

Semileptonic B decays at *BaBar*



On behalf of the *BaBar* collaboration

Michael Sigamani



14th Lomonosov Conference on Elementary Particle physics
August 19th-25th, 2009

Outline

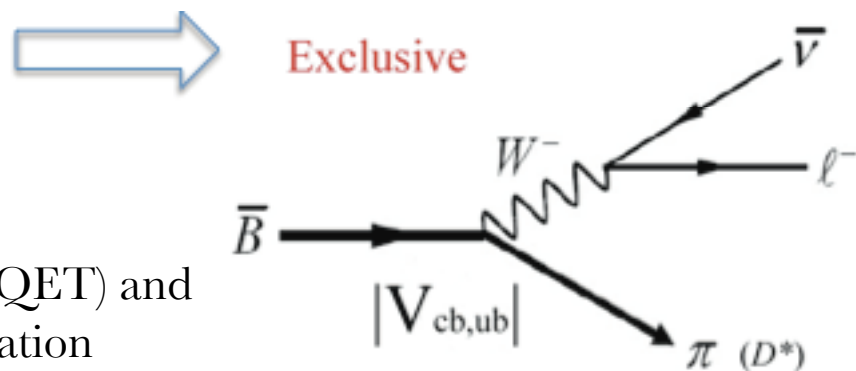
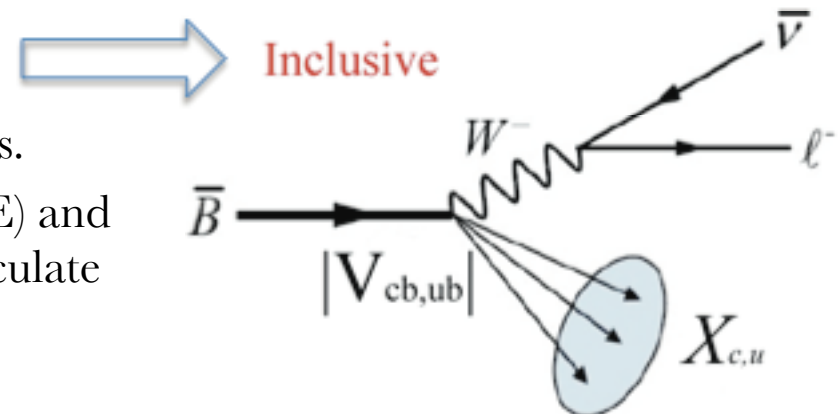
- Introduction
- Inclusive semileptonic B decays
 - Measurements of moments of the hadronic mass, and combined hadronic mass and energy distribution from $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$
 - Measurements of moments of the unfolded hadronic mass distribution from $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$
 - Inclusive results
- Exclusive semileptonic B decays
 - $|V_{cb}|$ and Form Factors from $B \rightarrow D l \nu$ (tagged measurement)
 - $|V_{cb}|$ and Form Factors from $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \nu$ (untagged measurement)
 - Exclusive results
- Conclusion

Introduction

Semileptonic $B \rightarrow X_{c(u)} \ell \bar{\nu}$ decays provide a clean environment for studies on the b quark inside the B meson.
As well as a method for measuring CKM elements $|V_{ub}|, |V_{cb}|$

Can be split into two distinct groups

- Inclusive decays
 - Sum over all possible final state hadrons.
 - Use Operator Product Expansion (OPE) and Heavy Quark Expansion (HQE) to calculate decay rates.
- Exclusive decays
 - Specifically reconstruct $X_{c(u)}$
 - Better background rejection
 - Less statistics
 - Use Heavy Quark Effective Theory (HQET) and Form Factors (FF) to describe hadronization



Inclusive semileptonic

HQE calculates the relation between the total rate $\Gamma_{c(u)}$ and $|V_{c(u)b}|$

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_{c(u)} l \nu) = \frac{G_F^2}{192\pi^3} m_B^5 |V_{c(u)b}|^2 (1 + A_{ew}) A^{pert} A^{nonpert}$$

- Non perturbative parameters need to be measured precisely in order to extract $|V_{ub}|$ and $|V_{cb}|$ precisely.
 - Kinetic energy of b quark, μ_π^2 ;
 - Chromomagnetic moment, μ_G^2 ;
 - Higher order terms: ρ_{LS}^3 , ρ_D^3 .
- Moments have a sensitivity to these quark masses and same non-perturbative parameters
 - Use moments for hadronic mass $\langle m_X^k \rangle$, lepton energy $\langle E_l^k \rangle$, and mixed moments

Inclusive semileptonic

- **Lepton moments**

$$\langle E_l^n \rangle = N \int (E_l - \langle E_l \rangle)^n \left(\frac{d\Gamma_{c(u)}}{dE_l} \right) dE_l$$

- **Hadronic mass moments**

$$\langle m_X^n \rangle = N \int m_X^n \left(\frac{d\Gamma_{c(u)}}{dm_X} \right) dm_X$$

- **Mixed moments**

Give a more precise determination of higher order non-perturbative parameters

$$n_X^2 = m_X^2 - 2\Lambda E_X + \Lambda^2$$
$$\Lambda = 0.65 \text{ GeV}$$

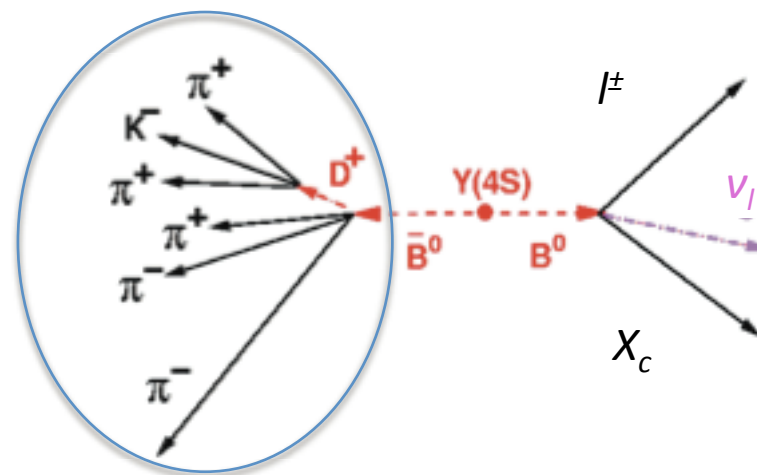
- Translations from moments to non-perturbative parameters available in kinetic and 1S schemes
 - All results in this presentation are calculated in the kinetic scheme

Moments from $B \rightarrow X_c / \nu$

230 million $B\bar{B}$ events

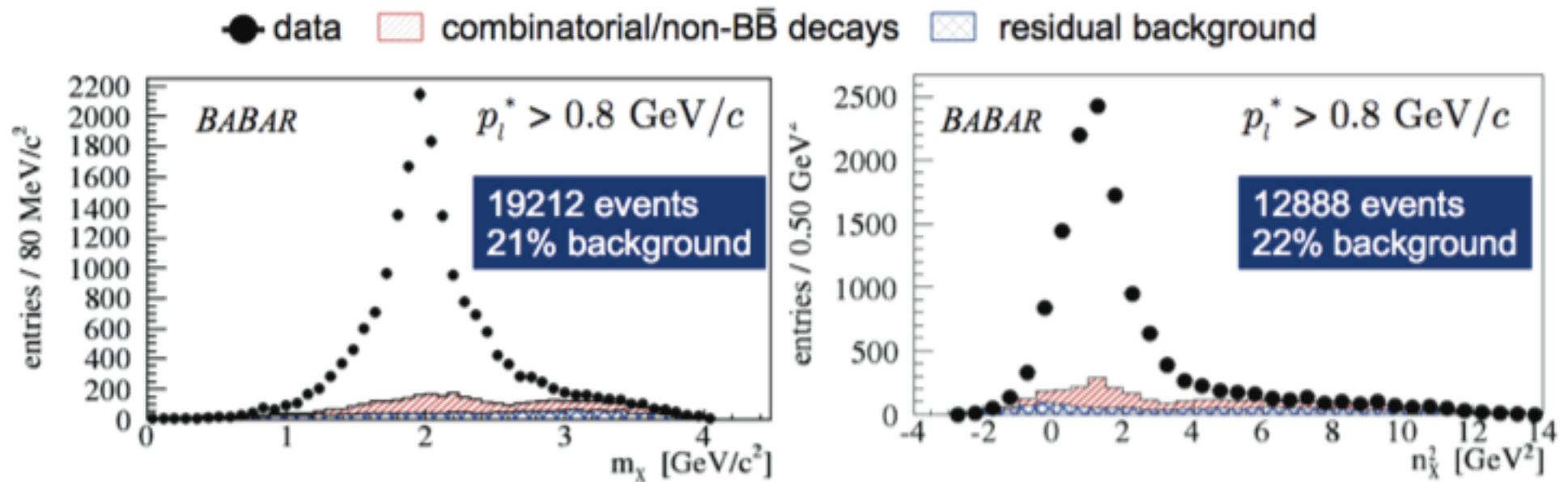
0908.2670 [hep-ex]
(submitted to PRD)

- **Tagged side**
 - Fully reconstruct one B meson
- **Recoil side**
 - Select lepton with $p_l^* > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($l = e, \mu$)
 - Missing mass consistent with neutrino
 - Remaining particles form X_c system
 - Improve resolution with kinematic fit
- **Residual background**
 - $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$ decays
 - Secondary semileptonic D decays
 - Semileptonic τ decays
 - Leptons from $J/\Psi \rightarrow l\bar{l}$
- **Combinatorial background**
- **BB background**
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ or $l\bar{l}$



Moments measured as lower limits
on p_l^* (0.8 - 1.9 GeV)

Moments from $B \rightarrow \chi_c / \nu$



Apply correction factors (calculated from MC) to m_χ and n_χ^2 spectrum to correct for unmeasured/missing particles

Moments from $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$

- **Perform combined χ^2 fit in kinetic scheme:**
 - Hadronic mass moments/mixed moments;
 - Lepton energy moments in $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$;
 - Photon energy moments in $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$;
- **Fit on subsets of measurements** to reduce correlation
- **Uneven mass/mixed moments not used** to provide an unbiased comparison with fitted HQE prediction
- 8 fit parameters:
 - $|V_{cb}|, m_b, m_c, BF(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu), \mu_\pi^2, \mu_G^2, \rho_{LS}^3, \rho_D^3$

Additionally:

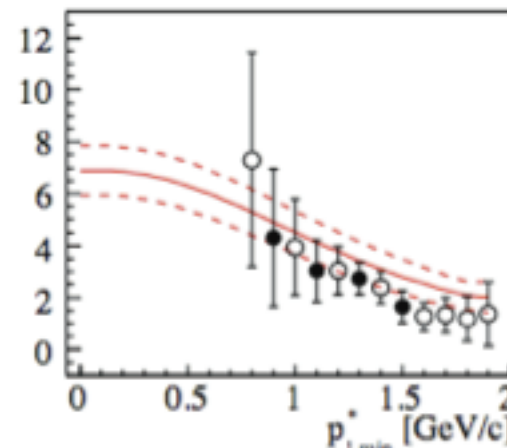
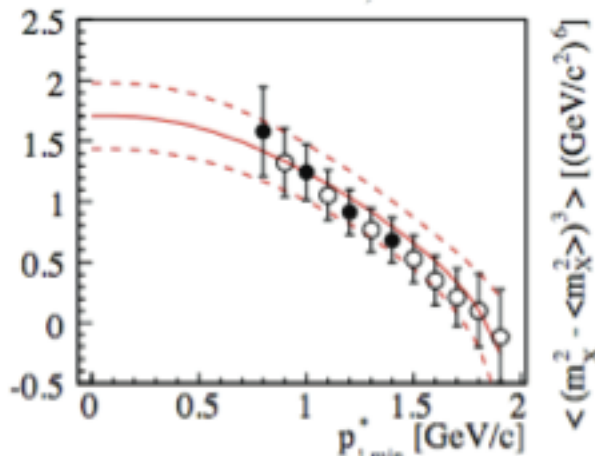
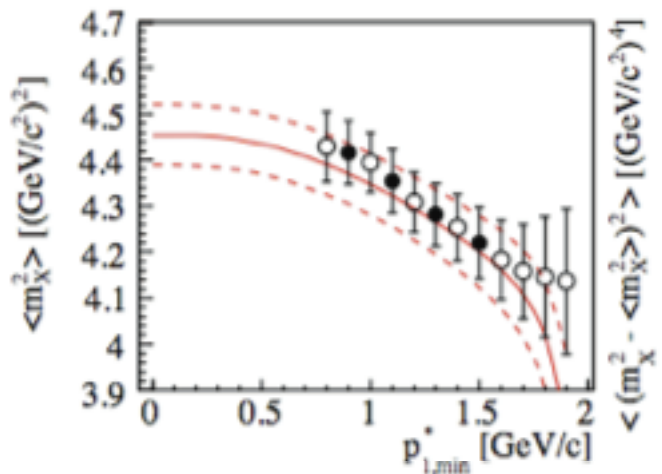
- $\tau_B = (1.585 \pm 0.007) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$ (B lifetime) Input parameter
- $\mu_G^2 = (0.35 \pm 0.07) \text{ GeV}^2$ Constraint
- $\rho_{LS}^3 = (-0.15 \pm 0.10) \text{ GeV}^3$ Constraint

Moments from $B \rightarrow \chi_c / \nu$

Mass moments

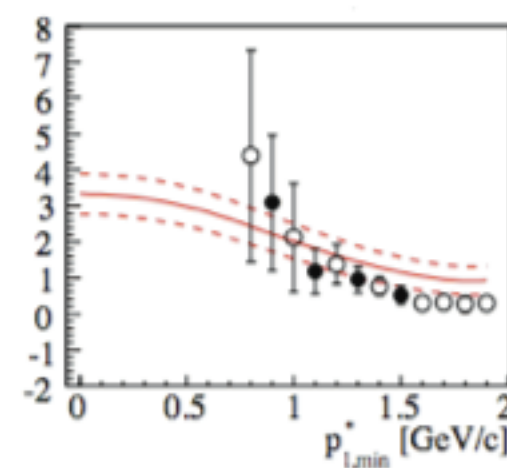
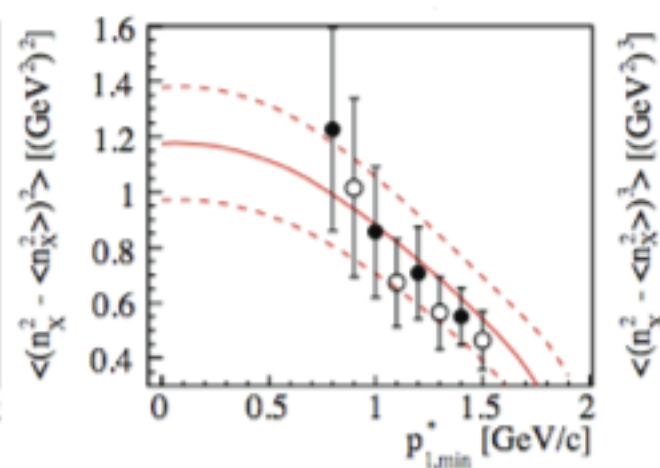
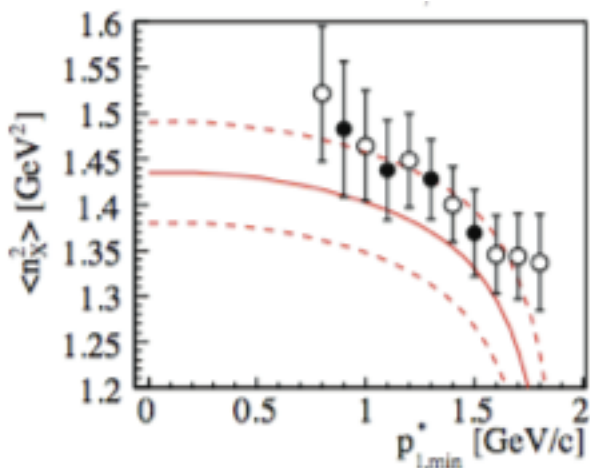
- contained
- not contained in the fit

χ^2 (ndf) = 11 (28)



χ^2 (ndf) = 8 (28)

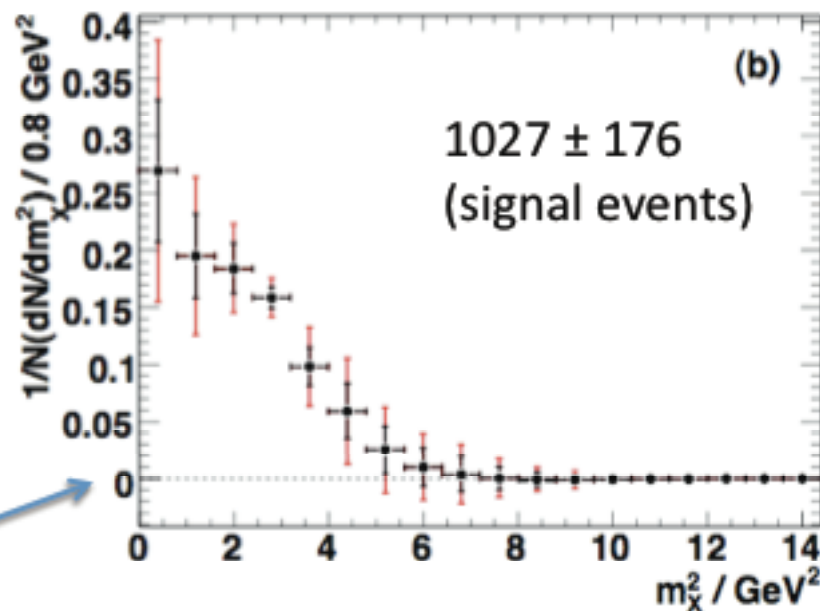
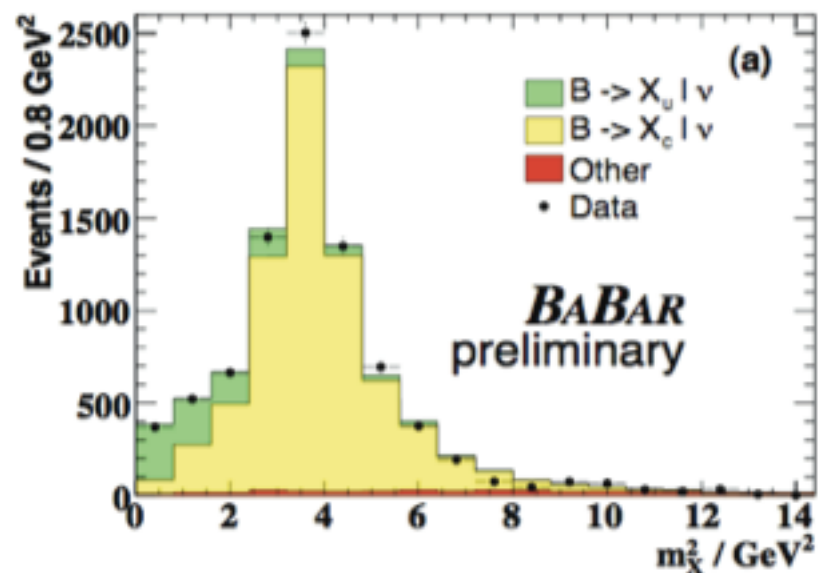
Mixed moments



Moments from $B \rightarrow X_u / \nu$

383 million $B\bar{B}$ events

- **Tagged side**
 - Fully reconstruct one B meson
- **Recoil side**
 - Select lepton with $p_1^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($l = e, \mu$)
 - Remaining particles form X_u system
 - Missing mass consistent with neutrino
 - Veto K^\pm, K_S and partially reconstructed D^*
- **Large $B \rightarrow X_c / \nu$ background**
 - Subtract using a X^2 fit to the hadronic mass spectrum **(a)**



Unfold background subtracted spectrum **(a)** for detector acceptance, resolution and efficiency to get unfolded spectrum **(b)**.
Then extract moments from **(b)** for $m_X^2 < 6.4 \text{ GeV}^2$

Statistical error (inner bar)
Experimental (outer bar)

Results from $B \rightarrow X_c / \nu$ and $B \rightarrow X_u / \nu$ moments analyses

	$ V_{cb} \times 10^3$	m_b [GeV]	m_c [GeV]	μ_π^2 [GeV ²]
mass moments	42.05 ± 0.83	4.549 ± 0.049	1.077 ± 0.074	0.476 ± 0.063
mixed moments	41.91 ± 0.85	4.566 ± 0.053	1.101 ± 0.078	0.452 ± 0.069
$B \rightarrow X_{u/c} / \nu$ moments		4.604 ± 0.250		0.398 ± 0.240
HFAG (Winter 2009)*	41.54 ± 0.73	4.620 ± 0.035	1.190 ± 0.052	0.424 ± 0.042
BELLE 2008 [Phys.Rev. D78,032016]	41.58 ± 0.90	4.543 ± 0.075	1.055 ± 0.118	0.539 ± 0.079

- Good agreement of results from mixed and mass moments
- Good agreement of results with the HFAG world average
- Good agreement for $B \rightarrow X_c / \nu$ and $B \rightarrow X_u / \nu$ results

Exclusive semileptonic

HQET calculates the relation between the total rate Γ and $|V_{cb}| G^2(w)$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw}(D) = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3} (m_B + m_D) 2m_D^3 (w^2 - 1)^{3/2} |V_{cb}| G^2(w)$$

- $G^2(w)$ is the only relevant form factor (FF) in null lepton mass limit.

$$w = V_B \cdot V_D = \frac{(M_B^2 + M_D^2 - q^2)}{2M_B M_D}$$

- (D meson produced at rest) $1.0 < w < 1.6$ (D momentum opposite to W)

- HQET expansion of FF (Caprini et al. parameterization: Nucl.Phys.B530 (1998),153)

$$G(w) = G(1)[1 - 8\rho^2 z + (51\rho^2 - 10)z^2 - (252\rho^2 - 84)z^3]$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{w+1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{w+1} + \sqrt{2}}$$

- Slope of $G(w)$ at $w=1$, ρ^2 is extracted with fit along with $G(1) |V_{cb}|$

Tagged $B \rightarrow D l \nu$

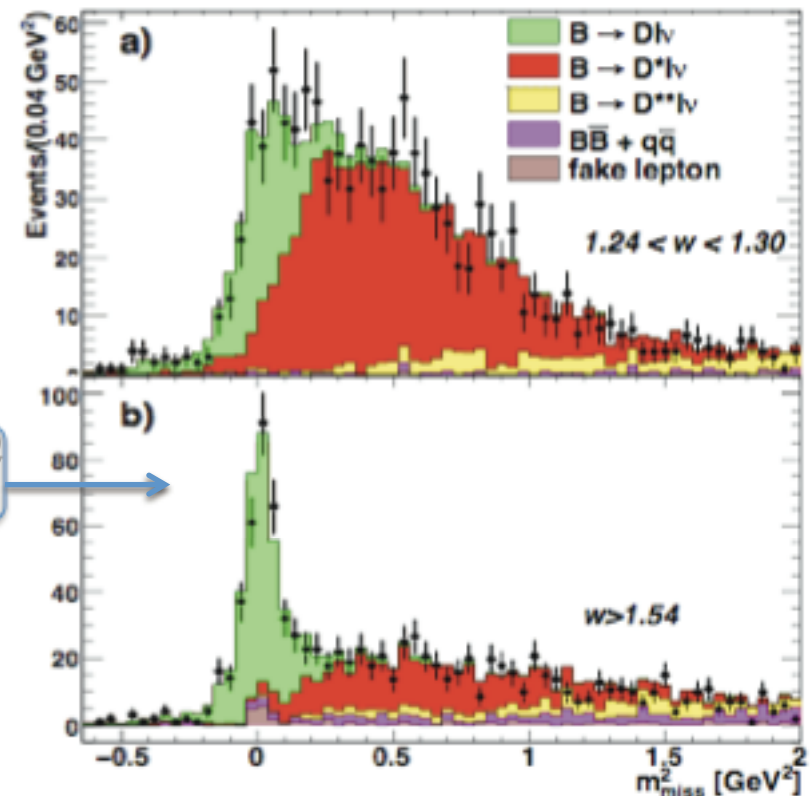
460 million $B\bar{B}$ events

0904.4063 [hep-ex]
(submitted to PRL)

- **Tagged side**
 - Fully reconstruct one B meson
- **Recoil side**
 - Select lepton with $p_1^* > 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($l = e, \mu$)
 - Reconstruct D^0 (9 final states)
 - Reconstruct D^+ (7 final states)
 - Identify semileptonic B decays from the missing mass squared

$$m_{miss}^2 = [p(Y(4S)) - p(B_{tag}) - p(D) - p(l)]^2$$

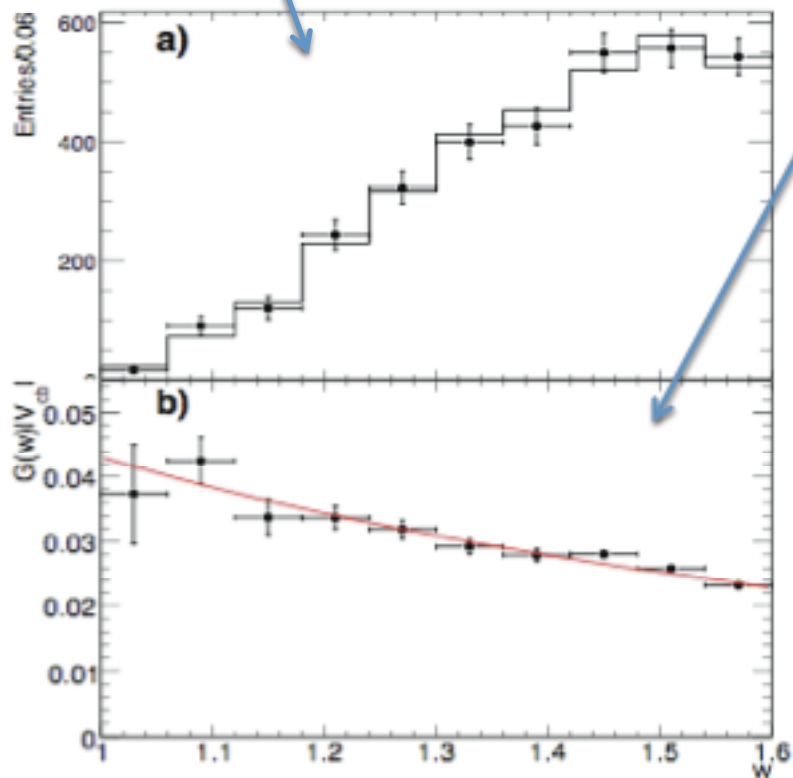
- Extract $B \rightarrow D l \nu$ for each bin of w using a binned maximum likelihood fit to m_{miss}^2
 - 10 bins of w
 - $1.0 < w < 1.6$



Tagged $B \rightarrow D l \nu$

Background subtracted spectrum
(~ 3250 signal events)

Use χ^2 fit to w spectrum to calculate $G(1) |V_{cb}|$ and ρ^2



	$B^- \rightarrow D^0 \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$
$G(1) V_{cb} \cdot 10^3$	$41.0 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.3$	$44.9 \pm 3.2 \pm 1.6$
ρ^2	$1.14 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.04$	$1.29 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.05$
ρ_{corr}	0.943	0.950
χ^2/ndf	3.4/8	5.6/8
Signal Yield	2147 ± 69	1108 ± 45
Recon. efficiency	$(1.99 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.09 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-4}$
\mathcal{B}	$(2.29 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.09)\%$	$(2.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.11)\%$

Combined results

$$G(1) |V_{cb}| = (43.0 \pm 1.9 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

(5.5% error) – Mainly statistics

$$\rho^2 = 1.20 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04$$

$$\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow D l \nu) = (2.17 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.09) \%$$

Untagged $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \bar{\nu}$

PRD79, 012002 (2009)

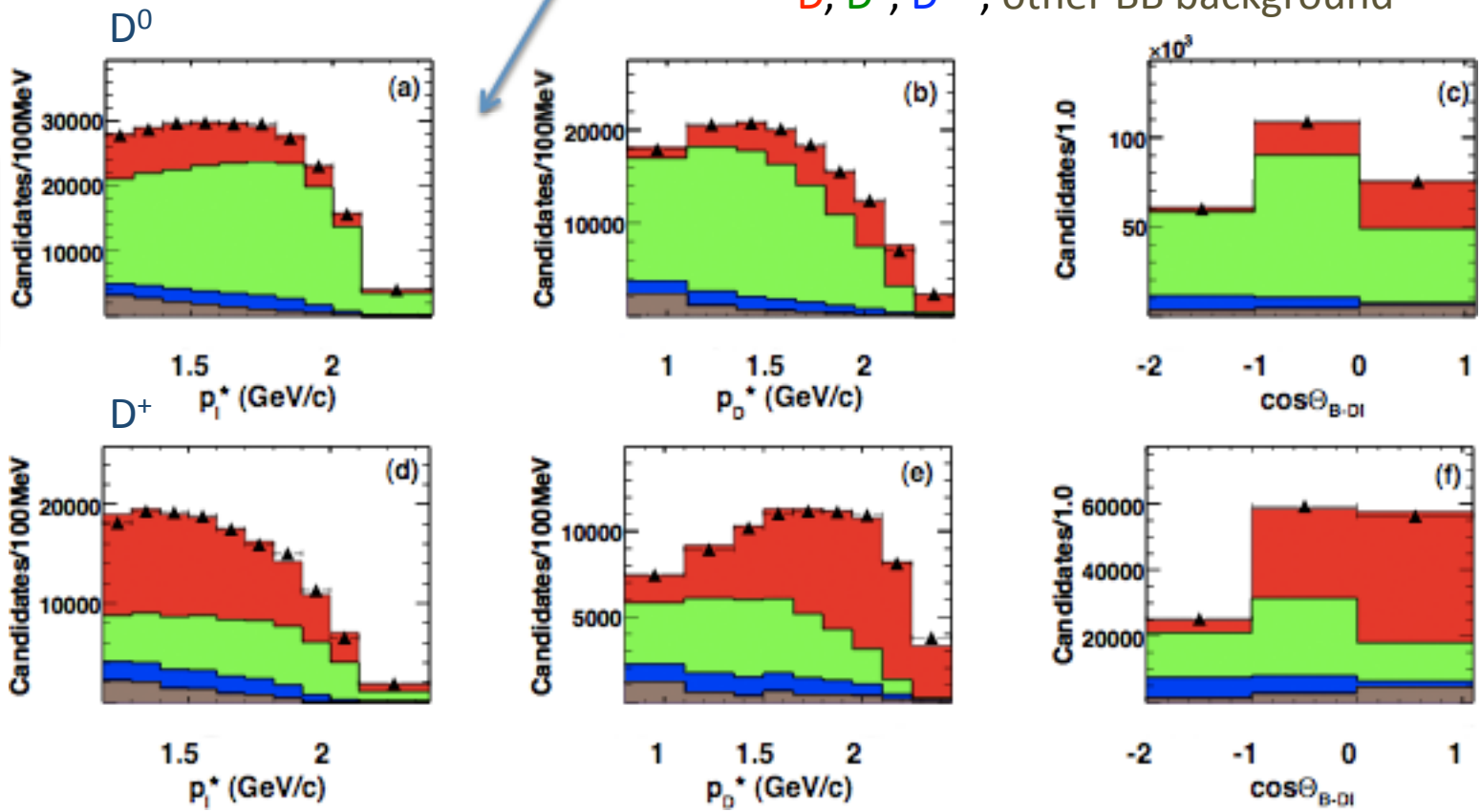
230 million $B\bar{B}$ events

Select $B^{+0} \rightarrow D^{0/+} l \bar{\nu}$
 from $D^0 l$ or $D^+ l$ pairs
 select lepton with
 $p_1^* > 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($l = e, \mu$)

Extract $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \bar{\nu}$ from binned 3D fit to:
 p_l^* (momentum of lepton)
 p_D (momentum of D)
 $\cos\theta_{B-Dl}$

D, D^*, D^{**} , other BB background

Analysis has sensitivity to
 $\rho_{D^2}, \rho_{D^{*2}}$
 and $|V_{cb}|$



Untagged $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu}$

- Result from combined fit from electron and muon samples.
- $\text{BR}(\bar{B}^0)$ obtained from $\text{BR}(B^-)$ results using lifetime ratio.

Parameters	combined result
ρ_D^2	$1.20 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.07$
$\rho_{D^*}^2$	$1.22 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.07$
$\mathcal{B}(D^0 \ell \bar{\nu})(\%)$	$2.34 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.13$
$\mathcal{B}(D^{*0} \ell \bar{\nu})(\%)$	$5.40 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.21$
$\chi^2/\text{n.d.f. (probability)}$	$2.2/4 (0.71)$

$$D : \quad G(1) |V_{cb}| \quad = \quad (43.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-3}$$

(5.5% error) – Mainly systematics

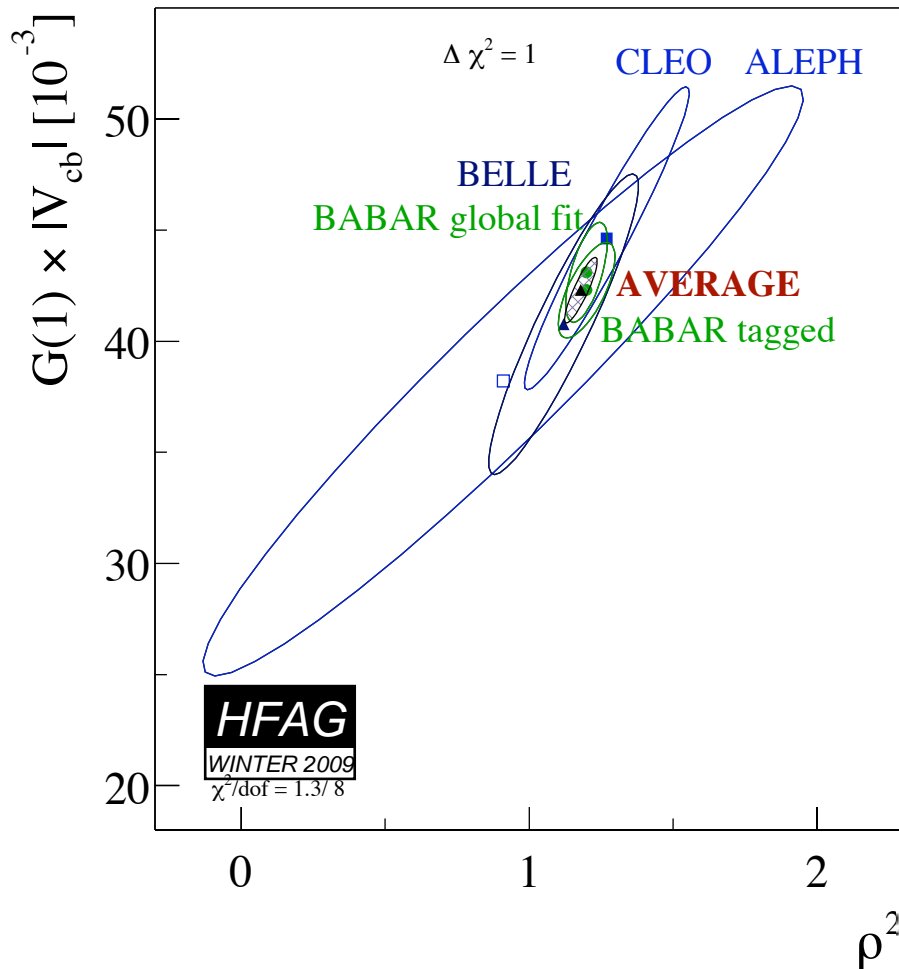
$$D^* : \quad F(1) |V_{cb}| \quad = \quad (35.9 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$$

- Consistent with existing measurements.

Theory Validation

- $G(1)/F(1) = 1.20 \pm 0.09$ agrees well with lattice computation (1.17 ± 0.04).
- Slope difference $\rho_D^2 - \rho_{D^*}^2 = 0$. Consistent with prediction.

Summary of exclusive results



Combine tagged and untagged measurements for $B \rightarrow D l \nu$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(1) |V_{cb}| &= (42.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-3} \\
 \rho^2 &= 1.18 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.04 \\
 \text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow D l \nu) &= (2.16 \pm 0.08)\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Using Okamoto et al. (FNAL05) LQCD:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(1) &= 1.074 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.016 \\
 |V_{cb}| &= (39.2 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.9_G) \times 10^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Consistent with existing measurements

$$\begin{aligned}
 |V_{cb}| (B \rightarrow D^* l \nu) &= (38.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.0_F) \times 10^{-3} \\
 |V_{cb}| (\text{inclusive}) &= (41.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion

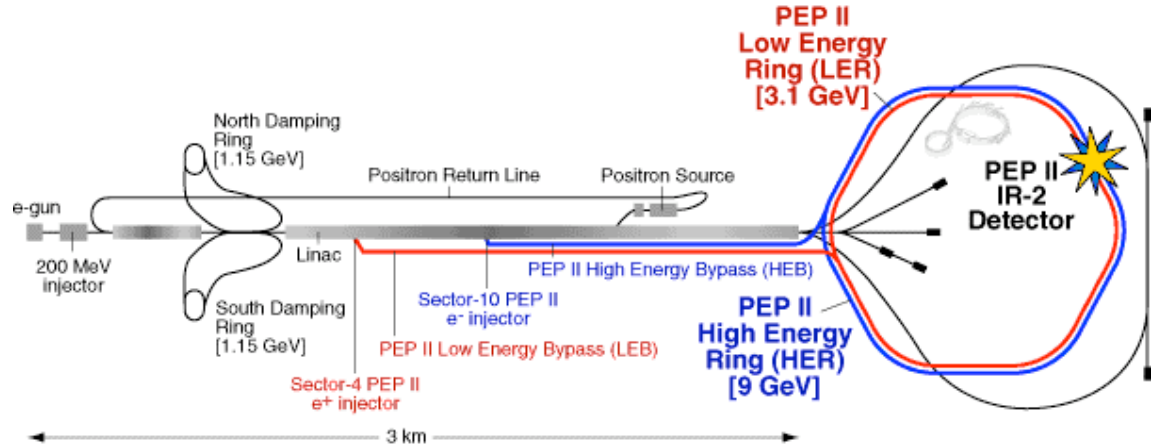
- **Presented are inclusive measurements of:**
 - The first six moments of hadronic mass spectrum for $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$
 - The first measurements of mixed hadronic moments $\langle n_x^k \rangle$ $k = 2, 4, 6$
 - Moments from the unfolded mass spectrum in $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$
 - Good consistency between measured parameters from both moments analyses
- **Presented are exclusive measurements of:**
 - $G(1) |V_{cb}|$ from $B \rightarrow D l \nu$ using tagged and untagged sample.
 - Combined measurements of $|V_{cb}|$ are compatible with existing measurements
 - Recent BaBar results have improved total error on world average of $G(1) |V_{cb}|$ (4%)
 - Inclusive $|V_{cb}|$ is at currently at 2%

END

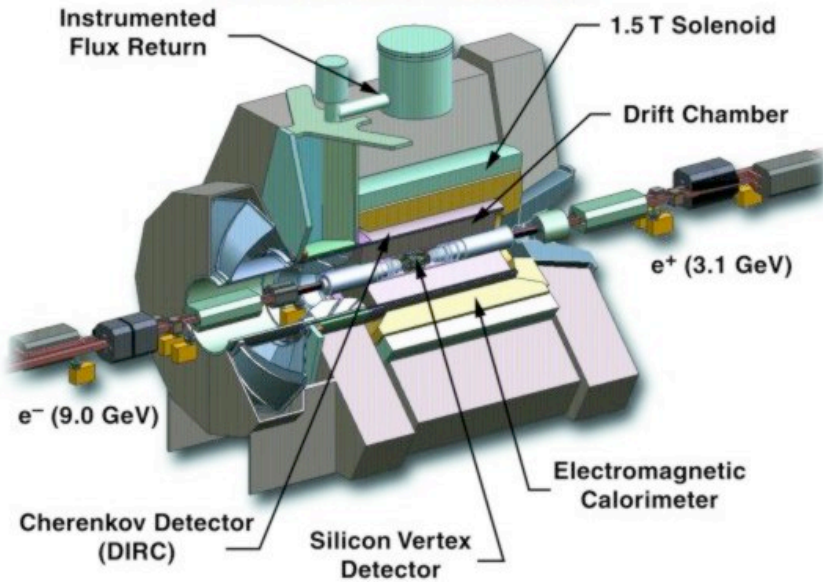
BACKUP SLIDES

Overview of the BaBar experiment

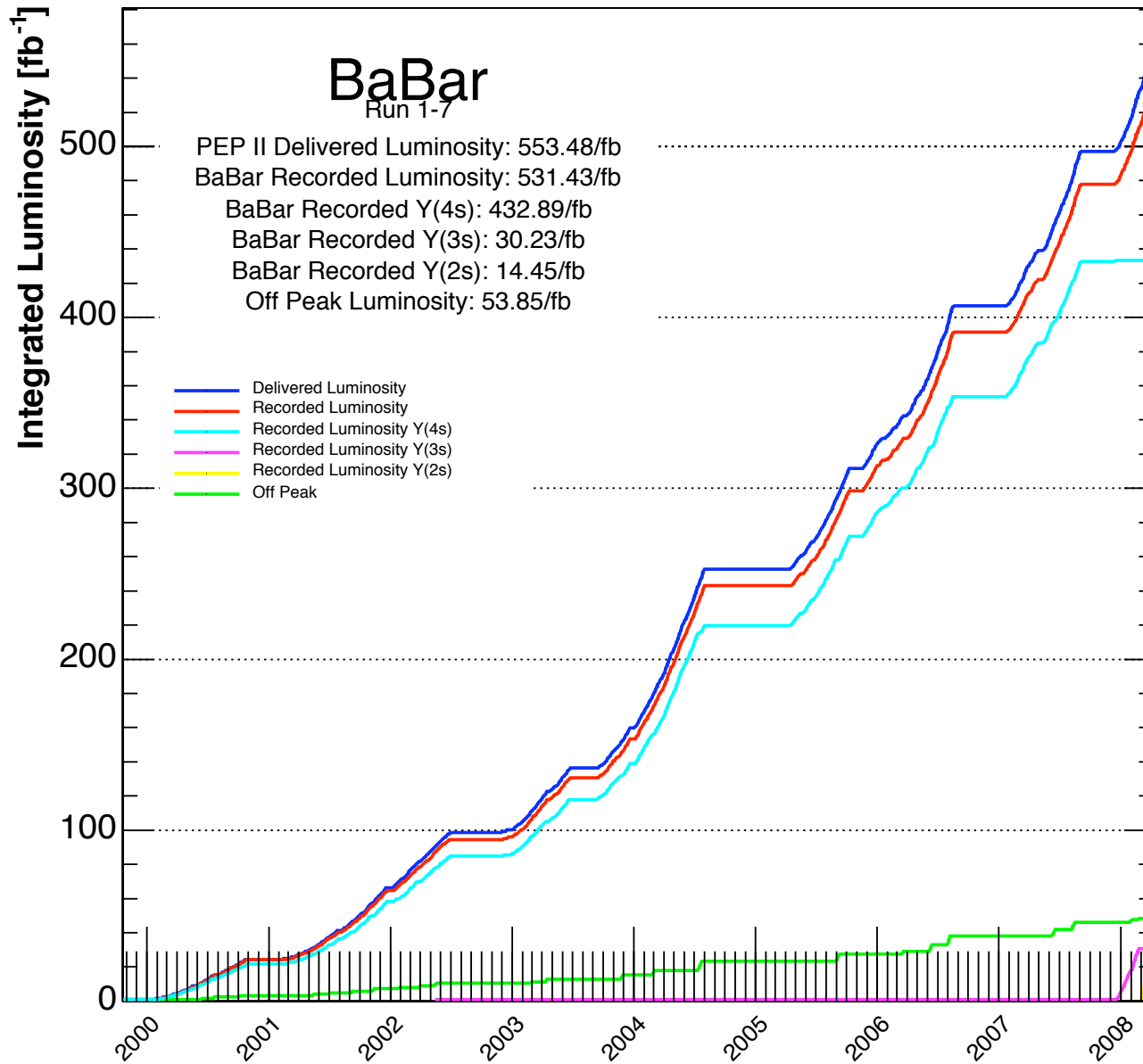
$E_{CM} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow BB^{\pm}$



BABAR Detector



- SVT** – 5 layers of double-sided silicon strips
- DCH** – 40 stereo layers of drift/sense wires in helium/isobutane gas mix (dE/dx)
- DIRC** – Provides π/K separation (above 700 MeV)
- EMC** – 6580 CsI(Tl) crystals. Energy/position measurements for e^{\pm} , γ , K_L
- IFR** – Identifies μ and neutral hadrons (primarily K_L and neutrons)



Collaboration:

~500 physicists

Data-taking:

October 1999 – April 2008

Peak luminosity:

$1.2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (4 x design)

Integrated Y(4S) sample:

433 fb⁻¹

Motivation

CP Violation is accounted for in the SM using V_{CKM} .

Appears as complex phase in


$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$

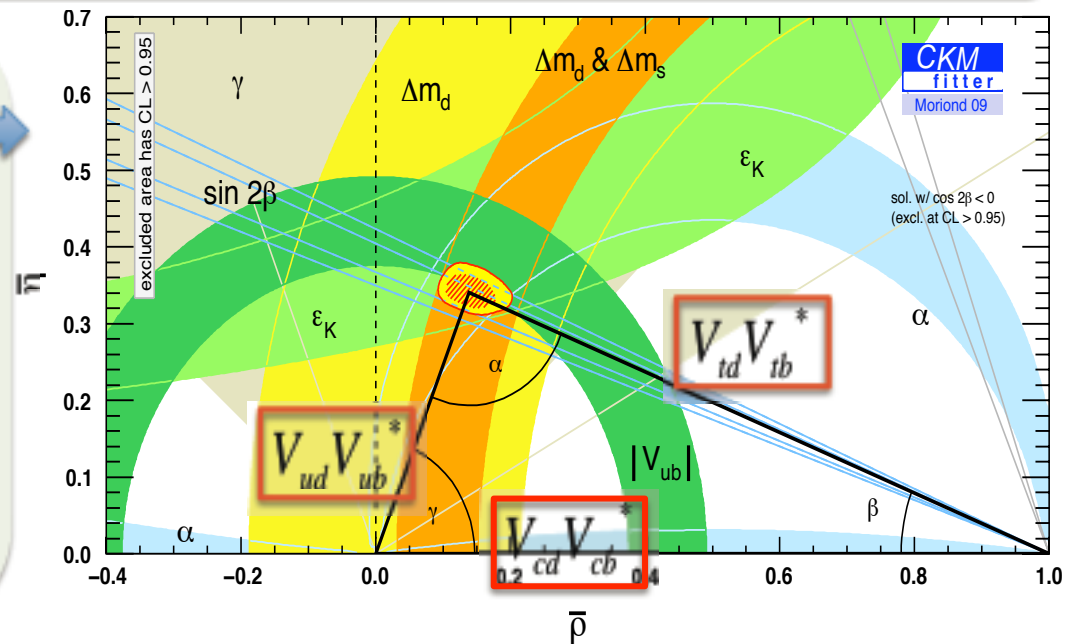
Unitarity of V_{CKM} gives rise to various relations such as: $V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$

Can be represented as a 'unitarity triangle'

Measurement of left side complements measurements of $\sin 2\beta$

Goal is to over-constrain triangle

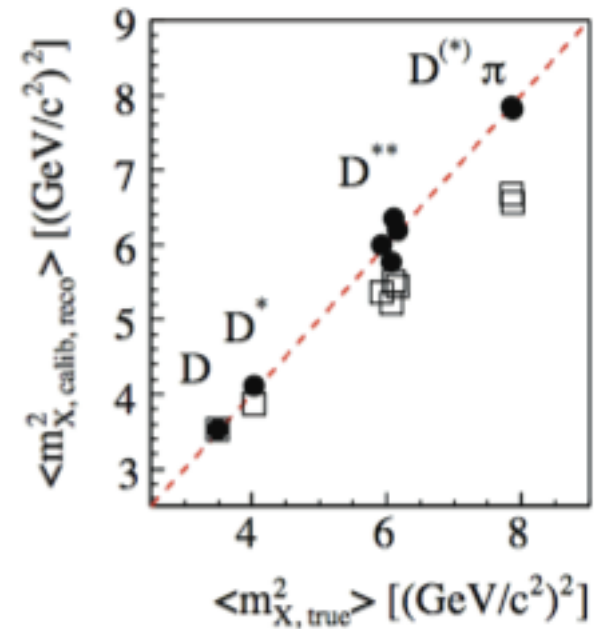
BSM possibilities in 



Calibration

To extract moments additional corrections are applied
which distort m_X spectrum

- Correct fitted $\langle m_X^k \rangle$ by:
 - Using the observed relationship (from MC)
between : $\langle m_{X,\text{reco}} \rangle$ to $\langle m_{X,\text{true}} \rangle$
and $\langle n_{X,\text{reco}} \rangle$ to $\langle n_{X,\text{true}} \rangle$
 - Then apply correction factors on an event by
event basis



Other moments measurements

