

Bootstrapping Spectral Functions From Euclidean Lattice Data

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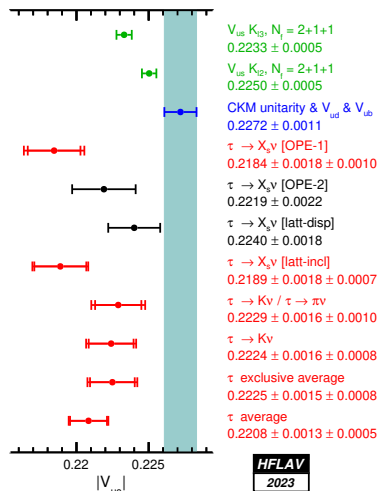
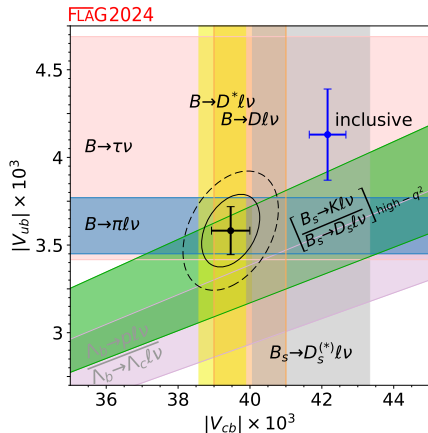
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Inclusive-Exclusive/CKM Tensions

- Persistent tensions
- New Physics?
- Systematics?



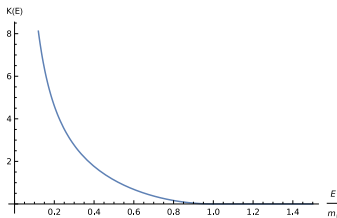
Inclusive Decays & Spectral Functions

$$\sum_X \left| \tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + J^\mu \rightarrow X \right|^2 = \int_0^\infty dE K(E) \rho(E)$$

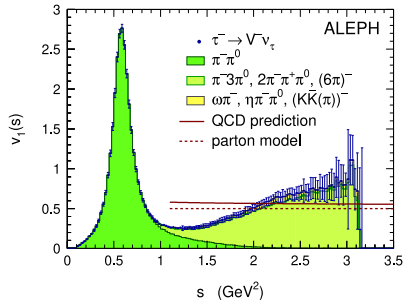
“Kernel”
Kinematics, leptonic

$$K(E) = \frac{1}{x}(1-x^2)^2 \theta(1-x)$$

$$x = E/m_\tau$$



$\rho(E) \sim \sum_X |\langle 0 | J | X \rangle|^2 \delta(E_X - E)$
Spectral function, Hadronic



Spectral functions from Lattice QCD

- Numerically determining ρ requires inverting Laplace transform:
 - Often very ill-conditioned/ill-posed

$$C_E(\tau) = \int_0^\infty dE e^{-E\tau} \rho(E)$$

- Problem(s): ρ is a distribution, finite vs infinite volume
 - Key idea: work with *smeared* spectral functions

$$\mathcal{K}[\rho] = \int dE K(E) \rho(E)$$

- Standard method(s): Backus-Gilbert/Hansen, Lupo, Tantalò (HLT)
 - See also: Chebyshev

- Some kernels are easy:

$$K_g(E) = \sum_t g_t e^{-Et}$$

$$\implies \int K_g(E) \rho(E) dE = \sum_t g_t C(t)$$

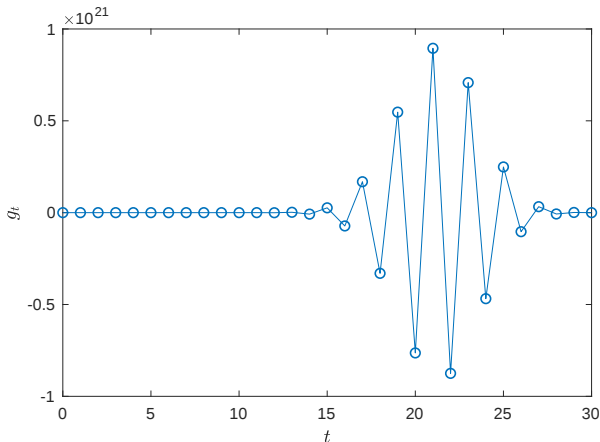
- Key idea: tune g_t so $K_g \approx K$

$$\text{minimize } A[g] = \int dE |K_g(E) - K(E)|^2$$

- Works very well with exact data...

Backus-Gilbert & HLT: Inexact data

Problem: optimal g large + oscillatory:



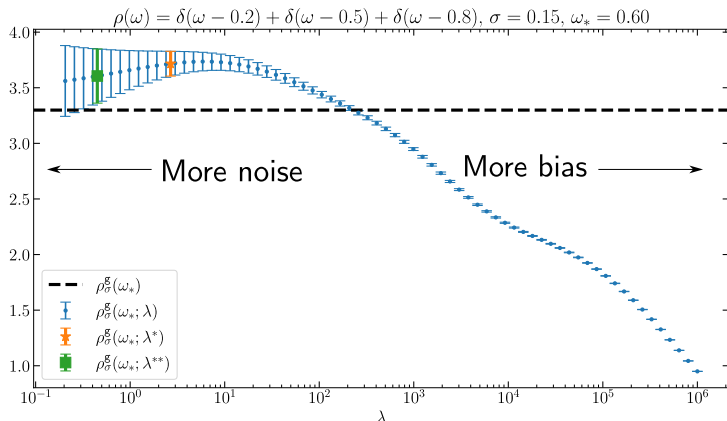
$$\int K\rho \approx \sum_t g_t C_t$$

Figure: [HLT, 1903.06476]

Backus-Gilbert & HLT: Inexact data (cont.)

Introduce covariance Σ , regulator λ , new functional

$$\text{minimize } A[g] + \lambda g^\dagger \Sigma g$$



Question: rigorous systematics?

Rigorous bounds

- Question: how to get rigorous systematics?
- Several methods proposed (see Shoji Hashimoto's plenary)
- Non-exhaustive, biased list (imposing causality):
 - Nevanlinna–Pick Interpolation [Bergamaschi, Jay, Oare 2305.16190]
 - Moment problems [Abbott, Jay, Oare 2508.01377]
 - Linear/convex programming [Lawrence 2408.11766]

Key insight: The above are closely related/equivalent, and generalize HLT

- Also closely related to Conformal bootstrap, S -matrix bootstrap

$\implies$ The Causal Bootstrap

The Causal Bootstrap

- Idea: minimize/maximize target with $\rho(E) \geq 0$ (reflection positivity)
- Formulate as a (convex) optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \int K(E) \rho(E) dE \\ & \text{subject to } \int \rho(E) e^{-Et} = \hat{C}_t \\ & \text{and } \rho(E) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Monte-Carlo data



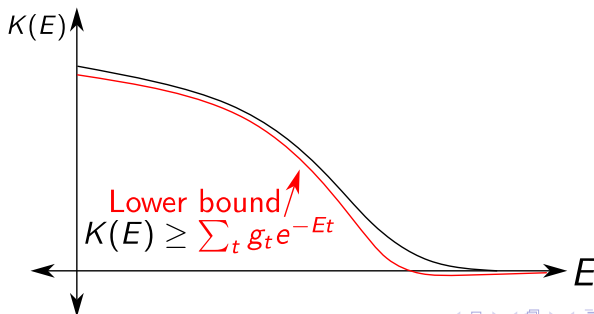
- Referred to as *semidefinite program*
- Note: can also maximize with $K(E) \mapsto -K(E)$

Lagrange Duality

- General duality theory $\Rightarrow$ equivalent dual problem [Lawrence 2408.11766]

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize } \sum_t g_t \hat{C}_t \\ & \text{subject to } K(E) \geq \sum_t g_t e^{-Et} \end{aligned}$$

- Infinite $\#$ conditions, but can make finite (conformal bootstrap)



Don't Approximate, Bound

Linear Methods (e.g. HLT)

$$K(E) \approx \sum_t g_t e^{-Et}$$

$$\Downarrow \int \rho$$

$$\int K(E) \rho(E) dE \approx \sum_t g_t C_t$$

- Choose g via regulator λ
- Bias-Variance tradeoff
- More benefits: matrix correlators, noise/inexact data

Causal Bootstrap

$$K(E) \geq \sum_t g_t e^{-Et}$$

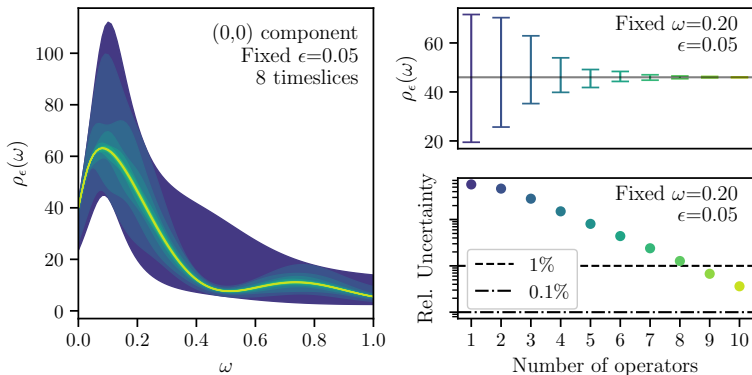
$$\Downarrow \int \rho \quad [\rho \geq 0]$$

$$\int K(E) \rho(E) dE \geq \sum_t g_t C_t$$

- Optimize over g (convex)
- Key fact: can saturate

Matrix Correlators

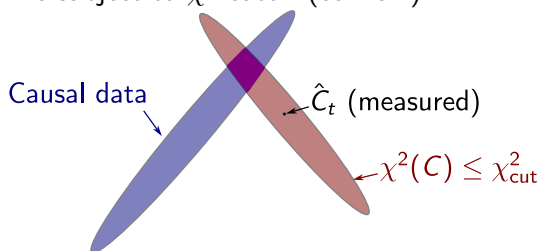
- Can use matrix correlators directly [Abbott, Jay, Oare 2508.01377]



- Exponential (!) improvement w/ more operators
- Key point: even if only want (0,0) component, more ops still help
 - Compare with a_μ^{HVP} long distance window

Inexact Data

- Problem: measured data $\hat{C}_t$ almost never causal
- Solution: Optimize subject to χ^2 cutoff (convex!):

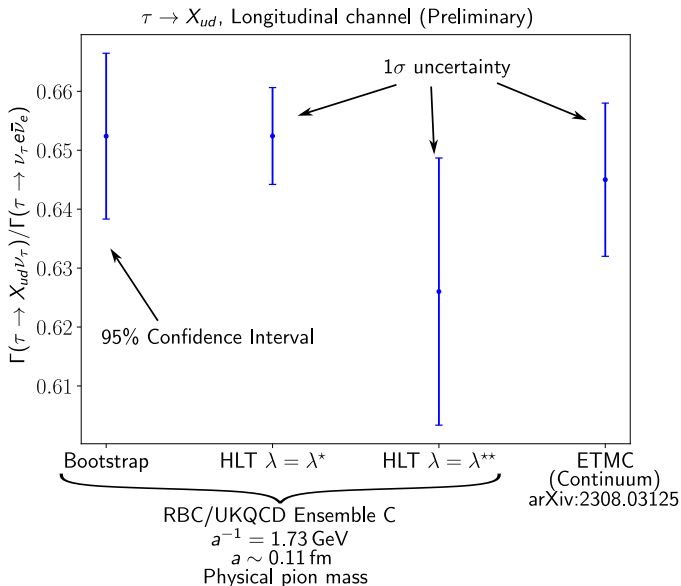


- Dual formulation:

$$\text{maximize } \sum_t g_t \hat{C}_t - \chi_{\text{cut}} \sqrt{g^\dagger \Sigma g}$$

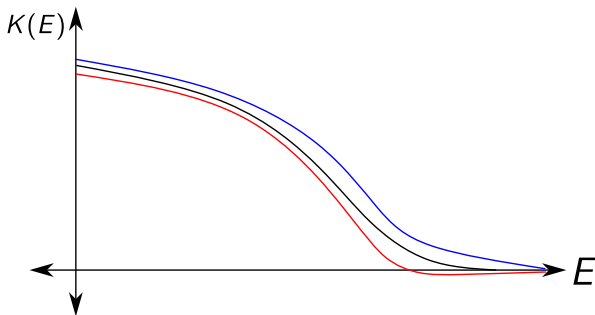
$$\text{subject to } K(E) \geq \sum_t g_t e^{-Et}$$

Inclusive τ decay



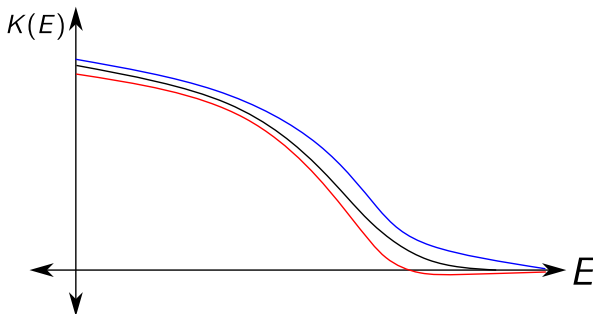
Outlook

- Bootstrap ideas link many spectral reconstruction methods
- Promising early results for inclusive τ decay
- Not covered here: finite-dimensional reduction, conformal bootstrap
- Future work: More channels, continuum limit, matrix correlators



Outlook

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- Future work: More channels, continuum limit, matrix correlators
- Thanks for listening! Questions?

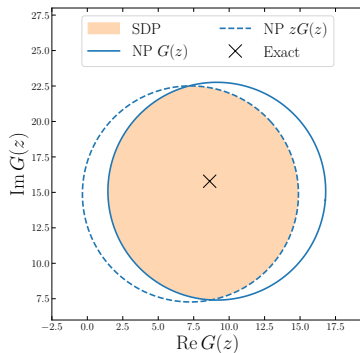
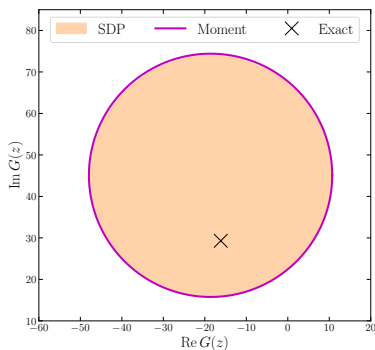


Backup

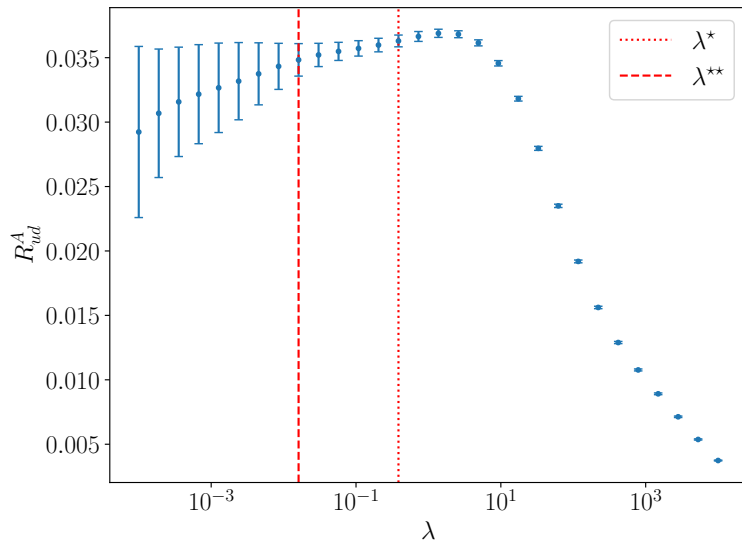
- Bounds on correlation function $G(z)$:

$$G(z) = \int \frac{\rho(E) dE}{z - E}$$

- Matches exactly with Nevanlinna-Pick (NP) and Moment problems

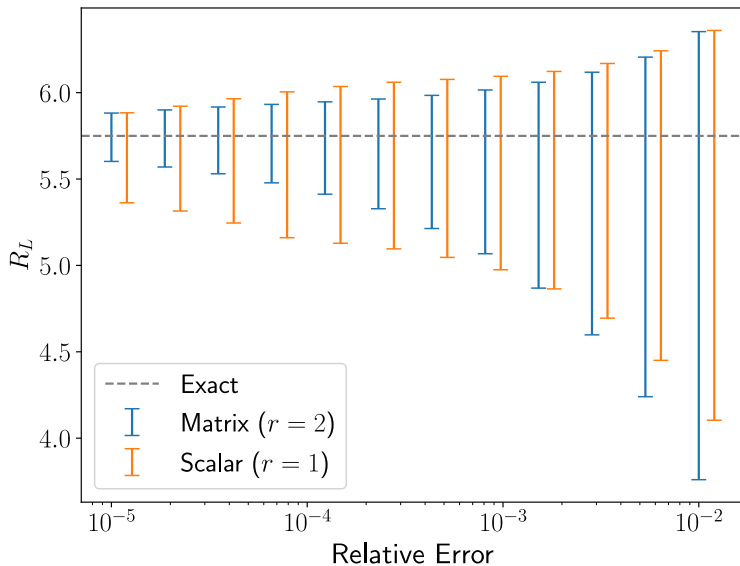


HLT Stability Plot



Toy data

Toy data with noise for semi-inclusive τ decay



Moment Problems

- Distribution $\tilde{\rho} \geq 0 \implies$ moments C_k :

$$C_k = \int \lambda^k \tilde{\rho}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

- Moment problem: Given $C_0, \dots, C_{n-1}$, determine $\tilde{\rho}$
 - Note: $C_k, \tilde{\rho}$ may be matrix-valued
- Extensively studied in mathematical literature
- Closely related to Nevanlinna-Pick interpolation
- Solutions need not exist; e.g. $\text{Var}(\tilde{\rho}) \sim C_2 C_0 - C_1^2 \geq 0$
- More generally

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_0 & C_1 & C_2 & \dots \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & \dots \\ C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

Moment problems and Rayleigh-Ritz

- Many equivalent spectroscopy methods
 - Lanczos = Prony = PGEVM = GPOF $\supset$ GEVP $\supset$ m_{eff}
- Two equivalent interpretations: [Abbott et al, 2503.17357]
 - Rayleigh-Ritz: Eigenvalues of Transfer matrix on Krylov space
 - Prony: *minimal* multi-exponential interpolation

$$C(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{N_t/2-1} A_k e^{-E_k t}; \quad t \in \{0, \dots, N_t - 1\}$$

- Moment problems capture all possible multi-exponential interpolations
- Direct connections w/ Lanczos also exist