

3-BODY PROBLEM FROM PHENOMENOLOGY AND LATTICE QCD



MAXIM MAI

University of Bonn | The George Washington University



NSF PHY-2012289



DOE DE-SC0016582

DOE DE-SC0016583

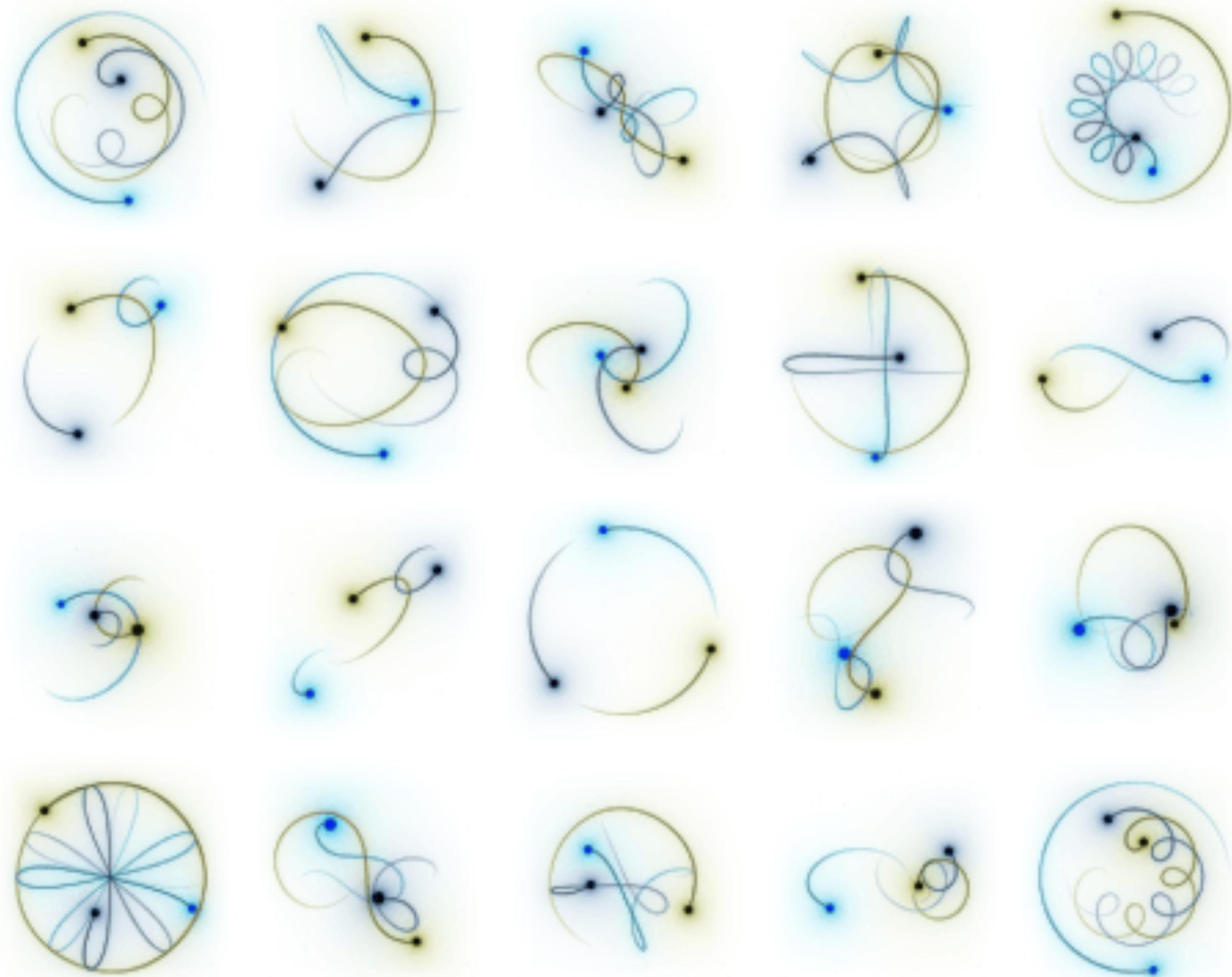


DFG CRC 110

THREE-BODY PROBLEM

Gravitational three-body problem

- goal: space-time trajectories
- challenges:
 - no closed solutions
 - in general non-repeating (few exceptions^[1])
- birth of mathematical chaos^[2]



[1] Šuvakov/Dmitrašinović PhysRevLett.110.114301 (2013)

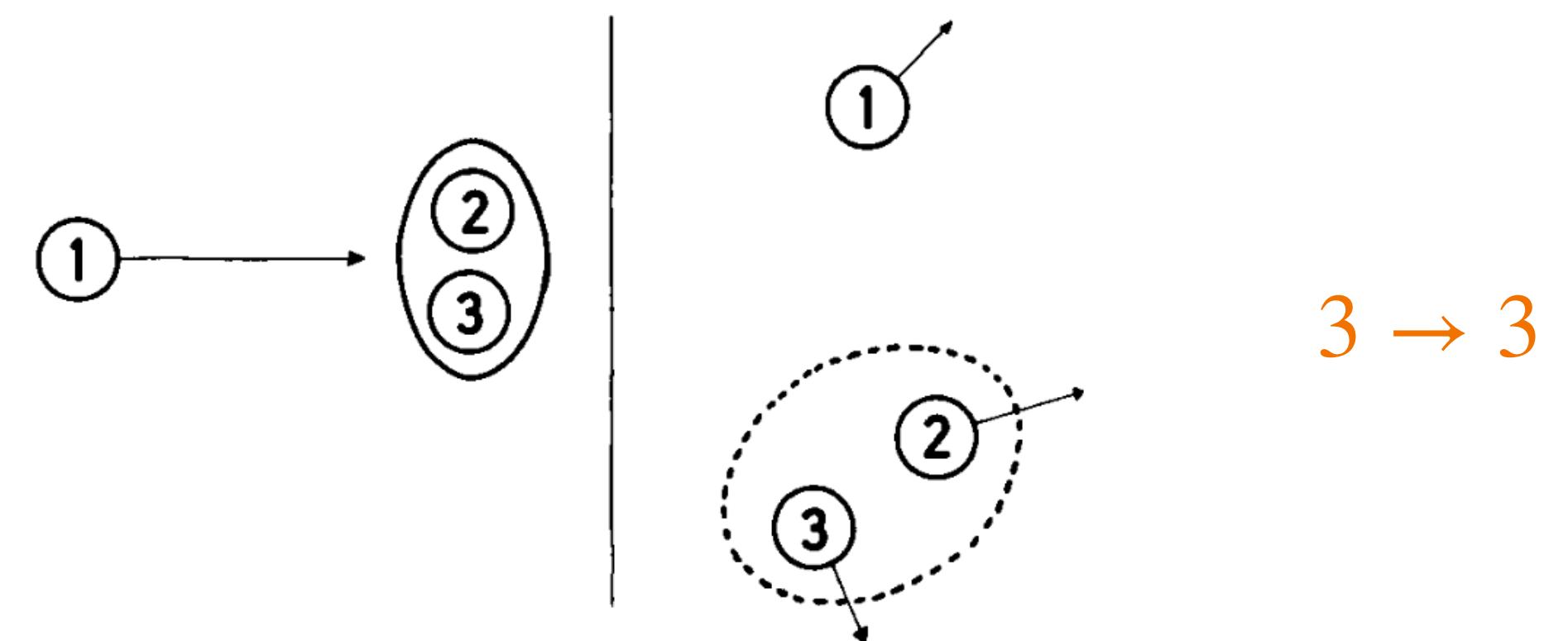
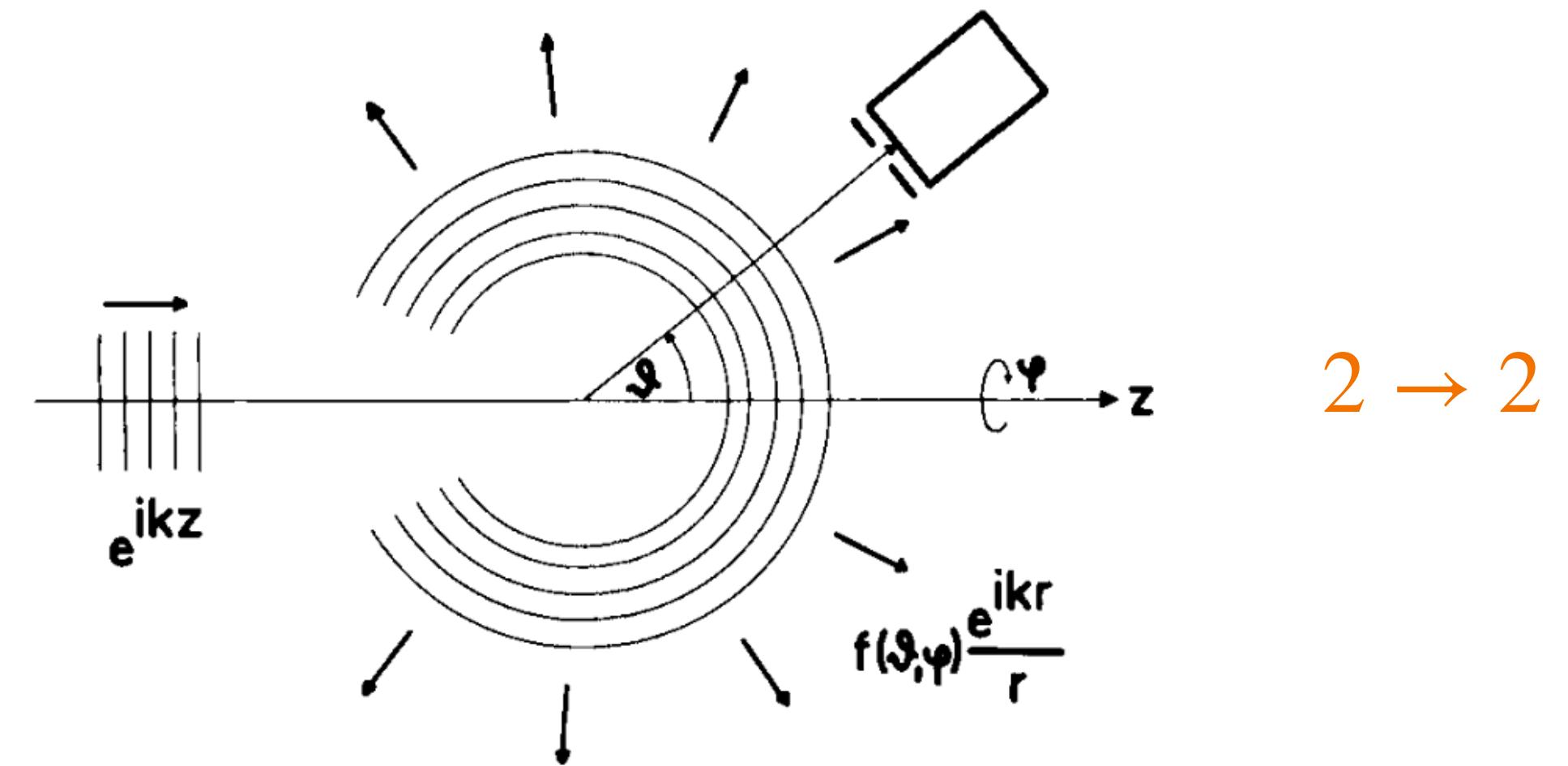
[2] Poincaré

[FIG] Adapted from Canagrisa, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons

THREE-BODY PROBLEM

Quantum mechanical three-body problem

- goal: rigorous scattering theory
- challenges:
 - continuum of two-body scattering states^[1]
 - 8 kinematic degrees of freedom



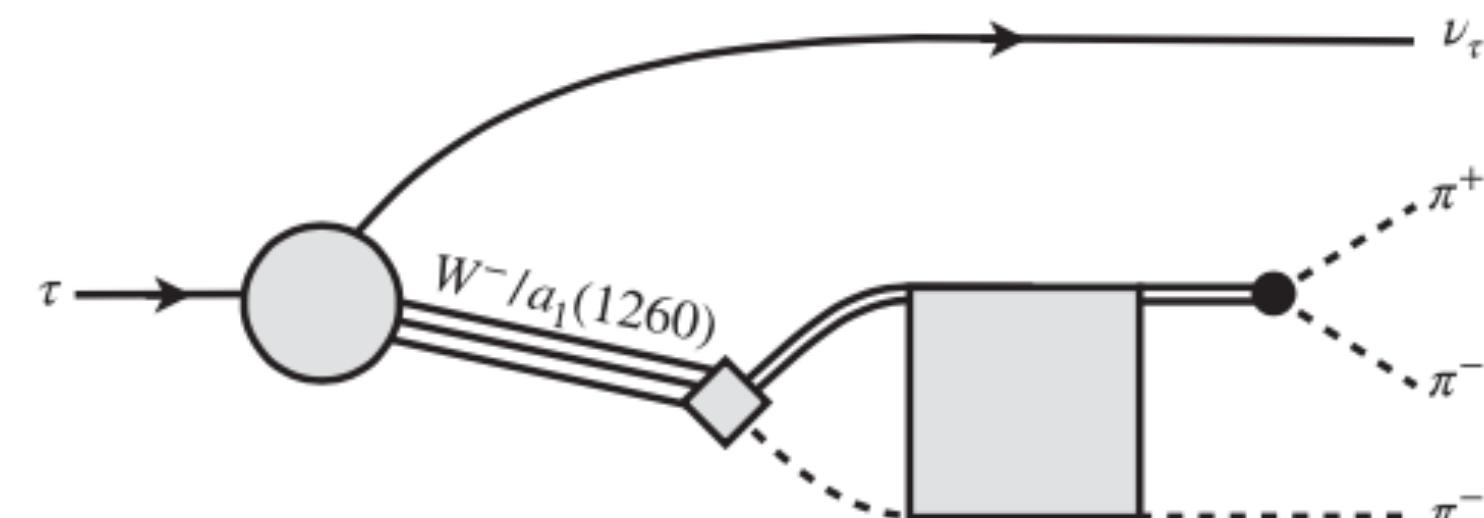
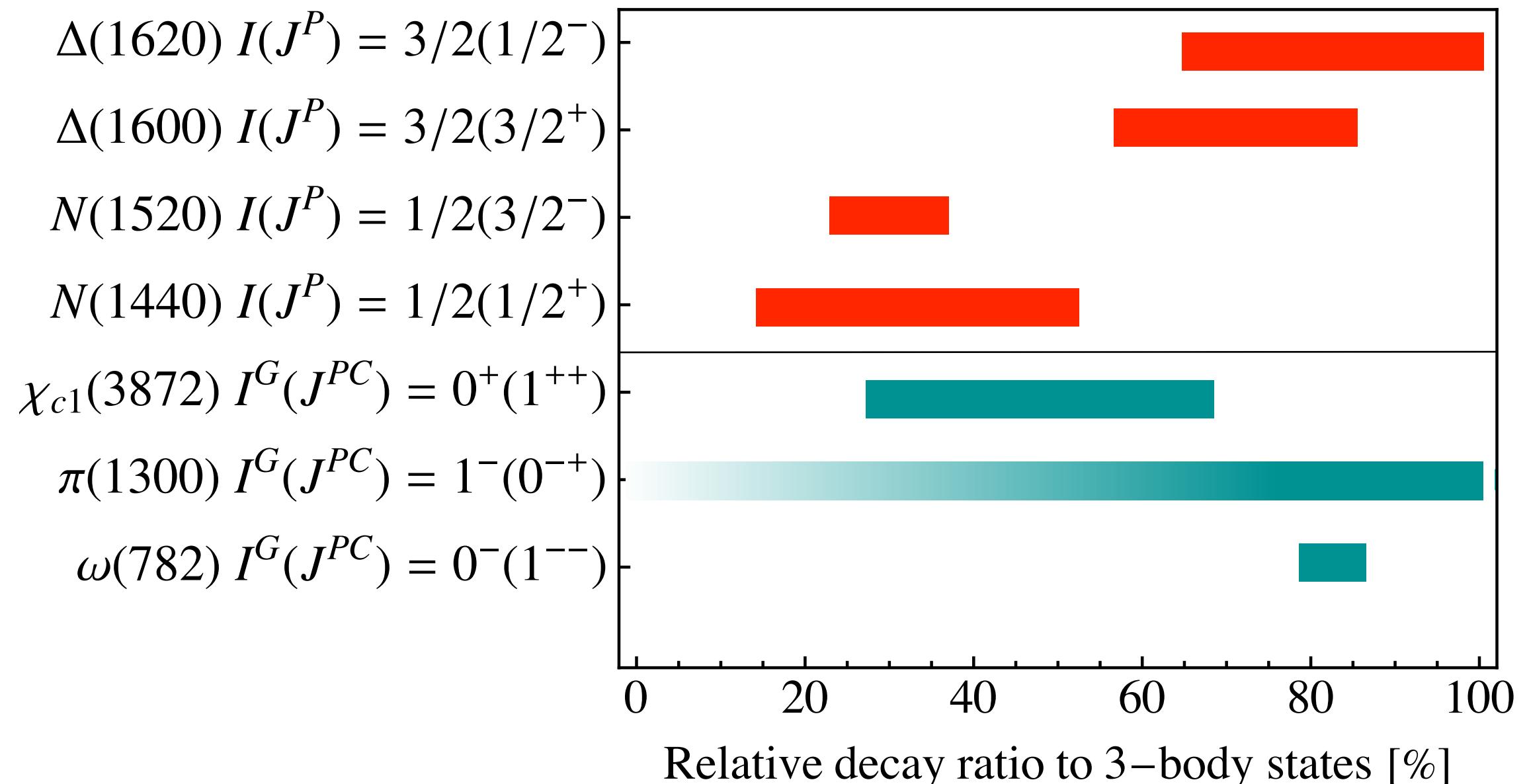
[1] Faddeev, ...

[FIG] Schmid/Ziegelmann Pergamon Press 1974

HADRON SPECTRUM

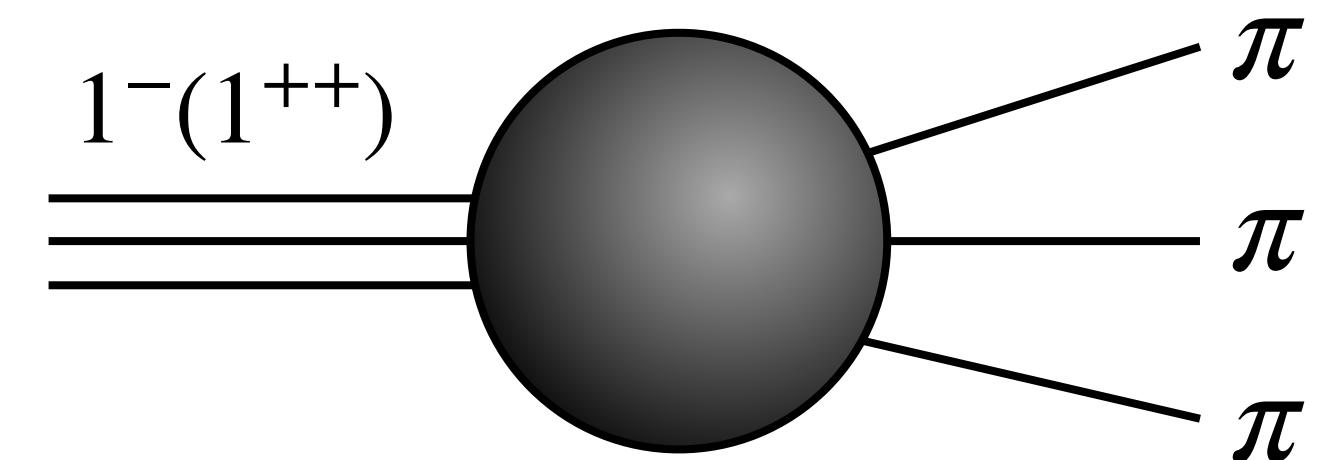
Impact

- Many known states have large 3-body content
 - Roper $N(1440)$
 - $X(3872)$
 - $a_1(1260), a_1(1420)?$
- Beyond Standard Model searches (τ -EDM/...)
- Exotic states of matter^[1]



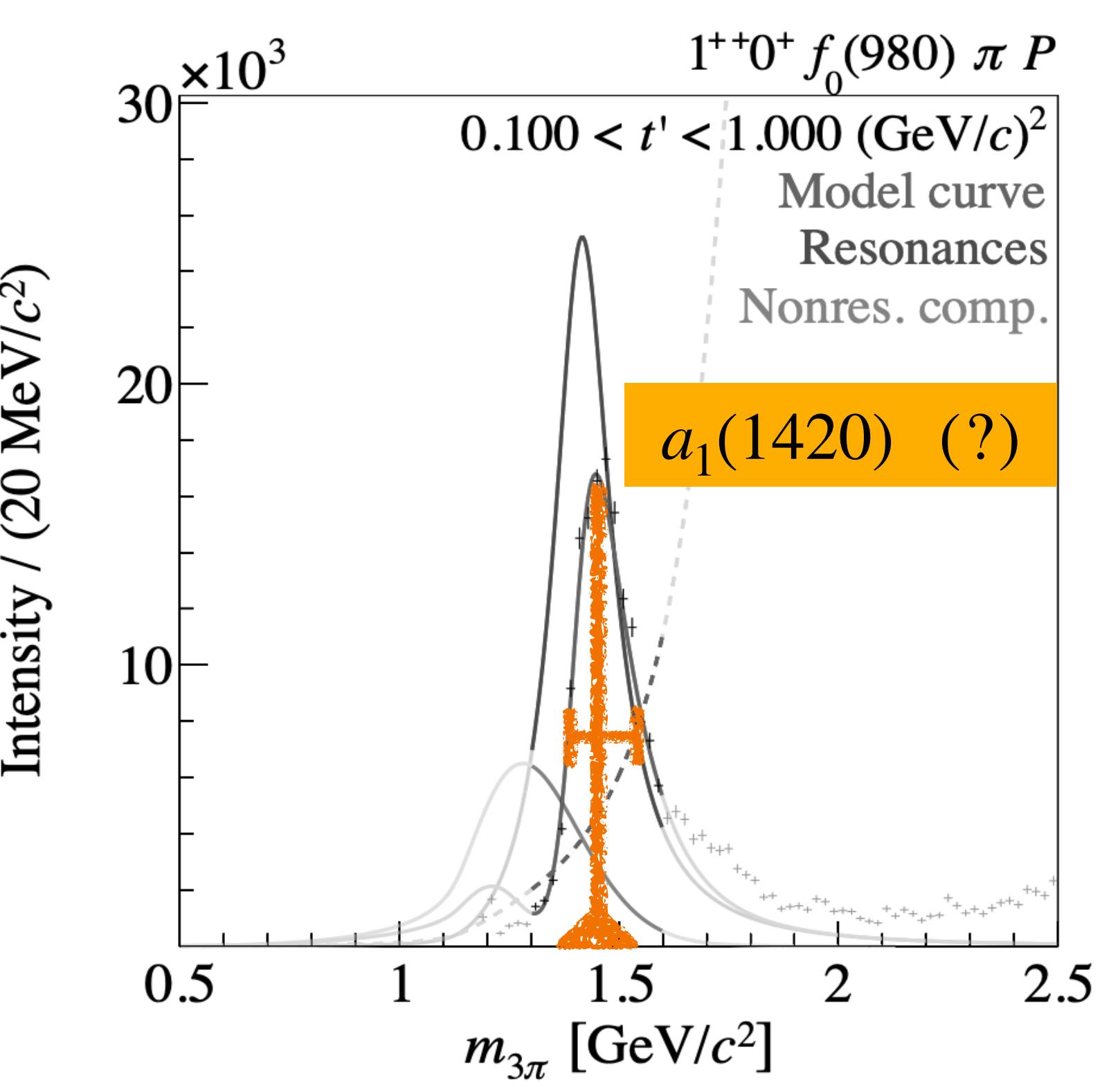
[1] Experimental programs: GlueX@JLAB; COMPASS@CERN;
[FIG] Data from Workman et al. (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2022, 083C01 (2022)

RESONANCE PARAMETER



Experimental input

- many high-precision experiments^[2] → line-shapes
resonances ↔ increased interaction rates
 - mod reaction-type
 - mod kinematic singularities^[3]



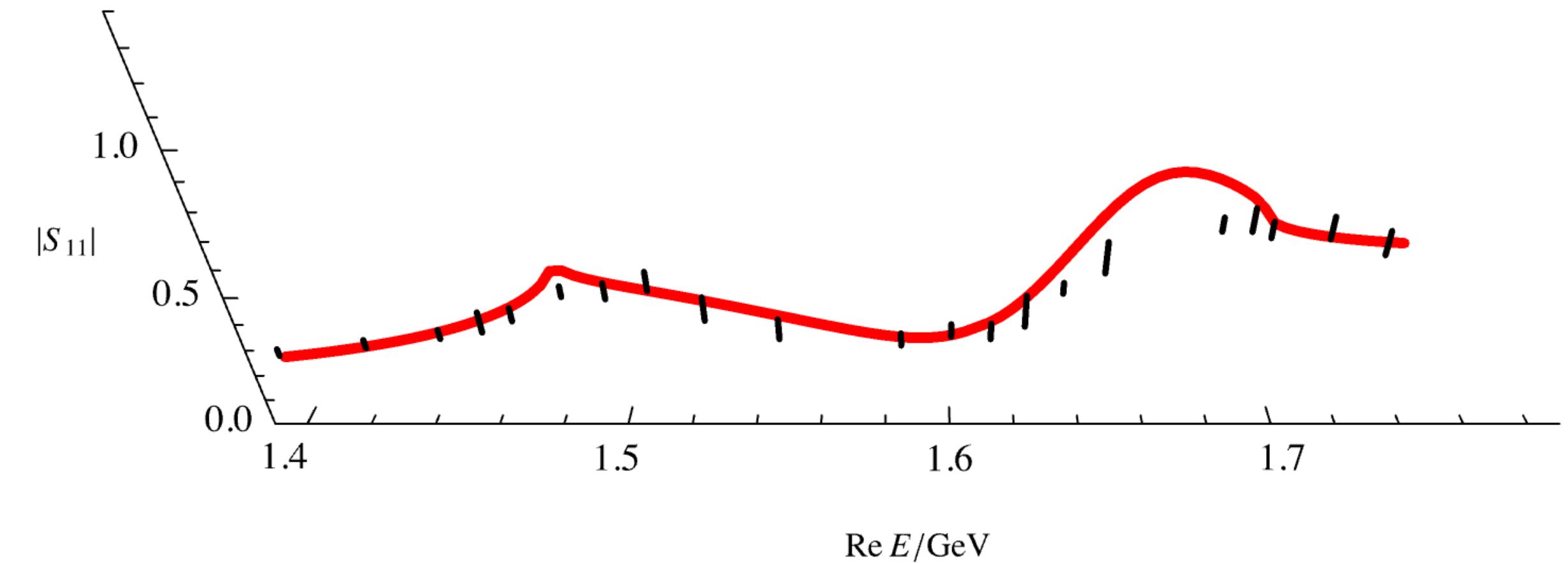
[2] CLAS12, GlueX, ...

[3,FIG] [COMPASS] Phys.Rev.Lett. 115 (2015) 8. Review: Ketzer/Grube/Ryabchikov Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 113 (2020) 103755

RESONANCE PARAMETER

Universal resonance parameter

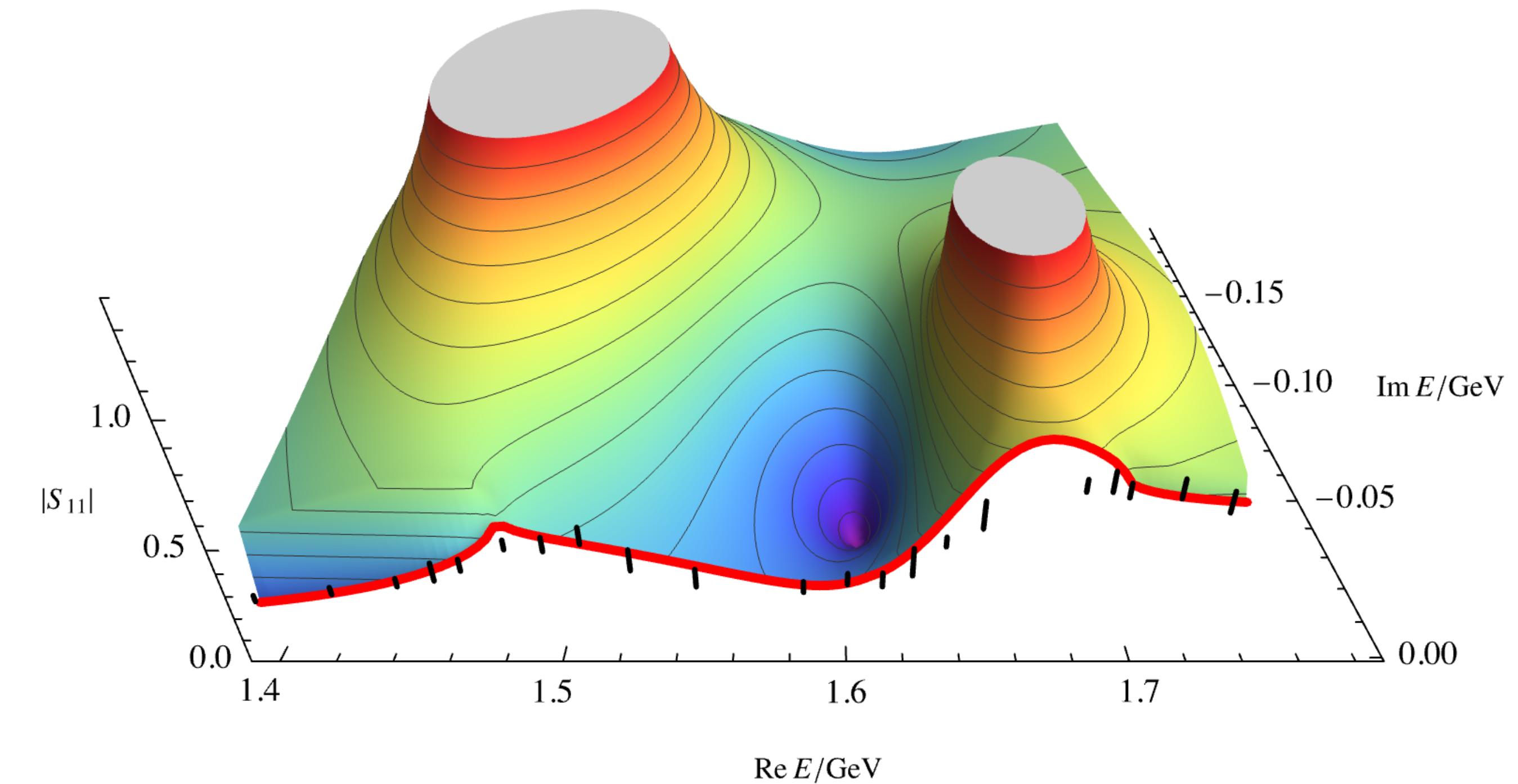
- S-matrix theory: ***transition amplitude***
 - Unitarity/Analyticity/Crossing symmetry
 - Poles on unphysical Riemann Sheets
- Boundary ($E \in \mathbb{R}$):
 - Experiment
 - Lattice QCD
 - CHPT



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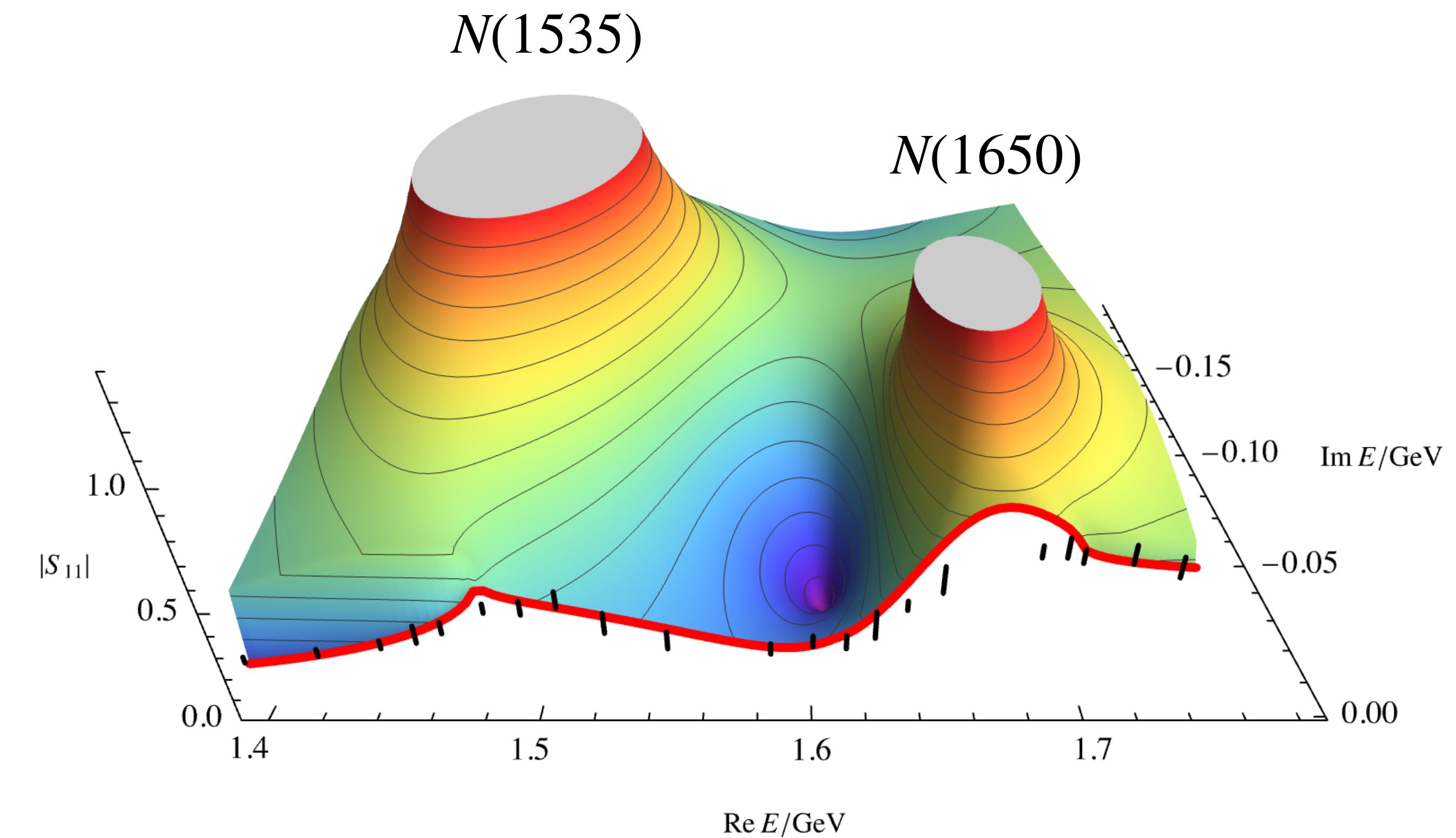
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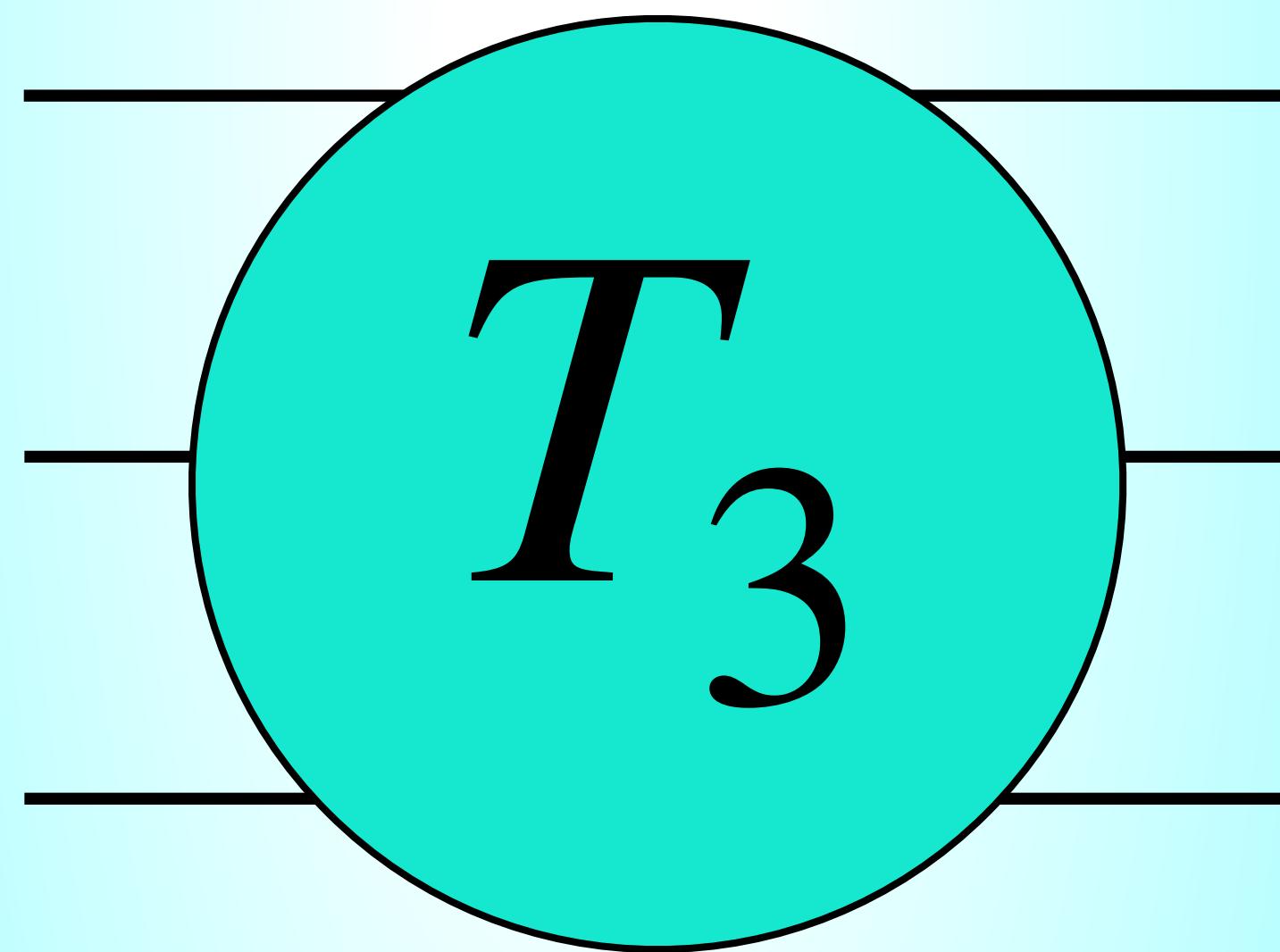
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Tridge (Midland, MI/USA)

TRANSITION AMPLITUDE



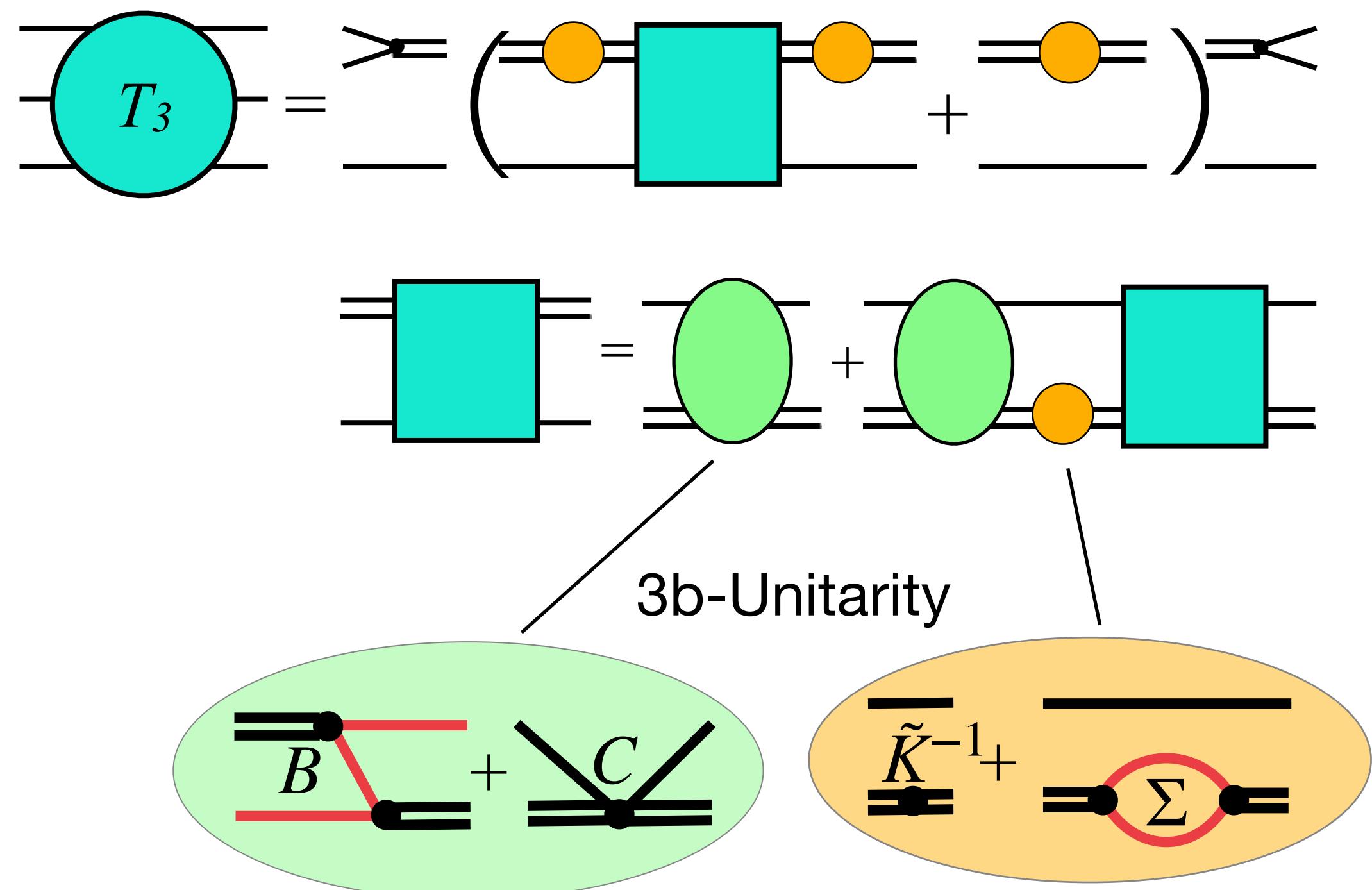
TRANSITION AMPLITUDE

“Infinite Volume Unitarity” – IVU formalism^[1]

- Express 3-body through a 2+1 system^[2]
 - Unitarity(on-shell configurations): $B, \Sigma \in \mathbb{C}$
 - Dynamics(input): $C, \tilde{K} \in \mathbb{R}$

IVU

$$T^c = B + C + \int \frac{d^3\ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B + C)}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$



[1] MM/Hu/Döring/Pilloni/Szczepaniak Eur.Phys.J.A 53 (2017)

[2] Related approaches: Hansen/Sharpe(2014)...; Wunderlich et al. JHEP 08 (2019); Jackura et al. Eur.Phys.J.C 79 (2019);

HILBERT'S HOTEL

“Infinite Volume Unitarity” – IVU formalism

- Analytic structure of the one-particle exchange
 - Left-hand cuts^[1] – $T_{cc}(3875)$ etc..
 - Landau singularities
 - Triangles^[2] + Boxes + Boxes+...^[3]



<https://www.ias.edu/ideas/2016/pires-hilbert-hotel>

[1] Du et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 131 (2023) 13; Hansen et al. 2401.06609 [hep-lat]

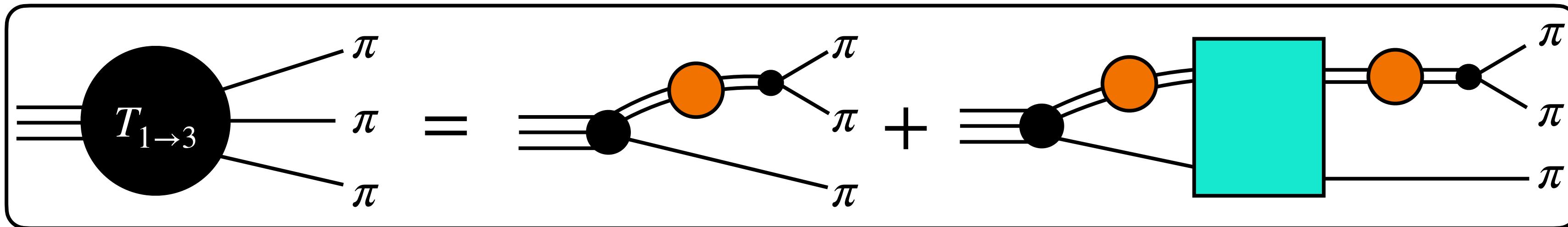
[2] Korpa/Lutz/Guo/Heo Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 3; Isken et al. 2309.09695; ... Ketzer/Mikhailenko/Aceti/Dai/Oset/Bayar/Guo...

[3] Sakhtivasan/MM in preparation

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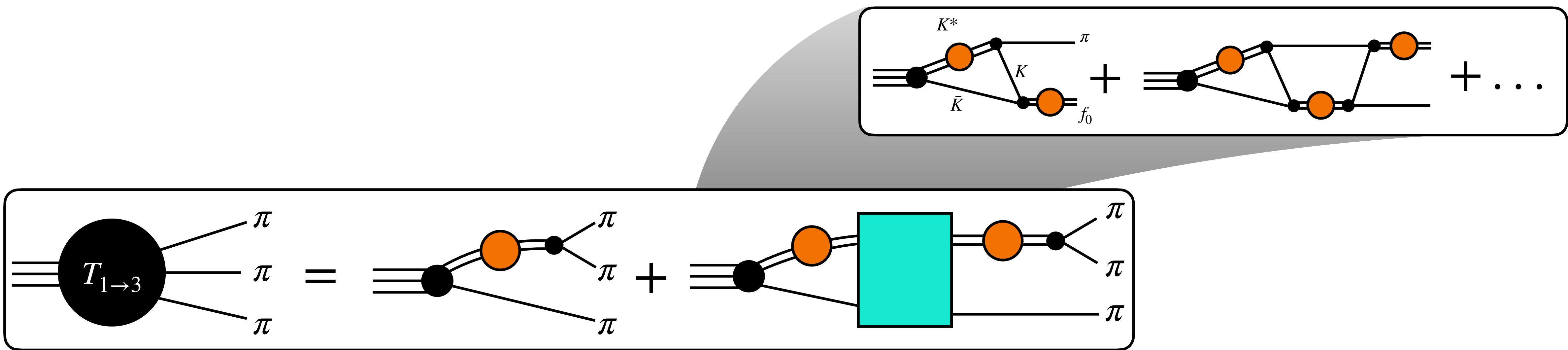
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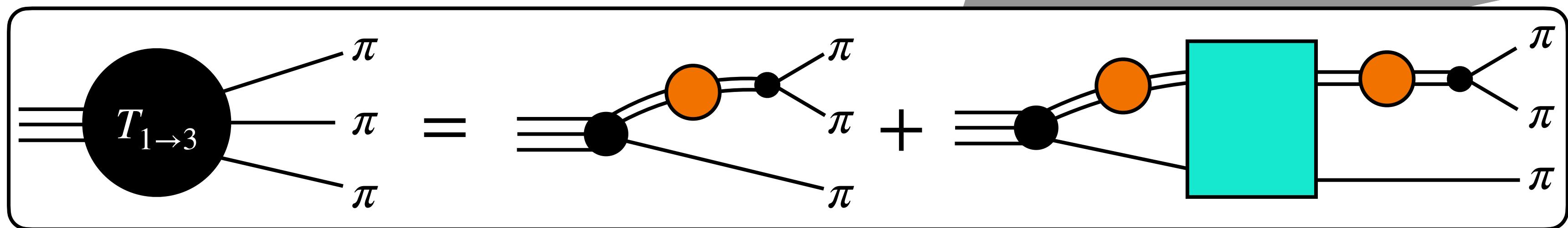
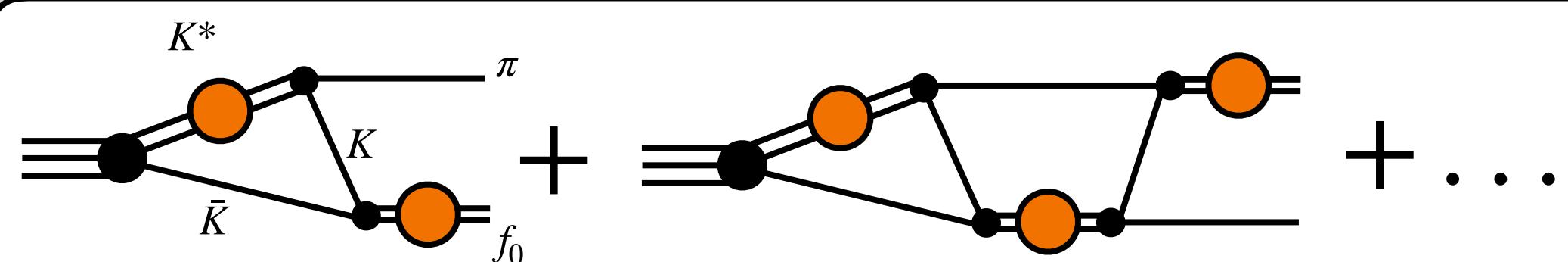
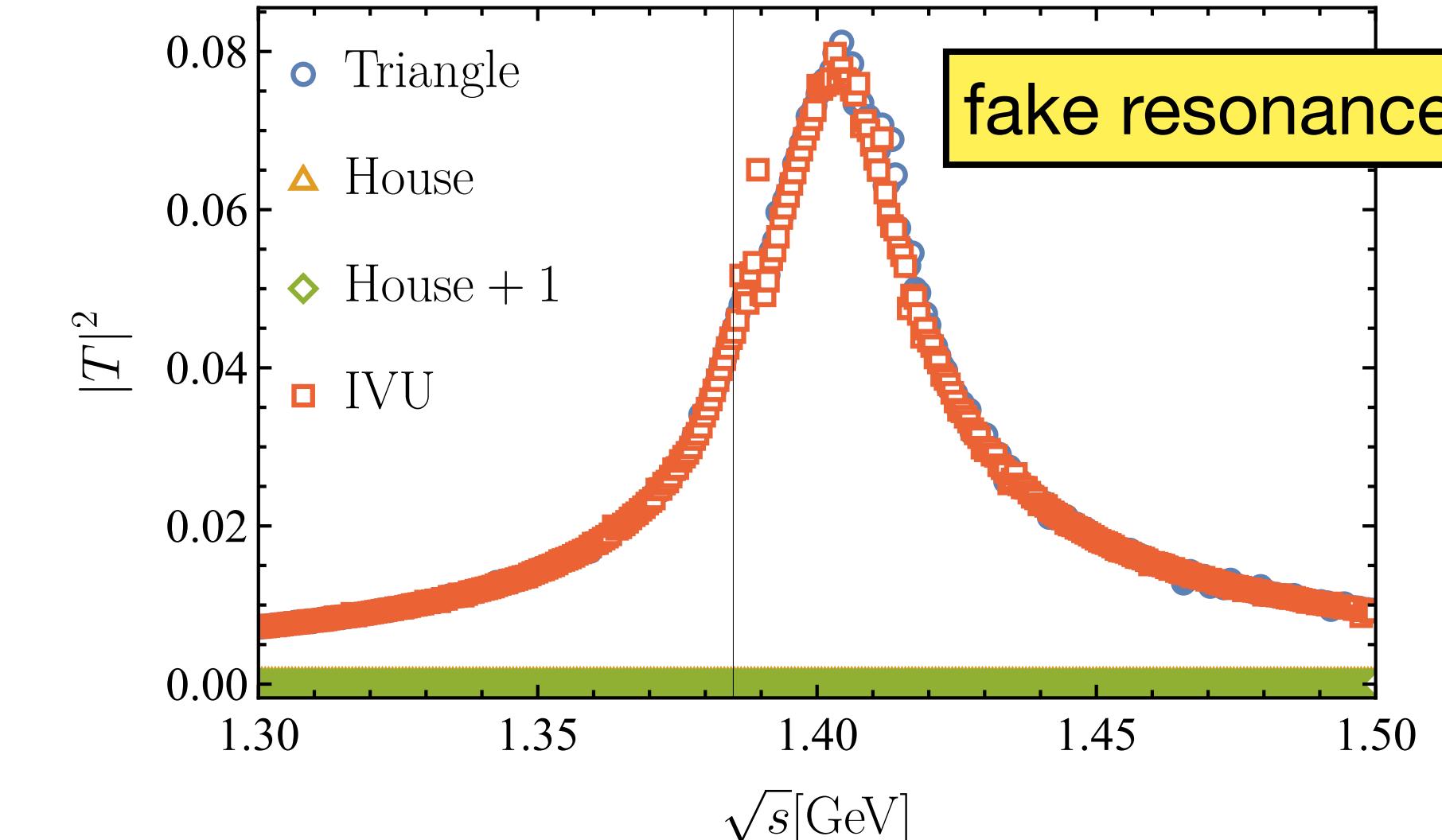
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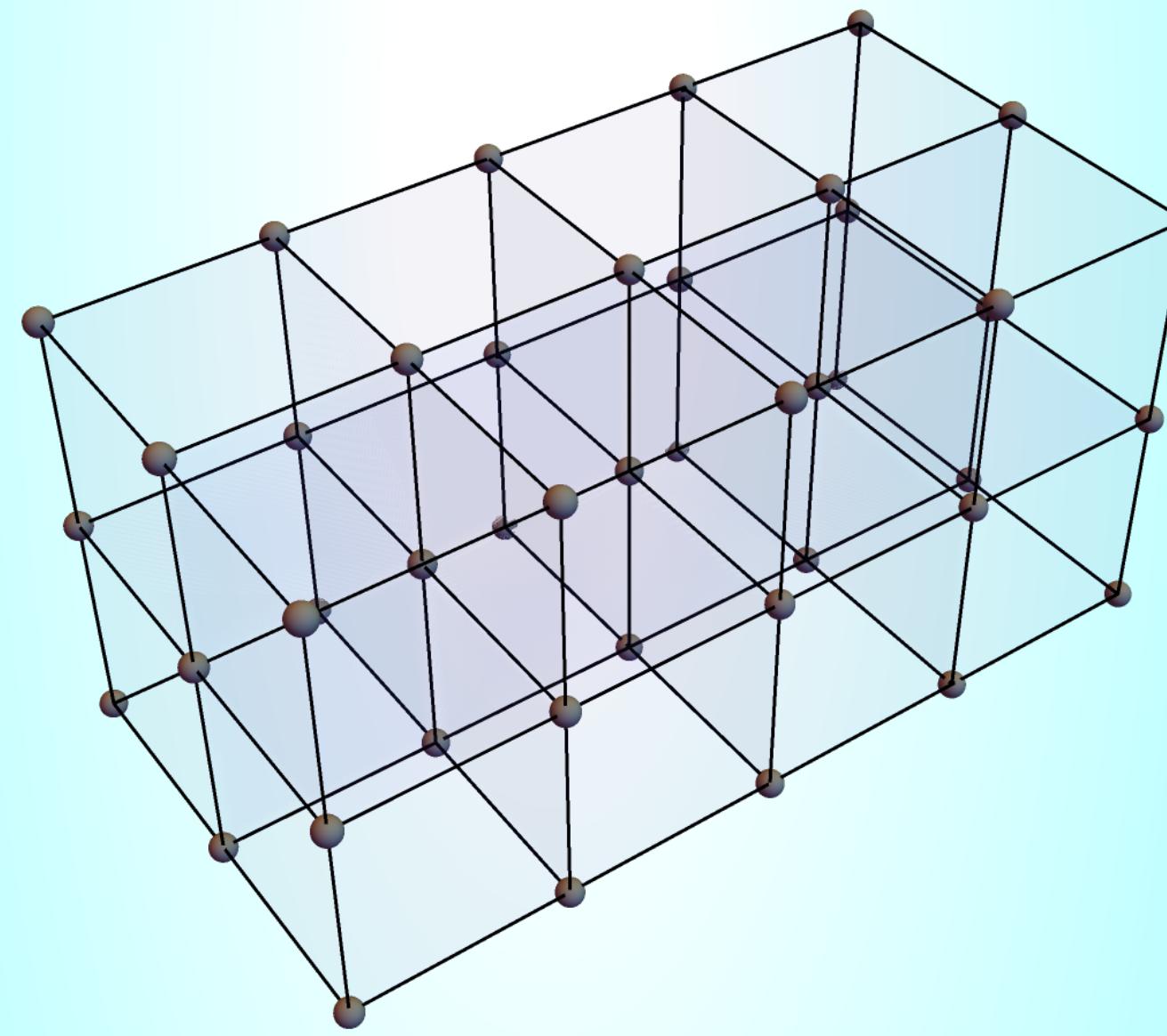


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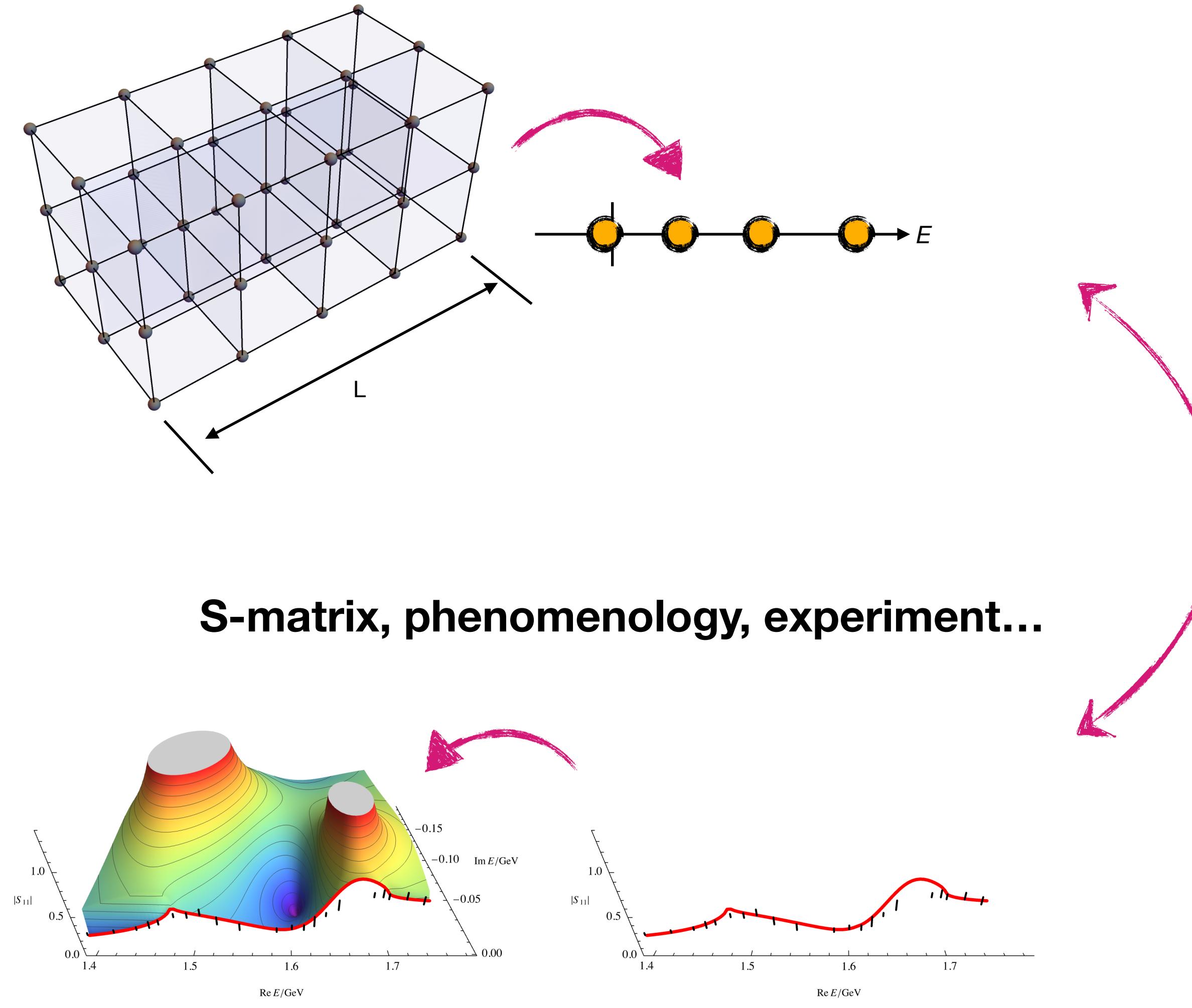
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APPLICATIONS TO LATTICE QCD



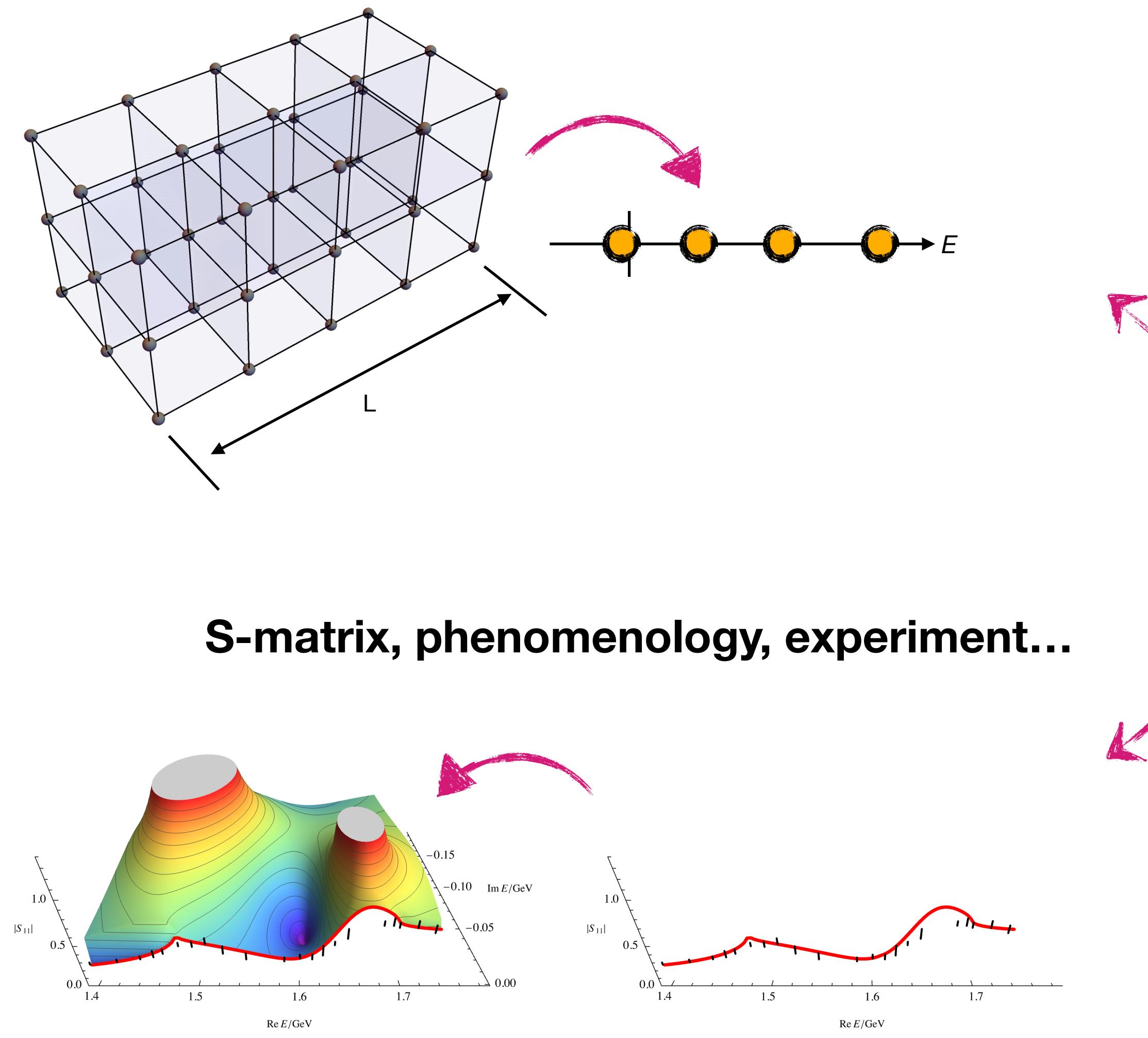
FINITE-VOLUME SPECTRUM

Lattice QCD: numerical access to QCD Green's functions:
Euclidean space-time / unphysical pion mass / finite-volume



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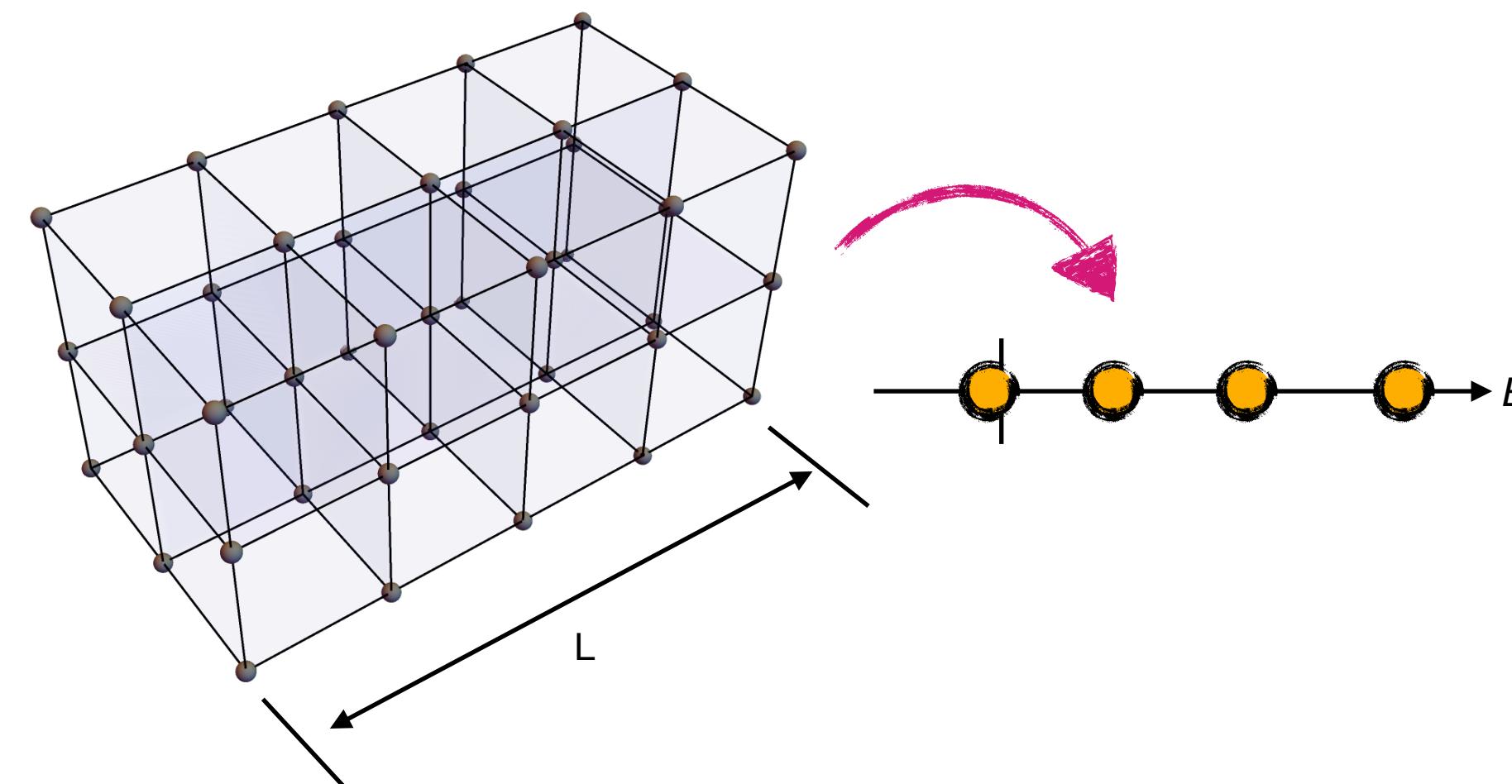


S-matrix, phenomenology, experiment...

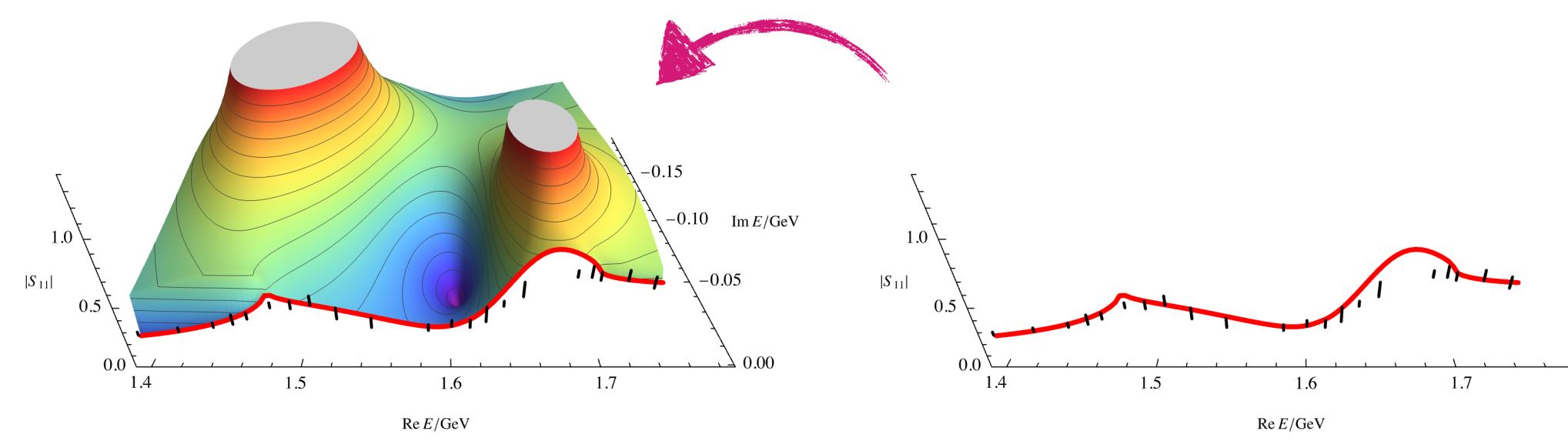
- “Finite Volume Unitarity” – FVU formalism**
- On-shell particles “feel” the box-size
 - Three-body **quantization condition**

FINITE-VOLUME SPECTRUM

Lattice QCD: numerical access to QCD Green's functions:
Euclidean space-time / unphysical pion mass / finite-volume



S-matrix, phenomenology, experiment...



FVU

$$\det \left[2L^3 E_p \left(\tilde{K}_2^{-1} - \Sigma_2^L \right) - B - C \right] T_{1g}$$

“Finite Volume Unitarity” — FVU formalism

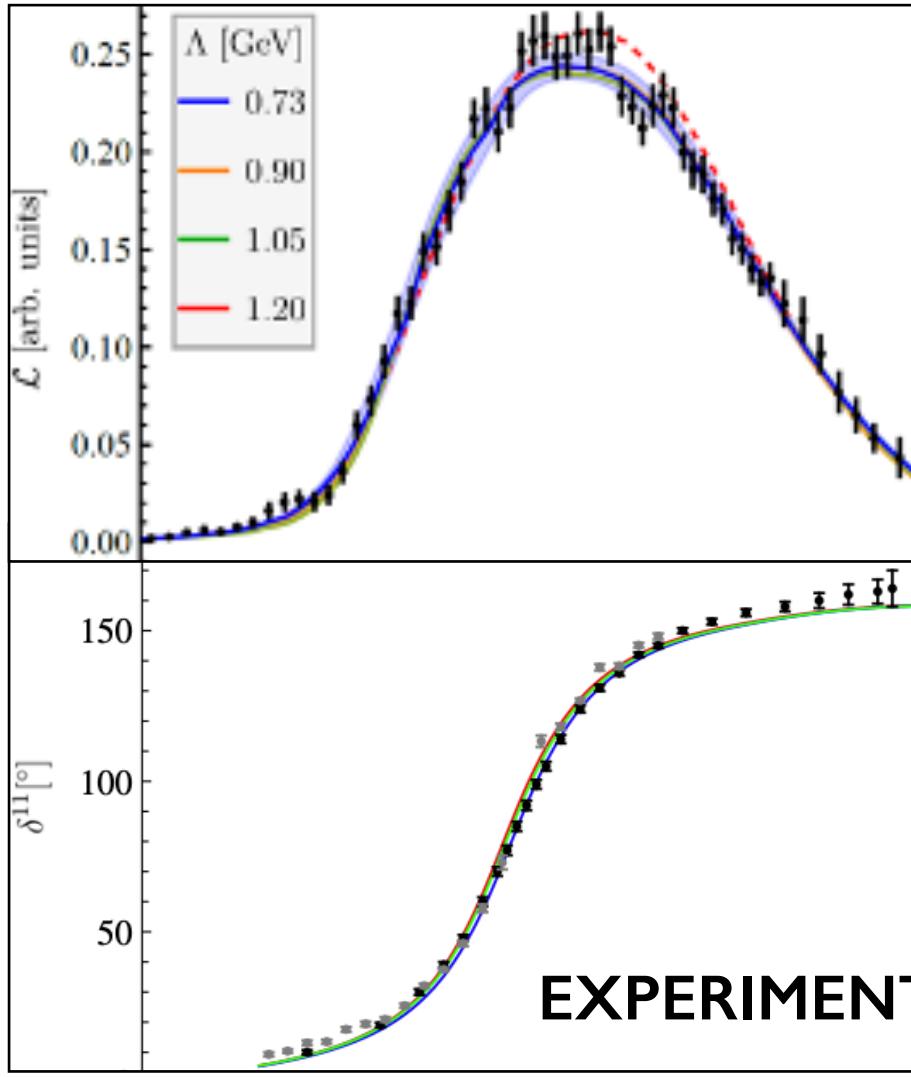
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IVU

$$T^c = B + C + \int \frac{d^3 \ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B + C)}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$

BLUEPRINT – $a_1(1260)$

INPUT[1]



TRANSITION AMPLITUDES

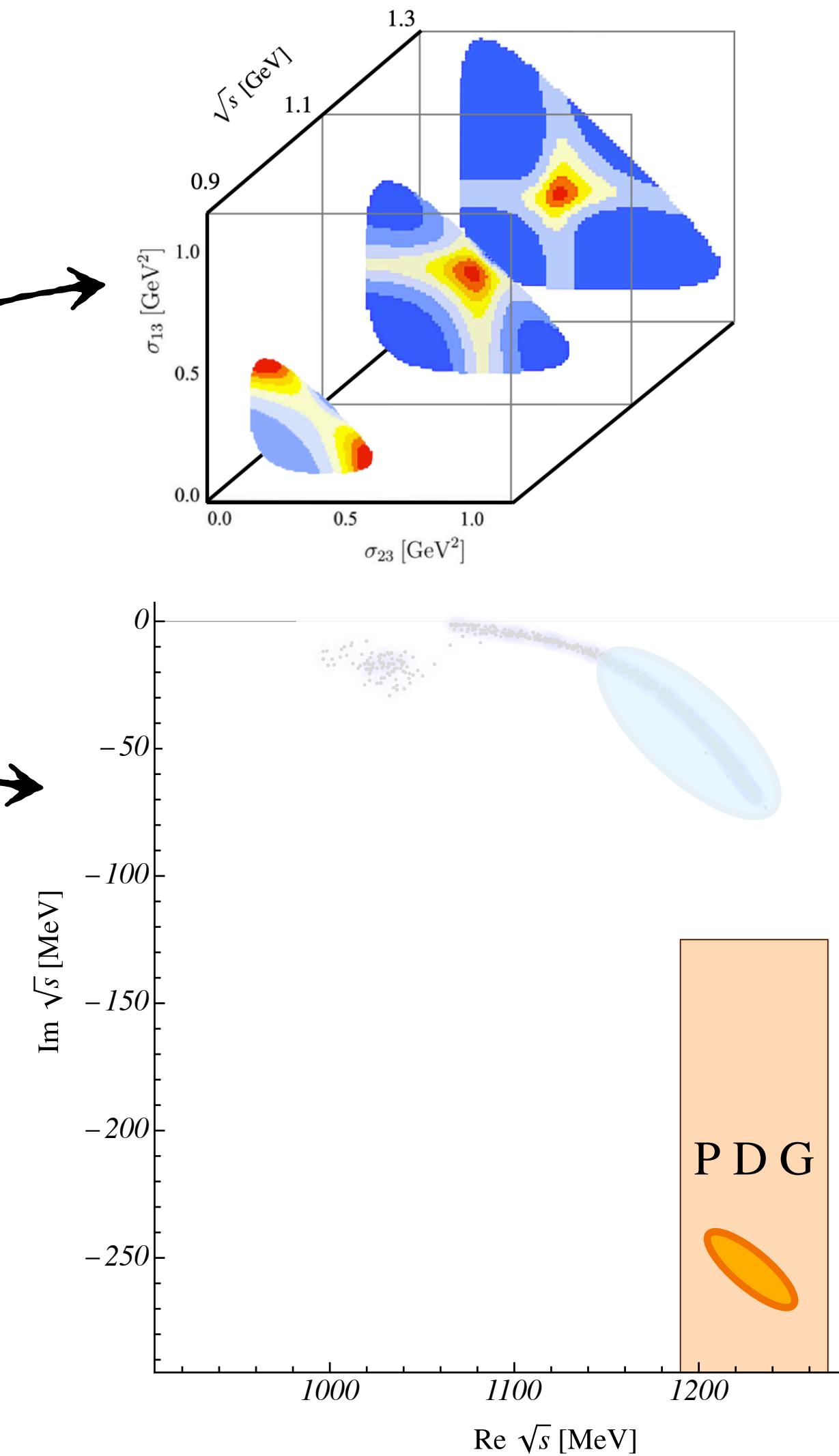
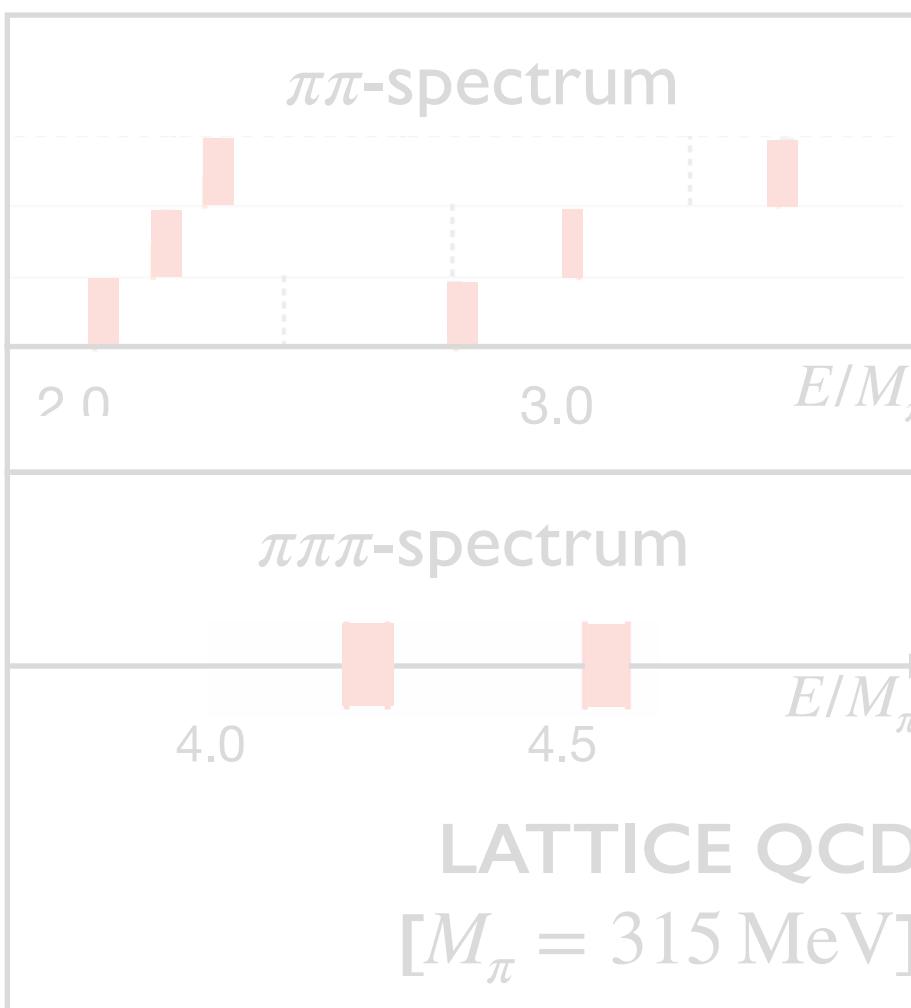
OUTPUT[2]

IVU

$$T^c = B + \textcolor{red}{C} + \int \frac{d^3\ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B + \textcolor{red}{C})}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$

FVU

$$\det \left[2L^3 E_p \left(\tilde{K}_2^{-1} - \Sigma_2^L \right) - B - \textcolor{red}{C} \right] T_{1g}$$

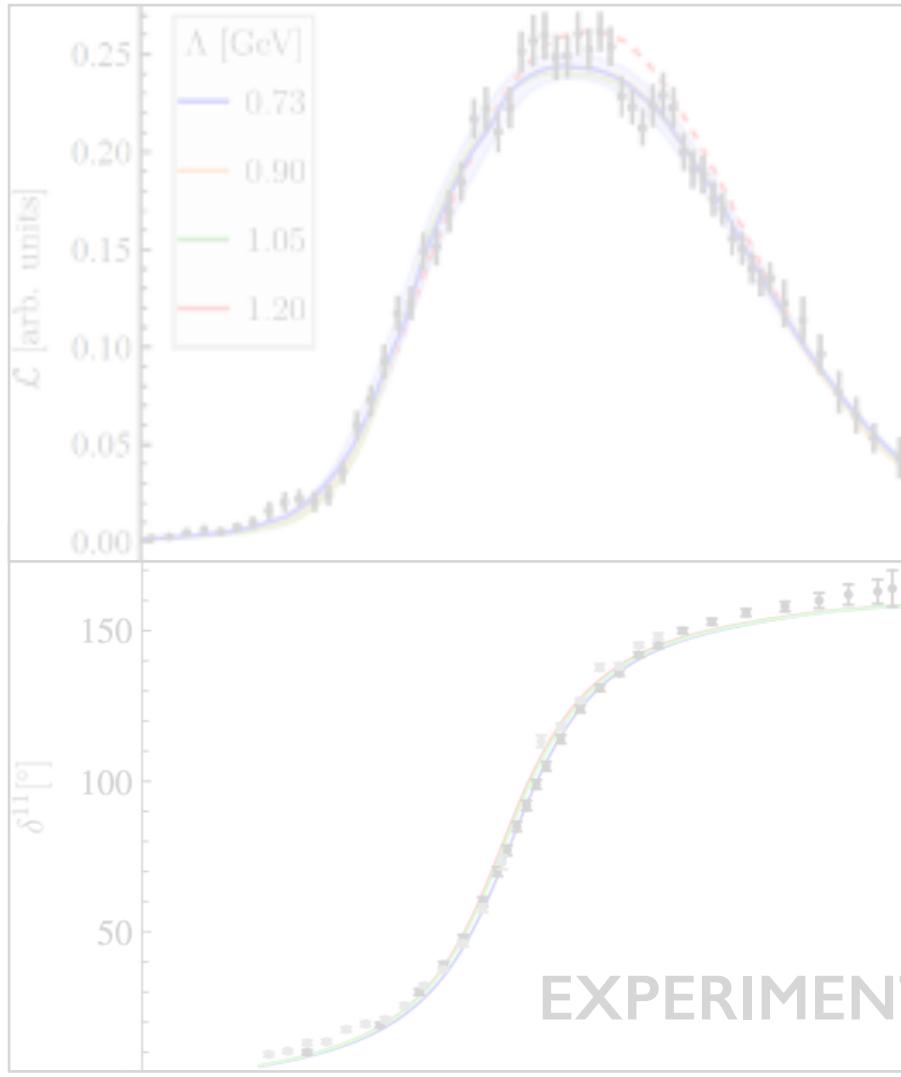


[1] Schael [ALEPH] Phys.Rept. 421 (2005); Nucl.Phys.B 79; Phys.Rev.D 7; [GWQCD] PRD94(2016) PRD98 (2018) PRD 100(2019)

[2] Sadasivan/MM/Döring/Alexandru/Culver/Lee Phys.Rev.D 101 (2020); MM/Culver/Sadasivan/Brett/Döring/Alexandru/Lee [GWQCD] PRL 127 (2021)
other phenomenological determinations: JPAC/....

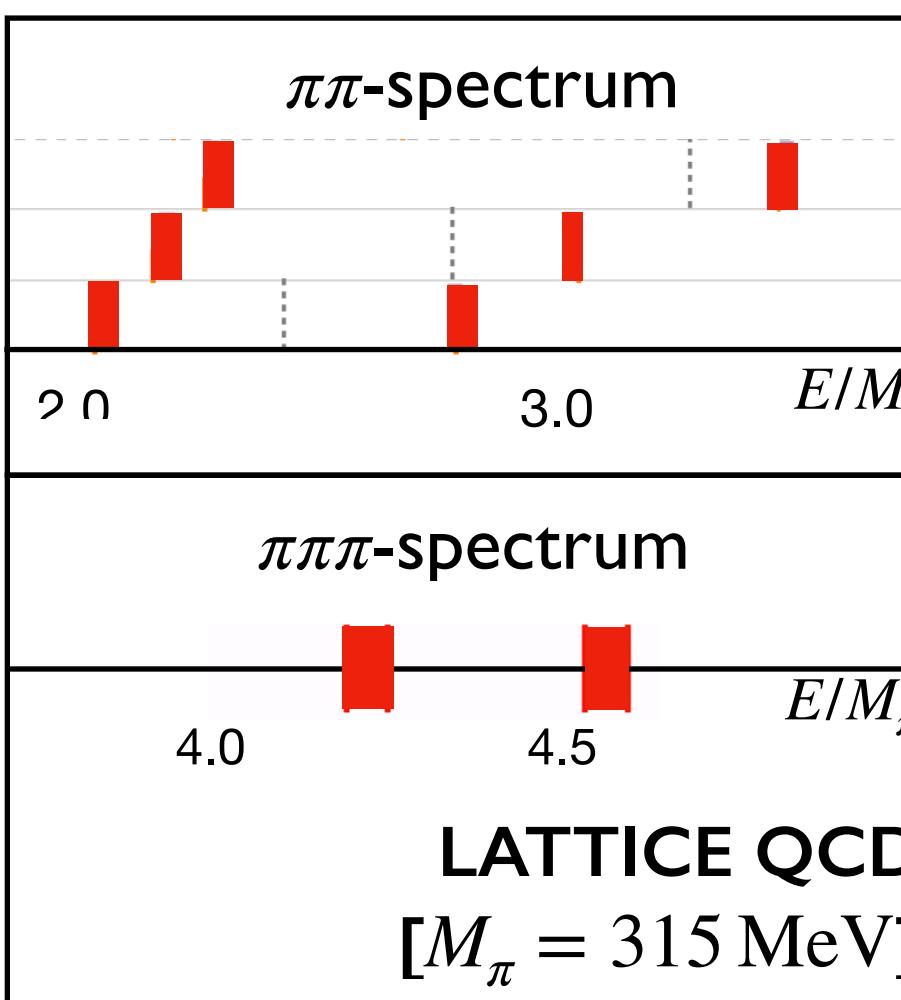
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TRANSITION AMPLITUDES

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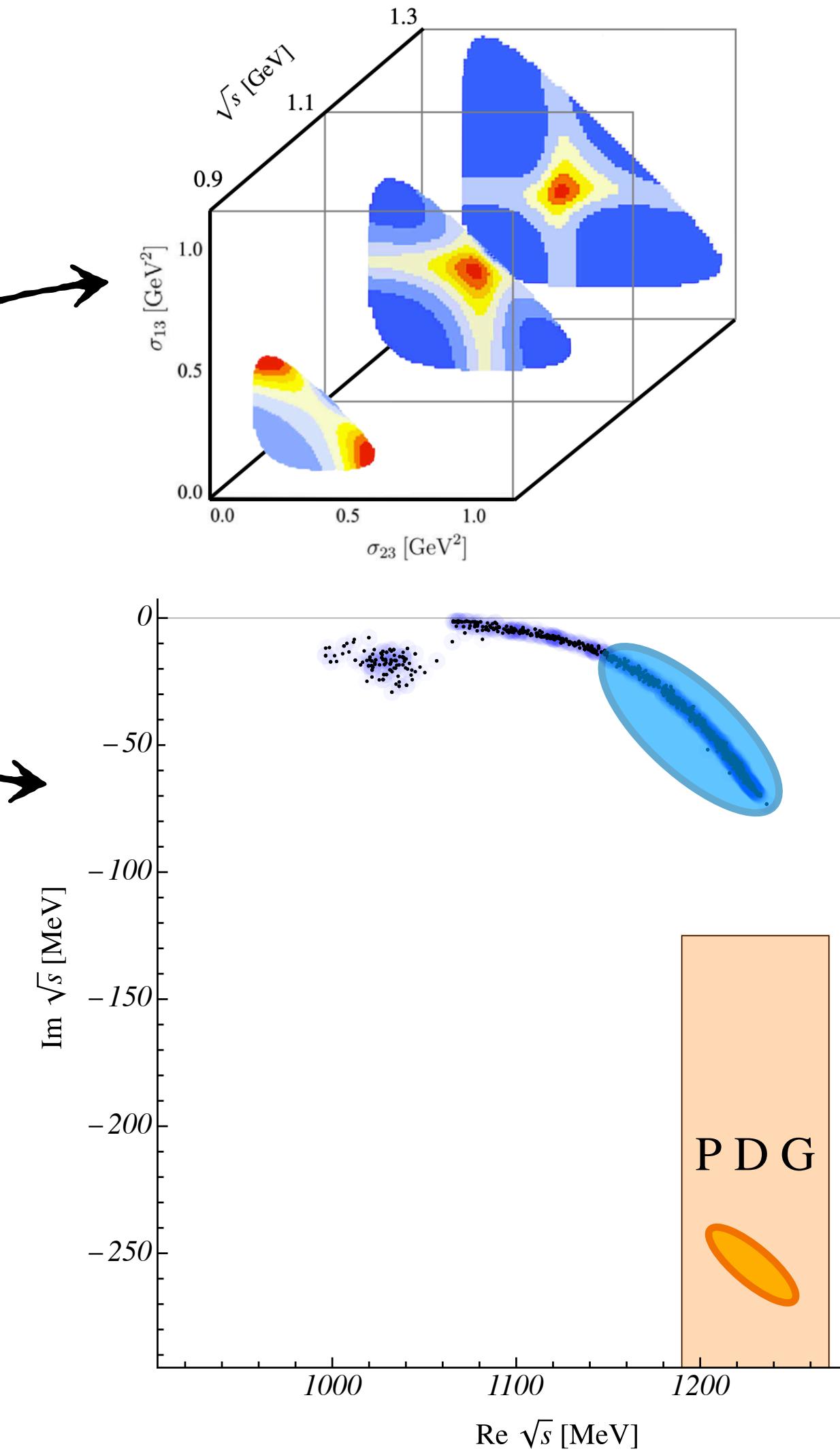


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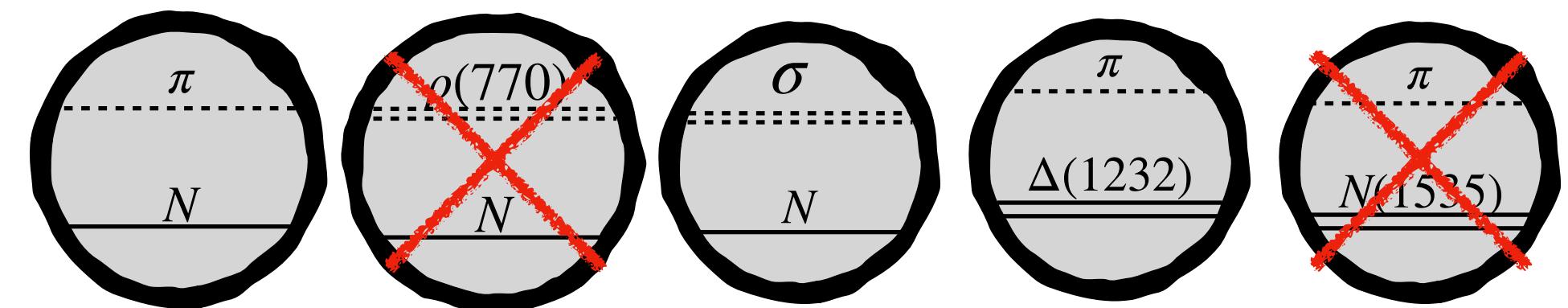
$$\det \left[2L^3 E_p \left(\tilde{K}_2^{-1} - \Sigma_2^L \right) - B - C \right]^{T_{1g}}$$



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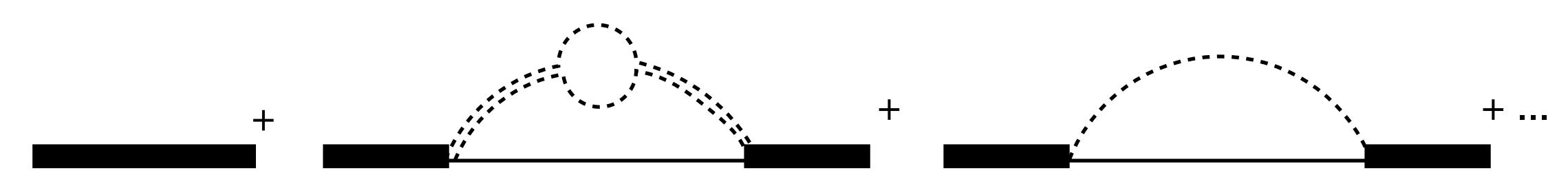
ROPER $N(1440)$ – FINITE VOLUME



~~... and more in SU(3)~~

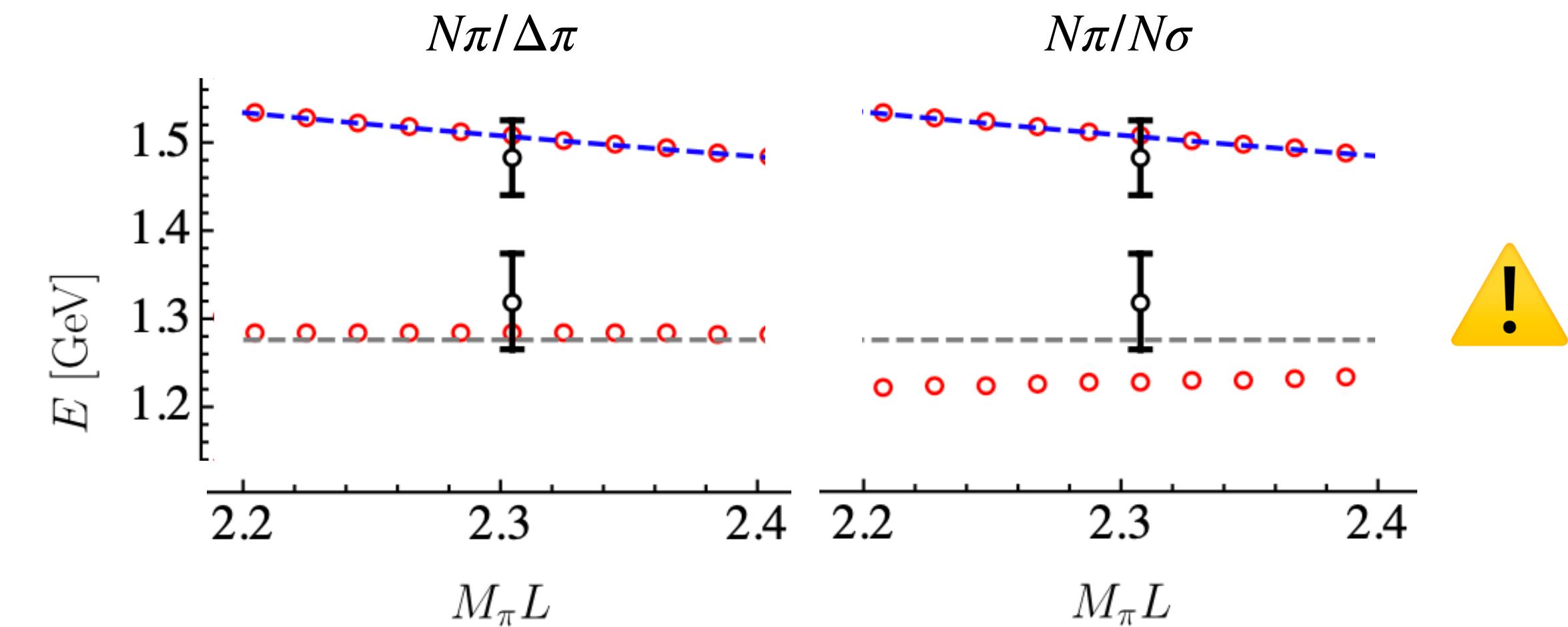
Simplified pilot study^[1]

- self-energy formalism via particle-dimer Lagrangian
- ⚠ no particle-exchange diagrams



Predict finite-volume spectrum for fixed parameters

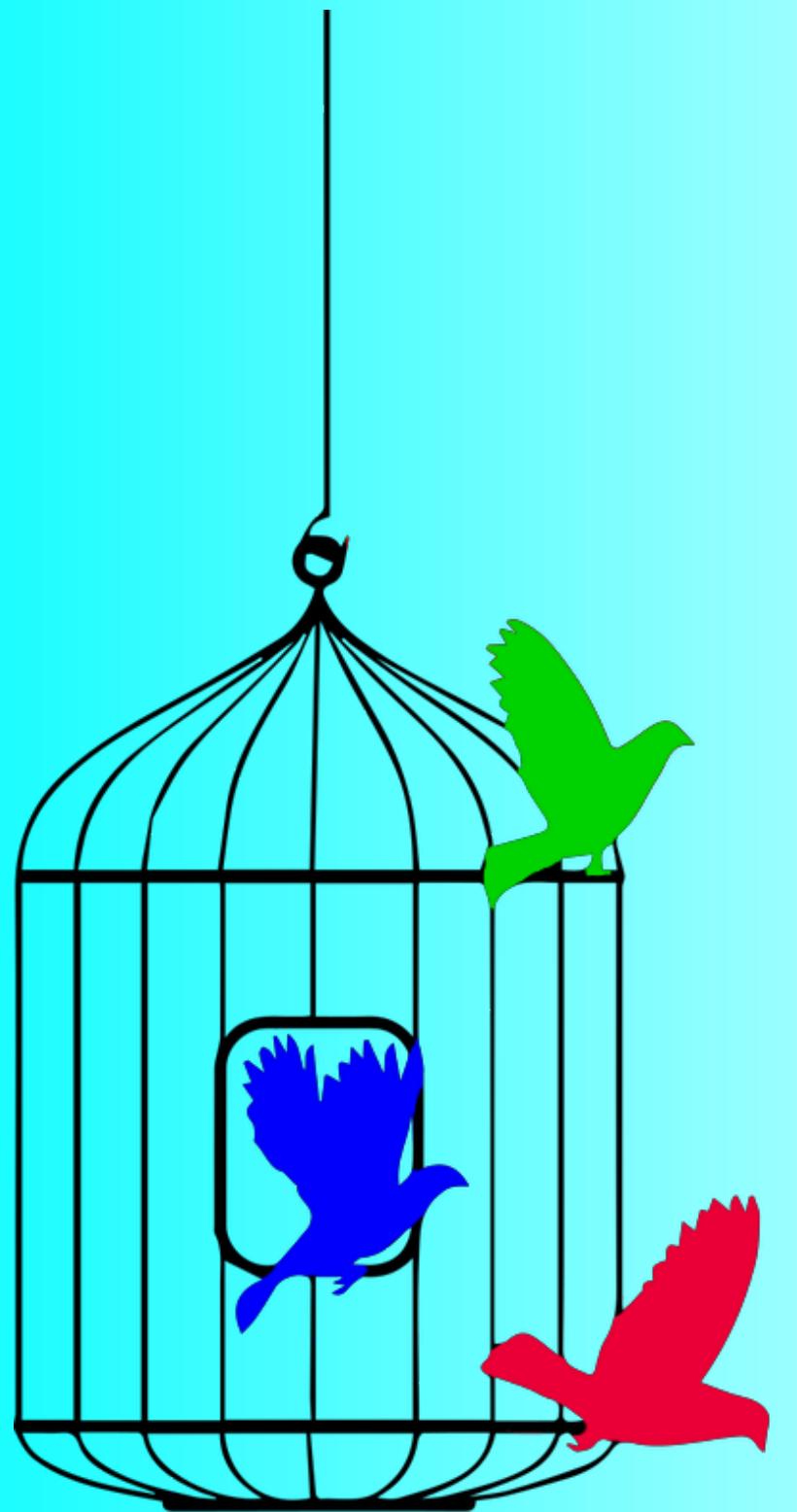
- energy shifts very small (opposing effects of $N\sigma$ and $\Delta\pi$ channels)
- phenomenological input necessary



[1] Severt, MM, Ulf-G. Meißner JHEP 04 (2023) 100

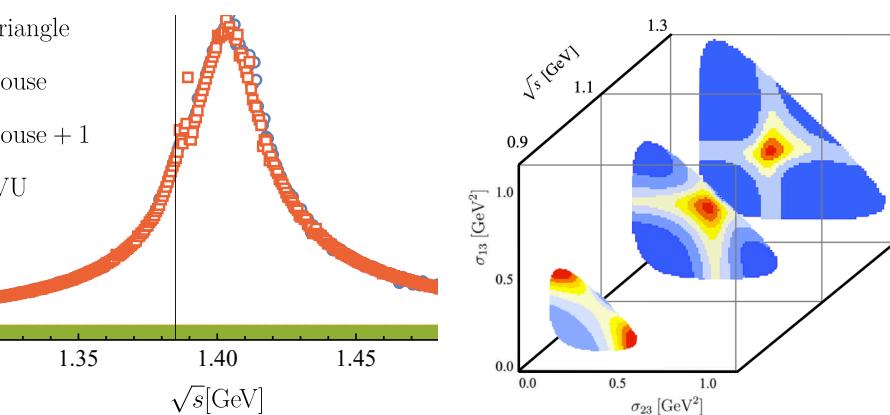
[2] Lattice values (black dots) Lang et al. Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 1

SUMMARY



IVU

$$T^c = B + \textcolor{red}{C} + \int \frac{d^3\ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B + \textcolor{red}{C})}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_{\textcolor{green}{n}}^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$

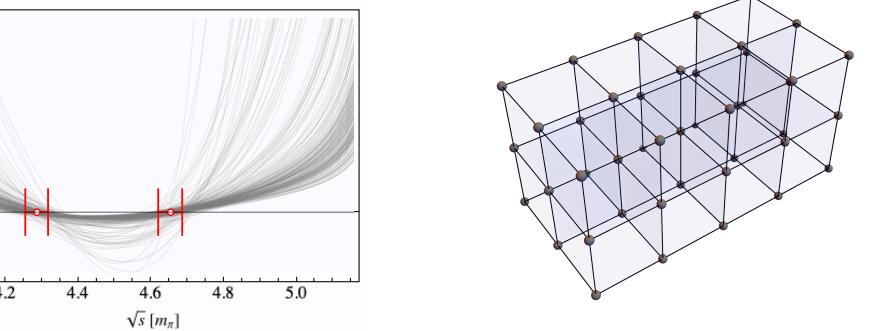


Infinite volume three-body formalism

- Unitarity induced analytic structure
- universal resonance parameter
- singularity structure/Landau singularities

FVU

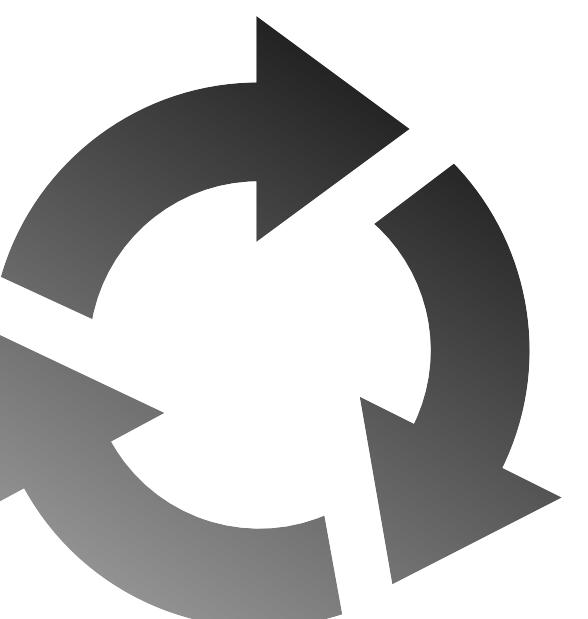
$$\det \left[2L^3 E_p (\tilde{K}_2^{-1} - \Sigma_2^L) - B - \textcolor{red}{C} \right]_{T_{1g}}$$



Finite-volume three-body formalism FVU

- 3b quantization condition
- several applications
- first chiral trajectories of 3b-resonances

OUTLOOK



- $\pi\pi N$ content of Roper-resonance
... connections to DCC global studies
- $\pi\pi\Lambda$ and strangeness resonances (?)
- $\bar{K}d$ scattering
- ...

THANK YOU

FINITE-VOLUME SPECTRUM

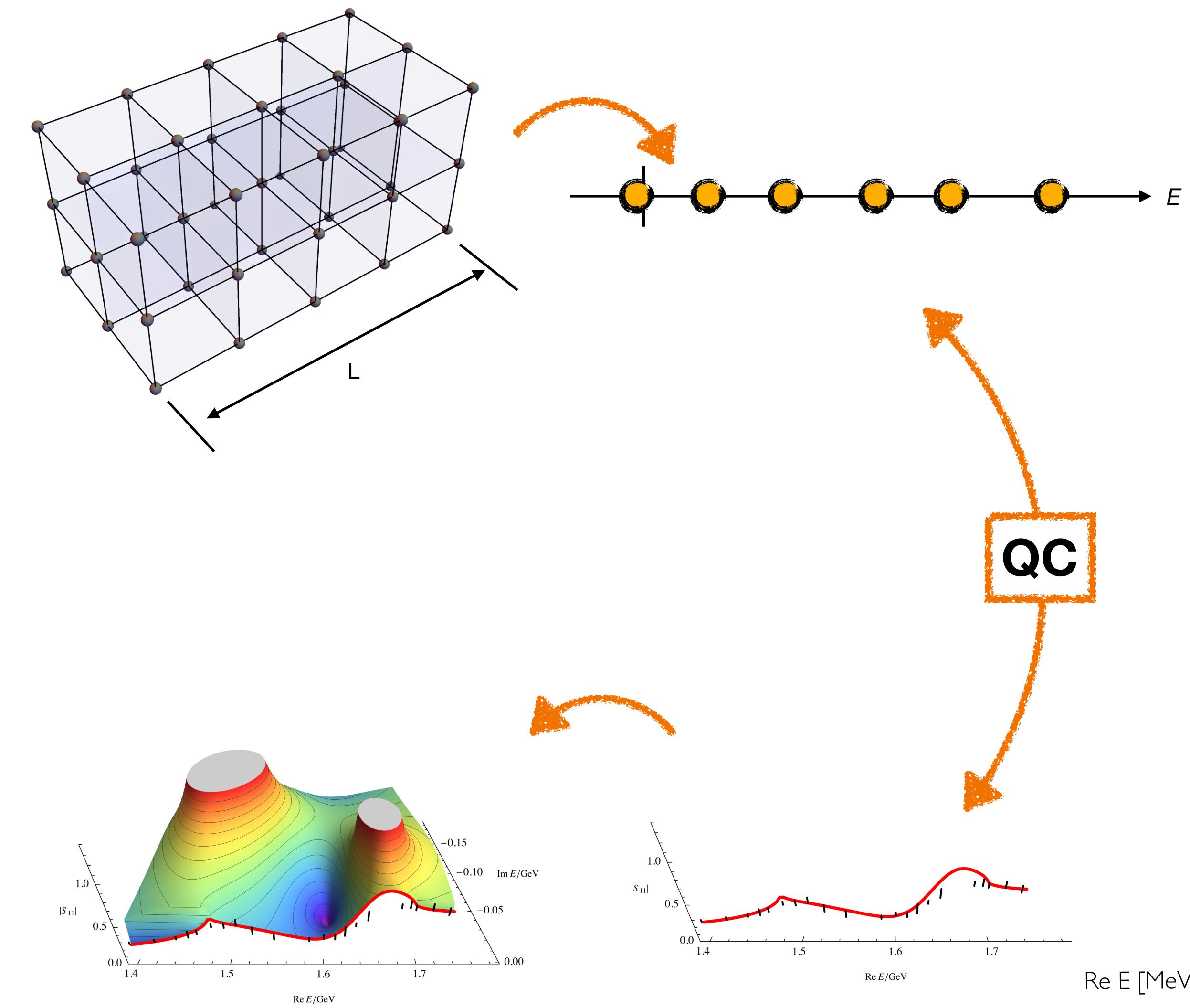
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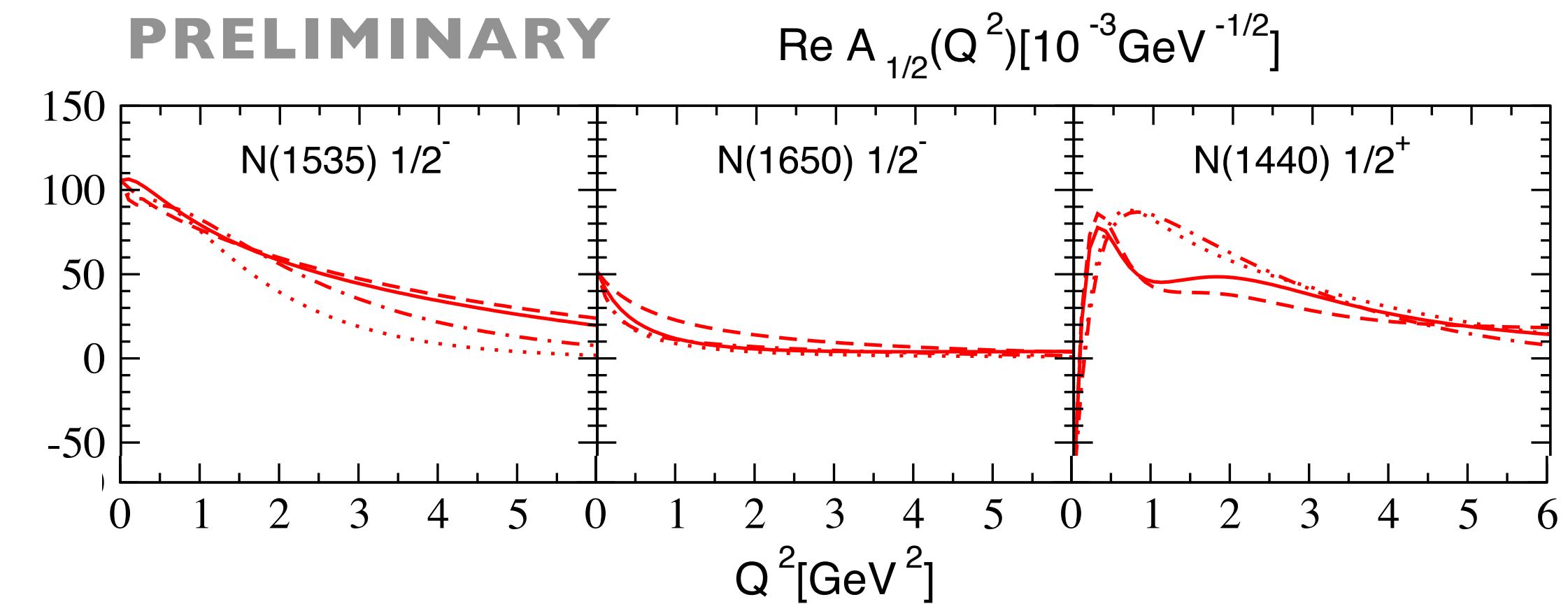
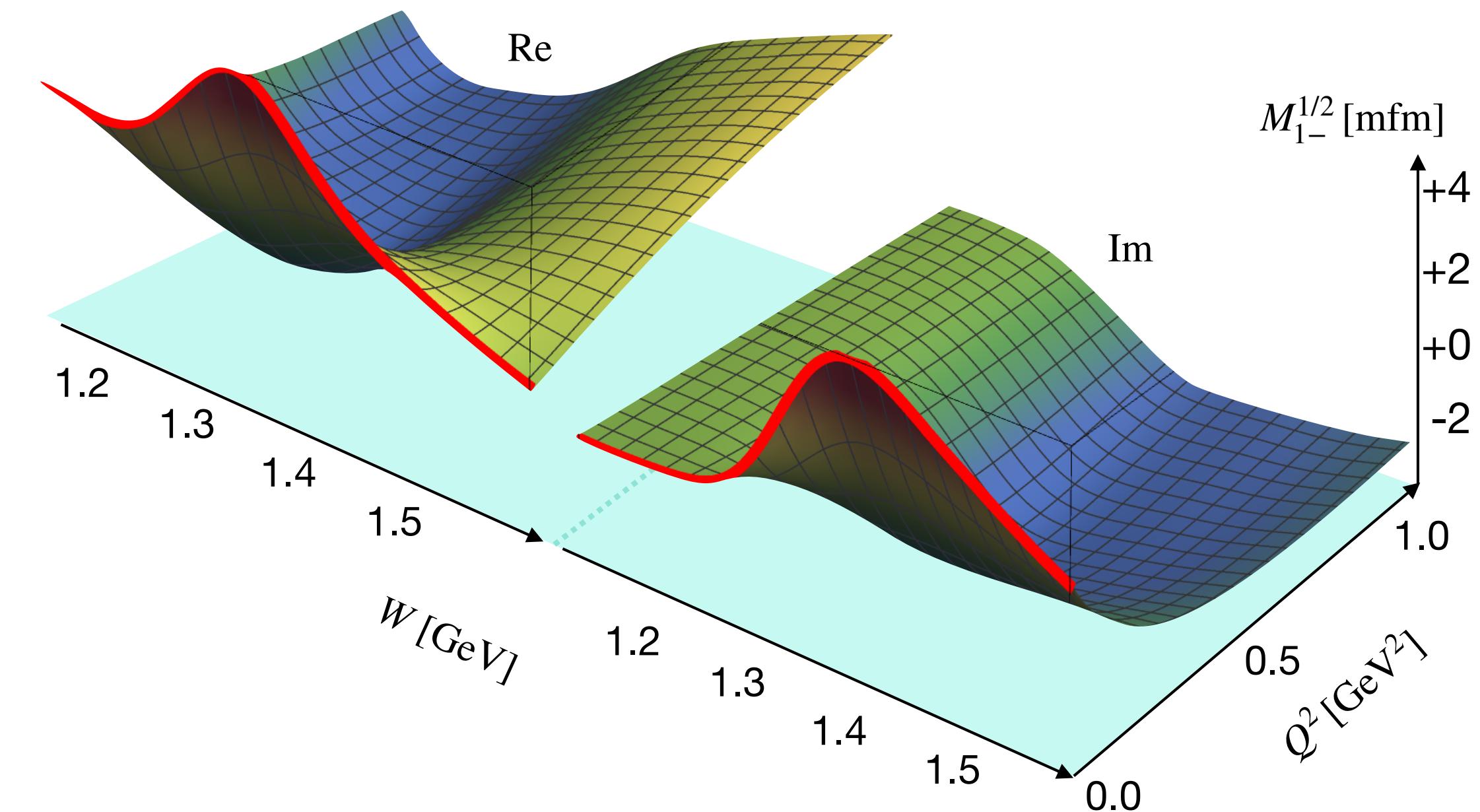
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ROPER $N(1440)$ – PHENOMENOLOGY

Global analysis (bird's view)

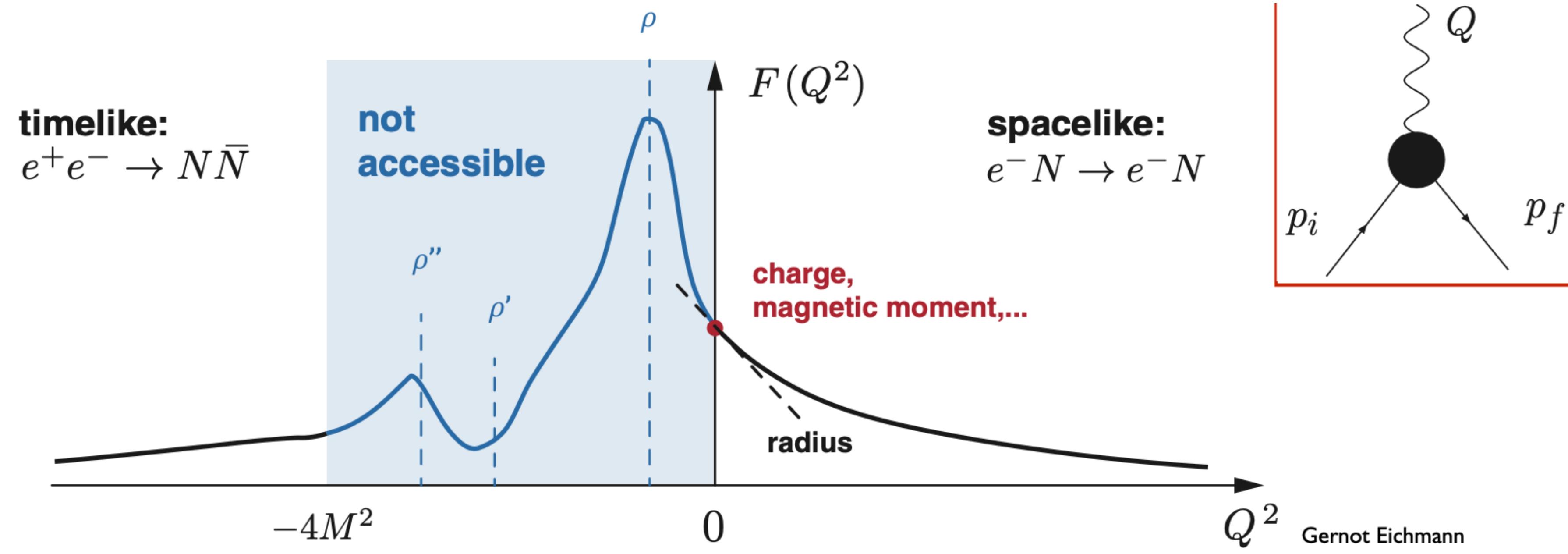
- many experimental data & ongoing experiments
 - @MAMI, @ELSA, @JLAB, ...
 - $\gamma N \rightarrow \pi(\pi)N, \eta N, K\Lambda \dots$
- Jülich-Bonn-Washington^[1,2] DCC
 - Roper has very unusual $f(W, Q^2)$: $\pi\pi N$ effect(?)
 - Transition form-factors^[3]



[1] [JBW] MM et al. Phys.Rev.C 103 (2021) 6; Phys.Rev.C 106 (2022) 015201; Eur.Phys.J.A 59 (2023) 12; jbw.phys.gwu.edu/

[2] Related approaches MAID/SAID/Gent/ANLOsaka

[3] Wang/MM/... in progress



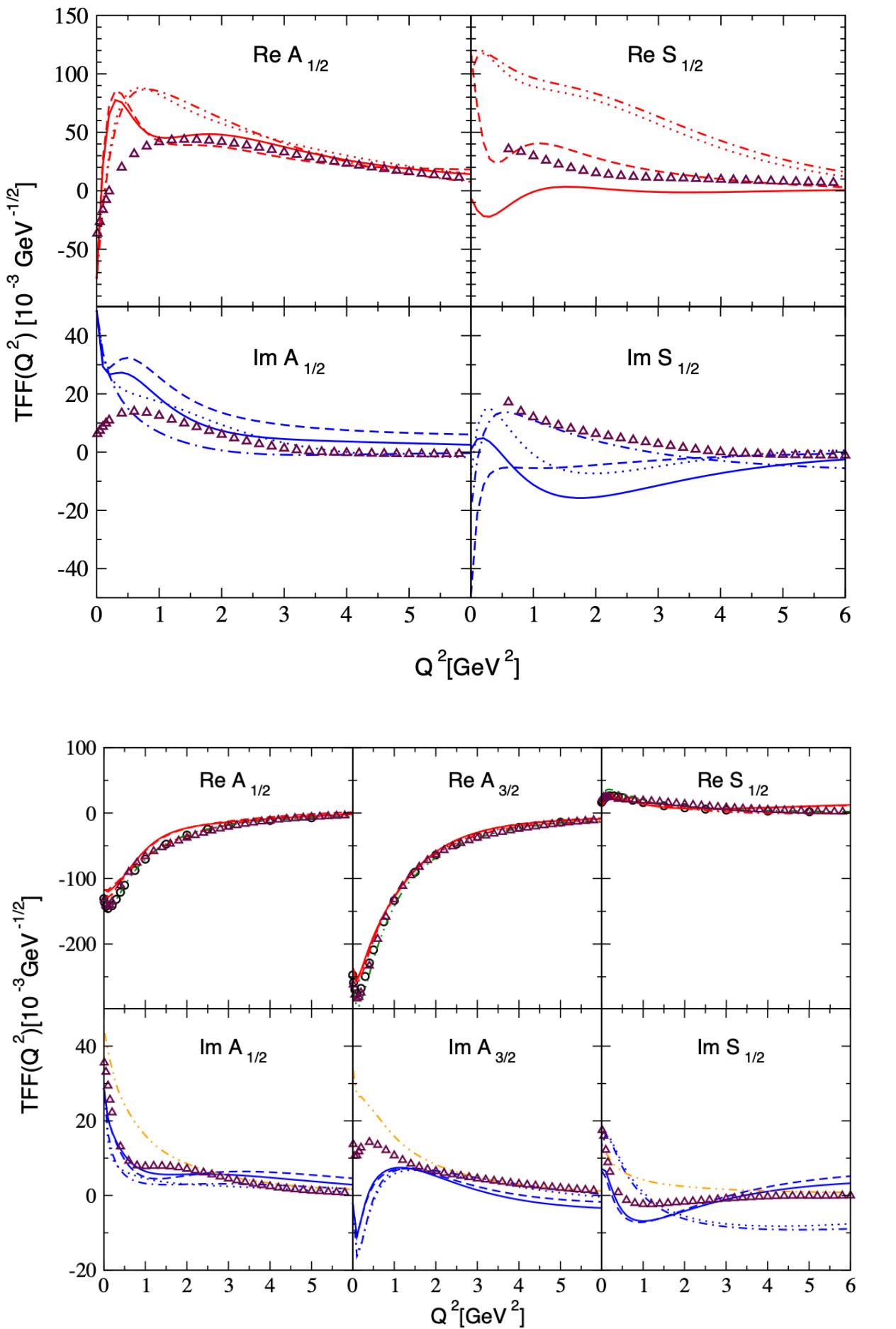
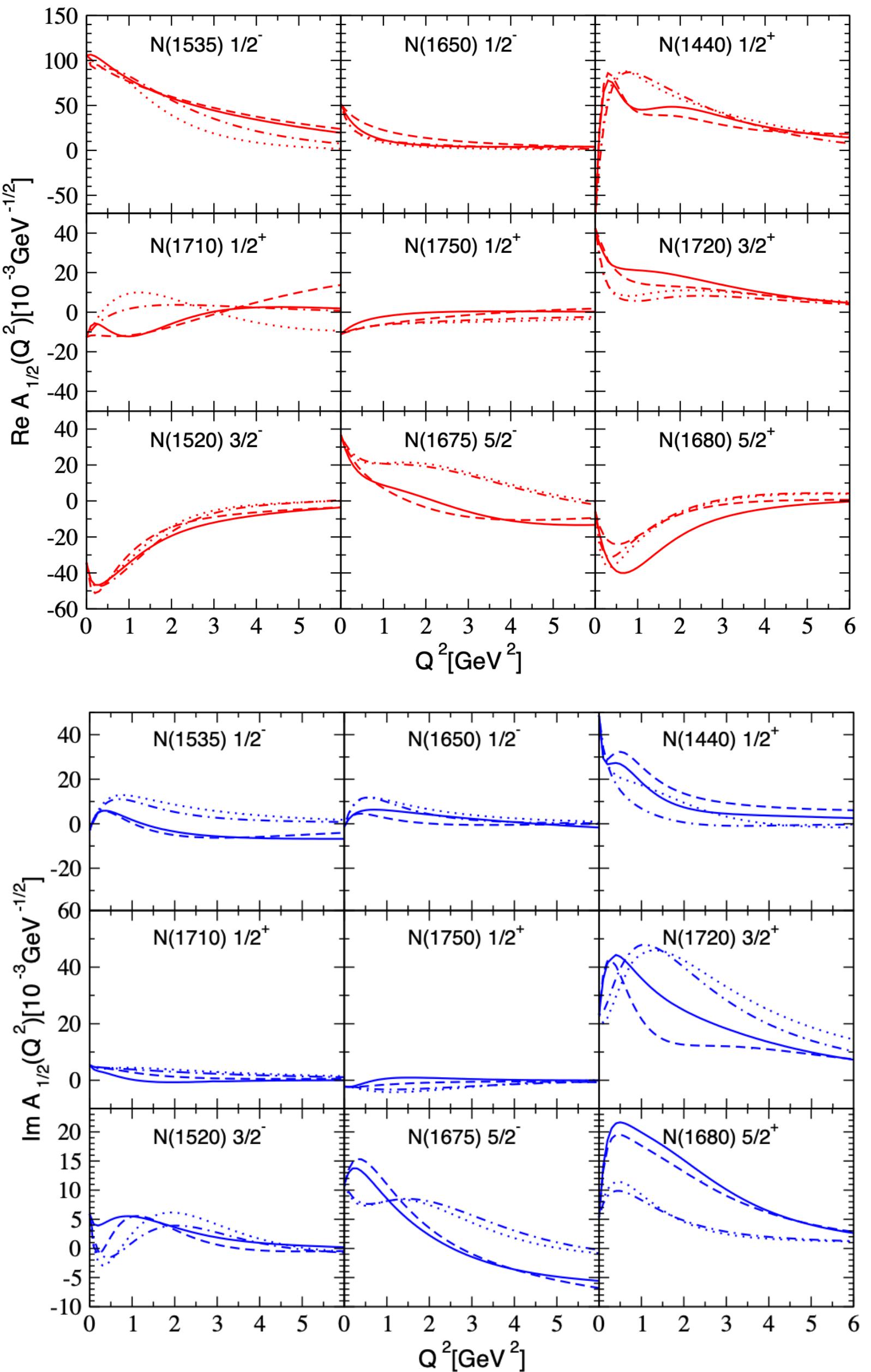
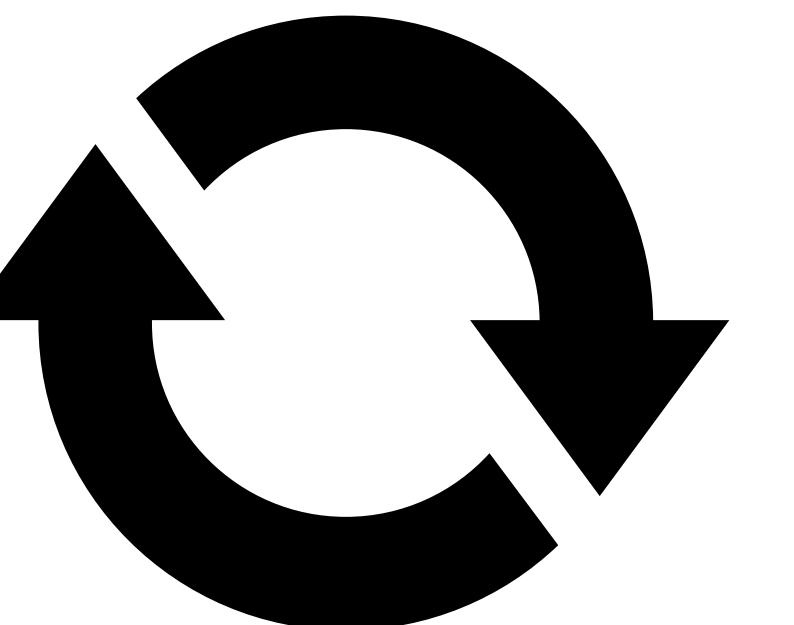
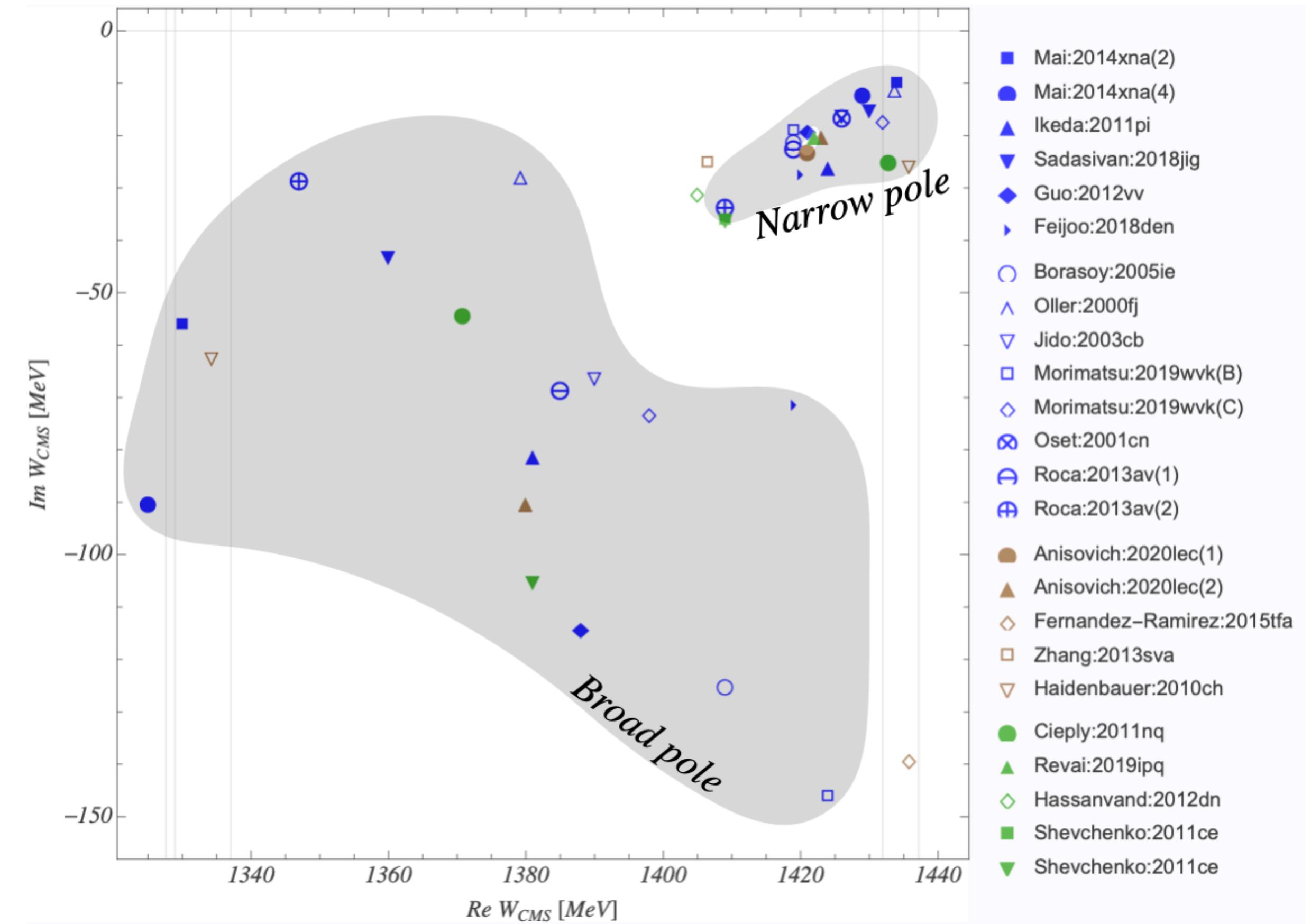


FIG. 1: The TFFs of $\Delta(1232)$. Solid, dashed, dotted, dash-dotted lines: results of this work, corresponding to fits 1 to 4 in Ref. [34]. Double-dotted lines: results from Ref. [30] based on the MAID results. Black circles: MAID results from the unitary isobar model (real-valued). Triangles: preliminary results of the ANL-Osaka model.



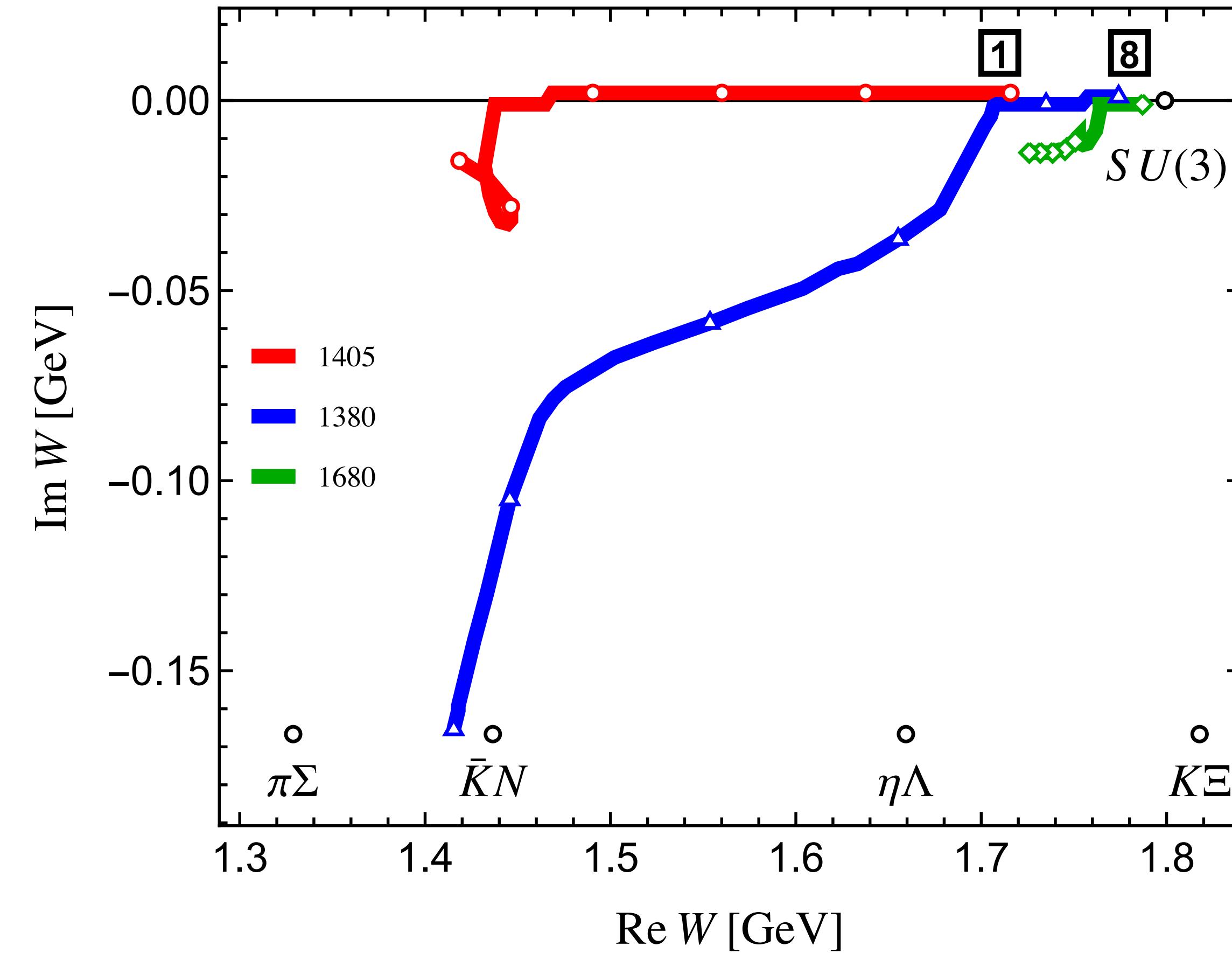
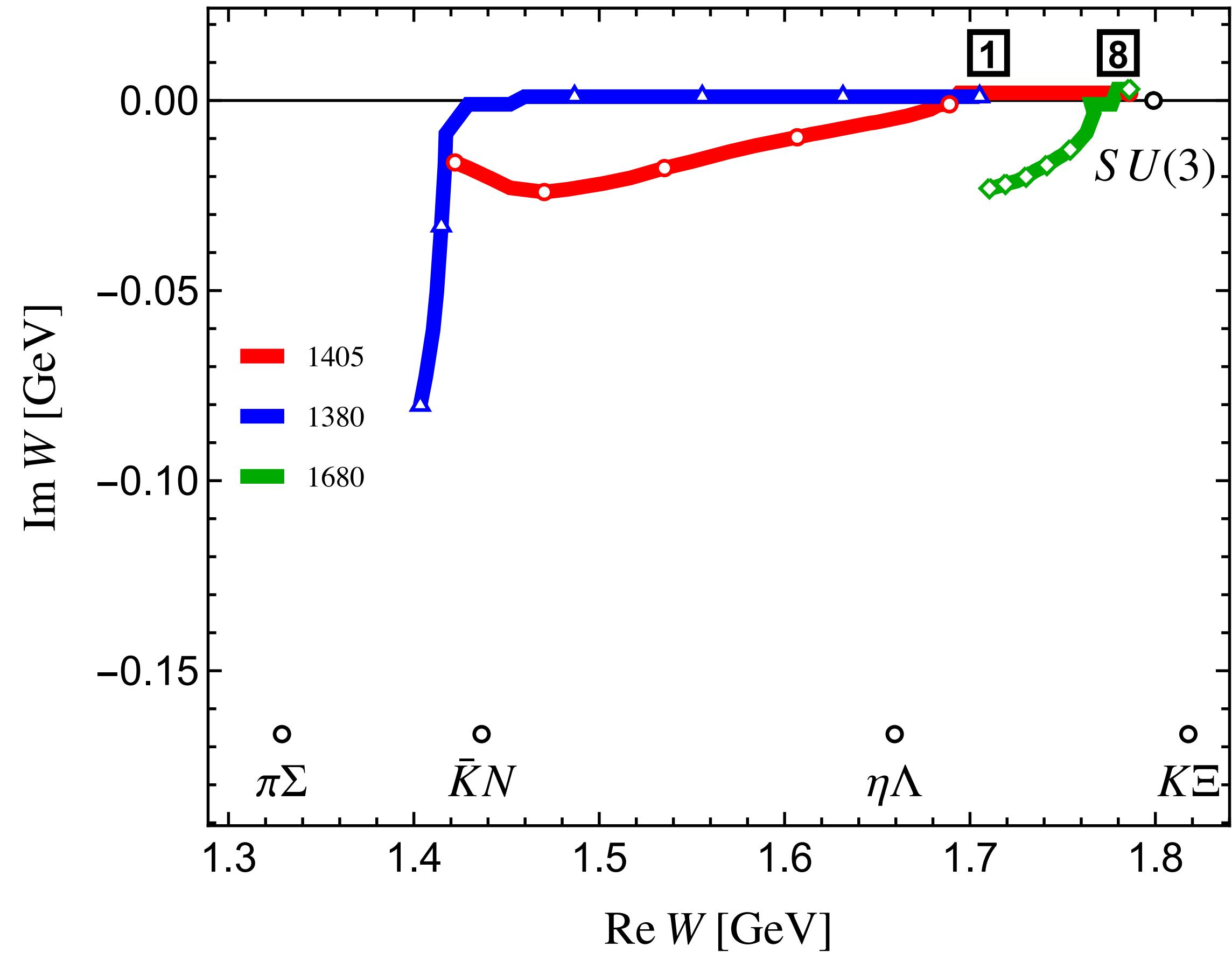
...

- Theory frontier: NNLO UCHPT determination^[1]
- Consistently two poles, but the second pole is less well known
 - second pole below KbarN threshold
 - line-shape only through $\gamma p \rightarrow K\pi\Sigma$ ^[2]



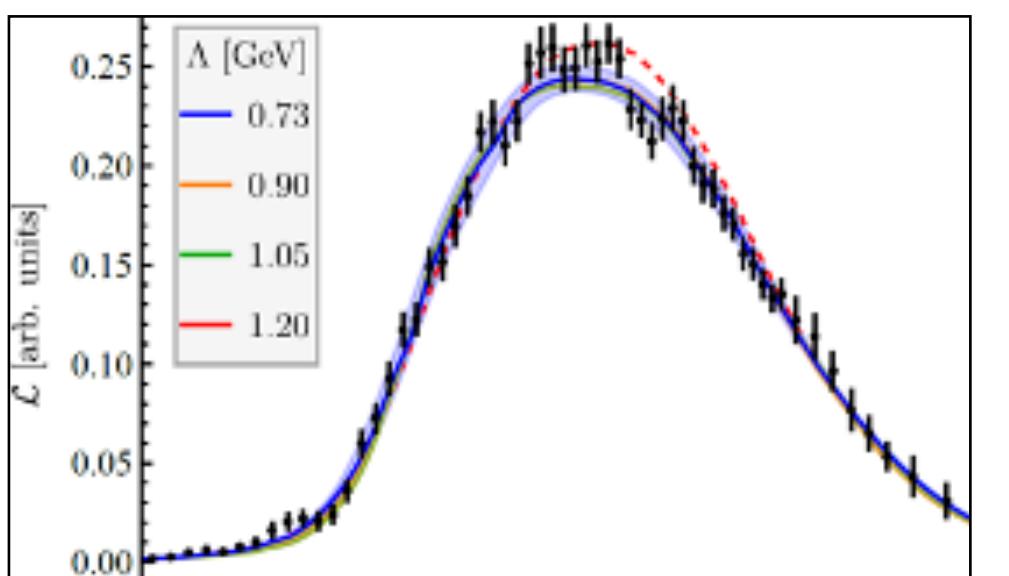
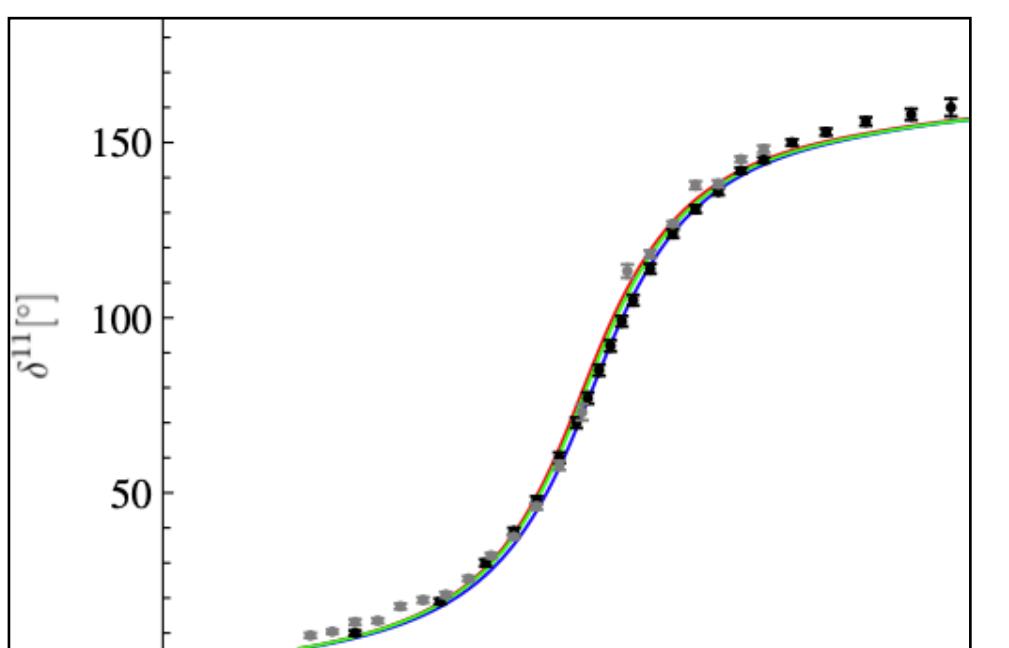
[1] Lu/Geng/Döring/MM Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023)

[2] [CLAS] Moriya et al (2013)

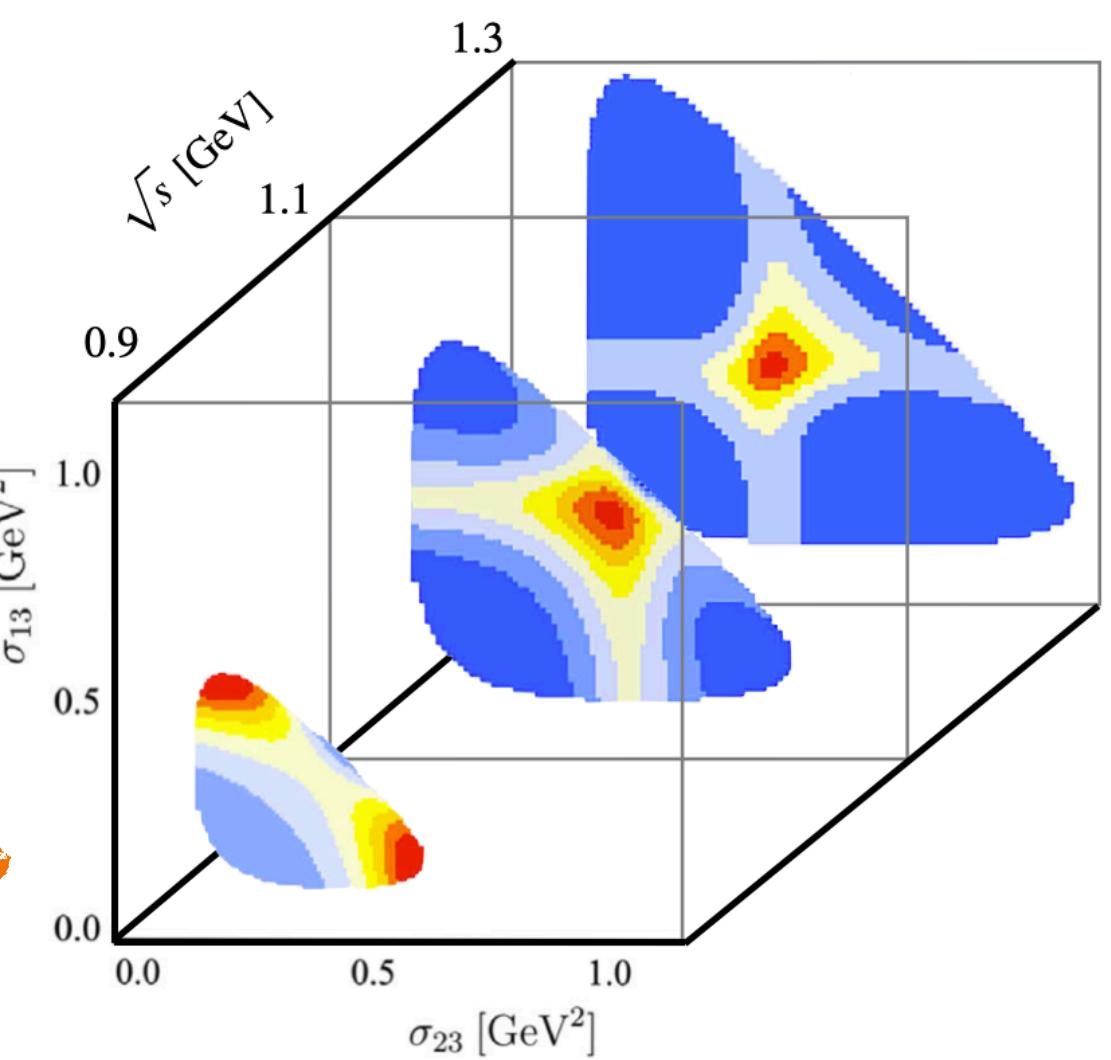
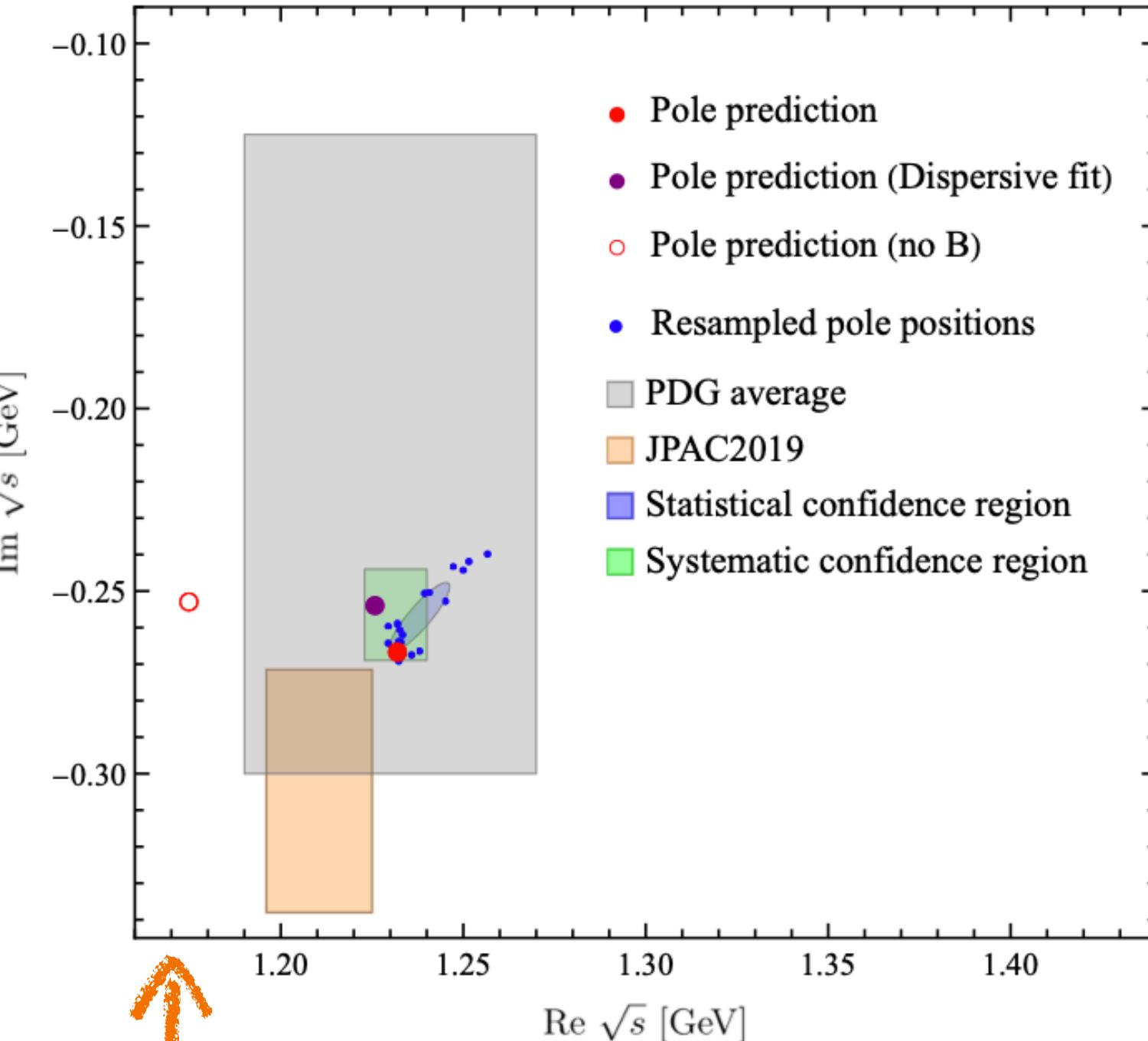


APPLICATION: $a_1(1260)$

- $\pi\rho$ dynamics dominates the $1-(1^{++})$ system
- Integral equation solved
 - Helicity formalism
 - complex momentum mapping
- $\pi\rho/\pi\sigma/\pi(\pi\pi)_2$ extended...



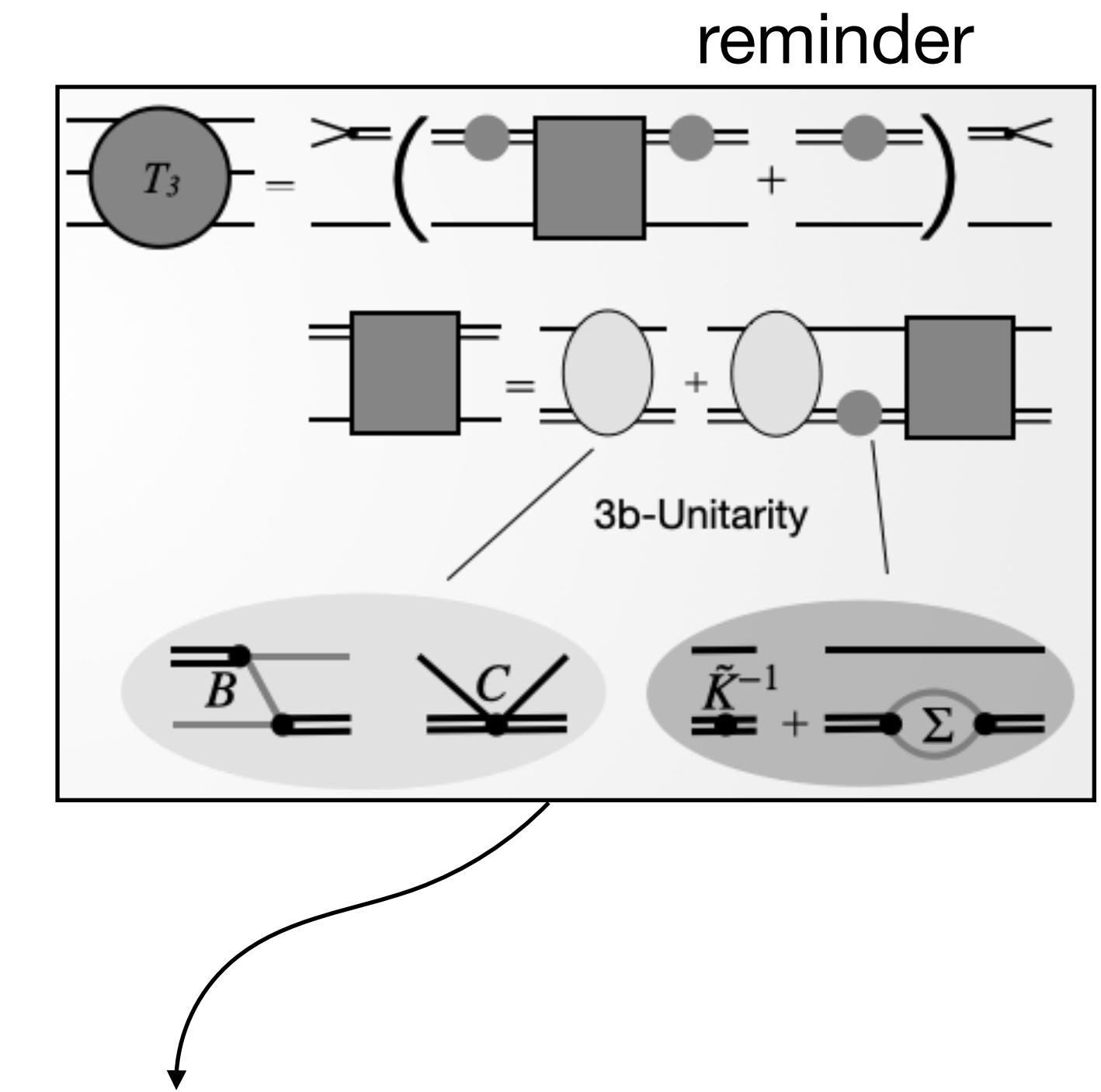
$$T^c = B + C + \int \frac{d^3\ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B+C)}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$



3-BODY QUANTIZATION

CONDITION (FVU)

- **Finite-volume unitarity (FVU^[1])**
 - heavily simplified:
 - on-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim mL$
 - off-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim e^{-mL}$
 - Unitary 3-body amplitude separates these effects
 - unknown volume independent quantities (K , C)



$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - \mathbf{C} \right]_{\mathbf{p}' \mathbf{p}}$$

[1] MM/Döring Phys.Rev.Lett. 122 (2019) 6

Reviews: Hansen/Sharpe Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 69 (2019); MM/Döring/Rusetsky Eur.Phys.J.ST 230 (2021);

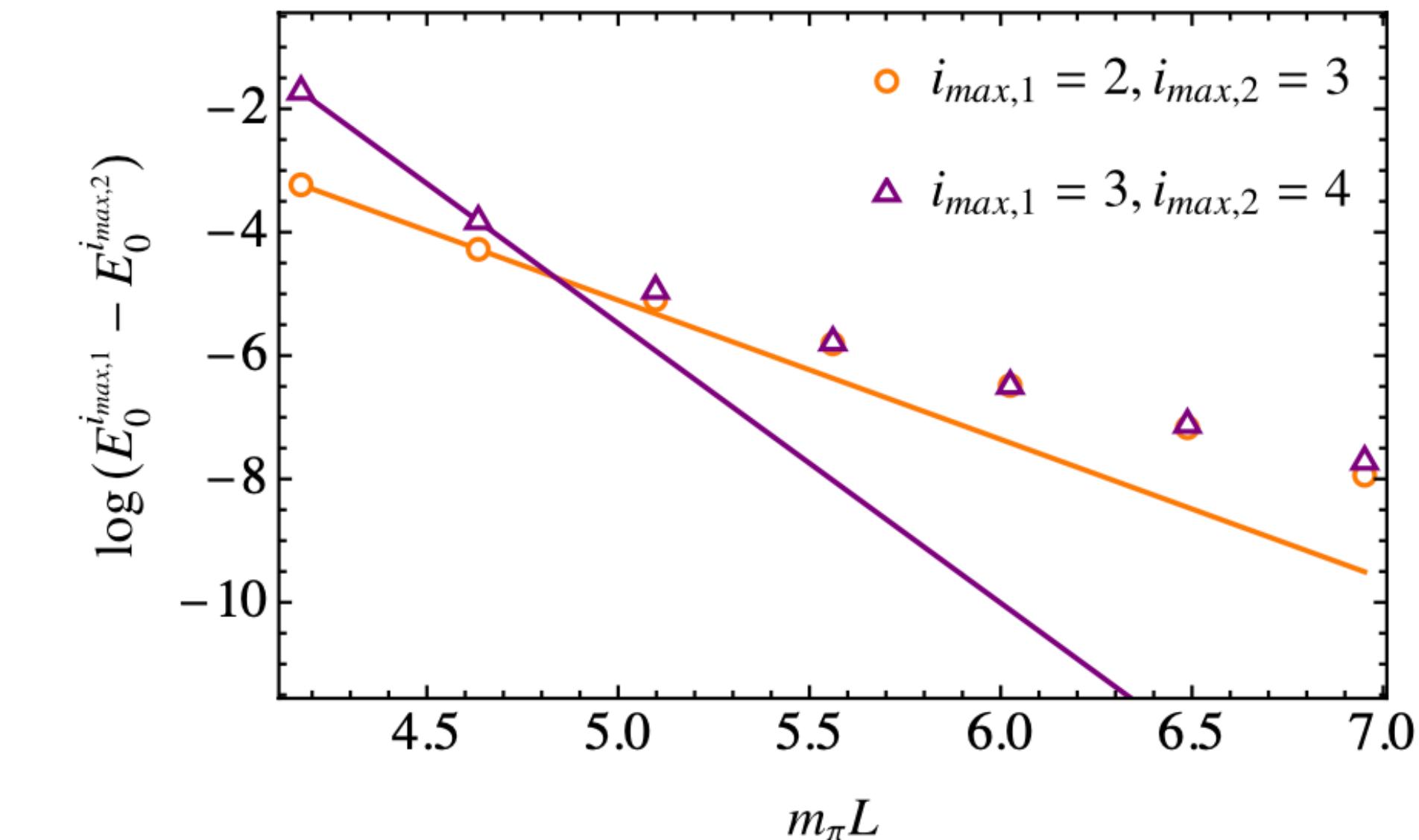
CUTOFF DEPENDENCE[1]

Consider fixed C, K then increase hard cutoff

- 3-body amplitude = genuine integral equation
 - spectator can carry arbitrary momentum away
 - cutoff required (form factors, hard cutoff,...)

$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_{\mathbf{n}}^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - C \right]_{\mathbf{p}' \mathbf{p}}$$

$$B(\sqrt{s}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s} - \sqrt{s_{\text{on}}} + i\epsilon}$$



- energy eigenvalues change slower than $\Delta E \sim e^{-mL}$
- one-particle exchange falls off not rapidly enough

CUTOFF DEPENDENCE[1]

Consider fixed C, K then increase hard cutoff

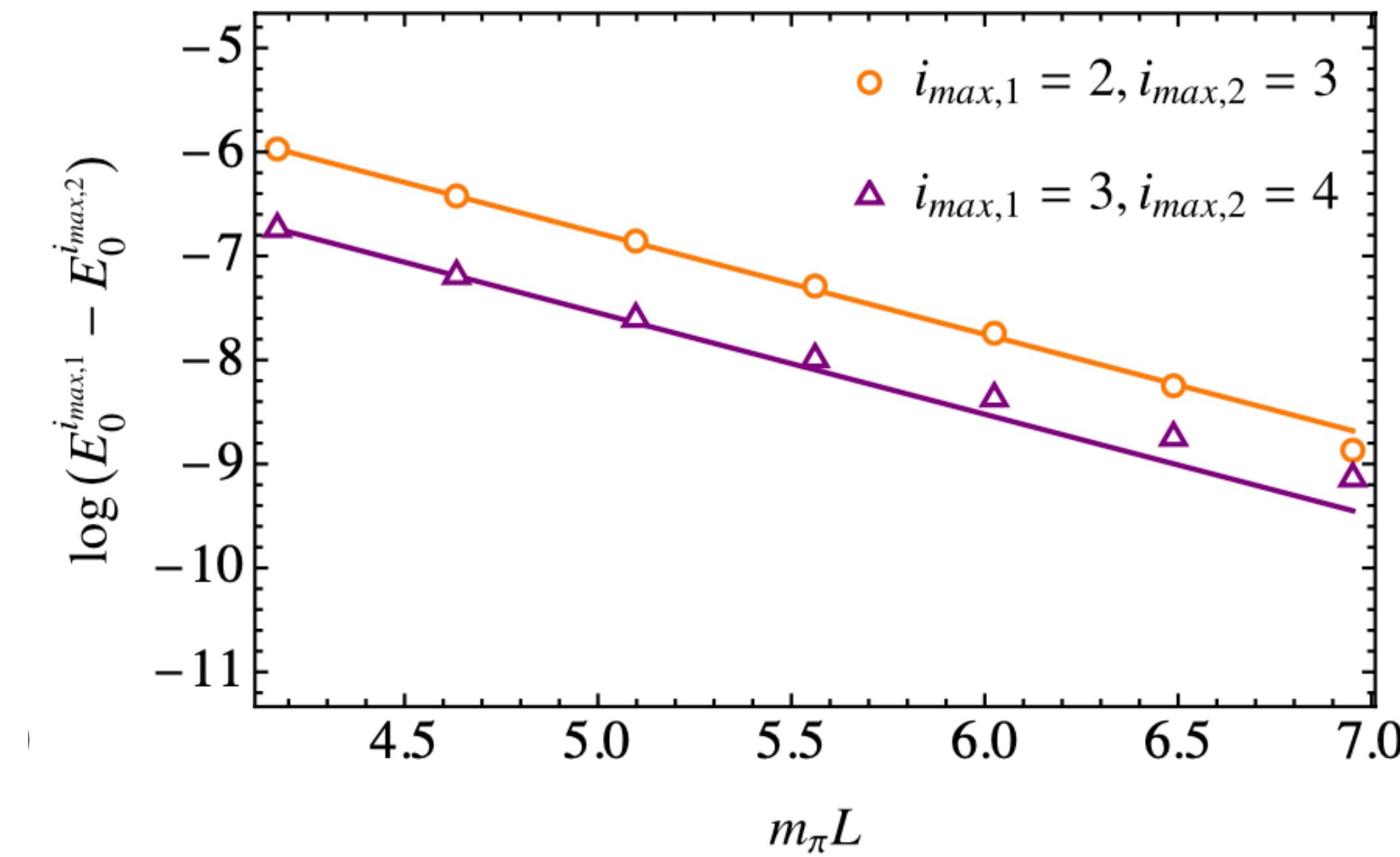
... over-subtract OPE

$$B(\sqrt{s}) = B(0) + B'(0)\sqrt{s} + \frac{s}{s_{\text{on}}} \frac{N}{2E_{p+p'}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s} - \sqrt{s_{\text{on}}} + i\epsilon}$$

- 3-body amplitude = genuine integral equation
 - spectator can carry arbitrary momentum away
 - cutoff required (form factors, hard cutoff,...)

$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - C \right]_{\mathbf{p}'\mathbf{p}}$$

$$B(\sqrt{s}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s} - \sqrt{s_{\text{on}}} + i\epsilon}$$



- energy eigenvalues change as $\Delta E \sim e^{-mL}$

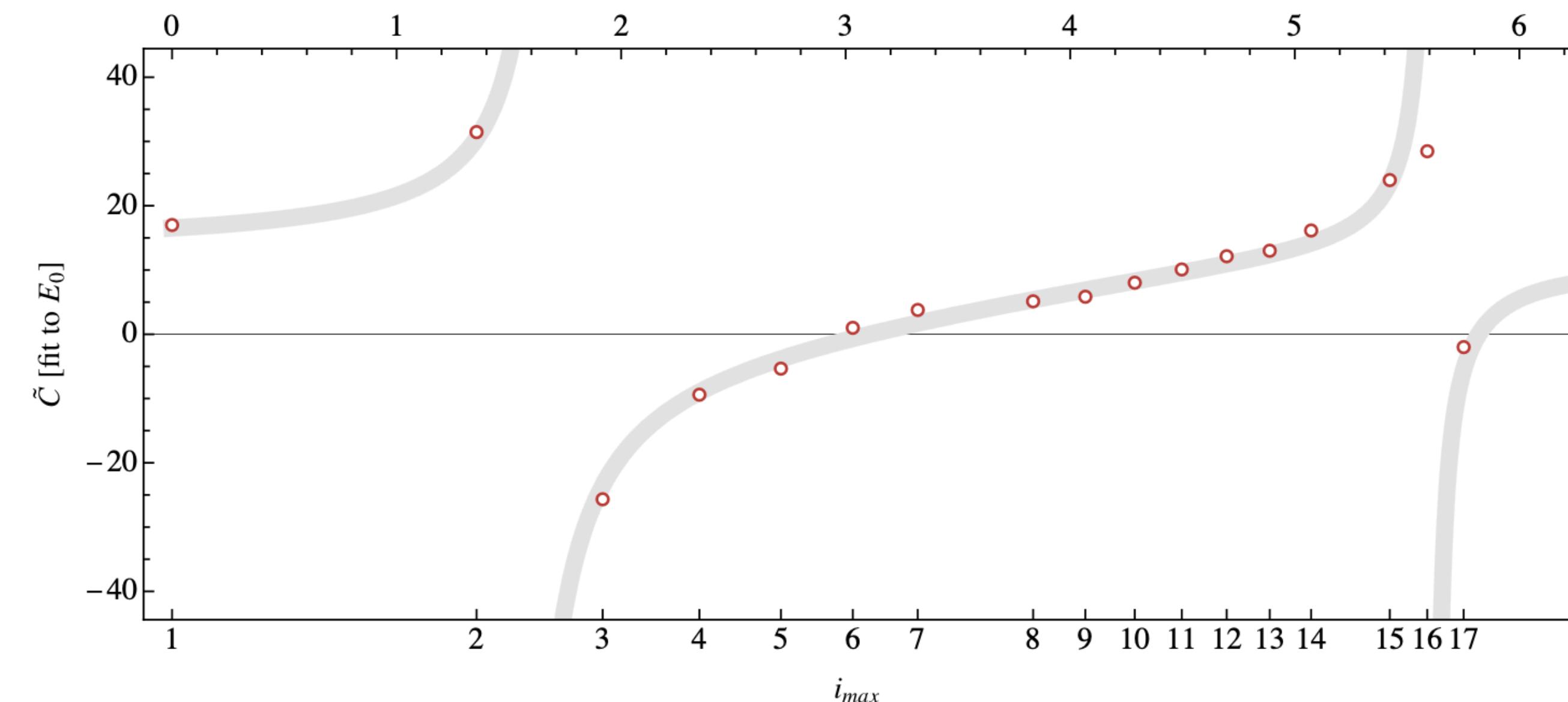
CUTOFF DEPENDENCE[1]

- 3-body amplitude = genuine integral equation
 - spectator can carry arbitrary momentum away
 - cutoff required (form factors, hard cutoff,...)

$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_{\mathbf{n}}^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - \mathbf{C} \right]_{\mathbf{p}'\mathbf{p}}$$

Consider fixed ground-state finite-volume level (E_0)

- change cutoff & refit \mathbf{C}
- $\pi\rho/\pi(\pi\pi)_2$ repulsiv system
- $C(\Lambda)$ shows cyclic behaviour^[2]
 Λ/m_π

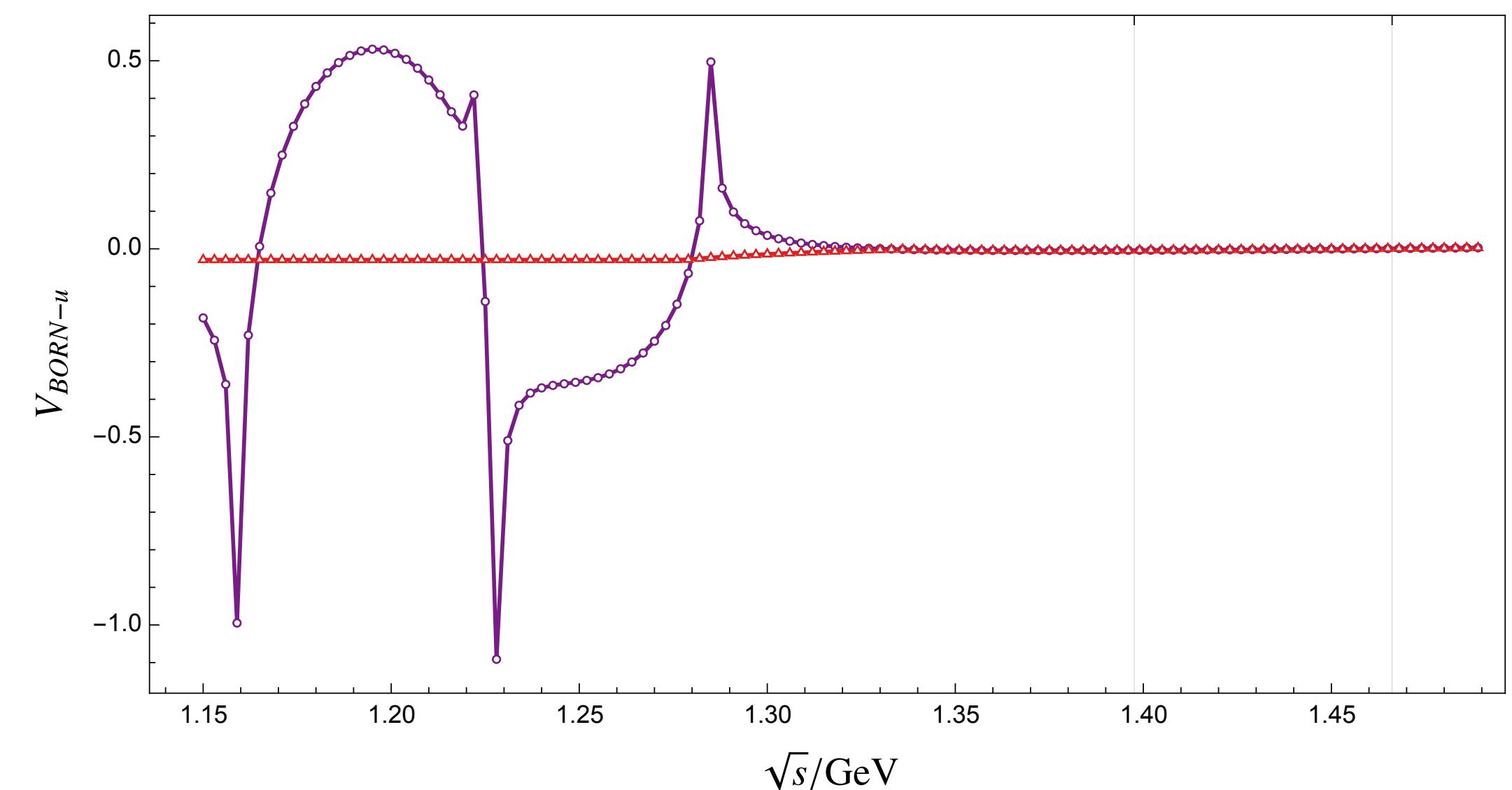
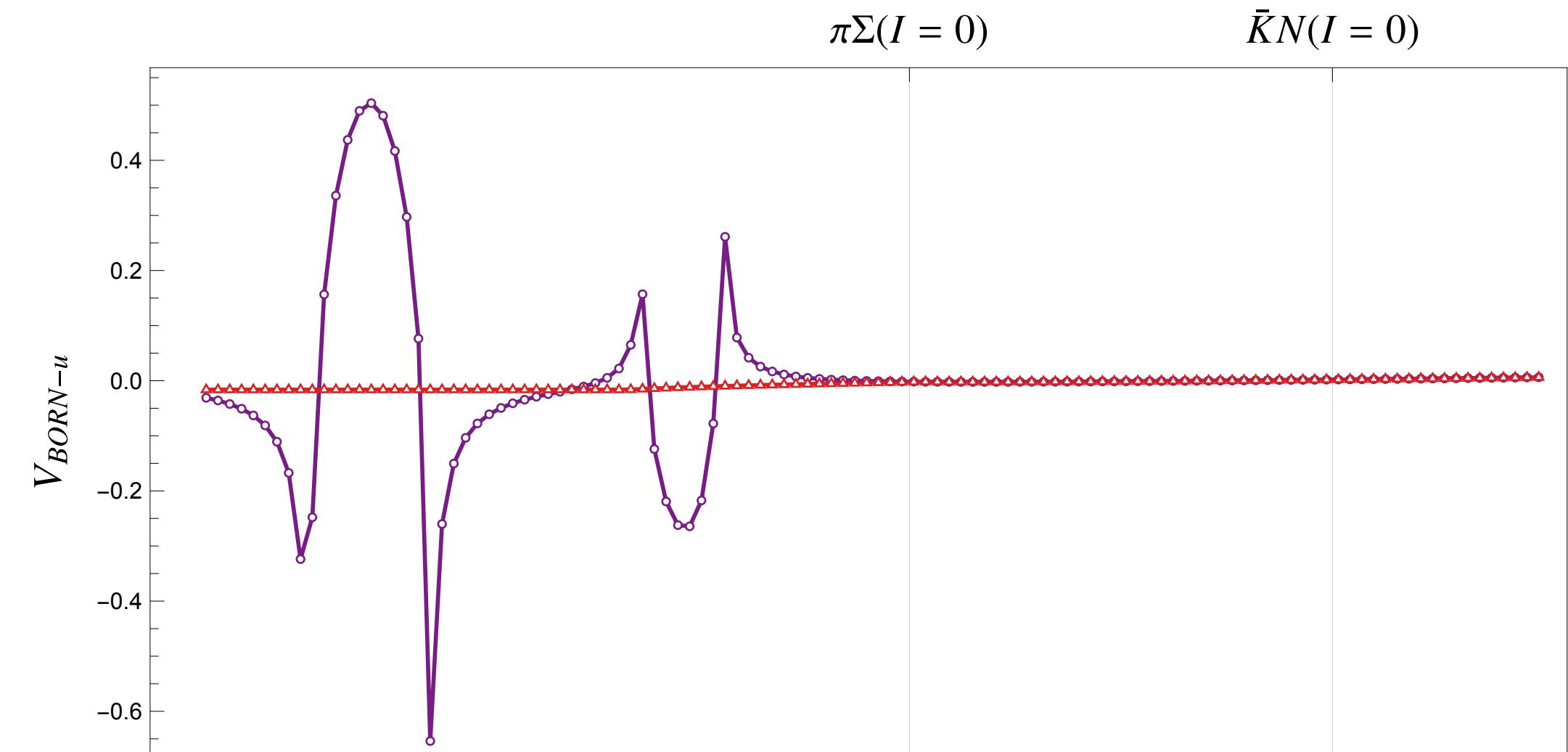


[1] paper in preparation

[2] Bedaque/Hammer/van Kolck, Phys. Rev. Lett. 82 (1999) 463; Bedaque/Hammer/van Kolck, Nucl.Phys. A 646 (1999) 444

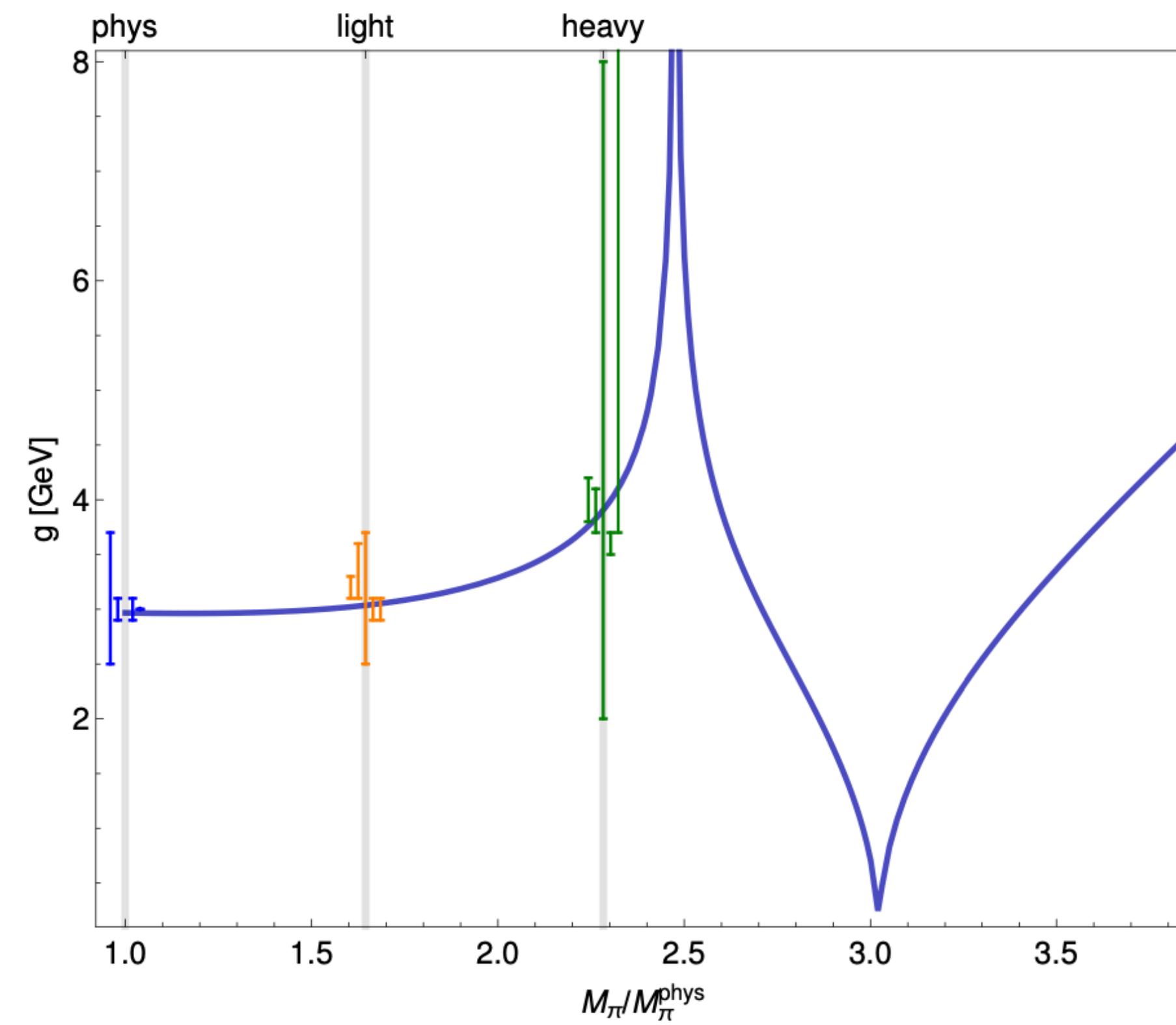
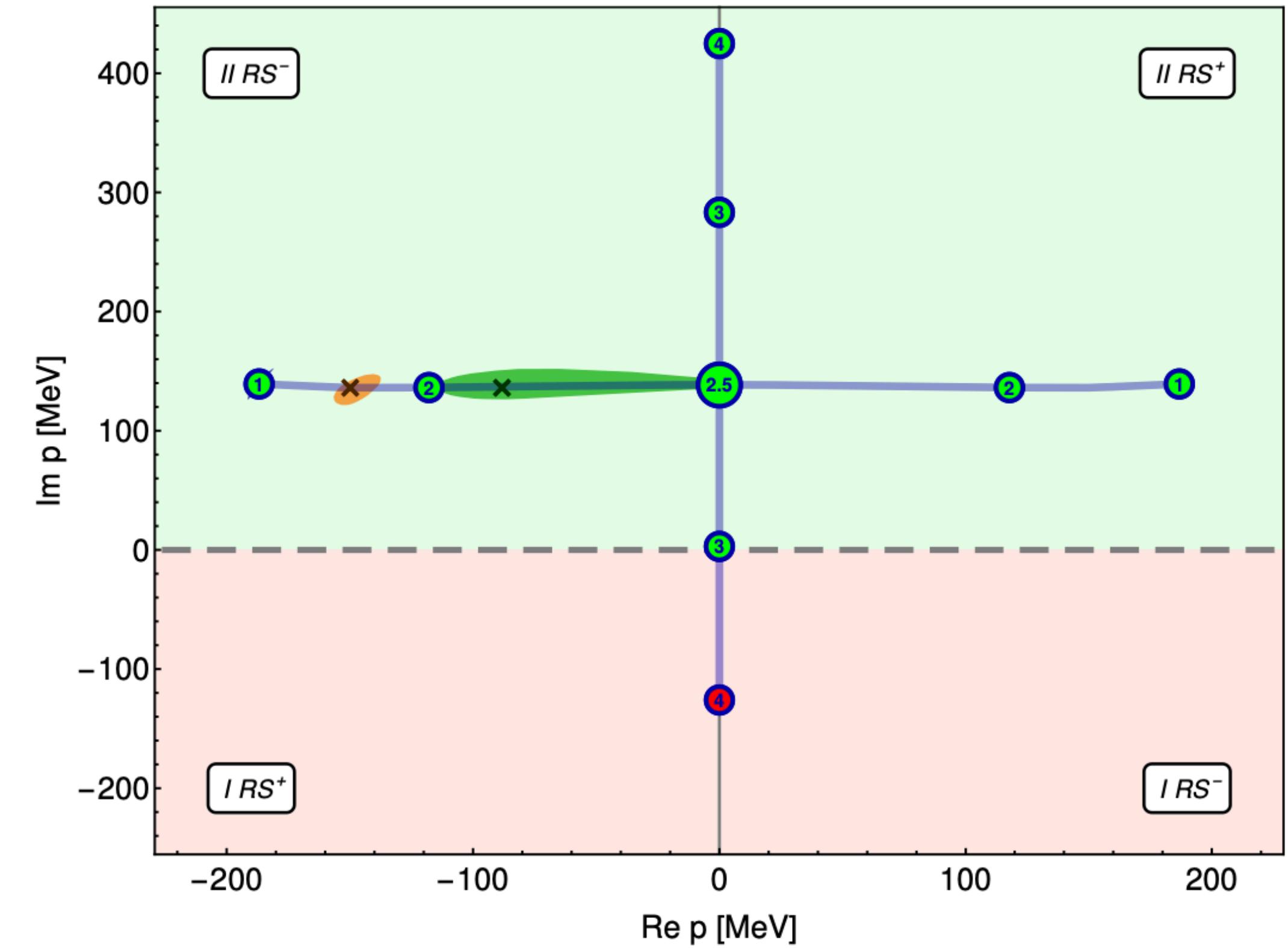
U-CHANNEL IN THE $\Lambda(1405)$

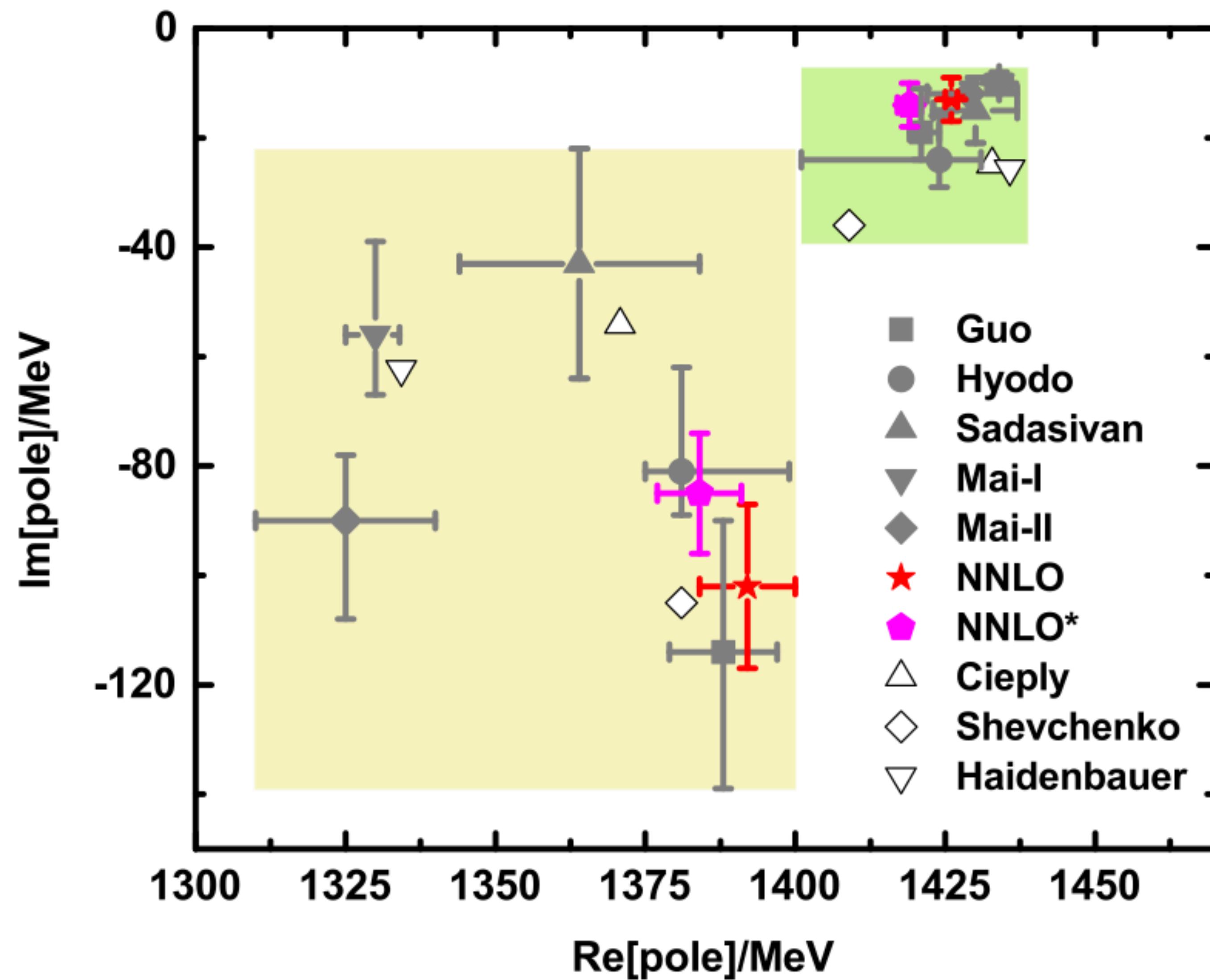
- New insights^[1] from LQCD [next talk]
 - confirming two-pole scenario
- Chiral extrapolations (through UCHPT)^[2]
 - u-channel baryon exchange may complicate the picture (3-body)
 - sub-leading effect



[1] [BaSc] Bulava et al. 2307.10413; 2307.13471

[2] Guo/Kamyia/MM/Meißner Phys.Lett.B 846 (2023)





$$\{1, 8_s, 8_a, 10, \bar{10}, 27\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\pi\Sigma\rangle \\ |\bar{K}N\rangle \\ |\eta\Lambda\rangle \\ |K\Xi\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{40}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{15} & -\sqrt{24} & 0 & -1 \\ -\sqrt{10} & -2 & \sqrt{20} & -\sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{5} & -\sqrt{8} & 0 & 3\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{10} & 2 & 2\sqrt{5} & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |1\rangle \\ |8\rangle \\ |8'\rangle \\ |27\rangle \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } \alpha, \beta \in \{1, 8, 8', 27\}.$$

$$C_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{NLO1}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3}(3b_0 + 7b_D)m_q & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3}(6b_0 + b_D)m_q & -\sqrt{20}b_Fm_q & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{20}b_Fm_q & 2(2b_0 + 3b_D)m_q & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4(b_0 + b_D)m_q \end{pmatrix},$$

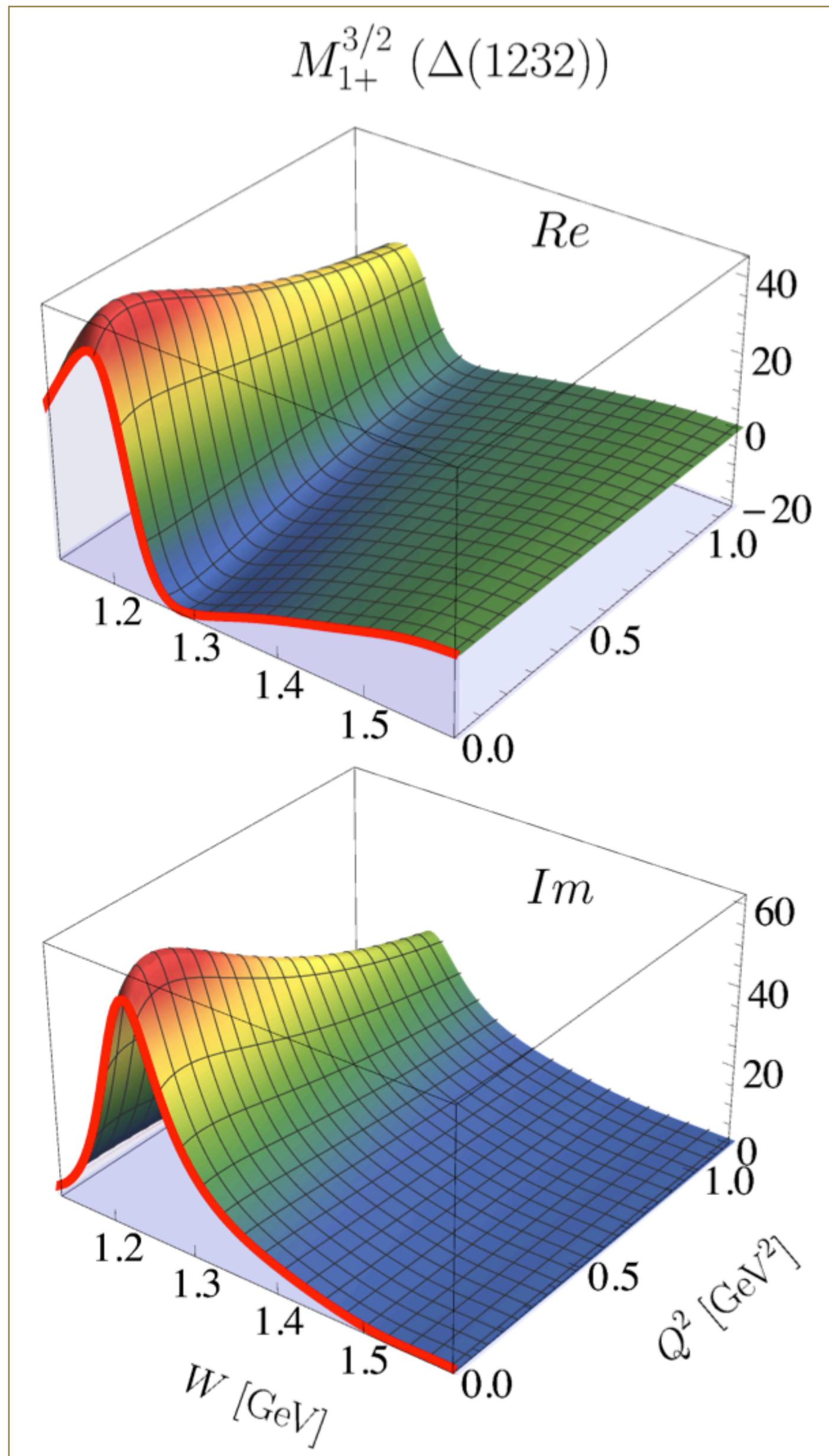
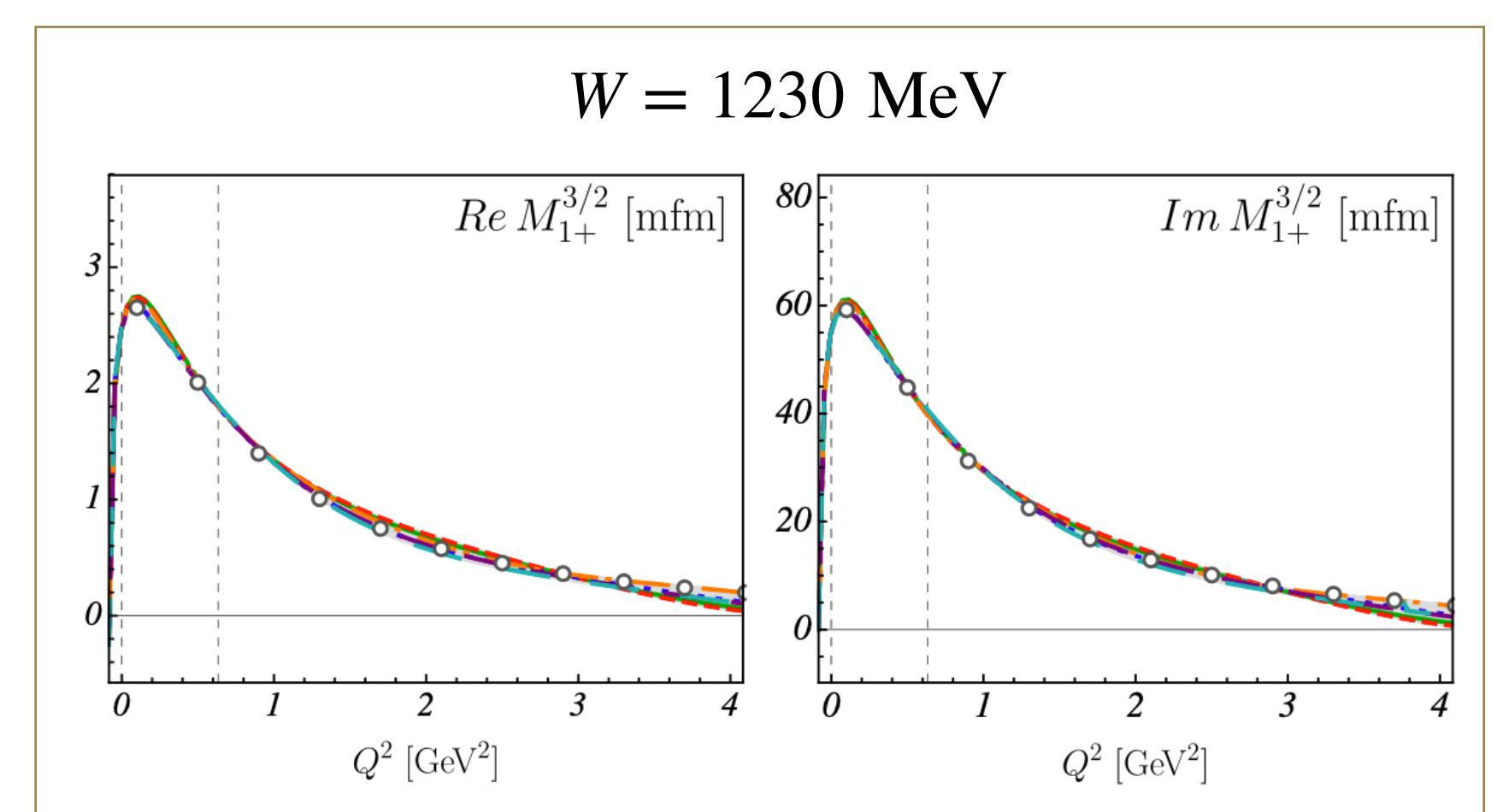
$$C_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{NLO2}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3d_2 + \frac{9}{2}d_3 + d_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(-3d_2 + d_3 + 2d_4) & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}d_1 & \frac{1}{2}(9d_2 - d_3 + 2d_4) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(2d_2 + d_3 + 2d_4) \end{pmatrix}.$$

NLO breaks accidental octet symmetry

RESULTS

Delta(1232):

- Large multipoles well determined
- simple Q^2 dependence



HADRONIC 3-BODY PROBLEM: IMPACT

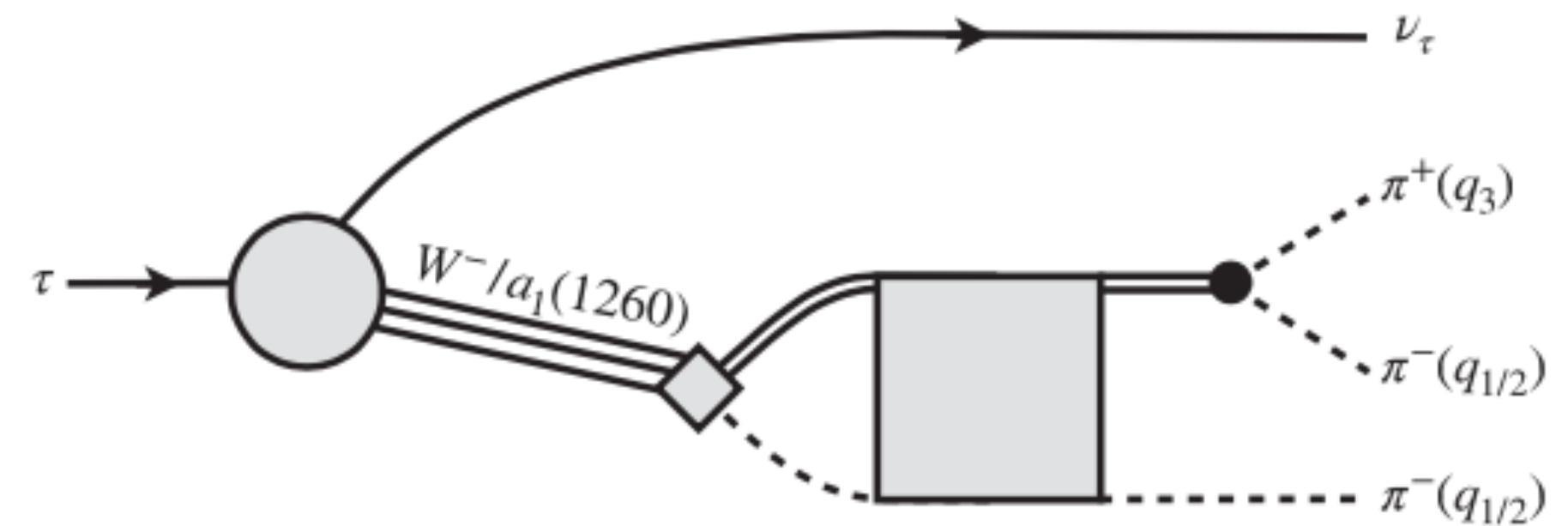
Hadron spectroscopy riddles

- Roper(1440) $\rightarrow \pi\pi N$ [first FV evaluations¹]
- $X(3872) \rightarrow D\bar{D}\pi$
- $a_1(1260) \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$
-

Intricate kinematics/dynamics

- 8 variables
- 2-body sub-channel dynamics

- Beyond Standard Model: τ -EDM



- Precision physics: rare hadronic W-decays²
- Exotic states of matter³

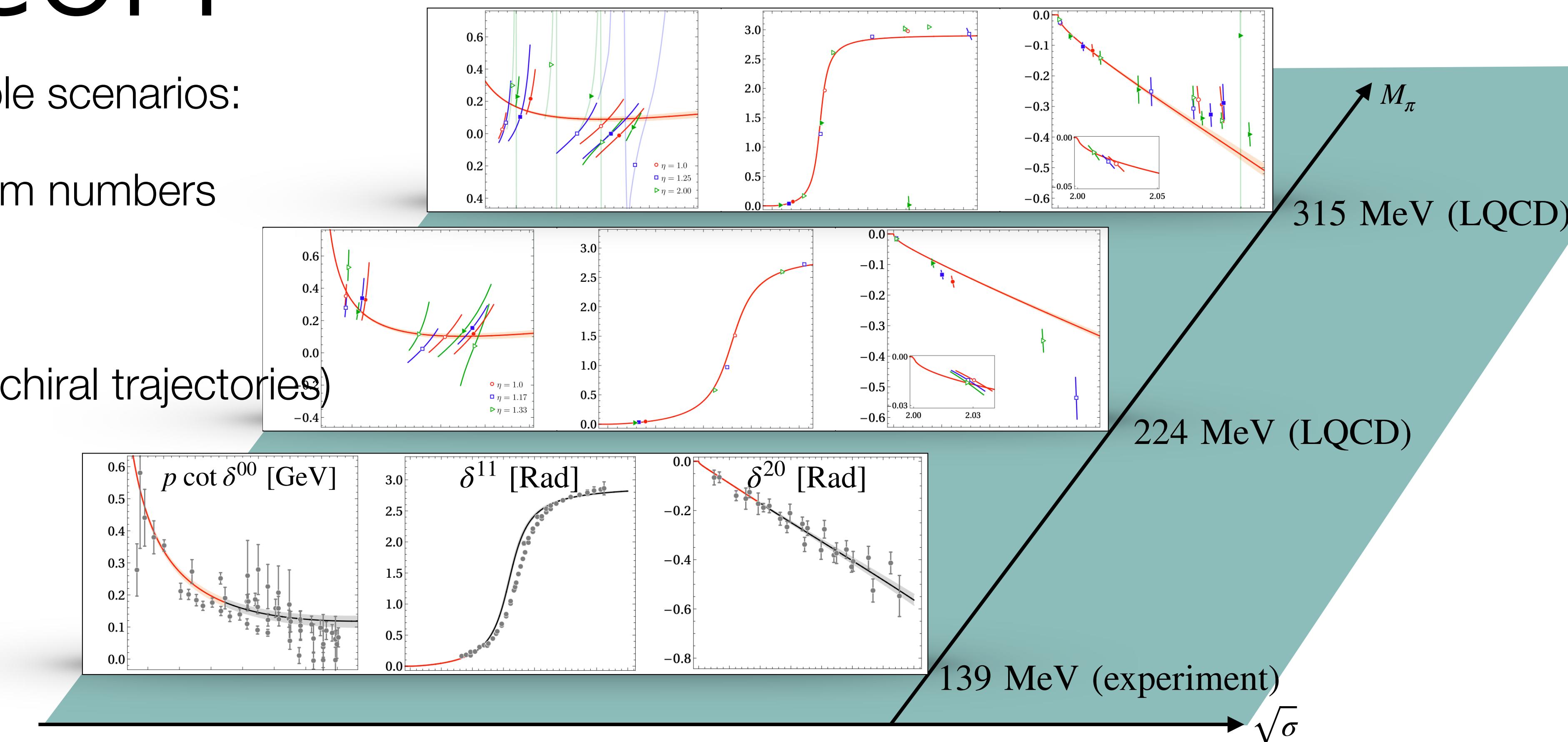
1) Severt/MM/Meißner JHEP04(2023) >>> PHD talk on Friday

2) Sirunyan et al. [CMS@CERN] PRL122

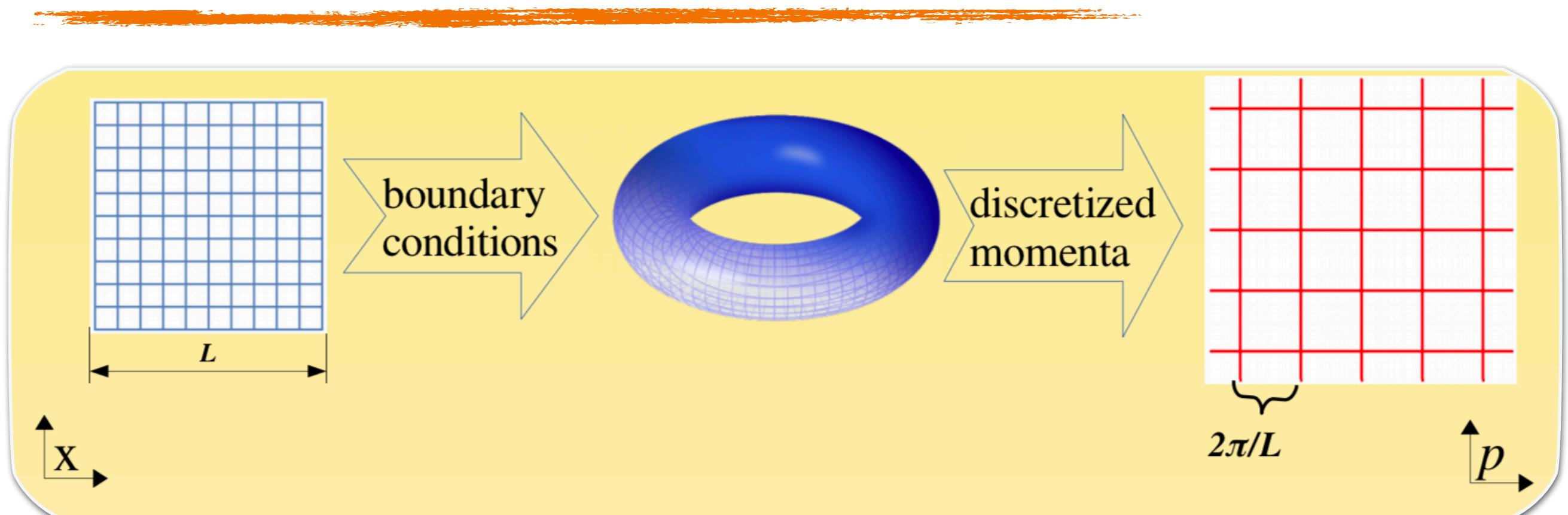
3) Experimental programs: GlueX@JLAB; COMPASS@CERN;

LATTICE HADRON SPECTROSCOPY

- Experimentally inaccessible scenarios:
 - Unconventional quantum numbers
 - Three-body scattering
 - Unphysical pion mass (chiral trajectories)



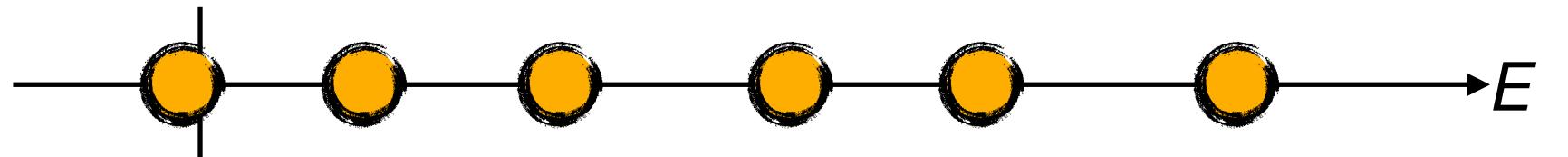
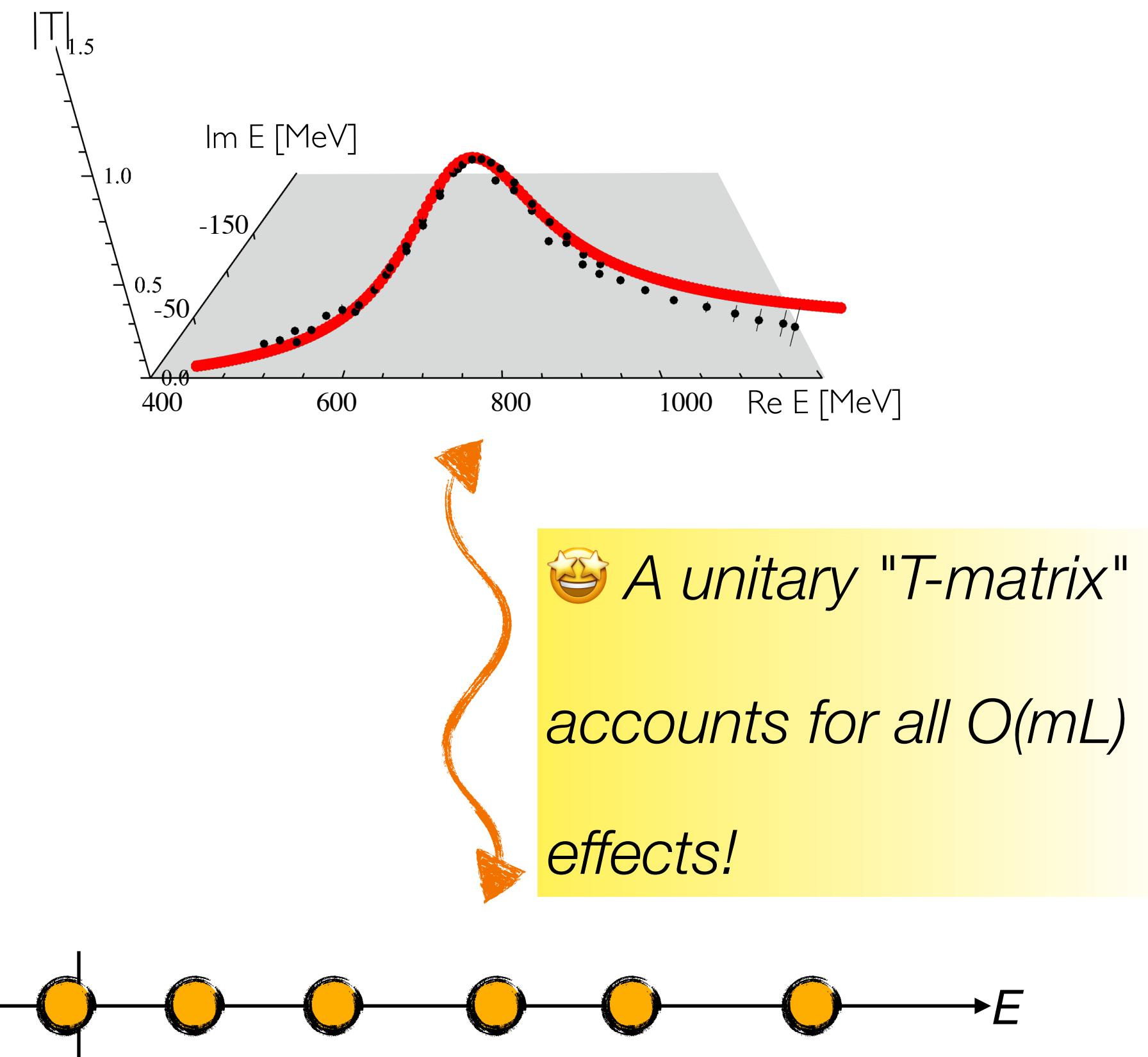
HADRONS IN A BOX



😊 Heavily simplified:

on-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim mL$

off-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim e^{-mL}$



HADRONS IN A BOX

Finite-volume spectrum is real and discrete!

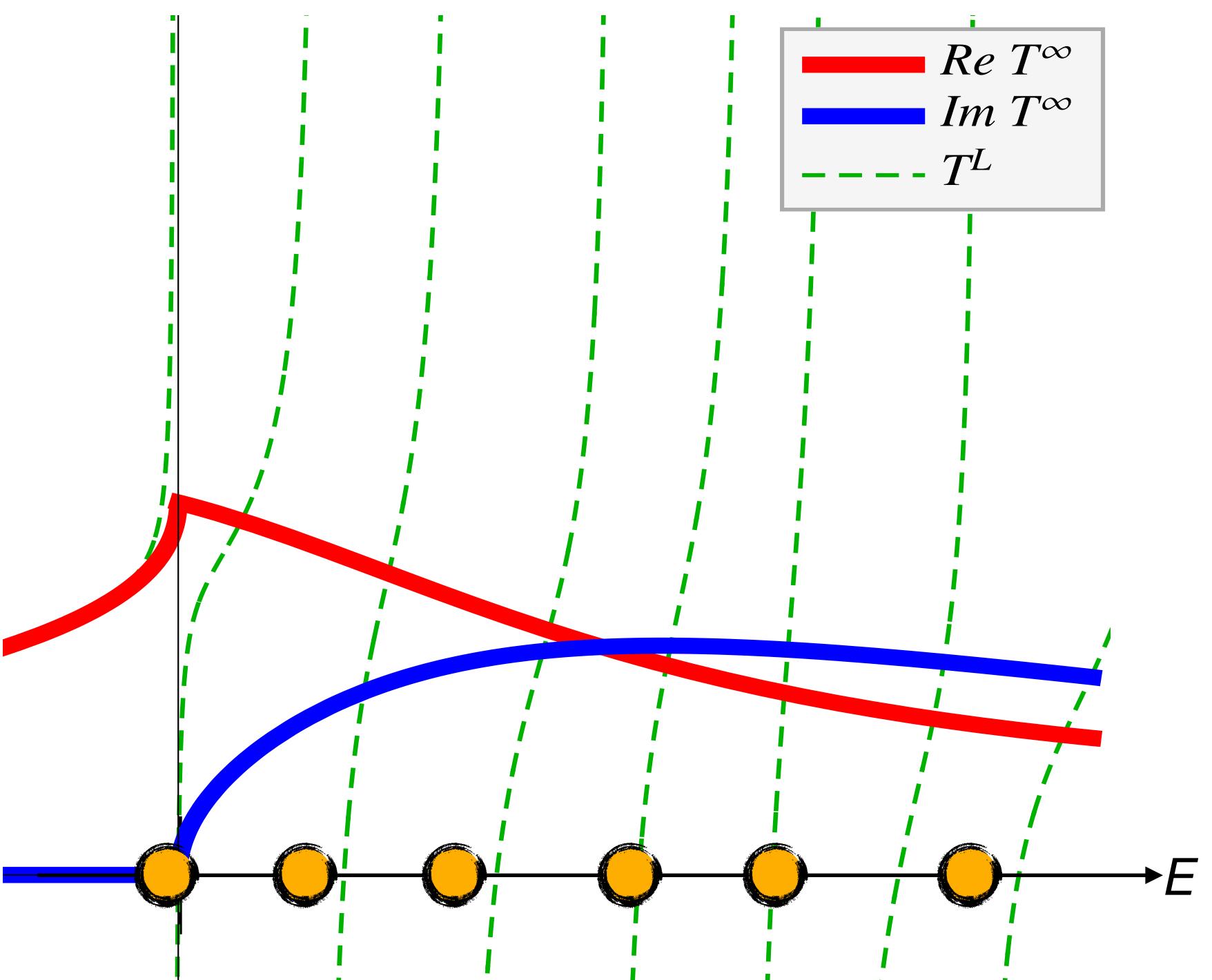
... requires mapping: Quantization condition^{1,2}

😊 Heavily simplified:

on-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim mL$

off-shell particle-configurations: $\Delta E \sim e^{-mL}$

😊 A unitary "T-matrix" accounts for all $O(mL)$ effects!



1) Lüscher, Gottlieb, Rummukainen, Feng, Li, Döring, Briceño, Meißner, Rusetsky, Hansen, MM, Blanton, ...

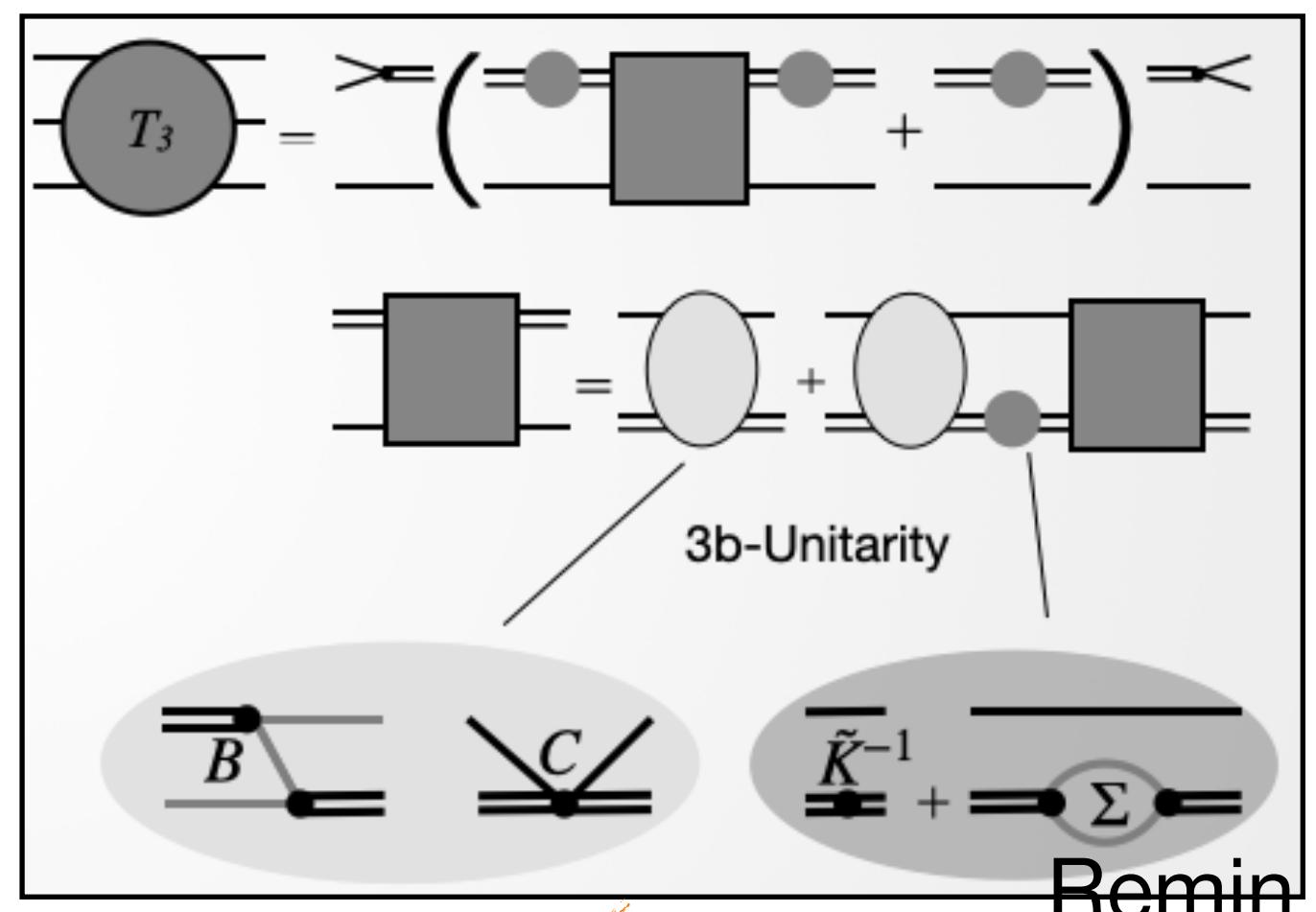
2) Reviews: Hansen/Sharpe Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 69 (2019); MM/Döring/Rusetsky Eur.Phys.J.ST 230 (2021);

3-BODY QUANTISATION CONDITION

Finite-volume unitarity (FVU)^{1,2}

- separates volume dependent terms
- volume independent terms connect infinite/finite-volume spectra

$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - C \right]_{\mathbf{p}' \mathbf{p}}$$



der
Remainder

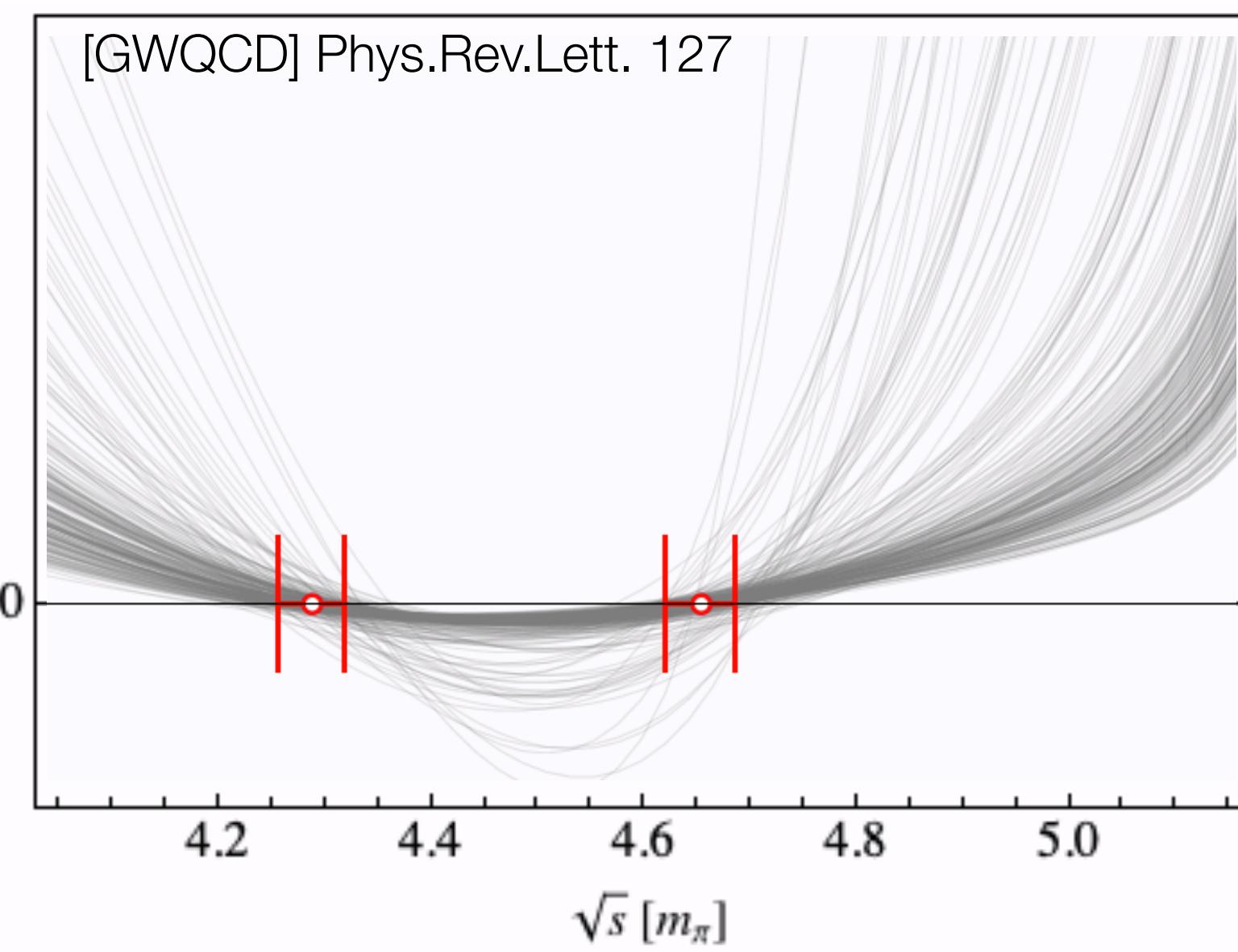
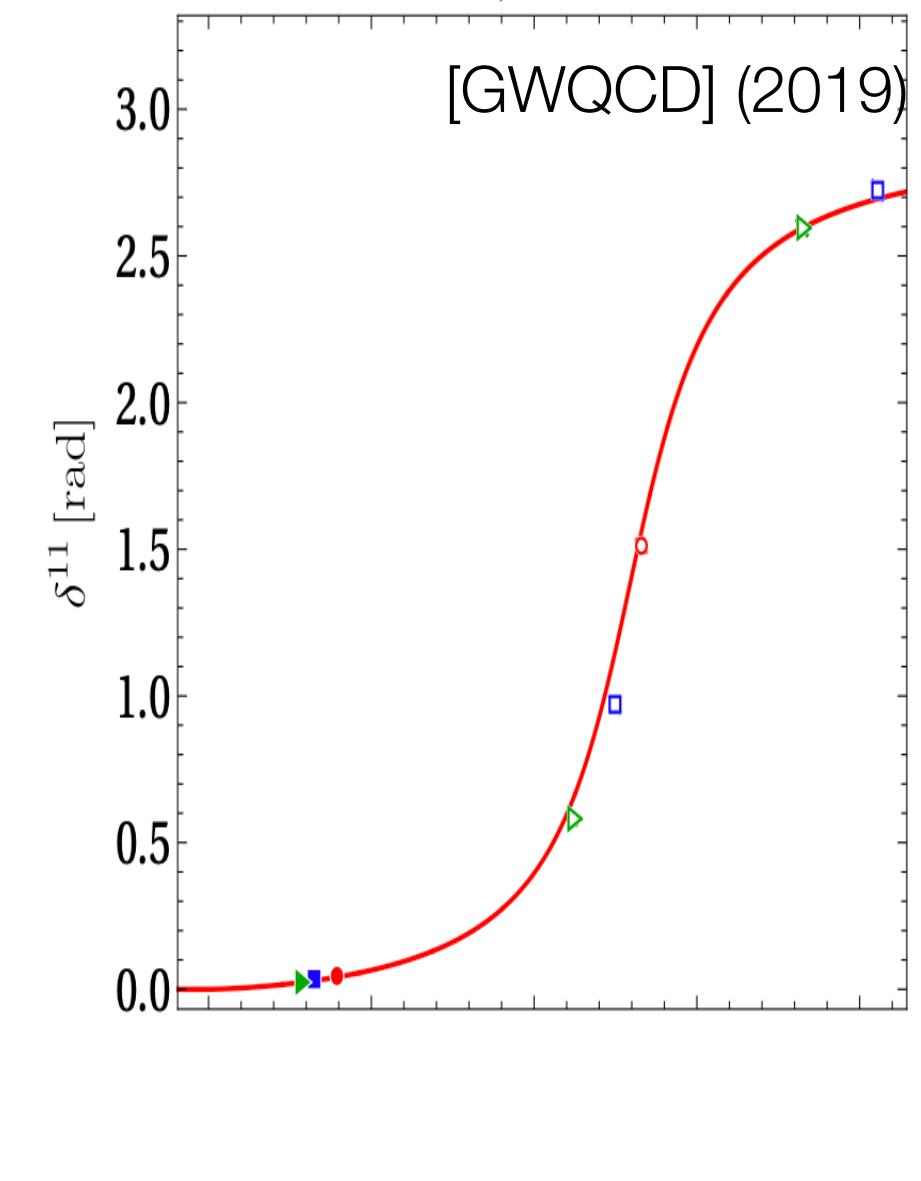
¹⁾ Lüscher, Gottlieb, Rummukainen, Feng, Li, Döring, Briceño, Meißenner, Rusetsky, Hansen, MM, Blanton, ...

²⁾ Reviews: Hansen/Sharpe Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 69 (2019); MM/Döring/Rusetsky Eur.Phys.J.ST 230 (2021);

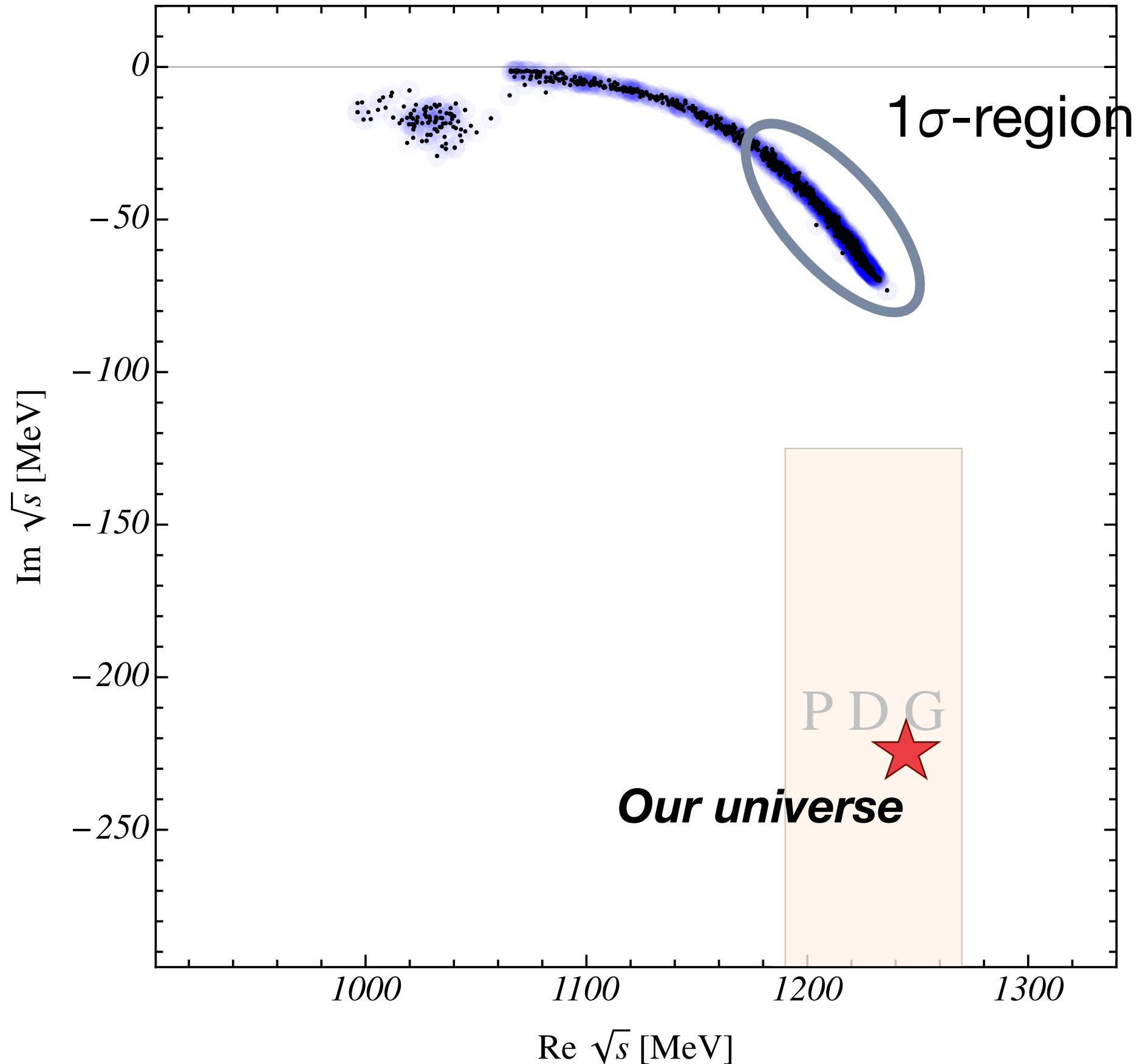
"Heavier Universe"

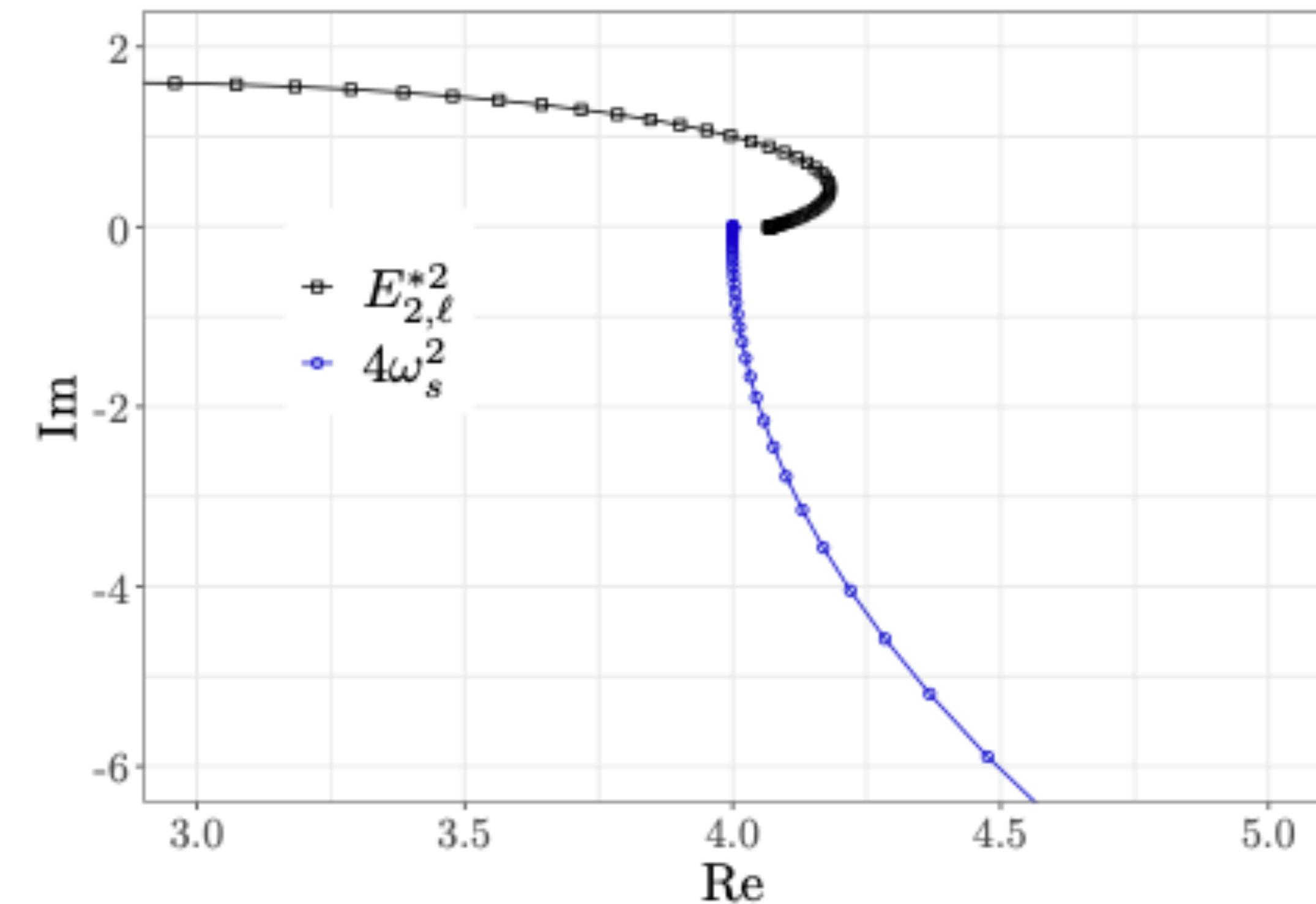
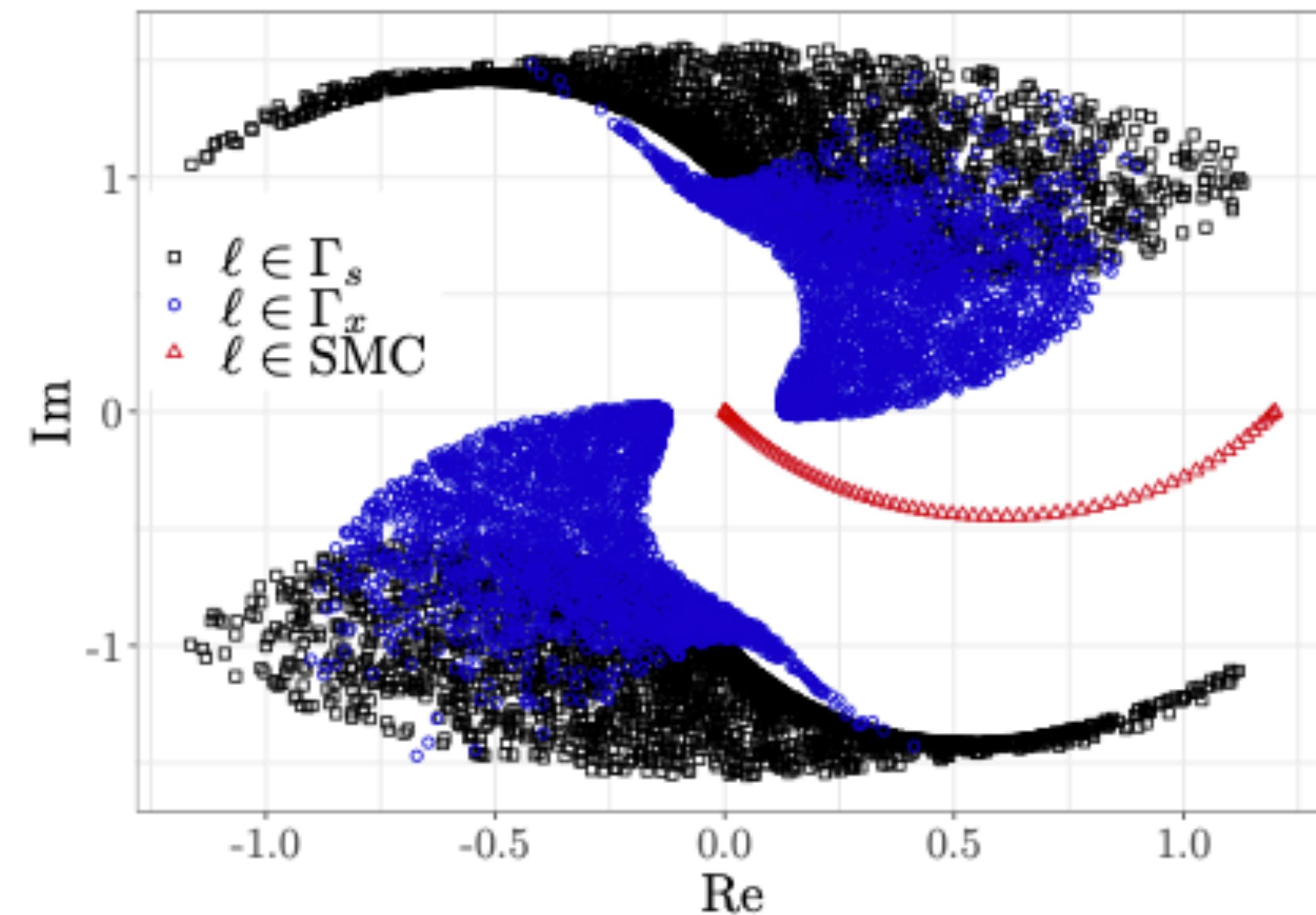
$$0 = \det \left[2L^3 E \left(\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma \right) - B - \textcolor{red}{C} \right]_{\mathbf{p}' \mathbf{p}}$$

$I = 1, l = 1$



$$T^c = B + \textcolor{red}{C} + \int \frac{d^3 \ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(B + \textcolor{red}{C})}{2E_l} \frac{1}{\tilde{K}_n^{-1} - \Sigma_n} T^c$$





Current frontier: 3-body dynamics from LQCD

→ 3-body Quantization Conditions¹

$$0 = \det \left(L^3 \left(\tilde{F}/3 - \tilde{F}(\tilde{K}_2^{-1} + \tilde{F} + \tilde{G})^{-1}\tilde{F} \right)^{-1} + K_{\text{df},3} \right)$$
RFT

→ RFT / FVU / NREFT

→ many perturbatively interacting systems are studied²

$$0 = \det \left(B_0 + C_0 - E_L \left(K^{-1}/(32\pi) + \Sigma_L \right) \right)$$
FVU

1) Rusetsky, Bedaque, Grießhammer, Sharpe, Meißner, Döring, Hansen, Davoudi, Guo....

Reviews:

Hansen/Sharpe Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 69 (2019);
MM/Döring/Rusetsky Eur.Phys.J.ST 230 (2021);

2) MM/Döring PRL122(2019); Blanton et al. PRL 124 (2020); Hansen et al. PRL 126 (2021);

 3-body force

 one-particle exchange

 2-body interaction

 2-body self-energy

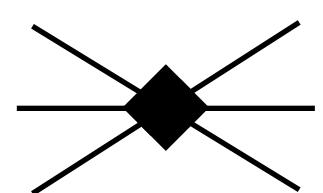
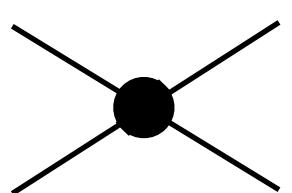
AVOIDED LEVEL CROSS

Variate $g(\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_0 \varphi_0 \varphi_0)$ coupling:

- avoided level crossing becomes wider
- RFT and FVU

$$q^* \cot \delta = \frac{1}{aM_0}$$

$$C = \frac{c_0}{E_3^3 - m_1^2} + c_1$$



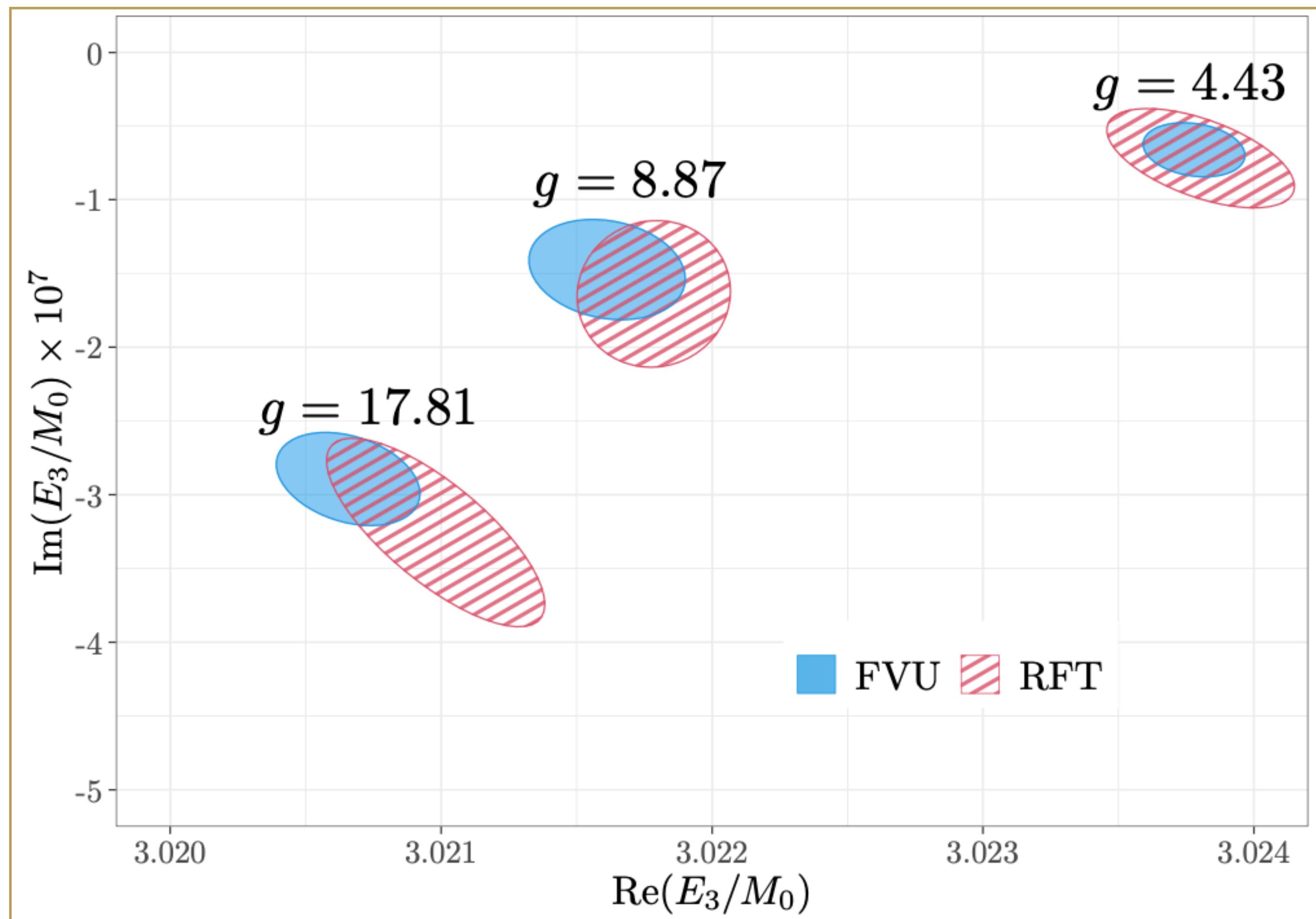
g		a	m_1	c_0	c_1	m'_1	c'_0	c'_1	χ^2_{dof}
5	FVU	-0.1512(9)	3.0229(1)	-0.0188(35)	-	-	-	-	2.9
	RFT	-0.1522(12)	-	-	-	3.0232(2)	31.6(8.4)	-	2.5
	FVU	-0.1569(12)	3.0233(2)	-0.0297(57)	2.29(38)	-	-	-	1.5
	RFT	-0.1571(10)	-	-	-	3.0237(2)	37.6(9.0)	2789(540)	1.5
10	FVU	-0.1521(11)	3.0205(2)	-0.0475(66)	-	-	-	-	1.7
	RFT	-0.1531(13)	-	-	-	3.0212(3)	80(14)	-	1.6
	FVU	-0.1549(16)	3.0205(2)	-0.0595(99)	0.93(41)	-	-	-	1.5
	RFT	-0.1563(27)	-	-	-	3.0213(3)	97(16)	1773(980)	1.4
20	FVU	-0.1444(11)	3.0184(2)	-0.1136(77)	-	-	-	-	1.6
	RFT	-0.1450(17)	-	-	-	3.0199(2)	178(17)	-	1.6
	FVU	-0.1464(14)	3.0183(2)	-0.1363(148)	0.84(39)	-	-	-	1.3
	RFT	-0.1484(16)	-	-	-	3.0200(2)	210(23)	2227(600)	1.2

... same fit quality

... observables determined consistently

Pole positions

- FVU: complex energy-plane analysis¹
 - resonance width grows $\sim g^2$
 - avoided level crossing gap $>>$ width
- Similarly from RFT with Breit-Wigner like approximation



1) Sadasivan/MM/.. *Phys.Rev.D* 101 (2020)