Status and Outlook for B-mixing and the ξ parameter

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Challenges in b-physics on the lattice
3. Recent Results
4. Summary and Outlook

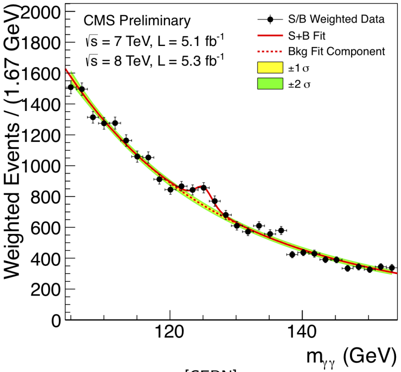
Searches for New Physics

Direct searches

NP is directly observed and shows as a "bump in the spectrum".

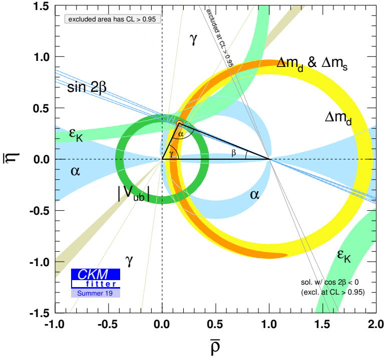
Indirect searches

NP visible via quantum corrections of low energy observables.



[CERN]

Probes for NP up to Λ_{exp}.



[CKM fitter]

Probes for NP beyond Λ_{exp}.

Flavour Physics: The Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix

Example of an indirect search: prediction of the 3rd generation  (2008).

CKM Matrix

- parameterises transitions up-type $\leftrightarrow$ down-type

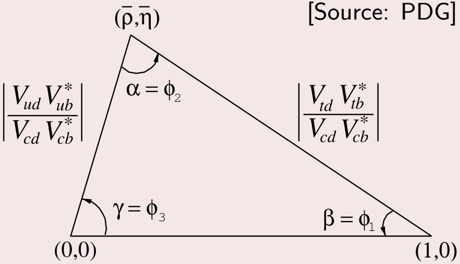
$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

- **fundamental SM parameters**
- **unitary matrix in the SM:**

$$VV^\dagger = \mathbb{1}_3$$

Unitarity Triangle

[Source: PDG]



$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

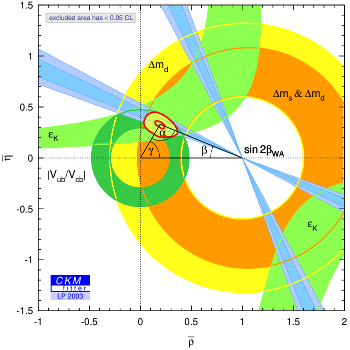
$$\frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*} + \frac{V_{td}V_{tb}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*} = -1.$$

Non-unitarity of CKM $\Leftrightarrow$ New Physics Beyond the SM

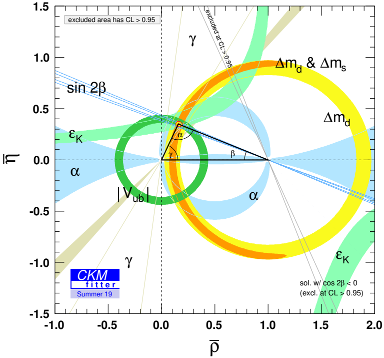
Testing the Unitarity of the CKM matrix

experiment ≈ CKM-factors × non-perturbative inputs × known terms

2003



2019



Enormous progress largely driven by experiment and Lattice QCD

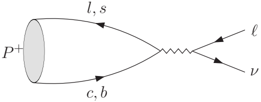
b-decays as "sweet spot" for experiments

Properties of b-decays [PDG'20]

1. $\overline{m}_b(\overline{m}_b) = 4.18(3)\,\mathrm{GeV} \gg \overline{m}_c(\overline{m}_c) = 1.27(2)\,\mathrm{GeV} \gg m_s, m_u, m_d$
   $\rightarrow$ many different decay products
2. b quarks have *relatively long* lifetime of $\tau_b \sim 10^{-12}s$ ($\tau_t \sim 10^{-25}s$)
   $\rightarrow$ b hadronises and b-jets travel some distance before decaying
   $\rightarrow$ but not far enough to escape the detector $\Rightarrow$ $b-$**tagging**

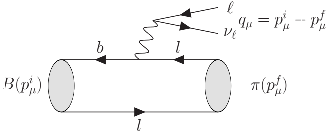
$\Rightarrow$ **Plethora of <u>accessible</u> decay channels for hadrons with b-quarks**

leptonic decays



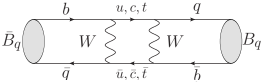
$|V_{cd}|, |V_{cs}|, |V_{ub}|$

semi-leptonic decays



$|V_{cd}|, |V_{cs}|, |V_{ub}|, |V_{cb}|$

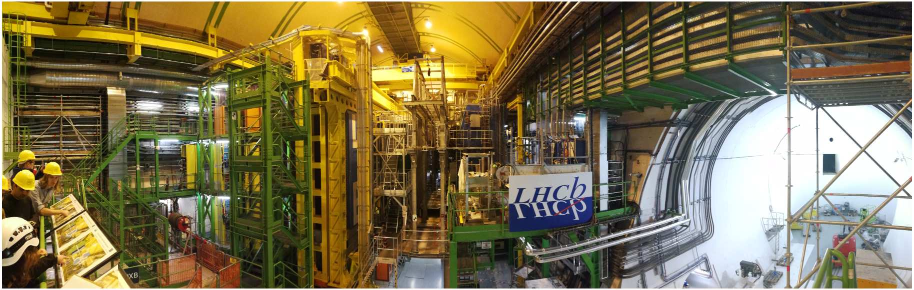
neutral meson mixing

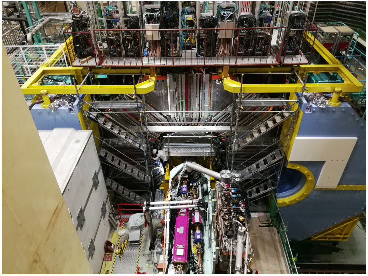


$|V_{td}|, |V_{ts}|$

$\Rightarrow$ See also related talks: <u>J. Flynn (today 11am)</u>, <u>R. Hill (today 3pm)</u>

Search for new physics: (Flavour) Experiments



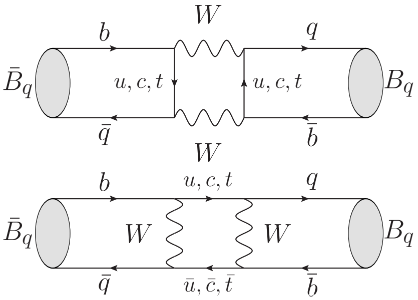


top: LHCb at LHC, CERN
left: Belle II at SuperKEKb, KEK

- ⇒ Huge experimental efforts!
  + BESIII and other LHC experiments
- ⇒ B-**factory** vs **hadron machine**
- ⇒ "Old" data from BaBar, Belle, Cleo, ...

Neutral $B_{(s)}$ meson mixing - background

Neutral mesons oscillate:



where $q = d, s$

mass eigenstate $\neq$ flavour eigenstate

$$|B_{L,H}\rangle = p\,|B_q^0\rangle \pm q\,|\bar{B}_q^0\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow$ **splittings** in mass eigenstates:

- mass splitting $\Delta m_q \equiv m_H - m_L$
- width splitting $\Delta\Gamma_q \equiv \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H$

Time dependence:

$$|B_q^0(t)\rangle = g_+(t)\,|B_q^0\rangle + \frac{q}{p} g_-(t)\,|\bar{B}_q^0\rangle$$

$$|\bar{B}_q^0(t)\rangle = \frac{p}{q} g_-(t)\,|B_q^0\rangle + g_+(t)\,|\bar{B}_q^0\rangle$$

Occurs at loop level in SM $\Rightarrow$ **sensitive probe of new physics**!

Neutral $B_{(s)}$ Meson Mixing - experiment

$$|g_\pm(t)|^2 = \frac{e^{-\Gamma_q t}}{2}\left[\cosh\left(\frac{\Delta\Gamma_q}{2}t\right) \pm \cos\left(\Delta m_q t\right)\right]$$

Δm experimentally accessible as a frequency!

B_d^0: Many results

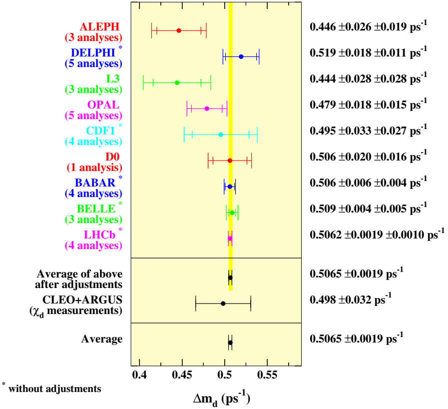
B_s^0: “Only” CDF and LHCb

$$\Delta m_d = 0.5065(19)\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$$

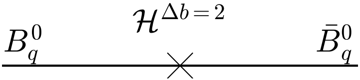
$$\Delta m_s = 17.757(21)\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$$

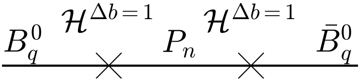
Well below per cent level!

[HFLAV]



Neutral $B_{(s)}$ Meson Mixing - theory





$$\left\langle B_q^0 \right| \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} \left| \bar{B}_q^0 \right\rangle \propto \underbrace{\left\langle B_q^0 \middle| \mathcal{H}^{\Delta b=2} \middle| \bar{B}_q^0 \right\rangle}_{\text{Short distance}} + \underbrace{\sum_n \frac{\left\langle B_q^0 \right| \mathcal{H}^{\Delta b=1} \left| n \right\rangle \left\langle n \right| \mathcal{H}^{\Delta b=1} \left| \bar{B}_q^0 \right\rangle}{E_n - M_{B_q}}}_{\text{Long distance}}$$

$$\text{short distance} \propto \left| \sum_{q'=u,c,t} \frac{m_{q'}^2}{M_W^2} V_{q'b} V_{q'q}^* \right|^2 \approx \frac{m_t^4}{M_W^4} \left| V_{tb} V_{tq}^* \right|^2$$

SD: Top enhanced: $m_t^2 V_{tb} V_{tq}{}^* \gg m_c^2 V_{cb} V_{cq}^* \gg m_u^2 V_{ub} V_{uq}^*$

LD: Only m_c, m_u in intermediate states: no top + CKM suppressed

$\Rightarrow$ **Short distance dominated**.

Operator Product Expansion

OPE factorises this into

- **Perturbative model-dependent Wilson coefficients** $C_i(\mu)$
- **Non-perturbative model-independent matrix elements**

$$\left\langle B^0_{(s)} \middle| \mathcal{H}^{\Delta b=2} \middle| \bar{B}^0_{(s)} \right\rangle = \sum_i C_i(\mu) \left\langle B^0_{(s)} \middle| \mathcal{O}_i^{\Delta b=2}(\mu) \middle| \bar{B}^0_{(s)} \right\rangle$$

- 5 independent (parity even) operators $\mathcal{O}_i$, only $\mathcal{O}_1$ relevant for Δm:

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \left(\bar{b}_a \gamma_\mu \left(\mathbb{1} - \gamma_5\right) q_a\right) \left(\bar{b}_b \gamma_\mu \left(\mathbb{1} - \gamma_5\right) q_b\right) = \mathcal{O}_{VV+AA}$$

- Define bag parameters: $B_i = \left\langle \bar{B}^0_q \middle| \mathcal{O}_i \middle| B^0_q \right\rangle / \left\langle \bar{B}^0_q \middle| \mathcal{O}_i \middle| B^0_q \right\rangle_{VSA}$

$$\Delta m_q = \left|V^*_{tb} V_{tq}\right|^2 \times f^2_{B_q} \hat{B}^{(1)}_{B_q} \times m_{B_q} \mathcal{K}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **Non-perturbative matrix elements calculable on the lattice**

Extracting CKM matrix elements

We write Δm_q in terms of the Renormalisation Group Independent (RGI) bag parameter $\hat{B}_{B_q}$:

$$\Delta m_q = |V_{tb}^* V_{tq}|^2 \frac{G_F^2 m_W^2 m_{B_q}^2}{6\pi^2} S_0(x_t)\eta_{2B} f_{B_q}^2 \hat{B}_{B_q}^{(1)}$$

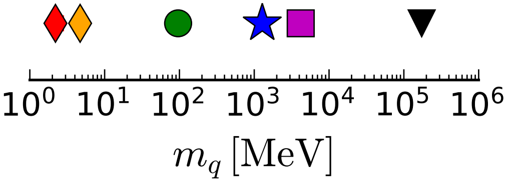
- Δm_d and Δm_s are known experimentally to 0.4% and 0.1% accuracy
- Combined other inputs are known to 0.4%
- Typical precision for $f_{B_q}\sqrt{\hat{B}_{B_q}^{(1)}}$ is currently a few percent.
- Part of statistic and systematic errors cancel in $SU(3)$ breaking ratios:

$$\xi^2 \equiv \frac{f_{B_s}^2 \hat{B}_{B_s}}{f_{B_d}^2 \hat{B}_{B_d}} = \left|\frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}}\right|^2 \frac{\Delta m_s}{\Delta m_d} \frac{m_B}{m_{B_s}} \qquad \Rightarrow \text{access to } |V_{td}/V_{ts}|$$

Multiple scale problem on the lattice: back of the envelope

Control effects of IR (finite volume) and UV (discretisation) regulators:

$m_\pi L \gtrsim 4 \qquad\qquad a^{-1} \gg$ Mass scale of interest



For $m_\pi = m_\pi^{\mathrm{phys}} \sim 140\,\mathrm{MeV}$ and $\overline{m_b}(m_b) \approx 4.2\,\mathrm{GeV}$:

$$L \gtrsim 5.6\,\mathrm{fm} \qquad\qquad a^{-1} \gg 4.2\,\mathrm{GeV} \approx (0.05\,\mathrm{fm})^{-1}$$

Requires $N \equiv L/a \gg 120 \Rightarrow N^3 \times (2N) \gg 4 \times 10^8$ lattice sites.

VERY EXPENSIVE to satisfy both constraints simultaneously. . .

. . . needs to be repeated for different values of a.

How to simulate the b-quark?

For now choose between:

Effective action for b

- Can tune to m_b
- comes with systematic errors which are hard to estimate/reduce

Relativistic action for b

- Theoretically cleaner and systematically improvable
- Need to control extrapolation in heavy quark mass

Different properties:

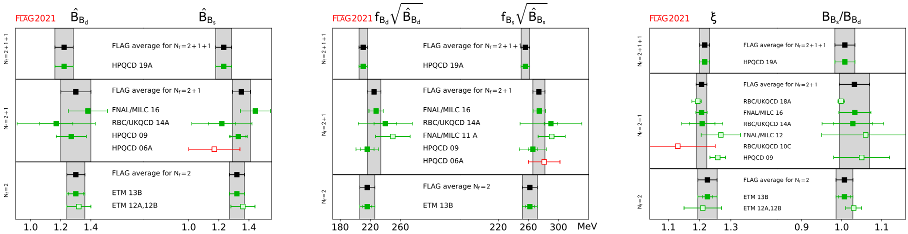
- computational cost
- chirality
- tuning errors
- systematic errors
- cut off effects
- renormalisation

BUT SOON:

Huge efforts in the community to produce **very fine lattice spacings**:

$\Rightarrow$ **Direct simulation of $\approx m_b^{\mathrm{phys}}$ will become possible!**

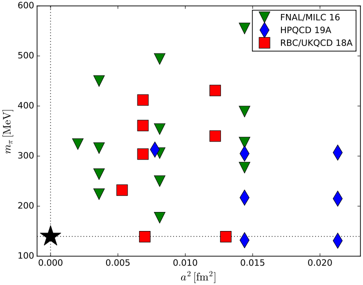
$B-\bar{B}$ mixing results: FLAG 2021 [2111.09849]



Fewer results than in the light sector, but very complementary results from

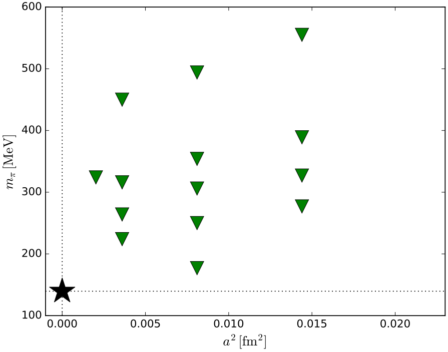
- different gauge field configurations
- different valence light actions
- different valence heavy actions
- different methodologies

Includes computations with m_π^{phys}!



FNAL/MILC: set-up [1602.03560]

- $N_f = 2+1$ flavours of staggered quarks (asqtad) in the sea
- 4 lattice spacings, pion masses from $177 - 555\,\mathrm{MeV}$
- valence light & strange: asqtad
- Fermilab method for the b-quark
- *mostly non-perturbative* 1-loop lattice perturbation theory
- Computation of $f_{B_q}\sqrt{\hat{B}_{B_q}}$ and ξ
- f_{B_q} taken from the PDG average to access to $\hat{B}_{B_q}$
- all 5 operators for B_d and B_s



$$f_{B_d}\sqrt{\hat{B}_{B_d}} = 227.7(9.5)\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

$$f_{B_s}\sqrt{\hat{B}_{B_s}} = 274.6(8.4)\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

$$\xi = 1.206(18)$$

FNAL/MILC: error budget [%] [1602.03560]

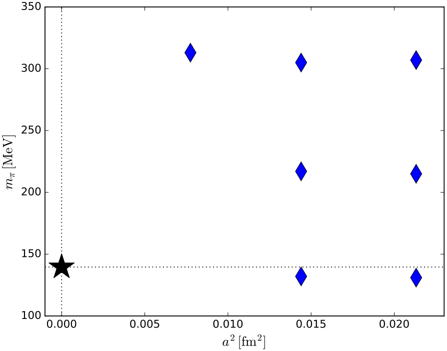
	statistics	inputs	κ tuning	matching	chiral	LQ disc	HQ disc	fit total
$\langle \mathcal{O}_1^d \rangle$	4.2	0.4	2.1	3.2	2.3	0.6	4.6	7.7
$\langle \mathcal{O}_2^d \rangle$	4.6	0.3	1.1	3.7	2.6	0.6	4.6	8.0
$\langle \mathcal{O}_3^d \rangle$	8.7	0.2	2.1	12.6	4.8	1.2	9.9	19.0
$\langle \mathcal{O}_4^d \rangle$	3.7	0.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.5	3.9	6.4
$\langle \mathcal{O}_5^d \rangle$	4.7	0.5	2.5	4.7	2.7	0.8	4.9	9.1
$\langle \mathcal{O}_1^s \rangle$	2.9	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	3.2	5.4
$\langle \mathcal{O}_2^s \rangle$	3.1	0.3	0.8	2.5	1.6	0.4	3.1	5.5
$\langle \mathcal{O}_3^s \rangle$	5.9	0.3	1.4	8.6	3.0	0.7	6.9	13.0
$\langle \mathcal{O}_4^s \rangle$	2.7	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	2.9	4.8
$\langle \mathcal{O}_5^s \rangle$	3.4	0.4	1.8	3.4	1.9	0.5	3.6	6.7
ξ	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.4

Uncertainty dominated by chiral-continuum limit fit, in particular

- statistical
- heavy quark discretisation errors
- matching

HPQCD: set-up [1907.01025]

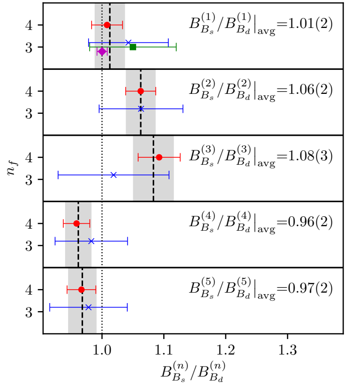
- $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ flavours of staggered quarks (HISQ) in sea
- light quarks using HISQ in the valence
- 3 lattice spacings, 2 physical pion mass ensembles
- improved nonrelativistic QCD action for the b
- all 5 operators for B_d and B_s
- blinded analysis
- Computation of the $\hat{B}^{(i)}_{B_q}$
- ξ and $f_{B_q}\sqrt{\hat{B}_{B_q}}$ accessed by using decay constants taken from a different computation



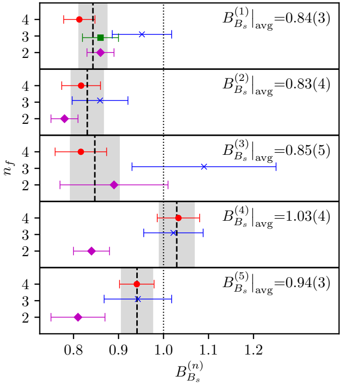
$$\hat{B}^{(1)}_{B_d} = 1.222(61)$$
$$\hat{B}^{(1)}_{B_s} = 1.232(53)$$
$$\hat{B}^{(1)}_{B_s} / \hat{B}^{(1)}_{B_d} = 1.008(25)$$

HPQCD: error budget and results [1907.01025]

HPQCD19, FNAL/MILC16, HPQCD09, RBC/UKQCD18



HPQCD19, FNAL/MILC16, HPQCD09, ETM13



Uncertainty dominated by matching terms α_s^2 and $\alpha_s\Lambda_{QCD}/m_b$.

	$B^{(1)}_{B_s}$	$B^{(2)}_{B_s}$	$B^{(3)}_{B_s}$	$B^{(4)}_{B_s}$	$B^{(5)}_{B_s}$	$B^{(1)}_{B_s}/B^{(1)}_{B_d}$
lattice data	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
η_i^q	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.0
α_s^2 terms	2.1	2.9	5.2	1.9	1.5	0.1
$\alpha_s\Lambda_{\rm QCD}/m_b$ terms	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	0.0
$(a\Lambda_{\rm QCD})^{2n}$ terms	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	0.1
m_l extrapolation	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.9
Total	4.3	5.3	7.0	4.6	4.1	2.5

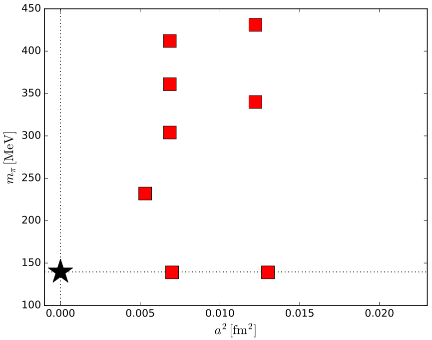
RBC/UKQCD: set-up [1812.08791]

Light and strange

- Unitary light quark mass
- Physical strange quark mass
- DWF parameters same between sea and valence

Heavy: charm and b(eyond)

- Möbius DWF
- $M_5 = 1.0,\ L_s = 12$
- Stout smeared (3 hits, $\rho = 0.1$)
- Range of heavy quark masses $m_c \lesssim m_h \lesssim m_b/2$



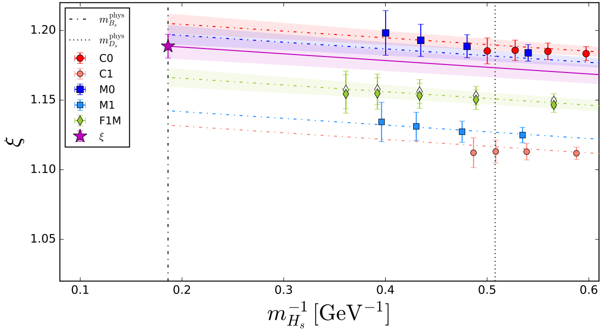
Ensembles

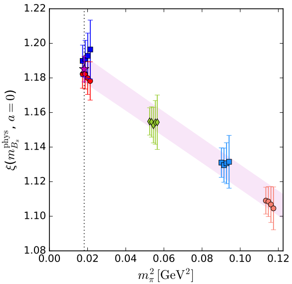
- $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavours, 3 lattice spacings, 2 physical pion mass ensembles

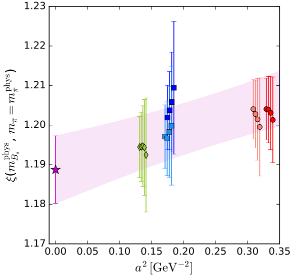
$\Rightarrow$ **All Domain Wall Fermion** mixed action set-up

RBC/UKQCD: strategy [1812.08791]

- Computation of $SU(3)$ breaking ratios f_{D_s}/f_D, f_{B_s}/f_B, B_{B_s}/B_{B_d} and ξ
- Renormalisation constants cancel
- Benign behaviour with $1/m_H$
- Simultaneous fit to m_π^2, a^2, $\frac{1}{m_H}$

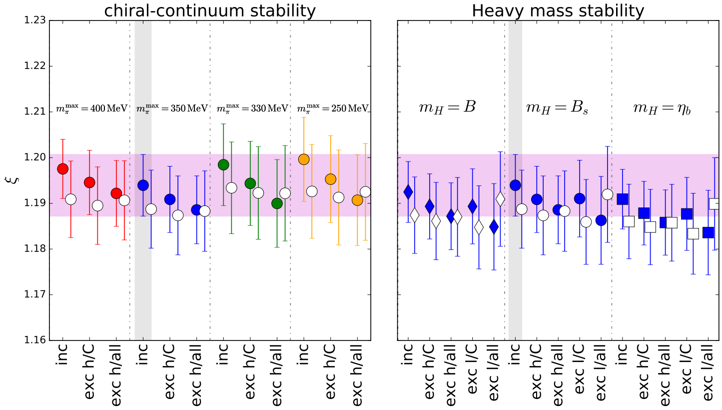






RBC/UKQCD: systematic errors [1812.08791]

- Global fits all correlated with satisfying p-values.
- sys error: includes chiral-CL (left), heavy mass (right), H.O. terms, $m_u \neq m_d$ and FV.



RBC/UKQCD: error budget [%] [1812.08791]

	f_{D_s}/f_D	f_{B_s}/f_B	ξ	B_{B_s}/B_{B_d}
central	1.1740	1.1949	1.1939	0.9984
stat	0.43%	0.50%	0.56%	0.45%
fit chiral-CL	${}^{+0.31}_{-0.32}\%$	${}^{+0.34}_{-0.54}\%$	${}^{+0.38}_{-0.45}\%$	${}^{+0.42}_{-0.01}\%$
fit heavy mass	${}^{+0.07}_{-0.05}\%$	${}^{+0.00}_{-0.82}\%$	${}^{+0.00}_{-0.87}\%$	${}^{+0.27}_{-0.22}\%$
H.O. heavy	0.00%	0.47%	0.35%	0.21%
H.O. disc.	0.01%	0.01%	0.12%	0.17%
$m_u \neq m_d$	0.08%	0.07%	0.08%	0.01%
finite size	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
total systematic	${}^{+0.38}_{-0.38}\%$	${}^{+0.61}_{-1.38}\%$	${}^{+0.56}_{-1.37}\%$	${}^{+0.66}_{-0.45}\%$
total sys+stat	${}^{+0.58}_{-0.58}\%$	${}^{+0.79}_{-1.47}\%$	${}^{+0.80}_{-1.48}\%$	${}^{+0.80}_{-0.63}\%$

Uncertainty dominated by

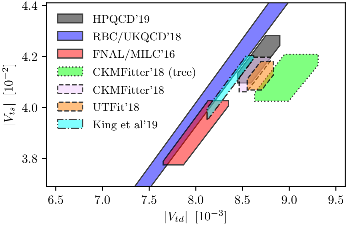
- chiral-continuum fit
- heavy quark extrapolation
- estimates of higher order $1/m_H$ terms

$$f_{D_s}/f_D = 1.1740(51)_{\mathrm{stat}} \left({}^{+68}_{-68}\right)_{\mathrm{sys}} \qquad B_{B_s}/B_{B_d} = 0.9984(45)_{\mathrm{stat}} \left({}^{+80}_{-63}\right)_{\mathrm{sys}}$$

$$f_{B_s}/f_B = 1.1949(60)_{\mathrm{stat}} \left({}^{+\ 95}_{-175}\right)_{\mathrm{sys}} \qquad \xi = 1.1939(67)_{\mathrm{stat}} \left({}^{+\ 95}_{-177}\right)_{\mathrm{sys}}$$

CKM matrix elements

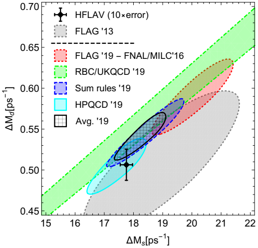
	$f_{B_d}(\hat{B}_{B_d})^{1/2}$ [GeV]	$f_{B_s}(\hat{B}_{B_s})^{1/2}$ [GeV]	ξ	$\lvert V_{td}\rvert$	$\lvert V_{ts}\rvert$	$\lvert V_{ts}/V_{td}\rvert$
HPQCD19	0.2106(55)	0.2561(57)	1.216(16)	0.00867(23)	0.04189(93)	0.2071(27)
FNAL/MILC16	0.2277(98)	0.2746(88)	1.206(18)	0.00800(35)	0.0390(13)	0.2052(33)
RBC/UKQCD18			$1.194(^{+12}_{-19})$			$0.2033\,(^{+16}_{-30})$



- Reasonable agreement between lattice results, but some spread
- Tree-only fit somewhat differs
- Uncertainty dominated by theory

$\Rightarrow$ **Further work required!**

[Plots from ↑ 1907.01025, ↓ 1909.11087]



Recall: lattice uncertainties dominated by

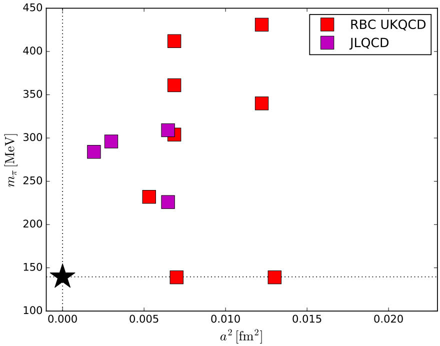
- Renormalisation/matching
- Heavy quarks (discretisation/extrapolation)

$\Rightarrow$ we are working on improving both!

RBC/UKQCD/JLQCD: follow-up project [F. Erben @Lattice21: 2111.11287]

RBC/UKQCD18 budget dominated

- by chiral-continuum fit
- by heavy quark extrapolation
- by estimates of higher order $1/m_H$ terms



- Supplement RBC/UKQCD dataset with very fine ensembles from JLQCD
  $\Rightarrow$ reduce extrapolation in m_H significantly
- all domain wall fermion set-up
  $\Rightarrow$ mixed action NPR in RI-SMOM scheme in progress
  $\Rightarrow$ all 5 operators $\hat{B}^{(i)}_{B_d}$ and $\hat{B}^{(i)}_{B_s}$
- 6 lattice spacings, 2 ensembles with physical pion mass
  $\Rightarrow$ good control over all required limits
- new correlator fitting strategy

Non-perturbative renormalisation on the lattice [hep-lat/9411010]

We want

$$\text{Amplitude} = C^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu)\,\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu)$$

- Wilson coefficients (typically) computed in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ at some scale μ.
- Operators $\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle^{\text{bare}}(a)$ computed with lattice regulator a^{-1}.
- Renormalise $\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle^{\text{bare}}(a)$ at scale μ in regularisation independent (RI) scheme, by computing a non-pert. renormalisation factor $Z^{RI}(\mu, a)$.

$$\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle^{RI}(\mu) = \lim_{a^2\to 0} Z^{RI}(\mu, a)\,\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle^{\text{bare}}(a)$$

- Match to preferred scheme (e.g. $\overline{MS}$) using P.T. at μ: $R^{\overline{MS}\leftarrow RI}(\mu)$
- If the operators mix: C and $\langle\mathcal{O}\rangle$ become vectors, R and Z matrices.

$$\text{Amplitude} = C_i^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) R_{ij}^{\overline{MS}\leftarrow RI}(\mu) \lim_{a\to 0} Z_{jk}^{RI}(\mu, a)\,\langle\mathcal{O}_k\rangle^{\text{bare}}(a)$$

- Chirally symmetric fermions $\Rightarrow$ R and Z are block diagonal.

NPR for Neutral Meson Mixing operators

- Analogous to the neutral kaon mixing case [1708.03552, 1812.04981]
- 5 operators $\mathcal{O}_1 = \mathcal{O}_{VV+AA}$, $\mathcal{O}_2 = \mathcal{O}_{VV-AA}$, $\mathcal{O}_3 = \mathcal{O}_{SS-PP}$, $\mathcal{O}_4 = \mathcal{O}_{SS+PP}$, $\mathcal{O}_5 = \mathcal{O}_{TT}$
- Block diagonal renormalisation matrix (up to $O(am_{\mathrm{res}})$)

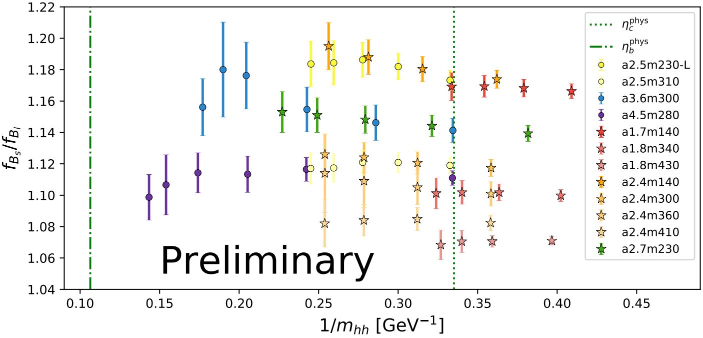
$$Z_{ij}^{RI}(\mu, a) = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{22} & Z_{23} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{32} & Z_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Z_{44} & Z_{45} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Z_{54} & Z_{55} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Generalise idea from 1701.02644 for fully non-perturbative mixed action renormalisation to four quark operators

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}[\Lambda_A](ll)\mathcal{P}[\Lambda_A](hh)}{(\mathcal{P}[\Lambda_A](lh))^2} = \frac{(Z_A^{\mathrm{lh}})^2}{Z_A^{ll} Z_A^{hh}}$$

- Data production of the mixed action NPR in progress.

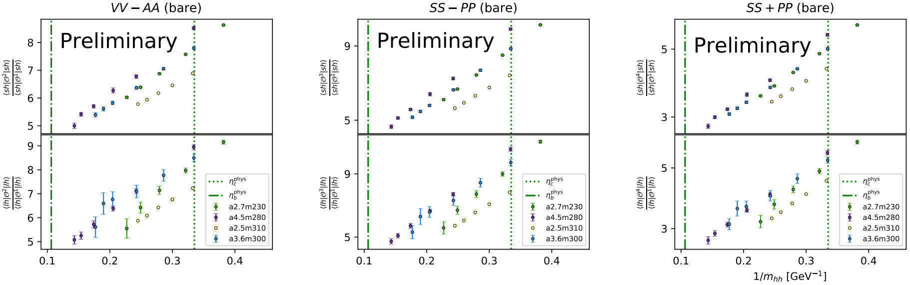
RBC/UKQCD/JLQCD: 1st look – decay constants [2111.11287]

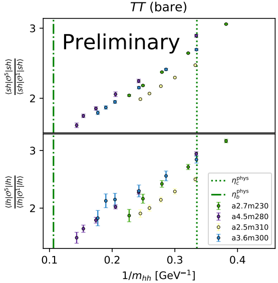


unfitted data, i.e. a function of (a, m_π, m_K, m_H). But promising since

- required extrapolation to $m_b^{\rm phys}$ small
- benign behaviour with $1/m_H$

RBC/UKQCD/JLQCD: 1st look – full operator basis [2111.11287]





Un-renormalised ratios $\langle B_q | \mathcal{O}_i | \bar{B}_q \rangle / \langle B_q | \mathcal{O}_1 | \bar{B}_q \rangle$

- More ensembles to be fitted soon
- Required extrapolation to $m_b^{\rm phys}$ small
- Benign behaviour with $1/m_H$
- NPR in progress
- Developing fit strategy to take limits

Summary and Outlook

Disclaimer

- Focussed on the three most recent results
- Many technical details omitted
- Only covered lattice results of dim 6 operators. Omitted
  $\Rightarrow$ new sum rules result [1904.00940]
  $\Rightarrow$ new lattice result for width difference [HPQCD 1910.00970]

Summary

- Complementary lattice results:
  - ensembles
  - quark actions (l+h)
  - renormalisation
- Physical pion mass results
- Results for full operator basis
- First results without need for effective action for the b-quark

Status and Future

- $|V_{td}|$ and $|V_{ts}|$ known at $\approx 2.5\%$ level, $|V_{td}/V_{ts}|$ at $\approx 1.5\%$ level
- Uncertainty theory dominated - work is ongoing
- RBC/UKQCD/JLQCD: Aim for percent level uncertainties with **all DWF** approach (data generated using Grid and Hadrons [Grid, Hadrons])