

Inclusive and Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$

Antonio Petrella
University and INFN, Ferrara

on behalf of B-Factories



Heavy Quarks and Leptons

Melbourne 5-9 June 2008

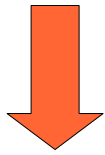
Outline

- Motivation
- Semileptonic B Decays
- Experimental techniques
- $|V_{ub}|$ from exclusive decays
 - untagged
 - Semileptonic tag ← **NEW!**
 - tagged
- $|V_{ub}|$ from inclusive decays
 - tagged
- Weak Annihilation
- Conclusion



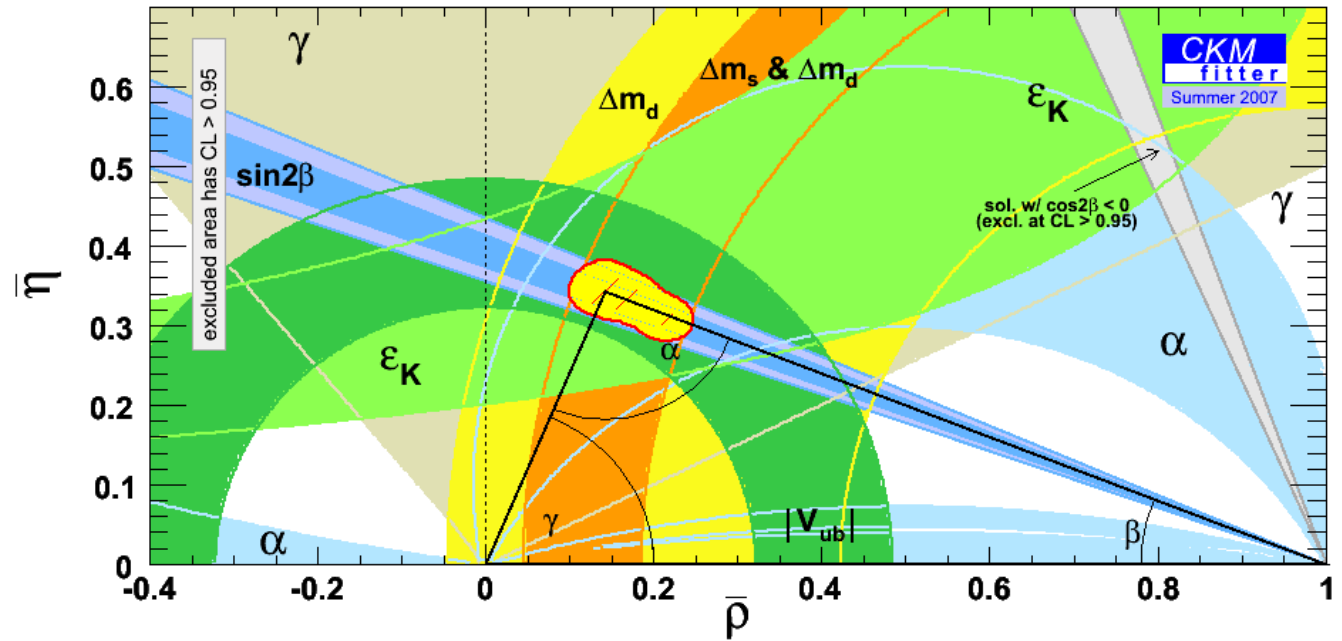
Motivation: the UT triangle

$$V_{CKM}^\dagger V_{CKM} = 1$$



Unitarity Triangle

Angles and sides have been measured by B factories: measurements consistent with the SM picture.



Precise measurements of the sides and the angles of the Unitarity Triangle are important: any sign of new physics will show up as openness of the UT.

Left side of the triangle
$$\left| \frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*} \right| = \left| \frac{V_{ub}}{V_{cb}} \right| \frac{1}{\tan \vartheta_c}$$

$$\frac{\delta|V_{cb}|}{|V_{cb}|} \sim 2\%$$

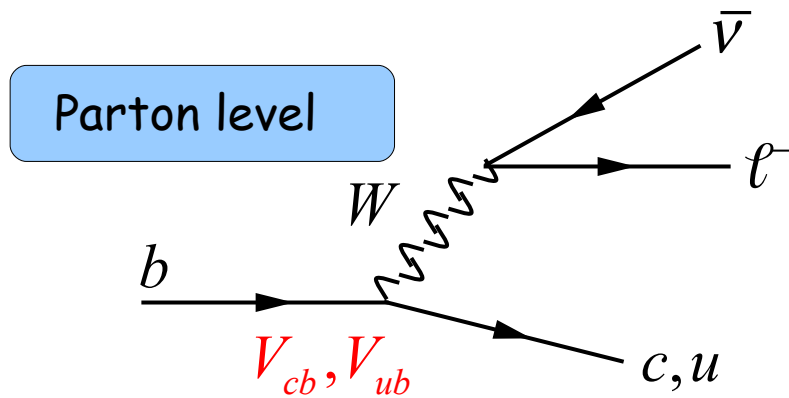
$$\frac{\delta|V_{ub}|}{|V_{ub}|} \sim 8\%$$



improve V_{ub} measurements

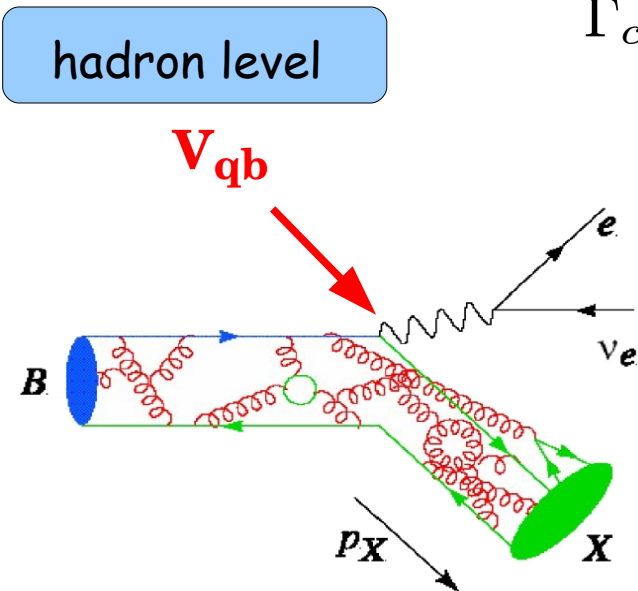
Semileptonic B decays

- Semileptonic tree-level B decays provide the cleanest environment to study V_{ub}



- simple description at parton level
- leptonic and hadronic current decoupled

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma_u \equiv \Gamma(b \rightarrow u \ell \bar{\nu}) &= \frac{G_F^2}{192\pi^3} |V_{ub}|^2 m_b^5 \\ \Gamma_c \equiv \Gamma(b \rightarrow c \ell \bar{\nu}) &= \frac{G_F^2}{192\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 m_b^2 (m_b - m_c)^3 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\Gamma_u}{\Gamma_c} \approx \frac{1}{50}$$

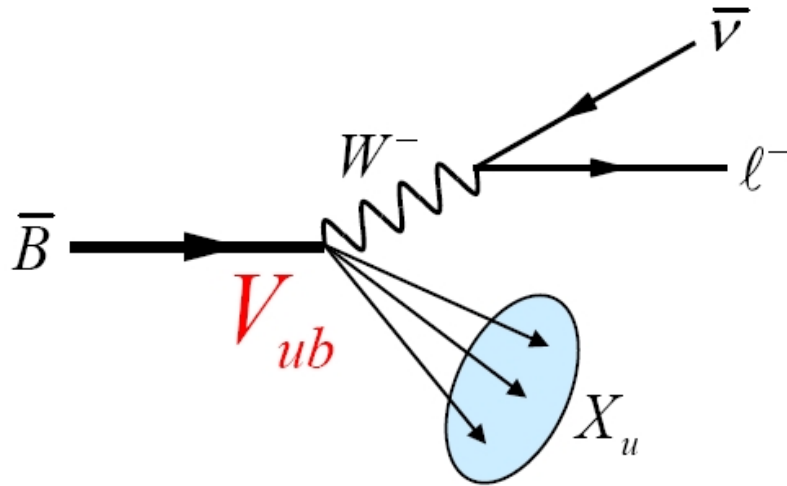


$$\Gamma_{had} = \Gamma_{quark} (1 + \text{QCD}_{corr})$$

- Sensitive to strong interactions in B meson
- Tests of QCD models e.g. lattice QCD

Semileptonic decays: Inclusive/Exclusive

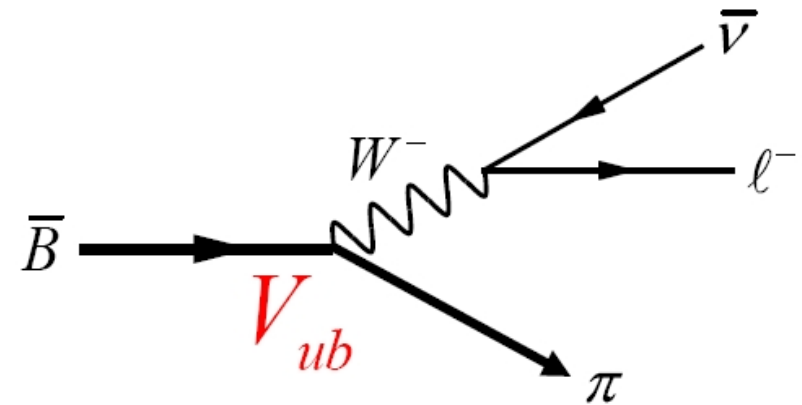
Inclusive



Select an high energy lepton and sum over all hadronic final states

- high signal efficiency
- decay rates calculated in OPE/HQE
- background $b \rightarrow c\ell\bar{\nu}$
- non perturbative correction

Exclusive



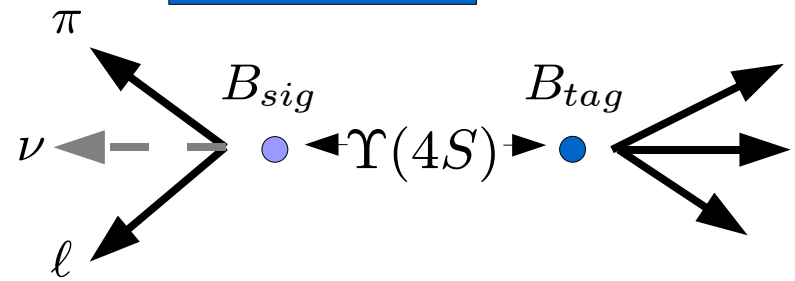
Reconstruct a charmless semileptonic decay

- lower signal efficiency
- better background rejection
- Form Factors $F(q^2)$ to describe the hadronization process $u \rightarrow \pi, \rho, \dots$: LQCD, Quark Model
- Measurements as function of q^2

Complementary theoretical approaches

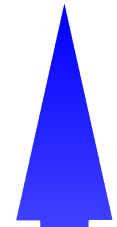
Experimental methods

Untagged

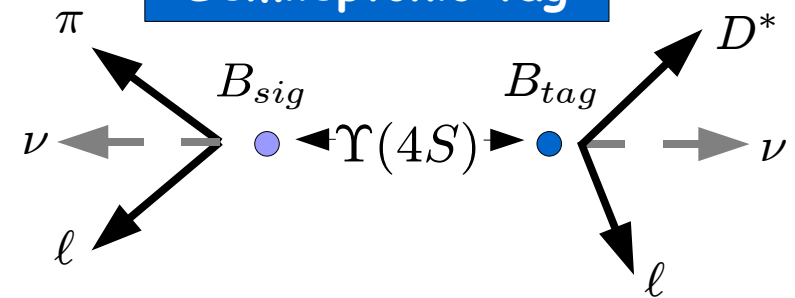


- Only signal reconstruction
- High statistics
- sensitive to background simulation

Efficiency



Semileptonic tag

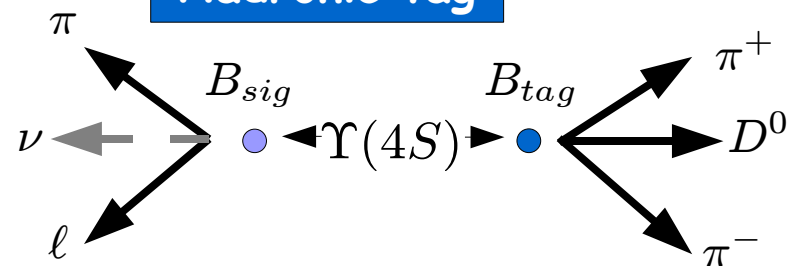


- Reconstruct $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu}$
- 2 ν : incomplete kinematics

Purity

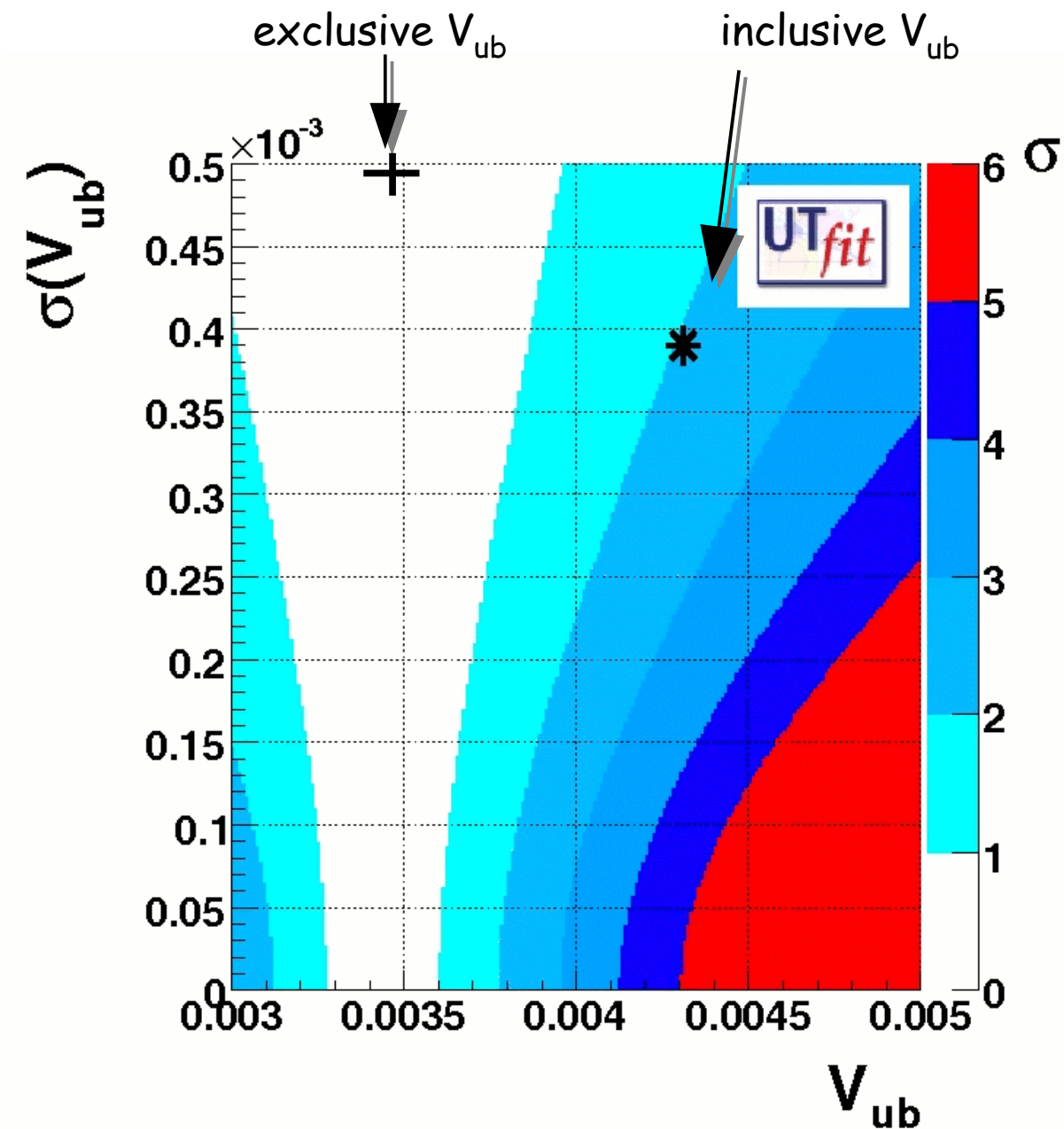


Hadronic tag



- Reconstruct $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} Y$ ($Y = \pi, K$)
- several decays mode
 - closed kinematics, charge and flavour known

One year ago...



Tension between inclusive and exclusive measurements:

- measurements not yet mature?
- theoretical errors underestimated?
- something new?

Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$

Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$ determination

[1]: Fermilab, hep-lat/0409116 and HPCQD (PRD73:074592)
 [2]: Ball & al. PRD71, 014015 (2005)
 [3]: PRD52, 2783 (1995)

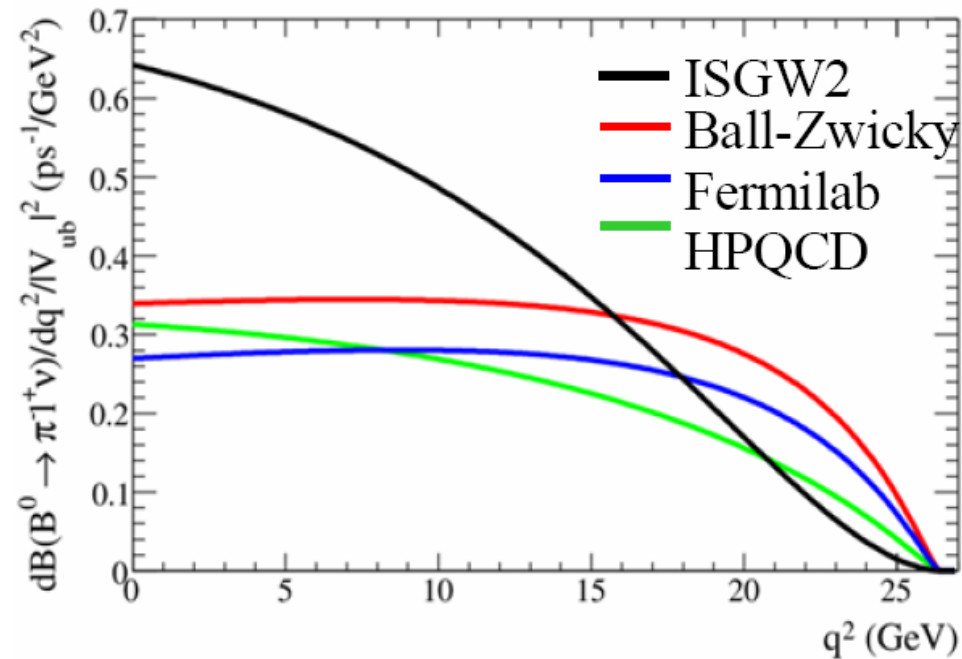
Measure a specific branching fraction in a phase space region: $\Delta\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu)$

Convert the branching fraction into $|V_{ub}|$

$$|V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu)}{\tau_B \cdot \Delta\zeta}}$$

Form Factors $f_+(q^2)$ to go from quark to hadron level

$$\Delta\zeta = \int_{q_{min}^2}^{q_{max}^2} |f_+(q^2)|^3 p_\pi^2 dq^2$$



different FF calculations available:

Lattice QCD [1]:

- 11% uncertainty for $q^2 > 16 \text{ GeV}^2$

Light Cone Sum Rules [2]:

- 13% uncertainty for $q^2 < 16 \text{ GeV}^2$

Quark Model [3]

- Measurement performed in different q^2 intervals
- Comparison between theoretical and experimental FF shapes.



$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu$ untagged: loose ν reconstruction

PRL 98, 091801 (2007)

206 fb⁻¹

- No tight ν reconstruction cuts: high efficiency;
- signal extracted in 12 q^2 bins;
- binned fit to

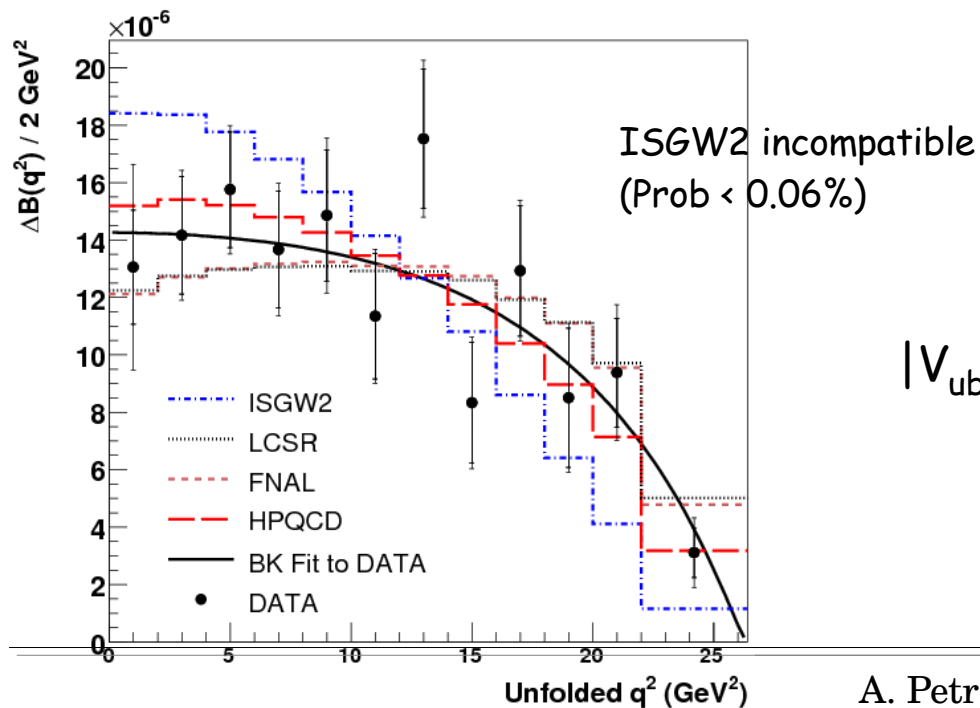
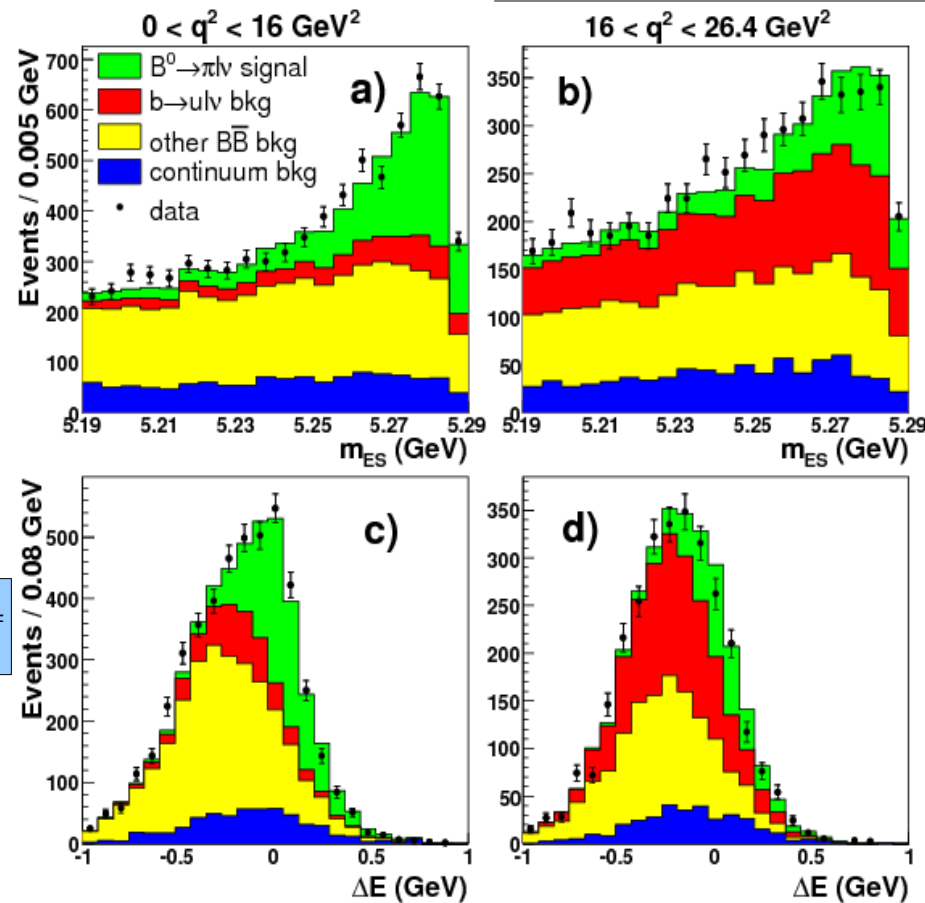
$$m_{ES} = \sqrt{s/4 - |p_B|^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_B - \sqrt{s}/2$$

$$q^2 = (P_B - P_\pi)^2$$

5072 ± 251 signal events over full q^2 range

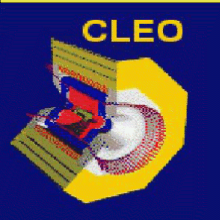
$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \pi^- \ell \nu) = (1.46 \pm 0.07_{stat} \pm 0.08_{syst}) \times 10^{-4}$$



$|V_{ub}|$ values ranging from $(3.2 - 4.1) \times 10^{-3}$
according to different FF calculations

$B^0 \rightarrow \pi, \rho, \eta^{(\prime)} \ell \nu$ untagged

PRL 99, 041802 (2007)

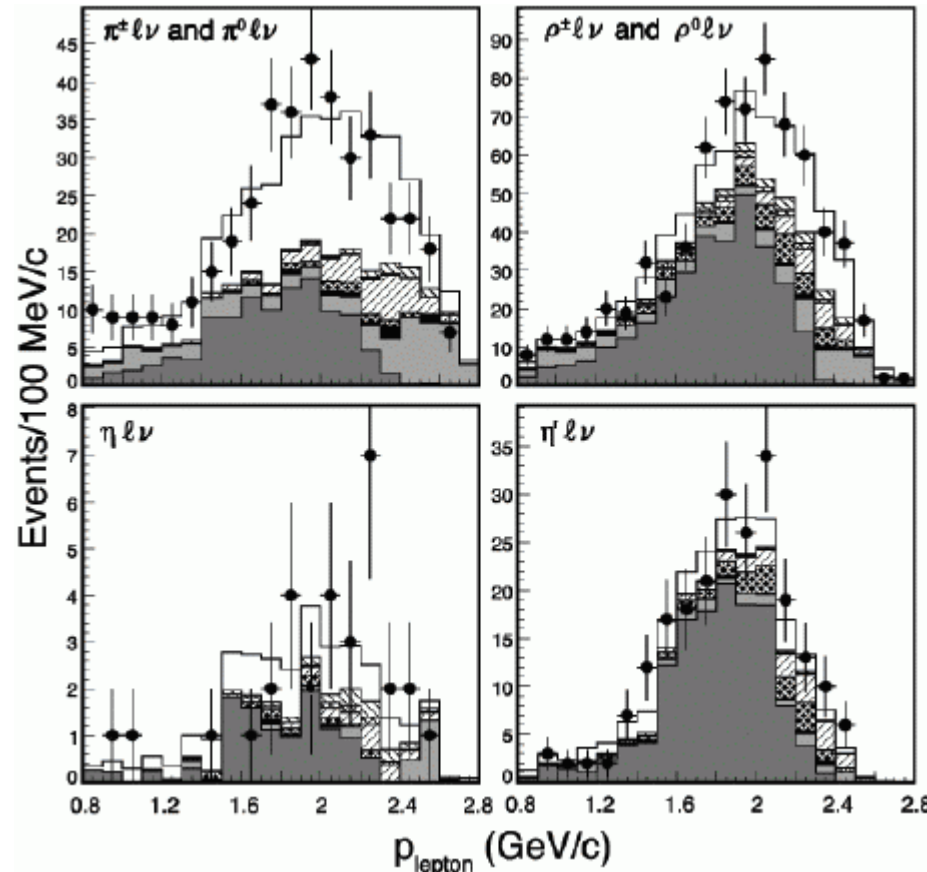


15.5 fb⁻¹

- signal lepton $1 < p_\ell < 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ $X_u = \pi^0, \pi^\pm, \eta, \rho^0, \rho^\pm, \eta^{(\prime)}, \omega$
 $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma, \eta(\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$

- reconstruct $p_{miss} = p_{CM} - \sum p_{charged} - \sum p_{neutral}$
- reject events with multiple leptons (multiple neutrinos) and with $|\Delta Q| > 1$
- Yields extracted with fits to $\Delta E, m_{ES}$

	$q^2 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$	$\cos \theta_{W\ell}$	$\mathcal{B} \text{ [} 10^{-4}\text{]}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu$	0 - 2	-1 - 1	$0.13 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$
	2 - 8	-1 - 1	$0.27 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$
	8 - 16	-1 - 1	$0.56 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.05$
	> 16	-1 - 1	$0.41 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$
	all phase space		$1.37 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.11$
$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^- \ell^+ \nu$	0 - 2	-1 - 1	$0.45 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.15$
	2 - 8	-1 - 1	$0.96 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.29$
	8 - 16	0 - 1	$0.75 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.14$
	> 16	0 - 1	$0.35 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$
	> 8	-1 - 0	$0.42 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.31$
all phase space		$2.93 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.37$	
$B^0 \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu$	all phase space		$0.44 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11$
$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu$	all phase space		$2.66 \pm 0.80 \pm 0.56$



- detector effects dominate systematic uncertainties

$$\Delta \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu), q^2 < 16 \text{ GeV}^2 \quad \text{HPQCD}$$

$$|V_{ub}| = (3.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2_{-0.4}^{+0.6}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$B \rightarrow (\pi, \eta, \eta') \ell \nu$ with Semileptonic tag

- identify a signal lepton (right charge) and

π

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$

$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$

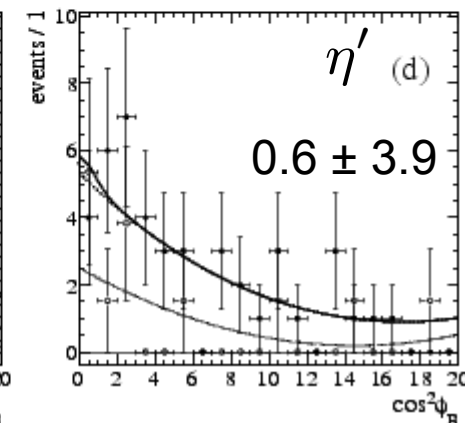
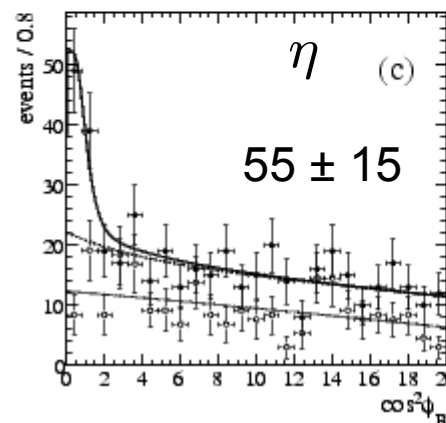
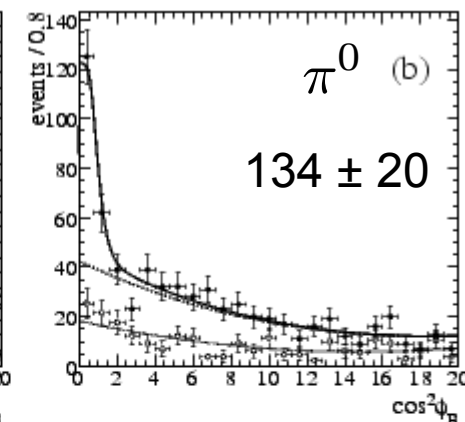
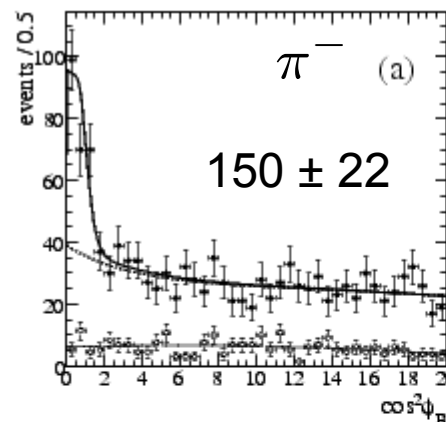
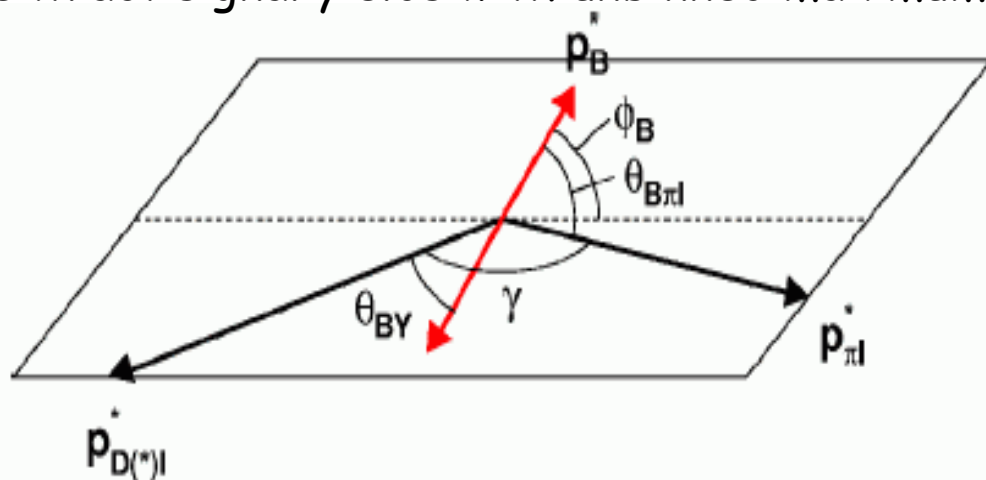
- extract signal yields with unbinned maximum likelihood fit to $\cos^2 \phi_B$

348 fb⁻¹



Preliminary

plot: full q^2 range



$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu) = (1.37 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu) = (0.96 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu) = (0.69 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu) < 0.47 \times 10^{-4}$$

30% improvement in the
 π branching fraction measurement

$|V_{ub}|$ values ranging from $(3.6 - 4.1) \times 10^{-3}$ according to different FF calculations

Hadronic tag

Belle-CONF-0666

- neutrino is the only undetected particle

$$P_{miss}^2 = (P_{\Upsilon(4S)} - P_{Breco} - P_{Xu} - P_{\ell})^2 = m_{miss}^2 \quad \text{peaking at 0 for signal events}$$

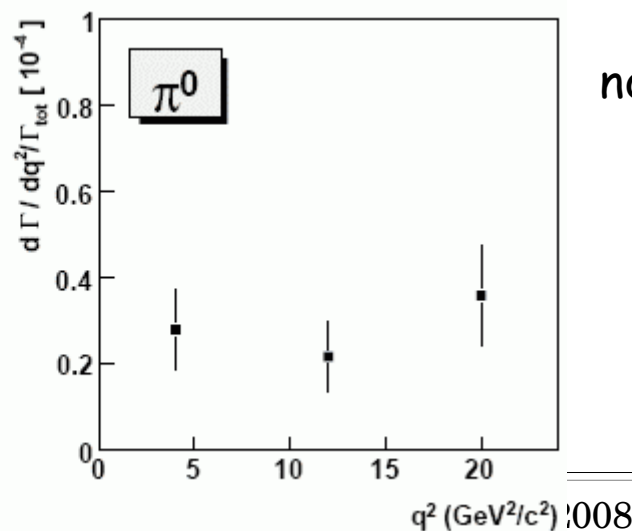
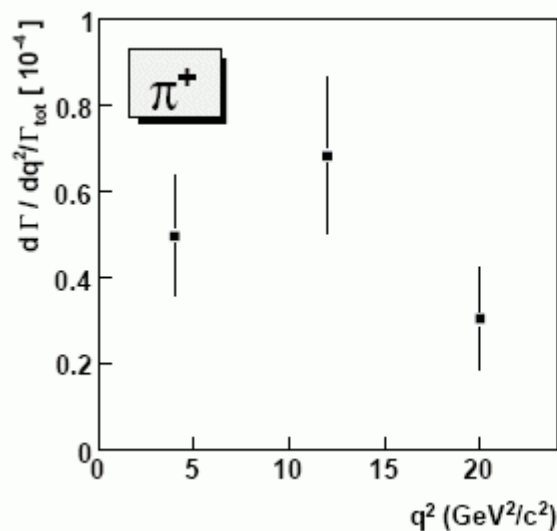
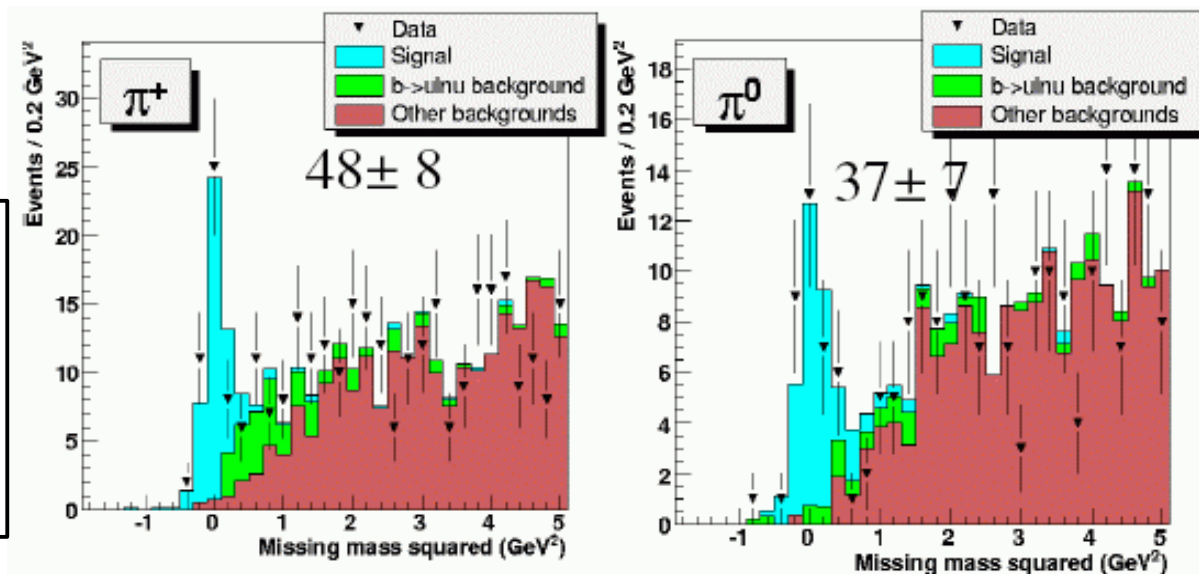
- spectrum reconstructed with fits to the m_{ES} variable for each bin of m_{miss}^2



497 fb⁻¹

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu) = (1.49 \pm 0.26_{stat} \pm 0.06_{syst}) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu) = (0.86 \pm 0.17_{stat} \pm 0.06_{syst}) \times 10^{-4}$$

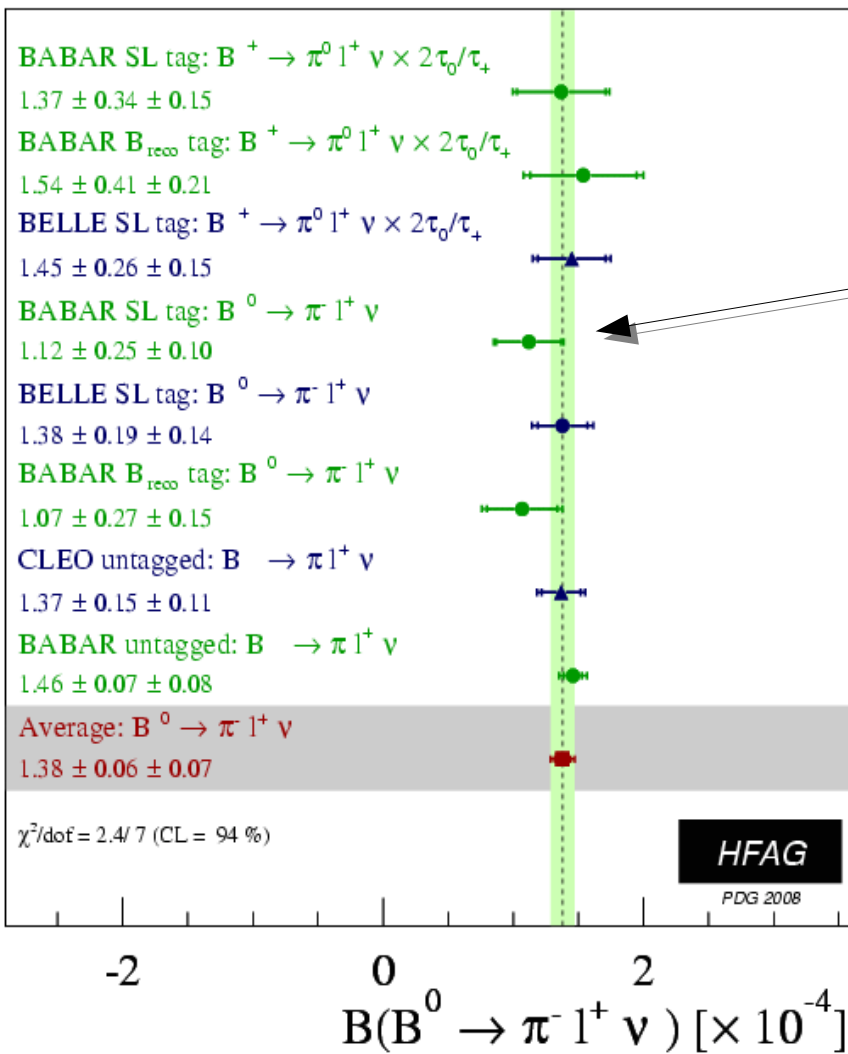


not useful to constrain FF shape

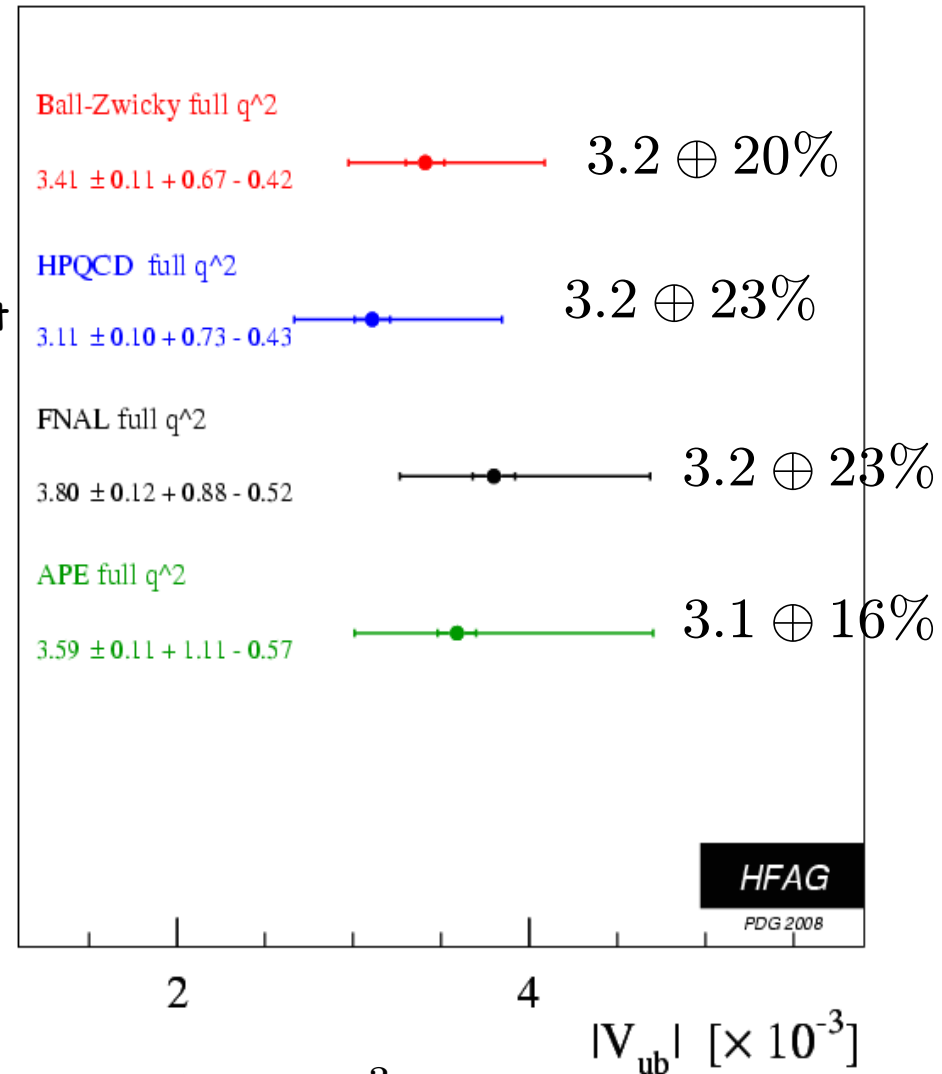
BaBar results:
211 fb⁻¹

PRD73: 012006 (2006)

Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$ summary



not including
BaBar latest
measurement



$$|V_{ub}| \in (3.11, 3.80) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_{ub}|_{UTfit} = (3.44 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$$

$|V_{ub}|$ error dominated by Form Factors knowledge

Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$

$|V_{ub}|$ Inclusive

$$\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}) = \underbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ub}|^2 m_b^5}{192\pi^3}}_{\text{free quark decay}} \left[1 + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)}_{\text{perturbative correction}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(1/m_b^2)}_{\text{non perturbative correction}} + H.C. \right]$$

O.P.E.
~5% uncertainty

$$\frac{\Gamma_u}{\Gamma_c} \approx \frac{1}{50}$$

free quark
decay

perturbative
correction

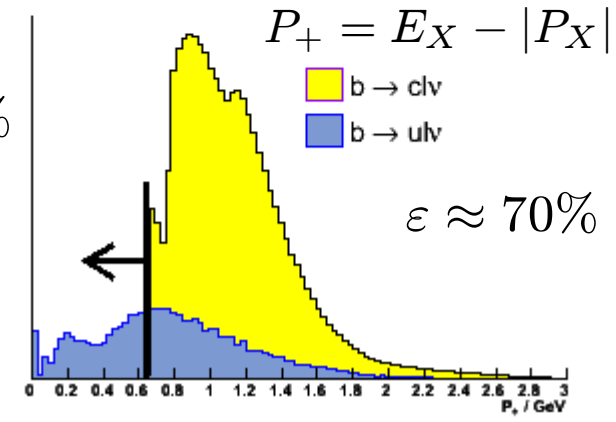
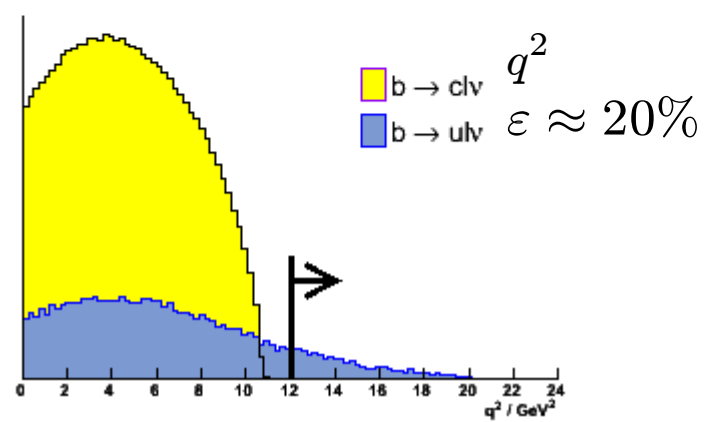
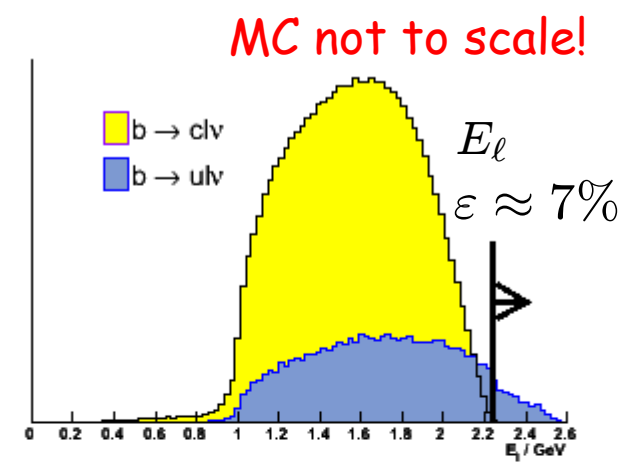
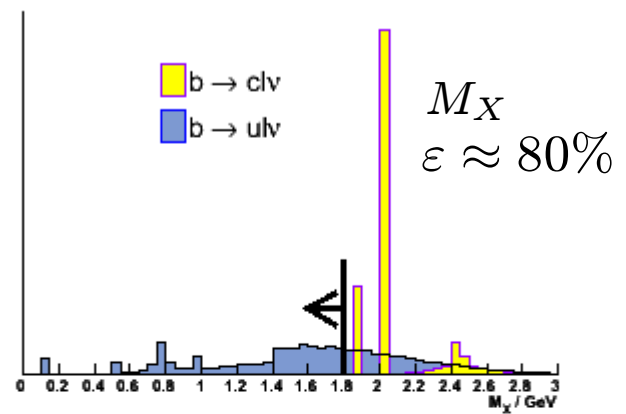
non perturbative
correction

$m_u \ll m_c$ different kinematics

phase space cuts
to exclude $b \rightarrow c$ transition

this breaks the OPE convergence

theoretical acceptances
are sensitive to b quark
motion (Fermi motion)
parametrized by **Shape Function**

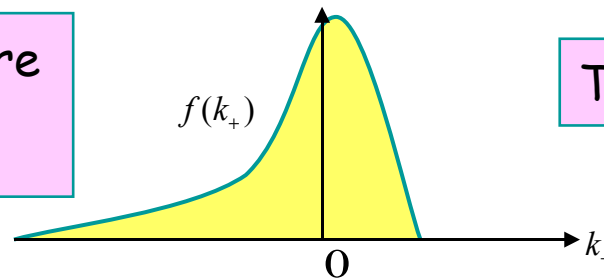


$B \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}$ theory

- The shape function is a universal property of the B mesons (to leading orders)
+ subleading SF at each order in $1/m_b$
- it depends on 2 parameters $\bar{\Lambda}$ or m_b and λ_1 or μ_π^2

Measure SF parameters
from $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ and
 $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ decays

Known basic feature
(mean, rms)



Tail unknown

THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS:

- [BLNP](#) (Bosh, Lange, Neubert, Paz) [1]: HQE with systematic introduction of SF;
 - [LNR](#) (Lange, Neubert, Paz) [2]; [LLR](#) Leibovich, Low, Rothstein [3]: relate $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ directly to $b \rightarrow u\ell\bar{\nu}$
 - [BLL](#) (Bauer, Ligeti, Luke) [4]: phase space in $m_X - q^2$ with reduced SF dependence
 - [GGOU](#) (Gambino, Giordano, Ossola Uraltsev)[5]: Kinetic Scheme
- } OPE
- Dressed Gluon Exponentiation - [DGE](#) - (Andersen, Gardi) [6]
 - Analytic Coupling - [AC](#) - (Aglietti, Ferrera, Ricciardi) [7]
- } No SF introduced;
modelling of non-perturbative QCD

[1] PRD71:073006 (2005)
[2] JHEP 0510:084 (2005)
[3] PLB 486:86

[4] PRD 64:113004 (2001)
[5] JHEP 10(2007)058
[6] JHEP 0601:097 (2006)

[7] PRD74:034006 (2006)
PRD74:034005 (2006)
PRD74:034004 (2006)

Hadronic tag

- Select semileptonic decays on the recoil of fully reconstructed hadronic B decays

$$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} Y \quad Y = n\pi + m\pi^0 + pK_s + qK$$

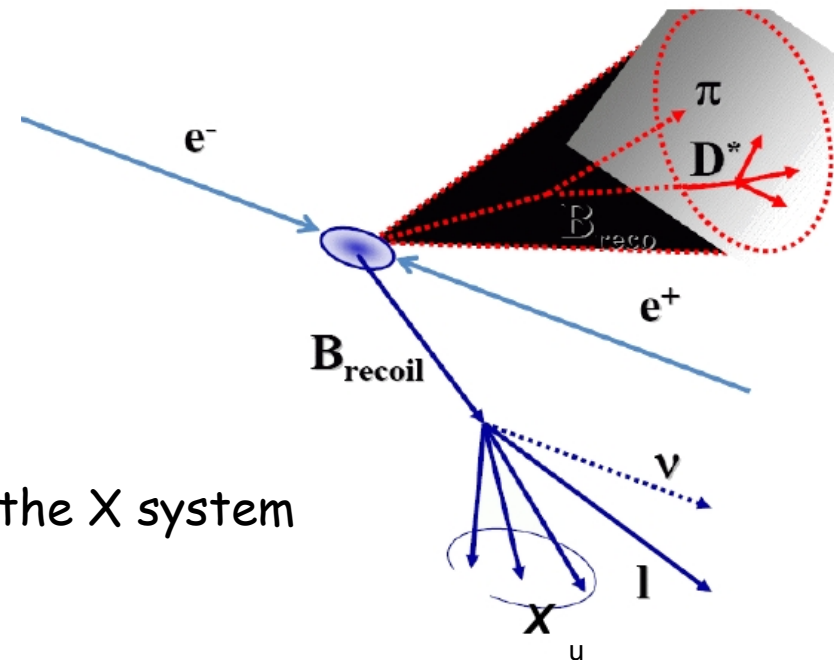
low efficiency: 0.4% per $(b\bar{b})$, 4000 B/fb⁻¹

- only neutrino undetected: all other particles make up the X system

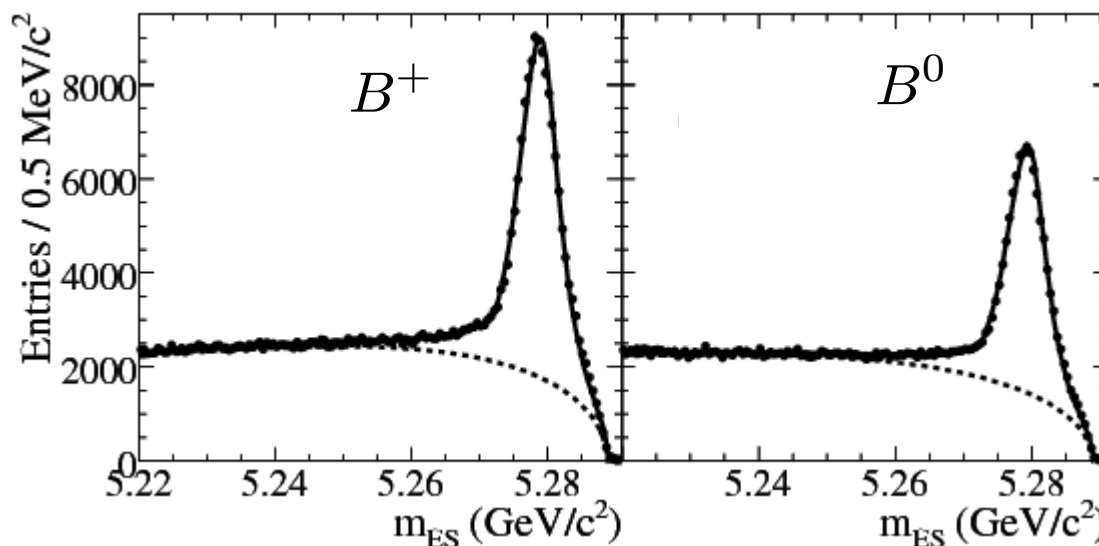
$$\Delta E = E_B - \sqrt{s}/2$$

$$m_{ES} = \sqrt{s/4 - \vec{p}_B^2}$$

continuum and combinatoric background subtraction



high energy lepton $p^* > 1$ GeV



Hadronic tag: results



PRL 100, 171802 (2008)

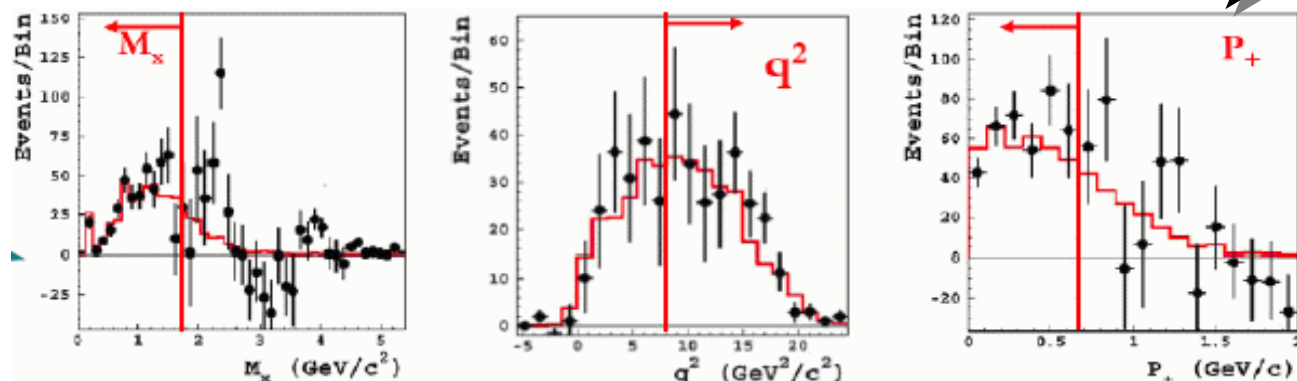
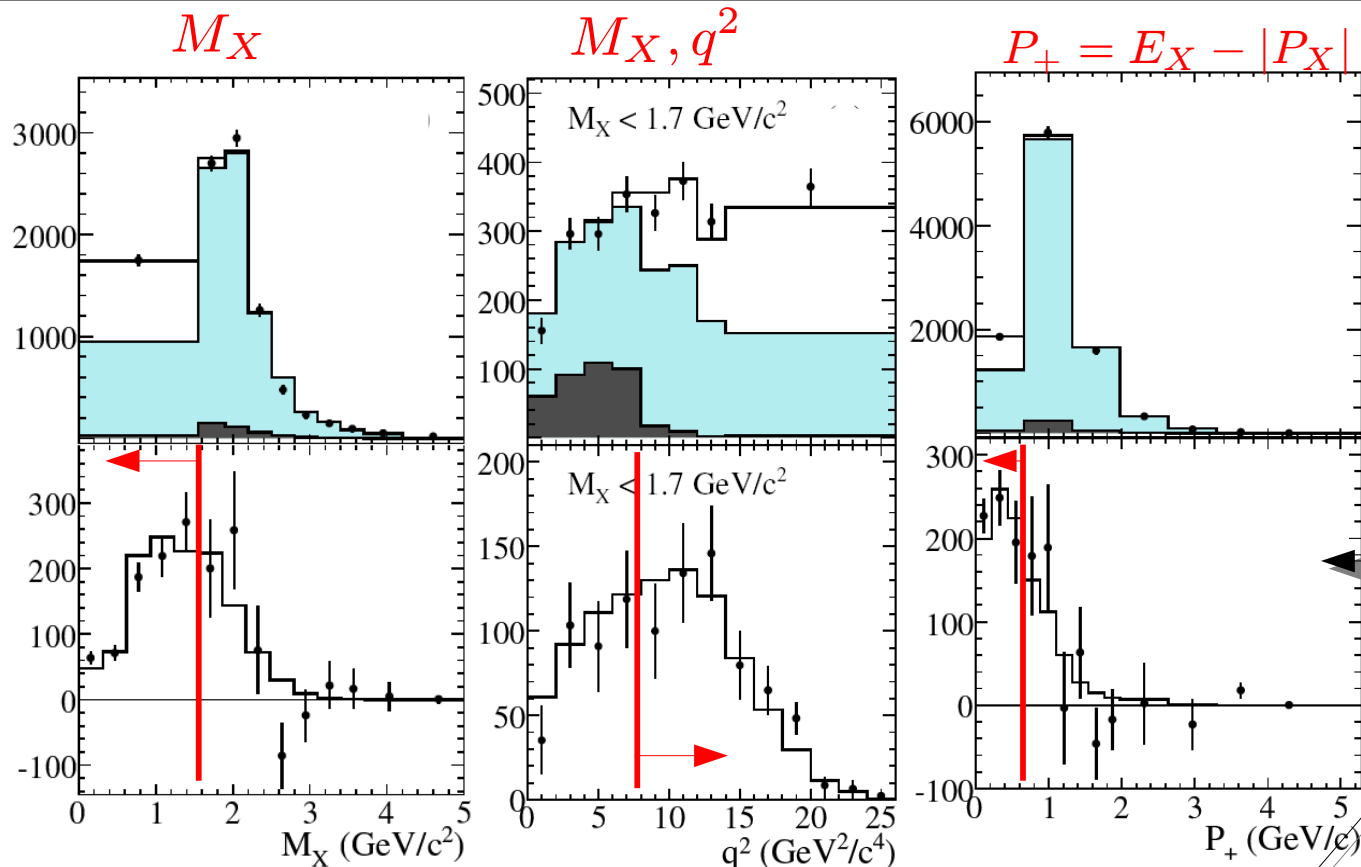
347 fb⁻¹

- = Signal MC b→u
- = Bkg MC b→c
- = Crossfeed signal MC

bkg subtracted
(not eff. corrected)

PRL 95, 241801 (2005)

253 fb⁻¹





Hadronic tag: results

Kinematic region	Nu	$\Delta\mathcal{B} (B \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}) \cdot 10^{-3}$ (stat. syst. theo.)	$ V_{ub} \cdot 10^{-3}$ (stat. syst. theo.)	theoretical framework
$m_X < 1.55 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	803 ± 60	$1.18 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.01$	$4.27 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.30$ $4.56 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.32$	BLNP DGE
$P_+ < 0.66 \text{ GeV}/c$	633 ± 63	$0.95 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$	$3.88 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.28$ $3.99 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.24$	BLNP DGE
$m_X < 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $q^2 > 8 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$	562 ± 55	$0.81 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$	$4.57 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.30$ $4.64 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.25$ $4.93 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.36$	BLNP DGE BLL

Largest uncertainty: theoretical error 6-7.5%



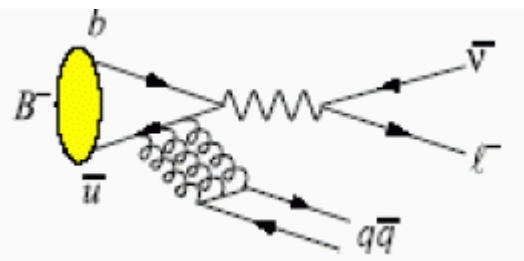
How predictive is theory?

Φ_1/Φ_2	Data ($\Delta\mathcal{B}$)	Γ_{thy} (BLNP)	double ratio $\Gamma_{thy}/\Delta\mathcal{B}$
$M_X/M_x, q^2$	1.46 ± 0.13	1.67 ± 0.05	1.14 ± 0.11
P_+/M_X	0.81 ± 0.07	0.98 ± 0.03	1.21 ± 0.11
$P_+/M_X, q^2$	1.18 ± 0.14	1.63 ± 0.05	1.38 ± 0.17

$$|V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu})}{\tau_B \cdot \Gamma_{thy}}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\mathcal{B}(\Phi_1)}{\Delta\mathcal{B}(\Phi_2)} = \frac{\Gamma_{thy}(\Phi_1)}{\Gamma_{thy}(\Phi_2)}$$

Weak Annihilation



- introduces differences between B^0 and B^+ decays
- small contribution: 3% of the total decay rate
- compare B^0 partial rate to the charge averaged rate in region where WA contribution is greater (high q^2 and large p_l)

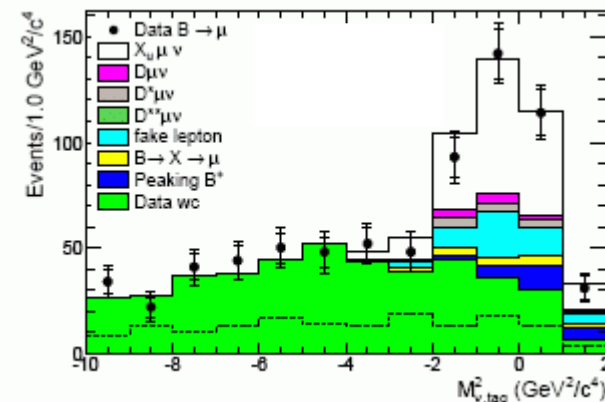
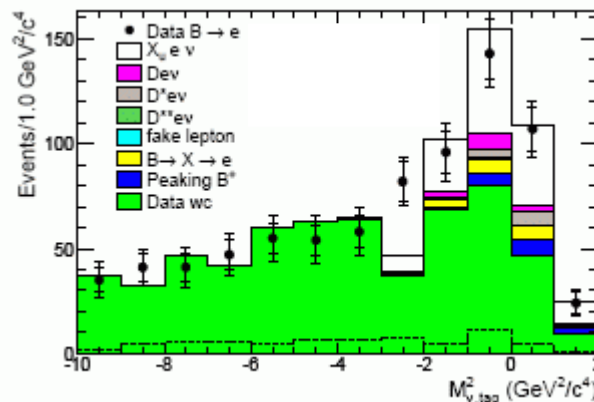
· Study charmless semileptonic decays on recoil of partial reconstructed $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} l \bar{\nu}$

· neutrino mass $m_\nu^2 = (P_B - P_{D^*} - P_\ell)^2$

131.1 ± 36.9

172.0 ± 32.2

$$A^{+/0} = \frac{\Delta\Gamma^+ - \Delta\Gamma^0}{\Delta\Gamma^+ + \Delta\Gamma^0}$$

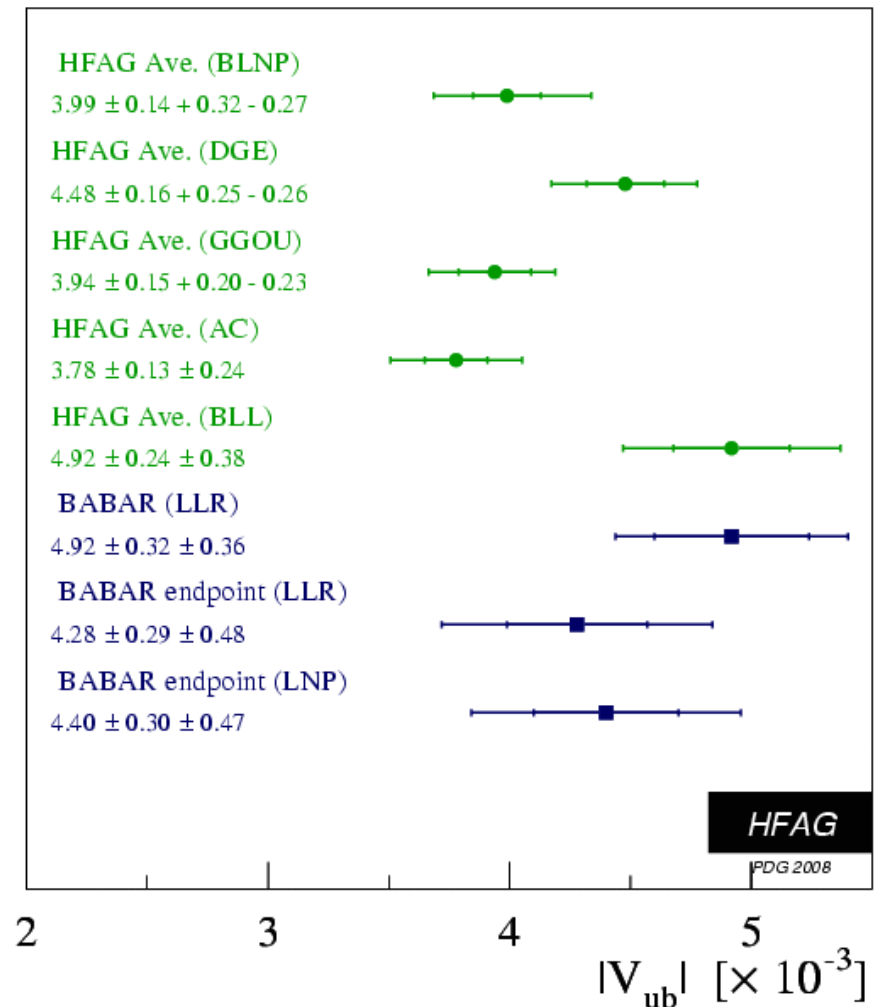
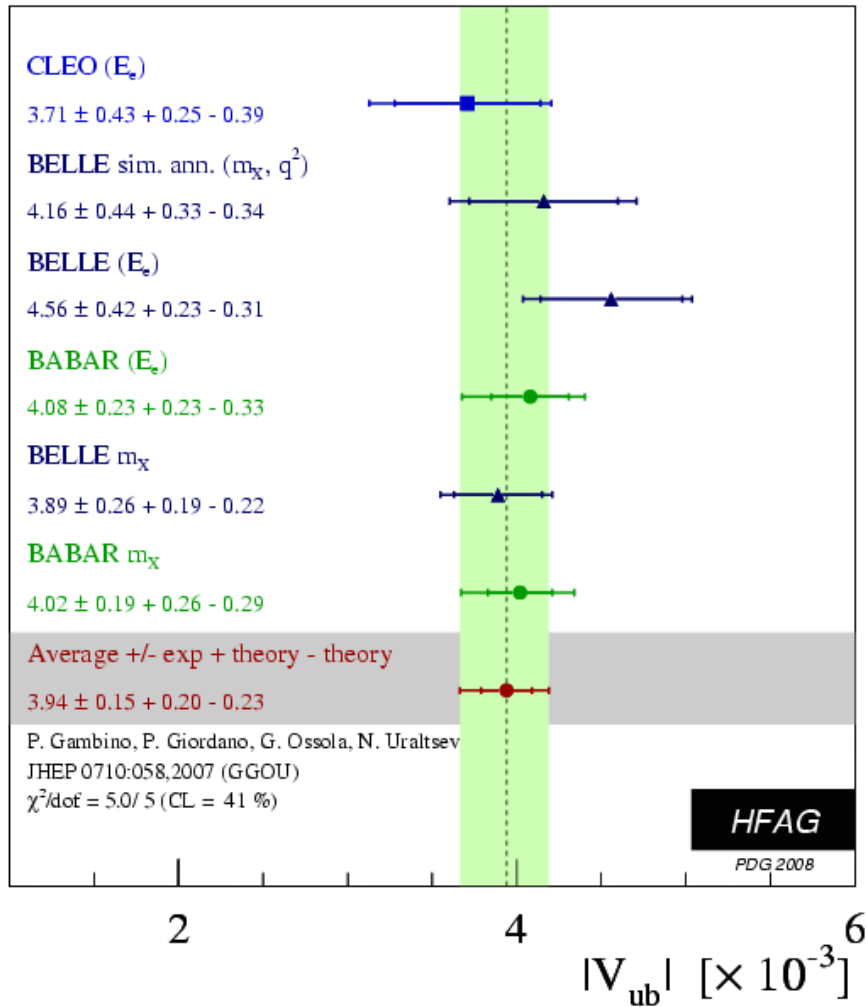


Δp	$\Delta\mathcal{B}(B) \cdot 10^4 [8]$	$\Delta\mathcal{B}(B^0) \cdot 10^4$	$A^{+/0}$
2.2 – 2.6 GeV/c	2.31±0.10±0.18	2.62±0.33±0.16	-0.17±0.15±0.11
2.3 – 2.6 GeV/c	1.46±0.06±0.10	1.30±0.21±0.07	0.08±0.15±0.08
2.4 – 2.6 GeV/c	0.75±0.04±0.06	0.76±0.15±0.05	-0.05±0.20±0.10

No evidence of weak annihilation

$\Gamma_{wa}/\Gamma_{b \rightarrow ul\nu} < 8\% @90\% CL$
 consistent with CLEO q^2 studies
 PRL 96, 121801 (2006)

Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$: Summary

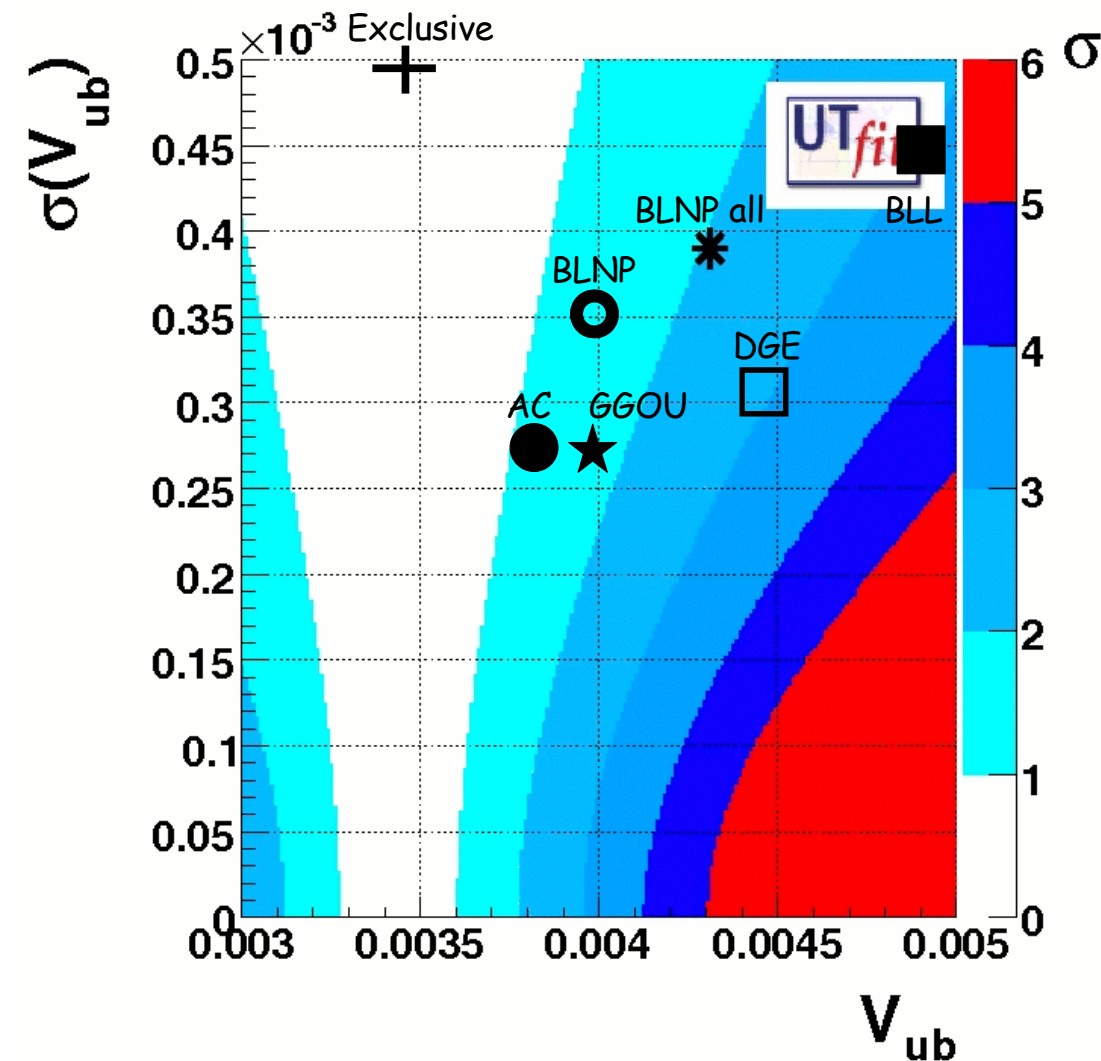


$$|V_{ub}|_{incl} \in (3.78, 4.92) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_{ub}|_{excl} \in (3.11, 3.80) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_{ub}|_{UTfit} = (3.44 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$$

Conclusions



- BR determinations for exclusive decays with tagged analyses can improve with more data
- exclusive determination limited by FF knowledge
- inclusive limited by calculation of theoretical phase space acceptances
- smaller "tension" with exclusive for some calculations
- measurements still dominated by theory
great effort to improve: measurements can help as well
- error on $|V_{ub}| \sim 9\%$; expected to push down to 5%

Additional Slides

B-Factories: Luminosities

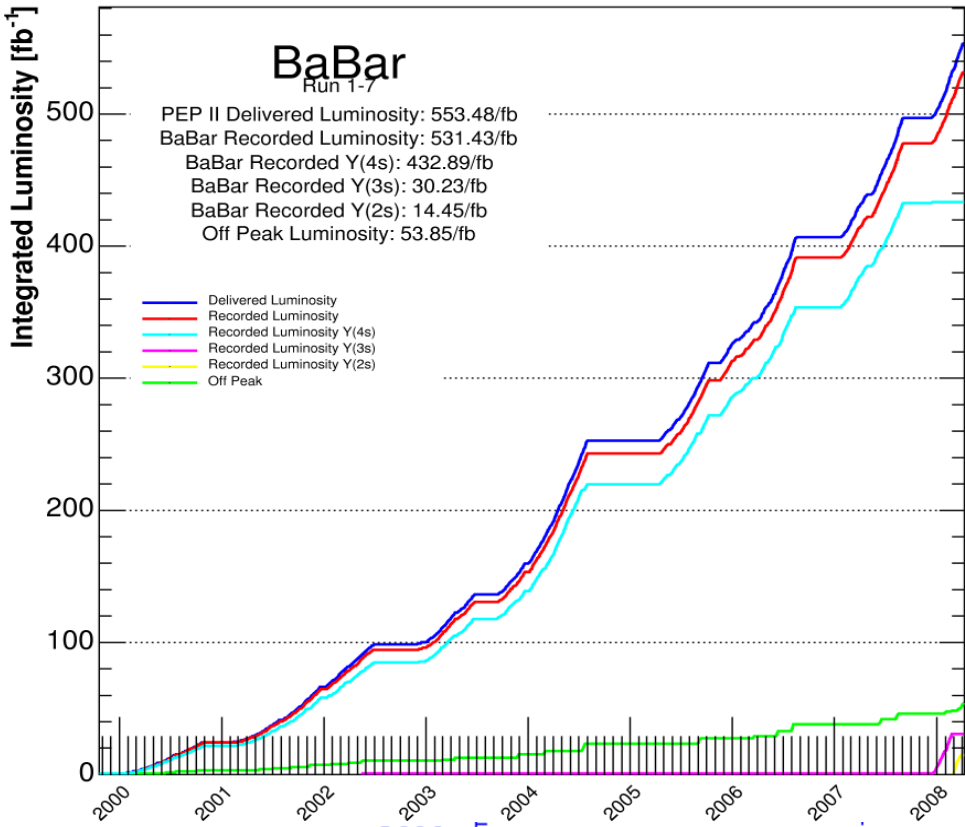
As of 2008/04/11 00:00

BaBar

Run 1-7

PEP II Delivered Luminosity: 553.48/fb
 BaBar Recorded Luminosity: 531.43/fb
 BaBar Recorded Y(4s): 432.89/fb
 BaBar Recorded Y(3s): 30.23/fb
 BaBar Recorded Y(2s): 14.45/fb
 Off Peak Luminosity: 53.85/fb

Delivered Luminosity
 Recorded Luminosity
 Recorded Luminosity Y(4s)
 Recorded Luminosity Y(3s)
 Recorded Luminosity Y(2s)
 Off Peak



~ 531 fb⁻¹

BaBar @ PEP II



~ 838 fb⁻¹

Belle @ KEKB

Integrated Luminosity (pb⁻¹)

8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

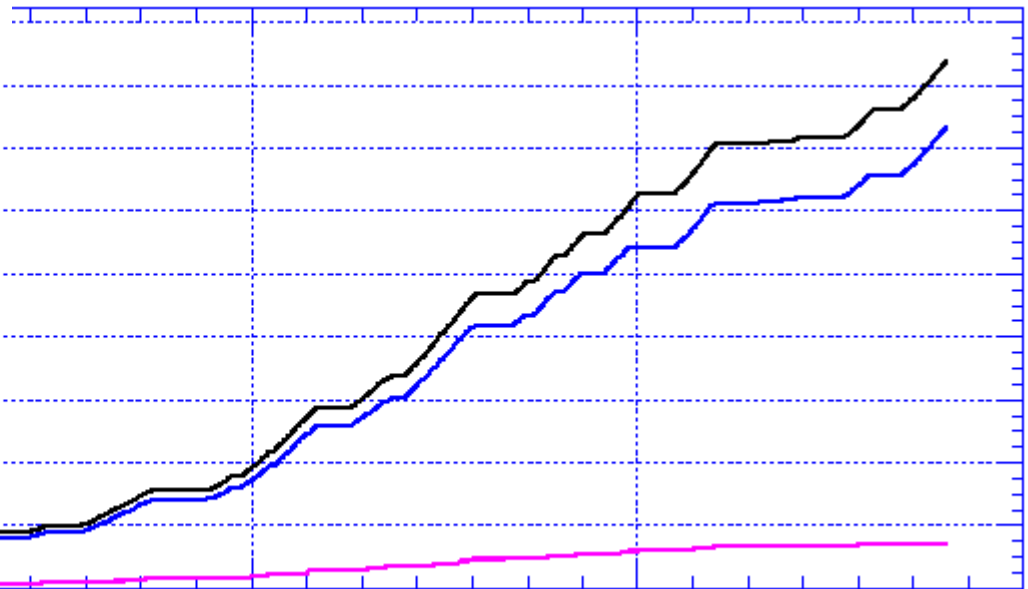
4/22/1999

9/13/2001

2/5/2004

6/29/2006

11/20/2008

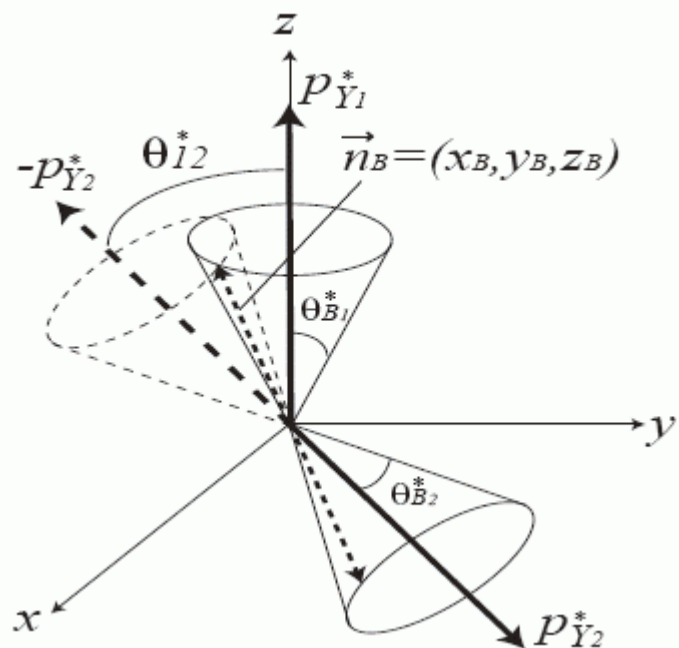


$B \rightarrow \pi l \nu, \rho l \nu$ with Semileptonic tag

Phys.Lett. B 648:139-148 (2007)



253 fb⁻¹



$$x_B^2 = 1 - \frac{(\cos^2 \theta_{B_1}^* + \cos^2 \theta_{B_2}^* - 2 \cos \theta_{B_1}^* \cos \theta_{B_2}^* \cos \theta_{12}^*)}{\sin^2 \theta_{12}^*}$$

plots: full q^2 range

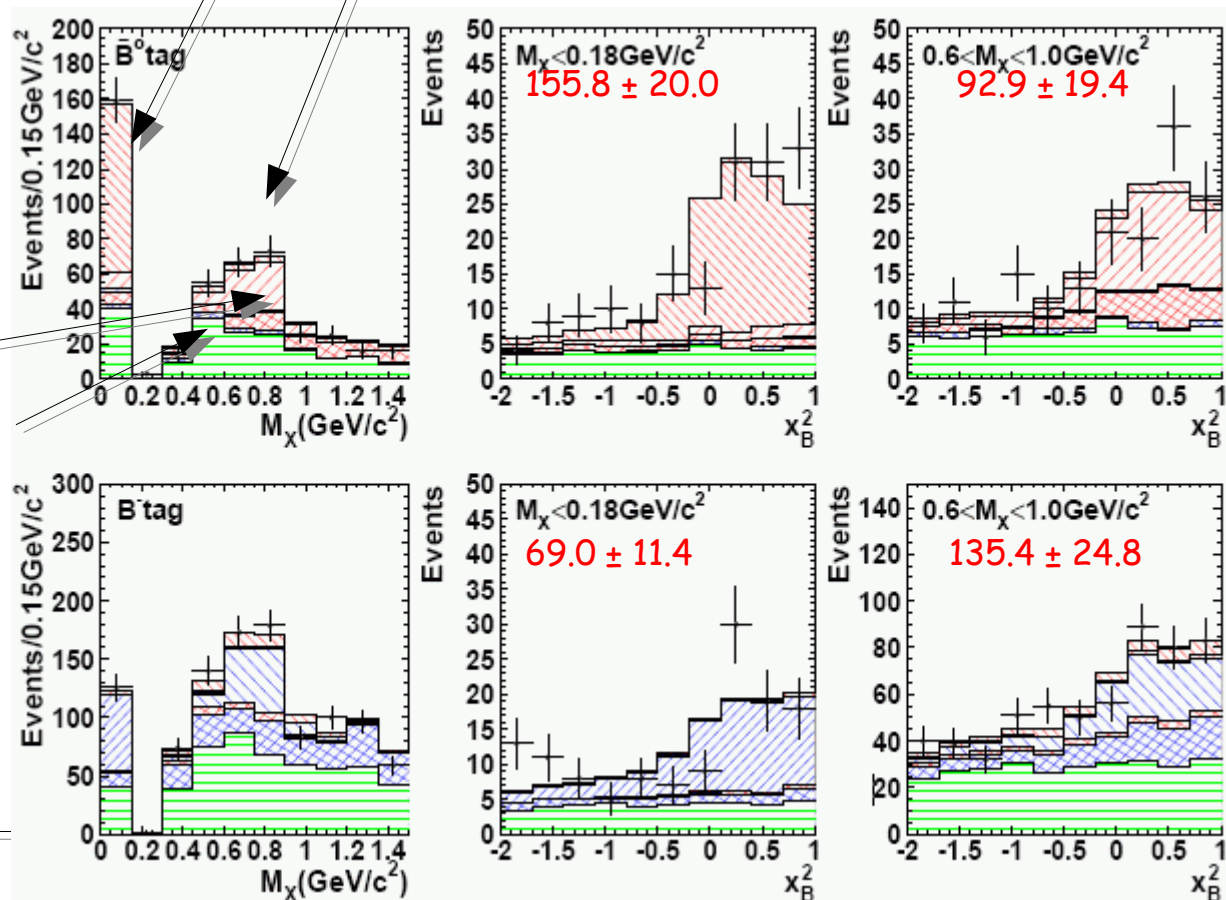
x_B^2 : π mass region x_B^2 : ρ mass region

other $X_{u l \nu}$

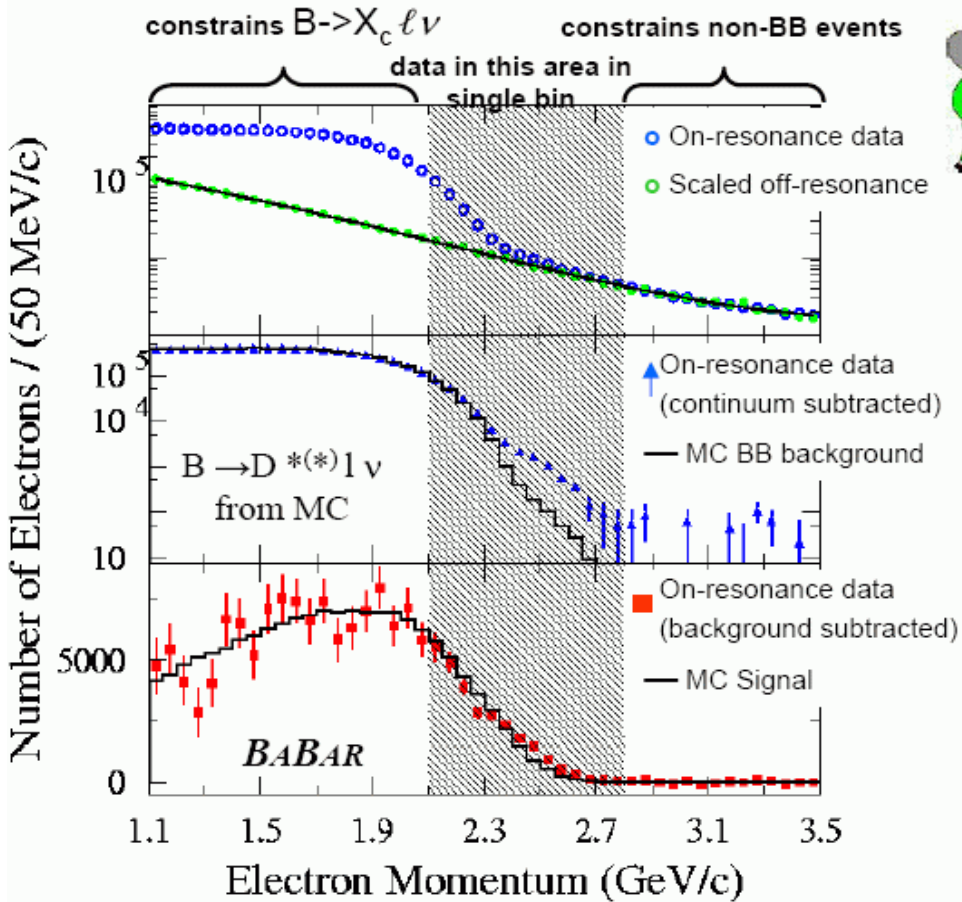
$B\bar{B}$

binned maximum likelihood fit to (x_B^2, M_X) plane

BF measurement dominated by statistics: can be improved with more data

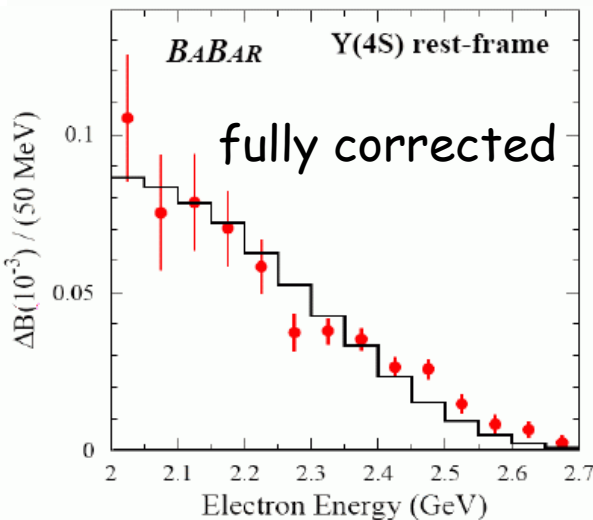


Electron endpoint



- Select electrons with $2.0 < E_e < 2.6 \text{ GeV}$
- subtract non $B\bar{B}$ background using off-Peak and on Peak data ($p_e > 2.8 \text{ GeV}$)
- subtract $B\bar{B}$ background from MC: fit $b \rightarrow cl\nu$ individual compositions
- exploit below the charm threshold (2.3 GeV)
 - higher acceptance
 - reduce SF dependence

$$S/B \sim 1/15 \text{ for } E_e > 2.0 \text{ GeV}$$



	$\mathcal{L}(\text{fb}^{-1})$	$E_l(\text{GeV})$	$\Delta\mathcal{B}(10^{-4})$
BaBar	81.4	2.0–2.6	$5.72 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.65$
Belle	27.0	1.9–2.6	$8.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.5$
CLEO	9.13	2.2–2.6	$2.30 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.35$

PRD 73, 012006 (2006)
 PL B 621 (2005) 28
 PRL 88, 231803 (2002)