

This book provides a pedagogical introduction to the perturbative and non-perturbative aspects of quantum chromodynamics (QCD).

Introducing the basic theory and recent advances in QCD, it also reviews the historical development of the subject up to the present day, covering pre-QCD ideas of strong interactions such as the quark and parton models, the notion of colours, current algebra and the S -matrix approach. The author then discusses tools of quantum field theory, the symmetry and quantization of gauge theory, techniques of dimensional regularization and renormalization, QED high-precision tests, deep inelastic scattering and hard processes in hadron collisions, hadron jets, and inclusive processes in e^+e^- annihilations. Other topics include power corrections and the technologies of the Shifman–Vainshtein–Zakharov (SVZ) operator product expansion, renormalizations and phenomena beyond the SVZ expansion. The final parts of the book are devoted to modern non-perturbative approaches to QCD, such as lattice and effective theories, and the phenomenological aspects of QCD spectral sum rules.

The book will be a valuable reference for graduate students and researchers in high-energy particle and nuclear physics, both theoretical and experimental.

STEPHAN NARISON graduated from the University of Antananarivo, Madagascar and received his Doctorat d'Etat from the University of Marseille. He is currently Director of Research in theoretical physics at the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), at the Laboratoire de Physique Mathématique et Théorique de l'Université Montpellier II. He has conducted research in laboratories and university departments throughout the world. Starting his research in the high-precision tests of QED, his main area of research is in non-perturbative aspects of QCD, using QCD spectral sum rules to study the properties of hadrons and low-energy phenomena in terms of the fundamental parameters from QCD first principles. He has worked in this field for more than two decades and has actively participated in its development. Professor Narison has had numerous publications in leading journals, as well as contributing to several books on high-energy physics. He is also the founder and chairman of the QCD Montpellier International Conference Series.

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QCD AS A THEORY OF HADRONS

From Partons to Confinement

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Frontmatter

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To Larry and Rindra

Contents

<i>About Stephan Narison</i>	<i>page</i> xxv
<i>Outline of the book</i>	xxvii
<i>Preface</i>	xxix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xxxii
Part I General introduction	1
1 A short flash on particle physics	3
2 The pre-QCD era	10
2.1 The quark model	10
2.2 Current algebras	13
2.2.1 Currents conservation	13
2.2.2 Currents and charges	13
2.2.3 Chiral symmetry and pion PCAC	15
2.2.4 Soft pion theorem and the Goldberger–Treiman relation	16
2.2.5 The Adler–Weisberger sum rule and soft pion theorems	17
2.2.6 Soft pion theorem for $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and the KSFR relation	19
2.2.7 Weinberg current algebra sum rules	21
2.2.8 The DMO sum rules in the $SU(3)_F$ symmetry limit	22
2.2.9 $\pi^+-\pi^0$ mass difference	24
2.3 Parton model and Bjorken scaling	24
2.4 The S -matrix approach and the Veneziano model	27
2.4.1 The S -matrix approach	27
2.4.2 The Veneziano model and duality	27
2.4.3 Duality diagrams	28
3 The QCD story	31
3.1 QCD and the notion of quarks	31
3.2 The notion of colours	33
3.3 The confinement hypothesis	34
3.4 Indirect evidence of quarks	34

3.5	Evidence for colours	35
3.6	The $SU(3)_c$ colour group	37
3.7	Asymptotic freedom	38
3.8	Quantum mechanics and non-relativistic aspects of QCD	39
4	Field theory ingredients	40
4.1	Wick's theorem	40
4.2	Time-ordered product	41
4.3	The S -matrix	42
4.3.1	Generalities	42
4.3.2	Applications: cross-section and decay rate	42
4.4	Reduction formula	44
4.5	Path integral in quantum mechanics	45
4.5.1	Transition matrix of quantum mechanics in one dimension	45
4.5.2	The Green's functions	48
4.5.3	Euclidean Green's function	50
4.6	Path integral in quantum field theory	50
4.6.1	Scalar field quantization	50
4.6.2	Application to $\lambda\phi^4$ theory	51
4.6.3	Fermion field quantization	53
4.6.4	Gauge field quantization	53
Part II	QCD gauge theory	55
5	Lagrangian and gauge invariance	57
5.1	Introduction	57
5.2	The notion of gauge invariance	58
5.3	The QED Lagrangian as a prototype	58
5.4	The QCD Lagrangian	60
5.5	Local invariance and BRST transformation	61
6	Quantization using path integral	63
6.1	Path integral technique for QCD	63
6.2	Feynman rules from the path integral	65
6.2.1	Free-field propagators	65
6.2.2	Vertices	66
6.3	Quantization of QED	68
6.4	Qualitative feature of quantization	68
7	QCD and its global invariance	70
7.1	$U(1)$ global invariance	70
7.2	$SU(n)_L \times SU(n)_R$ global chiral symmetry	71
Part III	\overline{MS} scheme for QCD and QED	73
	Introduction	74
8	Dimensional regularization	76
8.1	On some other types of regularization	76

<i>Contents</i>		ix
8.1.1	Pauli–Villars regularization	76
8.1.2	Analytic regularization	76
8.1.3	Lattice regularization	77
8.2	Dimensional regularization	77
8.2.1	Naïve dimensional regularization (NDR)	77
8.2.2	Dimensional reduction for supersymmetry	78
8.2.3	't Hooft-Veltman regularization (HV)	78
8.2.4	Momentum integrals in n dimensions	79
8.2.5	Example of the pseudoscalar two-point correlator	81
9	The \overline{MS} renormalization scheme	84
9.1	Renormalizability and power counting rules	84
9.2	The QCD Lagrangian counterterms	86
9.3	Dimensional renormalization	86
9.4	Renormalization constants	87
9.5	Check of the renormalizability of QCD	89
10	Renormalization of operators using the background field method	91
10.1	Outline of the background field approach	91
10.2	On the UV divergences and β -function calculation	93
10.3	Renormalization of composite operators	93
10.3.1	The vector and axial-vector currents	94
10.3.2	Renormalization of $G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}$	94
10.3.3	Renormalization of the axial anomaly	96
10.3.4	Renormalizations of higher-dimension operators	97
11	The renormalization group	98
11.1	The renormalization group equation	99
11.2	The β function and the mass anomalous dimension	99
11.3	Gauge invariance of $\beta(\alpha_s)$ and γ_m in the \overline{MS} scheme	101
11.4	Solutions of the RGE	102
11.5	Weinberg's theorem	104
11.6	The RGE for the two-point function in the \overline{MS} scheme	104
11.7	Running coupling	106
11.7.1	Lowest order expression and the definition of the QCD scale Λ	106
11.7.2	Renormalization group invariance of the first two coefficients of β	107
11.7.3	Higher order expression	108
11.8	Decoupling theorem	109
11.9	Input values of α_s and matching conditions	109
11.10	Running gauge	110
11.11	Running masses	111

11.12	The perturbative pole mass	112
11.12.1	The b and c pole mass difference	117
11.13	Alternative definitions to the pole mass	118
11.14	\overline{MS} scheme and RGE for the pseudoscalar two-point correlator	118
11.14.1	Lowest order perturbative calculation	119
11.14.2	Two-loop perturbative calculation in the \overline{MS} scheme	120
12	Other renormalization schemes	123
12.1	The MS scheme	123
12.2	The momentum subtraction scheme	124
12.3	The Weinberg renormalization scheme	125
12.4	The BLM scheme	125
12.5	The PMS optimization scheme	127
12.6	The effective charge (ECH) scheme	129
13	\overline{MS} scheme for QED	131
13.1	The QED Lagrangian	131
13.2	Renormalization constants and RGE	131
13.3	β function, running coupling and anomalous dimensions	132
13.4	Effective charge and link between the \overline{MS} and on-shell scheme	132
14	High-precision low-energy QED tests	135
14.1	The lepton anomaly	135
14.1.1	The electron anomaly and measurement of fine structure constant α	135
14.1.2	The muon anomaly and the rôle of the hadronic contributions	136
14.1.3	The lowest order hadronic contributions	137
14.1.4	The higher order hadronic contributions	141
14.1.5	The total theoretical contributions to a_μ	143
14.1.6	The τ anomaly	144
14.2	Other high-precision low-energy tests of QED	144
14.2.1	Lowest order hadronic contributions	144
14.2.2	QED running coupling $\alpha(M_Z)$	145
14.2.3	Muonium hyperfine splitting	146
14.3	Conclusions	148
Part IV	Deep inelastic scatterings at hadron colliders	149
15	OPE for deep inelastic scattering	151
15.1	Introduction	151
15.2	The OPE for free fields at short distance	152

Contents

xi

15.3	Application of the OPE for free fields: parton model and Bjorken scaling	153
15.4	Light-cone expansion in $\phi_6^3(x)$ theory and operator twist	158
16	Unpolarized lepton-hadron scattering	160
16.1	Moment sum rules	160
16.2	RGE for the Wilson coefficients	164
16.3	Anomalous dimension of the non-singlet structure functions	164
16.4	Strategy for obtaining the Wilson coefficients	167
16.4.1	Non-singlet part of the Bjorken sum rule	167
16.4.2	Callan–Gross scaling violation	169
16.5	Singlet anomalous dimensions and moments	171
17	The Altarelli–Parisi equation	174
17.1	The non-singlet case	174
17.2	The singlet case	175
17.3	Some physical interpretations and factorization theorem	176
17.4	Polarized parton densities	177
18	More on unpolarized deep inelastic scatterings	180
18.1	Target mass corrections	180
18.2	End points behaviour and the BFKL pomeron	180
18.2.1	The limit $x \rightarrow 1$	180
18.2.2	The limit $x \rightarrow 0$ for the non-singlet case	181
18.2.3	The limit $x \rightarrow 0$ for the singlet case and the BFKL pomeron	181
18.3	Experimental tests and new developments	182
18.4	Neutrino scattering sum rules	185
18.5	Summary of α_s measurements from DIS	187
19	Polarized deep-inelastic processes	188
19.1	The case of massless quarks	188
19.2	Extension of the method to massive quarks	188
19.3	Further tests of the universal topological charge screening	190
19.3.1	Polarized Bjorken sum rule	190
19.3.2	Semi-inclusive polarized ep scattering	190
19.4	Reprinted paper	192
1	Introduction	192
2	The first moment sum rule for g_1^p	195
3	QCD spectral sum rule estimate of $\chi'(\mathbf{0})$	199
4	Tests of the Bjorken sum rule and estimate of higher twist effects	205
5	Further discussion	206

20	Drell–Yan process	216
20.1	Kinematics	216
20.2	Parton model	217
20.2.1	Cross-section	217
20.2.2	Approximate rules	218
20.3	Higher order corrections to the cross-section	218
20.4	The K factor	220
21	One ‘prompt photon’ inclusive production	221
Part V	Hard processes in e^+e^- collisions	223
	Introduction	224
22	One hadron inclusive production	225
22.1	Process and fragmentation functions	225
22.2	Inclusive density, correlations and hadron multiplicity	226
22.3	Parton model and QCD description	227
23	$\gamma\gamma$ scatterings and the ‘spin’ of the photon	232
23.1	OPE and moment sum rules	232
23.2	Unpolarized photon structure functions	234
23.3	Polarized process: the ‘spin’ of the photon	235
23.3.1	Moments and cross-section	235
23.3.2	The g_1^{γ} sum rule and the axial anomaly	236
24	QCD jets	241
24.1	Introduction	241
24.2	IR divergences: Bloch–Nordsieck and KLN theorems	241
24.3	Two-jet events	244
24.4	Three-jet events	246
24.4.1	Thrust as a jet observable	247
24.4.2	Other event-shape variables	248
24.4.3	Event-shape distributions	249
24.4.4	Energy-energy correlation	250
24.4.5	Jade and Durham algorithms	251
24.5	QCD tests from jet analysis	252
24.6	Jets from heavy quarkonia decays	253
24.7	Jets from ep , $\bar{p}p$ and pp collisions	255
25	Total inclusive hadron productions	256
25.1	Heavy quarkonia OZI-violating decays	256
25.2	Alternative extractions of α_s from heavy quarkonia	258
25.3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons total cross-section	259
25.4	$Z \rightarrow$ hadrons	262
25.5	Inclusive semi-hadronic τ decays	263
25.5.1	Running of α_s below the τ -mass	270
25.6	Some other τ -like processes	271
25.6.1	α_s from other τ widths	271

<i>Contents</i>		xiii
	25.6.2 α_s from $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 1$ hadrons data	272
	25.6.3 Strange quark mass from τ -like processes	273
Part VI	Summary of QCD tests and α_s measurements	275
	VI.1 The different observables	276
	VI.2 Different tests of QCD	276
	VI.2.1 Deep inelastic scatterings	276
	VI.2.2 QCD jets	277
	VI.3 Summary of the α_s determinations	277
Part VII	Power corrections in QCD	283
26	Introduction	285
27	The SVZ expansion	287
	27.1 The anatomy of the SVZ expansion	287
	27.2 SVZ expansion in the $\lambda\phi^4$ model	288
	27.3 Renormalization group invariant (RGI) condensates	290
	27.3.1 Scale invariant $D = 4$ condensates	290
	27.3.2 $D = 5$ mixed quark-gluon condensate	292
	27.3.3 $D = 6$ gluon condensates	293
	27.3.4 $D = 6$ four-quark condensates	294
	27.3.5 Higher dimensions gluonic condensates	295
	27.3.6 Relations among the different condensates	296
	27.3.7 Non-normal ordered condensates and cancellation of mass singularities	297
28	Technologies for evaluating Wilson coefficients	299
	28.1 Fock–Schwinger fixed-point technology	299
	28.1.1 Fock–Schwinger gauge	299
	28.1.2 Gluon fields and condensates	299
	28.1.3 Light quark fields and condensates	301
	28.1.4 Mixed quark-gluon condensate	301
	28.1.5 Gluon propagator	302
	28.1.6 Quark propagator	302
	28.2 Application of the Fock–Schwinger technology to the light quarks	
	pseudoscalar two-point correlator	303
	28.2.1 Quark condensate $\langle : \bar{\psi}\psi : \rangle$	304
	28.2.2 Gluon condensate $\langle : \alpha_s G^2 : \rangle$	305
	28.2.3 Mixed quark-gluon condensate	306
	28.2.4 Four-quark condensates	307
	28.2.5 Triple gluon condensate	308
	28.3 Fock–Schwinger technology for heavy quarks	308
	28.3.1 General procedure	308
	28.3.2 $D = 4$ gluon condensate of the electromagnetic correlator	309

28.3.3	$D = 6$ condensates of the electromagnetic correlator	310
28.3.4	Matching the heavy and light quark expansions	311
28.3.5	Cancellation of mass singularities	312
28.4	The plane wave method	313
28.5	On the calculation in a covariant gauge	314
29	Renormalons	315
29.1	Introduction	315
29.2	Convergence of the Borel integral	317
29.3	The Borel plane in QCD	318
29.4	IR renormalons	318
29.5	UV renormalons	321
29.6	Some phenomenology in the large β -limit	322
29.6.1	The D -function	322
29.6.2	Semi-hadronic inclusive τ decays	323
29.7	Power corrections for jet shapes	324
29.8	Power corrections in deep inelastic scattering	325
29.8.1	Drell–Yan process	325
29.8.2	Non-singlet proton structure functions F_2	326
29.8.3	Gross–Llewellyn Smith and polarized Bjorken sum rules	326
29.9	Power corrections to the heavy quark pole mass	327
30	Beyond the SVZ expansion	329
30.1	Tachyonic gluon mass	329
30.2	Instantons	331
30.2.1	't Hooft instanton solution	331
30.2.2	Instanton phenomenology	333
30.2.3	Dilute gas approximation	333
30.2.4	The instanton liquid model	335
30.3	Lattice measurements of power corrections	336
Part VIII	QCD two-point functions	341
31	References guide to original works	343
31.1	Electromagnetic current	343
31.2	(Pseudo)scalar and (axial-)vector currents	343
31.3	Quark mass corrections to the (pseudo)scalar and (axial-)vector quark correlators	343
31.4	Tachyonic gluon corrections to the (pseudo)scalar and (axial-)vector quark correlators	344
31.5	Tensor quark correlators	344
31.6	Baryonic correlators	344
31.7	Four-quark correlators	344

Contents

xv

31.8	Gluonia correlators	344
31.9	Hybrid correlators	344
32	(Pseudo)scalar correlators	345
32.1	Exact two-loop perturbative expression in the \overline{MS} scheme	345
32.2	Three-loop expressions in the chiral limit	346
32.3	Dimension-two	347
32.4	Dimension-four	347
32.5	Dimension-five	348
32.6	Dimension-six	349
32.7	Exact two-loop expression of the spectral function	349
32.8	Heavy-light correlator	350
33	(Axial-)vector two-point functions	352
33.1	Exact two-loop perturbative expression in the \overline{MS} scheme	352
33.2	Three-loop expression including the m^2 -terms	353
33.3	Dimension-four	354
33.4	Dimension-five	356
33.5	Dimension-six	356
33.6	Vector spectral function to higher order	357
33.6.1	Complete two-loop perturbative expression of the spectral function	357
33.6.2	Four-loop perturbative expression of the spectral function	358
33.7	Heavy-light correlator	359
33.8	Beyond the SVZ expansion: tachyonic gluon contributions to the (axial-)vector and (pseudo)scalar correlators	360
33.8.1	Vector correlator	360
33.8.2	(Pseudo)scalar correlator	361
34	Tensor-quark correlator	362
35	Baryonic correlators	364
35.1	Light baryons	364
35.1.1	The decuplet	364
35.1.2	The octet	365
35.1.3	Radiative corrections	367
35.2	Heavy baryons	367
35.2.1	Spin 1/2 baryons	367
35.2.2	Spin 3/2 baryon	369
36	Four-quark correlators	371
36.1	Four-quark states	371
36.2	$\Delta S = 1$ correlator and $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule	372

36.3	The $\Delta S = 2$ correlator	374
36.4	The $\Delta B = 2$ correlator	375
37	Gluonia correlators	378
37.1	Pseudoscalar gluonia	378
37.2	Pseudoscalar meson-gluonium mixing	380
37.3	Scalar gluonia	381
37.4	Scalar meson-gluonium mixing	381
37.5	Scalar tri-gluonium correlator	382
37.6	Scalar di- and tri-gluonium mixing	382
37.7	Tensor gluonium	383
37.8	Tensor meson-gluonium mixing	383
37.9	Contributions beyond the OPE: tachyonic gluon mass	384
38	Hybrid correlators	386
38.1	Light hybrid correlators	386
38.2	Heavy hybrid correlators	388
39	Correlators in x -space	389
39.1	(Axial-)vector correlators	389
39.2	(Pseudo)scalar correlators	390
Part IX	QCD non-perturbative methods	393
40	Introduction	395
41	Lattice gauge theory	396
41.1	Introduction	396
41.2	Gluons on the lattice: the Wegner–Wilson action	397
41.3	Quarks on the lattice	399
41.4	Quark and gluon interactions	402
41.5	Some applications of the lattice	404
41.5.1	The QCD coupling and the weak coupling regime	404
41.5.2	Wilson loop, confinement and the strong coupling regime	405
41.5.3	Some other applications and limitations of the lattice	407
42	Chiral perturbation theory	409
42.1	Introduction	409
42.2	PCAC relation from ChPT	410
42.3	Current algebra quark mass ratios	413
42.4	Chiral perturbation theory to order p^4	414
42.4.1	The chiral Lagrangian to order (p^4)	414
42.4.2	Chiral loops	414
42.4.3	The non-Abelian chiral anomaly	416
42.5	Some low-energy phenomenology to order p^4	417
42.5.1	Decay constants	418

<i>Contents</i>		xvii
	42.5.2 Electromagnetic form factors	419
	42.5.3 K_{J3} decays	420
	42.5.4 Ratios of light quark masses to order p^4	421
43	Models of the QCD effective action	424
43.1	Introduction	424
43.2	QCD in the large- N_c limit	425
	43.2.1 Large N_c counting rules for mesons	425
	43.2.2 Chiral Lagrangian in the large N_c -limit	426
	43.2.3 Minimal hadronic ansatz to large N_c QCD	427
	43.2.4 Baryons in the large N_c limit	430
43.3	Lowest meson dominance models	431
43.4	The constituent chiral quark model	432
43.5	Effective action approach models	433
43.6	The Extended Nambu–Jona-Lasinio Model	434
44	Heavy quark effective theory	442
44.1	Introduction	442
44.2	Heavy-quark symmetry	442
44.3	Heavy quark effective theory	443
	44.3.1 Introduction	443
	44.3.2 The HQET Lagrangian	444
	44.3.3 Symmetries of the Lagrangian	447
	44.3.4 Heavy quark wave-function renormalization in HQET	448
	44.3.5 Residual mass term and definition of the heavy quark mass	449
44.4	Hadron spectroscopy from HQET	450
44.5	The $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* l \bar{\nu}$ exclusive process	452
	44.5.1 Semi-leptonic form factors: the Isgur–Wise function	452
	44.5.2 The Luke’s theorem for the $1/m_Q$ corrections	455
	44.5.3 Short-distance corrections and matching conditions	456
	44.5.4 Determination of $ V_{cb} $ from HQET	457
44.6	The inclusive $\bar{B} \rightarrow X l \bar{\nu}$ weak process	458
44.7	Rare B decays and CP -violation	462
45	Potential approaches to quarkonia	464
45.1	The Schrödinger equation	464
45.2	The QCD static Coulomb potential	465
45.3	Potential models	468
	45.3.1 Cornell potential	468
	45.3.2 Richardson potential	468
	45.3.3 Martin potential	468

45.4	QCD corrections to the static Coulomb potential:	
	Leutwyler–Voloshin model	469
45.4.1	Relativistic corrections	469
45.4.2	Radiative and non-perturbative corrections	471
45.4.3	Validity range	472
45.4.4	Some phenomenological applications	472
45.5	Bell–Bertlmann equivalent potentials	473
45.6	Stochastic vacuum model	474
45.6.1	The model	475
45.6.2	Application to the static potential	477
45.7	Non-relativistic effective theories for quarkonia	479
46	On monopole and confinement	484
Part X	QCD spectral sum rules	487
47	Introduction	489
48	Theoretical foundations	491
48.1	Generalities and dispersion relations	491
48.2	Explicit derivation of the dispersion relation	492
48.3	General proof of the dispersion relation	494
48.4	The QCD side of the sum rules	496
49	Survey of QCD spectral sum rules	499
49.1	Moment sum rules in QCD	499
49.2	Laplace sum rule (LSR)	500
49.3	Ratio of moments	501
49.4	Finite energy sum rule (FESR)	503
49.5	Features of FESR and an example	504
49.6	The Gaussian sum rules	505
49.7	FESR from the zeta prescription	508
49.8	Analytic continuation	508
49.9	Summary	509
49.10	Optimization criteria	509
49.10.1	The harmonic oscillator	510
49.10.2	Non-relativistic charmonium sum rules	511
49.10.3	Implications for QCD	512
49.11	Modelling the $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 1$ hadrons data using a QCD-duality ansatz	513
49.12	Test of the QCD-duality ansatz in the charmonium sum rules	513
49.13	HQET sum rules	515
49.13.1	Decay constant, meson-quark mass gap, kinetic energy and chromomagnetic operator	516
49.13.2	Isgur–Wise function	518
49.14	Vertex sum rules and form factors	518

<i>Contents</i>		xix
49.14.1	Spectral representation	519
49.14.2	Illustration from the evaluation of the $g_{\omega\rho\pi}$ coupling	520
49.15	Light-cone sum rules	522
49.15.1	Basics and illustration by the $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*$ process	522
49.15.2	Distribution amplitudes	525
50	Weinberg and DMO sum rules	527
50.1	Sacrosanct Weinberg sum rules (WSR) in the chiral limit	527
50.1.1	The sum rules	528
50.1.2	Matching between the low- and high-energy regions	528
50.2	L_{10} , $m_{\pi^\pm} - m_{\pi^0}$ and f_π in the chiral limit	530
50.3	Masses and power corrections to the Weinberg sum rules	531
50.4	DMO sum rules in QCD	532
51	The QCD coupling α_s	533
51.1	α_s from $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 1$ hadrons and τ -decays data	533
51.2	α_s from heavy quarkonia mass-splittings	534
51.3	Reprinted paper	535
	1. The double ratio of moments	535
	2. Test of the $1/m$ -expansion	537
	3. Balmer-mass formula from the ratio of moments	537
	4. $S_1^3 - S_0^1$ hyperfine and $P - S$ -wave splittings	539
	5. Leptonic width and quarkonia wave function	540
	6. Gluon condensate from $M_{\psi(s_1^3)} - M_{\eta_c(s_0^3)}$	541
	7. Charmonium P -wave splittings	542
	8. α_s from the $P_1^1 - P_1^3$ axial mass splitting	544
	9. $\Upsilon - \eta_b$ mass splitting	544
	10. $\Upsilon - \chi_b$ mass splittings and new estimate of the gluon condensate	545
	11. Update average value of $\langle\alpha_s G^2\rangle$	546
	12. Toponium: illustration of the infinite mass limit	546
	13. Conclusions	547
	Acknowledgements	547
52	The QCD condensates	550
52.1	Dimension-two tachyonic gluon mass	550
52.2	Dimension-three quark condensate	551
52.3	Dimension-four gluon condensate	551
52.4	Dimension-five mixed quark-gluon condensate	553
52.5	Dimension-six four-quark condensates	553

52.6	Dimension-six gluon condensates	555
52.7	Dimension-eight condensates	555
52.8	Instanton like-contributions	556
52.9	Sum of non-perturbative contributions to $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 1$ hadrons and τ decays	557
52.10	Reprinted paper	557
	1. Introduction	557
	2. α_s from $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 1$ hadrons data	558
	3. The condensates from τ -like decays	561
	4. The condensates from the ratio of the Laplace sum rules	564
	5. Instanton contribution	566
	6. Test of the size of the $1/M_\tau^2$ -term	566
	7. Sum of the non-perturbative corrections to R_τ	567
	8. Implication on the value of α_s from R_τ	568
	9. Conclusion	569
	Acknowledgements	570
53	Light and heavy quark masses, etc.	572
53.1	Introduction	572
53.2	Quark mass definitions and ratios of light quark masses	573
53.3	Bounds on the light quark masses	574
	53.3.1 Bounds on the sum of light quark masses from pseudoscalar channels	574
	53.3.2 Lower bound on the light quark mass difference from the scalar sum rule	578
	53.3.3 Bounds on the sum of light quark masses from the quark condensate and $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 0$ hadrons data.	578
53.4	Sum of light quark masses from pseudoscalar sum rules	580
	53.4.1 The (pseudo)scalar Laplace sum rules	580
	53.4.2 The $\bar{u}d$ channel	582
	53.4.3 The $\bar{u}s$ channel and QSSR prediction for the ratio $m_s/(m_u + m_d)$	584
53.5	Direct extraction of the chiral condensate $\langle \bar{u}u \rangle$	585
53.6	Final estimate of $(m_u + m_d)$ from QSSR and consequences on m_u , m_d and m_s	586
53.7	Light quark mass from the scalar sum rules	587
	53.7.1 The scalar $\bar{u}d$ channel	587
	53.7.2 The scalar $\bar{u}s$ channel	588
53.8	Light quark mass difference from $(M_{K^+} - M_{K^0})_{\text{QCD}}$	588
53.9	The strange quark mass from e^+e^- and τ decays	588
	53.9.1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow I = 0$ hadrons data and the ϕ -meson channel	588

<i>Contents</i>		xxi
53.9.2	Tau decays	589
53.9.3	Summary for the estimate of light quark masses	590
53.10	Decay constants of light (pseudo)scalar mesons	591
53.10.1	Pseudoscalar mesons	591
53.10.2	Scalar mesons	593
53.11	Flavour breaking of the quark condensates	594
53.11.1	$SU(3)$ corrections to kaon PCAC	594
53.11.2	Subtraction constant from the scalar sum rule	597
53.11.3	$\langle \bar{s}s \rangle / \langle \bar{u}u \rangle$ from the (pseudo)scalar sum rules	598
53.11.4	$\langle \bar{s}s \rangle / \langle \bar{u}u \rangle$ from the B_s meson	598
53.11.5	Final sum rule estimate of $\langle \bar{s}s \rangle / \langle \bar{u}u \rangle$	599
53.11.6	$SU(2)$ breaking of the quark condensate	599
53.12	Heavy quark masses	599
53.12.1	The quarkonia channel	600
53.12.2	The heavy-light D and B meson channels	602
53.13	The weak leptonic decay constants $f_{D_{(s)}}$ and $f_{B_{(s)}}$	607
53.13.1	Upper bound on the value of f_D	608
53.13.2	Estimate of the D decay constant f_D	609
53.13.3	Ratio of the decay constants f_{D_s}/f_D and f_{B_s}/f_B	610
53.13.4	Estimate of the B decay constant f_B	612
53.13.5	Static limit and $1/M_b$ -corrections to f_B	612
53.14	Conclusions	614
54	Hadron spectroscopy	615
54.1	Light $\bar{q}q$ mesons	615
54.2	Light baryons	615
54.3	Spectroscopy of the heavy-light hadrons	618
54.3.1	Beautiful mesons	618
54.3.2	Baryons with one heavy quark	618
54.4	Hadrons with charm and beauty	620
54.5	Mass splittings of heavy quarkonia	621
54.6	Gluonia spectra	621
54.7	Unmixed scalar gluonia	622
54.7.1	Masses and decay constants	622
54.7.2	σ_B and σ'_B couplings to $\pi\pi$	622
54.7.3	$G(1.5)$ coupling to $\eta\eta'$	624
54.7.4	$\sigma'_B(1.37)$ and $G(1.5)$ couplings to 4π	625
54.7.5	σ_B , σ'_B and G couplings to $\gamma\gamma$	626
54.7.6	$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma S$ radiative decays	627
54.7.7	$\phi \rightarrow \sigma_B\gamma$ and $D_s \rightarrow \sigma_B l\nu$ decays	628
54.8	Unmixed scalar quarkonia	628
54.9	Mixing schemes for scalar mesons	629
54.9.1	Nature of the σ and $f_0(0.98)$	629
54.9.2	Nature of the $f_0(1.37)$, $f_0(1.5)$ and $f_J(1.7)$	629

54.10	Mixing and decays of the tensor gluonium	631
54.11	Mixing and decays of the pseudoscalar gluonium	632
54.12	Test of the four-quark nature of the $a_0(980)$	632
54.13	Light hybrids	634
54.13.1	Spectra	635
54.13.2	Decay widths of the $\tilde{\rho}$	635
54.14	Heavy hybrids	636
54.14.1	Conclusions	636
55	D , B and B_c exclusive weak decays	638
55.1	Heavy to light exclusive decays of the B and D mesons	638
55.1.1	Introduction and notations	638
55.1.2	Estimate of the form factors and of V_{ub}	641
55.1.3	$SU(3)_F$ breaking in $\bar{B}/D \rightarrow Kl\bar{\nu}$ and determination of V_{cd}/V_{cs} and V_{cs}	643
55.1.4	Large M_b -limit of the form factors	643
55.1.5	q^2 -behaviour of the form factors	644
55.2	Slope of the Isgur–Wise function and value of V_{cb}	645
55.3	$B^*(D^*) \rightarrow B(D)\pi(\gamma)$ couplings and decays	649
55.4	Weak semi-leptonic decays of the B_c mesons	650
55.4.1	Anomalous thresholds	652
56	$B_{(s)}^0$ - $\bar{B}_{(s)}^0$ mixing, kaon CP violation	654
56.1	Standard formalism	654
56.1.1	Phenomenology of B^0 - \bar{B}^0 and K^0 - \bar{K}^0 mixings	654
56.1.2	The Bell–Steinberger unitarity constraint	657
56.1.3	$K \rightarrow 2\pi$ amplitudes	659
56.2	$B_{(s)}^0$ - $\bar{B}_{(s)}^0$ mixing	664
56.2.1	Introduction	664
56.2.2	Two-point function sum rule	665
56.2.3	Results and implications on $ V_{ts} ^2/ V_{td} ^2$ and ΔM_s	667
56.2.4	Conclusions	668
56.3	The $\Delta S = 2$ transition of the K^0 - \bar{K}^0 mixing	668
56.3.1	Estimate of the bag constant B_K	668
56.3.2	Estimate of the CP violation parameters $(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta})$	668
56.4	Kaon penguin matrix elements and ϵ'/ϵ	669
56.4.1	SM theory of ϵ'/ϵ	669
56.4.2	Soft pion and kaon reductions of $\langle(\pi\pi)_{I=2} \mathcal{O}_{7,8}^{3/2} K^0\rangle$ to vacuum condensates	673
56.4.3	The $\langle\mathcal{O}_{7,8}^{3/2}\rangle$ condensates from DMO-like sum rules in the chiral limit	674
56.4.4	The $\langle\mathcal{O}_{7,8}^{3/2}\rangle$ condensates from hadronic tau inclusive decays	676

Contents

xxiii

56.4.5	Impact of the results on the CP violation parameter ϵ'/ϵ	679
56.4.6	Summary and conclusions	680
57	Thermal behaviour of QCD	681
57.1	The QCD phases	681
57.2	Big-bang versus heavy ion collisions	682
57.3	Hadronic correlations at finite temperature	682
57.4	Asymptotic behaviour of the correlator in hot hadronic matter	684
57.5	Quark condensate at finite T	686
57.6	f_π at finite temperature	690
57.7	Gluon condensate	690
57.8	Four-quark condensate	690
57.9	The ρ -meson spectrum in hot hadronic matter	691
57.10	ρ -meson coupling and width	693
57.11	Deconfinement phase and chiral symmetry restoration	694
57.12	Hadronic couplings	694
57.13	Nucleon sum rules and neutron electric dipole moment	695
58	More on spectral sum rules	696
58.1	Some other applications in QCD	696
58.2	Electroweak models with dynamic symmetry breaking	696
	Epilogue	697
Part XI	Appendices	699
A	Physical constants and units	701
A.1	High-energy physics conversion constants and units	701
A.2	High-energy physical constants	701
A.3	CKM weak mixing matrix	702
A.4	Some astrophysical constants	703
B	Weight factors for $SU(N)_c$	704
B.1	Definition	704
B.2	Adjoint representation of the gluon fields	704
B.3	Fundamental representation of the quark fields	705
B.4	The case of $SU(3)_c$	705
C	Coordinates and momenta	707
D	Dirac equation and matrices	709
D.1	Definition and notations	709
D.2	CPT transformations	710
D.3	Polarizations	710
D.4	Fierz identities	711
D.5	Dirac algebra in n -dimensions	711
D.6	The totally anti-symmetric tensor	713

E	Feynman rules	714
E.1	Factors induced by external or internal lines	714
E.2	Factors induced by closed loops	714
E.3	Propagators and vertices	715
E.4	Composite operators in deep-inelastic scattering	716
E.5	Rules in the background field approach	717
F	Feynman integrals	719
F.1	Feynman parametrization	719
	F.1.1 Schwinger representation	719
	F.1.2 Original Feynman parametrization	719
F.2	The Γ function	720
F.3	The beta function $B(x, y)$	721
F.4	The incomplete beta function $B_a(x, y)$	722
F.5	The hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1(a, b, c; z)$	722
F.6	One-loop massless integrals	722
F.7	Two- and three-loop massless integrals	724
F.8	One-loop massive integrals	726
F.9	A two-loop massive integral	727
F.10	The dilogarithm function	728
F.11	Some useful logarithmic integrals	729
F.12	Further useful functions	731
G	Useful formulae for the sum rules	732
G.1	Laplace sum rule	732
G.2	Finite energy sum rule	733
G.3	Coordinate space integrals	733
G.4	Cauchy contour integrals	733
	<i>Bibliography</i>	735
	<i>Index</i>	773

About Stephan Narison

He is, at present, a Directeur de Recherche at the French 'Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique' (CNRS) in theoretical physics (section of high-energy elementary particle physics) at the 'Laboratoire de Physique Mathématique et Théorique de l'Université de Montpellier II' (France). He is the founder and chairman of the Series of Montpellier International Conference in Quantum ChromoDynamics (QCD) since 1985 which has been sponsored from 1996 to 2001 by the European Commission of Brussels.

He graduated at the Lycée Gallieni and University of Antananarivo (Madagascar) in 1972. After his master's degree, he was a teacher in different colleges of Antananarivo (Ambatonakanga, Esca and St Michel). In 1974, he obtained a fellowship from the 'Centre International des Etudiants et Stagiaires' of the European Commission of Brussels for preparing his Doctorat d'Etat at the University of Marseille (France). He was offered a 2-year postdoctoral position at the Abdus Salam Center for Theoretical Physics (former International Center for Theoretical Physics) in Trieste (Italy) from 1979 to 1981, a Scientific Associate position for 1 year at LAPP-Annecy (France) and a 2-year CERN (Geneva) fellowship in the Theory division in 1982. He obtained his permanent position in Montpellier in 1984. Since then, he has visited different world high-energy physics laboratories for the purpose of joint collaborations or by simple invitations. These include the traditional West European Universities and Institutes [Universities of Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia (Spain); University of Heidelberg (as a Von-Humboldt fellow), Munich (Germany), Vienna (Austria); CERN-Geneva, University of Bern (Switzerland); ICTP-Trieste, University of Pisa (Italy)], the Universities and Institutes of East European countries [University of Krakow (Poland), INR-Moscow (Russia)], the American Universities and Institutes [LBL (California), SLAC (Stanford), Brookhaven (Upton)] and the more exotic Asian Universities and Institutes [KEK-Tsukuba (Japan), KIAS-Seoul (Korea), NCTS-Hsinchu (Taiwan)]. He also participates actively in the creation of a new Theoretical Physics Institute in his home country. Finally, he is regularly invited to present contributions in the different large-scale, high-energy physics conferences (EPS, IHEP, . . .) and specialized workshops.

His first research activity, which made him known in the field, was the estimate of the hadronic contributions to the anomalous magnetic moment of leptons (subject of his 3ème cycle thesis). Since then, his main research activity has been in the non-perturbative aspects of QCD using the method of QCD spectral sum rules for studying the properties of hadrons

and low-energy phenomena. He has worked in this field since the date of its invention in 1979 and participates actively in its theoretical developments and new applications.

He is a member of the European Physical Society, a correspondant member of the 'Academie Nationale Malgache', a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, nominated in the Who's Who biography by the American Biographical Institute (ABI) (USA) and by the International Biographical Center of Cambridge (IBC) (UK), nominated among the 2000 exceptional men of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries by the ABI and the IBC. He has also been the President-Founder of the 'Association Culturelle Malgache de Montpellier' (France) since 1993.

Outline of the book

This book provides:

- A pedagogical introduction to the perturbative and non-perturbative aspects of Quantum Chromo Dynamics (QCD), which is expected to be accessible by pre-Ph.D. students who want to learn this field.
- A status of the modern developments in the field.
- An update of the different results presented in the older though successful review [2] and book [3], taking into account the developments of the field within these past 10 years.
- An extension and improvements of the presentation used in these previous review and book, where the QSSR results are compared with those from other non-perturbative approaches.

The book is divided into ten parts:

- In the first part, one starts from a general introduction to particle physics and historical survey on the developments of strong interactions prior to QCD. Then, we discuss the main ideas and basic tools of the field.
- In the second part, we present the gauge theory aspect of QCD.
- In the third part, we discuss in details the most popular techniques of dimensional regularization and renormalization and discuss some of its applications both in QCD and QED.
- In the fourth part, we present different QCD hard deep inelastic processes at hadron colliders, and discuss different unpolarized and polarized structure functions.
- In the fifth part, we present the QCD hard processes in e^+e^- processes and discuss jets, fragmentation functions and totally inclusive processes.
- In the sixth part we summarize QCD tests and α_s measurements.
- In the seventh part, we discuss power corrections and mainly the theoretical basis and technologies of the Shifman–Vainshtein–Zakharov operating product expansion (OPE).
- In the eighth part, we present a compilation of different QCD two-point functions obtained from perturbative calculations and the SVZ-expansion. These expressions are basic ingredients for various phenomenological applications.
- In the ninth part, we present different aspects of modern non-perturbative approaches to QCD.
- In the tenth part, we present extensive phenomenological aspects of QCD spectral sum rules.
- The Appendices collect different useful conventions and formulae for QCD practitioners.
- The Contents, References and Index are useful for a quick guide for readers of the book.

Preface

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) continues to be an active field of research, which one can see from the number of publications in the field, as well as from the number of presentations at different QCD dedicated conferences, such as the regular QCD-Montpellier Conference Series. This continuous activity is due to the relative difficulty in tackling its non-perturbative aspects, although its asymptotic freedom property has facilitated perturbative calculations of different hard and jet processes. Therefore, we think it is still useful to write a book on QCD in which, besides the usual pedagogical introduction to the field, some reviews of its modern developments, which have not yet been ‘compiled’ into a book, will be presented. Elementary introductions at the level of pre-Ph.D. in different specialized topics of QCD will be discussed, which may be useful for a future deeper research and for a guide in a given subject.

We start the book with a general elementary introduction to strong interactions, parton and quark models, . . . , and present the basic tools for understanding QCD as a gauge field theory (renormalization, operator product expansion, . . .). After, we present the usual hard processes (deep inelastic scattering, jets, . . .) calculable in perturbative QCD, and discuss the resummation (renormalons, . . .) of the perturbative series. Later, we discuss the different modern non-perturbative aspects of QCD (lattice, effective theories, . . .). Among these different methods, we discuss extensively, the method and the phenomenology of the QCD spectral sum rules (QSSR) method introduced in 1979 by Shifman–Vainshtein and Zakharov (hereafter referred to as SVZ) [1]. Indeed, we have been impressed by its ability to explain low-energy phenomena such as the hadron masses, couplings and decays in terms of the first few fundamental parameters of QCD (QCD coupling, quark masses, quark and gluon condensates), and vice versa, we have been fascinated by the success of the method to extract the QCD universal parameters from experiments. In this respect, some parts of this book have been updated, improved, extended and included a latex version of the former review [2]:

Techniques of dimensional regularization and renormalization for the two-point functions of QCD and QED, S.N., *Phys. Rep.* 84 (1982) 263

and of the book [3]:

QCD Spectral Sum Rules Lecture notes in Physics, Vol. 26 (1989) World Scientific Publ. Co. Singapore.

However, the discussions in this book cannot replace the previous ones (hereafter referred to as QSSR1), as some detailed analyses carried out in the older review and book are not reported and repeated here. In this present book, we limit ourselves to review the most recent results and new developments in the field, without going into some technical details, and, in this sense, this book is a useful supplement to the former. Various misprints in QSSR1 have also been corrected.

As we have already mentioned, and as in the previous review and book, we have written this book for a large audience, not necessarily working in the field (elementary introduction to QCD, . . .). However, experts will also appreciate this book, as they will find the most relevant and the latest results obtained so far with the QSSR method. They can also find compilations of non-trivial QCD expressions of the two-point correlators obtained within the Operator Product Expansion (OPE), and technical points relevant to the method itself (mixing of operators under renormalizations, validity of the SVZ expansion . . .). Experimentalists will find in this book a ‘quick review’ of most of important results obtained from QSSR.

However, because of the large *horizontal* spectrum of the QSSR applications in different branches of low-energy physics, including nuclear matters, which we (unfortunately) cannot cover in this book, we shall limit ourselves to the well-controlled and simplest applications of the methods, namely the light and heavy quark systems and to a lesser extent the gluonia and hybrid meson channels. At present, these examples are quite well understood and will, therefore, serve as *prototype* applications of QSSR in high-energy physics and quantum field theory. Some other applications of QSSR, such as in the QCD string tension, in the composite models of electroweak interactions (QHD sum rules) and in supersymmetric QCD, were already discussed in QSSR1 and will not be discussed in detail here, since there has been no noticeable recent developments in these fields of applications, since the publication of QSSR1. We shall not discuss the uses of QSSR for nuclear matters, either, since the complexity of these phenomena still needs to be better understood. However, the enthusiasm of nuclear physicists for using this method in the baryonic sector might be restrained, owing to the delicateness of the corresponding analysis, which in my opinion has not yet been improved since the original work, in which the obstacle is due to the optimal choice of the nucleon operators. At the present stage, one can only consider the analysis done in the baryon sector to be very qualitative.

Following (actively) the developments of QCD through those of QSSR since its birth in 1979, my feeling à la Feynman (Omni magazine 1979), advocated in QSSR1 about this field remains unchanged (as already quoted in QSSR1):

... A few years ago, I was very skeptical . . . I was expecting mist and now it looks like ridges and valleys after all . . . ,

while the *great* success of QSSR in the understanding of the complexity of low-energy non-perturbative phenomena and hadron physics, is well illustrated by the Malagasy saying:

'Vary iray no nafafy ka vary zato no miakatra!'

which means: with one grain of rice sowed, one can gather by the thousand!, or in other words, the method has started quite modestly and, with time, it has become more and more underground. Indeed, at present, QSSR (*used correctly*) is one of the most powerful methods for understanding (*analytically*) the low-energy dynamics of hadrons using the few fundamental parameters (coupling, masses and condensates) coming from QCD first principles.

Acknowledgements

This book is a result of my attendance (as a chairman) at the QCD–Montpellier International Conference series from which I have learned a lot about the developments of QCD. It also comes from long-term contributions on QCD spectral sum rules and I thank former collaborators and colleagues who have contributed to the developments of this important field. Most of the figures of this book comes from the efficient work of Arlette Coudert from Cern. This work has been completed when I visited different institutes during the last 5 years (Cern–Geneva, Kek-Tsukuba, Ncts HsinChu, Ntu Taipei, Antananarivo University, MPI-Munich, Heidelberg University) and I wish to thank them for their hospitality. Finally, I am grateful for the patience of my family and friends who have sacrificed life-years during the long write-up of these materials, and I wish to thank them for their generous support.