

Heavy Meson Lifetimes using Gradient Flow

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Particle Physics Phenomenology after the Higgs Discovery



Lifetimes: Theory formulation

- Heavy quark expansion

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X) = \sum_i \Gamma_i \langle B | O_i | B \rangle$$

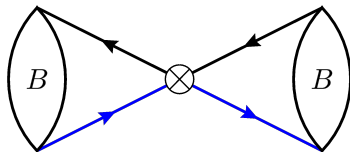
Contribution from $\Delta B = 0$ four quark operators

$$Q_1 = (\bar{b} \gamma_\mu P_L q) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu P_L b)$$

$$Q_2 = (\bar{b} P_L q) (\bar{q} P_R b)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_1 = (\bar{b} \gamma_\mu P_L t^a q) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu P_L t^a b)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2 = (\bar{b} P_L t^a q) (\bar{q} P_R t^a b)$$



All Feynman diagrams were drawn using FeynGame

Lifetimes: Theory formulation

- Heavy quark expansion

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X) = \sum_i \Gamma_i \langle B | O_i | B \rangle$$

Contribution from $\Delta B = 0$ four quark operators

- Wilson coefficients Γ_i perturbative

$$\Gamma_i = \Gamma_i^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \Gamma_i^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \Gamma_i^{(2)} + \dots$$

- Matrix elements $\langle B | O_i | B \rangle$ non-perturbative
- No up-to-date lattice results

Difficulties on the lattice

- Operators mix under renormalization

$$O_i = \sum_j Z_{ij} O_j^B$$

- Proper combination of different regulators

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X) = \sum_i \Gamma_i(\mu) \langle B | O_i | B \rangle(\mu)$$

Possible solution: Gradient flow

The QCD gradient flow

- QCD extended by flow time τ
[Lüscher 2010]

$$B_\mu(\tau = 0, x) = A_\mu(x)$$

- Flow equations describe $\tau > 0$ behavior

$$\partial_\tau B_\mu = D_\nu G_{\nu\mu}$$

flowed field strength tensor

$$G_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu B_\nu^a - \partial_\nu B_\mu^a + f^{abc} B_\mu^b B_\nu^c$$

- Note that $[\tau] = -2$

Gradient flow renormalization

- Solution of the flow equations leads to **exponential damping factors**

$$s, \nu, b \overset{p}{\text{oooooo}} t, \mu, a \sim e^{-(t+s)p^2}$$

matrix elements of flowed operators are finite

[Lüscher, Weisz 2011; Hieda, Makino, Suzuki 2017]

- QCD limit $\tau \rightarrow 0$?

The short-flow-time expansion

- Short-flow-time expansion

$$\tilde{O}_i(\tau) \sim \sum_j \zeta_{ij}(\tau) O_j + \tau \dots \quad \Rightarrow \quad O_i \sim \sum_j \zeta_{ij}^{-1}(\tau) \tilde{O}_j(\tau) + \tau \dots$$

$$\langle B | O_i | B \rangle(\mu) = \zeta_{ji}^{-1}(\mu, \tau) \langle B | \tilde{O}_i | B \rangle(\tau)$$

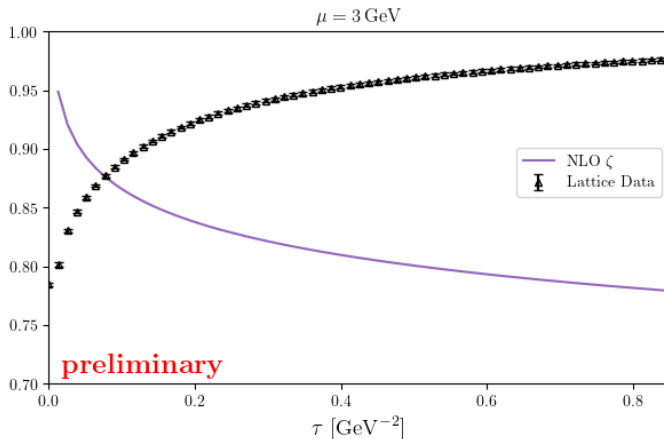
- Mixing shifted to the perturbative calculation

Setup for the calculation

- **qgraf** [Nogueira 1991]
- **tapir** [Gerlach, Herren, Lang 2022]
- **exp** [Harlander, Seidensticker, Steinhauser 1998, Seidensticker 1999]
- **FORM** [Vermaseren 1989]
- **Kira** [Maierhöfer, Usovitsch, Uwer 2017; Klappert, Lange, Maierhöfer, Usovitsch 2020]
- **FireFly** [Klappert, Lange 2019], [Klappert, Klein, Lange 2020]
- **ftint** [Harlander, Nellopoulos, Olsson, Wesle 2024]
 - ▶ **pySecDec** [Borowka, Heinrich, Jahn, Jones, Kerner, Schlenk, Zirke 2017]

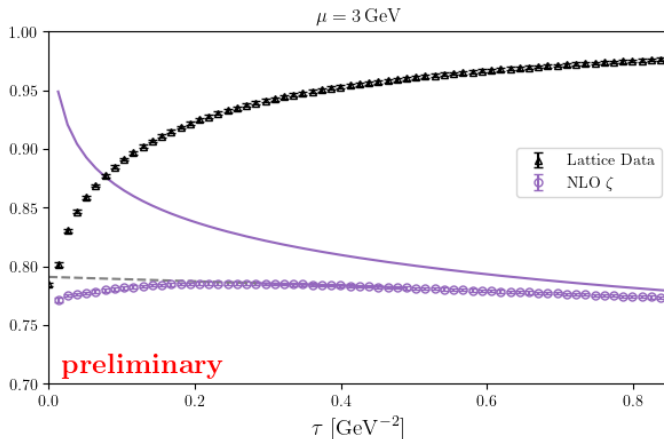
Lattice determination

$$\langle B|O_i|B\rangle(\mu) = \zeta_{ji}^{-1}(\mu, \tau) \langle B|\tilde{O}_i|B\rangle(\tau)$$



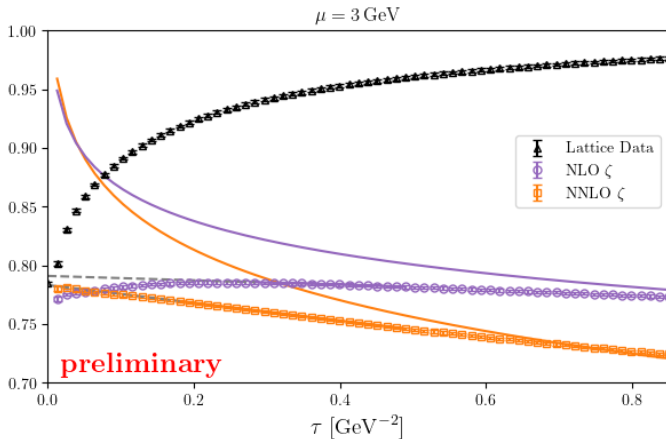
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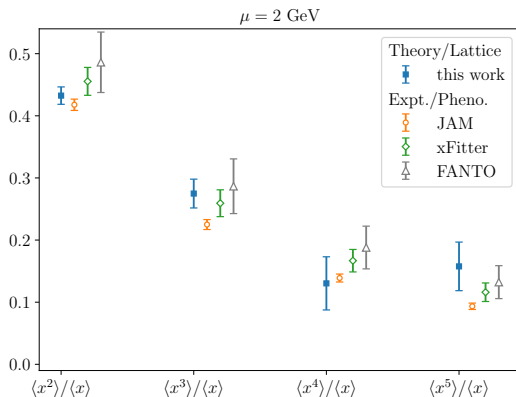


Conclusion and Outlook

- Lifetimes of mesons with an heavy quark calculated with HQE
- Gradient flow allows lattice calculation of non-perturbative $\Delta B = 0$ matrix elements
- Perturbative matching necessary
- First results for D mesons $\rightarrow$ Future extension to B mesons
- Inclusion of Eye Diagrams $\rightarrow$ penguin operators

Other gradient flow applications

- Energy momentum tensor [Makino, Suzuki 2014]
- Parton distribution functions [Shindler 2023]



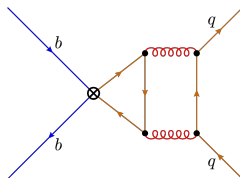
Moments of PDFs using the gradient flow. Figure from [Francis, . . . , JK, . . . 2025]

Penguin operators

- Closed fermion loops introduce penguin operators

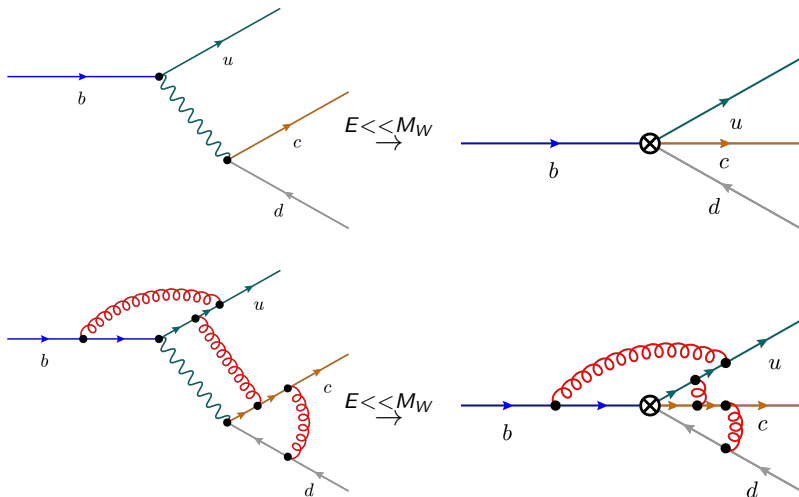
$$\mathcal{Q} = (\bar{b}\Gamma q) (\bar{q}\Gamma b)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_Q = (\bar{b}\Gamma b) \sum_q (\bar{q}\Gamma q)$$



- Lower dimensional operators
- Extends the operator basis

The effective Hamiltonian



$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = C(\bar{b}\Gamma_{\mu}u)(\bar{c}\Gamma^{\mu}d) + \dots$$

Optical theorem

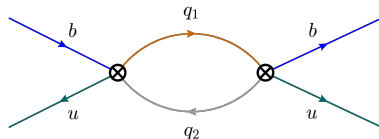
- Optical theorem

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X) = \frac{1}{2m_B} \langle B | \mathcal{T} | B \rangle$$

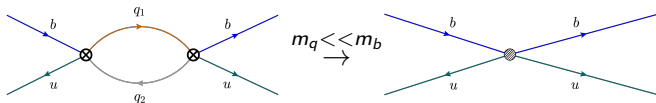
- Transition operator

$$\mathcal{T} = \text{Im} \left\{ i \int d^4x T[\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}(x) \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}(0)] \right\}$$

- Double insertions



The heavy quark expansion



- Operator product expansion

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X) = \dots + \Gamma_6 \langle B | (\bar{b} \Gamma u) (\bar{u} \Gamma b) | B \rangle + \dots$$

- $\Delta B = 0$ Operators

Preliminary results

$$\mathcal{O}_i = \zeta_{ij}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_j + \tau \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{22}^{-1} = & 1 + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \left(\frac{4}{3} + 4L_{\mu t}\right) \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 \left[\frac{2291}{72} + \frac{7}{4}\zeta_2 + \frac{397}{9}\ln(2) - \frac{89}{2}\ln(3) - \frac{26}{9}\ln^2(2) \right. \\ & - \frac{47}{2}\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - n_f \left(\frac{10}{9} + \frac{1}{3}\zeta_2\right) + L_{\mu t} \left(\frac{425}{12} - \frac{52}{9}\ln(2) - \frac{10}{9}n_f\right) \\ & \left. + L_{\mu t}^2 \left(\frac{27}{2} - \frac{1}{3}n_f\right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3) \end{aligned}$$

where $L_{\mu t} = \ln(2\mu^2 t) + \gamma_E$

Evanescent operators 1 loop

$$\mathcal{E}_{Q_1}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho} P_L q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho} P_L q_4 \right) - 16 \mathcal{Q}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{Q_2}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu} P_L q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu} P_L q_4 \right) - 4 \mathcal{Q}_2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{T_1}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho} P_L t^a q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho} P_L t^a q_4 \right) - 16 \mathcal{T}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{T_2}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu} P_L t^a q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu} P_L t^a q_4 \right) - 4 \mathcal{T}_2$$

Evanescent operators 2 loop

$$\mathcal{E}_{Q_1}^{(2)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma\tau} P_L q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma\tau} P_L q_4 \right) - 256 \mathcal{Q}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{Q_2}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P_L q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P_L q_4 \right) - 16 \mathcal{Q}_2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{T_1}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma\tau} P_L t^a q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma\tau} P_L t^a q_4 \right) - 256 \mathcal{T}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{T_2}^{(1)} = \left(\bar{q}_1 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P_L t^a q_2 \right) \left(\bar{q}_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P_L t^a q_4 \right) - 16 \mathcal{T}_2$$

Evanescent Operators scheme

- Evanescent operators not uniquely defined

$$E'_i = E_i + \varepsilon a_i^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 a_i^{(2)} + \dots$$

- Values of $a_i^{(n)}$ define scheme of evanescent operators
- Our calculation in general scheme
- Scheme of ζ_{ji}^{-1} must be the same as scheme of wilson coefficient Γ_j

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_i = \Gamma_j \zeta_{ji}^{-1}$$

- Scheme dependence cancels

Calculating the mixing matrix

- It is possible to construct projectors $P_n[X]$ so that

[Gorishny, Larin, Tkachov 1983; Gorishny, Larin 1986]

$$P_n[\mathcal{O}_m] = \delta_{nm}$$

holds to all orders in perturbation theory

- Using these projectors on the flowed operators

[Harlander, Kluth, Lange 2019]

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_n(t) \approx \sum_m \xi_{nm}^B \mathcal{O}_m^B + \dots$$

leads to

$$\boxed{P_n[\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_m] = \xi_{mn}^B}$$

Form of the Projectors

$$P_n[\mathcal{O}_m] = \delta_{nm}$$

- The projectors have the general form

$$P_n[X] = \sum_k \Pi_k(\partial_p, \partial_m) \langle f_k | X | i_k \rangle \Big|_{p=m=0}$$

- Because all scales are set to zero this only has to hold at tree level

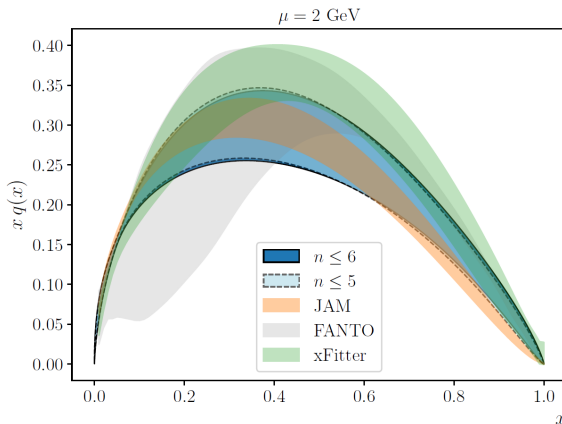
- The flow equations for the flowed quark field χ are

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \chi &= \Delta \chi - \kappa \partial_\mu B_\mu^a T^a \chi, \\ \partial_t \bar{\chi} &= \bar{\chi} \overleftarrow{\Delta} + \kappa \bar{\chi} \partial_\mu B_\mu^a T^a,\end{aligned}$$

$$\chi^i(t=0, x) = \psi^i(x)$$

Reconstructed PDF

$$q(x) \sim x^\alpha (1-x)^\beta$$



For details see [Francis, . . . , JK, . . . 2025]