FIG. 1. Figure1 \( f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \) with \( s_0 = 33 \text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.7 \text{GeV} \)

FIG. 2. Figure2 \( f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \) in LO WF with \( \alpha_s \) corrections

FIG. 3. Figure3 \( f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \) in LO WF with \( \alpha_s = 0 \)

FIG. 4. Figure4 \( f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \) with \( s_0 = 33 \text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.7 \text{GeV} \); \( \alpha_s \) corrections.

FIG. 5. Figure5 \( f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \) with \( a_2(\mu) = 0.12, a_4(\mu) = 0 \)

FIG. 6. Figure6 \( f_{B\pi}^+(0) \) as function of Borel Parameter \( M^2 \)
Figure 1 $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ with $s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2$, $m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}$
Figure 2 $f^+_{B\pi}(q^2)$ in LO WF with $\alpha_s$ corrections
Figure 3 $f^+_{B\pi}(q^2)$ in LO WF with $\alpha_s = 0$

- $s_0 = 33 \text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.7 \text{GeV}$;
- $s_0 = 34 \text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.8 \text{GeV}$;
- $s_0 = 35 \text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.9 \text{GeV}$.
Figure 4 \( f^+_{B\pi}(q^2) \) with \( s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}; \alpha_s \) corrections.
Figure 5: $f^+_{B\pi}(q^2)$ with $a_2(\mu)=0.12, a_4(\mu)=0$.

- solid line: with $\alpha_s$ corrections;
- dashed line: with $\alpha_s = 0$. 
Figure 6: $f^+_{B\pi}(0)$ as function of Borel Parameter $M^2$. 
$B - \pi$ WEAK FORM FACTOR WITH CHIRAL CURRENT IN THE LIGHT-CONE SUM RULES

Zhi-Gang Wang\textsuperscript{1,2} *, Ming-Zhen Zhou\textsuperscript{2}, Tao Huang\textsuperscript{1,2}

1 CCAST (World Laboratory), P.O.Box 8730, Beijing 100080, P.R.China
2 Institute of High Energy Physics, P.O.Box 918 ,Beijing 100039,P. R. China\textsuperscript{1}

In this article, we calculate the $B \to \pi$ transition form factor $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ by including perturbative $O(\alpha_s)$ corrections to the twist-2 terms with chiral current in the light-cone QCD sum rule approach. The corrections to the product $f_Bf_{B\pi}(q^2)$ in the leading twist approximation is found to be about 30%, while a similar magnitude corresponding to $O(\alpha_s)$ corrections for $f_B(q^2)$ in the two-point sum rule cancel them and result in small net corrections for $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$. Our results confirm the observations made in previous light-cone QCD sum rule studies.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is the appropriate theory for describing the strong interaction at high energy region, however, the strong gauge coupling at low energy destroys the perturbative expansion method. The long distance properties of QCD, especially the hadronic matrix elements can provide many important information for understanding and testing the standard model and beyond. The exclusive semileptonic decay $B \to \pi l \nu$ can be used to determine the CKM parameter $|V_{ub}|$ [1]. However, it requires a reliable calculation of the form factor $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ defined by $\langle \pi | \bar{b} \gamma_\mu u | B(p+q) \rangle = 2f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)p_\mu + (f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) + f_{B\pi}^-(q^2))q_\mu$, with $p$ and $p+q$ being the $\pi$- and $B$-meson four-momentum, respectively. $f_{B\pi}^-(q^2)$ plays a negligible role for semileptonic decays into the light leptons $l = e, \mu$.

In Ref. [2], the authors propose a formula called QCD factorization approach for $B \to \pi \pi, \pi K$ and $\pi D$ to deal with nonleptonic decays of B meson. In this approach, the decay amplitudes are expressed in terms of the semileptonic form factors, hadronic light-cone distribution functions and hard-scattering amplitudes. The semileptonic form factors, the light-cone distribution functions are taken as input parameters and the hard-scattering amplitudes are calculated by perturbative QCD. Again, the precise knowledge of heavy-to-light form factors plays crucial roles. Among the existing approaches, such as QCD sum rules, chiral perturbation theory , heavy quark effective theory and phenomenological quark models, the QCD light-cone sum rules (LCSR) approach is very prominent for calculating $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ [3–5].

The light-cone QCD sum rule approach carries out operator product expansion near the light-cone $x^2 \approx 0$ instead of the short distance $x \approx 0$ while the nonperturbative matrices are parameterized by light-cone wave functions which classified according to their twist instead of the vacuum condensates. For detailed discussion of this method , one can see Ref. [6]. The LCSR for $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ is valid at small and intermediate momentum transfer squared $q^2 \lesssim m_Q^2 - 2m_Q\chi$, where $\chi$ is a typical hadronic scale of roughly 500 MeV and independent of the heavy quark mass $m_Q$.

In this paper, we calculate the form factor $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$ (which is different from Refs. [7–10]) up to twist-4 light-cone functions by including perturbative $\alpha_s$-corrections for twist-2 terms using chiral current. Remarkably, the main uncertainties of the light-cone sum rules come from the light-cone wave functions. The chiral current approach has a striking advantage that the twist-3 light-cone functions which are not known as well as the twist-2 light-cone functions eliminated and supposed to provide results with less uncertainties [11]. In fact, only the twist-2 wave function, which

\*E-mail: wangzg@mail.ihep.ac.cn
\textsuperscript{†}Mailing address
is dominant in contributions to the sum rules, has been investigated systematically. The update investigation of the twist-3 wave functions can be found in Ref. [12] and the calculations of the form factor $f_{B\pi}^+$ including the $\alpha(s)$ corrections to the twist-3 terms are performed in Ref. [13]. Although the QCD radiative corrections to the twist-2 term for $f_{B\pi}^+$ are proven small in Ref. [8], it is interesting to see whether or not the case for chiral currents.

The article is organized as follows: correlator and sum rule are derived in Sec.II; the perturbative correlator are calculated to order $\alpha_s$ in Sec.III; light-cone amplitudes and numerical results are presented in Sec.IV; the section V is reserved for conclusion.

II. CORRELATOR AND SUM RULE

Let us start with the following definition of $B \to \pi$ weak form factors $f_{B\pi}(q^2)$:

$$\langle \pi(p)\bar{\pi}b|B(p+q)\rangle = 2f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\rho_\mu + (f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) + f_{B\pi}^-(q^2))q_\mu,$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

with $q$ being the momentum transfer. Following Ref. [11], we choose a chiral current to calculate the correlator function,

$$\Pi_\mu(p,q) = i \int d^4x e^{iqx} \langle \pi(p)|T(\bar{\pi}(x)\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5)b)(x),\bar{b}(0)i(1 + \gamma_5)d(0))|0\rangle m_b,$$

$$= \Pi(q^2,(p+q)^2)\rho_\mu + \tilde{\Pi}(q^2,(p+q)^2)q_\mu,$$ \hspace{1cm} (2)

which is different from that in Ref. [7-10]. Here we take chiral limit $p^2 = m_B^2 = 0$.

We can insert a complete series of intermediate states with the same quantum numbers as the current operator $\bar{b}(1 + \gamma_5)d$ in the correlator to obtain the hadronic representation. After isolating the pole term of the lowest pseudoscalar B meson, we get the result:

$$\Pi^H_\mu(p,q) = \Pi^H(q^2,(p+q)^2)\rho_\mu + \tilde{\Pi}^H(q^2,(p+q)^2)q_\mu,$$

$$= \frac{\langle \pi|\bar{\pi}\gamma_\mu b|B\rangle\langle B|\bar{b}(1 + \gamma_5)d(0)|0\rangle m_B}{m_B^2 - (p+q)^2} + \sum_H \frac{\langle \pi|\bar{\pi}\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5)b_H(1 + \gamma_5)d(0)|0\rangle m_B}{m_{B_H}^2 - (p+q)^2}. $$ \hspace{1cm} (3)

The intermediate states $B_H$ contain not only pseudoscalar resonances of the masses greater than $m_B$, but also scalar resonances with $J^P = 0^+$, corresponding to the operator $\bar{b}d$. Taking into account the definition $\langle B|\bar{b}i\gamma_5d(0) = m_B^2f_B/m_b$, we obtain:

$$\Pi^H(q^2,(p+q)^2) = \frac{2f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)m_B^2f_B}{m_B^2 - (p+q)^2} + \int_{s_0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^H(s)}{s - (p+q)^2} ds,$$

$$\tilde{\Pi}^H(q^2,(p+q)^2) = \frac{(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) + f_{B\pi}^-(q^2))m_B^2f_B}{m_B^2 - (p+q)^2} + \int_{s_0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{\rho}^H(s)}{s - (p+q)^2} ds. $$ \hspace{1cm} (4)

Here the contributions of higher resonances and continuum states above the threshold $s_0$ are written in terms of dispersion integrations, and the spectral densities $\rho^H(s)$ and $\tilde{\rho}^H(s)$ can be approximated by the quark-hadron duality ansatz. We can avoid the pollution from scalar resonances with $J^P = 0^+$ by choosing $s_0$ near the B meson threshold and our final results confirm this assumption.

In the following, we brief out line the calculation of the correlator in QCD theory and work in the large space-like momentum regions $(p+q)^2 - m_b^2 \ll 0$ for the $bd$ channel, and $q^2 \ll m_b^2 - O(1\text{GeV}^2)$ for the momentum transfer, which correspond to the small light-cone distance $x^2 \approx 0$ and are required by the validity of the operator product expansion method. First, we write down the full $b$-quark propagator:
\[
(0|Tb(x)\bar{b}(0)|0) = i \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ikx} \hat{k} + m - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 du \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k + m}{m_b^2 - k^2} \right)^2 G^{\mu\nu}(vx)\sigma_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{m_b^2 - k^2} vxG^{\mu\nu}(vx)\gamma_\nu \right],
\]

(5)

Here \( G_{\mu\nu} \) is the gluonic field strength, \( g_s \) denotes the strong coupling constant. Substituting the above b quark propagator and the corresponding \( \pi \) meson light-cone wave functions into Eq.(2) and completing the integrations over \( x \) and \( k \), finally we obtain:

\[
\Pi(q^2, (p + q)^2) = 2f_\pi m_b^2 \int_0^1 du \left\{ \frac{\varphi_\pi(u)}{(m_b^2 - (1 - u)q^2 - u(p + q)^2)^2} + \frac{2ug_2(u)}{(m_b^2 - (1 - u)q^2 - u(p + q)^2)^2} \right. \\
- \left. \frac{8m_b^2[g_1(u) + G_2(u)]}{(m_b^2 - (1 - u)q^2 - u(p + q)^2)^3} + \int D\alpha_i \frac{2\varphi_\perp(\alpha_i) + 2\hat{\varphi}_\perp(\alpha_i) - \varphi_\parallel(\alpha_i) - \hat{\varphi}_\parallel(\alpha_i)}{m_b^2 - (1 - \alpha_1 - u\alpha_3)q^2 - (\alpha_1 + u\alpha_3)(p + q)^2} \right\},
\]

(6)

with \( G_2(u) = -\int_0^u g_2(v)dv \) and \( D\alpha_i = d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2 d\alpha_3(1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3) \). Here \( \varphi_\pi \) is \( \pi \) meson twist-2 light-cone wave function, and \( g_1(u), g_2(u), \varphi_\perp(\alpha_i), \hat{\varphi}_\perp(\alpha_i), \varphi_\parallel(\alpha_i), \hat{\varphi}_\parallel(\alpha_i) \) are \( \pi \) meson twist-4 light-cone wave functions. Their detailed expressions are given in section 4. Then we carry out the subtraction procedure of the continuum spectrum by the standard procedure and perform the Borel transformations with respect to \( (p + q)^2 \), and finally obtain the result:

\[
f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) = \frac{m_b^2 f_\pi m_b^2}{2m_B f_B} \left\{ \int_\Delta du \left[ -\frac{m_b^2 - q^2(1 - u)}{uM^2} \varphi_\pi(u) \right. \right. \\
+ \left. \left. \int D\alpha_i \frac{\theta(\alpha_1 + u\alpha_3 - \Delta)}{M^2} - \frac{m_b^2 g_1(u) + G_2(u)}{uM^4} \right] \right\}
\]

(7)

Here \( \Delta = \frac{m_b^2 - q^2}{s_0} \) and \( s_0 \) denotes the subtraction of the continuum from the spectral integral. For technical details, one can see Ref. [6,11].

III. RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS IN ORDER \( \alpha_s \)

In this section, we calculate the perturbative contribution up to \( \alpha_s \) for twist-2 terms, while the corrections for twist-3 terms and beyond are neglected, as they are supposed to be small. Applying Borel transformation for the \( \alpha_s \) correction terms is tedious, we can facilitate the calculation greatly by writing down the following dispersion integral relation:

\[
f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) = \frac{1}{2m_B f_B} \int_{m_b^2}^{s_0} \rho^{QCD}(q^2, s) e^{\frac{m_b^2 - s}{M^2}} ds,
\]

(8)

where

\[
\rho^{QCD}(q^2, s) = -\frac{f_\pi}{\pi} \int_0^1 du \varphi_\pi(u) \text{Im} T_0(q^2, s, u).
\]

(9)

For example, with the zeroth order approximation, one can easily obtain:

\[
\text{Im} T_0(q^2, s, u) = -2\pi m_b^2 \delta(m_b^2 - (1 - u)q^2 - us).
\]

(10)

To order \( \alpha_s \), the amplitude can be written as

\[
T(r_1, r_2, u) = T_0(r_1, r_2, u) + \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{4\pi} T_1(r_1, r_2, u).
\]

(11)
Here we introduce convenient dimensionless variables $r_1 = q^2/m_b^2$ and $r_2 = (p + q)^2/m_b^2$. There are six Feynman diagrams for determining the first order amplitude $T_1$ in perturbative expansion. For simplicity, we perform the calculation in Feynman gauge. In calculation, both the ultraviolet and collinear divergences are regularized by dimensional regularization and renormalized in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme with totally anticommuting $\gamma_5$. To be more precise, the collinear divergences in the hard amplitude are factored out and absorbed in the evolution of the light-cone wave function which is determined by the QCD evolution equation [14]. Finally we get the result:

$$T_1(r_1, r_2, u) = \frac{6(1 + \rho)}{(1 - \rho)^2 \left(1 - \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right)} - \frac{4}{1 - \rho} \left[(G(\rho) - G(r_1)) + (G(\rho) - G(r_2))\right]$$

$$+ \frac{4}{(r_1 - r_2)^2} \left[\frac{1 - r_2}{u} [G(\rho) - G(r_1)] + \frac{1 - r_1}{1 - u} [G(\rho) - G(r_2)]\right]$$

$$+ \frac{2(1 - \rho) \ln(1 - \rho)}{\rho^2} - \frac{4}{1 - \rho} \left[\frac{1 - r_2}{r_2} \ln(1 - r_2)\right] + \frac{2}{(1 - \rho)^2}$$

$$- \frac{4}{(1 - u)(r_1 - r_2)} \left[\frac{1 - \ln(1 - \rho)}{\rho} - \frac{1 - r_2}{r_2} \ln(1 - r_2)\right]$$

(12) with

$$\rho = r_1 + u(r_2 - r_1), \quad \text{Li}_2(x) = -\int_0^x \frac{dt}{t} \ln(1 - t),$$

$$G(\rho) = \text{Li}_2(\rho) + \ln^2(1 - \rho) - \ln(1 - \rho) \left(1 - \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right).$$

(13)

As in the calculation of the non-leading order evolution kernel of the wave function $\varphi_\pi(u,\mu)$, we take the UV renormalization scale and the factorization scale of the collinear divergences to be equal [15–17]. Our results are of the same Dirac structure as that of Ref. [8] but with different weight.

The $\overline{\text{MS}}$ quark mass depends explicitly on the renormalization scale $\mu$ and implicitly on the renormalization scheme. A renormalization scheme independent definition of the quark mass within QCD perturbation theory is given by the pole mass which is denoted by $m_b^\ast$. As in Ref. [8], we replace $\hat{m}_b$ by $m_b^\ast$ using the well-known one-loop relation:

$$\hat{m}_b = m_b^\ast \left\{1 + \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{4\pi} \left[-4 + 3 \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right]\right\}.$$  

(14)

To $O(\alpha_s)$, this replacement adds a term,

$$-\frac{4\rho}{(1 - \rho)^2} \left(4 - 3 \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right),$$  

(15)

to the renormalized amplitude $T_1$.

To proceed further according to Eq.(9) we calculate the imaginary part of the hard scattering amplitude for $r_2 > 1$ and $r_1 < 1$:

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}T(r_1, r_2, u, \mu) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu) C_F}{2\pi} \left\{\delta(1 - \rho) \left[2\pi^2 - 6 + 3 \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2} - 2\text{Li}_2(r_1) + 2\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{r_2}\right)\right] + \ln^2 r_2ight\}$$

$$+ \frac{2(1 - r_2) \ln(r_2 - 1)}{r_2} - 2 \ln^2(1 - r_1) + 2 \ln(1 - r_1) - 2 \ln(1 - r_1) \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2} - 2 \ln^2(r_2 - 1) + 2 \ln(r_2 - 1) - 2 \ln(r_2 - 1) \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \theta(\rho - 1) \left[8 \frac{\ln(\rho - 1)}{\rho - 1}\right] + 2 \left[\ln r_2 + \frac{1}{r_2} - 2 - 2 \ln(r_2 - 1) + \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right]\frac{1}{\rho - 1} + \frac{2}{r_2 - \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho - 1}\right) + \frac{1 - \rho}{\rho^2}$$

$$+ 2 \left[\ln r_2 + \frac{1}{r_2} - 2 - 2 \ln(r_2 - 1) + \ln \frac{m_b^2}{\mu^2}\right]\frac{1}{\rho - 1} + \frac{2}{r_2 - \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho - 1}\right) + \frac{1 - \rho}{\rho^2}.$$
at the scale \( \mu \) obtain:

\[
\text{wave function have to be taken in NLO \[20\]. We can substitute the corresponding values into the above equation and NLO evolution kernel. The QCD beta-function } \beta \text{ by the fact that the polynomials } \phi \text{ and to non leading order (NLO) \[19\], the approximate conformal invariance of QCD and expanded in terms of Gegenbauer polynomials leading twist-2 approximation.}
\]

To leading order (LO),

\[
\varphi_{\pi}(u, \mu) = 6u(1 - u) \sum_n a_n(\mu_0) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\alpha_s(\mu_0)} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} C_n^{3/2}(2u - 1);
\]

and to non leading order (NLO) \[19\],

\[
\varphi_{\pi}(u, \mu) = 6u(1 - u) \sum_n a_n(\mu_0) \exp \left( - \int_{a_n(\mu_0)}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{\beta(\alpha)} \right) \left( C_n^{3/2}(2u - 1) + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\alpha_s(\mu_0)} \sum_{k,n} d_k^n(\mu) C_k^{3/2}(2u - 1) \right),
\]

with \( a_0 = 1 \). Arguments based on conformal spin expansion allows one to neglect higher terms in this expansion and we take \( n \leq 4 \). The coefficients \( a_2(\mu_0) = 2/3 \) and \( a_4(\mu_0) = 0.43 \) at the scale \( \mu_0 = 500 \text{ MeV} \) have been extracted from a two-point QCD sum rule for the moments of \( \varphi_{\pi}(u) \) \[4,18\]. The coefficients \( d_k^n(\mu) \) are due to mixing effects, induced by the fact that the polynomials \( C_n^{3/2}(2u - 1) \) weight by \( u(1 - u) \) are the eigenfunctions of the LO, but not of the NLO evolution kernel. The QCD beta-function \( \beta \) and the anomalous dimension \( \gamma^n \) of the \( n \)-th moment \( a_n(\mu) \) of the wave function have to be taken in NLO \[20\]. We can substitute the corresponding values into the above equation and obtain:

\[
a_2(\mu_0) = 0.35, \quad a_4(\mu_0) = 0.18 \text{ (LO); } a_2(\mu_b) = 0.218, \quad a_4(\mu_b) = 0.084 \text{ (NLO)},
\]

at the scale \( \mu_b = \sqrt{m_B^2 - m_b^2} \approx 2.4 \text{ GeV} \), which characterizes the mean virtuality of the \( b \) quark. The new analysis of the experimental data on the \( \gamma^* \pi \) and \( \pi \) electromagnetic form factor indicates that the twist-2 wave function is
close to its asymptotic form [23]. In this article, we use both nonasymptotic and asymptotic form for the π twist-2 light-cone wave functions and compare the results.

The subleading twist-4 contributions are presently known only in zeroth order in $\alpha_s$ [21,22]. As the twist-3 contribution is eliminated, we need only the twist-4 wave functions:

$$\varphi_\perp (\alpha_i) = 30 \delta^2 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \alpha_3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + 2 e (1 - 2 \alpha_3) \right], \quad \bar{\varphi}_\perp (\alpha_i) = 30 \delta^2 \alpha_3^2 (1 - \alpha_3) \left[ \frac{1}{3} + 2 e (1 - 2 \alpha_3) \right],$$

$$\varphi_\parallel (\alpha_i) = 120 \delta^2 \epsilon (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3, \quad \bar{\varphi}_\parallel (\alpha_i) = -120 \delta^2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \epsilon (1 - 3 \alpha_3) \right],$$

$$g_1 (u) = \frac{5}{2} \delta^2 u^2 \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2} e \delta^2 [\eta (2 + 13 u \pi)] + 10 u^3 \ln u (2 - 3 u + \frac{6}{5} u^2) + 10 \pi^3 \ln \pi (2 - 3 \pi + \frac{6}{5} \pi^2),$$

$$g_2 (u) = \frac{10}{3} \delta^2 u \pi (u - \pi).$$

(21)

with $\delta^2 (\mu_b) = 0.17 GeV^2$ and $\epsilon (\mu_b) = 0.36$. Unlike the case of the twist-2 wave functions, these twist-4 wave functions seem to be very difficult to test by experiment, for they usually are of negligible contributions in the sum rules.

Another important input is the decay constant of B meson $f_B$. To keep consistently, we have to calculate the two-point sum rule for $f_B$ up to the corrections of order $\alpha_s$. Here we use the two-loop expression for the running coupling constant with $N_f = 4$ and $\Lambda^{(4)} = 234$ MeV corresponding to $\alpha_s (M_Z) = 0.112$ [20] for comparing with the results in Ref. [8]. As the value of $\mu$ concerned, we take the value 2.4 GeV which corresponding to the average virtuality of the correlation function which is given by the Borel mass parameter $M^2$. In the present case a chiral current correlator is adopted to delete the contributions from the twist-3 wave functions, we consider the following two-point correlator:

$$\Pi (q^2) = i \int d^4 x e^{i q x} \langle 0 | \bar{c}(x) (1 + \gamma_5) b(x), \bar{b}(0) (1 - \gamma_5) q (0) | 0 \rangle.$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

The standard manipulation yields three self-consistent sets of results:

$$f_B = 218 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.7 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 33 \text{GeV}^2;$$

$$f_B = 212 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.8 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 34 \text{GeV}^2;$$

$$f_B = 206 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.9 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 35 \text{GeV}^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)

The corresponding $\alpha_s = 0$ results:

$$f_B = 163 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.7 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 33 \text{GeV}^2;$$

$$f_B = 158 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.8 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 34 \text{GeV}^2;$$

$$f_B = 153 \text{MeV}, m_b = 4.9 \text{GeV}, s_0 = 35 \text{GeV}^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (24)

From the above results we can see that $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2) \approx 76\%$, in other word, $\alpha_s$ corrections increase the value of $f_B$ about 30%. They will be used as inputs in numerical analysis of the sum rule for $f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)$. As for the B meson mass $m_B$ and the pion decay constant $f_\pi$, we take the present world average value $m_B = 5.279$ GeV, and $f_\pi = 0.132$ GeV. The continuum subtraction $s_0$ is about $33 - 35 \text{GeV}^2$ and the pole mass for b quark is taken as $m_b = 4.7 - 4.9$ GeV. Here we make some comments about the continuum subtraction $s_0$. The special chiral current leads to cancellations between the condensates, the dominating contributions come from the perturbative parts and the nonperturbative parts only play tiny roles. The lowest pseudoscalar resonance appears at the energy threshold about $s = m_B^2 \approx 28 \text{GeV}^2$. Though the B meson has a narrow decay width, the values taken in Ref. [11] $s_0 = 30 - 33 \text{GeV}^2$ are too low due to the large difference between the corresponding results for the values of $f_B$.  

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We exploit the sum rule numerically in the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 60.5\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^-(0) = 0.277, m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}, s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2; \\
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 56.8\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.268, m_b = 4.8\text{GeV}, s_0 = 34\text{GeV}^2; \\
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 53.4\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.259, m_b = 4.9\text{GeV}, s_0 = 35\text{GeV}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(25)

for \(\alpha_s \neq 0\) in LO.

\[
\begin{align*}
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 59.6\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.273, m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}, s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(26)

for \(\alpha_s \neq 0\) in NLO.

\[
\begin{align*}
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 47.3\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.290, m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}, s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2; \\
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 44.1\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.279, m_b = 4.8\text{GeV}, s_0 = 34\text{GeV}^2; \\
    f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0) &= 41.2\text{MeV}, f_B f_{B\pi}^- (0) = 0.269, m_b = 4.9\text{GeV}, s_0 = 35\text{GeV}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(27)

for \(\alpha_s = 0\) in LO. From the above results we can see that \(\frac{f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0)(\alpha_s \neq 0)}{f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0)(\alpha_s = 0)} \approx 130\%\), in other word, \(\alpha_s\) corrections increase the value of \(f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) about 30\%. Due to the same corrections to the decay constant, the resulting net \(\alpha_s\) corrections are very small, say, for \(f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) less than 3\%. The large correction for \(f_B f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) is cancelled by the corresponding value for \(f_B\). They are compatible with the values obtained in Ref. [8], for \(\alpha_s = 0, f_B^+(0) = 0.30\); for \(\alpha_s \neq 0, f_B^+(0) = 0.27\). Our numerical results show that the vibrations for the form factor \(f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) are about \(\pm 0.01\) around the center values, for \(\alpha_s \neq 0, f_{B\pi}^+(0) = 0.27\); for \(\alpha_s = 0, f_{B\pi}^+(0) = 0.28\) with LO wave functions. It is shown in figure 1 that the form factor \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) with \(\alpha_s\) corrections lies below the un-corrected one for LO wave function (WF) ; the quantities of the \(\alpha_s\) corrections increase with \(q^2\), at \(q^2 = 15\text{GeV}^2\), numerically lesser than 20\% for LO wave functions; the curve for NLO wave function lies a little above the corresponding one for LO wave function; the curve for asymptotic wave function with \(\alpha_s\) corrections almost the same as the un-corrected one for LO wave functions at \(q^2 \geq 8\text{GeV}^2\); the deviation of the curves for the \(\alpha_s\) corrected LO wave function and asymptotic wave function from each other is notable. In figure 2 and figure 3, we plot the \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) as function of \(q^2\) in leading order \(\pi\) light-cone wave function with different boundary conditions. From two figures, we can see that the vibrations for \(f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) are small, numerically about \(\pm 0.01\) around the center values both for the \(\alpha_s\) corrected and un-corrected form factor. In figure 4, we use the parameters obtained in Ref. [23] as input, from the figure can see that the curve for \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) with \(\alpha_s\) corrections varies according to the \(\pi\) twist-2 light-cone wave functions, the largest deviation of the values from each other is less than 15\%. In figure 5, we plot the \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) with boundary condition \(s_0 = 33\text{GeV}^2, m_b = 4.7\text{GeV}\) both for \(\alpha_s\) corrected and un-corrected form factor using the parameters obtained in Ref. [23]. Again, we can see that the net \(\alpha_s\) correction is small. There is a platform for \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) as function of Borel parameter \(M^2\) for \(M^2 = 8 - 14\text{GeV}^2\) which verify the value we taken \(M^2 = 12\text{GeV}^2\) in calculation. For example, the product \(f_{B\pi}^+(0)\) is plotted as a function of \(M^2\) in figure 6. The uncertainties due to the Borel parameter \(M^2\) can thus be diminished or eliminated.

V. CONCLUSION

To summarize, we have re-examined that the weak form factor \(f_{B\pi}^+(q^2)\) up to \(q^2 = 16\text{GeV}^2\) for B decays into light pseudoscalar mesons by taking the contributions of \(\alpha_s\) corrections to twist-2 terms in light-cone QCD sum rule framework. Due to the special structure of the chiral current, the contributions of \(\alpha_s\) corrections to twist-2 terms
are of the same Dirac structure as that of Ref. [8] with different weight. As the contributions of twist-3 terms are eliminated, the uncertainties due to the twist-3 light-cone wave functions which are not understood as well as the twist-2 light-cone wave function are avoided. Furthermore, the possible pollution from wrong parity $0^+$ mesons are deleted by suitable choice of continuum subtraction parameter $s_0$, the final results are supposed to be with less uncertainties. The results presented here will be beneficial to the precision extracting of the CKM matrix element $|V_{ub}|$ from the exclusive processes $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ ($\ell = e, \mu$), by confronting the theoretical predictions with the experimentally available data. Although the $\alpha_s$ corrections to $f_B f_{B^+}$ are large, about 30%, the similar corrections to $f_B$ canceled them, and the resulting net corrections to form factor $f_{B^+(q^2)}^{\pi}$ are small. Our results are compatible with the observations made in Ref. [8]. Compared with the results obtained in Ref. [8], our results are with lesser uncertainties due to the elimination of the twist-3 light-cone wave functions.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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