

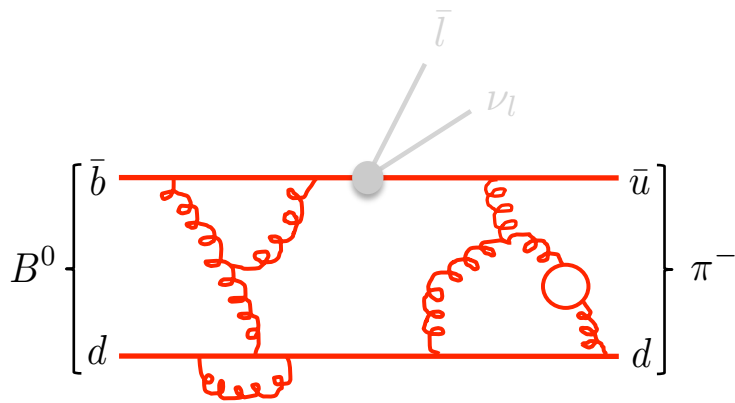


# Flavor Physics and Lattice QCD

Chris Bouchard, Ohio State

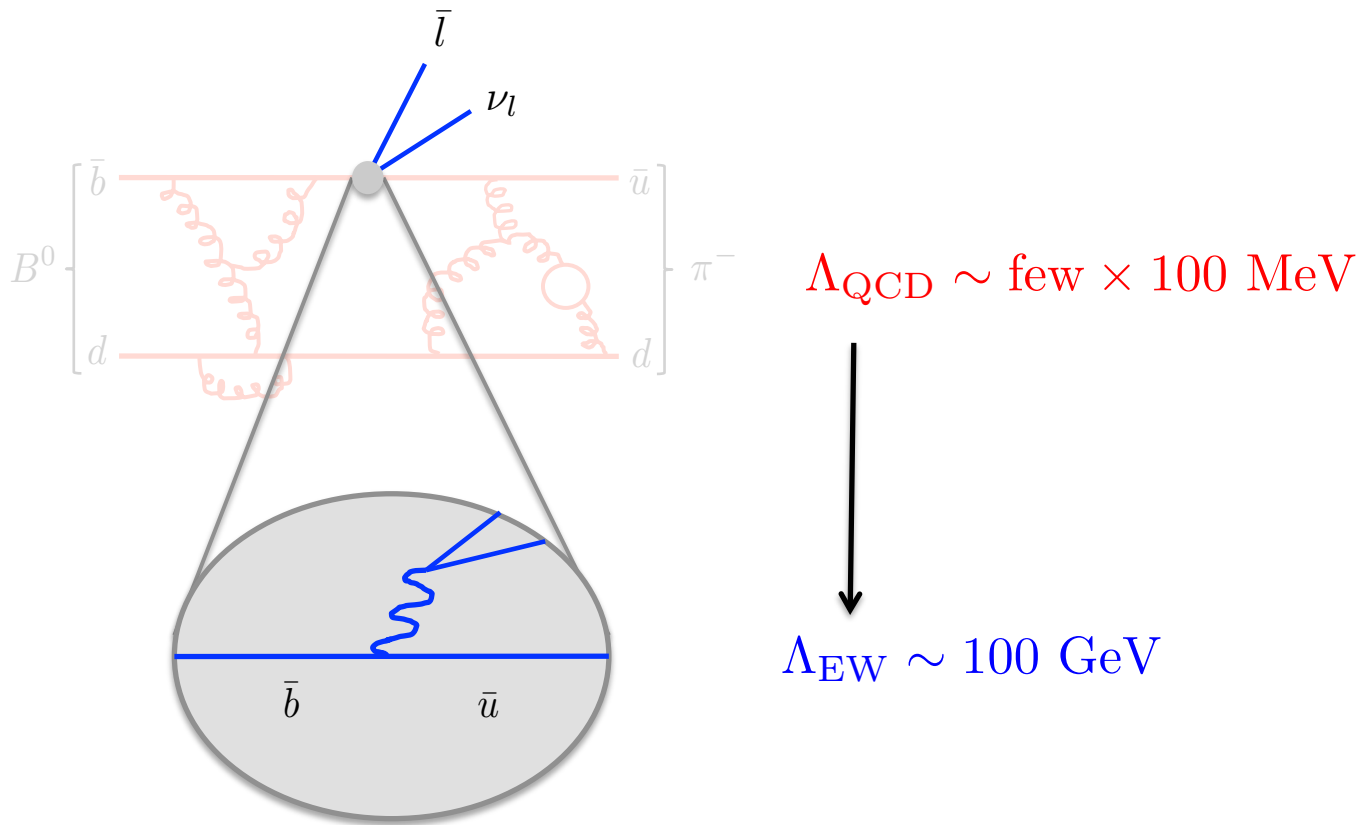
- Role of LQCD
  - different scales
  - lattice basics
  - lattice errors
- “Gold plated” quantities
  - 3 examples
- Harder (but still being done)
- The future

— Different Scales —



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

— Different Scales —



— Different Scales —

- community flavor effort

$$\text{observable} = \sum_i C_i(\mu) \text{ME}_i(\mu) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{\Lambda_{\text{EW}}}\right)^2$$

## — Different Scales —

- community flavor effort

$$\text{observable} = \sum_i \underbrace{C_i(\mu)}_{\text{UV}} \underbrace{\text{ME}_i(\mu)}_{\text{IR}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{\Lambda_{\text{EW}}}\right)^2$$

$< 0.01\%$

- cleanly factorizes under OPE
  - short distance, perturbative  $\longrightarrow C_i(\mu)$  **Wilson coefficients**
  - long distance, nonperturbative  $\longrightarrow \text{ME}_i(\mu)$  **hadronic matrix elements**
    - \* lattice the only first principles method (QFT on a computer)
    - \* other methods (e.g. sum rules) often complementary

## — Lattice Basics —

A correlation function (PI, Euclidean, Berezin integration, continuum)...

$$\langle O \rangle = \frac{\int [dG] O[G, (\mathcal{D} + m)^{-1}] e^{-S[G] + \ln \det(\mathcal{D} + m)}}{\int [dG] e^{-S[G] + \ln \det(\mathcal{D} + m)}}$$

$O$  is a composite operator

$$O = (\text{final state}) \times (\text{interaction}) \times (\text{initial state})^\dagger$$

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$$= \overbrace{(\bar{u}\gamma_5 d)_T \quad (\bar{b}\gamma_\mu u)_t \quad (\bar{d}\gamma_5 b)_0} \quad \text{Wick contract}$$

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$$= \gamma_5 (\mathcal{D} + m_d)_{T,0}^{-1} \gamma_5 (\mathcal{D} + m_u)_{t,T}^{-1} \gamma_\mu (\mathcal{D} + m_b)_{0,t}^{-1}$$

## — Lattice Basics —

Numerically evaluate

$$\langle O \rangle = \frac{\int [dG] O[G, (\mathcal{D} + m)^{-1}] e^{-S[G] + \ln \det(\mathcal{D} + m)}}{\int [dG] e^{-S[G] + \ln \det(\mathcal{D} + m)}}$$

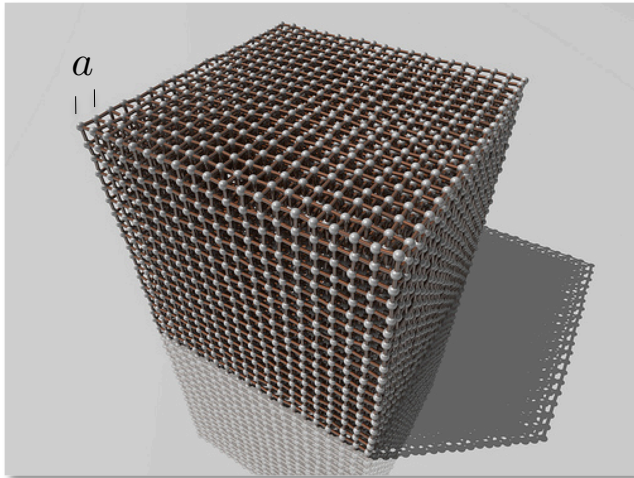
discretize  $S$  and  $\mathcal{D}$

- $\int d^4x \rightarrow \sum_{x,y,z,t}$
- $\partial_\mu f(x) \rightarrow \frac{f(x + a\hat{\mu}) - f(x)}{a}$
- and much more...

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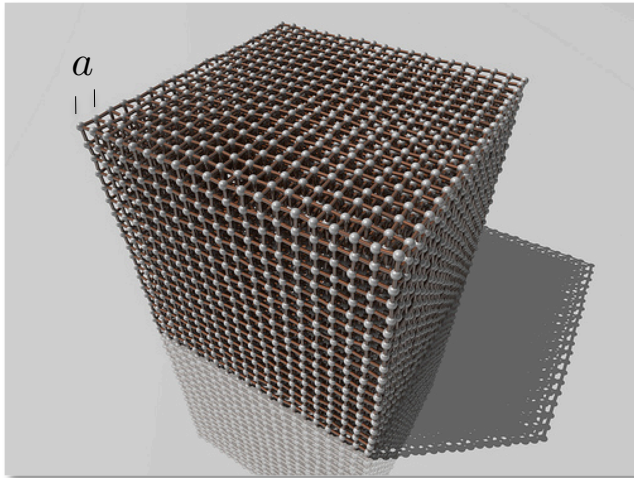
importance sampling  
generate  $\{G_n\}$  with  
probability distribution  
 $e^{-S[G] + \ln \det(\mathcal{D} + m)}$

$$\langle O \rangle^{\text{latt}}(a) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N O[G_n, (\mathcal{D} + m)_n^{-1}]$$

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$$\langle O \rangle^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = Z(\mu, a) \langle O \rangle^{\text{latt}}(a)$$

— Lattice Errors —

$$\langle O \rangle^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = Z(\mu, a) \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N O[G_n, (\not{D} + m)_n^{-1}]$$

matching

statistics

input parameters

discretization

chiral  
extrapolation

scale setting

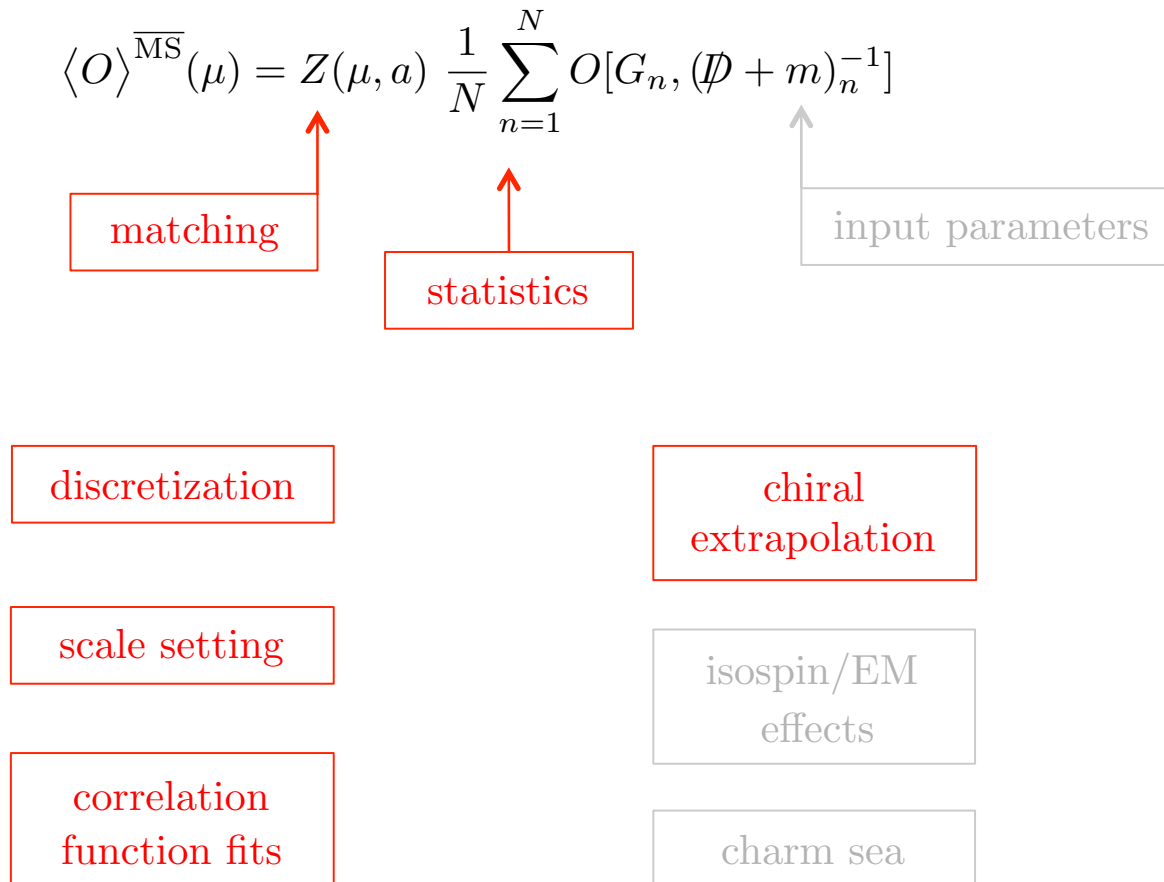
isospin/EM  
effects

correlation  
function fits

charm sea

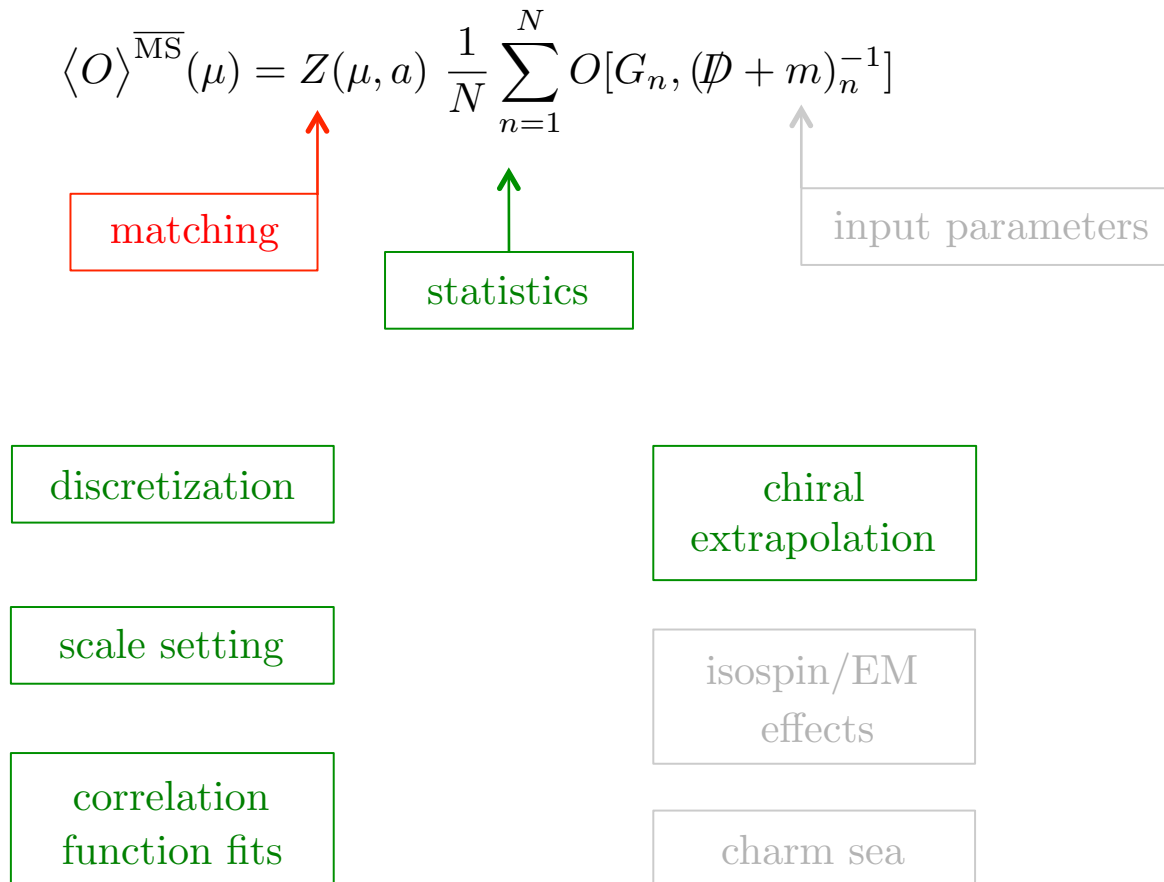
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- small, generally  $< 1\%$



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- improves with statistics



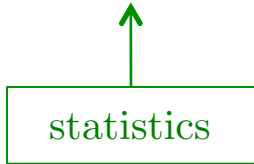


# — Lattice Errors —

- small, generally  $< 1\%$
- improves with statistics
- beating down the errors

$$\langle O \rangle^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = Z(\mu, a) \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N O[G_n, (\not{D} + m)_n^{-1}]$$

two-loop,  
non-perturbative,  
RGI matrix element



— Gold Plated Quantities —

$$\text{SM parameters} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_{ud}, m_u/m_d, m_s \\ m_c, m_b \\ \alpha_s \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{SM tree-level} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi \rightarrow l\nu \\ K \rightarrow l\nu, K \rightarrow \pi l\nu \\ D_{(s)} \rightarrow l\nu, D \rightarrow \pi l\nu, D \rightarrow Kl\nu \\ B_{(s)} \rightarrow l\nu, B \rightarrow \pi l\nu, B_s \rightarrow Kl\nu, B_{(s)} \rightarrow D_{(s)}l\nu, B \rightarrow D^*l\nu \\ \Lambda_b \rightarrow pl\nu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{rare} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [K^0 - \bar{K}^0]_{\text{s.d.}}, [D^0 - \bar{D}^0]_{\text{s.d.}}, [B_{(s)}^0 - \bar{B}_{(s)}^0]_{\text{s.d.}} \\ B \rightarrow \pi ll, B \rightarrow Kll \\ \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda ll \end{array} \right.$$

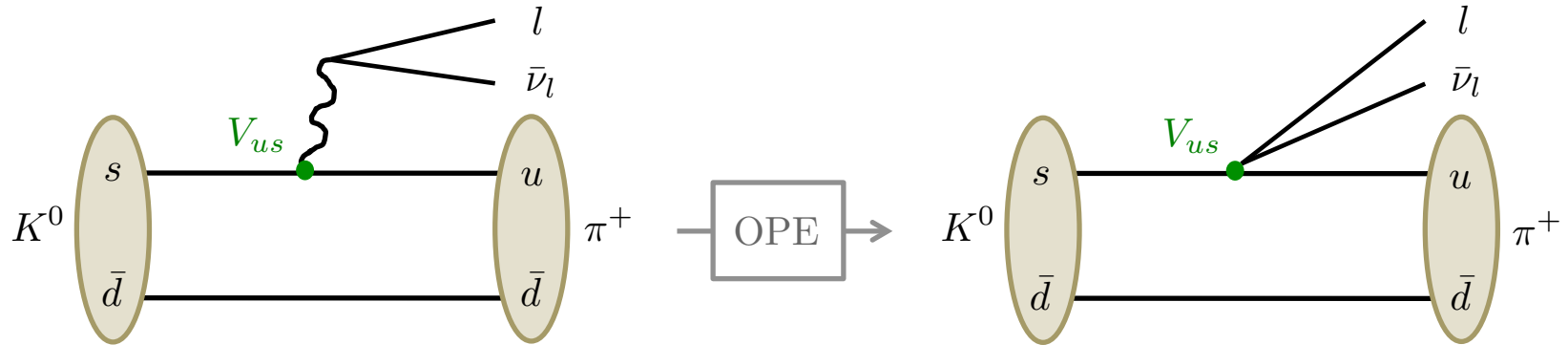
— Gold Plated Quantities —      3 examples...

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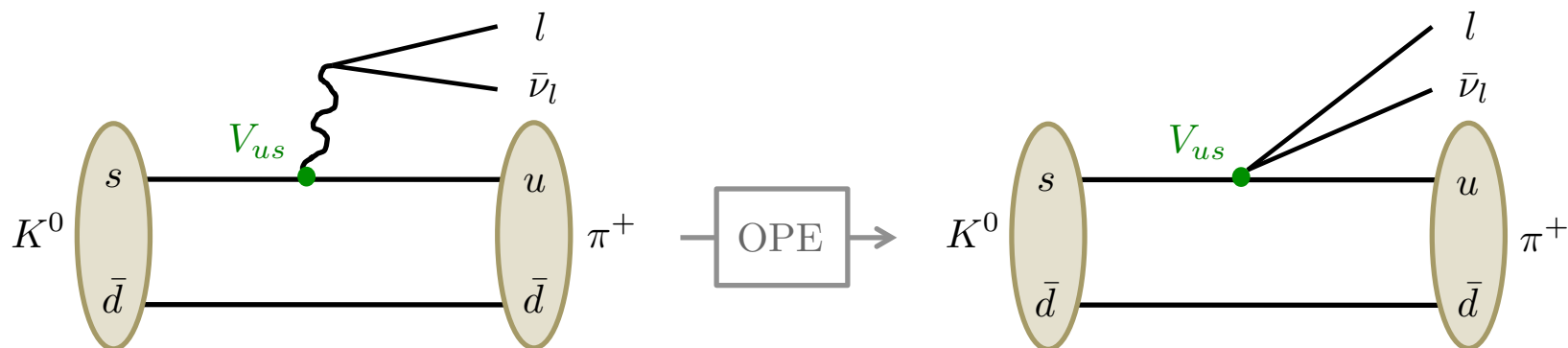
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$$K \rightarrow \pi l \bar{\nu}$$



$$\frac{\Gamma(K \rightarrow \pi l \bar{\nu})}{S_{\text{EW}} (1 + \delta_{\text{EM}}^{Kl} + \delta_{\text{SU}(2)}^{K\pi})} \frac{128\pi^3}{G_F^2 M_K^5 C_K^2} = I_{Kl}^{(0)} |V_{us}|^2 f_+^2(0) \quad [\text{Cirigliano et al, RMP 84, 399 (2012)}]$$

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$\swarrow$  know/measure  $\nearrow$   $\downarrow$  extract  $\nwarrow$  LQCD

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# $K \rightarrow \pi l \bar{\nu}$

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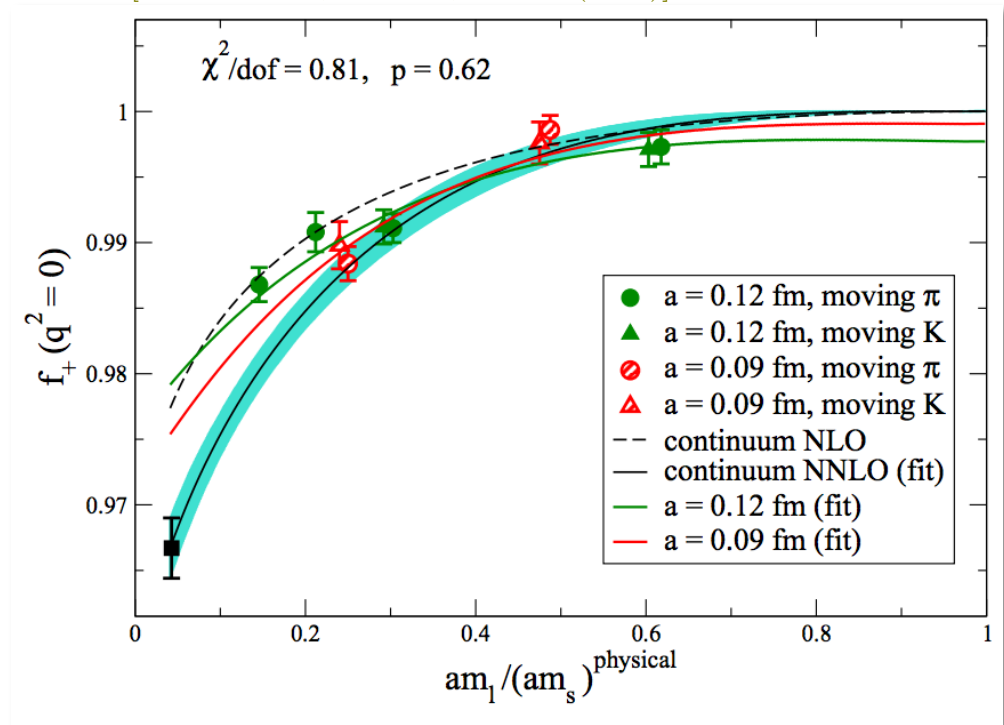
kinematic constraint:  $f_+(0) = f_0(0)$

$$f_0(q^2) = \frac{m_s - m_l}{M_K^2 - M_\pi^2} \langle \pi | S^{\text{latt}} | K \rangle_{q^2}$$

→ absolutely normalized

Source of uncertainty	Error $f_+(0)$ (%)
Statistics	0.24
Chiral extrapolation & fitting	0.3
Discretization	0.1
Scale	0.06
Finite volume	0.1
<b>Total Error</b>	<b>0.42</b>

[FNAL-MILC, PRD 87, 073012 (2012)]



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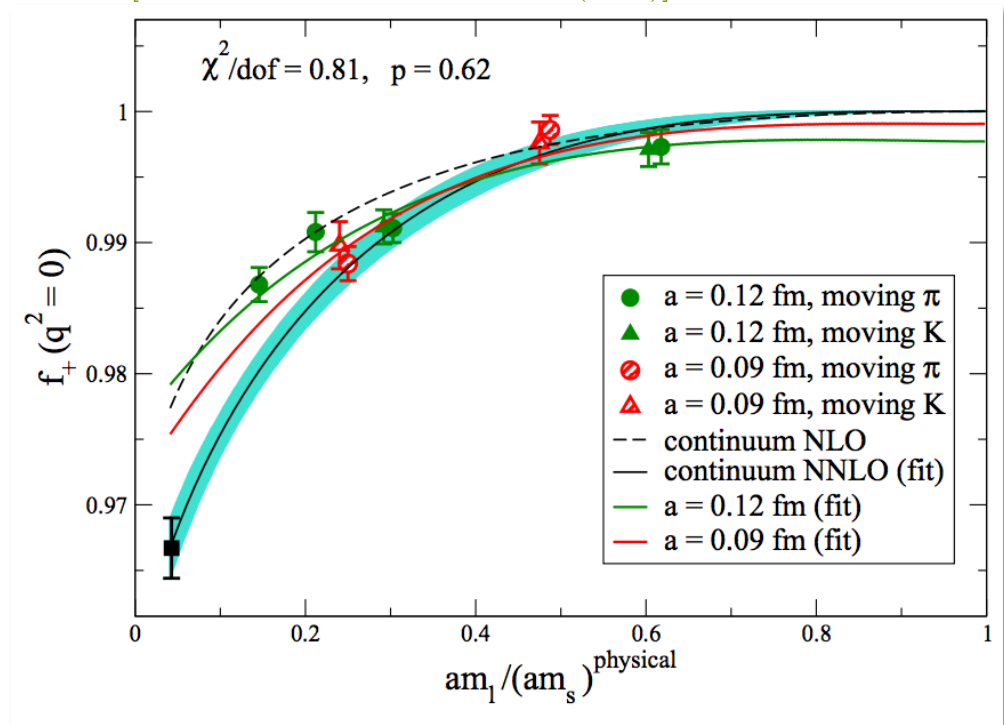
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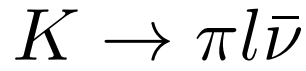
[Gámiz,  
Lattice '13]

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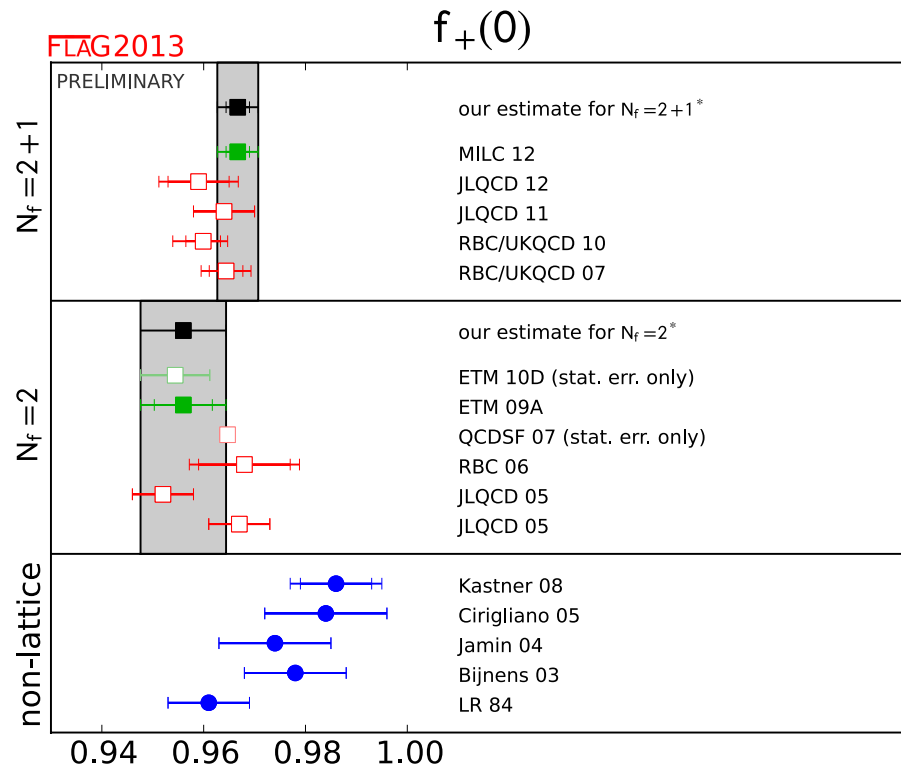


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0.8%

## Flavor Lattice Averaging Group

- worldwide
- heavy & light quark quantities
- average lattice results
  - color code
  - correlations



[<http://itpwiki.unibe.ch/flag>]

- $\pi$ ,  $K$  precision due, in part, to intelligent choice of matrix elements

$$\langle \pi | S^{\text{latt}} | K \rangle, \quad \langle 0 | A_0 | K, \pi \rangle$$

- effective theory would ruin this ...

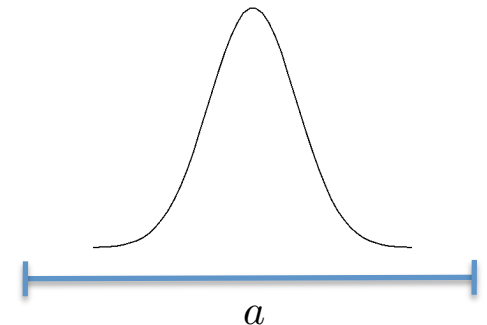
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— Heavy quarks ( $c, b$ ) —

- $\lambda_C \sim 1/m$ , if smaller than  $a$  problematic
  - heavy quarks “fall through the lattice”
  - discretization errors  $(am)^n$



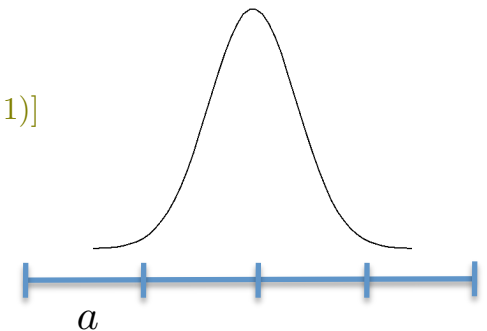
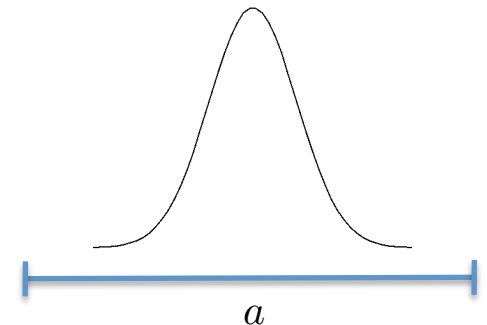
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— Heavy quarks ( $c, b$ ) —

- $\lambda_C \sim 1/m$ , if smaller than  $a$  problematic
  - heavy quarks “fall through the lattice”
  - discretization errors  $(am)^n$
- effective theory for heavy quark (matching error  $\sim$  few%)
- small  $a$  so that  $am < 1$ 
  - $c$  quarks [HPQCD, PRD 82, 114506 (2010); 114504 (2010); 84, 114505 (2011)]
  - $b$  quarks, *almost* (0.03 fm should do it)
  - $b$  and  $u, d$  quarks problematic



$$B \rightarrow \bar{l} \nu$$



$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow \bar{l} \nu) = \frac{M_B G_F^2}{8\pi} m_l^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{M_B^2}\right) f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2$$

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↑ know/measure      ↗ LQCD      ↓ extract

# $B \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu$

[Buras, PLB 566, 115 (2003)]

$$\underbrace{\Gamma(B \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu) = \frac{M_B G_F^2}{8\pi} m_l^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{M_B^2}\right)}_{18\%} f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu})}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu})} = \underbrace{\frac{\tau_{B_d} M_{B_d}}{\tau_{B_s} M_{B_s}} \left|\frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}}\right|^2}_{3\%} \frac{f_{B_d}^2}{f_{B_s}^2}$$

- LQCD calculation:  $\langle 0|A_0|B_{(s)}\rangle = M_{B_{(s)}} f_{B_{(s)}}$
- absolutely normalized
  - $B$ :  $b$  and  $u$  too expensive
  - $B_s$ :  $b$  and  $s$  doable

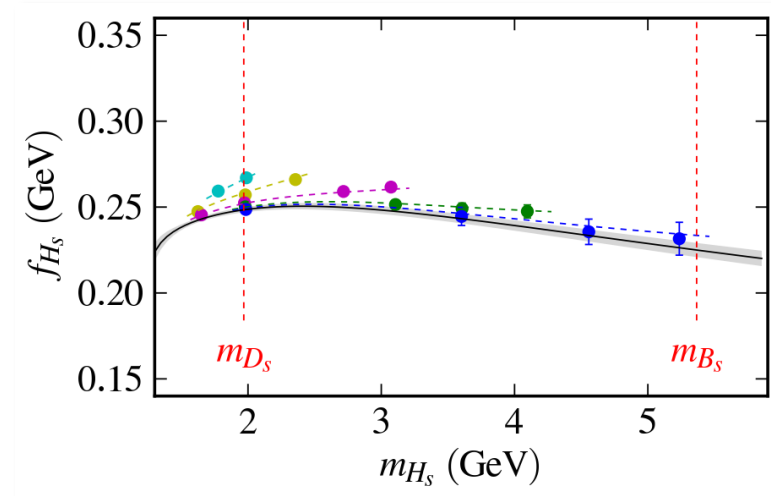
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(no matching error, but not quite at  $m_{B_s}^{\text{phys}}$ )

( $a \approx 0.15, 0.12, 0.09, 0.06, 0.045$  fm)

	$f_{B_s}$
Monte Carlo statistics	1.30%
$m_{H_s} \rightarrow m_{B_s}$ extrapolation	0.81
$r_1$ uncertainty	0.74
$a^2 \rightarrow 0$ extrapolation	0.63
$m_{\eta_s} \rightarrow m_{\eta_s, \text{phys}}$ extrapolation	0.13
$r_1/a$ uncertainties	0.12
Total	1.82%

[HPQCD, 1110.4510]



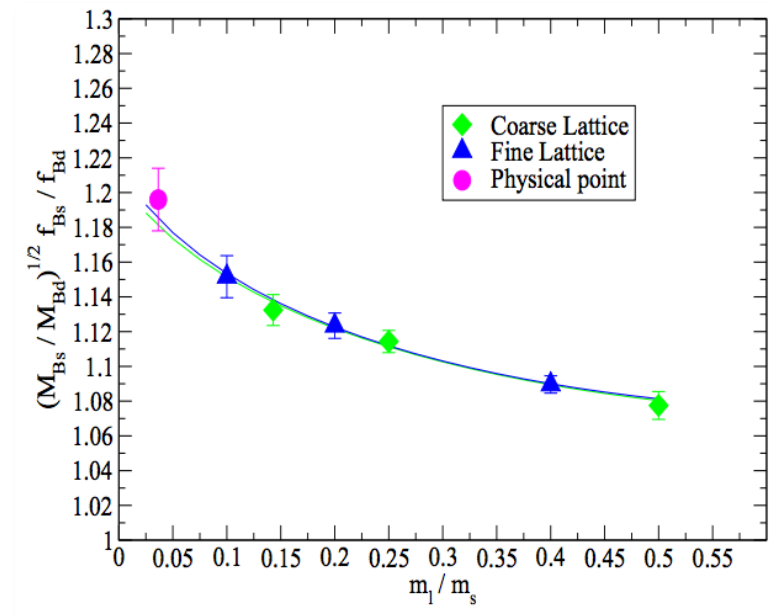
$$B \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu$$

[HPQCD, PRD 86, 034506 (2012)]

EFT for  $b$  quark, but ...

calculate a ratio  $f_B/f_{B_s}$ :

- (most of) matching error cancels
- combine with precise  $f_{B_s}$
- get precise  $f_B$

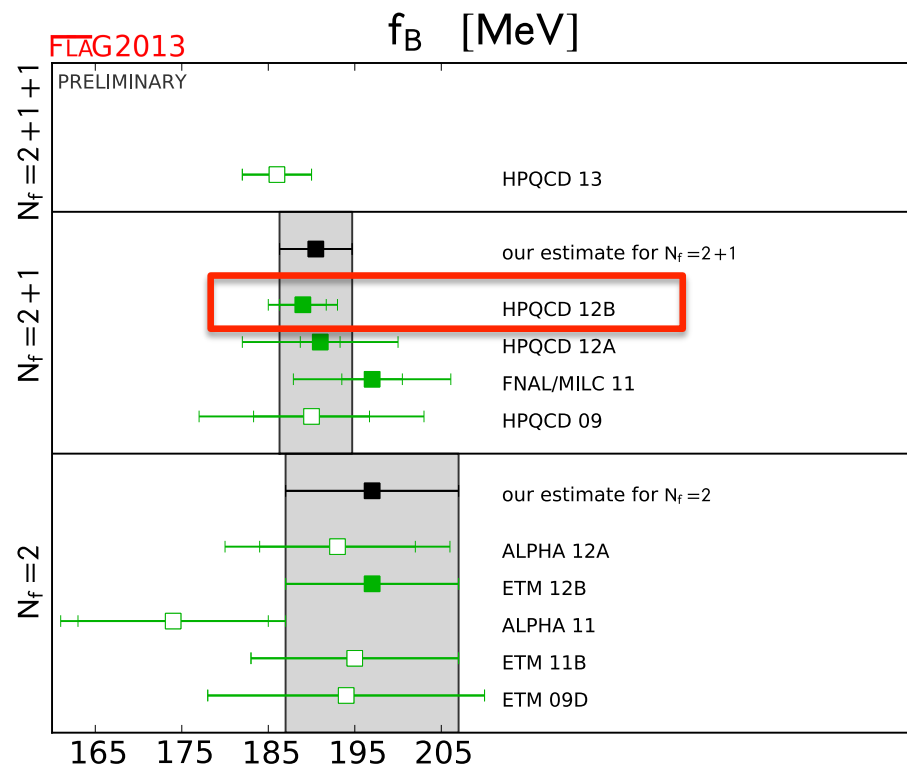


( $a \approx 0.12, 0.09$  fm)

(effective theory) {

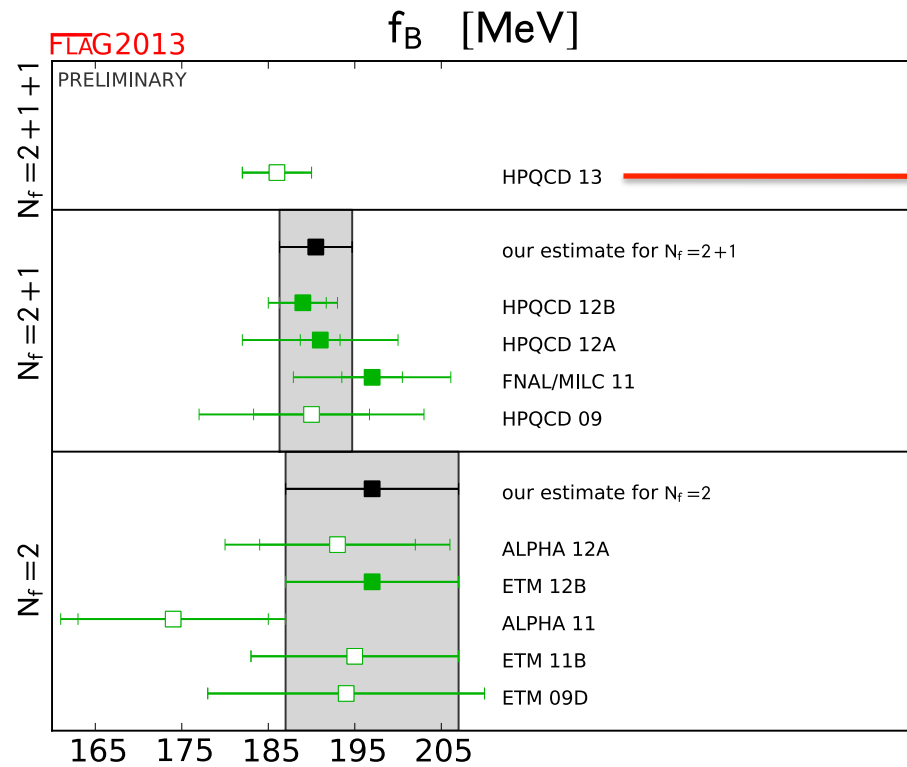
Source	$f_{B_s}$ (%)	$f_B$ (%)	$f_{B_s}/f_B$ (%)
statistical	0.6	1.2	1.0
scale $r_1^{3/2}$	1.1	1.1	—
discret. corrections	0.9	0.9	0.9
chiral extrap. & $g_{B^*B\pi}$	0.2	0.5	0.6
mass tuning	0.2	0.1	0.2
finite volume	0.1	0.3	0.3
relativistic correct.	1.0	1.0	0.0
operator matching	4.1	4.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>

$$B \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu$$



[<http://itpwiki.unibe.ch/flag>]

$$B \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu$$



[HPQCD, PRL 110, 222003 (2013)]

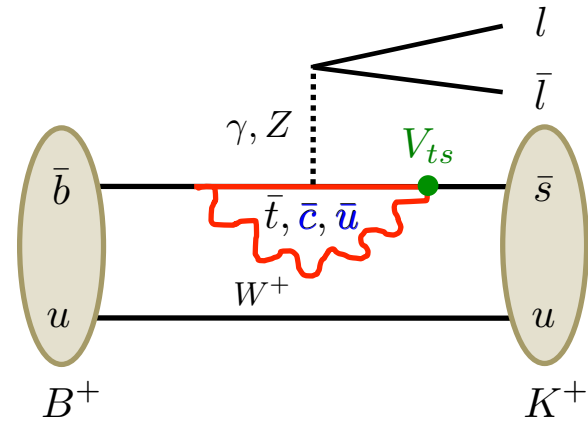
- physical light  $m_q$
- improved EFT treatment of  $b$  quark
- small matching error

[<http://itpwiki.unibe.ch/flag>]

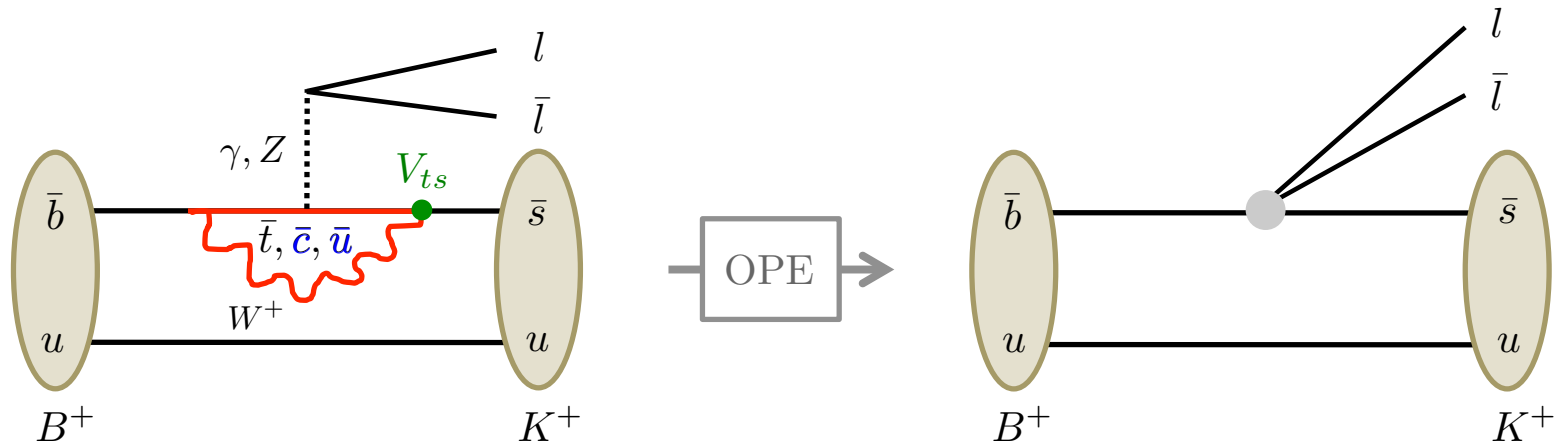
$$B \rightarrow K l \bar{l}$$

SM suppressed: **loop**, **GIM**, **Cabibbo**

→ detectable NP effects?



$$B \rightarrow K l \bar{l}$$

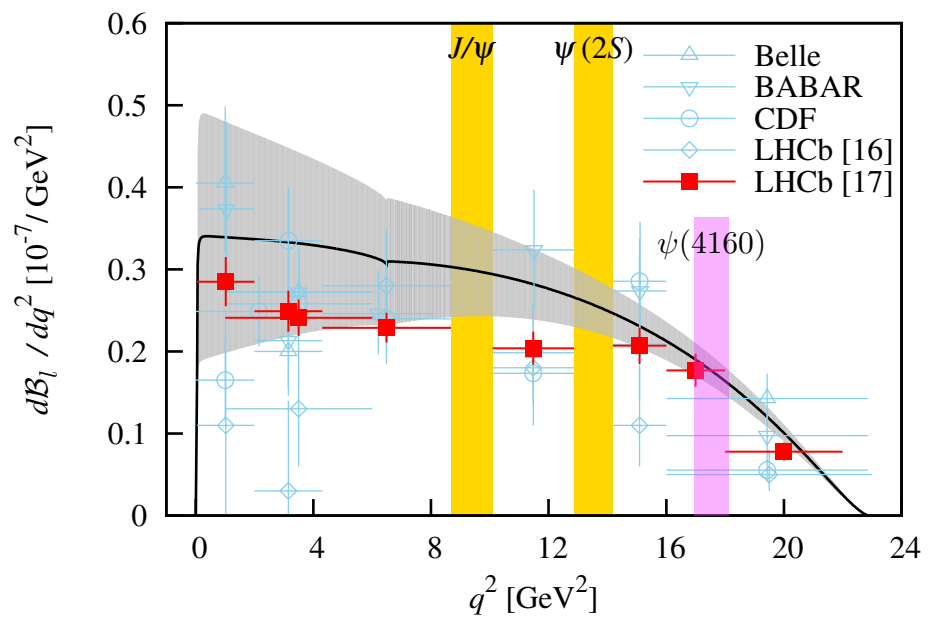


$$\frac{d\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K l \bar{l})}{dq^2} = C(q^2) \left\{ [c_1 f_0(q^2) + c_2 f_+(q^2)]^2 + c_3 f_T^2(q^2) + c_4 f_+(q^2) f_T(q^2) \right\}$$

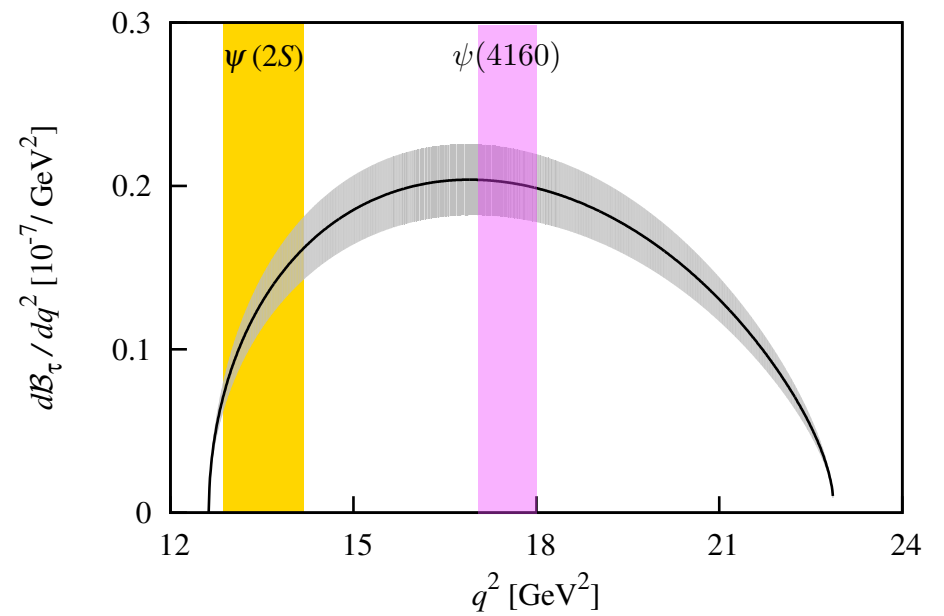
↑  
 know/measure

↓  
 constrain model

SM vs. experiment for light dileptons



SM prediction for ditau



[HPQCD, 1306.2384; 1306.0434]

— Harder (but still being done) —

$[K^0 - \bar{K}^0]_{\text{l.d.}}$  [RBC/UKQCD, 1212.5931]

$K \rightarrow \pi\pi$  [Chris Kelly's talk: Fri @ 10:30 in Cowell 131]

$D \rightarrow \pi\pi, D \rightarrow KK$  [Hansen and Sharpe, 1211.0511]

$B \rightarrow K^* l \bar{l}$  [Liu et al, 1101.2726]

$\langle \bar{n} | \mathcal{O}_{\Delta B=2} | n \rangle$  [Buchhoff et al, 1207.3832]

$\langle \pi, K, \dots | \mathcal{O}_{\Delta B=1} | p \rangle$  [RBC, 1304.7424]

$(g - 2)_\mu$  HVP [Blum, PRL 91, 052001 (2003); QCDSF, NPB 688, 135 (2004);  
Aubin & Blum, PRD 75, 114502 (2007); ETMC, PRL 107, 081802 (2011);  
Boyle et al, PRD 85, 074505 (2012); Della Morte et al, JHEP 1203, 055 (2012)]

$(g - 2)_\mu$  HLbL [Hayakawa et al, PoS LAT2005, 353 (2006); Blum et al, PoS LAT2012, 022 (2012);  
Chowdhury, PhD Thesis (2009); JLQCD, PRL 109, 182001 (2012)]

$\langle N | s \bar{s} | N \rangle$  for Mu2e [Junnarkar & Walker-Loud, PRD 87, 114510 (2013)]

$F_A(Q^2)$  for  $\nu$  cross-sections [Bhattacharya et al, PRD 84, 073006 (2011); Capitani et al, PRD 86, 074502  
(2012); QCDSF, 1302.2233]

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additional lattice efforts...

“Project X: Physics Opportunities”

Kronfeld and Tschirhart (editors)

1306.5009



## — The Future —

Push all Gold-plated quantities toward 1%

Long distance contributions ( $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ ,  $K \rightarrow \pi l \bar{l}$ , ...)

Multi-hadron final states ( $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ , ...)

Hadronically unstable states ( $B \rightarrow \rho l \bar{\nu}$ , ...)

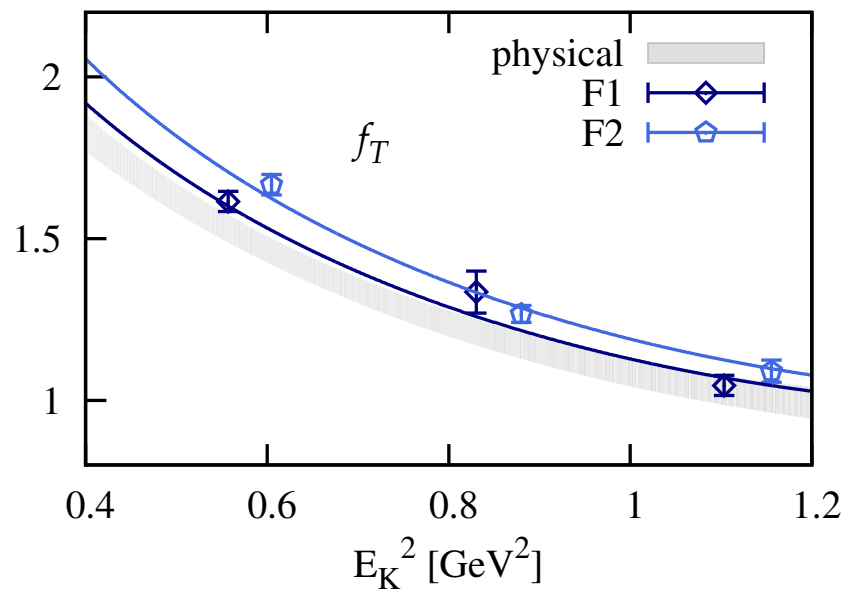
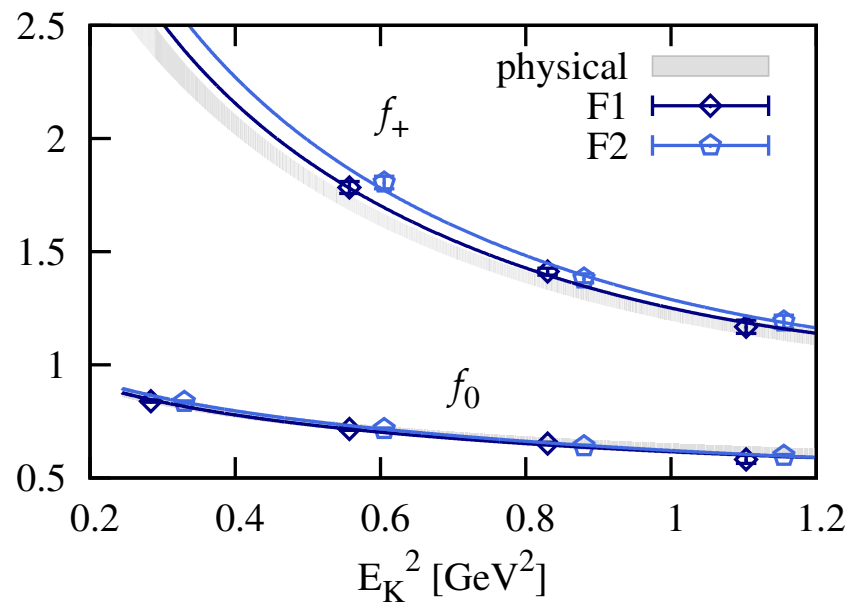
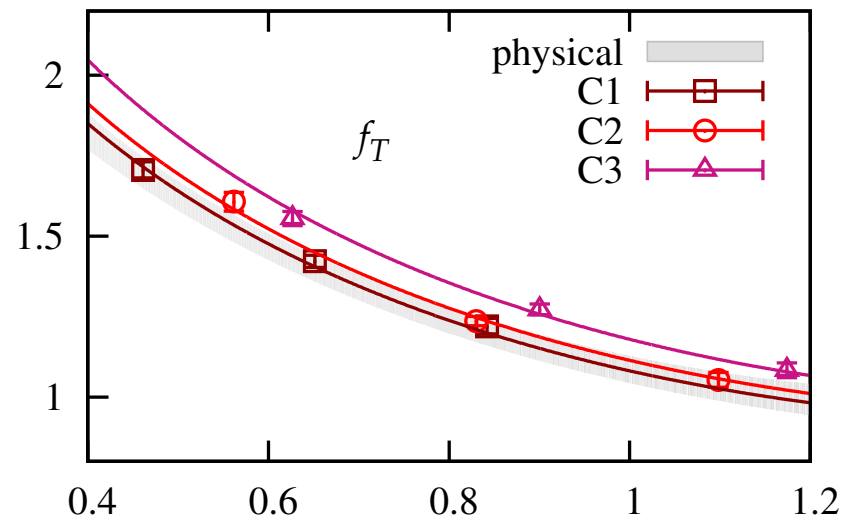
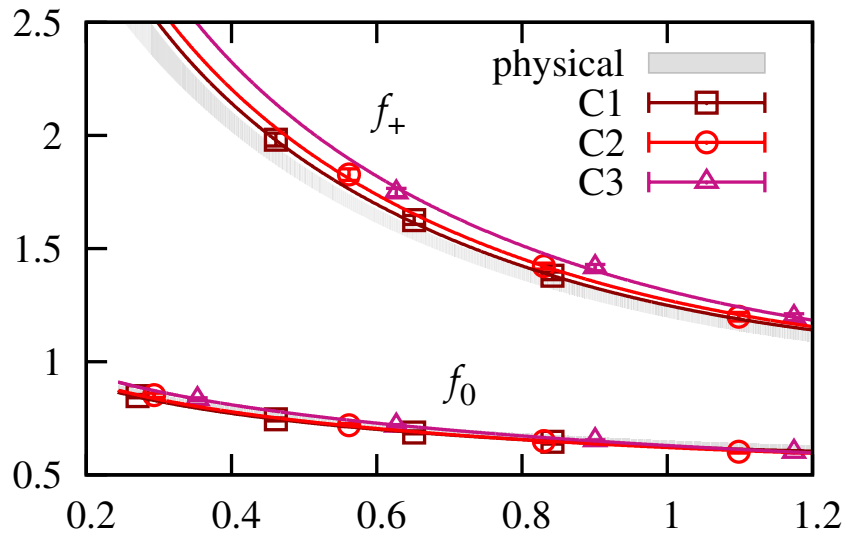
Additional rare decays ( $K$ ,  $D$ ) ...

Are there other leptonic opportunities?

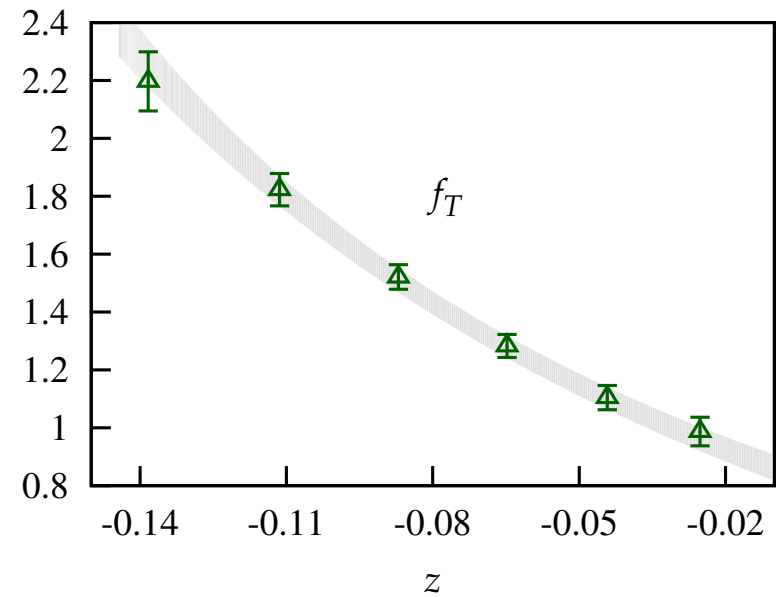
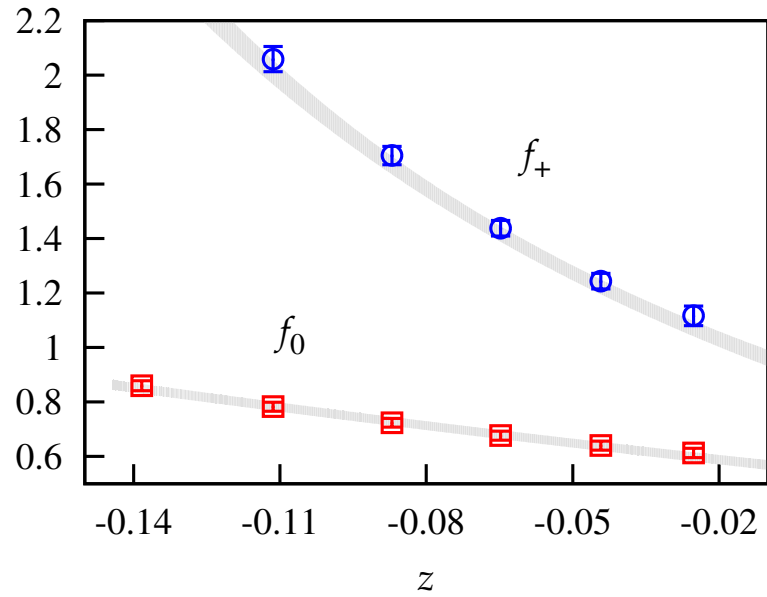
...



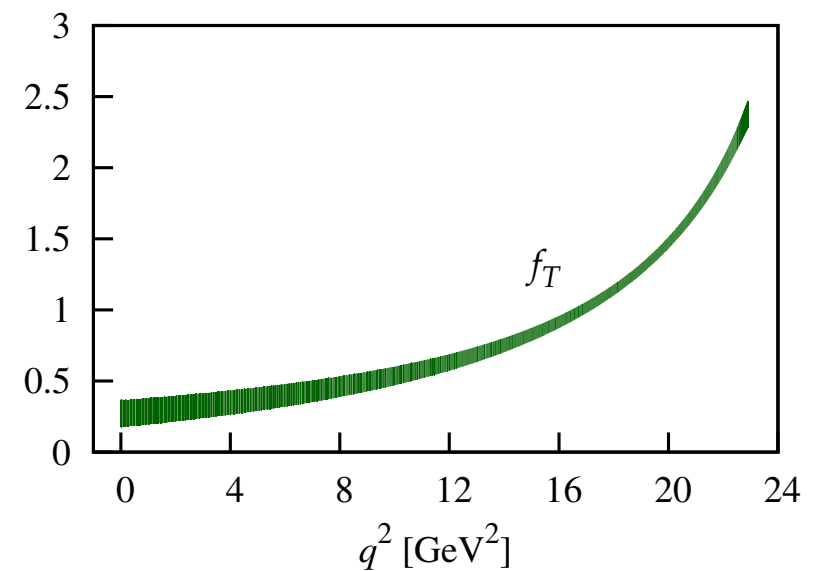
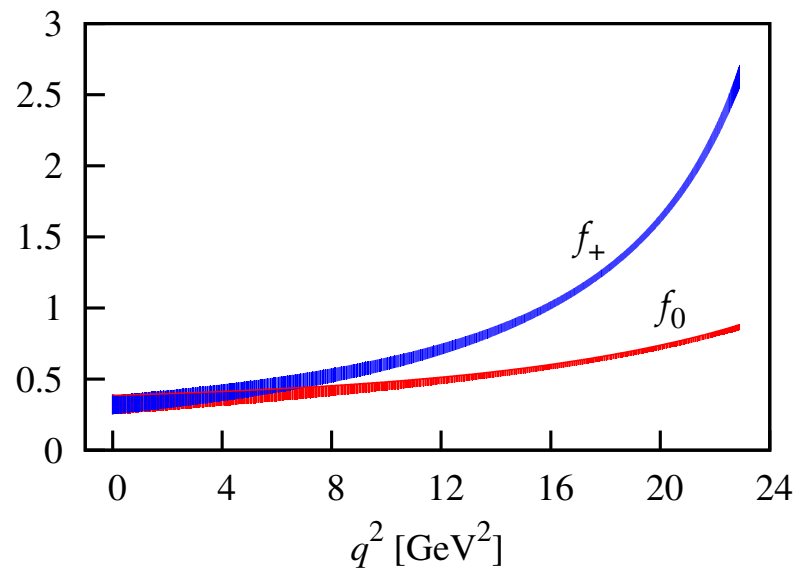
- simultaneous extrapolation for  $f_0$ ,  $f_+$ ,  $f_T$  with  $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 35.1/50$



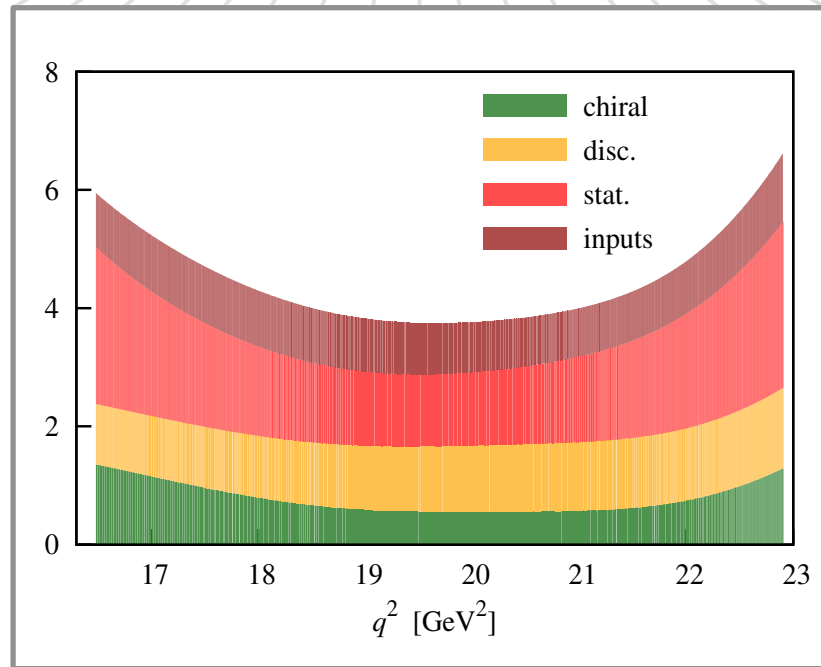
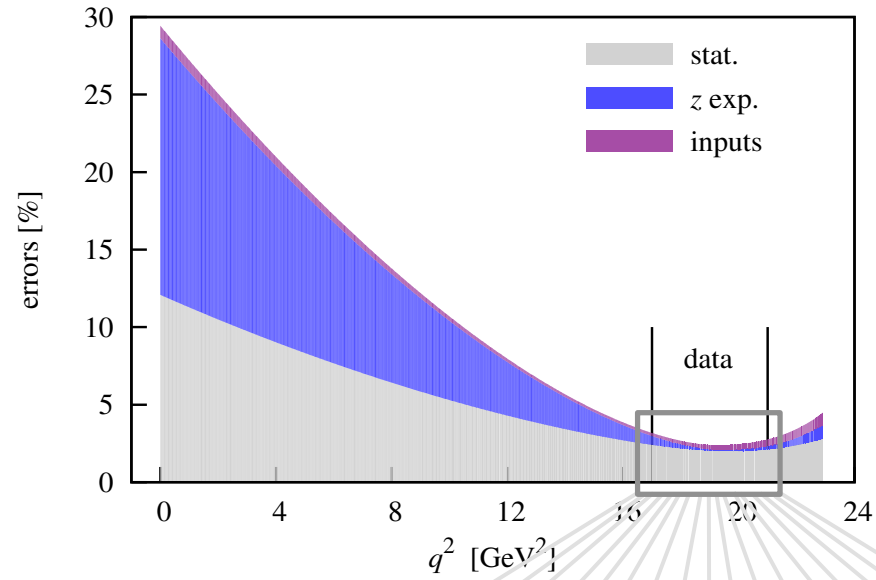
- simultaneous extrapolation for  $f_0, f_+, f_T$  with  $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 8.58/11$



- extrapolated curves over full range of  $q^2$



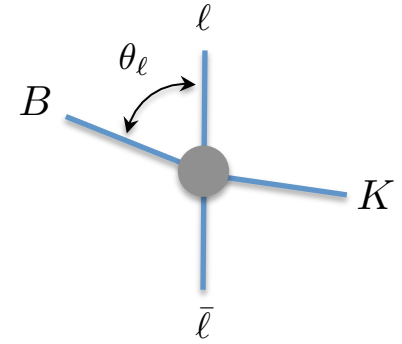
Errors for  $f_+(q^2)$



- angular distribution of differential decay rate ( $\Gamma_\ell = \mathcal{B}_\ell/\tau_B$ )

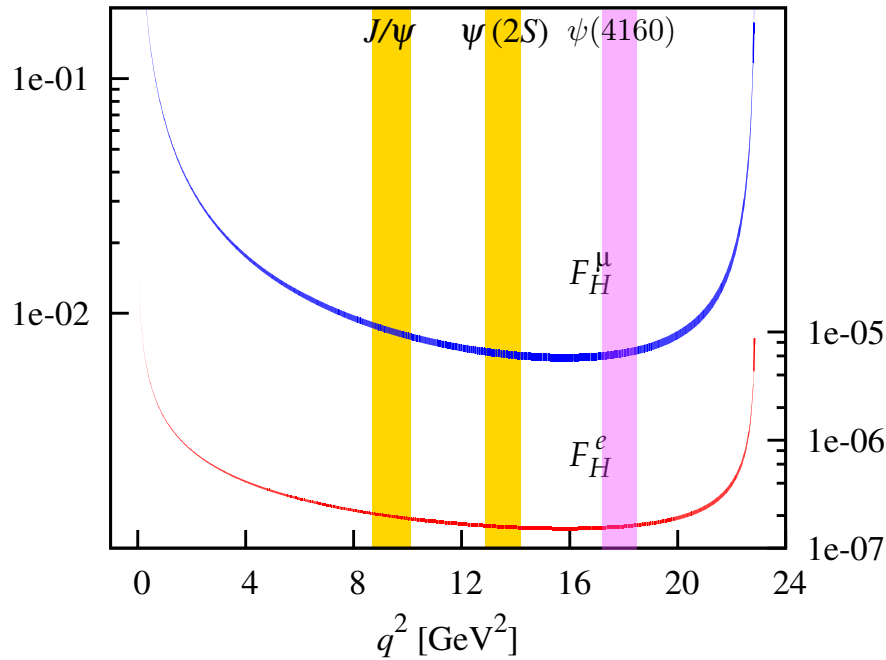
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_\ell} \frac{d\Gamma_\ell}{d\cos\theta_\ell} = \frac{1}{2} F_H^\ell + A_{FB}^\ell \cos\theta_\ell + \frac{3}{4} (1 - F_H^\ell) (1 - \cos^2\theta_\ell)$$

“flat term”:  $F_H^\ell(q^2) = \frac{a_\ell + c_\ell}{a_\ell + \frac{1}{3}c_\ell}$

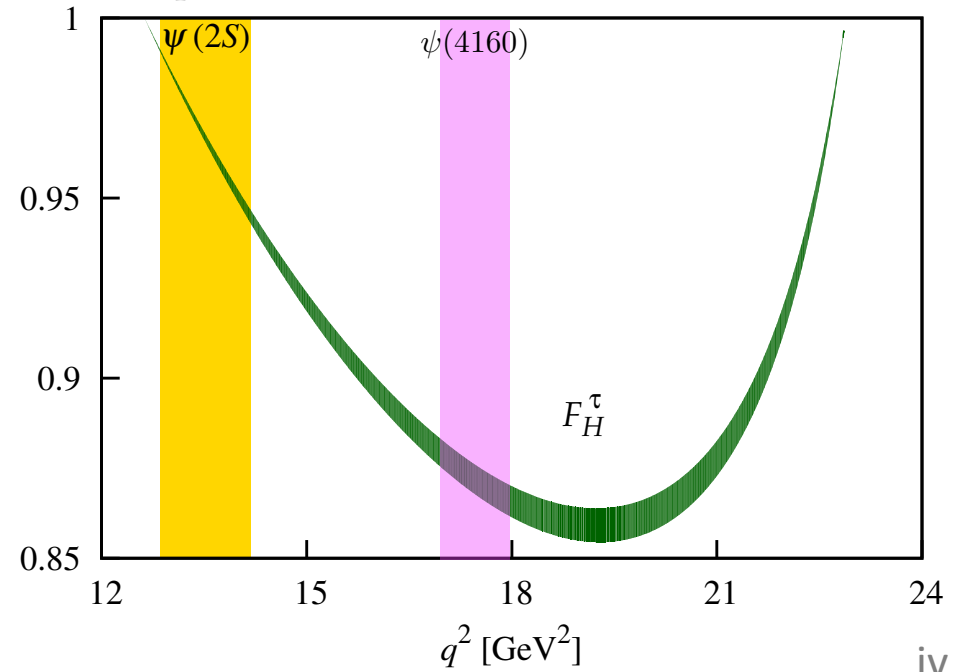


in dilepton rest frame

SM prediction for light dileptons

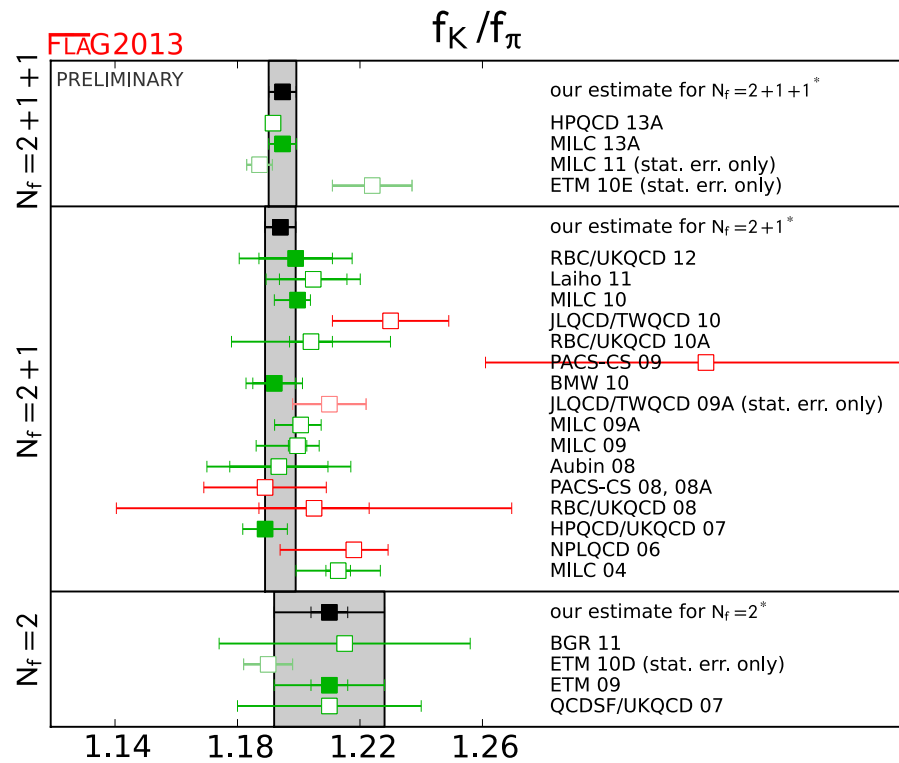


SM prediction for ditau



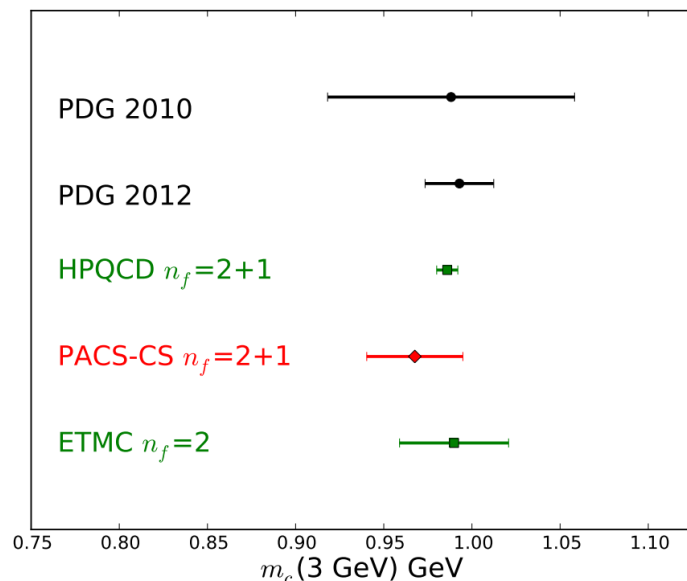
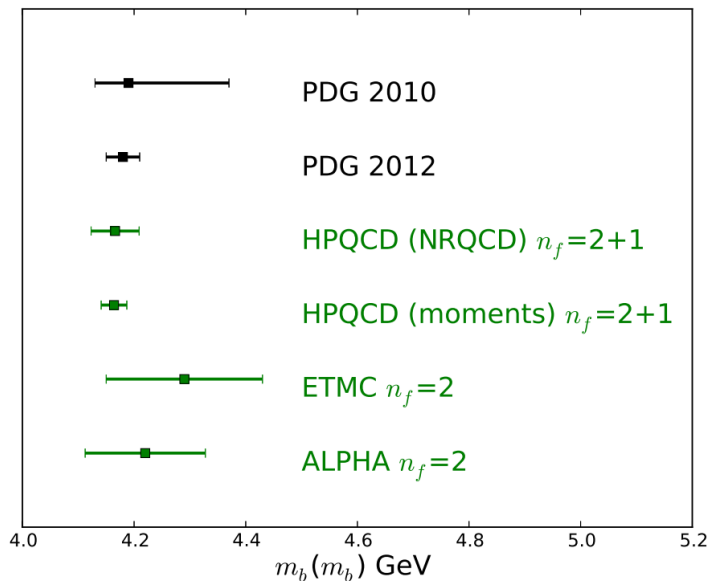
$$\frac{\Gamma(K \rightarrow l\bar{\nu}_l)}{\Gamma(\pi \rightarrow l\bar{\nu}_l)} = |V_{us}|^2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{|V_{ud}|^2} \frac{M_K(1 - m_l^2/M_K^2)^2}{M_\pi(1 - m_l^2/M_\pi^2)^2}}_{0.006\%} \frac{f_K^2}{f_\pi^2} \quad [\text{Marciano, PRL 93, 231803 (2004)}]$$

0.2%
0.03%
0.006%
0.8%

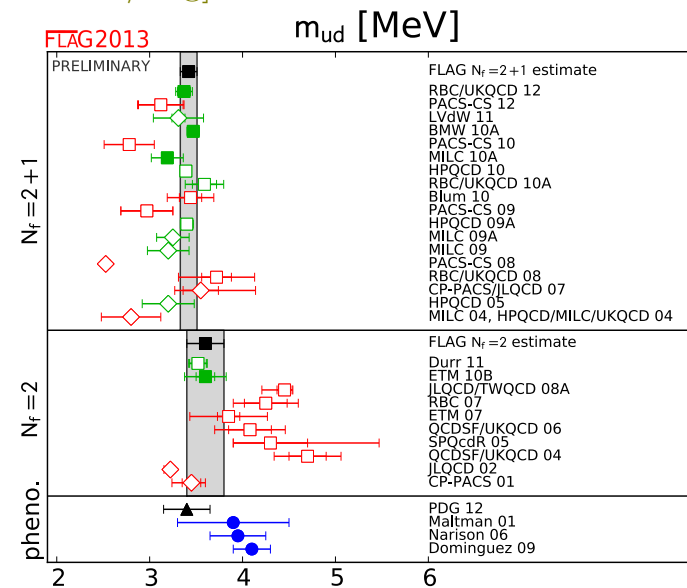
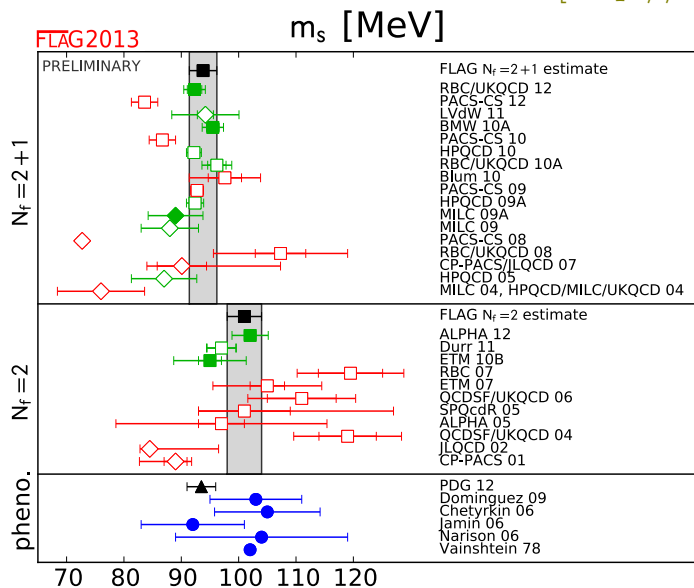


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[C. McNeile, 1306.3326]



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[C. McNeile, 1306.3326]

