# Low-energy structure of the nucleon from chiral effective field theory

#### Jose Manuel Alarcón

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# Scalar structure of the nucleon (Sigma terms)

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Favoured by extraction of  $a^+_{0+}$  modern  $\pi$ -atoms data

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	Old value	Updated value
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## Electromagnetic structure of the nucleon (Polarizabilities)

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 $T^{\mu\nu}(P,q) = -\left(g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{q^{\mu}q^{\nu}}{q^2}\right) T_1(\nu^2, Q^2) + \frac{1}{M_p^2} \left(P^{\mu} - \frac{P \cdot q}{q^2}q^{\mu}\right) \left(P^{\nu} - \frac{P \cdot q}{q^2}q^{\nu}\right) T_2(\nu^2, Q^2)$ 

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$$T^{\mu\nu}(P,q) = -\left(g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{q^{\mu}q^{\nu}}{q^2}\right) T_1(\nu^2, Q^2) + \frac{1}{M_p^2} \left(P^{\mu} - \frac{P \cdot q}{q^2}q^{\mu}\right) \left(P^{\nu} - \frac{P \cdot q}{q^2}q^{\nu}\right) T_2(\nu^2, Q^2)$$

$$\Delta E_{2S}^{(pol)} \approx \frac{\alpha_{em}}{\pi} \phi_{n=2}^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{Q^2} w(\tau_\ell) \Big[ T_1^{(NB)}(0,Q^2) - T_2^{(NB)}(0,Q^2) \Big] \qquad T_1^{(NB)} = 4\pi Q^2 \beta_{M1}(Q^2) + \dots \\ T_2^{(NB)} = 4\pi Q^2 [\alpha_{E1}(Q^2) + \beta_{M1}(Q^2)] + \dots$$

• Chiral EFT provides **predictions** of the leading contribution.

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• Important to reduce contributions from  $Q^2 > \Lambda_{\chi SB}^2$ .

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• The relativistic structure is important to agree with phenomenological determinations of  $\Delta E_{2S}^{(pol)}$ .

(µeV)	Pachucki [1]	Martynenko [2]	Nevado & Pineda [3]	Carlson & Vanderhaeghen [4]	Birse & McGovern [5]	Gorchtein Llanes-Estrada & Szczepaniak [6]	Alarcón, Lensky & Pascalutsa [7]	Peset & Pineda [8]
$\Delta E_{2S}^{(\text{pol})}$	-12(2)	-11.5	-18.5	-7.4(2.4)	-8.5(1.1)	-15.3(5.6)	-8.2 <sup>+1.2</sup> -2.5	-26.5

![](_page_67_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Chiral EFT calculations

Phenomenological determinations (dispersion relations+data)

[1] K. Pachucki, Phys. Rev. A 60 (1999).
[2] A. P. Martynenko, Phys. Atom. Nucl. 69 (2006).
[3] D. Nevado and A. Pineda, Phys. Rev. C 77 (2008).
[4] C. E. Carlson and M. Vanderhaeghen, Phys. Rev. A 84, (2011).

[5] M. C. Birse and J. A. McGovern, Eur. Phys. J. A 48, (2012).
[6] M. Gorchtein, F. J. LLanes-Estrada and A. P. Szczepaniak, Phys. Rev. A 87 (2013).
[7] J. M. Alarcón, V. Lensky, V. Pascalutsa, Eur. Phys. J. C 74 (2014).
[8] C. Peset and A. Pineda [arXiv:1403.3408].

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![](_page_69_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Picture_3.jpeg)

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## Summary and Conclusions

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 Low-energy properties of the nucleon are of major relevance for experimental searches of physics beyond the Standard Model.
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•Relativistic treatment of baryons (and  $\Delta(1232)$ ) provides an improved approach needed for accurate determination of these properties.

#### **Scalar Form Factor**

(MeV)	Old value	Updated
$\sigma_{\pi N}$	45(8)	59(7)
$\sigma_s$	30(9 )	16(80)

(µeV)	Nevado & Pineda	Alarcón, Lensky & Pascalutsa	Birse & McGovern
$\Delta E_{2S}^{(\mathrm{pol})}$	-18.5	-8.2 <sup>+1.2</sup>	-8.5( . )

**Polarizabilities** 

• Recent developments in chiral EFT with baryons can provide *ab initio* determinations of the structure of the nucleon which are relevant in searches for new physics.

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# FIN



## Scalar structure of the nucleon



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# Scalar structure of the nucleon

• This result must be checked with independent extractions. •  $a_{0+}^+$  is strongly correlated to the value of  $\sigma_{\pi N}$ 





Updating  $a_{0+}^+$ , the resulting  $\sigma_{\pi N}$  is also larger!

Updated experimental information points to a large  $\sigma_{\pi N}$ !

[Gasser, Leutwyler & Sainio, PLB 253 (1991)]

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