Stringent constraints on the πK scalar form factor from chiral symmetry, analyticity and dispersion relations

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Strong Interactions in the 21st Century
February 10-12, 2010

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- Based on the papers:
  Gauhar Abbas and BA, European PHysical Journal A 41 (2009) 7.
  Gauhar Abbas, BA, I. Caprini, I. Sentitemsu Imsong and S. Ramanan, arXiv:0912.2831v1.
  Gauhar Abbas, BA, I. Caprini, I. Sentitemsu Imsong and S. Ramanan, in preparation.

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$$l^\mu = \overline{u}(p_\nu)\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)v(p_l)$$

$$F^+(p', p)_\mu = \langle \pi^0(p')|\overline{s}\gamma_\mu u|K^+(p)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}((p'+p)_\mu f_+(t) + (p-p')_\mu f_-(t))$$

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- Neutral $F^0_\mu(p', p)$ defined without the $1/\sqrt{2}$
  Recent review for isospin violation, A. Kastner and H. Neufeld, European Physical Journal C57 (2008) 541.
- $f_+(t), t = (p'-p)^2$ is known as the vector form factor as it is the P-wave projection of the crossed channel matrix element $\langle 0|\overline{s}\gamma_\mu u|K^+\pi^0, \mathrm{in}\rangle$.

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$\lambda_0' = M_\pi^2 \langle r_{\pi \mathrm{K}}^2 \rangle / 6$, $\lambda_0'' = 2 M_\pi^4 \, c$ are related to the radius $\langle r_{\pi \mathrm{K}}^2 \rangle$ and curvature c used alternatively in the literature.

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- Solutions of Muskelishvili-Omnès equations for form factors using phase shift information and some additional inputs to self- consistently generate them.

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- Recent determinations from the lattice, e.g., RBC+UKQCD collaboration [P. A. Boyle et al., Physical Review Letters 100 (2008) 141601] gives $f_+(0) = 0.964(5)$. They use 2+1 flavour of dynamical wall quarks.

Low energy theorems, F_K/F_π - I

- A soft-pion theorem due to Callan and Treiman (C. G. Callan and S. B. Treiman, Physical Review Letters 16 (1966) 153) says

$$f_0(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) = F_K/F_\pi + \Delta_{CT}$$

$\Delta_{CT} \simeq 0$ to two-loops in chiral perturbation theory (J. Bijnens and P. Talavera, Nuclear Physics B 669 (2003) 341.)
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- Knowledge of F_K/F_π at high precision is therefore crucial.

Low energy theorems, F_K/F_π - II

- A soft-kaon theorem due to Oehme (R. Oehme, Physical Review Letters 16 (1966) 215) says

$$f_0(M_\pi^2 - M_K^2) = F_\pi/F_K + \overline{\Delta}_{CT}$$

$\overline{\Delta}_{CT} = 0.03$ is one-loop in chiral perturbation theory (J. Gasser and H. Leutwyler, Nuclear Physics B250 (1985) 517).
This point known as CT_2 is in the spacelike region.

Low energy theorems, F_K/F_π - III

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- $F_K/F_\pi = 1.193 \pm 0.006$ according to recent lattice evaluations (see e.g., L. Lellouch, arXiv:0902.4545; see also A. Bazavov et al. [MILC collaboration], arXiv:0910.2966, which uses 2+1 flavor with improved staggered quark action)

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- An extremely interesting joint analysis of $f_+(0)$ and F_K/F_π is by V. Bernard and E. Passemar, arXiv:0912.3792

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  Neutron kaon decays with electron: $\lambda_+ = 0.030 \pm 0.0016$
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- **(Note: no mention of curvature parameters which was the state of the art at that time)**

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- O. P. Yushchenko et al., Physics Letters B 589 (2004) 111. Charged kaon to electron mode.
  Curvature assumed here for vector form factor but scalar slope not reported
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- F. Ambrosino et al., JHEP 0712 (2007) 105. Report only slope parameters for vector and scalar to be $(25.7 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$ and $(14.0 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-3}$ respectively.

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- New analysis based on dispersive techniques, E. Abouzaid et al., arXiv;0912.1291 takes into account constraints from lattice QCD, resulting in a fit for the form factor at the Callan-Treiman points.

τ decays from BELLE

- D. Epifanov et al., Physics Letters B 654 (2007) 65 reports measurement of modulus and phase of the $K\pi$ form factors in terms of resonances, based on about 53,000 lepton tagged events.

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- Mushkelishvili-Omnès study of πK, πK^*, $K\rho$ and use of high statistics LASS experiment phase shifts used to produce the πK vector form factor and compared with BELLE (B. Moussallam, European Physical Journal C 53 (2008) 401)

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- Series of studies based on these data: M. Jamin et al. Physics Letters B 664 (2008) 78; B 640 (2006) 176
  D. R. Boito et al., European Physical Journal C 59 (2009) 821.

Theoretical approaches

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- For a guide, we look at the scalar form factor analysis of M. Jamin, J. A. Oller and A. Pich, Nuclear Physics B622 (2002) 279; Physical Review D 74 (2006) 074009.
- Our phase and modulus data come from Moussallam, group of Jamin et al., and from BELLE.

QCD correlator $\chi_0(Q^2)$ - I

- Consider the QCD correlator

$$\chi_0(Q^2) \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial q^2}\left[q^2 \Pi_0\right] = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{t_+}^{\infty} dt\, \frac{t \mathrm{Im}\Pi_0(t)}{(t+Q^2)^2}\,,$$

$$\mathrm{Im}\Pi_0(t) \geq \frac{3}{2}\frac{t_+ t_-}{16\pi}\frac{[(t-t_+)(t-t_-)]^{1/2}}{t^3}|f_0(t)|^2\,,$$

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  with $t_\pm = (M_K \pm M_\pi)^2$.
- Positive definite and can be bounded.
- Bounds can be obtained using analyticity to transform the problem, and to input values of the form factor and its derivatives at $t = 0$ and/or knowledge at various points in the analyticity region (method of unitarity bounds).

QCD correlator $\chi_0(Q^2)$ - II

- On the other hand, in pQCD when $Q \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}, m_q$, α_S $\overline{MS}$ scheme.

$$\chi_0(Q^2) = \frac{3(m_s - m_u)^2}{8\pi^2 Q^2}\left[1 + 1.80\alpha_s + 4.65\alpha_s^2 + 15.0\alpha_s^3 + \ldots\right].$$

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QCD correlator $\chi_0(Q^2)$ - II

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- Reverse problem: to constrain λ_0', λ_0'' and $f_0(\Delta_{K\pi})$ and $f_0(\overline{\Delta}_{K\pi})$.

Transforming via Conformal map

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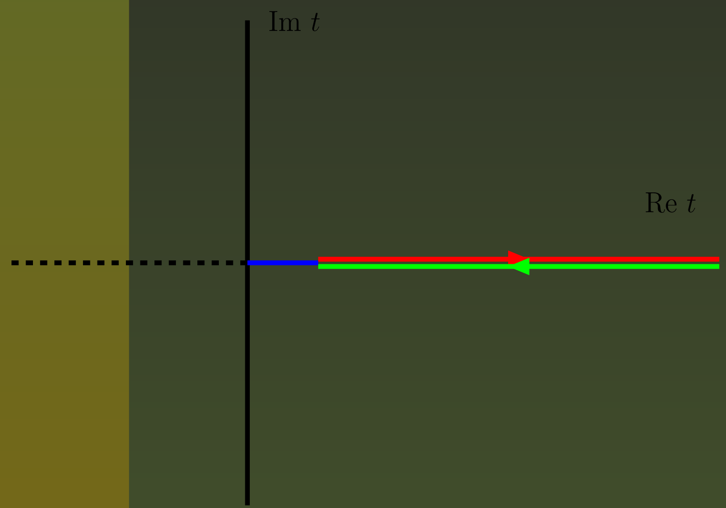

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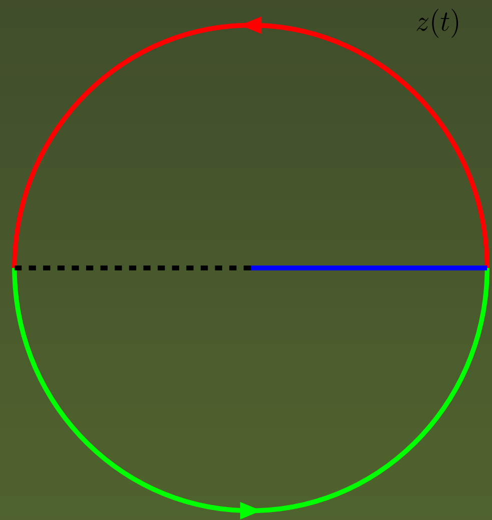

The problem transformed

- We can now use the conformal map to transform this to an integral that reads

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- This requires the knowledge of the **outer function** associated with the function multiplying $|f_0(t)|^2$ and the Jacobian of the transformation.
- For the case at hand:

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= \frac{3}{16\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{M_K - M_\pi}{M_K + M_\pi}\sqrt{1-z}\,(1+z)^{3/2} \\ &\times \frac{(1+z(-Q^2))^2}{(1-z\,z(-Q^2))^2}\frac{(1-z\,z(t_-))^{1/2}}{(1+z(t_-))^{1/2}}, \\ h(z) &= w(z)f_0(z). \end{aligned}$$

Power series and origin of the bound

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- Furthermore and significantly, square integrability implies $I = |a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2 + \ldots$ [Parseval theorem]
- Outer function is known and can be expanded in a series in z.
- If the first n coefficients of the form factor are known, a bound on the quantity of interest is obtained after a finite number of terms.

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- $$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \frac{h''(0)}{2!} = \frac{f_+(0)}{2}\left[w(0)\left(-\frac{8}{3}\langle r^2_{\pi \mathrm{K}}\rangle t_+ + 32\,c\,t_+^2\right)\right] \\ &+ \frac{f_+(0)}{2}\left[2w'(0)\left(\frac{2}{3}\langle r^2_{\pi \mathrm{K}}\rangle t_\pi\right) + w''(0)\right], \end{aligned}$$

Improving the bounds

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- Improve the bound by using imposing constraints using Lagrange multipliers.
- Can also be improved by imposing phase of the form factor for timelike moment in a continuous region, $a \leq t \leq b$.

Improved bound

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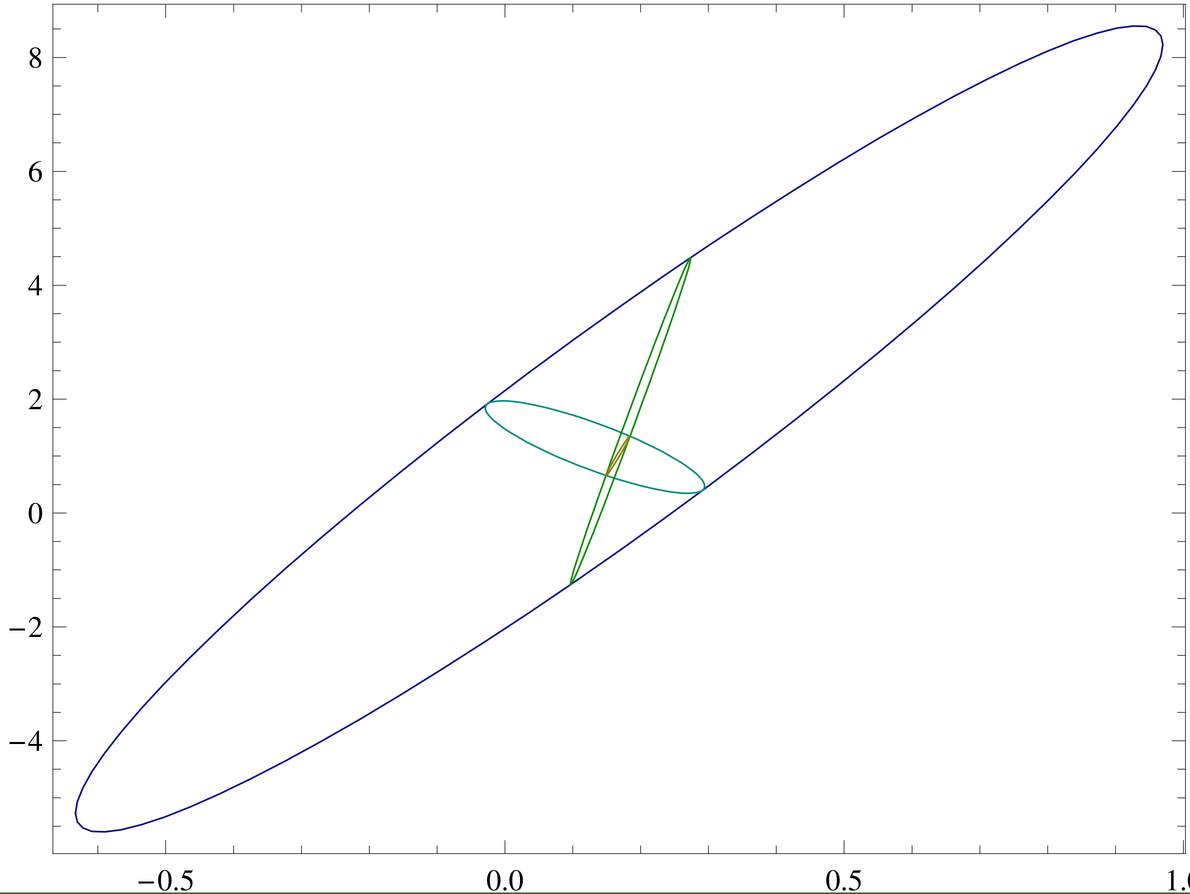
- The case of two spacelike constraints is one where we solve:

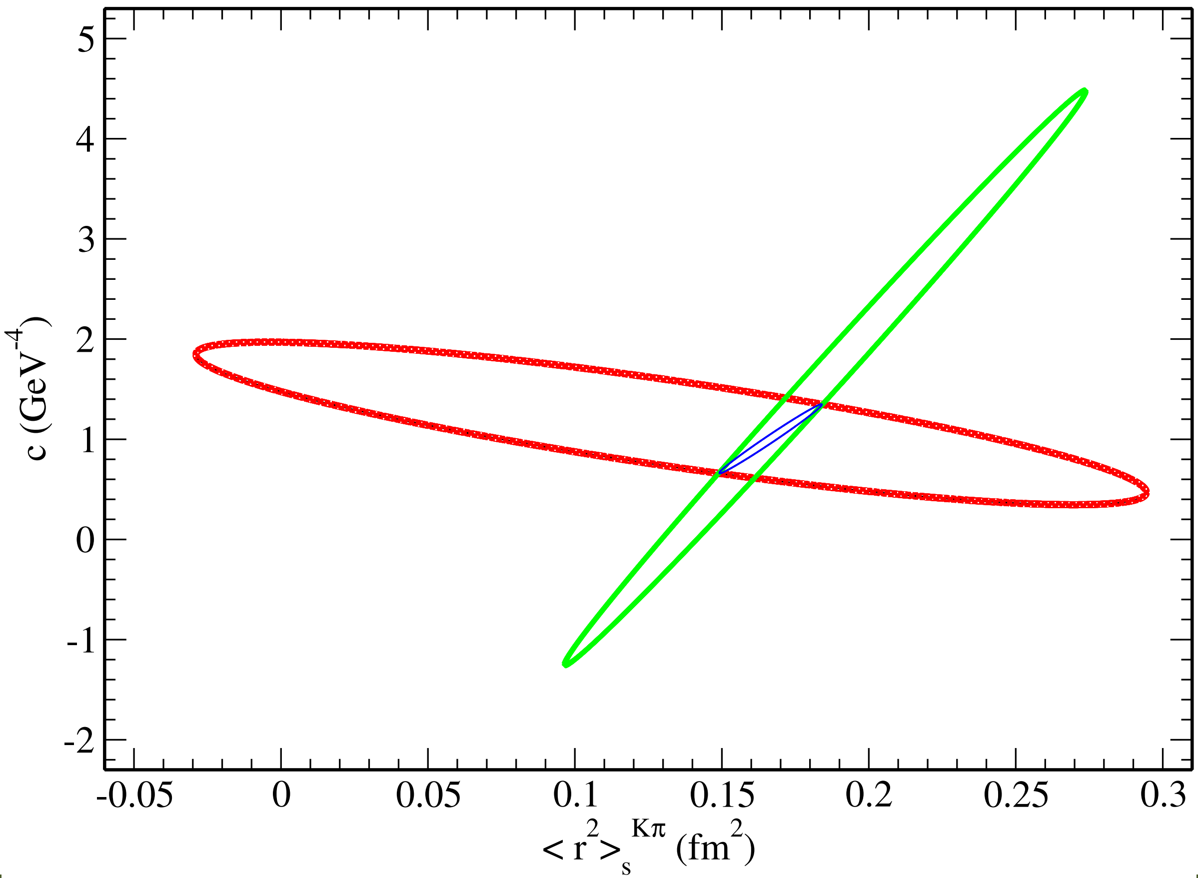
$$\begin{vmatrix} I_{max} & a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & J_1 & J_2 \\ a_0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & x_1 & x_2 \\ a_2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 \\ J_1 & 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & (1-x_1^2)^{-1} & (1-x_1 x_2)^{-1} \\ J_2 & 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & (1-x_1^2)^{-1} & (1-x_2^2)^{-1} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

to obtain the bound, if a_i and J_i are known. Here I_{max} and J_i are known, and hence we can bound the a_i!

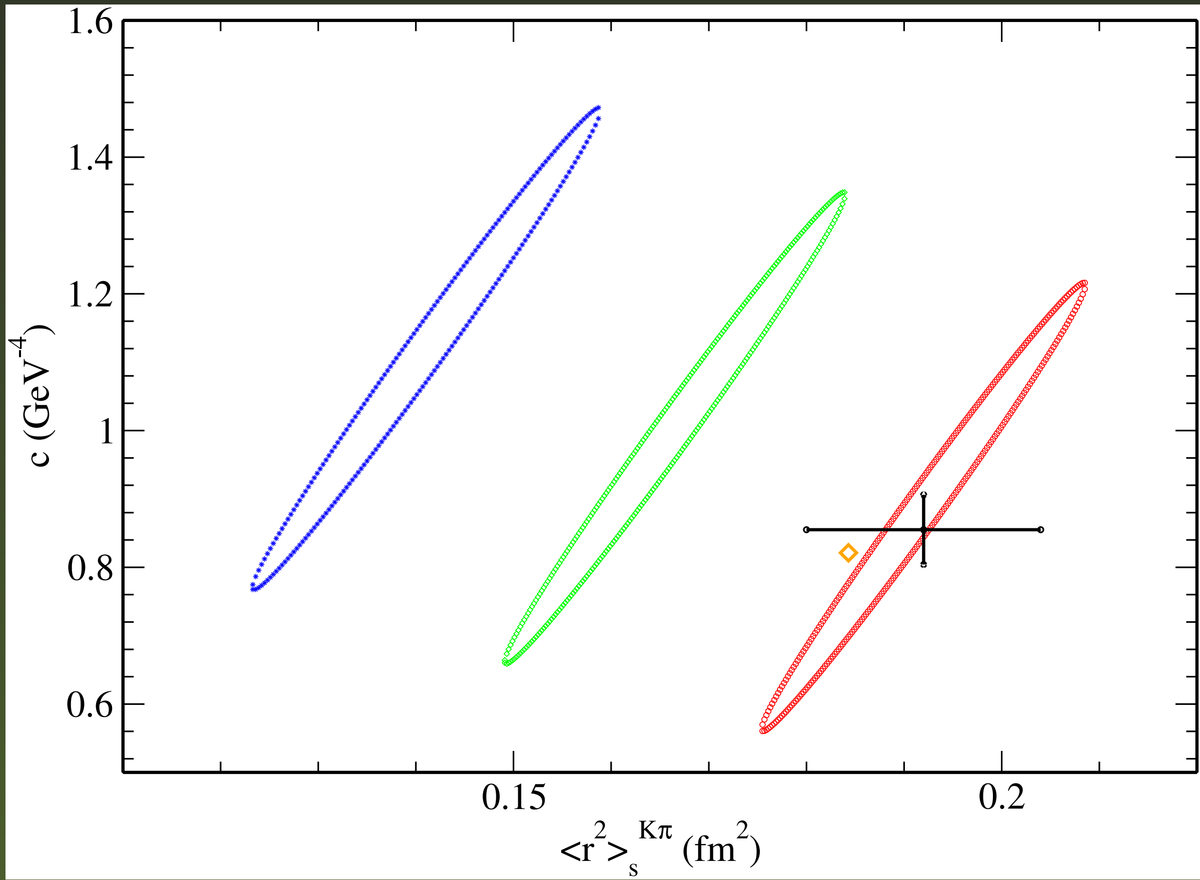
Cartoon with 0, 1 and 2 constraints



Results with 1 and 2 constraints



Results with variation at CT_2 by 3%



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- Adaptation of method first proposed by Caprini in 1999 in the context of the pion electromagnetic form factor (I. Caprini, European Physical Journal C 13 (2000) 471).
- The present work is the only other known application of this powerful technique which is described in the following.

Omnès function

- Consider the definition

$$\mathcal{O}(t) = \exp\left(\frac{t}{\pi}\int_{t_+}^{\infty} dt\frac{\delta(t')}{t'(t'-t)}\right),$$

where $\delta(t)$ is the $I = 1/2$ elastic S-wave $K\pi$ scattering phase, in the elastic region and arbitrary Lipschitz continuous above t_{in} (viz., the phase and its first derivative are continuous).

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- Since the Omnès function $\mathcal{O}(t)$ fully accounts for the second Riemann sheet of the form factor, the function $h(t)$, defined by

$$f_0(t) = h(t)\,\mathcal{O}(t),$$

is real analytic in the t-plane with a cut only for $t \geq t_{\rm in}$.

New conformal map

- The new conformal variable is now:

$$z(t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_{\rm in}} - \sqrt{t_{\rm in} - t}}{\sqrt{t_{\rm in}} + \sqrt{t_{\rm in} - t}},$$

which maps the t-plane cut for $t > t_{\rm in}$ onto the unit disk $|z| < 1$, and

$$h(z) = f_0(t(z))\, w(z)\, \omega(z)\, [\mathcal{O}(t(z))]^{-1},$$

New Outer functions

- The new outer function is

$$w(z) = \frac{3(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)}{16\sqrt{2\pi} t_{\rm in}} \frac{\sqrt{1-z}\,(1+z)^{3/2}(1+z(-Q^2))^2}{(1-z\,z(-Q^2))^2} \times \frac{(1-z\,z(t_+))^{1/2}\,(1-z\,z(t_-))^{1/2}}{(1+z(t_+))^{1/2}\,(1+z(t_-))^{1/2}},$$

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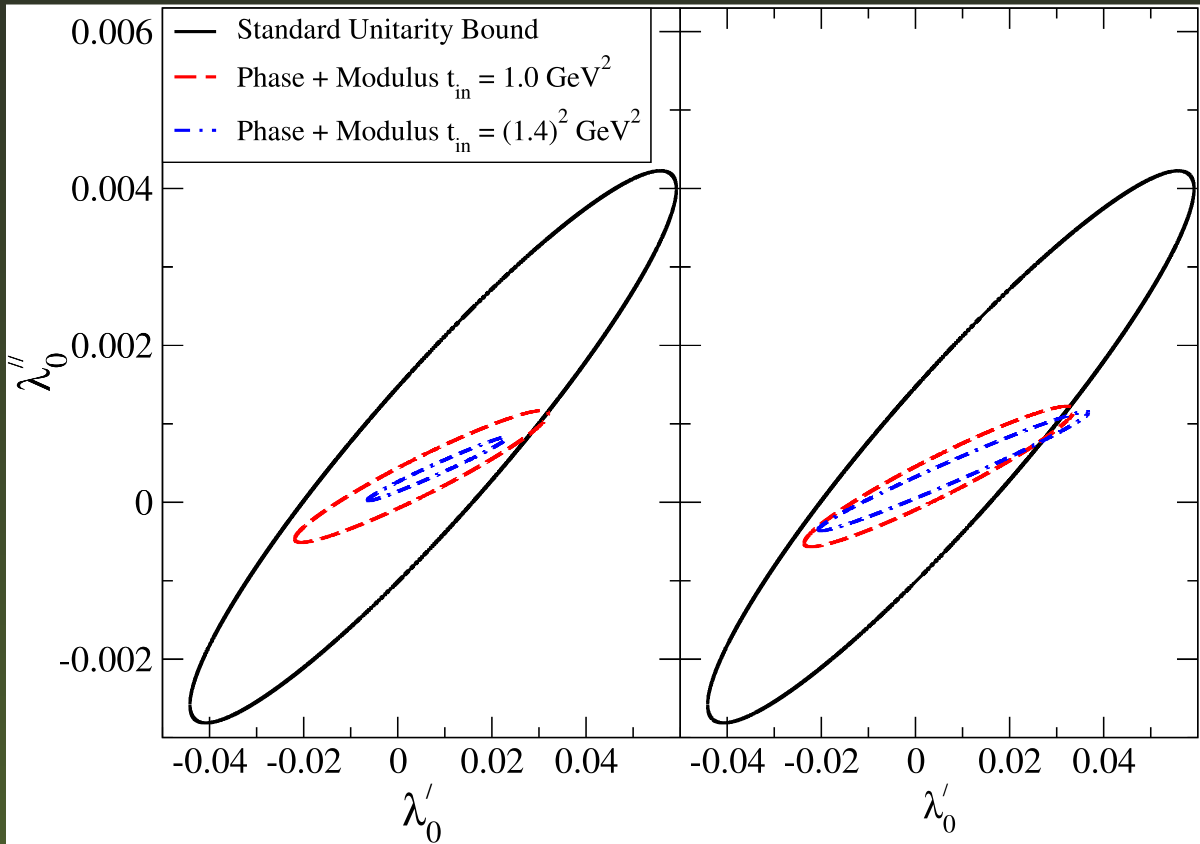
- The input for the bound is now given by

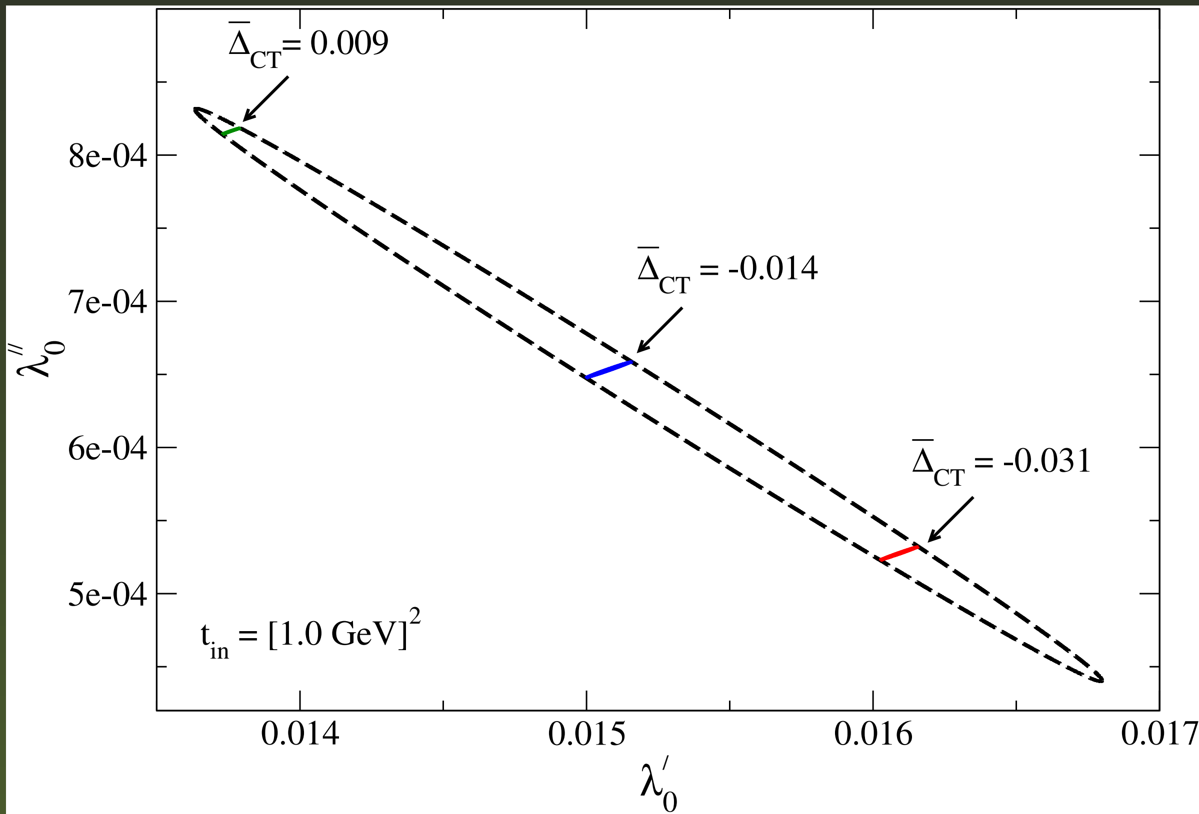
$$
I = \chi_0(Q^2) - \frac{3}{2}\frac{t_+t_-}{16\pi^2}\int_{t_+}^{t_{\rm in}} dt\,\frac{[(t-t_+)(t-t_-)]^{1/2}|f_0(t)|^2}{t^2(t+Q^2)^2}.
$$

The information of the modulus used in an average manner.

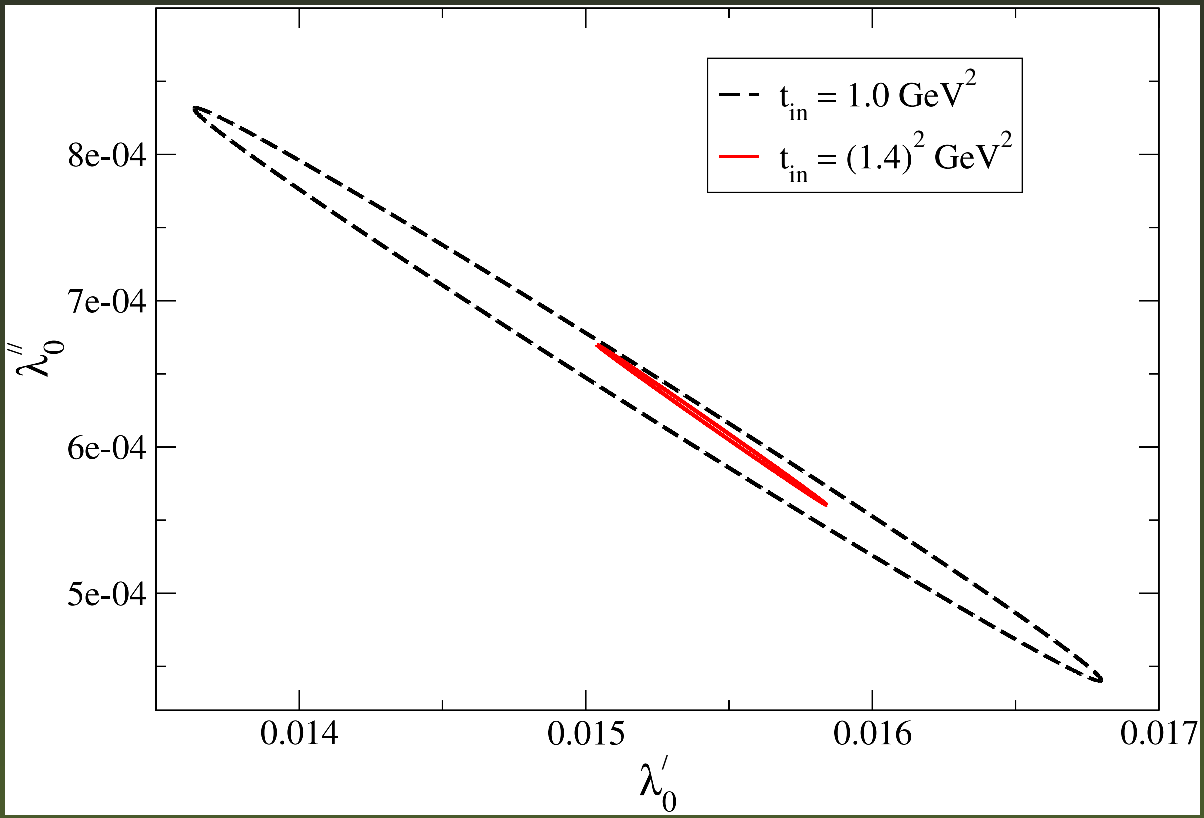
Results with and without phase and modulus, 2 parametrizations.



Results with CT_1, and CT_1 and CT_2 constraints



Allowed regions for 2 values of t_{in}



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