Pion Pion Kernel Derivation

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This follows the conventions from the BKM (Bernard, Kaiser, Meissner) review, including the use of $F_\pi = 93.1$=F. The BKM review also goes over this reaction on pg 115 for the two body case.

There are a few sources for pion scattering at zero energy:
S-wave scattering length: Beane 2002

Weinberg 1992, includes isospin dependence. ArXiV link doesn't have diagrams. Note Weinberg uses $F_\pi = 186$MeV, so converting to the BKM convention requires a factor of 2.

Contents

1 Identities, Definitions, and Useful Identities

$$\sigma_j \sigma_k = \delta_{jk} I + i\varepsilon_{jk\ell}\sigma_\ell \tag{1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_\pi}{m_{nucl}} \tag{2}$$

$$F_\pi = 93.1\text{MeV} \tag{3}$$

For our purposes the incoming and outgoing pions have the same charges.

Notation with momentum four vectors can be confusing, so in this document, for 4-vectors p and q, use the notation $p-q$ to represent:

$$p-q = (\sqrt{m_p+\vec{p}^2}, \vec{p}) + (\sqrt{m_q+\vec{q}^2}, -\vec{q}) \tag{4}$$
$$= \left(\sqrt{m_p+\vec{p}^2} + \sqrt{m_q+\vec{q}^2}, \vec{p}-\vec{q}\right) \tag{5}$$
$$= (p_0+q_0, \vec{p}-\vec{q}) \tag{6}$$

I'm pretty sure this make sense to do, but I'm completely set on it. Additionally this means, that unless otherwise stated:

$$-p = \left(\sqrt{m_p^2+\vec{p}^2}, -\vec{p}\right) \tag{7}$$

1.0.1 Definition of spin vector

There is still some confusion on the definition of the zeroth element of S.

This source implies its zero up to relativistic corrections. Consider the rest frame, and boosted (lab frame) spins:

$$\text{Rest frame:} \quad S' = (0, s'_x, s'_y, s'_z) \qquad \text{Lab frame: } S = (s_t, s_x, s_y, s_z) \tag{8}$$

This must be Lorentz invariant, so

$$s_t^2 - \vec{s}\cdot\vec{s} = -\vec{s}\,'\cdot\vec{s}\,' \tag{9}$$

Its easier to calculate the rest frame in terms of a boost on the lab frame, so:

$$S'^0 = \Lambda^0{}_\alpha S^\alpha = \Lambda^0{}_0 S^0 + \Lambda^0{}_i S^i = \gamma\left(S^0 - U_i S^i\right) \tag{10}$$
$$= \gamma\left(S^0 - u_i S^i\right) = U_0 S^0 - U_i S^i \tag{11}$$
$$= U_\alpha S^\alpha = 0 \quad \text{(invariant)} \tag{12}$$

$$S'^i = \Lambda^i{}_\alpha S^\alpha = \Lambda^i{}_0 S^0 + \Lambda^i{}_j S^j \tag{13}$$
$$= -\gamma U^i S^0 + \left[\delta_{ij} + \frac{\gamma-1}{\vec{U}^2} U_i U_j\right] S^j \tag{14}$$
$$= S^i + \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1} U_i U_j S^j - \gamma U^i S^0 \tag{15}$$

Note that $S'^0 = 0$ Note $U_\alpha S^\alpha = 0$
Where U is the 3-velocity that boosts the particle to the lab frame. Inverting the above gives the spin in the lab frame from the particles rest frame:

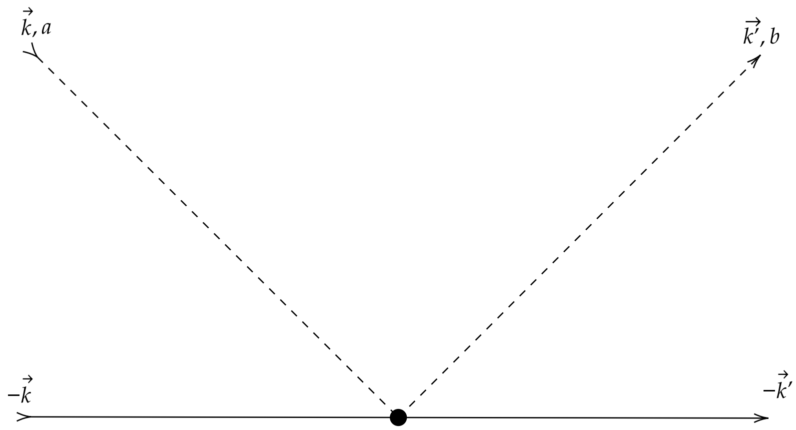
$$s_t = \gamma \vec{U}\cdot s' \tag{16}$$
$$\vec{s} = \vec{s}\,' + \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}\vec{U}\left(\vec{U}\cdot\vec{s}\,'\right) \tag{17}$$

And recall $\gamma = \left(1-\vec{U}^2\right)^{-1/2}$

2 1 Body Contributions

2.1 1 Body A

Diagram 1 A, $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$



$$\mathcal{M}_{1,a} = \frac{1}{4F^2} v \cdot \left(\vec{k} + \vec{k}'\right) \varepsilon^{abc} \tau_c \tag{18}$$

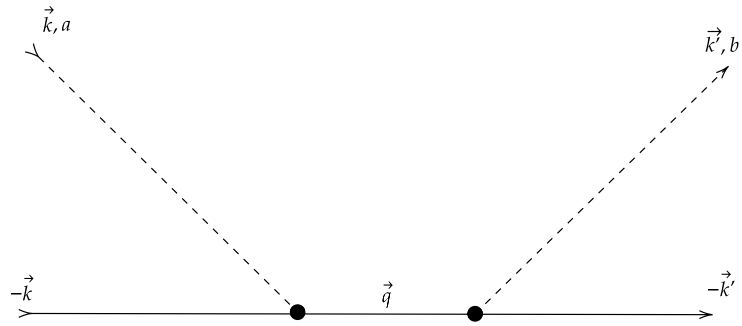
$$= \frac{1}{4F^2} (E_\pi + E_N) \varepsilon^{abc} \tau_c \tag{19}$$

We are in the CM frame, so $\vec{k} + \vec{k}' = 0$, but $E_\pi \neq E_N$, but:

$$\varepsilon^{abc} \tau_c = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a = b \tag{20}$$

So this diagram is zero.

2.2 1 Body B



$$\mathcal{M}_{1,b} = \left[-\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot k \tau^a\right] \left(\frac{i}{v \cdot q + i\varepsilon}\right) \left[\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot k' \tau^b\right] \tag{21}$$

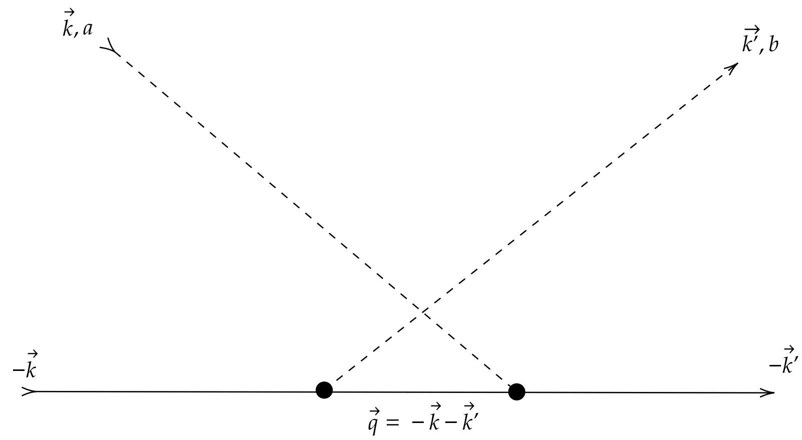
$$= -i \frac{g_A^2}{F^2} \frac{(S \cdot k)\,(S \cdot k')}{q_0 + i\varepsilon} \tau^a \tau^b \tag{22}$$

$\vec{q} = 0 \implies q = (\sqrt{m_N^2 + \vec{q}^2}, \vec{q}) = m_{_N}$, and letting $S = (0, \frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma})$ gives

$$\mathcal{M}_{1,b} = -i \frac{g_A^2}{F^2} \frac{(S \cdot k)\,(S \cdot k')}{m_{_N} + i\varepsilon} \tau^a \tau^b \tag{23}$$

$$= -i \frac{g_A^2}{4F^2}\, \frac{\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k}\; \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k}\,'}{m_{_N} + i\varepsilon}\, \tau^a \tau^b \tag{24}$$

2.3 1 Body C

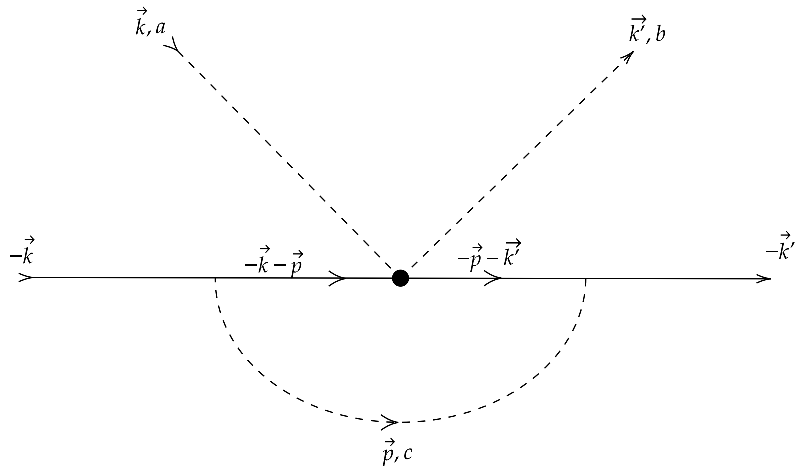


This is the same as diagram B but with $\vec{q} = -\vec{k} - \vec{k}'$, so $q_0 = \sqrt{m_N^2 + \vec{q}^{\,2}}$

$$\mathcal{M}1, c = -i \frac{g_A^2}{4F^2} \frac{\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k}\ \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k}\,'}{q_0 + i\varepsilon}\ \tau^b \tau^a \tag{25}$$

2.4 1 Body D

Diagram 1 B, $\mathcal{O}(p^3)$

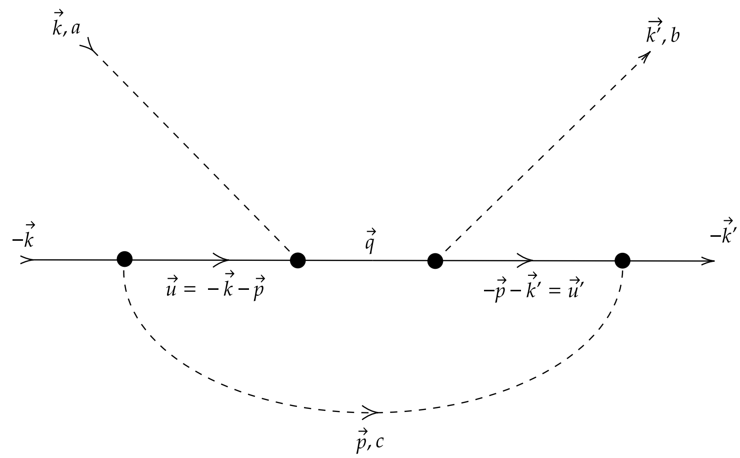


Let $u = -k - p$ and $u' = u + k - k' = -p - k'$

$$\mathcal{M}_{1,d} = \left[\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot p\, \tau^c\right] i \left[\vec{u} \cdot \left(-\vec{k} - \vec{p}\right) + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{4F^2} v \cdot \left(k + k'\right) \varepsilon^{abd} \tau^d\right]$$
$$\times\, i \left[\vec{u}' \cdot \left(-\vec{p} - \vec{k}'\right) + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} \left[\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot (-p\,)\, \tau^c\right] i[\vec{p}^2 + i\varepsilon]^{-1} \tag{26}$$
$$= i \frac{g_A}{4F^4}\, \frac{(S \cdot p\,)^2}{\left(\vec{p}^2 + i\varepsilon\right)\left(\vec{u} \cdot \left(\vec{k} + \vec{p}\right) + i\varepsilon\right)\left(\vec{u}' \cdot \left(\vec{p} + \vec{k}'\right) + i\varepsilon\right)} (E_\pi + E'_\pi) \varepsilon^{abd} \tau^d \tau^c \tau_c \tag{27}$$

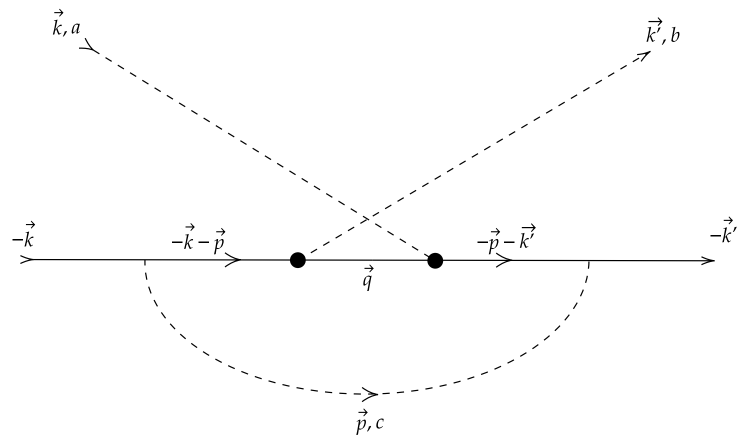
Check this, did a lot of mental calculations

2.5 1 Body E



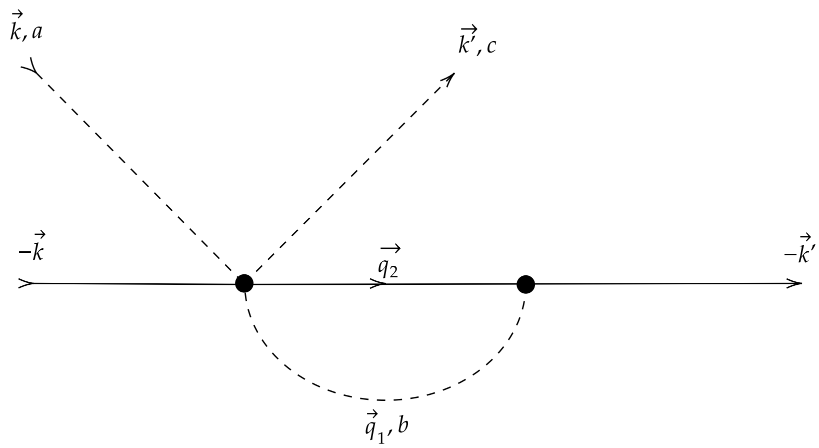
$$\mathcal{M}_{1,E} = \left[\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot p \tau^c\right] \frac{i}{v \cdot (-k-p) + i\varepsilon} \left[-\frac{g_A}{F} \S \cdot k \tau^a\right] \left(\frac{1}{v \cdot q + i\varepsilon}\right)$$
$$\times \left(\frac{1}{p^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon}\right) \left[\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot k' \tau^b\right] \left(\frac{1}{v \cdot u' + i\varepsilon}\right) \left[-\frac{g_A}{F} S \cdot p \tau^c\right] \tag{28}$$

2.6 1 Body F



2.7 1 Body G

Diagram 1 D, $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$

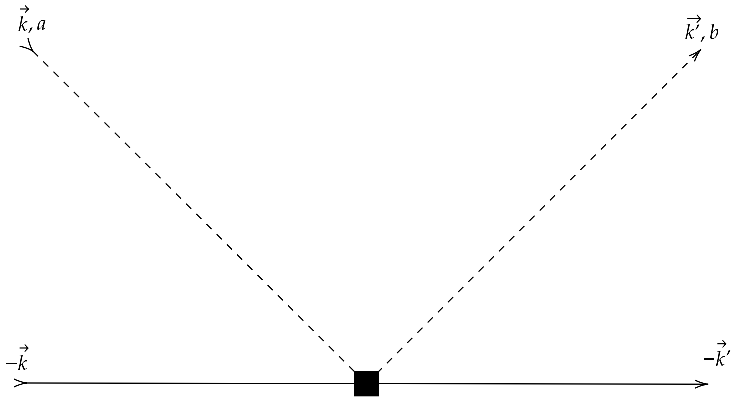


Using BKM A.16

$$\mathcal{M}_{1,d} = \frac{g_A}{2F^3}\left[\tau^a\delta^{bc}S\cdot\left(q_1+k'\right)+\tau^b\delta^{ac}S\cdot(-k+q_1)+\tau^c\delta^{ab}S\cdot(-k+q_1)\right]$$
$$\times\, i\left[q_1^2-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} i\left[v\cdot q_2+i\varepsilon\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{g_A}{F}S\cdot(-q_1)\tau^b\right] \tag{29}$$

2.8 1 Body H

Diagram 1 C, $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$



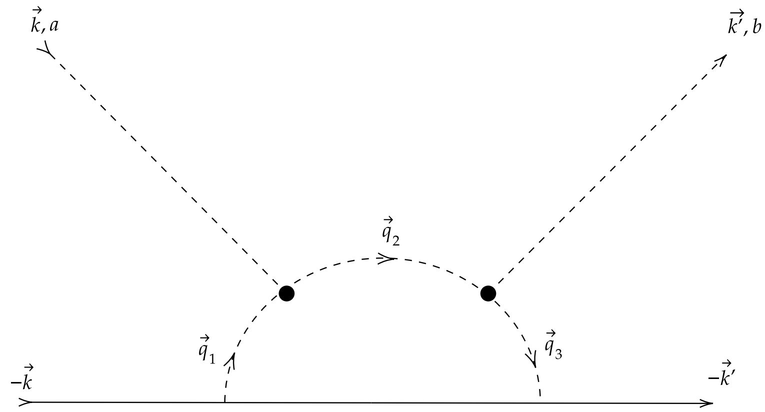
Only Feynman rule is BKM review, A.29, but I'm not going to write it down here since its rather long, but here is a screenshot of the rule.

2 pions (q_1 in, q_2 out):

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{i\delta^{ab}}{F^2}\left[-4c_1 1 M_\pi^2 + (2c_2 - \frac{g_A^2}{4m})v\cdot q_1 v\cdot q_2 + 2c_3 q_1\cdot q_2\right] \\ &+\frac{1}{8mF^2}\epsilon^{abc}\tau^c\left[(p_1+p_2)\cdot(q_1+q_2) - v\cdot(p_1+p_2)v\cdot(q_1+q_2)\right] \\ &-\frac{1}{F^2}\left(2c_4 + \frac{1}{2m}\right)\epsilon^{abc}\tau^c[S\cdot q_1, S\cdot q_2]\end{aligned} \qquad (A.29)$$

2.9 1 Body I

Diagram 1 C, $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$



This diagram is 0, BKM A.3

3 2 Body Contributions

Note that for the scattering length at least, there is a prefactor:

$$\frac{1}{1+\mu} \equiv \alpha \tag{30}$$

which comes from considerations other than the diagrams. Additionally, see BKM review equation 5.29:

$$a_{ab} = \frac{1+m_\pi/m_N}{1+m_\pi/Am_N} \sum_r a_{ab}^{(r)} + a_{ab}^{\text{three-body}} \tag{31}$$

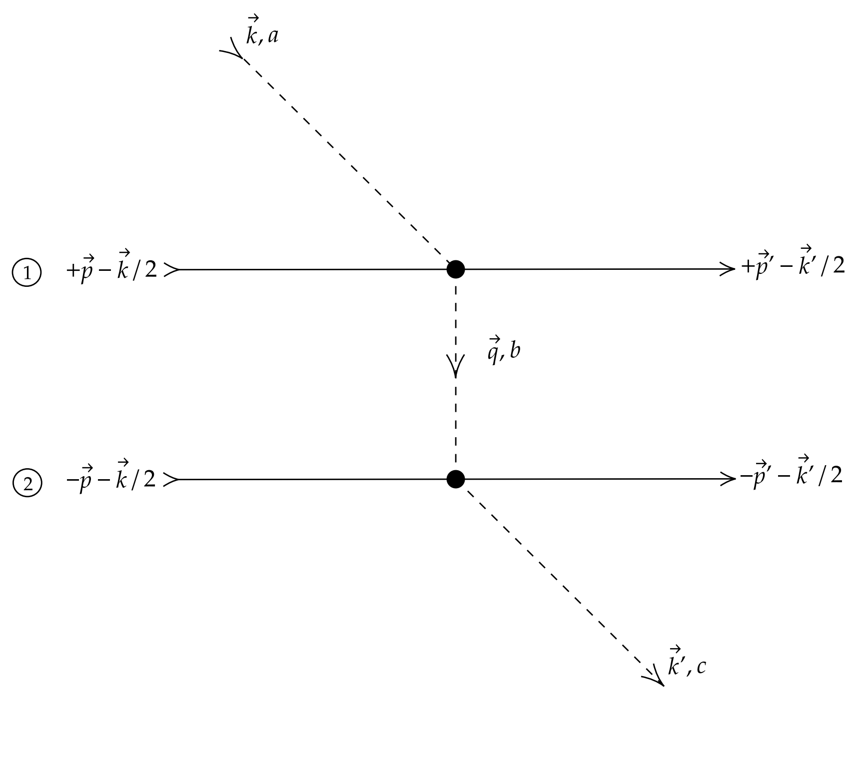
Note for the BKM review "three-body" means two nucleons and an external probe, which is what we call two body. In eq.(31) a, b are pion isospin indices, and r (and later s is used for this too) is for nucleon labeling.

The BKM review states:

$$(t_c^{(\pi)})_{ab} = -i\epsilon_{abc} \quad \text{is the pion isospin vector} \tag{32}$$

But this inly appears in the last diagram, and is specifically the pion isospin operator, not the nucleon isospin operator.

3.1 2 Body A



Note $q = k/2 + p$

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,a} = \alpha \left[\frac{1}{4F^2} v \cdot (k+q)\,\varepsilon^{abd}\tau_1^d\right] i\left[q^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{4F^2} v' \cdot (q+k')\,\varepsilon^{bce}\tau_2^e\right] \tag{33}$$

$$= \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2F}\right)^4 \frac{(E_\pi + q_0)(q_0 + E'_\pi)}{q^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon}\varepsilon^{abd}\varepsilon^{bce}\tau_1^d\tau_2^e \tag{34}$$

Where: $\vec{q} = \vec{p} - \vec{p}\,' + \frac{1}{2}\left(\vec{k} + \vec{k}\,'\right)$, and $q_0 = \sqrt{m_{\pi 0}^2 + \vec{q}^{\,2}}$ We now restrict ourselves to just the inelastic process, where $c = a$, then computing the matrix dependence gives:

$$\varepsilon^{abd}\varepsilon^{bae}\tau_1^d\tau_2^e = -1\left(\varepsilon^{bad}\varepsilon^{bae}\right)\tau_1^d\tau_2^e \tag{35}$$

$$= \left(\delta^{ae}\delta^{da} - \delta^{aa}\delta^{de}\right)\tau_1^d\tau_2^e \tag{36}$$

$$= (\delta^{ae}\delta^{da})\tau_1^d\tau_2^e - \tau_1^e\tau_{2e} \tag{37}$$

$$= \tau_1^a\tau_2^a - \tau_1^e\tau_{2e} \tag{38}$$

Here, the index a, is not being summed over. For example in the case of neutral pion pion scattering $a = 3$ and this reduces to

$$\tau_1^3\tau_2^3 - \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2 \tag{39}$$

So the diagram contribution is then:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,a} = \left(\frac{1}{2F}\right)^4 \frac{(E_\pi + q_0)(q_0 + E'_\pi)}{q^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon}\left(\tau_1^a\tau_2^a - \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2\right) \tag{40}$$

Or in the threshold case:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,a} = \left(\frac{1}{2F}\right)^4 \frac{m_\pi^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + i\varepsilon}\left(\tau_1^a\tau_2^a - \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2\right) \tag{41}$$

For this diagram, at threshold, Beane gets the result:

$$\frac{M_\pi^2}{32\pi^4 F_\pi^4(1+\mu/2)}\frac{1}{\vec{q}^{\,2}} \tag{42}$$

And Weinberg for the threshold case writes the result as (eq 5):

$$\frac{M_\pi^2}{32\pi^4 F_\pi^4(1+\mu/2)}\sum_{r<s}\frac{1}{\vec{q}_{rs}^{\;2}}\left(2\vec{\tau}^{(r)} \cdot \vec{\tau}^{(s)}\delta_{ab} - t_a^{(r)}t_b^{(s)} - t_a^{(s)}t_b^{(r)}\right) \tag{43}$$

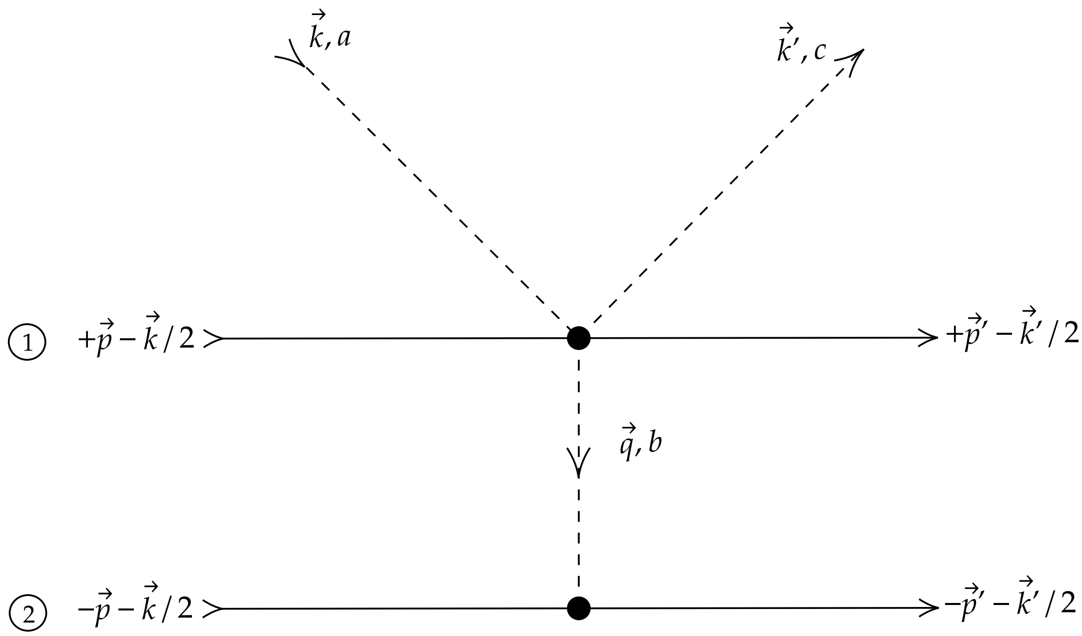
Taking $a = b$ the above reduces to:

$$\frac{M_\pi^2}{16\pi^4 F_\pi^4(1+\mu/2)}\sum_{r<s}\frac{1}{\vec{q}_{rs}^{\;2}}\left(\vec{\tau}^{(r)} \cdot \vec{\tau}^{(s)} - t_a^{(r)}t_a^{(s)}\right) \tag{44}$$

What do we do about this sum?

3.2 2 Body B

Using BKM A.16 - check indicies.



$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = \frac{g_A}{2F^3}\left[\tau^a\delta^{bc}S_1\cdot(q+k') + \tau^b\delta^{ac}S_1\cdot(k'-k) + \tau^c\delta^{ab}S_1\cdot(q-k)\right] \tag{45}$$
$$\times\, i\left[q^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{g_A}{F}S_2\cdot(-q)\tau^b\right] \tag{46}$$

The Feynman rule for 3 pions (all qs out) is just:

$$\frac{g_A}{2F^3}\left[\tau^a\delta^{bc}S_1\cdot(q_2+q_3) + \tau^b\delta^{ac}S_1\cdot(q_1+q_3) + \tau^c\delta^{ab}S_1\cdot(q_1+q_2)\right] \tag{47}$$

And we have:

$$\vec{q}_1 = -\vec{k} \quad \vec{q}_2 = \vec{q} \quad \vec{q}_3 = \vec{k}' \tag{48}$$

The last τ should be operating on the second nucleon, and the other τ operators are supposed to be on nucleon 1. Additionally, the index b, must be summed over, whereas a and c are external observables (pion isospin). The index b is the only one that is summed over.

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\sum_{b=1}^{3} S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\delta^{bc}(q_2+q_3)+\tau_1^b\delta^{ac}(q_1+q_3)+\tau_1^c\delta^{ab}\,(q_1+q_2)\right]S_2\cdot q_2\tau_2^b \tag{49}$$

$$= -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\sum_{b=1}^{3} S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^b\delta^{bc}(q_2+q_3)+\tau_1^b\tau_2^b\delta^{ac}(q_1+q_3)+\tau_2^b\tau_1^c\delta^{ab}\,(q_1+q_2)\right]S_2\cdot q_2 \tag{50}$$

$$= -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\sum_{b=1}^{3} S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^b\delta^{bc}(q_2+q_3)+\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2\delta^{ac}(q_1+q_3)+\tau_2^b\tau_1^a\delta^{ab}\,(q_1+q_2)\right]S_2\cdot q_2 \tag{51}$$

$$= -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^c(q_2+q_3)+3\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2(q_1+q_3)\delta^{ac}+\tau_2^a\tau_1^a\,(q_1+q_2)\right]S_2\cdot q_2 \tag{52}$$

$$= -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^c(q_1+2q_2+q_3)+3\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2\delta^{ac}(q_1+q_3)\right]S_2\cdot q_2 \tag{53}$$

Now taking $a=c$:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}S_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1+2q_2+q_3)+3\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2(q_1+q_3)\right]S_2\cdot q_2 \tag{54}$$

Note that q_2 is the propagator momentum and is therefore off shell. Diagram b (at threshold) according to Weinberg is:

$$-\frac{g_A^2\delta_{ab}}{32\pi^4F_\pi^4(1+\mu)}\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2\frac{\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\sigma}_1\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\sigma}_2}{\vec{q}^2+m_\pi^2} \tag{55}$$

But the Beane result for diagram b and c together.

$$-\frac{g_A^2m_\pi^2}{128\pi^4F_\pi^4(1+\mu)}\frac{\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\sigma}_1\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\sigma}_2}{(\vec{q}^2+m_\pi^2)^2} \tag{56}$$

3.2.1 Analysis for $S=(0,\frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma})$

For the following, note that:

$$S_0q_0-\vec{S}\cdot\vec{q}=S\cdot q \tag{57}$$

In order to compare my result to the Beane and Weinberg result consider the threshold case: $\vec{k}=\vec{k}'=0$, and we don't know if they use $S=(0,\frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma})$, or $S=(\mathbb{1},\frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma})$, so we start with just the first one. Now use $\vec{q}_1=-\vec{k}\quad\vec{q}_2=\vec{q}\quad\vec{q}_3=\vec{k}'$, and drop the energy component on each of the vectors

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\frac{1}{4}\sigma_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1+2q_2+q_3)+3\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2(q_1+q_3)\right]\sigma_2\cdot q \tag{58}$$

$$= -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\frac{1}{4}\vec{\sigma}_1\cdot\left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(-\vec{k}+2\vec{q}+\vec{k}')+3\vec{\tau}_1\cdot\vec{\tau}_2(-\vec{k}+\vec{k}')\right]\vec{\sigma}_2\cdot\vec{q} \tag{59}$$

Now taking the threshold case:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{16F^4}\frac{\tau_1^a\tau_2^a}{q^{\,2}-m_\pi^2+i\varepsilon}\vec{\sigma}_1\cdot\vec{q}\,\vec{\sigma}_2\cdot\vec{q} \tag{60}$$

3.2.2 Analysis for $S = (\mathbb{1}, \frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma})$

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{8F^4}\frac{1}{q^{\,2} - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon}S_1 \cdot \left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1 + 2q_2 + q_3) + \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2(q_1 + q_3)\right] S_2 \cdot q \tag{61}$$

$$\tag{62}$$

Looking at this by parts, but in the threshold case:

$$S_1 \cdot \left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1 + 2q_2 + q_3) + 3\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2(q_1 + q_3)\right] S_2 \cdot q \tag{63}$$

$$S_1 \cdot \left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1 + 2q_2 + q_3) + 3\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2(q_1 + q_3)\right] S_2 \cdot q \tag{64}$$

$$=\tau_1^a\tau_2^b\left(2m_\pi + 2q_0 - \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{q}\right) + 6m_\pi\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2\left(q_0 - \frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \vec{q}\right) \tag{65}$$

Consider just $S \to (\mathbb{1}, \vec{0})$

$$S_1 \cdot \left[\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(q_1 + 2q_2 + q_3) + 3\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2(q_1 + q_3)\right] S_2 \cdot q \tag{66}$$

$$= \left(\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(m_\pi + 2q_0 + m_\pi) + 3\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2(m_\pi + m_\pi)\right) q_0 \tag{67}$$

$$= \left(\tau_1^a\tau_2^a(2m_\pi + 2q_0) + 6m_\pi\vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2\right) q_0 \tag{68}$$

$$\tag{69}$$

This is the "difference" between the two results, so I think we can conclude $S = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma}\right)$

3.2.3 The Propagator

Weinberg writes the structure of the propagator as: $(\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2)^{-1}$ Whereas Beane writes it as: $(\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2)^{-2}$ But the "starting" propagator as defined in BKM A.1 is $i\delta^{ab}\left(q^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right)^{-1}$, where q is the four momentum. Now we can write the propagator as :

$$\left[q^2 - m_\pi^2\right]^{-1} = \left[E^2 - \vec{q}^{\,2} - m_\pi^2\right]^{-1} \tag{70}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{E^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\right)\right]^{-1} \tag{71}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{E^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2} + \left(\frac{E^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\right)^2 + ...\right] \tag{72}$$

Where $E = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 + \vec{q}^{\,2}}$. So now taking the threshold case $m_\pi \gg \vec{q}^{\,2}$

$$\left[q^2 - m_\pi^2\right]^{-1} \approx \frac{-1}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{m_\pi^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2} + ...\right] \tag{73}$$

$$\approx \frac{-1}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{m_\pi^2}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2} + ...\right] \tag{74}$$

But I'm confused why Weinberg bothered with this, it's not that much more complicated to just program the initial propagator. Maybe its to avoid numerical zeros.

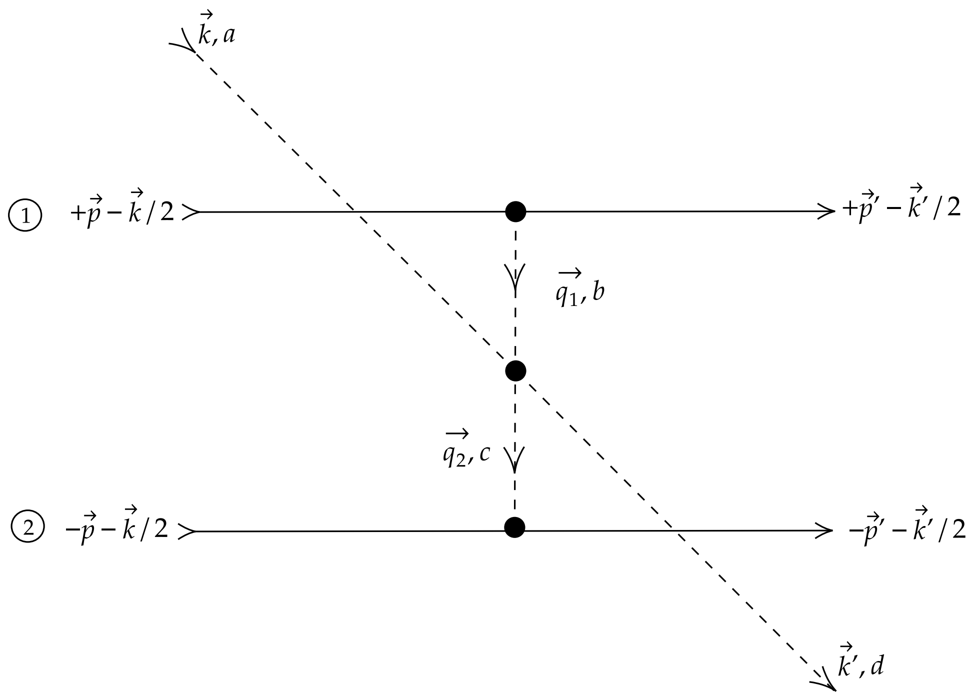
$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = -i\frac{g_A^2}{16F^4}\tau_1^a\tau_2^a\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{q}\,\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \vec{q}\left[\frac{-1}{\vec{q}^{\,2} + m_\pi^2} + \mathcal{O}(q_0^2)\right] \tag{75}$$

So then:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,b} = i\frac{g_A^2}{16F^4}\tau_1^a\tau_2^a\ \frac{\vec{\sigma}_1\cdot\vec{q}\,\vec{\sigma}_2\cdot\vec{q}}{\vec{q}^2+m_\pi^2} \tag{76}$$

But this is still different than the Weinberg result by a factor of 2 and the isospin dependence.

3.3 2 Body C



With:

$$\vec{q_1} = \vec{p}-\vec{p}'+\frac{1}{2}(\vec{k}'-\vec{k}) \tag{77}$$

$$\vec{q_2} = \vec{p}-\vec{p}'+\frac{1}{2}(\vec{k}'+\vec{k}) \tag{78}$$

Using BKM A.10, with all q's in

$$O^{abcd} = \frac{i}{F^2}\left\{\delta^{ab}\delta^{cd}\left[(q_1+q_2)^2-m_\pi^2\right]+\delta^{ac}\delta^{bd}\left[(q_1+q_3)^2-m_\pi^2\right]+\delta^{ad}\delta^{bc}\left[(q_1+q_4)^2-m_\pi^2\right]\right\} \tag{79}$$

From BKM (left hand side), to our labels, (right hand side)

$$\text{Matrix indices } a,b,c,d \text{ remain the same} \tag{80}$$

$$\vec{q_1}\to\vec{q_1}\quad\text{index } b \tag{81}$$

$$\vec{q_2}\to\vec{k}\quad\text{index } a \tag{82}$$

$$\vec{q_3}\to-\vec{q_2}\quad\text{index } c \tag{83}$$

$$\vec{q_4}\to-\vec{k}'\quad\text{index } d \tag{84}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,c} = \frac{g}{F} S_1 \cdot q_1 \tau_1^b i \left[q_1 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} O^{abcd} \frac{g}{F} S_2 \cdot (-q_2) \tau_2^c i \left[q_2^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} \tag{85}$$

$$= \frac{g}{F} S_1 \cdot q_1 \tau_1^b i \left[q_1 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} \frac{i}{F^2} O^{abcd} \frac{g}{F} S_2 \cdot (-q_2) \tau_2^c i \left[q_2^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon\right]^{-1} \tag{86}$$

$$= -i \frac{g^2}{F^4} S_1 \cdot q_1 \; S_2 \cdot (-q_2) O^{abcd} \frac{\tau_1^b \tau_2^c}{(q_1^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon)(q_2^2 - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon)} \tag{87}$$

I'm sure this is correct, but there is some weird stuff going on with the energy flow. In particular $q_1^2 = -\vec{q}_1^{\,2}$, but $q_2^2 = E_2^2 - \vec{q}_2^{\,2}$. Also note that O^{abcd} has no isospin dependence, so we can commute τ with them. This gives:

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,c} = i \frac{g^2}{F^4} S_1 \cdot q_1 \; S_2 \cdot (-q_2) O^{abcd} \frac{\tau_1^b \tau_2^c}{(\vec{q}_1^{\,2} + m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon)(E_2^2 - \vec{q}_2^{\,2} - m_\pi^2 + i\varepsilon)} \tag{88}$$

Where E_2 is the

3.4 2 Body D