Non-diagonal GPDs and the structure of hadrons

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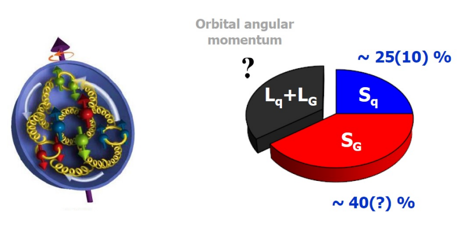
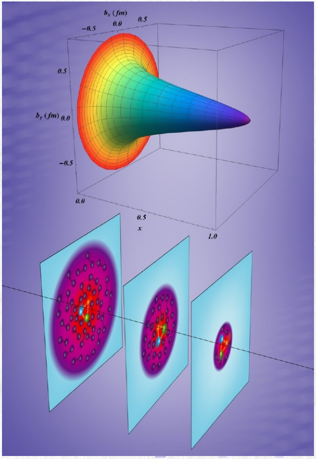
4th APCTP-BLTP JINR Joint Workshop - Memorial Workshop in Honor of Prof. Yongseok Oh
July 10-15 2023

based on K.S and M. Vanderhaeghen, 2303.00119

Introduction

- Elastic scattering ⇒ form factors = charge distributions in the transverse plane;
- DIS ⇒ PDFs = quark distributions in longitudinal momentum;
- DVCS & DVMP ⇒ GPDs (see the talk by Hyon-Suk Jo, Monday)
  - 3D imaging (tomography) of hadrons;
  - Matrix elements of QCD EMT & mechanical properties of hadrons (spin, pressure shear forces);





What is non-diagonal DVCS/DVMP?

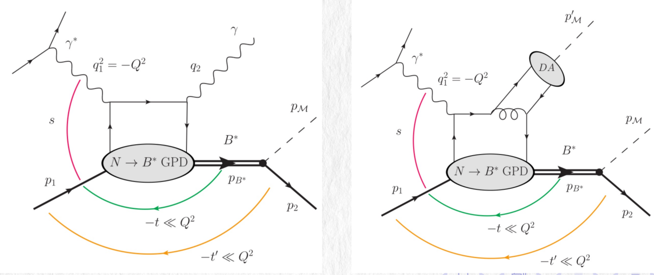
$$\gamma^*(q_1) + N(p_1) \to \left\{ \begin{matrix} \gamma^*(q_2) \\ \mathcal{M}'(p'_{\mathcal{M}}) \end{matrix} \right\} + \left[\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{M}}) N\,(p') \right]; \; \mathcal{M} = \pi,\, \eta,\, \rho,\, \omega \,\ldots$$

- Factorized description in terms of $N \to B^*$ GPDs in the generalized Bjorken kinematics:

$$-q_1^2;\; (p_1 + q_1)^2 - \text{ large}; \quad x_B = \frac{-q_1^2}{2p_1 \cdot q_1} - \text{ fixed};$$

$$-t = -(p_{B^*} - p_1)^2; \quad -t' = -(p_2 - p_1)^2; \quad W^2_{\mathcal{M}N} = (p_1 + p_{\mathcal{M}})^2 \quad \text{of hadronic scale.}$$

- Meson-nucleon system resonates at $W_{\mathcal{M}N} = M_{B^*}$.



Some motivation

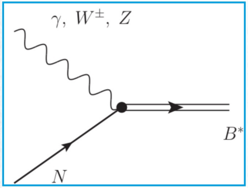
- Main goal is to understand B^* in terms of q, $\bar{q}$ and gluons.
- Available probes and their QCD structure:

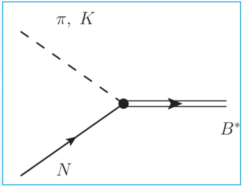
E.m./weak probe : QCD structure :

$$\gamma \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle B^* | \bar{q} \hat{Q}_{\rm e.m.} \gamma_\mu q | N \rangle$$

$$W^\pm, \; Z^0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle B^* | \bar{q} \hat{Q}_w \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) q | N \rangle$$

- Only $C = -1$ probe;
- Local in space-time;
- No direct access to gluon d.o.f.





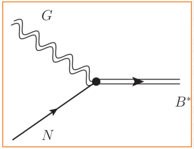
Hadronic probe : QCD structure :

$$\pi, \; K \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle B^* | \, ??? \, | N \rangle$$

- QCD structure of the probe unknown;

Graviton probe and QCD Energy-Momentum Tensor

- Graviproduction of resonances I. Kobzarev and L. Okun'62



SOVIET PHYSICS JETP VOLUME 16, NUMBER 5 MAY, 1963

GRAVITATIONAL INTERACTION OF FERMIONS

I. Yu. KOBZAREV and L. B. OKUN'

Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

Submitted to JETP editor June 14, 1962

J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) **43**, 1904-1909 (November, 1962)

Gravitational interaction of spin-1/2 particles is considered in the linear approximation. It is shown that if gravitational interaction is taken into account, the question whether a free neutrino is two- or four-component acquires a physical meaning. The vertex part for the interaction between fermions and the gravitational field is shown to possess properties analogous to those of the electrodynamic vertex described by the Ward theorem. Observable effects due to spins are considered.

G probe : QCD structure :

$$G \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle B^* | \underbrace{\bar{q}\gamma_\mu(\partial_\nu - A_\nu)q + \frac{1}{4}F^a_{\mu\alpha}F^a_{\nu\alpha}}_{\text{QCD EMT}} |N\rangle$$

- Gluon d.o.f. enter explicitly!
- No good source of G (:

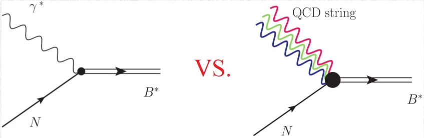
$$\frac{\text{Rate of } GN \to B^*}{\text{Rate of } \gamma N \to B^*} \simeq \frac{m_N}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\frac{1}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \simeq 10^{-17}$$

Some remarks

- Short distance part of the process creates a low-energy QCD string = a tower of local probes (γ, $G, \ldots$);
- Spin J expansion of the QCD string operator:

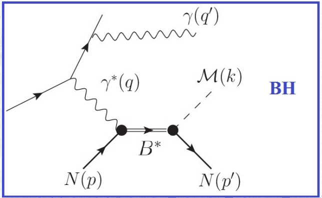
$$\bar{\Psi}(n) P \exp\left(i \int_{-n}^{n} dz^{\mu} A_{\mu}(z) \right) \Psi(-n) =$$

- Although non-diagonal DVCS is a hard process it probes a soft B^* excitation by low-energy QCD string;
- More analogous to B^* photoexcitation rather than hard electroproduction (qualitatively different physics);



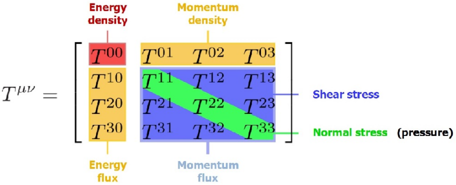
Feasibility:

- Rates are the same order as in usual DVCS/DVMP;
- In case of DVCS: interference with the Bethe-Heitler process provides enhancement of signal;



Physical contents I

Gravitational FFs of the proton, see e.g. V.D. Burkert et al. 2303.08347



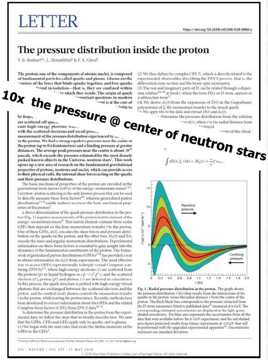
M. Polyakov' 03:

$$T^{ij}(\vec{r}) = \left(\frac{r^i r^j}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3}\delta^{ij}\right) s(r) + \delta^{ij}\, p(r)$$

$$s(r) = -\frac{1}{4M_N}\, r \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \widetilde{D}(r)$$
$$p(r) = \frac{1}{6M_N} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \widetilde{D}(r)$$

$$\widetilde{D}(r) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\Delta}{(2\pi)^3}\, e^{-i\vec{\Delta}\cdot\vec{r}} D(-\vec{\Delta}^2).$$

Burkert, Elouadrhiri, Girod, Nature 557(2018)


LETTER

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0060-z

The pressure distribution inside the proton

V. D. Burkert, L. Elouadrhiri & F. X. Girod

- Study of QCD EMT $N \to B^*$ transition matrix elements complements the studies of e.m. transition FFs;
- Possible access to transition spin contents (for $N \to N^*$, Δ), pressure and shear forces (for $N \to N^*$) and new insight for resonance formation;
- Studies underway. *Cf.* transition angular momentum $N \to \Delta$, J.-Y. Kim et al.'23.

Physical contents II: a unique option for baryon spectroscopy

Important advantages with respect to the usual electroproduction:

1. Excitation of resonances by non-local QCD quark light-cone operators:

$$\left\langle N^* \left| \bar{\psi}_\alpha(0) \mathrm{P} e^{ig \int_0^z dx_\mu A^\mu} \psi_\beta(z) \right| N \right\rangle$$

   ★ excitation by probes of arbitrary spin (not just $J = 1$);

2. Possible generalization to the gluon light-cone operators:

$$\left\langle B \left| G^a_{\alpha\beta}(0) \left[\mathrm{P} e^{ig \int_0^z dx_\mu A^\mu} \right]^{ab} G^b_{\mu\nu}(z) \right| A \right\rangle$$

   ★ explicit access to the gluonic DOFs.

3. Direct access to Im (spin asymmetry) and Re (charge asymmetry) of the amplitude $A^{\mathrm{DVCS}}_{N \to B^*}$. Without complicated PWA!
4. Possible access to non-usual spin-flavor configurations: *e.g.* SU(6) $[20, 1^+]$: $N = 2$ orbital excitation of the SU(6) 20-plet.
   Symmetry argument by R. Feynman'1972: *"Two quark at least must have their motion changed to get to the* $[20, 1^+]$ *from the fundamental* $[56, 0^+]$*."*
5. Large gluon components and more. Hunt for exotic.

Physical contents III: Chiral dynamics in gravitational interaction

- More general description: $N \to \pi N$ transition GPDs, M. Polyakov and S. Stratmann, arXiv:hep-ph/0609045.
- A new test ground for χPT - low energy EFT of QCD, First principle calculations!

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **102,** 076023 (2020)

Chiral theory of nucleons and pions in the presence of an external gravitational field

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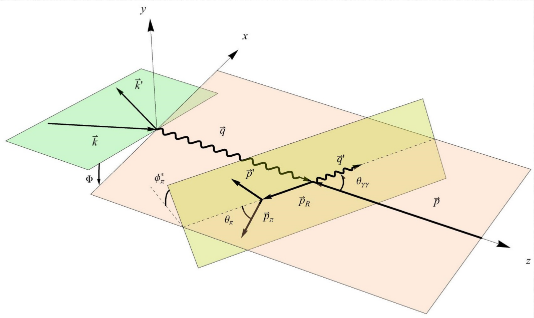
(Received 17 June 2020; accepted 7 October 2020; published 29 October 2020)

We extend the standard second order effective chiral Lagrangian of pions and nucleons by considering the coupling to an external gravitational field. As an application we calculate one-loop corrections to the one-nucleon matrix element of the energy-momentum tensor to fourth order in chiral counting, and next-to-leading order tree-level amplitude of the pion-production in an external gravitational field. We discuss the relation of the obtained results to experimentally measurable observables. Our expressions for the chiral corrections to the nucleon gravitational form factors differ from those in the literature. That might require to revisit the chiral extrapolation of the lattice data on the nucleon gravitational form factors obtained in the past.

Kinematics and decay angular distribution

$$e(k) + N(p_N) \to e'(k') + \gamma^*(q) + N(p_N) \to e'(k') + \gamma(q') + \pi(p_\pi) + N'(p'_N)$$

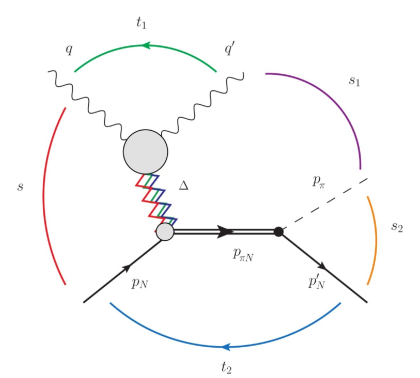


- $\gamma^* N \to B^* \gamma$: $\gamma^* N$ CMS;
- $B^* \to \pi N'$: $\pi N'$ CMS $\equiv$ $(\pi N')$ at rest;

$$\frac{d^7\sigma}{\underbrace{dQ^2 dx_B}_{\text{lepton side}} \underbrace{dt\, d\Phi}_{\gamma^* N \to \gamma B^*} \underbrace{dW^2_{\pi N} d\Omega^*_\pi}_{B^* \to \pi N}}$$

Kinematics: invariants

- Invariant variables for $\gamma^* N \to \gamma \pi N'$



In addition to $s = (p_N + q)^2 \equiv W^2$ and $t_1 = (q - q')^2 \equiv \Delta^2$:

- $\gamma\pi$ invariant mass: $s_1 = (p_\pi + q)^2$;
- πN invariant mass: $s_2 = (p_\pi + p'_N)^2 \equiv W^2_{\pi N}$;
- $t_2 = (p'_N - p_N)^2$;

A test ground: $N \to \Delta(1232)$ DVCS

$$\gamma^*(q) + N^p(p_N) \to \gamma(q') + \Delta^+(p_\Delta) \to \gamma(q') + \pi^0(p_\pi) + N^p(p'_N)$$

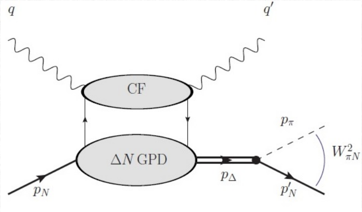
K. Goeke, M.Polyakov and M. Vanderhaeghen'01:

- 3 +1 unpolarized+4 polarized leading twist $N \to \Delta$ GPDs;
- 1 + 2 relevant in the large N_c limit;
- Early analysis: P. Guichon, L. Mossé and M. Vanderhaeghen'03;

A. Belitsky and A. Radyushkin'05:

- 4 unpolarized+4 polarized leading twist $N \to \Delta$ GPDs;

K.S. and M. Vanderhaeghen'23



- Important goal: work out of angular dependencies of $|\text{DVCS}|^2$, $|\text{BH}|^2$ and interference term.
- Implications for experiment: necessary coverage in the cm angle of the final πN state.

$N \to \Delta$ GPDs I

- Leading twist-2: 4 unpolarized and 4 polarized GPDs;
- Unpolarized isovector $N \to \Delta$ GPDs (K. Goeke et al.2001):

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int dy^- e^{ixP^+y^-}\left\langle \Delta(p_\Delta)\left|\bar{\psi}(-y/2)\gamma\cdot n\tau_3\psi(y/2)\right| N(p_N)\right\rangle\Big|_{y^+=\vec{y}_\perp=0}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\bar{\mathcal{U}}^\beta(p_\Delta)\Big\{H_M(x,\xi,t)\left(-\mathcal{K}^M_{\beta\mu}\right)n^\mu + H_E(x,\xi,t)\left(-\mathcal{K}^E_{\beta\mu}\right)n^\mu$$

$$+H_C(x,\xi,t)\left(-\mathcal{K}^C_{\beta\mu}\right)n^\mu + H_4(x,\xi,t)\underbrace{\left(\Gamma^4_{\beta\mu}\right)}_{\text{omitted structure}} n^\mu\Big\}u(p_N),$$

Jones-Scadron covariants ($\bar{P}=\frac{p_N+p_\Delta}{2}=p_\Delta-\frac{\Delta}{2}$, $\Delta=p_\Delta-p_N$, $t\equiv\Delta^2$):

$$\mathcal{K}^M_{\beta\mu}=-i\frac{3(m_\Delta+m_N)}{2m_N\left((m_\Delta+m_N)^2-t\right)}\varepsilon_{\beta\mu\lambda\sigma}\bar{P}^\lambda\Delta^\sigma;$$

$$\mathcal{K}^E_{\beta\mu}=-\mathcal{K}^M_{\beta\mu}-\frac{6(m_\Delta+m_N)}{m_N Z(t)}\varepsilon_{\beta\sigma\lambda\rho}\bar{P}^\lambda\Delta^\rho\varepsilon^\sigma_{\mu\kappa\delta}\bar{P}^\kappa\Delta^\delta\gamma^5;$$

$$\mathcal{K}^C_{\beta\mu}=\cancel{+i}\frac{3(m_\Delta+m_N)}{m_N Z(t)}\Delta_\beta\left(t\bar{P}_\mu-\Delta\cdot\bar{P}\Delta_\mu\right)\gamma^5;$$

$$\Gamma^4_{\beta\mu}=\frac{1}{m_N m_\Delta}\left[\Delta_\beta-\frac{(\Delta\cdot p_\Delta)}{p_\Delta^2}p_{\Delta\beta}\right]\Delta_\mu\gamma_5.$$

$N \to \Delta$ GPDs II

- Polarized $N \to \Delta$ GPDs:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int dy^- e^{ixP^+y^-}\left\langle \Delta(p_\Delta)\left|\bar{\psi}(-y/2)\gamma\cdot n\gamma^5\tau^3\psi(y/2)\right|N(p_N)\right\rangle =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\bar{\mathcal{U}}^\beta(p_\Delta)\left[C_1(x,\xi,t)g_{\beta\mu}n^\mu + C_2(x,\xi,t)\frac{\Delta_\beta\Delta_\mu}{m_N^2}n^\mu + C_3(x,\xi,t)\frac{1}{m_N}\left[g_{\beta\mu}\not{\Delta} - \Delta_\beta\gamma_\mu\right]n^\mu\right.$$

$$\left.+C_4(x,\xi,t)\frac{2}{m_N^2}\left[\bar{P}\cdot\Delta g_{\beta\mu} - \Delta_\beta\bar{P}_\mu\right]n^\mu\right]u(p_N).$$

Relation to form factors

- Unpolarized GPDs are related to e.m. form factors Jones and Scadron'73:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx H_{M,E,C}(x,\xi,t) = 2G^*_{M,E,C}(t); \quad \int_{-1}^{1} dx H_4(x,\xi,t) = 0;$$

- Polarized transition GPDs are related to axial form factors Adler'75;
- These FFs can be accessed in neutrino-production reactions;

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx C_{1,2,3,4}(x,\xi,t) = 2C^A_{5,6,3,4}(t).$$

Large N_c relations and sum rule

- Large N_c relations for octet-to-decuplet transition GPDs, Goeke et al.'01:

$$H_M(x,\xi,t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left[E^u(x,\xi,t) - E^d(x,\xi,t)\right];$$

$$C_1(x,\xi,t) = \sqrt{3}\left[\tilde{H}^u(x,\xi,t) - \tilde{H}^d(x,\xi,t)\right];$$

$$C_2(x,\xi,t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left[\tilde{E}^u(x,\xi,t) - \tilde{E}^d(x,\xi,t)\right];$$

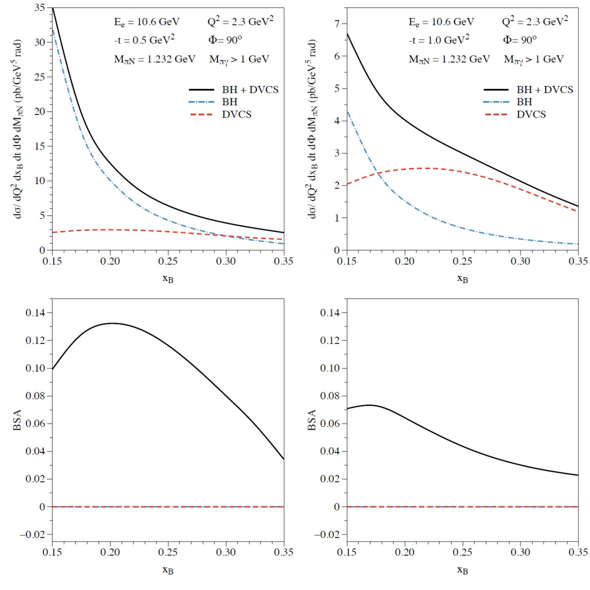
- Pion pole contribution into C_2:

$$\lim_{t\to m_\pi^2} C_2(x,\xi,t) = \sqrt{3}\frac{g_A m_N^2}{m_\pi^2 - t}\theta[\xi - |x|]\frac{1}{\xi}\Phi_\pi\left(\frac{x}{\xi}\right);$$

- Angular momentum sum rule:

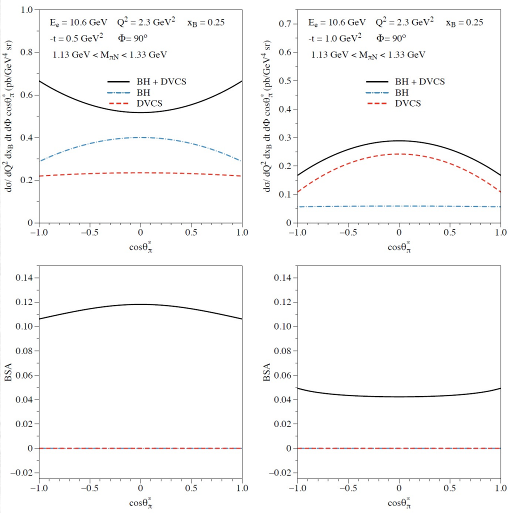
$$\lim_{t\to 0, N_c\to\infty}\int_{-1}^{1} dx x H_M(x,\xi,t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left[2\left(J^u - J^d\right) - M_2^u + M_2^d\right].$$

Cross sections and BSA for JLab@12 GeV I

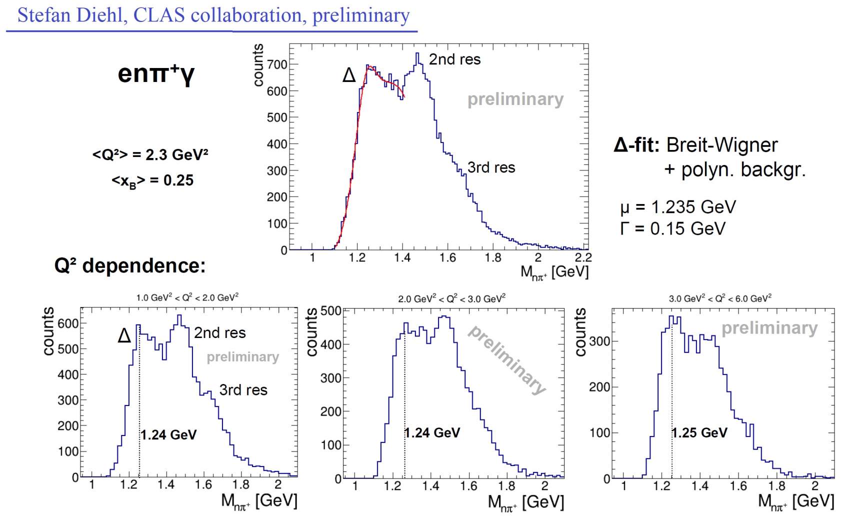


Cross sections and BSA for JLab@12 GeV II

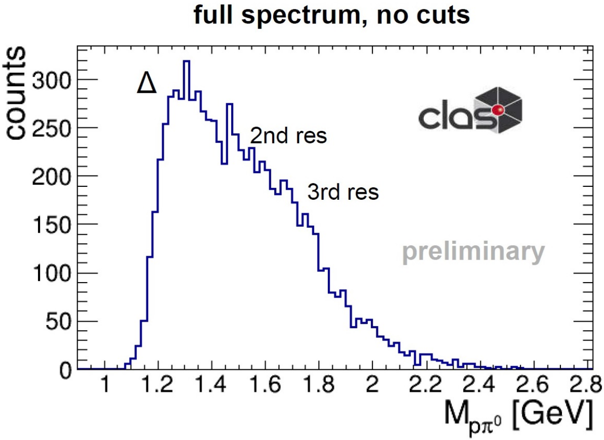
- Δ in helicity $\pm 1/2$ state: $\frac{1}{4}\left(1 + 3\cos^2\theta^*_\pi\right)$
- Δ in helicity $\pm 3/2$ state: $\frac{3}{4}\sin^2\theta^*_\pi$



Experimental status I: resonance spectrum for $N^* \to n\pi^+$

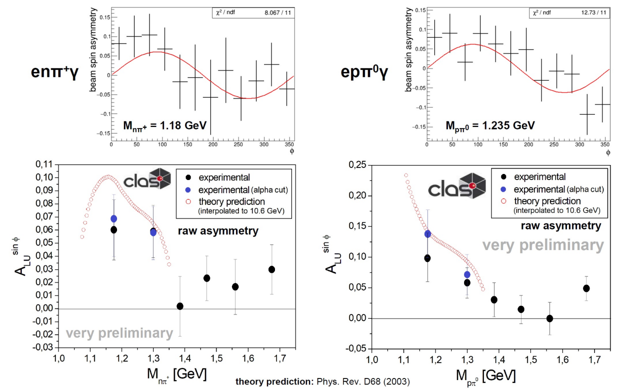


Experimental status II: resonance spectrum for $N^* \to p\pi^0$



Experimental status III: Beam Spin Asymmetry

$$A = \frac{1}{P}\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} \approx A_{LU}^{\sin\phi} \sin\phi$$

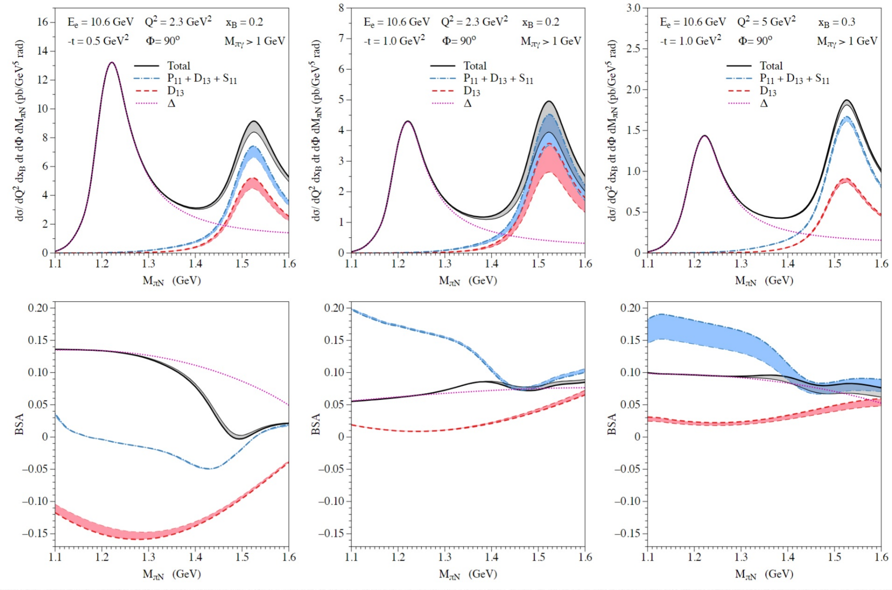


- BSA $\sim T^{\rm BH} \times {\rm Im}\, T^{N\Delta\, {\rm DVCS}}$.

Going to the 2nd resonance region

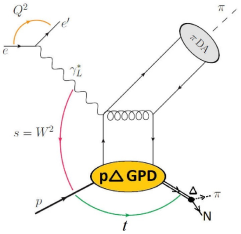
- Formalism extended to $N \to N^*$ DVCS for $N^* = \mathrm{P}_{11}(1440)$, $\mathrm{D}_{13}(1520)$, $\mathrm{S}_{11}(1535)$:
  - for spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ resonances at twist-2: 2 unpolarized GPDs (vector operator), 2 polarized GPDs (axial-vector operator);
  - for spin-$\frac{3}{2}$ resonances at twist-2: 4 unpolarized GPDs (vector operator), 4 polarized GPDs (axial-vector operator);
- t-dependence of GPDs (first moments):
  - - unpolarized GPDs: first moments constrained by data on e.m. transition FFs (CLAS@6 GeV)
  - - polarized GPDs: 2 dominant axial FFs constrained using PCAC + pion pole dominance:
    - normalization at $t = 0$ given by $(f_{\pi NN^*}/m_\pi)2f_\pi$;
    - t-dependence: dipole ($M_A = 1$ GeV) and pion-pole $\sim 1/(t - m_\pi^2)$;
    - isoscalar axial FF neglected;
- x & ξ dependence of GPDs: RDDA $b = 1$ and $b = \infty$ with $q(x) \sim x^{-0.5}(1-x)^3$

Cross section and BSA



Hard exclusive $\Delta\pi$ production

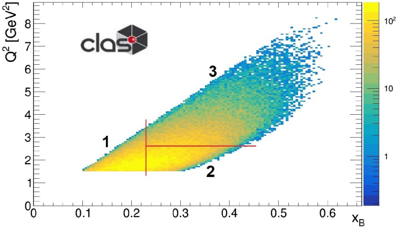
S. Diehl et al. '23

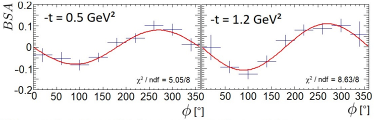


$$ep \to e\Delta^0\pi^+ \to e(p\pi^-)\pi^+$$
$$\to e(n\pi^0)\pi^+$$

$$ep \to e\Delta^+\pi^0 \to e(n\pi^+)\pi^0$$
$$\to e(p\pi^0)\pi^0$$

$$ep \to e\Delta^{++}\pi^- \to ep\pi^+\pi^-$$





BSA as a function of ϕ for representative $-t$ bins (Q^2= 2.48 GeV^2, x_B = 0.27). The red line shows the $\sin\phi$ fit.

- Amplitude involves polarized GPDs $C_{1,2,3,4}(x, \xi, \Delta^2)$;
- BSA is a twist-3 effect;

Experimental perspectives

- $N\Delta$ DVCS and $\pi\Delta$ can be measured at CLAS. Analysis underway.
- Present status: 3-4 bins in $-t$. With extra angular variables 2-3 bins in each variable;
- Statistics increase by a factor 3 in 3-4 years;
- BSA $\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ extracted;
- Possible JLab@20 upgrade: statistics may increase by a factor 100 - 1000;

arXiv:2306.09360v1 [nucl-ex]

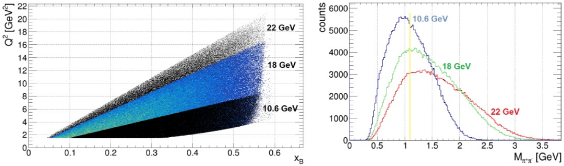


Figure 40: Comparison of the available phase space, accessible with the present CLAS12 setup, in $Q^2 - x_B$ or the $\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ process under forward kinematics ($-t < 1.5$ GeV^2) (left) and for the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass of the same process, which is used to suppress the dominant ρ production background by the cut on $M(\pi^+\pi^-) > 1.1$ GeV, indicated by the yellow line (right) for a 10.6 GeV, 18 GeV and 22 GeV electron beam.

- Can we get access to the complete angular distribution of $N\Delta$ DVCS/DVMP and $\pi\Delta$ production cross section?
- A sizable $\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ BSA a challenge for theory: twist-3 observable;
- Extension to small-x_B and studied for the EIC conditions necessary;

Summary: physics contents of N-d DVCS and DVMP

1. New tool for baryon spectroscopy: arbitrary spin-J probe and PW analysis of excited states.
2. A new bridge between PW analysis and QCD.
3. Access to $N \to N^*$ EMT matrix elements: mechanical properties of resonances.
4. A lab for chiral perturbation theory on the light cone: soft pion theorems and chiral expansion.
5. GPD formalism worked out for $N \to \Delta(1232)$, $P_{11}(1440)$, $D_{13}(1520)$, $S_{11}(1535)$

관심을 가져 주셔서 감사합니다!

Backup

$N \to \pi N$ transition GPDs

M. Polyakov and S. Stratmann, arXiv:hep-ph/0609045

- Unpolarized $N \to \pi N$ GPDs:

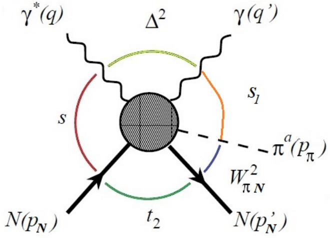
$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi} e^{i\lambda x \bar{P}\cdot n} \langle N(p'_N)\,\pi^a(p_\pi)|\bar{\psi}(-\lambda n/2)\not{n}\psi(\lambda n/2)|N(p_N)\rangle = \frac{i g_A}{m_N f_\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \bar{U}(p'_N)\,\Gamma_i \tau^a H_i^{(0)} U(p_N)$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \gamma_5; \quad \Gamma_2 = \frac{m_N \not{n}}{n\cdot \bar{P}}\gamma_5; \quad \Gamma_3 = \frac{\not{k}}{m_N}\gamma_5; \quad \Gamma_4 = \frac{\not{k}\not{n}}{m_N}\gamma_5; \quad (\bar{P} = \frac{p'_N + p_N + p_\pi}{2})$$

A guide to the kinematical variables of $H_i^{(0)}(x, \xi, \Delta^2; W_{\pi N}^2, \alpha, t_2)$:

- πN invariant mass $W_{\pi N}^2 = (p' + p_\pi)^2$
- $t_1 = (p'_N + p_\pi - p_N)^2 = (q - q')^2 \equiv \Delta^2$
- $t_2 = (p'_N - p_N)^2$
- Skewness $\xi = -\frac{n\cdot\Delta}{2n\cdot\bar{P}}$
- Relative pion longitudinal momentum of the πN system:

$$\alpha = \frac{n\cdot p_\pi}{n\cdot(p'_N + p_\pi)}$$



On physical meaning of α

★ Related to πN decay angle θ^*_π defined in the πN CMS $\equiv B^*$ rest frame:

$$\alpha = \frac{W^2_{\pi N} - m_N^2 + m_\pi^2 + \Lambda(W^2_{\pi N}, m_N^2, m_\pi^2)\cos\theta^*_\pi}{2W^2_{\pi N}} + O(1/\mathcal{Q}^2),$$

where Λ is the Mandelstam function

$$\Lambda(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2xy - 2xz + y^2 - 2yz + z^2}.$$

- On the pion threshold $W_{\pi N} = m_N + m_\pi$:

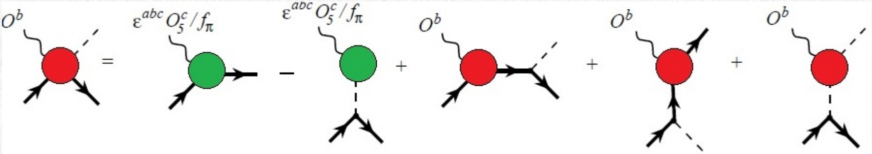
$$\alpha\Big|_{\text{threshold}} = \frac{m_\pi}{m_N + m_\pi}.$$

Some properties of $N \to \pi N$ transition GPDs

- Soft pion theorems P. Pobylitsa, M. Polyakov, and M. Strikman'01 fix $N \to \pi N$ GPDs at the threshold $W = (M_N + m_\pi)$ in terms of nucleon GPDs and pion DA;
- *E.g.* soft pion theorem for $N \to \pi N$ transition matrix element M. Polyakov and S. Stratmann, arXiv:hep-ph/0609045

$$\left\langle N\left(p'\right)\pi^a(k)\left|O^b(\lambda)\right|N(p)\right\rangle$$

of the isovector light cone operator $O^b = \bar{\psi}(-\lambda n/2)\not{n}\tau^b\psi(\lambda n/2)$:



- $N \to \pi N$ transition GPDs are real at the threshold but generally not necessarily real functions;
- $N \to \pi N$ transition GPDs contain information on πN resonance spectrum. Can we take it out?

$N \to \pi N$ GPDs and PW analysis of the πN system

- M. Polyakov'98: $H_i\left(x, \xi, \alpha, t, W^2\right) \to H^{I,L,J}\left(x, \xi, \Delta^2; W^2, t_2\right)$ PW expansion in α

$$I: \text{ isospin}; \quad L: \text{ PW in } \alpha; \quad i \to J = L \pm 1/2 \text{ (total angular momentum)}.$$

- N.B. $N \to \pi N$ GPDs develop Im part above πN threshold. Relation to πN scattering amplitude (Watson theorem):

$$\mathrm{Im} H^{I,L,J}(x, \xi, \Delta^2; W^2, t_2) = \tan\left[\delta_{\pi N}^{I,L,J}(W^2)\right] \mathrm{Re} H^{I,L,J}(x, \xi, \Delta^2; W^2, t_2);$$

$$\delta_{\pi N}^{I,L,J}(W^2) \; - \pi N \text{ phase shifts.}$$

- A solution R. Omnes'1958:

$$H^{I,L,J}\left(x, \xi, W^2\right) = H^{I,L,J}\left(x, \xi, W^2_{\text{th}}\right) \exp\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} c_k W^{2k} + \frac{W^{2N}}{\pi} \int_{W^2_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} ds \frac{\delta_{\pi N}^{I,L,J}(s)}{s^N\left(s - W^2 - i0\right)}\right\}.$$

  - $H^{I,L,J}\left(x, \xi, W^2_{\text{th}}\right)$ and c_k fixed by near threshold behavior & chiral physics.
  - Known πN phase shifts $\delta_{\pi N}^{I,L,J}(s)$ from πN scattering.
  - N^* resonances built in the solution! How to get them out?

How to treat the angular structure?

- Partial wave expansion both in $\theta^*_\pi \Leftrightarrow \alpha$ and φ^*_π (studies underway)

$$H^I(x,\xi,\Delta^2;W^2_{\pi N},\theta^*_\pi,\varphi^*_\pi)=\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty}\sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} Y_{\ell m}(\theta^*_\pi,\varphi^*_\pi)H^I_{\ell m}(x,\xi,\Delta^2;W^2_{\pi N}).$$