B Meson Decay Constants Using NRQCD

Junko Shigemitsu

Physics Department, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA.

Recent results for B meson decay constants with NRQCD b-quarks and clover light quarks are discussed. Perturbative matching factors through $O(\alpha/M)$ are now available and incorporated into the analyses. An $O(\alpha a)$ improvement term to the heavy-light axial current is identified and included. The slope of $f_{PS}\sqrt{M_{PS}}$ versus $1/M_{PS}$ is significantly reduced by these corrections.

1. Introduction

The heavy-light pseudoscalar meson decay constant, $f_{PS}$, is defined through the matrix element of the heavy-light axial vector current between the pseudoscalar meson state and the hadronic vacuum. In Euclidean space one has,

$$\langle 0 | A_{\mu} | PS \rangle = p_{\mu} f_{PS}. \tag{1}$$

$f_{D_s}$ has been measured experimentally, giving values consistent with lattice predictions. $f_B$, on the other hand is unlikely to be measured directly any time soon via leptonic B decays, $B \to l \nu$. This fact coupled with the importance of $f_B$ in analyses of $B_0\bar{B}_0$ mixing phenomena, makes an accurate lattice determination of $f_B$ particularly relevant.

This talk describes work being carried out by A. Ali Khan, T. Bhattacharya, S. Collins, C. Davies, R. Gupta, C. Morningstar, U. Heller, J. Sloan and myself, on heavy meson decay constants with NRQCD b-quarks. Earlier works exist by C. Davies, Draper & McNeile and S. Hashimoto. Dr. Onogi discusses the Hiroshima group’s results on NRQCD decay constants in a separate talk.

New developments since Lattice ‘96 include,

- Completion of the one-loop matching calculation between lattice NRQCD and continuum full QCD axial currents through $O(\alpha/M)$.
- Inclusion of an $O(\alpha a)$ discretization correction to the local heavy-light axial current.
- Considerable decrease in the slope of $f_{PS}\sqrt{M_{PS}}$ versus $1/M_{PS}$ once the discretization correction and the matching $Z$-factors have been included. This makes the connection between the static limit and the physical b-quark region much smoother than previously thought.
- Higher statistics on quenched calculations at $\beta = 6.0$ that include $1/M^2$ corrections to the action and currents at tree level. This latter data is still being analyzed and I will only show older data in this talk with corrections through $O(1/M)$.

2. The Action and Current Operators

We use the NRQCD action to simulate b-quarks. It is given by (in continuum notation),

$$\bar{\psi} (D_t + H_0 + \delta H) \psi, \tag{2}$$

We have dropped the rest mass term and $H_0$ is the nonrelativistic kinetic energy operator,

$$H_0 = -\frac{D^{(2)}_{\mu}}{2M_0}, \tag{3}$$

and through $O(\Lambda_{QCD} (\Lambda_{QCD}/M))$ one has

$$\delta H = -\frac{g}{2M_0} \sigma \cdot B \tag{4}$$

In our more recent simulations we have added the terms

$$\frac{ig}{8(M_0)^2} (D \cdot E - E \cdot D) - \frac{g}{8(M_0)^2} \sigma \cdot (D \times E - E \times D)$$
which are of \( O(\Lambda_{QCD} (\Lambda_{QCD}/M)^2) \) and
\[
\frac{(D^{(2)})^2}{8(M_0)^3}
\] (5)
which we believe is the dominant \( O(\Lambda_{QCD} (\Lambda_{QCD}/M)^3) \) contribution. These latter calculations also include discretization corrections to the lattice laplacian and the lattice time-derivative. All operators in the NRQCD and in the heavy-light currents discussed below, are tadpole improved \((U \to U/u_0\) with \(u_0 = \text{fourth root of the average plaquette}\). Tree level coefficients are used in the action.

For light quarks we have data using the Wilson and the \( C_{SW} = 1 \) clover quark actions. The bulk of our results, however, come from the tadpole improved clover action. Gauge fields were created using the Wilson plaquette action. The quenched configurations are at \( \beta = 6.0 \); one set provided by the UKQCD collaboration and another newer set created by us on the LANL and NCSA CM5 machines. The dynamical calculations were carried out on the HEMCGC \( n_f = 2 \) staggered configurations at \( \beta = 5.6 \).

Heavy-light currents in full QCD have the form \( \bar{q}Gh \). The four component Dirac spinor for the heavy quark, \( h \), is related to the two component NRQCD heavy quark (heavy anti-quark) fields, \( \psi (\bar{\psi}) \), via an inverse Foldy-Wouthuysen transformation.
\[
h = U_{FW}^{-1} \Psi_{FW} = U_{FW}^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi \\ \bar{\psi} \end{array} \right)
\] (6)

\[
U_{FW}^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2M}(\gamma \cdot D) + \frac{1}{8M^2}(D^{(2)} + g\Sigma \cdot B - 2i\alpha \cdot E) + \mathcal{O}(1/M^3)
\] (7)
\( \alpha \equiv \gamma_0\gamma \) and \( \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma, \sigma) \). All our expressions have been converted to Euclidean space with hermitian \( \gamma \)-matrices.

Through \( \mathcal{O}(1/M) \) one has at tree-level,
\[
J = J^{(0)} + J^{(1)}
\]
\[
= \bar{q}\Gamma Q - \frac{1}{2M}\bar{q}\Gamma(\gamma \cdot D)Q
\] (8)

\[
Q = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_0)\Psi_{FW}.
\]
In the next section we discuss what happens at one-loop.

3. Perturbative Matching

In order to match between lattice currents used in our simulations and those of continuum QCD, we consider the process in which a heavy quark of momentum \( p \) is scattered by the heavy-light current into a light quark of momentum \( p' \). For a one-loop matching we need to go through the following steps.

1. Carry out the one-loop calculation for the above process in full QCD.

2. Expand the amplitude in terms of \( \delta/M \), \( \delta'/M \) etc.

3. Identify operators in the effective theory (NRQCD) that would reproduce these \( 1/M \) corrections.

4. Carry out a one-loop mixing matrix calculation in the effective theory.

For HQET analogous calculations have been done by Eichten & Hill, Golden & Hill, and Neu-ber 
Colin Morningstar and I have now completed the matching calculation, between lattice NRQCD and full continuum QCD, for the time component of the axial vector current through \( O(\alpha/M) \).

Continuum calculation

A one-loop calculation in full QCD finds that \( \langle q(p') | A_0 | h(p) \rangle_{QCD} \) involves terms proportional to,
\[
\bar{u}_q(p')\gamma_5\gamma_0 u_h(p) \quad , \quad \frac{p_0}{M} \bar{u}_q(p')\gamma_5 u_h(p)
\]
\[
\frac{p \cdot p'}{M^2} \bar{u}_q(p')\gamma_5\gamma_0 u_h(p) \quad , \quad \frac{p_0}{M} \bar{u}_q(p')\gamma_5 u_h(p)
\]
\[
\frac{p \cdot p'}{M^2} \bar{u}_q(p')\gamma_5 u_h(p) + \mathcal{O}(1/M^2)
\] (9)

We set the light quark mass equal to zero, i.e. we ignore terms such as \( m_q/M \).
The terms above can be reproduced via three operators in the effective theory, $J^{(i)}_A = \bar{q}O^{(i)}_A Q$, $i = 0, 1, 2$, after making use of equations of motion for the light quark.

\[
\begin{align*}
J^{(0)}_A &= \bar{q}_5 \gamma_0 Q \\
J^{(1)}_A &= \frac{1}{2M} \bar{q}_5 \gamma_0 (\gamma \cdot D) Q \\
J^{(2)}_A &= \frac{1}{2M} (D\bar{q} \cdot \gamma) \gamma_0 \gamma_0 Q
\end{align*}
\]

(10)

$J^{(0)}$ and $J^{(1)}$ coincide with eq. (8). $J^{(2)}$ appears only at one-loop. So, through one-loop \( \langle q(p') | A_0 | h(p) \rangle_{\text{QCD}} \) can be written as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\langle q(p') | A_0 | h(p) \rangle_{\text{QCD}} &= \sum_{i=0}^{2} \eta_i A \langle J^{(i)}_A \rangle_{\text{ren}} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2} \eta_i A \langle \bar{u}_q(p') \tilde{O}^{(i)}_A U_Q(p) \rangle
\end{align*}
\]

(11)

$\tilde{O}^{(i)}_A$ are momentum space representations of the operators between quark fields in eq. (10). We have calculated the one-loop coefficients, $\eta_i A$, using dimensional regularization (with totally anti-commuting $\gamma_5$) in the $\overline{MS}$ scheme. A gluon mass, $\lambda$, is introduced as an infrared regulator. We find,

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_0^A &= 1 + \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \left[ 3 \ln \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} - 3 \right] \\
\eta_1^A &= 1 + \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \left[ 3 \ln \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} - \frac{19}{4} \right] \\
\eta_2^A &= \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \left[ 12 - \frac{16\pi}{3} \right]
\end{align*}
\]

(12)

The infrared divergent terms will cancel when we match to a lattice regularized one-loop calculation.

**Lattice calculation**

The lattice currents used in our simulations are discretized versions of the operators in eq. (10). In the absence of any improvement, $J^{(0)}_{A,L}$ becomes a local heavy-light current, and $J^{(1)}_{A,L}$ and $J^{(2)}_{A,L}$ have $D \to \{\text{lattice symmetric covariant derivative}\}$. These lattice operators are only defined up to improvement terms. In fact, in the next section we will argue that a consistent one-loop calculation with clover (i.e. $O(a)$ improved) light quarks, requires that an $O(a)$ correction term be added to the local $J^{(0)}_{A,L}$.

The lattice matrix elements $\langle J^{(i)}_{A,L} \rangle$ can be related to the $\langle J^{(i)}_{A,L} \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ on the RHS of eq. (11) via a mixing matrix $\tilde{Z}$.

\[
\langle J^{(i)}_{A,L} \rangle = \sum_j Z_{ij} \langle J^{(j)}_{A,L} \rangle_{\text{ren}}
\]

(13)

From (11) and (12) one extracts the matching relation between matrix elements in full QCD and those evaluated in lattice simulations,

\[
\langle A_0 \rangle_{\text{QCD}} = \sum_{i,j} \eta_i A Z^{-1} \langle J^{(j)}_{A,L} \rangle
\]

(14)

$\tilde{C} = \bar{\eta}^A Z^{-1}$ is the vector of matching coefficients for this problem.

We have calculated the one-loop contributions to $Z_{ij}$ in lattice perturbation theory for lattice actions including $H_0$ and $\delta H$ of eq. (8). Equation (14) can be expanded out as,

\[
\langle A_0 \rangle_{\text{QCD}} = (1 + \alpha \left[ B_0 + \frac{3}{2} (C_q + C_Q) - 2 \zeta_{00} - \zeta_{10} \right]) \langle J^{(0)}_{A,L} \rangle + (1 + \alpha \left[ B_1 + \frac{3}{2} (C_q + C_Q) - 2 \zeta_{01} - \zeta_{11} \right]) \langle J^{(1)}_{A,L} \rangle
\]

(15)

The $B_i$’s come from the $\eta_i A$’s in (12) and $C_q$ and $C_Q$ are the light and heavy quark lattice wave function renormalizations respectively. The $\zeta_{ij}$ are the one-loop vertex correction contributions to $Z_{ij}$. Before proceeding with combining perturbative numbers with simulation results for the matrix elements $\langle J^{(i)}_{A,L} \rangle$, we must discuss improvement of the local current $J^{(0)}_{A,L}$.
4. An $O(\alpha a)$ Correction to the Heavy-Light Axial Current

There has been a lot of work recently on improving quark bilinear operators such as the vector and axial currents. For the light quark sector, the DESY \cite{12} group has shown that an improved axial vector current takes on the form (suppressing isospin indices),

$$ A^I_{\mu} = A^I_{\mu}^{loc} + c_A a D_{\mu} P $$

(16)

with $P$ the pseudoscalar density and $D_{\mu}$ the symmetric lattice derivative. In perturbation theory, $c_A$ starts out at $O(\alpha)$ \cite{13}. Less is known about improvement of the local heavy-light or static-light axial currents. Borrelli & Pittori \cite{14} have shown that through one-loop, static-light bilinears using clover light quarks are free of $O(1)$ terms. They did not consider $O(\alpha a log(a))$ terms. They did not consider $O(\alpha a)$ terms. Our one-loop calculation of the mixing matrix $Z_{ij}$ shows that there is an $O(\alpha a)$ lattice artifact term whose effects can be removed by improving $J_{A,L}^{(0)}$. The improved heavy-light lattice axial current acquires a correction term that is the precise analogue of the correction term in eq. (16). The argument goes as follows.

In order to calculate $Z_{02} = \alpha \zeta_{02}$ one needs to start from \langle $J_{A,L}^{(0)}$ \rangle and project out terms proportional to \langle $J_{A,L}^{(2)}$ \rangle_{ren} = \frac{1}{2 M} \bar{u}_q (-i \vec{p} \cdot \gamma) \gamma_5 \gamma_0 U_Q. After calculating $\zeta_{02}$ in this way, we find that $\zeta_{02}$ has a term that grows with $a M$, the dimensionless heavy quark mass. So,

$$ \alpha \zeta_{02} \langle J_{A,L}^{(2)} \rangle_{ren} = \alpha (a M A_1 + A_2) \langle J_{A,L}^{(2)} \rangle_{ren} $$

has an $O(\alpha a)$ term with the structure,

$$ \alpha a \bar{u}_q (-i \vec{p} \cdot \gamma) \gamma_5 \gamma_0 U_Q. $$

One can interpret this term as coming from a lattice operator,

$$ J_{A,L}^{(3)} = a (D \bar{q} \cdot \gamma) \gamma_5 \gamma_0 Q $$

(17)

and what we are finding is,

$$ \alpha \zeta_{02} \langle J_{A,L}^{(2)} \rangle_{ren} = \alpha \zeta_{02}^{true} \langle J_{A,L}^{(2)} \rangle_{ren} + \alpha \zeta_{03} \langle J_{A,L}^{(3)} \rangle_{ren} $$

(18)

and from eq. (13),

$$ \langle J_{A,L}^{(0)} \rangle = \sum_{j=0,1,2} Z_{0j} \langle J_{A,L}^{(j)} \rangle_{ren} + \alpha \zeta_{03} \langle J_{A,L}^{(3)} \rangle_{ren} $$

(19)

with $Z_{02} = \alpha \zeta_{02}^{true}$. If one wants to have the same set of matrix elements on the RHS of eq. (15) as in the continuum theory, then the last term must be removed. This is easily accomplished by improving $J_{A,L}^{(0)}$.

$$ J_{A,L}^{(0)} \rightarrow J_{A,L}^{(0),I} = J_{A,L}^{(0)} - \alpha \zeta_{03} J_{A,L}^{(3)} $$

(20)

and one now has,

$$ \langle J_{A,L}^{(0),I} \rangle = \sum_{j=0,1,2} Z_{0j} \langle J_{A,L}^{(j)} \rangle_{ren} $$

(21)

Going through the same steps that led from (13) to (14) and then to (15), one ends up with an equation very similar to eq. (15) with $\langle J_{A,L}^{(0),I} \rangle \rightarrow \langle J_{A,L}^{(0),I} \rangle$ and $\zeta_{02} \rightarrow \zeta_{02}^{true}$.

Although $J_{A,L}^{(2)}$ and $J_{A,L}^{(3)}$ are proportional to each other, $J_{A,L}^{(2)} = 2 a M J_{A,L}^{(2)}$, they play very different roles. $J_{A,L}^{(2)}$ is the lattice version of a current operator that exists in the continuum theory. It is a 1/M correction to the static heavy-light axial current and is absent in the static theory. $J_{A,L}^{(3)}$, on the other hand, has no continuum counter part. It survives into the lattice static theory. So the static limit of eq. (13) becomes,

$$ \langle A_0 \rangle_{QCD} = \left( 1 + \alpha \left[ B_0 - \frac{1}{2} (C_q + C_Q) - \zeta_{00} \right] \right) \langle J_{A,L}^{(0),I} \rangle_{stat} $$

$$ = \left( 1 + \alpha \left[ B_0 - \frac{1}{2} (C_q + C_Q) - \zeta_{00} \right] \right) \langle J_{A,L}^{(0),I} \rangle_{stat} $$

$$ - \alpha \zeta_{03} \langle J_{A,L}^{(3)} \rangle_{stat} + O(\alpha^2) $$

(22)

We will see in the next section that the last correction term in (22) significantly reduces the value of $f_{PS}/\sqrt{M_{PS}}$ in the static theory.

It is easy to see that the improvement term $J_{A,L}^{(3)}$ is of the same form as the second term in eq. (13).

If one defines a heavy-light pseudoscalar density $P_{HL} \equiv \bar{q} \gamma_5 Q$, then
\[ \alpha a D_0 P_{HL} = \alpha a (D_0 \bar{q} \gamma_5 Q) + O(\alpha a/M) \approx -\alpha a (D_0 \bar{q} \gamma_5 \gamma_0 \gamma_5 Q) \]  (23)

In the above we ignore the term coming from the time-derivative acting on the heavy quark field \( Q \), since equations of motion make that into an \( O(\alpha a/M) \) term and we neglect such contributions together with contributions of \( O(\alpha/M^2) \). Applying light quark equations of motion to the last expression in (23) gives the operator \( J_{L}^{(3)} \) of eq.(17) multiplied by \( \alpha \).

5. Some Quenched \( f_B \) Results

An analysis of NRQCD heavy meson decay constants including one-loop matching factors, has been carried out for the first time in Ref.[15]. The data was obtained on \( 16^3 \times 48 \) quenched configurations at \( \beta = 6.0 \). Both the gauge configurations and light propagators were generously provided by the UKQCD collaboration. Tadpole improved clover light propagators were used. The NRQCD action included the \( \delta H \) of eq.(4) but no \( 1/M^2 \) terms. Two light \( \kappa \) values around the strange quark mass and four NRQCD bare heavy quark masses were used. We also have results for static heavy quarks.

For the perturbation theory, we use \( \alpha_V \) of Lepage&Mackenzie[16]. The \( q^* \) for this matching calculation has not been calculated yet. So, we present results for both \( q^* = 1/a \) and \( q^* = \pi/a \). The \( \log(aM) \) terms that appear in the matching coefficients after cancellation of logarithmic IR divergences, are set to a constant value \( \log(a \bar{m}_b) \) for all bare heavy quark masses. \( \bar{m}_b = 4.1(1) \text{GeV} \) is the b-quark \( \overline{MS} \) mass at a scale equal to its value \( [17] \). Alternatively we could have used the one-loop renormalization group improved expression with an overall factor of \( \left( \alpha(\bar{m}_b)/\alpha(a^{-1}) \right)^{-2/\beta_0} \) for the two matching coefficients \( C_0 \) and \( C_1 \). The difference between the two approaches is very slight and at the B-meson numerically undetectable.

Since we presently have results at only one lattice spacing, we have used the simpler \( \log(a \bar{m}_b) \) prescription. Details of the simulations and fitting procedures are given in Ref.[15]. Figure 1. shows \( a^{3/2} f_{PS} \sqrt{M_{PS}} \) versus \( 1/aM_{PS} \) for \( \kappa = \kappa_s \). We show the tree-level results and the one-loop results for the two \( q^* \)’s. For the static limit we also indicate the one-loop values without the \( \langle J_{A,L}^{(3)} \rangle \) correction term. The physical \( B_s \) meson is just below \( 1/aM_{PS} = 0.4 \).

Figure 1. Heavy-Light Decay Constants at \( \kappa_s \). Circles : tree-level ; Diamonds : one-loop matching with \( aq^* = \pi \) ; Squares : one-loop matching with \( aq^* = 1 \). We demonstrate the effect of the correction term to \( J_{A,L}^{(0)} \), by showing the one-loop matched result in the static limit without the last term in eq.(22) for \( aq^* = \pi \) (upper burst) and \( aq^* = 1 \) (lower burst). The physical \( B_s \) meson is just below \( 1/aM_{PS} = 0.4 \).

There are several interesting things to note in Figure 1.

1. After including the one-loop matching factors and improvement of \( J_{A,L}^{(0)} \), the slope of \( a^{3/2} f_{PS} \sqrt{M_{PS}} \) versus \( 1/aM_{PS} \) as one leaves the
static limit decreases considerably. For \( q^* = 1/a \) it is consistent with zero. For \( q^* = \pi/a \) the relative slope (the slope divided by \( (f_{PS}/M_{PS})_{\text{stat}} \)) is \( \sim -1\text{GeV} \). Unfortunately a precise value of \( q^* \) is required in order to make a more quantitative statement. Ref.\[18\] quotes \( q^* = 2.18/a \) for the static theory.

2. Around the physical \( B \) meson region the one-loop corrections are a 9 - 13% effect depending on \( q^* \) at \( \kappa_s \). The difference due to \( q^* \) of 1/a or \( \pi/a \) is a \( \sim 5\% \) effect on the final answer. This is one measure of the uncertainty in \( f_B \), coming from higher orders in the matching calculation.

The static limit is much more sensitive to \( q^* \) and the one-loop corrections are large (25 - 40% at \( \kappa_s \) and 10 - 30% at \( \kappa_c \)), with a third of the shift coming from the \( O(a) \) correction to \( J_{A,L}^{(0)} \).

We use a scale of \( a^{-1} = 2.0(2)\text{GeV} \) to convert to physical units. In a quenched calculation, different observables can lead to different \( a^{-1} \)'s. We have used an \( a^{-1} \) consistent with quenched light quark calculations (\( M_p, f_\pi \) etc.) and allow for a large error of 10%. This feeds back into one of the dominant systematic errors in our final estimate for \( f_B \). We find at \( \kappa_s \),

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
0.198(8)(30)(17)\text{GeV} & q^* = 1/a \\
0.209(8)(32)(17)\text{GeV} & q^* = \pi/a
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

and after extrapolating to \( \kappa_c \),

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
0.174(28)(26)(16)\text{GeV} & q^* = 1/a \\
0.183(32)(28)(16)\text{GeV} & q^* = \pi/a
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

Errors in the first brackets correspond to statistical plus fitting plus \( \kappa \) extrapolation errors. In the second brackets we give \( a^{-1} \) systematic errors and the third brackets summarize our estimates for higher order perturbative and \( 1/M^2 \) corrections. We now have more recent simulations with \( 1/M^2 \) terms included at tree level both in the NRQCD action and the currents (see next section on Work in Progress). Their contributions are at the 3 - 4% level. The Hiroshima group reports similar findings for the \( 1/M^2 \) current corrections \[16\]. We have not included any estimate for continuum extrapolation corrections, since at the moment we only have results at a single value of \( \beta \). Studies with Wilson and/or static fermions \[19,21\] have shown noticeable lattice spacing dependence around \( \beta = 6.0 \). It will be interesting to do a thorough scaling study with clover light fermions and an improved \( J_{A,L}^{(0)} \).

6. Work in Progress and Future Plans

Two sets of NRQCD heavy meson decay constant data are currently being analyzed by my collaborators.

1. The Glasgow-LANL-OSU-Kentucky (GLOK) collaboration has results on \( 16^3 \times 48 \) quenched configurations at \( \beta = 6.0 \) \[22\]. Both the NRQCD action and the current operators include \( 1/M^2 \) corrections at tree level. We also use a better time evolution equation to obtain heavy propagators (which follows from a slightly modified lattice NRQCD action) than in the simulations of the previous section. The new evolution equation eliminates a residual \( O(aA(\Lambda/M)) \) error in amplitudes. The light quark action employed is the tadpole-improved clover action. We use five \( \kappa \) values and six heavy quark masses. Perturbative matching calculations for the new lattice action have now also been completed \[1\]. Some preliminary tree-level results were presented at St. Louis \[23\].

2. The SCRI-Glasgow-OSU (SGO) collaboration has results on the HEMCGC \( n_f = 2 \), \( am_{\text{dyn}} = 0.01 \) dynamical staggered configurations at \( \beta = 5.6 \). Both Wilson and tadpole-improved clover light quarks have been combined with NRQCD heavy quarks. The NRQCD action and the heavy-light currents were corrected through \( O(1/M) \). Three \( \kappa \) values and eleven heavy quark mass values were used. The Wilson light fermion results are published in Ref.\[24\]. Tree level analyses of the clover light quark data have been reported on in \[25\]. We are now completing the analysis including one-loop matching \[26\].

Several matching coefficient projects are also on the agenda. The one-loop matching calculation for the heavy-light vector current is well underway and \( q^* \)'s for both axial and vector currents
are high on our list. We have also started studies of nonperturbative renormalization of NRQCD operators.

Finally, quenched simulations at $\beta = 5.7$ have begun and in the future we plan to go onto $\beta = 6.2$.

7. Summary

The NRQCD approach to B meson decays is looking very promising. The $1/M$ expansion is working well and appears to be under good control. The first one-loop perturbative matching calculations have been completed and incorporated into our analyses. Uncertainties due to higher orders in perturbative matching are estimated to be at the $\sim 5\%$ level around the B meson. Many more results should be forthcoming soon, including the use of an improved heavy quark time evolution equation, and studies of $1/M^2$ corrections, unquenching and scaling.

Acknowledgements

I thank the organizers for a very stimulating workshop and all my collaborators on the NRQCD heavy-light projects for their support and insights. Special thanks are due to Arifa Ali Khan for creating and analyzing the NRQCD data presented here plus many discussions on the interpretation of the one-loop matched results, and to Colin Morningstar for an enjoyable collaboration on the perturbative calculations. I have also benefited from conversations with Peter Lepage. This work is supported in part by a grant from the US Department of Energy DE-FG02-91ER40690 and by NATO CRG941259.

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