

# Hadronic parity non-conservation in the large- $N_c$ expansion

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- D.R. Phillips, D. Samart, C. Schat, PRL 114 (2015)
- MRS, R.P. Springer, J. Vanasse, PRC 93 (2016)

# Large- $N_c$ QCD

## QCD in limit $N_c \rightarrow \infty$

- Taken with  $g^2 N_c$  fixed
- Simplifications
  - Color-singlet physical states
  - Mesons, glueballs: Weakly interacting  $\sim 1/\sqrt{N_c}$
- Systematic expansion in  $1/N_c$
- Seems to work well phenomenologically

# Baryons in the large- $N_c$ limit



- Bound state of  $N_c$  quarks
- Completely antisymmetric in color:  $\epsilon_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{N_c}} q^{i_1} q^{i_2} \dots q^{i_{N_c}}$
- Baryon mass  $M \sim N_c$
- $\lim N_c \rightarrow \infty$ : SU(4) spin-flavor symmetry:  $u \uparrow, u \downarrow, d \uparrow, d \downarrow$

# NN potential in large- $N_c$ expansion

$$V(\vec{p}_-, \vec{p}_+) = \langle (\vec{p}'_1, C), (\vec{p}'_2, D) | H | (\vec{p}_1, A), (\vec{p}_2, B) \rangle$$

with  $\vec{p}_\pm = \vec{p}' \pm \vec{p}$

- Effective Hamiltonian

$$H = N_c \sum_{s,t,u} v_{stu} \left( \frac{S}{N_c} \right)^s \left( \frac{I}{N_c} \right)^t \left( \frac{G}{N_c} \right)^u$$

- Building blocks

$$S^i = q^\dagger \frac{\sigma^i}{2} q, \quad I^a = q^\dagger \frac{\tau^a}{2} q, \quad G^{ia} = q^\dagger \frac{\sigma^i \tau^a}{4} q$$

- Coefficients  $v_{stu}$ 
  - Momentum dependent
  - Constrained by symmetries

# Large- $N_c$ scaling

- Nucleon matrix elements

$$\begin{aligned}\langle N' | S^i | N \rangle &\sim \langle N' | I^a | N \rangle \sim 1, \\ \langle N' | G^{ia} | N \rangle &\sim \langle N' | \mathbb{1} | N \rangle \sim N_c\end{aligned}$$

- Momenta

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{p}_- &\sim 1 \\ \vec{p}_+ &\sim 1/M_N \sim 1/N_c\end{aligned}$$

- Coefficients excluding momenta

$$\tilde{V}_{stu} \sim 1$$

## Example: Central potential

- General form

$$V_c = V_0^0 + V_\sigma^0 \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 + V_0^1 \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2 + V_\sigma^1 \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$$

- Scaling

$$\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \sim \hat{S}_1 \cdot \hat{S}_2$$

$$\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2 \sim \hat{I}_1 \cdot \hat{I}_2$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2 \sim \hat{G}_1 \cdot \hat{G}_2$$

- Coefficients

$$V_0^0 \sim N_c$$

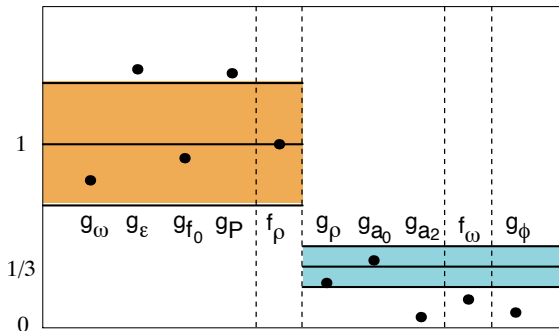
$$V_\sigma^0 \sim 1/N_c$$

$$V_0^1 \sim 1/N_c$$

$$V_\sigma^1 \sim N_c$$

# $1/N_c$ expansion of NN potential

Comparison large- $N_c$  scaling vs Nijmegen potential



## PV operators in $1/N_c$ expansion

- Leading order [ $\mathcal{O}(N_c)$ ]

$$\vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$$
$$\vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) [\tau_1 \tau_2]_2^{ZZ}$$

- Next-to-leading order [ $\mathcal{O}(N_c^0) \sin^2 \theta_W$ ]

$$\vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \tau_1^3 - \vec{\sigma}_2 \tau_2^3)$$

$$\vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 + \vec{\sigma}_2) (\vec{\tau}_1 \times \vec{\tau}_2)^3$$

$$\vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) (\vec{\tau}_1 + \vec{\tau}_2)^3$$

$$[(\vec{p}_+ \times \vec{p}_-) \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{p}_- \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 + (\vec{p}_+ \times \vec{p}_-) \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{p}_- \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1] (\vec{\tau}_1 \times \vec{\tau}_2)^3$$



# $1/N_c$ expansion of PV potential

Next-to-next-to-leading order [ $\mathcal{O}(N_c^{-1})$ ]

$$\vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

$$\vec{p}_+^2 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$$

$$\vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

$$\vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$$

$$\vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) [\tau_1 \tau_2]_2^{ZZ}$$

$$\vec{p}_+^2 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) [\tau_1 \tau_2]_2^{ZZ}$$

In general potential

- Multiplied by independent functions  $U_i(\vec{p}_-^2) \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

## Comparison with meson exchange potential

- Single-meson exchange with strong and weak vertex
- Scaling of strong meson-nucleon couplings known
- Structure not in DDH:

$$[(\vec{p}_+ \times \vec{p}_-) \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{p}_- \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 + (\vec{p}_+ \times \vec{p}_-) \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{p}_- \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1] (\vec{\tau}_1 \times \vec{\tau}_2)^3$$

- Isovector and isotensor currents  $\sim \sin^2 \theta_W \approx 0.23 \approx 1/3$

# Comparison with meson exchange potential

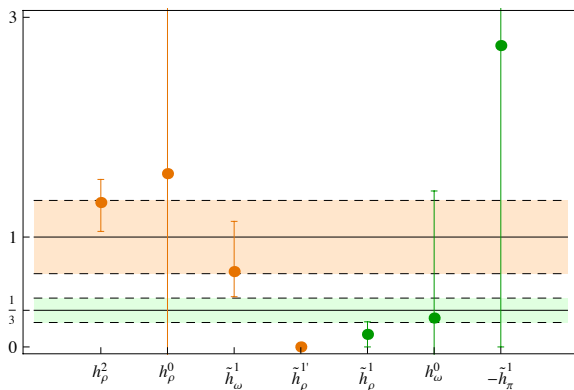
- Large- $N_c$  scaling of weak meson-nucleon couplings

$$\begin{aligned} h_\rho^0 &\sim \sqrt{N_c} & h_\rho^2 &\sim \sqrt{N_c} [\sin^2 \theta_W] \\ h_\rho^{1'} &\lesssim \sqrt{N_c} \sin^2 \theta_W & h_\omega^1 &\sim \sqrt{N_c} \sin^2 \theta_W \\ h_\rho^1 &\lesssim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \sin^2 \theta_W & h_\pi^1 &\lesssim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \sin^2 \theta_W & h_\omega^0 &\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \end{aligned}$$

Large- $N_c$  suppression of PV  $\pi N$  coupling  $h_\pi^1$

- $h_\rho^{1'}$  not necessarily small

# Comparison with DDH best guesses



$$\tilde{h}_m^i = \frac{h_m^i}{\sin^2 \theta_W}$$

# Large- $N_c$ expansion and pionless EFT

- Leading-order EFT( $\not{\pi}$ ) interactions

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}C_S(N^\dagger N)(N^\dagger N) - \frac{1}{2}C_T(N^\dagger \sigma^i N)(N^\dagger \sigma^i N)$$

- Large- $N_c$  scaling

$$C_S \sim N_c, \quad C_T \sim 1/N_c$$

- In partial-wave basis

$$\mathcal{C}^{(1S_0)} = (C_S - 3C_T), \quad \mathcal{C}^{(3S_1)} = (C_S + C_T)$$

In large- $N_c$  limit

$$\mathcal{C}^{(1S_0)} = \mathcal{C}^{(3S_1)}$$

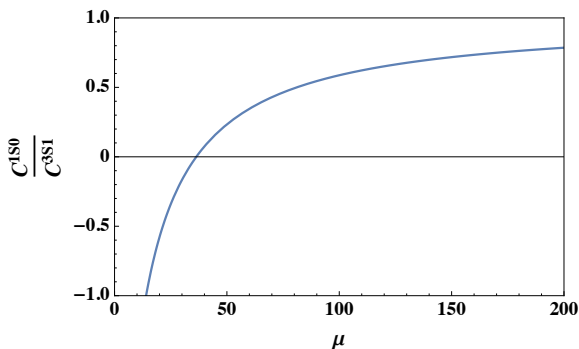
# Parity-conserving $S$ -wave couplings

- In field theory LECs renormalization-scale dependent
- In PDS renormalization

$$\frac{c(^1S_0)}{c(^3S_1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{a(^3S_1)} - \mu}{\frac{1}{a(^1S_0)} - \mu}$$
$$\xrightarrow{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(^1S_0)}{a(^3S_1)} \approx -4.4$$

## Parity-conserving $S$ -wave couplings

- Large- $N_c$  + EFT( $\pi$ ) requires suitable renormalization scale
- Agreement with large- $N_c$  predicted errors for  $\mu \gtrsim m_\pi$



# Parity violation in pionless EFT

- In 'Girlanda basis'

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{PV}^{\min} = & \mathcal{G}_1(N^\dagger \vec{\sigma} N \cdot N^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{\nabla} N - N^\dagger N N^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\sigma} N) \\ & - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 \epsilon_{ijk} N^\dagger \sigma_i N \nabla_j (N^\dagger \sigma_k N) \\ & - \mathcal{G}_2 \epsilon_{ijk} \left[ N^\dagger \tau_3 \sigma_i N \nabla_j (N^\dagger \sigma_k N) + N^\dagger \sigma_i N \nabla_j (N^\dagger \tau_3 \sigma_k N) \right] \\ & - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_5 \mathcal{I}_{ab} \epsilon_{ijk} N^\dagger \tau_a \sigma_i N \nabla_j (N^\dagger \tau_b \sigma_k N) \\ & + \mathcal{G}_6 \epsilon_{ab3} \vec{\nabla} (N^\dagger \tau_a N) \cdot N^\dagger \tau_b \vec{\sigma} N\end{aligned}$$

- 5 independent contact terms at LO



## Large- $N_c$ scaling of LECs?

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\min} = & -\mathcal{G}_1 \vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) - i\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \\ & - i\mathcal{G}_2 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) (\tau_1 + \tau_2)^3 \\ & - i\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_5 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \mathcal{I}_{ab} \tau_1^a \tau_2^b \\ & + \frac{i}{2} \mathcal{G}_6 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 + \vec{\sigma}_2) (\tau_1 \times \tau_2)^3 \end{aligned}$$

### Extracted $N_c$ scaling?

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_5 \sim N_c [\sin^2 \theta_W],$$

$$\mathcal{G}_2 \sim \mathcal{G}_6 \sim N_c^0 \sin^2 \theta_W,$$

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \sim \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 \sim N_c^{-1}$$

- Only one term at LO in  $N_c$ ?
- Isoscalar coupling suppressed?

## Fierz identities and large- $N_c$ scaling

- Minimal form of Lagrangian derived using Fierz identities
- Fierz identities
  - Relate different (iso-)spin and momentum structures
  - Do not change EFT power counting
  - Change large- $N_c$  counting
- Identify large- $N_c$  scaling from non-minimal form of  $\mathcal{L}$
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_1^+ \vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) \\ \mathcal{A}_3^+ \vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2 \\ \mathcal{A}_3^- \vec{p}_- \cdot i(\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2\end{aligned}$$

- After Fierz transformation contribute to

$$-\mathcal{G}_1 \vec{p}_+ \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 - \vec{\sigma}_2) - i\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 \vec{p}_- \cdot (\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

## Non-minimal potential

- Extract  $N_c$ -scaling

$$\mathcal{A}_1^+ \sim N_c^{-1}, \quad \mathcal{A}_3^+ \sim N_c^{-1}, \quad \mathcal{A}_3^- \sim N_c$$

- Relations

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = -\mathcal{A}_1^+ + \mathcal{A}_3^+ - 2\mathcal{A}_3^-,$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 = -\mathcal{A}_1^- - 2\mathcal{A}_3^+ + \mathcal{A}_3^-,$$

- Maintain most dominant scaling

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \sim N_c, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 \sim N_c,$$

$$\mathcal{G}_2 \sim N_c^0 \sin^2 \theta_W, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_5 \sim N_c [\sin^2 \theta_W],$$

$$\mathcal{G}_6 \sim N_c^0 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

### Large- $N_c$ relation

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = -2\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_1 [1 + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)]$$

# Large- $N_c$ scaling of partial-wave LECs

$$C^{(3S_1-1P_1)} \sim N_c$$

$$C_{(\Delta I=0)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \sim N_c$$

$$C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \sim N_c [\sin^2 \theta_W]$$

$$C_{(\Delta I=1)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \sim N_c^0 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$C^{(3S_1-3P_1)} \sim N_c^0 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$C^{(3S_1-1P_1)} = 3C_{(\Delta I=0)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} [1 + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)]$$

## PV LECs

- Renormalization-scale dependent
- Scale dependence driven by S-wave interactions
- “Wrong” choice of scale can hide large- $N_c$  scaling

# Conclusion & Outlook

## Large- $N_c$ analysis

- Effects of embedding PV quark interactions in hadrons
- Establishes hierarchy of couplings
- Important constraints in absence of experimental data
- Gives trends, not exact predictions

## Parity violation

- Two LECs at LO in combined EFT/large- $N_c$  expansion  
[[ $\sin^2 \theta_W$ ] for  $\Delta I = 2$ ]
- Relation between two isoscalar LECs
- Isovector coupling suppressed by  $\sin^2 \theta_W / N_c$

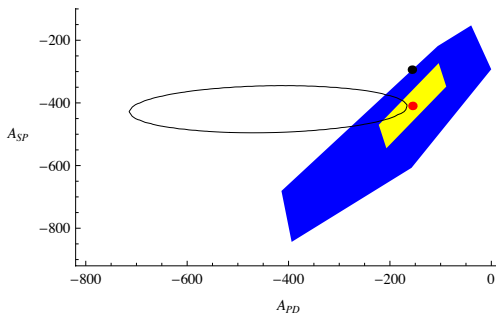
## $pp$ scattering in meson-exchange picture

- DDH contributions

$$A_{SP} \equiv g_\rho h_\rho^{pp}(2 + \chi_V) + g_\omega h_\omega^{pp}(2 + \chi_S)$$

$$A_{PD} \equiv g_\rho h_\rho^{pp} \chi_V + g_\omega h_\omega^{pp} \chi_S$$

- $G_F f_\pi \Lambda_\chi \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$



# Application to measurements

Longitudinal asymmetry in  $\vec{p}p$  scattering

- Experimental result

$$A_L^{\vec{p}p}(E = 13.6 \text{ MeV}) = (-0.93 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-7}$$

- Constraint on LECs in large- $N_c$  limit

$$\begin{aligned} (-1.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-10} \text{ MeV}^{-1} &= \frac{4 \left[ C_{(\Delta I=0)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} + C_{(\Delta I=1)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} + C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \right]}{C^{(1S_0)}} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{4 \left[ C^{(3S_1-1P_1)}/3 + C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \right]}{C} \end{aligned}$$

- Induced circular polarization in  $np \rightarrow d\vec{\gamma}$

$$P_\gamma = (1.8 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{16M_N}{C} \frac{1}{\kappa_1(1 - \gamma a^1S_0)} \left( C^{(3S_1-1P_1)} \left(1 - \frac{5}{9}\gamma a^1S_0\right) - \frac{2}{3}\gamma a^1S_0 C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \right)$$

- In large- $N_c$  limit  $C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \sim C^{(3S_1-1P_1)}$
- If  $C_{(\Delta I=2)}^{(1S_0-3P_0)} \ll C^{(3S_1-1P_1)}$  predict  $P_\gamma$  outside of current bound