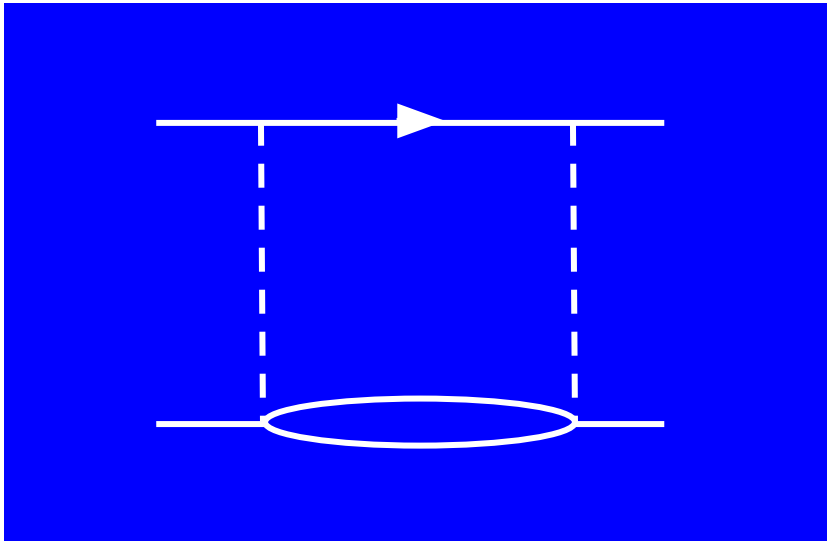


Muonic deuterium results: Nuclear Structure Corrections from TPE



In collaboration with:

Andreas Ekström

Nir Nevo Dinur

Chen Ji

Sonia Bacca

Nir Barnea

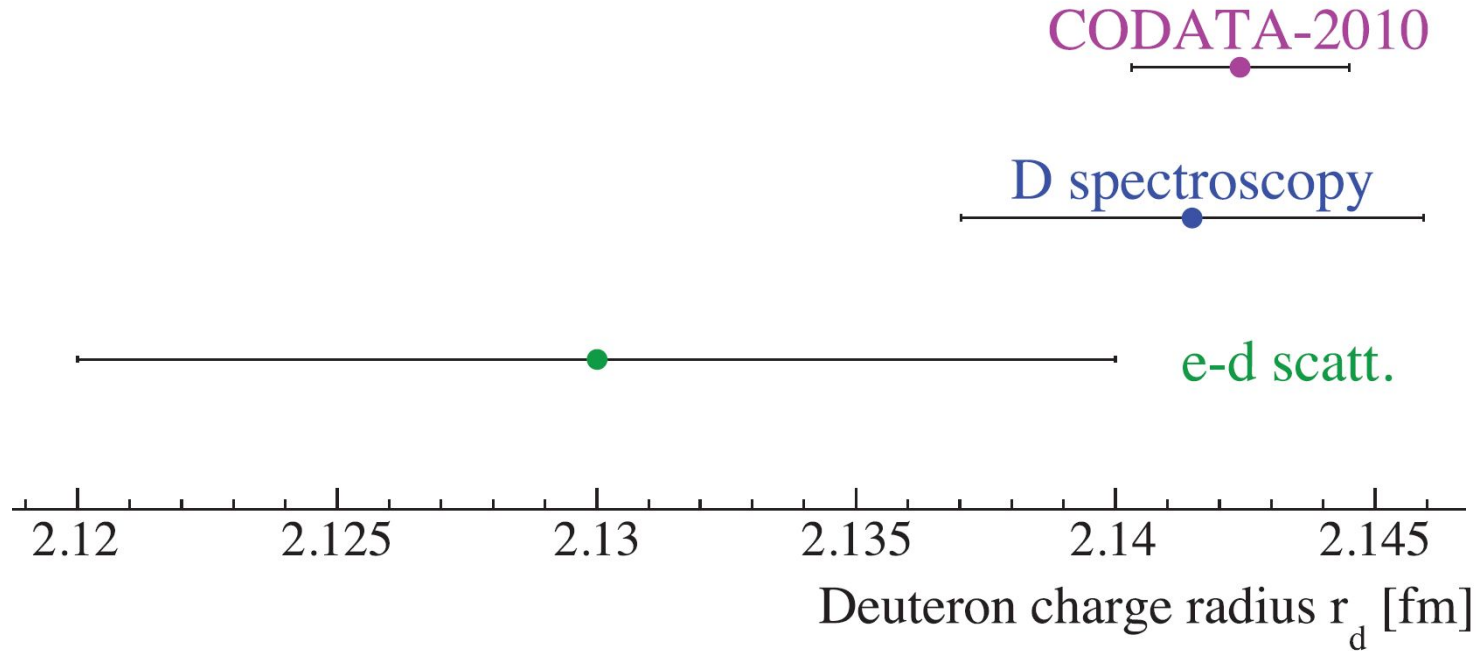


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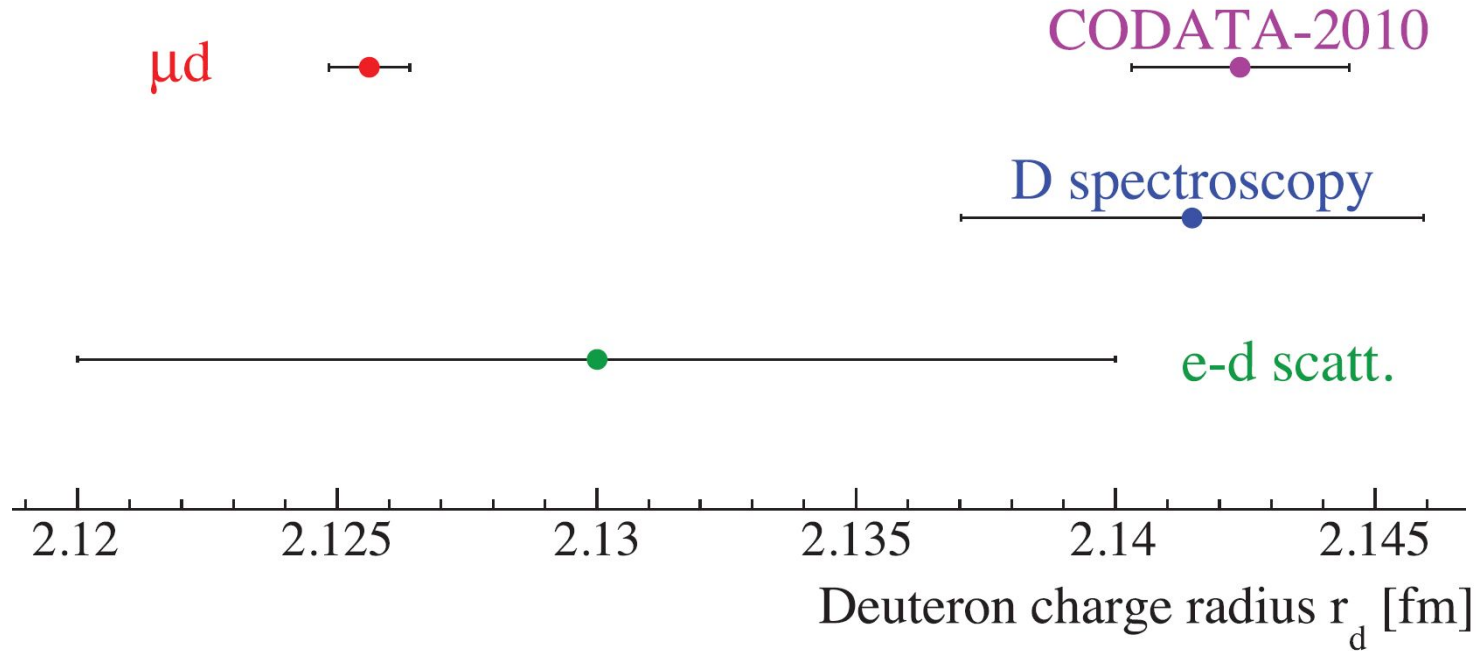


TRIUMF

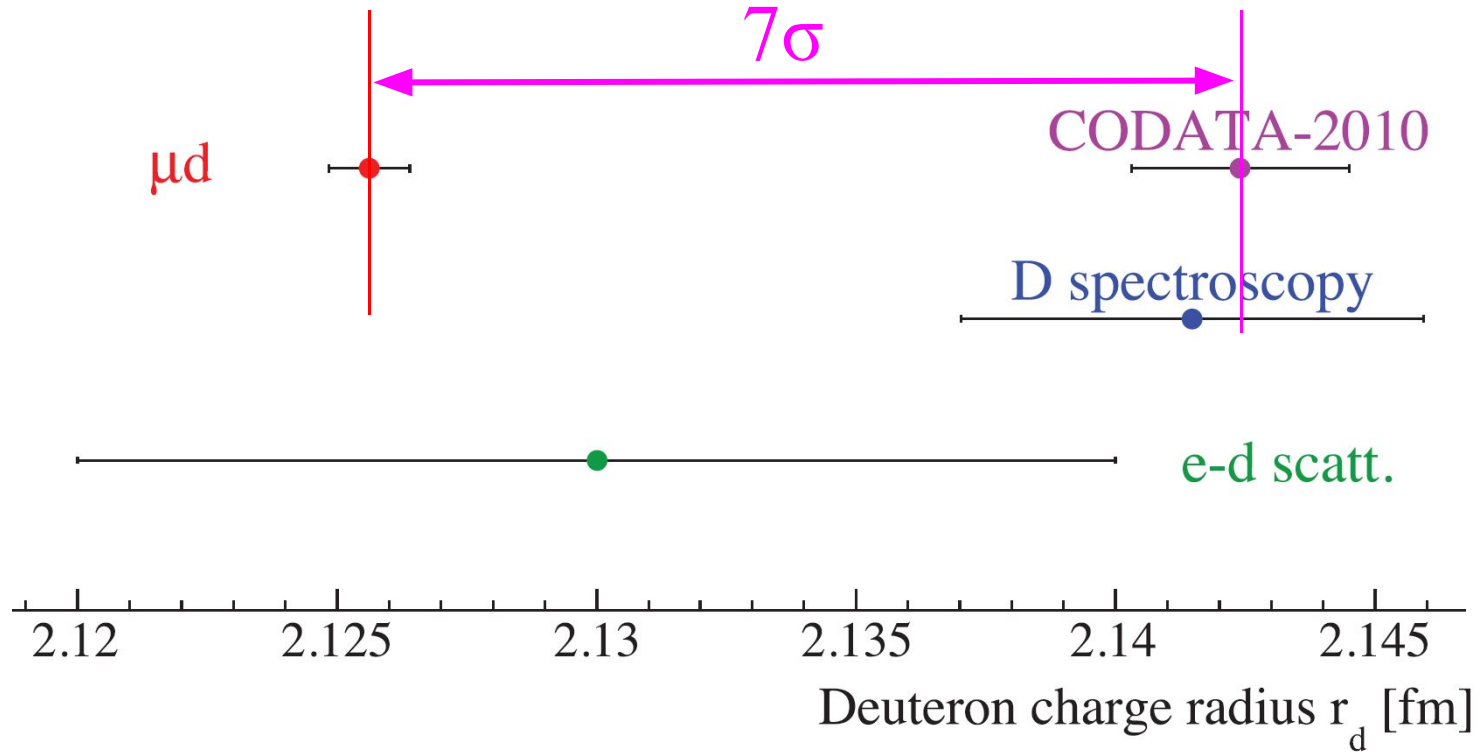
There is a discrepancy between eD and μ D data



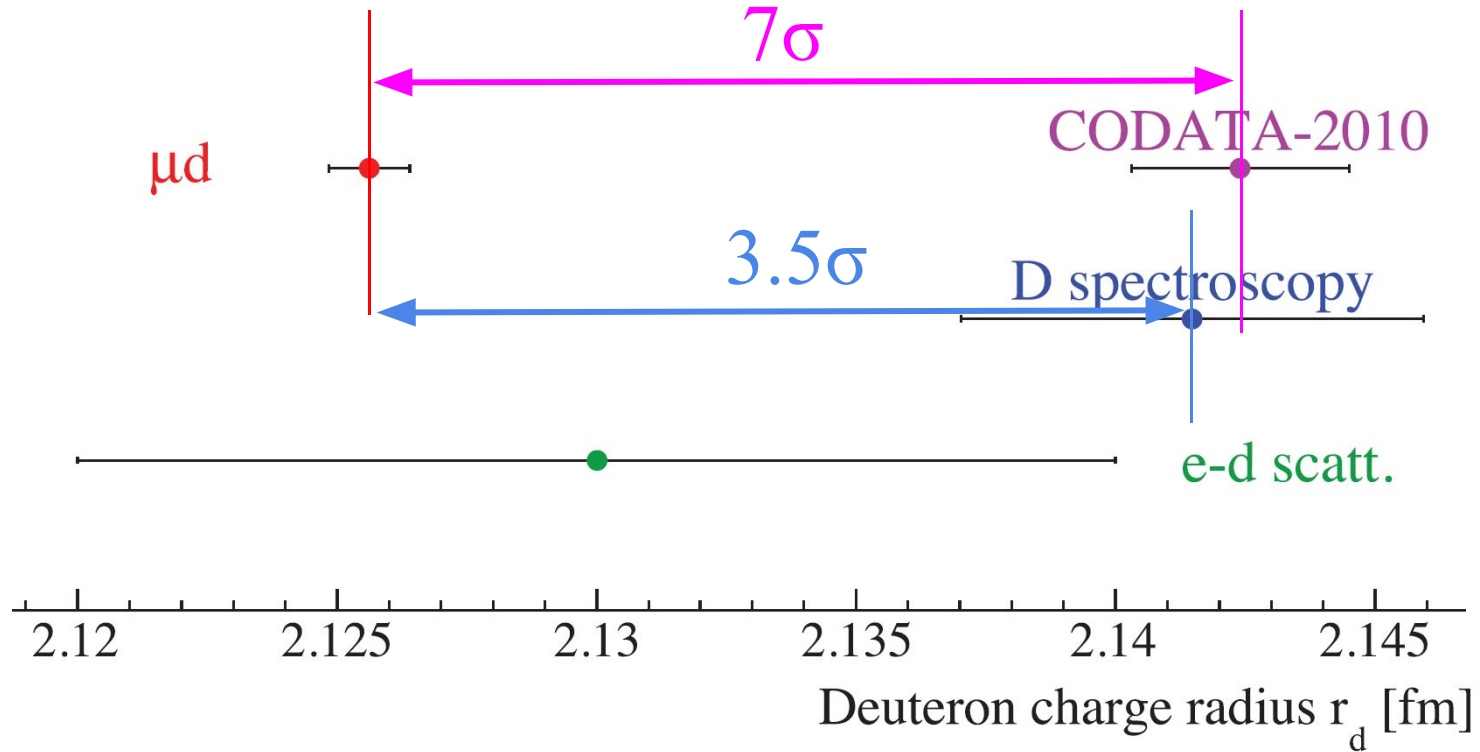
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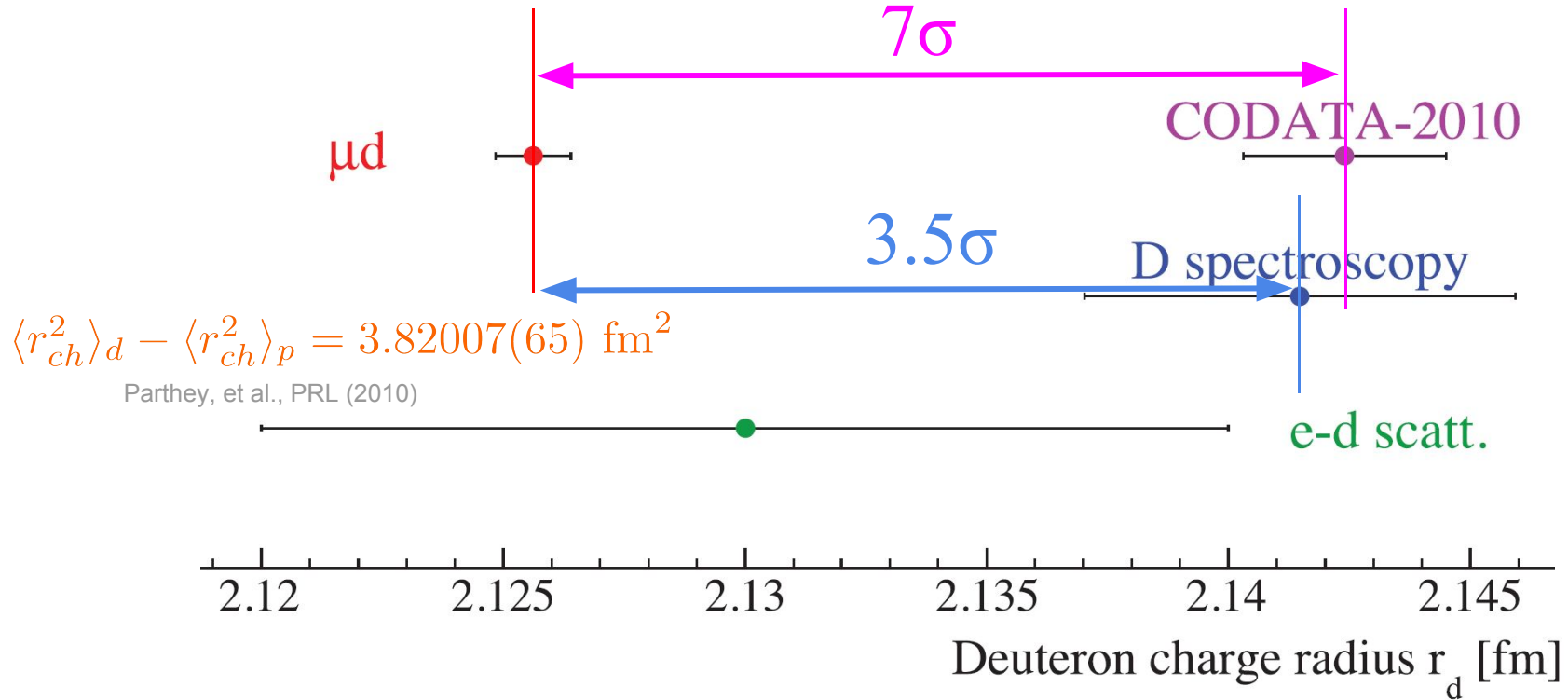
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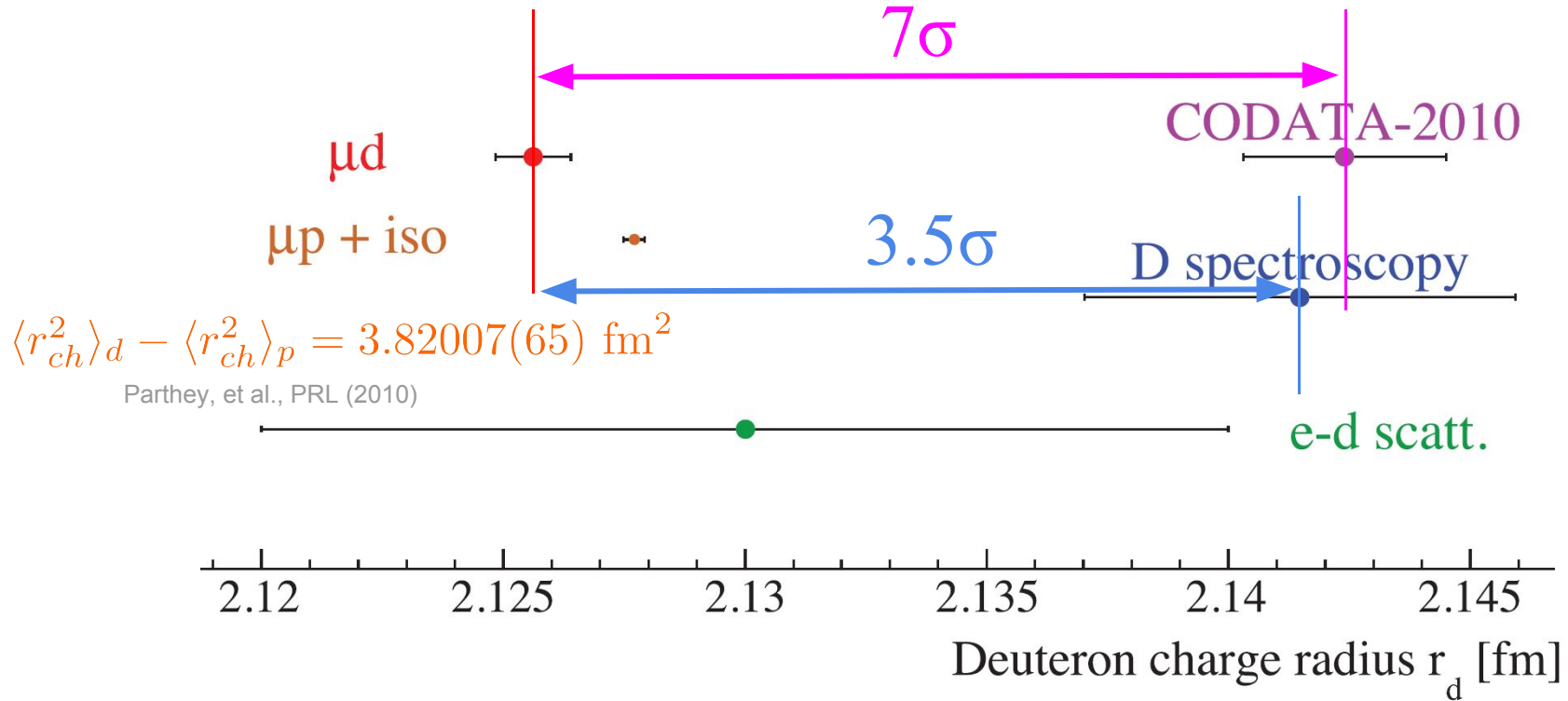
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The total Lamb shift error budget

$$\Delta E_{LS} = \delta_{QED} + \delta_{TPE} + \delta_{FS}(R_c).$$

The total Lamb shift error budget

$$\Delta E_{LS} = \delta_{QED} + \delta_{TPE} + \delta_{FS}(R_c).$$

δ_{QED}

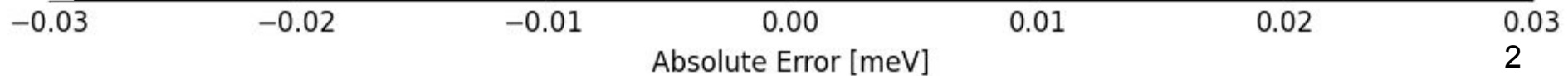
● 228.7766 (10) meV

δ_{FS}

● -6.1103 (3) r_d^2 meV/fm²

δ_{TPE}

● 1.7096 (200) meV



TPE decomposition

$$\Delta E_{LS} = \delta_{QED} + \delta_{TPE} + \delta_{FS}(R_c).$$

TPE decomposition

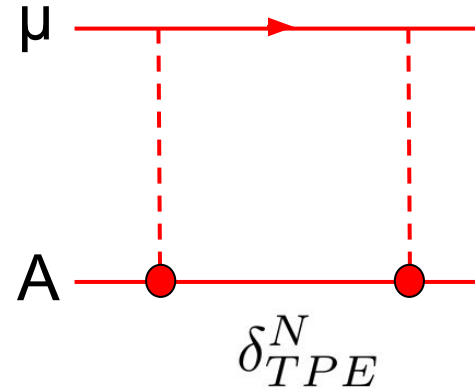
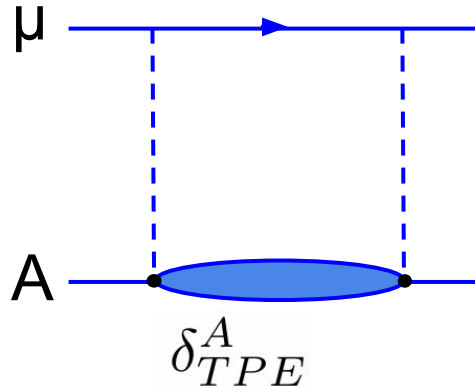
$$\Delta E_{LS} = \delta_{QED} + \delta_{TPE} + \delta_{FS}(R_c).$$

$$\delta_{TPE} = \underbrace{\delta_{TPE}^A}_{\text{Nuclear}} + \underbrace{\delta_{TPE}^N}_{\text{Nucleonic}}$$

TPE decomposition

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Deuteron Calculations

- Expand the Schrödinger equation in the harmonic oscillator basis and diagonalize

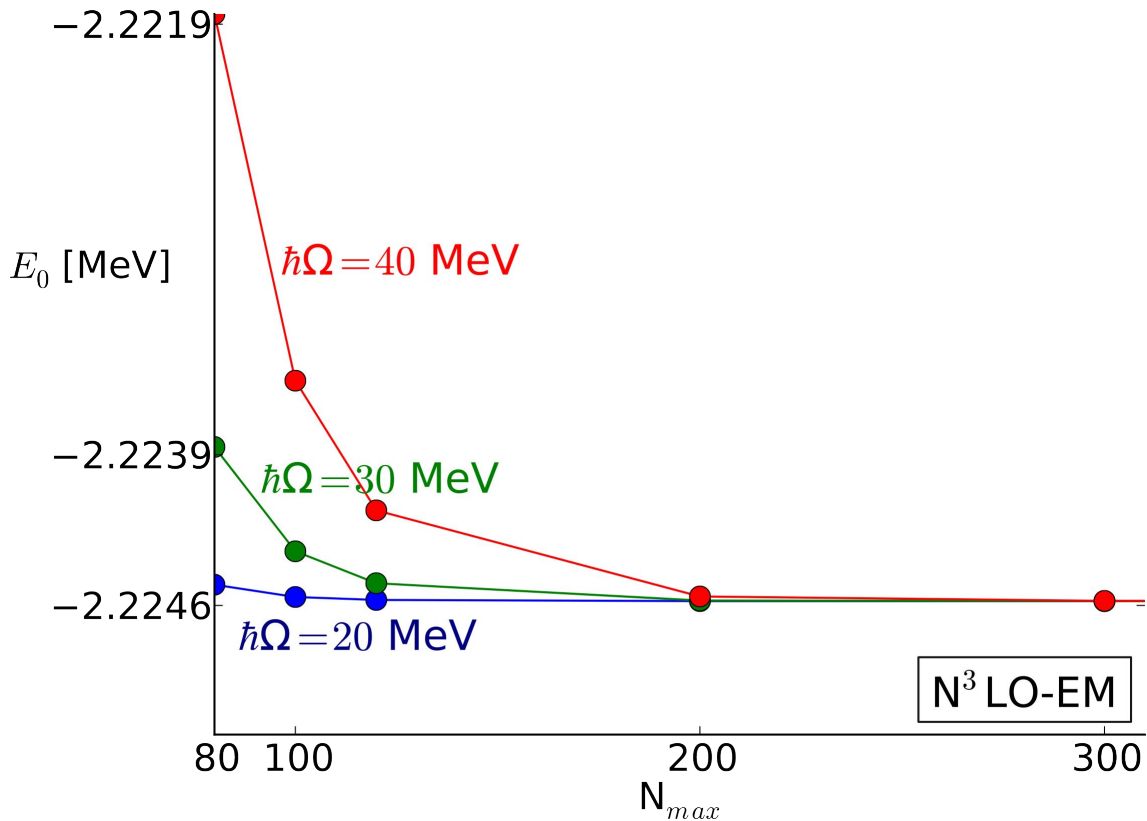
$$\{N_{max}, \hbar\Omega\}$$

Deuteron Calculations

- Expand the Schrödinger equation in the harmonic oscillator basis and diagonalize

$$\{N_{max}, \hbar\Omega\}$$

- Results independent on the model space size, and the HO frequency

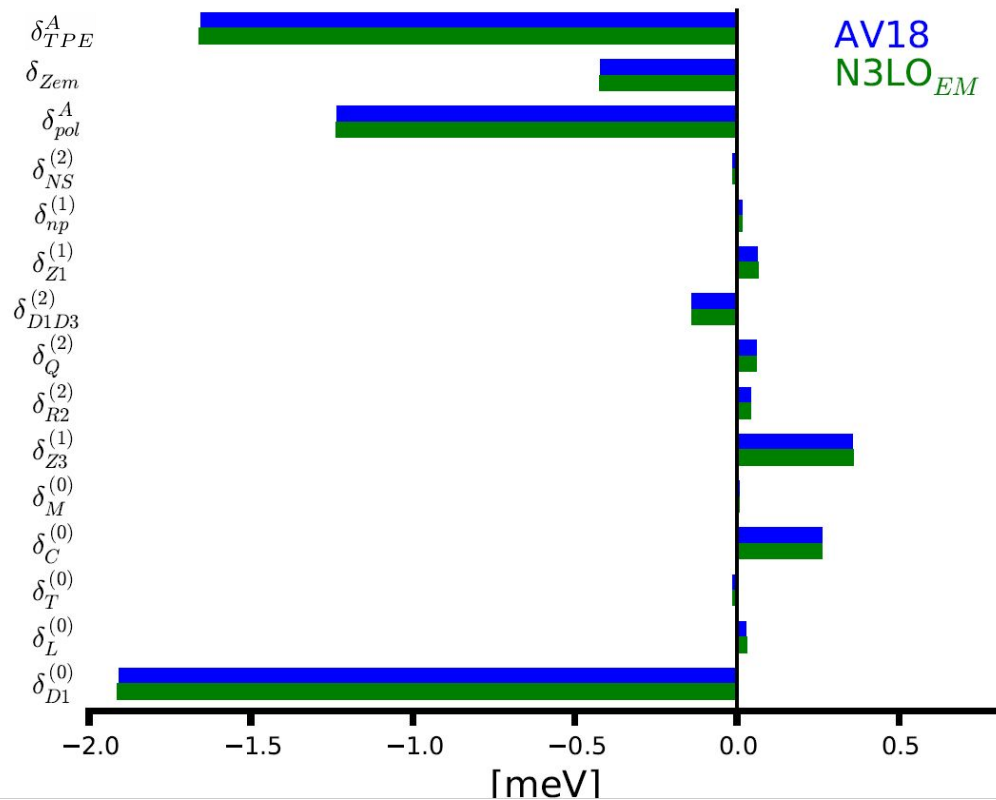


Deuteron Calculations

- Benchmark with available literature

		E_0 [MeV]	$\langle r_{str}^2 \rangle_d^{1/2}$ [fm]	Q_d [fm ²]	P_D [%]
N3LO	This Work	2.2246	1.978	0.285	4.51
	Entem <i>et al</i> [1]	2.2246	1.978	0.285	4.51
AV18	This Work	2.2246	1.967	0.270	5.76
	Wiringa <i>et al</i> [2]	2.2246	1.967	0.270	5.76

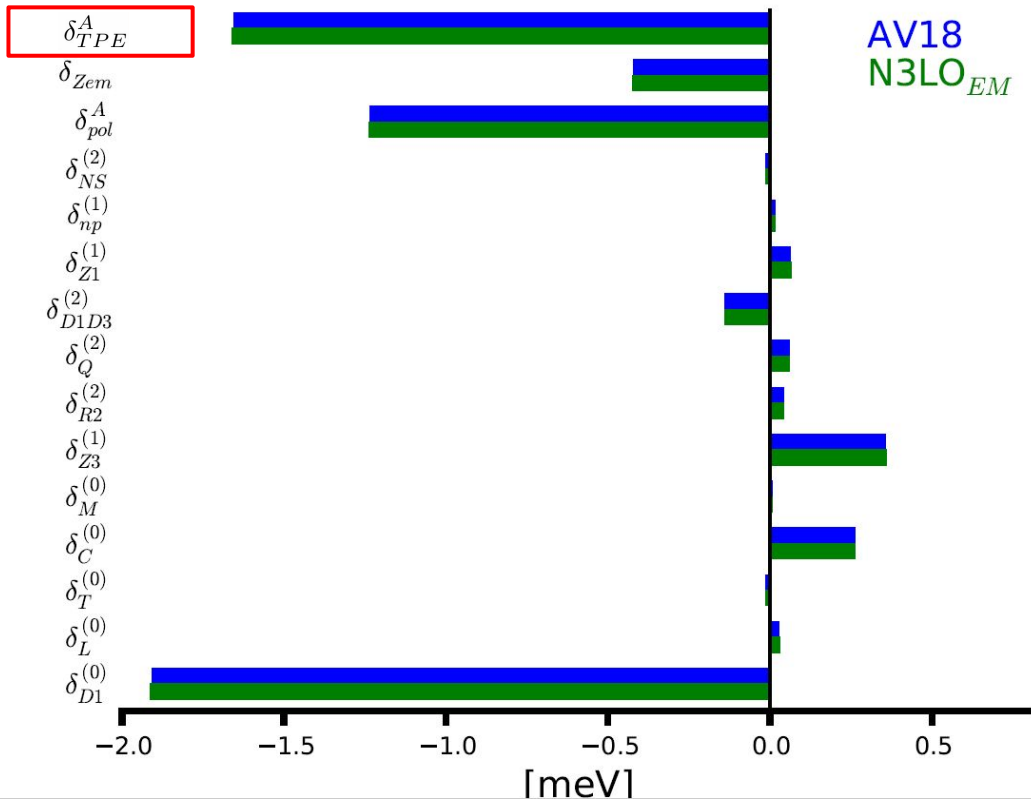
Calculation of TPE



- Each correction is an integral over the response

$$\delta \propto \int d\omega g(\omega) S_{\hat{O}}(\omega)$$

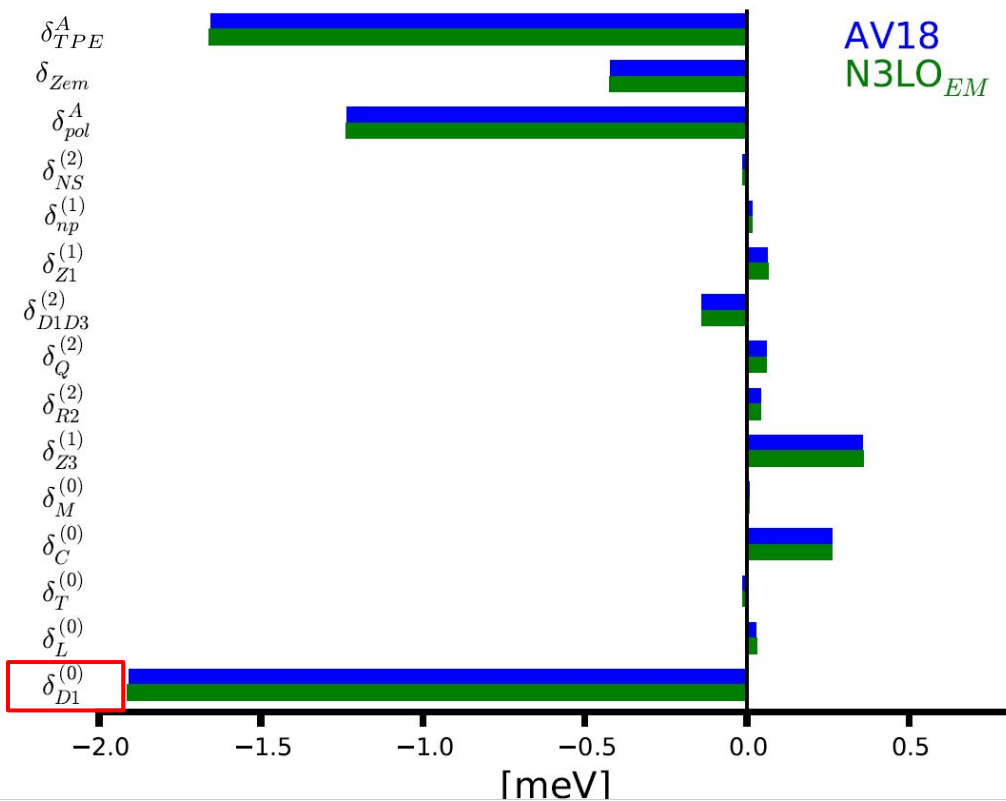
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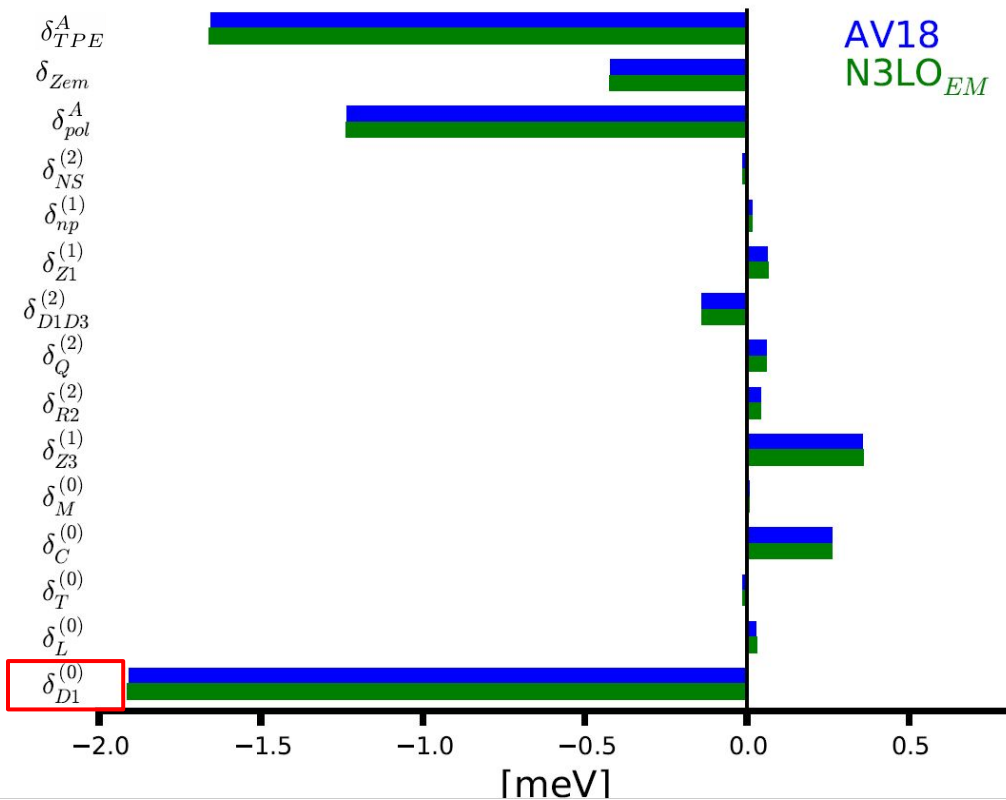
Calculation of TPE



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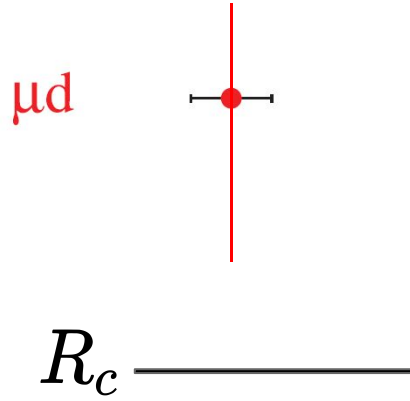
- Each correction is an integral over the response

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$$\delta_{TPE} = \delta_{TPE}^A + \delta_{TPE}^N$$

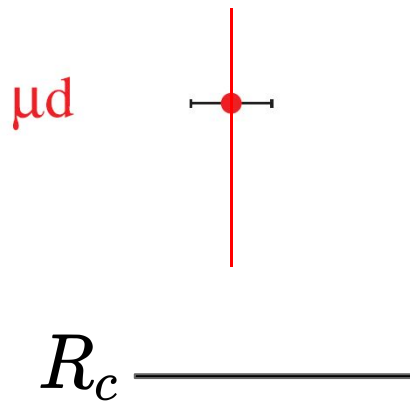
$$\delta_{TPE}(\text{Our Work}) = -1.718(22) \text{ meV}$$

TPE discrepancy



$$\delta_{TPE}(Our\ Work) = -1.718(22)\ meV$$

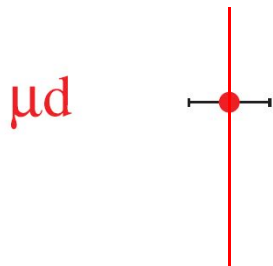
TPE discrepancy



$$\delta_{TPE}(\text{Our Work}) = -1.718(22) \text{ meV}$$

$$\delta_{TPE}(\text{Pachucki}) = -1.717(20) \text{ meV}$$

TPE discrepancy



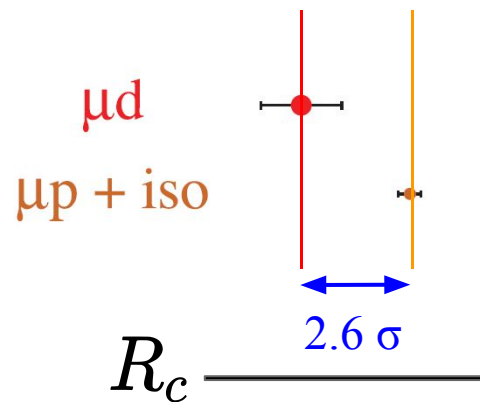
R_c _____

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$$\delta_{TPE}(\text{Krauth et al.}) = -1.710(20) \text{ meV}$$

TPE discrepancy

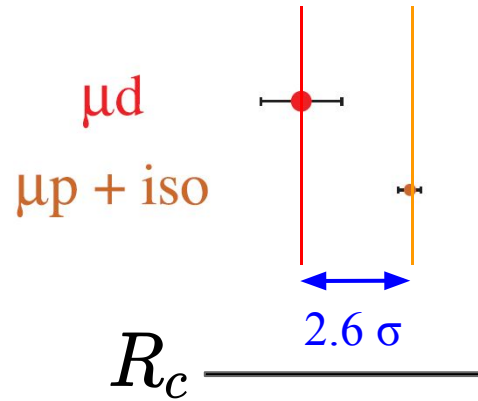


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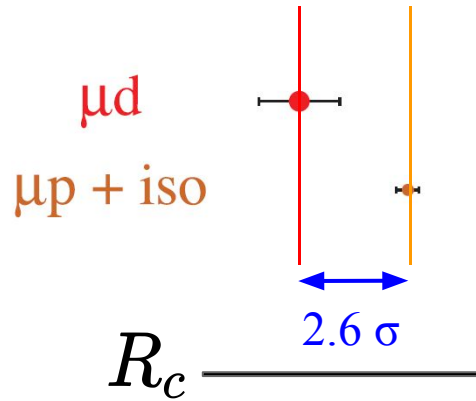
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$$\delta_{TPE}(Krauth\ et\ al.) = -1.710(20)\ meV$$

$$\delta_{TPE} = \delta_{QED} + \delta_{FS}(R_c) - \Delta E_{LS} \longrightarrow \delta_{TPE}(Exp.) = -1.7638(68)\ meV$$

[Pohl et. al. Science, Vol 353, 6300, 2016]

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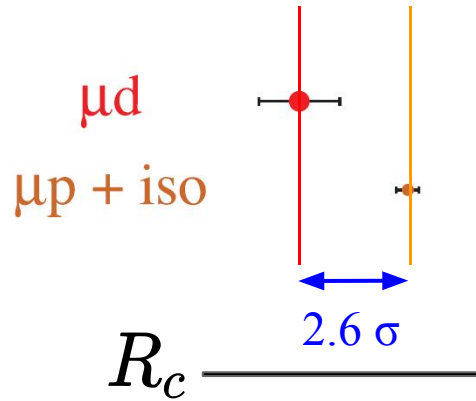
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- Theoretical TPE is 6 times larger than experimental uncertainty

TPE discrepancy



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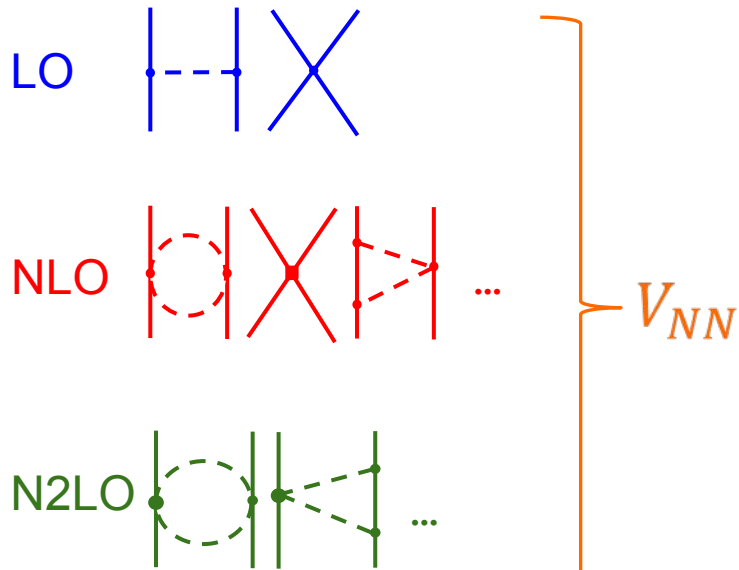
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[Pohl et. al. Science, Vol 353, 6300, 2016]

- Theoretical TPE is 6 times larger than experimental uncertainty
- A thorough analysis may change our $\sim 1\%$ uncertainty and shed light on disagreement in δ_{TPE}

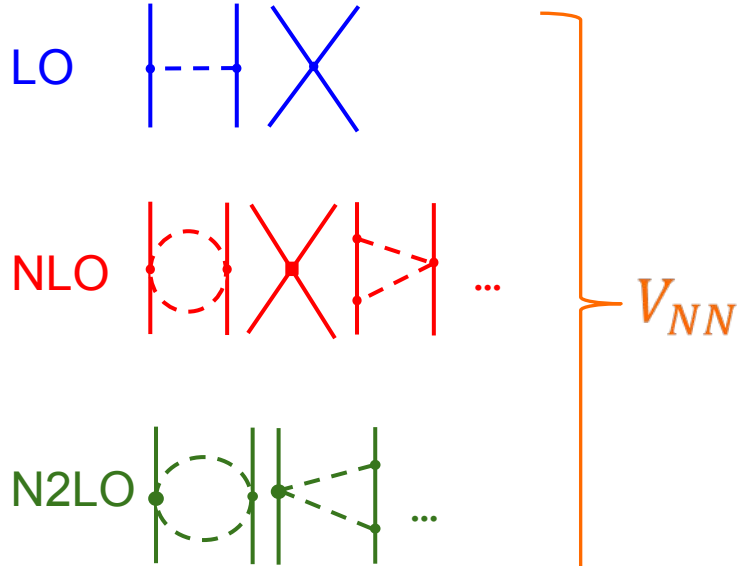
Improving the uncertainty estimates



$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \sum_{\nu}^k c_{\nu} \left(\frac{Q}{\Lambda_{\chi}} \right)^{\nu}$$

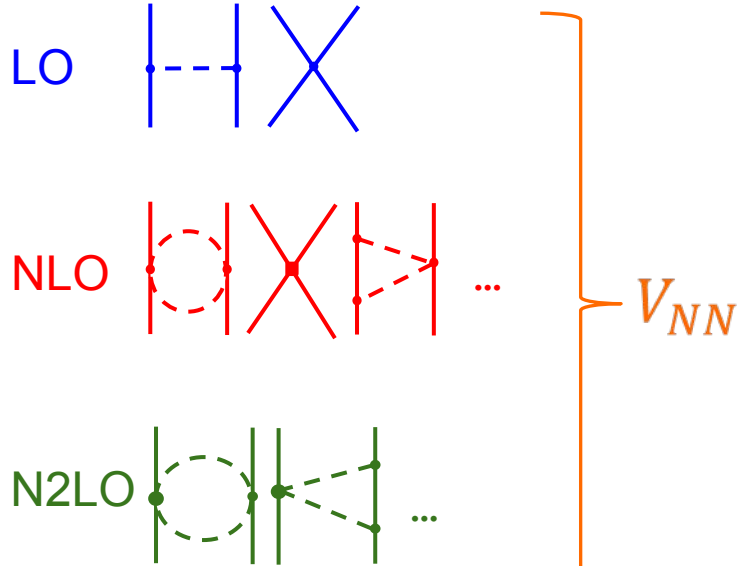
Improving the uncertainty estimates

$$Obs(c_\mu, \Lambda, T_{Lab}^{Max}, k)$$



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Improving the uncertainty estimates



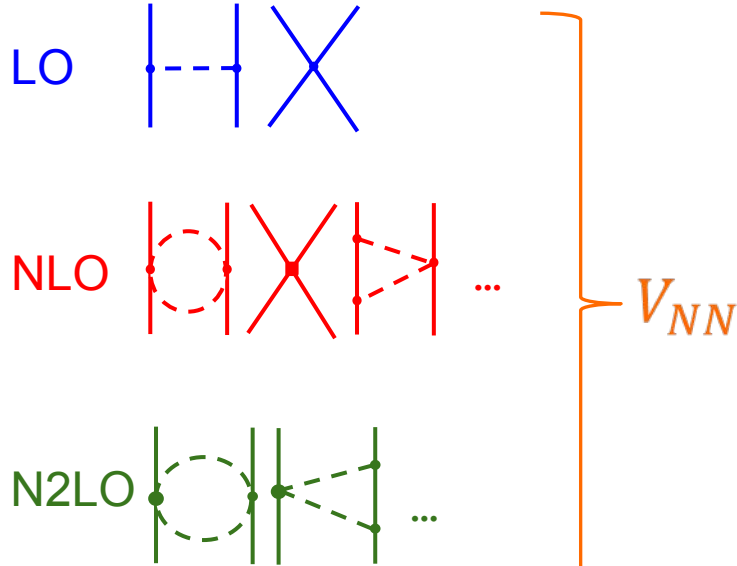
$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \sum_{\nu} c_{\nu} \left(\frac{Q}{\Lambda_{\chi}} \right)^{\nu}$$

$$Obs(c_{\mu}, \Lambda, T_{Lab}^{Max}, k)$$

- Use N2LO potentials fit simulatenously to NN and πN data

Statistical uncertainties: c_{μ}

Improving the uncertainty estimates



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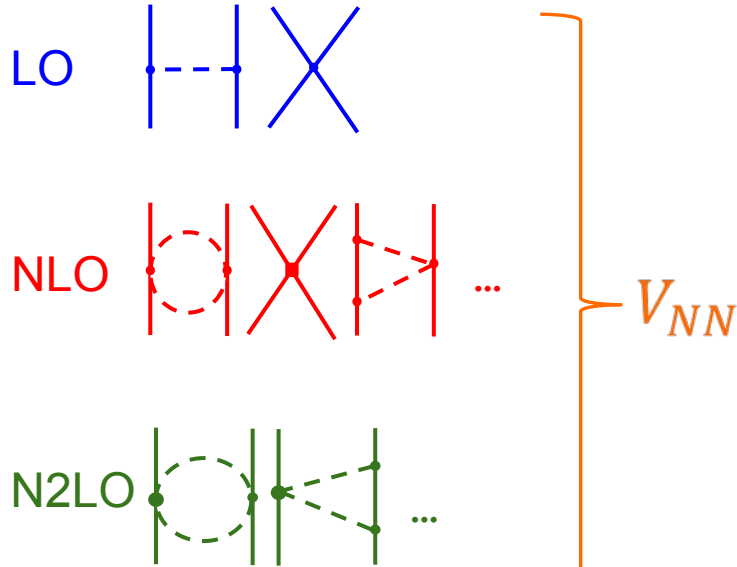
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Systematic uncertainties: $\Lambda, T_{Lab}^{Max}, k$

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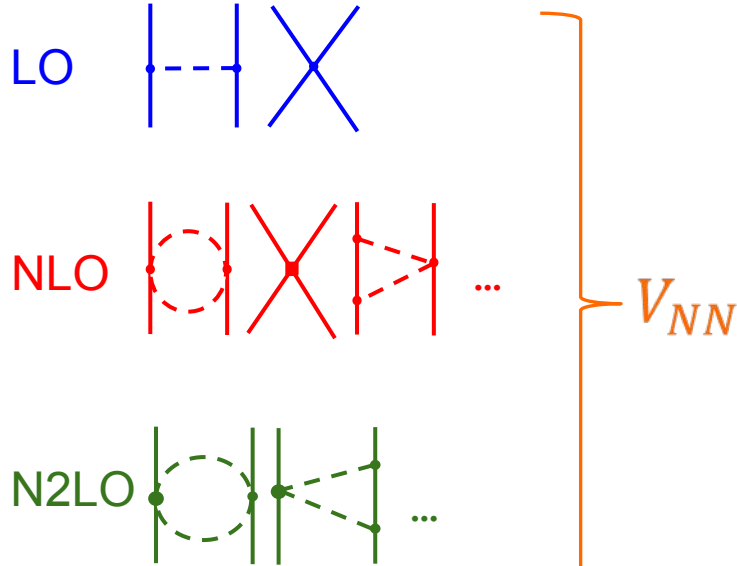
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 η, ρ, \vec{j}

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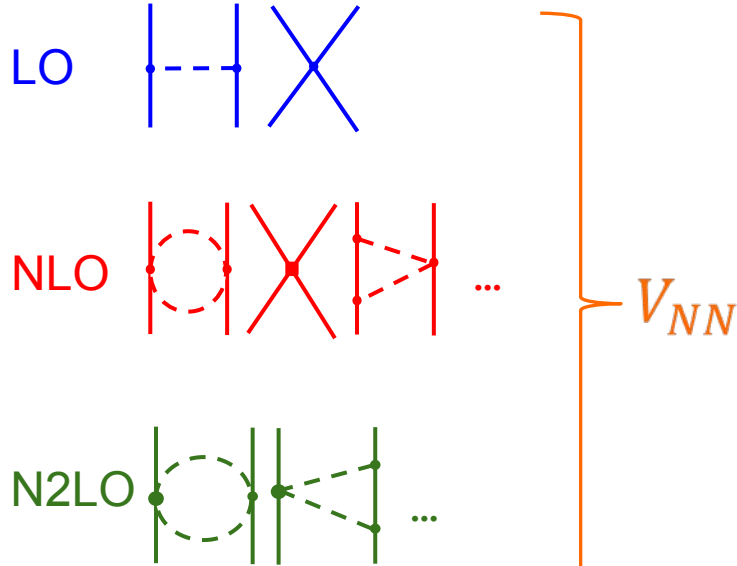
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Single Nucleon: δ_{TPE}^N

Improving the uncertainty estimates



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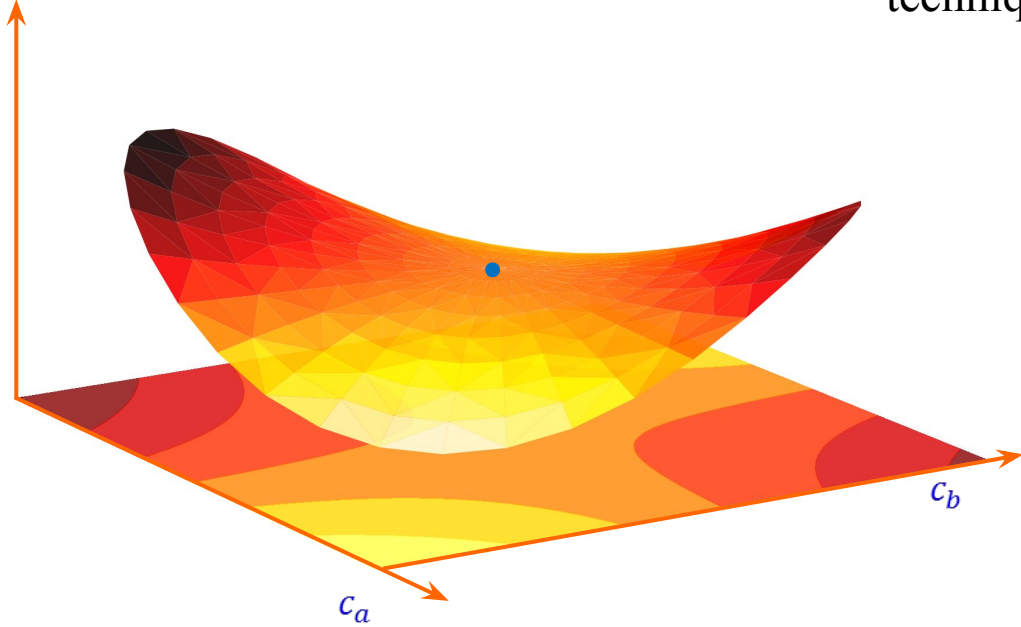
η, ρ, \vec{j}

Single Nucleon: δ_{TPE}^N

Higher Order Corrections: $O(\alpha^6)$

Statistical uncertainties

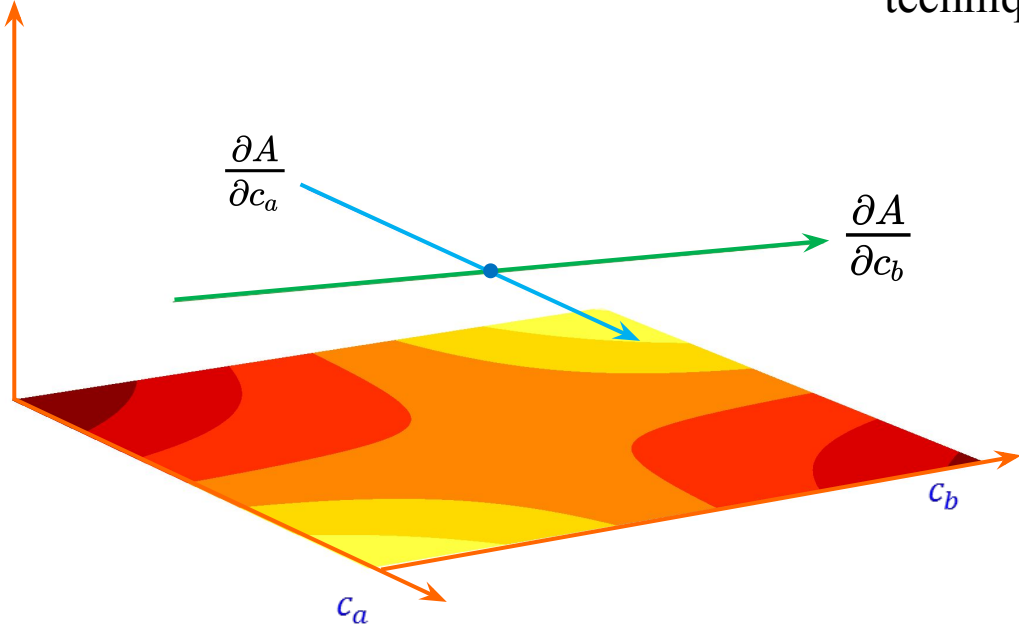
$$A(c_\mu, \Lambda, T_{Lab}^{Max}, k)$$



- Propagate uncertainty using standard techniques

Statistical uncertainties

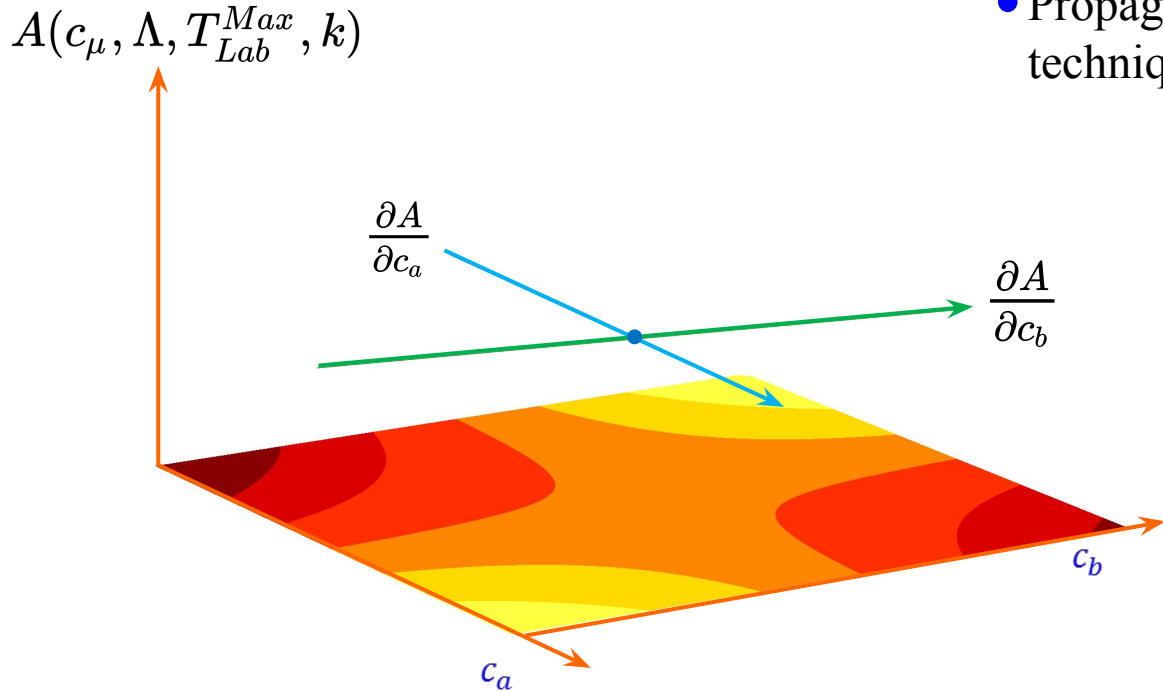
$$A(c_\mu, \Lambda, T_{Lab}^{Max}, k)$$



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$$J_{A,i} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial c_{\mu,i}}$$

Statistical uncertainties



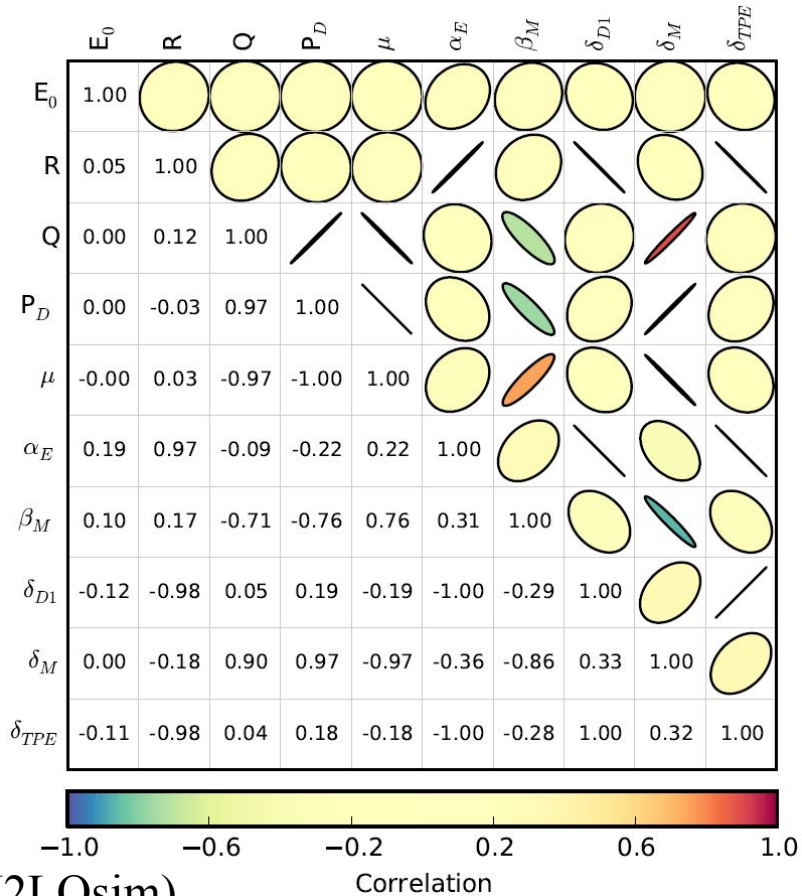
- Propagate uncertainty using standard techniques

$$J_{A,i} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial c_{\mu,i}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(A, B) = \mathbf{J}_A \text{Cov}(c_\mu) \mathbf{J}_B^T$$

$$\sigma_{A,stat} = \sqrt{\text{Cov}(A, A)}$$

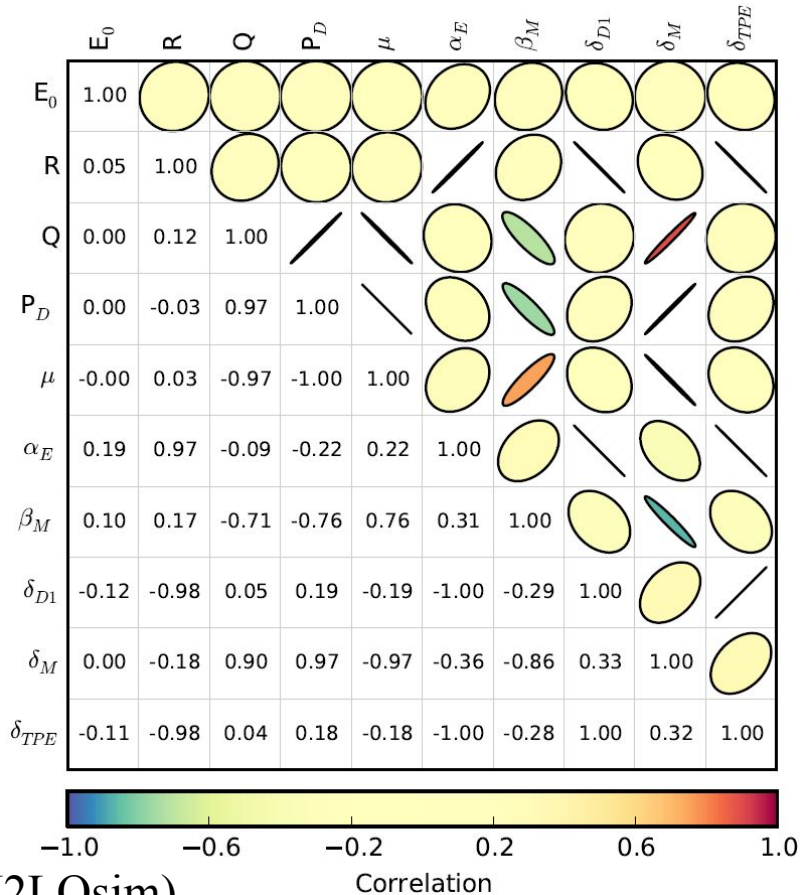
Correlation analysis



- Serves as a check of the error propagation formalism

$$\rho(A, B) = \frac{Cov(A, B)}{\sigma_A \sigma_B}$$

Correlation analysis

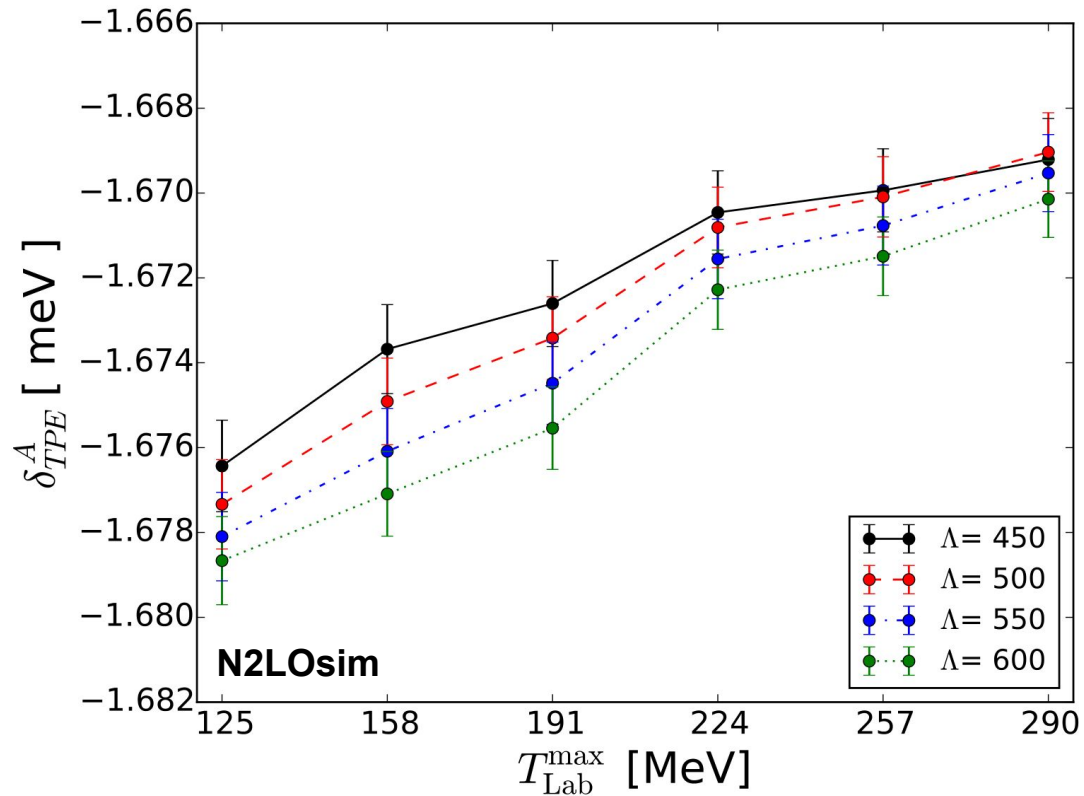


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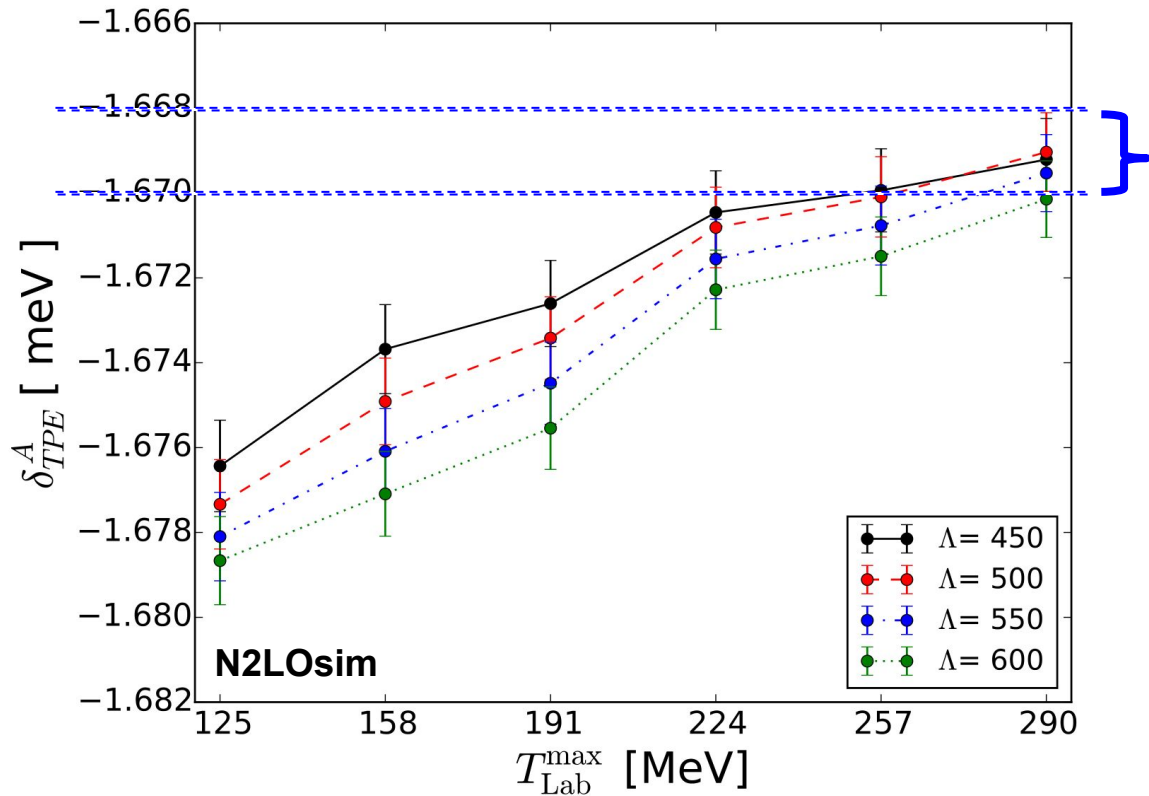
$$\rho(A, B) = \frac{Cov(A, B)}{\sigma_A \sigma_B}$$

- We observe strong correlations between
 - $\{P_d, \mu_d\}$
 - $\{R(^2\text{H}), \alpha_E\}$
 - $\{R(^2\text{H}), \delta_{TPE}\}$

Statistical uncertainties



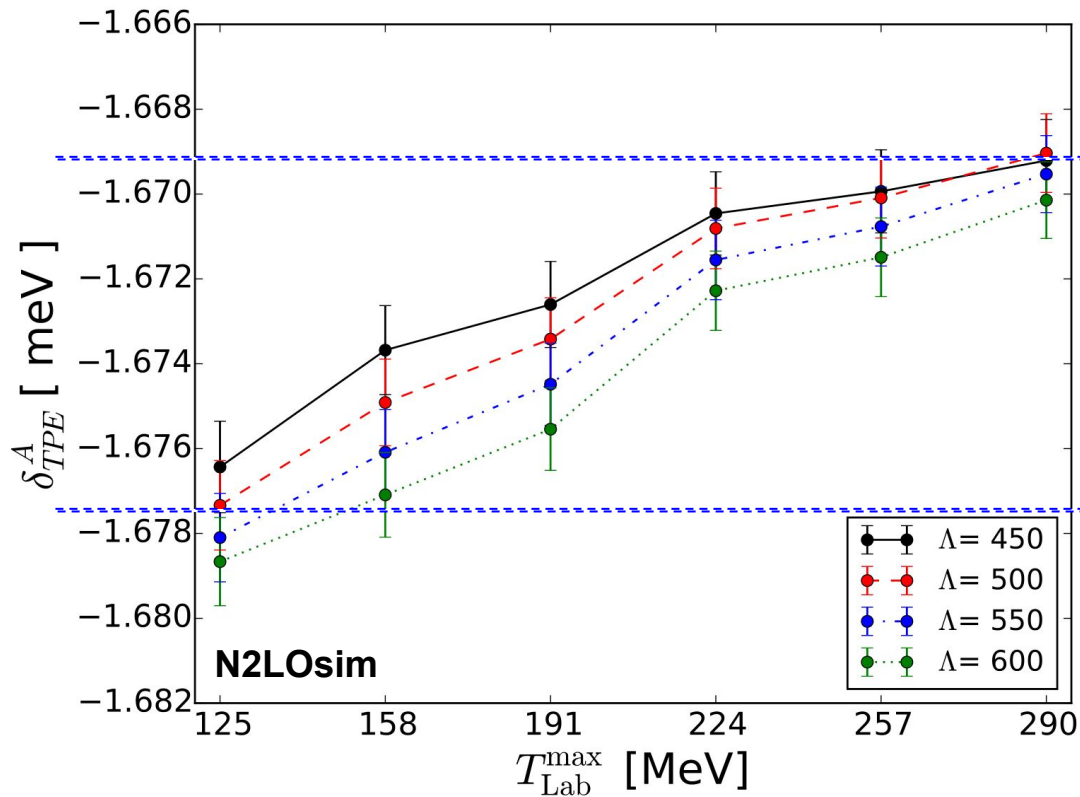
Statistical uncertainties



Statistical uncert. C_μ

Correction	% Uncert.
Statistical	0.06

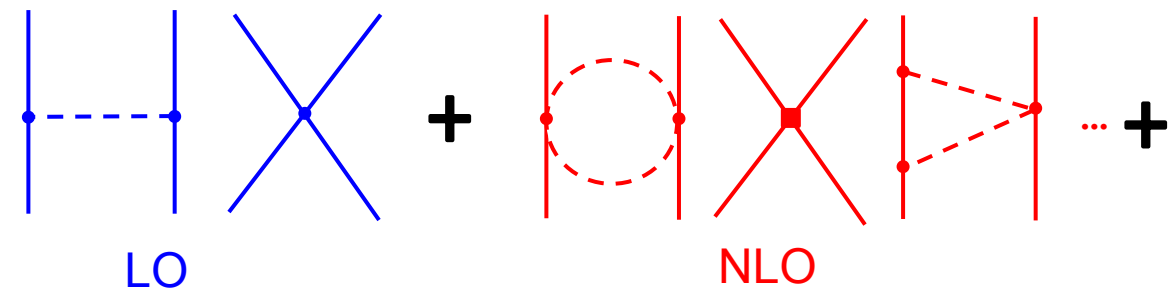
Systematic Tlab Uncertainties



Systematic Tlab uncert.

Correction	% Uncert.
Statistical	0.06
Tlab Sys.	0.2

Chiral truncation uncertainties

$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \sum_{\nu}^k c_{\nu} \left(\frac{Q}{\Lambda_{\chi}} \right)^{\nu} =$$


The diagram illustrates the expansion of the QCD Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{QCD} in terms of chiral orders. The LO (Leading Order) terms are shown in blue and consist of two diagrams: a tree-level exchange of a meson (represented by a dashed line) between two nucleons (represented by solid lines), and a contact term where two nucleons meet at a single vertex. The NLO (Next-to-Leading Order) terms are shown in red and consist of three diagrams: a meson loop (dashed line forming a circle) between two nucleons, a contact term with a square vertex, and a meson exchange between two nucleons with a triangle loop (dashed line forming a triangle). The expansion continues with an ellipsis and a plus sign, indicating higher-order terms.

LO

NLO

Chiral truncation uncertainties

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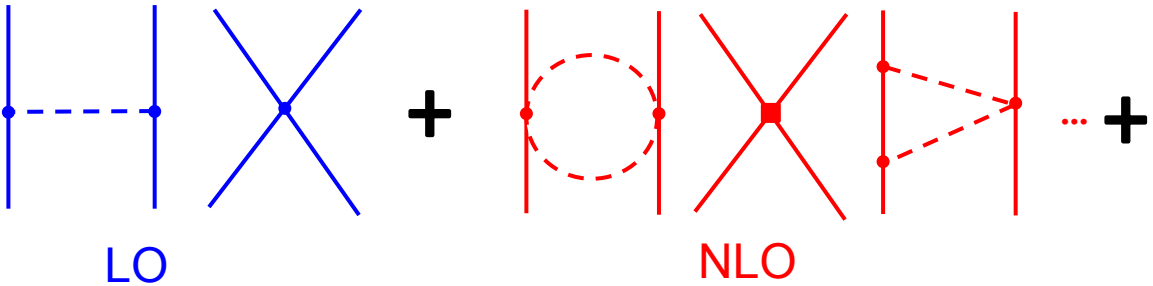
LO NLO

- Expand observable in the same Chiral EFT pattern,

$$A^{N^k LO}(p) = A_0 \sum_{\nu=0}^{k+1} \beta_{\nu}(p) Q^{\nu}$$

$$Q = \max \left\{ \frac{p}{\Lambda_b}, \frac{m_{\pi}}{\Lambda_b} \right\}$$

Chiral truncation uncertainties

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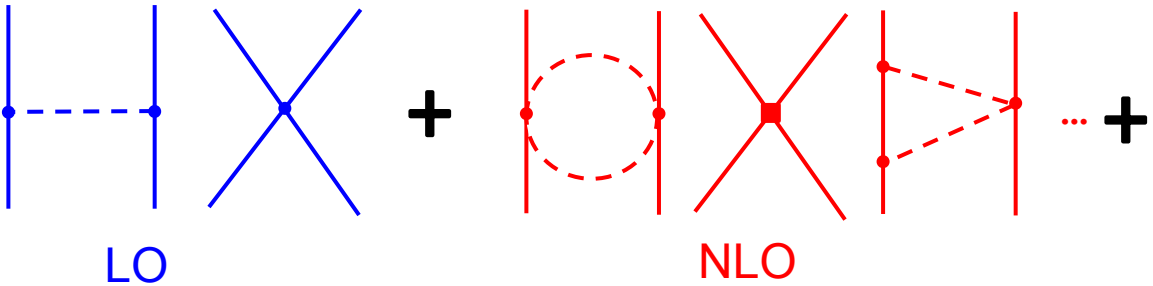
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- Truncation uncertainty can then be calculated according to

$$\sigma_{A,sys}^{N^k LO}(p) \approx Q \cdot |A_0 Q^{k+1} \beta_{k+1}|$$

Chiral truncation uncertainties

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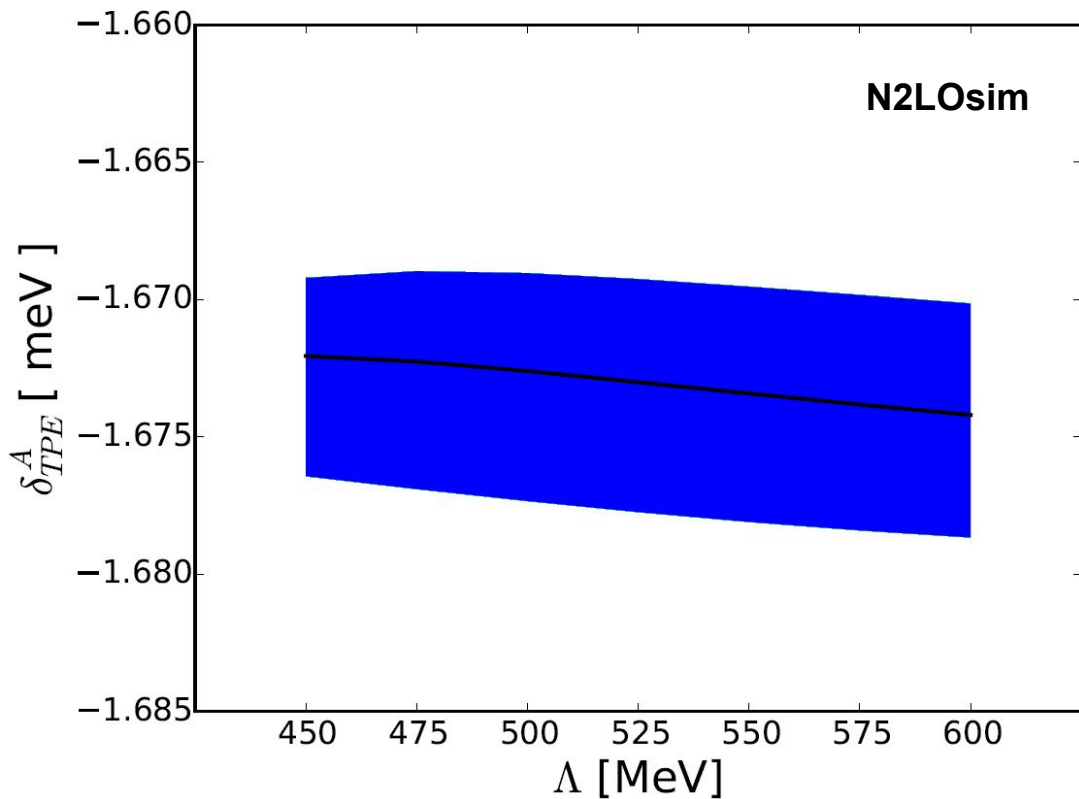
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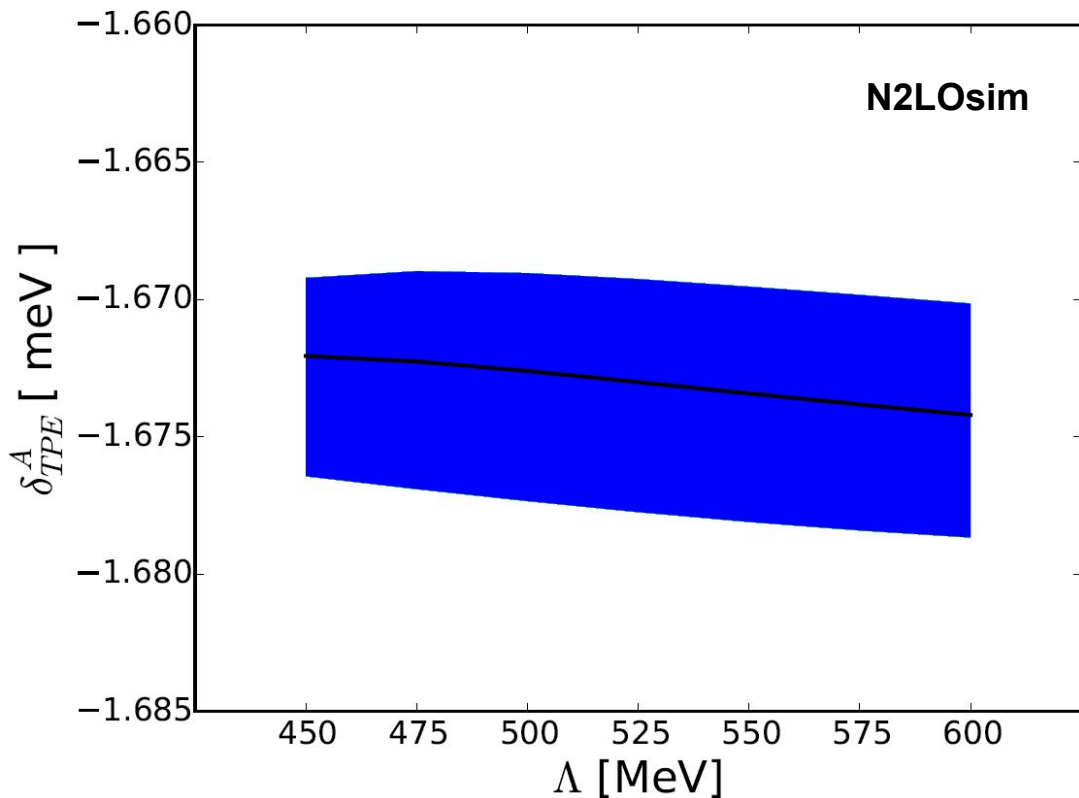
$$\sigma_{A,sys}^{N^k LO}(p) = A_0 Q^{k+2} \max\{|\beta_0|, \dots, |\beta_{k+1}|\}$$

Chiral truncation uncertainties



● Tlab variation

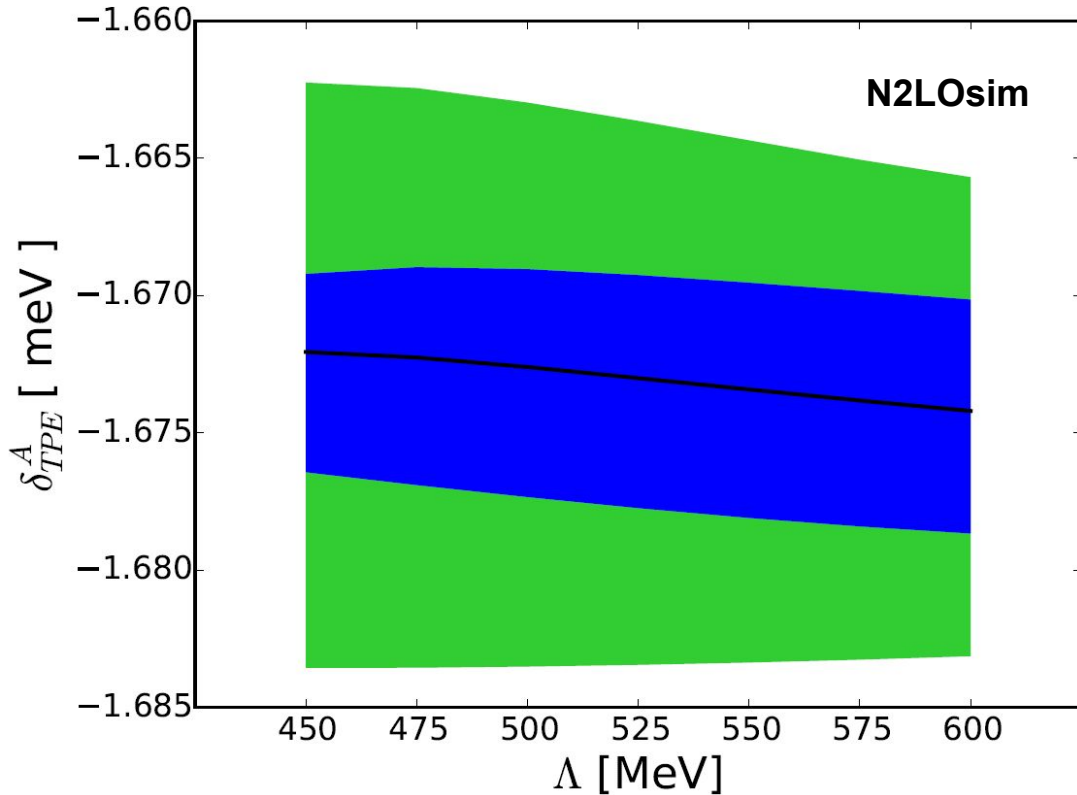
Chiral truncation uncertainties



- Tlab variation
- Chiral truncation estimate

$$\sigma_{A,sys}^{N^k LO}(p) = A_0 Q^{k+2} \max\{|\beta_0|, \dots, |\beta_{k+1}|\}$$

Chiral truncation uncertainties



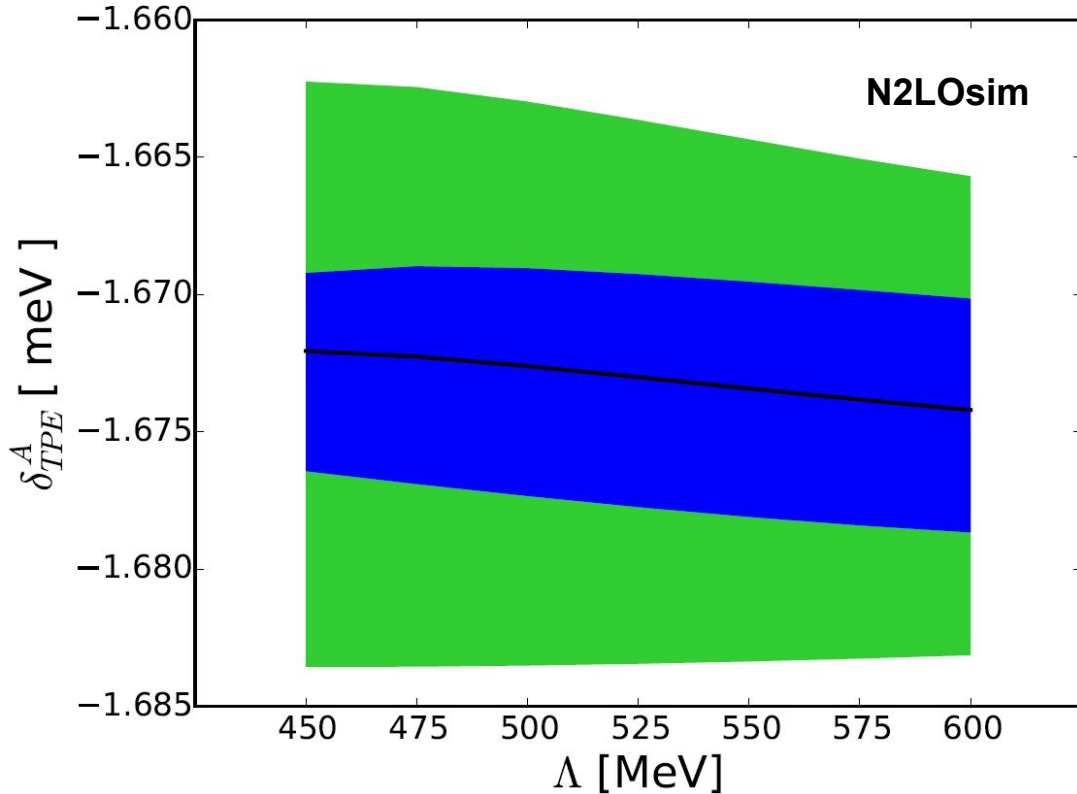
- Slab variation
- Chiral truncation estimate

$$\sigma_{A,sys}^{N^k LO}(p) = A_0 Q^{k+2} \max\{|\beta_0|, \dots, |\beta_{k+1}|\}$$

- Estimate momentum scale of TPE

$$\langle \omega \rangle_{D1} = \frac{\int d\omega \omega \sqrt{\frac{2m_r}{\omega_N}} S_{D1}(\omega)}{\int d\omega \sqrt{\frac{2m_r}{\omega_N}} S_{D1}(\omega)}.$$

Chiral truncation uncertainties



- Tlab variation
- Chiral truncation estimate

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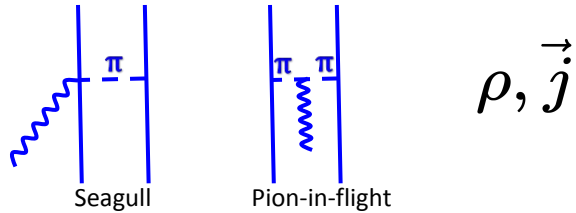
Correction	% Uncert.
Chiral Trunc.	0.4

Additional uncertainties

Two body currents + relativistic corr.

Additional uncertainties

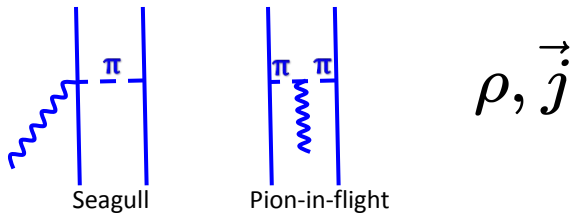
Two body currents + relativistic corr.



Correction	% Uncert.
NLO MEC	0.05
Rel. Corr.	0.05

Additional uncertainties

Two body currents + relativistic corr.



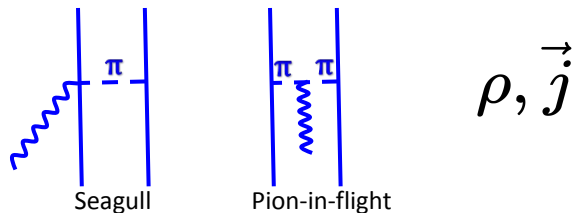
Eta Expansion η

$$\delta_{TPE}^A = \delta^{(0)} + \delta^{(1)} + \delta^{(2)} + O(\eta^3)$$

Correction	% Uncert.
NLO MEC	0.05
Rel. Corr.	0.05
Eta Exp.	0.3

Additional uncertainties

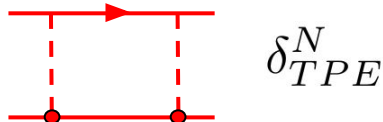
Two body currents + relativistic corr.



Eta Expansion η

$$\delta_{TPE}^A = \delta^{(0)} + \delta^{(1)} + \delta^{(2)} + O(\eta^3)$$

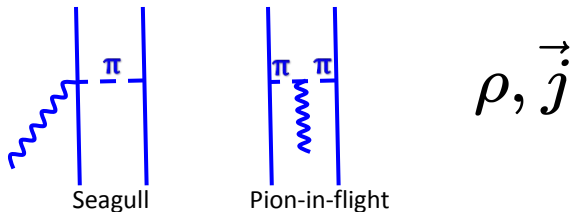
Single Nucleon Physics



Correction	% Uncert.
NLO MEC	0.05
Rel. Corr.	0.05
Eta Exp.	0.3
Nucleon	0.6

Additional uncertainties

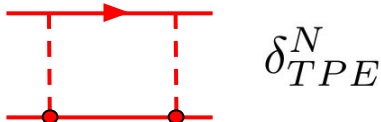
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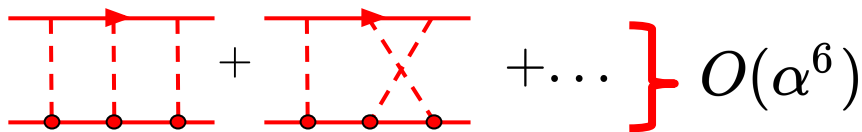
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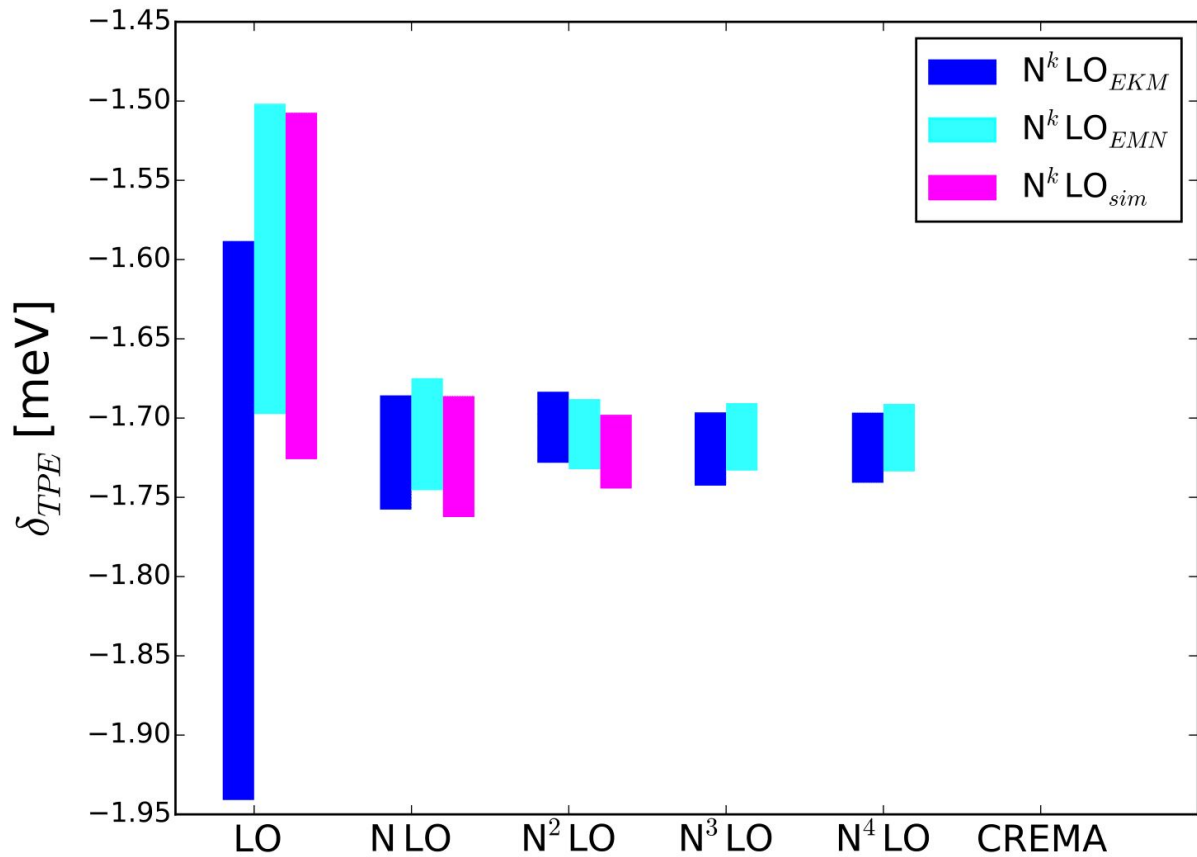


Atomic Physics uncert.

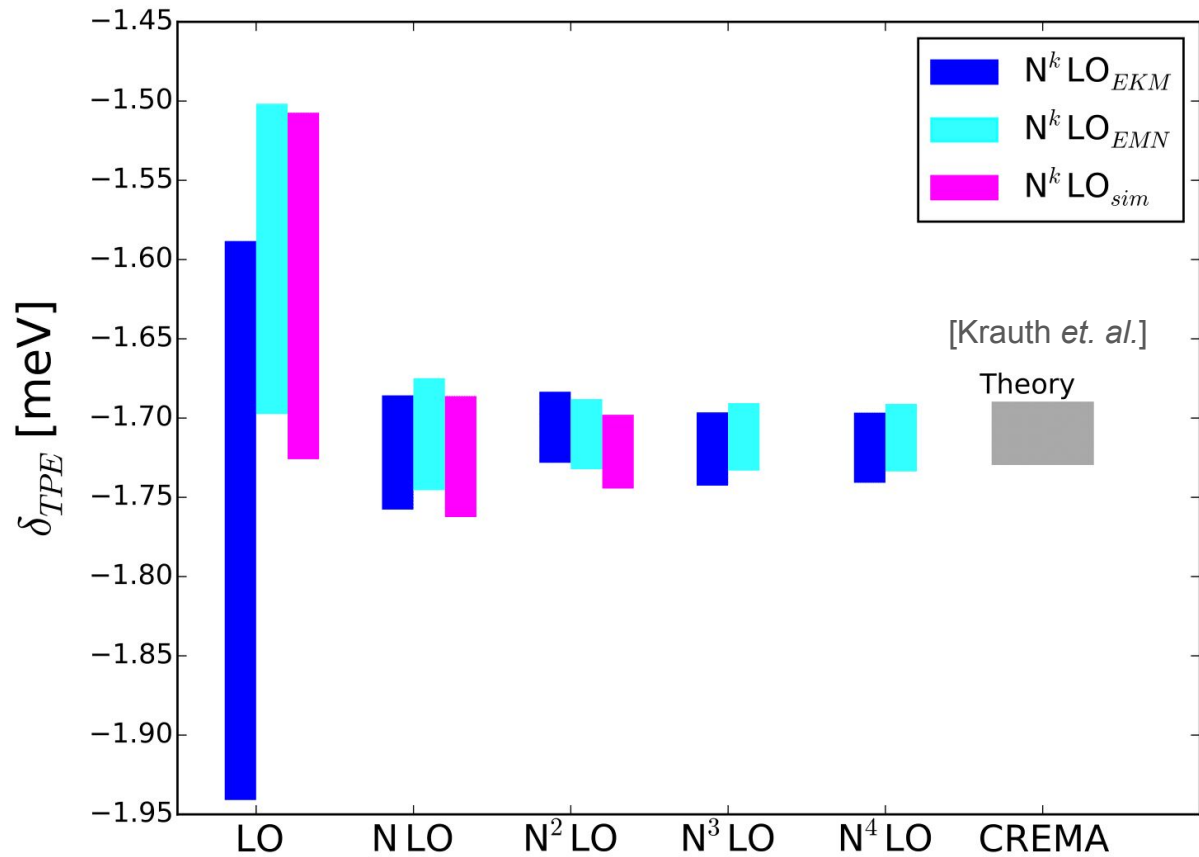


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Eta Exp.	0.3
Nucleon	0.6
Atomic Phys.	1.0

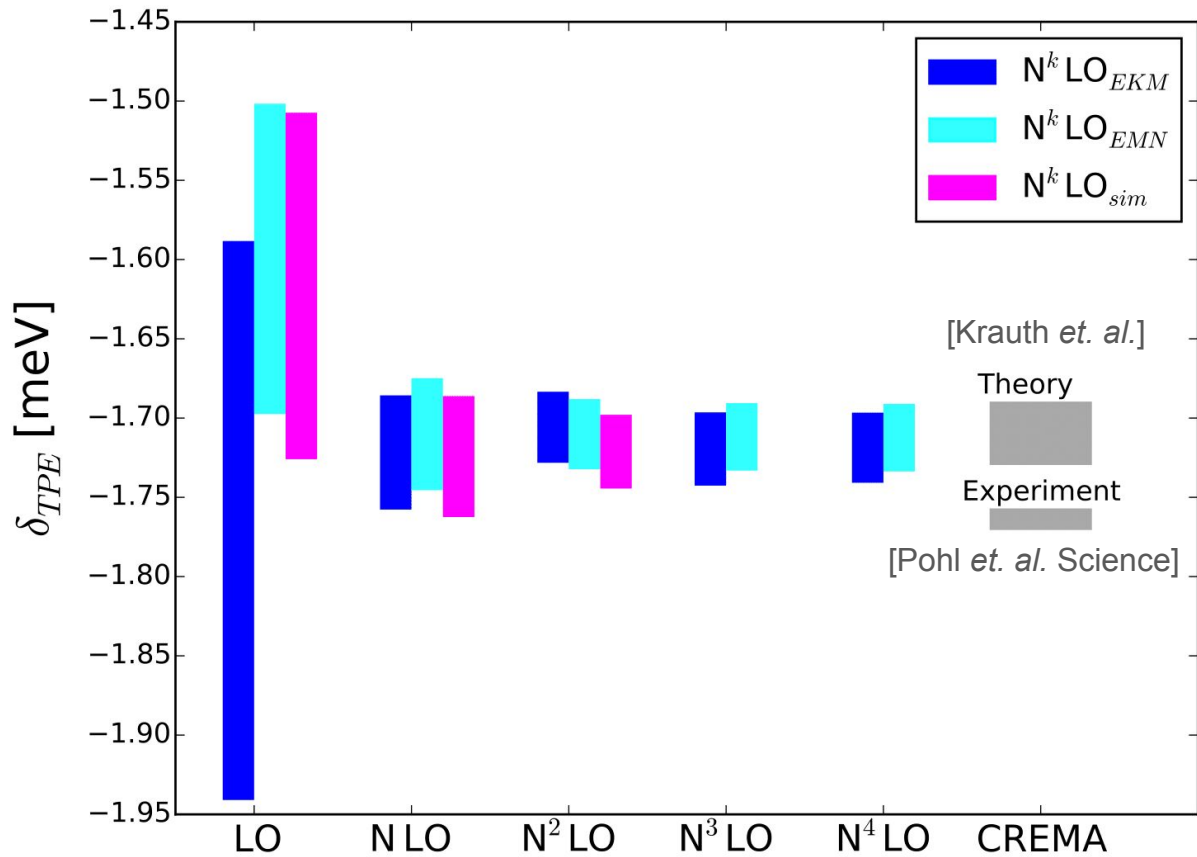
The total uncertainty



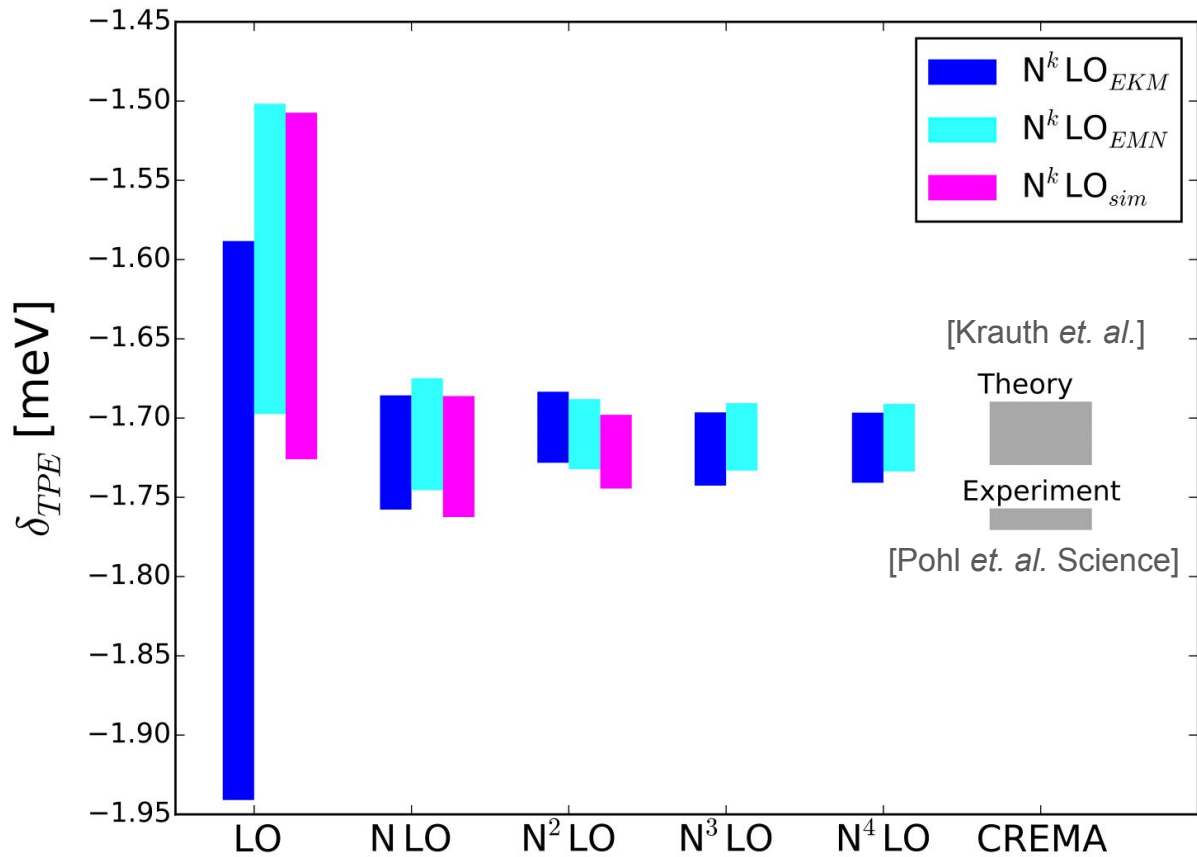
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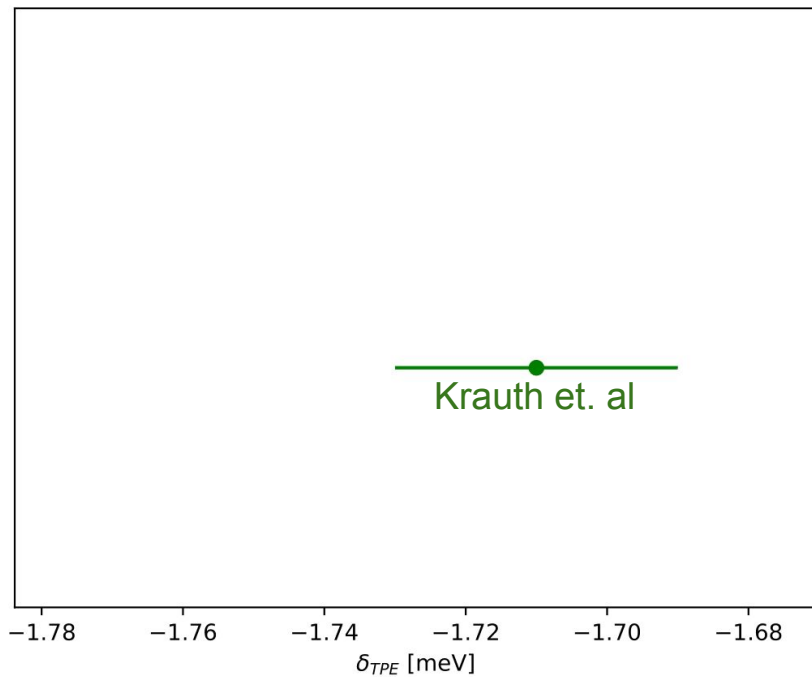
Contribution	Uncertainty in meV
Nuclear physics (syst)	+0.008
Nuclear physics (stat)	-0.011
η -expansion	± 0.005
Single-nucleon	± 0.0102
Atomic physics	± 0.0172
Total	+0.022
	-0.024

$$\delta_{TPE} = -1.715 \text{ meV}$$

Summary

Krauth et. al. [2016]

$$\delta_{TPE}(Krauth et al.) = -1.710(20) \text{ meV}$$



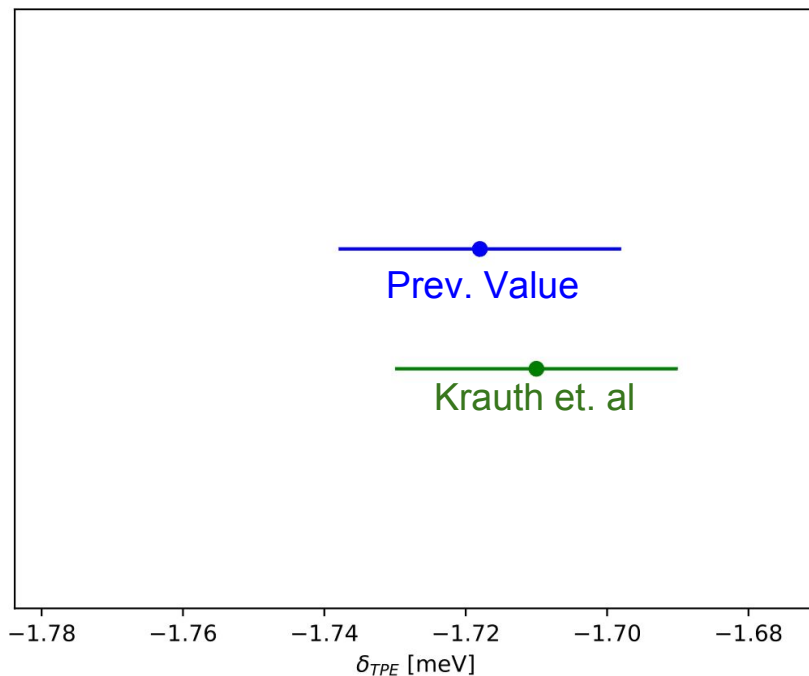
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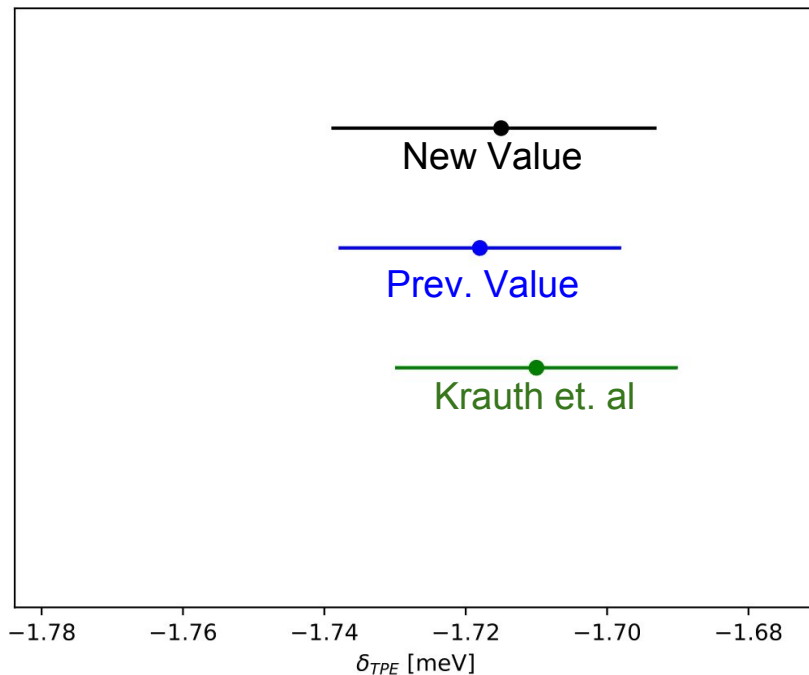
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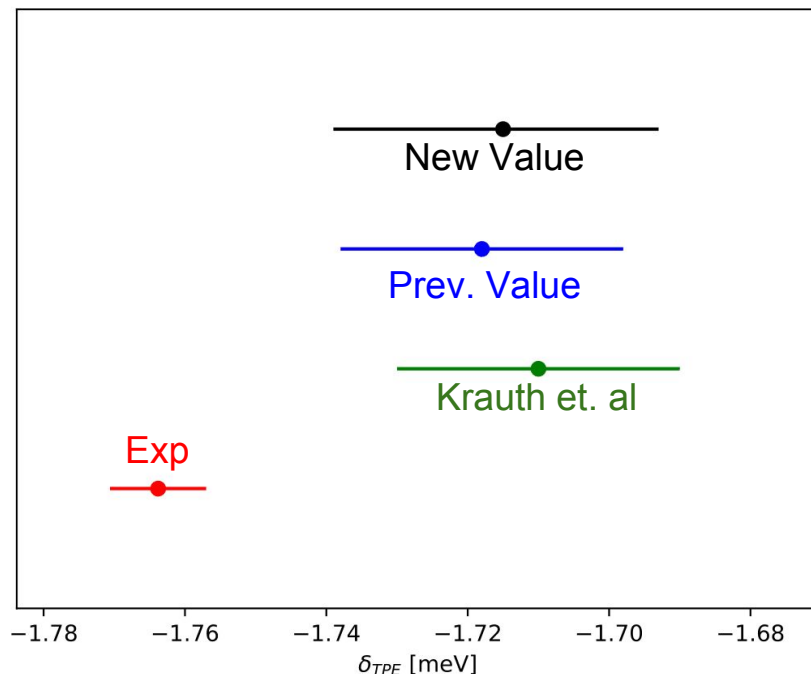
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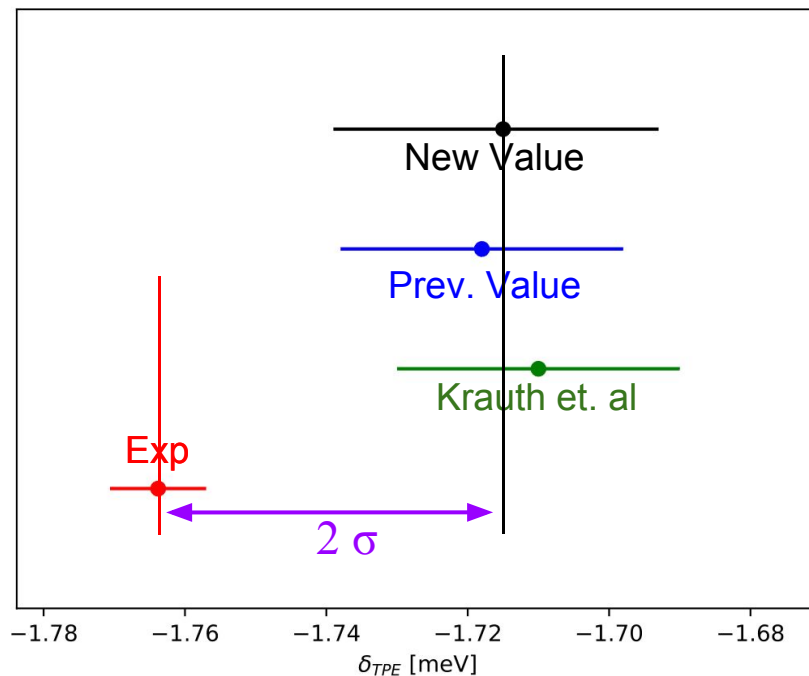
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Percent Uncert.	$O(\eta^3)$ 0.4	2.0	2.0
	$O(\alpha^6)$ 1	1.5	1.5

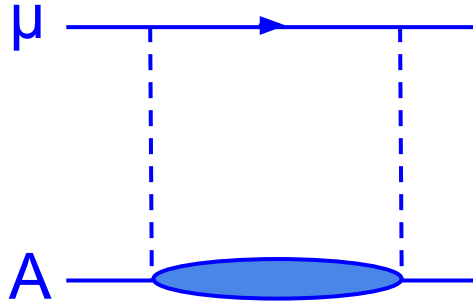
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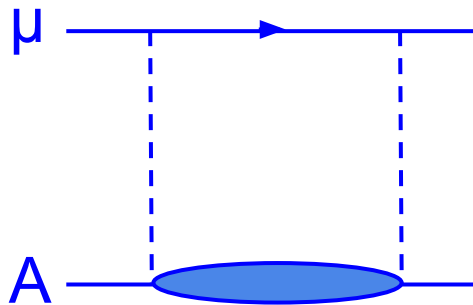
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- Can we avoid the eta-expansion?

η -less expansion

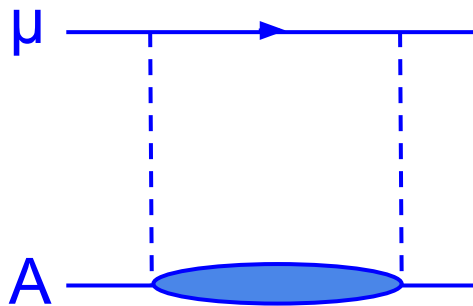


η -less expansion



$$P_{NR} = -2m_r\phi^2(0)Z^2 \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{4\pi\alpha}{q^2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{q^2 + 2m_r\omega_N} (1 - e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}})(1 - e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}'})$$

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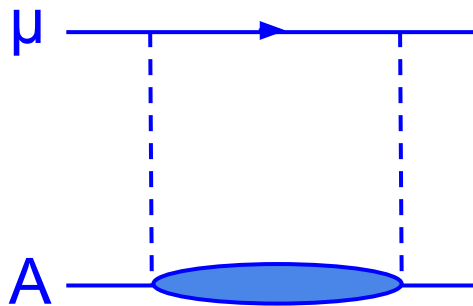


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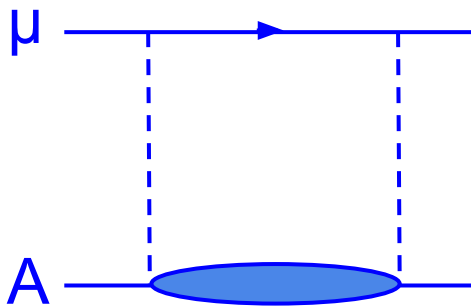
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↑

$$\delta_{NR}^A = -8(Z\alpha)^2 |\phi(0)|^2 \int dq \int d\omega K_{NR}(q, \omega) S_L(q, \omega)$$

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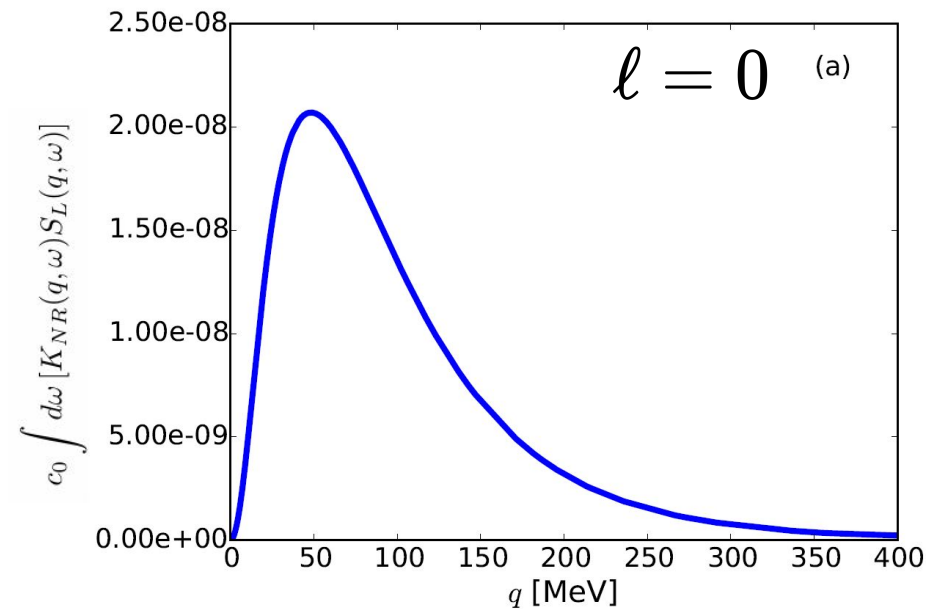
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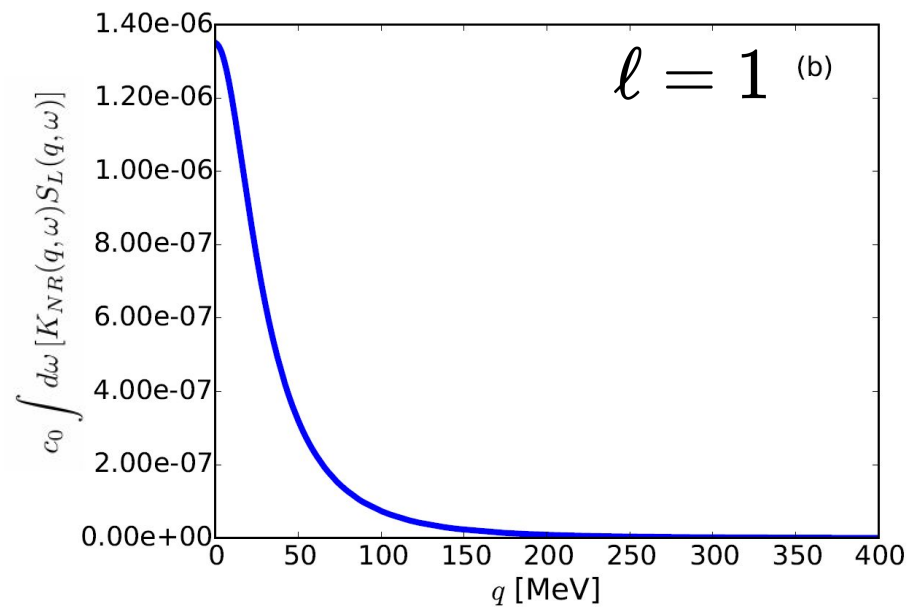
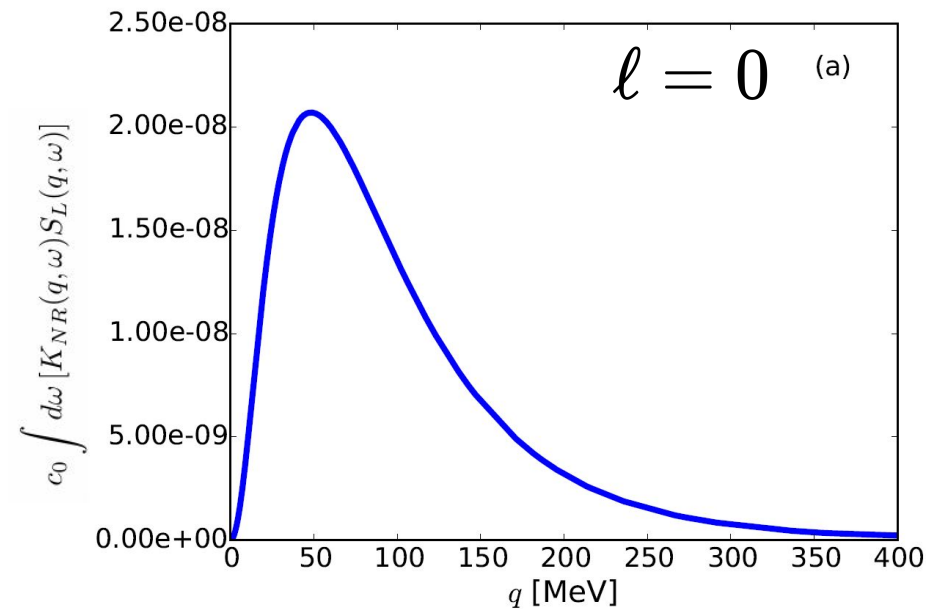
- Full treatment

$$\delta_{TPE}^A = -8(Z\alpha)^2|\phi(0)|^2 \int dq \int d\omega [K_L(q, \omega) S_L(q, \omega) + K_T(q, \omega) S_T(q, \omega) + K_S(q, \omega) S_T(0, \omega)]$$

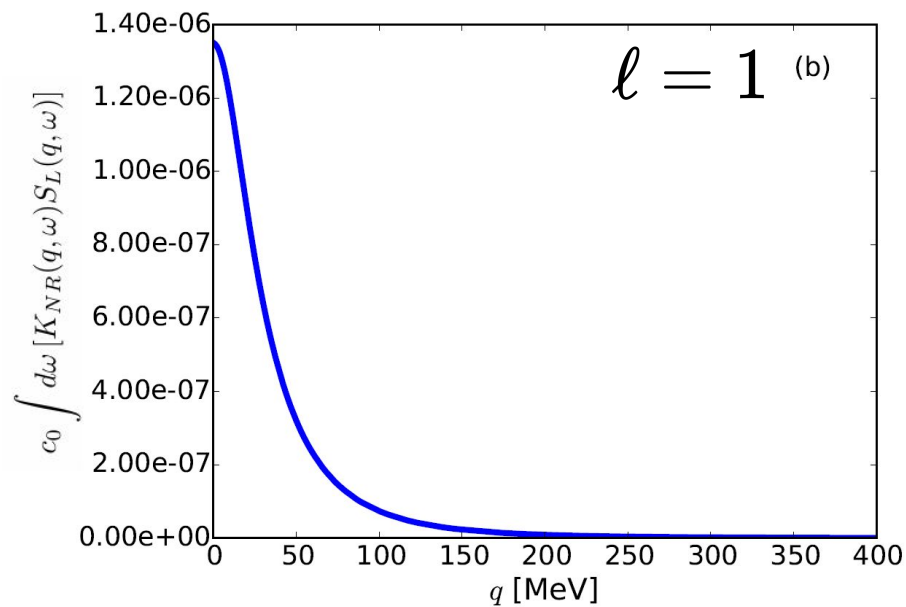
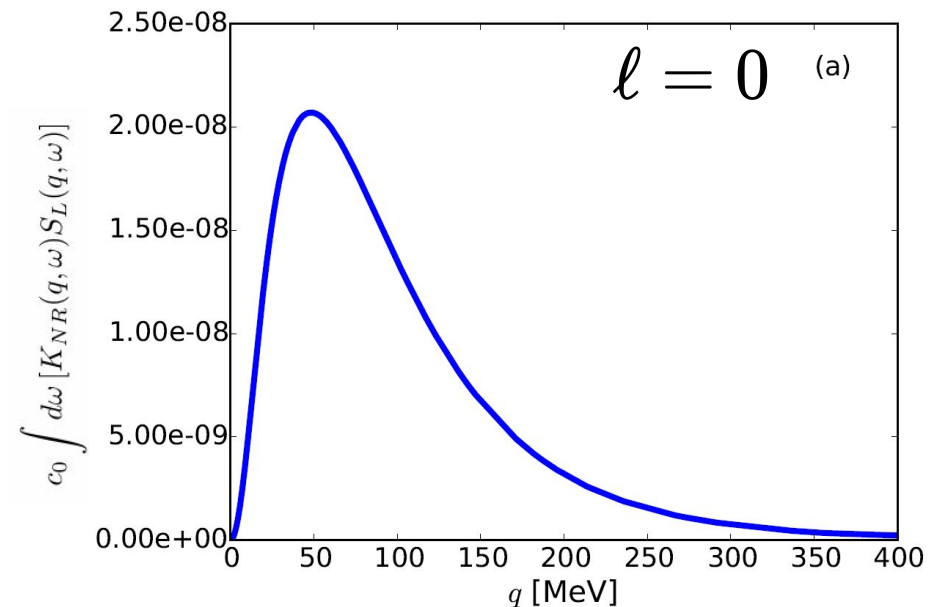
η -less expansion



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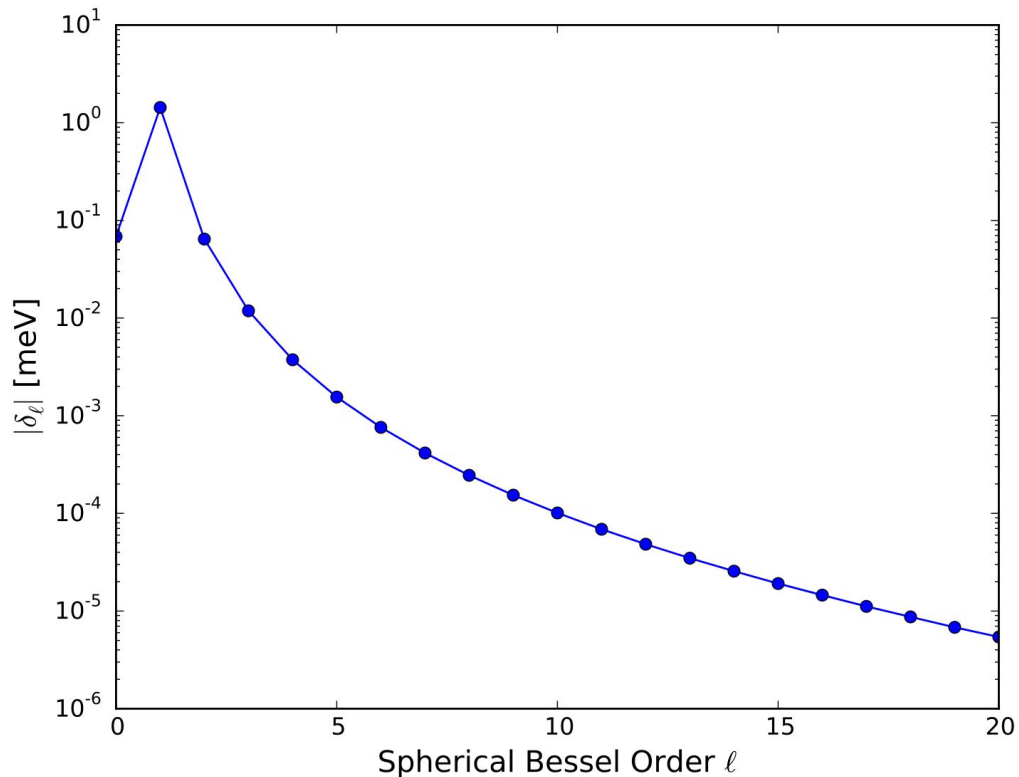


η -less expansion



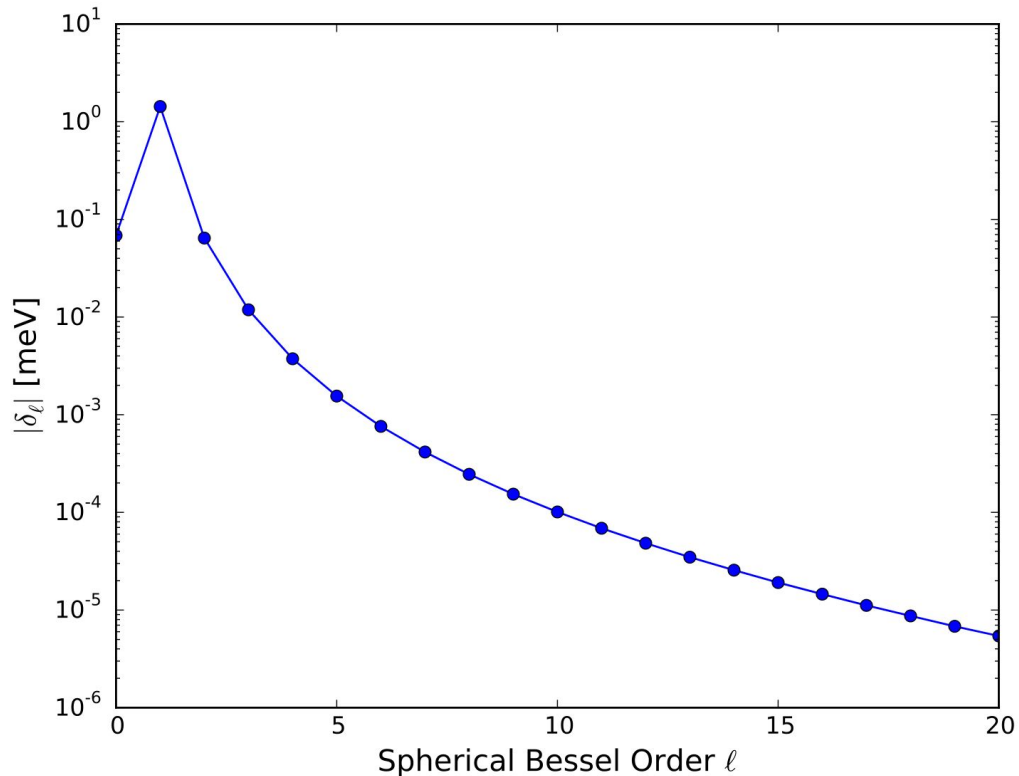
N ³ LO-EM	$\delta_{\ell=0}^{(0)}$	$\delta_{\ell=1}^{(0)}$	$\delta_{\ell=2}^{(0)}$	$\delta_{\ell=3}^{(0)}$	$\delta_{\ell=4}^{(0)}$	$\sum \delta_{\ell}^{(0)}$
[meV]	-0.069	-1.436	-0.064	-0.012	-0.004	-1.585
[meV]	[PLB 2014, . Proc. H.H.I 2016]					-1.590

η -less expansion



ℓ	δ_ℓ [meV]
0	-6.856010106985817E-002
1	-1.43618685244822
2	-6.442225521652188E-002
3	-1.186645711405751E-002
4	-3.741888013064462E-003
5	-1.552676561183561E-003
6	-7.602058875707891E-004
7	-4.151874435608740E-004
8	-2.454274817754850E-004
9	-1.537989305734875E-004
10	-1.010484483922072E-004
11	-6.881334910974345E-005
12	-4.837697294962907E-005
13	-3.480144716570742E-005
14	-2.561972635803522E-005
15	-1.913783414930239E-005
16	-1.455885571724146E-005
17	-1.117441231993074E-005
18	-8.713757524696711E-006
19	-6.827246811968316E-006
20	-5.428475472307609E-006
Sum	-1.5882493506924E+00

η -less expansion



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η -expansion Result:

$$N^3 LO_{EM} - 1.590 [\text{meV}]$$

Outlook

Uncertainty Analysis:

- Reduce atomic physics uncert. $O(\alpha^6)$

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Etaless Expansion

- Implement transverse corrections in A=2
- Apply formalism to A=3 systems
- Extend formalism for HFS