



$B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$ form factors from Lattice QCD

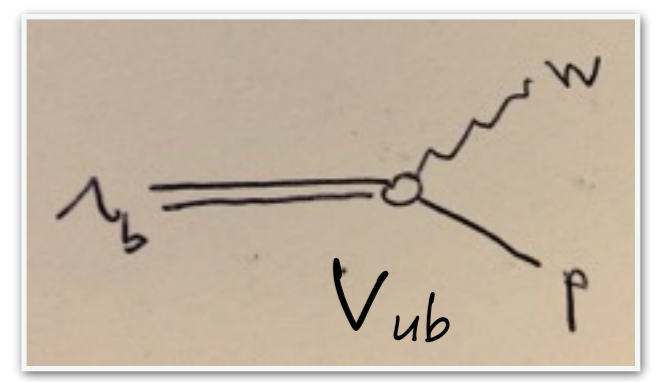
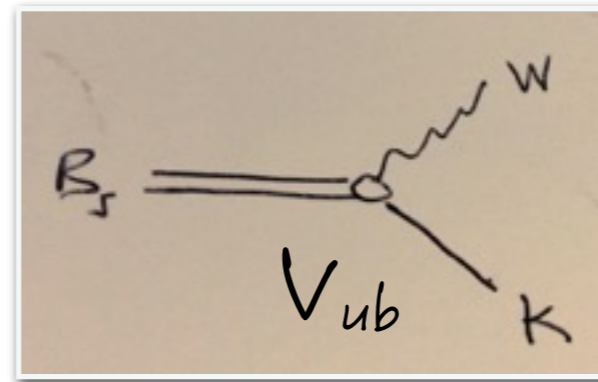
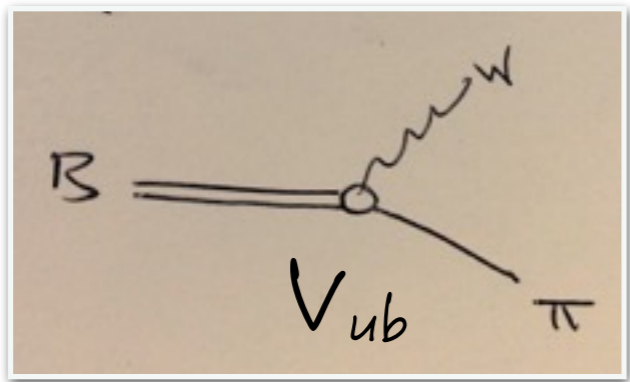
Chris Bouchard, University of Glasgow

with P. Lepage, C. Monahan, and J. Shigemitsu (HPQCD)

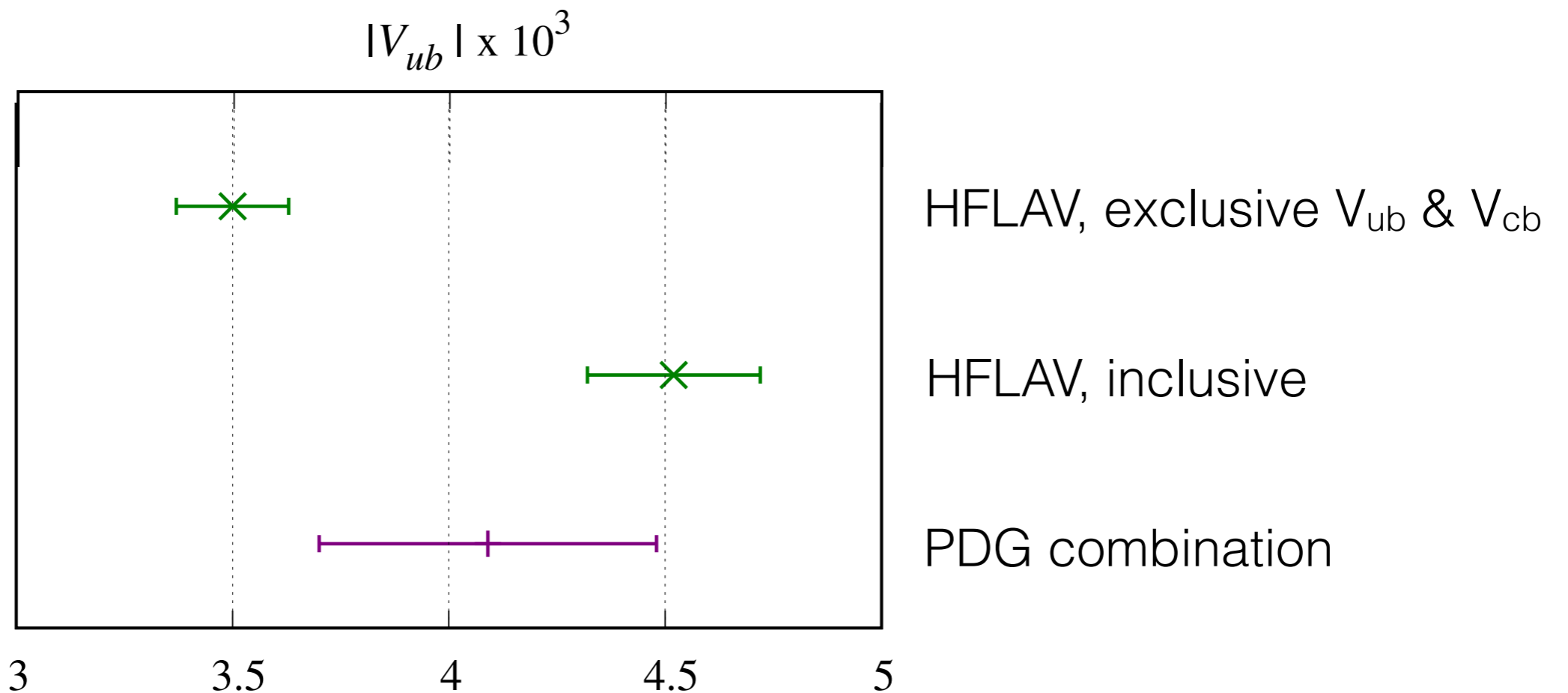
- introduction
- lattice calculation of matrix elements/form factors
 - q^2 coverage on the lattice
- preliminary results
 - form factors
 - $|V_{ub}|$
- summary

introduction

- Standard Model accommodation of flavor changes

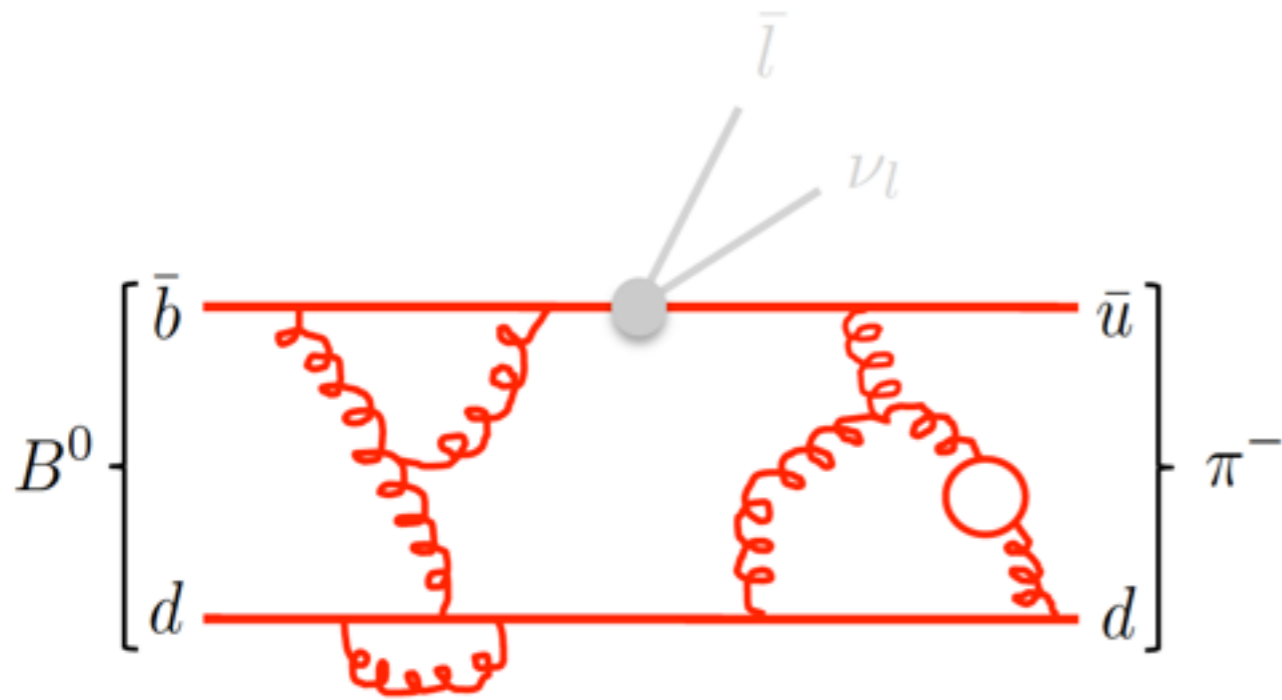


- inclusive vs exclusive



introduction

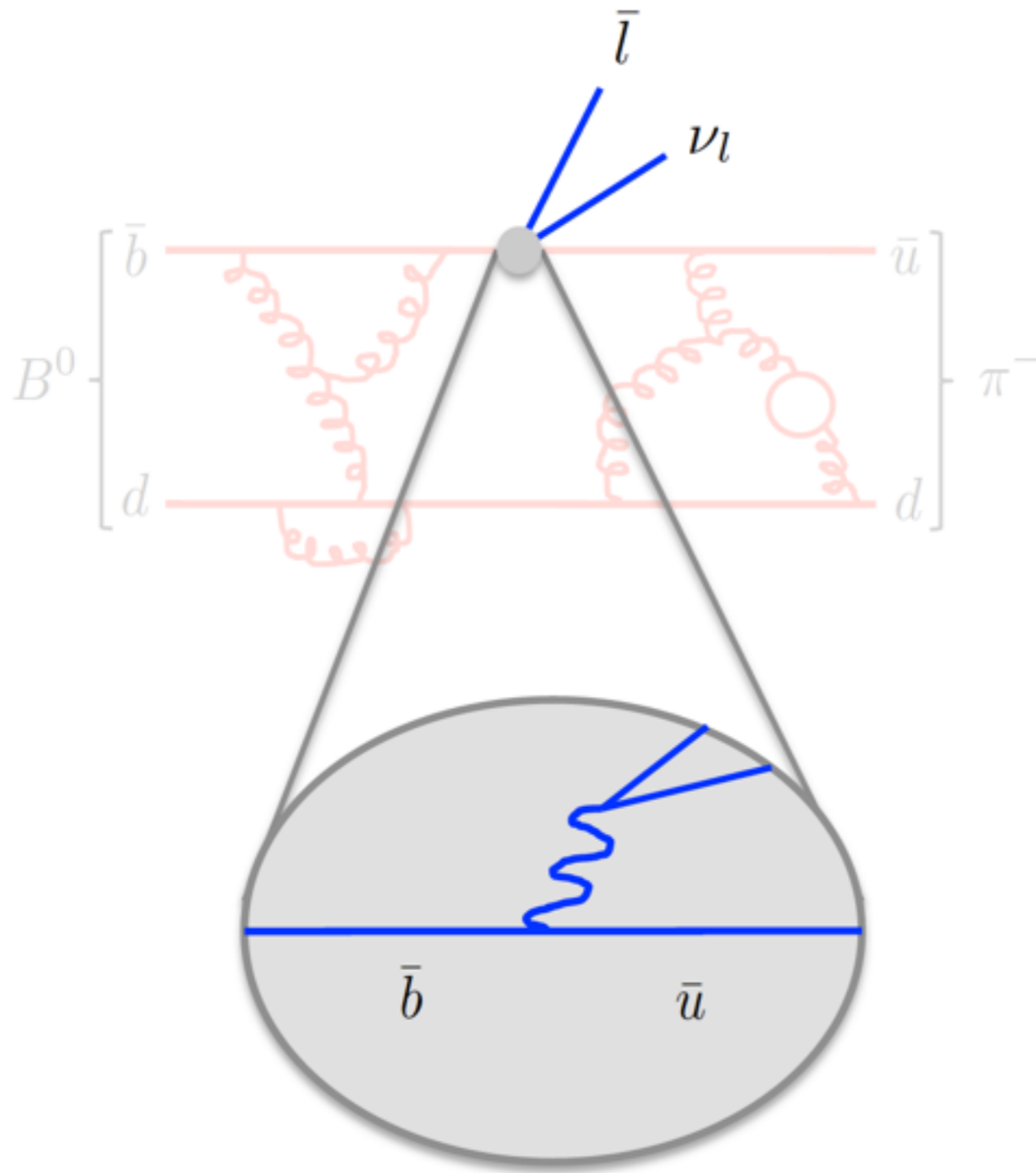
- role of LQCD



$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim \text{few} \times 100 \text{ MeV}$

introduction

- role of LQCD



$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim \text{few} \times 100 \text{ MeV}$

$\Lambda_{\text{EW}} \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$

introduction

- role of LQCD

$$\frac{d\mathcal{B}}{dq^2} = \left| V_{ub} \sum_{\mu} C_{\mu} \langle \pi | V^{\mu} | B \rangle \right|^2 + \dots$$

$\langle \pi | V^{\mu} | B \rangle$: lattice QCD

C_{μ} : known or perturbatively calculable

V_{ub} : extract from combination with expt

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lattice calculation of matrix elements/form factors

1) $\langle \pi(T) V^\mu(t) B^\dagger(0) \rangle$: generate data via Monte Carlo evaluation of path integral.

2) fit known time-dependence to get matrix element

$$\langle \pi(T) V^\mu(t) B^\dagger(0) \rangle = \sum_{n,m} \frac{\langle \pi | E_n^\pi \rangle}{\sqrt{2E_n^\pi}} \langle E_n^\pi | V^\mu | E_m^B \rangle \frac{\langle E_m^B | B^\dagger \rangle}{\sqrt{2E_m^B}} \times (-1)^{mt+n(T-t)} e^{-E_n^\pi(T-t)} e^{-E_m^B t}$$

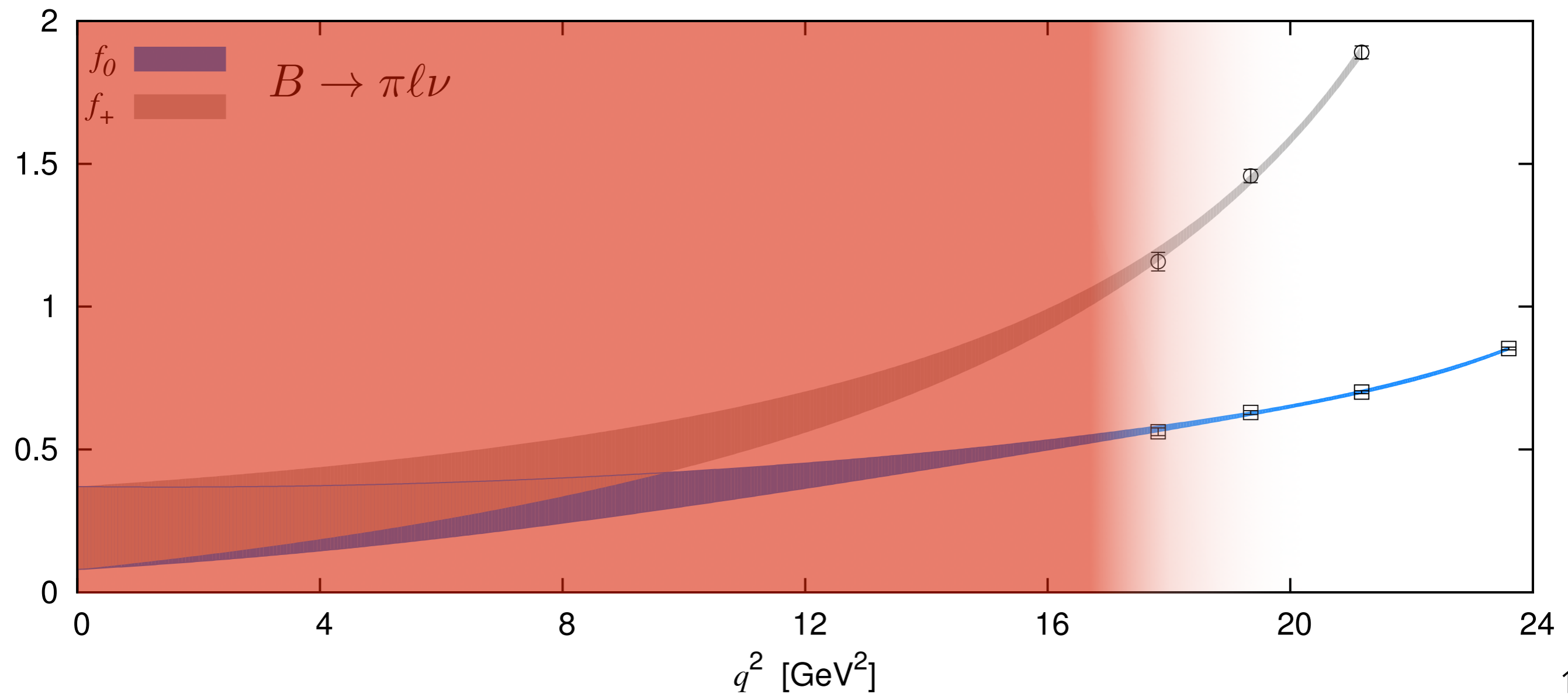
lattice calculation of matrix elements/form factors

- form factors parametrize matrix elements

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \pi | V^\mu | B \rangle &= f_+(q^2) \left(p_B^\mu + p_\pi^\mu - \frac{M_B^2 - M_\pi^2}{q^2} q^\mu \right) \\ &+ f_0(q^2) \frac{M_B^2 - M_\pi^2}{q^2} q^\mu \end{aligned}$$

Problem:

- Chiral Perturbation Theory valid only for $q^2 \gtrsim 17 \text{ GeV}^2$
- kinematics not a problem (z-expansion)



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A solution:

- *Hard Pion* Chiral Perturbation Theory Bijnens and Jemos, NPB 846 (2011) 145; 840 (2010) 54; 844 (2010) 182(E)
- chiral physics and kinematics factorize
- HPChPT with z-expansion HPQCD, PRD 90 (2014) 054506

HPChPT modified z expansion

- HPChPT suggests factorization of kinematic and chiral logarithmic effects

$$f(E_\pi) = (1 + [\text{logs}]) \mathcal{K}(E_\pi) .$$

- may be violated at higher order in ChPT [Colangelo et al, 1208.0498](#)

- Kinematics conveniently described by z expansion

$$P(q^2)f(z) = (1 + [\text{logs}]) \sum_k b_k z^k .$$

HPChPT modified z expansion

- Add known discretization and chiral analytic effects

$$P(q^2)f(z; a, M_\pi) = (1 + [\text{logs}]) \sum_k \beta_k D_k(a, M_\pi, \dots) z(M_\pi)^k$$

where $D_k(a, M_\pi, \dots) = 1 + \dots$.

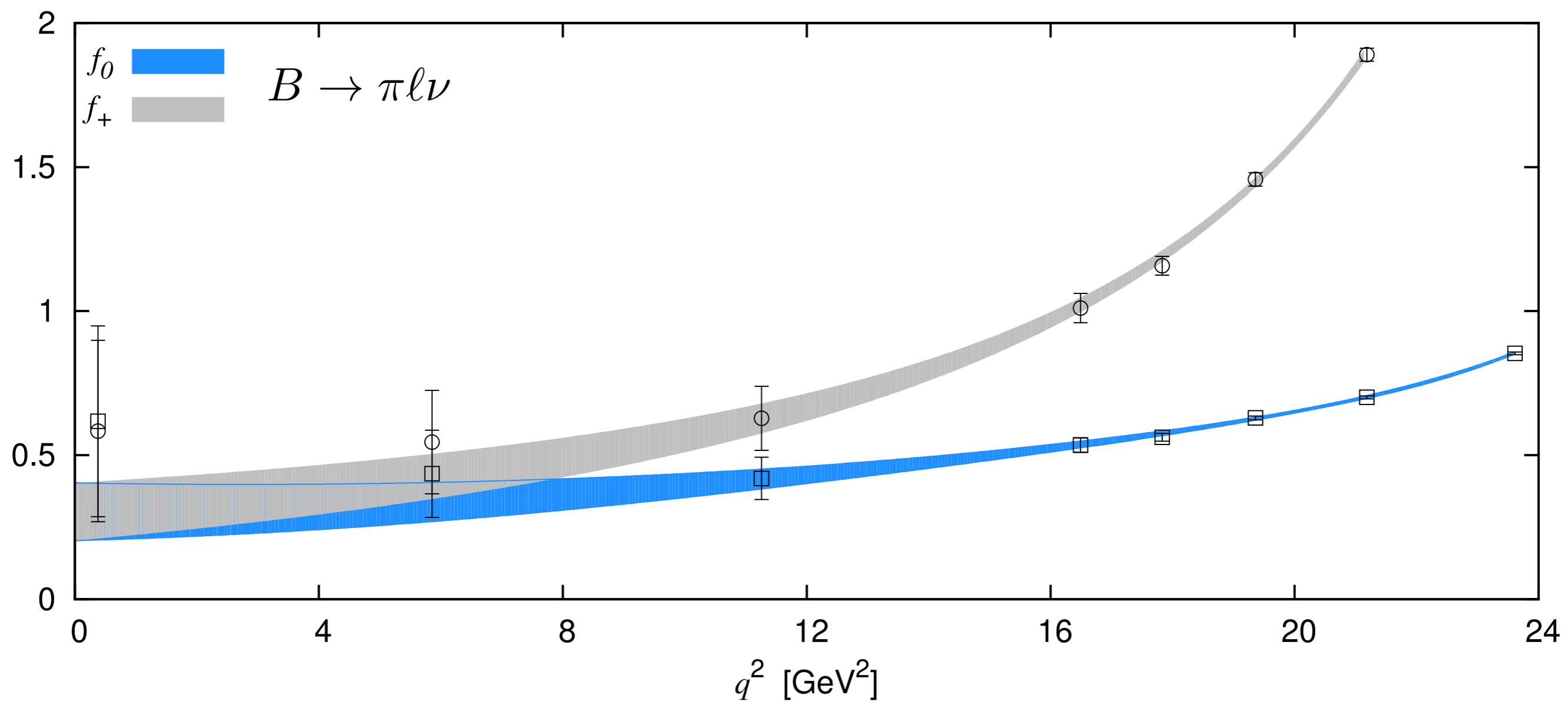
- In the physical limit $\lim_{\substack{m \rightarrow m_{\text{physical}} \\ a \rightarrow 0}} (1 + [\text{logs}]) \beta_k D_k = b_k$,

this reduces to the standard form

$$P(q^2)f(z) = \sum_k b_k z^k .$$

constraints:

- large q^2 scaling of f_+
- $f_+(q^2 = 0) = f_0(q^2 = 0)$



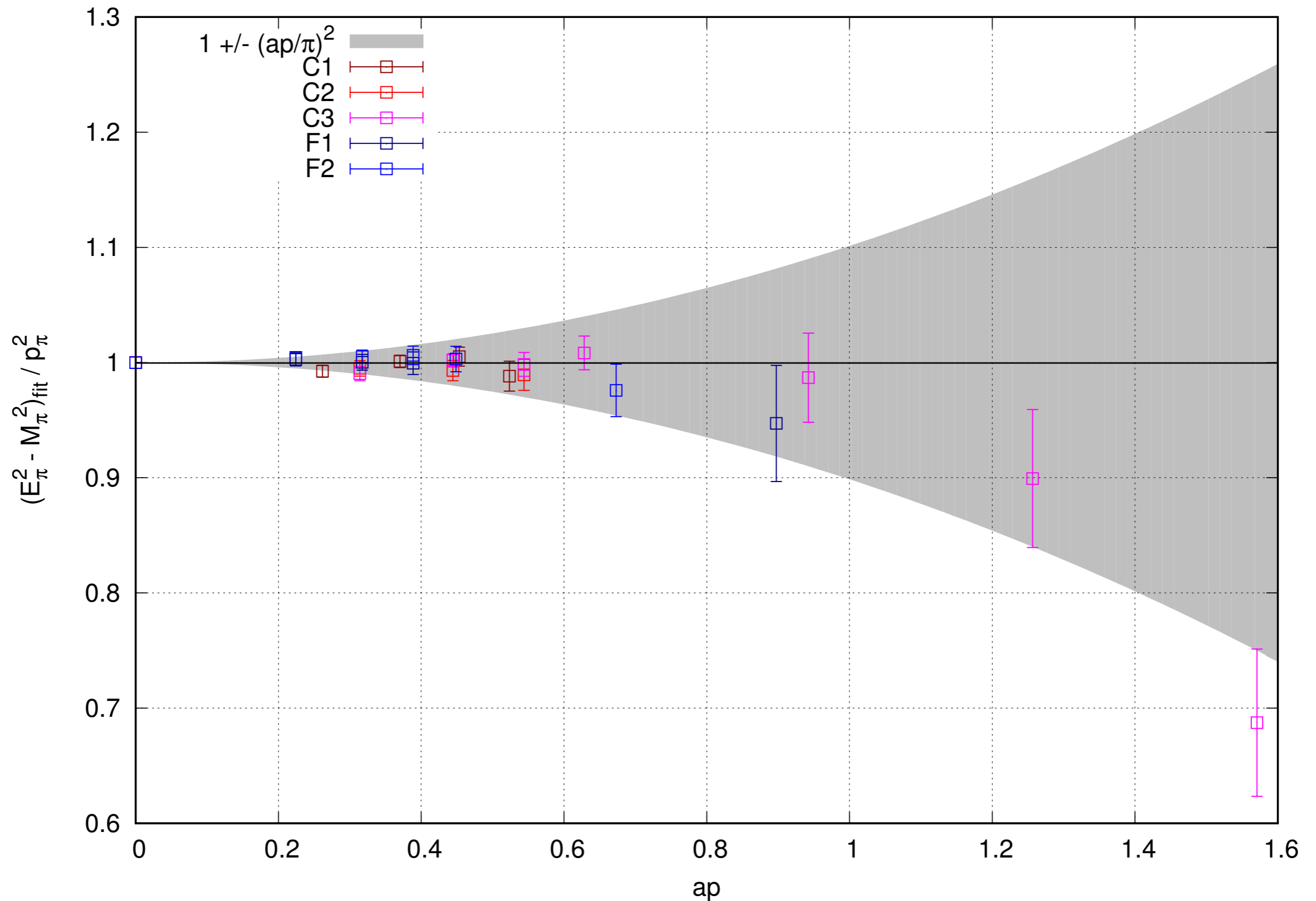
A solution:

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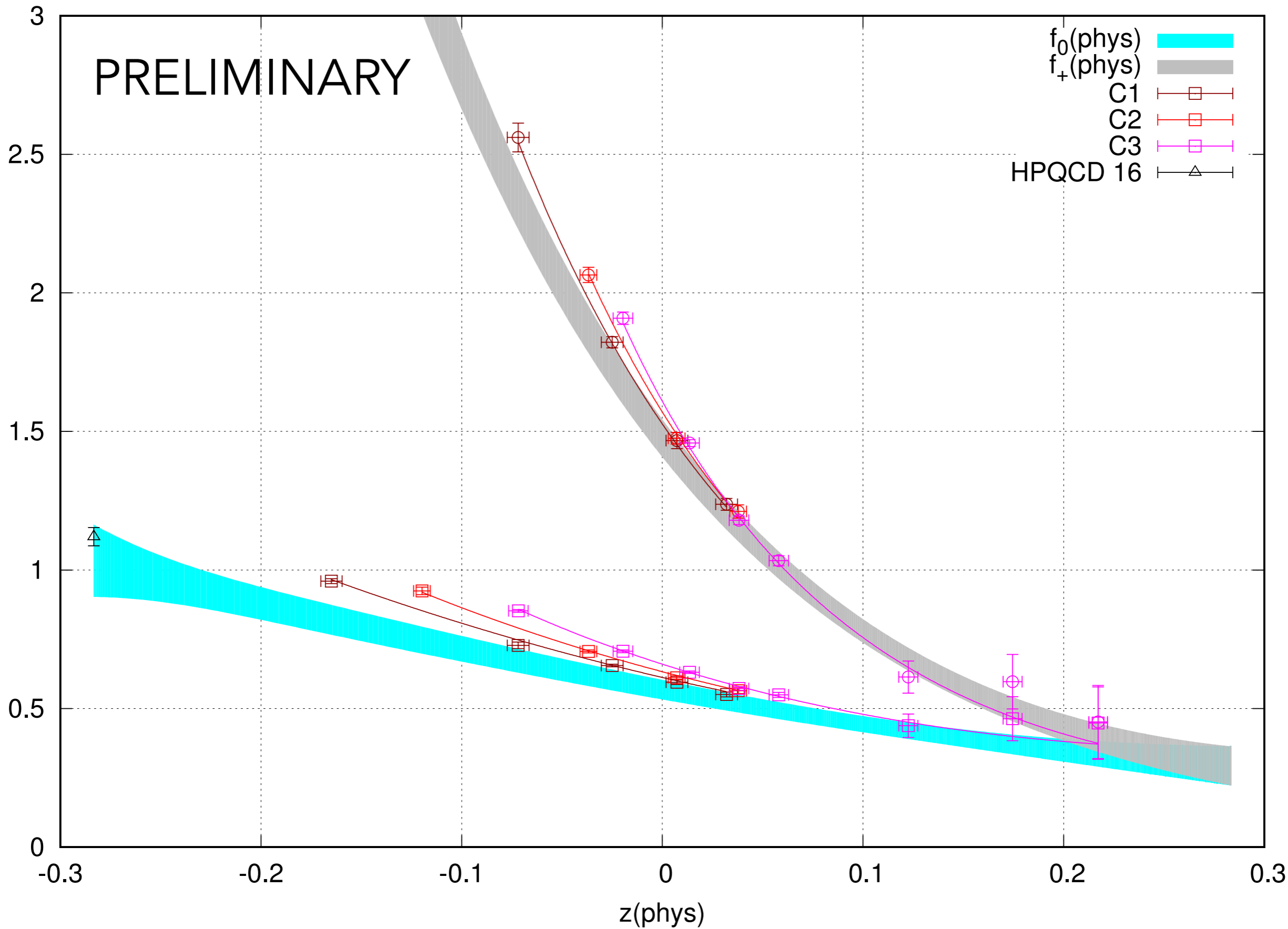
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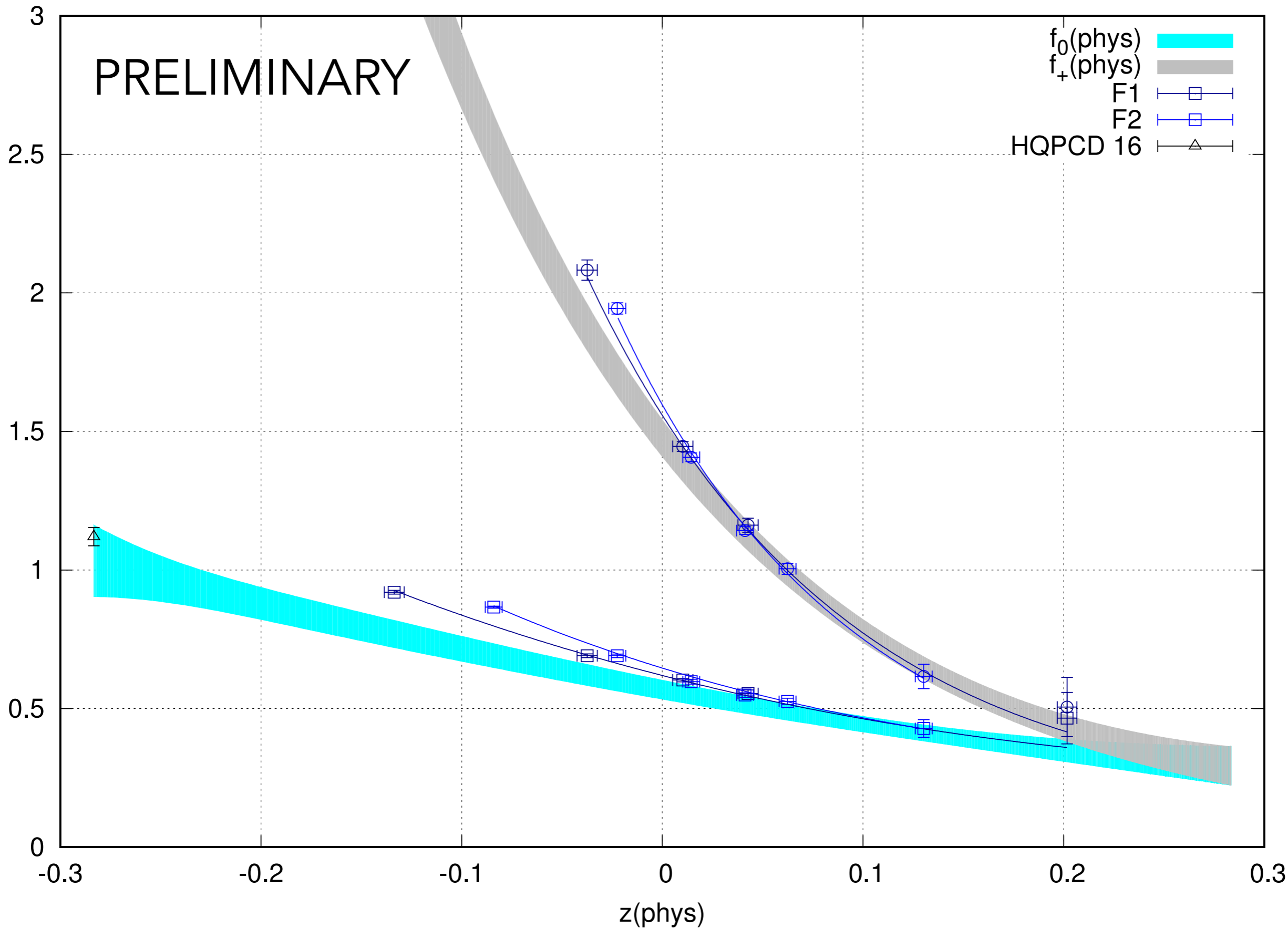
preliminary results with full q^2 coverage

ensemble	a / fm	M_π / MeV	$a\mathbf{p}L / (2\pi)$
			q^2 / GeV^2
C1	0.12	267	(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1), (2,0,0)
			25.5, 22.9, 21.2, 19.9, 18.7
C2	0.12	348	(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1)
			24.8, 21.8, 19.8, 18.2
C3	0.12	489	(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1), (2,0,0), (3,0,0), (4,0,0), (5,0,0)
			23.7, 21.2, 19.4, 17.9, 16.5, 11.3, 5.9, 0.4
F1	0.09	313	(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1), (4,0,0)
			24.9, 21.8, 19.7, 18.1, 5.8
F2	0.09	438	(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1), (2,0,0), (3,0,0)
			23.9, 21.3, 19.4, 17.8, 16.5, 11.2



- dispersion relation satisfied within expected discretization error
- this uncertainty is embedded in the analysis via Bayesian priors



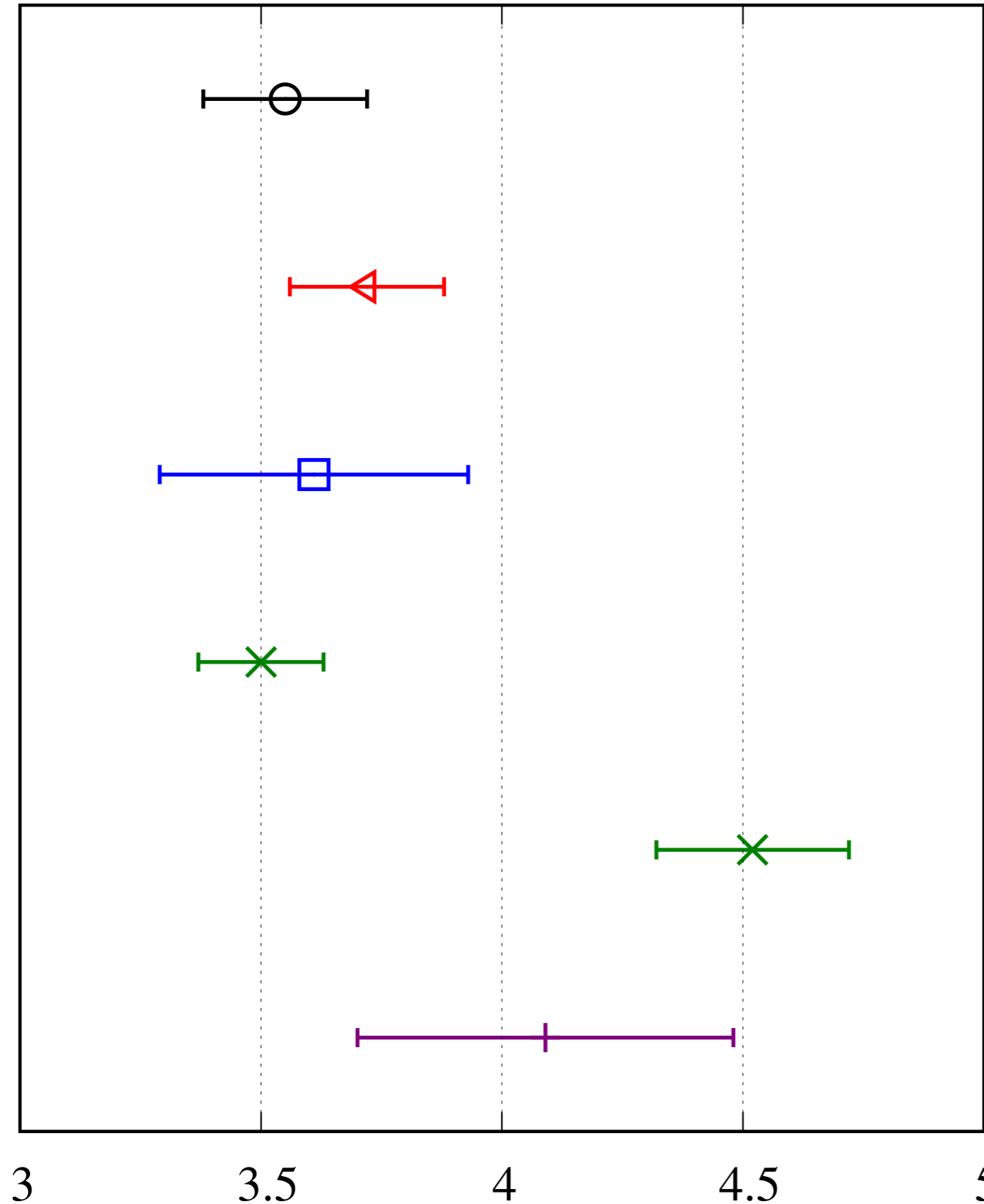


combination with experiment

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathcal{B}}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu) &= \frac{\tau_B G_F^2 |V_{ub}|^2}{24\pi^3 M_B^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{q^2}\right)^2 |\mathbf{p}_\pi| \times \\ &\quad \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_\ell^2}{2q^2}\right) M_B^2 \mathbf{p}_\pi^2 |f_+(q^2)|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3m_\ell^2}{8q^2} (M_B^2 - M_\pi^2)^2 |f_0(q^2)|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

- data on LHS: BABAR 11, Belle 11, BABAR 12, Belle 13
- fit parameters on RHS: $|V_{ub}|, b_k^{(+)}, b_k^{(0)}$
 - prior constraints on b's from form factor results
 - $|V_{ub}|$ unconstrained

$$|V_{ub}| \times 10^3$$



this work (**PRELIMINARY**)

FNAL/MILC,

RBC/UKQCD,

HFLAV, exclusive V_{ub} & V_{cb}

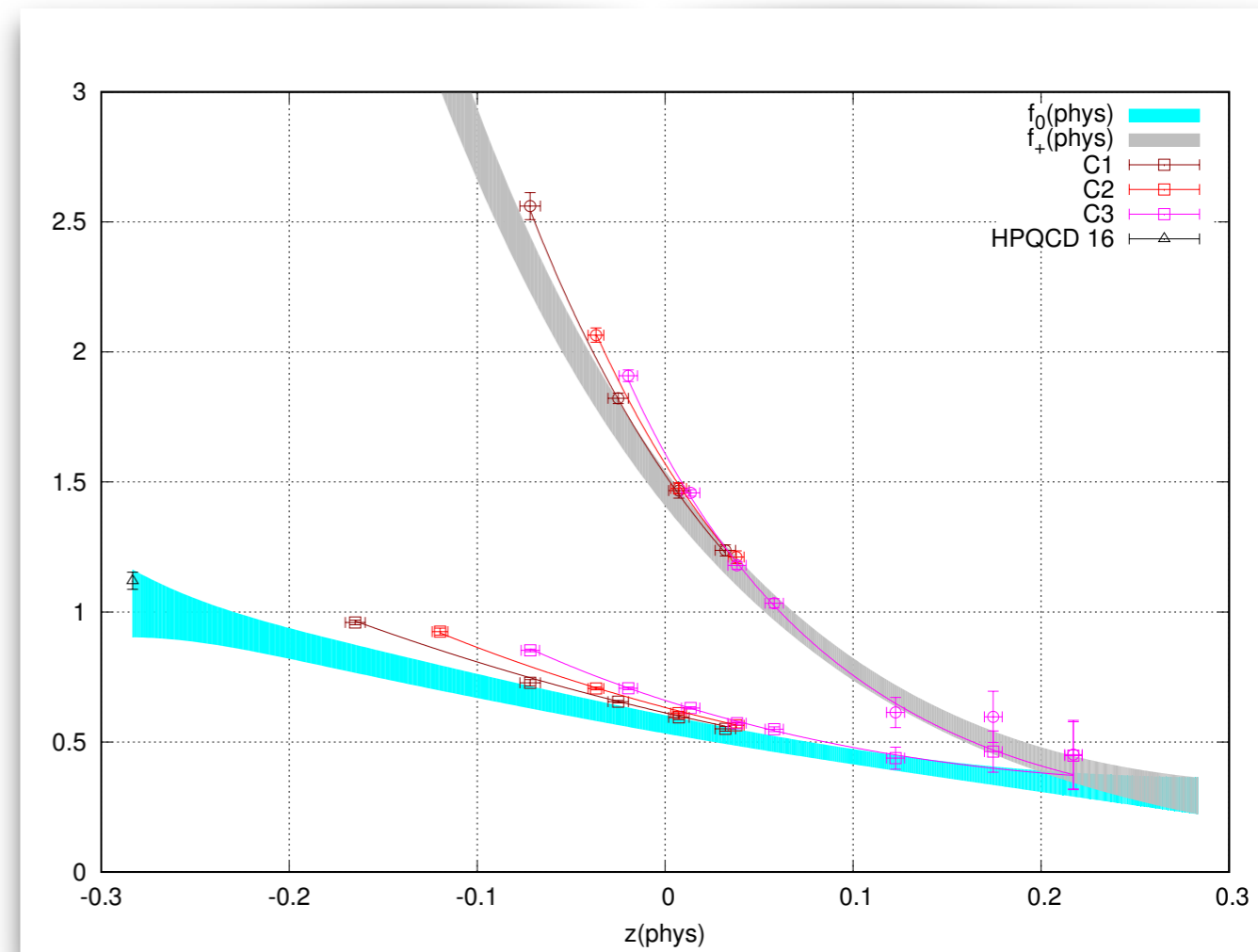
HFLAV, inclusive

PDG combination

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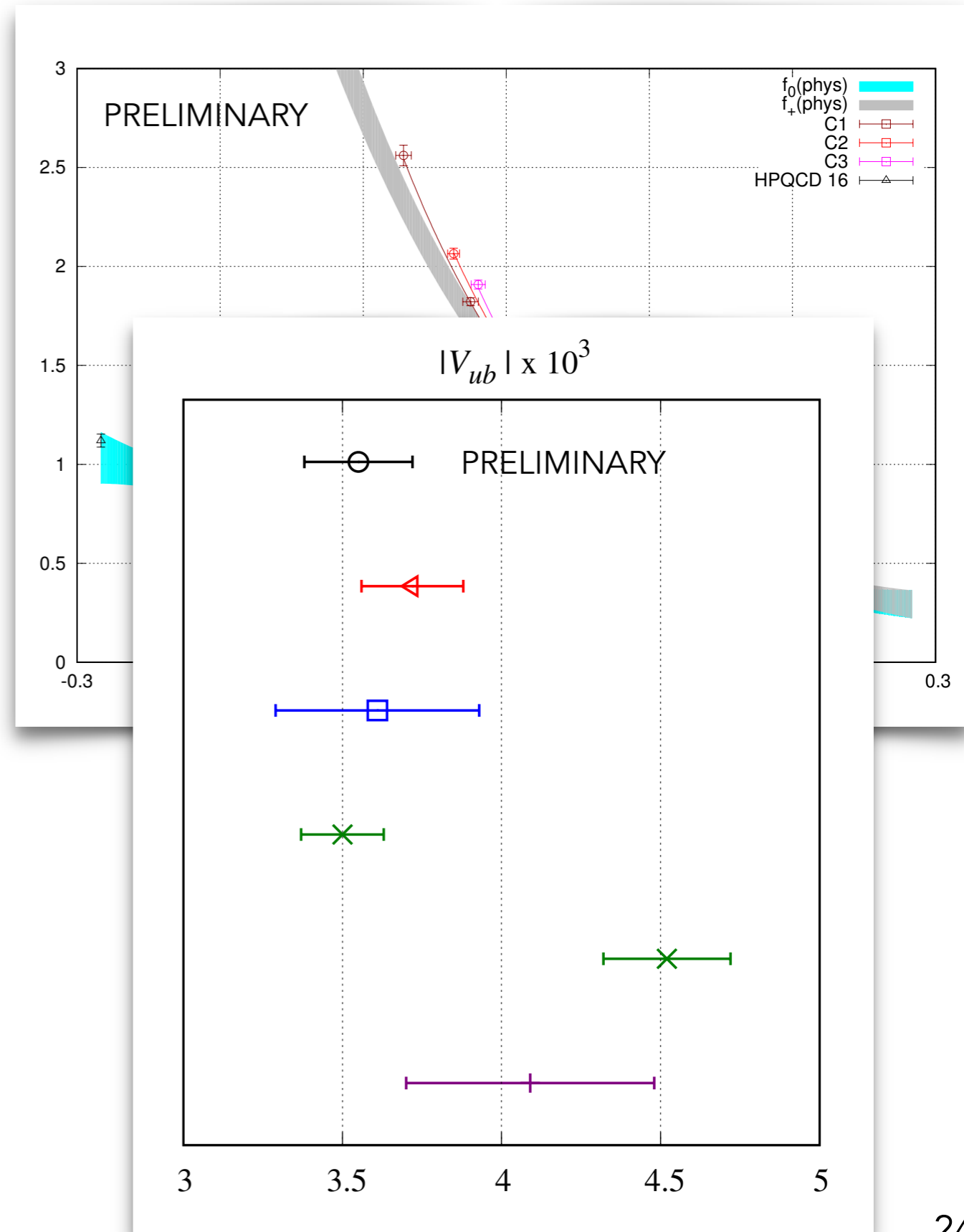
summary

- lattice QCD **not** necessarily restricted to large q^2
- more useful for rare decays



summary

- lattice QCD **not** necessarily restricted to large q^2
- more useful for rare decays
- preliminary result for V_{ub}



the end

