

# LATTICE QCD RULES OUT SOME PREDICTIONS FOR DEEPLY-BOUND LIGHT-HEAVY TETRAQUARKS

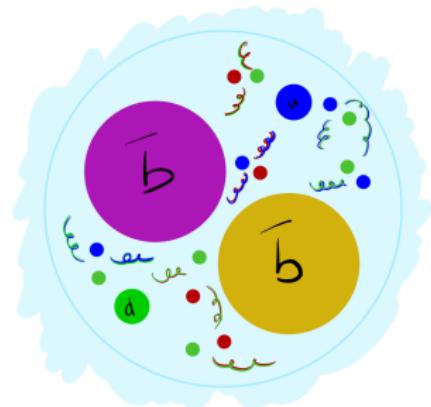
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w/ R. J. Hudspith, A. Francis,  
R. Lewis, K. Maltman



May 19 2021



# Long wait for tetraquarks

## SCHEMATIC MODEL OF BARYONS AND MESONS

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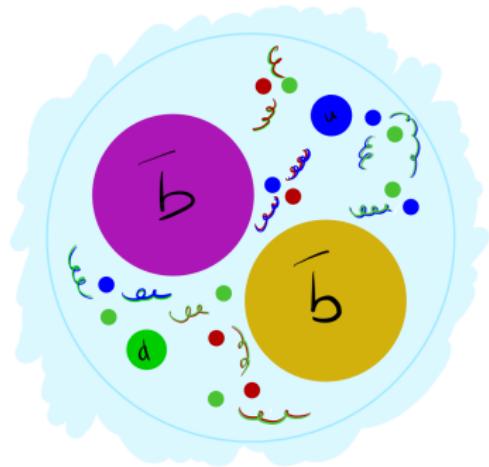
Received 4 January 1964

The existence of tetraquarks and pentaquarks has long been suspected!

A simpler and more elegant scheme can be constructed if we allow non-integral values for the charges. We can dispense entirely with the basic baryon  $b$  if we assign to the triplet  $t$  the following properties: spin  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z = -\frac{1}{3}$ , and baryon number  $\frac{1}{3}$ . We then refer to the members  $u^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ,  $d^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ , and  $s^{-\frac{1}{3}}$  of the triplet as "quarks" [6]  $q$  and the members of the anti-triplet as anti-quarks  $\bar{q}$ . Baryons can now be constructed from quarks by using the combinations  $(qqq)$ ,  $(qqq\bar{q})$ , etc., while mesons are made out of  $(q\bar{q})$ ,  $(q\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q})$ , etc. It is assuming that the lowest baryon configuration  $(qqq)$  gives just the representations **1**, **8**, and **10** that have been observed, while the lowest meson configuration  $(q\bar{q})$  similarly gives just **1** and **8**.

# Diquarks

- ★ Idea: diquarks,  $qq$  or  $\bar{q}\bar{q}$  pairs
- ★ Not colourless, so not physical.
- ★ But combining two colours is equivalent to the anti-colour of the remaining colour, e.g.,  $r + b = \bar{g}$



- ★ We are interested in:
  - ▶ light diquarks in a colour  $\bar{3}_c$ , flavour  $\bar{3}_f$  and spin 0 configuration
    - “good light diquark”
  - ▶ heavy diquarks in a colour  $3_c$  configuration

The term “good diquark” is of Jaffe’s invention, for a nice review: [hep-ph/0409065]

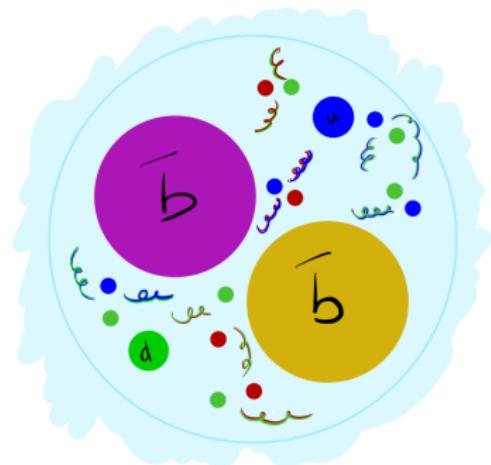
# Tetraquarks

We are interested in states with “good light diquarks”. Depending on the anti-diquark content and its configuration, we have access to  $J^P = 1^+$  or  $J^P = 0^+$  states.

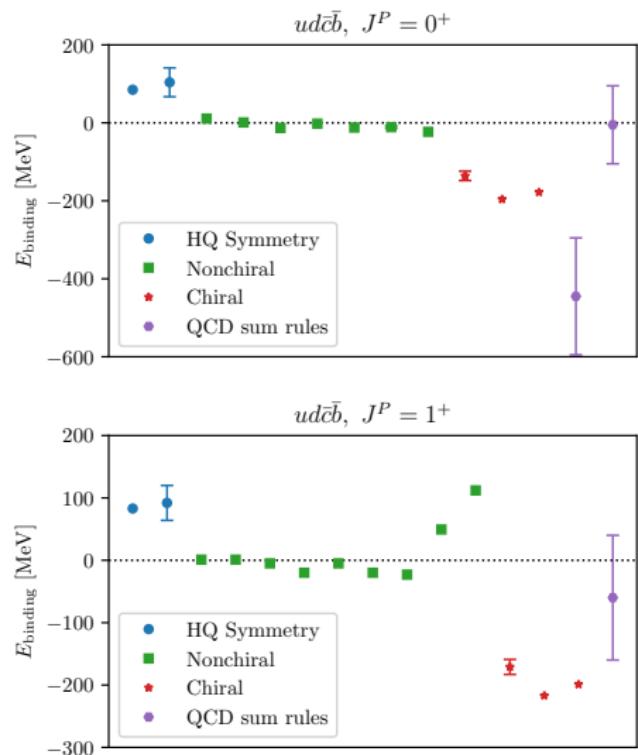
Expectations:

- ★ deeper binding with lighter light diquarks
- ★ deeper binding with heavier heavy diquarks

But there are many states to explore and contradictory claims from models. Predictions of binding and ruling out states both useful for experimentalists.



# Example of model predictions



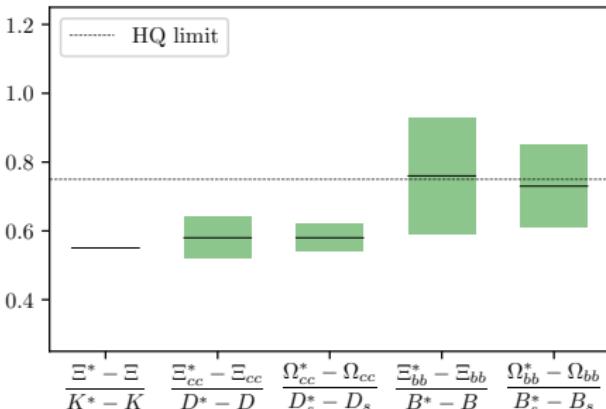
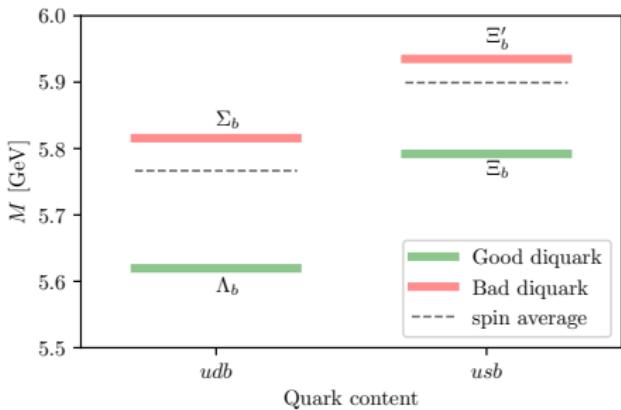
Examples of various  $ud\bar{c}\bar{b}$  masses relative to the lowest two-meson threshold in the  $I = 0, J^P = 0^+$  and  $I = 0, J^P = 1^+$  channels.

We discuss model results more completely for all channels in R.J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis and K. Maltman Phys. Rev. D 102, 114506 (2020), [2006.14294].

# Information from baryons and mesons

- ★ Ordinary baryon and meson spectra can provide constraints for models
- ★  $\bar{Q}\bar{Q}$  serves as nearly static colour source, like a single  $Q$  in a baryon

Numbers from PDG & [1409.0497]



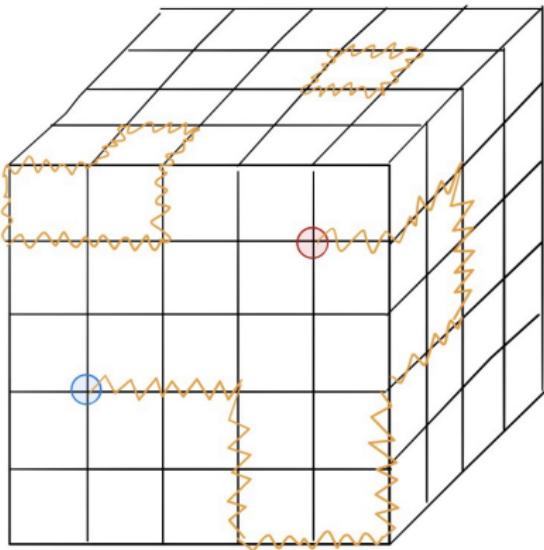
- ★ Baryon spectrum suggests “good” light diquarks result in strong attraction.
- ★ Lighter quark mass  $\rightarrow$  stronger attraction

# SOME LATTICE DETAILS

# Lattice details

R. J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [2006.14294]

- ★  $n_f = 2 + 1$
- ★  $L^3 \times T = 48^3 \times 64$
- ★  $a^{-1} = 2.194(10)$  GeV
- ★  $m_\pi \approx 192$  MeV
  - ▶  $m_\pi L \approx 4.2$
- ★ Box-sink construction  
improves projection onto  
ground state.



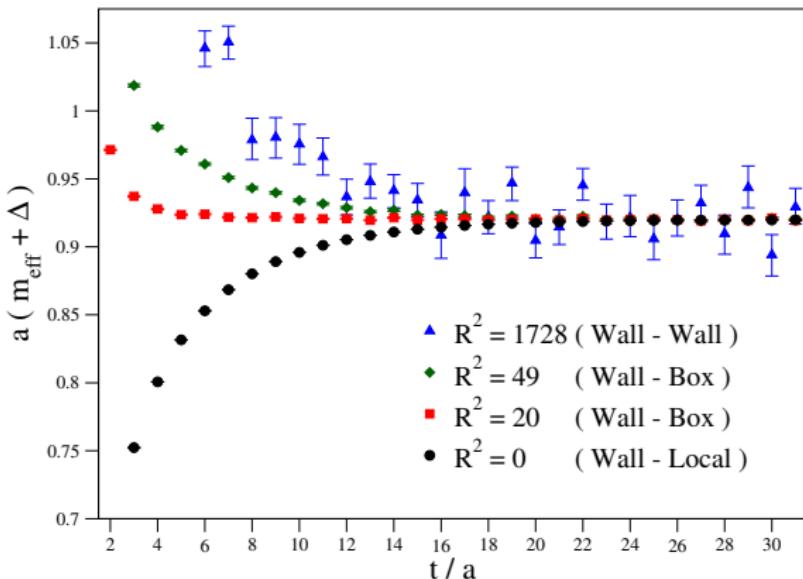
Note: Upcoming update on doubly-bottom tetraquarks uses multiple pion masses and lattice sizes.

# Recent update: Box-Sinks

R. J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [2006.14294]

Improvement: box-sinks for better overlap with ground states.

$$S^B(x, t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r^2 \leq R^2} S(x + r, t)$$



# TETRAQUARKS ON THE LATTICE

# Various lattice tetraquark studies

- ★ Recent years has seen progress in lattice QCD calculations of tetraquarks with  $J^P = 1^+$ 
  - ▶ Static  $\bar{b}\bar{b}$  potentials:
    - P. Bicudo & M. Wagner [1209.6274]
    - Z. S. Brown & K. Orginos [1210.1953]
    - P. Bicudo, J. Scheunert & M. Wagner [1612.02758]
  - ▶ NRQCD  $\bar{b}\bar{b}$ :
    - A. Francis, R. J. Hudspith, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [1607.05214]
    - P. Junnarkar, N. Mathur & M. Padmanath [1810.12285]
    - L. Leskovec, S. Meinel, M. Pflaumer & M. Wagner [1904.04197]
  - ▶ RHQ & NRQCD  $\bar{c}\bar{b}, \bar{s}\bar{b}, \bar{s}\bar{c}$ :
    - R. J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [2006.14294]
  - ▶ NRQCD  $b\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{b}$ :
    - C. Hughes, E. Eichten, C. T. H. Davies [1710.03236]

# Fitting our tetraquarks

Construct correlators,  $C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2}(t) = \sum_n \frac{\langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_1 | n \rangle \langle n | \mathcal{O}_2 | 0 \rangle}{2E_n} e^{-E_n t}$  from:

$$\begin{aligned} D(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) &= (\psi_a^T C \Gamma_1 \phi_b)(\bar{\theta}_a C \Gamma_2 \bar{\omega}_b^T), \\ E(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) &= (\psi_a^T C \Gamma_1 \phi_b)(\bar{\theta}_a C \Gamma_2 \bar{\omega}_b^T - \bar{\theta}_b C \Gamma_2 \bar{\omega}_a^T), \\ M(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) &= (\bar{\theta} \Gamma_1 \psi)(\bar{\omega} \Gamma_2 \phi), \quad N(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = (\bar{\theta} \Gamma_1 \phi)(\bar{\omega} \Gamma_2 \psi), \\ O(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) &= (\bar{\omega} \Gamma_1 \psi)(\bar{\theta} \Gamma_2 \phi), \quad P(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = (\bar{\omega} \Gamma_1 \phi)(\bar{\theta} \Gamma_2 \psi). \end{aligned}$$

We want to solve a GEVP to get energy levels:

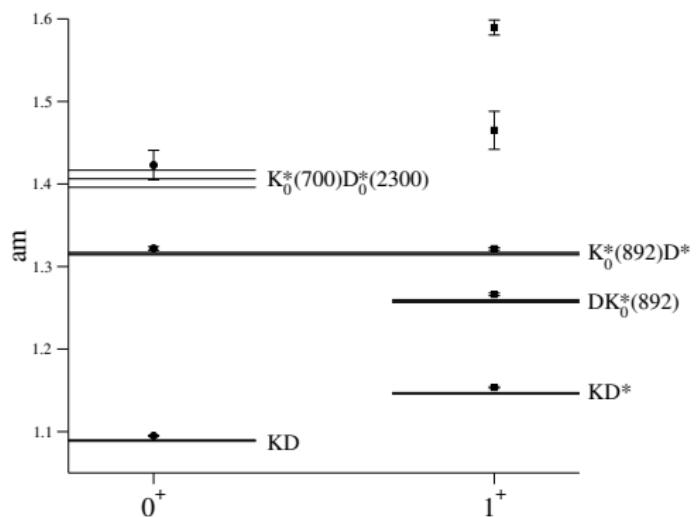
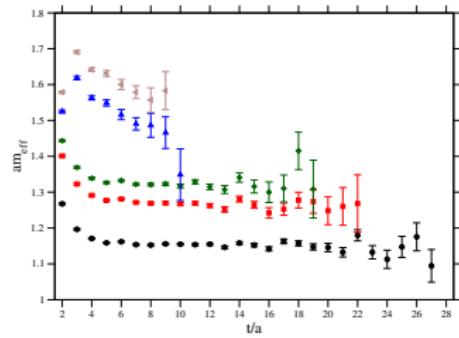
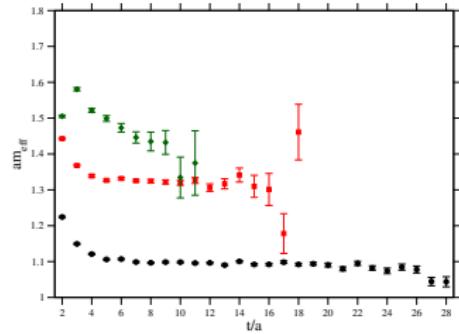
$$C_i(t) = \sum_{j,k} V_{ij}(\tau)^\dagger C_{jk}(t) V_{ki}(\tau)$$

where  $V$  is made from columns of the eigenvector solution to:

$$C_{ij}(t) v_j(t) = \lambda_i C_{ij}(t + t_0) v_j(t).$$

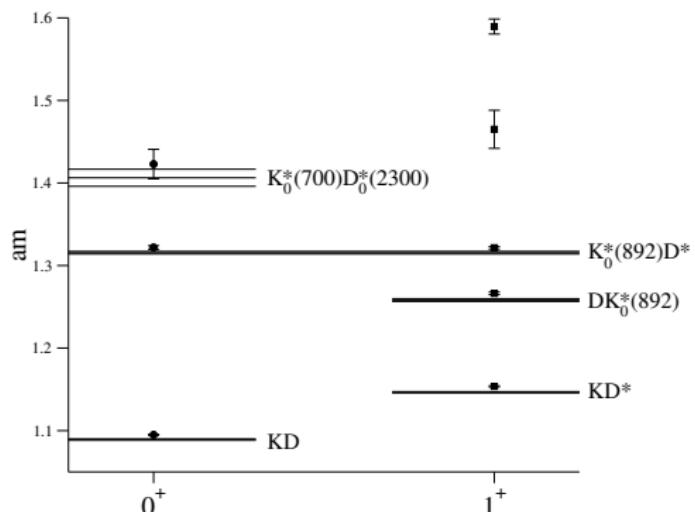
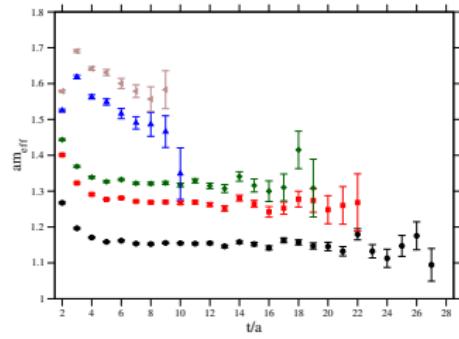
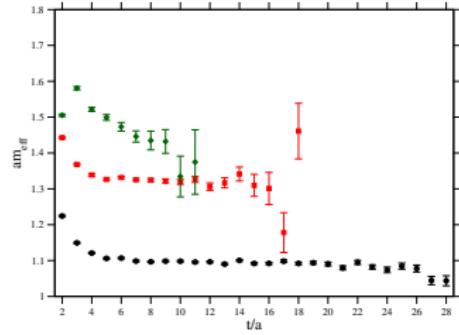
# $ud\bar{s}\bar{c}$ tetraquarks

R. J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [2006.14294]



# $ud\bar{s}\bar{c}$ tetraquarks

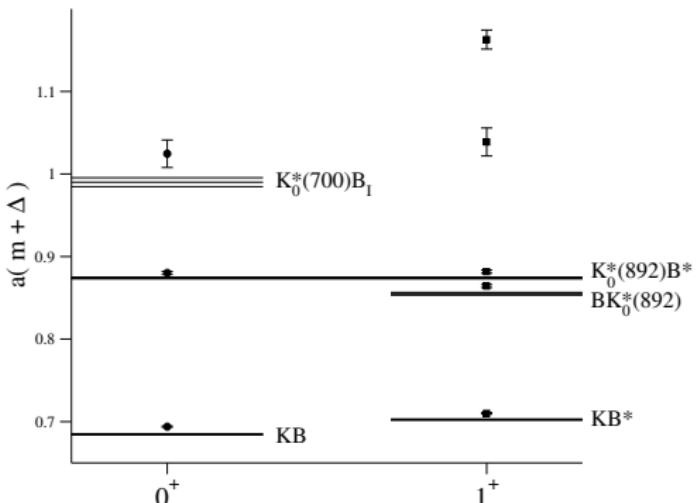
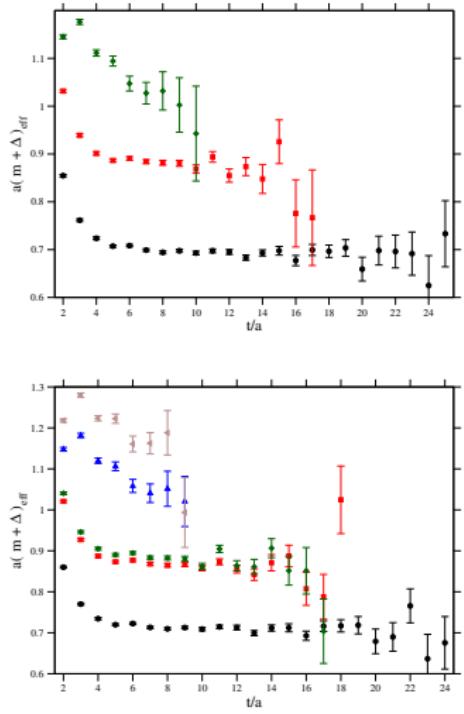
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★ No evidence of deep binding in  $0^+$  or  $1^+$  channels

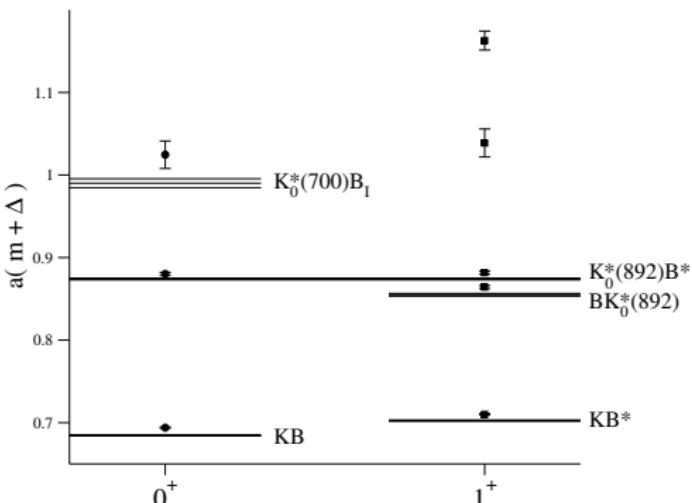
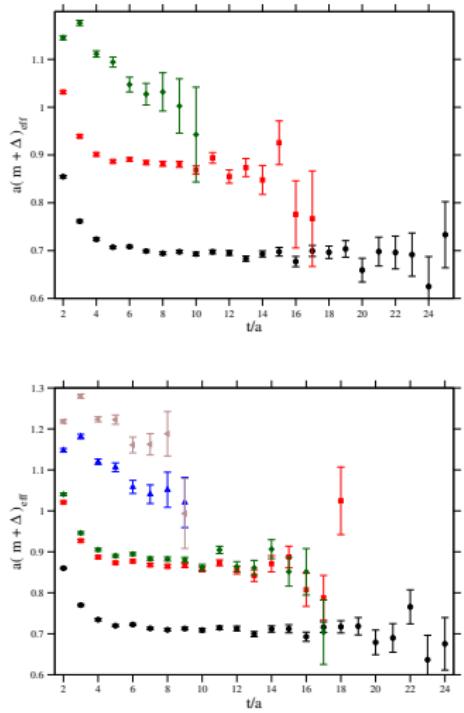
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# $ud\bar{s}\bar{b}$ tetraquarks

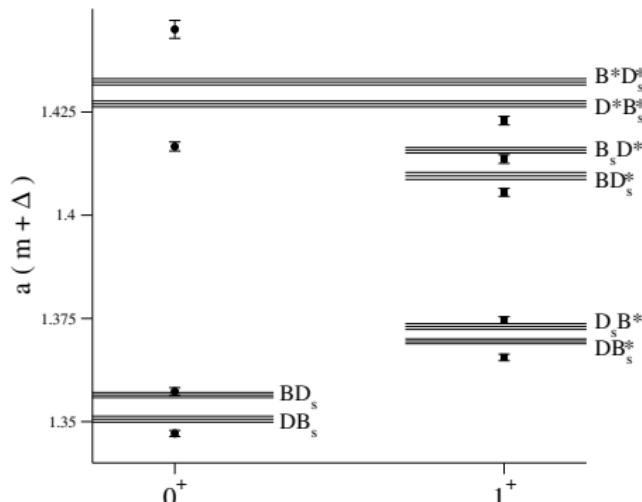
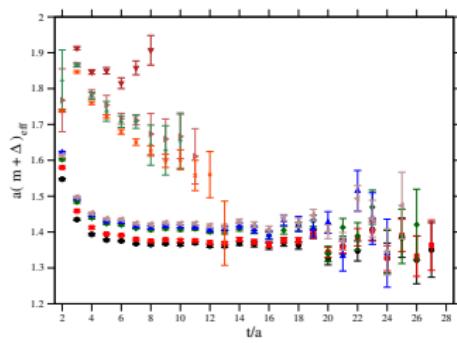
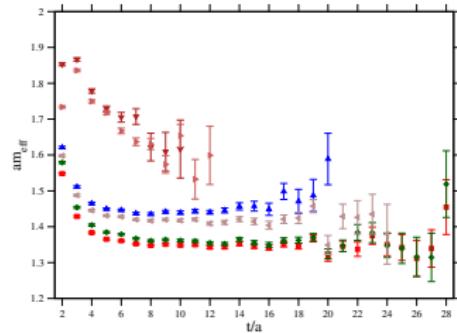
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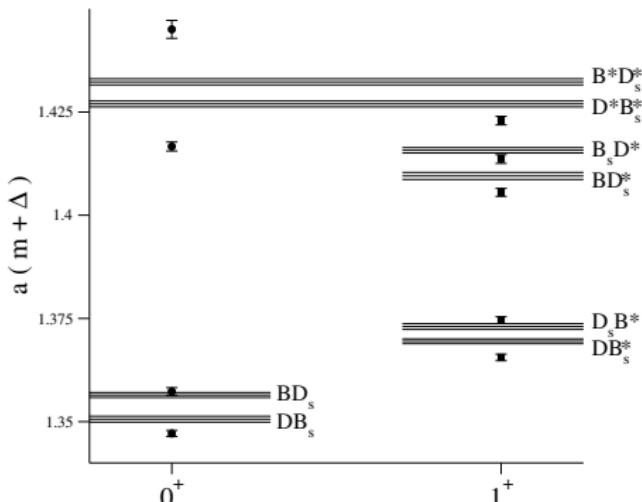
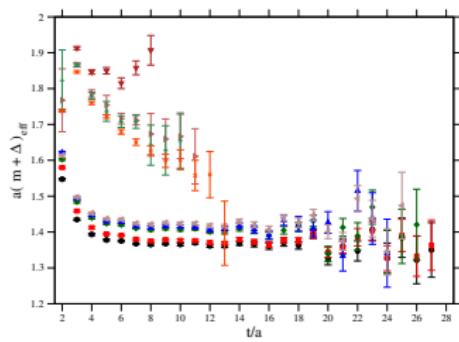
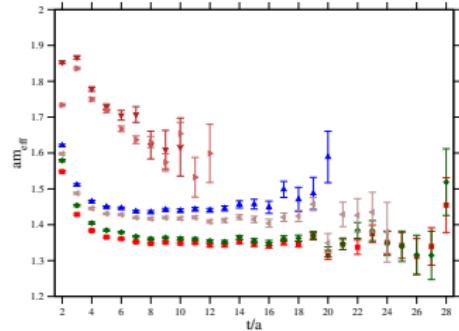
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# $\ell s\bar{c}\bar{b}$ tetraquarks

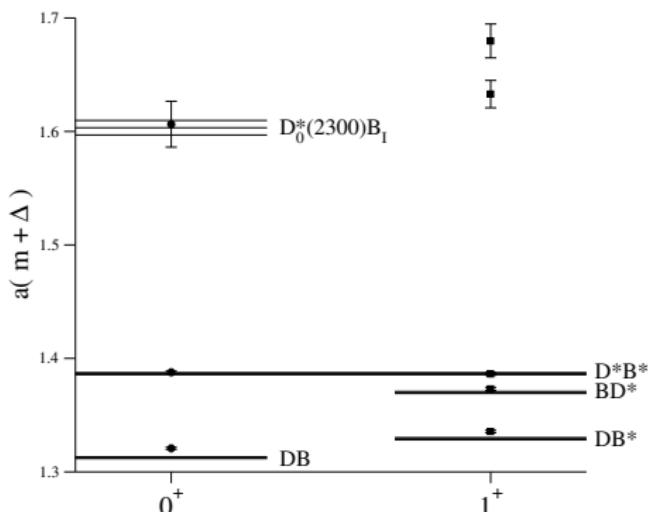
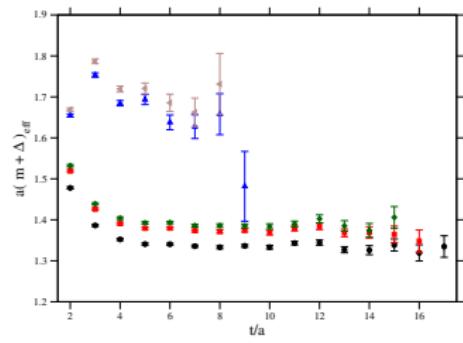
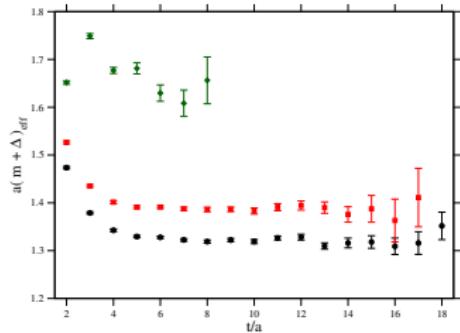
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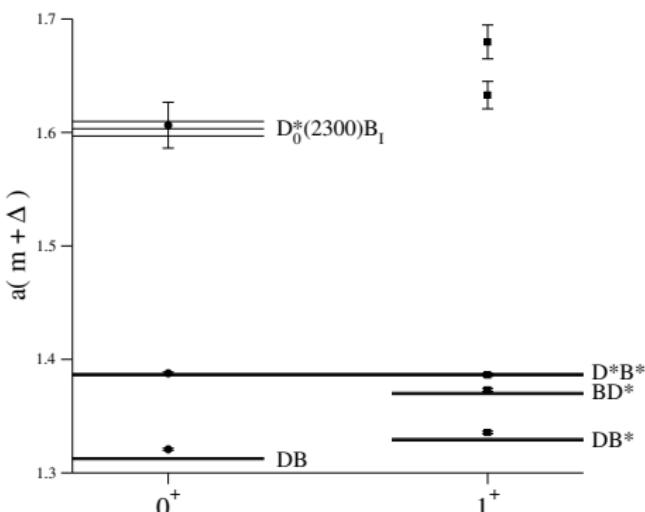
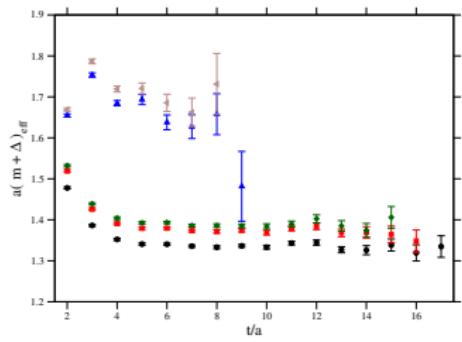
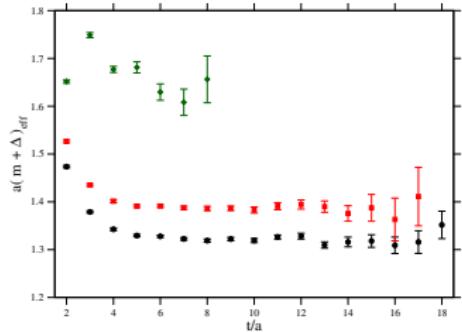
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$ud\bar{c}\bar{b}$

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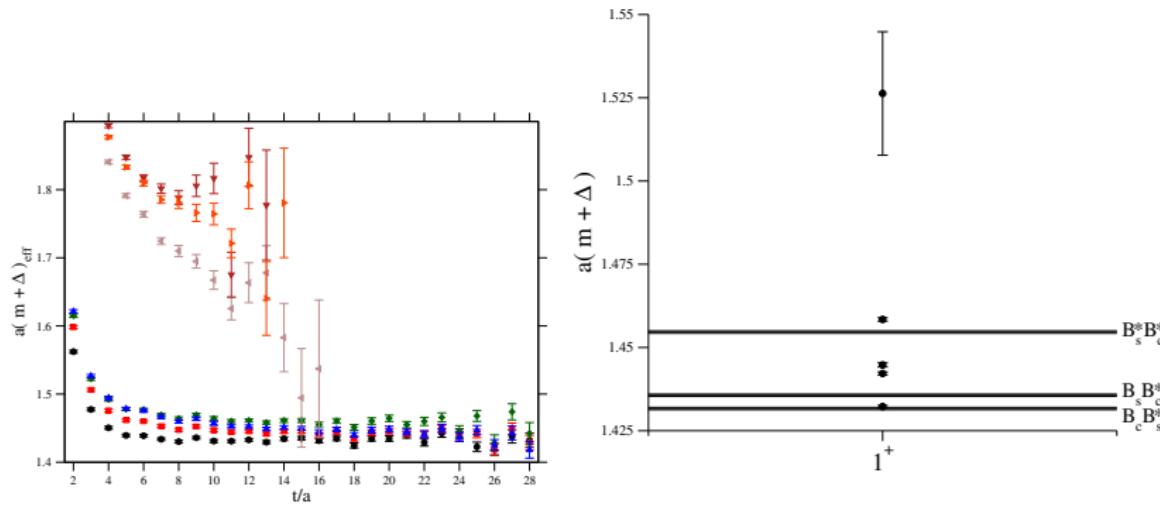


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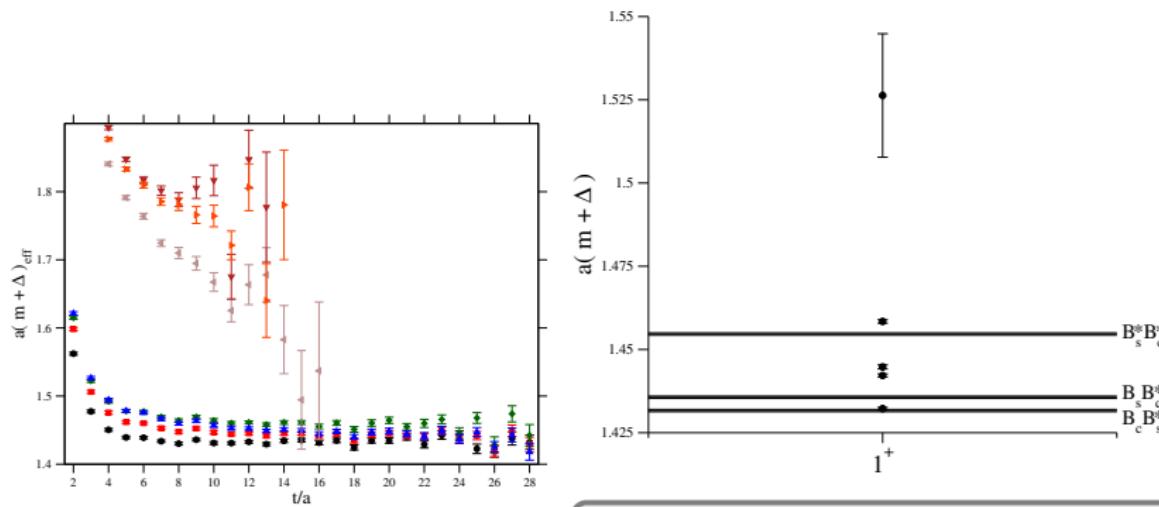


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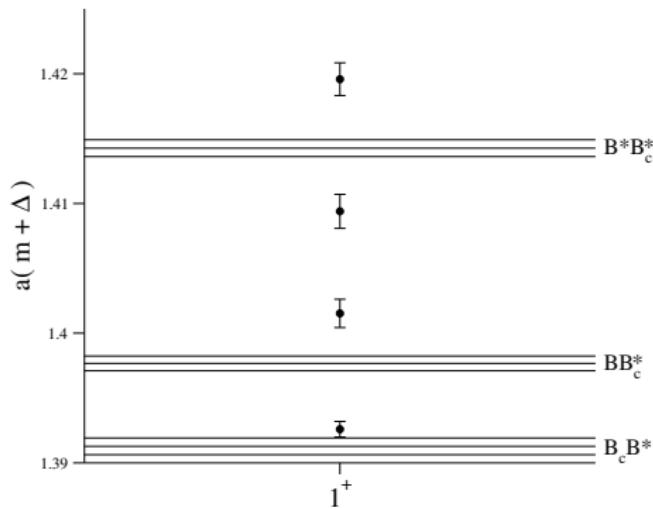
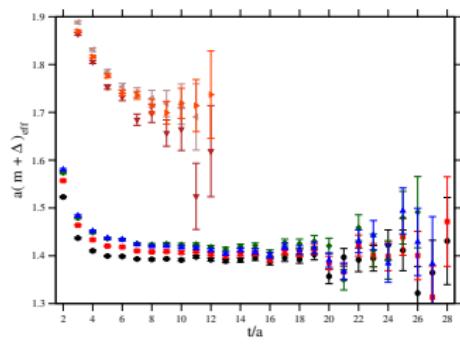


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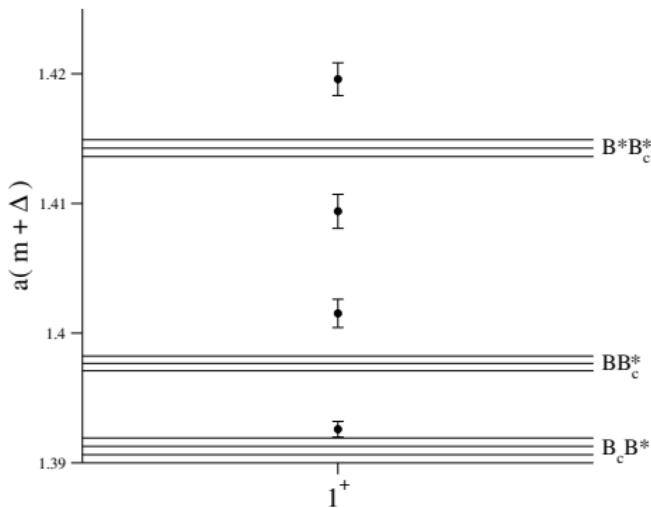
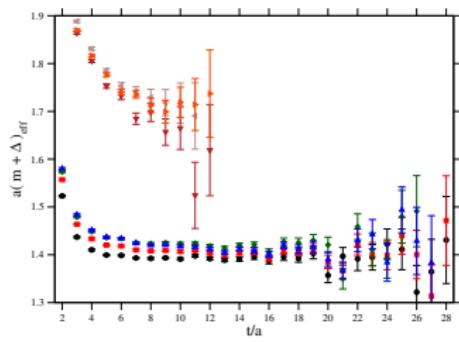


★ No evidence of deep binding in  
0<sup>+</sup> or 1<sup>+</sup> channels

R. J. Hudspith, BC, A. Francis, R. Lewis, K. Maltman [2006.14294]



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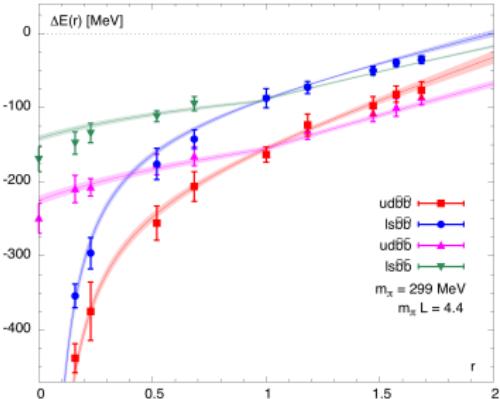
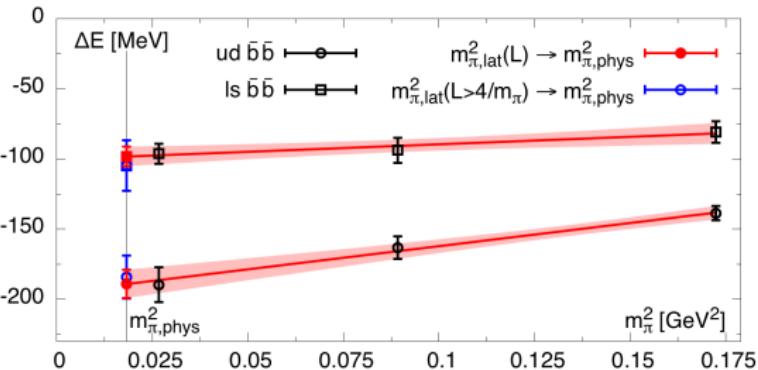
★ No evidence of deep binding in  $0^+$  or  $1^+$  channels

# Doubly-bottom tetraquarks

(Update to Francis et al. results due in coming months.)

Francis et al. [1607.05214]

- ★  $ud\bar{b}\bar{b}$  clearly bound
- ★ Multiple lattice groups also find evidence of binding

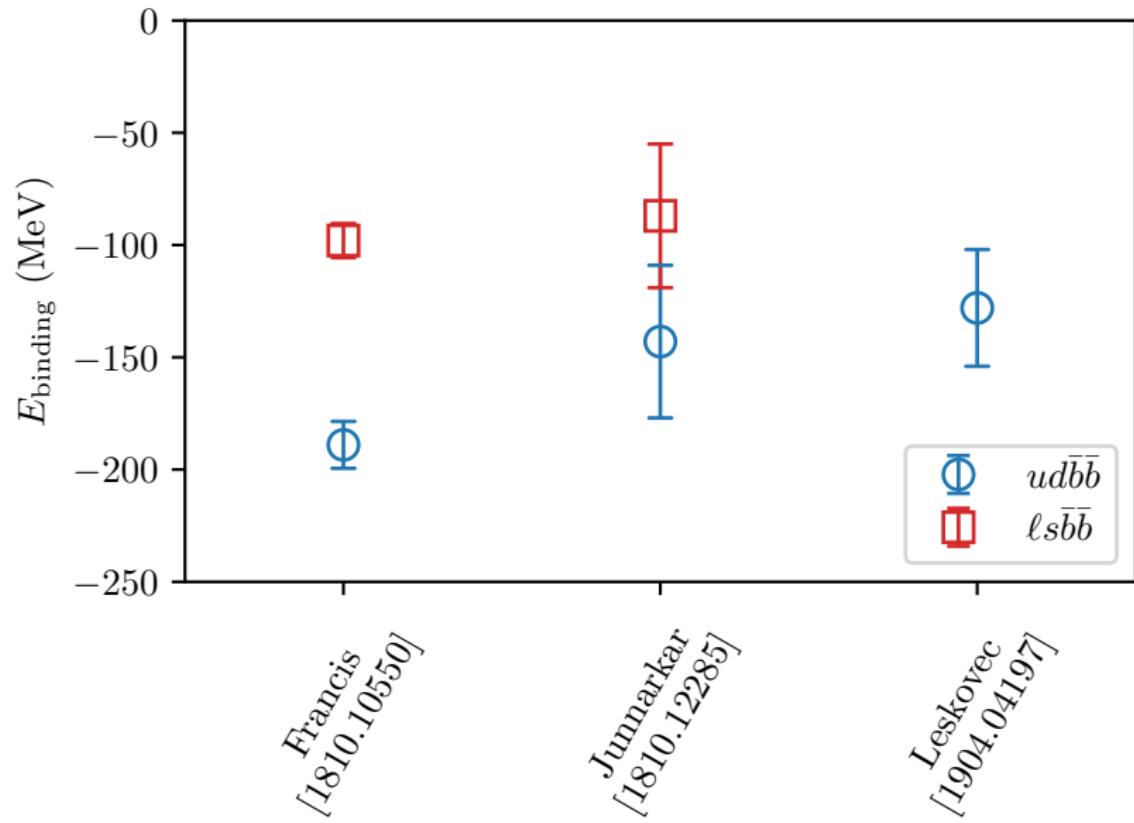


- ★ Binding increases with increasing heavy quark mass

Francis et al. [1810.10550]

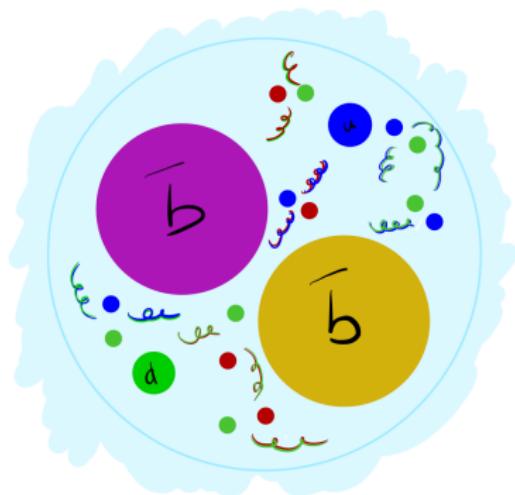
# Binding energy comparisons

(Update to Francis et al. results due in coming months.)



# Summary

- ★  $ud\bar{b}\bar{b}$  state studied by various groups: agreement bound  $\mathcal{O}(100)$  MeV
- ★ Experimental search worthwhile for  $ud\bar{b}\bar{b}$
- ★ Evidence also:  $\ell s\bar{b}\bar{b}$
- ★ No evidence of deeply-bound tetraquarks in any of other channel explored.
- ★ On this basis, we can rule out models claiming deep binding in such channels.



Thank you!

THANK YOU