

Axial couplings of heavy hadrons

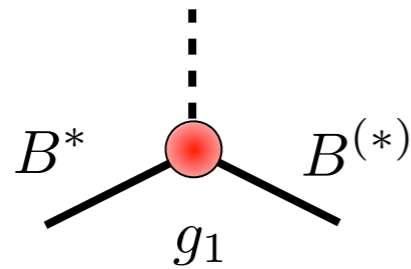
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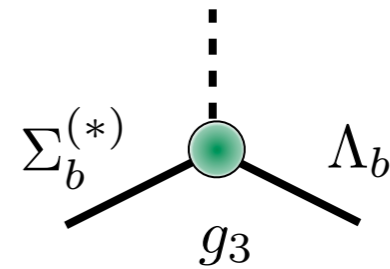
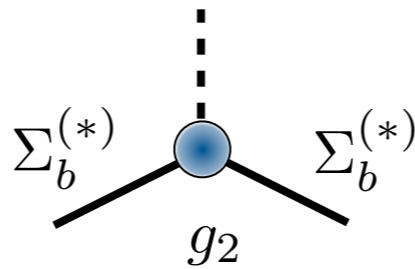
work in collaboration with [David Lin](#) & [Stefan Meinel](#)
[PRL 108 172003, PRD 85 114508, and work in progress]

Chiral dynamics of heavy hadrons

- Axial couplings *defined* in static limit



$$\sim \hat{g} \sim g_\pi \sim g_{B^* B \pi}$$



$$\langle P^{*d}(0, s) | A_\mu^{-(\chi^{\text{PT}})}(0) | P^u(0) \rangle |_{\text{LO}} = -2 g_1 \varepsilon_\mu^*(s).$$

$$\langle S^{dd}(0, s) | A^{\mu-(\chi^{\text{PT}})}(0) | S^{du}(0, s') \rangle |_{\text{LO}} = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g_2 v_\lambda \epsilon^{\lambda\mu\nu\rho} \bar{U}_\nu(s) U_\rho(s').$$

$$\langle S^{dd}(0, s) | A^{\mu-(\chi^{\text{PT}})}(0) | T^{du}(0, s') \rangle |_{\text{LO}} = -g_3 \bar{U}^\mu(s) \mathcal{U}(s').$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \Sigma_b^+ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Sigma_b^0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Sigma_b^0 & \Sigma_b^- \end{array} \right)^{(*)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & \Lambda_b \\ -\Lambda_b & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

- Govern leading interactions in heavy-light meson/
baryon chiral Lagrangian [Wise; Burdman & Donoghue; Cheng et al.]

Previous knowledge of g_1

- Experimental extraction of g_1 from $D^* \rightarrow D\pi$, $D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$
 - $g_1=0.5(?)$ [Arnesen et al.]
- Lattice calculations for g_1

Reference	n_f , action	$[m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2$ (GeV ²)	g_1
De Divitiis <i>et al.</i> , 1998 [14]	0, clover	0.58 - 0.81	$0.42 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08$
Abada <i>et al.</i> , 2004 [15]	0, clover	0.30 - 0.71	$0.48 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.11$
Negishi <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [16]	0, clover	0.43 - 0.72	0.517 ± 0.016
Ohki <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [17]	2, clover	0.24 - 1.2	$0.516 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.028$
Bećirević <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [18]	2, clover	0.16 - 1.2	$0.44 \pm 0.03^{+0.07}_{-0.00}$
Bulava <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [19]	2, clover	0.063 - 0.49	0.51 ± 0.02

- Need fully quantified uncertainties

Current knowledge of $g_{1,2,3}$

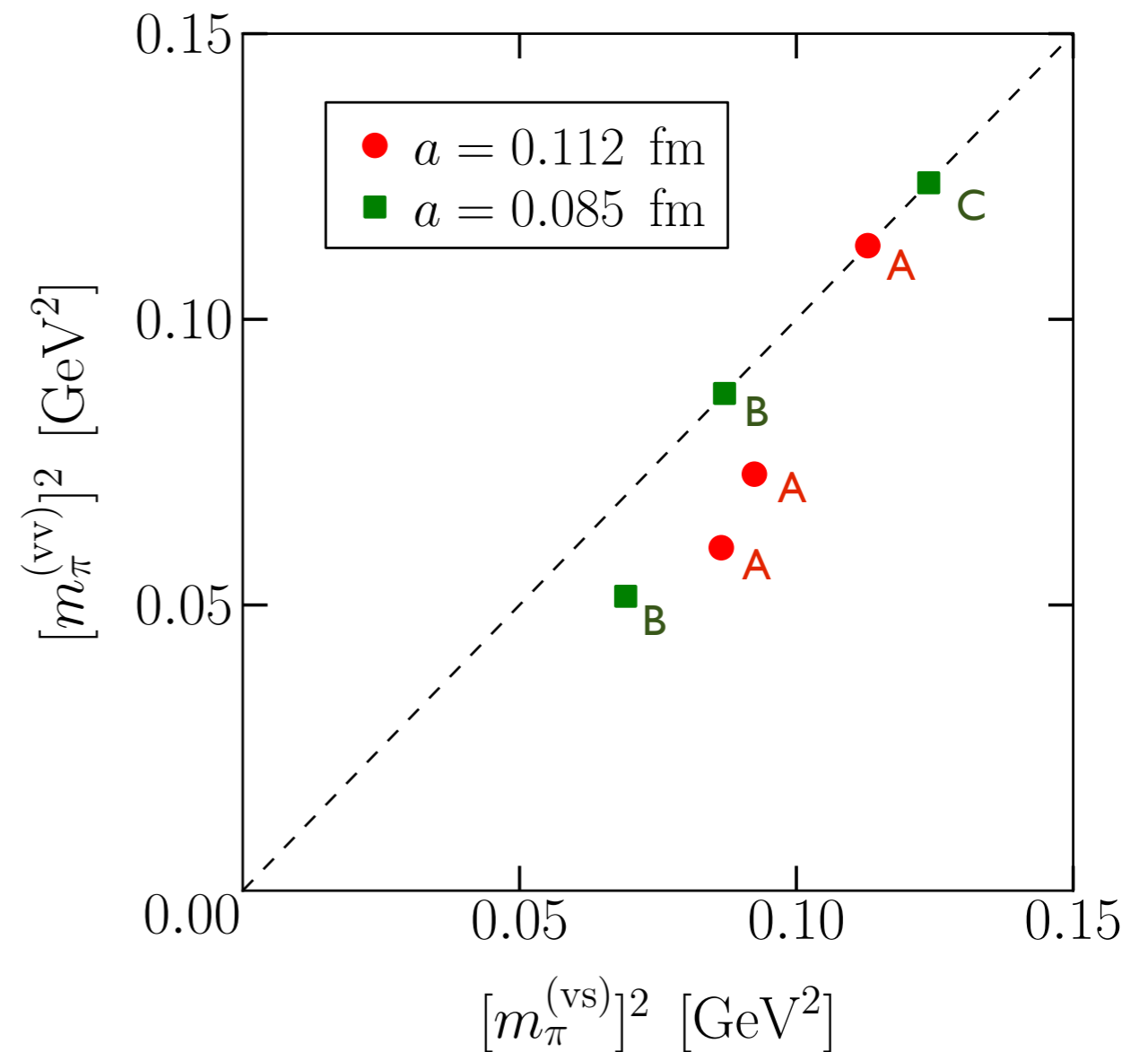
- Model estimates for $g_{1,2,3}$ [Cho normalisation]

Reference	Method	g_1	g_2	g_3
Yan <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [5]	Nonrelativistic quark model	1	2	$\sqrt{2}$
Colangelo <i>et al.</i> , 1994 [45]	Relativistic quark model	1/3	...	...
Bećirević, 1999 [46]	Quark model with Dirac eq.	0.6 ± 0.1	...	...
Guralnik <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [47]	Skyrme model	...	1.6	1.3
Colangelo <i>et al.</i> , 1994 [48]	Sum rules	0.15 - 0.55	...	...
Belyaev <i>et al.</i> , 1994 [49]	Sum rules	0.32 ± 0.02	...	...
Dosch and Narison, 1995 [50]	Sum rules	0.15 ± 0.03	...	...
Colangelo and Fazio, 1997 [51]	Sum rules	0.09 - 0.44	...	...
Pirjol and Yan, 1997 [52]	Sum rules	...	$< \sqrt{6 - g_3^2}$	$< \sqrt{2}$
Zhu and Dai, 1998 [53]	Sum rules	...	$1.56 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.30$	$0.94 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.20$
Cho and Georgi, 1992 [54]	$\mathcal{B}[D^* \rightarrow D \pi], \mathcal{B}[D^* \rightarrow D \gamma]$	0.34 ± 0.48	...	...
Arnesen <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [57]	$\mathcal{B}[D_{(s)}^* \rightarrow D_{(s)} \pi], \mathcal{B}[D_{(s)}^* \rightarrow D_{(s)} \gamma], \Gamma[D^*]$	0.51	...	...
Li <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [58]	$d\Gamma[B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu]$	< 0.87	...	...

- All over the place!
- Reliable calculation needed

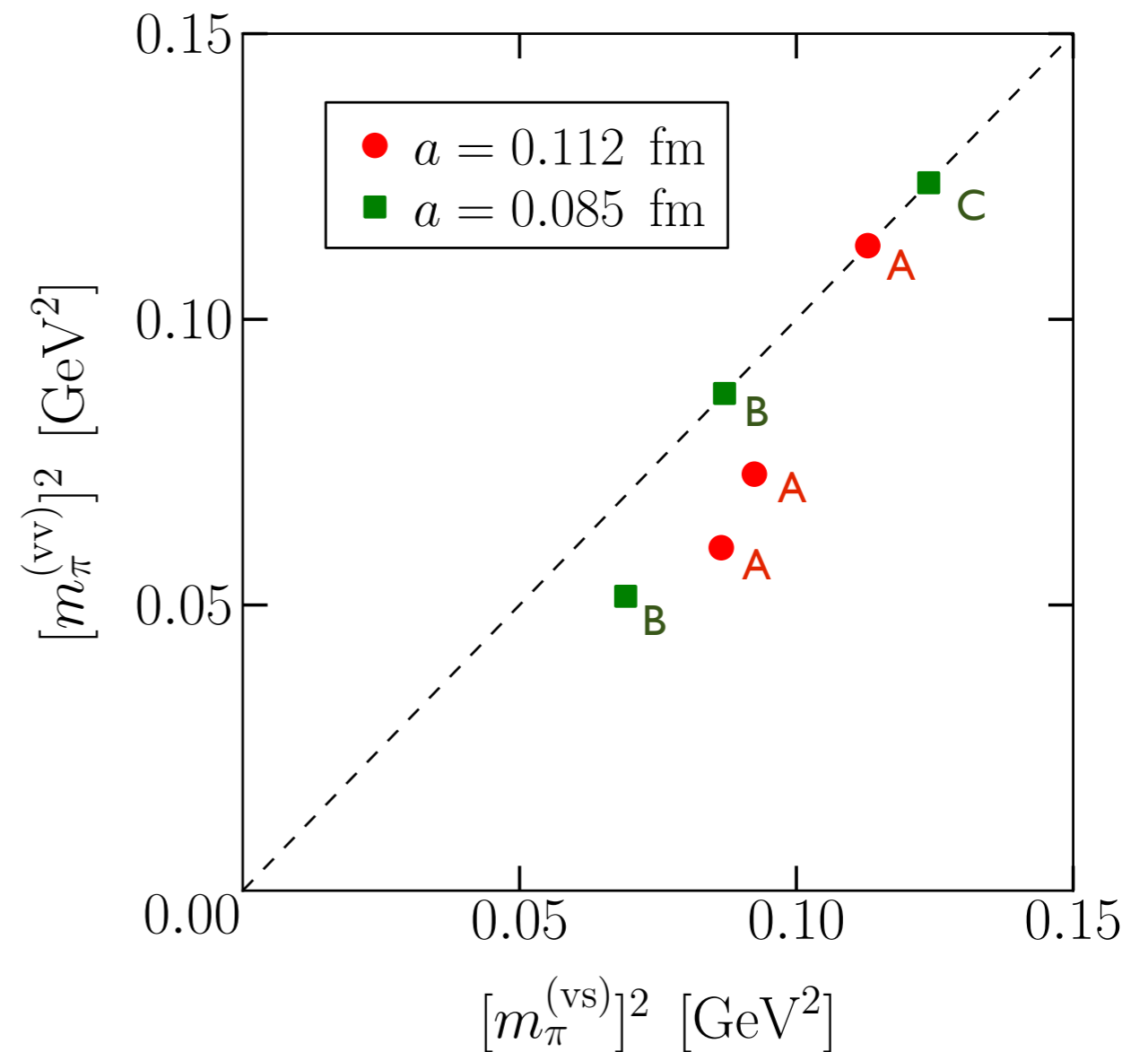
Actions and ensembles

- Domain-wall light quarks [RBC/UKQCD]
- Lattice chiral symmetry
- Static heavy quarks with $n_{\text{HYP}}=0,1,2,3,5,10$ levels of HYP smearing
- Two lattice spacings $a = 0.085, 0.112$ fm
- Six valence quark masses $m_\pi = 0.23\text{--}0.35$ GeV
- Single $(2.5\text{ fm})^3$ volume



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- $O(a)$ improved* axial current:

$$Z_A = \begin{cases} 0.7019(26) & \text{for } a = 0.112 \text{ fm,} \\ 0.7396(17) & \text{for } a = 0.085 \text{ fm.} \end{cases} \quad [\text{RBC}]$$

Correlation functions

- Interpolating operators in static limit

$$P^i = \bar{Q}_{a\alpha} (\gamma_5)_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{q}_{a\beta}^i,$$

$$P_\mu^{*i} = \bar{Q}_{a\alpha} (\gamma_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{q}_{a\beta}^i,$$

$$S_{\mu\alpha}^{ij} = \epsilon_{abc} (C\gamma_\mu)_{\beta\gamma} \tilde{q}_{a\beta}^i \tilde{q}_{b\gamma}^j Q_{c\alpha},$$

$$T_\alpha^{ij} = \epsilon_{abc} (C\gamma_5)_{\beta\gamma} \tilde{q}_{a\beta}^i \tilde{q}_{b\gamma}^j Q_{c\alpha}.$$

- Two point and three point correlation functions

$$C[P^u P_u^\dagger](t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle P^u(\mathbf{x}, t) P_u^\dagger(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[P^{*d} P_d^{*\dagger}]^{\mu\nu}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle P^{*d\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) P_d^{*\nu\dagger}(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[S^{dd} \bar{S}_{dd}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle S_\alpha^{dd\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) \bar{S}_{dd\beta}^\nu(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[S^{du} \bar{S}_{du}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle S_\alpha^{du\nu}(\mathbf{x}, t) \bar{S}_{du\beta}^\nu(0) \rangle,$$

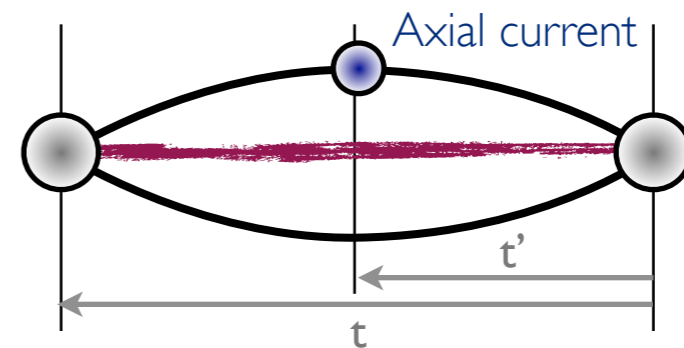
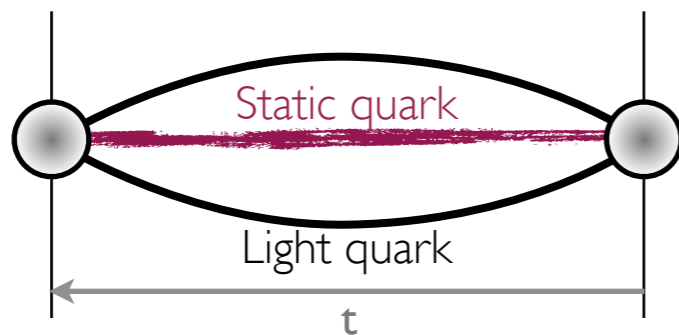
$$C[T^{du} \bar{T}_{du}]_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle T_\alpha^{du}(\mathbf{x}, t) \bar{T}_{du\beta}(0) \rangle.$$

$$C[P^{*d} A P_u^\dagger]^{\mu\nu}(t, t') = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}'} \langle P^{*d\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) A^\nu(\mathbf{x}', t') P_u^\dagger(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[S^{dd} A \bar{S}_{du}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu\rho}(t, t') = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}'} \langle S_\alpha^{dd\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) A^\nu(\mathbf{x}', t') \bar{S}_{du\beta}^\rho(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[S^{dd} A \bar{T}_{du}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}(t, t') = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}'} \langle S_\alpha^{dd\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) A^\nu(\mathbf{x}', t') \bar{T}_{du\beta}(0) \rangle,$$

$$C[T^{du} A^\dagger \bar{S}_{dd}]_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}(t, t') = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}'} \langle T_\alpha^{du}(\mathbf{x}, t) A^{\mu\dagger}(\mathbf{x}', t') \bar{S}_{dd\beta}^\nu(0) \rangle.$$



- Calculate with forward propagators from 2 sources

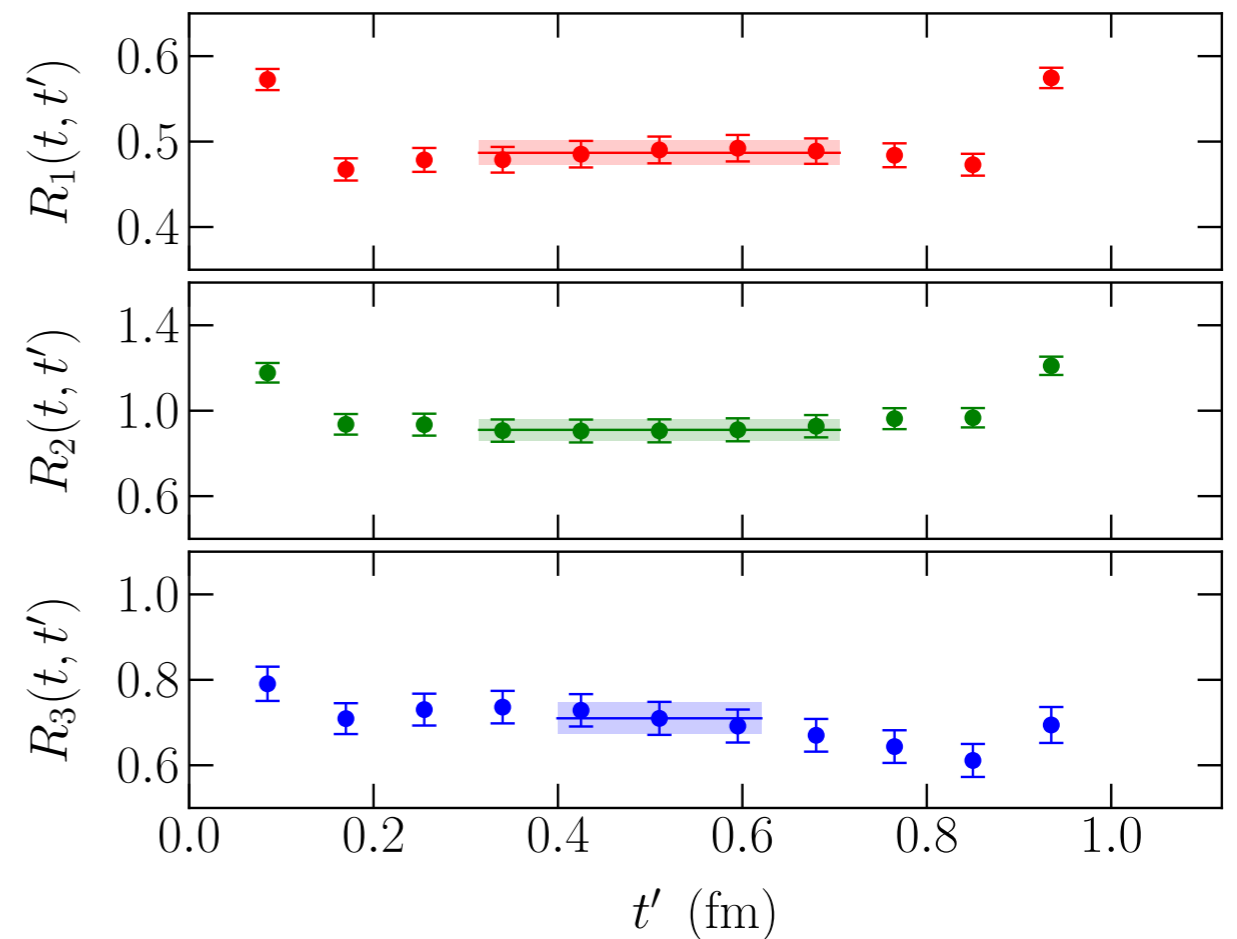
Correlator ratios

- Ratios of 3pt to 2pt correlation functions give effective couplings

$$R_1(t, t') = -\frac{\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[P^{*d} A P_u^\dagger]^{\mu\mu}(t, t')}{C[P^u P_u^\dagger](t)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{t, t' \rightarrow \infty} (g_1)_{\text{eff}}$$

- Ratios for varying operator insertion time (t')
- Negligible t' dependence away from source/sink
- No evidence for large transition matrix elements

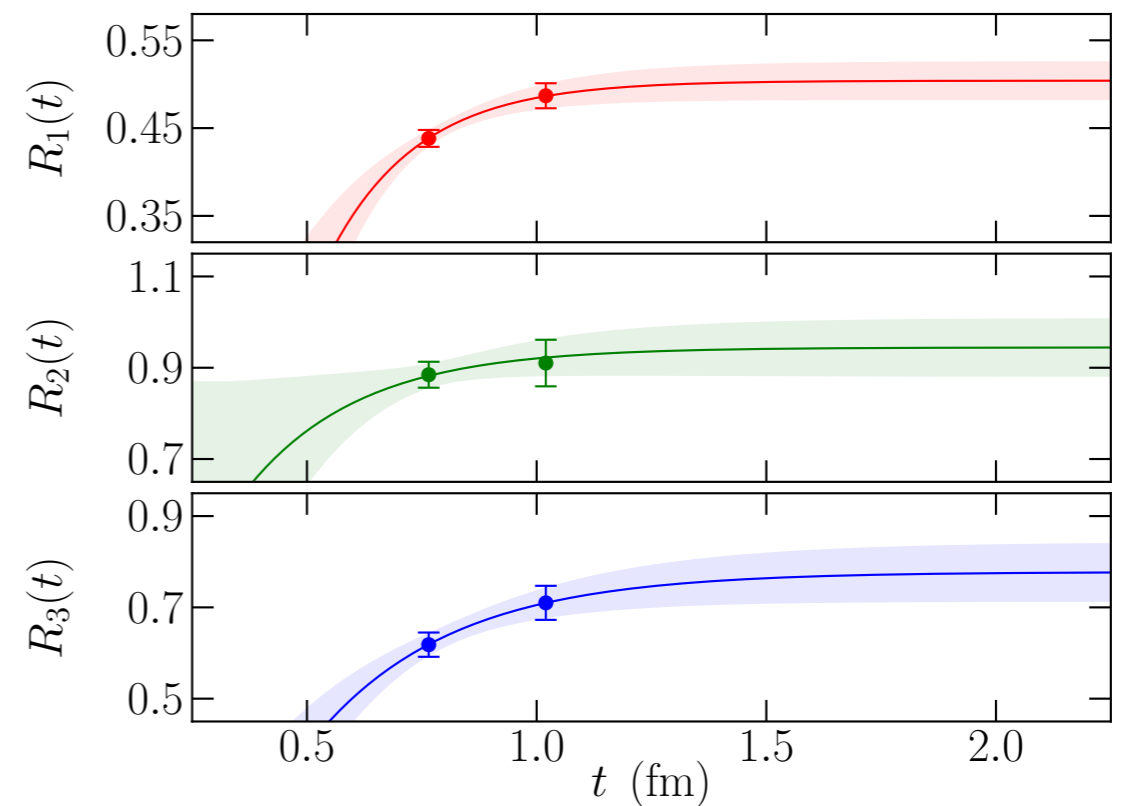
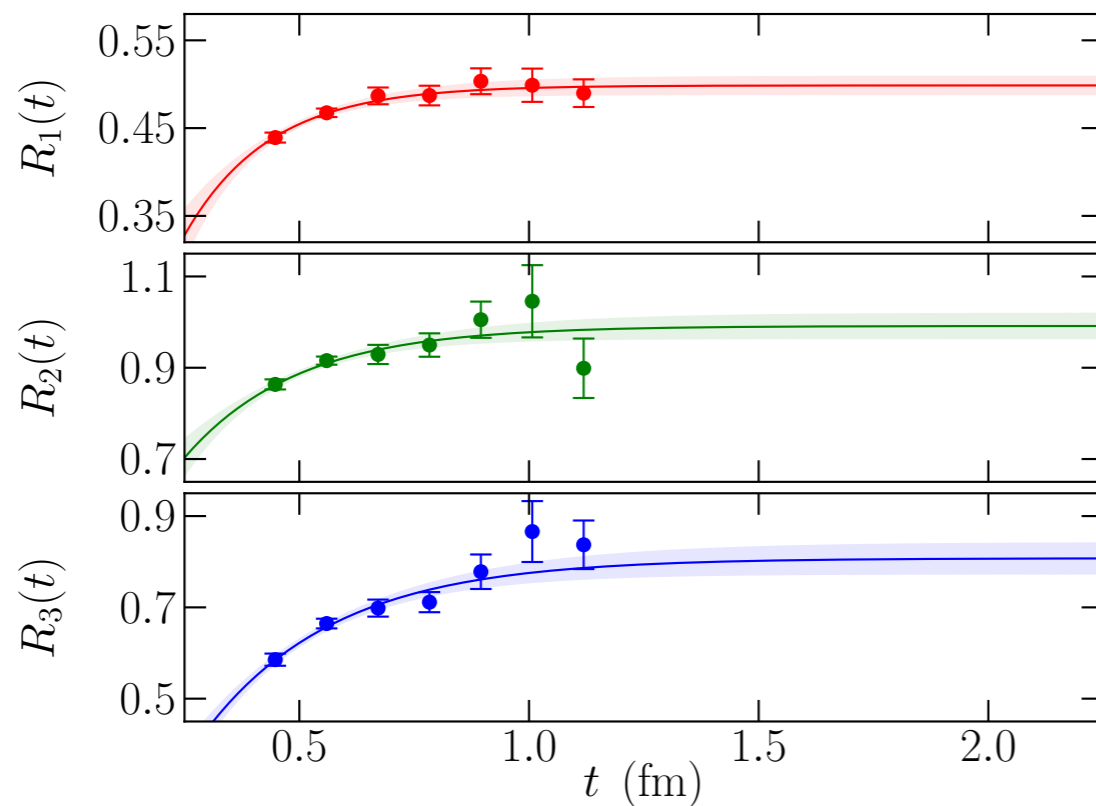


Source-sink separation

- Extract effective axial couplings $(g_i)_{\text{eff}}$ from t extrapolation

$$R_i(t, a, m_\pi, n_{\text{HYP}}) = (g_i)_{\text{eff}}(a, m_\pi, n_{\text{HYP}}) - A_i(a, m_\pi, n_{\text{HYP}})e^{-\delta_i(a, m_\pi, n_{\text{HYP}})t}$$

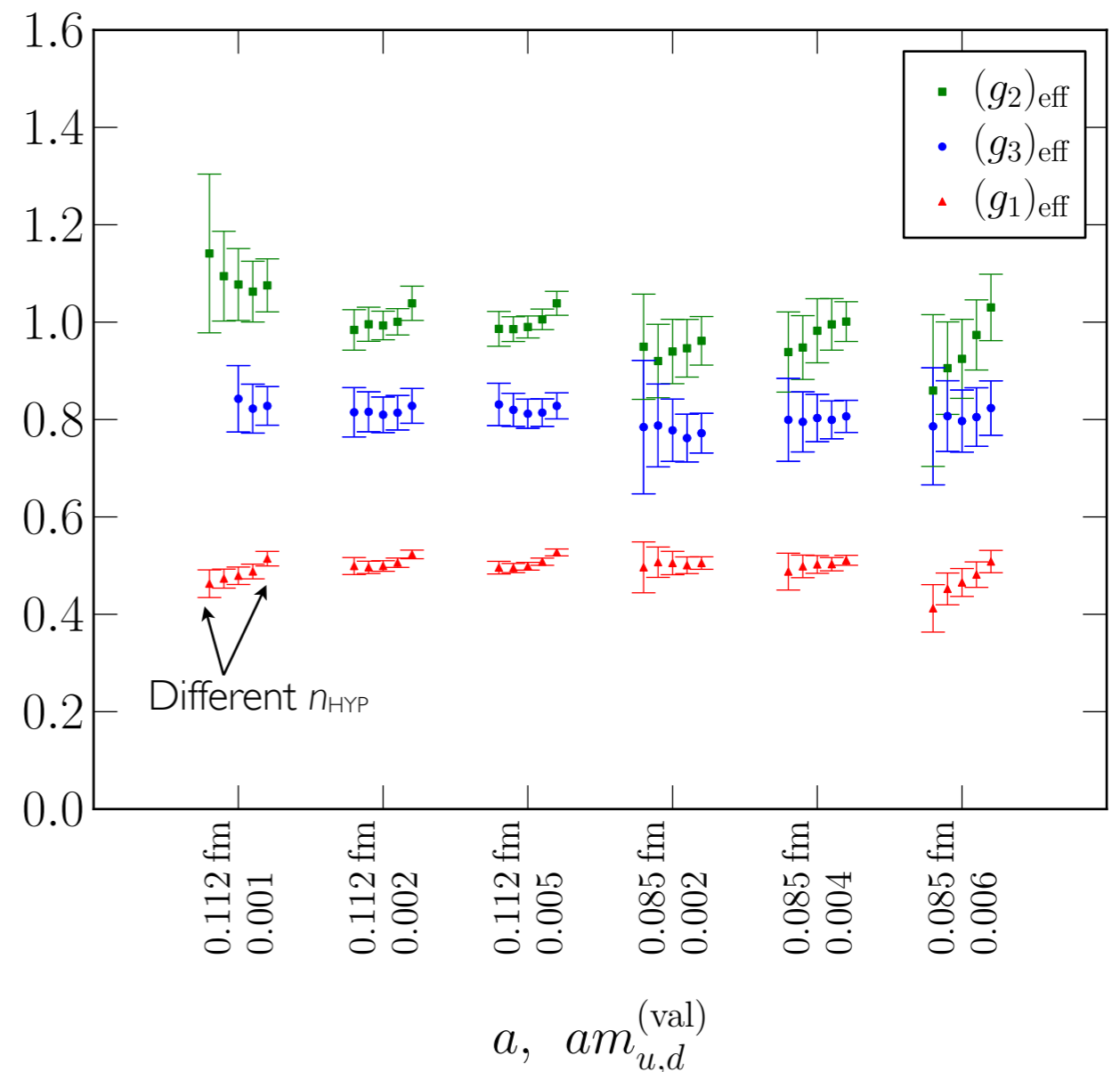
- Constrain δ_i for $a=0.086$ fm from δ_i at $a=0.112$ fm



- Fitted gaps: $\delta_i \sim 0.7\text{--}1.0$ GeV

Source-sink separation

- Extracted effective couplings $(g_i)_{\text{eff}}(a, m_\pi, n_{\text{HYP}})$
- Estimate systematic uncertainty in extrapolation
- Remove 1 or 2 points
- Add second exp with Gaussian priors
- 2, 3, 5% for $g_{1,2,3}$



Chiral and continuum extrapolation

- Use NLO partially quenched SU(4|2) HH χ PT at finite volume and include polynomial discretisation effects

$$\begin{aligned}
 (g_1)_{\text{eff}}(a, m, n_{\text{HYP}}) &= \textcircled{g_1} \left[1 - \frac{2}{f^2} \mathcal{I}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}) + \textcircled{g_1^2} \left\{ 4 \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, 0) - 4 \delta_{VS}^2 \mathcal{H}_{\eta'}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, 0) \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + c_1^{(\text{vv})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2 + c_1^{(\text{vs})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^2 + d_{1, n_{\text{HYP}}} a^2 \right]. \\
 (g_2)_{\text{eff}}(a, m, n_{\text{HYP}}) &= \textcircled{g_2} \left[1 - \frac{2}{f^2} \mathcal{I}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}) + \textcircled{g_2^2} \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, 0) - \delta_{VS}^2 \mathcal{H}_{\eta'}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, 0) \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad + \textcircled{g_3^2} \left\{ 2 \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, -\Delta) - \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, -\Delta) - 2 \mathcal{K}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, -\Delta, 0) \right\} \\
 &\quad \left. + c_2^{(\text{vv})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2 + c_2^{(\text{vs})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^2 + d_{2, n_{\text{HYP}}} a^2 \right], \\
 (g_3)_{\text{eff}}(a, m, n_{\text{HYP}}) &= \textcircled{g_3} \left[1 - \frac{2}{f^2} \mathcal{I}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}) + \textcircled{g_3^2} \left\{ \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, -\Delta) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, -\Delta) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, \Delta) + 3 \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, \Delta) - \mathcal{K}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, \Delta, 0) \right\} \\
 &\quad + \textcircled{g_2^2} \left\{ -\mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, \Delta) - \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, \Delta) + \mathcal{H}(m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}, 0) - \delta_{VS}^2 \mathcal{H}_{\eta'}(m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}, 0) \right\} \\
 &\quad \left. + c_3^{(\text{vv})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2 + c_3^{(\text{vs})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^2 + d_{3, n_{\text{HYP}}} a^2 \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

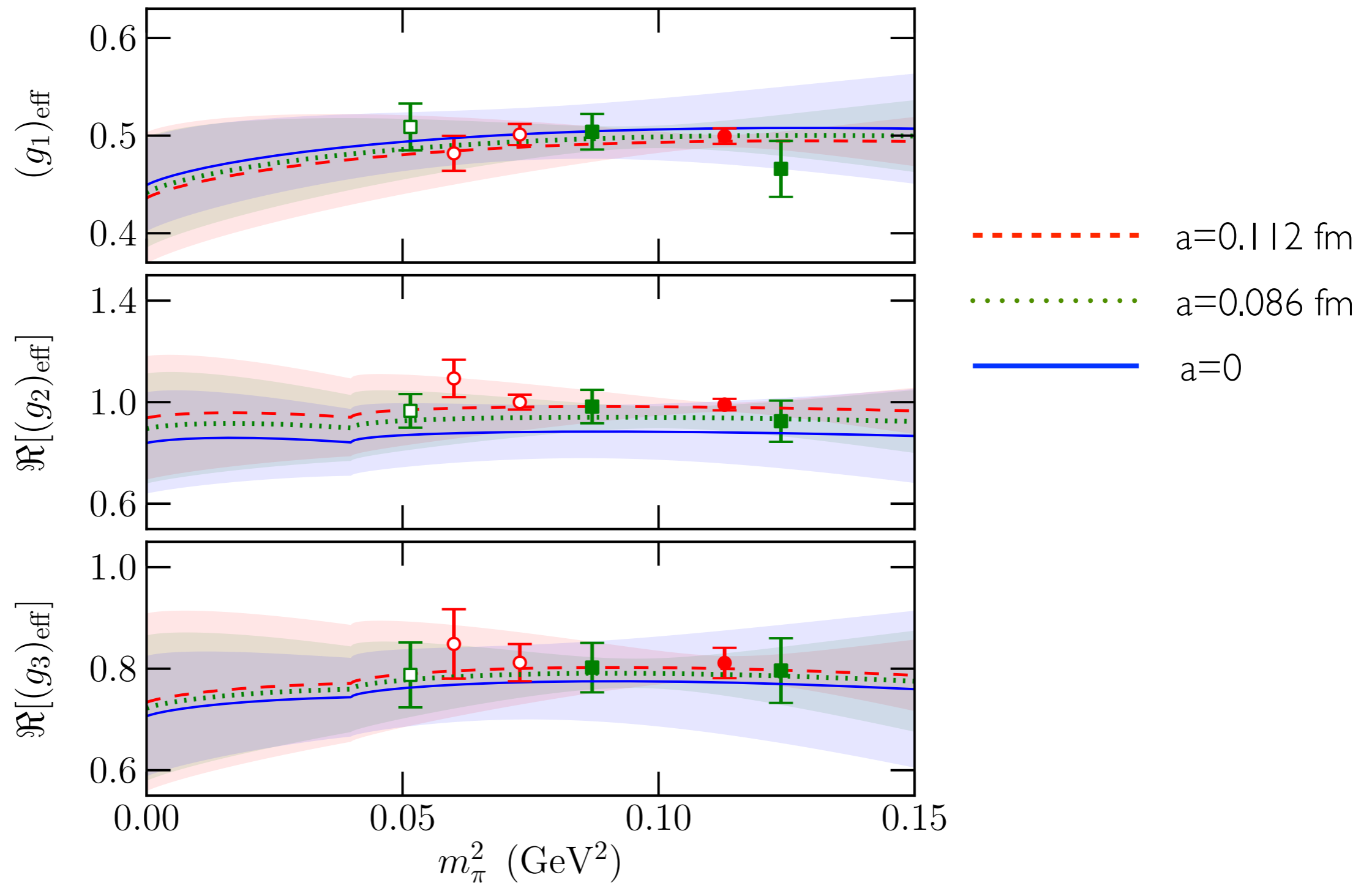
Partial quenching

Loop functions

Lattice spacing effects depend on n_{HYP}

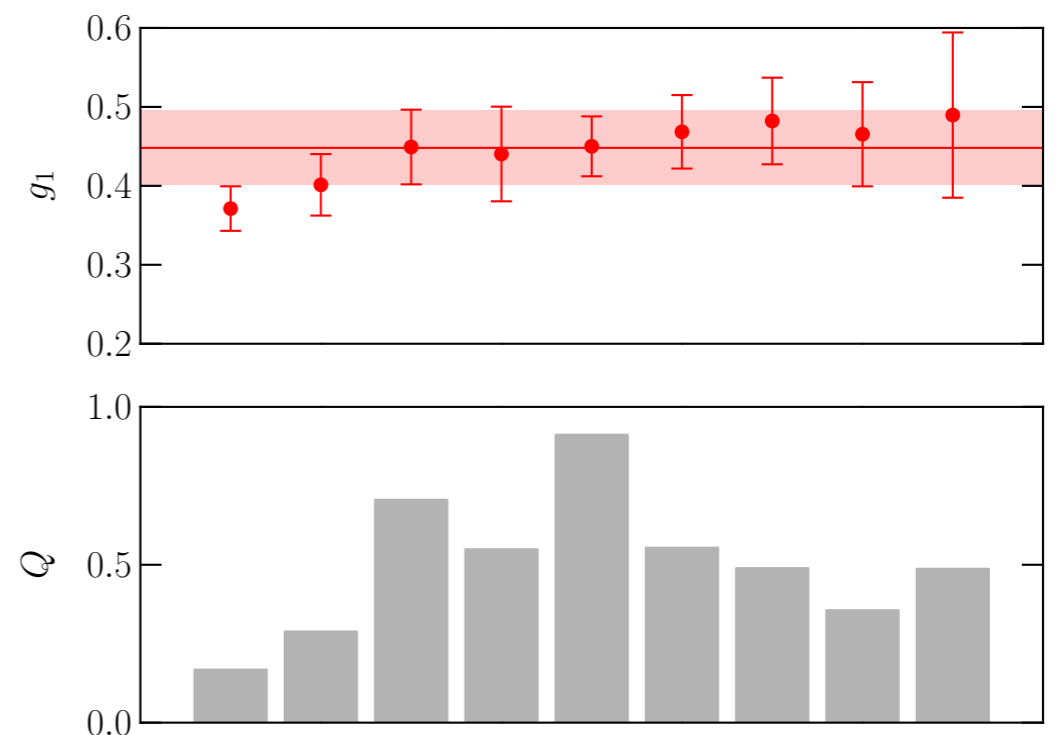
$g_{2,3}$ extrapolation is coupled

Chiral and continuum extrapolation



Systematic uncertainties

- Excited states in fits
- Heavy quark discretisation: various levels of HYP smearing
- Higher order terms in chiral extrapolation (quark mass and lattice spacing)
- Finite volume
- Unphysical strange quark mass



Axial couplings

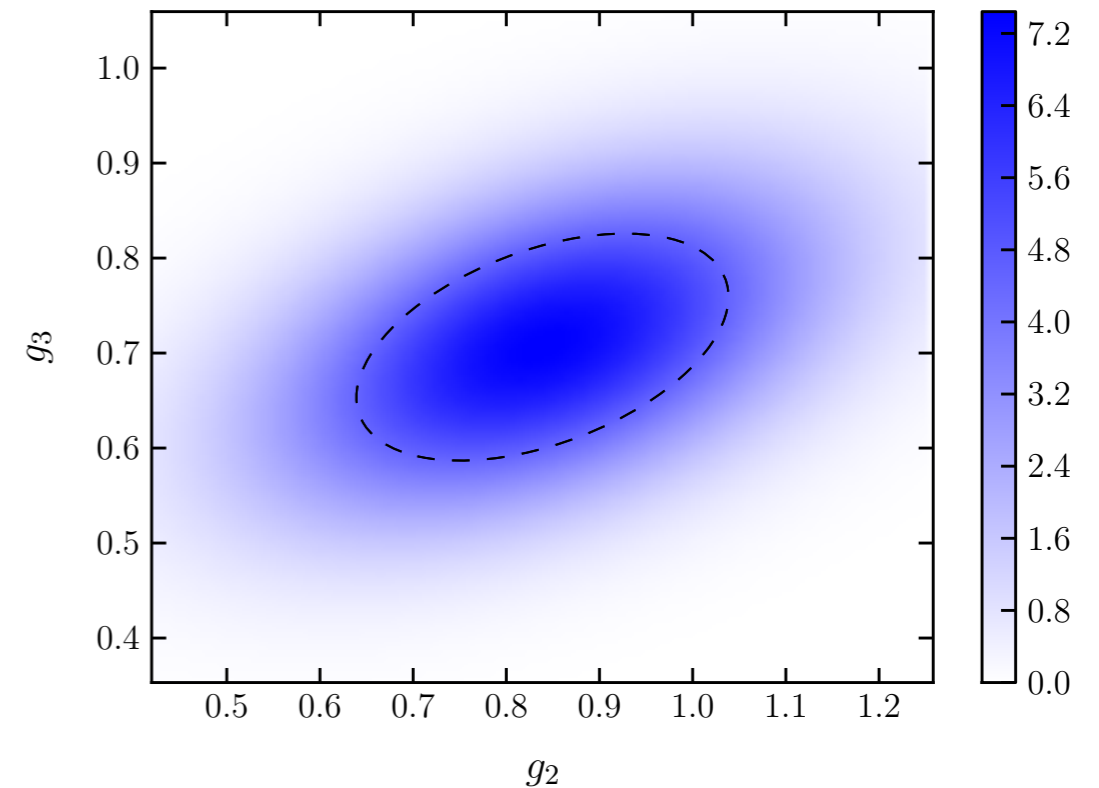
- Final extracted values

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= 0.449 \pm 0.047_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.019_{\text{syst}} \\ g_2 &= 0.84 \pm 0.20_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \\ g_3 &= 0.71 \pm 0.12_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \end{aligned}$$

- Sources of systematic errors

Source	g_1	g_2	g_3
NNLO terms in fits of m_π - and a -dependence	3.6%	2.8%	3.7%
Higher excited states in fits to $R_i(t)$	1.7%	2.8%	4.9%
Unphysical value of $m_s^{(\text{sea})}$	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Total	4.2%	4.3%	6.3%

- Dominated by statistical errors



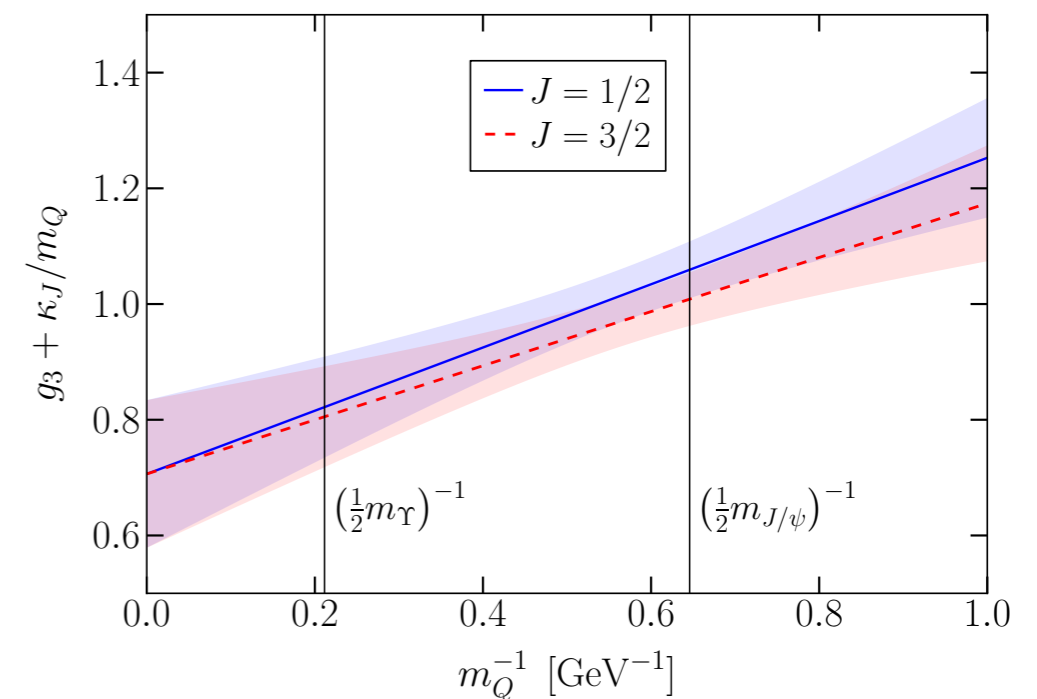
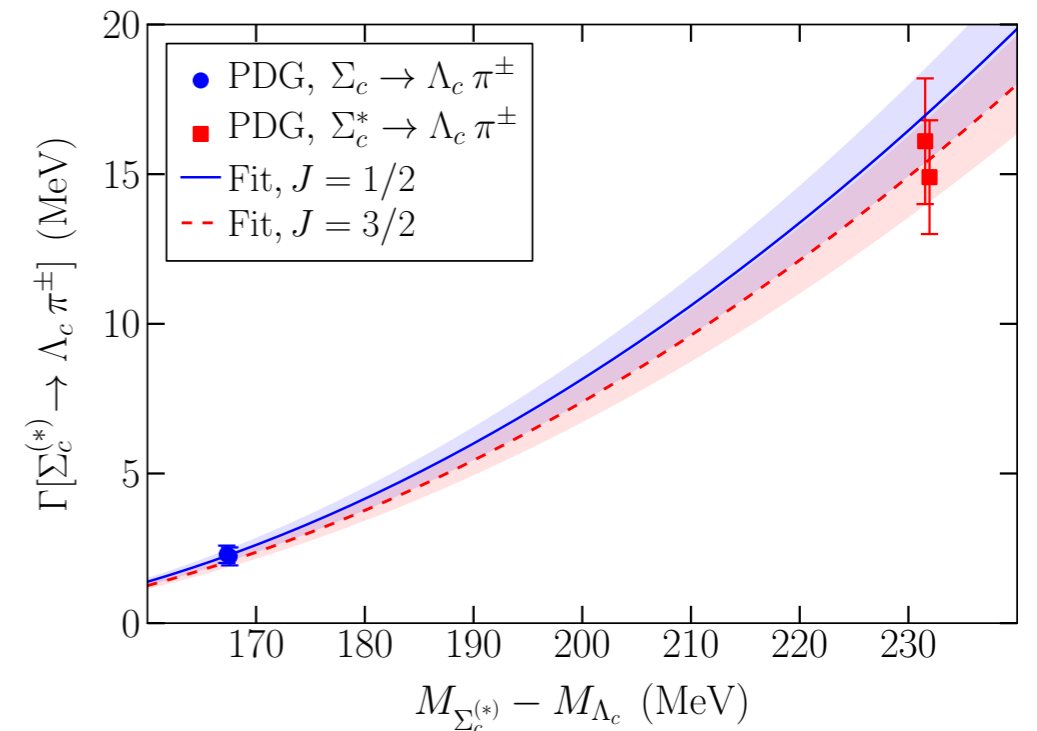
Decay widths

- Strong decays allowed for heavy baryons

$$\Gamma[S \rightarrow T \pi] = c_f^2 \frac{1}{6\pi f_\pi^2} \left(g_3 + \frac{\kappa_J}{m_Q} \right)^2 \frac{M_T}{M_S} |\mathbf{p}_\pi|^3$$

$$c_f = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \Sigma_Q^{(*)} \rightarrow \Lambda_Q \pi^\pm, \\ 1 & \text{for } \Sigma_Q^{(*)} \rightarrow \Lambda_Q \pi^0, \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & \text{for } \Xi_Q'^{(*)} \rightarrow \Xi_Q \pi^\pm, \\ 1/2 & \text{for } \Xi_Q'^{(*)} \rightarrow \Xi_Q \pi^0. \end{cases}$$

- $1/m_Q$ corrections important: determine from charm sector
- Effective coupling vs $1/m_Q$
- Valid only at LO in HH χ PT



Decay widths

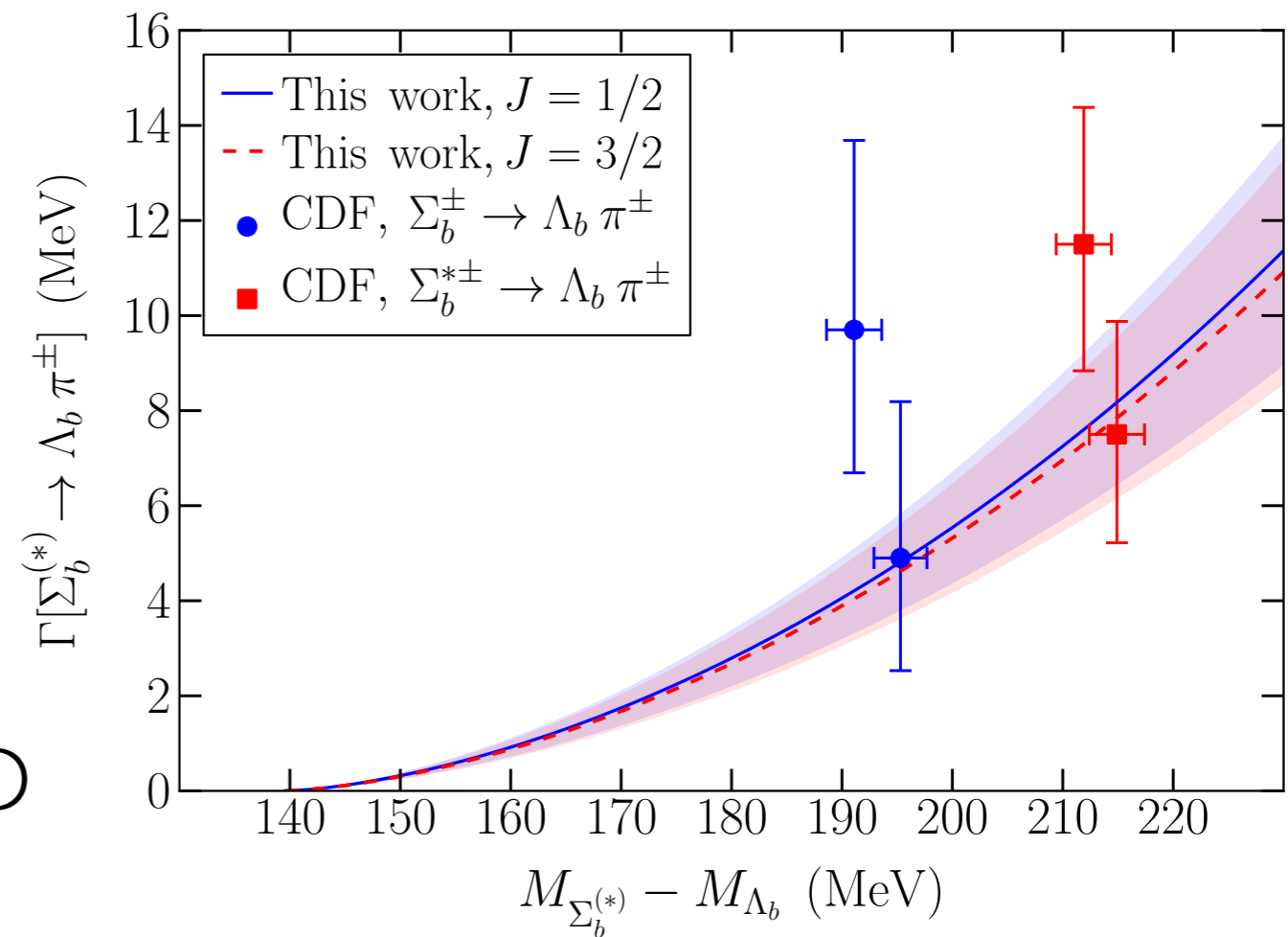
- Calculate (and predict) bottom and charm baryon decay widths

Hadron	This work	Experiment
Σ_b^+	4.2(1.0)	$9.7^{+3.8+1.2}_{-2.8-1.1}$ [13]
Σ_b^-	4.8(1.1)	$4.9^{+3.1}_{-2.1} \pm 1.1$ [13]
Σ_b^{*+}	7.3(1.6)	$11.5^{+2.7+1.0}_{-2.2-1.5}$ [13]
Σ_b^{*-}	7.8(1.8)	$7.5^{+2.2+0.9}_{-1.8-1.4}$ [13]
Ξ'_b	1.1 (CL=90%)	...
Ξ_b^*	2.8 (CL=90%)	...
Ξ_c^{*+}	2.44(26)	< 3.1 (CL=90%) [70]
Ξ_c^{*0}	2.78(29)	< 5.5 (CL=90%) [71]

- Uses determinations of Ξ'_b , Ξ_b^* masses from LQCD [Lewis & Woloshyn 09]

- Update: CDF observation of Ξ_b^* leads to

$$\Gamma[\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+, \Xi_b^0 \pi^0] = 0.51 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV.}$$



Heavy hadron axial couplings

- First complete calculation of heavy hadron axial couplings controlling all systematics

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= 0.449 \pm 0.047_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.019_{\text{syst}} \\ g_2 &= 0.84 \pm 0.20_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \\ g_3 &= 0.71 \pm 0.12_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \end{aligned}$$

- Considerably smaller than quark model estimates
- Pleasant consequences for convergence of HH χ PT
- Allows pre- (and post-) dictions of strong decay widths (also $\Gamma[\Xi_c^* \rightarrow \Xi_c \gamma]$)
- Currently extending to look at SU(3) breaking effects



[fin]

Actions and ensembles

- Further details

$L^3 \times T$	$am_s^{(\text{sea})}$	$am_{u,d}^{(\text{sea})}$	$am_{u,d}^{(\text{val})}$	a (fm)	$m_\pi^{(\text{ss})}$ (MeV)	$m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}$ (MeV)	$m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}$ (MeV)
$24^3 \times 64$	0.04	0.005	0.001	0.1119(17)	336(5)	294(5)	245(4)
$24^3 \times 64$	0.04	0.005	0.002	0.1119(17)	336(5)	304(5)	270(4)
$24^3 \times 64$	0.04	0.005	0.005	0.1119(17)	336(5)	336(5)	336(5)
$32^3 \times 64$	0.03	0.004	0.002	0.0849(12)	295(4)	263(4)	227(3)
$32^3 \times 64$	0.03	0.004	0.004	0.0849(12)	295(4)	295(4)	295(4)
$32^3 \times 64$	0.03	0.006	0.006	0.0848(17)	352(7)	352(7)	352(7)

- Numbers of measurements

$L^3 \times T$	$am_{u,d}^{(\text{val})}$	t/a	N_{meas} (approx.)
$24^3 \times 64$	0.001	10	550
$24^3 \times 64$	0.001	9, 8, 7, 6	240
$24^3 \times 64$	0.001	5	460
$24^3 \times 64$	0.001	4	120
$24^3 \times 64$	0.002	10	880
$24^3 \times 64$	0.002	9, 8, 7, 6, 4	240
$24^3 \times 64$	0.002	5	480
$24^3 \times 64$	0.005	10	960
$24^3 \times 64$	0.005	9, 8, 7, 6, 4	240
$24^3 \times 64$	0.005	5	480
$32^3 \times 64$	0.002	12	1200
$32^3 \times 64$	0.002	9, 6	480
$32^3 \times 64$	0.004	12	1200
$32^3 \times 64$	0.004	9, 6	480
$32^3 \times 64$	0.006	13	700

Actions and ensembles

- Domain-wall light quarks
[RBC/UKQCD]
- Lattice chiral symmetry
- Static heavy quarks with $n_{\text{HYP}}=0,1,2,3,5,10$ levels of HYP smearing
- Two lattice spacings
 $a = 0.085, 0.112$ fm
- Six valence quark masses
 $m_\pi = 0.23\text{--}0.35$ GeV
- Single $(2.5 \text{ fm})^3$ volume

Ensemble	a (fm)	$L^3 \times T$	$am_{u,d}^{(\text{sea})}$	$m_\pi^{(\text{ss})}$ (MeV)
A	0.1119(17)	$24^3 \times 64$	0.005	336(5)
B	0.0849(12)	$32^3 \times 64$	0.004	295(4)
C	0.0848(17)	$32^3 \times 64$	0.006	352(7)
Ensemble	$am_{u,d}^{(\text{val})}$	$m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}$ (MeV)	$m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}$ (MeV)	t/a
A	0.001	294(5)	245(4)	4, 5, ..., 10
A	0.002	304(5)	270(4)	4, 5, ..., 10
A	0.005	336(5)	336(5)	4, 5, ..., 10
B	0.002	263(4)	227(3)	6, 9, 12
B	0.004	295(4)	295(4)	6, 9, 12
C	0.006	352(7)	352(7)	13

H-L hadrons in lattice QCD

- Light quark mass dependence of H-L(L) observables controlled by pion loops, coupled through $g_{1,2,3}$
- Important for control of current lattice QCD calculations at unphysical quark masses

Correlator ratios

- Ratios of 3pt to 2pt correlation functions give effective couplings

$$R_1(t, t') = -\frac{\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[P^{*d} A P_u^\dagger]^{\mu\mu}(t, t')}{C[P^u P_u^\dagger](t)} \xrightarrow{t, t' \rightarrow \infty} (g_1)_{\text{eff}}$$

$$R_2(t, t') = 2 \frac{\frac{i}{6} \sum_{\mu, \nu, \rho=1}^3 \epsilon_{0\mu\nu\rho} C[S^{dd} A \bar{S}_{du}]^{\mu\nu\rho}(t, t')}{\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[S^{dd} \bar{S}_{dd}]^{\mu\mu}(t)} \xrightarrow{t, t' \rightarrow \infty} (g_2)_{\text{eff}}$$

- For transition coupling, double ratio

$$R_3(t, t') = \sqrt{\frac{\left[\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[S^{dd} A \bar{T}_{du}]^{\mu\mu}(t, t') \right] \left[\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[T^{du} A^\dagger \bar{S}_{dd}]^{\mu\mu}(t, t') \right]}{\left[\frac{1}{3} \sum_{\mu=1}^3 C[S^{dd} \bar{S}_{dd}]^{\mu\mu}(t) \right] [C[T^{du} \bar{T}_{du}](t)]}} \xrightarrow{t, t' \rightarrow \infty} (g_3)_{\text{eff}}$$

- Excited state contributions important for $t, t' < \infty$

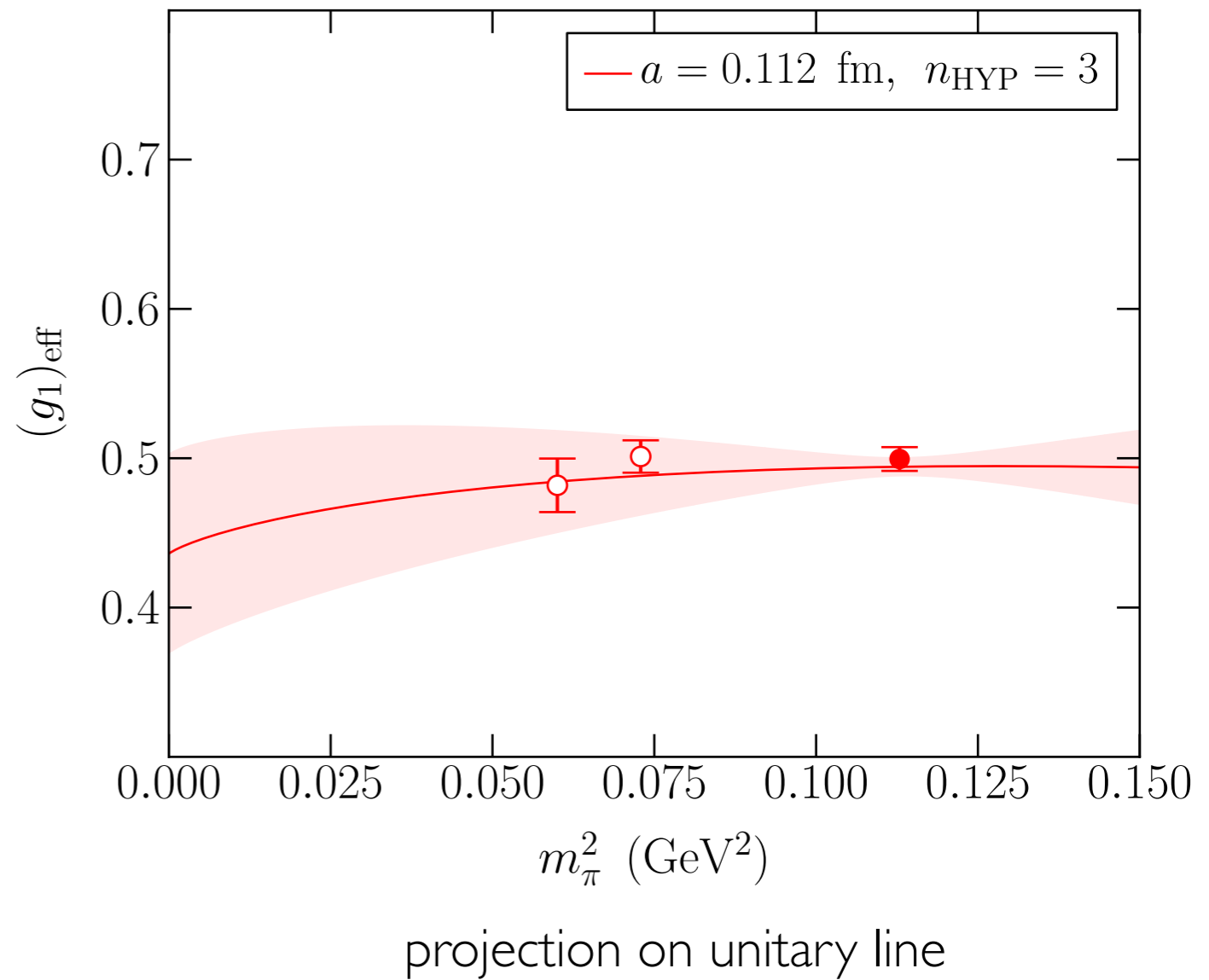
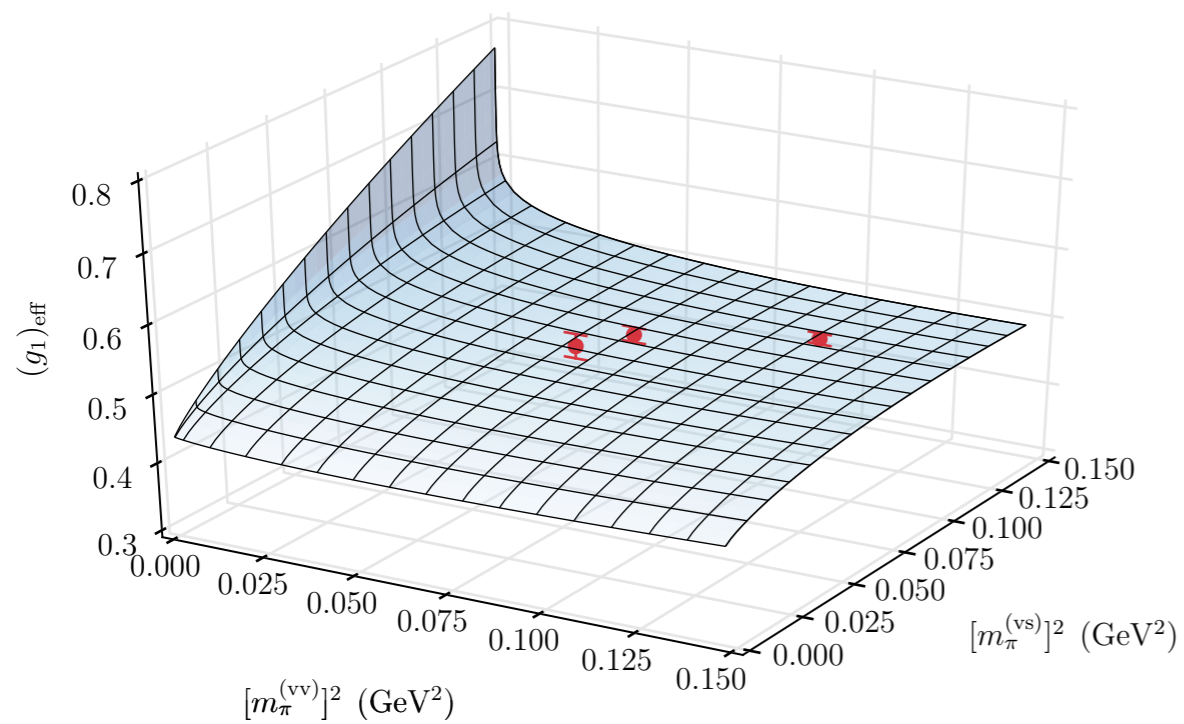
E.g.

$$R_2(t, t/2) = A_{11}^{(SS)} + \left| \frac{Z_{S,2}}{Z_{S,1}} \right|^2 (A_{22}^{(SS)} - A_{11}^{(SS)}) e^{-\delta_S t} + 2 \Re \left[\frac{Z_{S,1} Z_{S,2}^*}{|Z_{S,1}|^2} A_{12}^{(SS)} \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} \delta_S t} + \dots$$

with energy gap $\delta_S = E_{S,2} - E_{S,1}$

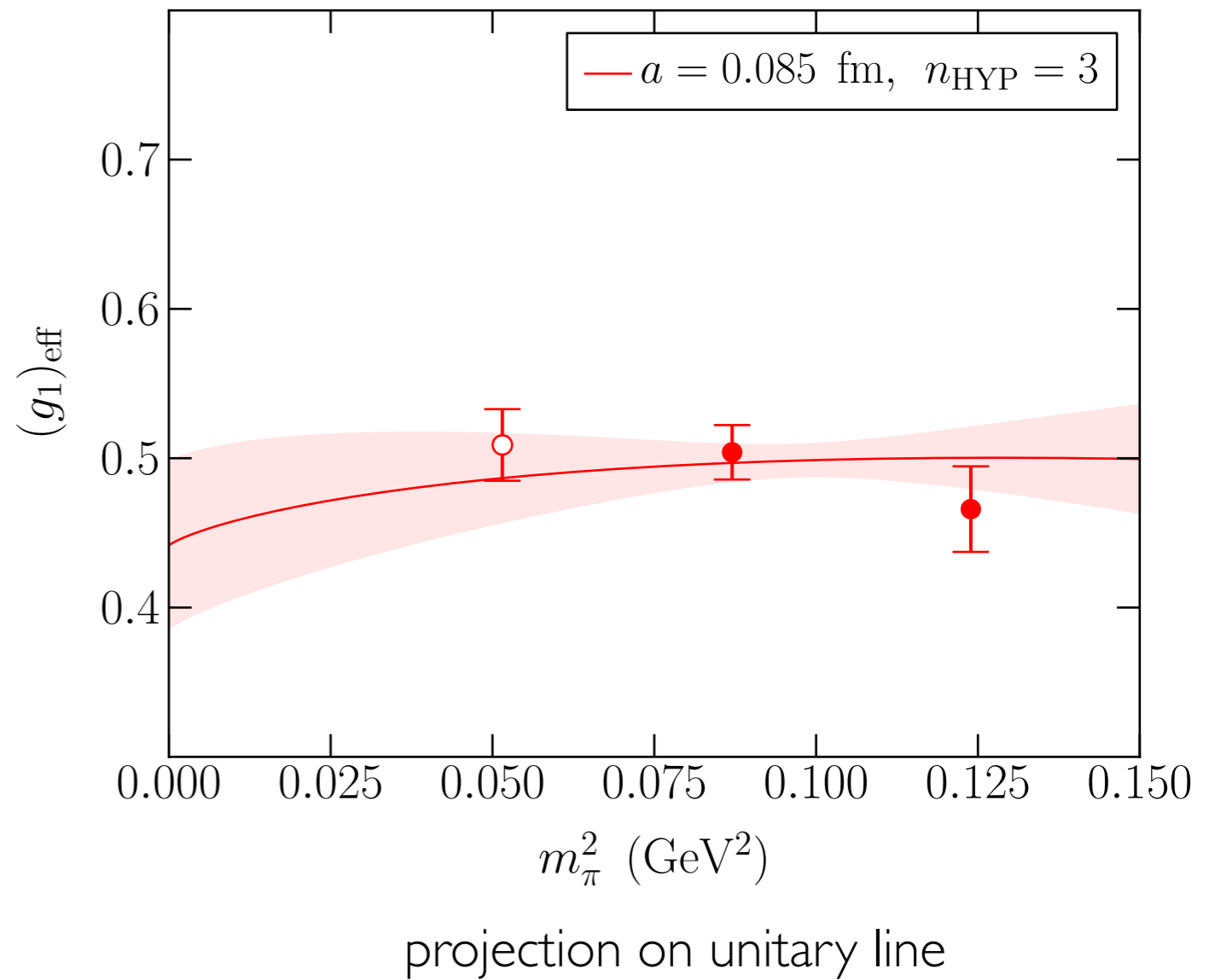
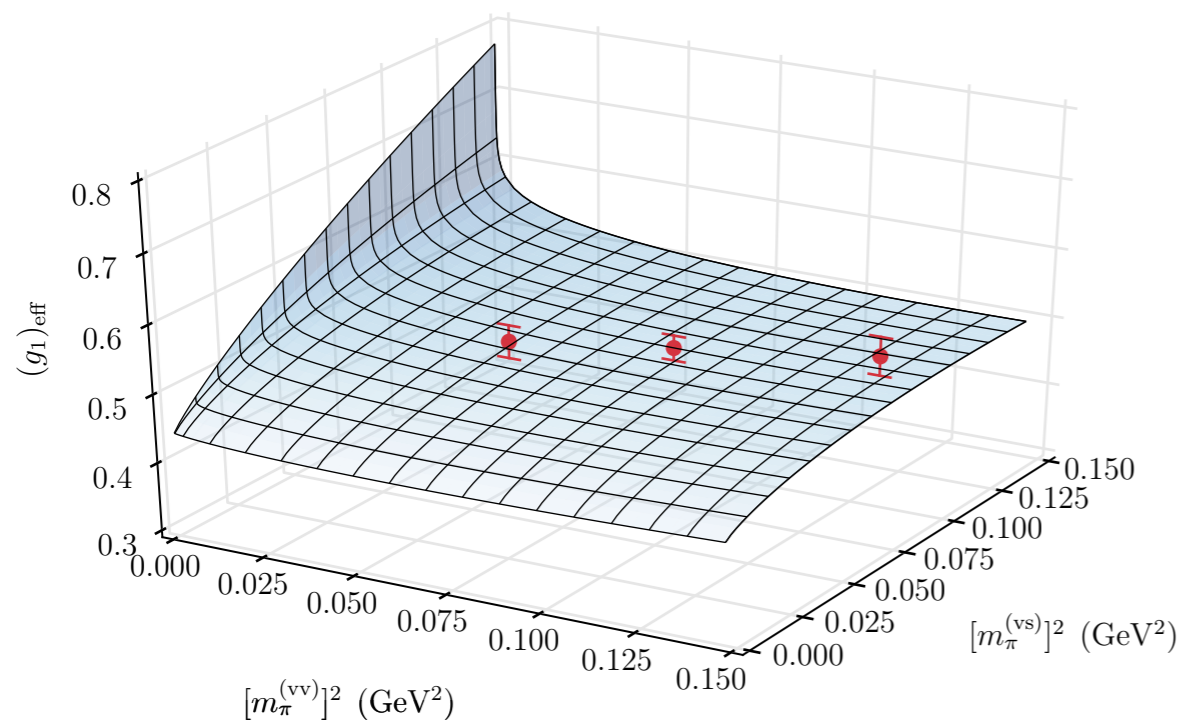
Chiral and continuum extrapolation

g_1



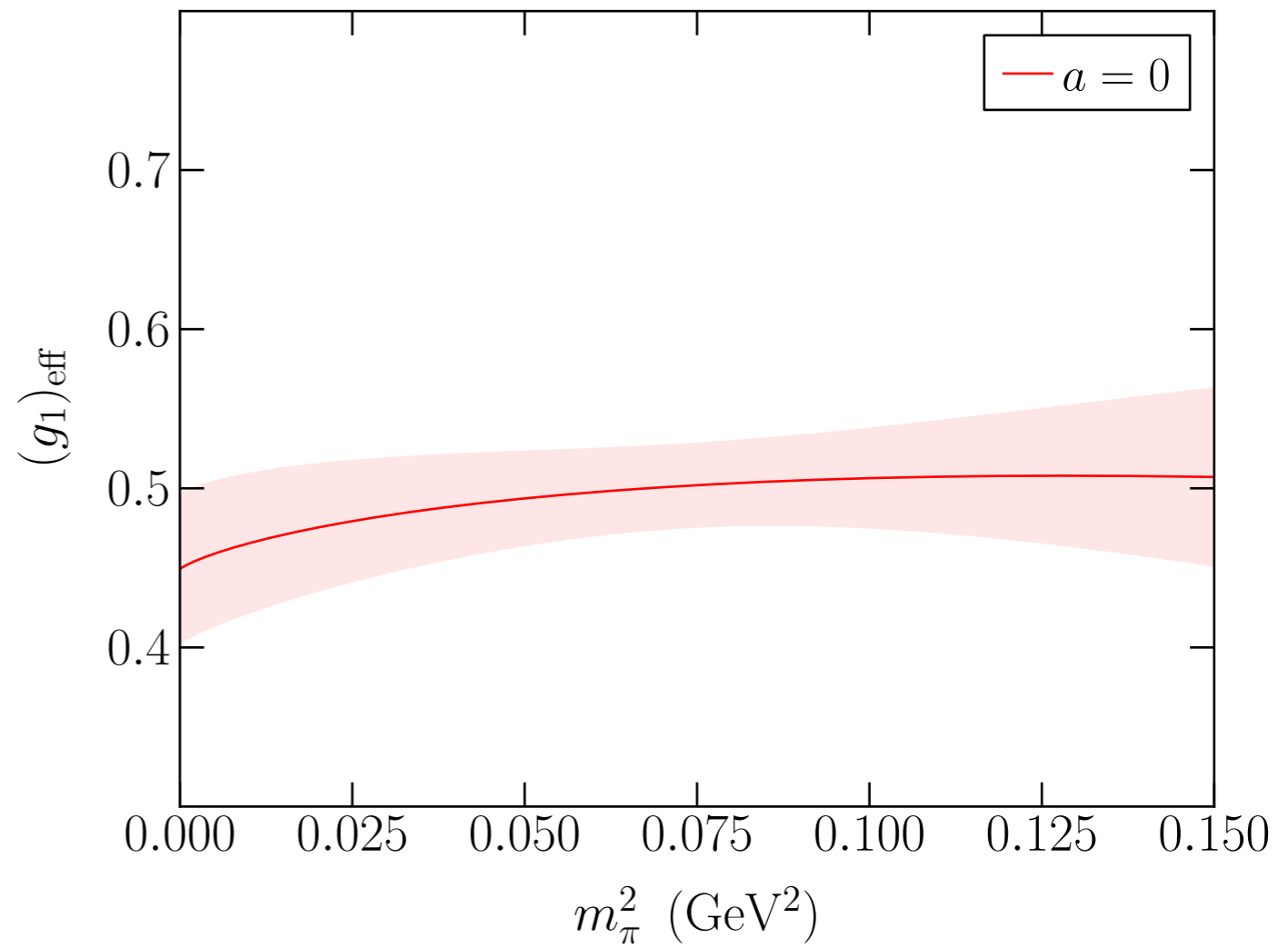
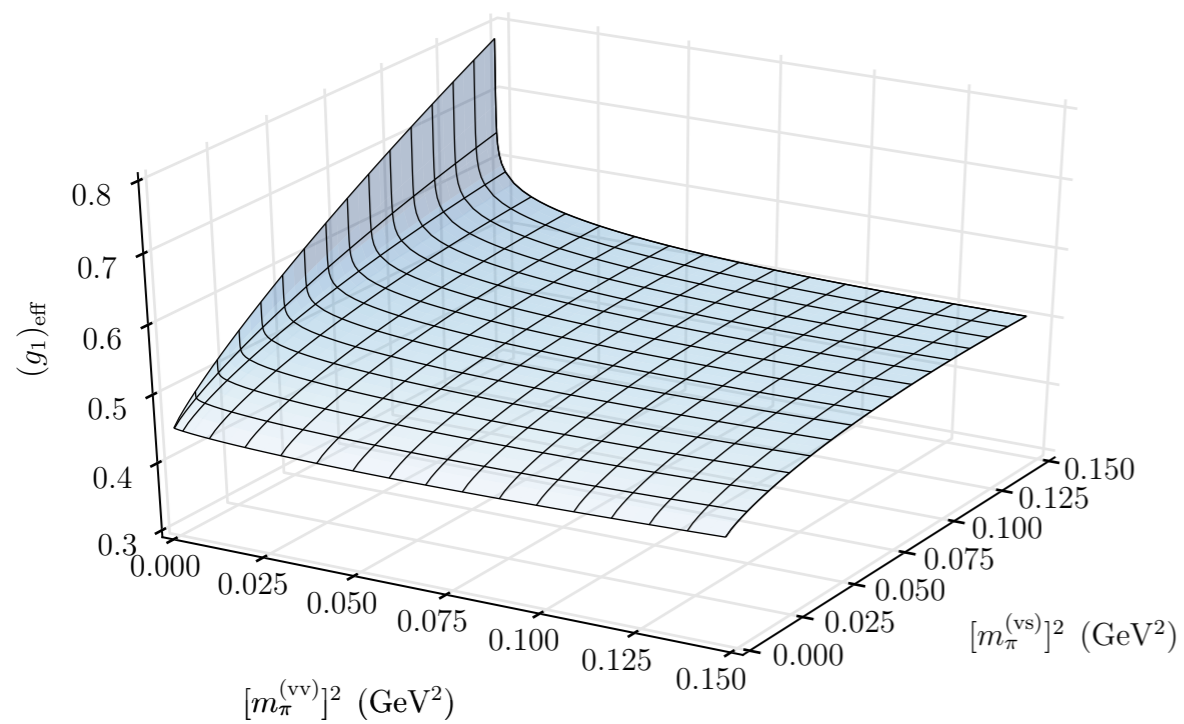
Chiral and continuum extrapolation

g_1



Chiral and continuum extrapolation

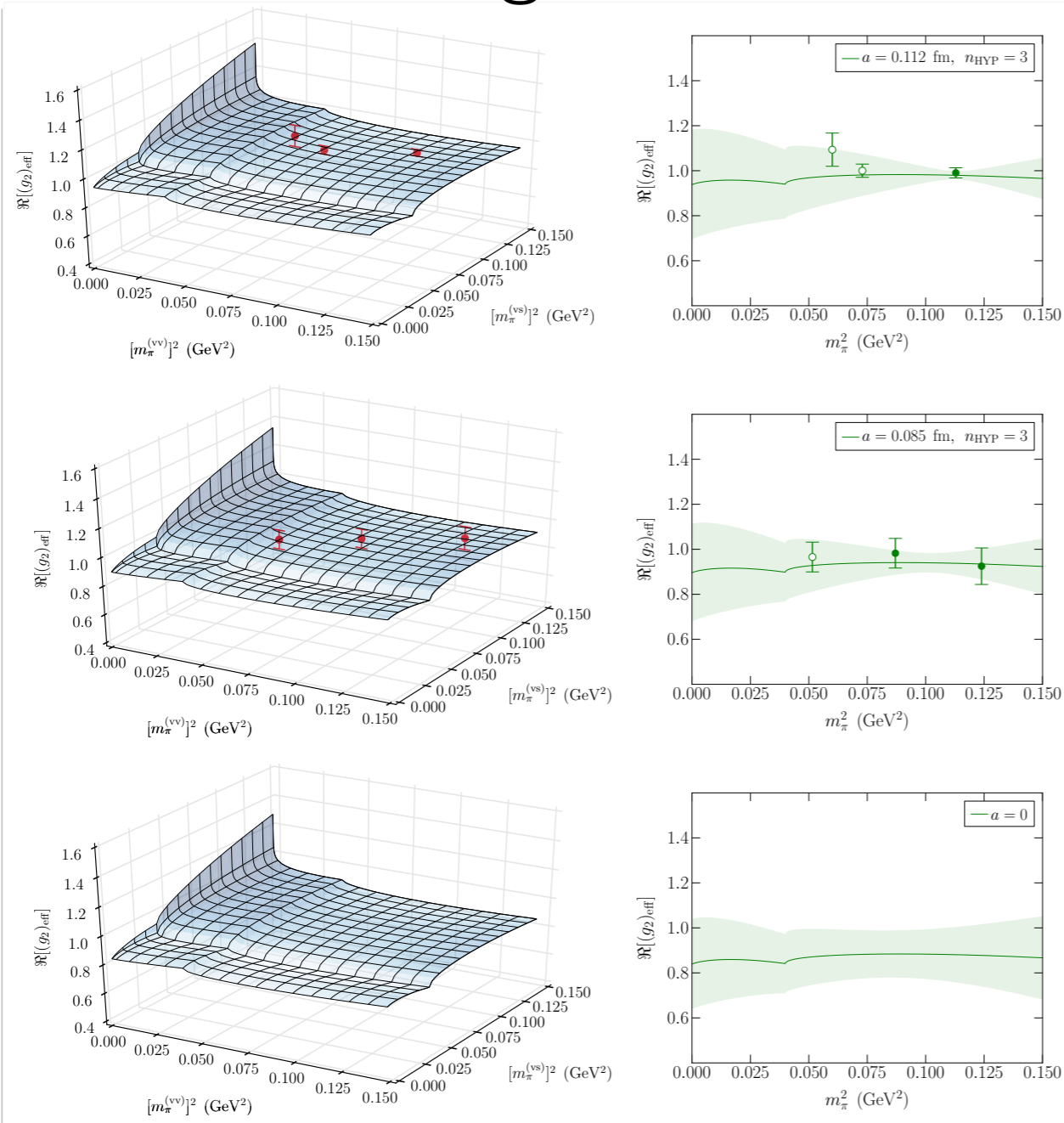
g_1



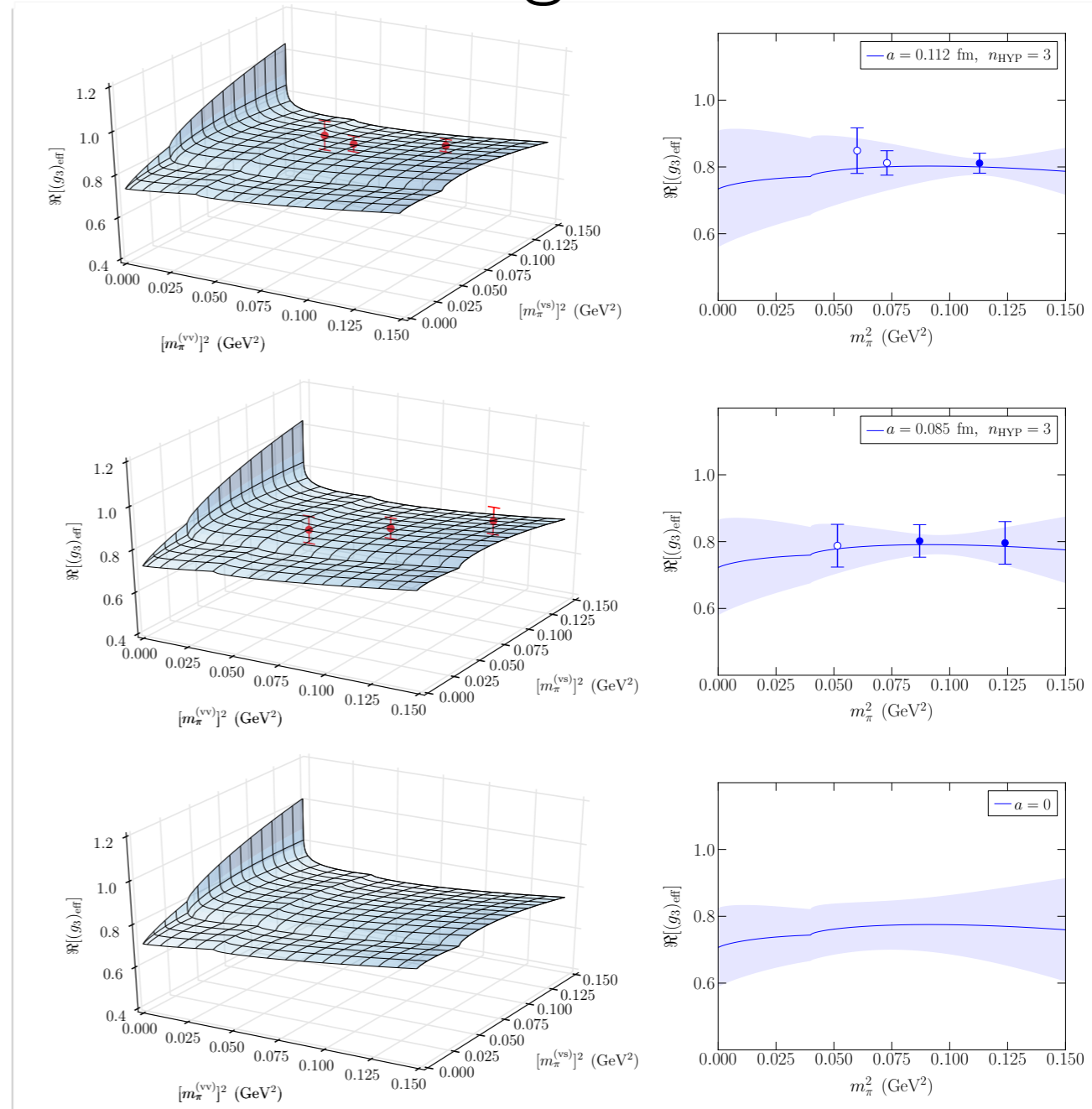
projection on unitary line

Chiral and continuum extrapolation

g_2



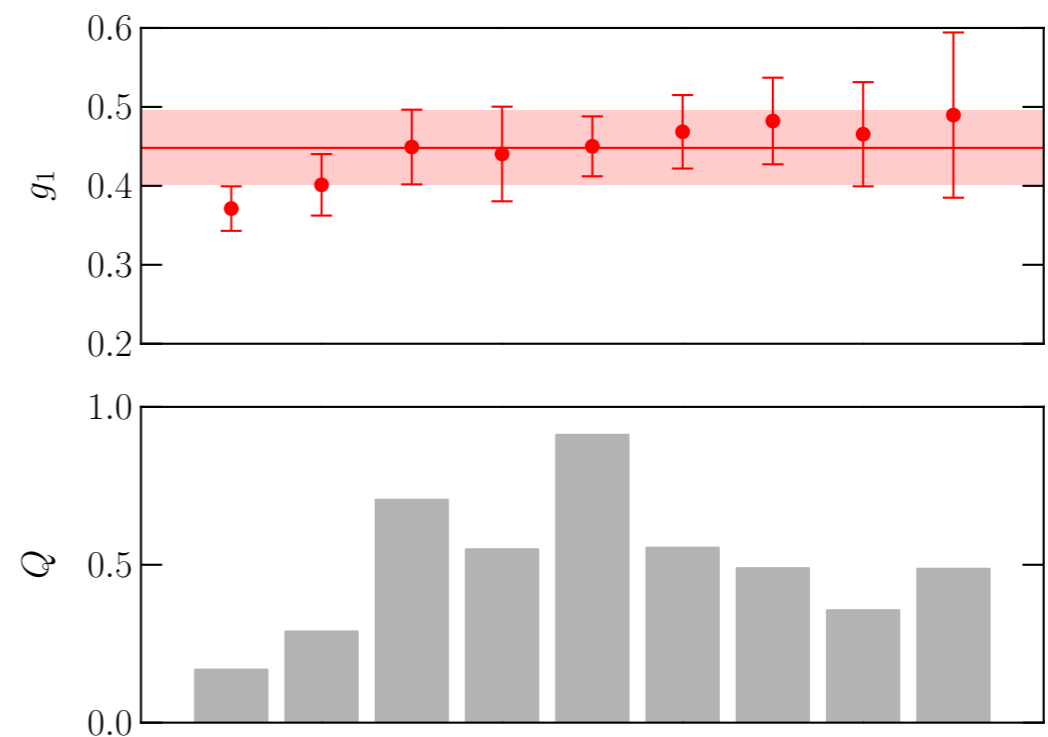
g_3



Chiral and continuum extrapolation

- Various choices of HQ actions to use in fits
- Heavy meson coupling g_1

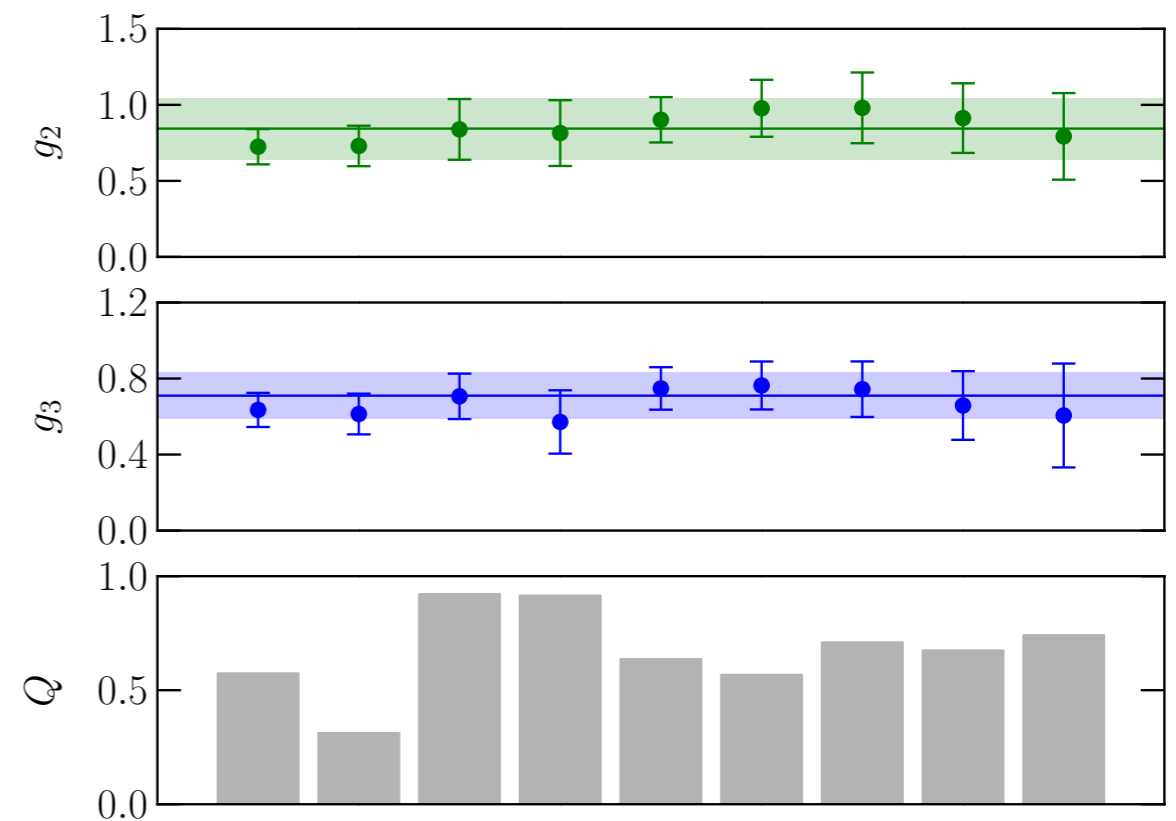
n_{HYP}	g_1	d.o.f.	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	Q
1, 2, 3, 5, 10	0.371(28)	30 – 8	1.3	0.17
1, 2, 3, 5	0.401(39)	24 – 7	1.2	0.29
1, 2, 3	0.449(47)	18 – 6	0.75	0.70
1, 2	0.440(60)	12 – 5	0.85	0.54
10	0.450(38)	6 – 4	0.09	0.91
5	0.468(47)	6 – 4	0.61	0.55
3	0.482(55)	6 – 4	0.73	0.49
2	0.465(66)	6 – 4	1.0	0.36
1	0.49(10)	6 – 4	0.72	0.49



Chiral and continuum extrapolation

- Various choices of HQ actions to use in fits
- Heavy baryon couplings $g_{2,3}$

n_{HYP}	g_2	g_3	d.o.f.	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	Q
1, 2, 3, 5, 10	0.72(12)	0.635(90)	58 – 16	0.94	0.57
1, 2, 3, 5	0.73(13)	0.61(11)	46 – 14	1.1	0.31
1, 2, 3	0.84(20)	0.71(12)	34 – 12	0.61	0.92
1, 2	0.81(22)	0.57(17)	22 – 10	0.50	0.91
10	0.90(15)	0.75(11)	12 – 8	0.64	0.64
5	0.98(19)	0.76(13)	12 – 8	0.74	0.57
3	0.98(23)	0.74(15)	12 – 8	0.54	0.71
2	0.91(23)	0.66(18)	12 – 8	0.51	0.67
1	0.79(29)	0.61(27)	12 – 8	0.42	0.74



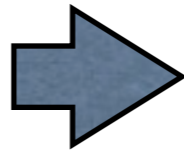
Higher order terms

- Add higher order analytic terms in quark masses and lattice spacings

$$(g_i)_{\text{eff}}^{(\text{NLO}+\text{HO})}(a, m, n_{\text{HYP}}) = (g_i)_{\text{eff}}^{(\text{NLO})}(a, m, n_{\text{HYP}}) + g_i \left[c_i^{(\text{vv},\text{vv})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^4 + c_i^{(\text{vs},\text{vs})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^4 + c_i^{(\text{vv},\text{vs})} [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2 [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^2 + d_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}}^{(\text{vv})} a^2 [m_\pi^{(\text{vv})}]^2 + d_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}}^{(\text{vs})} a^2 [m_\pi^{(\text{vs})}]^2 + h_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}} a^4 \right].$$

- Refit with priors on c_i , d_i and h_i

$$\begin{aligned} c_i^{(\text{vv},\text{vv})} &= 0 \pm w/\Lambda_\chi^4, \\ c_i^{(\text{vs},\text{vs})} &= 0 \pm w/\Lambda_\chi^4, \\ c_i^{(\text{vv},\text{vs})} &= 0 \pm w/\Lambda_\chi^4, \\ d_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}}^{(\text{vv})} &= 0 \pm w \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2/\Lambda_\chi^2, \\ d_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}}^{(\text{vs})} &= 0 \pm w \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2/\Lambda_\chi^2, \\ h_{i, n_{\text{HYP}}} &= 0 \pm w \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4. \end{aligned}$$



w	g_1	$\delta\sigma(g_1)$	g_2	$\delta\sigma(g_2)$	g_3	$\delta\sigma(g_3)$
0	0.449(47)	0	0.84(20)	0	0.71(12)	0
1	0.449(47)	0.0020	0.84(20)	0.0023	0.71(12)	0.0045
5	0.452(48)	0.0089	0.84(20)	0.014	0.70(12)	0.017
10	0.455(50)	0.016	0.84(20)	0.024	0.70(12)	0.026
50	0.464(72)	0.054	0.82(22)	0.099	0.68(15)	0.094
100	0.452(94)	0.082	0.78(26)	0.17	0.63(21)	0.17

$$\delta\sigma(g_i) = \sqrt{\sigma^2(g_i)^{(\text{NLO}+\text{HO})} - \sigma^2(g_i)^{(\text{NLO})}},$$

- $w = 10$ gives systematic uncertainty ($w=1$ is NDA)

Finite volume effects

- Finite volume effects computed in HH χ PT

$m_{\pi}^{(\text{vs})}$ (MeV)	$m_{\pi}^{(\text{vv})}$ (MeV)	$\frac{(g_1)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)} - (g_1)_{\text{eff}}^{(L)}}{(g_1)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)}}$	$\frac{(g_2)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)} - (g_2)_{\text{eff}}^{(L)}}{(g_2)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)}}$	$\frac{(g_3)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)} - (g_3)_{\text{eff}}^{(L)}}{(g_3)_{\text{eff}}^{(\infty)}}$
294	245	0.0057	0.015	0.0074
304	270	0.0040	0.0070	0.0027
336	336	0.0016	0.00037	-0.00079
263	227	0.0072	0.028	0.013
295	295	0.0031	0.00027	-0.0012
352	352	0.0013	0.00033	-0.00071

- Very small, higher order FV negligible

