

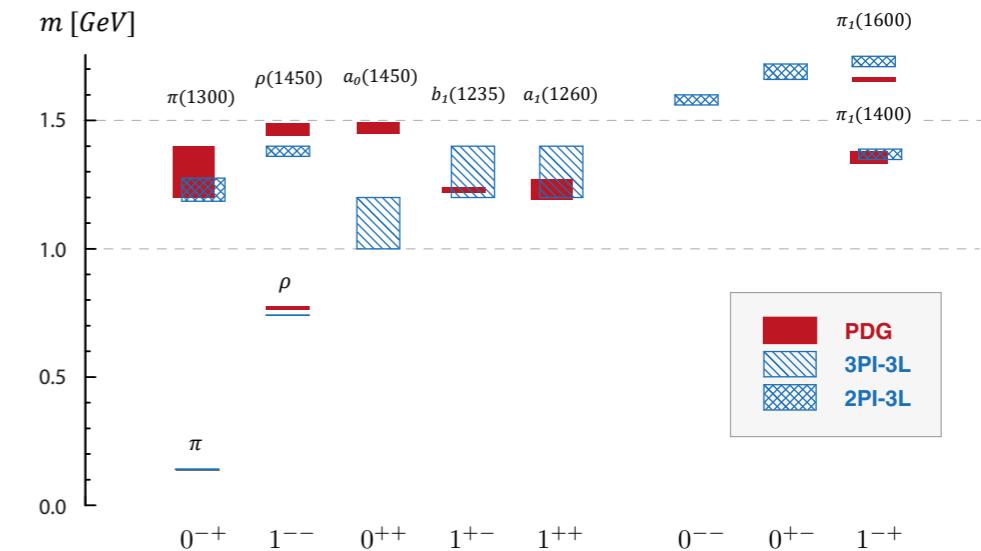


Dissecting XYZ-states with functional methods

Mini-Review: Eichmann, CF Heupel, Santowsky, Wallbott, FBS 61 (2020) [2008.10240]

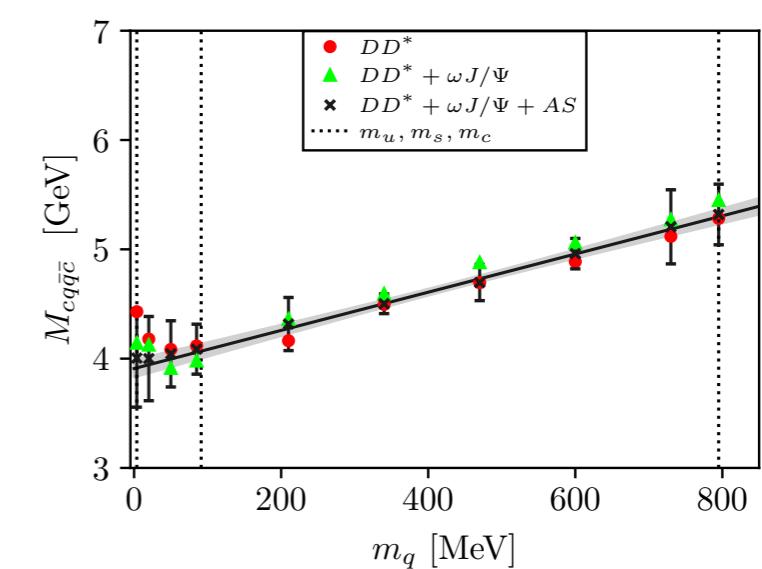
I. Light two- and four-quark states: the f0(500)

Williams, CF, Heupel, PRD 93 (2016) 034026 [arXiv:1512.00455]
 Eichmann, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282 [arXiv:1508.07178]
 Heupel, Eichmann, CF, PLB 718 (2021) 545 [arXiv:1206.5129]

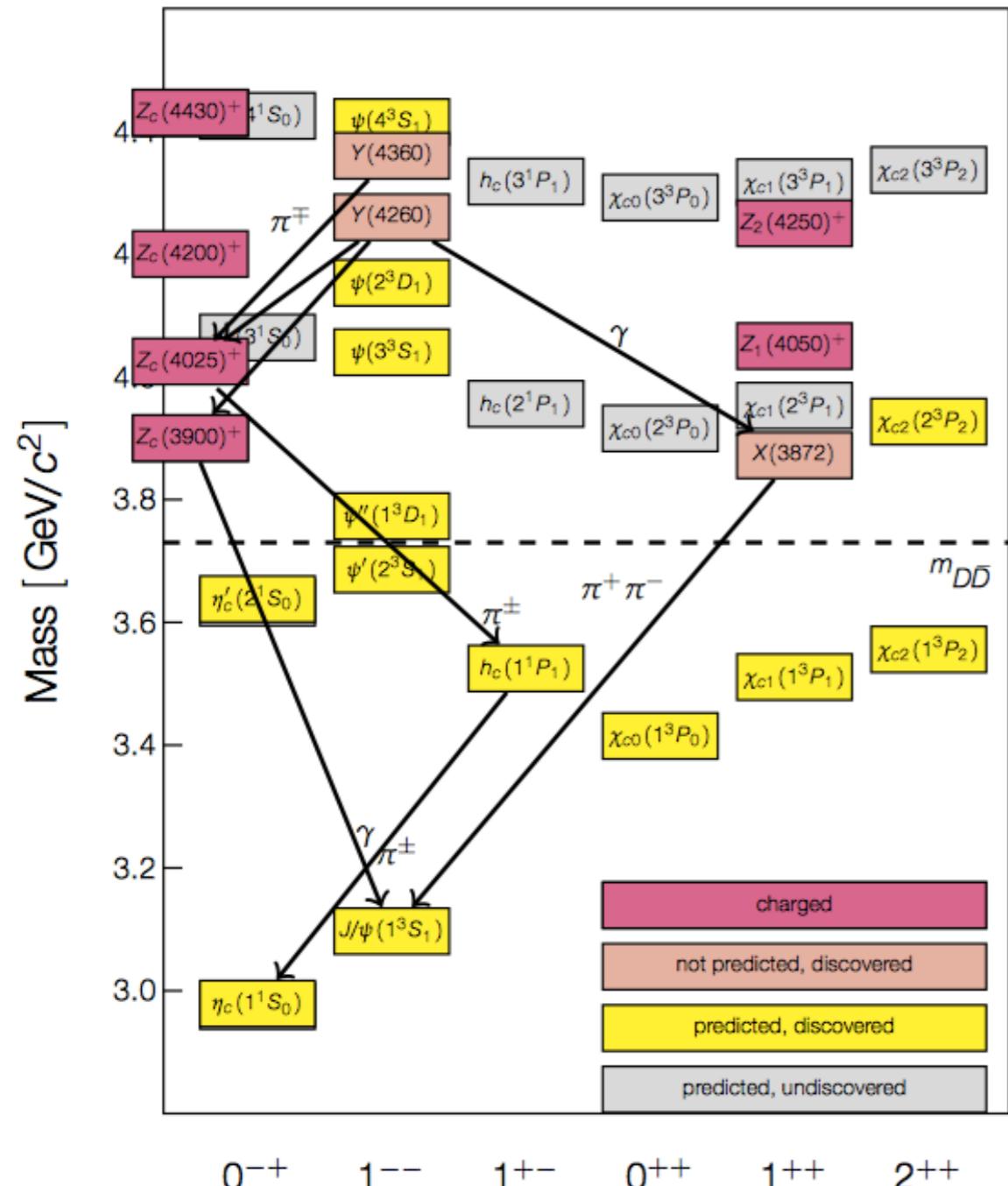


2. Heavy-light four-quark states: $X(3872)$ and more...

Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 100 (2019) no.1, 014033, [arXiv:1905.02615]
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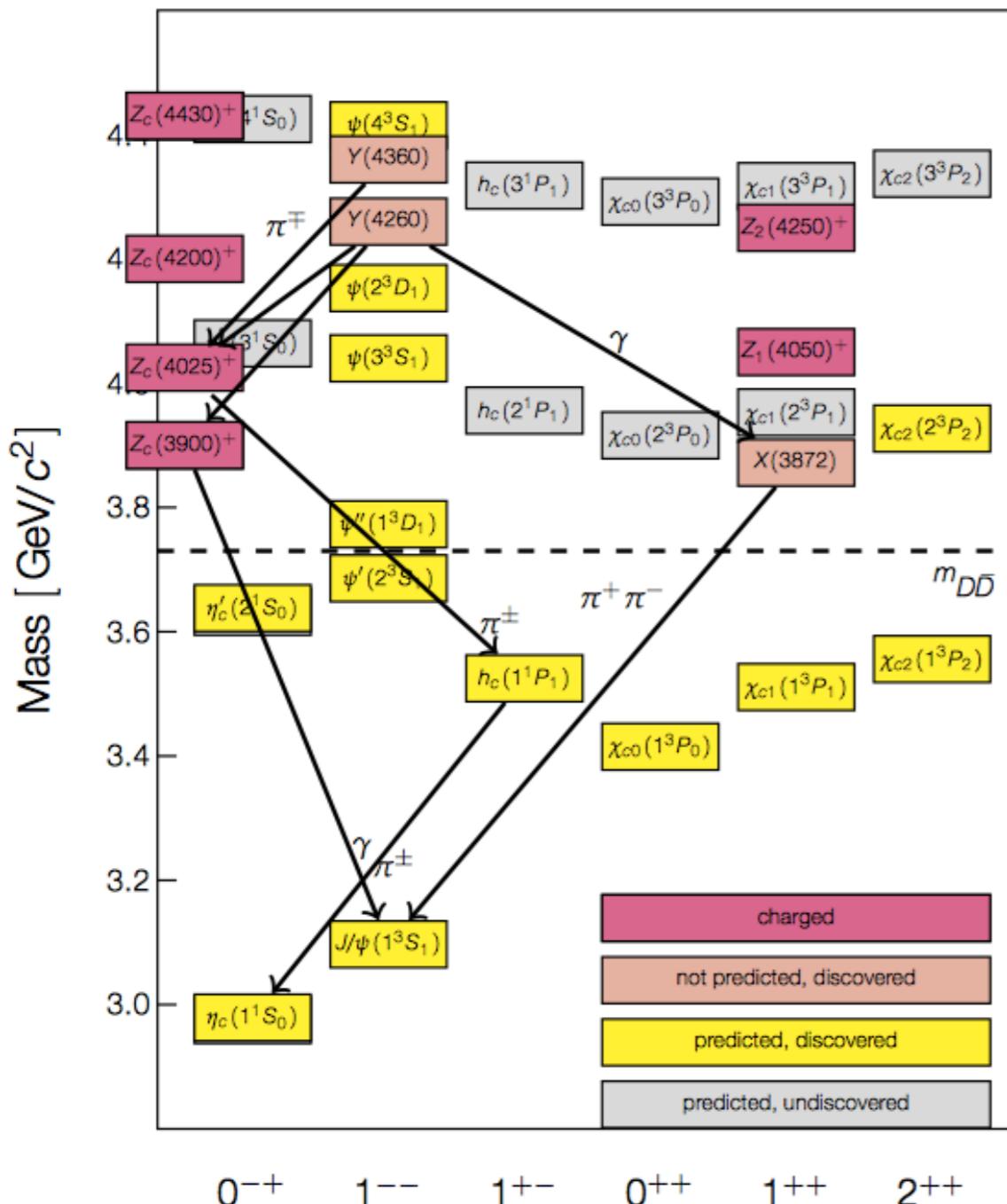


Tetraquark candidates with $cq\bar{q}\bar{c}$ -content



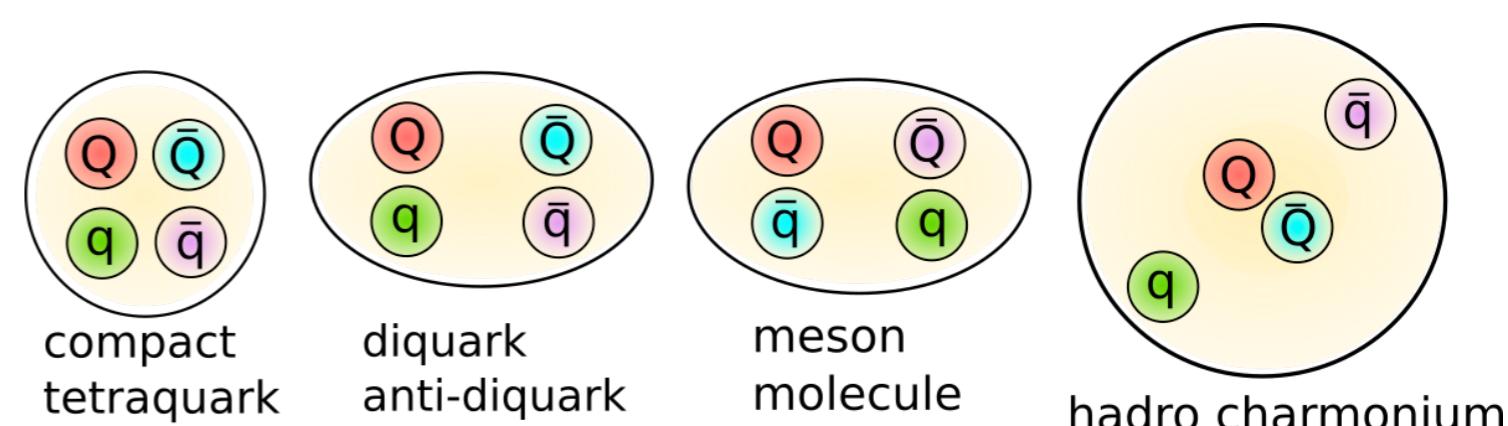
Many new unexpected states
found: Belle, BABAR, BES, LHCb ...

Tetraquark candidates with $c\bar{q}\bar{q}c$ -content



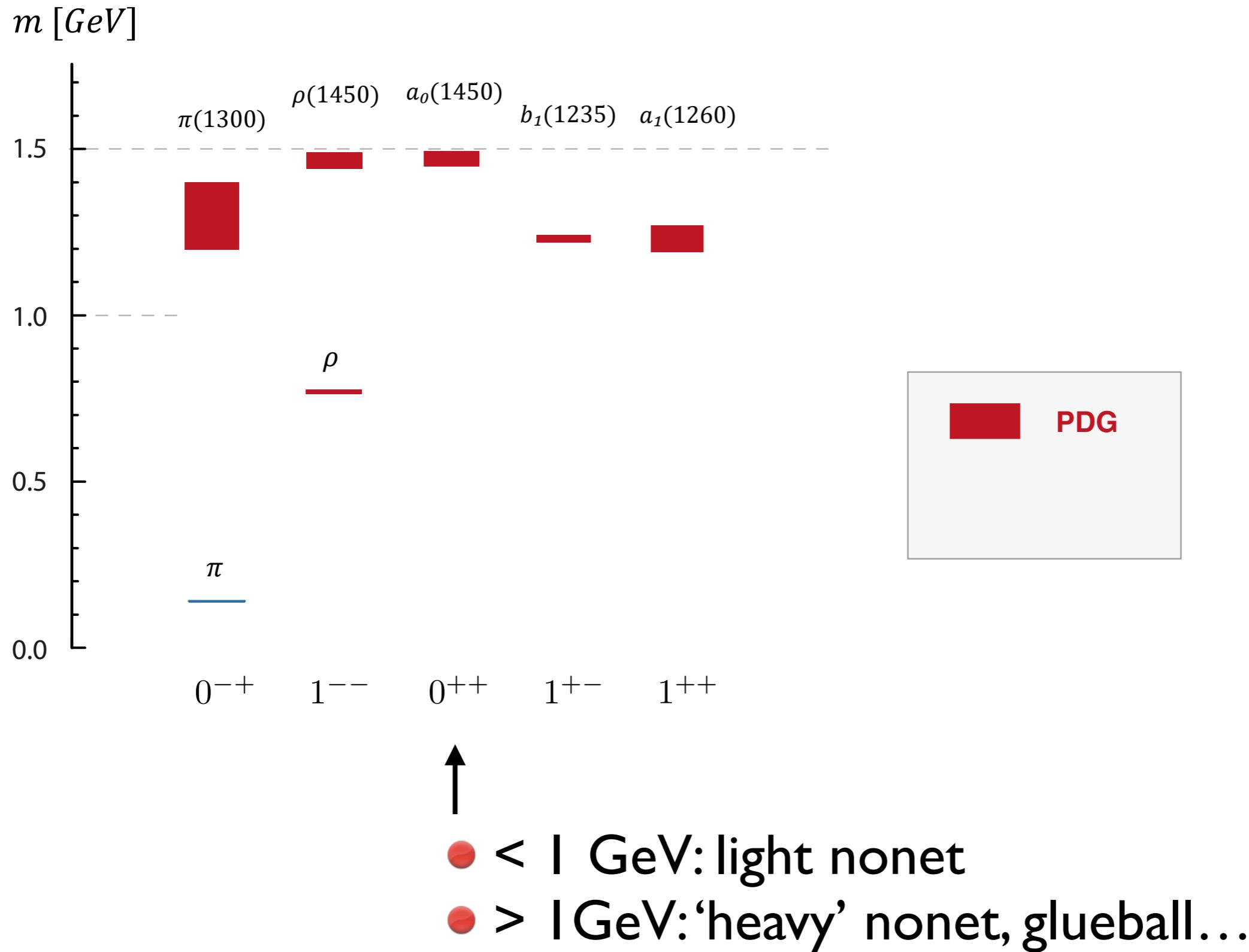
Many new unexpected states found: Belle, BABAR, BES, LHCb ...

Internal structure ??



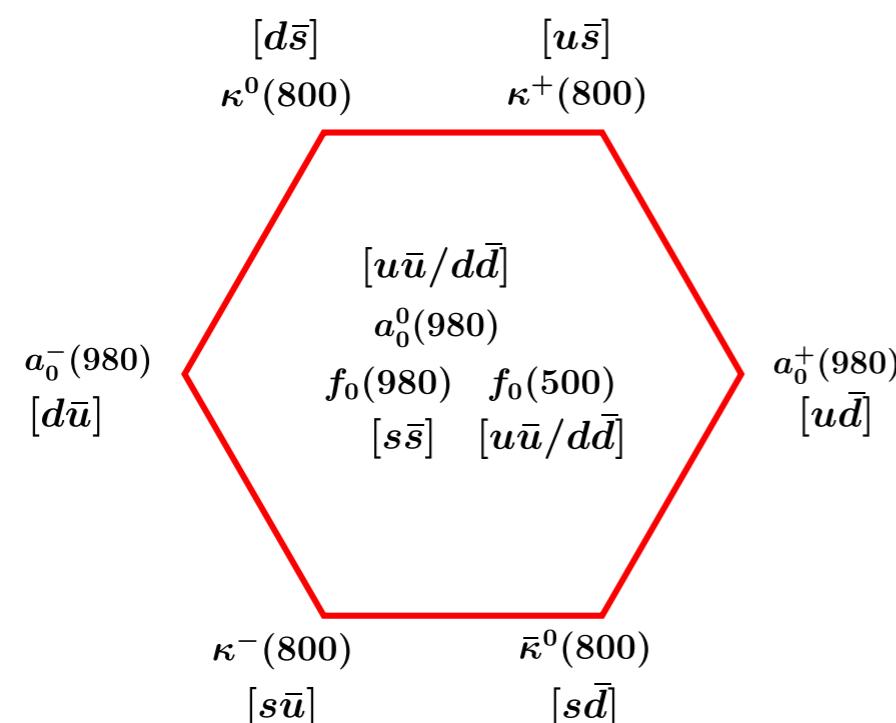
Related to details of underlying QCD forces between quarks and gluons

Light meson spectrum



Light mesons with $\bar{q}\bar{q}qq$ -content

Light scalar mesons:

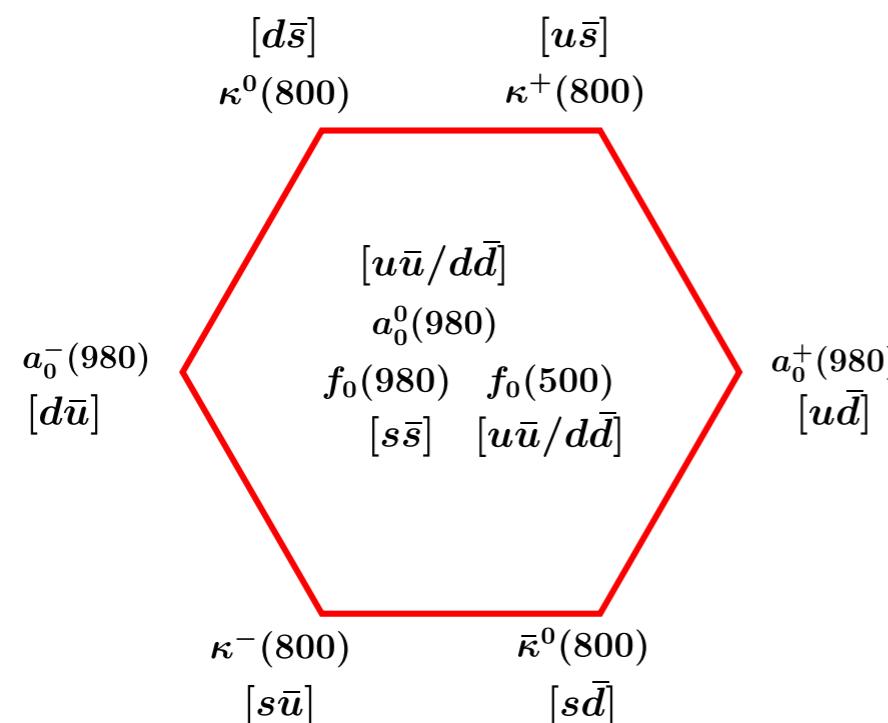


wrong level ordering

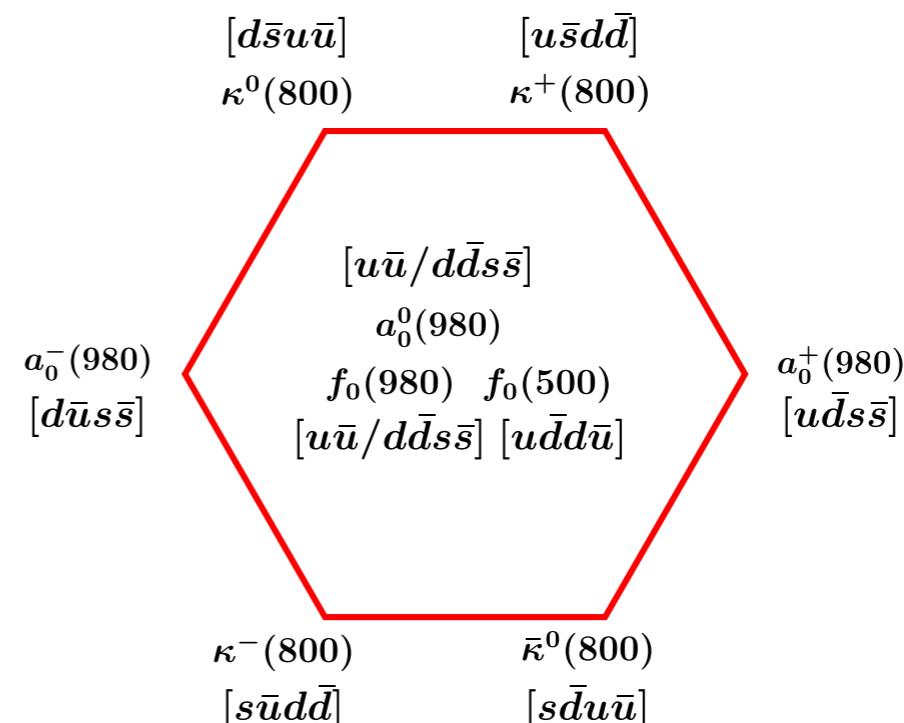
R. L. Jaffe, Phys. Rev. D 15, 267 (1977)

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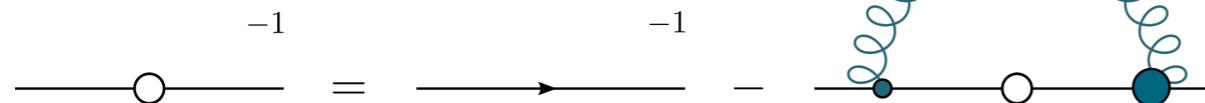
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Dyson-Schwinger equations - “3PI vs RL”

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

propagators



CF,Alkofer, PRD67 (2003) 094020
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propagators

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \text{---} \quad \rightarrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$+ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array}$$

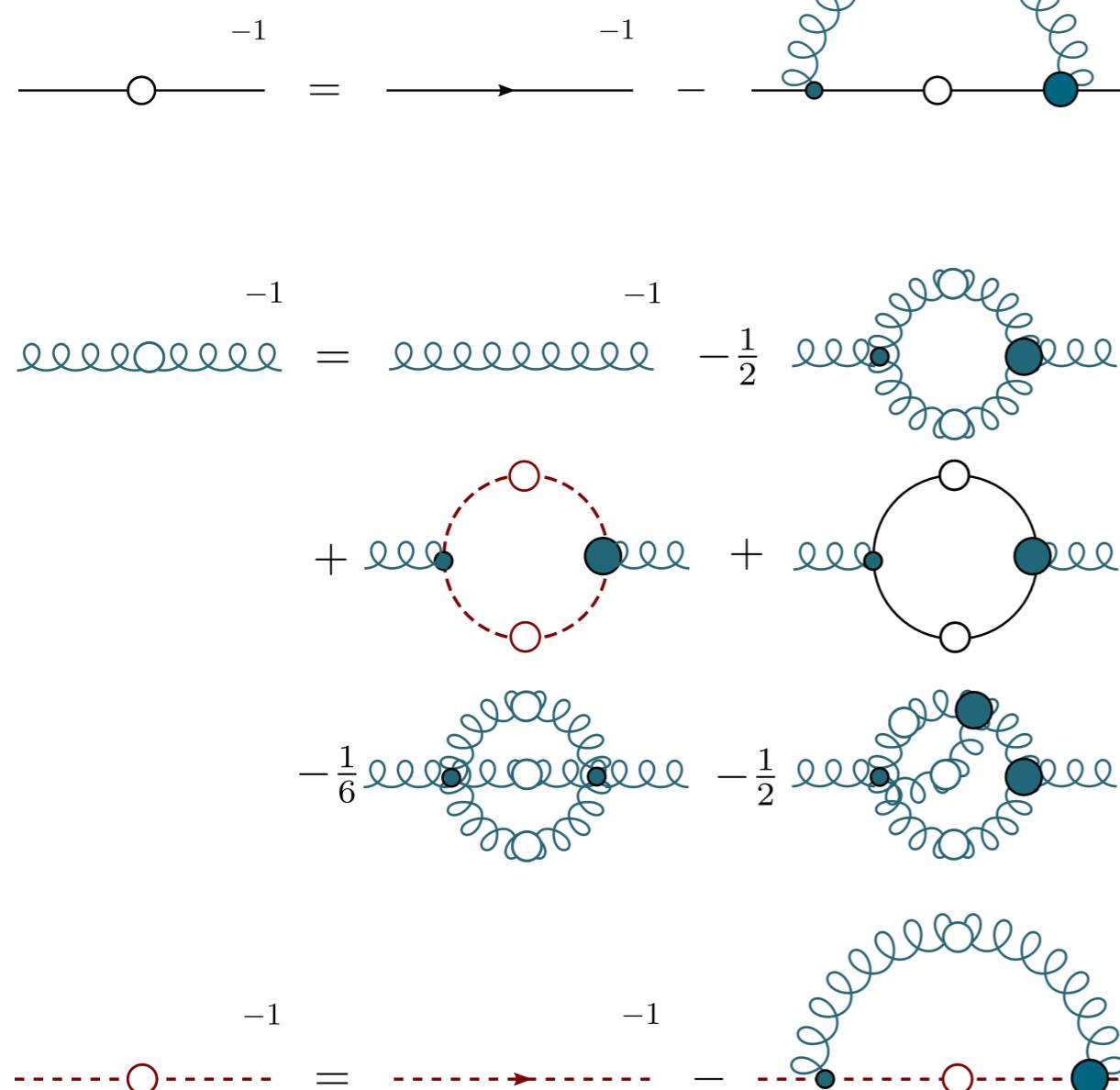
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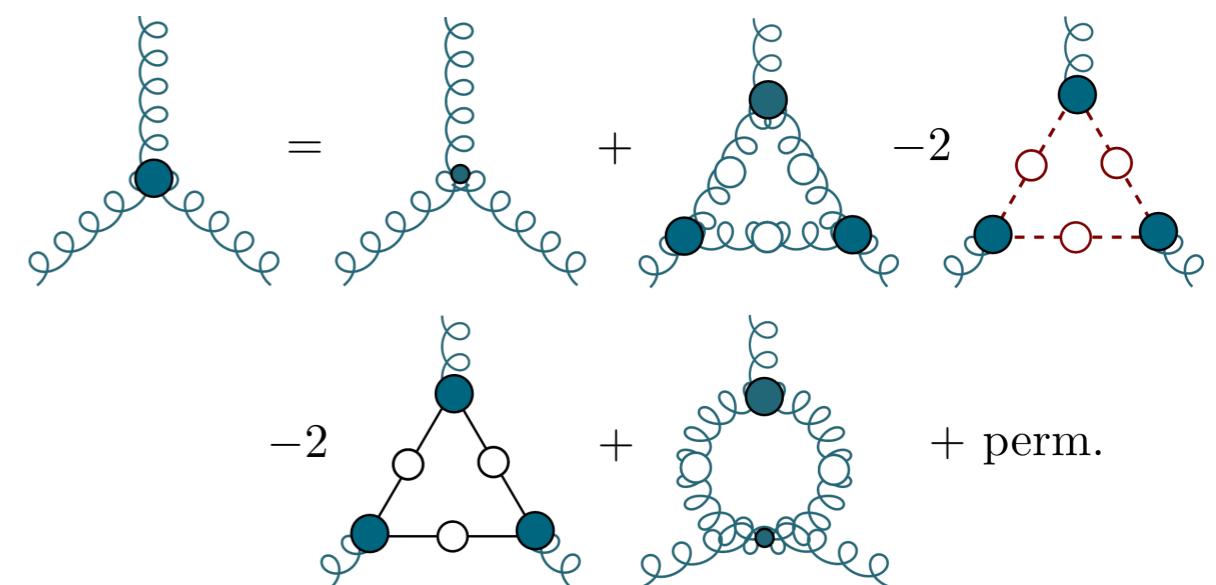
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propagators



vertices

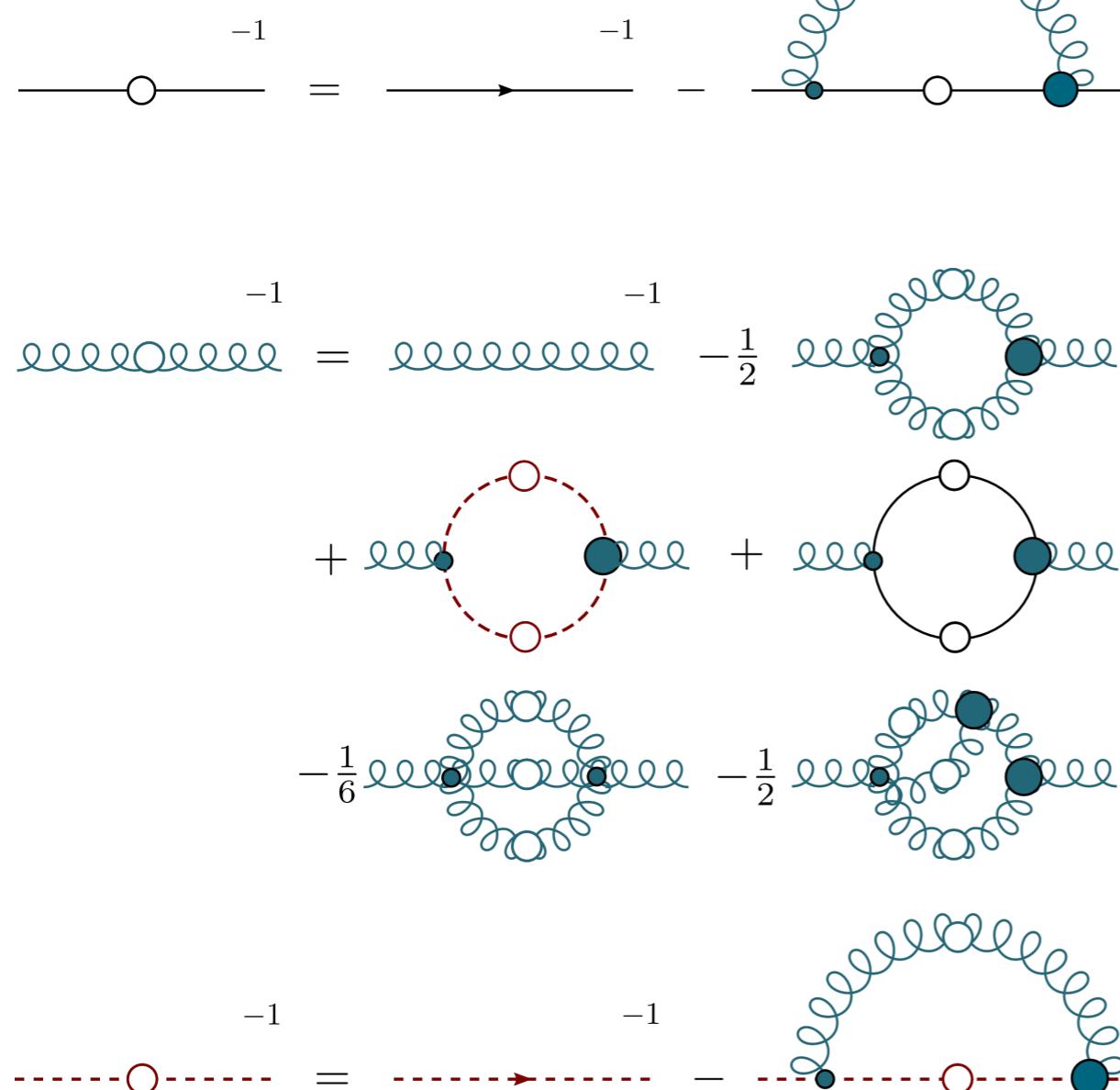


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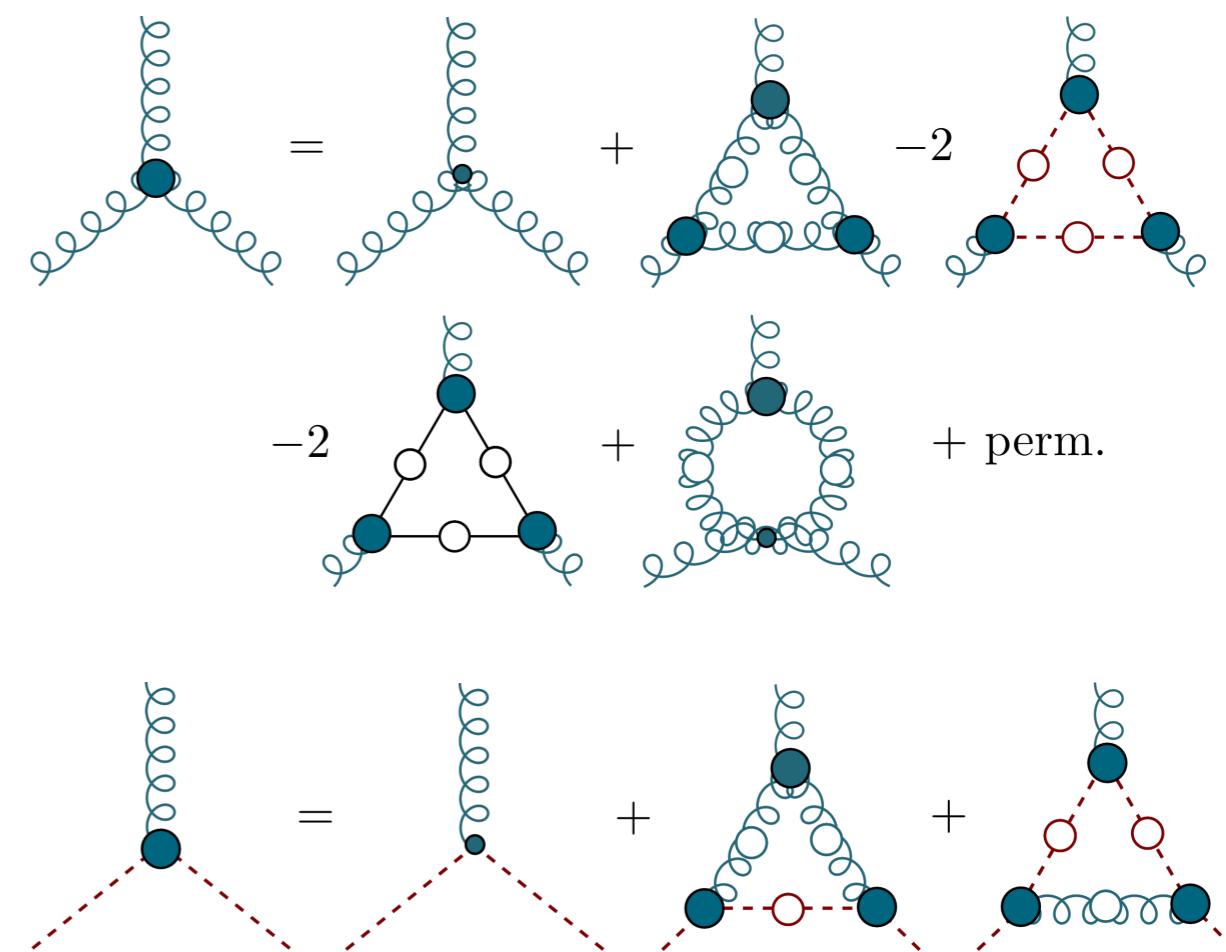
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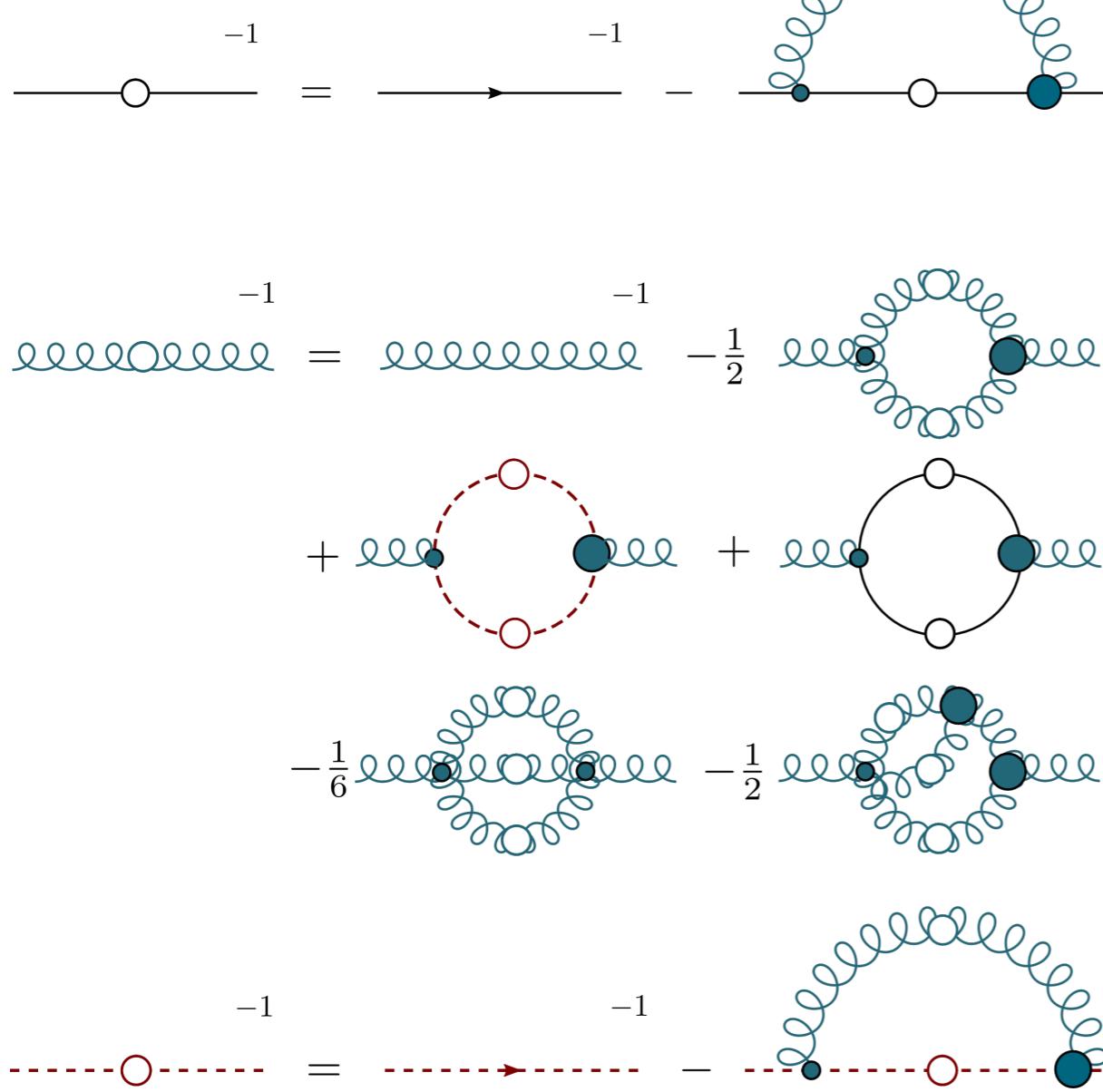


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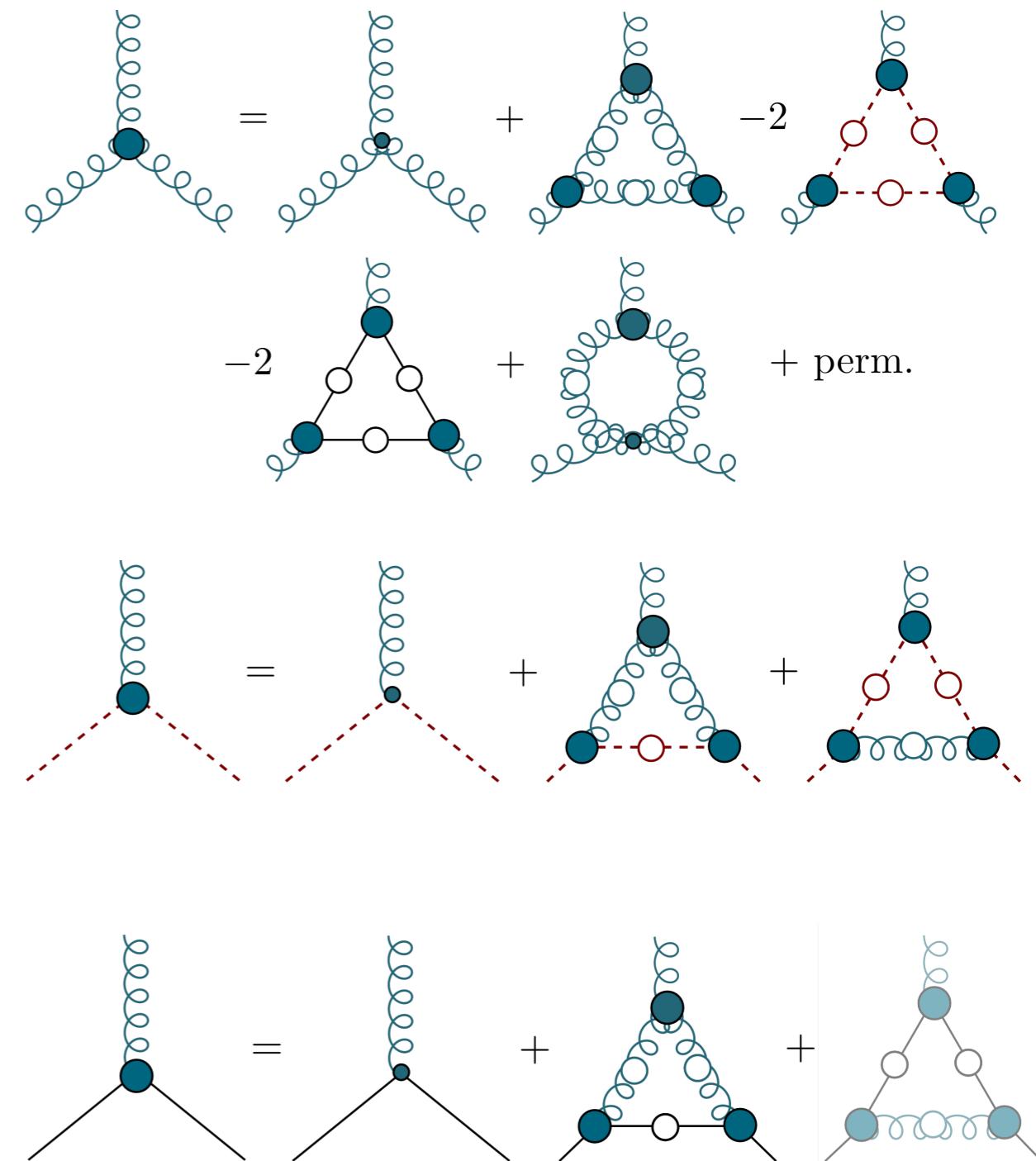
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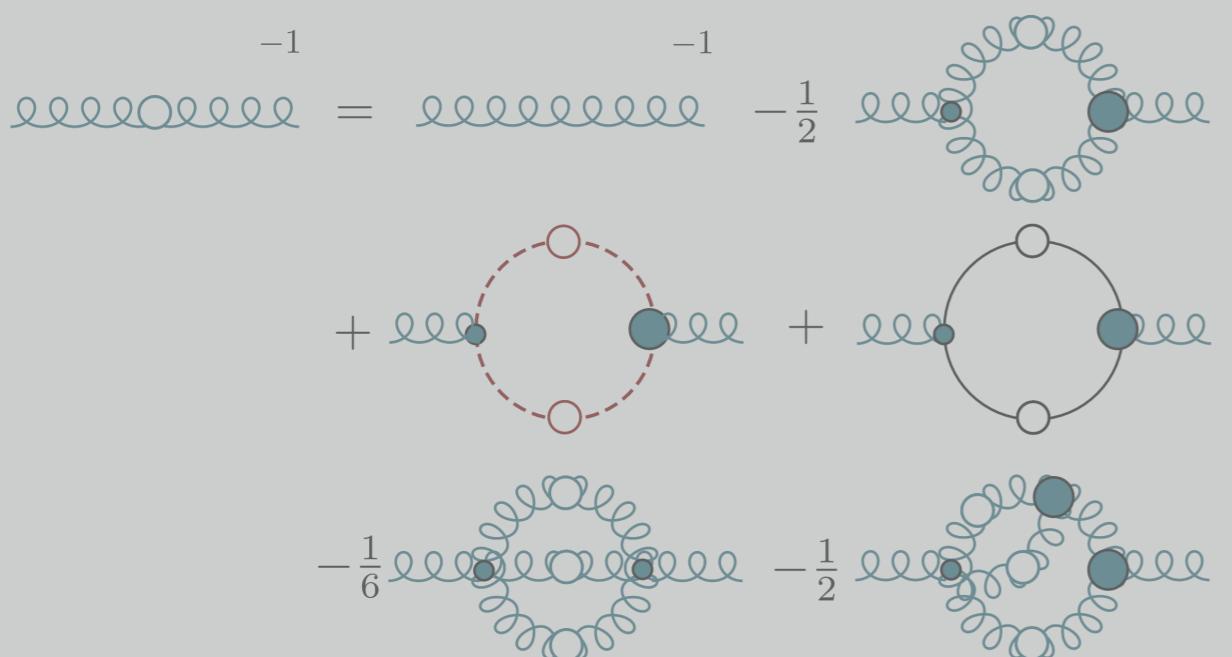
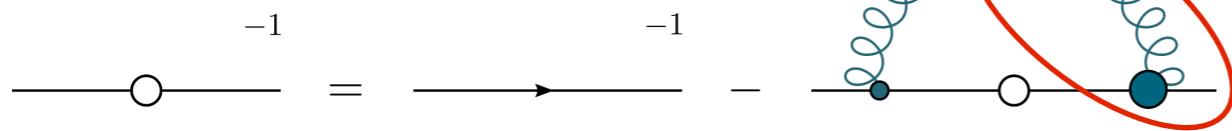


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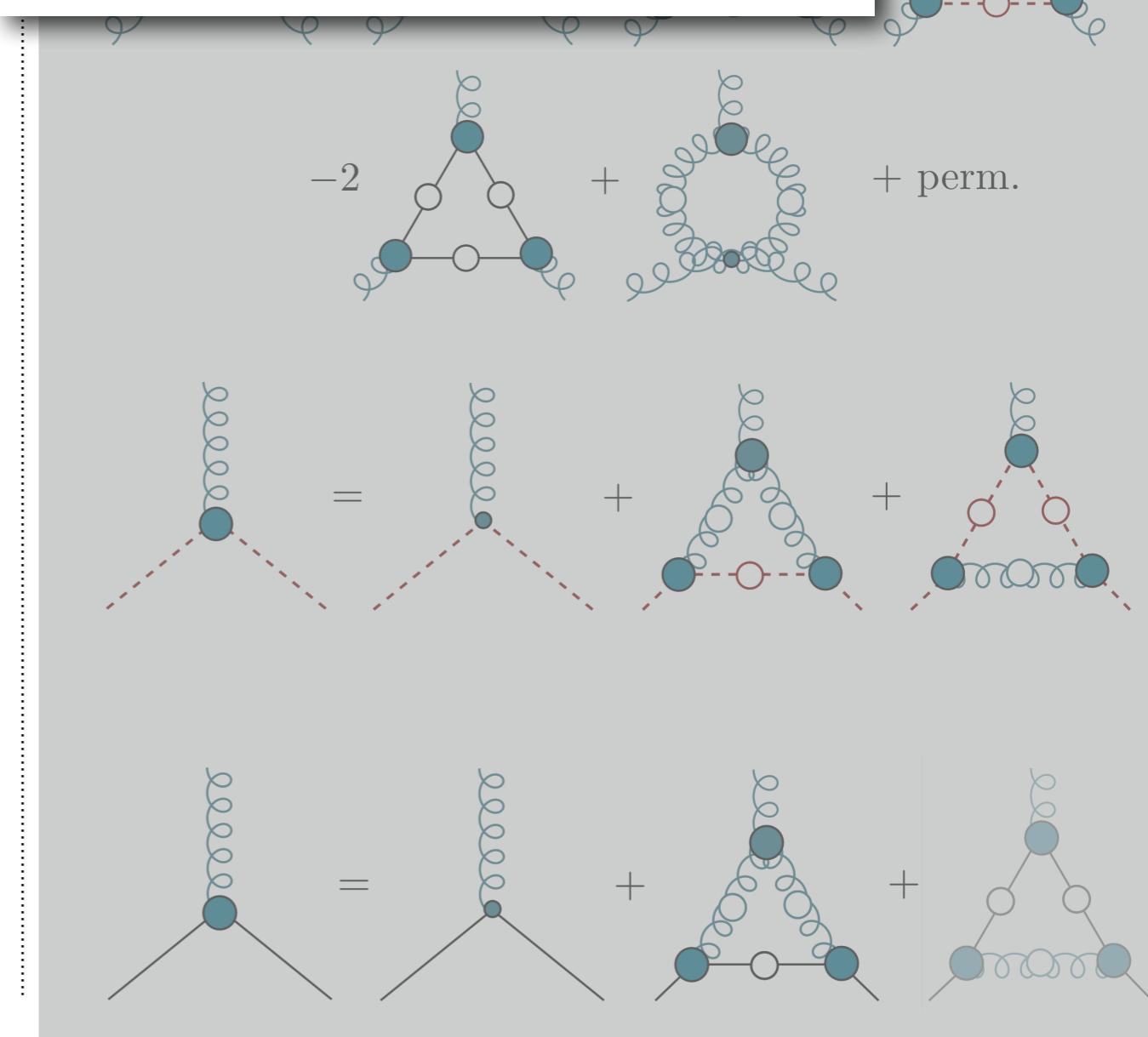
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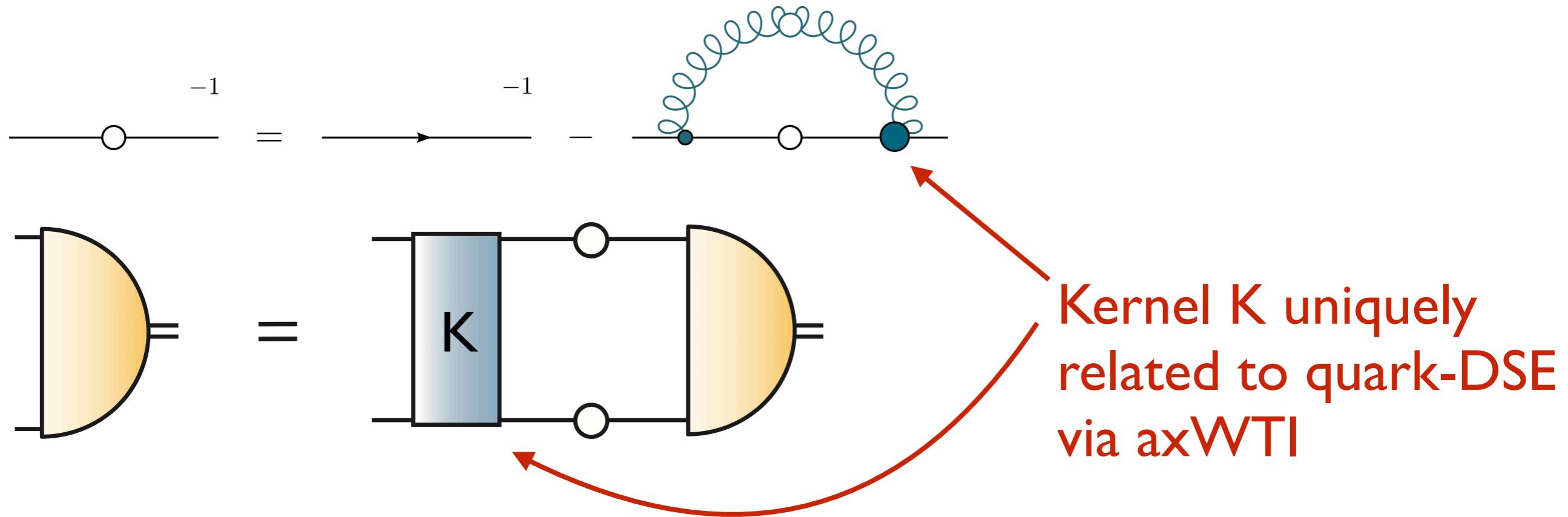
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vertices

“rainbow-ladder” (RL) :
 model for gluon+vertex



Mesons as quark-antiquark states

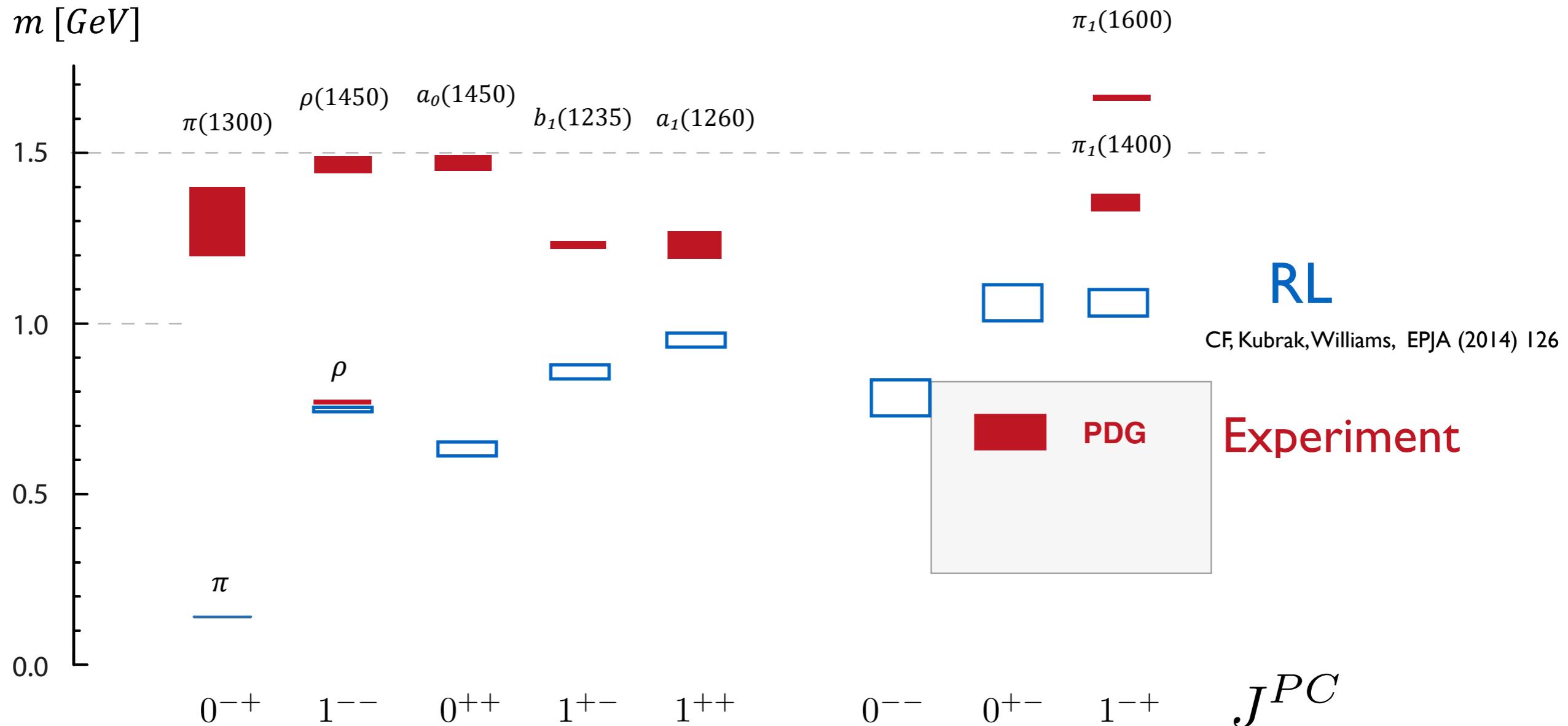


→ Pion is bound state **and** Goldstone boson

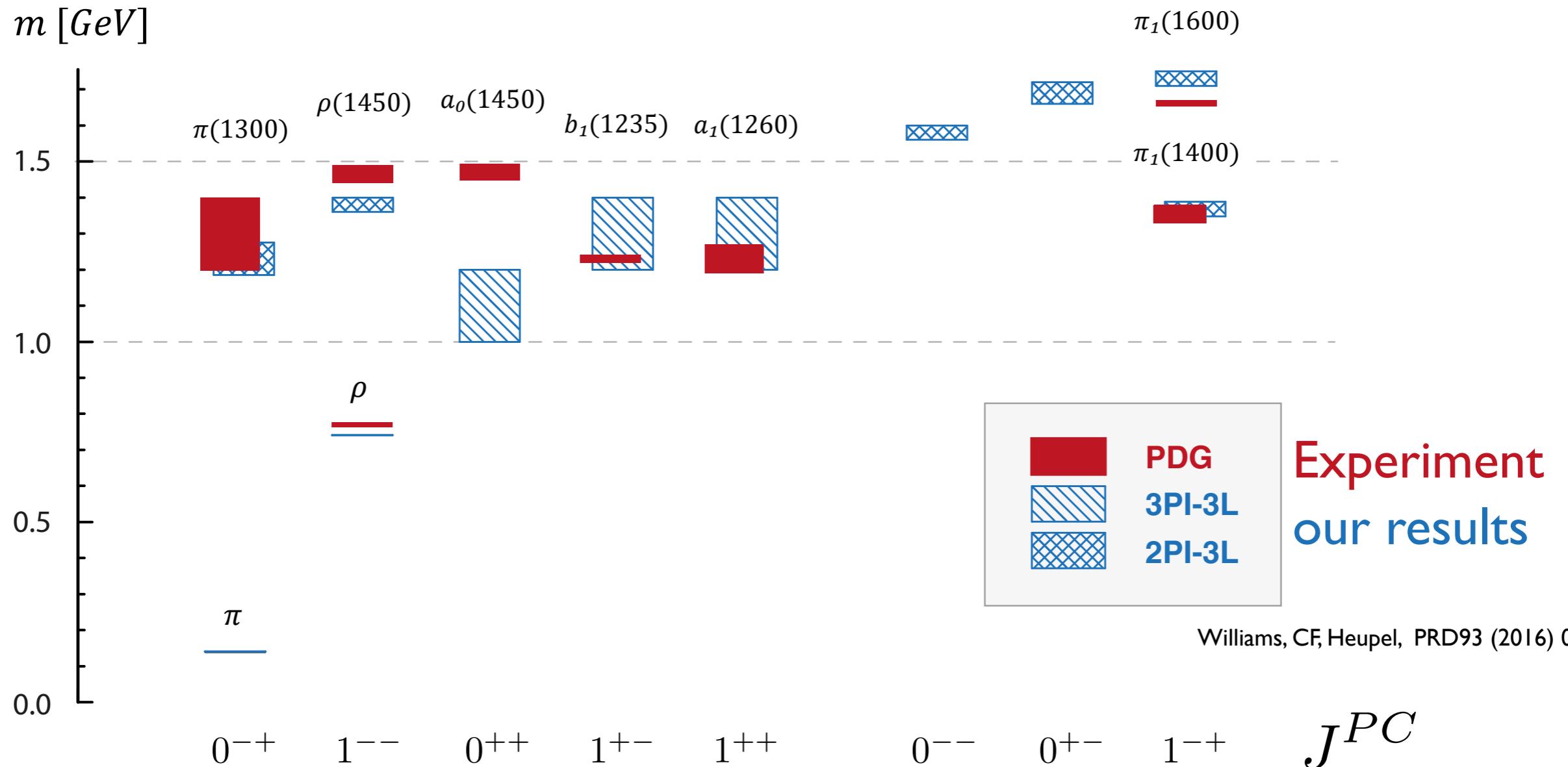
Maris, Roberts, Tandy, PLB 420 (1998) 267

- Determine gauge invariant spectrum from underlying gauge dependent quark/gluon dynamics

Light meson spectrum - full 3PI-calculation

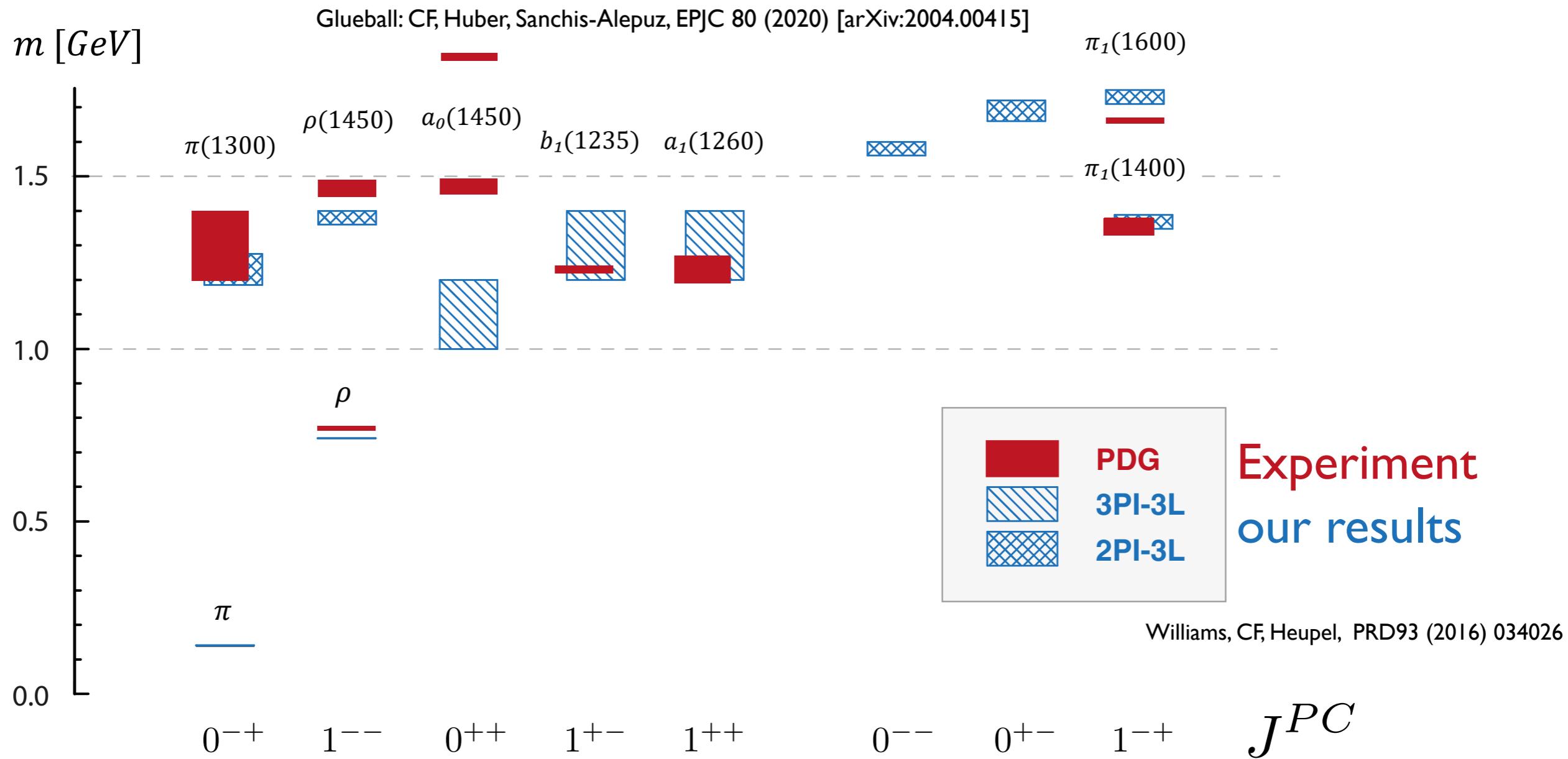


Light meson spectrum - full 3PI-calculation



- good agreement with experiment in most channels
- special channels:
 - pseudoscalar 0^{-+} : (pseudo-) Goldstone bosons
 - scalar 0^{++} : complicated channel...

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Tetraquarks from the four-body equation

Exact equation:

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

+ perm.

+ perm.

Two-body interactions

Three- and four-body interactions

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

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

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

Tetraquarks from the four-body equation

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$$\text{Diagram} = \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram} - \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram} + \text{perm.}$$

The equation shows the exact equation for tetraquarks. It consists of a sum of terms. The first term is a diagram of two quarks (represented by a blue square and an orange circle) connected by lines. The second term is a plus sign followed by a diagram where the blue square is swapped with the orange circle. The third term is a minus sign followed by a diagram where both the blue square and the orange circle are swapped. The fourth term is a plus sign followed by a diagram where the blue square is swapped with the orange circle, and the entire term is crossed out with a red diagonal line. The fifth term is a plus sign followed by a diagram where both the blue square and the orange circle are swapped, and the entire term is also crossed out with a red diagonal line. The final term is '+ perm.'.

Two-body interactions

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The equation shows the exact equation for tetraquarks. It consists of a sum of terms involving four-body interactions. The first term is a single diagram of a yellow circle with internal lines. The second term is a diagram where a blue rectangle (representing a two-body interaction) is connected to the left of the yellow circle. The third term is similar but with a minus sign. The fourth and fifth terms are diagrams where the blue rectangle is connected to the right of the yellow circle. The sixth and seventh terms are crossed out with a large red X. The final term is '+ perm.'.

Two-body interactions

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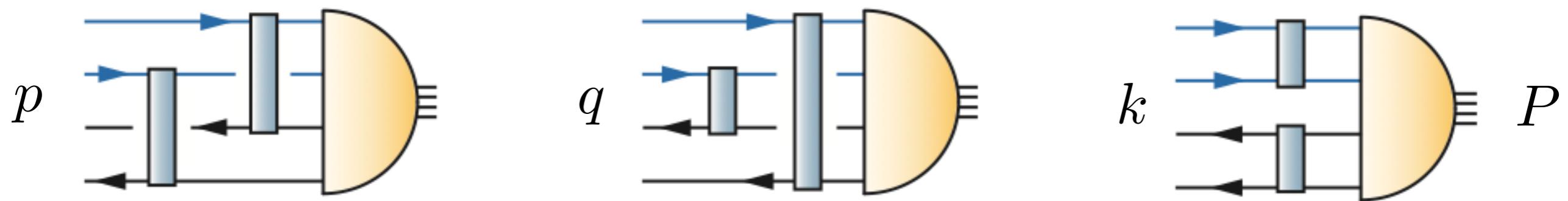
Heupel, Eichmann, CF, PLB 718 (2012) 545-549

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- Two-body interactions: allow for **internal clustering**
- use rainbow-ladder approximation...

Structure of the amplitude

Scalar tetraquark:

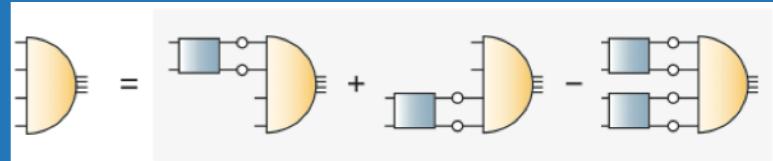


$$\Gamma(P, p, q, k) = \sum_i f_i(s_1, \dots, s_9) \times \tau_i(P, p, q, k) \times \text{color} \times \text{flavor}$$

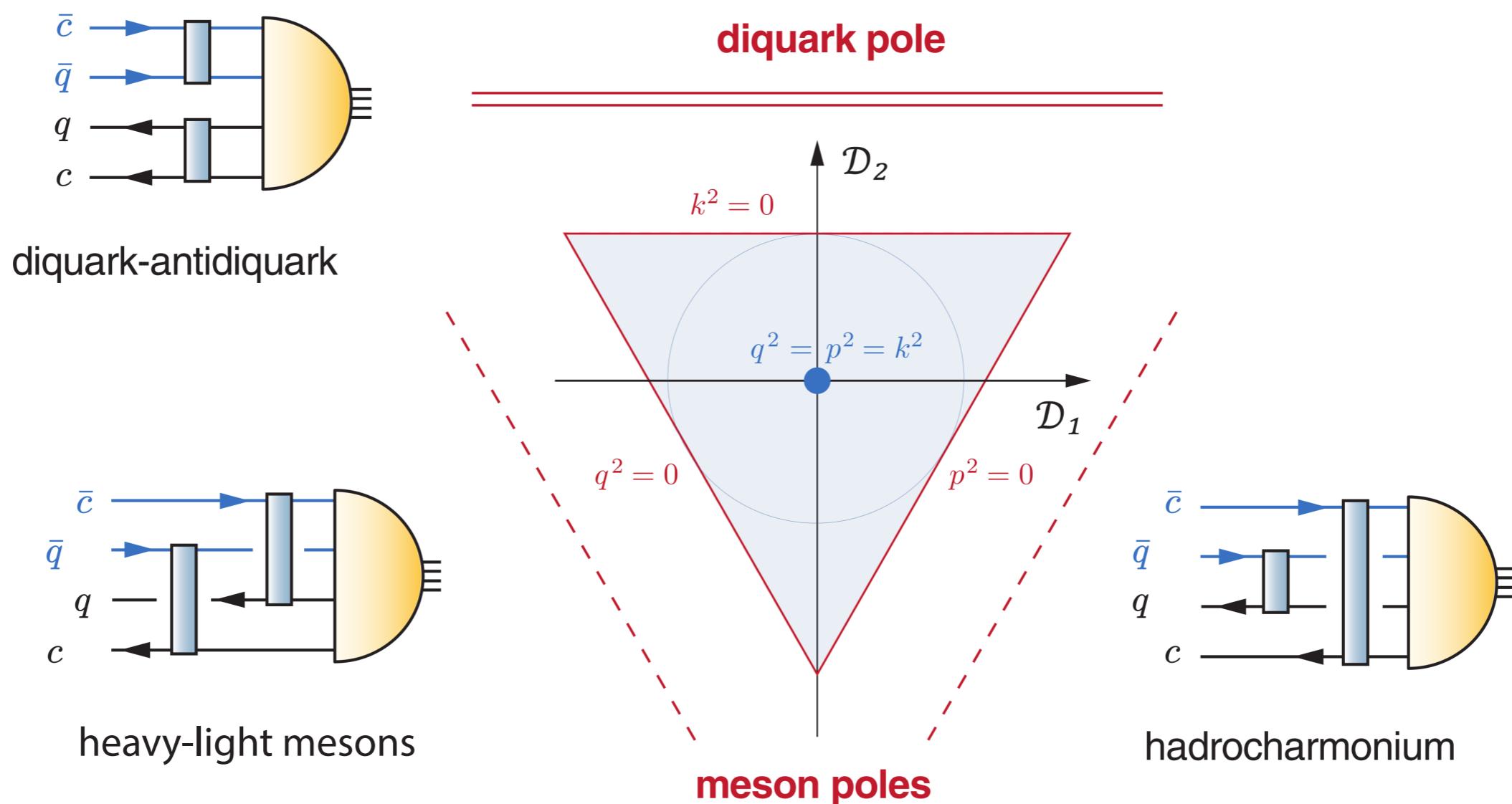
↑ ↑
9 Lorentz scalars
(built from P,p,q,k) 256 tensor
structures
(scalar tetra) 3 \otimes $\bar{3}$, 6 \otimes $\bar{6}$ or
1 \otimes 1, 8 \otimes 8

- reduce # tensor structures guided by physics:
→ ~20 tensor structures

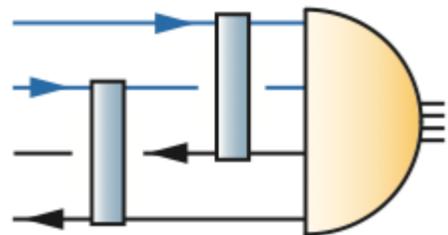
Four-body equation: permutations



- **Singlet:** $S_0 = (p^2 + q^2 + k^2)/4$ p, q, k : relative momenta
- **Doublet:** $\mathcal{D}_1 \sim p^2 + q^2 - 2k^2$
 $\mathcal{D}_2 \sim q^2 - p^2$

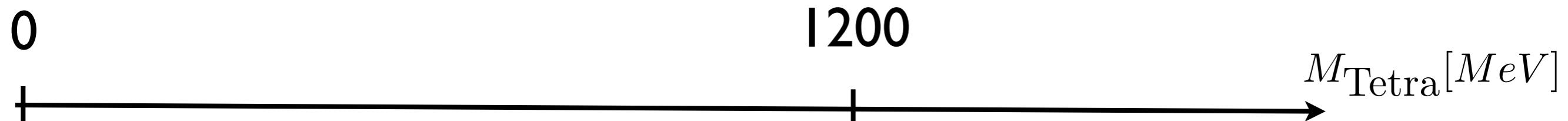


Bound state vs resonance: scalar tetraquarks



$$\Gamma(S_0, \cancel{s}, \cancel{a}, \dots)$$

without π -clustering



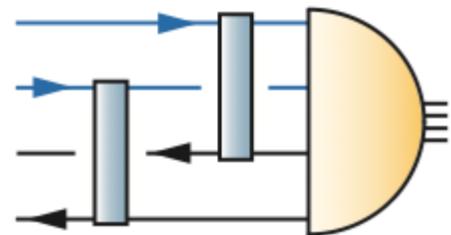
Bound state of
four massive quarks

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

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

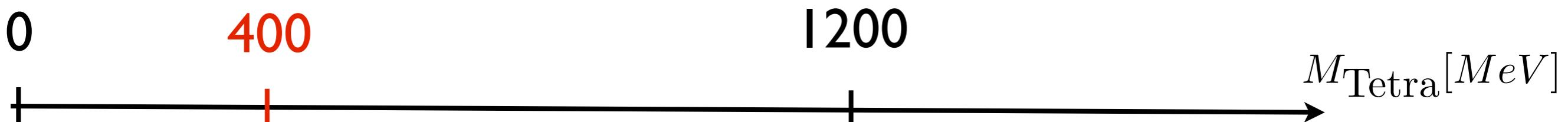
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Two-pion resonance

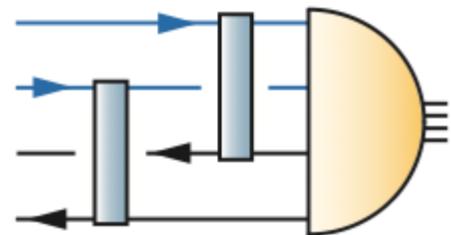
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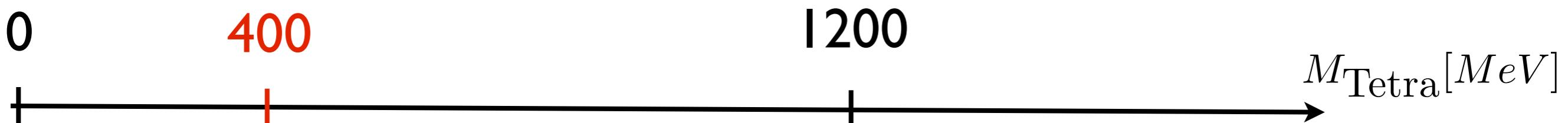
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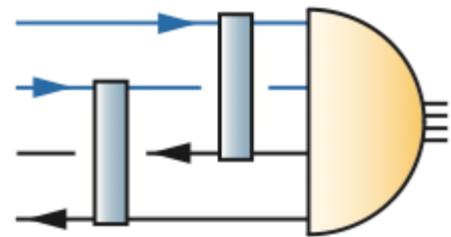
→ identify with $f_0(500)$ (' σ -meson')

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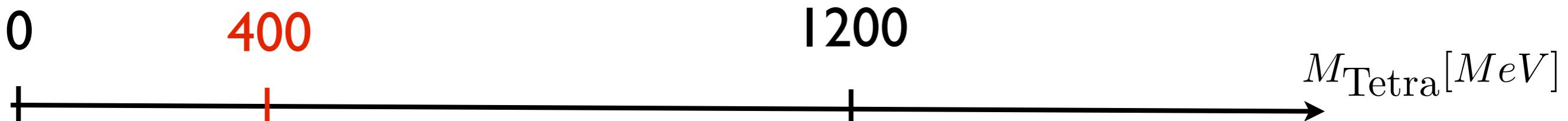
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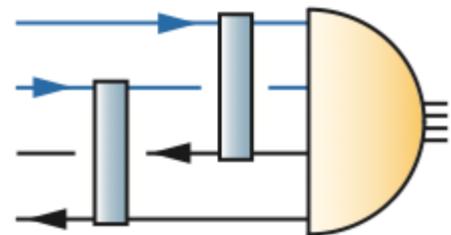
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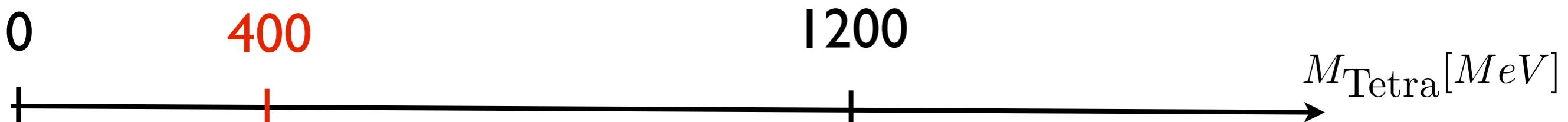
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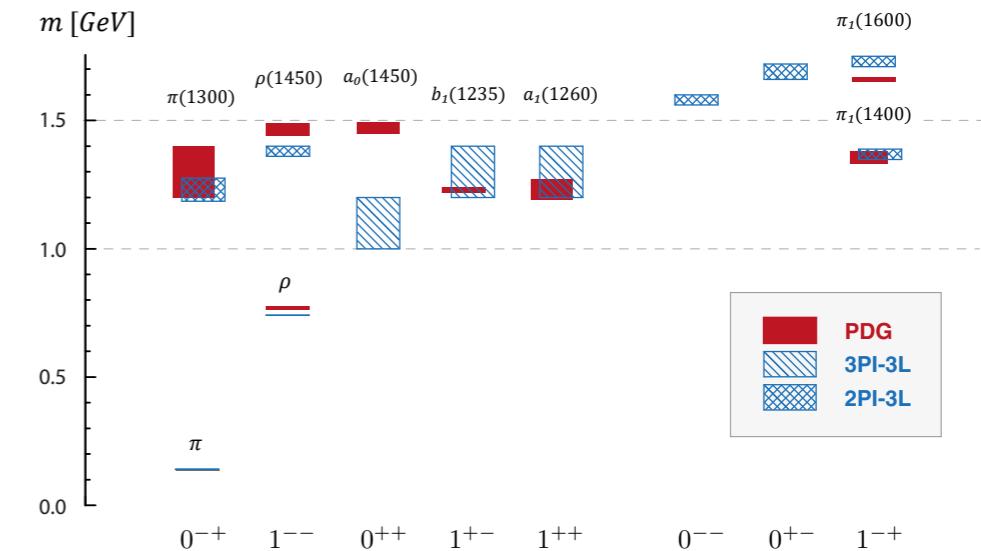
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Mixing with $q\bar{q}$: small effect

Santowsky, Eichmann, CF, Wallbott and Williams,
PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 056014, arXiv:2007.06495.

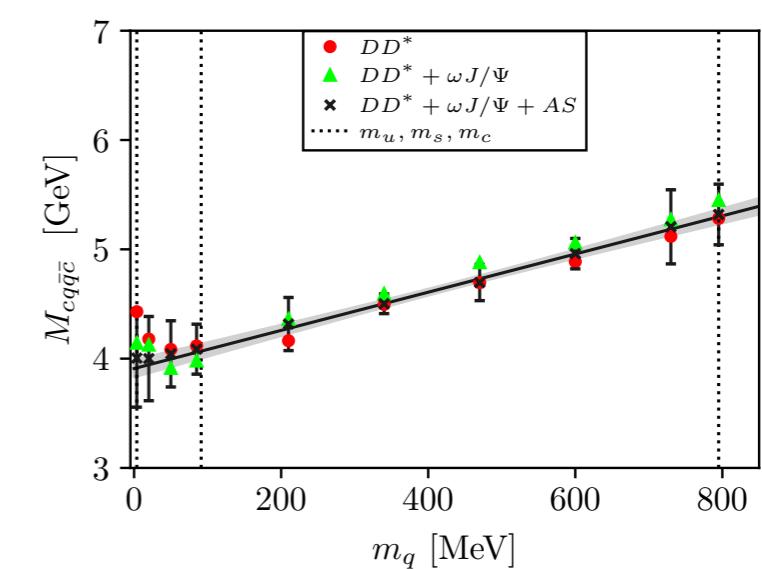
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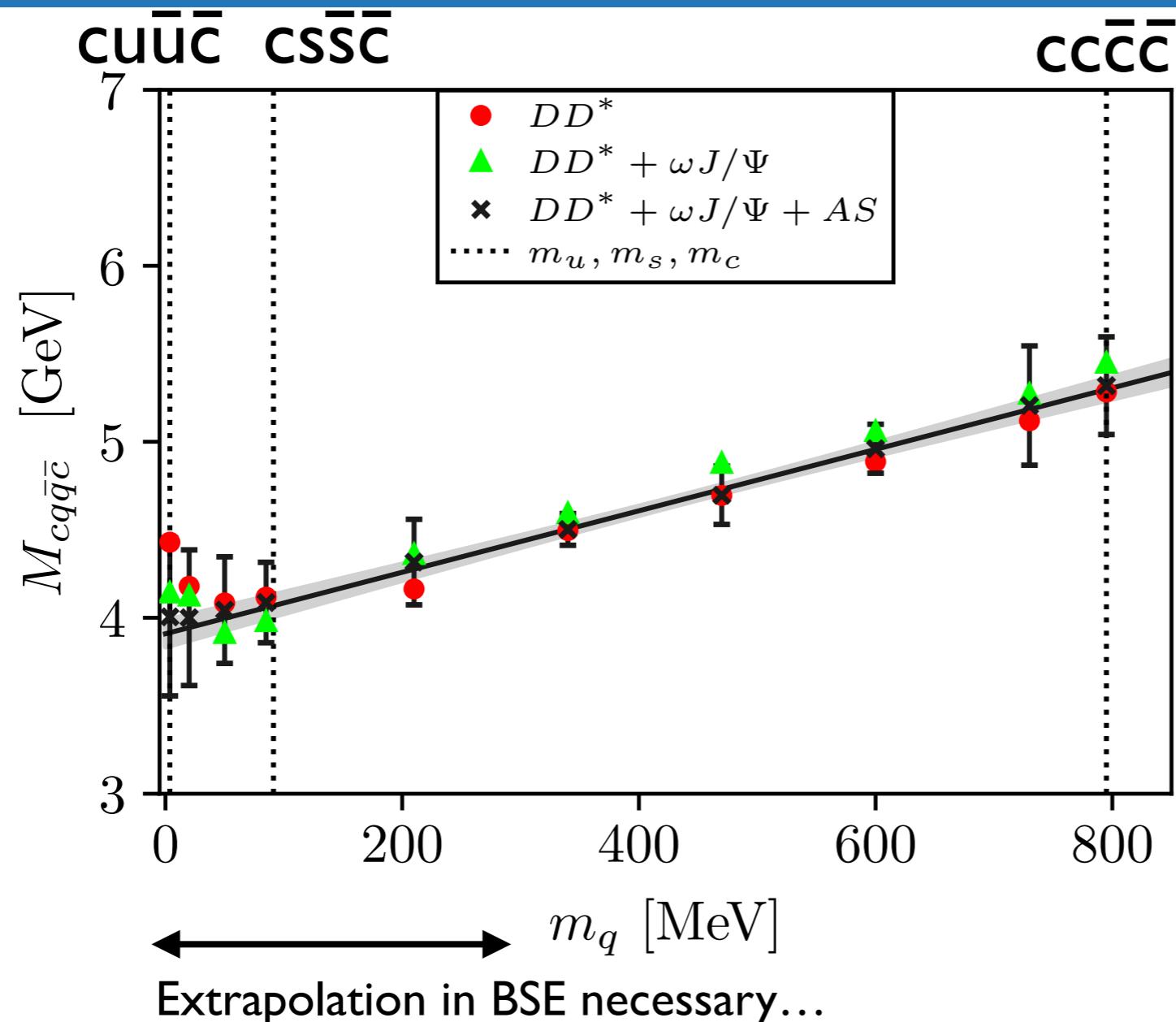
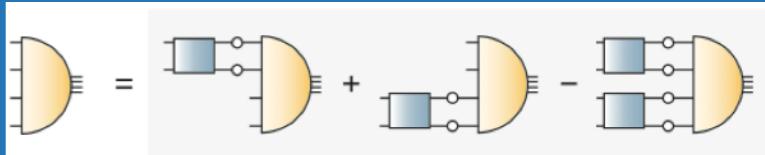
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2. Heavy-light four-quark states: $X(3872)$ and more...

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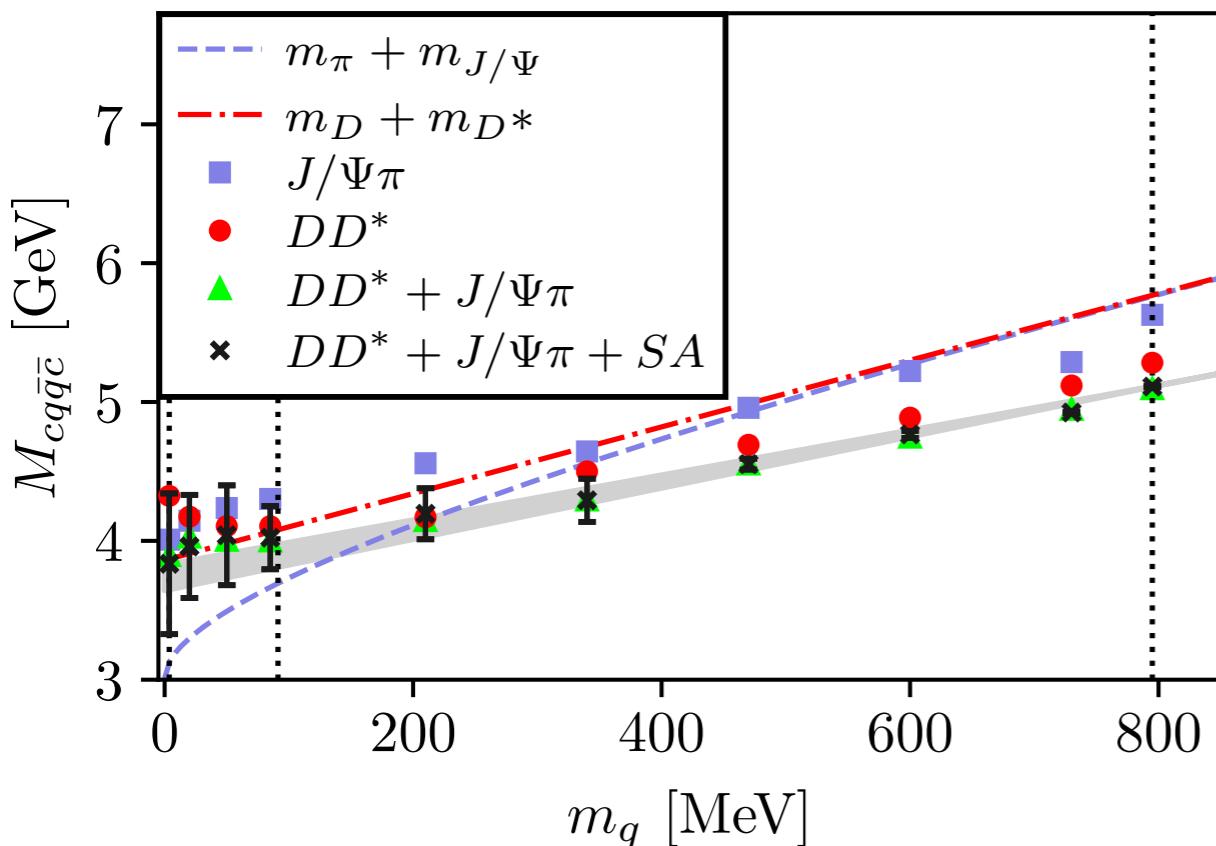
- DD* components dominate !

$$M_{1^{++}}^{cq\bar{q}\bar{c}} = 3916(74) \text{ MeV} \longrightarrow X(3872)$$

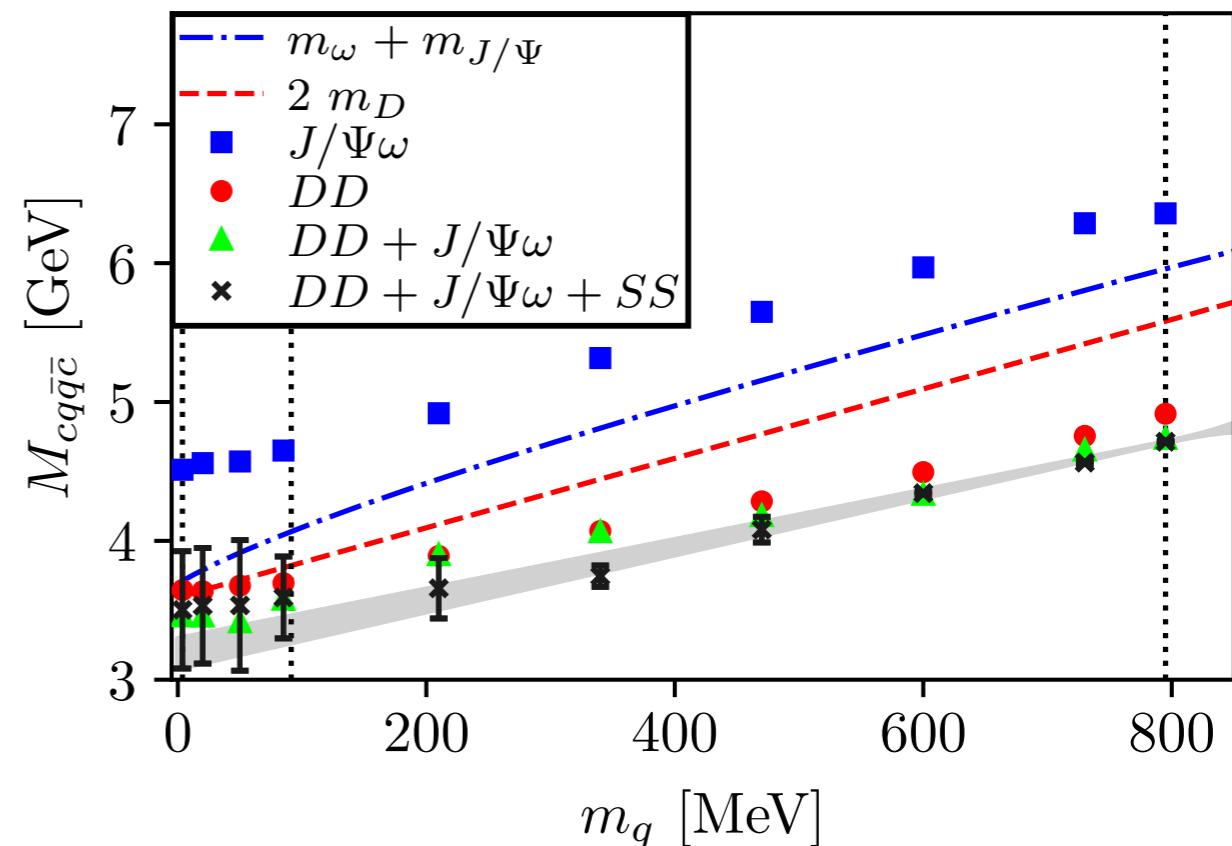
Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD100 (2019) 014033, [1905.02615]

$J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$ and 0^{++}

$1(1^{+-})\ cq\bar{q}\bar{c}$



$0(0^{++})\ cq\bar{q}\bar{c}$

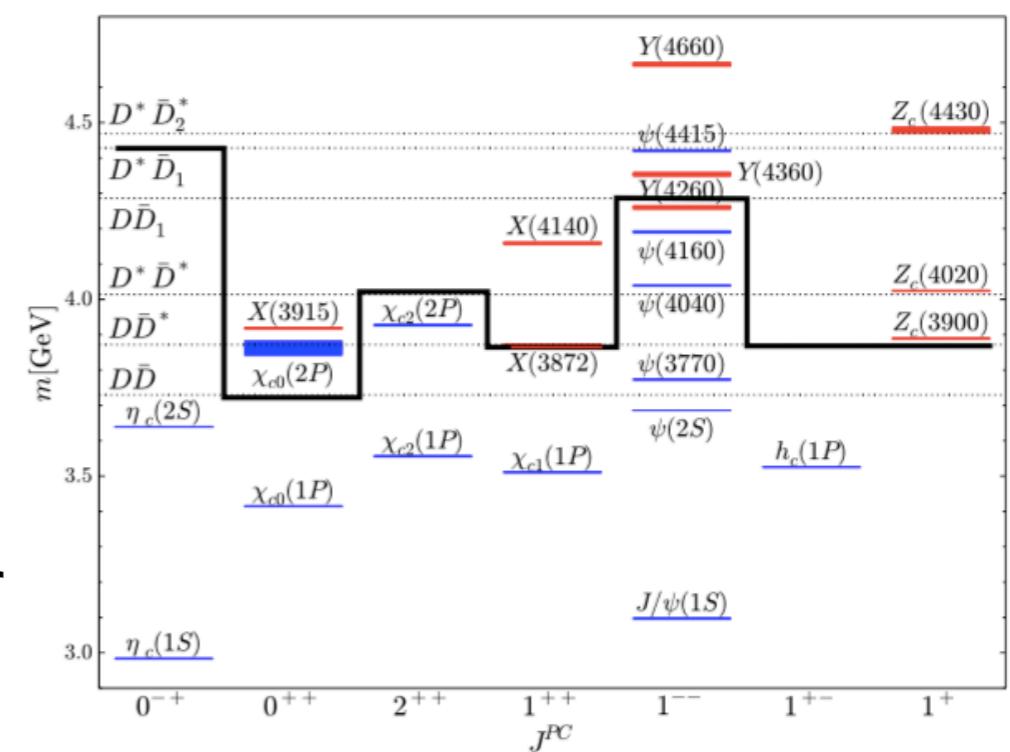


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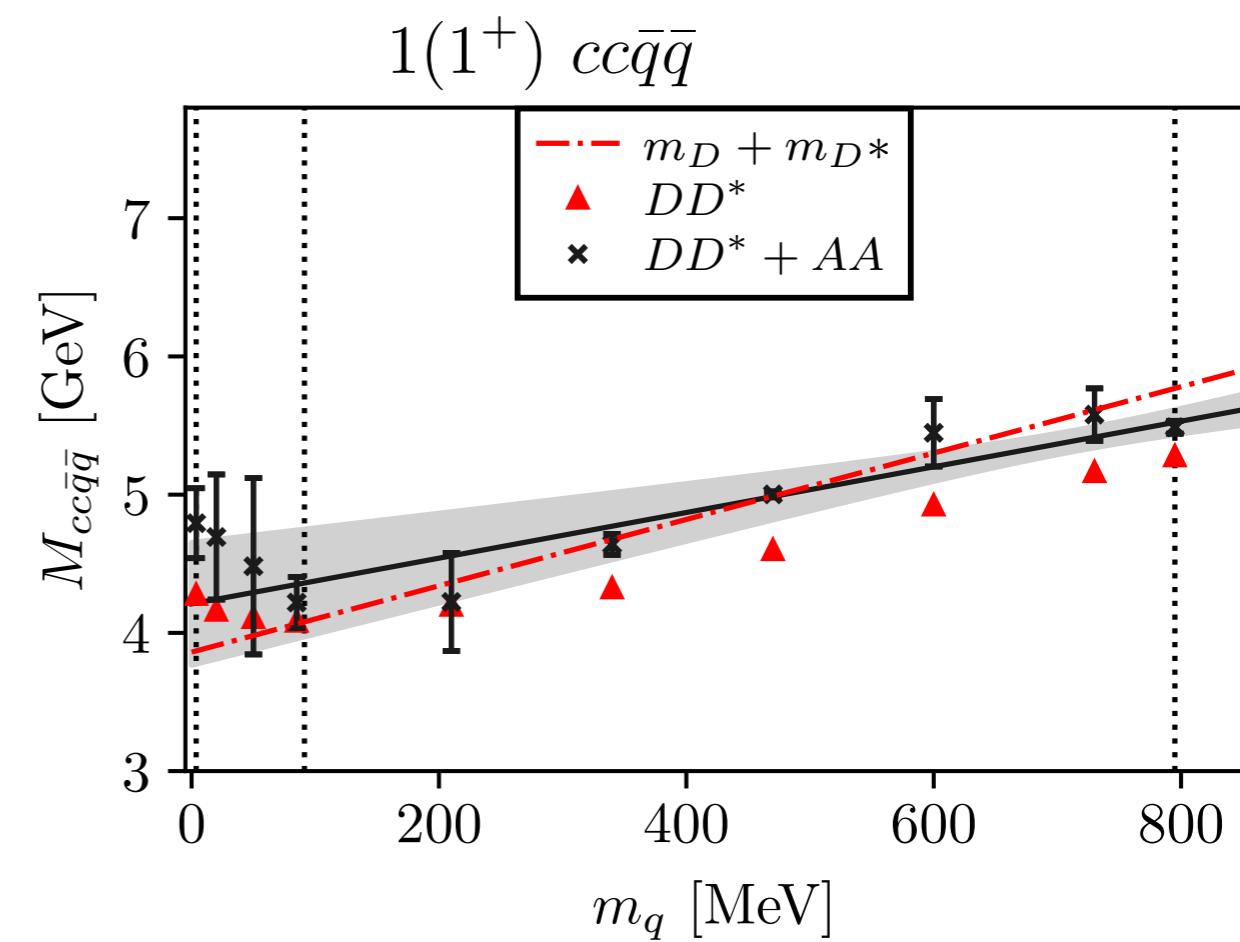
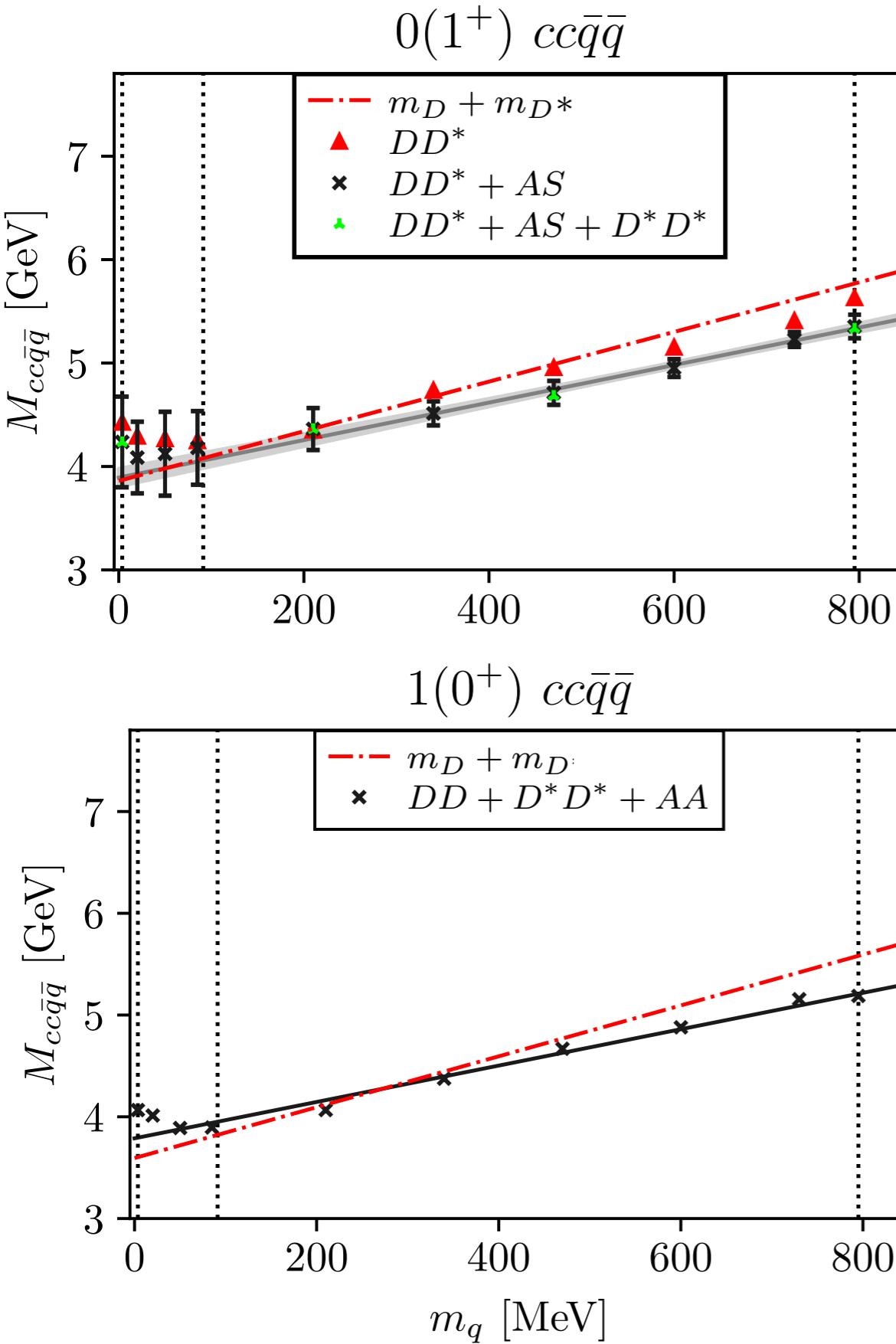
$$M_{1^{+-}}^{cq\bar{q}\bar{c}} = 3741(91) \rightarrow Z(3900)$$

$$M_{0^{++}}^{cq\bar{q}\bar{c}} = 3195(107) \rightarrow ?$$

mass pattern matches molecule picture of
Cleven et al. PRD 92 (2015) 014005:



Open charm four-quark states



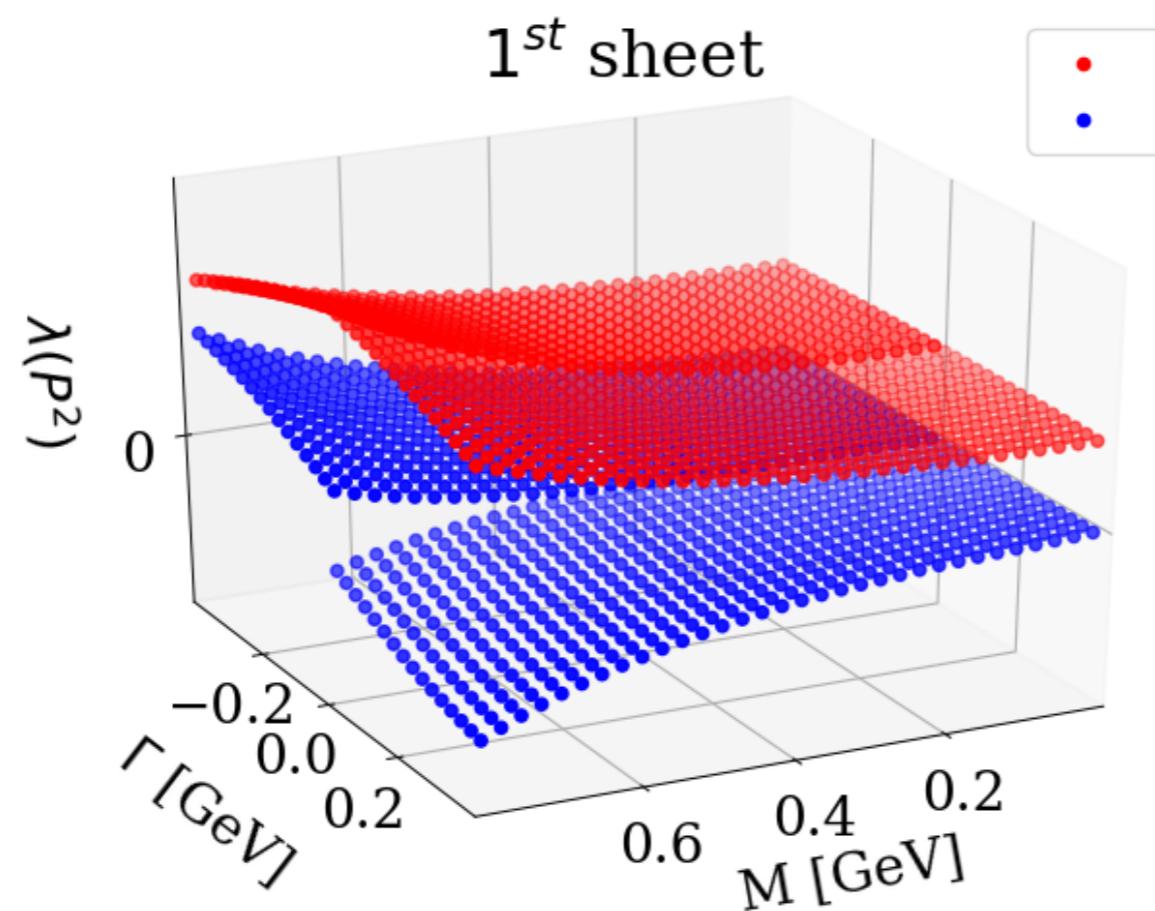
● DD(*) and diquarks important!

Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD102 (2020)no.5, 051501, arXiv:2003.12407

Work to do...

- improve two-body interactions
- further study mixing with $q\bar{q}$ in $|l|=0$ sector
- solve four-body BSE in the complex momentum plane

Santowsky, Eichmann, CF, Wallbott and Williams,
PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 056014, arXiv:2007.06495.



successful for ρ -meson:

Williams, PLB 798 (2019) 134943, [arXiv:1804.11161]

Summary

Internal dynamics very important !!

Glueballs:

- First quantitatively reliable results using very involved truncation

CF, Huber, Sanchis-Alepuz, EPJC 80 (2020) [arXiv:2004.00415]

Four-quark states:

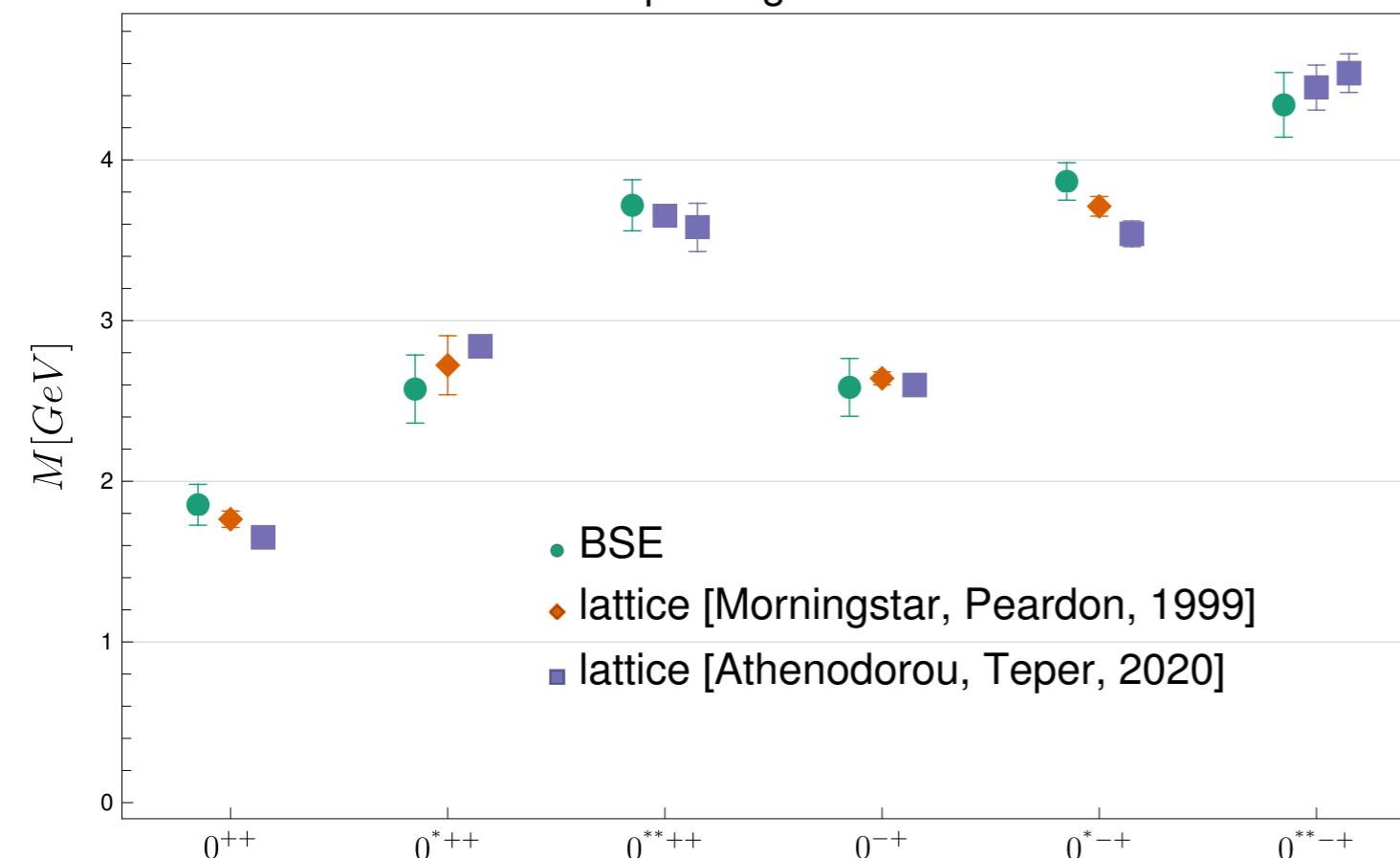
- Dynamical description of σ : $\pi\pi$ resonance Eichmann, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287
- Dynamical description of X(3872) and Z(3900): DD* dominated
- First results in open charm channels Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 100 (2019) 014033, [1905.02615]
Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 102 (2020) 051501, [2003.12407]
- Mixing with $q\bar{q}$ studied for light mesons Santowsky, Eichmann, CF, Wallbott and Williams, PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 056014, [2007.06495].

Mini-Review: Eichmann, CF, Heupel, Santowsky, Wallbott, FBS 61 (2020) 4 38, [2008.10240]

Backup Slides

Glueballs: results

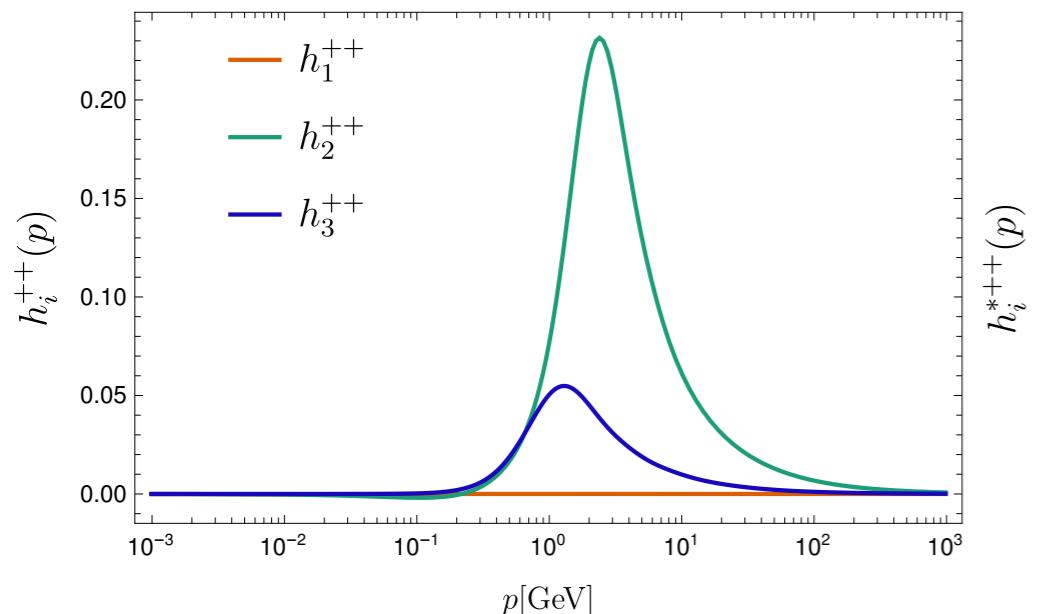
Spin-0 glueballs



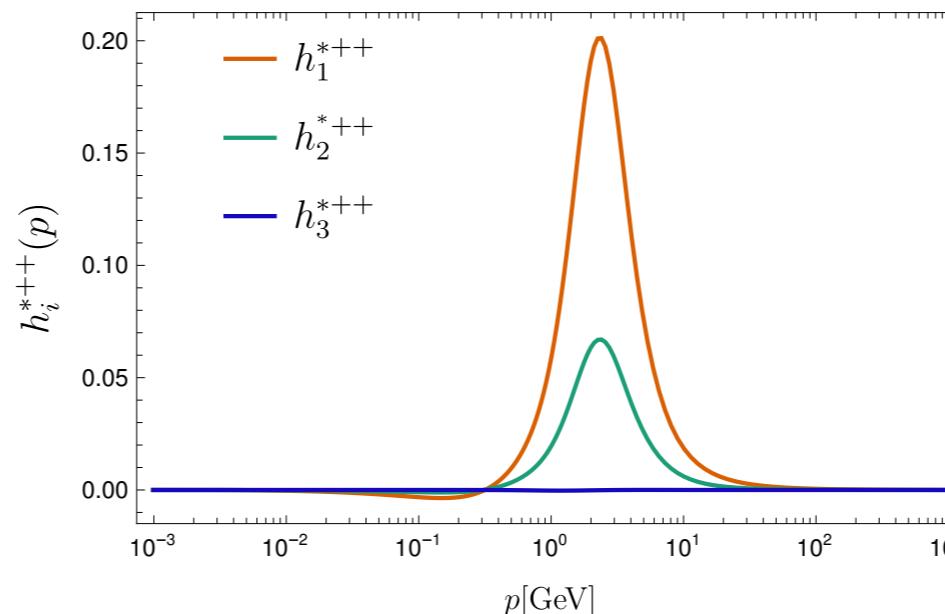
● spectrum:
very good agreement
lattice vs. DSE/BSE

CF, Huber, Sanchis-Alepuz, EPJC 80 (2020) [arXiv:2004.00415]

Amplitudes 0^{++}



Amplitudes 0^{*++}



● excited states:
different internal
structure

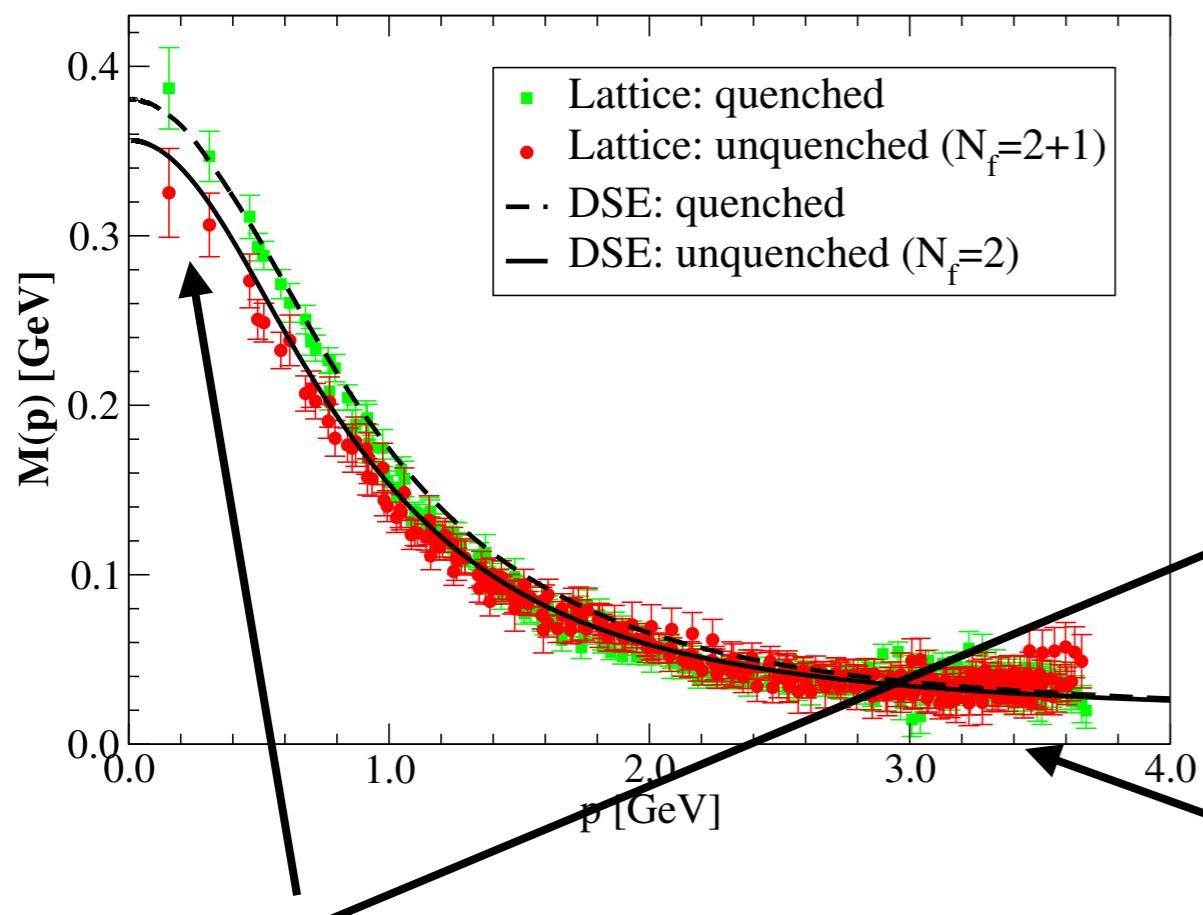
Quarks: mass from interaction

$$-1 = -1 - \text{Diagram}$$

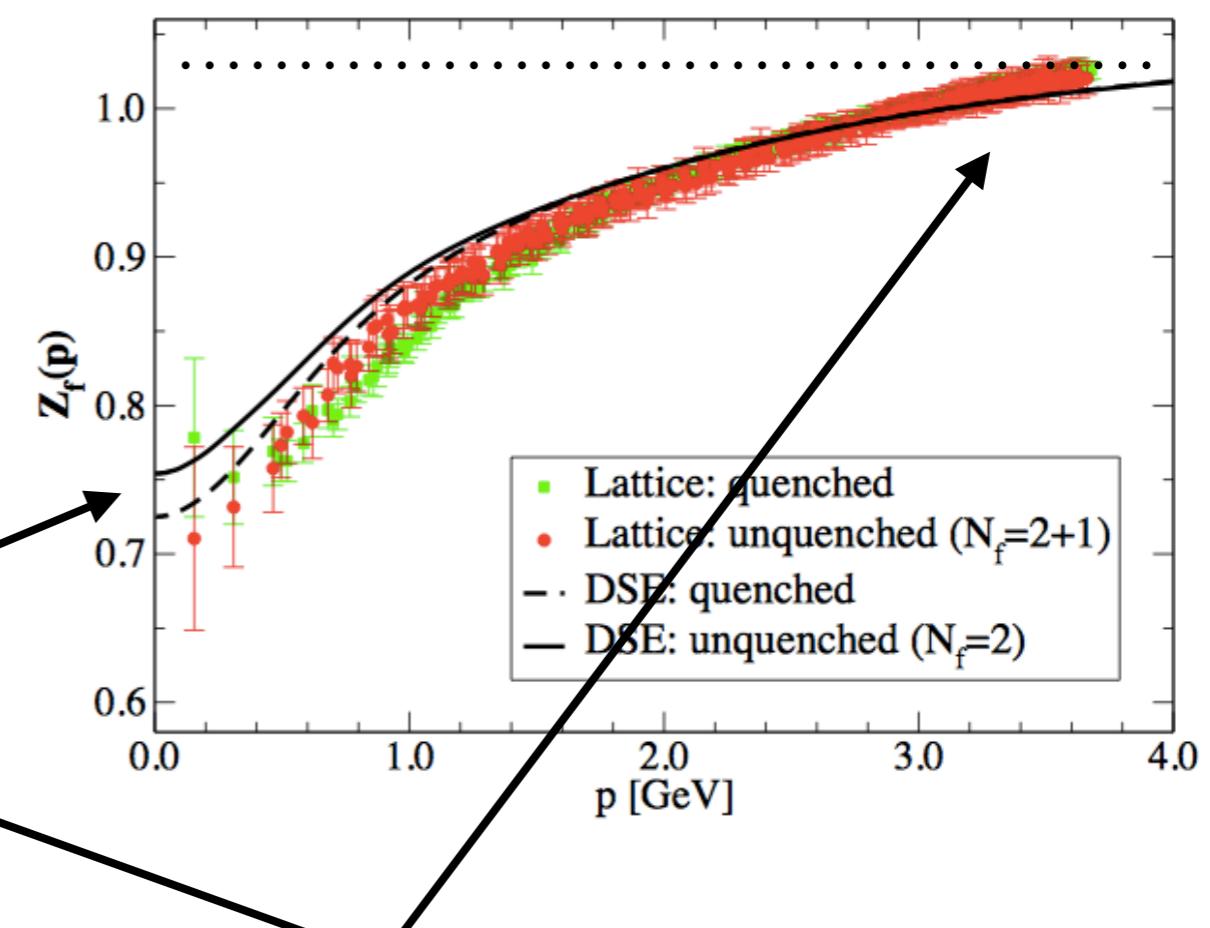
The diagram shows a quark loop with a gluon exchange between two quarks. The quarks are represented by circles, and the gluon by a wavy line.

$$S(p) = Z_f(p^2) \frac{-ip + M(p^2)}{p^2 + M^2(p^2)}$$

DSE: CF, Nickel, Williams, EPJ C 60 (2009) 47
 Williams, CF, Heupel, PRD 93 (2016) 034026
 Lattice: P. O. Bowman, et al PRD 71 (2005) 054507

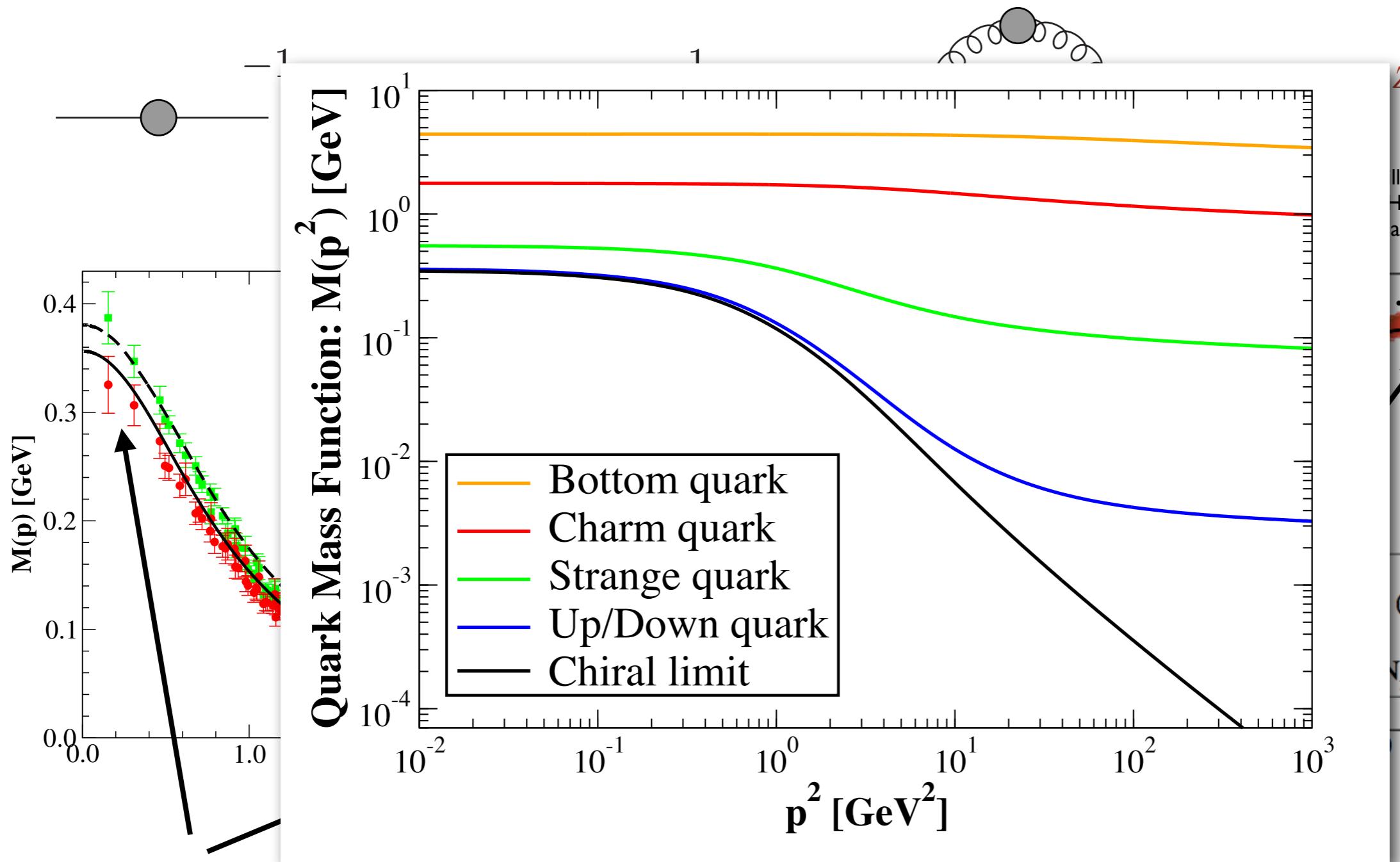


'constituent quark':
 large mass; very composite



'current quark':
 - small mass; non-composite

Quarks: mass from interaction



‘constituent quark’:
large mass; very composite

‘current quark’:
- small mass; non-composite

$$Z_f(p^2) \frac{-ip + M(p^2)}{p^2 + M^2(p^2)}$$

Williams, EPJ C 60 (2009) 47
Heupel, PRD 93 (2016) 034026
van, et al PRD 71 (2005) 054507

