

Heavy Quarks on the Lattice

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School of Physics and Astronomy

- Nomenclature and justification
- The RHQ Action
- Extracting form factors
- Illustrative plots

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What is so important about *ma*?

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$$S_{\text{Wilson}} = \sum_{n,m} \bar{\psi}_m \left((m+4)\delta_{n,m} - \frac{1}{2a} \sum_{\mu=\pm 1}^{\pm 4} (1 - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu \delta_{n+\hat{\mu},n} \right) \psi_n$$

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$$S_{\text{SW}} = S_{\text{Wilson}} + c_{sw} \sum_{n \in \Lambda} \bar{\psi}_n \left(\sum_{\mu < \nu} \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \right) \psi_n$$

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Must introduce anisotropy between spatial
and temporal components

RHQ Action

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$$D_\mu \psi_n = \frac{1}{2} (U_{n+\mu} \psi_{n+\mu} - U_{n-\mu}^\dagger \psi_{n-\mu})$$

$$D_\mu^2 \psi_n = (U_{n+\mu} \psi_{n+\mu} + U_{n-\mu}^\dagger \psi_{n-\mu}) - 2\psi_n$$

RHQ Action

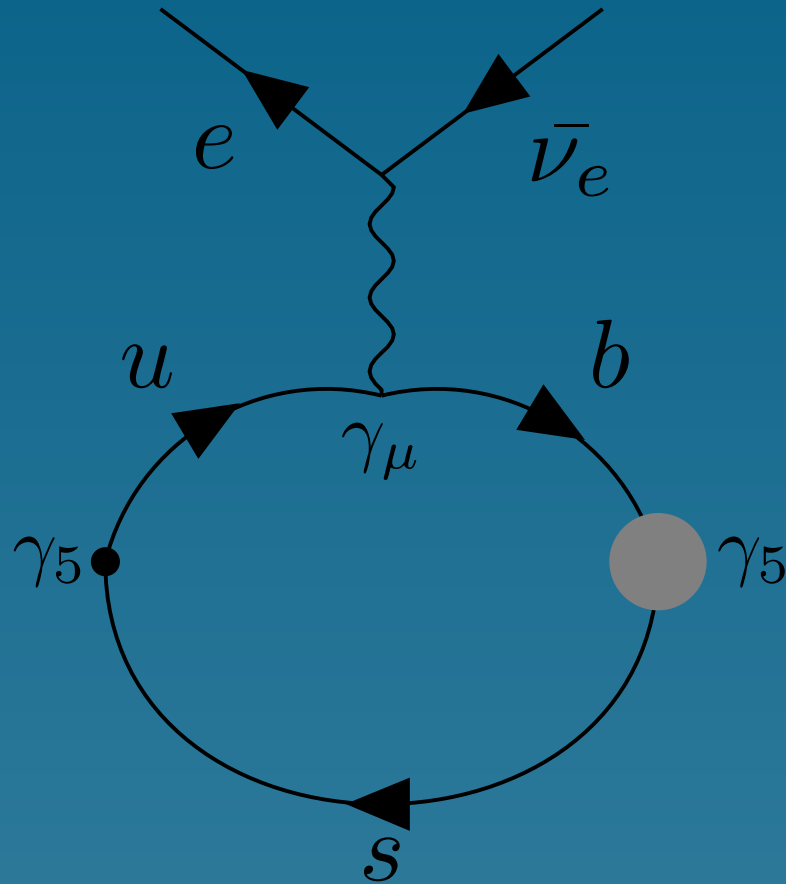
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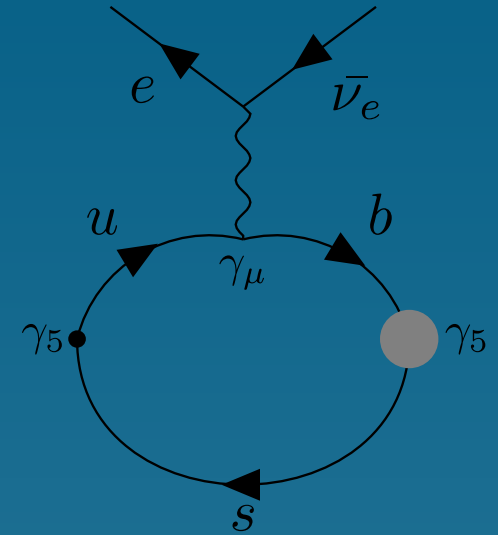
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- ma : Bare lattice mass/Cutoff Ratio
- ζ : Spatial/Temporal Anisotropy Ratio
- c_P : ma -dependent c_{sw} coefficient

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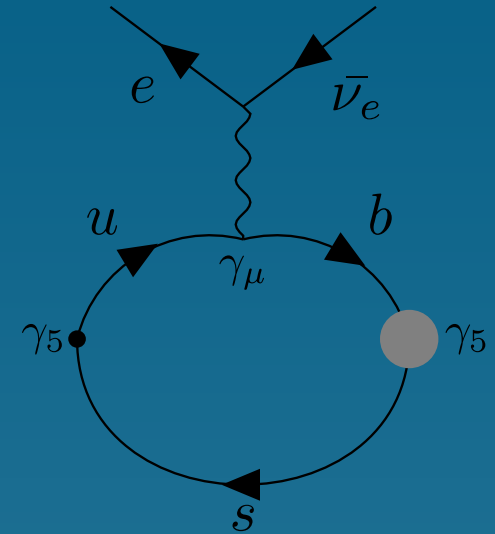
$$\langle P(k) | \mathcal{H}^{b \rightarrow q} | B_s(p) \rangle \propto V_{qb} \langle P(k) | \bar{q} \gamma_\mu b | B_s \rangle$$



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$$p^+ = p + k$$

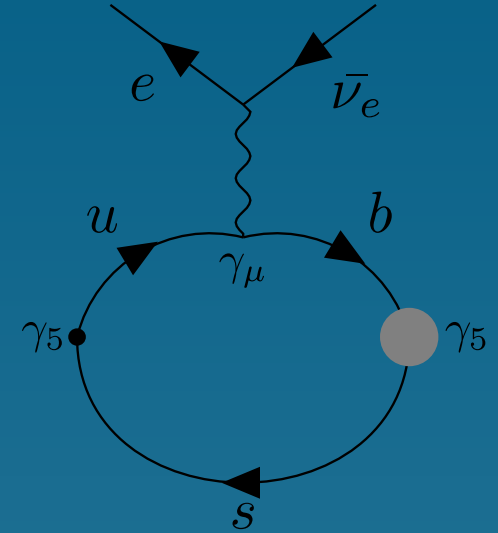
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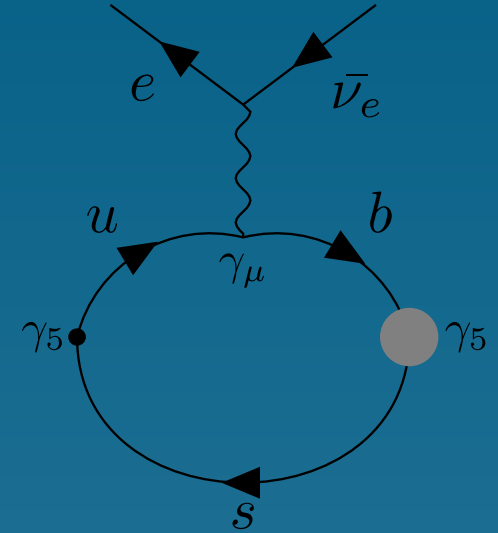
$$\langle P(k) | \bar{q} \gamma_\mu b | B_s(p) \rangle = \sqrt{M_{B_s}} [v^\mu f_{\parallel}(E_P) + p_{\perp}^\mu f_{\perp}(E_P)]$$

$$p_{\perp}^\mu = p_P^\mu - (p_P \cdot v) v^\mu$$

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B_s rest-frame

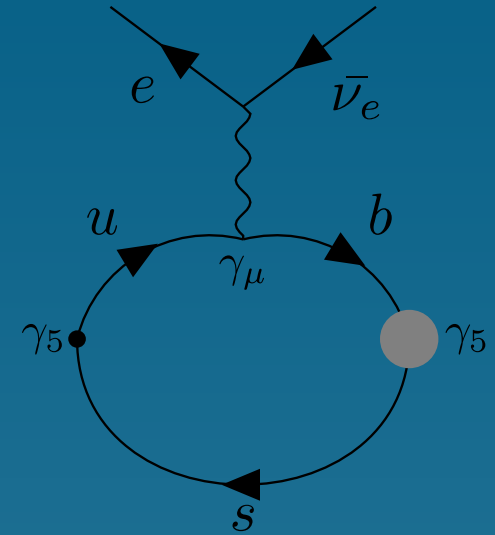
$$f_{\parallel}(E_P) = \frac{\langle P(k) | \bar{q} \gamma_0 b | B_s(p) \rangle}{\sqrt{2M_{B_s}}}$$

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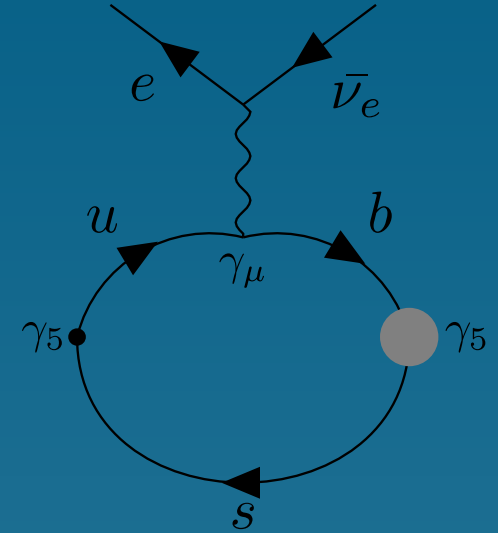
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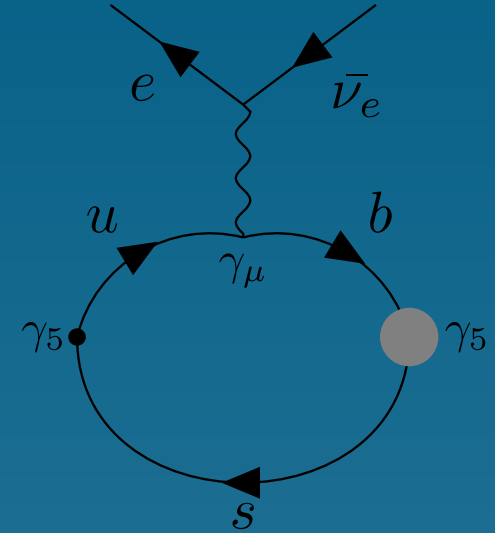
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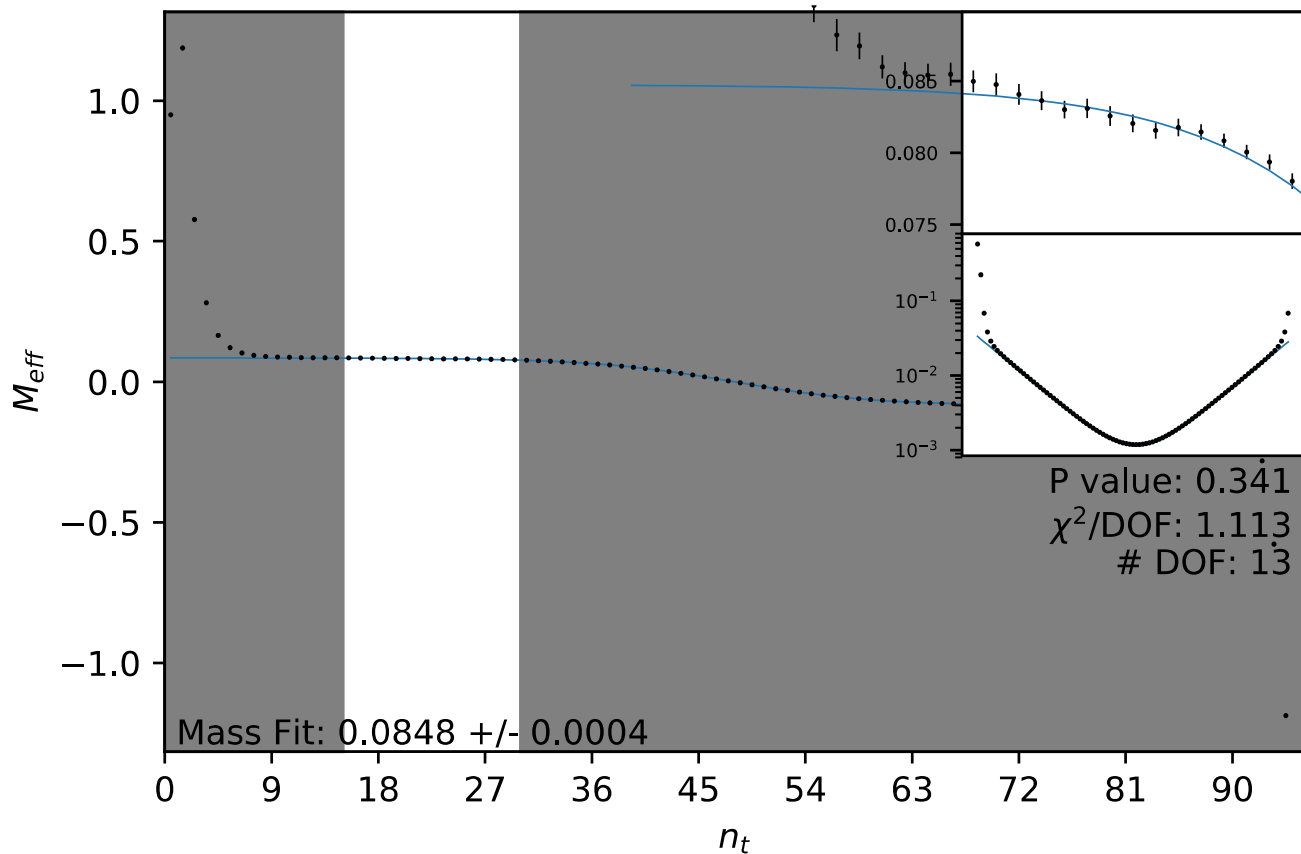
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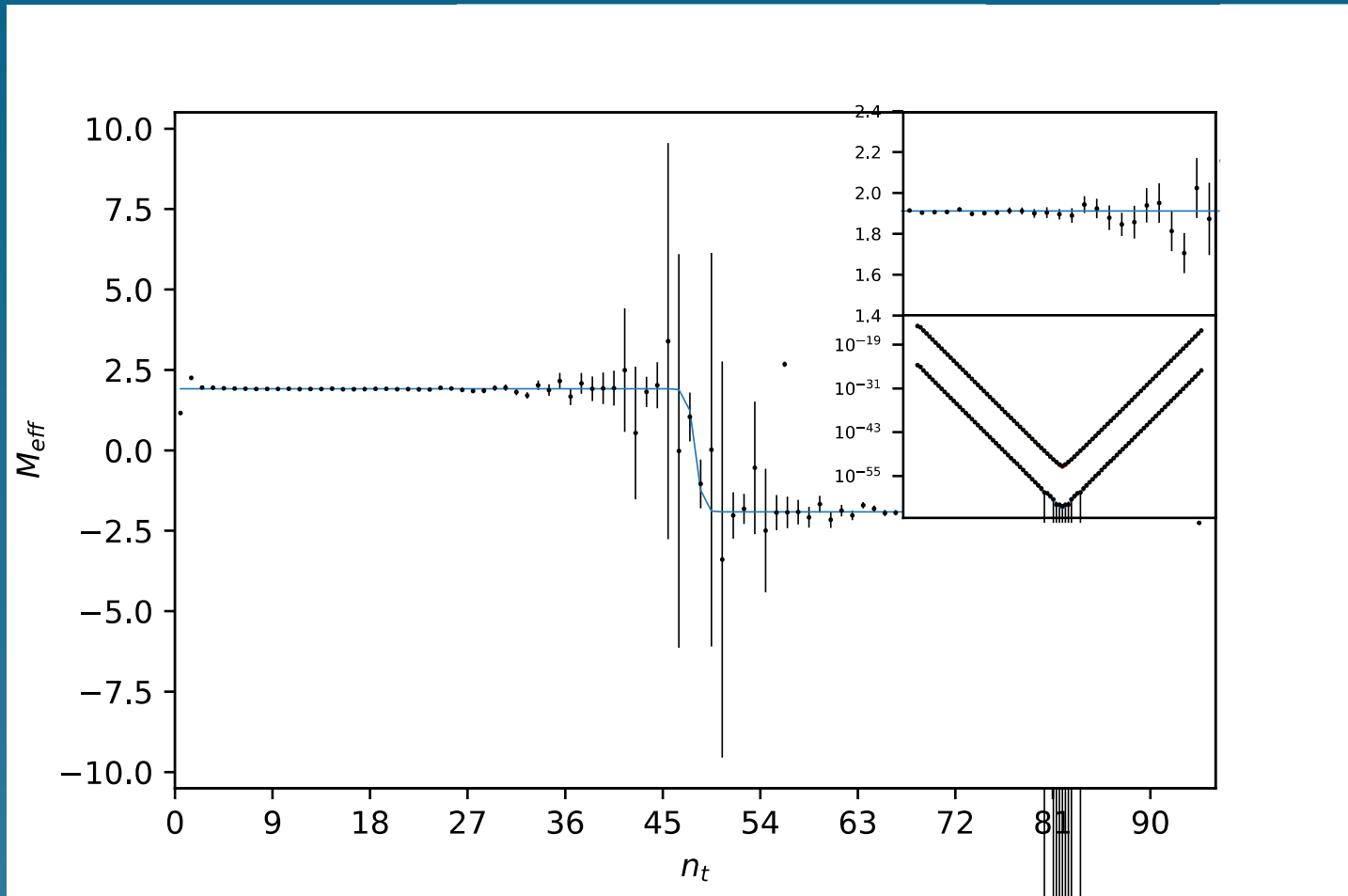
$$R_{3,\mu} = \frac{C_{3\mu}}{C_P \widetilde{C}_{B_s}} \sqrt{\frac{2E_P}{e^{-E_P t} e^{-M_{B_s}(t-t_{snk})}}}$$

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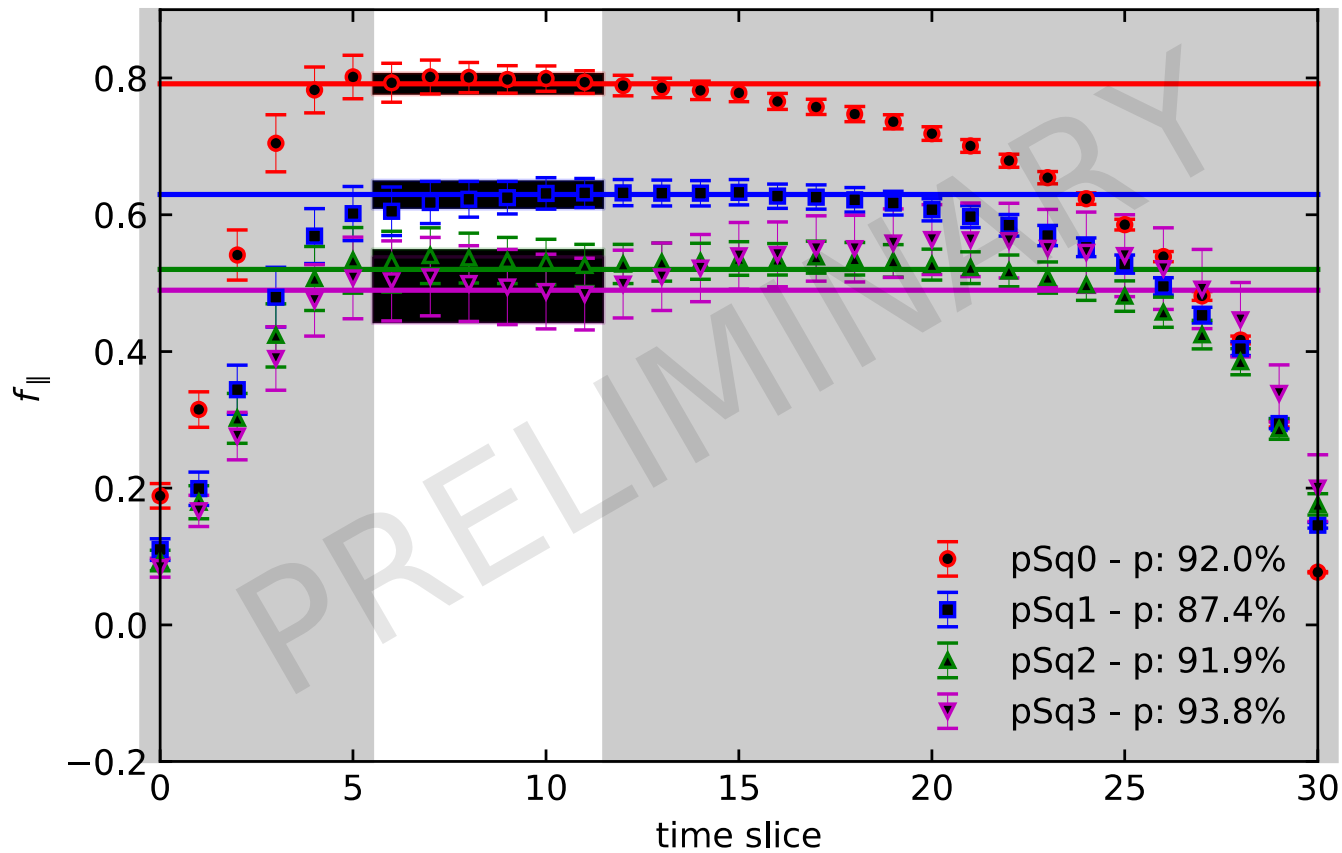
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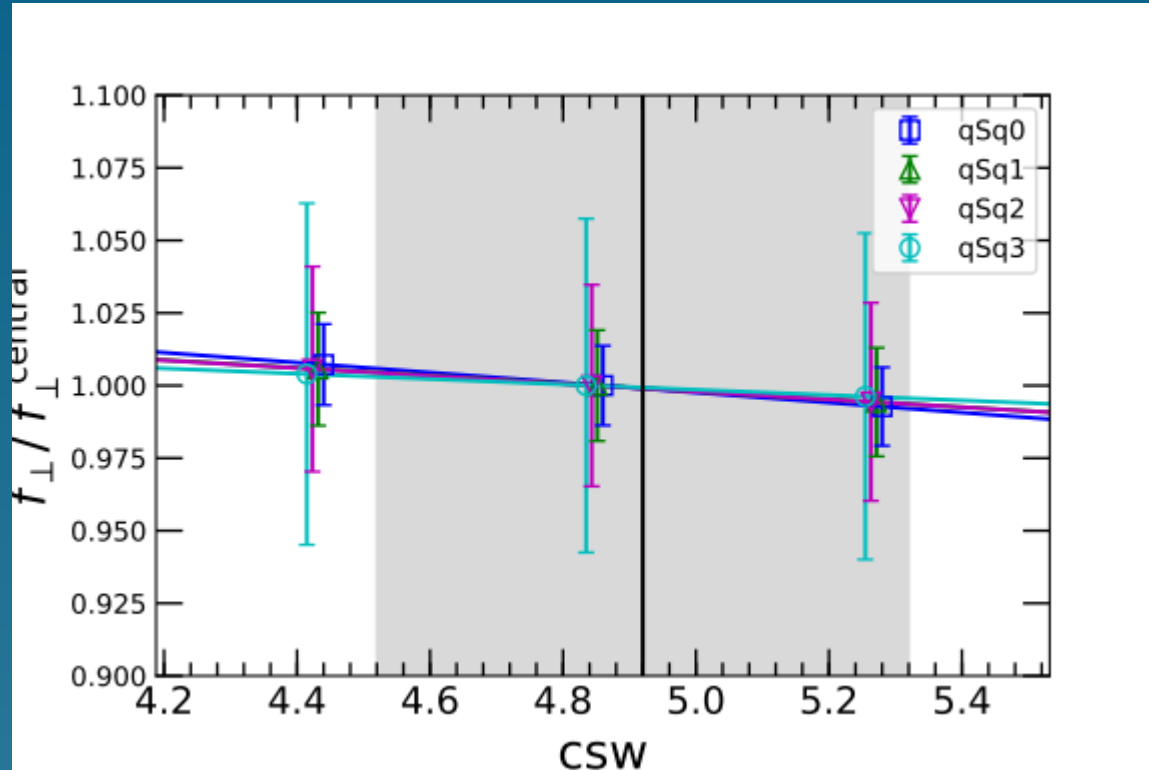


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In conclusion:

- We can parameterise the Clover action to control discretisation errors
- Requires a tuning of 3 parameters depending on (ma)
- Gives a general way to compute CKM matrix elements