

# Hadron properties from nPI

## Towards first principles results



DAS LEBEN STUDIEREN  
DIE WELT ERFORSCHEN

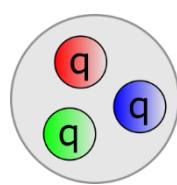
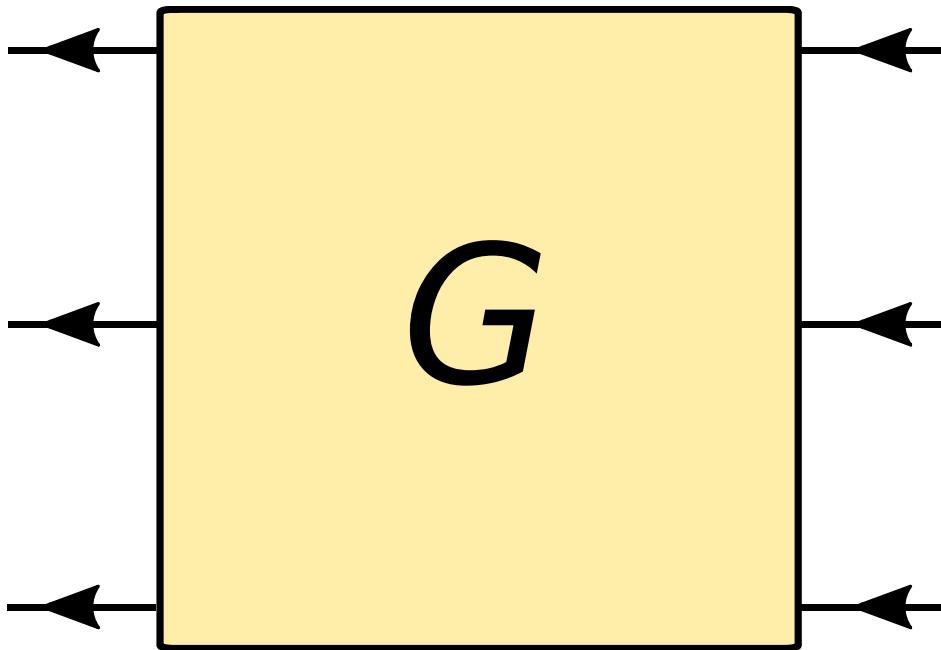
Richard Williams



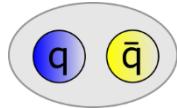
Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung

**HIC** for FAIR  
Helmholtz International Center

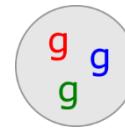
*Collaborators: Alkofer, Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel, Sanchis-Alepuz*



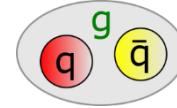
baryons



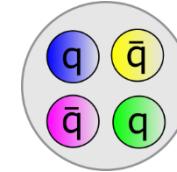
mesons



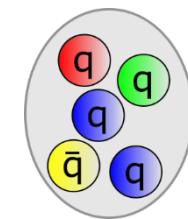
glueballs



hybrids



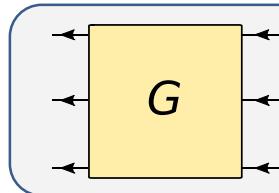
tetraquarks



pentaquarks

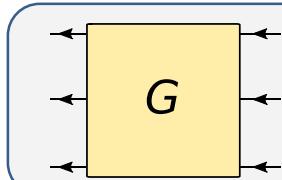
# Extracting hadron poles from Green's functions

3 of 28

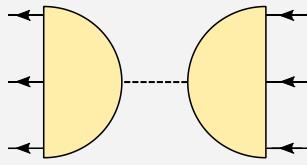

$$\mathbf{G}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} = \langle 0 | T\psi_\alpha\psi_\beta\psi_\gamma\bar{\psi}_{\alpha'}\bar{\psi}_{\beta'}\bar{\psi}_{\gamma'} | 0 \rangle$$

# Extracting hadron poles from Green's functions

3 of 28

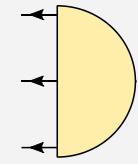


$$\mathbf{G}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} = \langle 0 | T\psi_\alpha\psi_\beta\psi_\gamma\bar{\psi}_{\alpha'}\bar{\psi}_{\beta'}\bar{\psi}_{\gamma'} | 0 \rangle$$



$$\mathbf{G}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} \simeq \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\lambda} \bar{\Psi}_{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'}^{\lambda}}{P^2 + m_{\lambda}^2}$$

Spectral decomposition

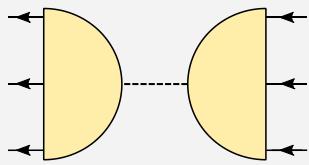
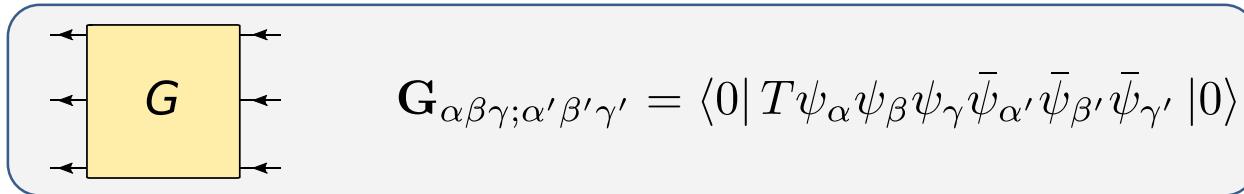


$$\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\lambda} = \langle 0 | T\psi_\alpha\psi_\beta\psi_\gamma | \lambda \rangle$$

Bethe-Salpeter wave function as residue

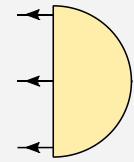
# Extracting hadron poles from Green's functions

3 of 28



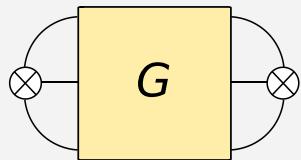
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Spectral decomposition



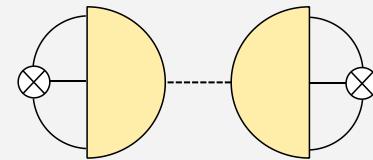
$$\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\lambda} = \langle 0 | T\psi_\alpha\psi_\beta\psi_\gamma | \lambda \rangle$$

Bethe-Salpeter wave function as residue



$$\mathbf{G}_{\sigma\sigma'} = \langle 0 | TJ_{\sigma}\bar{J}_{\sigma'} | 0 \rangle \quad J_{\sigma} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta\gamma\sigma}\psi_{\alpha}\psi_{\beta}\psi_{\gamma}$$

On lattice, current correlators



$$\mathbf{G}_{\sigma\sigma'} = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{e^{-E_{\lambda}|\tau|}}{2E_{\lambda}} [\dots]$$

Exponential Euclidean time decay

Trade one unknown,  $G$ , for another unknown  $K$ .

# Dyson equation and Bethe-Salpeter wave function

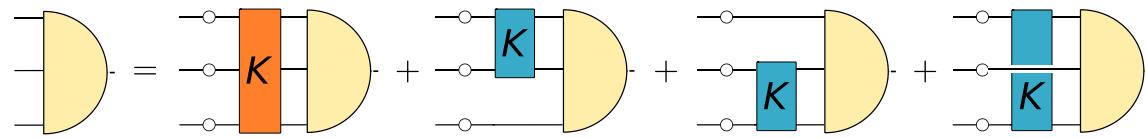
4 of 28

Trade one unknown,  $G$ , for another unknown  $K$ .

$$G = G_0 + G_0 K G$$

Solution yields on-shell particle pole and Bethe-Salpeter wave function

$$\Psi = G_0 K \Psi$$



Bethe-Salpeter wave function **essential** ingredient for access to *e.g.* form-factors

# Dyson equation and Bethe-Salpeter wave function

4 of 28

Trade one unknown,  $G$ , for another unknown  $K$ .

$$\boxed{G = G_0 + G_0 K G}$$

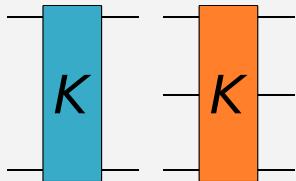
The diagram illustrates the Dyson equation  $G = G_0 + G_0 K G$ . It shows a yellow rectangular block labeled  $G$  on the left, followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a horizontal line with two vertices. A blue circle is at the top vertex, and a red circle is at the bottom vertex. This is followed by a plus sign. Then there are four terms separated by plus signs. Each term consists of a horizontal line with two vertices. In the first term, a red rectangle labeled  $K$  is between the two vertices. In the second term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is to the left of the top vertex. In the third term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is to the right of the top vertex. In the fourth term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is between the two vertices. After the fourth term, there is a plus sign and the expression  $G = G_0 + G_0 K G$ .

Solution yields on-shell particle pole and Bethe-Salpeter wave function

$$\Psi = G_0 K \Psi$$

The diagram illustrates the Bethe-Salpeter wave function equation  $\Psi = G_0 K \Psi$ . It shows a yellow semi-circular block labeled  $\Psi$  on the left, followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a horizontal line with two vertices. A red rectangle labeled  $K$  is between the two vertices. This is followed by a plus sign. Then there are four terms separated by plus signs. Each term consists of a horizontal line with two vertices. In the first term, a red rectangle labeled  $K$  is between the two vertices. In the second term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is to the left of the top vertex. In the third term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is to the right of the top vertex. In the fourth term, a blue rectangle labeled  $K$  is between the two vertices.

Bethe-Salpeter wave function **essential** ingredient for access to e.g. form-factors



(ir)reducible two, three, four etc. body kernels the **define** equation.

# Dyson equation and Bethe-Salpeter wave function

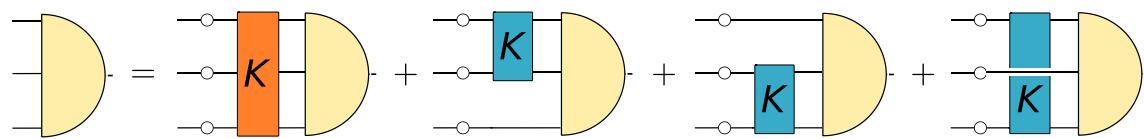
4 of 28

Trade one unknown,  $G$ , for another unknown  $K$ .

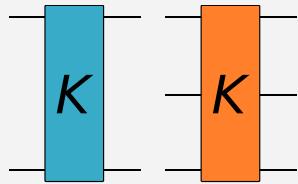
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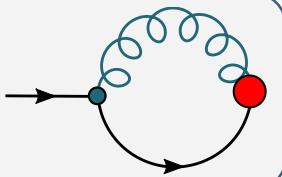


(ir)reducible two, three, four etc. body kernels the **define** equation.



Dressed particle constituents also needed: **these are ALSO Green's functions**

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma[\phi]}{\delta \psi} = \frac{\delta S[\phi]}{\delta \psi} +$$

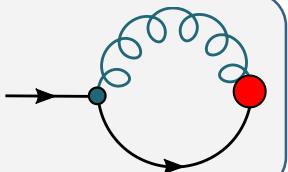


Provide access to dressed propagators and interaction vertices from which BS kernel constructed

# Dyson-Schwinger equations

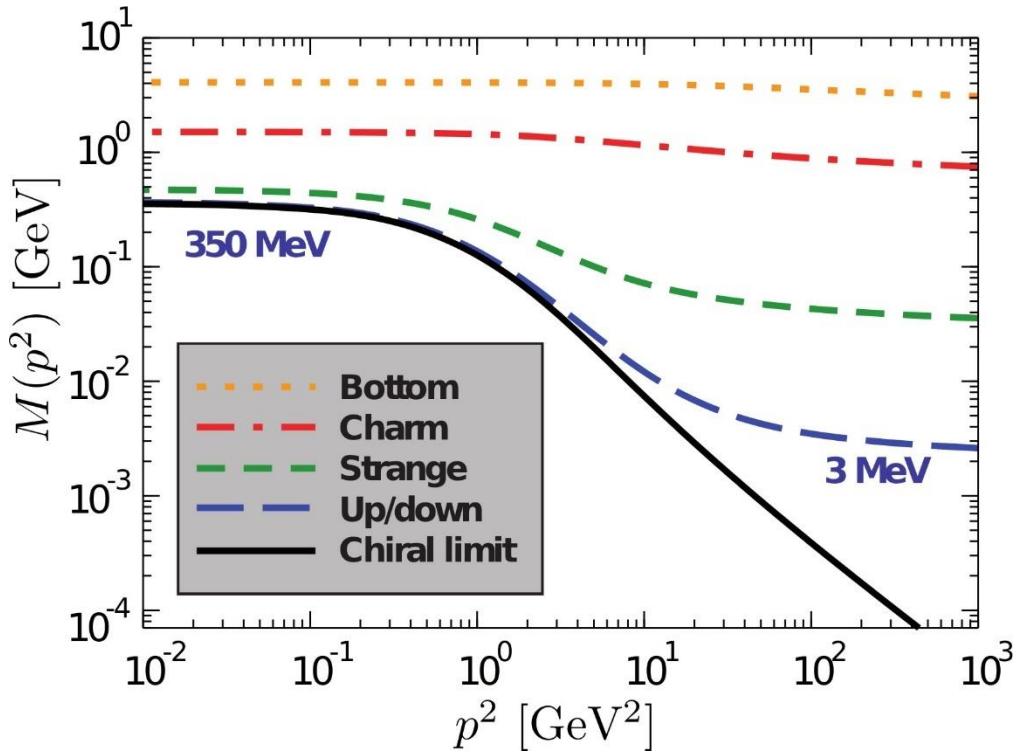
5 of 28

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma[\phi]}{\delta \psi} = \frac{\delta S[\phi]}{\delta \psi} + \text{loop diagram}$$



Provide access to dressed propagators and interaction vertices from which BS kernel constructed

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

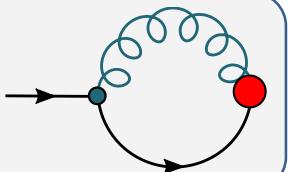


$$S^{-1}(p) = A(p^2) (-i\cancel{p} + M(p^2))$$

# Dyson-Schwinger equations

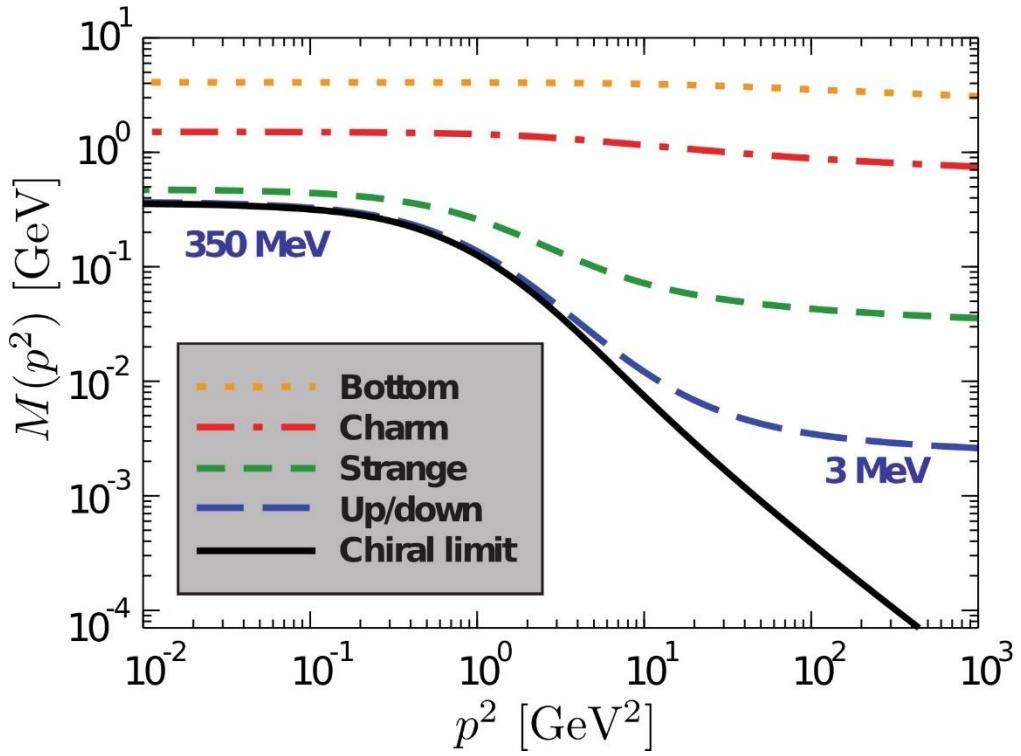
5 of 28

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



$$S^{-1}(p) = A(p^2) (-ip + M(p^2))$$

It's QCD:

- Mass function runs
- Coupling runs
- Vertices run

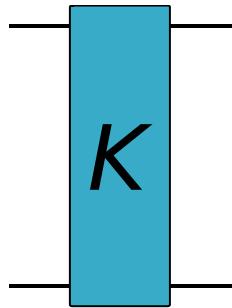
See Kizilersu

Everything runs!

Very difficult to disentangle in detail

# Need the Bethe-Salpeter kernel(s)

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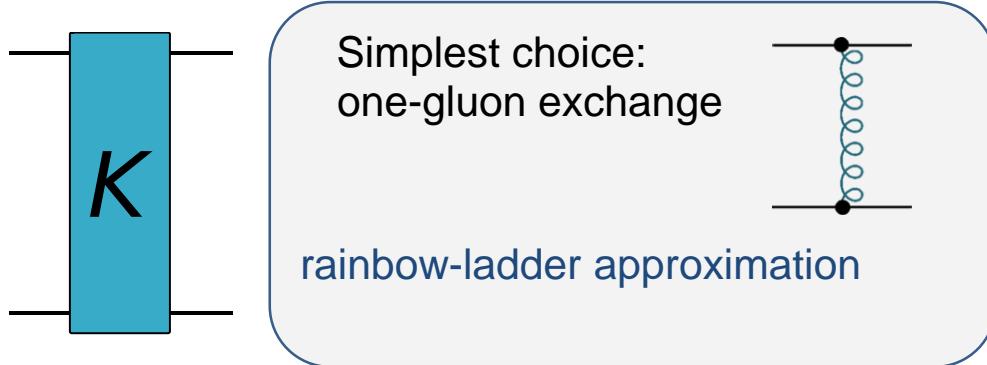
# Need the Bethe-Salpeter kernel(s)

6 of 28



Structure: gluon is “**dressed**”, but  
vertices are “**bare**”

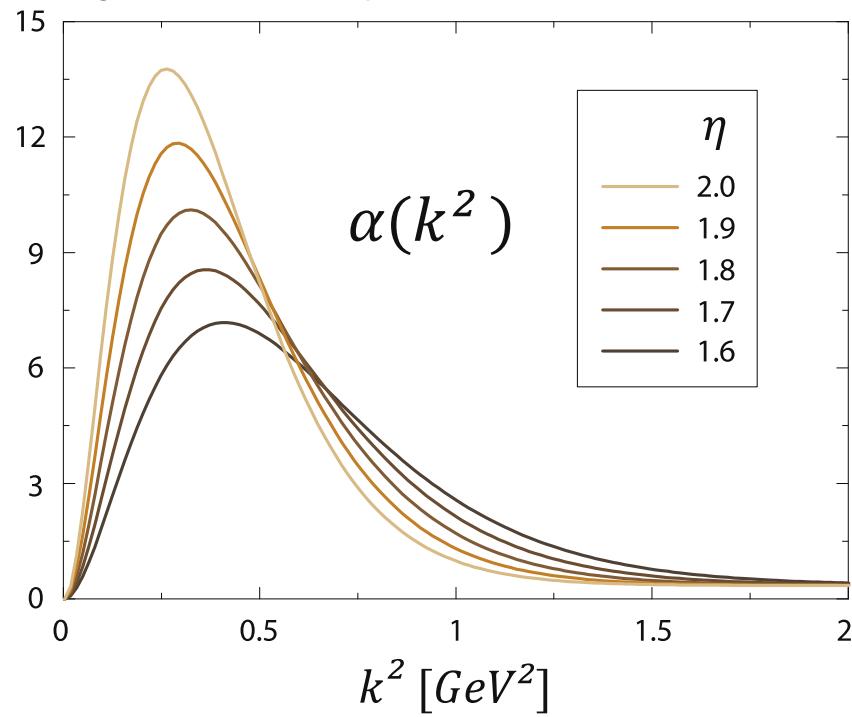
Compensate shortcomings by replacing  
**dressed gluon** with **effective interaction**



Structure: gluon is “**dressed**”, but vertices are “**bare**”

Compensate shortcomings by replacing **dressed gluon** with **effective interaction**

e.g. Maris-Tandy interaction



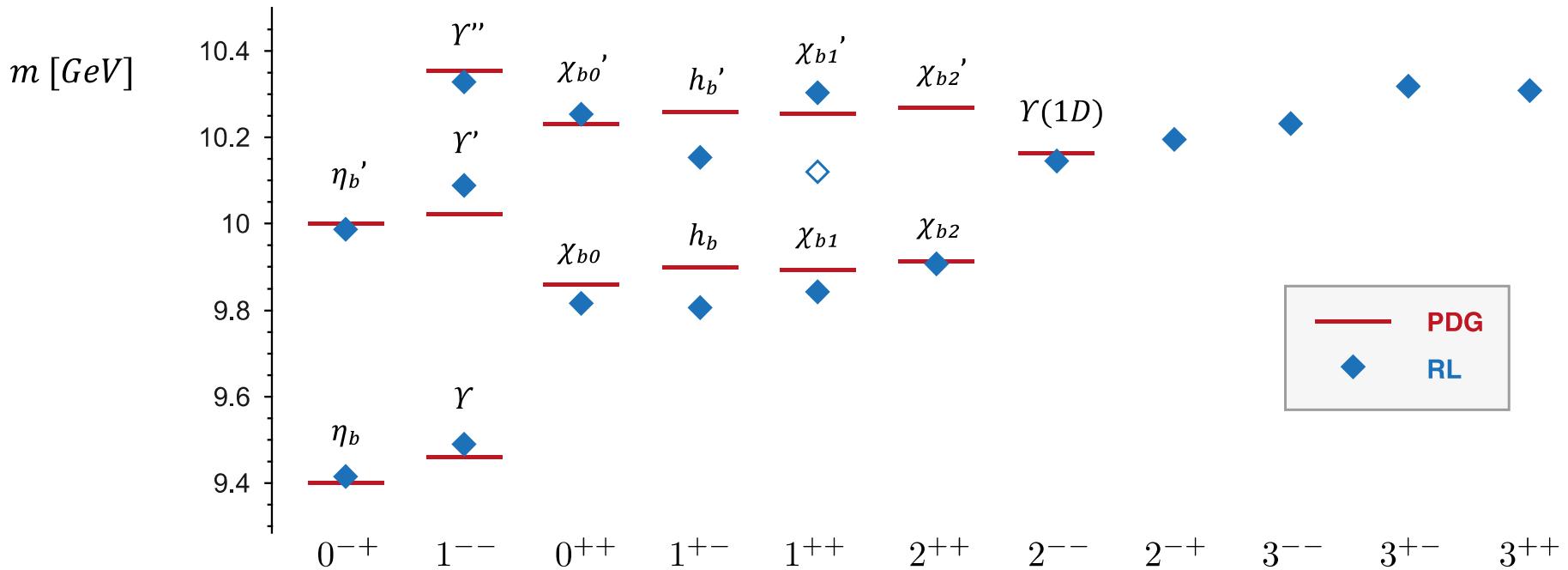
Certainly a good approximation for heavy quarks where IR effects are screened by the quark mass

Should be reliable in channels where dominated by scale of **Dynamical Chiral Symmetry Breaking**

[Maris, Tandy PRC 60 (1999) 055214]

# Heavy mesons (bottomonium): ground and excited states

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- Splitting between ground/excited states good
- Some deficiencies in level ordering

[Kubrak, Fischer, RW EPJA 51 (2015) 10]

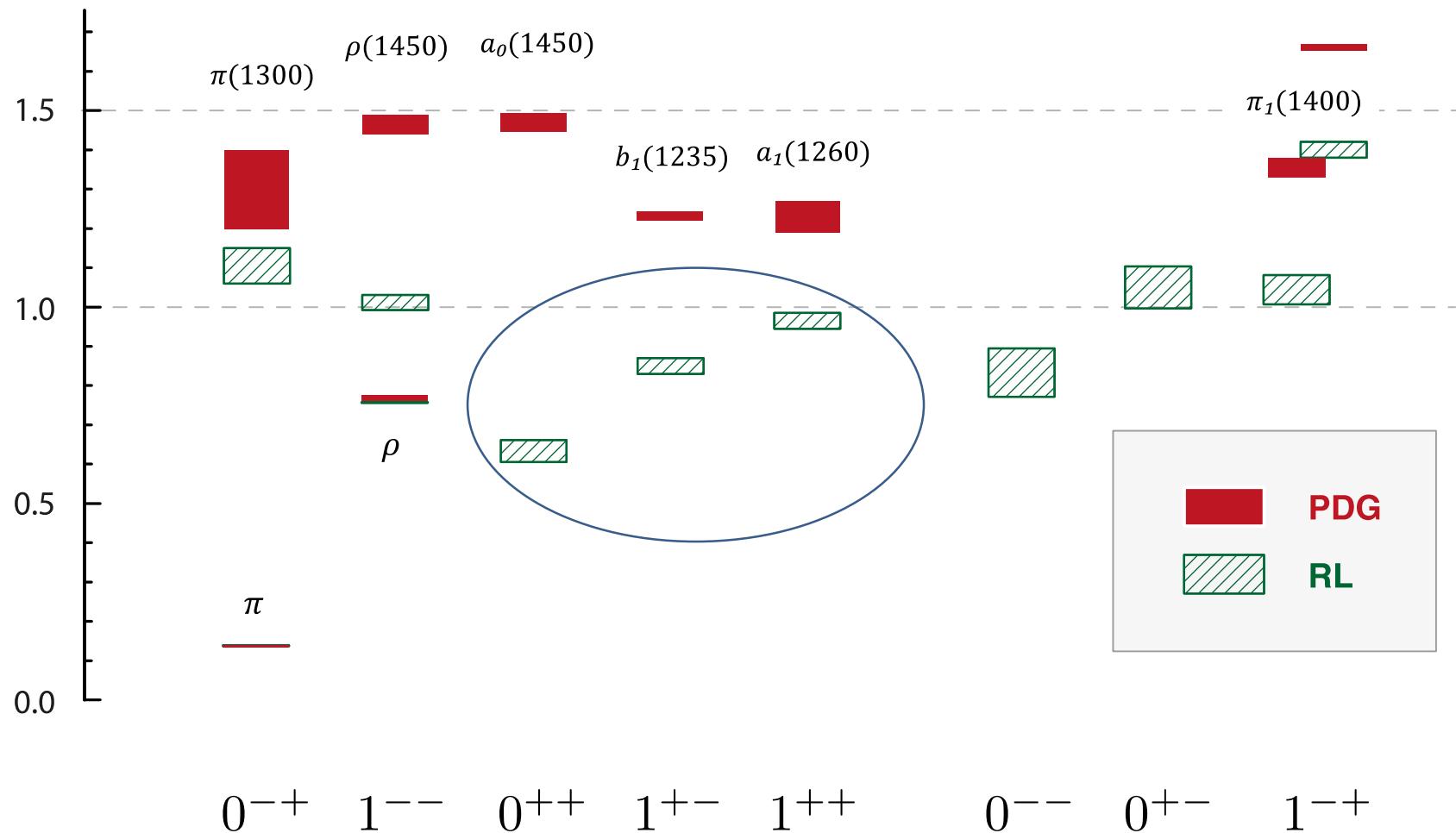
[Blank, Krassnigg PRD 84 (2011) 096014]

[Hilger, Popovici, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg PRD 91 (2015) 034013]

# Light mesons: ground and excited states

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$m [GeV]$

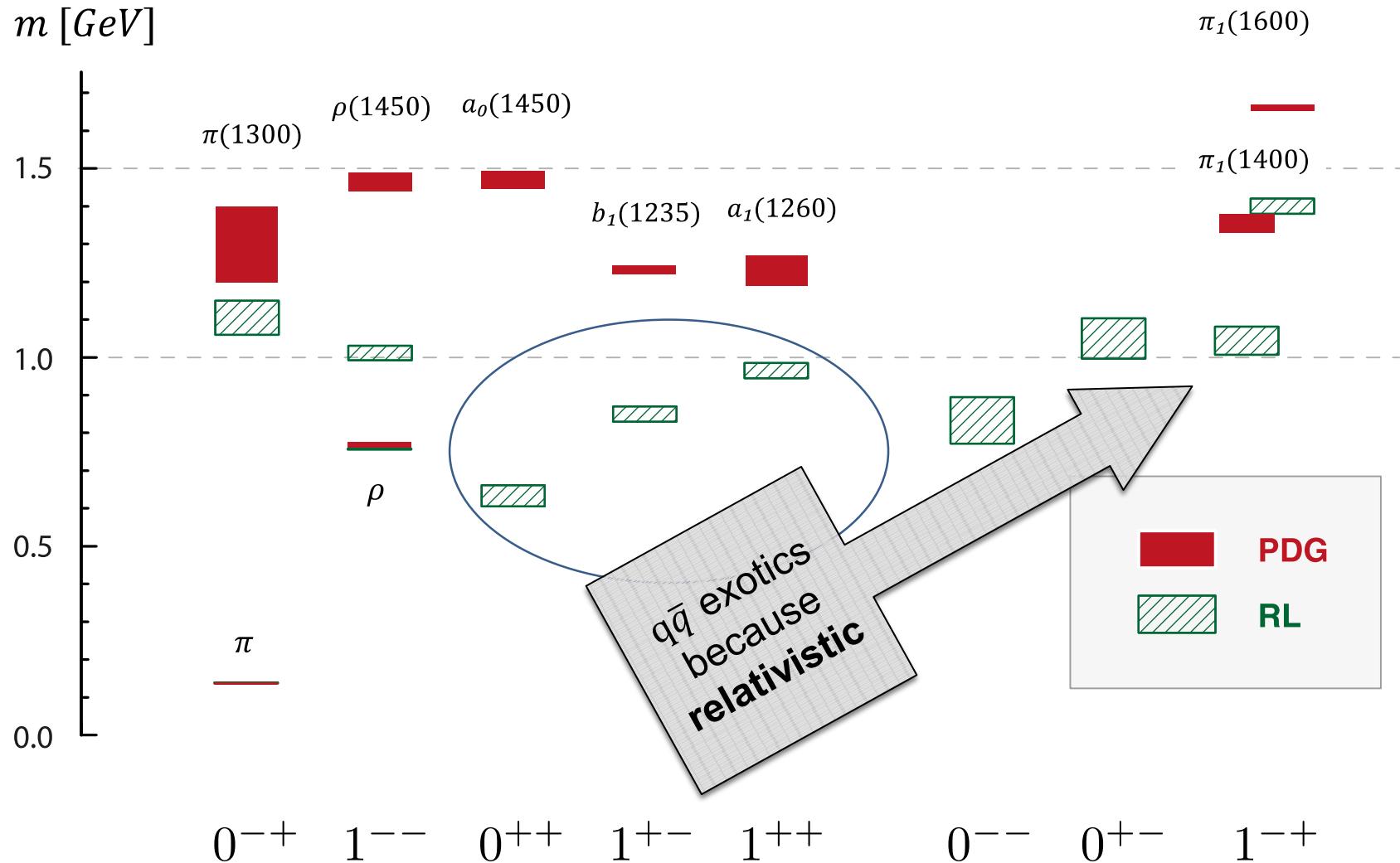


- Sensitivity to interaction exasperated in light sector
- Deficiencies in many channels

[Kubrak, Fischer, RW EPJA 50 (2014) 126]  
 [Hilger, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg arXiv:1508.07183]

# Light mesons: ground and excited states

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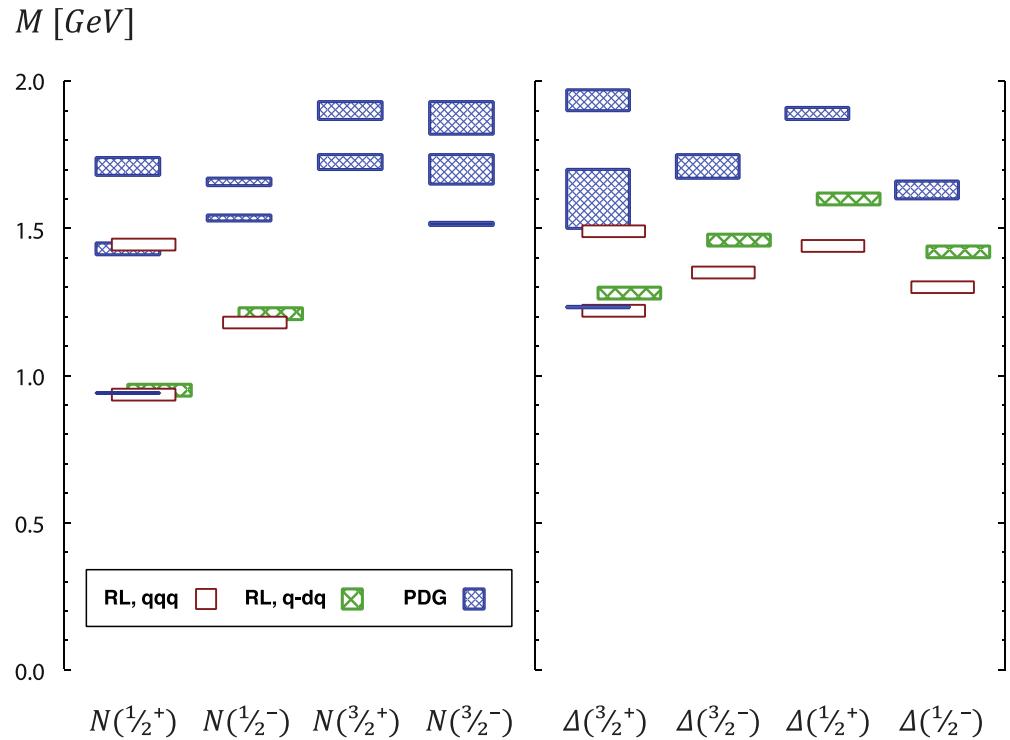


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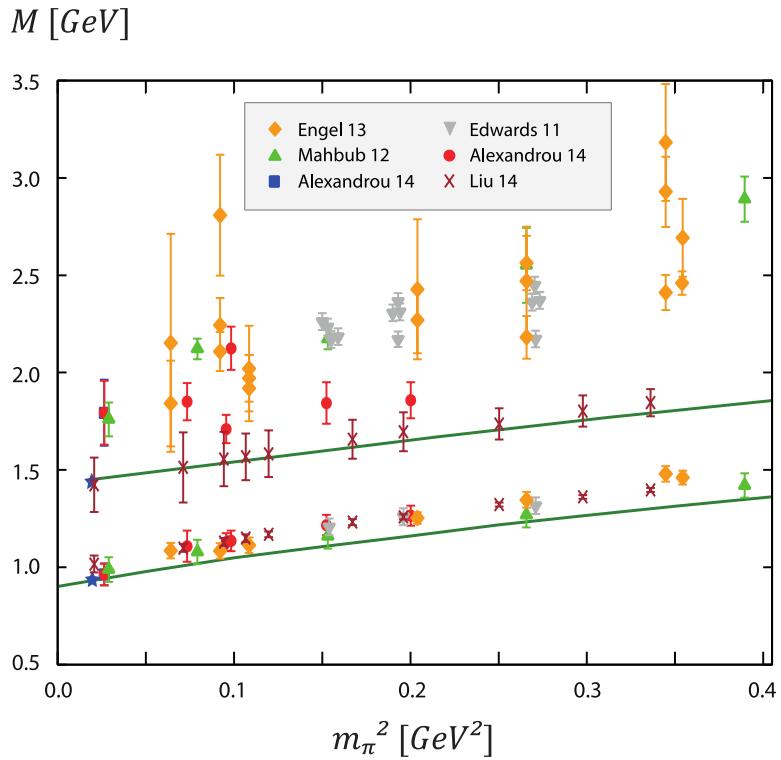
[Kubrak, Fischer, RW EPJA 50 (2014) 126]  
[Hilger, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg arXiv:1508.07183]

# Light baryons: ground and excited states

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Nucleon/Delta ground + excited states good



[Eichmann, Alkofer, Krassnigg, Nicmorus PRL 104 (2010) 201601]  
 [Sanchis-Alepuz, Eichmann, Villalba-Chavez, Alkofer, PRD 84 (2011) 096003]  
 [Sanchis-Alepuz, Eichmann, Fischer *in preparation*]

Expected deficiencies in diquarks/meson analogs

[Roberts, Chang, Cloet, Roberts FBS 51 (2011) 1]  
 [Chen, Chang, Lei, Roberts, Wan, Wilson FBS 53 (2012) 293]  
 [Segovia, El-Bennich, Rojas, Cloet, Roberts, Xu, Zong PRL 115 (2015) 171801]

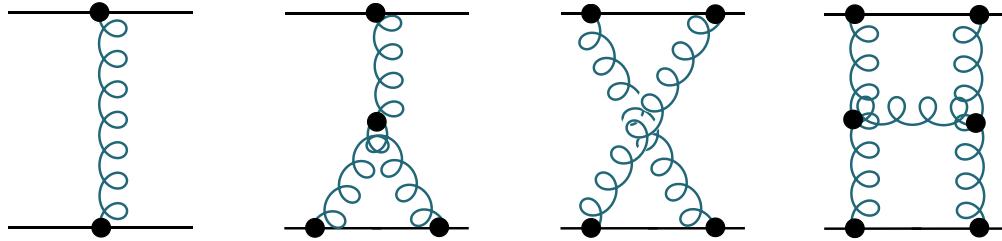
K

**Expose** additional corrections to the kernel



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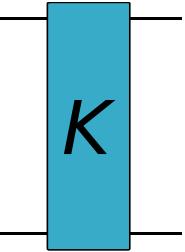
## Diagrammatic



[Fischer, RW PRL 103 (2009) 122001]

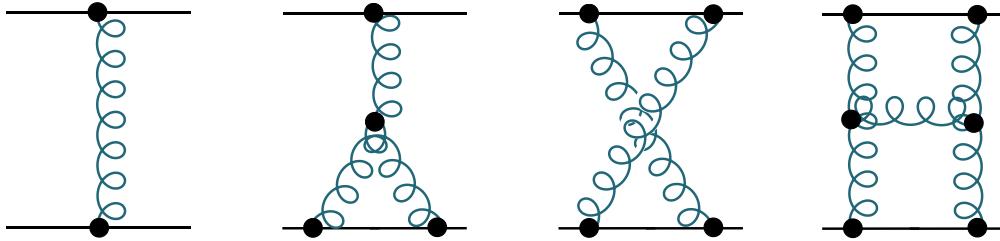
[Sanchis-Alepuz, RW PLB 749 (2015) 592]

[Binosi, Chang, Papavassiliou, Qin, Roberts PRD 93 (2016) 096010]



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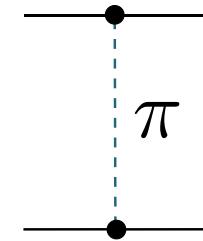


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[Binosi, Chang, Papavassiliou, Qin, Roberts PRD 93 (2016) 096010]

## Effective/Composite



[Fischer, Nickel, Wambach ORD 76 (2007) 094009]

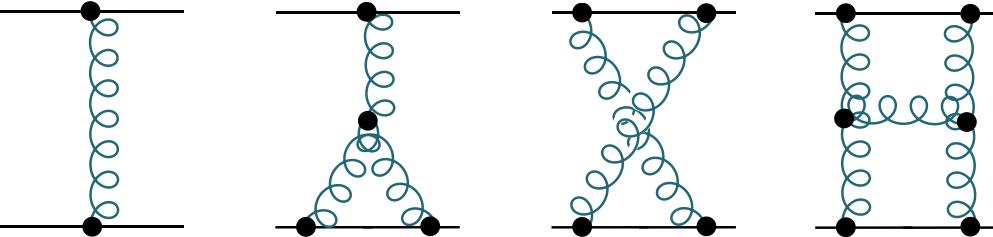
[Fischer, RW PRD 78 (2008) 074006]

[Sanchis-Alepuz, Fischer, Kubrak PLB 733 (2014) 151]

K

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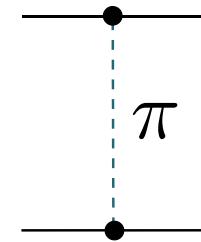


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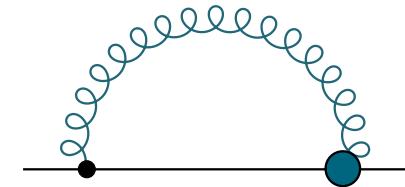
**Technique** use **nPI** effective actions expanded to **m** loops

Loop expansion of a particular resummation of dressed propagators and, perhaps, vertices

$$K = \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma_2[B]}{\delta B \delta B} \Big|_{B=S} = \frac{\delta \Sigma[B]}{\delta B} \Big|_{B=S} = \frac{\delta \Sigma[S]}{\delta S}$$

 $\Sigma$ 

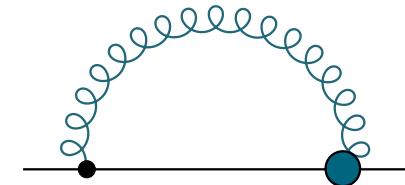
=



[Munczek, PRD 52 (1995) 4736]

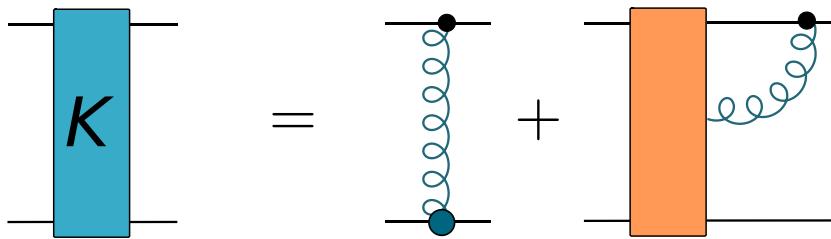
- Munczek cutting assumes underlying 2PI effective action
- Dressed quark-gluon vertex is auxiliary function that defines resummation of dressed propagators / bare vertices

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[Munczek, PRD 52 (1995) 4736]

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### Explicit

$$K_1 \simeq [\gamma^\mu]_{\alpha\beta} [\gamma^\nu]_{\gamma\delta} D_{\mu\nu}$$

### Implicit

$$K_2 \simeq \left[ \gamma^\mu S \right]_{\alpha\beta} \left[ \frac{\delta \Gamma^\nu}{\delta S} \right]_{\gamma\delta} D_{\mu\nu}$$

Need integral representation for quark-gluon vertex to avoid ambiguity in momentum routing.

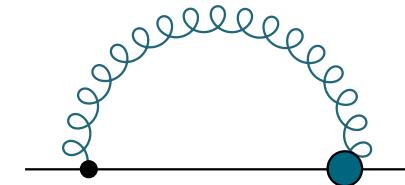
[Heupel, Goecke, Fischer EPJA 50 (2014) 85]

# Construction of BS kernel: Munczek cutting

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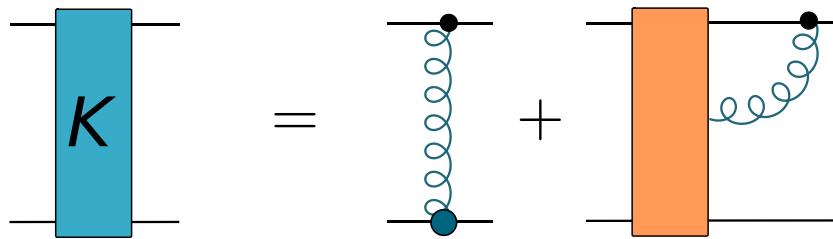
$$K = \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma_2[B]}{\delta B \delta B} \Big|_{B=S} = \frac{\delta \Sigma[B]}{\delta B} \Big|_{B=S} = \frac{\delta \Sigma[S]}{\delta S}$$

$\Sigma$



[Munczek, PRD 52 (1995) 4736]

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**Explicit**

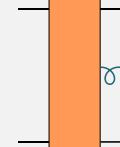
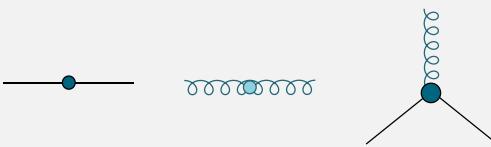
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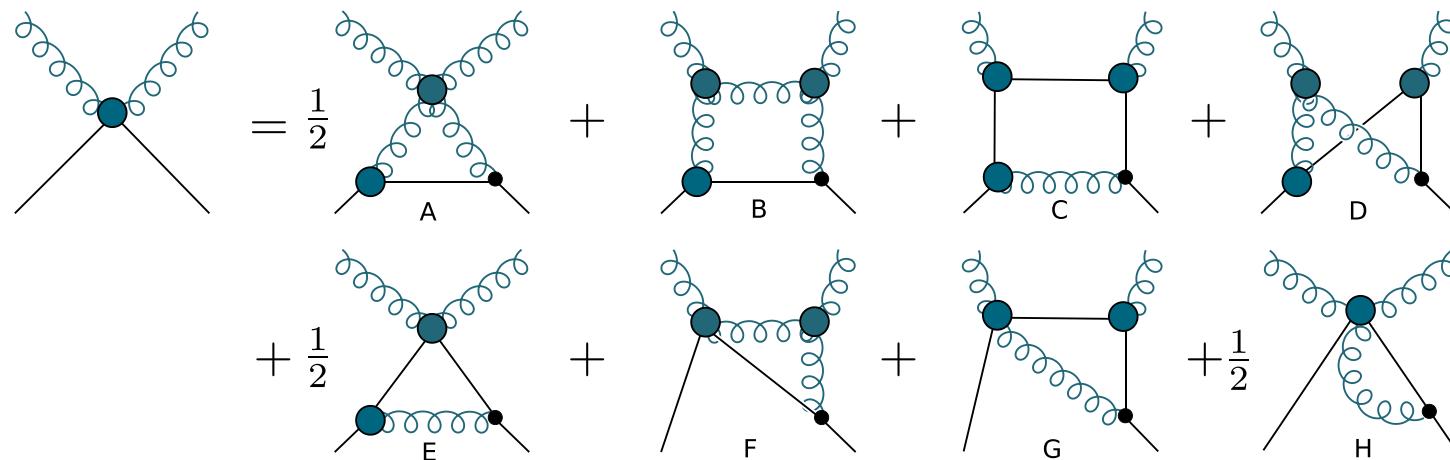
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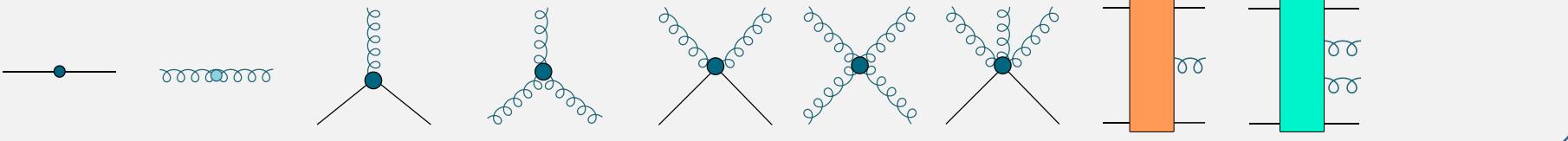


$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram 1:} \\
 \text{Left: } \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to a vertex.} \\
 \text{Right: } = \text{Diagram with a black dot at the vertex} + \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to a central vertex} + \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to a vertex on a branch} + \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to a vertex on a branch} \\
 \text{Caption: 8 functions of 3 variables}
 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram 2:} \\
 \text{Left: } \text{Diagram with an orange rectangle and a blue loop attached to its left edge.} \\
 \text{Right: } = \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to the left edge of the rectangle} + \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to the right edge of the rectangle} + \text{Diagram with two blue loops attached to the top and bottom edges of the rectangle} + \text{Diagram with a blue loop attached to the right edge of the rectangle} \\
 \text{Bottom: } + \text{Diagram with an orange rectangle and a blue loop attached to its left edge} + \text{Diagram with an orange rectangle and a blue loop attached to its top edge} + \text{Diagram with an orange rectangle and a blue loop attached to its bottom edge} + \text{Diagram with a cyan rectangle and a blue loop attached to its right edge} \\
 \text{Caption: 256 functions of 10 variables}
 \end{array}$$



72 functions of 6 variables

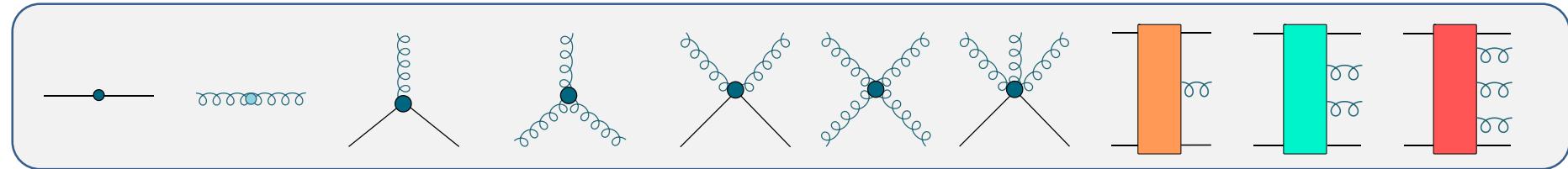


# Munczek Cutting

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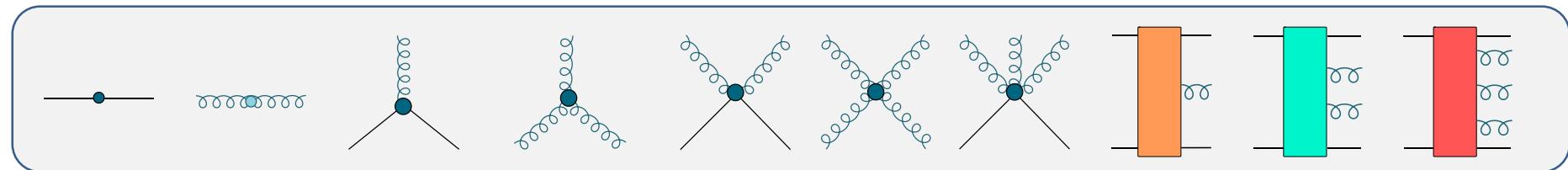
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram A} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram A1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram A2} + \text{Diagram B1} + \text{Diagram B2} + \text{Diagram F1} + \text{Diagram F2} \\
 & + \text{Diagram C1} + \text{Diagram C2} + \text{Diagram C3} + \text{Diagram C4} + \text{Diagram C5} + \text{Diagram C6} \\
 & + \text{Diagram D1} + \text{Diagram D2} + \text{Diagram D3} + \text{Diagram D4} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram H1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram H2} \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram E1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram E2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram E3} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram E4} \\
 & + \text{Diagram G1} + \text{Diagram G2} + \text{Diagram G3} + \text{Diagram G4}
 \end{aligned}$$

384 functions of 15 variables



## Killer:

- multiplicity of diagrams and **phase space**
- Coupled system becomes **two** coupled systems

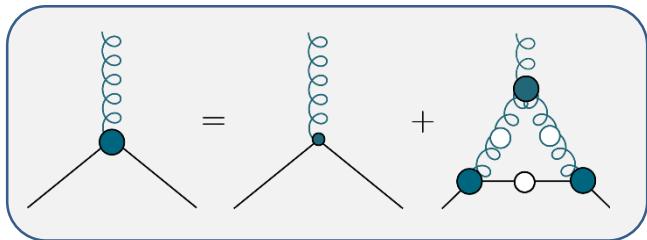


## Killer:

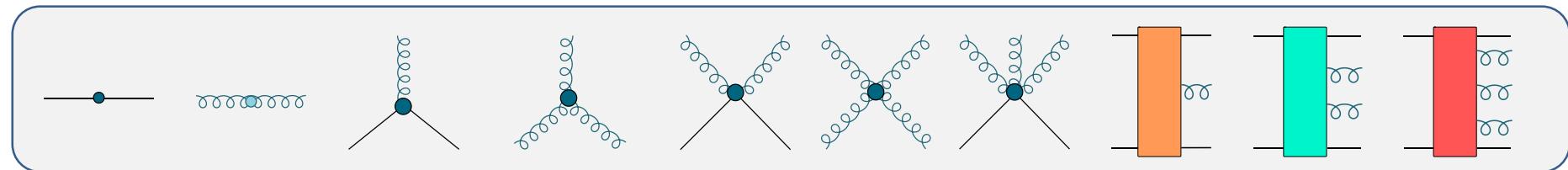
- multiplicity of diagrams and **phase space**
- Coupled system becomes **two** coupled systems

## Because:

- Everything (relevant) functional of **S**, as introduced by auxiliary quark-gluon vertex



- Self-coupled implies 2PI effective action to **all orders**
- Bethe-Salpeter kernel is **all orders** in loops
- Resummation expressed by 5pt functions and deps.



## Killer:

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- = +
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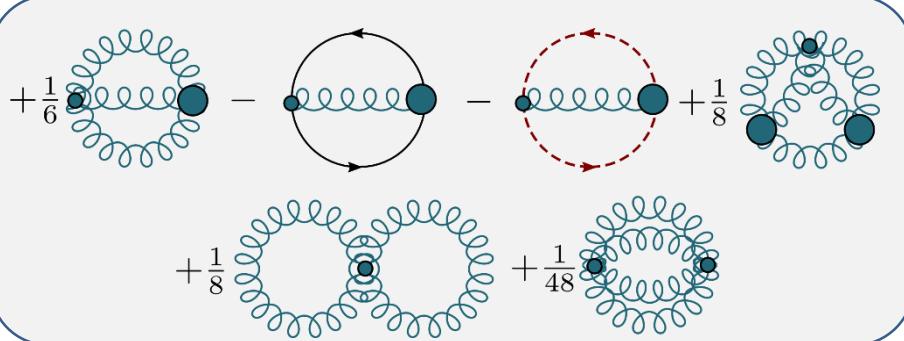
## Hopes:

- 2PI effective action **to finite loop order**
- Simplest (coupled) 5pt function **almost** tractable

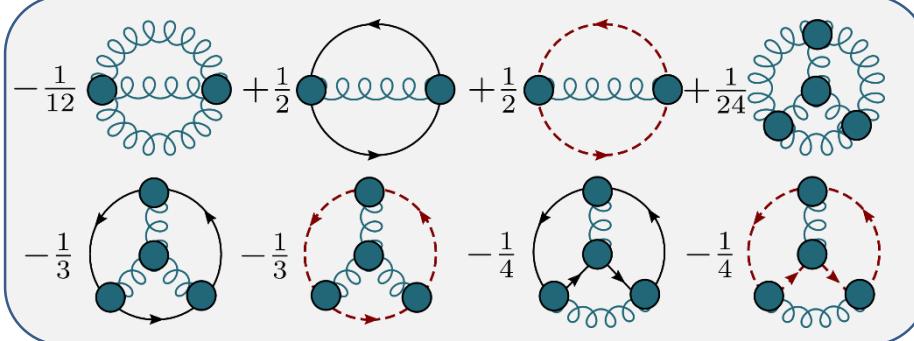
[Bhagwat et al PRC 68 (2003) 015203]  
 [Sanchis-Alepuz, RW PLB 749 (2015) 592]

$$\Gamma[\phi, D, U] = S_{cl}[\phi] + \frac{i}{2} Tr Ln D^{-1} + \frac{i}{2} Tr [D_{(0)}^{-1} D] - i\Phi^0[\phi, D, U] - i\Phi^{int}[\phi, D, U] + const.$$

$\Phi^0$ : non-interacting part



$\Phi^{int}$ : interacting part



$$K = \left. \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma_2[B, U]}{\delta B \delta B} \right|_{B=S, U=V} = \left. \frac{\delta \Sigma[B, U]}{\delta B} \right|_{B=S, U=V} \neq \left. \frac{\delta \Sigma[S, V]}{\delta S} \right|_{B=S, U=V}$$

## Differences:

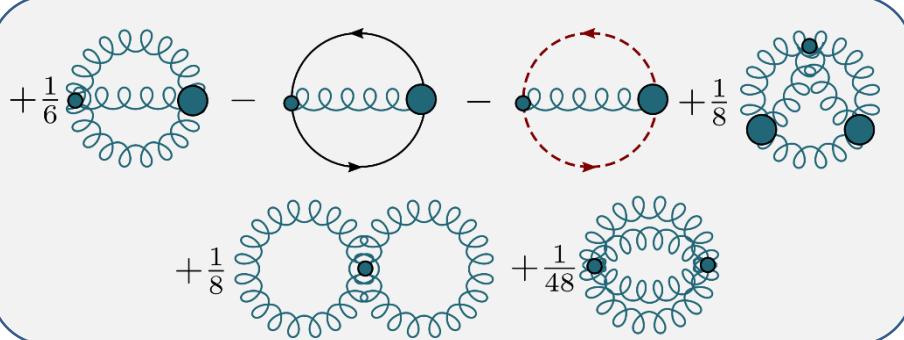
- B, U independent. No implicit derivatives.
- Fixed order action yields fixed order equations. Vertices resummed by construction.
- No auxiliary equations or 5PI functions from implicit cutting

... or we switch to nPI

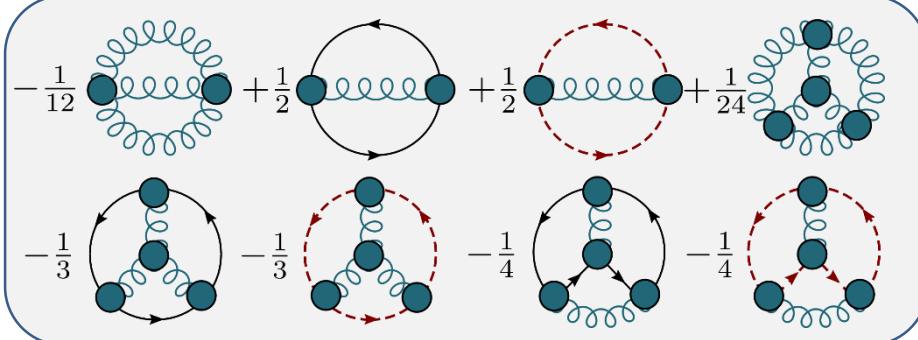
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$$\Gamma[\phi, D, U] = S_{cl}[\phi] + \frac{i}{2} Tr Ln D^{-1} + \frac{i}{2} Tr[D_{(0)}^{-1} D] - i\Phi^0[\phi, D, U] - i\Phi^{int}[\phi, D, U] + const.$$

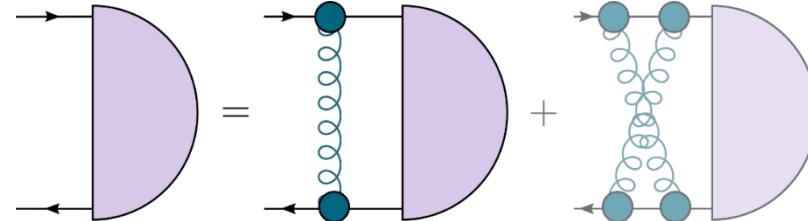
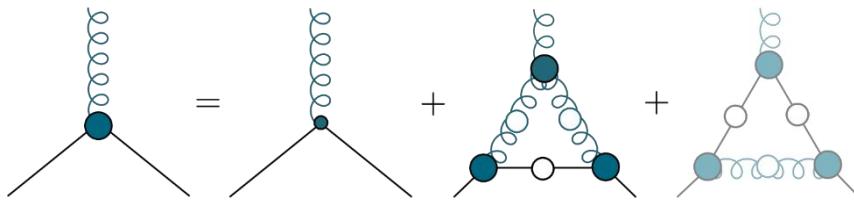
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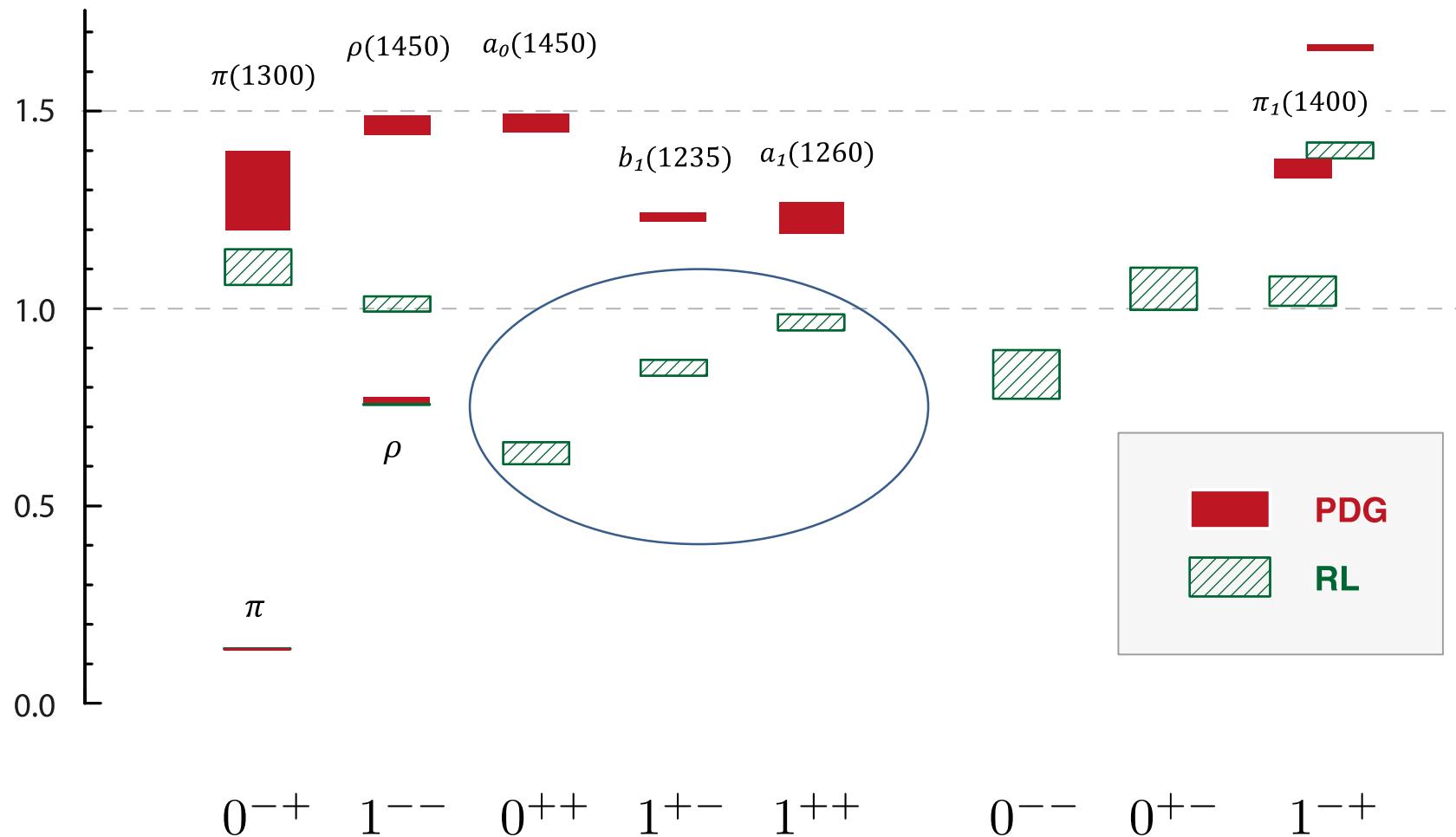
$$K = \left. \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma_2[B, U]}{\delta B \delta B} \right|_{B=S, U=V} = \left. \frac{\delta \Sigma[B, U]}{\delta B} \right|_{B=S, U=V} \neq \left. \frac{\delta \Sigma[S, V]}{\delta S} \right|_{B=S, U=V}$$



# Results: rainbow-ladder

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$m [GeV]$

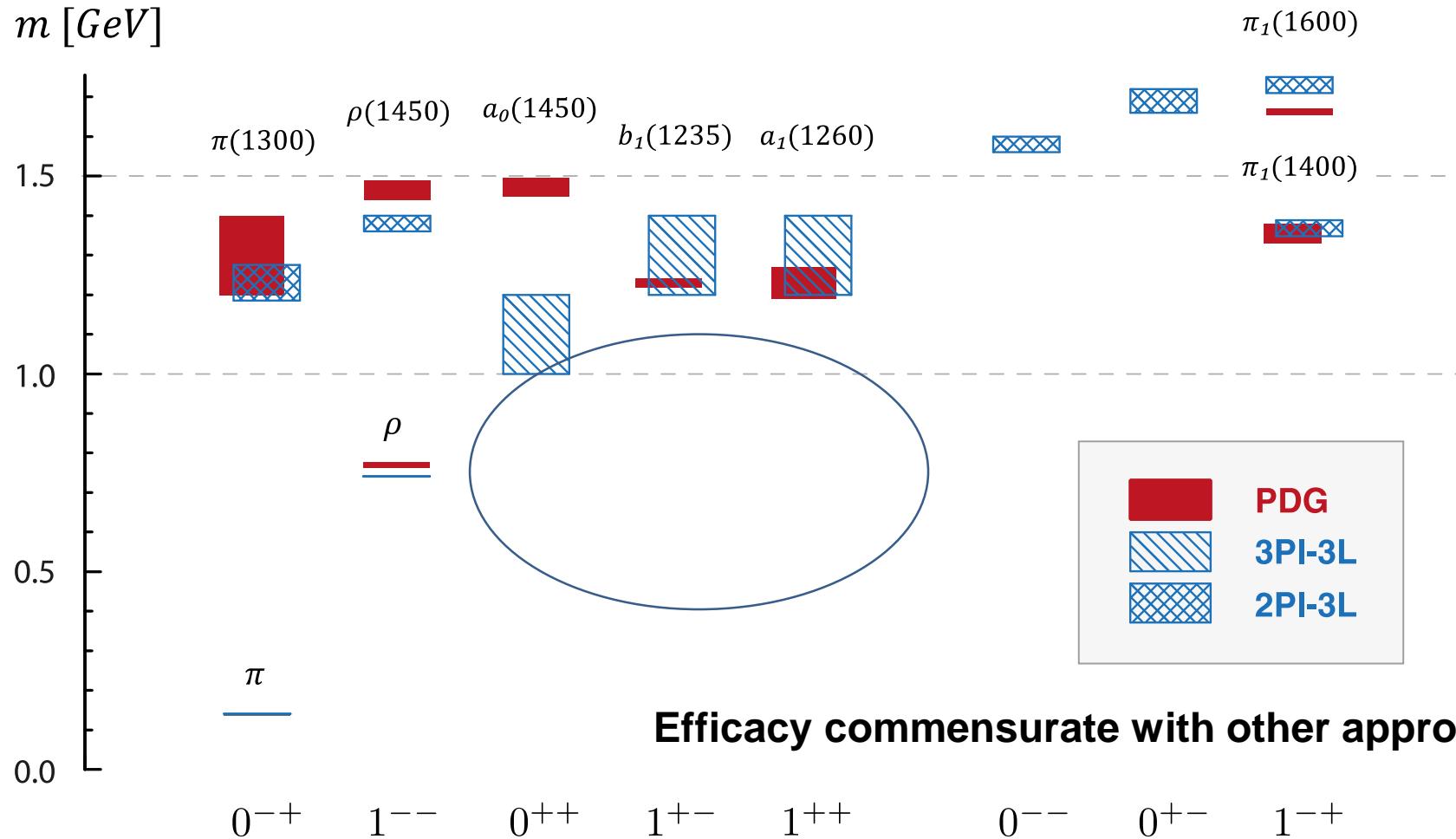


- Sensitivity to interaction exasperated in light sector
- Deficiencies in many channels

[Kubrak, Fischer, RW EPJA 50 (2014) 126]  
 [Hilger, Gomez-Rocha, Krassnigg arXiv:1508.07183]

# Results: beyond rainbow-ladder

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Scalar:

$\rho - a_1$  splitting  
 $a_1 - b_1$  splitting

2PI-2L (RL) and 2PI-3L too light  
2PI-2L (RL) and 2PI-3L too small  
2PI-2L (RL) and 2PI-3L non-degenerate

[Chang, Roberts PRC 85 (2012) 052201]  
[Sanchis-Alepuz, RW PLB 749 (2015) 592]  
[RW, Fischer, Heupel PRD 93 (2016) 034026]

# 3PI results: Recipe

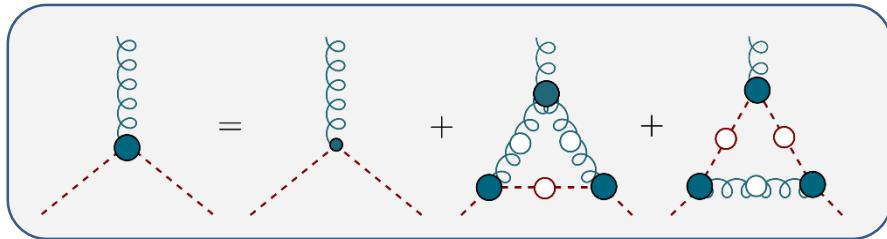
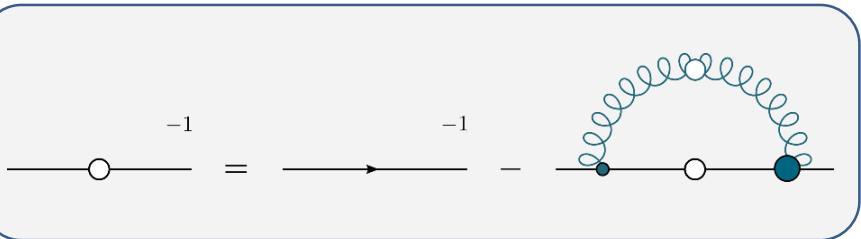
19 of 28

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

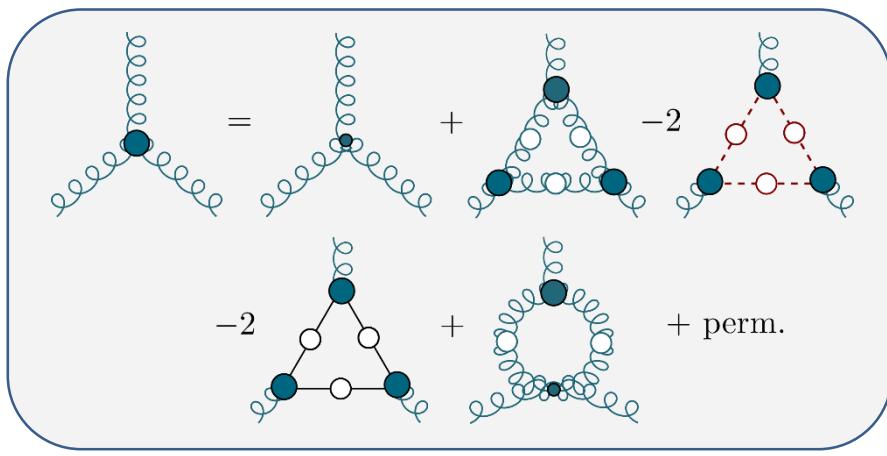
$$= \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$= \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

$$= \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

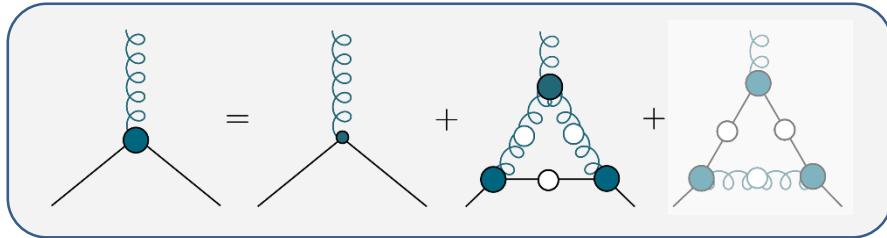


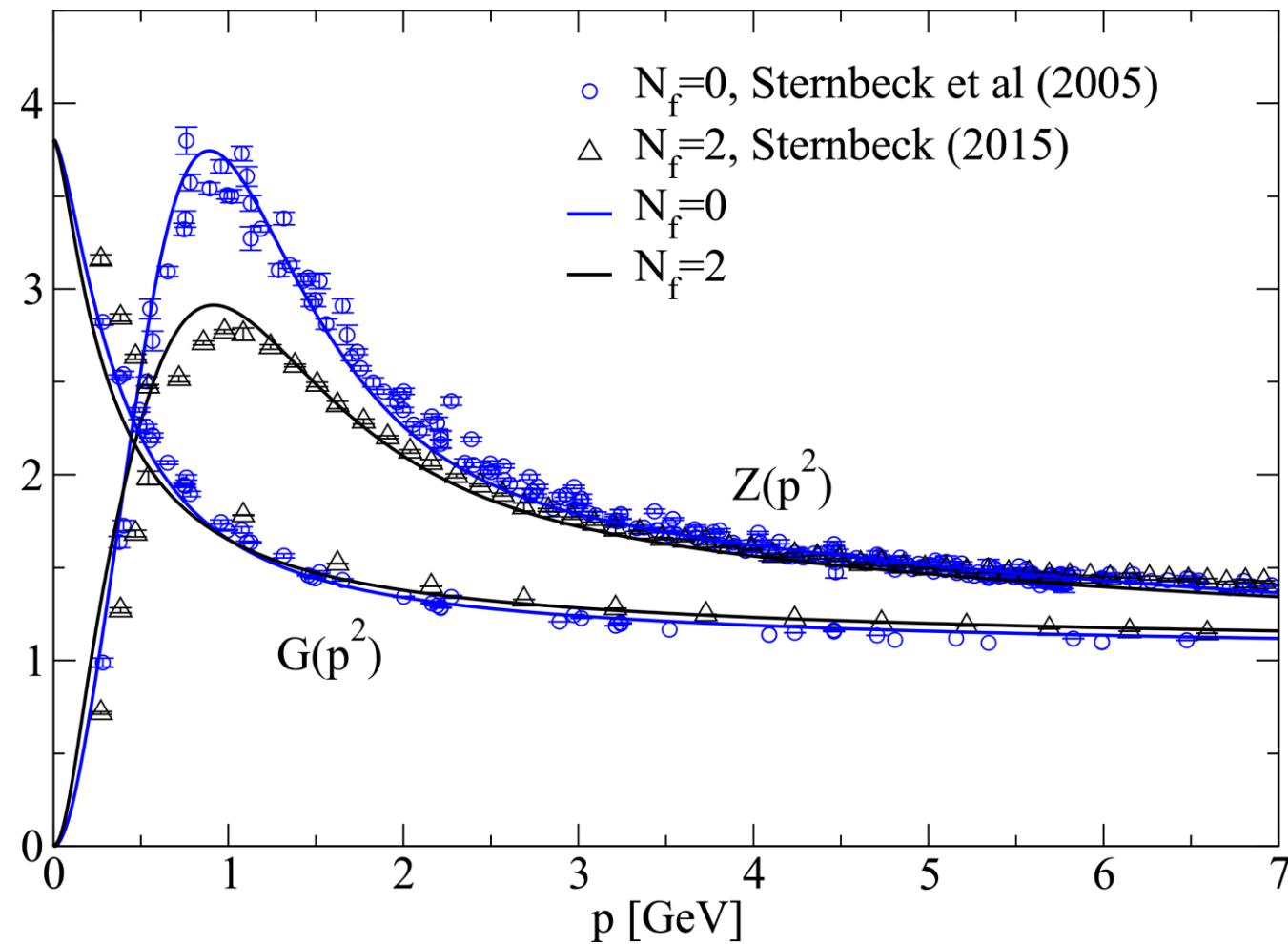
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{eeeeeeee} = \text{eeeeeeee} - \frac{1}{2} \text{eeeeeeee} \\
 & + \text{eeeeeeee} + \text{eeeeeeee} \\
 & - \frac{1}{6} \text{eeeeeeee} - \frac{1}{2} \text{eeeeeeee}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{---} = \text{---} - \text{---}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Ghost/gluon solved independently of 3PI**





**Employ lattice data  
for ghost/gluon and  
scale setting**

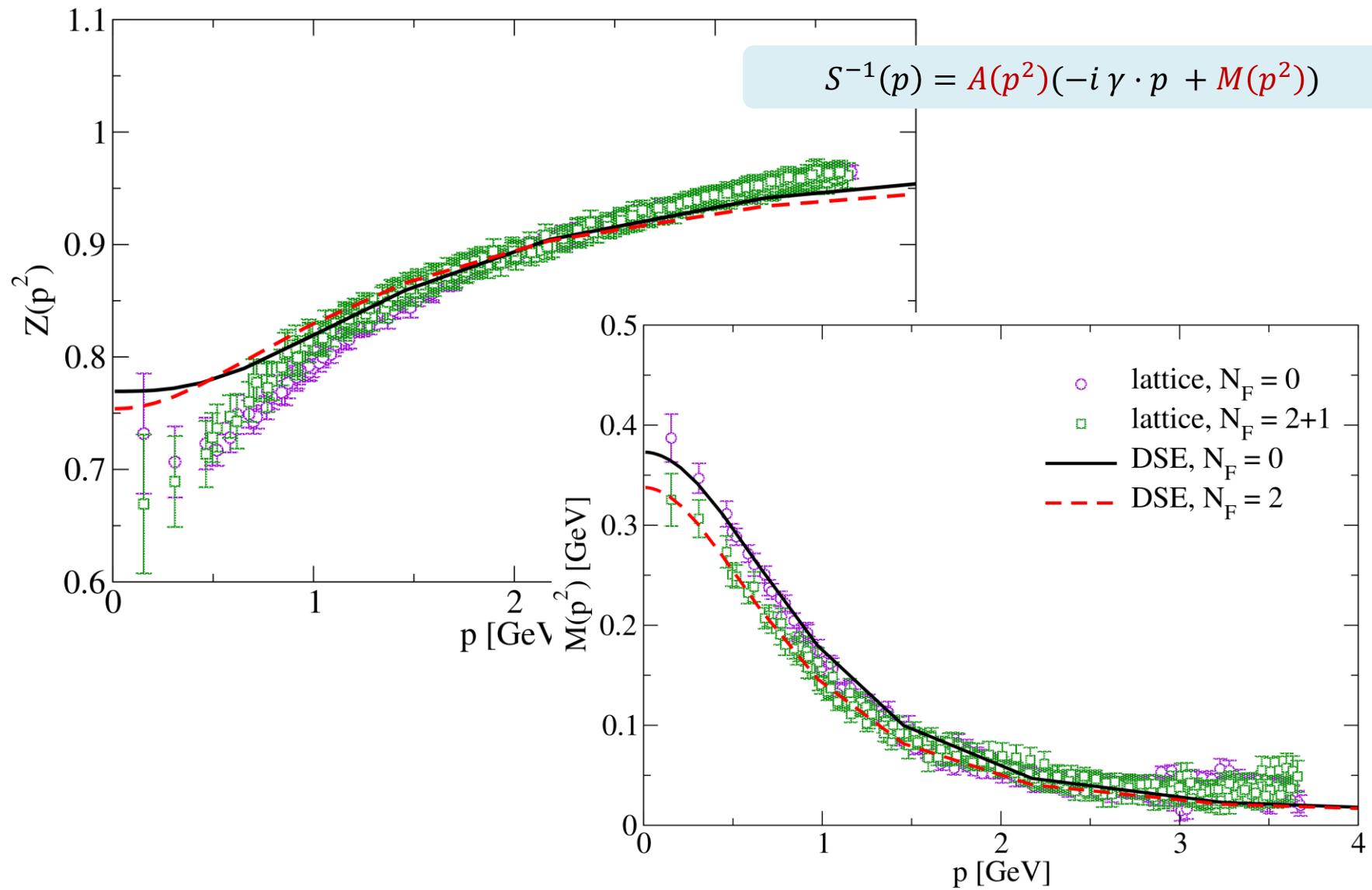
Provides input  
parameters of  
calculation (e.g.  $g_s$ )

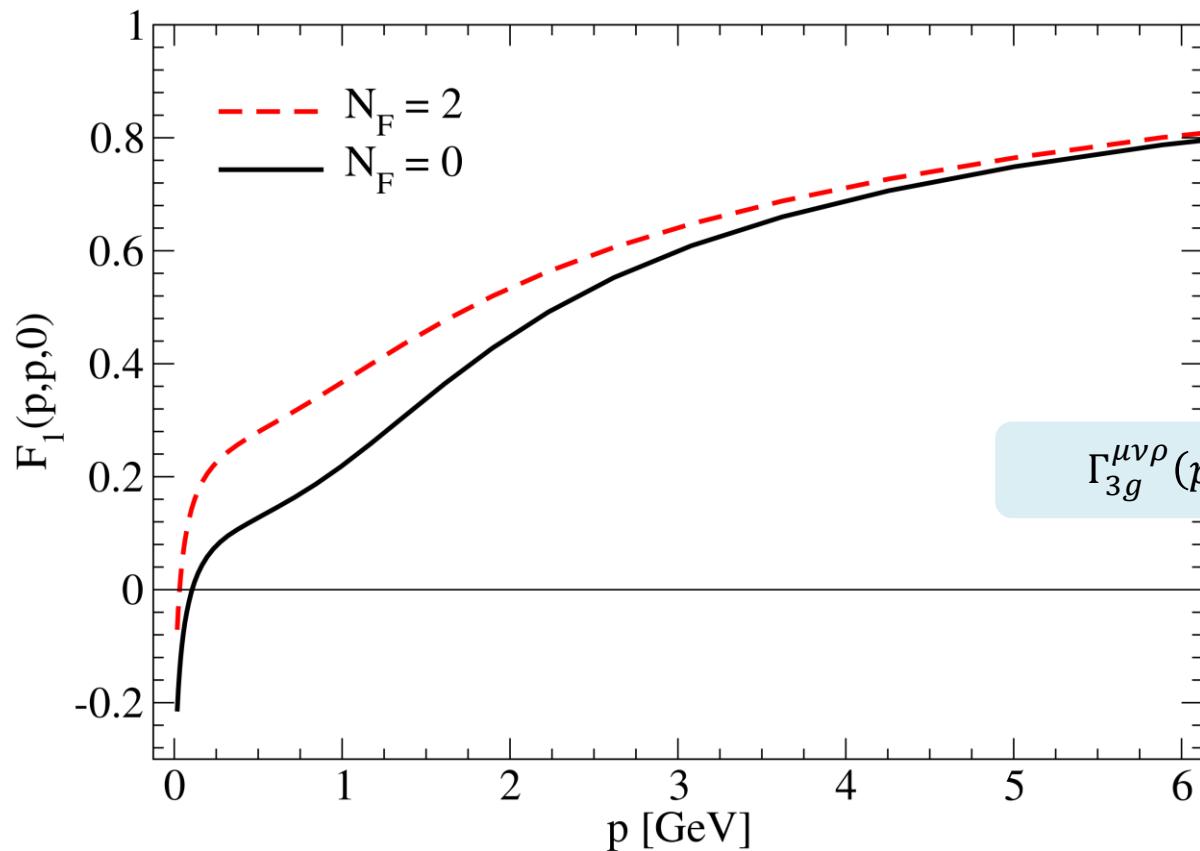
$$D_G(p) = -\frac{G(p^2)}{p^2}$$

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

# 3PI results: quark propagator

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- Quark-loop enhances three-gluon vertex
- Zero crossing pushed to deep IR

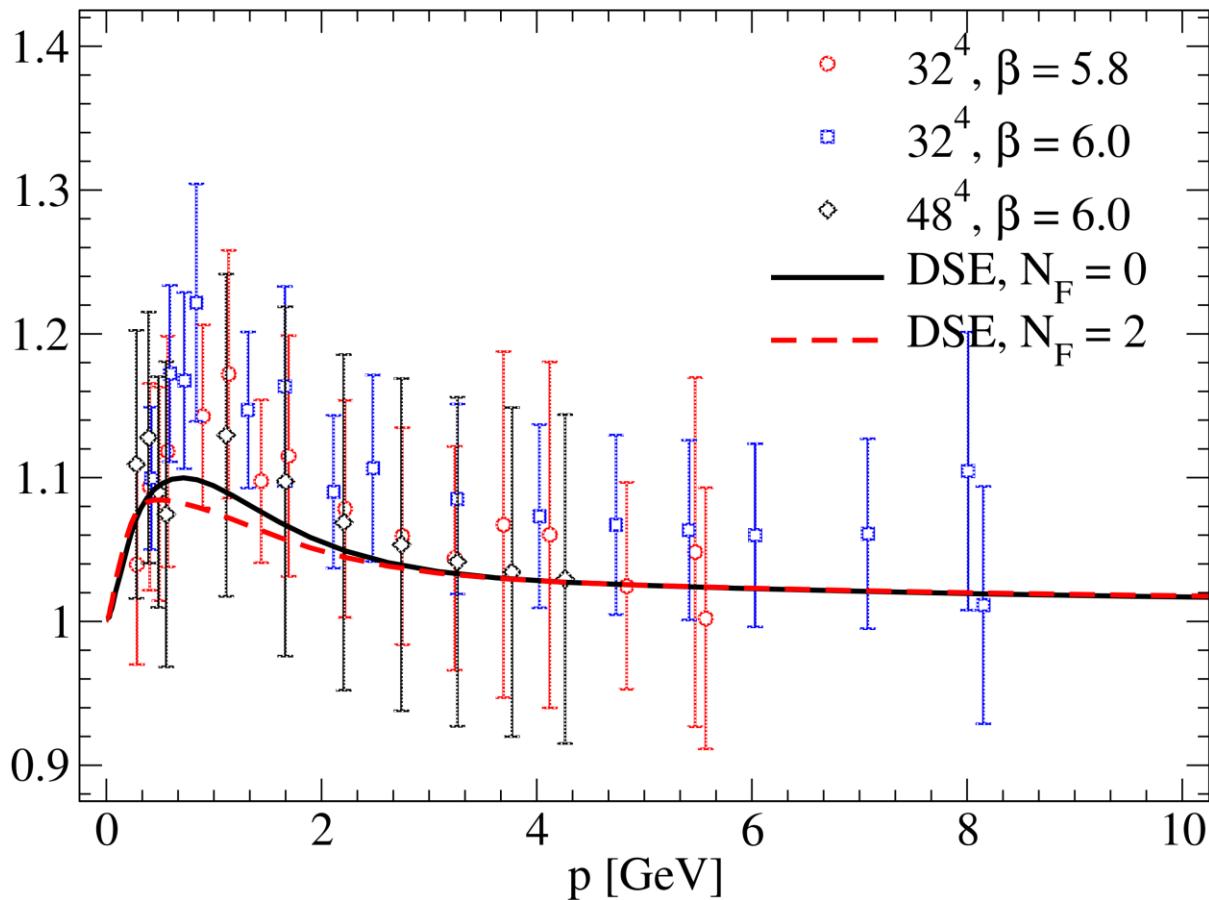
$$\Gamma_{3g}^{\mu\nu\rho}(p, k, q) = F_1(p, k, q) \Gamma_{3g,0}^{\mu\nu\rho}(p, k, q)$$

- Tree-level structure dominant
- Single phase-space slice sufficient with S3 (e.g. soft-gluon)

[Blum, Huber, Mitter, von Smekal PRD 89 (2014) 061703]  
 [Aguilar, Binosi, Ibanez, Papavassiliou PRD 89 (2014) 085008]  
 [Eichmann, RW, Alkofer, Vujinovic PRD 89 (2014) 105014]

# 3PI results: ghost-gluon vertex

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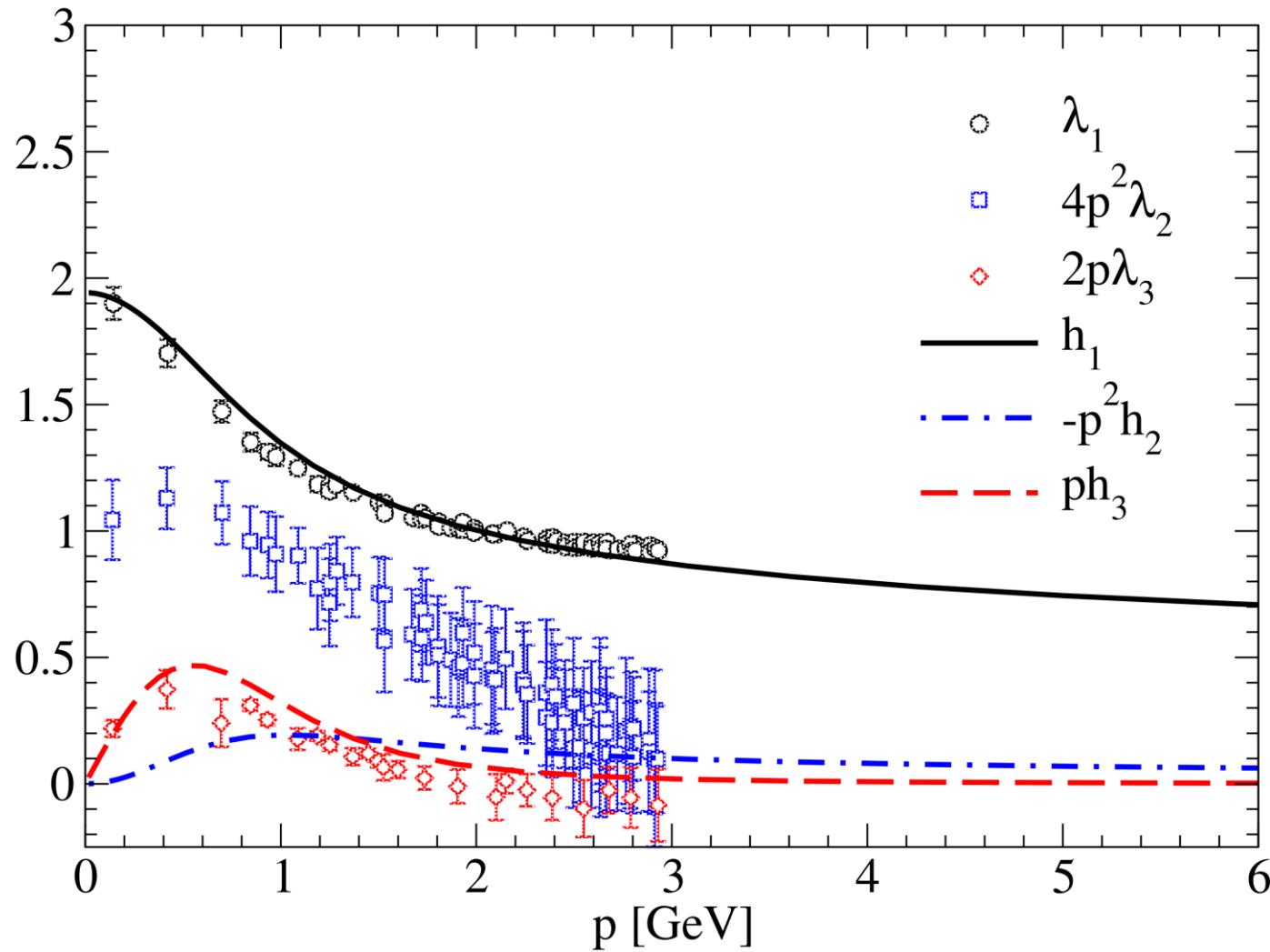
One tensor structure

$$\Gamma_{gh}^{\mu}(l, q) = f(l, q) \mathbf{T}_{(q)}^{\mu\nu} l^{\nu}$$

- Unquenching effects negligible.
- Lattice data needs improvement

# 3PI results: (quenched) quark-gluon vertex

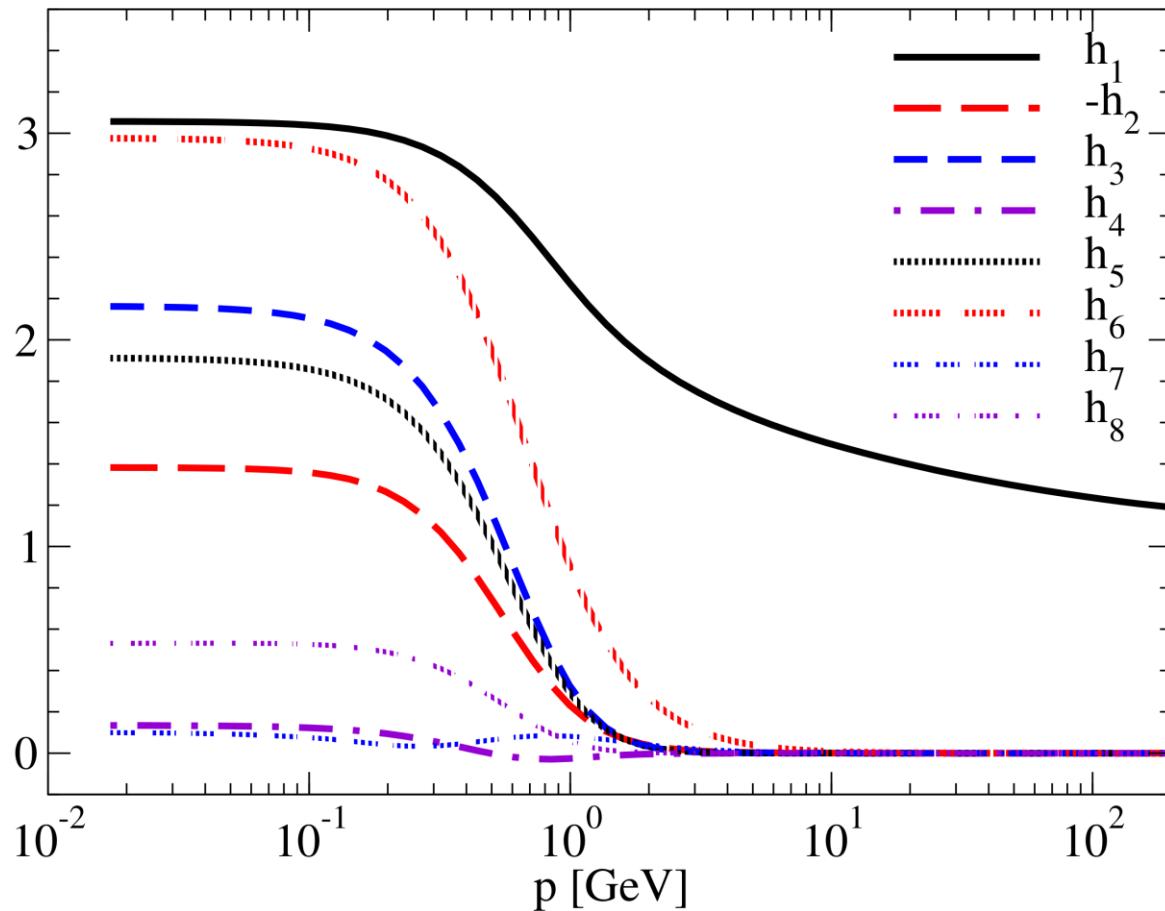
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1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> structures comparable.

Difficult systematics (lattice) in 2<sup>nd</sup>

[Skullerud, Bowman, Kizilersu, Leinweber, Williams JHEP 04 (2003) 047]  
 [RW, Fischer, Heupel PRD 93 (2016) 034026]

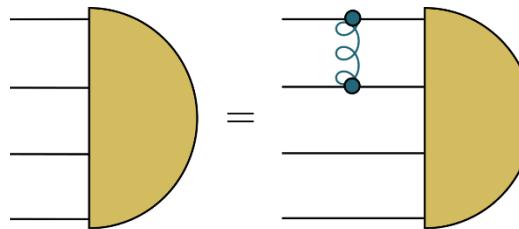


See Kizilersu

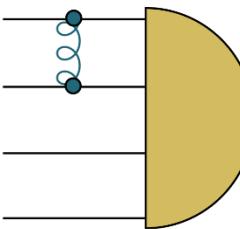
- Strong dynamical enhancement in running of vertex.
- DCSB plays a large role

[Chang, Roberts PRC 85 (2012) 052201]  
[RW, Fischer, Heupel PRD 93 (2016) 034026]

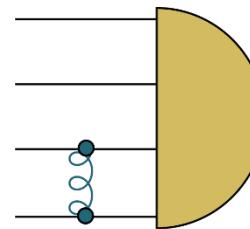
## Permuted two body kernel



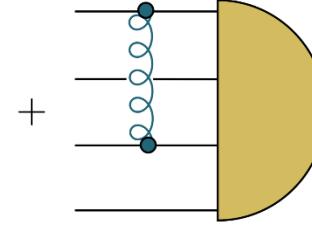
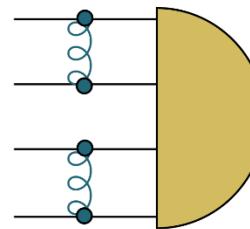
=



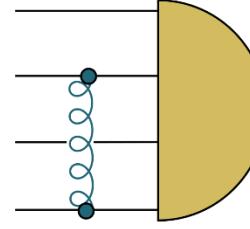
+



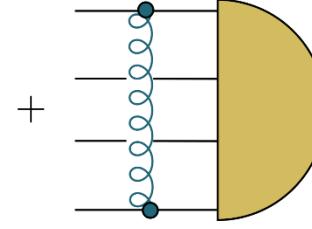
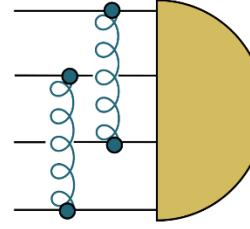
-



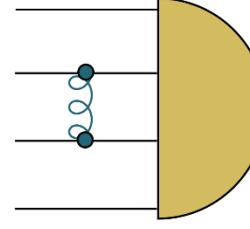
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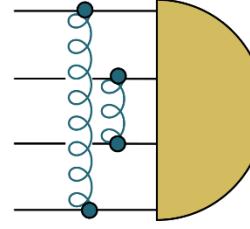
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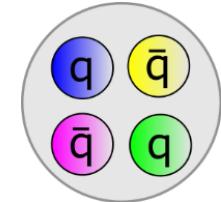
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-



## Tetraquarks



## Tensor decomposition

512 components

9 kinematic variables

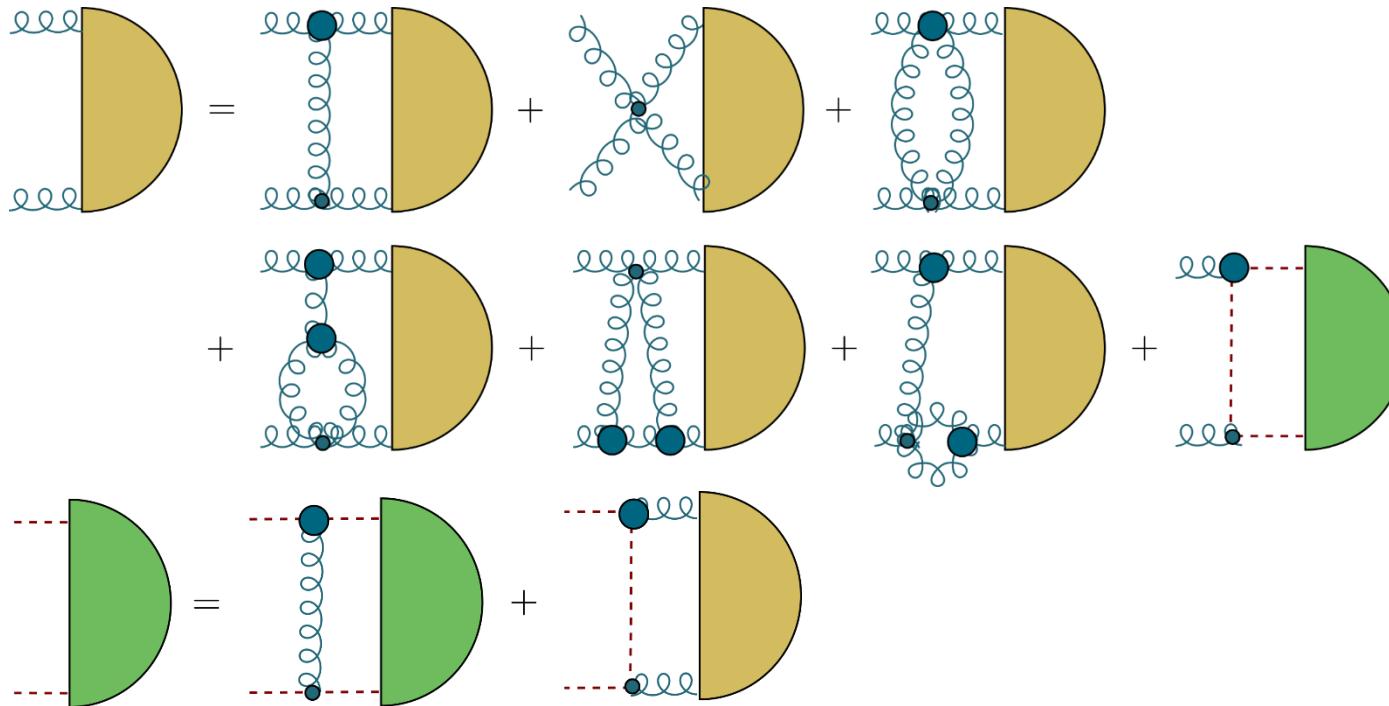
## Time-like constituents

- Analytic continuation
- Resonance structure

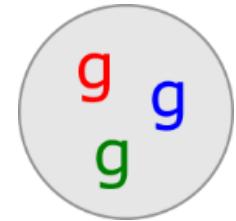
[Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel PLB 753 (2016) 282]

# Other Applications: Glueballs

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Glueballs



Tensor decomposition

(Derive using Helicity formalism)

$J = 0^+$ : 4 covariants (2 Landau gauge)

$J = 0^-$ : 1 covariants

Time-like constituents

- Analytic continuation

[Strauss, Fischer, Kellermann PRL 109 (2012) 252001]

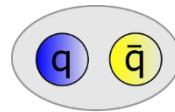
[Meyers, Swanson PRD 87 (2013) 036009]

[Sanchis-Alepuz, Fischer, Kellermann, von Smekal PRD 92 (2015) 034001]

[Fukamachi, Kondo, Nishino, Shinohara arXiv:1605.01841]

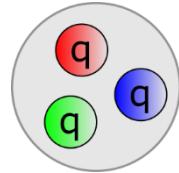
## Mesons $q\bar{q}$

- Only now exploring details of **quark-gluon interaction** on spectrum
- No longer disconnected from gauge sector. Implicit flavor dependence.



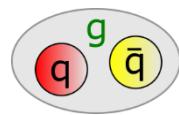
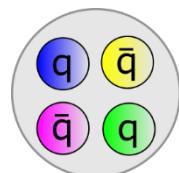
## Developing framework

- Unified description of mesons and baryons consistent with symmetries
- Calculation of **higher spin** and/or **excited** mesons and baryons



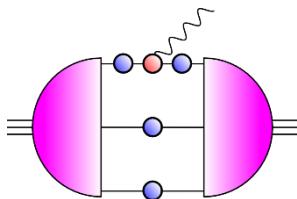
## Extensible to other bound-states via nPI

- Baryons
- Tetraquarks
- Glueballs and Hybrid mesons



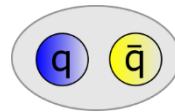
## A functional derivative (or two) away ...

- Calculation of form-factors, EM transitions and decays



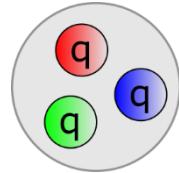
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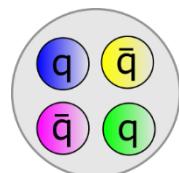
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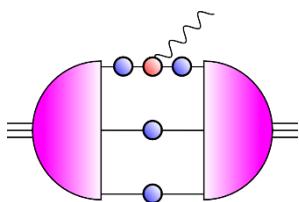
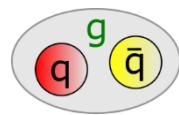
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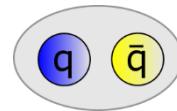
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see G. Eichmann, H. Sanchis-Alepuz, R. Williams, R. Alkofer, C. Fischer for a review

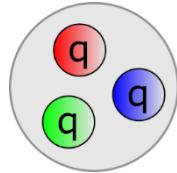
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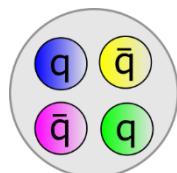
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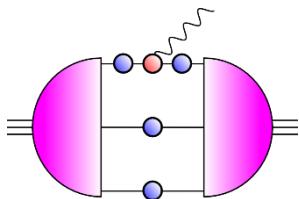
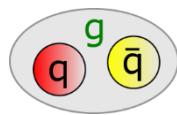
- Baryons
- Tetraquarks
- Glueballs and Hybrid mesons

Thank you



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- Calculation of form-factors, EM transitions and decays



see G. Eichmann, H. Sanchis-Alepuz, R. Williams, R. Alkofer, C. Fischer for a review