

Lattice-QCD validation of hadron mass and trace-anomaly decomposition sum rules

Hadron mass decomposition in a common $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme for η_c and J/ψ

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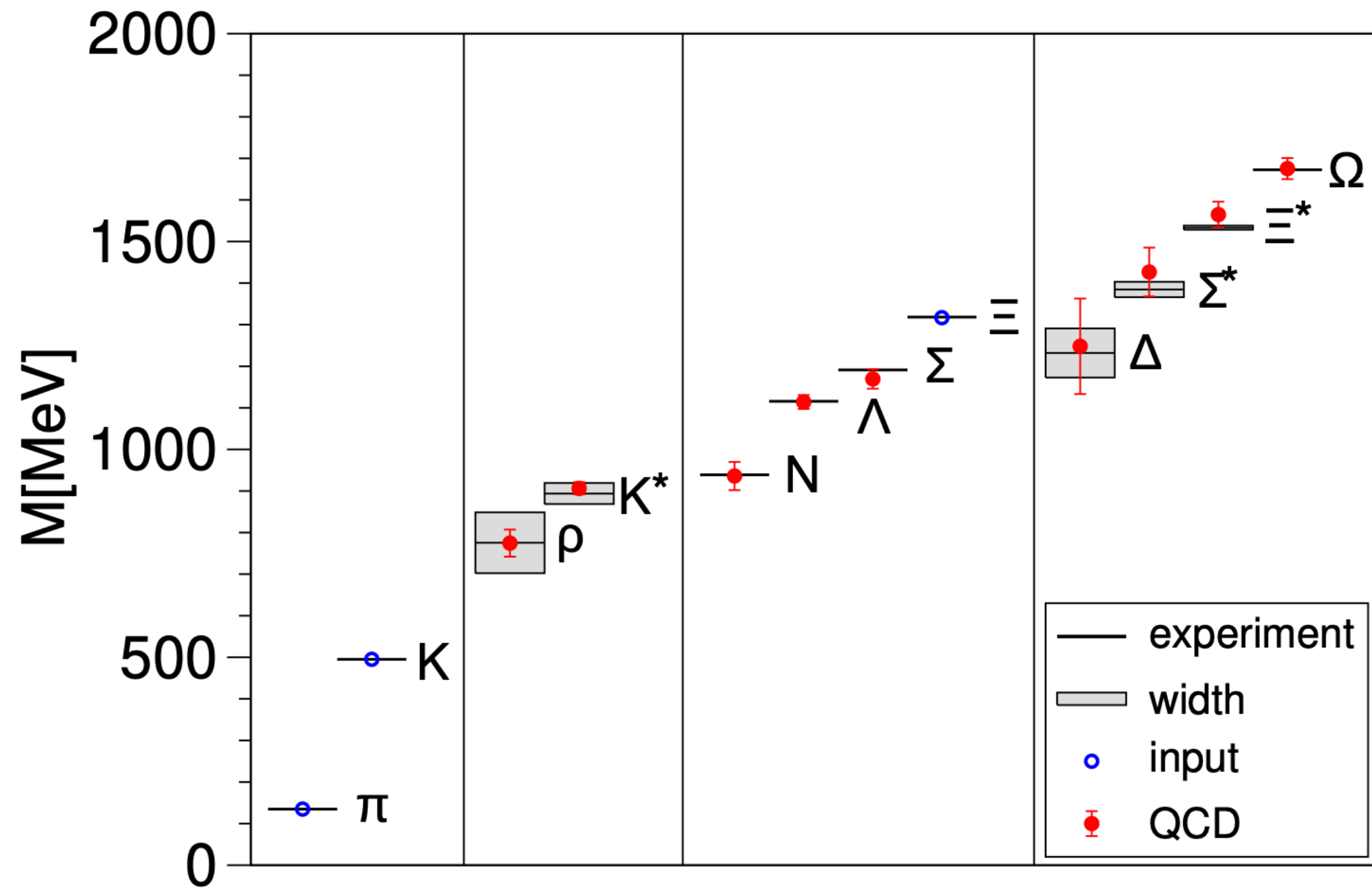
Central China Normal University (华中师大)

Dennis Bollweg, HTD, 高翔, 罗冉, Swagato Mukherjee, [arXiv: 2601.13070](https://arxiv.org/abs/2601.13070), PRL in press

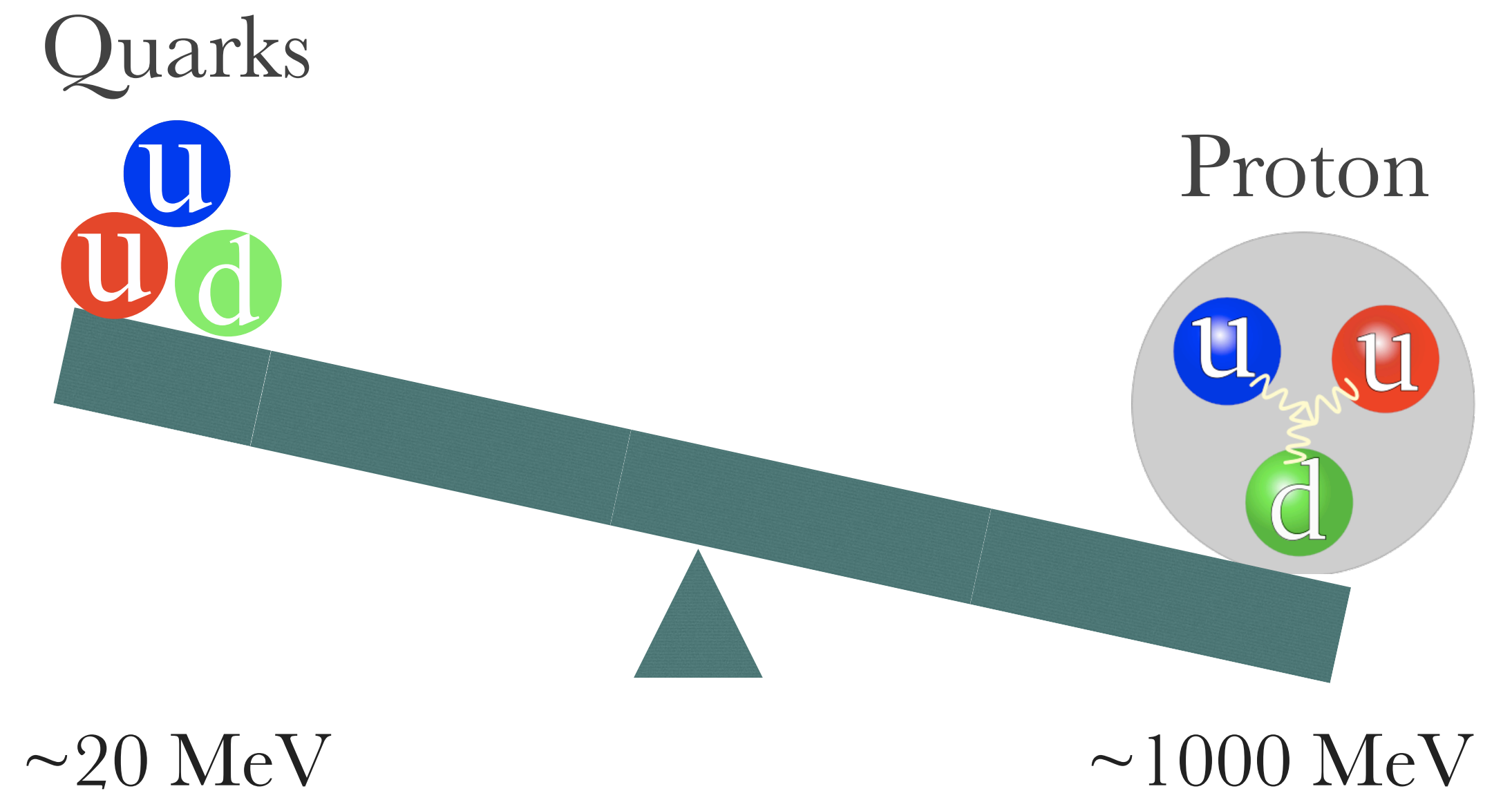
第一届强相互作用自旋物理会议

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What generates the hadron mass?



Dürr et al., Science 322:1224–1227,2008



Energy-Momentum Tensor (EMT): from QCD operator to hadron-mass sum rules

$$\langle H(p) | T^{\mu\nu} | H(p) \rangle = 2p^\mu p^\nu$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \left(T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} T^\alpha_\alpha \right) + \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} T^\alpha_\alpha$$

Traceless

Trace

For QCD:

$$T^{\mu\nu}_{\text{QCD}} = T^{\mu\nu}_q + T^{\mu\nu}_g = \begin{array}{c} \text{Quark part} \\ M_E + M_m \\ \text{quark kinetic energy} \quad \text{explicit quark mass} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Gluon part} \\ M_g + M_a \\ \text{gluon energy} \quad \text{anomaly} \end{array}$$

Energy-Momentum Tensor (EMT): from QCD operator to hadron-mass sum rules

$$\langle H(p) | T^{\mu\nu} | H(p) \rangle = 2p^\mu p^\nu$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \underbrace{\left(T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} T^\alpha_\alpha \right)}_{\text{Traceless}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} T^\alpha_\alpha}_{\text{Trace}}$$

same EMT information → different organizations → different hadron-mass sum rules

Ji | HRT | Lorcé | MPR

Ji, PRL 74 (1995) 1071 ;Hatta, Rajan, & Tanaka, JHEP 12 (2018),008 ; Lorcé, EPJC 78 (2018)120; Metz, Pasquini, & Rodini, PRD 102 (2020) 114042

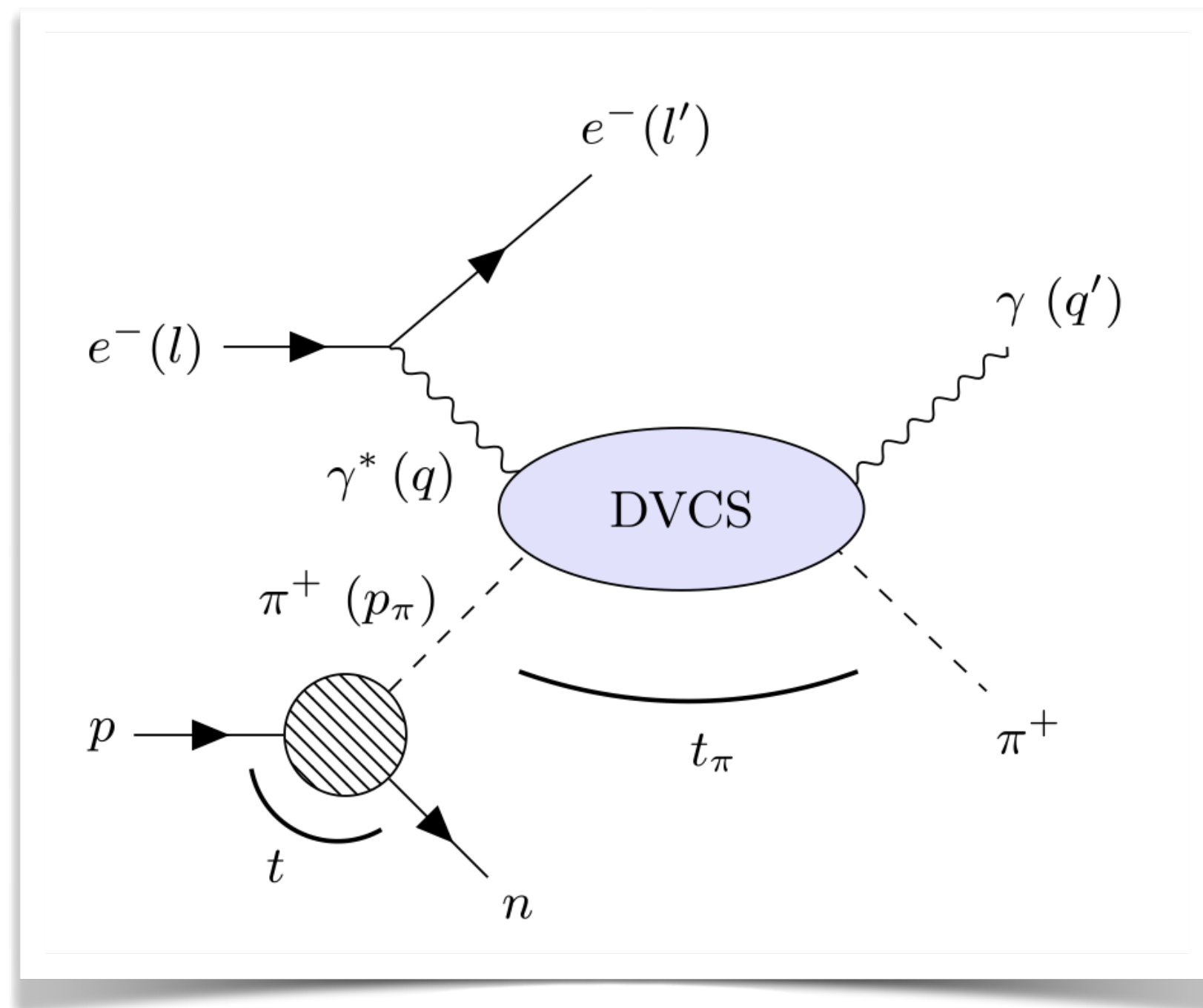
Current status: partial EMT access from experiment and lattice QCD

Deeply virtual exclusive processes

⇒ partial GFF / traceless EMT access

Recent lattice QCD:

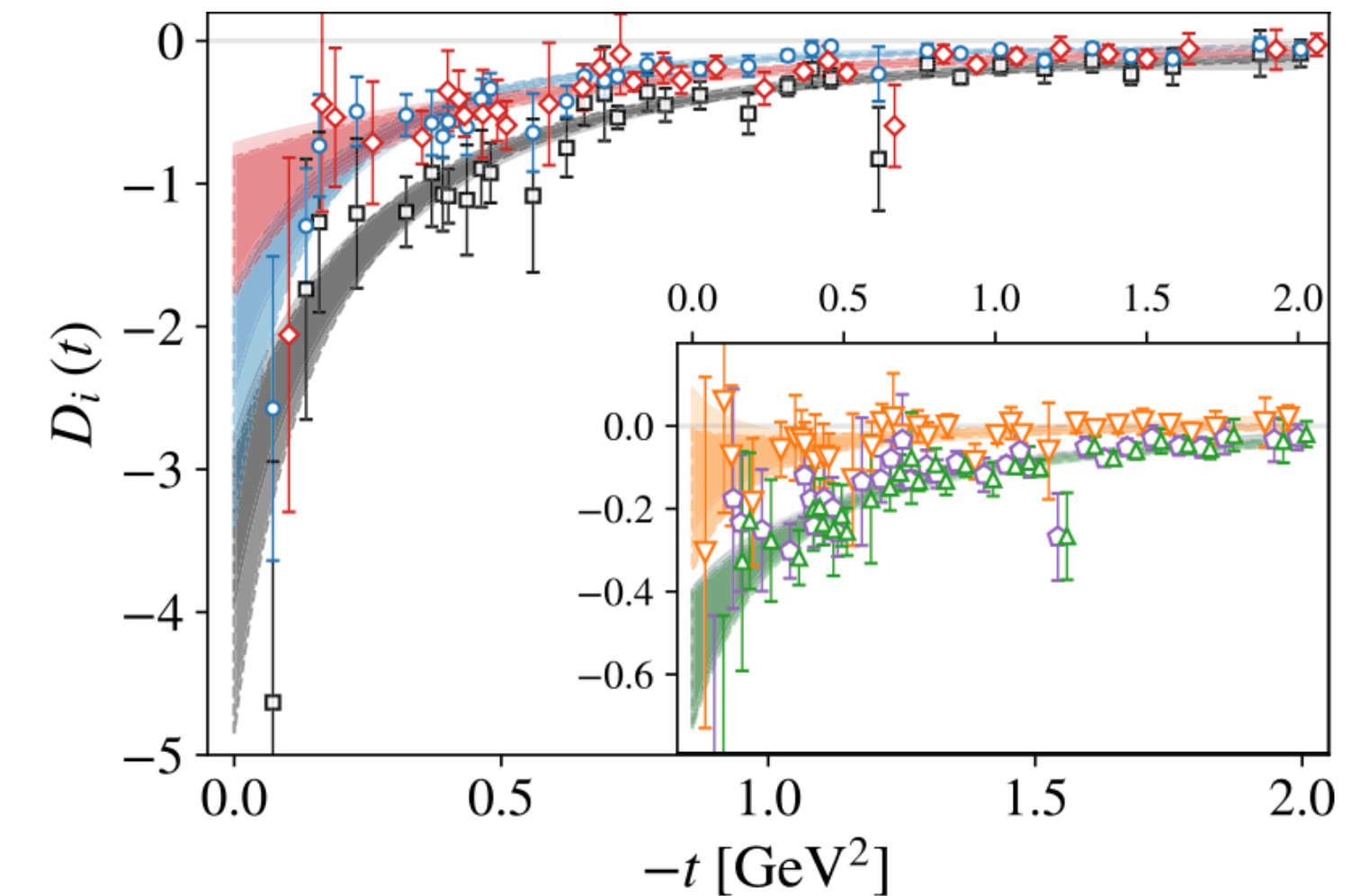
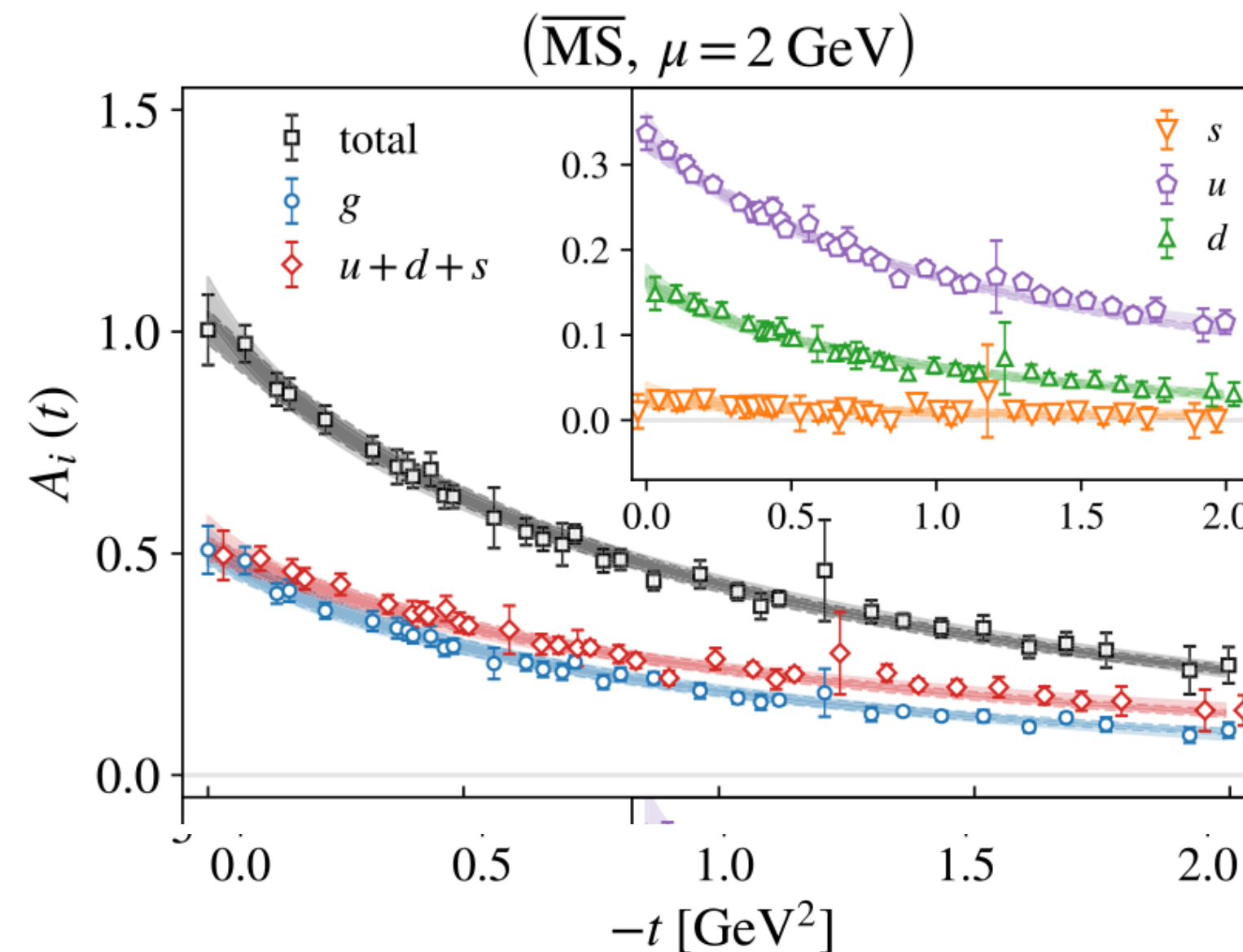
GFFs and spatial structure are accessible but the trace sector remained difficult



Traceless

$$\langle p' | T^{\mu\nu} | p \rangle = \bar{u}(p') \left[A(t) \gamma^{(\mu} P^{\nu)} + B(t) \frac{i P^{(\mu} \sigma^{\nu)\rho} \Delta_\rho}{2m} + D(t) \frac{\Delta^\mu \Delta^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} \Delta^2}{4m} + \bar{C}(t) m g^{\mu\nu} \right] u(p).$$

Trace



See EXP extracted pressure distribution in e.g.

Burkert, Elouadrhiri & Girod, Nature 557 (2018)396

Hackett et al., PRL 132 (2024) 251904

Current status: partial EMT access from experiment and lattice QCD

Earlier lattice QCD

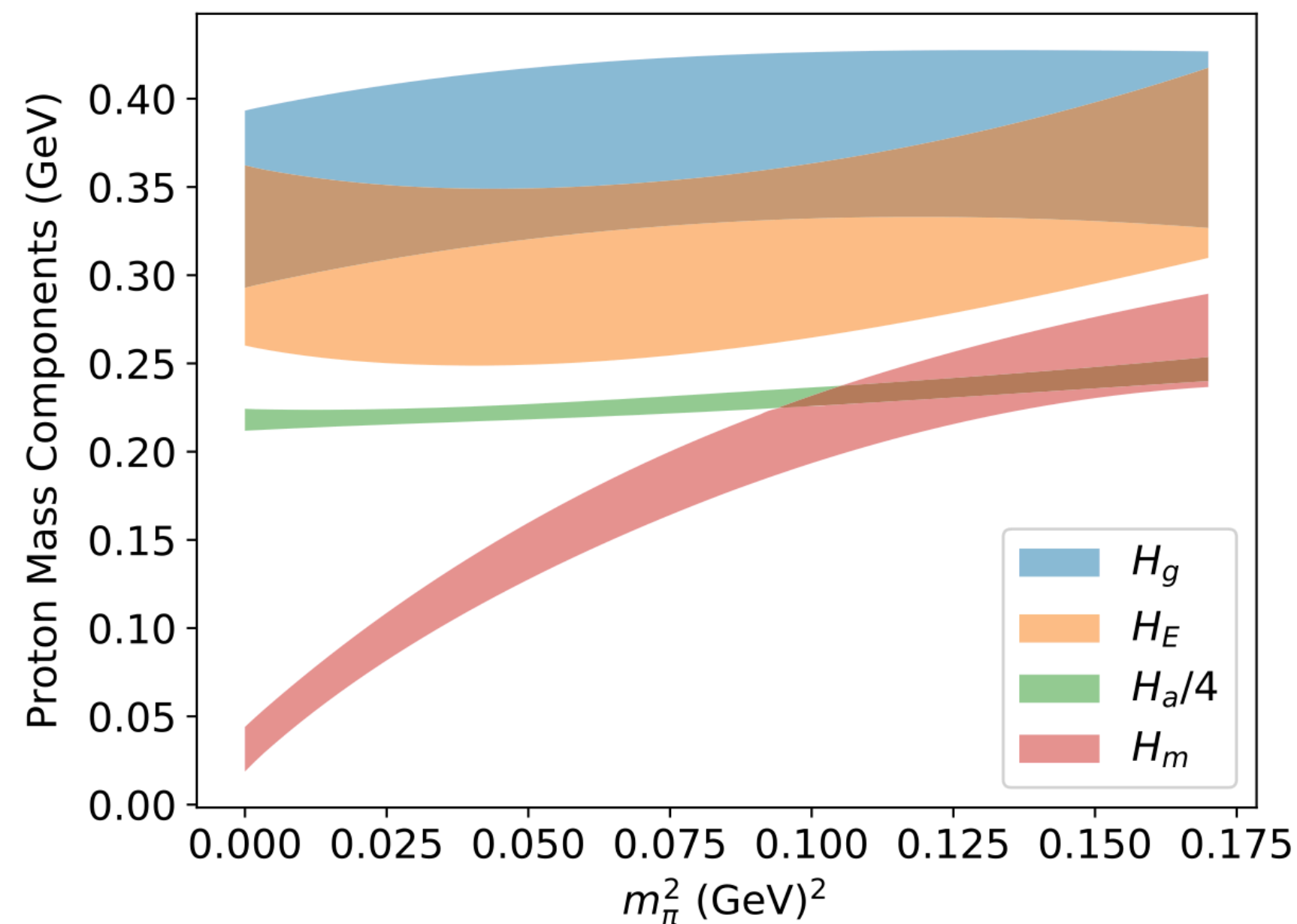
Hadron mass decompositions relied on partial EMT input or indirect closure

$$T_{\mu}^{\mu} = \underbrace{\sum_f m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f}_{\text{explicit quark-mass term}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{\beta(g)}{2g} F^2 + \gamma_m \sum_f m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f \right]}_{\text{quantum trace anomaly}}.$$

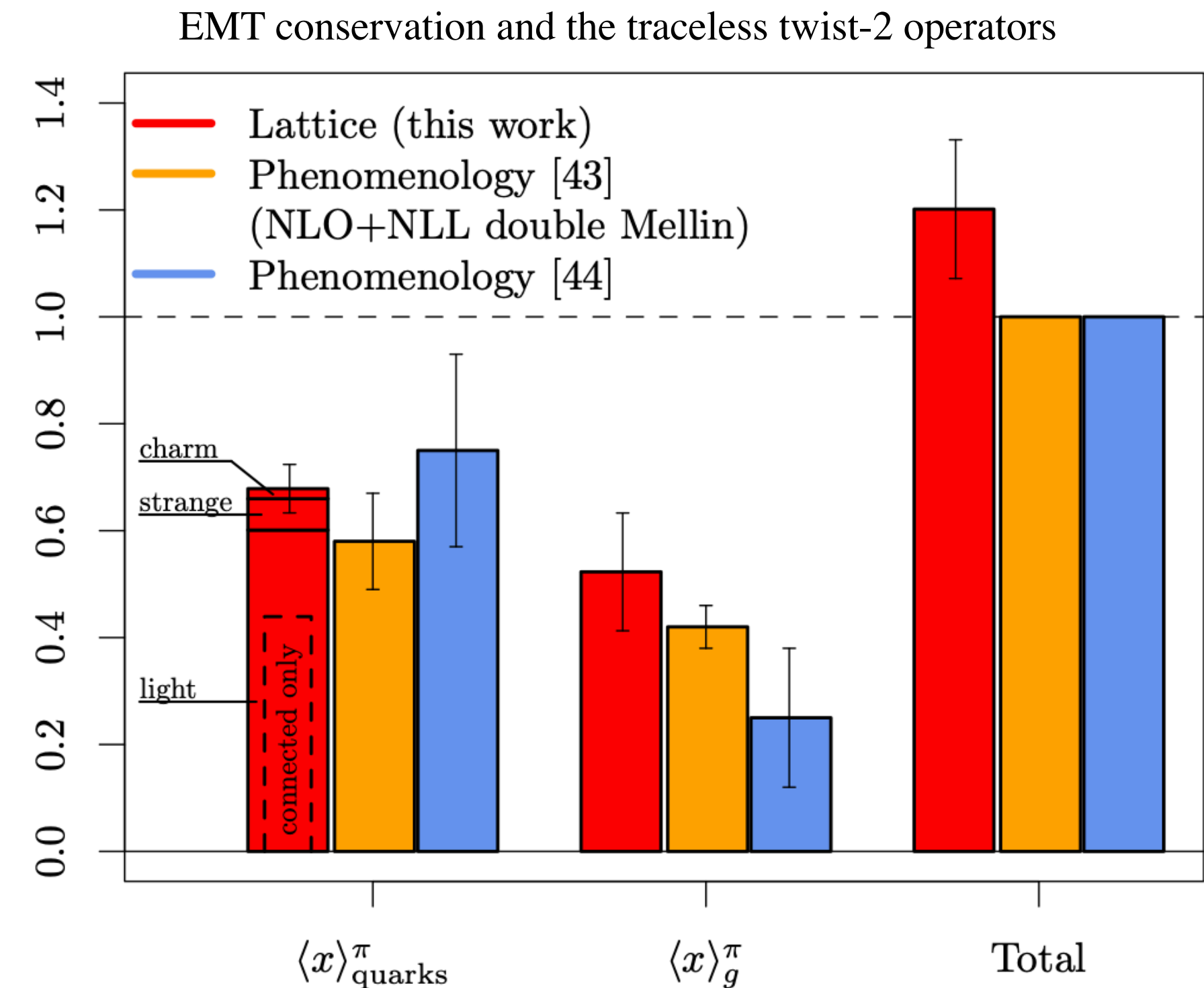
Trace

$$\langle \pi(\mathbf{p}) | \bar{T}_{\mu\nu}^X | \pi(\mathbf{p}) \rangle = 2\langle x \rangle^X \left(p_{\mu} p_{\nu} - \delta_{\mu\nu} \frac{p^2}{4} \right)$$

Traceless



Yang, et al., [χQCD], PRL 121 (2018) 212001



Alexandrou, et al., [ETMC], PRL 127 (2021) 25, 252001

Current status: partial EMT access from experiment and lattice QCD

Earlier lattice QCD

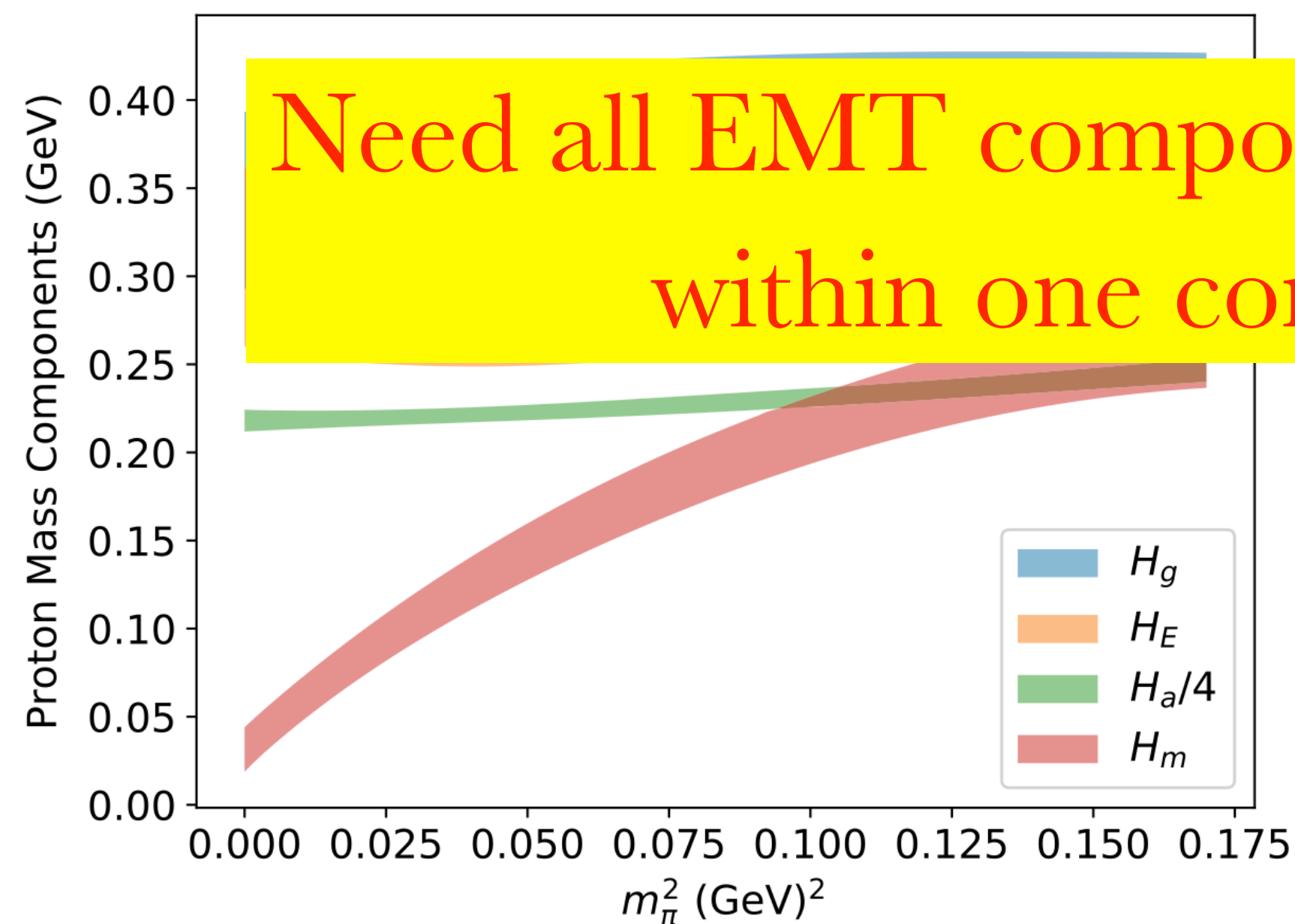
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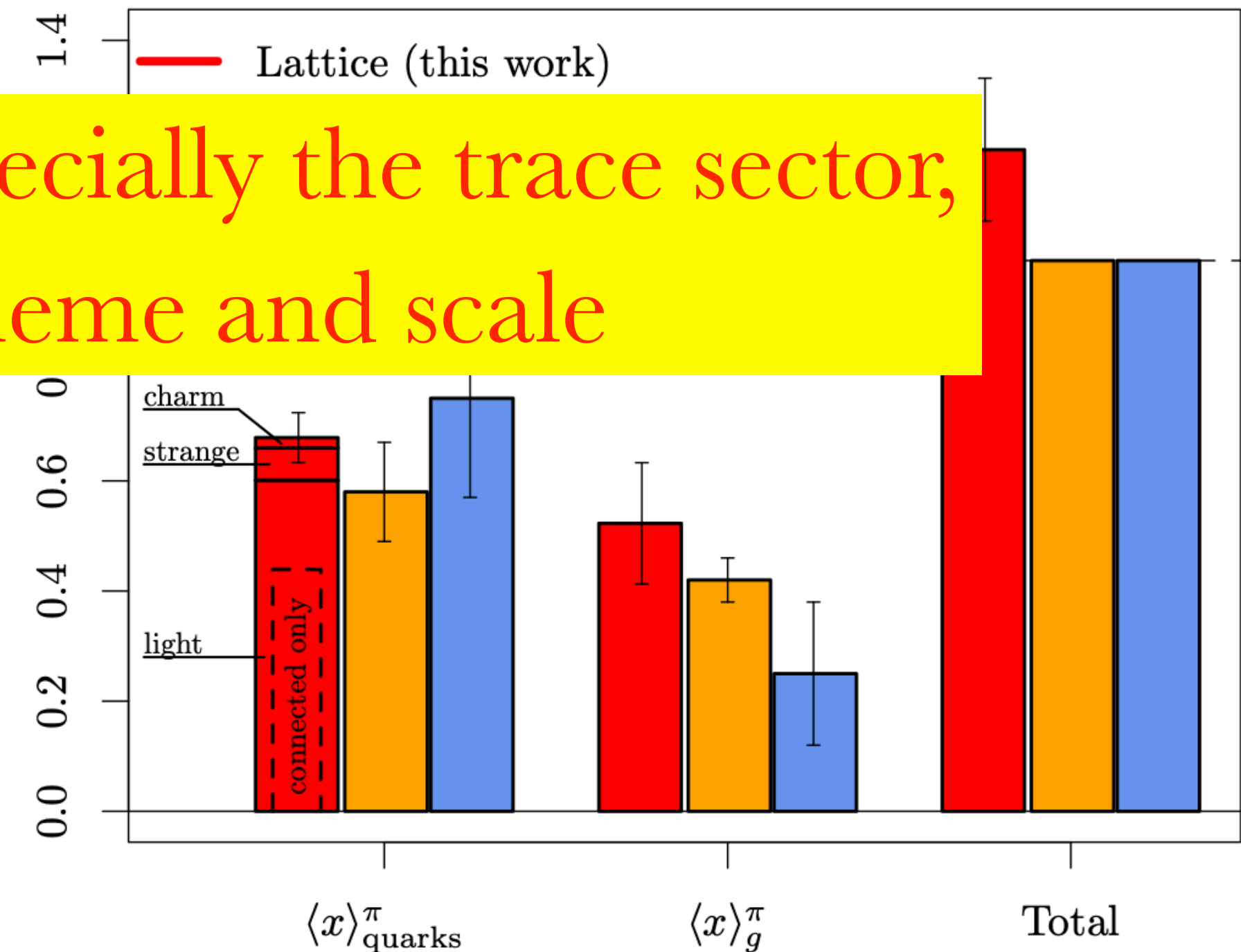
$$\langle \pi(\mathbf{p}) | \bar{T}_{\mu\nu}^X | \pi(\mathbf{p}) \rangle = 2\langle x \rangle^X \left(p_{\mu} p_{\nu} - \delta_{\mu\nu} \frac{p^2}{4} \right)$$

Traceless

EMT conservation and the traceless twist-2 operators



Yang, et al., [χQCD], PRL 121 (2018) 212001



Alexandrou, et al., [ETMC], PRL 127 (2021) 25, 252001

What was difficult before

$$T_{\rho\sigma}(x) = \underbrace{\mathcal{O}_{1,\rho\sigma}(x) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{O}_{2,\rho\sigma}(x)}_{\text{Gluon part: } T_{g,\rho\sigma}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{O}_{3,\rho\sigma}(x) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{O}_{4,\rho\sigma}(x) - \mathcal{O}_{5,\rho\sigma}(x)}_{\text{Quark part: } T_{q,\rho\sigma}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,\rho\sigma} = \frac{2}{g_0^2} \text{Tr}^c [F_{\rho\omega} F_{\sigma\omega}], \quad \mathcal{O}_{2,\rho\sigma} = \frac{2}{g_0^2} \delta_{\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}^c [F_{\omega\xi} F_{\omega\xi}] \quad \mathcal{O}_{3,\rho\sigma} = \sum_f \mathcal{O}_{3,\rho\sigma,f} = \sum_f \bar{\psi}_f (\gamma_\rho \vec{D}_\sigma + \gamma_\sigma \vec{D}_\rho) \psi_f$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{4,\rho\sigma} = \delta_{\rho\sigma} \sum_f \bar{\psi}_f \vec{D} \psi_f, \quad \mathcal{O}_{5,\rho\sigma} = \delta_{\rho\sigma} \sum_f m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f$$

Tensor operators: $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_3$ Pure-trace operators: $\mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_4, \mathcal{O}_5$

- 📌 EMT trace lies in the scalar channel under lattice hypercubic symmetry $\Rightarrow$ mixing with lower-dimensional operators
- 📌 power-divergent subtractions are required
- 📌 conventional RI/MOM-type renormalization: gauge dependent/IR sensitive/ noisy

Belinfante, Phys. Rev. 128 (1962) 2832; Belitsky & Radyushkin, Phys. Rept. 418 (2005) 1; Freese, Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 125012,...

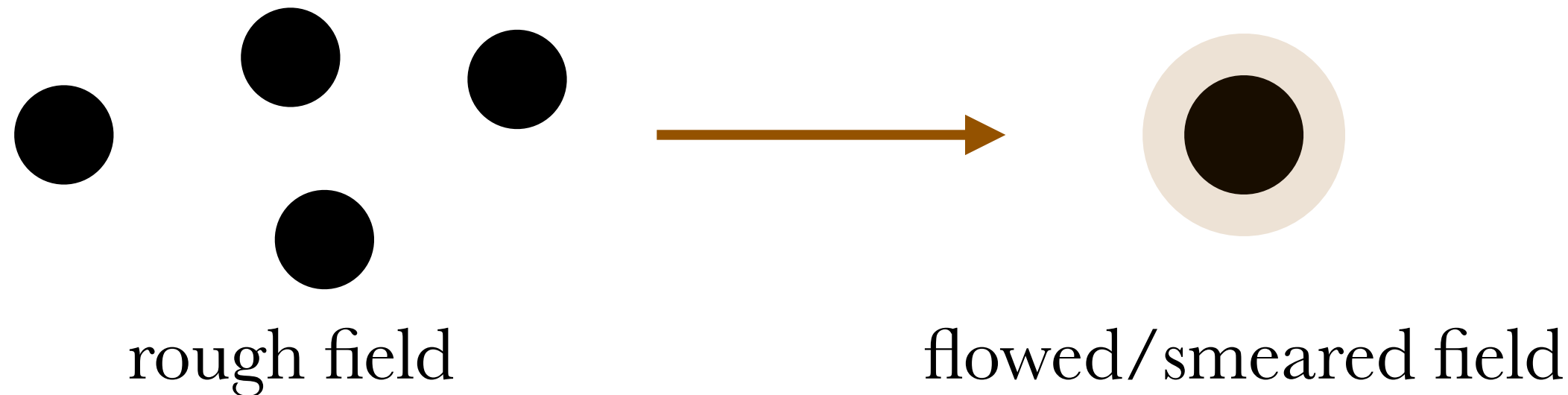
Our strategy: from gradient flow to a common $\overline{\text{MS}}$ EMT scheme

Gradient Flow (GF): Lüscher et al., 10', 11', 14'

$$\partial_t B_\mu(t, x) = D_\nu G_{\nu\mu}(t, x), \quad B_\mu(0, x) = A_\mu(x)$$

Flow time t_f smooth UV fluctuations

over a radius of $\sqrt{8t_f}$ $B_\mu(t, p) \simeq e^{-tp^2} A_\mu(p)$



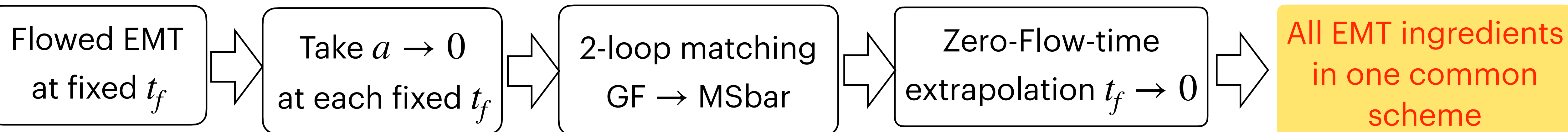
Small-flow-time EMT reconstruction

$$T_{\rho\sigma}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(x, \mu) = \lim_{t_f \rightarrow 0} \sum_i c_i(t_f, \mu) \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma}(t_f, x)$$

flowed operators are matched to the physical EMT;
the coefficients c_i are known perturbatively

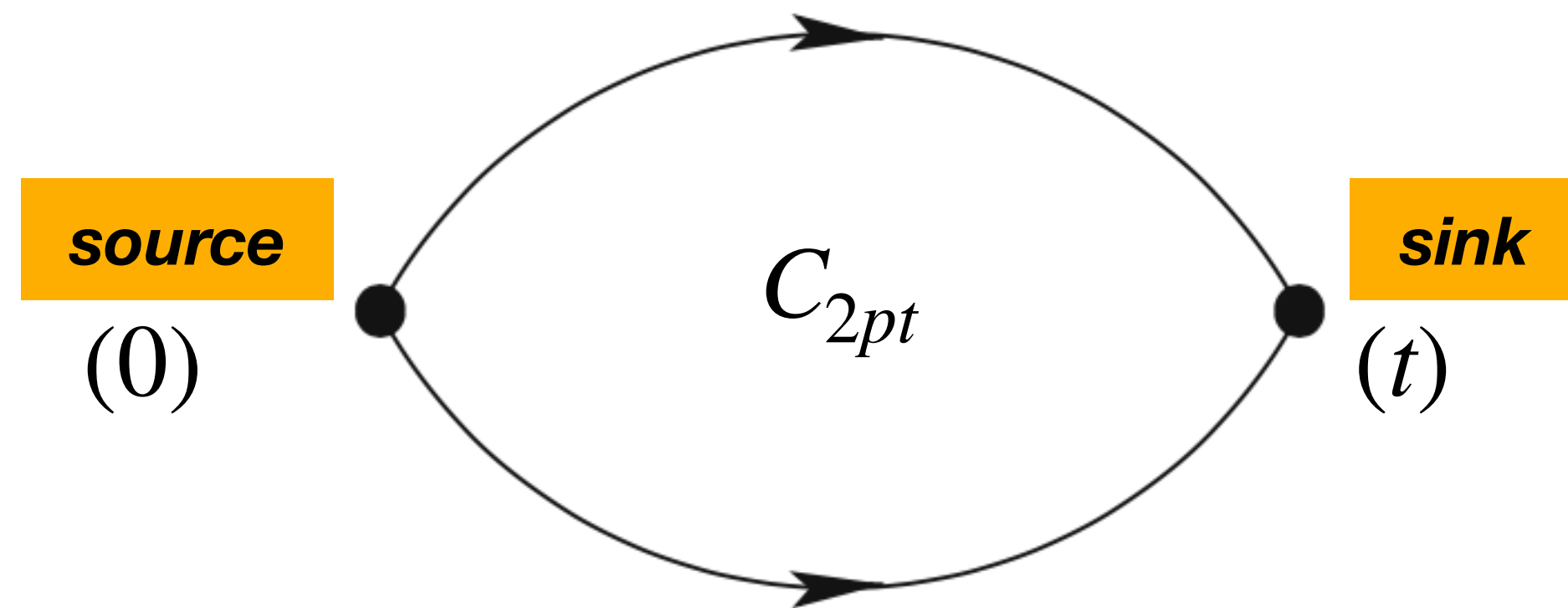
- 📌 simplifies renormalization and avoids power-divergent subtractions
- 📌 puts traceless and trace sectors into one common framework

Operationally in this work



common scheme-and-scale determination of traceless and trace contributions

Hadron ground states from 2-pt correlators



$$C_{\Gamma}^{2\text{pt}}(t) \equiv \sum_x \langle \bar{\psi}(x)\Gamma\psi(x) \bar{\psi}(x_0)\Gamma\psi(x_0) \rangle$$

📌 Determine energy of states from the energy decomposition:

$$C^{2\text{pt}}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\text{max}}} |Z_n|^2 \left[e^{-E_n t} + e^{-E_n (N_t a - t)} \right]$$

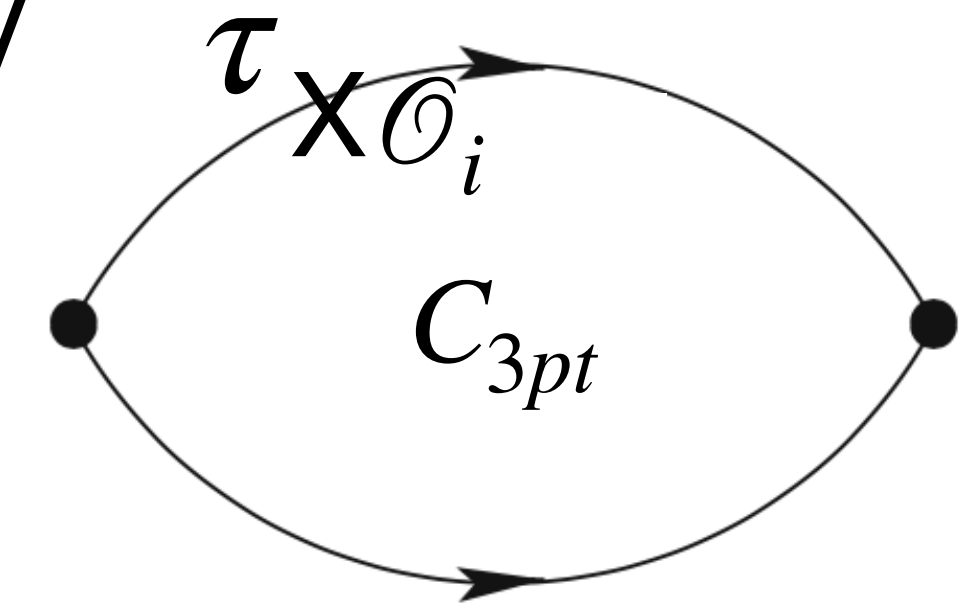
EMT matrix elements from the ratio of 3pt to 2pt correlators

📌 3-pt correlation function $C_{q,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) \equiv \sum_x \left\langle \bar{\psi}(x) \Gamma \psi(x) \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,\rho\sigma}(\tau) \bar{\psi}(x_0) \Gamma \psi(x_0) \right\rangle$

Spectral
decomposition

$$C_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) = \sum_{m,n} Z_m^* Z_n \frac{\langle m | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | n \rangle}{2M} e^{-\tau E_n} e^{-(t-\tau) E_m}$$

source
(0)



📌 2-pt correlation function $C^{2pt}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} |Z_n|^2 [e^{-E_n t} + e^{-E_n (N_t a - t)}]$

Ratio of 3pt- to
2pt- correlator

$$R_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 0 \rangle - \frac{\text{Re}(Z_1^* Z_0 \langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 1 \rangle)}{|Z_0|^2} [e^{-\Delta E \tau} + e^{-\Delta E (t-\tau)}]}{1 + (|Z_1|^2 / |Z_0|^2) e^{-\Delta E t}}$$

**Wanted
matrix element**

asymptotic limit
 $t \gg \tau \gg 0$

3-point correlation function: Demonstration for the gluonic part

 3-pt corr:
$$C_{g,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \langle \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma}(\mathbf{x}, t) \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{1,\rho\sigma}(\mathbf{y}, \tau) \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{0}, 0) \rangle - \langle C_{\Gamma}^{2\text{pt}}(t) \rangle \sum_{\mathbf{y}} \langle \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{1,\rho\sigma}(\mathbf{y}, \tau) \rangle,$$

 Gluon operator
$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{1,\rho\sigma}(t_{\text{f}}, x) \equiv 2\text{Tr}^c [F_{\rho\omega}(t_{\text{f}}, x) F_{\sigma\omega}(t_{\text{f}}, x)]$$

Clover-type discretization:
$$F_{\rho\sigma}(x) = -i \left[F'_{\rho\sigma}(x) - \frac{\text{Tr}^c F'_{\rho\sigma}(x)}{N_c} I \right]$$

$$F'_{\rho\sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{8} [P_{\rho\sigma}(x) - P_{\rho\sigma}^{\dagger}(x)], \quad P_{\rho\sigma}(x) = U_{\rho\sigma}(x) + U_{\sigma,-\rho}(x) + U_{-\rho,-\sigma}(x) + U_{-\sigma,\rho}(x)$$

$$U_{\rho\sigma}(x) = U_{\rho}(x) U_{\sigma}(x + \hat{\rho}) U_{\rho}^{\dagger}(x + \hat{\sigma}) U_{\sigma}^{\dagger}(x).$$

 Gauge links $U_{\rho}(x)$ are replaced by the flowed counterparts

$$\partial_{t_{\text{f}}} B_{\mu}(t_{\text{f}}, x) = D_{\nu} F_{\nu\mu}(t_{\text{f}}, x), \quad B_{\mu}(0, x) = A_{\mu}(x)$$

3-point correlation function: Demonstration for the quark part

📌 3-pt corr: $C_{q,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) \equiv \sum_x \left\langle \bar{\psi}(x) \Gamma \psi(x) \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,\rho\sigma}(\tau) \bar{\psi}(x_0) \Gamma \psi(x_0) \right\rangle, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,\rho\sigma}(\tau) = \sum_y \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,\rho\sigma}(y)$

📌 Quark operator

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,\rho\sigma}(t_f, x) \equiv \sum_f \mathring{\chi}_f(t_f, x) \left(\gamma_\mu \overleftrightarrow{D}_\nu + \gamma_\nu \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \right) \mathring{\chi}_f(t_f, x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{t_f} \chi(t_f, x) &= \Delta \chi(t_f, x) \\ \chi(0, x) &= \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

Ringed fermion fields: cancel the wave function renormalization by construction

$$\mathring{\bar{\chi}}_f(t_f, x) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{-6}{(4\pi t_f)^2 \langle \bar{\chi}_f(t_f, x) \overleftrightarrow{D} \chi_f(t_f, x) \rangle}} \bar{\chi}_f(t_f, x) \quad \mathring{\chi}_f(t_f, x) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{-6}{(4\pi t_f)^2 \langle \bar{\chi}_f(t_f, x) \overleftrightarrow{D} \chi_f(t_f, x) \rangle}} \chi_f(t_f, x)$$

📌 Contractions among flowed and un-flowed fermion fields: No additional Dirac inversions are needed

$$\left\langle \bar{\chi}(t_f, y) \psi(x) \right\rangle = \sum_z K(t_f, y; 0, z) S_\psi(z | x), \quad \left\langle \psi(x) \bar{\chi}(t_f, y) \right\rangle = \sum_z S_\psi(x | z) K^\dagger(t_f, y; 0, z), \quad \lim_{t_f \rightarrow 0} K(t_f, y; 0, z) = \delta_{yz}.$$

Is J/ψ simply two charm quarks?



$$M_{J/\psi} = 3.097 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{Current quark mass: } m_c^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_c) \approx 1.27 \text{ GeV}$$

Pole/Constituent-like mass:

$$m_c^{\text{pole}} = m_c^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_c) \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \dots \right) \approx 1.5 \text{ GeV}$$

Much less challenging computationally compared with light mesons or proton

Lattice setup and extracted matrix elements

Ensembles

- 2+1 flavor HISQ, HotQCD ensembles
- $a \approx 0.06, 0.08, 0.12$ fm
- $64 \times 48^3, 64^4, 64^4$
- physical strange, near-physical light quarks
- physical charmonium: η_c & J/ψ

Measured quantities

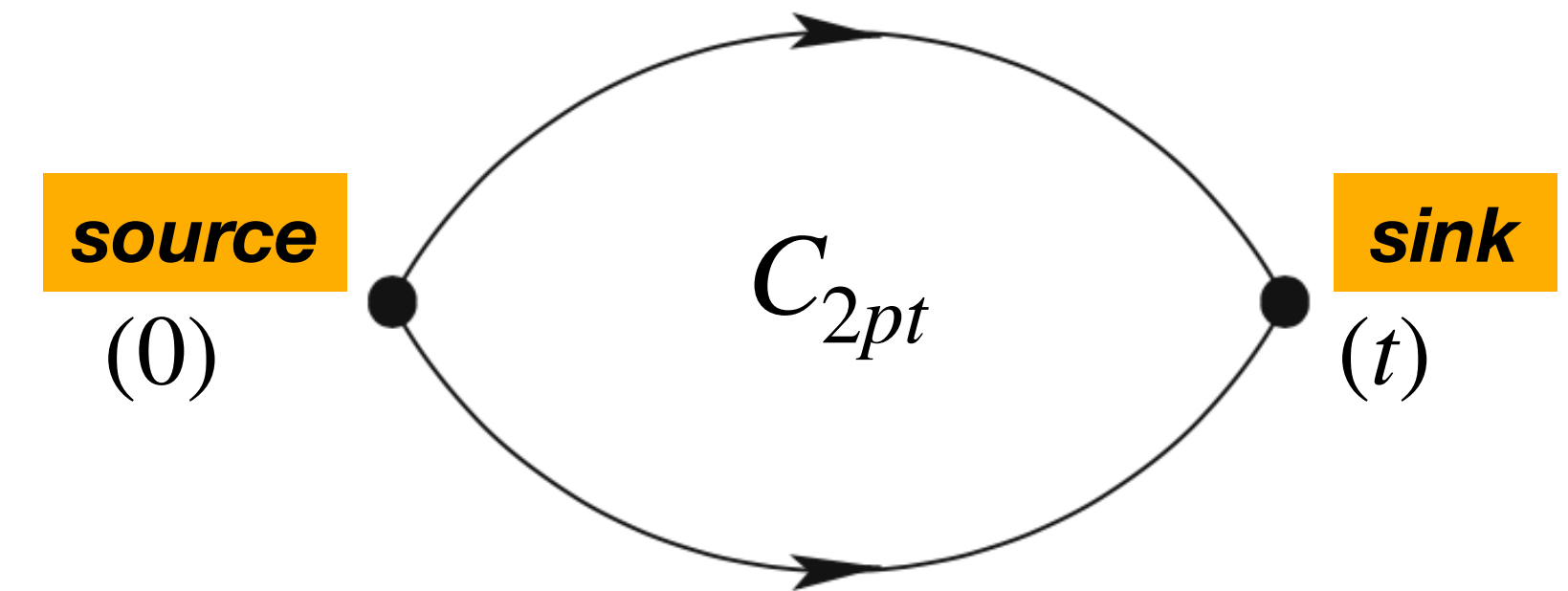
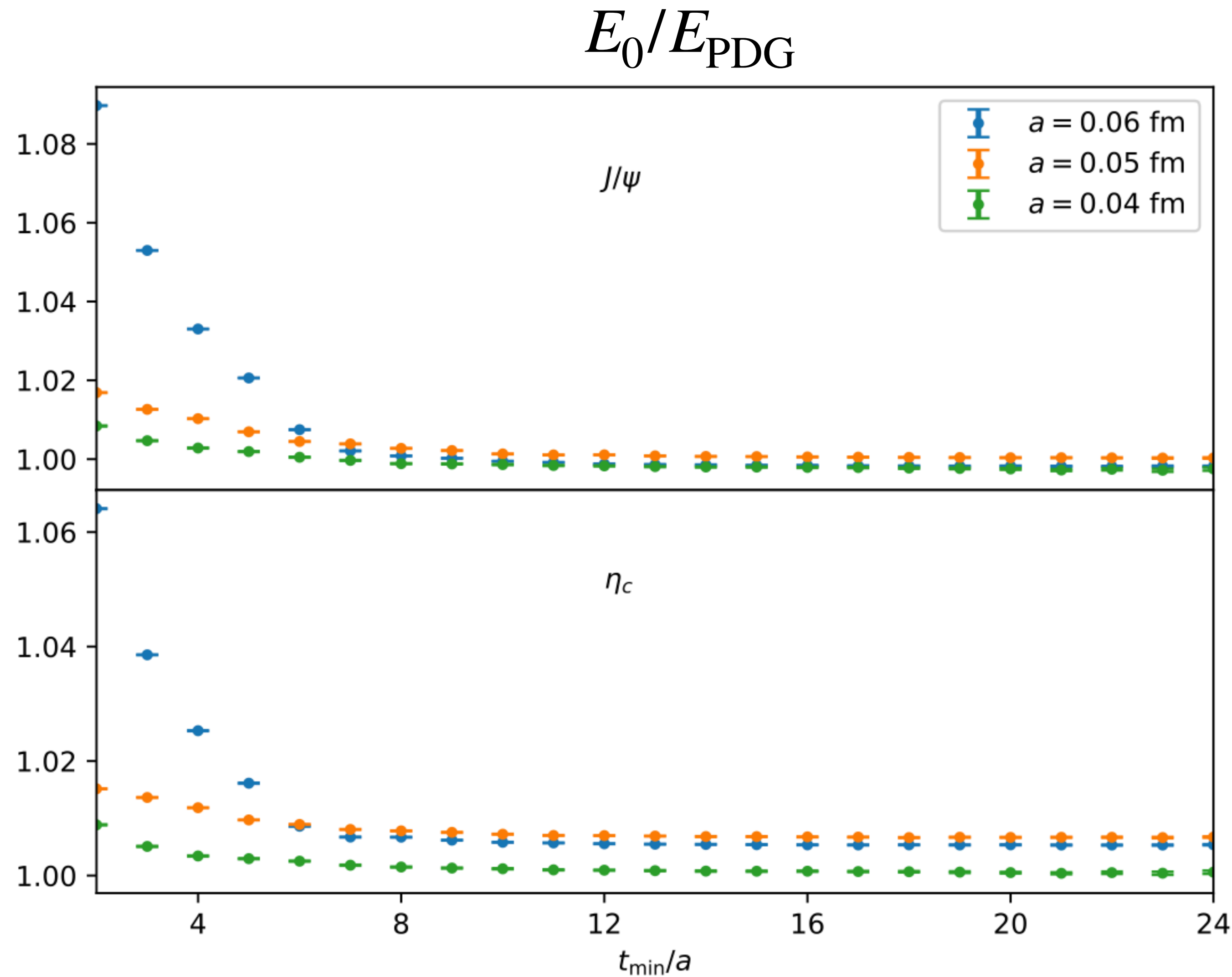
- flowed EMT operators $\mathcal{O}_1, \dots, \mathcal{O}_5$
- flowed quark and gluon matrix elements
- both traceless & trace sectors

Extraction

- 2-point & 3-point correlators
 $\rightarrow \langle H | \mathcal{O}_i | H \rangle$
- $a \rightarrow 0$ at fixed t_f
- GF $\rightarrow \overline{\text{MS}}$ matching
- $t_f \rightarrow 0$

Dennis Bollweg, HTD, Xiang Gao, Ran Luo, Swagato Mukherjee, arXiv: 2601.13070, PRL in press

Construction of quarkonia states via 2-pt correlation function



$$C_{\Gamma}^{2\text{pt}}(t) \equiv \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}} \langle \bar{c}(\boldsymbol{x}) \Gamma c(\boldsymbol{x}) \bar{c}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \Gamma c(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \rangle$$

$$C^{2\text{pt}}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} |Z_n|^2 \left[e^{-E_n t} + e^{-E_n (N_t a - t)} \right]$$

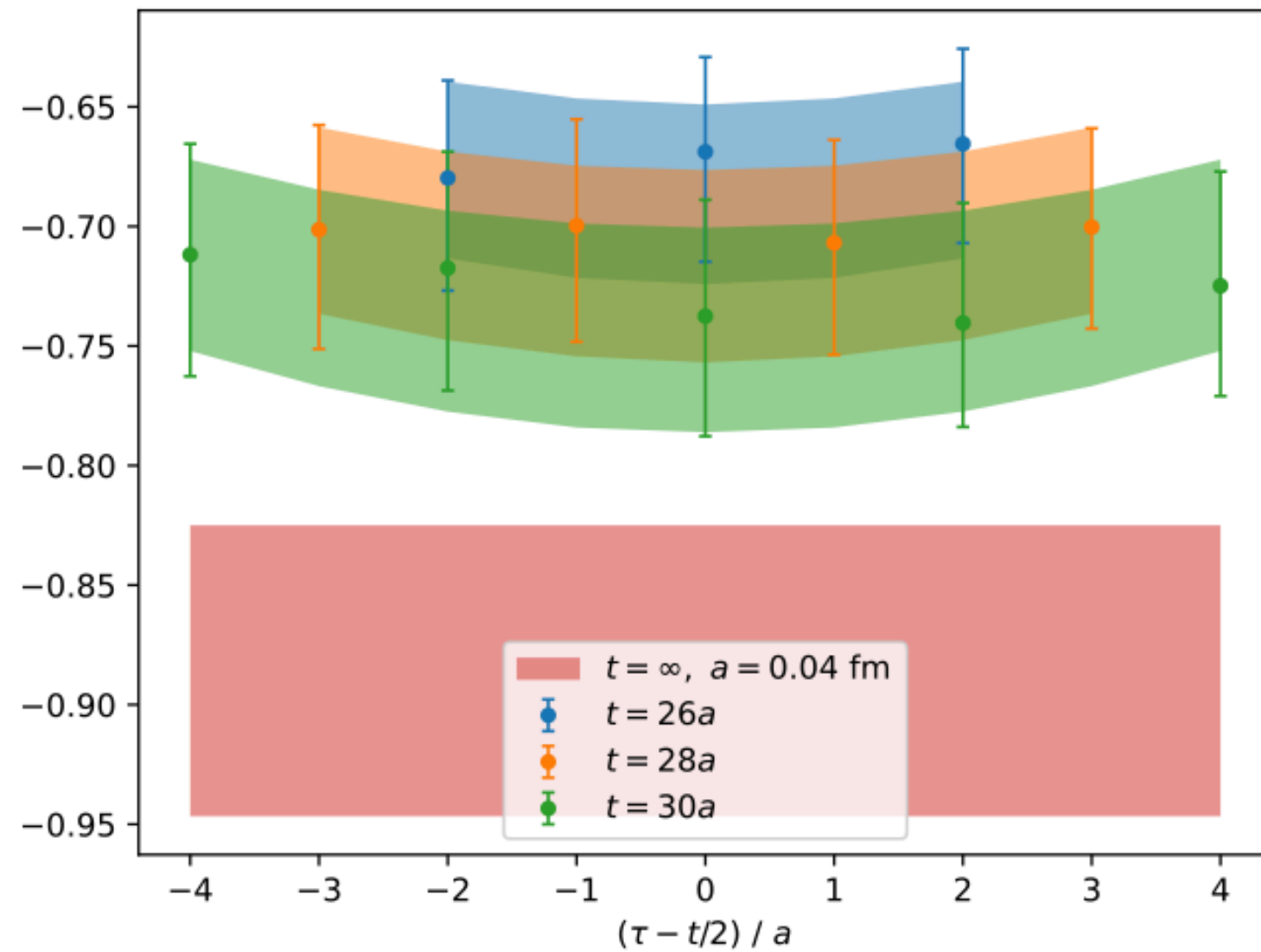
📌 Ratios are remarkably close to unity

📌 Bare charm-quark mass is tuned to reproduce the physical charmonium states

Demonstration: Extraction of **gluon** matrix elements

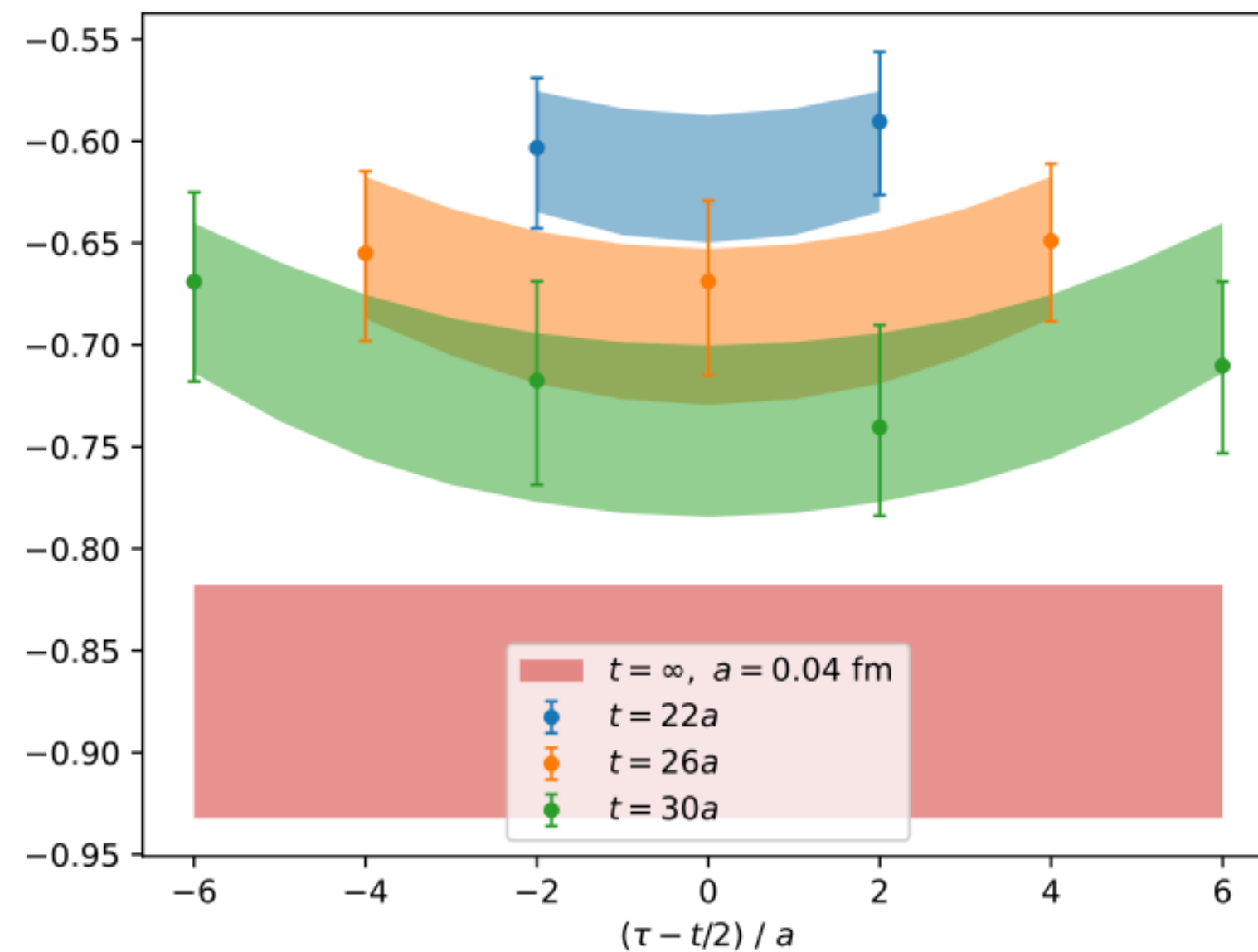
$$\langle \eta_c | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{1,kk} | \eta_c \rangle \text{ at } a = 0.04 \text{ fm} \ \& \ t_f = 5\epsilon_f$$

2-state fits:
$$R_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 0 \rangle - \frac{\text{Re}(Z_1^* Z_0 \langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 1 \rangle)}{|Z_0|^2} [e^{-\Delta E \tau} + e^{-\Delta E(t-\tau)}]}{1 + (|Z_1|^2/|Z_0|^2)e^{-\Delta E t}}$$



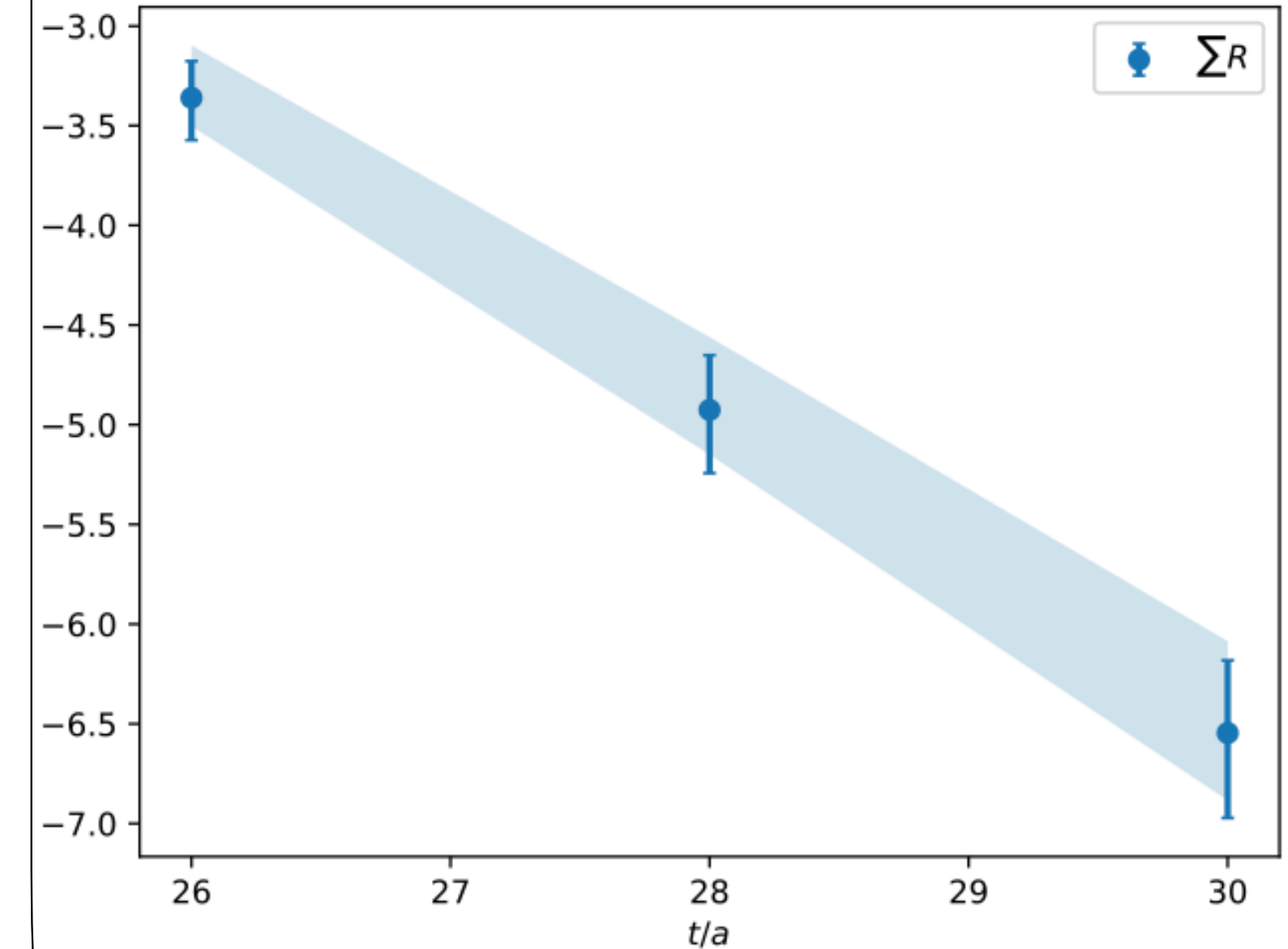
2-stride fit ($N_{\text{stride}} = 2$)

$$\tau = N_{\text{skip}}, N_{\text{skip}} + N_{\text{stride}}, \dots, \tau \in [N_{\text{skip}}, t - N_{\text{skip}}]$$



4-stride fit ($N_{\text{stride}} = 4$)

$$\sum_{\tau=aN_{\text{skip}}}^{t-aN_{\text{skip}}} R_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 0 \rangle}{2M} t + B.$$

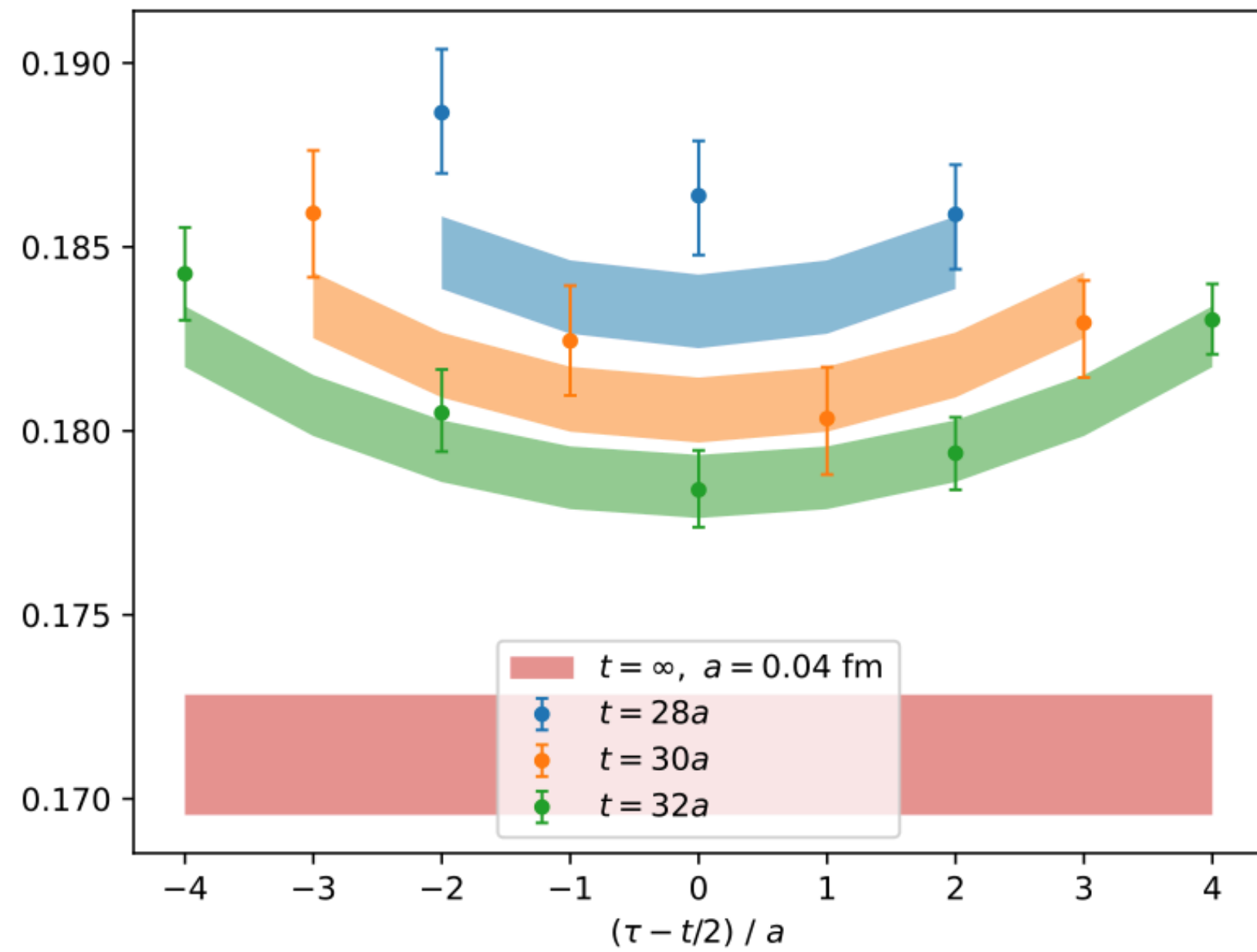


Summation fit

Demonstration: Extraction of **quark** matrix elements

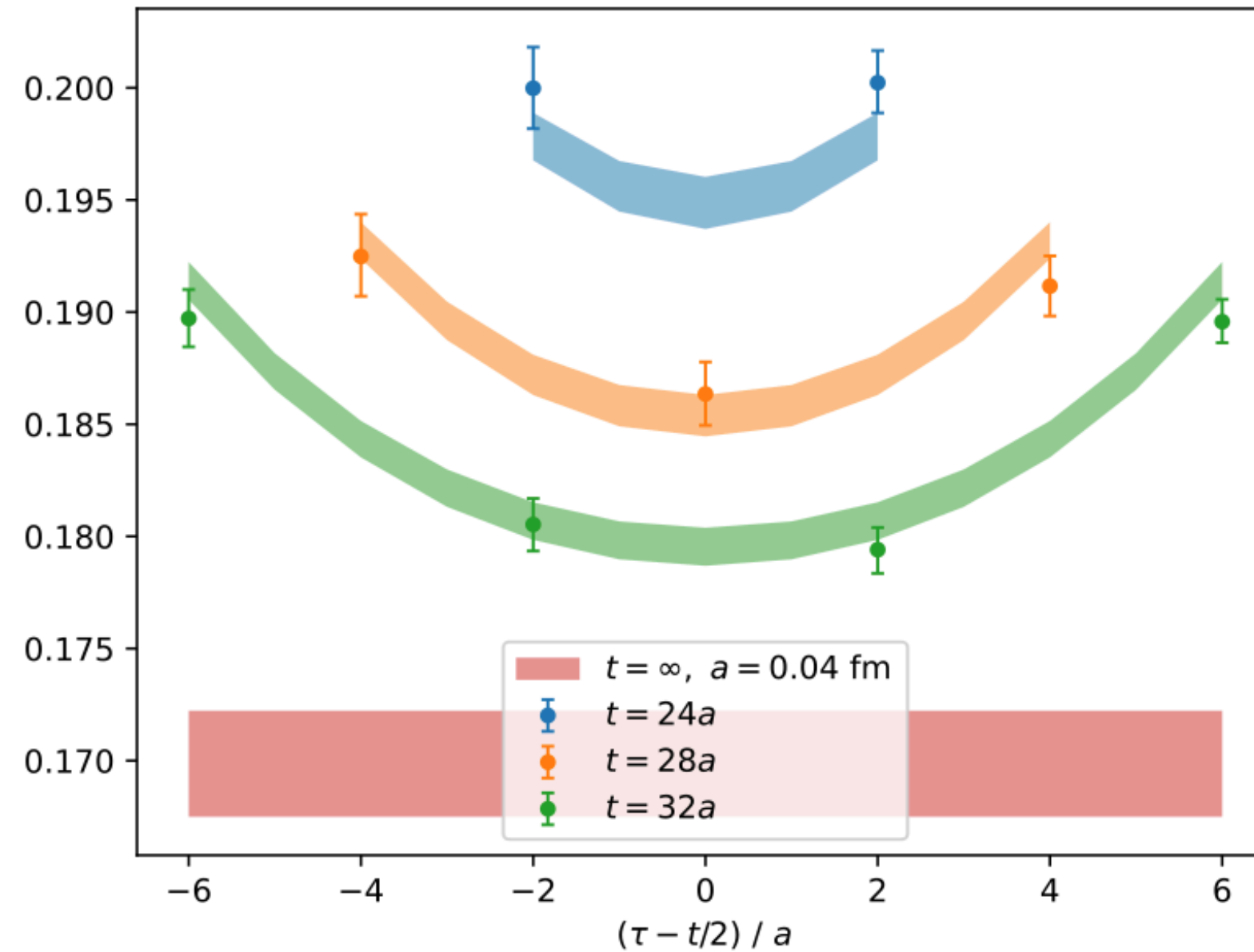
$\langle \eta_c | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,kk} | \eta_c \rangle$ at $a=0.04$ fm & $t_f = 5\epsilon_f$

2-state fits:
$$R_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 0 \rangle - \frac{\text{Re}(Z_1^* Z_0 \langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 1 \rangle)}{|Z_0|^2} [e^{-\Delta E \tau} + e^{-\Delta E(t-\tau)}]}{1 + (|Z_1|^2/|Z_0|^2)e^{-\Delta E t}}$$



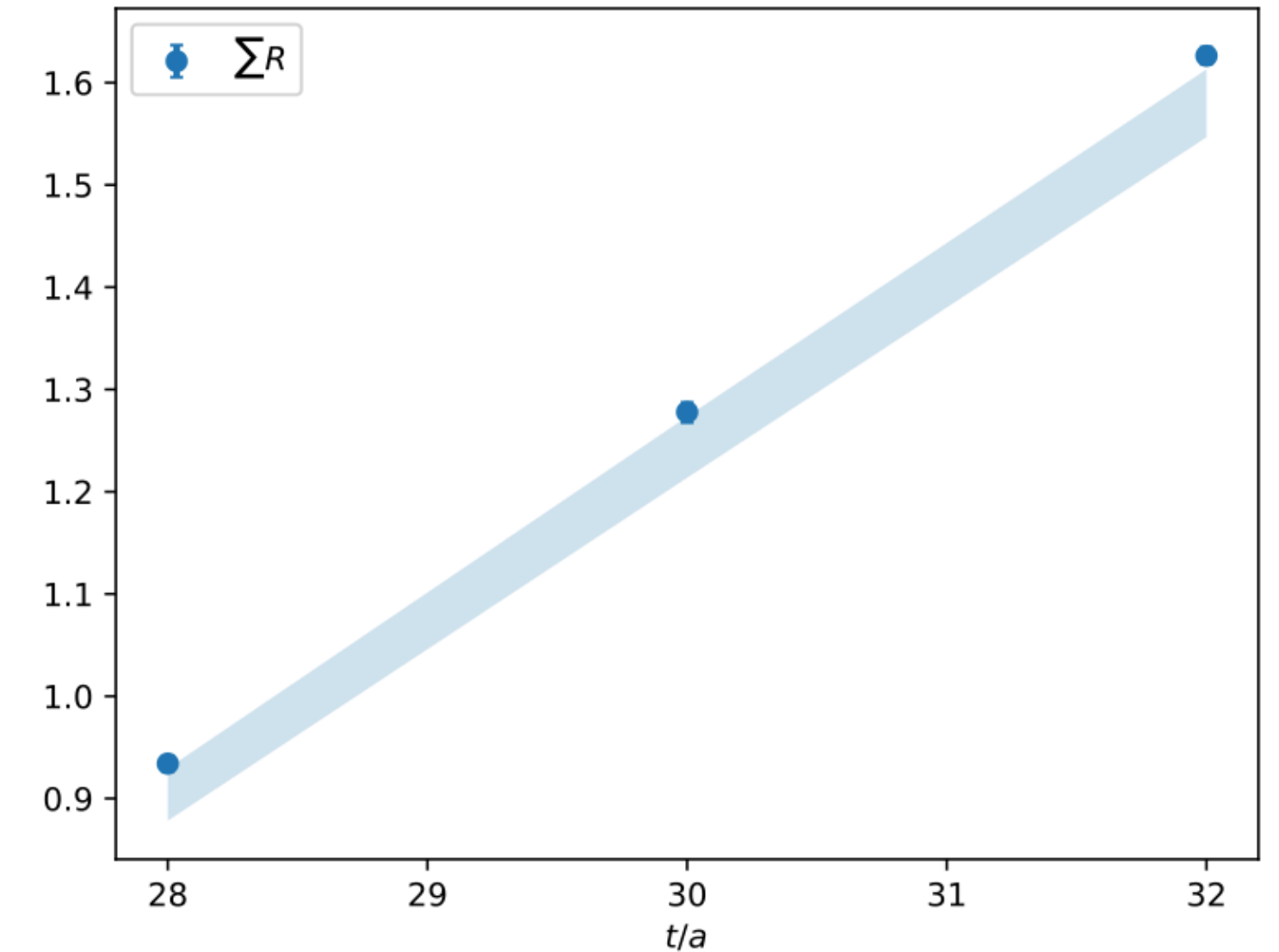
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4-stride fit ($N_{\text{stride}} = 4$)

$$\sum_{\tau=aN_{\text{skip}}}^{t-aN_{\text{skip}}} R_{X,\Gamma}^{\rho\sigma}(t, \tau) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle 0 | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{i,\rho\sigma} | 0 \rangle}{2M} t + B.$$

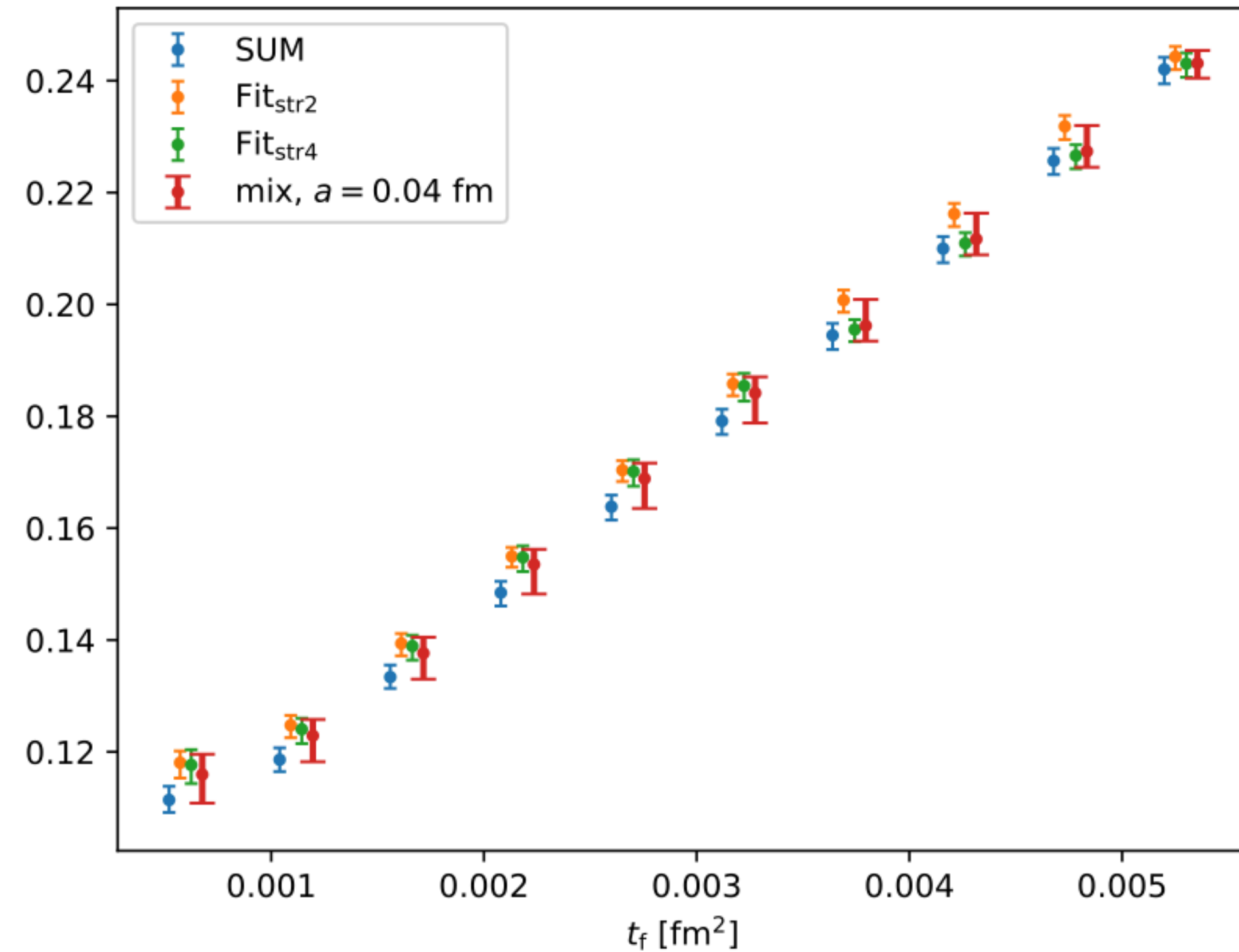


Summation fit

Stable extraction of flowed EMT matrix elements

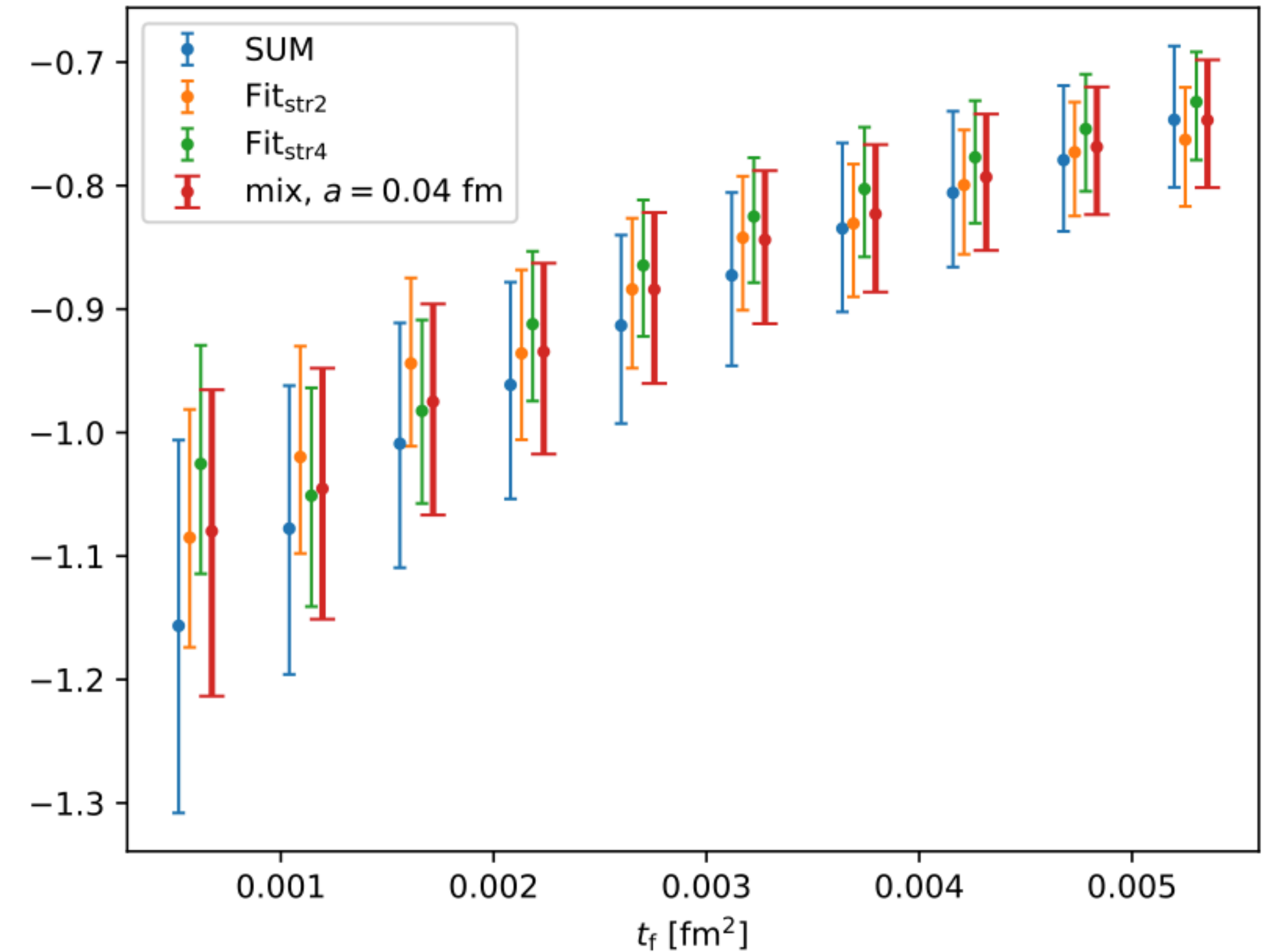
quark matrix element

$$\frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k=1}^3 \langle \eta_c | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{3,kk} / 3 | \eta_c \rangle$$



gluon matrix element

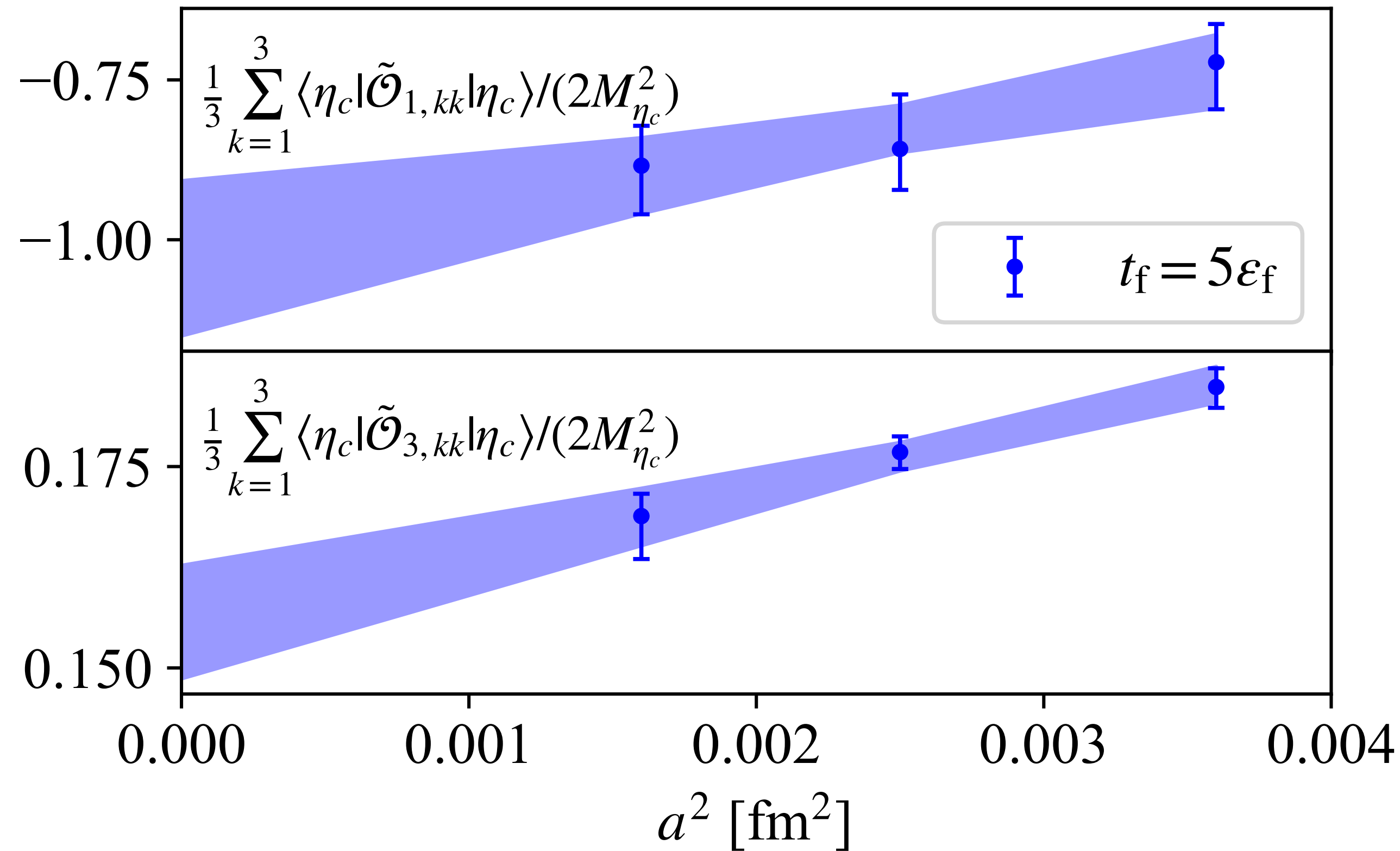
$$\frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k=1}^3 \langle \eta_c | \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{1,kk} / 3 | \eta_c \rangle$$



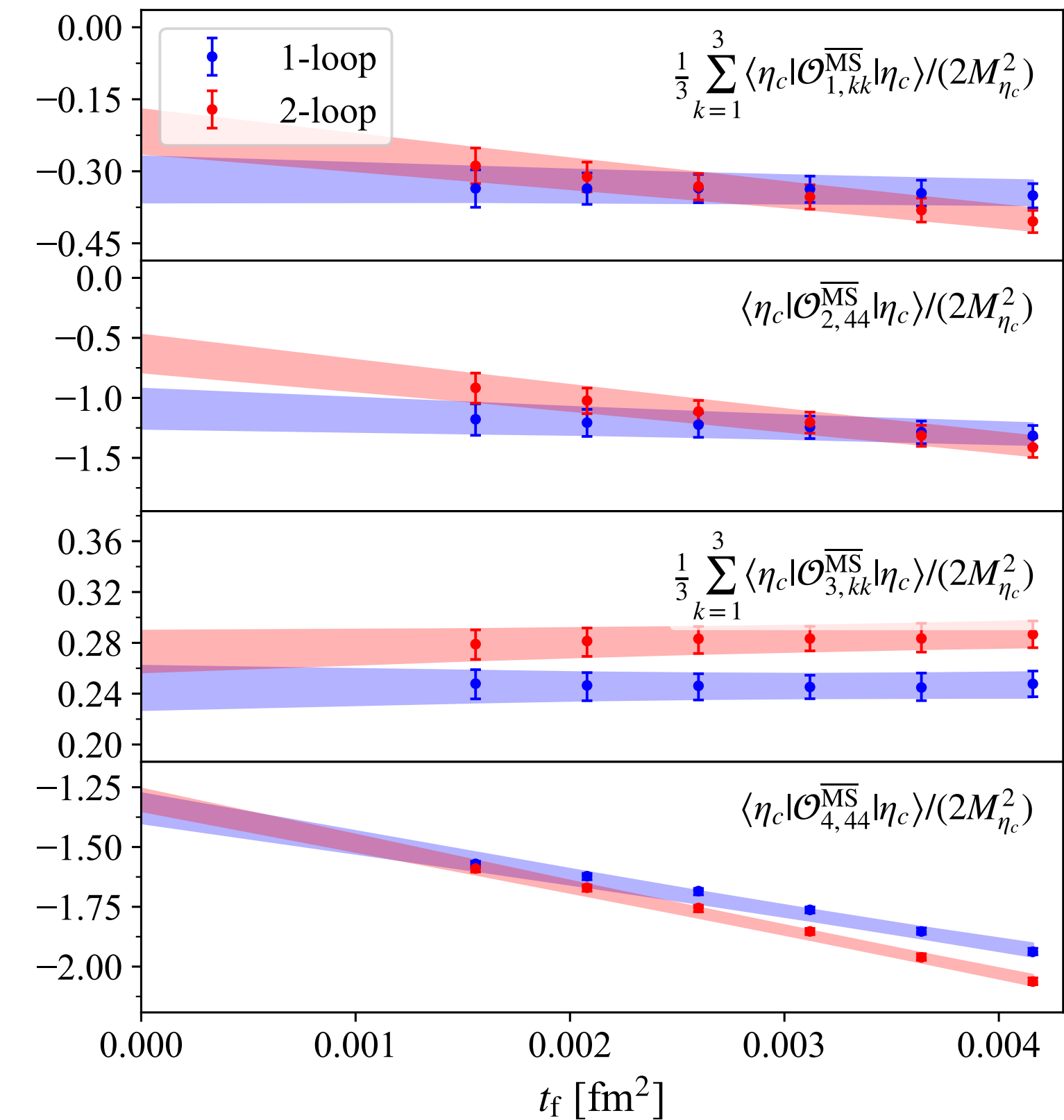
Flowed quark and gluon EMT matrix elements are extracted stably from standard 3pt/2pt ratios

From flowed matrix elements to the physical EMT

Continuum extrapolation at fixed flow time t_f



GF $\rightarrow \overline{\text{MS}}$ matching and $t_f \rightarrow 0$ extrapolation



$\sim \sigma_f$

Pert. matching from: Suzuki, 14'15'; Harlander et al., 18'

Smooth continuum, matching and $t_f \rightarrow 0$ behavior enables a common determination of all EMT components

Forward-limit sum rules for GFF

$A(0)$: momentum fraction type term; $\bar{C}(0)$: trace-related GFF ingredient; $\bar{f}(0)$: extra spin-1 structure for J/ψ

📌 Spin-0 hadron

$$\langle \eta_c | T_{X,00}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | \eta_c \rangle = 2M_{\eta_c}^2 [A_X(0) + \bar{C}_X(0)]$$

Poincaré symmetry

$$\sum_X A_X(0) = 1$$

$X=c,g$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \langle \eta_c | T_{X,kk}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | \eta_c \rangle = -6M_{\eta_c}^2 \bar{C}_X(0)$$

Conservation of
the total EMT

$$\sum_X \bar{C}_X(0) = 0$$

📌 Spin-1 hadron

$$\langle J/\psi | T_{X,11}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 2M_{J/\psi}^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) + \frac{3}{4} \bar{f}_X(0) \right]$$

Rotational symmetry &
polarization structure

$$\langle J/\psi | T_{X,00}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 2M_{J/\psi}^2 [A_X(0) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) + \frac{1}{4} \bar{f}_X(0)]$$

$$\sum_{k=2,3} \langle J/\psi | T_{X,kk}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 4M_{J/\psi}^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) - \frac{1}{4} \bar{f}_X(0) \right]$$

$$\sum_X \bar{f}_X(0) = 0$$

Forward-limit GFF ingredients at rest for η_c and J/ψ

$A(0)$: momentum fraction type term; $\bar{C}(0)$: trace-related GFF ingredient; $\bar{f}(0)$: extra spin-1 structure for J/ψ

	η_c		J/ψ		
	$A(0)$	$\bar{C}(0)$	$A(0)$	$\bar{C}(0)$	$\bar{f}(0)$
gluon(g)	0.084(45)	0.058(18)	0.077(35)	-0.146(29)	-0.012(32)
charm(c)	0.918(17)	-0.068(4)	0.926(34)	0.176(87)	0.023(5)
total	1.000(46)	-0.010(18)	0.997(43)	0.030(30)	0.010(32)

$$\langle \eta_c | T_{X,00}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | \eta_c \rangle = 2M_{\eta_c}^2 [A_X(0) + \bar{C}_X(0)]$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \langle \eta_c | T_{X,kk}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | \eta_c \rangle = -6M_{\eta_c}^2 \bar{C}_X(0)$$

$$\langle J/\psi | T_{X,11}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 2M_{J/\psi}^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) + \frac{3}{4} \bar{f}_X(0) \right]$$

$$\langle J/\psi | T_{X,00}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 2M_{J/\psi}^2 [A_X(0) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) + \frac{1}{4} \bar{f}_X(0)]$$

$$\sum_{k=2,3} \langle J/\psi | T_{X,kk}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | J/\psi \rangle = 4M_{J/\psi}^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{C}_X(0) - \frac{1}{4} \bar{f}_X(0) \right]$$

- $\bar{C}(0)$ determined directly for η_c and J/ψ
- $A_g(0) + A_c(0) = 1$ for both states
- $\bar{C}_g(0) + \bar{C}_c(0) = 0$ within uncertainties
- $\bar{f}_g(0) + \bar{f}_c(0) = 0$ within uncertainties for J/ψ

Consistent with the forward-limit GFF sum rules

Four sum rules of hadron mass decomposition

$$M_H = \sum_{X=q,g} M_X^{\text{HRT}}, \quad \text{with} \quad M_X^{\text{HRT}} = \frac{\langle H | \left(T_X^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \right)_\rho^\rho | H \rangle}{2M_H}.$$

Hatta, Rajan, & Tanaka, JHEP 12 (2018) 008

$$M_H = \sum_{X=q,g} M_X^{\text{Lor}}, \quad \text{with} \quad M_X^{\text{Lor}} = \frac{\langle H | T_{X,00}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} | H \rangle}{2M_H}.$$

Lorcé, EPJC 78 (2018)120

$$M_H = \sum_{X=q,g,m} M_X^{\text{MPR}}, \quad \text{with} \quad M_m^{\text{MPR}} = \sum_f \sigma_f,$$

$$M_q^{\text{MPR}} = M_q^{\text{Lor}} - \sum_f \sigma_f, \quad M_g^{\text{MPR}} = M_g^{\text{Lor}}.$$

Metz, Pasquini, & Rodini, PRD 102 (2020) 114042

$$M_H = \sum_{X=q,g,m,a} M_X^{\text{Ji}}, \quad \text{with} \quad M_m^{\text{Ji}} = M_m^{\text{MPR}},$$

$$M_q^{\text{Ji}} = M_q^{\text{Lor}} - \frac{1}{4} M_q^{\text{HRT}} - \frac{3}{4} M_m^{\text{MPR}},$$

$$M_g^{\text{Ji}} = M_g^{\text{Lor}} - \frac{1}{4} M_g^{\text{HRT}},$$

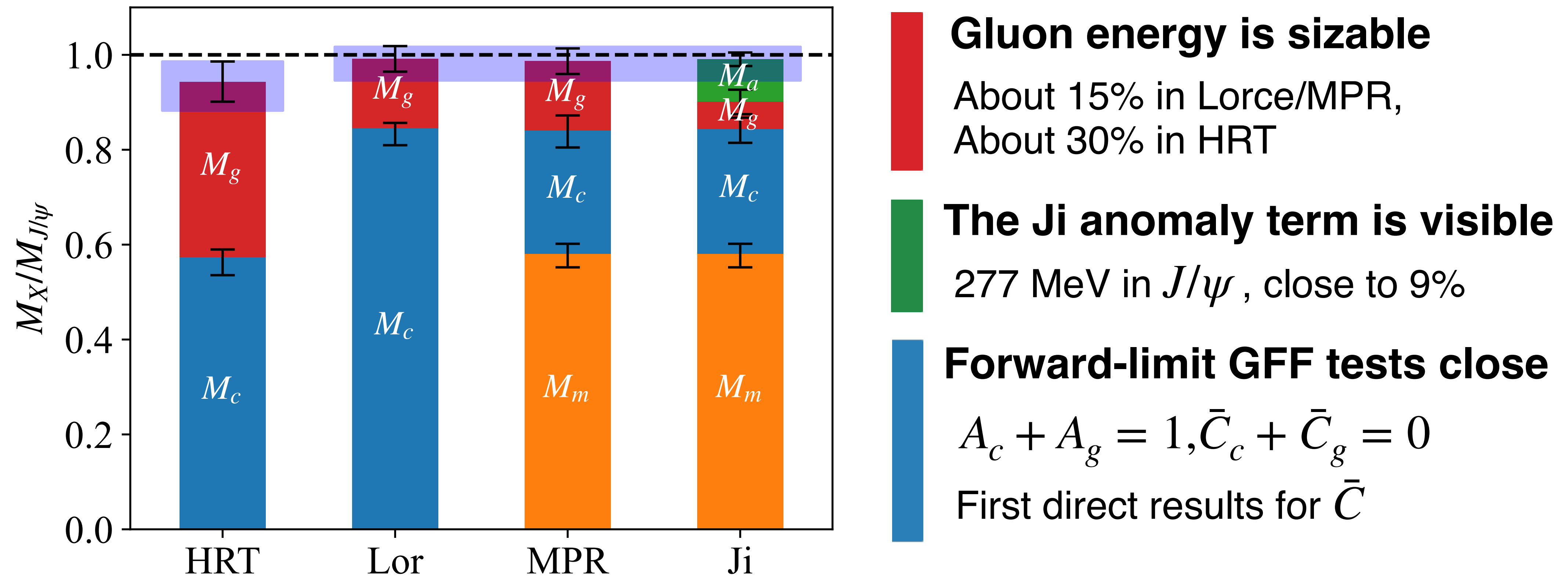
$$M_a^{\text{Ji}} = \frac{1}{4} [M_q^{\text{HRT}} + M_g^{\text{HRT}} - M_m^{\text{MPR}}].$$

Ji, PRL 74 (1995) 1071

Lattice QCD closes the J/ψ & η_c mass budget across independent sum rules

Same EMT input; HRT / Lorcé: 2-part organization; MPR / Ji: explicit trace-sector split

J/ψ mass budget



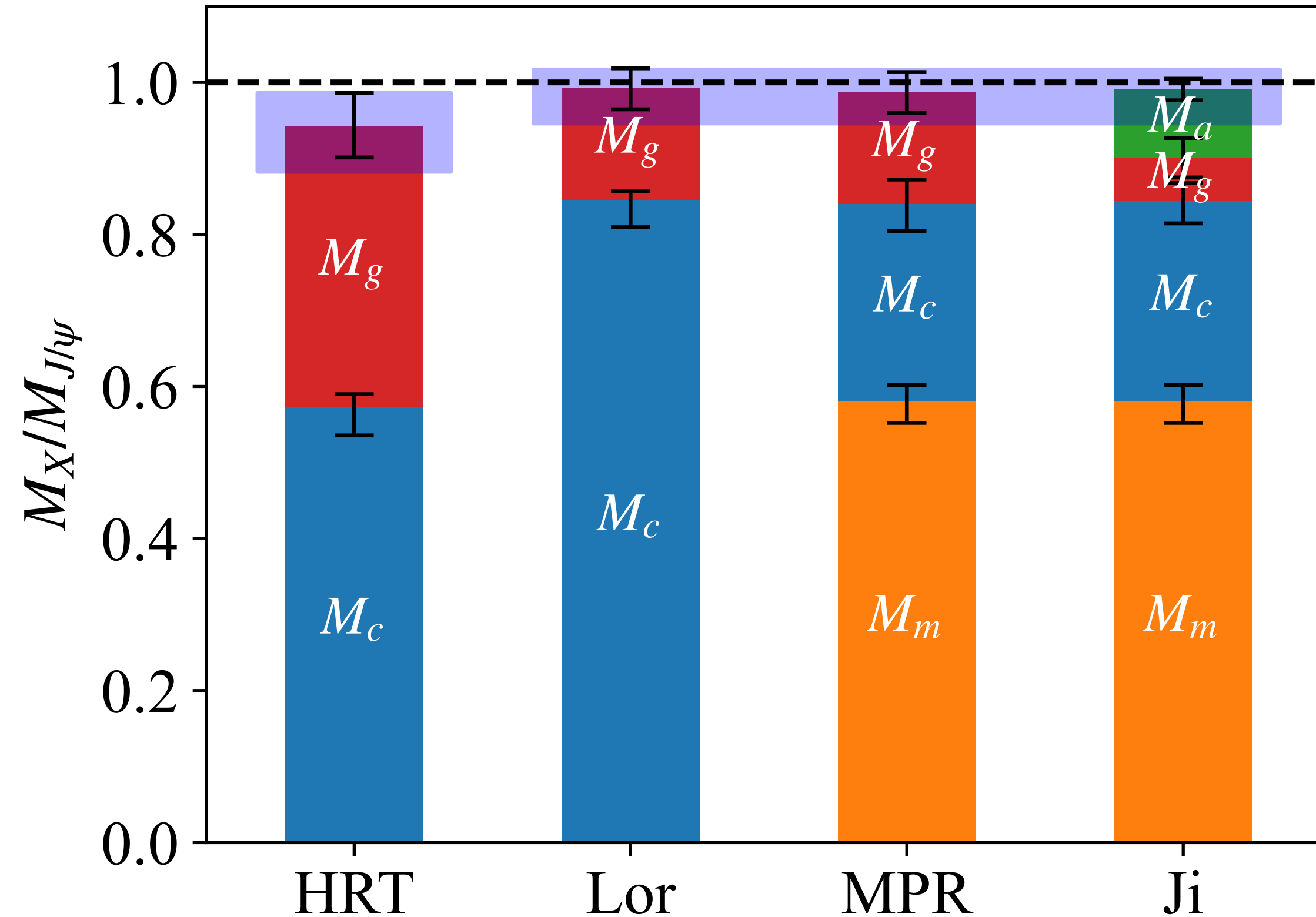
M_c : charm energy ; M_g : gluon; M_m : explicit charm-mass term; M_a : trace-anomaly

D. Bollweg, 丁亨通, 高翔, 罗冉, S. Mukherjee, [arXiv: 2601.13070](https://arxiv.org/abs/2601.13070), to appear in PRL

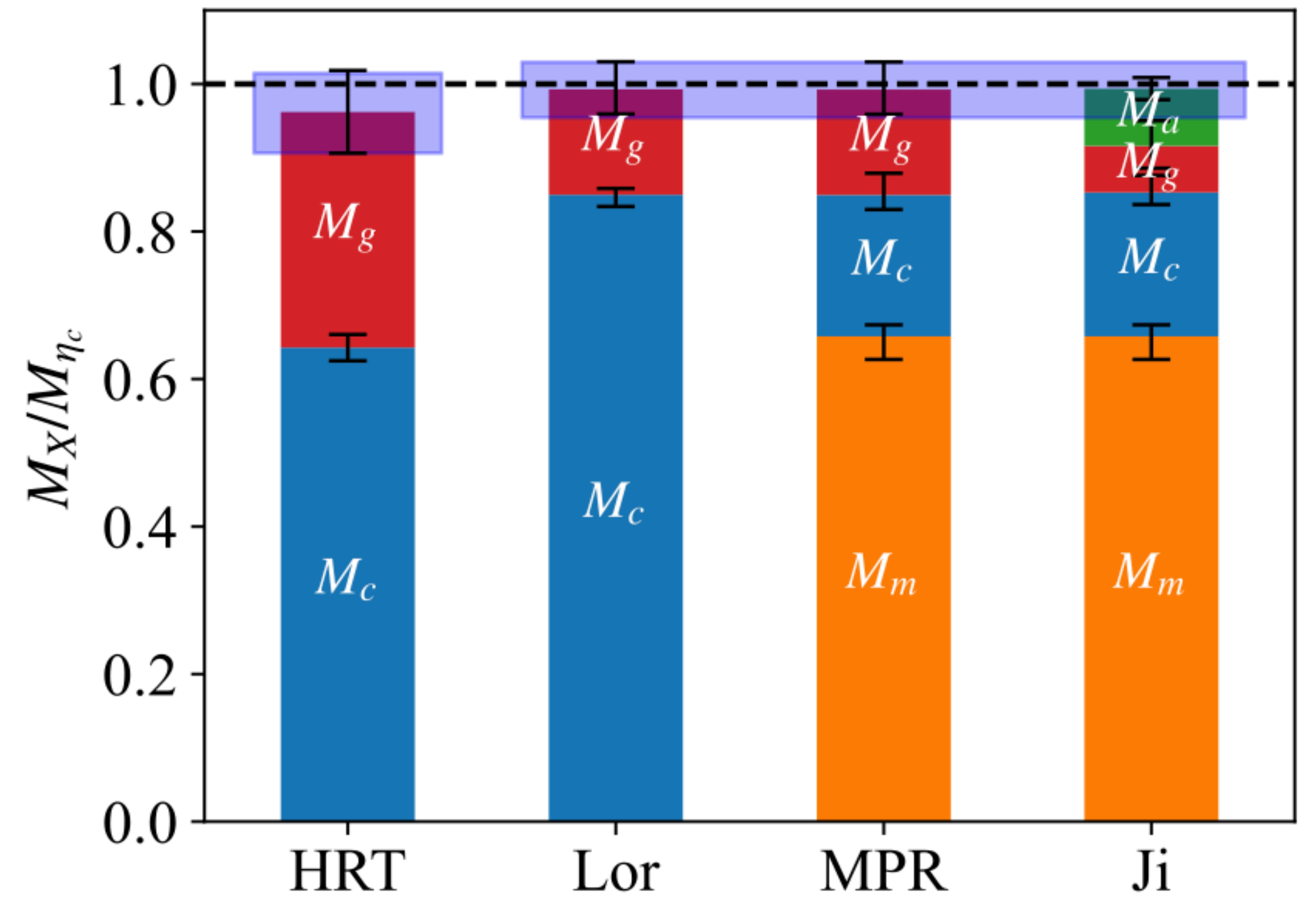
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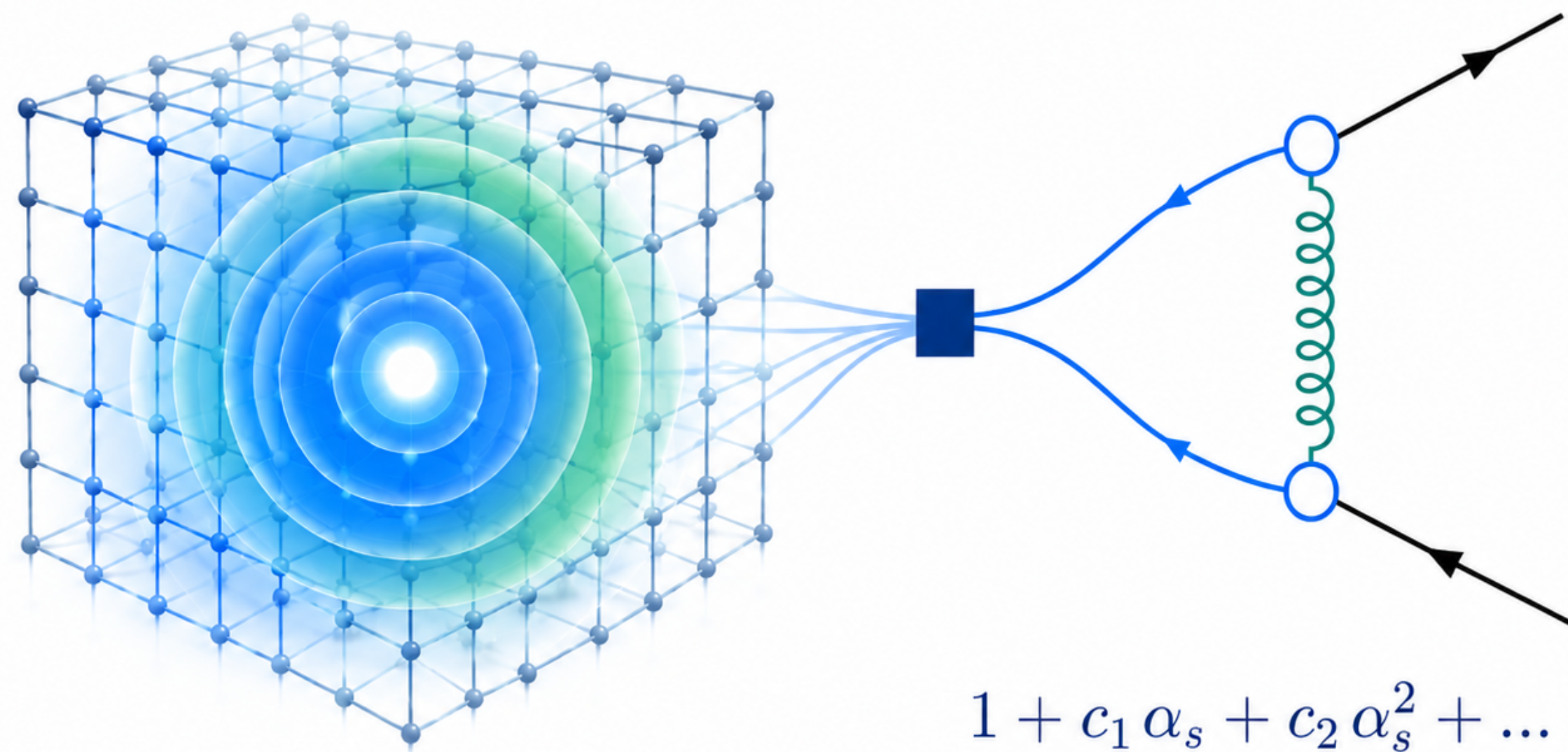
Summary

- 📌 Constructed the full QCD EMT, including the trace sector, in a common $\overline{\text{MS}}$ framework
- 📌 Provides a general first-principles framework for studying hadron mass, spin, and GFFs
 - Determined forward-limit GFF ingredients for η_c and J/ψ , including $\bar{C}(0)$, for the first time
 - HRT, Lorcé, MPR and Ji mass sum rules are mutually consistent within uncertainties
 - Gluon, explicit charm-mass, and anomaly contributions are all nontrivial in charmonium mass decompositions

Same EMT input, different organizations - one consistent first-principles picture

— GRADIENT FLOW —

in QCD and Strongly Coupled Field Theories



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