





Symmetries and the Emergence of Structure in QCD – Introduction to the CRC 110 – Ulf-G. Meißner, Univ. Bonn & FZ Jülich

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft



Introduction to the CRC 110 – Ulf-G. Meißner – Bonn, Oct. 2, 2014 \cdot O \triangleleft C \wedge ∇ > D \bullet

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The CRC 110

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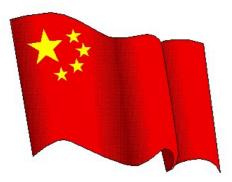
What is a Colloborative Research Center?

Collaborative Research Centres (CRCs) are institutions established at universities for a period of up to 12 years that enable researchers to pursue an outstanding research programme, crossing the boundaries of disciplines, institutes, departments and faculties. They facilitate scientifically ambitious, complex, longterm research by concentrating and coordinating the resources available at a/up to three university/ties. Universities submitting a proposal are expected to provide appropriate core support. The CRC programme should, thus, contribute towards defining the profiles of participating universities. Gender equality and early career support are additional goals of a Collaborative Research Centre. Collaborative Research Centres may also incorporate projects at neighbouring universities or non-university research institutions and collaboration with industry and business within the research programme, provided they serve to further

the core research area. In addition, CRCs maintain scientific relations with universities and other research institutions outside of Germany. Co-funding for international CRCs is also possible.

http://www.dfg.de/en/research_funding/programmes/coordinated_programmes/ collaborative_research_centres/index.html

The partners



Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS, Beijing

Peking University

Theoretical Center for Science Facilities, CAS

[Institute for Theoretical Physics, CAS]



Rheinische-Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

Technische Universität München

Forschungszentrum Jülich

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

- Comprehensive university (Volluniversität)
- 7 faculties, about 30.000 students



- research foci: Mathematics (Cluster of Excellence)
 Physics and Astronomy (Bonn-Cologne Graduate School)
 Life sciences (Cluster of Excellence)
 Economy
- 3 main research areas in physics:
 Particle & hadron physics, astrophysics, photonics and condensed matter
- physics high-lights:
 - Nobel prize physics 1989 Wolfgang Paul
 - Electron Stretcher Accelerator ELSA & CRC 16 "Subnuclear Structure of Matter"
 - Bethe Center for Theoretical Physics & Bethe Forum (new)

Technische Universität München

- Technical university (*Exzellenz-Universität*)
- 13 faculties, about 26.000 students
- research foci: Mathematics & Informatics
 Physics
 Chemistry & Life Sciences
 Engineering



- 3 main research areas in physics: Nuclear, particle & astrophysics, condensed matter physics, biophysics
- Munich physics high-lights:
 - Nobel prize physics 1961 R. Mößbauer (TUM), 1985 Klaus von Klitzing (TUM)
 - Cluster of excellence "Origin and Structure of the Universe"
 - Institute for Advanced Studies (TUM-IAS) and Leibniz Supercomputing Center

Forschungszentrum Jülich

- Large interdisciplenary research center
- 11 institutes, about 5000 employes
- research foci: Information technologies Energy and environment Health



- main research areas in physics: Hadron & nuclear physics, condensed matter physics, computational physics
- physics high-lights:

Nobel prize physics 2007 Peter Grünberg

Cooler Synchrotron COSY & construction of the HESR at FAIR

Jülich Supercomputing Center (Europe's Nr. 1)



Institute of High-Energy Physics (IHEP)

- Top institution in China for high-energy and hadron physics
- hosts 3 big international experimental facilities
 - \rightarrow BEPC2 w/ BESIII collaboration
 - \rightarrow Daya Bay neutrino experiment
 - \rightarrow Tibet cosmic ray observatory
- 7 research divisions with about 750 researchers

Accelerator Center, Experimental Physics Center, Theory Division, Particle-Astroparticle Center, Computing Center, Technology R&D Center, Multi-disciplinary Center

• Host of the Theoretical Center for Science Facilities

 \rightarrow improve the theory support of the chinese facilities







Peking University

- Top comprehensive university in China ranks 17th on the list of top universities
- 18 disciplines of PKU rank in the world top 1%
 - \rightarrow Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Materials Science, \ldots
- \bullet 39 schools & departments, ${\sim}30000$ students
- \bullet School of Physics: 200 faculty and staff, ${\sim}1400$ students

Inst. of Theoretical Physics (ITP),
Inst. of Condensed Matter & Material Physics,
Inst. of Heavy Ion Physics, ...,
+ Dept. of Astronomy, ...

• NSFC fund for Innovative Research Groups on Hadron Physics \rightarrow ITP@PKU









Why this collaboration?

- Very challenging endeavour, requires complementary and overlapping expertise
 ⇒ this is available at the various institutions forming this CRC
- Large investment in facilities requires concentrated theory effort
- \Rightarrow strong focus on data from BEPC-II (now) and FAIR (future)
- Improving the bilateral scientific relations
- \Rightarrow best use of the science brain pool in both countries
- Builds on earlier and on-going collaborations by some of the PIs
- ⇒ [Brambilla, Vairo, Jia], [Guo, Hanhart, Meißner, Zhao], [Hanhart, Guo, Zou] [Kaiser, Meißner, Weise], [Rusetsky, Weise], [Dreiner, Hanhart], ...

⇒ Potential for a long-term synergy and innovation very much desired by the partners

Principal Investigators (PIs)

- Principal investigators:
 - IHEPProf. Y. Chen, Prof. Y. Dong,
Prof. M. Huang, Prof. Y. Jia,Prof. J.-X. Wang, Prof. P. Wang,
Prof. Q. Zhao, Prof. B.-S. Zou $[\rightarrow ITP/CAS]$
 - PKU Prof. C. Liu, Prof. S.-L. Zhu
 - UB Prof. H. Dreiner, Dr. F.-K. Guo, [Prof. H.-W. Hammer,] Prof. B. Kubis, Prof. U.-G. Meißner, PD A. Rusetsky, Prof. C. Urbach
 - FZJ PD J. Haidenbauer, Prof. C. Hanhart, [Prof. U.-G. Meißner], Dr. A. Nogga, [Prof. T. Luu [from 09/2013]]
 - TUMProf. N. Brambilla, Prof. N. Kaiser,PD A. Vairo, Prof. W. Weise











Topics in Strong QCD

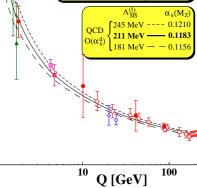
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Facets of Quantum Chromodynamics

- perturbative QCD: quarks, gluons, ...
- strong QCD: hadrons, nuclei, ...
- a plethora of *structures* and *(broken) symmetries*
- Aspects of QCD in the CRC 110:
 - decays and interactions of hadrons (esp. charm sector)
 - how QCD generates structures: hadrons, nuclei, ...
 - precision calculations to test physics beyond the SM

\rightarrow interplay of lattice QCD, EFTs and models

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0.5 α_s(Q)

0.4

0.3

0.2

Role of CRC 110

• Two loose ends of the Standard Model:

— the Higgs boson (EW symmetry breaking) $[\rightarrow$ just seen in 2012 at the LHC]

- structure and dynamics of strong QCD

Unique contribution of CRC 110 to strong QCD :

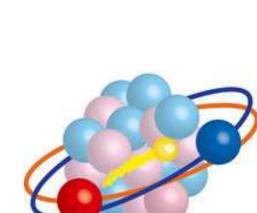
Investigation of how QCD generates structures: hadrons, nuclei, ... and how symmetries influence their structure and dynamics based on a large international collaboration

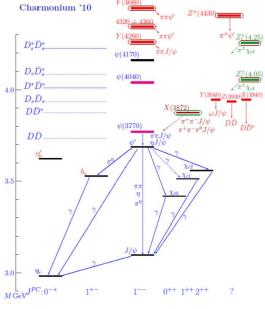
• For the first time, such a unified approach is attempted

Facest of strong QCD

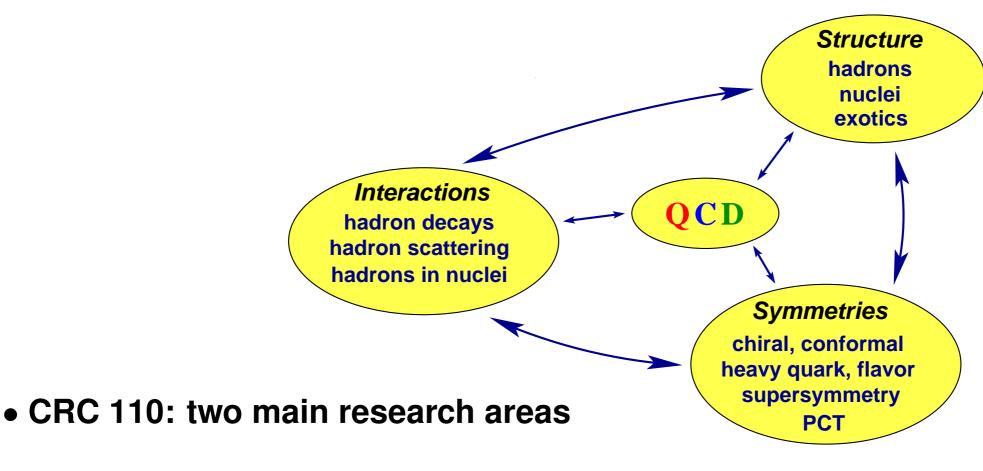
- quarks and gluons form hadrons
 - \Rightarrow lattice QCD + EFT + models
 - \Rightarrow exploring the strong color force

- nucleons and mesons form nuclei
 - \Rightarrow nuclear physics (EFT, lattice, . . .)
 - \Rightarrow exploring the residual color force





QCD research in CRC 110



A – symmetries

- *B emergence* of *structure*
- strongly intertwined

Project areas

• Project area A: Symmetries

- A.1 Flavor symmetries and FSI in heavy hadron decays
- A.2 Hadron-hadron scattering in QCD
- A.3 Universality and EFT for threshold states
- A.4 Hadronic parity violation
- A.5 Quark mass dependence of heavy-light systems

• Project area B: Emergence of Structure

- B.1 Nucleon form factors
- B.2 Hadron spectroscopy
- B.3 Hadronic molecules with heavy meson loops
- B.4 Boxed exotica
- B.5 Exotic states from lattice QCD
- B.6 Hadronic systems with strange quarks
- B.7 Chiral dynamics of nuclei & hypernuclei
- B.8 Quarkonium interactions in hadronic, nuclear and thermal matter

Haidenbauer, Kubis, Zou Liu, Urbach Brambilla, Jia Kaiser, Zhu Guo, Meißner, P. Wang

Dong, Meißner Huang, Zhu, Zou Hanhart, Guo, Zhao Liu, Rusetsky Chen, Urbach Rusetsky, Weise Meißner, Nogga, Kaiser Jia, Vairo, J. Wang

 \Rightarrow 10 of 13 projects have chinese & german project leaders!

Scientific goals

• Symmetry tests in hadrons and nuclei & precision calculations

A.1,A.2,A.3,A.4,B.3,B.6

• Structure and dynamics of (heavy) hadrons

A.1,A.2,A.3,A.5,B.1,B.2,B.3,B.4,B.5,B.6

• QCD-based structure of nuclei, hypernuclei and nuclear matter

A.2,A.4,B.6,B.7,B.8

• note: many further cross-links by use of common (non-perturbative) methods

Status and achievements

Making the CRC work

• CRC 110 officially started July 1st, 2012

 \hookrightarrow what have we done/achieved in the first 2 1/4 years?

- Measures within the CRC within the first funding period (FP):
 - ★ (Bi-)Annual CRC meeting, so far always in China [first meeting organized at KITPC Beijing, July 2-6, 2012] [second meeting at Weihai, China, July 25-29, 2014] \rightarrow photo
 - * CRC focus workshops: recent developments/smaller groups [Workshop on Strangeness and Nuclear Physics, TUM, Oct. 2012] [Workshop on Threshold Phenomena, IHEP, Beijing, April 27-28, 2013] [Workshop on Lattice QCD, Bonn, July 23-24, 2013] [Workshop on Strangeness and related topics, ECT*, Trento, Dec. 5-6, 2013] [Workshop on $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ semileptonic decays, Bonn, Feb. 21, 2014] [more to come ...]

CRC meeting 2014 at Weihai

- 56 Chinese and 32 German participants status reports and lots of discussions
- Chinese midterm review and also preparations for the next funding period (FP2)



Making the CRC work cont'd

• Measures within the CRC in the first FP

CRC contribution to larger meetings/programs
[Quarkonium 2013, IHEP, Beijing, April 22-26, 2013]
[KITPC program "Status of the nuclear interaction", Beijing, Aug.-Sept. 2014]
[Quarkonium 2014, CERN, Switzerland, Nov. 10-14, 2014]
[Bethe Forum on Methods in Lattice Field Theory, Bonn, Apr. 2015]

 \star many mutual visits of PIs, Post-Docs and students

\hookrightarrow collaborations have visibly increased \rightarrow Guo's talk

* Joint graduate (Ph.D.) students (one chinese and one german supervisor)

Other measure of success: Publications

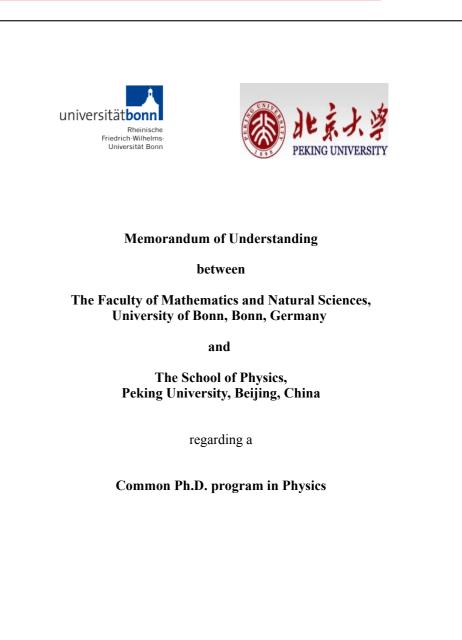
* more than 120 publications, about 20 common ones
[10 PRL, 12 PLB, 36 PRD, 10 JHEP, 9 EPJA, 7 EPJC, ...]

First steps towards a common graduate education

- research phase of the PhD (3 years)
- students have at least two supervisors
- students spend time at the home & the host institution
- MSc courses mutually accepted



similar MoU with the ITP of the CAS



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First steps towards a common graduate education cont'd

 \bullet MoU w/ IHEP signed March 21 $^{\rm st},$ 2014

- First commonly supervised student:
 - Martin Cleven / PhD Dec. 12, 2013 "Systematic Study of Hadronic Molecules in the Heavy Quark Sector"
 - 1. Supervisor: UGM
 - 2. Supervisor: Prof. Qiang Zhao
 - 3. Supervisor: Prof. Christoph Hanhart
- next in line: Ina Lorenz
 - "Theory of Nucleon Form Factors"
 - 1. Supervisor: UGM
 - 2. Supervisor: Prof. Yu-Bing Dong
 - 3. Supervisor: Prof. H.-W. Hammer (TUD)
- how about the Chinese side?



Outreach

- Special project on outreach multiple activities
- Education of high-school students and high-school teachers
- \rightarrow first program in 2013, again in 2015
- \rightarrow topics include:
 - Forces in nature Building blocks of matter Computer simulations Particle and hadron physics Nuclei, elements and stars Structures in the Universe
- Physik-Show \rightarrow Beijing 2015/16
 - http://physikshow.uni-bonn.de

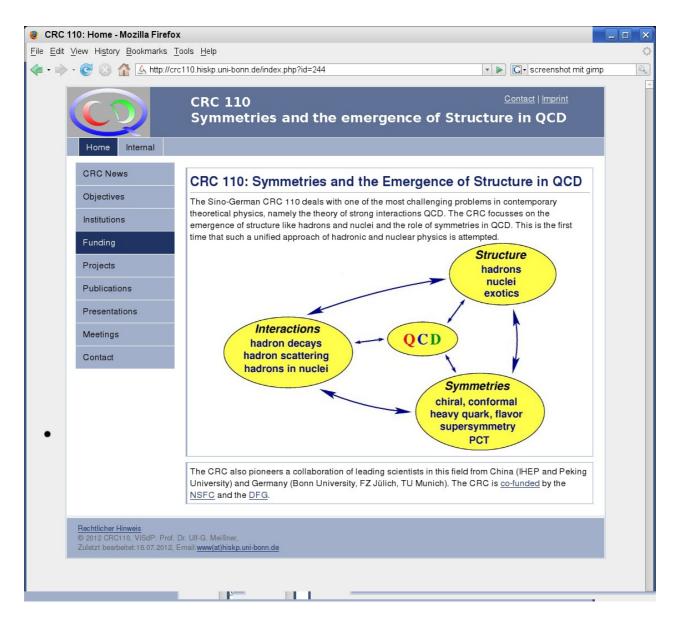
TEILCHENPHYSIK

Schülerakademie (21.–25.10.2013) Lehrerfortbildung (20.–21.9.2013)



Much more info

http://crc110.hiskp.uni-bonn.de



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Outlook and wish list

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Outlook 1: Structural issues for FP 2

- Enlarge the German side of the CRC: add the **Ruhr-Universität Bochum** (RUB)
- New PIs: Evgeny Epelbaum (NP,HP), Hermann Krebs (NP,HP), Maxim Polyakov (HP), Ulrich Wiedner (HP) [PWA activities for BES/PANDA]
- why?

longstanding and successfull collaboration since 1998 (65 papers w/ 3600 cites) very much improves the nuclear physics side of the CRC (still too weak) improves the possibilities for collaboration w/ Chinese colleagues

- \bullet However: any change in composition of a CRC comes with a certain risk \rightarrow assessment under way
- Other changes: F.-K. Guo moves to ITP, Bonn position taken by Q. Wang (FZJ) include T. Luu as new PI from FZJ [however: be aware of the 30% rule]
- New TUM PI: Martin Beneke (Charmless B decays), position of W. Weise?

Outlook 2: Structural issues for FP 2

- Enlarge the Chinese side: add ITP of CAS (instead of TPCSF)
- (New) Pls: Bing-Song Zou, Feng-Kun Guo, Shan-Gui Zhou, ...
- \Rightarrow substantial enlargement and reinforcement of the CRC
- Enlarge also the PKU part
 - \rightarrow Jie Meng should be added as new PI
 - \rightarrow strengthening of the nuclear physics part (together with S.-G. Zhou)
 - \rightarrow started collaboration this fall with his group (Epelbaum, UGM, Meng)

• New possible IHEP PI: Cai-Dian Lü (HP) \rightarrow connection to M. Beneke (TUM)

 However: The problem of the # of NSFC PIs/grants needs to be solved beforehand, it has to be attacked now! visit of B.-S. Zou and UGM to NSFC Sept. 1
 → we need your help !

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Summary and outlook

• Making the first funding period a success

- \hookrightarrow aim for over-achievement in all projects (lattice most difficult)
- \hookrightarrow we are on a very good way !
- Include more colleagues from PKU, from IHEP and from the ITP
 - \hookrightarrow broaden the base to include chinese nuclear physicists!
 - \hookrightarrow moderate increase from 10 to 13 PIs and also the funding
- Include one more strong german partner → RUB [second/third funding period]
 - \hookrightarrow must be strong / 3 university limit in Germany \rightarrow nuclear physics
 - \hookrightarrow increase in funding from the DFG foreseen: $1.3 \rightarrow 1.7\,\text{M}{\in}/\text{year}$

 \Rightarrow CRC110 = Role model for a long-term & successful Sino-German collaboration



Thank you for your attention !







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