



WAYNE STATE
UNIVERSITY

Recent developments in HQET

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Introduction

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Useful for $m_Q \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

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h_v is the heavy quark field and $D_\perp^\mu = D^\mu - (v \cdot D)v^\mu$

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- Expanding in powers of $i v \cdot D / 2m_Q$ gives

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}} = \bar{h}_v i v \cdot D h_v - c_2 \bar{h}_v \frac{D_\perp^2}{2m_Q} h_v - c_F \bar{h}_v \frac{\sigma_{\alpha\beta} G^{\alpha\beta}}{4m_Q} h_v + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{m_Q^2}\right)$$

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- The general matrix element: $\langle f(p_f) | \mathcal{O}_n^j(\mu) | i(p_i) \rangle$
 $\mathcal{O}_n^j(\mu)$ can be local or non-local; p_i, p_f independent or not
List options in increased complexity

Local operators

- Local operator between vacuum and a state: Decay constant

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- Non-diagonal matrix element of local operator: **Form factor**

$$\langle D(p_f) | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu b | \bar{B}(p_i) \rangle = f_+(q^2) (p_i + p_f)^\mu + f_-(q^2) (p_i - p_f)^\mu$$

where $p_f - p_i = q$

Non-local operators

- Non-local operator between vacuum and a state: LCDA

$$\langle H_V | \bar{h}_V(0) \not{n} \gamma_5 [0, tn] q_s(tn) | 0 \rangle = -iF(\mu) \int_0^\infty d\omega e^{i\omega t} \phi_+(\omega, \mu)$$

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$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2M_B} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle \bar{B}(v) | \bar{b}(0) [0, tn] b(tn) | \bar{B}(v) \rangle$$

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Non-local Form factor

$$\langle K^{(*)}(p_f) | \bar{s}_L(0) \gamma^\rho \cdots \tilde{G}_{\alpha\beta} b_L(tn) | B(p_i) \rangle$$

[Khodjamirian, Mannel, Pivovarov, Wang, JHEP **09**, 089 (2010)]

Example: $|V_{cb}|$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$

- Semileptonic $b \rightarrow c$ transition

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} C_1(\mu) V_{cb} \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \nu_\ell \bar{c} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) b$$

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- Using the optical theorem can calculate $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ as an OPE

$$\Gamma \sim c_0 \langle O_0 \rangle + c_2^j \frac{\langle O_2^j \rangle}{m_b^2} + \dots$$

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- c_n^j perturbative in α_s
- $\langle O_n^j \rangle$ are non perturbative, can be extracted from experiment
 - $\langle O_0 \rangle = \langle \bar{B} | \bar{b} b | \bar{B} \rangle = 1$
 - $\langle O_2^{\text{kin.}} \rangle = \langle \bar{B} | \bar{b} (iD)^2 b | \bar{B} \rangle \Rightarrow \mu_\pi^2$
 - $\langle O_2^{\text{mag.}} \rangle = \langle \bar{B} | \bar{b} \sigma_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} b | \bar{B} \rangle \Rightarrow \mu_G^2$ can be extracted from $M_{B^*} - M_B$

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- We considered matrix elements of the form

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 - Orthogonality of v to μ_1, μ_n, λ [Mannel, PRD 50, 428 (1994)]
 - Parity and Time reversal symmetry
 - Hermitian conjugation
 - Four dimensions
 - Possible multiple color structures [Kobach, Pal PLB **772** 225 (2017)]

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- To decompose them in terms of the tensors
 - $v^{\mu_i}, \Pi^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - v^\mu v^\nu, \epsilon^{\rho\sigma\alpha\beta} v_\rho$

Dimension 9 HQET operators

- For example: for dimension 5 HQET operators

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2M_H} \langle H | \bar{h} iD^{\mu_1} iD^{\mu_2} iD^{\mu_3} iD^{\mu_4} iD^{\mu_5} iD^{\mu_6} h | H \rangle = & a_{12,34}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6} + \\ & + a_{12,35}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6}) + a_{12,36}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6}) + \\ & + a_{13,25}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6} + a_{13,26}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6}) + a_{14,25}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6} + \\ & + a_{14,26}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6}) + a_{15,26}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_4} + a_{16,23}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_5} + \\ & + a_{16,24}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_5} + a_{16,25}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_4} + b_{12,36}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6} v^{\mu_4} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_3}) + \\ & + b_{12,46}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_4}) + b_{12,56}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \Pi^{\mu_5 \mu_6} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_4} + \\ & + b_{13,26}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} v^{\mu_4} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_3}) + b_{13,46}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_5} + \\ & + b_{14,26}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_4}) + b_{14,36}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_5} + b_{15,26}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_5} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_6} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_4} + \\ & + b_{16,23}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_3} v^{\mu_4} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_4 \mu_5} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_3}) + b_{16,24}^{(9)} (\Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_4} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_5} + \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_5} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_4}) + \\ & + b_{16,25}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_2 \mu_5} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_4} + b_{16,34}^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} \Pi^{\mu_3 \mu_4} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_5} + c^{(9)} \Pi^{\mu_1 \mu_6} v^{\mu_2} v^{\mu_3} v^{\mu_4} v^{\mu_5} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{NRQCD}}^{\text{dim}=8} = & \psi^\dagger \left\{ \dots c_{X1} g^2 \frac{[D^2, \{D^i, E^i\}]}{m_p^4} + c_{X2} g^2 \frac{\{D^2, [D^i, E^i]\}}{m_p^4} + c_{X3} g^2 \frac{[D^i, [D^i, [D^j, E^j]]]}{m_p^4} \right. \\
 & + i c_{X4a} g^2 \frac{\{D^i, \epsilon^{ijk} E_a^j B_b^k \{T^a, T^b\}\}}{2M^4} + i c_{X4b} g^2 \frac{\{D^i, \epsilon^{ijk} E_a^j B_b^k \delta^{ab}\}}{m_p^4} + i c_{X5} g^2 \frac{D^i \sigma \cdot (D \times E - E \times D) D^i}{m_p^4} \\
 & + i c_{X6} g^2 \frac{\epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^i D^j [D^l, E^l] D^k}{m_p^4} + c_{X7a} g^2 \frac{\{\sigma \cdot B_a T^a, [D^i, E^i]_b T^b\}}{2M^4} + c_{X7b} g^2 \frac{\sigma \cdot B_a [D^i, E^i]_a}{m_p^4} \\
 & + c_{X8a} g^2 \frac{\{E_a^i T^a, [D^i, \sigma \cdot B]_b T^b\}}{2M^4} + c_{X8b} g^2 \frac{E_a^i [D^i, \sigma \cdot B]_a}{m_p^4} + c_{X9a} g^2 \frac{\{B_a^i T^a, [D^i, \sigma \cdot E]_b T^b\}}{2M^4} \\
 & + c_{X9b} g^2 \frac{B_a^i [D^i, \sigma \cdot E]_a}{m_p^4} + c_{X10a} g^2 \frac{\{E_a^i T^a, [\sigma \cdot D, B^i]_b T^b\}}{2M^4} + c_{X10b} g^2 \frac{E_a^i [\sigma \cdot D, B^i]_a}{m_p^4} \\
 & + c_{X11a} g^2 \frac{\{B_a^i T^a, [\sigma \cdot D, E^i]_b T^b\}}{2M^4} + c_{X11b} g^2 \frac{B_a^i [\sigma \cdot D, E^i]_a}{m_p^4} + \tilde{c}_{X12a} g^2 \frac{\epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^i E_a^j [D_t, E^k]_b \{T^a, T^b\}}{2M^4} \\
 & + \tilde{c}_{X12b} g^2 \frac{\epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^i E_a^j [D_t, E^k]_a}{m_p^4} + i c_{X13} g^2 \frac{[E^i, [D_t, E^i]]}{m_p^4} + i c_{X14} g^2 \frac{[B^i, (D \times E + E \times D)^i]}{m_p^4} \\
 & \left. + i c_{X15} g^2 \frac{[E^i, (D \times B + B \times D)^i]}{m_p^4} + c_{X16} g^2 \frac{[\sigma \cdot B, \{D^i, E^i\}]}{m_p^4} + c_{X17} g^2 \frac{[B^i, \{\sigma \cdot E, D^i\}]}{m_p^4} + c_{X18} g^2 \frac{[E^i, \{\sigma \cdot D, B^i\}]}{m_p^4} \right\} \psi
 \end{aligned}$$

- 25 operators c_{Xib} start at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$

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 - List such operators, in principle, to *arbitrary* dimension
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- $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ operators are unknown but extremely small
For example: $\alpha_s (\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)^4 \sim 0.2 \cdot (0.1)^4 \sim 10^{-5}$

Power corrections

- $1/m_b^4, 1/m_b^5$ matrix elements extracted from $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$
[Gambino, Healey, Turczyk PLB **763**, 60 (2016)]

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Table 2

Default fit results: the second and third columns give the central values and standard deviations.

m_b^{kin}	4.546	0.021	r_1	0.032	0.024
$\bar{m}_c(3 \text{ GeV})$	0.987	0.013	r_2	-0.063	0.037
μ_π^2	0.432	0.068	r_3	-0.017	0.025
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\bar{m}_4	0.048	0.043	r_{10}	0.043	0.030
\bar{m}_5	0.072	0.045	r_{11}	0.003	0.025
\bar{m}_6	0.015	0.041	r_{12}	0.018	0.025
\bar{m}_7	-0.059	0.043	r_{13}	-0.052	0.031
\bar{m}_8	-0.178	0.073	r_{14}	0.003	0.025
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χ^2/dof	0.46		r_{16}	0.001	0.025
BR(%)	10.652	0.156	r_{17}	-0.028	0.025
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- “The higher power corrections have a minor effect on $|V_{cb}|$... There is a -0.25% reduction in $|V_{cb}|$ ”

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- Recent developments in HQET: Non-local matrix elements
- Recent developments in HQET: Local non-diagonal matrix elements

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Recent developments in HQET: Perturbative

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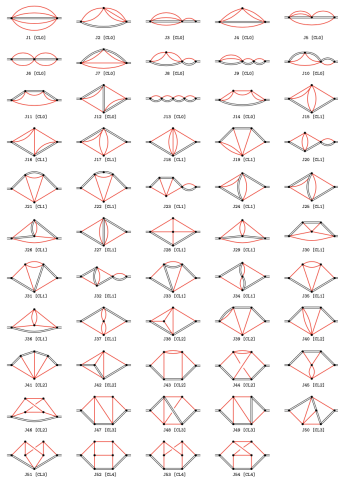
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- In some cases “technology” improved to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$
- Example: using four-loop relation between the pole and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ masses the extract HQET parameters from B and D meson masses
[Takaura, EPJ Web Conf. **274**, 03003 (2022) arXiv:2212.02874]

Perturbative corrections: Four-loop HQET propagator

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Red solid lines: massless propagators, double lines: HQET propagator

Four loop HQET heavy-to-light anomalous dimension

- This four-loop calculation was used to find the four-loop HQET heavy to light anomalous dimension
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\gamma}_j(\alpha_s) = & -3C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} + C_F \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \left[-C_F \left(\frac{8}{3}\pi^2 - \frac{5}{2}\right) + \frac{C_A}{3} \left(2\pi^2 - \frac{49}{2}\right) + \frac{10}{3}T_{FNf} \right] \\
 & + C_F \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^3 \left[-C_F^2 \left(36\zeta_3 + \frac{8}{9}\pi^4 - \frac{32}{3}\pi^2 + \frac{37}{2}\right) \right. \\
 & + \frac{C_F C_A}{3} \left(142\zeta_3 - \frac{8}{15}\pi^4 - \frac{592}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{655}{12}\right) - \frac{C_A^2}{3} \left(22\zeta_3 + \frac{4}{5}\pi^4 - \frac{130}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{1451}{36}\right) \\
 & - \frac{2}{3}C_F T_{FNf} \left(88\zeta_3 - \frac{112}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{235}{3}\right) + \frac{8}{3}C_A T_{FNf} \left(19\zeta_3 - \frac{7}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{64}{9}\right) + \frac{140}{27}(T_{FNf})^2 \left. \right] \\
 & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^4 \left[C_F^4 \left(1200\zeta_5 - 168\zeta_3^2 - \frac{896}{3}\pi^2\zeta_3 + 394\zeta_3 + \frac{3884}{2835}\pi^6 - \frac{4}{15}\pi^4 + \frac{136}{3}\pi^2 - \frac{691}{8}\right) \right. \\
 & - C_F^3 C_A \left(\frac{5660}{3}\zeta_5 - 192\zeta_3^2 - \frac{4576}{9}\pi^2\zeta_3 + 1275\zeta_3 + \frac{2659}{2835}\pi^6 - \frac{119}{45}\pi^4 + \frac{2398}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{3991}{12}\right) \\
 & + C_F^2 C_A^2 \left(\frac{434}{3}\zeta_5 - 42\zeta_3^2 - \frac{1916}{9}\pi^2\zeta_3 + \frac{39047}{27}\zeta_3 + \frac{2087}{1890}\pi^6 - \frac{2663}{90}\pi^4 + \frac{41026}{243}\pi^2 - \frac{189671}{324}\right) \\
 & + C_F C_A^3 \left(492\zeta_5 + 30\zeta_3^2 + \frac{352}{9}\pi^2\zeta_3 - \frac{14666}{27}\zeta_3 - \frac{1439}{8505}\pi^6 + \frac{23}{90}\pi^4 - \frac{7246}{243}\pi^2 + \frac{179089}{648}\right) \\
 & + 8d_{FA} \left(30\zeta_5 + \frac{106}{3}\pi^2\zeta_3 - 16\zeta_3 - \frac{452}{567}\pi^6 + \frac{29}{9}\pi^4 + \frac{46}{3}\pi^2 - 8\right) \\
 & + 4C_F^3 T_{FNf} \left(\frac{580}{3}\zeta_5 - \frac{224}{9}\pi^2\zeta_3 - 24\zeta_3 - \frac{29}{45}\pi^4 + \frac{68}{3}\pi^2 - \frac{119}{3}\right) \\
 & - \frac{C_F^2 C_A T_{FNf}}{3} \left(1096\zeta_5 - \frac{736}{3}\pi^2\zeta_3 + \frac{18980}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{1138}{45}\pi^4 - \frac{9404}{81}\pi^2 - \frac{32093}{27}\right) \\
 & - C_F C_A^2 T_{FNf} \left(308\zeta_5 + 24\zeta_3^2 + \frac{128}{9}\pi^2\zeta_3 - \frac{20792}{27}\zeta_3 - \frac{874}{8505}\pi^6 + \frac{56}{27}\pi^4 + \frac{5240}{243}\pi^2 + \frac{27269}{162}\right) \\
 & - 32d_{FFnf} \left(15\zeta_5 + \frac{8}{3}\pi^2\zeta_3 - 8\zeta_3 - \frac{437}{2835}\pi^6 + \frac{4}{9}\pi^4 + \frac{20}{3}\pi^2 - 4\right) \\
 & + \frac{16}{27}C_F^2 (T_{FNf})^2 \left(326\zeta_3 - \frac{11}{5}\pi^4 + \frac{16}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{206}{3}\right) \\
 & - \frac{2}{27}C_F C_A (T_{FNf})^2 \left(2272\zeta_3 - \frac{76}{5}\pi^4 + \frac{32}{9}\pi^2 - \frac{761}{3}\right) \\
 & \left. - \frac{8}{9}C_F (T_{FNf})^3 \left(16\zeta_3 - \frac{83}{9}\right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^5) \tag{3.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Four loop HQET heavy-to-light anomalous dimension

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$$\text{For } n_f = 4 : \tilde{\gamma}_j = -\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} - 2.487726 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 - 6.292698 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 - 13.878042 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^4$$

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- This anomalous dimension can be used to calculate f_B/f_D

$$\frac{f_B}{f_D} = \sqrt{\frac{m_D}{m_B}} \left(\frac{\alpha_s^{(4)}(m_c)}{\alpha_s^{(4)}(m_b)} \right)^{-\frac{\tilde{\gamma}_{j0}}{2\beta_0^{(4)}}} \left\{ 1 + \dots \alpha_s + \dots \alpha_s^2 + \dots \alpha_s^3 + [\sim 1\text{GeV}] \left(\frac{1}{m_c} - \frac{1}{m_b} \right) + \dots \right\}$$

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- Such processes were recently considered in
 - [Beneke, Finauri, Vos, Wei, JHEP **09**, 066 (2023) arXiv:2305.06401]
 - [Ishaq, Zafar, Rehman, Ahmed, arXiv:2404.01696]

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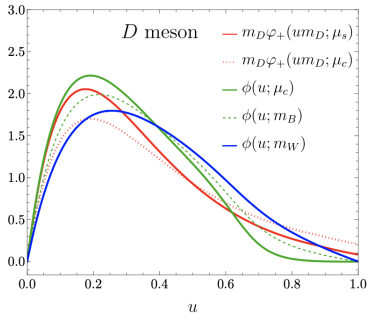
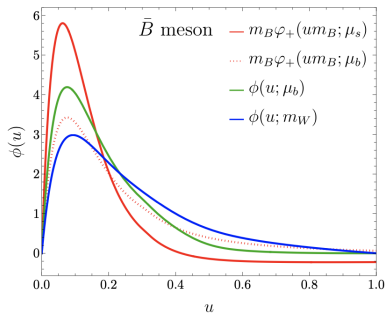
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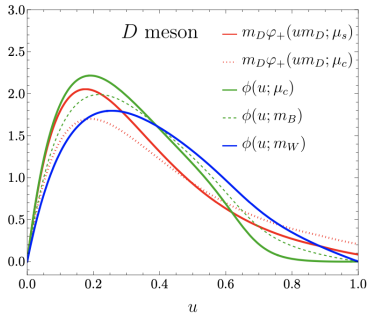
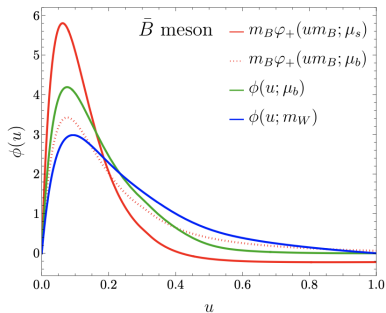
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QCD LCDA of Heavy Mesons from boosted HQET



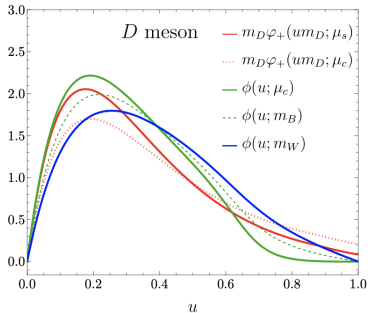
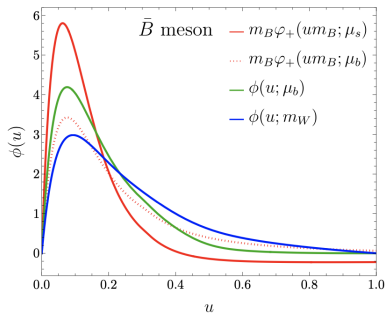
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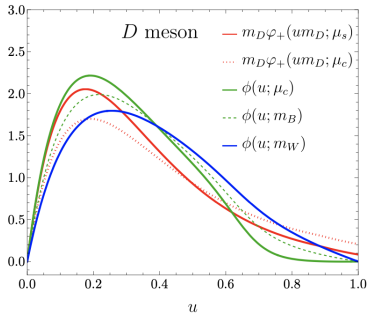
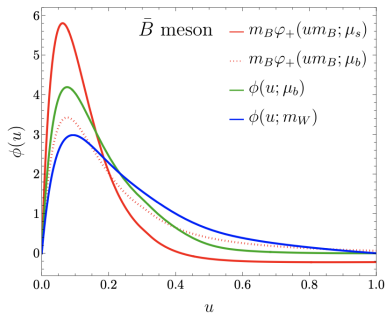
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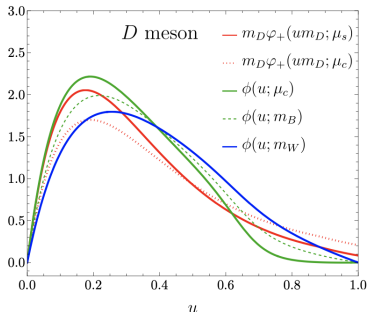
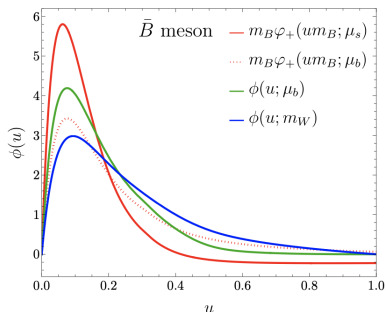
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- Evolved in QCD to the hard scale m_W (blue, solid)

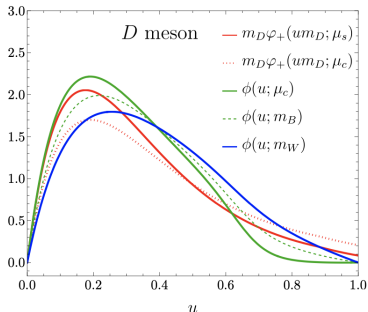
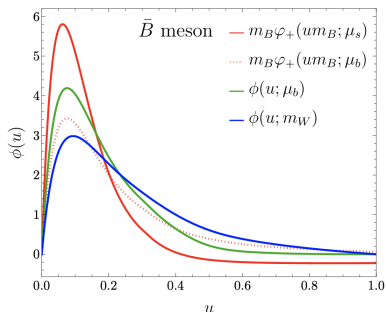
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- Evolved in HQET to the matching scale μ (red, dotted)
- Matched to $\phi(u)$ (green, solid)
- Evolved in QCD to the hard scale m_W (blue, solid)
- The branching ratio

$$\text{Br}(W \rightarrow B\gamma) = (2.58 \pm 0.21)_{\text{in}} \begin{matrix} +0.05 \\ -0.08 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +0.05 \\ -0.08 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +0.18 \\ -0.13 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +0.61 \\ -0.34 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +2.95 \\ -0.98 \end{matrix} (\mu_h \mu_b \delta \beta \lambda_B) \cdot 10^{-12}$$

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dominated by low scale HQET LCDA parameters: λ_B, β

$$W^+ \rightarrow B^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$$

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$$\mathcal{M}(W^+ \rightarrow B^+ \ell^+ \ell^-) = e \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell \int_0^\infty d\omega T_\mu(\omega, m_b, q^2, \mu_F) \Phi_B^+(\omega, \mu_F) + \mathcal{O}(m_b^{-1})$$

where T_μ is the perturbative hard-scattering kernel

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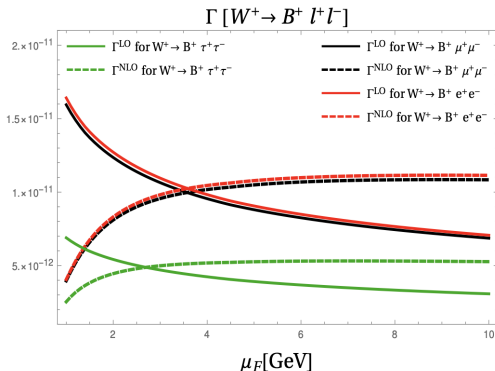
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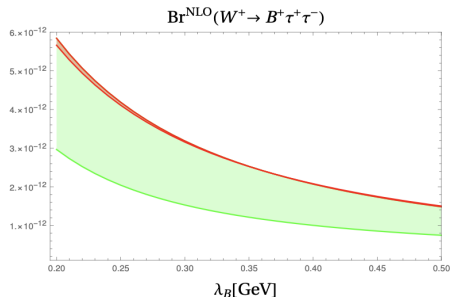
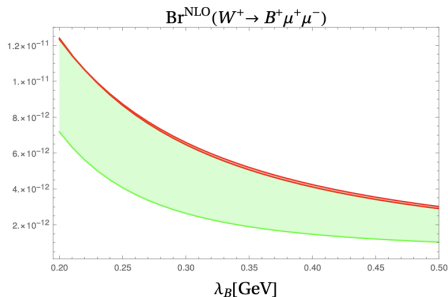
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- Observing the process at the LHC could constrain λ_B

Recent developments in HQET: Local non-diagonal matrix elements (Form factors)

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Table from [Bernlochner, Ligeti, Papucci, Prim, Robinson, Xiong, PoS **ICHEP2022**, 758 (2022)]

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Recent developments in HQET: New directions

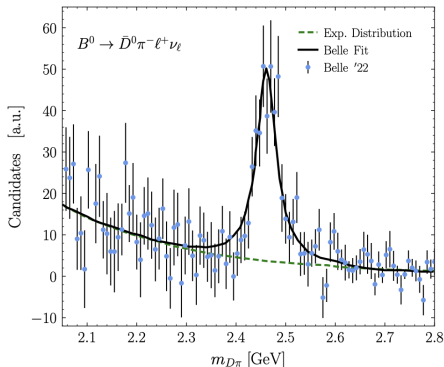
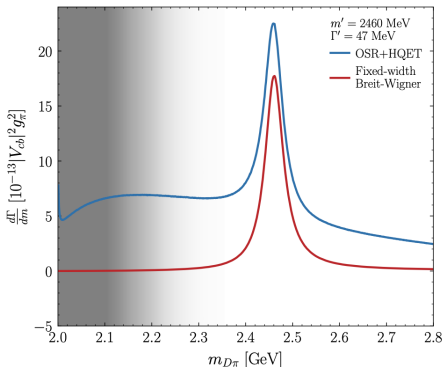
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- Left: Toy example calculation in this framework
- Right: Belle data with a D_2^* resonance

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Table 2: Obtained masses for $1F$ bottom mesons

J^P	Masses of $1F$ Bottom Mesons (MeV)					
	Non-Strange			Strange		
	Calculated	[10]	[23]	Calculated	[10]	[23]
$2^+(1^3F_2)$	6473.6	6412	6387	6518.28	6501	6358
$3^+(1F_3)$	6478.93	6420	6396	6523.21	6515	6369
$3^+(1F_3')$	6447.76	6391	6358	6506.05	6468	6318
$4^+(1^3F_4)$	6450.14	6380	6364	6508.01	6475	6328

- Ref. [10] [Ebert, Faustov, Galkin, EPJ C **66**, 197-206 (2010)]
- Ref. [23] [Godfrey, Moats, Swanson, PRD **94**, 054025 (2016)]

Analysis of 2S singly heavy baryons in HQET

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J^P	Baryons	$Q = c$			$Q = b$			
		Calculated	[17]	[5]	Calculated	[17]	[45]	[5]
$\frac{1}{2}^+$	Λ	2766.6 ± 2.4	2769		6093	6089		$\Lambda_b(6070)$
	Ξ	2942	2959	$\Xi_c(2970)$	6267	6266	6208	
	Σ	2901	2901		6246	6213		
	Ξ'	3028	2983		6369	6329	6328	
	Ω	3154	3088		6487	6450	6438	
$\frac{3}{2}^+$	Σ^*	2948	2936		6262	6226		
	Ξ'^*	3074	3026		6381	6342	6343	
	Ω^*	3190	3123		6507	6461	6462	

- Ref. [17] [Ebert, Faustov, Galkin, PRD **84**, 014025 (2011)]
- Ref. [45] [Kakadiya, Shah, Rai, IJMPA **37**, 2250053 (2022)]

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- More work to do!