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Non-perturbative Heavy Quark Effective Theory: An application to semi-leptonic B-decays

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Abstract

We review a lattice strategy how to non-perturbatively determine the coefficients in the HQET expansion of all components of the heavy-light axial and vector currents, including $1/m_h$ -corrections. We also discuss recent preliminary results on the form factors parameterizing semi-leptonic B-decays at the leading order in $1/m_h$.

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1. Introduction

B-meson decays present an excellent opportunity to test the Standard Model and to search for New Physics. Many decay channels are allowed. Their rates depend on CKM matrix elements and often have a sensitivity to heavy particles both within and outside the Standard Model. Such effects provide us with indirect tests of New Physics which are complementary to direct searches for new particles at very high energy. In this way, B-decays provide for stringent constraints on the structure and couplings of theories beyond the Standard Model. Of course, to make this program work, the theory of these decays needs to be understood. Here the challenge is in the correct handling of QCD.

The relevant intrinsic QCD scale is much smaller than the mass scale of the electroweak interactions or any New Physics. Therefore, the effect of beyond the Standard Model interactions can accurately be described by

a perturbatively treated effective Hamiltonian, consisting, e.g., of bilinear quark currents or local four-quark interactions. One then has to compute the hadronic matrix elements of this effective Hamiltonian with the basic theory given just by QCD (with $N_f = 5$ flavours).

A first principles evaluation of the matrix elements is possible by lattice QCD, non-perturbatively in the QCD coupling but, as mentioned, perturbatively in the effective Hamiltonian, which has contributions from the electroweak sector and, possibly, from New Physics. We do, however, still have to treat a hierarchy of scales

$$L^{-1} \ll m_\pi \approx 140 \text{ MeV} \ll m_B \approx 5 \text{ GeV} \ll a^{-1}.$$

This forbids direct simulations on a lattice with spatial extent L and lattice spacing a on nowadays computers. We therefore apply another effective theory, HQET, which provides us (at appropriate kinematics) with the expansion of QCD observables in inverse powers of m_h .

The mass scale in the numerator of this expansion parameter is the intrinsic QCD-scale of around 500 MeV as well as (in the rest frame of the B-meson) small spatial momenta. This theory, put on the lattice, only has to cover accurately the scales far below m_B .

HQET has low-energy constants (or HQET parameters) which need to and can be determined non-perturbatively, as explained in [1]. Besides the HQET parameters in the action, there are a number of parameters for each considered composite field which makes up the electroweak Hamiltonian. Extending the procedure discussed in [1] for the parameters in the action and the temporal component of the axial current, we review here a matching strategy for the full set of temporal and spatial components of the heavy-light vector and axial currents.

These are of relevance for the determination of the CKM elements. For instance, V_{ub} can be determined from the inclusive decays $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ [2, sect. 12]

$$|V_{ub}| = (4.41 \pm 0.15_{-0.19}^{+0.15}) \times 10^{-3}, \quad (1)$$

or from various exclusive decays. From the exclusive semi-leptonic decay $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$, one finds [2, sect. 12]

$$|V_{ub}| = (3.28 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-3}, \quad (2)$$

while the purely leptonic channel, which is more difficult in experiment, tends to give values of $|V_{ub}|$ that are significantly larger than in eq. (2). For instance, using the branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau \nu) = (1.14 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-4}$ one obtains [2, sect. 12]

$$|V_{ub}| = (4.22 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-3}. \quad (3)$$

The discrepancies between these different determinations of $|V_{ub}|$ are not understood. We need both theoretical and experimental improvements to find out their origin. For exclusive decays, such as $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$ or $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$, it is known how to compute the required hadronic matrix elements by lattice computations. In this respect, the purely leptonic decay channel $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$, is the simplest case and the required decay constant f_B is known precisely. We refer to [3] and references therein for a summary.

Semi-leptonic decays, such as $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$ or $B_s \rightarrow K \ell \nu$ allow to extract the CKM parameter $|V_{ub}|$ from a combination of the experimental differential decay rate with a theoretical determination of the form factor $f_+(q^2)$. In particular lattice QCD can achieve the computation of $f_+(q^2)$. In principle, it is sufficient to do this at a single value of q^2 , the squared momentum transfer. However, in practice, experimental data is provided over a range (of bins) of q^2 , and one has to use some knowledge on

the functional form of $f_+(q^2)$, e.g., in the form of the BCL parameterisation [4]. Then, a theoretical prediction of $f_+(q^2)$ for a single q^2 is sufficient to extract $|V_{ub}|$. In section 4, we investigate the feasibility of a precise lattice determination of the form factor in the continuum limit and at a fixed q^2 . Of course, eventually the precision will be enhanced when the form factor is known at more than one q^2 .

2. General matching strategy

Following [5, 6, 7, 8], we fix the 19 parameters in the HQET expansion of the action and vector/axial currents through matching equations, which we write in the form

$$\Phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, m_h, 0) = \Phi_i^{\text{HQET}}(L, m_h, a). \quad (4)$$

In the above equations the Φ_i ($i = 1 \dots 19$) are finite-volume, renormalized, QCD quantities defined in the continuum

$$\Phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, m_h, 0) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \Phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, m_h, a) \quad (5)$$

whereas the Φ_i^{HQET} are understood to be expanded up to a given order in $1/m_h$ (NLO in our setup) and computed in HQET at a finite lattice spacing. The $1/m_h$ -expansion of the observables Φ_i results from expanding the action and composite fields $O^{\text{QCD}}(x)$, viz.,

$$O^{\text{HQET}}(m_h) = Z_O \left\{ O^{\text{stat}} + \sum_n c_n O_n \right\}. \quad (6)$$

The coefficients in the expansion are chosen such that eq. (4) holds. In the r.h.s. of the above equation one has to include all linearly independent operators with mass dimension one higher than O^{QCD} (or O^{stat}) transforming in the same way as O^{QCD} under the common set of symmetries of QCD and HQET. These are needed for the renormalization and $O(a)$ improvement of the effective theory, and in order to account in HQET for the m_h -effects of QCD. Such effects are described by the m_h -dependence of the parameters Z_O and c_n in eq. (6). Once the matching is performed at a given value of the heavy quark mass and fixed $L = L_1$, the L -dependence in the difference $\Phi_i^{\text{QCD}}(L, m_h, 0) - \Phi_i^{\text{HQET}}(L, m_h, a)$ quantifies higher-order (in $1/m_h$) corrections. These have been studied at tree-level in [8] for a particular class of matching conditions. Note that at tree-level and in the continuum limit, the L -dependence of dimensionless observables Φ_i appears only in the combination $z = Lm_h$.

2.1. Definition of the matching observables

Let us assume we want to determine the parameters appearing at NLO in the expansion of a current J .

The matching observables can be constructed from suitable combinations of correlation functions, C_J , which typically have a single insertion of J . Writing the HQET expansion of J as

$$J^{\text{HQET}} = Z_J^{\text{HQET}} \left\{ J^{\text{stat}} + \sum_n c_{J_n} J_n \right\} + \mathcal{O}(1/m_h^2), \quad (7)$$

then the correlation functions take the generic form

$$C_J^{\text{HQET}} = Z_J^{\text{HQET}} Z_C^{\text{HQET}} e^{-m_{\text{bare}} x_C} \left\{ C_J^{\text{stat}} + \omega_{\text{kin}} C_J^{\text{kin}} + \omega_{\text{spin}} C_J^{\text{spin}} + \sum_n c_{J_n} C_{J_n}^{1/m} \right\}, \quad (8)$$

where all correlators on the r.h.s. are computed in the static approximation. The only appearance of the bare HQET quark mass, m_{bare} , is in the factor $e^{-m_{\text{bare}} x_C}$, with x_C given by the time distances of the heavy (static) quark fields entering in C_J^{HQET} . Apart from Z_J^{HQET} , all other (re)normalization factors contributing to C_J^{HQET} are collected in Z_C^{HQET} .

In the correlation functions on the r.h.s. of eq. (8), the leading-order term C_J^{stat} has just one insertion of J^{stat} (instead of J), while $C_J^{\text{kin/spin}}$ differ from C_J^{stat} by an extra insertion (summed over the entire space-time volume) of the $1/m_h$ -terms O_{kin} or O_{spin} from the Lagrangian. The other next-to-leading contributions $C_{J_n}^{1/m}$ have an insertion of one of the higher-dimensional operators J_n from the expansion in eq. (7).

The observables Φ_i are defined as combinations of such correlators, typically logarithms of ratios, and only one of the observables, say Φ_1 , is left with an explicit dependence on m_{bare} .

By combining all HQET parameters into a vector

$$\omega = (m_{\text{bare}}, \omega_{\text{kin}}, \omega_{\text{spin}}, c_{J_1}, \dots, \ln Z_J^{\text{HQET}}, \dots)^T, \quad (9)$$

the HQET expansion of the observables can be cast in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_i^{\text{HQET}}(L, M, a) &= \eta_i(L, a) + \\ \varphi_i^j(L, a) \omega_j(M, a) &+ \mathcal{O}(1/m_h^2), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where M is the Renormalization Group Invariant (RGI) heavy quark mass and the vector η represents the contribution of the static terms C_J^{stat} in the correlators involved. In general, the existence of a continuum limit can be guaranteed only for the combination of HQET quantities which appears on the r.h.s. of eq. (10). Only

at tree-level each individual term on the r.h.s. has a well defined continuum limit.

In order to learn about the structure of the matrix φ_i^j in eq. (10), we group the HQET parameters into blocks (m_{bare}) , $(\omega_{\text{kin}}, \omega_{\text{spin}})$, (c_{J_1}, Z_J) , $(c_{J'_1}, Z_{J'})$, $(c_{J''_1}, Z_{J''})$, \dots , and assume that J is the current which is used in Φ_1 . A suitable choice of the other observables then yields the following form of the matrix φ_i^j :

- All entries of the first column, except φ_1^1 , vanish.
- In the first row, φ_1^2 and φ_1^3 are non-vanishing, due to the contributions from ω_{kin} and ω_{spin} to Φ_1 . In addition, there may be non-zero φ_1^j with j from a single block, which corresponds to the current used in Φ_1 . In our case, this comes from the $A_{0,1}$ -term (i.e., a term at NLO in the HQET expansion of the temporal component of the axial current, analogous to eq. (13) below), which enters the matching condition for m_{bare} .
- The rest has a simple block structure, with non-zero blocks only in the second block-column (corresponding to contributions from ω_{kin} and ω_{spin}) and in the blocks on the diagonal (corresponding to the mixings in the last term of eq. (8)).

Schematically, we have the following block structure:

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1^1 & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

That form can be preserved when an additional (effective) operator J' is included in the matching. Therefore, the system can always be solved, and the HQET parameters can be determined, by block-wise backward substitution.

Let us explicitly discuss the case of the (renormalized) heavy-light vector current in HQET. The temporal component is

$$V_0^{\text{HQET}}(x) = Z_{V_0}^{\text{HQET}} \left[V_0^{\text{stat}}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{V_{0,i}} V_{0,i}(x) \right], \quad (11)$$

with the static term

$$V_\mu^{\text{stat}}(x) = \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \gamma_\mu \psi_h(x) \quad (12)$$

and two additional dimension-four contributions

$$V_{0,1}(x) = \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} \gamma_i (\nabla_i^S - \overleftarrow{\nabla}_i^S) \psi_h(x), \quad (13)$$

$$V_{0,2}(x) = \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} \gamma_i (\nabla_i^S + \overleftarrow{\nabla}_i^S) \psi_h(x), \quad (14)$$

where all derivatives are defined from symmetric nearest neighbour differences and ψ_h and ψ_ℓ denote static and light (relativistic) quark fields, respectively. In order to have access to a variety of different kinematical configurations, we will make extensive use here of generalized periodic boundary conditions for the fermions

$$\psi(x + L\hat{k}) = e^{i\theta_k} \psi(x), \quad \bar{\psi}(x + L\hat{k}) = \bar{\psi}(x) e^{-i\theta_k}. \quad (15)$$

The phases θ_k [9, 10], sometimes referred to as *twisting* [11, 12], can be employed to inject a momentum $|\theta_h - \theta_\ell|/L$ in correlation functions [11, 12]. For example, it is clear that for $\theta_h = \theta_\ell$ composite fields such as $V_{0,2}(x)$ above can be associated with total derivative operators and, therefore, correlation functions at zero external momenta are not sensitive to their insertions.

Considering now the spatial components of the vector current, the HQET expansions (see [13]) can be written as

$$V_k^{\text{HQET}}(x) = Z_{\vec{V}}^{\text{HQET}} \left[V_k^{\text{stat}}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^4 c_{V_{k,i}} V_{k,i}(x) \right], \quad (16)$$

with the following four extra terms:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{k,1}(x) &= \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_i^S - \overleftarrow{\nabla}_i^S) \gamma_i \gamma_k \psi_h(x), \\ V_{k,2}(x) &= \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_k^S - \overleftarrow{\nabla}_k^S) \psi_h(x), \\ V_{k,3}(x) &= \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_i^S + \overleftarrow{\nabla}_i^S) \gamma_i \gamma_k \psi_h(x), \\ V_{k,4}(x) &= \bar{\psi}_\ell(x) \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_k^S + \overleftarrow{\nabla}_k^S) \psi_h(x). \end{aligned}$$

The axial vector current components are listed in [8]. The classical values of the coefficients are

$$\begin{aligned} c_{V_{0,1}} = c_{V_{0,2}} = c_{V_{k,1}} = c_{V_{k,3}} &= \frac{1}{2m_h}, \\ \text{and } c_{V_{k,2}} = c_{V_{k,4}} &= -\frac{1}{m_h}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Concretely, as in [5, 6, 7], it is advantageous to construct the matching observables using Schrödinger functional (SF) homogeneous boundary conditions at $x_0 = 0$ and $x_0 = T$ [14, 15, 16]. Two categories of QCD correlation functions are formed from composite fields in the bulk, $0 < x_0 < T$, and boundary quark fields $\zeta \dots \bar{\zeta}'$.

- Boundary-to-boundary correlators

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(\theta_\ell, \theta_b) &= \\ &= -\frac{a^{12}}{2L^6} \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle \bar{\zeta}'_\ell(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_5 \zeta'_\ell(\mathbf{v}) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_5 \zeta_\ell(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \\ F_1^{\ell\ell}(\theta_\ell, \theta_{\ell'}) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{a^{12}}{2L^6} \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle \bar{\zeta}'_\ell(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_5 \zeta'_\ell(\mathbf{v}) \bar{\zeta}_{\ell'}(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_5 \zeta_{\ell'}(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \\ K_1(\theta_\ell, \theta_b) &= \\ &= -\frac{a^{12}}{6L^6} \sum_k \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle \bar{\zeta}'_\ell(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_k \zeta'_\ell(\mathbf{v}) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_k \zeta_\ell(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \\ F_{V_0}(x_0, \theta_\ell, \theta_{\ell'}, \theta_b) &= \\ &= -\frac{a^{15}}{2L^6} \sum_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}} \langle \bar{\zeta}'_\ell(\mathbf{u}) \gamma_5 \zeta'_\ell(\mathbf{v}) (V_1)_0(x) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_5 \zeta_{\ell'}(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

- Bulk-to-boundary correlators

$$\begin{aligned} k_{V_0}(x_0, \theta_\ell, \theta_b) &= \\ &= i \frac{a^6}{6} \sum_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle (V_1)_0(x) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_k \zeta_\ell(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \\ k_{\vec{V}}(x_0, \theta_\ell, \theta_b) &= \\ &= -\frac{a^6}{6} \sum_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle (V_1)_k(x) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_k \zeta_\ell(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \\ k_{V_1}^1(x_0, \theta_\ell, \theta_b) &= \\ &= -\frac{a^6}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} \langle (V_1)_1(x) \bar{\zeta}_b(\mathbf{y}) \gamma_1 \zeta_\ell(\mathbf{z}) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where the label b refers to heavy *relativistic* quarks of mass close to the b -quark mass, and the subscript I stands for $O(a)$ improvement, as discussed in [10, 17] for Wilson quarks. The correlation functions are illustrated in [1], where it is also explained how they relate to quantum mechanical Hilbert space matrix elements.

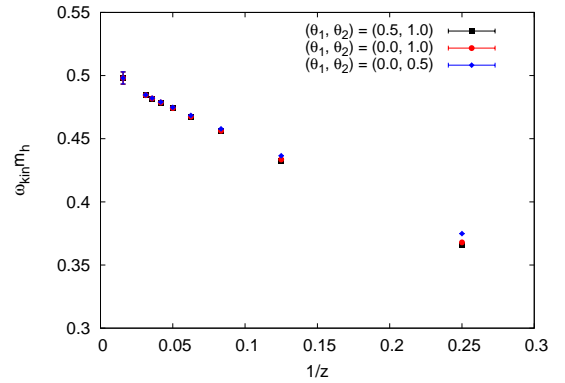


Figure 1: Tree-level continuum results for the parameter ω_{kin} in $\mathcal{L}^{\text{HQET}}$.

In order to determine the parameters ω_i , $1 \leq i \leq 19$, the above correlation functions as well as some related to the axial current are combined to 19 observables [8, 18]. First of all, ratios are formed such that

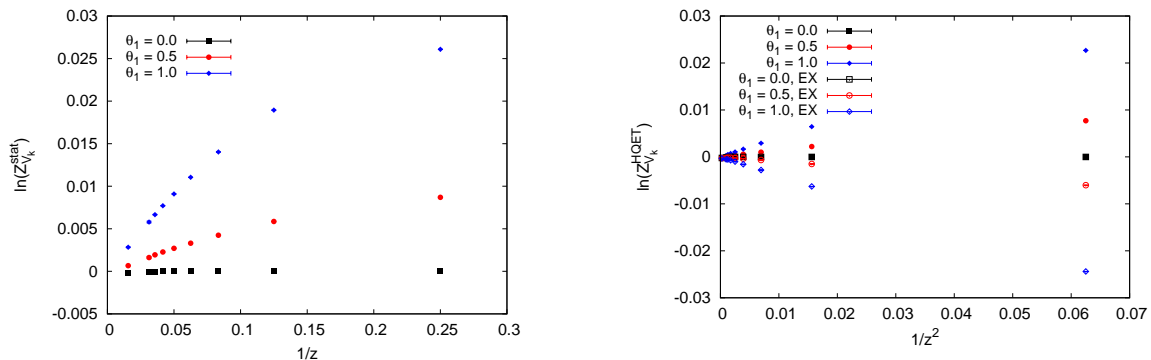


Figure 2: Tree-level continuum results for the parameter $\ln Z_V^{\text{stat}}$ of the spatial components of the vector current, at static order versus $1/z$ (left) and at $\mathcal{O}(1/m_h)$ versus $1/z^2$ (right). $\theta_1 = 0$ is clearly preferable, while already at $\theta = (1, 1, 1)$ the corrections become very substantial. We also note that at tree-level and for $\theta_1 = 0$ the dependence of the matching equations involving a single angle on any other parameter vanishes. Hence, the corresponding parameters are independent of whether or not using the "EX" setup, and higher-order contributions are absent.

the renormalization of the boundary quark fields drops out. Then, one searches for combinations and particular choices of θ_i such that the matrix φ has many zeros and is easily inverted.¹ Finally, one looks for choices where higher $\mathcal{O}(1/m_h^2)$ terms are rather suppressed. Such a search has successfully been carried out at tree-level of perturbation theory [8], and we discuss some of the results in the next section.

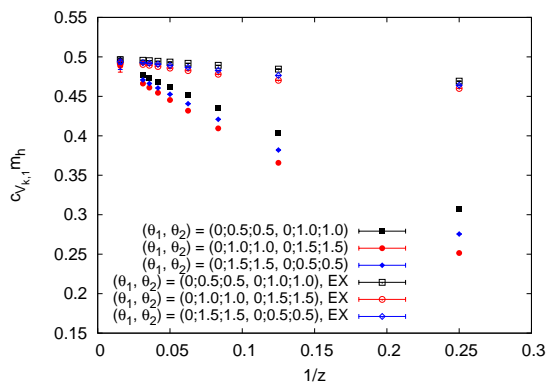


Figure 3: Tree-level continuum results for the parameter $c_{V_{k,1}}$ (depending on two angles) of the spatial components of the vector current. Smaller values of (θ_1, θ_2) tend to yield smaller $1/z$ -corrections, and part of the higher-order $1/z$ -dependence (being smaller in the "EX" setup) is induced by other parameters.

¹More generally, the matrix φ should have a good condition number.

3. Tree-level study of HQET parameters

We now illustrate a few results of the tree-level computation [8] of the HQET parameters for the vector currents that are needed for the semi-leptonic B-decays.

After choosing a suitable set of observables Φ_i , the HQET parameters are computed from eq. (4) inserting the HQET expansion eq. (10). At tree-level, each term in eq. (10) separately has a continuum limit. Since we are here not interested in the cutoff effects, the limit is taken term by term, and we then solve the matching equations

$$\sum_j \varphi_i^j \cdot \omega_j = \Phi_i^{\text{QCD}} - \eta_i \quad (18)$$

at $a = 0$ for the unknown HQET parameters ω_j . Due to the block structure of φ and because of additional simplifications, which occur at tree-level, and with the choice of twist angles according to the strategy of [8], one can determine the parameters one after the other from the matching equations (18).

A main motivation of the tree-level study in [8] was to investigate the effect of higher-order corrections (in $1/m_h$) in the system of matching equations and to test the choice of observables.

At tree-level and in the static limit, the HQET parameters at $a = 0$ must reproduce the exactly known classical values. After multiplying each parameter with the proper factors of m_h , this limit is obtained for $z \equiv m_h \cdot L \rightarrow \infty$. The size of the higher-order contributions in $1/m_h$ can then be explored by looking at the rate with which the HQET parameters converge to their known classical values. One expects in particular

$$c_{V_{k,1}} m_h = \frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(1/z), \quad (19)$$

$$\omega_{\text{kin}} m_h = \frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(1/z), \quad (20)$$

$$\ln Z_{V_0}^{\text{HQET}} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(1/z), \quad (21)$$

$$\ln Z_{V_k}^{\text{stat}} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(1/z), \quad (22)$$

$$\ln Z_{V_k}^{\text{HQET}} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(1/z^2). \quad (23)$$

Any $\mathcal{O}(1/z)$ deviations from the behaviour indicated in the equations above are to be understood as a sign of the $1/m_h$ -corrections neglected in the static approximation of HQET. Once all $1/m_h$ -contributions are included in HQET and in its matching to QCD, as assumed here throughout, also the $\mathcal{O}(1/z)$ corrections to the HQET parameters are fixed. Consequently, deviations from a linear $1/z$ -dependence signal higher-order corrections disregarded in the effective theory. They are also revealed by a non-vanishing dependence of the HQET parameters on the specific choices for the θ -angles on which the observables used in the matching step depend.

Within our tree-level study, where the HQET parameters can be determined one after the other from eq. (18), one can turn off the effects of $\mathcal{O}(1/m_h)$ corrections in the previous steps by replacing all parameters determined in previous steps by their exact classical values. One then sees directly and only the effects of the new observables considered in the present block. This procedure is dubbed "EX". We note that the difference between "EX" and the solution of the full system is dominated by the $1/m_h$ -effects in ω_{kin} (figure 1).

Figure 1 shows that ω_{kin} has rather linear $1/z$ -corrections, which have little dependence on θ . The coefficient of $1/z$ is around one, the standard magnitude which is to be expected. However, for the investigated set of Φ_i , the other HQET parameters show much smaller corrections, as we see below for a few examples and as is discussed in more detail in [8].

From figures 2–4 one can conclude that $\theta_1 = 0$ or small is a good choice for observables depending on a single angle (such as $\ln Z_{V_0}^{\text{stat}}$), whereas for the parameters via observables depending on two angles (such as $c_{V_{k,1}}$) the θ -dependence is rather moderate. The parameters depending on three angles (such as $c_{V_{k,3}}$) show a stronger influence by the θ -choices and sizable effects of higher-order corrections in $1/z$, which often do not decrease substantially (or not at all) in the "EX" case; thus, these effects appear to be a genuine property of them. Figure 4 also compares two alternative ways to determine $\ln Z_{V_0}^{\text{stat}}$, either based on two- or three-point functions [8, 18]. Owing to the visibly flatter $1/z$ -dependence, the latter is obviously to be preferred, and $\ln Z_{V_0}^{\text{HQET}}$ and $\ln Z_{V_0}^{\text{stat}}$ behave similarly. For more details we refer again to [8]. The matching strategy of [8]

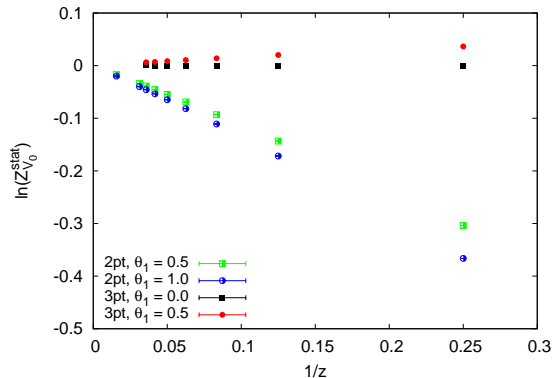


Figure 4: Tree-level continuum results for the renormalization constant of the temporal component of the vector current, $\ln Z_{V_0}$, in the static approximation. We compare its definition via two-point correlation functions only (2pt) with our standard definition to fix this HQET parameter, which uses three-point functions (3pt).

is also studied at one-loop order in perturbation theory, see [19] for a preliminary report of results, which support the findings of the tree-level study.

Let us finally come back to the higher-order corrections of ω_{kin} , which were found to be large compared to all others. They propagate to a large extent into higher-order corrections of the HQET parameters of A_0 and V_k , which are the current components required for the calculation of the $B_{(s)}$ -meson decay constant and form factors of semi-leptonic B-meson decays to light mesons. However, as also discussed in [8], it is possible to reduce these higher-order effects in $1/z$ by removing them completely at tree-level via a straightforward modification of the matching observables. This will be implemented together with the non-perturbative matching computation. Furthermore, there is the option to reduce the higher-order effects in ω_{kin} by a generalized set of Φ_i , with less zeros in φ . While this option may reduce the impact of $1/m_h^2$ -terms further, we emphasize once more that the proposal of [8] does have $\mathcal{O}(1)$ coefficients as expected generically.

4. $B \rightarrow K$ Form Factor

In this section, we summarize the exploratory work of the ALPHA Collaboration to determine the form factors for $B_s \rightarrow K \ell \nu$ decays non-perturbatively on the lattice with $N_f = 2$ sea quarks [21, 22, 20]. For this decay no experimental data is available yet. However, the presence of a heavier spectator s-quark renders the lattice computations technically simpler than for $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$. Thus, it offers a good basis to gain solid control on the systematic errors.

| id | $T/a \times (L/a)^3$ | a [fm] | m_π [MeV] | $m_\pi L$ | # meas. | # target |
|----|----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| A5 | 64×32^3 | 0.0749(8) | 330 | 4.0 | 500 | 500 |
| F6 | 96×48^3 | 0.0652(6) | 310 | 5.0 | 254 | 500 |
| N6 | 96×48^3 | 0.0483(4) | 340 | 4.0 | 220 | 500 |

Table 1: List of ensembles used in [20].

The decay amplitude for $B_s \rightarrow K\ell\nu$ is proportional to $|V_{ub}|$ times the hadronic matrix element parameterized as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle K(p_K) | V^\mu | B_s(p_{B_s}) \rangle &= \\ &= f_+(q^2) \left[p_{B_s}^\mu + p_K^\mu - \frac{m_{B_s}^2 - m_K^2}{q^2} q^\mu \right] \\ &+ f_0(q^2) \frac{m_{B_s}^2 - m_K^2}{q^2} q^\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where the two form factors $f_0(q^2)$ and $f_+(q^2)$ depend on $q^2 = (p_{B_s} - p_K)^2$, the invariant mass of the lepton pair. When neglecting the lepton masses, only $f_+(q^2)$ contributes to the decay rate.

In order to keep the value of q^2 fixed in the continuum extrapolation of the form factors, we employ flavour twisted boundary conditions, eq. (15), for the s-quark. By choosing the vector of twist angles, θ , of the s-quark, one can thus freely tune the momentum of the kaon. To remain in the rest frame of the B_s -meson, the heavy quark is twisted by the same angle.

We perform our measurements on gauge field ensembles generated with $N_f = 2$ dynamical sea quarks within the CLS effort. They were simulated with non-perturbatively $O(a)$ improved Wilson fermions and the scale is set via f_K [23], i.e., physical units are derived from $f_K = 155$ MeV. All ensembles have $m_\pi L \gtrsim 4$ where finite-volume effects can be neglected. In this work, we use the three CLS ensembles A5, F6 and N6, described in [23]. Our error estimates take into account correlations and autocorrelations [24].

In the exploratory study presented here, we restrict our analysis to the static approximation because the non-perturbative determination of the full set of HQET parameters is still in progress. Thus we set $\omega_{\text{kin}} = \omega_{\text{spin}} = c_V = 0$. For the renormalization constants to be used at static order in eqs. (11) and (16), we follow the lines of [13, 25] and write

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{V_0}^{\text{HQET}} &= C_{\text{PS}}(M_h/\Lambda_{\overline{\text{MS}}}) Z_{\text{A,RGI}}^{\text{stat}}(g_0) Z_{\text{V/A}}^{\text{stat}}(g_0), \\ Z_{V_k}^{\text{HQET}} &= C_V(M_h/\Lambda_{\overline{\text{MS}}}) Z_{\text{A,RGI}}^{\text{stat}}(g_0). \end{aligned}$$

The matching factors, C_{PS} and C_V , are known at three loops in perturbation theory [26], and $Z_{\text{A,RGI}}^{\text{stat}}$ is known

non-perturbatively [27]. The truncation of the theory at static order is expected to be a 10-20% effect.

For an analysis in the static approximation, we only need to consider the two- and three-point correlation functions (while in the same measurement runs we also determine the various correlation functions that are needed for the extraction of the form factors in HQET at order $1/m_h$)

$$\begin{aligned} C^K(x^0 - y^0; \mathbf{p}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \langle P^{\text{su}}(x) P^{\text{us}}(y) \rangle, \\ C_{ij}^B(x^0 - y^0; \mathbf{0}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \langle P_i^{\text{sb}}(x) P_j^{\text{bs}}(y) \rangle, \\ C_{\mu, j}^3(t_K, t_B; \mathbf{p}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_K, \mathbf{x}_V, \mathbf{x}_B} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}_K - \mathbf{x}_V)} \\ &\times \langle P^{\text{su}}(x_K) V_\mu^{\text{stat}}(x_V) P_j^{\text{bs}}(x_B) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The $P_i^{\text{qb}}(x)$ are interpolating fields, such as $\bar{\psi}_{q_1}(x) \gamma_5 \psi_{q_2}(x)$, for the mesons. Different levels of Gaussian smearing [28] of the s-quark in the heavy-light meson, i.e., different trial wave functions, are indicated by the subscripts i or j . For any suitable smearing i , the ratio

$$f_{\mu, i}^{\text{ratio}}(t_B, t_K; q^2) \equiv \frac{C_{\mu, i}^3(t_K, t_B)}{\sqrt{C^K(t_K) C_{ii}^B(t_B)}} e^{\frac{E_K t_K}{2}} e^{-\frac{E_B t_B}{2}} \quad (25)$$

will give the desired matrix element in the limit of large Euclidean times, $t_B \equiv x_B^0 - x_V^0$ and $t_K \equiv x_V^0 - x_K^0$:

$$\langle K(p_K^\theta) | V_\mu | B_s(0) \rangle = \lim_{t_B, t_K \rightarrow \infty} f_{\mu, i}^{\text{ratio}}(t_B, t_K; q^2). \quad (26)$$

Alternatively, we can parameterize the t_B - and t_K -dependence of the correlation functions as

$$\begin{aligned} C^K(t_K) &= \sum_m (\kappa^{(m)})^2 e^{-E_K^{(m)} t_K}, \\ C_{ij}^B(t_B) &= \sum_n \beta_i^{(n)} \beta_j^{(n)} e^{-E_B^{(n)} t_B}, \\ C_{\mu, i}^3(t_B, t_K) &= \sum_{m, n} \kappa^{(m)} \varphi_\mu^{(m, n)} \beta_i^{(n)} e^{-E_B^{(n)} t_B} e^{-E_K^{(m)} t_K}, \end{aligned}$$

and determine $\{\kappa^{(m)}, E_K^{(m)}\}$ from a fit to C^K , and $\{\beta_i^{(n)}, \varphi_\mu^{(n, m)}, E_B^{(n)}\}$ from a combined fit to $C_{\mu, i}^3$ and C_{ij}^B .

The matrix element of eq. (26) is then given by the fit parameter $\varphi_\mu^{(1,1)}$. We include the first excited B_s -state, but only the kaon ground state (i.e., we take $m = 1$ and $n = 1, 2$).

The ratio f_μ^{ratio} of eq. (25) is shown as a function of t_B at fixed $t_K = 20$ in figure 5. For comparison, the value of $\varphi_\mu^{(1,1)}$ resulting from the fit is indicated as a red band.

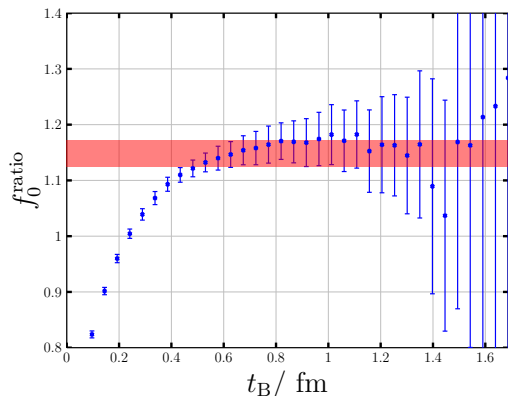


Figure 5: The ratio f_μ^{ratio} (blue points) and the fit result $\varphi_\mu^{(1,1)}$ (red band) for lattice N6, $\mu = 0$ and fixed $t_K = 20$.

In the rest frame of the B_s -meson, the matrix elements have the form

$$\begin{aligned} \langle K|V_0|B_s\rangle &= \sqrt{2m_{B_s}} f_{\parallel}(q^2), \\ \langle K|V_i|B_s\rangle &= \sqrt{2m_{B_s}} p_K^i f_{\perp}(q^2), \end{aligned}$$

where the form factors (f_{\parallel}, f_{\perp}) are related to (f_+, f_0) by

$$\begin{aligned} f_+ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m_{B_s}}} f_{\parallel} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m_{B_s}}} (m_{B_s} - E_K) f_{\perp}, \quad (27) \\ f_0 &= \frac{\sqrt{2m_{B_s}}}{m_{B_s}^2 - m_K^2} \left[(m_{B_s} - E_K) f_{\parallel} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (E_K^2 - m_K^2) f_{\perp} \right]. \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

The form factor f_+ extracted from the fitted $\varphi_\mu^{(1,1)}$ at different lattice spacings is shown in figure 6. When computing f_+ in the static approximation of HQET, we are free to keep or drop terms of order $1/m_h$ in eq. (27). To illustrate the corresponding $O(1/m_h)$ ambiguity, we show in figure 6 (and 7) two sets of data points: the upper one corresponds to using all terms in eq. (27), the lower one to dropping the term proportional to f_{\parallel} . This ambiguity will disappear, once all $O(1/m_h)$ terms of HQET are included. For both sets we show a constant continuum extrapolation and one linear in a^2 . The latter has by far the larger error, and within this error it is consistent with the result of the constant extrapolation.

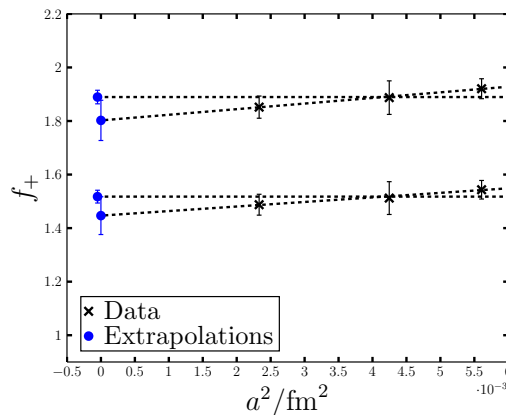


Figure 6: Continuum extrapolation of our data for f_+ at $q^2 = 21.23 \text{ GeV}^2$.

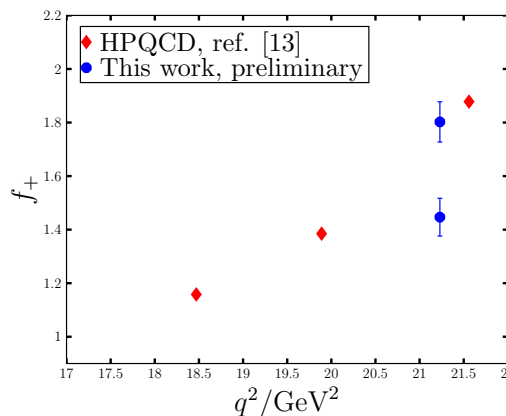


Figure 7: Comparison of lattice QCD results at various values of q^2 .

Figure 7 shows a comparison of our results from the linear continuum extrapolation of $f_+(q^2)$ with recent results of HPQCD [29] (at their smallest $a = 0.09 \text{ fm}$ and $m_\pi = 320 \text{ MeV}$).

5. Conclusions

With the matching conditions between HQET at $O(1/m_h)$ and QCD reviewed here, it has been demonstrated that the solution of the extended matching problem, including all components of the axial and vector currents, is feasible. Our lattice formulation basically amounts to solving a linear system of matching equations with the 19 HQET parameters as unknowns. The matrix associated with this system has a simple block structure. The realization of this matching strategy employs observables which are constructed from correlation functions in a finite volume with Schrödinger functional boundary conditions, and which would cor-

respond to mesonic correlation functions in large volume. We exploit particular kinematic settings that are well suited for a straightforward implementation on the non-perturbative level by numerical simulations.

Although our matching strategy (entirely expressed through renormalized quantities in QCD) is not necessarily restricted to Wilson fermions, we will use these in the future non-perturbative computation. According to our past experience with Wilson fermions [6, 7], very fine lattice spacings and good numerical precision could be achieved. Moreover, with our tree-level study of the $1/z$ -dependence of the HQET parameters we have illustrated that the linear behaviour already sets in for $z \geq 8$ in most cases, with slopes of $O(1)$. In fact, this finding is very reassuring, as it implies that for the non-perturbative framework followed by our collaboration [7], with a matching volume of extent $L \approx 0.5$ fm and dimensionless heavy quark masses around $z = 13$ at the b-quark mass scale, higher-order corrections beyond the already included $O(1/m_h)$ ones are suppressed by a factor of about 10.

The non-perturbative solution of the HQET matching problem is a crucial step towards a precision computation of phenomenologically relevant hadronic matrix elements in B-physics. We presented here the current status of our effort to compute form factors for semi-leptonic B-decays using HQET on the lattice. In particular, we considered the decay $B_s \rightarrow K\ell\nu$ and investigated two different methods to extract the form factor $f_+(q^2)$ at a fixed value of $q^2 = 21.23 \text{ GeV}^2$ from the plateau value of a suitable ratio of correlators or from a simultaneous fit to the functional form of the correlators.

The authors of [20] performed a continuum extrapolation of the lattice data for $f_+(q^2)$ and found very small $O(a^2)$ effects. While these preliminary results were still computed in the static approximation and an extrapolation to the physical pion mass has yet to be performed, the preliminary value of f_+ is in agreement with the results from other collaborations at the same quark mass.

There is thus no sign of reduction of the difference of V_{ub} extracted from semi-leptonic and inclusive/leptonic decays, but at the moment there are 10-20% uncertainties due to neglecting the $1/m_h$ -terms. These terms have to be included for a firm conclusion. Once the HQET parameters are known non-perturbatively, they will all be included in the analysis. Moreover, we plan to extend the computation to $B \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu$ decays, several values of q^2 , and $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavours of sea quarks.

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