

QUARK CONFINEMENT IN THE HEAVY MASS LIMIT

CARINA POPOVICI

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EXCITED QCD IN PENICHE, 11 MAY 2012

[CP, Watson, Reinhardt, Phys.Rev.D81 (2010)105011; Phys.Rev.D83(2011) 025013;Phys.Rev. D83 (2011) 125018]

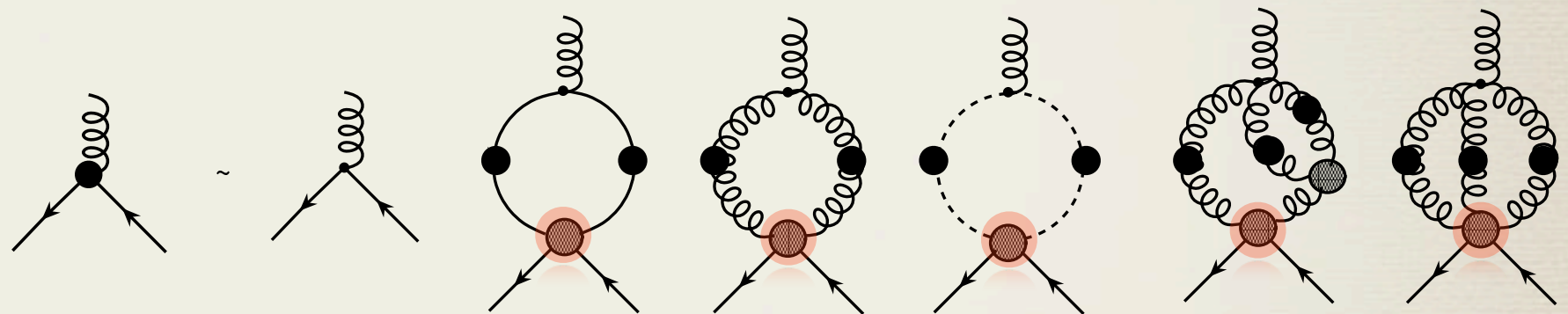
- DYSON-SCHWINGER EQUATIONS
- HEAVY QUARKS IN COULOMB GAUGE
- MESONS/ BARYONS
- SUMMARY

Dyson-Schwinger Equations

▶ Equations of motion for the n-point Green's functions of a theory

▶ Example: Quark propagator

$$\text{---} \bullet \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---}^{-1} + \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \text{---} \bullet \text{---}^{-1} + \dots$$

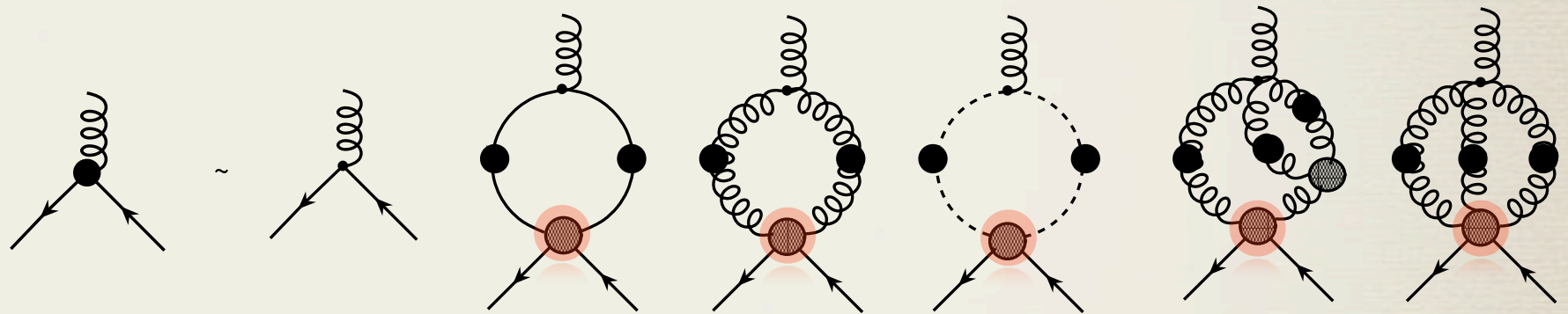


Dyson-Schwinger Equations

▶ Equations of motion for the n-point Green's functions of a theory

▶ Example: Quark propagator

The diagram shows the Dyson-Schwinger equation for the quark propagator. On the left is a bare quark propagator, represented by a horizontal line with a black dot in the middle. This is equal to the sum of two terms: a dressed propagator (a horizontal line with a black dot in the middle and a red shaded circle at the bottom) and a self-energy correction term. The self-energy correction is a loop diagram consisting of a quark line forming a circle with a gluon line (represented by a wavy line) connecting the top and bottom of the quark loop. The equation is written as: $\text{Bare Propagator}^{-1} = \text{Dressed Propagator}^{-1} + \text{Self-Energy}^{-1}$.



▶ Infinite tower of coupled integral equations \Rightarrow Truncate the system!

▶ Neglect higher-order n-point functions

▶ Better: make Ansätze that respect **symmetries** (WT, ST)

Coulomb Gauge

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}^a = 0 \quad (\text{noncovariant!})$$

- Gauge field A_μ : *spatial* (\vec{A}) and *temporal* (A^0) (two gluon propagators!)
- ▶ Understand **quark confinement**: Gribov-Zwanziger scenario
 - ▶ **IR**: *temporal* gluon propagator enhanced → **confining force**
spatial gluon propagator suppressed

[Gribov, 1978; Zwanziger, 1998]

- ▶ Physics is gauge invariant: compare and learn more about covariant, e.g. Landau gauge DSEs studies

[Alkofer, Binosi, Dudal, Fischer, Llanes-Estrada, Maas, Oliveira, Pawłowski, Papavassiliou, Pennington, Roberts, Silva, von Smekal etc...]

Heavy Quarks

- ▶ Heavy quark mass expansion [HQET] of QCD action [Neubert, 1994]
- ▶ Truncations
 - ▶ restrict to leading order in the mass expansion
 - ▶ set the Yang-Mills vertices to zero

- ▶ Decomposition

$$q(x) = e^{-imx_0} [h(x) + H(x)]$$

$$h(x) = e^{imx_0} \frac{\mathbf{1} + \gamma^0}{2} q(x)$$

$$H(x) = e^{imx_0} \frac{\mathbf{1} - \gamma^0}{2} q(x)$$

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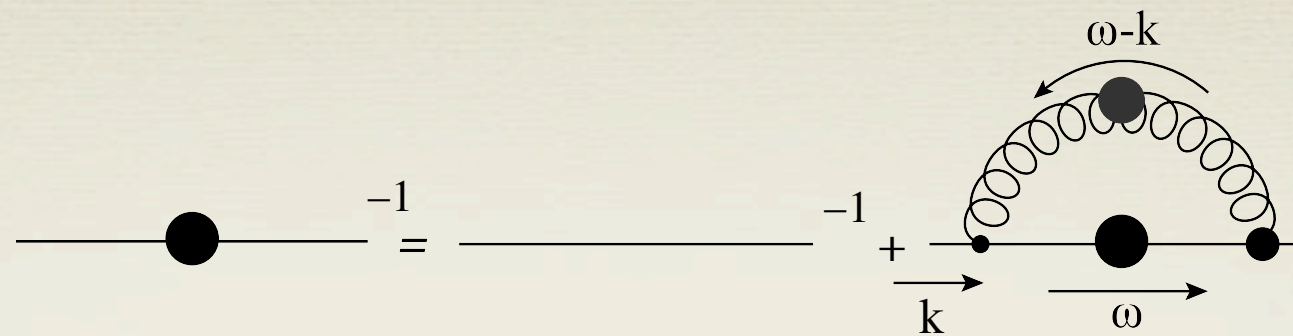
$$H(x) = e^{imx_0} \frac{\mathbf{1} - \gamma^0}{2} q(x)$$

▶ Quark contribution to QCD action at **LO** in the mass expansion

$$\mathcal{S}_q = \int d^4x \bar{h} (\imath\partial_0 + gT^a A_0^a) h + \mathcal{O}(1/m)$$

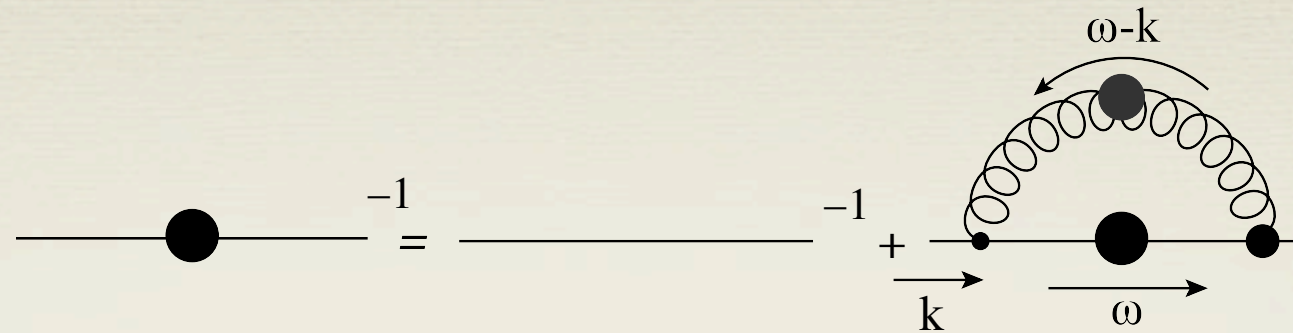
- ▶ No *gamma* matrices
- ▶ The quark only couples to the temporal component of the gluon
- ▶ Only time derivative, so no \vec{k} dependence

Heavy Quark Propagator



$$[W_{\bar{q}q}(k)]^{-1} = [W_{\bar{q}q}^{(0)}(k)]^{-1} + gT^a \int \bar{d}\omega W_{\bar{q}q}(\omega) \Gamma_{\bar{q}q A_0}^b(\omega, -k, k-\omega) W_{A_0}^{ab}(k-\omega)$$

Heavy Quark Propagator



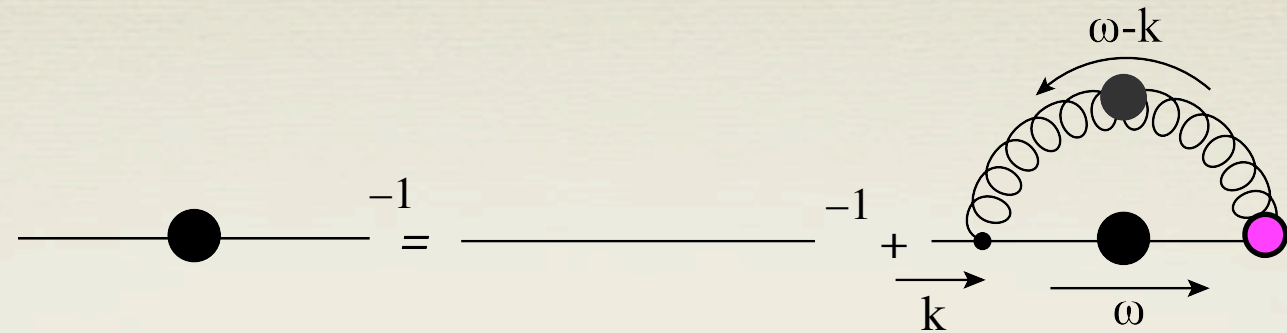
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$$W_{\bar{q}q}^{(0)}(k_0) = \frac{(-i)}{k_0 - m + i\varepsilon} + \mathcal{O}(1/m)$$

$$W_{A_0}^{ab}(k) = \delta^{ab} W_{A_0}(\vec{k})$$

[Cucchieri, Zwanziger, 2001; Quandt et al, 2008]

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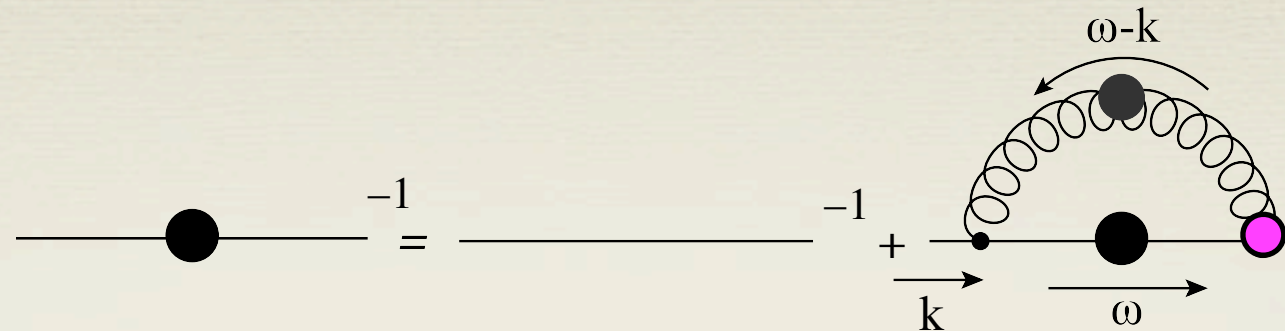
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► STid : $\Gamma_{\bar{q}qA_0}^d(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \frac{ig}{k_3^0} T^d \{ [W_{\bar{q}q}(k_1)]^{-1} - [W_{\bar{q}q}(-k_2)]^{-1} \} + \mathcal{O}(1/m)$

Heavy Quark Propagator



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▶ Exact solution (under truncation):

$$[W_{\bar{q}q}(k)]^{-1} = i \left[k_0 - m - \frac{1}{2} g^2 C_F \int \bar{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) \right]$$

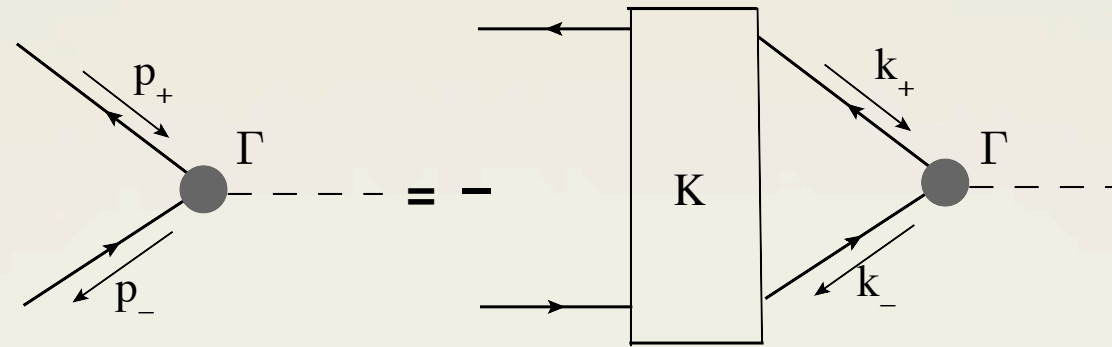
▶ Temporal quark-gluon vertex remains **bare**: $\Gamma_{\bar{q}qA_0}^d(k_1, k_2, k_3) = gT^d + \mathcal{O}(1/m)$

▶ Gap equation reduces to **rainbow truncation!**

✿ Use these results to study bound state equations

Mesons (Bethe-Salpeter Equation)

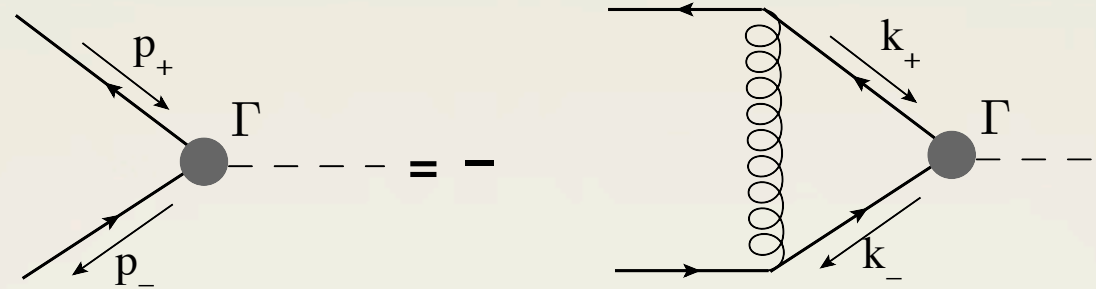
$$\Gamma(p) = - \int \bar{d}k K(p, k) W_{\bar{q}q}(k_+) \Gamma(k) W_{\bar{q}q}(k_-)$$



Mesons (Bethe-Salpeter Equation)

$$\Gamma(p) = g^2 \int \vec{d}k W_{A_0}(\vec{p} - \vec{k}) [T^a \Gamma(k) T^a] W_{\bar{q}q}(k_+) W_{\bar{q}q}(k_-)$$

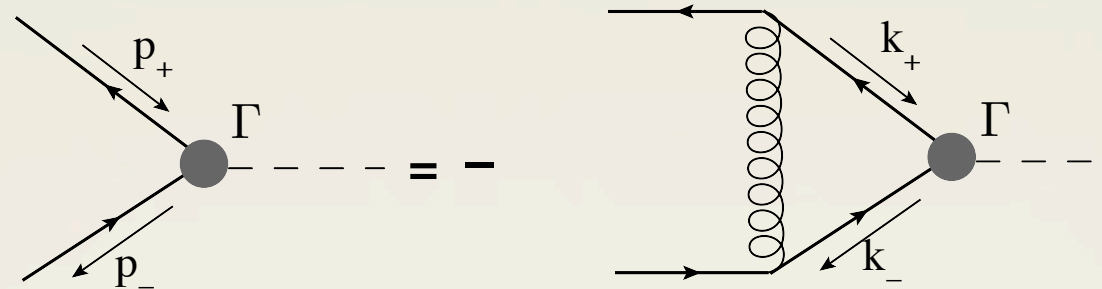
► Ladder kernel



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▶ Ladder kernel



▶ No assumption on the meson vertex : $[T^a \Gamma(\vec{r}) T^a]_{\alpha\beta} = C_M \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{r})$

▶ Total energy of the $\bar{q}q$ pair:

$$P_0 = g^2 \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) [C_F - e^{i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}} C_M]$$

[C_F Casimir operator; $C_M, W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega})$ to be identified]

➔ **infrared confining:** $P_0 = \sigma |\vec{r}|$

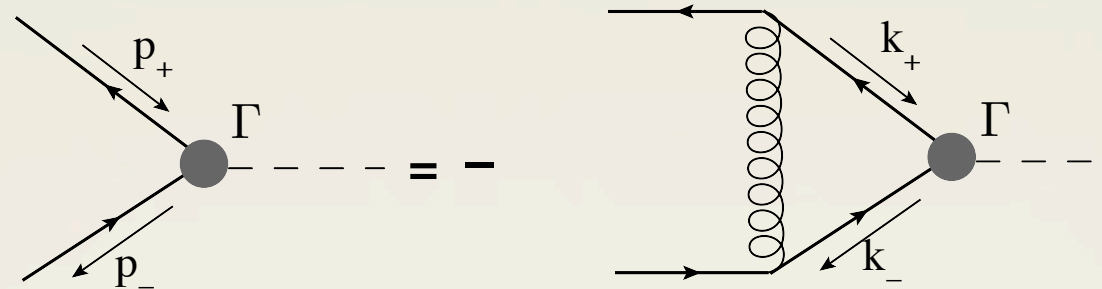
▶ temporal gluon propagator: $W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) \sim 1/\vec{\omega}^4$

▶ only **color singlet meson states** physically allowed: $C_F \equiv C_M$

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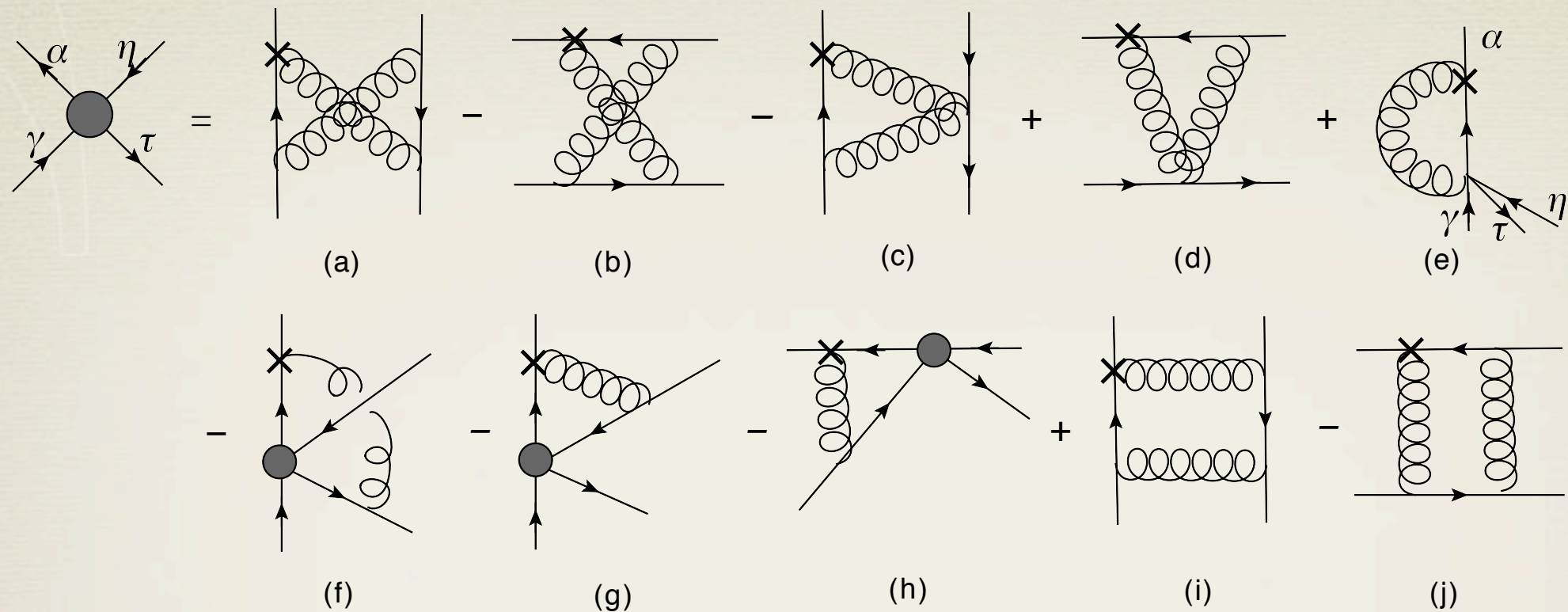
➡ infrared confining: $P_0 = \sigma |\vec{r}|$

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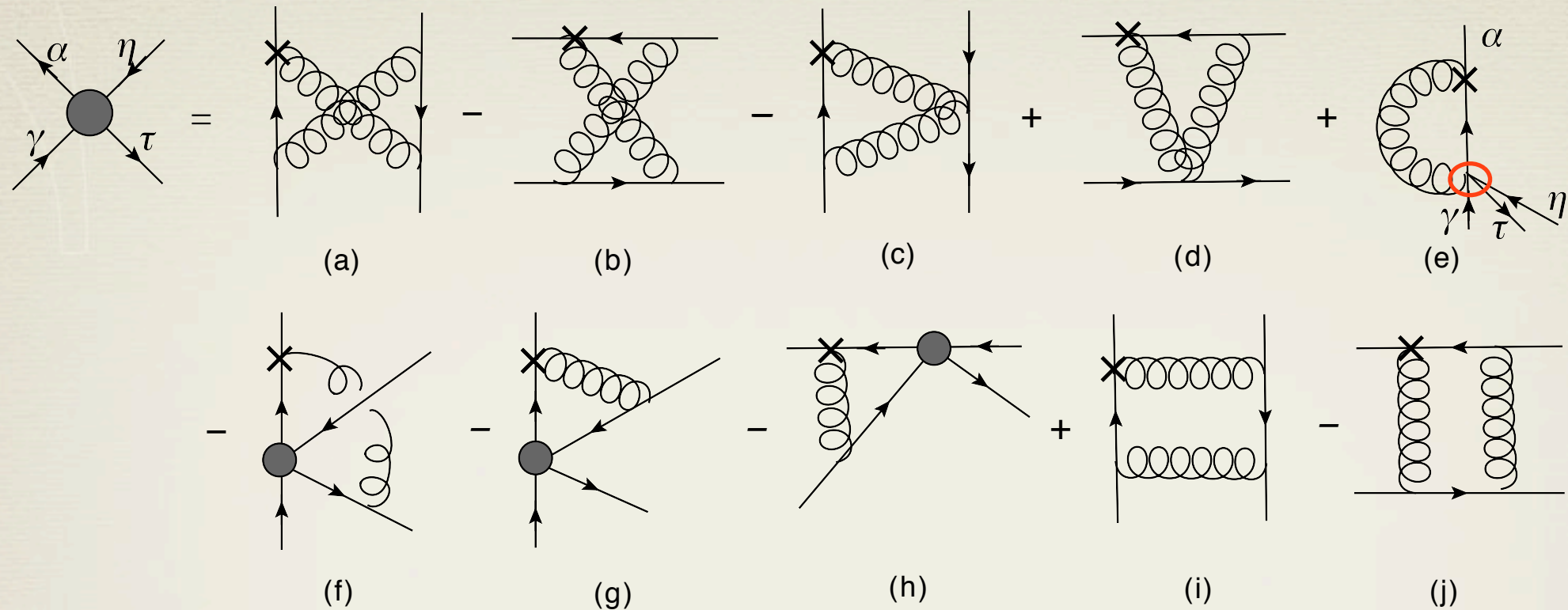
▶ only **color singlet** meson states physically allowed: $C_F \equiv C_M$

▶ More general: 4-pt Greens' functions

Four-point Green's Function

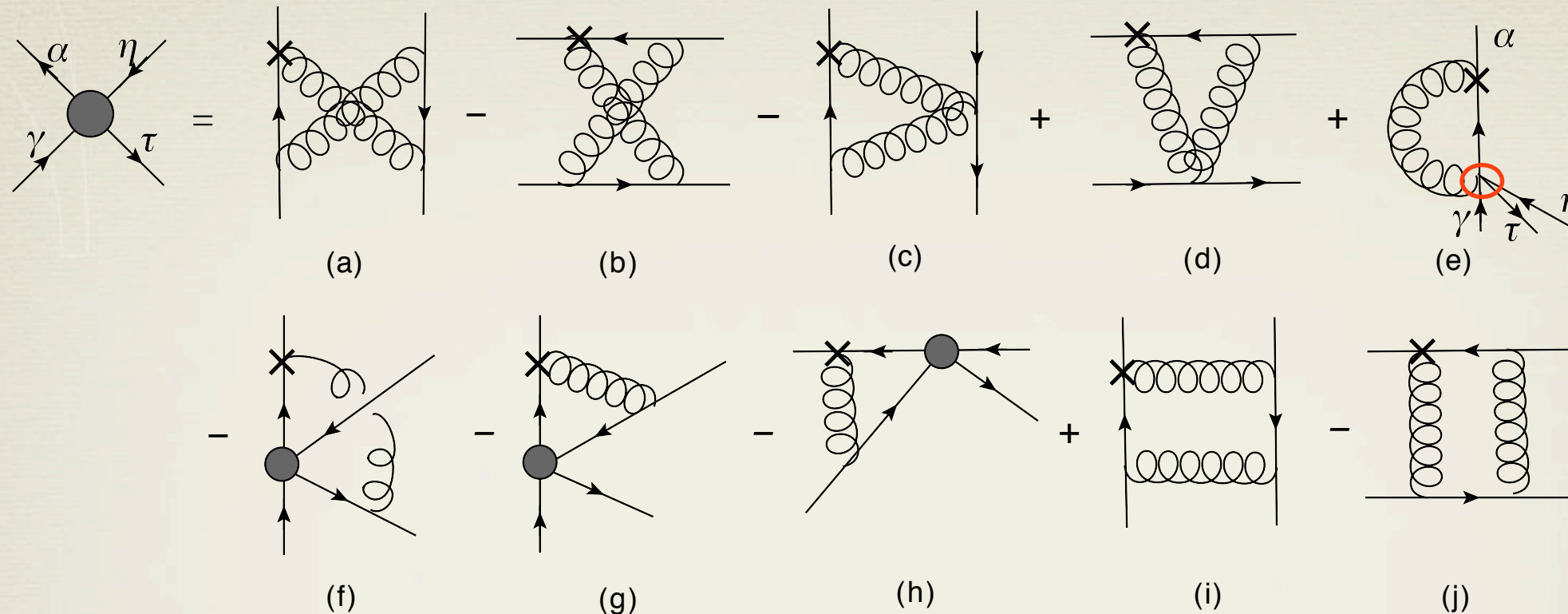


Four-point Green's Function



- ▶ Heavy quarks, in Coulomb gauge:
- ▶ 5-point function vanishes

Four-point Green's Function



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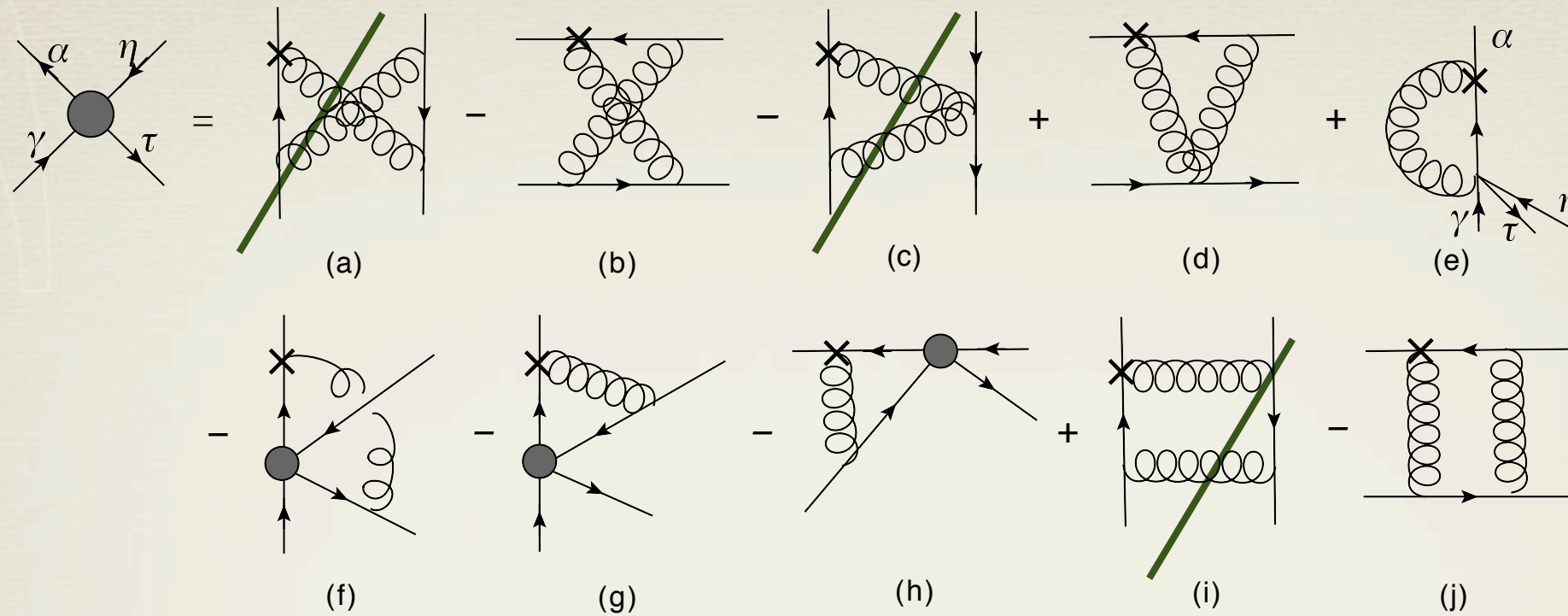
▶ 5-point function vanishes

▶ **Input:** quark propagator

▶ **Output:** resonance position (bound state energy as function of separation)

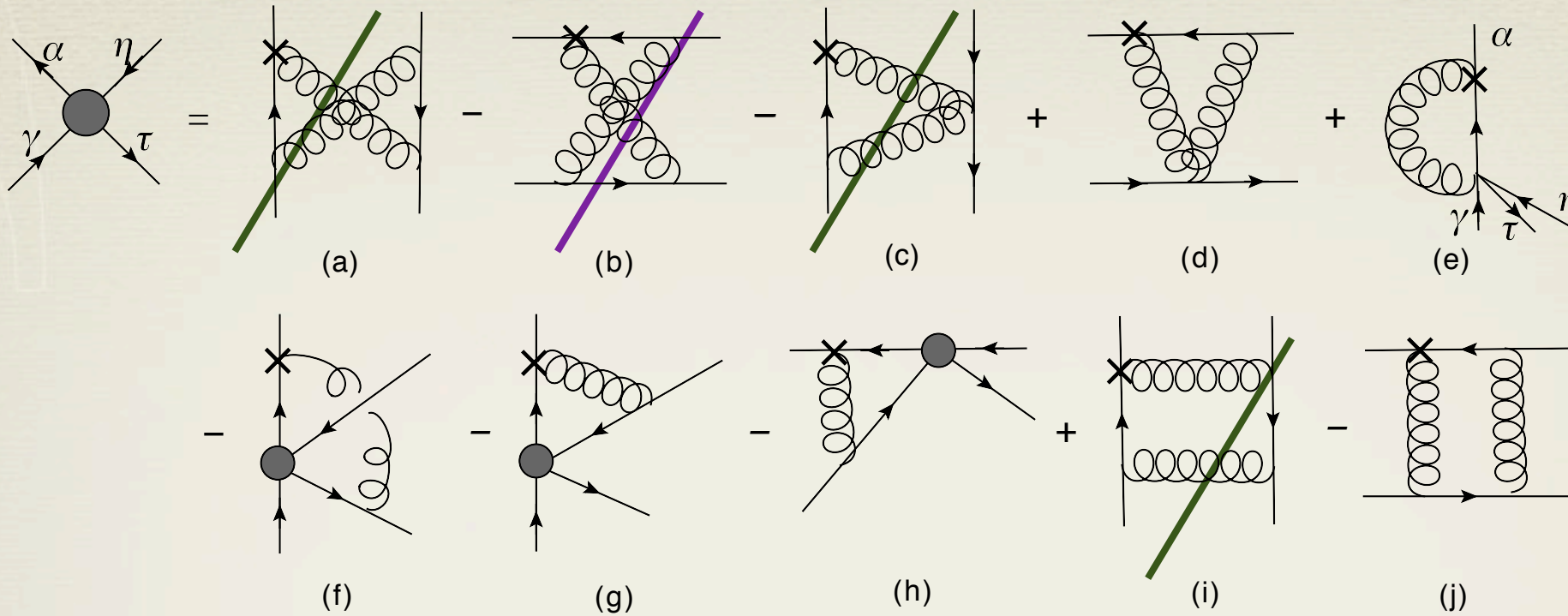
+ offshell information

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



► flavor nonsinglet

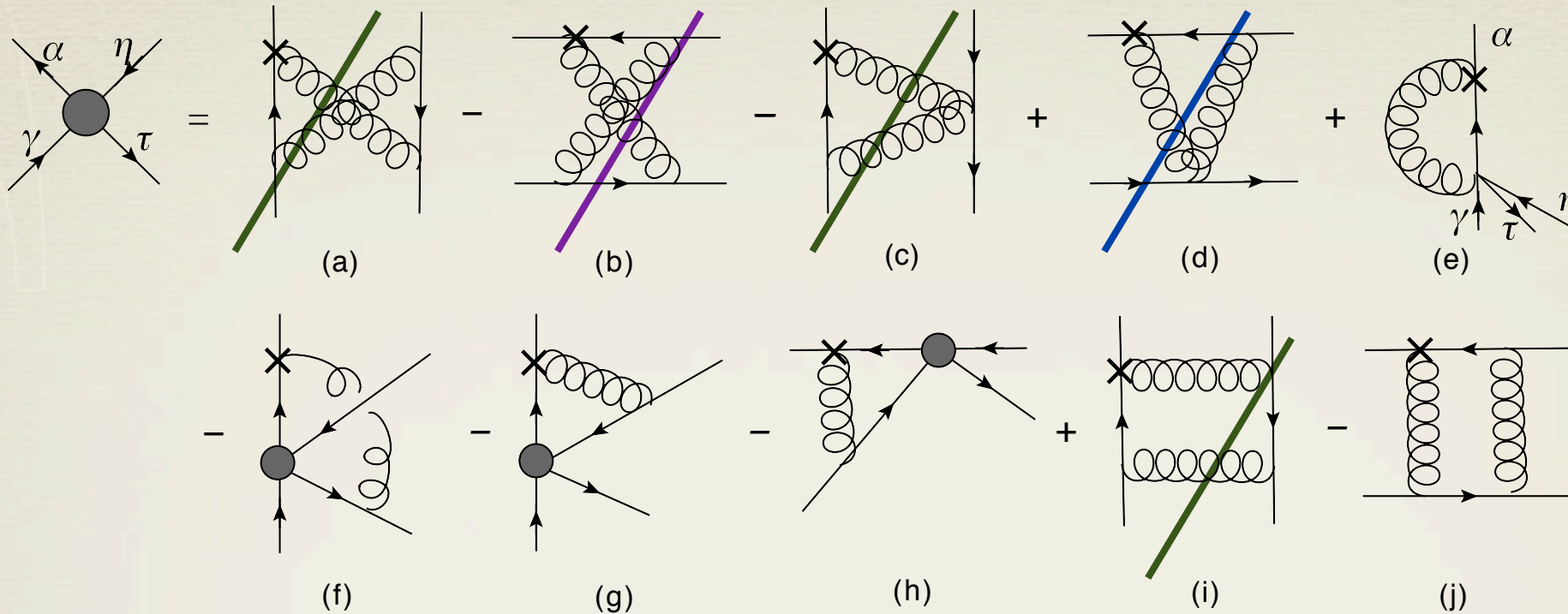
Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



- ▶ flavor nonsinglet
- ▶ energy integral

$$\int \frac{dk_0}{\left[k_0 - m - \frac{g^2 C_F}{2} \int_r \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) + i\varepsilon \right] \left[k_0 + p_0 - m - \frac{g^2 C_F}{2} \int_r \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) + i\varepsilon \right]} = 0$$

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



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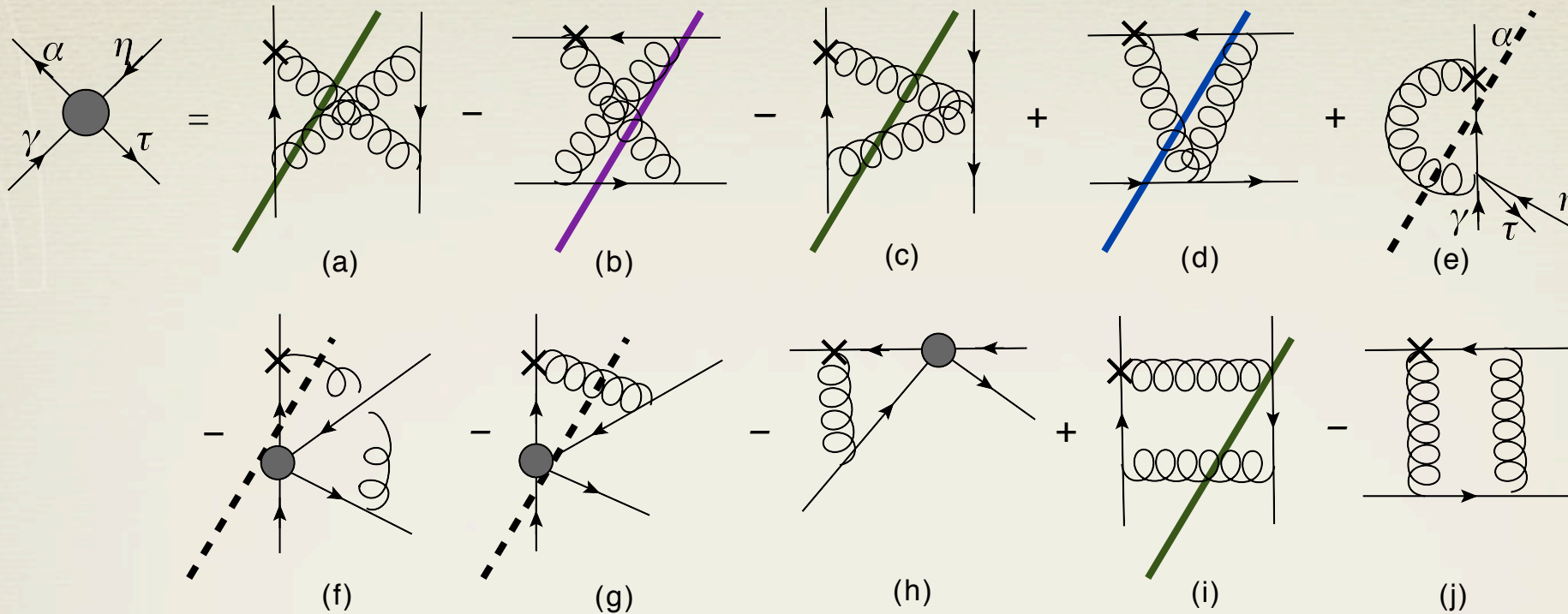
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▶ vanishing quark-2 gluon vertex (STid)

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$$\Gamma_{\bar{q}q\sigma\sigma}^{de} \sim i[T^e, T^d] + f^{eda} T^a = 0$$

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



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▶ energy integral

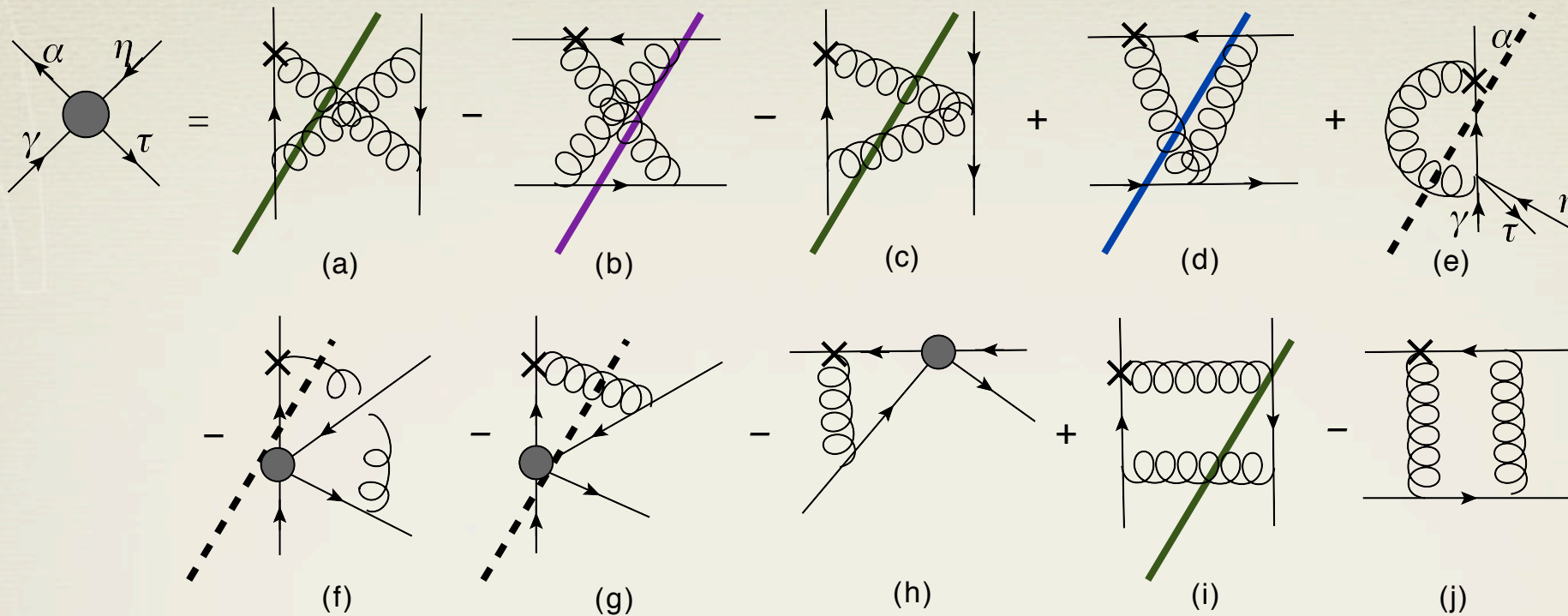
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▶ discard diagrams (f), (g), (e) and solve the truncated equation

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



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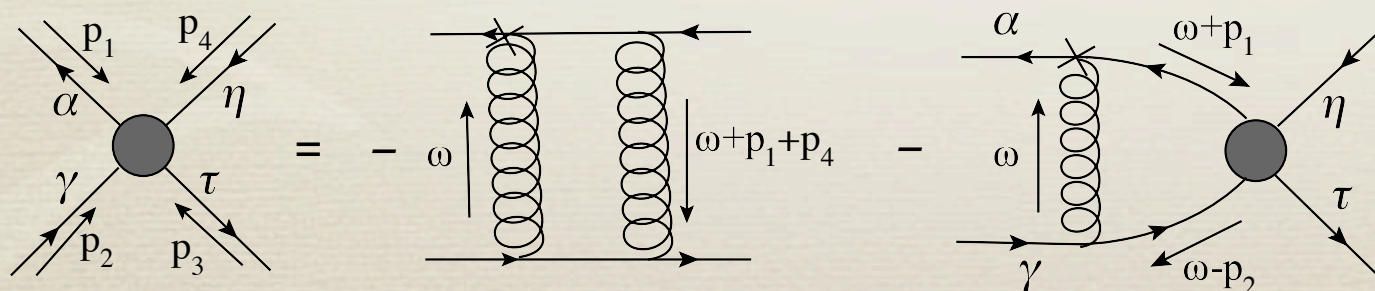
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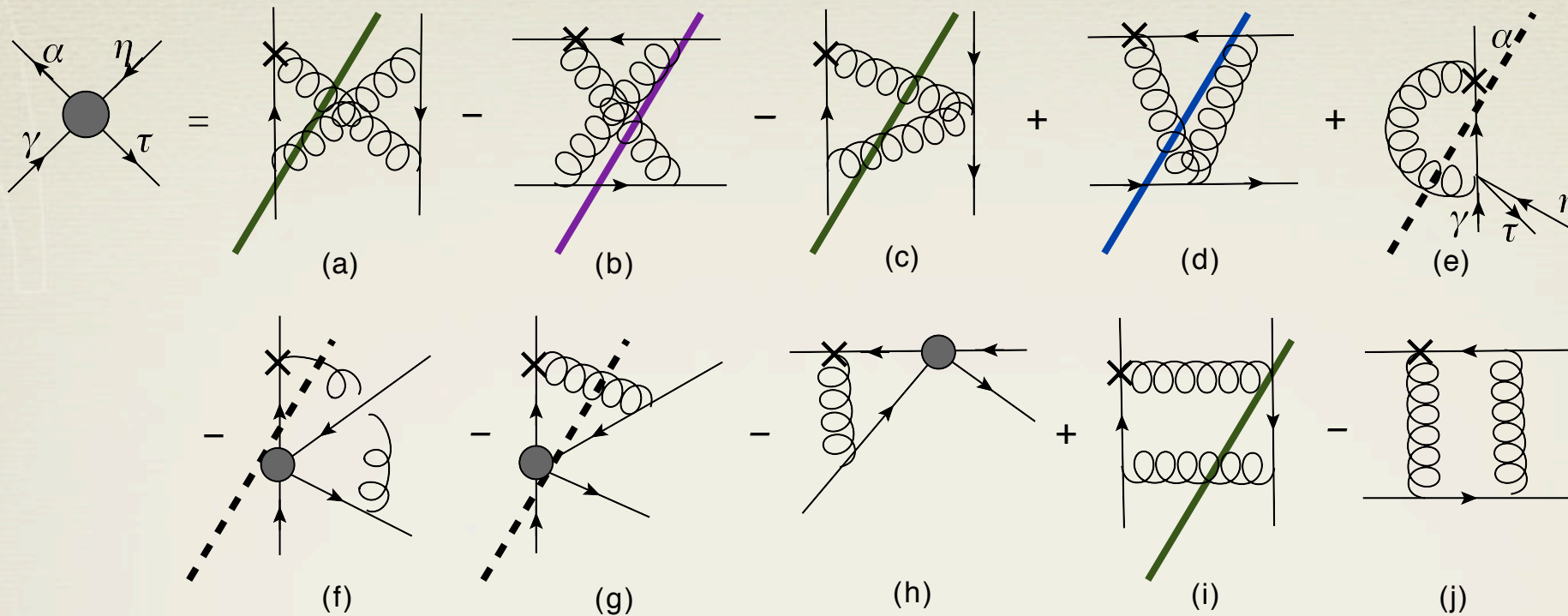
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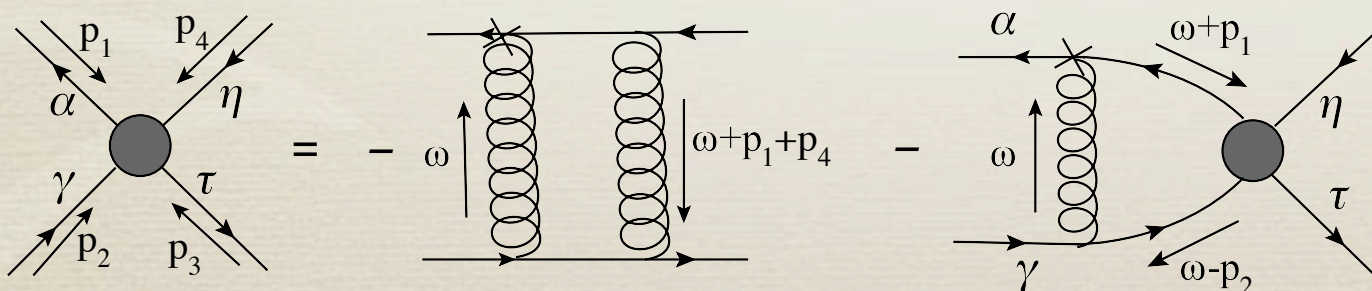
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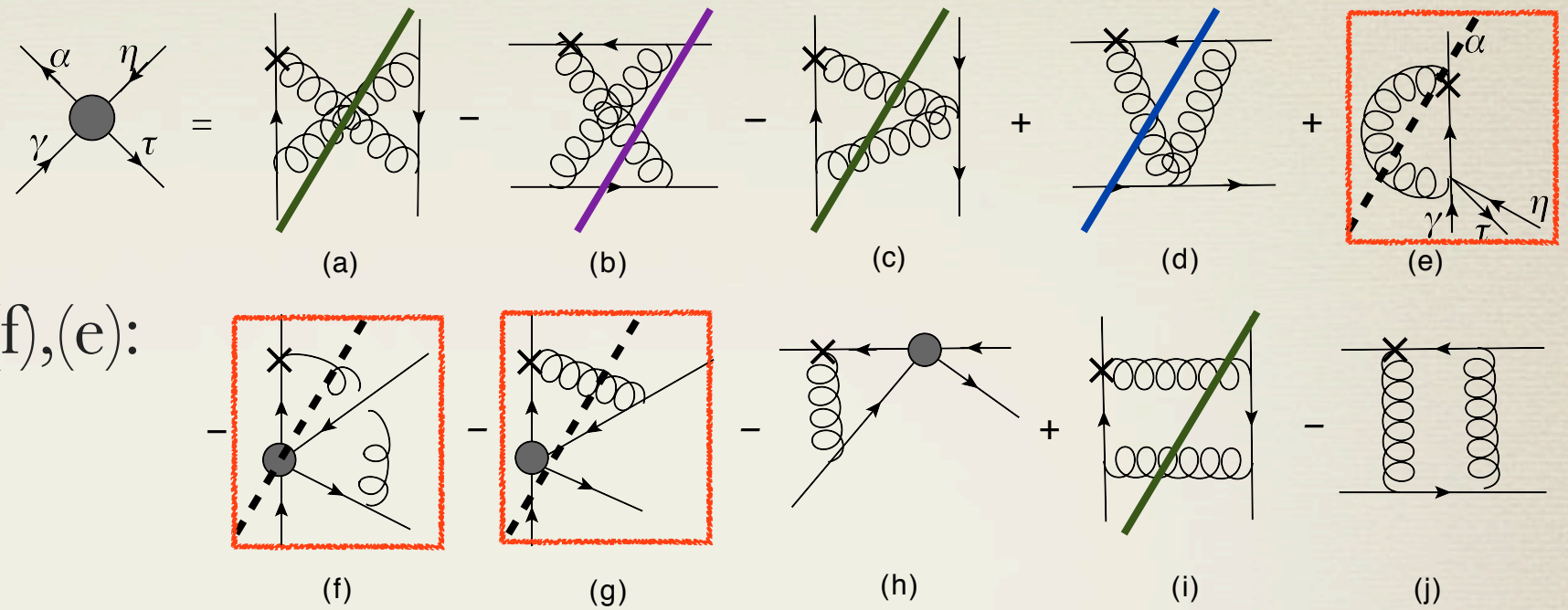
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➡ Energy dependence:

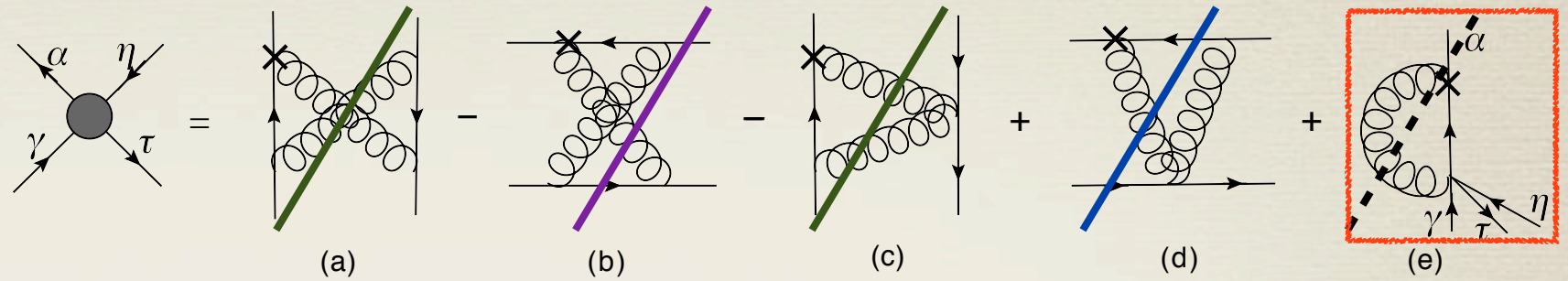
$$\Gamma^{(4)}(P_0 + \omega_0) \sim \frac{\omega_0^m}{[\omega_0 + X + i\varepsilon]^n}$$

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit

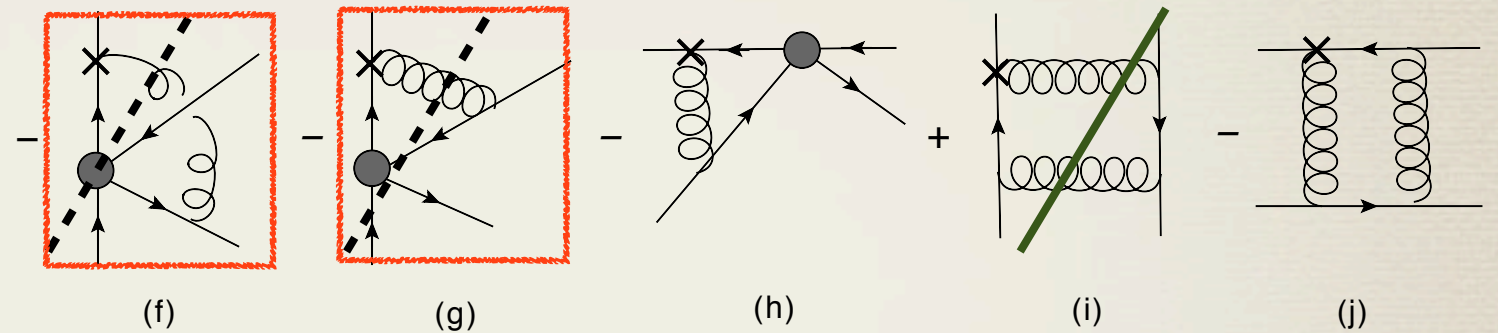


► Return to diagrams (g), (f), (e):

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



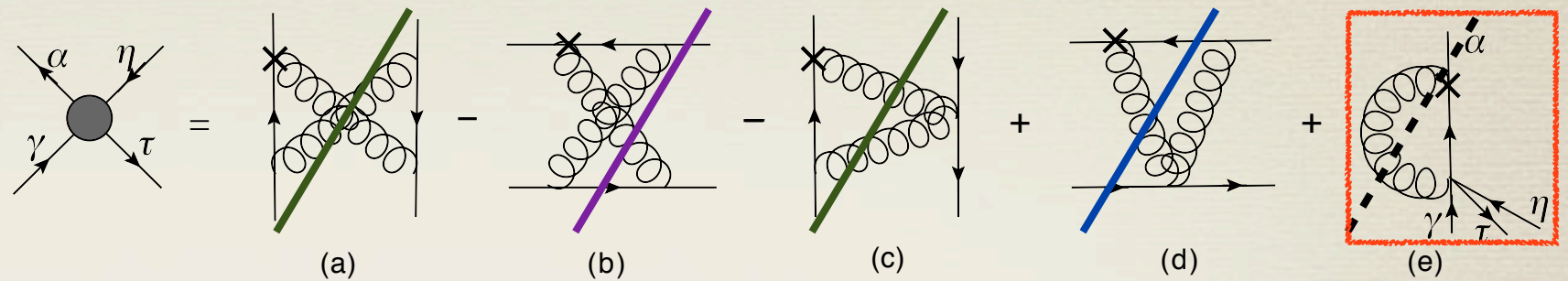
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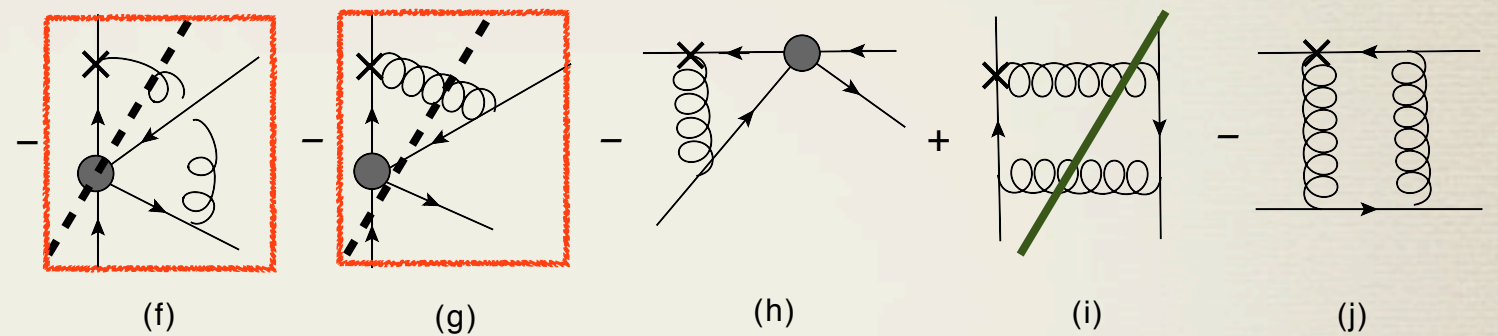
► Energy integral of diagrams (g), (f):

$$\int d\vec{\omega}_0 \omega_0^m \prod_{i=1}^{2+n} \frac{1}{[\omega_0 + X_i + i\varepsilon]} = 0$$

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



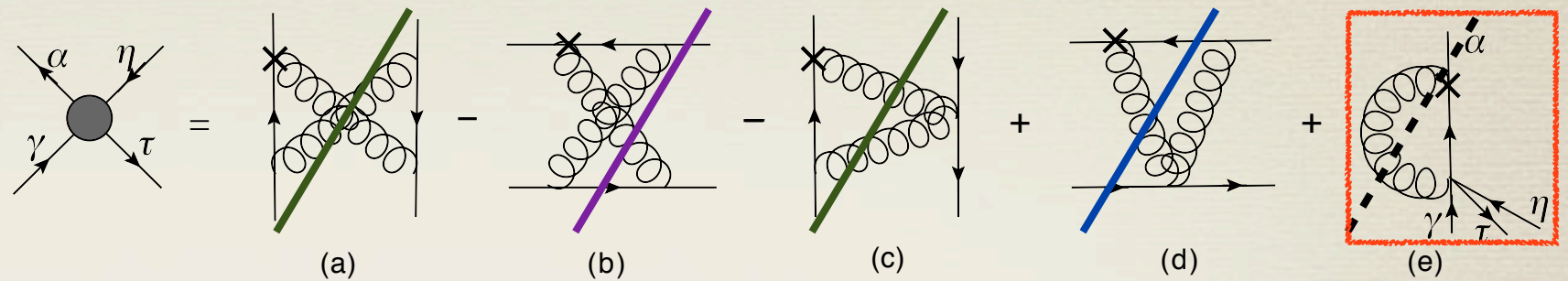
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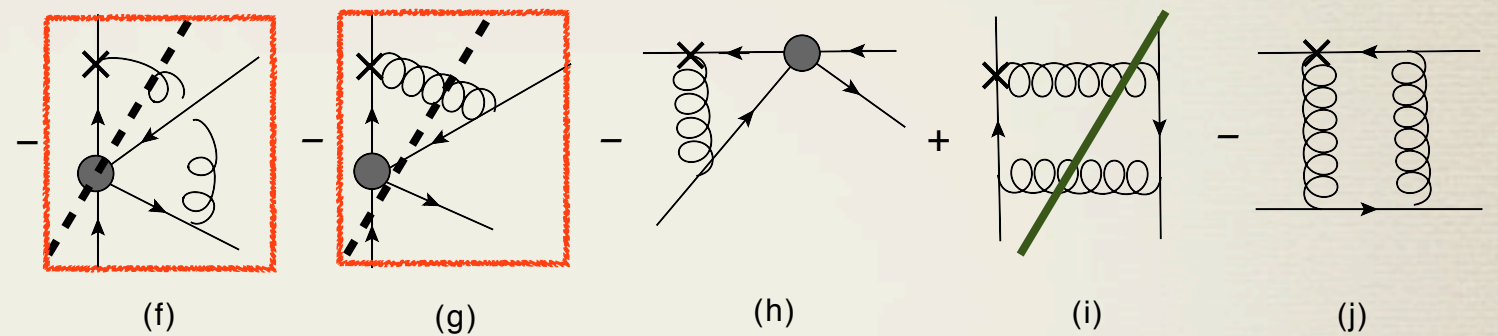
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► Perturbative expansion of diagram (e)
$$\sim \left[\text{diagram with gluon loop over box m} \right] \sim \left[\text{diagram with gluon loop over box n} \right] = 0$$

Solution in the Heavy Mass Limit



► Return to diagrams (g), (f), (e):

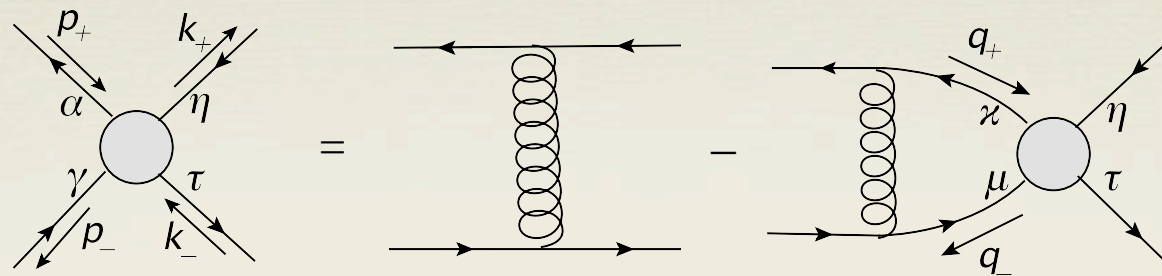


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► Perturbative expansion of diagram (e) = 0

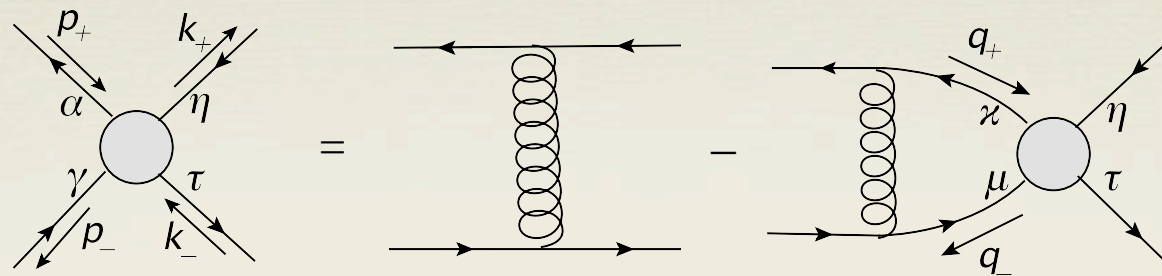
➡ Solution for the Green's function **valid at every order perturbatively!**

Amputated Green's function



$$G_{\alpha\gamma;\tau\eta}^{(4)}(x) = \frac{g^2}{2} \frac{g_1(x)}{P_0 - g^2 \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0, \vec{\omega}} \left[C_F + \frac{e^{i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{x}}}{2N} \right] + i\epsilon} \left\{ \delta_{\alpha\gamma} \delta_{\tau\eta} \frac{g_2(x)}{P_0 - g^2 C_F \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0, \vec{\omega}} [1 - e^{i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{x}}] + i\epsilon} - \delta_{\alpha\eta} \delta_{\tau\gamma} \frac{1}{N} \right\}$$

Amputated Green's function



$$G_{\alpha\gamma;\tau\eta}^{(4)}(x) = \frac{g^2}{2} \frac{g_1(x)}{P_0 - g^2 \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0, \vec{\omega}} \left[C_F + \frac{e^{i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{x}}}{2N} \right] + i\varepsilon} \left\{ \delta_{\alpha\gamma} \delta_{\tau\eta} \frac{g_2(x)}{P_0 - g^2 C_F \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0, \vec{\omega}} [1 - e^{i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{x}}] + i\varepsilon} - \delta_{\alpha\eta} \delta_{\tau\gamma} \frac{1}{N} \right\}$$

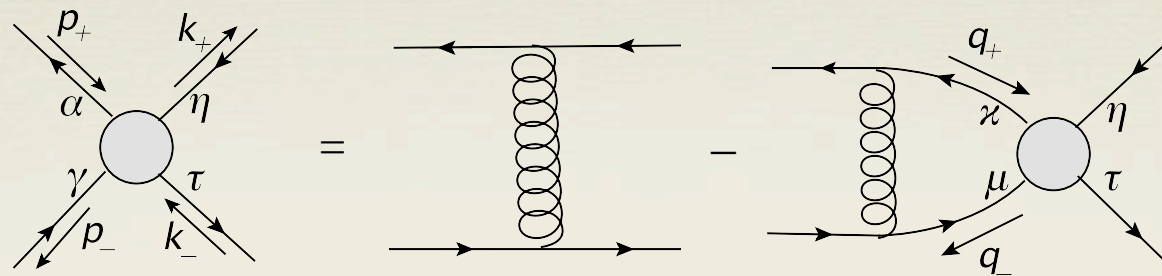
► **Poles:** ► bound state (infrared confining) energy

► temporal gluon propagator: $W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) \sim 1/\vec{\omega}^4$

$$P_{0 \text{ res}}(x) = \sigma |\vec{x}|$$

► total energy of the $\bar{q}q$ pair

Amputated Green's function



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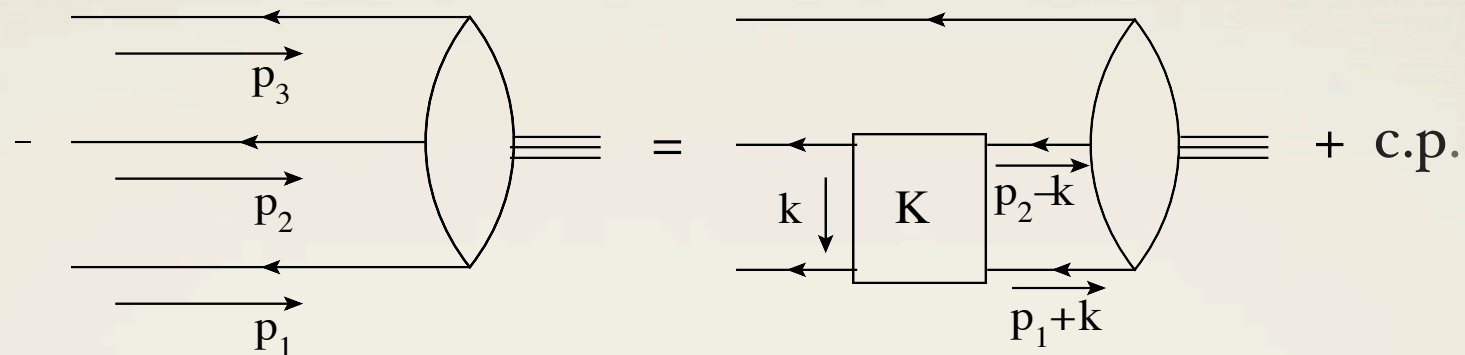
► total energy of the $\bar{q}q$ pair

► part of the normalization

► does not appear in the homogeneous BSE \rightarrow *tetraquarks?*

Baryons (Faddeev Equation)

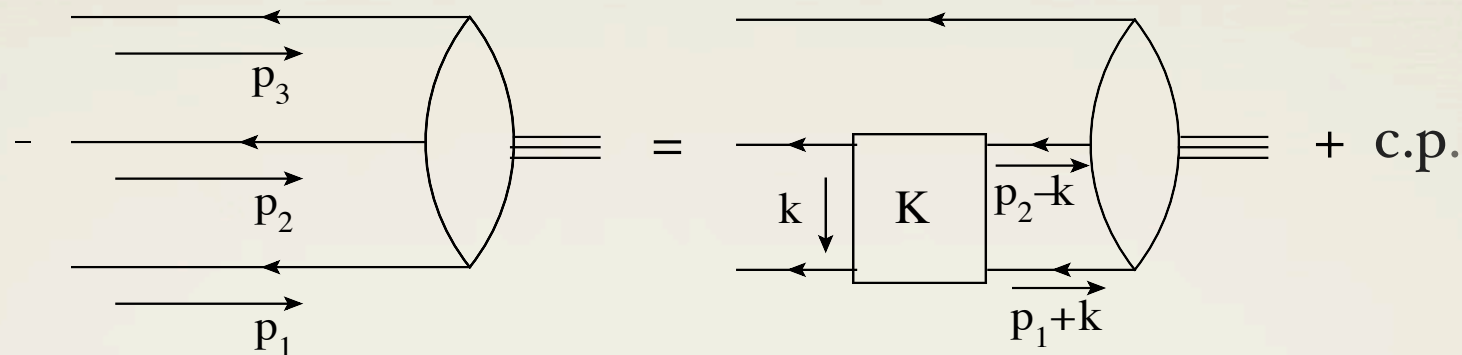
$$\Gamma(p_1, p_2, p_3) = - \int \vec{d}k K(k) W_{\bar{q}q}(p_1+k) W_{\bar{q}q}(p_2-k) \Gamma(p_1+k, p_2-k, p_3) + c.p.$$



► Ladder kernel, no assumption on baryon vertex $T_{\alpha\delta}^a T_{\beta\eta}^a \Psi_{\delta\eta\gamma} = C_B \Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$

Baryons (Faddeev Equation)

$$\Gamma(p_1, p_2, p_3) = - \int \vec{d}k K(k) W_{\bar{q}q}(p_1+k) W_{\bar{q}q}(p_2-k) \Gamma(p_1+k, p_2-k, p_3) + c.p.$$



▶ Ladder kernel, no assumption on baryon vertex $T_{\alpha\delta}^a T_{\beta\eta}^a \Psi_{\delta\eta\gamma} = C_B \Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$

▶ Total energy of qqq system:

(equal quark separations)

$$P_0 = 3m + \frac{3}{2} g^2 \int \vec{d}\vec{\omega} W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) \left[C_F - 2C_B e^{i\vec{\omega}\cdot\vec{r}} \right]$$

[C_F Casimir operator; $C_B, W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega})$ to be identified]

➡ infrared confining: $P_0 = \sigma |\vec{r}|$

▶ temporal gluon propagator: $W_{A_0}(\vec{\omega}) \sim 1/\vec{\omega}^4$

▶ only **color singlet** baryon states physically allowed: $C_F \equiv 2C_B$

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- ▶ Rainbow-ladder approximation to DS/BS/F equations exact
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- ▶ 4-pt Green's functions
 - ▶ exact analytic solution
 - ▶ disentangle physical (*confining*) and unphysical poles
- ▶ Future work:
 - ▶ include $O(1/m^2)$ terms
 - ▶ use off-shell information to calculate tetraquark states

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In progress: DSEs in condensed matter systems [**graphene**]