Two-Nucleon Potential from Pion Field Theory with Pseudovector Coupling*

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(Received July 30, 1959)

The two-nucleon potential is derived from *ps-pv* pion field theory up to orders $g^2(p/\kappa)^2$ and $g^4(p/\kappa)$, using the method outlined in the preceding paper, where it was applied to *ps-ps* theory. It is shown that the only quadratic term is $-V_2(\mathbf{r})(p^2/2\kappa^2)+\text{H.c.}$ [$V_2(\mathbf{r})$ is the second-order static potential], just as in the *ps-ps* case. The static part is almost the same as the *ps-ps* potential. However, a big difference appears in the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential; because of the difference in kinematical corrections from *ps-ps* and *ps-pv* vertices, large $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potentials result from both one-pion and two-pion exchange diagrams (with no nucleon pairs), though no $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential follows from such diagrams in case of *ps-ps* theory. The entire $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential has the right sign in the odd state and is of the same sign and of larger magnitude [by a factor of two or three] in the even state. We show that this isospin dependence of the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential is not appreciably modified even if we add, besides the *ps-pv* coupling term, two pion-pair terms which are fitted to low-energy S-wave pion-nucleon scattering. This big difference in the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential could eventually be used to discriminate between *ps-ps* and *ps-pv* theories. Various $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potentials, theoretical and phenomenological, are shown on graphs for comparison.

1. INTRODUCTION

SINCE the method outlined in the preceding paper[1] seems to be a satisfactory way of deriving the two-nucleon potential up to $g^4(p/\kappa)$ and $g^2(p/\kappa)^2$, we now apply the same to *ps-pv* theory, primarily to see if there is any significant difference between the *ps-ps* and *ps-pv* potentials which could eventually be used to discriminate between these theories.

It is found that there is a big difference in the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential, though the static potential stays almost the same. The details are presented in this paper.

Of course, the *ps-pv* coupling alone can hardly be the correct coupling, since it apparently cannot explain low-energy S-wave pion-nucleon scattering. We, therefore, supplement it by adding

$$H'=(\lambda_1/\mu)\bar{\psi}\psi\phi^2+i(\lambda_2/\mu^2)\bar{\psi}\gamma_\mu\boldsymbol{\tau}\psi\boldsymbol{\phi}\times(\partial\boldsymbol{\phi}/\partial x_\mu),\quad(1)$$

where $\partial\boldsymbol{\phi}/\partial t$ stands for the canonical conjugate to $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ and λ_1 and λ_2 are chosen so that they reproduce low-energy pion-nucleon scattering [$\lambda_1\approx\lambda_2\approx0.4$].[1] We show that these pion-pair terms give only minor effects upon both static and $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potentials resulting from the *ps-pv* coupling term alone.

It is shown in particular that the one-pion exchange diagram is the source of the largest $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential up to the orders in question. A canonical transformation converts most of the $g^2(p/\kappa)^2$-term into a large $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential of order $g^4(p/\kappa)$, leaving $-V_2(\mathbf{r})(p^2/2\kappa^2)+\text{H.c.}$ [$V_2(\mathbf{r})$ being the second-order static potential] as the only essentially quadratic potential, just as in the *ps-ps* case. The static potential stays almost the same as the *ps-ps* potential; the entire static potential, therefore, looks like almost the same as $V_2(\mathbf{r})$ down to distances of the order of the pion Compton wavelength.

The source of the large $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in case of *ps-pv* theory can be traced back to the purely kinematical corrections from the *ps-pv* vertices. Therefore, the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential reported in this paper has a well-established origin.

2. SECOND-ORDER POTENTIAL

Following exactly the same procedure outlined in the preceding paper,[1] we first show that the wave-function renormalization [(13) of A] does not have to be modified up to order $g^2(p/\kappa)$. The first remarkable difference occurs in the second-order potential in (18) of A: We now have to add the following extra term of order $g^2(p/\kappa)^2$ to the third term of (18):

$$\frac{g^2}{4\pi}(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)\frac{i}{4\kappa^2\mu^2}\left[p^2,\left[(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\mathbf{p})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\frac{e^{-\mu r}}{r}+(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2\cdot\mathbf{p})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\frac{e^{-\mu r}}{r}+\text{H.c.}\right]\right]_-.\quad(1)$$

This is, however, of the commutator form between p^2 and some function. Thus it is totally transformed, according to the argument in Sec. 5 of A, into a term of order $g^4(p/\kappa)$. The result is

$$\frac{g^4\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}[3-2(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)]\left[\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2-2\left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\times\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{3}{x^3}\right)\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}\right]e^{-2x}.\quad(2)$$

Thus the only quadratic term is, as before, $-V_2(\mathbf{r})\times(p^2/2\kappa^2)+\text{H.c.}$, as it should be because of the equivalence of these two couplings.

* Supported by the National Science Foundation and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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[1] M. Sugawara and S. Okubo, preceding paper [Phys. Rev. **117**, 605 (1959)], to be cited as A in this paper.

3. FOURTH-ORDER POTENTIAL

The pion-uncrossing diagrams are shown to give exactly the same contribution as before; they give rise to a velocity-dependent term which cancels out exactly a term [the fifth term in (18) of A] due to wave-function renormalization [(13) of A].

On the other hand, the pion-crossing diagrams give an $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential. The additional term is

$$\frac{g^4\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}\{3+2(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)\}\left[\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2-2\left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right.$$
$$\left.\times\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}\right]e^{-2x}. \quad (3)$$

It is now seen that the one-pion exchange contribution (2) is even larger than the two-pion exchange contribution (3). The latter agrees with the previous calculation,[2] while (2) is an entirely new term.

In case of *ps-pv* coupling, diagrams including nucleon pairs are certainly negligible. Thus the entire potential resulting from *ps-pv* coupling is just the sum of $V_{ps\text{-}ps}$(no-pair) [(22) of A] and (2) and (3):

$$V_{ps\text{-}pv}=V_{ps\text{-}ps}(\text{no-pair})+\frac{g^4\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}6\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2e^{-2x}$$
$$-\frac{g^4\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}12\left[\left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^3}\right)\right.$$
$$\left.-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)}{3}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^3}\right)\right]e^{-2x}\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}, \quad (4)$$

where $V_{ps\text{-}ps}$(no-pair) does not include any $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential.

It is added that both (2) and (3) [thus the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in $V_{ps\text{-}pv}$] are entirely due to the difference between the *ps-ps* and *ps-pv* vertex corrections. Thus the origin of this $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential is purely kinematical and has no ambiguity.

As is seen from (4), the correction to the static potential is very small, while the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential is quite appreciable. This $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential is plotted in the final section. It is characterized as having the same sign in both even and odd states [the right sign in the odd state], while the magnitude in the even state is nearly 2 to 3 times as large as in the odd state.

4. PION-PAIR TERMS CONTRIBUTIONS

As was stated in the introduction, *ps-pv* coupling alone can hardly be the correct coupling. Therefore, we introduce (1) in addition to the *ps-pv* term and estimate the contributions from these pion-pair terms. These are nearly the same as the nucleon-pair contributions in case of *ps-ps* theory, simply because of the formal similarity. They are explicitly

$$V_{ps\text{-}pv}(\text{pairs})$$
$$=V_{ps\text{-}ps}(\text{one-pair})+V_{ps\text{-}ps}(\text{two-pair})$$
$$-\frac{\lambda_1 g^2\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}\frac{6}{\pi}\left[\frac{K_0(2x)}{x^3}+\left(\frac{2}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)K_1(2x)\right]$$
$$+\frac{\lambda_1 g^2\mu^2}{(4\pi)^2\kappa}\frac{12}{\pi}\left[\frac{2K_0(2x)}{x^3}+\frac{3K_1(2x)}{x^4}\right]\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}, \quad (5)$$

where $V_{ps\text{-}ps}$(one-pair) and $V_{ps\text{-}ps}$(two-pair) are given, respectively, by (26) of A and (25) of A. These are, however, shown to be minor compared with $V_{ps\text{-}pv}$ given by (4) as regards both the static and the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potentials.

5. QUANTITATIVE DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The two-nucleon potential consists, in general, of a static potential, an $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential, and $-V_2(\mathbf{r})(p^2/2\kappa^2)$ +H.c. [$V_2(\mathbf{r})$ being the second-order static potential], up to orders $g^4(p/\kappa)$ and $g^2(p/\kappa)^2$. The quadratic term is, therefore, the same as in the *ps-ps* case, as it should be because of the equivalence theorem.

The static part is almost the same as the *ps-ps* potential, as is seen from (4) and (5). Thus the entire static potential resembles the second-order static potential down to distances of the order of the pion Compton wavelength, except for the central force in the triplet even state.

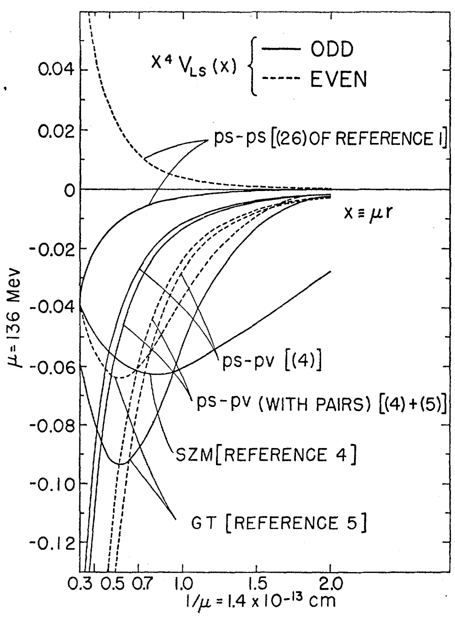

FIG. 1. Plot of x^4 times the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential, in units of μ, against $x\equiv\mu r$. Solid curves refer to the odd state, dashed curves to the even state. Various pion theoretical potentials are compared with the phenomenological ones.

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[2] S. Okubo and R. E. Marshak, Ann. phy. 4, 166 (1958).

The $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in (4) and (5) are shown in Fig. 1, where x^4 times the coefficient of $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ is plotted in units of μ against $x\equiv\mu r$. Solid curves refer to the odd state, dotted ones to the even state. The *ps-ps* curves indicate the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential from *ps-ps* theory [(26) of A], the *ps-pv* curves show those of (4), and the *ps-pv* (with pairs) curves show those of the sum of (4) and (5). The curves S-Z-M[3] and G-T[4] are the phenomenological ones.

It is seen from the figure that the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential from *ps-ps* theory might be too small in magnitude, while the one from *ps-pv* theory is quite appreciable, though it might be smaller in the odd state. However, the present evidence on the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential is very vague and we can hardly conclude anything definite. It is simply pointed out that these two theories predict very different $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potentials, and these differences could eventually be used to discriminate between these theories. We recall, however, that the only source of the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in case of *ps-ps* theory is the nucleon-pair diagrams the estimate of which is still preliminary, while there seems no ambiguity for the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in *ps-pv* theory.

It was pointed out by Feshbach[5] that the negative $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential in the even state may cause great trouble in explaining the deuteron magnetic moment. This is important especially in *ps-pv* theory, where the $\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}$ potential seems even stronger than the Gammel-Thaler potential in the even state. We can show, however, that the quadratic term $[-V_2(\mathbf{r})(p^2/2\kappa^2)+\text{H.c.}]$ gives a new correction which cancels partially the Feshbach effect.[5] This point is discussed in detail in the following paper.

We finally recall the comment given at the end of our previous paper[1] on the higher order terms neglected in the present paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

One of us (M.S.) wishes to express his gratitude to members of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, where the final part of the present work was completed. Discussions with Dr. R. E. Cutkosky, Dr. M. Ross, and Mr. M. Vaughn are highly appreciated.

[3] Signell, Zinn, and Marshak, Phys. Rev. Letters **1**, 416 (1958).

[4] J. Gammel and R. Thaler, Phys. Rev. **107**, 291 (1957); **107**, 1337 (1957).

[5] H. Feshbach, Phys. Rev. **107**, 1626 (1957).