

Resonance Chiral Lagrangians and hadronic currents: Theoretical uncertainty

Pablo Roig Garcés (IF-UNAM, México D.F., México)

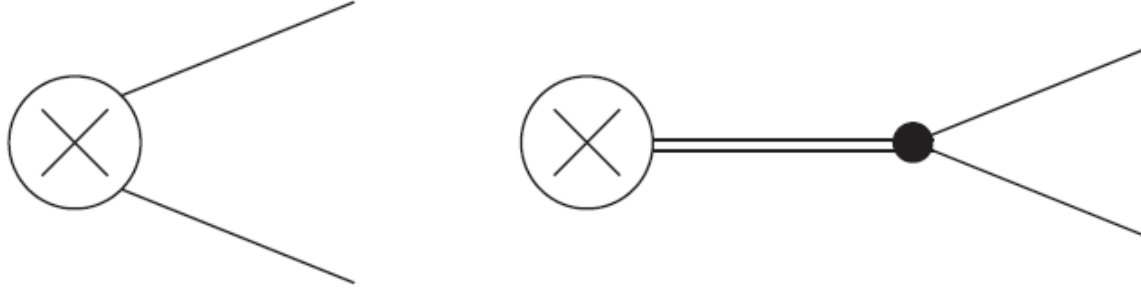
Collaborators: I. Nugent, T. Przedzinski, O. Shekhovtsova and Z. Was

Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 113008 and to appear soon

Contents

- Form factors in two meson τ decays
- Form factors in three meson τ decays
- Discussion on the errors
- Ongoing/Future improvements

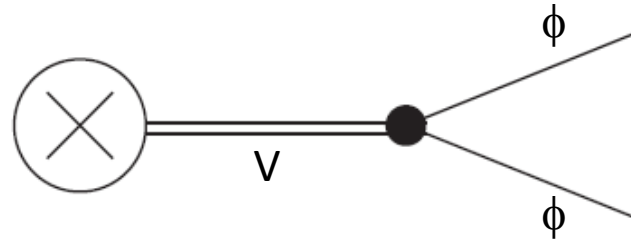
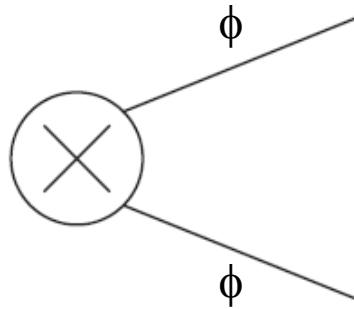
Form factors in two meson τ decays



Form factors in two meson τ decays

$\phi = \pi, K$

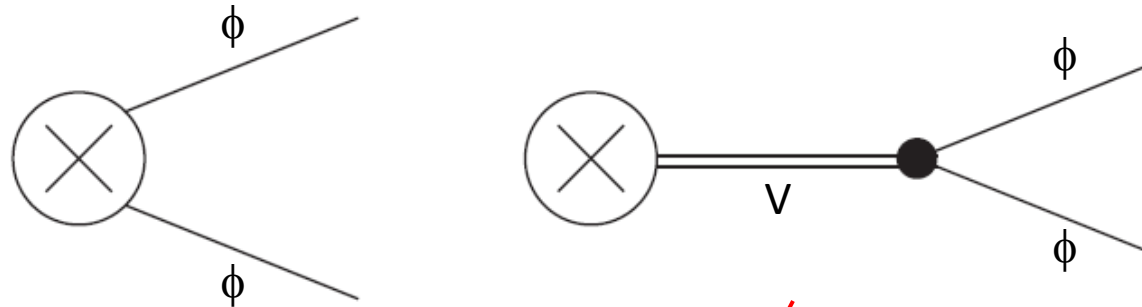
$V = \rho, K^*$



Form factors in two meson τ decays

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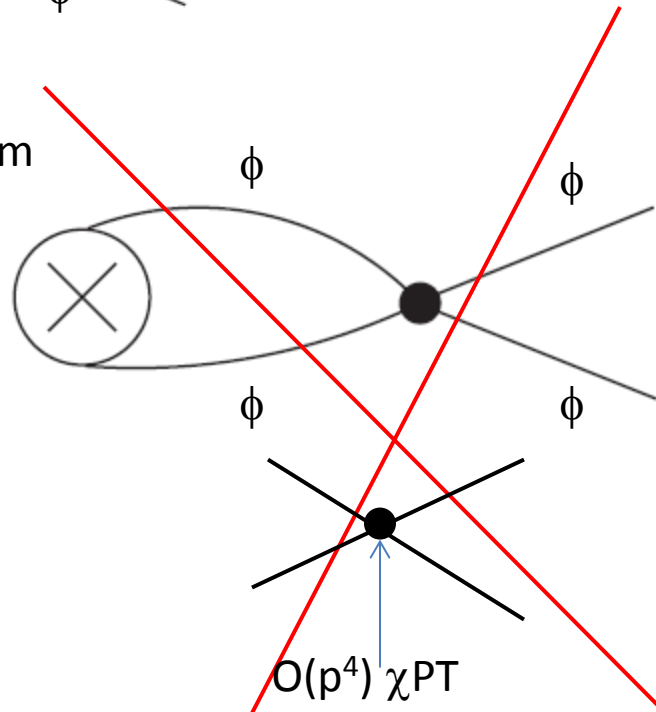


Antisymmetric tensor formalism
for spin-one resonances

Ecker et al.

Phys.Lett.B223:425,1989

Nucl.Phys.B321:311,1989



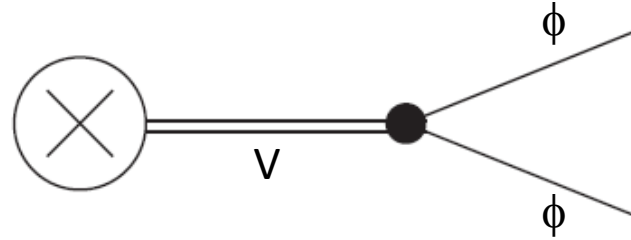
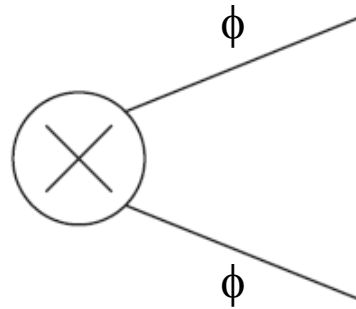
To avoid double counting

$O(p^4) \chi PT$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

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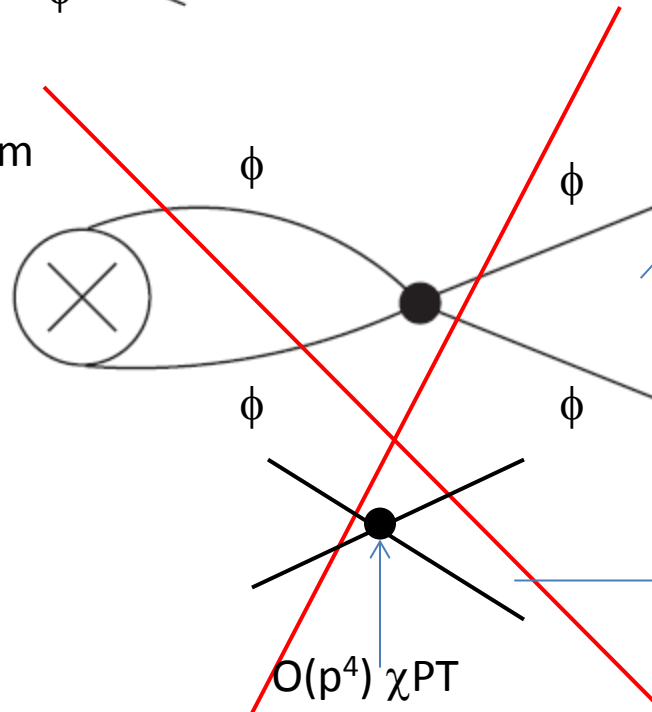


Antisymmetric tensor formalism
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Obtained via the
resonances width

To avoid double counting

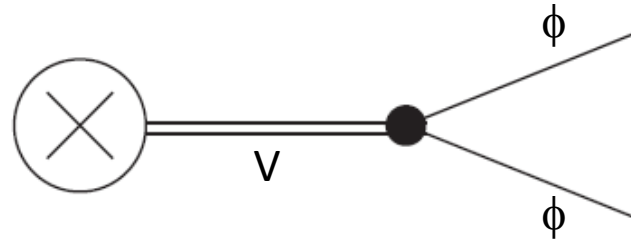
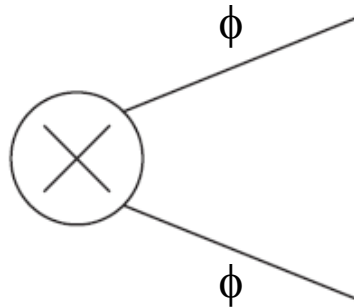
Obtained by integrating
resonances out

$O(p^4) \chi_{PT}$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

$$\phi = \pi, K$$

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Ecker *et al.*

Phys.Lett.B223:425,1989

Nucl.Phys.B321:311,1989

➔ $F(s)^V = 1 + \frac{F_V G_V}{F^2} \frac{s}{M_V^2 - s}$

Short-distance constraints

$$F(s) \rightarrow 0, \text{ for } s \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow F_V G_V / f_\pi^2 = 1$$

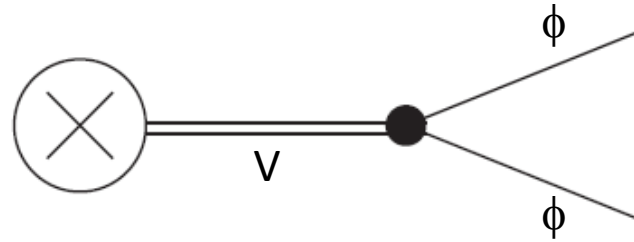
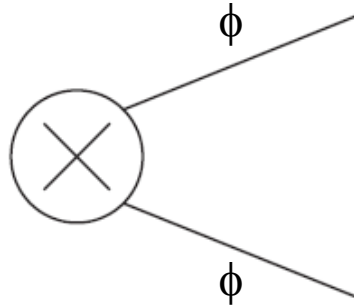
⇓

$$F(s)^{VMD} = \frac{M_V^2}{M_V^2 - s}$$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

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\rightarrow $F(s)^V = 1 + \frac{F_V G_V}{F^2} \frac{s}{M_V^2 - s}$

$$\frac{1}{M_V^2 - s} \rightarrow \frac{1}{M_V^2 \left[1 + \sum_{P,Q} N_{loop}^{PQ} \frac{s}{96\pi^2 F^2} A_{PQ}(s) \right] - s}$$

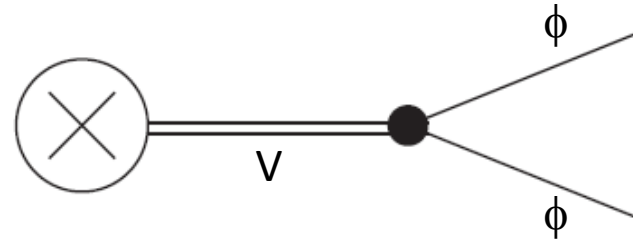
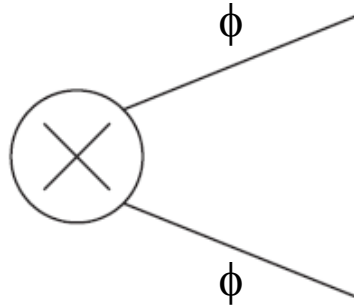
$$A(m_P^2/s, m_P^2/\mu^2) = \ln(m_P^2/\mu^2) + \frac{8m_P^2}{s} - \frac{5}{3} + \sigma_P^3 \ln\left(\frac{\sigma_P + 1}{\sigma_P - 1}\right)$$

$$\sigma_P \equiv \sqrt{1 - 4m_P^2/s}$$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

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Phys.Lett.B412:382-388,1997

Guerrero, Pich

\rightarrow There are several ways of resumming FSI: Omnès exponentiation of $\text{Re } A_{PQ}(s)$, dispersion relations, etc...
 Nuovo Cim.8:316-326,1958

Form factors in two meson τ decays

$$\langle \pi^-(p_{\pi^-}) \pi^0(p_{\pi^0}) | \bar{d} \gamma^\mu u | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2} (p_{\pi^-} - p_{\pi^0})^\mu F_V^\pi(s)$$

$$F(s)^{\text{VMD}} = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s} \quad \text{Guerrero, Pich '97}$$

$$\longrightarrow F(s)_{\text{O}(p^4)}^{\text{ChPT}} = 1 + \frac{2L_9^r(\mu)}{f_\pi^2} s - \frac{s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/\mu^2) + \frac{1}{2} A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/\mu^2) \right]$$

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$$\longrightarrow \text{ChPT+VMD} \quad F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s} - \frac{s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2} A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right]$$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

ChPT+VMD Guerrero, Pich '97

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Unitarity+Analyticity Omnés, '58



Form factors in two meson τ decays

ChPT+VMD Guerrero, Pich '97

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Unitarity+Analyticity Omnés, '58

$O(p^2)$ result for $\delta_1^1(s)$

$$F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s} \exp \left\{ \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 f^2} \left[A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2} A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right] \right\}$$

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Guerrero, Pich '97

$$\Gamma_\rho(s) = \frac{M_\rho s}{96\pi f_\pi^2} \left\{ \theta(s - 4m_\pi^2) \sigma_\pi^3 + \frac{1}{2} \theta(s - 4m_K^2) \sigma_K^3 \right\}$$

Gómez-Dumm, Pich, Portolés '00
Phys.Rev.D62:054014,2000

$$= -\frac{M_\rho s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \text{Im} \left[A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2} A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right]$$

$$F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho \Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp \left\{ \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[\text{Re} A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right] \right\}$$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

Starting point

Guerrero, Pich '97

Match χ PT results to VMD using an Omnés solution for dispersion relation

$$F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho\Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp\left\{ \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[\text{Re}A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right] \right\}$$

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Phys.Rev.D57:4136-4141,1998

• χ PT up to $O(p^4)$ and leading $O(p^6)$

contributions Guerrero '98

• Right fall-off at high energies

• SU(2)

• Analyticity and unitarity constraints (NNLO)

Phys.Lett.B640:176-181,2006

Idea: Follow the approach of Jamin, Pich, Portolés '06 including excited resonances while retaining (some of) these nice properties

Starting point



Form factors in two meson τ decays

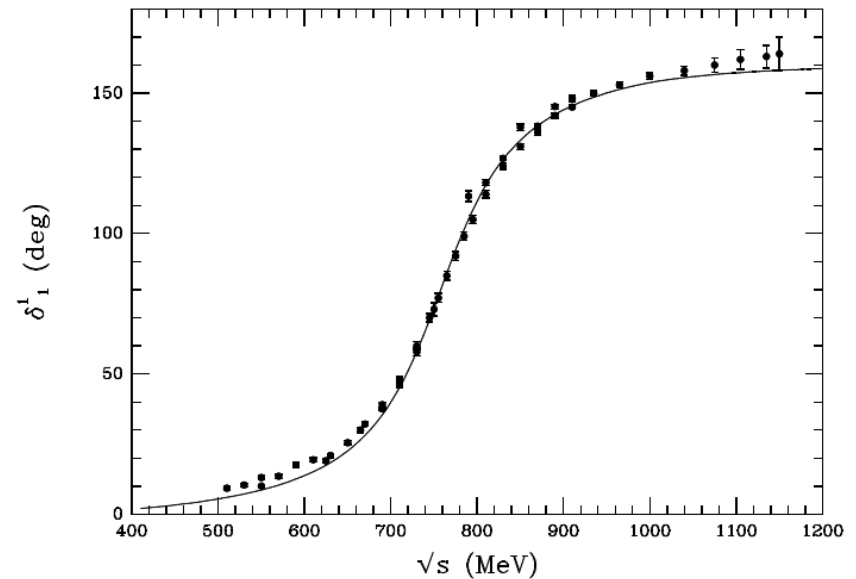
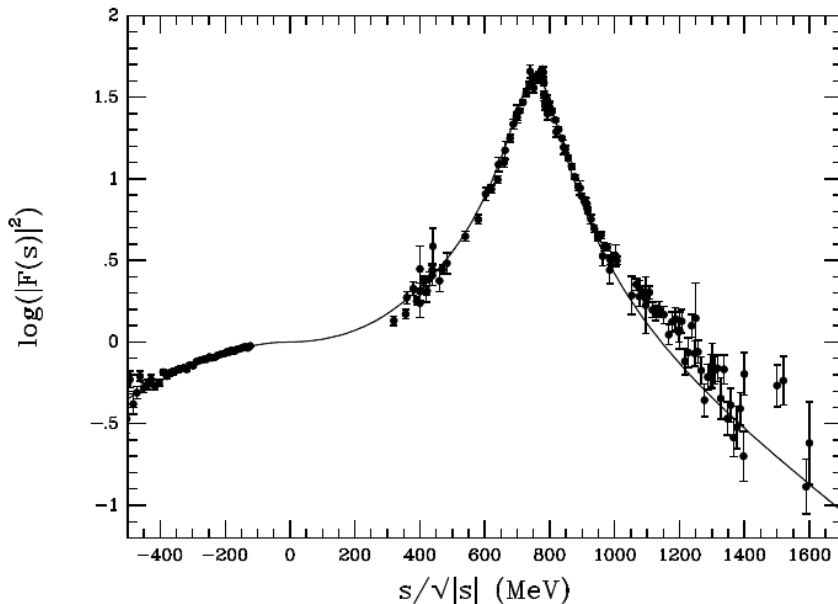
Guerrero, Pich '97

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$$F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho\Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp\left\{ \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[\text{Re}A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right] \right\}$$

- χ PT up to $O(p^4)$ and leading $O(p^6)$ contributions Guerrero '98
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Form factors in two meson τ decays

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Match χ PT results to VMD using an Omnés solution for dispersion relation

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Our formula

$$F_V^-(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2 + s(\gamma e^{i\phi_1} + \delta e^{i\phi_2})}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho\Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F_\pi^2} (\Re A_\pi(s) + \Re A_K(s)/2) \right] \\ - \frac{\gamma s e^{i\phi_1}}{M_{\rho'}^2 - s - iM_{\rho'}\Gamma_{\rho'}(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s\Gamma_{\rho'}(M_{\rho'}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho'}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho'}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right] \\ - \frac{\delta s e^{i\phi_2}}{M_{\rho''}^2 - s - iM_{\rho''}\Gamma_{\rho''}(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s\Gamma_{\rho''}(M_{\rho''}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho''}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho''}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right].$$

Roig '11

e-Print: [arXiv:1112.0962](https://arxiv.org/abs/1112.0962)

- χ PT up to $O(p^4)$ and leading $O(p^6)$ contributions Guerrero '98
- Right fall-off at high energies
- SU(2)

- Analyticity and unitarity constraints (NNLO)
- (Phenomenological) contribution of $\rho' + \rho''$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

Starting point

Guerrero, Pich '97

Match χ PT results to VMD using an Omnés solution for dispersion relation

$$F(s) = \frac{M_\rho^2}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho\Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp\left\{ \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 f_\pi^2} \left[\text{Re}A(m_\pi^2/s, m_\pi^2/M_\rho^2) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}A(m_K^2/s, m_K^2/M_\rho^2) \right] \right\}$$

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Roig '11

e-Print: [arXiv:1112.0962](https://arxiv.org/abs/1112.0962)

$$= \frac{M_\rho^2 + s(\gamma e^{i\phi_1} + \delta e^{i\phi_2})}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho\Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F_\pi^2} (\Re A_\pi(s) + \Re A_K(s)/2) \right] \\ - \frac{\gamma s e^{i\phi_1}}{M_{\rho'}^2 - s - iM_{\rho'}\Gamma_{\rho'}(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s\Gamma_{\rho'}(M_{\rho'}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho'}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho'}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right] \\ - \frac{\delta s e^{i\phi_2}}{M_{\rho''}^2 - s - iM_{\rho''}\Gamma_{\rho''}(s)} \exp\left[\frac{-s\Gamma_{\rho''}(M_{\rho''}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho''}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho''}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right].$$

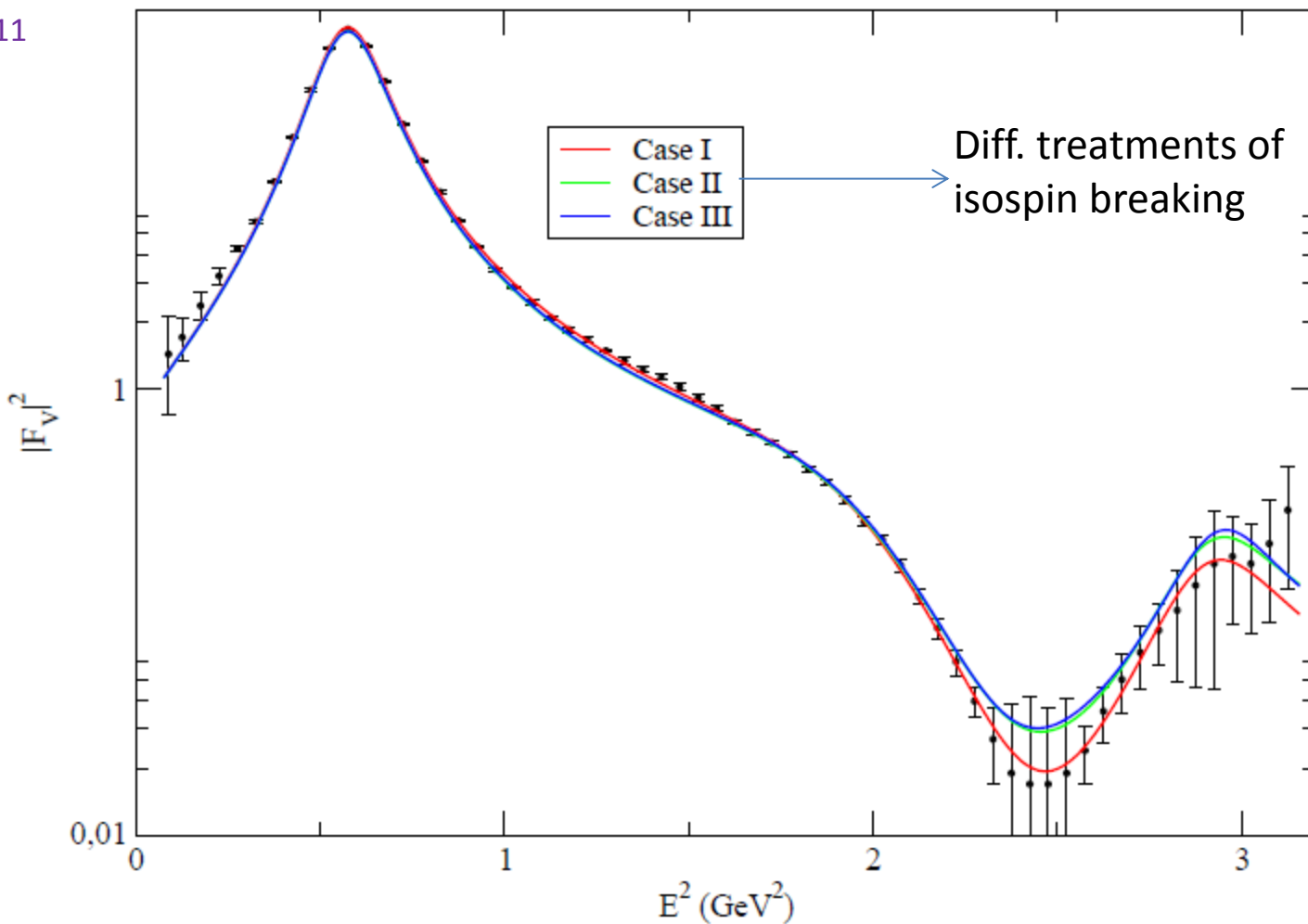
- χ PT up to $O(p^4)$ and leading $O(p^6)$ contributions Guerrero '98
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- (Phenomenological) contribution of $\rho' + \rho''$

This is what is included in **TAUOLA** right now

Form factors in two meson τ decays

Roig '11



Form factors in two meson τ decays

On the inclusion of excited resonances

Our formula $F_V^-(s)$ Roig '11 =

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{M_\rho^2 + s(\gamma e^{i\phi_1} + \delta e^{i\phi_2})}{M_\rho^2 - s - iM_\rho \Gamma_\rho(s)} \exp \left[\frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F_\pi^2} (\Re A_\pi(s) + \Re A_K(s)/2) \right] \\
 & - \frac{\gamma s e^{i\phi_1}}{M_{\rho'}^2 - s - iM_{\rho'} \Gamma_{\rho'}(s)} \exp \left[\frac{-s \Gamma_{\rho'}(M_{\rho'}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho'}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho'}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right] \\
 & - \frac{\delta s e^{i\phi_2}}{M_{\rho''}^2 - s - iM_{\rho''} \Gamma_{\rho''}(s)} \exp \left[\frac{-s \Gamma_{\rho''}(M_{\rho''}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho''}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho''}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma \equiv -F'_V G'_V / F^2 \quad \delta \equiv -F''_V G''_V / F^2 \quad F_V G_V + F'_V G'_V + F''_V G''_V + \dots = F^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2[V(1^{--})] = \frac{F_V}{2\sqrt{2}} \langle V_{\mu\nu} f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle + \frac{i G_V}{2\sqrt{2}} \langle V_{\mu\nu} [u^\mu, u^\nu] \rangle$$

Form factors in two meson τ decays

On the inclusion of excited resonances

Our formula $F_V^-(s)$ Roig '11 =

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 & - \frac{\delta s e^{i\phi_2}}{M_{\rho''}^2 - s - iM_{\rho''} \Gamma_{\rho''}(s)} \exp \left[\frac{-s \Gamma_{\rho''}(M_{\rho''}^2)}{\pi M_{\rho''}^3 \sigma_\pi^3(M_{\rho''}^2)} \Re A_\pi(s) \right].
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$$\gamma \equiv -F'_V G'_V / F^2 \quad \delta \equiv -F''_V G''_V / F^2 \quad F_V G_V + F'_V G'_V + F''_V G''_V + \dots = F^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2[V(1^{--})] = \frac{F_V}{2\sqrt{2}} \langle V_{\mu\nu} f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle + \frac{i G_V}{2\sqrt{2}} \langle V_{\mu\nu} [u^\mu, u^\nu] \rangle$$

→ Easy to implement for two meson modes. For three meson modes a number of new couplings (involving new operator structures) appear. At what stage shall we include them?

Form factors in two meson τ decays

(See talk by Sergi González-Solís)

$K\eta$ (Escribano et. al. '13)

- The procedure for other two meson decay channels is analogous (Although **SFF** relevant in some decay channels).

$$F_{PQ}^V(s) = F^{VMD}(s) \exp \left[\sum_{P,Q} N_{loop}^{PQ} \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F^2} \text{Re} A_{PQ}(s) \right]$$

$$F_+^{K\pi}(s) = \left[\frac{M_{K^*}^2 + \gamma s}{M_{K^*}^2 - s - iM_{K^*}\Gamma_{K^*}(s)} - \frac{\gamma s}{M_{K^{*\prime}}^2 - s - iM_{K^{*\prime}}\Gamma_{K^{*\prime}}(s)} \right] e^{\frac{3}{2}\text{Re}[\tilde{H}_{K\pi}(s) + \tilde{H}_{K\eta}(s)]}$$

Jamin, Pich, Portolés '06

$$\Gamma_{K^*}(q^2) = \frac{M_{K^*} q^2}{128\pi F^2} \left[\lambda^{3/2} \left(1, \frac{m_K^2}{q^2}, \frac{m_\pi^2}{q^2} \right) \theta(q^2 - thr_{K\pi}) + \lambda^{3/2} \left(1, \frac{m_K^2}{q^2}, \frac{m_\eta^2}{q^2} \right) \theta(q^2 - thr_{K\eta}) \right]$$

$$\langle \pi^-(p) | \bar{s} \gamma^\mu u | K^0(k) \rangle = \left[(k+p)^\mu - \frac{m_K^2 - m_\pi^2}{q^2} (k-p)^\mu \right] F_+(q^2) + \frac{m_K^2 - m_\pi^2}{q^2} (k-p)^\mu F_0(q^2)$$

Jamin, Oller, Pich '01, '06

Form factors in two meson τ decays

- The procedure for other two meson decay channels is analogous (Although SFF relevant in some decay channels).
- An alternative procedure for resummation is described at 'Ongoing/Future improvements'

$$F(s)^{VMD} = \frac{M_V^2}{M_V^2 - s - iM_V\Gamma_V(s)}$$

$$F_{PQ}^V(s) = F^{VMD}(s) \exp \left[\sum_{P,Q} N_{loop}^{PQ} \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F^2} \text{Re}A_{PQ}(s) \right]$$

$$A(m_P^2/s, m_P^2/\mu^2) = \ln(m_P^2/\mu^2) + \frac{8m_P^2}{s} - \frac{5}{3} + \sigma_P^3 \ln\left(\frac{\sigma_P + 1}{\sigma_P - 1}\right) \quad \sigma_P \equiv \sqrt{1 - 4m_P^2/s}$$

High-E constraints in two meson τ decays

- The **R χ T** form factors must satisfy the **QCD high-energy** behaviour in this limit.
- To be satisfied at **LO in $1/N_c$** (∞ # of states). However, phenomenology suggests that the effect of higher orders and excitations on these constraints is pretty small:

Guerrero-Pich '97

$$\pi\pi \quad \sum_i F_V^i G_V^i = F_\pi^2 \xrightarrow{N_c \rightarrow \infty} F_V G_V = F_\pi^2 \xrightarrow{} L_9 = \frac{F_V G_V}{2M_\rho^2} = \frac{F_\pi^2}{2M_\rho^2} = 7.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

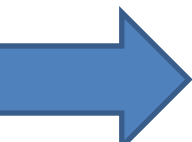
Jamin et. al. '06, '08, '10

$$\begin{array}{l} K\pi \\ K\eta \end{array} \quad \gamma = -\frac{F_V' G_V'}{F^2} = \frac{F_V G_V}{F^2} - 1 \xrightarrow{N_c \rightarrow \infty} \gamma = 0 \quad \& \quad \gamma = -0.05 \pm 0.02.$$



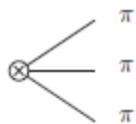
Escribano et. al. '13

(See talk by Sergi González-Solís)

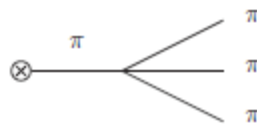
 Error of neglecting heavier resonances and higher orders contribution $\leq 5\%$
in two meson modes (assumably higher in many meson modes because richer dynamics)

Form factors in three meson τ decays

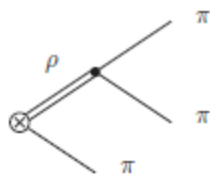
$$\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi\nu_\tau$$



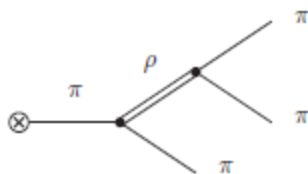
(a)



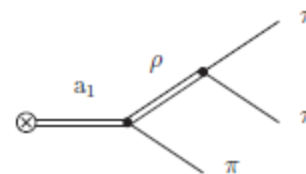
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

$$\tau \rightarrow K\bar{K}\pi\nu_\tau$$



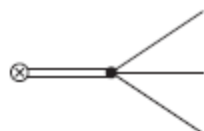
a)



b)



c)



d)



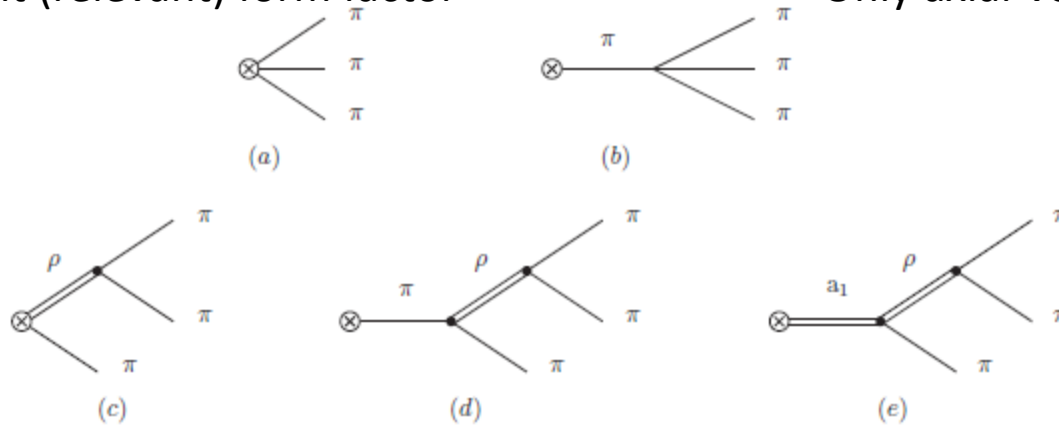
e)



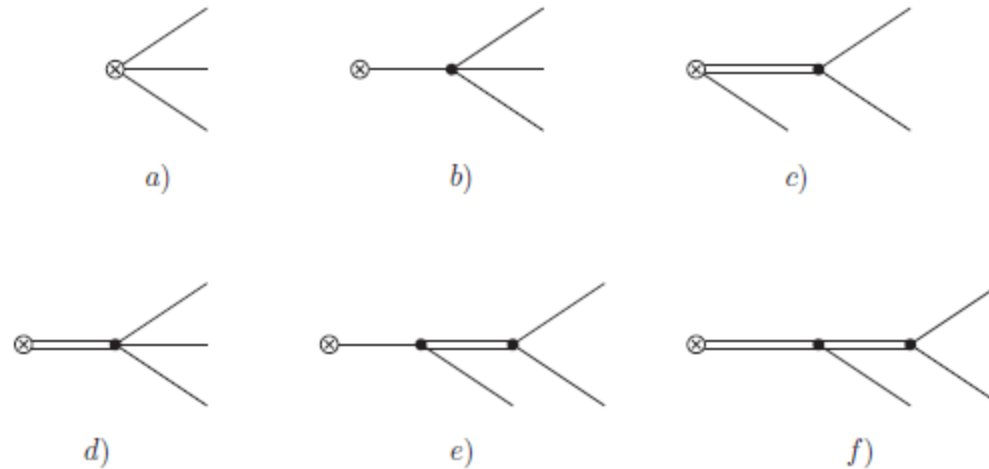
f)

Form factors in three meson τ decays

Only one independent (relevant) form factor $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi\nu_\tau$ Only axial-vector current



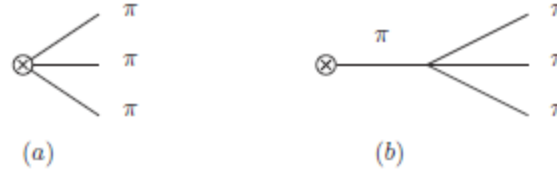
Three independent (relevant) FFs $\tau \rightarrow K\bar{K}\pi\nu_\tau$ Both axial-vector and vector current



Form factors in three meson τ decays

Only one independent (relevant) form factor $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi\nu_\tau$

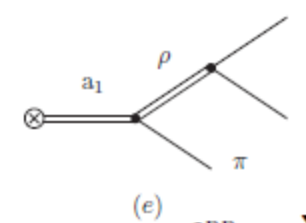
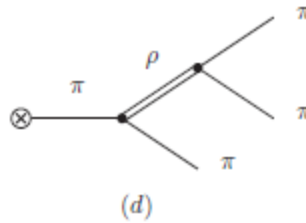
Only axial-vector current



Phys.Lett.B685:158-164,2010

Gómez-Dumm, Roig, Pich, Portolés '09

$$\mathcal{L}_4^V = \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{g_i}{M_V} \mathcal{O}_{VPPP}^i + \sum_{i=1}^7 \frac{c_i}{M_V} \mathcal{O}_{VJP}^i$$

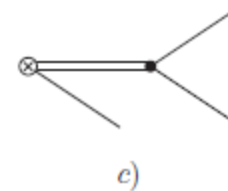
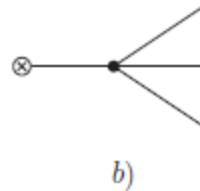


$$\mathcal{L}_2^{RR} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \lambda_i \mathcal{O}_{VAP}^i + \sum_{i=1}^4 d_i \mathcal{O}_{VVP}^i$$

Three independent (relevant) FFs

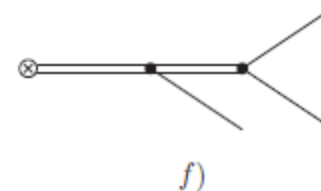
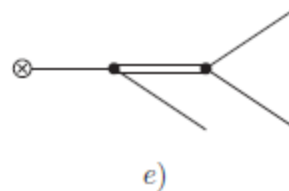
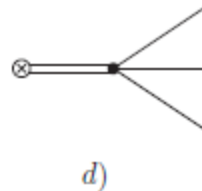
$\tau \rightarrow KK\pi\nu_\tau$

Both axial-vector and vector current



Gómez-Dumm, Roig, Pich, Portolés '09

Phys.Rev.D81:034031,2010



Form factors in three meson τ decays

Phys.Rev.D69:073002,2004

Gómez-Dumm, Pich, Portolés '03

Phys.Lett.B685:158-164,2010

Gómez-Dumm, Roig, Pich, Portolés '09

$$F_{\pm i} = \pm (F_i^X + F_i^R + F_i^{RR}) , \quad i = 1, 2 \quad F_2(Q^2, s, t) = F_1(Q^2, t, s)$$

$$F_1^X(Q^2, s, t) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3F}$$

$$F_1^R(Q^2, s, t) = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_V G_V}{3 F^3} \left[\frac{3s}{s - M_V^2} - \left(\frac{2G_V}{F_V} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{2Q^2 - 2s - u}{s - M_V^2} + \frac{u - s}{t - M_V^2} \right) \right]$$

$$F_1^{RR}(Q^2, s, t) = \frac{4 F_A G_V}{3 F^3} \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 - M_A^2} \left[-(\lambda' + \lambda'') \frac{3s}{s - M_V^2} + H(Q^2, s) \frac{2Q^2 + s - u}{s - M_V^2} + H(Q^2, t) \frac{u - s}{t - M_V^2} \right]$$

$$H(Q^2, x) = -\lambda_0 \frac{m_\pi^2}{Q^2} + \lambda' \frac{x}{Q^2} + \lambda''$$

Relations from short-distance QCD:

$$F_V G_V = F^2$$

$$F_V^2 - F_A^2 = F^2$$

$$F_V^2 M_V^2 = F_A^2 M_A^2$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{F^2}{2\sqrt{2} F_A G_V} = \frac{M_A}{2\sqrt{2} M_V}$$

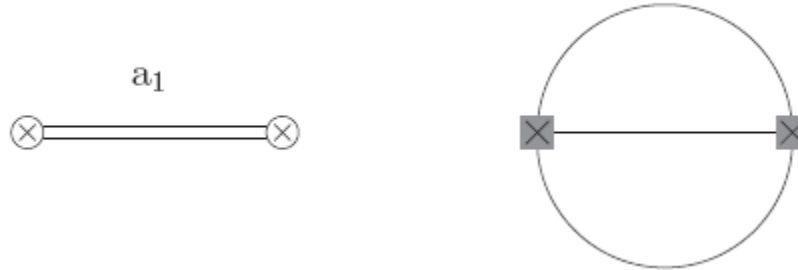
$$\lambda'' = \frac{2G_V - F_V}{2\sqrt{2} F_A} = \frac{M_A^2 - 2M_V^2}{2\sqrt{2} M_V M_A}$$

$$4\lambda_0 = \lambda' + \lambda'' = \frac{M_A^2 - M_V^2}{\sqrt{2} M_V M_A}$$

Form factors in three meson τ decays

Gómez-Dumm, Roig, Pich, Portolés '09

$\Gamma_{a_1}(Q^2)$:



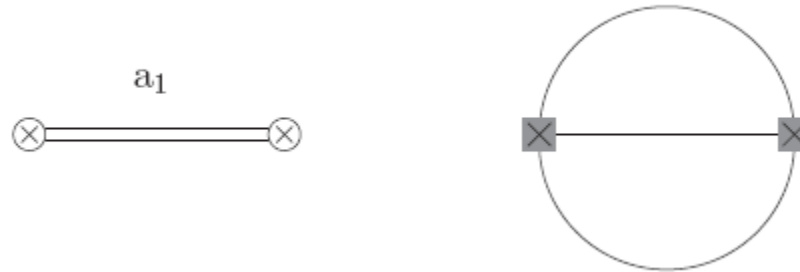
$$\Gamma_{a_1}(Q^2) = \Gamma_{a_1}^{\pi}(Q^2) \theta(Q^2 - 9m_{\pi}^2) + \Gamma_{a_1}^K(Q^2) \theta(Q^2 - (2m_K + m_{\pi})^2),$$

$$\Gamma_{a_1}^{\pi,K}(Q^2) = \frac{-S}{192(2\pi)^3 F_A^2 M_{a_1}} \left(\frac{M_{a_1}^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right)^2 \int ds dt T_{1^+}^{\pi,K\mu} T_{1^+\mu}^{\pi,K*}.$$

Form factors in three meson τ decays

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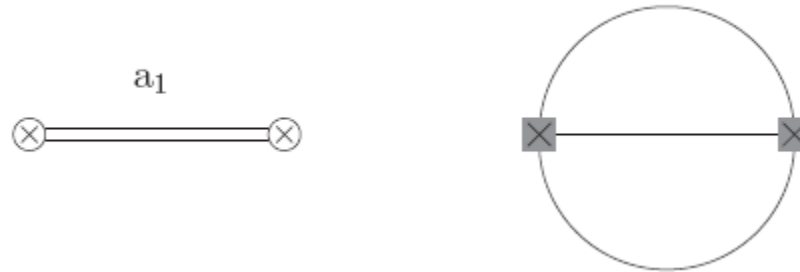
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$$\frac{1}{M_{\rho}^2 - q^2 - iM_{\rho}\Gamma_{\rho}(q^2)} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \beta_{\rho'}} \left[\frac{1}{M_{\rho}^2 - q^2 - iM_{\rho}\Gamma_{\rho}(q^2)} + \frac{\beta_{\rho'}}{M_{\rho'}^2 - q^2 - iM_{\rho'}\Gamma_{\rho'}(q^2)} \right]$$

Form factors in three meson τ decays

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→ Inclusion from a Lagrangian would imply 3 coups. instead of $\beta_{\rho'}$

F_V', G_V', F_A'

Discussion on the errors

- $\varepsilon(1/N_c) \sim 1/3?$

't Hooft '74, Witten '79

Nucl.Phys.B72:461,1974 **Nucl.Phys.B160:57,1979**

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Ecker et al. '88, '89

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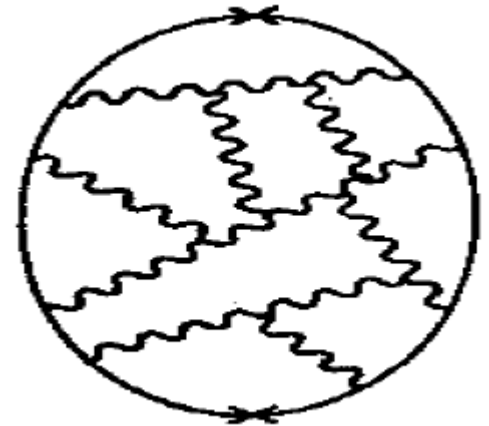
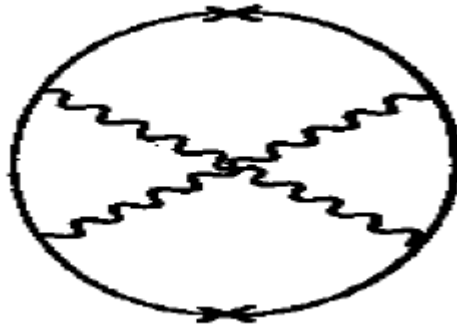
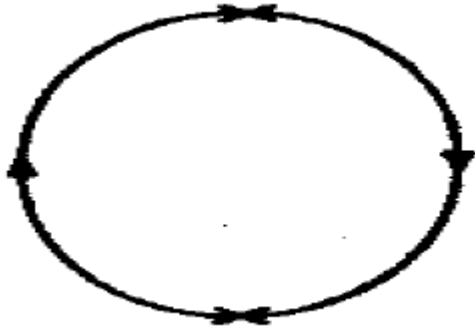
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LO in $1/N_c$ QCD



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JHEP 0408:042,2004 JHEP 0701:039,2007 JHEP 0807:014,2008 JHEP 1102:109,2011 Phys.Rev.D75:114011,2007

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Phys.Lett.B664:78-83,2008 **Eur.Phys.J.C59:821-829,2009** **Phys.Lett.B685:158-164,2010**

Gómez-Dumm & Roig '12, '13

Escribano, González-Solís, Roig '13

Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 076009 **Eur. Phys. J. C (2013) 73: 2528**

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- $\varepsilon(1/N_c) < 1/3$
- Resummation in the two meson modes

$$F_{PQ}^V(s) = F^{VMD}(s) \exp \left[\sum_{P,Q} N_{loop}^{PQ} \frac{-s}{96\pi^2 F^2} \text{Re} A_{PQ}(s) \right]$$

$$F(s)^{VMD} = \frac{M_V^2}{M_V^2 - s - iM_V \Gamma_V(s)}$$

In this way (exponentiation of $\text{Re} A_{PQ}(s)$) unitarity is violated at $O(p^6)$, i.e. NNLO

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Alternatively:

Exact Unitarity

$$F_V(s) = \frac{M_V^2}{M_V^2 \left[1 + \sum_{P,Q} N_{loop}^{PQ} \frac{s}{96\pi^2 F^2} A_{PQ}(s) \right] - s}$$

$$\delta^{PQ}(s) = \text{Im} \left[F_V^{PQ}(s) \right] / \text{Re} \left[F_V^{PQ}(s) \right]$$

$$F_V^{PQ}(s) = \exp \left\{ \alpha_1 s + \alpha_2 s^2 + \frac{s^3}{\pi} \int_{s_{thr}}^{s_{cut}} ds' \frac{\delta^{PQ}(s')}{s'^3 (s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}$$

Tiny differences in observables between both approaches

Jamin, Pich, Portolés '06, '08 Boito, Escribano, Jamin '07; Dumm, Roig '13; Escribano, González-Solís, Roig '13

Discussion on the errors

- $\varepsilon(1/N_c) < 1/3$
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- FSI in three meson modes. Relevant in $d\Gamma/ds$ ($\sim 10\%$).

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$$F_I^{\text{scal}}(x) = F_I^{\text{resonant}}(x) + R_I^{\text{scal}}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_+ &= F_+^X + F_+^R + F_+^{RR} + \sqrt{2} [R_0^{\text{scal}}(s) + R_0^{\text{scal}}(t)] + R_2^{\text{scal}}(s) + R_2^{\text{scal}}(t), \\ F_- &= -(F_+^X + F_+^R + F_+^{RR}) - [R_0^{\text{scal}}(s) + R_0^{\text{scal}}(t)] + \sqrt{2} [R_2^{\text{scal}}(s) + R_2^{\text{scal}}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

Isidori, Maiani, Nicolacci, Pacetti

JHEP 0605 (2006) 049

$$R_0(x) = \left\{ \frac{\alpha_0}{Q^2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{Q^4} (x - M_{f_0}^2) + \mathcal{O}[(x - M_{f_0}^2)^2] \right\} e^{i\delta_0(x)}$$

Schenk **Nucl.Phys. B363 (1991) 97-116**

Colangelo, Gasser, Leutwyler

Nucl.Phys. B603 (2001) 125-179

$$\tan\delta_I(x) = \sigma_\pi(x) (A_0^I + B_0^I q^2 + C_0^I q^4 + D_0^I q^6) \frac{4m_\pi^2 - x_0^I}{x - x_0^I}$$

As temporary solution we have used a phenomenological parametrization (see Olga's talk)

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 - SU(3) breaking terms in the Lagrangian.
 - Spin zero resonance contributions.
 - Excited resonance contribution in $KK\pi$ channels.
 - Complete $O(p^6)$ χ PT, i.e. NNLO, in $\pi\pi$ channels.
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- Some important remaining modes: $\pi\pi\pi\pi$, $K\pi\pi$, ...

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López Castro et. al. [Phys.Rev.D74:071301,2006](#)

 - SU(2) breaking in $\pi\pi$ channels.

Cirigliano, Ecker, Neufeld

[Phys.Lett.B513:361-370,2001](#)

[JHEP 0208:002,2002](#)

- Some important remaining modes: $\pi\pi\pi\pi$, $K\pi\pi$, SFF in $K\pi$...

Jamin, Oller, Pich '01,'06

[Nucl.Phys.B622:279-308,2002](#) [Phys.Rev.D74:074009,2006](#)



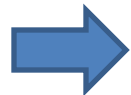
Ongoing/Future improvements

(through common work with experimentalists: D. Epifanov, I. Nugent, ...)

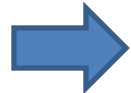
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• FSI in three meson modes. Relevant in $d\Gamma/ds$ ($\sim 10\%$).

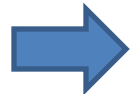
• SU(3) breaking terms in the Lagrangian. ($KK\pi$, $\sim 30\%$)



• Spin zero resonance contributions. ($\pi\pi\pi$)

Moussallam

Eur.Phys.J.C53:401-412,2008



• Excited resonance contribution in $KK\pi$ channels.



• Complete $O(p^6)$ χ PT, i.e. NNLO, in $\pi\pi$ channels.

Bijnens, Colangelo, Talavera

JHEP 9805:014,1998

López Castro et. al. *Phys.Rev.D74:071301,2006*



• SU(2) breaking in $\pi\pi$ channels.

Cirigliano, Ecker, Neufeld

Phys.Lett.B513:361-370,2001

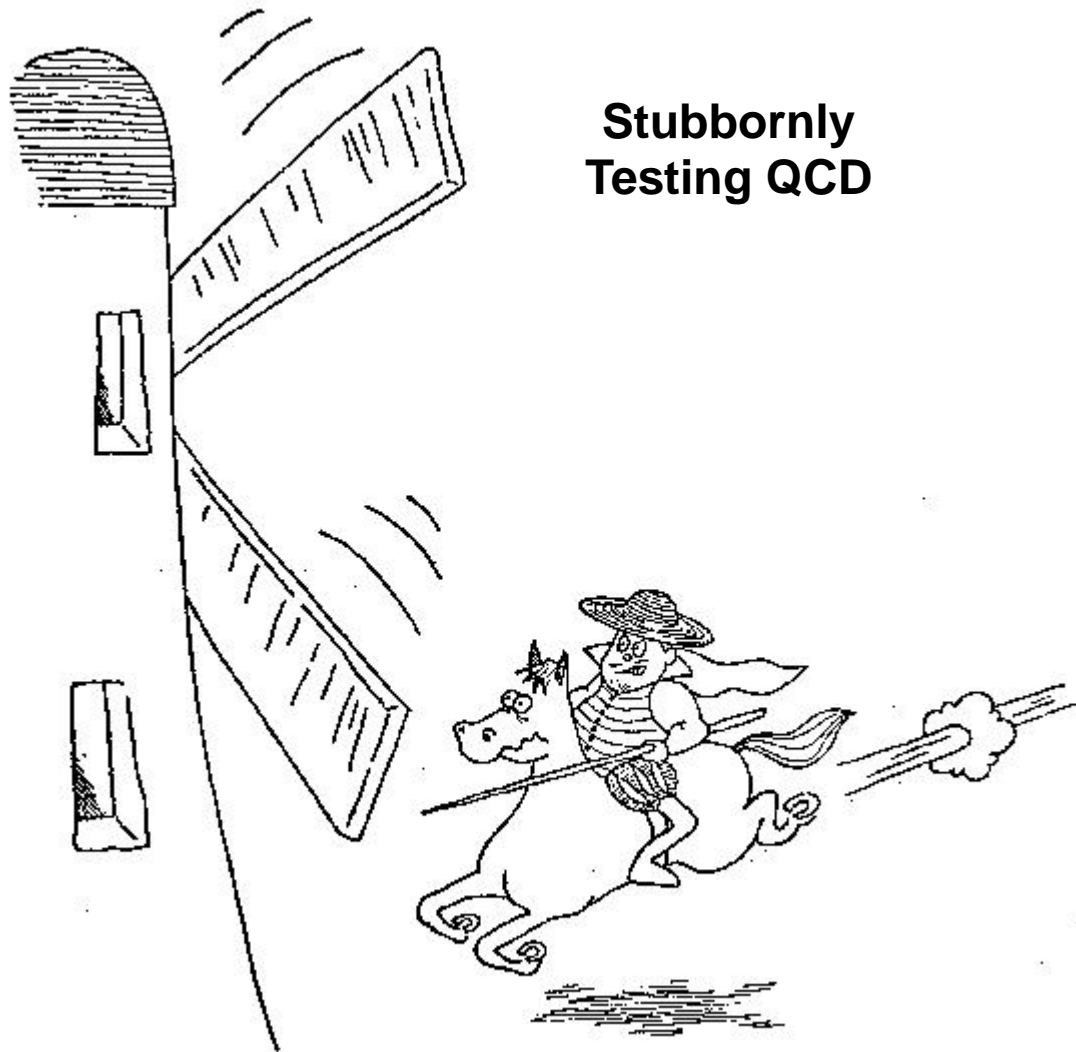
JHEP 0208:002,2002

• Some important remaining modes: $\pi\pi\pi\pi$, $K\pi\pi$, SFF in $K\pi$... Jamin, Oller, Pich '01,'06



• Remaining two meson modes: $\pi\eta^{(\prime)}$, $K\eta^{(\prime)}$

Escribano, González-Solís, Roig '13



**Stubbornly
Testing QCD**

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