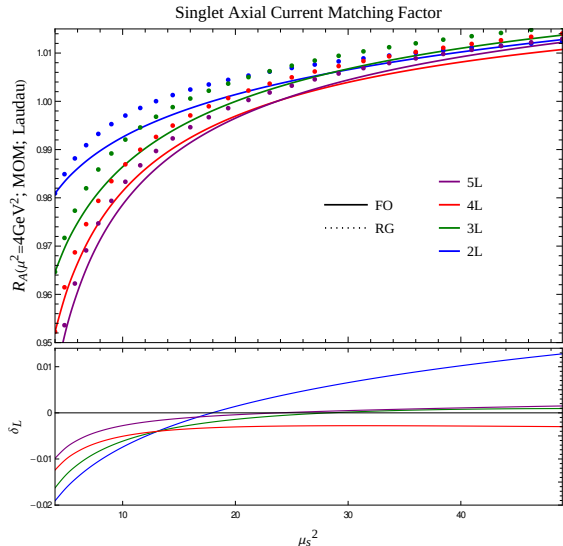
On top of the **multiple triple-gluon vertices**, additional combinatorial inflation:

- Generic ξ -gauge (Landau gauge): $2^{11} = 2048$
- $\epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4} \epsilon^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4} \longrightarrow 24$ terms
- Latest FORM 5 with manual tweaks for improving efficiency (thanks to J.Davies)

Results for Matching from RI/MOM to $\overline{\text{MS}}$

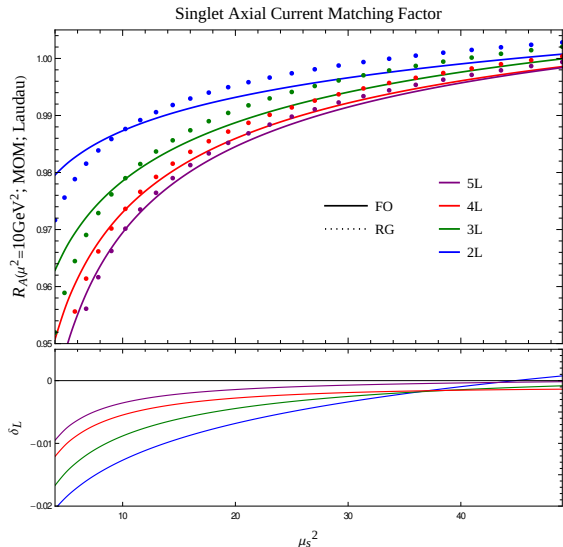
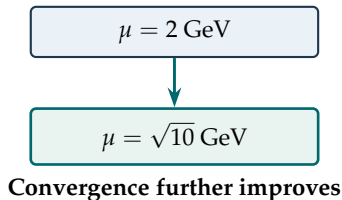
- Perturbative **convergence**(!) through five loops
- Five-loop correction below 1%
- Smaller corrections with increasing μ_s
- Fixed-order and RG approach and agree better at five-loop and more with increasing μ_s

$$R_A(\mu_t/\mu_s) = R_A(\mu_i/\mu_s) \times \exp \left[\int_{\alpha_s(\mu_i)}^{\alpha_s(\mu_t)} \frac{\gamma_s(\alpha_s)}{\beta(\alpha_s)\alpha_s} d\alpha_s \right]$$



Results for Matching from RI/MOM to $\overline{\text{MS}}$

- Perturbative **convergence** through five loops
- Five-loop correction below 1%
- Smaller corrections with increasing μ_s
- Fixed-order and RG approach and agree better at five-loop and more with increasing μ_s and μ



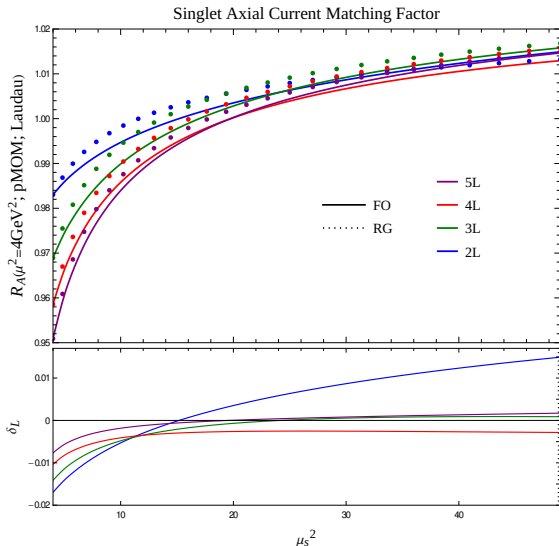
Results for Matching from RI'/MOM to $\overline{\text{MS}}$

- Perturbative **convergence** through five loops
- Five-loop correction at few per-milles
- Smaller corrections with increasing μ_s
- Fixed-order and RG approach and agree better at five-loop and more with increasing μ_s and μ

Better convergence in RI'/MOM v.s. RI/MOM

Transverse structure projector

$$\mathcal{P}_{V,\perp}^\mu = \gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu - \not{p}_\alpha \not{p}_\beta / p^2$$



Summary and Outlook

The flavor-singlet axial-vector current operator J_A^μ has played a crucial role in determining the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ quark-helicity contribution to the total helicity/spin of the nucleon.

- ✓ An **efficient variant** of Larin's renormalization condition for J_A^μ in DR

(renders $Z_{A,s} = Z_{A,s}^f \bar{Z}_{A,s}$ as straightforward as for the non-singlet counterpart)

- ✓ An observation that $Z_{A,s} = Z_{A,s}^f \bar{Z}_{A,s}$ so-determined remains *universal* (e.g. independent of the QCD gauge-fixing ξ) only if the anomalous AWTI is required to hold in **4-dimensional limit** (rather than with full ϵ dependence).

- ✓ State-of-the-art result for the finite matching coefficient R_A at the unprecedented order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^5)$

- ▶ Perturbative convergence through five loops explicitly **demonstrated**, with the pure 5-loop correction generally less than 1% and better in RI'/MOM

- Practical application to improve the accuracy of the Lattice determination of

$$S_q = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma(\mu) = \frac{1}{2} (g_A^u + g_A^d + g_A^s)$$

Thank you for listening!