Meson-meson scattering at large N_{c}

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Has **predictive power** in the non-perturbative regime

Lattice allows to study subleading N_c effects



Long-term goal: Understand QCD at large N_c

- Meson masses and decay constants [Hernández et al. 2019]
- $K
 ightarrow (\pi\pi)_{I=0,2}$ [Donini et al. 2019]
- Low-energy $\pi\pi$ scattering [JBB et al. 2022]



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This work: Energy-dependent meson-meson scattering

$\pi\pi$ at large N_{C}		FV energies	Scattering amplitudes	Summary
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$\pi\pi$ scattering	at large $N_{\rm c}$			

$$\begin{split} N_{\rm f} = 4 &\rightarrow \textbf{7 scattering channels} \\ 15 &\otimes 15 = \textbf{84} \left(\textbf{SS} \right) \,\oplus\, 45 \,\oplus\, 45 \,\oplus\, \textbf{20} \left(\textbf{AA} \right) \,\oplus\, 15 \,\oplus\, 15 \,\oplus\, 1 \\ \\ \text{[JBB et al. 2022]} \quad \pi^+ \pi^+ \qquad D_s^+ \pi^+ - D^+ \mathcal{K}^+ \end{split}$$



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$\pi\pi$ scattering	at large N_c			
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AA channel is **attractive** \rightarrow **Possible tetraquark**

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Recently found exotic states at LHCb [LHCb 2020, 2022]:

$$J = 0: \begin{array}{c} T^{0}_{cs0}(2900) \text{ in } D^{+}K^{-} \\ T^{++}_{c\bar{s}0}(2900) \text{ and } T^{0}_{c\bar{s}0}(2900) \text{ in } D^{\pm}_{s}\pi^{+} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} AA \text{ channel} \\ \end{array}$$

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 $J = 1: T^0_{cs1}(2900) \text{ in } D^+K^- \longrightarrow 84 \oplus 45 \oplus 45 \oplus 20 \oplus 15 \oplus 15 \oplus 1$

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$\pi\pi$ at large $N_{\rm C}$		FV energies	Scattering amplitudes	
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Meson-meson	scattering a	at large <i>N</i> c		











 $15 \otimes 15 = 84(SS) \oplus 45(SA) \oplus 45(AS) \oplus 20(AA) \oplus 15 \oplus 15 \oplus 1$

 $C_{5S} = D - C + (p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2)$ $C_{AA} = D + C + (p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2)$ $C_{5A} = D - C - (p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2)$ $C_{AS} = D + C - (p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2)$





con-meson scattering at large N_c

Goal: study meson-meson scattering at large N_c

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This talk: Preliminary results for AA with $N_c = 3$ and SS with $N_c = 3, 4$

$\pi\pi$ at large N_{c}	Lattice	FV energies	Scattering amplitudes	
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Lattice comp	utations			

Lattice computations performed with HiRep [Del Debbio et al. 2010]

- Iwasaki gauge action with $N_{\rm f} = 4$ clover-improved Wilson fermions
- $N_{
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Operator basis: $\pi\pi + \rho\rho + \text{local tetraquark}$

- Two-particle operators $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ noise
- Local tetraquark operators \rightarrow Point sources in a regular subgrid $\tilde{\Lambda}$



$\pi\pi$ at large $N_{\rm C}$	Lattice	FV energies	Scattering amplitudes	Summary		
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Finite-volume energy spectra						

Project to cubic-group irreps and solve GEVP

 $C(t)v_n(t) = \lambda_n(t)C(t_0)v_n(t)$

 ππ at large N_c
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 Summary

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 Finite-volume energy spectra

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Eigenvectors provide intuition on the effect of each operator

AA channel, $N_c = 3$, $A_1^+(0)$, $M_\rho \sim 1.7 M_\pi$ Area \propto Relative overlap



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Finite-volume energy spectra

Non-negligible thermal effects

$$\tilde{t} = t - \frac{T}{2} \checkmark \Delta E = E_{k_1} - E_{k_2}$$

$$C_{k_1,k_2}(t) = A \cosh(E_{k_1,k_2}\tilde{t}) + \tilde{A} \cosh(\Delta E\tilde{t})$$

$$C_{k_1}(t)C_{k_2}(t) = B \left[\cosh(E_{k_1,k_2}^{\text{free}}\tilde{t}) + \cosh(\Delta E\tilde{t})\right]$$
Time-dependent thermal effect

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Time-dependent thermal effect

Fit ratio to 3 (
$$\boldsymbol{k}_1 \neq \boldsymbol{k}_2$$
) or 2
($\boldsymbol{k}_1 = \boldsymbol{k}_2$) parameters
 $R(t) = \frac{\partial_0 C_{\boldsymbol{k}_1, \boldsymbol{k}_2}(t)}{\partial_0 [C_{\boldsymbol{k}_1}(t) C_{\boldsymbol{k}_2}(t)]}$

Average plateaux using Akaike Information Criterion

[Jay and Neil 2020]



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 Finite-volume energies: AA channel

We study the effect of different operators for $N_c = 3$:

 $\pi\pi$ vs $\pi\pi$ + Local tetraquarks



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 Finite-volume energies: AA channel

We study the effects of different operators for $N_c = 3$:

 $\pi\pi$ + Local tetraquarks vs $\pi\pi$ + $\rho\rho$ + Local tetraquarks









Two-particle QC [Lüscher 1986, Rummukainen and Gotlieb 1995, He et al. 2005]:

$$\det[\tilde{\mathcal{K}}^{-1}(E) + B(\boldsymbol{P}, L; E)] = 0$$

$$\pi\pi - \rho\rho \text{ mixing} \checkmark J \text{ mixing}$$



Two-particle QC [Lüscher 1986, Rummukainen and Gotlieb 1995, He et al. 2005]:

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} \pi \pi \text{ at large } N_{c} & & \text{EV energies} & & \text{Scattering amplitudes} & & \text{Summary} \\ \hline 0000 & & 000 & & 0 \\ \hline \text{Scattering phase shift: } AA \text{ channel} & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$

Compare amplitude for $\pi\pi$ vs $\pi\pi$ + local tetraquarks



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Expected large N_c scaling: $\mathcal{M} \sim N_c^{-1}$





- ✓ We have determined the finite-volume energy spectra in the AA and SS channels including two-particle and local tetraquark operators
- ✓ In the AA channel, we have found a significant effect from tetraquark operators in the finite-volume energies

 \checkmark We have found the expected $N_{\rm c}$ scaling in the SS channel for $N_{\rm c}=3$ and 4



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Next steps: fit to $k \cot \delta_0$, higher partial waves and channel mixing, *SA* and *AS* channels, $N_c = 4, 5, 6$



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Thank you for your attention!

84 (*SS*) \oplus **45** (*SA*) \oplus **45** (*AS*) \oplus **20** (*AA*) \oplus 15 \oplus 15 \oplus 1

$$\begin{aligned} O_{SS}(p_1, p_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\pi^+(p_1) D_s^+(p_2) + \pi^+(p_2) D_s^+(p_1) + K^+(p_1) D^+(p_2) + K^+(p_2) D^+(p_1) \right] \\ O_{SA}(p_1, p_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\pi^+(p_1) D_s^+(p_2) - \pi^+(p_2) D_s^+(p_1) - K^+(p_1) D^+(p_2) + K^+(p_2) D^+(p_1) \right] \\ O_{AS}(p_1, p_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\pi^+(p_1) D_s^+(p_2) - \pi^+(p_2) D_s^+(p_1) + K^+(p_1) D^+(p_2) - K^+(p_2) D^+(p_1) \right] \\ O_{AA}(p_1, p_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\pi^+(p_1) D_s^+(p_2) + \pi^+(p_2) D_s^+(p_1) - K^+(p_1) D^+(p_2) - K^+(p_2) D^+(p_1) \right] \end{aligned}$$