



Luka Leskovec

On the semileptonic production of the ρ resonance from B-mesons

in collaboration with:

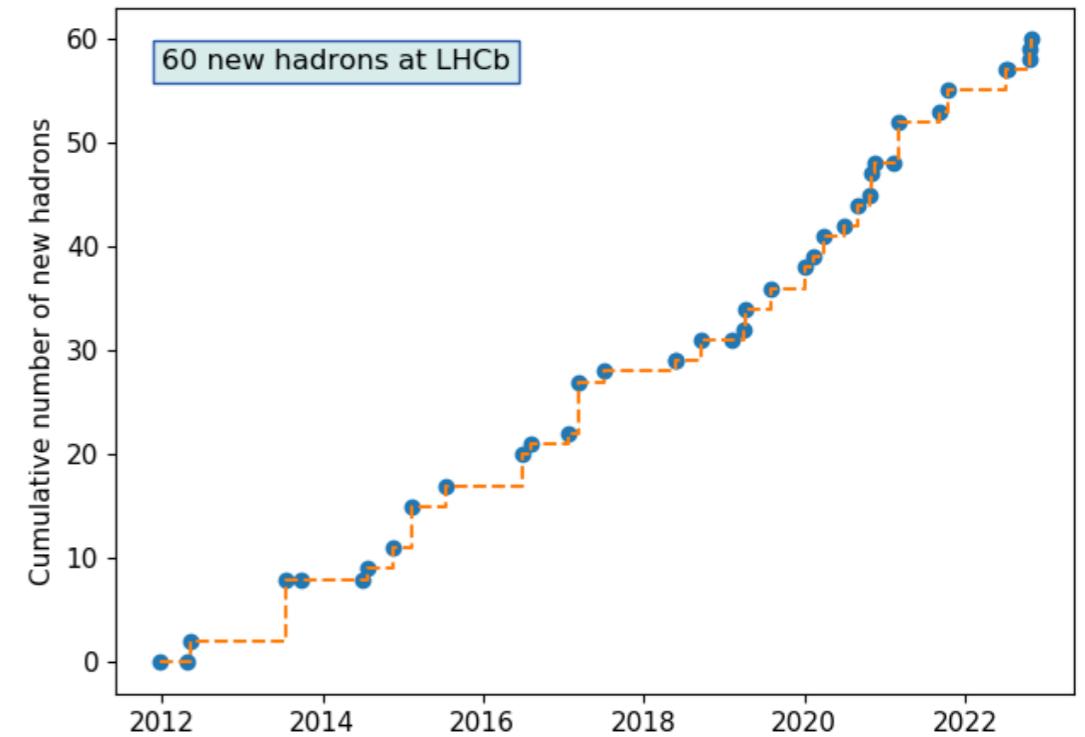
Stefan Meinel, Marcus Petschlies, Srijit Paul,
Gumaro Rendon, John W. Negele,
Constantia Alexandrou, Andrew Pochinsky

4th Workshop on Future
Directions in Spectroscopy
Analysis (FDSA2022)
JLab, Newport News, VA
November 2022

QCD and the hadron zoo

(a very long list on PDG)

<https://www.nikhef.nl/~pkoppenb/particles.html>



New hadrons

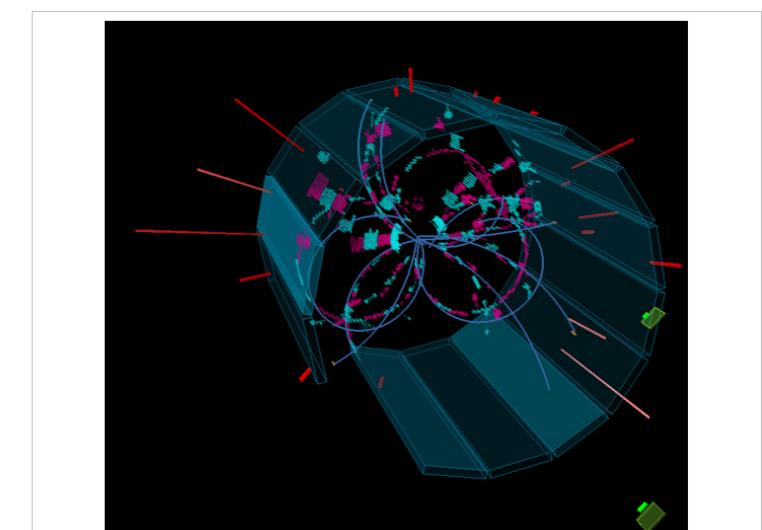
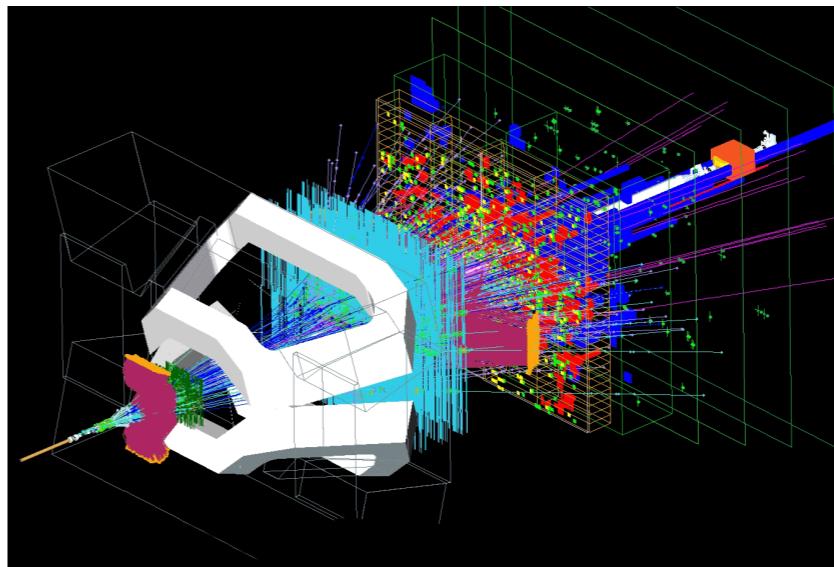
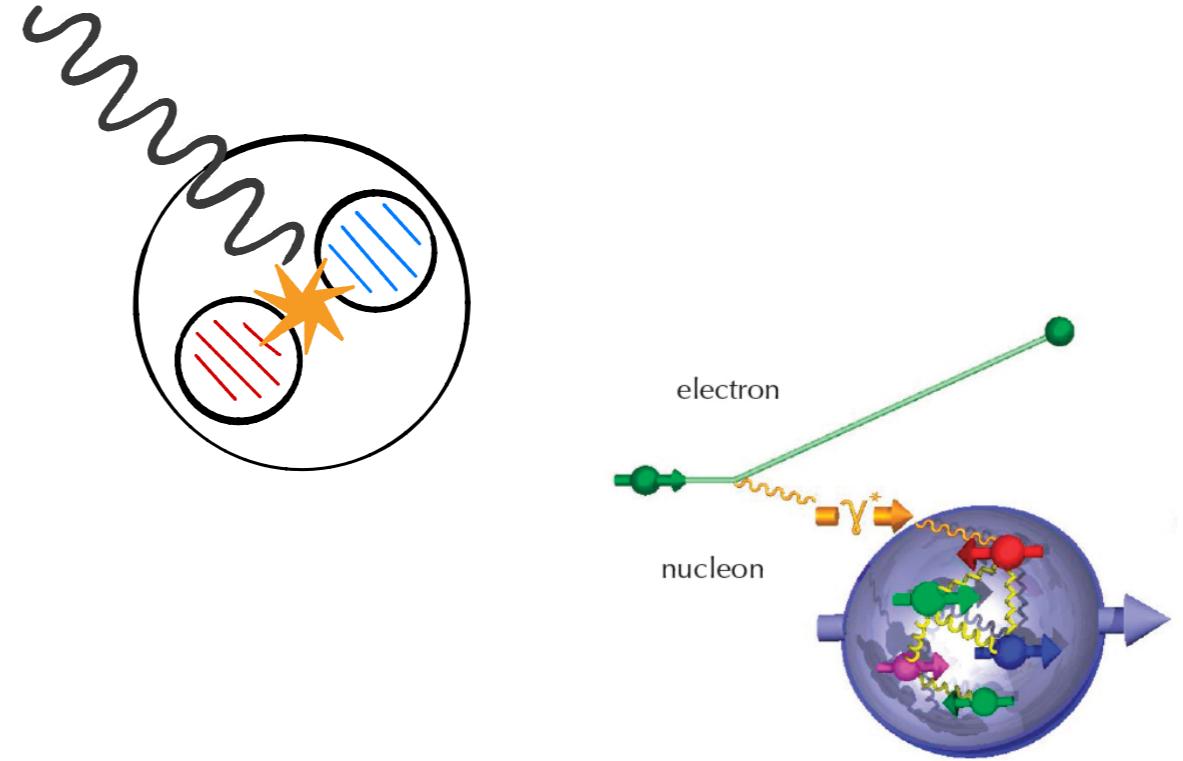
patrick.koppenburg@cern.ch 2022-11-07

| Counter | Experiment | Particle | Mass [MeV] | Quarks | Date | Reference | Note |
|---------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|
| 1. | ATLAS | $\chi_b(3P)$ | 10530 ± 10 | $b\bar{b}$ | 21 Dec 2011 | Phys. Rev. Lett. 108 (2012) 152001 | Later resolved into $\chi_{b1}(3P)$ and $\chi_{b2}(3P)$ |
| 2. | CMS | $\Xi_b(5945)^0$ | 5945 ± 3 | bsu | 26 Apr 2012 | Phys. Rev. Lett. 108 (2012) 252002 | |
| 3. | LHCb | $\Lambda_b(5920)^0$ | 5919.8 ± 0.7 | bud | 15 May 2012 | Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 172003 | |
| 4. | LHCb | $\Lambda_b(5912)^0$ | 5912.0 ± 0.7 | bud | 15 May 2012 | Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 172003 | |
| 5-6. | LHCb | $D_J^*(3000)^{+,0}$ | 3008 ± 4 | $c\bar{q}$ | 17 Jul 2013 | JHEP 09 (2013) 145 | Mass of + state fixed in fit |
| 7. | LHCb | $D_J(3000)^0$ | 2972 ± 9 | $c\bar{u}$ | 17 Jul 2013 | JHEP 09 (2013) 145 | |
| 8. | LHCb | $D_J^*(2760)^+$ | 2772 ± 4 | $c\bar{d}$ | 17 Jul 2013 | JHEP 09 (2013) 145 | |
| 9. | LHCb | $D_J(2740)^0$ | 2737 ± 12 | $c\bar{u}$ | 17 Jul 2013 | JHEP 09 (2013) 145 | |
| 10. | LHCb | $D_J(2580)^0$ | 2580 ± 6 | $c\bar{u}$ | 17 Jul 2013 | JHEP 09 (2013) 145 | |

hadrons

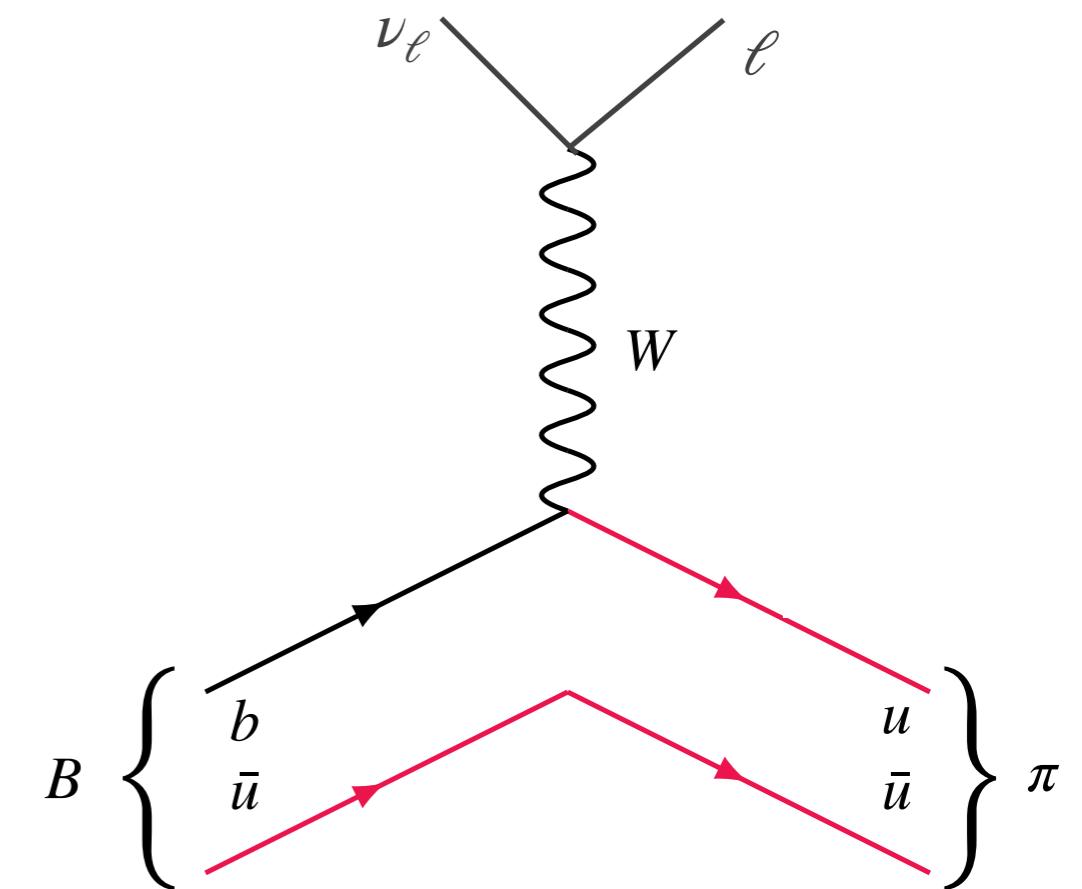
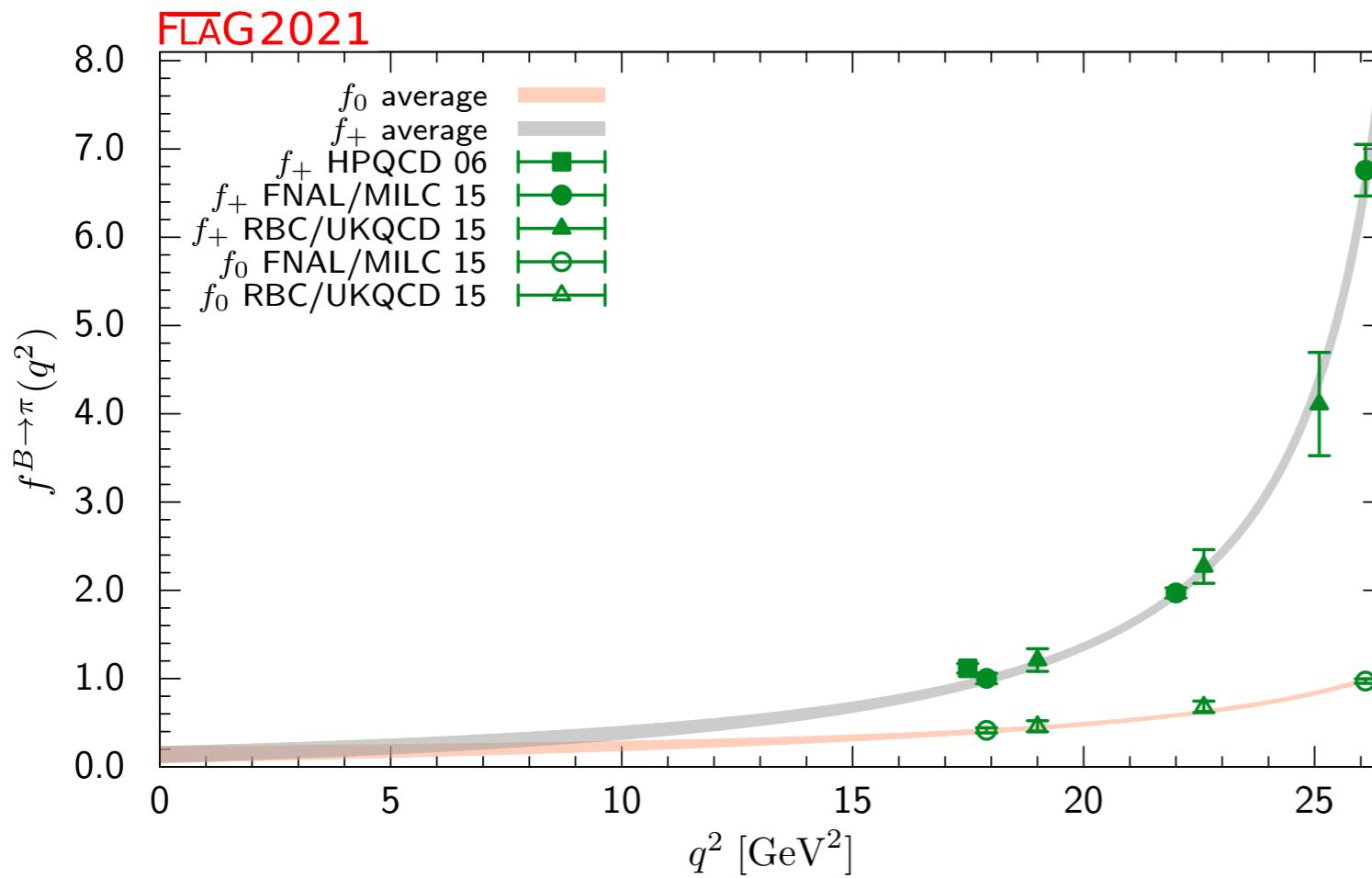
how are they made?

- shining a light on a nucleus (JLab-glueX)
- hitting nuclei with electrons (JLab)
- smashing proton bunches (LHCb)
- hitting electrons with positrons (Belle, BES)
- ...and others



example: $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

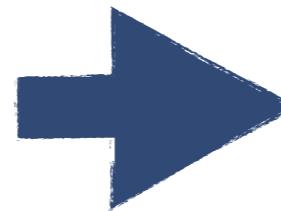
$$\langle \pi | J_{V-A}^\mu | B \rangle = f_+(q^2) \left[p_B^\mu + p_\pi^\mu + \frac{M_B^2 - m_\pi^2}{q^2} q^\mu \right] \\ + f_0(q^2) \frac{M_B^2 - m_\pi^2}{q^2} q^\mu$$



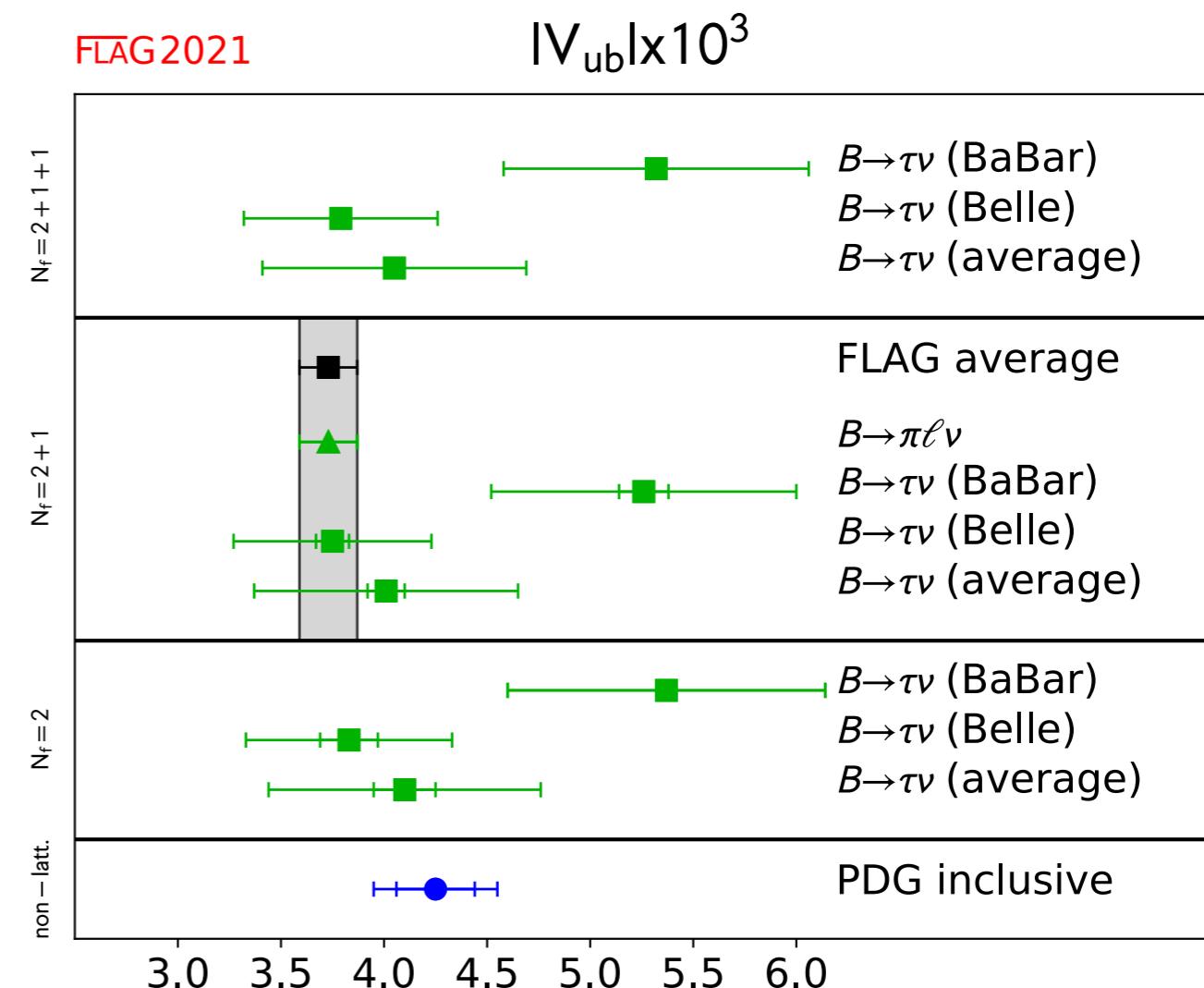
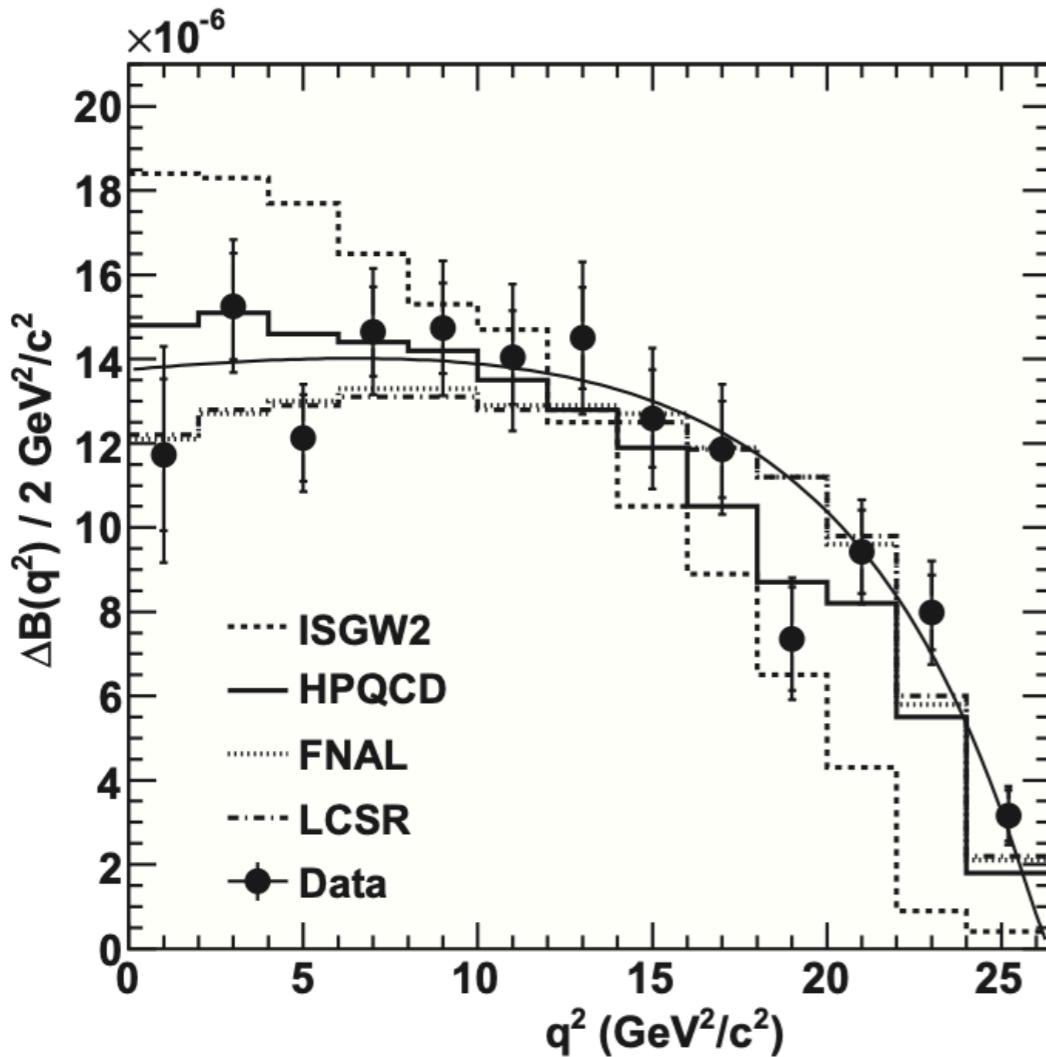
$$\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 | V_{ub} |^2}{24\pi^3 q^2} \overrightarrow{p}_\pi^3 | f_+(q^2) |^2$$

example: $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

production well known
(exp and theory)



determine SM parameters



PTEP12 - Belle

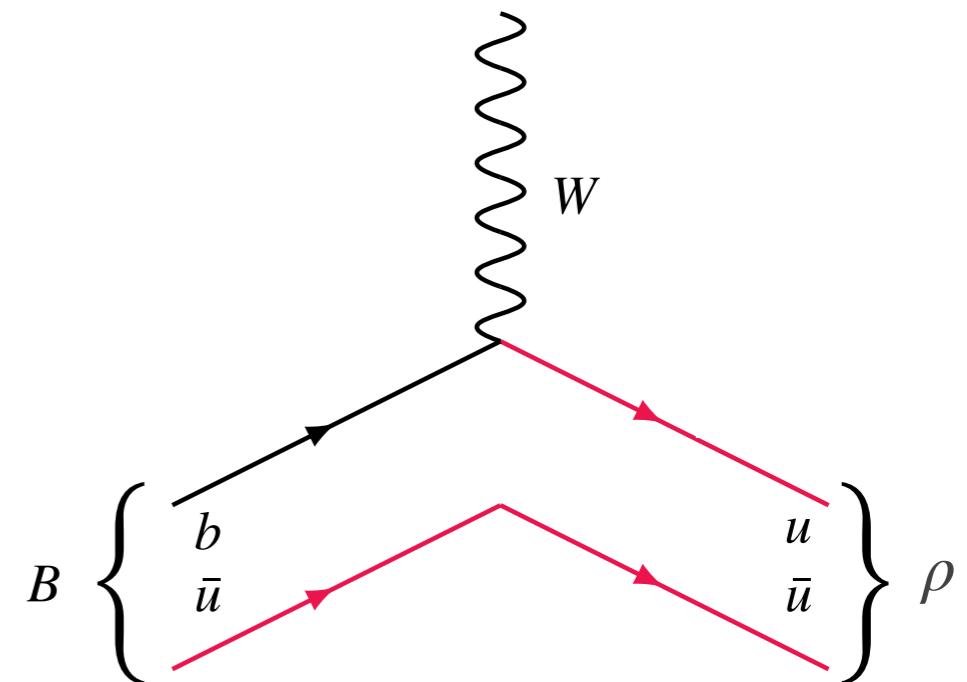
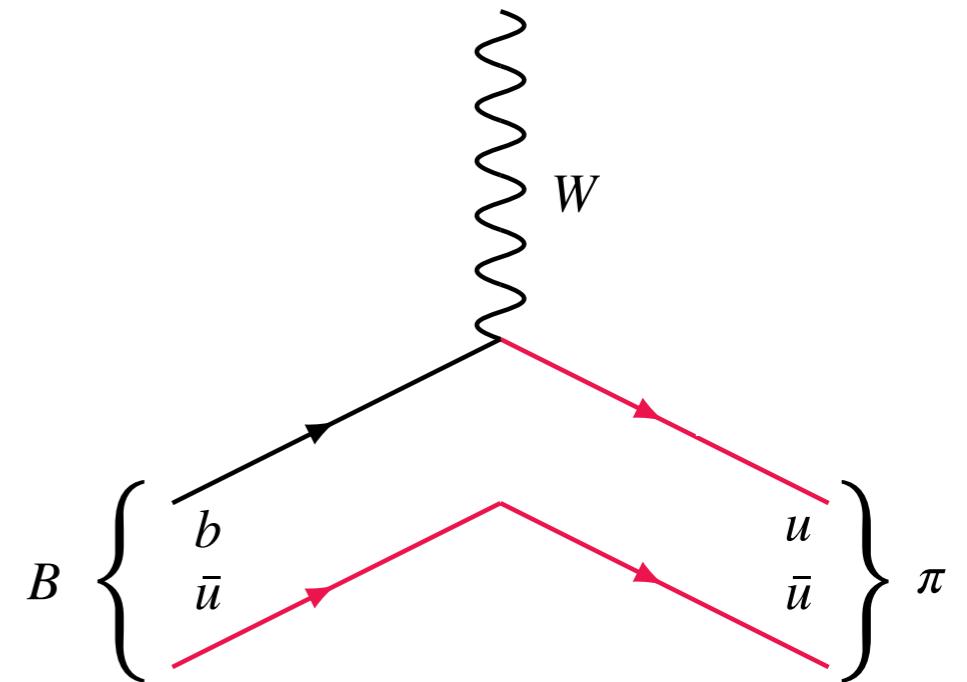
can we do the same with resonances?

- ❖ theoretical treatment of resonances?
- ❖ theoretical treatment of production?
- ❖ experimental treatment of resonances?
- ❖ experimental measurements of production?

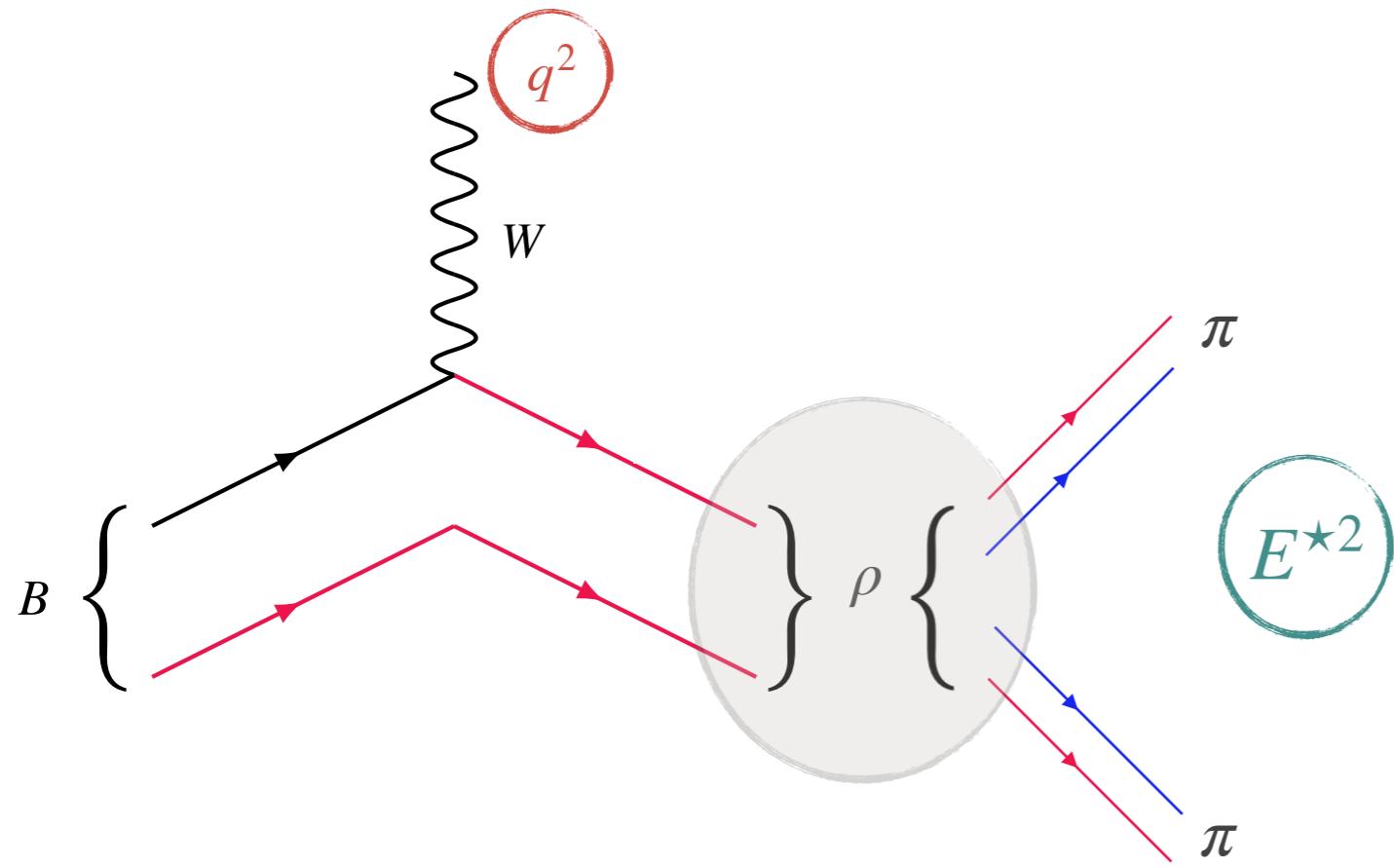


why $B \rightarrow \rho \ell \bar{\nu}$?

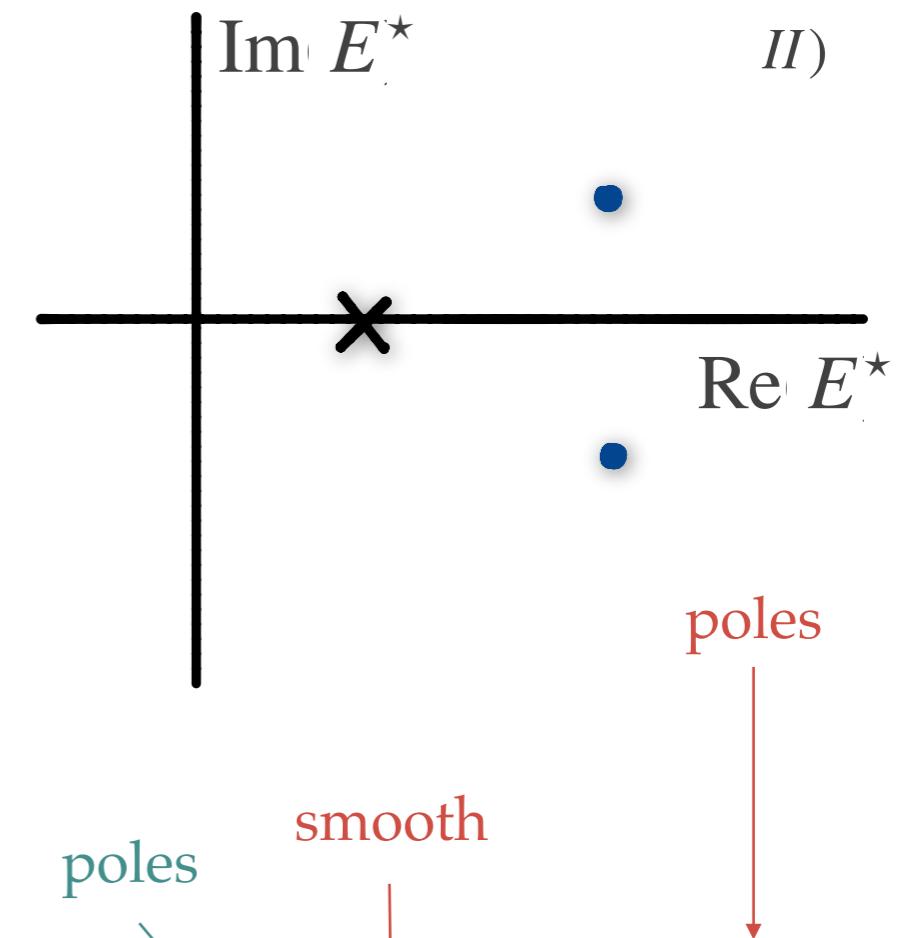
- $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$
 - f_+, f_0
 - established
- $B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$
 - V, A_0, A_1, A_2
 - new



$$B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$$



$$\mathcal{H}_{1,m_\ell}^\mu(q^2, E^{\star 2}) = \mathcal{A}_{1,m_\ell}^\mu(q^2, E^{\star 2}) \frac{T(E^{\star 2})}{k}$$



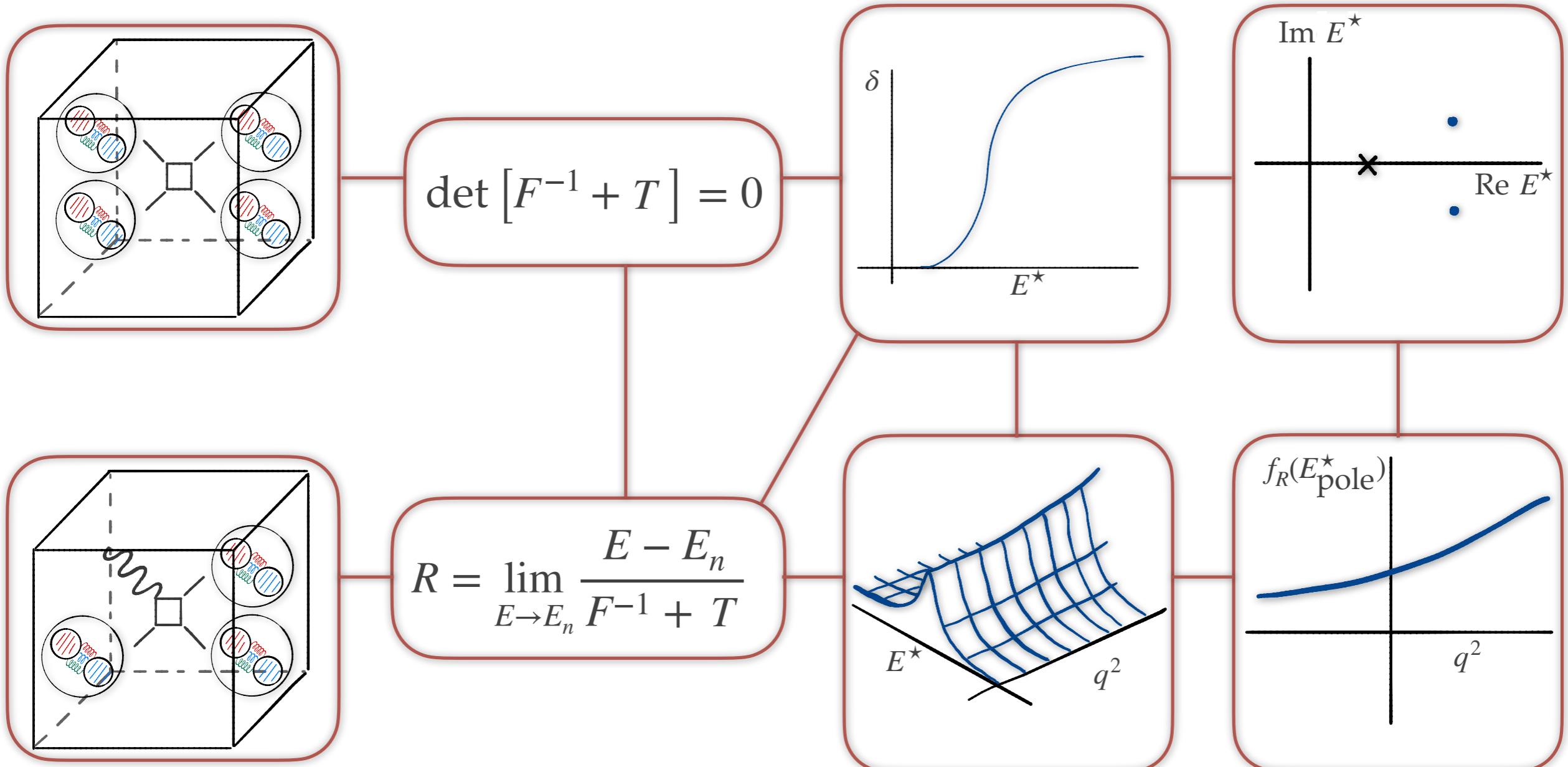
poles

smooth

poles

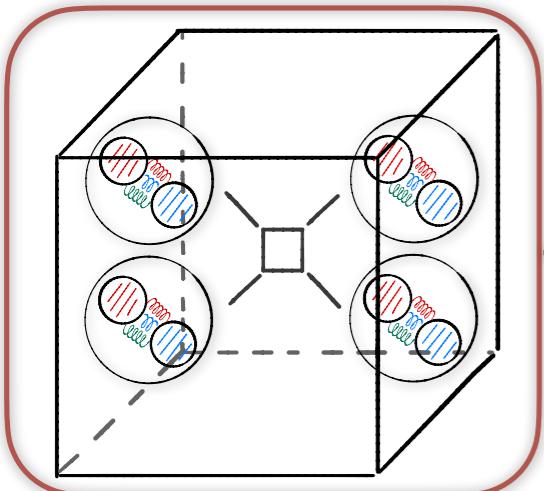
II)

$B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$ on the lattice

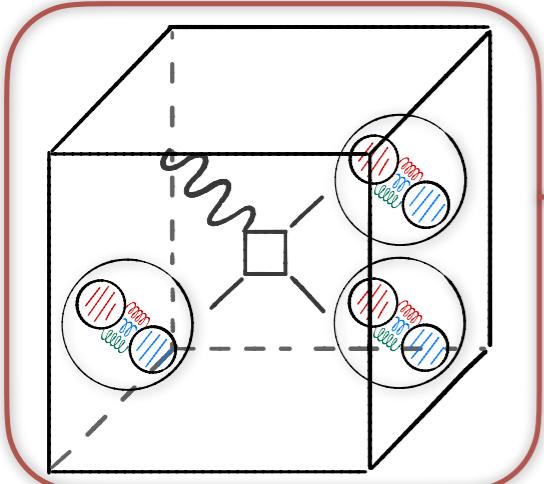
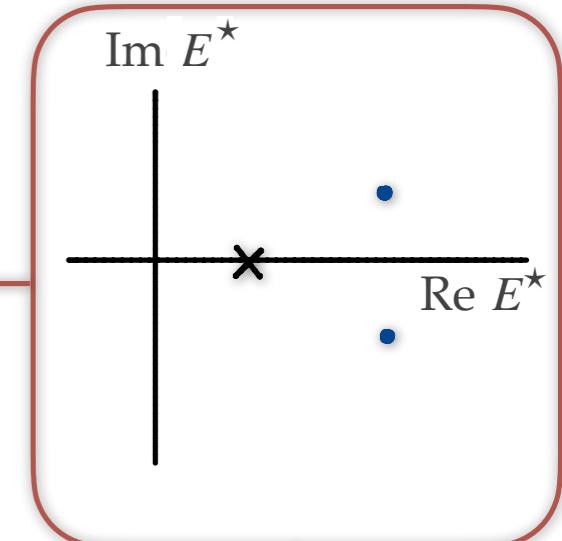
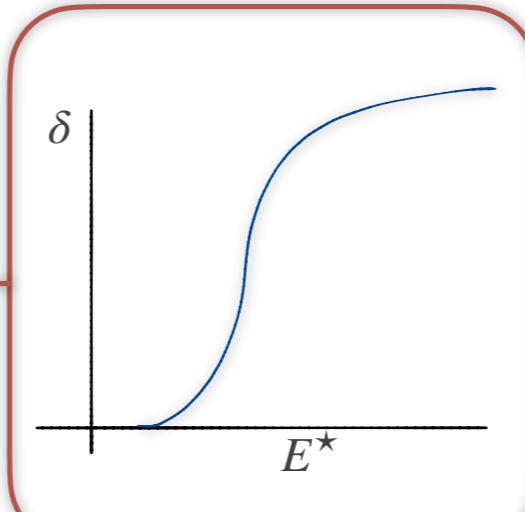


“Briceno-Hansen-Walker-Loud way of doing it”

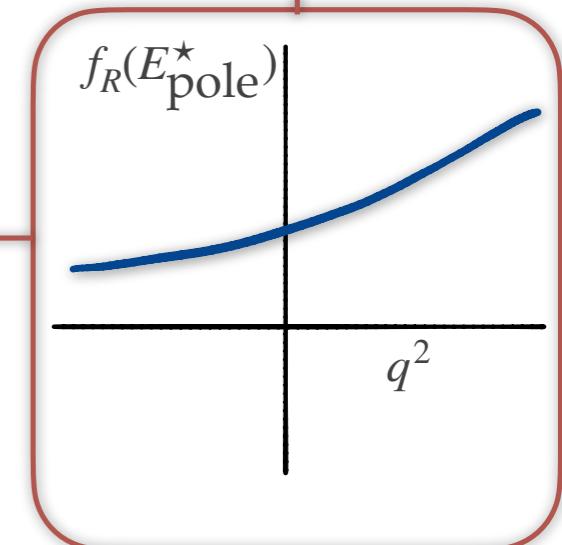
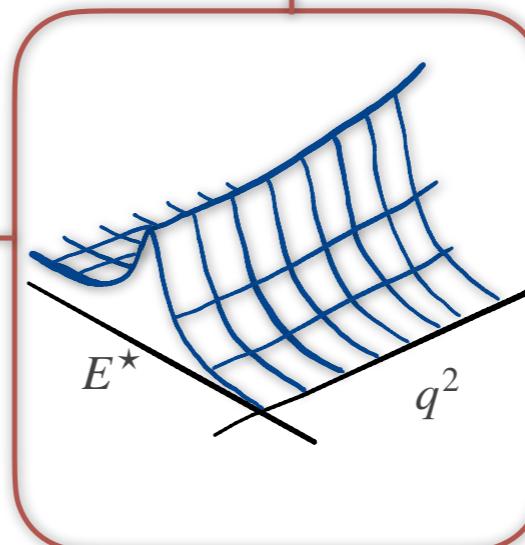
$B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$ on the lattice



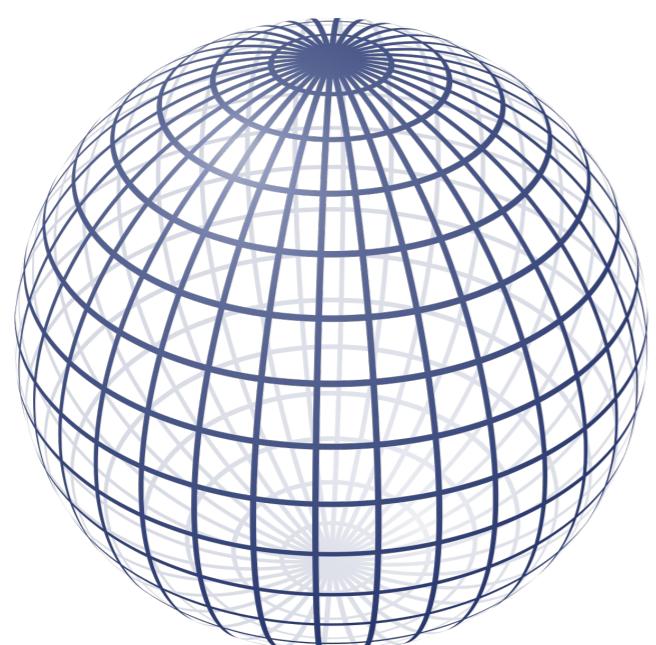
$$\det [F^{-1} + T] = 0$$



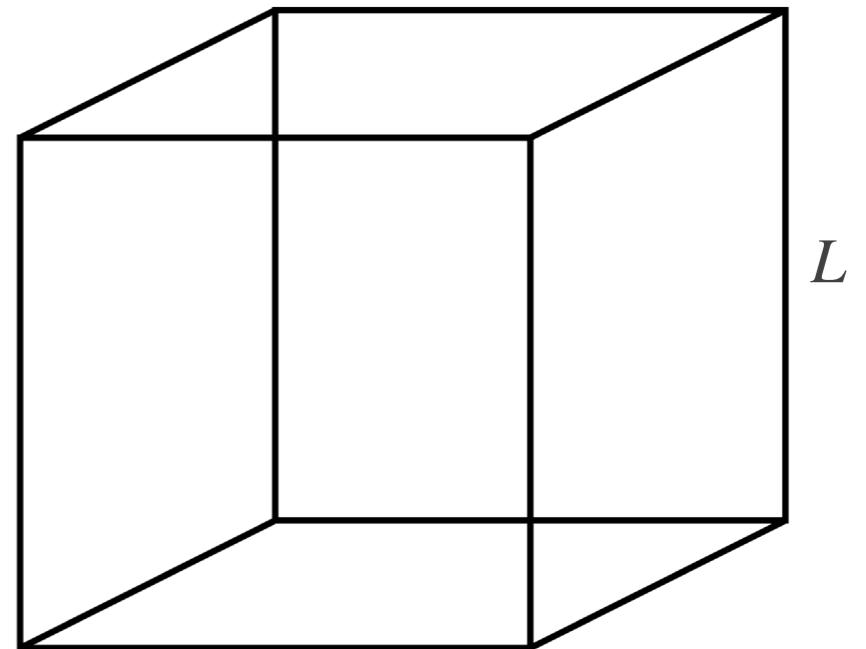
$$R = \lim_{E \rightarrow E_n} \frac{E - E_n}{F^{-1} + T}$$



ρ with lattice QCD



many-to-one

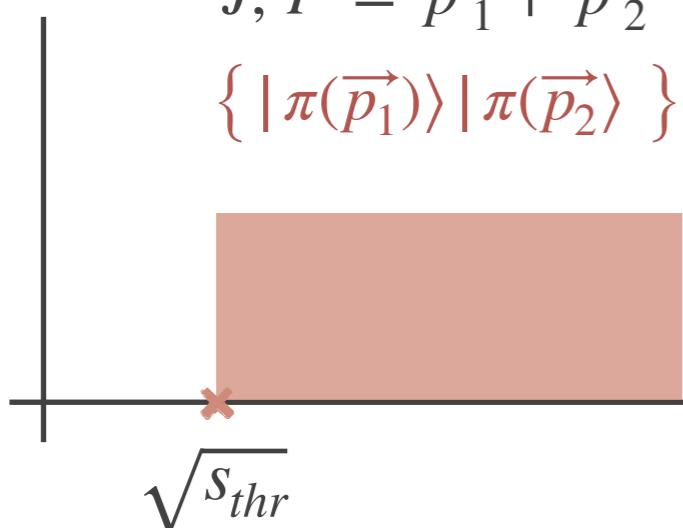


infinite volume:

- $O(3)$ symmetry
- infinite irreps (J^P)

$$J, \vec{P} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$$

$$\{ |\pi(\vec{p}_1)\rangle |\pi(\vec{p}_2)\rangle \}$$



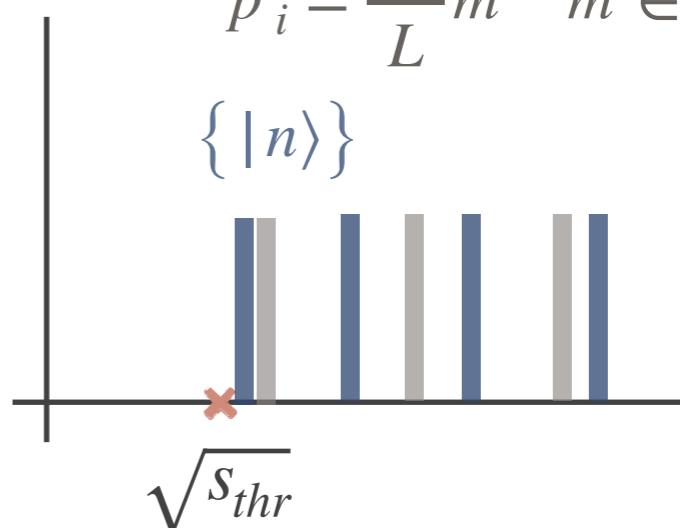
finite volume:

- discrete symmetries, Λ

$$L, \Lambda, \vec{P} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$$

$$\vec{p}_i = \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{m} \quad \vec{m} \in \mathbb{Z}^3$$

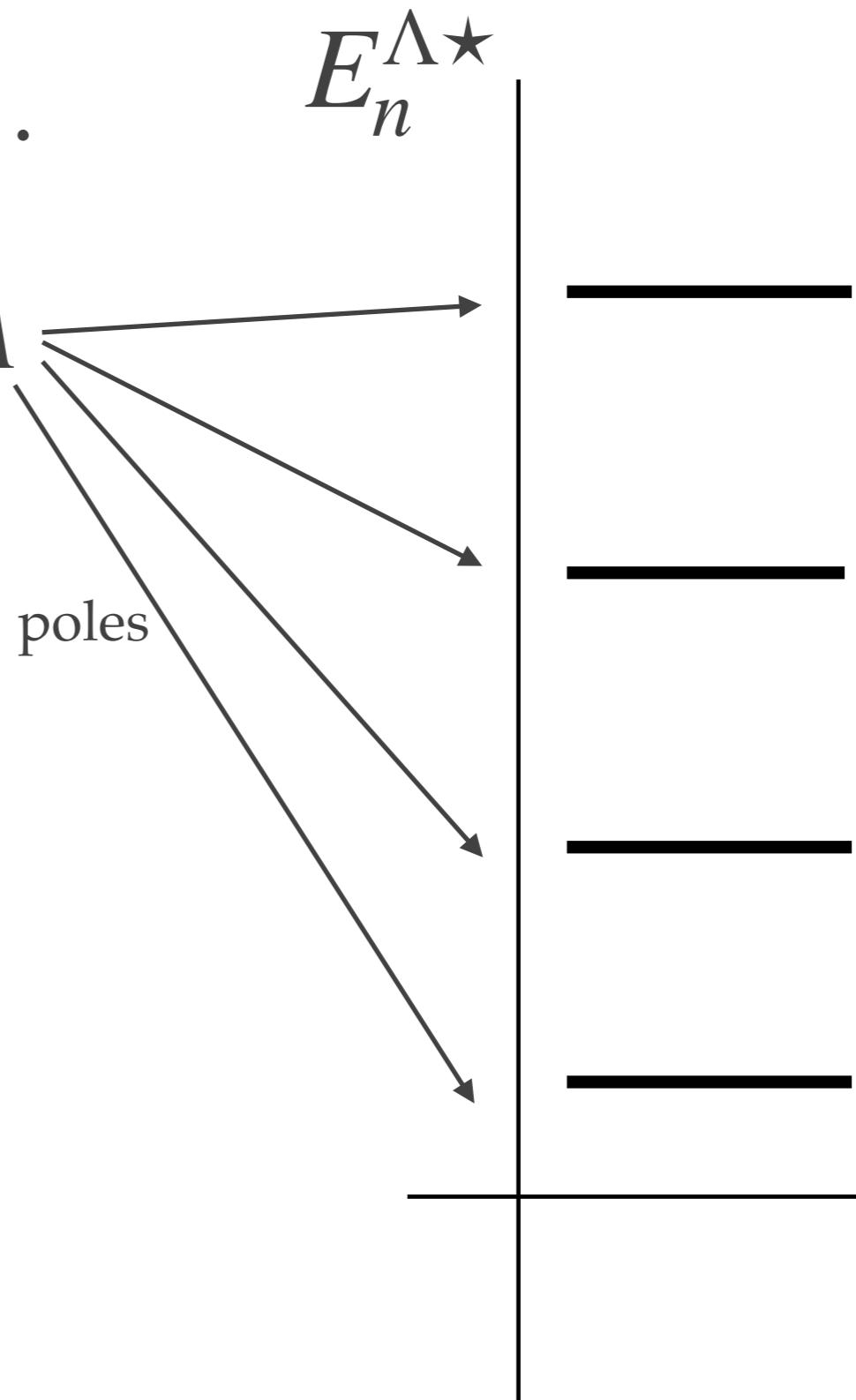
$$\{ |n\rangle \}$$



ρ with lattice QCD

$$C_L^{(2)} = \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram} + \dots$$

$$C_L^{(2)} = C_\infty^{(2)} - A' \frac{1}{F^{-1}(E^\star) + T(E^\star)} A$$



discrete spectrum where:

$$\det [F^{-1}(E^\star) + T(E^\star)] = 0$$

Luscher NPB354

Rummukainen, Gottlieb [hep-lat/9503028](#)

Kim, Sharpe, Sachrajda [hep-lat/0507006](#)

Briceno [1401.3312](#)

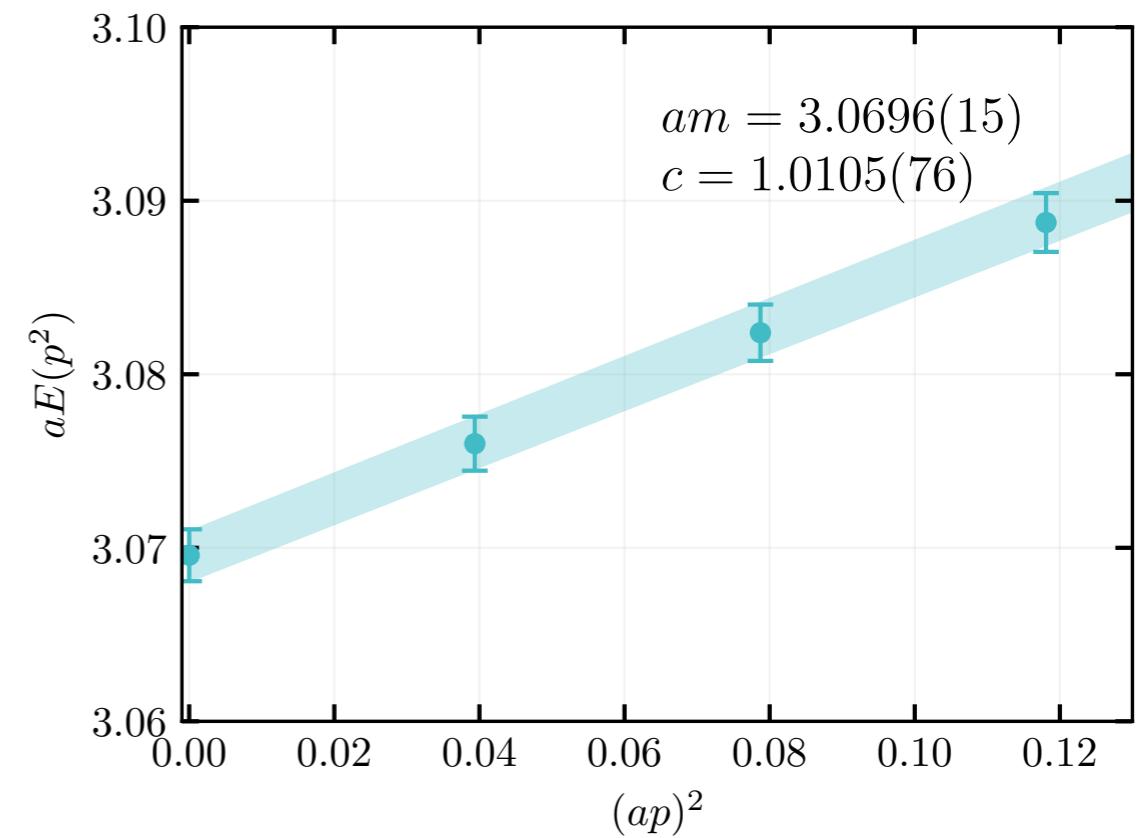
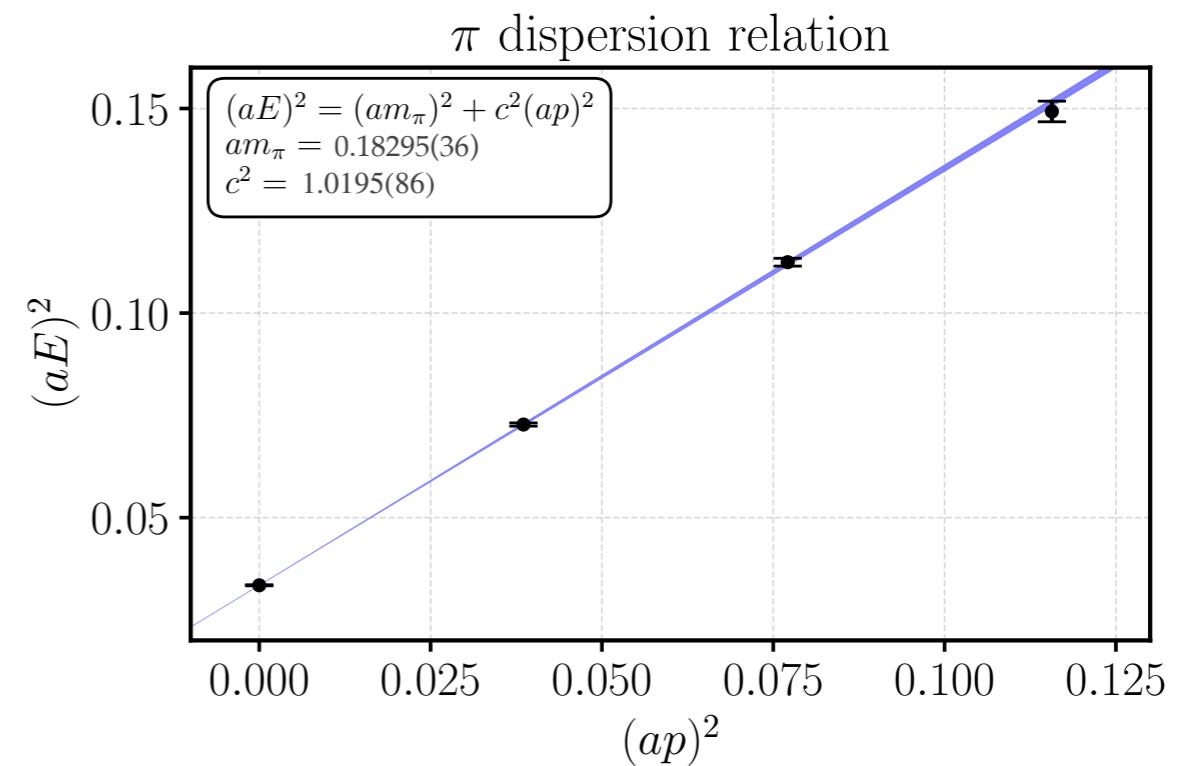
Woss, Wilson, Dudek [2001.08474](#)

Briceno, Dudek, Young [1706.06223](#)

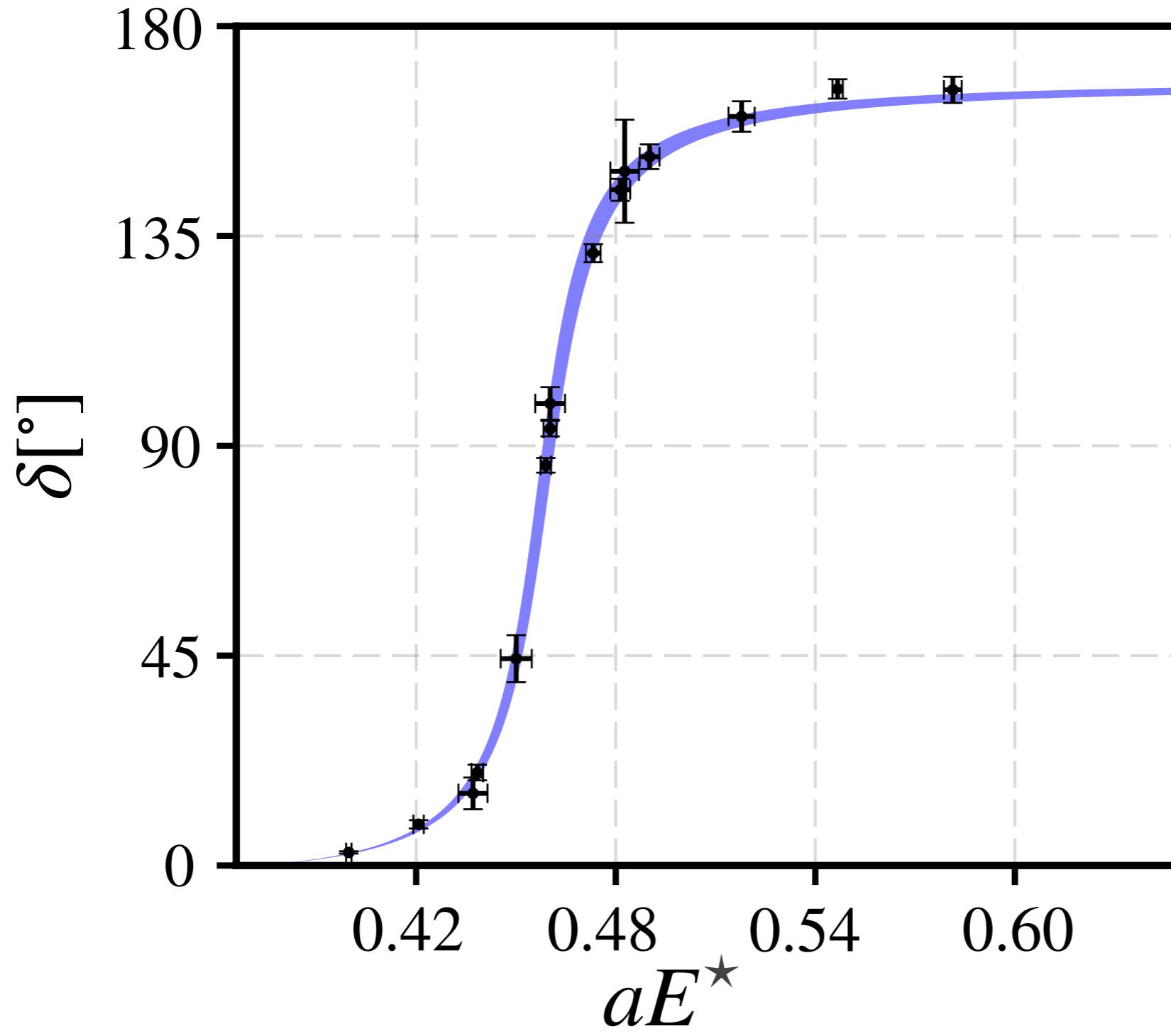
[and many more]

ensemble

- ❖ $N_f = 2 + 1$
- ❖ $32^3 \times 96$
- ❖ clover-Wilson light q
- ❖ RHQ heavy q
- ❖ $m_\pi \approx 320$ MeV
- ❖ $m_B = 5319.8(2.6)$ MeV
- ❖ $L \approx 3.6$ fm
- ❖ $a \approx 0.11$ fm
- ❖ 1039 configs

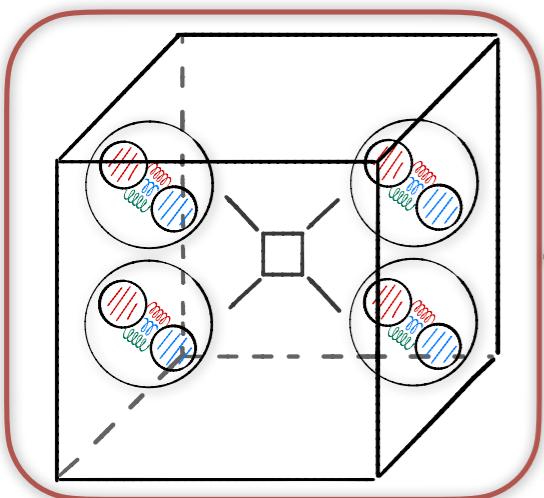


ρ from lattice QCD

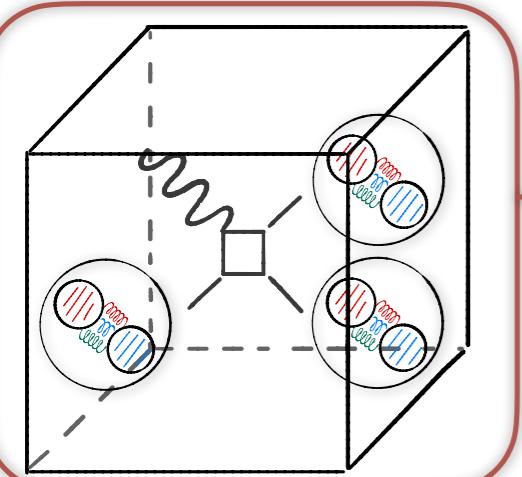
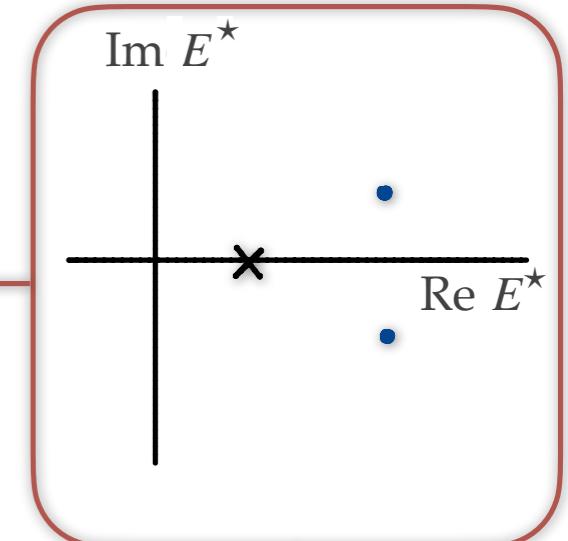
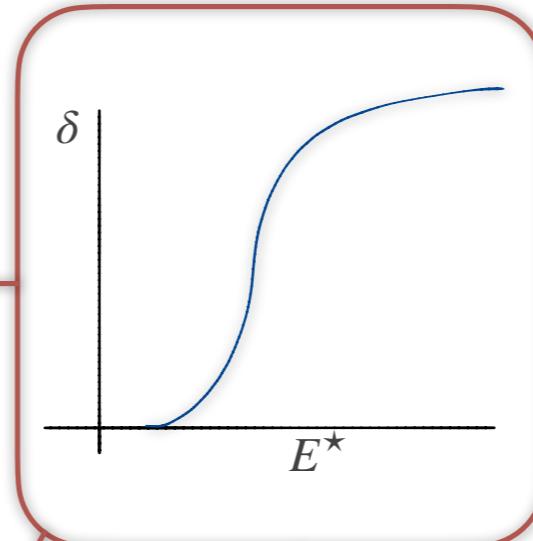


$$T(E^*) = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\cot \delta - i}$$

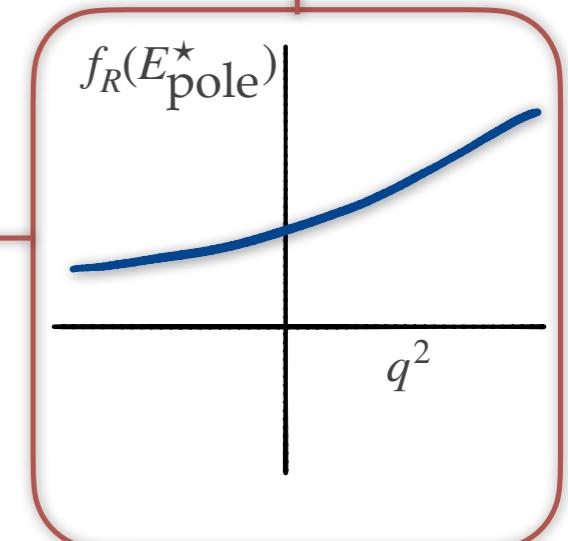
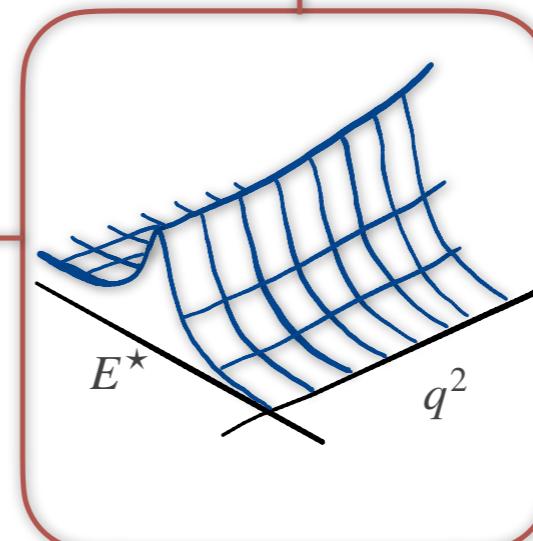
$B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$ on the lattice



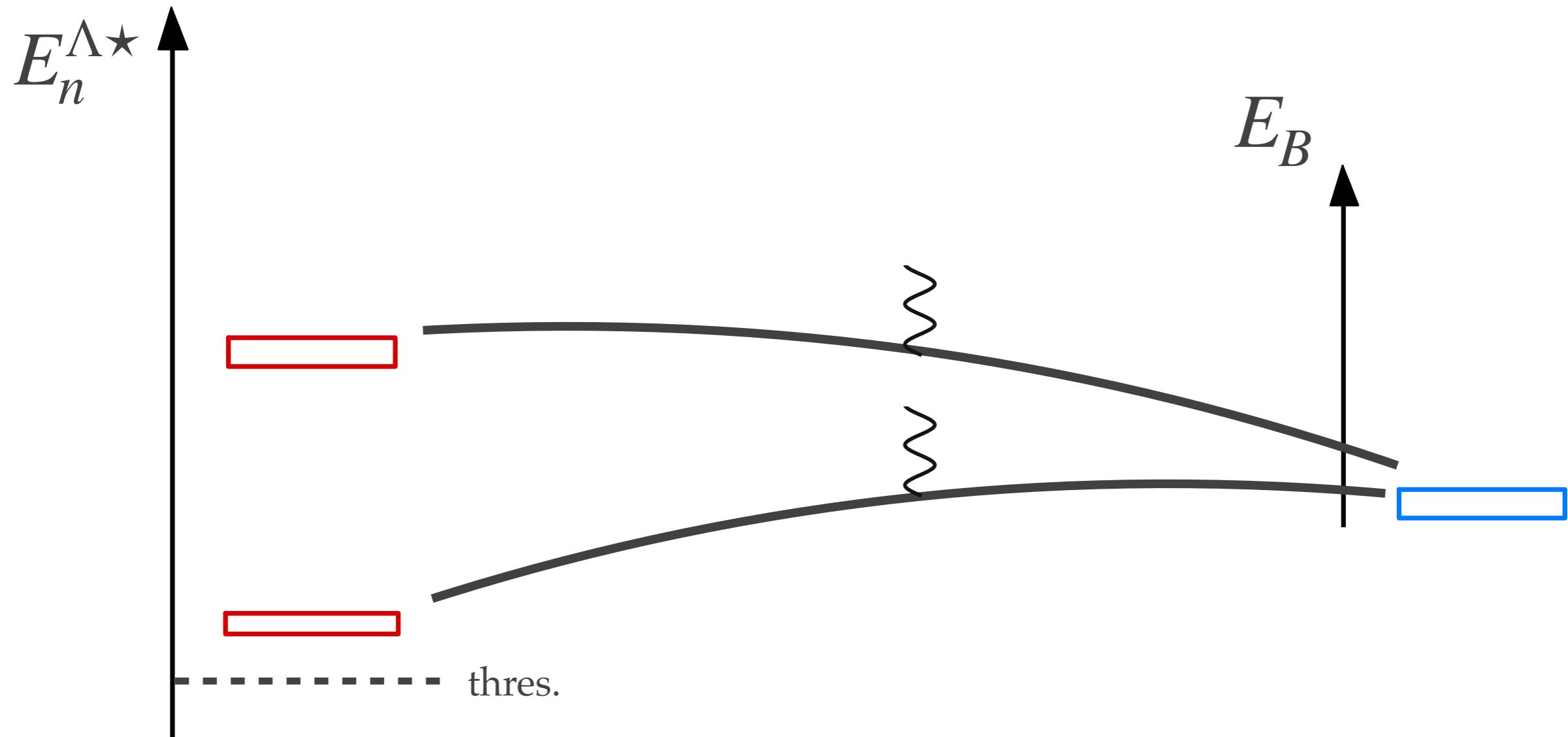
$$\det [F^{-1} + T] = 0$$



$$R = \lim_{E \rightarrow E_n} \frac{E - E_n}{F^{-1} + T}$$

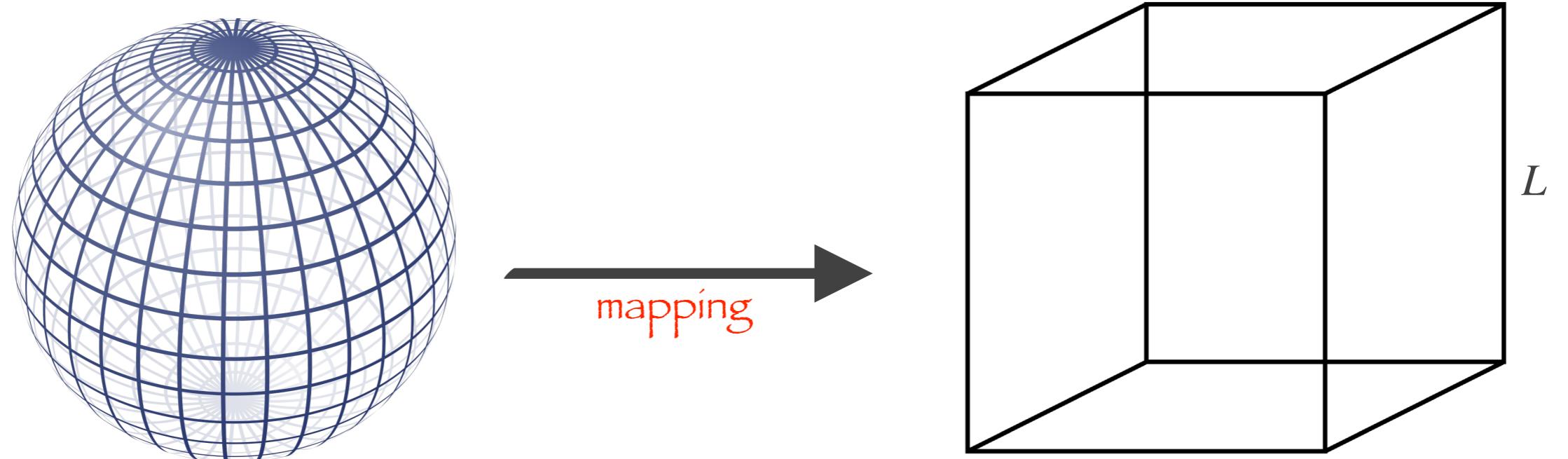


transitions on the lattice



$$\langle n, E_n^{\Lambda\star} | V_\mu(\vec{q}) | E_B \rangle$$

ρ with lattice QCD



$$\{ |\pi(\vec{p}_1)\rangle |\pi(\vec{p}_2)\rangle \}$$

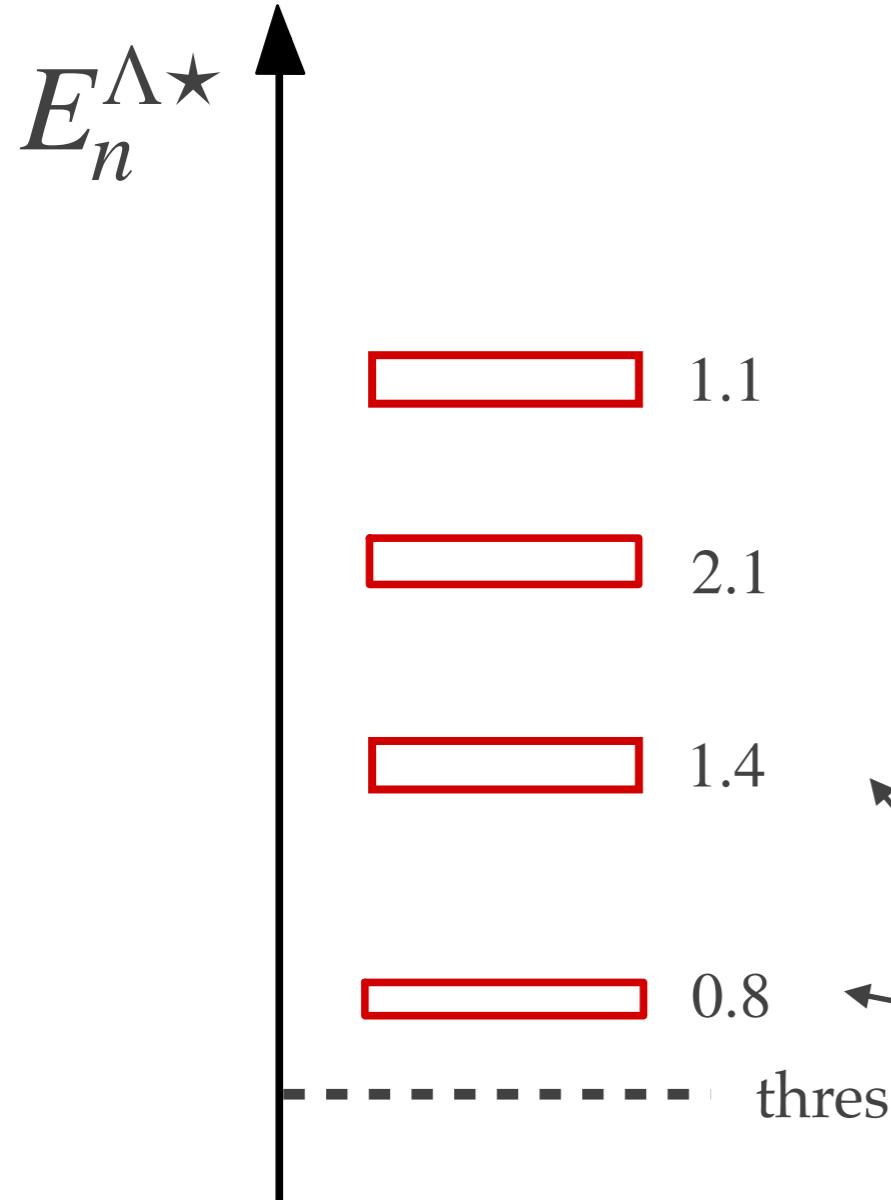
- ❖ one particle normalization

$$\langle \pi, p | \pi, p' \rangle = 2E_\pi(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

$$\{ |n\rangle \}$$

- ❖ one particle normalization
- ❖ normalization due to strong interaction

the finite volume



$$C_L^{(3)} = \text{Diagram} + \dots$$

$$C_L^{(3)} = C_\infty^{(3)} - A' R A$$

$$R = \lim_{E \rightarrow E_n} \frac{E - E_n}{F^{-1} + T}$$

normalization of finite-volume states

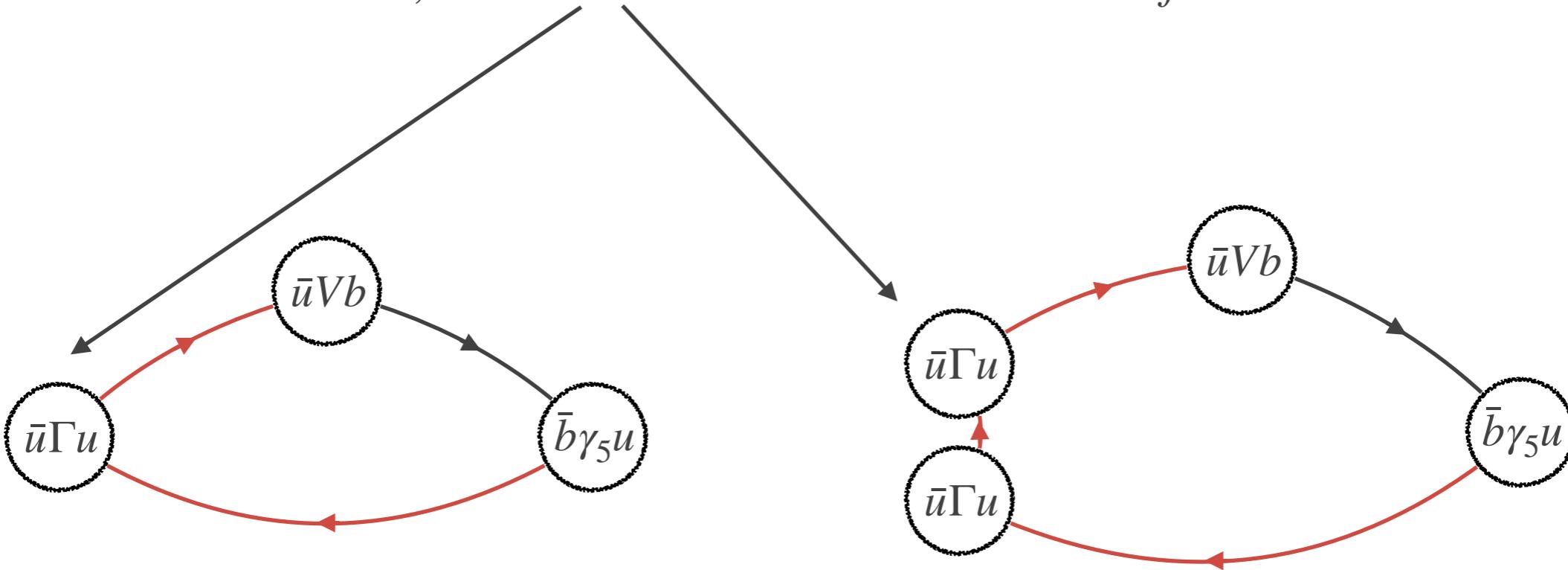
$$|E_n^{\Lambda\star}\rangle_L \sim \sqrt{R} |\pi\pi(E^\star = E_n^{\Lambda\star})\rangle_\infty$$

Lellouch, Luscher [hep-lat/0003023](#)
Lin, Sachrajda, Testa [hep-lat/0104006](#)

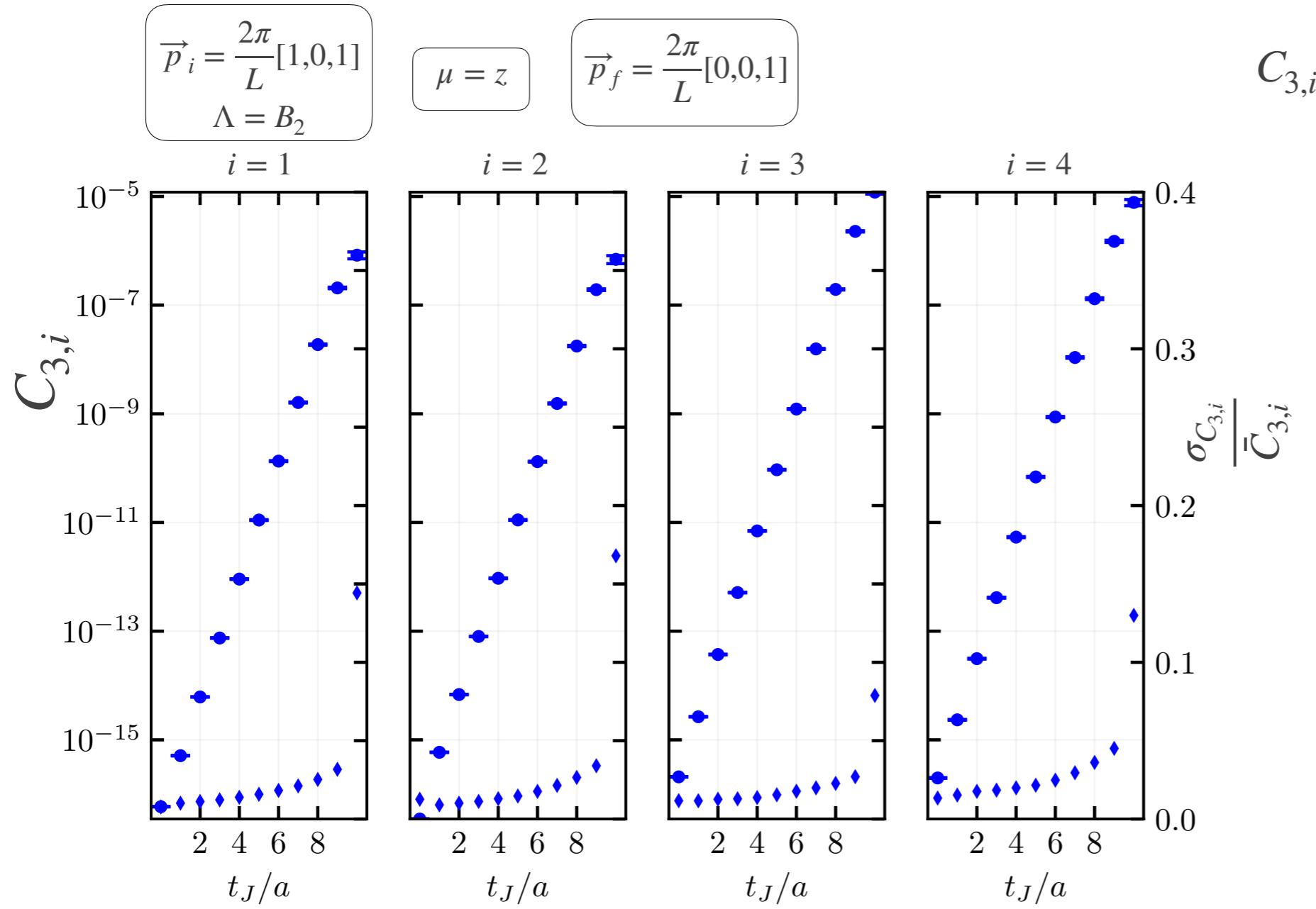
...
Briceno, Hansen, Walker-Loud [1406.5965](#)
Briceno, Hansen [1502.04314](#)
Briceno, Dudek, LL [2105.02017](#)

the calculation

$$C_{3,i} = \langle O_i(\vec{p}_i, \Lambda) \ V^\mu \ O_B(\vec{p}_f) \rangle$$



the raw 3-point functions



$$O_1 = \bar{u} \Gamma_{B_1} u [\vec{p}_i]$$

$$O_2 = \bar{u} \gamma_t \Gamma_{B_1} u [\vec{p}_i]$$

$$O_3 = \pi^+(\vec{p}_{i,1}) \pi^-(\vec{p}_{i,2})|_{\vec{p}_i}$$

$$O_4 = \pi^+(\vec{p}_{i,1}) \pi^-(\vec{p}_{i,2})|_{\vec{p}_i}$$

state projection

$$C_{3,i} =$$

$$\sum_{m \in B} \sum_{n \in [\pi\pi]} \langle 0 | O_i | n \rangle \langle n | V | m \rangle \langle m | O_B | 0 \rangle \frac{e^{-E_n(t_f-t)} e^{-E_m^B(t-t_i)}}{2E_n 2E_m^B},$$

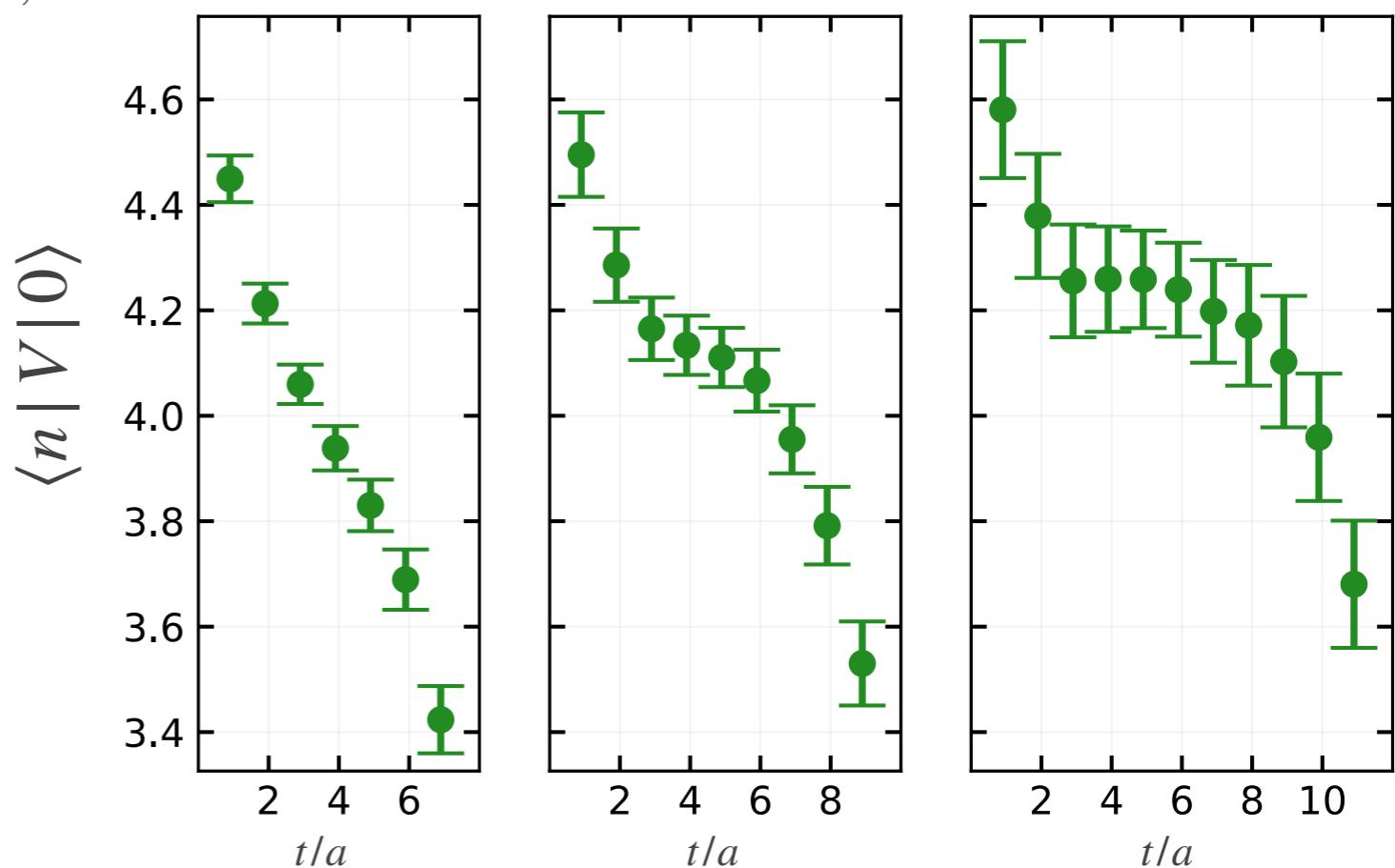
$$C_3^n = u_i^n C_{3,i}$$

weights from $\pi\pi$ GEVP

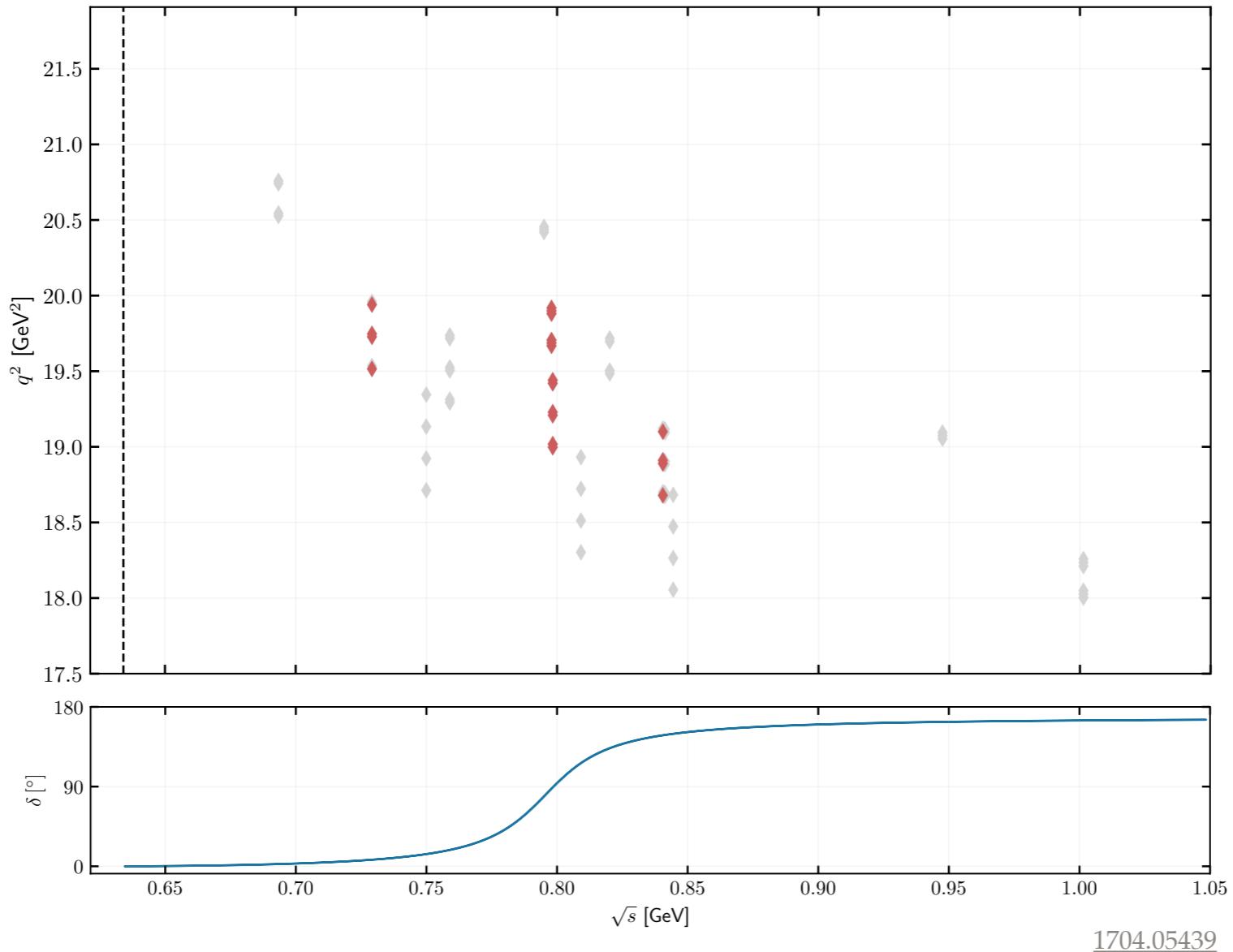
$$C_3^n = \langle n | V | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | O_B | 0 \rangle \frac{e^{-E_n(t_f-t)} e^{-E_0^B(t-t_i)}}{2E_n 2E_0^B}$$

+ excited state cont.

$$\vec{p}_i = \frac{2\pi}{L}[1,0,1] \quad \Lambda = B_1 \quad n = 1 \quad \vec{p}_f = \frac{2\pi}{L}[0,0,1]$$



matrix element set



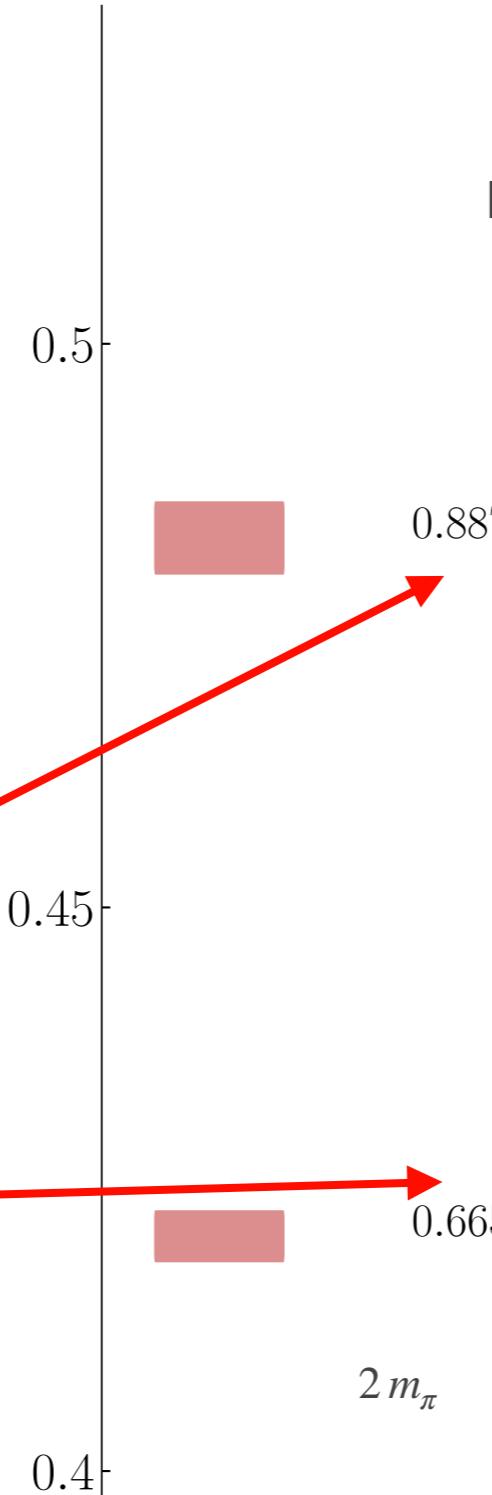
matrix element set

normalization of
finite-volume states

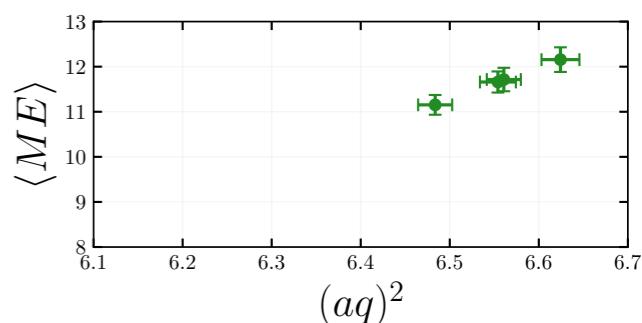
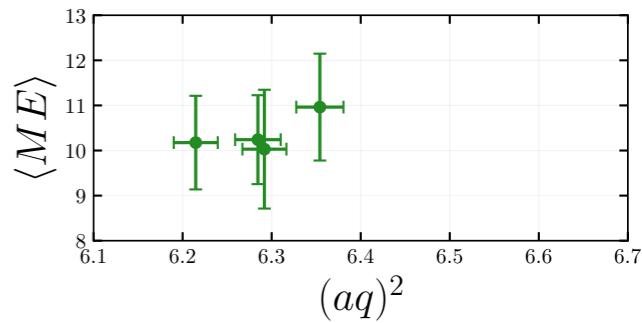
$$|\sqrt{s}_n^\Lambda\rangle_L \sim \sqrt{R_n} |\pi\pi(\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{s}_n^\Lambda)\rangle_\infty$$

$$R_n = 2E_n \lim_{E \rightarrow E_n^\Lambda} \frac{E - E_n^\Lambda}{F^{-1} + \mathcal{M}} = \frac{2\sqrt{s}_n^\Lambda}{\mu_0^{\star'}} \mathbf{w}_0 \mathbf{w}_0^T \Big|_{\sqrt{s}_n^\Lambda}$$

$$|\langle ME \rangle_L| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_B} \sqrt{2E_n^\Lambda}} \sqrt{\frac{2E_n^\star}{-\mu_0^{\star'}}} w_0^T \cdot V$$



[0,1,1] B_1



Lellouch, Luscher [hep-lat/0003023](#)

Lin, Sachrajda, Testa [hep-lat/0104006](#)

...

Briceno, Hansen, Walker-Loud
[1406.5965](#)

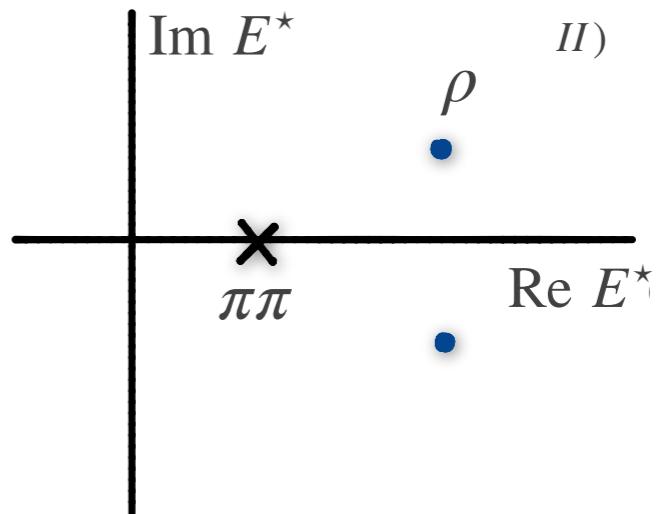
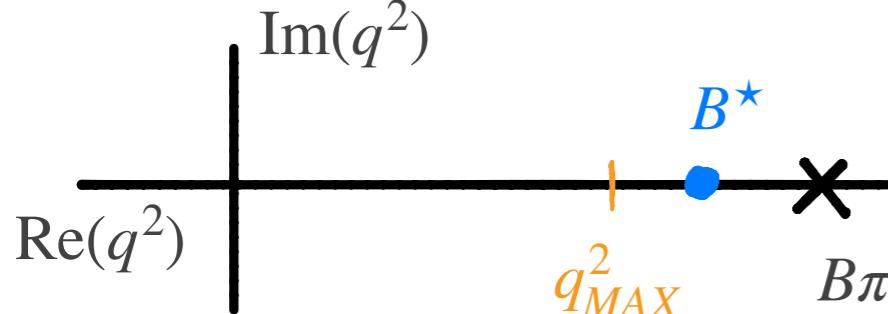
Briceno, Hansen [1502.04314](#)

Briceno, Dudek, LL [2105.02017](#)

$B \rightarrow \rho(\rightarrow \pi\pi)\ell\bar{\nu}$ vector transition amplitude

$$\mathcal{H}_{1,m_\ell}^\mu = \langle \pi\pi(\varepsilon(m_\ell), p_f) | \bar{q}\gamma^\mu b | B(p_i) \rangle = \frac{2iV(q^2, E^\star)}{m_B + 2m_\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \varepsilon^{\nu*} p_i^\alpha p_f^\beta$$

$$V(q^2, E^\star) = F(q^2, E^\star) \frac{T(E^\star)}{k}$$



- $F(q^2, E^\star)$:
 - smooth in E
 - q^2 has poles and thresholds
 - use z -expansion
- $T(E^\star)$:
 - $\pi\pi$ threshold
 - ρ pole

Boyd, Grinstein, Lebed [hep-ph/9412324](#)
 Bourrely, Caprini, Lellouch [0807.2722](#)
 Alexandrou, LL, Meinel et al. [1807.08357](#)

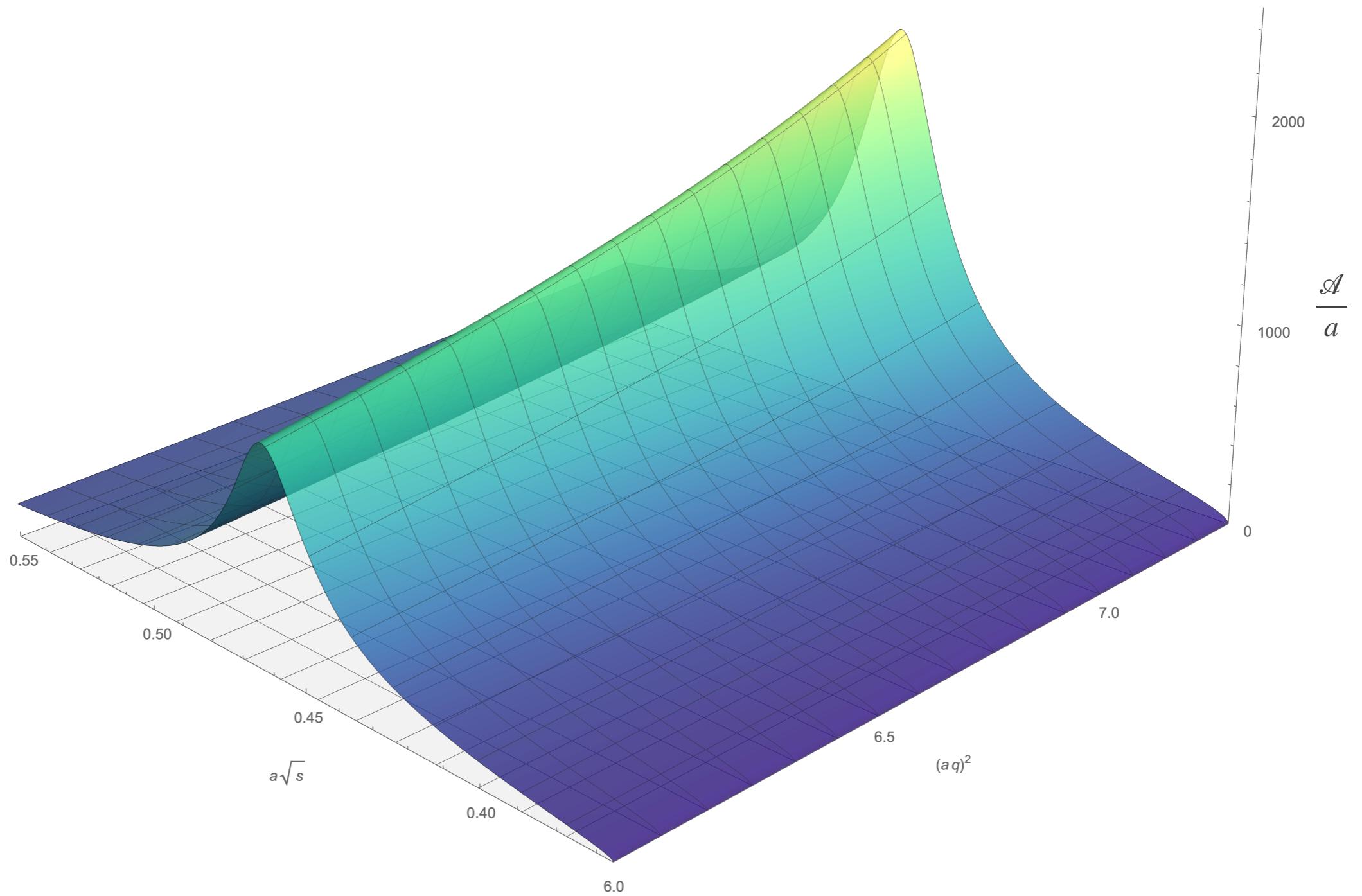
$$N_{data} = 20$$

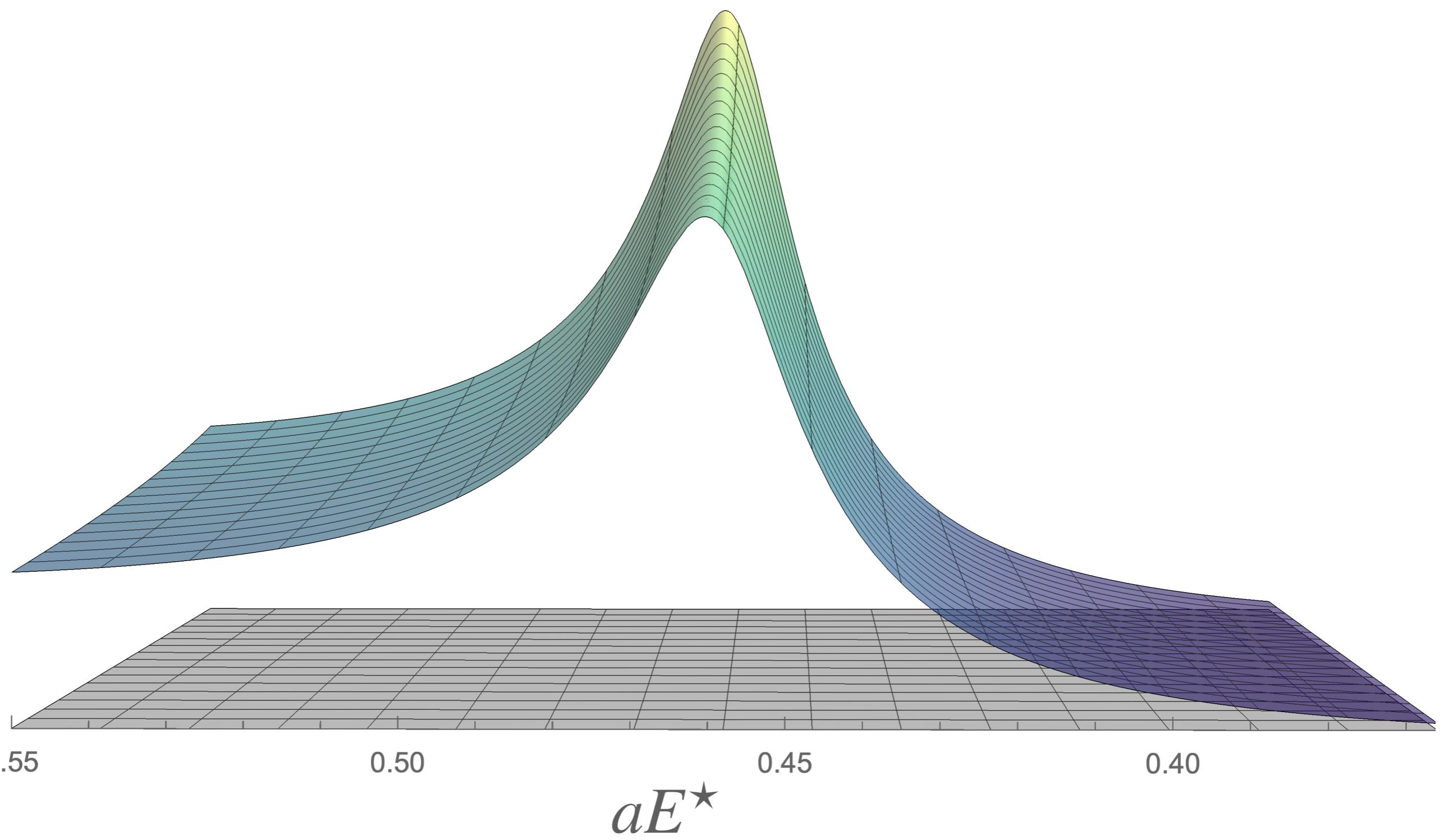
$$N_{par} = 2$$

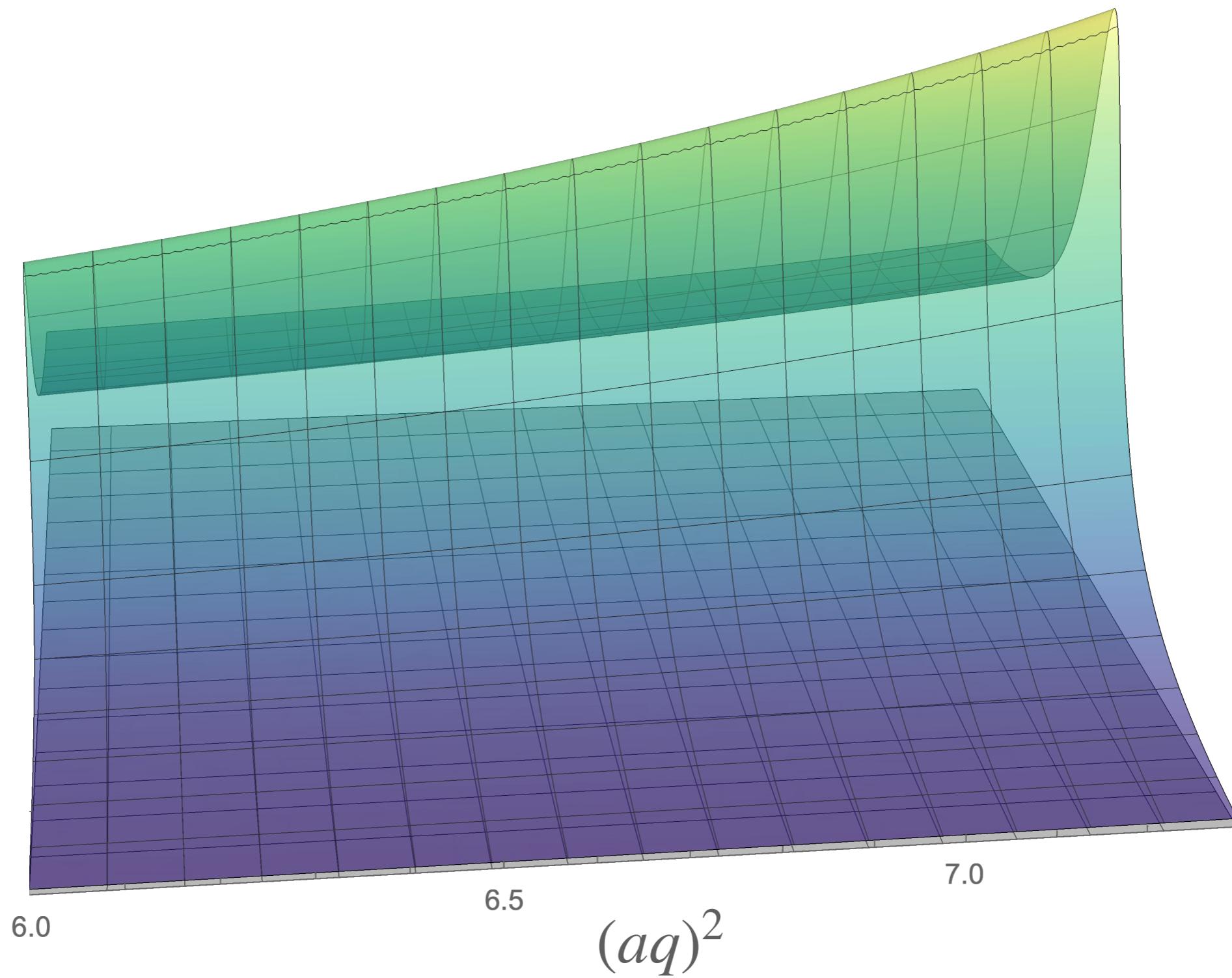
$$\frac{\chi^2}{\text{dof}} = 1.1$$

$$a_{0,0} = 1.36(20)$$

$$a_{1,0} = -3.2(1.4)$$







outlook

- ❖ understanding of production mechanism allows us to further constrain SM parameters
- ❖ great process to gain confidence
- ❖ combining flavor physics with hadronic physics

Thank you!

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.07766.pdf>

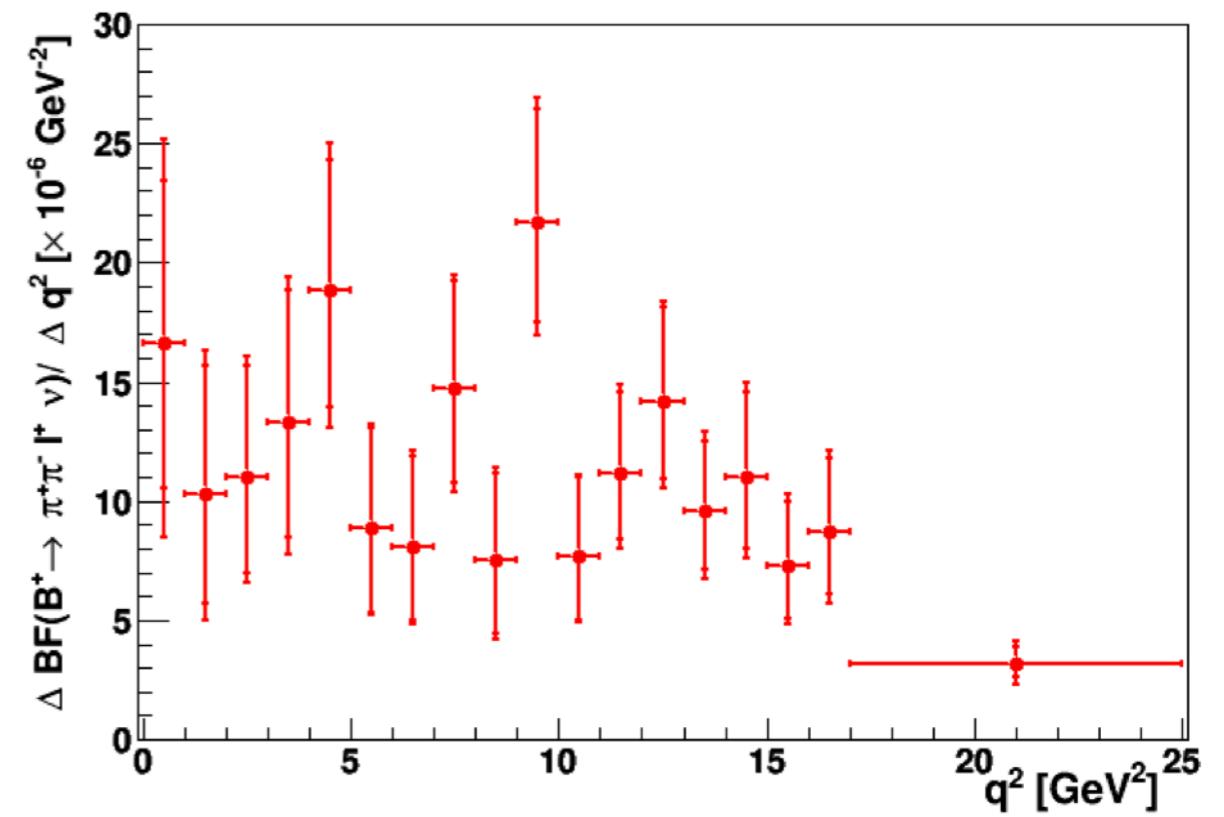
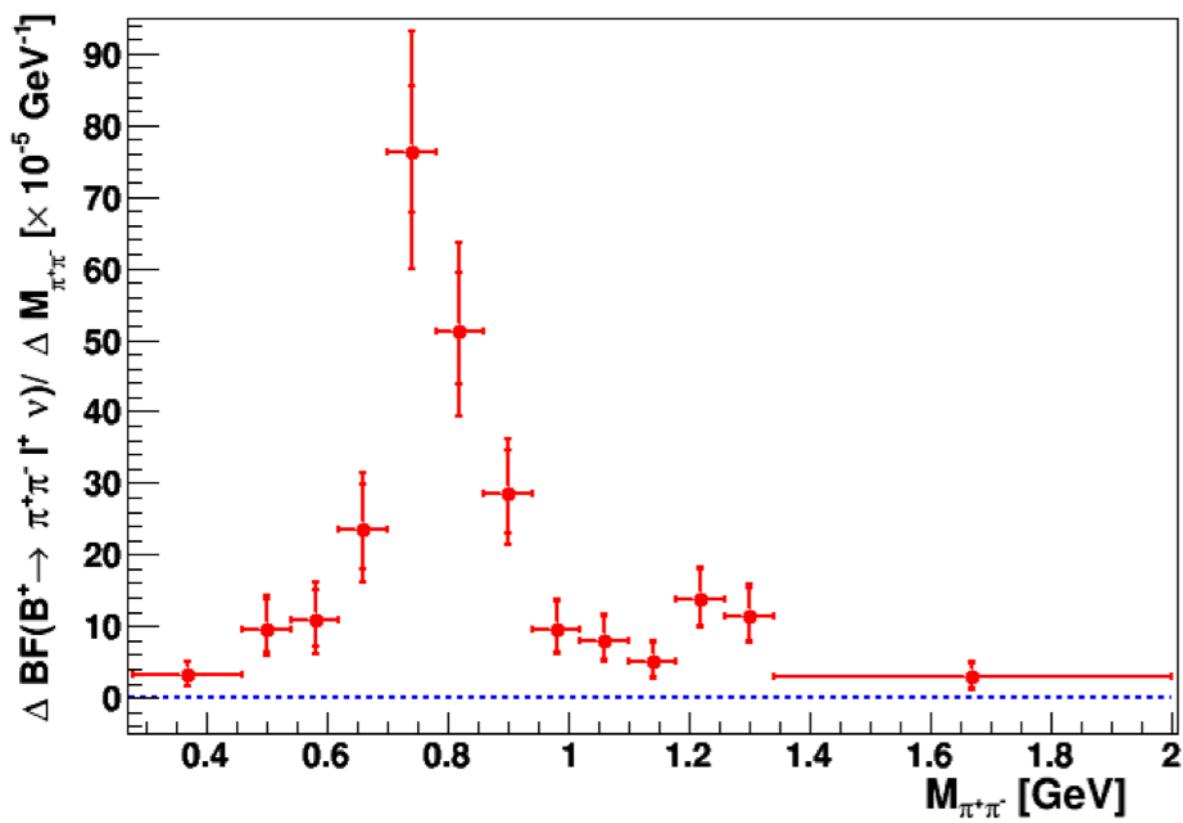


FIG. 5: Partial branching fractions for the decay $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\nu_\ell$ in bins of: (left) the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass according to the results in the 1D($M_{\pi\pi}$) configuration, and (right) the momentum-transfer squared according to the results in the 1D(q^2) configuration. As there is no upper limit in the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass, we use a cut-off at 2 GeV for the left figure.