

Universal physics of three-bosons with isospin



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Universal physics

Universal: different systems share the identical feature

Critical phenomena around phase transition

- large correlation length ξ
- scaling, critical exponent, ...
- liquid-gas transition \sim ferromagnet

N. Goldenfeld, *“Lectures on phase transitions and the renormalization group”* (1992)

Universal physics in **few-body** system

- large two-body scattering length $|a|$
- **scaling** $a \rightarrow \lambda a, \quad p \rightarrow \lambda^{-1} p \quad E \rightarrow \lambda^{-2} E$

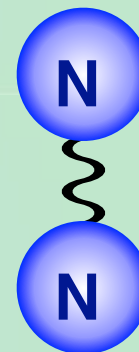
E. Braaten, H.-W. Hammer, *Phys. Rept.* 428, 259 (2006)

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{ma^2}$$

	N [MeV]	⁴ He [mK]
B ₂	2.22	1.31
1/ma ²	1.41	1.12

vdW

strong



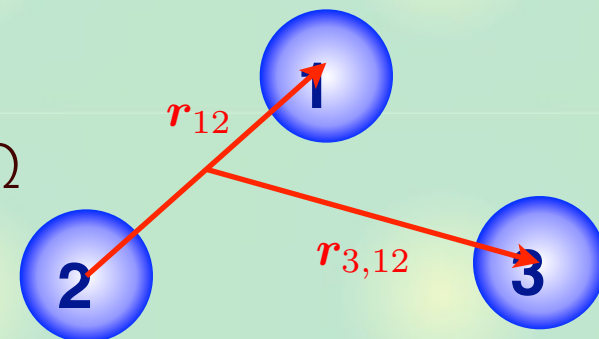
⁴He

Three-body system: scaling and its violation

Three-body system in hyperspherical coordinates

$$(\mathbf{r}_{12}, \mathbf{r}_{3,12}) \leftrightarrow (R, \alpha_3, \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{12}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{3,12})$$

hyperradius hyperangular variables Ω
(dimensionless)



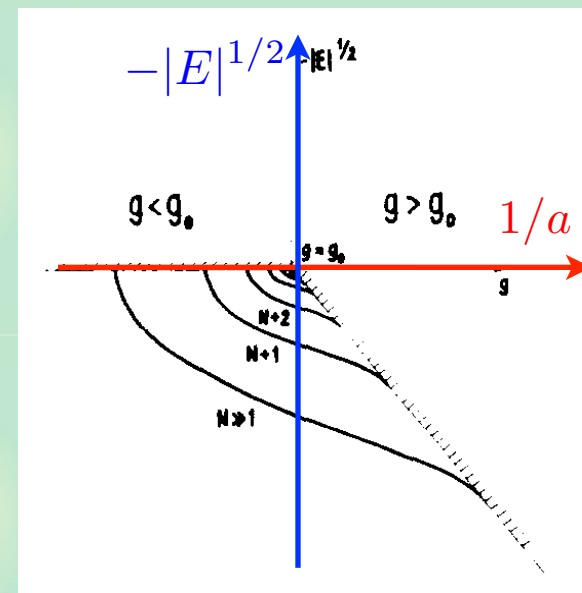
For $|a| \rightarrow \infty$, system is scale invariant.

$$V(R, \Omega) \propto \frac{1}{R^2}$$

Efimov effect : attractive $1/R^2$ for identical three bosons

V. Efimov, Phys. Lett. B 33, 563-564 (1970)

- infinitely many bound states
- discrete scale invariance \rightarrow limit cycle



P.F. Bedaque, H.-W. Hammer, U. van Kolck, Phys. Rev. Lett. 82, 463-437 (1999)

Pion interaction

$\pi\pi$ scattering length \leftarrow chiral low energy theorem

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. 17, 616-621 (1966)

$$a^{I=0} \propto -\frac{7}{4} \frac{m_\pi}{f_\pi^2}, \quad a^{I=2} \propto \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_\pi}{f_\pi^2}$$

- $1/f_\pi^2 \sim$ **spontaneous** breaking of chiral symmetry
- $m_\pi \sim$ **explicit** breaking of chiral symmetry

In nature, the scattering lengths are small \leftarrow m_π is small

- $a^{I=0} \sim -0.31$ fm, $a^{I=2} \sim 0.06$ fm / QCD scale ~ 1 fm

If we can **adjust** m_π or f_π , $|a|$ increases by $m_\pi \uparrow$ or $f_\pi \downarrow$

- sufficient attraction
- > **bound state** in $l=0$
- > **diverging** $|a|$

- **sigma**: $l=0$ resonance

$f_0(500)$ or σ
was $f_0(600)$

$I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(0^{++})$

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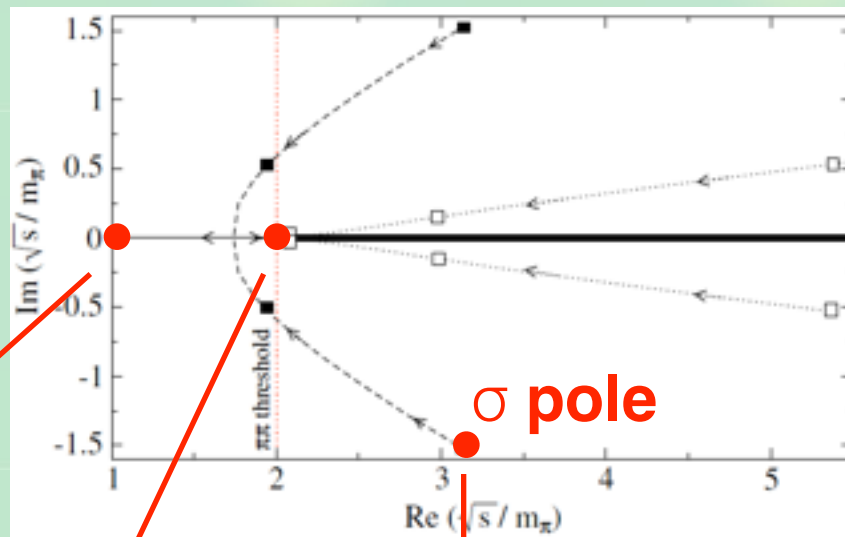
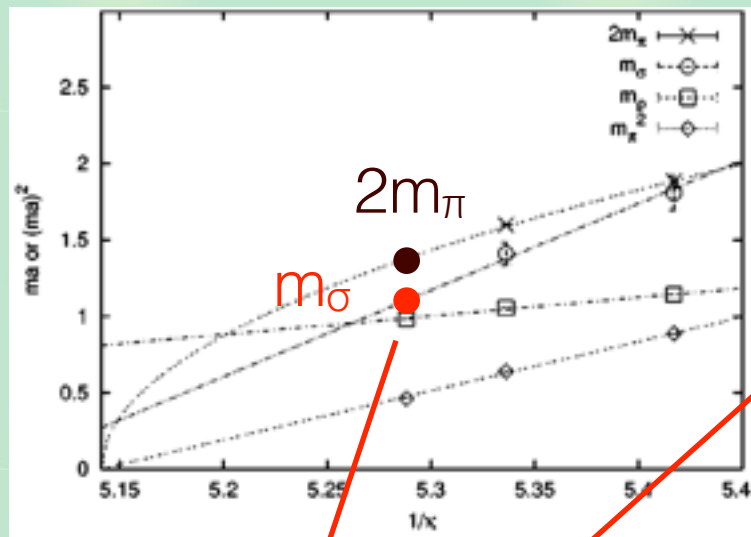
$f_0(500)$ T-MATRIX POLE \sqrt{s}

Note that $\Gamma \approx 2 \text{Im}(\sqrt{s}_{\text{pole}})$.

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
(400–550)–i(200–350)	OUR ESTIMATE		

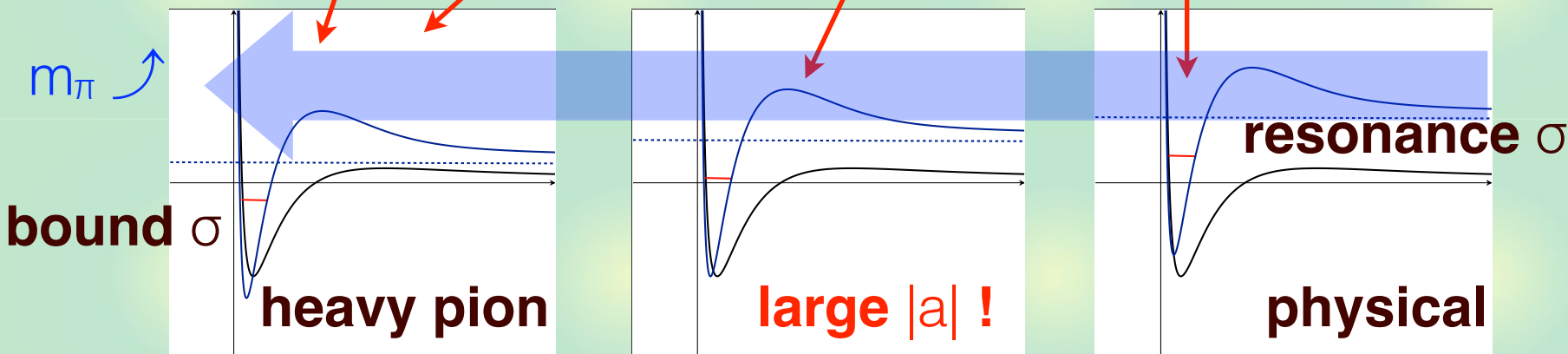
Increase pion mass

Lattice QCD/chiral EFT can tune the pion mass



T. Kunihiro *et al.* (SCALAR Collaboration), Rev. Rev. D70, 034504 (2004)

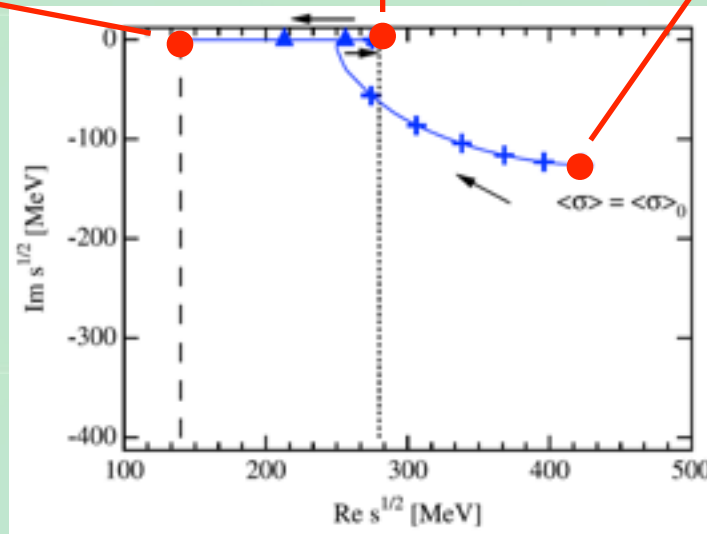
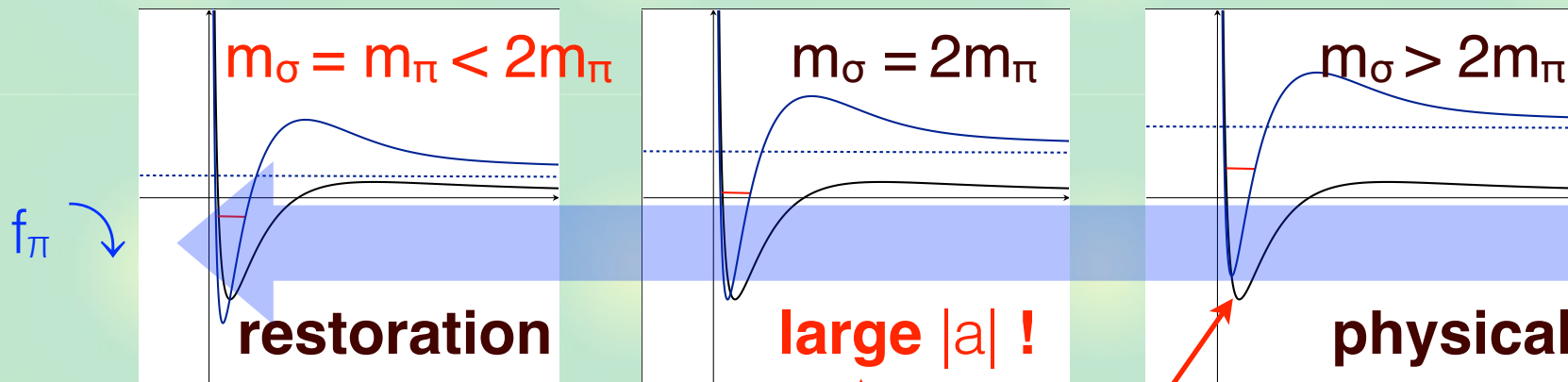
C. Hanhart, J.R. Pelaez, G. Rios, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 152001 (2008)



==> Numerical experiment (lattice QCD)!

Decrease pion decay constant

Chiral symmetry restoration \sim reduction of f_π



T. Hyodo, D. Jido, T. Kunihiro, Nucl. Phys. A848, 341-365 (2010)

==> Real experiment (in-medium symmetry restoration) !

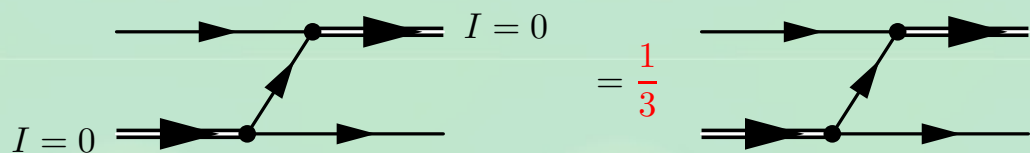
Three pions with isospin symmetry

Large $l=0$ scattering length

$$f_{I=0} = \frac{1}{-1/a - ip}, \quad f_{I=2} = 0$$

S-wave three-pion system in total $l=1$

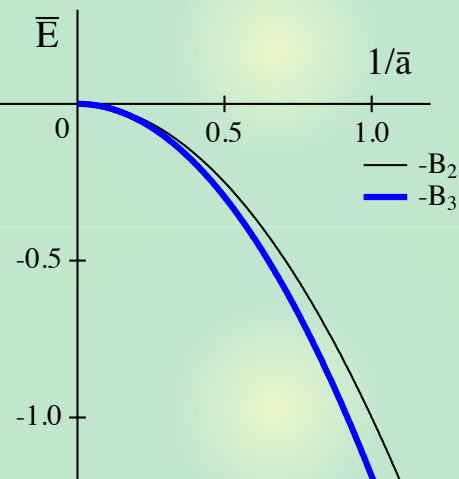
$$\begin{pmatrix} |\pi \otimes [\pi \otimes \pi]_{I=0} \rangle_{I=1} \\ |\pi \otimes [\pi \otimes \pi]_{I=2} \rangle_{I=1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & \sqrt{5}/3 \\ \sqrt{5}/3 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |[\pi \otimes \pi]_{I=0} \otimes \pi \rangle_{I=1} \\ |[\pi \otimes \pi]_{I=2} \otimes \pi \rangle_{I=1} \end{pmatrix}$$



Eigenvalue equation for 3-body system

$$z(|\mathbf{p}|) = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^\infty d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{|\mathbf{q}|}{|\mathbf{p}|} \ln \left(\frac{q^2 + p^2 + |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3}{q^2 + p^2 - |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3} \right) \times \frac{z(|\mathbf{q}|)}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}q^2 + mB_3 - \frac{1}{a}}}$$

$$B_3 = \frac{1.04391}{ma^2} \quad \text{for } 1/a > 0 \quad \text{c.f.} \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{ma^2}$$



Three pions with isospin breaking

Isospin breaking: $m_{\pi^\pm} = m_{\pi^0} + \Delta$ with $\Delta > 0$

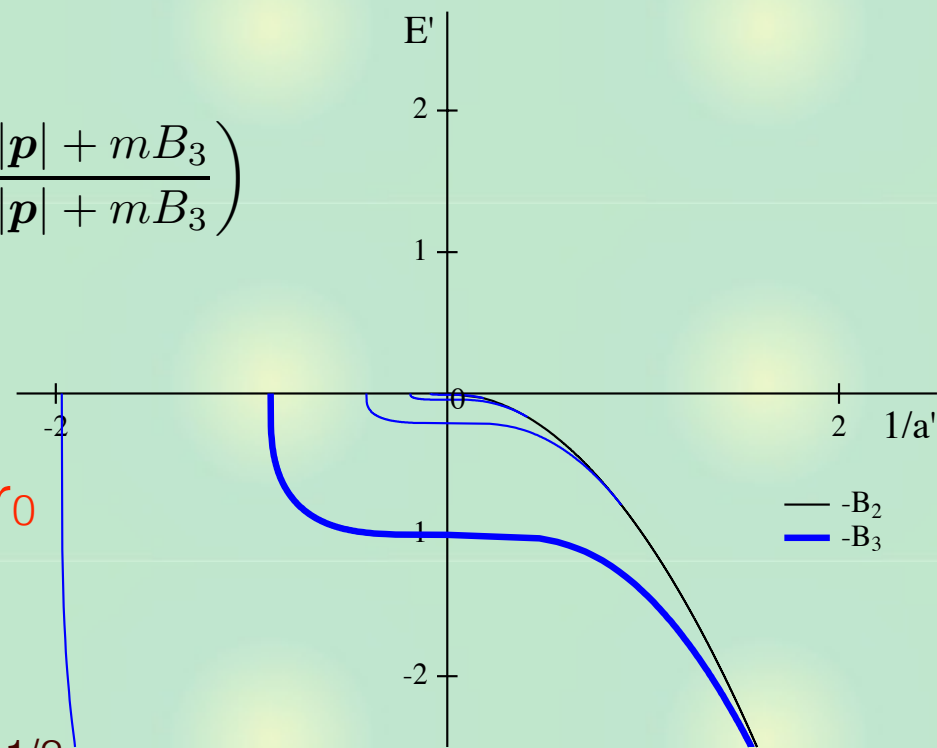
- In the energy region $E \ll \Delta$, heavy π^\pm can be neglected.

Identical three-boson system with a large scattering length
--> Efimov effect

$$z(|\mathbf{p}|) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{|\mathbf{q}|}{|\mathbf{p}|} \ln \left(\frac{q^2 + p^2 + |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3}{q^2 + p^2 - |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3} \right)$$

$$\times \frac{z(|\mathbf{q}|)}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}q^2 + mB_3} - \frac{1}{a}} f_\Lambda(|\mathbf{q}|)$$

$f_\Lambda(|\mathbf{q}|)$
 ↑
cutoff $\sim 1/r_0$



Universal physics at $E \ll (2m\Lambda)^{1/2}$

<-- Efimov parameter κ^*

Coupled-channel effect

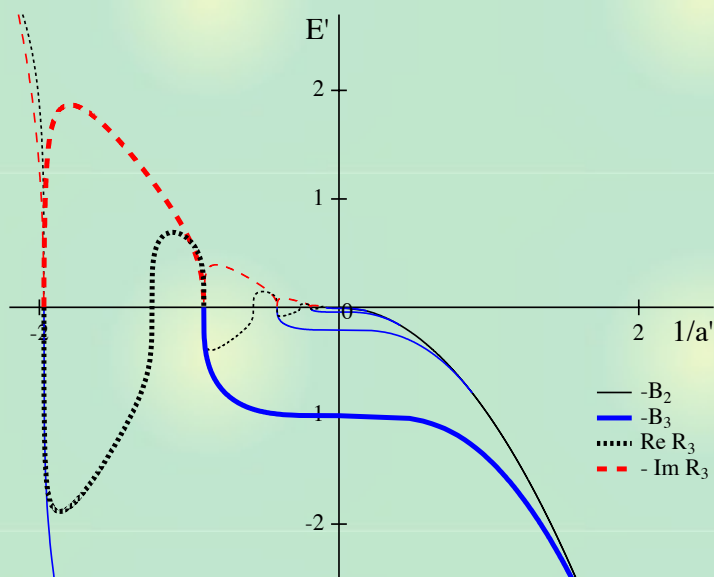
Two universal phenomena : existence of the coupled channel

$$z(|\mathbf{p}|) = \frac{2}{\lambda\pi} \int_0^\infty d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{|\mathbf{q}|}{|\mathbf{p}|} \ln \left(\frac{q^2 + p^2 + |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3}{q^2 + p^2 - |\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}| + mB_3} \right) \frac{z(|\mathbf{q}|)}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}q^2 + mB_3} - \frac{1}{a}}$$

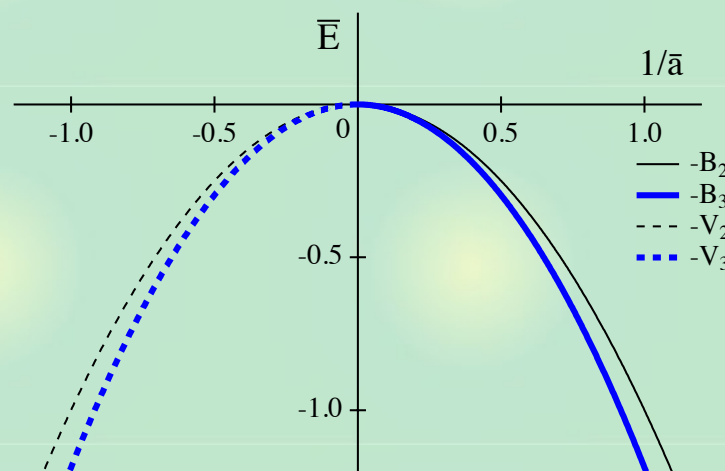
$\lambda < 2.41480$

$2.41480 < \lambda < 3.66811$

$3.66811 < \lambda$



discrete scale invariance



scale invariance

no universal bound state

Both cases can be realized in three-pion systems.

Summary

Universal physics of three pions

- Large $\pi\pi$ scattering length ($l=0$) can be obtained by $m_\pi \nearrow$ or $f_\pi \searrow$.
- Universal phenomena with large a :
 - **single bound state** (isospin symmetry)
 - **Efimov states** (isospin breaking)
- Consequence in hadron physics:
 - realization in lattice QCD
 - simultaneous softening of σ and π^*