

Charm semileptonic form factors from lattice QCD with 2+1 flavors of light staggered fermions

Jon A. Bailey

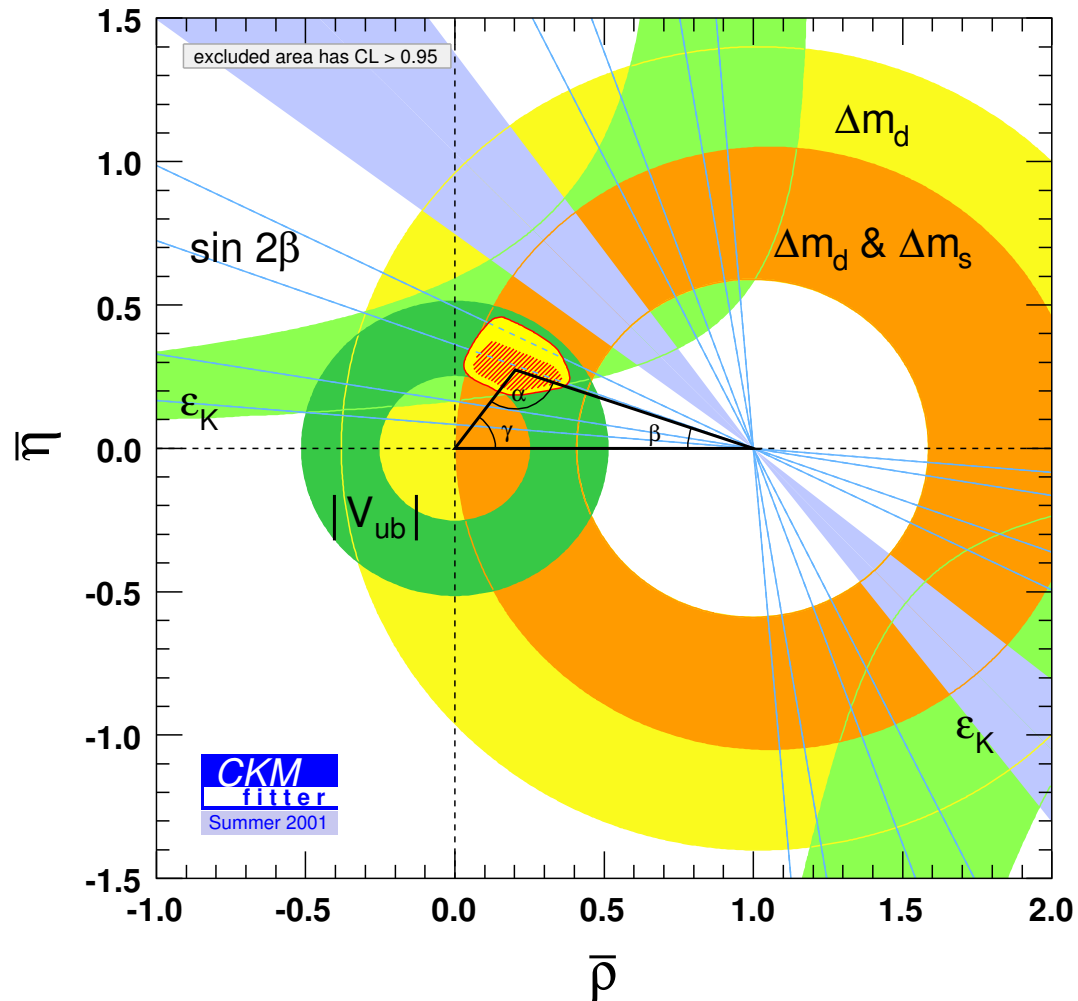
Seoul National University

Fermilab Lattice and MILC Collaborations

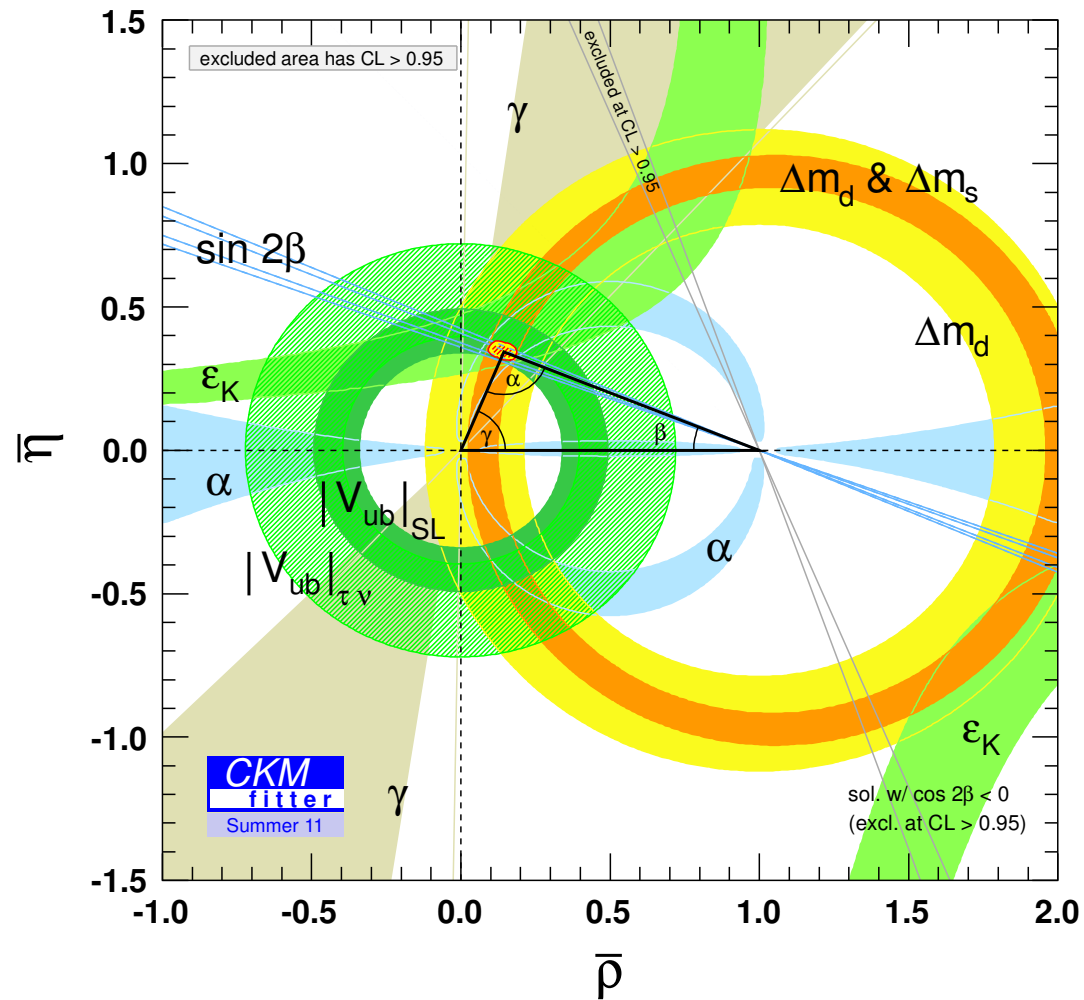
Weonjong Lee, Hyung-Jin Kim (SNU)

KIAS Phenomenology Workshop, Nov. 17-19, 2011

UT analysis, Summer 2001



UT analysis, Summer 2011



$$B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$$

- Tension btwn. constraints, excl. vs. incl.
(Lunghi, Lattice 2011; Laiho et al., CKM 2010)

$$|V_{ub}| \leftrightarrow \sin 2\beta$$

- Uncertainty from lattice QCD dominates exclusive determination (FNAL-MILC, PRD 2009)
 - LQCD + BABAR

$$\Rightarrow |V_{ub}| = (3.38 \times 10^{-3})(1 \pm 10.7\%)$$

- Decreasing unc. to less than few percent could increase tension significantly

$$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$$

- Interplay btwn. constraints, tension with incl.

$$\epsilon_K \sim |V_{cb}|^4 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad |V_{ub}|$$

- Uncertainty from lattice QCD approx.
experimental error for exclusive determinations
(FNAL-MILC, CKM 2010, Lattice 2011)

$$\Rightarrow |V_{cb}| = (3.97 \times 10^{-2})(1 \pm 2.5\%)$$

- Decreasing unc. could lead to interesting tensions

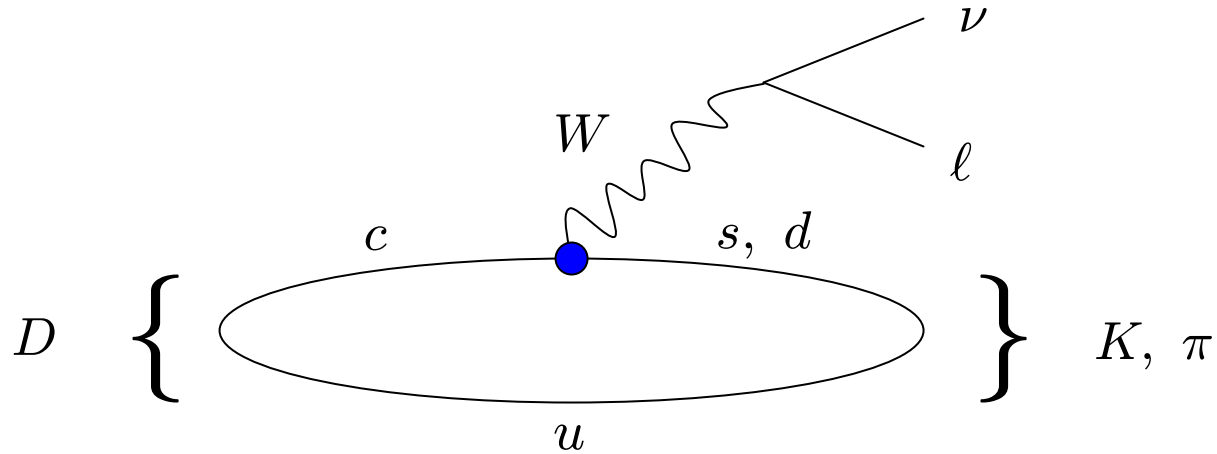
Gold-plated processes for LQCD

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ \pi \rightarrow \ell\nu & K \rightarrow \ell\nu & B \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu \\ & K \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu & \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ D \rightarrow \ell\nu & D_s \rightarrow \ell\nu & B \rightarrow D\ell\nu \\ D \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu & D \rightarrow K\ell\nu & B \rightarrow D^*\ell\nu \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \\ B_d \leftrightarrow \bar{B}_d & B_s \leftrightarrow \bar{B}_s & \end{array} \right)$$

and $B \rightarrow K\ell^+\ell^-$, $B_s \rightarrow D_s\ell\nu$, ...

Charm semileptonic decays

$$D \rightarrow K \ell \nu \quad \text{and} \quad D \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$$



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{24\pi^3} |V_{cs(d)}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{K(\pi)}|^3 |f_+^{D \rightarrow K(\pi)}(q^2)|^2$$

Looking for new physics

- Tests of CKM unitarity

- LQCD form factors + experiment $\rightarrow |V_{cs}|$
- 2nd row and column unitarity

$$|V_{cd}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{cb}|^2 = 1?$$

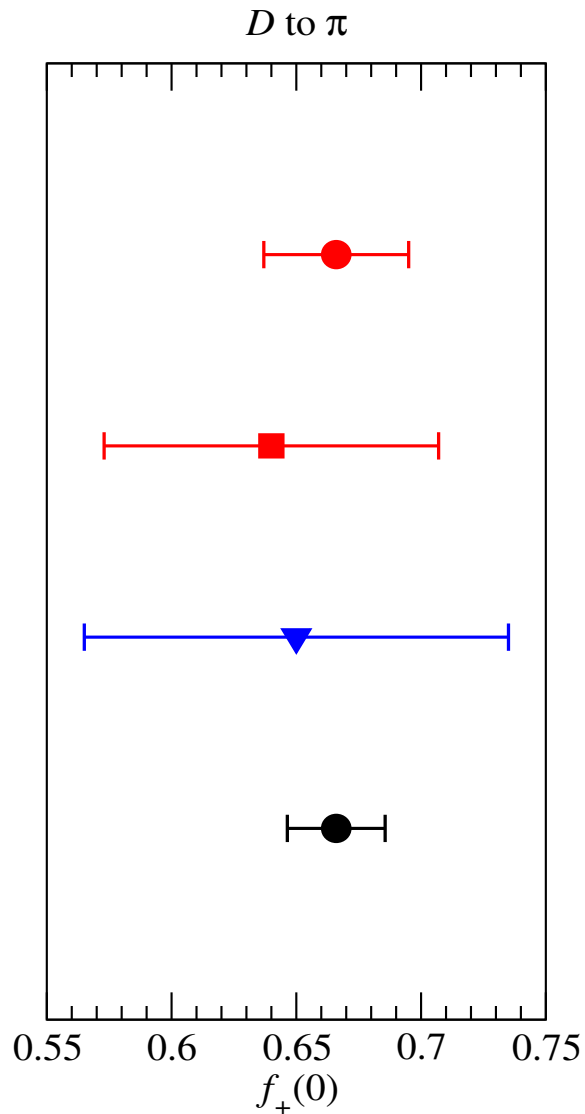
$$|V_{us}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 = 1?$$

- Tests of lattice QCD

- Global fit in SM + experiment $\rightarrow f_+^{D \rightarrow K(\pi)}(q^2)$
- LQCD form factors?

$$\Rightarrow f_+^{B \rightarrow \pi}(q^2), f_+^{B \rightarrow K}(q^2), f_T^{B \rightarrow K}(q^2), \dots$$

Results for $f_+^{D \rightarrow \pi} (q^2 = 0)$



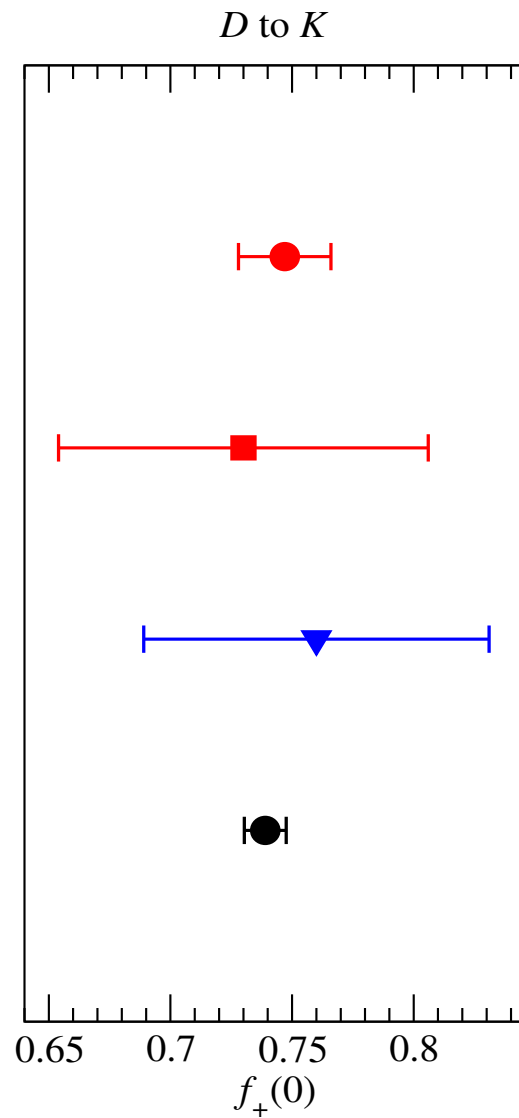
HPQCD 1109.1501

FNAL/MILC hep-ph/0408306

ETMC 1104.0869

CLEO-c 0906.2983

Results for $f_+^{D \rightarrow K} (q^2 = 0)$



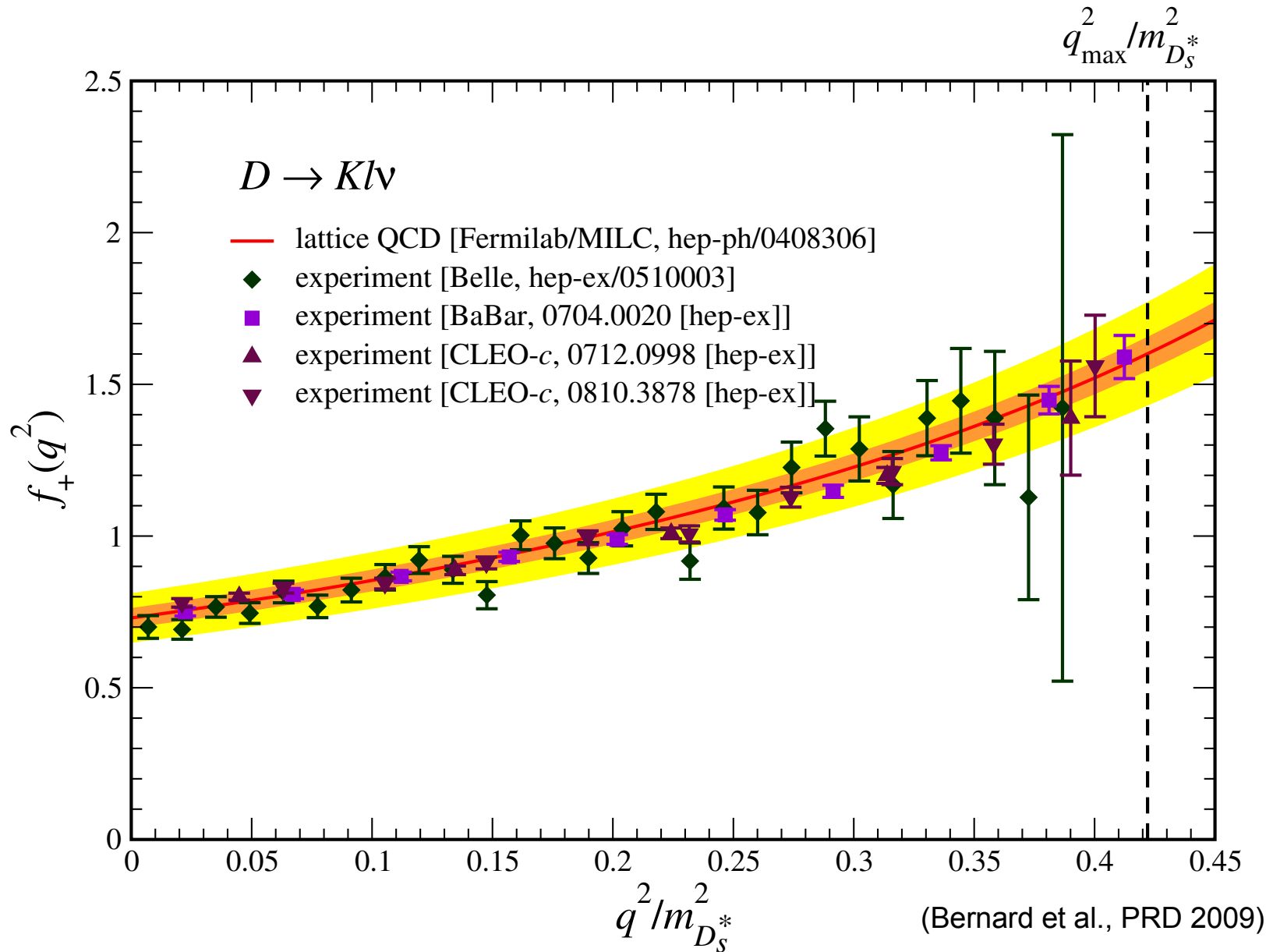
HPQCD 1008.4562

FNAL/MILC hep-ph/0408306

ETMC 1104.0869

CLEO-c 0906.2983

FNAL/MILC, 2009: Visualization of correlations



Testing lattice QCD

- Fermilab method, RHQ (Tsukuba, Columbia)
 - Control lattice artifacts for arbitrary masses
 - Apply to charm and bottom

$(B \text{ form factor calcs.}) \equiv (D \text{ form factor calcs.})$

- Consistency with SM for charm decays
→ direct validation
- Staggered gauge ensembles for sea employ fourth root to remove doublers

Challenges ~ Uncertainties

- Discretization effects
 - Light quarks and gluons
 - Heavy quarks
- Large u, d quark masses
- Finite-volume effects
- Inputs
 - Scale
 - Light, heavy quark mass tunings
- Operator matching
 - Perturbative
 - Nonperturbative
- Fitting ansatz
- Electromagnetic effects
- Quenching
 - Charm
 - Strange
- Statistics

Form factors from correlators

- Form factors defined ~ matrix elements

$$\begin{aligned}\langle K|i\bar{s}\gamma_\mu c|D\rangle &= f_+^{D\rightarrow K}(q^2) \left(p_D + p_K - \frac{m_D^2 - m_K^2}{q^2} q \right)_\mu + f_0^{D\rightarrow K}(q^2) \frac{m_D^2 - m_K^2}{q^2} q_\mu \\ &= \sqrt{2m_D} \left[v_\mu f_{\parallel}^{D\rightarrow K}(E_K) + p_{\perp\mu} f_{\perp}^{D\rightarrow K}(E_K) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$f_{\parallel}^{D\rightarrow K}(E_K) = \frac{\langle K|i\bar{s}\gamma_4 c|D\rangle}{\sqrt{2m_D}}, \quad f_{\perp}^{D\rightarrow K}(E_K) = \frac{\langle K|i\bar{s}\gamma_k c|D\rangle}{\sqrt{2m_D}} \frac{1}{p_K^k}$$

- Matrix elements from Green's functions ~ correlators

$$f_{\parallel,\perp}^{\text{lat}}(E) \sim \frac{C_{3,\mu}(t, T; \mathbf{p})}{C_2^{K(\pi)}(t; \mathbf{p}) C_2^D(T-t)}, \quad t_{\text{src}} \ll t \ll t_{\text{src}} + T$$

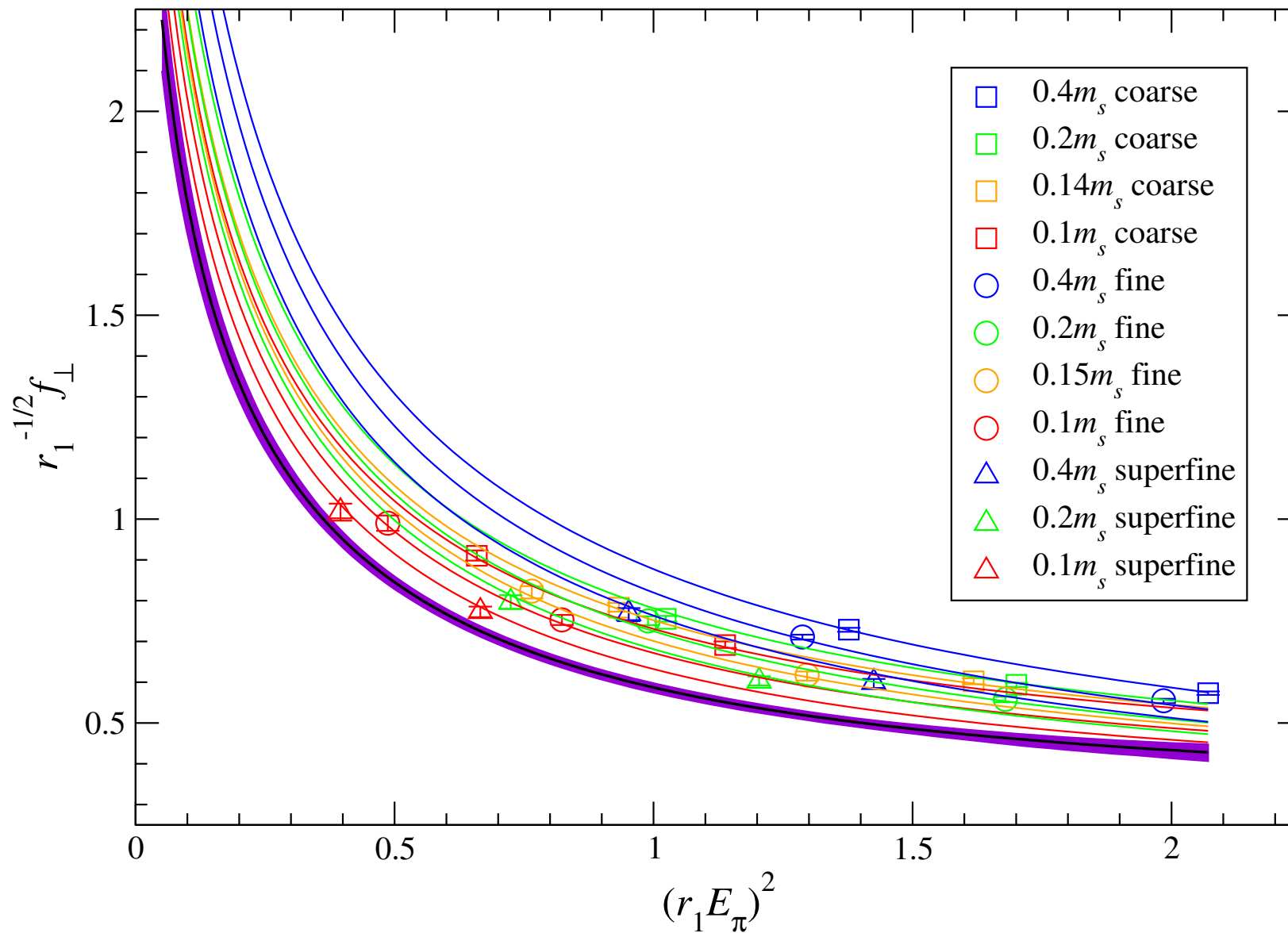
Correlators

- Four lattice spacings ~ 0.045 fm to 0.12 fm
- Multiple u, d masses $\sim 0.05m_s$ to $0.4m_s$
- Five outgoing meson momenta
- Gauge ensembles of ~ 600 to 2000 lats
- Four source times
- Four source-sink separations
 - Two physical separations
 - Two for constructing ratio
- Three masses near charm, one 0.12 fm ensemble

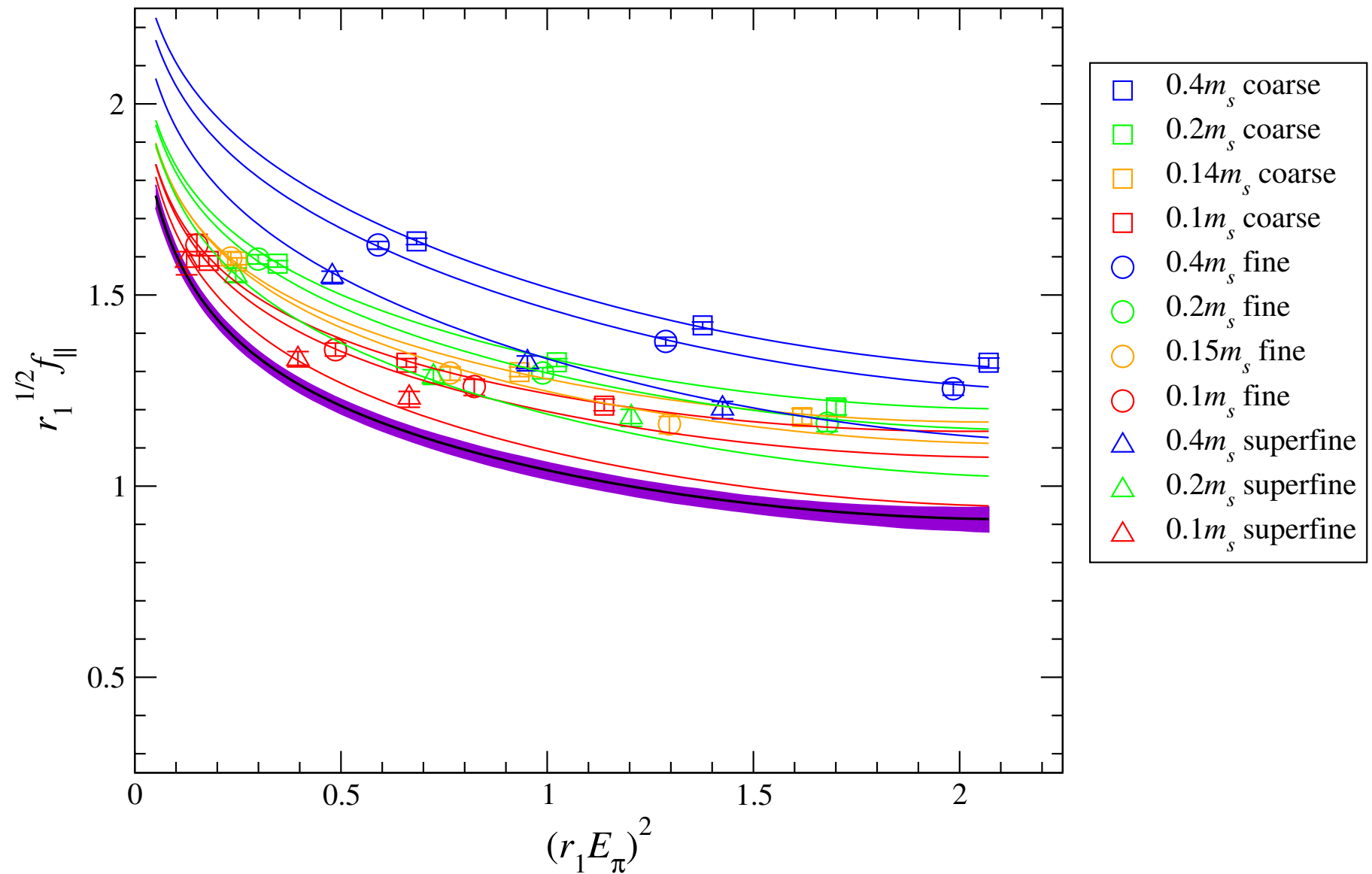
Chiral-continuum- E extra-interpolation

- **EFT**: Heavy-meson rooted staggered chiral perturbation theory (Aubin and Bernard, PRD 2007)
 - Advantages
 - Dependence on quark masses, energy of outgoing meson, lattice spacing
 - Leading light-quark and gluon discretization errors, taste violations, fit and removed
 - Include heavy-quark discretization errors for more systematic estimate than power counting
 - **Model-independent** for light quark masses, small energies
 - Limitations
 - Model-independent **only** for light masses, small energies

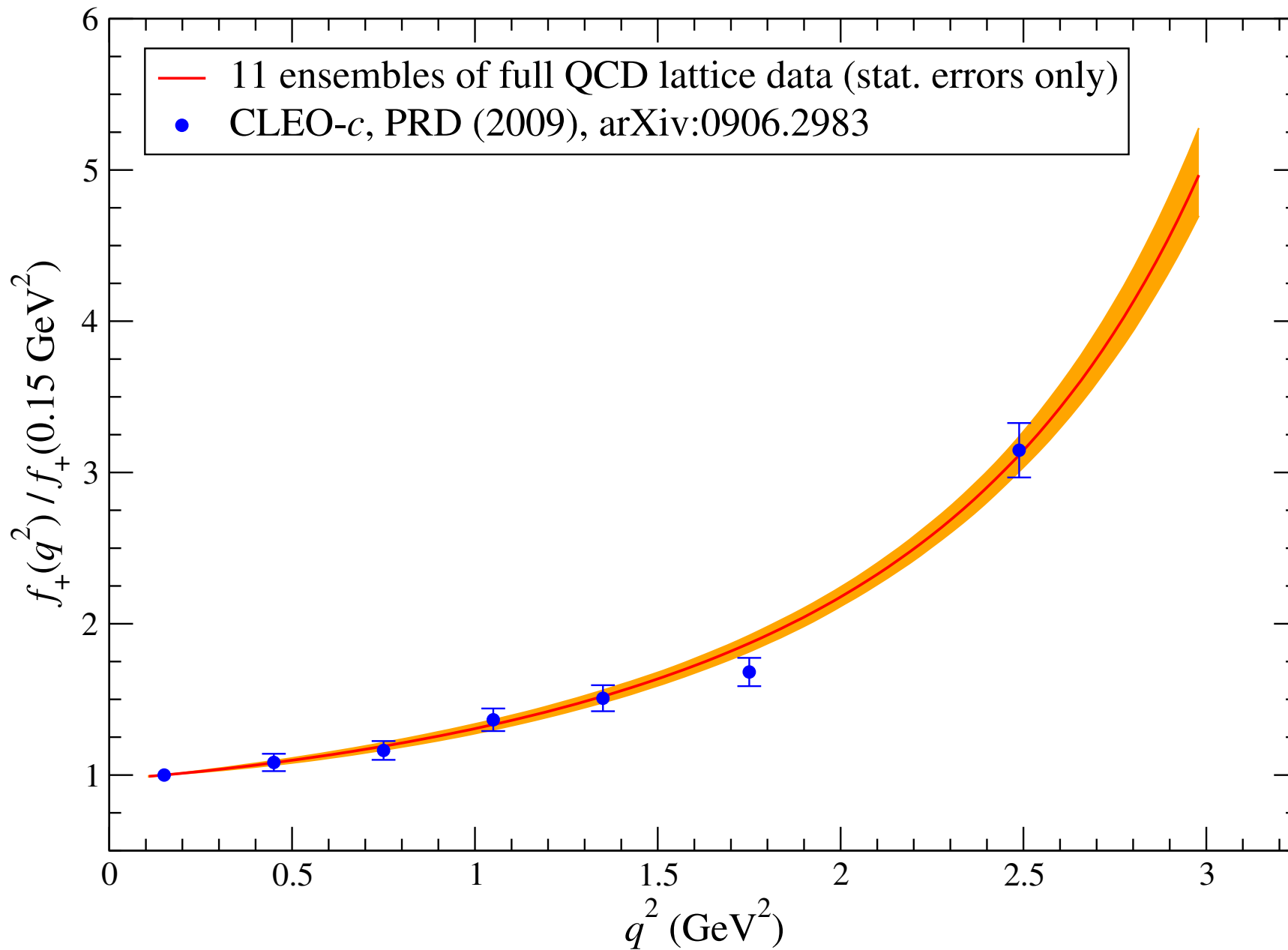
SU(3) S χ PT fit to $f_{\perp}^{D \rightarrow \pi}$ data
 $\chi^2/22 = 1.1, p = 0.29$



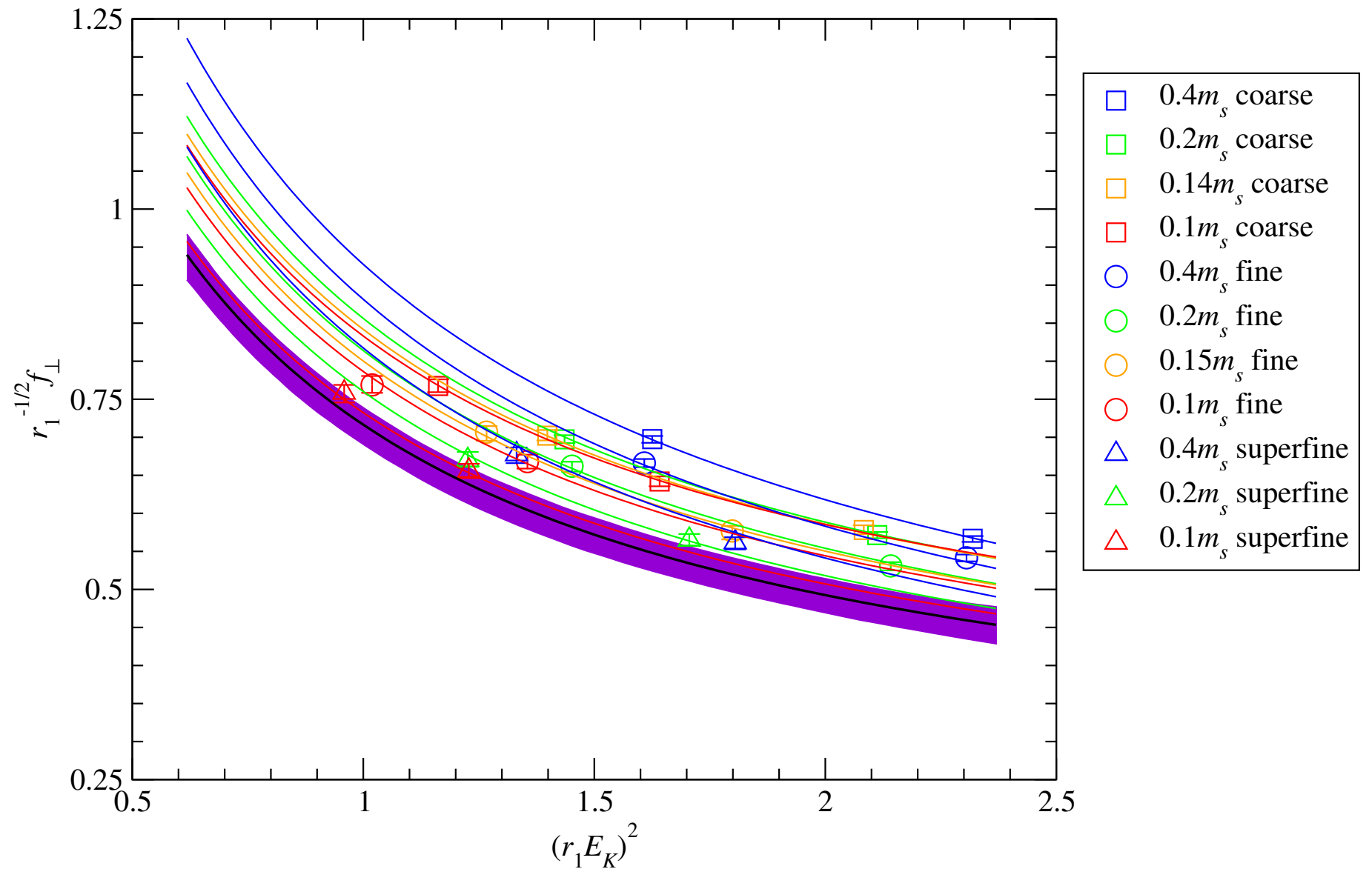
SU(3) S χ PT fit to $f_{\parallel}^{D \rightarrow \pi}$ data
 $\chi^2/33 = 1.5, p = 0.027$



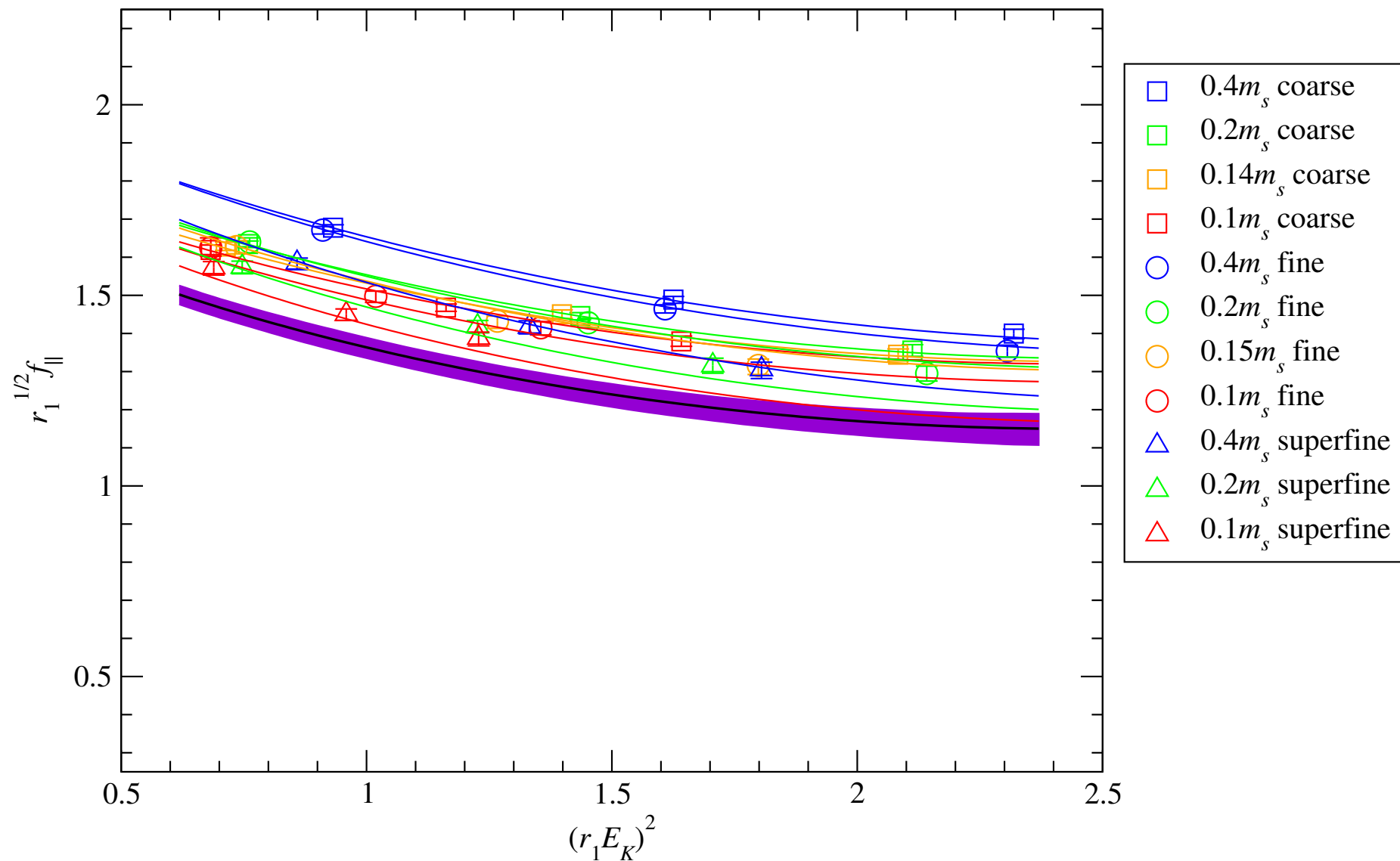
Consistency of lattice and experimental $D \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ form factor shapes



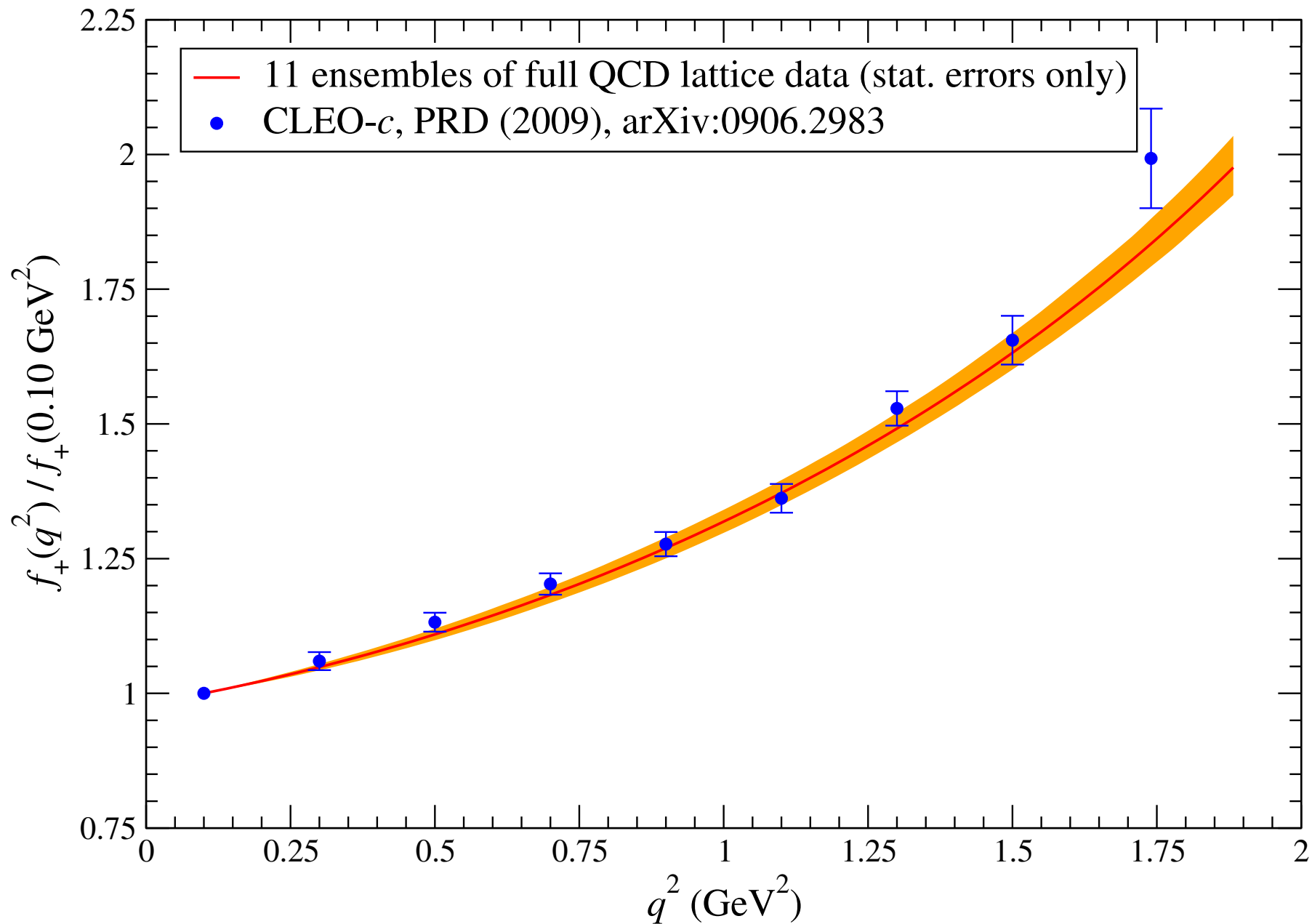
SU(3) S χ PT fit to $f_{\perp}^{D \rightarrow K}$ data
 $\chi^2/22 = 0.87, p = 0.63$



SU(3) S χ PT fit to $f_{\parallel}^{D \rightarrow K}$ data
 $\chi^2/33 = 2.0, p = 4.3 \times 10^{-4}$



Consistency of lattice and experimental $D \rightarrow Klv$ form factor shapes



Projected error budget for $f_+^{D \rightarrow K(\pi)}(0)$

stat. + χ PT (%)	2.0		\leftarrow Increased statistics, new ensembles, fit method
g_π	2.9		
r_1	1.4		$\leftarrow f_\pi$
\hat{m}	0.3	}	$\leftarrow m_\pi, m_K$
m_s	1.3		
m_c	0.2		\leftarrow updated tuning to \overline{M}_{D_s}
HQ disc.	2.5		\leftarrow power counting
nonpert. Z_V	0.6		\leftarrow statistics dominated
pert. ρ	0.5		\leftarrow power counting
finite vol.	0.5		\leftarrow χ PT
total syst. (%)	4.4		
total (%)	4.8		

Goldstone bosons on the lattice

- Staggered fermions have an exact chiral symmetry at nonzero lattice spacing
- PGBs exist that are massless in chiral limit at nonzero lattice spacing
- Chiral symmetry protects against additive mass renormalization, operator mixing, . . .

Non-Goldstone bosons

- Remnant doublers of staggered fermions show up as pseudoflavors, “tastes”
- Four tastes for each physical flavor
 - Fourth root (if correct) means one per flavor in sea
 - Valence sector retains four-fold degeneracy in continuum limit ~ partial quenching

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m}I_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{m}I_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_s I_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Enlarged flavor symmetry, PGB sector

$$SU(3)_F \rightarrow SU(12)_f$$

$$\mathbf{8} \rightarrow \mathbf{143}$$

Strategy

- Calculate masses of taste non-Goldstone pions and kaons in staggered chiral perturbation theory through NLO (1 loop)
- Fit correlators in corresponding taste channels
 - Fix low-energy couplings, Gasser-Leutwyler parameters
 - Extract light quark masses

Summary

- Encouraging agreement between form factor shapes from lattice + experiment
 - Preliminary, work in progress
 - Matching factors estimated, omitted
 - Modeling energy dependence?
- SU(2) SChPT fits in progress, alternatives
- Masses of taste non-Goldstone PGBs calculated through NLO in SChPT