Heavy Meson Observables and Dyson-Schwinger Equations

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Abstract

Dyson-Schwinger equation (DSE) studies show that the b-quark mass-function is approximately constant, and that this is true to a lesser extent for the c-quark. This observation provides the basis for a study of the leptonic and semileptonic decays of heavy pseudoscalar mesons using a "heavy-quark" limit of the DSEs, which, when exact, reduces the number of independent form factors. Semileptonic decays with light mesons in the final state are also accessible because the DSEs provide a description of light-quark propagation characteristics and light-meson structure. A description of B-meson decays is straightforward, however, the study of decays involving the D-meson indicates that c-quark mass-correctors are quantitatively important.

The Dyson-Schwinger equations provide a nonperturbative, Poincaré invariant, continuum approach to studying quantum field theories: two familiar examples are the gap equation in superconductivity and the Bethe-Salpeter equation describing relativistic 2-body bound states. As a system of coupled integral equations a truncation of the DSEs is necessary to obtain a tractable problem. The simplest truncation scheme is a weak-coupling expansion, which generates every diagram in perturbation theory. Hence, in the intelligent application of DSEs to QCD, there is always a tight constraint on the ultraviolet behaviour. That is crucial in extrapolating into the infrared, in constructing uniformly valid symmetry-preserving truncations, and in developing phenomenological models necessary for anticipating the results of the current generation of hadron physics facilities.

The development of efficacious truncations is not a purely algebraic task, and neither is it always obviously systematic. Nevertheless, it has become clear [1] that truncations which preserve the global symmetries of a theory; for example, chiral symmetry in QCD, are relatively easy to define and implement and, while it is more difficult to preserve local gauge symmetries, much progress has been made.
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with Abelian theories\cite{2} and more is being learnt about non-Abelian ones. In addition, contemporary phenomenological applications now address a wide range of observables\cite{3}, yielding qualitatively robust results and a much-needed intuitive understanding of many observables inaccessible in perturbation theory.

A salient feature of the phenomenological application of DSES is the significant role played by the necessary momentum-dependent modification of gluon and quark propagators: they are modified in perturbation theory and this modification persists and grows in the nonperturbative domain. For example, in a general covariant gauge the dressed-gluon propagator is characterised by a single scalar function, which we denote $D(k^2)$. Many studies of the DSE for $D_{\mu\nu}(k)$ show that $D(k^2)$ is strongly enhanced in the infrared; i.e., its behaviour in the vicinity of $k^2 = 0$ can be represented as a distribution\cite{4}, while for $k^2 > 1-2\,\text{GeV}^2$ the perturbative result is reliable. With such behaviour manifest in the quark-quark interaction, dynamical chiral symmetry breaking (DCSB) and confinement follow without fine-tuning\cite{5}.

Both of these phenomena can be addressed through the DSE for the dressed-quark propagator:

$$S(p) := \frac{1}{i\gamma \cdot p + \Sigma(p)} = \frac{1}{i\gamma \cdot p A(p^2) + B(p^2)} = i\gamma \cdot p \sigma_V(p^2) + \sigma_S(p^2),$$

(1)

where $\Sigma(p)$ is the renormalised dressed-quark self energy, which satisfies

$$\Sigma(p) = (Z_2 - 1) \gamma \cdot p + Z_4 m^\xi + Z_1 \int_q g^2 D_{\mu\nu}(p - q) \frac{\lambda^a}{2} \gamma_\mu S(q) \Gamma^a_{\nu}(q, p),$$

(2)

with $\Gamma^a_{\nu}(q; p)$ the dressed-quark-gluon vertex, $m^\xi$ the current-quark mass, $Z_1$, $Z_2$ and $Z_4$ renormalisation constants, and $\xi$ the renormalisation point. $\int_q := \int^\Lambda d^4q/(2\pi)^4$ represents mnemonically a translationally-invariant regularisation of the integral, with $\Lambda$ the regularisation mass-scale. With the infrared-enhanced interaction introduced in Ref.\cite{6} and current-quark masses corresponding to

$$m_{u/d}^{1\,\text{GeV}} \quad m_s^{1\,\text{GeV}} \quad m_c^{1\,\text{GeV}} \quad m_b^{1\,\text{GeV}} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6.6\,\text{MeV} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ 140\,\text{MeV} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ 1.0\,\text{GeV} \ \ \ \ \ 3.4\,\text{GeV} \end{array}$$

(3)

one obtains\cite{7} the dressed-quark mass function depicted in Fig. 1. It is clear that for light quarks ($u$, $d$ and $s$) there are two distinct domains: perturbative and nonperturbative. In the perturbative domain the magnitude of $M(p^2)$ is governed by the current-quark mass, while for $p^2 < 1\,\text{GeV}^2$ the mass-function rises sharply. This is the nonperturbative domain where the magnitude of $M(p^2)$ is determined by the DCSB mechanism; i.e., the enhancement in the dressed-gluon propagator.

For a given flavour, the ratio $L_f := \frac{M_f}{m_c^\xi}$ is a single, quantitative measure of the importance of the DCSB mechanism in modifying that quark's propagation characteristics. As illustrated in Eq. (4),

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l} \text{flavour} & u/d & s & c & b & t \\ \hline m_c^{1\,\text{GeV}} \rightarrow m_f^{1\,\text{GeV}} & 150 & 10 & 2.3 & 1.4 & \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

(4)
Figure 1: $M(p^2) := B(p^2)/A(p^2)$ obtained in solving the quark DSE. The solution of $M^2(p^2) = p^2$ defines $M^E$, the Euclidean constituent-quark mass.

This ratio provides a natural classification of quarks as either light or heavy. For light-quarks $\mathcal{L}_f$ is characteristically 10-100 while for heavy-quarks it is only 1-2. The values of $\mathcal{L}_f$ signal the existence of a characteristic DCSB mass-scale: $M_x$. At $p^2 > 0$ the propagation characteristics of a flavour with $m_f^E < M_x$ are altered significantly by the DCSB mechanism, while for flavours with $m_f^E \gg M_x$ it is irrelevant, and explicit chiral symmetry breaking dominates. It is apparent that $M_x \sim 0.2 \text{ GeV} \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$.

This forms the basis for a simplification of the study of heavy-meson observables [8] that we summarise herein. It motivates an exploration of the fidelity of the approximation

$$S_{c/b}(p) = \frac{1}{i\gamma \cdot p + \hat{M}_{c/b}},$$

(5)

where $\hat{M}_{c/b} \sim M^E_{c/b}$, so that with $p_{1\mu} := m_{H_1}, v_\mu := (\hat{M}_{fQ} + E) v_\mu$, the heavy-quark propagator is

$$S_{c/b}(k + p_1) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - i\gamma \cdot v}{k \cdot v - E} + O \left( \frac{|k|}{M_{c/b}}, \frac{E}{M_{c/b}} \right).$$

(6)

($v_\mu$ is the heavy meson velocity, $v^2 = -1$, and $E > 0$ is the difference between the heavy-meson mass and the effective-mass of the heavy-quark.) Many simplifications follow from neglecting the $1/\hat{M}$-corrections; e.g., it reduces the number of independent form factors required to describe heavy-meson $\rightarrow$ heavy-meson decays, relating them to a minimal number of so-called “universal” form factors, which is a characteristic feature of “heavy-quark” symmetry [9]. It is likely that the magnitude of $M^E_{b}$ makes Eq. (6) quantitatively reliable, however, in employing the same reduction for the c-quark, one may expect quantitatively important corrections.

The light quark propagators are not limited in this way. They retain their full mo-
momentum dependence, which is characterised efficaciously in the parametrisation \[10\]
\[
\tilde{\sigma}_S^f(x) = 2 \tilde{m}_f \mathcal{F}(2\langle x + \tilde{m}_f^2 \rangle) + \mathcal{F}(b_1 x) \mathcal{F}(b_3 x) \left( b'_0 + b'_2 \mathcal{F}(x) \right), \tag{7}
\]
\[
\tilde{\sigma}_V^f(x) = \frac{2 (x + \tilde{m}_f^2) - 1 + e^{-2(x+\tilde{m}_f^2)}}{2(x+\tilde{m}_f^2)^2}, \tag{8}
\]
where: \( f = u, s \) (isospin symmetry is assumed); \( \mathcal{F}(y) := (1 - e^{-y})/y; x = p^2/(2D); \) \( \tilde{m}_f = m_f/\sqrt{2D}; \) and

\[
\tilde{\sigma}_S^f(x) := \sqrt{2D} \sigma_S^f(p^2), \quad \tilde{\sigma}_V^f(x) := 2D \sigma_V^f(p^2), \tag{9}
\]
with \( D \) a mass scale. This algebraic form combines the effects of confinement and dynamical chiral symmetry breaking with free-particle (asymptotically-free) behaviour at large, spacelike-\( p^2 \). The parameters: \( \tilde{m}_f, b_{1,3}^f \) in Eqs. (7) and (8) take the values

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\tilde{m}_f & b_0^f & b_1^f & b_2^f & b_3^f \\
\hline
u & 0.00897 & 0.131 & 2.90 & 0.603 & 0.185 \\
s & 0.224 & 0.105 & 0.740 & 0.185 \\
\end{array}
\tag{10}
\]

which were determined in a least-squares fit to a range of light-hadron observables. The values of \( b_{1,3}^f \) are underlined to indicate that the constraints \( b_{1,3}^f = b_{1,3}^g \) were imposed \[10\]. The scale parameter \( D = 0.160 \text{ GeV}^2 \).

The heavy-quark expansion introduced above can be employed in the analysis of semileptonic pseudoscalar \( \rightarrow \) pseudoscalar decays: \( P_{H_1}(p_1) \rightarrow P_{H_2}(p_2) \ell \nu \), where \( P_{H_1} \) represents either a \( B \) or \( D \) meson with momentum \( p_1 \) \( (p_1^2 = -m_{H_1}^2) \) and \( P_{H_2} \) can be a \( D, K \) or \( \pi \) meson with momentum \( p_2 \) \( (p_2^2 = -m_{H_2}^2) \). (Light \( \rightarrow \) light transitions are discussed in Ref. \[11\].) The invariant amplitude describing the decay is

\[
A(P_{H_1} \rightarrow P_{H_2} \ell \nu) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{qQ} \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu M^P_{H_1, H_2}(p_1, p_2), \tag{11}
\]

where \( G_F \) is the Fermi weak-decay constant, \( V_{qQ} \) is the appropriate element of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix \( (q \) denotes a light-quark and \( Q \) a heavy-quark) and the hadronic current is

\[
M^{P_{H_1}, P_{H_2}}_{\mu}(p_1, p_2) := \langle P_{H_2}(p_2)|\bar{q} \gamma_\mu Q|P_{H_1}(p_1)\rangle = f_+(t)(p_1 + p_2)_\mu + f_-(t)q_\mu, \tag{12}
\]

with \( t := -q^2 \). The form factors, \( f_\pm(t) \), contain all the information about strong interaction effects in these processes and their accurate estimation is essential to the extraction of \( V_{qQ} \) from a measurement of a semileptonic decay rate. In impulse approximation

\[
M^{P_{H_1}, P_{H_2}}_{\mu}(p_1, p_2) = \frac{N_c}{16\pi^4} \int d^4k \, \text{tr} \left[ \Gamma_{H_2}(k; -p_2) S_q(k + p_2)i\gamma_\mu S_Q(k + p_1) \Gamma_{H_1}(k; p_1) S_q(k) \right]. \tag{13}
\]
Hitherto unspecified in Eq. (13) is $\Gamma_{H_1}(k; p_1)$, the Bethe-Salpeter amplitude for the $H_1$-meson. It can be obtained by solving the Bethe-Salpeter equation in a truncation consistent with that employed in the quark DSE. However, since we have parametrised that solution, we follow Ref. [10] and do the same for this amplitude; i.e., for the $\pi$- and $K$-mesons we assume $\Gamma_{\pi/K}(k; P) = i\gamma_5 E(k^2)$ and employ the algebraic parametrisation [10]:

$$\mathcal{E}(k^2) = \sqrt{2} \frac{C_0 e^{-k^2/[2D]} + \sigma_S(k^2)|_{m_f=0}}{\sigma_V(k^2)|_{m_f=0}}, \quad (14)$$

which in concert with Eqs. (7) and (8) provides an efficacious algebraic representation of $\chi_{\pi/K}(k; P) := S(q+P/2) \Gamma_{\pi/K}(k; P) S(q-P/2)$. $C_0 = 0.214 \text{ GeV}$ is chosen to yield a calculated value $f_{\pi} = 0.131$. $f_K = 0.160 \text{ GeV}$.

For a heavy-meson, Bethe-Salpeter equation studies [12] suggest the Ansatz

$$\Gamma_{H_1f}(k; p_1) = \gamma_5 \left(1 + \frac{i}{2} \gamma \cdot v \right) \frac{1}{N_{H_1f}} \varphi(k^2), \quad (15)$$

where, using Eq. (6), the canonical normalisation condition is

$$N_{H_1f}^2 = \frac{1}{m_{H_1f}^2} \frac{N_c}{32\pi^2} \int_0^\infty du \varphi(z)^2 \left(\sigma^f_\nu(z) + \sqrt{u} \sigma^f_\nu(z)\right) := \frac{1}{m_{H_1f}^2 f_f^2}, \quad (16)$$

with $z = u - 2E\sqrt{u}$ and $f$ labelling the light-quark flavour. In a solution of the Bethe-Salpeter equation the form of $\varphi(k^2)$ is completely determined. However, here it characterises our Ansatz and we choose

$$\varphi(k^2) = \exp\left(-k^2/\Lambda^2\right), \quad (17)$$

where $\Lambda$ is a free parameter. As long as $\varphi(k^2)$ is a non-negative, non-increasing, convex up function of $k^2$, calculated results are insensitive to its detailed form. The leptonic decay constant in the heavy-quark limit is straightforward to determine once the Bethe-Salpeter amplitude is known:

$$f_{H_1} = \frac{\kappa_f}{\sqrt{m_{H_1}}} \frac{N_c}{8\pi^2} \int_0^\infty du \left(\sqrt{u} - E\right) \varphi(z) \left[\sigma^f_\nu(z) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{u} \sigma^f_\nu(z)\right], \quad (18)$$

from which it is clear that

$$f_{H_1} \sqrt{m_{H_1}} = \text{const.} \quad (19)$$

From Eqs. (6), (15), (16) and (19), and the pseudoscalar meson mass formula [6]:

$$f_H m_H^2 = \mathcal{M}_H^2 r_H^\zeta, \quad \mathcal{M}_H := \text{tr flavour} \left[M_\zeta \left\{ T^H, (T^H)^\dagger \right\} \right], \quad (20)$$

$$i r_H^\zeta = Z_4 \int_0^\Lambda \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ \left(T^H\dagger\right) \gamma_5 S(q_+) \Gamma_{H}(q; P) S(q_-) \right], \quad (21)$$
where \( M_{(c)} = \text{diag}(m_u^c, m_d^c, m_s^c, \ldots) \) and \( T^H \) is a flavour matrix identifying the channel under consideration, it also follows [3] that

\[
m_{H_f} \propto \hat{m}_Q
\]

in the heavy-quark limit, where \( \hat{m}_Q \) is the renormalisation point invariant current-quark mass. The linear trajectory becomes apparent for \( m_H \geq m_K \) [3, 7]. In contrast, for small current-quark masses, Eq. (20) yields what is commonly known as the Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation. In Eq. (20) one has a single, exact formula that provides a unified description of light- and heavy-meson masses.

Using Eqs. (6) and (15) one finds [13] from Eqs. (12) and (13) that the \( B_f \to D_f \) decay is particularly simple to study in the heavy-quark limit. It is described by one form factor:

\[
f_{\pm}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_{DF} \pm m_{B_f}}{\sqrt{m_{DF} m_{B_f}}} \xi_f(w),
\]

\[
\xi_f(w) = \kappa_f^2 \frac{N_c}{32\pi^2} \int_0^1 dt \frac{1}{W} \int_0^\infty du \varphi(z_w)^2 \left[ \sigma_S(z_w) + \sqrt{\frac{u}{W}} \sigma_V(z_w) \right],
\]

with \( W = 1 + 2\tau(1 - \tau)(w - 1) \), \( z_w = u - 2E\sqrt{u/W} \) and

\[
w = \frac{m_{B_f}^2 + m_{D_f}^2 - t}{2m_{B_f} m_{D_f}} = v_{B_f} \cdot v_{D_f}.
\]

The minimum physical value of \( w \) is \( w_{\text{min}} = 1 \), which corresponds to maximum momentum transfer with the final state meson at rest; the maximum value is \( w_{\text{max}} \simeq (m_{B_f}^2 + m_{D_f}^2)/(2m_{B_f} m_{D_f}) = 1.6 \), which corresponds to maximum recoil of the final state meson with the charged lepton at rest. The canonical normalisation of the Bethe-Salpeter amplitude, Eq. (16), automatically ensures that

\[
\xi_f(w = 1) = 1.
\]

Equation (23) illustrates a general result: in the heavy-quark limit, the semileptonic decays of heavy mesons are described by a single, universal function: \( \xi_f(w) \).

The analysis of heavy \( \to \) light decays is more difficult because, as remarked above, the current-quark mass of the \( u \) - and \( s \)-quarks \( m_u/s \leq M_x \sim O(\Lambda_{QCD}) \). Hence the momentum-dependent modification of the dressed-quark propagator cannot be ignored, and the description of these decays requires a good understanding of light-quark propagation characteristics and the internal structure of light-mesons. The form factor that determines the width is

\[
f_{+H_1H_2}(t) = \kappa_{f'}^2 \sqrt{2} \frac{N_c}{32\pi^2} F_{f'}(t; E, m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}),
\]

where

\[
F_{f'}(t; E, m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}) = 4 \pi \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d\gamma}{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}} \int_0^1 dv \int_0^\infty u^2 du \varphi(z_1) E(z_1) W_{f'}(\gamma, v, u),
\]
Table 1: Calculated results cf. data (experimental or lattice simulations) when we require $f_B = 0.170$ GeV, which is the central value estimated in Ref. [19]. Quantities marked by $^\dagger$ are used to constrain the parameters $(E, \Lambda)$ by minimising $\Sigma^2 := \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \frac{\left[ y_i^{\text{calc}} - y_i^{\text{data}} \right]}{\sigma(y_i^{\text{data}})} \right)^2$, where $N$ is the number of data items used. NB: 1) the values of $f_D$ and $f_D^*$ are obtained via Eq. (19) from $f_B$ and $f_{B^*}$, respectively, using $m_B = 5.27$, $m_{B^*} = 5.375$, $m_D = 1.87$ and $m_{D^*} = 1.97$ GeV; 2) the experimental determination of $\rho^2$ is sensitive to the form of the fitting function, e.g., see Ref. [18]; 3) an analysis of four experimental measurements of $D_\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$ decays yields $f_{D^*} = 0.241 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.30$ GeV [20].

with $W_\nu(\gamma, \nu, u)$ depending on the light-quark propagator and its derivatives [8].

All that is necessary for the calculation of the mesonic semileptonic heavy $\rightarrow$ heavy and heavy $\rightarrow$ light transition form factors, and heavy-meson leptonic decay constants is now specified. There are two free parameters: the binding energy, $E$, introduced after Eq. (5) and the width, $\Lambda$, of the heavy meson Bethe-Salpeter amplitude, introduced in Eq. (17). The dressed light-quark propagators and light-meson Bethe-Salpeter amplitudes were completely fixed in the application of this framework to the study of $\pi$- and $K$-meson properties. The primary goal of this study is to determine whether, with these two parameters, a description and correlation of existing heavy-meson data is possible using the DSE framework. Some key results are presented in Table 1, which also describes how the parameters $(E, \Lambda)$ were fixed.

The calculated form of $\xi(w)$ is depicted in Fig. 2. It yields a value for $\rho^2 :=...$
Figure 2: Calculated form of $\xi(w)$ cf. recent experimental analyses. The solid line was obtained assuming only that the b-quark is heavy, the dash-dot line assumed the same of the c-quark [8]. Experiment: data points - Ref. [21]; short-dashed line - linear fit from Ref. [18], $\xi(w) = 1 - \rho^2 (w - 1)$, $\rho^2 = 0.91 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.16$; long-dashed line - nonlinear fit from Ref. [18], $\xi(w) = \frac{2}{(w+1)} \exp \left[ (1 - 2 \rho^2) \frac{(w-1)}{(w+1)} \right]$, $\rho^2 = 1.53 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.14$. The two light, dotted lines are this nonlinear fit evaluated with the extreme values of $\rho^2$: upper line, $\rho^2 = 1.17$ and lower line, $\rho^2 = 1.89$.

$-\xi'(w = 1) = 0.87 - 0.92,$ close to that obtained with a linear fitting form [18], however, $\xi(w)$ has significant curvature and deviates quickly from that fit. The curvature is, in fact, very well matched to that of the nonlinear fit [18], however, the value of $\rho^2$ reported in that case is very different from the calculated value. The derivation of the formula for $\xi(w)$ assumes that the heavy-quark limit is valid not only for the b-quark but also for the c-quark. Therefore these results suggest that the latter assumption is only accurate to approximately 20%; i.e., $1/M_c$-corrections are quantitatively important.

$f^B_+(t)$ is depicted in Fig. 3. A good interpolation of the result is provided by

$$f^B_+(t) = \frac{0.458}{1 - t/m_{\text{mon}}^2}, \quad m_{\text{mon}} = 5.67 \text{ GeV}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)

This value of $m_{\text{mon}}$ can be compared with that obtained in a fit to lattice data: $[14]$ $m_{\text{mon}} = 5.6 \pm 0.3$.

The calculated form of $f^{DK}_+(t)$ is depicted in Fig. 4. The $t$-dependence is also well-approximated by a monopole fit. The calculated value of $f^{DK}_+(0) = 0.62$ is approximately 15% less than the experimental value [17]. That is also a gauge of the size of $1/M_c$-corrections, which are expected to reduce the value of the $D$- and $D_s$-meson leptonic decay constants calculated in the heavy-quark limit: $f_D = 285 \text{ MeV}$, $f_{D_s} < 330 \text{ MeV}$.

$^1$In this framework the minimum possible value for $\rho^2$ is $1/3$ [13].
Figure 3: Calculated form of $f_+^{B\pi}(t)$. The solid line was obtained assuming only that the $b$-quark is heavy, the dashed line assumed the same of the $c$-quark [8]. The data were obtained in lattice simulation [14] and the light, short-dashed line is a vector dominance, monopole model: $f_+(t) = 0.46/(1 - t/m_{B*}^2)$, $m_{B*} = 5.325 \text{GeV}$. The light, dotted line is the phase space factor $|f_+^{B\pi}(0)|^2 \frac{(t_+ - t)(t_- - t)^{3/2}}{(\pi m_B)^3}$ that appears in the expression for the width, which illustrates that the $B \to \pi\nu\nu$ branching ratio is determined primarily by the small-$t$ behaviour $f_+^{B\pi}(t)$.

$f_{D_s} = 298 \text{ MeV}$. A 15% reduction yields $f_D = 0.24 \text{ GeV}$ and $f_{D_s} = 0.26 \text{ GeV}$, values which are consistent with lattice estimates [19] and the latter with experiment [20].

It must be noted that Ref. [8] explicitly did not assume vector meson dominance. The calculated results reflect only the importance and influence of the dressed-quark and -gluon substructure of the heavy mesons. That substructure is manifest in the dressed propagators and bound state amplitudes, which fully determine the value of every calculated quantity. That simple-pole Ansätze provide efficacious interpolations of the calculated results on the accessible kinematic domain is not surprising, given that the form factor must rise slowly away from its value at $t = 0$ and the heavy meson mass provides a dominant intrinsic scale, which is only modified slightly by the scale in the light-quark propagators and meson bound state amplitudes.

This presentation illustrates the phenomenological application of a heavy-quark limit of the DSES that is based on the result that the mass function of heavy-quarks evolves slowly with momentum. Heavy-mesons are seen to be little different from light-mesons: they are bound states of finite extent with dressed-quark constituents. The results summarised here indicate that the heavy-quark limit can be used to develop a quantitatively reliable description of $B$-meson observables. However, it is inadequate for $D$-meson observables, where corrections of 15-20% can be expected. A significant feature of the DSE approach is that it provides a single framework for the correlation of heavy $\to$ heavy and heavy $\to$ light transitions and for their
Figure 4: Calculated form of $f_{PK}^+(t)$: the solid line was obtained assuming only that the $b$-quark is heavy, the dashed line assumed the same of the $c$-quark\cite{8}. The light, short-dashed line is a vector dominance, monopole model: $f_+(q^2) = 0.74/(1 - q^2/m_{D^*}^2) , m_{D^*} = 2.11$ GeV.

correlation with light meson observables, which are dominated by effects such as confinement and DCSB.

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References


