

Exotic and excited states from functional approaches

Christian S. Fischer

Justus Liebig Universität Gießen

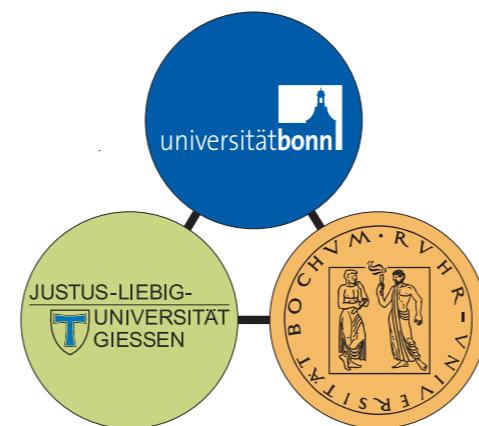
Eichmann, CF, Sanchis-Alepuz, submitted to PLB, [1607.05748]

Eichman, CF, Heupel, PLB, [1508.07178]

Review: Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer, CF, PPNP in press [1606.09602]



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



Baryons and Tetraquarks from Dyson-Schwinger equations

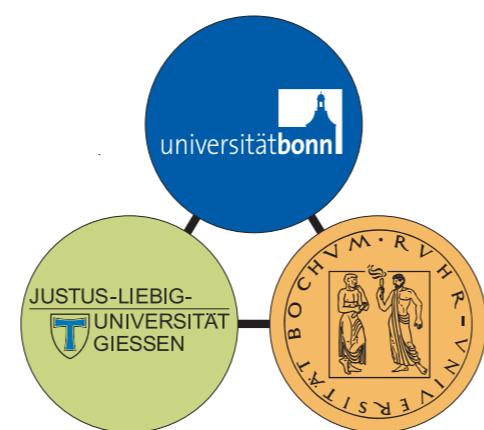
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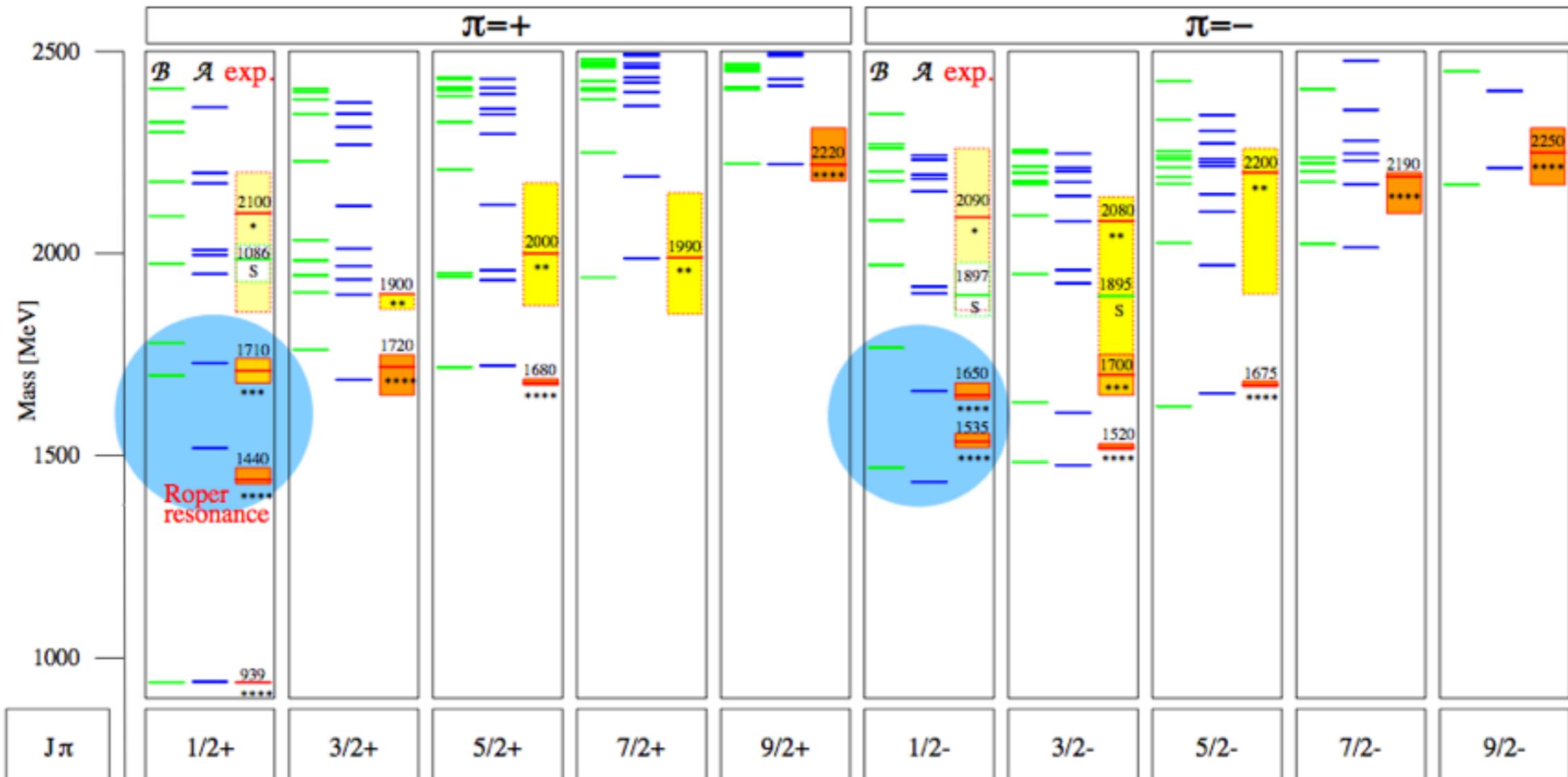
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Review: Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer, CF, PPNP in press [1606.09602]



Baryons: Quark model



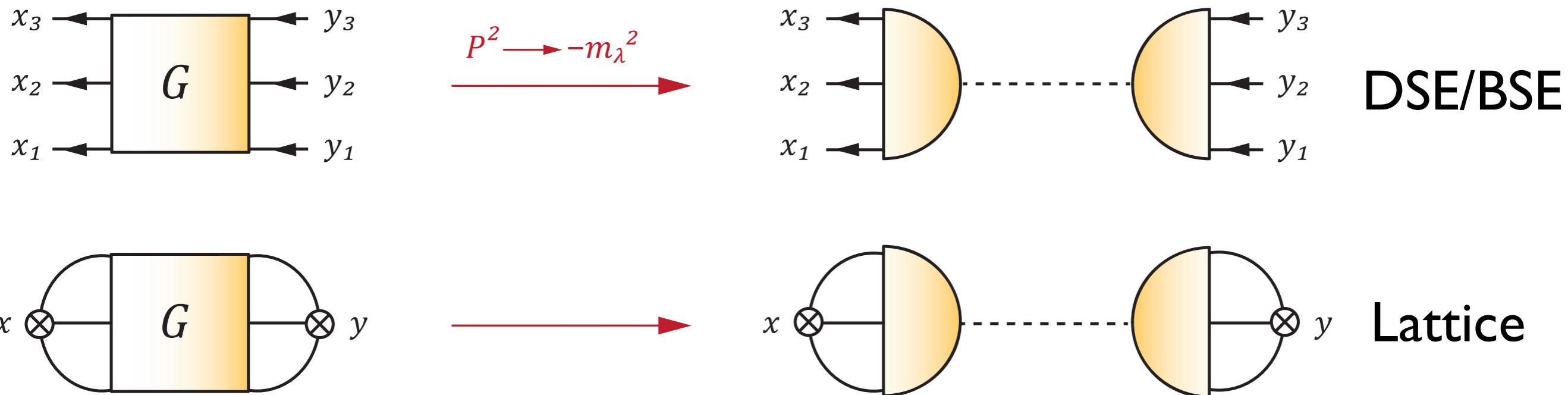
Loring, Metsch, Petry, EPJA 10 (2001) 395

- ‘missing resonances’ - three-body vs. quark-diquark
- level ordering:

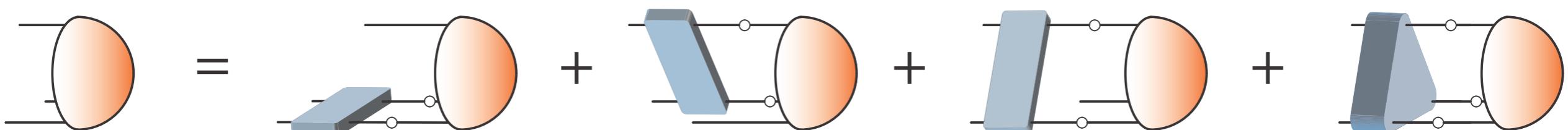
$$N \frac{1}{2}^\pm \text{ vs. } \Lambda \frac{1}{2}^\pm$$

→ Eichmann, A2

Extracting spectra from correlators



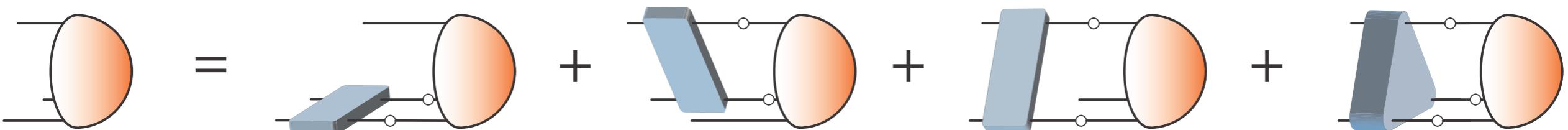
BSE for baryons (derived from equation of motion for G)



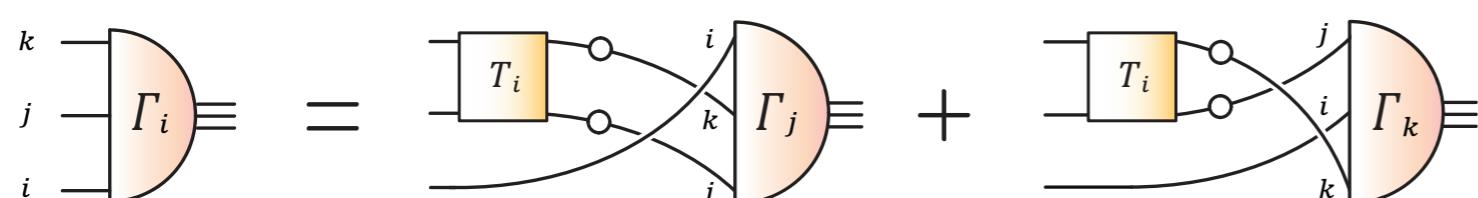
- exact equation for baryon ‘wave function’

Diquark-Quark approximation

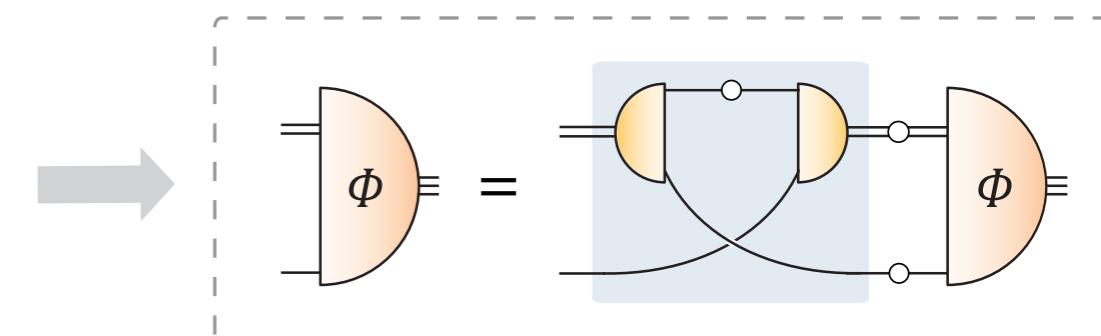
BSE for baryons (derived from equation of motion for G)



Faddeev equation (no three-body forces)

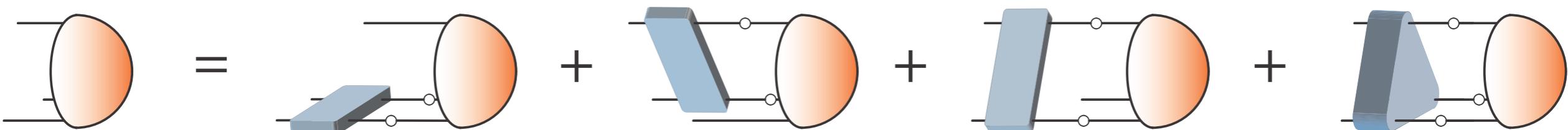


Diquark-quark

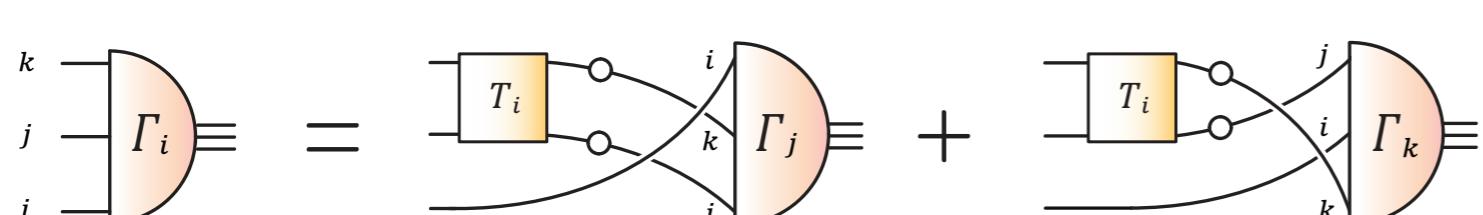


Diquark-Quark approximation

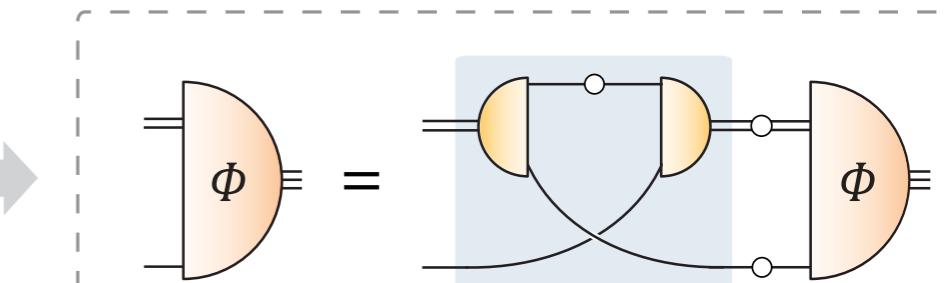
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Diquark-quark



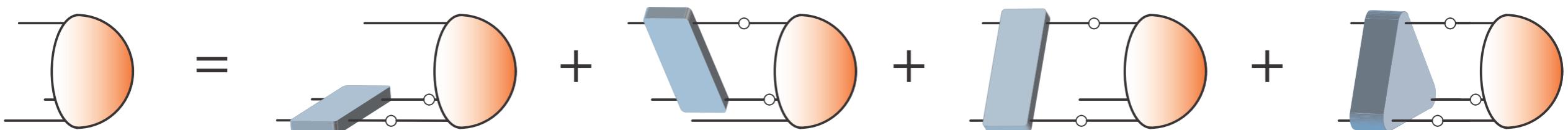
$$\text{---}^{-1} = \text{---}^{-1} + \text{---}$$

$$= \text{---}$$

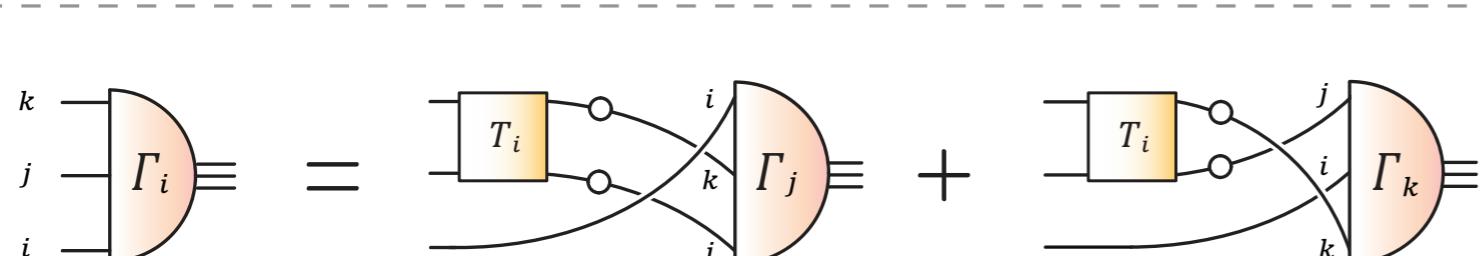
$$= \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---} + \text{---}$$

Diquark-Quark approximation

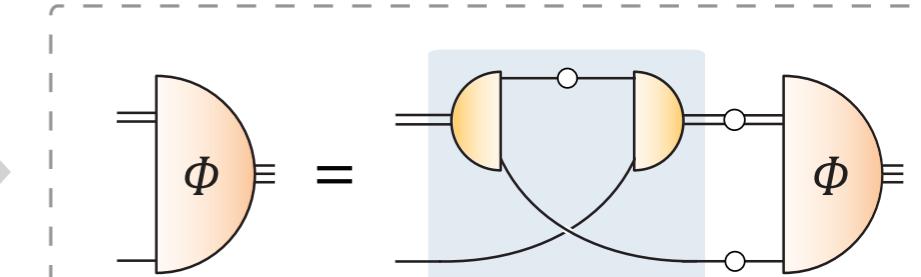
BSE for baryons (derived from equation of motion for G)



Faddeev equation (no three-body forces)



Diquark-quark



$$= -1 = -1 + \text{loop}$$

$$= =$$

$$= -1 = = + =$$

- Input: Non-perturbative quark, quark-gluon interaction (RL)

The diagram shows the non-perturbative quark-gluon interaction. It is represented as $= -1 = -1 + \text{loop}$. The quark loop $= -1$ is shown with a blue circle around the loop part. The quark-gluon interaction is shown as a quark line with a gluon loop attached to it.

$$\alpha(k^2) = \pi \eta^7 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) e^{-\eta^2 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)} + \alpha_{UV}(k^2)$$

DSE/Faddeev landscape

	Quark-diquark		Three-quark			
	Contact interaction	QCD-based model	DSE (RL)	RL	bRL	bRL + 3q
N, Δ masses	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	...
N, Δ em. FFs	✓	✓	✓	✓		
$N \rightarrow \Delta \gamma$	✓	✓	✓	...		
Roper	✓	✓		...		
$N \rightarrow N^* \gamma$	✓	✓		...		
$N^*(1535), \dots$	
$N \rightarrow N^* \gamma$		

Roberts et al

Oettel, Alkofer
Roberts, Bloch
Segovia et al.

Eichmann, Alkofer
Nicmorus, Krassnigg

Eichmann, Alkofer
Sanchis-Alepuz, CF

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF
Williams

Eichmann, N^* -Workshop, Trento 2015

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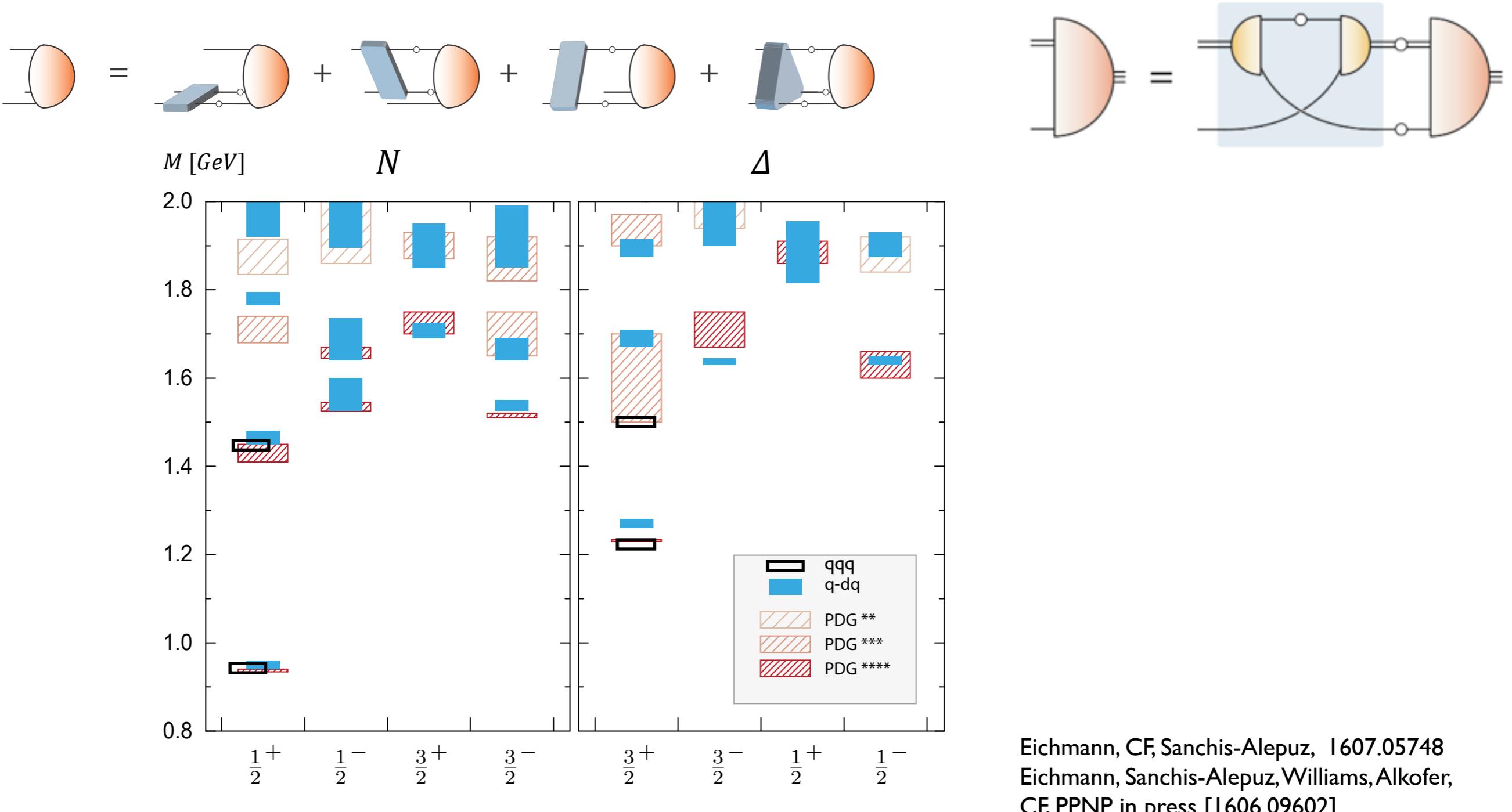
Eichmann, Alkofer
Sanchis-Alepuz, CF

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF
Williams

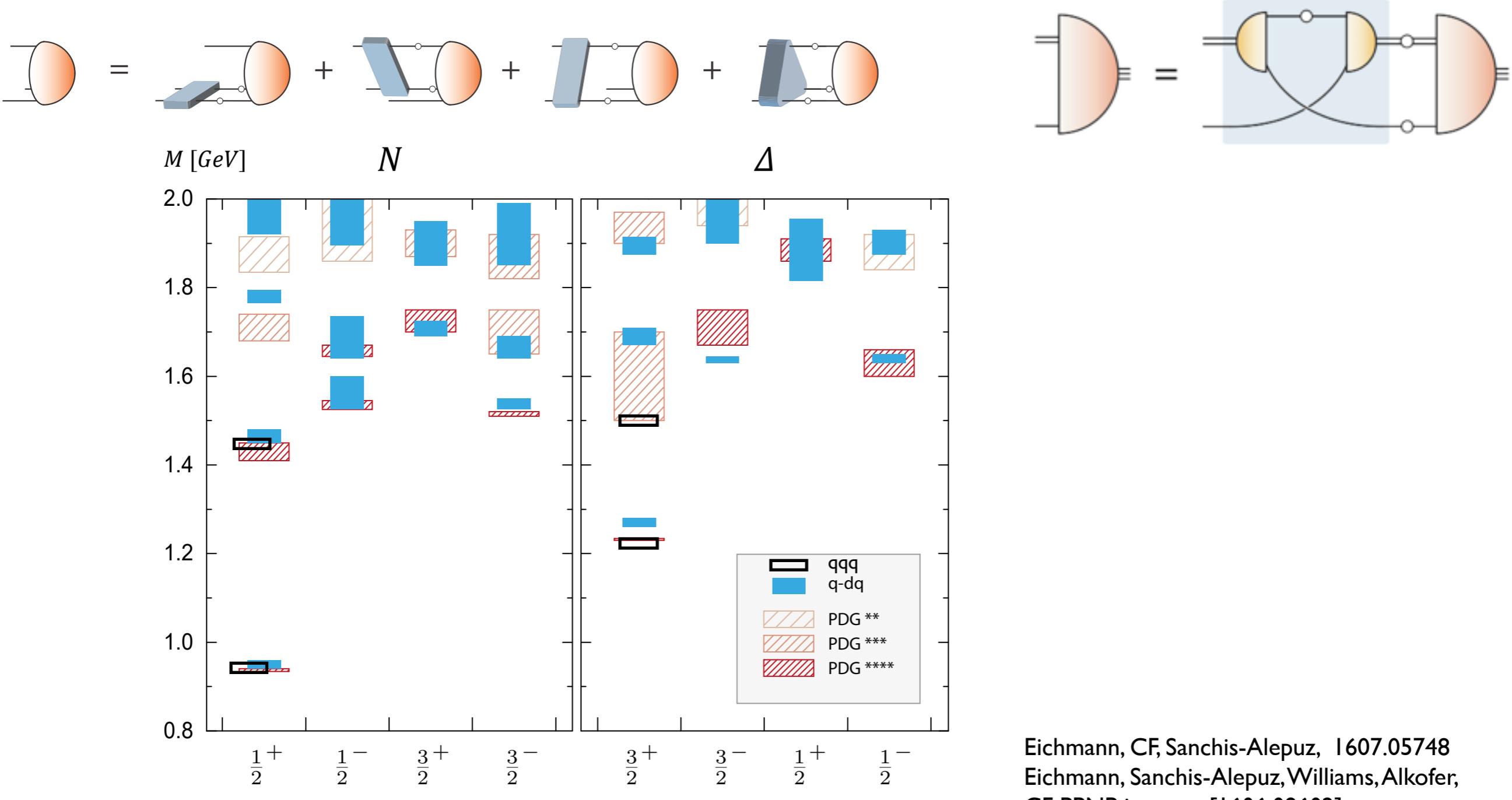
→ Williams, BI0

Eichmann, N^* -Workshop, Trento 2015

Light baryon spectrum



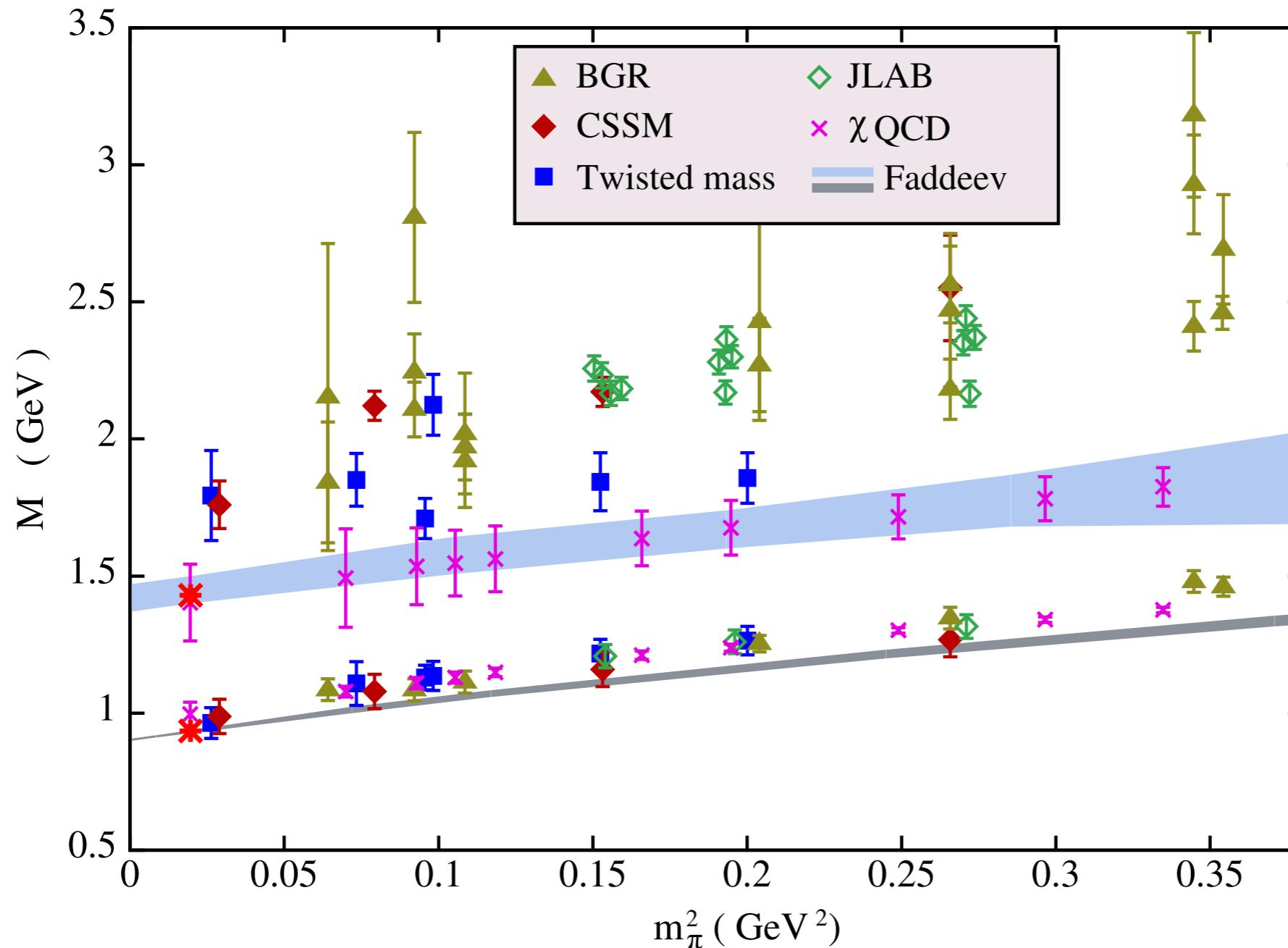
Light baryon spectrum



Eichmann, CF, Sanchis-Alepuz, 1607.05748
 Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer,
 CF, PPNP in press [1606.09602]

- Three-body and diquark-quark approach agree qualitatively
- Spectrum in one-to-one agreement with experiment
- Correct level ordering (wo. coupled channel effects) !

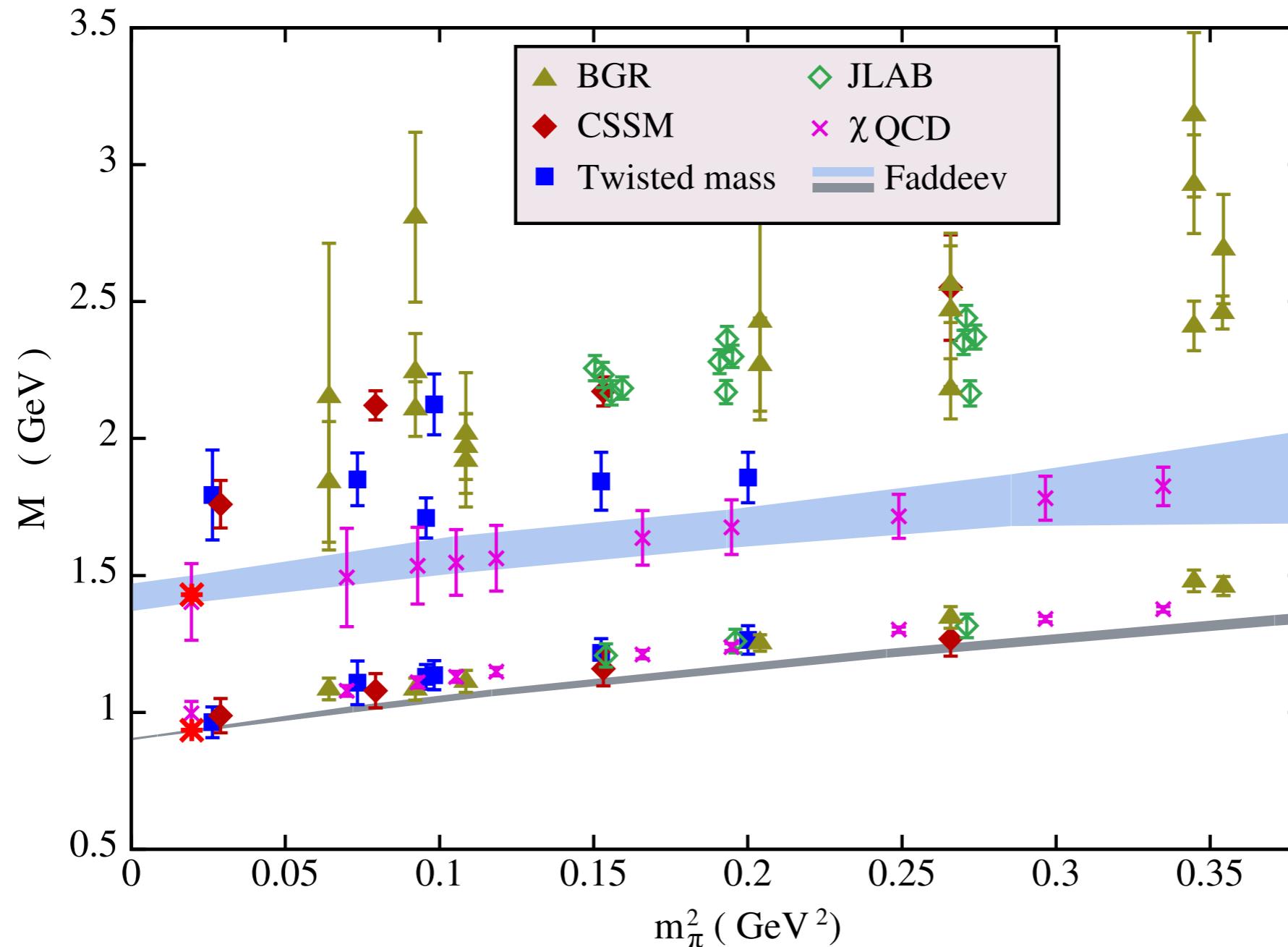
Mass evolution



Eichmann, CF, Sanchis-Alepuz, 1607.05748

Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer, CF, PPNP in press [1606.09602]

Mass evolution



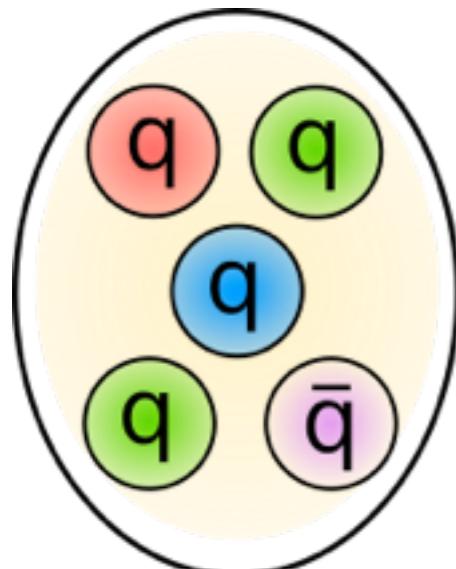
Eichmann, CF, Sanchis-Alepuz, 1607.05748

Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer, CF, PPNP in press [1606.09602]

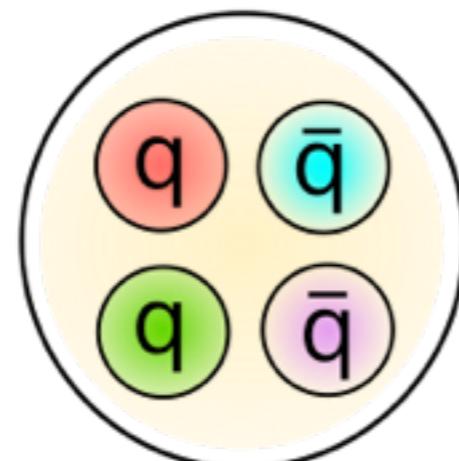
- Mass evolution as expected for three-body state...

Tetraquarks in the light meson sector

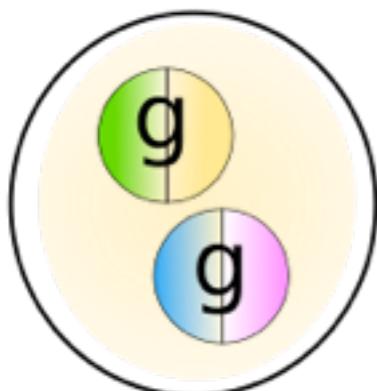
Light meson sector: scalars!



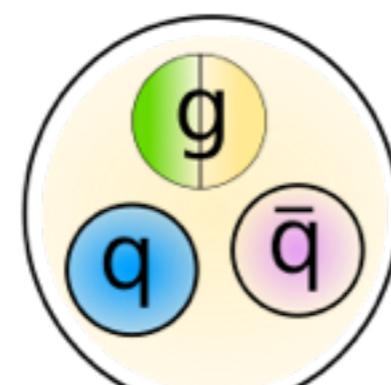
Pentaquark



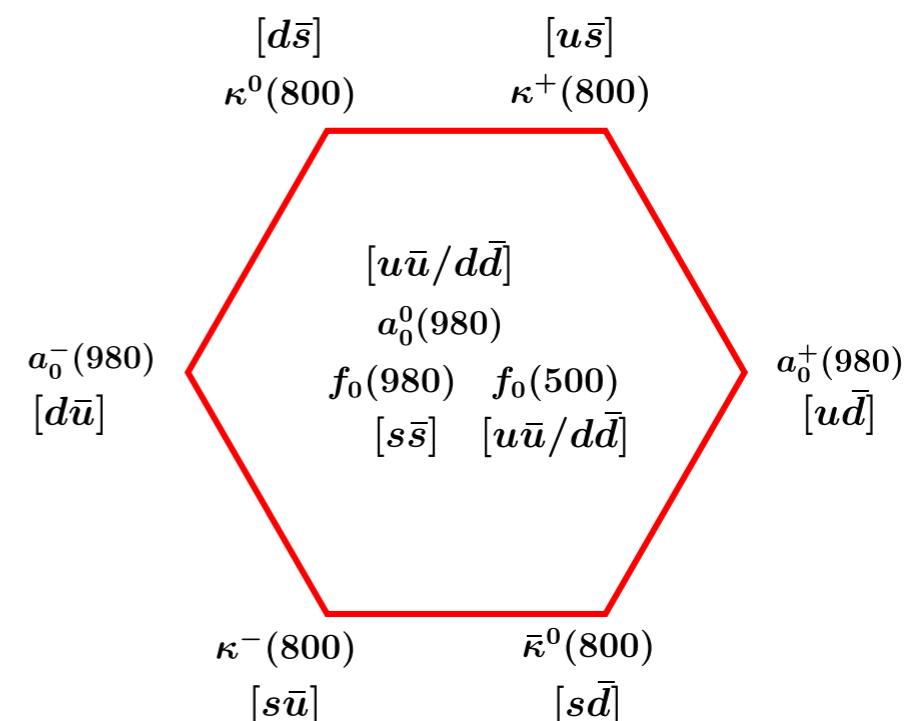
Tetraquark



Glueball



Hybrid

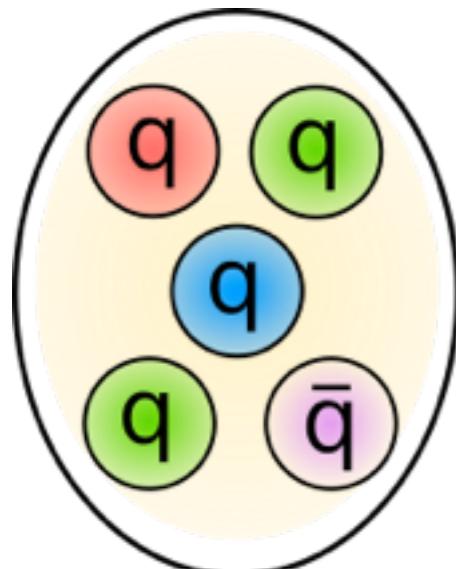


$$f_0(980) \rightarrow \pi\pi, K\bar{K}$$

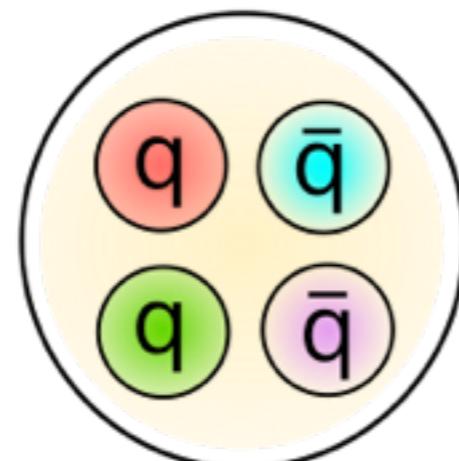
$$a_0(980) \rightarrow \pi\eta, K\bar{K}$$

Tetraquarks in the light meson sector

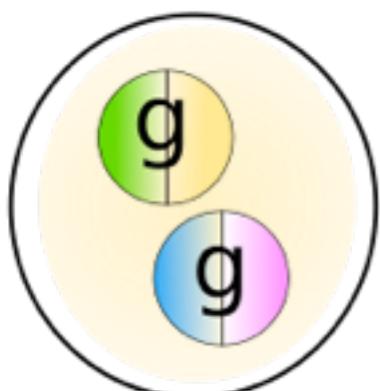
Light meson sector: scalars!



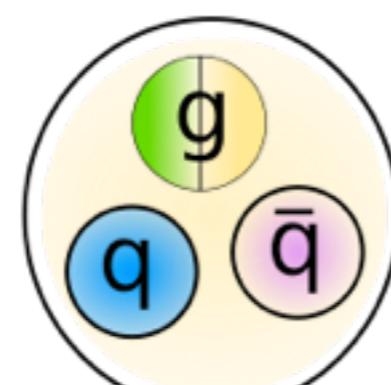
Pentaquark



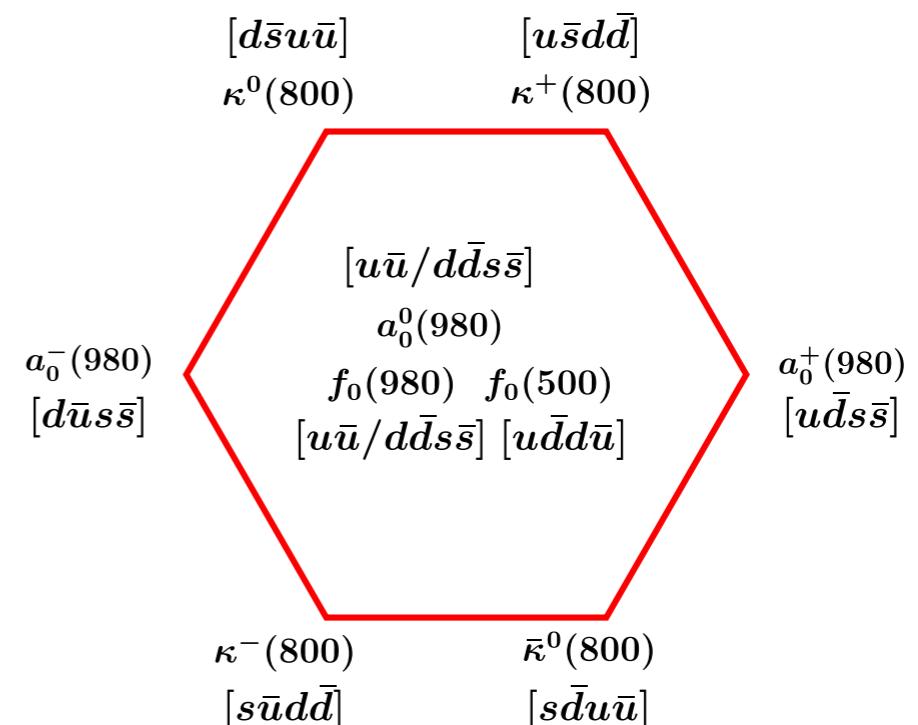
Tetraquark



Glueball



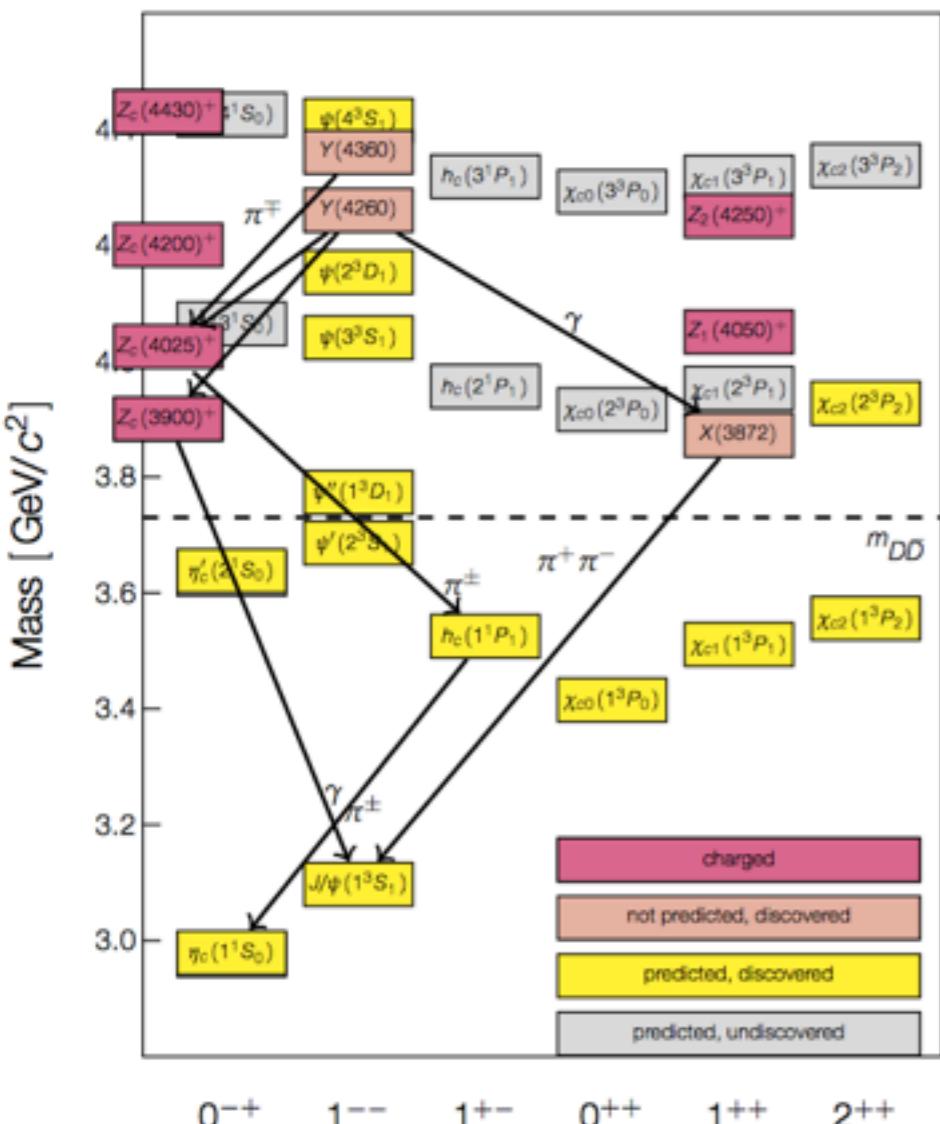
Hybrid



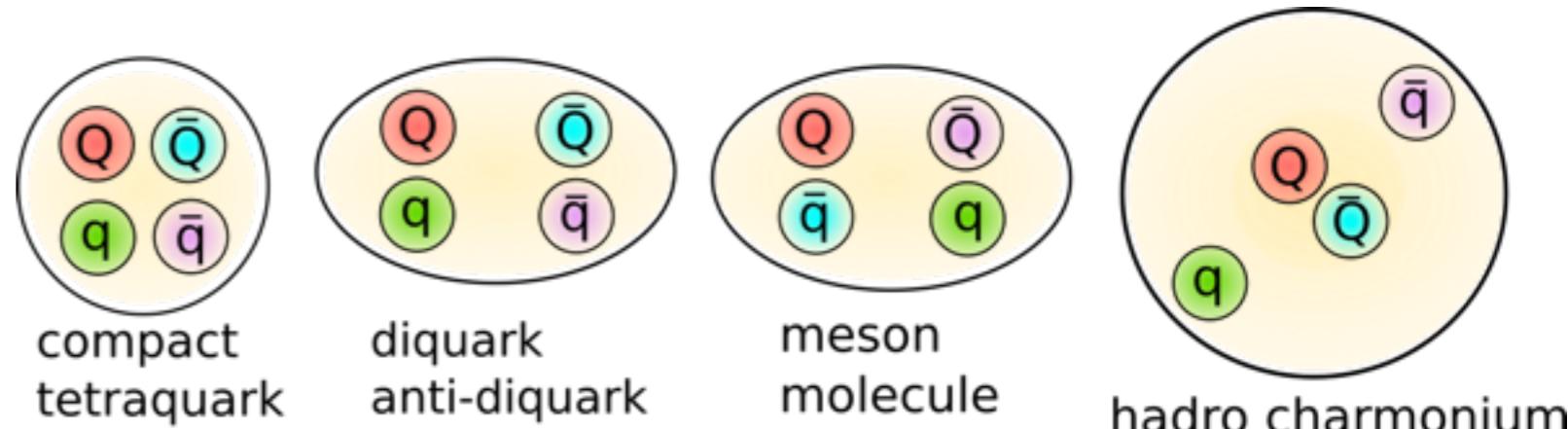
$$f_0(980) \rightarrow \pi\pi, K\bar{K}$$

$$a_0(980) \rightarrow \pi\eta, K\bar{K}$$

Tetraquark candidates in charmonium region



Internal structure ??



Wolfgang Grädl, BESIII, St Goar 2015

Related to details of underlying
QCD forces between quarks

Tetraquarks from the four-body interaction

Exact equation:

$$\text{Diagram} = \text{Diagram}_1 + \text{Diagram}_2 - \text{Diagram}_3 + \text{Diagram}_4 + \text{Diagram}_5 + \text{perm.}$$

Two-body interactions

Three- and four-body interactions

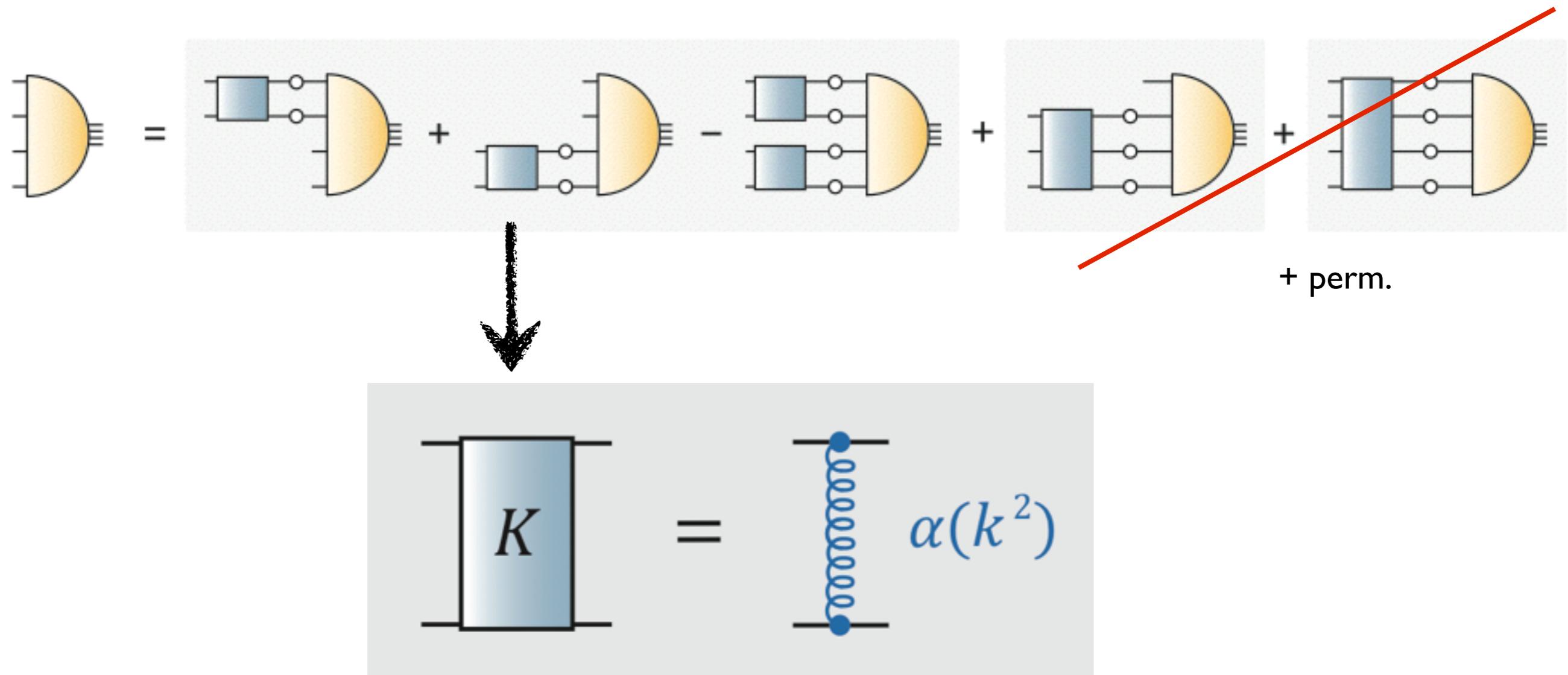
Kvinikhidze & Khvedelidze, Theor. Math. Phys. 90 (1992)

Heupel, Eichman, CF, PLB 718 (2012) 545-549

Eichman, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287

- Basic idea:
solve four-body equation without any assumption on internal clustering
- Key elements: quark propagator and interaction kernels

Solving the four-body equation



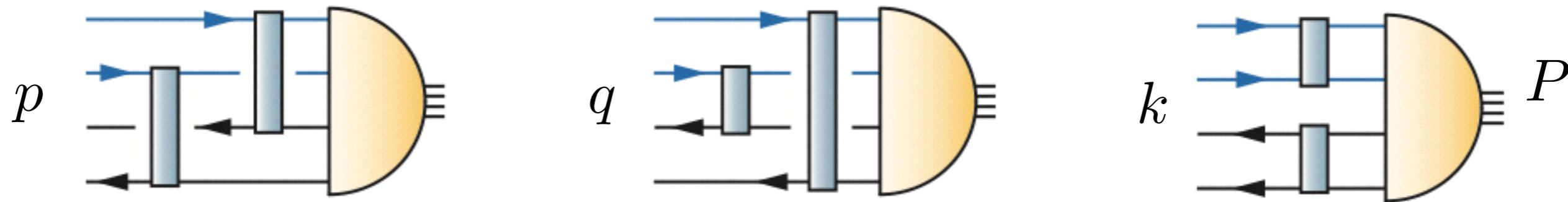
- Input: Non-perturbative quark, quark-gluon interaction

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

$$\alpha(k^2) = \pi \eta^7 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) e^{-\eta^2 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)} + \alpha_{UV}(k^2)$$

Structure of the amplitude

Scalar tetraquark:



$$\Gamma(P, p, q, k) = \sum_i f_i(s_1, \dots, s_9) \times \tau_i(P, p, q, k) \times \text{color} \times \text{flavor}$$

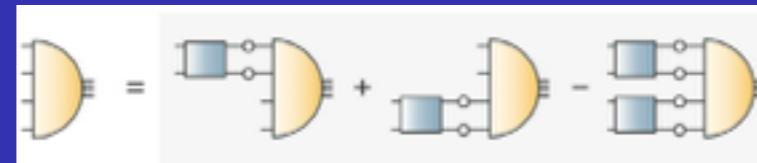
9 Lorentz scalars
(built from P, p, q, k)

256 tensor
structures
(scalar tetra)

$3 \otimes \bar{3}, 6 \otimes \bar{6}$ or
 $1 \otimes 1, 8 \otimes 8$

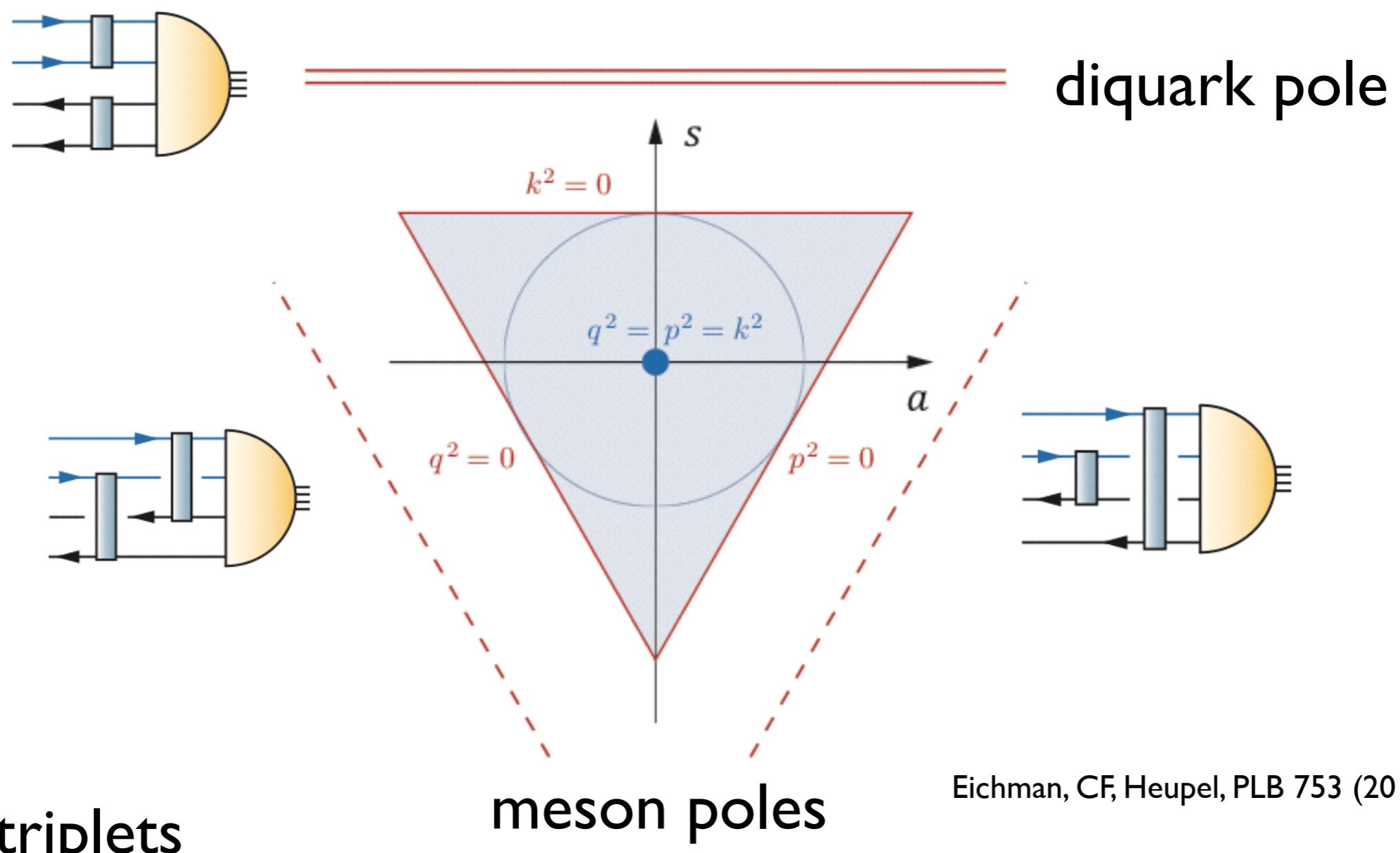
- good approximation: keep s-waves only; 16 tensor structures

Four-body equation:



Organise Dirac-Lorentz-tensors into multiplets of S4

- Singlet: $S_0 = (p^2 + q^2 + k^2)/4$, carries overall scale
- Doublet: $a = \sqrt{3}(q^2 - p^2)/(4S_0)$; $s = (p^2 + q^2 - 2k^2)/(4S_0)$

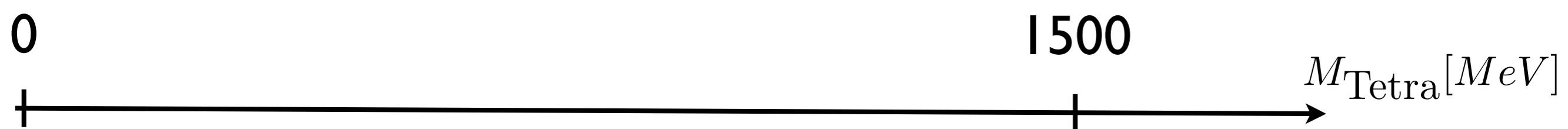


- Two triplets

Eichman, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287

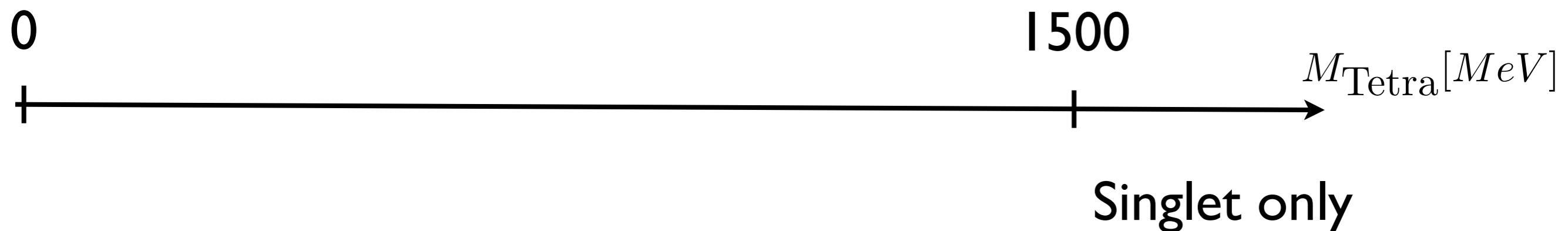
Bound state masses

- Different levels of approximations:



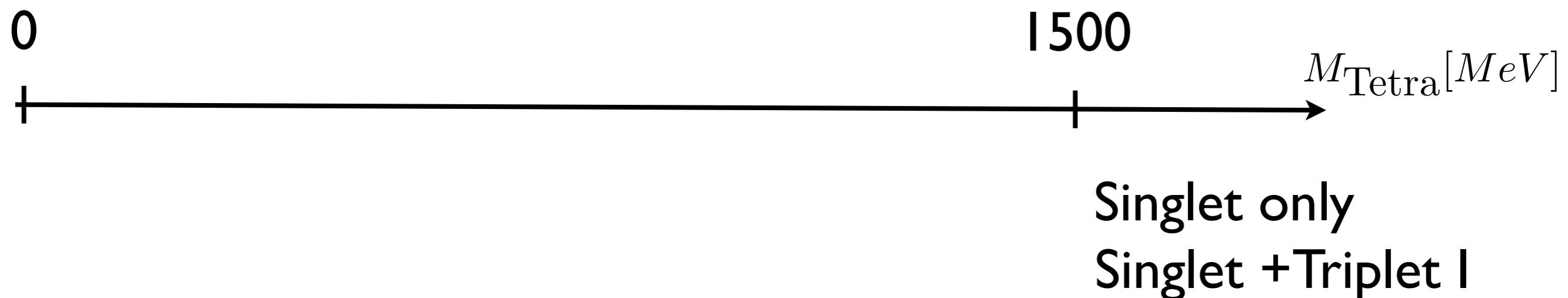
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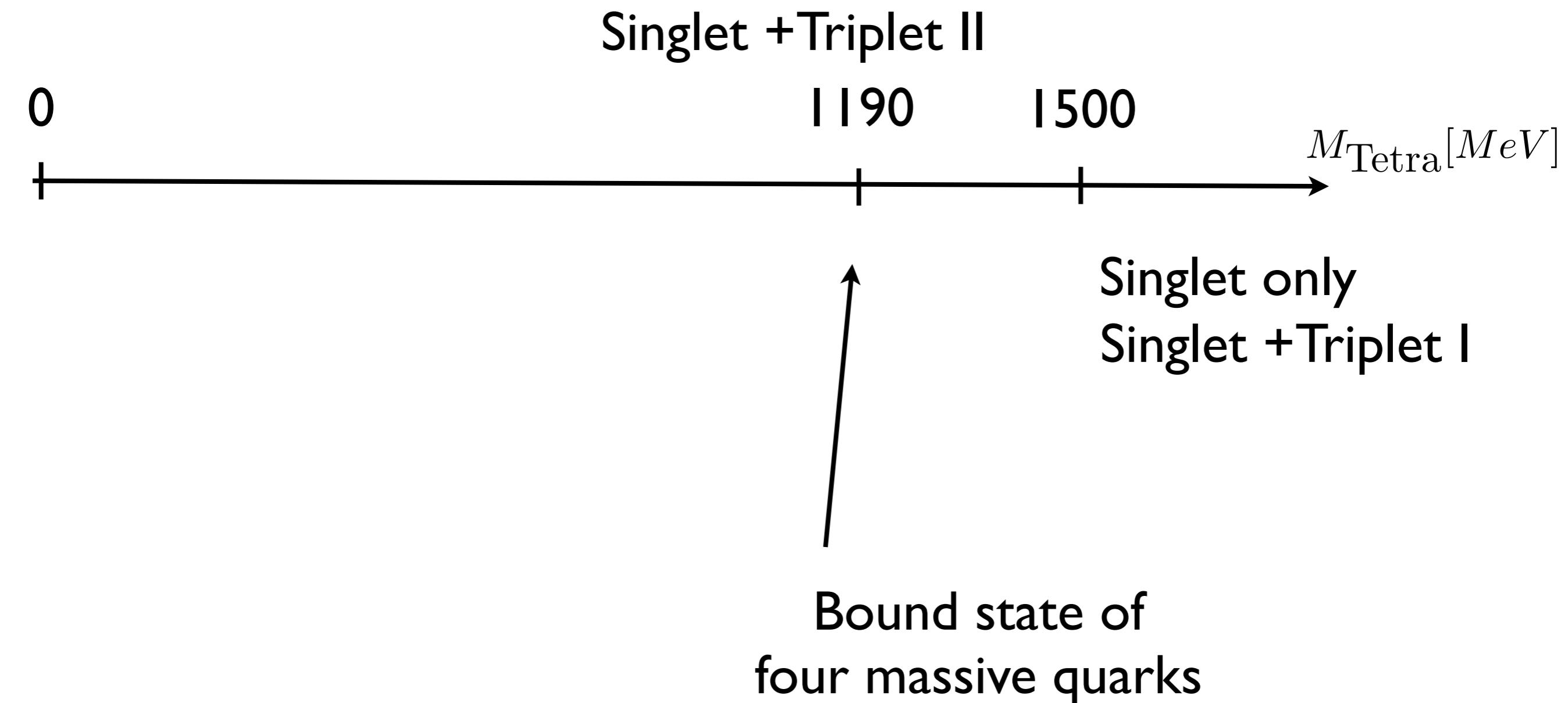
Bound state masses

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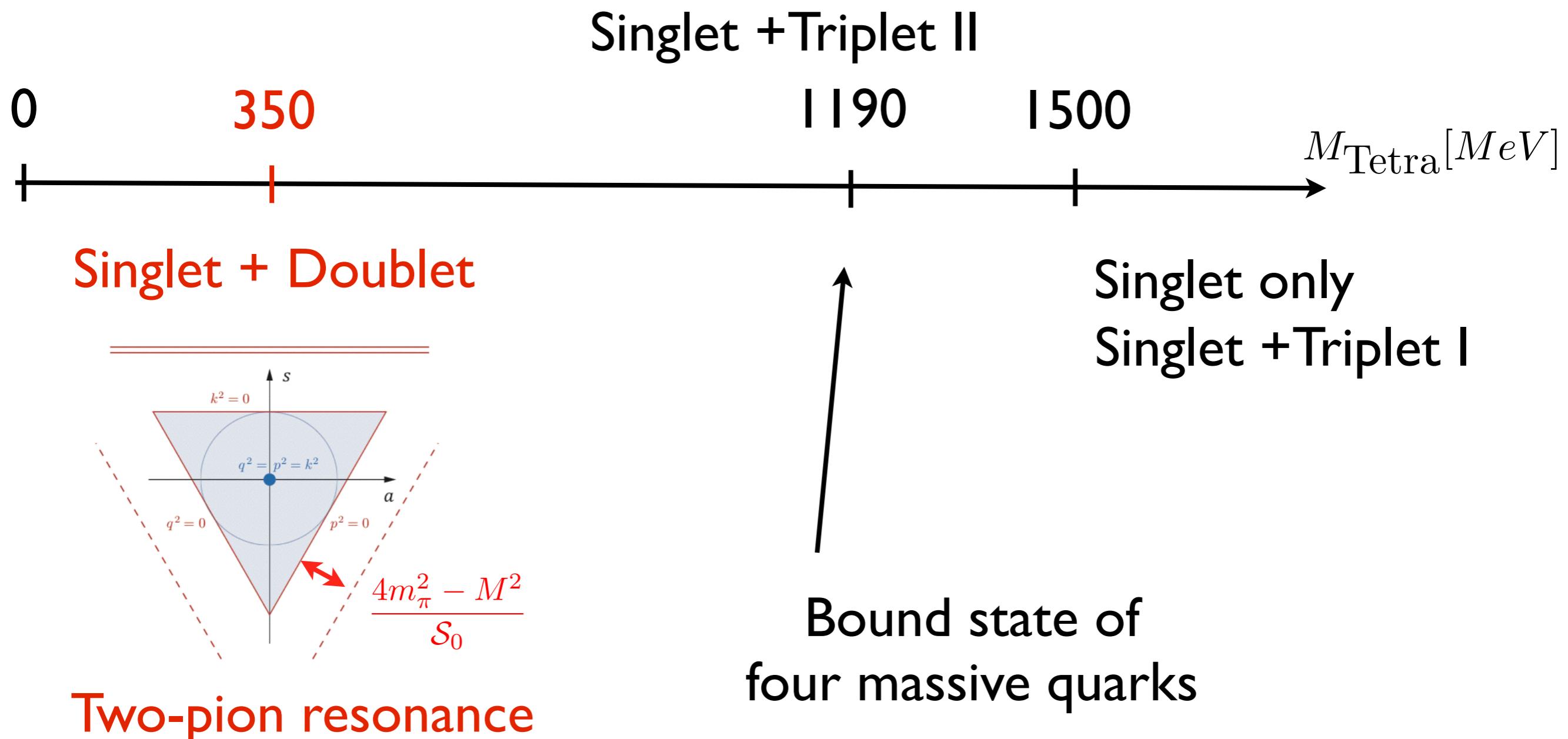
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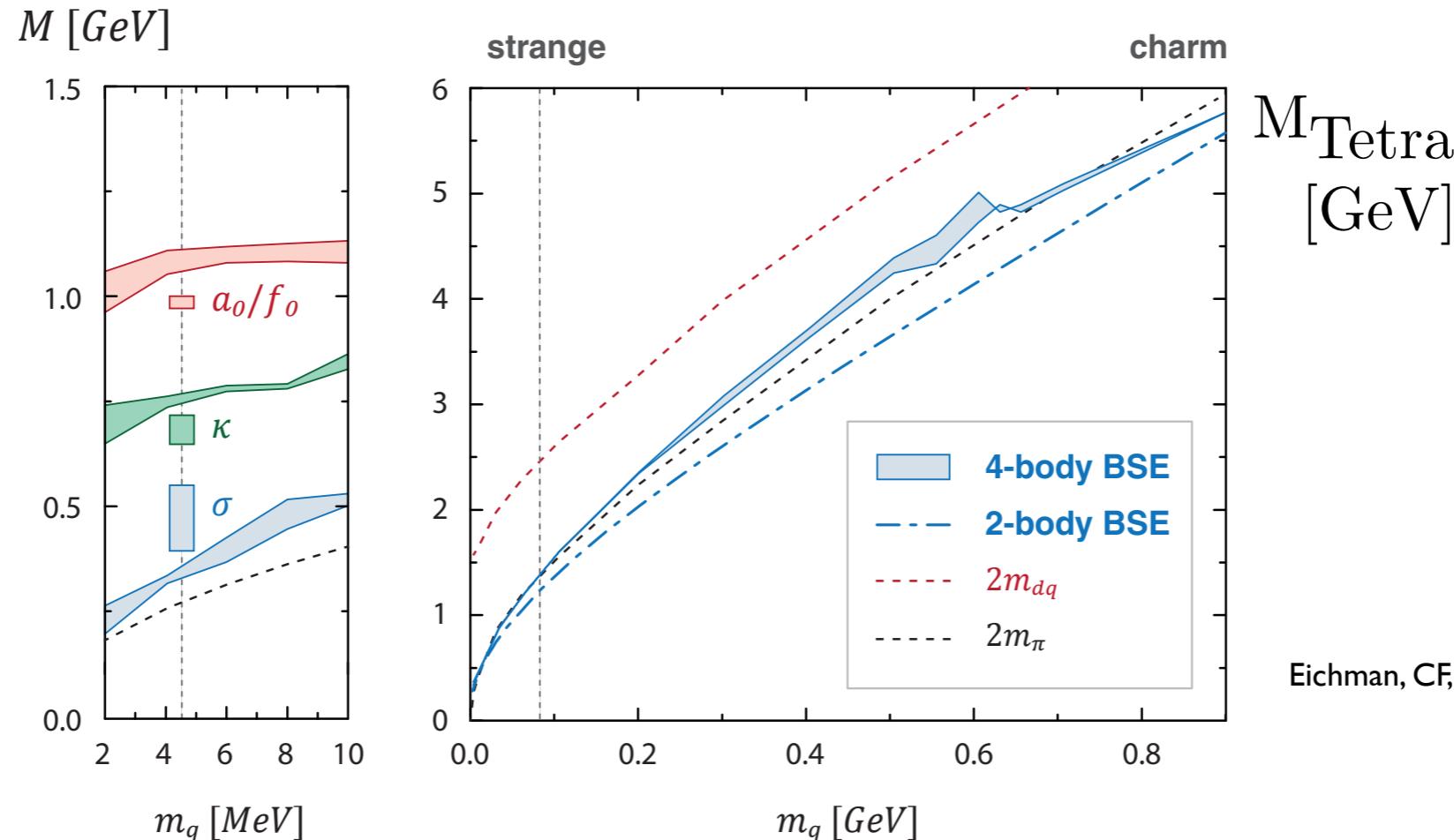


Bound state masses

- Different levels of approximations:



Mass evolution of tetraquark



Eichman, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287

- Resonance becomes bound state for large m_q
- Dynamical decision: **meson clusters, not diquarks**

● Results: $m_\sigma \sim 350$ MeV

$$m_\kappa \sim 750 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{a_0, f_0} \sim 1080 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{ss\bar{s}\bar{s}} \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}$$

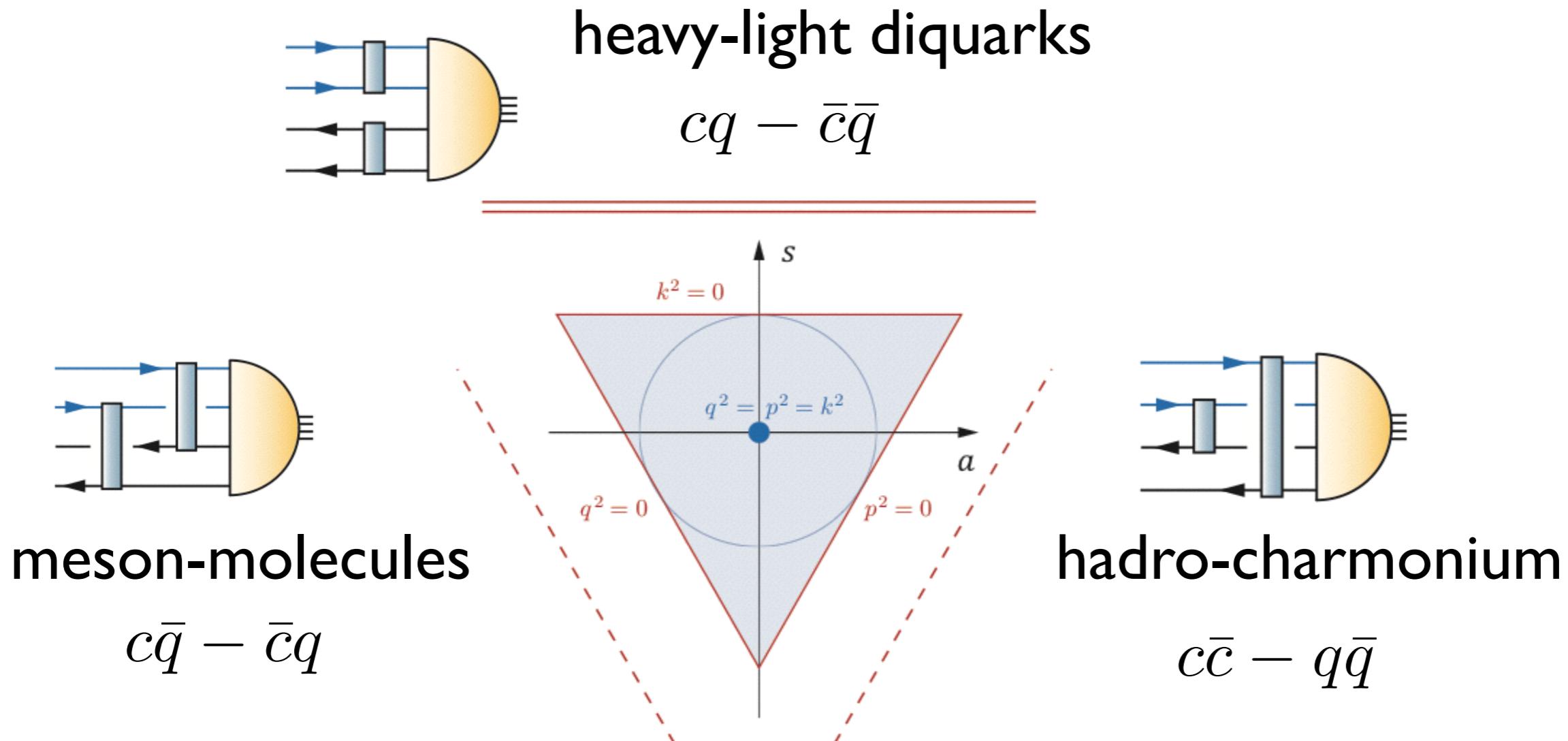
$$m_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}} \sim 5.7 \text{ GeV}$$

qualitatively similar to two-body framework

Heupel, Eichman, CF, PLB 718 (2012) 545-549

Outlook: heavy-light systems

Dynamical situation in S4-doublet:



Dynamical decision of most important clustering!

Summary and outlook

Summary

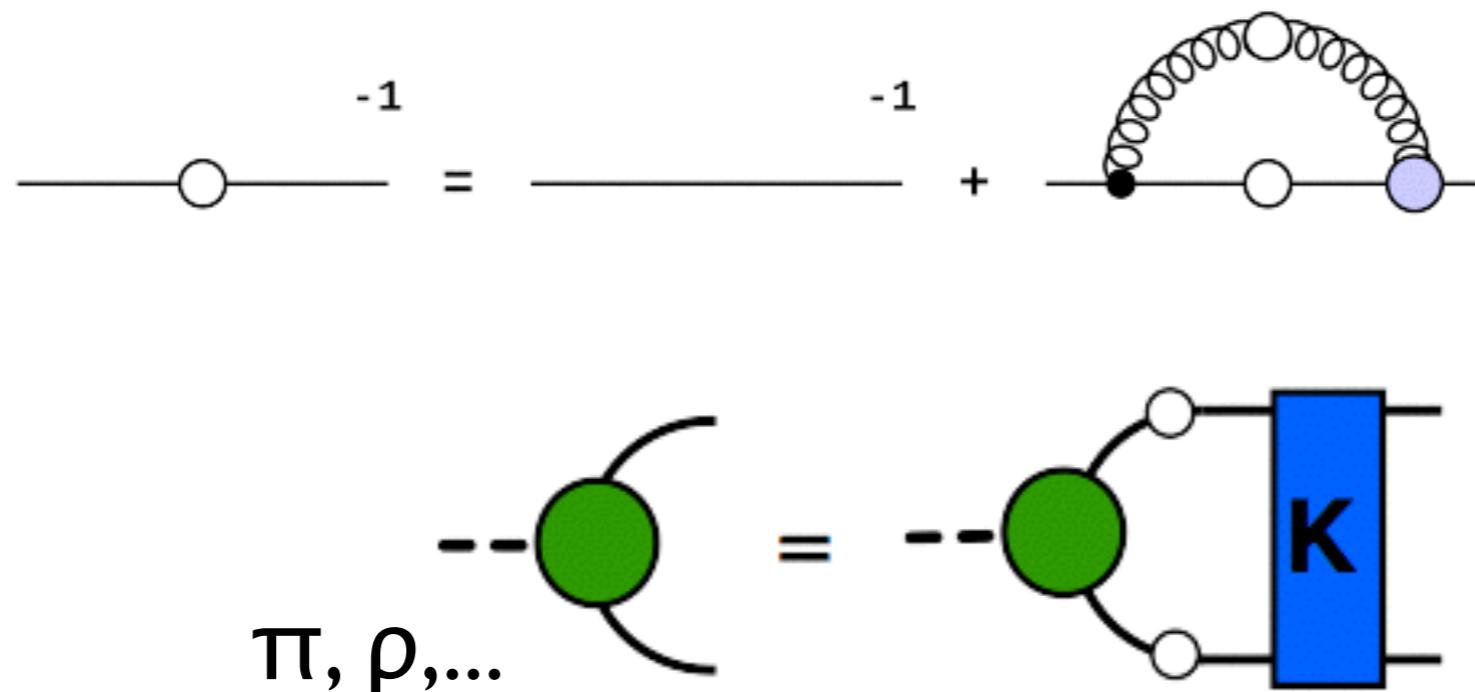
- Baryon spectrum: good agreement with experiment!
- Three-body vs diquark-quark: fair agreement
- Tetraquarks dominated by internal meson-meson configurations
- Dynamical description of σ as $\pi\text{-}\pi$ resonance

Outlook

- Baryons: strange sector
- Baryons: transition form factors
- Tetraquarks: explore heavy-light systems

Backup Slides

Strategy II: Beyond rainbow ladder

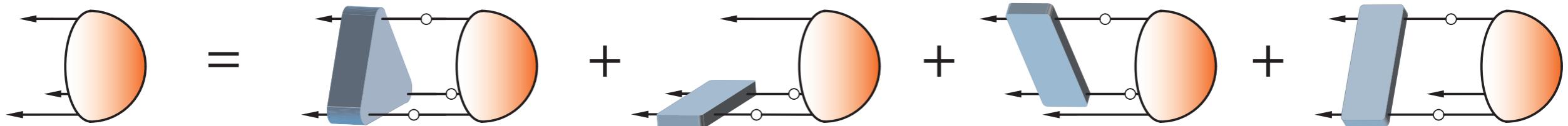
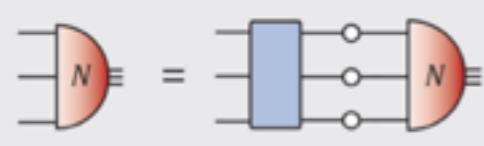


Recent improvements beyond rainbow-ladder:

- treat Yang-Mills sector explicitly CF, Watson, Cassing, PRD 72 (2005)
- include gauge effects in vertex Chang, Roberts, PRL 103 (2009)
Heupel, Goecke, CF, EPJA 50 (2014)
- anomalous quark magnetic moment Chang, Liu, Roberts, PRL 106 (2011)
- include gluon self-interaction effects CF, Williams, PRL 103 (2009)
- include pion cloud effects CF, Nickel, Wambach PRD 76 (2007)

Faddeev - equation

Faddeev
equation:



- irreducible three-body forces

Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, work in progress...

- two-body interactions:

- non-perturbative gluon exchange

Eichmann, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus, PRL 104 (2010)

- meson exchange

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, Kubrak, PLB 733 (2014)

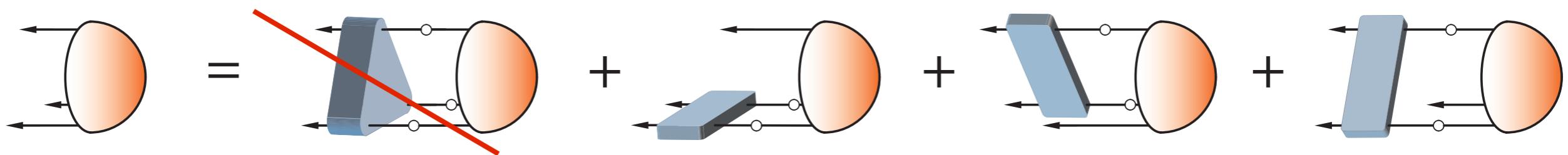
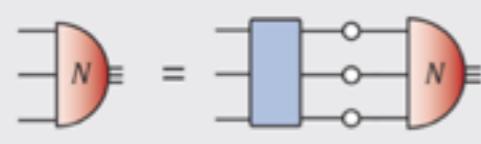
- two-body forces beyond one-particle exchange

Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, PLB 749 (2015) 592

- numerically expensive but manageable !

Faddeev - equation

Faddeev
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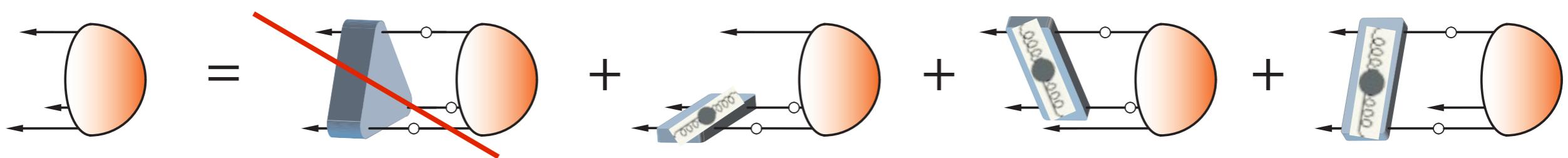
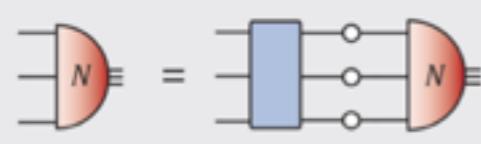
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Faddeev - equation

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Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, PLB 749 (2015) 592

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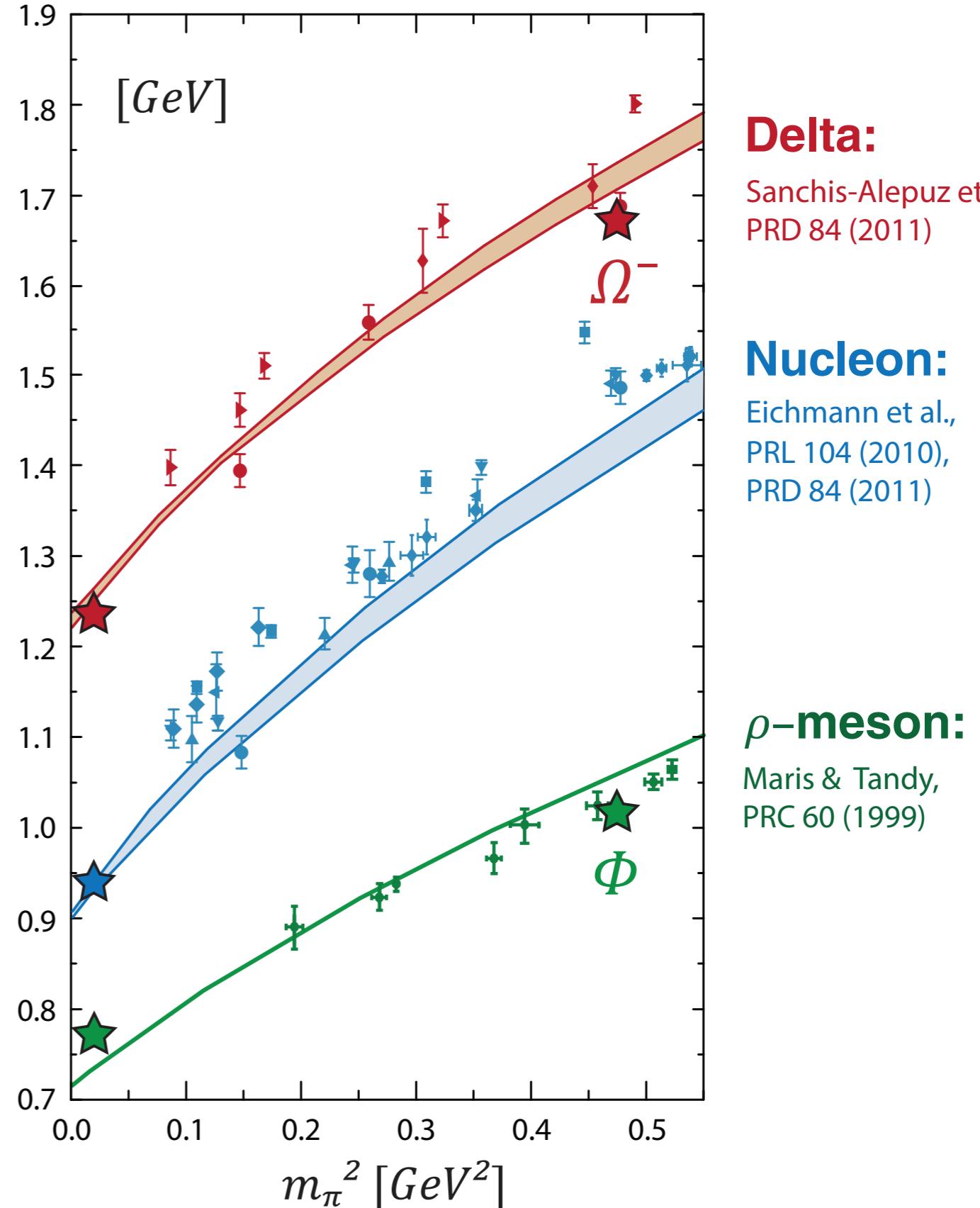
Baryon masses - gluon exchange only

- first covariant three-body calculations !
- gross modo: consistent description of mesons and baryons
- wave functions contain sizable p-wave contributions

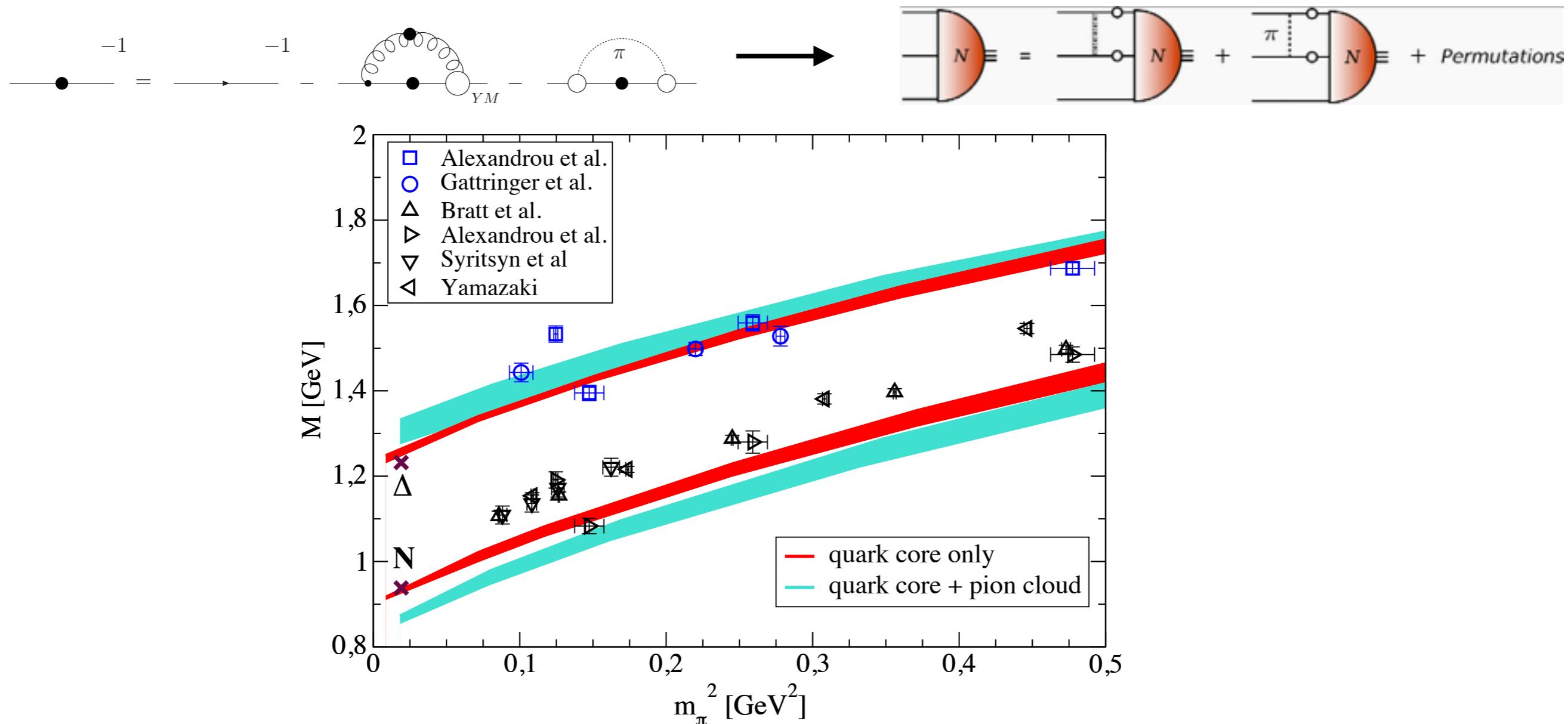
Eichmann, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus, PRL 104 (2010)

Eichmann, PRD 84 (2011)

Sanchis-Alepuz , Eichmann, Villalba-Chavez, Alkofer, PRD (2012)



Baryon masses- including pion cloud



Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, Kubrak, PLB 733 (2014) [1401.3183]

- fix Λ by f_π , vary η s.t. f_π still ok
- effects of the order of 50-100 MeV
- missing: gluon self-interaction effects

$$\alpha(k^2) = \pi \eta^7 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) e^{-\eta^2 \left(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)} + \alpha_{UV}(k^2)$$

Pion cloud effects in baryons: structure

	Nucleon			Delta			
	s-wave	p-wave	d-wave	s-wave	p-wave	d-wave	f-wave
quark core	75	24	1	61	31	7	0,2
quark core plus pion cloud	75	24	1	60	31	8	0,2

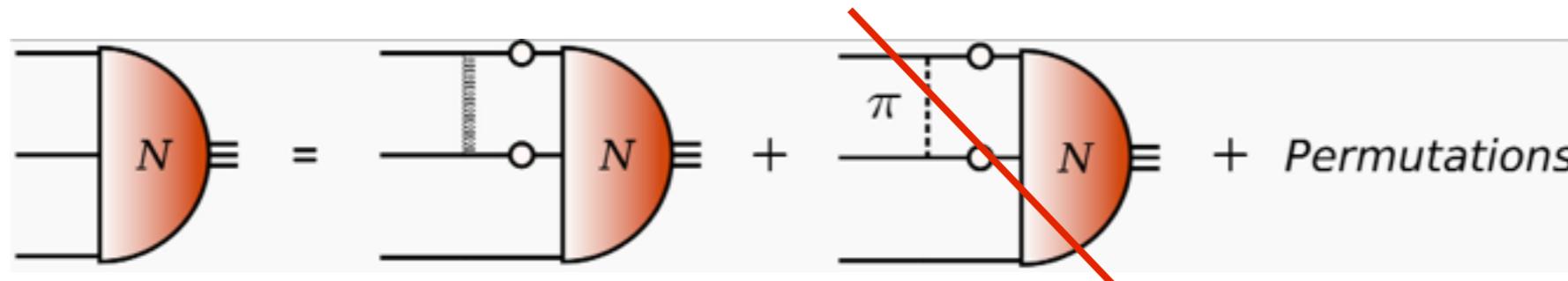
$$\sigma_{\pi N} = 30(3) \text{ MeV} \quad (\text{quark core only})$$

$$\sigma_{\pi N} = 31(3) \text{ MeV} \quad (\text{quark core + pion cloud})$$

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, Kubrak, PLB 733 (2014) [1401.3183]

- pion cloud does not change shape of nucleon: **uniform skin**
- sigma-term probably too small...

Octet-Decuplet-states



Rainbow-ladder result (flavour independent):

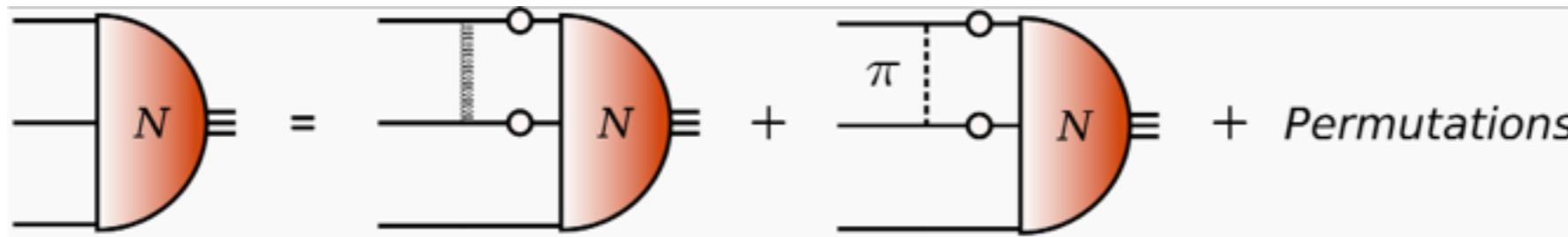
$1/2^+$	N	Σ	Λ	Ξ
Faddeev	0.930 (3)	1.073 (1)	1.073 (1)	1.235 (5)
Experiment	0.938	1.189	1.116	1.315
Relative difference	< 1 %	10 %	4 %	6 %

$3/2^+$	Δ	Σ^*	Ξ^*	Ω
Faddeev	1.21 (2)	1.33 (2)	1.47 (3)	1.65 (4)
Experiment	1.232 (1)	1.385 (2)	1.533 (2)	1.672
Relative difference	2 %	4 %	4 %	1 %

- reasonable, but no Σ - Λ -splitting

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, PRD, 90 (2014) 9

Octett-Decuplett-states



Include pion cloud effects:

RL (flavour indep.):

RL (flavour dep.):

RL + pion cloud:

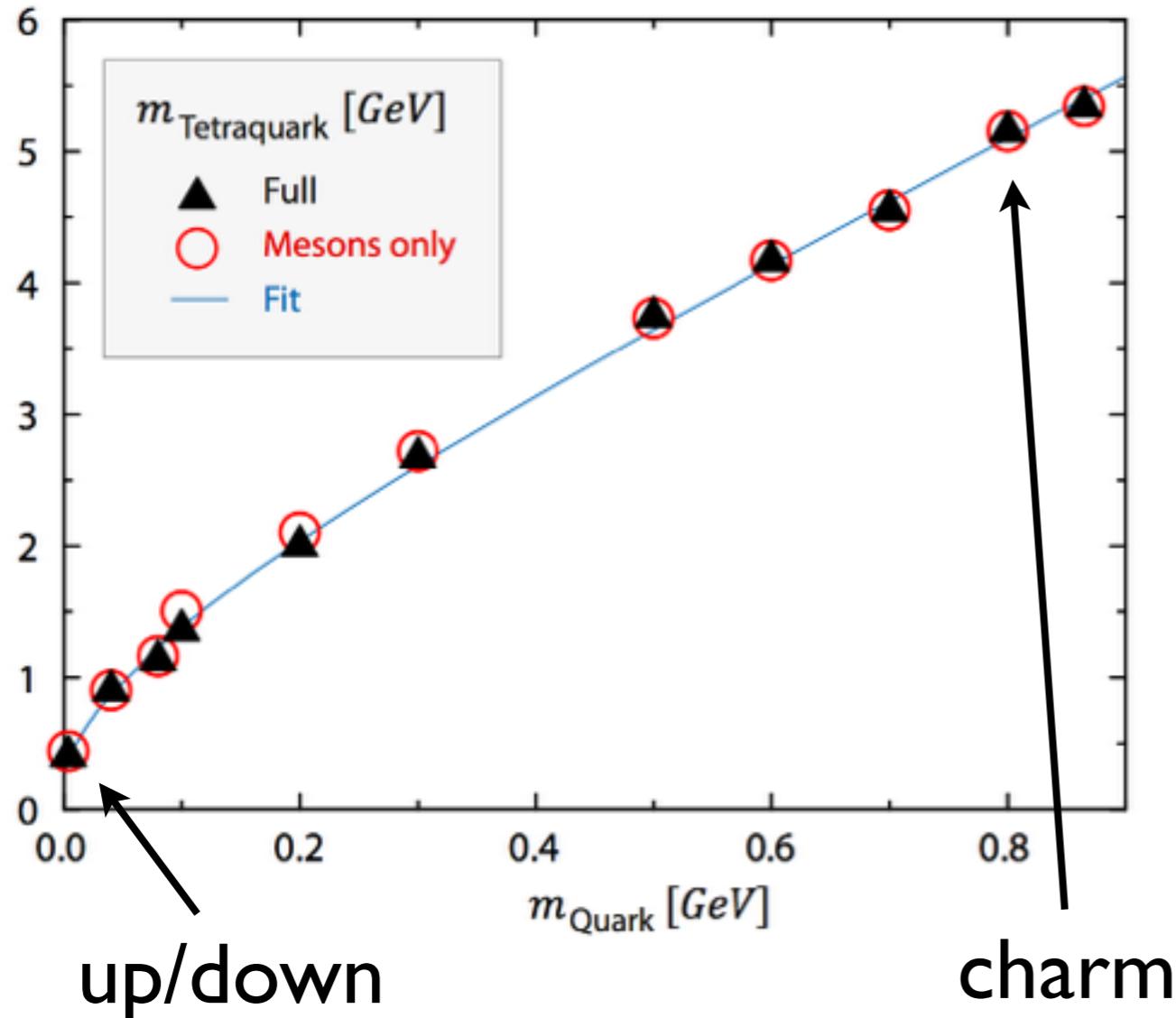
Exp.

	Λ	Σ	Ξ
RL (flavour indep.):	1.073 (1)	1.073 (1)	1.235 (5)
RL (flavour dep.):	1.070 (10)	1.070 (10)	1.220 (10)
RL + pion cloud:	1.161 (7)	1.164 (9)	
Exp.	1.116	1.189	1.315

- small Σ - Λ -splitting
- correct sign
- need kaon cloud as well...

Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, PRD, 90 (2014) 9

Results: scalar tetraquarks



- Pion-Pion-contribution dominates ! } $f_0(500)$
- $m(0^{++}) = 403 \text{ MeV}$

see also Caprini, Colangelo and Leutwyler, PRL. 96 (2006) 132001
Parganlija, Kovacs, Wolf, Giacosa and Rischke, PRD 87 (2013) 014011

- Narrow scalar cccc : $m(0^{++}) = 5.3 \pm (0.5) \text{ GeV}$