

Determination of V_{cb} and V_{ub}

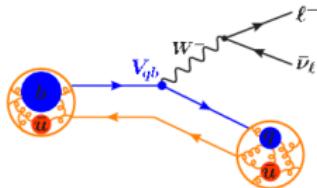
From Semileptonic Decays

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Fundamentals



- Decay rates of B and Λ_b are proportional to
 - $|V_{cb}|^2$ in decays $b \rightarrow c$
 - $|V_{ub}|^2$ in decays $b \rightarrow u$
- Single b -quark production rate also, but not as clean
- Semileptonic decays ($b \rightarrow (c, u)\ell\nu$) \Rightarrow best theory control
- Empirically $|V_{cb}|^2 \sim 10^2 |V_{ub}|^2$
 $\Rightarrow b \rightarrow u\ell\nu$ “hides” under $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$
- Concentrate on B decays; for Λ_b see talk by Svende Braun

Exclusive vs Inclusive

Exclusive:

- $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D\mu\nu), \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^*\mu\nu)$
 - Need form factors: HQET, lattice, z -expansion
 - Large fractions: in small-velocity (SV) limit semileptonic saturated by $B \rightarrow D\mu\nu + B \rightarrow D^*\mu\nu$
- (Shifman & Voloshin, SJNP 47(1988)511; Boyd *et al* PRD54(1996)2081)
- $\Gamma(B \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu), \Gamma(B \rightarrow \rho\mu\nu), \dots$
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- $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c\ell\nu) \equiv \Gamma(B \rightarrow D\mu\nu) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^*\mu\nu) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow D\pi\ell\nu) + \dots$
- Quark-hadron duality: $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c\ell\nu) \approx \Gamma(b \rightarrow c\ell\nu)$
 - (almost) from 1st principles
 - integration over (some) phase space
 - holds for moments; characterize non-perturb effects
 - all analytic
- u hides under c

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Inclusive $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$

- Combined OPE-HQET
- Differential rate $d\Gamma/dx$
- Need ≥ 1 integrated kinematic variable
- Expansion in Λ/m_b
- Corrections first at $(\Lambda/m_b)^2$
- Moments of the differential rate can kill perturbative part: zero-in on non-perturb terms
- Expansion also in $\alpha_s(m_b)$

Chay, BG, Georgi, PLB247(1990)399
Bigi *et al*, PRL71(1993)496
Bigi *et al*, PLB323(1994)408
Manohar, Wise, PRD49(1994)1310
Trott, PRD70(2004)073003
Bauer *et al*, PRD70(2004) 094017

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma = & \Gamma_0^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma_0^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 \Gamma_0^{(2)} \\ & + \left(\Gamma_\pi^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma_\pi^{(1)}\right) \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{m_b^2} + \left(\Gamma_G^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma_G^{(1)}\right) \frac{\mu_G^2}{m_b^2} \\ & + \Gamma_D^{(0)} \frac{\rho_D^3}{m_b^3} + \Gamma_{LS}^{(0)} \frac{\rho_{LS}^3}{m_b^3} + \dots\end{aligned}$$



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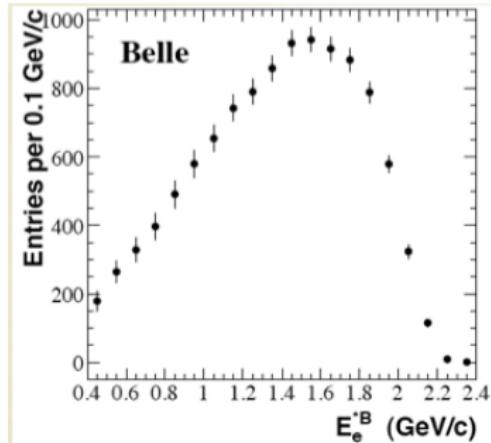
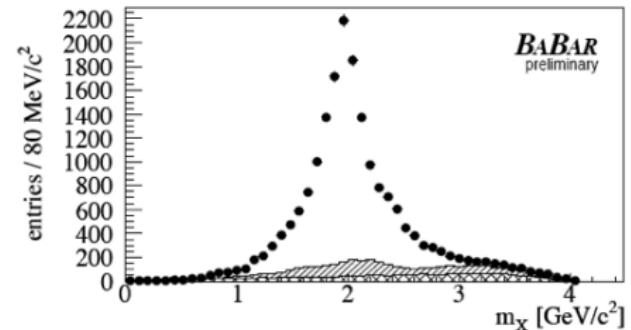
$$\mu_\pi^2 = -\langle B | \bar{b}(iD_\perp)^2 b | B \rangle$$
$$\mu_G^2 = -\langle B | \bar{b}(iD_\perp^\mu)(iD_\perp^\nu) \sigma_{\mu\nu} b | B \rangle$$

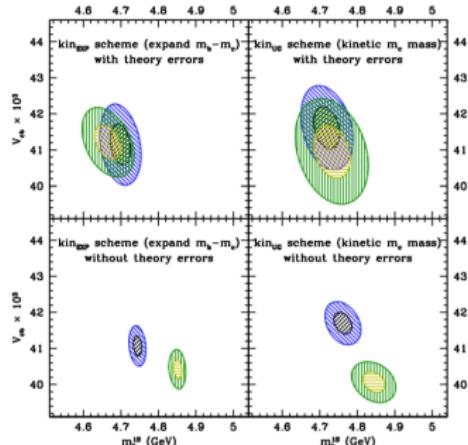
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Recent fits:

- Six parameters:
 $m_b,c, \mu_{\pi,G}^2, \rho_{D,LS}^3$
- Includes corrections:
 α_s^2 at $(m_b)^0$
 α_s^1 at $(m_b)^{-2}$
- Rate $\Rightarrow |V_{cb}|^2$
- Moments \Rightarrow non-pert parameters
- Same parameters as in
 - $b \rightarrow u \ell \nu$
 - Exclusive decays
 - Rare decays





Gambino, Schwanda PRD89 (2014) 014022

m_b^{kin}	m_c	μ_π^2	ρ_D^3	μ_G^2	ρ_{LS}^3	$\text{BR}_{c\ell\nu}(\%)$	$10^3 V_{cb} $
4.541	0.987	0.414	0.154	0.340	-0.147	10.65	42.42
0.023	0.013	0.078	0.045	0.066	0.098	0.16	0.86

Alberti *et al*, PRL114(2015)061802

m_b^{kin}	$\bar{m}_c(3 \text{ GeV})$	μ_π^2	ρ_D^3	μ_G^2	ρ_{LS}^3	$\text{BR}_{c\ell\nu}$	$10^3 V_{cb} $
4.553	0.987	0.465	0.170	0.332	-0.150	10.65	42.21
0.020	0.013	0.068	0.038	0.062	0.096	0.16	0.78

Exclusive: $B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu$

$$\langle D^*(p', \epsilon) | V^\mu | \bar{B}(p) \rangle = ig \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma} \epsilon_\alpha^* p'_\beta p_\gamma$$

$$\langle D^*(p', \epsilon) | A^\mu | \bar{B}(p) \rangle = f_0 \epsilon^{*\mu} + (\epsilon^* \cdot p) [a_+(p+p')^\mu + a_-(p-p')^\mu]$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw} = \frac{G_F^2 m_B^5}{48\pi^3} |\mathcal{V}_{cb}|^2 \sqrt{w^2 - 1} P(w) (\eta_{ew} \mathcal{F}(w))^2$$

- $w = p_B \cdot p_{D^*} / m_B m_{D^*}$
- $P(w)$ from phase space
- $\eta_{ew} = 1.007$ ew-correction
- HQS: $\mathcal{F}(1) = 1$ for $m_b = \infty$; corrections from μ_X^2, α_s
 - No $1/m_b$ corrections to FFs
 - Extrapolate to $w = 1$: see next slide
- Lattice $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(w)$; talk by Ran Zhou (next)

Exclusive: $B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu$

z -expansion

$$ff(w) = \mathcal{P}(z) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^2 \leq 1, \quad z = \frac{\sqrt{w+1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{w+1} + \sqrt{2}}$$

- Uses: extrapolation, lattice fit
- Ingredients: Analyticity, crossing symmetry, unitarity
- $\mathcal{P}(z)$: computable (Blaschke, QCD)
- Physical region: $0 \leq z \leq 0.056$
- Not just a “parametrization:” $n \geq 2$ terms give no more than 1%

HFAG: $|V_{cb}| \mathcal{F}(1) = 35.90(45) \times 10^{-3}$, FNAL/MILC: $\mathcal{F}(1) = 0.906(13)$

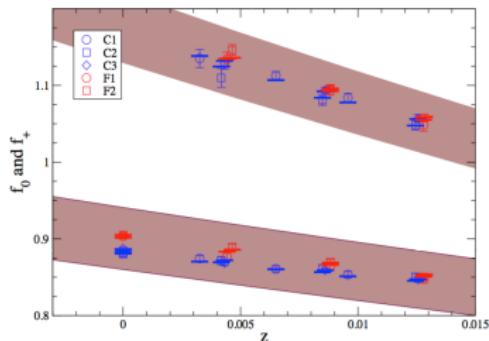
$$|V_{cb}| = 39.04(49)_{\text{exp}}(53)_{\text{lat}}(19)_{\text{QED}} \times 10^{-3}$$

Exclusive: $B \rightarrow D\ell\nu$

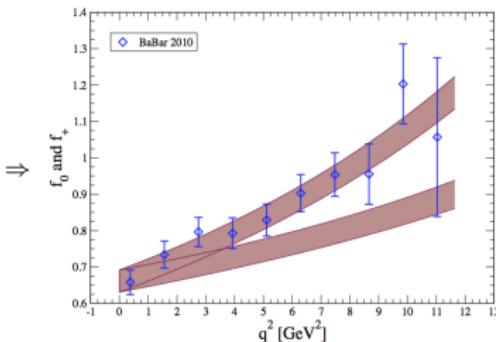
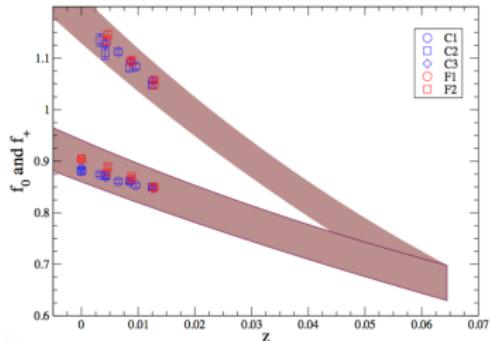
$$\langle D(p') | V^\mu | B(p) \rangle = f_+(p + p')^\mu + (f_0 - f_+) \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{q^2} q^\mu, \quad q = p - p', \quad f = f(q^2)$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw} = \frac{G_F^2 m_B^5}{48\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 (m_B + m_D)^2 m_D^3 (\sqrt{w^2 - 1})^3 (\eta_{ew} \mathcal{G}(w))^2$$

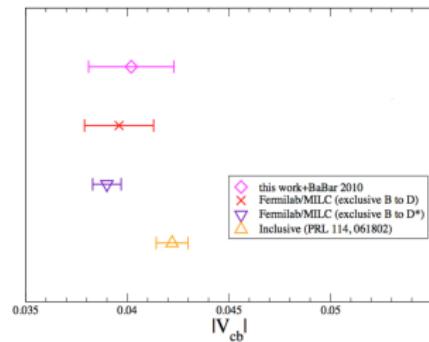
Story in pictures: (HPQCD – PRD92 (2015) 054510)

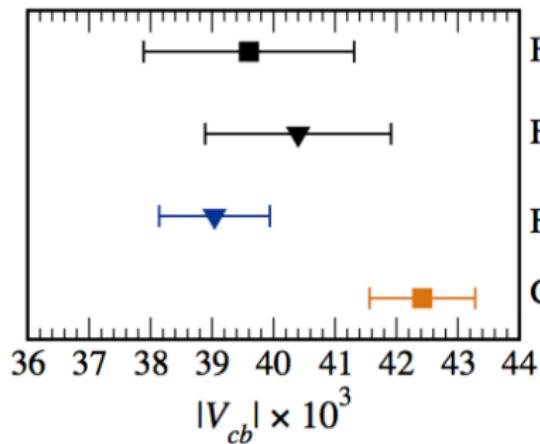
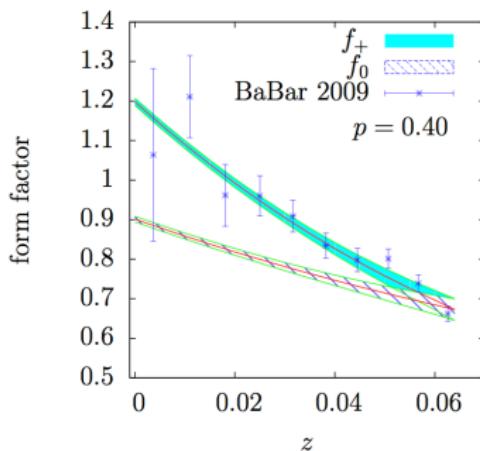


\Rightarrow



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Fermilab/MILC '15 + BaBar '09, $B \rightarrow D$, $w \geq 1$

Fermilab/MILC '15 + HFAG '14, $B \rightarrow D$, $w = 1$

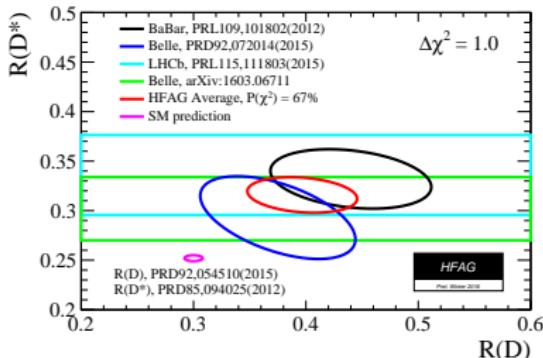
Fermilab/MILC '14 + HFAG '14, $B \rightarrow D^*$, $w = 1$

Gambino & Schwanda '13, $B \rightarrow X_c$ inclusive

A global fit to $B \rightarrow D l \nu$

- $|V_{cb}| = 40.62(0.98) \cdot 10^{-3}$ preliminary (BGL, N=2)
- $|V_{cb}| = \mathbf{40.49(0.99)} \cdot 10^{-3}$ preliminary (BGL, N=3,4)
- based on z -expansion with unitarity constraints using Boyd, Grinstein, Lebed & Caprini, Lellouch, Neubert 1997
- assumes no correlation between FNAL and HQQCD, 3% syst error on Babar data, correct treatment of last bin, no finite size bin effect, updated Belle results 1510.03657
- CLN parameterization gives $|V_{cb}| = 40.85(95) \cdot 10^{-3}$ but terrible fit (p-value $< 10^{-5}$) when lattice results for f_0 are included.
We are getting too precise for CLN!!
- Non-zero recoil lattice results are crucial: only zero recoil leads to $|V_{cb}| = 39.6(2.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$ (BGL) $40.0(1.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$ (CLN)
- Very precise **R(D)=0.302(3)**, 1.9σ from HFAG average

“ $R_{D^{(*)}}$ anomaly” in $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu$: $R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\bar{\nu})}$



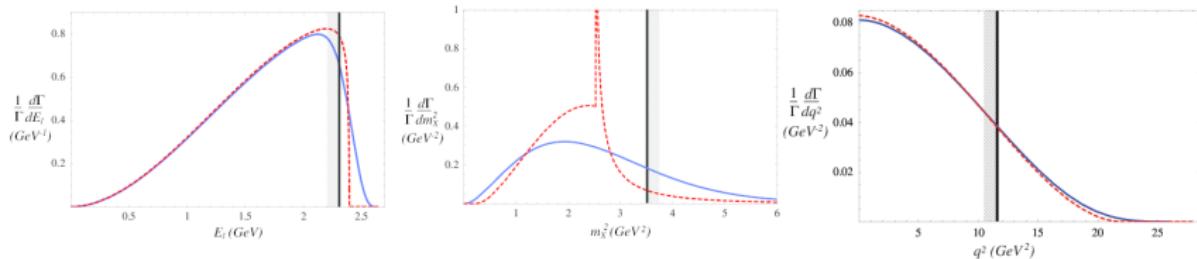
- *Excesses* observed at more than 4σ

	$R(D)$	$R(D^*)$
BaBar	$0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042$	$0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018$
Belle	$0.375^{+0.064}_{-0.063} \pm 0.026$	$0.293^{+0.039}_{-0.037} \pm 0.015$
LHCb		$0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030$
Exp. average	0.388 ± 0.047	0.321 ± 0.021
SM expectation	0.300 ± 0.010	0.252 ± 0.005
Belle II, 50 ab^{-1}	± 0.010	± 0.005

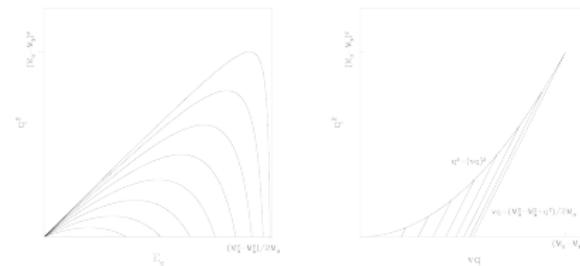
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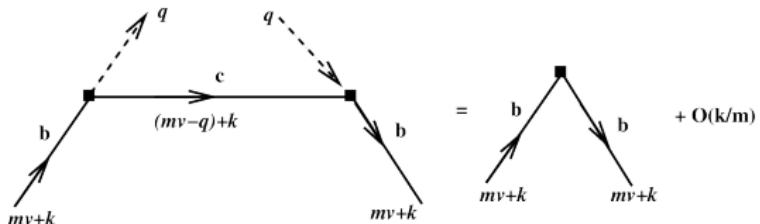
The problem:

- $q^2 > (m_B - m_D)^2$ less sensitive to shape function (SF); sensitive to m_b , $(\Lambda/m_b)^3$ corrs, low rate, missing E
- $m_X < m_D$, sensitive to SF, higher rate
- $E_\ell > (m_b^2 - m_D^2)/2m_B$ sensitive to SF, low rate, simplest



Lines of constant m_X
 $(vq = E_\ell + E_\nu)$





Illustrate problem: $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$

- Expand in $k/m_b \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b$ but $q/m_b \sim 1$.

$$\bar{\Gamma} \frac{i}{m_b \not{v} - \not{q} + \not{k} + i\epsilon} \Gamma = \frac{i}{m_b^2 - 2m_b q_0 + i\epsilon} \bar{\Gamma} (m_b \not{v} - \not{q}) \bar{\Gamma} + \dots$$

- Series in poles $q_0 - m_b/2$; endpoint region is $q_0 \approx m_b/2$
- \Rightarrow retain all orders; $x = 2q_0/m_b$, $\text{Im} \frac{1}{1-x-i\epsilon} = \pi \delta(1-x)$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dx} \propto \left(\delta(1-x) - \frac{\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2}{2m_b^2} \delta'(1-x) + \dots \right) = f(1-x)$$

- Non-perturbative SF $2m_B f(\omega) = \langle B | \bar{h}_v \delta(\omega + in \cdot D) h_v | B \rangle$, ($n^2 = 0, n \cdot v = 1$)
(M. Neubert, PRD49(1994)4623, Bigi et al., IJMP A9(1994)2467)
- Endpoint spectra in $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ given in terms of $f(\omega)$ too
- Some analysis eliminate $f(\omega)$ from combined $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ and $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ analysis; other model SF subject to moment constraints

QCD Calculation	Phase Space Region	$\Delta\Gamma_{\text{theory}} (\text{ps}^{-1})$	$ V_{ub} (10^{-3})$
BLNP	$M_X \leq 1.55 \text{ GeV}$	$39.3^{+4.7}_{-4.3}$	$4.17 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.12^{+0.24}_{-0.24}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}$	$46.1^{+4.4}_{-5.0}$	$3.97 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.14^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$
	$P_+ \leq 0.66 \text{ GeV}$	$38.3^{+4.4}_{-4.3}$	$4.02 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.16^{+0.24}_{-0.23}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}, q^2 \geq 8 \text{ GeV}^2$	$23.8^{+3.0}_{-3.0}$	$4.25 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.13^{+0.23}_{-0.23}$
	$M_X - q^2, p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$62.0^{+2.5}_{-2.5}$	$4.28 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.18^{+0.18}_{-0.20}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$62.0^{+6.2}_{-6.2}$	$4.30 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.21^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
DGE	$p_\ell^* > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$	$52.8^{+5.3}_{-4.3}$	$4.29 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.20^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$
	$M_X \leq 1.55 \text{ GeV}$	$35.3^{+3.3}_{-3.5}$	$4.40 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.12^{+0.24}_{-0.19}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}$	$42.0^{+4.8}_{-4.8}$	$4.16 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.14^{+0.26}_{-0.27}$
	$P_+ \leq 0.66 \text{ GeV}$	$36.9^{+5.8}_{-5.8}$	$4.10 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.17^{+0.28}_{-0.28}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}, q^2 \geq 8 \text{ GeV}^2$	$24.4^{+2.4}_{-2.0}$	$4.19 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.12^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
	$M_X - q^2, p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$58.7^{+3.5}_{-3.5}$	$4.40 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.18^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$
GGOU	$p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$58.7^{+3.5}_{-3.2}$	$4.42 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.23^{+0.13}_{-0.13}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$	$50.4^{+3.3}_{-3.0}$	$4.39 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.20^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$
	$M_X \leq 1.55 \text{ GeV}$	$41.0^{+4.6}_{-3.8}$	$4.08 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.11^{+0.20}_{-0.21}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}$	$46.8^{+3.6}_{-3.6}$	$3.94 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.14^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$
	$P_+ \leq 0.66 \text{ GeV}$	$44.0^{+8.6}_{-8.6}$	$3.75 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.15^{+0.30}_{-0.30}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}, q^2 \geq 8 \text{ GeV}^2$	$24.7^{+2.4}_{-2.4}$	$4.17 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.12^{+0.22}_{-0.22}$
ADFR	$M_X - q^2, p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$60.2^{+3.0}_{-3.0}$	$4.35 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.18^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$60.2^{+3.0}_{-2.5}$	$4.36 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.23^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$	$51.8^{+2.8}_{-2.3}$	$4.33 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.11}$
	$M_X \leq 1.55 \text{ GeV}$	$47.1^{+5.2}_{-4.3}$	$3.81 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.11^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}$	$52.3^{+4.4}_{-4.5}$	$3.73 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.13^{+0.17}_{-0.18}$
	$P_+ \leq 0.66 \text{ GeV}$	$48.9^{+5.6}_{-4.6}$	$3.56 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.15^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
	$M_X \leq 1.70 \text{ GeV}, q^2 \geq 8 \text{ GeV}^2$	$30.9^{+4.0}_{-3.5}$	$3.74 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.11^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$
	$M_X - q^2, p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$62.0^{+2.5}_{-5.0}$	$4.29 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.18^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$62.0^{+5.7}_{-5.0}$	$4.30 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.23^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$
	$p_\ell^* > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$	$53.3^{+5.1}_{-4.4}$	$4.27 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.19^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$

PDG:

$$|V_{ub}| = (4.41 \pm 0.15_{\text{exp}}^{+0.15} \pm 0.17_{\text{th}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$: $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

Much as in $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$

$$\langle \pi(p') | V^\mu | B(p) \rangle = f_+(p + p')^\mu + (f_0 - f_+) \frac{m_B^2 - m_\pi^2}{q^2} q^\mu$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 m_B^5}{48\pi^3} |V_{ub}|^2 |p_\pi|^3 |f_+(q^2)|^2$$

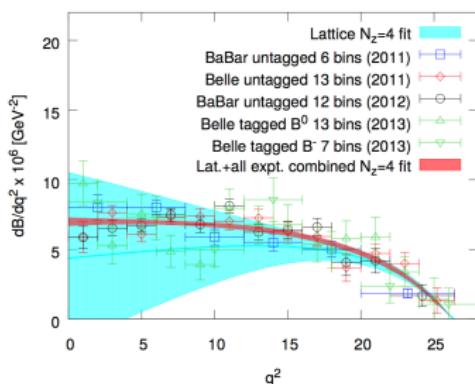
- $f_{+,0}(q^2)$ from Lattice: next talk Ran Zhou

UKQCD PRD91(2015)074510; FNAL/MILC PRD92(2015)014024

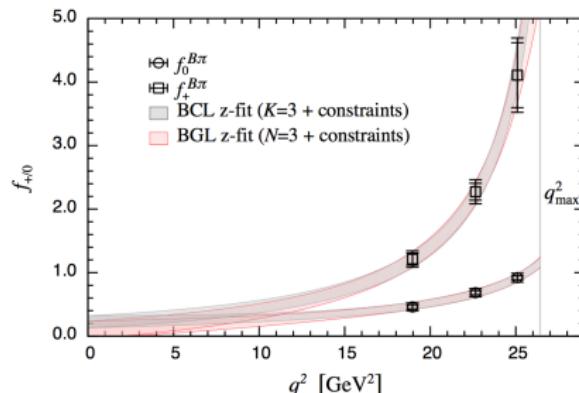
- Interpolation: z -fit

Boyd, BG, Lebed, PRL74(1995)4603; Bourrely, Caprini, Lellouch PRD79(2009)013008

- Fit lattice and data to z -fit Arnesen *et al*, PRL95(2005)071802



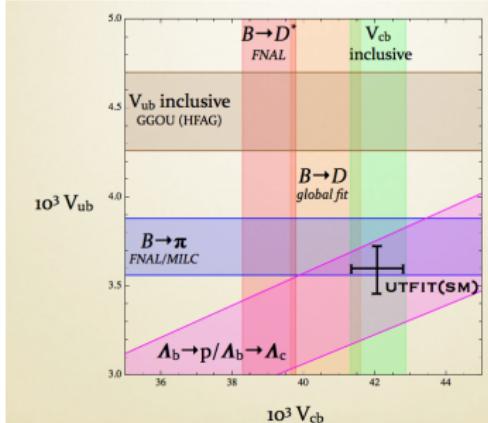
FNAL/MILC



UKQCD

Figure cum Conclusions

Gambino, Beauty 2016



- $|V_{cb}|$ incl. vs D^* (FNAL/MILC) is $\sim 8\%(\sim 3\sigma)$
- RH currents won't do

$$|V_{cb}|\text{incl} = |V_{cb}|(1 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^2)$$

$$|V_{cb}|_{D^*} = |V_{cb}|(1 + \epsilon)$$

$$|V_{cb}|_D = |V_{cb}|(1 - \epsilon)$$

- More general NP dim-6 ops can't either
Crivellin, Pokorski 1407.1320
- Tension decreased on $|V_{ub}|$ Bernlochner, Ligeti, Turczyk, PRD90(2014)094003

