In search of the elusive glue of Quantum Chromodynamics

Robert Edwards



Hadron Spectrum Collaboration

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MESON SPECTRUM		BARYON SPECIRUM		HADRON SCATTERING		
PRL103 262001 (PRD82 034508 (2 PRD83 111502 (2 JHEP07 126 (201 PRD88 094505 (2 JHEP05 021 (201	$I = 1$ 010) $I = 1, K^*$ 011) $I = 0$ 1) $c\bar{c}$ 013) $I = 0$ 3) D, D_s	PRD84 074508 (2011) PRD85 054016 (2012) PRD87 054506 (2013) PRD90 074504 (2014) PRD91 094502 (2015)	$(N, \Delta)^{\star}$ $(N, \Delta)_{\text{hyb}}$ $(N \dots \Xi)^{\star}$ Ω^{\star}_{ccc} Ξ^{\star}_{cc}	PRD83 071504 (2011) PRD86 034031 (2012) PRD87 034505 (2013) PRL113 182001 (2014) PRD91 054008 (2015)	$\pi \pi I = 2$ $\pi \pi I = 2$ $\pi \pi I = 1, \rho$ $\pi K, \eta K$ $\pi K, \eta K$	
		"TECHNOLO	"TECHNOLOGY"		MATRIX ELEMENTS	
		PRD79 034502 (2009) PRD80 054506 (2009) PRD85 014507 (2012)	lattices distillation $\vec{p} > 0$	PRD91 114501 (2015) PRD90 014511 (2014)	$M' o \gamma M \ f_{\pi^{\star}}$	



Hadron spectroscopy

- Determination of hadron spectrum of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) a central goal in NP
- Several experiments worldwide





Spectrum - light meson experiments





Nuclear Physics & Jefferson Lab

• JLab finishing a \$338M upgrade



- Doubled beam energy
- Added new Hall D (GlueX)





Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) suggests fundamental particles composed of quarks

Photon "twacking" a quark-antiquark pair excites the quarks and the glue





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- Can produce an unseen state of matter of quarks and gluons - exotics



Experimental spectrum of hadrons

- Hadrons classified by their conserved quantum numbers
 - Spin, isospin, parity, strangeness, charm, ...





Experimental meson spectrum

- Mesons classified by their conserved quantum numbers
 - Spin, isospin, parity, charge-conjugation J^{PC}



ISOSPIN=1 MESON SPECTRUM





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Exotic mesons

If we can find $\mathbf{J}^{\mathbf{PC}}$ $\mathbf{0}^{--}$, $\mathbf{0}^{+-}$, $\mathbf{1}^{-+}$, $\mathbf{2}^{+-}$ "Smoking gun signature"



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Lattice QCD

- First-principles numerical approach to the field-theory
 - Evaluate correlation functions e.g $\int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}\mathcal{D}A_{\mu}\,\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi(t)\,\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi(0)\,e^{-\int d^{4}x\,\mathcal{L}_{QCD}(\psi,\bar{\psi},A_{\mu})}$

'sum 'field

'probability

via Monte-Carlo sampling of path-integral on a finite cubic grid

- » in principle recover physical QCD as $a \rightarrow 0 \qquad L \rightarrow \infty$
- » practical calculations often use $m_q^{\text{calc.}} > m_q^{\text{phys.}}$

» large scale computational problem ...





Excited states from correlators

• How to get at excited QCD eigenstates ?

– optimal operator for state
$$|\mathfrak{n}
angle: \Omega^{\dagger}_{\mathfrak{n}} \sim \sum_{i} v_{i}^{(\mathfrak{n})} \mathcal{O}_{i}^{\dagger}$$

for a basis of meson operators $\{\mathcal{O}_i\}$

- can be obtained (in a variational sense) from the matrix of correlators

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_i(t) \mathcal{O}_j^{\dagger}(0) | 0 \rangle$$

- by solving a generalized eigenvalue problem

$$C(t)v^{(\mathfrak{n})} = C(t_0)v^{(\mathfrak{n})}\,\lambda_{\mathfrak{n}}(t)$$

'diagonalize the correlation matrix'

eigenvalues
$$\lambda_{\mathfrak{n}}(t) \sim e^{-E_{\mathfrak{n}}(t-t_0)}$$

- a large basis can be constructed using covariant derivatives :

$$\mathcal{O} \sim \bar{\psi} \Gamma \overleftrightarrow{D} \ldots \overleftrightarrow{D} \psi$$



• Appears to be some $q\overline{q}$ -like near-degeneracy patterns



PRL 103; PRD 82, 88



OLCF 2015

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Chromo-magnetic excitation

• Subtract the 'quark mass' contribution





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– Common energy scale of gluonic excitation $~~\sim 1.3\,{
m GeV}$



- Most hadrons are resonances
- Properties determined from scattering amplitudes of particles
 - E.g., πN πN 100 120 130 140 150 100 170 E (MeV)



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 100 1300 1400 1500 1700 E (MeV)
- Amplitudes described by poles in complex plane
 - Pole structure gives decay information





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• To compare directly with experiment, must determine decay modes



Resonances - the "p"

PHYSICAL REVIEW D VOLUME 7, NUMBER 5 1 MARCH 1973

 $\pi\pi$ Partial-Wave Analysis from Reactions $\pi^*p \rightarrow \pi^*\pi^*\Delta^{**}$ and $\pi^*p \rightarrow K^*K^*\Delta^{**}$ at 7.1 GeV/c⁺

S. D. Protopopescu, * M. Alston-Garnjost, A. Barbaro-Galiteri, S. M. Flatté, I. J. H. Friedman, S. T. A. Lasinski, G. R. Lynch, M. S. Rabin, 1 and F. T. Solmitz Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California 54720 (Decodered 25 September: 1973)





Resonances - the "p"





Propagators and contractions

• Need correlation functions - and hence operators - that resemble scattering



- Computing "propagators" (solving large sparse linear system) expensive
- Large number (combinatorics) of contractions expensive
- ALCC: Solved with new algorithms & lots of flops
 - GPU-based inverters
 - Algebraic Multigrid inverters for CPUs
 - GPU-based contraction codes pipelined "zgemms"

Jefferson Lab



Generate the configurations Leadership level 60K cores, 10's TF-yr























Fahy, et.al. arXiv:1410.8843



Result of ALCC



Jefferson Lab

And at different quark masses ...



Extracting resonances from finite-volume spectra computed in lattice QCD looks promising ...





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ρ resonance as a coupled channel system





$\pi K/\eta K$ scattering & kaon resonances

• Example of coupled-channel scattering

• More extended basis of operators

 $\bar{u}\Gamma s$

$$\sum_{\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2} C(\Lambda, \vec{P}; \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2) \pi^{\dagger}(\vec{k}_1) K^{\dagger}(\vec{k}_2)$$
$$\sum_{\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2} C(\Lambda, \vec{P}; \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2) \eta^{\dagger}(\vec{k}_1) K^{\dagger}(\vec{k}_2)$$

PRL 113 182001 PRD 91 054008



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• Resonance pole locations extracted as well as decay amplitudes



- Must carry this on to smaller pion masses - closer to "reality"



Hunt for exotic mesons - lessons from experiment





Mass of π'π'π' System (GeV/c2)

Hunt for exotic mesons - lessons from experiment



- Amplitude for exotics are very tiny compared to background ~ 5%

Exotic





Scale ~ 800



Physics Opportunities with the 12 GeV Upgrade at Jefferson Lab

Jozef Dudek, Rolf Ent, Rouven Essig, Krishna Kumar, Curtis Meyer, Robert McKeown, Zein Eddine Meziani, Gerald A. Miller, Michael Pennington, David Richards, Larry Weinstein, Glenn Young

Approved expt: second phase of GlueX program

PR12-13-003

An initial study of mesons and baryons containing strange quarks with GlueX (A proposal to the 40th Jefferson Lab Program Advisory Committee)

A. AlekS¢jevs,¹ S. Barkanova,¹ M. Dugger,² B. Ritchie,² I. Senderovich,² E. Anassontzis,³ P. Ioannou,³ C. Kourkoumeli,³ G. Voulgaris,³ N. Jarvis,⁴ W. Levine,⁴ P. Mattione,⁴ W. McGinley,⁴ C. A. Meyer,⁴, *

The primary motivation of the GLUEX experiment is to search for and ultimately study the pattern of gluonic excitations in the meson spectrum produced in γp collisions. Recent lattice QCD calculations predict a rich spectrum of hybrid mesons that have both exotic and non-exotic J^{PC} , corresponding to $q\bar{q}$ states (q = u, d, or s) coupled with a gluonic field. A thorough study of the



Impact on experiment

Science case for JLab CLAS12 expt

Studies of Nucleon Resonance Structure in Exclusive Meson Electroproduction

I. G. Aznauryan,^{1,2} A. Bashir,³ V. M. Braun,⁴ S. J. Brodsky,^{5,6} V. D. Burkert,² L. Chang,^{7,8} Ch. Chen,^{7,9,10} B. El-Bennich,^{11,12} I. C. Cloët,^{7,13} P. L. Cole,¹⁴ R. G. Edwards,² G. V. Fedotov,^{15,16} M. M. Giannini,^{17,18} R. W. Gothe,¹⁵ F. Gross,^{2,19} Huey-Wen Lin,²⁰ P. Kroll,^{21,4} T.-S. H. Lee,⁷ W. Melnitchouk,² V. I. Mokeev,^{2,16} M. T. Peña,^{22,23} G. Ramalho,²² C. D. Roberts,^{7,10} E. Santopinto,¹⁸ G. F. de Teramond,²⁴ K. Tsushima,^{13,25} and D. J. Wilson^{7,26}

NSAC report prominently featuring exotic meson spectroscopy project

Report to the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee Implementing the 2007 Long Range Plan January 31, 2013

New NSAC report in writing now...





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 - Unphysical pion masses, have a glimpse of the QCD spectrum
 - See evidence of non-exotic and exotic mesons suggests hybrids
 - ➡ Has had direct impact on JLab expt. program



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- Near term goals
 - Use multiple volumes at m_{π} ~230MeV and 391MeV to help disentangle decays
 - Tackle exotics as a part of our new ALCC
 - Knowledge of even size of branching fractions useful for expt. analysis

