

# Determining the light-by-light contributions from Dyson-Schwinger equations

Christian S. Fischer

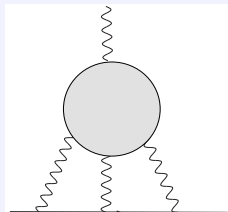
TU Darmstadt

25. October 2007

C.F., Journal of Physics **G32**, R253-R291 (2006).

- 1 The lbl contributions
- 2 The Dyson-Schwinger equations framework
  - Yang-Mills-theory
  - Quark-Gluon Interaction
  - $D\chi$ SB: Quarks and Pions
  - Quark-Photon interaction

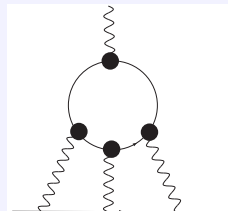
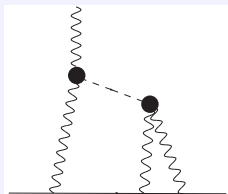
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- 2 The Dyson-Schwinger equations framework
  - Yang-Mills-theory
  - Quark-Gluon Interaction
  - $D\chi$ SB: Quarks and Pions
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$$a_{\mu}^{theory} = 116591793(68) \times 10^{-11}$$
$$a_{\mu}^{lbl} = 100(39) \times 10^{-11}$$

F. Jegerlehner, arXiv:hep-ph/0703125.

# lbl: PS-Meson-exchange and quark-loop



## $\pi_0, \eta, \eta'$ -pole contributions

$$a_{\mu}^{lbl} = 100(39) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\pi} = 88(12) \times 10^{-11}$$

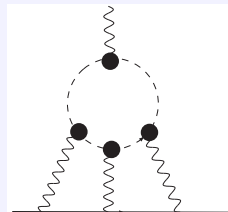
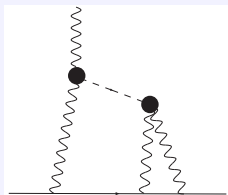
## quark-loop contributions

$$a_{\mu}^{lbl} = 100(39) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{quark} = 21(3) \times 10^{-11}$$

F. Jegerlehner, arXiv:hep-ph/0703125.

# lbl: AV-Meson exchange and meson-loop



## AV-pole contributions

$$a_{\mu}^{lbl} = 100(39) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\pi} = 10(4) \times 10^{-11}$$

## meson-loop contributions

$$a_{\mu}^{lbl} = 100(39) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{quark} = -19(13) \times 10^{-11}$$

F. Jegerlehner, arXiv:hep-ph/0703125.

## State of the art calculations done on basis of

- Extended Nambu-Jona-Lasinio (ENJL) model
- Vector meson dominance (VMD)
- quark-hadron duality
- short distance constraints

K. Melnikov and A. Vainshtein, PRD **70** (2004) 113006.

M. Knecht and A. Nyffeler, PRD **65** (2002) 073034.

M. Hayakawa and T. Kinoshita, PRD **57**, (1998) 465.

J. Bijnens, E. Pallante and J. Prades, NPB **474** (1996) 379.

- Overall: Numerical agreement between different methods
- Individual contributions: Disagreement
- Consistent ab initio approach desirable...





## 1 The lbl contributions

## 2 The Dyson-Schwinger equations framework

- Yang-Mills-theory
- Quark-Gluon Interaction
- $D\chi$ SB: Quarks and Pions
- Quark-Photon interaction

## QCD Green's functions

- are connected to **confinement**:
  - Gribov-Zwanziger/Kugo-Ojima scenarios
  - Positivity
  - Quark-antiquark potential
- encode  **$D_\chi$ SB**
- are ingredients for **hadron phenomenology**
  - Bound state equations:  
Bethe–Salpeter equation / Faddeev equation

## The Goal:

Ab initio description of hadrons as bound states  
in terms of quark-gluon substructure

# QCD Propagators of QCD: Covariant Gauge

Quarks, Gluons and Ghosts:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{QCD}} = \int \mathcal{D}[\Psi, A, c] \exp \left\{ - \int d^4x \left( \bar{\Psi} (i\not{D} - m) \Psi - \frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 + \frac{(\partial A)^2}{2\xi} + \bar{c}(-\partial D)c \right) \right\}$$

Landau gauge propagators in momentum space:



$$D_{\mu\nu}^{\text{Gluon}}(p) = \frac{\mathbf{Z}(p^2)}{p^2} \left( \delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$



$$D^{\text{Ghost}}(p) = -\frac{\mathbf{G}(p^2)}{p^2}$$



$$S^{\text{Quark}}(p) = \frac{\mathbf{Z}_f(p^2)}{-i\not{p} + M(p^2)}$$

# DSEs and BSE

$$\text{Wavy line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Wavy line}^{-1} - \text{Loop with shaded blob} + \text{Loop with dashed lines and shaded blob} + \text{Loop with shaded blob and green blob}$$

$$\text{Dashed line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Dashed line}^{-1} - \text{Loop with wavy line and shaded blob}$$

$$\text{Solid line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Solid line}^{-1} - \text{Loop with wavy line and shaded blob and green blob}$$

$$\text{Vertex with } \pi, K \dots = \text{Vertex with } \pi, K \dots \text{ and loop with shaded and green blobs}$$



- $2n$  external ghost legs and  $m$  external gluon legs (one external scale  $p^2$ ; **solves DSEs and STIs**):

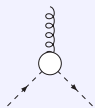
$$\Gamma^{n,m}(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{(n-m)\kappa}$$

R. Alkofer, C. F., F. Llanes-Estrada, Phys. Lett. B **611** (2005)

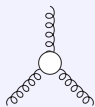
- **Solution is unique!**

C.F. and J. M. Pawłowski, Phys. Rev. D **75** (2007) 025012.

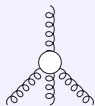
# Nonperturbative Running Coupling



$$\alpha^{gh-gl}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu G^2(p^2) Z(p^2)$$

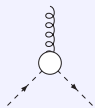


$$\alpha^{3g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu [\Gamma^{3g}(p^2)]^2 Z^3(p^2)$$

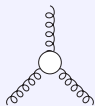


$$\alpha^{4g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu \Gamma^{4g}(p^2) Z^2(p^2)$$

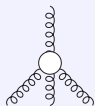
# Running Coupling: IR-Universality



$$\alpha^{gh-gl}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu G^2(p^2) Z(p^2) \sim \mathbf{const}/N_c$$



$$\alpha^{3g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu [\Gamma^{3g}(p^2)]^2 Z^3(p^2) \sim \mathbf{const}/N_c$$



$$\alpha^{4g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu \Gamma^{4g}(p^2) Z^2(p^2) \sim \mathbf{const}/N_c$$

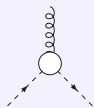
with

$$\Gamma^{3g}(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{-3\kappa}, \quad \Gamma^{4g}(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{-4\kappa}$$

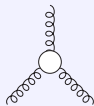
$$G(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{-\kappa}, \quad Z(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{2\kappa}$$



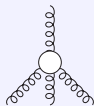
# Running Coupling: IR-Universality



$$\alpha^{gh-gl}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu G^2(p^2) Z(p^2) \sim \mathbf{8.92}/N_c$$



$$\alpha^{3g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu [\Gamma^{3g}(p^2)]^2 Z^3(p^2) \sim \mathbf{const}/N_c$$



$$\alpha^{4g}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu \Gamma^{4g}(p^2) Z^2(p^2) \sim \mathbf{0.0086}/N_c$$

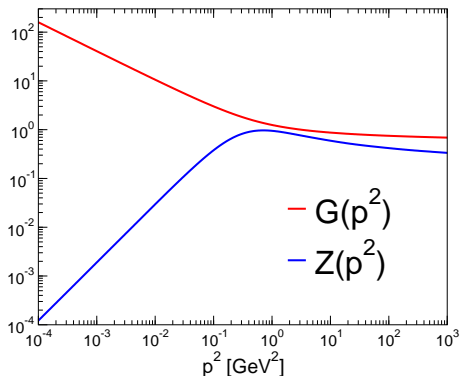
C. Lerche and L. v. Smekal, PRD **65** (2002) 125006

C. Kellermann and C.F., in preparation

# DSEs for Ghost and Glue

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Wavy line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Wavy line}^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Wavy loop with shaded blob} \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{Wavy loop with shaded blob and white blob} - \frac{1}{6} \text{Wavy loop with shaded blob and white blob} \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \text{Wavy loop with shaded blob and white blob} + \text{Wavy loop with dashed blob and white blob} \\
 & \text{Dashed line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Dashed line}^{-1} - \text{Dashed loop with shaded blob and white blob}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

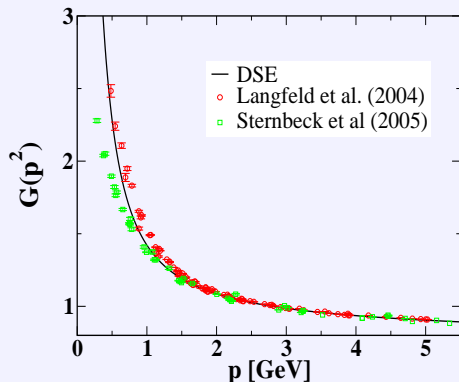
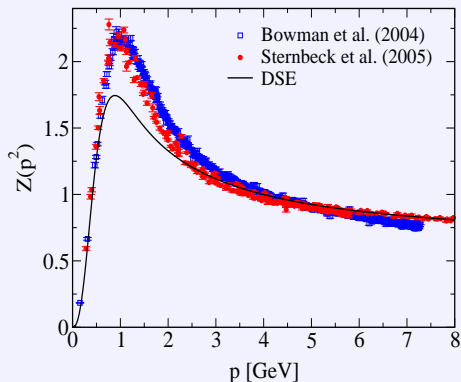
# Ghost and Glue



CF and Alkofer, PLB 536 (2002) 177.

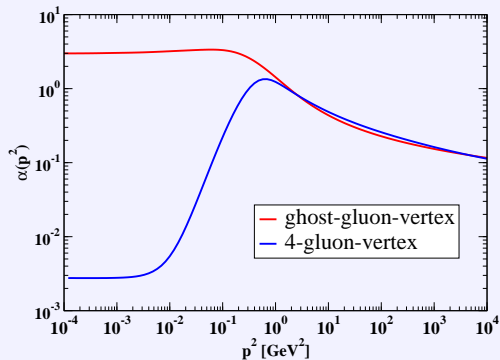
• IR:  $G(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{-\kappa}$     $Z(p^2) \sim (p^2)^{2\kappa}$     $\kappa \approx 0.595$

# Ghost and Glue vs lattice



► Kugo-Ojima criterion satisfied:  $G(p^2 = 0) \rightarrow \infty$

# Running coupling

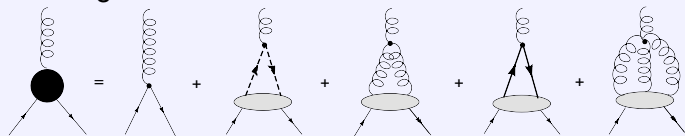


CF and Alkofer, PLB 536 (2002) 177.

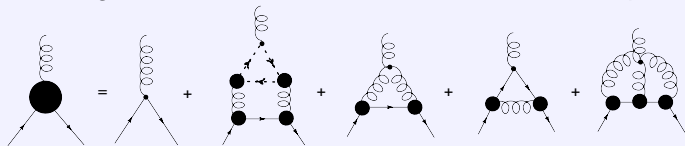
Kellermann and CF, in preparation

- Ghost sector dominates deep IR

- Quark-gluon vertex:

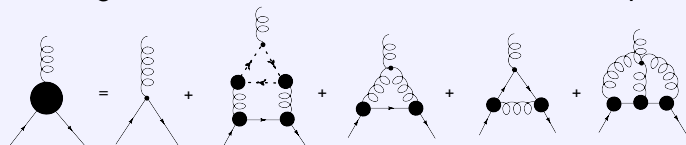


- Quark-gluon vertex: **lowest order** in skeleton expansion



$$S(p) = i\not{p} \frac{Z_f}{p^2 + M^2} + \frac{Z_f M}{p^2 + M^2}$$

- Quark-gluon vertex: **lowest order** in skeleton expansion

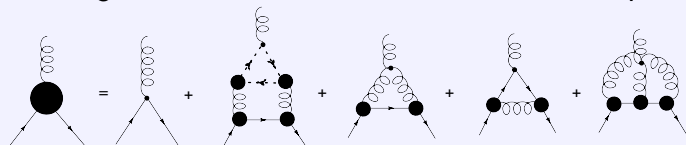


$$S(p) = i\not{p} \frac{Z_f}{p^2 + M^2} + \frac{Z_f M}{p^2 + M^2}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu = ig \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i G_\mu^i : \quad G_\mu^1 = \gamma_\mu, \quad G_\mu^2 = \hat{p}_\mu, \quad G_\mu^3 = \hat{p} \hat{p}_\mu, \quad G_\mu^4 = \hat{p} \gamma_\mu$$



- Quark-gluon vertex: **lowest order** in skeleton expansion

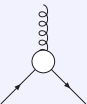


$$S(p) = i\hat{p} \frac{Z_f}{p^2 + M^2} + \frac{Z_f M}{p^2 + M^2}$$

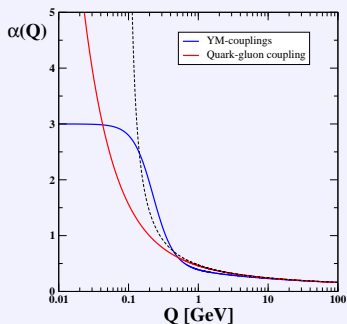
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$$\lambda_{1,2,3,4} \sim (p^2)^{-1/2-\kappa} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \lambda_{1,3} \sim (p^2)^{-\kappa}$$

# Running Coupling: IR-slavery



$$\alpha^{gg}(p^2) = \alpha_\mu [\Gamma^{gg}(p^2)]^2 [Z_f(p^2)]^2 Z(p^2) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p^2} : D\chi SB \\ const : \chi S \end{cases}$$



R. Alkofer, C. F., F. Llanes-Estrada, hep-ph/0607293.

C. F., F. Llanes-Estrada, R. Alkofer, K. Schwenzer, in preparation.

# DSEs and BSE

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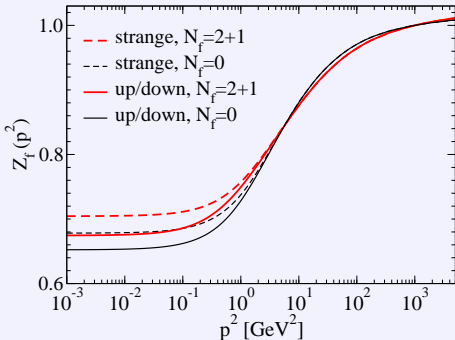
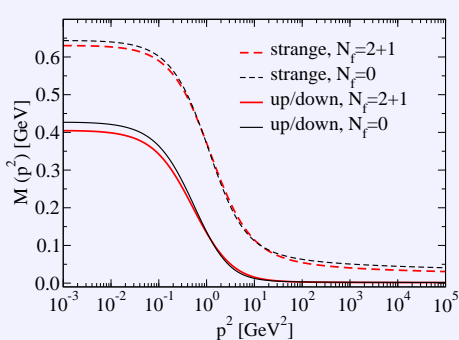
$$\text{Dashed line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Dashed line}^{-1} - \text{Loop with shaded blob}$$

$$\text{Solid line with shaded blob}^{-1} = \text{Solid line}^{-1} - \text{Loop with shaded blob and green blob}$$

$$\text{Vertex with } \pi, K \dots = \text{Vertex with } \pi, K \dots \text{ and loop}$$

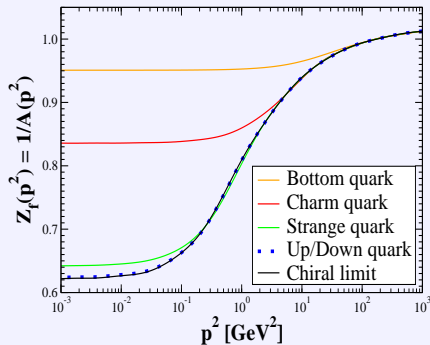
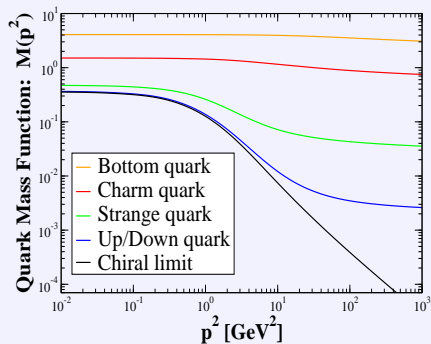
$$\Gamma_\mu(p, k) \sim \gamma_\mu G^2(k) A(k)$$

# Partially unquenched quark

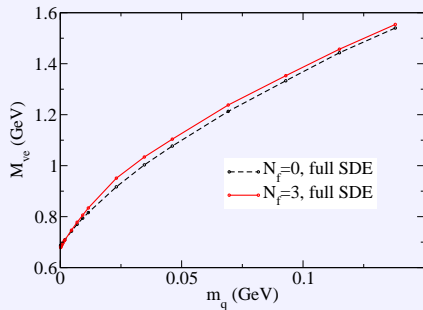
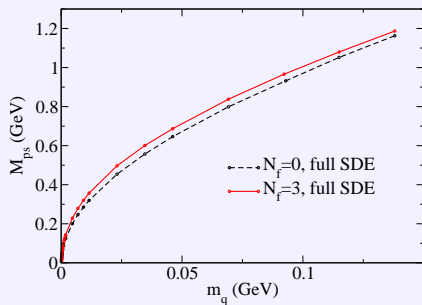


	$-(\langle \bar{q}q \rangle^0)^{1/3}$ (MeV)	$M_{ch}(p^2 = 0)$ (MeV)
$N_f = 0$	266	416
$N_f = 2 + 1$	271	388

# Massive Quarks

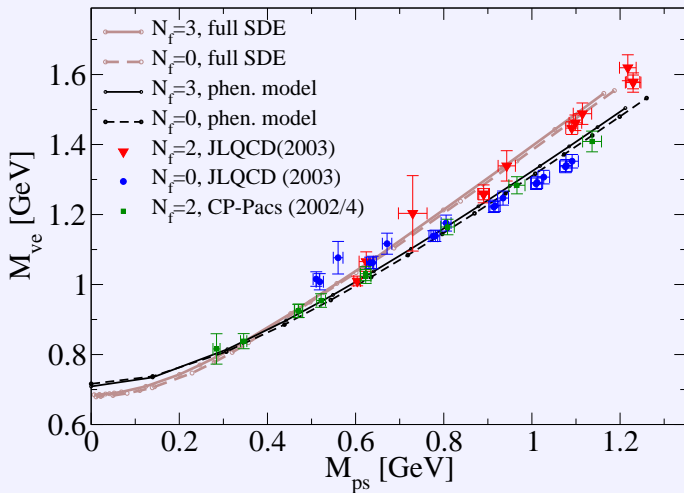


# Partially unquenched light mesons I



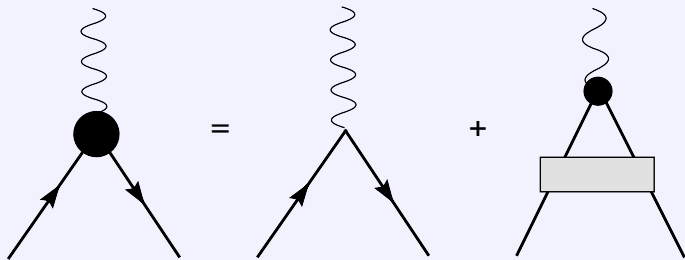
	$m_U$	$m_S$	$m_\pi$	$f_\pi$	$m_K$	$f_K$	$m_\rho$
$N_f = 0$	4.17	88.2	139.7	130.9	494.5	165.6	708.0
$N_f = 2 + 1$	4.06	86.0	140.0	131.1	493.3	169.5	695.2
$N_f = 3$	4.06		139.7	130.8			690.0
PDG	3.0-5.5	80-130	139.6	130.7	493.7	160.0	770

# Partially unquenched light mesons II



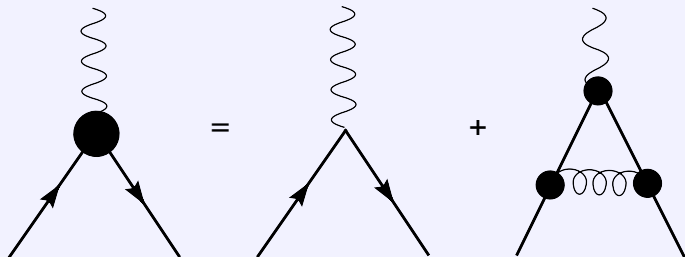
C. F., P. Watson and W. Cassing, Phys. Rev. D **72** (2005) 094025

# Quark-photon vertex

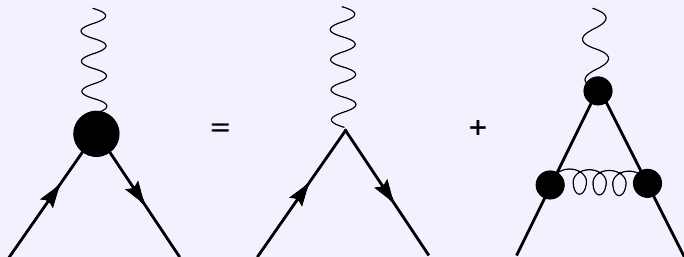




# Quark-photon vertex



# Quark-photon vertex

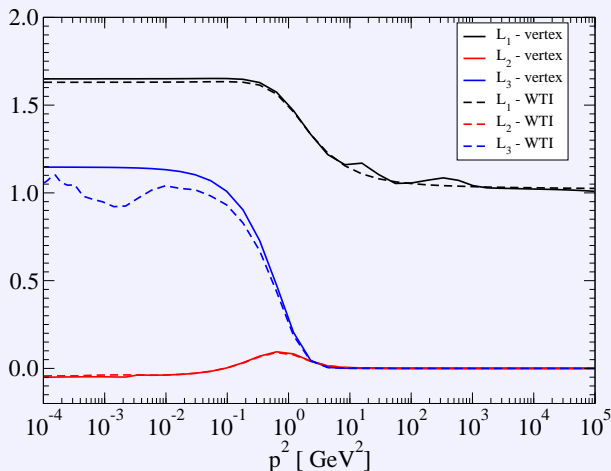


- Up to twelve independent tensor structures
- Ward-Takahashi identity (WTI)

$$k_\mu \Gamma_\mu(p, q, k) = S^{-1}(p) - S^{-1}(q)$$

C.F. and Andreas Krassnigg, work in progress

# Quark-photon vertex



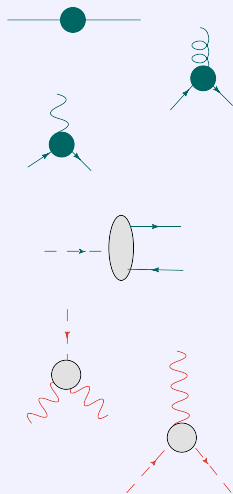
- Ward-Takahashi identity (WTI) satisfied!

$$k_\mu \Gamma_\mu(p, q, k) = S^{-1}(p) - S^{-1}(q)$$

# Elements of an ab initio calculation

Need to determine:

- quark propagator
- quark-gluon interaction
- quark-photon interaction
- wave function of  $\pi, \eta, a_0, \dots$
- $\pi - \gamma - \gamma$  form factor
- $\pi - \pi - \gamma$  form factor



- Yang-Mills sector well under control
  - Infrared solution for any 1PI Green's function
  - Fixed point of running coupling
- Progress in Quark sector
  - Quark-Gluon-Vertex: Confinement  $\leftrightarrow D\chi$ SB
  - Quark-Photon-Vertex: WTI satisfied
- Meson sector
  - Goldstone bosons under control
  - Missing pieces: axialvector mesons,  $\pi - \gamma - \gamma$ ,  $\pi - \pi - \gamma$