

INSIGHTS FROM D-MESON FEMTOSCOPY USING T-MATRIX CALCULATIONS



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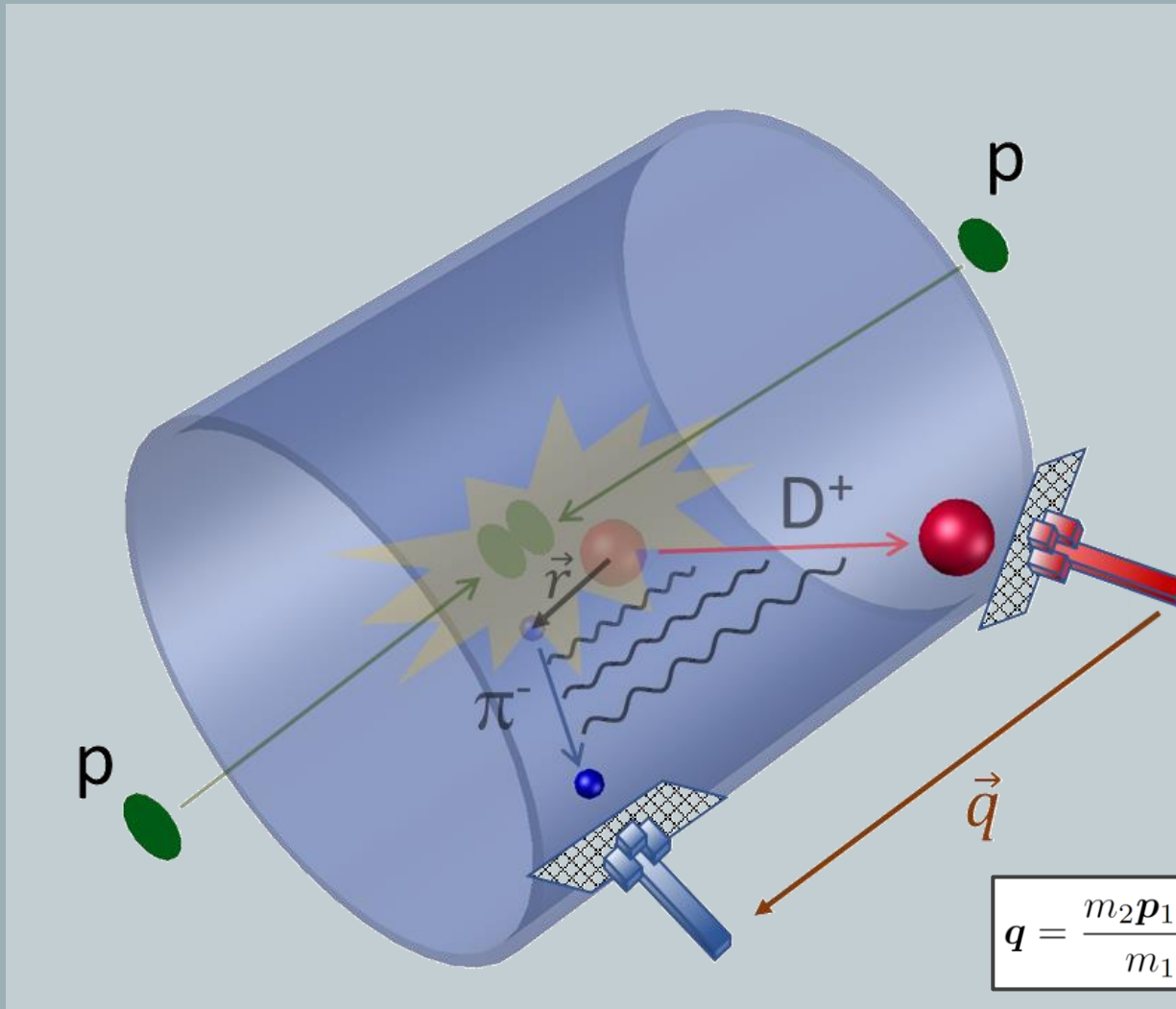
Coimbra, Portugal, July 26, 2023



19th International Conference on
QCD in Extreme Conditions (XQCD 2023)

Femtoscscopy in RHICs

Heinz, Jacak, *Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.* 49 (1999) 529-579
Lisa, Pratt, Wiedemann,
Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 55 (2005) 357



Pair Correlation Function

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \mathcal{N} \frac{N_{\text{same}}(\mathbf{q})}{N_{\text{mixed}}(\mathbf{q})}$$

$C(\mathbf{q}) > 1$: correlation

$C(\mathbf{q}) < 1$: anticorrelation

$$\mathbf{q} = \frac{m_2 \mathbf{p}_1 - m_1 \mathbf{p}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Koonin-Pratt formula

Koonin, *Phys.Lett.B*, 70, 43 (1977)

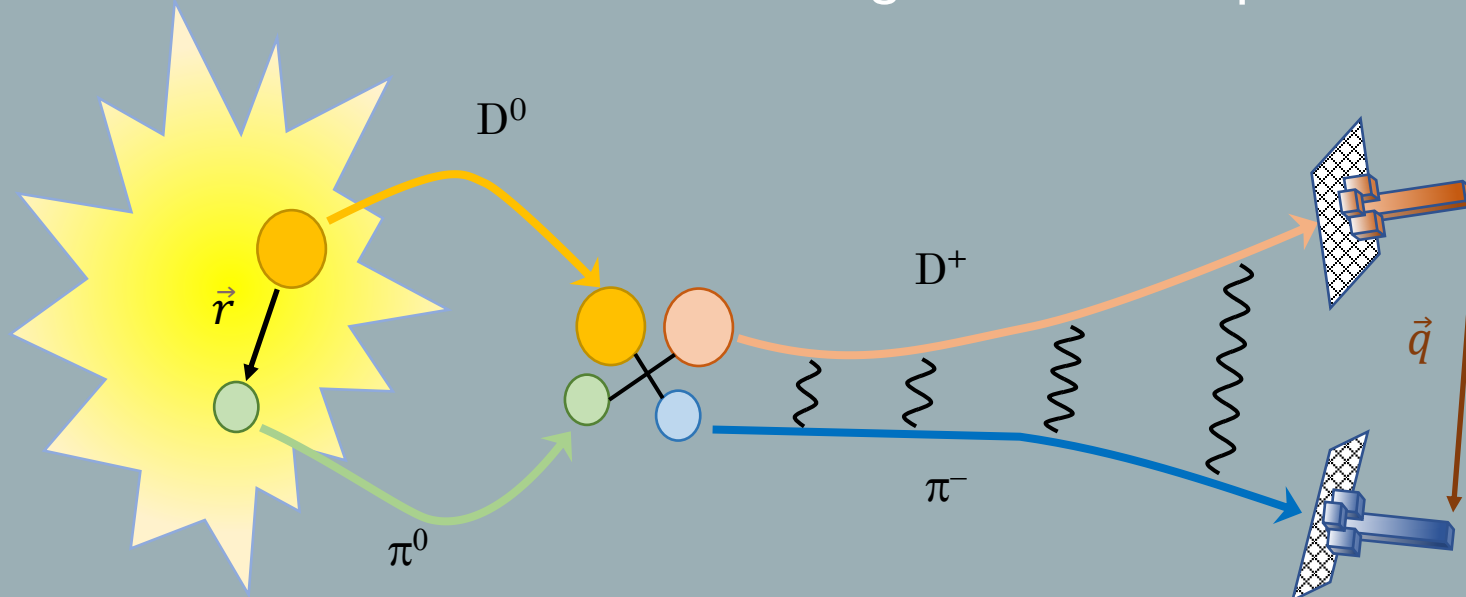
Pratt, Csorgo, Zimanyi, *Phys.Rev.C*, 42, 2646(1990)

Koonin-Pratt formula

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^3r \sum_i w_i S_i(\mathbf{r}) |\Psi_i(\mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r})|^2$$

Wave function connecting initial channel with observed one

weights related to production mechanism of channels



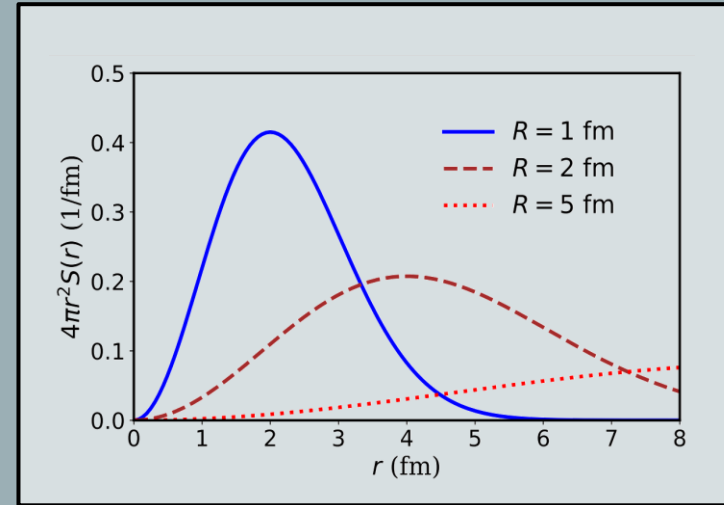
$C(\mathbf{q}) > 1$: attraction
 $C(\mathbf{q}) < 1$: repulsion

Fabietti, Mantovani Sarti, Vazquez Doce, *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci*, 71, 377 (2021)

Correlation function

Gaussian source function

$$S(r) = \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{\pi}R)^3} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{4R^2}\right)$$



Complete Coulomb wave function

$$C(q) = \int d^3r S(r) |\Phi_f^C(\mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r})|^2 + \int 4\pi r^2 dr S(r) \left[\sum_i w_i |\varphi_i(q; r)|^2 - |\Phi_{0f}^C(qr)|^2 \right]$$

Joachain, *Quantum Collision Theory* (1975)

s-wave strong + Coulomb wf

s-wave Coulomb wf

Wave function and scattering T matrix

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}|\Psi\rangle &= E|\Psi\rangle \\ \hat{H}_0|\Phi\rangle &= E|\Phi\rangle \\ V|\Psi\rangle &= T|\Phi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Lippmann-Schwinger equation

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Phi\rangle + \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 + i\eta} T |\Phi\rangle$$



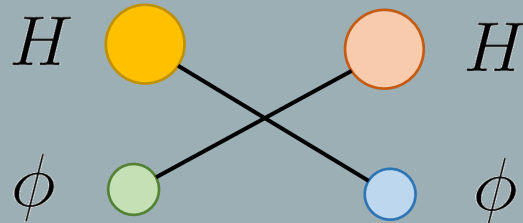
Interacting wave func.

Free wave func.

strong
+
Coulomb

$$\varphi_i(q; r) = j_0(qr)\delta_{if} + \int_0^\infty \frac{4\pi q'^2 dq'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{T_{if}(q', q; \sqrt{s}) j_0(q'r)}{2\omega_{H,i} 2\omega_{\phi,i} (\sqrt{s} - \omega_{H,i} - \omega_{\phi,i} + i\eta)}$$

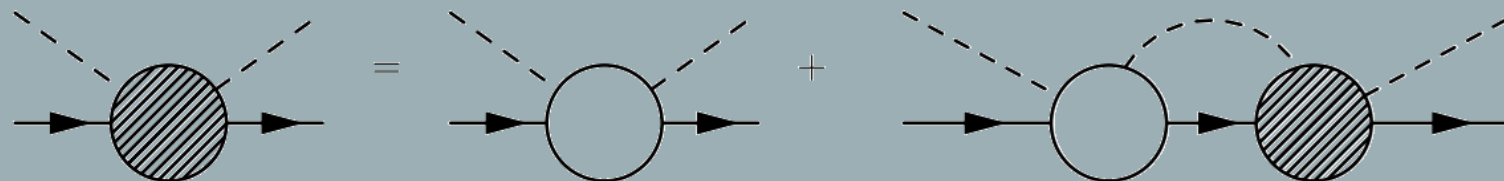
i



f

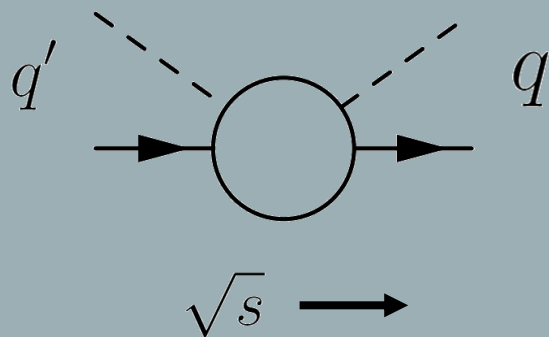
Off-shell T matrix $i \rightarrow f$

Off-shell T-matrix equation



$$T_{if}(q', q; \sqrt{s}) = V_{if}(q', q; \sqrt{s}) + \sum_l \int_0^\infty \frac{4\pi k^2 dk}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{V_{il}(q', k; \sqrt{s}) T_{lf}(k, q; \sqrt{s})}{2\omega_{H,l} 2\omega_{\phi,l} (\sqrt{s} - \omega_{H,l} - \omega_{\phi,l} + i\eta)}$$

$$V_{if}(q', q; \sqrt{s})$$



q : on-shell
 q' : off-shell

Regulator: Form Factor

$$f(q, q') = \exp\left(-\frac{q^2 + q'^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)$$

$$\Lambda = 800 \text{ MeV}/c$$

Heavy-meson effective theory

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LO}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{LO}}^{\text{ChPT}} + \langle \nabla^\mu H \nabla_\mu H^\dagger \rangle - m_H^2 \langle H H^\dagger \rangle - \langle \nabla^\mu H^{*\nu} \nabla_\mu H_\nu^{*\dagger} \rangle + m_H^2 \langle H^{*\nu} H_\nu^{*\dagger} \rangle \\ + ig \langle H^{*\mu} u_\mu H^\dagger - H u^\mu H_\mu^{*\dagger} \rangle + \frac{g}{2m_D} \langle V_\mu^* u_\alpha \nabla_\beta H_\nu^{*\dagger} - \nabla_\beta V_\mu^* u_\alpha H_\nu^{*\dagger} \rangle \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NLO}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{ChPT}} - h_0 \langle H H^\dagger \rangle \langle \chi_+ \rangle + h_1 \langle H \chi_+ H^\dagger \rangle + h_2 \langle H H^\dagger \rangle \langle u^\mu u_\mu \rangle + h_3 \langle H u^\mu u_\mu H^\dagger \rangle \\ + h_4 \langle \nabla_\mu H \nabla_\nu H^\dagger \rangle \langle u^\mu u^\nu \rangle + h_5 \langle \nabla_\mu H \{u^\mu, u^\nu\} \nabla_\nu H^\dagger \rangle \\ + \tilde{h}_0 \langle H^{*\mu} H_\mu^{*\dagger} \rangle \langle \chi_+ \rangle - \tilde{h}_1 \langle H^{*\mu} \chi_+ H_\mu^{*\dagger} \rangle - \tilde{h}_2 \langle H^{*\mu} H_\mu^{*\dagger} \rangle \langle u^\nu u_\nu \rangle - \tilde{h}_3 \langle H^{*\mu} u^\nu u_\nu H_\mu^{*\dagger} \rangle \\ - \tilde{h}_4 \langle \nabla_\mu H^{*\alpha} \nabla_\nu H_\alpha^{*\dagger} \rangle \langle u^\mu u^\nu \rangle - \tilde{h}_5 \langle \nabla_\mu H^{*\alpha} \{u^\mu, u^\nu\} \nabla_\nu H_\alpha^{*\dagger} \rangle,$$

h_i, \tilde{h}_i : NLO low-energy constants
Guo et al. *Eur. Phys. J.C*79, 1, 13 (2019)

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} D^0 & D^+ & D_s^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_\mu^* = \begin{pmatrix} D_\mu^{*0} & D_\mu^{*+} & D_{s,\mu}^{*+} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_\mu = i(u^\dagger \partial_\mu u - u \partial_\mu u^\dagger)$$

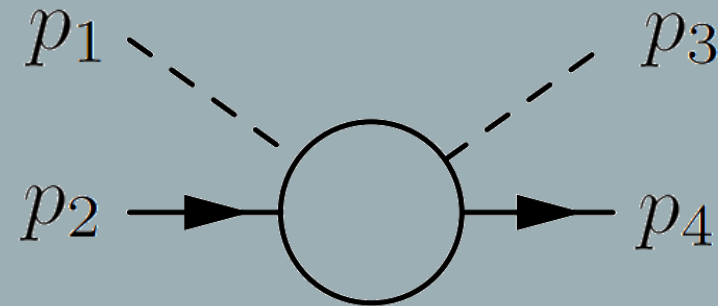
$$u = \exp \left[\frac{i}{\sqrt{2} f_\pi} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

Kolomeitsev, Lutz *Phys.Lett. B*582 (2004) 39; Hofmann, Lutz *Nucl.Phys. A*733 (2004) 142; Guo, Hanhart, Krewald, Meissner *Phys.Lett. B*666 (2008) 251; Geng, Kaiser, Martin-Camalich, Weise *Phys.Rev.D*82,05422 (2010); Abreu, Cabrera, Llanes-Estrada, JMT-R. *Annals Phys.* 326 (2011) 2737...

Heavy-meson effective theory

$$V_{ij}(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \frac{1}{f_\pi^2} \left[\frac{C_{LO}^{ij}}{4} [(p_1 + p_2)^2 - (p_2 - p_3)^2] - 4C_0^{ij} h_0 + 2C_1^{ij} h_1 \right. \\ \left. - 2C_{24}^{ij} \left(2h_2(p_2 \cdot p_4) + h_4((p_1 \cdot p_2)(p_3 \cdot p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_2 \cdot p_3)) \right) \right. \\ \left. + 2C_{35}^{ij} \left(h_3(p_2 \cdot p_4) + h_5((p_1 \cdot p_2)(p_3 \cdot p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_2 \cdot p_3)) \right) \right]$$

$$p_1^\mu = \left(\frac{s + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\sqrt{s}}, \mathbf{p} \right)$$



Montaña, Ramos, Tolos, JMT-R, *Phys.Rev.D*, 102, 096020 (2020)
 Montaña, PhD thesis, U. Barcelona 2022

s-wave partial wave

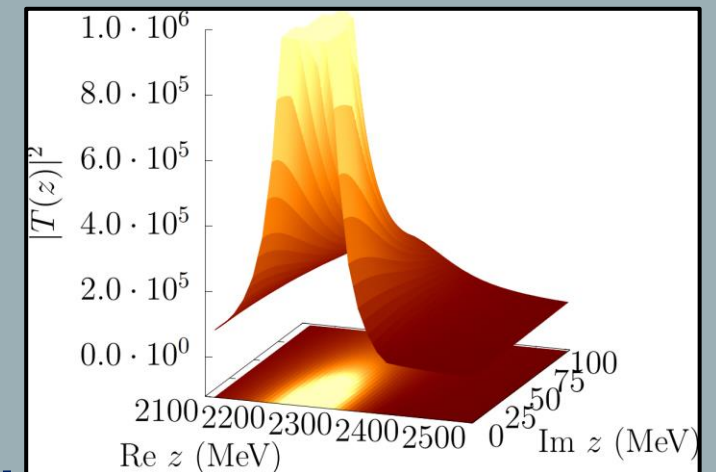
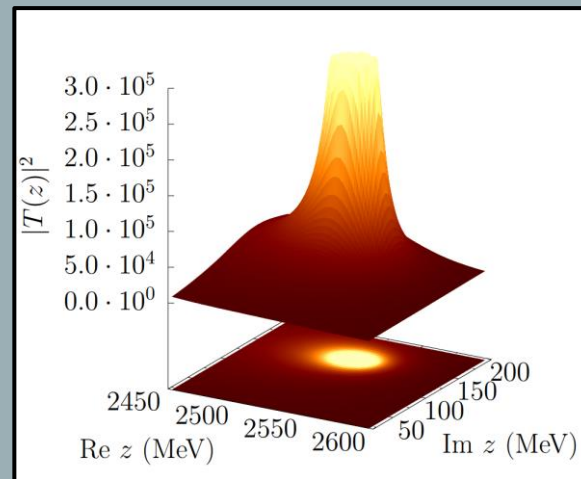
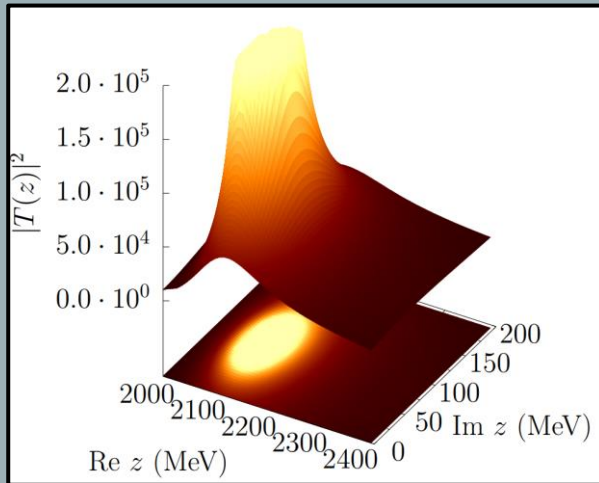
$$V_{ij}^{s\text{-wave}}(p, p'; \sqrt{s}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta_{pp'} V_{ij}(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)$$

On-shell T-matrix

$$T = V(1 - VG)^{-1}$$

Oller, Oset, *Nucl.Phys.A*620 (1997) 438
 Oset, Ramos, *Nucl.PhysA*635 (1998) 99

Montaña, Ramos, Tolos, JMT-R
*Phys.Lett.B*806 (2020) 135464
*Phys.Rev.D*102, 096020, (2020)



$D_0^*(2300)$

$D_{s0}^*(2317)$

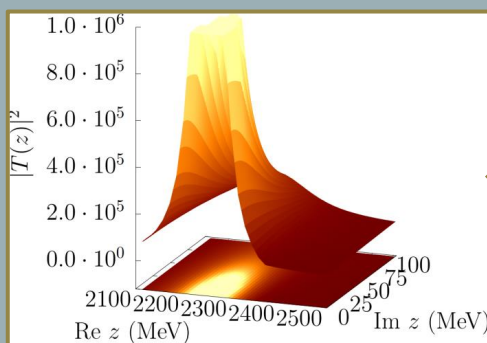
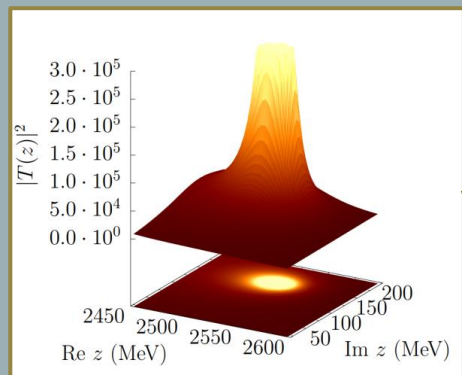
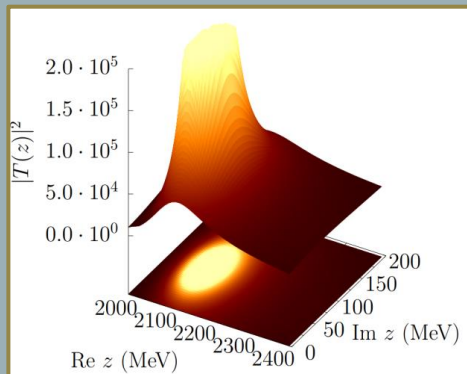
Two-pole structure of $D_0^*(2300)$ (also $D_1^*(2430)$ in $J = 1$)

M. Albadalejo et al. *Phys.Lett.B* 767 (2017) 465 ; Guo et al. *Eur.Phys.J.C*79 (2019) 13;

U. Meissner, *Symmetry* 12 (2020) 6, 981; JMT-R, *Symmetry* (2022) 13 (2021), 8, 1400

Off-shell vs on-shell

JMT-R, Ramos, Tolos, 2307.03640 [hep-ph]



$J = 0$			$J = 1$		
Generated state	(S, I)	\sqrt{s} (MeV)	Generated state	(S, I)	\sqrt{s} (MeV)
$D_0^*(2300)$ (lower pole)	$(0, 1/2)$	2125	$D_1(2430)$ (lower pole)	$(0, 1/2)$	2267
$D_0^*(2300)$ (higher pole)	$(0, 1/2)$	2462	$D_1(2430)$ (higher pole)	$(0, 1/2)$	2606
$D_{s0}^*(2317)$	$(1, 0)$	2320	$D_{s1}(2460)$	$(1, 0)$	2464

On-shell T-matrix

- PRD102, 096020, 7 (2020)
- Poles in complex plane
- Hard cutoff regulator

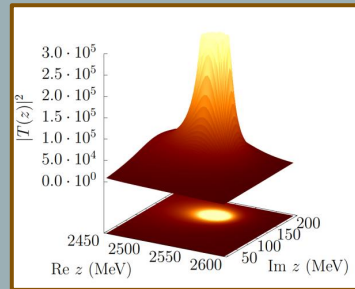
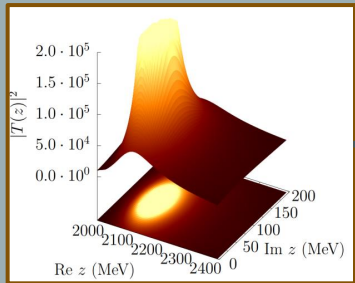
Off-shell T-matrix

- 2307.03640
- Maxima of $|T|$ on real axis
- Form factor regulator

Consistency between the two!

Scattering lengths

JMT-R, Ramos, Tolos, 2307.03640 [hep-ph]



Attractive

Attractive

Attractive

Repulsive

Attractive

Attractive

Repulsive

Repulsive

(S, Q)	channel (particle)	a [fm]	channel (isospin)	$a_{l<}$ [fm]	$a_{l>}$ [fm]
$(-1, 0)$	$D^0 \bar{K}^0$	0.071		$(l_{<} = 0)$	$(l_{>} = 1)$
	$D^+ K^-$	0.083			
$(0, 0)$	$D^0 \pi^0$	0.056		$(l_{<} = 1/2)$	$(l_{>} = 3/2)$
	$D^+ \pi^-$	0.253	$D\eta$	$0.072 + i0.066$	
	$D_s^+ \eta$	$0.071 + i0.065$		$(l_{<} = l_{>} = 1/2)$	
	$D_s^+ K^-$	$-0.114 + i0.693$	$D_s \bar{K}$	$-0.114 + i0.694$	
$(0, +2)$	$D^+ \pi^+$	-0.102			
$(1, 0)$	$D_s^+ \pi^-$	0.0033	$D_s \pi$		0.0032
	$D^0 K^0$	$-0.027 + i0.084$			$(l_{>} = l_{<} = 1)$
$(1, +2)$	$D_s^+ \pi^+$	0.0031			
	$D^+ K^+$	$-0.026 + i0.083$			
$(2, +2)$	$D_s^+ K^+$	-0.220		$(l_{<} = l_{>} = 1/2)$	

$$a_i = -\frac{T_{ii}(m_1 + m_2)}{8\pi(m_1 + m_2)}$$

- $a > 0$: attractive
- $a < 0$: repulsive/strongly attractive
- $a \in \mathcal{C}$: open channel below

Coulomb interaction

We add truncated Coulomb potential in T-matrix calculation

$$\varepsilon\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{137}$$

$$V^C(|\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}|; \mathcal{R}_C) = \int_0^{\mathcal{R}_C} d^3r e^{i(\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{r} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon\alpha}{|\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}|^2} [1 - \cos(|\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}| \mathcal{R}_C)]$$

$$\mathcal{R}_C = 60 \text{ fm}$$

s-wave projection:

$$V_{\text{s-wave}}^C(p, p'; \mathcal{R}_C) = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon\alpha}{pp'} \left\{ \text{Ci} [|\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}| \mathcal{R}_C] - \text{Ci} [(p' + p) \mathcal{R}_C] + \ln \left(\frac{p' + p}{|\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}|} \right) \right\}$$

We have numerically checked against known Coulomb wave funcs when $V_{\text{strong}} = 0$

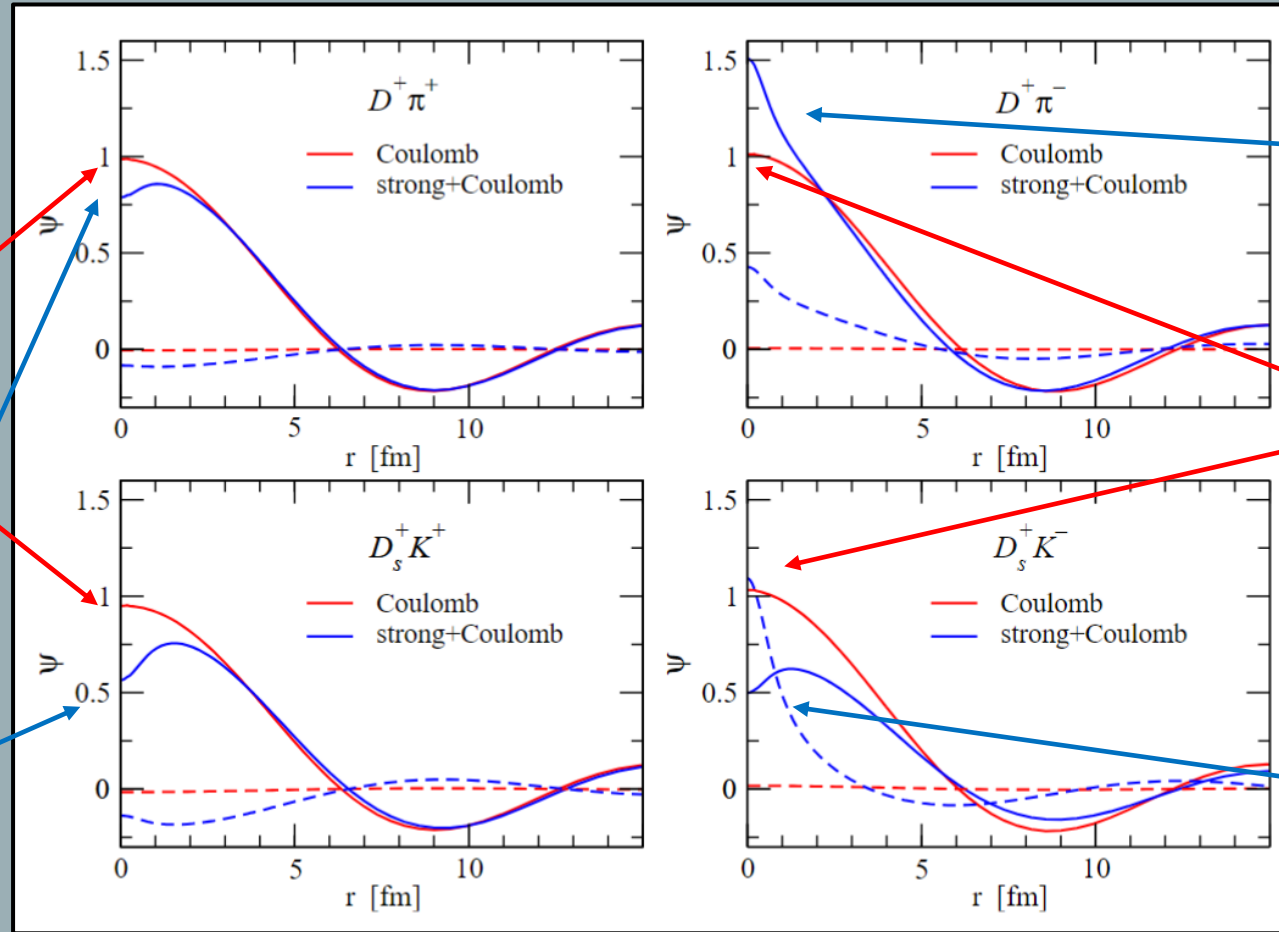
Joachain, Quantum Collision Theory (1975); Holzenkamp, Holinde, Speth, *Nucl.Pys.A*, 500, 485 (1989)

Total wave function

Solid: $\text{Re } \Psi$
Dashed: $\text{Im } \Psi$

Repulsive
Coulomb:
 $\Psi(0) < 1$

Extra
repulsion
from V_{strong}



Extra attraction
from V_{strong}

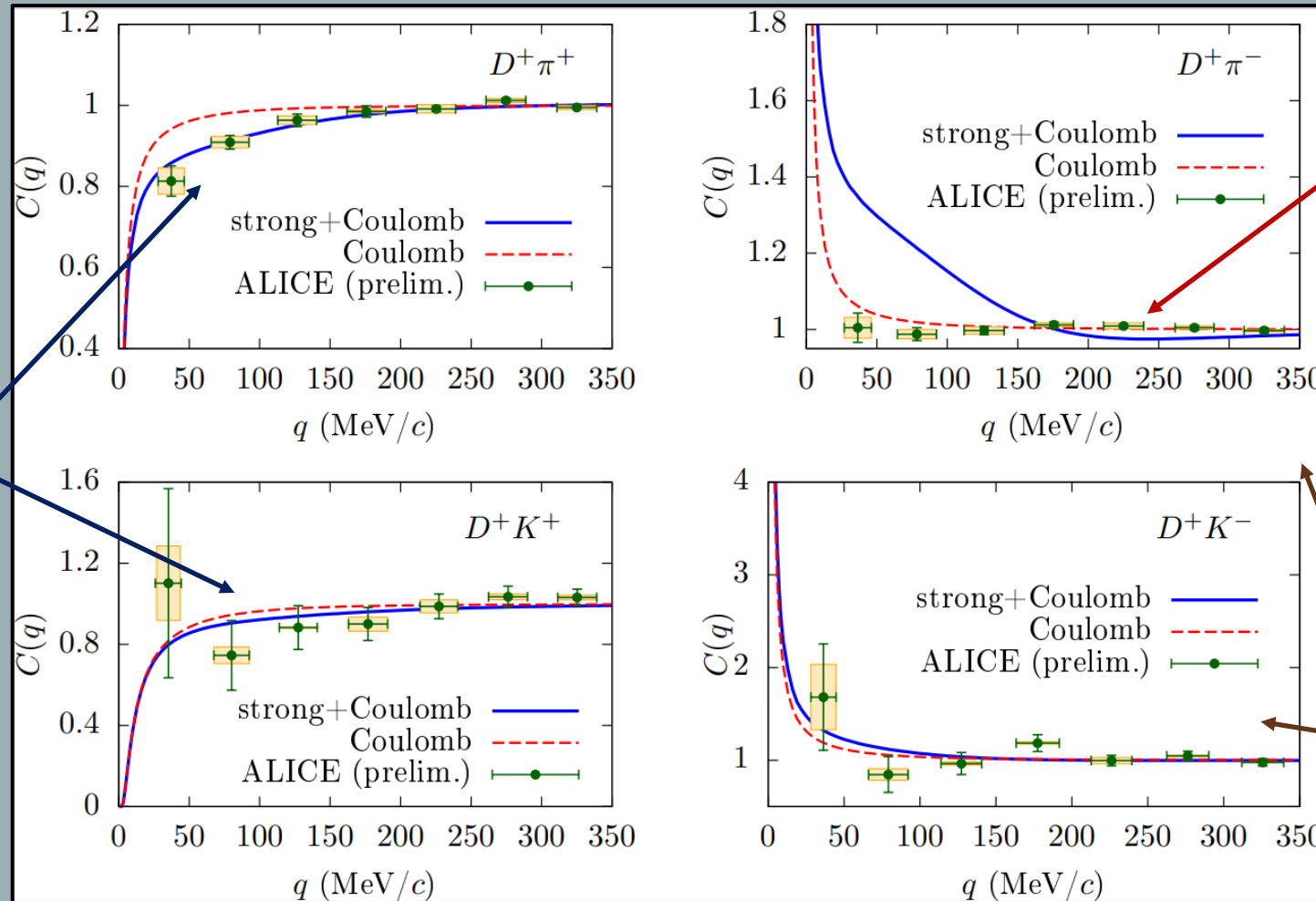
Attractive
Coulomb:
 $\Psi(0) > 1$

Effect of
resonance and
open channel

$$q = 100 \text{ MeV}/c$$

D meson correlation functions

Strong repulsion in like-sign correlations



Lower pole of $D_0^*(2300)$ makes depletion < 1 for $q=250$ MeV/c

Strong deviations in $D^+\pi^-$ channel!

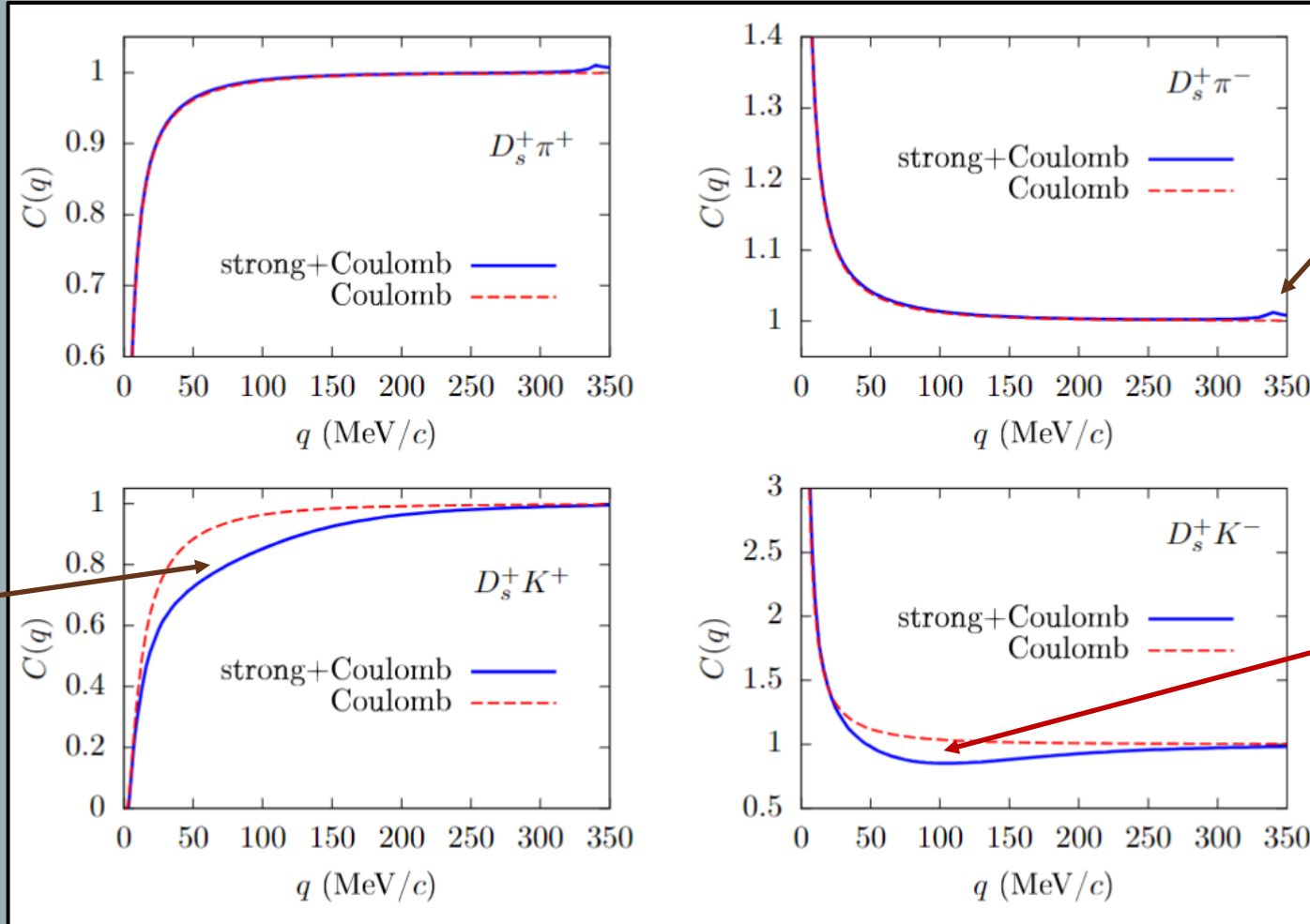
Extra attraction in unlike-sign correlations.

JMT-R, Ramos, Tolos, 2307.03640 [hep-ph]

$R = 1$ fm and $w_i = 1$ for all channels

D_s meson correlation functions

Small strong effect in pion channels



Cusps due to kinematic threshold

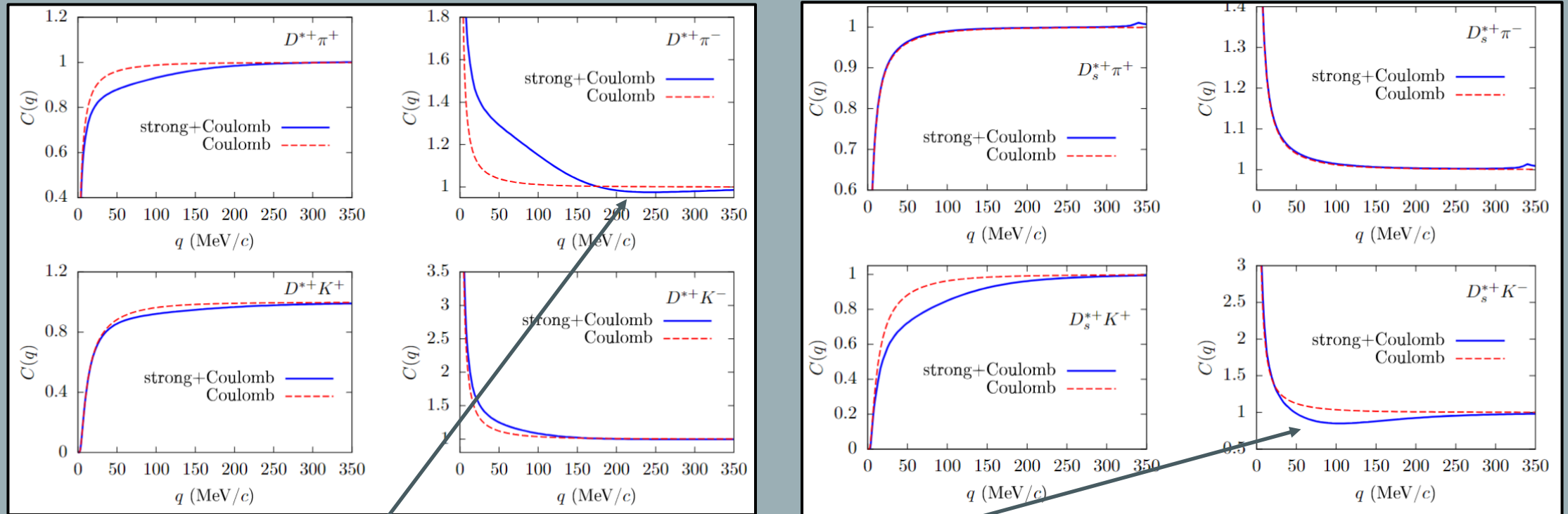
Strong repulsion predicted in $D_s^+ K^+$ correlation

Lower pole of $D_0^*(2300)$ makes depletion < 1 for $q = 100$ MeV/c

$R = 1$ fm and $w_i = 1$ for all channels

D^* and D_s^* correlation functions

Similar shape as functions of momenta: heavy-quark spin symmetry

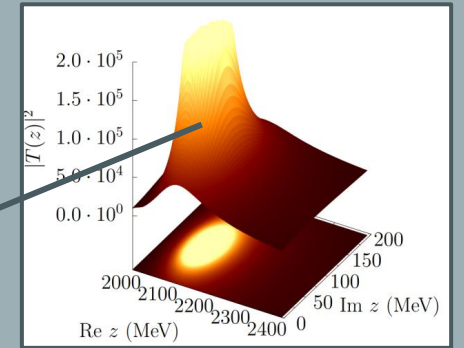
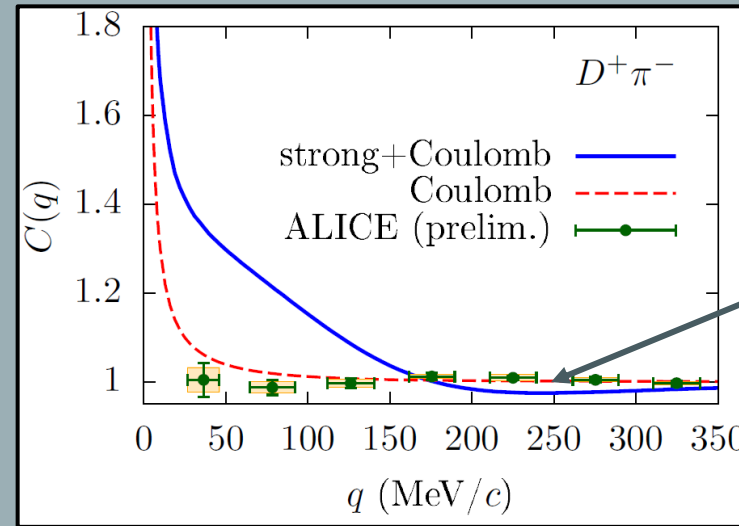


Depletions due to lower pole at $q=250$ MeV and higher pole at $q=100$ MeV of $D_1^*(2460)$

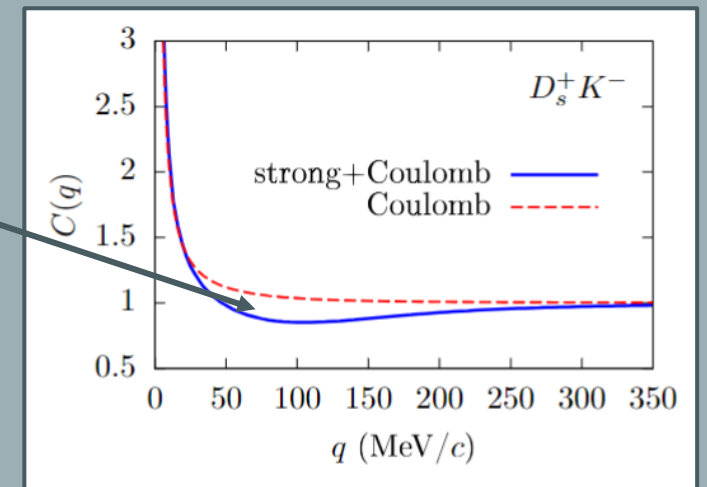
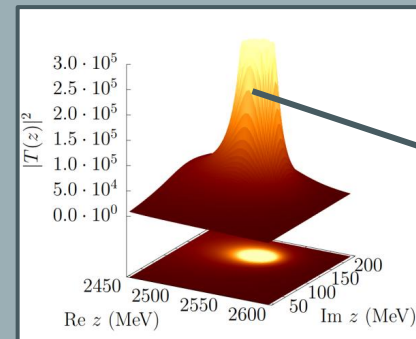
also seen in neutral channels: Albaladejo, Nieves, Ruiz-Arriola, 2304.03107 [hep-ph]

Summary

1. Femtoscopy CFs from T matrix
2. Off-Shell T matrix + Coulomb
3. Good agreement with experimental preliminary data **except $D^+\pi^-$**
4. Depletion due to poles of $D_0^*(2300)$
5. Depletion due to poles of $D_1^*(2460)$
6. Revise source and weights



Effects of two-pole state $D_0^*(2300)$ in femtoscopy!





INSIGHTS FROM D-MESON FEMTOSCOPY USING T-MATRIX CALCULATIONS



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