

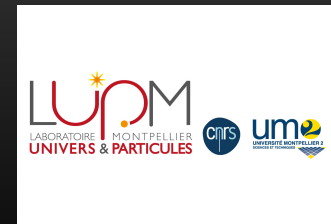
# QCD Spectral Sum Rules for Hadrons

Floratosfest 2014

Athens 10th October 2014

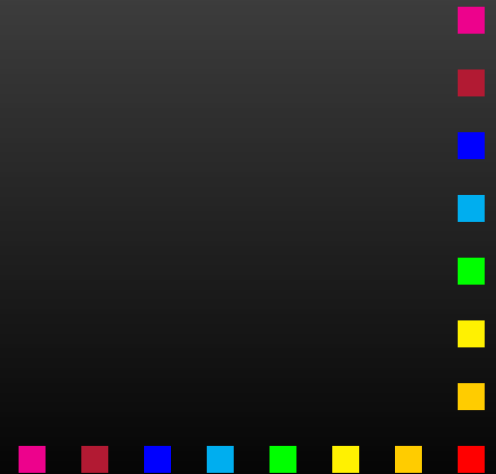
Stephan Narison

CNRS / IN2P3 - LPUM (Montpellier)



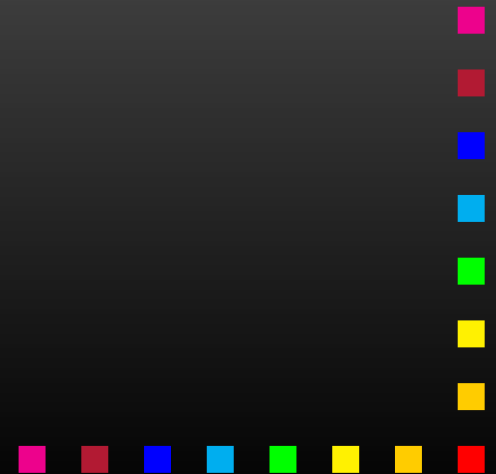
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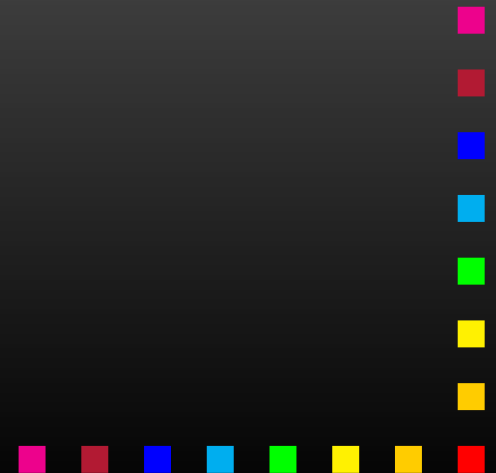
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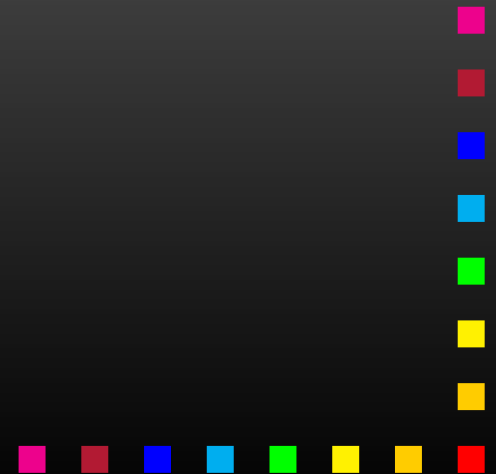
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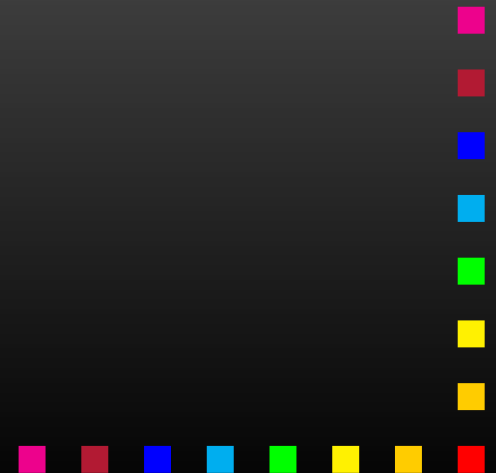
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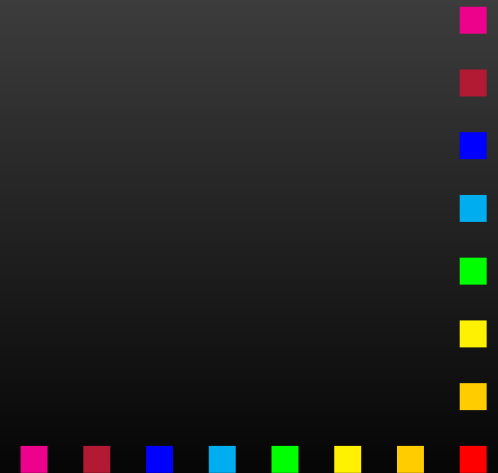
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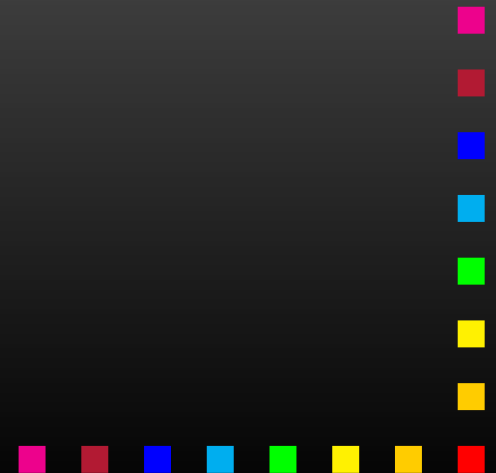
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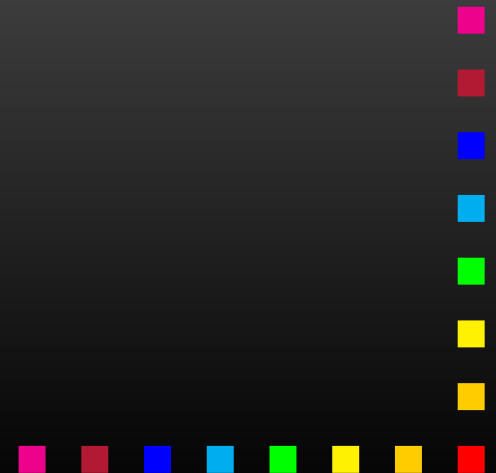
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- ♠ Perturbative QCD parameters Conclusions





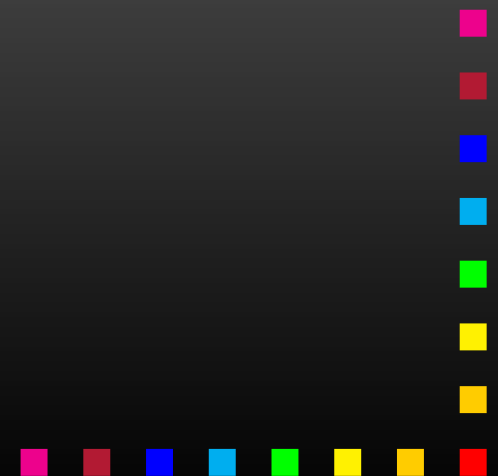
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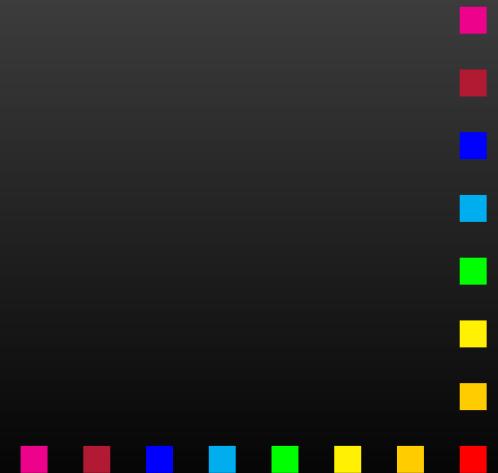
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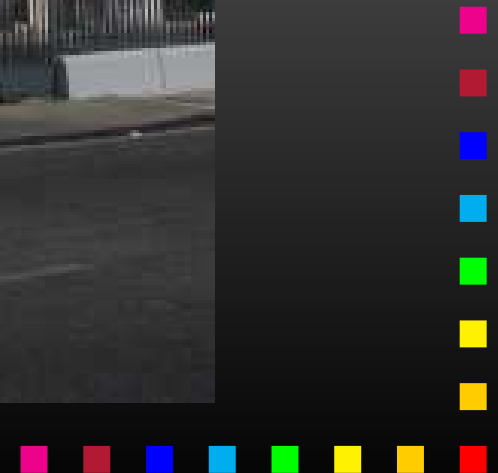
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- ♡ Conclusions



# *Floratos Visit at CPT-Marseille (1978)*

- ◇ Former CPT-Marseille site Joseph Aiguier



# Floratos Seminars - Marseille (1978)

SEMINARS ON SCALING VIOLATIONS  
IN QCD

MARSEILLE - CNRS / CPT

MARS 1978.



## PROGRAMME OF THE SEMINARS.

### 1st Lecture

1. Introduction and the reason for the calculation in order  $\alpha_s$
2. Operator product expansion and the moment relations for structure functions
3. Dimensional renormalization scheme, renormalization group eq and the anomalous dimension of Wilson operators

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Lecture

4. Resolution of the <sup>pseudo</sup>problem of renormalization scheme dependence of the moments
5. The calculation of the anomalous dimension of the nonsinglet operator and the problem of overlapping divergences

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Lecture

6. The problem of mass corrections.
7. Modified moment sum rules

### 4<sup>th</sup> Lecture

8. The moment inversion. Comparison of different contributions.
9. Comparison with the experiment and open problems

# Collaboration with Floratos in Marseille

- Nuclear Physics B155 (1979) 115–149  
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## SPECTRAL FUNCTION SUM RULES IN QUANTUM CHROMODYNAMICS (I). Charged currents sector

Emmanuel G. FLORATOS <sup>\*</sup>, Stephan NARISON <sup>\*\*</sup> and Eduardo de RAFAEL  
*Centre de Physique Théorique, CNRS, Centre de Luminy,  
70, route Léon Lachamp, F-13288 Marseille Cedex 2, France*

Received 7 August 1978  
(Revised 2 March 1979)

The Weinberg sum rules of the algebra of currents are reconsidered in the light of quantum chromodynamics (QCD). We derive new finite-energy sum rules which replace the old Weinberg sum rules. The new sum rules are convergent and the rate of convergence is explicitly calculated in perturbative QCD at the first non-trivial order. Phenomenological applications of these sum rules in the charged current sector are also discussed.



# ♣ Breaking of the Weinberg Sum rules by Quark masses

- Superconvergent Weinberg Sum rules for  $m_q = 0$

Asymptotic realization of  $SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R$  chiral symmetry.

$$\int_0^\infty dt \left[ \text{Im} \Delta^{1+0}(t) \equiv F_V^{1+0}(t) - \text{Im} F_A^{1+0}(t) \right] = 0$$
$$\int_0^\infty dt t \times \left[ \text{Im} \Delta^{1,0}(t) \equiv \text{Im} F_V^{1,0}(t) - \text{Im} F_A^{1,0}(t) \right] = 0$$

Difference between the vector and axial-vector two-point correlators vanishes at large  $-q^2 \equiv Q^2 > 0$  which obeys the dispersion relation:

$$F_{V,A}(q^2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t - q^2 - i\epsilon} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} F_{V,A}(t) + \dots \quad : \quad F \text{ like Floratos?}$$





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- Mass Corrections

$$\text{Im} \Delta_{ij}^{1,0}(t) = \pm \frac{3}{2\pi} \frac{m_i m_j}{t} \left\{ 1 - \frac{m_i^2 + m_j^2}{t} - 2 \frac{m_i^2 m_j^2}{t^2} \dots \right\}$$

$$\Delta^{1+0}(Q^2 \gg m_q^2) = \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \frac{m_i m_j}{q^2} \frac{1}{\pi^2} + \dots \quad (2)$$

◇ Improved Weinberg Sum Rules for  $m_q \neq 0$

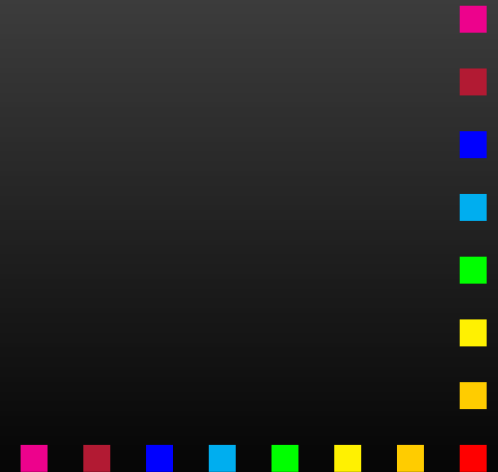
$$\text{Im } R_{ijk}^{1,0} \equiv \Delta_{ij}^{1,0} - \frac{m_j}{m_k} \Delta_{jk}^{1,0}$$

$$\text{Im } R_{ijkl}^{1,0} \equiv \text{Im } R_{ijk}^{1,0} - \frac{m_i}{m_l} \text{Im } R_{ljk}^{1,0}$$

See also:

C. Bernard, A. Duncan, J. Losecco, S. Weinberg (1975)

T. Hagiwara, R. Mohapatra (1975).



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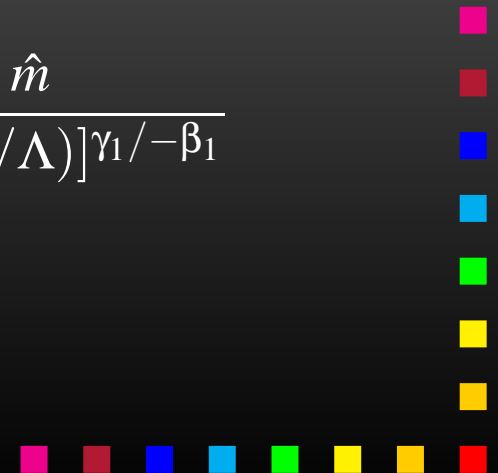
T. Hagiwara, R. Mohapatra (1975).

♡ Needs for a RGI Quark Mass in the  $\overline{MS}$ -scheme:

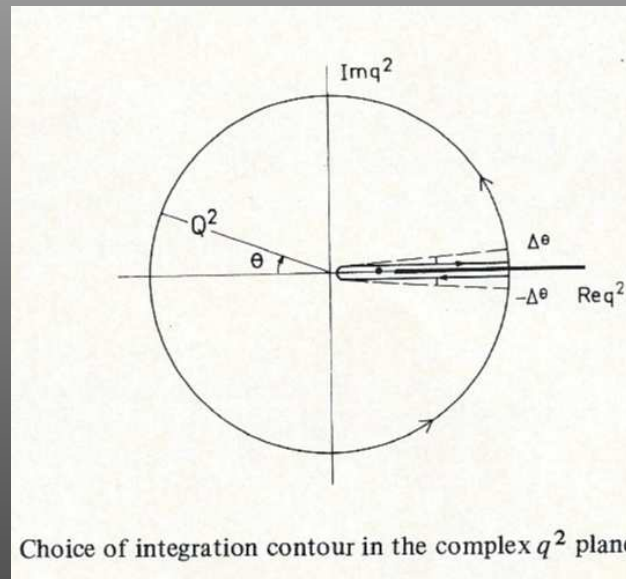
$$\hat{m} = m(\mu) \left( \frac{\pi}{-\beta_1 \alpha_s(\mu)} \right)^{\gamma_1 / -\beta_1} : \bar{m}(Q) = \frac{\hat{m}}{[\log(Q/\Lambda)]^{\gamma_1 / -\beta_1}}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 2, \quad -\beta_1 = -(1/2)(11 - 2n/3)$$

$\hat{m}$  : scale invariant analogue to  $\Lambda$ .



# ◇ Finite Energy Weinberg Sum Rules for $m_q \neq 0$



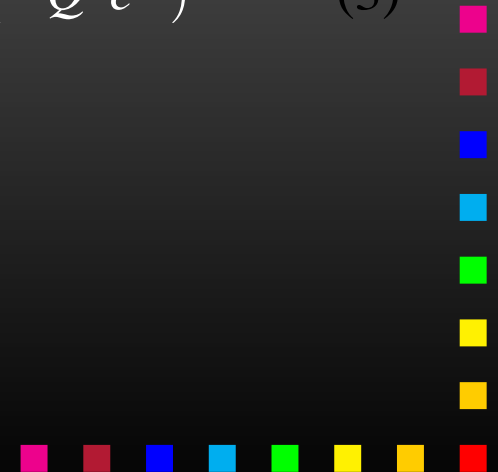
$$\int_0^{Q^2} dt t^p \text{Im } \Delta(t) = \frac{(-1)^p (Q^2)^{p+1}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\theta e^{i(p+1)\theta} \Delta(-Q^2 e^{i\theta}) \quad (3)$$

Various phenomenological applications

$$M_{A_1} \geq 1045(16) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s/m_d \geq (M_K f_K)^2 / (m_\pi f_\pi)^2 = 16.8$$

...



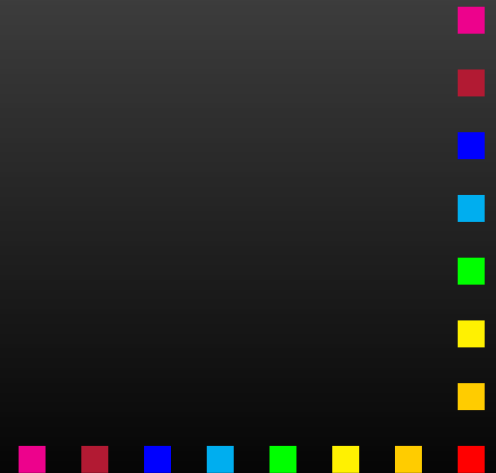
# *QCD spectral sum rules (QSSR)*

♣ One of the Outstanding Discoveries of the 20th century

Shifman Vainshtein Zakharov 1979 (Sakurai's price 1999)

QSSR instead of the popular QCD sum rules:

- Spectral important as we work with Spectral functions
- QSSR near the former Soviet Union state USSR where comes SVZ



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◇ The example of Exponential / Borel / Laplace sum rule

$$\mathcal{L}(\tau) = \int_{t <}^{\infty} dt \exp^{-t\tau} \text{Im}\Pi(t) \quad \mathcal{R}(\tau) \equiv -\frac{d}{d\tau} \log \mathcal{L}(\tau)$$

- Improvement of the previous dispersion relation

$$\Pi_H(Q^2 \equiv -q^2) \equiv i \int d^4x \langle 0 | \mathcal{T} J_H(x) J_H^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle = \int_{t <}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t + Q^2 + i\epsilon} \text{Im}\Pi(t) + \dots$$

$J_H(x)$  : Hadronic current :  $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi, \psi\psi\psi, \alpha_s G^2, g\bar{\psi}G\psi, \bar{\psi}\Gamma_1\psi\bar{\psi}\Gamma_2\psi, \dots$

- Bridge between QCD High AND Experimental Low energy regions:  
QCD OPE=EXP DATA
- Exponential enhances the low energy contribution.



# The SVZ-OPE: Adler function in $e^+e^-$

♣  $D(Q^2)$  known in QCD using the SVZ-OPE

$$D(Q^2) \equiv -Q^2 \frac{d}{dQ^2} \Pi(Q^2) = \sum_{p=0,1,2,\dots} \frac{C_{2p} \langle 0 | O_{2p} | 0 \rangle}{Q^{2p}}$$



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- ◇ Anatomy of the OPE in terms of QCD parameters

- $p = 0$ : usual PT series ( $a_s \equiv \alpha_s/\pi$ ):  
 $C_0 \equiv \sum_n c_n \alpha_s^n = 1 + a_s + 1.640 a_s^2 + 6.371 a_s^3 + 49.076 a_s^4 +$   
 $\Delta_N \equiv \sum_{n>N} c_n \alpha_s^n$  ??
- $p = 1$ :  $\bar{m}_q^2$ : small corrections
- $p = 2$ :  $\langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle$ ,  $m_q \langle \bar{\psi}_q \psi_q \rangle$ : gluon and quark condensates
- $p = 3$ :  $m_q \langle g \bar{\psi} G \psi \rangle$ : mixed quark-gluon condensate  
 $\alpha_s \langle \bar{\psi}_q \psi_q \rangle^2$ : four-quark condensates

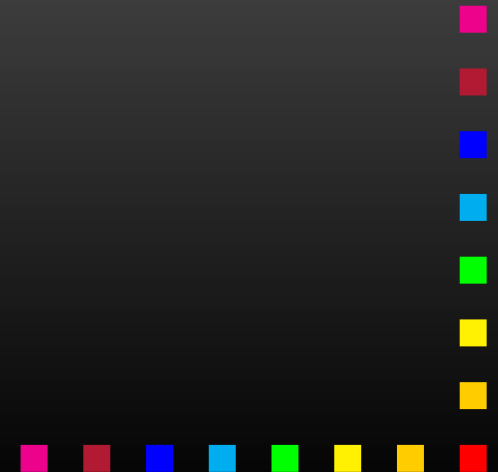




# *Theoretical Progresses*

## 1st Step

- Radiative corrections into Exponential SR :  
Inverse Laplace **NOT** Borel transform [SN- de Rafael 1981](#)



# Theoretical Progresses

## ♣ 1st Step

- Radiative corrections into Exponential SR :  
Inverse Laplace **NOT** Borel transform SN- de Rafael 1981

## ♣ 2nd Step

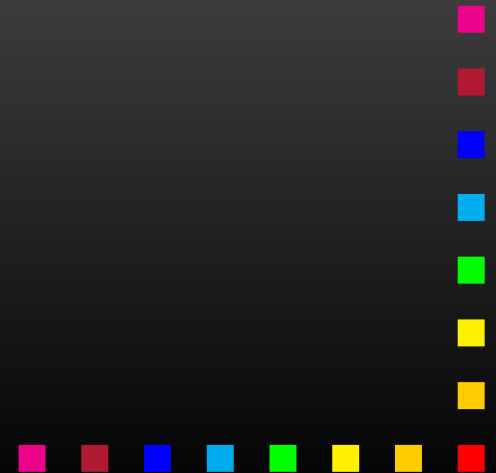
- Mixing of operators under renormalization  
Tarrach 82, Espriu-Tarrach 82, SN-Tarrach 83,...
- Absorption of Mass singularities into the quark condensate  
Becchi-SN-de Rafael-Yndurain 81, Broadhurst-Generalis 84, Bagan -  
Latorre - Pascual 86, BNP 92, Jamin-Munz 95, Chetyrkin-Steinhauser 01
- High-dimension gluon condensates  
Nikolaev-Radyushkin (NR) 83, BG 84, Bagan-Pascual-Tarrach 85,...
- Higher order PT corrections Chetyrkin et al...
- Duality between large order terms:  $\Delta_N \equiv \sum_{n>N} c_n \alpha_s^n$  and  
a short distance  $1/Q^2$  term due to a tachyonic gluon mass  
Chetyrkin-SN-Zakharov 95, SN-Zakharov 09



# *Spectral Function*

## ♣ 1st Step: Available Data

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons and  $\tau$ -decays (Axial)-vector channels



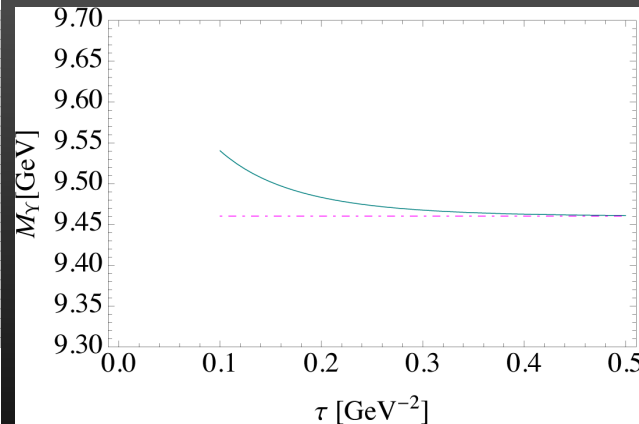
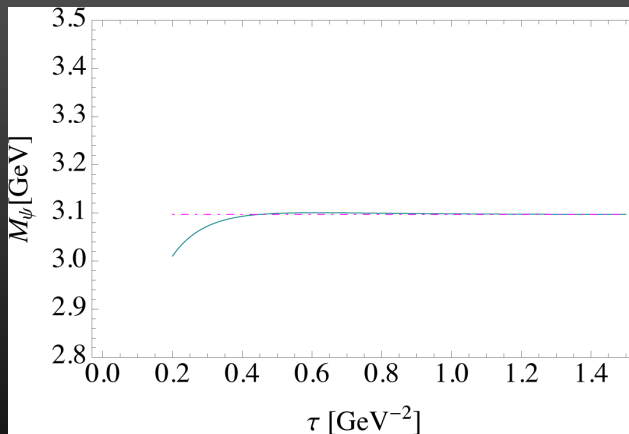
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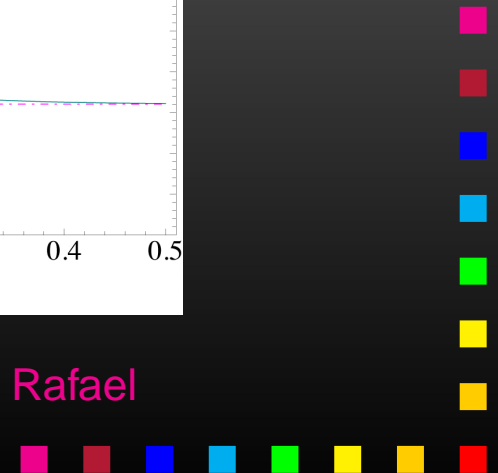
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons and  $\tau$ -decays (Axial)-vector channels

## ♡ 2nd step: No Data

- Minimal Duality Ansatz  
One resonance + QCD continuum
- Tested from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow I=1$  hadrons data SN-WSC book 89
- Tested from charmonium and bottomium data SN12



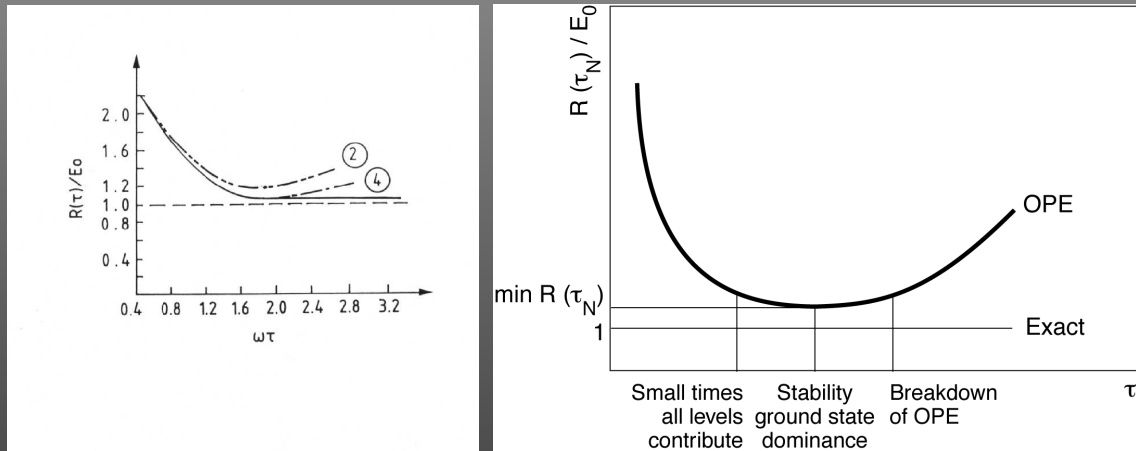
- Tested from large  $N_c$ -expansion Peris, Phili, de Rafael



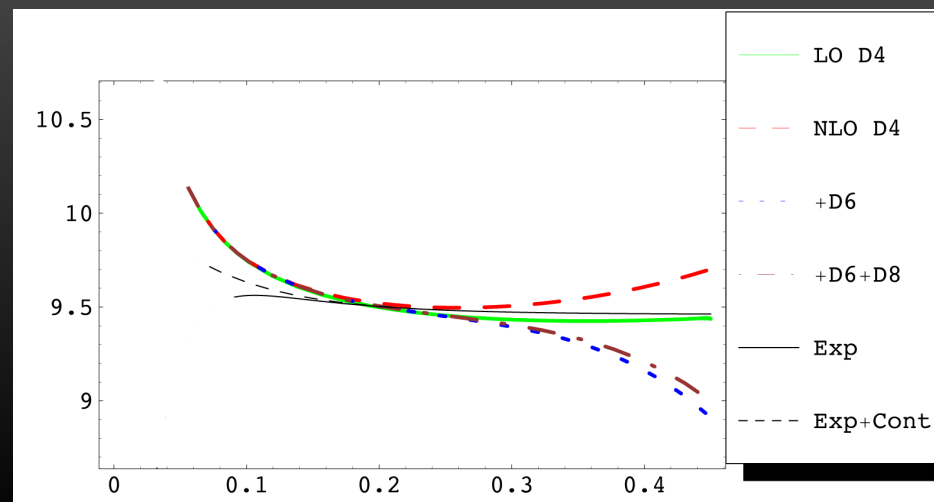
# Optimization Procedure

## ♣ 1st Step: $\tau$ -stability / Sum Rule Window

- Harmonic Oscillator & Non-Rel. SR Bell-Bertlmann (BB), NSVZ 81

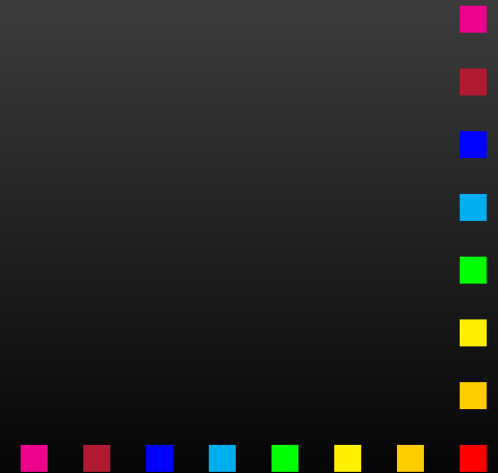
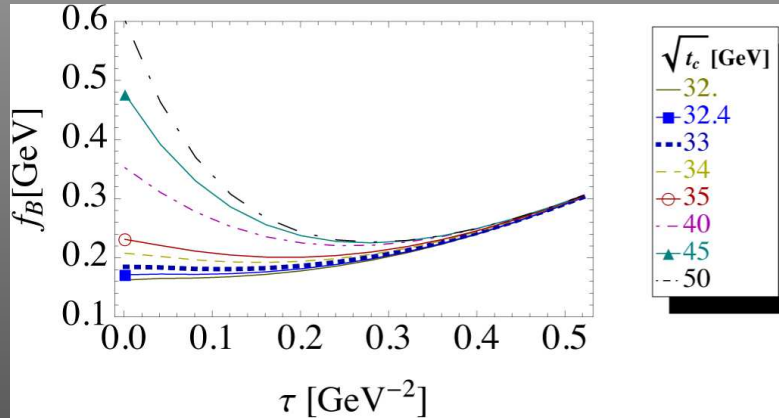


- Bottomium SN10



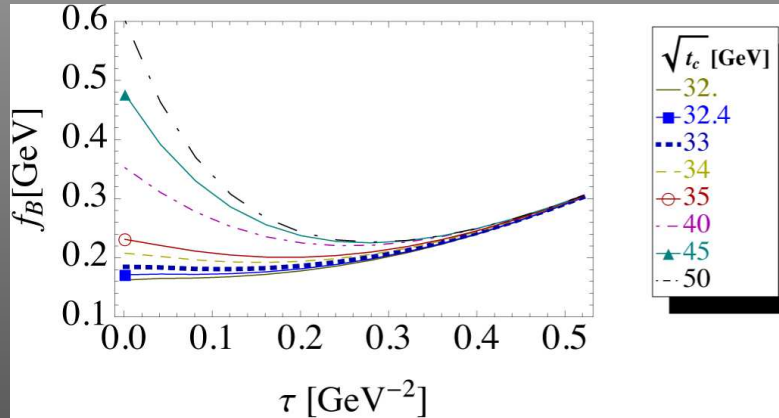
## ♣ 2nd Step: $t_c$ -stability: conservative result

- Example of the decay constant  $f_B$  SN 12



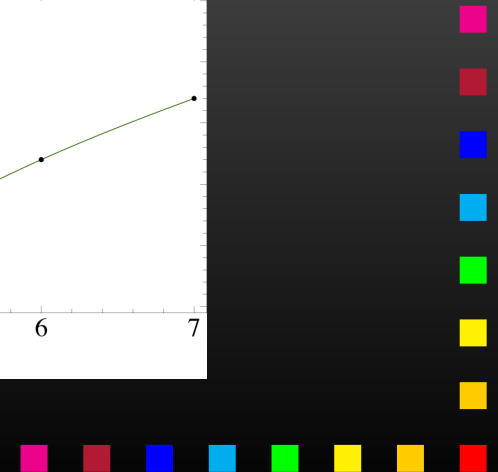
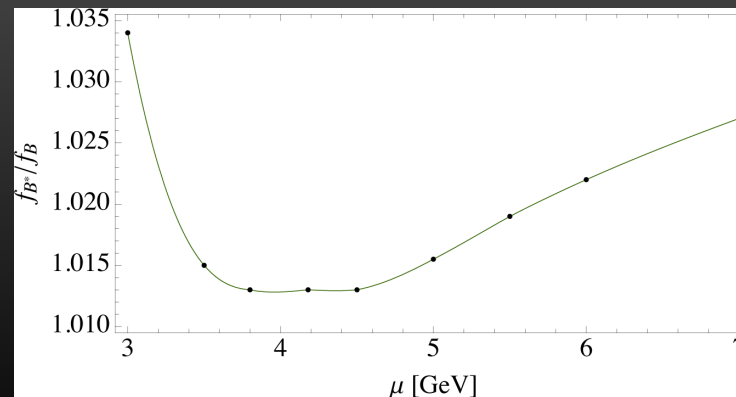
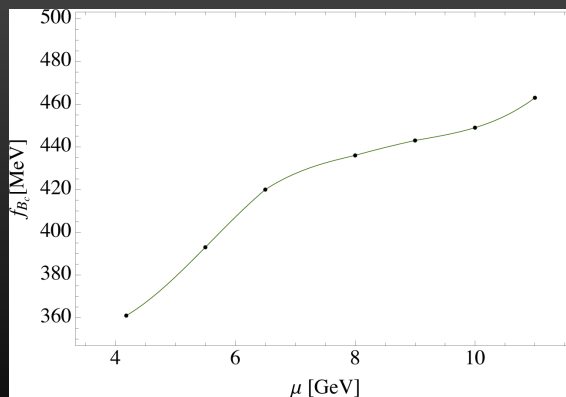
## ♣ 2nd Step: $t_c$ -stability: conservative result

- Example of the decay constant  $f_B$  SN 12



## ♡ 3rd step: $\mu$ -subtraction point stability

- Example of  $f_{B_c}$  and  $f_{B^*}/f_B$  SN 14



# Traditional Hadron Phenomenology

♣ Impressive wide areas of applications: **kalashnikov !**

- $\rho$  meson, gluon condensate, charm mass since SVZ 1979
- Meson spectroscopy since Reinders-Rubinstein-Yazaki 81
- Light quark masses since Becchi-SN-de Rafael-Yndurain 81, SN-Paver-de Rafael-Treleani 83,...
- Corrections to  $\pi$  and  $K$  PCAC since SN 81
- Heavy quark masses since SVZ 79, SN 87, Chetyrkin et al, Ioffe-Zyablyuk, SN 10,....
- Light Baryons since Ioffe 81, Dosch et al 81
- Heavy Baryons since Bagan-Chabab-Dosch-SN 92, Albuquerque, Nielsen
- Gluonium since Novikov SVZ 80, SN 83, SN-Veneziano 89
- Light Hybrids since Latorre-Pascual-SN 87, Chetyrkin-SN 00, SN 09
- Heavy Hybrids since Govaerts-R-R-Weyers 85, Steele et al 2012
- Four-quarks, molecules : Light : since Latorre-Pascual 85, SN 86  
Heavy : Sao Paulo, Madagascar, China
- Hadronic decays Vertex Navarra et al.; Light Cone
- $\tau$ -decay since BNP 92, Pich-Lediberder, Prades-Pich,...
- Thermal Hadron Bochkarev-Shaposhnikov 86, Dosch-SN 88, Loewe, Buchheim





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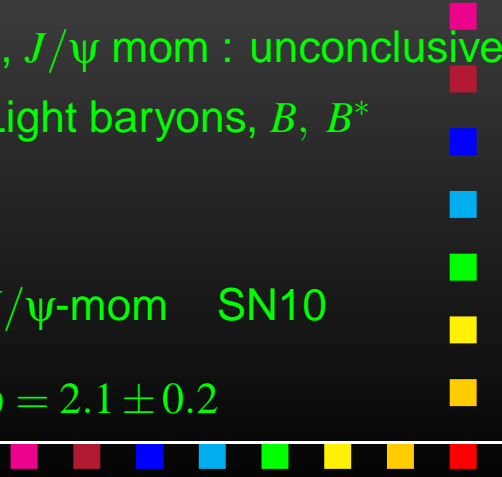
♥ SN books : WSC 89, Cambridge 04



# SVZ Power corrections SNB 04 Chap. 27



d	NPQCD param.	Values [GeV] <sup>d</sup>	Sources
2	$(\alpha_s/\pi)\lambda^2$	$-(7 \pm 3) \times 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^2$	SNB 04 Chapter 30
3	$\frac{1}{2} \langle \bar{u}u + \bar{d}d \rangle (2)$	$-(0.254 \pm .015)^3$	(pseudo)scal,
	GMOR: $\delta_\pi \times 10^{-2}$	$5 \pm 0.5$ (6.2 ± 1.6)	LSR (less sens $\alpha_s$ ) (FESR)
	$\langle \bar{d}d \rangle / \langle \bar{u}u \rangle$	$1 - 9 \times 10^{-3}$	non-norm. ord. (pseudo)scal,
	$\langle \bar{s}s \rangle / \langle \bar{d}d \rangle$	$0.74 \pm 0.03$	non-norm. ord. (pseudo)scal ⊕ light & heavy baryons
4	$\langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle$	$(7 \pm 1) 10^{-2}$	$e^+e^-$ , $\Upsilon - \eta_b$ , $J/\psi$ Laplace
	Lattice	Adriano 85, Rakow 09	$\tau$ , $J/\psi$ mom : unconvulsive
5	$g \langle \bar{\Psi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{\lambda^a}{2} \Psi G_a^{\mu\nu} \rangle$	$M_0^2 = (0.80 \pm 0.02)$	Light baryons, $B$ , $B^*$
	$\equiv M_0^2 \alpha_s^{1/3} \beta_1 \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle$		
6	$g^3 f_{abc} \langle G^a G^b G^c \rangle$	$(8.2 \pm 2.0) \langle \alpha_s G^2 \rangle$	$J/\psi$ -mom SN10
	$\rho \alpha_s \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle^2$	$(4.5 \pm 0.3) 10^{-4}$	$\rho = 2.1 \pm 0.2$

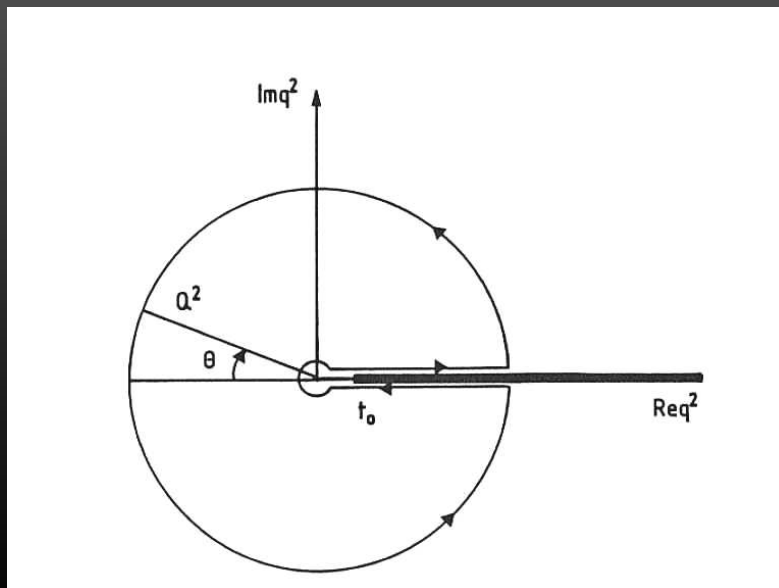


# $\alpha_s$ from $\tau$ -decay at N4LO $\oplus$ $1/Q^2$

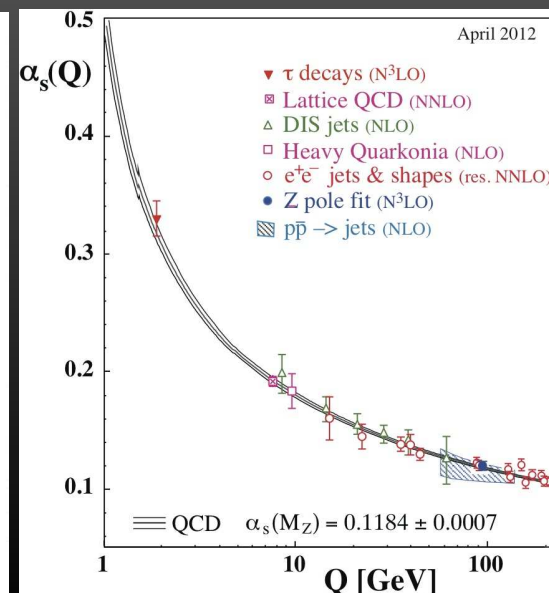
◇ Based on BNP 92 (Cauchy contour)

Param	Values	Sources
$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	0.1192(10)	$\tau$ -decay N4LO+Power Corrections SN 09
	0.1191(27)	Z-width
	0.1184(7) average	(Bethke, PDG)

Cauchy contour



$\alpha_s$  determinations as function of Q

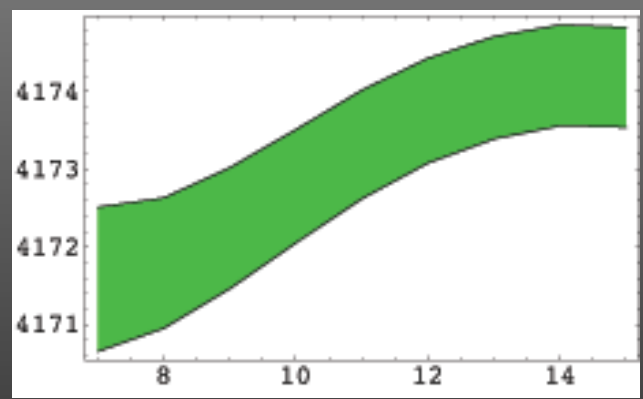
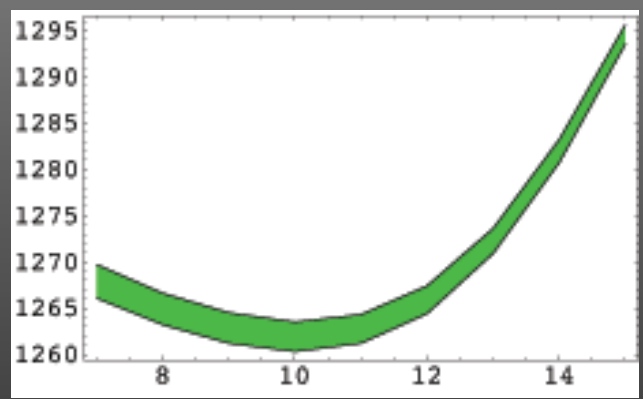


# Charm & Beauty Quark Masses at N3LO



Mom :  $\mathcal{M}_n(Q^2) = \int_{4m_Q^2}^{t_c} dt \frac{1}{(t+Q^2)^{n+1}} \text{Im}\Pi(t)$  LSR :  $\mathcal{L}(\tau) = \int_{4m_Q^2}^{\infty} dt \exp^{-t\tau} \text{Im}\Pi(t)$

$\bar{m}_c(m_c)$  as function of the degree of  $\mathcal{M}_n$  for  $Q^2 = 4m_c^2$       The same for  $\bar{m}_b(m_b)$

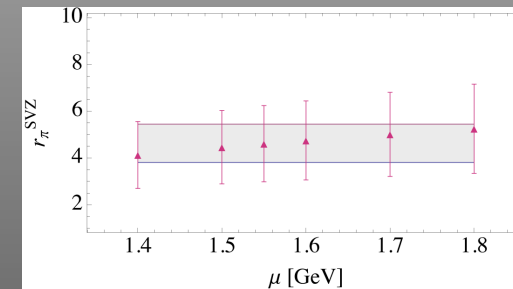
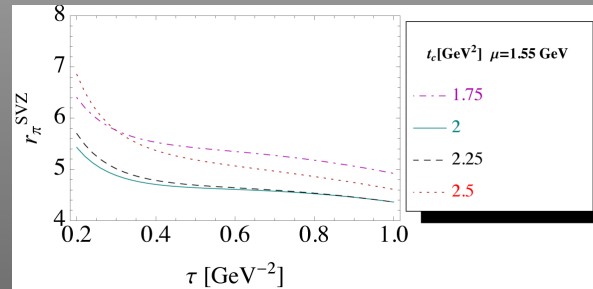


Param	Mean Values	Sources
$\bar{m}_c(m_c)$	$(1261 \pm 12)$	SN10,12 $J/\psi$ , $D$ Moment & Laplace SR
$\bar{m}_b(m_b)$	$(4177 \pm 11)$	SN10,12 $\Upsilon$ , $B$ Moment & Laplace SR

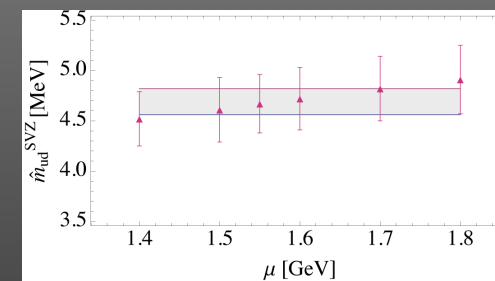
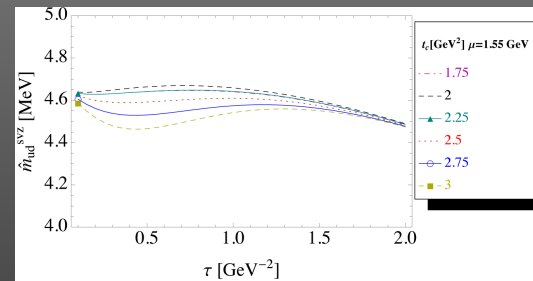


# $\bar{m}_{u,d,s}$ from Pseudoscalar LSR at N4LO $\oplus 1/Q^2$

♣  $r_\pi = \left( \frac{M_{\pi'}^2 f_{\pi'}}{m_\pi^2 f_\pi} \right)^2$



◇  $\bar{m}_{ud} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\bar{m}_u + \bar{m}_d)$



Param	Values [MeV]	Sources
$\bar{m}_u(2 \text{ GeV})$	$(2.64 \pm 0.28)$	SN14 Pseudoscalar Laplace SR
$\bar{m}_d(2 \text{ GeV})$	$(5.27 \pm 0.49)$	"
$\bar{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV})$	$(99.0 \pm 5.5)$	" $\oplus e^+e^- \oplus \tau$ -decay



## ◇ QSSR Results

Channels	Results [MeV]	Bounds	Sources
$f_D$	204(6)	$\leq 218(2)$	N2LO SN12
$f_B$	206(7)	$\leq 235(4)''$	
$f_{D_s}$	246(6)	$\leq 246(6)$	"
$f_{B_s}$	234(5)	$\leq 251(6)$	"
$f_{D^*}$	246(7)	$\leq 274(3)$	N2LO SN14
$f_{B^*}$	212(8)	$\leq 270(3)$	"
$f_{B_c}$	401(14)	$\leq 469(5)$	"

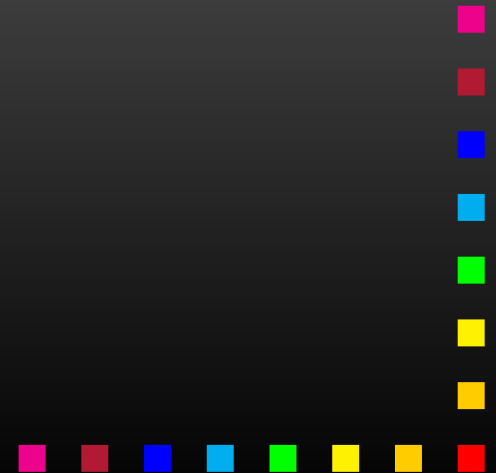
Competitive compared with Lattice calculations !



# *Charm and Beauty Exotics*

♣ Existing LO results  $\oplus$  1 class of Power Corrections

Sao Paulo (Albuquerque, Navarra, Nielsen talks) & Chinese groups



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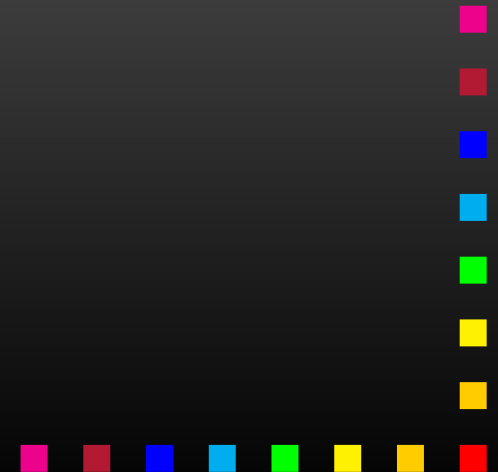
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♡ First calculation of the Heavy-light molecule masses at N2LO

Fenosa & Rabemananjara  $\oplus$  SN 14:

- Small  $\alpha_s$  corrections for the mass as expected for the ratio of sum rules  
 $Z_c(1^{++})$  can be pure heavy-light molecule states **BUT NOT** the  $Y(1^{--})$
- Larger  $\alpha_s$  corrections for the coupling:  
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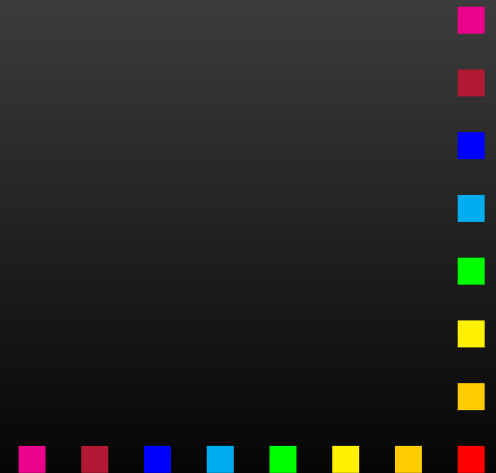
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## ♠ Extended to some other molecule states

- $\bar{D}D(0^+)$ ,  $\bar{D}^*D^*(0^+)$ ,  $\bar{D}D_0^*(0^-)$ ,  $\bar{D}_1D_0^*(1^+)$ ,  $J/\psi S(1^-)$ , ...

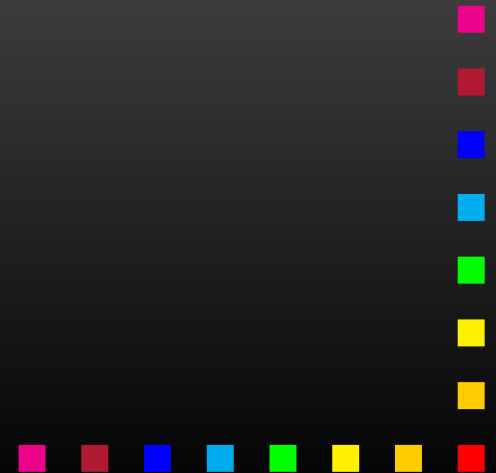
Work in progress !



# *Conclusions on QCD spectral sum rules*

♣ Based on QCD fundamental parameters

- $\alpha_s$ , condensates

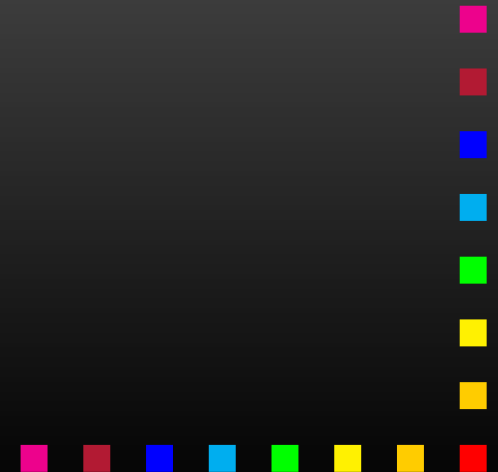


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◇ Improvement of well-known dispersion relation



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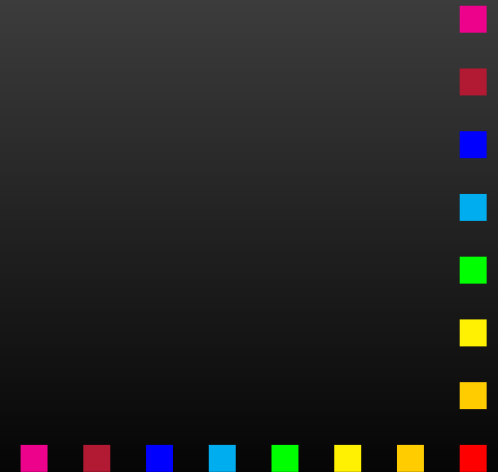
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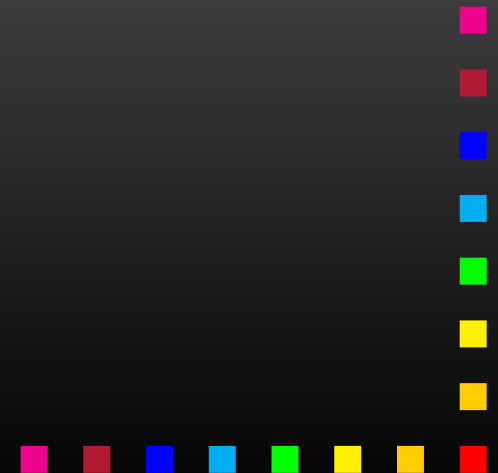
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- AdS/QCD : [Dosch-deTerammond-Brodsky](#), [Andreev-Zakharov](#), [SN-Jugeau 2012](#); ...
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  - Sum rule results always obtained **many years before Lattice !**



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## ♡ Necessary Future Improvements

- Inclusion of **PT radiative corrections** for Exotics
- Inclusion of NP contributions not induced by the quark propagator in external gluon fields: **gluon condensates: more difficult !**
- Careful uses of the **QCD input parameters**.
- Careful analysis of  **$\tau$ ,  $t_c$  and  $\mu$**  stabilities.



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## ♠ Then, SVZ sum rules will continue to be useful & competitive !

