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Sum rules for Chiral, Conformal and Gravitational anomaly form factors

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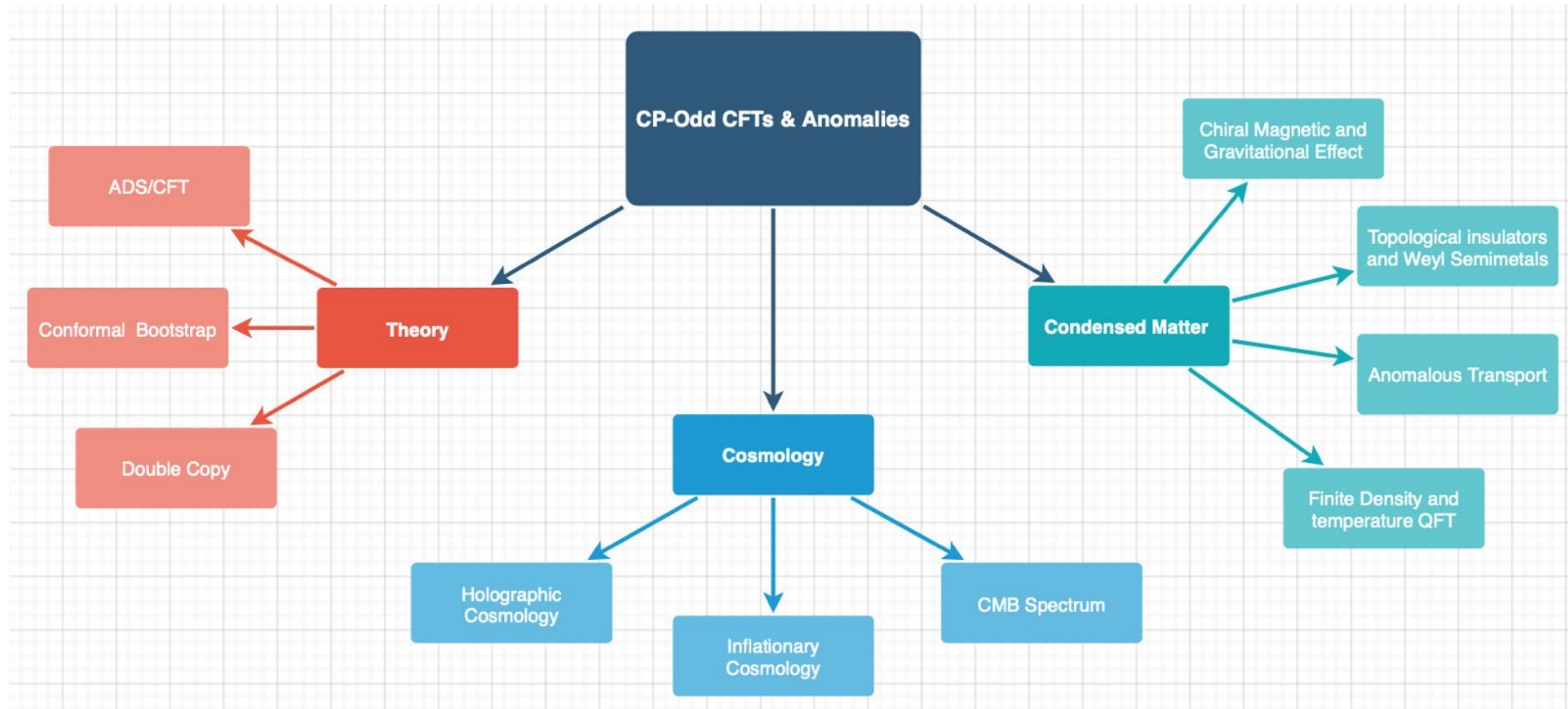
Based on works 2502.03182 and 2504.01904



Braga June 26, 2025

Outline

- **Some motivation**
- **Chiral sum rules and the anomaly pole of the $\langle AVV \rangle$**
- **Sum rules in the $\langle ATT \rangle$**
- **Conformal sum rules and the $\langle TJJ \rangle$ extra pole**
- **Future Developments**

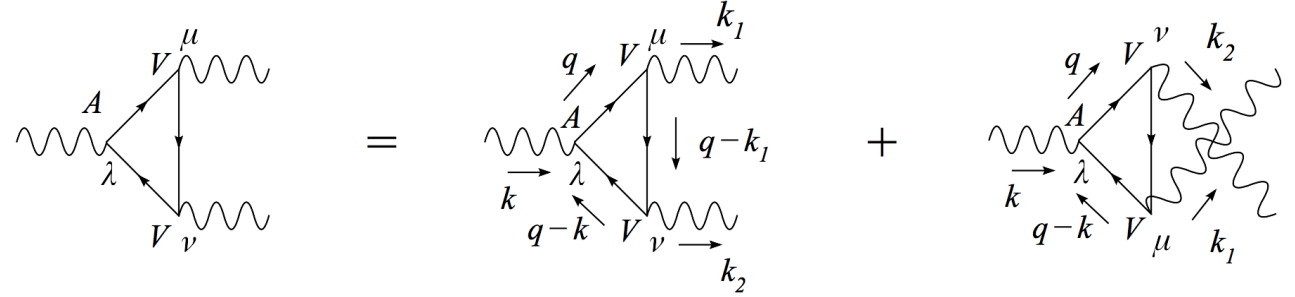


Some motivation

- **Weyl semimetals** exhibit **chiral anomalies** through observable effects:
 - **Chiral magnetic effect**
 - **Anomalous Hall conductivity**
- **Luttinger's relation** relates **thermal gradients** to **gravitational gradients**
- **Gravitational anomalies** emerge in **thermal and energy transport**
- **Conformal anomalies** appear in scale-invariant regimes or surface states of **Dirac semimetals**
- **Correlator-based methods** allow:
 - Systematic derivation of anomaly-induced transport via **Kubo formulas**,
 - Unified treatment of electric, thermal, and mixed responses,
 - Clear signatures to connect **topological band structure** to **field-theoretic anomalies**.

AVV diagram

$$\Delta_{\alpha\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2) = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{1}{\not{k} - \not{p}_1 - m} \gamma_\mu \frac{1}{\not{k} - m} \gamma_\nu \frac{1}{\not{k} + \not{p}_2 - m} \gamma_\alpha \gamma_5 \right) + [(p_1, \mu) \leftrightarrow (p_2, \nu)]$$



Schoutens used in this parametrization

$$p_2^{\mu_1} \epsilon^{\mu_2 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} = p_2^{\mu_2} \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} - p_2^{\mu_3} \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 p_1 p_2} - p_2^2 \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_1} + (p_1 \cdot p_2) \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_2}$$

$$p_1^{\mu_2} \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} = p_1^{\mu_1} \epsilon^{\mu_2 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} + p_1^{\mu_3} \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 p_1 p_2} - p_1^2 \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_2} + (p_1 \cdot p_2) \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_1}$$

$$\langle J^{\mu_1}(p_1) J^{\mu_2}(p_2) J_5^{\mu_3}(q) \rangle = F_1 (\epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 p_1 p_2} p_1^{\mu_3} + \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 p_1 p_2} p_2^{\mu_3})$$

$$+ F_2 (\epsilon^{\mu_2 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} p_1^{\mu_1} - \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_2} s_1) + F_3 (\epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_3 p_1 p_2} p_2^{\mu_2} - \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 p_1} s_2)$$

$$\nabla_\mu \langle J_5^\mu \rangle = a_1 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} + a_2 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R^{\alpha\beta}_{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma},$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{64\pi^2\lambda(s, s_1, s_2)^2} \left(2(s^2 - 2(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2)(s - s_1 - s_2) \right. \\
+ 2((s_1 + s_2)s^2 - 2(s_1^2 - 4s_2s_1 + s_2^2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2(s_1 + s_2))B_0(s, m^2) \\
- 2s_1((s - s_1)^2 - 5s_2^2 + 4(s + s_1)s_2)B_0(s_1, m^2) \\
- 2s_2(s^2 + 4s_1s - 2s_2s - 5s_1^2 + s_2^2 + 4s_1s_2)B_0(s_2, m^2) \\
+ 4(m^2(s - s_1 - s_2)(s^2 - 2(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2) \\
\left. - s_1s_2(-2s^2 + (s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2))C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \right)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi^2\lambda(s, s_1, s_2)^2} \left((s^2 - 2(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2)(s - s_1 + s_2) \right. \\
+ s((s - s_1)^2 - 5s_2^2 + 4(s + s_1)s_2)B_0(s, m^2) \\
- (s^3 - (2s_1 + s_2)s^2 + (s_1^2 + 8s_2s_1 - s_2^2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2s_2)B_0(s_1, m^2) \\
+ (-5s^2 + 4(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2)s_2B_0(s_2, m^2) \\
+ 2((s - s_1 + s_2)((s - s_1)^2 + s_2^2 - 2(s + s_1)s_2)m^2 \\
\left. + ss_2(s^2 + s_1s - 2s_2s - 2s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_1s_2))C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \right)$$

$$F_3 = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2\lambda(s, s_1, s_2)^2} \left((s^2 - 2(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2)(s + s_1 - s_2) \right. \\
+ s(s^2 + 4s_1s - 2s_2s - 5s_1^2 + s_2^2 + 4s_1s_2)B_0(s, m^2) \\
+ s_1(-5s^2 + 4(s_1 + s_2)s + (s_1 - s_2)^2)B_0(s_1, m^2) \\
- ((s + s_1)(s - s_1)^2 + (s + s_1)s_2^2 - 2(s^2 - 4s_1s + s_1^2)s_2)B_0(s_2, m^2) \\
+ 2((s + s_1 - s_2)((s - s_1)^2 + s_2^2 - 2(s + s_1)s_2)m^2 \\
\left. + ss_1((s - s_1)^2 - 2s_2^2 + (s + s_1)s_2))C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \right).$$

Off-Shell

$$\lim_{q^2 \rightarrow 0} q^2 \langle J^{\mu_1}(p_1) J^{\mu_2}(p_2) J^{\mu_3}(q) \rangle = 0.$$

On-Shell m=0

$$\lim_{q^2 \rightarrow 0} q^2 \langle J^{\mu_1}(p_1) J^{\mu_2}(p_2) J^{\mu_3}(q) \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} q^{\mu_3} \epsilon^{\mu_1 \mu_2 p_1 p_2}$$

No particle pole

$$p_1^\mu \Delta_{\alpha\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2) = 0, \quad p_2^\nu \Delta_{\alpha\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2) = 0.$$

The Longitudinal part is:

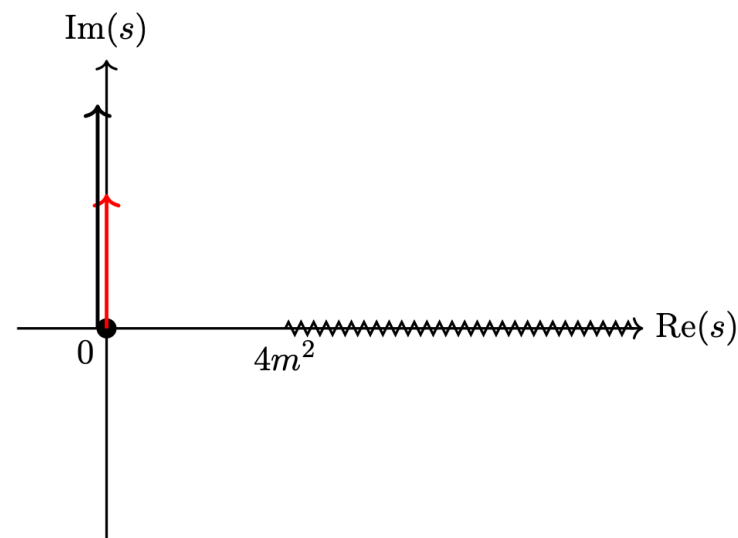
$$\Phi_0(p_1^2, p_2^2, p_3^2, m^2) = \frac{g^2 m^2}{2\pi^2} \frac{1}{q^2} C_0(q^2, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) + \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{q^2}.$$

$$\Phi_0(q^2, s_1, s_2, m^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\Phi_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2)}{s - q^2} ds,$$

$$\text{disc } \Phi_0(q^2, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) = -4i\pi m^2 C_0(q^2, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) \delta(q^2) - 2\pi i \delta(q^2) + \frac{2m^2}{q^2} \text{disc } C_0(q^2, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2).$$

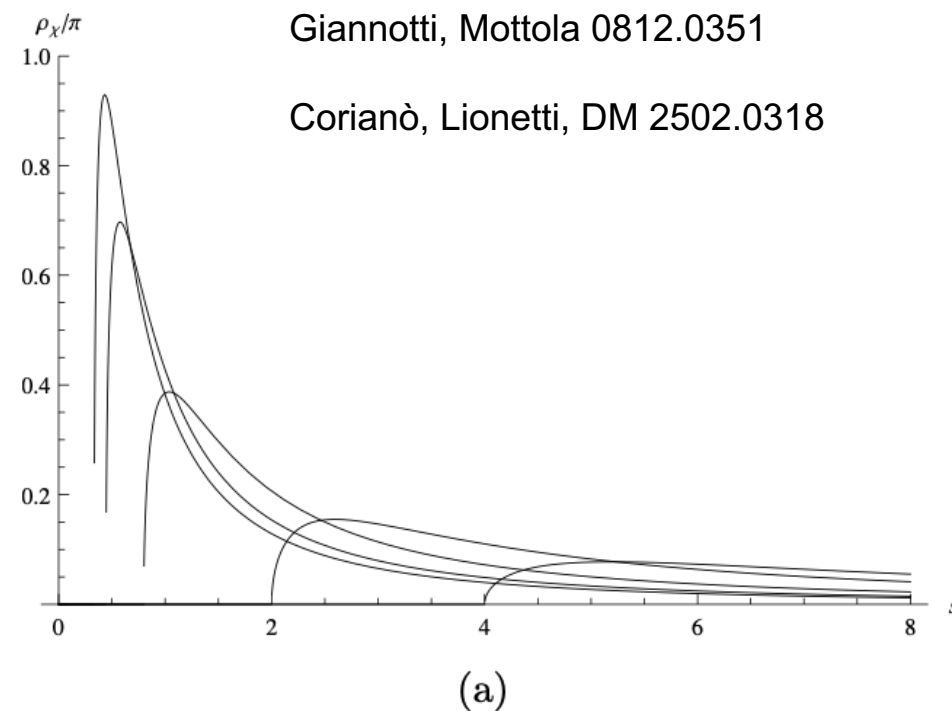
$$\begin{aligned} \rho(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) &\equiv \frac{2m^2}{q^2} \text{disc } C_0(q^2, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) \theta(q^2 - 4m^2) \\ &= \frac{2m^2 \pi \log \left(\frac{m^2 - s(w - \bar{z})(\bar{w} - z)}{m^2 - s(w - z)(\bar{w} - \bar{z})} \right)}{s^2(z - \bar{z})}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \Delta \Phi_0(s, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) ds = \frac{g^2}{2\pi^2},$$



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$$\Phi_0(q^2)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty\frac{\Delta\Phi_0(s)}{s-q^2}\,ds$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\Big\{\int_0^\infty\frac{\Delta\Phi_0}{s-q^2}\,ds\Big\}(t)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty\Delta\Phi_0(s)e^{q^2t}\,ds\qquad f(t)=\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty}F(s)e^{st}\,ds,$$

$$\lim_{t\rightarrow 0}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\Phi_0\}(t)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty\Delta\Phi_0\,ds$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\Phi_0\}(t)=-\int_0^1dx\int_0^{1-x}dy\frac{g^2\left(m^2\exp\left(\frac{t(-m^2+p_1^2xy-p_2^2x^2-p_3^2xy+p_2^2x)}{xy+y^2-y}\right)-2m^2+p_1^2xy-p_2^2x^2-p_2^2xy+p_2^2x\right)}{2\pi^2\left(m^2-p_1^2xy+p_2^2x^2+p_2^2xy-p_2^2x\right)}$$

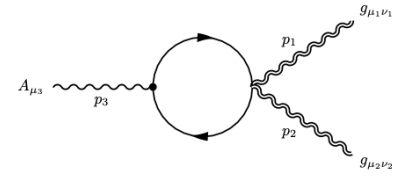
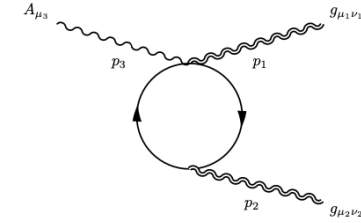
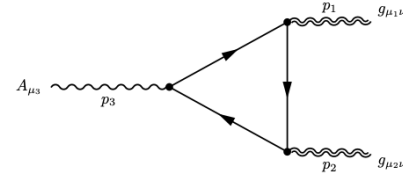
$$\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{4m^2}^\infty \Delta\Phi_0(s,p_1^2,p_2^2,m^2)ds=\frac{g^2}{2\pi^2},$$

ATT correlator

$$\langle T^{\mu_1 \nu_1} T^{\mu_2 \nu_2} J_A^{\mu_3} \rangle = \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_A^{\mu_3} \rangle + \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_{A \text{ loc}}^{\mu_3} \rangle + \langle t_{\text{loc}}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_A^{\mu_3} \rangle + \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t_{\text{loc}}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_A^{\mu_3} \rangle$$

$$\langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_{A \text{ loc}}^{\mu_3} \rangle = \frac{p_3^{\mu_3}}{p_3^2} \Pi_{\alpha_1 \beta_1}^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) \Pi_{\alpha_2 \beta_2}^{\mu_2 \nu_2}(p_2) \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 p_1 p_2} \left(\bar{F}_1 g^{\beta_1 \beta_2} (p_1 \cdot p_2) + \bar{F}_2 p_1^{\beta_2} p_2^{\beta_1} \right)$$

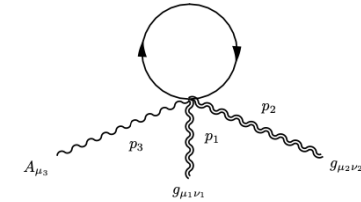
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_1 &= \frac{1}{24\pi^2} + \frac{m^2}{2\pi^2 \lambda (s - s_1 - s_2)} \left\{ 2[\lambda m^2 + s s_1 s_2] C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) + Q(s)[s(s_1 + s_2) - (s_1 - s_2)^2] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - s_2 Q(s_2)[s + s_1 - s_2] - s_1 Q(s_1)[s - s_1 + s_2] + \lambda \right\}, \\ \bar{F}_2 &= -\frac{1}{24\pi^2} + \frac{m^2}{2\pi^2 \lambda^2} \left\{ 2[\lambda(m^2(-s + s_1 + s_2) - 2s_1 s_2) + 3s_1 s_2((s_1 - s_2)^2 - s(s_1 + s_2))] C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \right. \\ &\quad + s_1 Q(s_1)[\lambda + 6s_2(s + s_1 - s_2)] + s_2 Q(s_2)[\lambda + 6s_1(s - s_1 + s_2)] - Q(s)[12s s_1 s_2 + \lambda(s_1 + s_2)] \\ &\quad \left. + \lambda(-s + s_1 + s_2) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$



$$\langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1} t^{\mu_2 \nu_2} j_{A \text{ loc}}^{\mu_3} \rangle = (\bar{F}_1 - \bar{F}_2) \frac{p_3^{\mu_3}}{4p_3^2} \{ [\epsilon^{\nu_1 \nu_2 p_1 p_2} (p_1 \cdot p_2 g^{\mu_1 \mu_2} - p_1^{\mu_2} p_2^{\mu_1}) + (\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \nu_1)] + (\mu_2 \leftrightarrow \nu_2) \}$$

$$+ (\bar{F}_1 + \bar{F}_2) \frac{p_3^{\mu_3}}{4p_3^2} \{ [\epsilon^{\nu_1 \nu_2 p_1 p_2} (p_1 \cdot p_2 g^{\mu_1 \mu_2} + p_1^{\mu_2} p_2^{\mu_1}) + (\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \nu_1)] + (\mu_2 \leftrightarrow \nu_2) \}$$

$$+ (\bar{F}_1 + \bar{F}_2) \frac{(p_1 \cdot p_2) p_3^{\mu_3}}{p_1^2 p_2^2 4p_3^2} \{ [\epsilon^{\nu_1 \nu_2 p_1 p_2} ((p_1 \cdot p_2) p_1^{\mu_1} p_2^{\mu_2} - p_2^2 p_1^{\mu_1} p_1^{\mu_2} - p_1^2 p_2^{\mu_1} p_2^{\mu_2}) + (\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \nu_1)] + (\mu_2 \leftrightarrow \nu_2) \}$$



ATT sum rule

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$$s_{\pm} = (\sqrt{s_1} \pm \sqrt{s_2})^2$$

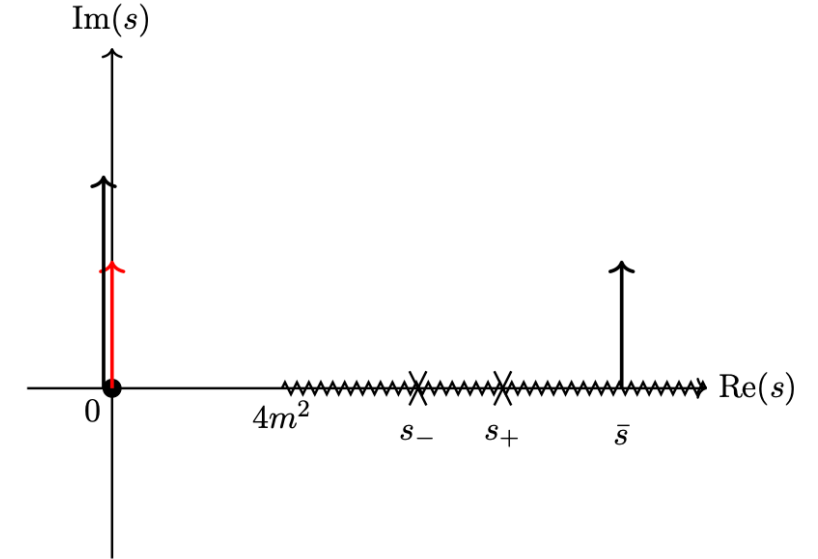
$$\text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_{pole} = \text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_0 + \text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_{s_1+s_2} + \text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_{s_-} + \text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_{s_+}.$$

$$\text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_0 = 2\pi i \frac{\delta(s)}{12\pi^2} - \frac{2\pi i \delta(s)}{12\pi^2 (s_1 - s_2)^3 (s_1 + s_2)} \Psi(s, s_1, s_2, m^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \equiv & \left(12m^2 \left(-((s_1 - s_2)(s_1^2 + s_2^2)) B_0(s, m^2) \right) \right. \\ & + s_1 (s_1^2 + 2s_1 s_2 + 3s_2^2) B_0(s_1, m^2) - s_2 (3s_1^2 + 2s_1 s_2 + s_2^2) B_0(s_2, m^2) \\ & + (s_1 - s_2) (2m^2 (s_1^2 + s_2^2) + s_1 s_2 (s_1 + s_2)) C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2) \\ & \left. + 12m^2 (s_1^2 + s_2^2) (s_1 - s_2) \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{disc}(\phi_{ATT})_{s_1+s_2} = & \frac{2\pi i m^2 \delta(s - s_1 - s_2)}{4\pi^2 (s_1 + s_2)} \left(-2B_0(s_1 + s_2, m^2) + B_0(s_1, m^2) \right. \\ & \left. + B_0(s_2, m^2) + (4m^2 - s_1 - s_2) C_0(s_1, s_2, s_1 + s_2, m^2) + 2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \Delta \phi_{ATT} ds = \frac{1}{12\pi^2}$$



TJJ diagram

Quark sector

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_{\mu_1 \nu_1}(\mathbf{p}_1) J^{\mu_2 a_2}(\mathbf{p}_2) J^{\mu_3 a_3}(\mathbf{p}_3) \rangle_q &= \langle t_{\mu_1 \nu_1}(\mathbf{p}_1) j^{\mu_2 a_2}(\mathbf{p}_2) j^{\mu_3 a_3}(\mathbf{p}_3) \rangle_q \\ &+ 2 \mathcal{T}_{\mu_1 \nu_1}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{p}_1) \left[\delta_{[\alpha}^{\mu_3} p_{3\beta]} \langle J^{\mu_2 a_2}(\mathbf{p}_2) J^{\beta a_3}(-\mathbf{p}_2) \rangle_q + \delta_{[\alpha}^{\mu_2} p_{2\beta]} \langle J^{\mu_3 a_3}(\mathbf{p}_3) J^{\beta a_2}(-\mathbf{p}_3) \rangle_q \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{d-1} \pi_{\mu_1 \nu_1}(\mathbf{p}_1) \mathcal{A}_q^{\mu_2 \mu_3 a_2 a_3}, \end{aligned}$$

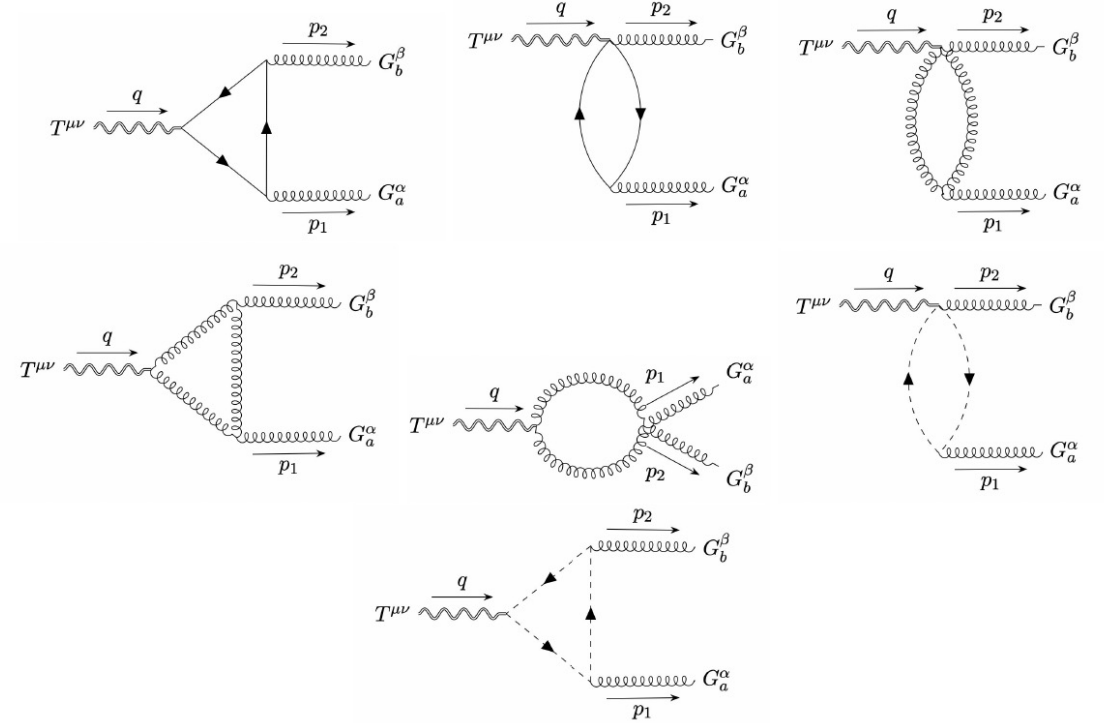
$$\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\alpha}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{p^2} \left[2p_{(\mu} \delta_{\nu)\alpha} - \frac{p_{\alpha}}{d-1} \left(\delta_{\mu\nu} + (d-2) \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{p^2} \right) \right]$$

WIs

$$\begin{aligned} p_1^{\nu_1} \langle T_{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) J^{\mu_2 a_2}(p_2) J^{\mu_3 a_3}(p_3) \rangle_q &= 2 \delta_{[\mu_1}^{\mu_3} p_{3\alpha]} \langle J^{\mu_2 a_2}(p_2) J^{\alpha a_3}(-p_2) \rangle_q + 2 \delta_{[\mu_1}^{\mu_2} p_{2\alpha]} \langle J^{\alpha a_2}(p_3) J^{\mu_3 a_3}(-p_3) \rangle_q, \\ p_2^{\mu_2} \langle T_{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) J^{\mu_2 a_2}(p_2) J^{\mu_3 a_3}(p_3) \rangle_q &= 0, \\ \langle T(p_1) J^{\mu_2 a_2}(p_2) J^{\mu_3 a_3}(p_3) \rangle_q &= \mathcal{A}_q^{\mu_2 \mu_3 a_2 a_3}, \end{aligned}$$

Gluon sector

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) J^{a_2 \mu_2}(p_2) J^{a_3 \mu_3}(p_3) \rangle_g &= \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) j^{a_2 \mu_2}(p_2) j^{a_3 \mu_3}(p_3) \rangle_g + \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) j_{loc}^{a_2 \mu_2}(p_2) j^{a_3 \mu_3}(p_3) \rangle_g + \langle t^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) j^{a_2 \mu_2}(p_2) j_{loc}^{a_3 \mu_3}(p_3) \rangle_g \\ &+ 2 \mathcal{I}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \rho}(p_1) \left[\delta_{[\rho}^{\mu_3} p_{3\sigma]} \langle J^{a_2 \mu_2}(p_2) J^{a_3 \sigma}(-p_2) \rangle_g + \delta_{[\rho}^{\mu_2} p_{2\sigma]} \langle J^{a_3 \mu_3}(p_3) J^{a_2 \sigma}(-p_3) \rangle_g \right] + \frac{1}{d-1} \pi^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(p_1) [\mathcal{A}_g^{\mu_2 \mu_3 a_2 a_3} + \mathcal{B}_g^{\mu_2 \mu_3 a_2 a_3}] \end{aligned}$$



$$g_{\mu\nu} \langle T^{\mu\nu} \rangle = b_1 E_4 + b_2 C^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + b_3 \nabla^2 R + b_4 F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu},$$

$$S_{pole} = \beta(g) \int d^4x d^4y R^{(1)}(x) \square^{-1}(x, y) F_{\alpha\beta}^a F^{a\alpha\beta}$$

$$\beta(g) = \frac{dg}{d \ln(\mu^2)} = -\beta_0 \frac{g^3}{16\pi^2}, \quad \beta_0 = \frac{11}{3} C_A - \frac{2}{3} n_f$$

TJJ trace of the quark sector

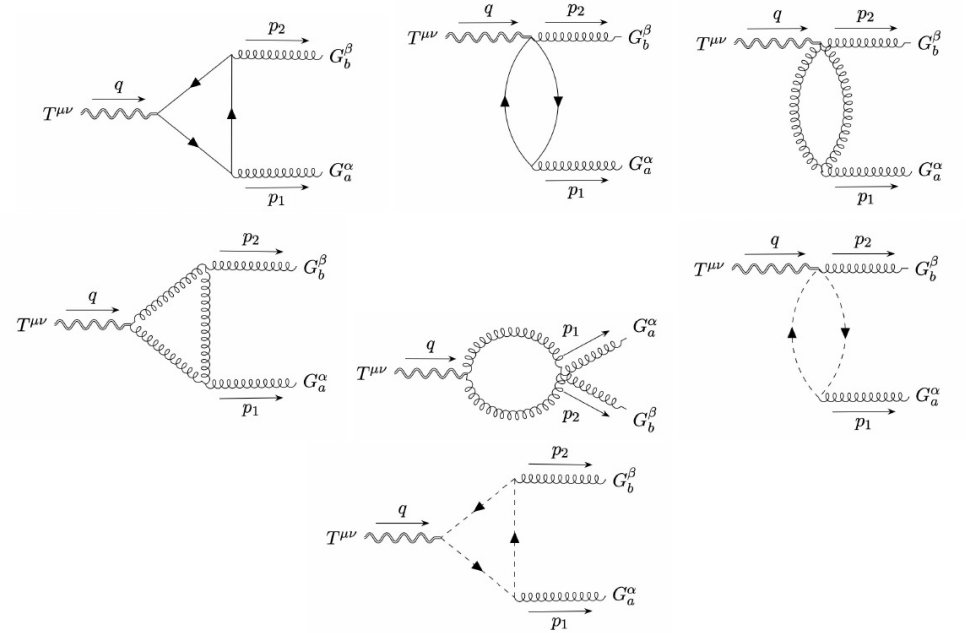
$$g_{\mu\nu} \langle T^{\mu\nu} J^{\alpha a} J^{\beta b} \rangle_q = \left(\phi_1^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2, q, m) + \phi_2^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2, q, m) \right) \delta^{ab}$$

$$\phi_1^{\alpha\beta ab} = \left(-\frac{2}{3} n_f \frac{g_s^2}{16\pi^2} + \chi_0(p_1, p_2, q, m) \right) \delta^{ab} u^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_0 = & g_s^2 m^4 H_1 C_0(p_1^2, p_2^2, q^2, m^2) + g_s^2 m^2 \left(H_2 C_0(p_1^2, p_2^2, q^2, m^2) \right. \\ & \left. + H_3 \bar{B}_0(q^2, m^2) + H_4 \bar{B}_0(p_1^2, m^2) + H_5 \bar{B}_0(p_2^2, m^2) + H_6 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_2^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2, q, m) = \chi_1(p_1, p_2, q, m) v^{\alpha\beta} + \left(B_2 p_1^\alpha p_1^\beta + B_2(p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2) p_2^\alpha p_2^\beta + B_3 p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta \right)$$

These are proportional to the equation of motion



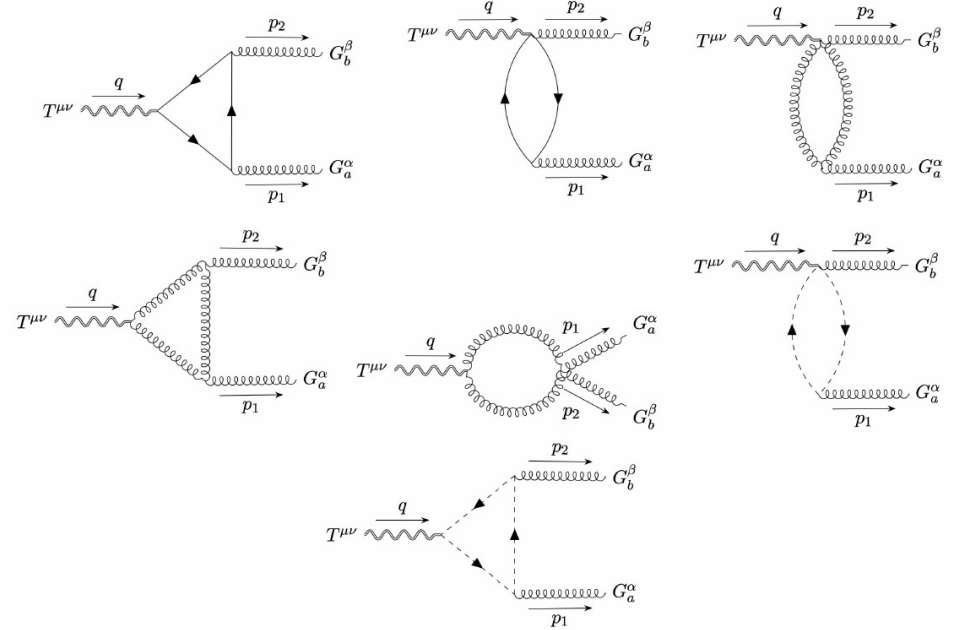
TJJ trace of the gluon sector

$$g_{\mu\nu} \langle T^{\mu\nu} J^{\alpha a} J^{\beta b} \rangle_g = \left(\frac{g_s^2}{16\pi^2} \quad \frac{11}{3} C_A \right) u^{\alpha\beta} \delta^{ab} + \mathcal{B}_g^{\alpha\beta} \delta^{ab}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_g^{\alpha\beta ab} = \chi_g(p_1, p_2, q) u^{\alpha\beta} \delta^{ab} + \phi_g^{\alpha\beta ab}$$

All the for factors are proportional to the equation of motion

$$\phi_g^{\alpha\beta ab} = \chi'_g(p_1, p_2, q) v^{\alpha\beta} \delta^{ab} + C_1 p_1^\alpha p_1^\beta \delta^{ab} + C_2 p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta \delta^{ab} + C_1 (p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2) p_2^\alpha p_2^\beta \delta^{ab}$$



TJJ sum rule

Corianò, Lionetti, DM, Torcellini 2504.01904

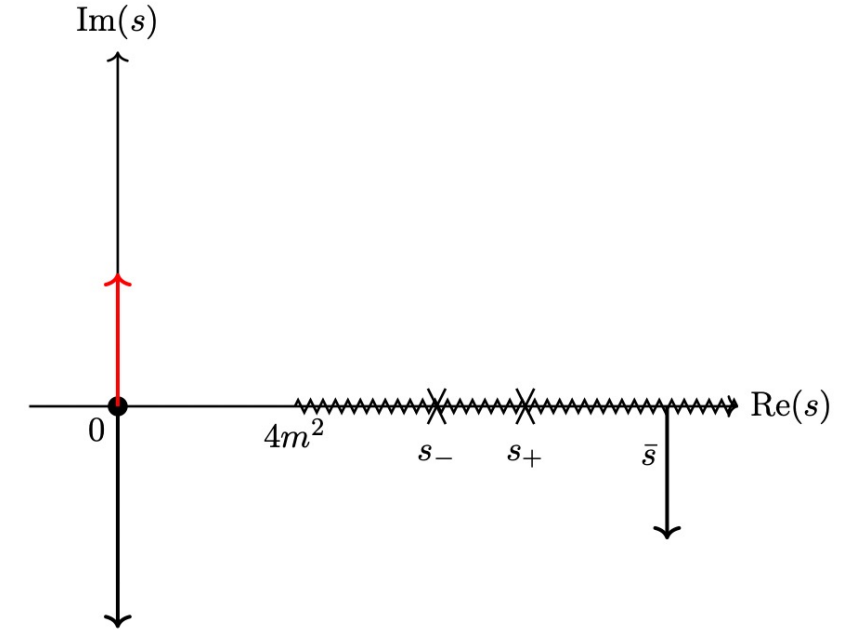
$$\langle T^{\mu\nu}(q) J^{a\alpha}(p_1) J^{b\beta}(p_2) \rangle_{tr} = \frac{1}{3q^2} \hat{\pi}^{\mu\nu}(q) \left[\left(\frac{g_s^2}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{3} C_A - \frac{2}{3} n_f \right) + \chi_0(p_1, p_2, q, m) + \chi_g(p_1, p_2, q) \right) \delta^{ab} u^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2) + \left(\phi_2^{\alpha\beta ab} + \phi_g^{\alpha\beta ab} \right) \right]$$

$$\Phi_{TJJ}(p_1^2, p_2^2, q^2, m^2) \equiv \frac{1}{3q^2} \mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{3q^2} \left(\frac{g_s^2}{48\pi^2} (11C_A - 2n_f) + \chi_0(p_1, p_2, q, m) + \chi_g(p_1, p_2, q) \right)$$

$$\text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_{pole} = \text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_0 + \text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_{s_1+s_2} + \text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_{s_-} + \text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_{s_+}$$

$$\text{disc}(\Phi_{TJJ})_{cont} = \frac{n_F g_s^2 m^2 K_1(s, s_1, s_2) \text{disc} B_0(s, m^2)}{12\pi^2 s(s - s_1 - s_2) \lambda^2} + \frac{n_F g_s^2 m^2 K_2(s, s_1, s_2) \text{disc} C_0(s, s_1, s_2, m^2)}{24\pi^2 s(s - s_1 - s_2) \lambda^2} + \frac{C_A g_s^2 (s_1 + s_2) \text{disc} B_0(s)}{48\pi^2 \lambda} + \frac{C_A g_s^2 K_3 \text{disc} C_0(s, s_1, s_2)}{96\pi^2 s(s - s_1 - s_2) \lambda}$$

$$\int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \Delta \Phi_{TJJ}(s, p_1^2, p_2^2, m^2) ds = \frac{g_s^2}{144\pi^2} (11C_A - 2n_f)$$



TJJ and the dilaton pole

Corianò, Lionetti, DM, Torcellini 2504.01904

Off-Shell

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} q^2 \langle T^{\mu\nu}(q) J^{\alpha a}(p_1) J^{\beta b}(p_2) \rangle = 0.$$

On-Shell

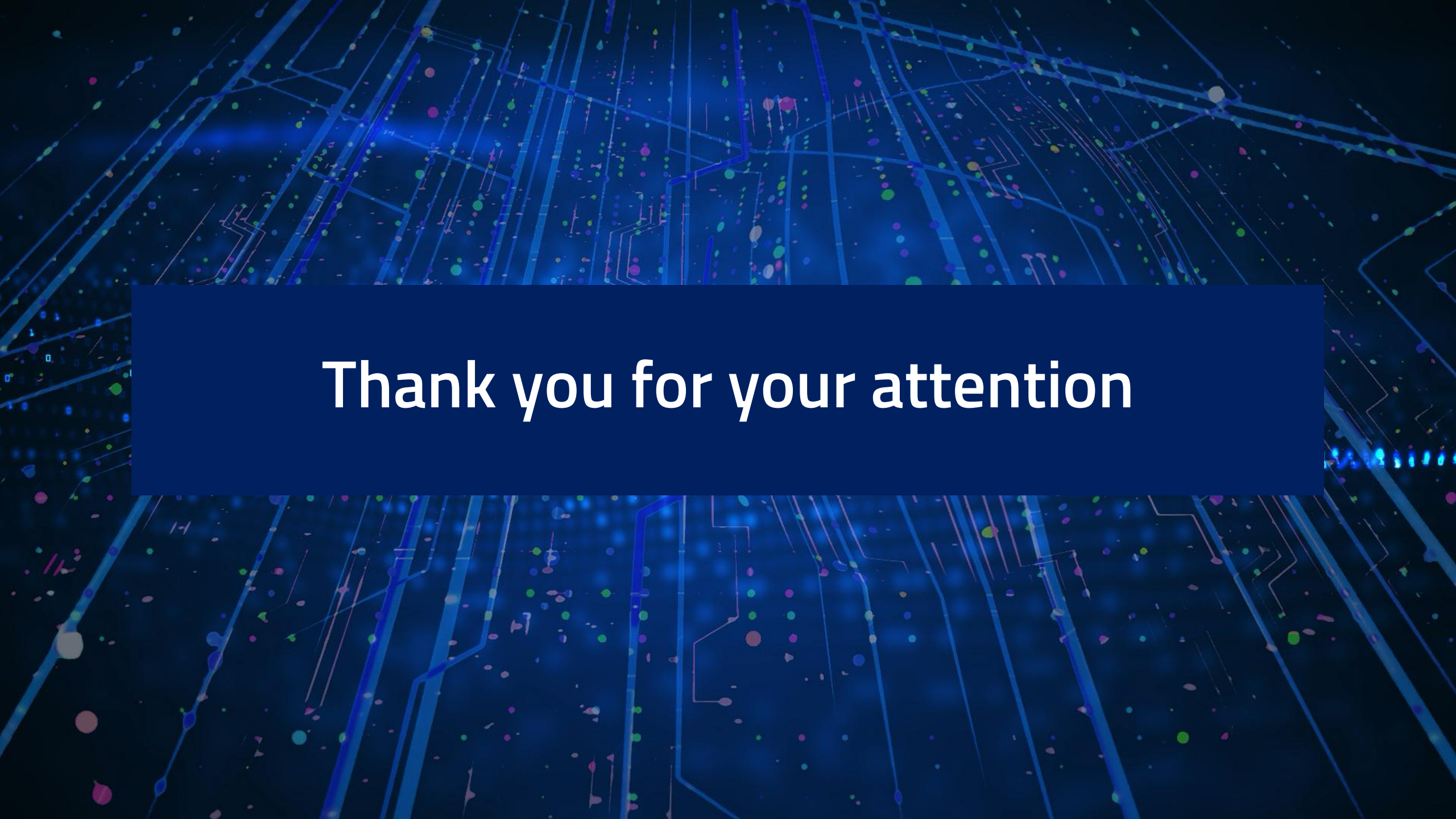
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} q^2 \langle T^{\mu\nu}(q) J^{\alpha a}(p_1) J^{\beta b}(p_2) \rangle = -\frac{g_s^2}{48\pi^2} \left(\frac{2}{3} n_f - \frac{11}{3} C_A \right) \tilde{\phi}_1^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - \frac{g_s^2}{288\pi^2} (n_f - C_A) \tilde{\phi}_2^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}.$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_1^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2) = (s g^{\mu\nu} - q^\mu q^\nu) u^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_2^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2) = -2 u^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2) [s g^{\mu\nu} + 2(p_1^\mu p_1^\nu + p_2^\mu p_2^\nu) - 4(p_1^\mu p_2^\nu + p_2^\mu p_1^\nu)]$$

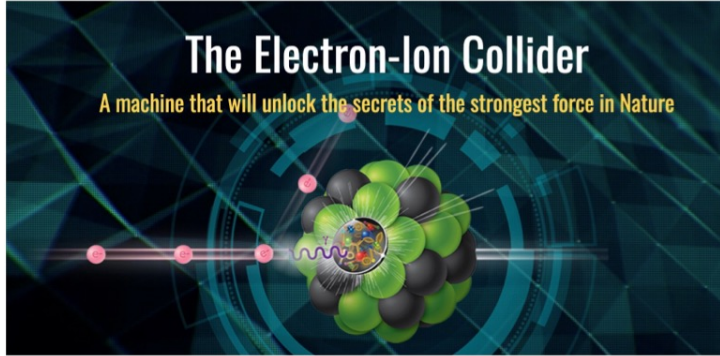
Future developments

- **Anomaly role in the pion and proton GFFs**
- **Clarify the Anomaly interplay in the Ji's sum rule of the proton**
- **Full calculation of the NLO for the pion and proton GFF**

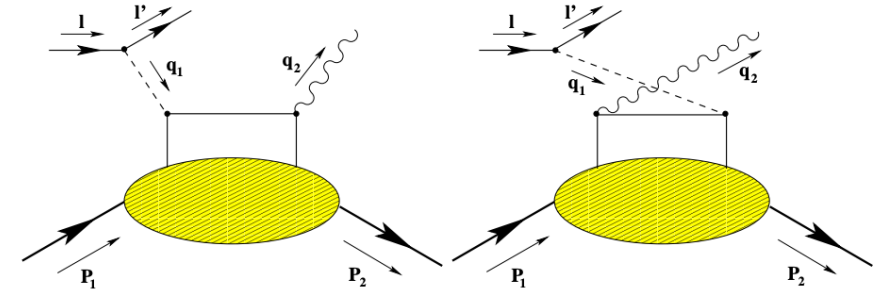
The background is a dark blue field filled with a complex network of glowing blue lines that resemble circuit traces or data paths. Scattered throughout this network are numerous small, colorful dots in shades of green, yellow, pink, and purple. A solid dark blue rectangular box is centered horizontally and vertically, containing the text.

Thank you for your attention

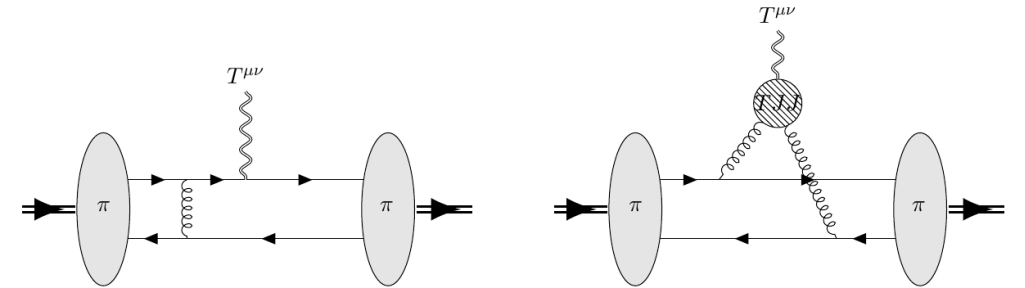
The Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) at Brookhaven National Laboratory is designed to have a highly flexible energy range, with the capability to collide electrons with protons and nuclei at center-of-mass energies ranging from approximately 20 GeV to 140 GeV (e-p and e-ions)



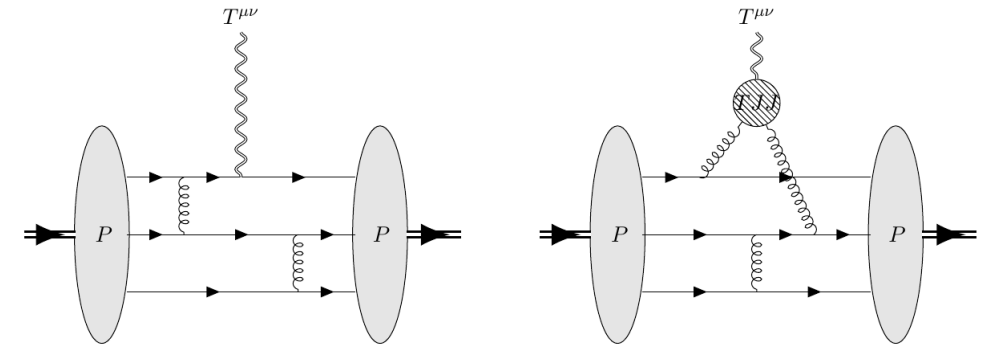
Invariant amplitudes of DVCS
Related to form factors of
GFF of the proton



$$\langle \pi' | \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(0) | \pi \rangle = \left[2P_\mu P_\nu A(t) + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta_\mu \Delta_\nu - g_{\mu\nu} \Delta^2) D(t) + 2 m^2 \bar{c}(t) g_{\mu\nu} \right]$$



$$\langle p', s' | T_{\mu\nu}(0) | p, s \rangle = \bar{u}' \left[A(t) \frac{\gamma_{\{\mu} P_{\nu\}}}{2} + B(t) \frac{i P_{\{\mu} \sigma_{\nu\} \rho} \Delta^\rho}{4M} + D(t) \frac{\Delta_\mu \Delta_\nu - g_{\mu\nu} \Delta^2}{4M} + M \sum_{\hat{a}} \bar{c}^{\hat{a}}(t) g_{\mu\nu} \right] u$$



Ji's Sum rule

$$J_q + J_g = \frac{1}{2} [A_q(0) + B_q(0)] + \frac{1}{2} [A_g(0) + B_g(0)] = \frac{1}{2}$$