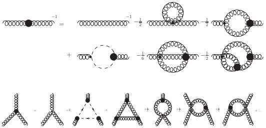
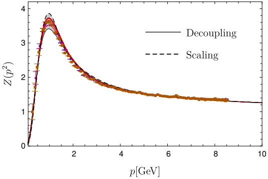
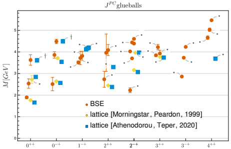
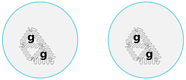
Glueballs with even charge parity from functional equations









Markus Q. Huber

Institute of Theoretical Physics

Giessen University

MQH, Phys.Rev.D 101, arXiv:2003.13703

MQH, Fischer, Sanchis-Alepuz, Eur.Phys.J.C 80, arXiv:2004.00415

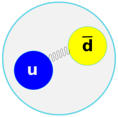
19th International Conference on Hadron Spectroscopy and Structure: HADRON2021, virtually in Mexico City, July 26, 2021

FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

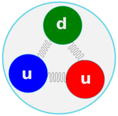
JUSTUS-LIEBIG-UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN

DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

Bound states in QCD

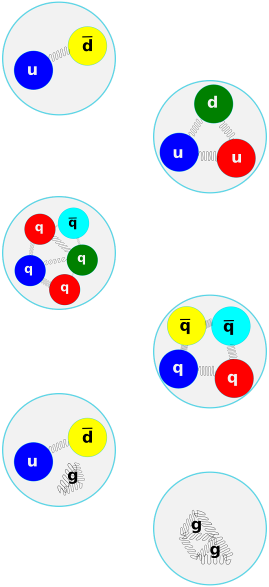


Mesons



Baryons

Bound states in QCD



Mesons

Baryons

Pentaquarks — First observations 2015 (LHCb)

Tetraquarks — Increasing number of confirmed states. Bound state equations perspective: [Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, Santowsky, Wallbott '20]

Hybrids

Glueballs — States of pure 'radiation'

Glueball observations

Experimental candidates, but situation not conclusive.

Scalar glueball: 0^{++}, mixing with scalar isoscalar mesons

Candidate reaction: $J/\psi \to \gamma + 2g$

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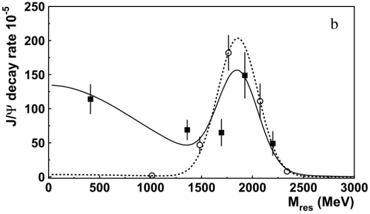
Recent analysis of BESIII data [Sarantsev, Denisenko, Thoma, Klempt '21]:

$$M = 1865 \pm 25^{+10}_{-30}\ \mathrm{MeV},$$
$$\Gamma = 370 \pm 50^{+30}_{-20}\ \mathrm{MeV}$$



$\to$ Talks by Sarantsev, Klempt

Glueball calculations

Yang-Mills theory

- “Isolated” problem: only gluons
- Clean picture: well-established lattice results

Glueball calculations

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QCD glueballs: mixing with quarks

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Yang-Mills theory

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- Clean picture: well-established lattice results

QCD glueballs: mixing with quarks

Unquenching on the lattice [Gregory et al. '12]:

- Much higher statistics required (poor signal-to-noise ratio)
- Continuum extrapolation and inclusion of fermionic operators still to be done
- Mixing with $\bar{q}q$ challenging
- Tiny (e.g., 0^{++}, 2^{++}) to moderate unquenching effects (e.g., 0^{-+}) found
- $m_\pi = 360\,\mathrm{MeV}$

Glueball calculations

Yang-Mills theory

- "Isolated" problem: only gluons
- Clean picture: well-established lattice results
- Functional methods: High quality input available for bound state equations

QCD glueballs: mixing with quarks

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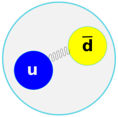
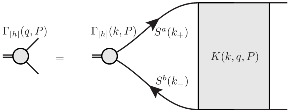
Hadrons from bound state equations

Example: Meson



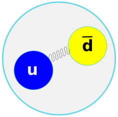


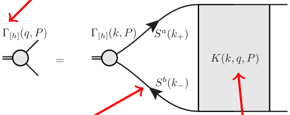
Integral equation: $\Gamma(q,P) = \int dk\, \Gamma(k,P)\, S(k_+)\, S(k_-)\, K(k,q,P)$

Hadrons from bound state equations

Bethe-Salpeter amplitude

Example: Meson

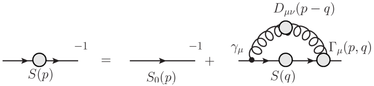




Integral equation: $\Gamma(q,P) = \int dk\, \Gamma(k,P)\, S(k_+)\, S(k_-)\, K(k,q,P)$

Ingredients:

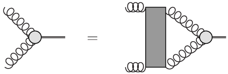
- Quark propagator S



Nonperturbative diagram: full momentum dependent dressings $\rightarrow$ numerical solution

- Interaction kernel K
- Constrained by symmetries

Glueball BSE



Need  and , solve for . $\rightarrow$ Mass

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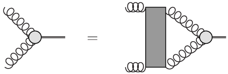

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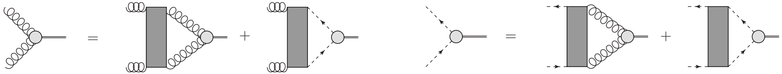
Not quite. . .

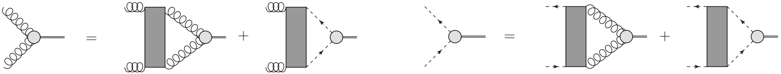
Glueball BSE



Gluons couple to ghosts → Include 'ghostball'-part.

(First step: no quarks
→ Yang-Mills theory)

Glueball BSE



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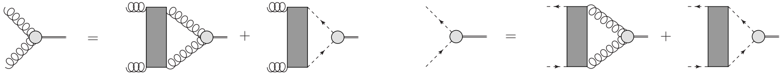
Construction of kernel

Consistency with input: Apply same construction principle.

Glueball BSE



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Construction of kernel

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Previous BSE calculations for glueballs:

- [Meyers, Swanson '13]
- [Sanchis-Alepuz, Fischer, Kellermann, von Smekal '15]
- [Souza et al. '20]
- [Kaptari, Kämpfer '20]

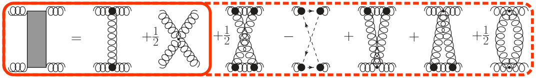
⇒ Input is important for quantitative predictive power!

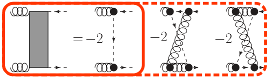
[MQH, Fischer, Sanchis-Alepuz '20]

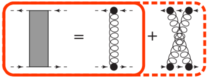
Kernel construction

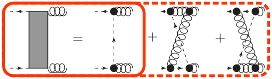
From 3PI effective action truncated to three-loops:

[Fukuda ’87; McKay, Munczek ’89; Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams ’15; MQH, Fischer, Sanchis-Alepuz ’20]







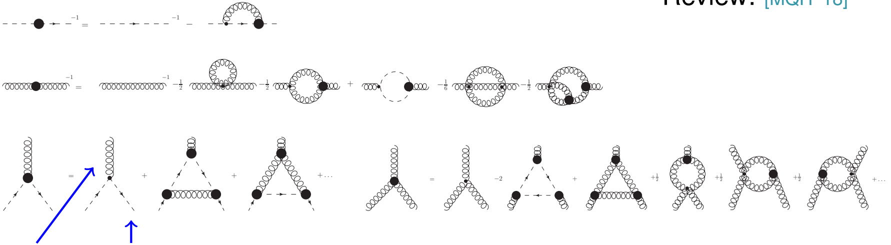


$\rightarrow$ Need , , , .

- Some diagrams vanish for certain quantum numbers.
- Full QCD: Same for quarks $\rightarrow$ Mixing with mesons.

Equations of motion from 3-loop 3PI effective action

Review: [MQH '18]



Gluon and ghost fields: Elementary fields of Yang-Mills theory in the Landau gauge

Self-contained system of equations with the scale as the only input.

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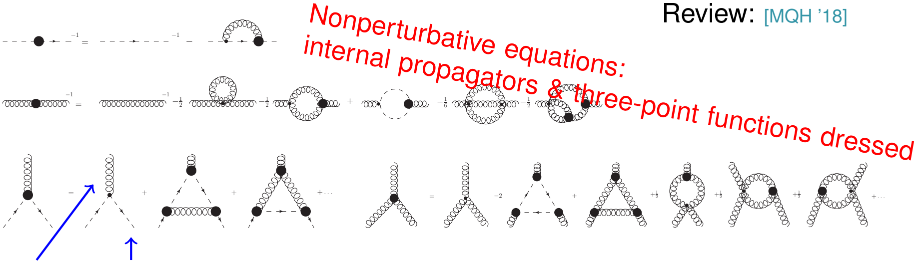

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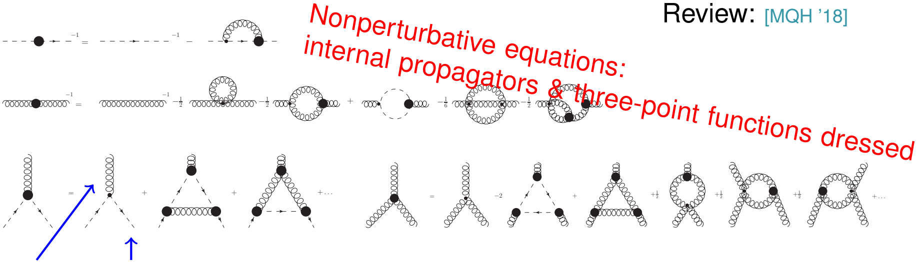

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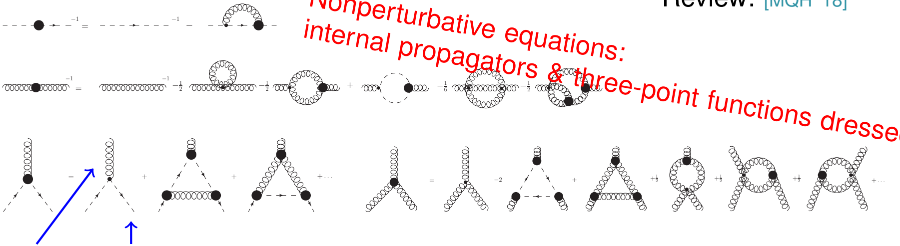


Gluon and ghost fields: Elementary fields of Yang-Mills theory in the Landau gauge

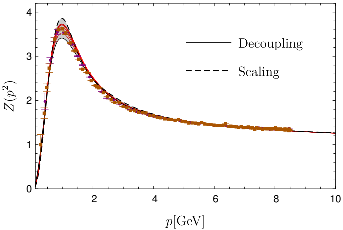
Self-contained system of equations with the scale as the only input.

Truncation→ 3-loop expansion of 3PI effective action [Berges '04]

- 4 coupled integral equations with full kinematic dependence.
- Sufficient numerical accuracy required for renormalization.
- One- and two-loop diagrams [Meyers, Swanson '14; MQH '17; Eichmann, Pawlowski, Silva '21].

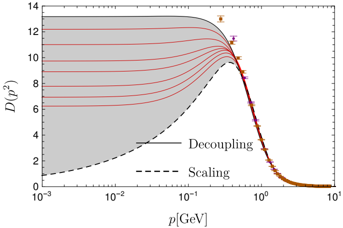
Landau gauge propagators

Gluon dressing function:

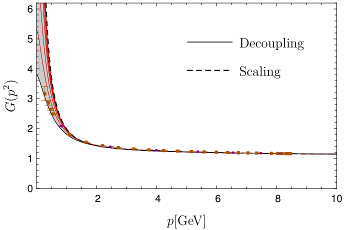


- Family of solutions: Nonperturbative completions of Landau gauge [Maas '10]?
- Realized by condition on $G(0)$ [Fischer, Maas, Pawlowski '08; Alkofer, MQH, Schwenzer '08]
- Results here independent of $G(0)$

Gluon propagator:



Ghost dressing function:



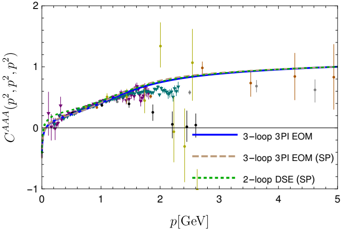
[Sternbeck '06; MQH '20]

Concurrence of functional methods

→ See also talks by Papavassiliou, Rodriguez-Quintero

Exemplified with three-gluon vertex.

3PI vs. 2-loop DSE:



[Cucchieri, Maas, Mendes '08; Sternbeck et al. '17; MQH '20]

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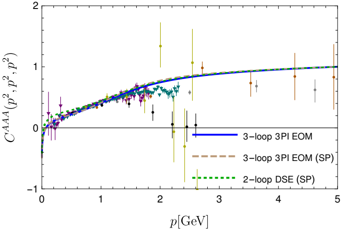
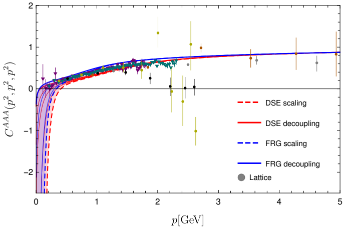


[Cucchieri, Maas, Mendes '08; Sternbeck et al. '17; MQH '20]

DSE vs. FRG:



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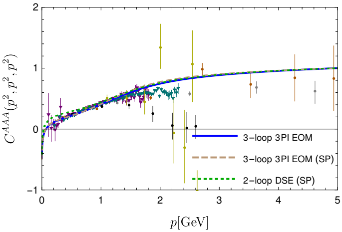

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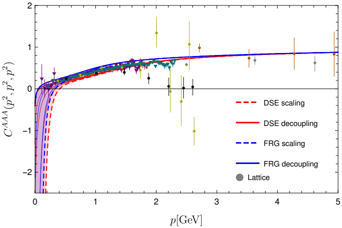
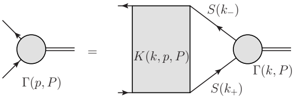


[Cucchieri, Maas, Mendes '08; Sternbeck et al. '17; Cyrol et al. '16; MQH '20]

Beyond this truncation

- Further dressings of three-gluon vertex [Eichmann, Williams, Alkofer, Vujinovic '14]
- Effects of four-point functions [MQH '16, MQH '17, Corell et al. '18, MQH '18]

Solving a BSE



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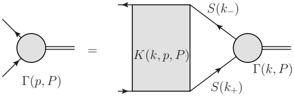
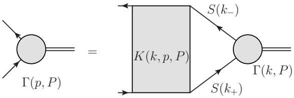


Consider the eigenvalue problem (Γ is the BSE amplitude)

$$\mathcal{K} \cdot \Gamma(P) = \boldsymbol{\lambda(P)}\, \Gamma(P).$$

$\lambda(P^2) = 1$ is a solution to the BSE $\Rightarrow$ Glueball mass $P^2 = -M^2$

Solving a BSE



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Calculation requires quantities for

$$k_\pm^2=P^2+k^2\pm2\sqrt{P^2\,k^2}\cos\theta=-M^2+k^2\pm2\,\boldsymbol{i}\,M\sqrt{k^2}\,\cos\theta.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Complex momentum arguments.

Landau gauge propagators in the complex plane

Propagators for complex momenta

- Reconstruction from Euclidean results: mathematically ill-defined, bias in solution
- Direct calculation from functional methods possible, e.g., contour deformation or spectral DSEs [Horak, Pawlowski, Wink '20; Horak, Papavassiliou, Pawlowski, Wink '21]

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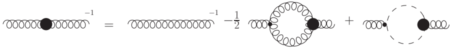
Contour deformation: Special technique to respect analyticity (avoid branch cuts in the integrand)

- QED3 [Maris '95 (QED)]
- Quark propagator [Alkofer, Fischer, Detmold, Maris '04]
- Self-consistent solution: Ray technique, YM propagators [Strauss, Fischer, Kellermann '12; Fischer, MQH '20]
- Glueball correlators [Windisch, Alkofer, Haase, Liebmann '13; Windisch, MQH, Alkofer '13]
- Meson decays [Weil, Eichmann, Fischer, Williams '17; Williams '18]
- Spectral functions at $T > 0$ [Pawlowski, Strodthoff, Wink '18]
- Quark-photon vertex [Miramontes, Sanchis-Alepuz '19]
- Scalar scattering amplitude [Eichmann, Duarte, Pena, Stadler '19]
- Talk by Eichmann

Landau gauge propagators in the complex plane

Simpler truncation:



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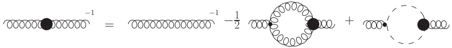
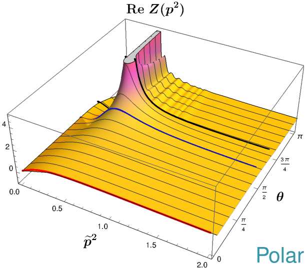
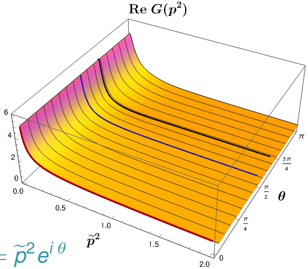


Ray technique for self-consistent solution of a DSE:

[Strauss, Fischer, Kellermann; Fischer, MQH ’20].



Polar coordinates: $p^2 = \tilde{p}^2 e^{i\,\theta}$



- Current truncation leads to a pole-like structure in the gluon propagator.
- Analyticity up to ’pole’ confirmed by various tests (Cauchy-Riemann, Schlessinger, reconstruction)

[Fischer, MQH ’20]

Extrapolation of $\lambda(P^2)$

Extrapolation method

- Extrapolation to time-like P^2 using Schlessinger's continued fraction method (proven superior to default Padé approximants) [Schlessinger '68]
- Average over extrapolations using subsets of points for error estimate

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$$f(x) = \frac{f(x_1)}{1 + \frac{a_1(x-x_1)}{1+\frac{a_2(x-x_2)}{1+\frac{a_3(x-x_3)}{\dots}}}}$$

Coefficients a_i can determined such that $f(x)$ exact at x_i.

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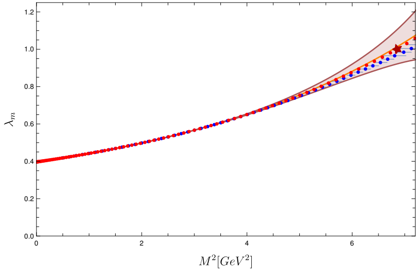
Test extrapolation for solvable system:
Heavy meson [MQH, Sanchis-Alepuz, Fischer '20]

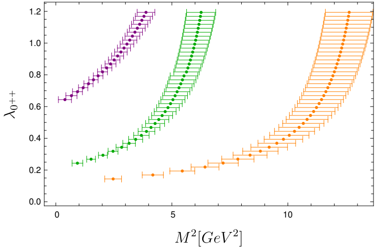


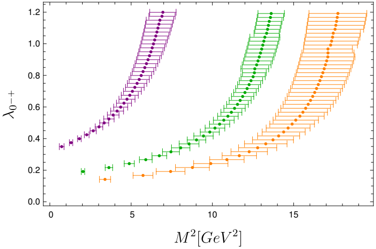
Extrapolation of $\lambda(P^2)$ for glueballs

Higher eigenvalues: Excited states.

Extrapolation of $\lambda(P^2)$ for glueballs

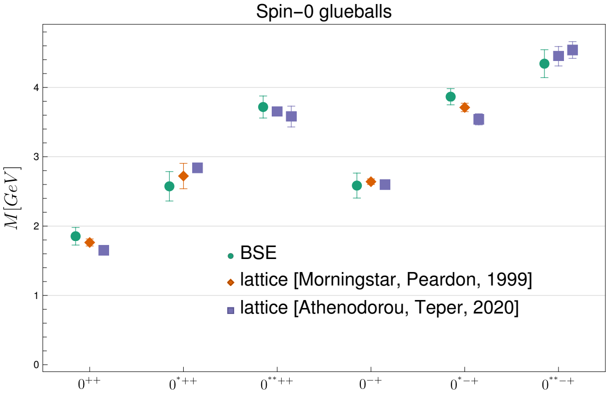
Higher eigenvalues: Excited states.





Physical solutions for $\lambda(P^2) = 1$.

Glueballs masses for $0^{\pm +}$



Lattice 0^{**++}: Conjectured based on irred. rep. of octahedral group

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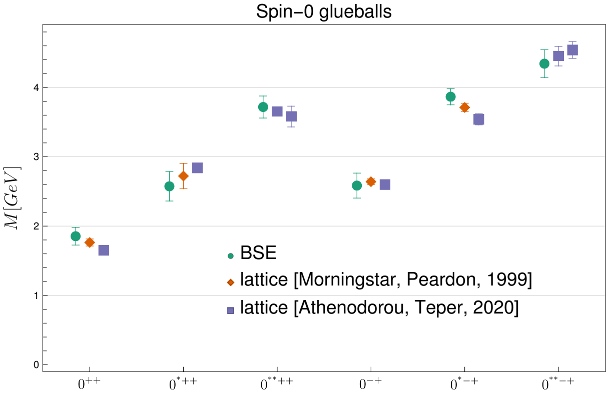

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Two-loop diagrams

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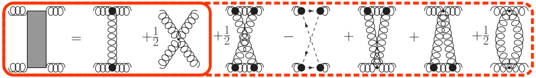

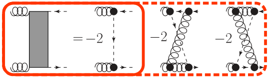

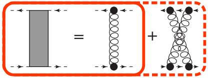

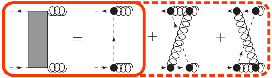

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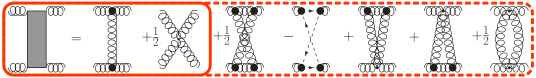

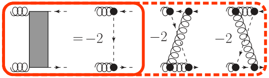

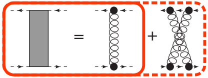

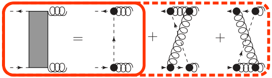

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Drastic increase in computational resources, hence lower precision used.

Preliminary result: No effect on mass.

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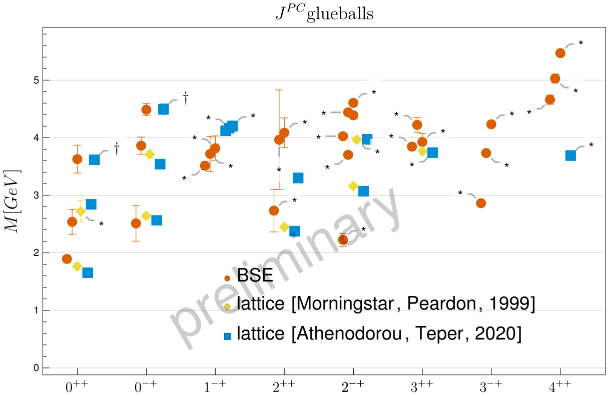

Lattice:
*: identification with some uncertainty
†: conjecture based on irred. rep of octahedral group

[MQH, Fischer, Sanchis-Alepuz, in preparation]

Summary

Parameter-free determination of glueball masses from functional methods.

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Thank your for your attention.

Glueballs as bound states

Hadron masses from correlation functions of color singlet operators.

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$$D(x-y) = \langle O(x)O(y) \rangle$$

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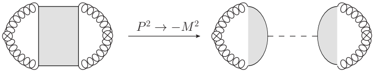
Put total momentum on-shell and consider individual 2-, 3- and 4-gluon contributions. $\rightarrow$ Each can have a pole at the glueball mass.

A^4-part of $D(x-y)$, total momentum on-shell:



Charge parity

Transformation of gluon field under charge conjugation:

$$A^a_\mu \to -\eta(a) A^a_\mu$$

where

$$\eta(a) = \begin{cases} +1 & a = 1,3,4,6,8 \\ -1 & a = 2,5,7 \end{cases}$$

Color neutral operator with two gluon fields:

$$A^a_\mu A^a_\nu \to \eta(a)^2 A^a_\mu A^a_\nu = A^a_\mu A^a_\nu.$$

$\Rightarrow C = +1$

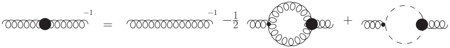
Negative charge parity, e.g.:

$$\begin{aligned} d^{abc} A^a_\mu A^b_\nu A^c_\rho \to & - d^{abc} \eta(a)\eta(b)\eta(c) A^a_\mu A^b_\nu A^c_\rho = \\ & - d^{abc} A^a_\mu A^b_\nu A^c_\rho. \end{aligned}$$

Only nonvanishing elements of the symmetric structure constant d^{abc}: zero or two indices equal to 2, 5 or 7.

Landau gauge propagators in the complex plane

Simpler truncation:



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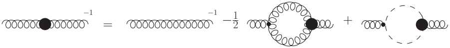

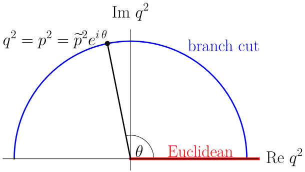

$\rightarrow$ Opening at $q^2 = p^2$.

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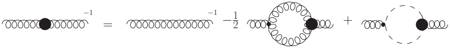
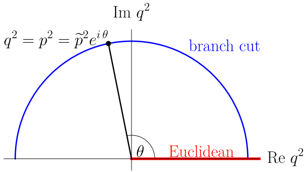
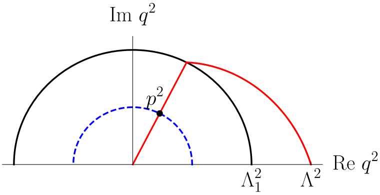






$\rightarrow$ Opening at $q^2 = p^2$.

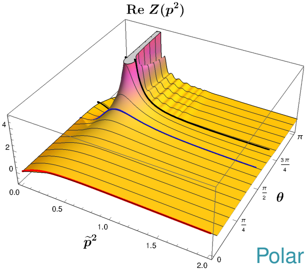
Appearance of branch cuts for complex momenta forbids integration directly to cutoff.

Deformation of integration contour necessary [Maris '95]. Recent resurgence: [Alkofer et al. '04; Windisch, MQH, Alkofer, '13; Williams '19; Miramontes, Sanchis-Alepuz '19; Eichmann et al. '19, ...]

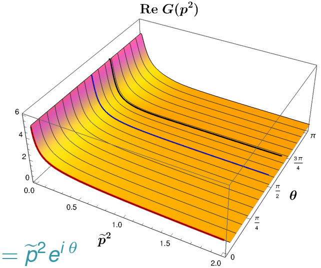
Landau gauge propagators in the complex plane

Ray technique for self-consistent solution of a DSE:

[Strauss, Fischer, Kellermann; Fischer, MQH '20].



Polar coordinates: $p^2 = \tilde{p}^2 e^{i\,\theta}$

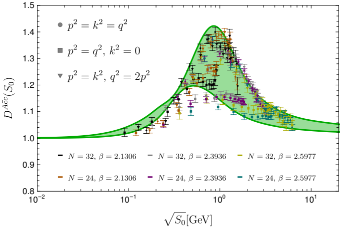


- Current truncation leads to a pole-like structure in the gluon propagator.
- Analyticity up to 'pole' confirmed by various tests (Cauchy-Riemann, Schlessinger, reconstruction)
- No proof of existence of complex conjugate poles due to simple truncation.

[Fischer, MQH '20]

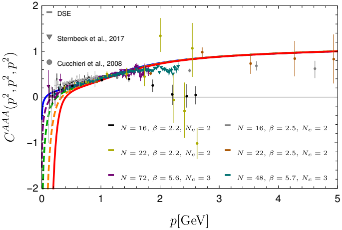
Landau gauge vertices

Ghost-gluon vertex:



[Maas '19; MQH '20]

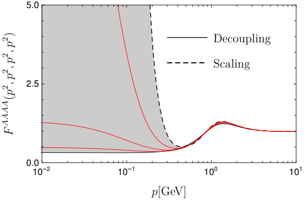
Three-gluon vertex:



[Cucchieri, Maas, Mendes '08; Sternbeck et al. '17; MQH '20]

- Nontrivial kinematic dependence of ghost-gluon vertex
- Simple kinematic dependence of three-gluon vertex
- Four-gluon vertex from solution

Four-gluon vertex:



[MQH '20]

Some properties of the Landau gauge solution

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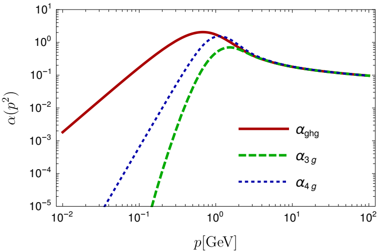
- Slavnov-Taylor identities (gauge invariance): Vertex couplings agree down to GeV regime



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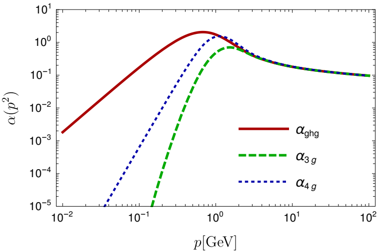

- Renormalization: First parameter-free subtraction of quadratic divergences
  $\Rightarrow$ One unique free parameter (family of solutions)