



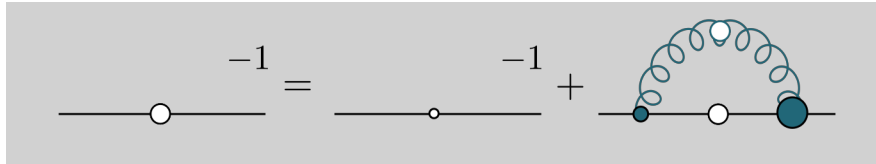
Topics in QCD from DSEs

Richard Williams
University of Giessen

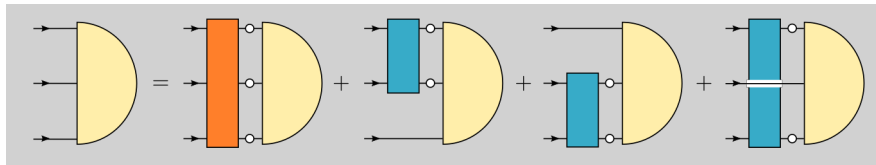
APS Topical Group on Hadron Physics
10-12 Apr. 2019, Denver, Colorado

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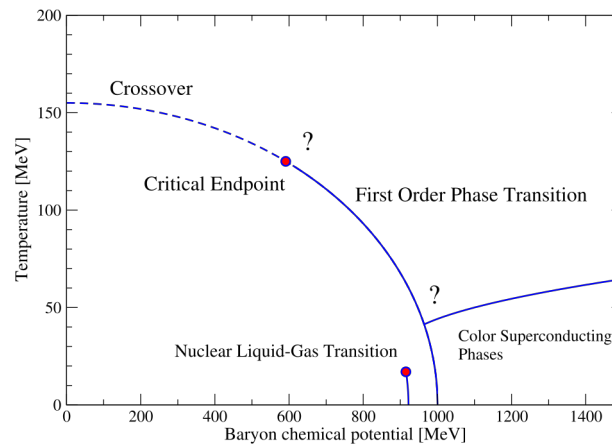
Dynamical Mass Generation



Hadronic Bound-states

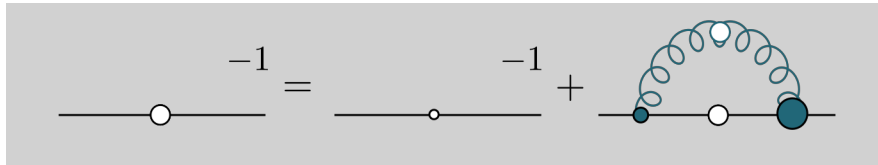


Phase transitions in QCD

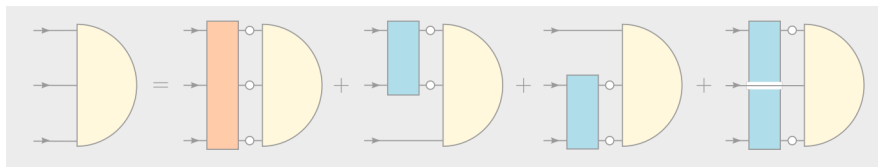


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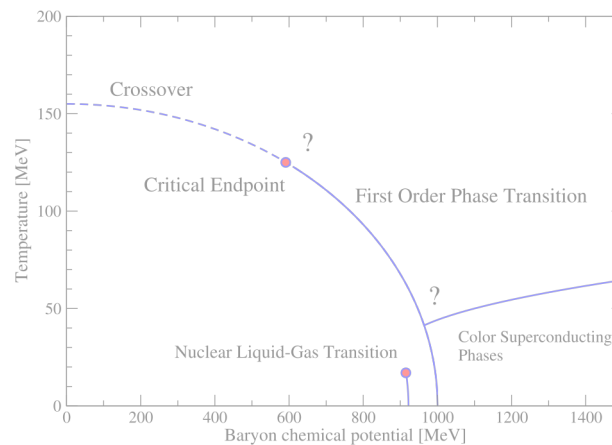
Dynamical Mass Generation



Hadronic Bound-states

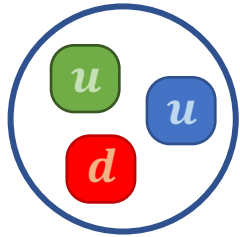


Phase transitions in QCD



Introduction: Properties of QCD

Dynamical Mass Generation



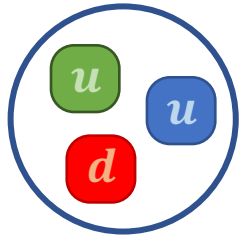
$$m_{\text{proton}} = 938 \text{ MeV}$$

quarks	u	d	s	c	b	t
M_{weak}	3	5	80	1200	4500	176000

see Roberts

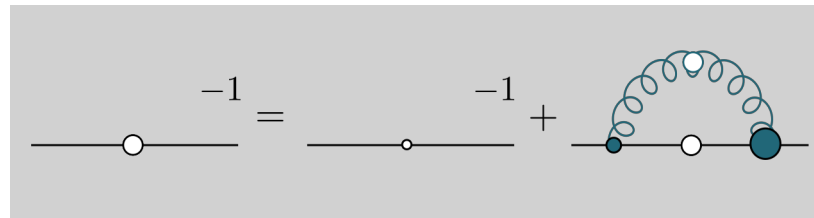
Introduction: Properties of QCD

Dynamical Mass Generation



$$m_{\text{proton}} = 938 \text{ MeV}$$

quarks	u	d	s	c	b	t
M_{weak}	3	5	80	1200	4500	176000
M_{strong}	350	350	350	350	350	350



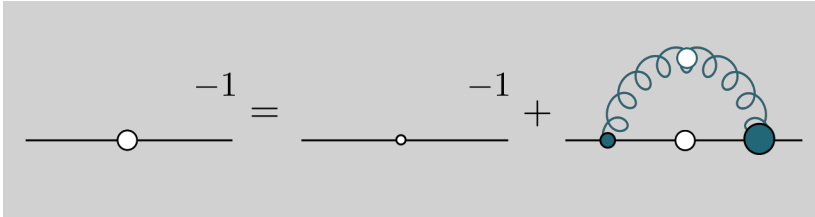
see Roberts

- Work in **Euclidean** space
- Work in **Landau** gauge

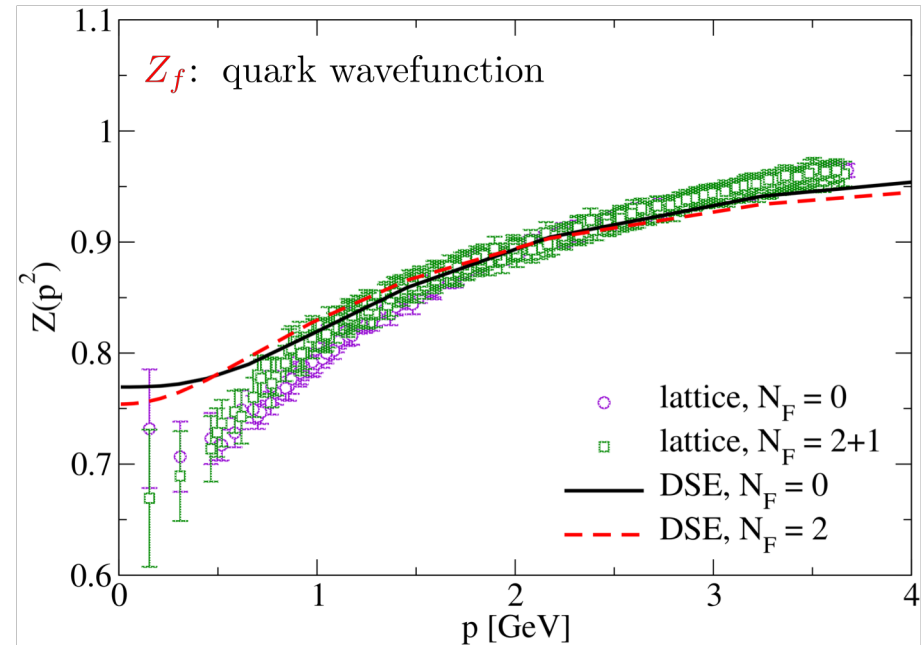
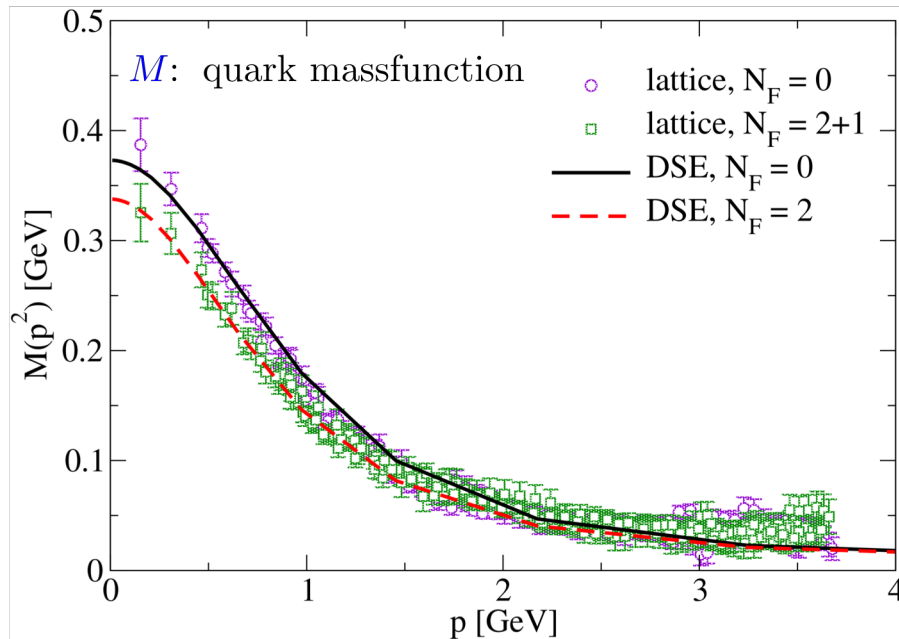
(for Minkowski space, see Frederico)

Introduction: Properties of QCD

Dynamical Mass Generation

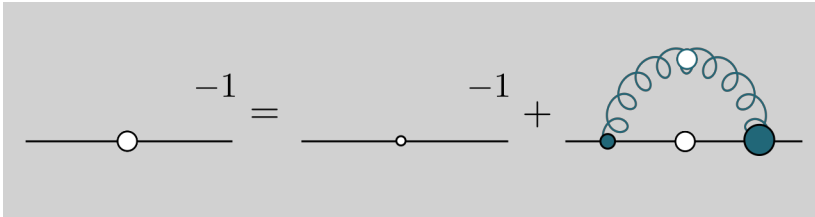


$$S(p) = Z_f(p^2) \frac{-i \not{p} + M(p^2)}{p^2 + M^2(p^2)}$$



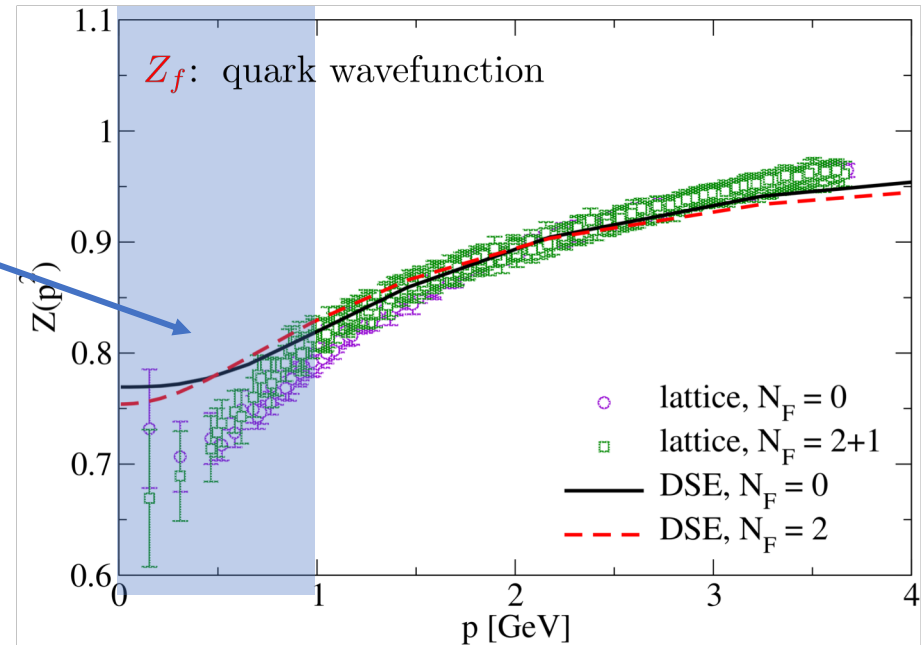
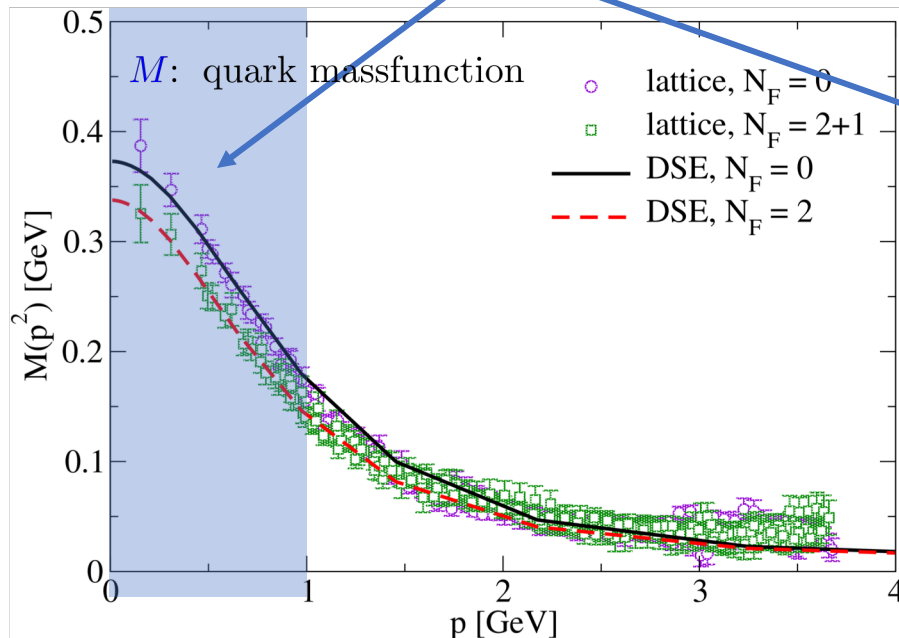
Introduction: Properties of QCD

Dynamical Mass Generation



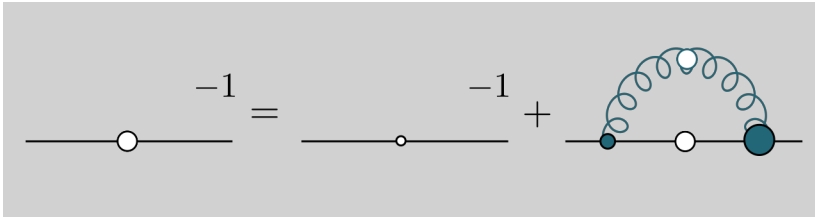
$$S(p) = Z_f(p^2) \frac{-i \not{p} + M(p^2)}{p^2 + M^2(p^2)}$$

constituent quark: massive/composite

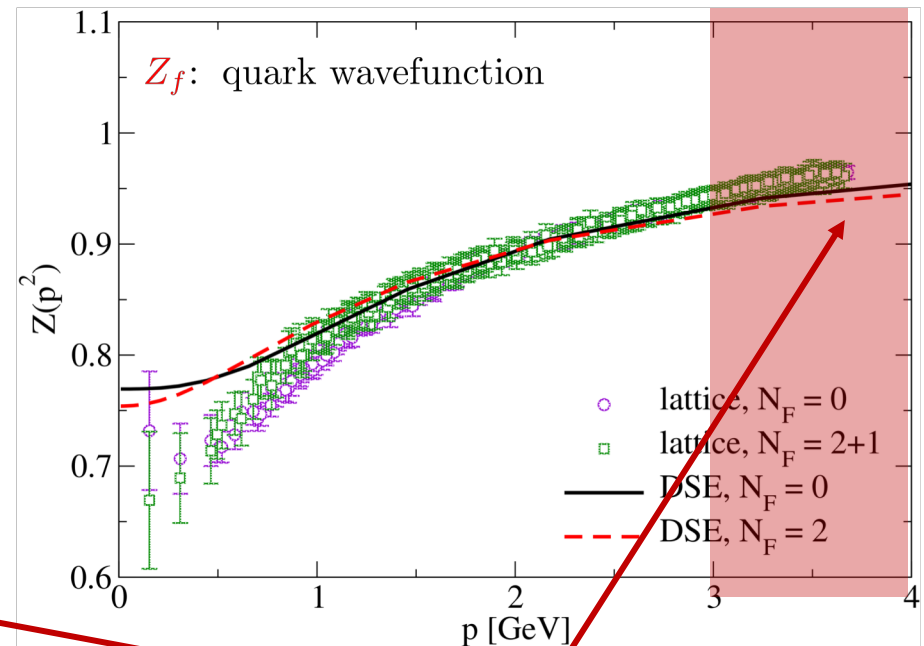
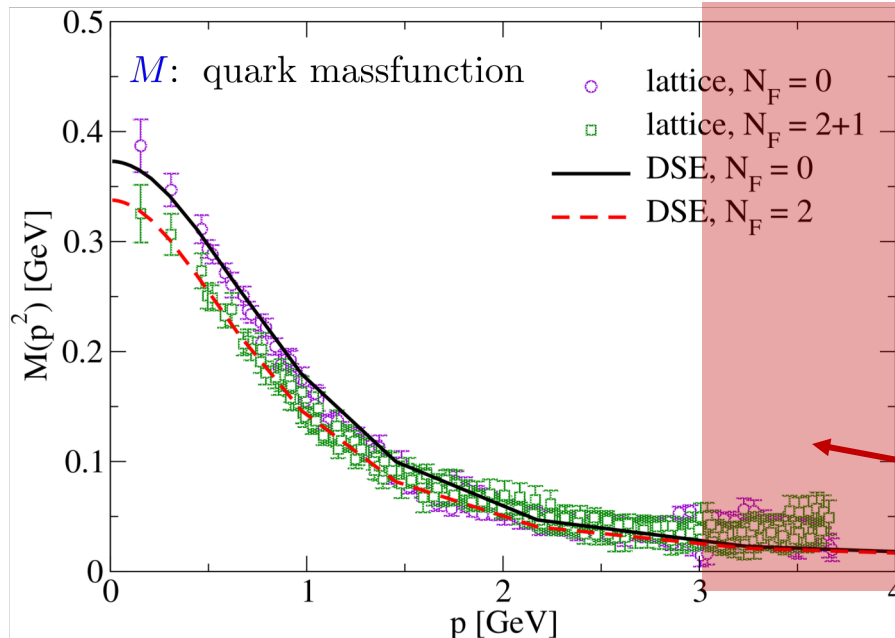


Introduction: Properties of QCD

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$$S(p) = Z_f(p^2) \frac{-i \not{p} + M(p^2)}{p^2 + M^2(p^2)}$$

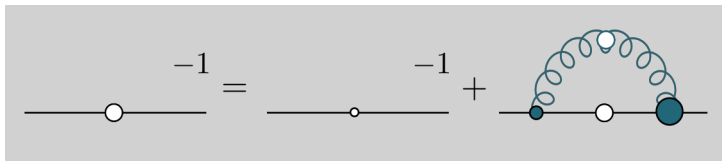


current quark: light/non-composite

Introduction: DSEs and truncation

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{QCD}} = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi \exp \left\{ - \int d^4x \left[\bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi - \frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 \right] \right\}$$

Propagators



Introduction: DSEs and truncation

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{QCD}} = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi \exp \left\{ - \int d^4x \left[\bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi - \frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 \right] \right\}$$

Propagators

$$\text{Feynman Diagram 1}^{-1} = \text{Feynman Diagram 2}^{-1} + \text{Feynman Diagram 3}$$

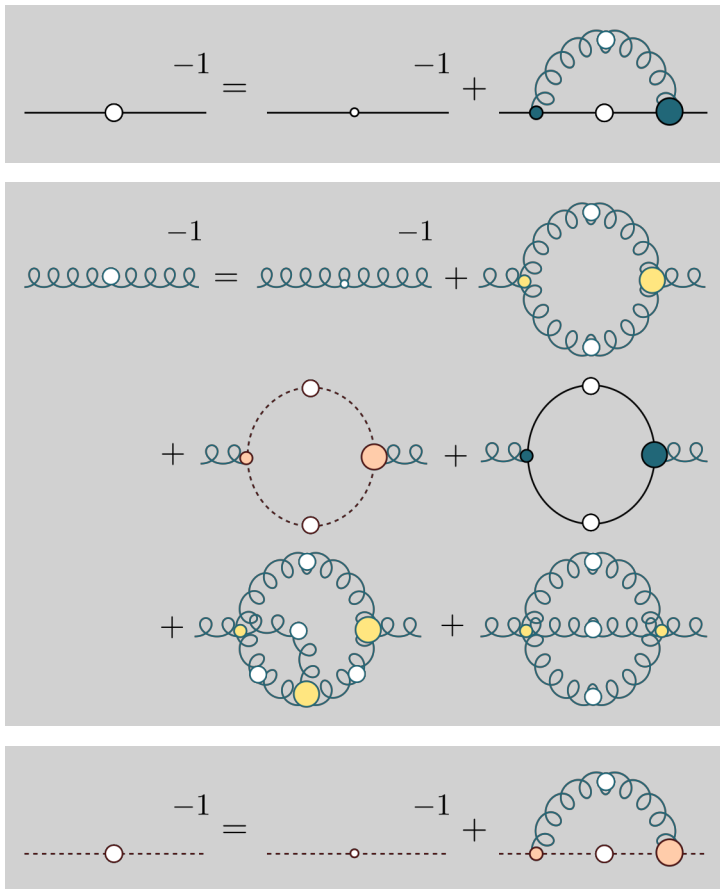
$$\text{Feynman Diagram 4}^{-1} = \text{Feynman Diagram 5}^{-1} + \text{Feynman Diagram 6} + \text{Feynman Diagram 7} + \text{Feynman Diagram 8} + \text{Feynman Diagram 9}$$

$$\text{Feynman Diagram 10}^{-1} = \text{Feynman Diagram 11}^{-1} + \text{Feynman Diagram 12}$$

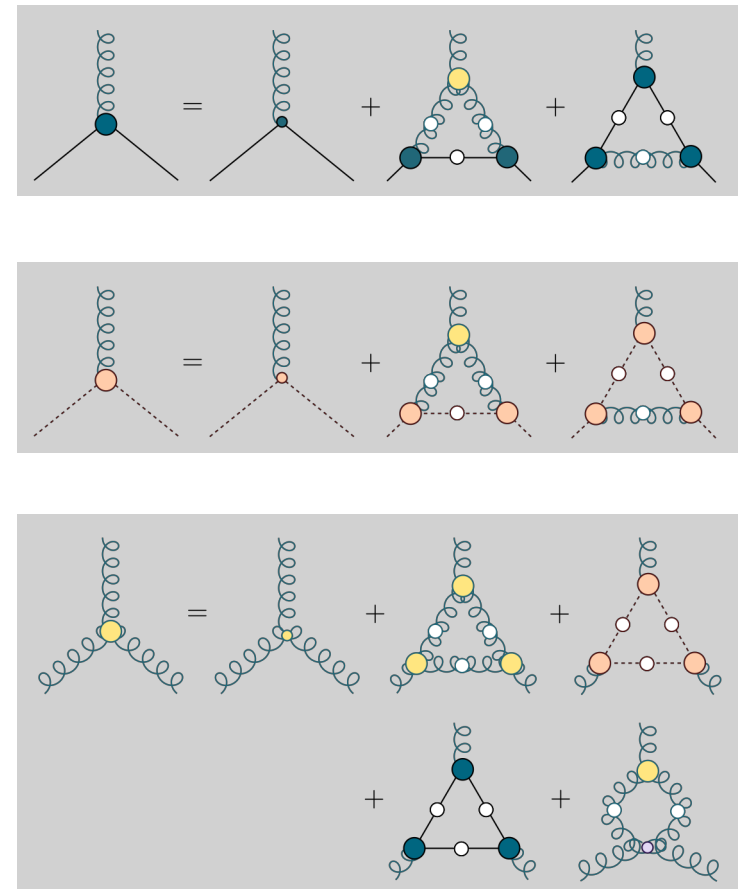
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Propagators



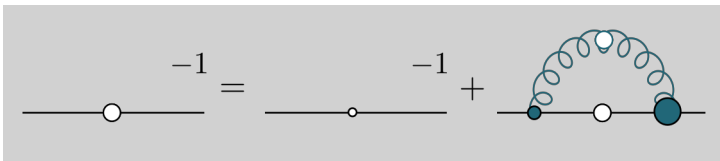
Vertices



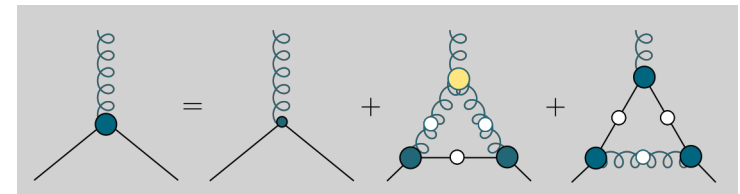
Introduction: DSEs and truncation

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Propagators

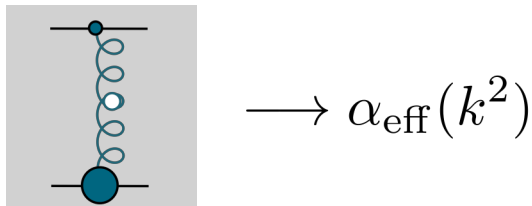


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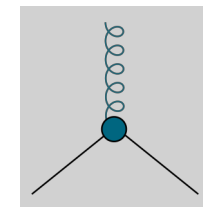
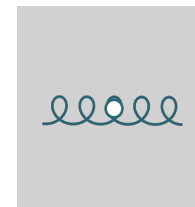
Rainbow-Ladder

- Tree-level structures for vertex, gluon
- Combination modelled: **effective interaction**
- Connection to Yang-Mills **lost**



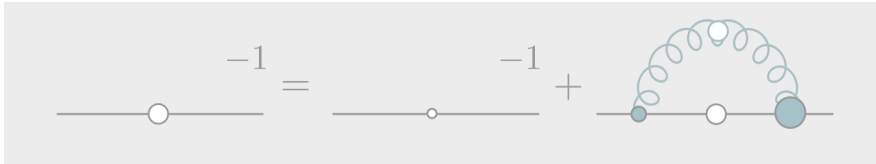
Beyond Rainbow-Ladder

- Gluon is **typically** a gluon
 - Not always so: effective "interactions" still employed and useful
- Vertex can be
 - Modelled – constrained or constructed
 - **Calculated**

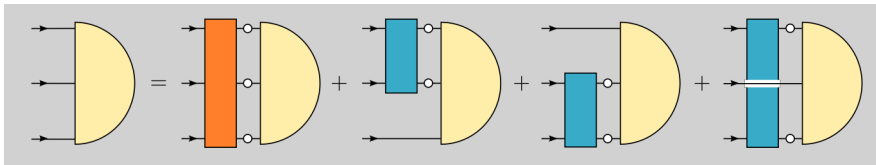


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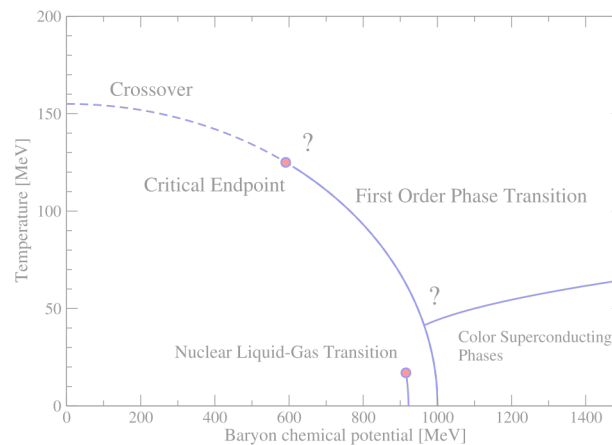
Dynamical Mass Generation



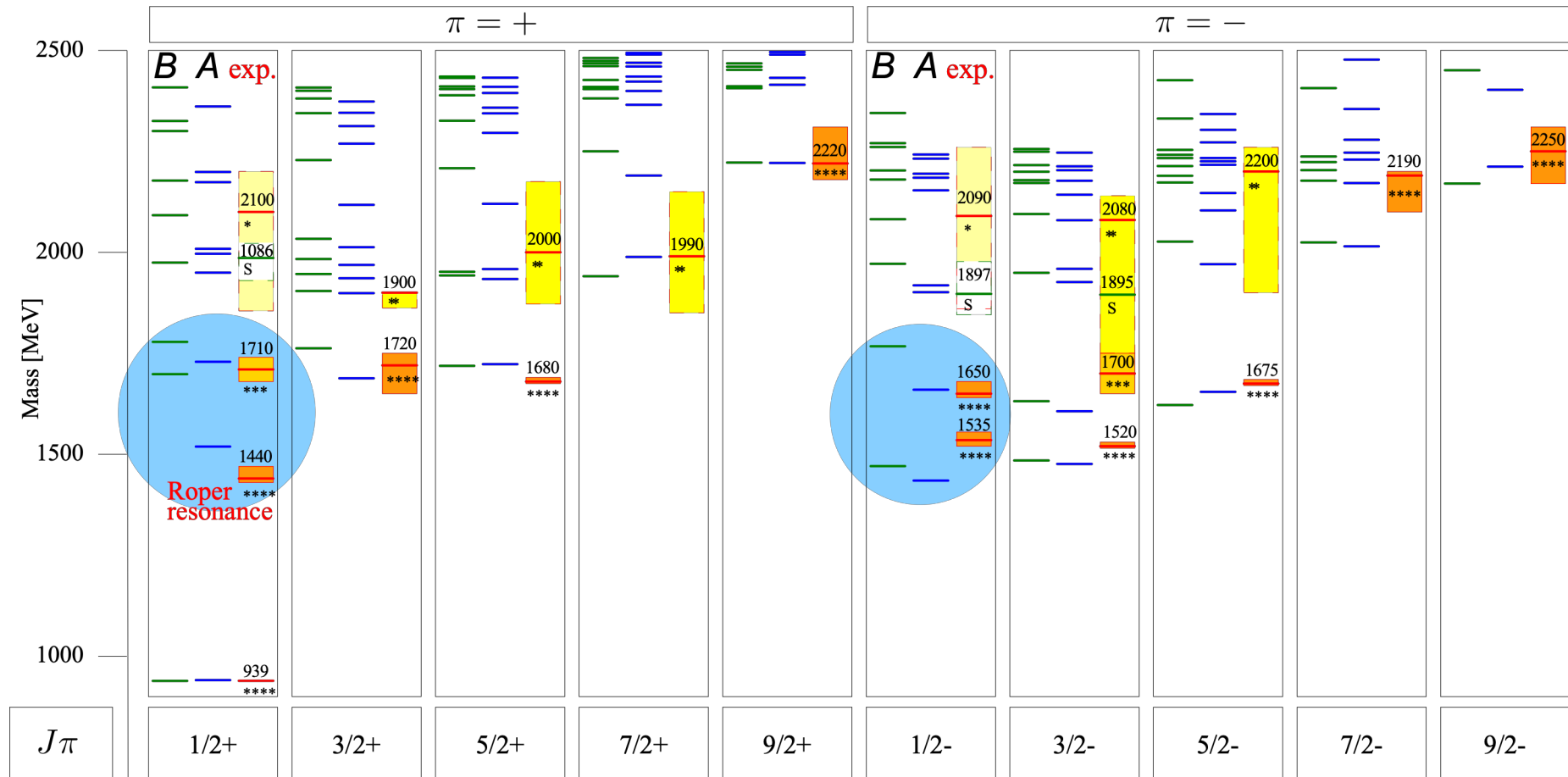
Hadronic Bound-states



Phase transitions in QCD



Baryons: motivation

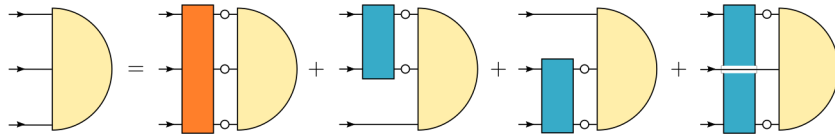


[Loring, Metsch, Petry, EPJA (2001)]

- Missing resonances
- Level ordering of parity partners

Baryons: interaction and amplitude

Faddeev equation

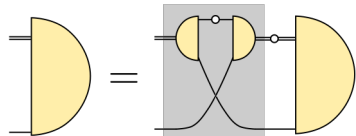


[Eichmann, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus, PRL 104 (2010)]

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

[Sanchis-Alepuz, RW, PLB 749 (2015)]

quark-diquark equation



[Cahill, Roberts, Praschifka, AJP 42 (1989)]

[Oettel, Hellstern, Alkofer, Reinhardt PRC 58 (1998)]

Non-relativistic amplitude

$$P = (-1)^L$$

$$N \quad (S, L) = (1/2, 0), (3/2, 2)$$

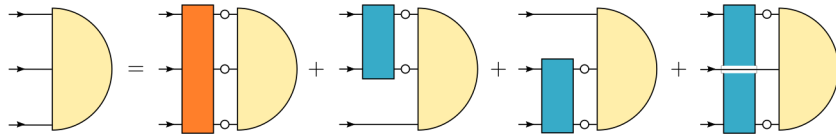
- Neglect irreducible three-body forces
[Sanchis-Alepuz, RW]
- Two-body interactions
 - one-gluon exchange
 - one-pion exchange
 - beyond rainbow-ladder
- Two-body bound-state of quark and diquark via quark exchange
 - Diquark has structure

Relativistic amplitude

	s-wave	p-wave	d-wave
S=1/2	8	24	
S=3/2		12	20

Baryons: light spectrum, rainbow-ladder

Faddeev equation



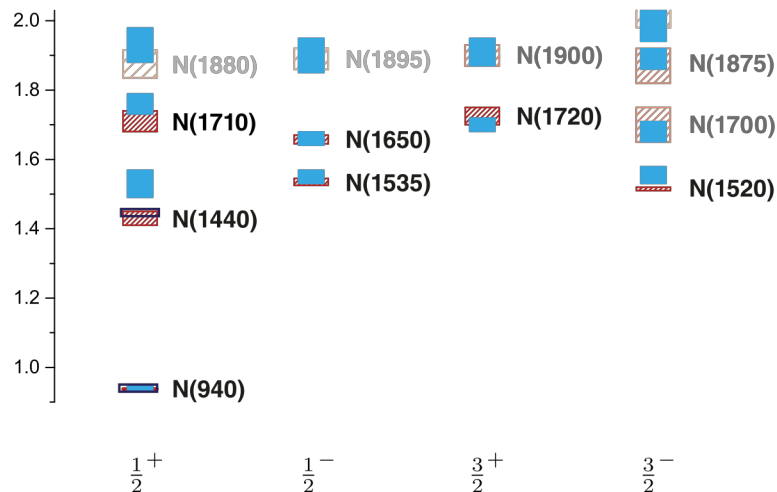
[Eichmann, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus, PRL 104 (2010)]

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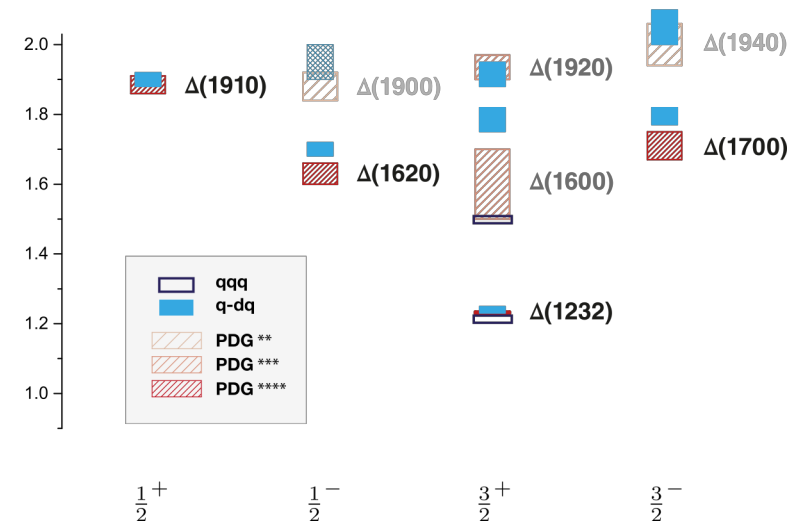
[Sanchis-Alepuz, RW, PLB 749 (2015)]

- Correct level ordering
- Number of states matches that of experiment
- Agreement between quark-diquark and three-body

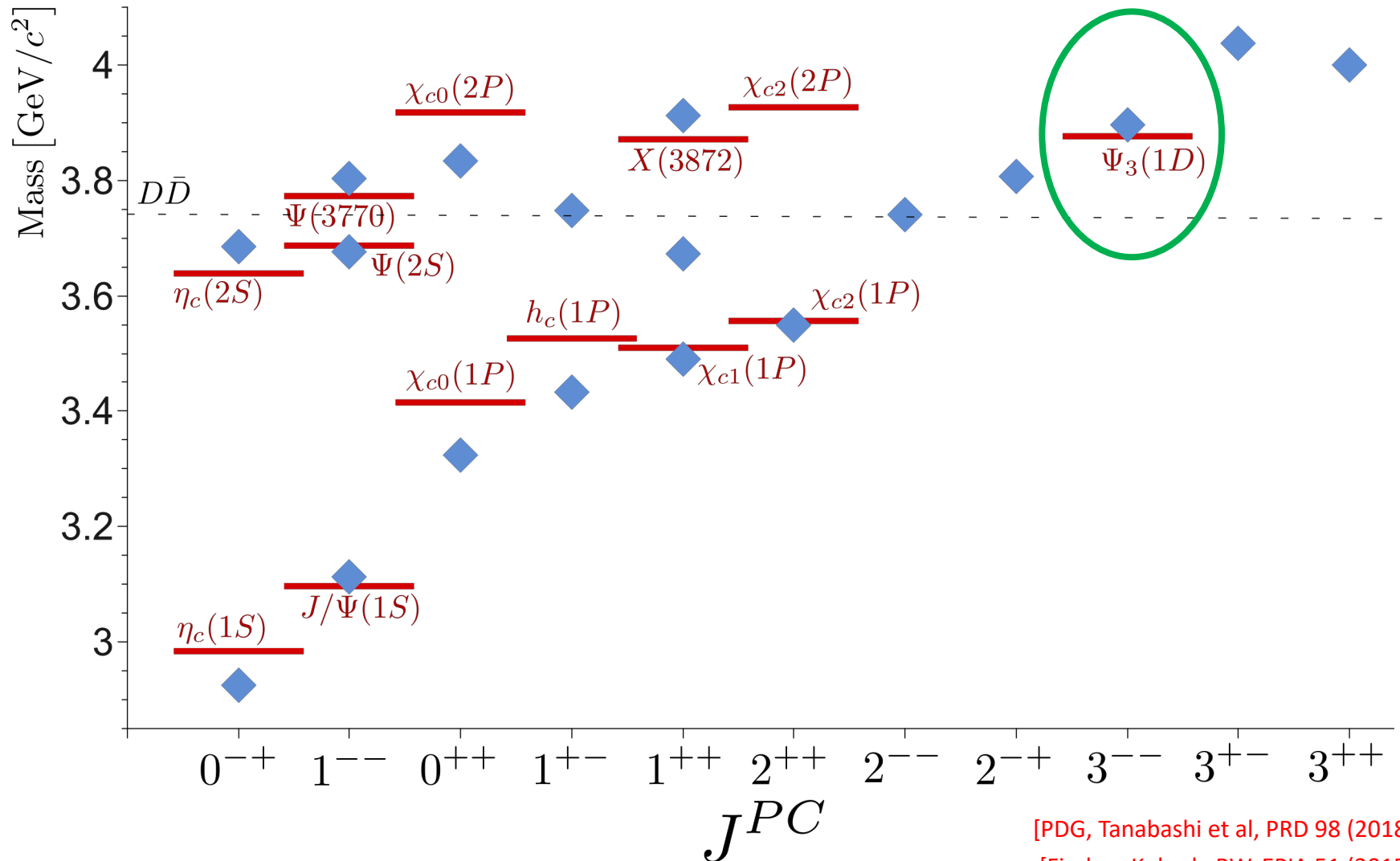
M [GeV]



[Eichmann, Fischer, Sanchis-Alepuz, PRD 94 (2016)]



Mesons: charmonium, rainbow-ladder



- Same Regge trajectory: $J^{PC} = 1^{--}, 2^{++}, 3^{--}$

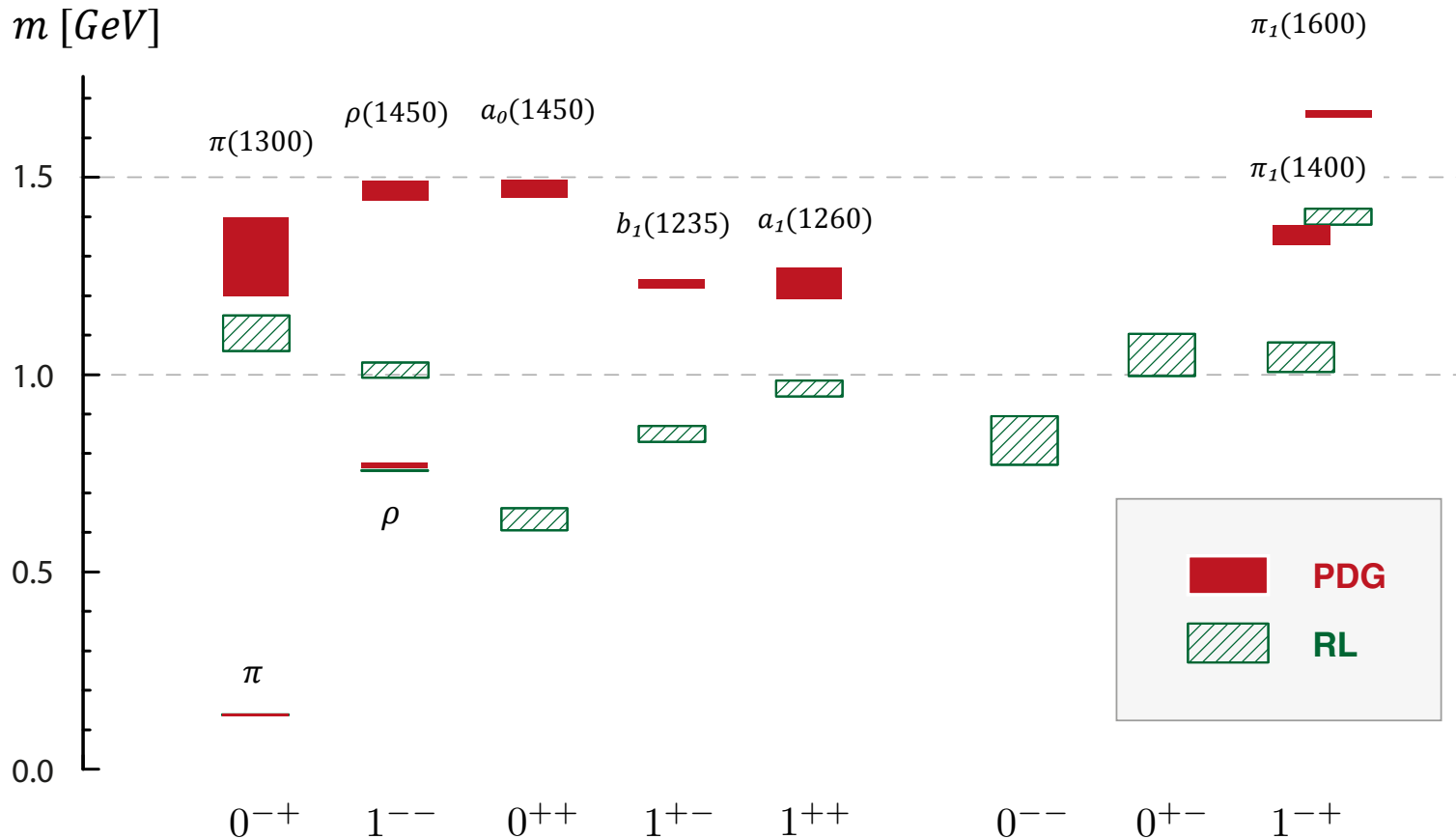
[PDG, Tanabashi et al, PRD 98 (2018)]

[Fischer, Kubrak, RW, EPJA 51 (2015)]

[Hilger, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg, Lucha, EPJA 53 (2017)]

[LHCb Collaboration, Aaij et al, arXiv:1903.12240]

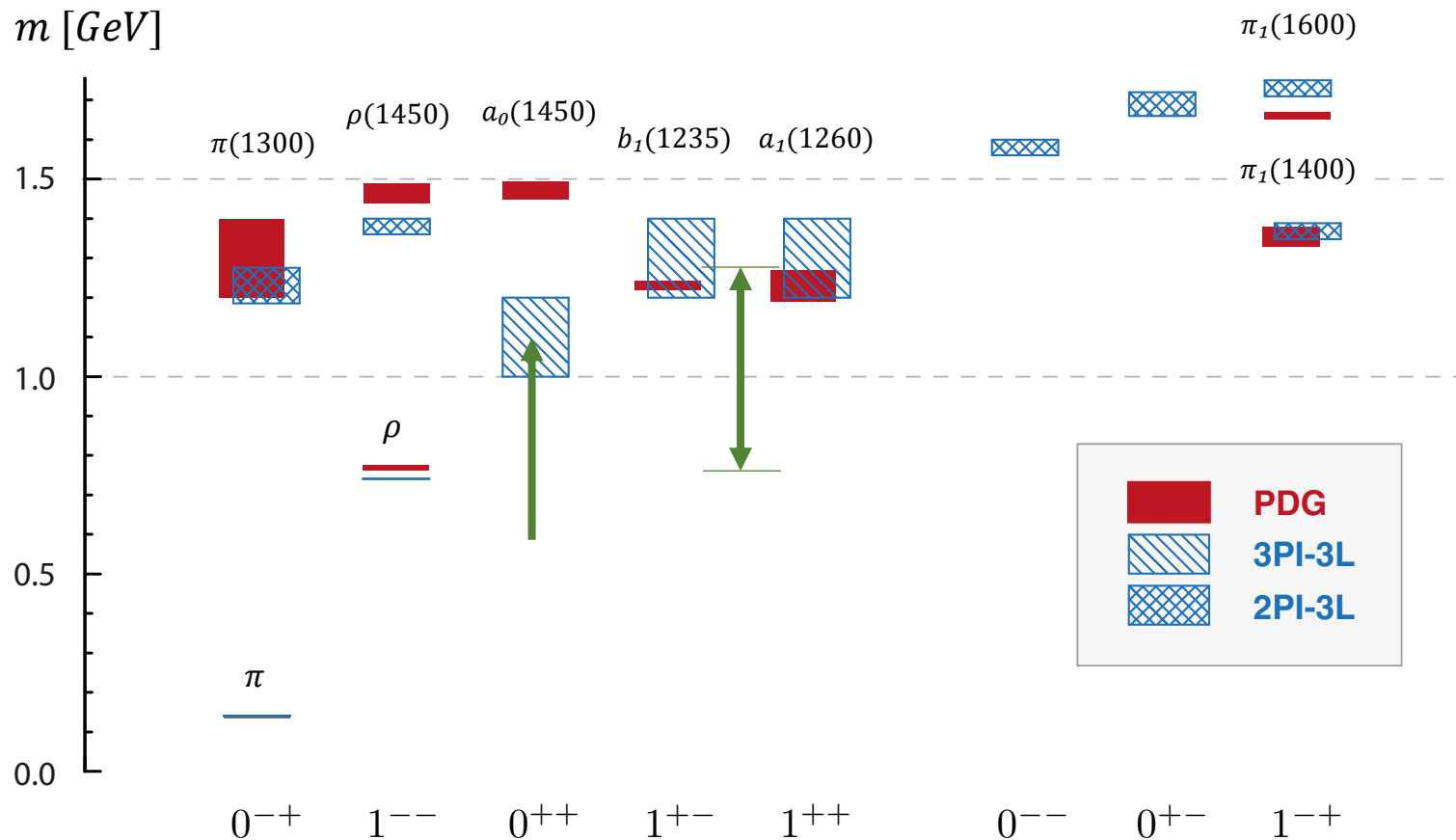
Mesons: light, rainbow ladder



[Fischer, Kubrak, RW, EPJA 50 (2014)]

[Hilger, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg, Lucha, EPJA 53 (2017)]

Mesons: light, beyond rainbow-ladder



[RW, Fischer, Heupel, PRD93 (2016)]

- Correct $\rho - a_1$ splitting. Degeneracy in axial-vectors
- Lightest $q\bar{q}$ scalar pushed above 1 GeV.

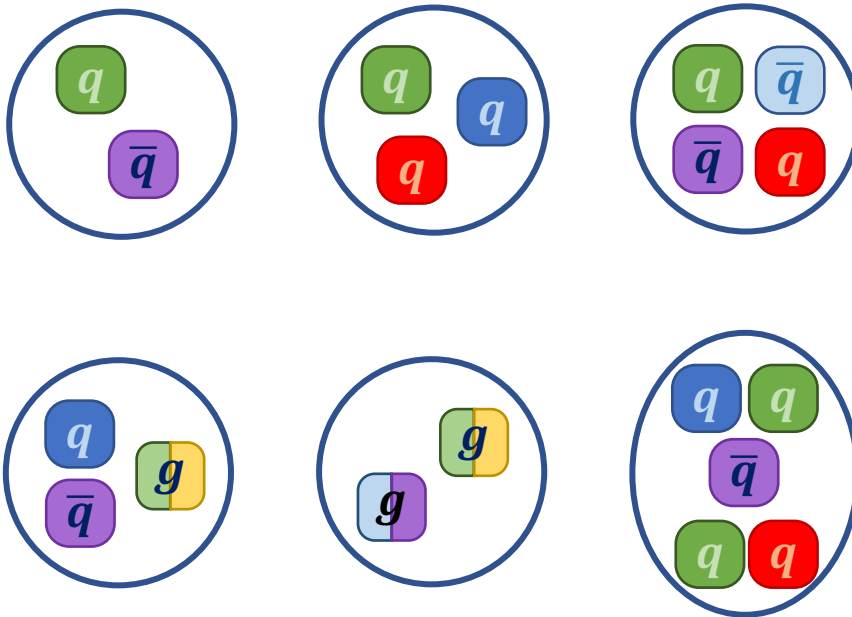
Uses 3PI formalism: *see Carrington*

[Chang, Roberts, PRL 103 (2009)]

[Chang, Roberts, PRC 85 (2012)]

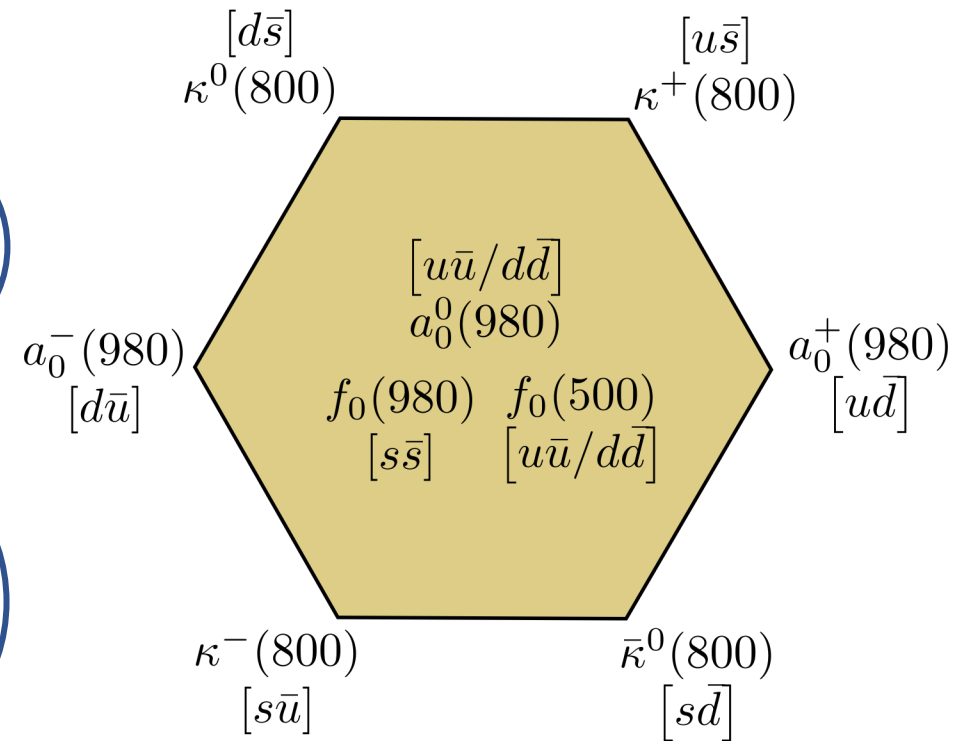
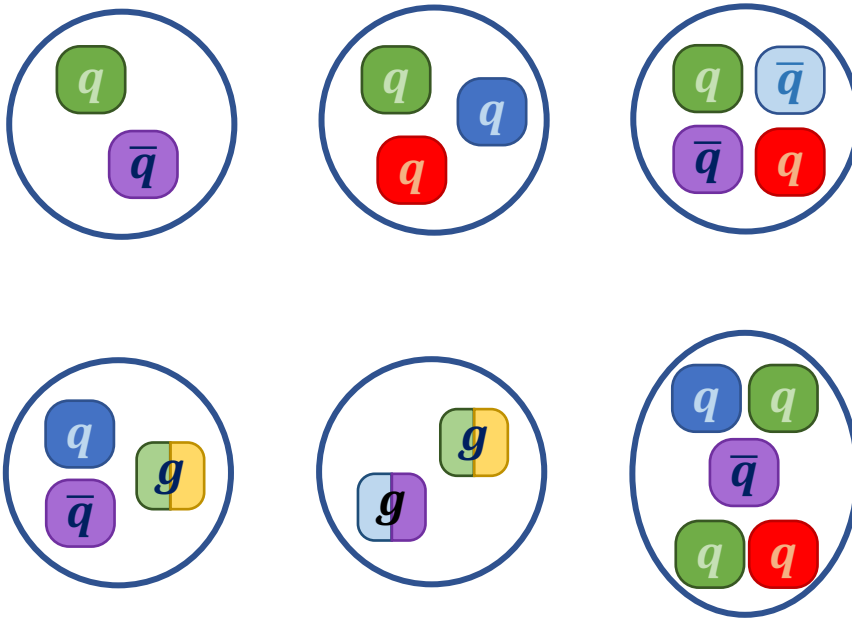
Tetraquarks as light mesons

- Interesting candidates for tetraquarks
- Lightest scalar nonet
- Mass ordering



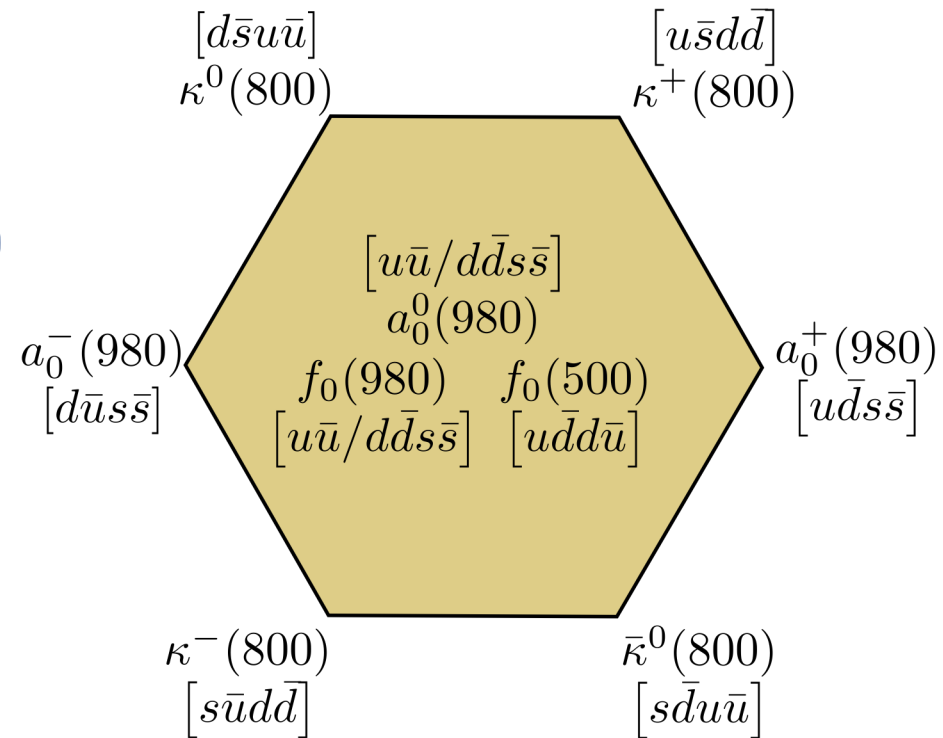
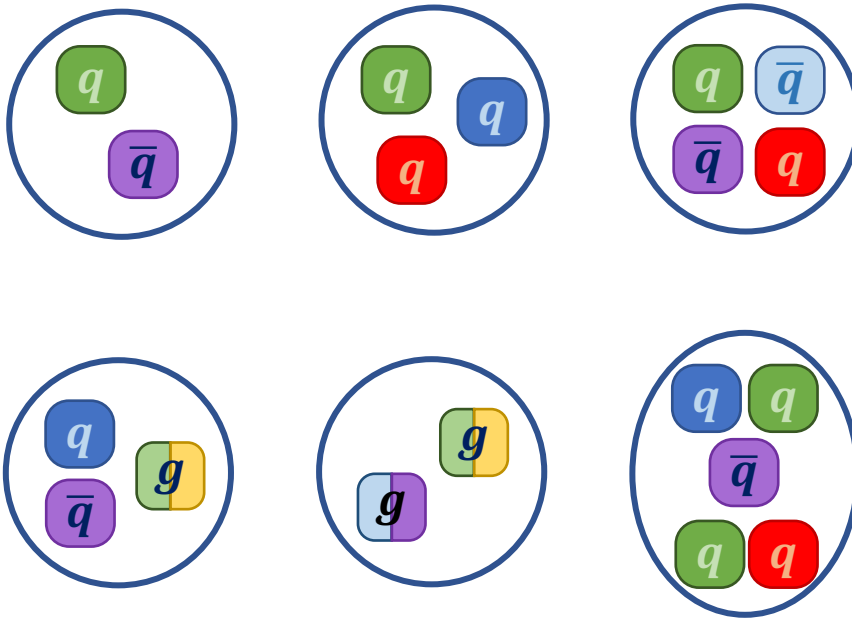
Tetraquarks as light mesons

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Tetraquarks as light mesons

- Interesting candidates for tetraquarks
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Tetraquarks from BSE

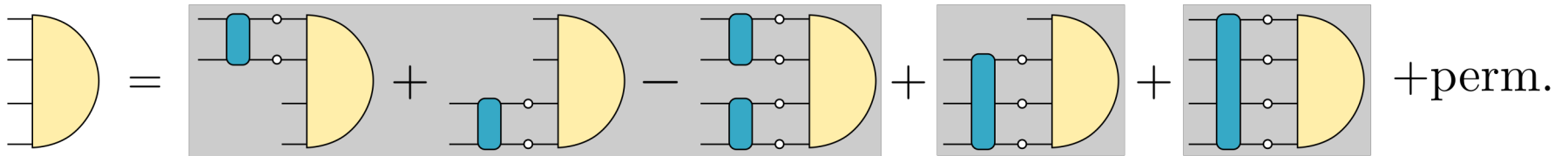
Exact equation

The diagram shows the exact equation for the tetraquark Bethe-Salpeter equation. On the left is a yellow semi-circle with four external lines. This is equal to a sum of five terms, each enclosed in a grey rectangular box. The first three terms are connected by a plus, minus, and plus sign respectively. The last two terms are connected by a plus sign. Each term consists of a blue vertical rectangle (representing a quark-gluon vertex) connected to a yellow semi-circle (representing a tetraquark). The external lines are connected to the vertices and the semi-circle in different ways, representing various quark and gluon exchange topologies. The equation ends with '+perm.' indicating that all permutations of the external lines must be included.

[Kvinikhidze, Kvedelidze, TMP 90 (1992)]
[Heupel, Eichmann, Fischer, PLB 718 (2012)]
[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

Tetraquarks from BSE

Exact equation



[Kvinikhidze, Kvedelidze, TMP 90 (1992)]

[Heupel, Eichmann, Fischer, PLB 718 (2012)]

[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

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

Nine Lorentz scalars

256 Tensor structures
(scalar)

- **Approximate:**

- Keep s-waves only, neglect three- and four-body interactions
- Restricting nine Lorentz scalars enables exploration of *clustering*

Tetraquarks: Internal clustering



[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

Tetraquarks: Internal clustering

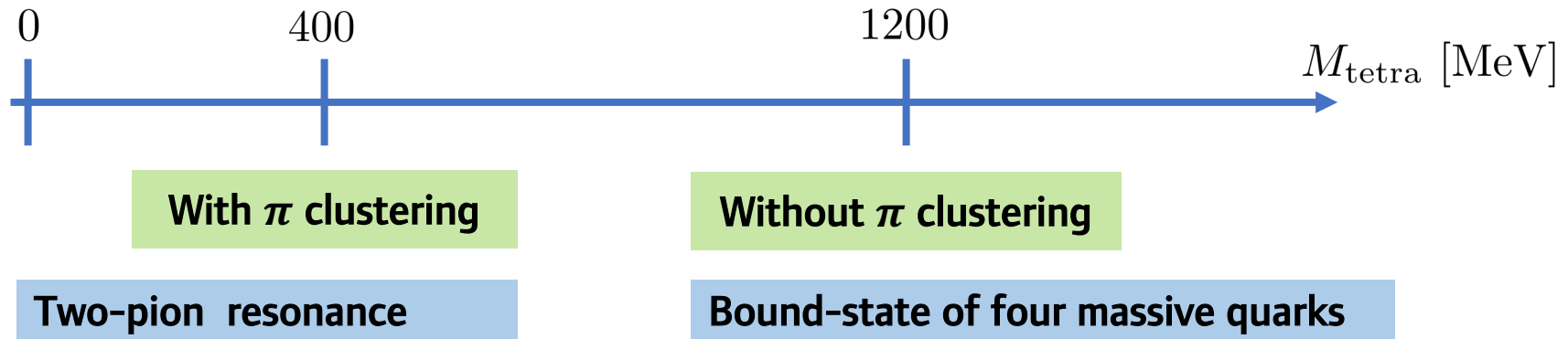


Without π clustering

Bound-state of four massive quarks

[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

Tetraquarks: Internal clustering



[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

Tetraquarks: Internal clustering



With π clustering

Two-pion resonance

Without π clustering

Bound-state of four massive quarks

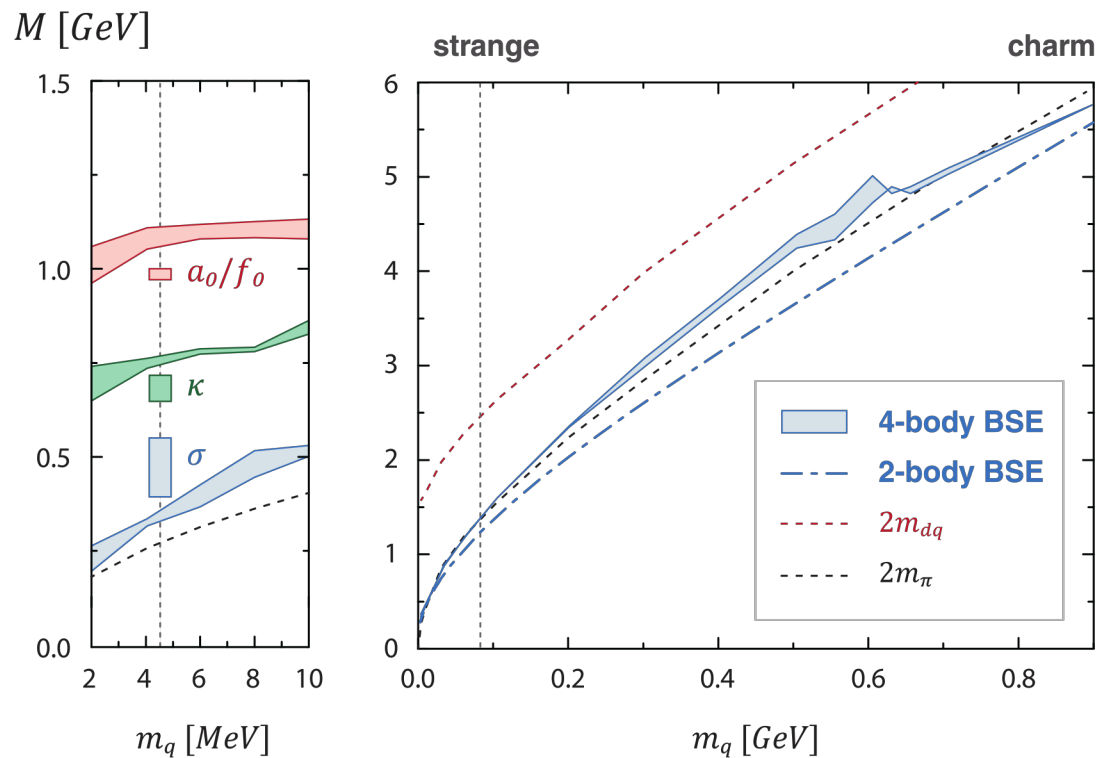
- Identify with the sigma meson: $f_0(500)$

$$M_\sigma = 348(13) \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_\kappa = 750(12) \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_{a_0/f_0} = 1081(28) \text{ MeV}$$

- Meson cluster not diquark is a **dynamical decision**



[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016)]

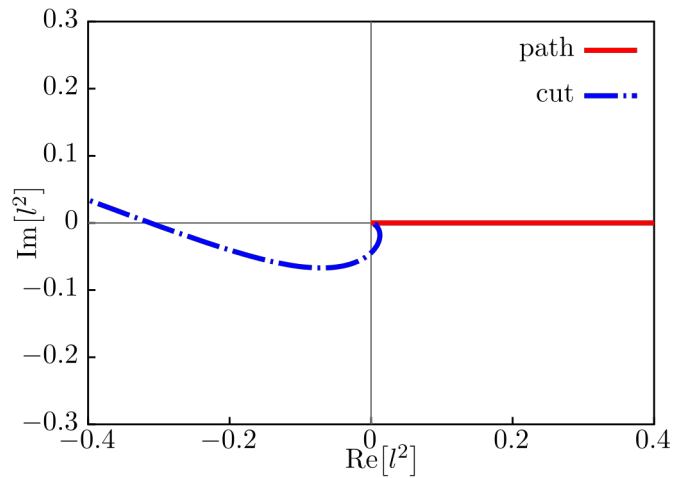
Resonances

Intermediate bound-state poles enter integration region and sweep out **cuts** in integration plane

Resonances

Intermediate bound-state poles enter integration region and sweep out **cuts** in integration plane

Without clustering/below threshold



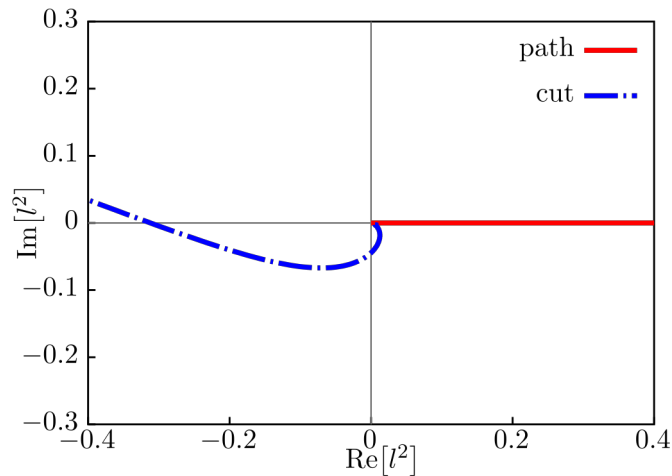
No obstruction

- Integrate along spacelike axis without problem.

Resonances

Intermediate bound-state poles enter integration region and sweep out **cuts** in integration plane

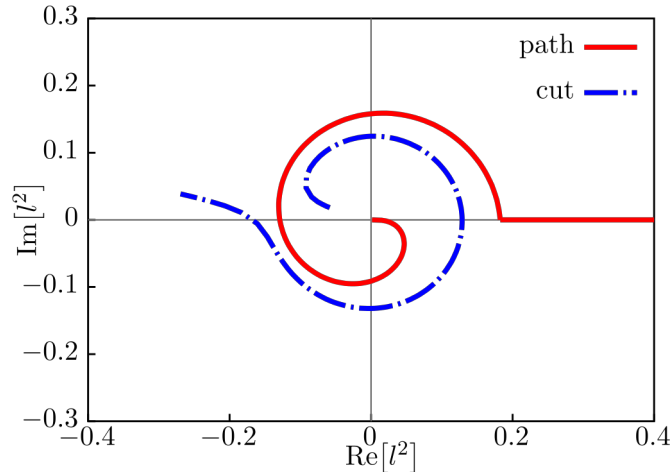
Without clustering/below threshold



No obstruction

- Integrate along spacelike axis without problem.

With clustering/above threshold

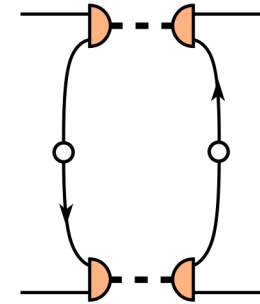
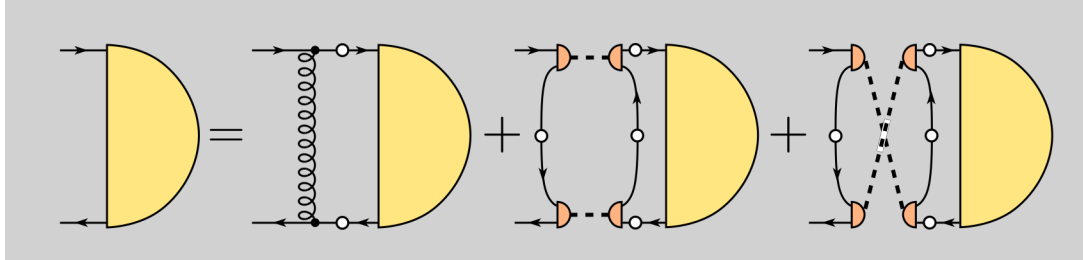


Path deformation required

- Avoid cut(s) during integration.

Resonances: meson example

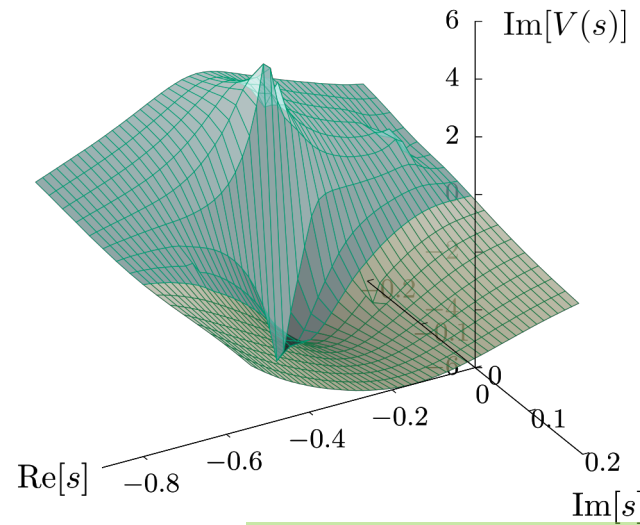
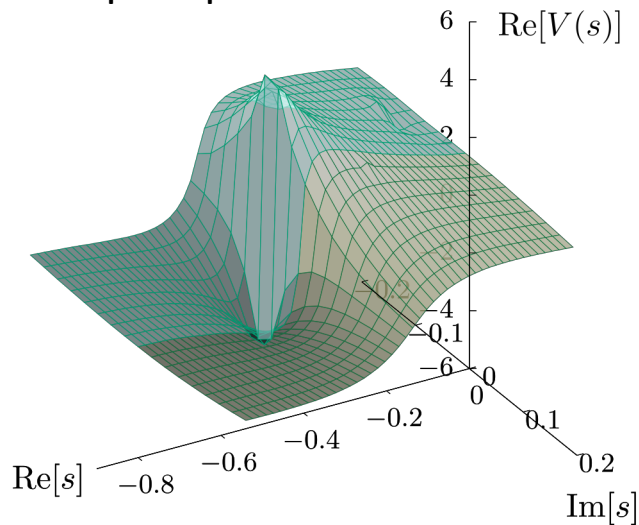
Dynamical decay of rho meson



[RW, arXiv:1804.11161]

Intermediate pions

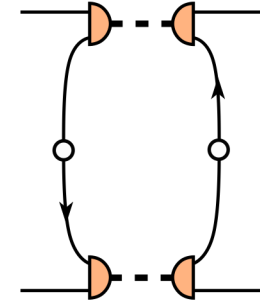
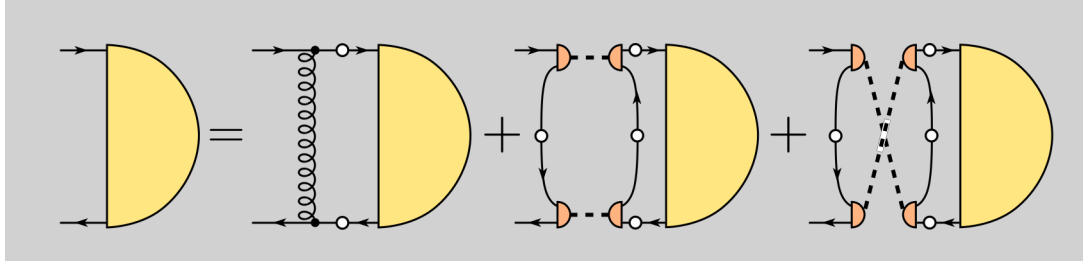
- Require path deformation



Solution yields both Mass and Width

Resonances: meson example

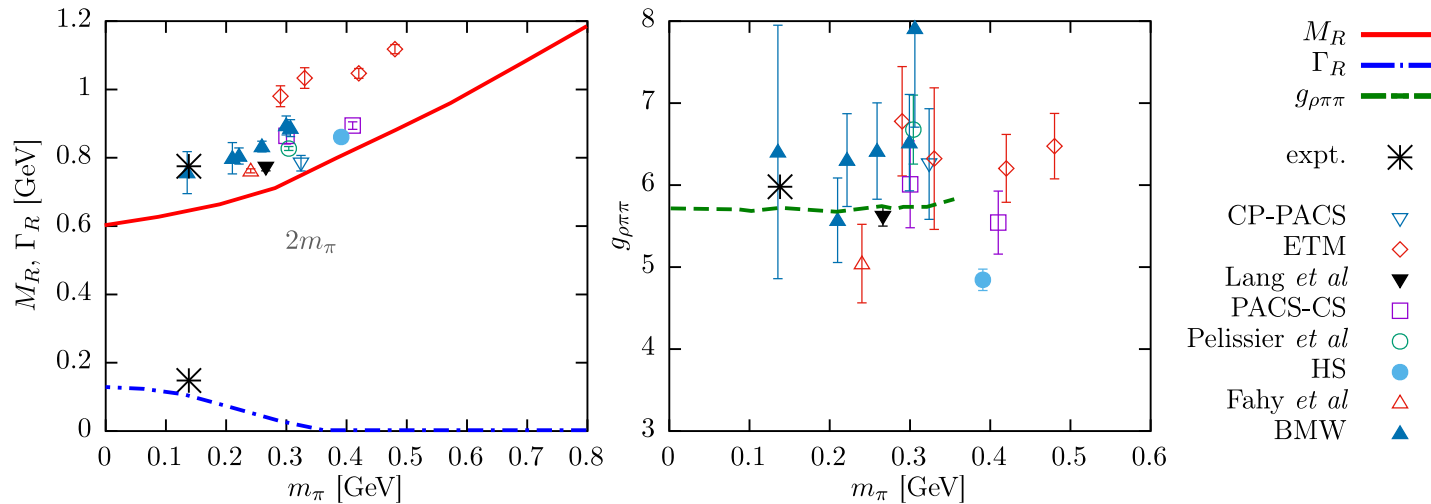
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Intermediate pions

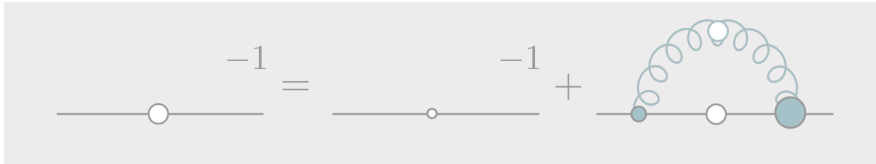
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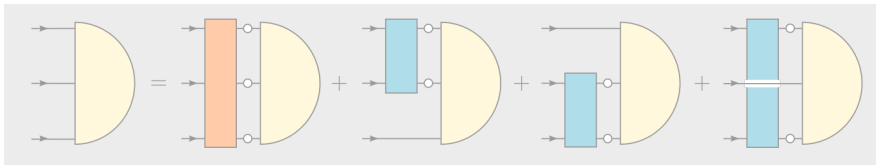
Solution yields both Mass and Width

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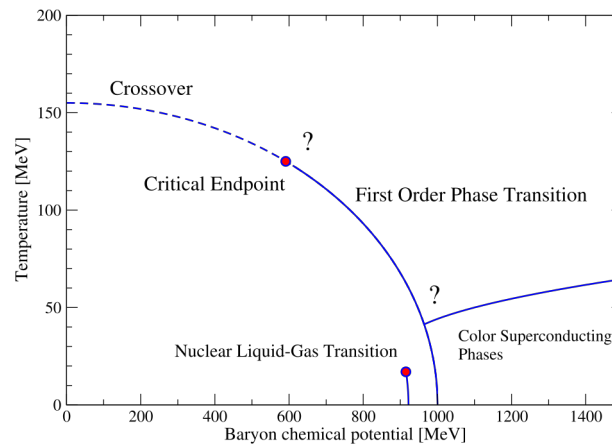
Dynamical Mass Generation



Hadronic Bound-states

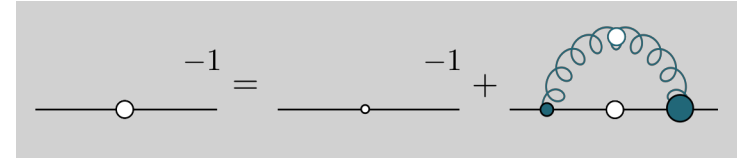
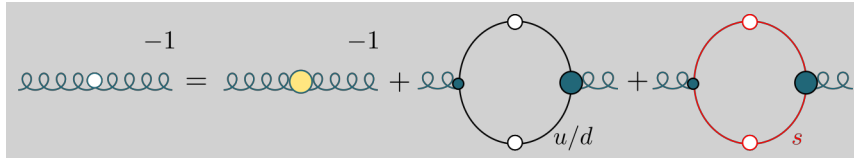


Phase transitions in QCD

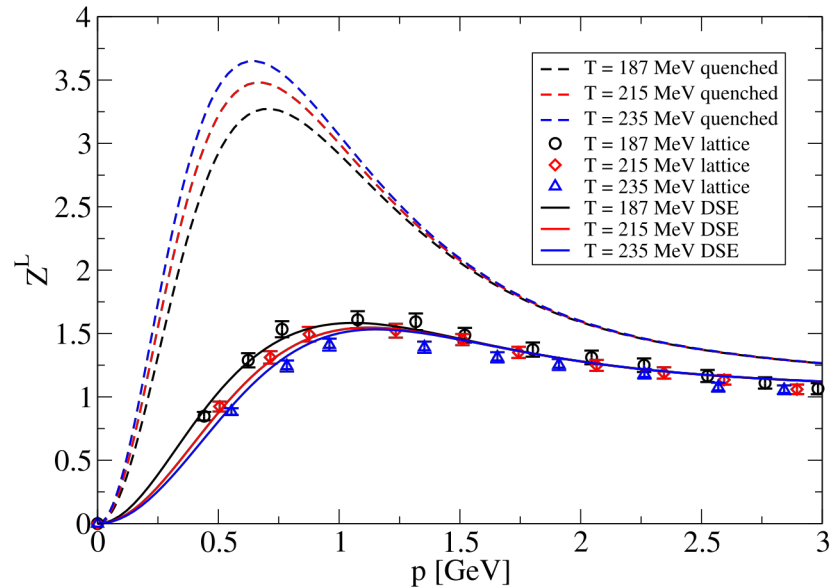
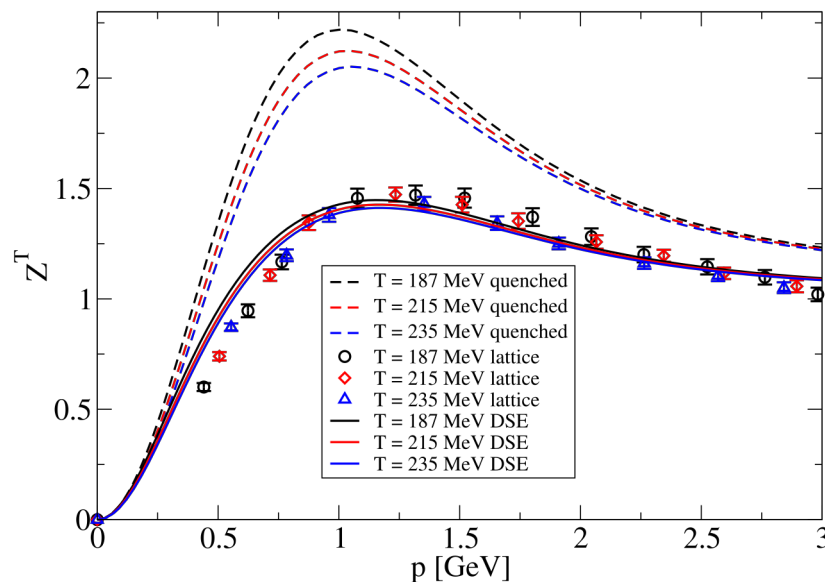


2+1 flavour QCD with DSEs

quenched propagator from lattice



Unquenching via DSEs plus STI constrained quark-gluon vertex Ansatz (BRL)



ZL: Quenched vs Unquenched:

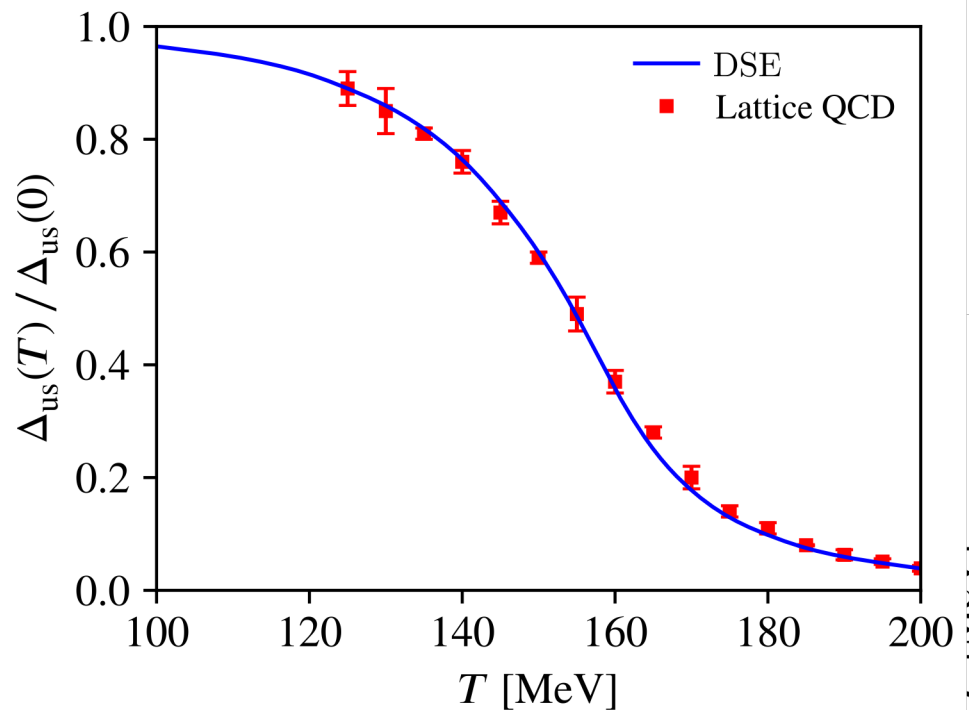
- Inverted ordering with respect to temperature

[Aouane et al, PRD 87 (2013)]

[Fischer, Luecker, PLB 718 (2013)]

2+1 flavour QCD with DSEs

Compare with lattice



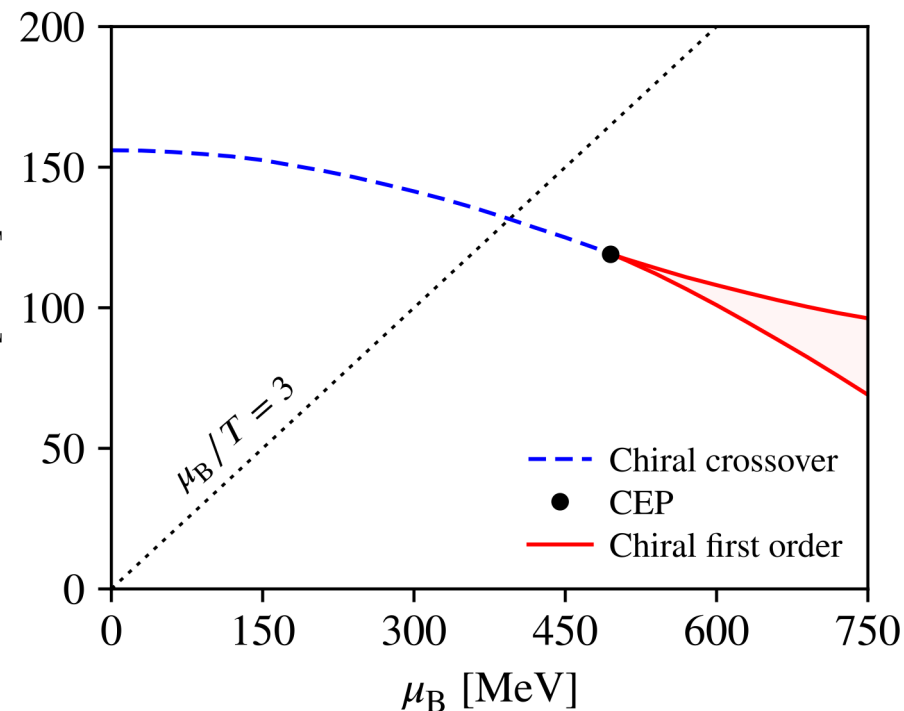
[Fischer, Luecker, PLB 718 (2013)]

[Fischer, Luecker, Welzbacher, PRD 90 (2014)]

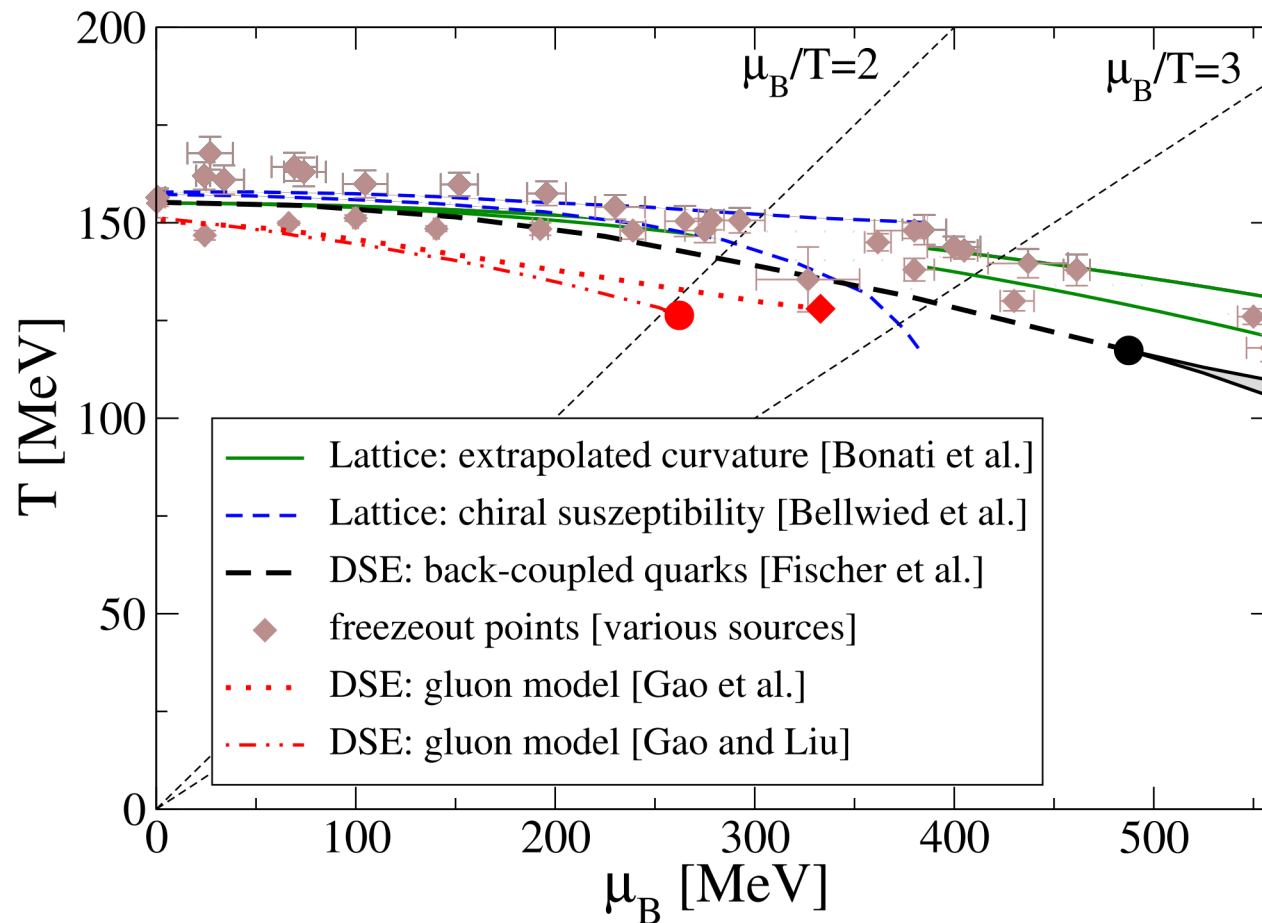
[Borsanyi et al, JHEP 1009 (2010)]

- T_c fitted in model parameters
- Slope non-trivial

- Chiral crossover
- 2nd order phase transition at CEP
- 1st order spinodals
 - Physically preferred phase boundary is that which minimizes the pressure



QCD phase diagram



[Fischer, Luecker, PLB 718 (2013)]

[Fischer, Luecker, Welzbacher, PRD 90 (2014)]

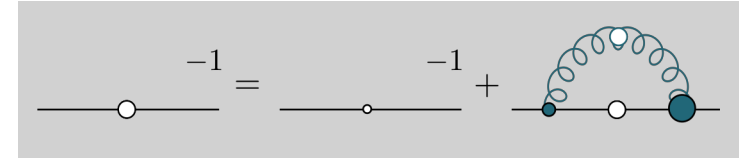
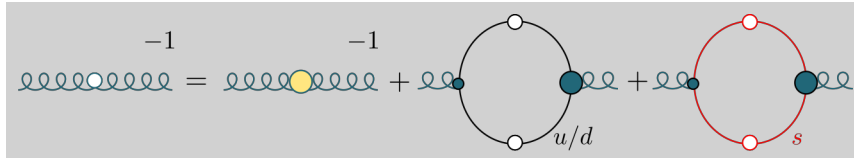
[Borsanyi et al, JHEP 1009 (2010)]

- **Lattice/QCD:** no CEP below $\mu_B/T \simeq 2$ to 3
- **CEP:** $(T, \mu_B) = (117, 488)$ MeV

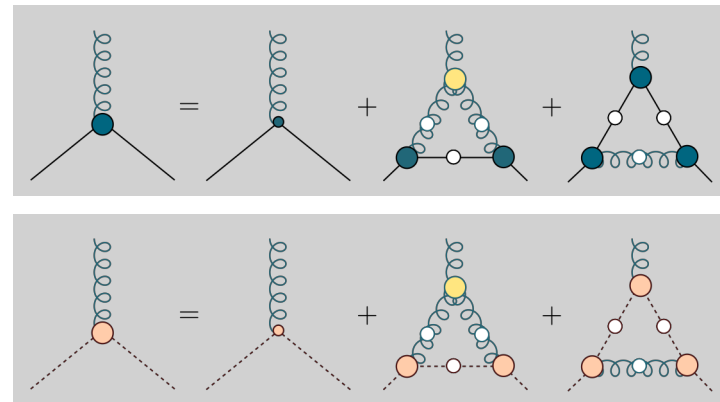
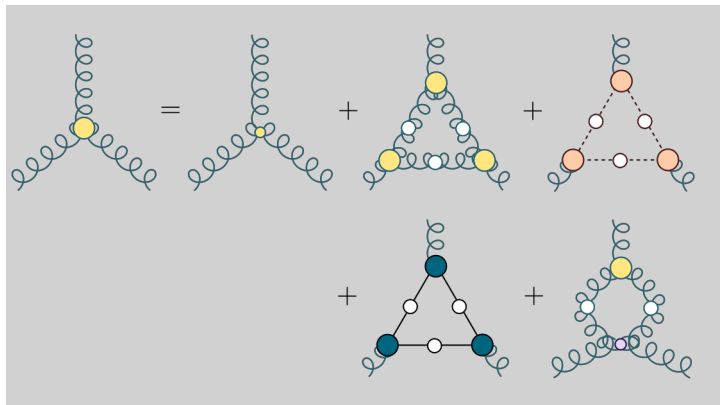
Input from the Yang-Mills sector is crucial

2+1 flavour QCD with DSEs

quenched propagator from lattice



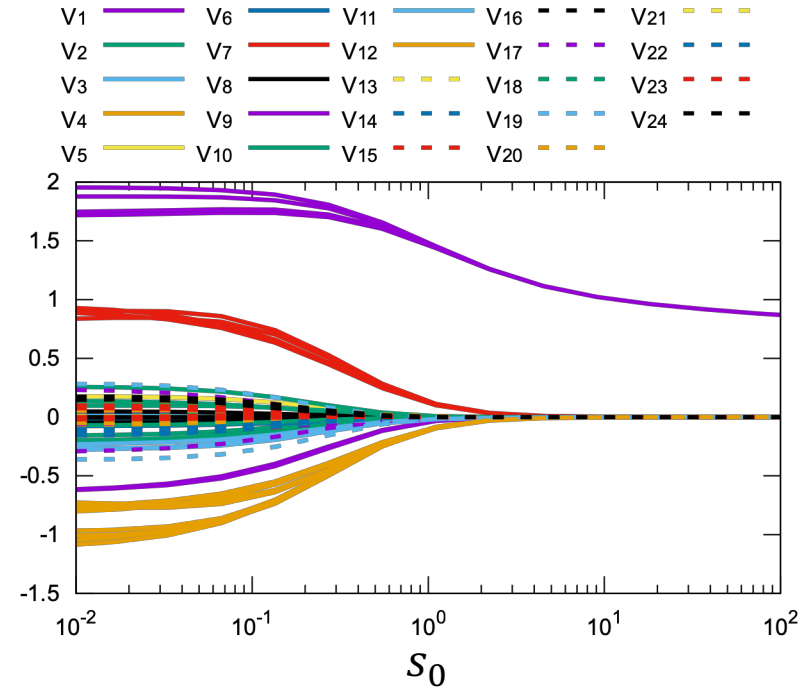
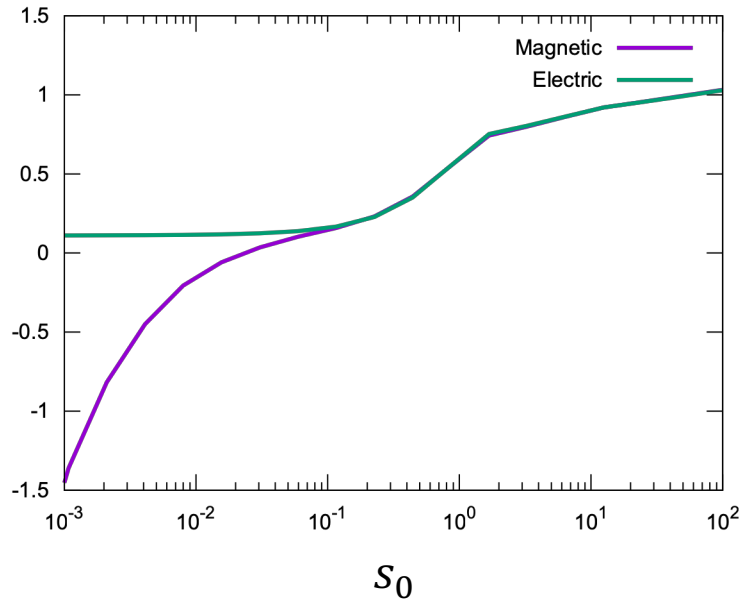
Unquenching via 3PI



Depends explicitly on: T, μ, m

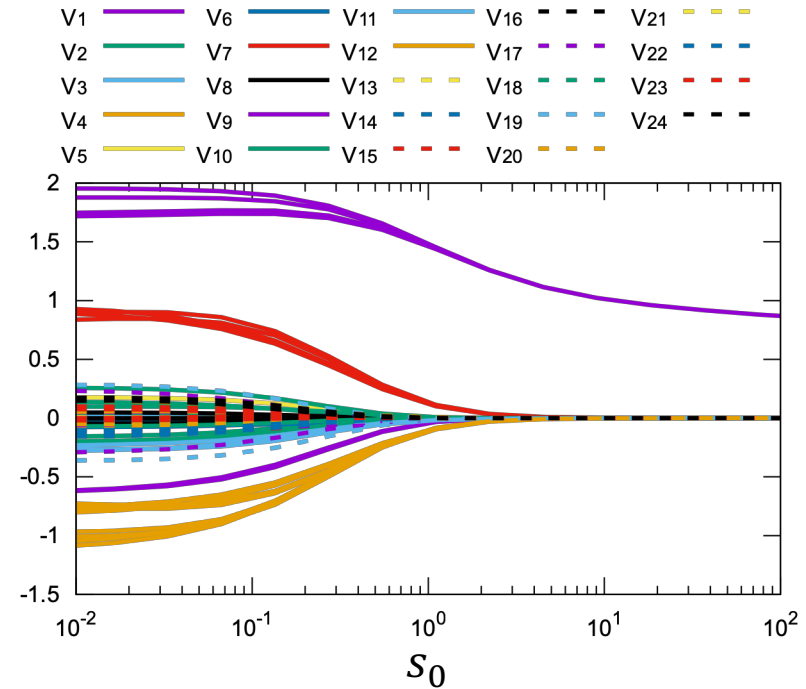
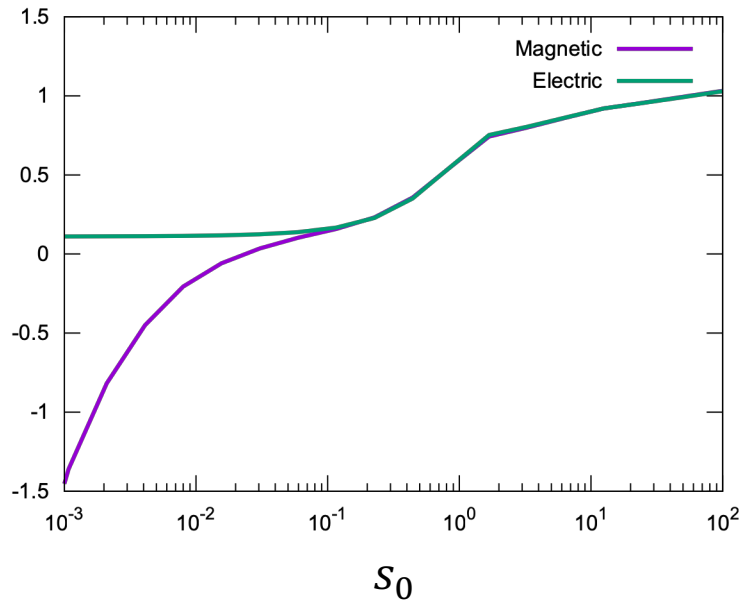
Roadmap beyond models

Vertices have been calculated (here, $T=100$ MeV)



Roadmap beyond models

Vertices have been calculated (here, $T=100$ MeV)



Very much work in progress

- Ready to unify DSEs/BSEs with a single truncation (3PI) in both vacuum and in medium

Summary

Main Goals

- one framework
 - Mesons, Baryons, Tetraquarks, Hybrids, Glueballs
 - Electromagnetic form factors, Anomalous magnetic moments
- DCSB, confinement

Main Challenges

- Control of systematic errors:
 - Intrinsic and by comparison to other methods

Main Results

- nPI is a powerful tool *(see Carrington)*
- Not high precision, but quantitative and -- where not -- qualitative.
- Competitive contributions in many wide areas *(see Roberts)*

Review

Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, RW, Alkofer, Fischer 1606.9602 PPNP. 91 (2017) 1-100

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Giessen



Thank you