

Correcting Dr. Weinberg's prescriptions

- Renormalization and power counting of chiral nuclear forces

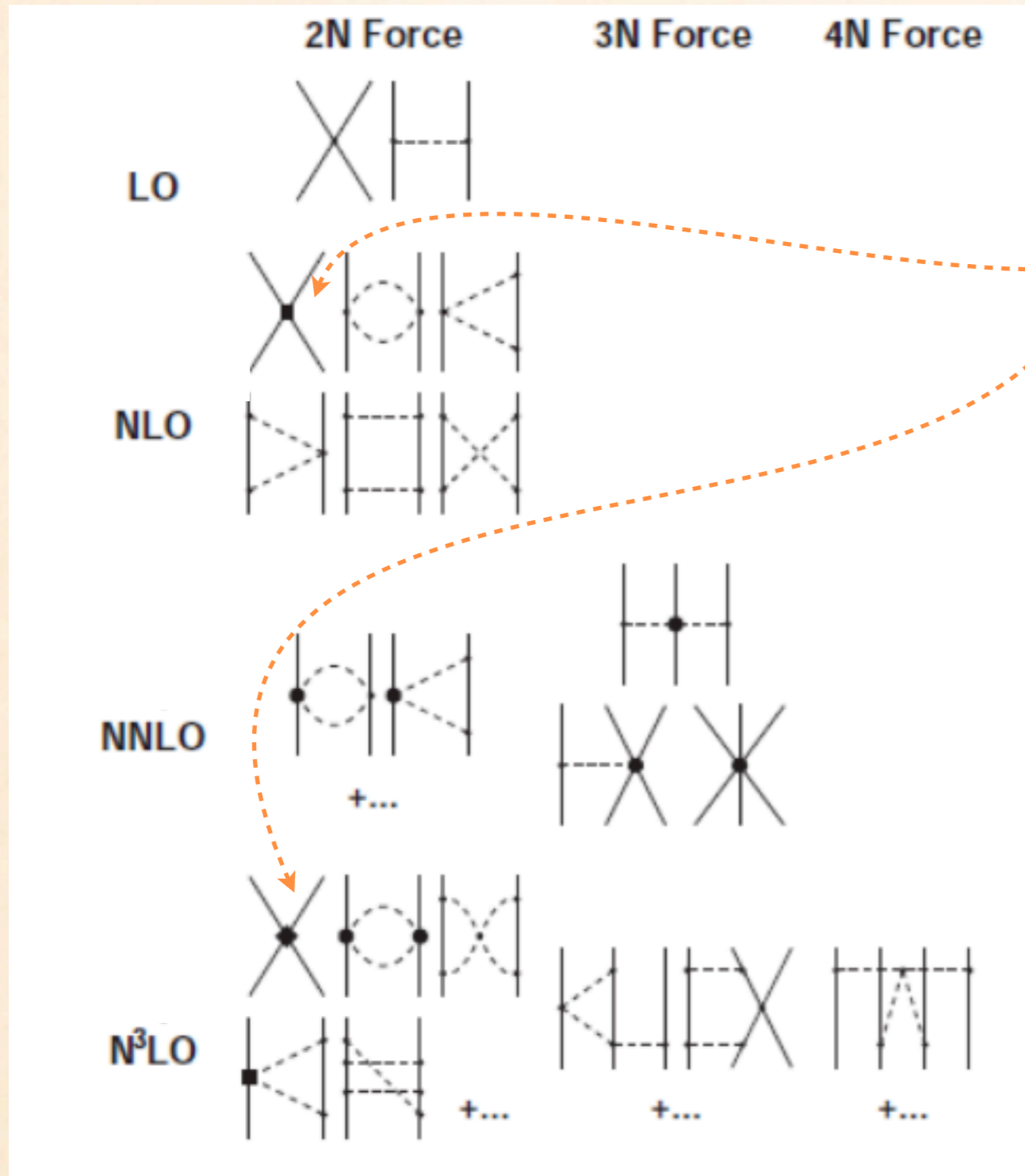
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What are we really doing?



Modify power counting of NN contact interactions, so as

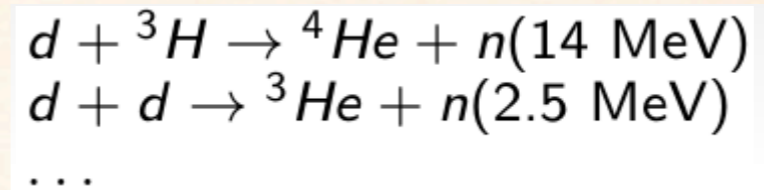
(1) to satisfy renormalization group invariance;

(2) to better understand how much of nuclear physics is decided by short-range interactions as opposed to chiral symmetry.

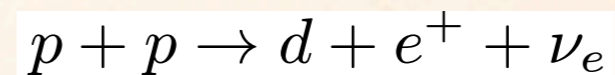
The big picture

Model-independent
descriptions of low-energy
nuclear physics, based on
chiral effective field theory

1. Nuclear reactions



2. Electro-weak probes



3. Nuclear structure

Binding energies of light nuclei

Effective field theory

$$\text{EFT} = \text{Effective Lagrangian} + \text{Power Counting}$$

- . Low-energy Dofs
- . Symmetries

organization principle:
a priori estimation of diagrams

Goal: expansion of amplitudes

$$\mathcal{M} = \sum_n \left(\frac{Q}{M_{hi}} \right)^n \mathcal{F}_n \left(\frac{Q}{M_{lo}} \right)$$

Q: generic external momenta,

$$M_{hi} = \Lambda_{SB}, m_\rho, \dots \sim 1\text{GeV}$$

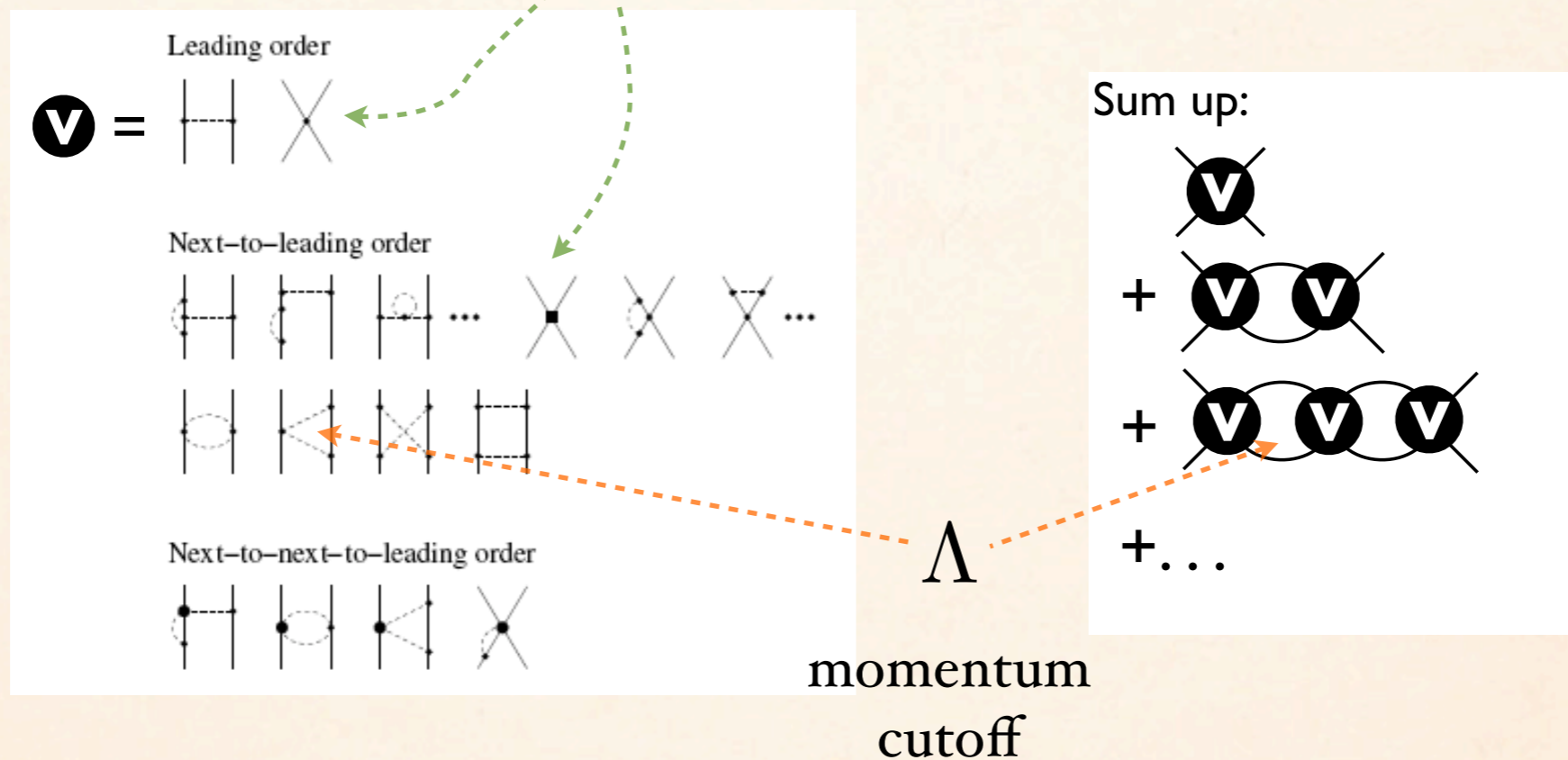
$$M_{lo} = m_\pi, f_\pi \sim 100\text{MeV}$$

Main benefit: reliable estimates of theo. err.

Dr. W's prescriptions

1. Derivatives on couplings are always suppressed — naive dimensional analysis.

2. Nonperturbative iterations don't affect power counting.



❖ Implemented by Epelbaum, et al (1999, 2003) and Entem et al (2002) with a small range of cutoffs

❖ However, cutoff dependence of resummed amplitudes was not addressed in W counting

Strength of OPE provides an infrared scale

$$V_{1\pi} = \frac{g_A^2}{4f_\pi^2} \frac{\vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2}{m_\pi^2 + q^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m_N} \frac{\lambda}{M_{NN} r^3} e^{-m_\pi r}$$

$M_{NN} = 100 \sim 300 \text{MeV}$ varies for different partial waves

Naive dimensional analysis for estimating contact interactions is no longer reliable

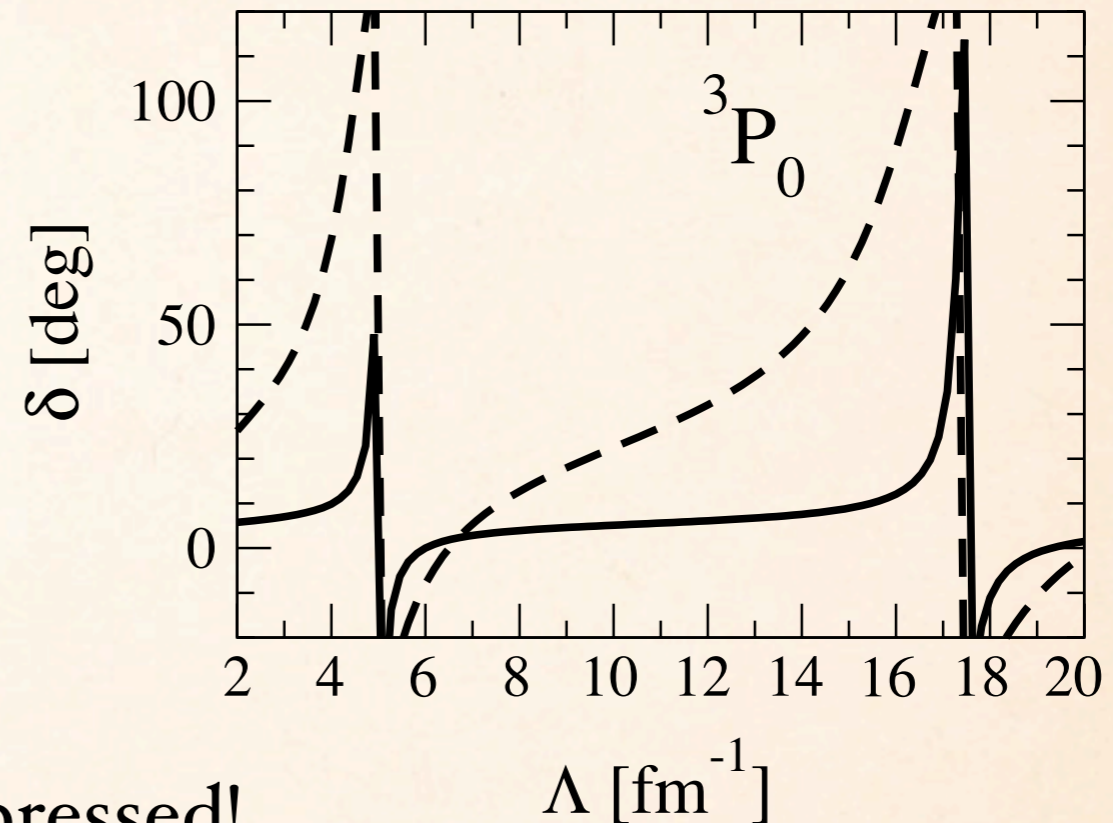
$$\frac{4\pi}{m_N} \left(\frac{\tilde{C}_0}{M_0} \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x}) + \frac{\tilde{C}_2}{M_2^2} \nabla^2 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x}) + \dots \right)$$

Cutoff dependence of W counting

E.g., 3P_0

A singular attractive potential needs a counterterm — 4^- nucleon operator with the same QM number as 3P_0

Nogga, Timmerman & van Kolck (2005)



➔ A derivative coupling not suppressed!

Solid: $T_{\text{lab}} = 10$ MeV, dashed: 50 MeV

Very large cutoffs were used to illustrate the cutoff dependence, but we don't insist on using them in practical calculations once power counting is established.

Subleading orders in triplet channels

Renormalization of one insertion of two-pion exchange

BwL, van Kolck (2008)
BwL, Yang (2011, 2012)
Pavon Valderrama (2011, 2012)

for LO potential $\sim -1/r^3$,

$$\psi_k^{(0)}(r) \sim \left(\frac{\lambda}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[u_0(r/\lambda) + k^2 r^2 \sqrt{\frac{r}{\lambda}} u_1(r/\lambda) + \mathcal{O}(k^4) \right]$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3g_A^2 m_N}{8\pi f_\pi^2} \quad u_{1,2}(x) \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$V_{2\pi} \sim \frac{1}{r^5} \quad r \rightarrow 0$$

$$\mathcal{T}^{(2)} = \langle \psi^{(0)} | V_{2\pi} | \psi^{(0)} \rangle$$

$$\sim \int_{\sim 1/\Lambda} dr r^2 |\psi^{(0)}(r)|^2 \frac{1}{r^5} \sim \alpha_0(\Lambda) \Lambda^{5/2} + \beta_0(\Lambda) k^2 + \mathcal{O}(k^4 \Lambda^{-5/2})$$

Cutoff independence has also been checked numerically

Original W counting for (attractive)

e.g., 3P_0 triplet channels

| | |
|------|-----------|
| LO | OPE |
| NLO | $C_2 p^2$ |
| NNLO | $C_4 p^4$ |

Modified PC for (attractive) triplet channels

e.g., 3P_0

| | |
|------|-----------|
| LO | OPE |
| NLO | $C_2 p^2$ |
| NNLO | $C_4 p^4$ |

Modified PC for (attractive) triplet channels

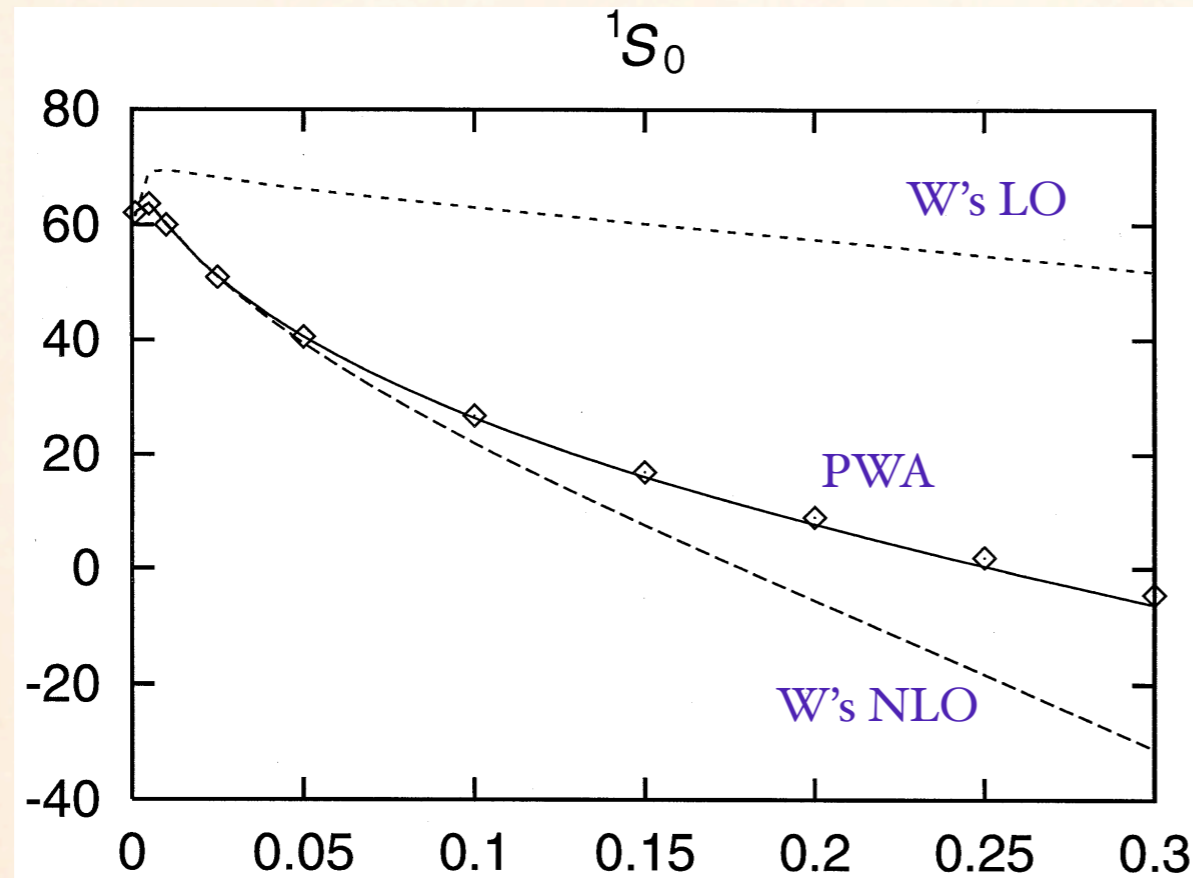
e.g., 3P_0

| | |
|------|---------------|
| LO | OPE $C_2 p^2$ |
| NLO | $C_4 p^4$ |
| NNLO | |

Fine tuning in $1S_0$

$1S_0$ phase shifts: comparison
of EFT and PWA

Epelbaum et al (1999)



LO pot. = OPE + C_0

Large NLO correction
suggests fine tuning of NLO
counterterm --- $C_2 p^2$

T_{lab}

Promoting C_2 ?

LO pot. = OPE + C_0 + $C_2 p^2$ does not work for renormalization

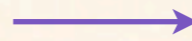
A trick

Introduce s-channel exchange by an auxiliary dibaryon field



Kaplan (1996), with modification by BwL (2013)

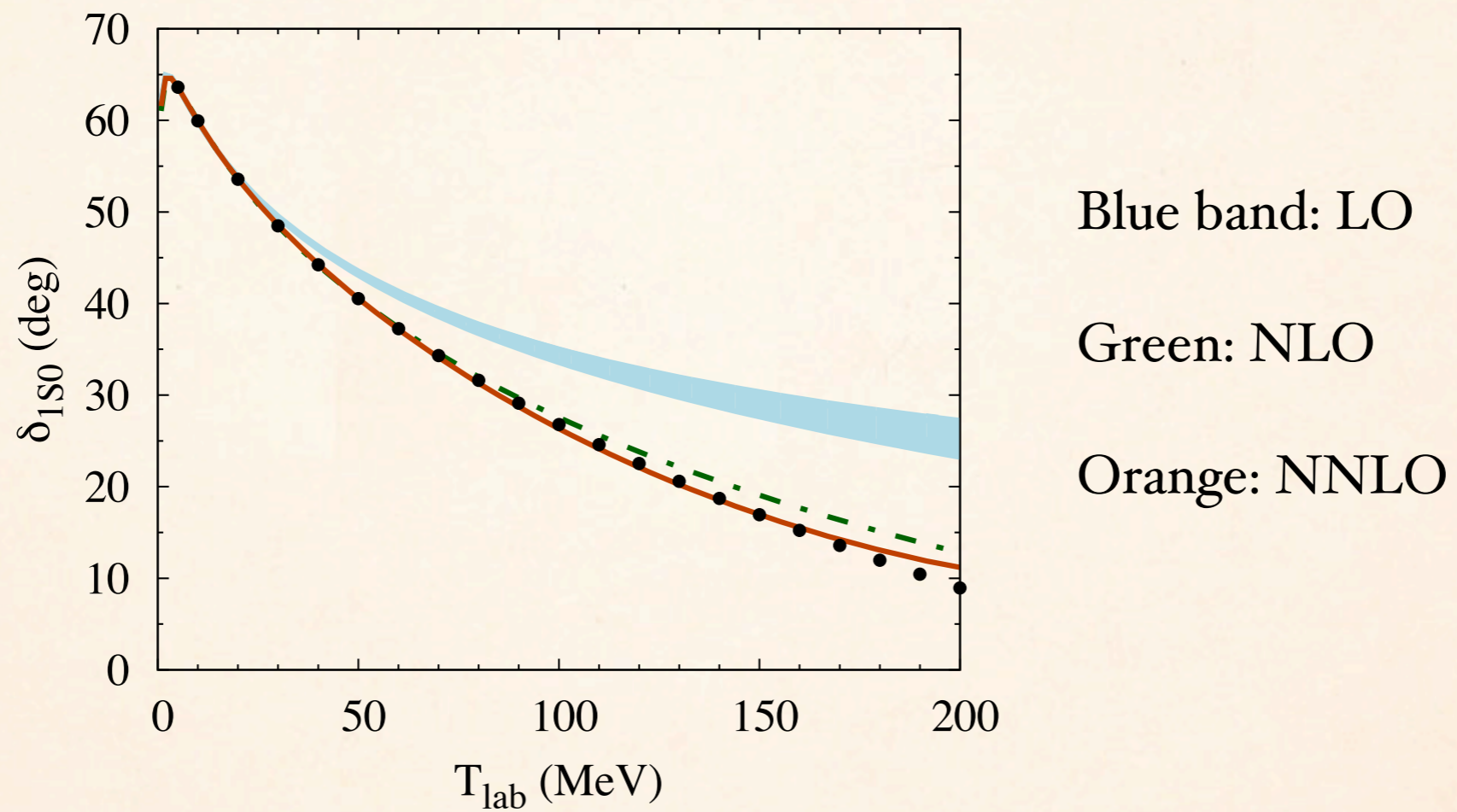
$$V^{(0)} = V_{Yukawa} + \frac{\sigma y^2}{E + \Delta}$$



$$T_{150}^{(0)} = T_{Yukawa} + \frac{\chi^2(k; k)}{\frac{E + \Delta}{\sigma y^2} - I_k}$$

Improved convergence

BwL (2013)



Summary

1. Weinberg's scheme for chiral nuclear forces needs modifications
2. Some of the NN contact operators need promotions
 - In attractive triplet channels, due to renormalization
 - In ISO, due to fine tuning of underlying theory
3. Any other constraints?