On one-loop corrections to matching conditions of Lattice HQET including $1/m_b$ terms

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HQET is an effective theory for QCD with $N_f$ light quarks and a massive valence quark if the mass of the latter is much bigger than $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$. As any effective theory, HQET is predictive only when a set of parameters has been determined through a process called matching. The non-perturbative matching procedure including $1/m_b$ terms, developed by the ALPHA collaboration, consists of 19 carefully chosen observables which are precisely computable in lattice QCD as well as in lattice HQET. The matching conditions are then a set of 19 equations which relate the QCD and HQET values of these observables. We present a study of one-loop corrections to two generic matching observables involving correlation function with an insertion of the $A_0$ operator. Our results enable us to quantify the quality of the relevant observables in view of the envisaged non-perturbative implementation of this matching procedure.
In a problem involving a hierarchy of scales such as a lattice QCD simulation of heavy-light mesons one needs to employ an effective description of dynamics on one of the scales if lattices of affordable size are to be used. In a particular case of extraction of decay constants and form-factors of B-mesons, the ALPHA collaboration decided to use Heavy Quark Effective Theory [1] in order to account for the dynamics of the b quark. A fully non-perturbative strategy was set up [2, 3, 4] which consists of a non-perturbative matching step between HQET and QCD in a finite volume using the Schrödinger functional framework and of a non-perturbative evolution of HQET parameters using step scaling techniques up to volumes sufficiently large to perform full QCD calculations. The success of the matching step relies on a set of suitable QCD observables and their effective HQET counterparts which can be precisely evaluated in a Monte Carlo simulation. Apart of being precise, one also requires that the matching observables do not introduce artificially large $1/m_b^2$ corrections. The entire set of matching observables was investigated at tree-level of perturbation theory in Ref.[5] and the aim of this work is to report on the extension of that study to include one-loop corrections.

After introducing basic notation in section 1 we describe two examples of matching observables in section 2 and discuss how to estimate the size of such unwanted $1/m_b^2$ corrections using lattice perturbation theory in section 3. We conclude with some discussion in section 4.

1. HQET including the $1/m_b$ terms

We use the Eichten-Hill formulation of HQET [1] in which the Lagrangian at order $1/m_b$ is a sum of the leading, static, part and two $1/m_b$ corrections

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{stat}} - \omega_{\text{kin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} - \omega_{\text{spin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{spin}}$$

(1.1)

with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{stat}} = \bar{\psi}_h D_0 \psi_h$. The power divergent mass-counter term was absorbed in $m_{\text{bare}}$, the only parameter of the static HQET action, which after an appropriate change of variables appears in a prefactor $e^{-m_{\text{bare}} |x_n-x_m|}$ of some correlation functions.

The kinetic and chromomagnetic operators enter only as insertions in the static vacuum expectation values, namely for some operator $\mathcal{O}$ we have

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{HQET}} = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{stat}} + \omega_{\text{kin}} \sum_x \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}(x) \rangle_{\text{stat}} + \omega_{\text{spin}} \sum_x \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{L}_{\text{spin}}(x) \rangle_{\text{stat}}.$$  

(1.2)

Local operators have an effective description as well. We write it explicitly for the lattice discretized $A_0$ operator since this will be the operator we will need in the following. We have

$$Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}}(A_0^{\text{HQET}}) = Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}} \left[ \bar{\psi}_h \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \psi_h + a c_{A_0,1} \bar{\psi}_h \frac{1}{2} \gamma_5 \gamma_k \left( \nabla^S_k - \nabla^S_k \right) \psi_h + \right.$$  

$$\left. + a c_{A_0,2} \bar{\psi}_h \frac{1}{2} \gamma_5 \gamma_k \left( \nabla^S_k + \nabla^S_k \right) \psi_h \right]$$

(1.3)

where $\psi_h$ denote relativistic, massless fermions, whereas $\psi_h$ is a nonrelativistic heavy fermion with $P^+ \psi_h = \psi_h$. The renormalization schemes for $Z_{A_0}^{\text{QCD}}$ and $Z_{A_0}^{\text{HQET}}$ will be specified in section 3.1. Notation for the finite differences $\nabla^S_k$ is taken from [6].

In order to define HQET and the currents at the next-to-leading order in $1/m_b$ one has to fix 3 parameters in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}}$ and $2 \times 3$ parameters in $A_0(x)$ and $V_0(x)$ and $2 \times 5$ in $A_k(x)$ and $V_k(x)$ giving...
in total 19 parameters. They are usually denoted collectively by \( \omega_i \), with \( i = 1, \ldots, 19 \). In this work we concentrate on two parameters appearing in Eq.\((1.3)\), namely \( c_{\omega_0,2} \equiv \omega_5 \) and \( Z_{\omega_0}^{\text{HQET}} \equiv \omega_b \) and on the corresponding matching observables.

2. Two examples of matching observables

HQET parameters are determined by considering an appropriately chosen set of observables \( \{ \Phi_i \}_{i=1,\ldots,19} \). The approach implemented by the ALPHA collaboration [5] consists in using the Schrödinger functional (SF) framework [7] to define correlation functions out of which the observables \( \Phi_i \) are constructed. In this work we will need one boundary-to-boundary and one boundary-to-bulk correlation function, e.g.,

\[
F_i(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -\frac{a_\omega}{2L^6} \sum_{u,v,y,z} \langle \bar{\psi}_i(u) \gamma_5 \psi^r_i(v) \bar{\psi}_h(y) \gamma_5 \psi_h(z) \rangle , \tag{2.1}
\]

\[
f_{A_0}(\theta_1, \theta_2, x_0) = -\frac{a_\omega}{2} \sum_{u,v} \langle \bar{\psi}_b(u) \gamma_5 \psi_h(A_0)(x_0) \rangle \tag{2.2}
\]

where \( \zeta \) and \( \bar{\zeta} \) denote fermionic fields living on the boundary. The \( \theta \) angles are additional kinematic parameters which in the free theory correspond to the momenta of quark fields,

\[
\psi_h(x + L\hat{k}) = e^{i\theta_h(x)}, \quad \psi_h(x + L\hat{k}) = e^{i\theta_f(x)}. \tag{2.3}
\]

The \( \theta \) angles can be tuned such as to minimize \( 1/m_b^2 \) effects [5]. In order to determine \( c_{\omega_0,2} \) and \( Z_{\omega_0}^{\text{HQET}} \) the following observables were proposed

\[
\Phi_5(\theta_1, \theta_{h1}, \theta_{h2}) = \log \frac{f_{A_0}(\theta_1, \theta_{h1}, x_0 = T/2)}{f_{A_0}(\theta_1, \theta_{h2}, x_0 = T/2)}, \tag{2.4}
\]

\[
\Phi_6(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \log \frac{Z_{A_0} f_{A_0}(\theta_1, \theta_{h}, x_0 = T/2)}{\sqrt{F_i(\theta_1, \theta_2)}} \equiv \log Z_{A_0} + \phi_b(\theta_1, \theta_2). \tag{2.5}
\]

\( \Phi_5 \) is defined in such a way as to cancel all renormalization factors, whereas in \( \Phi_6 \) only the renormalization factor of \( A_0 \) remains uncancelled. A generic matching condition for the \('\Phi_5\)-type'\) observables can be written as

\[
\Phi_{i,\text{QCD}}(\tilde{m}(m), a = 0, L) \stackrel{1}{=} \Phi_{i,\text{HQET}}(a, L, \omega(\tilde{m}(m), a)) = \Phi_{i,\text{stat}}(a, L) + \sum_j \Phi_{j,1/m}(a, L) \omega_j(\tilde{m}(m), a), \tag{2.6}
\]

where \( L \) is the size of the finite SF volume in which the observables \( \Phi_i \) are defined, \( a \) is the lattice spacing and \( \tilde{m}(m) \) is the \( b \) quark mass defined in the lattice minimal subtraction scheme [7] at the scale \( m \) of the \( b \) quark mass. The scale \( m \) can be given by \( m_{\text{pole}} \) or \( \tilde{m} \) or in any other scheme since at one-loop precision the scheme is not relevant. In the following we will work with dimensionless quantities so we introduce \( z \) as a parameter to fix the heavy quark mass

\[
z = \tilde{m}(m)L. \tag{2.7}
\]

The perturbative analysis of the observables Eq.\((2.5)\) was made using \texttt{pastor}, an automatic tool for generation and calculation of lattice Feynman diagrams [8] with SF boundary conditions.
For a given discretized action, correlation function and parameters such as $L/a$ and the dimensionless heavy quark mass $z$, pastor generates the Feynman rules, all Feynman diagrams and a C++ program to evaluate each diagram. The calculations were performed using the Wilson plaquette gauge action and $\mathcal{O}(a)$-improved Wilson fermions.

In Ref.[5] a tree-level analysis of the entire set of matching observables was presented. The purpose of this work is, using an example of two matching observables, to confirm that $1/m_b^2$ corrections are small also at one-loop level. Similar results for other observables were reported in [9, 10].

3. One-loop contributions to matching observables

3.1 $c_{A_{0,2}}$

$f_{A_{0,2}}^{\text{stat}}(\theta_i, \theta_h, x_0)$ does not depend on $\theta_h$, therefore $\Phi_{5,\text{stat}}$ vanishes. We expand the matching condition Eq.(2.6) in $g^2$ and get (abbreviating $(\theta_i, \theta_{h1}, \theta_{h2})$ by $\theta$)

$$
\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(0)}(\theta, z) + g^2 \Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(\theta, z) = z^{-1} \sum_t \left( \hat{\omega}_t^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,t}^{(0)}(\theta) + g^2 \hat{\omega}_t^{(1)}(z) \hat{\Phi}_{5,t}^{(0)}(\theta) + g^2 \hat{\omega}_t^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,t}^{(1)}(\theta) \right),
$$

(3.1)

with $\hat{\omega}_t = \hat{m} \omega_t$ and $\hat{\Phi}_t = L \Phi_t$. The sum over $t$ refers to different subleading contributions, namely $t = \{ \text{kin, spin}, c_{A_{0,1}}, c_{A_{0,2}} \}$. Separating different orders in $g^2$ we get

$$
\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(0)}(\theta, z) = z^{-1} \sum_j \hat{\omega}_j^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(0)}(\theta),
$$

$$
\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(\theta, z) = z^{-1} \sum_j \left( \hat{\omega}_j^{(1)}(z) \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(0)}(\theta) + \hat{\omega}_j^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(1)}(\theta) \right).
$$

(3.2)

In order to isolate the leading $1/z$ dependence we define a ratio $R$ of the one-loop correction to the tree-level contribution

$$
R_s = \frac{\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(\theta, z)}{\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}^{(0)}(\theta, z)} = \frac{\sum_j \hat{\omega}_j^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(1)}(\theta)}{\sum_j \hat{\omega}_j^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(0)}(\theta)} = \frac{\sum_j \hat{\omega}_j^{(1)}(z) \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(0)}(\theta)}{\sum_j \hat{\omega}_j^{(0)} \hat{\Phi}_{5,j}^{(0)}(\theta)} = \alpha(\theta) + \gamma(\theta) \log(z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z),
$$

(3.3)

where we used the fact that the only way a $z$-dependence can appear on the right-hand side of the above equation is through $\hat{\omega}_j^{(1)}(z)$ which must be of the functional form $\hat{\omega}_j^{(1)}(z) = a_j + b_j \log z$ ($a_j$, $b_j$ constants). When $R$ is plotted on a linear-log plot, it measures:

- $1/z^2$ corrections: deviations from a linear behaviour,

- coefficient of the subleading logarithm : slope of the data.

Plots shown on figure 1 present the results for the $\Phi_5$ observable. The left plot 1(a) shows the one-loop contributions to $\Phi_{5,\text{QCD}}$ extrapolated to the continuum as a function of $z$ which extrapolates to a vanishing static limit. The $1/z^2$ corrections seem to be surprisingly small. The right plot 1(b) contains data for the corresponding $R$ ratio which confirms this observation; the logarithmic dependence as well as higher corrections in $1/z$ are very small. Thus, the one-loop results do not favour any of the analyzed combination of $\theta$ angles.
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Piotr Korcyl

Figure 1: Results for $\Phi_5$. Figure on the left presents the $z$ dependence of the one-loop contributions to QCD observables together with a fit of the form $f(z) = \beta_0/z + \beta_1 \log z$. Figure on the right shows the corresponding $R$ ratio. To each data set two fits were performed with ansätze $f(z) = \alpha + \gamma \log z$ and $f'(z) = \alpha' + \gamma' \log z + \delta'/z$. One can estimate higher-order corrections by calculating $f^{(4)} - f'(4)$, which turns out to be very small.

Figure 2: Results for $\Phi_6$. Figure on the left presents the $z$ dependence of the one-loop contributions to QCD observables together with a fit of the form $f(z) = \beta_0 + \beta_1/z + \beta_2 \log z$. Figure on the right shows the corresponding $R$ ratio. To each data set two fits were performed with ansätze $f(z) = \alpha + \gamma \log z$ and $f'(z) = \alpha' + \gamma' \log z + \delta'/z$. One can estimate higher-order corrections by calculating $f^{(4)} - f'(4)$, which turns out to be small.

3.2 $Z^{\text{HQET}}_{A_0}$

In order to fix the renormalization constant $Z^{\text{HQET}}_{A_0}$ we have to match the renormalized observables. Writing explicitly the renormalization factors, Eq.(2.6) becomes

$$
\lim_{a/L \to 0} \left[ \log Z^{\text{QCD}}_{A_0} + \phi_6,\text{QCD} (z,a/L) \right] = \log Z^{\text{HQET}}_{A_0} (\mu/a) + \phi_6,\text{HQET} (a/L, \omega(z,a/L)) = \\
= \log Z^{\text{HQET}}_{A_0} (\mu/a) + \left( \phi_{6,\text{stat}} (a/L) + \sum_j \phi_{6,j} (a/L) \omega_j (z,a/L) \right), \quad (3.4)
$$
where the continuum limit is taken keeping the renormalized mass $\bar{m}$ and coupling $g^2$ fixed. In order to estimate the $1/m_b^2$ corrections to the observable $\Phi_6$ it is enough to work at the static order at which the renormalization factor $Z_{A_0}^{\text{stat}}$ is known. Hence, the matching condition Eq.(3.4) takes the form

$$\lim_{a/L \to 0} \left[ \log Z_{A_0}^{\text{QCD}} + \phi_6^{\text{QCD}}(z, a/L) \right] \equiv \log C_{A_0}^{\text{match}} + \log Z_{A_0}^{\text{stat}}(\mu = \bar{m}(m), a) + \phi_6^{\text{stat}}(a/L) + \mathcal{O}(1/z).$$

The QCD side is renormalized in a scheme enforcing the current algebra relations at $z = 0$ [11]. On the HQET side we use an intermediate renormalization scheme, the lattice minimal subtraction scheme, which only cancels the logarithmic divergence present in $\phi_6^{\text{stat}}(a/L)$ [12, 13], i.e.

$$Z_{A_0}^{\text{stat}}(\mu, a) = 1 - \gamma_0 \log(\mu a) g^2 + \mathcal{O}(g^4), \quad \gamma_0 = -\frac{1}{4\pi},$$

whereas the finite factor $C_{A_0}^{\text{match}}$ can be used to fix the finite translation factor between the two schemes. We explicitly indicated in Eq.(3.5) that the HQET side was renormalized at the scale $\mu = \bar{m}(m)$. In this situation the expansion of the factor $C_{A_0}^{\text{match}}$ is known [14]

$$C_{A_0}^{\text{match}} = 1 + B_{A_0} g^2 + \mathcal{O}(g^4), \quad B_{A_0} = -0.137(1).$$

Eq.(3.5) can be rewritten as

$$\Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}(z) = \Phi_{6,\text{stat}}(z, a/L) + \log C_{A_0}^{\text{match}}(g^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/z),$$

We expand both sides of Eq.(3.8) in the coupling $g^2$ and get

$$\Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}^{(0)}(z) = \phi_6^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(1/z),$$

$$\Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(z) = \phi_6^{(1)}(a/L) - \gamma_0 \log(a\bar{m}) + B_{A_0} + \mathcal{O}(1/z).$$

Subtracting $\gamma_0 \log z$ from both sides of the last equation yields

$$\Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(z) - \gamma_0 \log z = \phi_6^{(1)}(a/L) - \gamma_0 \log(a/L) + B_{A_0} + \mathcal{O}(1/z) \equiv \Phi_{6,\text{stat}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{O}(1/z),$$

where we consistently used the facts that $\mu = \bar{m}(m)$ and $z = L\bar{m}(m)$. The sum of subleading terms denoted by $\mathcal{O}(1/z)$ must vanish in the static limit, therefore we can assume that at one-loop level it can be parametrized by $\alpha_0 / z + \alpha_1 / z \log z$ ($\alpha_0, \alpha_1$ functions of $\theta$ angles only). Then, in order to make visible the $1/m_b^2$ corrections we define the quantity $Q$ as

$$Q_6 = z \left[ \Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(z) - \gamma_0 \log z \right] - z \left[ \Phi_{6,\text{stat}}^{(1)} \right]$$

$$= z \left[ \mathcal{O}(1/z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z^2) \right] = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log(z) + \mathcal{O}(1/z)$$

In analogy to the ratio $R$ of the previous subsection, when $Q$ is plotted on a linear-log plot one can read off

- the $1/z^2$ corrections: as deviations from a linear behaviour,
- the coefficient of the subleading logarithm: as the slope of the data.

Results for the matching observable $\Phi_6$ are presented on figure 2. The left plot 2(a) shows the $z$-dependence of the combination $\Phi_{6,\text{QCD}}^{(1)}(z) - \gamma_0 \log z$ together with the static observable $\Phi_{6,\text{stat}}^{(1)}$. On the right plot 2(b) we show the data for the quantity $Q_6$. Again, the subleading logarithm as well as higher-order corrections in $1/z$ are small. The one-loop results favour small $\theta$ angles.
4. Conclusions

In this work we presented a pertubative study of matching observables proposed to match non-perturbatively lattice HQET to QCD. We extended the tree-level investigation of Ref.[5] to one-loop order and discussed in details results for two matching observables. By defining suitable quantities ($R$ and $Q$) we were able to show that the matching observables do not receive large $1/m_b^2$ corrections at one-loop level, thus confirming the tree-level conclusions. Complete results for the remaining matching conditions will be presented elsewhere [15].

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