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Nucleon and Delta structure in continuum QCD

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Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is the only known example in nature of a fundamental quantum field theory that is innately non-perturbative. Solving QCD will have profound implications for our understanding of the natural world, for example, it will explain how light quarks and massless gluons bind together to form the observed mesons and baryons; hence explaining the origin of more than 98% of the mass in the visible universe. Given the challenges posed by QCD, it is insufficient to study hadron ground-states alone if one seeks a solution; in this regard the delta plays a special role as the lightest baryon resonance. I will discuss recent progress using continuum QCD approaches to the study of nucleon and delta properties, with a focus on insights gained by the calculation (and measurement) of their electromagnetic form factors.