

Light Cone 2021

Doubly Heavy Tetraquarks in a Non-Relativistic Quark Model

Sungsik Noh, Woosung Park, Su Houn Lee, Doubly heavy tetraquarks in a nonrelativistic quark model with a complete set of harmonic oscillator bases, Phys. Rev. D 103, 114009 (2021)

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Outline

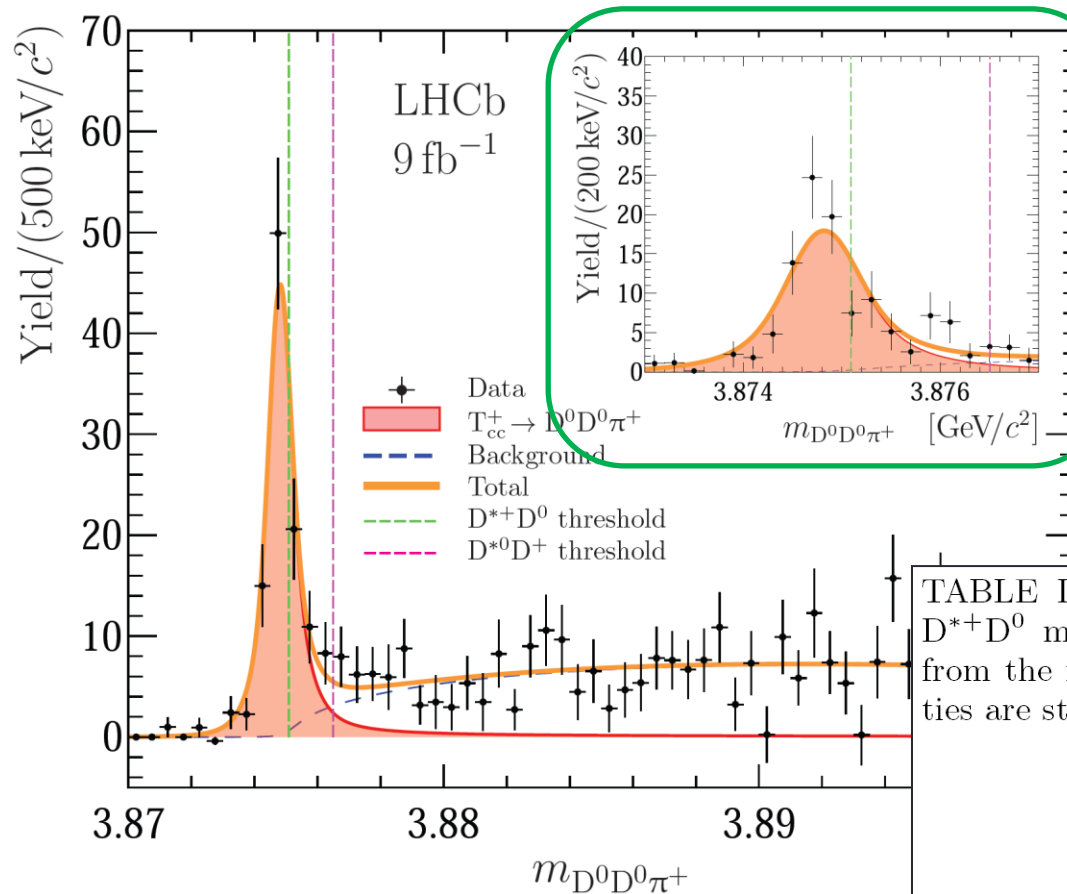
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- Formalism
 - Hamiltonian
 - Spatial Wave Function

- Result & Analysis
 - Contributions from Angular Momentum Bases
 - Size and Structure of T_{cc}
 - Comparison with Discovery of T_{cc} at LHCb

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Motivation



$T_{cc}(ud\bar{c}\bar{c})$ with $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$

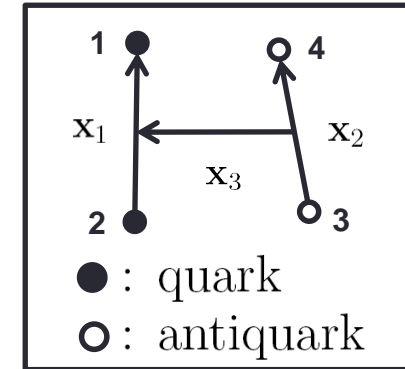


TABLE I. Signal yield, N , Breit-Wigner mass relative to $D^{*+}D^0$ mass threshold, δm_{BW} , and width, Γ_{BW} , obtained from the fit to the $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass spectrum. The uncertainties are statistical only.

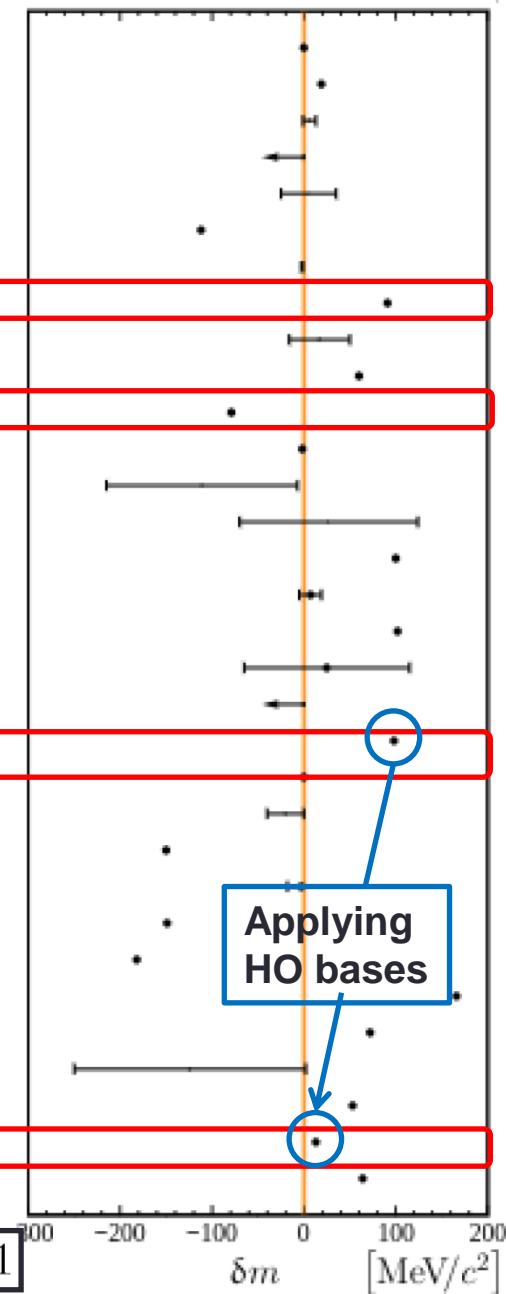
Parameter	Value
N	117 ± 16
δm_{BW}	$-273 \pm 61 \text{ keV}/c^2$
Γ_{BW}	$410 \pm 165 \text{ keV}$

Figure 1: The $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass distribution. The $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$ mass distribution where the contribution of the non- D^0 background has been statistically subtracted. The result of the fit described in the text is overlaid.

LHCb Collaboration · Roel Aaij (Nikhef, Amsterdam) et al., Observation of an exotic narrow doubly charmed tetraquark [arXiv:2109.01038[hep-ex]]

Motivation

Reference	Year	$\delta' m$ [MeV/c ²]	
J. Carlson, L. Heller and J. A. Tjon	36	1987	~ 0
B. Silvestre-Brac and C. Semay	37	1993	+19
C. Semay and B. Silvestre-Brac	38	1994	[-1, +13]
S. Pepin, F. Stancu, M. Genovese and J. M. Richard	39	1996	< 0
B. A. Gelman and S. Nussinov	40	2002	[-25, +35]
J. Vijande, F. Fernandez, A. Valcarce, A. and B. Silvestre-Brac	41	2003	-112
D. Janc and M. Rosina	42	2004	[-3, -1]
F. Navarra, M. Nielsen and S. H. Lee	43	2007	+91
J. Vijande, E. Weissman, A. Valcarce	44	2007	[-16, +50]
D. Ebert, R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin and W. Lucha	45	2007	+60
S. H. Lee and S. Yasui	46	2009	-79
Y. Yang, C. Deng, J. Ping and T. Goldman	47	2009	-1.8
G.-Q. Feng, X.-H. Guo and B.-S. Zou	48	2013	-215
Y. Ikeda, B. Charron, S. Aoki, T. Doi, T. Hatsuda, T. Inoue, N. Ishii, K. Murano, H. Nemura and K. Sasaki	49	2013	[-70, +124]
S.-Q. Luo, K. Chen, X. Liu, Y.-R. Liu and S.-L. Zhu	50	2017	+100
M. Karliner and J. Rosner	51	2017	$7 \pm 12 \rightarrow 1$
E. J. Eichten and C. Quigg	52	2017	+102
Z. G. Wang	53	2017	+25 \pm 90
G. K. C. Cheung, C. E. Thomas, J. J. Dudek and R. G. Edwards	54	2017	< 0
W. Park, S. Noh and S. H. Lee	55	2018	+98
A. Francis, R. J. Hudspith, R. Lewis and K. Maltman	56	2018	~ 0
P. Junnarkar, N. Mathur and M. Padmanath	57	2018	[-40, 0]
C. Deng, H. Chen and J. Ping	58	2018	-150
M.-Z. Liu, T.-W. Wu, V. Pavon Valderrama, J.-J. Xie and L.-S. Geng	59	2019	-3^{+4}_{-15}
G. Yang, J. Ping and J. Segovia	60	2019	-149
Y. Tan, W. Lu and J. Ping	61	2020	-182
Q.-F. Lü, D.-Y. Chen and Y.-B. Dong	62	2020	+166
E. Braaten, L.-P. He and A. Mohapatra	63	2020	+72
D. Gao, D. Jia, Y.-J. Sun, Z. Zhang, W.-N. Liu and Q. Mei	64	2020	[-250, +2]
J.-B. Cheng, S.-Y. Li, Y.-R. Liu, Z.-G. Si, T. Yao	65	2020	+53
S. Noh, W. Park and S. H. Lee	66	2021	+13
R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin and E. M. Savchenko	67	2021	+64



Formalism - Hamiltonian

Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(m_i + \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2m_i} \right) - \frac{3}{4} \sum_{i<j}^4 \frac{\lambda_i^c}{2} \frac{\lambda_j^c}{2} (V_{ij}^C + V_{ij}^{CS}), \quad (1)$$

$$V_{ij}^C = -\frac{\kappa}{r_{ij}} + \frac{r_{ij}}{a_0^2} - D, \quad (2)$$

$$V_{ij}^{CS} = \frac{\hbar^2 c^2 \kappa'}{m_i m_j c^4} \frac{e^{-(r_{ij})^2 / (r_{0ij})^2}}{(r_{0ij}) r_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j. \quad (3)$$

Woosung Park, Sungsik Noh, Su Houng Lee (IPAP, Seoul & Yonsei U.), Masses of the doubly heavy tetraquarks in a constituent quark model, Nucl.Phys. A983 (2019) 1-19 [arXiv:1809.05257 [nucl-th]]

$T_{cc}(ud\bar{c}\bar{c}), T_{bb}(ud\bar{b}\bar{b}), T_{cb}(ud\bar{c}\bar{b}), us\bar{b}\bar{b}$ with $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$ in S -wave states

Formalism – Spatial Wave Function

Total Wave Function

$$\Psi = \psi(\textit{spatial}) \times \psi(\textit{flavor}) \times \psi(\textit{color}) \times \psi(\textit{spin})$$

For Mesons,

Radial Part of Solution for 3-D Symmetric HO

$$R_{n,l}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+l+\frac{3}{2})}} r^l \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{2}\right] L_n^{l+\frac{1}{2}}(r^2). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Rescaling by $r \rightarrow \sqrt{2}ax$

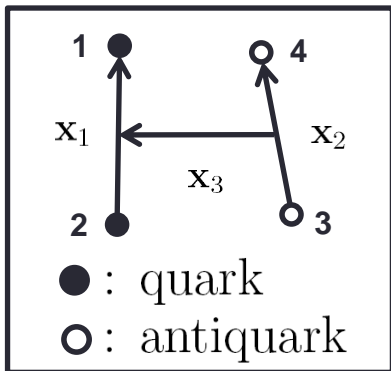
Variational Parameter, a

$$\psi_{[n,l,m]}^{\textit{Spatial}}(\mathbf{x}) = \psi(x, \theta, \phi)_{[n,l,m]}^{\textit{Spatial}} = R_{n,l}(x) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi). \quad (\text{A.2})$$

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Formalism – Spatial Wave Function

For Tetraquarks,



$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3) & \overset{\text{Spatial}}{[n_1, n_2, n_3, l_1, l_2, l_3]} \\
 &= \sum_{m_1, m_2, m_3} C(l_1, m_1, l_2, m_2; L_{1,2} = l_3, m_{1,2} = -m_3) \\
 & \times C(L_{1,2} = l_3, m_{1,2} = -m_3, l_3, m_3; l = 0, m = 0) \\
 & \times R_{n_1, l_1}(x_1) R_{n_2, l_2}(x_2) R_{n_3, l_3}(x_3) \\
 & \times Y_{l_1}^{m_1}(\theta_1, \phi_1) Y_{l_2}^{m_2}(\theta_2, \phi_2) Y_{l_3}^{m_3}(\theta_3, \phi_3). \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$T_{cc}(ud\bar{c}\bar{c})$, $T_{bb}(ud\bar{b}\bar{b})$, $T_{cb}(ud\bar{c}\bar{b})$, $usb\bar{b}$ with $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$ in S -wave states

Result – Angular Momentum Contribution

TABLE I. The changes in masses of the tetraquarks when the indicated spatial bases $\psi_{[n_1, n_2, n_3, l_1, l_2, l_3]}^{Spatial}$ are included in the calculations.

Spatial Bases	$M_{T_{bb}}$ (MeV)	$M_{us\bar{b}\bar{b}}$ (MeV)	$M_{T_{cb}}$ (MeV)	$M_{T_{cc}}$ (MeV)
$\psi_{[0,0,0,0,0,0]}^{Spatial}$	10577	10763	7311	3993
$\psi_{[0,0,0,0,0,0]}^{Spatial}, \psi_{[0,0,0,1,1,0]}^{Spatial}$	10565	10747	7287	3952
$\psi_{[0,0,0,0,0,0]}^{Spatial}, \psi_{[0,0,0,1,1,0]}^{Spatial}$	10565	10744	7280	3951
$\psi_{[0,0,0,1,0,1]}^{Spatial}, \psi_{[0,0,0,0,1,1]}^{Spatial}$				
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
167 Spatial Bases	10517	10694	7212	3873
Total Change in Mass	-60	-69	-99	-120

● : quark
○ : antiquark

-41 MeV

-1 MeV

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Result – Size and Structure of Tetraquarks

TABLE III. The relative distances between the quarks in the tetraquarks in fm unit. The distances are obtained with the ground state of the tetraquarks.

Quark Pair	T_{bb}	T_{cc}	T_{cb}	$us\bar{b}\bar{b}$
(1, 2)	0.676	0.830	0.753	0.644
(1, 3)	0.592	0.672	0.631	0.584
(1, 4)	0.592	0.672	0.612	0.584
(2, 3)	0.592	0.672	0.631	0.490
(2, 4)	0.592	0.672	0.612	0.490
(3, 4)	0.268	0.610	0.464	0.287
(1, 2)-(3, 4)	0.463	0.433	0.441	0.397

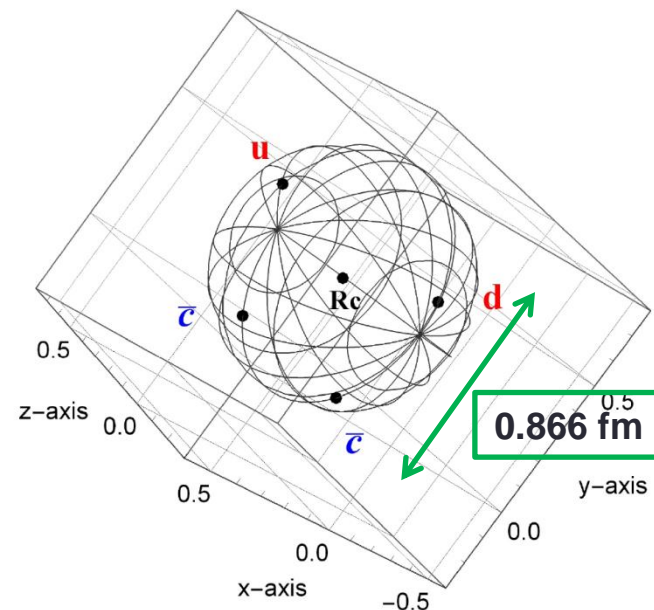
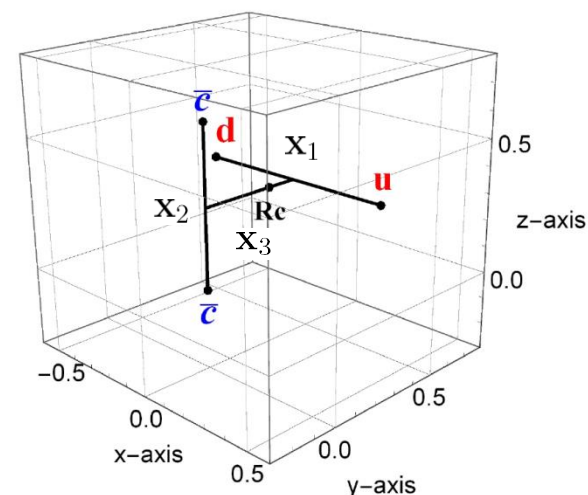
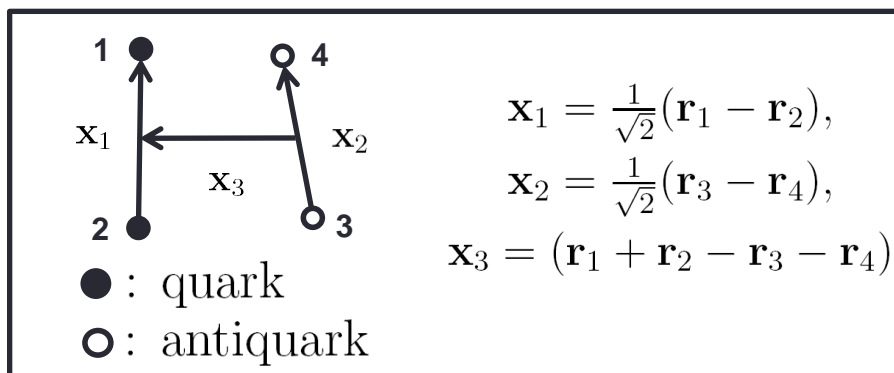


FIG. 1. The relative positions of the quarks in T_{cc} in fm unit. In the bottom figure, the diameter of the sphere is 0.866 fm.

Result – Discovery of T_{cc} at LHCb

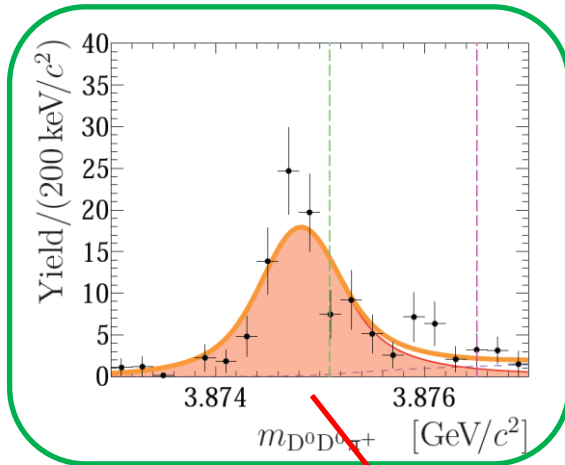


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TABLE IV. The masses of T_{cc} and the corresponding lowest threshold mesons D and D^* .

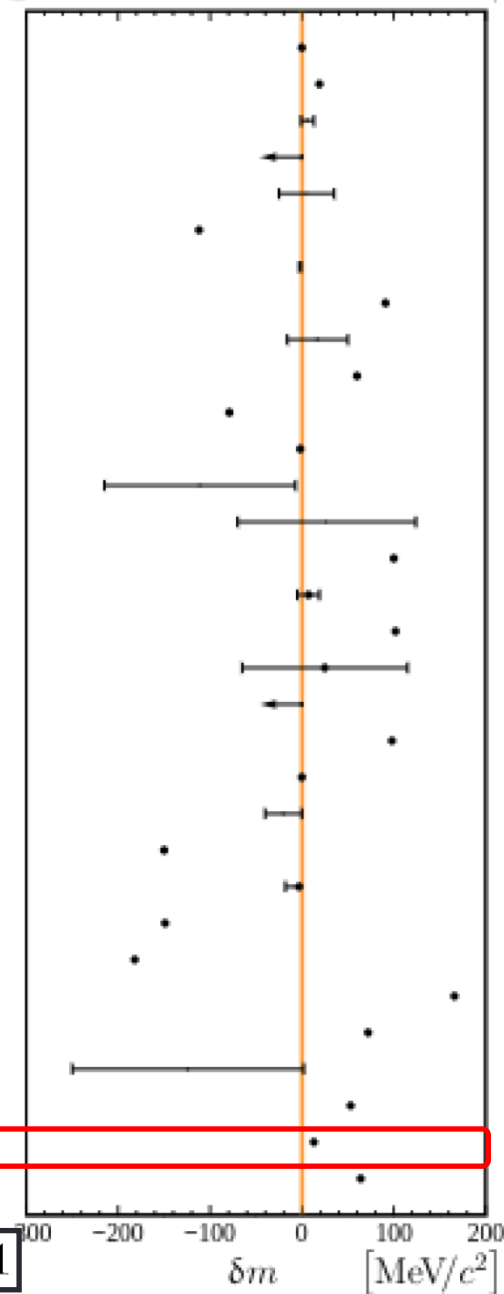
Type	T_{cc}	D		D^*	
		Theory	Exp.	Theory	Exp.
Mass (MeV)	3873	1854	1865	2006	2007

$$\text{Binding Energy } B_T \equiv M_{Tetraquark} - M_{Meson1} - M_{Meson2}$$

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S. Noh, W. Park and S. H. Lee	2021	+13
R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin and E. M. Savchenko	2021	+64



Summary

➤ Harmonic Oscillator Bases as Spatial Functions

- We constructed the spatial wave functions by introducing a complete set of re-scaled 3-D harmonic oscillator bases.

➤ Large Contributions from Internal Excited Orbital States

- Internal orbital states are necessary to obtain the exact ground state masses for the tetraquarks.

➤ Model Calculations with a Complete Set of HO Bases

- Our model provides result with highly precise accuracy.
- Our prediction for T_{cc} mass is very close to the measurements at LHCb.
- We need to improve our quark model by better fit for the threshold mesons.