



Inclusive Semileptonic B Decays at BABAR - $|V_{cb}|$ and Extraction of HQE Parameters

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on behalf of the BABAR Collaboration

Measurement of

- Hadronic Mass Moments
- Lepton Energy Moments

OPE Fit to Moments

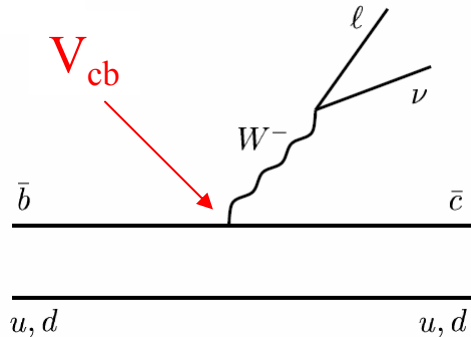
XXXIXth Rencontres de Moriond,
QCD and High Energy Hadronic Interactions



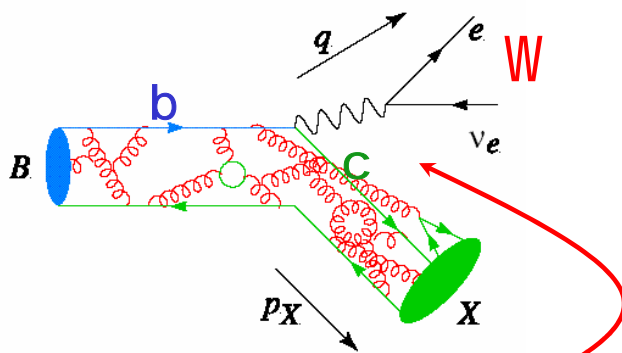
Motivation

Semileptonic B decays provide best access to $|V_{cb}|$.

Tree level:



But: b quark interacts with light degrees of freedom



No interaction between $W \rightarrow l \nu$ and c-quark

- $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu) \propto m_b^2 (m_b - m_c)^3$
- Leptonic and hadronic currents factorise
- Hadronic matrix element has to be corrected for interactions with rest of B meson
- Expand in powers of $1/m_b$ in terms of local operators
- Expectation values of these operators are properties of the b quark within the B meson.

Theoretical Approach: Heavy Quark Expansion

- *no local predictions for $d\Gamma/dE_e$ or $d\Gamma/dM_X$*
- *but transition rates and moments of inclusive distributions can be reliably calculated with the help of Operator Product Expansions.*



Inclusive Semileptonic B Decays



Heavy Quark Expansions

Heavy Quark Expansions connect the inclusive decay width to $|V_{cb}|$:

Γ_{SL} proportional to $|V_{cb}|^2$, but perturbative and non-perturbative corrections to free quark decay needed \rightarrow double expansion in α_s and $1/m_b$

$$\Gamma_{clv} = \frac{G_F m_b^5}{192\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 (1 + A_{ew}) A_{pert} A_{nonpert} \cong |V_{cb}|^2 f_{OPE}(m_b, m_c, a_i)$$

4 parameters at order α_s^2 and $1/m_b^3$

Non-perturbative parameters are not well known!

\rightarrow Use moments of inclusive distributions where same parameters appear!

$$\langle X^n \rangle (E_{cut}) = \frac{\int (X - X^0)^n \frac{d\Gamma}{dX} dX}{\int \frac{d\Gamma}{dX} dX} \Bigg|_{E_l > E_{cut}} \cong f'_{OPE}(m_b, m_c, a_i)$$

- hadronic mass distribution $\langle M_X^n \rangle$
- lepton energy spectrum $\langle E_l^n \rangle$
(with restrictions on the minimum lepton momentum!)
- Complimentary information from photon energy spectrum in $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ decays



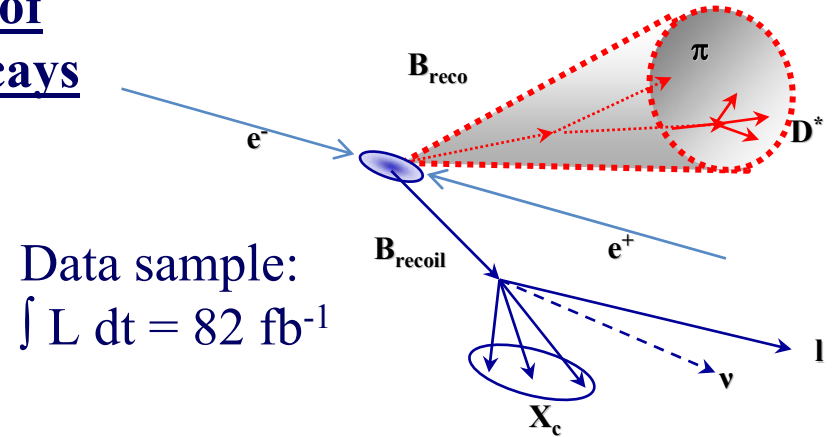
Hadronic Mass Moments: Tagging

Analysis performed on the recoil of fully reconstructed hadronic B decays

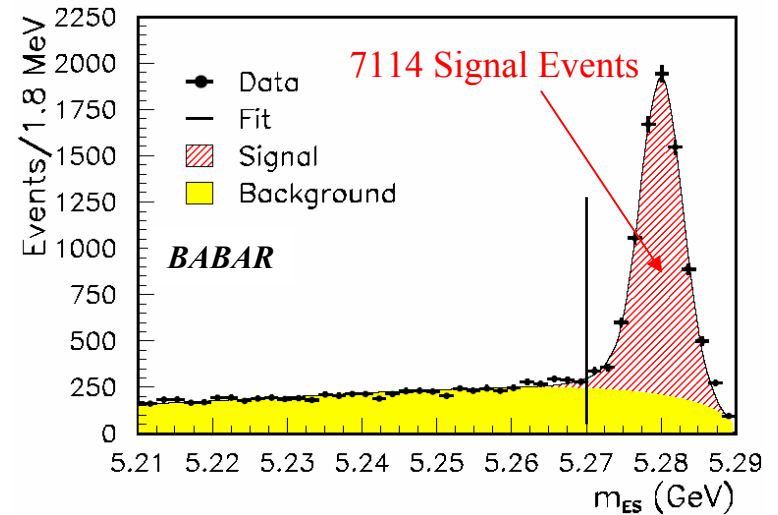
B_{reco} tag:

- Semi-exclusive reconstruction of ≈ 1000 B decay chains
- Beam-energy substituted mass m_{ES} used for combinatorial background subtraction

- B flavour known
- B four-momentum known
- reduced combinatorics
- m_{ES} sideband used for background subtraction
- **limited statistics**



Data sample:
 $\int L dt = 82 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



m_{ES}



Hadronic Mass Moments: $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$

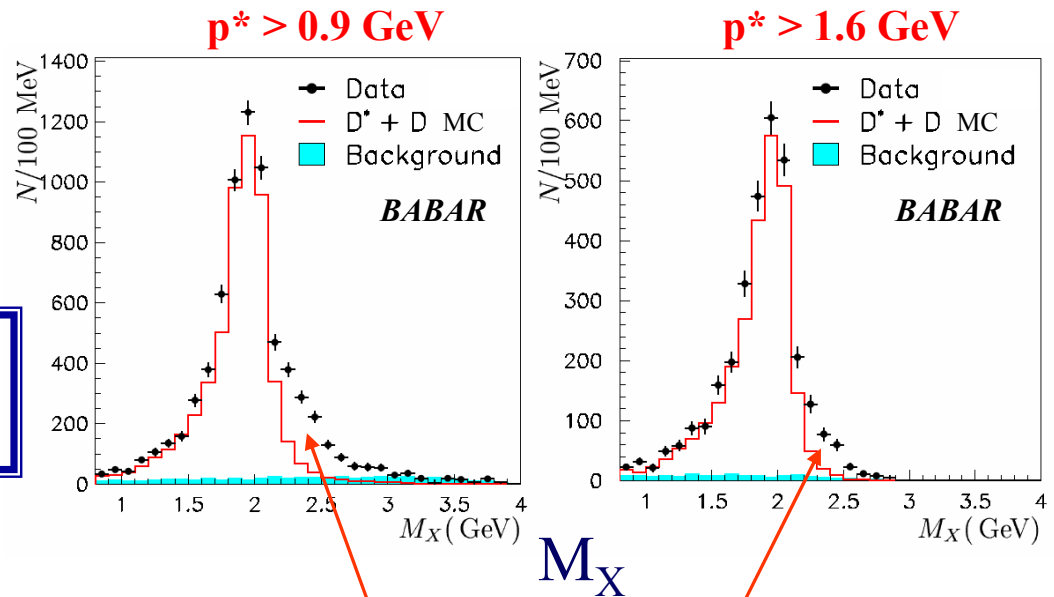
$B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$ signal:

- require exactly one lepton (e or μ) with momentum p^* in B rest frame $> p^*_{\min}$
- lepton charge consistent with prompt B decay
- missing energy and missing momentum consistent with neutrino

Kinematic fit to the whole event results in improved M_X resolution

$$\sigma(M_X) \approx 350 \text{ MeV}$$

Reconstruction of all kinematic quantities in rest frame of B meson



- Measure moments of mass spectrum as function of minimum lepton momentum p^*

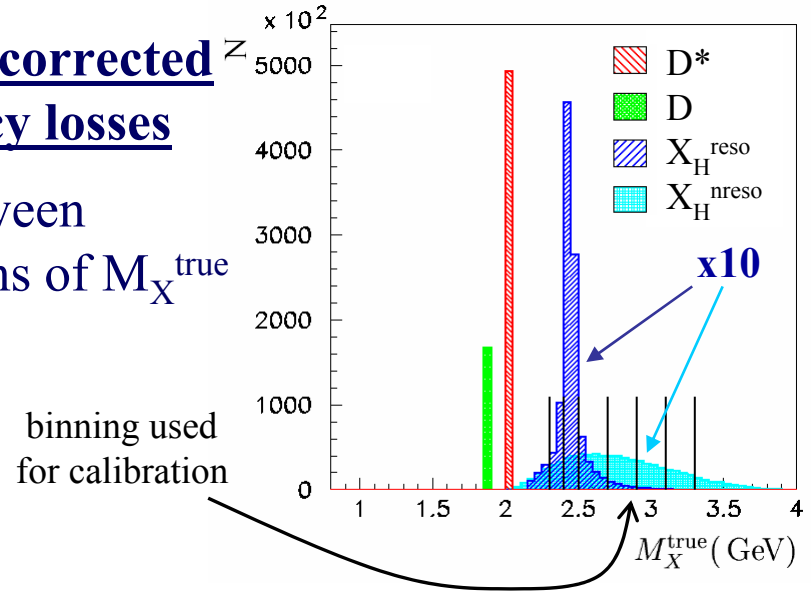
- Increasing contributions from high mass final states for lower lepton momenta



Hadronic Mass Moments: Calibration via MC

Measured mass spectrum needs to be corrected
for detector resolution and efficiency losses

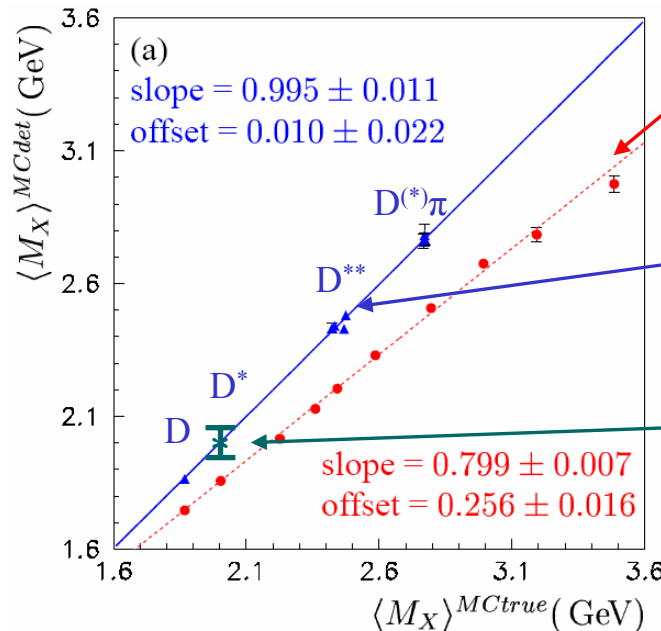
- Exploit observed linear relations between measured and generated masses in bins of M_X^{true}
- Calibrate on an event-by-event basis



Very little dependence on branching fractions and modelling of high mass final states!

Main uncertainties:

- Detector Response
- Background Subtraction



Calibration curve derived with mix of final states

verified by mean masses of exclusive final states after calibration

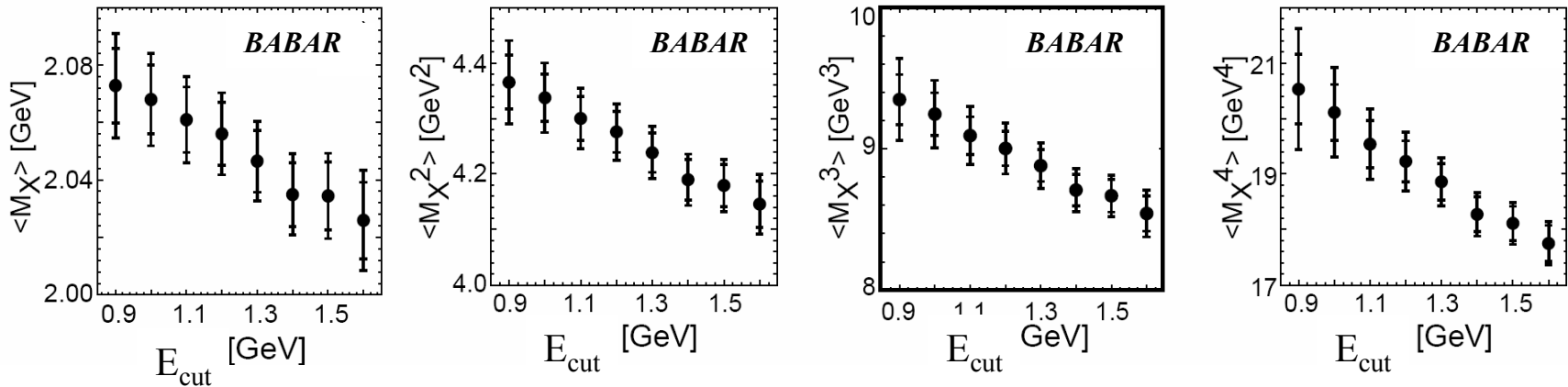
Validated on DATA sample of partially reconstructed $B \rightarrow D^{*\pm} \nu$ ($D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$) decays



Hadronic Mass Moments: Results for $\langle M_X^n \rangle$

Moments $\langle M_X^n \rangle$ ($n=1, \dots, 4$) of the hadronic mass spectrum in $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ decays for $0.9 \text{ GeV} < E_{\text{cut}} < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$

- Clear dependence on E_{cut} of lepton.
- Comparable statistical and systematic errors.
- Individual measurements are highly correlated!

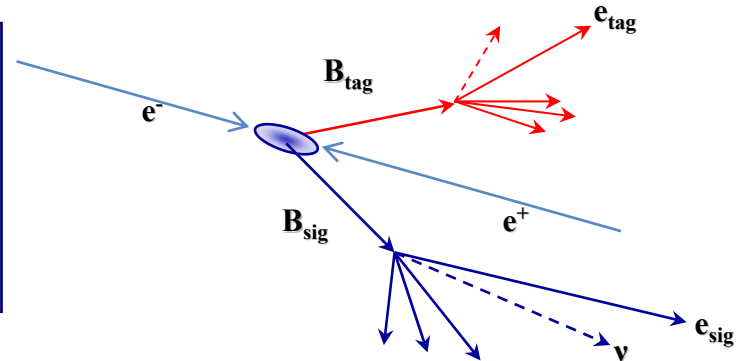


To be submitted to Phys. Rev. D: hep-ex/0403031



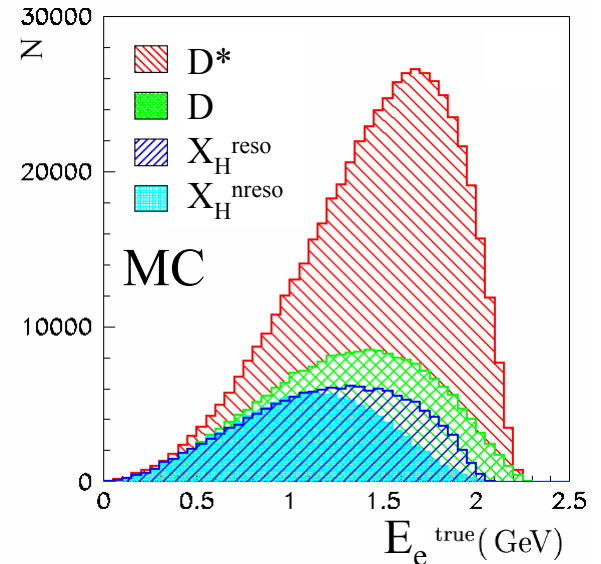
Lepton Energy Spectrum & Moments

- Tag events with high energetic electron ($p^* > 1.4$ GeV in Y(4S) frame)
- Look for second electron in the event ($p^* > 0.5$ GeV in Y(4S) frame)



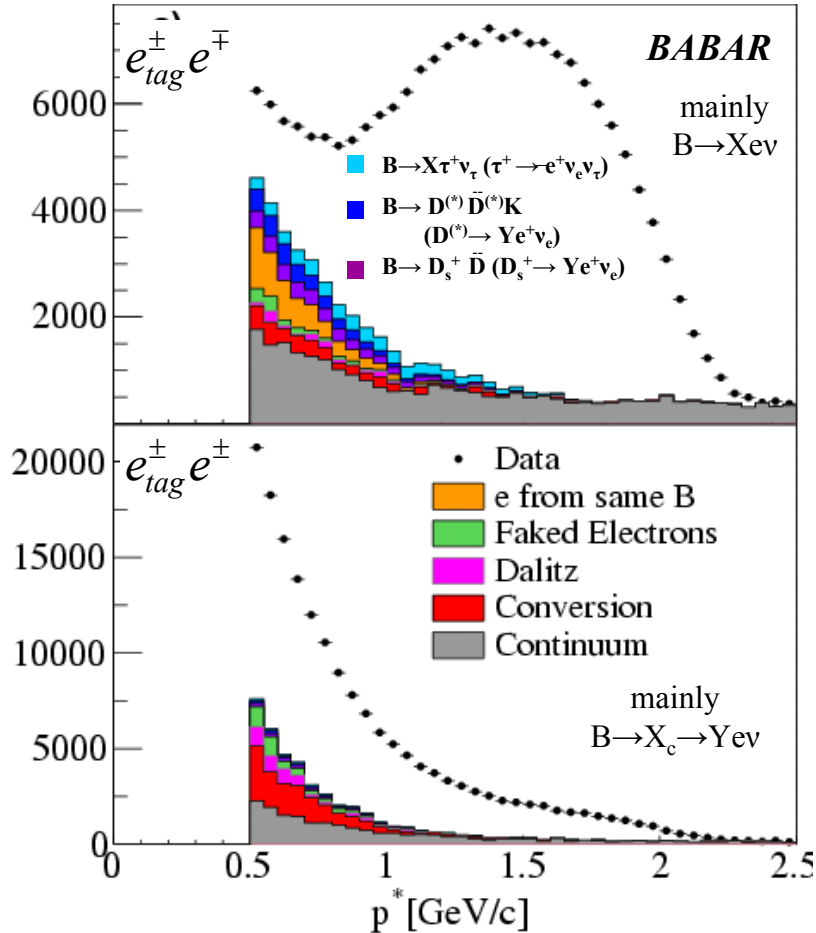
- Large statistics
- Suppress backgrounds from J/Ψ decays by cutting on invariant mass
- Backgrounds from secondary decays are reduced by cutting on opening angle
- Continuum background is subtracted by using the off-resonance data sample

Lepton momentum spectrum:



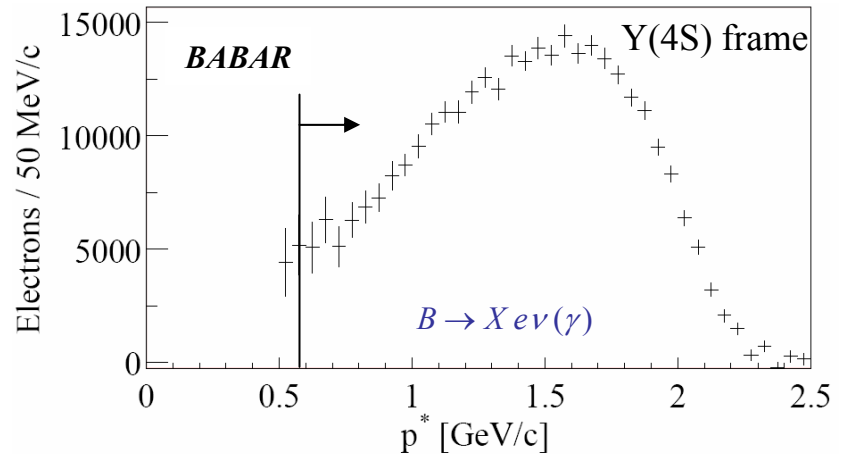


Lepton Energy Spectrum



Data sample:
 $\int L dt = 47.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- Split sample into unlike-sign $e_{tag}^{\pm} e^{\mp}$ and like-sign $e_{tag}^{\pm} e^{\pm}$ events
- Account for $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ mixing
- Correct for electron efficiency
- Correct for Bremsstrahlung in detector but not for internal QED radiative effects



Partial Branching Fraction:

$$Br(B \rightarrow X e \nu (\gamma), E_e > 0.6 \text{ GeV}) = (10.36 \pm 0.06_{stat} \pm 0.23_{sys})\%$$

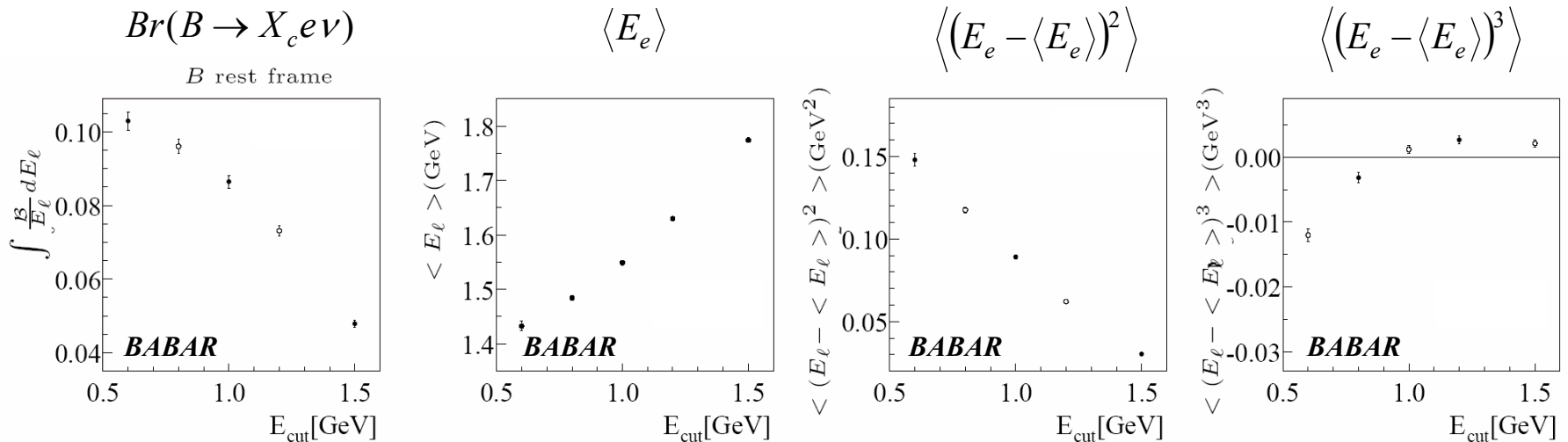


Moments of the Lepton Energy Spectrum

Moments of electron energy spectrum are corrected for:

- B momentum
- QED radiative effects
- $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$ background

Individual measurements are highly correlated!



To be submitted to Phys. Rev. D: hep-ex/0403030



Extraction of $|V_{cb}|$ and HQE parameters from OPE fit to Data

We use calculations in kinetic mass scheme by Gambino and Uraltsev

hep-ph/0401063

hep-ph/0403166

8 Fit Parameters: total $B(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu)$, $|V_{cb}|$, m_b and m_c

- $\mathcal{O}(1/m_b^2)$ {
- μ_π^2 - expectation value of kinetic energy of b quark inside B meson
 - μ_G^2 - expectation value of chromomagnetic moment operator
- $\mathcal{O}(1/m_b^3)$ {
- ρ_D^3 - expectation value of Darwin operator
 - ρ_{LS}^3 - expectation value of Spin-Orbit operator

Perform 3 separate Fits:

- Electron and Hadron Moments combined (all parameters free)

For consistency also:

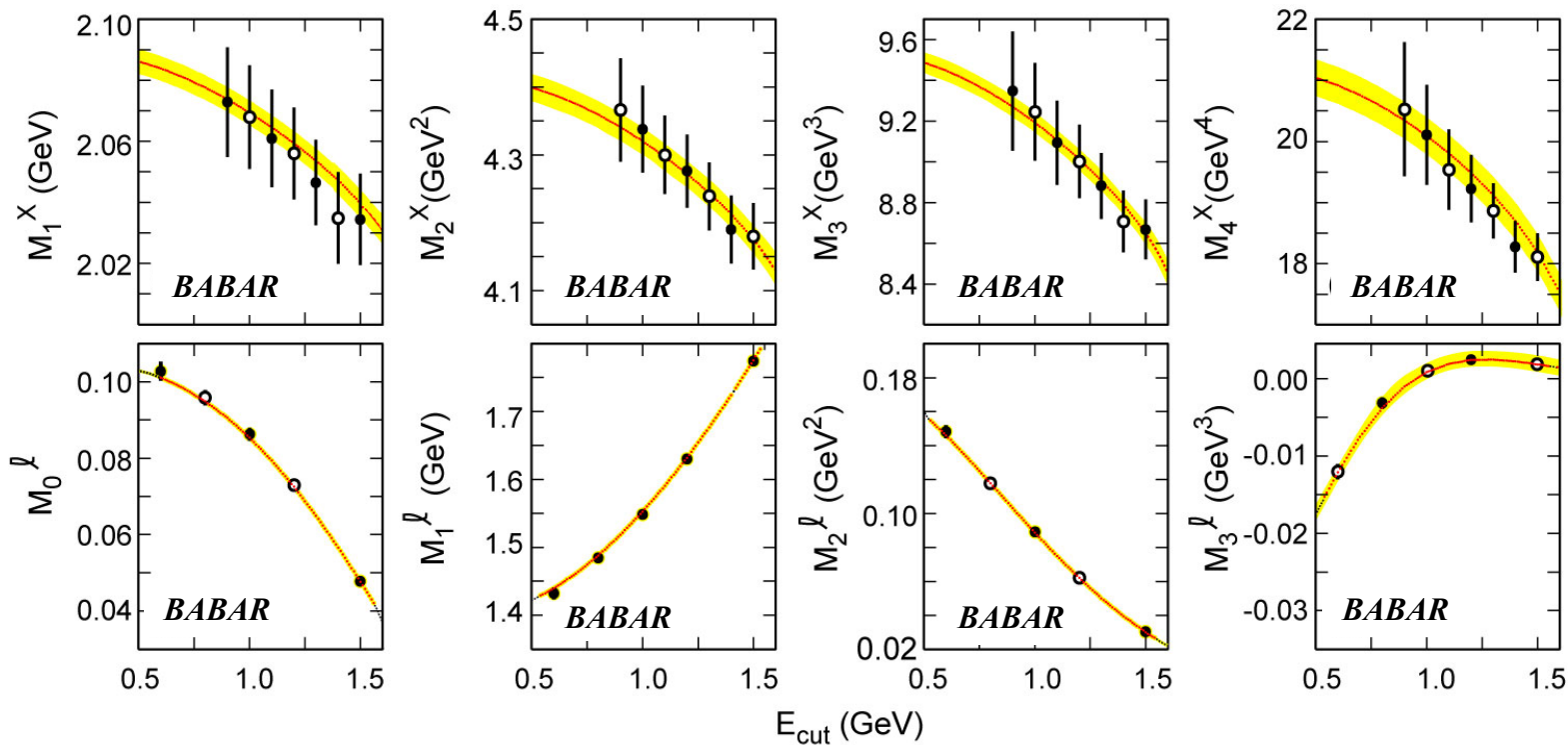
- Electron Energy Moments only
- Hadron Mass Moments only

Hadron Mass Moments have higher sensitivity to the fit parameters, but precision of Lepton Energy Moments is higher, therefore leading to a comparable sensitivity.



Simultaneous Fit to Hadron Mass and Electron Energy Moments

- All parameters unconstrained.
- Only solid points are used in the fit.
- Correlations taken into account.
- Error bars show experimental errors (stat. & syst.)
- Bands correspond to theoretical uncertainties.



$\chi^2 = 15$
 $N_{\text{dof}} = 20$

Calculations are taken from Gambino and Uraltsev hep-ph/0401063
hep-ph/0403166



Fit Results

kinetic mass scheme

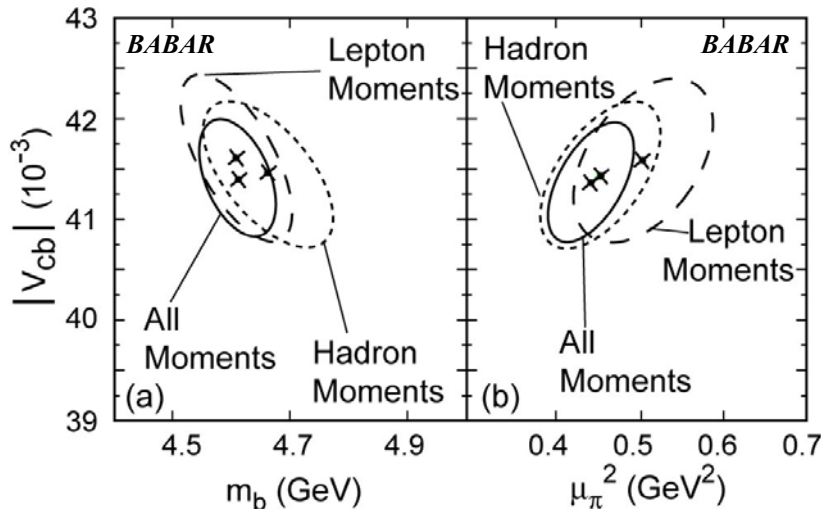
$$\begin{aligned}
 |V_{cb}| &= (41.4 \pm 0.4_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.4_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.2_{\alpha_s} \pm 0.6_{\Gamma_{\text{SL}}}) \times 10^{-3} \\
 Br(B \rightarrow X_c e \nu) &= (10.61 \pm 0.16_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.06_{\text{HQE}}) \% \\
 m_b(1 \text{ GeV}) &= (4.61 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.04_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.02_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV} \\
 m_c(1 \text{ GeV}) &= (1.18 \pm 0.07_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.06_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.02_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}
 \end{aligned}$$

To be submitted to
Phys. Rev. Lett.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_\pi^2 &= (0.45 \pm 0.04_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.04_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.01_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^2 \\
 \mu_G^2 &= (0.27 \pm 0.06_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.03_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.02_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^2 \\
 \rho_D^3 &= (0.20 \pm 0.02_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.02_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.00_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^3 \\
 \rho_{LS}^3 &= (-0.09 \pm 0.04_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.07_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.01_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

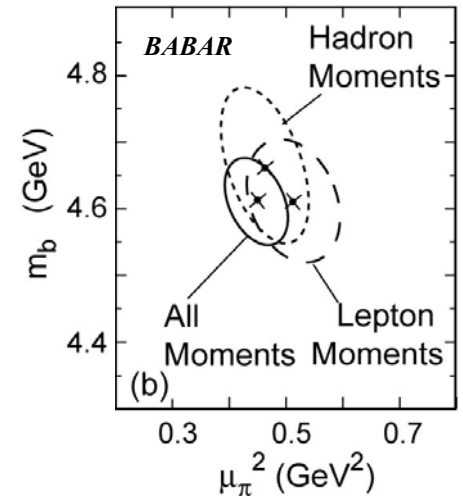
Strong correlation between m_b and m_c :

$$m_b(1 \text{ GeV}) - m_c(1 \text{ GeV}) = (3.44 \pm 0.03_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.02_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.01_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}$$



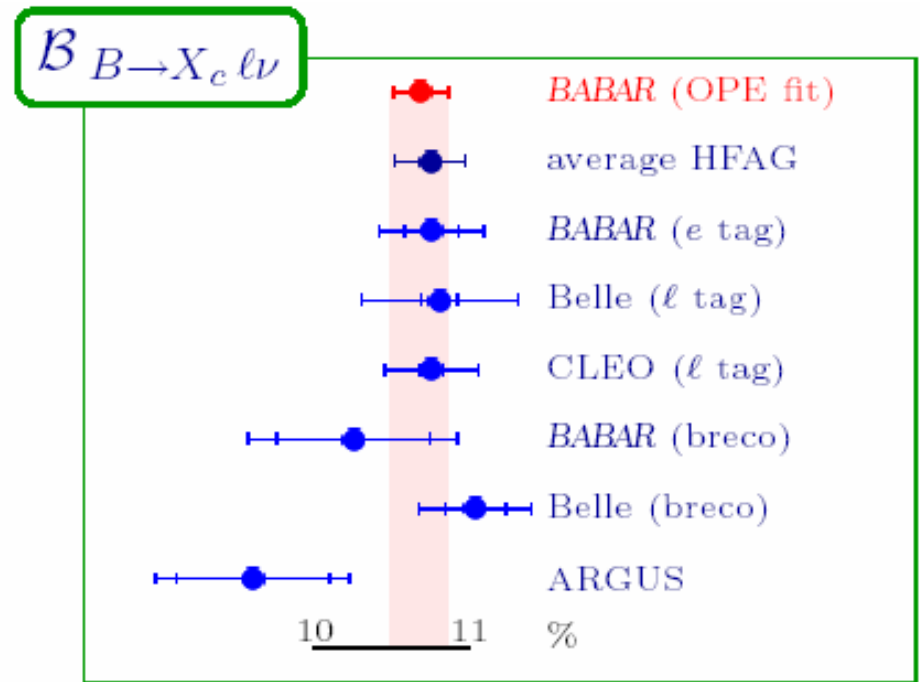
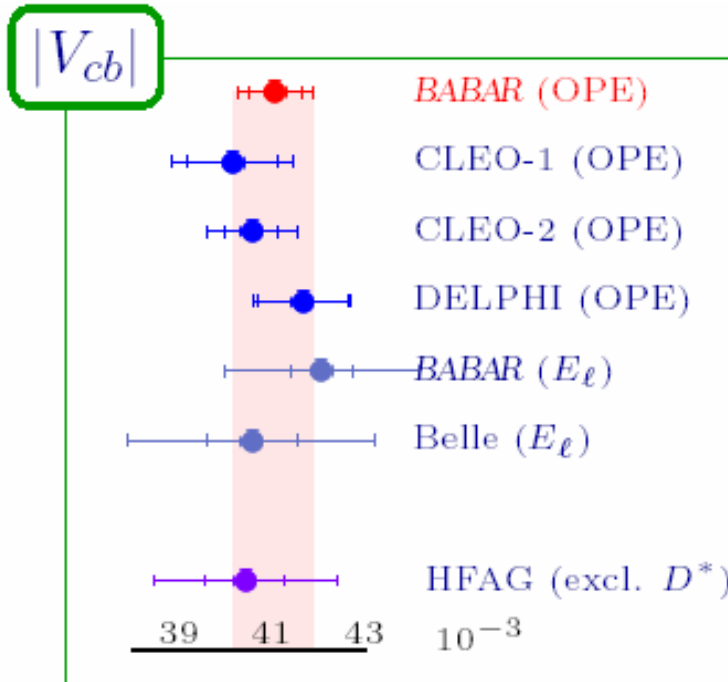
2D projections of the fit result:

$\Delta\chi^2=1$ ellipses





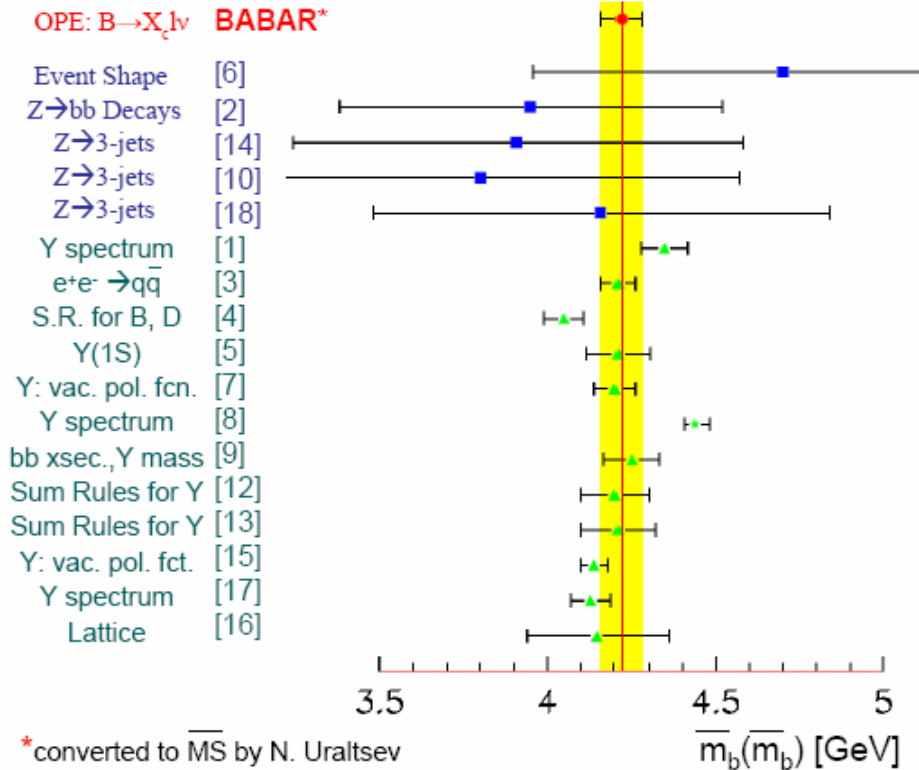
Comparison with previous Determinations



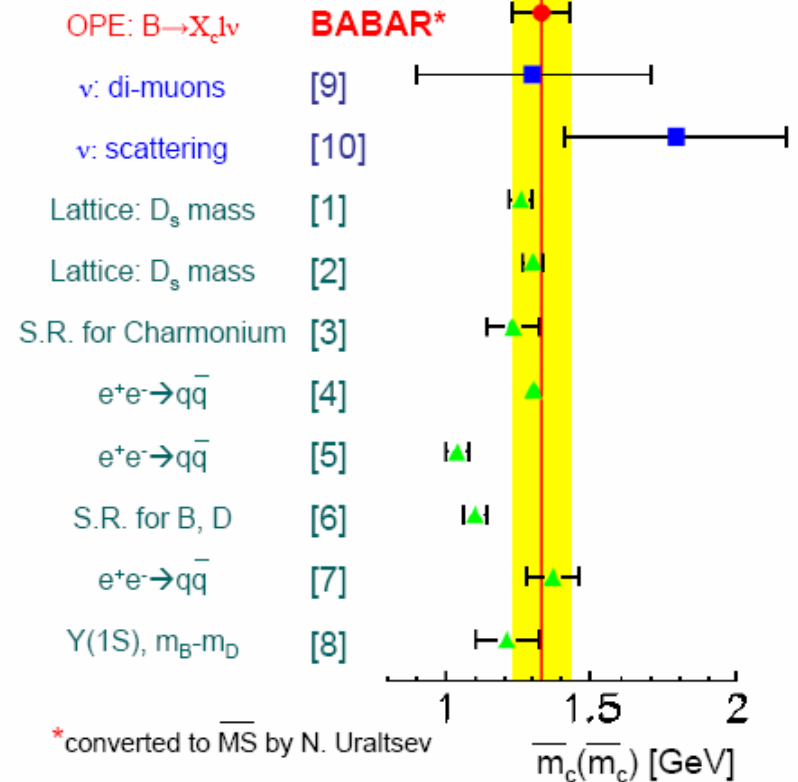


Comparison with other Determinations

Measurements and Predictions of the b-Quark Mass (\overline{MS} scheme) PDG2003



Measurements and Predictions of the c-Quark Mass (\overline{MS} scheme) PDG2003



$$\overline{m}_b(\overline{m}_b) = 4.22 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{BABAR}$$

$$\overline{m}_c(\overline{m}_c) = 1.33 \pm 0.10 \text{ GeV}$$

Conversion from kinetic mass scheme
to \overline{MS} scheme with hep-ph/9708372, hep-ph/0302262
See also report from CKM WS hep-ph/0304132



Summary

New Measurements of

- Hadronic Mass Moments up to 4th order for $0.9 \text{ GeV} < E_{\text{cut}} < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$ [hep-ex/0403031](#)
- Lepton Energy Moments up to 3rd order for $0.6 \text{ GeV} < E_{\text{cut}} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ [hep-ex/0403030](#)
inclusive electron spectrum and partial branching fraction measurement

Serve as input to OPE fit with no external constraints:

to be submitted to
Phys. Rev. Lett.

$ V_{cb} $	$= (41.4 \pm 0.4_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.4_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.2_{\alpha_s} \pm 0.6_{\Gamma_{SL}}) \times 10^{-3}$
$Br(B \rightarrow X_c e \nu)$	$= (10.61 \pm 0.16_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.06_{\text{HQE}}) \%$
$m_b(1 \text{ GeV})$	$= (4.61 \pm 0.05_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.04_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.02_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}$
$m_c(1 \text{ GeV})$	$= (1.18 \pm 0.07_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.06_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.02_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}$
$m_b(1 \text{ GeV}) - m_c(1 \text{ GeV})$	$= (3.44 \pm 0.03_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.02_{\text{HQE}} \pm 0.01_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}$

resulting in much reduced experimental and theoretical uncertainties (5% \rightarrow 2% on $|V_{cb}|$ from BaBar)

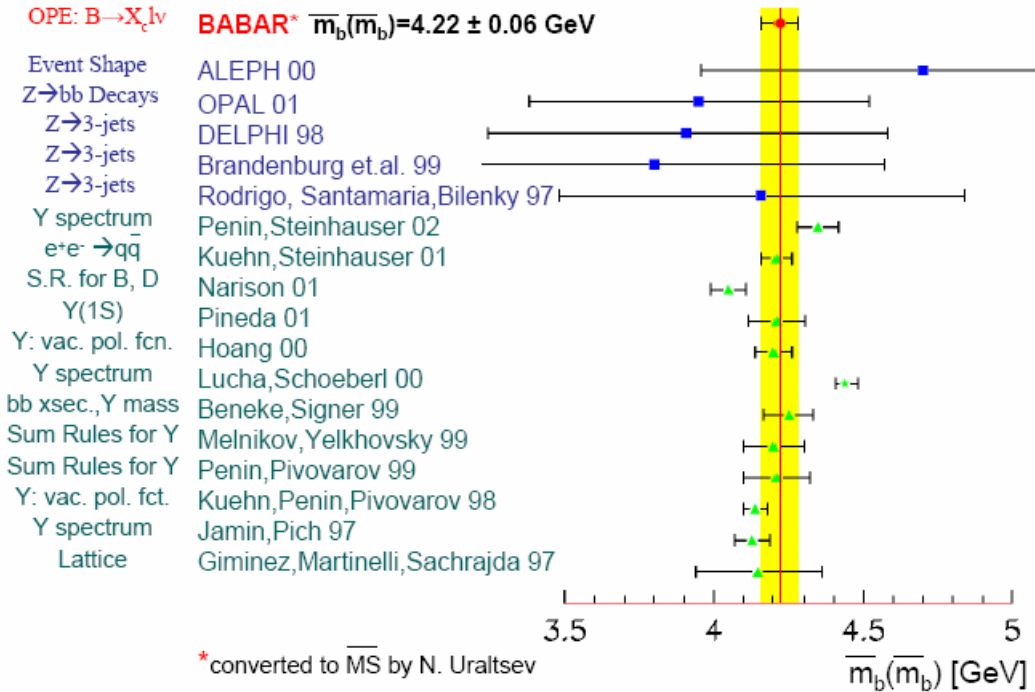
Consistent results from separate fits to hadron mass and lepton energy moments



Comparison with other Determinations

Measurements and Predictions of the b-Quark Mass (\overline{MS} scheme)

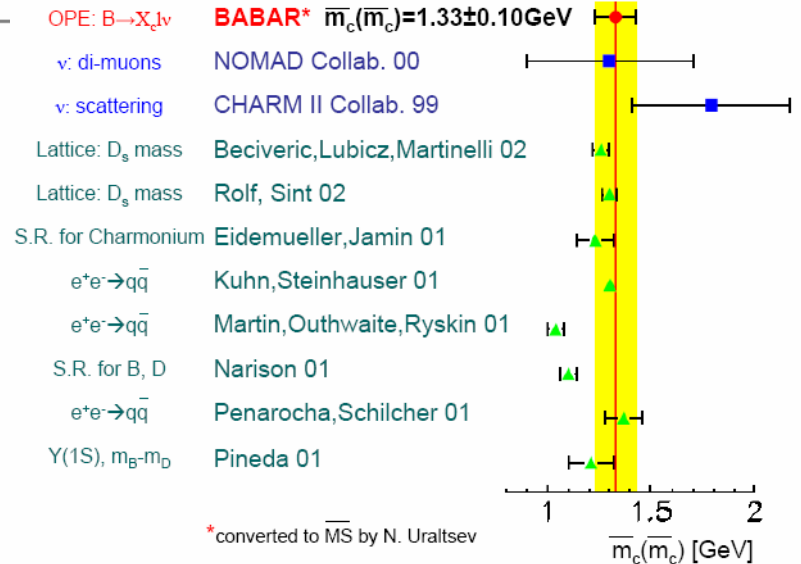
PDG2003



$$\overline{m}_b(\overline{m}_b) = 4.22 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV}$$

Measurements and Predictions of the c-Quark Mass (\overline{MS} scheme)

PDG2003



$$\overline{m}_c(\overline{m}_c) = 1.33 \pm 0.10 \text{ GeV}$$

Conversion from kinetic mass scheme
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