

# On one-loop corrections to matching conditions of Lattice HQET including $1/m_b$ terms

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Lattice calculations enter in two estimations of  $V_{ub}$

For processes with  $b \rightarrow u$  transitions  $\Gamma \sim |V_{ub}|^2$ :

- exclusive semi-leptonic  $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$  (involves  $f_+(q^2)$ )
- exclusive leptonic  $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$  (involves  $f_B$ )

$\Rightarrow$  high precision lattice calculations needed.

Hierarchy of scales

- $L > 4/m_\pi \approx 6$  fm to suppress finite-size effects for light quarks
- $a < (2m_B)^{-1}$  to control discretization errors for the heavy quark

$\Rightarrow$  solution: HQET on the lattice.

# HQET at order $(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)$

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_{\text{stat}}}_{\mathcal{O}(1)} + \underbrace{\omega_{\text{kin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} + \omega_{\text{spin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{spin}}}_{\mathcal{O}(1/m)}$$

with  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{stat}} = \bar{\psi}_h D_0 \psi_h$ .

HQET operators: Example of  $A_0$

$$Z_{A_0}^{\text{QCD}} (A_I^{\text{QCD}})_0 = Z_{A_0}^{\text{QCD}} [\bar{\psi}_l \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \psi_b]$$

$\downarrow$

$$Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}} (A_I^{\text{HQET}})_0 = Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}} \left[ \bar{\psi}_l \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \psi_h + a c_{A_0,1} \bar{\psi}_l \frac{1}{2} \gamma_5 \gamma^k (\nabla_k^S - \overleftarrow{\nabla}_k^S) \psi_h + \right. \\ \left. + a c_{A_0,2} \bar{\psi}_l \frac{1}{2} \gamma_5 \gamma^k (\nabla_k^S + \overleftarrow{\nabla}_k^S) \psi_h + \dots \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  in total 19 HQET parameters are needed.

## Finite volume scheme

In order to match HQET and QCD:

- we use a set of observables  $\{\phi_i\}$  defined in a finite volume,
- we evaluate them in QCD and HQET to obtain  $\{\phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, z = mL, a)\}$  and  $\{\phi_i^{\text{HQET}}(L, a)\}$ ,
- by equating the corresponding quantities

$$\phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, z, a = 0) \stackrel{!}{=} \phi_i^{\text{HQET}}(L, a) = \eta(L, a)_i + \varphi(L, a)_{ij} \omega_j(z, a)$$

we can extract the HQET parameters  $\omega_j(z, a)$ .

⇒ non-perturbative definition (matching) and evolution of HQET parameters

# One-loop lattice perturbation theory for HQET

## Why?

Any HQET quantity is a truncated expansion in  $1/z$  of the corresponding QCD quantity, hence one would like to make sure that matching doesn't introduce artificially large  $1/z^2$  corrections

- already checked at tree-level in  $\bar{g}^2$
- **in this work: verification at one-loop**

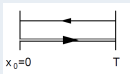
## How?

PASTOR [written by D. Hesse]: automatic tool for generation and calculation of lattice Feynman diagrams in the **Schrödinger functional** framework.

- input:** discretized action, correlation function,  $L/a$ ,  $z = \bar{m}L$ ,  $a$
- output:** Feynman rules, Feynman diagrams, numerical contributions of each diagram

## Schrödinger functional correlation functions

- boundary-to-boundary:  $F_1(\theta) = \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle \bar{\zeta}'_l(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_5 \zeta'_h(\mathbf{v}) \bar{\zeta}_h(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_5 \zeta_l(\mathbf{z}) \rangle$



- current insertions:  $f_{A_0}(\theta, x_0) = \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} \langle \bar{\zeta}_h(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_5 \zeta_l(\mathbf{v}) A_0(x_0) \rangle$



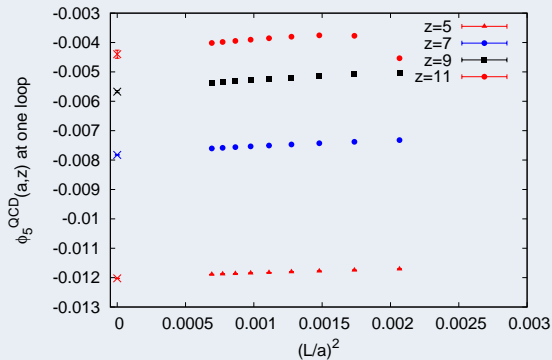
Additional parameters:  $\psi_h(x + L\hat{k}) = e^{i\theta_h^k} \psi_h(x)$ ,  $\psi_l(x + L\hat{k}) = e^{i\theta_l^k} \psi_l(x)$ .

Observable for  $C_{A_0,2}$ 

[Della Morte]

$$\phi_5^{\text{QCD}} = \log \frac{f_{A_0}(\theta_l^i = \theta_1, \theta_h^i = \theta_2)}{f_{A_0}(\theta_l^i = \theta_1, \theta_h^i = \theta_3)}$$

## Continuum extrapolations of $\phi_5^{\text{QCD}}$



Naive expectation: tree-level  $\sim 1/z \rightarrow$  one-loop  $\sim \frac{1}{4\pi} 1/z$ .

The generic structure of a matching condition for an observable which doesn't need to be renormalized is

$$\phi^{\text{QCD}}(z, a=0) = \phi^{\text{stat}} + \sum_t \omega_t(z) \phi_t^{1/m} + \mathcal{O}(1/z^2).$$

The  $z$ -dependence of the one-loop correction can be studied using  
( $\hat{\omega}_t = \bar{m} \omega_t$ ,  $\hat{\phi}_t = L \phi_t$ )

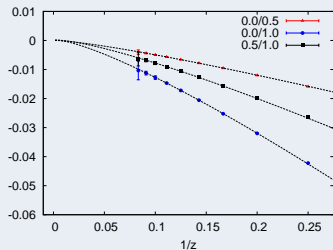
$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{\phi_{\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(\theta, z) - \phi_{\text{stat}}^{(1)}(\theta)}{\phi_{\text{QCD}}^{(0)}(\theta, z) - \phi_{\text{stat}}^{(0)}(\theta)} = \frac{\sum_t \hat{\omega}_t^{(0)} \hat{\phi}_t^{(1)}(\theta)}{\sum_t \hat{\omega}_t^{(0)} \hat{\phi}_t^{(0)}(\theta)} + \frac{\sum_t \hat{\omega}_t^{(1)}(z) \hat{\phi}_t^{(0)}(\theta)}{\sum_t \hat{\omega}_t^{(0)} \hat{\phi}_t^{(0)}(\theta)} \\ &= \alpha(\theta) + \gamma(\theta) \log(z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z) \end{aligned}$$

When  $R$  is plotted on a linear-log plot, the ratio  $R$  measures:

- $1/z^2$  *corrections*: deviations from a linear behaviour,
- *coefficient of the subleading logarithm* : slope of the data.

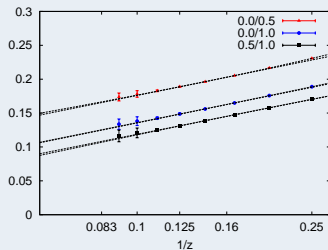


$\phi_5^{\text{QCD}}(z)$  at one-loop



(a) Fitting ansatz:  
 $f(z) = \beta_0/z + \beta_1 \log z/z.$

Ratio  $R_5$



(b) Fitting ansatz:  $f(z) = \alpha + \gamma \log z$  and  
 $f'(z) = \alpha' + \gamma' \log z + \delta'/z.$

Conclusion:  $\frac{f(4) - f'(4)}{f(4)} \sim 0.003.$

## Observable

The observable used is

[Heitger et al.]

$$\phi_6^{\text{QCD}} = \log \frac{f_{A_0}(\theta, \theta)}{\sqrt{F_1(\theta)}}$$

## Matching condition

We match the renormalized observables at static order

$$(\phi_6^{\text{QCD}})^{\text{ren}}(L, z) = (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{\text{ren}}(L, z) + \log C_{A_0}^{\text{match}}(\bar{g}^2(z)) + \mathcal{O}(1/z)$$

and expand both sides in the coupling  $\bar{g}^2(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_6^{\text{QCD}})^{(0)}(z) &= (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(1/z), \\ (\phi_6^{\text{QCD}})^{(\text{ren}, 1)}(z) &= (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{(\text{bare}, 1)} - \gamma_0 \log(a\bar{m}) + B_{A_0} + \mathcal{O}(1/z). \end{aligned}$$

# $Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}}$ : Estimating $1/m_b^2$ corrections

Subtracting  $\gamma_0 \log z$  from both sides yields

$$\begin{aligned}(\phi_6^{\text{QCD}})^{(\text{ren},1)}(z) - \gamma_0 \log z &= (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{(\text{bare},1)} - \gamma_0 \log\left(\frac{a}{L}\right) + B_{A_0} + \mathcal{O}(1/z) \\ &= (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{(\text{ren},1)} + \mathcal{O}(1/z).\end{aligned}$$

In order to make visible the  $1/m_b^2$  corrections we plot the quantity  $Q$  defined as

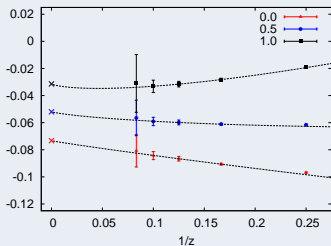
$$\begin{aligned}Q &= z \left[ (\phi_6^{\text{QCD}})^{(\text{ren},1)}(z) - \gamma_0 \log z \right] - z \left[ (\phi_6^{\text{stat}})^{(\text{ren},1)} \right] \\ &= z \left[ \mathcal{O}(1/z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z^2) \right] = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log(z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z)\end{aligned}$$

When  $Q$  is plotted on a linear-log plot:

- the  $1/z^2$  *corrections* are seen as deviations from a linear behaviour
- the *coefficient of the subleading logarithm* as the slope of the data

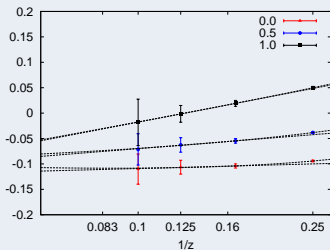
$\phi_6^{\text{QCD}}(z)$  at one-loop

$Q_6$



(a) Fitting ansatz:

$$f(z) = \beta_0 + \beta_1/z + \beta_2 \log z/z.$$



(b) Fitting ansätze:  $f(z) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log z$   
and  $f'(z) = \alpha'_0 + \alpha'_1 \log z + \alpha'_2/z$ .

Conclusion:  $\frac{f(4) - f'(4)}{f(4)} \sim 0.01$ .

# Conclusions

- lattice HQET is a prototype of an effective theory where one can perform a non-perturbative matching
- we have a setup for checking contamination with  $1/z^2$  terms of the matching conditions
- we can further optimize the choice of kinematics for the matching conditions
- we presented results for 2 generic matching conditions; results for all 19 matching conditions fixing  $\mathcal{L}_{HQET}$ , vector and axial currents at order  $1/m_b$  are ready