PhD Open Days





 $\sim 40\%$

2.1. Motivation

Baryons is a family of particles Protons & neutrons \rightarrow baryons! But there are *hundreds* more!

Baryon physics still holds many mysteries E.g: Proton (uud) = 1000 MeV u,d = 3 MeV (Higgs) \rightarrow Not enough!

> Solution: Quantum ChromoDynamics

<u>2.2.</u> Objective

 \sim

Heavy baryon spectroscopy using a quark-diquark model

5% is baryonic matter Matter that makes us. Most of it are baryons \rightarrow but what are they made out of?

3 quarks, interact via <u>gluons</u> Strong interaction Quarks live confined inside baryons

<u>3.</u> Methods

What is needed

Quark propagator

Diquark amplitude

Quark-diquark ansatz

Quark-diquark BSE

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 $\sim 60\%$



<u>4.</u> Results $\Sigma_c [1/2^+]$ MeV 3000 2500- All **--** Eft ΔM M

Baryon (3-body) as a quark-diquark (2-body) state Numerically solvable by transforming it into an eigenvalue problem





