



Ordinary and exotic mesons from Dyson-Schwinger equations

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

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

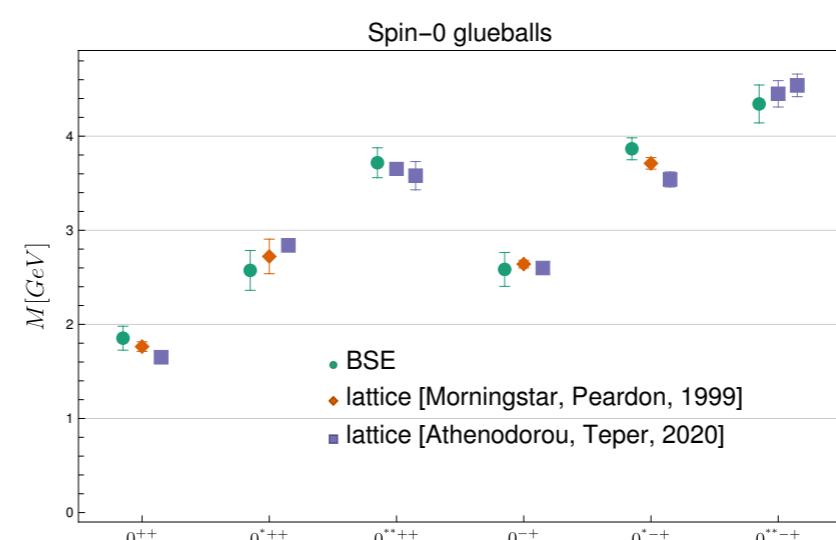
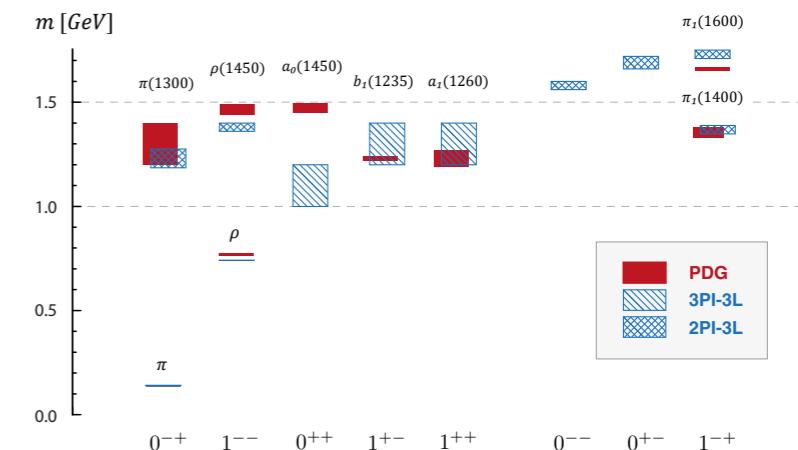
I. Light states: glueballs, two-quark and four-quark states

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]

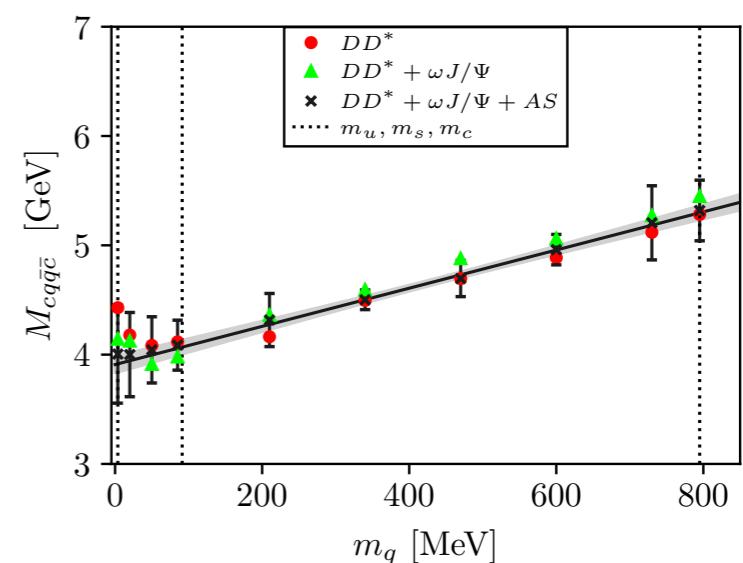
CF, Huber, Sanchis-Alepuz, EPJC 80 (2020) 11 1077 [arXiv:2004.00415]



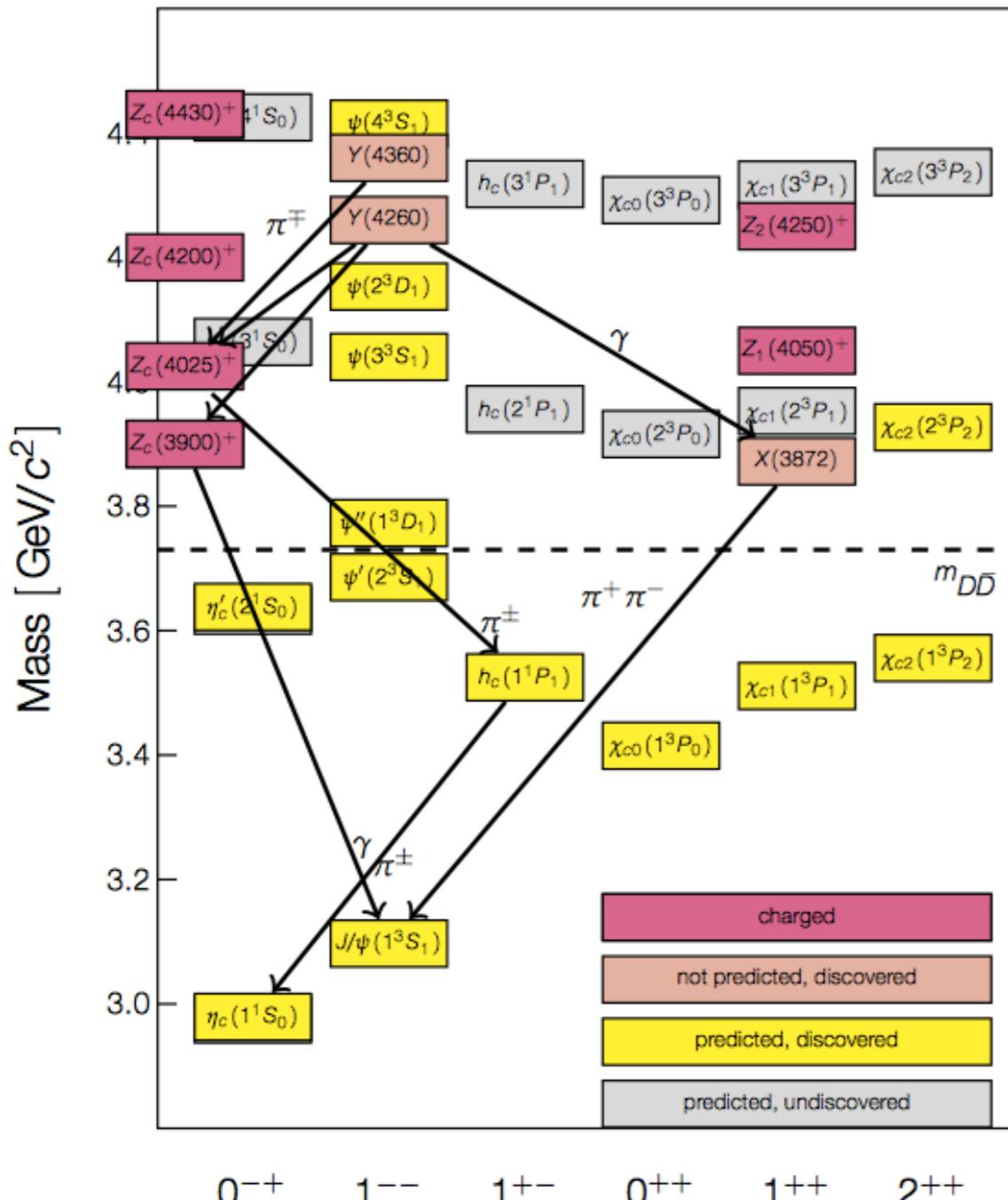
2. Heavy-light four-quark states: X(3872) and more...

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

Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 051501, [arXiv:2003.12407]

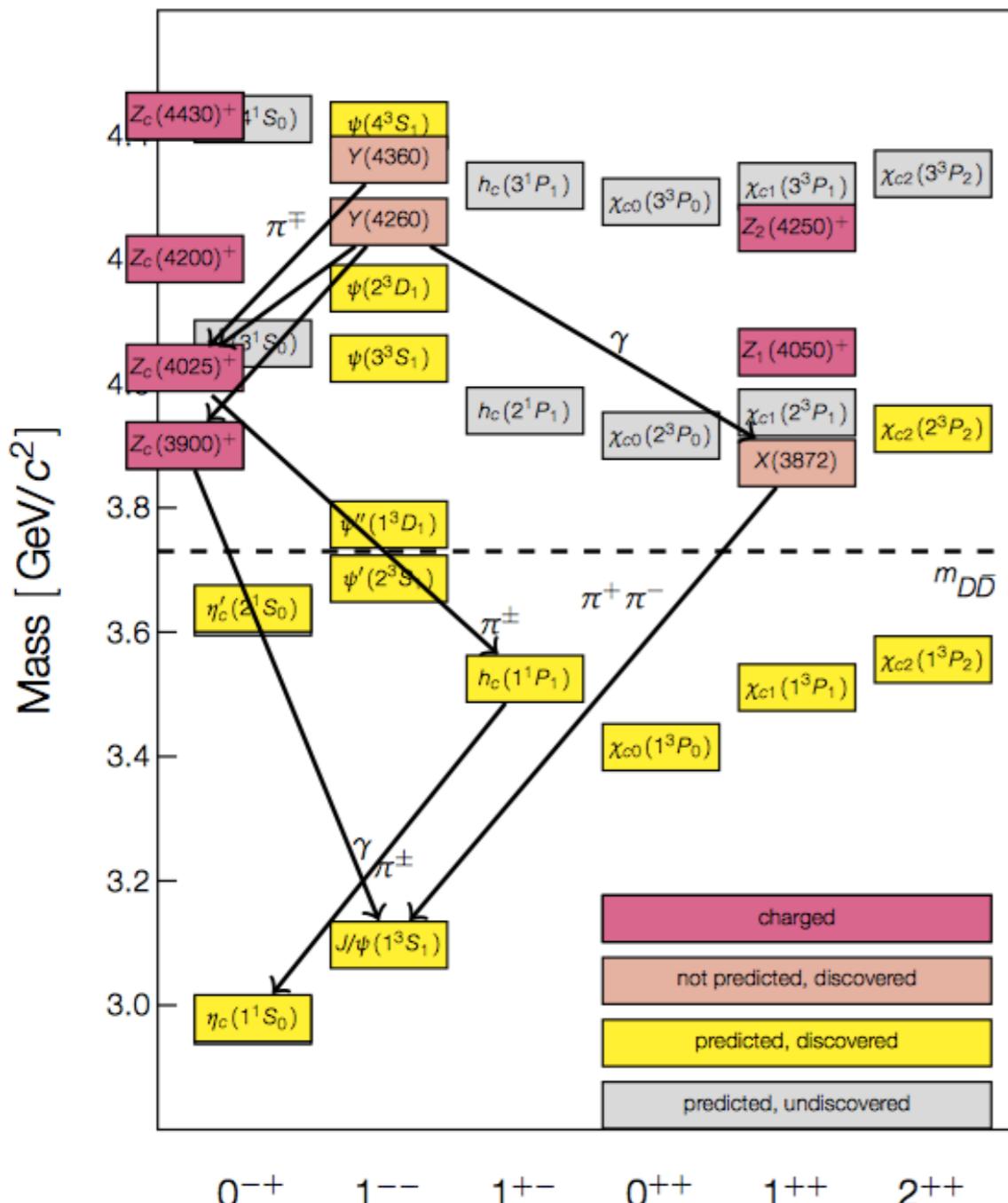


Tetraquark candidates with $c\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{c}$ -content



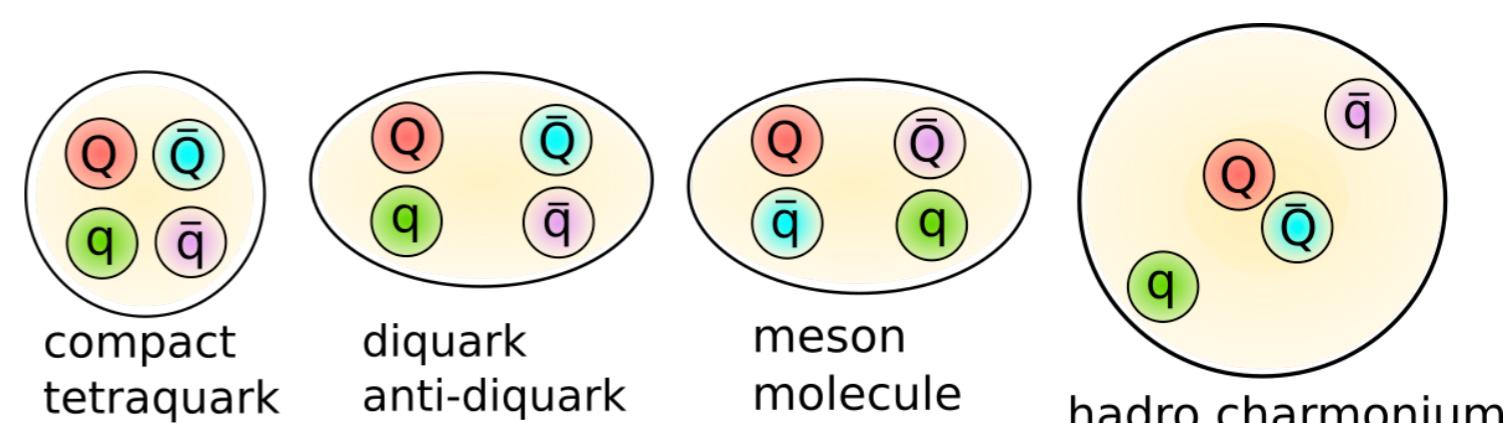
Many new unexpected states found: Belle, BABAR, BES, LHCb ...

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



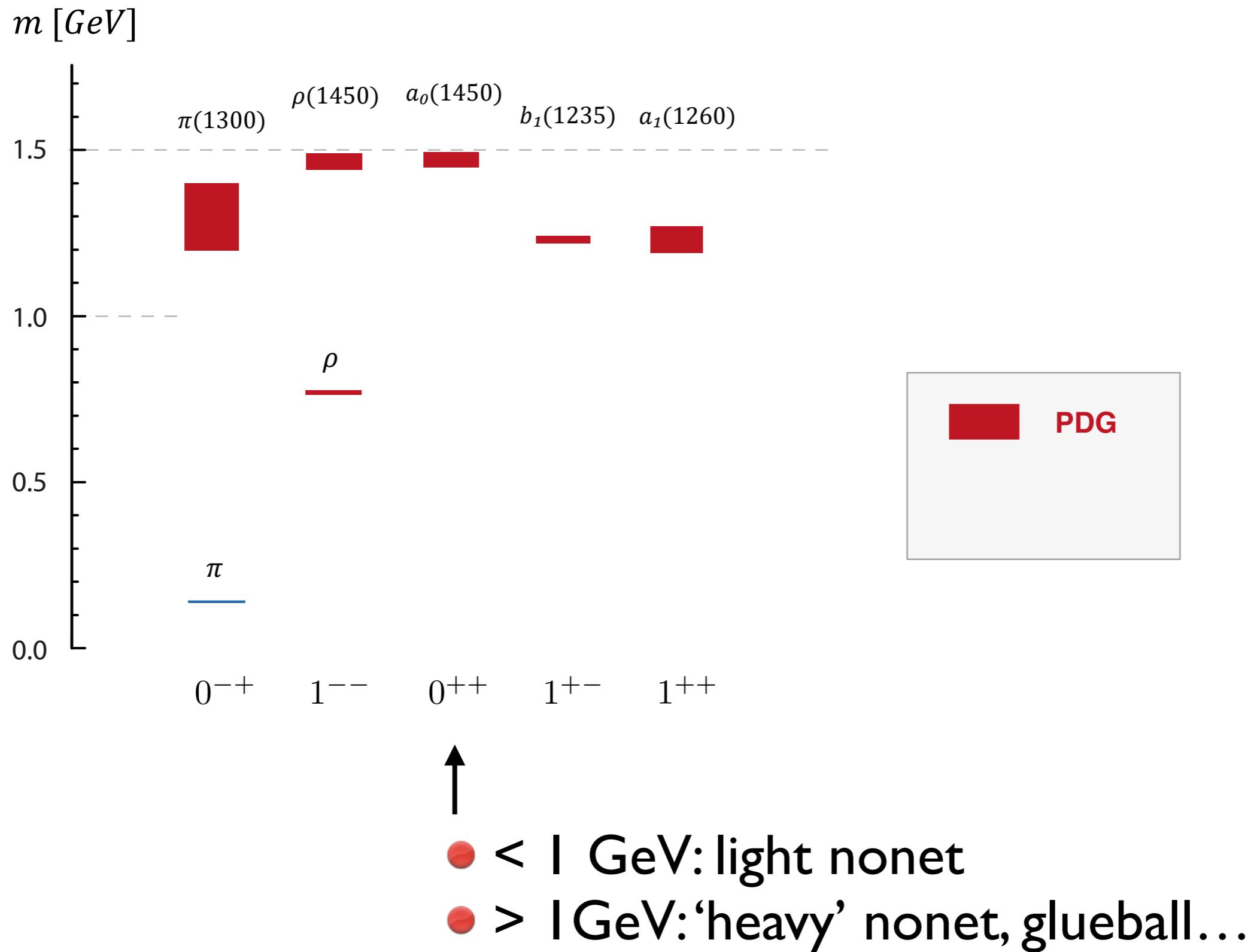
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Internal structure ??

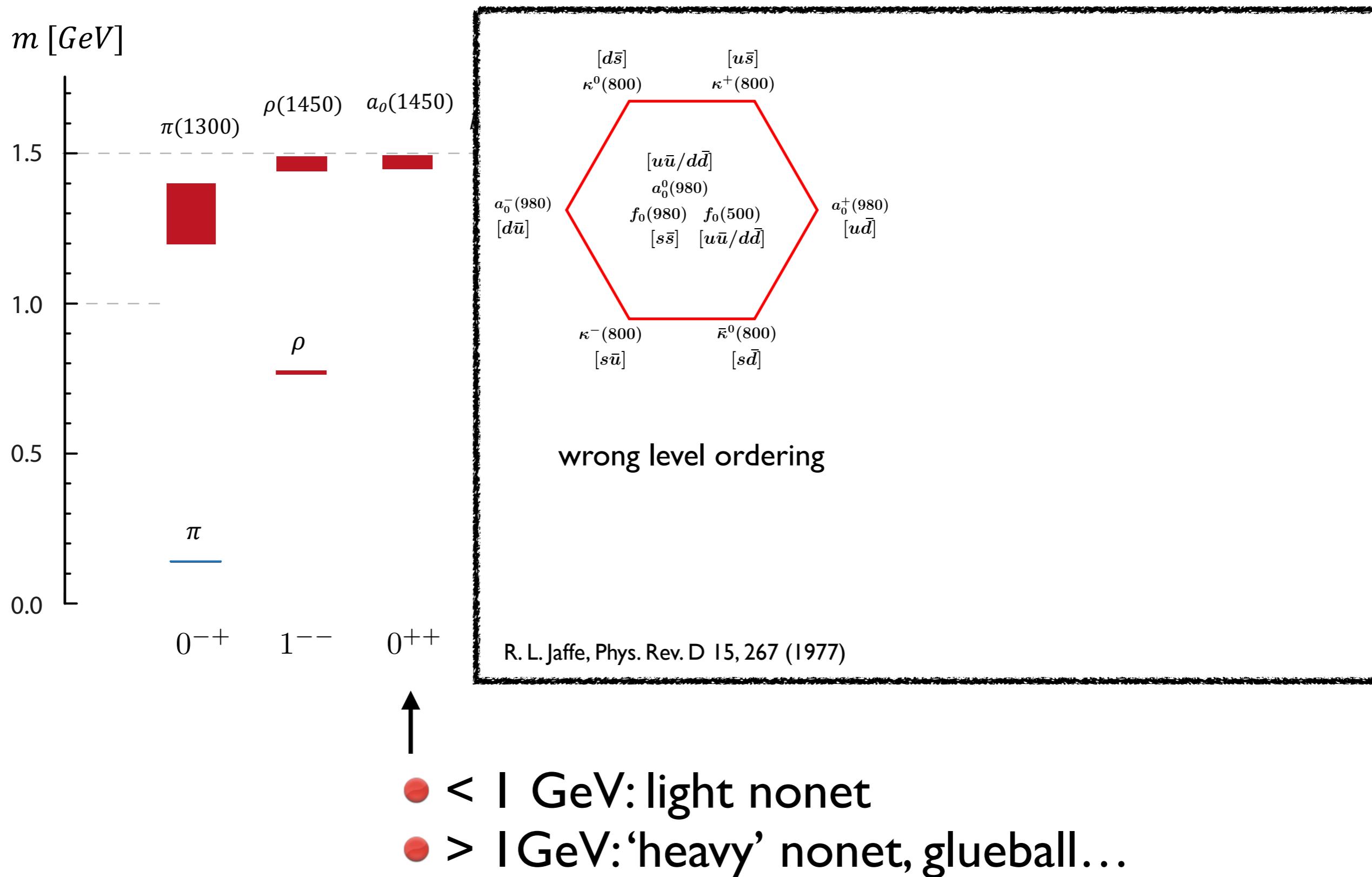


Related to details of underlying QCD forces between quarks and gluons

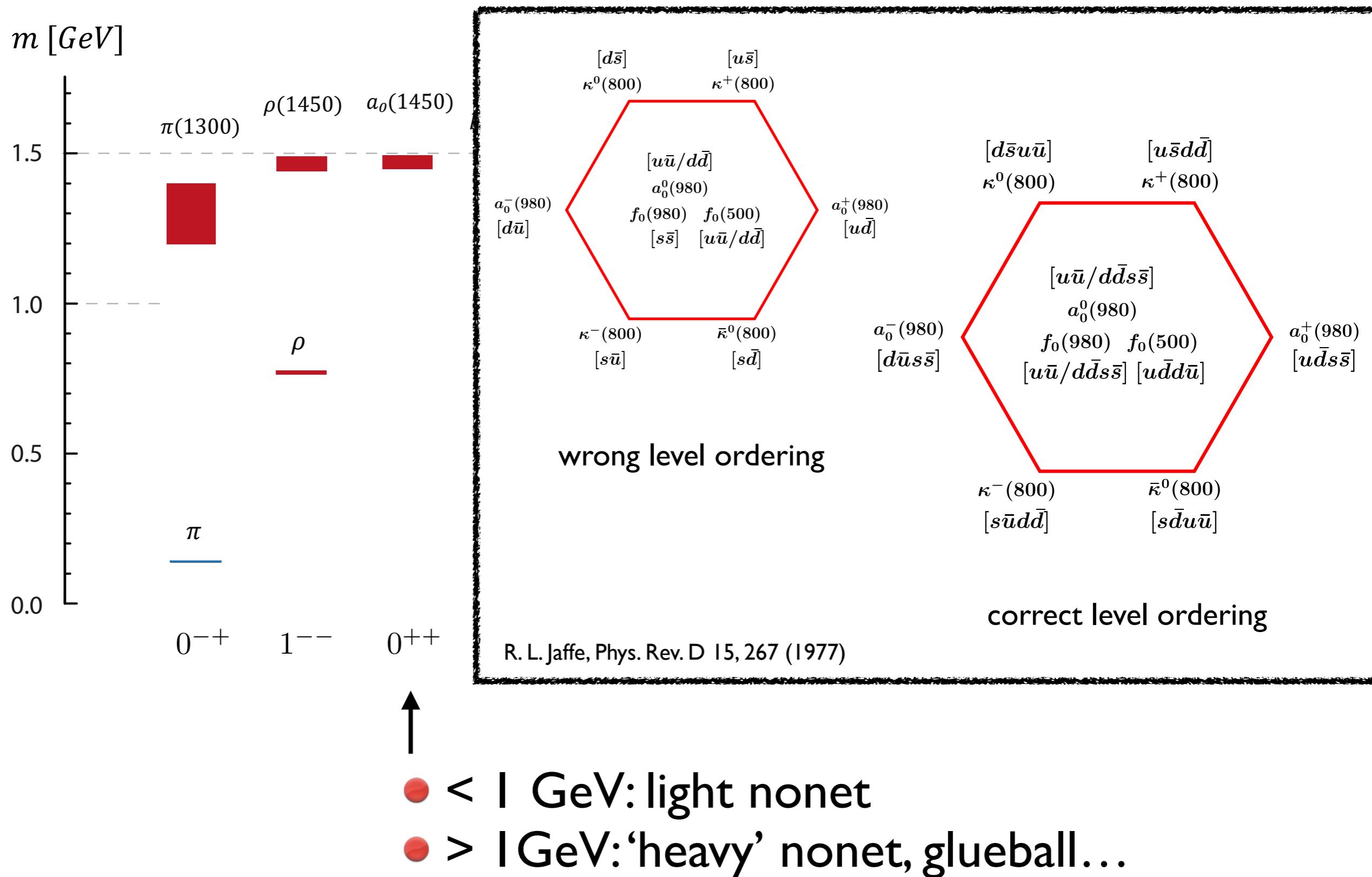
Conventional light meson spectrum



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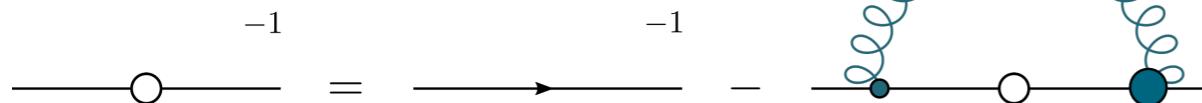
Conventional light meson spectrum



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



CFAlkofer, PRD67 (2003) 094020
Williams, CF, Heupel, PRD93 (2016) 034026
Huber, PRD 101 (2020) 114009

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propagators

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

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

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

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

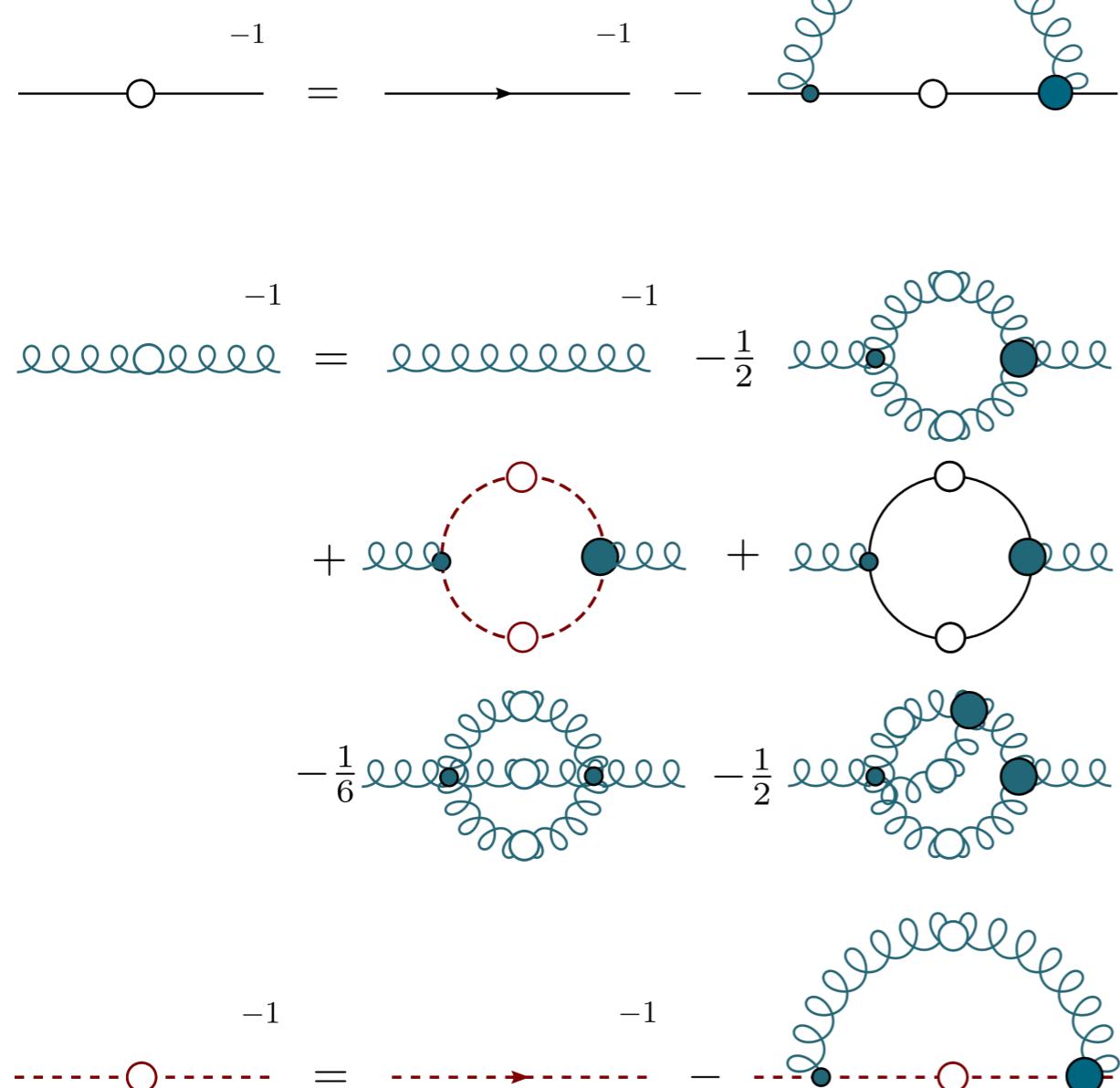
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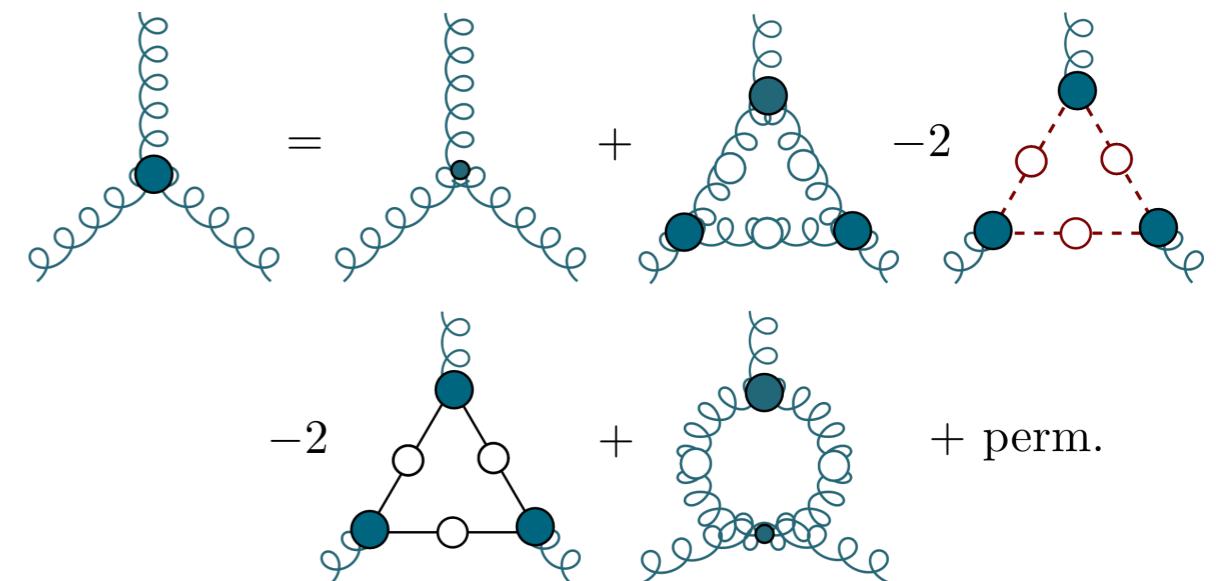
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vertices

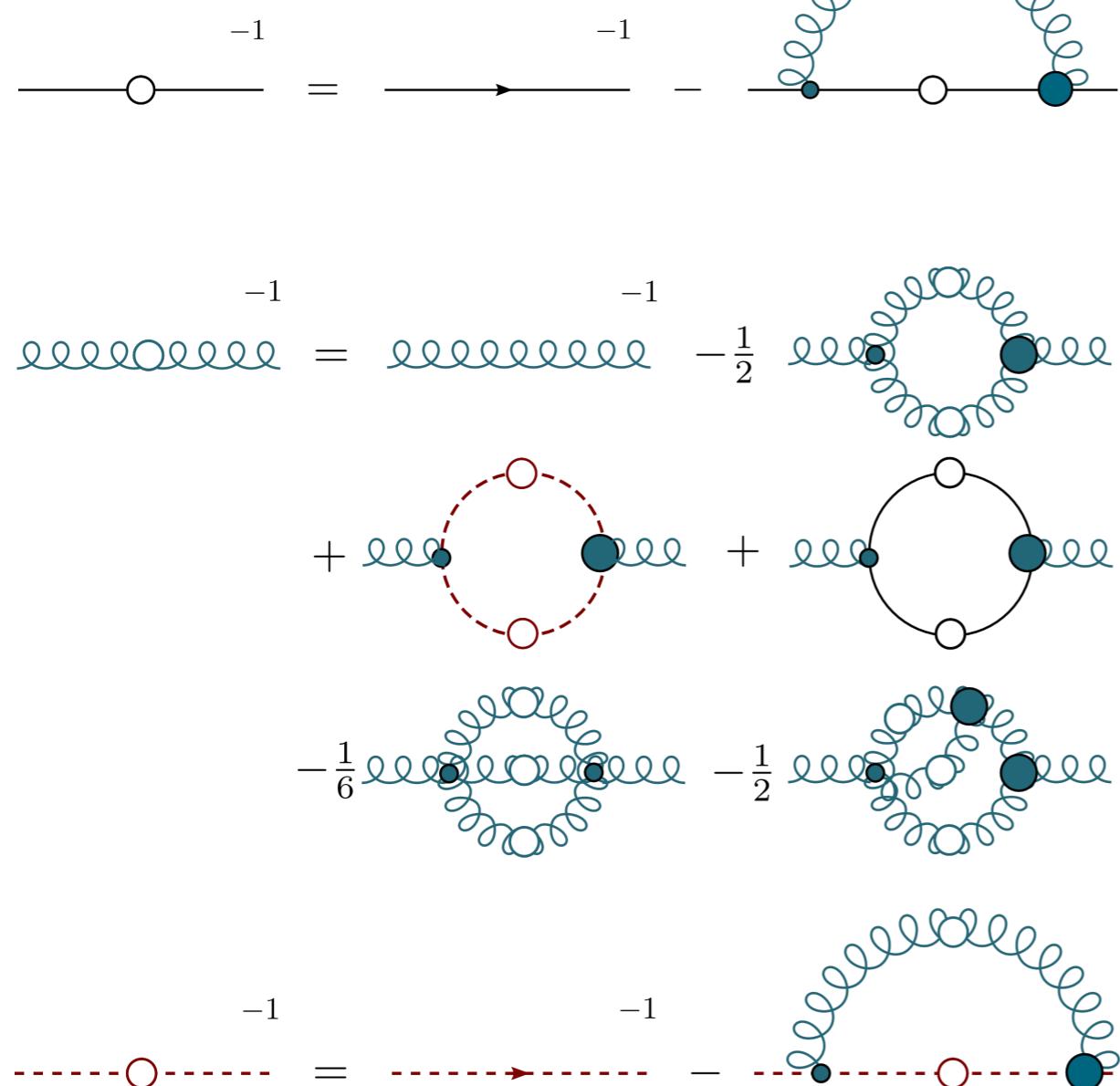


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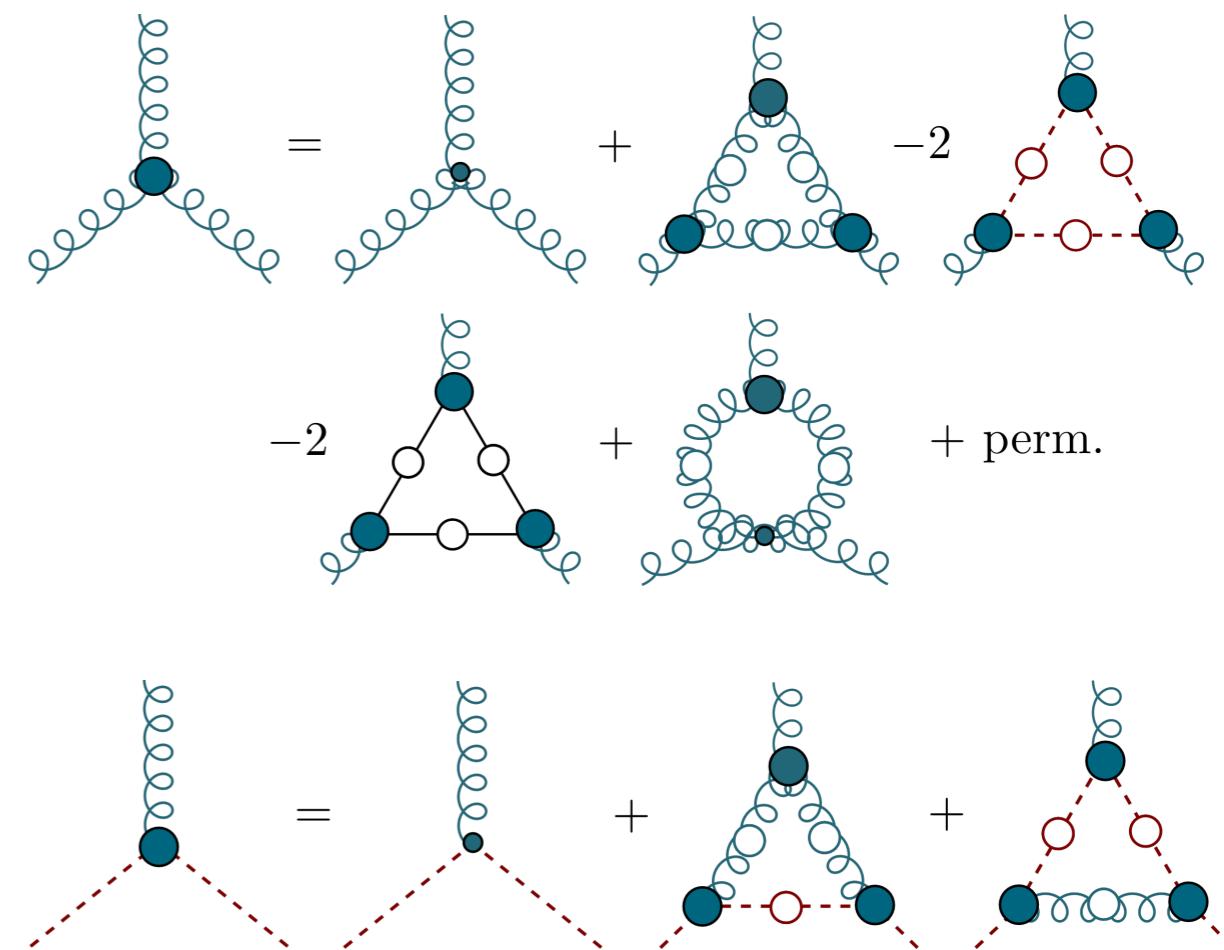
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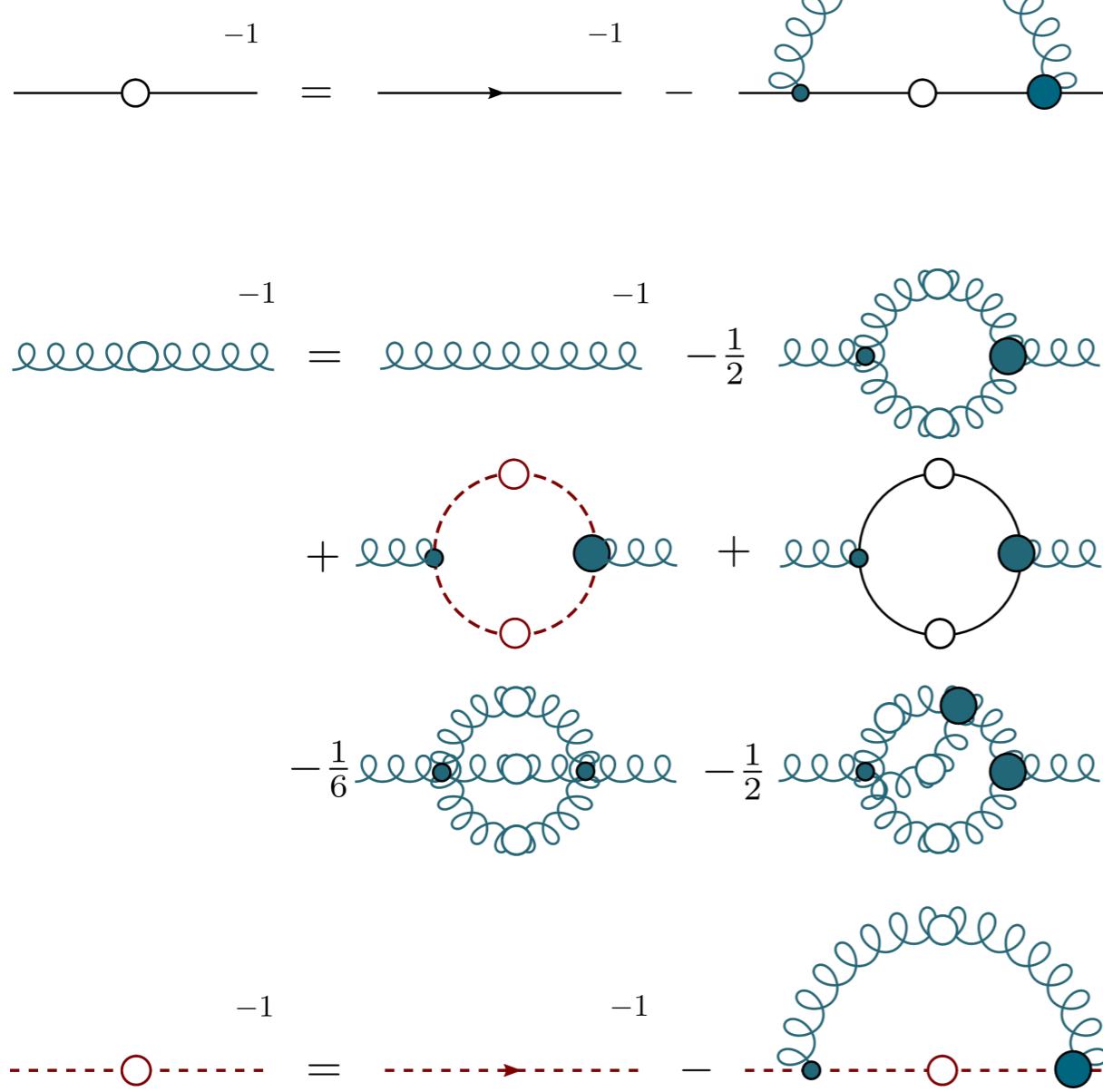


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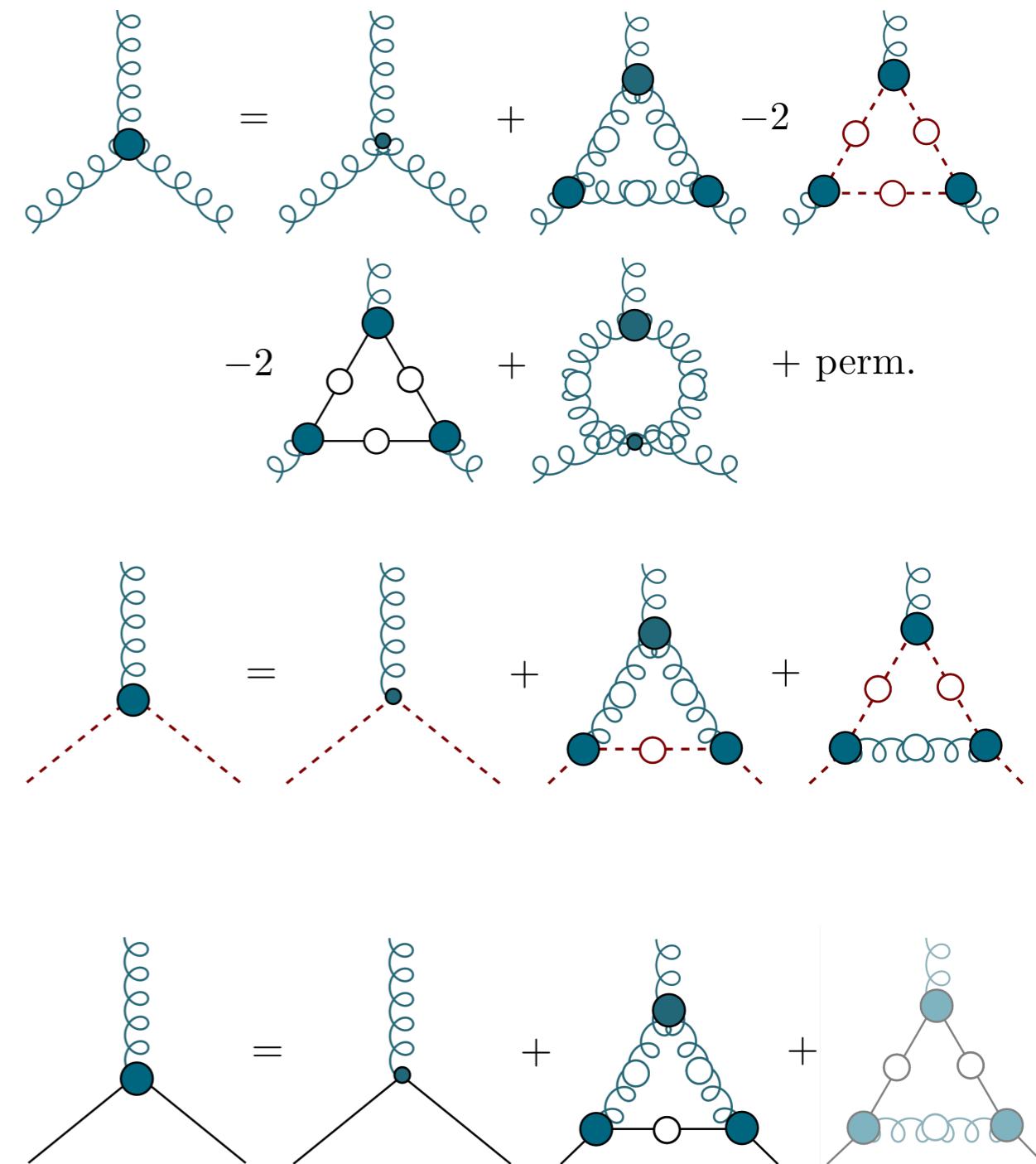
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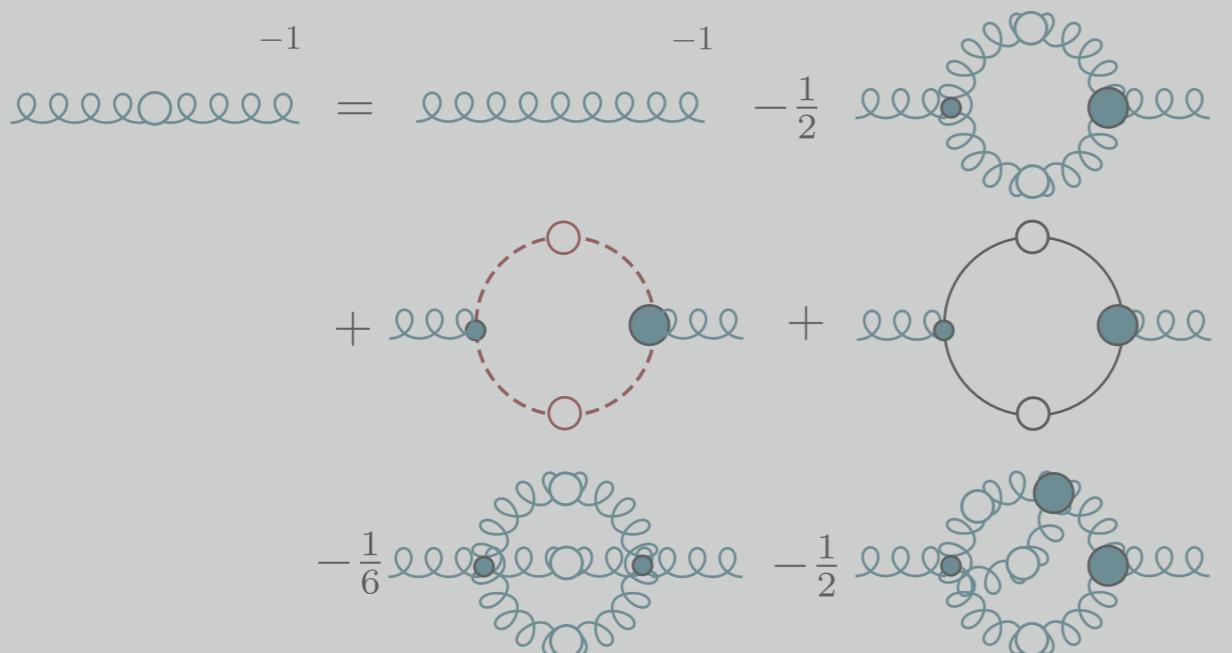
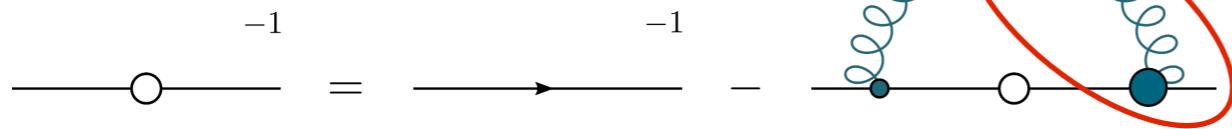


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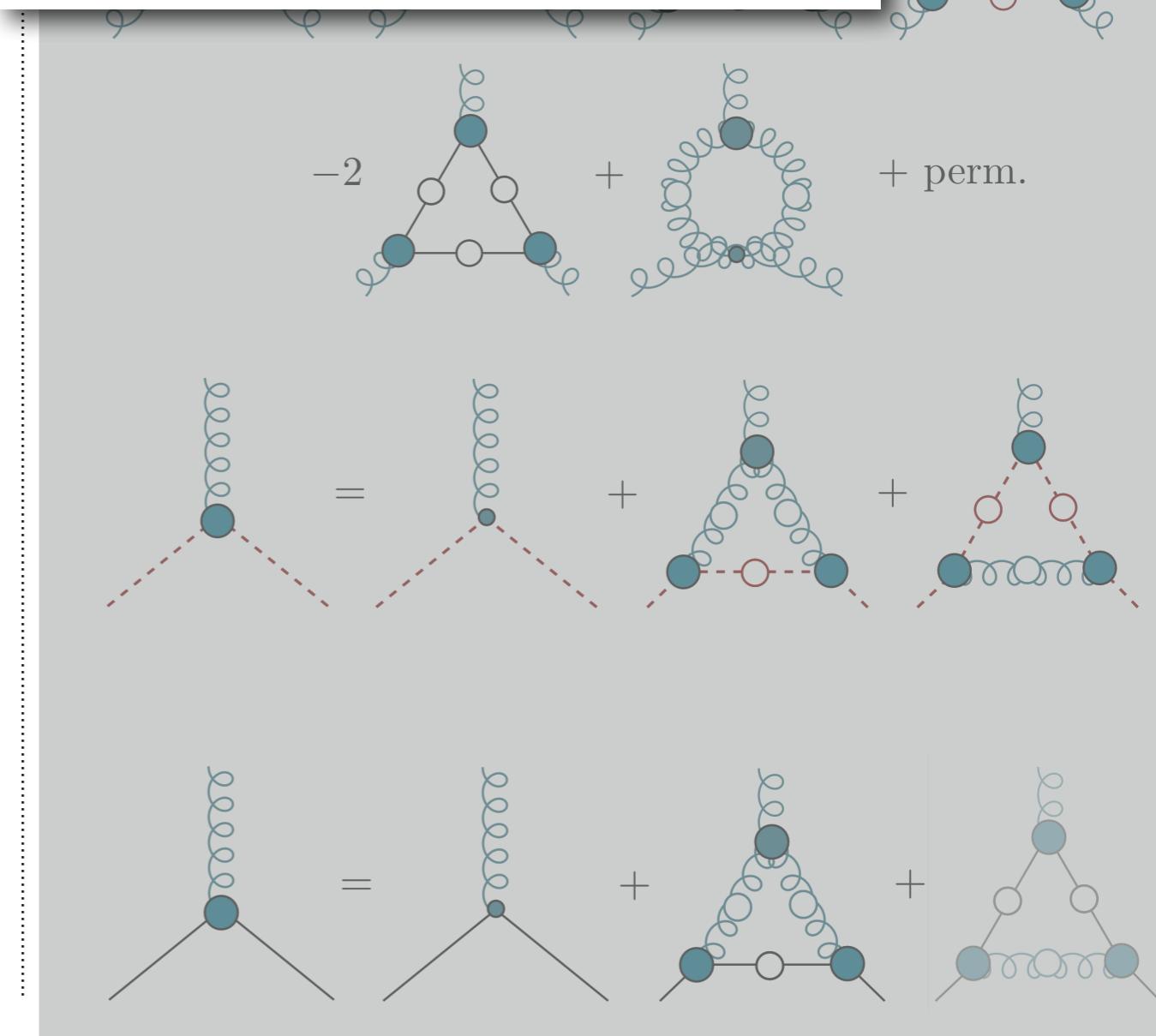
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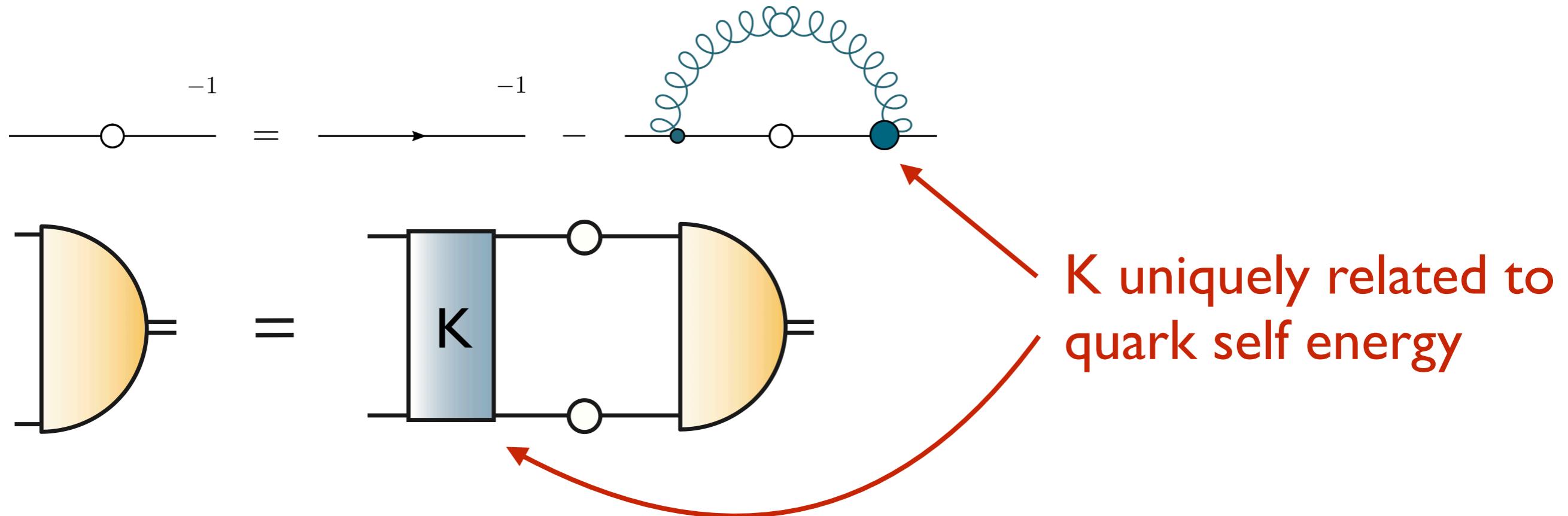
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vertices

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



Mesons as quark-antiquark states

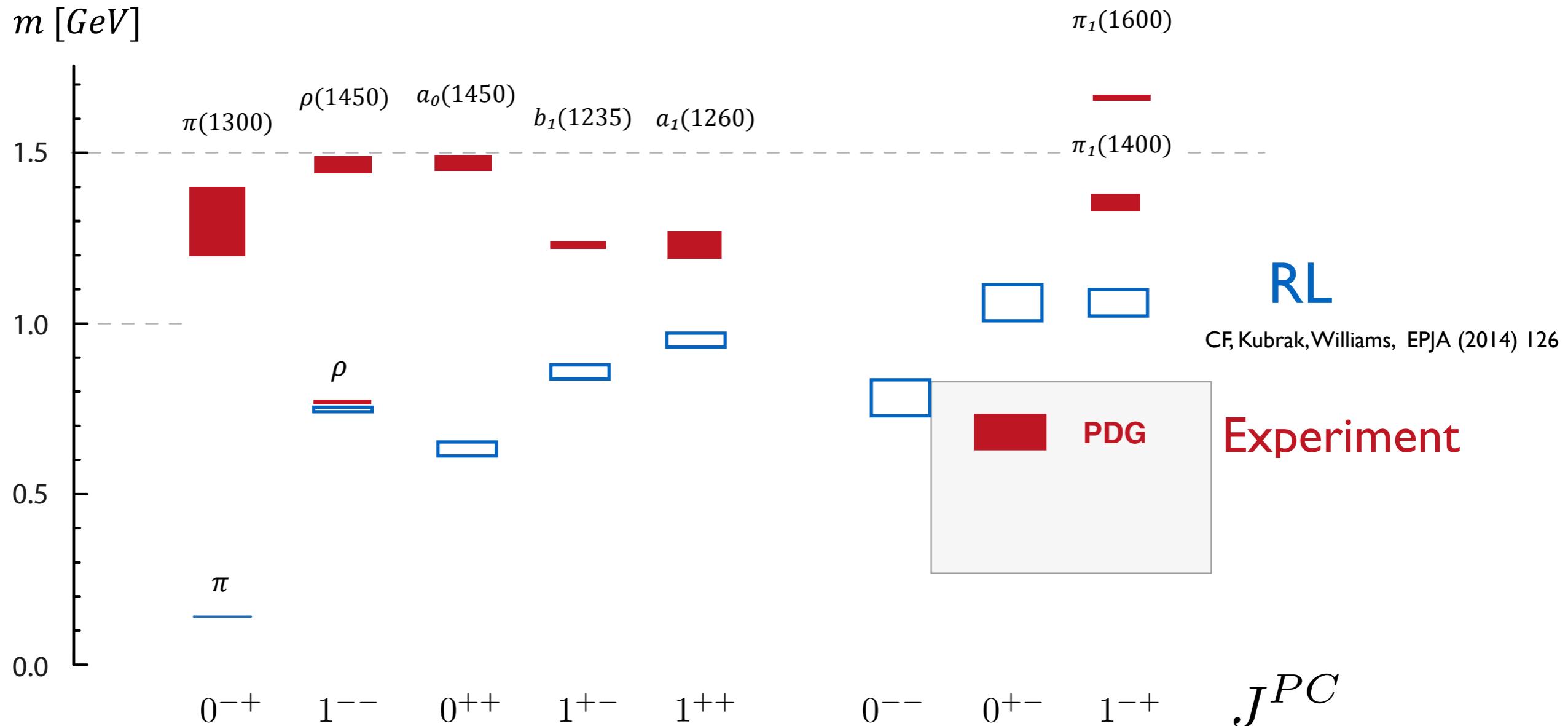


→ Pion is bound state **and** Goldstone boson

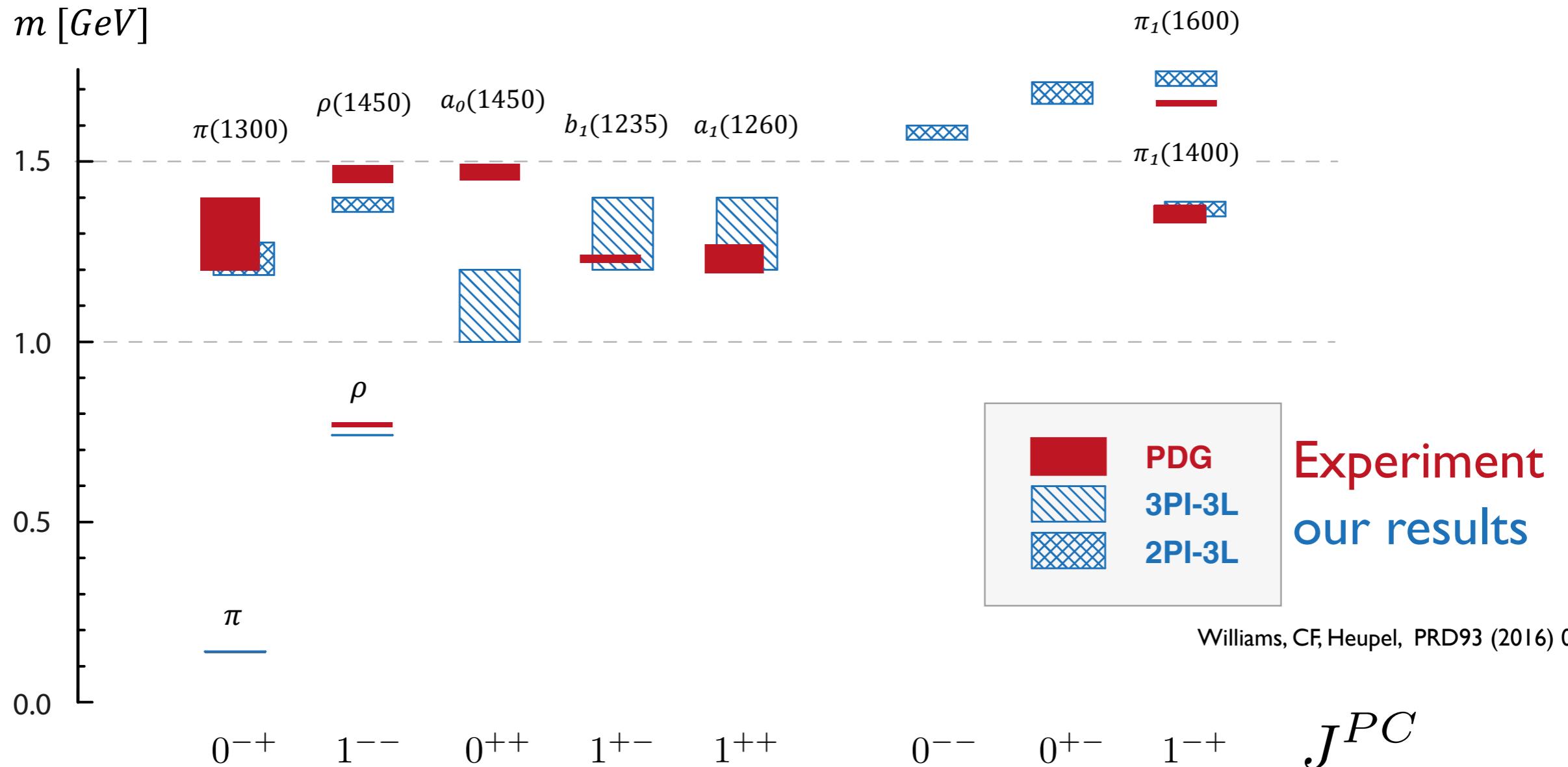
Maris, Roberts, Tandy, PLB 420 (1998) 267

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

Light meson spectrum - full 3PI-calculation

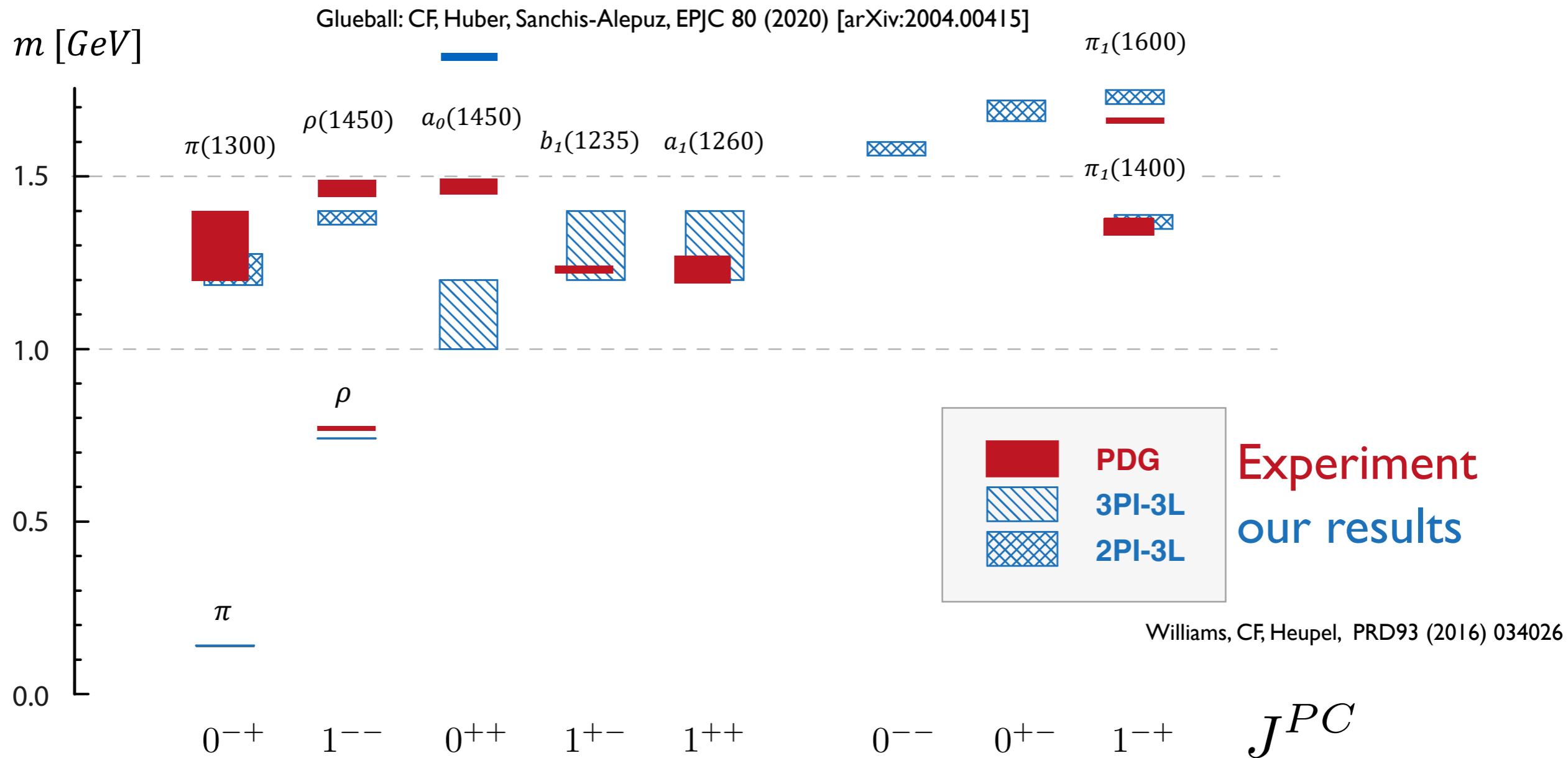


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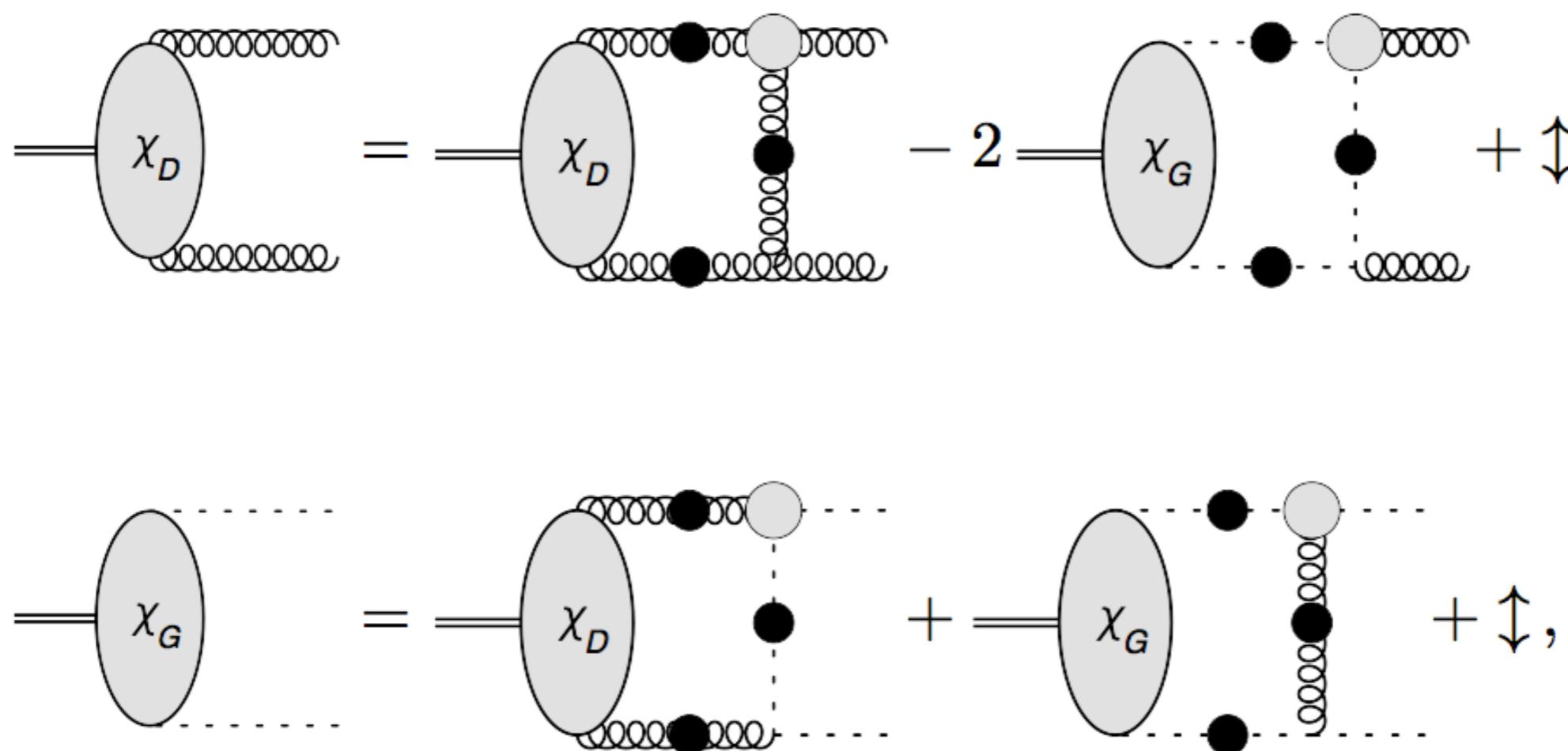
- good agreement with experiment in most channels
- special channels:
 - pseudoscalar 0^{-+} : (pseudo-) Goldstone bosons
 - scalar 0^{++} : complicated channel...

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Glueballs from DSE/BSEs



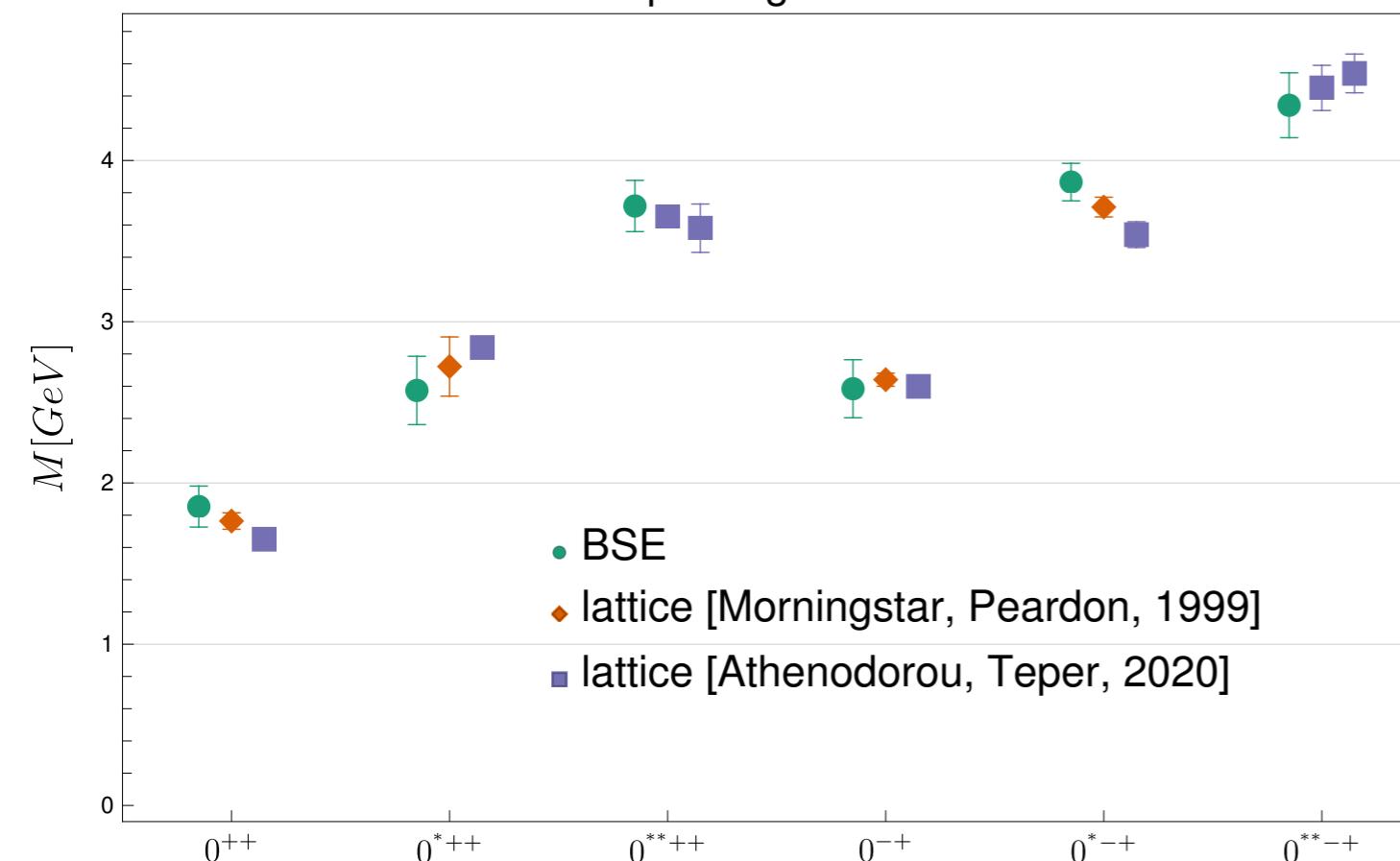
- Mixing of two-gluon amplitudes with ghost-antighost
- exploratory: simple models
- new: high quality input from 3PI truncation

Meyers, Swanson, PRD 87 (2013) 3, 036009
Sanchis-Alepuz, CF, Kellermann and von Smekal, PRD 92 (2015) 3, 034001

Huber, PRD 101 (2020) 114009
CF, Huber, Sanchis-Alepuz, EPJC 80 (2020)

Glueballs: results

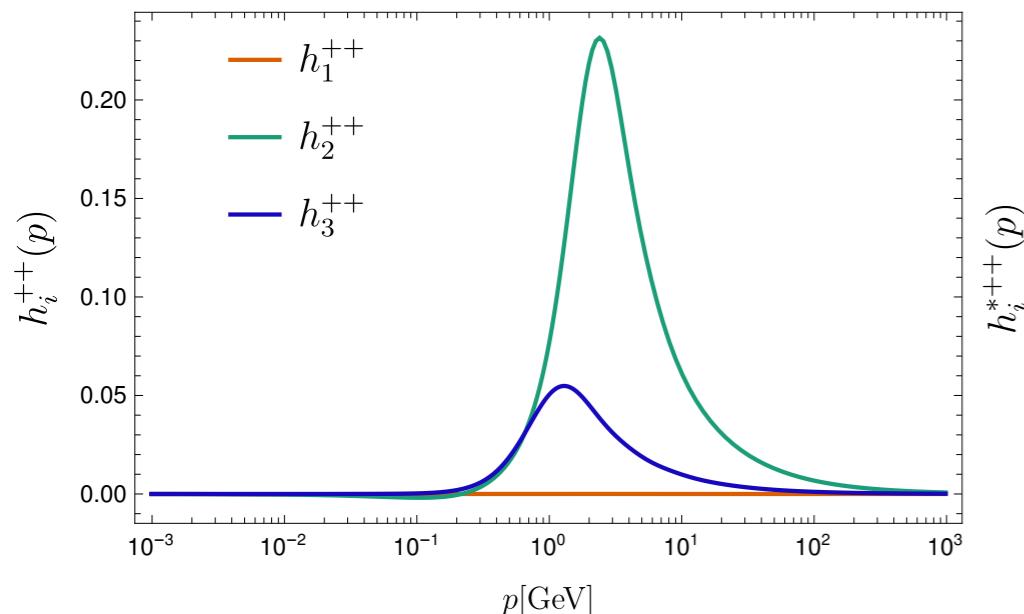
Spin-0 glueballs



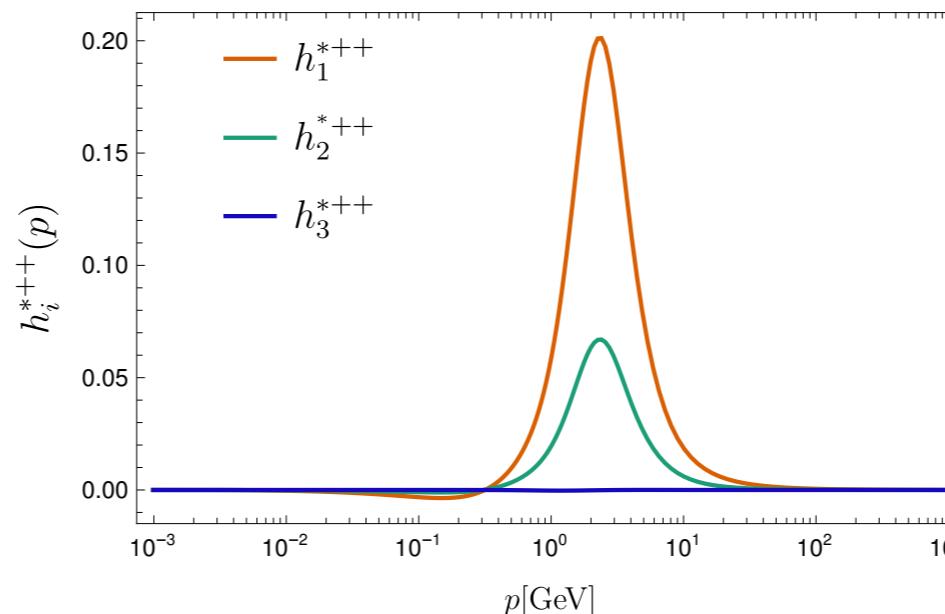
● spectrum:
very good agreement
lattice vs. DSE/BSE

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

Amplitudes 0^{++}



Amplitudes 0^{*++}

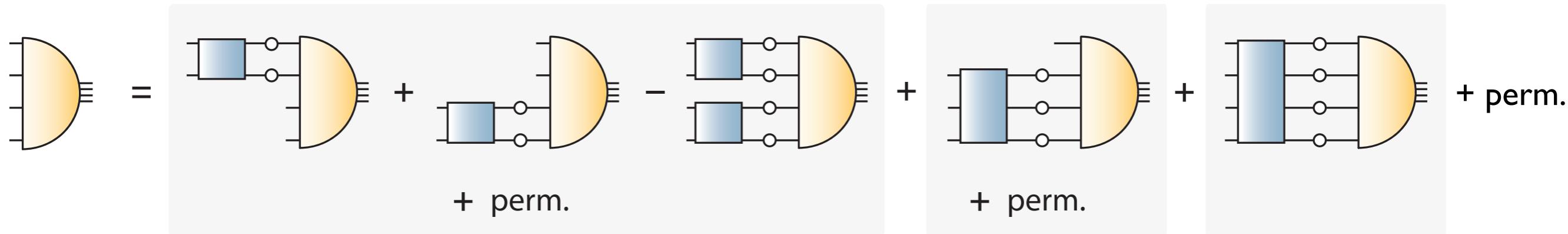


● excited states:
different internal
structure

Tetraquarks from the four-body equation

Exact equation:

Kvinikhidze, Khvedelidze, Theor. Math. Phys. 90 (1992)
 Heupel, Eichmann, CF, PLB 718 (2012) 545-549
 Eichmann, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287
 Kvinikhidze, Blankleider, arXiv:2102.09558.



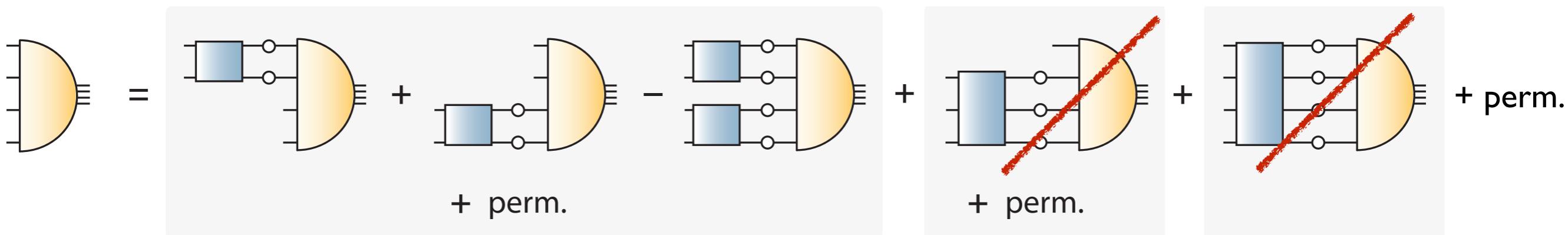
Two-body interactions

Three- and four-body interactions

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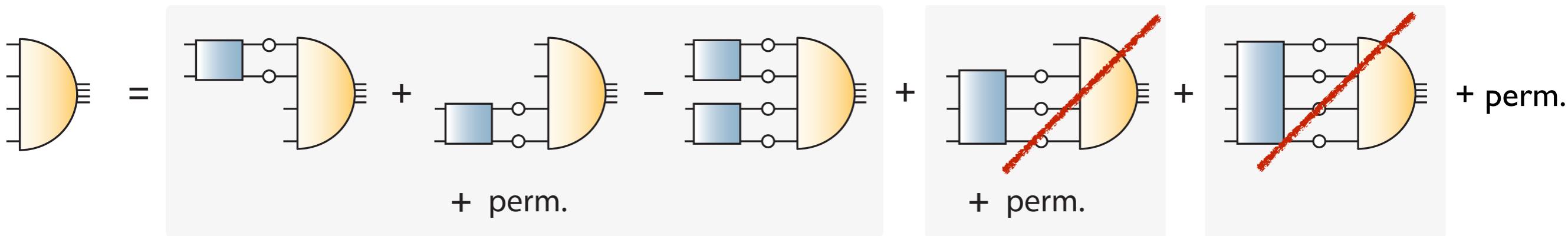
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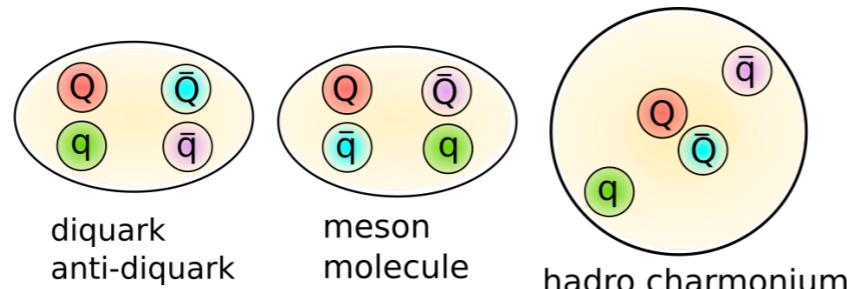
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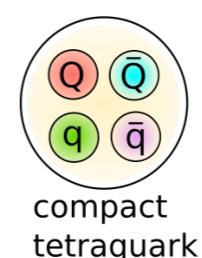
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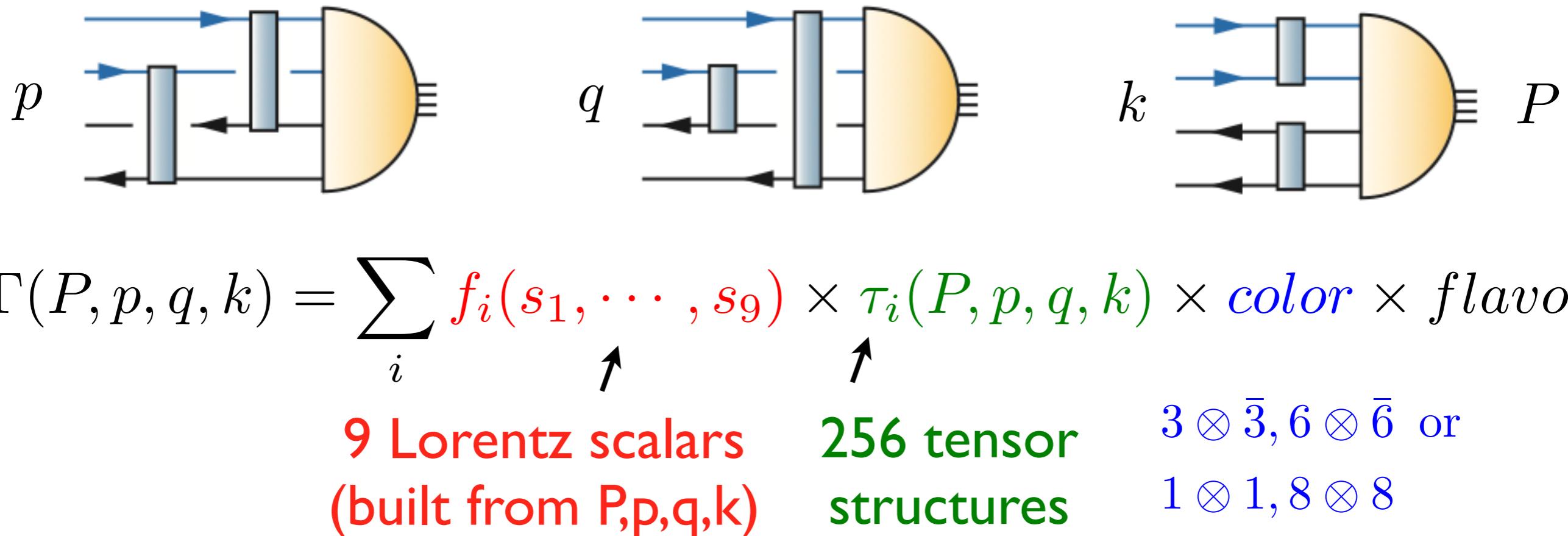
Three- and four-body interactions



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

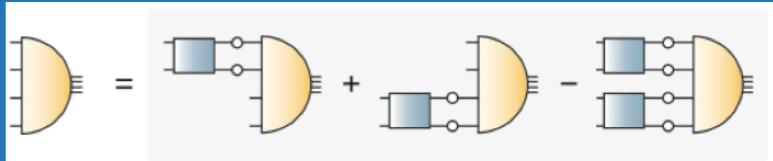
Structure of four-quark amplitude I

Scalar four-quark state:



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

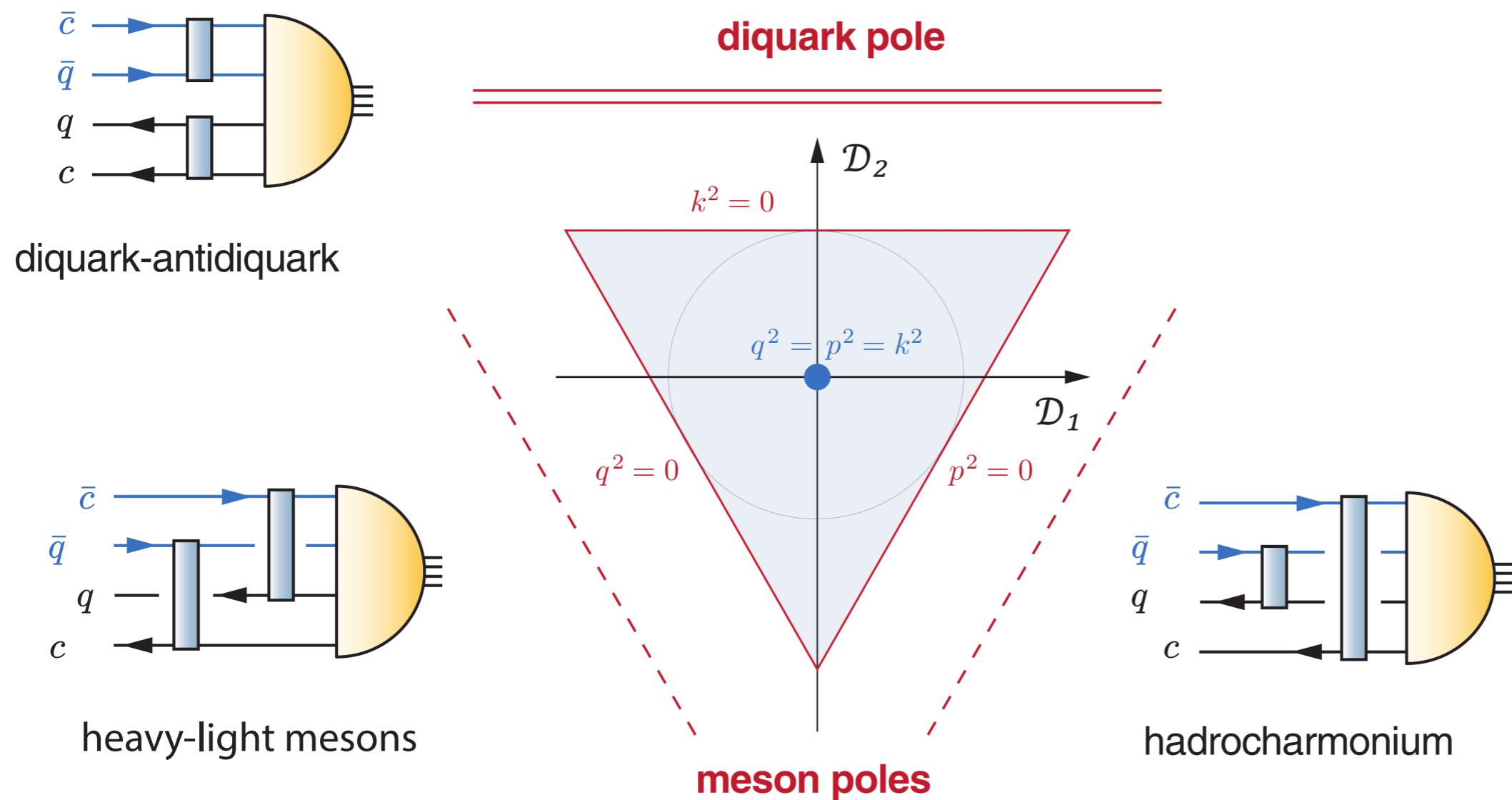
Structure of four-quark amplitude II



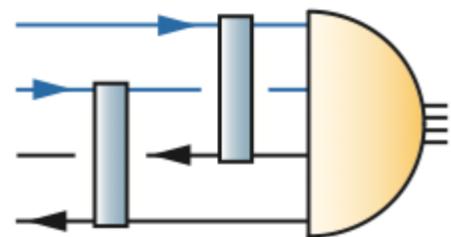
- Singlet: $S_0 = (p^2 + q^2 + k^2)/4$

- Doublet: $\mathcal{D}_1 \sim p^2 + q^2 - 2k^2$
 $\mathcal{D}_2 \sim q^2 - p^2$

- Two triplets: mostly irrelevant

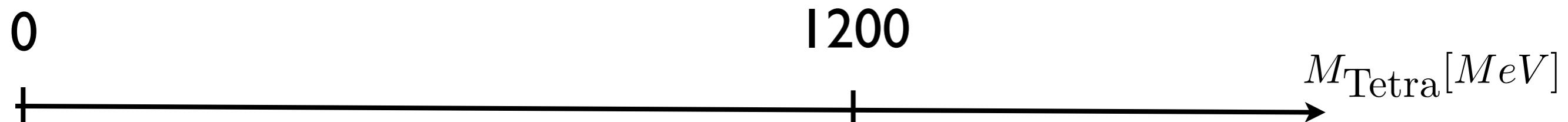


Bound state vs resonance: scalar four-quark states



$$\Gamma(S_0, \mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2)$$

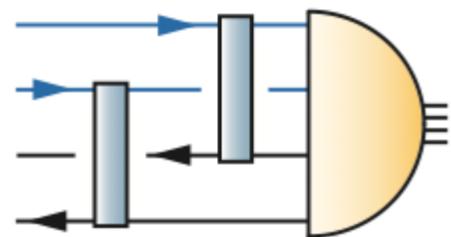
without π -clustering



Bound state of
four massive quarks

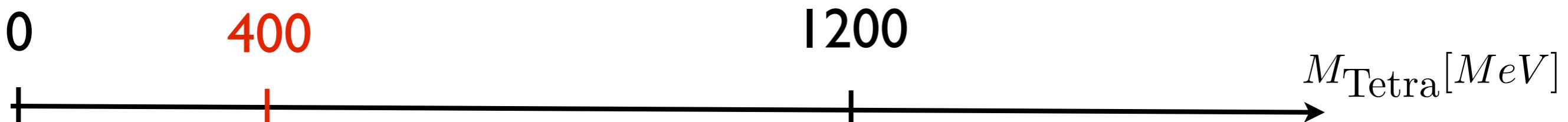
Eichmann, CF, Heupel, PLB 753 (2016) 282-287

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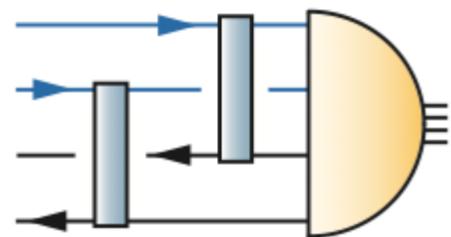
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Two-pion resonance

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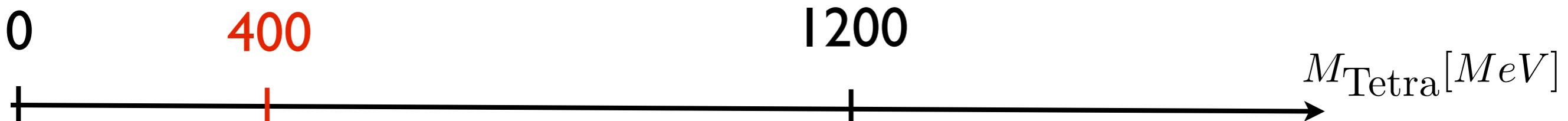
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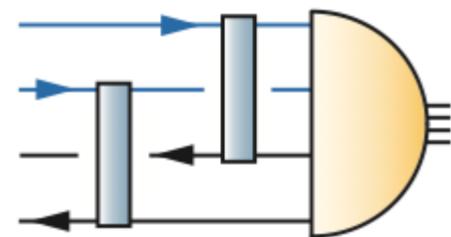
Two-pion resonance

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

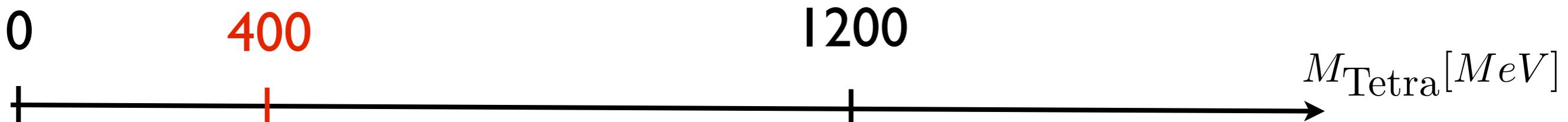
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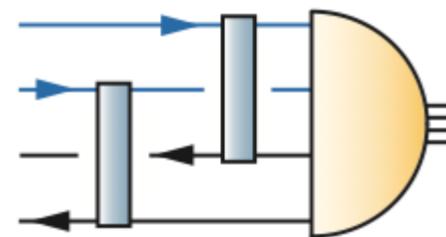
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with strange quarks: $m_\kappa \sim 750 \text{ MeV}$

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

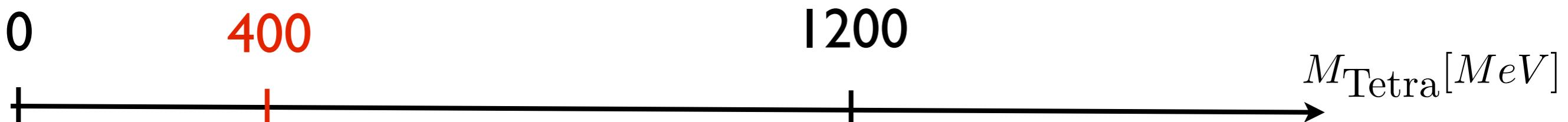
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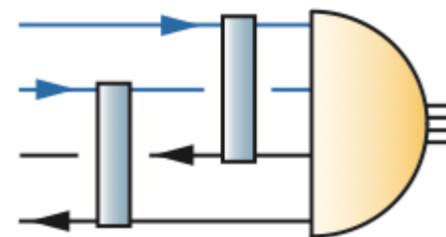
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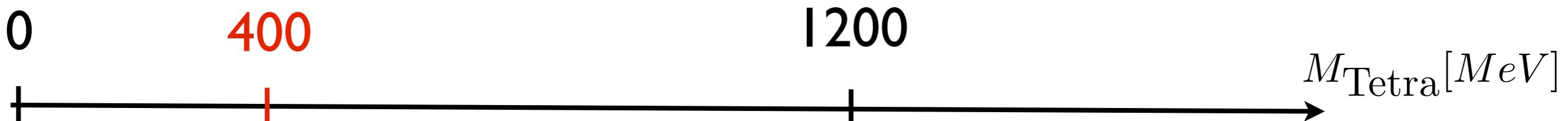
Meson-meson components dominate over diquarks !

Bound state vs resonance: scalar four-quark states



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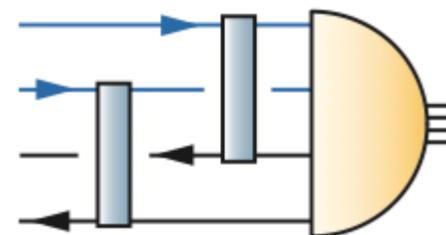
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Mixing with $q\bar{q}$: small effect

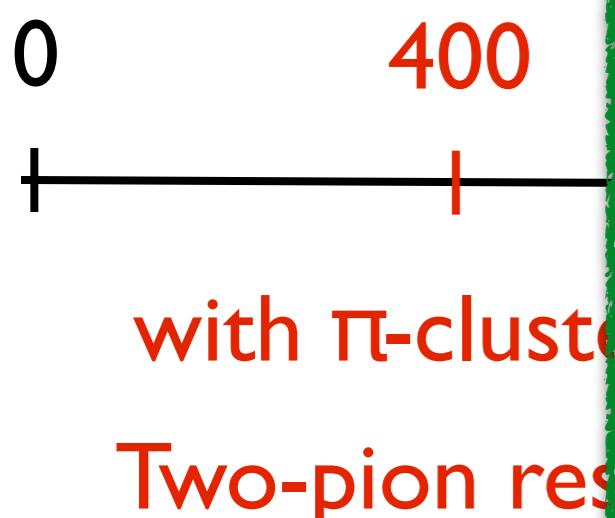
Santowsky, Eichmann, CF, Wallbott and Williams,
PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 056014, arXiv:2007.06495.

Bound state vs resonance: scalar four-quark states



$$\Gamma(S_0, \mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2)$$

without π -clustering



- model independent:
meson clusters more important than diquark
(color factor !)

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

with strange quarks: $m_\kappa \sim 750$ MeV

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

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

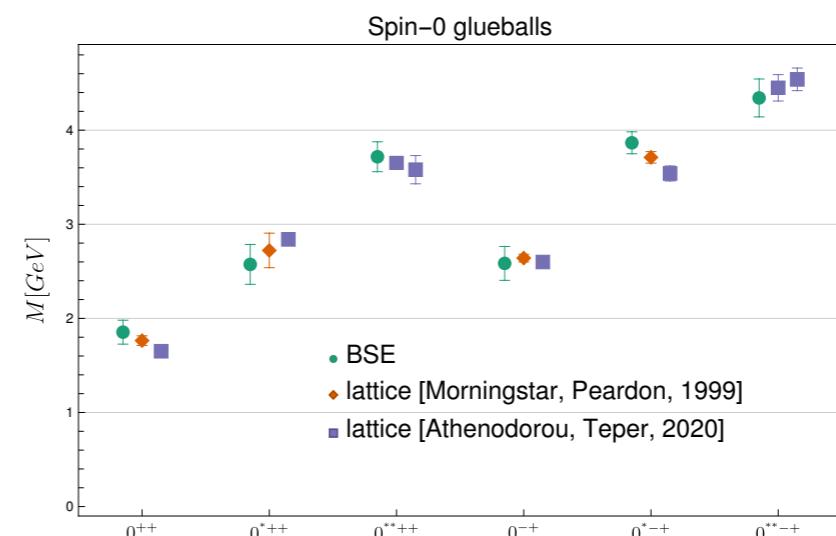
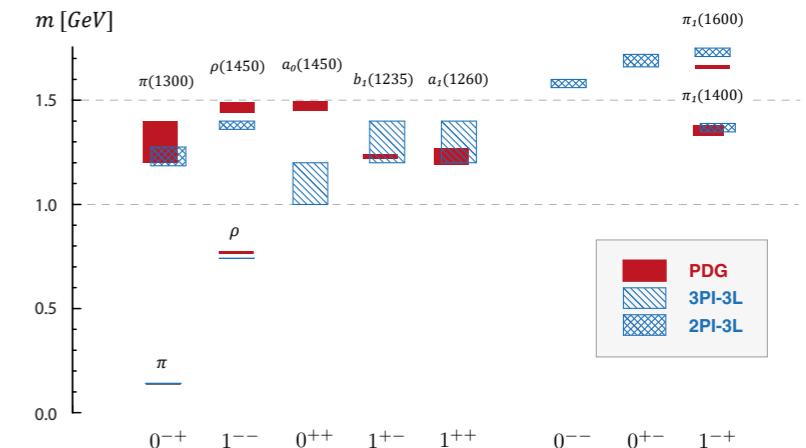
I. Light states: glueballs, two-quark and four-quark states

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]

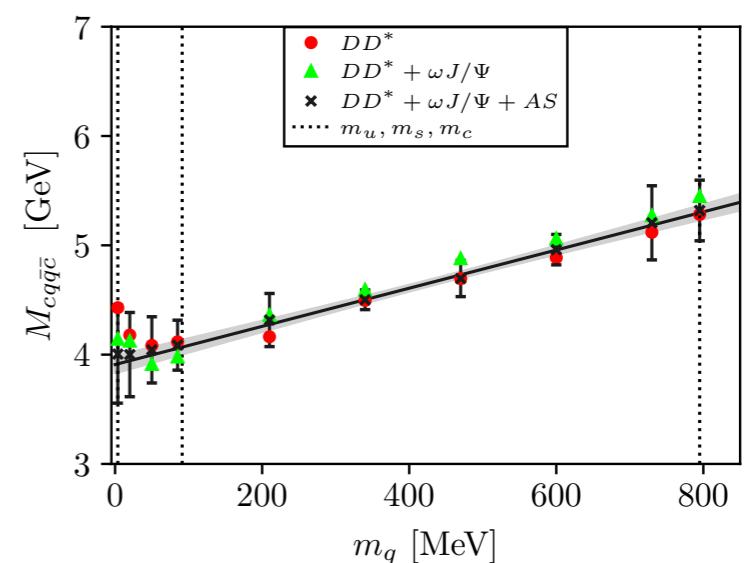
CF, Huber, Sanchis-Alepuz, EPJC 80 (2020) 11 1077 [arXiv:2004.00415]

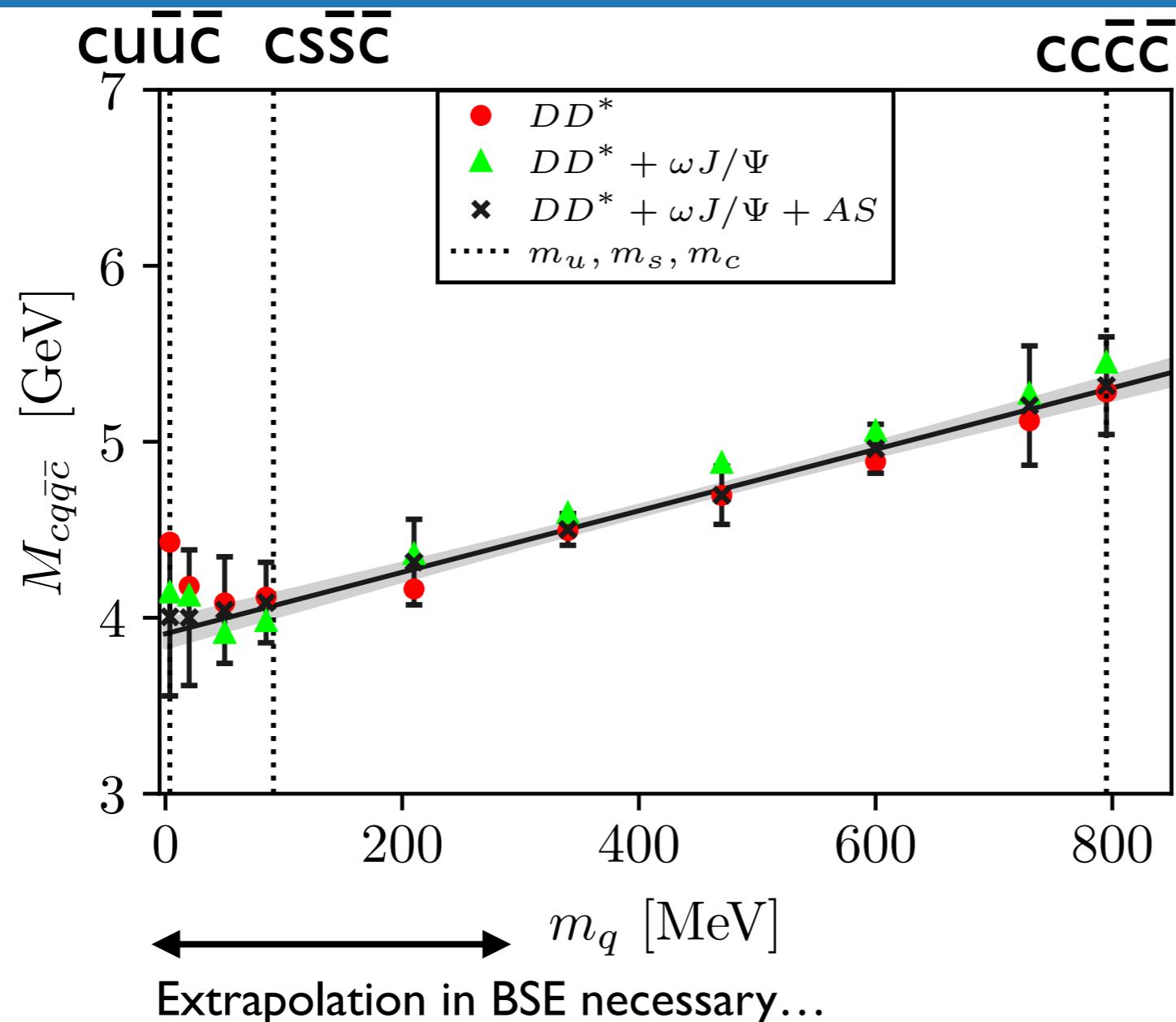
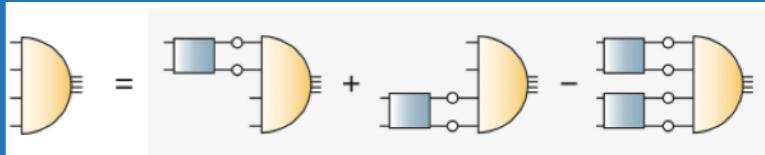


2. Heavy-light four-quark states: X(3872) and more...

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

Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 051501, [arXiv:2003.12407]





m_c fixed
 m_q varied

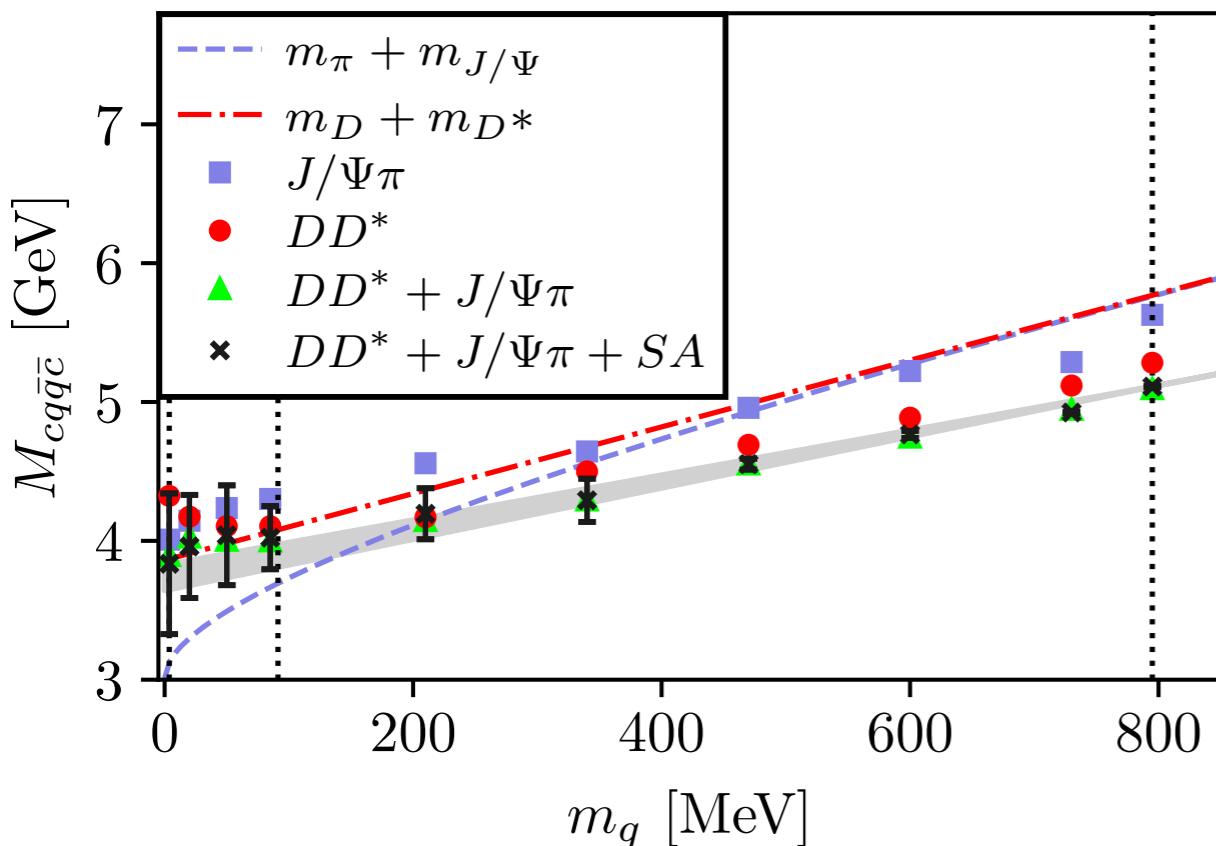
- DD^* components dominate !

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

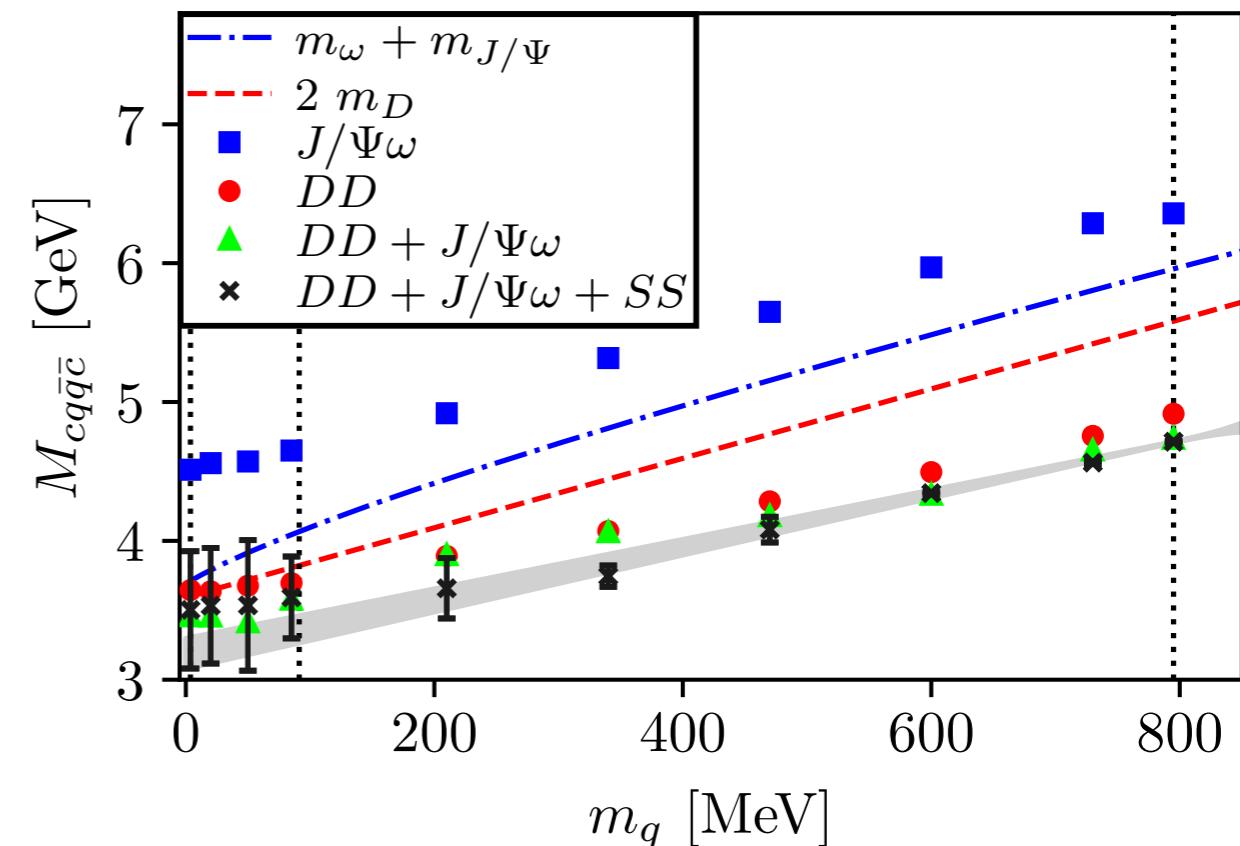
Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD100 (2019) 014033, [1905.02615]

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

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



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

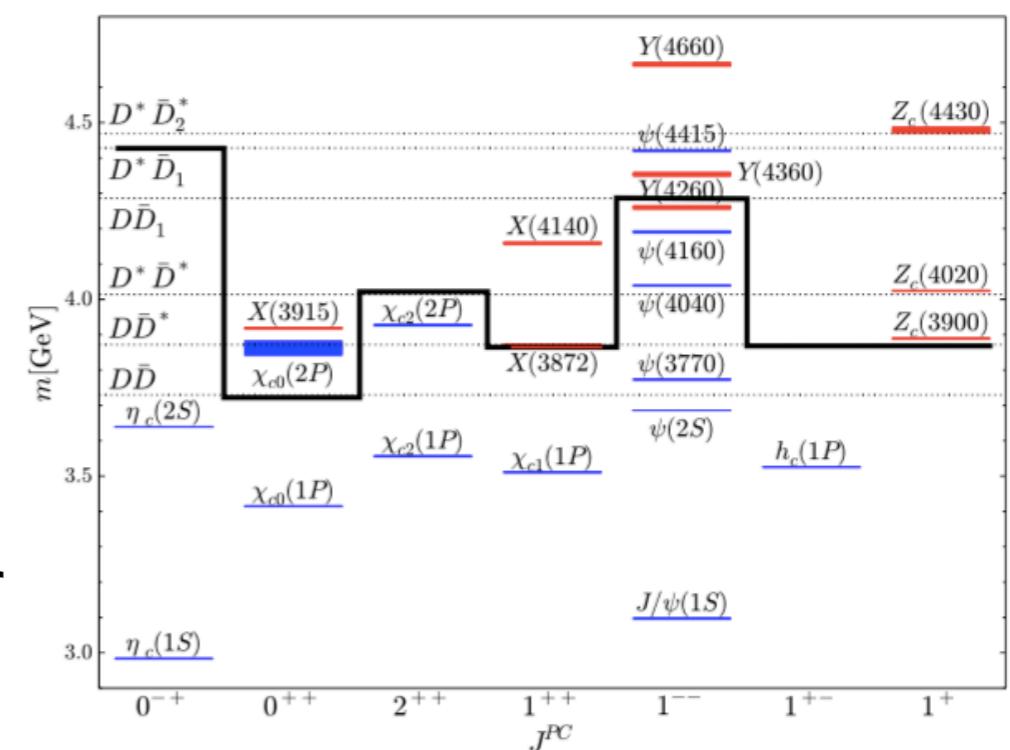


Wallbott, Eichmann and CF, PRD 102 (2020) no.5, 051501, arXiv:2003.12407

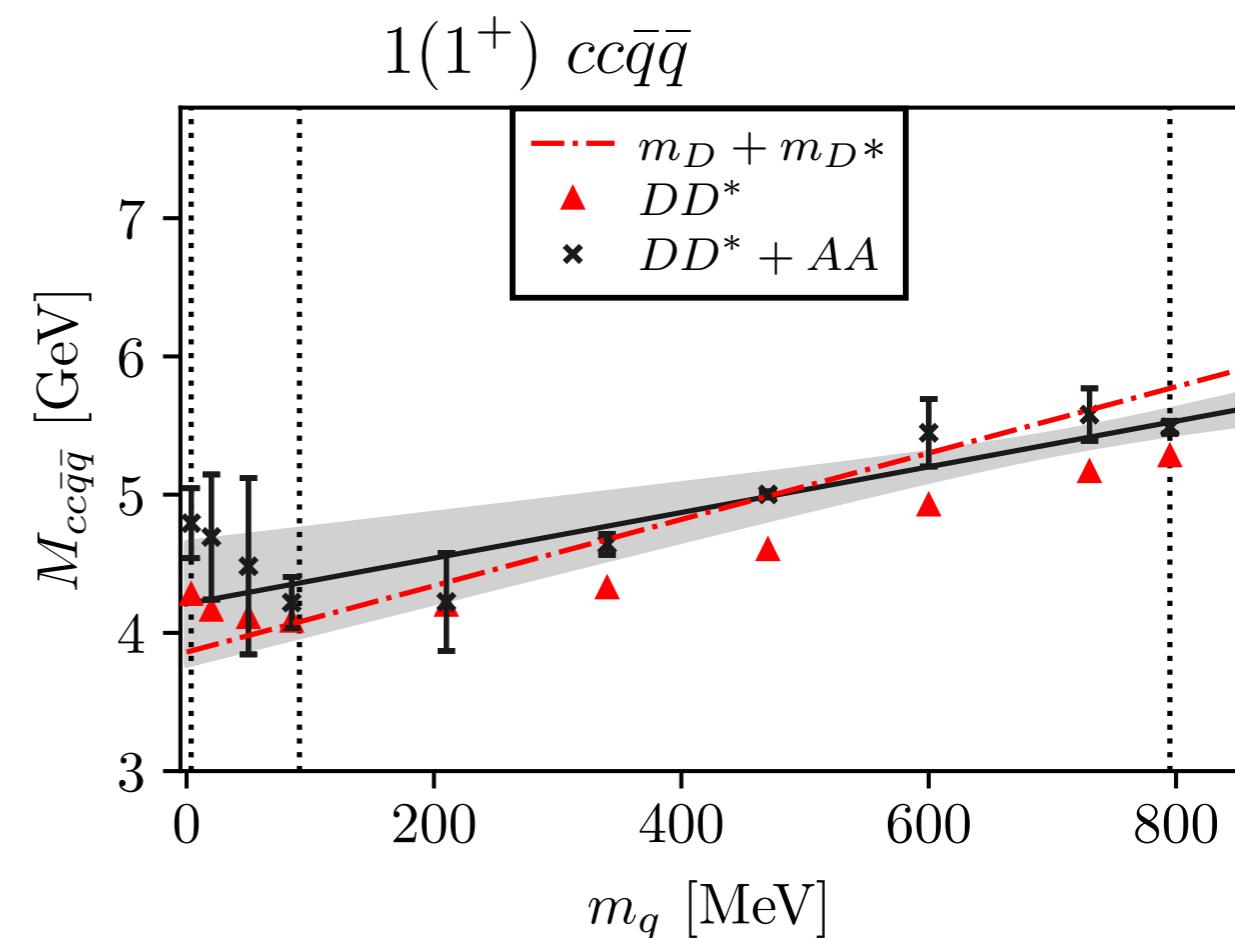
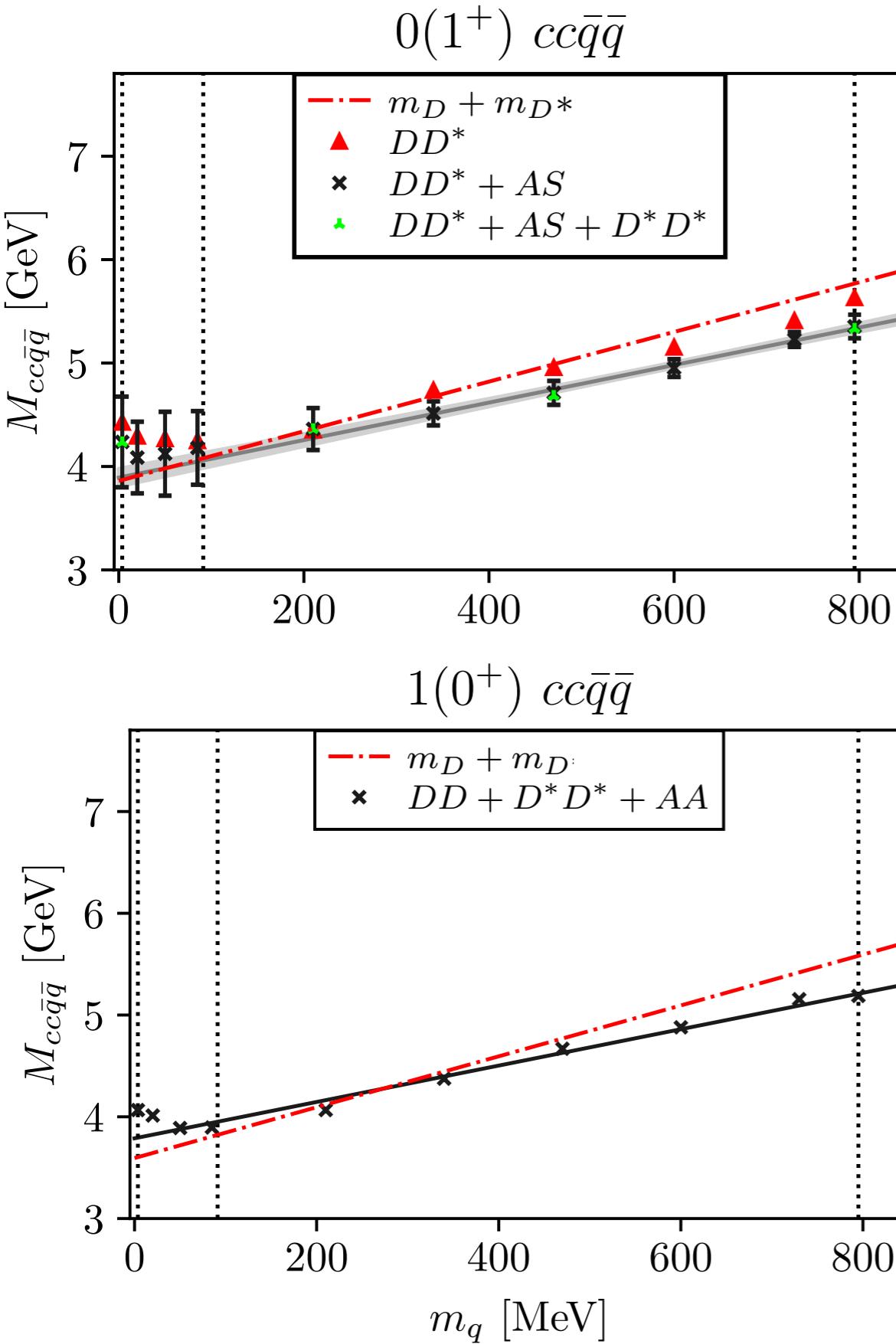
$$M_{1^{+-}}^{cq\bar{q}\bar{c}} = 3741(91) \rightarrow Z(3900)$$

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

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



Open charm four-quark states

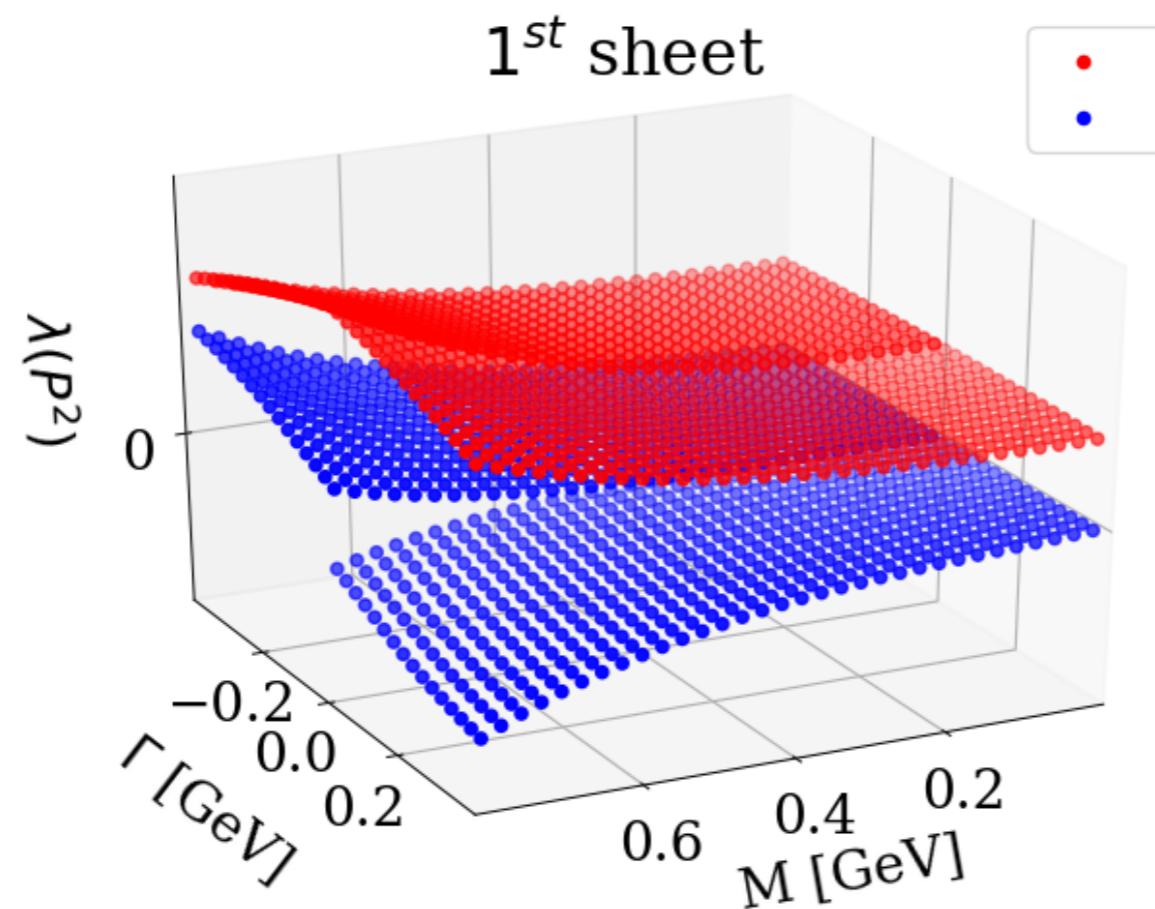


● DD(*) and diquarks important!

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

Rainbow-ladder model for quark-gluon interaction



Combine **gluon** with **quark-gluon vertex**:

$$\Gamma^\mu(p, k) = \sum_{i=1,12} \tau_i(p, k) T_i^\mu$$

$$\sim \gamma^\mu \tau(k^2) \quad \text{“approximation” !}$$

$$D^{\mu\nu}(k) = \left(\delta^{\mu\nu} - \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2} \right) \frac{Z(k^2)}{k^2}$$

$$\frac{g^2}{4\pi} \tau(k^2) Z(k^2) \sim \alpha(k^2)$$

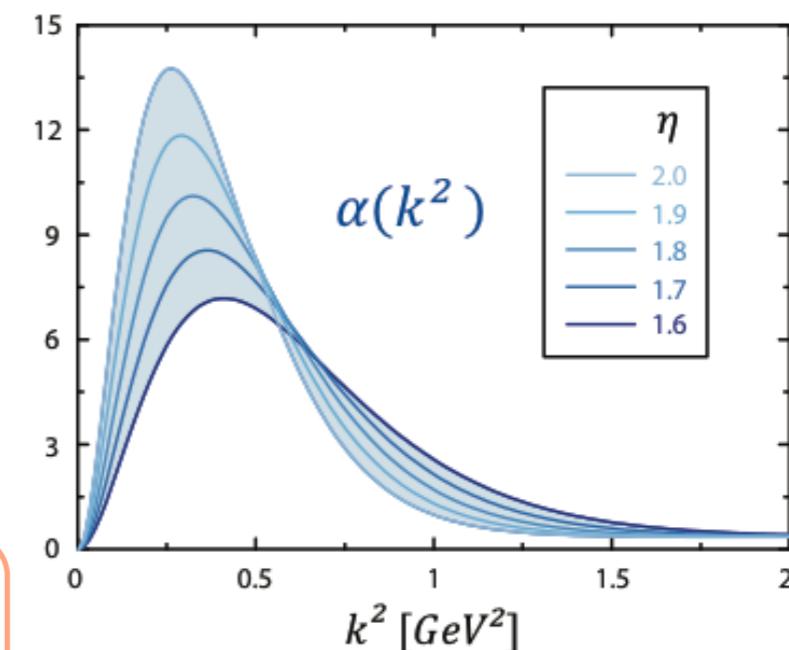
Rainbow-ladder model for quark-gluon interaction



Combine **gluon** with **quark-gluon vertex**:

effective coupling

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



Maris, Roberts, Tandy, PRC 56 (1997), PRC 60 (1999)

- scale Λ from f_π , masses $m_u = m_d, m_s$ from m_π, m_K
- α_{UV} from perturbation theory
- parameter η : results almost independent
- qualitatively similar to explicit calc.

Williams, EPJA 51 (2015) 5, 57.
Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, PLB 749 (2015) 592;
Mitter, Pawłowski and Strodthoff, PRD 91 (2015) 054035
Williams, CF Heupel, PRD93 (2016) 034026, and refs. therein

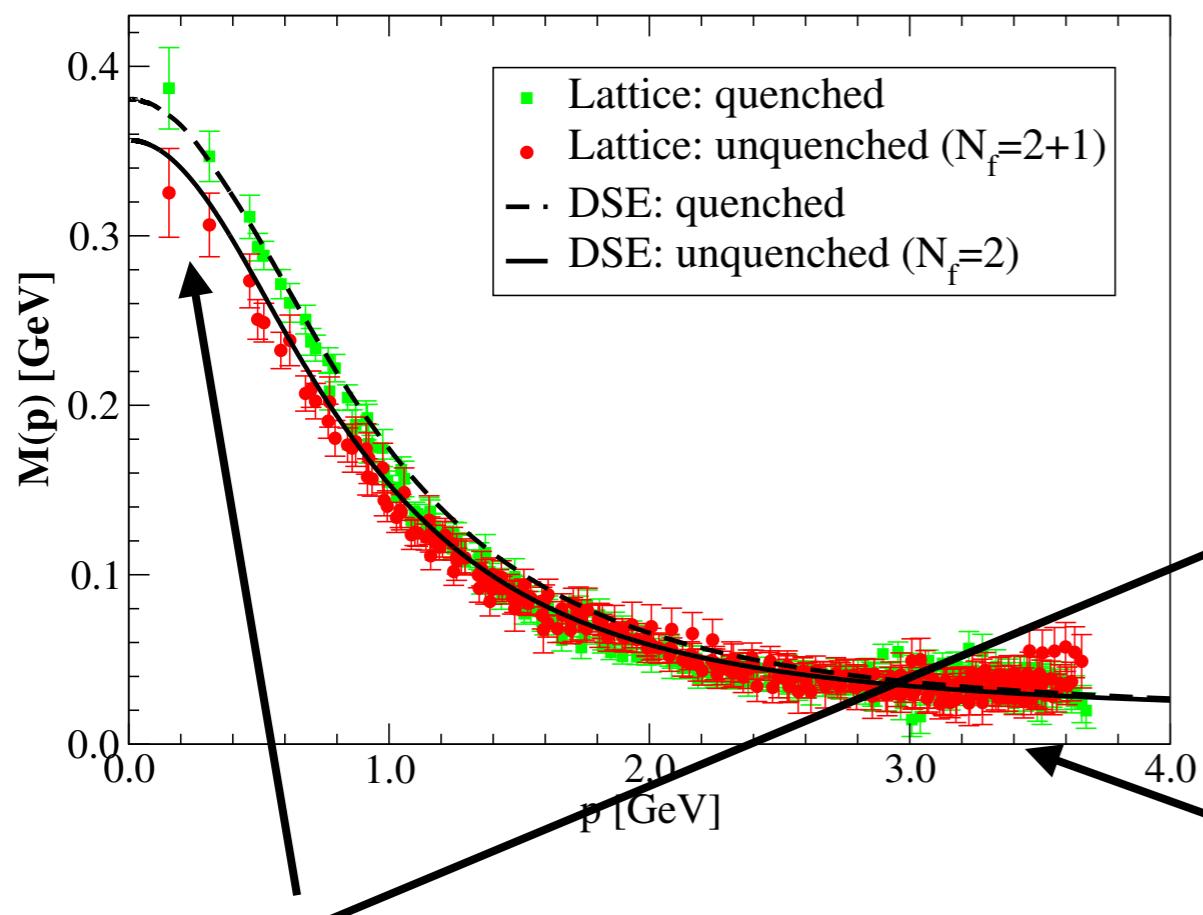
Quarks: mass from interaction

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

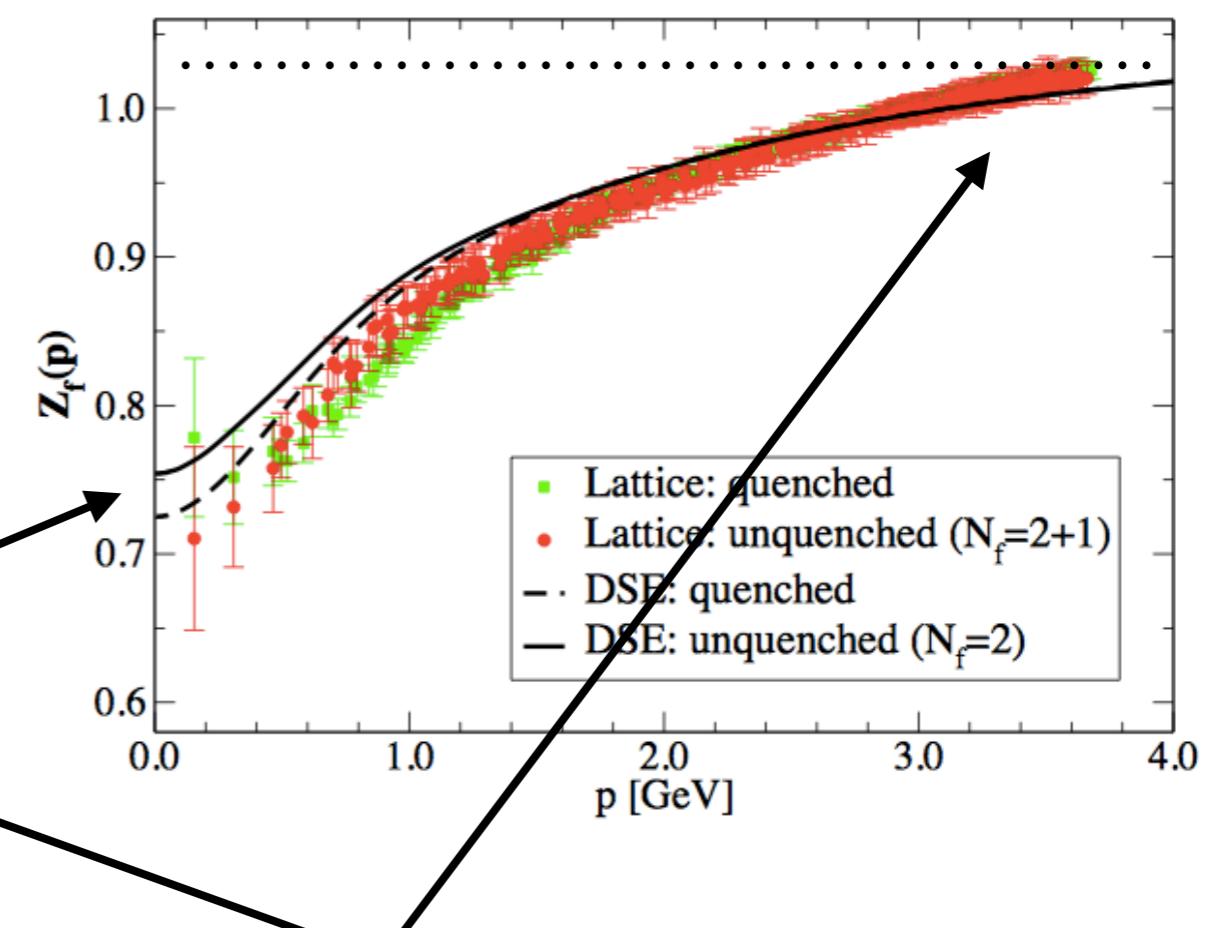
The diagram shows a quark loop with a gluon exchange, representing the quark-gluon vertex function.

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

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

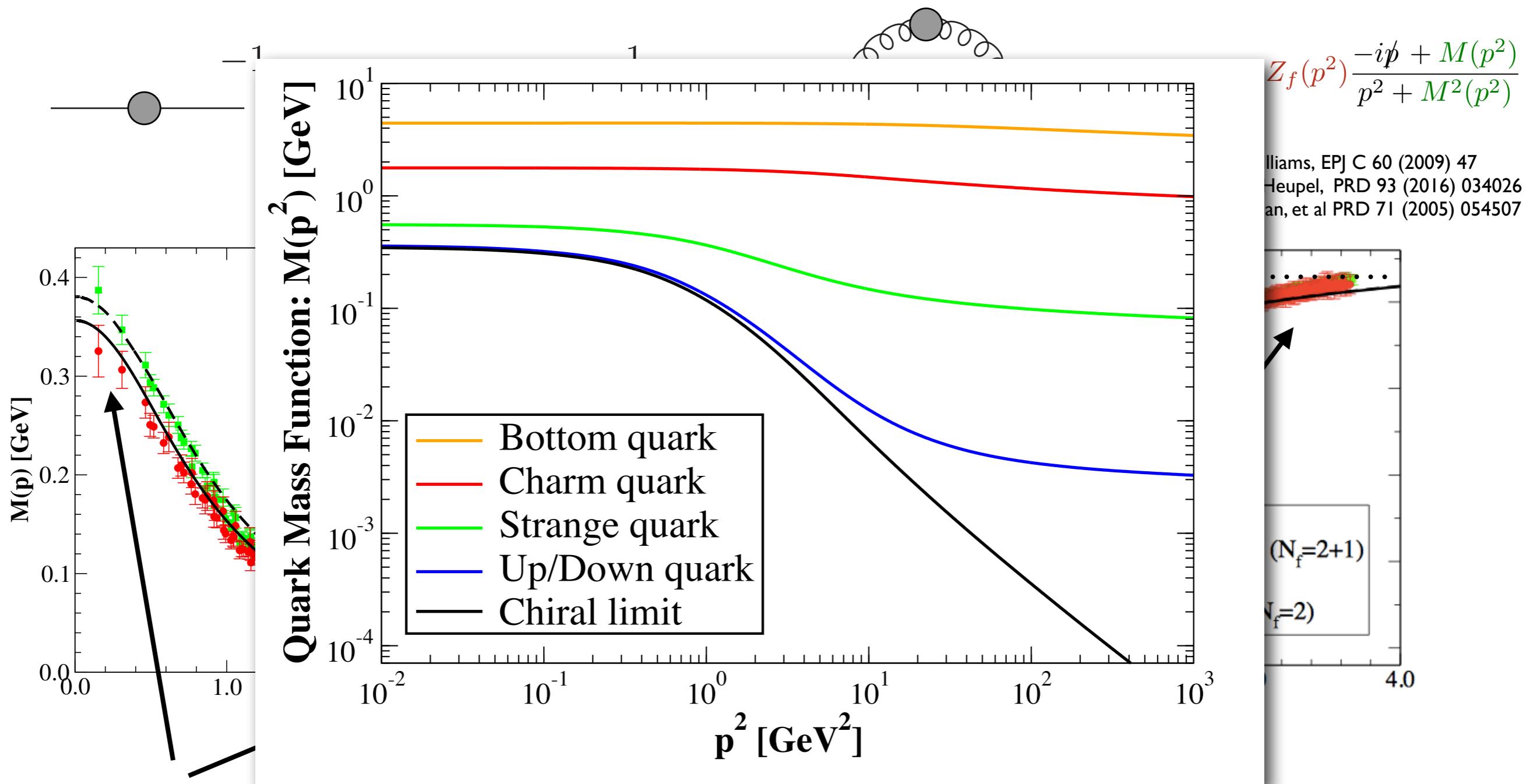


‘constituent quark’:
large mass; very composite



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

Quarks: mass from interaction



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