

Nucleon sigma terms in chiral effective field theory

Jose Manuel Alarcón

Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen- und Kernphysik
University of Bonn

Works done in collaboration with L. S. Geng, J. Martín Camalich and J. A. Oller

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 - Higgs-nucleon coupling.
- The strength of this coupling is given by:

$$\sigma_{\pi N} = \frac{\hat{m}}{2m_N} \langle N | (\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d) | N \rangle$$

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Becher and Leutwyler, *JHEP* (2001)

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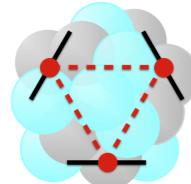
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Low Energy Nuclear Physics International Collaboration

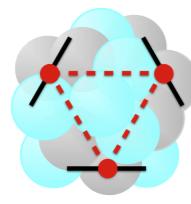


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- ... and all starts with a reliable chiral representation of the πN amplitude.

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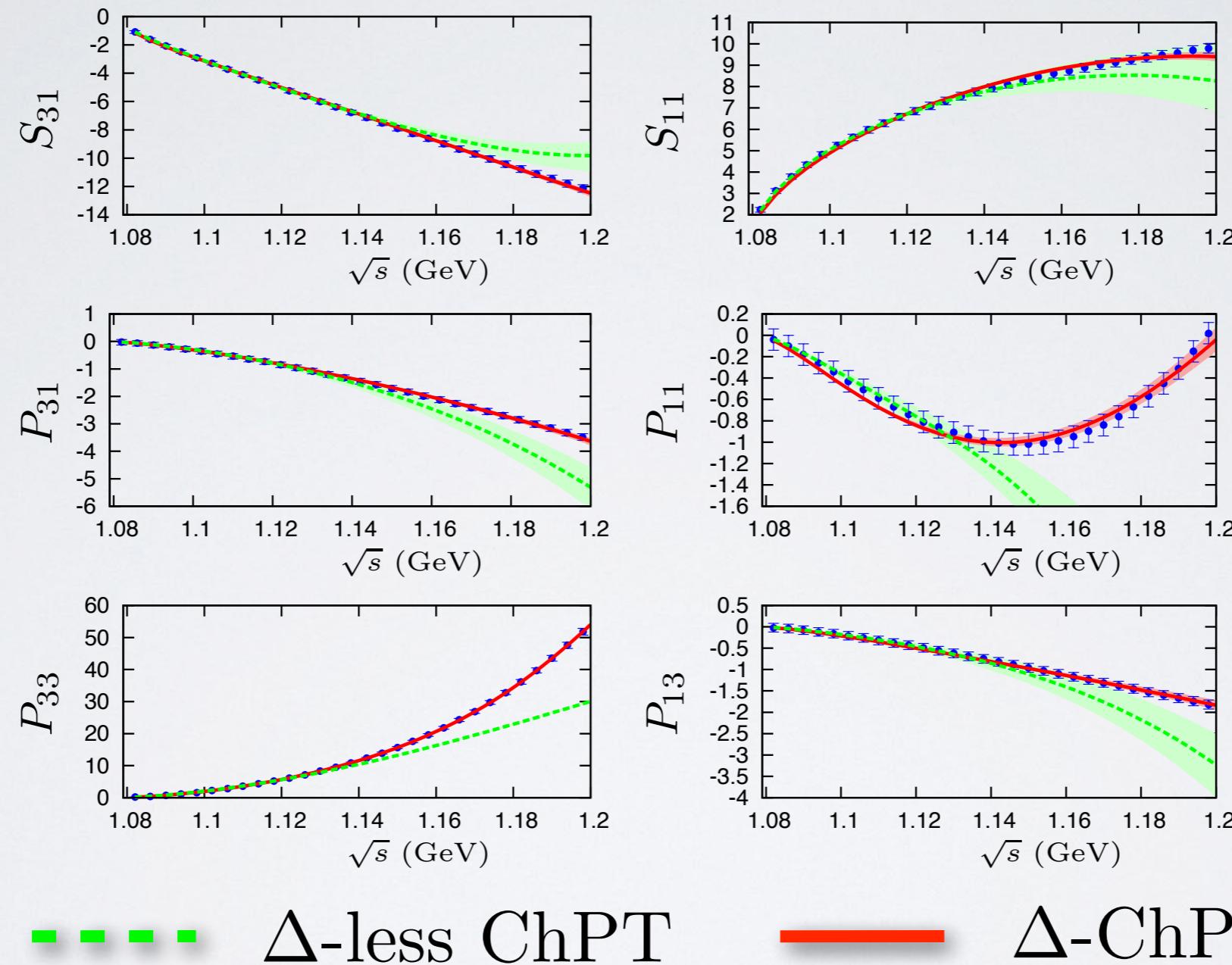
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 - George Washington University (WI08) [[Workman, et al., PRC 86 , \(2012\)](#)]
 - Zürich group (EM06) [[Matsinos, Woolcock, Oades, Rasche and Gashi, NPA 95 \(2006\)](#)]

πN scattering with relativistic chiral EFT

Fits to WI08



[Alarcón, Martín Camalich and Oller, Ann. of Phys. 336 (2013)]

πN scattering with relativistic chiral EFT

- Threshold parameters:

Partial Wave	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
a_{0+}^+	-1.1(1.0)	-0.12(33)	0.23(20)	-0.8	-0.10(12)	0.22(12)
a_{0+}^-	8.8(5)	8.33(44)	7.70(8)	9.2	8.83(5)	7.742(61)
a_{S1}	-10.0(1.1)	-8.5(6)	-7.47(22)	-10.0(4)	-8.4	-7.52(16)
a_{S11}	16.6(1.5)	16.6(9)	15.63(26)	17.5(3)	17.1	15.71(13)
a_{P31}	-4.15(35)	-3.89(35)	-4.10(9)	-4.4(2)	-3.8	-4.176(80)
a_{P11}	-8.4(5)	-7.5(1.0)	-8.43(18)	-7.8(2)	-5.8	-7.99(16)
a_{P33}	22.69(30)	21.4(5)	20.89(9)	21.4(2)	19.4	21.00(20)
a_{P13}	-3.00(32)	-2.84(31)	-3.09(8)	-3.0(2)	-2.3	-3.159(67)

- Pion-nucleon coupling (d_{18}):

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
Δ_{GT}	5.1(8)%	1.0(2.5)%	2.0(4)%	4.5(7)%	2.1(1)%	0.2(1.0)%
$g_{\pi N}$	13.53(10)	13.00(31)	13.13(5)	13.46(9)	13.15(1)	12.90(12)

- Sigma-term (c_1):

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
$\sigma_{\pi N}$ (MeV)	43(5)	59(4)	59(2)	45(8)	64(7)	56(9)

Agreement with the PWA that provides the input.

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a_{P13}	-3.00(32)	-2.84(31)	-3.09(8)	-3.0(2)	-2.3	-3.159(67)

- Pion-nucleon coupling (d_{18}):

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
Δ_{GT}	5.1(8)%	1.0(2.5)%	2.0(4)%	4.5(7)%	2.1(1)%	0.2(1.0)%
$g_{\pi N}$	13.53(10)	13.00(31)	13.13(5)	13.46(9)	13.15(1)	12.90(12)

- Sigma-term (c_1):

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
$\sigma_{\pi N}$ (MeV)	43(5)	59(4)	59(2)	45(8)	64(7)	56(9)

Agreement with the PWA that provides the input.

Never achieved before in ChEFT !!!

Subthreshold region

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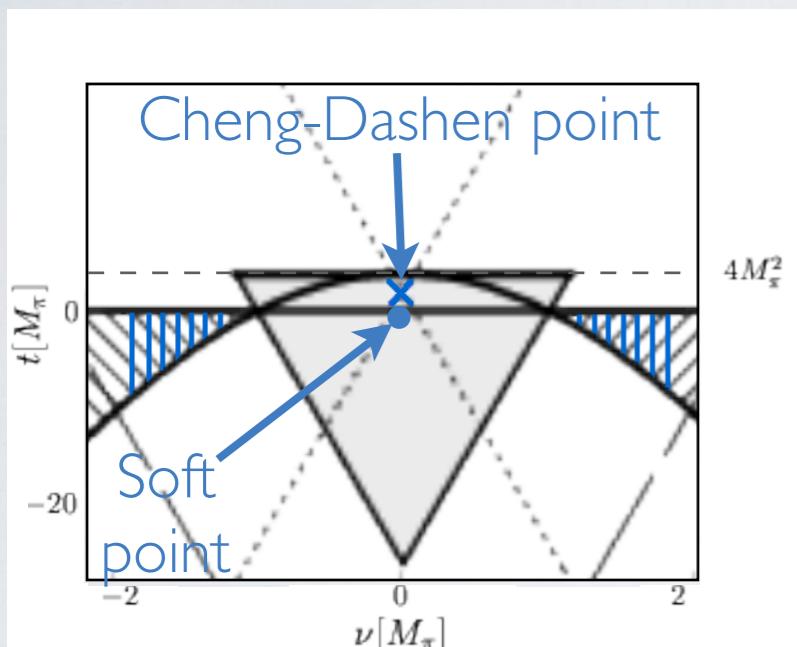
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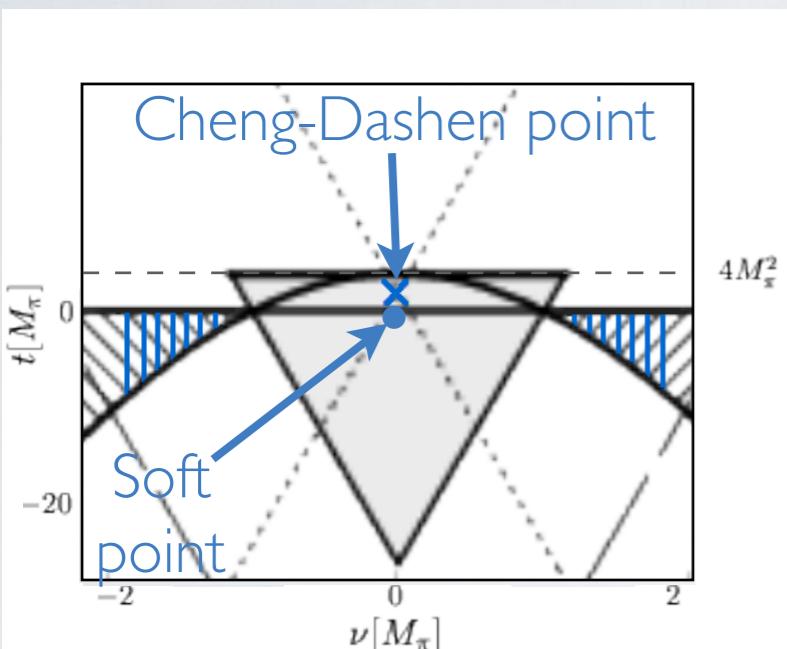


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$d_{00}^+ (M_\pi^{-1})$	-2.02(41)	-1.65(28)	-1.56(5)	-1.48(15)	-1.20(13)	-0.98(4)	-1.46	-1.30
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$d_{02}^+ (M_\pi^{-5})$	0.021(6)	0.021(6)	0.021(6)	0.004(6)	0.005(6)	0.004(6)	0.036	0.037
$b_{00}^+ (M_\pi^{-3})$	-6.5(2.4)	-7.4(2.3)	-7.01(1.1)	-5.1(1.7)	-5.1(1.7)	-4.5(9)	-3.54(6)	-
$d_{00}^- (M_\pi^{-2})$	1.81(24)	1.68(16)	1.495(28)	1.63(9)	1.53(8)	1.379(8)	1.53(2)	-
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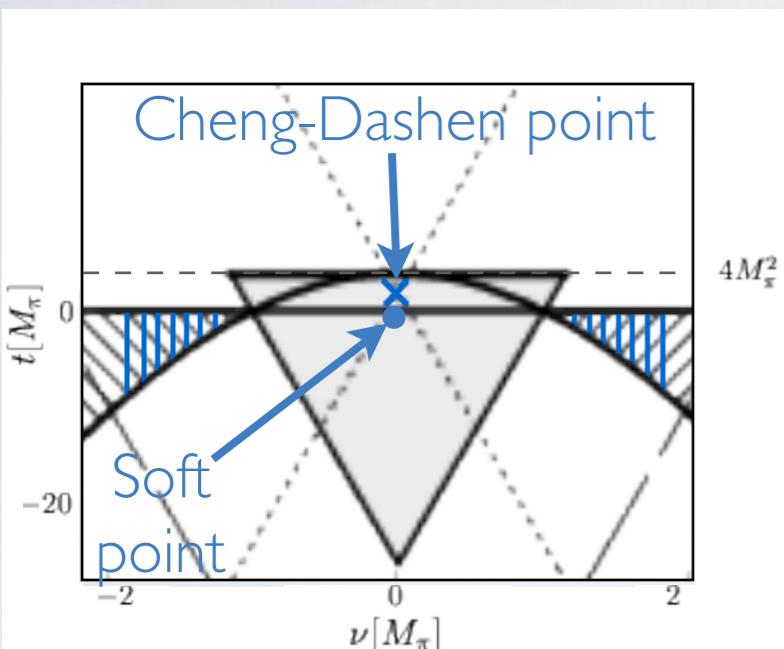
[Alarcón, Martín Camalich and Oller, Ann. of Phys. 336 (2013)]

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[Alarcón, Martín Camalich and Oller, Ann. of Phys. 336 (2013)]

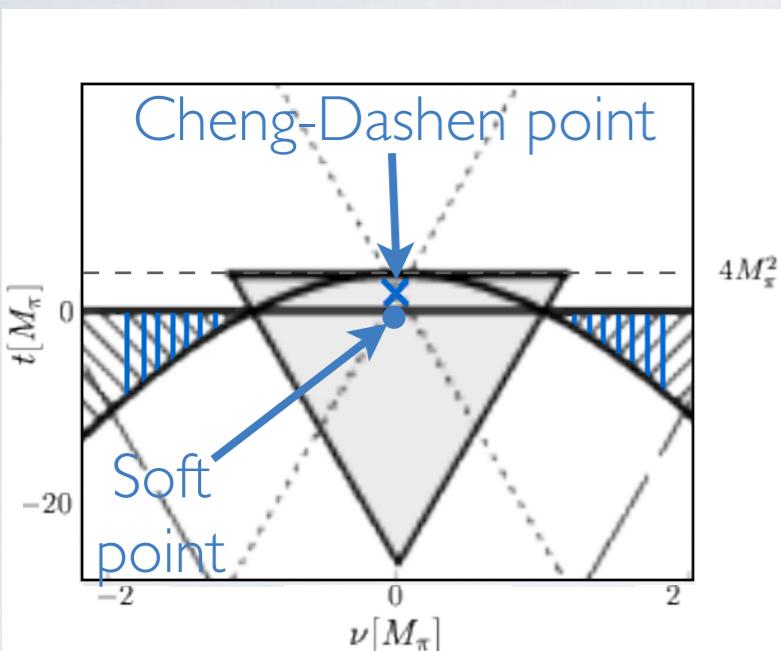
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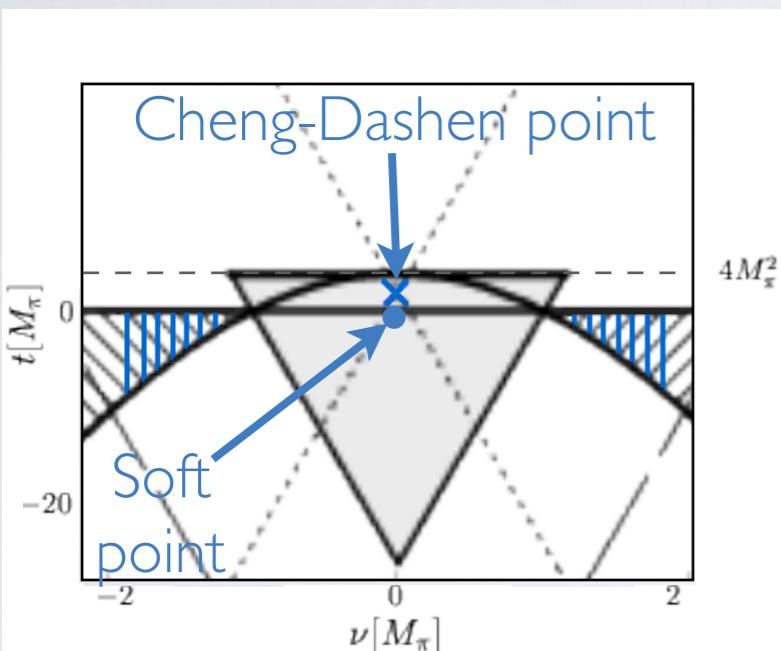
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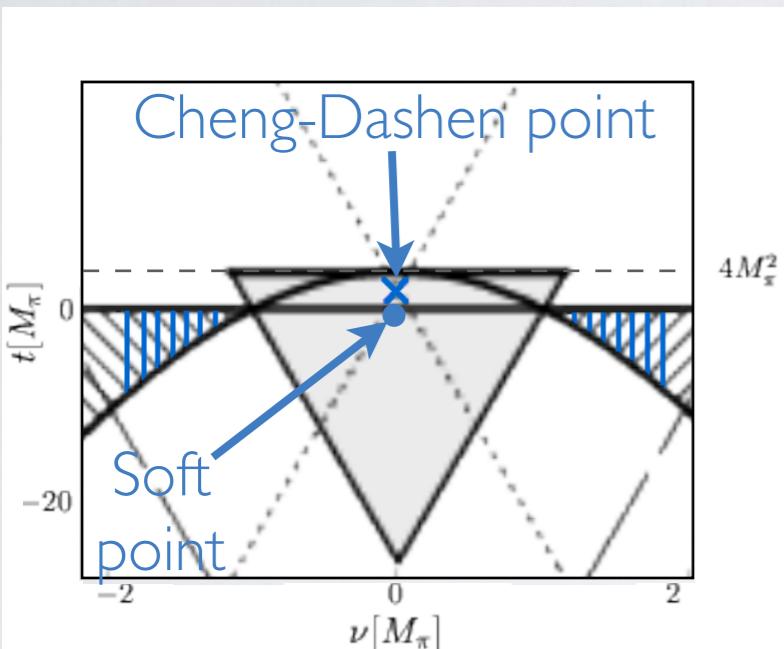
$$\Sigma = f_\pi^2 (d_{00}^+ + 2M_\pi^2 d_{01}^+) + f_\pi^2 (4M_\pi^4 d_{02}^+ + \dots)$$

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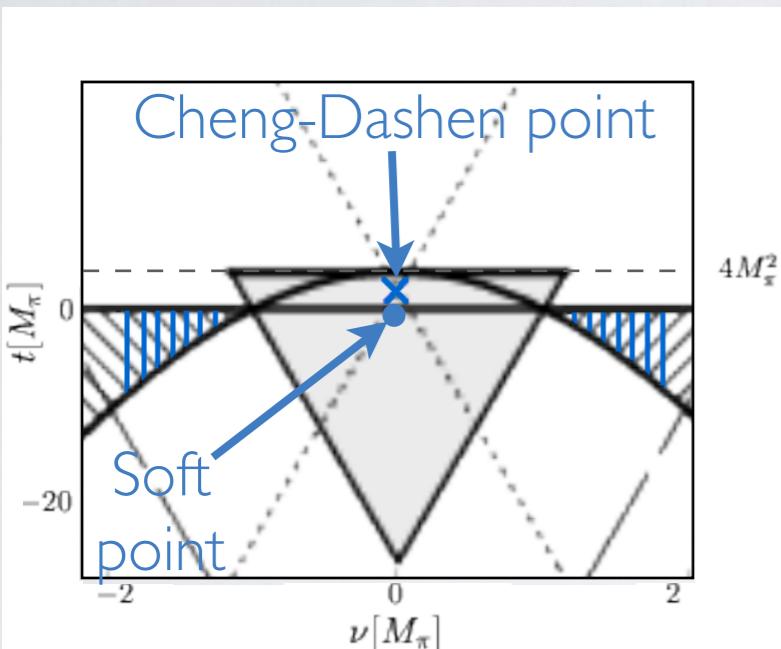
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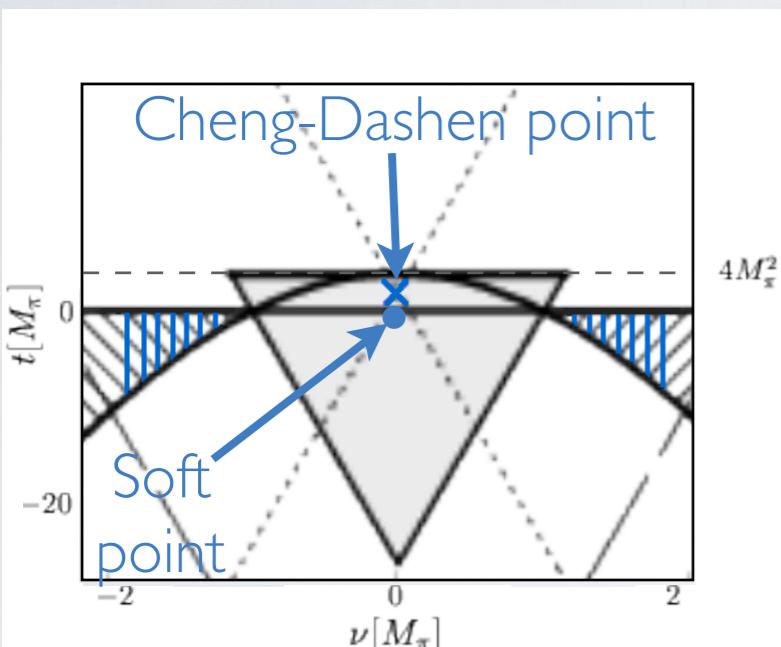
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$d_{00}^-(M_\pi^{-2})$	1.81(24)	1.68(16)	1.495(28)	1.63(9)	1.53(8)	1.379(8)	1.53(2)	-
$d_{01}^-(M_\pi^{-4})$	-0.17(6)	-0.20(5)	-0.199(7)	-0.112(25)	-0.115(24)	-0.0923(11)	-0.134(5)	-
$d_{10}^-(M_\pi^{-4})$	-0.35(10)	-0.33(10)	-0.267(14)	-0.18(5)	-0.16(5)	-0.0892(41)	-0.167(5)	-
$b_{00}^-(M_\pi^{-2})$	17(7)	17(7)	16.8(7)	9.63(30)	9.755(42)	8.67(8)	10.36(10)	-

[Alarcón, Martín Camalich and Oller, Ann. of Phys. 336 (2013)]

Agreement with the dispersive results!

- CD theorem: $\Sigma \equiv f_\pi^2 \bar{D}^+(0, 2M_\pi^2) = \sigma(t = 2M_\pi^2) + \Delta_R = \sigma_{\pi N} + \Delta_\sigma + \Delta_R$ Underestimated in ~ 10 MeV

$$\Sigma = \boxed{f_\pi^2(d_{00}^+ + 2M_\pi^2 d_{01}^+)} + \boxed{f_\pi^2(4M_\pi^4 d_{02}^+ + \dots)} \quad \sigma_{\pi N} = \Sigma_d + \Delta_D - \Delta_\sigma - \Delta_R$$

Σ_d

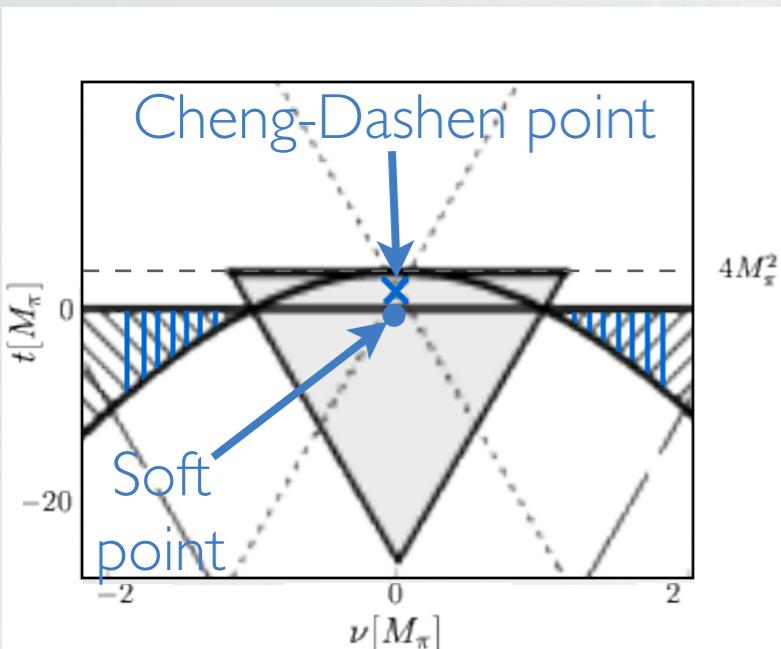
Δ_D Underestimated in ~ 10 MeV as well!

Subthreshold region

- The disagreement found in [Becher and Leutwyler, JHEP (2001)] is related to the disagreement in the subthreshold expansion.

$$T(\nu, t) = \bar{u} \left(D(\nu, t) - \frac{1}{4m_N} B(\nu, t)[\not{q}, \not{q}'] \right) u$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{D}^+(\nu, t) &= d_{00}^+ + d_{01}^+ t + d_{10}^+ \nu^2 + d_{02}^+ t^2 + \dots & \bar{B}^+(\nu, t) &= b_{00}^+ \nu + \dots \\ \bar{D}^-(\nu, t) &= d_{00}^- \nu + d_{01}^- \nu t + d_{10}^- \nu^3 + \dots & \bar{B}^-(\nu, t) &= b_{00}^- + \dots\end{aligned}$$



	KA85 Δ-ChPT	WI08 Δ-ChPT	EM06 Δ-ChPT	KA85 Δ-ChPT	WI08 Δ-ChPT	EM06 Δ-ChPT	KA85 [50]	WI08 [4]
$d_{00}^+(M_\pi^{-1})$	-2.02(41)	-1.65(28)	-1.56(5)	-1.48(15)	-1.20(13)	-0.98(4)	-1.46	-1.30
$d_{01}^+(M_\pi^{-3})$	1.73(19)	1.70(18)	1.64(4)	1.21(10)	1.20(9)	1.09(4)	1.14	1.19
$d_{10}^+(M_\pi^{-3})$	1.81(16)	1.60(18)	1.532(45)	0.99(14)	0.82(9)	0.631(42)	1.12(2)	-
$d_{02}^+(M_\pi^{-5})$	0.021(6)	0.021(6)	0.021(6)	0.004(6)	0.005(6)	0.004(6)	0.036	0.037
$b_{00}^+(M_\pi^{-3})$	-6.5(2.4)	-7.4(2.3)	-7.01(1.1)	-5.1(1.7)	-5.1(1.7)	-4.5(9)	-3.54(6)	-
$d_{00}^-(M_\pi^{-2})$	1.81(24)	1.68(16)	1.495(28)	1.63(9)	1.53(8)	1.379(8)	1.53(2)	-
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$$\Sigma = \boxed{f_\pi^2(d_{00}^+ + 2M_\pi^2 d_{01}^+)} + \boxed{f_\pi^2(4M_\pi^4 d_{02}^+ + \dots)} \quad \Sigma_d$$

$$\sigma_{\pi N} = \Sigma_d + \boxed{\Delta_D - \Delta_\sigma} - \Delta_R$$

$$\Delta_D - \Delta_\sigma = -3.3(2) \text{ MeV (disp.)} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_D^{(3)} - \Delta_\sigma^{(3)} = -3.5(2.0) \text{ MeV } (\mathcal{O}(p^3) \text{ ChEFT})$$

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Remains small

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- Tension between the “canonical” value and the updated evaluation:

Volume 253, number 1,2

PHYSICS LETTERS B

3 January 1991

Sigma-term update \star

J. Gasser, H. Leutwyler

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Bern, Sidlerstraße 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

and

M.E. Sainio

Research Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Helsinki, Siltavuorenpenner 20C, SF-00170 Helsinki, Finland

Received 24 September 1990

$$\sigma \approx 45 \text{ MeV}, \quad \Sigma \approx 60 \text{ MeV}$$

The pion-nucleon Σ term is definitely large:
results from a G.W.U. analysis of πN scattering data

M.M. Pavan^a, R.A. Arndt^b, I.I. Strakovsky^b and R.L. Workman^b

^aUniversity of Regina

TRIUMF, Vancouver, B.C. V6T-2A3, Canada

^bCenter for Nuclear Studies, Department of Physics,
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[PiN Newslett. 16 (2002) 110-115]

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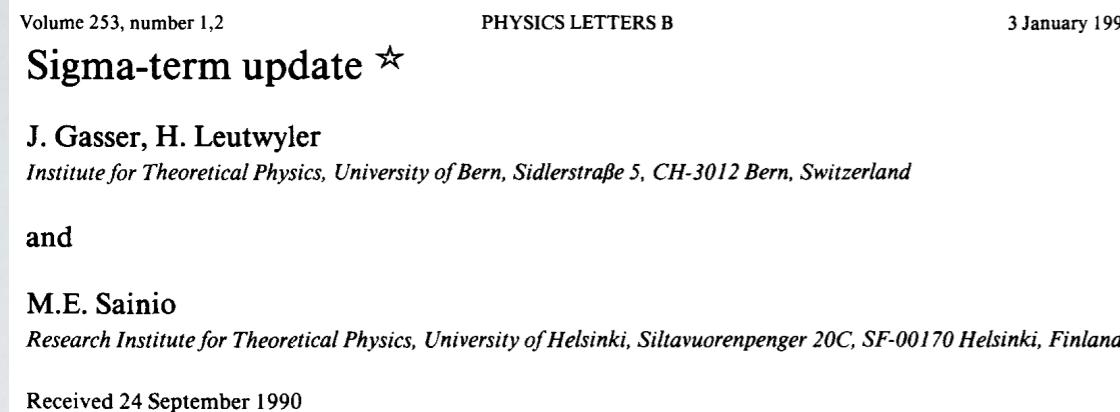
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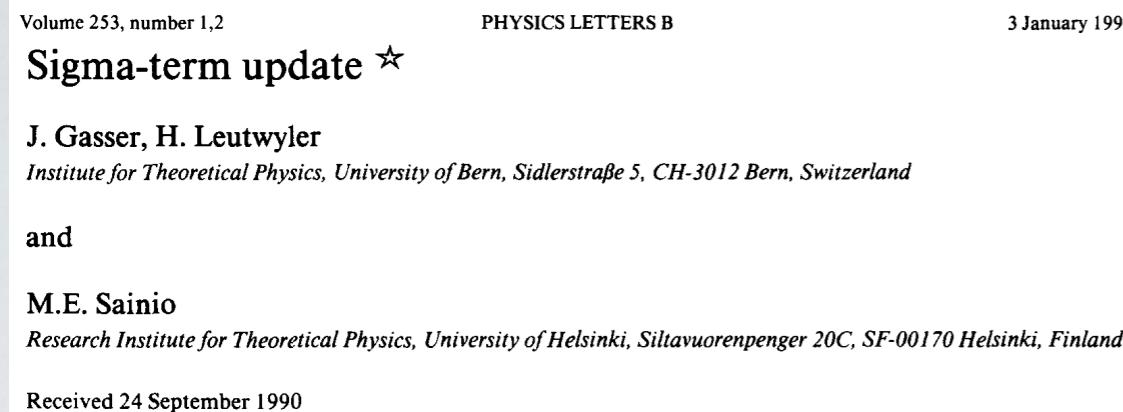
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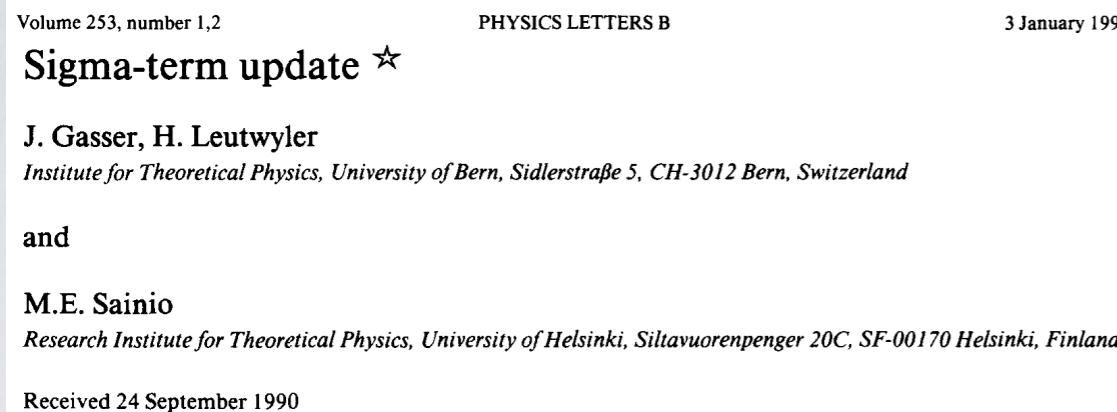
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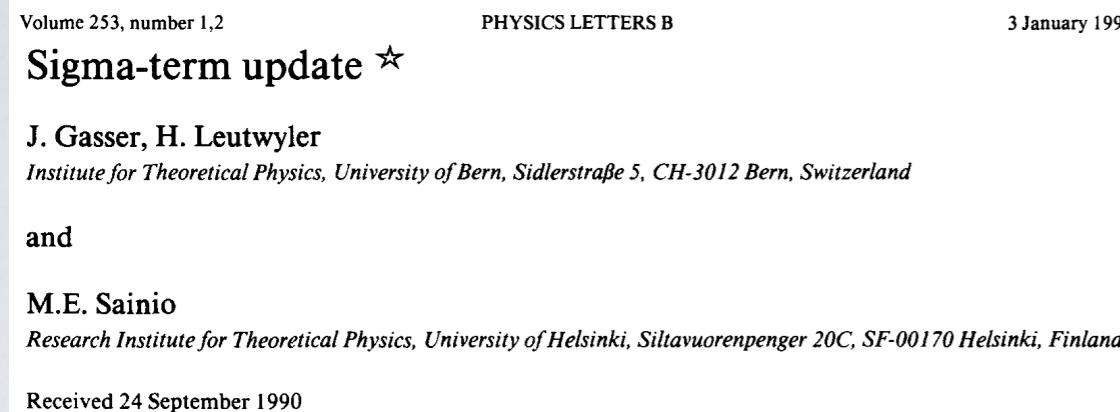
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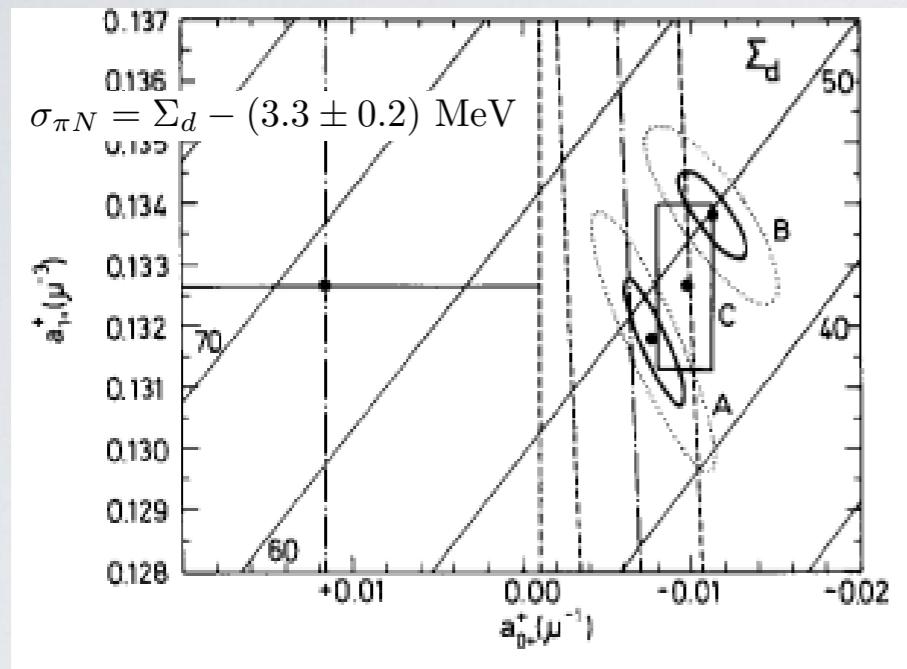
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- Necessary to give a picture fully consistent with phenomenology!

The pion-nucleon σ -term

- However, the scatt. lengths from π -atoms point to a large $\sigma_{\pi N}$!

The pion-nucleon σ -term

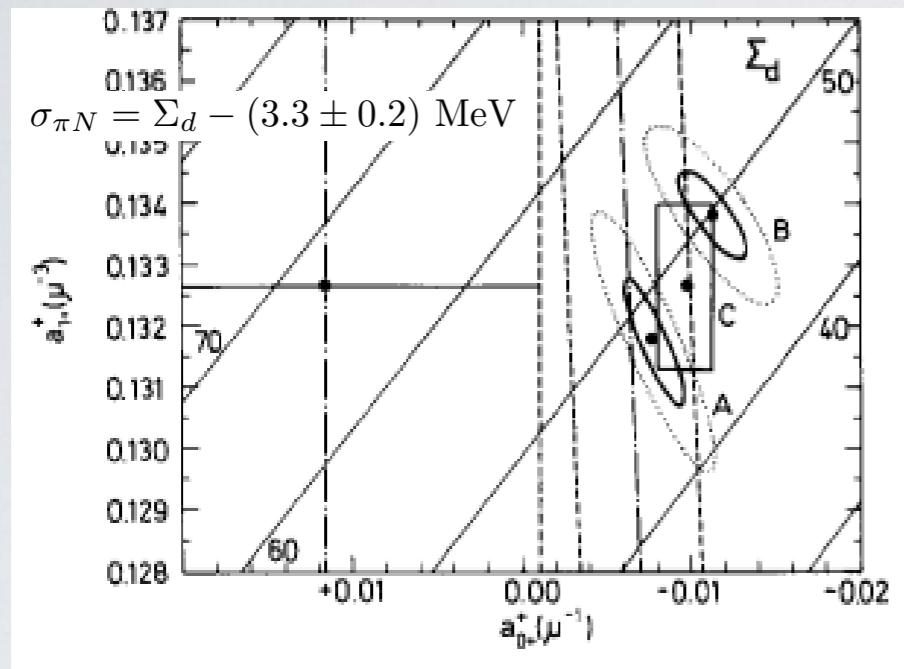
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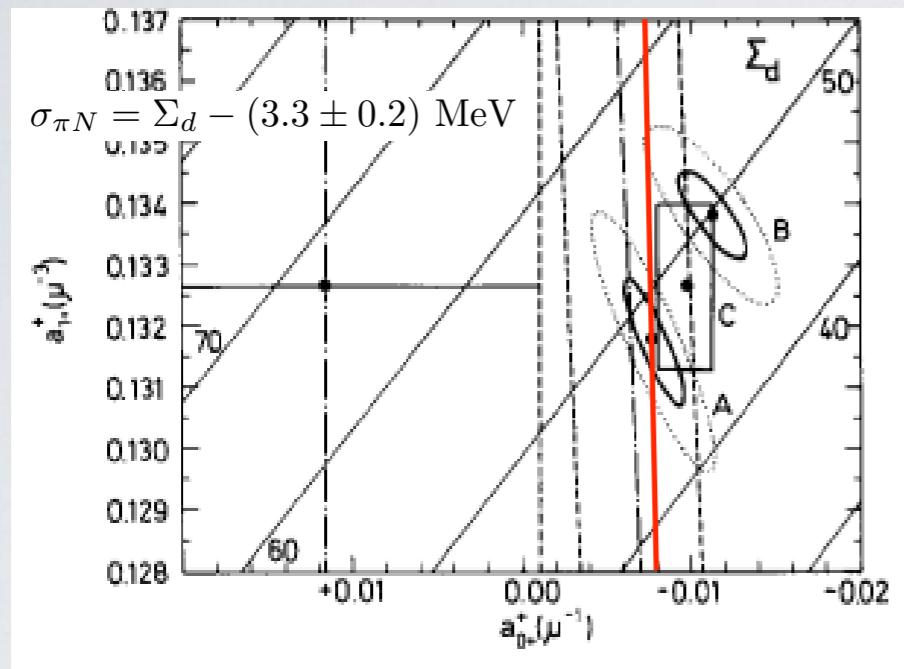
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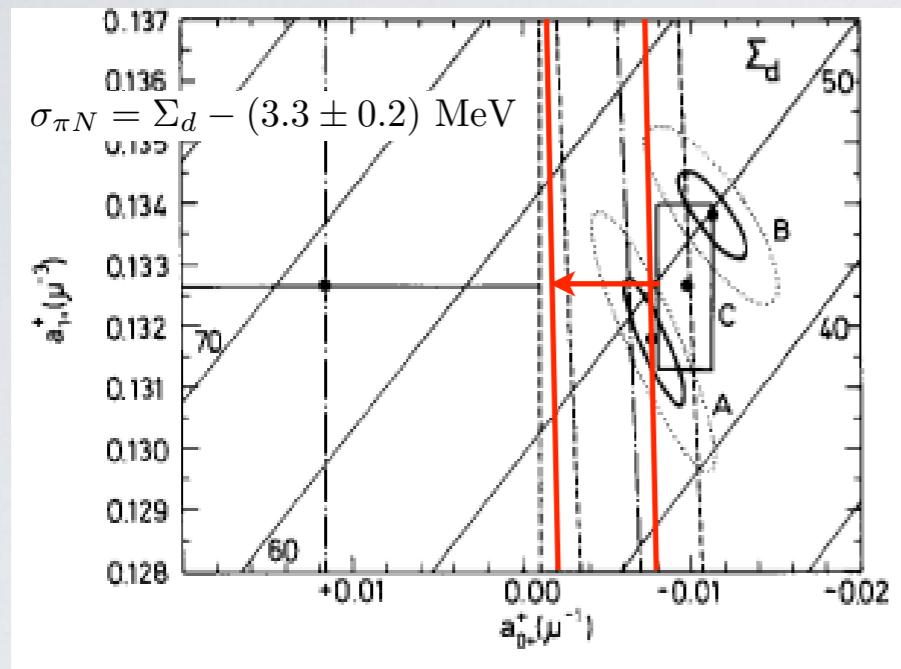
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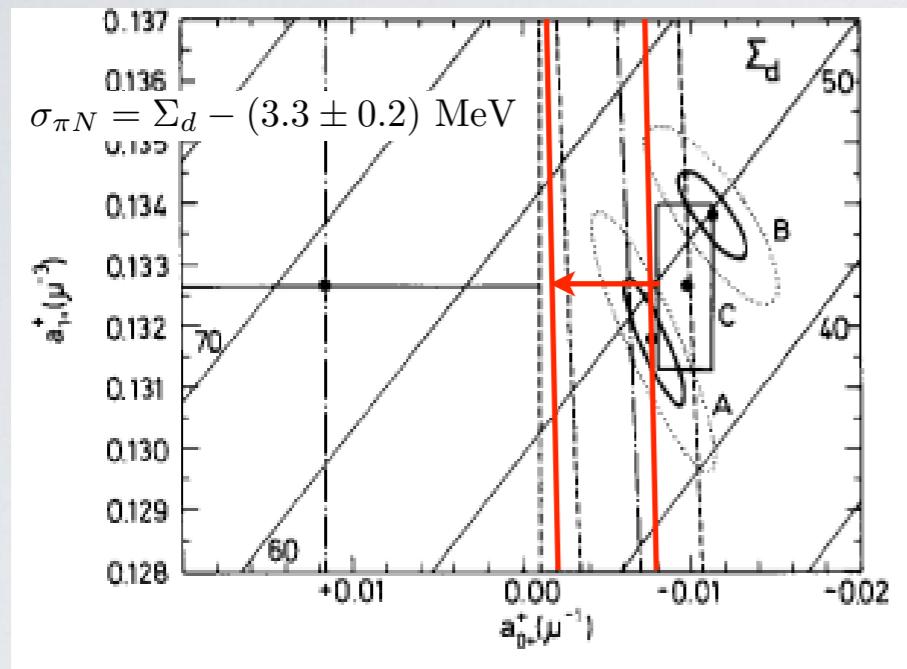
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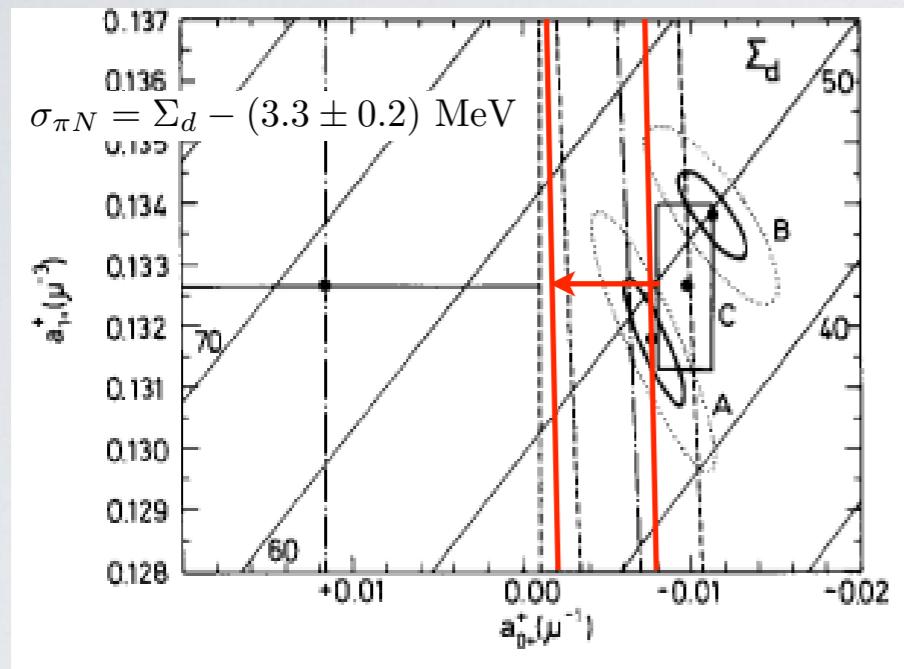
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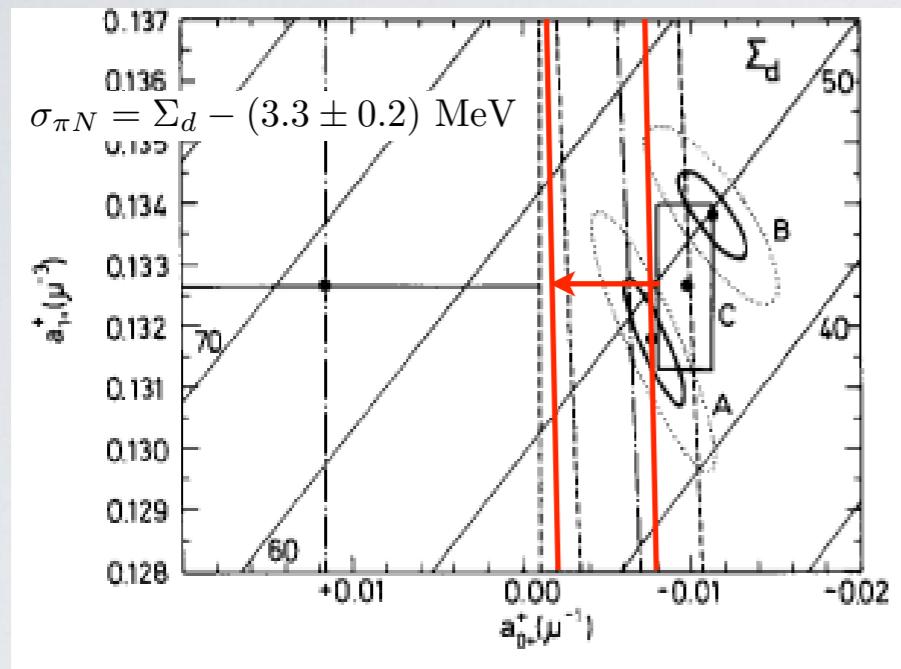
$$a_{0+}^+ = 3.5(2.6) \times 10^{-3} M_\pi^{-1}$$

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$$\sigma_{\pi N} = 56(9) \text{ MeV}$$

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In order to recover $\sigma_{\pi N} = 45$ MeV one needs $a_{0+}^+ \sim -9 \times 10^{-3} M_\pi^{-1}$

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- From our fits to KA85, WI08 and EM06, we obtain:

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
$\sigma_{\pi N}$ (MeV)	43(5)	59(4)	59(2)	45(8)	64(7)	56(9)

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Δ_{GT}	5.1(8)%	1.0(2.5)%	2.0(4)%	1.9(6)%	1.9(7)%
$g_{\pi N}$	13.53(10)	13.00(31)	13.13(5)	13.12(8)	13.12(9)

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- Γ_Δ :

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	PDG
Γ_Δ (MeV)	128(3)	115(3)	125(2)	117(3)

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$g_{\pi N}$	13.53(10)	13.00(31)	13.13(5)	13.12(8)	13.12(9)

- Γ_Δ :

	KA85 Δ -ChPT	WI08 Δ -ChPT	EM06 Δ -ChPT	PDG
Γ_Δ (MeV)	128(3)	115(3)	125(2)	117(3)

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- From our fits to KA85, WI08 and EM06, we obtain:

	KA85 Δ-ChPT	WI08 Δ-ChPT	EM06 Δ-ChPT	KA85	WI08	EM06
$\sigma_{\pi N}$ (MeV)	43(5)	59(4)	59(2)	45(8)	64(7)	56(9)

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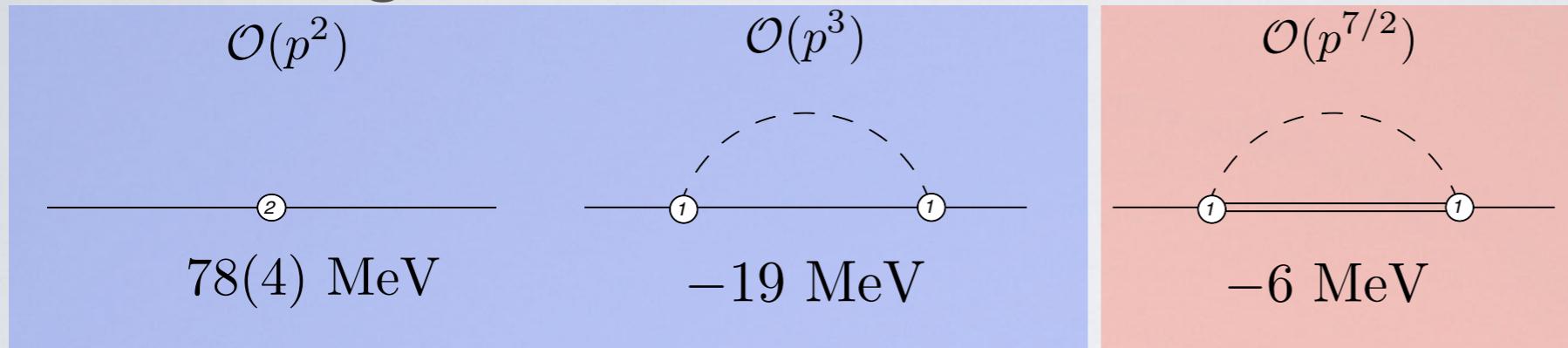
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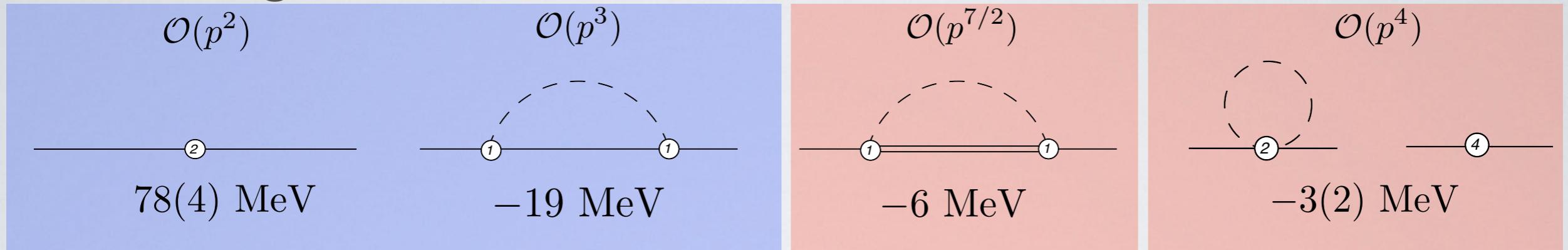
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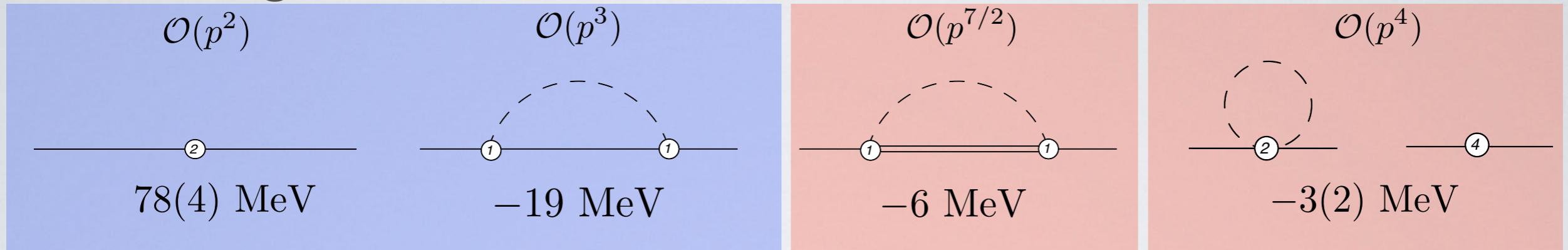
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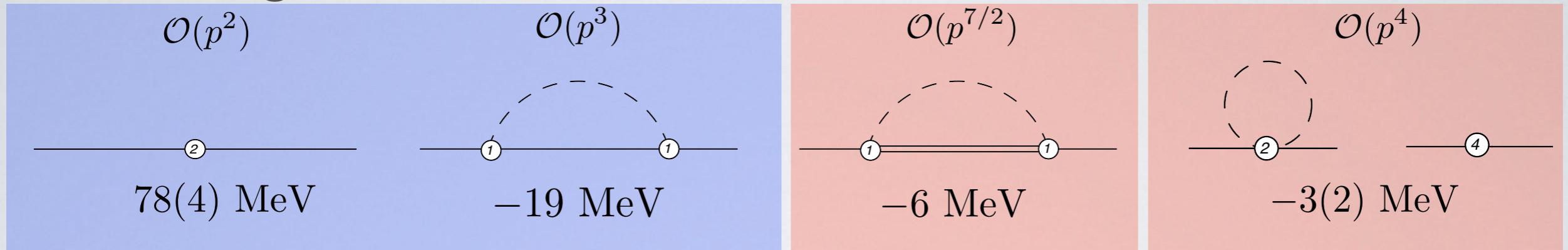


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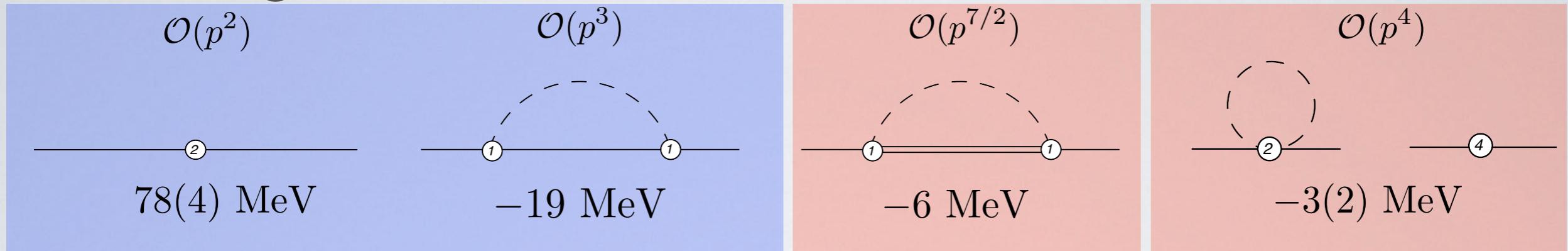
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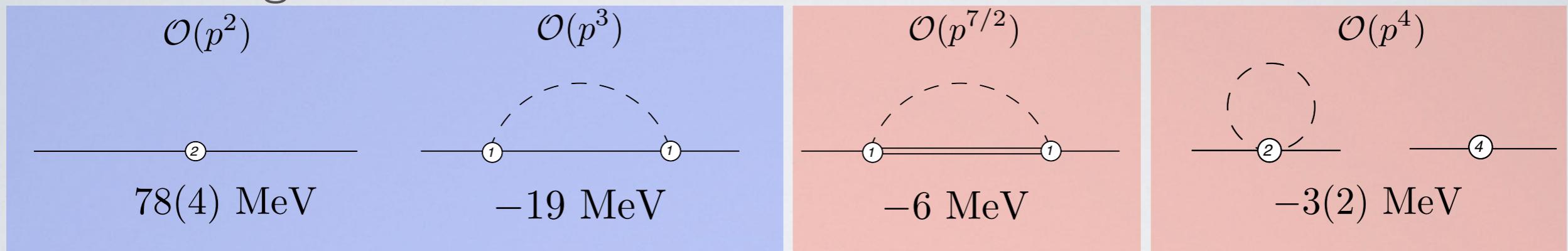
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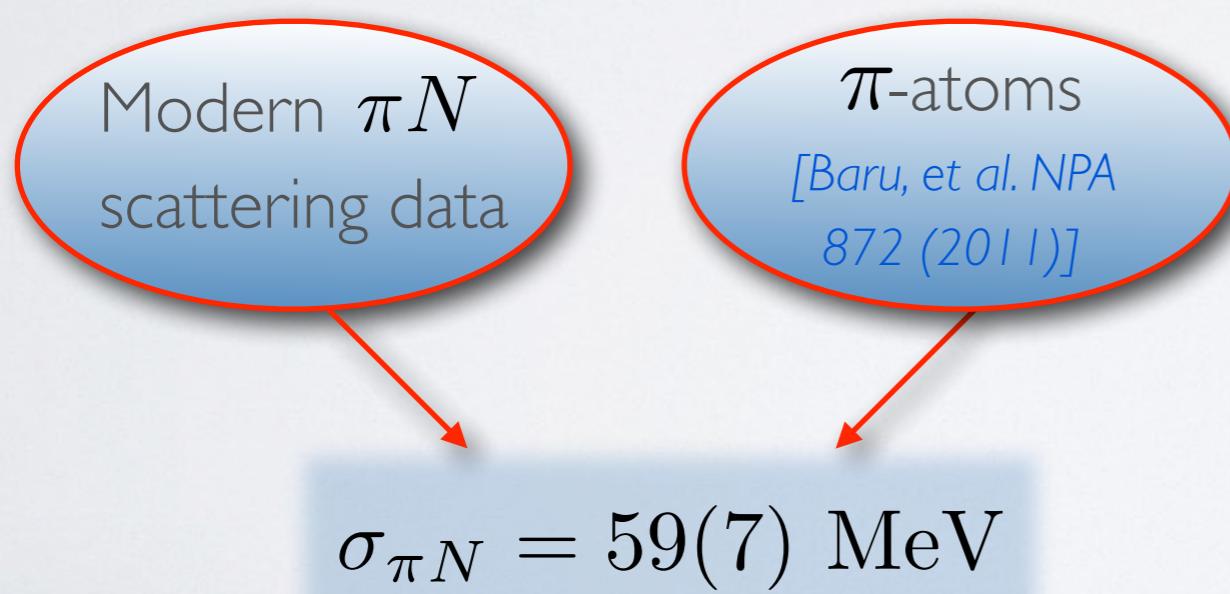
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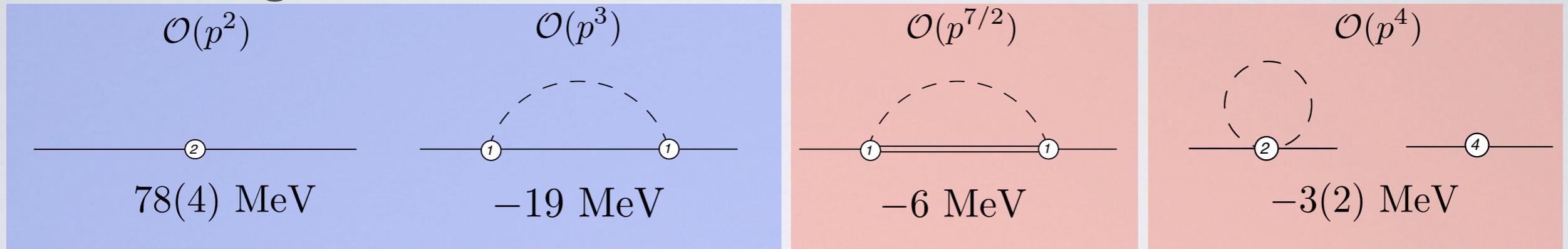
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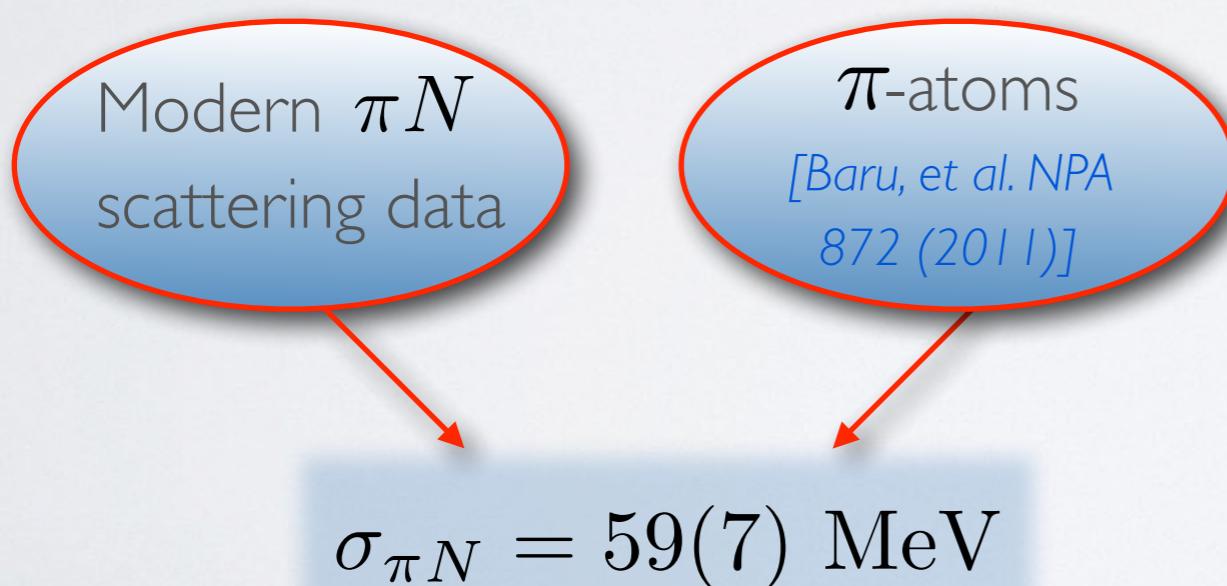
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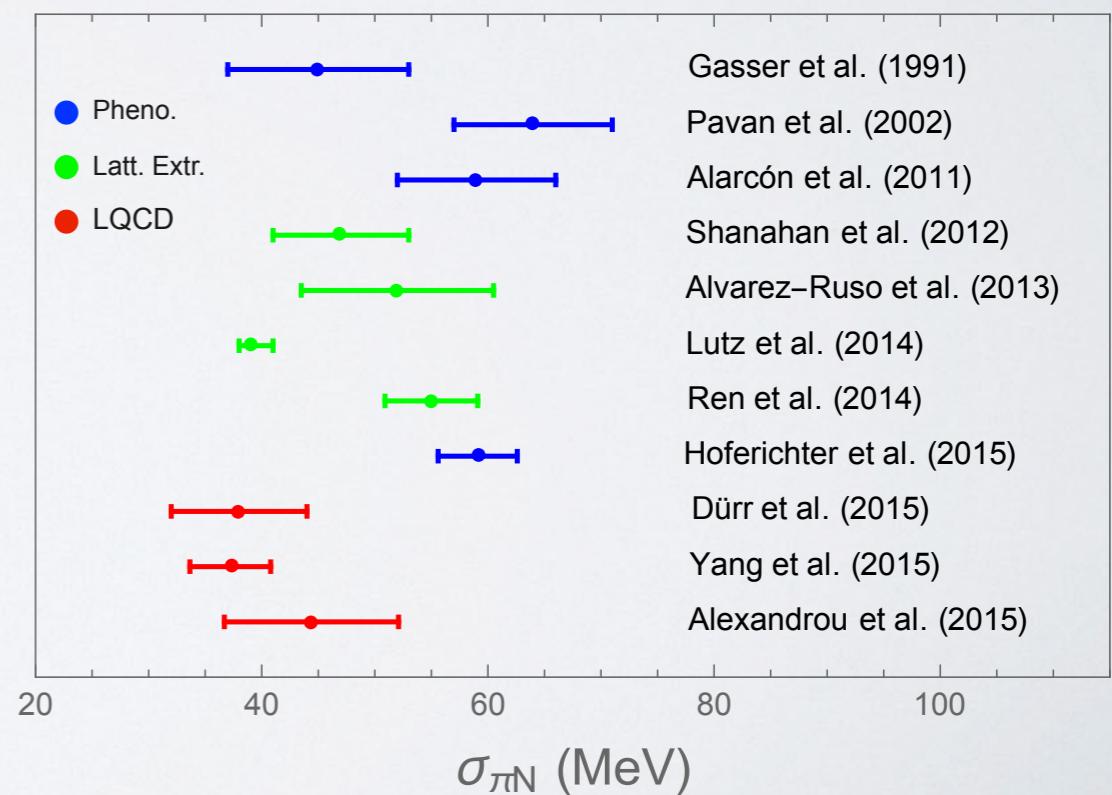


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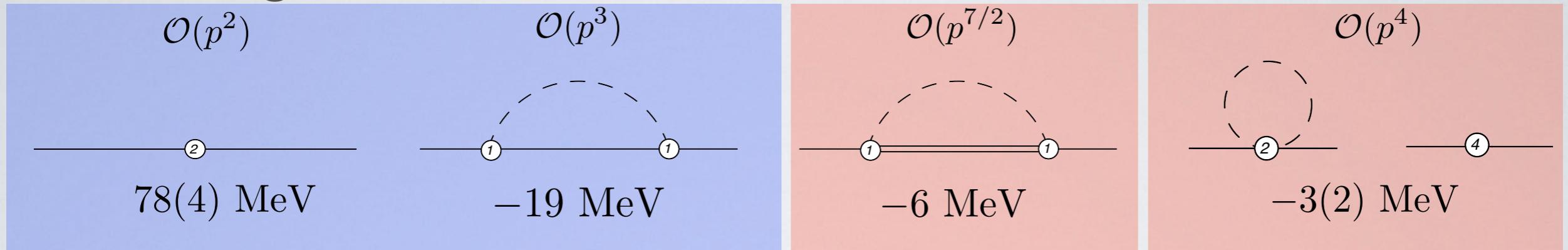


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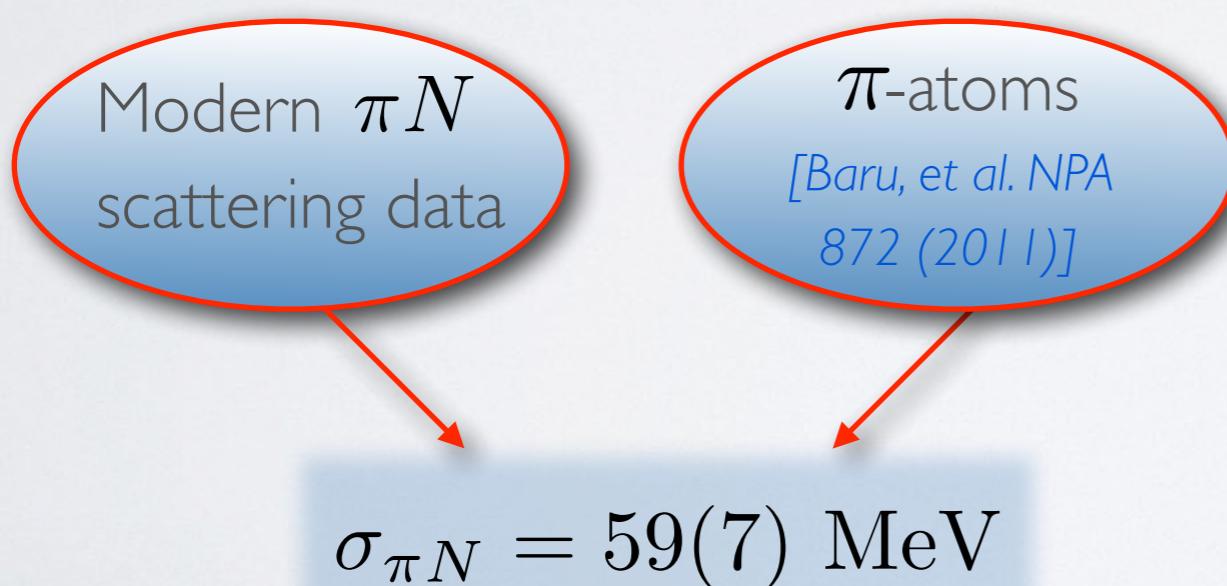
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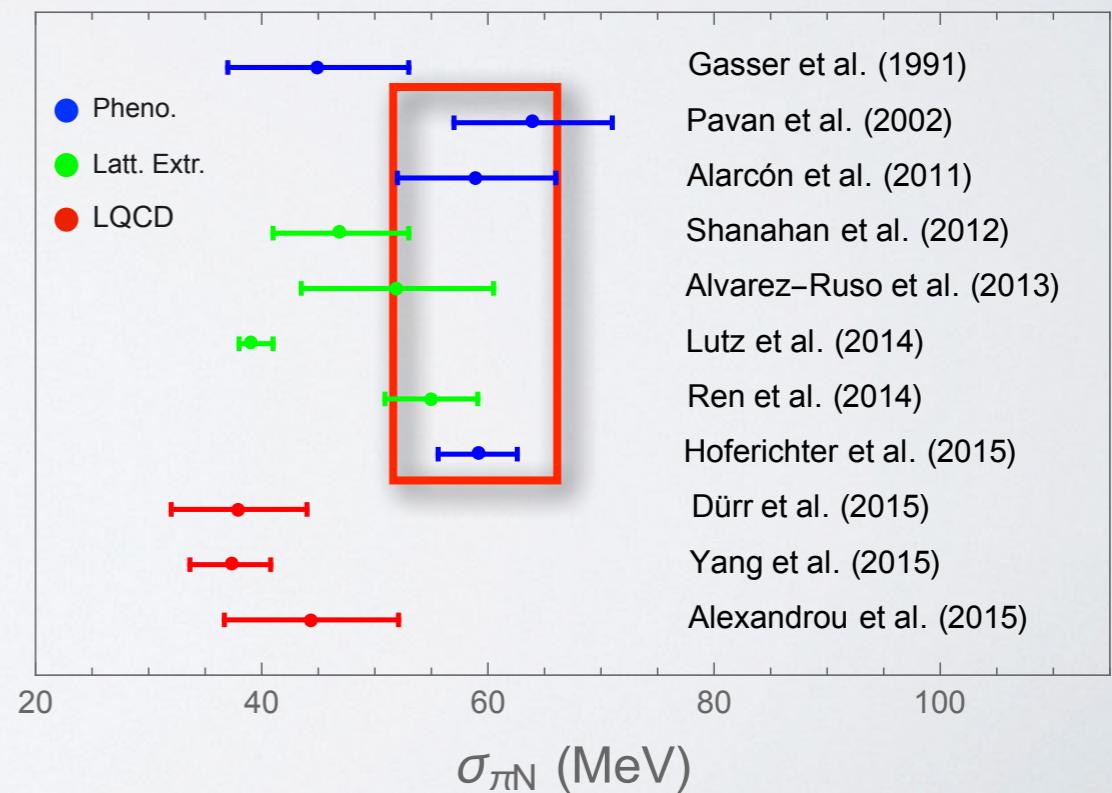


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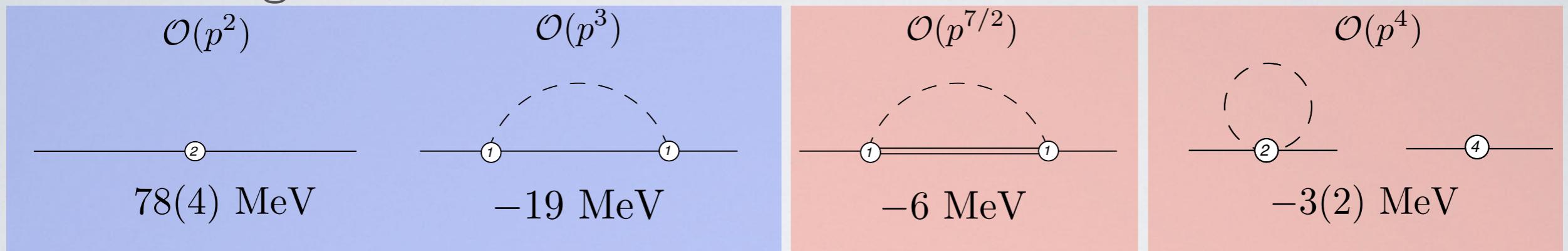


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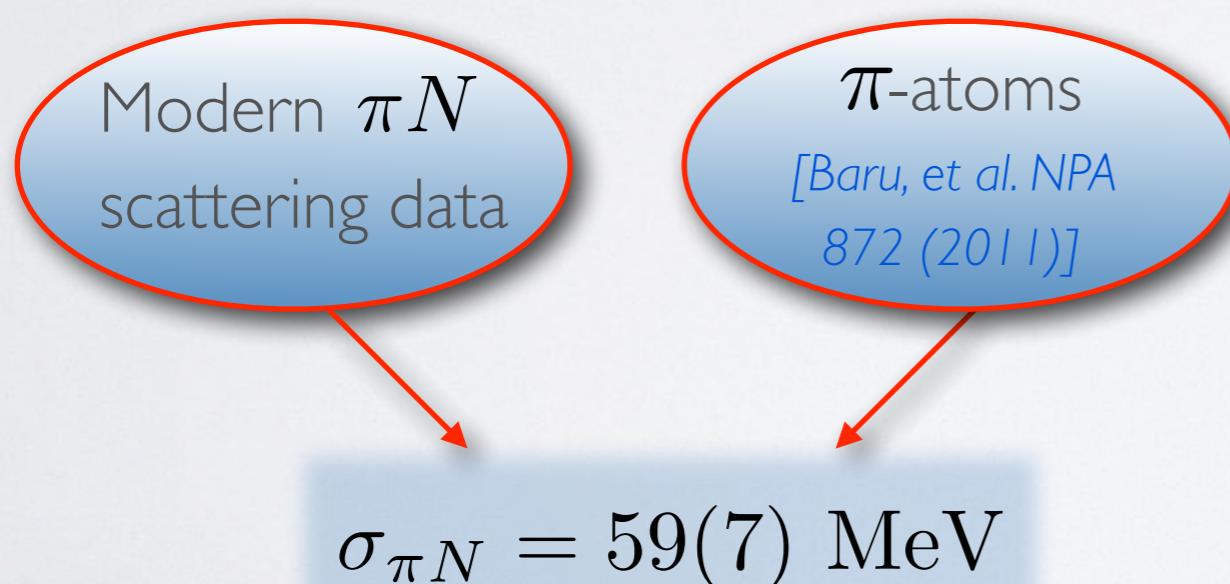
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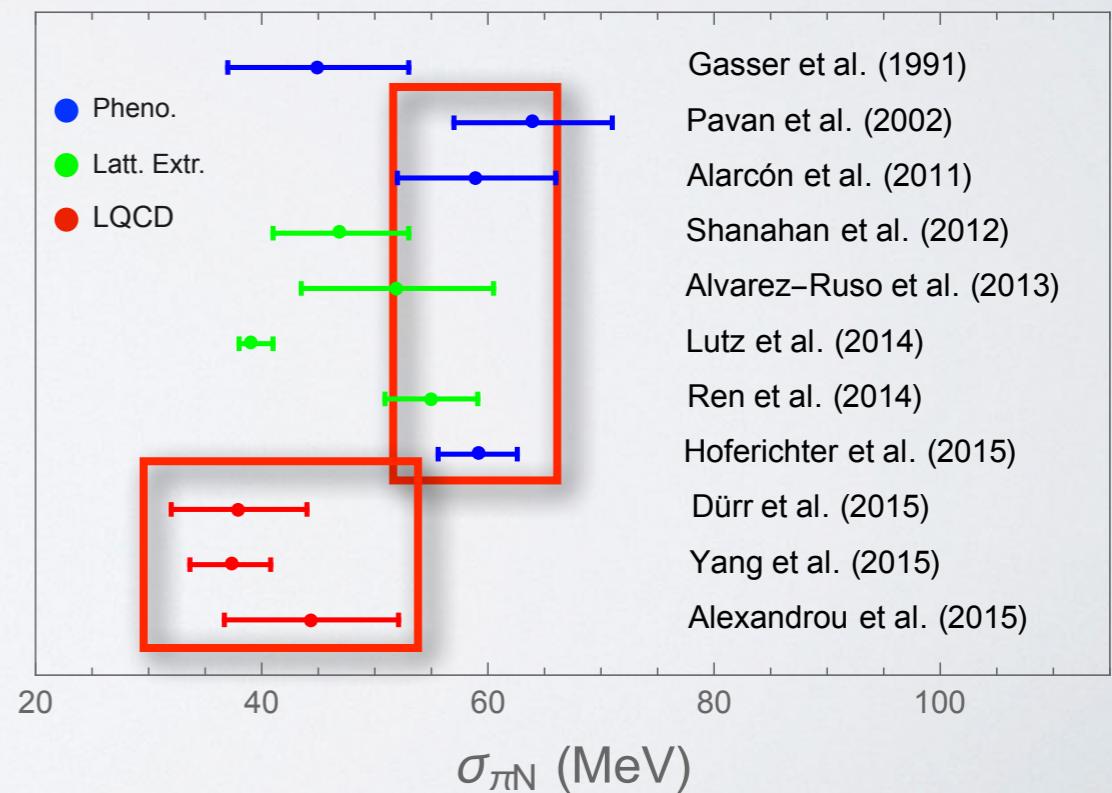


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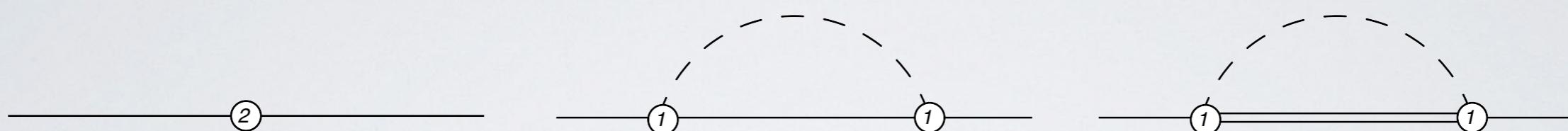
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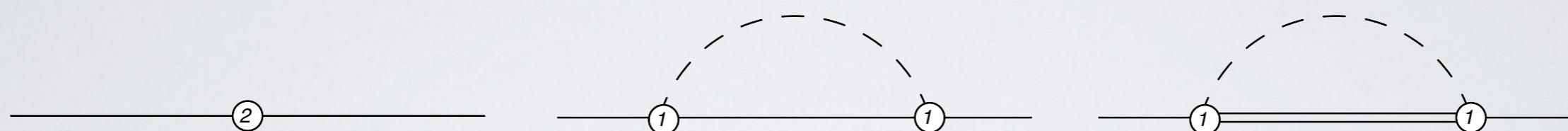
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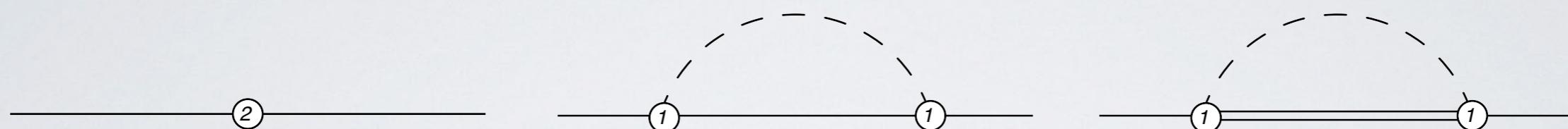
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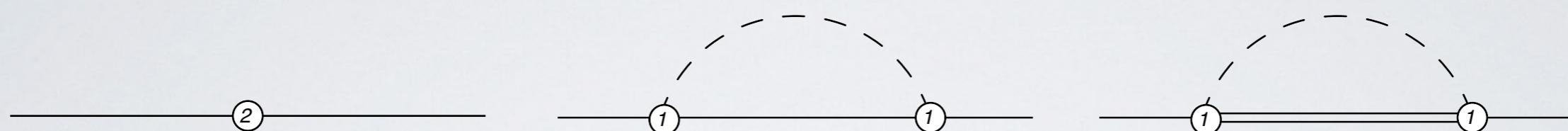
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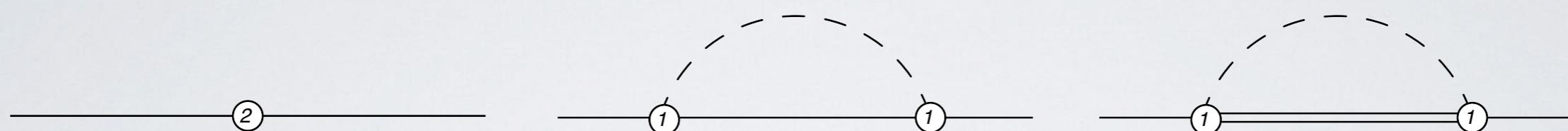
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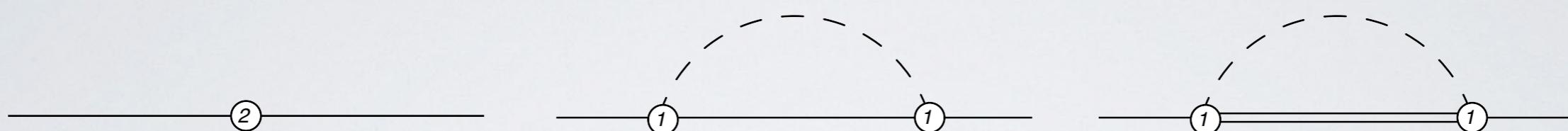
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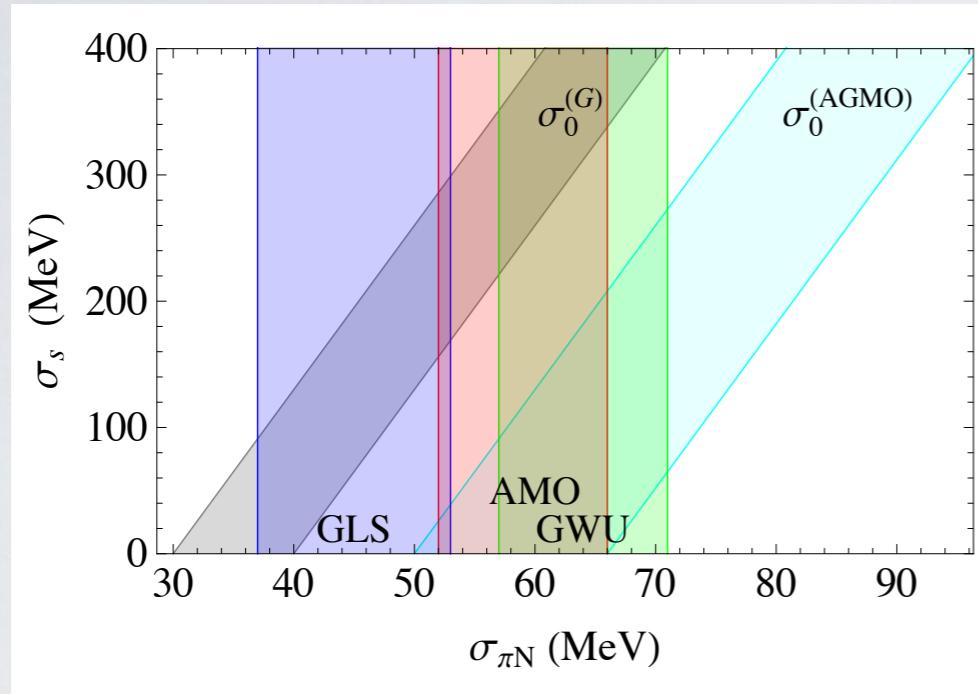
$$\sigma_0 = \underbrace{87 \text{ MeV}}_{p^2} - \underbrace{22 \text{ MeV}}_{p^3\text{-octet} \atop (\text{rel.})} - \underbrace{7 \text{ MeV}}_{p^3\text{-decuplet} \atop (\text{rel.})} = 58(8) \text{ MeV}$$

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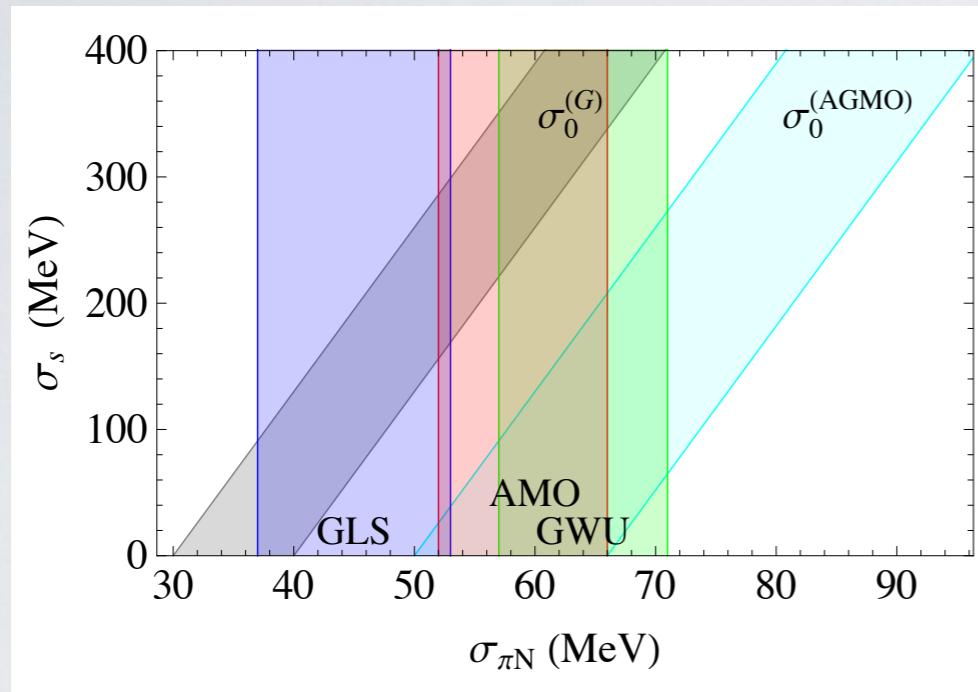
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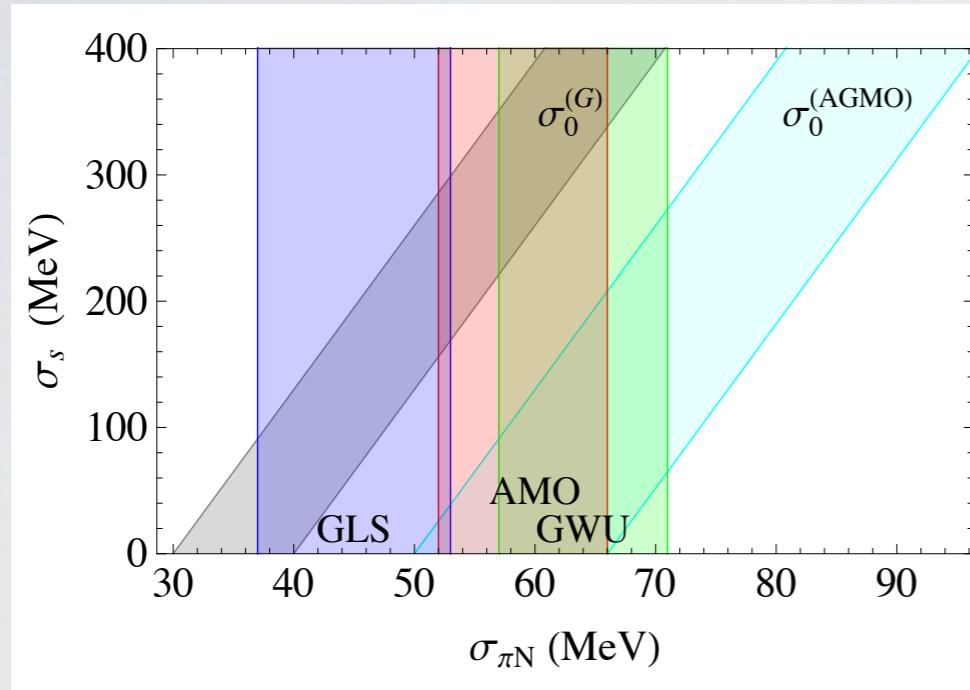
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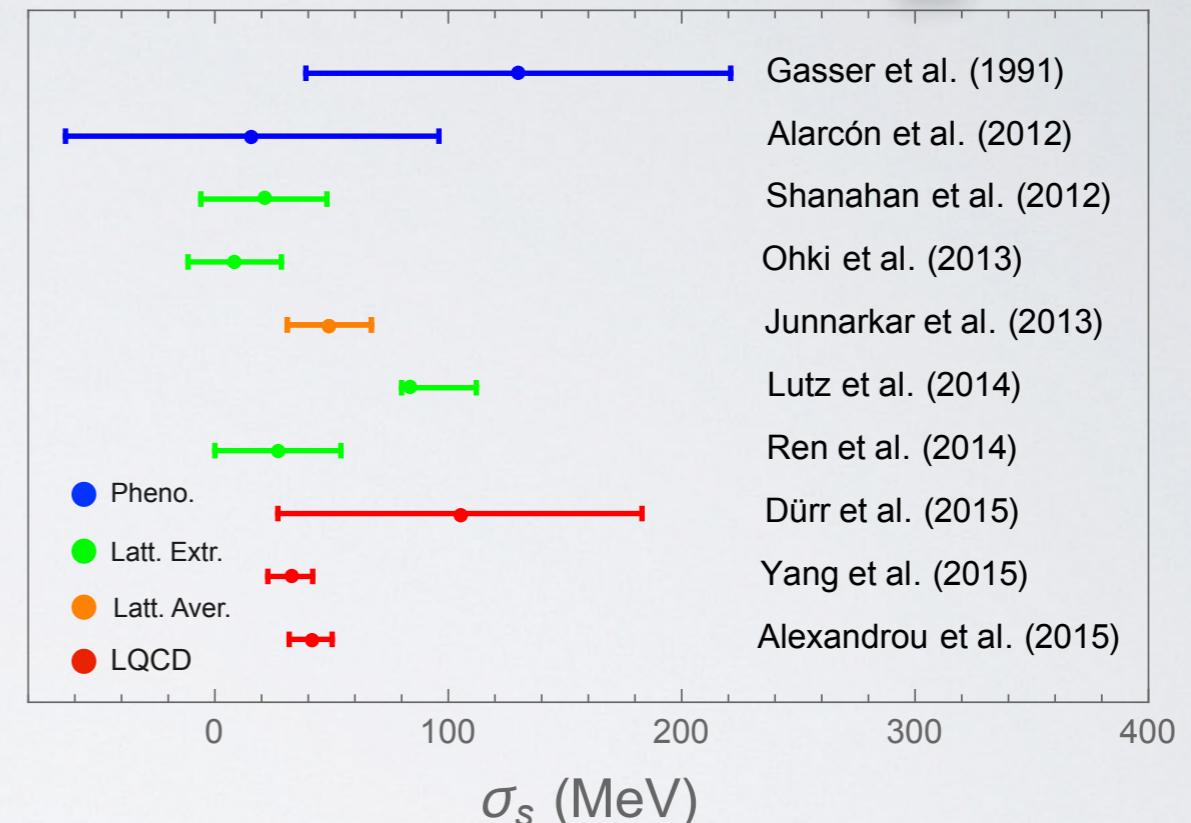
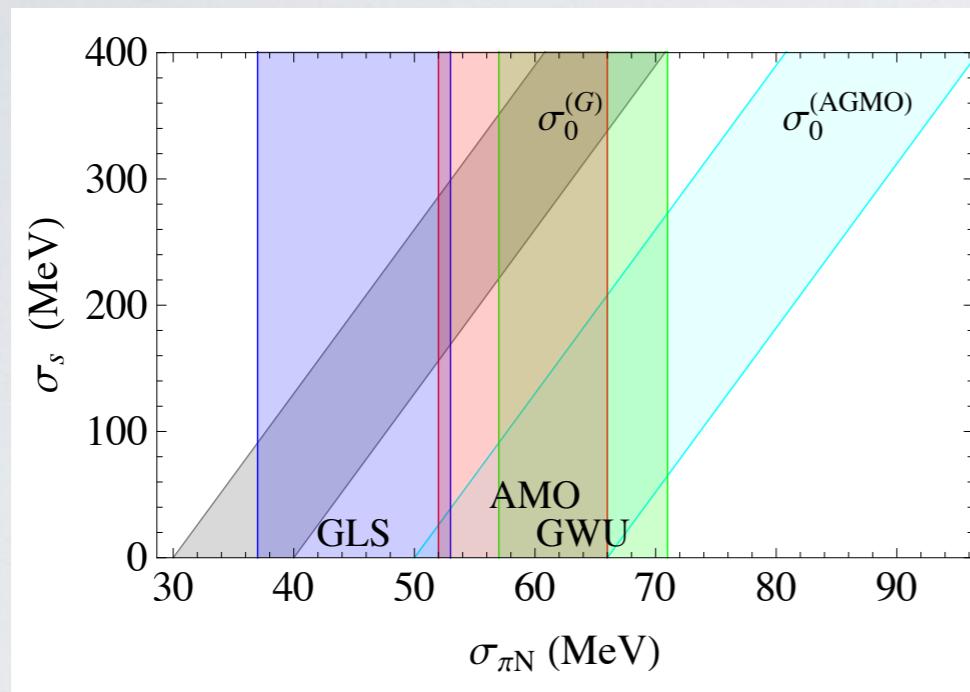
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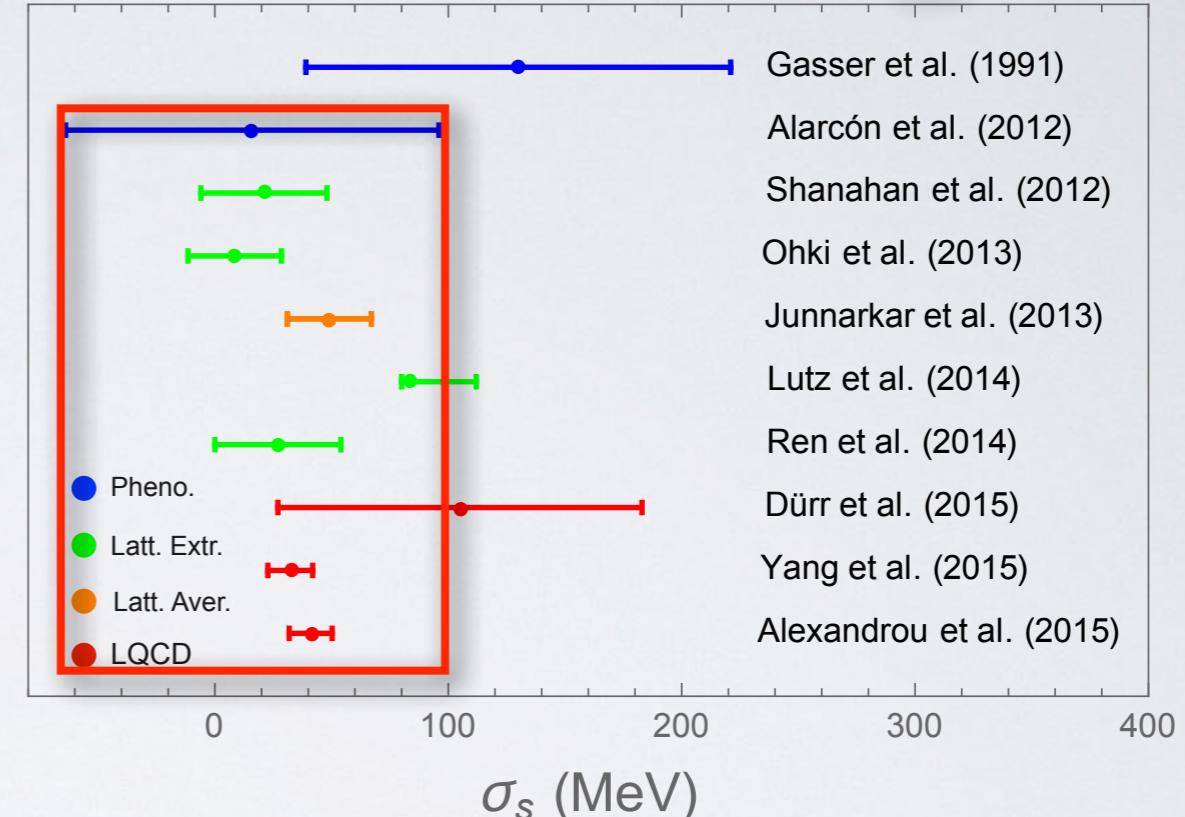
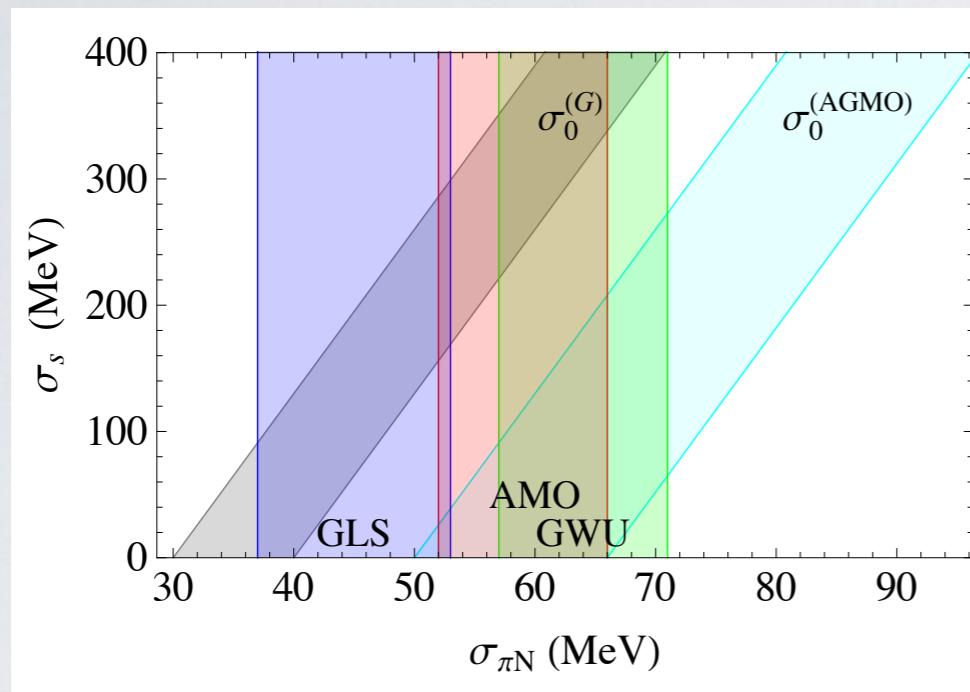
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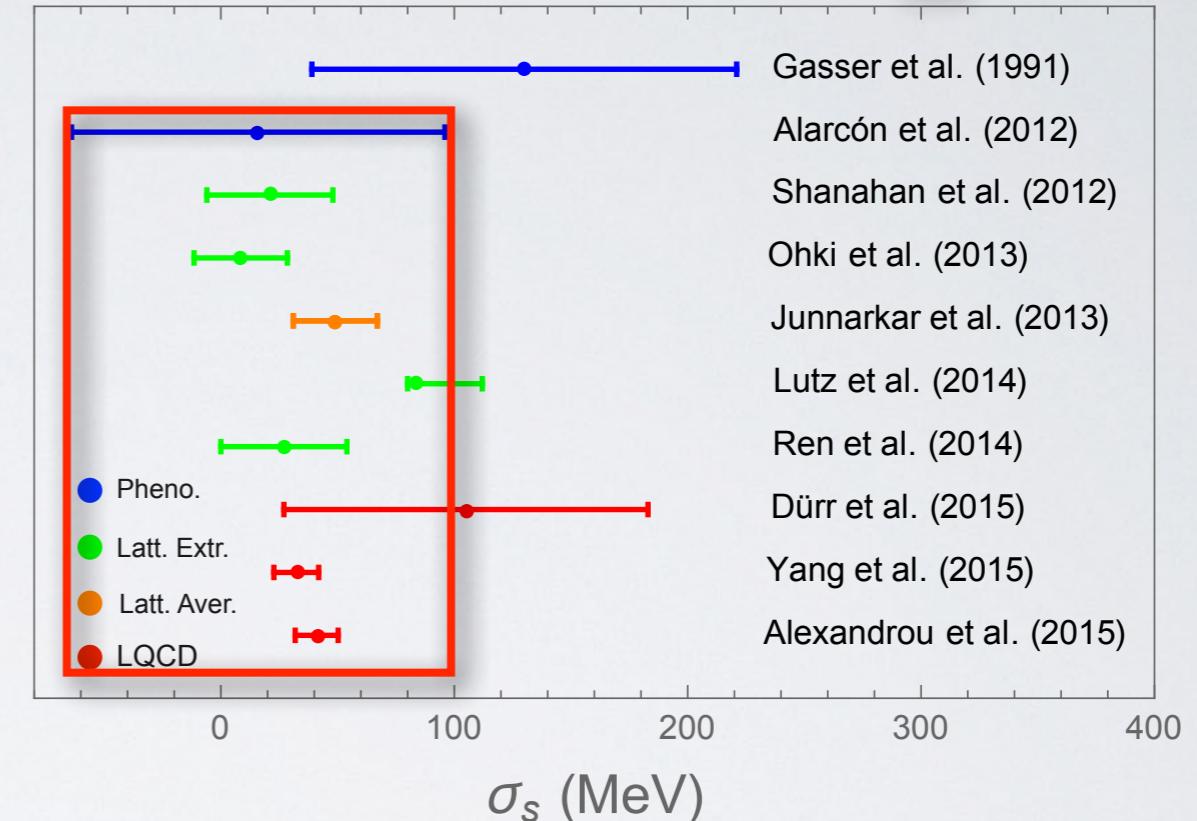
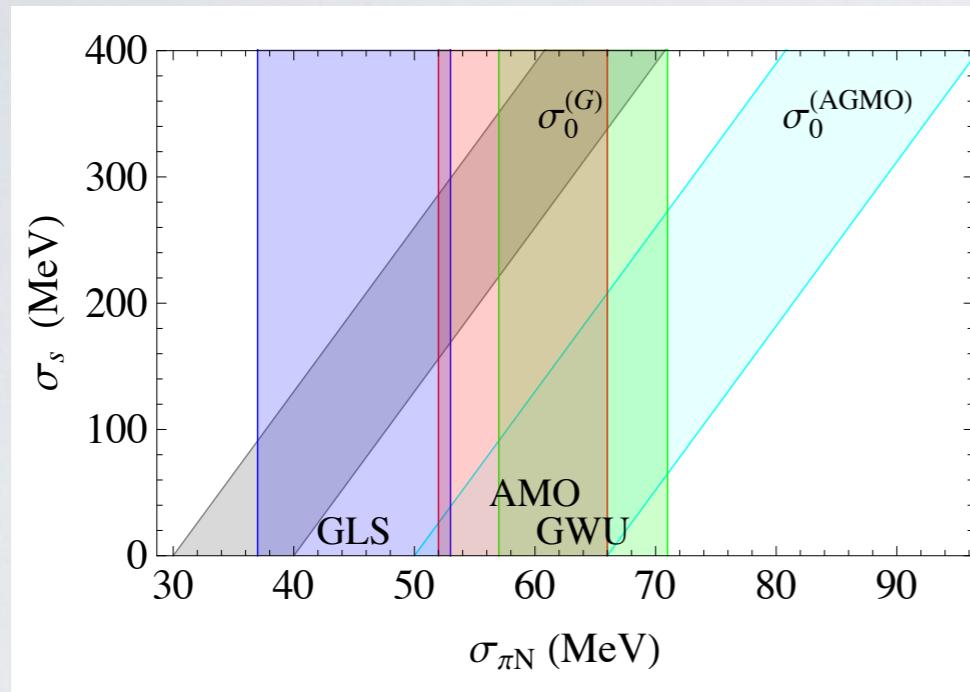
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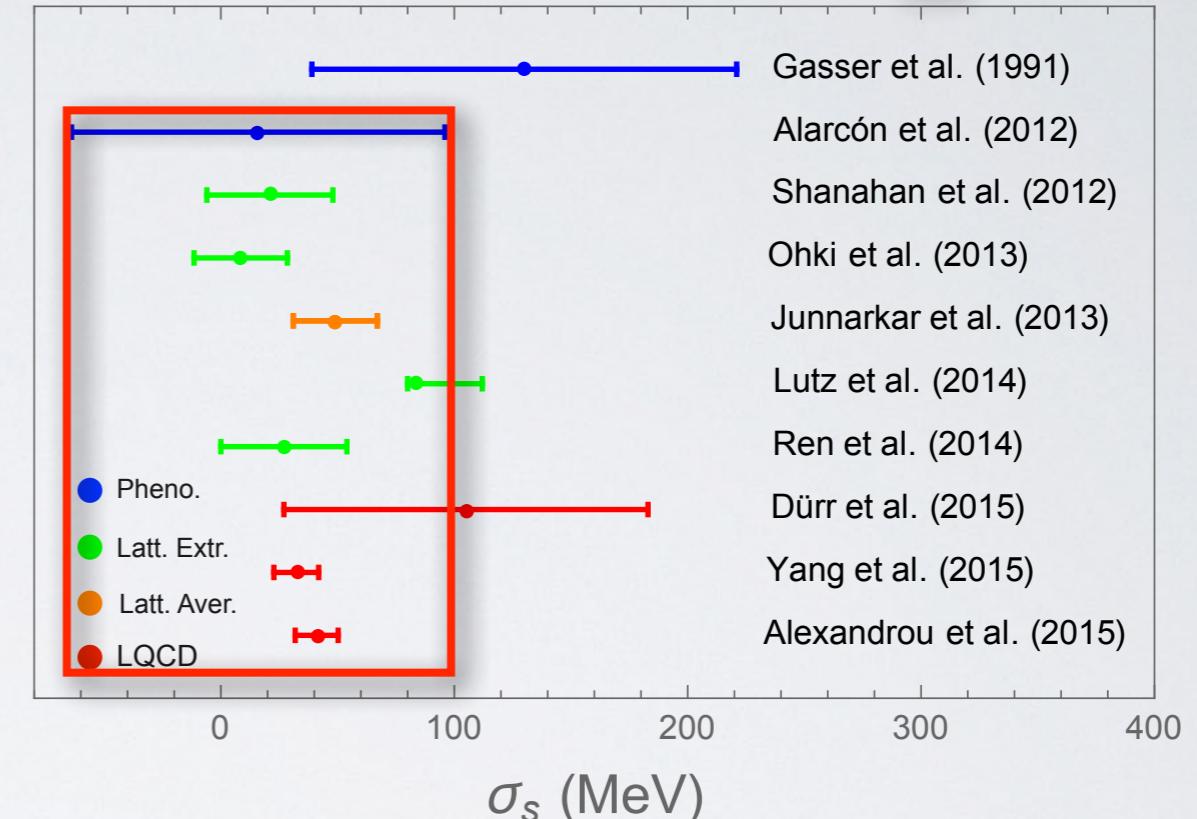
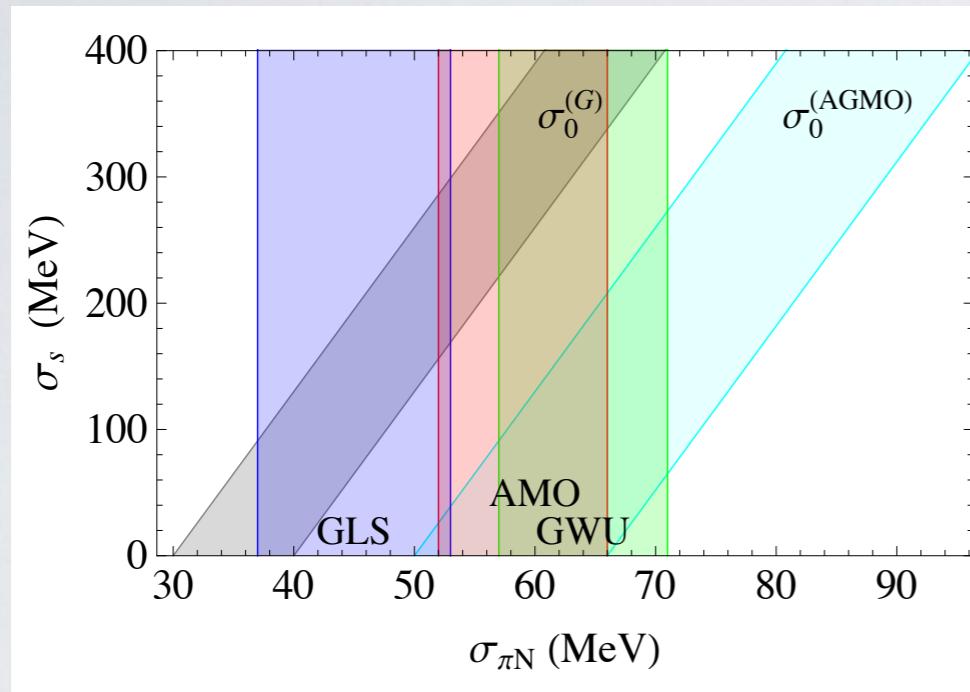


- A new scenario emerges:

	$\sigma_{\pi N}$	σ_0	σ_s	y
Old scenario	45(8)	35(5)	130(91)	0.23
New scenario	59(7)	58(8)	16(80)	0.02(13)

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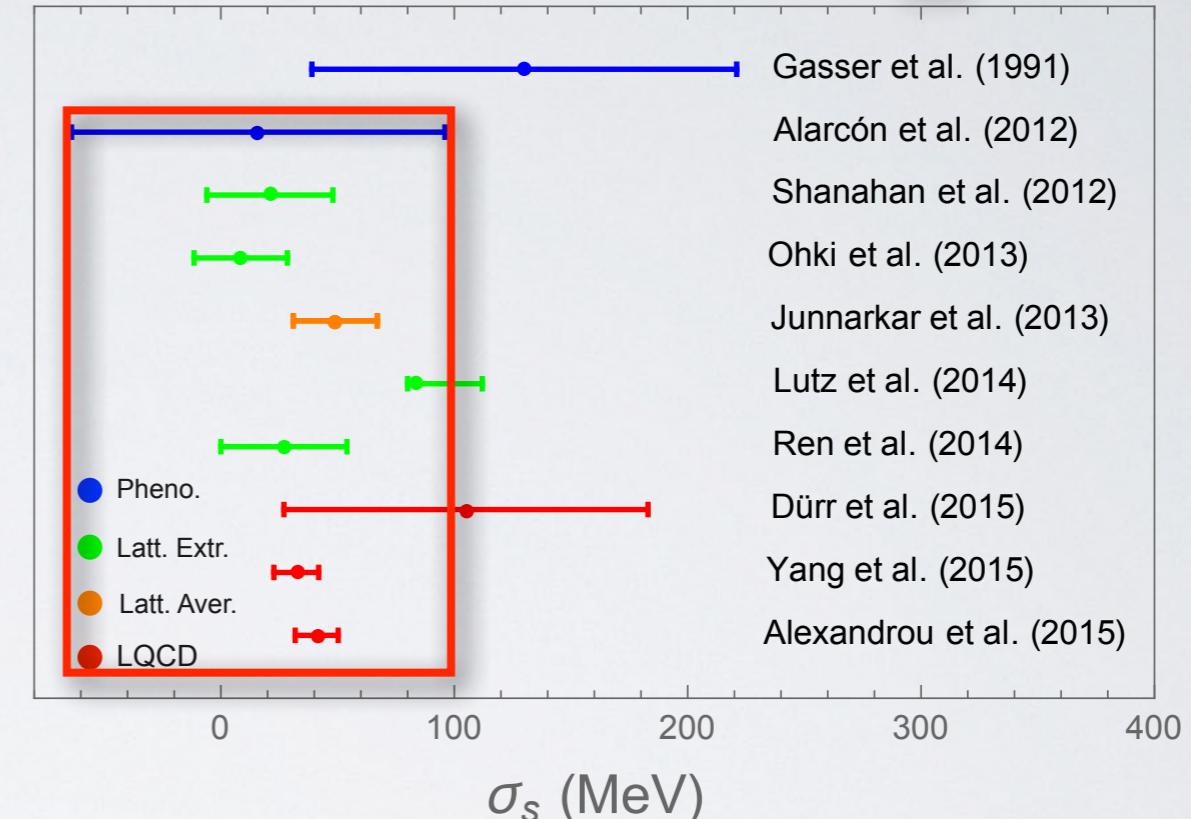
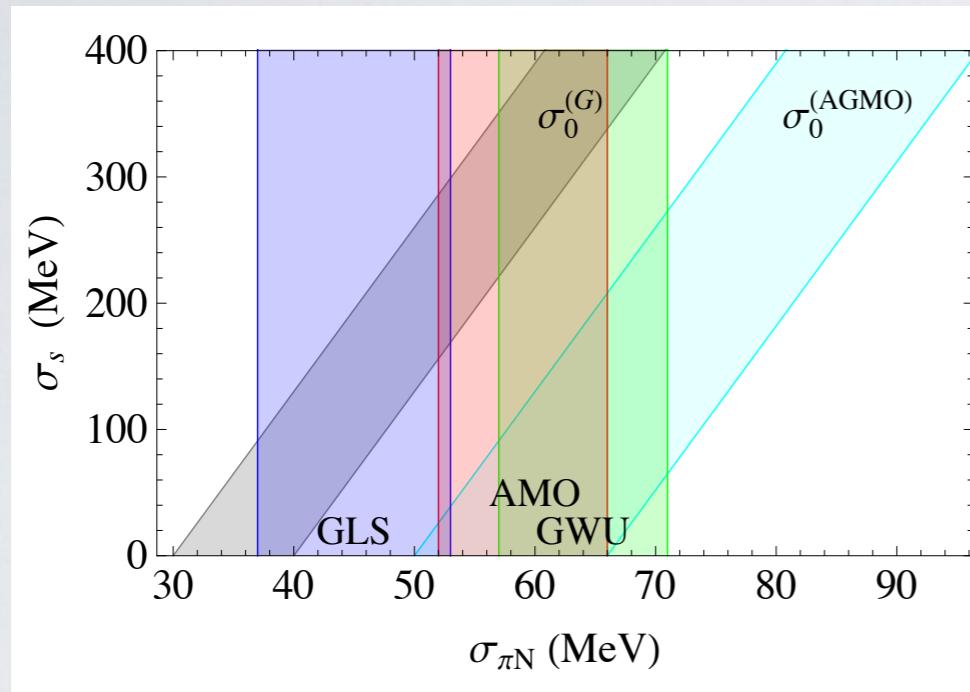


- A new scenario emerges:

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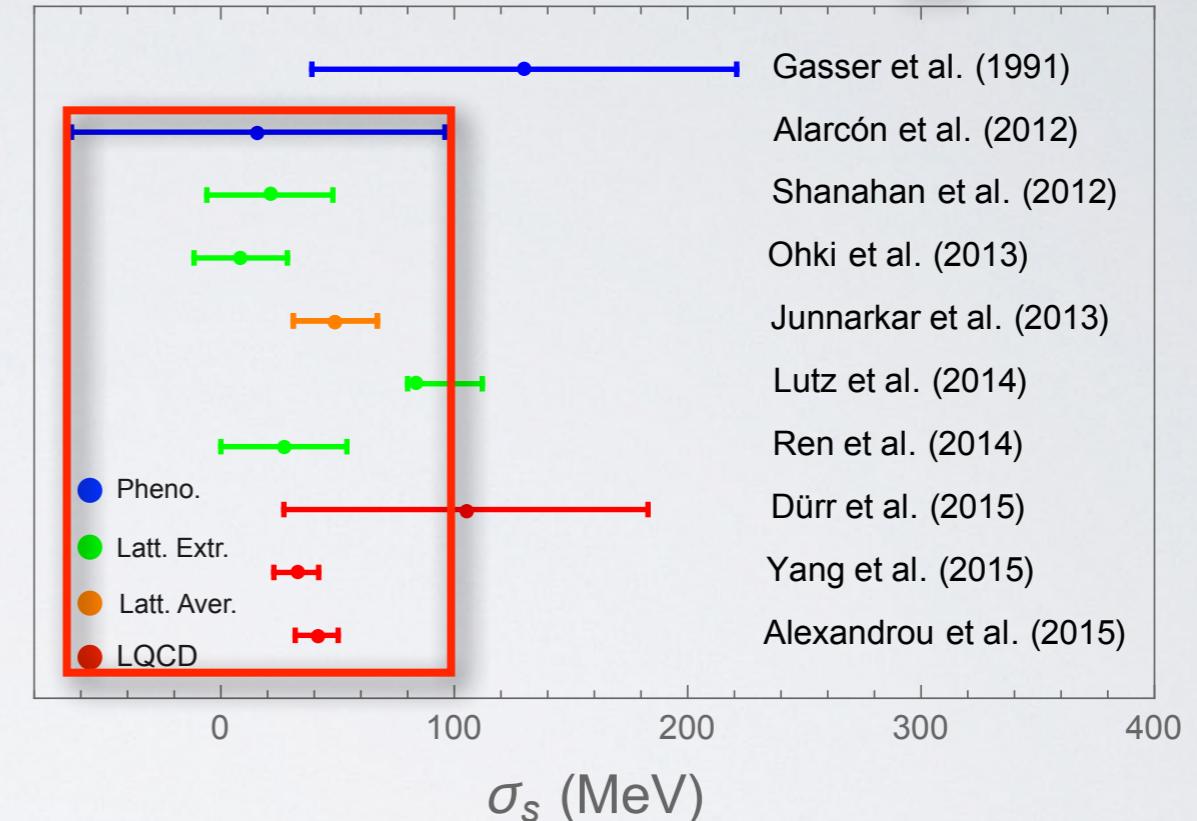
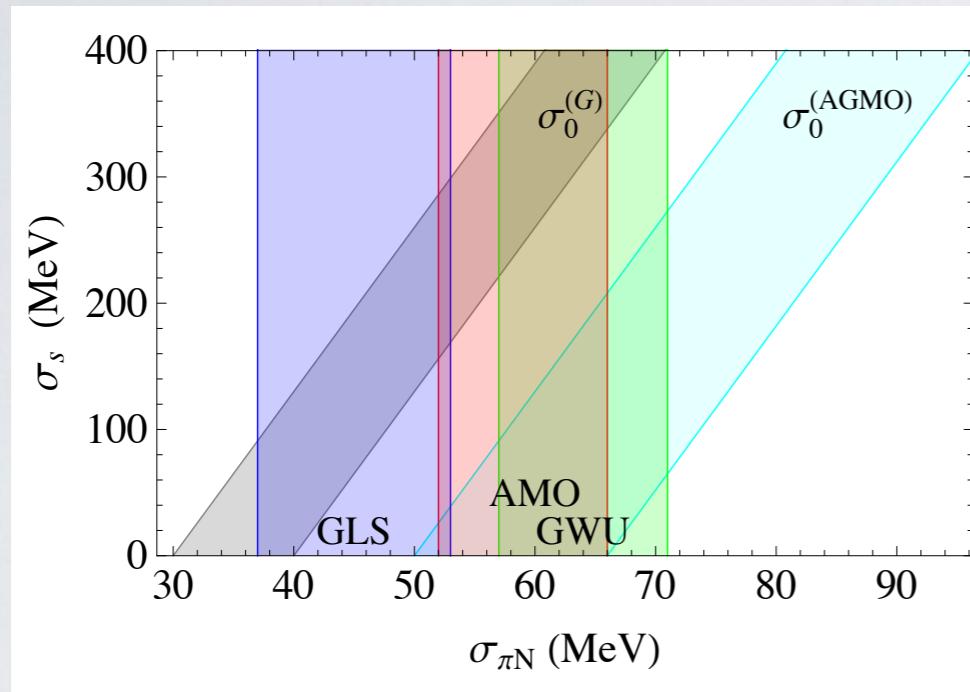
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Summary and Conclusions

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- Chiral EFT has made some important progress in the last years.
- It has provided some results, from first principles, required in searches of physics beyond the standard model.
- Relativistic baryon chiral EFT with explicit $\Delta(1232)$ pointed to a larger value of $\sigma_{\pi N}$ based on modern πN phase shifts + π -atoms scattering lengths:

$$\sigma_{\pi N} = 59(7) \text{ MeV}$$

[Alarcón, Martín Camalich
and Oller, PRD 85 (2012)]

- This value is not at odds with a small strangeness content in the nucleon

$$\sigma_s = 16(80) \text{ MeV}$$

[Alarcón, Geng, Martín Camalich
and Oller, PLB 730 (2014)]

- Effective couplings for DM searches:

f_u^p	f_u^n	f_d^p	f_d^n	$f_s^{p,n}$	f_G	f_N
0.021(2)	0.019(2)	0.041(5)	0.045(5)	0.017(85)	0.921(85)	0.28(7)

FIN