



June 1st, 2018 CIPANP

PRL 114 (5) (2015), PRC 92 (5) (2015), PLB 772 (2017)

HEAVY π 'S AND LIGHT NUCLEI.

JOHANNES KIRSCHER WITH N. BARNEA, D. GAZIT, U. v. KOLCK

THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

יוהנס קירשר



Suppose a copy of QCD exists parallel to the one we *experience*, which *differs* only in the numerical values of the *quark masses*. Further assume the existence of a *portal* between that and our QCD sector which allows for “communication”.

What can *we* learn from the study of *their peculiar nuclei*?



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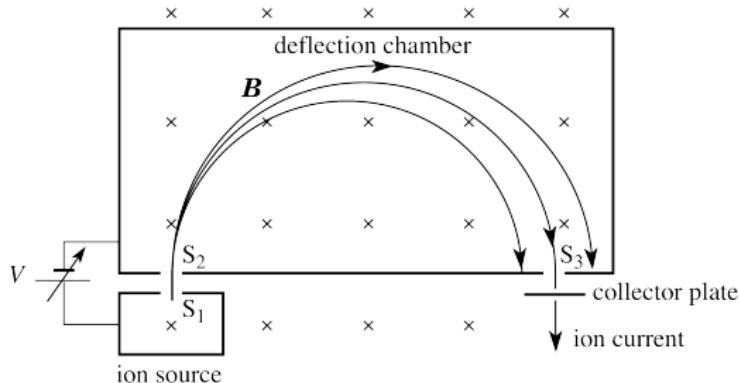
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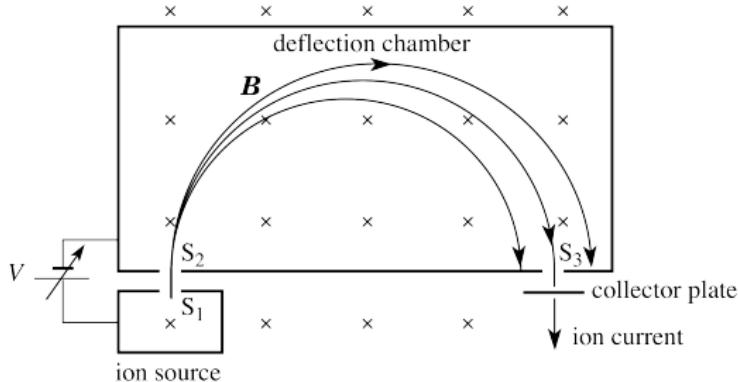


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A hadron **prepared** at the source

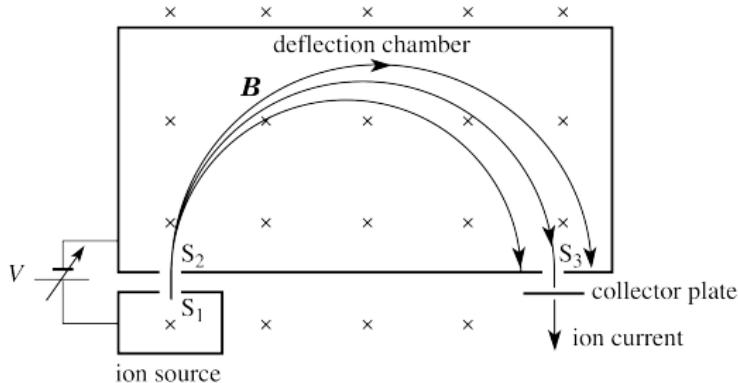
$$\bar{N}_{\text{source}}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{0}, t_0) = \epsilon_{abc}(u^{a,T} C \gamma_5 d^b) u^{c,\alpha}(\mathbf{0}, t_0)$$

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A hadron **prepared** at the source

$$\bar{N}_{\text{source}}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{0}, t_0) = \epsilon_{abc}(u^{a,T} C \gamma_5 d^b) u^{c,\alpha}(\mathbf{0}, t_0)$$

is **detected** at the sink.

$$N_{\text{sink}}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \epsilon_{abc}(u^{a,T} C \gamma_5 d^b) u^{c,\alpha}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

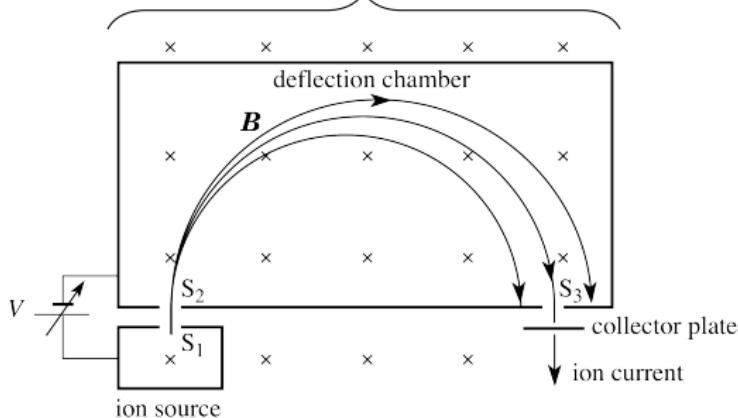
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Systematic finite-volume error $\propto e^{-m\pi L}$



A hadron prepared at the source

is detected at the sink.

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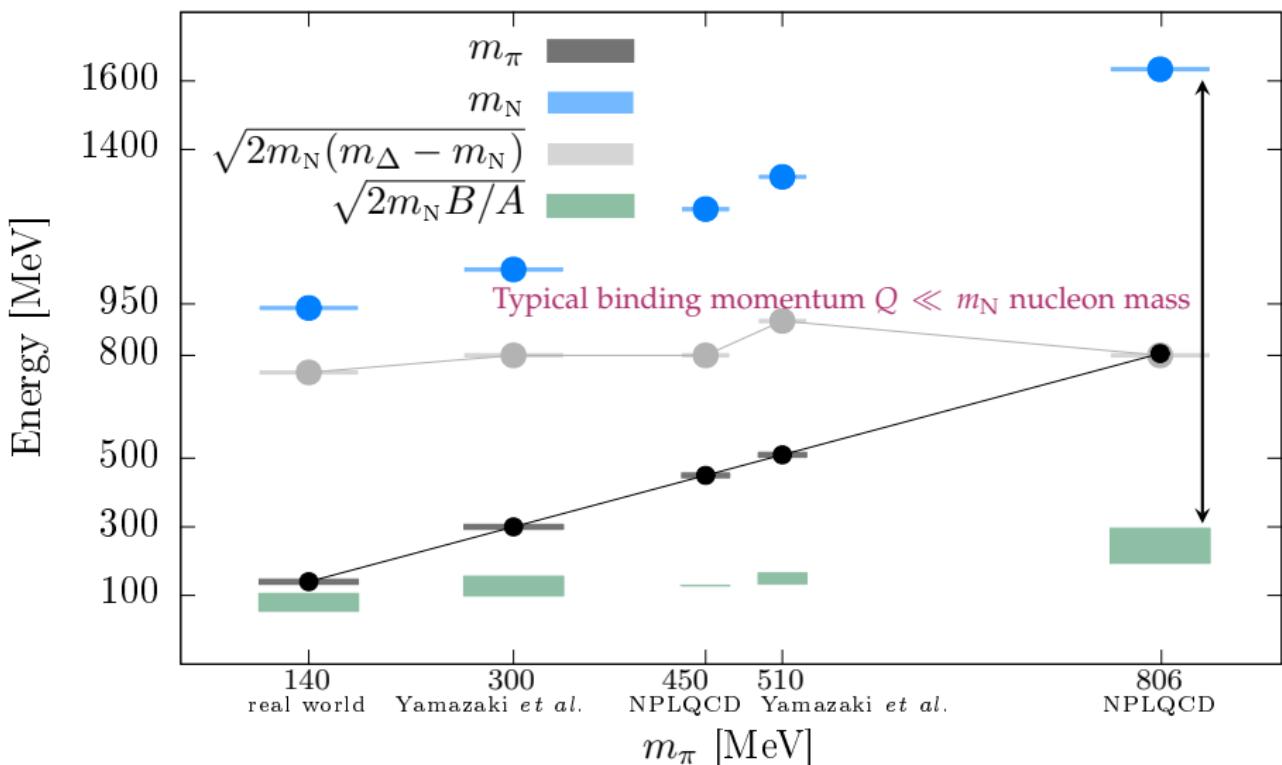
Statistical monte-carlo-sampling error

Nuclear scales from the *lattice apparatus*

- i) Non-relativistic theory
- ii) for protons and neutrons
- iii) with contact interactions.

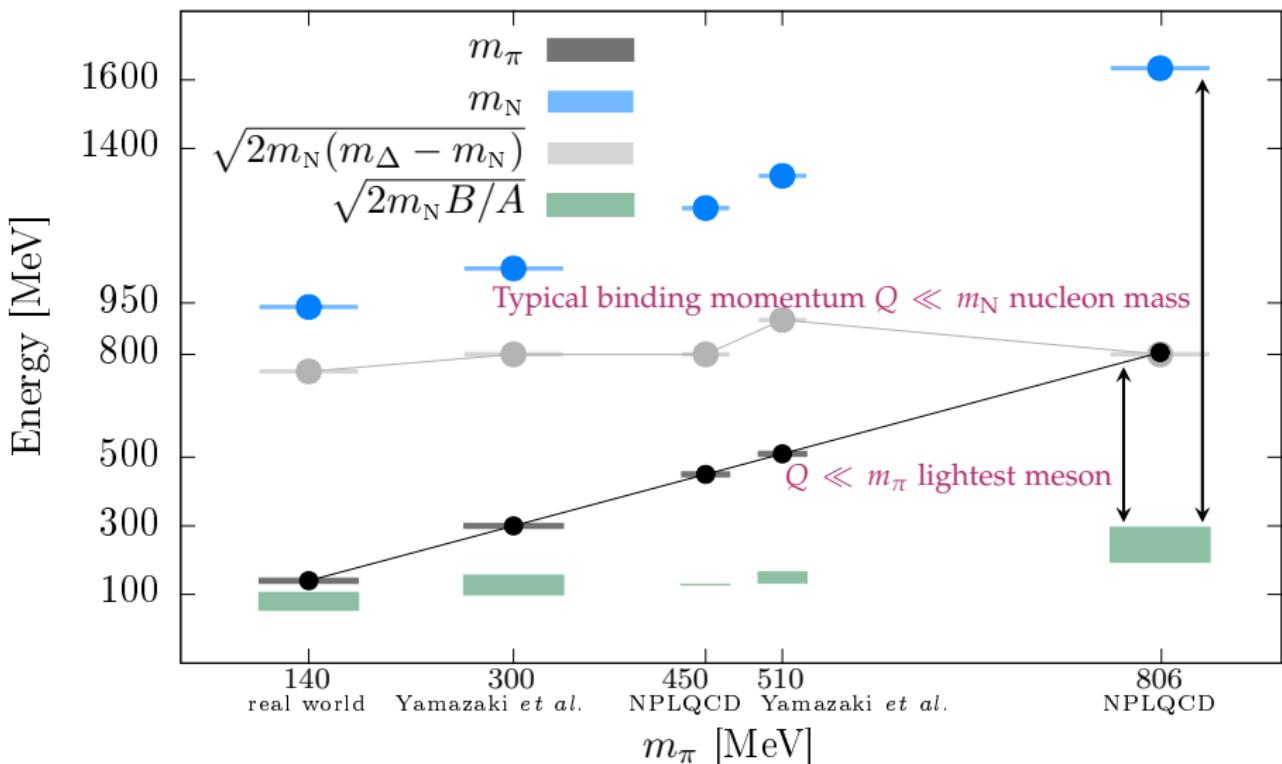
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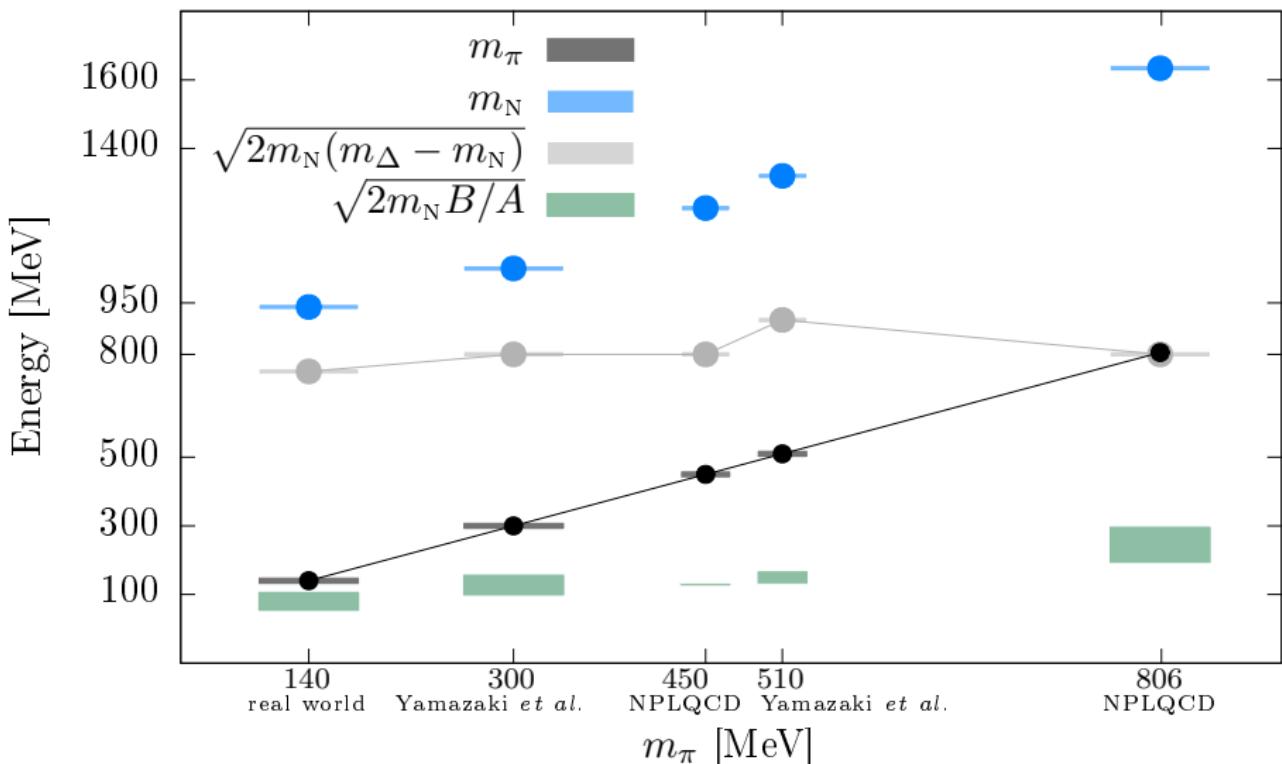
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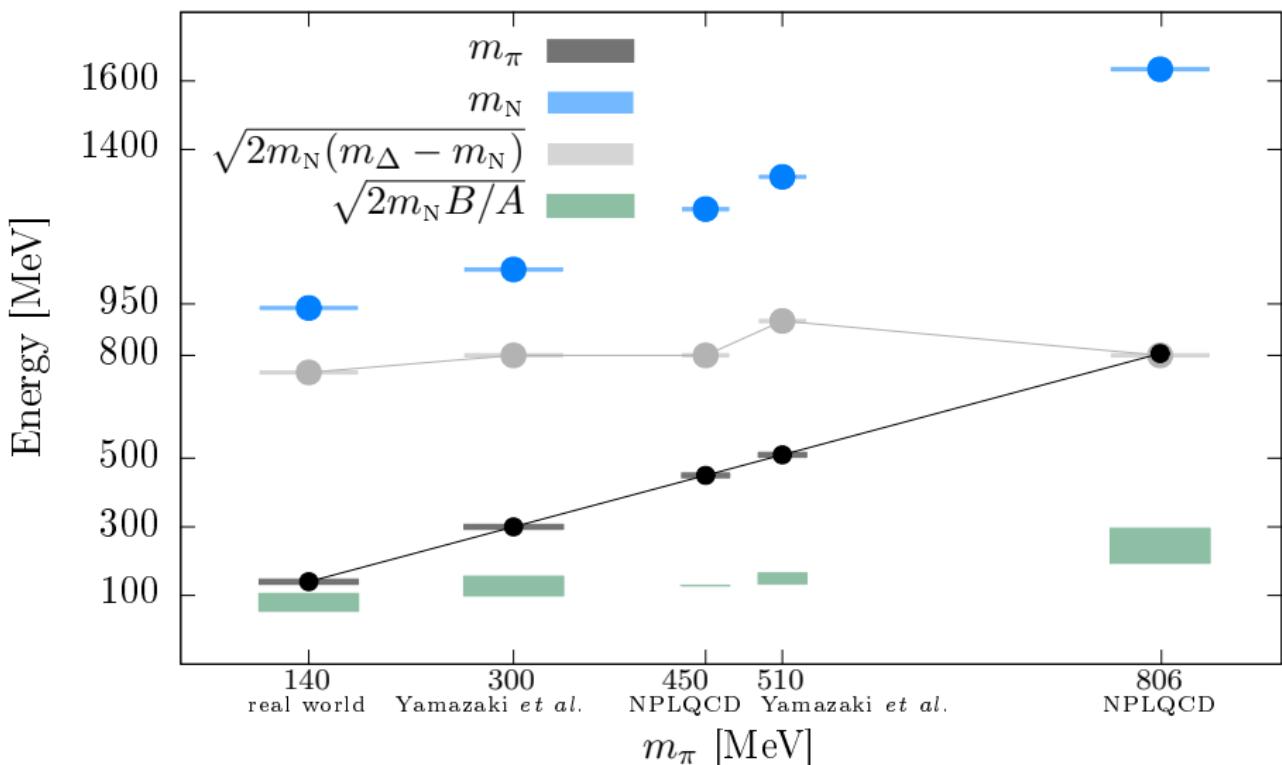
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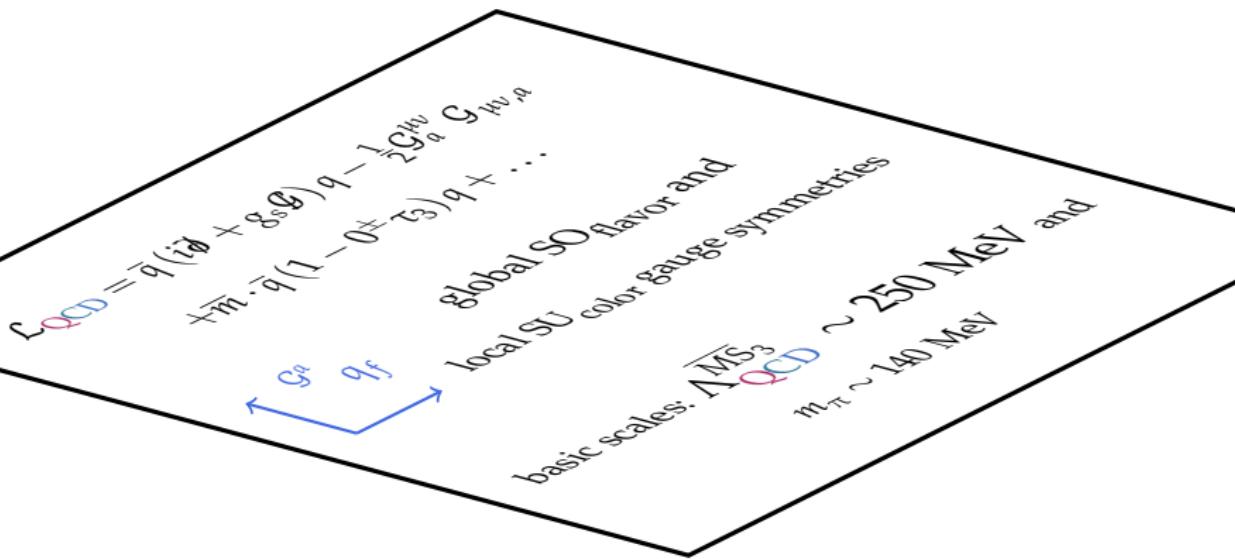


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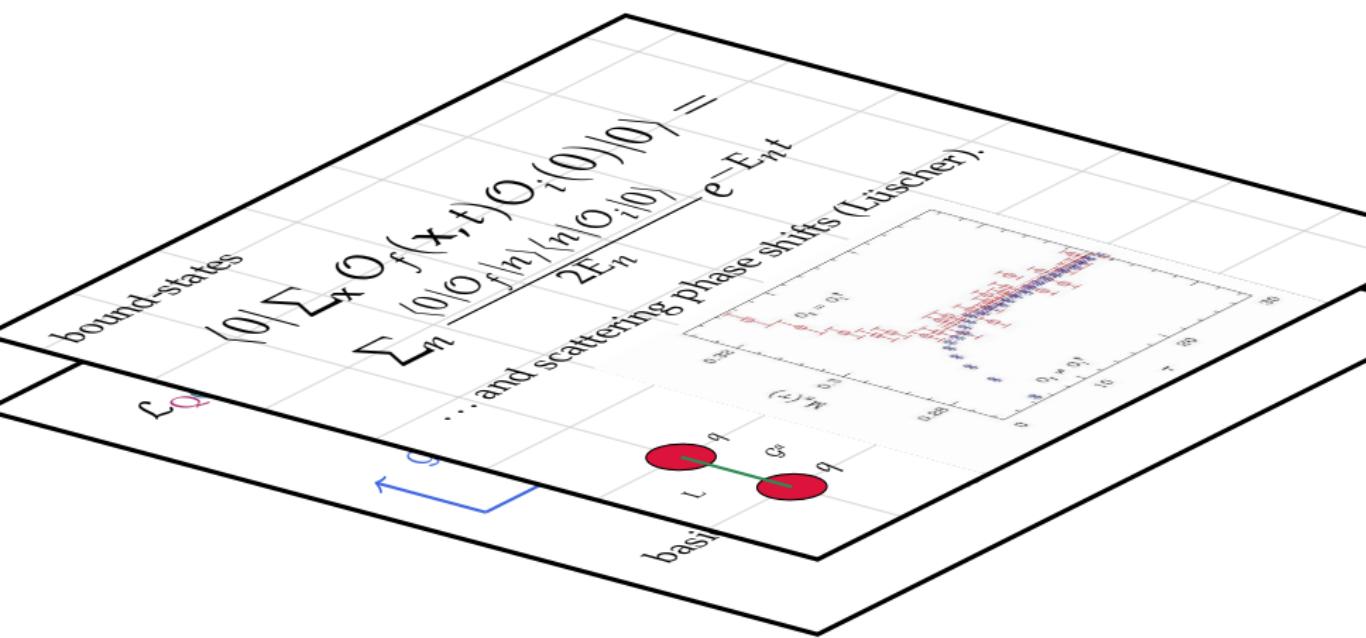
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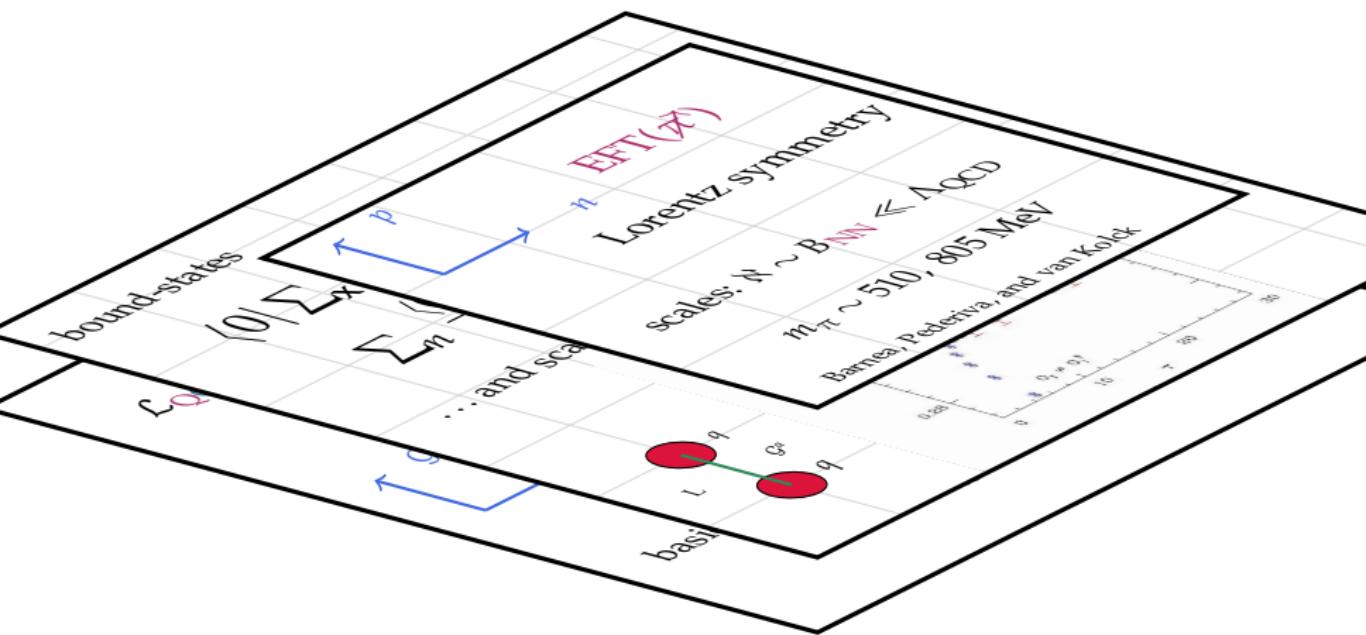
A SEQUENCE OF EFFECTIVE (FIELD) THEORIES
TO RELATE NUCLEAR PROPERTIES TO QCD PARAMETERS,
TO ASSESS "How much more it takes, to be different".



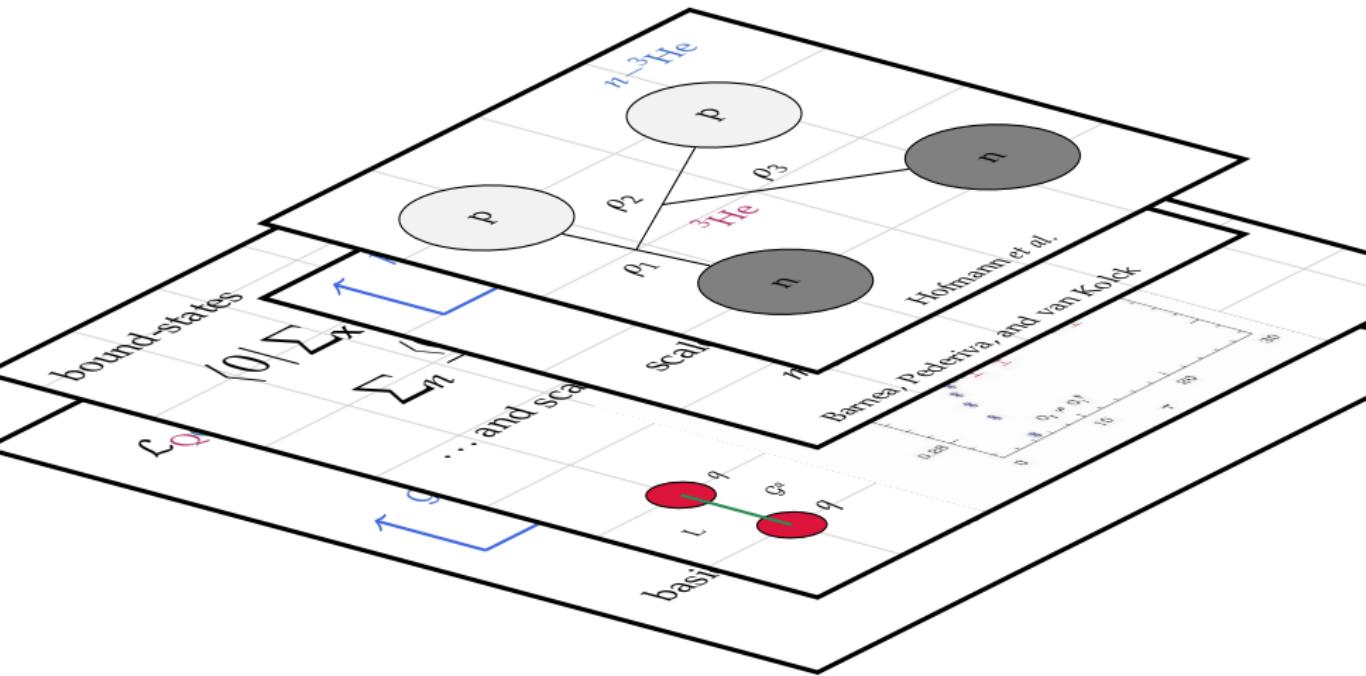
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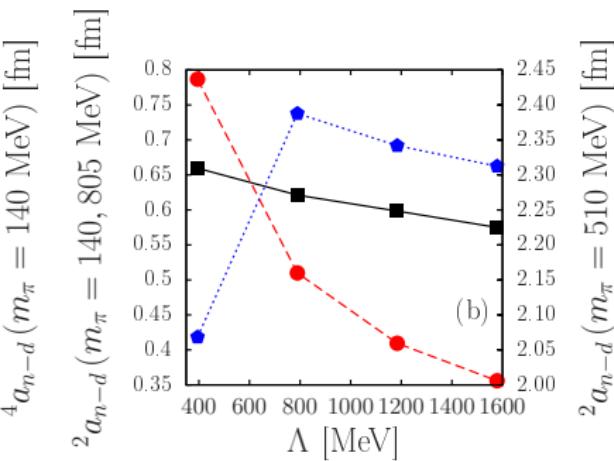
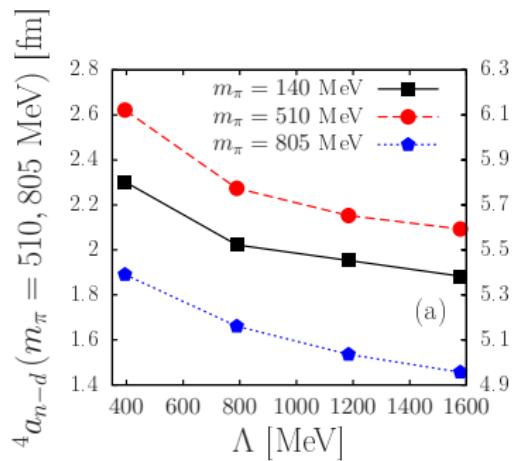


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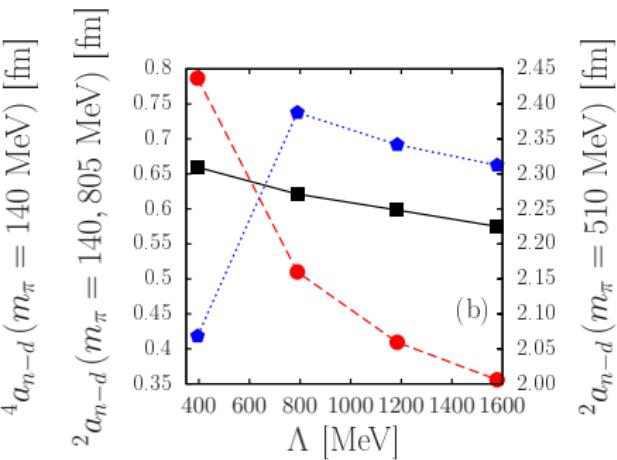
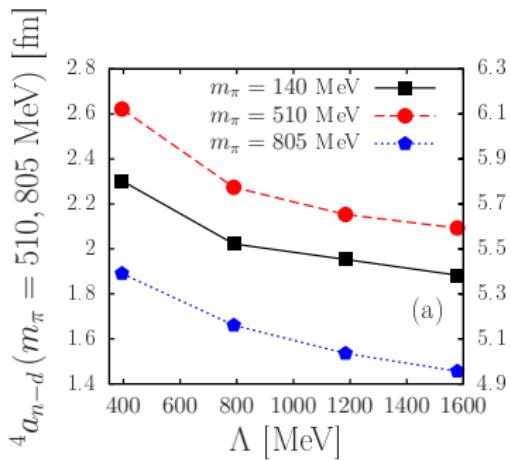


EFFECT OF DETUNED SCALES ON NUCLEAR CHARACTERISTICS?

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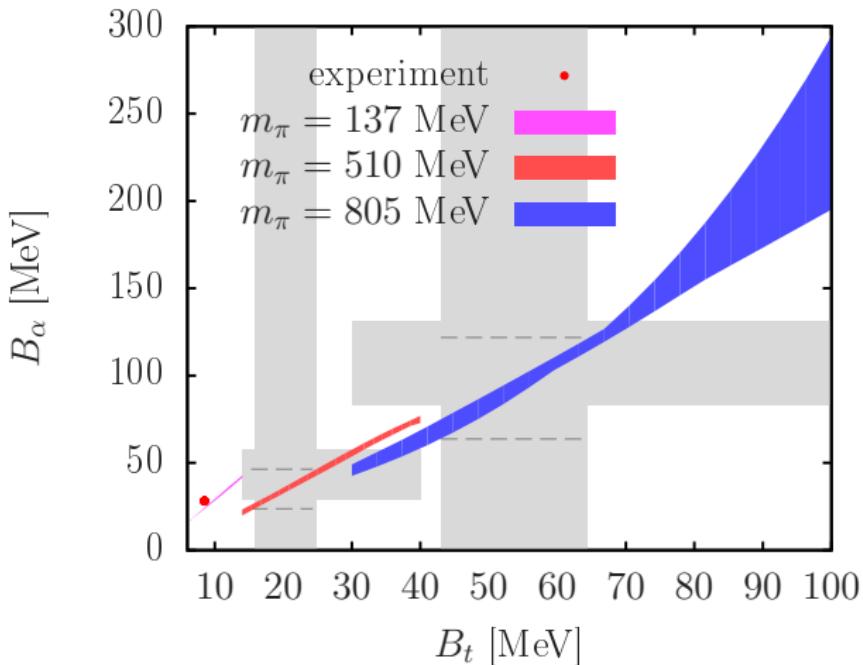
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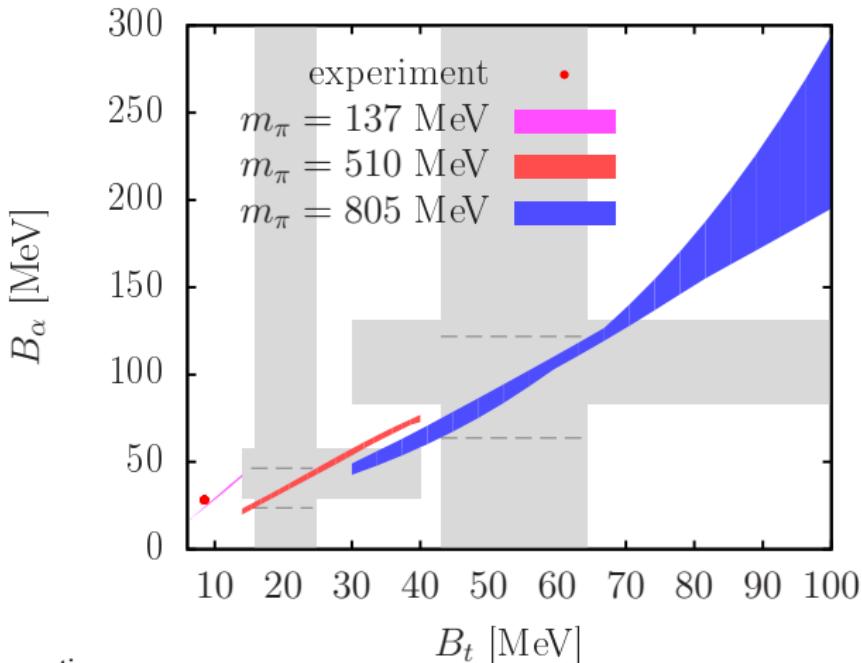
Observations:

- i) No bound $^4S_{\frac{3}{2}}$ 3-nucleon state.
- ii) Scattering lengths run non monotonous with m_π .

EFFECT OF DETUNED SCALES ON NUCLEAR CHARACTERISTICS?



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Observations:

- i) At physical m_π , the 3- and 4-nucleon ground states are **correlated**.
- ii) This correlation is **preserved** at higher m_π .

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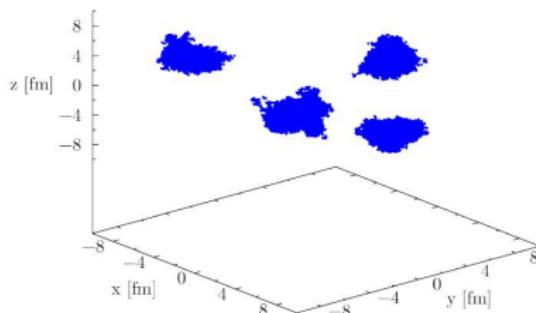
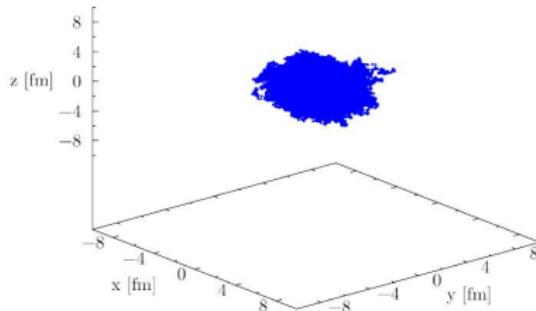
CONTESSI *et al.*

Λ	$m_\pi = 140$ MeV	$m_\pi = 510$ MeV	$m_\pi = 805$ MeV
2 fm^{-1}	-97.19 ± 0.06	-116.59 ± 0.08	-350.69 ± 0.05
4 fm^{-1}	-92.23 ± 0.14	-137.15 ± 0.15	-362.92 ± 0.07
6 fm^{-1}	-97.51 ± 0.14	-143.84 ± 0.17	-382.17 ± 0.25
8 fm^{-1}	-100.97 ± 0.20	-146.37 ± 0.27	-402.24 ± 0.39
$\rightarrow \infty$	$-115_{\pm 8 \text{ (stat)}}^{\pm 1 \text{ (sys)}}$	$-151_{\pm 10 \text{ (stat)}}^{\pm 2 \text{ (sys)}}$	$-504_{\pm 12 \text{ (stat)}}^{\pm 20 \text{ (sys)}}$
Exp.	-127.62	—	—

Table 3: ^{16}O energy for different values of the pion mass m_π and the cutoff Λ , compared with experiment. (No LQCD data exist for this nucleus.) See main text and appendix for details on errors and extrapolations.

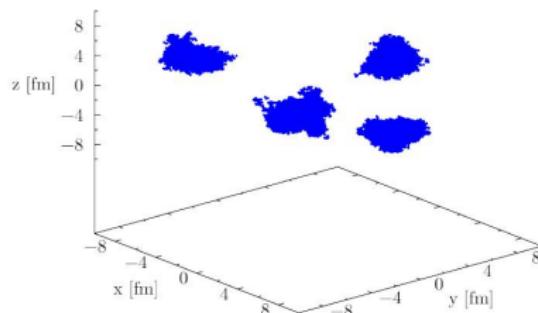
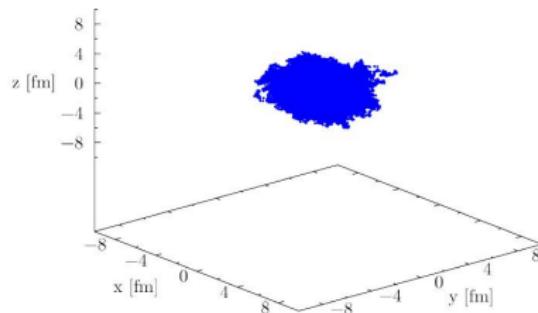
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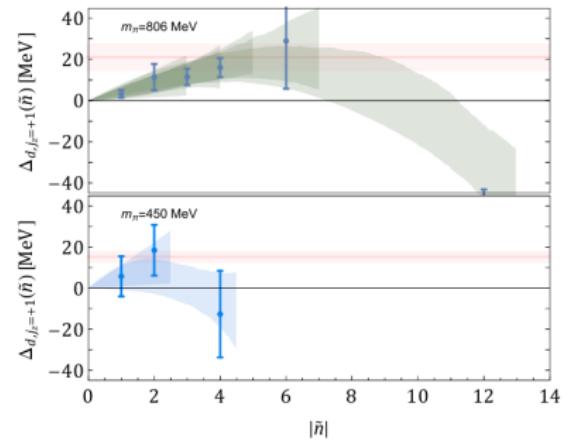
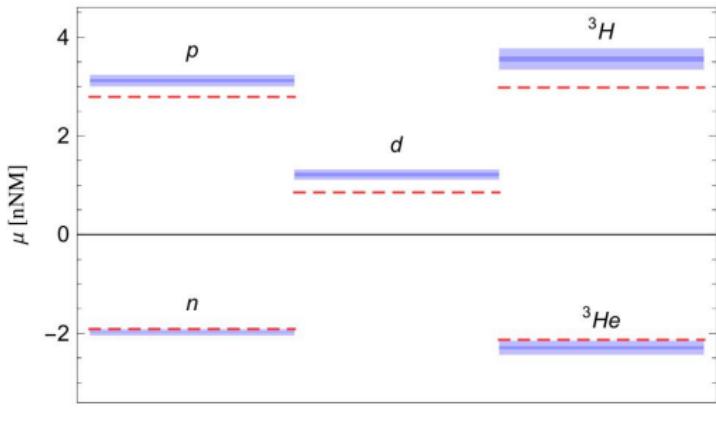
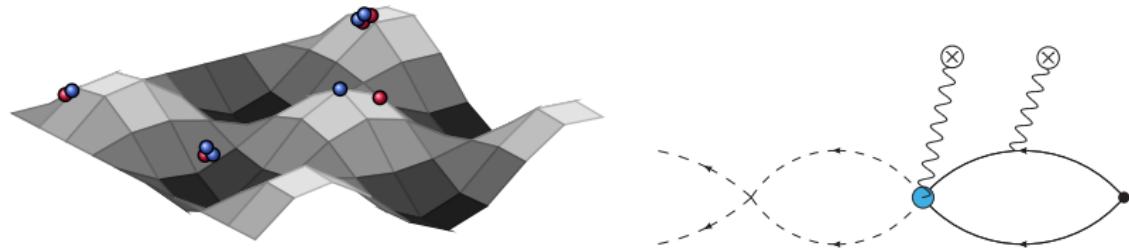
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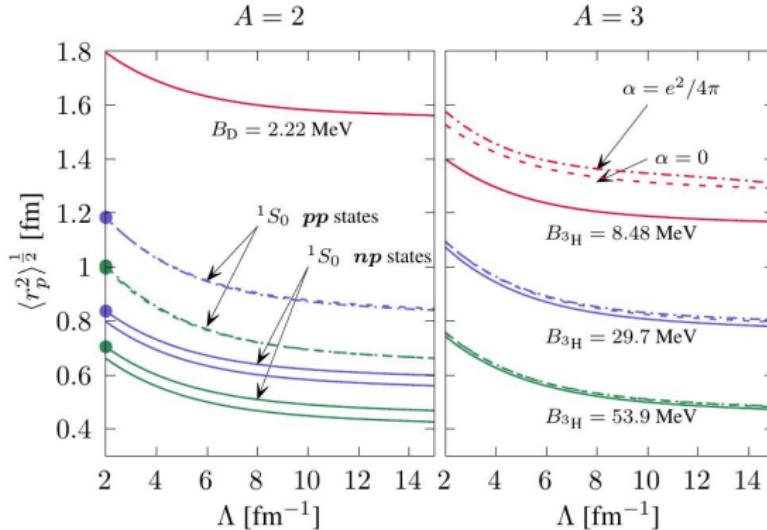
^{16}O stability sensitive to structural features (m_π , Λ).

MAGNETIC BACKGROUND FIELDS: EXPERIMENTALLY UNREACHABLE STRENGTHS. (NPLQCD)



MAGNETIC BACKGROUND FIELDS:

BARNEA, PAZY, JK

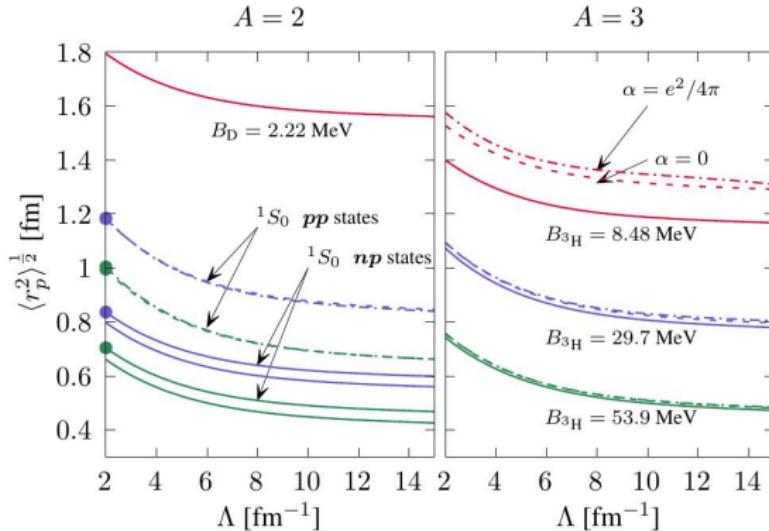


Observations:

- Diproton radius \approx insensitive to Coulomb repulsion (ecce: large m_π and $B(pp)$) \Rightarrow dynamical QED effect small at $\vec{\pi}$.
- $B(2) < B(3) \Rightarrow r(2) > r(3)$ at $m_\pi = 137$ MeV
- $B(2) < B(3)$ but $r(2) < r(3)$ at $m_\pi = 806$ MeV

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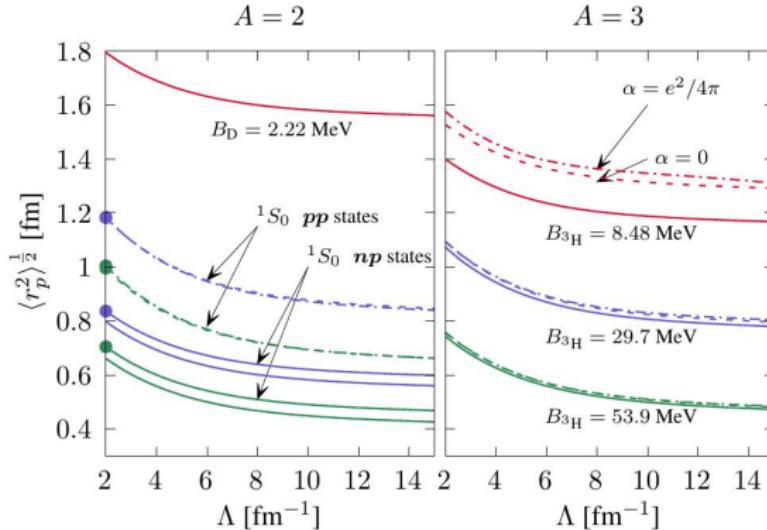


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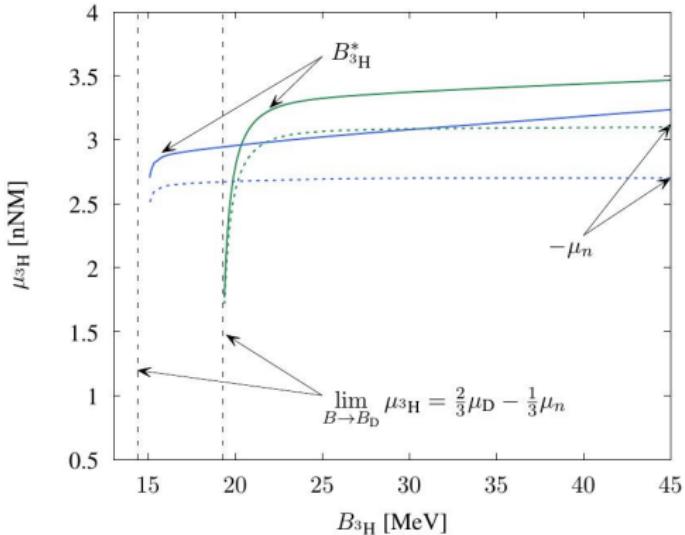


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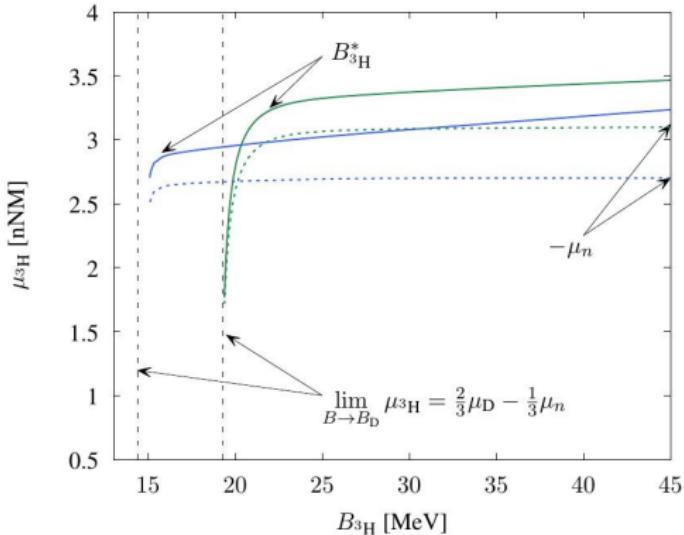


Observations:

- i) EFT($\not{\pi}$) $\Rightarrow \mu_{3H}(B_{3H})$.
- ii) $\lim_{B(3) \rightarrow B(2)} \mu(3) = \text{free deuteron+neutron}$
- iii) $\lim_{B(3) \rightarrow \infty} \mu(3) = \text{shell model}$
- iv) zero-range/ $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit \Rightarrow discontinuous transition between free- and shell-model behavior

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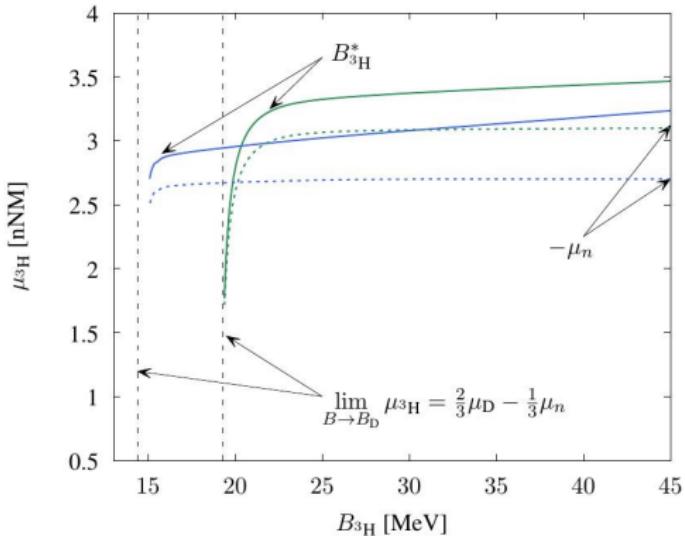


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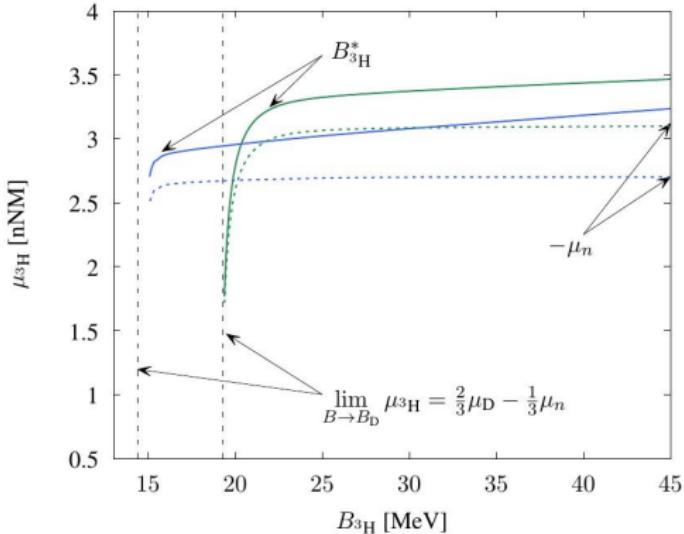


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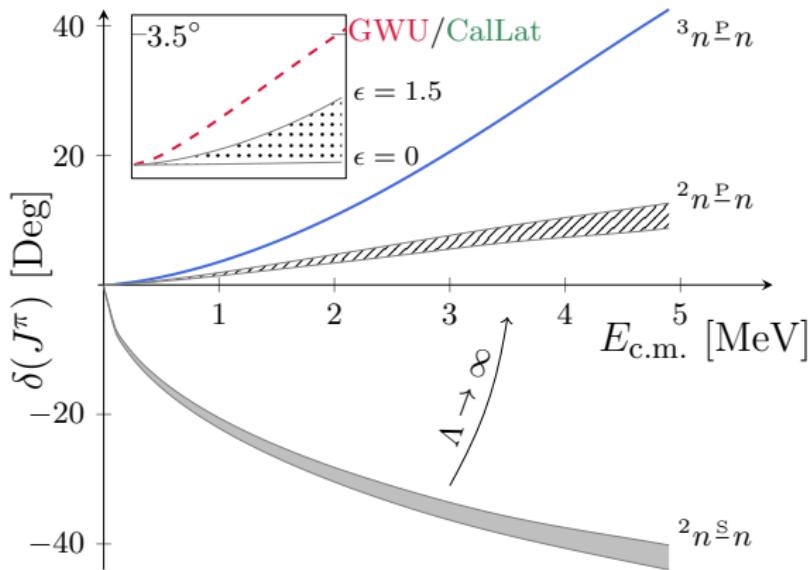


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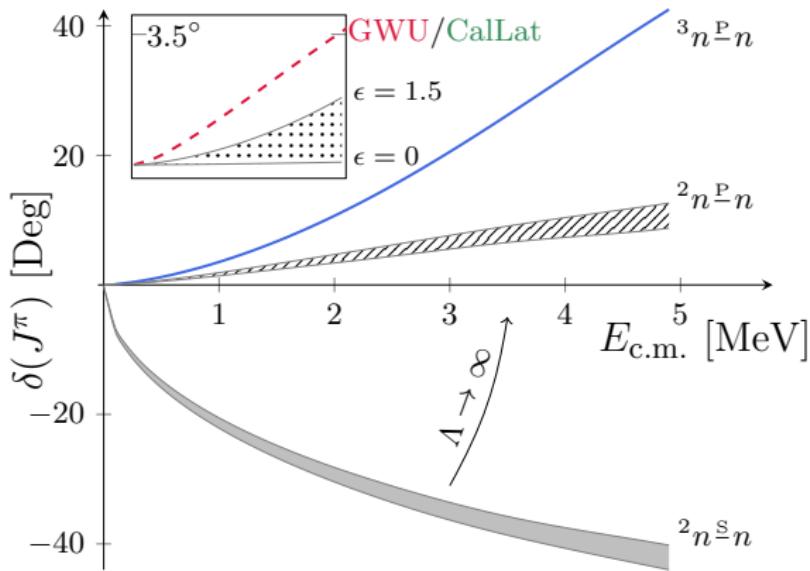
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JK (UNDER REV.)



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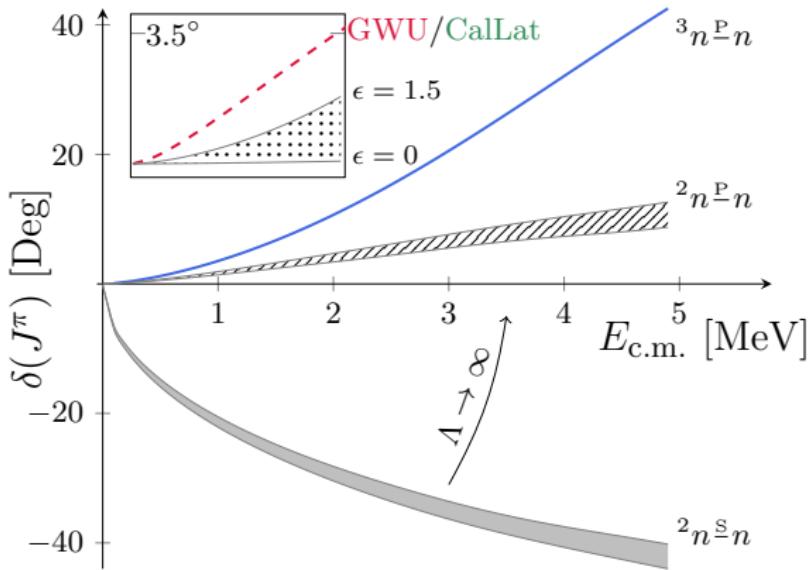
Observations:

- Negative-parity 3-neutron ground state $\leftrightarrow \pi(\text{tetra neutron})$ = positive.
- Enhancement target-neutron interaction with target's neutron number.
 $\Downarrow (?)$

particle-stable A -neutron cluster

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