

(Electroweak) Pion and photon
emission in a (chiral) effective field
theory for nuclei (and beyond)

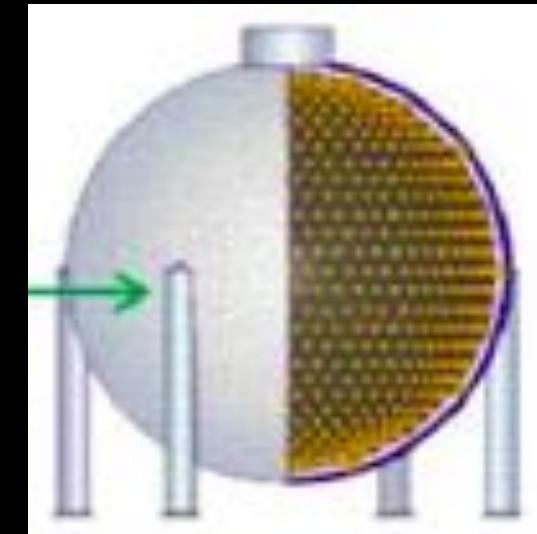
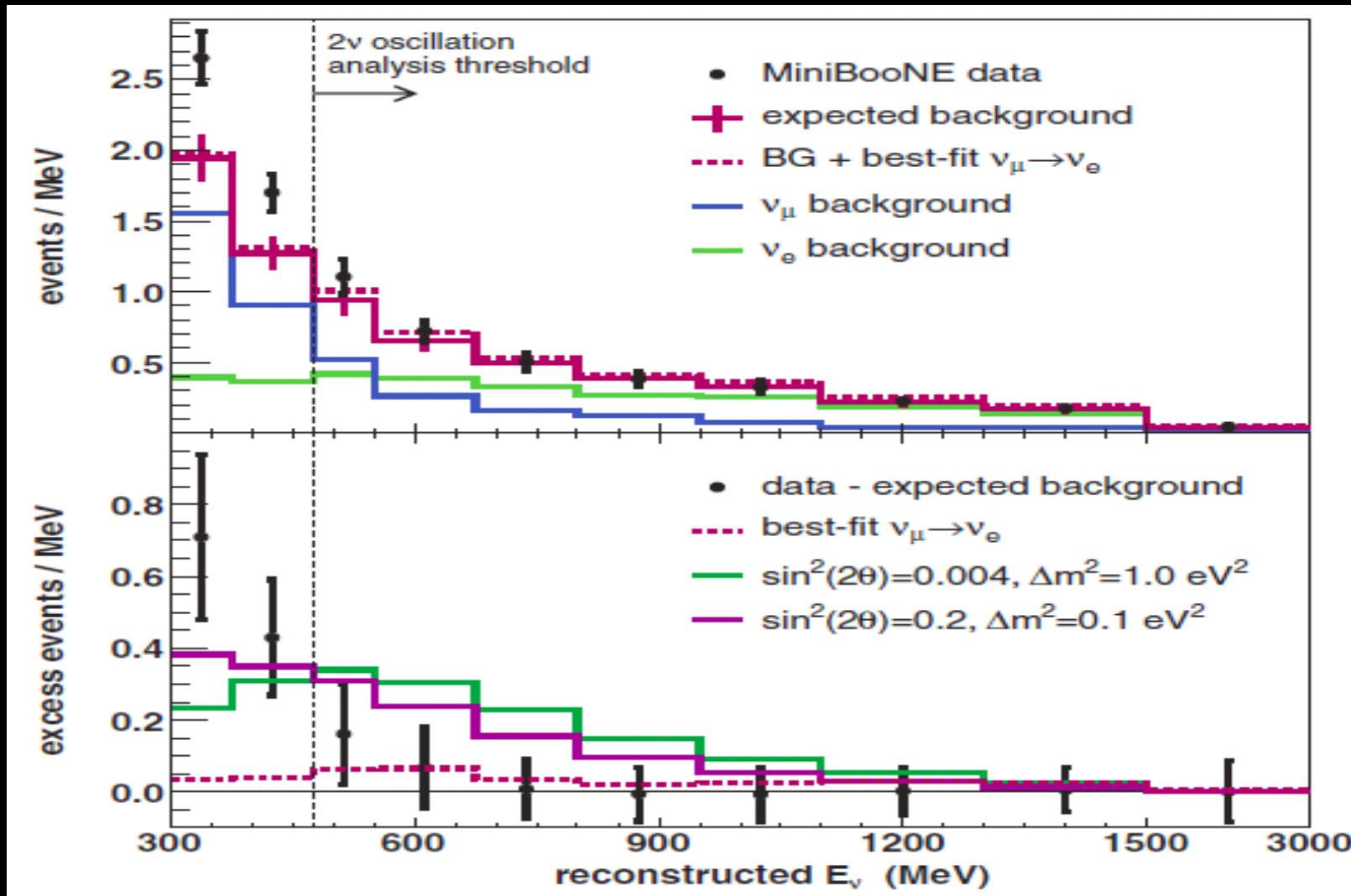
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Institute of nuclear and particle physics, Ohio U.

For NuFact 2013 at IHEP, Beijing, China

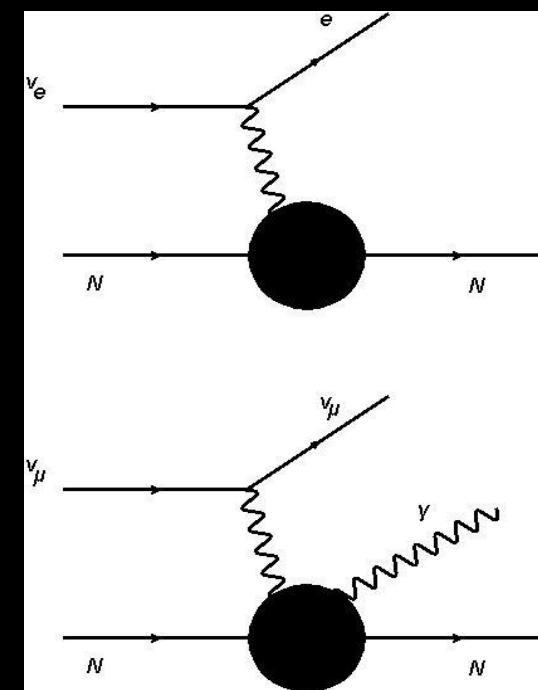
Outline

- Motivation: MiniBooNE low energy excess
- QHD EFT frame work: a quick but **important** introduction
- Pion and photon neutrino production from nucleon
- Incoherent and coherent productions from nucleus,
reaction kernel modification (s channel) in the medium
- MiniBooNE neutral current (NC) photon production and
excess events: a short report
- Summary

MiniBooNE

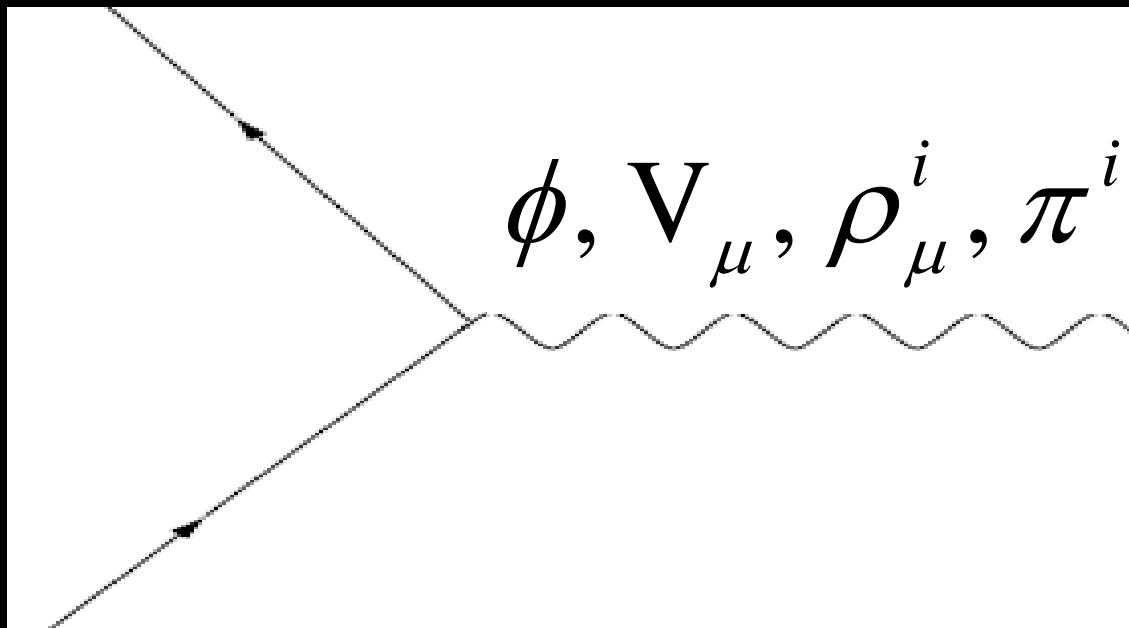


800 tons mineral oil (CH₂)



Introduction to quantum hadrodynamics effective field theory (QHD EFT)

- NN interactions (**relativistic** field theory since 1970):



Intro. to QHD

- NN interactions (relativistic field theory)
- Mean-field approximation (RMF): for nuclear matter and mid-heavy nuclei; meson fields develop expectation values; nucleon spin-orbital coupling...

Beyond (local) Fermi gas (LFG)

$$h_{\text{LS,T}} = \left[\frac{1}{4\bar{M}^2} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{d\Phi}{dr} + \frac{dW}{dr} \right) + \frac{f_v}{2\bar{M}\bar{M}} \frac{1}{r} \frac{dW}{dr} + O(v^4) \right] \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{L}$$

Intro. to QHD

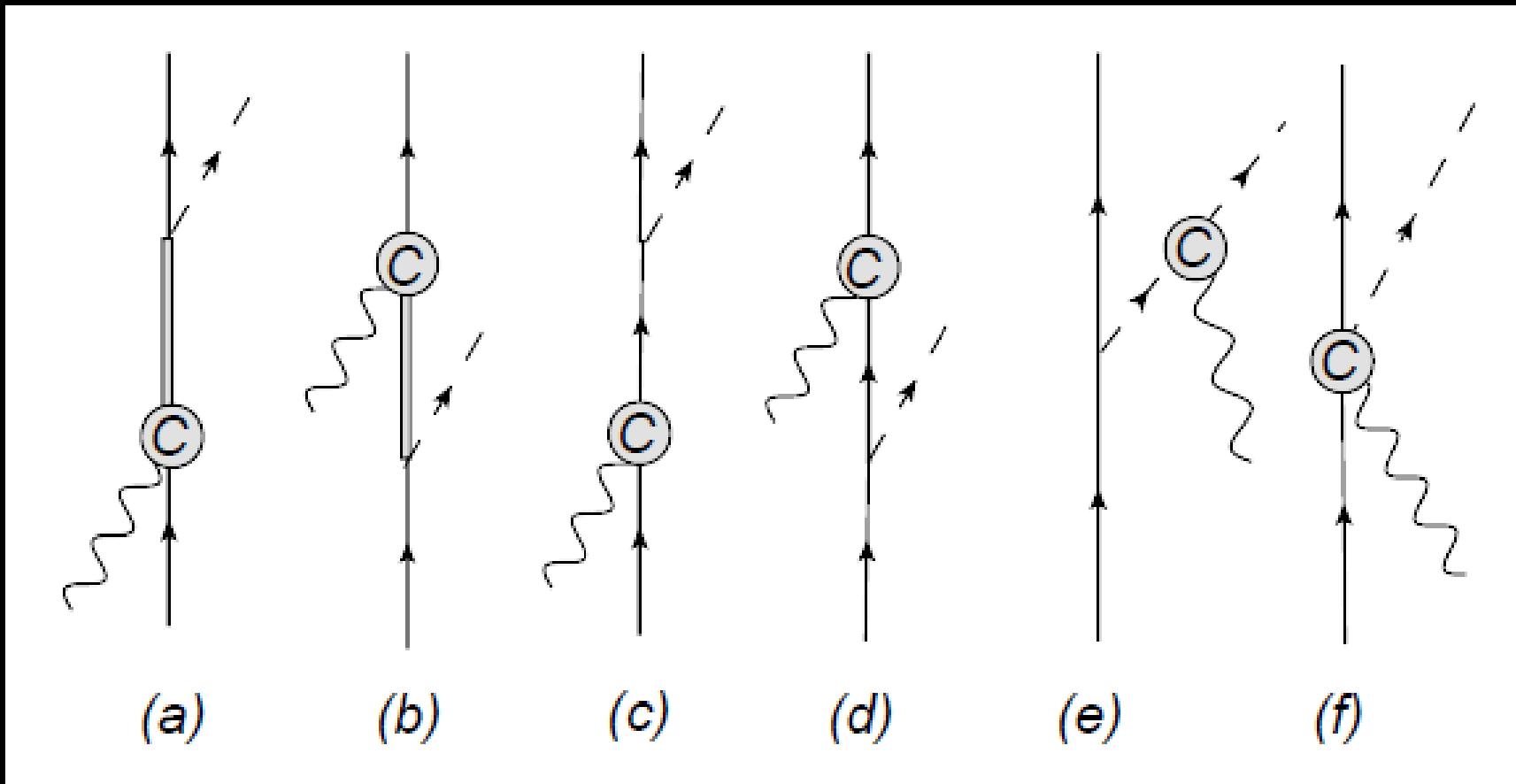
- NN interactions (relativistic field theory)
- Mean-field approximation (RMF): for nuclear matter and mid--heavy nuclei; boson fields develop expectation values; nucleon spin-orbital coupling...
- Symmetries: $SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)_B$
 - Lorentz; C, P, T, and the breakings
 - Chiral symmetry and it's spontaneous breaking → isospin symmetry; pion dynamics; and **electroweak currents (CVC and PCAC)**

Intro. to QHD

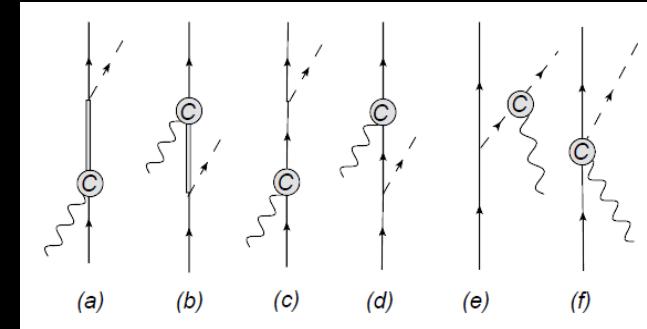
- NN interactions (relativistic field theory)
- Mean-field approximation (RMF)
- Symmetries
- QHD can be used to study hadron behavior in medium: Delta modification; pion and nucleon optical potentials. **A new development of loop calculations in QHD EFT.**

Y. Hu, J. McIntire, and B. Serot (NPA 794:187, 2007)

Calibration at nucleon level: pion production



Current form factors



$$\langle N, B | V_\mu^i | N, A \rangle = \langle B | \frac{\tau^i}{2} | A \rangle \bar{u}_f \left(\gamma_\mu + 2\delta F_1^{V,md} \frac{q^2 \gamma_\mu - q^\mu q_\mu}{q^2} + 2F_2^{V,md} \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu} i q^\nu}{2M} \right) u_i \equiv \langle B | \frac{\tau^i}{2} | A \rangle \bar{u}_f \Gamma_{V\mu}(q) u_i,$$

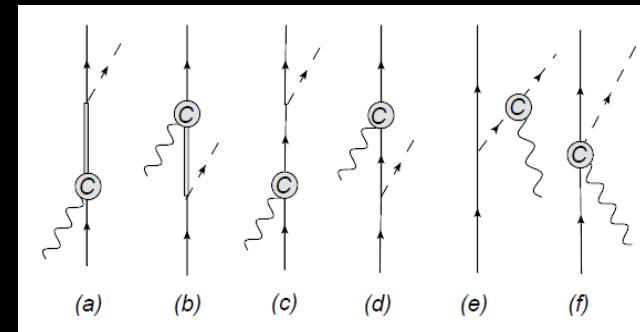
$$\begin{aligned} \langle N, B; \pi, j, k_\pi | A_\mu^i | N, A \rangle &= -\frac{\epsilon_{jk}^i}{f_\pi} \langle B | \frac{\tau^k}{2} | A \rangle \bar{u}_f \gamma^\nu u_i \left[g_{\mu\nu} + 2\delta F_1^{V,md} ((q - k_\pi)^2) \frac{q \cdot (q - k_\pi) g_{\mu\nu} - (q - k_\pi)_\mu q_\nu}{(q - k_\pi)^2} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{\epsilon_{jk}^i}{f_\pi} \langle B | \frac{\tau^k}{2} | A \rangle \bar{u}_f \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu} i q^\nu}{2M} u_i \left[2\lambda^{(1)} + 2\delta F_2^{V,md} ((q - k_\pi)^2) \frac{q \cdot (q - k_\pi)}{(q - k_\pi)^2} \right] \\ &\equiv \frac{\epsilon_{jk}^i}{f_\pi} \langle B | \frac{\tau^k}{2} | A \rangle \bar{u}_f \Gamma_{A\pi\mu}(q, k_\pi) u_i. \end{aligned}$$

$$F_1^{V,md} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\beta^{(1)}}{M^2} q^2 - \frac{g_\rho}{g_\gamma} \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_\rho^2} \right)$$

$$F_2^{V,md} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2\lambda^{(1)} - \frac{f_\rho g_\rho}{g_\gamma} \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_\rho^2} \right)$$

VMD. This relation will be used in high energy extrapolation.

Current form factors



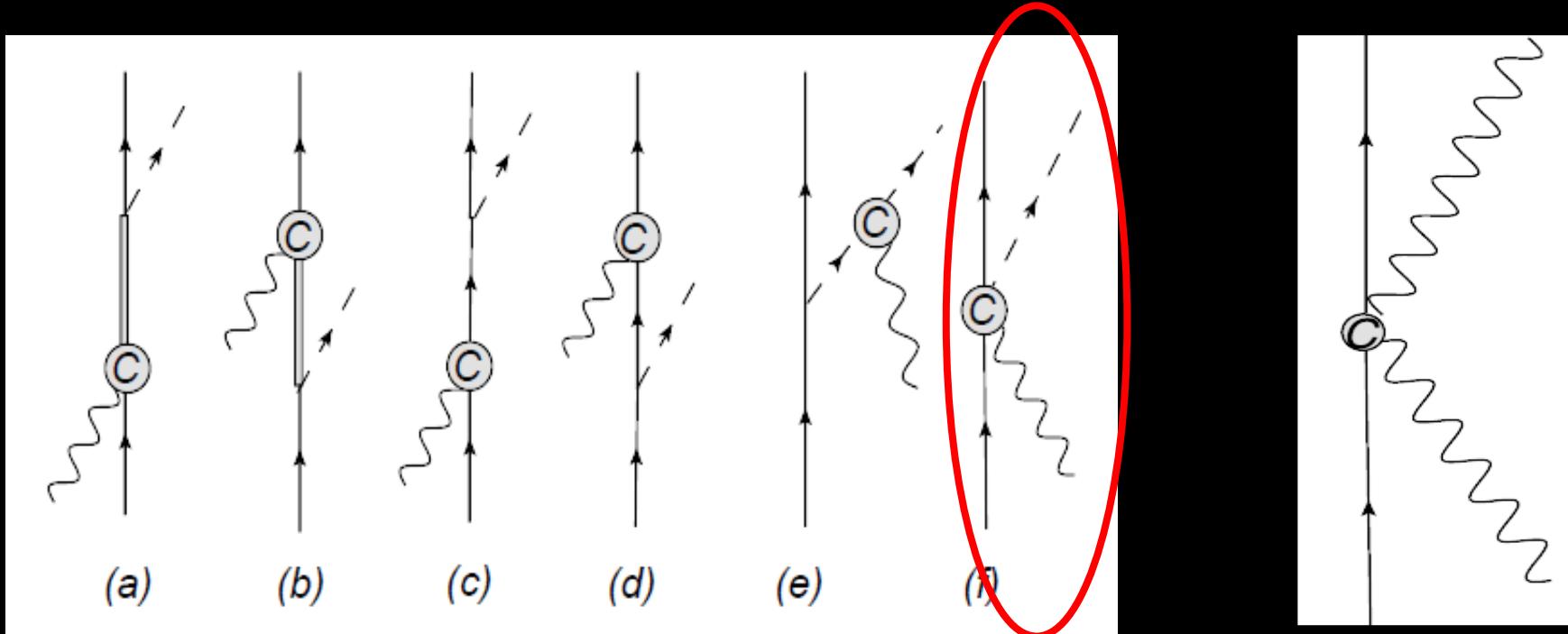
$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Delta, a, p_\Delta | V^{i\mu}(A^{i\mu}) | N, A, p_N \rangle \\ & \equiv T_a^{\dagger iA} \bar{u}_{\Delta\alpha}(p_\Delta) \Gamma_{V(A)}^{\alpha\mu}(q) u_N(p_N) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_A^{\alpha\mu} &= -h_A \left(g^{\alpha\mu} - \frac{q^\alpha q^\mu}{q^2 - m_\pi^2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{2d_{2\Delta}}{M^2} (q^\alpha q^\mu - g^{\alpha\mu} q^2) \\ &- \frac{2d_{4\Delta}}{M} (q^\alpha \gamma^\mu - g^{\alpha\mu} \not{q}) - \frac{4d_{7\Delta}}{M^2} q^\alpha \sigma^{\mu\nu} i q_\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$h_A(q^2) \equiv h_A + h_{\Delta a_1} \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_{a_1}^2},$$

$$d_{i\Delta}(q^2) \equiv d_{i\Delta} + d_{i\Delta a_1} \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_{a_1}^2}$$

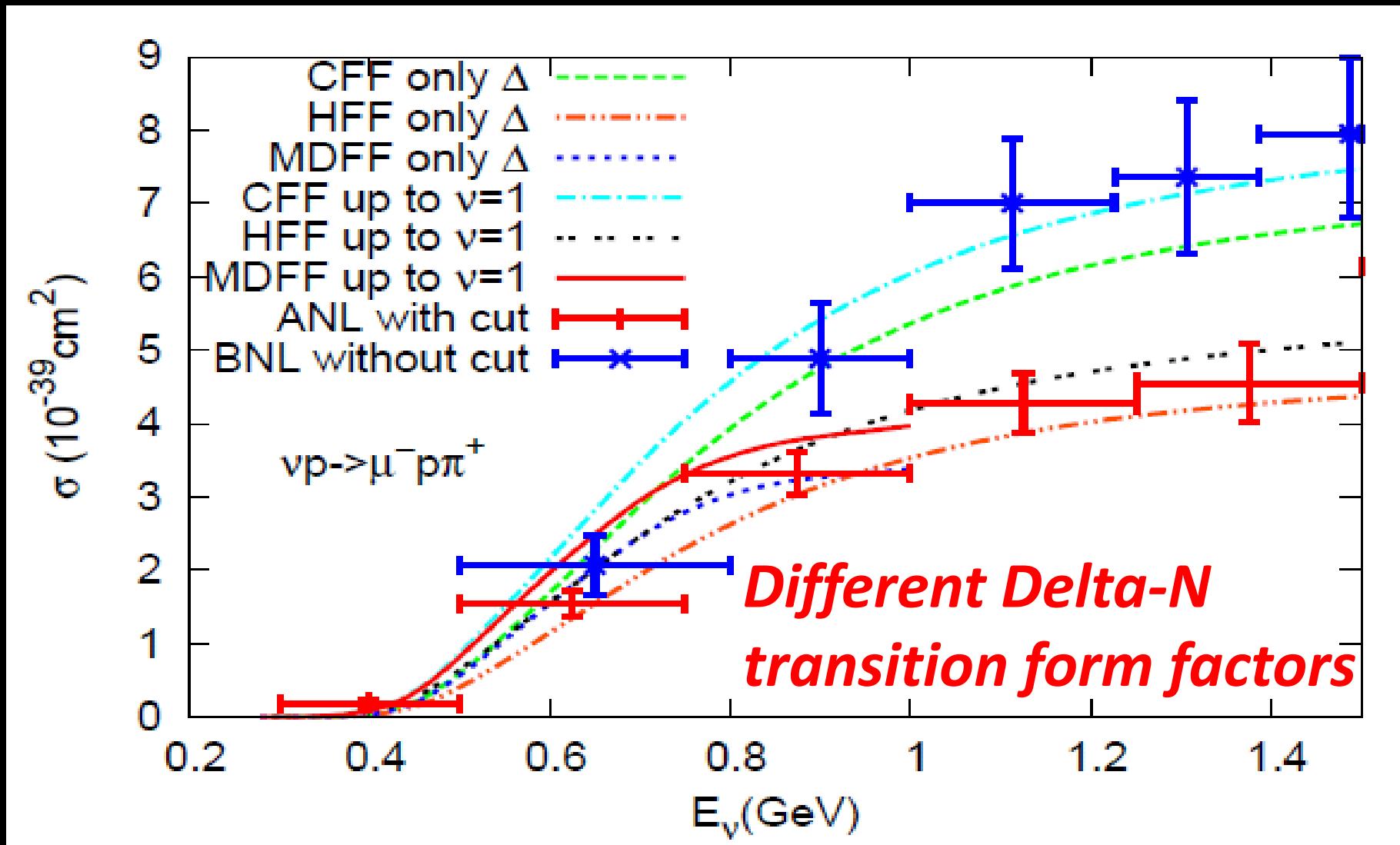
Calibration at nucleon level: NC photon prod.



Results?

$$\frac{c_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu N \text{Tr}(\tilde{a}^\nu \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}) , \quad \frac{e_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \tilde{a}^\nu N \tilde{f}_{s\mu\nu}$$

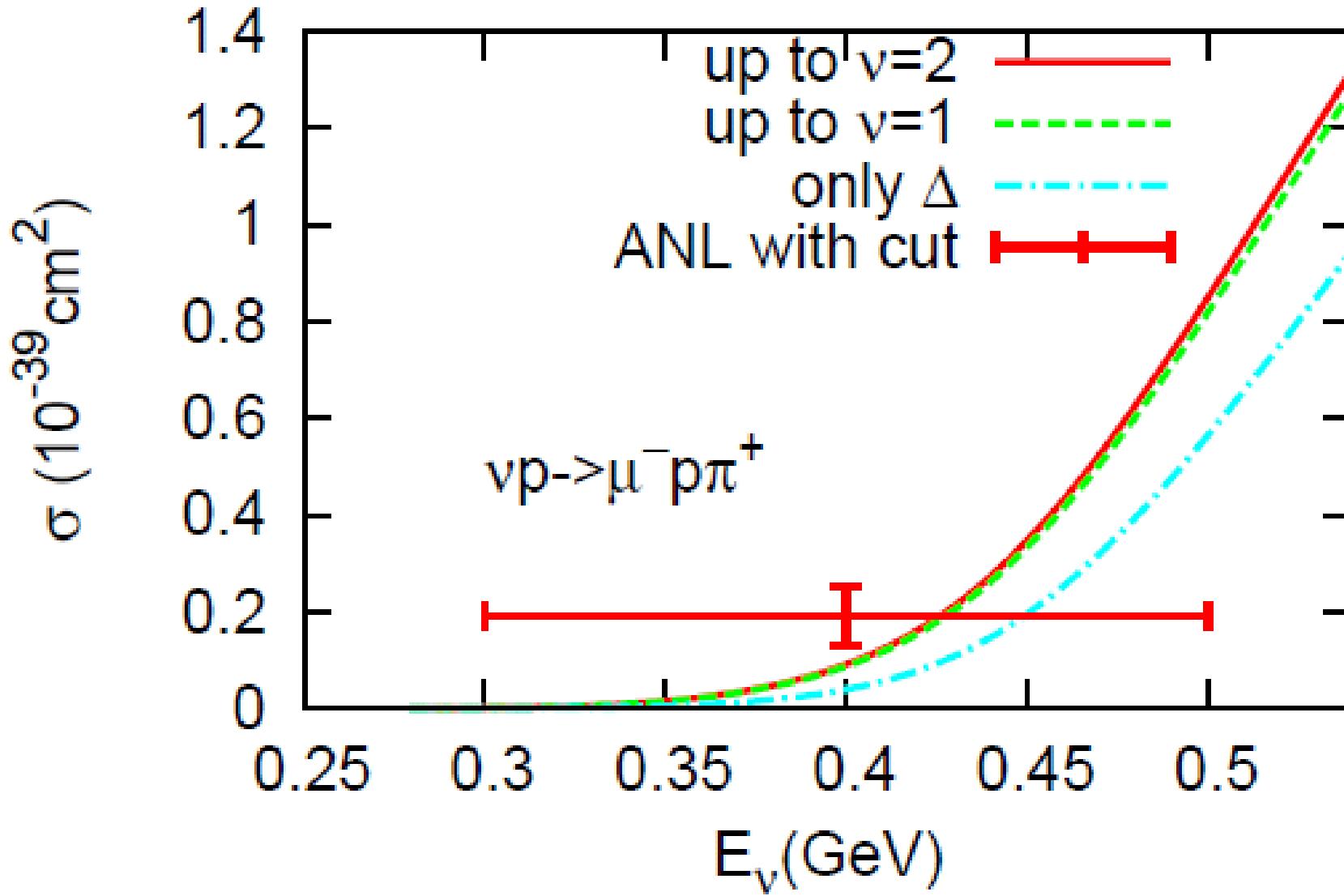
Already in the previous lagrangian. Also related to electro(photo) pion prod.



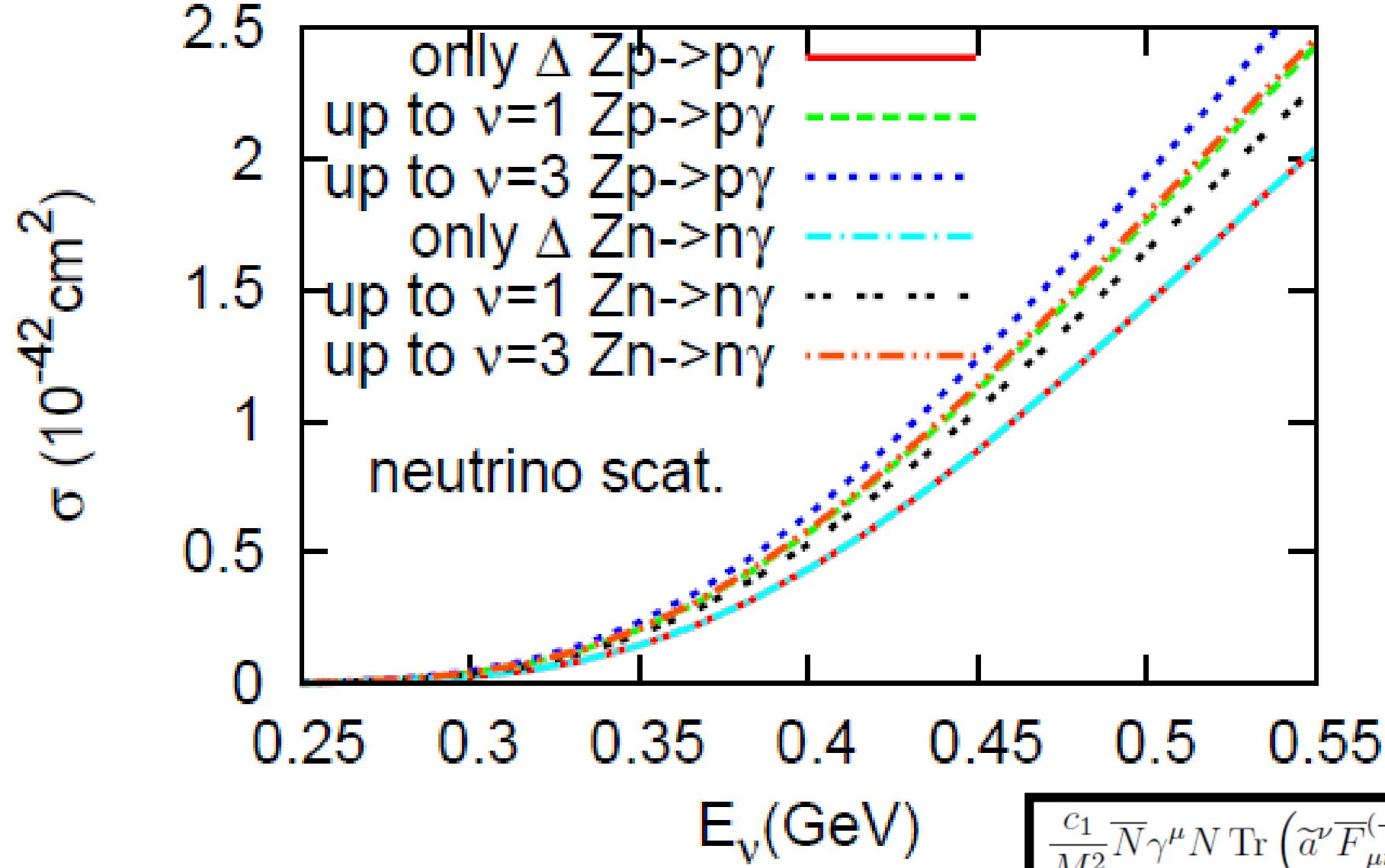
K. Graczyk, D. Kiełczewska, P. Przewłocki, and J. Sobczyk, PRD **80**, 093001 (2009).

E. Hernández, J. Nieves, and M. Valverde, PRD **76**, 033005 (2007).

G. M. Radecky et al., PRD **25**, 1161 (1982); T. Kitagaki et al., PRD **34**, 2554 (1986).



Power counting of the calculation



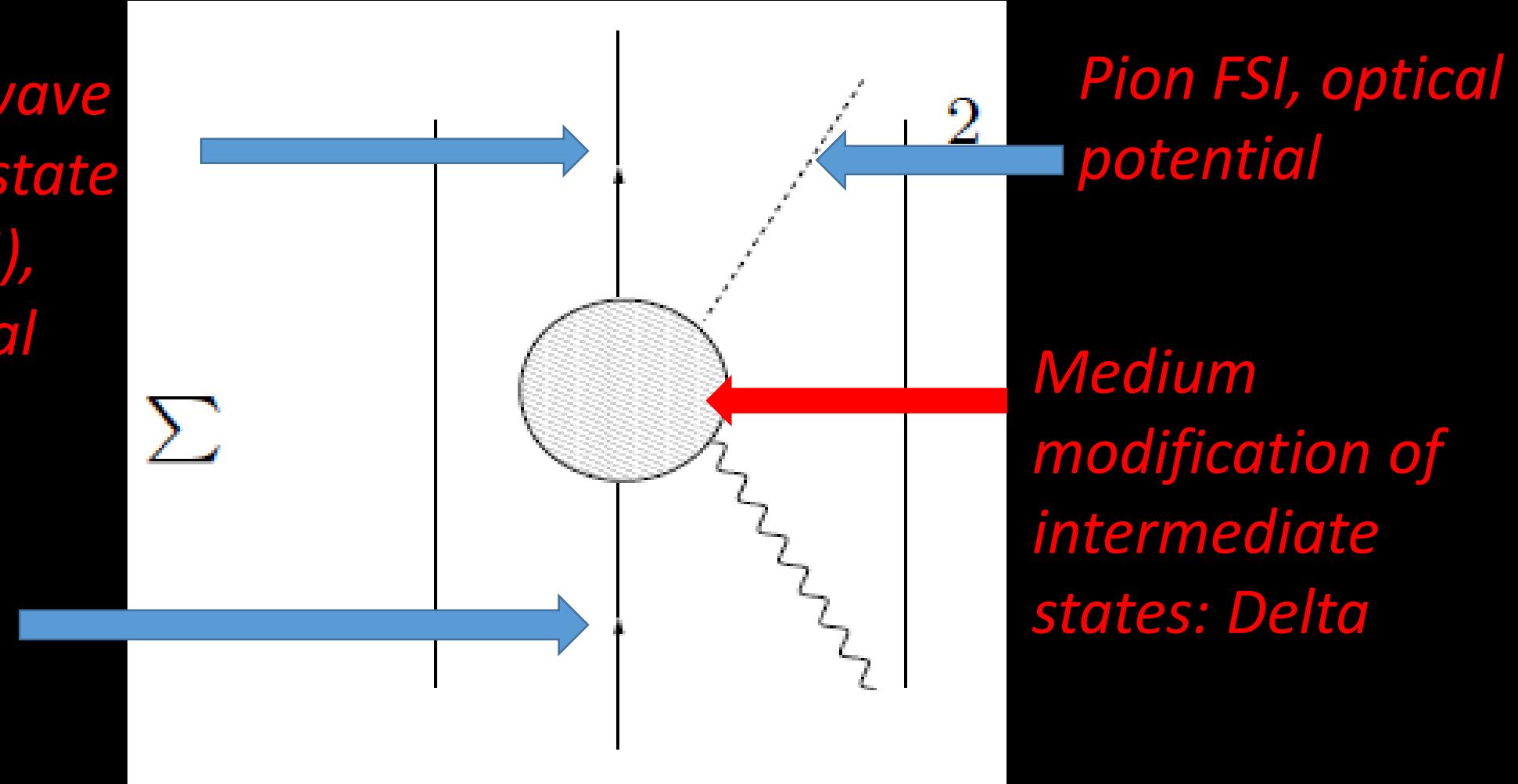
$$\frac{c_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu N \text{Tr} \left(\tilde{a}^\nu \overline{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(+)} \right) ,$$

$$\frac{e_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \tilde{a}^\nu N \overline{f}_{s\mu\nu} .$$

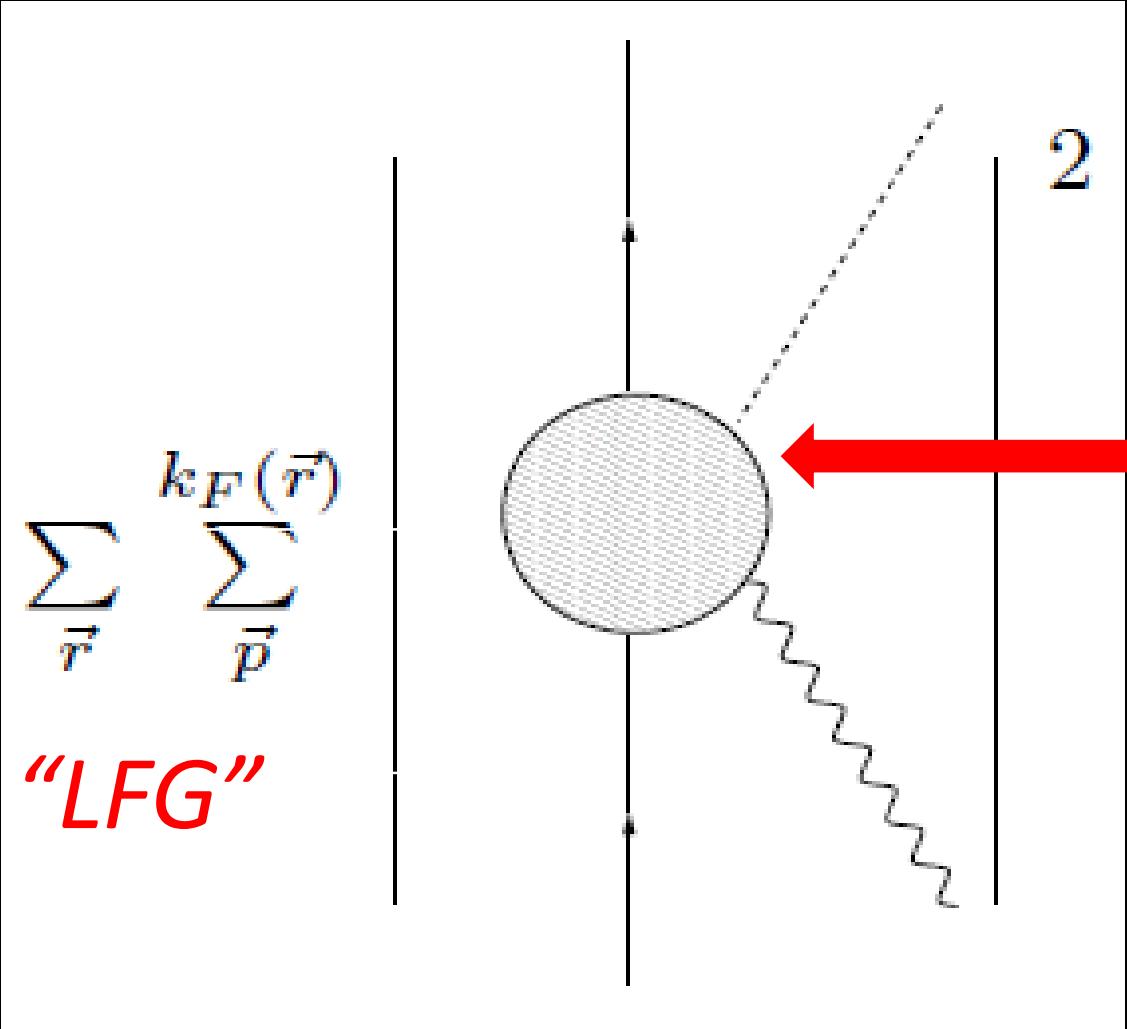
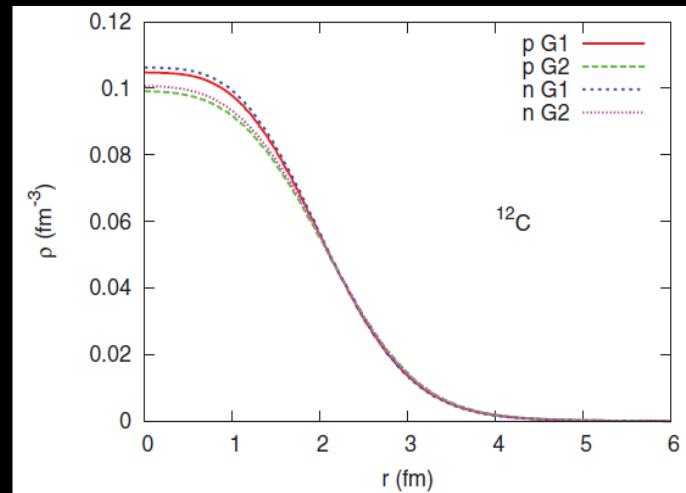
Incoherent pion and photon production from Nucleus

Final nucleon wave function, final state interaction (FSI), optical potential

Initial nucleon (shell) wave function



Incoherent pion and photon production from Nucleus



*Medium
modification of
intermediate
states: Delta*

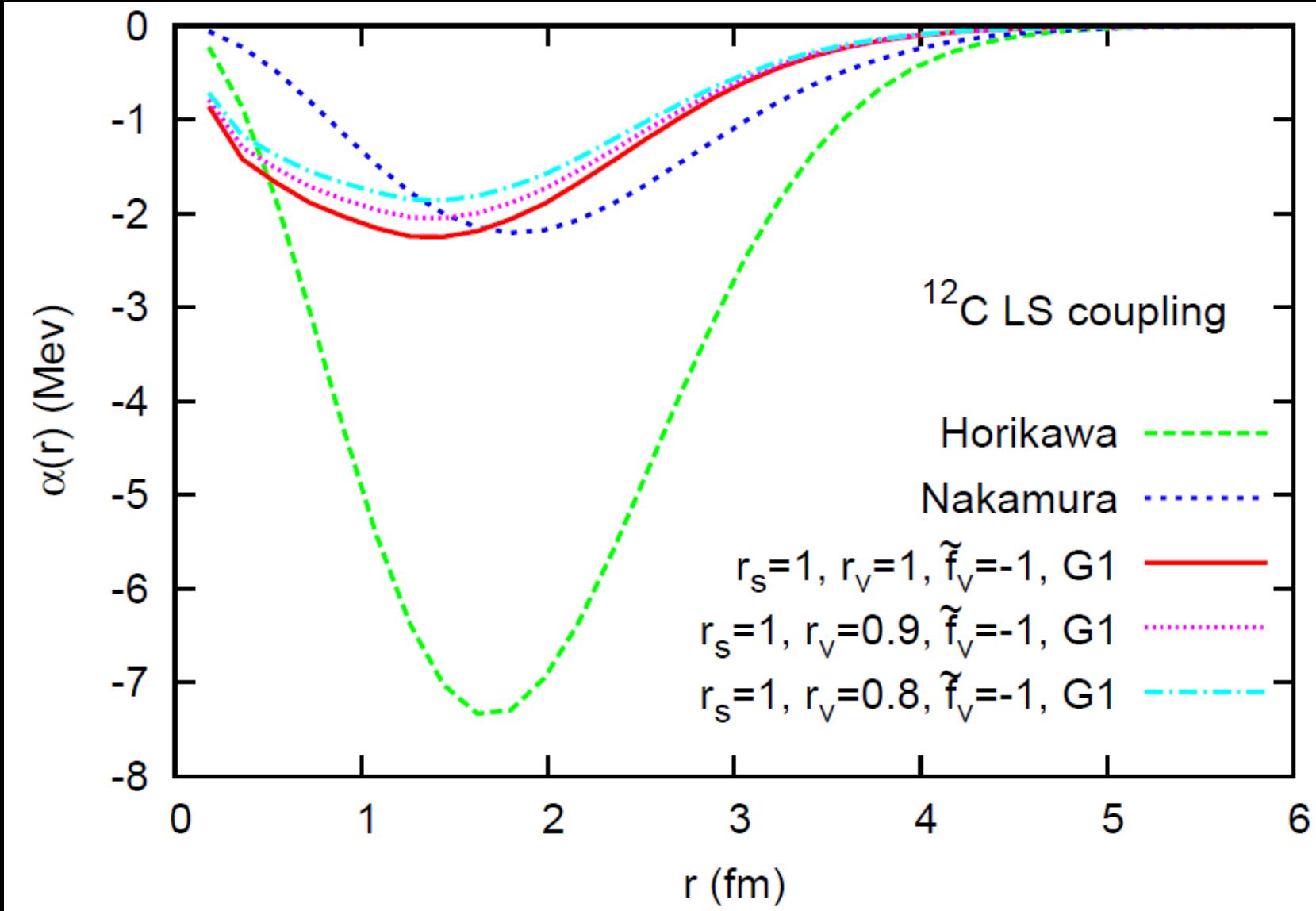
Delta dynamics in nuclear medium

- Self energy: real part \rightarrow spin-orbital coupling in nucleus

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta;\pi,\rho,V,\phi} = \frac{-i}{2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \left\{ \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \left(i \tilde{\partial} - h_\rho \phi - h_v \gamma - m + h_s \phi \right) \right\}_a^b \Delta_{b\nu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_\Delta^0 &= h_v \langle V^0 \rangle + \sqrt{m^{*2} + \vec{p}_\Delta^2} \\ &\equiv h_v \langle V^0 \rangle + p_\Delta^{*0} \\ &= h_v \langle V^0 \rangle + \sqrt{m^{*2} + \vec{p}_\Delta^{*2}}, \\ m^* &\equiv m - h_s \langle \phi \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_\Delta &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2\bar{m}^2} \frac{d}{r dr} (h_s \langle \phi \rangle + h_v \langle V^0 \rangle) - \frac{\tilde{f}_v}{m\bar{m}} \frac{d}{r dr} (h_v \langle V^0 \rangle) \right] \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L} \\ &\equiv \alpha(r) \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}. \end{aligned}$$



Y. Horikawa, M. Thies, and F. Lenz, NPA 345, 386 (1980).

S. X. Nakamura, T. Sato, T.-S. H. Lee, B. Szczerbinska, and K. Kubodera, PRC 81, 035502 (2010).

Delta dynamics in nuclear medium

- Self energy: real part → spin-orbital coupling in nucleus
- Self energy: imaginary part; collision broadening

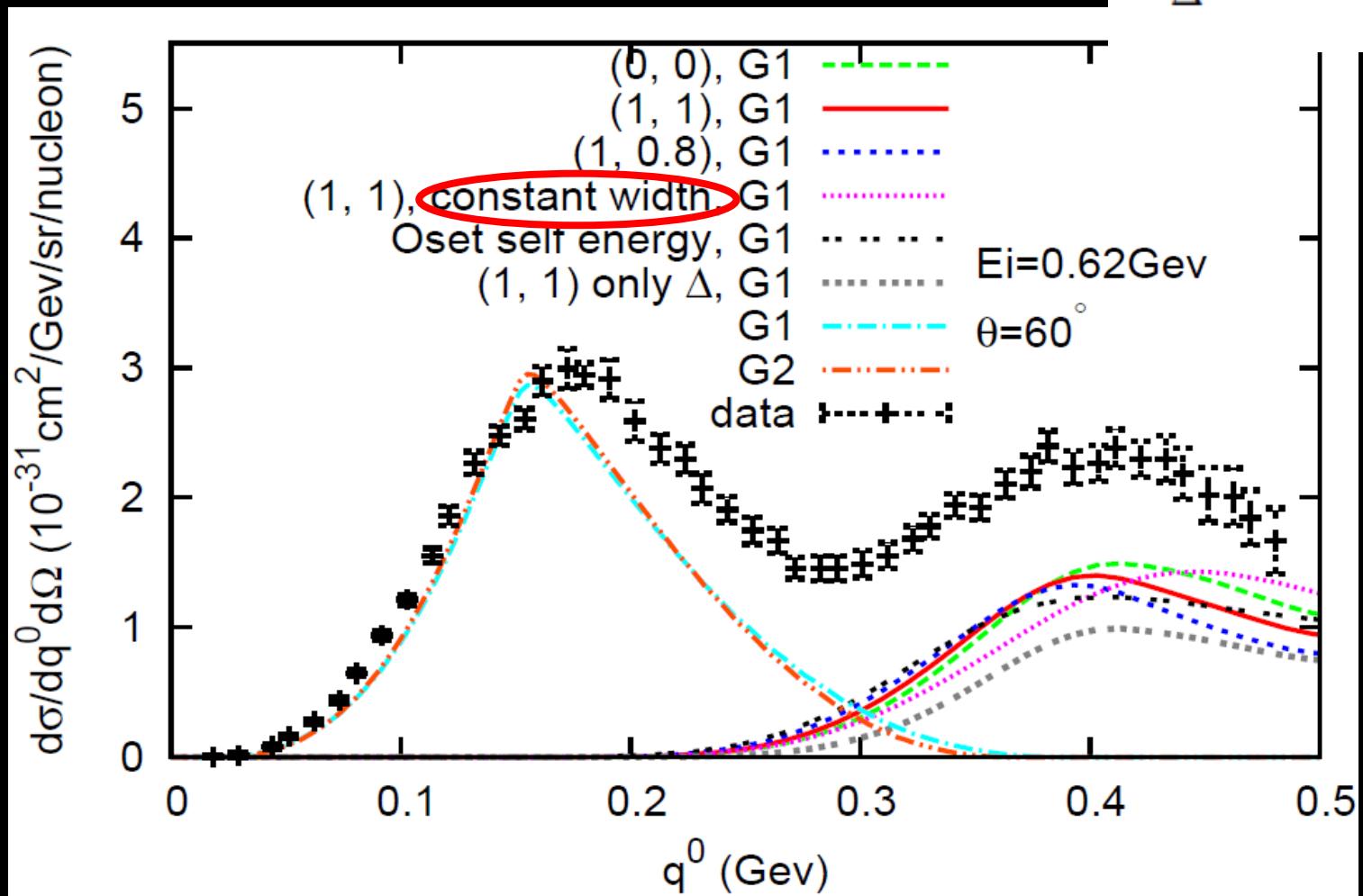
$$\Gamma_{\Delta} = \Gamma_{\pi} + \Gamma_{sp},$$
$$\Gamma_{sp} = V_0 \times \frac{\rho(r)}{\rho(0)}$$

$$V_0 \approx 80 \text{ MeV}$$

*E. Oset and L. Salcedo,
NPA 468, 631 (1987)*

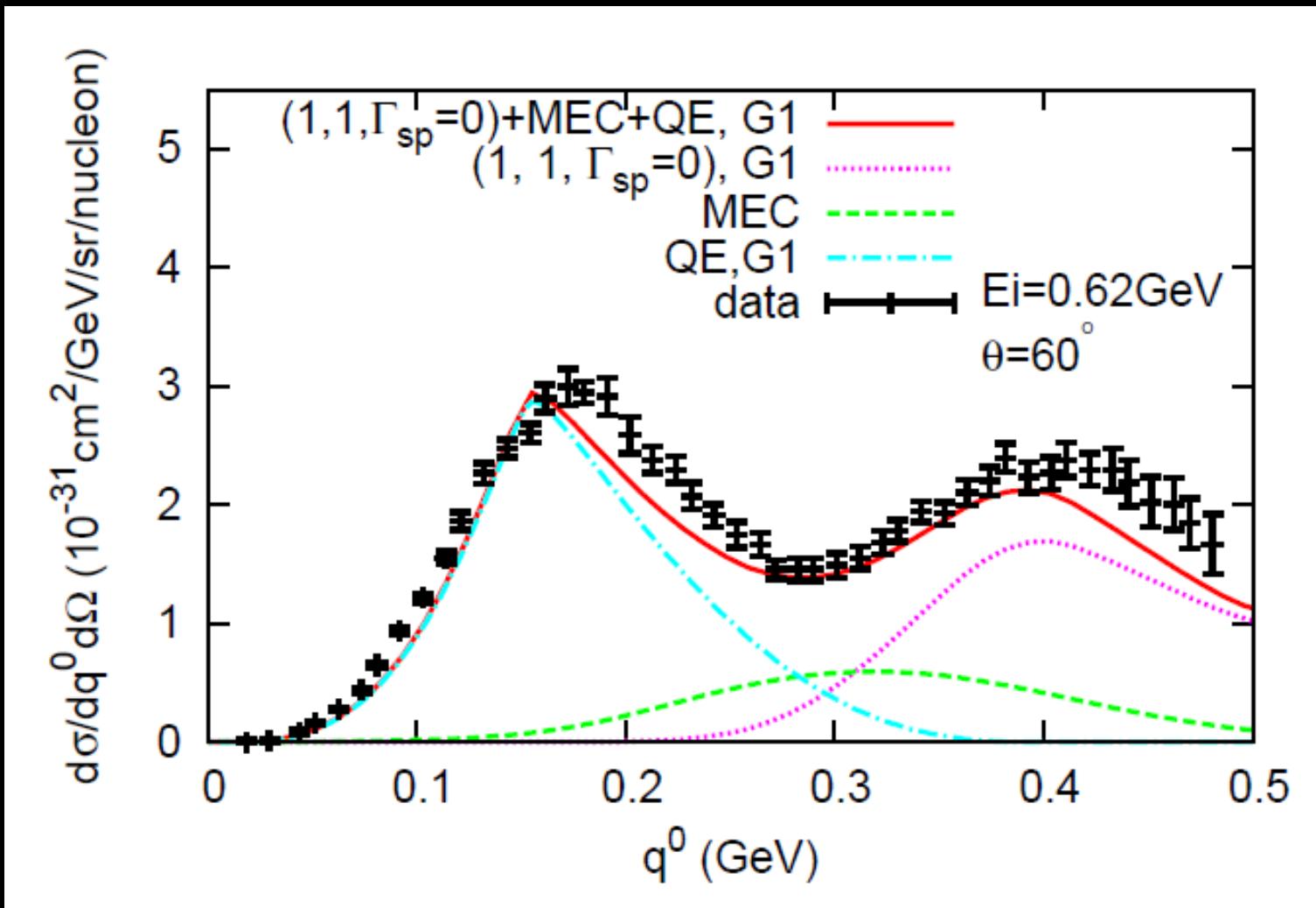
- Check: incoherent electro-production of pion from C12.

$$\Gamma_\Delta \rightarrow 120 \text{ MeV} + 40 \text{ MeV}$$

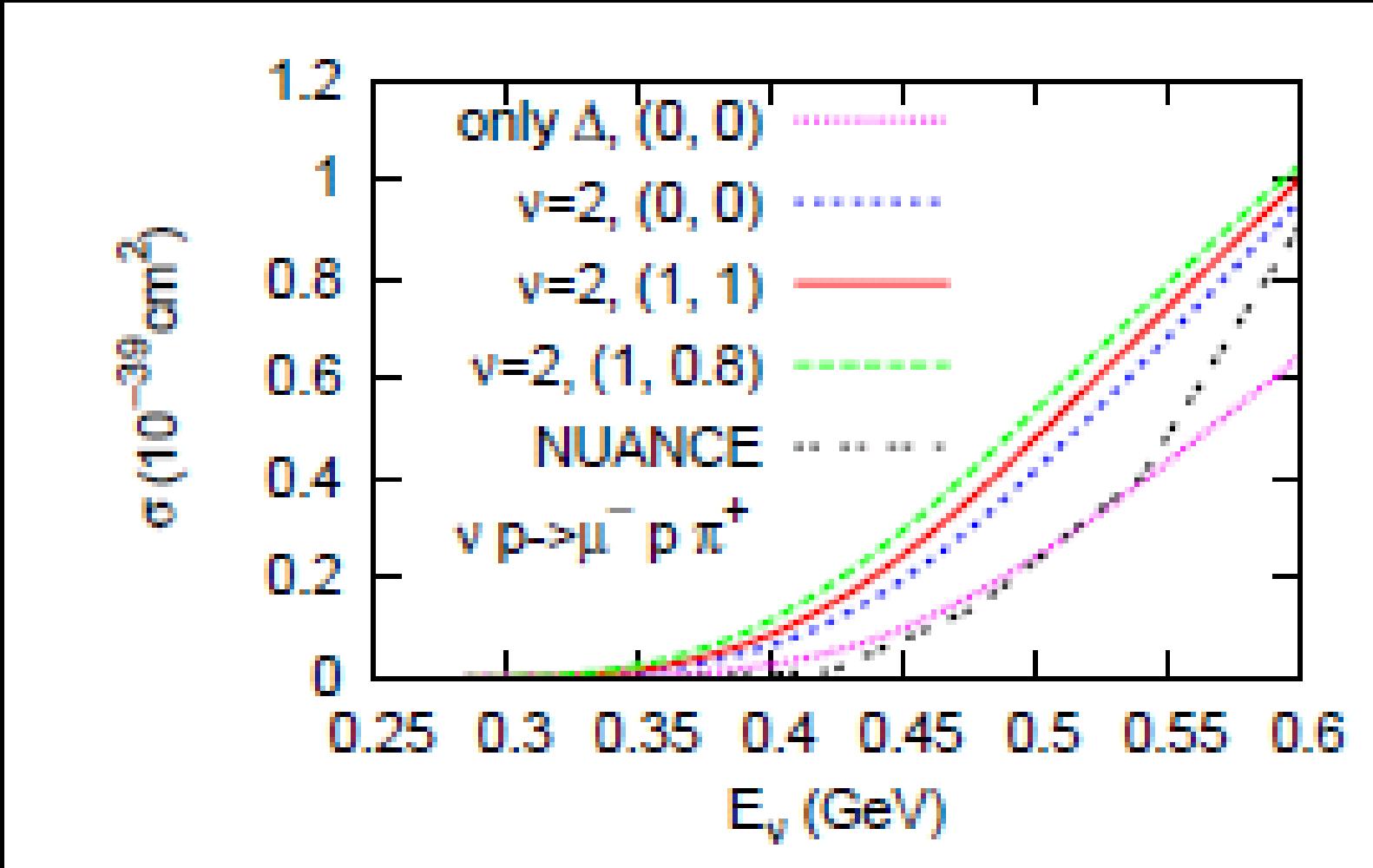


E. Oset and L. Salcedo, NPA 468, 631 (1987), P. Barreau et al., NPA 402, 515 (1983).

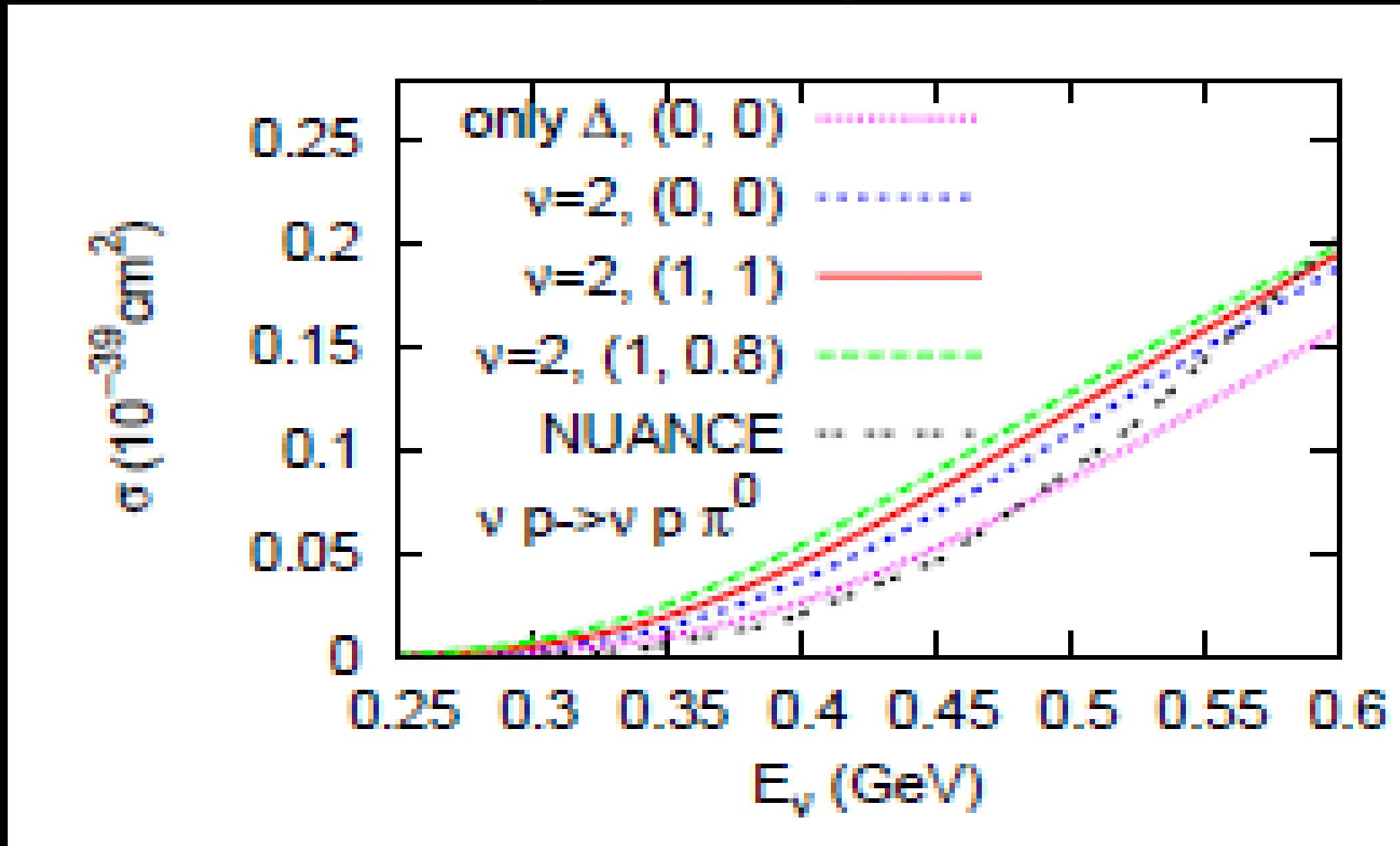
- Check: incoherent electro-production of pion from C12.



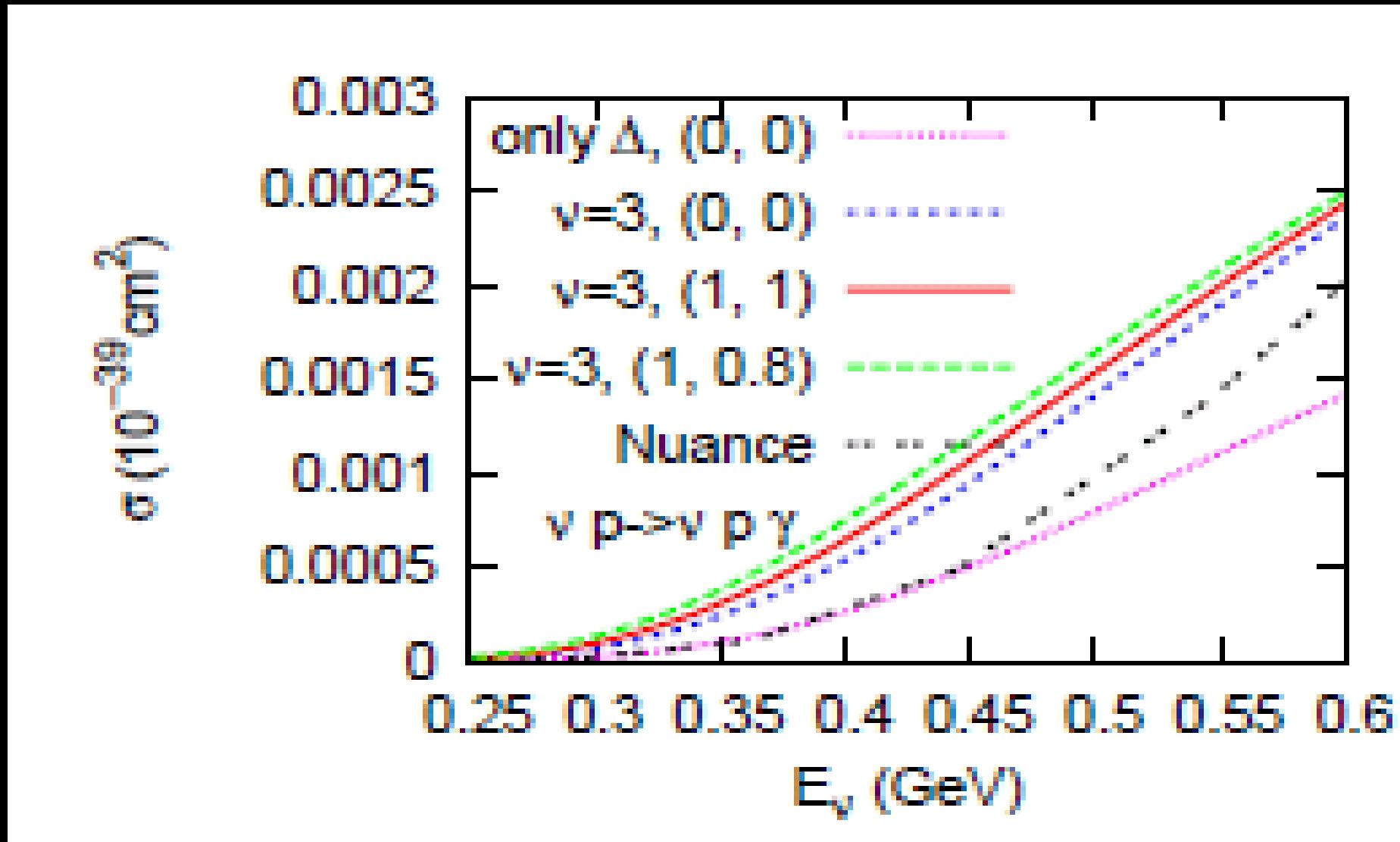
Incoherent neutrino production of pion from C12



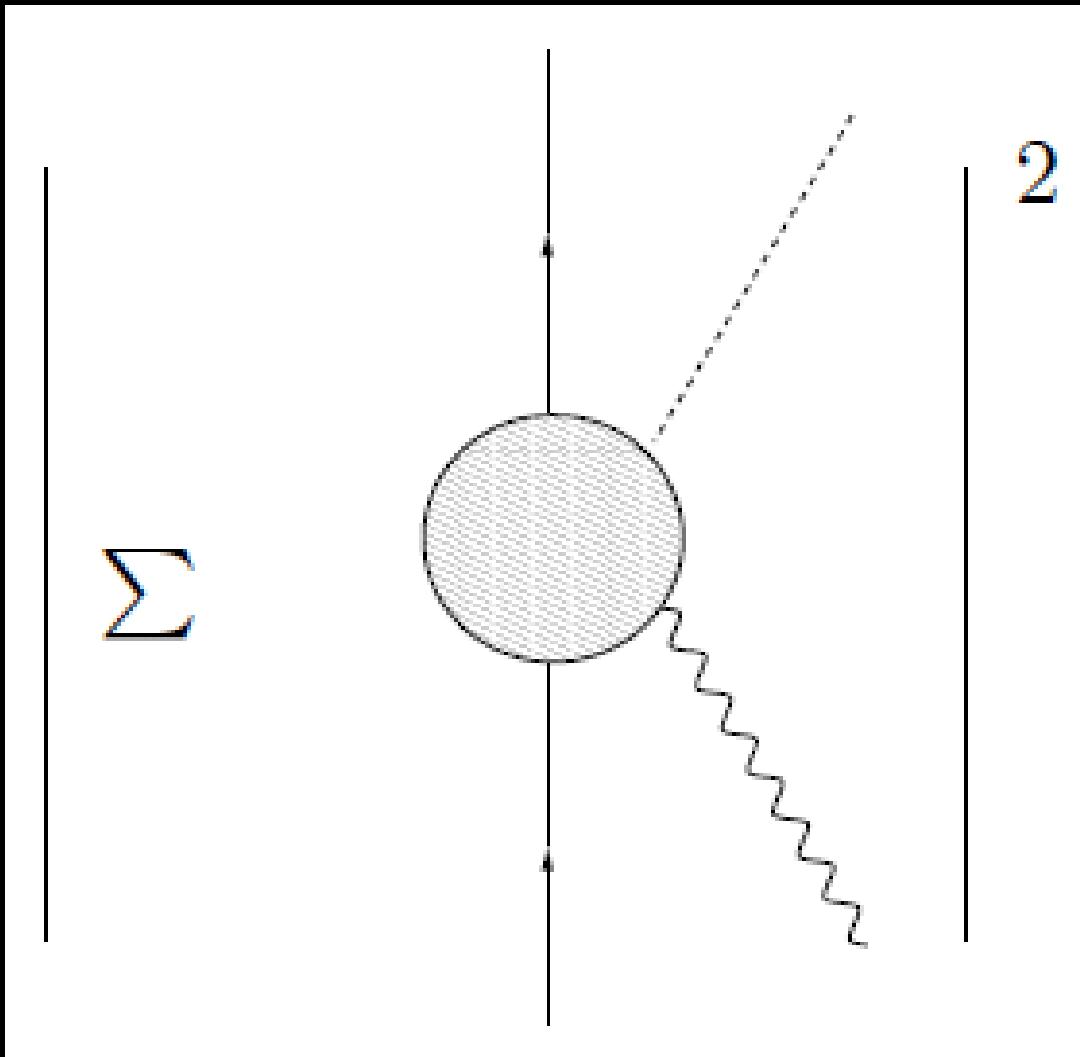
Incoh. neutrinoprod. of pion from C12



Incoh. neutrinoprod. of photon from C12



Coherent production of pion



Coherent production of pion

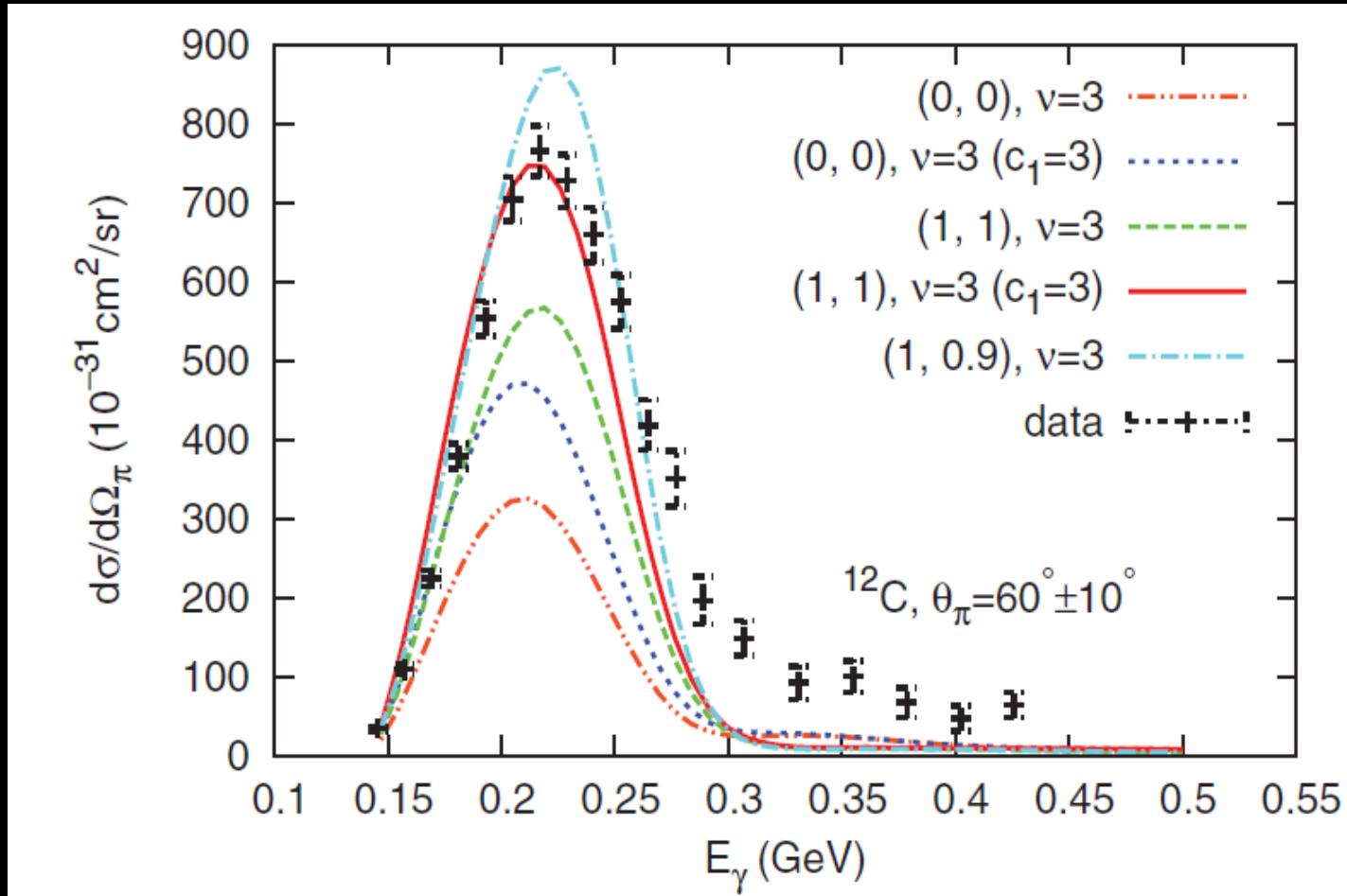
- “Optimal” approximation (factorization):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{m_A} \langle A, \pi(\vec{k}_\pi) | J_{had}^\mu | A \rangle \\ & \approx \begin{cases} \int_A d\vec{r} e^{i(\vec{q}-\vec{k}_\pi)\cdot\vec{r}} \langle J_{had}^\mu(\vec{q}, \vec{k}_\pi, \vec{r}) \rangle & \text{PW,} \\ \int_A d\vec{r} e^{i(\vec{q}-\vec{k}_\pi)\cdot\vec{r}} e^{-i \int_z^\infty \frac{\Pi(\rho, l)}{2|\vec{k}_\pi|} dl} \langle J_{had}^\mu(\vec{q}, \vec{k}_\pi, \vec{r}) \rangle & \text{DW.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

*X.Z. and B. Serot, PRC 86,
035504 (2012)
arXiv:1208.1553)*

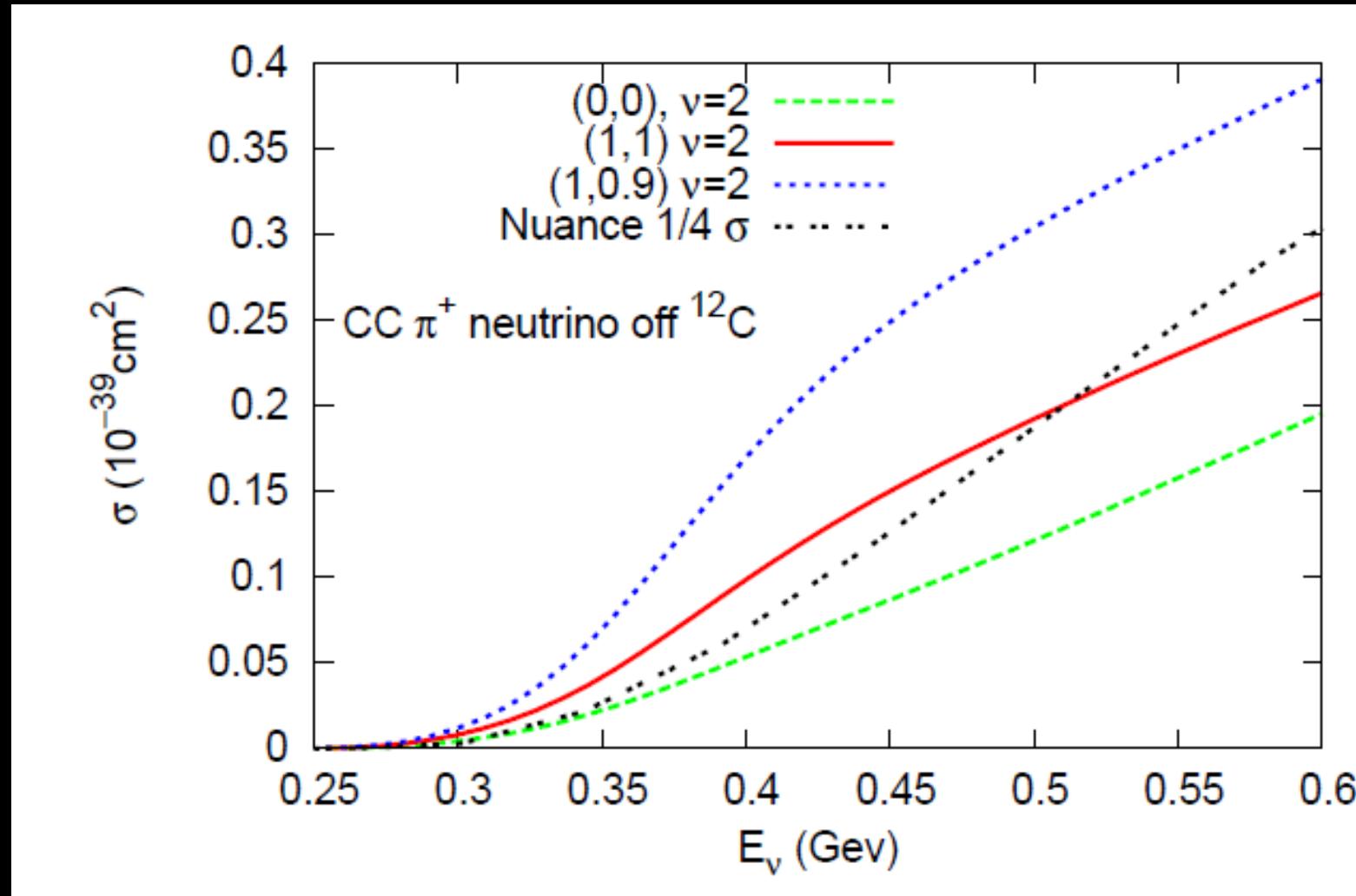
$$\begin{aligned} \langle J_{had}^\mu(\vec{q}, \vec{k}_\pi, \vec{r}) \rangle & \approx \rho_n(\vec{r}) \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s_z} \frac{1}{p_{ni}^{*0}} \langle n, s_z, \frac{\vec{q} - \vec{k}_\pi}{2} | J_{had}^\mu(\vec{q}, \vec{k}_\pi) | n, s_z, \frac{\vec{k}_\pi - \vec{q}}{2} \rangle \\ & + \rho_p(\vec{r}) \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s_z} \frac{1}{p_{ni}^{*0}} \langle p, s_z, \frac{\vec{q} - \vec{k}_\pi}{2} | J_{had}^\mu(\vec{q}, \vec{k}_\pi) | p, s_z, \frac{\vec{k}_\pi - \vec{q}}{2} \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

- Check: photo-production of pions from C12.

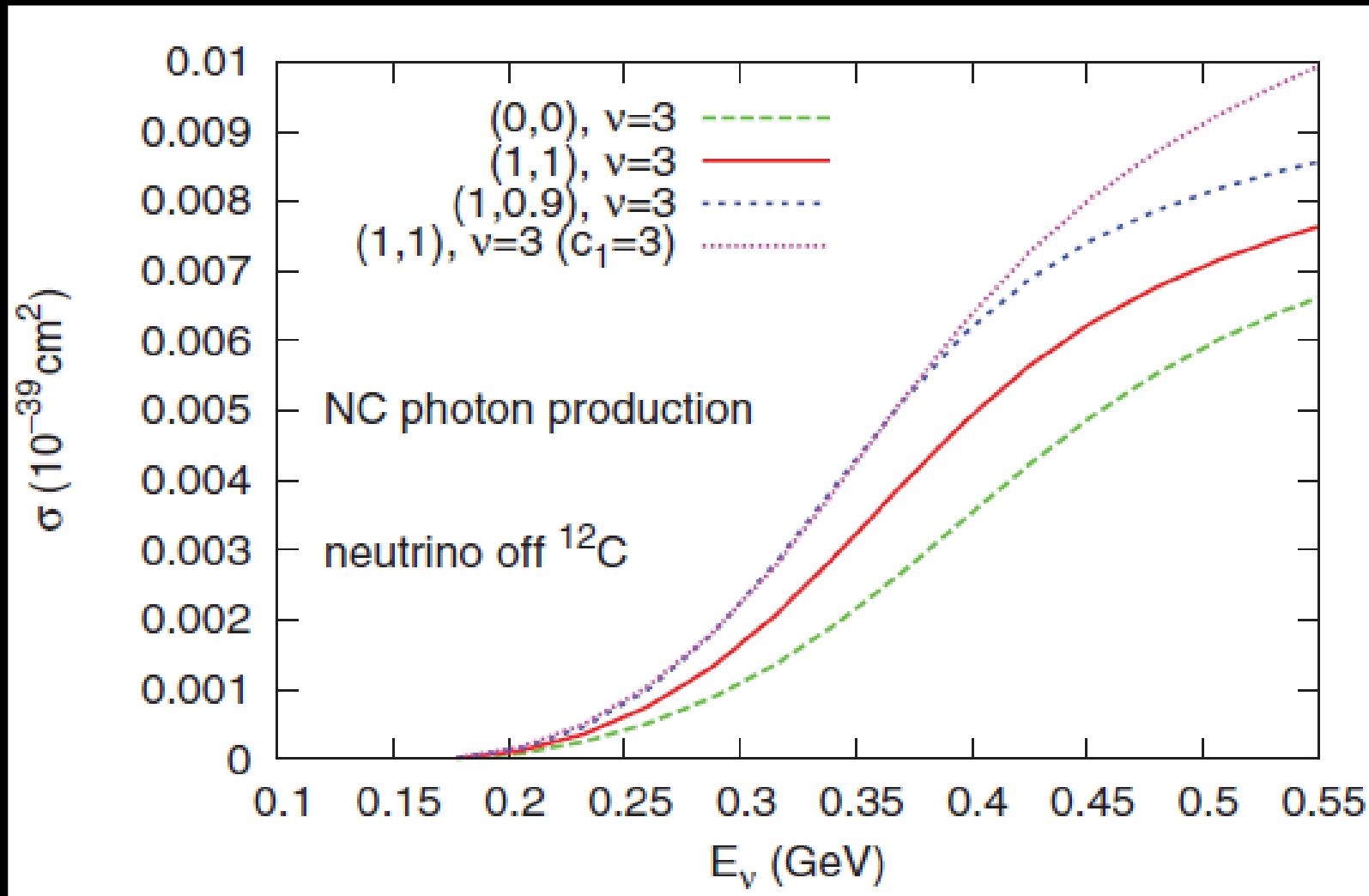


*M. Schmitz, Ph.D. thesis, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, 1996.
W. Peters, H. Lenske, and U. Mosel, NPA 640, 89 (1998).*

Coh. neutrinoprod. of pion from C12



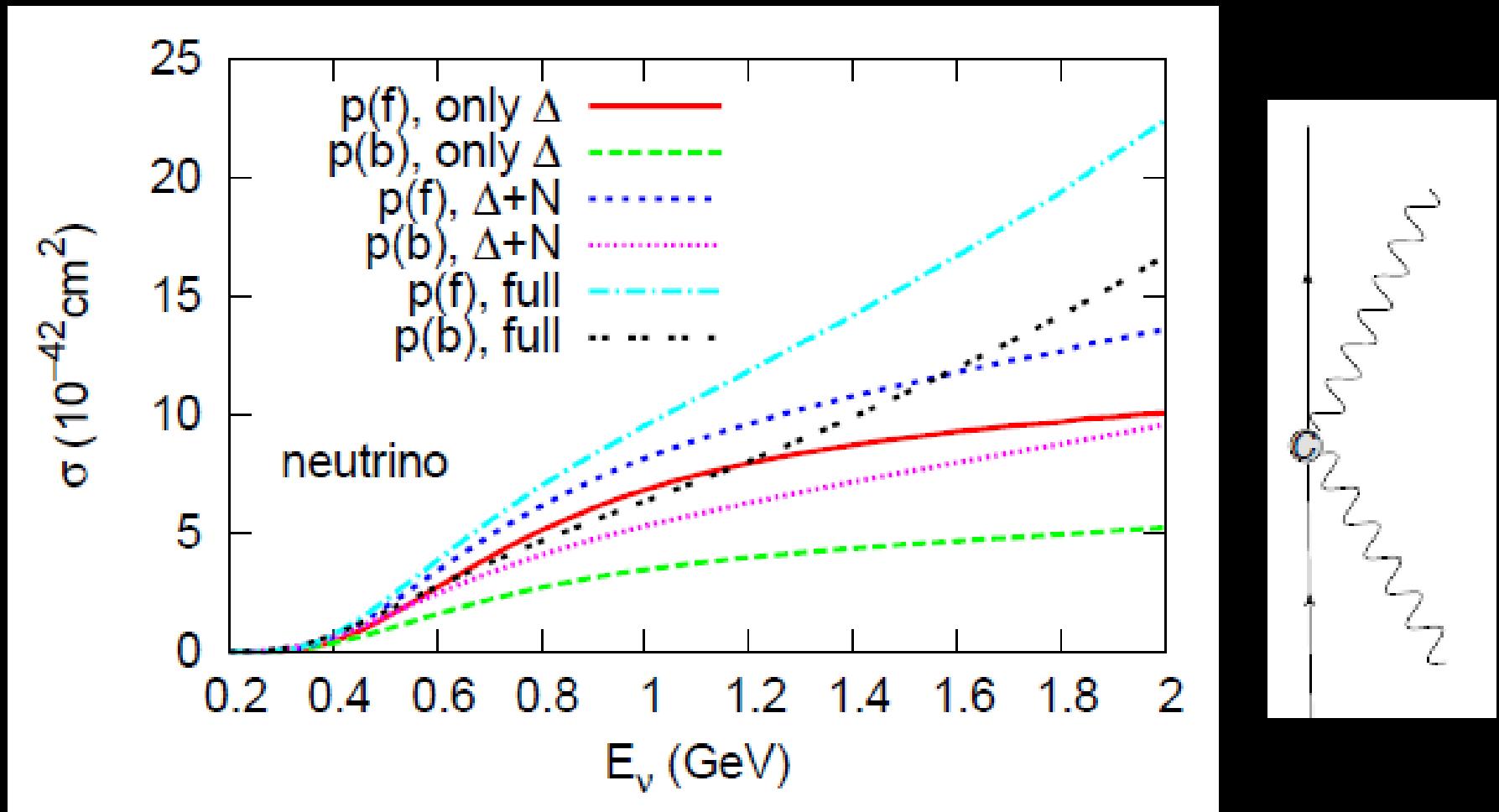
Coh. neutrinoprod. of photon from C12



MiniBooNE NC photon

X.Z. and B. Serot, PLB 719, 409 (2013)
(arXiv: 1210.3210)

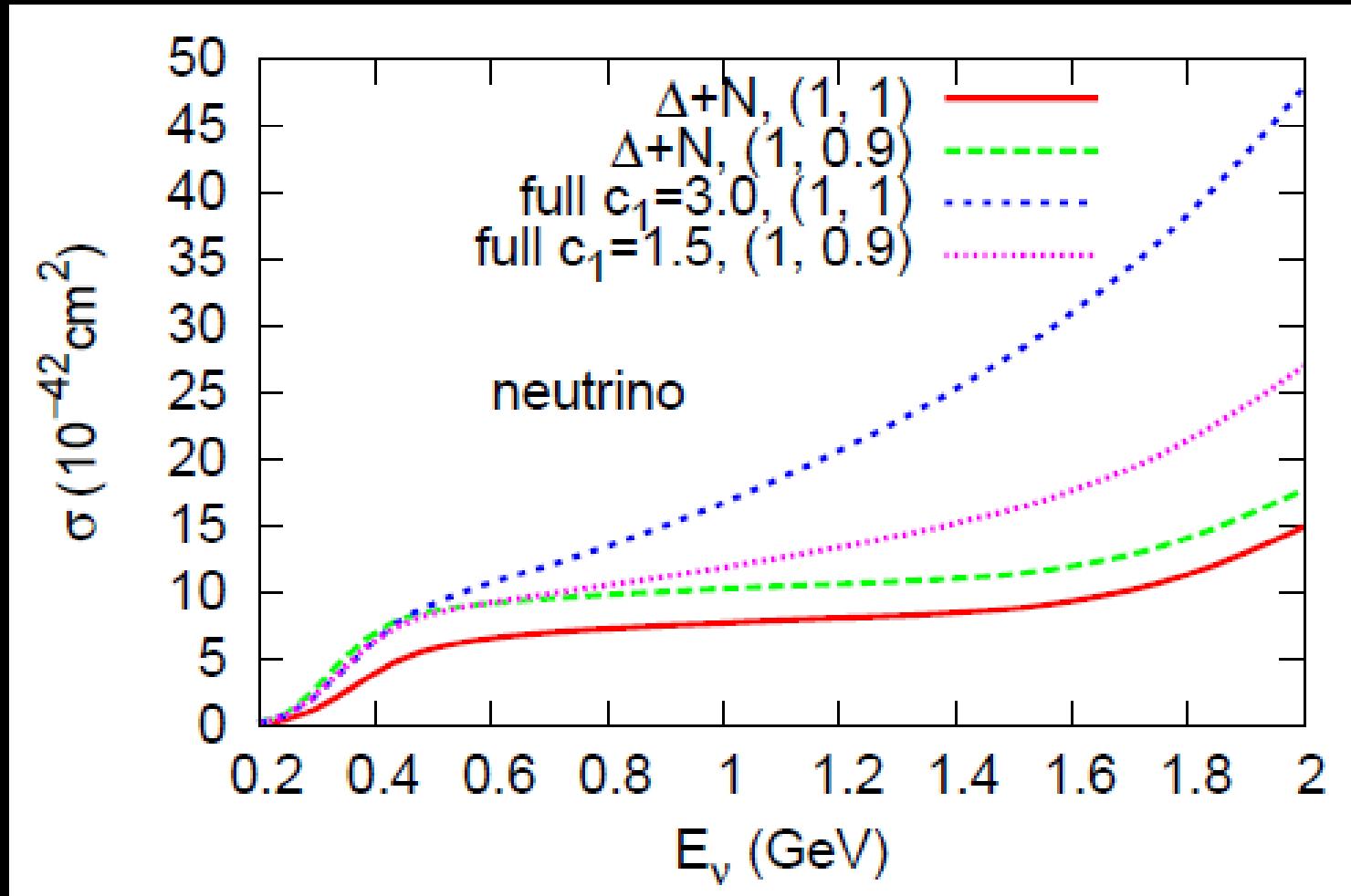
*Extrapolation
of previous
results to
higher energy*



$$\frac{c_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu N \text{Tr}(\tilde{a}^\nu \bar{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}) , \quad \frac{e_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \tilde{a}^\nu N \bar{f}_{s\mu\nu}$$

MiniBooNE NC photon

*Coherent
production*



MiniBooNE NC photon events

| E_{QE} (GeV) | [0.2, 0.3] | [0.3, 0.475] | [0.475, 1.25] |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| coh | 1.5 (2.9) | 6.0 (9.2) | 2.1 (8.0) |
| inc | 12.0 (14.1) | 25.5 (31.1) | 12.6 (23.2) |
| H | 4.1 (4.4) | 10.6 (11.6) | 4.6 (6.3) |
| Total | 17.6 (21.4) | 42.1 (51.9) | 19.3 (37.5) |
| MiniBN | 19.5 | 47.3 | 19.4 |
| Excess | 42.6 ± 25.3 | 82.2 ± 23.3 | 21.5 ± 34.9 |

| E_{QE} (GeV) | [0.2, 0.3] | [0.3, 0.475] | [0.475, 1.25] |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| coh | 1.0 (2.2) | 3.1 (5.5) | 0.87 (5.4) |
| inc | 4.5 (5.3) | 10.0 (12.2) | 4.0 (10.2) |
| H | 1.3 (1.6) | 3.6 (4.3) | 1.1 (2.4) |
| Total | 6.8 (9.1) | 16.7 (22.0) | 6.0 (18.0) |
| MiniBN | 8.8 | 16.9 | 6.8 |
| Excess | 34.6 ± 13.6 | 23.5 ± 13.4 | 20.2 ± 22.8 |

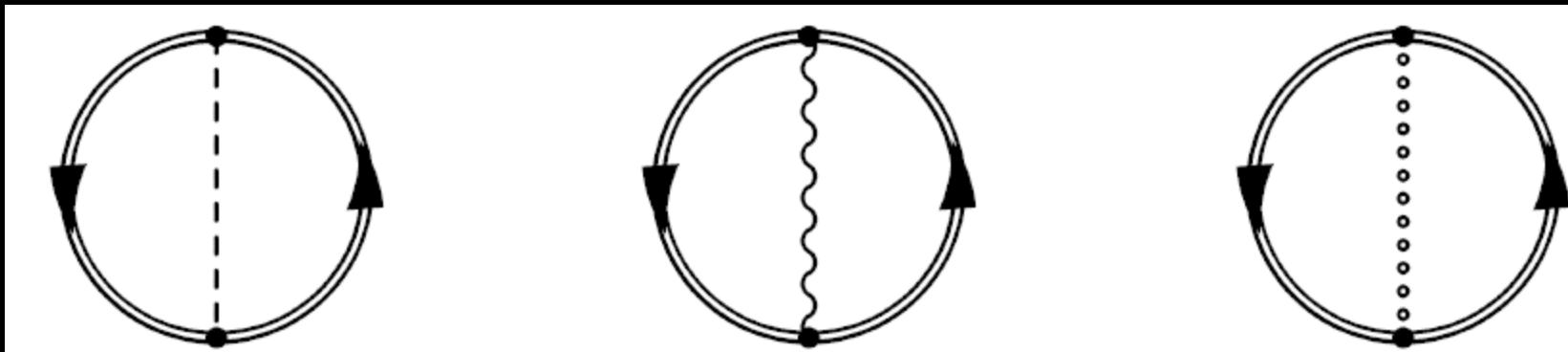
Summary

- QHD EFT → **a unified frame work** for studying nuclear structure, EW response, nucleon, pion and Delta behavior in the medium
- Study EW pion and photon prod. in the QHD EFT, by using “LFG” (incoh.) and optimal factorization (coh.) approx.
- Extrapolate the EFT results to the 1—2 GeV lepton energy region; the kernel is from the EFT calculation.
- Calculate NC photons at MiniBooNE: **the low energy excess can not be fully explained as NC photons.**
- Interesting things to be done: a systematic study of Delta and pion dynamics in QHD EFT; go beyond “LFG”; treat the pion and photon prods., and quasi elastic scattering in this EFT.

Back up

Where Are the Pions?

- For nuclear equation of state (EOS), 1- and 2-loop calculations (including pion) are done by Y. Hu, J. McIntire, and B. Serot (NPA 794:187, 2007); Infrared Regularization.



Spin-3/2 Particle in EFT

- Redundant degrees of freedom in Rarita-Schwinger representation ( circled in red) do NOT show up.

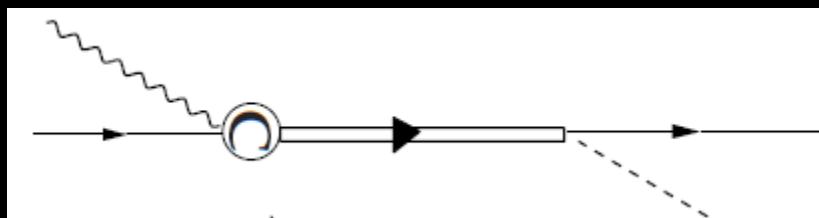
$$\begin{aligned} S_F &= (S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})} + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)}) + (S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})} + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)})(\Sigma^{(\frac{3}{2})} + \Sigma^{(\frac{3}{2}\perp)})(S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})} + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)}) + \dots \\ &= S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})} + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})}\Sigma^{(\frac{3}{2})}S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2})} + \dots \\ &\quad + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)} + S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)}\Sigma^{(\frac{3}{2}\perp)}S_F^{0(\frac{3}{2}\perp)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

*This can be generalized
to other spins*

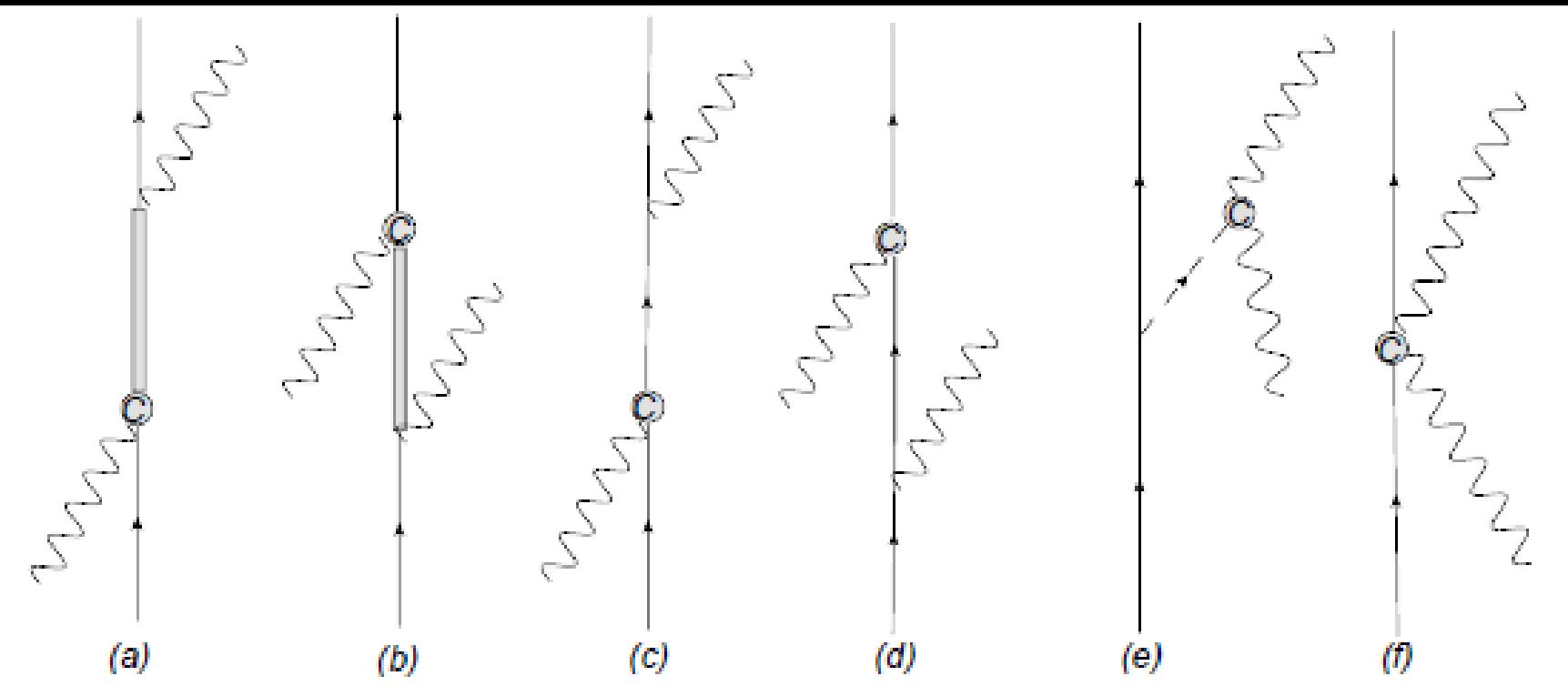
Related work: V. Pascalutsa, PRD 58: 096002, 1998; V. P and D. Phillips, PRC 67: 055202, 2003; H. Krebs, E. Epelbaum, and U. Meissner, PRC 80: 028201, 2009; PLB 683: 222, 2010

Spin-3/2 Particle in EFT

- Redundant degrees of freedom in Rarita-Schwinger representation (ψ^μ) do NOT show up.
- Off-shell couplings: $\gamma_\mu \psi^\mu$, $\partial_\mu \psi^\mu$, $\bar{\psi}^\mu \gamma_\mu$, and $\partial_\mu \bar{\psi}^\mu$



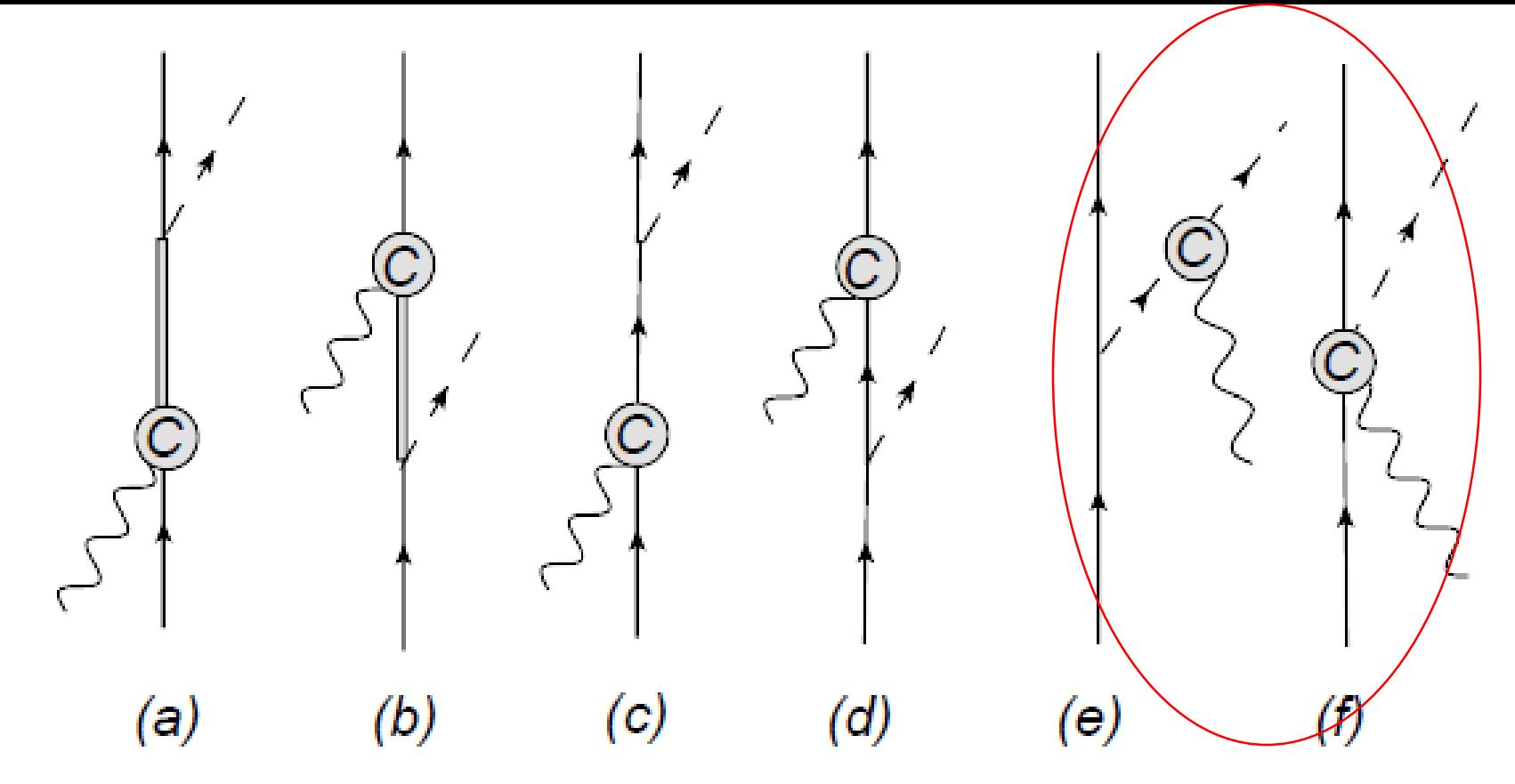
Kernel



- (e) is small
- (f) are the anomalous terms with FFs included.

$$\frac{c_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu N \text{Tr}(\tilde{a}^\nu \bar{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}) , \quad \frac{e_1}{M^2} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \tilde{a}^\nu N \bar{f}_{s\mu\nu} .$$

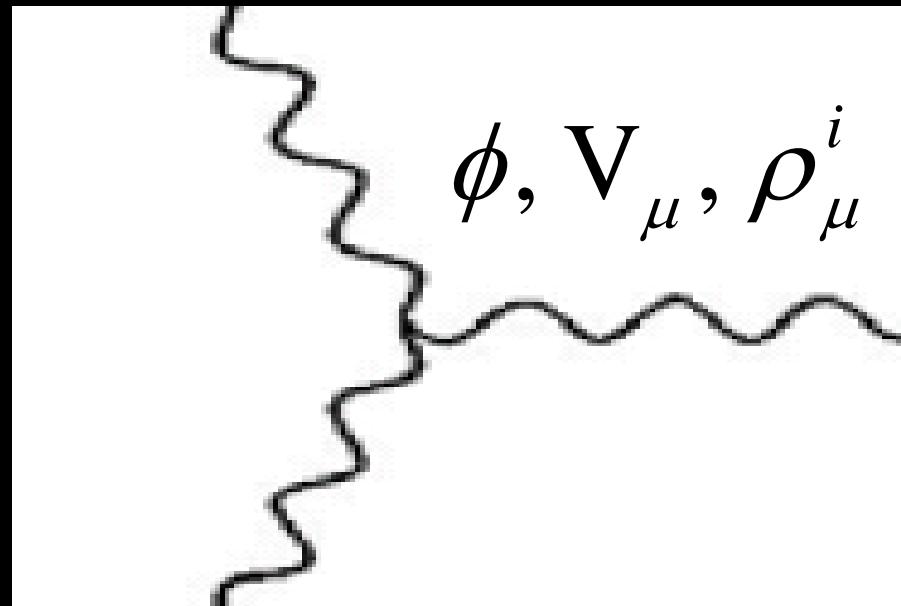
Benchmarks: pion prod.



- FFs included in an EFT inspired way: CVC and PCAC.
- K-R, and anomalous diagrams included.

Intro. to QHD

- NN interactions (relativistic field theory)
- Mesons nonlinear interactions



*Three body
force*

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD: $SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)_B$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{QCD} + \bar{q} \gamma_\mu (v^\mu + B v_{(s)}^\mu + \gamma_5 a^\mu) q - \bar{q} (s - i \gamma_5 p) q$$

$$q_{LA} \rightarrow \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] \left(\exp \left[-i \theta_{Li}(x) \frac{\tau^i}{2} \right] \right)_A^B q_{LB} \equiv \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] (L)_A^B q_{LB},$$

$$q_R \rightarrow \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] \exp \left[-i \theta_{Ri}(x) \frac{\tau^i}{2} \right] q_R \equiv \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] R q_R,$$

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD:
- Its nonlinear realization at low energy EFT:

$$q_{LA} \rightarrow \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] \left(\exp \left[-i \theta_{Li}(x) \frac{\tau^i}{2} \right] \right)_A^B q_{LB} \equiv \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] (L)_A^B q_{LB},$$

$$q_R \rightarrow \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] \exp \left[-i \theta_{Ri}(x) \frac{\tau^i}{2} \right] q_R \equiv \exp \left[-i \frac{\theta(x)}{3} \right] R q_R,$$

$$U \equiv \exp \left[2i \frac{\pi_i(x)}{f_\pi} t^i \right] \rightarrow L U R^\dagger,$$

$$\xi \equiv \sqrt{U} = \exp \left[i \frac{\pi_i}{f_\pi} t^i \right] \rightarrow L \xi h^\dagger = h \xi R^\dagger,$$

$$\tilde{v}_\mu \equiv \frac{-i}{2} [\xi^\dagger (\partial_\mu - il_\mu) \xi + \xi (\partial_\mu - ir_\mu) \xi^\dagger] \equiv \tilde{v}_{i\mu} t^i \rightarrow h \tilde{v}_\mu h^\dagger - ih \partial_\mu h^\dagger,$$

$$\tilde{a}_\mu \equiv \frac{-i}{2} [\xi^\dagger (\partial_\mu - il_\mu) \xi - \xi (\partial_\mu - ir_\mu) \xi^\dagger] \equiv \tilde{a}_{i\mu} t^i \rightarrow h \tilde{a}_\mu h^\dagger,$$

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD:
- Its nonlinear realization at low energy EFT:

$$(\tilde{\partial}_\mu \psi)_\alpha \equiv (\partial_\mu + i \tilde{v}_\mu - i v_{(s)\mu} B)_\alpha^\beta \psi_\beta \rightarrow \exp[-i\theta(x)B] h_\alpha^\beta (\tilde{\partial}_\mu \psi)_\beta ,$$

$$\tilde{v}_{\mu\nu} \equiv -i[\tilde{a}_\mu, \tilde{a}_\nu] \rightarrow h \tilde{v}_{\mu\nu} h^\dagger ,$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{(+)} \equiv \xi^\dagger f_{L\mu\nu} \xi + \xi f_{R\mu\nu} \xi^\dagger \rightarrow h F_{\mu\nu}^{(+)} h^\dagger ,$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{(-)} \equiv \xi^\dagger f_{L\mu\nu} \xi - \xi f_{R\mu\nu} \xi^\dagger \rightarrow h F_{\mu\nu}^{(-)} h^\dagger ,$$

A quick look:

- ...
- The lagrangian, baryon section:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{N(\hat{\nu} \leq 3)} &= \overline{N} \left(i\gamma^\mu [\tilde{\partial}_\mu + ig_\rho \rho_\mu + ig_v V_\mu] + g_A \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \tilde{a}_\mu - M + g_s \phi \right) N \\ &\quad - \frac{f_\rho g_\rho}{4M} \overline{N} \rho_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N - \frac{f_v g_v}{4M} \overline{N} V_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N - \frac{\kappa_\pi}{M} \overline{N} \tilde{v}_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N + \frac{4\beta_\pi}{M} \overline{N} N \text{Tr}(\tilde{a}_\mu \tilde{a}^\mu)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\Delta = \frac{-i}{2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \{ \sigma^{\mu\nu}, (i \tilde{\partial} - h_\rho \phi - h_v \mathcal{V} - m + h_s \phi) \}_a^b \Delta_{b\nu} + \tilde{h}_A \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \tilde{\partial}_a^b \gamma^5 \Delta_b^\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta, N, \pi} = h_A \overline{\Delta}^{a\mu} T_a^\dagger {}^{iA} \tilde{a}_{i\mu} N_A + \text{c.c.},$$

A quick look:

- ...
- The lagrangian, baryon section.
- The lagrangian, meson section:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{meson}(\partial \leq 4)} = & \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{4} f_\pi^2 \text{Tr}[\tilde{\partial}_\mu U (\tilde{\partial}^\mu U)^\dagger] \\ & + \frac{1}{4} f_\pi^2 m_\pi^2 \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger - 2) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\rho_{\mu\nu} \rho^{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{4} V^{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{1}{2g_\gamma} (\text{Tr}(F^{(+)\mu\nu} \rho_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{3} f_s^{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu})\end{aligned}$$

*Vector meson dominance
(VMD)*

A quick look:

- ...
- Electroweak (EW) interactions:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\Delta, N, \text{bg}} = & \frac{ic_{1\Delta}}{M} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \gamma_\nu \gamma^5 T_a^\dagger iA F_i^{(+)\mu\nu} N_A + \frac{ic_{3\Delta}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a i\gamma^5 T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}_\nu F^{(+)\mu\nu})_i N_A + \frac{c_{6\Delta}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\lambda^a \sigma_{\mu\nu} T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}^\lambda \overline{F}^{(+)\mu\nu})_i N_A \\ & - \frac{d_{2\Delta}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}_\nu F^{(-)\mu\nu})_i N_A - \frac{id_{4\Delta}}{M} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \gamma_\nu T_a^\dagger iA F_i^{(-)\mu\nu} N_A - \frac{id_{7\Delta}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\lambda^a \sigma_{\mu\nu} T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}^\lambda F^{(-)\mu\nu})_i N_A + \text{c.c.}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{\Delta, N, \rho} = & \frac{ic_{1\Delta\rho}}{M} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \gamma_\nu \gamma^5 T_a^\dagger iA \rho_i^{\mu\nu} N_A + \frac{ic_{3\Delta\rho}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a i\gamma^5 T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}_\nu \rho^{\mu\nu})_i N_A + \frac{c_{6\Delta\rho}}{M^2} \overline{\Delta}_\lambda^a \sigma_{\mu\nu} T_a^\dagger iA (\tilde{\partial}^\lambda \overline{\rho}^{\mu\nu})_i N_A + \text{c.c.}\end{aligned}$$

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD:

$$SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)_B$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{QCD} + \bar{q} \gamma_\mu (v^\mu_{(s)} + B v^\mu_{(s)} + \gamma_5 a^\mu) q - \bar{q} (s - i \gamma_5 p) q$$

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD
- The lagrangian, baryon section:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{N(\hat{\nu} \leq 3)} = & \overline{N} \left(i\gamma^\mu [\tilde{\partial}_\mu + ig_\rho \rho_\mu + ig_v V_\mu] + g_A \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \tilde{a}_\mu - M + g_s \phi \right) N \\ & - \frac{f_\rho g_\rho}{4M} \overline{N} \rho_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N - \frac{f_v g_v}{4M} \overline{N} V_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N - \frac{\kappa_\pi}{M} \overline{N} \tilde{v}_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu} N + \frac{4\beta_\pi}{M} \overline{N} N \text{Tr}(\tilde{a}_\mu \tilde{a}^\mu)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\Delta = \frac{-i}{2} \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \{ \sigma^{\mu\nu}, (i \tilde{\partial} - h_\rho \phi - h_v \psi - m + h_s \phi) \}_a^b \Delta_{b\nu} + \tilde{h}_A \overline{\Delta}_\mu^a \tilde{\partial}_a^b \gamma^5 \Delta_b^\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta, N, \pi} = h_A \overline{\Delta}^{a\mu} T_a^\dagger {}^{iA} \tilde{a}_{i\mu} N_A + \text{c.c.},$$

A quick look:

- Chiral symmetry in QCD
- The lagrangian, baryon section.
- The lagrangian, meson section:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{meson}} &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{4} f_\pi^2 \text{Tr}[\tilde{\partial}_\mu U (\tilde{\partial}^\mu U)^\dagger] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} f_\pi^2 m_\pi^2 \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger - 2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\rho_{\mu\nu} \rho^{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{4} V^{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2g_\gamma} (\text{Tr}(F^{(+)\mu\nu} \rho_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{3} f_s^{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu})\end{aligned}$$

Vector meson dominance (VMD)

A quick look:

- ...
- Electroweak (EW) interactions:

$$l_\mu = -e \frac{\tau^0}{2} A_\mu + \frac{g}{\cos \theta_w} \sin^2 \theta_w \frac{\tau^0}{2} Z_\mu - \frac{g}{\cos \theta_w} \frac{\tau^0}{2} Z_\mu - g V_{ud} \left(W_\mu^{+1} \frac{\tau_{+1}}{2} + W_\mu^{-1} \frac{\tau_{-1}}{2} \right),$$

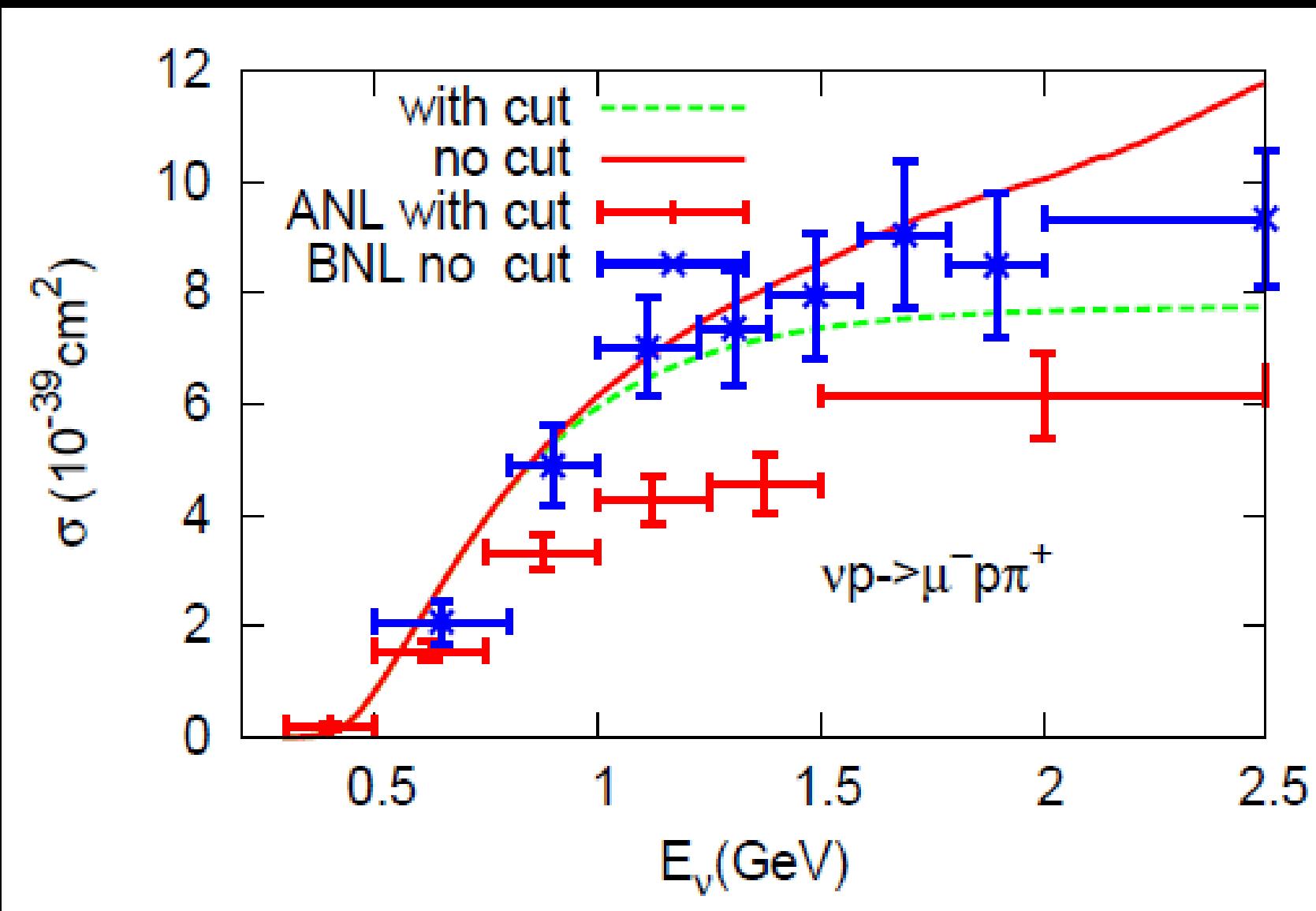
$$r_\mu = -e \frac{\tau^0}{2} A_\mu + \frac{g}{\cos \theta_w} \sin^2 \theta_w \frac{\tau^0}{2} Z_\mu,$$

$$v_{(s)\mu} = -e \frac{1}{2} A_\mu + \frac{g}{\cos \theta_w} \sin^2 \theta_w \frac{1}{2} Z_\mu.$$

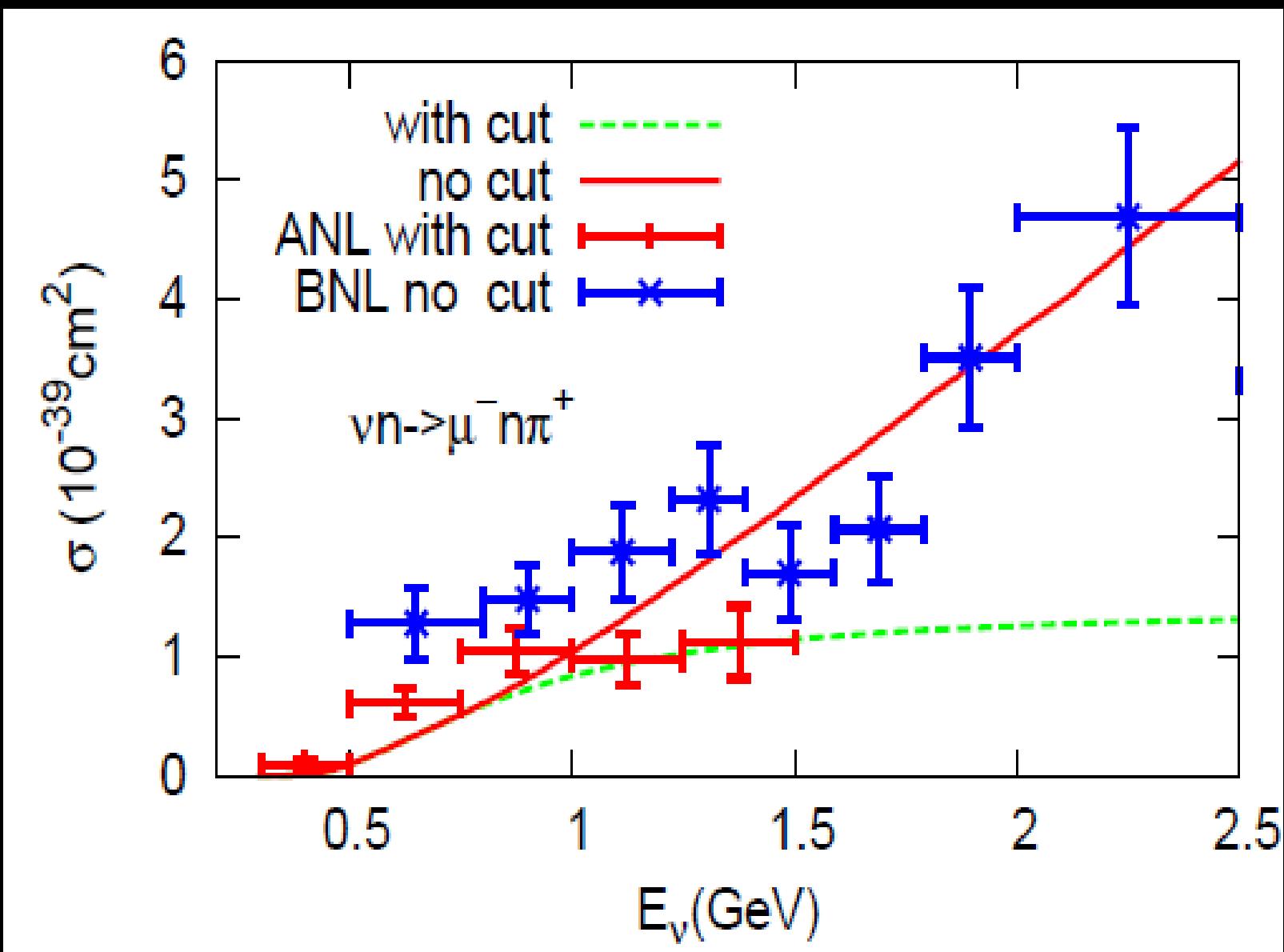
A quick look (recap)

- Chiral symmetry
- The lagrangian
- Electroweak (EW) interactions (CVC and PCAC)

Benchmarks



Benchmarks



Benchmarks

