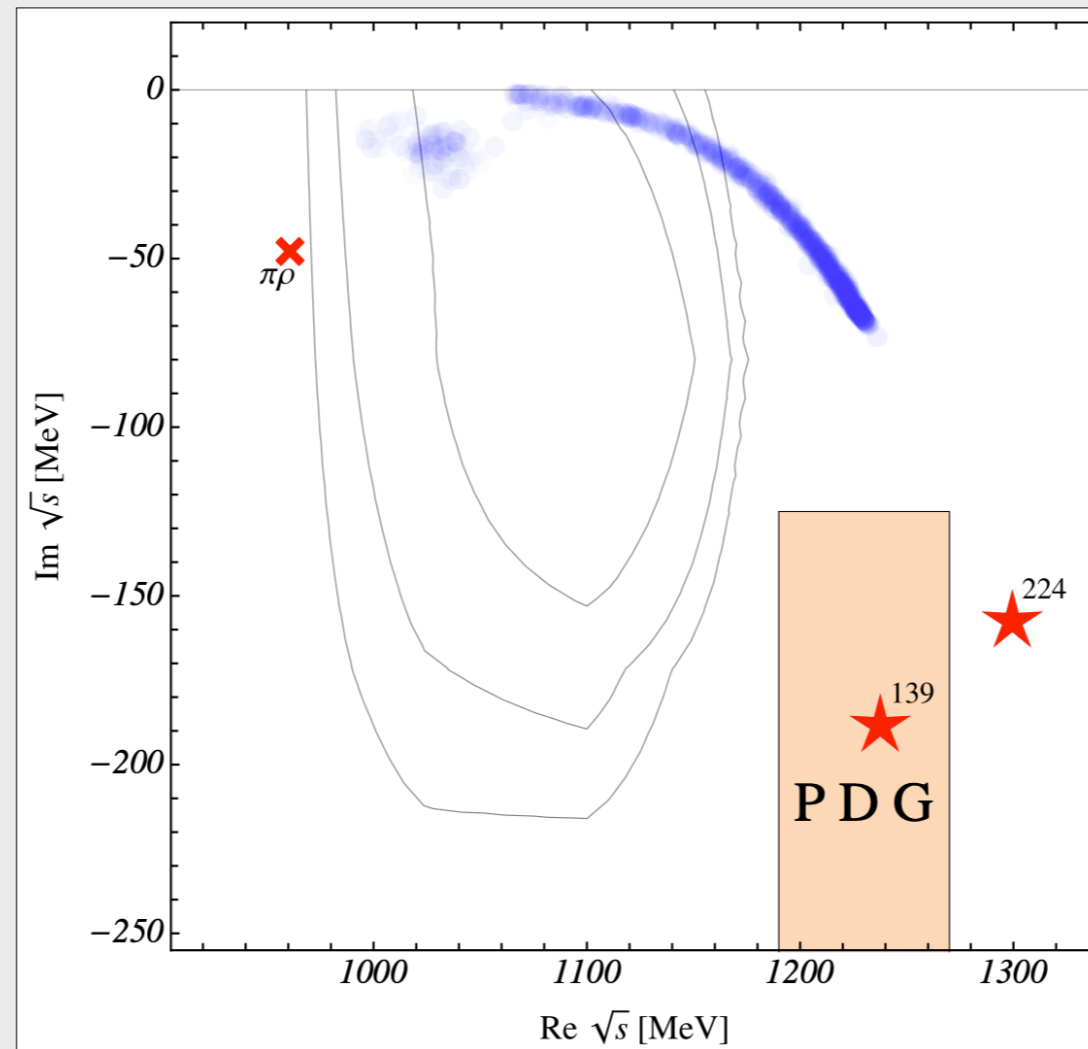


THE $a_1(1260)$ -RESONANCE FROM LATTICE QCD

[2107.03973](#) [hep-lat]



Maxim Mai, A. Alexandru, R. Brett, C. Culver
M. Döring, F. Lee, D. Sadasivan [GWQCD]



PHY-2012289



DE-SC0016582

DE-FG02-95ER40907

slides

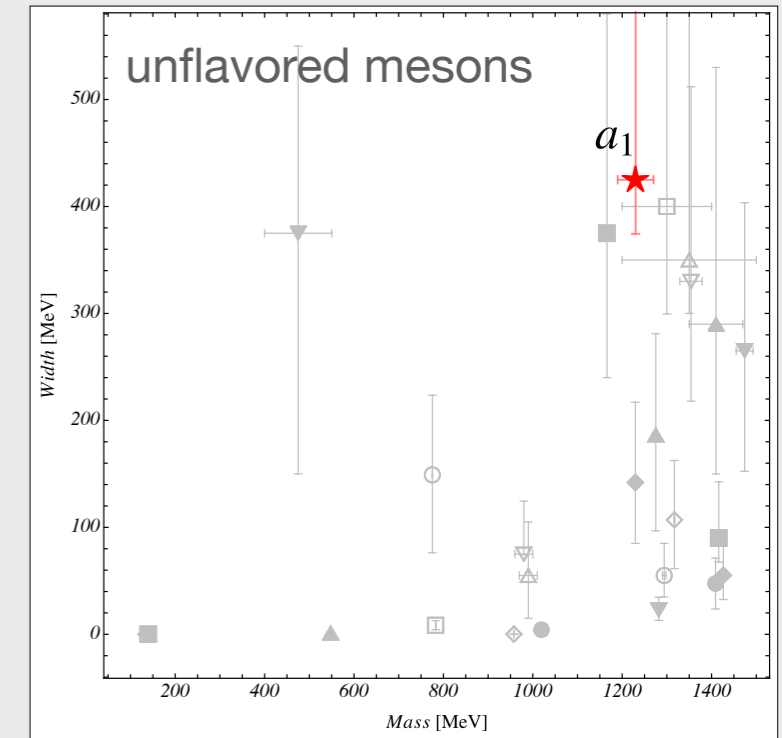
<https://maxim-mai.github.io/talks/LAT21-MM.pdf>

QCD SPECTRUM

Many states of QCD have large coupling to 3-body channels

- $\omega(782)$, $a_1(1260)$...
- exotic mesons: $\pi_1(1600)$, ... [exp. searches @ COMPASS, GlueX](#)
- Roper resonance $N^*(1440)$

This work: $a_1(1260)$ from lattice QCD



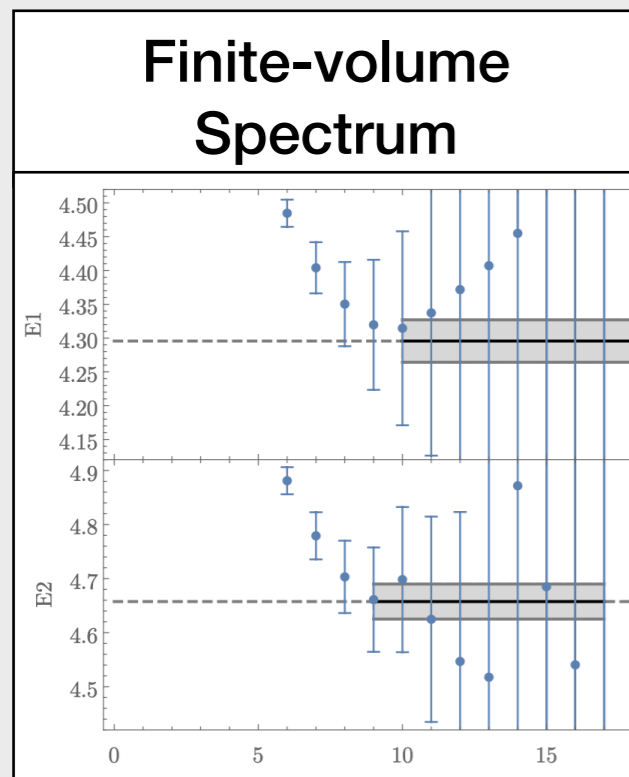
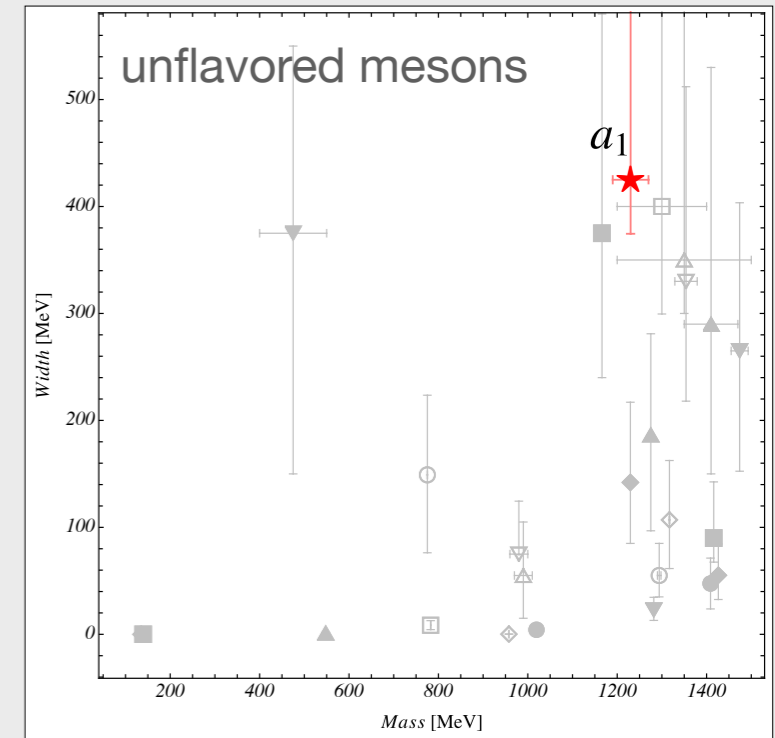
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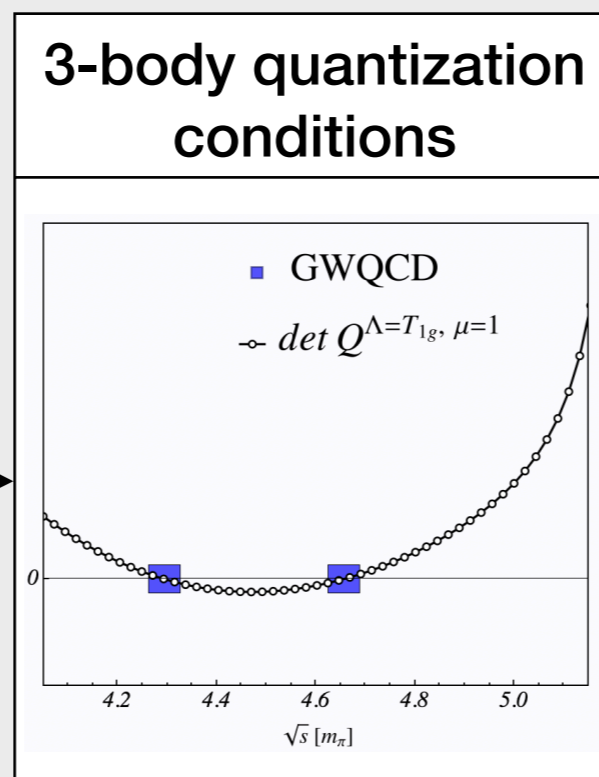
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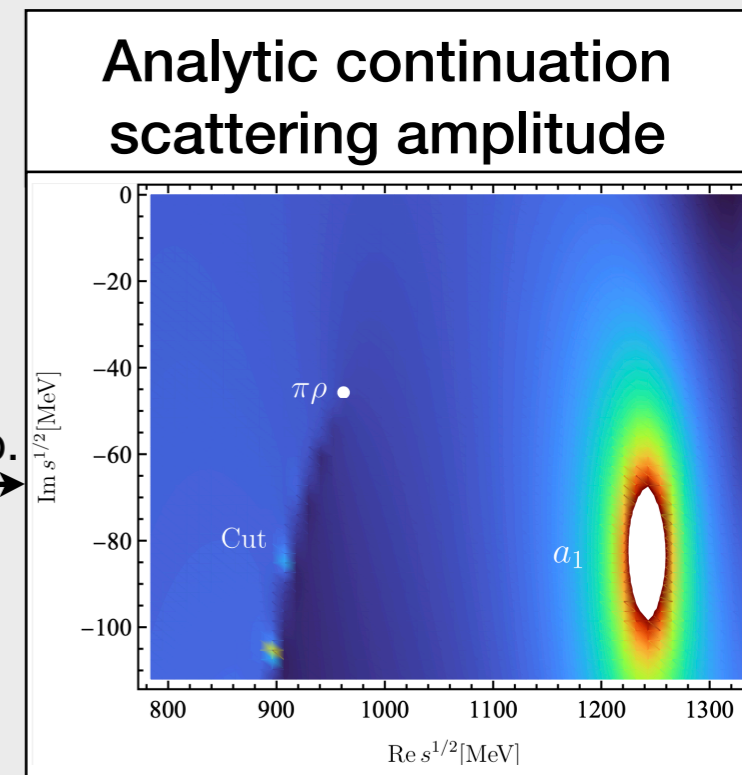
- Universal parameters from poles on the Riemann surface
- 3 step procedure:



energy eigenvalues



volume indep. quantities



FINITE-VOLUME SPECTRUM

GWQCD ensemble used for 2/3 pion calculations [Alexandru, Brett, Culver, Guo, Lee, Pelissier \(2013-2020\)](#)
[PRD87,PRD94,PRD98,PRD96,PRL117,PRD100](#)

Some key details: *(more in the next talk -- Ruairí Brett)*

- $N_f = 2$ dynamical fermions, LapH smearing
- $\mathbf{P}=(0,0,0)$, $m_\pi=224$ MeV, $m_\pi L=3.3$
- *GEVP with one-, two-, three-meson operators*
- *Relevant irrep(O_h) for $\mathbf{a}_1(1260)$ $I^G (J^P C) = 1^- (1^{++})$: T_{1g}*

Geometry	\mathbf{P}	Λ	$J^P (I^G = 1^-)$
Cubic	$\mathbf{P} = (0, 0, 0)$	T_{1g}	$1^+, 3^+, \dots$
		A_{1u}	$0^-, 4^-, \dots$

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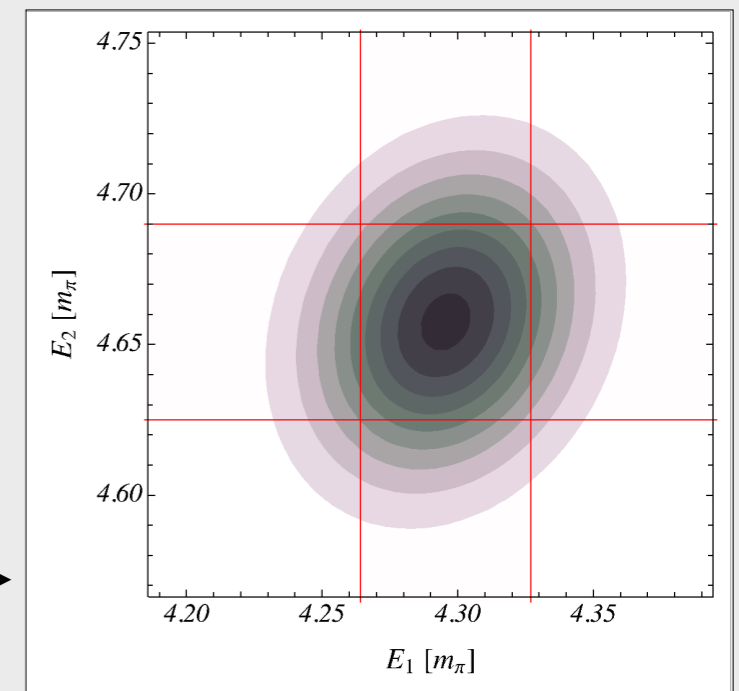
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Key insights:

- 3-meson operators stabilize the excited state extraction
 c.f. need for $\rho\pi$ operators in pioneering 2-meson a_1 -
 calculation [Lang et al. JHEP 04, 162 \(2014\)](#)
- high-momentum states are required: $\pi(0,0,0)\pi(1,1,0)\pi(-1,-1,0)$
 etc..
- two interacting levels exists below 5π threshold \longrightarrow



3-BODY QUANTIZATION CONDITION

Discrete, real finite-volume (lattice) spectrum → continuous complex-valued amplitudes

- established in 2-body: Lüscher's method, extensions...
- 3-body methods matured (this session)

Lüscher, Gottlieb, Rummukainen, Feng, Li, Liu,
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Reviews: Hansen/Sharpe(2019) MM/Döring/Rusetsky(2021)

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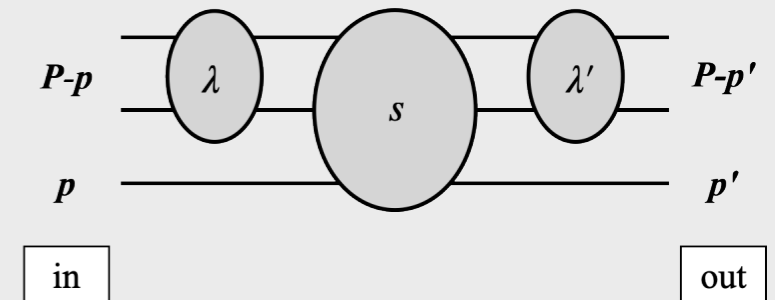
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Finite Volume Unitarity MM, Döring EPJA (2017) PRL (2019)

- basic idea:

(unitary three-body amplitude) $\int \frac{d^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \rightarrow 1/L^3 \sum_k$ **(singular \Leftrightarrow three mesons are on-shell)** \Leftrightarrow **(energy eigenvalues)**

$$0 = \det \left[B(s) + C(s) - 2L^3 E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(\tilde{K}_2^{-1}(s) - \Sigma_2^L(s) \right) \right]_{(\lambda'\lambda)(\mathbf{p}'\mathbf{p})}^{\Lambda}$$



- extended to higher spin and coupled-channels: new degree of freedom (λ)
- ∞ -dim. determinant equation in $\mathbf{p} \in \frac{2\pi}{L}\mathbf{Z}^3 \rightarrow$ practical applications require truncation
 \rightarrow common to all quantization conditions

see discussion in e.g. MM/Döring/Rusetsky(2021)

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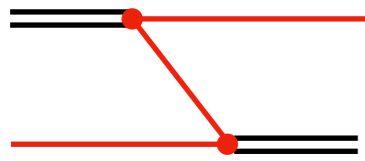
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one-particle exchange

- fixed by 3b-unitarity



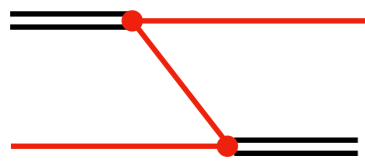
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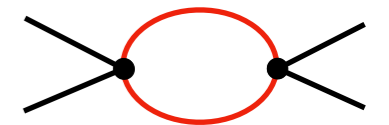
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two-body self-energy

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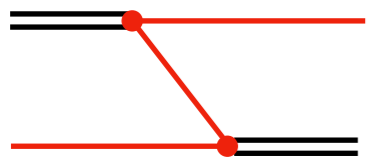
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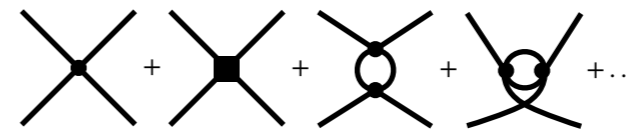
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two-body kernel

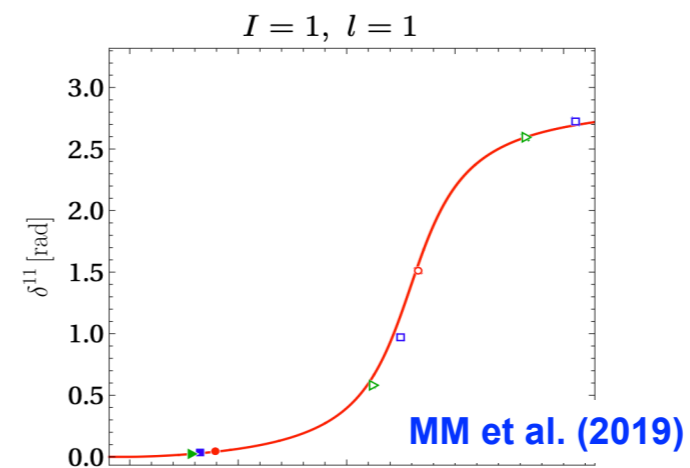
- dynamics of $l=1$ $\pi\pi$ system



- regular function \Rightarrow polynomial

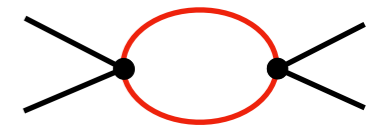
$$\tilde{K}_n^{-1}(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \cdot \sigma_p^i$$

- parameters (a_0, a_1) from cross-channel fit to $\pi\pi$ GWQCD levels



two-body self-energy

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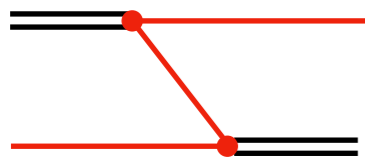
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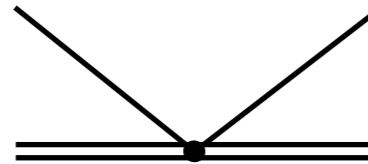
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three-body force

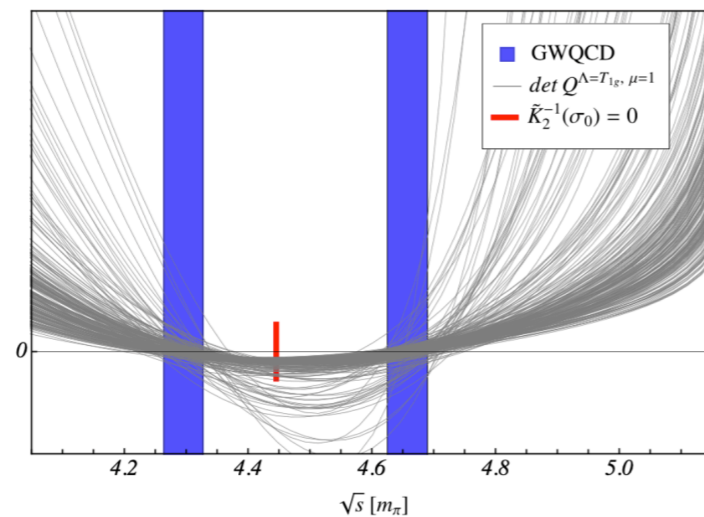
- dynamics of $\rho\pi$ system



- regular function \Rightarrow Laurent series

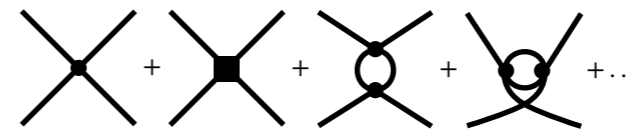
$$C_{\ell'\ell}(s, \mathbf{p}', \mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=-1}^{\infty} c_{\ell'\ell}^{(i)}(\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{p})(s - \mathbf{m}_{a_1}^2)^i$$

- fit to 3-body levels



two-body kernel

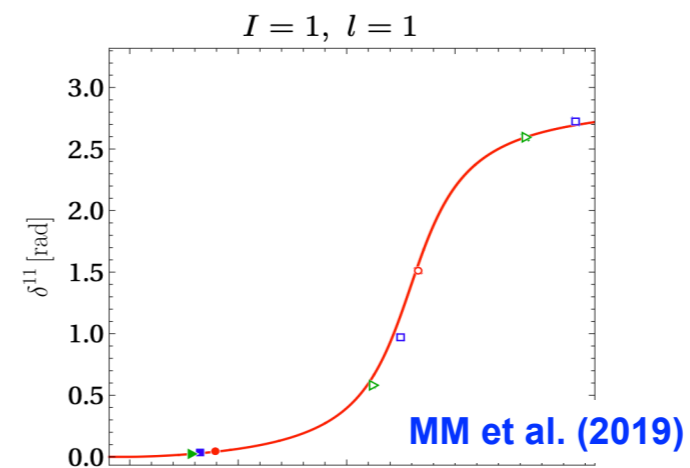
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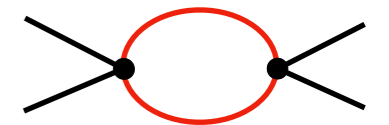
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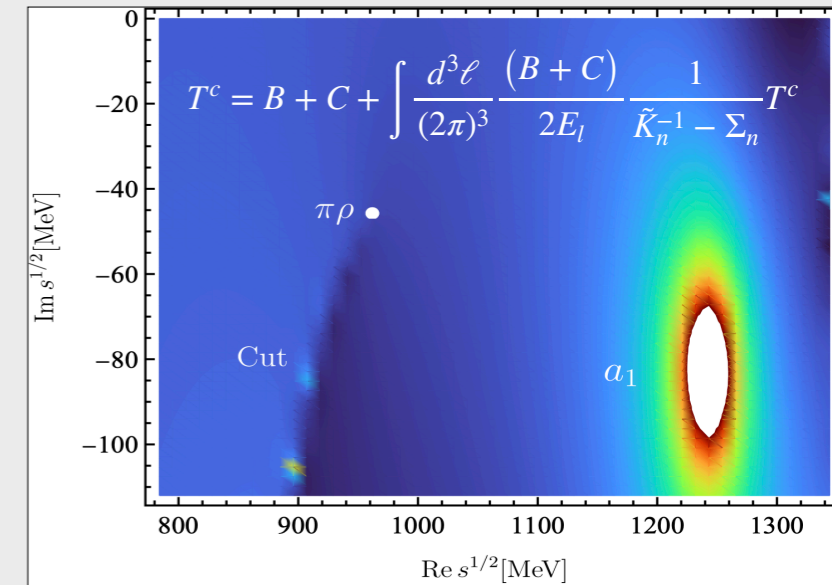


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RESULTS

Resonance poles

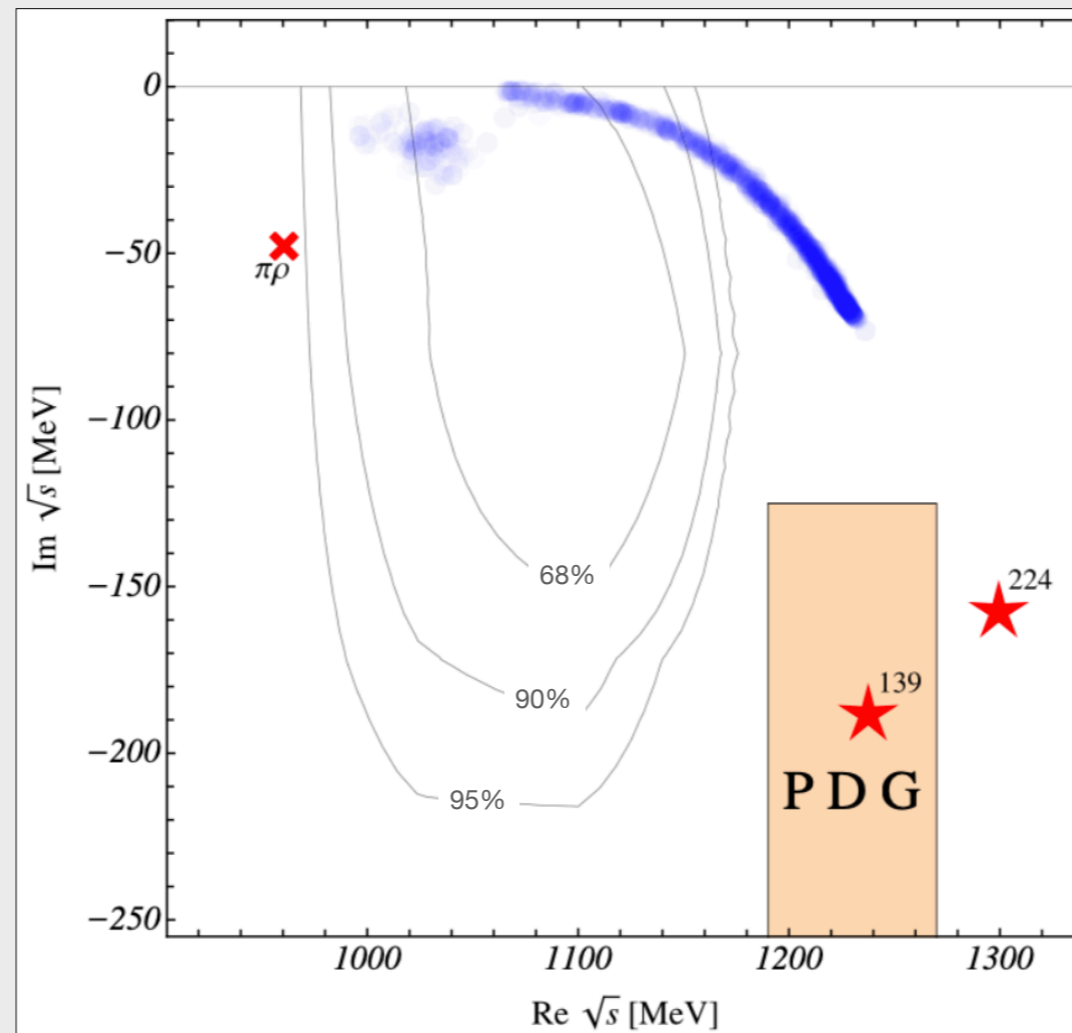
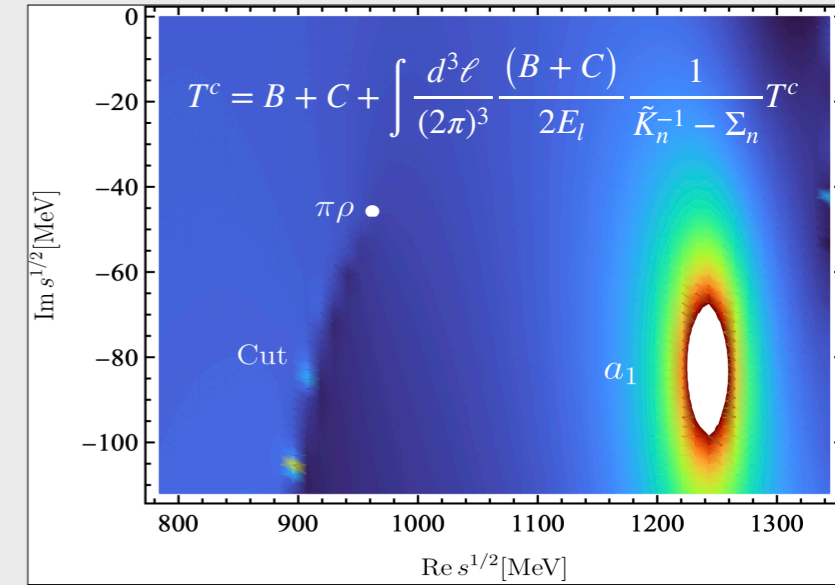
- ∞ -vol. scattering equation via contour deformation of spectator momenta Döring et al.(2009) Sadasivan et al. (2020)
- various forms of the 3-body term C tested:
 - pole is generated with or without explicit pole-term
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...with large correlations



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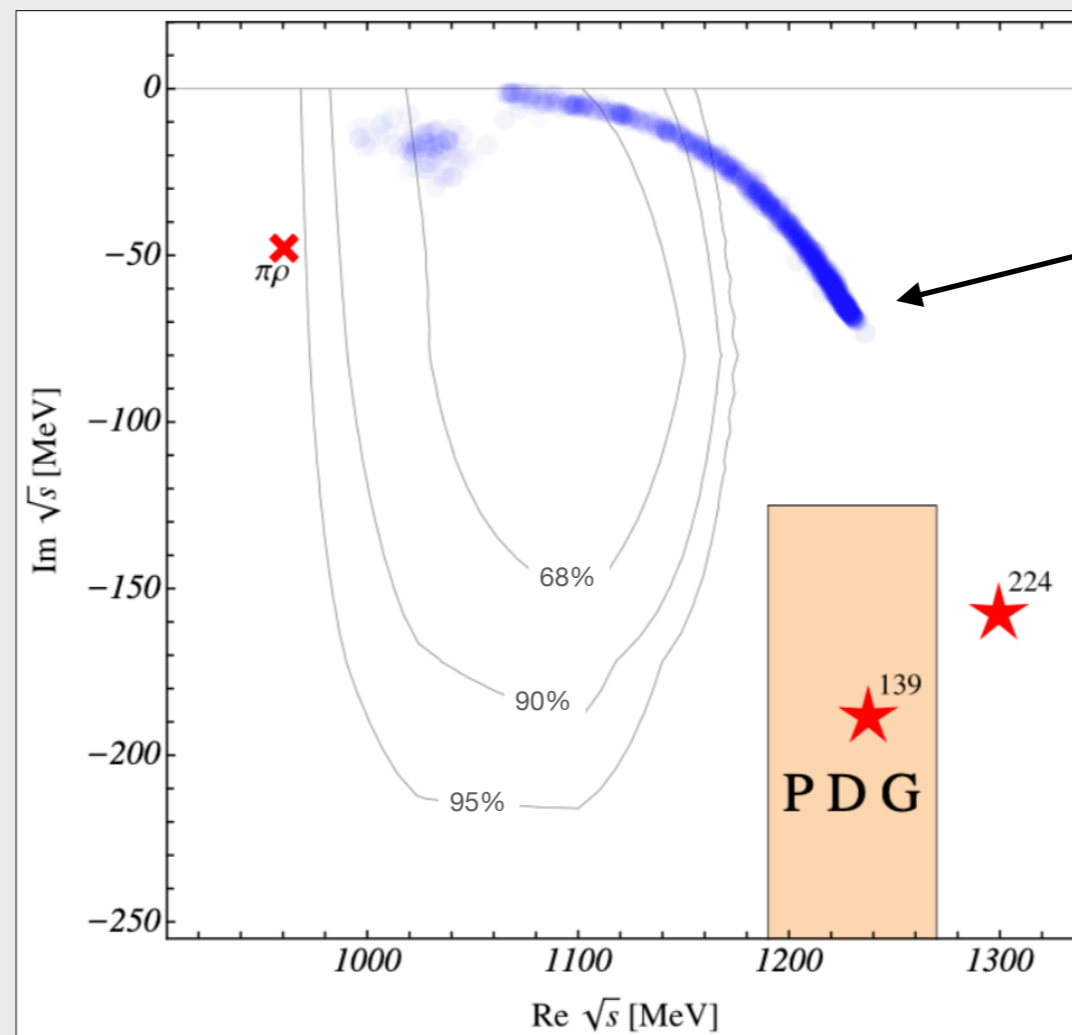
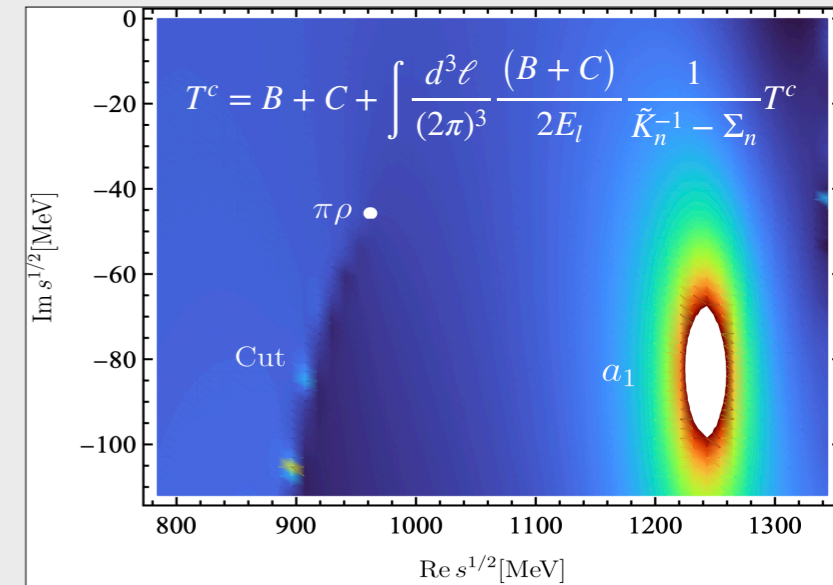


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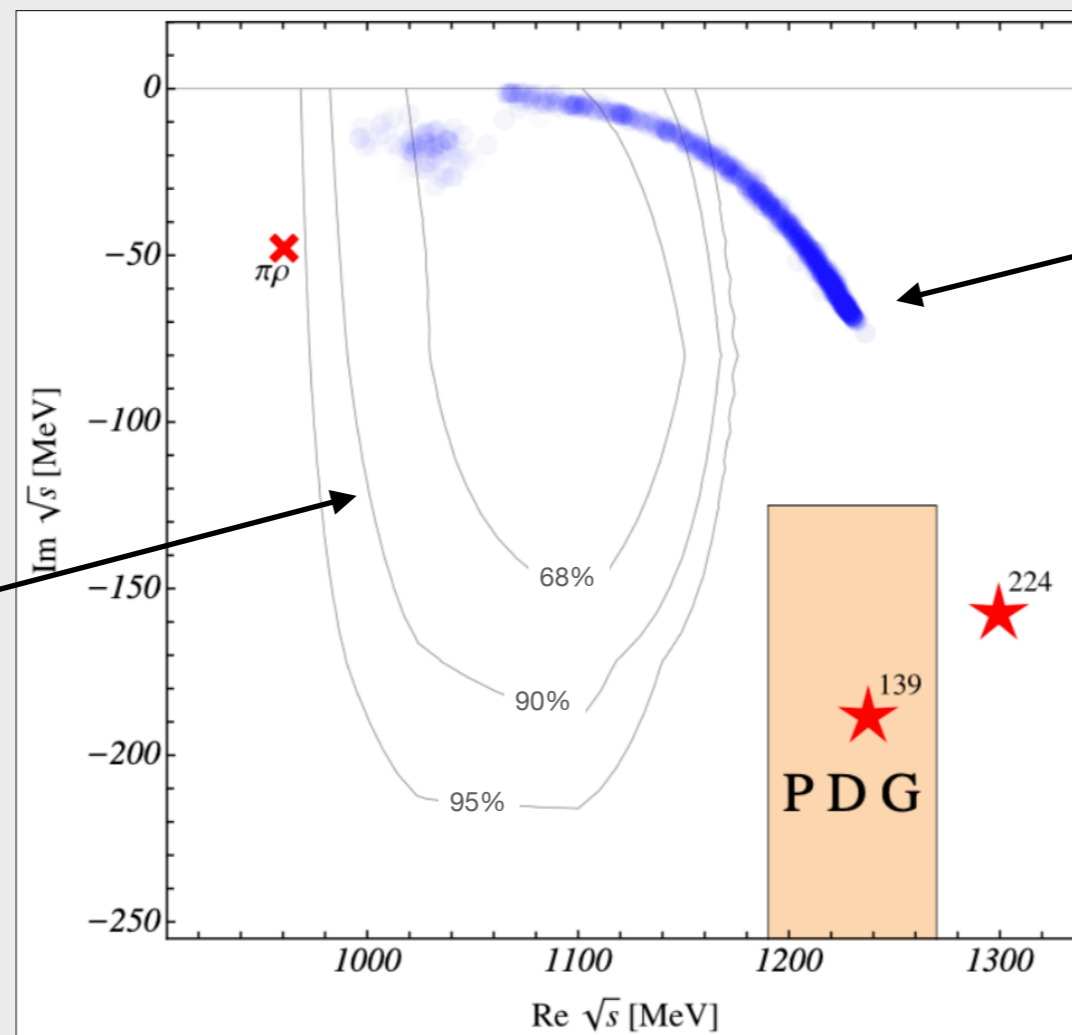
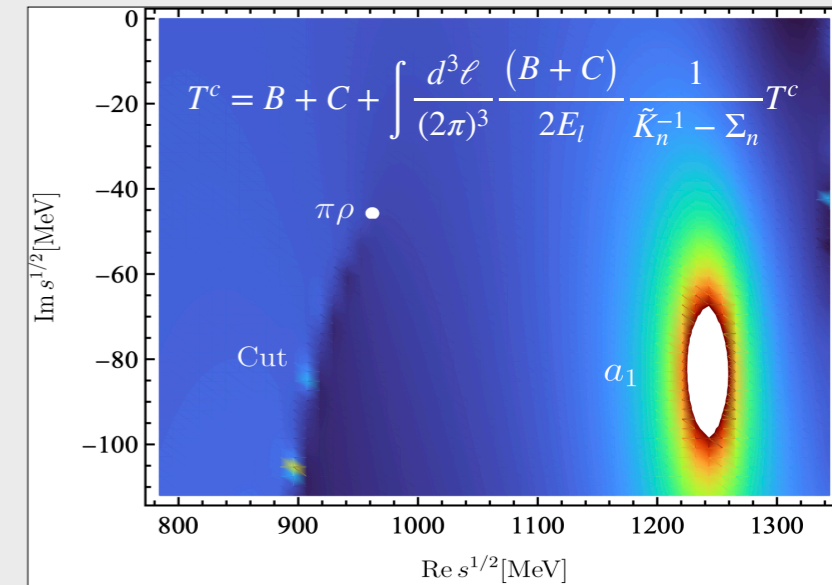
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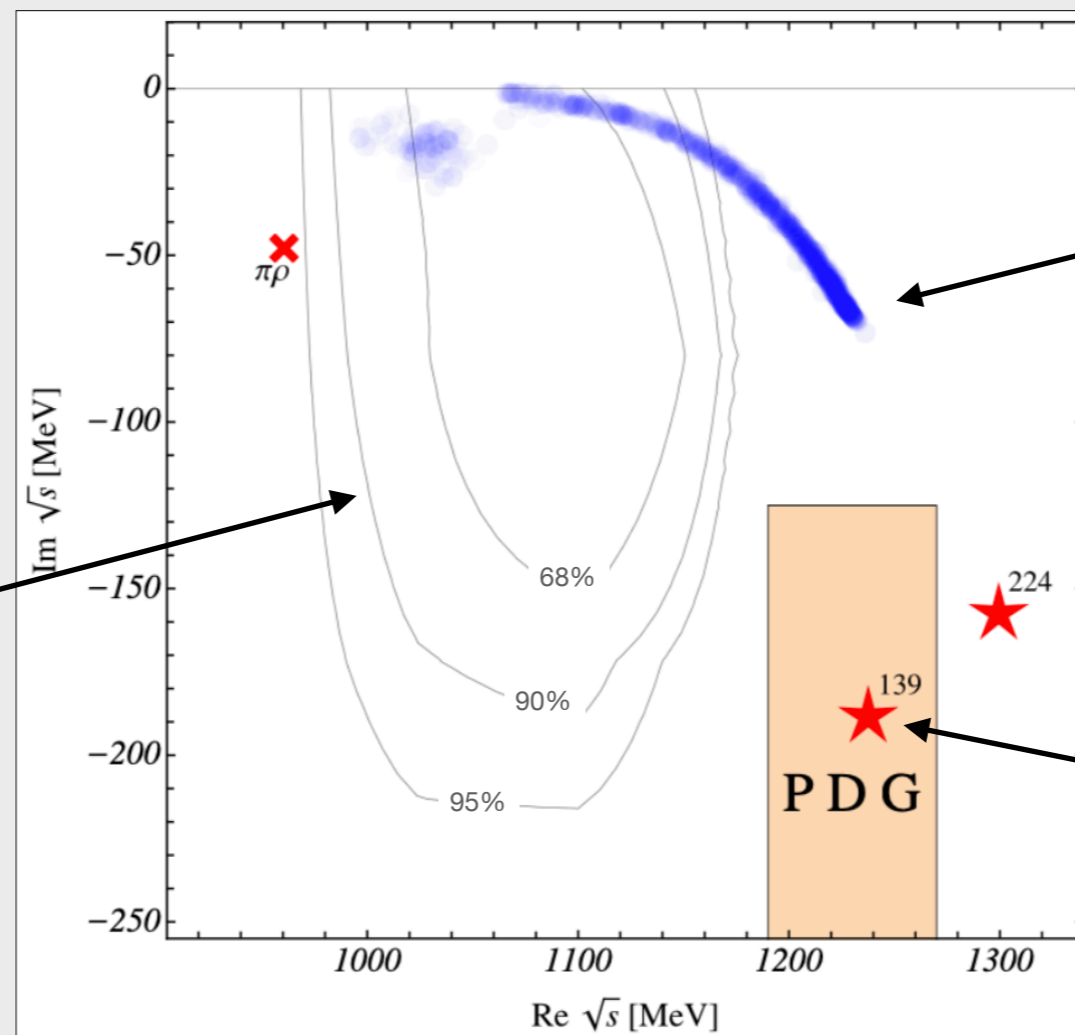
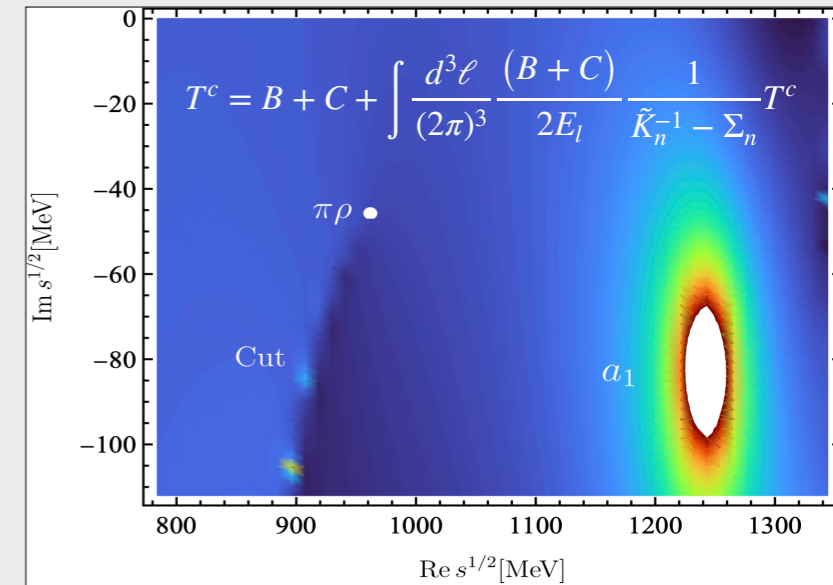
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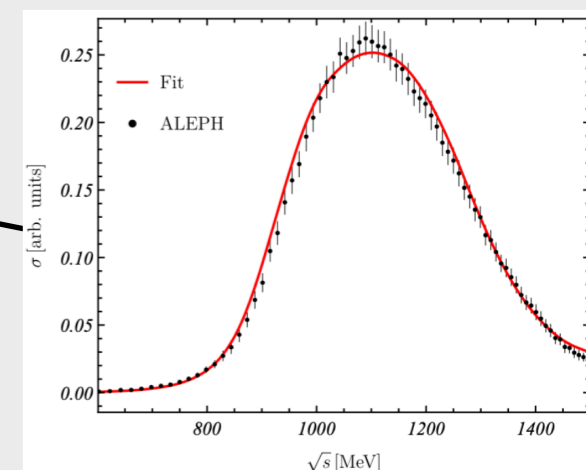
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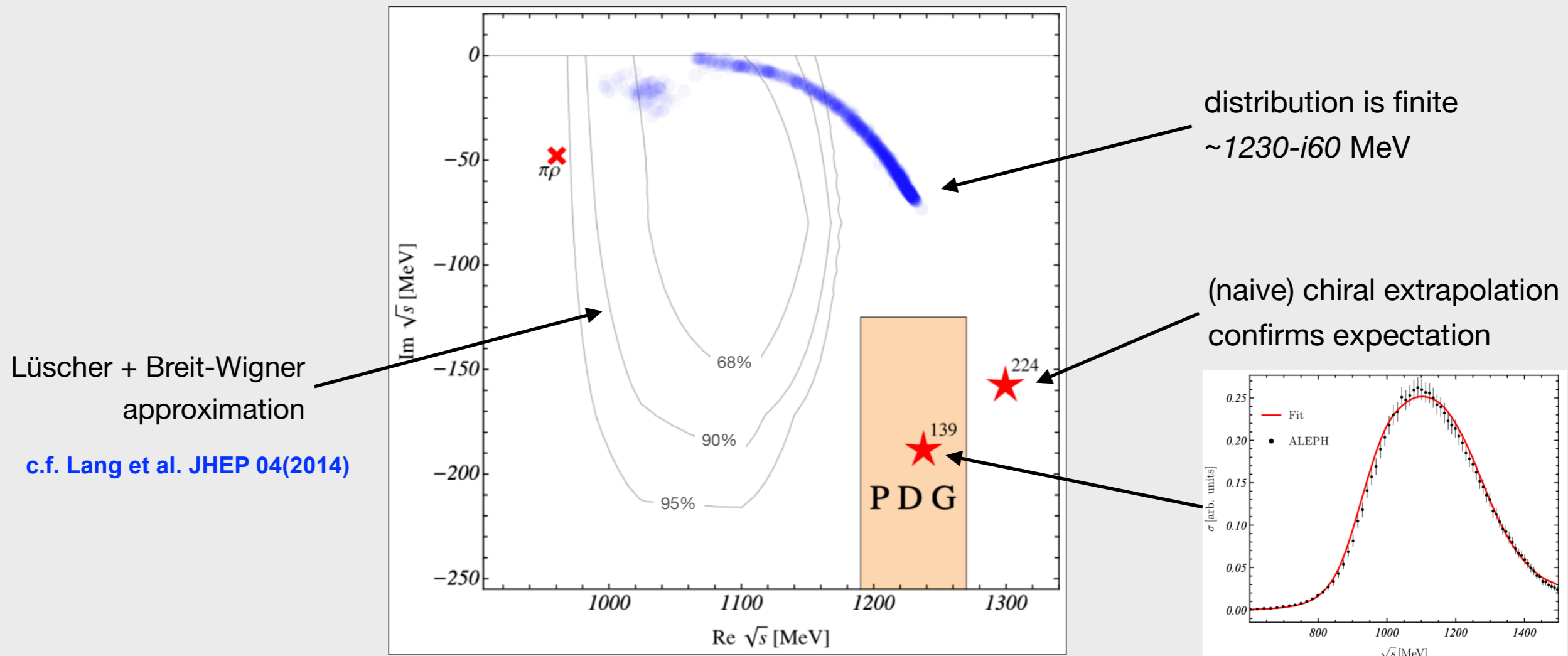
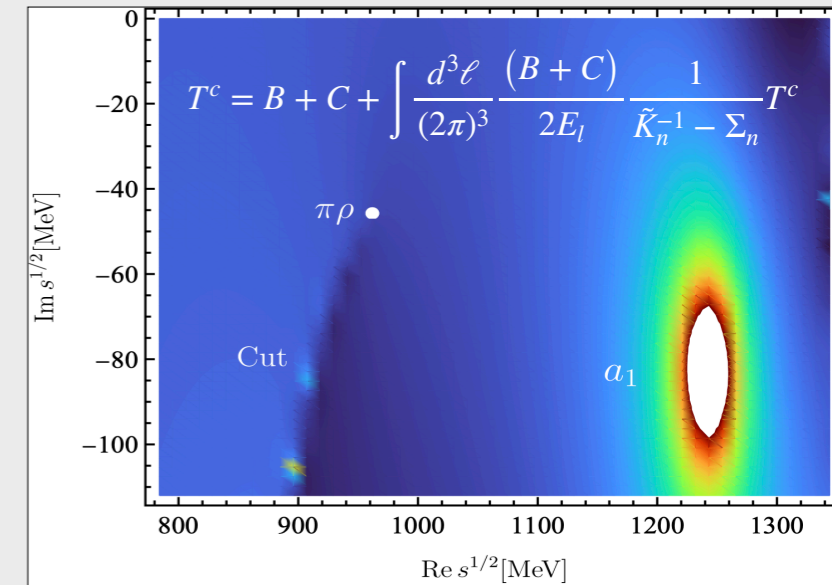
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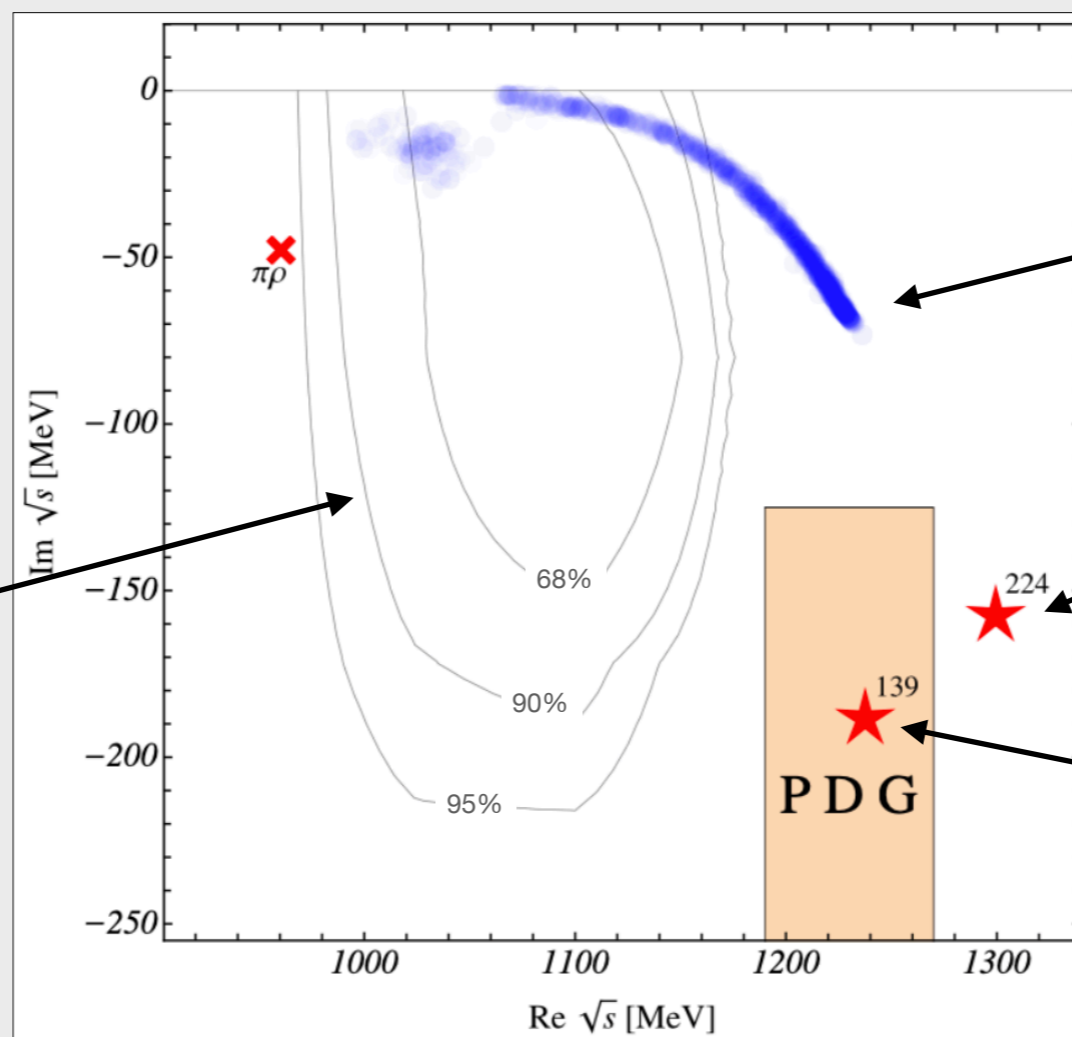
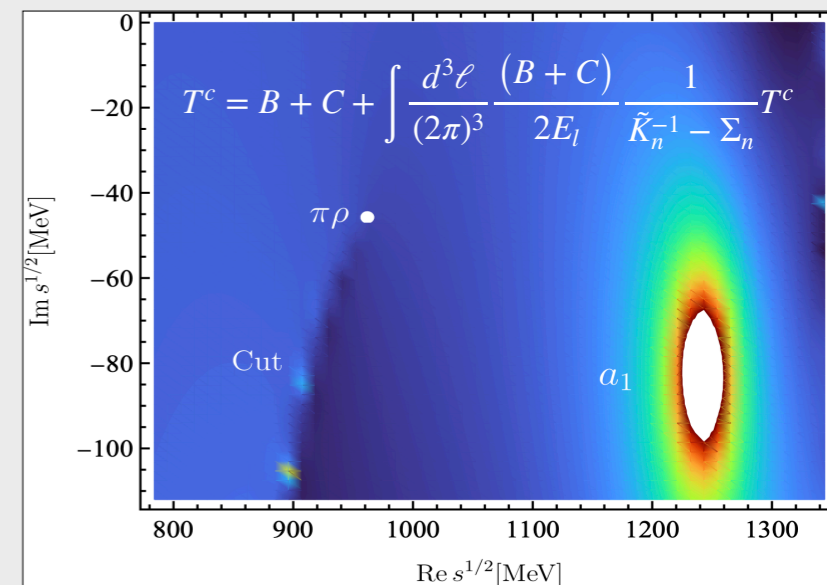


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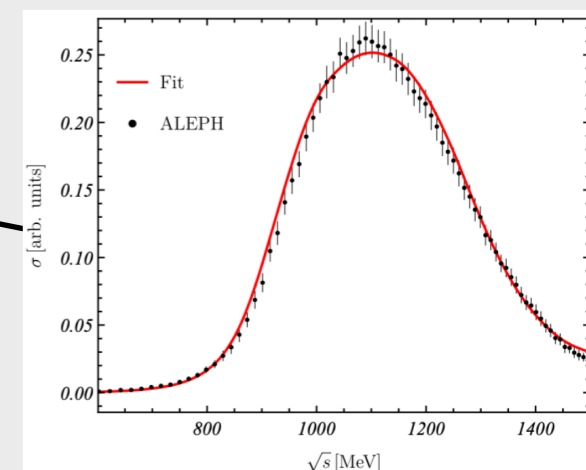


distribution is finite
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(naive) chiral extrapolation
 confirms expectation

Lüscher + Breit-Wigner
 approximation

c.f. Lang et al. JHEP 04(2014)



THANK YOU