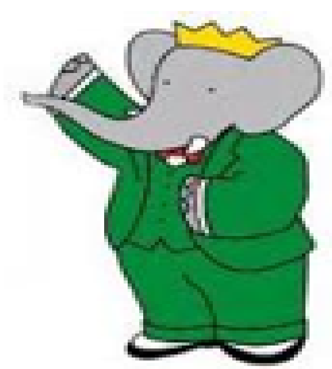
15th International Workshop on Meson Physics

KRAKOW, 7-12 June 2018

Semileptonic B meson decays: recent results and their implications



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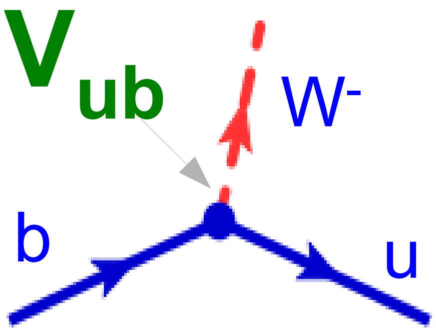
Outline

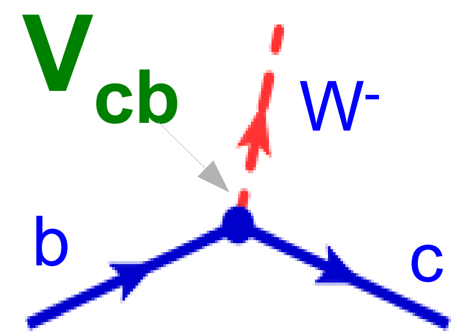
- This talk will focus on measurements of $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$ parameters
- $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$ are determined from semileptonic B-hadron decays



Summary of the existing results
- $B \to \pi \ell \nu$
- $B \to X_u \ell \nu$

NEW Lepton endpoint: BaBar

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



Summary of the existing results
- $B \to X_c \ell \nu$
- $B \to D(^*) \ell \nu$

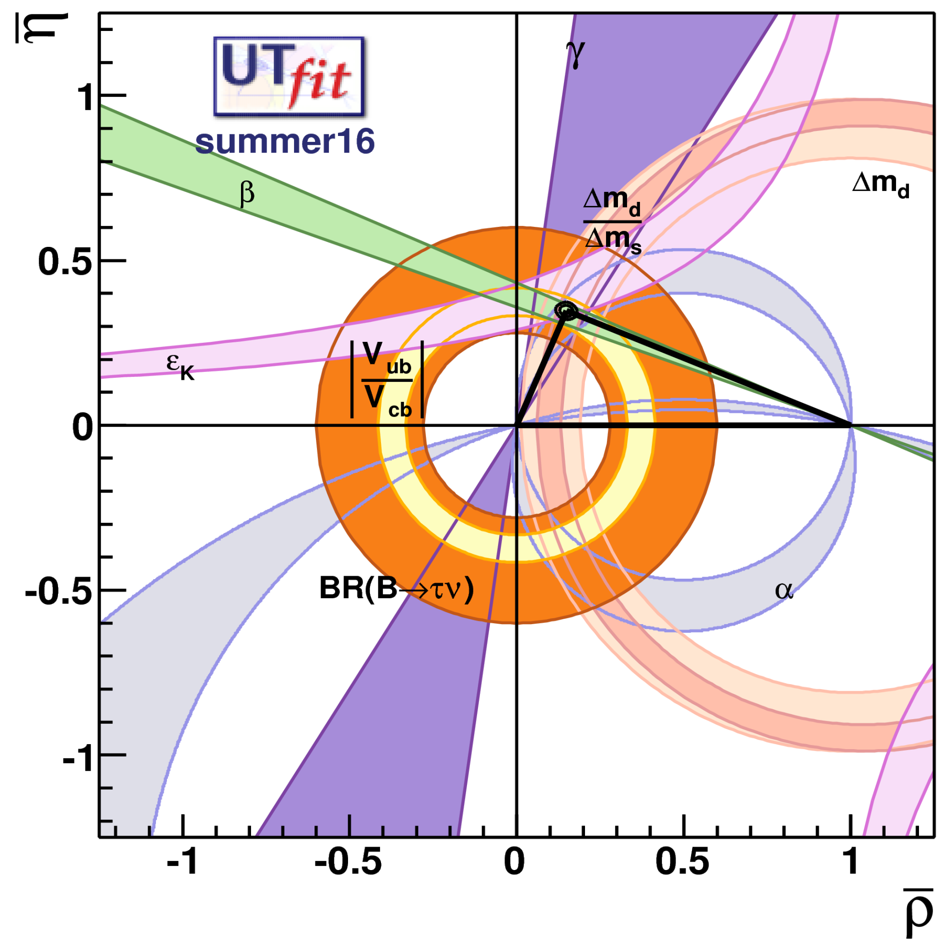
NEW $B \to D(^*) \ell \nu$ Belle

Why $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$?

They give crucial inputs to CKM fits for indirect search of New Physics

$|V_{ub}|$ opposite to angle β:

Compare tree-dominated with loop-dominated processes



Predictions of FCNC processes

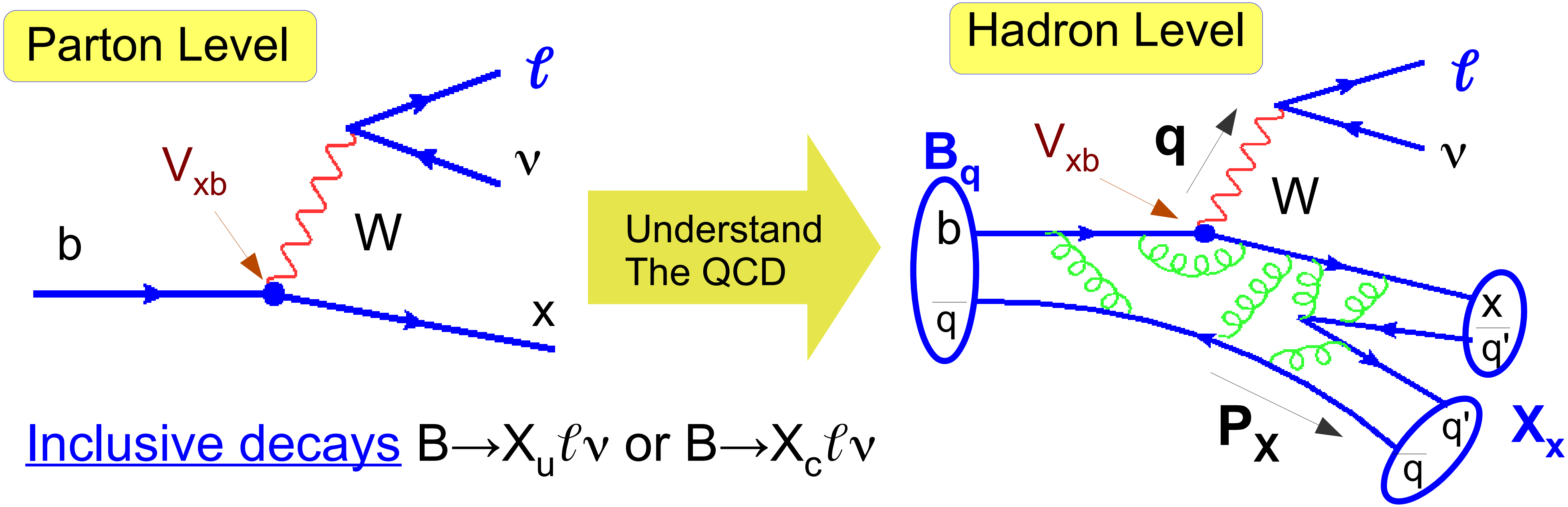
$$\propto |V_{tb}V_{ts}| \approx |V_{cb}|^2[1 + O(\lambda^2)]$$

Kaon physics affected by $|V_{cb}|$

$$\epsilon_K \approx x|V_{cb}|^2 + \ldots$$

R(D)-R(D*) enhanced with respect to SM by 4σ! Hints of New Physics at Tree level?
Measurements of $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$ provide Form-Factors, crucial for SM predictions on R(D)-R(D*) and signal model

Semileptonic Decays: $|V_{xb}|$



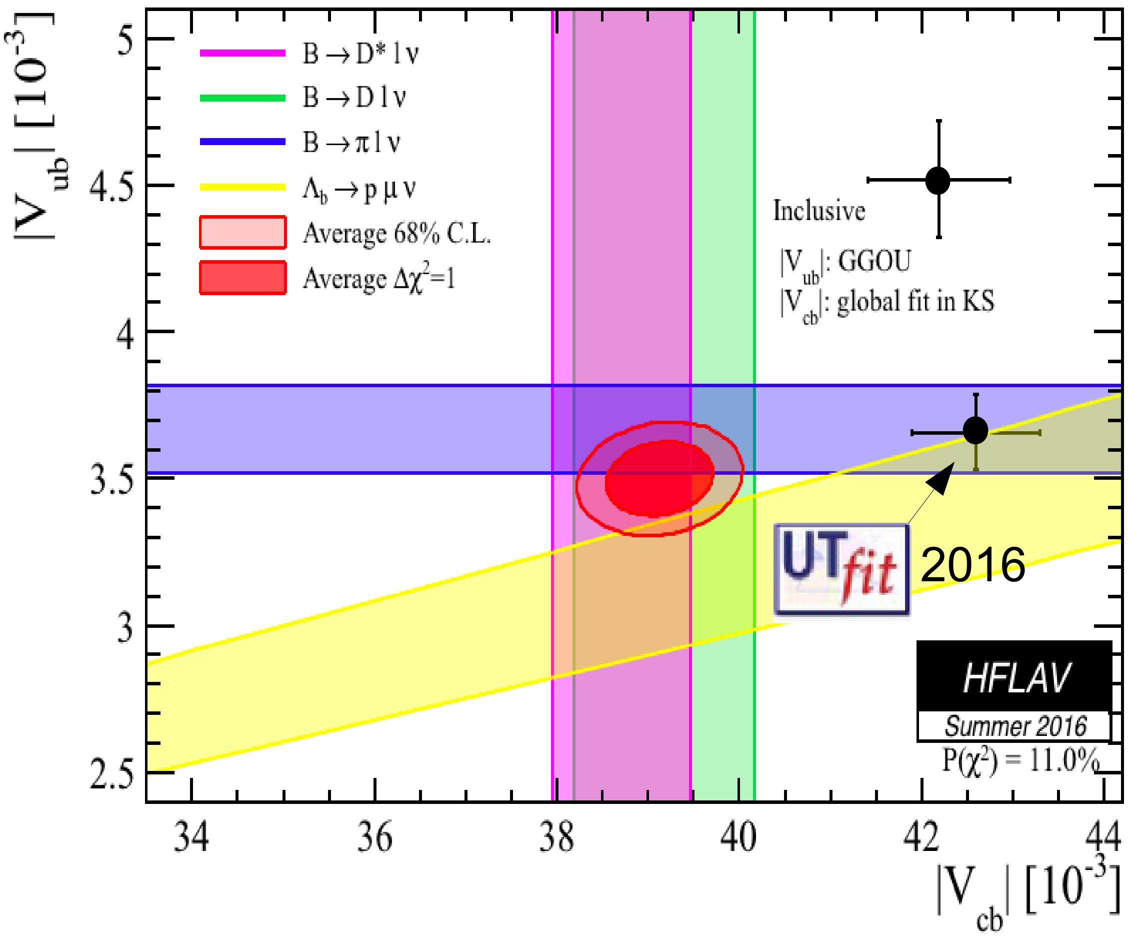
- Inclusive decays $B \to X_u \ell \nu$ or $B \to X_c \ell \nu$
  - QCD corrections to parton level decay rate
  - Operator Production Expansion in α_s and $\Lambda_{QCD}/m_{b,c}$
- Exclusive decays $B \to \pi/\rho \ell \nu$ or $B \to D/D^* \ell \nu$
  - QCD correction parameterized in the Form Factors
  - Lattice-QCD, LCSR

State of the Art

Heavy Flavor Averaging Group
Eur.Phys.J. C77 (2017) no.12, 895

Total uncertainties better than 2% for $|V_{cb}|$ and at about 4-6 % for $|V_{ub}|$

For both $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$ there is a long standing discrepancy between the inclusive and exclusive determinations at ~3σ level



Indirect determinations from CKM fits prefer inclusive $|V_{cb}|$ and exclusive $|V_{ub}|$

$|V_{cb}|$ inclusive

- HQE is the successful tool to include perturbative and non-perturbative QCD corrections that allow to connect measurements of semileptonic B-meson decays to $|V_{cb}|^2$

$$\Gamma_{sl} = \Gamma_0 \Big[1 + a^{(1)} \frac{\alpha_s(m_b)}{\pi} + a^{(2,\beta_0)} \beta_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 + a^{(2)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + p^{(1)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \frac{\boxed{\mu_\pi^2}}{\boxed{m_b^2}} + \left(g^{(0)} + g^{(1)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \frac{\boxed{\mu_G^2}(m_b)}{\boxed{m_b^2}} + d^{(0)} \frac{\boxed{\rho_D^3}}{\boxed{m_b^3}} - g^{(0)} \frac{\boxed{\rho_{LS}^3}}{\boxed{m_b^3}} + \text{higher orders} \Big]$$

No new experimental results since 2010

Experiment	Hadron moments $\langle M^n_X \rangle$	Lepton moments $\langle E^n_l \rangle$	References
BaBar	n=2 c=0.9,1.1,1.3,1.5 n=4 c=0.8,1.0,1.2,1.4 n=6 c=0.9,1.3 [1]	n=0 c=0.6,1.2,1.5 n=1 c=0.6,0.8,1.0,1.2,1.5 n=2 c=0.6,1.0,1.5 n=3 c=0.8,1.2 [1,2]	[1] Phys.Rev. D81 (2010) 032003 [2] Phys.Rev. D69 (2004) 111104
Belle	n=2 c=0.7,1.1,1.3,1.5 n=4 c=0.7,0.9,1.3 [3]	n=0 c=0.6,1.4 n=1 c=1.0,1.4 n=2 c=0.6,1.4 n=3 c=0.8,1.2 [4]	[3] Phys.Rev. D75 (2007) 032005 [4] Phys.Rev. D75 (2007) 032001
CDF	n=2 c=0.7 n=4 c=0.7 [5]	.	[5] Phys.Rev. D71 (2005) 051103
CLEO	n=2 c=1.0,1.5 n=4 c=1.0,1.5 [6]	.	[6] Phys.Rev. D70 (2004) 032002
DELPHI	n=2 c=0.0 n=4 c=0.0 n=6 c=0.0 [7]	n=1 c=0.0 n=2 c=0.0 n=3 c=0.0 [7]	[7] Eur.Phys.J. C45 (2006) 35-59

Latest fits in Kinetic Scheme:

Gambino, Schwanda
PhysRevD 89,014022 (2014)
Include charm-quark mass from sum-rule results (PRD80,074010 (2009))

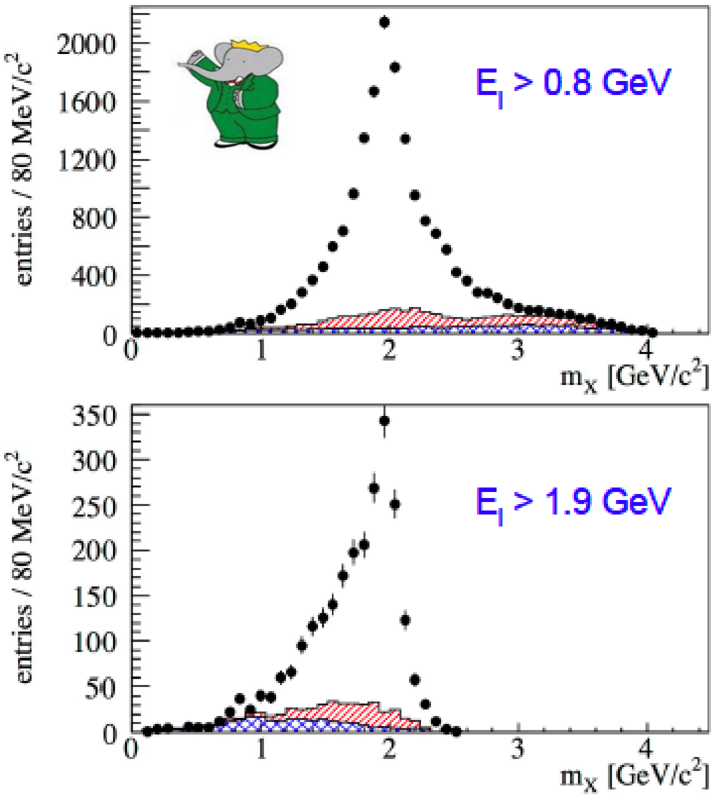
Alberti, Gambino, Healey, Nandi
PhysRevLett 114,061802 (2015)
- Includes corrections of $O(\alpha_s^2 \Lambda_{QCD}^2/m_b^2)$

$|V_{cb}|$ inclusive

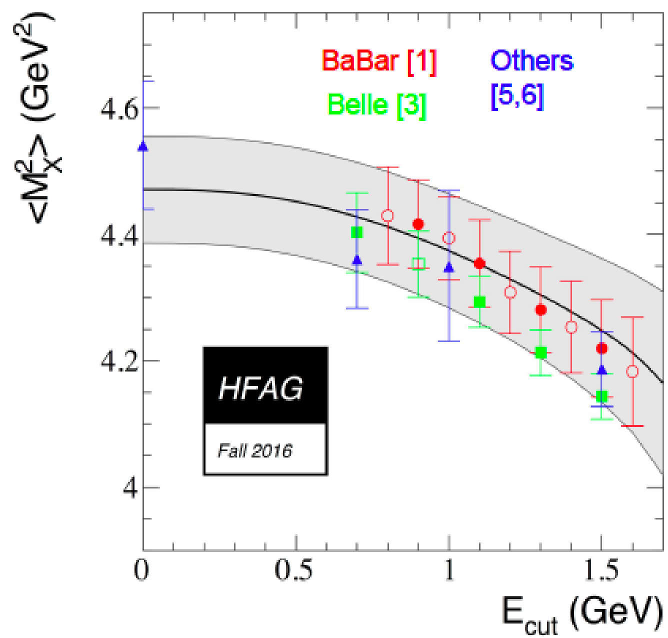
- Moments of the lepton spectrum or invariant mass squared are ideal observables to extract the non perturbative parameters and $|V_{cb}|$

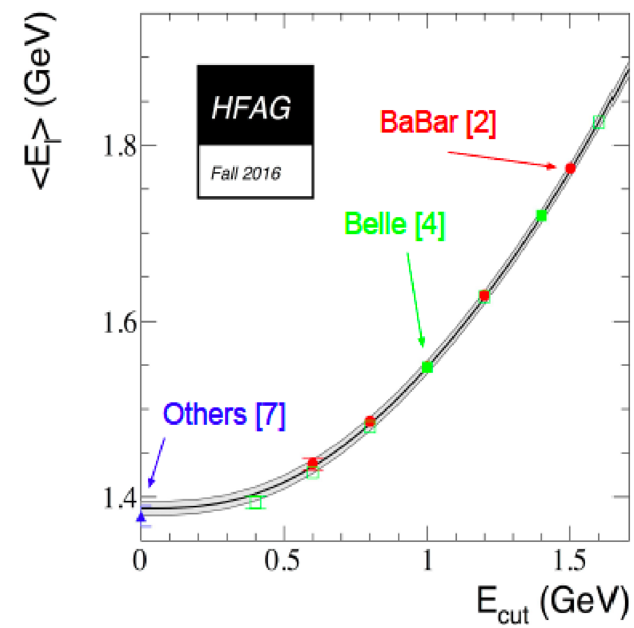
$$\langle E_\ell^n \rangle = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{E_\ell > E_{\rm cut}}} \int_{E_\ell > E_{\rm cut}} E_\ell^n \frac{d\Gamma}{dE_\ell}\, dE_\ell \,,$$

$$\langle m_X^{2n} \rangle = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{E_\ell > E_{\rm cut}}} \int_{E_\ell > E_{\rm cut}} m_X^{2n} \frac{d\Gamma}{dm_X^2}\, dm_X^2$$



Gray bands include theory errors





HFLAV

Br(B -> $X_c$lnu) (%)	$\|V_{cb}\|$ (10^{-3})	m_b^{kin} (GeV)	mu^2_{pi} (GeV²)
10.65 +/- 0.16	42.19 +/- 0.78	4.554 +/- 0.018	0.464 +/- 0.076

Exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ and Form Factors

- $B \to D\ell\nu$ and $B \to D^*\ell\nu$ provide clean way to extract $|V_{cb}|$

Assuming $m_\ell = 0$

$$w = \frac{m_B^2 + m_D^2 - q^2}{2 m_B m_D}$$

$B \to D^*\ell\nu$

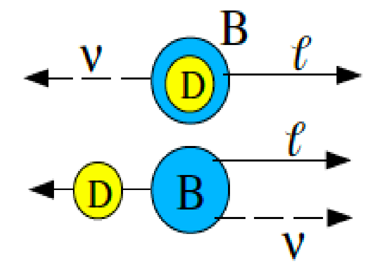
$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw} = \frac{G_F^2 m_{D^*}^3}{48\pi^3}(m_B - m_{D^*})^2\sqrt{w^2-1}\,\chi(w)\mathcal{F}^2(w)|V_{cb}|^2$$

$B \to D\ell\nu$

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

w=1

w_{max}



Form Factor Parameterizations

- BGL Boyd, Grinstein, Lebed Phys.Rev.Lett 74, 4603 (1995)

$$f_i(z) = \frac{1}{P_i(z)\phi_i(z)}\sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{i,n} z^n, \qquad z(w) = \frac{\sqrt{w+1}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{w+1}+\sqrt{2}}$$

Coefficient $a_{i,n}$ free parameters
The analyticity of the OPE assure bounds on the sum of the $a_{i,n}{}^2$

- CLN Caprini, Lellouch, Neubert Nucl.Phys.B530, 153 (1998)

$B \to D\ell\nu$

$$\mathcal{G}(z) = \mathcal{G}(1)(1 - 8\rho^2 z + (51\rho^2 - 10)z^2 - (252\rho^2 - 84)z^3)$$

Higher order coefficient connected with the slope ρ^2

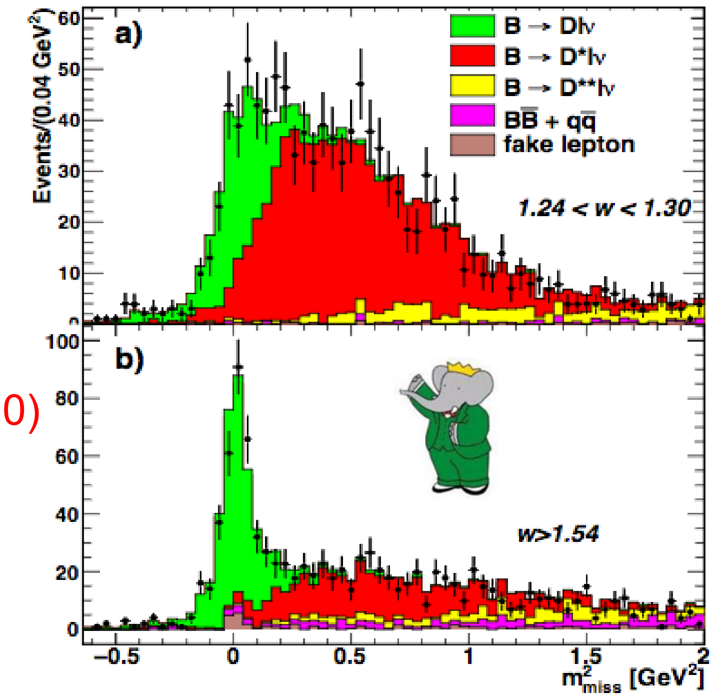
$B \to D^*\ell\nu$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{A_1}(w) &= h_{A_1}(1)\left[1 - 8\rho^2 z + (53\rho^2 - 15)z^2 - (231\rho^2 - 91)z^3\right], \\ R_1(w) &= R_1(1) - 0.12(w-1) + 0.05(w-1)^2 \\ R_2(w) &= R_2(1) + 0.11(w-1) - 0.06(w-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$B \to D\ell\nu$

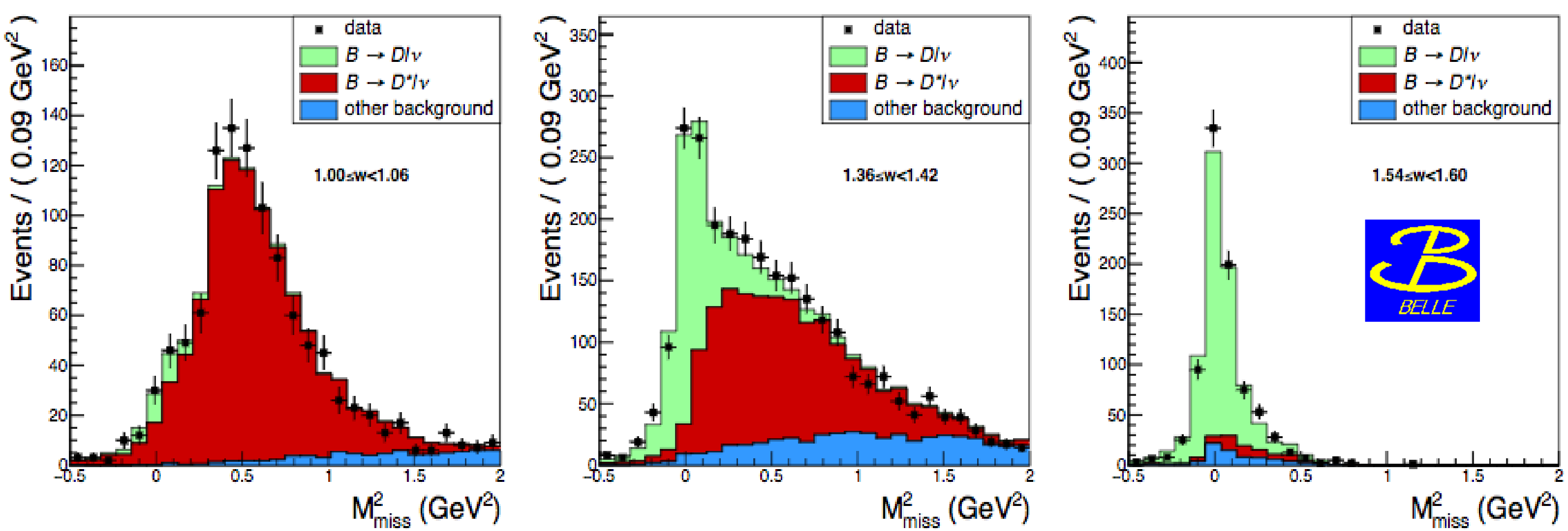
- State of the art performed by BaBar and Belle with hadronic B tagging: improve kinematic resolution and reduce combinatorial backgrounds
- Use both $B \to D^0\ell\nu$ and $B \to D^+\ell\nu$
- Signal extract in 10 bins of w from $M_{miss}{}^2$
- Largest background
  - $B \to D^*\ell\nu$

- $B \to D^0\ell\nu$

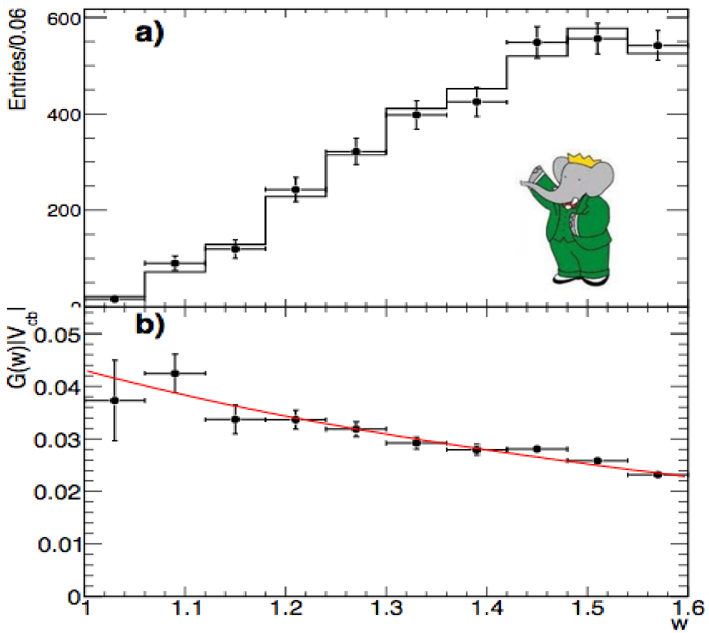


BaBar used 460M $B\bar{B}$
Fit ~3200 signal events
Phys.Rev.Lett.104:011802(2010)

Belle used 771M $B\bar{B}$
Improved Hadronic B Tag based on NeuroBayes
Fit ~17000 signal events
Phys.Rev.D93:032006(2016)



$G(1)|V_{cb}|$: results at B-Factories



Phys.Rev.Lett.104:011802(2010)

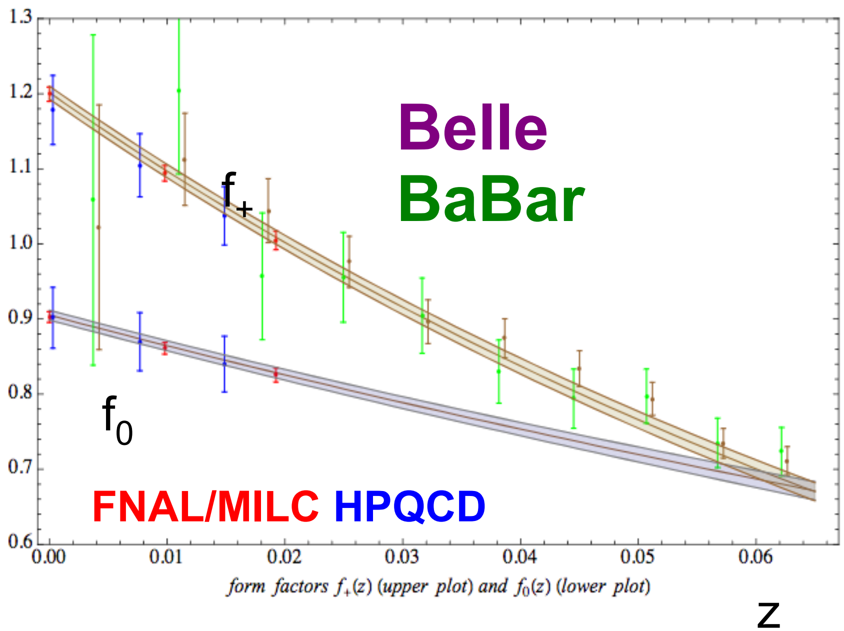
	$B^- \to D^0 \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$\bar{B}^0 \to D^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$\bar{B} \to D \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$
$\mathcal{G}(1)\lvert V_{cb}\rvert \cdot 10^3$	41.7±2.1 ±1.3	45.6± 3.3±1.6	43.0± 1.9±1.4
ρ^2	1.14± 0.11±0.04	1.29± 0.14±0.05	1.20± 0.09±0.04
ρ_{corr}	0.943	0.950	0.952
χ^2/ndf	3.4/8	5.6/8	9.9/18

Similar and consistent results from Belle

Phys.Rev.D93:032006(2016)

HFLAV average, with most recent L-QCD calculation of G(1)

$$|V_{cb}| = (39.18 \pm 0.94_{\rm exp} \pm 0.36_{\rm th}) \times 10^{-3}$$



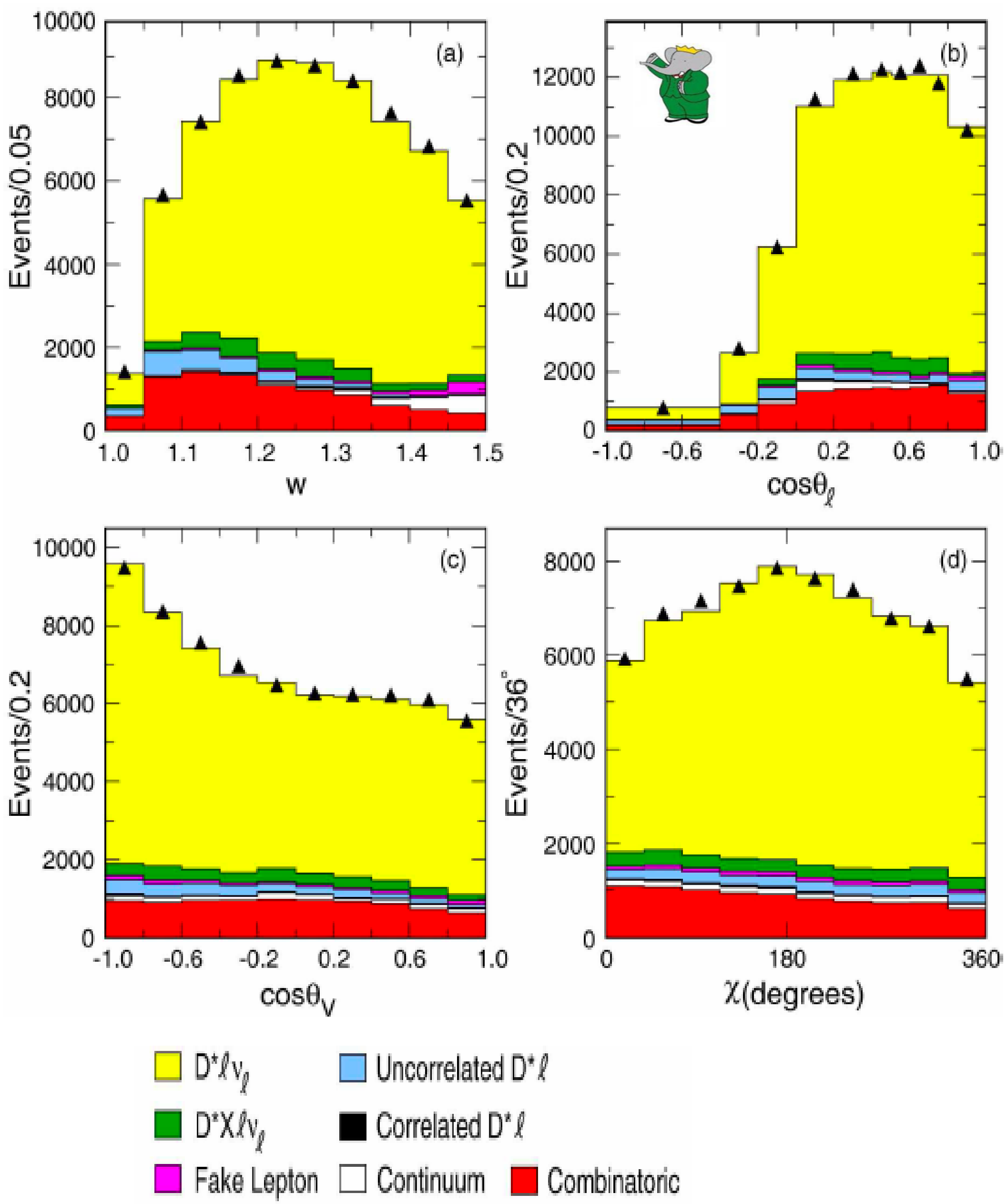
Critical discussion on the FF parameterizations, using both Belle and BaBar data reported in Bigi, Gambino Phys.Rev.D 94,094008(2016)

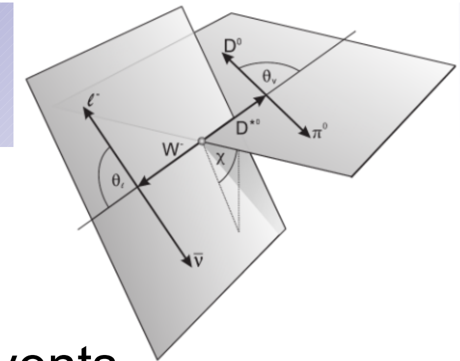
$$|V_{cb}| = (40.49 \pm 0.97) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

BGL and CLN give consistent results. Because of the present accurate Lattice calculation, CLN is no longer a satisfactory parametrization

$B \to D^* \ell \nu$

Phys.Rev.D77:032002,2008





- Based on 79fb^{-1}
- Fitter 52.8 K signal events
  - $B^0 \to D^{*-}\ell\nu$ and $D^{*-} \to D^0\pi^-$
  - 3 different D^0 decay modes
  - Fitted the projections, accounting for the proper bin-bin correlations directly from data

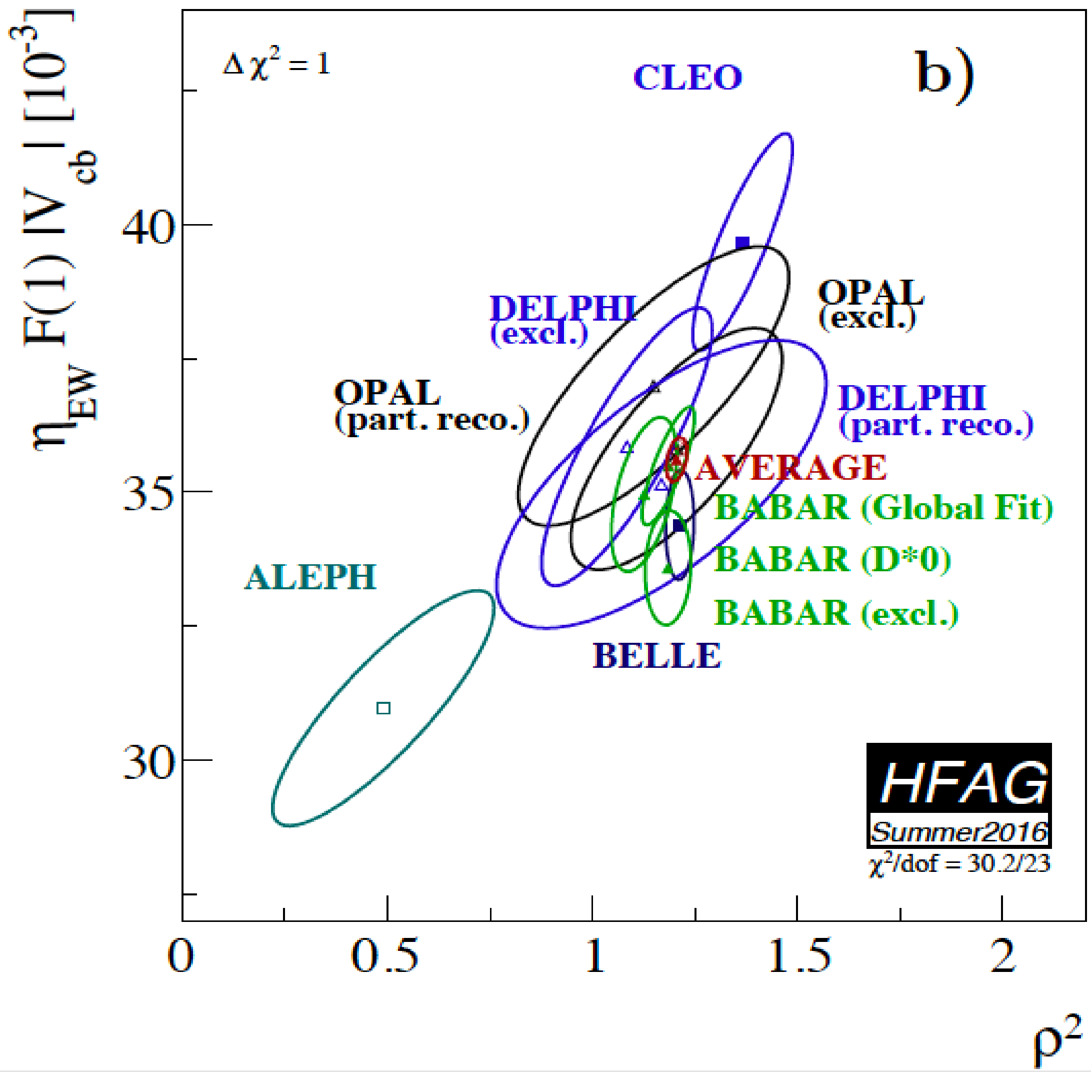
CLN parameterization

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}(1)|V_{cb}| &= (34.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3} \\
\rho^2 &= 1.157 \pm 0.094 \pm 0.027 \\
R_1(1) &= 1.327 \pm 0.131 \pm 0.043 \\
R_2(1) &= 0.859 \pm 0.077 \pm 0.021.
\end{aligned}$$

- Very good fit results: $P(\chi^2)$=47%
- Consistent results from Belle

Phys.Rev.D82:112007,2010

$B \to D^*\ell\nu$: HFLAV average



- Most recent calculation is from Belle in 2010
- All based on CLN parameterization
- Two are based on a 4-dimensional fit
  - BaBar, Phys.Rev.D77:032002,2008
  - Belle Phys.Rev.D82:112007,2010

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{EW}\mathcal{F}(1)|V_{cb}| &= (35.61 \pm 0.43) \times 10^{-3} , \\ \rho^2 &= 1.205 \pm 0.026 , \\ R_1(1) &= 1.404 \pm 0.032 , \\ R_2(1) &= 0.854 \pm 0.020 , \end{aligned}$$

Only published unquenched calculation available is at zero-recoil from FANL/MILC

Bailey et al., Phys.Rev.D89,114504(2014)

Unfortunately these old data cannot be Re-analysed with a different parameterization

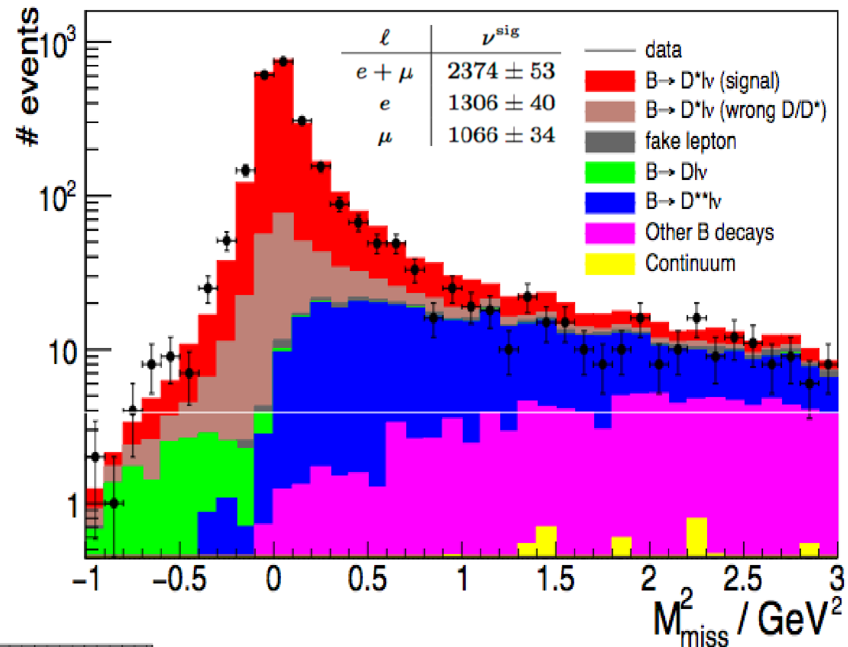
$$\boxed{|V_{cb}| = (38.71 \pm 0.47_{\rm exp} \pm 0.59_{\rm th}) \times 10^{-3}}$$

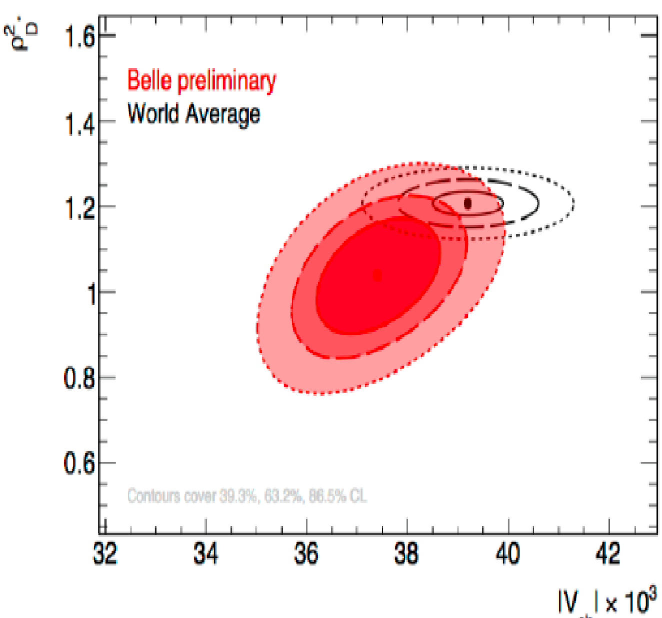
3σ from inclusive determination

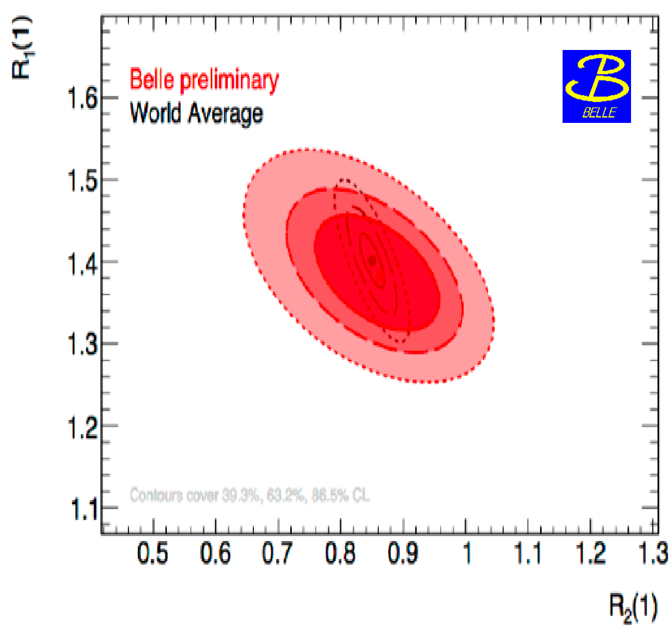
B → D*ℓν: news from Belle

ArXiv:1702.01521v2

- With the hadronic tag, similar to B → Dℓν
- Signal extracted from the missing mass distribution by an unbinned maximum likelihood fit
- Yields extracted in 4x10 bins of w and 3 angular variables: statistical correlations determined with bootstrapping technique







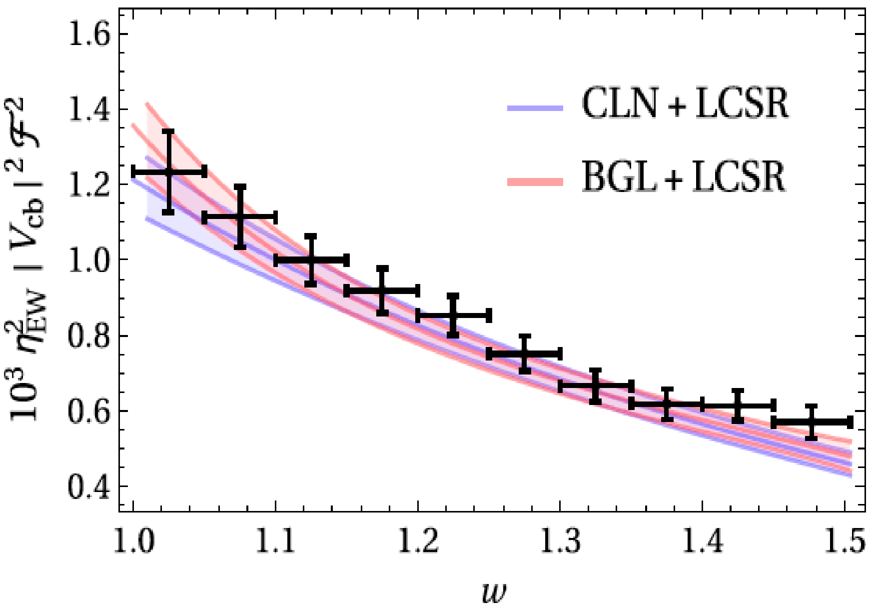
Belle fit with CLN parameterization consistent with world average

Parameter	This result	World Average
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert \times 10^3$	37.4 ± 1.3	39.2 ± 0.7
$\rho^2_{D^*}$	1.03 ± 0.13	1.21 ± 0.03
$R_1(1)$	1.38 ± 0.07	1.40 ± 0.03
$R_2(1)$	0.87 ± 0.10	0.85 ± 0.02

BF consistent with tWA

Model independent analysis

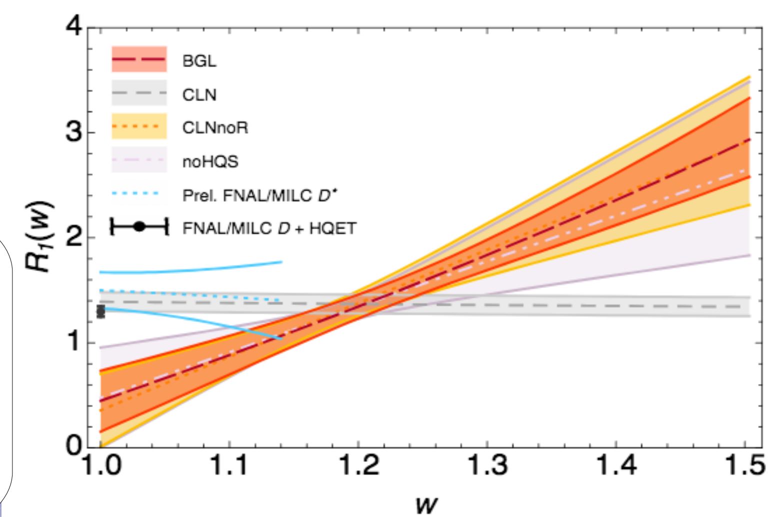
– Bigi, Gambino, Schacht Phys.Lett B 769 (2017) 441: Critical analysis of parameterization



CLN Fit:	Data + lattice	Data + lattice + LCSR
χ^2/dof	34.3/36	34.8/39
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert$	0.0382 (15)	0.0382 (14)
BGL Fit:	**Data + lattice**	**Data + lattice + LCSR**
χ^2/dof	27.9/32	31.4/35
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert$	$0.0417\left(^{+20}_{-21}\right)$	$0.0404\left(^{+16}_{-17}\right)$

- Similarly in Grinstein, Kobach PLB771 (2017) 359-364, who claimed
  - "strong possibility that the tension between inclusive and exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ …. is due to the use of the CLN parameterization..."

- But some inconsistencies... from Bernlochner et al. PRD96 (2017) 091503 (strong breaking of HQS?)



The huge difference between BGL and CLN could just be a "feature" of the Belle unfolded dataset!
We need more data: Bella and Babar data are still available!
Belle-II started collecting data!

$|V_{ub}|$ from untagged $B \to \pi \ell \nu$

$$m_{ES} = \sqrt{E^{*2}_{beam} - \mathbf{p}^{*2}_{\pi\ell\nu}}$$

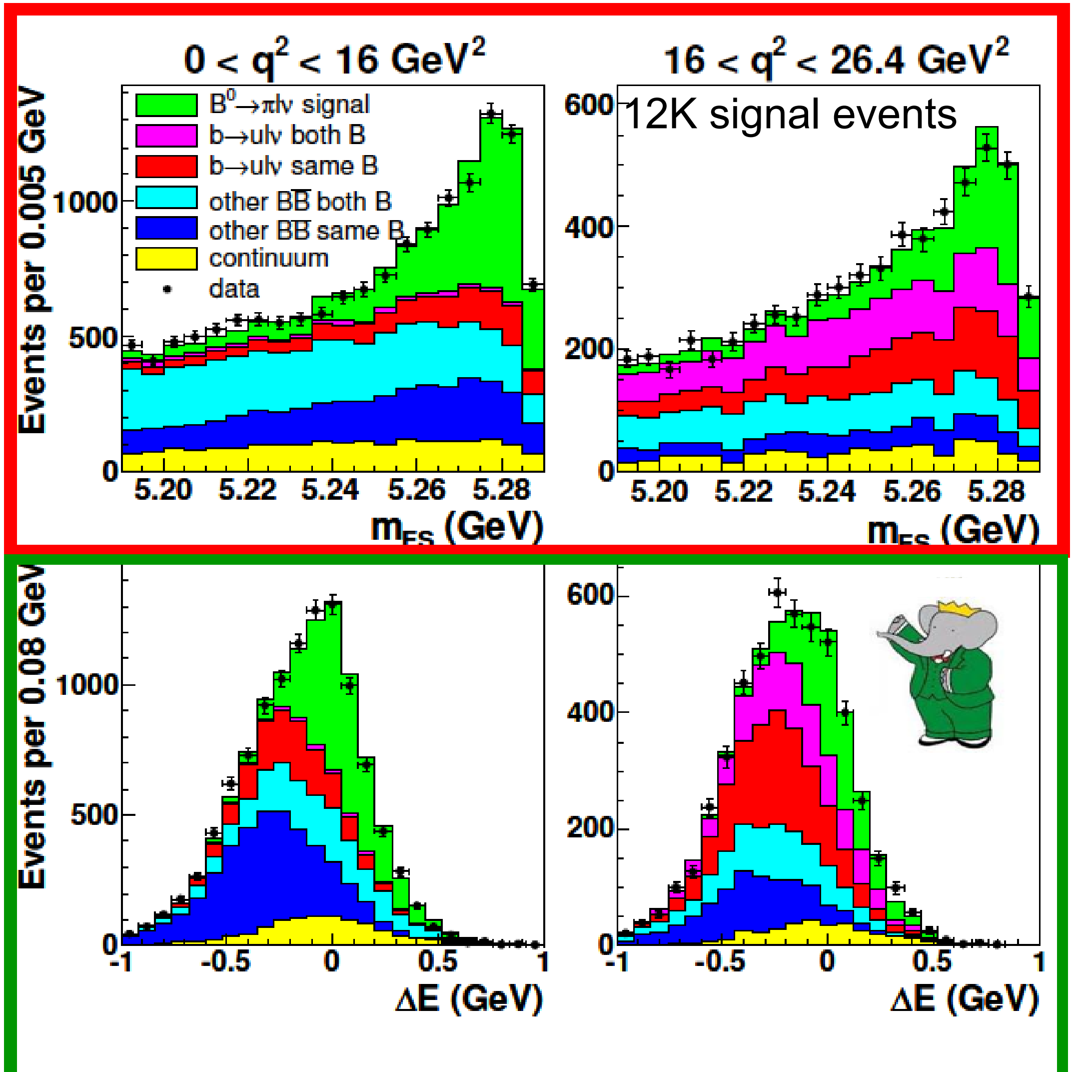
$$\Delta E = E^{*}_{\pi\ell\nu} - E^{*}_{beam}$$

- Combined π with a lepton ℓ; the neutrino from the rest of the event

Phys.Rev.D86(2012) 092004

L=416 fb $^{-1}$
Nsig=12.5K±400

Signal extracted in 12 q^2-bins



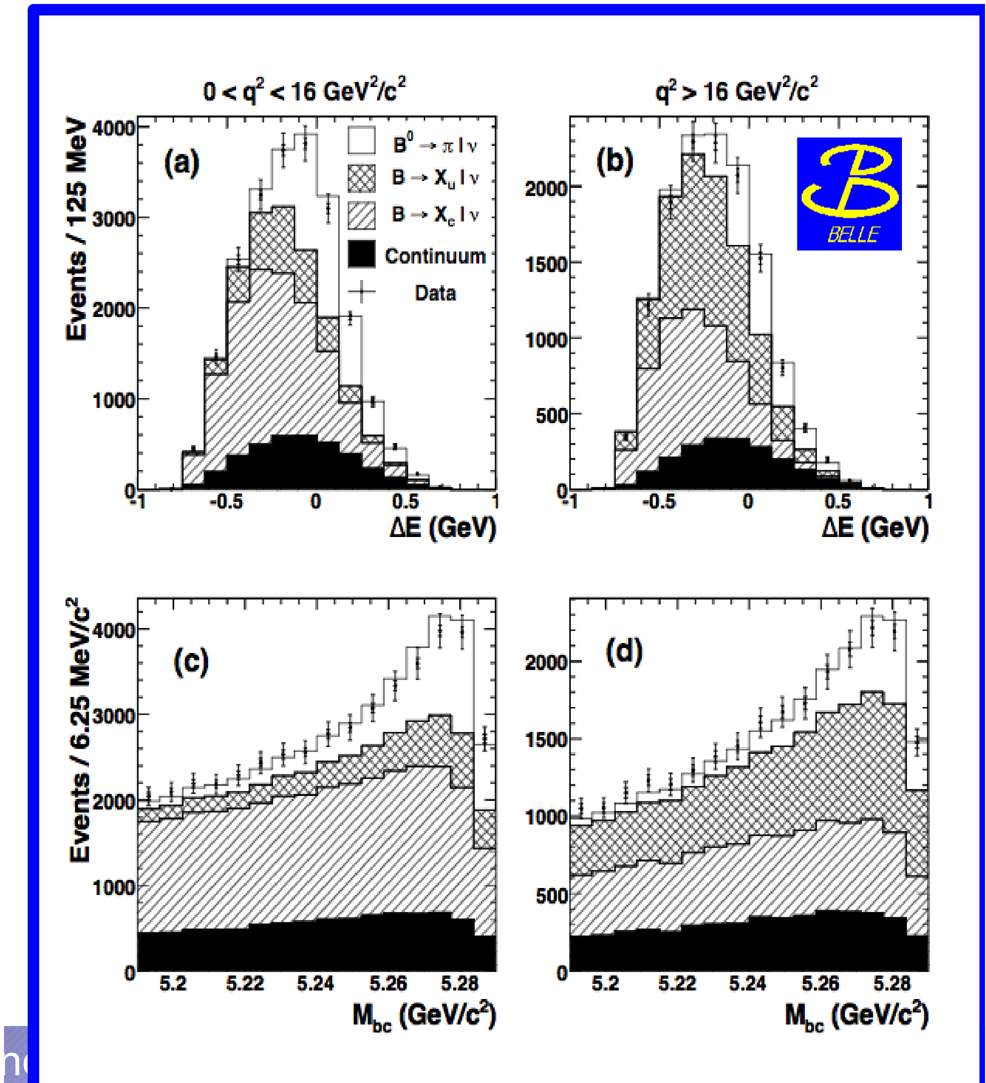
$-0.16 < \Delta E < 0.20$GeV

$m_{ES} > 5.268$GeV

Phys.Rev.D83(2011) 071101

L=605 fb $^{-1}$
Nsig=21.5K±500

Signal extracted in 13 q^2-bins

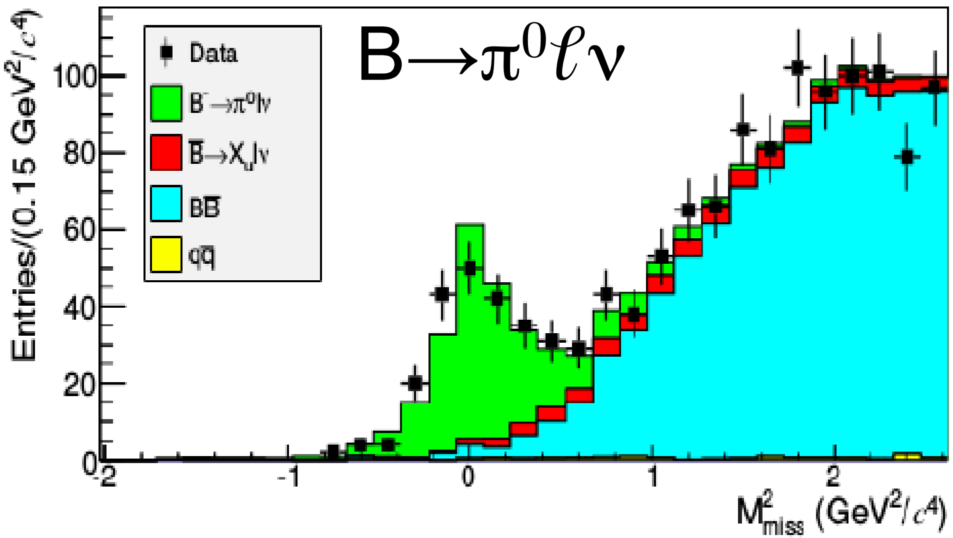


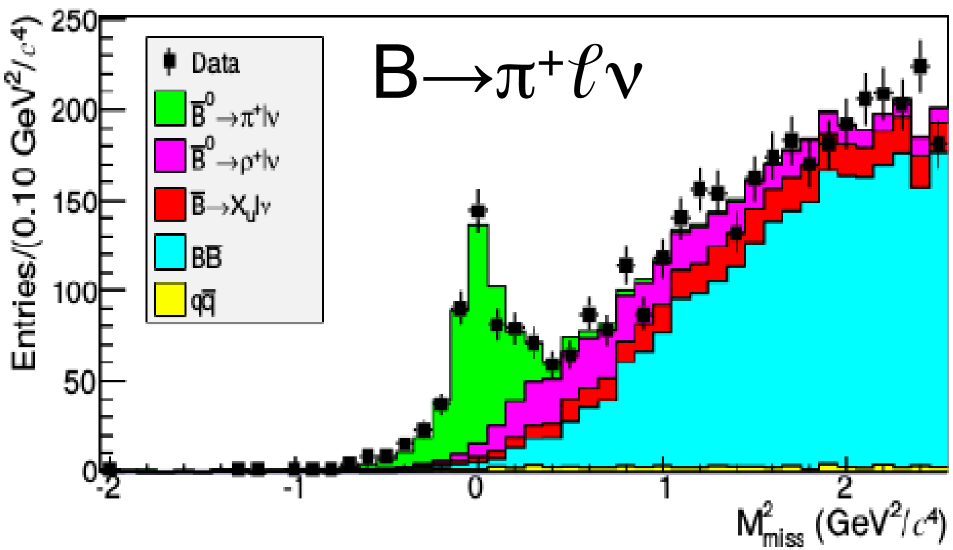
Tagged $B\to\pi\ell\nu$

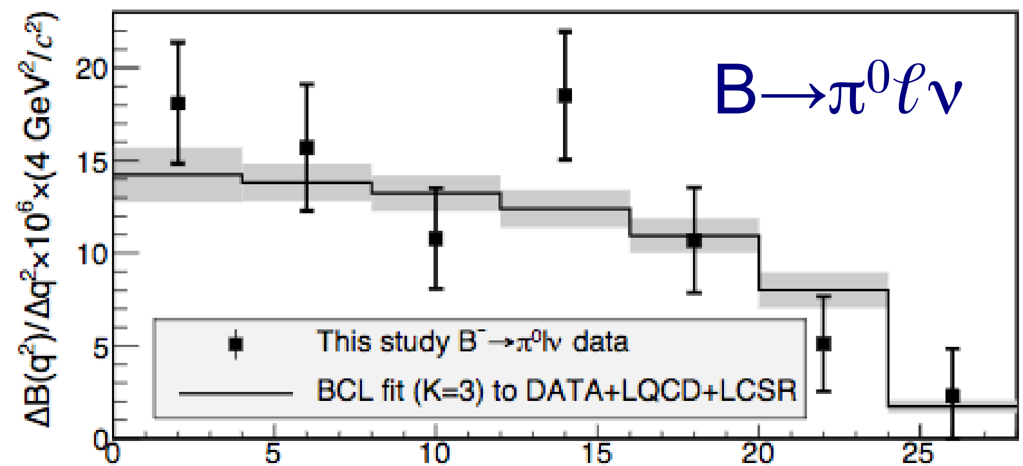
- Using the hadronic tag

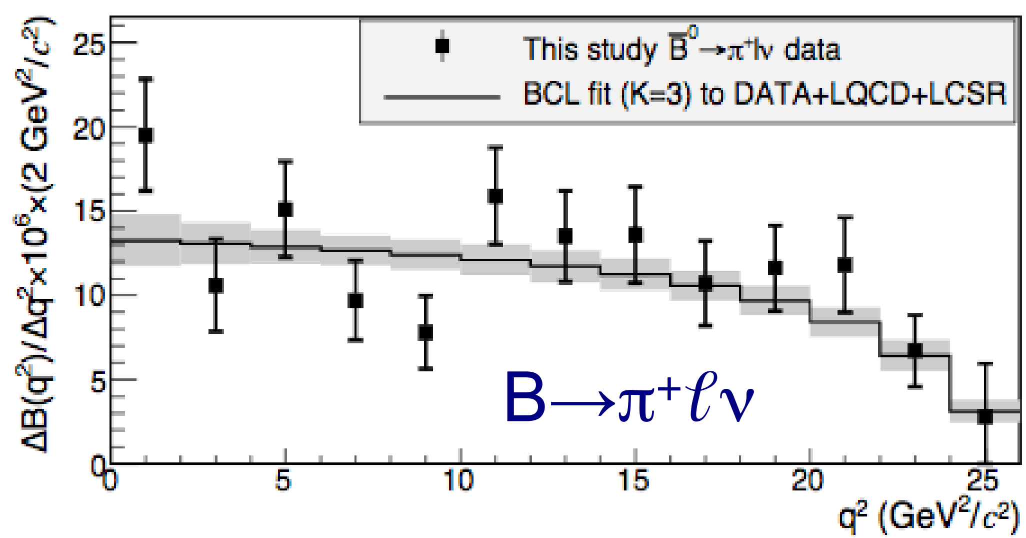
  L=711 fb^{-1}
  N($B\to\pi^{2}\ell\nu$) ~ 500, N($B\to\pi^{0}\ell\nu$) ~ 200

- Reduce combinatorial backgrounds
- Improve kinematic resolution
  - Signal B direction determined by B_{tag}







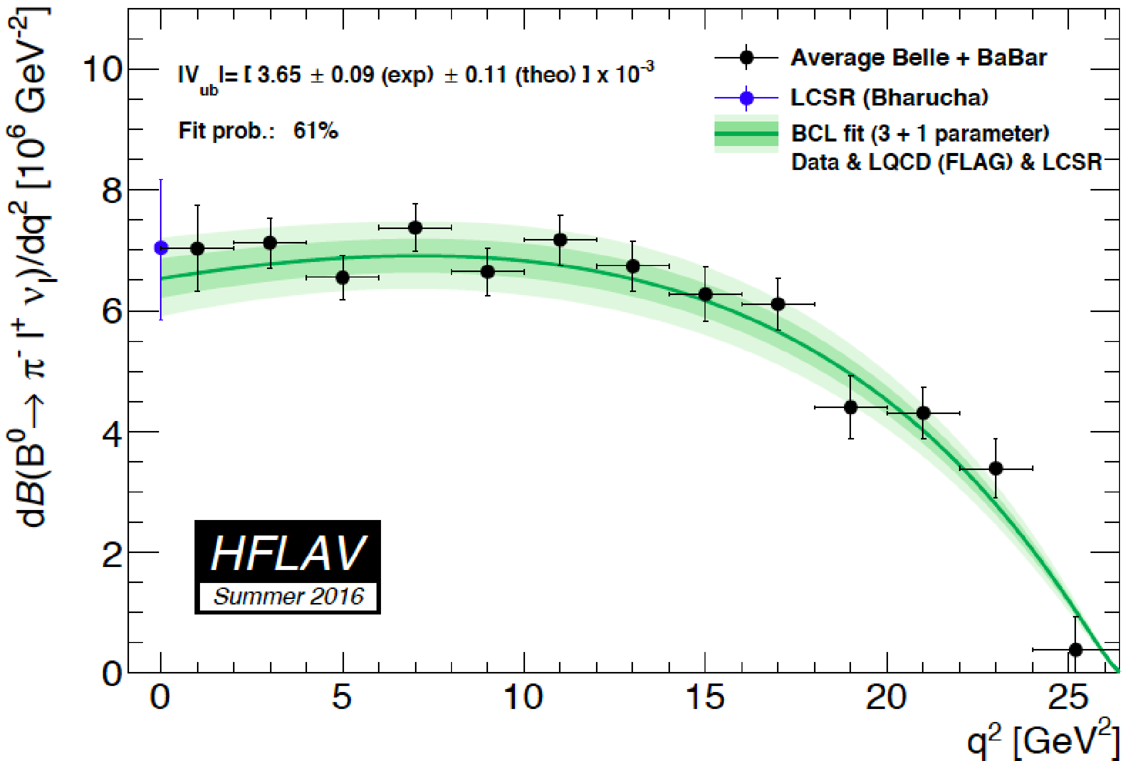


HFLAV average

- Includes the most precise measurements
- For massless leptons only one Form Factor

$$\frac{d\mathcal{B}(B \to \pi \ell \nu)}{dq^2} = |V_{ub}|^2 \frac{G_F^2 \tau_B}{24\pi^3} p_\pi^3 |f_+^{B\pi}(q^2)|^2$$

Theoretical inputs:
- Lattice QCD at high q^2 from FLAG average of FNAL/MILC + HPQCD
  Eur.Phys.J. C77 (2017) no.2, 112
- LCSR at q^2=0
  Bharucha, JHEP 1205 (2012) 092



Form Factor parameterization BCL
Bourrely, Caprini, Lellouch, PRD79, 013008 (2009)

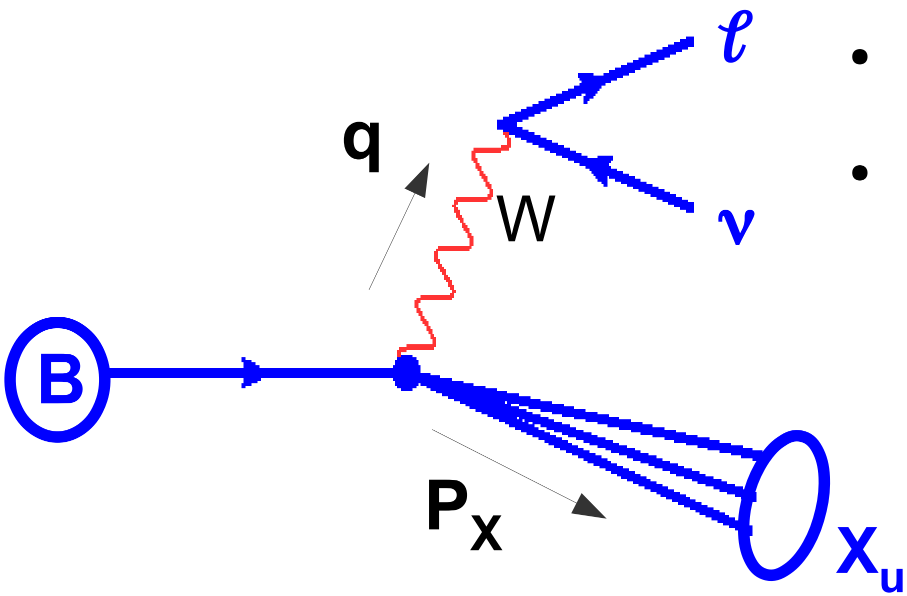
$$f_+(q^2, \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{1 - q^2/m_{B^*}^2} \sum_{k=0}^{K} b_k(t_0)\, z(q^2)^k$$

Tot σ ~ 4%!

Parameter	Value
$\lvert V_{ub}\rvert$	$(3.65 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$
b_1^+	0.421 ± 0.017
b_2^+	-0.390 ± 0.033
b_3^+	-0.650 ± 0.126

$|V_{ub}|$ from inclusive decays

$$\frac{\Gamma(b \to c\ell\nu)}{\Gamma(b \to u\ell\nu)} \approx 50$$



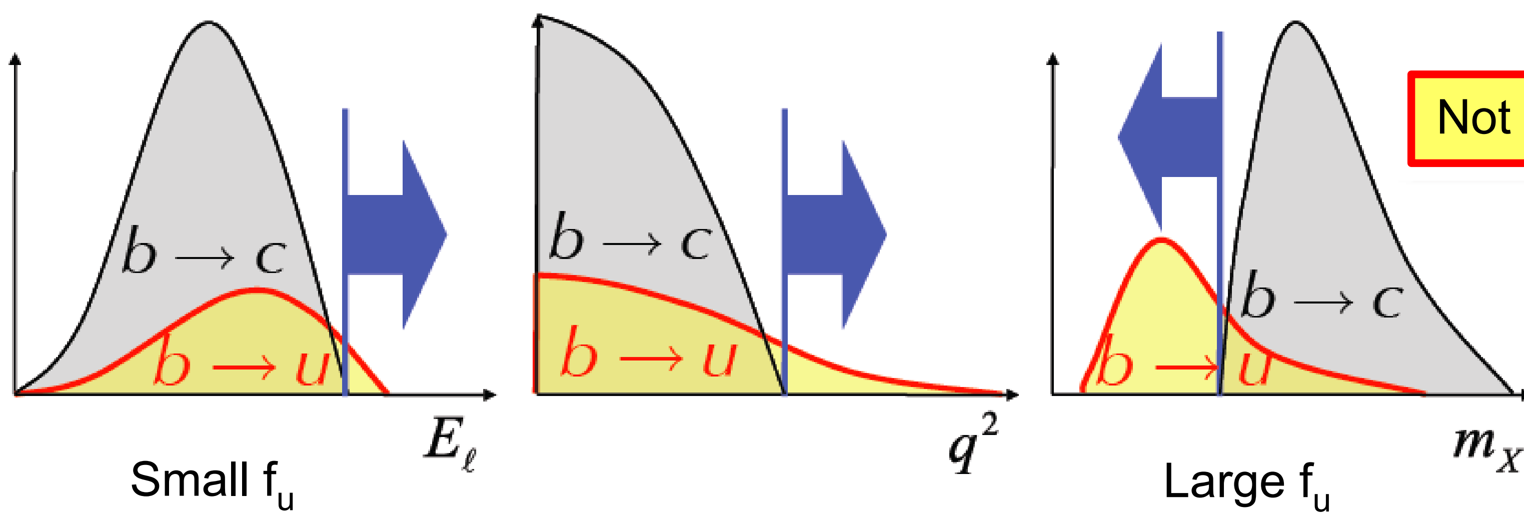
- Large background from $B \to X_c \ell \nu$
- Kinematics to extract the signal: $m_u << m_c$
  - Cut limited region of phase space (f_u)
    - Non perturbative shape-function needed
    - Universal only at leading order in Λ/m_b

E_ℓ = lepton energy

$q^2 = (P_B - P_X)^2 = (P_\ell - P_\nu)^2$

M_X = X_u hadronic mass

$$|V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\mathcal{B}(\overline{B} \to X_u \ell \bar{\nu})}{\tau_B \, \Delta\Gamma_{\mathrm{theory}}}}$$

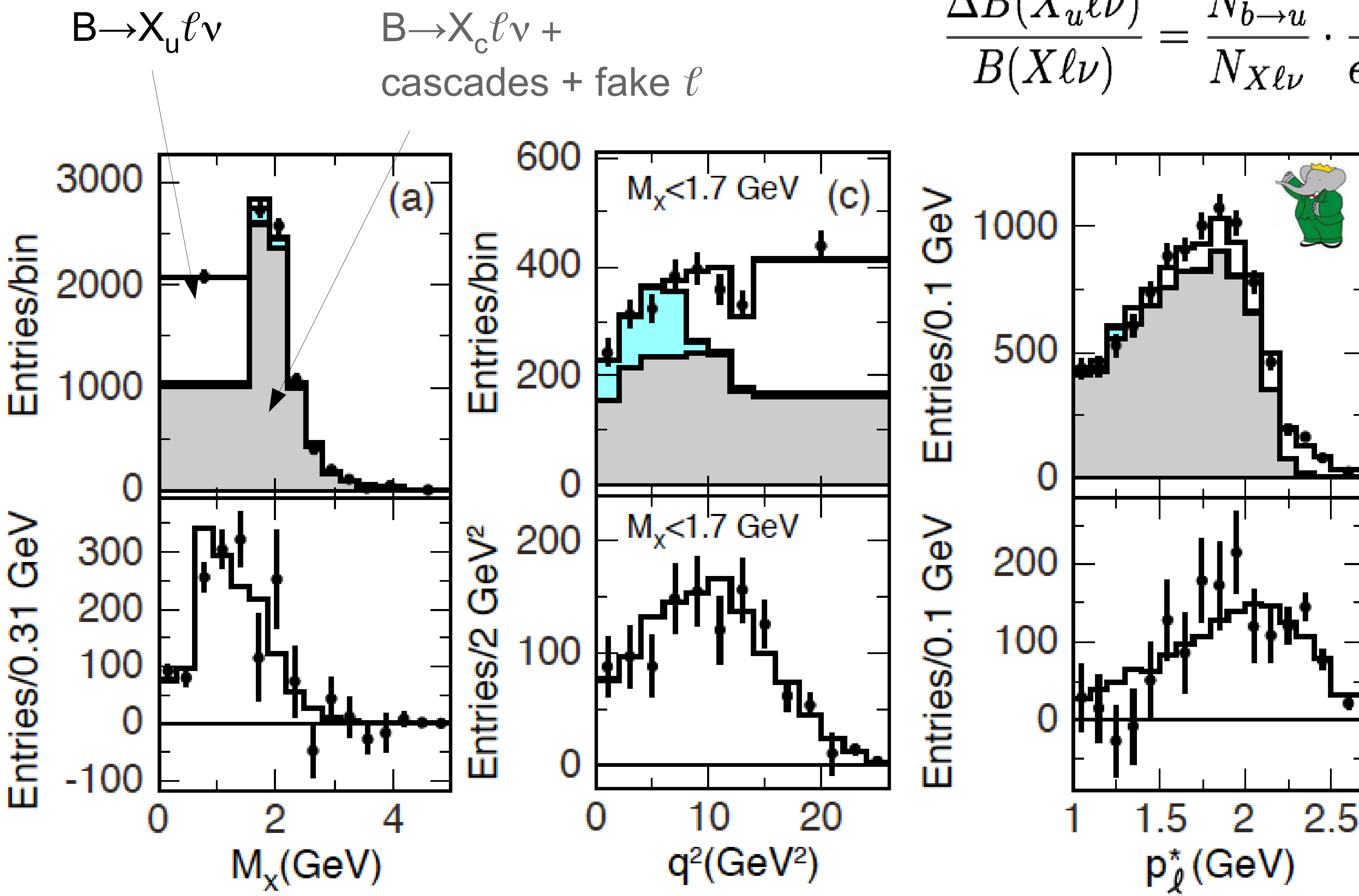


Not to scale!

Experimental resolution leads to "irreducible" $b \to c \ell \nu$ contamination
- partially suppressed With K and D* vetos

Fit results in limited regions of phase space

$$\frac{\Delta B(X_u \ell\nu)}{B(X\ell\nu)} = \frac{N_{b\to u}}{N_{X\ell\nu}} \cdot \frac{F}{\epsilon_{sel}}$$



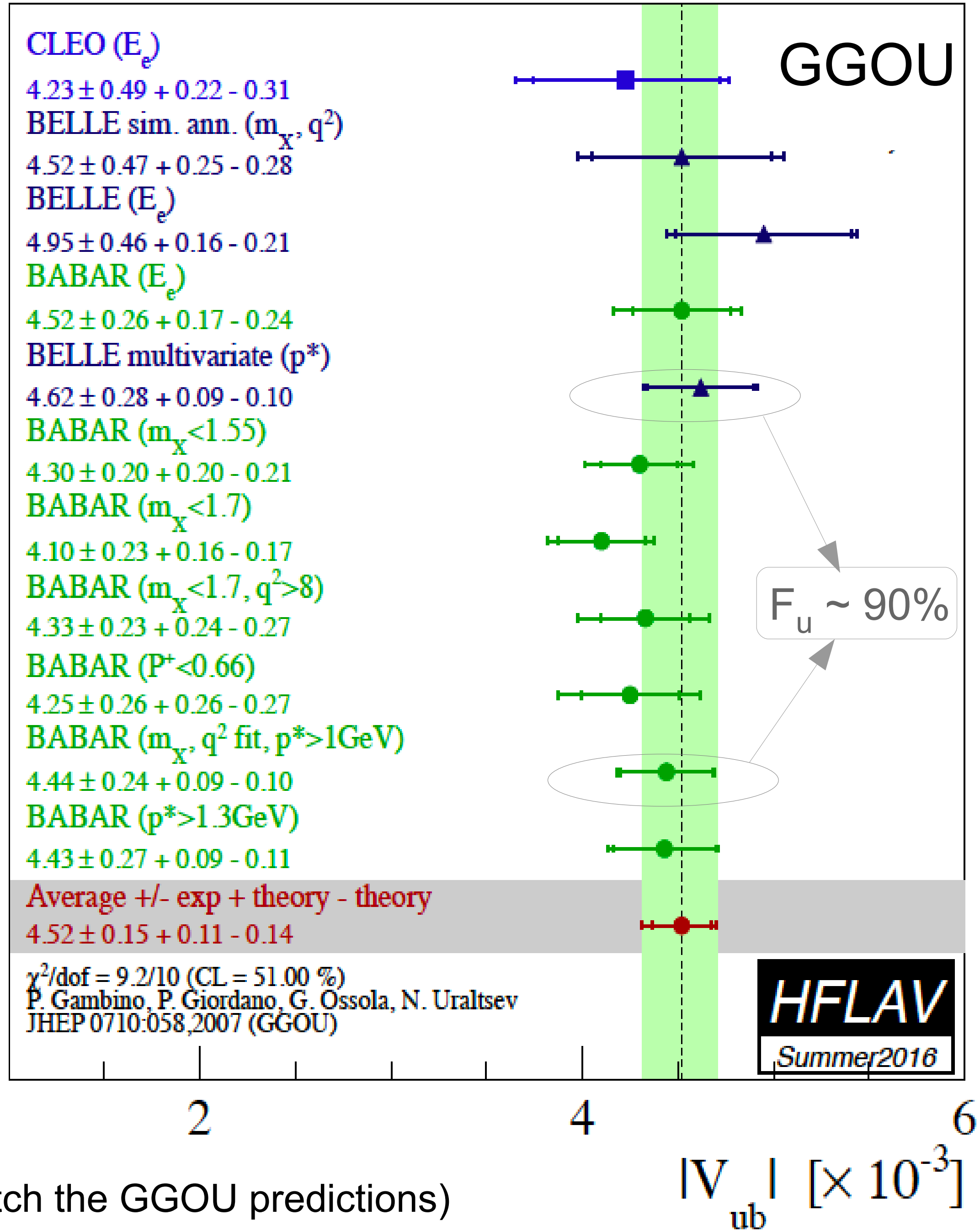
Status of inclusive $|V_{ub}|$

Most recent measurement is dated 2012

- Consistency between difference acceptance regions
- Calculations agree with each other

Framework	$\|V_{ub}\|[10^{-3}]$
BLNP	$4.44 \pm 0.15^{+0.21}_{-0.22}$
DGE	$4.52 \pm 0.16^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$
GGOU	$4.52 \pm 0.15^{+0.11}_{-0.14}$
ADFR	$4.08 \pm 0.13^{+0.18}_{-0.12}$
BLL (m_X/q^2 only)	$4.62 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.29$

- Correlated uncertainties
  - HQE parameters m_b, m_μ^2: from Global Fit for inclusive $|V_{cb}|$
  - Common experimental tools: EvtGen, JETSET X_u hadronisation, $b \to c\ell\nu$
- $|V_{ub}|$ is calculated from partial rates measured with only one signal model



(Belle multivariate, adjust the signal model to match the GGOU predictions)

New inclusive $|V_{ub}|$

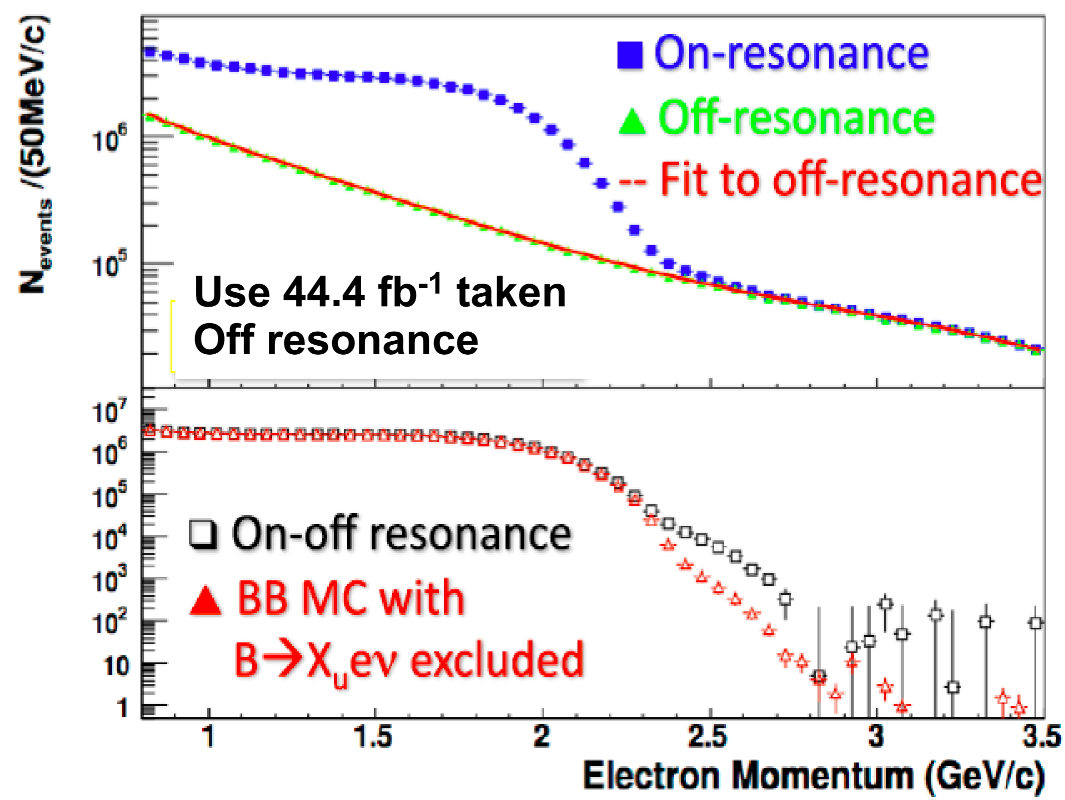
Phys.Rev.D 95, 072001 (2017)

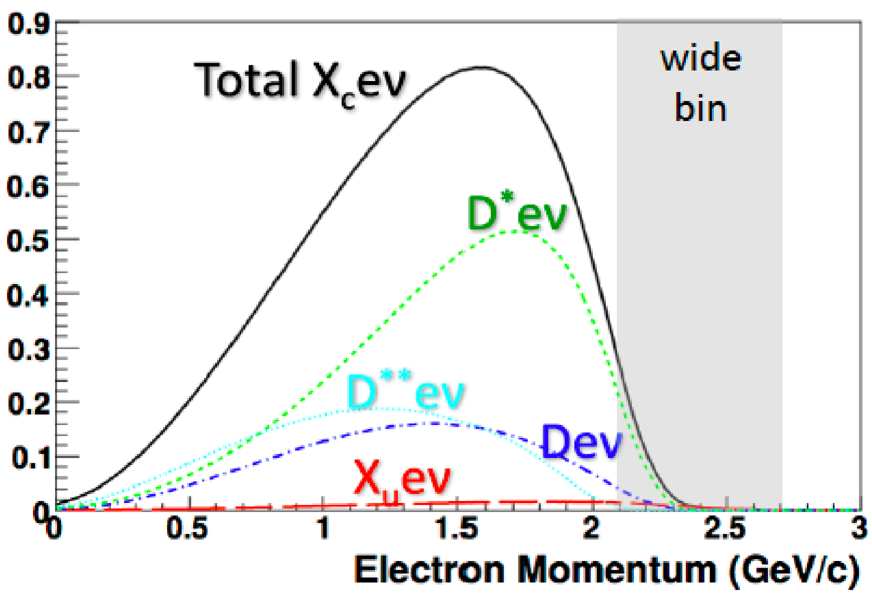
- Inclusive electron spectrum measurement
- Dataset: 467M Y(4S)

Fit Strategy

- Fit simultaneously on-Y(4S) and off-Y(4S)
  - 5 separate $b \to c$ components
  - Secondary leptons $b \to c \to e$
  - $b \to X_u\, e\, \nu$
- Spectrum range $[p_{min}, 2.7]$ GeV, p_{min} from 0.8 GeV

Large statistics: $>10^6$ events / 50 MeV bin;
statistical uncertainties dominated by continuum subtraction

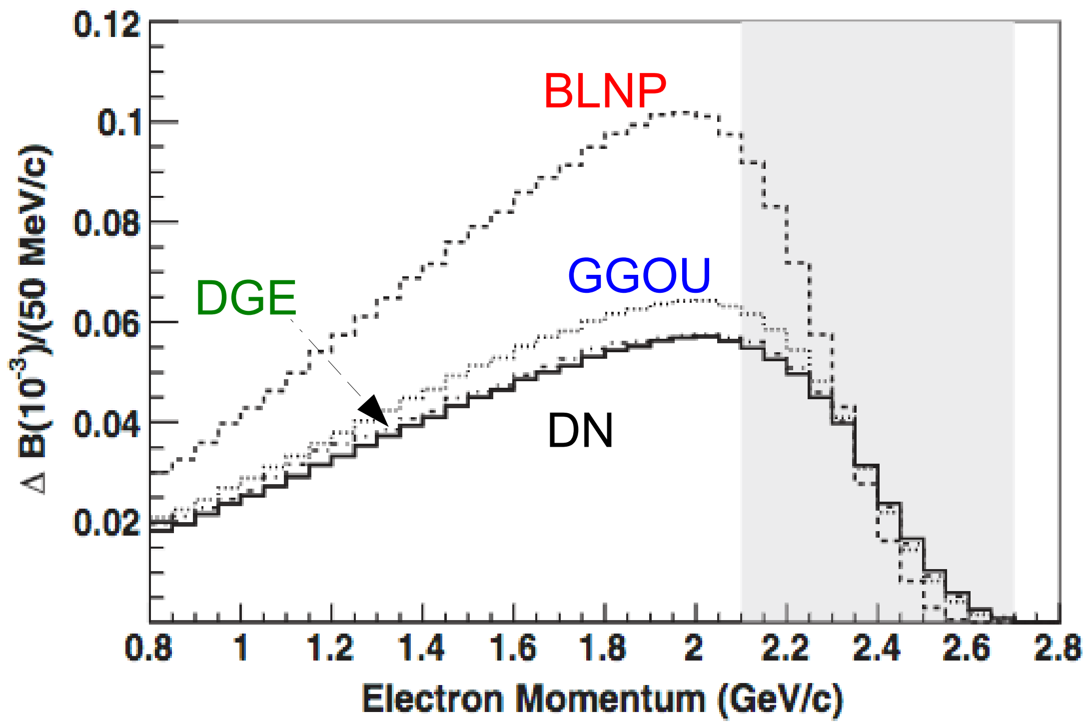


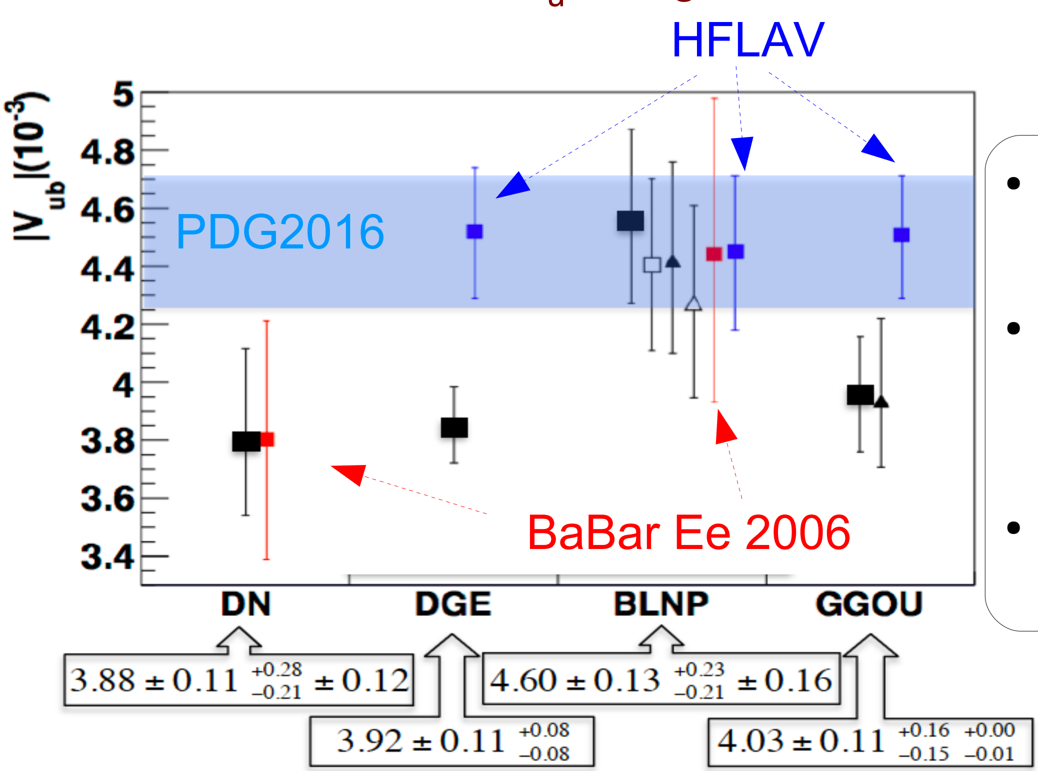


Signal model obtained mixing known existing exclusive final states with calculations for $b \to X_u\, e\, \nu$ (Hybrid model). Four different calculations considered for $b \to X_u\, e\, \nu$ Inclusive spectrum

Results on total rate and $|V_{ub}|$

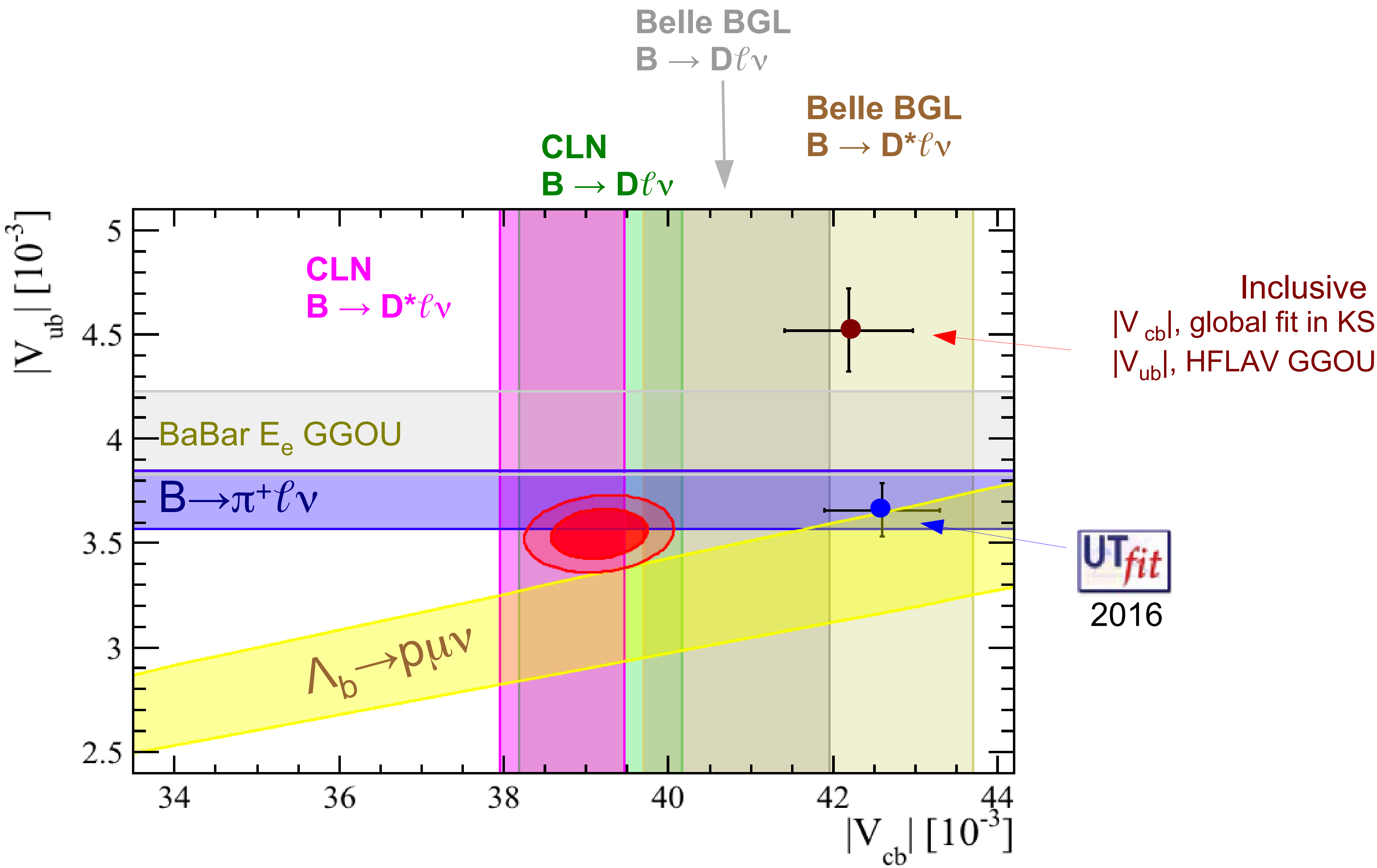
- Highest sensitivity to $B \to X_u e\nu$ in the wide bin 2.1-2.7 GeV
- Models make different predictions for the fractional rate in this bin
  - The normalization of the $B \to X_u e\nu$ is fixed by this bin!
- This dependence on the signal model could impact any measurement that extends in the $B \to X_u e\nu$ region





- Results are lower than previous measurement (not for BLNP!)
- How existing analyses would be affected by the signal model is difficult to predict without re-analysing old data!
- The effect could be smaller than the one observed here!

New global picture ?



Conclusions

- Recently, huge progresses from Lattice and others are on the way!
- Inclusive – Exclusive puzzle cannot be considered solved!
- Unfortunately many published results are based on 10-years old analyses and cannot be easily re-analyzed... nevertheless interesting results from Belle and BaBar are expected in the coming months!
- Bright future from Belle-II, some inputs can come from LHCb

STOP

Conclusions

- Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$
  - huge progressed on lattice
  - LHCb is a new player: opened the route to $B_s \to K \ell\nu$ (cleanest on Lattice!)
- Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$
  - It is still a puzzle: internally consistent but above CKM fit and exclusive determination
  - Partial rates that include the $b\to c$ region depends on the signal model: crucial to consider this and use the same model for both signal extraction and |Vub|
  - Theory/parameters uncertainties dominate: need to constrain the SF (global fit $|V_{cb}|$-like from spectra measurements: SIMBA, NNVUB)
- Inclusive $|V_{cb}|$
  - Everything consistent and it gives inputs to $|V_{ub}|$/SF: it would be desirable an update of the 1S scheme framework
- Exclusive $|V_{cb}|$
  - General agreement to move to model independent FF parameterizations
  - New Lattice-FF calculation for $B\to D^*$ (even a non-zero recoil) are on the way from MILC/FNAL and HPQCD

Exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ and Form Factors

$B \to D^* \ell \nu$

Unquenched lattice FF calculation available only at zero-recoil

2+1+1 lattice calculation from HPQCD
ArXiv:1711.11013, F(1)=0.881 ± 0.022

MILC/FNAL Phys.Rev.D89, 115404 (2014)
F(1) = 0.906 ± 0.013

Quenched calculation extends to w=1.1
De Vitiis et al, Nucl. Phys.B807 (2009) 373

$B \to D \ell \nu$

LCSR at w_{max}
Faller et al. Eur.Phys.J C60(2009) 603

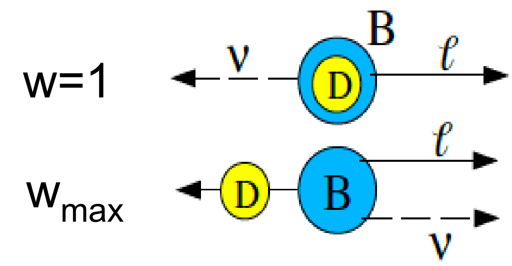
Unquenched lattice FF calculation also at moderately large recoil
MILC/FNAL Phys.Rev.D92, 034506 (2015)
HPQCD Phys.Rev.D92, 054510 (2015)

ct $|V_{cb}|$

$V_{cb}|^2$

Assuming $m_\ell = 0$

$$w = \frac{m_B^2 + m_D^2 - q^2}{2 m_B m_D}$$



ns

5)

Coefficient $a_{i,n}$ free parameters
The analyticity of the OPE assure bounds on the sum of the $a_{i,n}{}^2$

8)

$B \to D^* \ell \nu$

$$h_{A_1}(1)\left[1 - 8\rho^2 z + (53\rho^2 - 15)z^2 - (231\rho^2 - 91)z^3\right],$$

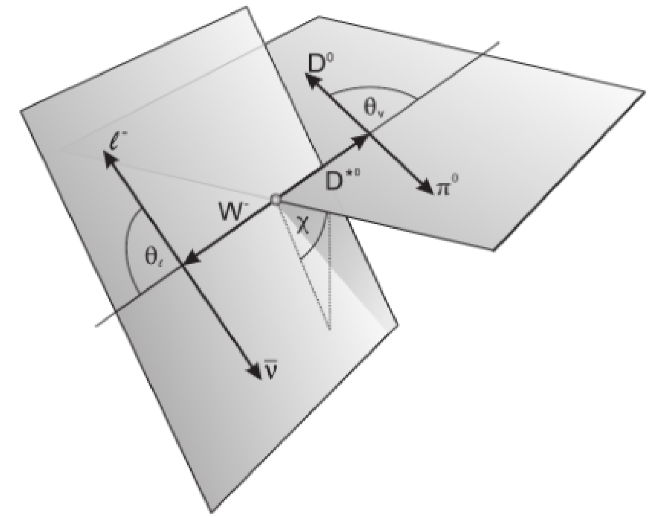
$$R_1(1) - 0.12(w-1) + 0.05(w-1)^2$$

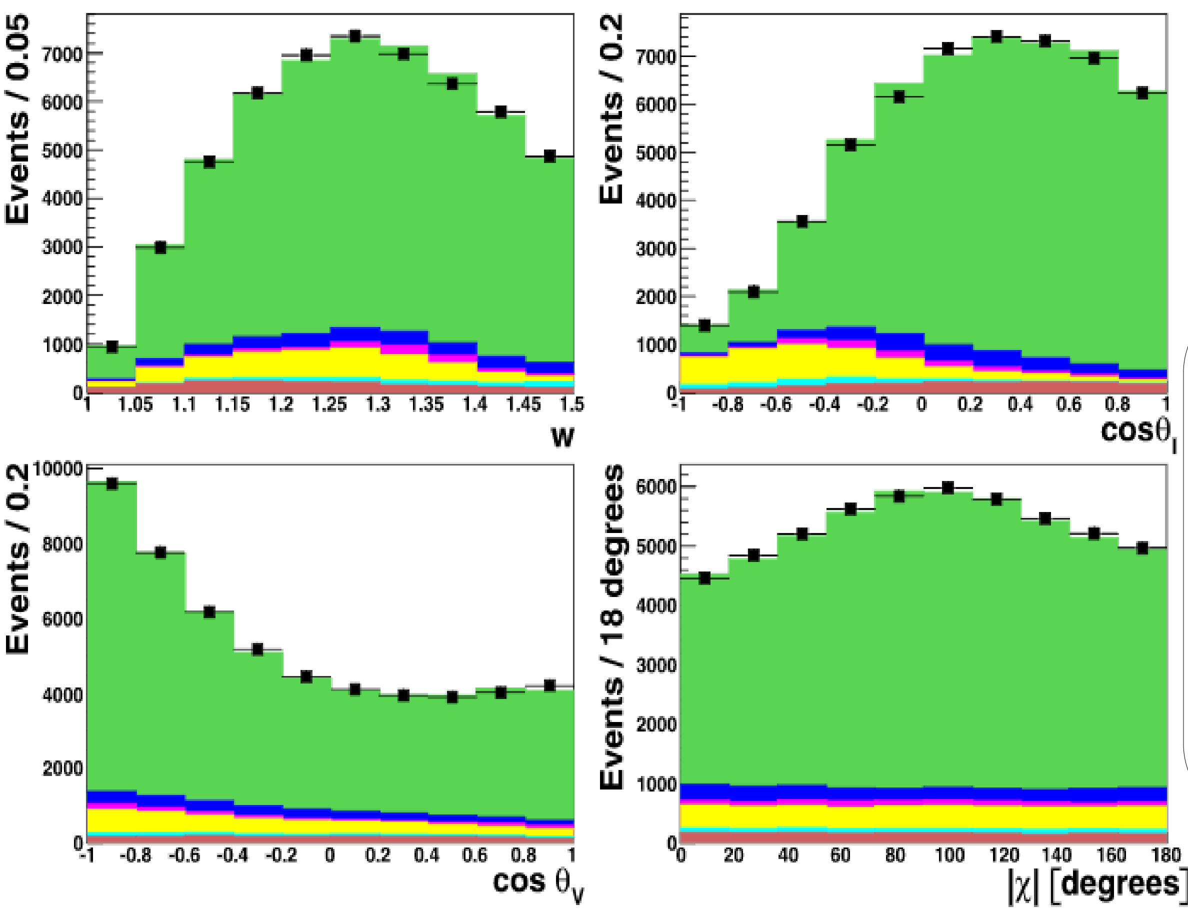
$$= R_2(1) + 0.11(w-1) - 0.06(w-1)^2$$

$B \to D^* \ell \nu$

Phys.Rev.D82:112007,2010

- Considered neutral B decays, both el. and muons
  - $B^0 \to D^{*-} \ell \nu$ and $D^{*-} \to D^0 \pi^-$ only $D^0 \to K\pi$
- Signal extracted from cosBY and DeltaM
  - 120K events with 711 fb^{-1}
- Fit to projections in w, and decay angles





Fit is performed in various subsamples (run time, lepton energy range, ...) to control efficiencies and backgrounds and than the results averaged

Fit results with the CLN param.

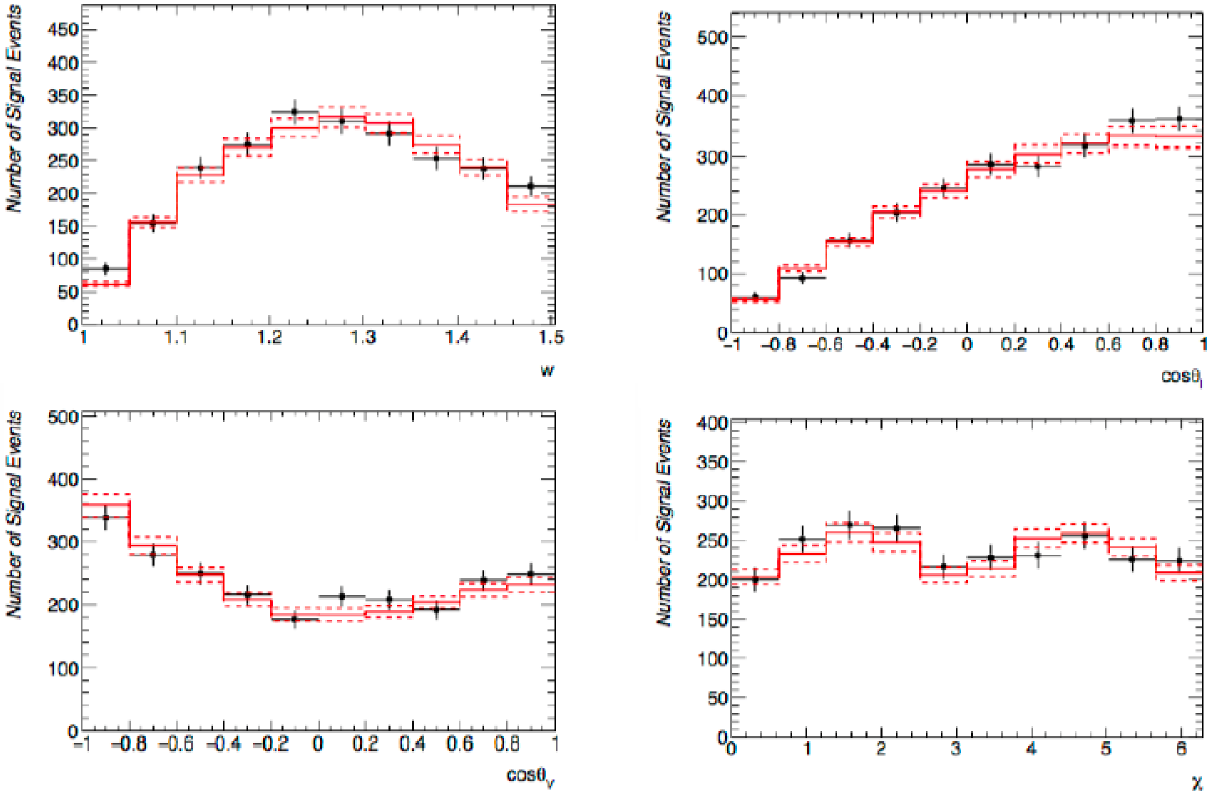
$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}(1)|V_{cb}| &= (34.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3} \\
\rho^2 &= 1.214 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.009, \\
R_1(1) &= 1.401 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.018, \\
R_2(1) &= 0.864 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.008, \\
\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to D^{*-}\ell^+\nu_\ell) &= (4.58 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.26)\%.
\end{aligned}
$$

$P(\chi^2)=47\%$ Very good description of the data

$B \to D^* \ell \nu$: news from Belle

ArXiv:1702.01521v2

Belle Fit (CLN) on folded data



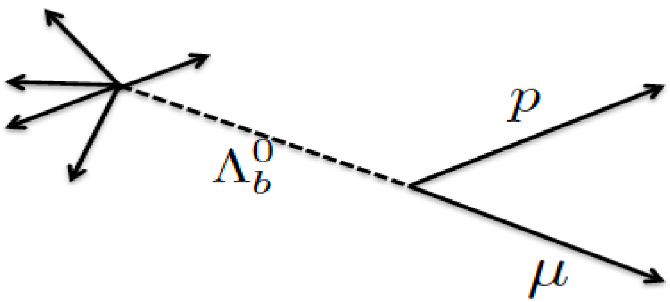
Parameter	folded result	unfolded result
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert \times 10^3$	37.4 ± 1.3	38.2 ± 1.5
$\rho^2_{D^*}$	1.04 ± 0.13	1.17 ± 0.15
$R_1(1)$	1.38 ± 0.07	1.39 ± 0.09
$R_2(1)$	0.86 ± 0.10	0.91 ± 0.08

- Published for the first time (HEPdata) the unfolded projections 4-D projections and the full correlation matrix: this triggered many interesting discussions on the fit parameterizations

Bernlochner et al. Phys.Rev.D95 (2017) 115008
Bigi at al. Phys.Lett B769 (2017) 441
Grinstein et al Phys.Lett. B771 (2017) 359
Bigi et al. JHEP 1711 (2017) 061
Jaiswal et al JHEP 1712 (2017) 060
Bernlochner et al Phys.Rev.D96 (2017) 091503
Harrison et al arxiv.1711.11013

$|V_{ub}|$ at LHCb

- B-baryons provide complementary informations to B-mesons
- Copious production of Λ_b

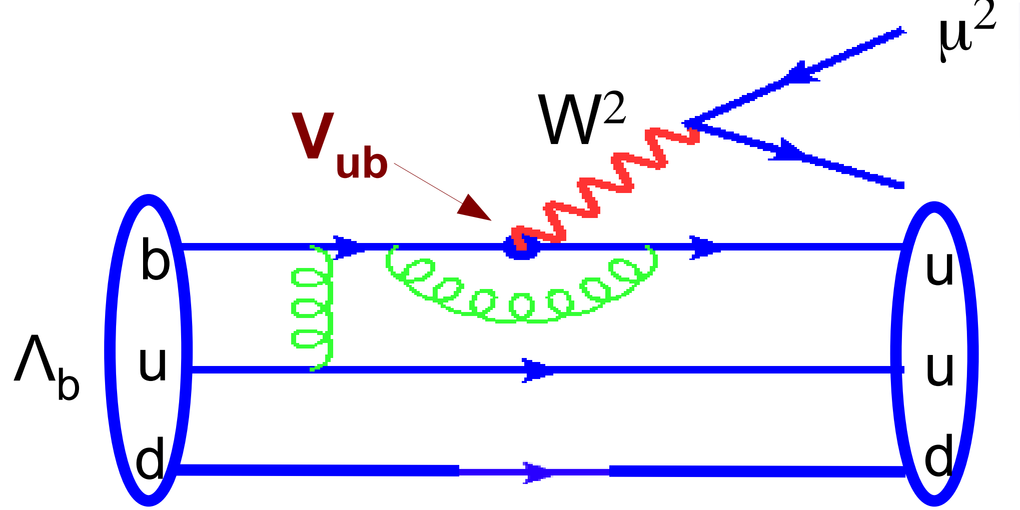


- Kinematic constraints allow the determination of the $p_{\Lambda b}$ (modulo 2-fold ambiguity)
- Large background from $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \mu\nu$
- LHCb determines (in the high q^2 region) the ratio

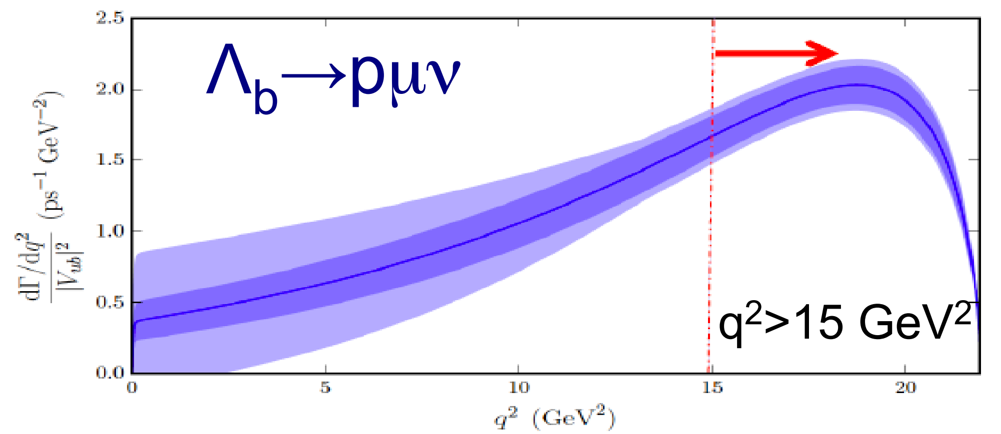
$$R_{exp} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \to p\mu\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c\mu\nu)}$$

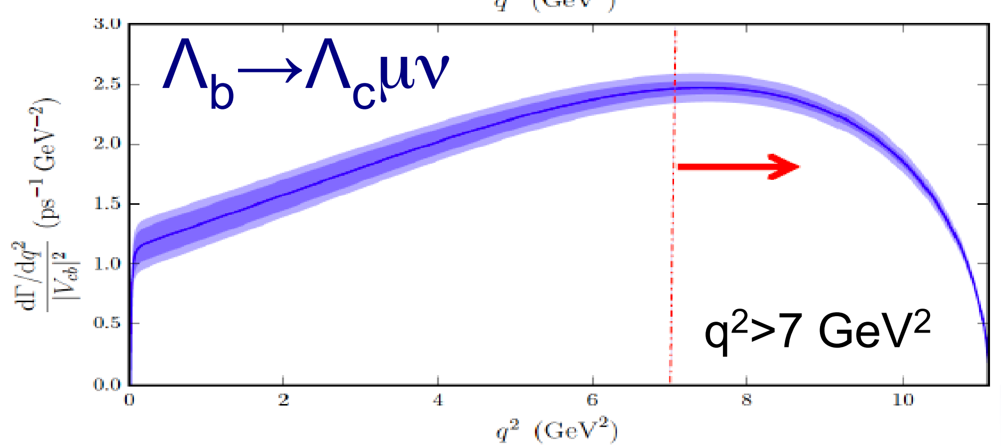
Signal

Normalization



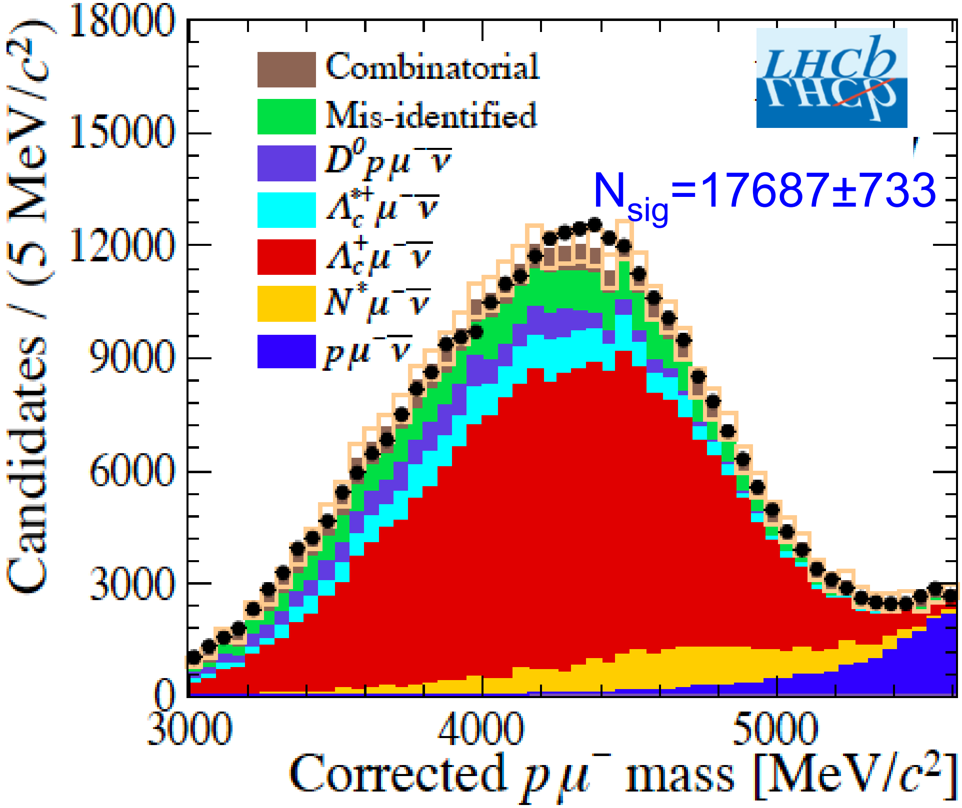
- Precise F.F.calculation on L-QCD
  - Detmold et al PRD92(2015)034503





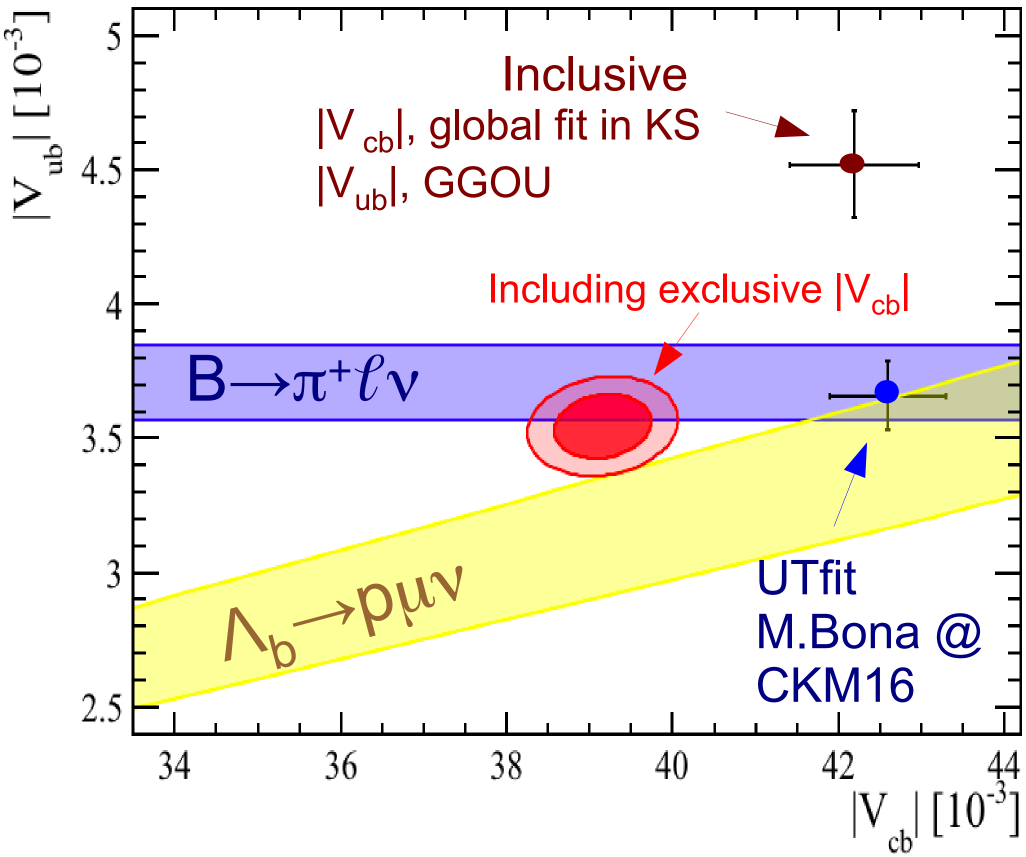
$\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\mu\nu$ signal & $|V_{ub}|$

$$M_{corr} = \sqrt{p_\perp^2 + M_{p\mu}^2} + p_\perp$$



$$\frac{|V_{ub}|}{|V_{cb}|} = 0.080 \pm 0.004_{Exp.} \pm 0.004_{F.F.}$$

σ_{tot}=7%



$$R = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\mu\nu)_{q^2>15\ GeV^2}}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c\mu\nu)_{q^2>7\ GeV^2}} = (0.95 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-2}$$

Systematics dominated by
BF($\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK\pi$)=(6.46 ± 0.24)%
HFLAV using BESIII-Belle measurements

New inclusive $|V_{ub}|$

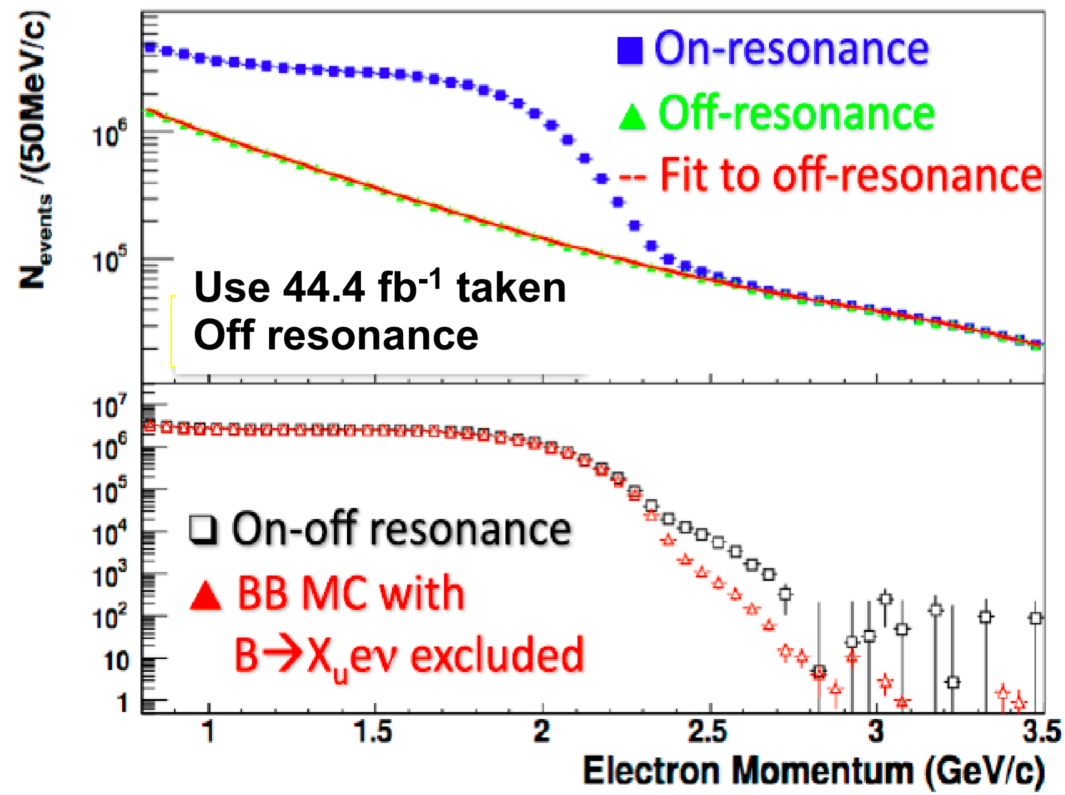
Phys.Rev.D 95, 072001 (2017)

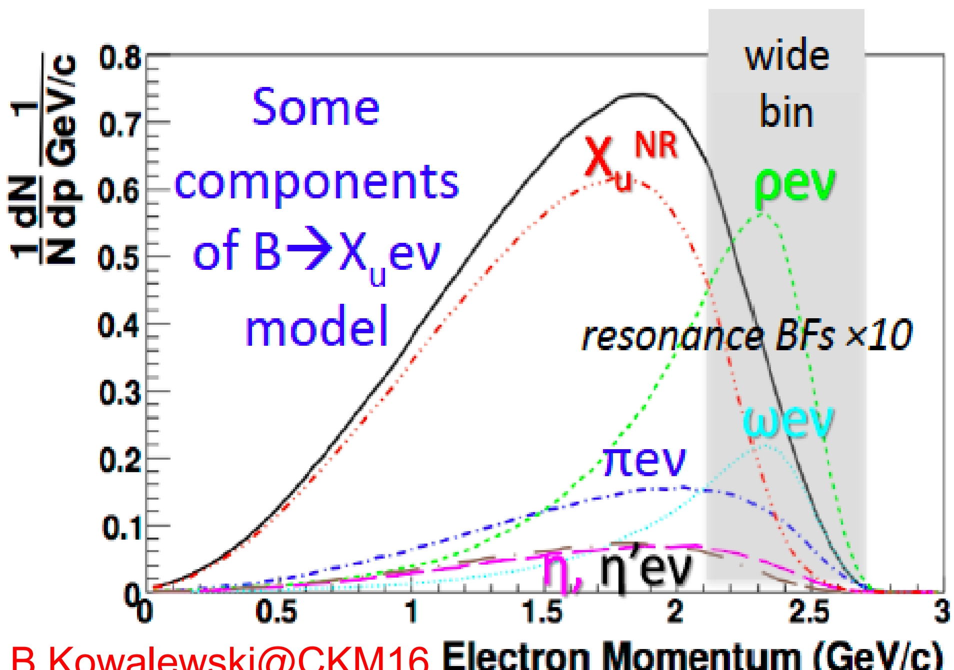
- Inclusive electron spectrum measurement
- Dataset: 467M Υ(4S)

Fit Strategy

- Fit simultaneously on-Υ(4S) and off-Υ(4S)
  - 5 separate $b \to c$ components
  - Secondary leptons $b \to c \to e$
  - $b \to X_u e \nu$
- Spectrum range $[p_{min}, 2.7]$ GeV, p_{min} from 0.8 GeV

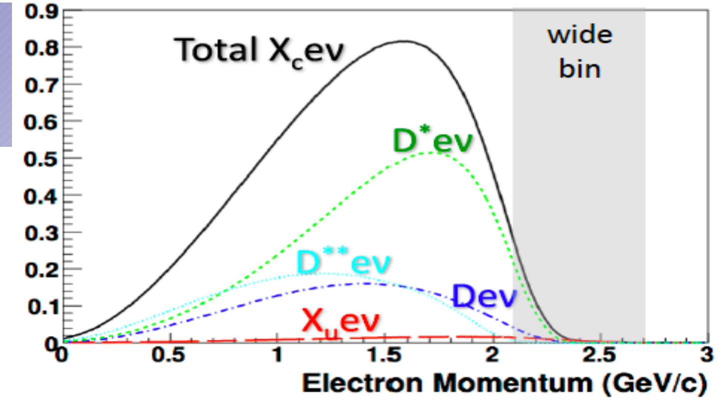
Large statistics: $>10^6$ events / 50 MeV bin;
statistical uncertainties dominated by continuum subtraction



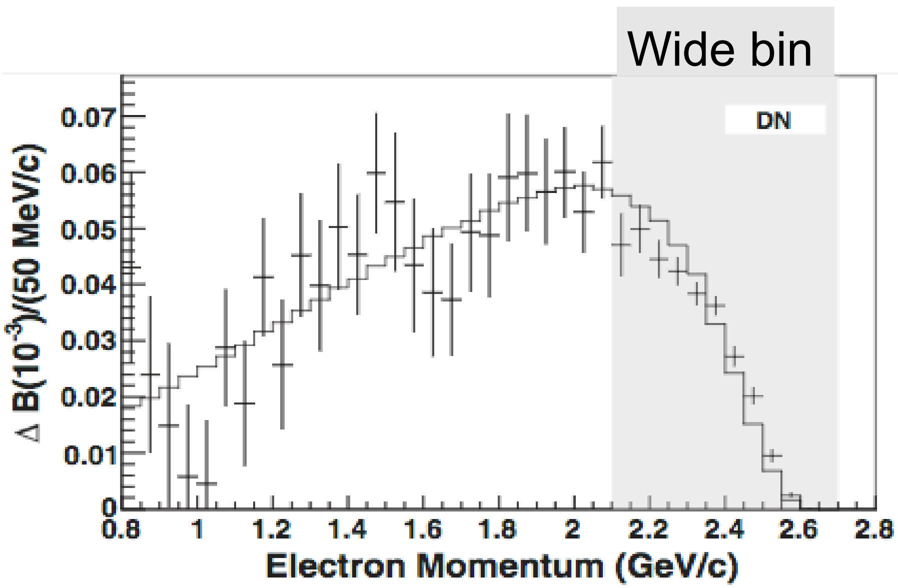


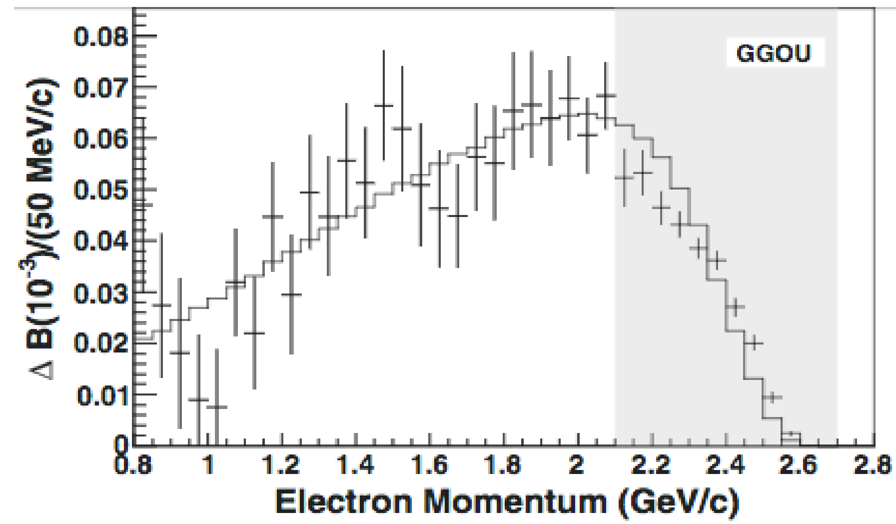
Signal model obtained mixing known existing exclusive final states with calculations for $b \to X_u e \nu$ (Hybrid model). Four different calculations considered for $b \to X_u e \nu$ Inclusive spectrum

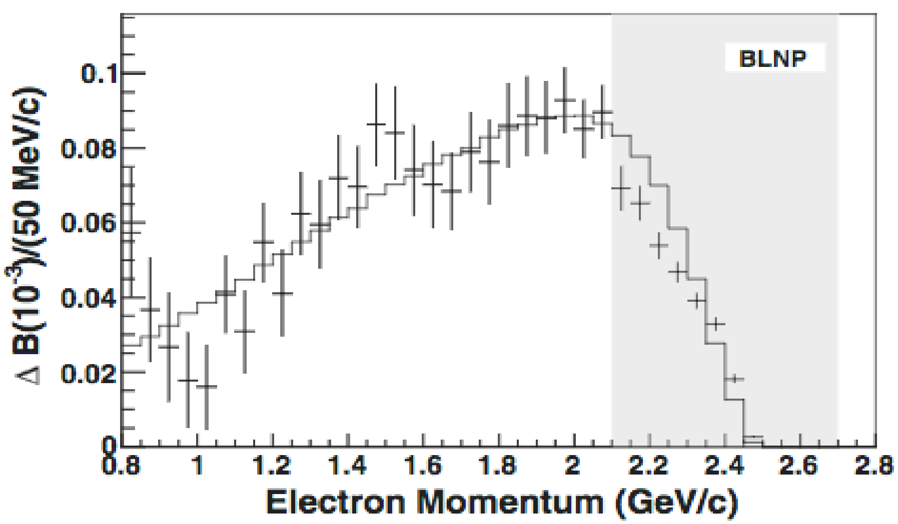
B →$X_u$ev in Y(4S) frame

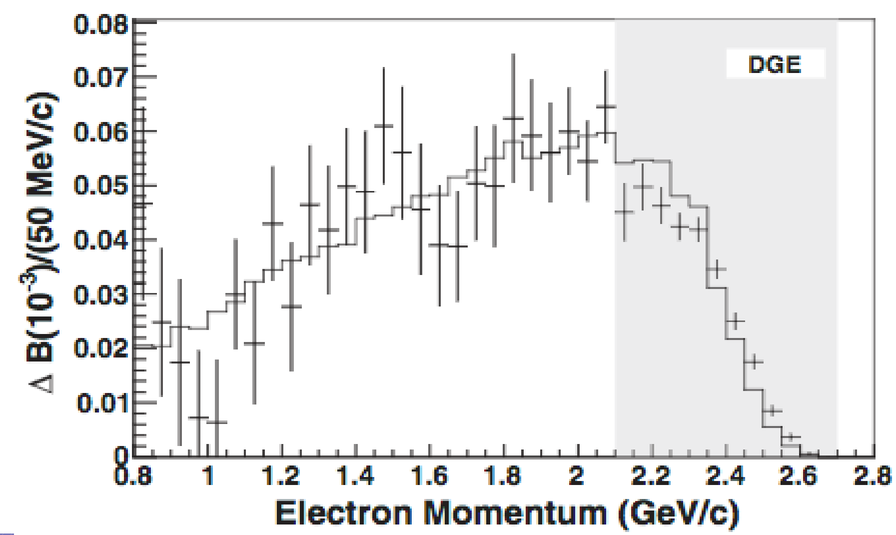


- B→$X_u$ev electron spectra for pe > 0.8 GeV after continuum, B→X_c e v and cascade subtraction









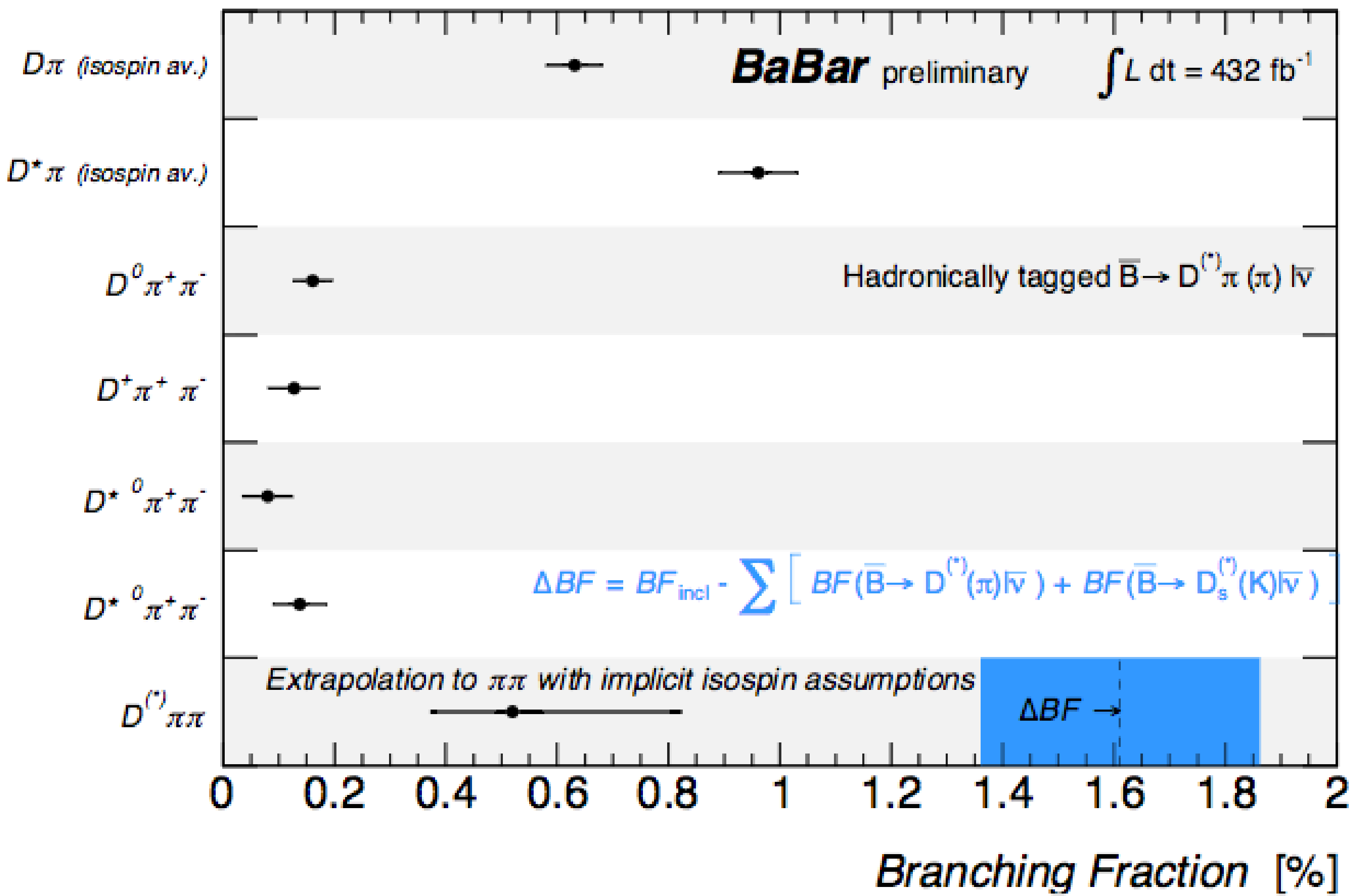
The gap problem

charm state X_c	$\mathcal{B}(B \to X_c \ell \bar{\nu})$ [%]
D	2.29 ± 0.09
D^*	5.43 ± 0.17
$\sum D^{(*)}$	7.71 ± 0.19
$D_0^* \to D\pi$	0.41 ± 0.08
$D_1^* \to D^*\pi$	0.45 ± 0.09
$D_1 \to D^*\pi$	0.43 ± 0.03
$D_2^* \to D^{(*)}\pi$	0.41 ± 0.03
$\sum D^{**} \to D^{(*)}\pi$	1.70 ± 0.12
$D_s^{(*)-} K^+$	0.06 ± 0.01
$D\pi$	0.66 ± 0.08
$D^*\pi$	0.87 ± 0.10
$\sum D^{(*)}\pi$	1.53 ± 0.13
$\sum D^{(*)} + \sum D^{**} \to D^{(*)}\pi + D_s^{(*)-} K^+$	9.47 ± 0.22
$\sum D^{(*)} + \sum D^{(*)}\pi + D_s^{(*)-} K^+$	9.30 ± 0.23
inclusive X_c	10.98 ± 0.14

Inclusive – Σexclusive = (1.51 ± 0.26) %

From T.Lueck
@EPS2015

Status of the “gap”



- gap reduced from $\approx 7\sigma$ to $\approx 3\sigma$

extrapolation to full $\mathcal{B}$ assumed $\Gamma(D^{(*)}\pi^+\pi^-\ell\nu)/\Gamma(D^{(*)}\pi\pi\ell\nu) = 0.50 \pm 0.17$

From T.Lueck @EPS2015