Beckmanns Hof, Ruhr University Bochum
Dec 8–12, 2025







# A bit of history...

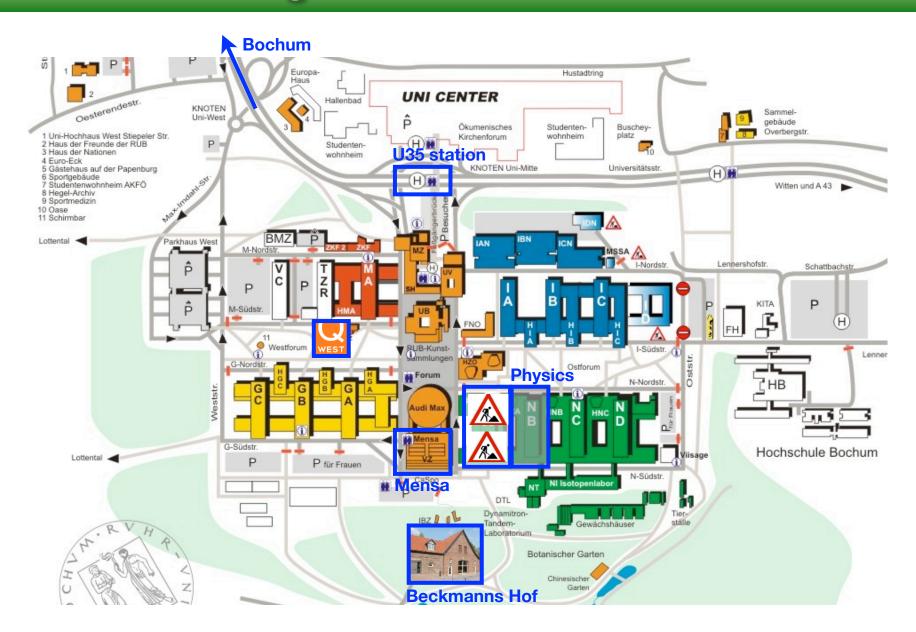


January 2025 at Tohoku University in Sendai

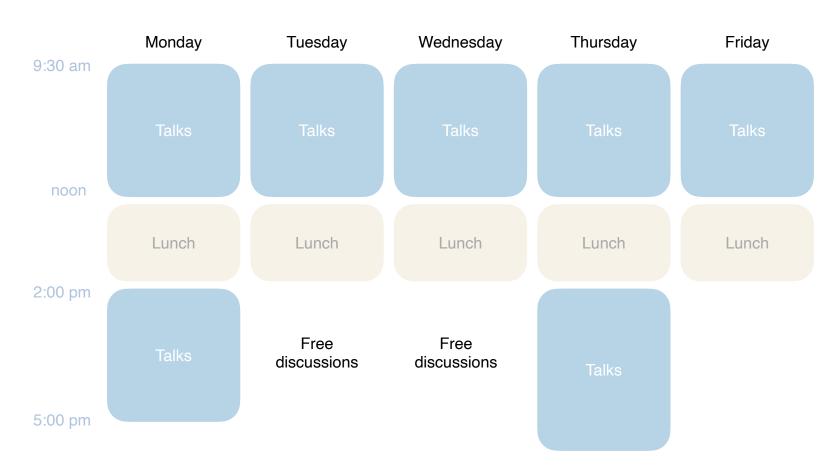


Ruhr University Bochum gets on Japanese TV...

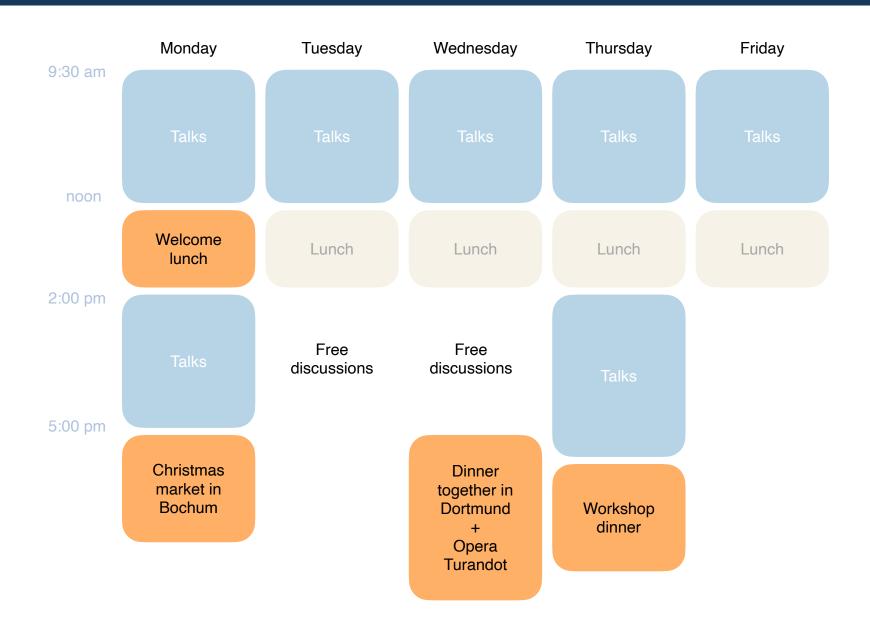
## Organizational remarks



Menu for Mensa can be found here, and for Q-West here.



- Talks are for 20 + 5 or 40 + 10 min
- Feel free to ask questions during the talks!
- We plan to post talks online (upon your permission)
- For discussions, you can use this room (available till 5pm) or office space at TP2
- Coffee breaks are taken in a separate room (called "Tours")



# Organizational remarks

For dinner, you can find a plenty of restaurants in the Bochum downtown area, e.g. around Bermuda3eck



#### Some inspiration for free time:



- a small village near Bochum with a nice old town (half-timbered houses)
- easily reachable from Bochum via tram U308
- has a nice Christmas market



— takes about 40 min by train from Bochum HbF

# **Traveling recommendations**



Plan sufficient time for your travel (especially on the way to the airport!)

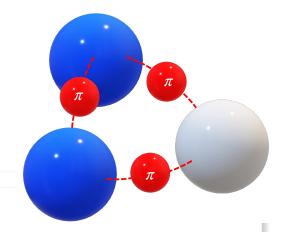
Use the app DB Navigator (allows to buy tickets and provides information on delays)



Alternatively, use this page to get information about delays



scientific introduction —



JUNE 15, 1939

PHYSICAL REVIEW

#### Many-Body Interactions in Atomic and Nuclear Systems

H. PRIMAKOFF, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York

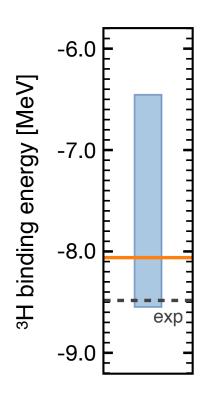
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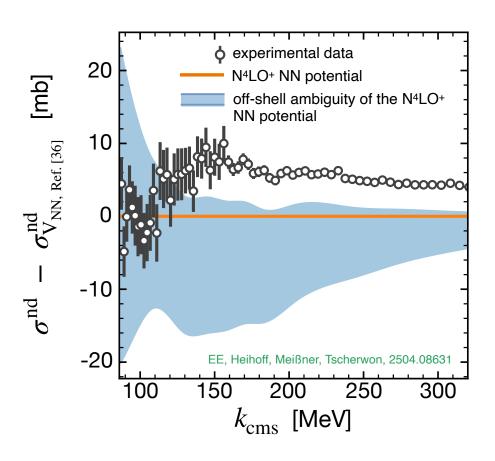
T. Holstein,\* New York University, University Heights, New York, New York (Received March 28, 1938)

When particles interact with each other through the intervening mechanism of a field, the description of their dynamical behavior by means of action-at-a-distance potentials is only of an approximate nature. Two-body, three-body, ..., m-body potentials may be regarded as successive stages of this approximation; their relative magnitudes are examined systematically for several types of classical and quantized fields, e.g., electromagnetic, mesotron, etc. It is found that the description of electrons

in atomic systems by the customary two-body potentials is an excellent approximation; in nuclei, independent of the details of the field, one finds: three-body potentials  $\cong (v_n/c) \times (\text{two-body potentials}) \cdots$ , m-body potentials  $\cong (v_n/c)^{m-2} \times (\text{two-body potentials})$ , where  $v_n$  is the average velocity of the heavy particles in the nucleus. The usual description of nuclei in terms of two-body potentials cannot therefore be considered satisfactory, except in the case of the deuteron.

## 3NF effects in the 3N system

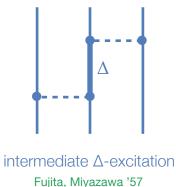


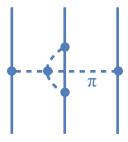


- 3NFs are small (but important) corrections to the NN interactions
- 3NFs depend on the (ambiguous) off-shell behavior of NN interactions Polyzou, Glöckle '90
- Large discrepancies in Nd scattering [talk by Kimiko]; no existing 3NF model is capable of improving (globally) the description of Nd data Kalantar-Nayestanaki, EE, Messchendorp, Nogga '12

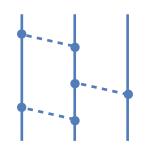
Endo, EE, Naidon, Nishida, Sekiguchi, Takahashi, EPJA 61 (2025) 9

- Three-nucleon forces (3NF) are small but important corrections to the dominant NN forces
- 3NF mechanisms:

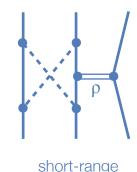






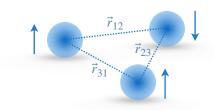


off-shell behavior of the V<sub>NN</sub>  $V_{\rm ring} = \mathcal{A}_{3\pi} - V_{\pi} G_0 V_{\pi} G_0 V_{\pi}$ 



⇒ 3NF are not directly measurable and depend on the scheme (DoF, off-shell V<sub>NN</sub>, ...)

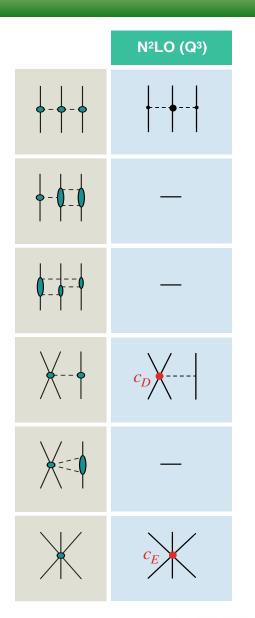
- 3NF have extremely rich and complex structure
  - most general **local** 3NF:  $V_{3N} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} O_i f_i(r_{12}, r_{23}, r_{31})$  + permutations

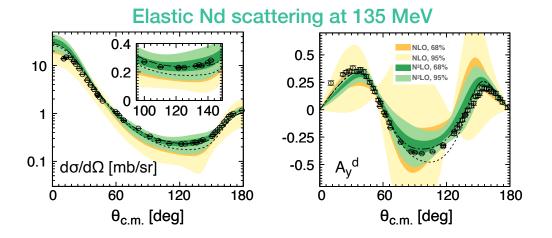


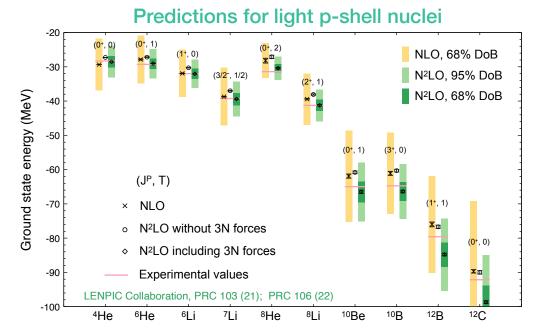
— most general *nonlocal* 3NF: 320 (!) operators Topolnicki '17

Guidance from theory indispensable — an opportunity for  $\chi$ EFT!

Endo, EE, Naidon, Nishida, Sekiguchi, Takahashi, EPJA 61 (2025) 9









Endo, EE, Naidon, Nishida, Sekiguchi, Takahashi, EPJA 61 (2025) 9

	N <sup>2</sup> LO (Q <sup>3</sup> )	N³LO (Q⁴)	N <sup>4</sup> LO (Q <sup>5</sup> )
<b>\rightarrow</b>	<b>   </b>	Ishikawa, Robilotta '08; Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '08	Krebs, Gasparyan, EE '12
<b>- - - - - -</b>	_	Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '08	Krebs, Gasparyan, EE '13
<b>1</b> - <b>1</b> - <b>1</b>	_	Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '08	Krebs, Gasparyan, EE '13
×	<i>c<sub>D</sub></i>	Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '11	+ + + +
	_	Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '11	+ + + +
$\times$	$c_E$	_	13 LECs Girlanda, Kievski, Viviani '11

 $<sup>\</sup>Rightarrow$  Guidance from theory indispensable — an opportunity for  $\chi$ EFT!

Endo, EE, Naidon, Nishida, Sekiguchi, Takahashi, EPJA 61 (2025) 9

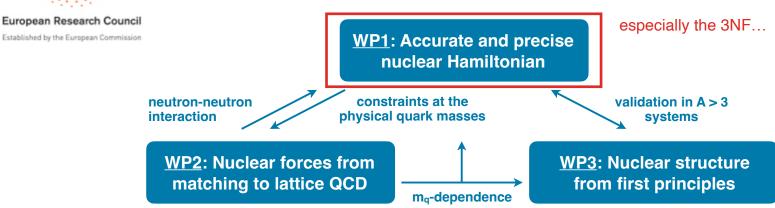
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	_	Bernard, EE, Krebs, Meißner '11	+ + + +
$\times$	$c_E$	mixing DimReg with Cutoff regularization in th  ⇒ need to be re-derived using symm	

 $\Rightarrow$  Guidance from theory indispensable — an opportunity for  $\chi$ EFT!



#### NUCLEAR THEORY FROM FIRST PRINCIPLES





#### The three-nucleon-force team in Bochum:



PD Dr. Hermann Krebs



Dr. Arseniy Filin



Sven Heihoff



Josep Sola Cava



Patrick Walkowiak



Henri Huesmann



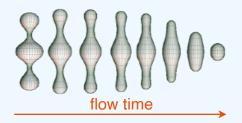




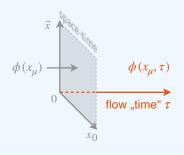
## Chiral gradient flow

Hermann Krebs, EE, PRC 110 (2024) 044003; PRC110 (2024) 044003

Gradient flows: methods for smoothing manifolds (e.g., Ricci flow used in the proof of the Poincaré conjecture)



#### Gradient flow as a regulator in field theory



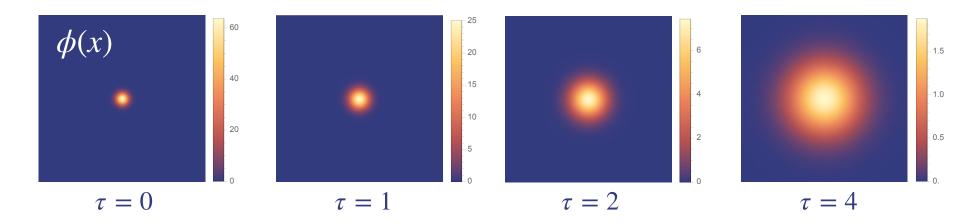
Flow equation: 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}\phi(x,\tau) = -\frac{\delta S[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)}\Big|_{\phi(x)\to\phi(x,\tau)}$$

 $G(x,\tau) = \frac{\theta(\tau)}{16\pi^2\tau^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+4M^2\tau^2}{4\tau}}$ 

subject to the boundary condition  $\phi(x,0) = \phi(x)$ 

#### Free scalar field:

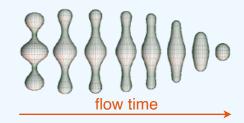
$$\left[\partial_{\tau}-(\partial_{\mu}^{x}\partial_{\mu}^{x}-M^{2})\right]\phi(x,\tau)=0\quad\Rightarrow\quad\phi(x,\tau)=\int d^{4}y\underbrace{\widetilde{G(x-y,\tau)}}\phi(y)\quad\Rightarrow\quad\widetilde{\phi}(q,\tau)=e^{-\tau(q^{2}+M^{2})}\widetilde{\phi}(q)$$



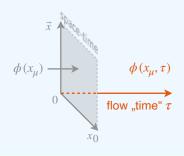
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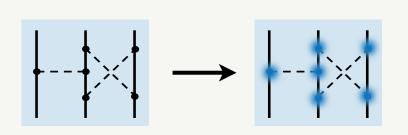
YM gradient flow Narayanan, Neuberger '06, Lüscher, Weisz '11:  $\partial_{\tau}A_{\mu}(x,\tau) = D_{\nu}G_{\nu\mu}(x,\tau) \leftarrow \text{extensively used in LQCD}$ 

 $G(x,\tau) = \frac{\theta(\tau)}{16\pi^2\tau^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+4M^2\tau^2}{4\tau}}$ 

Chiral gradient flow Hermann Krebs, EE, PRC 110 (2024) 044003 PRC 110 (2024) 044004

Generalize 
$$U(x),\ U(x)\to RU(x)L^{\dagger}$$
 to  $W(x,\tau)$ :

$$\partial_{\tau}W = -i \underbrace{w}_{\sqrt{W}} \operatorname{EOM}(\tau) w, \quad W(x,0) = U(x)$$



## Recent and ongoing activities

- Derivation of the N<sup>3</sup>LO contributions to the 3NF using the GF method Hermann
- (V) Partial wave decomposition of the 3NF@N³LO talk by Kai
- ( $\checkmark$ ) Re-determination of the  $\pi N$  LECs using the GF regulator Patrick
- Sensitivity studies of 3N scattering observables to the contact 3NF@N<sup>4</sup>LO Arseniy, Josep, Sven

talks by Arseniy and Josep

(V) Sensitivity studies of 3N scattering observables to the off-shell LECs in the 2NF@N3LO sven

	Two-nucleon force	Three-nucleon force	Four-nucleon force
LO (Qº)	X +-+	_	_
NLO (Q²)	XHAMH	_	_
N <sup>2</sup> LO (Q <sup>3</sup> )	HK	H H X X	_
N³LO (Q⁴)	X44X-		M 141
N <sup>4</sup> LO (Q <sup>5</sup> )	4MN4-	₩ <del>  X   X   </del>	_

- (V) Derivation and implementation (partial wave decomposition) of cD-like 3NF@N4LO Henri, Hermann, Arseniy
  - talk by Henri
- Optimization/"emulation" of 3N scattering calculations (needed to fix 3NF@N4LO) sven, Arseniy
- NN interactions "on demand" (local LO, local+separable, low-resolution) sven
- (V) Truncation uncertainty in chiral EFT via explicit marginalization over higher-order terms sven

talk by Sven

Chiral gradient flow: Chiral extrapolations, 3NF@N4LO, 4NF, currents, ... Hermann

# **Enjoy the talks and discussions!**