

Structure of multi-particle states



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QCD is a rich forest

with lots of trees deserving our attention

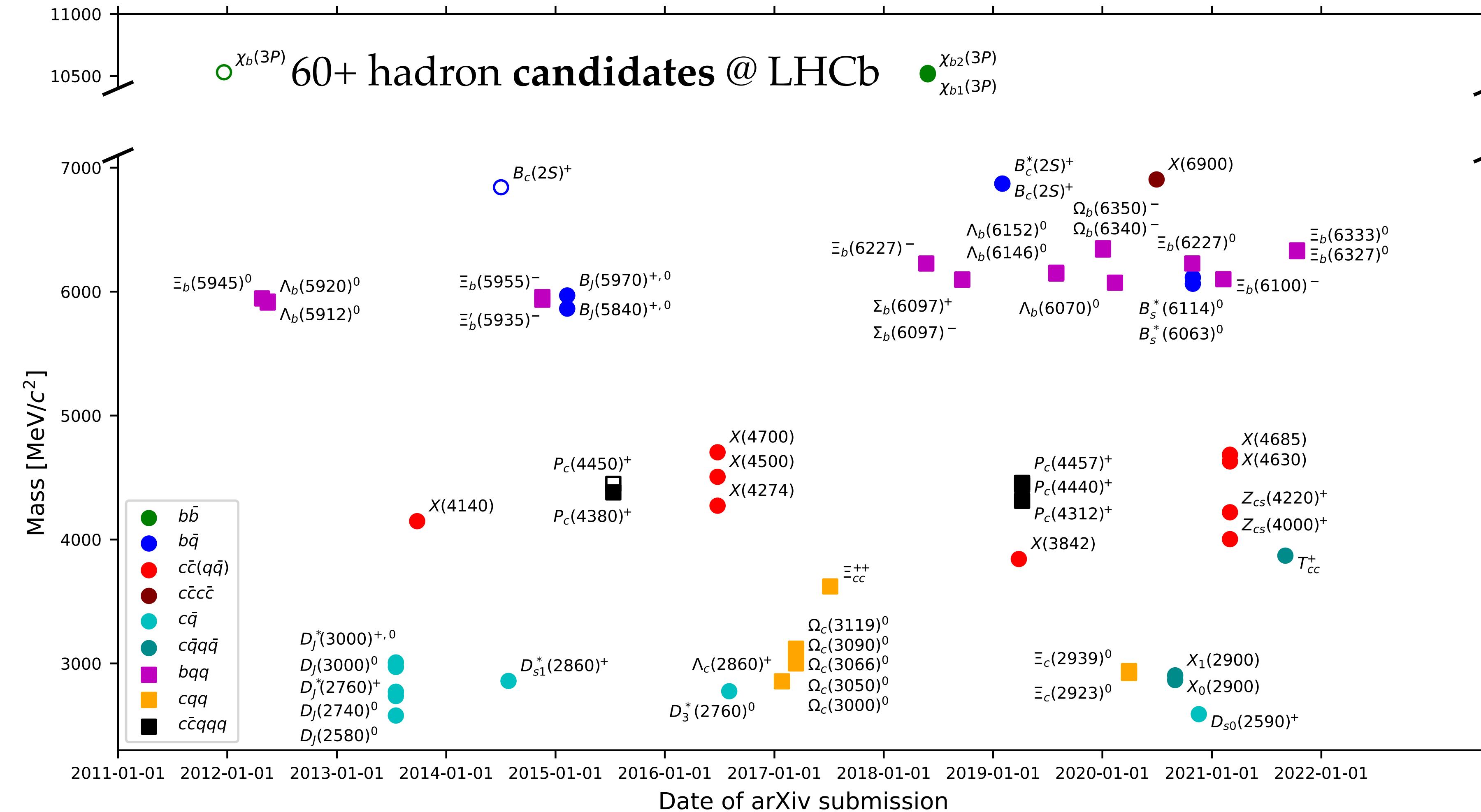
the rest of QCD



the proton,
 π, d, \dots

The particle zoo

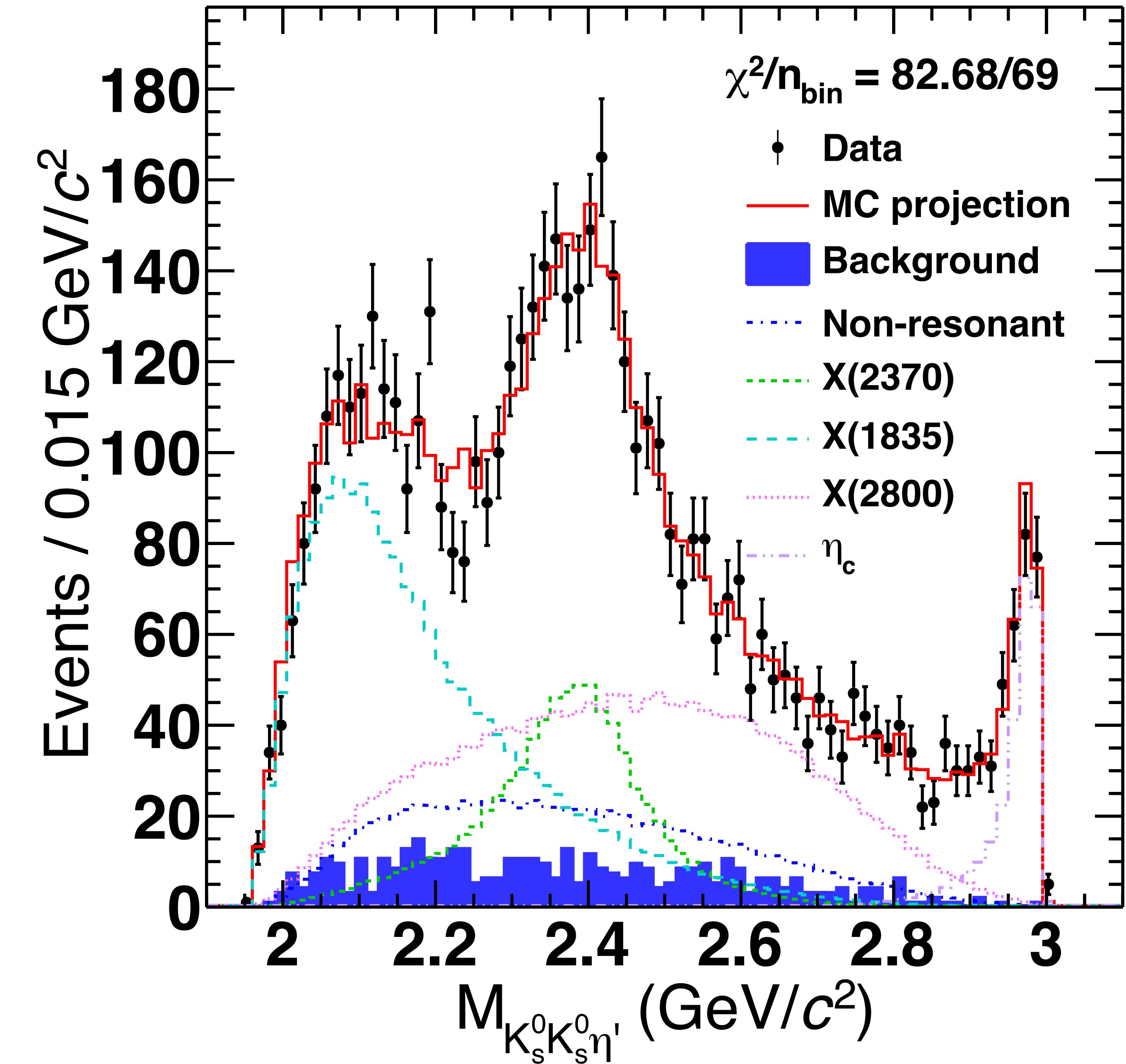
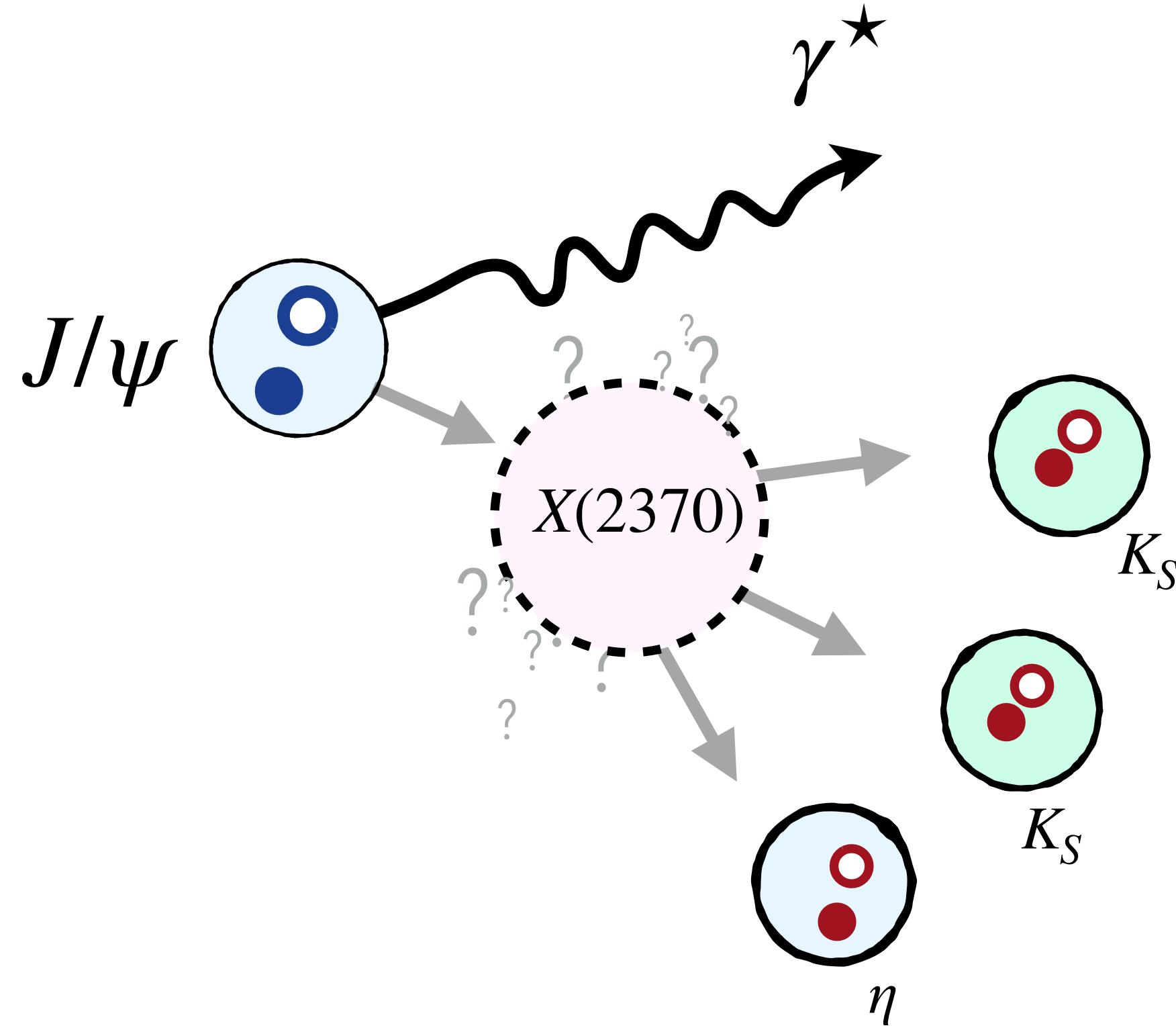
the remake



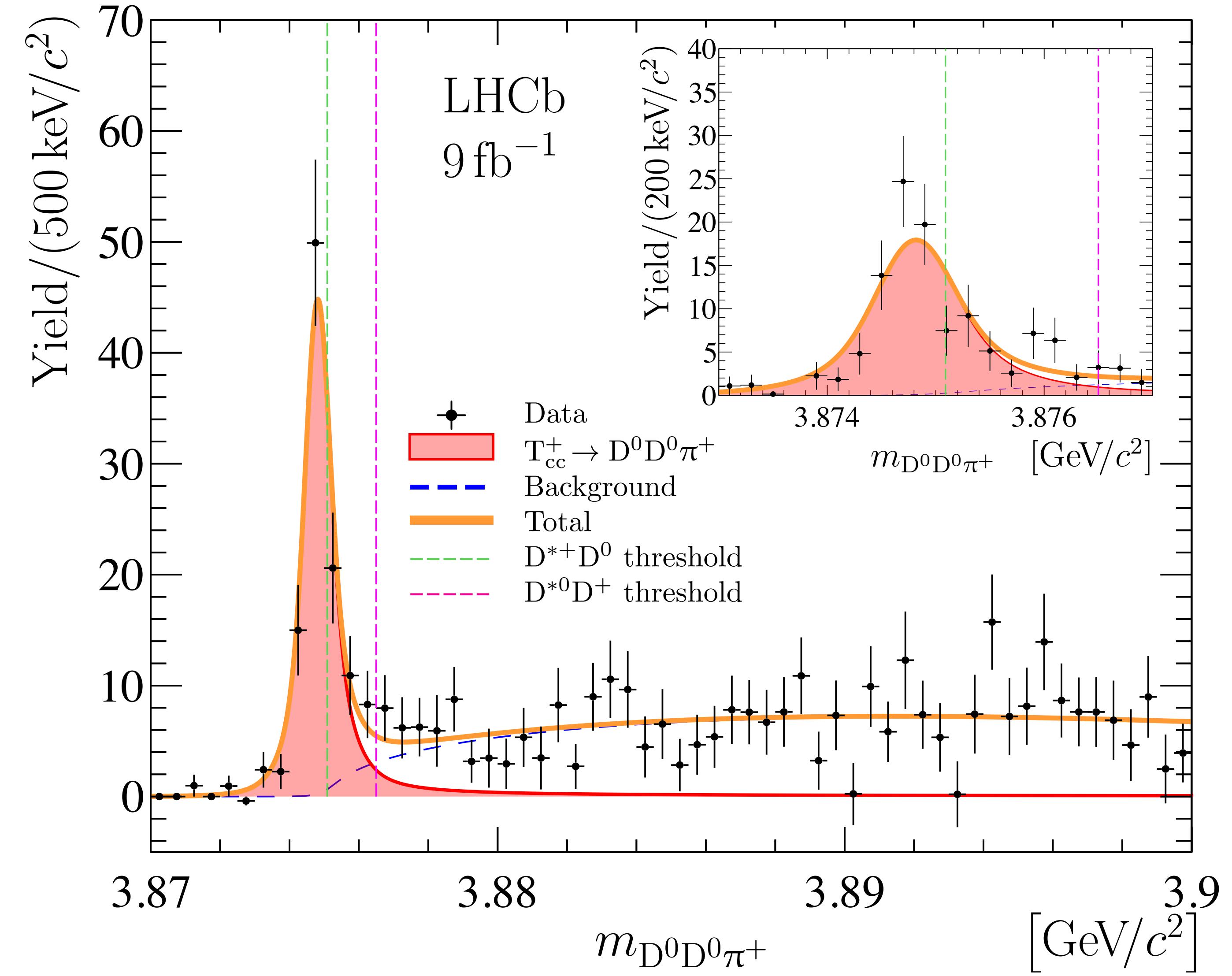
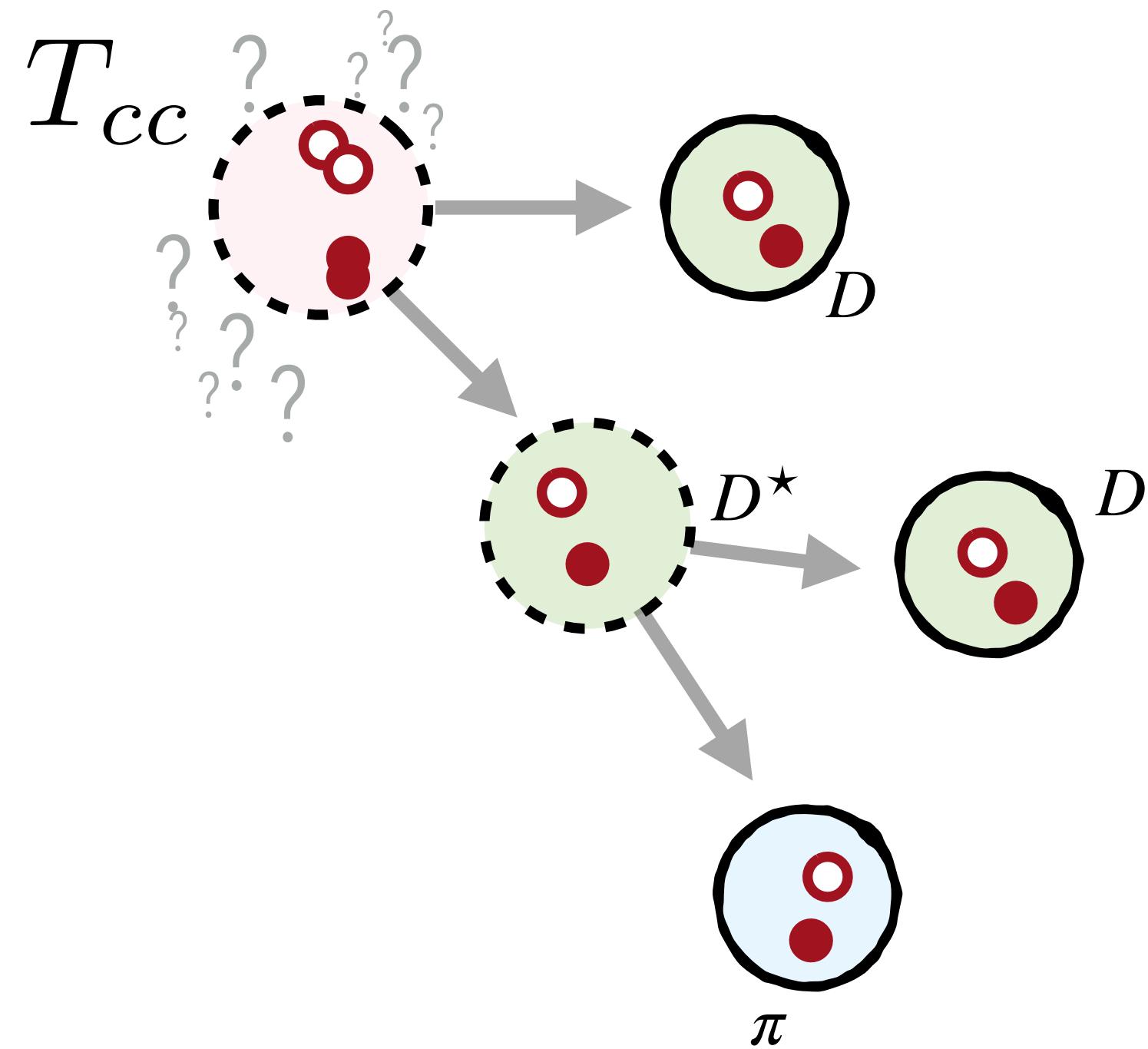
Numerous other experimental searches...



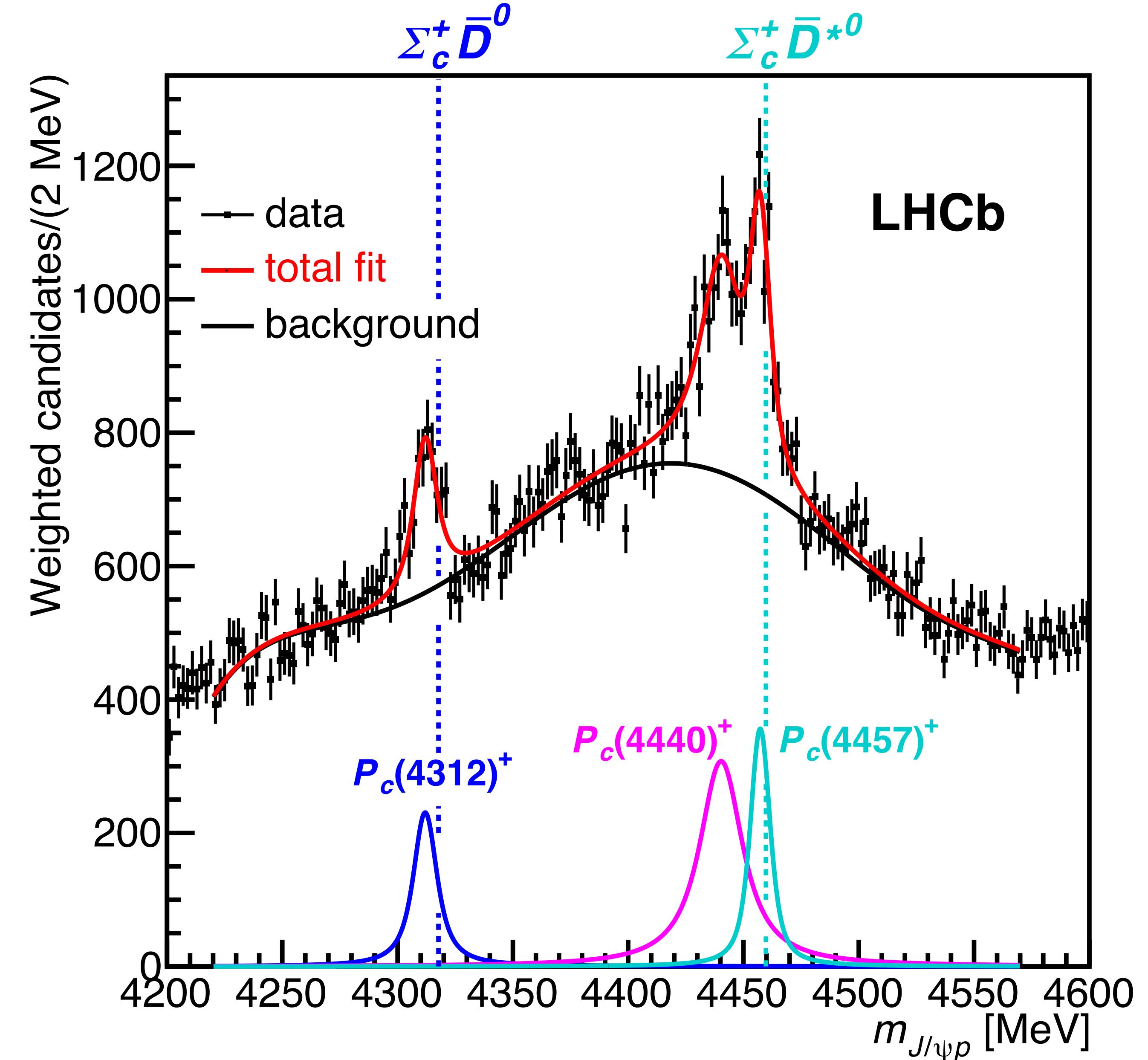
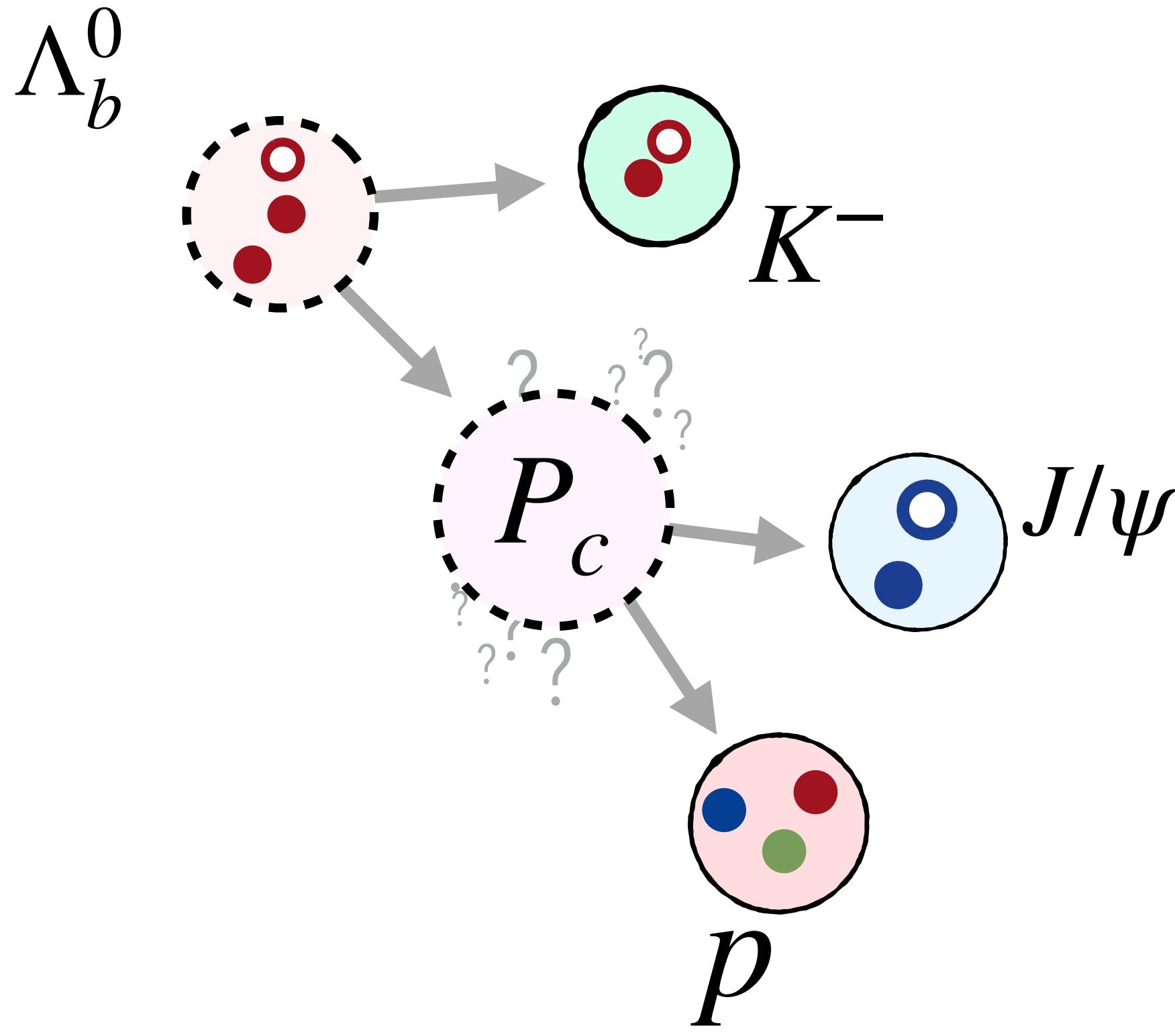
Glueballs?



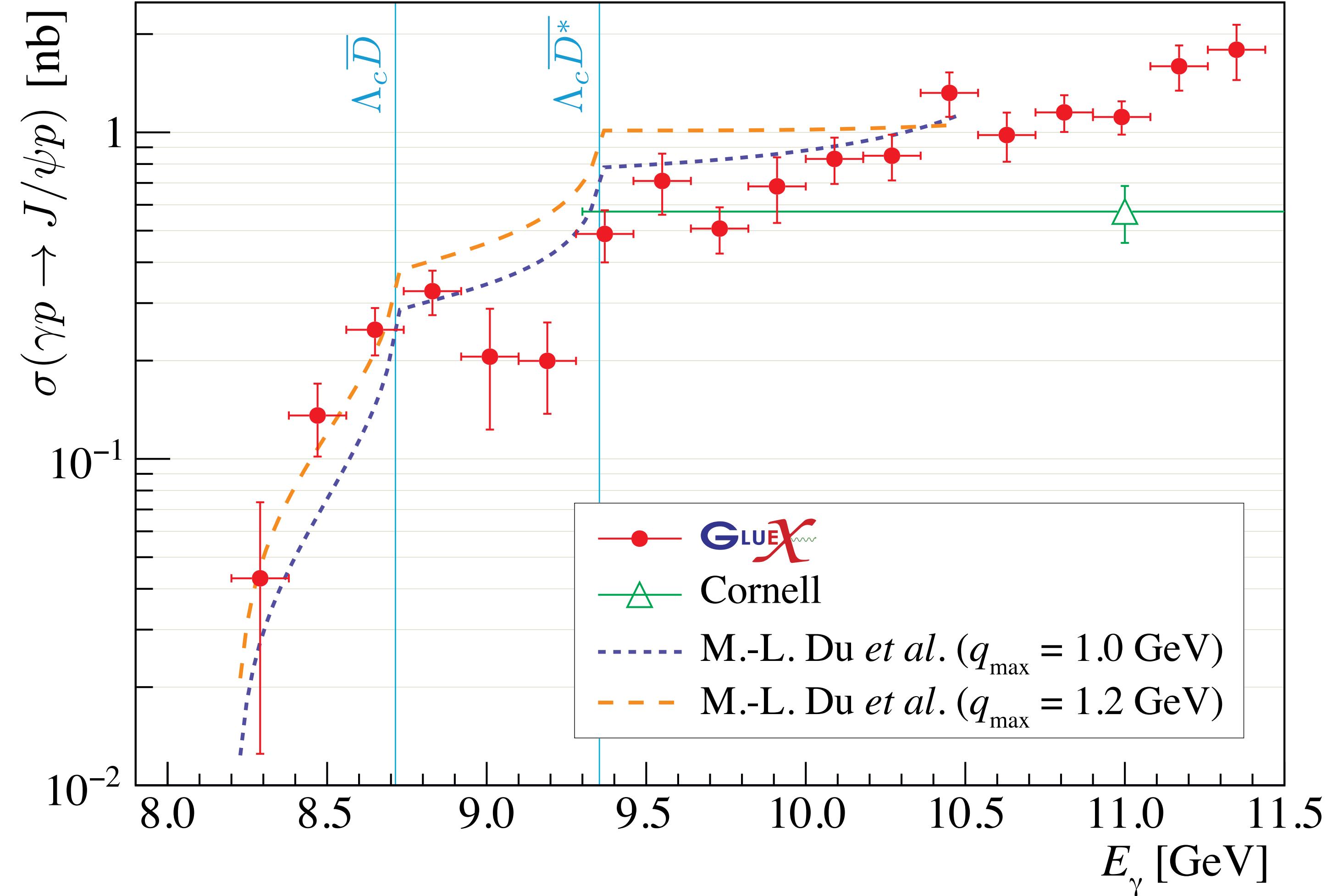
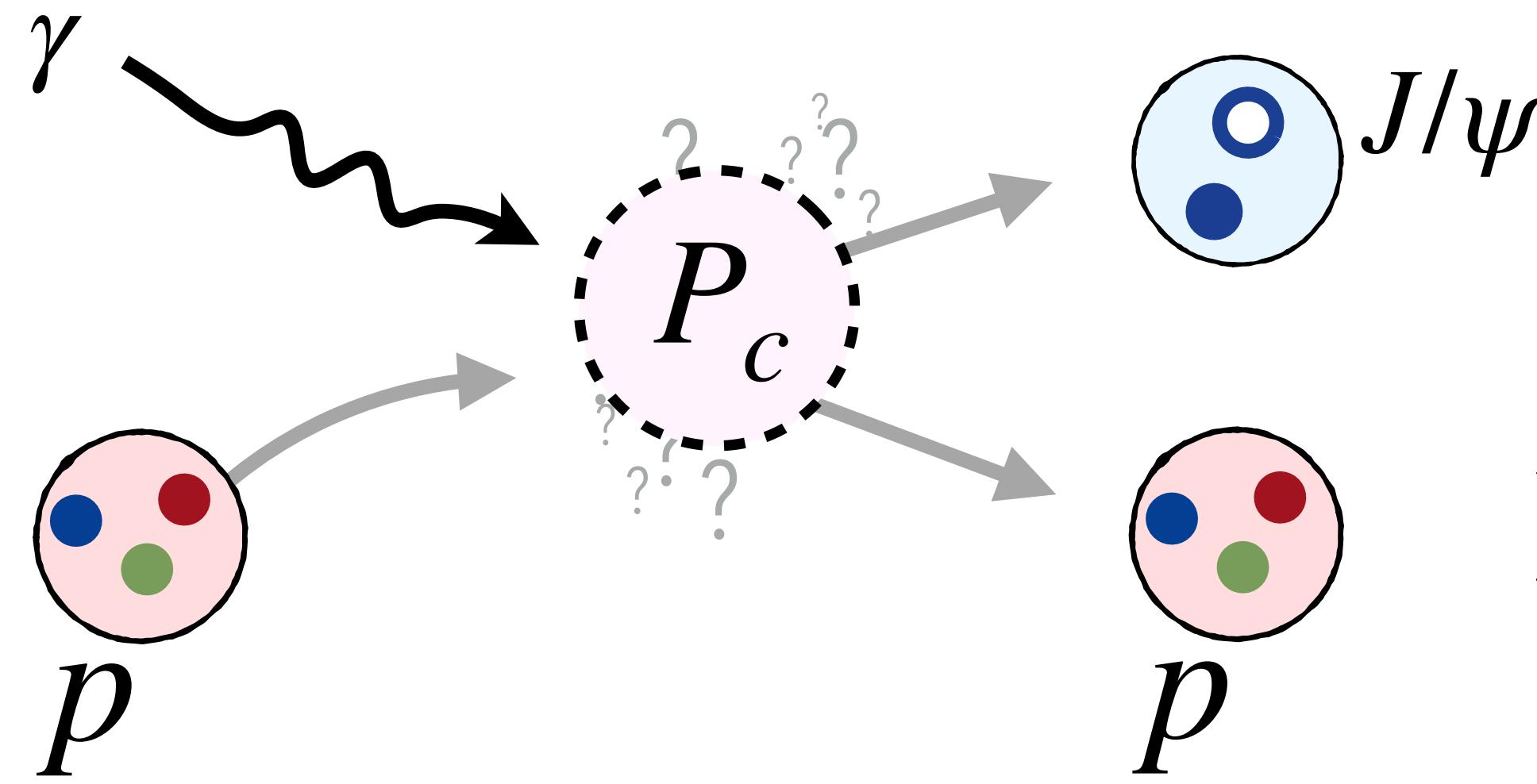
Tetraquarks?



Pentaquarks?

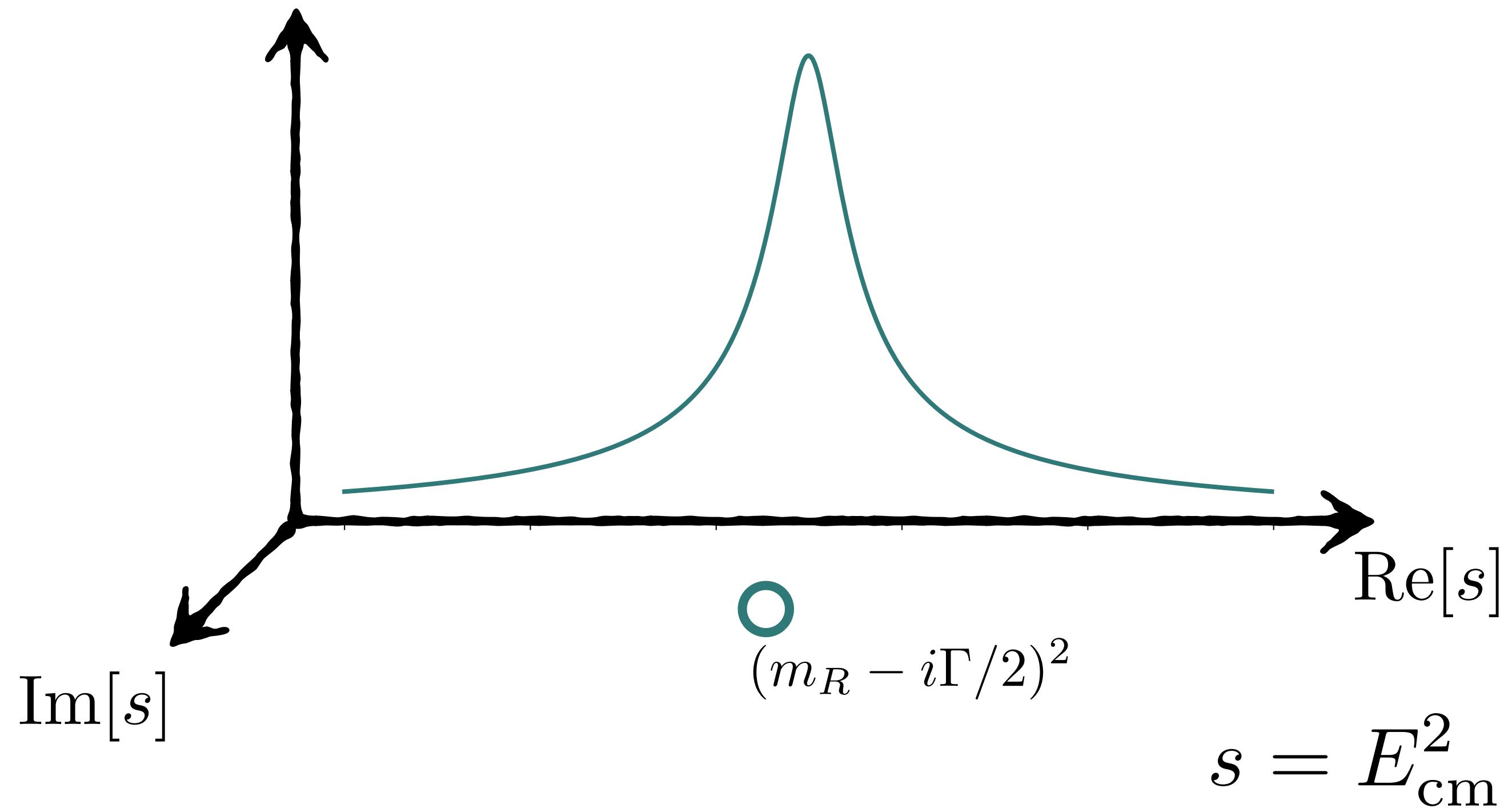
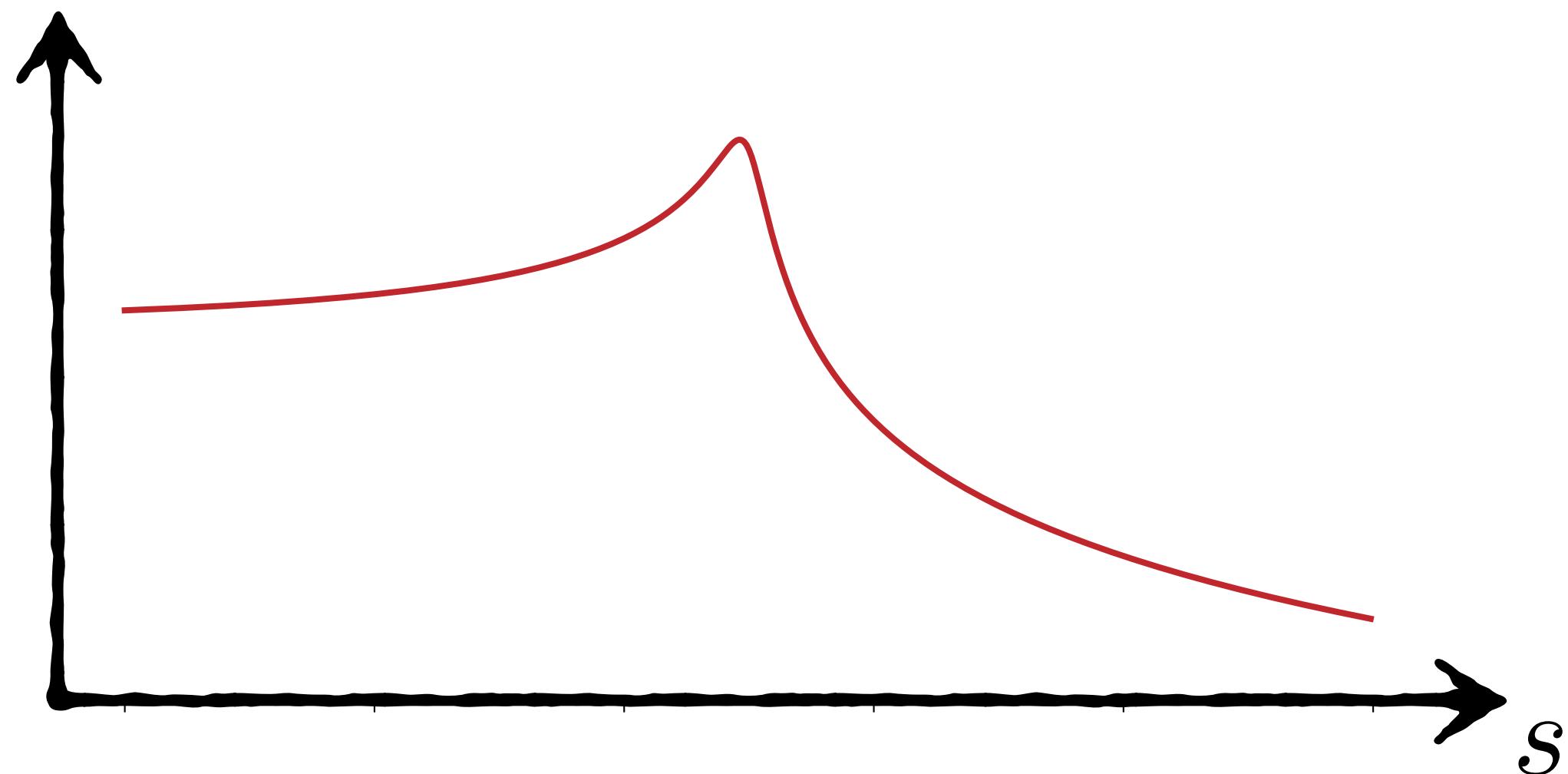
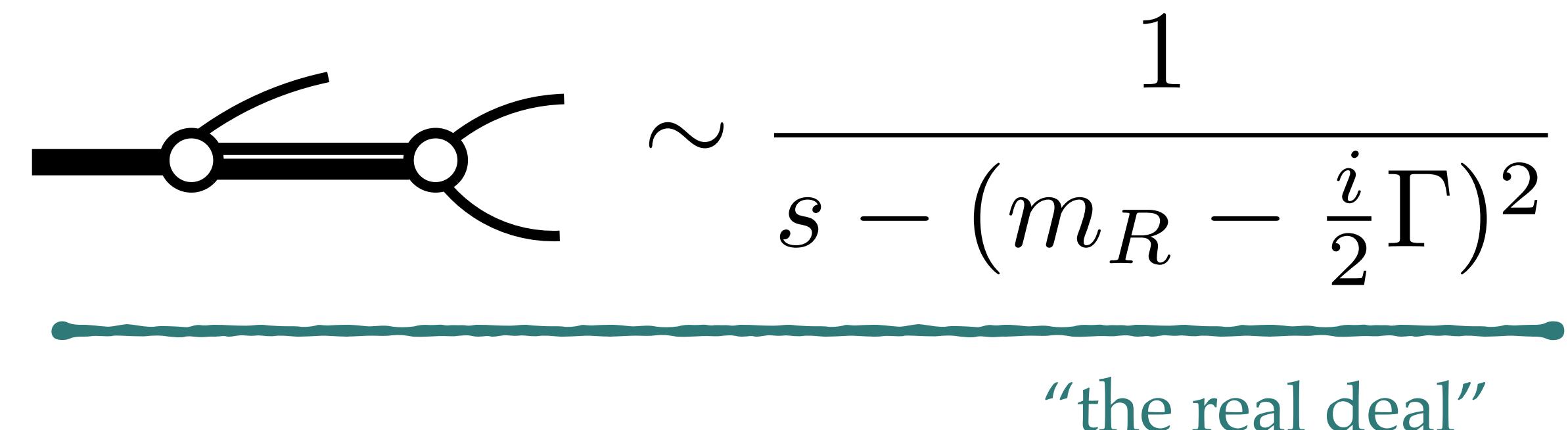
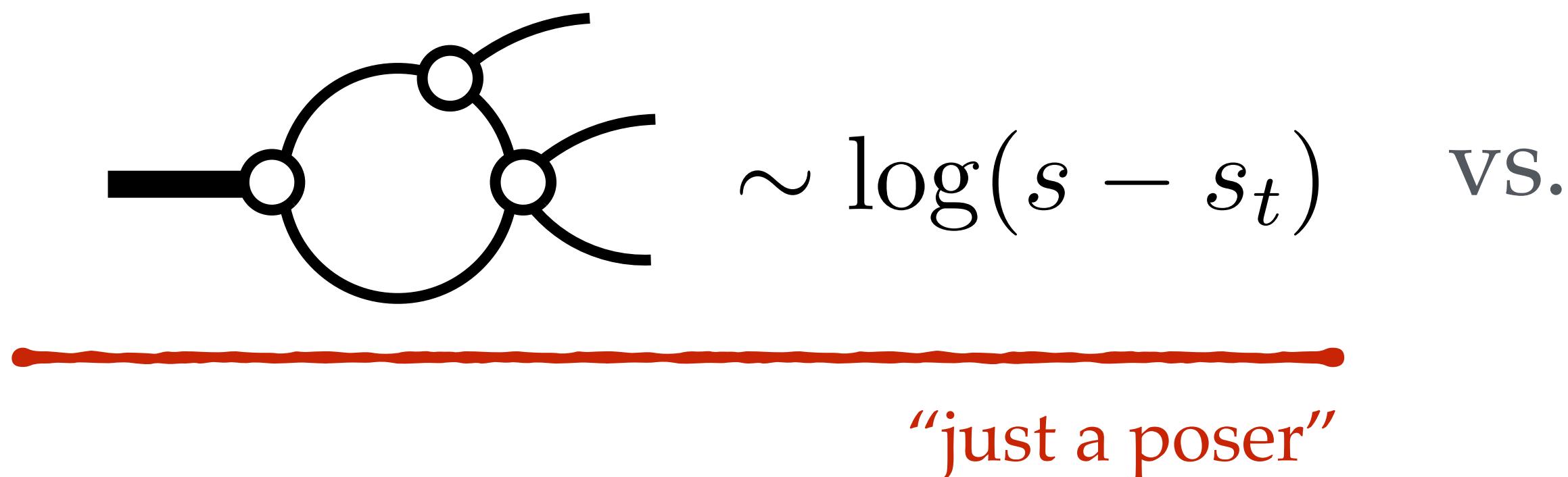


Pentaquarks?



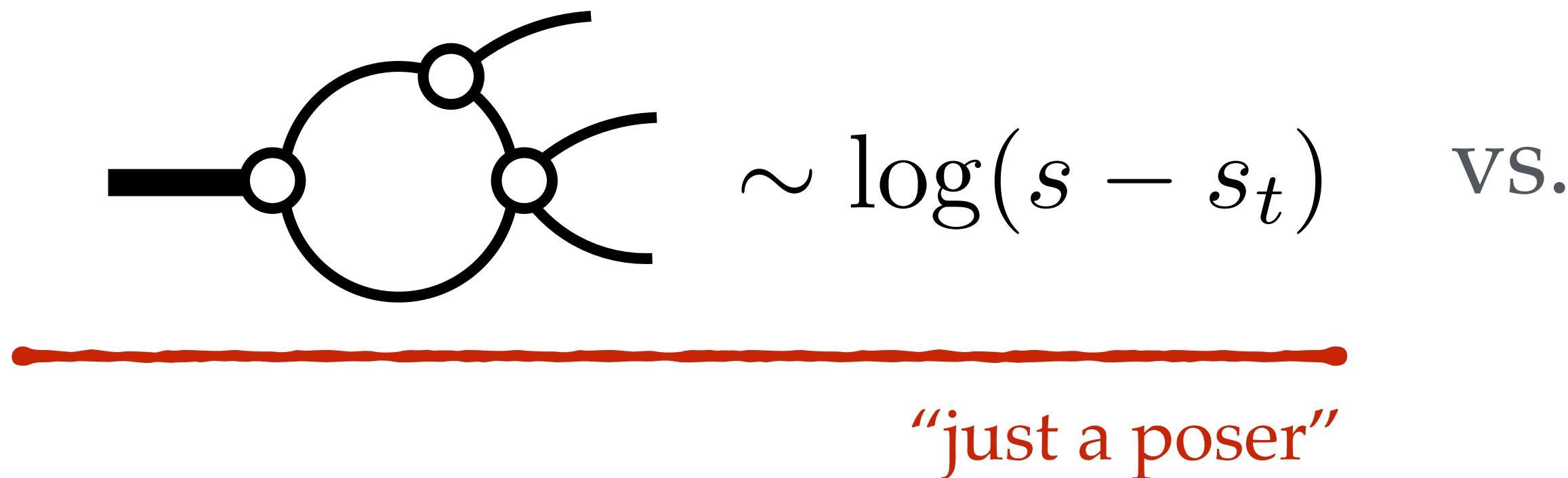
Key questions to answer

- Which enhancements in cross sections are actual resonances?



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- Which enhancements in cross sections are actual resonances?

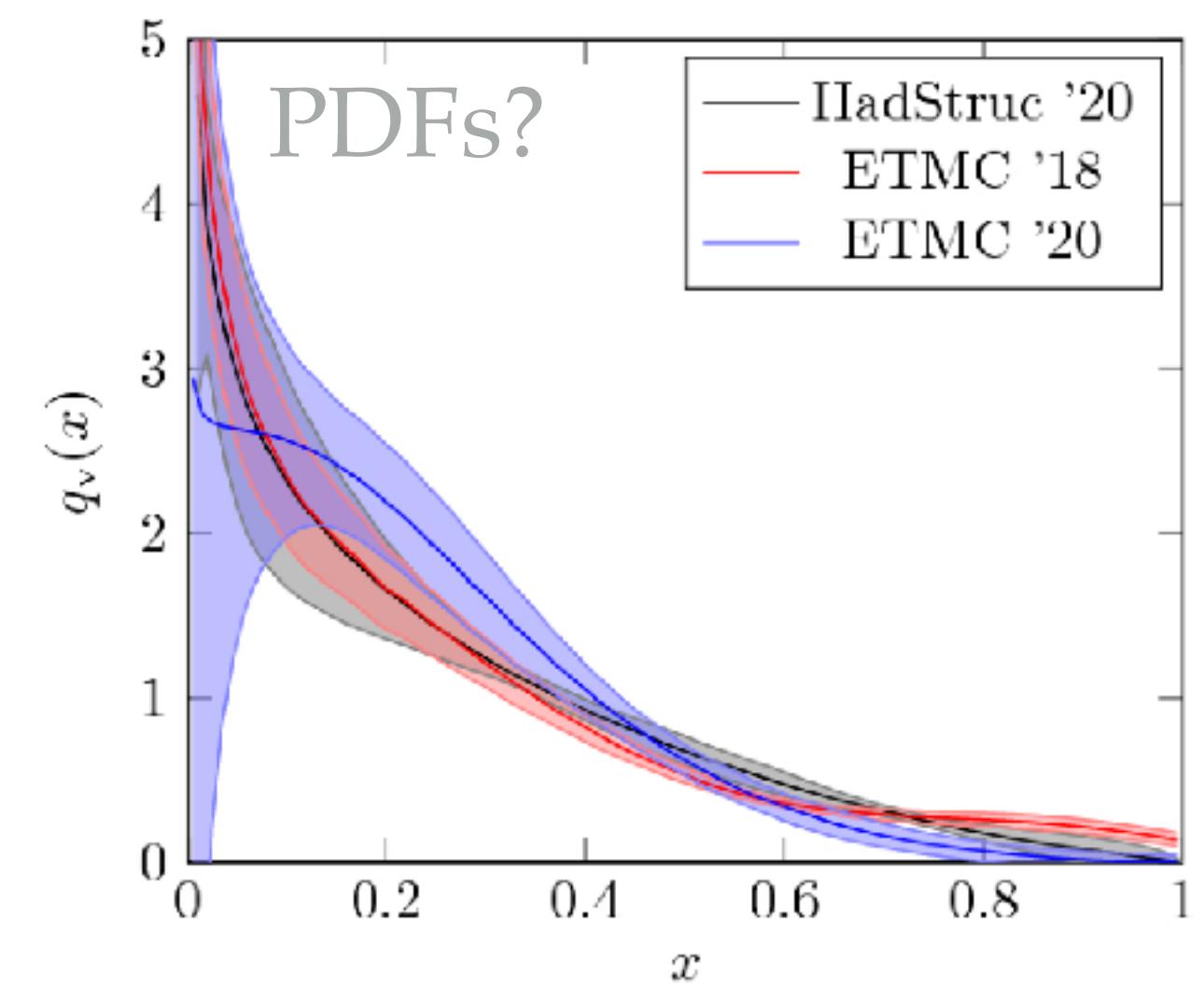
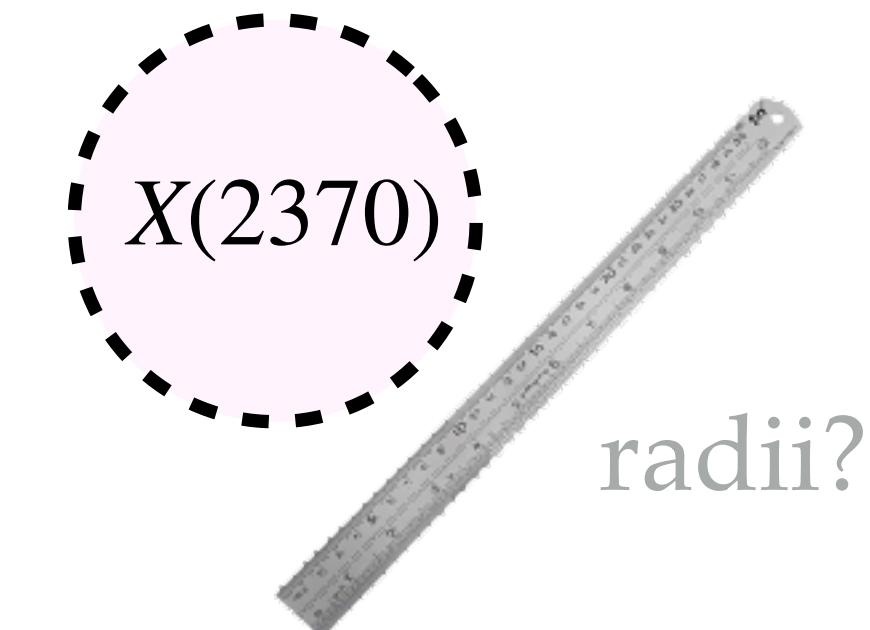


A Feynman diagram showing a particle exchange between two external lines. The exchanged particle is represented by a single horizontal line connecting the two external lines, with a small loop attached to one end. This is characteristic of a real resonance.

$\sim \frac{1}{s - (m_R - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma)^2}$

“the real deal”

- If a real resonance, what is its inner structure?



Key questions to answer

- Which enhancements in cross sections are actual resonances?

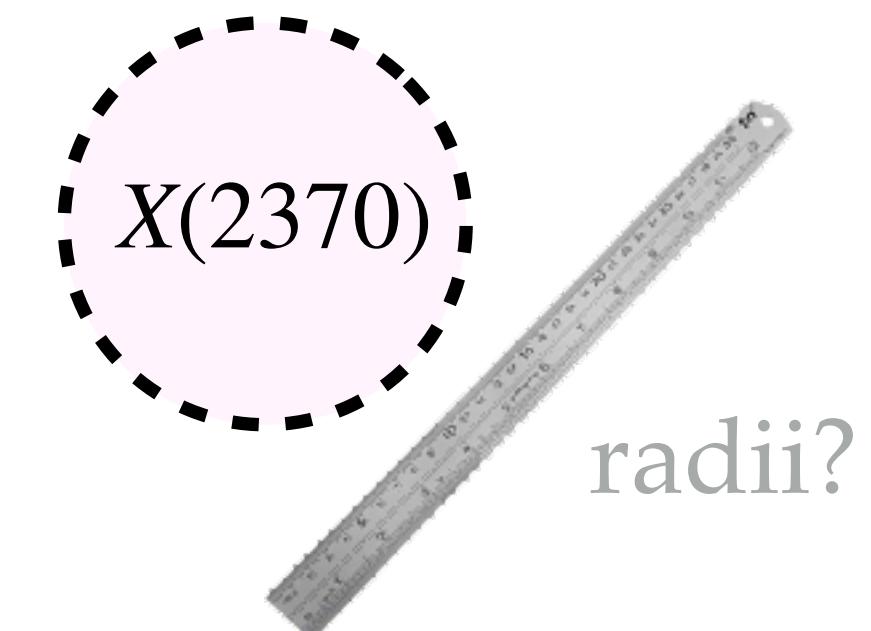
$\sim \log(s - s_t)$ vs.

“just a poser”

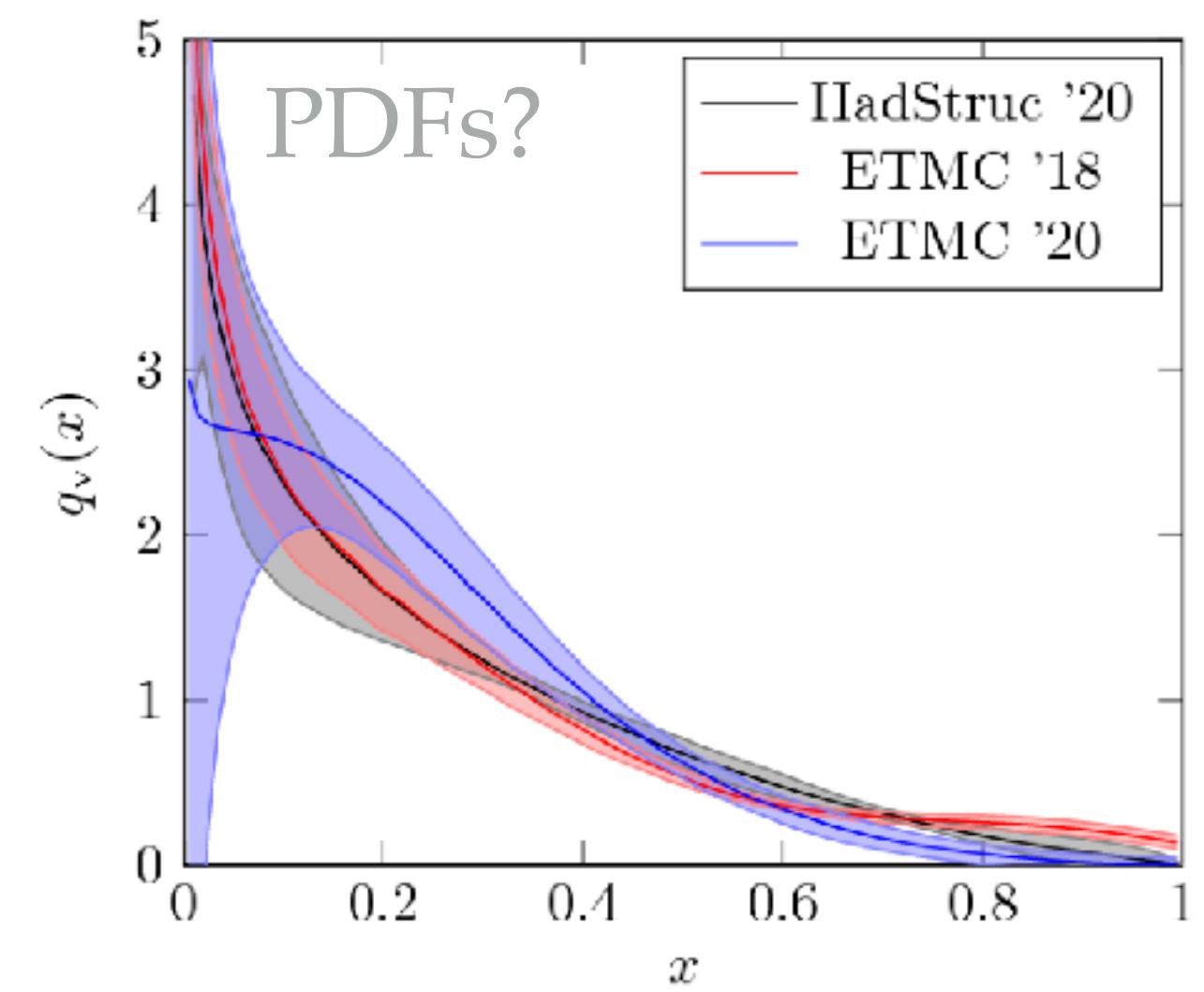
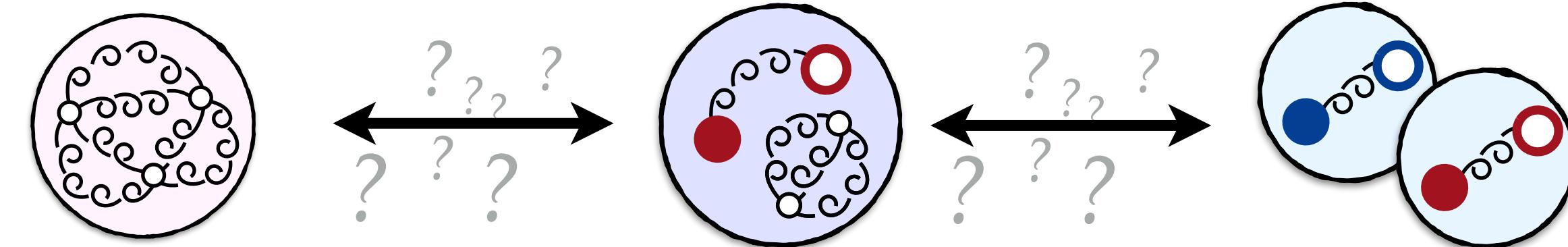
$\sim \frac{1}{s - (m_R - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma)^2}$

“the real deal”

- If a real resonance, what is its inner structure?



- Given structural information, can we say anything about the nature?



- Can we deduce general principles from the QCD spectrum?

Need for a Lattice QCD spectroscopy program

A Lattice QCD program running in parallel with experiments is critical.

- Guide experimental searches,**
- Confirm existence [e.g. tetraquarks, pentaquarks],**
- Understand their nature [*observations are not enough!*].**

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Most QCD states are

- resonances or multi-body bound states,
- dynamical enhancement in scattering amplitudes.

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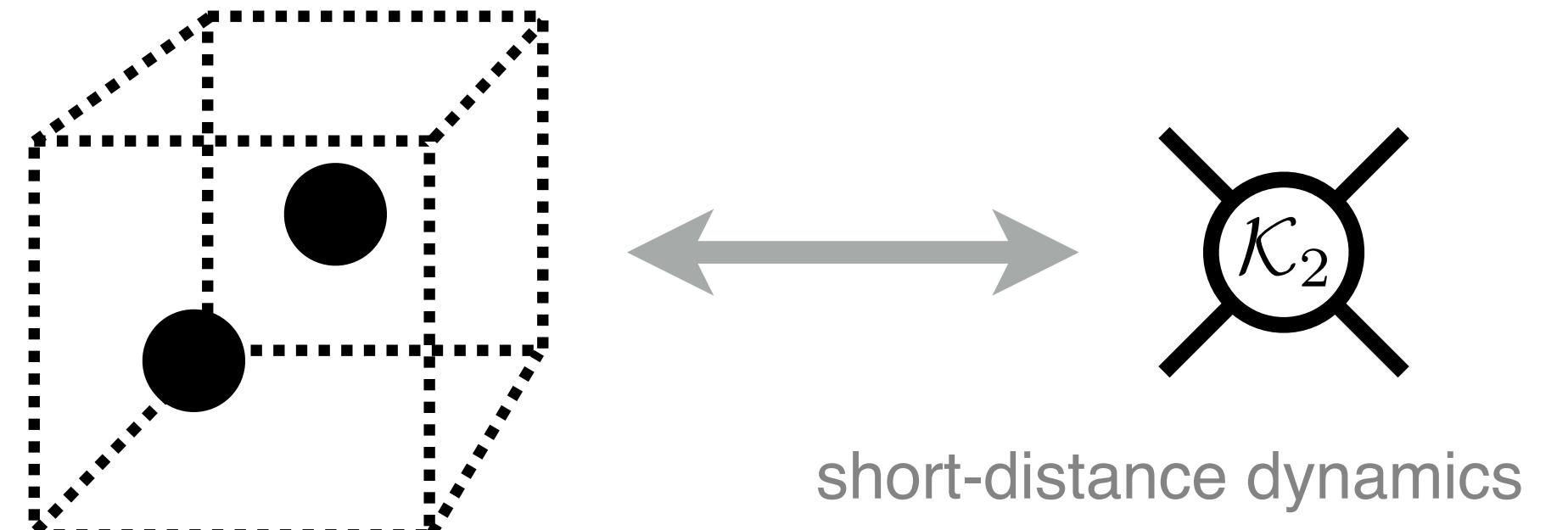
Challenges to overcome:

- scattering amplitudes are direct inaccessible via lattice QCD,
- formalism needed to access amplitudes,
- increasingly complicated correlators to evaluate,
- increasingly complicated amplitude analysis, } ←
- warm bodies,
- ...

*cross-pollination with
experimental searches*

LQCD is finally up to the challenge!

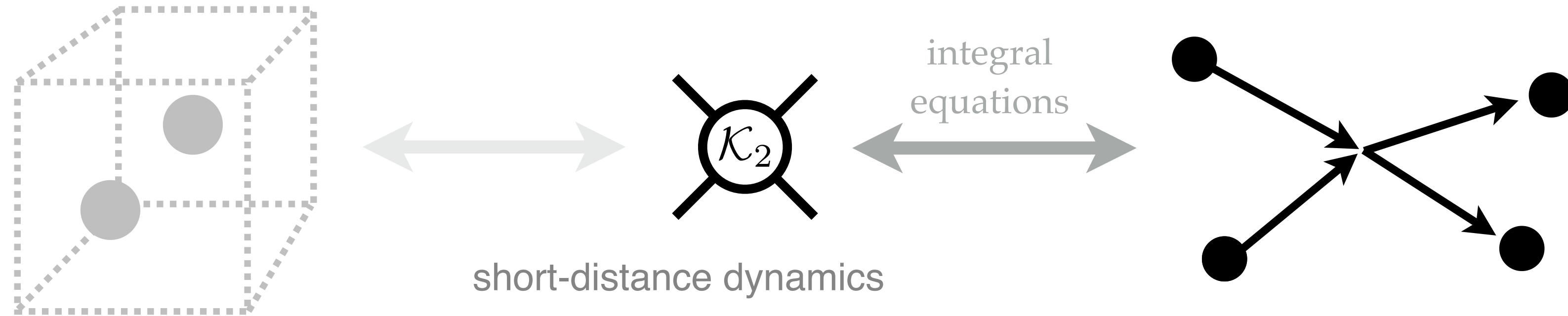
Tremendous formal progress:



$$\det [F^{-1}(P, L) + \mathcal{K}_2] = 0$$

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Tremendous formal progress:

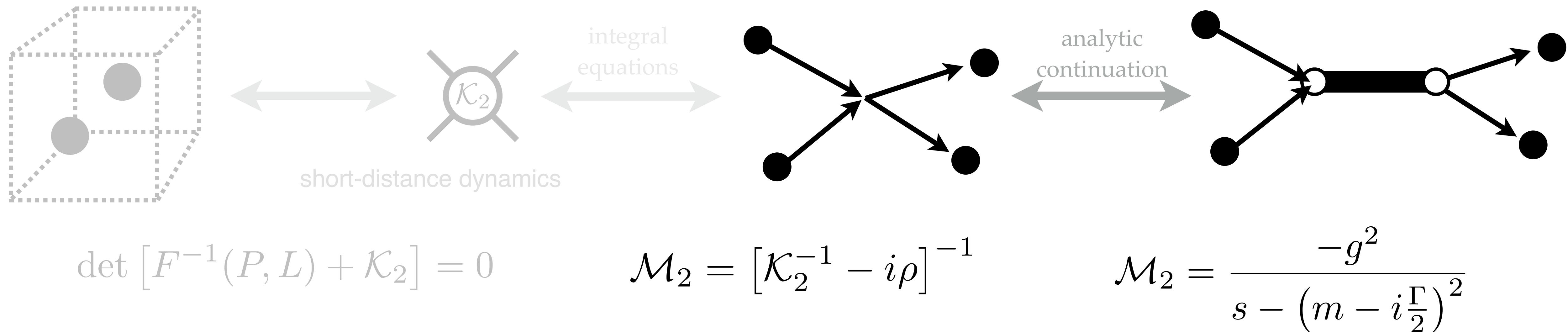


$$\det [F^{-1}(P, L) + \mathcal{K}_2] = 0$$

$$\mathcal{M}_2 = [\mathcal{K}_2^{-1} - i\rho]^{-1}$$

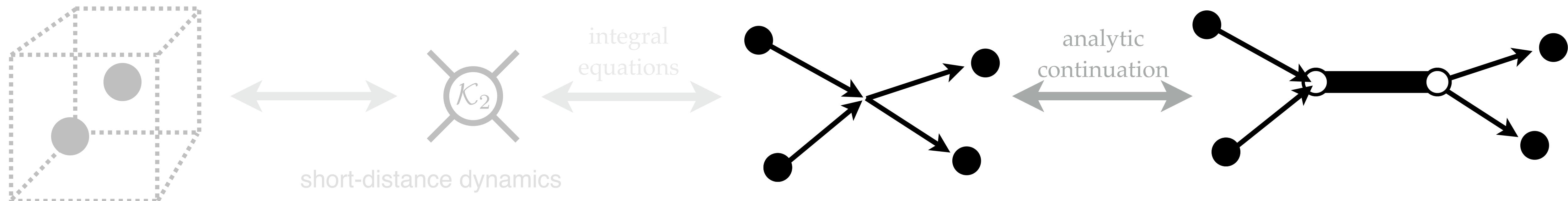
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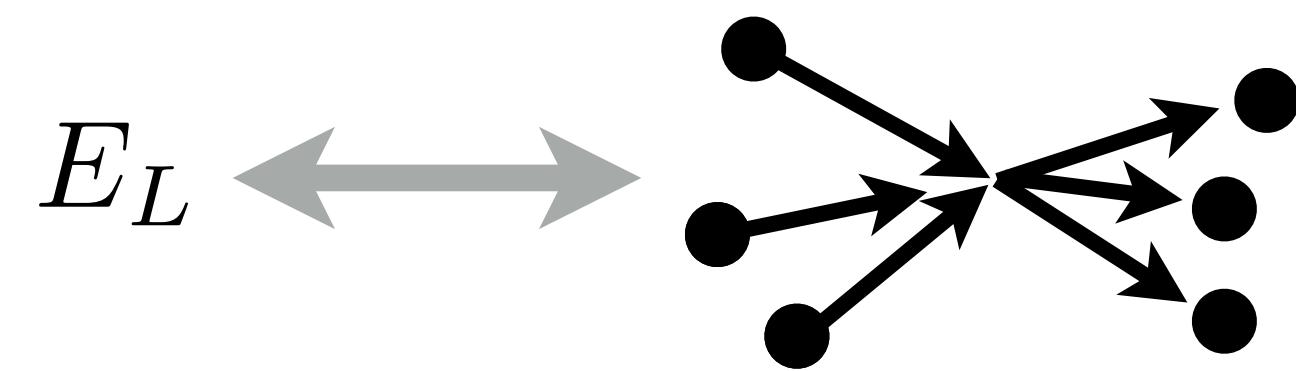
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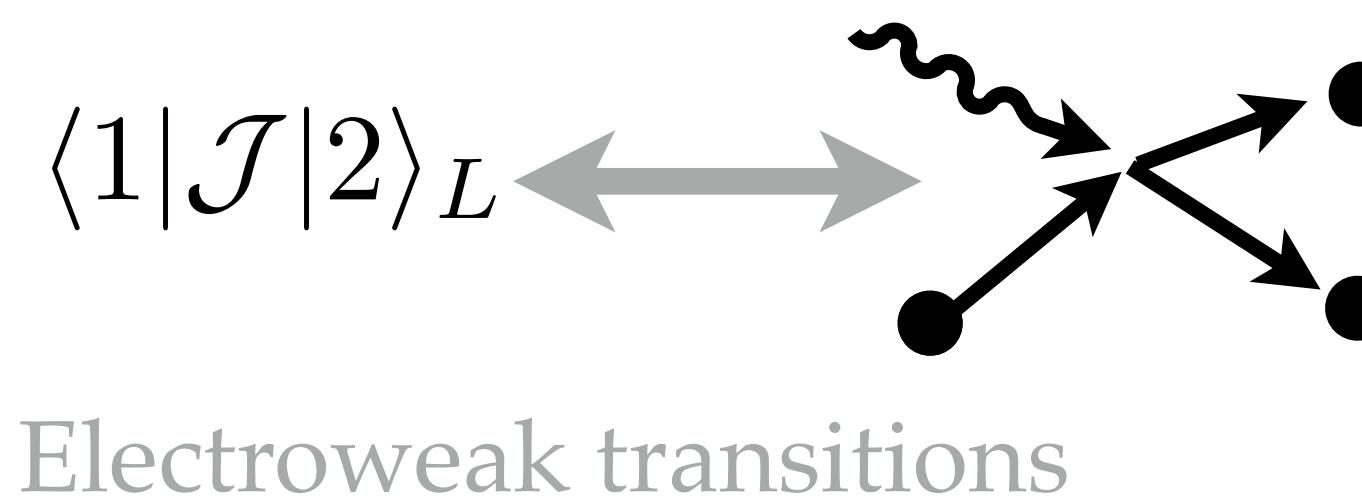
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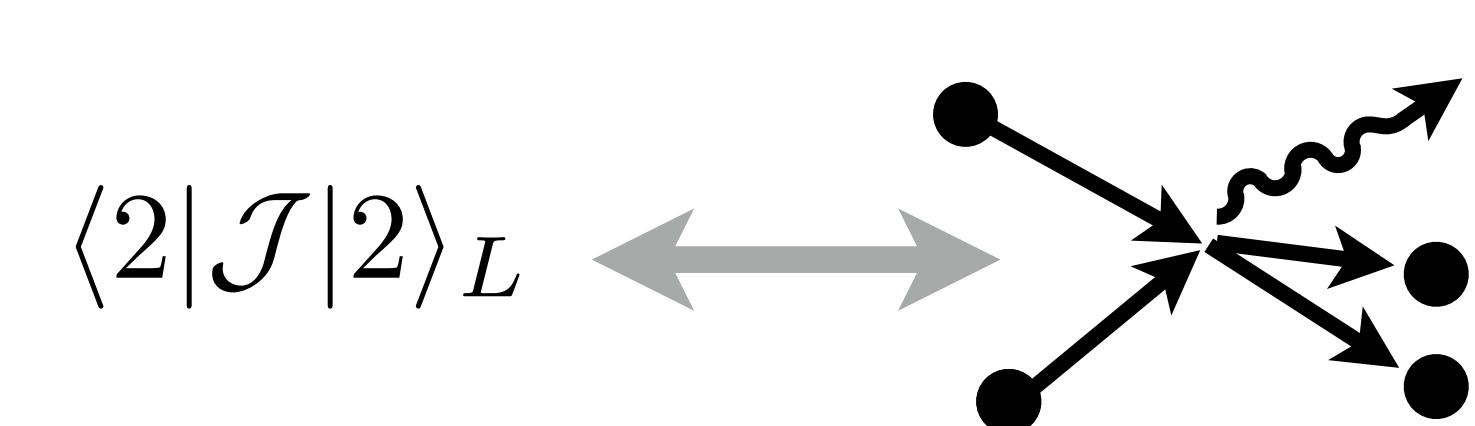
$$\mathcal{M}_2 = \frac{-g^2}{s - (m - i\frac{\Gamma}{2})^2}$$



Purely hadronic reactions



Electroweak transitions

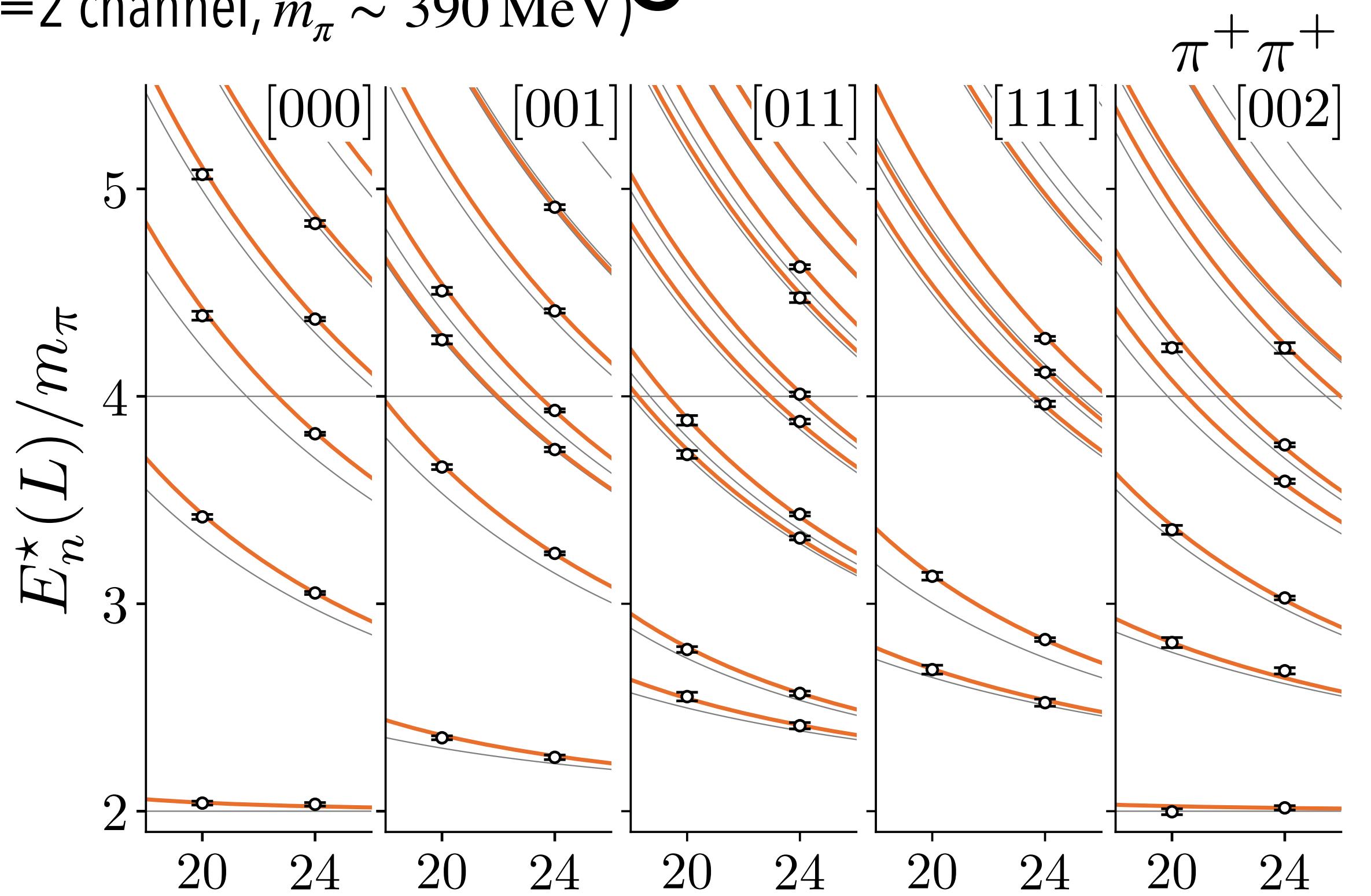


Structural information

LQCD is finally up to the challenge!

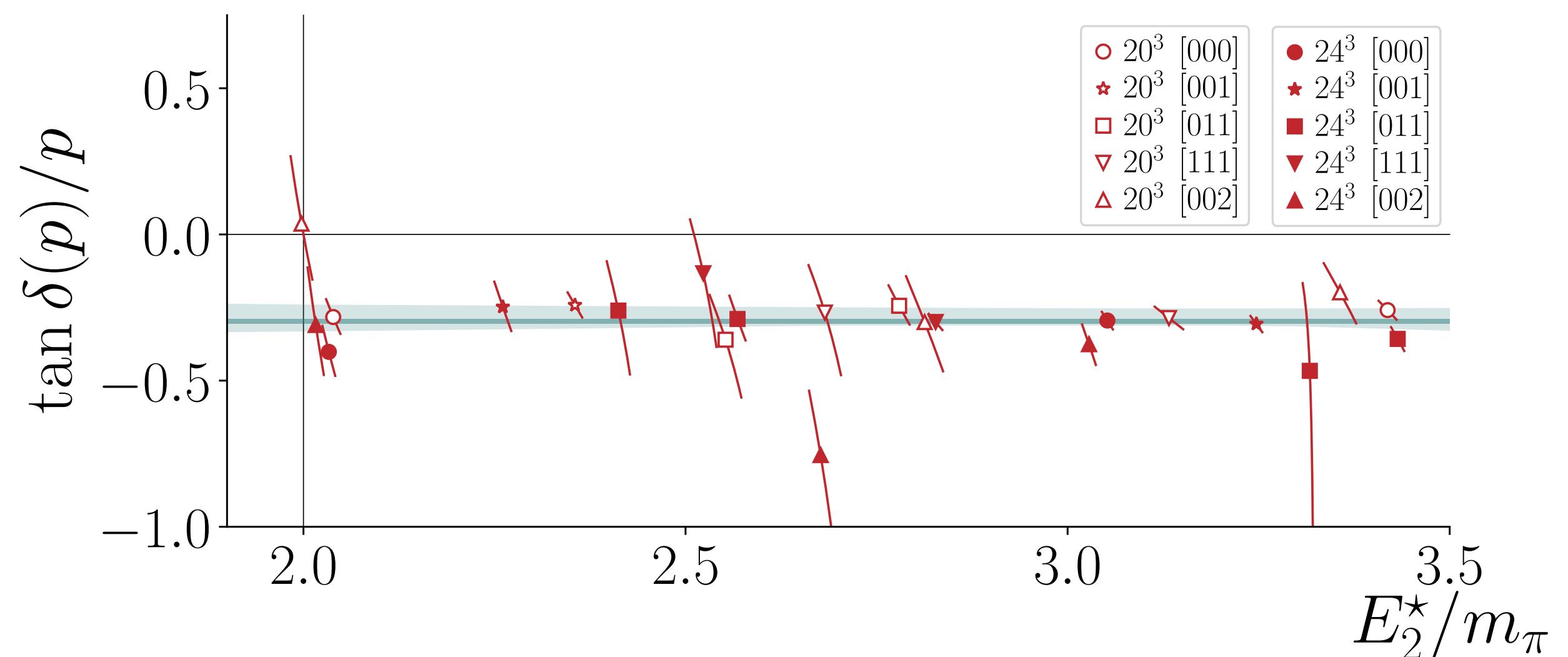
- ✓ Generalized eigenvalue problem (GEVP),
 - large basis: $\mathcal{O}_b \sim \bar{q} \Gamma_b q, \pi\pi\pi, \pi K\bar{K}, \dots,$
 - contractions: $C_{ab}^{2pt}(t, P) \equiv \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_b(t, P) \mathcal{O}_a^\dagger(0, P) | 0 \rangle = \sum_n Z_{b,n} Z_{a,n}^* e^{-E_n t}$
 - “diagonalization”
- It is now common to have $\mathcal{O}(100)$ kinematic points

$\pi\pi$ scattering ($l=2$ channel, $m_\pi \sim 390$ MeV)

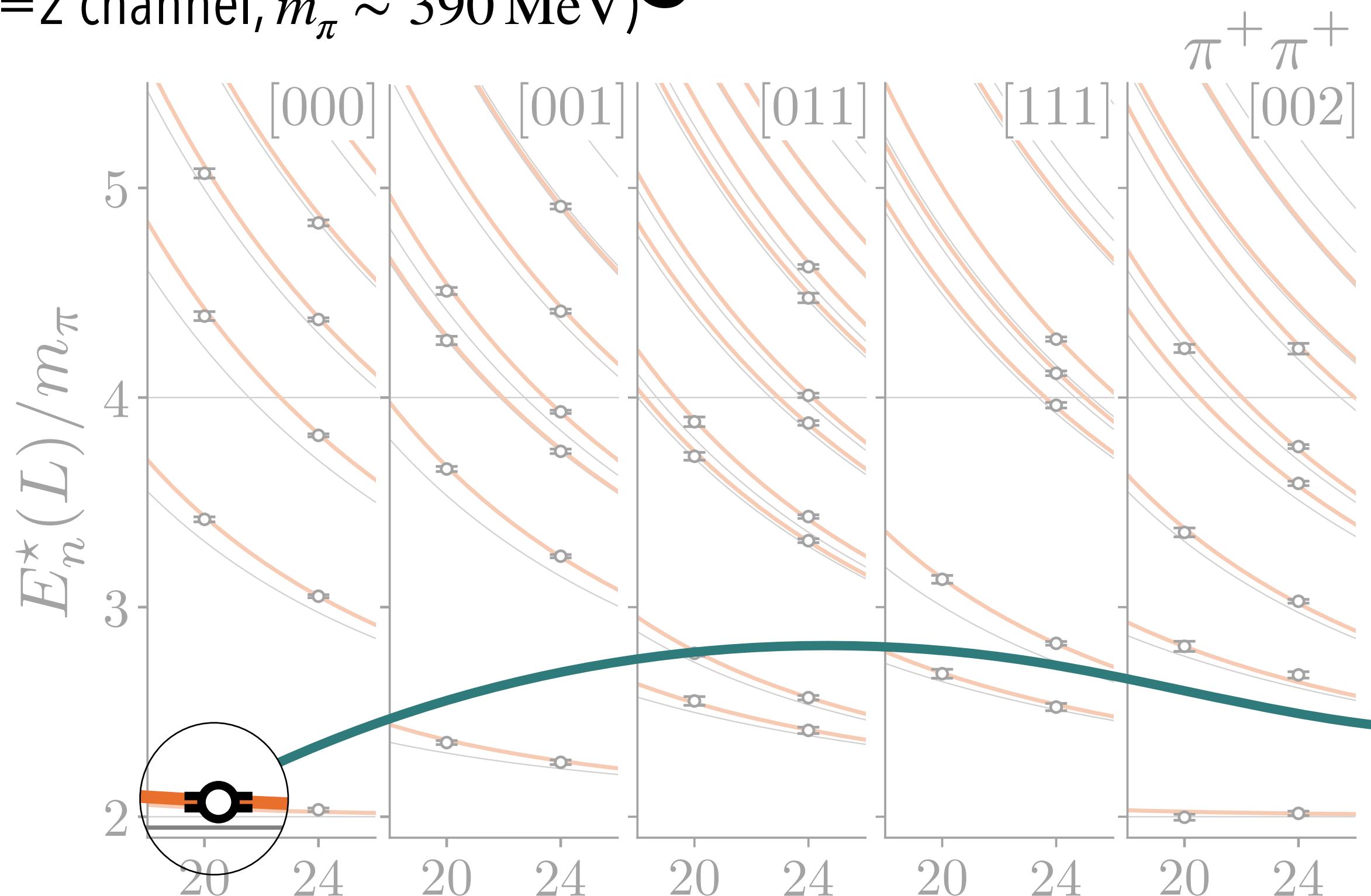


$$\mathcal{M} \sim \frac{1}{p \cot \delta - ip}$$

$$\det[F^{-1}(P, L) + \mathcal{M}(P)] = 0$$

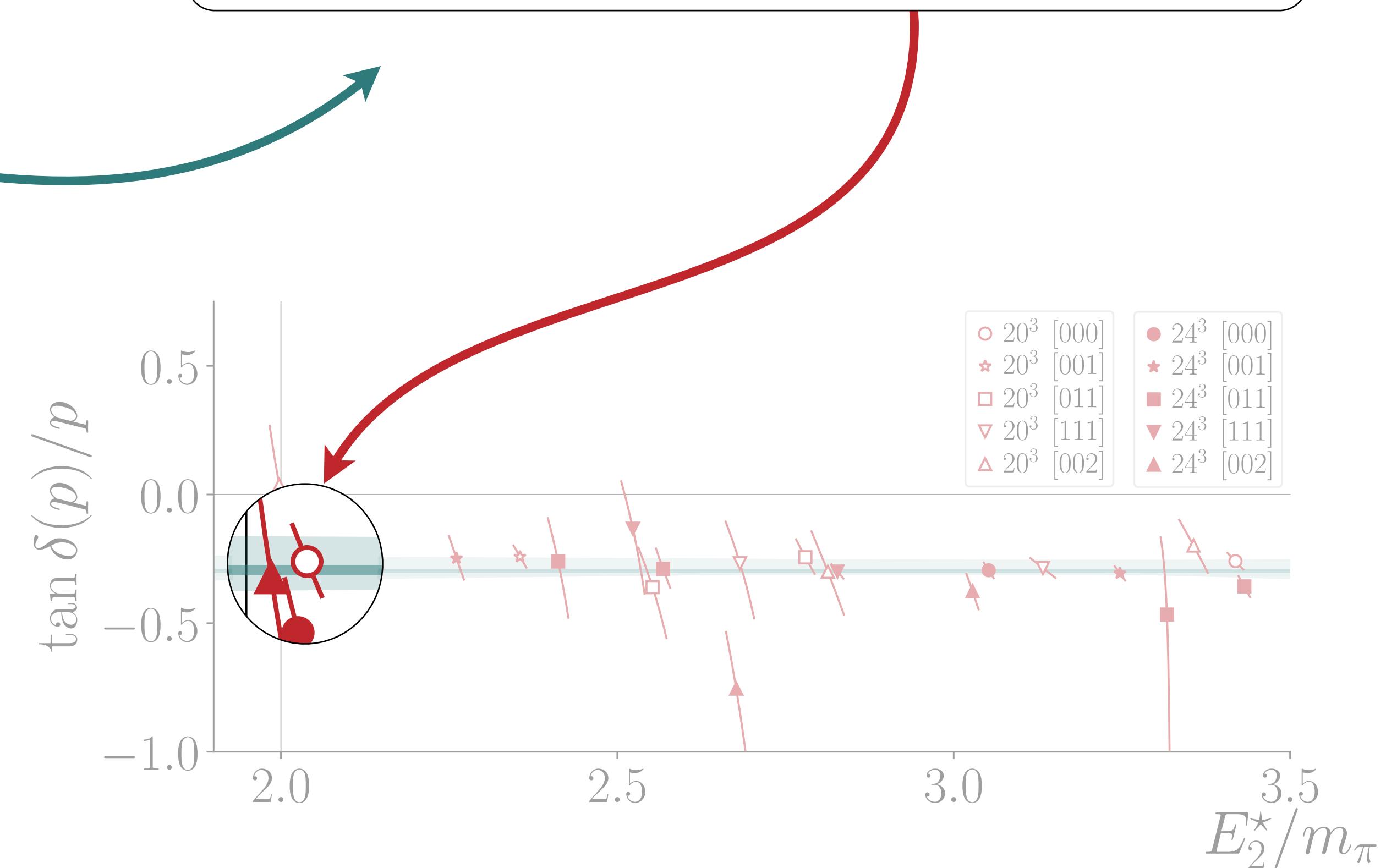


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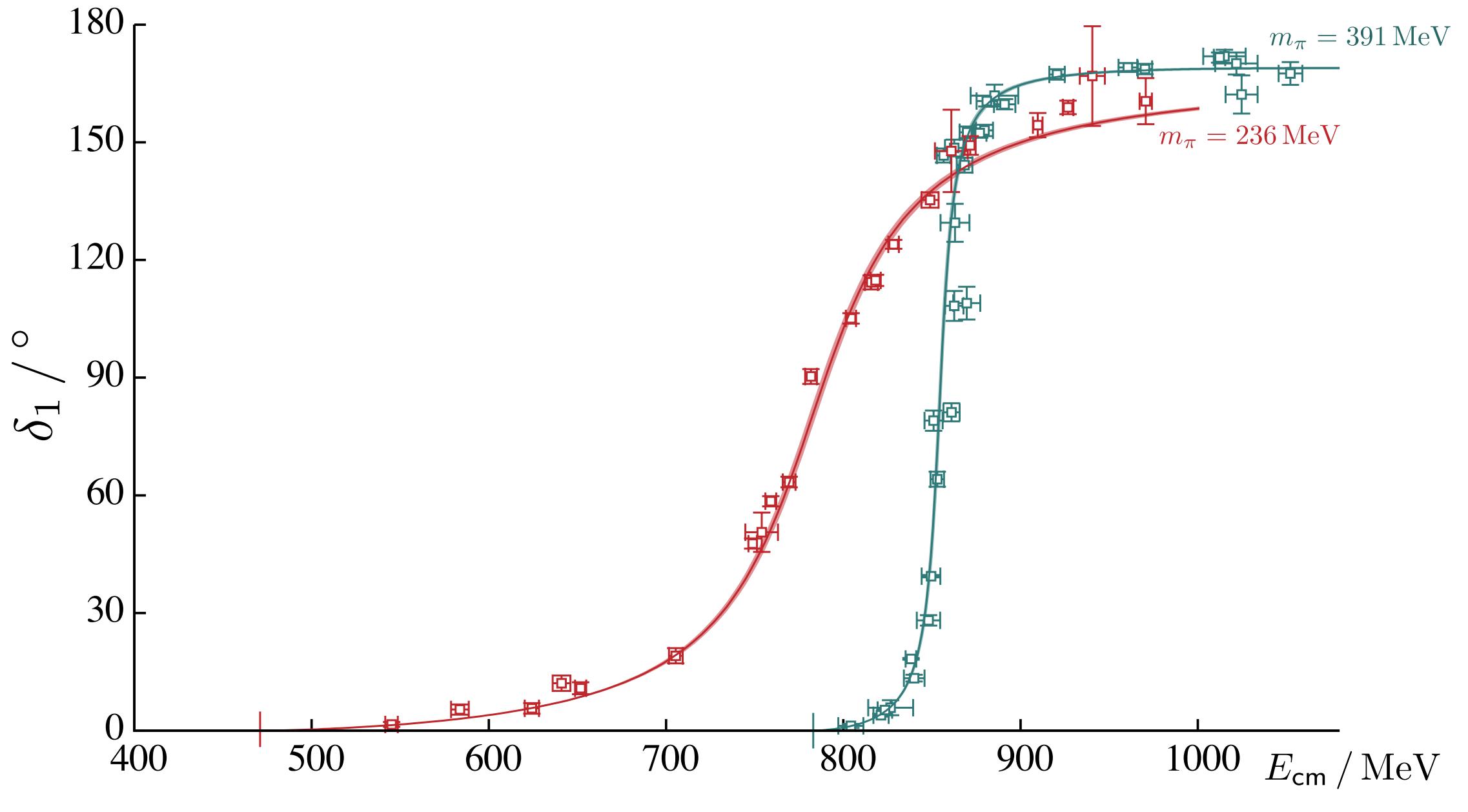


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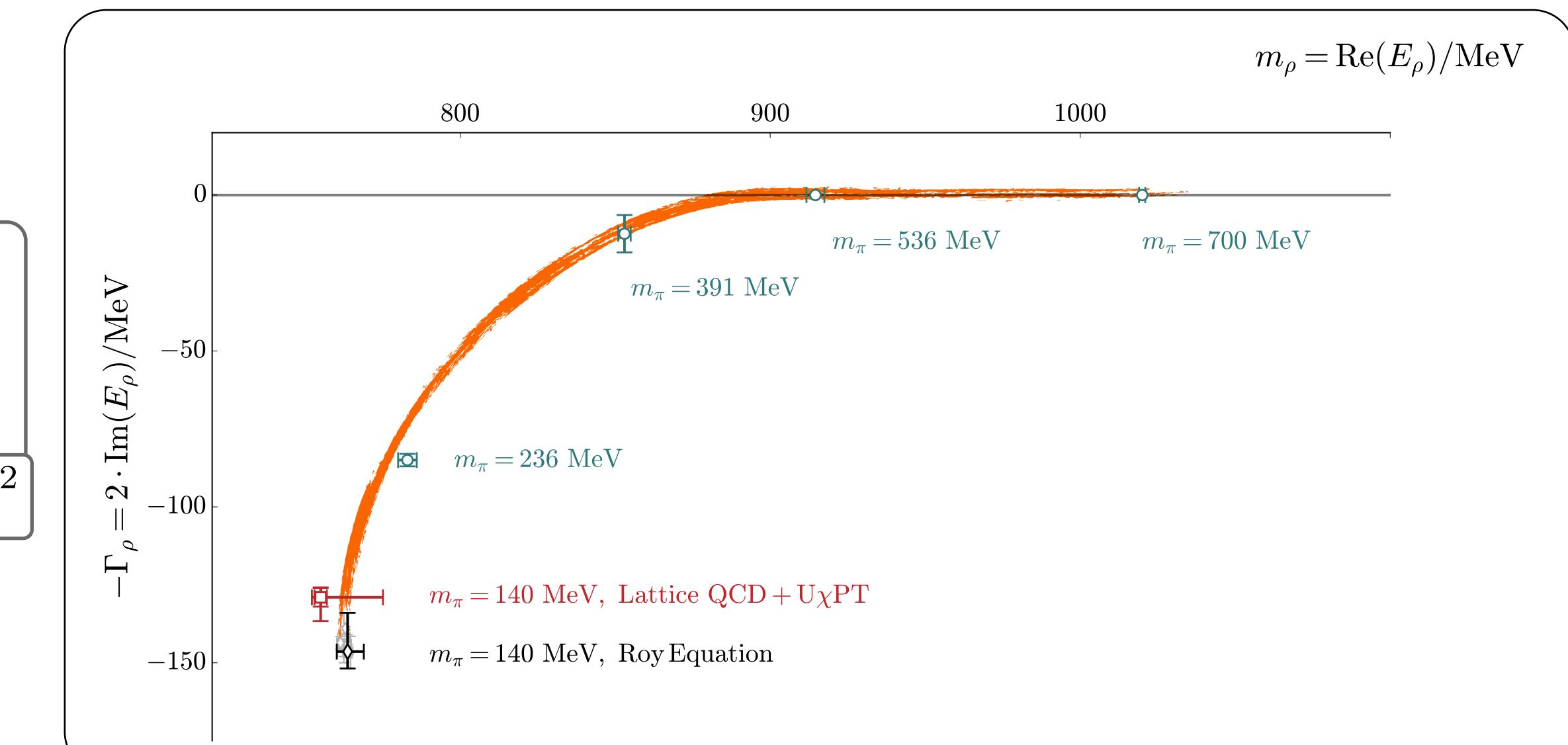
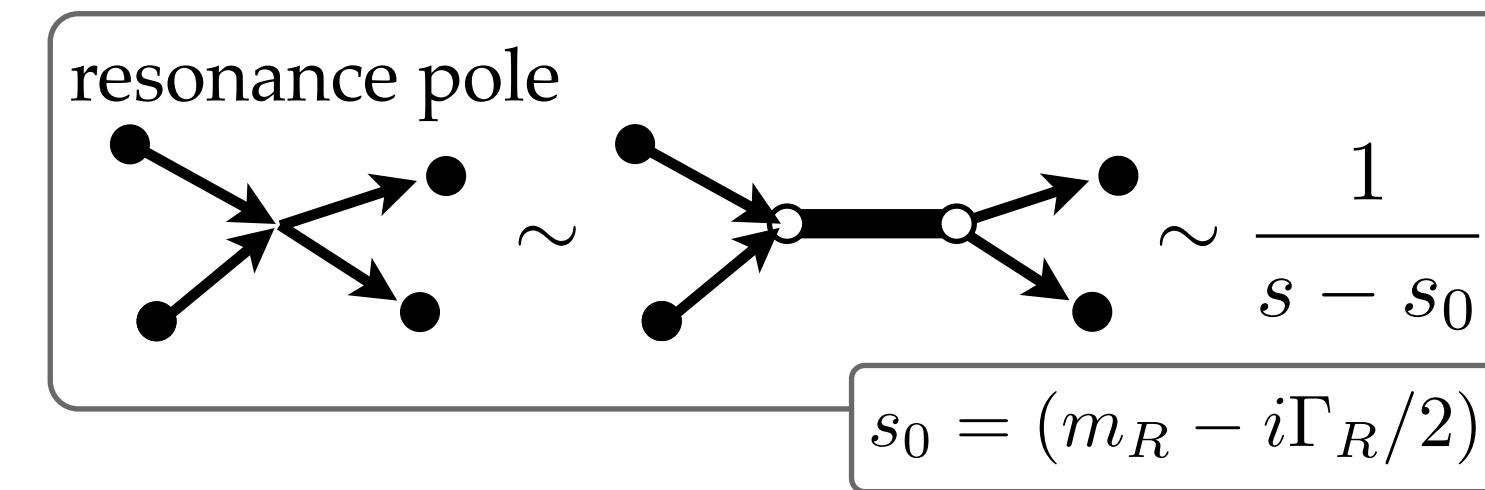
$$\det[F^{-1}(P, L) + \mathcal{M}(P)] = 0$$



$\pi\pi$ scattering (l=1 channel)



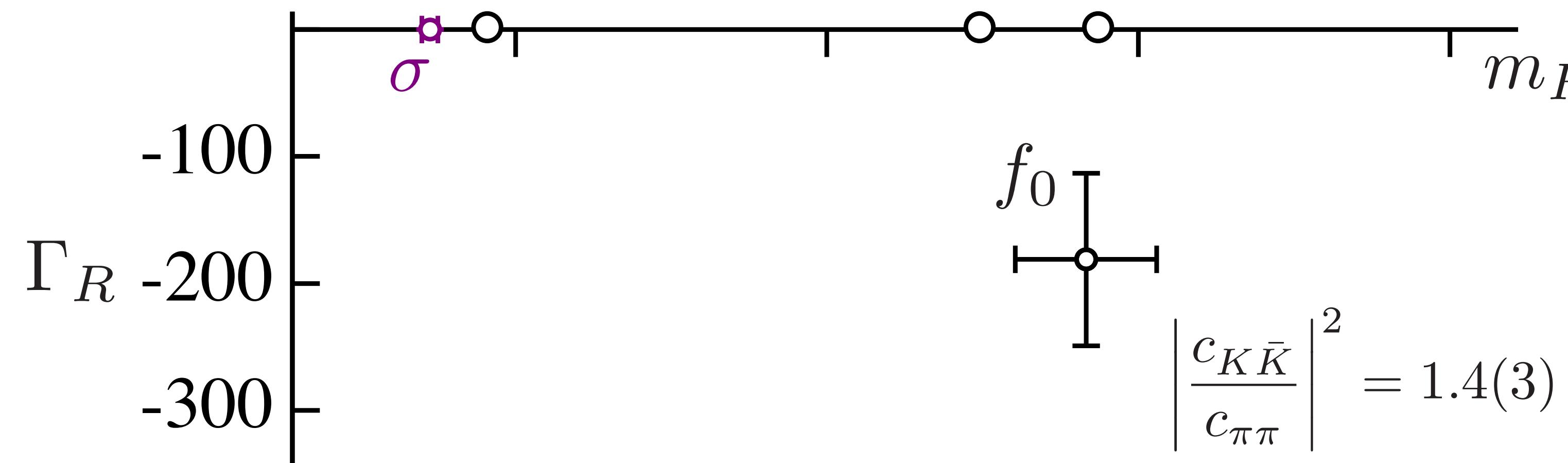
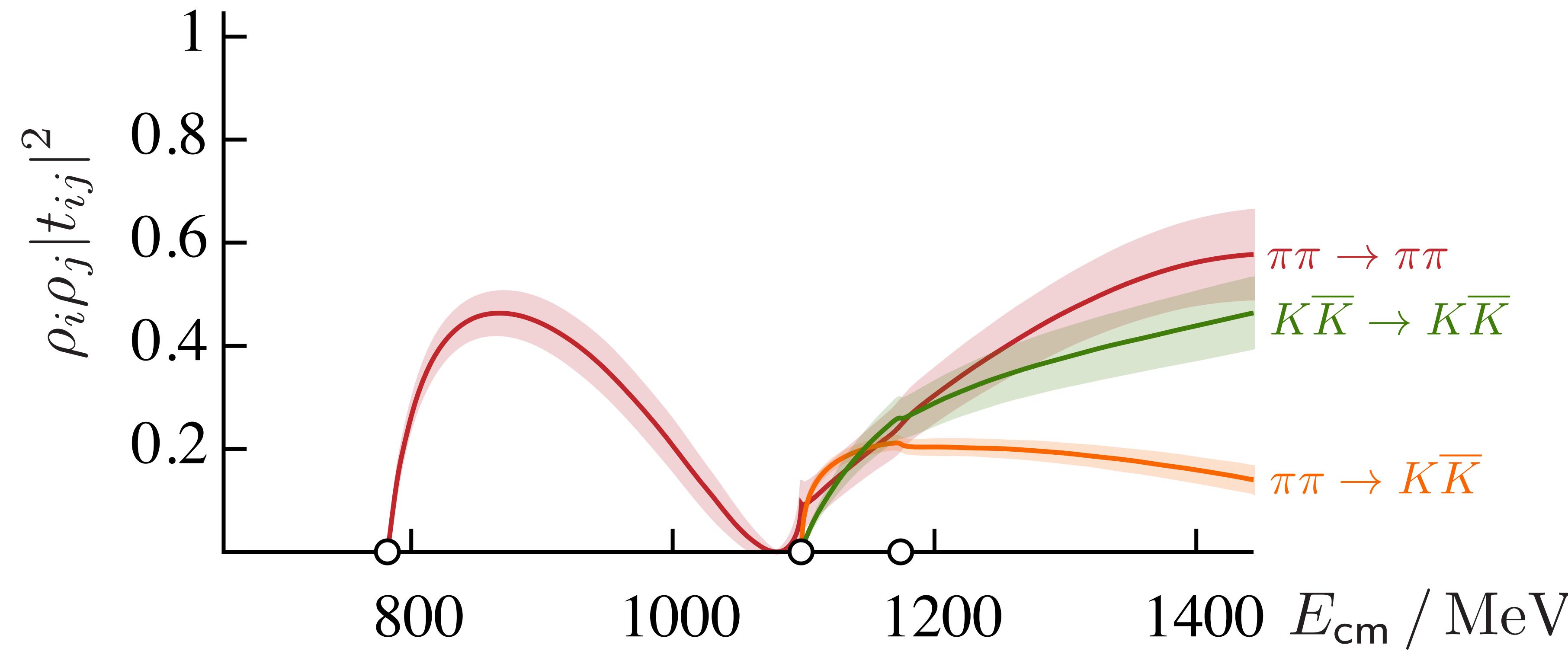
$$\mathcal{M} \sim \frac{1}{p \cot \delta - ip}$$



Dudek, Edwards, & Thomas (2012)

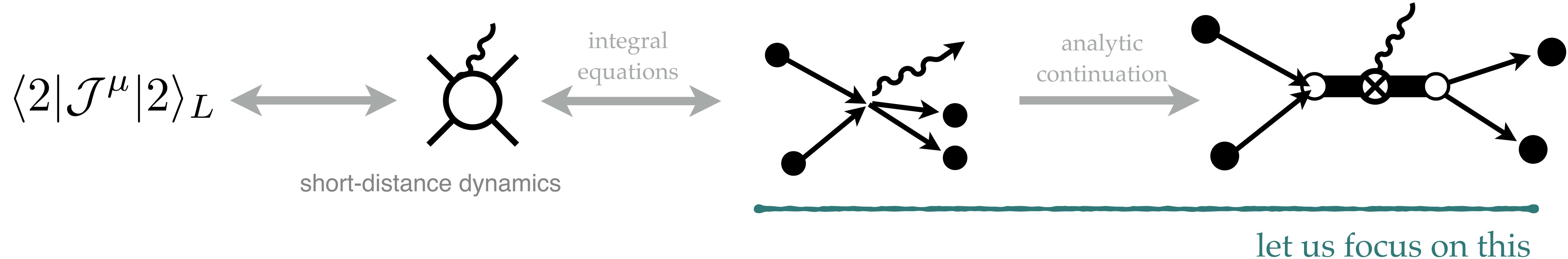
Wilson, RB, Dudek, Edwards, & Thomas (2015)

Coupled $\pi\pi$, $K\bar{K}$ and the f_0 's



Structure of multi-particles states

An idea to wet your palette



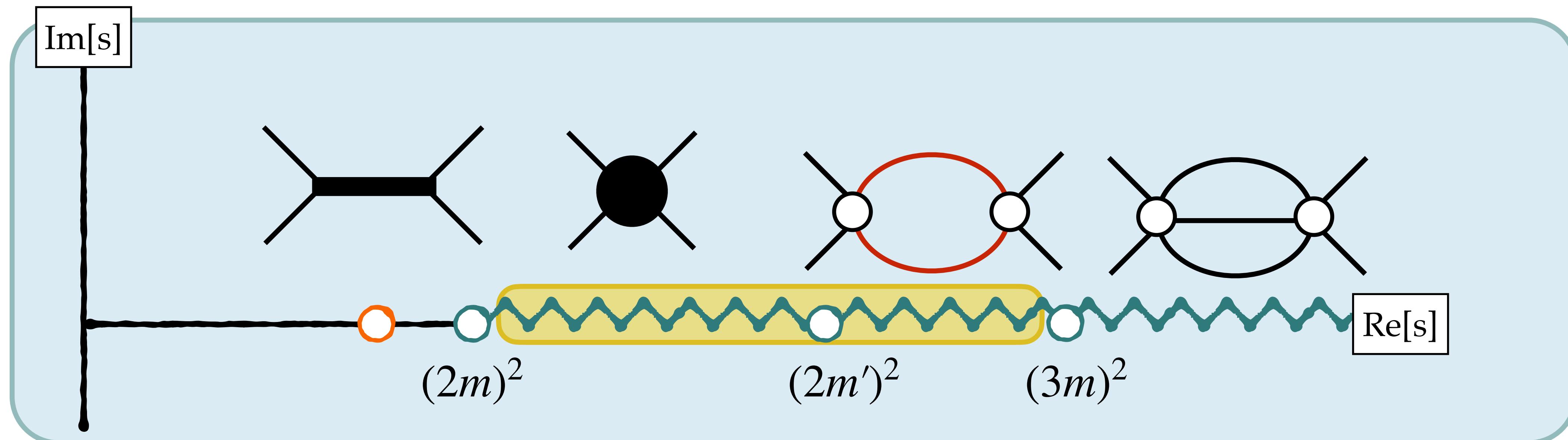
RB, Jackura, Ortega-Gama, Sherman (2021)



$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Goal: isolated ALL kinematic singularities of amplitudes in a kinematic region.

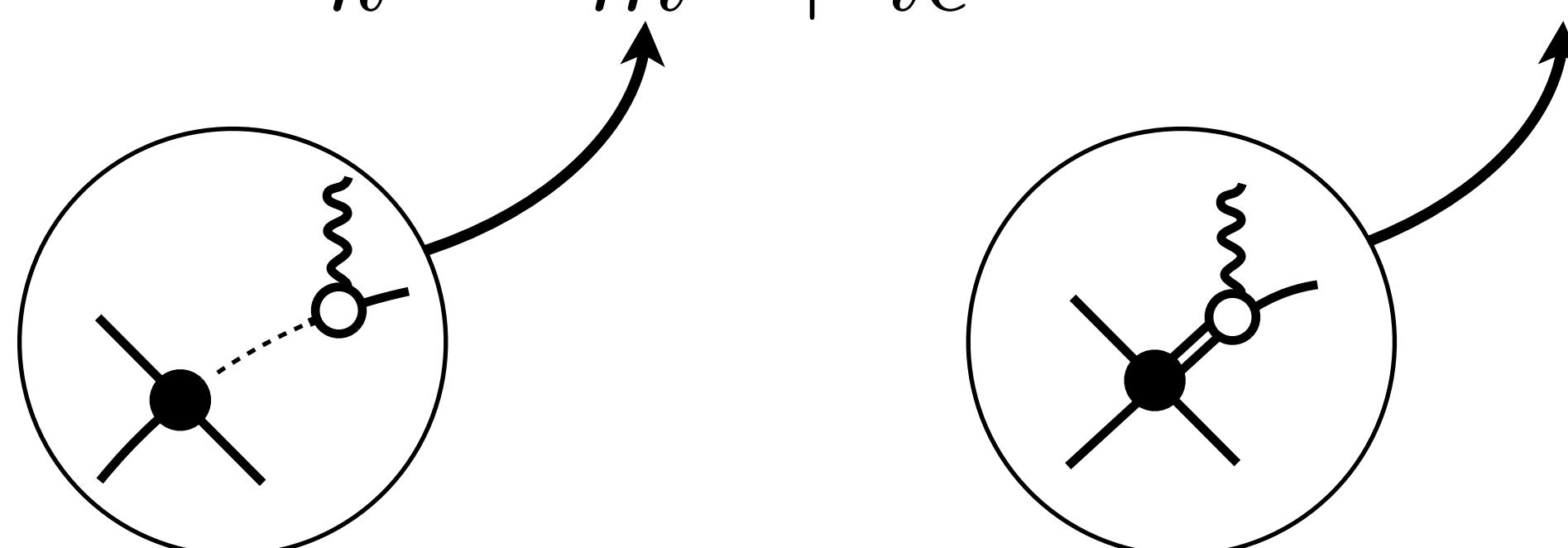
Observation: kinematic singularities are due to intermediate particles going on-shell.



$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$i\mathcal{W}^\mu = \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} = \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} + \dots$$

$$\text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} = i\mathcal{M} \frac{i}{k^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} i\omega^\mu + \text{"smooth"}$$


$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$i\mathcal{W}^\mu = \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \dots$$

Lorentz decomposition of off-shell $1 + \mathcal{J} \rightarrow 1$ amplitude:

$$\omega^\mu(k_f, k_i) = \sum_j K_j^\mu(k_f, k_i) f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, k_i^2)$$

Off-shell form factor

$f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, k_i^2) = f_j(Q^2)$	[on-shell]
$+ [f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, k_i^2) - f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, m^2)]$	[left-cut]
$+ [f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, k_i^2) - f_j(Q^2, m^2, k_i^2)]$	[right-cut]
$+ [f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, m^2) + f_j(Q^2, m^2, k_i^2) - f_j(Q^2, k_f^2, k_i^2) - f_j(Q^2, m^2, m^2)]$	[smooth]

$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$i\mathcal{W}^\mu = \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \text{Diagram D} + \dots$$

↓

$$\left\{ \text{Diagram A} + \text{Diagram E} + \text{Diagram F} + \dots + \text{Diagram G} + \dots \right\}$$

$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$i\mathcal{W}^\mu = \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \text{Diagram D} + \text{Diagram E} + \text{Diagram F} + \text{Diagram G} + \text{Diagram H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram C} &= \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} [iB(k, P)]^2 \frac{i}{k^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{(P - k)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \\ &= \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{[iB(k, P)]^2}{(2\omega_k)^2} \pi \delta(E - 2\omega_k) + \text{"PV integral"} \\ &= [iB_{on}] \rho [iB_{on}] + \text{"PV integral"} \\ &= \text{Diagram C'} + \text{PV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \equiv \frac{p}{8\pi E} \sim \sqrt{s - s_{th}}$$

square root singularity.

$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$\begin{aligned}
i\mathcal{W}^\mu &= \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \text{Diagram D} + \text{Diagram E} + \text{Diagram F} + \text{Diagram G} + \text{Diagram H} \\
&= \text{Diagram I} + \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram J} \right\} \left\{ \text{Diagram K} + \text{Diagram L} \right\} \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram M} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Diagrams are represented by black circles (vertices) connected by lines (edges). Some edges have arrows indicating direction. Some vertices are shaded black, while others are open circles.

- Diagram A:** A single vertex with three outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow.
- Diagram B:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram C:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram D:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a third circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram E:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a third circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fourth circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram F:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a third circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fourth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fifth circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram G:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a third circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fourth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fifth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a sixth circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram H:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to another circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a third circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fourth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a fifth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a sixth circle with a vertex on its boundary, which is connected to a seventh circle with a vertex on its boundary.
- Diagram I:** A vertex with two outgoing lines and one incoming line with a wavy arrow, followed by a dashed line segment.
- Diagram J:** A circle with a vertex on its boundary, with a dashed vertical line passing through it.
- Diagram K:** A circle with a vertex on its boundary, with a crossed-out vertex symbol inside.
- Diagram L:** A circle with a vertex on its boundary, with a square symbol inside.
- Diagram M:** A circle with a vertex on its boundary, with a dashed vertical line passing through it.

$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$\begin{aligned}
i\mathcal{W}^\mu &= \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \text{Diagram D} + \text{Diagram E} + \text{Diagram F} + \text{Diagram G} + \text{Diagram H} \\
&= \text{Diagram I} + \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram J} \right\} \left\{ \text{Diagram K} + \text{Diagram L} \right\} \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram M} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

K-matrix → PV

$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$\begin{aligned}
i\mathcal{W}^\mu &= \text{Diagram A} = \text{Diagram B} + \text{Diagram C} + \text{Diagram D} + \text{Diagram E} + \text{Diagram F} + \text{Diagram G} \\
&= \text{Diagram H} + \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram I} + \dots \right\} \left\{ \text{Diagram J} + \text{Diagram K} + \dots \right\} \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram L} + \dots \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$i\mathcal{W}_{\text{df}}^\mu = \mathcal{M} \cdot \left(i\mathcal{A}^\mu + i \sum_j f_j(Q^2) \mathcal{G}_j^\mu \right) \cdot \mathcal{M}$$

unknown real function, to be determined via lattice QCD

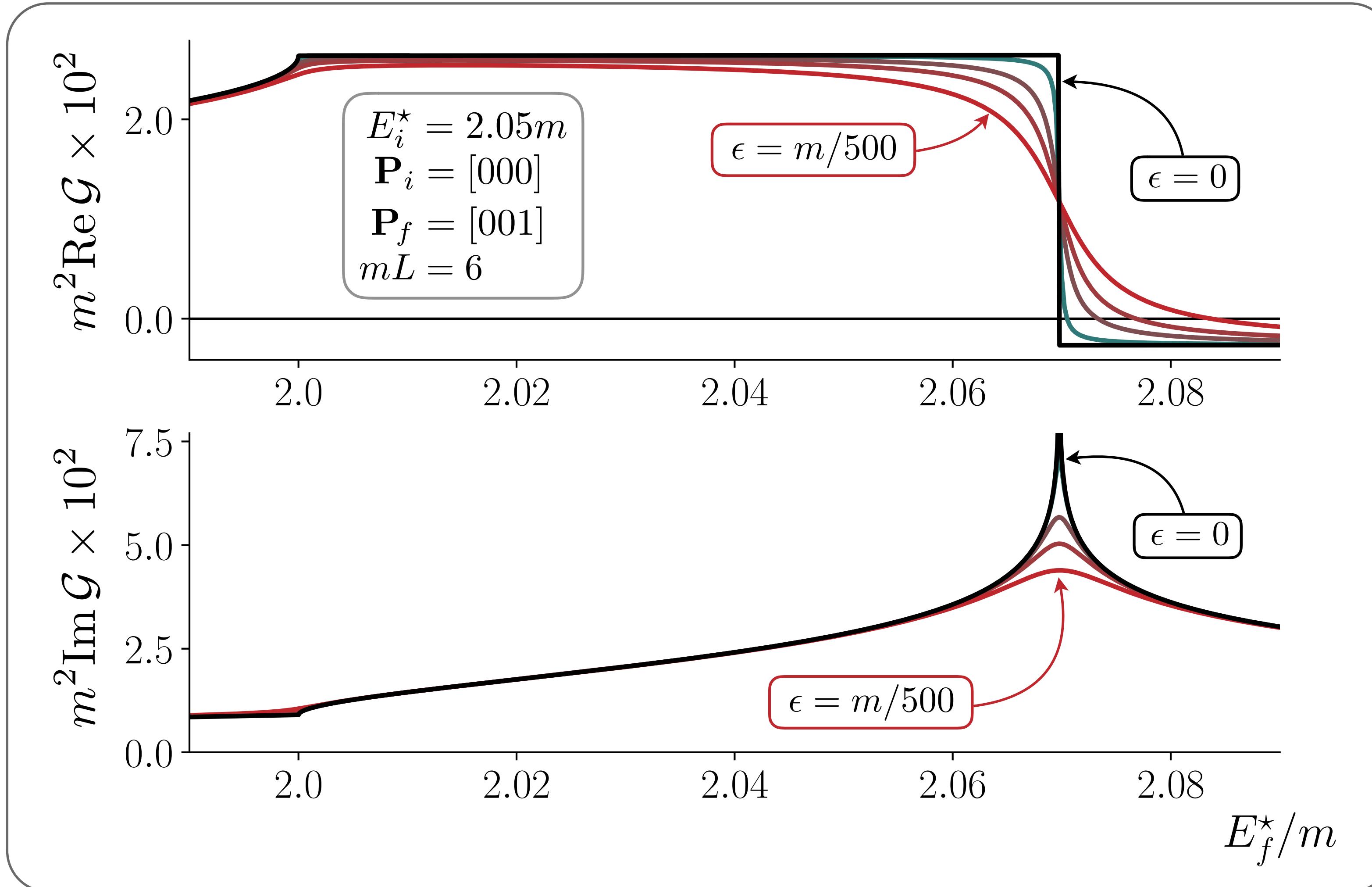
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Let's isolate all possible singularities of...

$$\begin{aligned} i\mathcal{W}^\mu &= \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} = \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} \\ &= \text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} + \underbrace{\left\{1 + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop}\right\}}_{\text{Red line}} \left\{ \left(\text{Diagram with a black dot and a wavy line} + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} \right) \right\} \left\{ 1 + \text{Diagram with a black dot and a loop} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i\mathcal{W}_{\text{df}}^\mu &= \mathcal{M} \cdot \left(i\mathcal{A}^\mu + i \sum_j f_j(Q^2) \mathcal{G}_j^\mu \right) \cdot \mathcal{M} \quad \text{Red arrow} \\ \mathcal{G}_j^\mu &= \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\gamma_f \ i K_j^\mu \ \gamma_i}{(k^2 - m^2) ((P_f - k)^2 - m^2) ((P_i - k)^2 - m^2)} \quad \text{Blue arrow} \end{aligned}$$

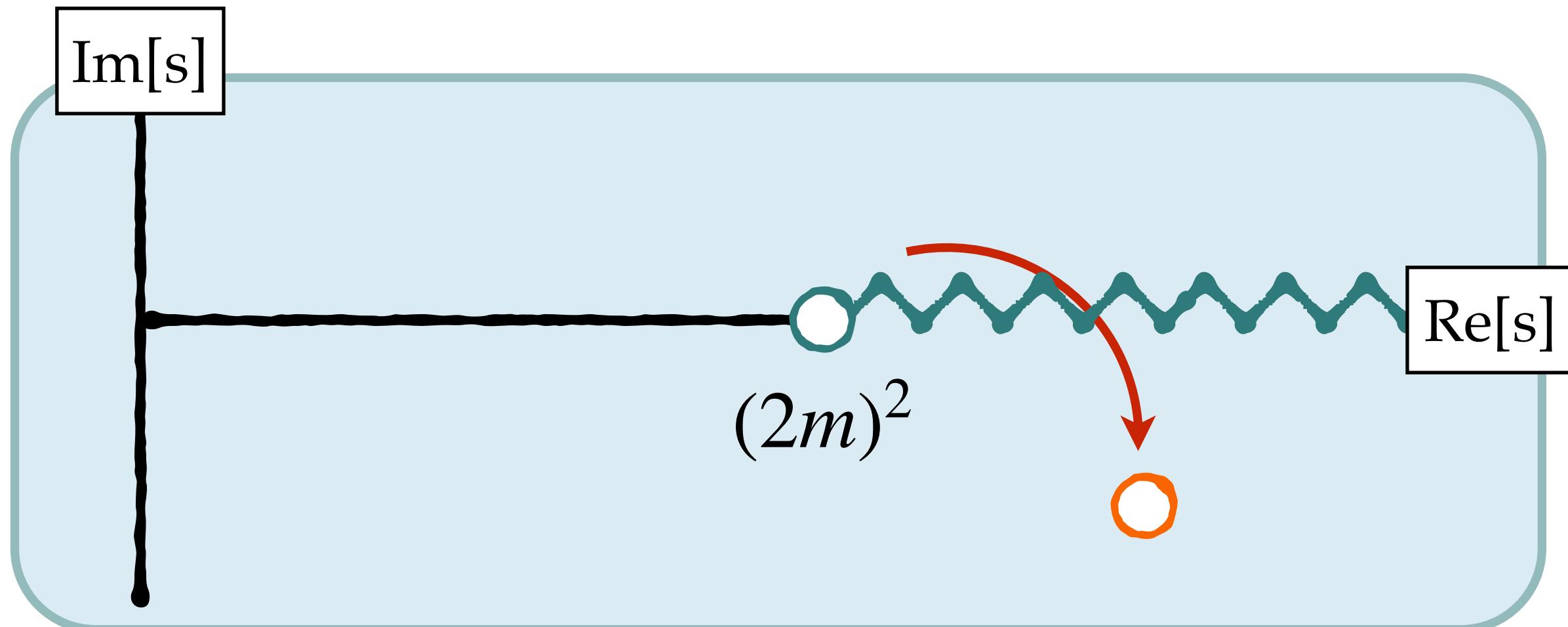
$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$



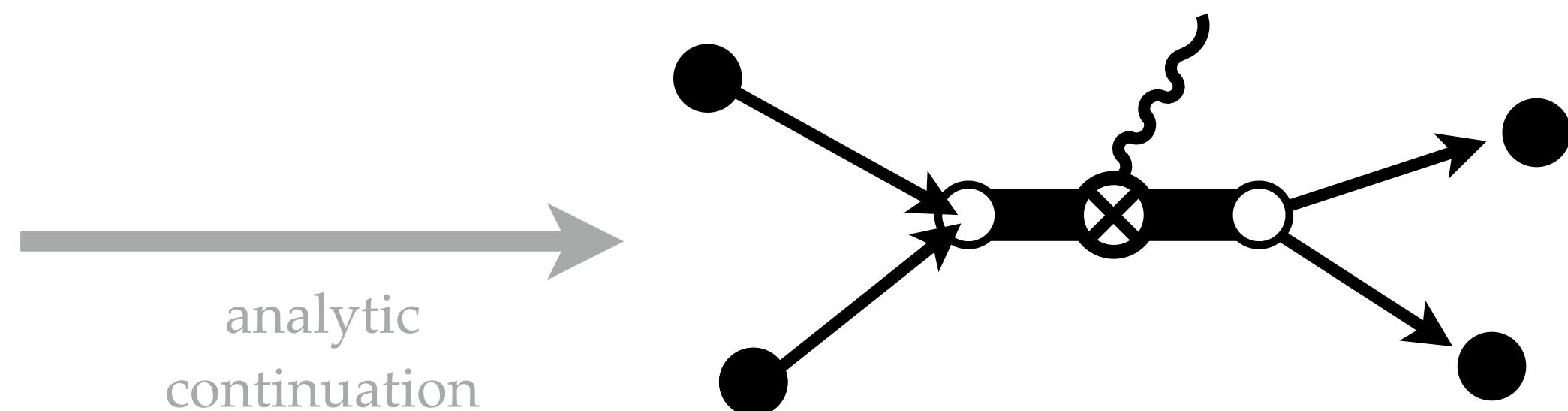
$$\mathcal{G}_j^\mu = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\gamma_f i K_j^\mu \gamma_i}{(k^2 - m^2) ((P_f - k)^2 - m^2) ((P_i - k)^2 - m^2)}$$

$$R + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow R$$

Analytic continuation towards resonance pole



$$i\mathcal{W}_{\text{df}}^\mu = \mathcal{M} \cdot \left(i\mathcal{A}^\mu + i \sum_j f_j(Q^2) \mathcal{G}_j^\mu \right) \cdot \mathcal{M}$$

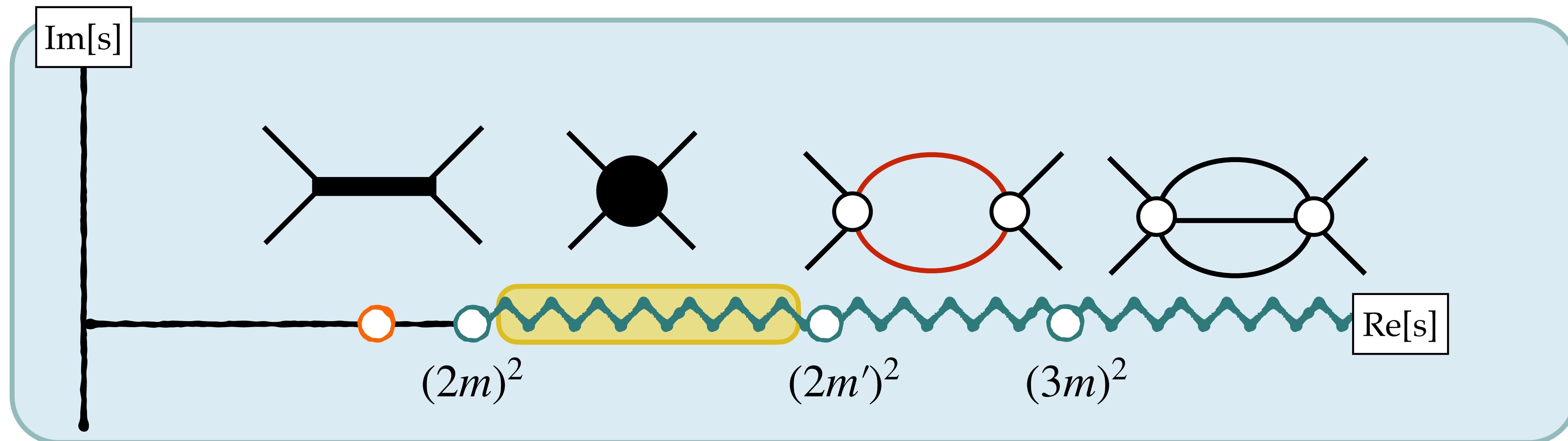


$$= g \frac{1}{s_f - s_R} i K^\mu F_R(Q^2) \frac{1}{s_i - s_R} g$$

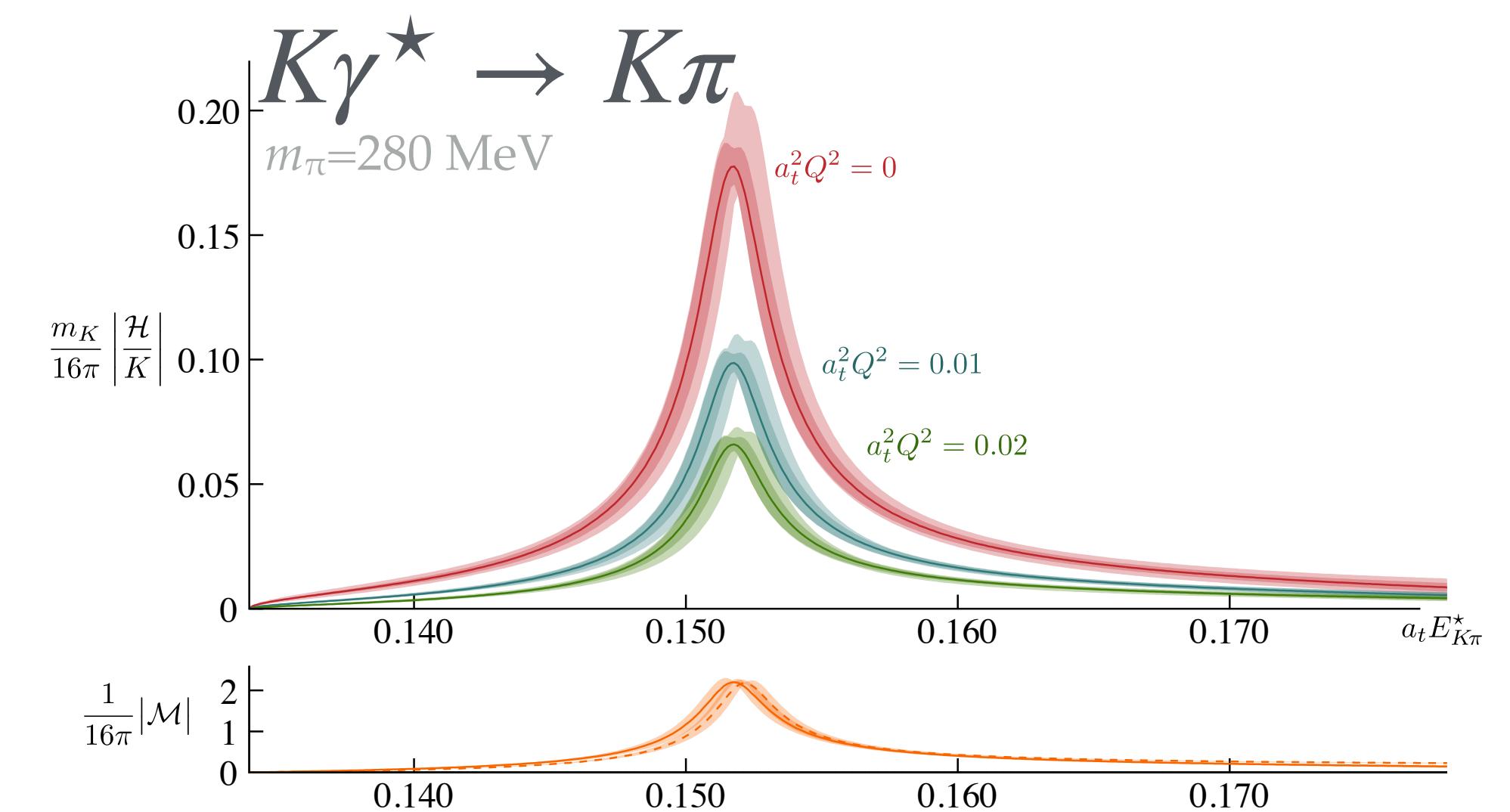
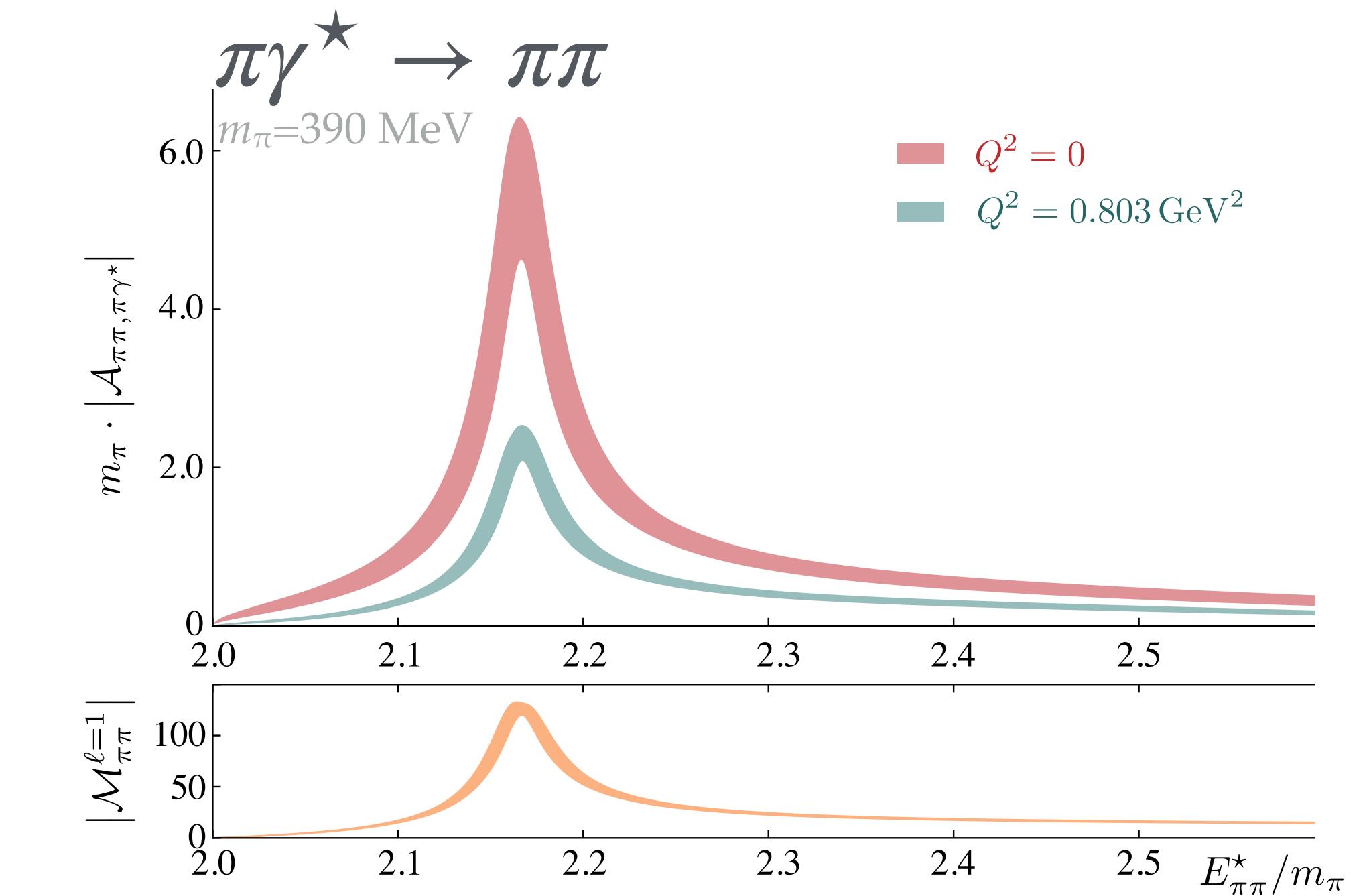
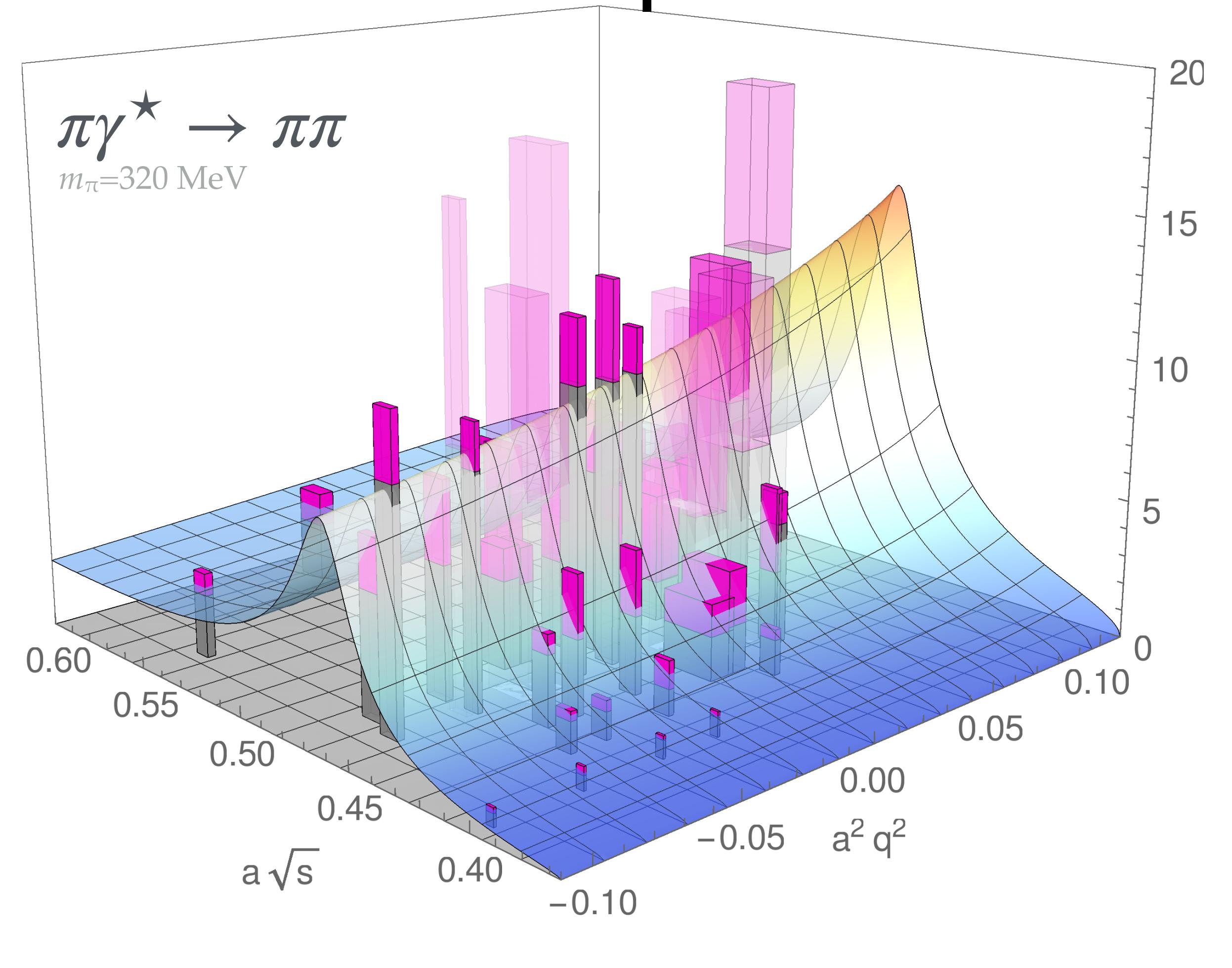
$$2 + \mathcal{J}^\mu \rightarrow 2$$

Goal: isolated ALL kinematic singularities of amplitudes in a kinematic region.

Observation: kinematic singularities are due to intermediate particles going on-shell.



Transition amplitudes

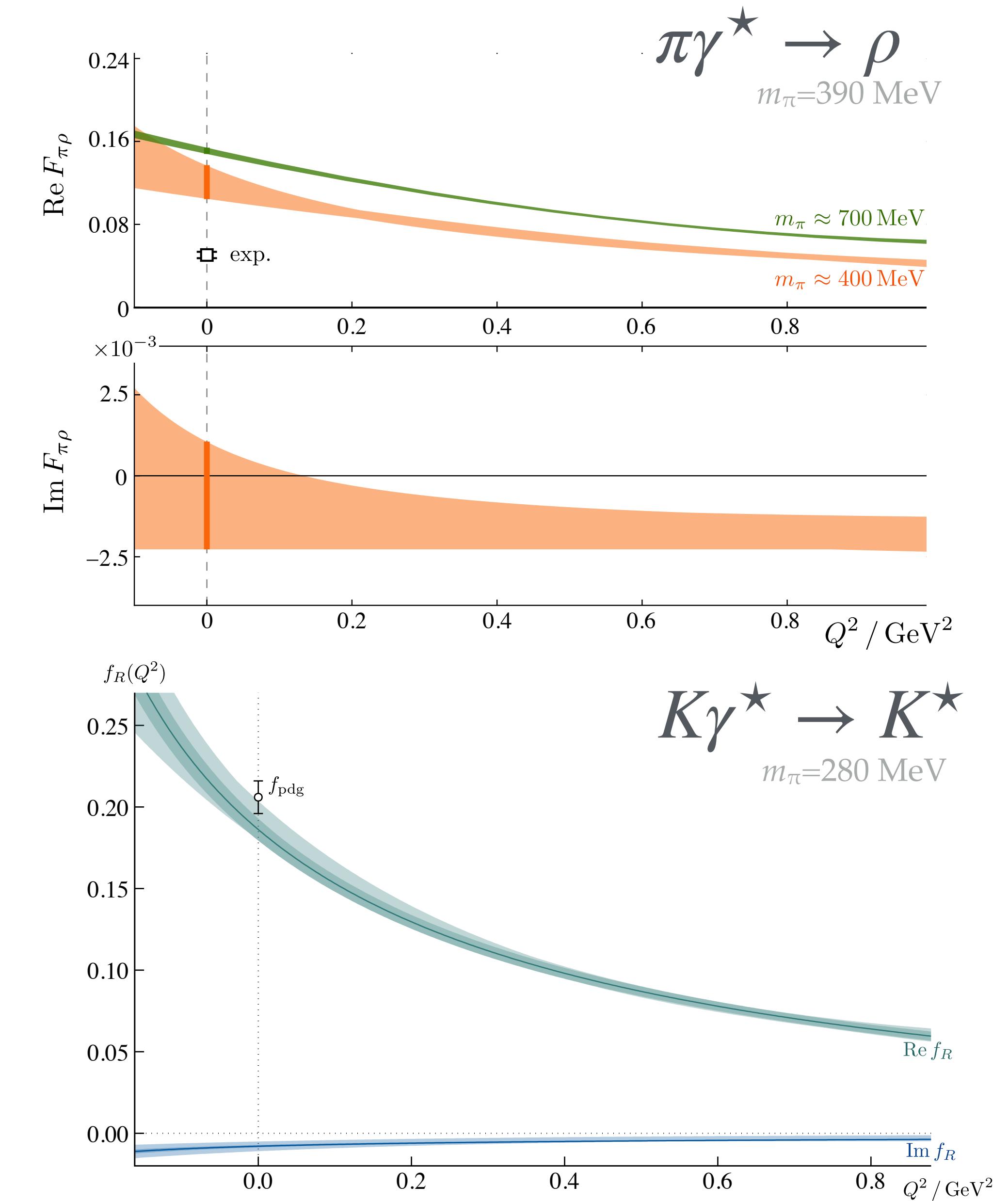
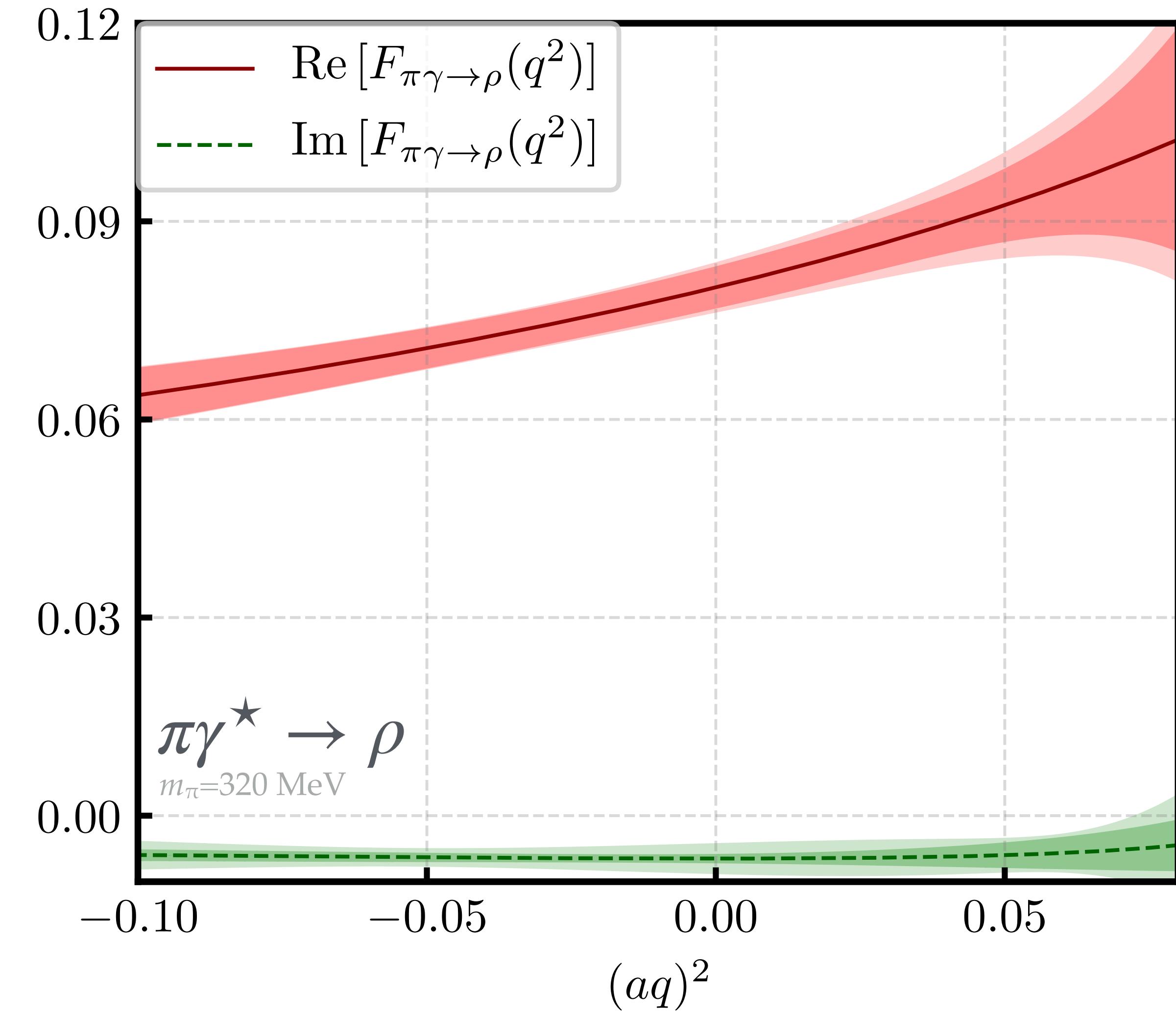


RB, Dudek, Edwards, Schultz, Thomas, Wilson (2016)

Radhakrishnan, Dudek, Edwards (2022)

Alexandrou, Leskovec, et al. (2018)

Transition form factors



RB, Dudek, Edwards, Schultz, Thomas, Wilson (2016)

Radhakrishnan, Dudek, Edwards (2022)

Alexandrou, Leskovec, Meinel, et al. (2018)

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with lots of trees deserving our attention



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