

$\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ of the pion PDF from lattice QCD with $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ dynamical quark flavors

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Using $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ lattice QCD, we determine the fermionic connected contributions to the first and second moments of the pion parton distribution function. Based on gauge configurations from the European Twisted Mass Collaboration, chiral and continuum extrapolations are performed using pion masses in the range of 230 to 500 MeV and three values of the lattice spacing. Finite volume effects are investigated using different volumes. In order to avoid mixing under renormalization for the second moment, we use an operator with two nonzero spatial components of momentum. Momenta are injected using twisted boundary conditions. Our final values read $\langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}} = 0.2075(106)$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle_R^{\text{phys}} = 0.163(33)$, determined at 2 GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme and with systematic and statistical uncertainties summed in quadrature.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In quantum chromodynamics (QCD), the pion represents the Goldstone boson of spontaneously broken chiral symmetry and is the lightest hadronic state in the spectrum. As such it is of deep importance both for the long range part of the nucleon-nucleon interaction and for the inner structure of the nucleon. In the latter case, it is now widely recognized that the pion is responsible for most, if not for all, of the excess of \bar{d} over \bar{u} antiquarks in the proton sea [1–4]. Despite this importance, compared to the relatively detailed knowledge of the quark and gluon substructure of the nucleon, the pion substructure is largely unknown because pion fixed target experiments cannot be built. Nevertheless, Drell-Yan lepton-pair production and prompt photon production in totally inclusive pion-nucleon scattering [5–7], as well as leading neutron electroproduction

[8], have been used to determine the pion structure functions.

Among the most important tools for understanding hadron structure are parton distribution functions (PDFs), which have been extensively studied both experimentally and theoretically. The determination of PDFs from experimental data requires fits based on phenomenological models affected by systematic uncertainties that are not easy to quantify. Therefore, a direct determination of parton distribution functions from first principles is highly desirable. The method of choice is thus lattice QCD, a non-perturbative tool based on discretized Euclidean spacetime. However, due to their light-cone nature PDFs cannot be computed directly on a Euclidean lattice. Nevertheless, a recent proposal by Ji [9] has led to the exciting possibility of computing the Bjorken x dependence of PDFs from lattice QCD [10–13] based on quasidistributions instead of using the light cone. Indeed, this method has recently been applied to the nucleon unpolarized [14,15], helicity [14,16], and transversity [17,18] distributions, directly at the physical point, where the pion mass assumes its physical value. For the valence quark distributions of the pion with mass of $M_\pi \approx 310$ MeV results can be found in Ref. [19].

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The alternative proposal of using pseudodistributions was put forward by Radyushkin in Ref. [20]. It was studied for the first time on the lattice for the nucleon case in Ref. [21]. Its relation to moments of PDFs is analyzed in Ref. [22]. A third proposal by Ma and Qiu can be found in Ref. [23].

Although these efforts have opened a new direction to access PDFs demonstrating remarkable qualitative agreement with phenomenological parametrizations, there are still a number of improvements that have to be implemented before one reaches the reliability for a direct quantitative comparison with systematic uncertainties under control. For doubts on the aforementioned approaches we refer to Ref. [24].

In lattice QCD there is a long history of calculations of moments of PDFs. In principle the PDFs can be obtained, as outlined in Ref. [25] and references therein, using the inverse Mellin transform and the operator product expansion. Such a reconstruction can be reliable only if several moments of PDFs are available [26]. However, the signal-to-noise ratio decreases for high moments and mixing with lower dimensional operators becomes unavoidable. Nevertheless, there have been advances in noise reduction techniques and methods to disentangle mixing between operators, which allow one to extract moments beyond the leading one. This progress has led to investigations of interesting physics questions, such as the momentum and spin decomposition of the nucleon in terms of their quark and gluon contents. Within our European Twisted Mass Collaboration (ETMC), this has been accomplished by lattice QCD simulations directly at the physical point [27], where both momentum and spin sum rules have been verified without imposing any constraints. For the pion, however, the situation is much less satisfactory. Earlier studies have computed the first three moments either in the quenched approximation [28–30] or for connected insertions only [31–34], all of them using simulations with quark masses away from their physical value. Only a few results for realistic QCD simulations appear in the literature, that is, Ref. [33] at about 150 MeV for the pion mass, and a determination directly at the physical point with $N_f = 2$ in Ref. [34] for the lowest moment. Given the importance of the pion for ongoing and planned experiments, further study of the pion structure is imperative. For the extraction of reliable estimates, systematic uncertainties such as discretization and volume effects must be properly addressed and quantified.

In this work we present a multicomponent effort in the aforementioned direction, with a variety of improvements compared to the studies available in the literature, in terms of the ensembles employed and level of control over systematic uncertainties in the computed moments. We calculate the light quark connected contributions of the first and second moments— $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ —of the pion using lattice QCD simulations that include degenerate light as well as strange and charm quarks in the sea ($N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$). We use several ensembles produced by the ETMC corresponding to

three values of the lattice spacing, which allow us to study discretization effects. These ensembles have pion mass values that range between 230 MeV and 500 MeV, which are combined in a chiral extrapolation to obtain the value at the physical pion mass. Different volumes are used to investigate finite size effects and excited state contaminations. In addition, a way around possible mixing for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ is the choice of an operator that is free from mixing under renormalization. A first preliminary account of this work can be found in Ref. [35].

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II we discuss the technical aspects of the lattice calculation, while in Sec. III we discuss the method used for the determination of the required renormalization functions in the RI'-MOM scheme and the conversion to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. The main results of this work are presented in Sec. IV, followed by a discussion and a summary in Sec. V. Technical details related to renormalization can be found in Appendix A, while correlation coefficients of fit parameters are collected in Appendix B.

II. LATTICE DETAILS

The calculation presented in this paper is based on gauge configurations generated by ETMC with $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ dynamical quark flavors at three values of the lattice spacing. Details for the configuration generation and analyses for basic quantities can be found in Refs. [36–38]. The ensembles were generated using the Iwasaki gauge action [39] and the Wilson twisted mass fermion action at maximal twist [40–42]. Working at maximal twist guarantees $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improvement for most physical quantities [40], and in particular for the quantities considered here.

The bare parameters of the ensembles used here are summarized in Table I. μ_ℓ is the bare light quark mass directly proportional to the renormalized light quark mass. μ_σ and μ_δ parametrize the strange and charm quark masses [36,41]. For the subset of configurations we used from each ensemble we have computed the autocorrelation times for the relevant quantities to verify their statistical independence. The error analysis is performed using the stationary blocked bootstrap procedure [43] with 1500 bootstrap samples.

In general, the computation of the moments requires the computation of three-point functions of the form

$$C_O(t, \vec{p}) = \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{y}} \langle \pi(T/2, \vec{x}, \vec{p}) \mathcal{O}(t, \vec{y}) \pi^\dagger(0, \vec{0}, \vec{p}) \rangle \quad (1)$$

with operator \mathcal{O} inserted at Euclidean time t . We fix here the time difference between the two pions to $T/2$, which is not necessary, but convenient. The operators for the two moments will be detailed below. The particular choice of operators is motivated by their transformation properties under the symmetries of the lattice as well as the requirement of minimal mixing with lower-dimensional operators

TABLE I. The $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ ensembles used in this investigation. The notation of Ref. [38] is used for labeling the ensembles. We list the bare parameters β , μ_ℓ , μ_σ , and μ_δ . T/a and L/a are time and spatial extents of the lattice, respectively. N_{conf} is the number of configurations we used to estimate the moments.

Ensemble	β	$a\mu_\ell$	$a\mu_\sigma$	$a\mu_\delta$	L/a	T/a	N_{conf}
A30.32	1.90	0.0030	0.150	0.190	32	64	280
A40.24	1.90	0.0040	0.150	0.190	24	48	280
A40.32	1.90	0.0040	0.150	0.190	32	64	250
A60.24	1.90	0.0060	0.150	0.190	24	48	313
A80.24	1.90	0.0080	0.150	0.190	24	48	304
A100.24	1.90	0.0100	0.150	0.190	24	84	312
B25.32	1.95	0.0025	0.135	0.170	32	64	212
B35.32	1.95	0.0035	0.135	0.170	32	64	249
B55.32	1.95	0.0055	0.135	0.170	32	64	310
B85.24	1.95	0.0085	0.135	0.170	24	84	357
D15.48	2.10	0.0015	0.120	0.1385	48	96	161
D30.48	2.10	0.0030	0.120	0.1385	48	96	174
D45.32sc	2.10	0.0045	0.0937	0.1077	32	64	300

under renormalization; see Refs. [25,44,45] for details. The interpolating operators for the pions read

$$\pi(t, \vec{x}, \vec{p}) = \bar{\psi}(t, \vec{x}, \vec{\theta}) i\gamma_5 \frac{\tau^1 + i\tau^2}{2} \psi(t, \vec{x}, \vec{\theta}'), \quad (2)$$

with the momentum $\vec{p} \propto \vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}'$ realized via twisted boundary conditions; see below. τ^i , $i = 1, 2, 3$ are the Pauli matrices acting in flavor space, and $\psi = (u, d)^T$ is the light quark field.

A. The first moment $\langle x \rangle$

A convenient operator in Euclidean spacetime for the calculation of the first moment $\langle x \rangle$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{v2b} &\equiv \mathcal{O}_{44}(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}(x) \left[\gamma_4 \overleftrightarrow{D}_4 - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^3 \gamma_k \overleftrightarrow{D}_k \right] \left(\frac{1 + \tau^3}{2} \right) \psi(x). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Here, $\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla_\mu + \nabla_\mu^*)$ is the symmetric, gauge covariant lattice derivative with ∇_μ (∇_μ^*) being the usual gauge covariant forward (backward) derivative on the lattice. The above operator has the advantage that $\langle x \rangle$ is extracted without the need for an external momentum, because external momentum in general increases the noise. For the first use of this operator with Wilson twisted mass fermions we refer to Refs. [30,46].

The bare moment $\langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}}$ is related to the matrix element of the operator \mathcal{O}_{44} as follows:

$$\langle \pi(p) | \mathcal{O}_{44} | \pi(p) \rangle = 2 \left(p^0 p^0 - \frac{1}{3} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} \right) \langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}}, \quad (4)$$

where $p = (p^0, \vec{p})$ is the four momentum of the pions. With pions at rest one obtains

$$\langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}} = \frac{1}{2M_\pi^2} \langle \pi(0) | \mathcal{O}_{44} | \pi(0) \rangle, \quad (5)$$

with M_π the mass of the pion. The matrix element $\langle \pi(0) | \mathcal{O}_{44} | \pi(0) \rangle$ between two pions at rest is calculated from the ratio

$$\langle \pi(0) | \mathcal{O}_{44} | \pi(0) \rangle = 4M_\pi \frac{C_{44}(t, \vec{0})}{C_\pi(T/2, \vec{0})} \quad (0 \ll t \ll T/2) \quad (6)$$

of the three point function

$$C_{44}(t, \vec{0}) = \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{y}} \langle \pi(T/2, \vec{x}, \vec{0}) | \mathcal{O}_{44}(t, \vec{y}, \vec{0}) | \pi^\dagger(0, \vec{0}, \vec{0}) \rangle \quad (7)$$

over the two point function

$$C_\pi(T/2, \vec{p}) = \sum_{\vec{x}} \langle \pi(T/2, \vec{x}, \vec{p}) | \pi^\dagger(0, \vec{0}, \vec{p}) \rangle. \quad (8)$$

In Eq. (6) a factor of $2M_\pi$ relates the lattice and continuum matrix elements of \mathcal{O}_{44} between pion states, and a further factor of 2 relates the ratio of correlation functions to the value of the matrix element. This leads to

$$\langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}}(t) = \frac{2}{M_\pi} \frac{C_{44}(t, \vec{0})}{C_\pi(T/2, \vec{0})} \quad (0 \ll t \ll T/2). \quad (9)$$

There are two contributions in the Wick contractions of C_{44} : the first is extracted when the current couples to the quarks of the pion directly (connected diagram), while the second is obtained from the so-called quark loop (disconnected diagram) in which the current interacts with the pion via gluon exchange. Both are visualized in Fig. 1. The disconnected contribution is ignored in our calculation,

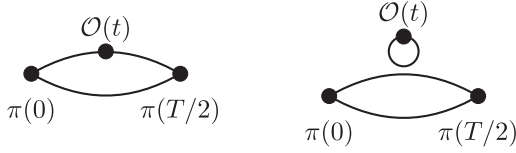


FIG. 1. Connected (left) and disconnected (right) contributions to the three-point functions. The lines represent quark propagators.

assuming that it is small, which is indeed the case for the nucleon [47]. A computation of the disconnected contributions is, however, planned for the near future.

B. The second moment $\langle x^2 \rangle$

In order to avoid mixing under renormalization with lower dimensional operators [44], we use for the second moment the operator (in Euclidean spacetime)

$$\mathcal{O}_{012} = \frac{1}{2^2} \bar{\psi} \gamma_{\{0} \overleftrightarrow{D}_1 \overleftrightarrow{D}_{2\}} \left(\frac{1 + \tau^3}{2} \right) \psi - \text{traces}, \quad (10)$$

which is related to $\langle x^2 \rangle$ via

$$\langle \pi(p) | \mathcal{O}_{012} | \pi(p) \rangle = -2(p^0 p^1 p^2) \langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{bare}}. \quad (11)$$

In contrast to $\langle x \rangle$, nonzero momentum is needed to extract $\langle x^2 \rangle$, due to the presence of the kinematic factor $(p^0 p^1 p^2)$ multiplying the quantity of interest. We use twisted boundary conditions here to inject momentum; see below. As in the case of the first moment, the matrix element of the second moment is related to a ratio of three point to two point functions,

$$\langle \pi(p) | \mathcal{O}_{012} | \pi(p) \rangle = 4E_\pi(\vec{p}) \frac{C_{012}(t, \vec{p})}{C_\pi(T/2, \vec{p})}, \quad (12)$$

which leads to

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{bare}}(t) = \frac{2}{p^1 p^2} \frac{C_{012}(t, \vec{p})}{C_\pi(T/2, \vec{p})}. \quad (13)$$

For details on the implementation of \mathcal{O}_{012} we refer to Ref. [44]. We employ the convention given therein for the discretization of terms involving $\vec{D} \vec{D}$.

C. The pion mass and decay constant

The pion mass enters the equations leading to $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$, and thus, it must be computed. It can be obtained by fits of the functional form

$$f(t, A, M_\pi) = A(e^{-M_\pi t} + e^{-M_\pi(T-t)}) \quad (14)$$

to the data for $C_\pi(t)$ for sufficiently large Euclidean times. In twisted mass lattice QCD at maximal twist the pion decay constant is directly related to the amplitude A via

$$f_\pi = 2\mu_\ell \frac{\sqrt{A}}{M_\pi^3} \quad (15)$$

without the need for renormalization [48].

We note that M_π and f_π are affected significantly by finite size effects [49]. Therefore, we use the corrections computed in Ref. [49], which are summarized in Table II for all the ensembles used in this work.

In Eqs. (9) and (13) one needs to divide by the two-point function at $T/2$. We explore two possibilities to perform this division: the first one is to use the data of C_π for $t = T/2$. The second one is to first fit Eq. (14) to the data for C_π in the region where the ground state dominates, and then use the best fit parameters to reconstruct $C_\pi(T/2)$. The latter procedure can help to average out fluctuations. However, the differences between the two procedures are

TABLE II. θ values, pion mass aM_π , pion decay constant af_π , finite volume correction factors K_f and K_m , as well as $M_\pi L$ for all ensembles.

Ensemble	θ	M_π	f_π	K_f	K_m	$M_\pi L$
A30.32	0.4242640	0.12361(48)	0.06459(25)	0.9757	1.0023	4.0
A40.24	0.2828425	0.14423(62)	0.06567(34)	0.9406	1.0099	3.5
A40.32	0.3771235	0.14147(47)	0.06809(22)	0.9874	1.0013	4.5
A60.24	0.3535535	0.17253(72)	0.07148(26)	0.9716	1.0047	4.1
A80.24	0.3535535	0.19953(48)	0.07596(21)	0.9839	1.0025	4.8
A100.24	0.4242640	0.22117(49)	0.07931(22)	0.9900	1.0015	5.3
B25.32	0.4242640	0.10882(52)	0.05518(32)	0.9605	1.0136	3.5
B35.32	0.4242640	0.12450(53)	0.06056(22)	0.9794	1.0025	4.0
B55.32	0.4242640	0.15534(28)	0.06513(16)	0.9920	1.0009	5.0
B85.24	0.4242640	0.19253(53)	0.06984(21)	0.9795	1.0032	4.6
D15.48	0.5185450	0.06986(43)	0.04298(20)	0.9762	1.0081	3.4
D30.48	0.4714045	0.09786(28)	0.04721(13)	0.9938	1.0021	4.7
D45.32	0.3771235	0.11980(48)	0.04826(18)	0.9860	1.0047	3.8

always well below the statistical uncertainty for both $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$. As our method of choice, we henceforth use the second of the two methods.

D. Stochastic evaluation

The above two and three point correlators are evaluated by using a stochastic time slice source ($Z(2)$ noise in both real and imaginary parts) [50–52] for all color, spin, and spatial indices. That is, the quark propagator $X_{\beta}^{b\bar{\theta}}(y)$ for quark flavor f and twist angle $\bar{\theta}$ is obtained by solving¹

$$\sum_{y,\beta,b} D_{\alpha\beta f}^{ab\bar{\theta}}(z,y) X_{\beta f}^{b\bar{\theta}}(y) = \xi(\vec{z})_{\alpha}^a \delta_{z_0,0} \quad (\text{source at } t=0) \quad (16)$$

for X , where the $Z(2)$ random source $\xi(\vec{z})_{\alpha}^a$ satisfies the random average condition

$$\langle \xi^*(\vec{x})_{\alpha}^a \xi(\vec{y})_{\beta}^b \rangle = \delta_{\vec{x},\vec{y}} \delta_{a,b} \delta_{\alpha,\beta}. \quad (17)$$

This allows one to estimate for instance the pion two-point function $C_{\pi}(t)$ at zero momentum from

$$C_{\pi}(t, \vec{0}) = \sum_{\vec{x},a,\alpha} X_{\alpha f}^{a\vec{0}}(\vec{x}, t) \cdot [X_{\alpha f}^{a\vec{0}}(\vec{x}, t)]^* + \text{noise},$$

where the γ_5 hermiticity $D_u = \gamma_5 D_d^\dagger \gamma_5$ has been used. The generalized propagator [53] $\Sigma_{\beta f' f}^{b\bar{\theta} \bar{\theta}}(y)$ needed in the computation of $C_{44}(t)$ is obtained by solving

$$\sum_y D_{\alpha\beta f'}^{ab\bar{\theta}}(z,y) \Sigma_{\beta f' f}^{b\bar{\theta} \bar{\theta}}(y) = \gamma_5 X_{\alpha f}^{a\vec{0}}(z) \delta_{z_0,T/2} \quad (\text{sink at } t=T/2) \quad (18)$$

for Σ . This approach was first applied for $\langle x \rangle$ of the pion in Ref. [32], and we used it recently in a computation of the pion vector form factor [35,54], where further details can be found. To further improve the signal, we use $N_{\text{src}} = 5$ sources per gauge configuration and average. The source time slices are chosen uniformly random in $[0, 1, \dots, T-1]$.

E. Twisted boundary conditions

In order to realize nonzero momentum of arbitrary values for the pions as needed for $\langle x^2 \rangle$, we make use of so-called twisted boundary conditions [55–57]. Enforcing the spatial boundary conditions $\psi(x + \vec{e}_i L) = e^{2\pi i \theta_i} \psi(x)$ on the quark fields changes the momentum quantization condition in finite volume to $p_i = \frac{2\pi\theta_i}{L} + \frac{2\pi n_i}{L}$. In the time direction we chose $\theta_0 = 1/2$ to obtain antiperiodic boundary conditions

¹Greek indices represent spin and latin indices color degrees of freedom. $f = u, d$ indexes the (light) quark flavors.

in time. We chose the $\vec{\theta}$ in the spatial directions to obtain nonzero momentum for the pions.

For the two quarks in the pion, we always chose a zero twist angle for one of the quarks and nonzero $\vec{\theta}$ for the other one. The pion three-momentum \vec{p} is then given by ($n_i = 0$)

$$\vec{p} = \frac{2\pi\vec{\theta}}{L}.$$

We recall that for the computation of $\langle x^2 \rangle$ two nonzero spatial components of the pion momentum are needed when \mathcal{O}_{012} is used; see Eq. (13). We chose the two nonzero elements of $\vec{\theta}$ to be equal, for instance $\vec{\theta} = (\theta, \theta, 0)$. The corresponding values for θ for each ensemble are compiled in Table II. We always perform the computation for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ for both $\pm\vec{p}$ and average. The such obtained result is automatically $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved.

The main reason for using twisted boundary conditions is the fact that noise in the three point and two point functions increases significantly with increasing modulus of the injected momentum. With twisted boundary conditions we are able to chose the momentum as small as possible. However, we remark that twisted boundary conditions induce additional finite volume effects, which might influence our results [58]. As will be discussed later, we do not see such effects in $\langle x^2 \rangle$ within statistical uncertainties.

F. Chiral extrapolations

In Ref. [59] the pion mass dependence of pion moments has been computed in leading order (LO) chiral perturbation theory (ChPT). The functional form for $\langle x \rangle$ reads

$$\langle x \rangle(M_{\pi}^2) = c_0 + c_1 \frac{M_{\pi}^2}{f_{\pi}^2} \quad (19)$$

with low energy constants (LECs) c_0 and c_1 . For the second moment it reads

$$\langle x^2 \rangle(M_{\pi}^2) = b_0 \left(1 - \frac{M_{\pi}^2}{(4\pi f_{\pi})^2} \log \frac{M_{\pi}^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) + b_1 \frac{M_{\pi}^2}{f_{\pi}^2}, \quad (20)$$

where we denote the corresponding LECs with b_0 and b_1 . We chose the renormalization scale conventionally $\mu_R = f_{\pi}$. In contrast to Ref. [59], we have expressed the two moments as a function of M_{π}/f_{π} , which has the big advantage of fully dimensionless expressions. In principle one should then use f_{π}^{phys} , i.e., the physical value of the decay constant. However, we use here f_{π} as estimated for each ensemble, because scale setting is required only to estimate the moments at the physical point. Since f_{π} is a constant in leading order ChPT, this procedure is consistent to the order of ChPT we are working here. Unfortunately, the next-to-leading-order expressions for the moments are

not known. Still, in contrast to the case of nucleons, in the pion sector ChPT works well such that we already expect the lowest order to provide a reliable tool for our set of pion masses. In order to account also for lattice spacing artifacts we add terms $c_a a^2/r_0^2$ and $b_a a^2/r_0^2$ to the expressions for the first and the second moments, respectively.

III. RENORMALIZATION FUNCTIONS

A renormalization factor (Z factor) must be applied to the bare matrix elements of the operators defined in Eqs. (3) and (10), in order to obtain physical quantities. More precisely, the bare and the renormalized moments are related as follows:

$$\langle x \rangle_R = Z_{\text{VD}} \langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}}, \quad \langle x^2 \rangle_R = Z_{\text{vDD}} \langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{bare}}. \quad (21)$$

In particular, the renormalization procedure eliminates divergences with respect to the lattice regulator and allows the continuum limit to be taken. In this section we present the methodology and results for the renormalization functions, which are finally converted to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at a scale $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV. We employ the Rome-Southampton method (RI' scheme) [60] to compute the Z factors non-perturbatively determined by the conditions

$$Z_q = \frac{1}{12} \text{Tr}[(S^L(p))^{-1} S^{\text{Bom}}(p)] \Big|_{p^2=\mu_0^2}, \quad (22)$$

$$Z_q^{-1} Z_\phi \frac{1}{12} \text{Tr}[\Gamma^L(p) \Gamma^{\text{Bom}-1}(p)] \Big|_{p^2=\mu_0^2} = 1. \quad (23)$$

The momentum p is set to the RI' renormalization scale, μ_0 , S^{Bom} (Γ^{Bom}) is the tree-level value of the fermion propagator (operator), and the trace is taken over spin and color indices.

We obtain the Z factors using several ensembles at different values of the pion mass, so that the chiral limit can be safely taken. In addition, on each ensemble we use several values of the momentum p (to be set equal to the RI' renormalization scale μ_0) to control systematic uncertainties as explained below. The RI' values for the Z factors are converted to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme and are evolved to a reference scale of 2 GeV using an intermediate renormalization group invariant scheme defined in continuum perturbation theory. Renormalized matrix elements can be compared to phenomenological and experimental estimates that typically refer to quantities renormalized in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme.

For a proper chiral extrapolation we compute the Z factors on ensembles generated specifically for the renormalization program of ETMC that include four degenerate quarks ($N_f = 4$) at the same values of β as the $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ ensembles used for the calculation of $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$. The parameters of the ensembles are given in Table III, where the lattice spacing is determined using

TABLE III. Simulation details for the ensembles used for the renormalization functions.

$a\mu$	κ	$a\mu_{\text{PCAC}}^{\text{sea}}$	aM_{PS}	Lattice size
$\beta = 1.90, a = 0.0934 \text{ fm}$				
0.0080	0.162689	+0.0275(4)	0.280(1)	$24^3 \times 48$
	0.163476	-0.0273(2)	0.227(1)	
0.0080	0.162876	+0.0398(1)	0.279(2)	$24^3 \times 48$
	0.163206	-0.0390(1)	0.241(1)	
$\beta = 1.95, a = 0.082 \text{ fm}$				
0.0020	0.160524	+0.0363(1)		$24^3 \times 48$
	0.161585	-0.0363(1)		
0.0085	0.160826	+0.0191(2)	0.277(2)	$24^3 \times 48$
	0.161229	-0.0209(2)	0.259(1)	
0.0180	0.160826	+0.0163(2)	0.317(1)	$24^3 \times 48$
	0.161229	-0.0160(2)	0.292(1)	
$\beta = 2.10, a = 0.064 \text{ fm}$				
0.0030	0.156042	+0.0042(1)	0.127(2)	$32^3 \times 64$
	0.156157	-0.0040(1)	0.129(3)	
0.0046	0.156017	+0.0056(1)	0.150(2)	$32^3 \times 64$
	0.156209	-0.0059(1)	0.160(4)	
0.0064	0.155983	+0.0069(1)	0.171(1)	$32^3 \times 64$
	0.156250	-0.0068(1)	0.180(4)	
0.0078	0.155949	+0.0082(1)	0.188(1)	$32^3 \times 64$
	0.156291	-0.0082(1)	0.191(3)	

the nucleon mass computed with the $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ twisted mass configurations [61,62].

We employ the momentum source method introduced in Ref. [63] and used in Ref. [64], which leads to a high statistical accuracy with a small number of configurations. For the Z factors presented in this work we use between 10 to 50 configurations depending on the ensemble under study. To reduce discretization effects we use momenta that have the same spatial components, that is,

$$(ap) \equiv 2\pi \left(\frac{n_t}{L_t} + \frac{1}{2L_t}, \frac{n_x}{L_s}, \frac{n_x}{L_s}, \frac{n_x}{L_s} \right), \quad (24)$$

$$n_t \in [2, 20], \quad n_x \in [1, 10],$$

where L_t (L_s) is the temporal (spatial) extent of the lattice, and we restrict the momenta up to $(ap)^2 \sim 7$. A useful constraint for the chosen spatial momenta is $\sum_i p_i^4 / (\sum_i p_i^2)^2 < 0.3$ which ensures reduced discretization effects. This is based on empirical arguments [65], as this ratio appears to suppress $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$ terms in the perturbative expressions for Green's functions. The procedure we follow in this work is the same as our previous work in nonperturbative renormalization, and thus, we refer the interested reader to Refs. [64,66,67] for technical details. It is worth mentioning that in the renormalization of the one-derivative operator we also employ improvements by

subtracting lattice artifacts [64]. The latter are computed to one loop in perturbation theory and to all orders in the lattice spacing, $\mathcal{O}(g^2 a^\infty)$. These artifacts are present in the nonperturbative vertex functions of the fermion propagator and fermion operators under study. Such an improvement is not yet available for the two-derivative operator, but finite a effects are partly removed upon the $(ap)^2 \rightarrow 0$ extrapolation. In this section we focus on the results for Z_{vDD} , which are presented for the first time to our knowledge, while results on Z_{vD} have been extracted within the work of Ref. [64].

To extract the renormalization functions in the chiral limit we perform an extrapolation using a quadratic fit with respect to the pion mass of the ensemble, that is, $a^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0) + b^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0) \cdot M_\pi^2$ where a and b depend on the scheme and scale. In addition, these parameters depend on the coupling constant, and separate fits are performed at each value of β . We find that the renormalization functions under study have a very mild dependence on the pion mass, which becomes slightly larger for $(ap)^2 < 1$. However, these points do not participate in the fit $(ap)^2 \rightarrow 0$ for the final estimates. Allowing a slope, $b \neq 0$, and performing a linear extrapolation with respect to M_π^2 , the data yield a slope that is compatible with zero within the small uncertainties. This is demonstrated in Fig. 2 for $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\text{RI}'}$ for $\beta = 1.95$, plotted as a function of the initial scale $(ap)^2$. For clarity we only show two values of the twisted mass $a\mu^{\text{sea}}$, while the statistical errors are too small to be visible. The corresponding plot for Z_{vD} is shown in Ref. [64].

In order to compare lattice values to experimental results one must convert to a universal renormalization scheme and use a reference scale $\bar{\mu}$. Typically one chooses the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV. The conversion from the RI' to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme uses the intermediate renormalization group invariant (RGI) scheme, which is scale independent and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RGI}} &= Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0) \Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0) \\ &= Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV}) \Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV}). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

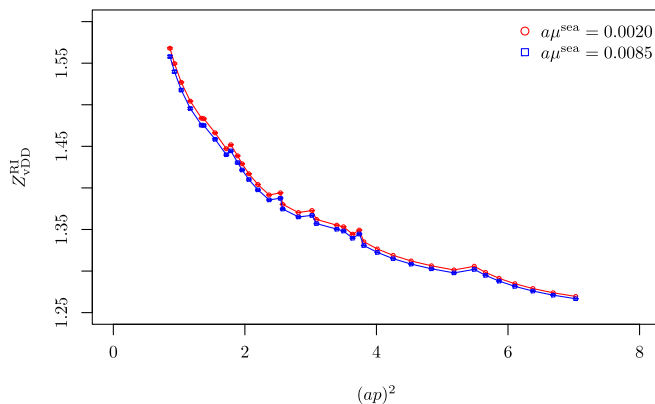


FIG. 2. Pion mass dependence of $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\text{RI}'}$ at $\beta = 1.95$ as a function of the initial RI' renormalization scale ($p = \mu_0$).

The conversion factor can be extracted from the above relation,

$$C_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RI}', \overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu_0, 2 \text{ GeV}) \equiv \frac{Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV})}{Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0)} = \frac{\Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0)}{\Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV})}. \quad (26)$$

The quantity $\Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^S(\mu_0)$ is expressed in terms of the β function and the anomalous dimension $\gamma_{\mathcal{O}}^S \equiv \gamma^S$ of the operator,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^S(\mu) &= \left(2\beta_0 \frac{g^S(\mu)^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^{-\frac{\gamma_0}{2\beta_0}} \\ &\times \exp \left\{ \int_0^{g^S(\mu)} dg' \left(\frac{\gamma^S(g')}{\beta^S(g')} + \frac{\gamma_0}{\beta_0 g'} \right) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

with all necessary ingredients defined in Appendix A. We employ a three-loop approximation, for which $\Delta Z_{\mathcal{O}}^S(\mu_0)$ takes a simpler form [64].

In Fig. 3 we present representative results for Z_{vDD} (at $\beta = 2.10$) in the RI' [$Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0)$] and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ [$Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV})$] schemes as a function of the initial RI renormalization scale, $\mu_0 = p$. Note that $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$ has been evolved to 2 GeV, but there is residual dependence on the initial scale. This dependence is removed by extrapolating to zero, using the Ansatz

$$Z_{\mathcal{O}}(ap) = Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{(0)} + Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{(1)} \cdot (ap)^2, \quad (28)$$

where $Z_{\mathcal{O}}^{(0)}$ corresponds to our final value on the renormalization functions for the operator \mathcal{O} . For each value of β we consider momenta $6 \geq (ap)^2 \geq 2$ for which perturbation theory is trustworthy and lattice artifacts are still under control.

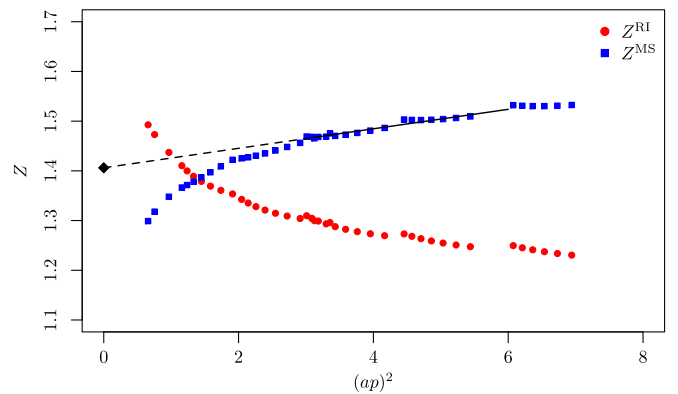


FIG. 3. Chirally extrapolated renormalization function for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ in the RI' [$Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\text{RI}'}(\mu_0)$] and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ [$Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV})$] schemes at $\beta = 2.10$, as a function of the initial renormalization scale ($p = \mu_0$). A black diamond represents the final estimate upon $(ap)^2 \rightarrow 0$ and the solid line to fit in the interval $[3, 6]$ of Z^{MS} .

TABLE IV. Our final values of the renormalization functions $Z_{\text{vD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$ and $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$ at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV renormalization scale. The first error is the statistical error. The second error corresponds to the systematic error obtained by varying the fit range in the $(ap)^2 \rightarrow 0$ extrapolation.

RFs	$\beta = 2.10$	$\beta = 1.95$	$\beta = 1.90$
$Z_{\text{vD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$	1.0991(29)(55)	1.0624(108)(33)	1.0268(26)(103)
$Z_{\text{vDD}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$	1.406(1)(20)	1.356(1)(18)	1.307(1)(21)

In Table IV we report our chirally extrapolated values for $Z_{\text{vD}}^{(0)}$ and $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{(0)}$ in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at 2 GeV. $Z_{\text{vD}}^{(0)}$ has been extracted upon subtraction of the $\mathcal{O}(g^2 a^\infty)$ terms, which improves the estimates as explained in Ref. [64]. The statistical and systematic uncertainties are given in the first and second parentheses, respectively. For $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{(0)}$ we chose as appropriate fit interval $(ap)^2 : [3 - 6]$. The reported systematic uncertainty is extracted from the difference of $Z_{\text{vDD}}^{(0)}$ between various intervals for the $(ap)^2 \rightarrow 0$ extrapolation.

In Ref. [68] Z_{vD} has been determined on the same gauge configurations using a different method. The authors find generally lower values for Z_{vD} , which are within the quoted systematic uncertainties compatible with what we quote in Table IV. In order to be consistent in our treatment of $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$, we stick here to the values compiled in Table IV.

IV. RESULTS

In the left panel of Fig. 4 we show the bare three-point function $C_{44}(t)$ for ensemble D30.48. The plot demonstrates the quality of the data we are able to obtain for

$C_{44}(t)$. In Ref. [69] it was found that, in the quenched approximation, with Schrödinger functional boundary conditions and clover improved Wilson fermions, finite size effects to $\langle x \rangle$ are quite sizable. This persists even at values of $M_\pi \cdot L$ where finite size effects in M_π are no longer visible. The authors measured these effects to be about 5% at values of $M_\pi \cdot L \approx 4$. In this work we use two ensembles, A40.24 with $M_\pi \cdot L = 3.5$ and A40.32 with $M_\pi \cdot L = 4.5$, which differ only in the volume and can be used for investigation of finite size effects. In the right panel of Fig. 4 we show a comparison of $\langle x \rangle(t)$ between A40.24 and A40.32. We find that the values of the bare $\langle x \rangle(t)$ in the plateau regions for A40.24 and A40.32 agree within error bars. This indicates that in our lattice discretization for the given values of $M_\pi \cdot L$, finite size effects play a minor role, if any. This is in agreement with the finding in the quenched approximation [46].

In Fig. 5 we show two examples for the bare data of the three-point function C_{012} for the ensembles A100.24 in the left panel and A30.32 in the right panel. One nicely observes the asymmetry in C_{012} around $t = T/2$. The signal-to-noise ratio deteriorates significantly with decreasing light quark mass value. Compared to C_{44} a strong increase in the statistical uncertainty is clearly visible. Still, the determination of $\langle x^2 \rangle$ is feasible for all quark mass values. Finite size effects for the case of $\langle x^2 \rangle$ are within the reported statistical uncertainties.

For determining an estimate of $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ we perform plateau fits to the (anti)symmetrized data for $\langle x \rangle(t)$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle(t)$. Following the ideas put forward in Ref. [70], we perform such fits for many different fit ranges. The estimates for M_π and f_π are obtained by fitting all possible

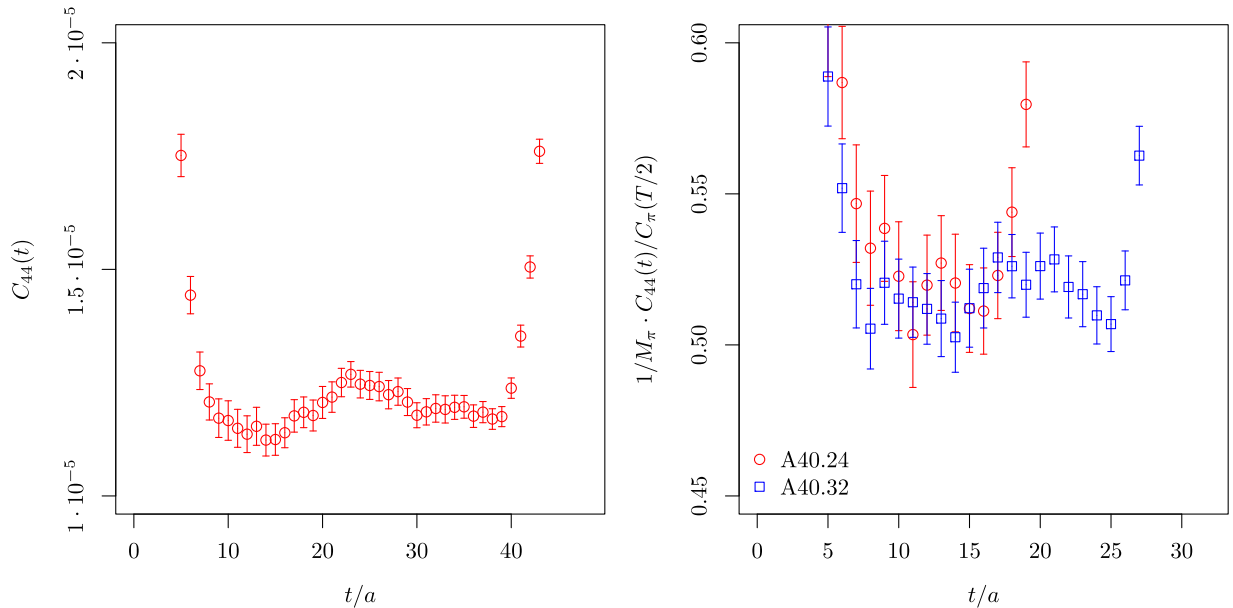


FIG. 4. Left: The bare three point function $C_{44}(t)$ for ensemble D30.48 as a function of t/a . Right: The bare $\langle x \rangle(t)$ as a function of t/a for A40.24 and A40.32.

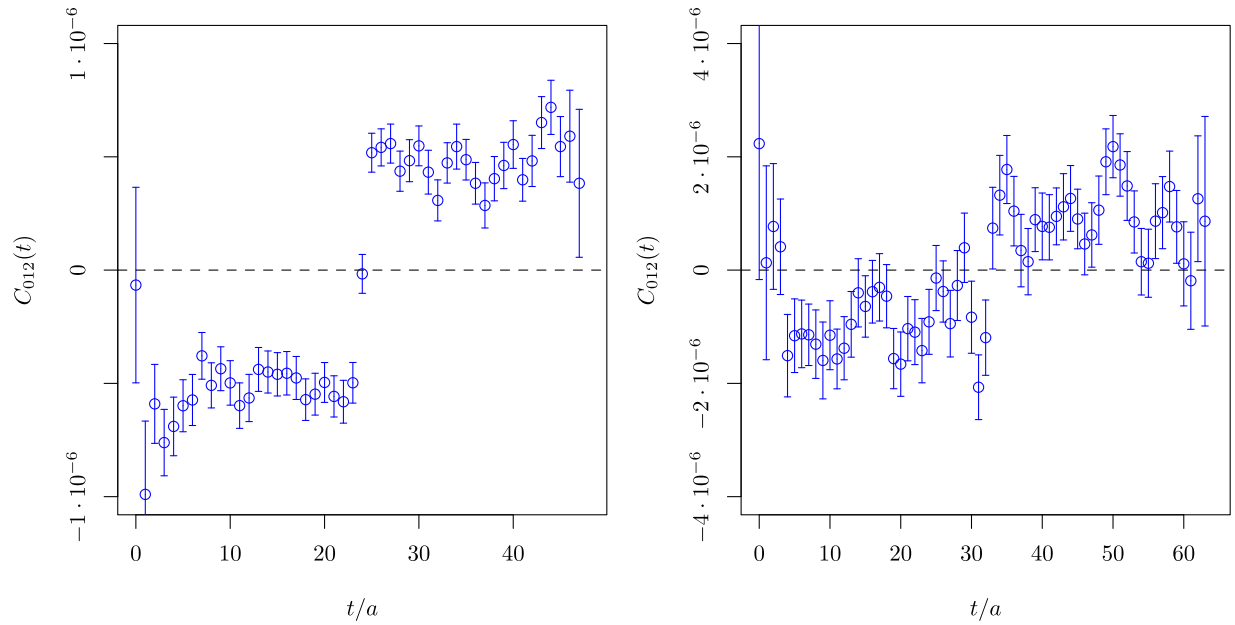


FIG. 5. The bare three-point function $C_{012}(t)$ as a function of t/a for ensemble A100.24 (left) and for ensemble A30.32 (right).

fit ranges with at least six consecutive time slices. Each of these fits obtains a weight according to

$$w_i = \frac{(1 - 2|p_i - 1/2|)^2}{\Delta_i^2}. \quad (29)$$

Here, p_i is the p value of the corresponding fit and Δ_i is the statistical error on M_π or f_π determined from the bootstrap procedure for this fit range. This procedure is repeated for each bootstrap replica. In addition, a systematic uncertainty from the fit range choice can be specified from the 68% confidence interval of the weighted distribution.

The estimates for the moments are then obtained in a very similar manner, just that also M_π is needed. Thus, we combine all possible fit ranges with at least six consecutive time slices for C_π with all possible fit ranges with at least six consecutive time slices to the corresponding three point function. The weight for a moment with a specific fit range combination is obtained by multiplying the corresponding weights of the fit to C_π and the fit to the three-point function.

The estimates extracted as explained above for the first and second moments are compiled in Table V. The values are renormalized at 2 GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. Statistical errors coming from the renormalization functions are included via the parametric bootstrap procedure. The second error quoted comes from the different fit ranges estimated as discussed before. One observes that this systematic uncertainty is for the first moment usually of the order of the statistical error. For the second moment it is sometimes a bit larger. D15.48 and B25.32 have, unfortunately, a large statistical and systematic uncertainty on $\langle x^2 \rangle$. In particular for D15.48 the significance of the result strongly depends on the chosen fit range. The reason is

the significant increase of noise toward smaller light quark mass values.

These results for the renormalized first and second moments of the pion are shown in Fig. 6 in the left and right panels, respectively. They are plotted as a function of $(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2$ with statistical errors only.

A. Chiral and continuum extrapolations

The ChPT expressions Eqs. (19) and (20) plus terms proportional to $(a/r_0)^2$ for $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ read

TABLE V. The results for the renormalized $\langle x \rangle_R$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle_R$ for the ensembles used in this investigation. $\langle x \rangle_R$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle_R$ are given at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. In addition we give the values of $M_\pi \cdot L$.

Ensemble	$\langle x \rangle_R$	$\langle x^2 \rangle_R$
A30.32	0.2586(41)(28)	0.131(18)(24)
A40.24	0.2630(44)(16)	0.116(20)(26)
A40.32	0.2652(37)(26)	0.114(16)(29)
A60.24	0.2782(36)(17)	0.116(15)(08)
A80.24	0.2835(33)(10)	0.115(10)(08)
A100.24	0.2921(33)(05)	0.123(08)(08)
B25.32	0.2523(51)(71)	0.132(40)(53)
B35.32	0.2617(41)(33)	0.109(21)(28)
B55.32	0.2770(36)(17)	0.134(12)(16)
B85.24	0.2902(35)(47)	0.139(09)(07)
D15.48	0.2331(50)(32)	0.18(06)(20)
D30.48	0.2510(25)(37)	0.122(20)(38)
D45.32	0.2610(31)(20)	0.153(14)(12)

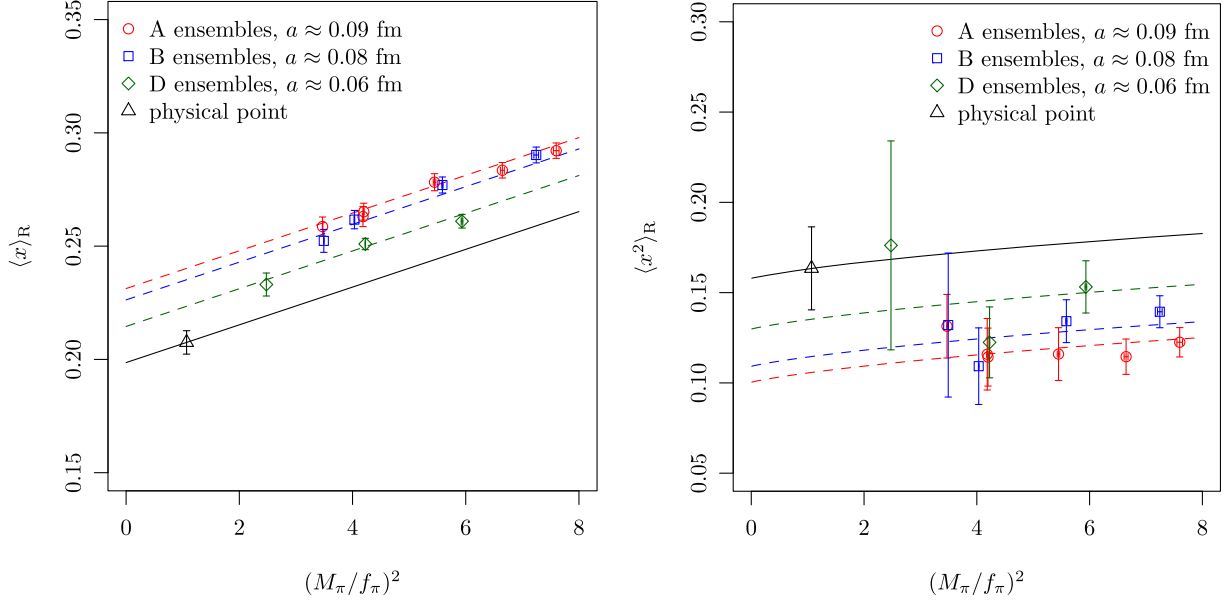


FIG. 6. $\langle x \rangle_R$ of the pion (left) and $\langle x^2 \rangle_R$ (right) as functions of $(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2$ at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. Dashed colored lines represent the best fit functions Eq. (30) at the three lattice spacing values, respectively. The solid black line represents the continuum curve. The black triangles represent the estimates at the physical point in the continuum limit. The error bars represent only the statistical uncertainty.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle_{\text{bare}}[(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2; \beta] &= \frac{1}{Z_{\text{VD}}(\beta)} \left[c_0 + c_1 \frac{M_\pi^2}{f_\pi^2} \right] \\ &\quad + c_a (a/r_0(\beta))^2, \\ \langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{bare}}[(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2; \beta] &= \frac{1}{Z_{\text{VDD}}(\beta)} \left[b_0 \left(1 - \frac{M_\pi^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \log \frac{M_\pi^2}{f_\pi^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + b_1 \frac{M_\pi^2}{f_\pi^2} + b_a (a/r_0(\beta))^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

We perform fits of these functional forms to all the data of the first and second moments separately. For these fits we have the data for the bare $\langle x \rangle$ ($\langle x^2 \rangle$) and the estimates for Z_{VD} (Z_{VDD}) and r_0/a . To properly account for the uncertainties in the renormalization functions and the Sommer parameter r_0/a , we use the augmented χ^2 function as follows:

$$\chi_{\text{aug}}^2 = \chi^2 + \sum_{\beta} \left(\frac{Z(\beta) - P_Z(\beta)}{\Delta Z(\beta)} \right)^2 + \sum_{\beta} \left(\frac{\frac{r_0}{a}(\beta) - P_{r_0}(\beta)}{\Delta \frac{r_0}{a}(\beta)} \right)^2. \quad (31)$$

Here, Z and ΔZ denote the relevant renormalization factor and its statistical uncertainty either for the first or the second moment. P_Z and P_{r_0} are additional fit parameters per β value. The usual χ^2 function entering χ_{aug}^2 reads

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\beta} \sum_{i(\beta)} \left(\frac{y_i - g(x_i, \{P\})}{\Delta y_i} \right)^2. \quad (32)$$

Here $i(\beta)$ index the data points for the corresponding β value, y_i are the bare data for $\langle x \rangle$ ($\langle x^2 \rangle$), and x_i are the data for $(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2$. With $\{P\}$ we label the set of fit parameters $\{c_0, c_1, c_a, P_{r_0}, P_{Z_{\text{VD}}}\}$ ($\{b_0, b_1, b_a, P_{r_0}, P_{Z_{\text{VDD}}}\}$) and with g the corresponding ChPT expression. The equation for the χ^2 function above is written for the uncorrelated case, because all data points stem from independent ensembles, r_0/a , and the renormalization constants from independent analyses. Errors of fit parameters are again computed using the bootstrap procedure by performing a fit on every bootstrap replica.

In principle one could also include the error on $(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2$ in the fit. However, these errors are so small compared to the ones for the moments that they do not alter the fit results. We also do not include systematic uncertainties in the fit, because they lack a statistical interpretation and would increase all error bars more or less uniformly.

For the first moment we obtain the following best fit parameters:

$$c_0 = 0.199(5), \quad c_1 = 0.0083(5), \quad c_a = 0.92(20). \quad (33)$$

The p value of the fit equals 0.61 with $\chi_{\text{aug}}^2/\text{dof} = 8.2/10$. Thus, the fit is acceptable and the continuum value of $\langle x \rangle$ at the physical point—defined via $M_\pi/f_\pi = 1.0337$ —reads

$$\langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}} = 0.2075(53). \quad (34)$$

The best fit curves for the three lattice spacings are included as dashed lines in the left panel of Fig. 6. The continuum

curve is the black solid line with the estimate of the first moment at the physical point indicated with the black triangle.

If we had used the values for Z_{vD} from Ref. [68] instead of the ones we quote in Table IV, we would have obtained an equally good fit with result $\langle x \rangle_{\text{R}}^{\text{phys}} = 0.189(16)$. This value is compatible with the value above, but with larger uncertainties. We include half of the difference as a systematic error in our final value.

For the second moment, the best fit parameters read

$$b_0 = 0.16(2), \quad b_1 = 0.005(2), \quad b_a = -1.6(7). \quad (35)$$

With a p value of 0.89 ($\chi^2_{\text{aug}}/\text{dof} = 5/10$) the continuum estimate at the physical point reads

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{R}}^{\text{phys}} = 0.163(23). \quad (36)$$

As for $\langle x \rangle_{\text{R}}$, the corresponding curves are shown in the right panel of Fig. 6 in addition to the data. Again, the black triangle represents the estimate of the second moment at the physical point in the continuum limit.

For both the first and the second moments the fit parameters for the renormalization factors and for r_0/a agree very well with the input data. All best fit parameters, their uncertainties, and correlations are compiled in Appendix B.

As is visible from Fig. 6 and from the p values, the data are well described by the ChPT expressions in the full range of pion mass values we have available. However, it is questionable whether one-loop ChPT works for pion masses up to about 500 MeV. Therefore, we have repeated the fits excluding all data points with $(M_\pi/f_\pi)^2 > 6$. The so obtained results are well compatible within error bars with the results quoted above. Also the p values of the fits do not improve. Thus, we conclude that our statistical uncertainty covers this systematics. This point needs to be reconsidered once NLO formulas are available.

V. DISCUSSION

In this work we demonstrate the feasibility of the lattice calculation for the first and second moments of the pion PDF. Despite the challenges present in calculations of higher moments, we find sufficiently long plateau regions for the bare matrix elements for all ensembles used here, with the dependence on the fit range of the order of the statistical uncertainties. For the first moment, where our bare values are precise to the few percent level, we observe a sizable dependence on M_π^2 and significant lattice artifacts; cf. the left panel of Fig. 6. From the value of $\langle x \rangle_{\text{R}}$ of ensemble D15.48, which is the smallest pion mass value closest to the continuum limit, there is still a 10% difference to the continuum value at the physical point.

The statistical errors for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ are significantly larger than for $\langle x \rangle$, since two derivatives and two nonzero spatial components of momentum are required. Therefore, pion mass and lattice spacing dependences are both not significant: all the data could be fitted to a constant in M_π/f_π with a result similar to the one we quote above. For both moments, finite size effects turn out to be not relevant, which is in agreement with the finding of Ref. [34], where the twisted mass formulation was used as well.

Our results for the first moment can be compared to other lattice computations, including our recent work using $N_f = 2$ simulations directly at the physical point, however, without extrapolation to the continuum limit [34]. The value found in Ref. [34] also neglecting disconnected contributions at the physical point reads $\langle x \rangle_{\text{R}} = 0.214(15)^{(+12)}_{(-9)}$. It is fully compatible with the result we find here. In Refs. [31,71] a value of $\langle x \rangle_{\text{R}} = 0.271(2)(10)$ at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme is quoted for $N_f = 2$ flavor QCD also neglecting disconnected diagrams, which is significantly larger than our value. In these two references almost no lattice artifacts appear to be visible, in contrast to our findings. In the work of Bali *et al.* [33] a significantly lower value is reported, using a single ensemble at a near physical pion mass value.

It is not so easy to identify a reason for the differences we observe. It seems the number of flavors is not so important, because our result with $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ quark flavors is fully compatible with the $N_f = 2$ result at the physical point. Even though the latter computation is at a single lattice spacing only, lattice spacing effects seem to be small with this action [72]. Thus, differences are likely to come from the chosen lattice discretization leading to different lattice artifacts and finite size effects. This clearly demands further careful investigations of systematic uncertainties in the future.

References [31,71] present the calculation for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ using a different operator that possibly mixes under renormalization. The authors compute only the connected diagram, too, and find $\langle x^2 \rangle_{\text{R}} = 0.128(9)(4)$ at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme, compatible with our result.

It is utterly important to relate the values of the moments computed in this paper to what is measured experimentally. But, in our computation fermionic disconnected contributions to the three-point functions C_{44} and C_{012} have been neglected. Thus, strictly speaking from a quantum field theory point of view, the spectral decomposition of the (connected only) three-point functions is not possible. A meaning is recovered only if we rely on the assumption that the fermionic disconnected contributions have a negligible share to the total three-point functions.

On the other hand, in practice the fermionic connected and eventually also the disconnected contributions can be determined. It is then very appealing to identify the part coming from the disconnected contributions as purely sea moments; see Fig. 1. This allows one to make contact to the

phenomenological point of view, where typically the following sum rule is used, here for $\langle x \rangle$:

$$2\langle x \rangle_v(\bar{\mu}^2) + 2N_f\langle x \rangle_s(\bar{\mu}^2) + \langle x \rangle_G(\bar{\mu}^2) = 1, \quad (37)$$

where the v , s , G denote the valence quark, sea quark, and gluon contributions, respectively. On the other hand, for a lattice calculation one would write

$$\langle x \rangle_u^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2) + \langle x \rangle_d^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2) + \sum_q \langle x \rangle_q^{\text{disc}}(\bar{\mu}^2) + \langle x \rangle_G(\bar{\mu}^2) = 1, \quad (38)$$

where conn (disc) stands for a lattice computation performed with only fermionic connected (disconnected) contributions to the corresponding three-point function taken into account. The sum in q is over all active quark flavors. As defined in Eq. (4), the quantity calculated in this work is the total connected only contribution:

$$\langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}}(\bar{\mu}^2) = \langle x \rangle_u^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2) = \langle x \rangle_d^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2). \quad (39)$$

Still, from Eq. (39) it is clear that $\langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}}(\bar{\mu}^2)$ cannot be the valence contribution of Eq. (37), because the connected contributions also receive contributions from so-called Z diagrams, which are counted as sea quark distributions in Eq. (37). Nevertheless, since the following equality must hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle_u^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2) + \langle x \rangle_d^{\text{conn}}(\bar{\mu}^2) + \sum_q \langle x \rangle_q^{\text{disc}}(\bar{\mu}^2) \\ = 2\langle x \rangle_v(\bar{\mu}^2) + 2N_f\langle x \rangle_s(\bar{\mu}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

we may, keeping the caveat discussed above in mind, compare $\langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}}(\bar{\mu}^2)$ with phenomenology if we understand the quantity computed here as an upper limit for $\langle x \rangle_v(\bar{\mu}^2)$.

Phenomenological results for average x and x^2 are provided in Refs. [73,74]. Below we compare to the more recent results from Ref. [73], which are based on a larger set of experimental data, where they find

$$2\langle x \rangle_v = 0.49(1), \quad 2\langle x^2 \rangle_v = 0.217(4), \quad (41)$$

both in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at $\bar{\mu} = 2$ GeV. Compared to our results in Eqs. (34) and (36), i.e., $2\langle x \rangle_u^{\text{conn}}$ and $2\langle x^2 \rangle_u^{\text{conn}}$, respectively, we observe a tension for $\langle x \rangle$. In particular, the value for $\langle x \rangle$ we observe is smaller than the phenomenological estimate, which is opposite to what we expect from our discussion above. This tension might be explained with the caveats lined out above, noticing also that according to Ref. [73], the extraction of $\langle x \rangle_v$ is still sensitive to the inclusion of new datasets, being reduced when leading neutron production data are added to previously existing Drell-Yan data. The results we find here point to the

direction of further reductions of $\langle x \rangle_v$. In this context, experimental efforts planned at COMPASS [75,76] and JLab [77] to measure the pion structure functions will be instrumental to settle this matter, having also an impact in the decomposition of the pion momentum sum rule. Our value for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ is larger than $2\langle x^2 \rangle_v$, but its also has a large error bar.

Finally, we note that the relative share of connected to disconnected contributions to the total $\langle x \rangle$ may well depend on the pion mass.

VI. SUMMARY

In this paper we have presented results for the first and second moments of the pion PDF computed in $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ lattice QCD. While we still neglect fermionic disconnected diagrams for both moments, we have thoroughly investigated the extrapolations to the physical point and to the continuum. This was possible due to ETMC ensembles spanning three values of the lattice spacing and pion masses ranging from 270 to 500 MeV. For $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ we use operators which avoid any mixing under renormalization. By studying two ensembles with all identical parameters but the lattice size, we can exclude finite volume effects significantly larger than our statistical uncertainties.

For the computation of $\langle x^2 \rangle$ nonzero spatial momenta are required which we inject using twisted boundary conditions. These allow us to chose the momenta optimally for the signal-to-noise ratio in the corresponding three-point function. Still, our results for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ have significantly larger statistical uncertainties than the ones for $\langle x \rangle$, which is of course also due to the second derivative needed for $\langle x^2 \rangle$.

It turns out that the choice of fit ranges represents a major systematic uncertainty in the calculation of the moments. We approach this uncertainty by performing many fits and include them all weighted appropriately in the final estimates. From the weighted distribution a systematic error can be estimated which is typically of the order of the statistical error. The only exception is our ensemble at the smallest lattice spacing and pion mass value, where the systematic errors prevent us from obtaining a significant result. In summary we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle_R^{\text{phys}} &= 0.2075(53)_{\text{stat}}(20)_{\text{sys}}(90)_Z \quad \text{and} \\ \langle x^2 \rangle_R^{\text{phys}} &= 0.163(23)_{\text{stat}}(25)_{\text{sys}}, \end{aligned}$$

determined at 2 GeV in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. In the bare matrix elements we find on average a 1% systematic error on $\langle x \rangle$ and a 15% systematic error on $\langle x^2 \rangle$, which we have added to the final results in order to reflect the systematic uncertainty coming from the fit range choice. In $\langle x \rangle$ we add the systematic uncertainty from using the Z factors determined in Ref. [68] instead of the ones compiled in Table IV.

The comparison to phenomenology is difficult, because in our computation fermionic disconnected contributions to the three-point functions have been neglected. However, if one identifies the quantities computed here with an upper limit to what is called valence contribution in phenomenology, we observe that our value for $\langle x \rangle$ is smaller compared to phenomenology, while the value for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ is also larger compared to phenomenology, but has large error bars.

From the discussion in the previous section it is clear that a computation including fermionic disconnected diagrams is highly desirable. Thus, we are planning to repeat this computation by including fermionic disconnected contributions to the three-point functions. Then also the gluonic moments ought to be computed to properly perform the renormalization procedure.

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APPENDIX A: β FUNCTION AND ANOMALOUS DIMENSIONS

In this appendix we provide the definition of the β function and the anomalous dimension of the two operators presented in this work. To simplify the expressions we give the perturbative coefficients in the Landau gauge and in $SU(3)$.

The perturbative expansion of the anomalous dimension in a renormalization scheme \mathcal{S} is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\mathcal{S}} &= -\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} \log Z_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &= \gamma_0 \frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^2}{16\pi^2} + \gamma_1^{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 + \gamma_2^{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^3 + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A1})$$

while the β function is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^{\mathcal{S}} &= \mu \frac{d}{d\mu} g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu) \\ &= -\beta_0 \frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^3}{16\pi^2} - \beta_1 \frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^5}{(16\pi^2)^2} - \beta_2^{\mathcal{S}} \frac{g^{\mathcal{S}}(\mu)^7}{(16\pi^2)^3} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

For the conversion from the RI' to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme we use the three-loop expressions, to which the coefficients of the β function coincide and are given by [84,85]

$$\beta_0 = 11 - \frac{2}{3}N_f, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$\beta_1 = 102 - \frac{38}{3}N_f, \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{2857}{2} - \frac{5033}{18}N_f + \frac{325}{54}N_f^2. \quad (\text{A5})$$

All necessary expressions to convert to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme are presented below. An upper index appears for scheme-dependent quantities, in order to denote the scheme that they correspond to.

One-derivative vector/axial [86,87]:

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{64}{9}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\gamma_1^{\overline{\text{MS}}} = \frac{23488}{243} - \frac{512}{81}N_f, \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$\gamma_1^{\text{RI}'} = \frac{48040}{243} - \frac{112}{9}N_f, \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2^{\overline{\text{MS}}} &= \frac{11028416}{6561} + \frac{2560}{81}\zeta_3 - \left(\frac{334400}{2187} + \frac{2560}{27}\zeta_3 \right) N_f \\ &\quad - \frac{1792}{729}N_f^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2^{\text{RI}'} &= \frac{59056304}{6561} - \frac{103568}{81}\zeta_3 - \left(\frac{2491456}{2187} + \frac{416}{27}\zeta_3 \right) N_f \\ &\quad + \frac{19552}{729}N_f^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A10})$$

Two-derivative vector/axial [87–89]:

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{100}{9}, \quad (\text{A11})$$

$$\gamma_1^{\overline{\text{MS}}} = \frac{34450}{243} - \frac{830}{812}N_f, \quad (\text{A12})$$

$$\gamma_1^{\text{RI}'} = \frac{76822}{243} - \frac{562}{27}N_f, \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2^{\overline{\text{MS}}} &= \frac{64486199}{26244} + \frac{2200}{81}\zeta_3 - \left(\frac{469910}{2187} + \frac{4000}{27}\zeta_3 \right) N_f \\ &\quad - \frac{2569}{729}N_f^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A14})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2^{\text{RI}'} &= \frac{1889349409}{131220} - \frac{744568}{408}\zeta_3 \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{20589053}{10935} + \frac{4736}{135}\zeta_3 \right) N_f + \frac{34330}{729}N_f^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A15})$$

APPENDIX B: CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS OF FIT PARAMETERS

The chiral fit for $\langle x \rangle$ gives the following best fit parameters:

c_0	0.199(5)
c_1	0.0083(5)
c_a	0.92(20)
$P_{Z_{\text{VD}}}(\beta = 1.90)$	1.033(9)
$P_{Z_{\text{VD}}}(\beta = 1.95)$	1.053(7)
$P_{Z_{\text{VD}}}(\beta = 2.10)$	1.100(6)
$P_r(\beta = 1.90)$	5.32(8)
$P_r(\beta = 1.95)$	5.76(6)
$P_r(\beta = 2.10)$	7.60(8)

with correlation coefficients in the same order as above:

1.0	-0.37	-0.84	-0.49	-0.32	0.53	-0.24	0.03	0.09
	1.0	-0.10	0.10	0.13	-0.03	0.05	-0.004	0.01
		1.0	0.68	0.49	-0.43	0.28	0.02	-0.06
			1.0	0.68	-0.04	-0.07	0.09	0.03
				1.0	0.07	0.22	-0.14	0.07
					1.0	-0.08	0.07	-0.04
						1.0	0.01	0.03
							1.0	0.03

The chiral fit for $\langle x^2 \rangle$ gives the following best fit parameters:

b_0	0.16(2)
b_1	0.005(2)
b_a	-1.6(7)
$P_{Z_{\text{vDD}}}(\beta = 1.90)$	1.31(2)
$P_{Z_{\text{vDD}}}(\beta = 1.95)$	1.35(2)
$P_{Z_{\text{vDD}}}(\beta = 2.10)$	1.41(2)
$P_r(\beta = 1.90)$	5.30(7)
$P_r(\beta = 1.95)$	5.78(6)
$P_r(\beta = 2.10)$	7.60(8)

with correlation coefficients in the same order as above:

1.0	-0.38	-0.73	-0.14	0.06	0.16	0.04	0.06	-0.05
	1.0	-0.33	-0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.004
		1.0	0.22	-0.07	-0.16	-0.07	-0.09	0.04
			1.0	0.03	-0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.03
				1.0	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.03
					1.0	0.02	0.003	-0.01
						1.0	0.01	0.04
							1.0	0.01

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