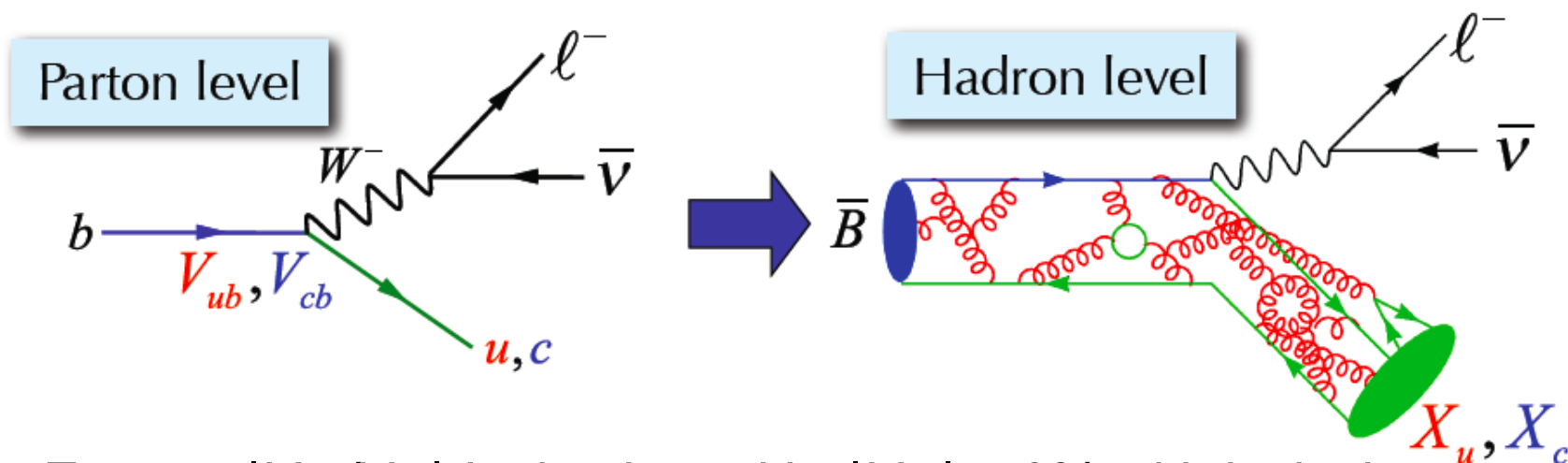


Semileptonic B decays: $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$

Marcello Rotondo
INFN Padova

Semileptonic Decays

$$\Gamma(b \rightarrow x \ell \nu) \propto |V_{xb}| \cdot m_b^5$$



- Error on $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|$ is dominated by $|V_{ub}|$, $\sim 9\%$ with inclusive
 - $\sim 7\%$ from the b -quark mass and b momentum inside the B meson
 - these parameters are extracted using inclusive $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ decays (and the $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$)
- Impossible to study at LHC(b)

Present Status (exp \oplus theory)

- $|V_{ub}|$

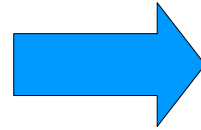
- *predicted with good precision in the CKM fit*
 - $|V_{ub}| \times 10^3 = 3.48 \pm 0.16$
- *using exclusive $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$ decays + Lattice QCD to normalize the Form Factor: good agreement with the CKM fit*
 - $|V_{ub}| \times 10^3 = 3.38 \pm 0.35$
- *Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ decays is larger (1.8-2.5 σ depending on the calculation) than CKM fit (and the exclusive)*
 - $|V_{ub}| \times 10^3 = 3.96 \pm 0.15^{+0.20}_{-0.23}$ (average with GGOU)

- $|V_{cb}|$

- *Exclusive $B \rightarrow D(*) \ell \nu$ decays + Lattice QCD:*
 - D^* : $|V_{cb}| \times 10^3 = 37.4 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.0$, D : $|V_{cb}| \times 10^3 = 39.7 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.9$
- *Moments of inclusive $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu + B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ decays:*
 - $|V_{cb}| \times 10^3 = 41.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$

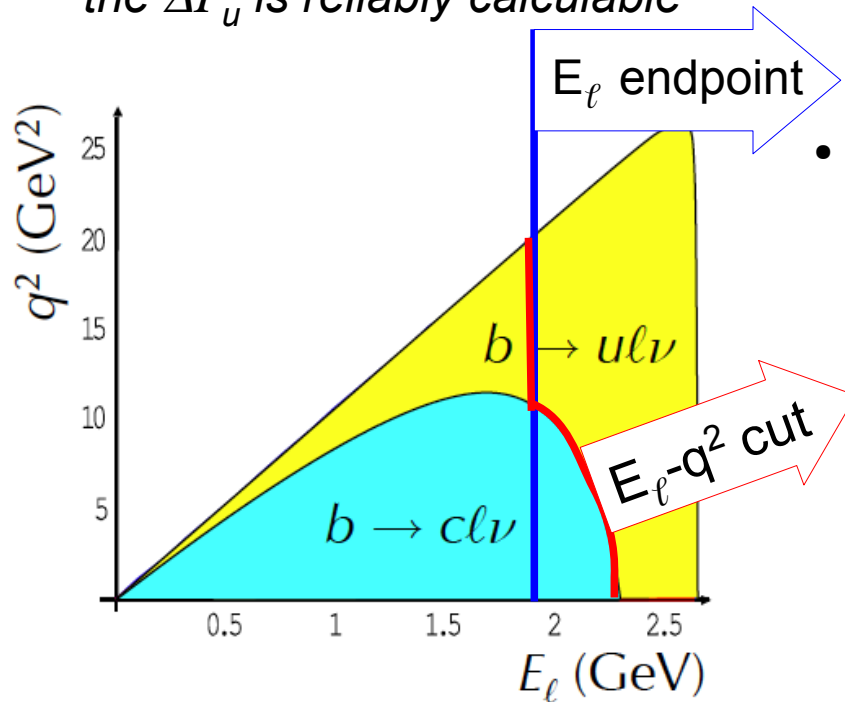
Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$

$$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow u \ell \nu)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow c \ell \nu)} \approx \frac{|V_{ub}|^2}{|V_{cb}|^2} \approx \frac{1}{50}$$



- Experiment challenge is to separate $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ from signal

- $m_u \ll m_c$, different kinematics: signal have larger E_ℓ and q^2
- Measure partial $\Delta B(B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu)$ in a region where the S/N is good and the $\Delta\Gamma_u$ is reliably calculable



$$\Delta B(B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu) = \tau_B |V_{ub}|^2 \zeta_c$$

Cut dependent constant, from Theory (many frameworks available)

- OPE convergence is compromised: non perturbative effects at $O(1/m_b)$
 - Light cone distribution of b-quark (**Shape Function**) is needed
 - Detailed shape not known, in particular the tail, but mean and r.m.s constrained from moment measurement in $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ (and $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$)

Tagged sample: B_{reco}

- Fully reconstruct one B in hadronic decays

$$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} n_1 \pi^\pm n_2 K^\pm n_3 K_S^0 n_4 \pi^0, n_1 + n_2 \leq 5, n_3 \leq 2, n_4 \leq 2$$

BaBar

$$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0}(\pi^+, \rho^+, a_1^+), B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-}(\pi^+, \rho^+, a_1^+)$$

Belle

- Kinematic consistency of B_{reco} checked with $\Delta E = E_B^* - \sqrt{(s)/2}$
 $m_{ES} = \sqrt{s/4 - |p_B^*|^2}$

- Small efficiency

- 0.3% $B^0 B^0$

- 0.5% $B^+ B^-$

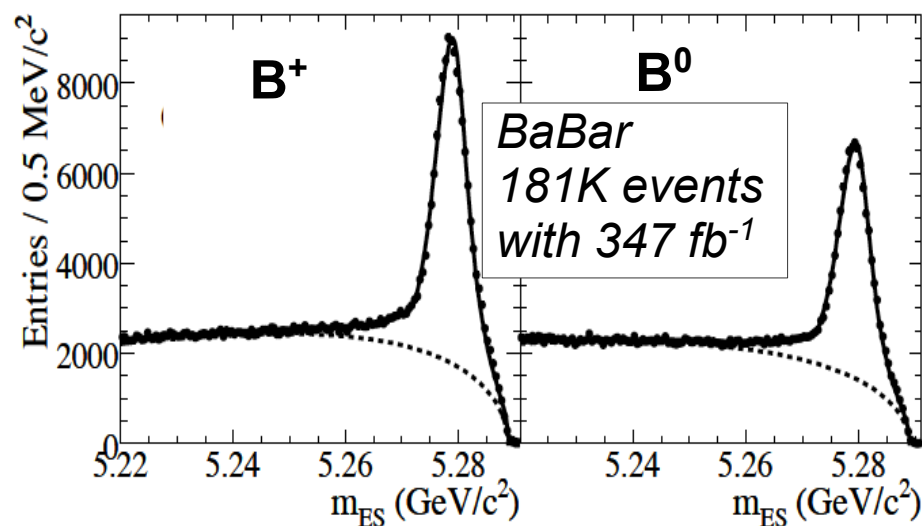
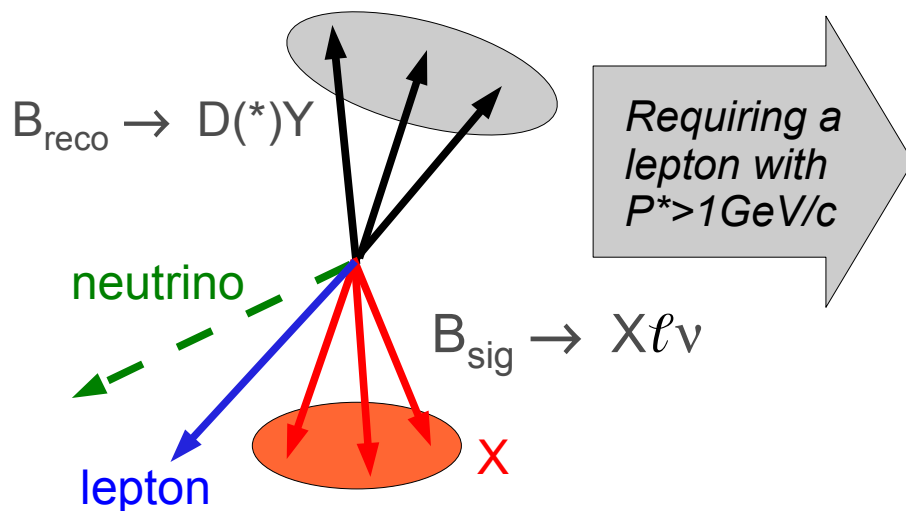
Access to signal B information:

- Charge

- Flavor

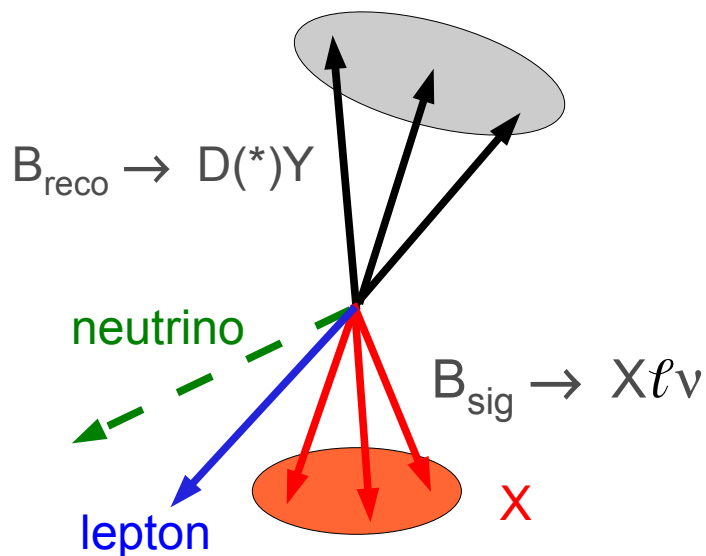
- 4-momentum

Useful for both
inclusive and
exclusive
decays



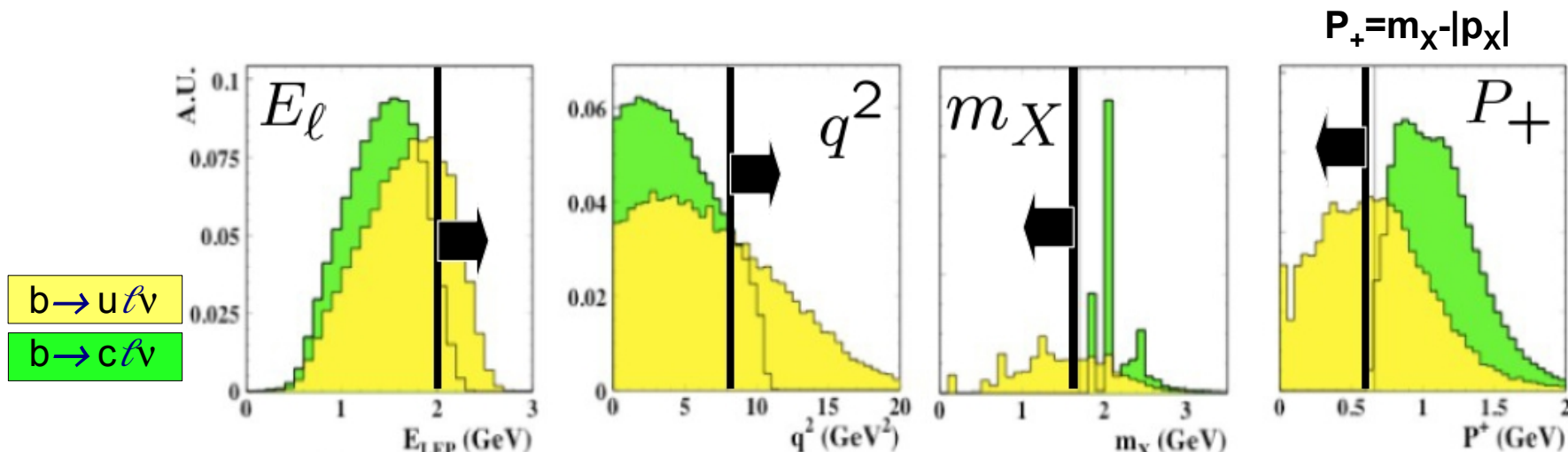
Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$: strategy

- B_{reco} sample allows the best access to kinematics



- $\mathbf{p}_{\text{miss}} = \mathbf{p}_{Y(4S)} - \mathbf{p}_{\text{reco}} - \mathbf{p}_X - \mathbf{p}_{\text{lepton}}$
- X : all remaining particles

- m_X and P_+ require a sample of B_{reco}
- Experimental Resolution leads to irreducible $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$ contamination:
 - Require good charged and neutral acceptance (hermeticity)



$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ background

- $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ model: sum of $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$, $B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu$, $B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \nu$ and $B \rightarrow D(*) \pi \ell \nu$

- $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$ $B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu$: HQET based form factor (Caprini et al.)

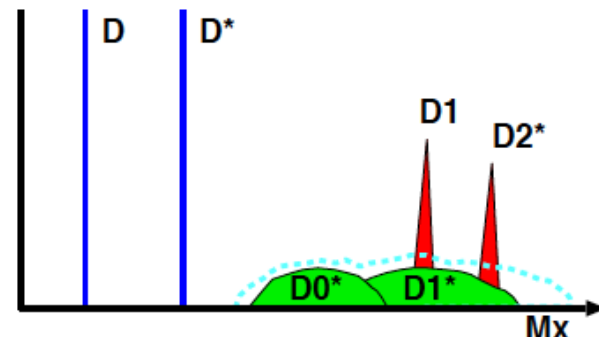
- PDG/HFAG branching fractions

- $B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \nu$: Well established narrow states

- Parameters for wider are less known

- Decay FF from Leibovich et al. (LLSW)

- $B \rightarrow D(*) \pi \ell \nu$: Goity-Robertson



- $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ suppression:

- No additional leptons, to suppress $B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu$ with $D \rightarrow Y \ell$

- Require $M_{\text{miss}}^2 < 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$: reduce events with extra ν

- No strangeness to suppress the $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow s$ chain: veto evnts with $K^{+/-}$ and K_s

- K_L cut (used only by Belle)

- $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell \nu$, reconstruct the soft π^+ (remove about 36% of the bkg, 90% eff.)

- $B^{0/+} \rightarrow D^{*+/*0} \ell \nu$, exploit the presence of soft π^0 , less efficient but effects on both B^0 and B^+ (require studies)

Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$: results

ArXiv: 0708.3702[hep-ex]
accepted by PRL

Measure the partial branching ratio relative to the number of total semileptonic events

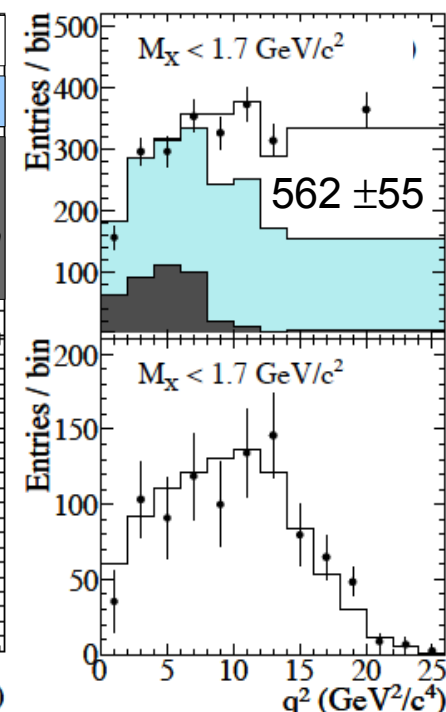
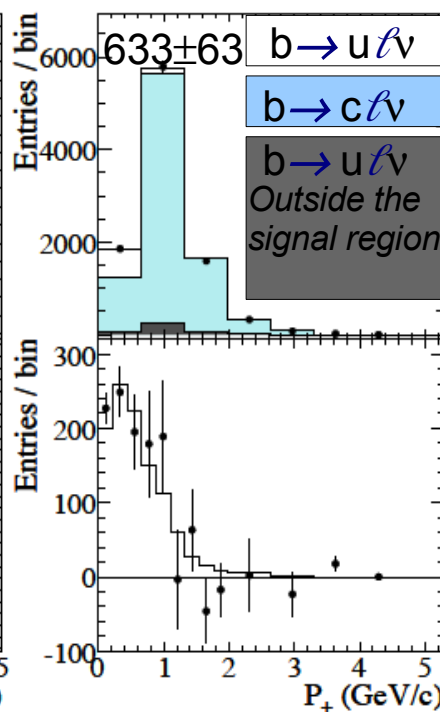
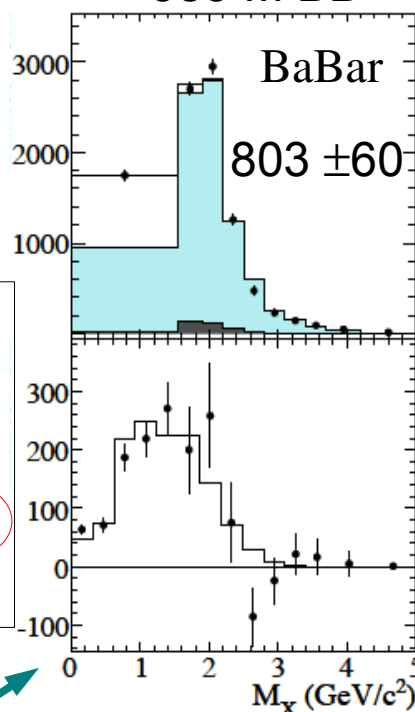
Unfolding factor

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

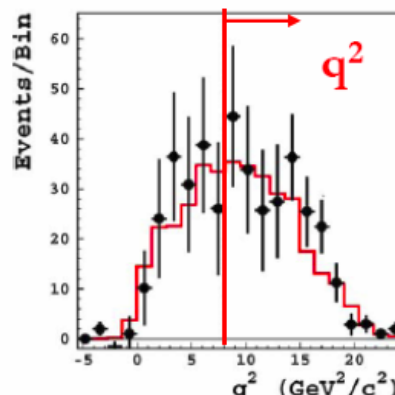
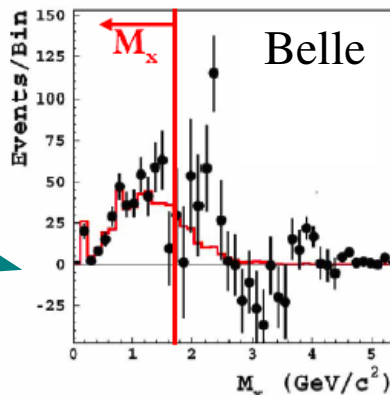
Signal efficiency

Background subtracted distributions: not efficiency corrected

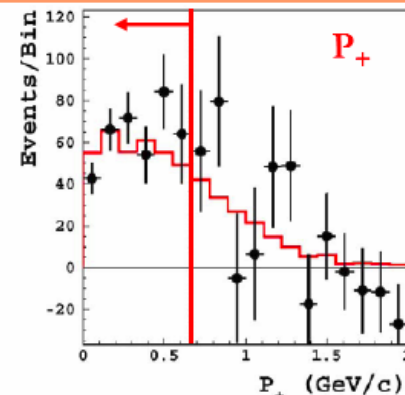
383 M BB



375 M BB



PRL95,241801(2005)



Systematics

Belle →
(2005)

BaBar ↘
(2008)

TABLE II. Partial rates to the three kinematic signal regions with relative errors (in %).

$\Delta\Phi$	$\Delta\Gamma_{u\ell\nu}(\Delta\Phi)$	Stat	Syst	$b \rightarrow u$	$b \rightarrow c$
M_X/q^2	$5.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ps}^{-1}$	10.0	8.9	6.2	5.3
M_X	$7.71 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ps}^{-1}$	9.1	7.1	6.1	2.2
P_+	$6.89 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ps}^{-1}$	9.4	9.3	6.4	8.7

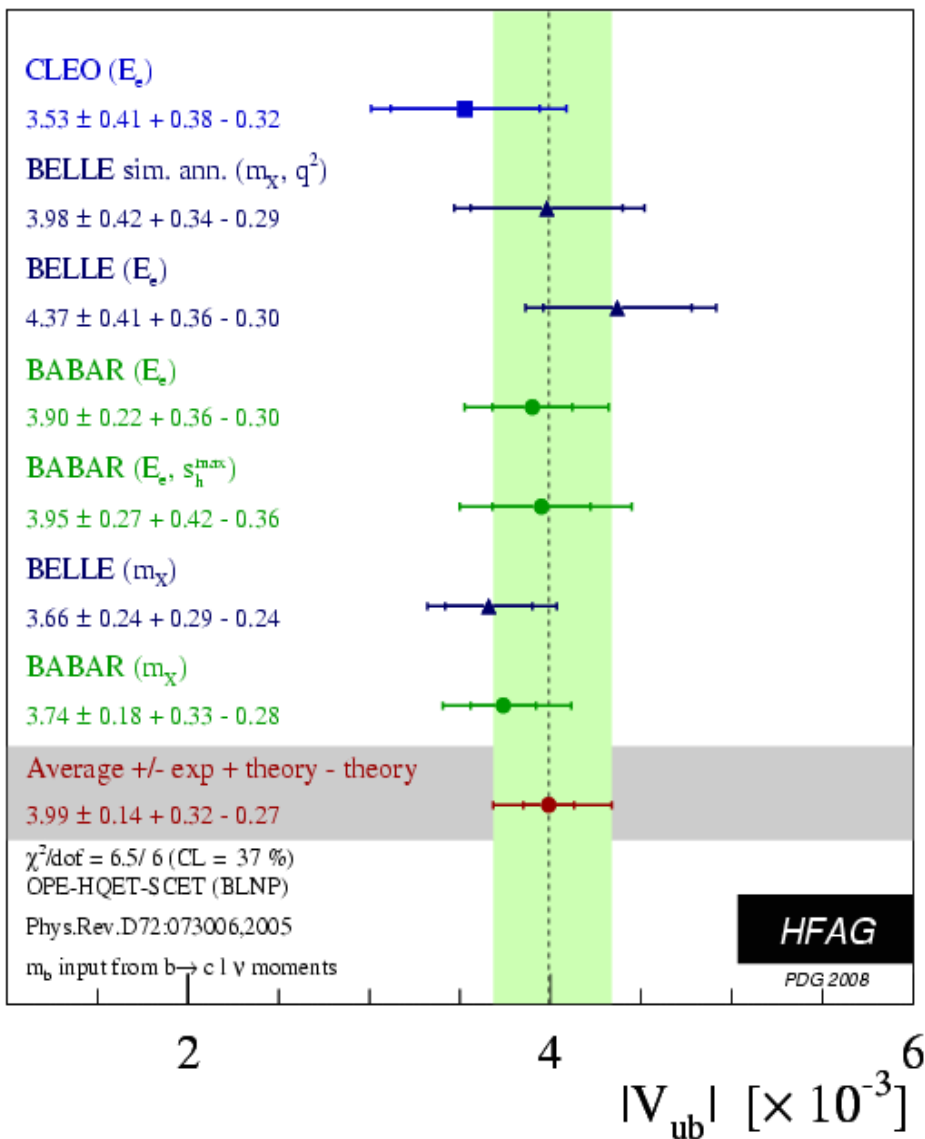
Experimental systematics on $\Delta\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow Xu\ell\nu)$ expressed in %

Method	Detector effects	Shape function	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu})$ $X_u = \pi, \rho, \dots$	Gluon splitting	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu})$	$B \rightarrow D^* \ell^- \bar{\nu}$ form factors	$\mathcal{B}(D)$	m_{ES} fit	Monte Carlo statistics	Total
M_X	1.92	0.90	2.08	1.62	0.87	0.21	0.44	3.71	3.22	6.07
P_+	3.88	1.31	2.22	1.47	2.80	0.39	0.73	3.98	4.62	8.38
M_X, q^2	3.83	2.43	2.71	1.02	1.17	0.55	0.79	5.17	4.29	8.81

- *Detector effects not dominant (thanks to the tagging)*
- *The selection require complex fits, for example the m_{ES} fits*
 - *the statistics will improve the fit convergence (but more details to account for!)*
- *Dominant systematics are in the modelling of signal (resonant and non-resonant) and background contributions*

$|V_{ub}|$ results (HFAG average, BLNP)

- Many different theoretical approach
 \Rightarrow many $|V_{ub}|$ values



- Here only BLNP, with m_b from $B \rightarrow X c \ell \nu$
 Global Fit (Kinetic Scheme), including also
 uncertainty on the $KS \leftrightarrow SF$ Scheme
 translation

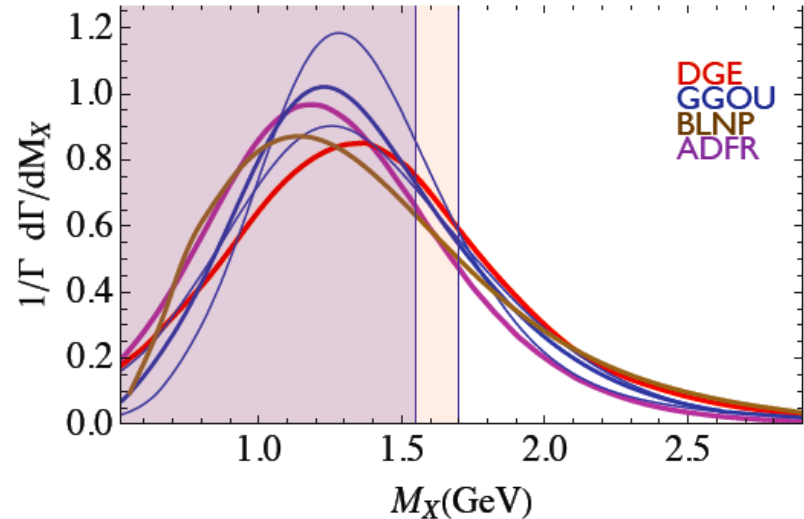
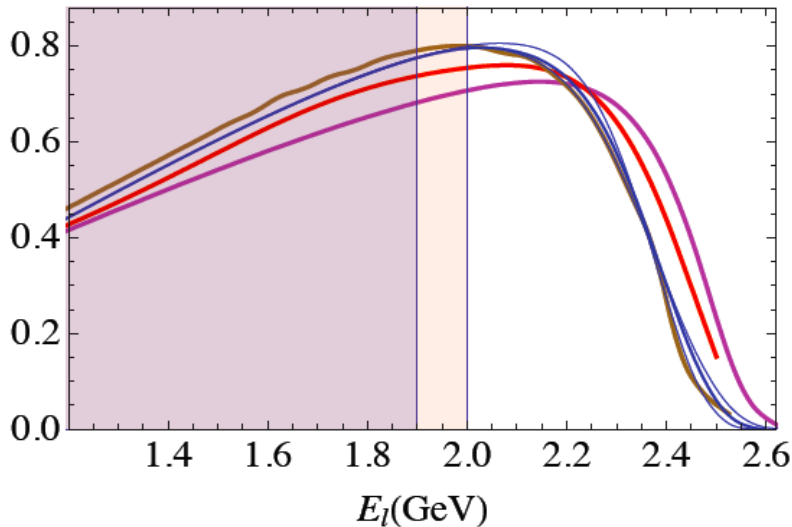
$$|V_{ub}| = (3.99 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.30) 10^{-3}$$

$\delta V_{ub} $	+8.8% -7.7%
Statistical	2.0%
Exp.systematics	2.3%
$b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$ model	1.3%
$b \rightarrow u \ell \nu$ model	1.4%
HQ parameters	7.0% ★
SF + Sub. SF	0.6%
matching	3.6%
Weak Annihilation	1.3%

For B_{reco} analysis use only m_X cut:
 - large unpublished correlations with P^+ and q^2

Future: spectra

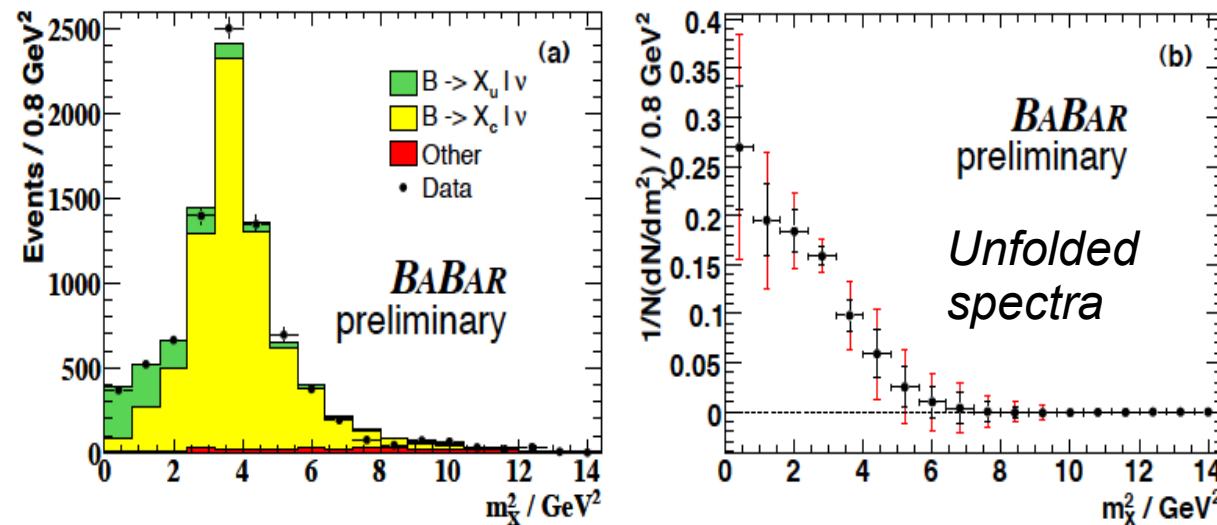
- The only way to test frameworks is to extract spectra*



- WA, SF and HQE parameters dependence, and SSF uncertainty are reduced increasing the measured phase space*
 - Power dependence on mb scale inversely with the phase space coverage*
 - The OPE expansion can be restored*

Hadronic Moments in $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ decays

- Measure hadronic mass spectrum over full m_X range (same strategy/datasample used to extract $|V_{ub}|$)
- Mass moments related to m_b : extract moments with upper cut $m_X^2 < 6.4 \text{ GeV}^2$



ArXiv: 0801.2985[hep-ex]

Calculation: Gambino, Ossola,
Uraltsev JHEP09(2005)010

First measurement of m_b in $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ decays
(in the Kinetic scheme)

$$m_b = 4.604 \pm 0.250 \text{ GeV}$$

compatible with Global Fit

Weak annihilation in $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$

ArXiv: 0708.1753
383 M BB

- Small contribution to $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ decays:

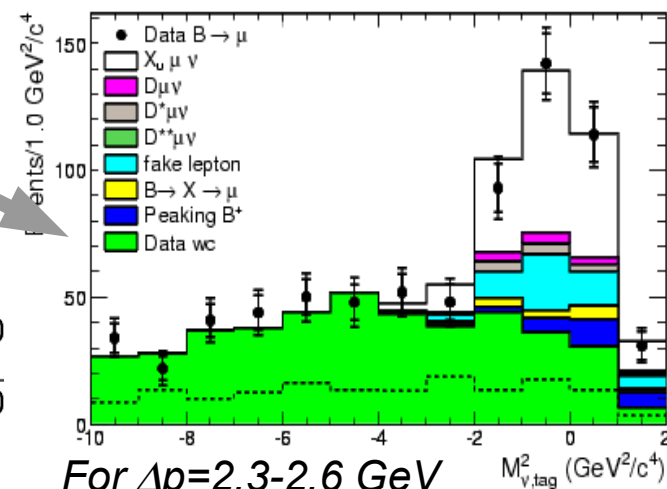
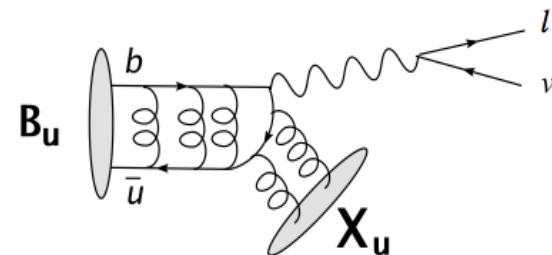
$$\frac{|\Gamma_{WA}|}{\Gamma_u} < 7.4\% \text{ at } 90\% C.L. \quad \text{CLEO, studying the } q^2 \text{ spectra} \\ \text{PRL96,121801 (2006)}$$

- Introduce difference between B^0 and B^+ decays

- Tag with partial reconstructed $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell \nu$

- Neutrino mass from kinematics: $m_\nu^2 = (P_B - P_{D^*} - P_\ell)^2$
 - Compare B^0 partial rate to charge averaged $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ rate in the large p_ℓ region (to enhance the WA contribution) PRD73,012006(2006) $A^{+/0} = \frac{\Delta\Gamma^+ - \Delta\Gamma^0}{\Delta\Gamma^+ + \Delta\Gamma^0}$

$$\frac{|\Gamma_{WA}|}{\Gamma_u} < \frac{3.8\%}{f_{WA}(2.3 - 2.6)} \text{ at } 90\% C.L.$$



For $\Delta p = 2.3 - 2.6 \text{ GeV}$
~300 X_u events (e+ μ)/340fb⁻¹

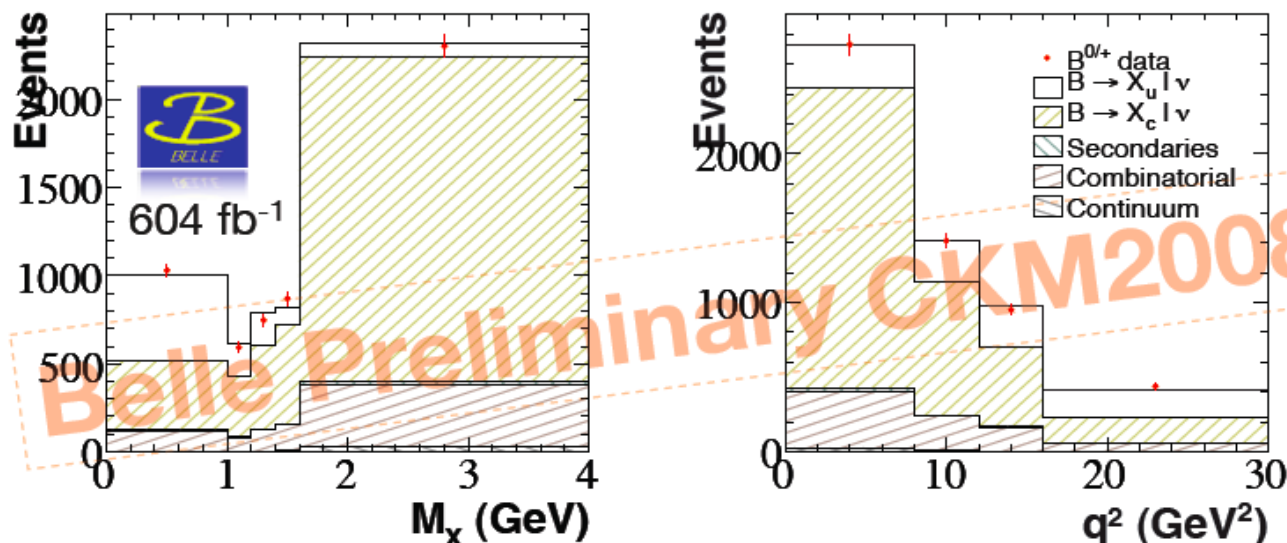
- With the B_{reco} sample at a Super B factory will be easy to determine the charge asymmetry and even study the q^2 spectrum

- Limit on WA at <1% level are easy to reach

Full phase space analysis

- Preliminary Belle analysis

- B_{reco} sample: only $P_I > 1$ GeV/c, 90% of the available phase space
- Multivariate analysis to exploit the many non-linear correlations between kinematics and events variables available with the B_{reco} sample that separate $b \rightarrow u$ and $b \rightarrow c$
- MM^2 , dZ , dr , Q_{total} , N_{lepton} , D^* partial reco etc



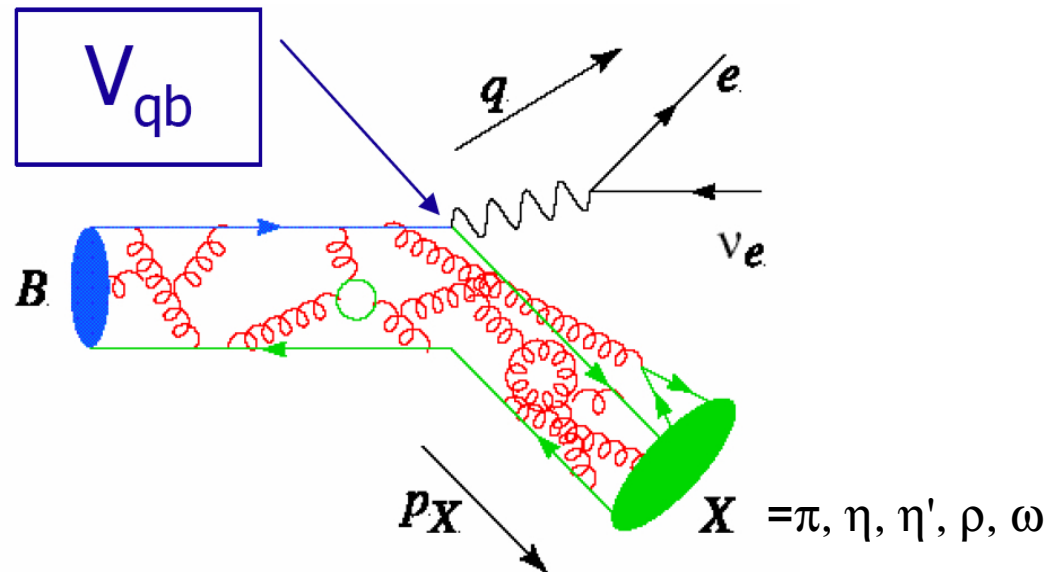
2D fit in q^2 m_x . (projections shown)

- $|V_{ub}| \times 10^3 = 4.42 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.22$ (3.2% + 5.0% = 6%)

- No SF or WA dependence, this value far from CKM fit results

More such measurements needed

Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$



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

Untagged $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

- Reconstruct neutrino from full event

$$(p_{miss}, E_{miss}) = (p_{beams}, E_{beams}) - \left(\sum_i p_i, \sum_i E_i \right)$$

- Extract signal yield in 12 q^2 bins from fit to ΔE vs m_{ES}

$$\Delta E = E_B^* - \sqrt{s}/2 \quad m_{ES} = \sqrt{s/4 - |p_B^*|^2} \quad q^2 = (p_B - p_\pi)^2 = (p_\ell + p_\nu)^2$$

Signal

Total: $N_{sig} = 5000$ ev.
~400-500 per q^2 bin
with 206 fb^{-1}

Continuum

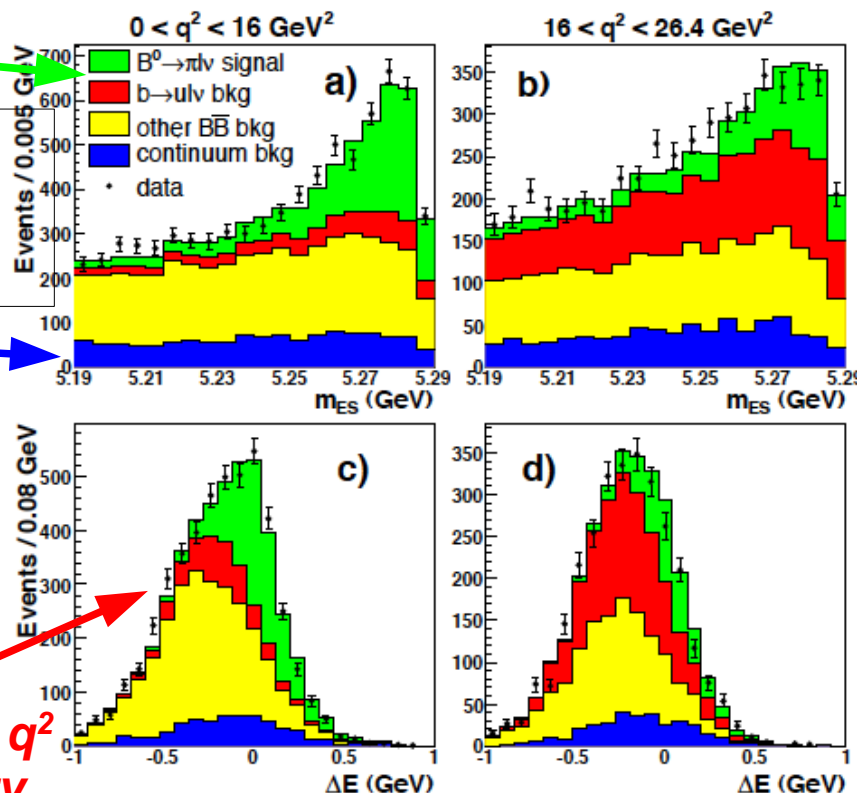
- checked with off
resonance data

$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$

- largest backg.

$B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$

- relevant at high q^2
- large uncertainty



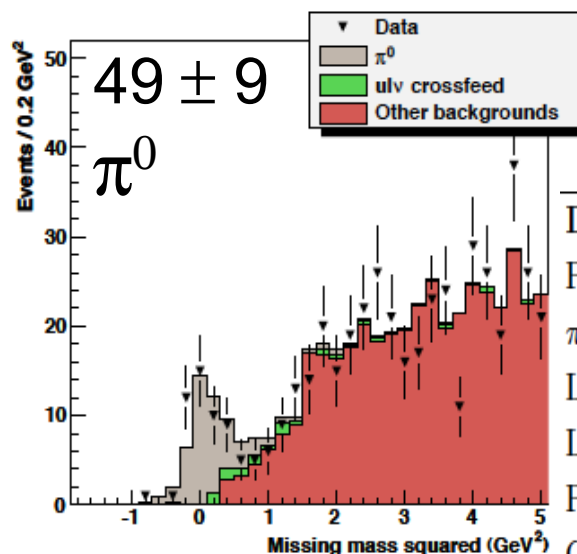
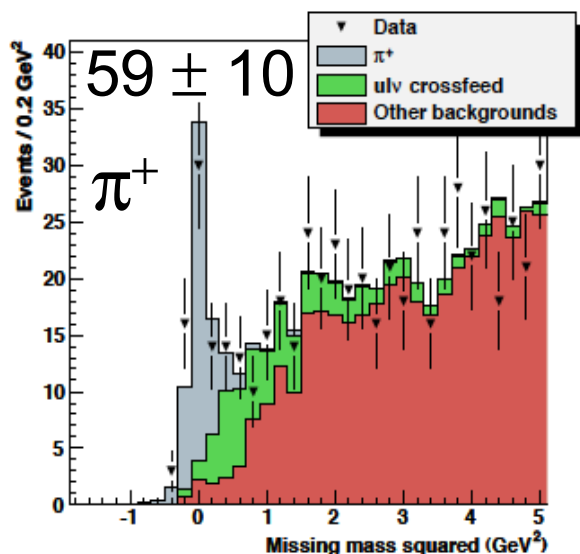
$$\text{Br} = (1.46 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-4}$$

q^2 bins (GeV^2)	4-6	16-18	$q^2 < 16$	$q^2 > 16$
BF (10^{-4})	0.16	0.13	1.09	0.38
Fit error	12.8	17.6	5.3	10.3
Detector effects	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.5
Continuum bkg	1.2	1.7	2.8	3.5
$B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ bkg	3.0	3.1	2.3	4.7
$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ bkg	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2
Other effects	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.3
Total error	14.2	19.0	8.2	12.9

Hadronic Tag $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

- Tag one B in hadronic decay
- Know kinematics and flavor of signal B
- Extract signal yields from $M_{\text{miss}}^2 \sim M_\nu^2$ in bins of q^2

605 fb^{-1}



Clean sample

Possible to apply loose cuts (es: low momentum cut):

- reduce model dependence

$$\text{Br}(\pi^0) \times 2 = (1.24 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$$

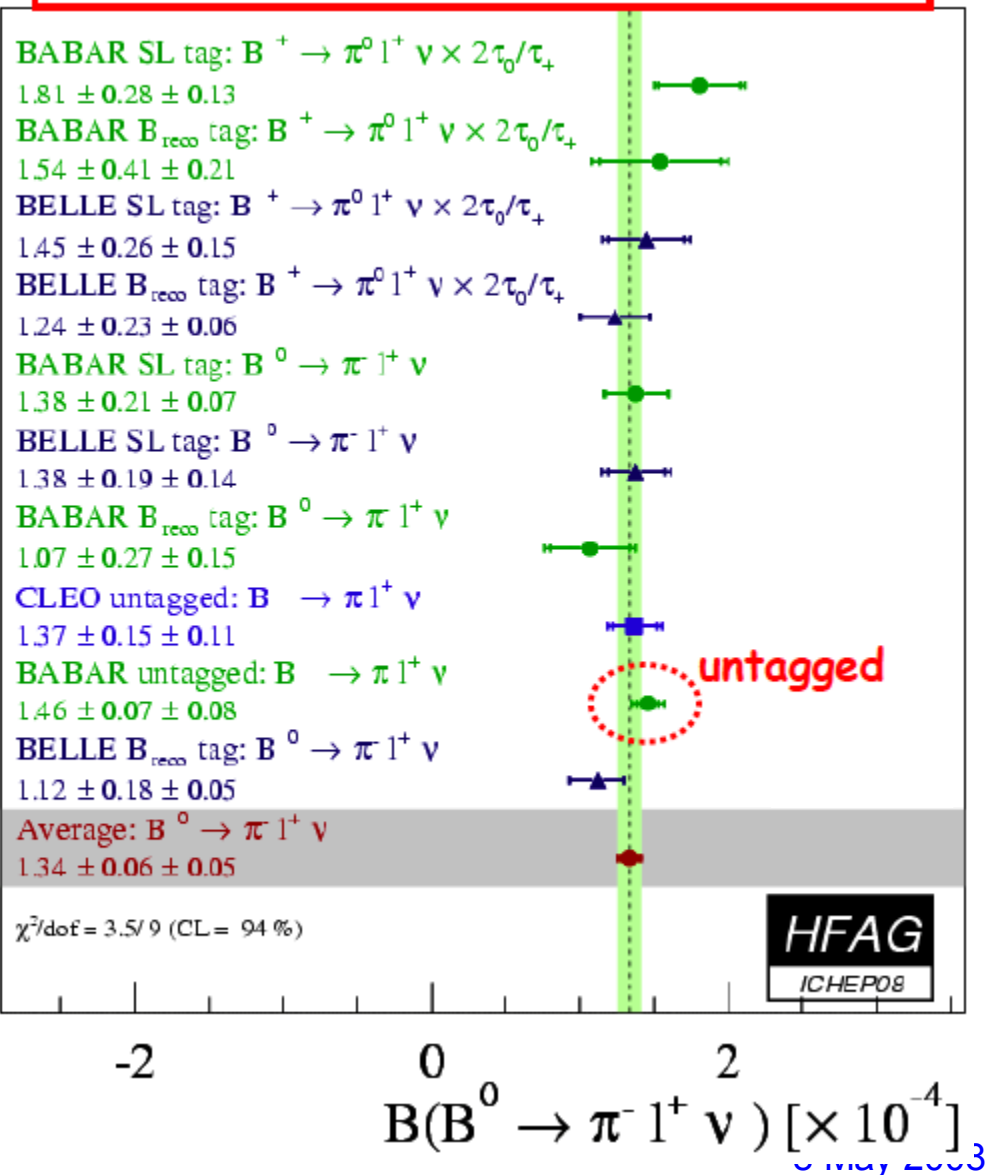
$$\text{Br}(\pi^+) = (1.12 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$$

	$B \rightarrow \pi^+ \ell \nu$	$B \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell \nu$
Detector Simulation:		
Pion track finding eff.	1.0%	-
π^0 reconstruction eff.	-	2.0%
Lepton track finding eff.	1%	1%
Lepton identification	2.1%	2.1%
Pion identification	2.0%	2.0%
Combined	3.2%	3.7%
$N(B\bar{B})$ uncertainty	1.36%	1.36%
Form Factor Shapes:		
π (LCSR \rightarrow ISGW2)	1.5%	0.0%
ρ, ω (LCSR \rightarrow ISGW2)	1.8%	0.5%
Branching Fractions:		
$b \rightarrow u \ell \nu / b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$ norm.	0.3%	0.2%
Total systematic error	4.2%	3.9%

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (1.34 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$$

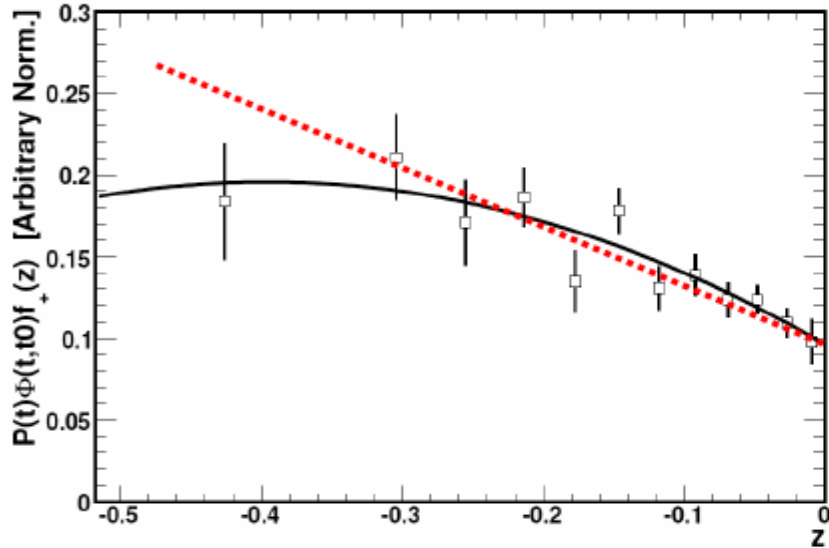
Stat: 5% Syst: 4%

- Measurements done with and without recoil B tagging
- With present statistics (Babar+Belle), untagged measurements dominate the average
- And gives useful q^2 shape information (next slide)
 - Tagged measurements improve the BF accuracy
- Super B flavor:
 - Tagged measurements much cleaner, many systematics can be reduced



$|V_{ub}|$ extraction

Babar data (untagged)



Linear shape or quadratic?

Experimentally high q^2 (low z) data are difficult

- Large background from $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$, smaller rate

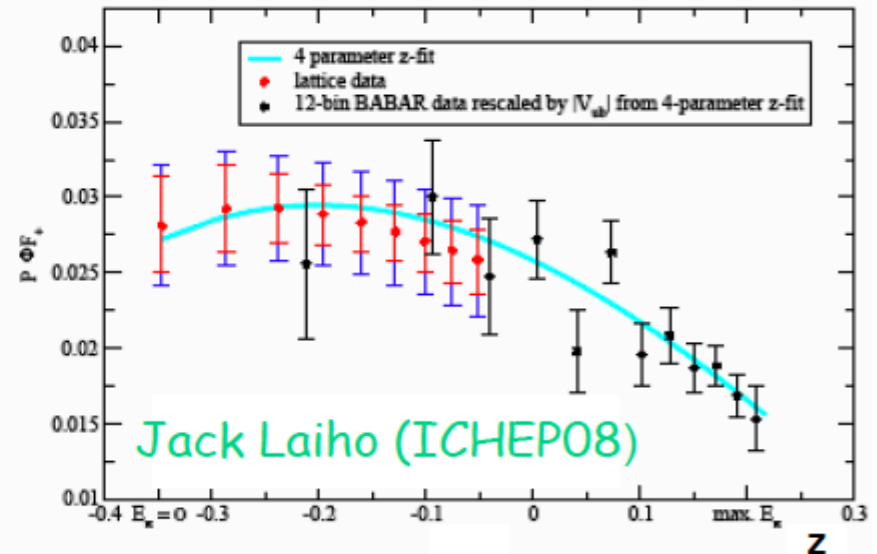
LQCD prefer a curvature

- New FNAL lattice result, fit to lattice points and Babar $\Delta BF(q^2)$ in z expansion
- $|V_{ub}| \times 10^3 = 3.38 \pm 0.35$ (Total error 11%, comparable contributions from Lattice stat, syst and experiment)

Need more precise experimental data

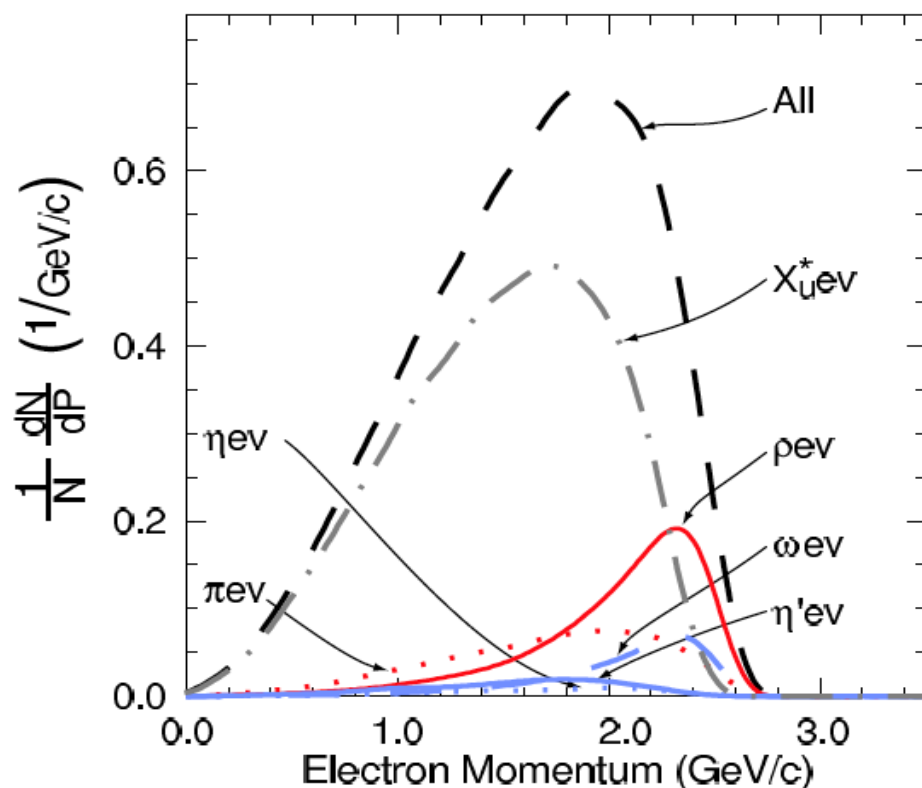
Simultaneous fit of lattice and BABAR F_+ data

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 0.46$

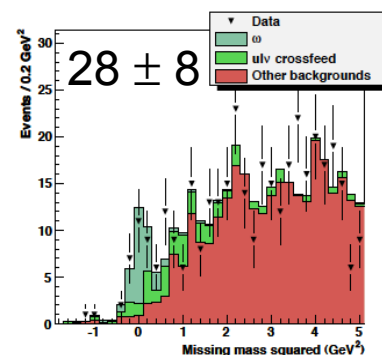


X_u sample composition

- The study of the higher mass state
 - Help to constrain theoretical calculations
 - Cross-check $|V_{ub}|$
 - Understand the composition of the $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ events: important systematics for both inclusive and exclusive determination of $|V_{ub}|$

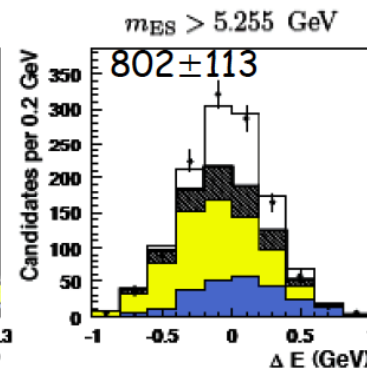
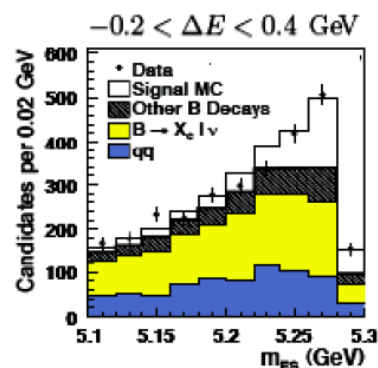


For example: the ω



Had. Tag

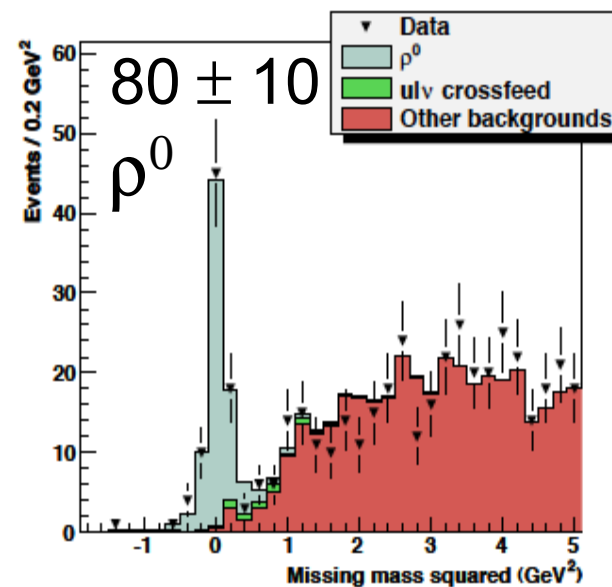
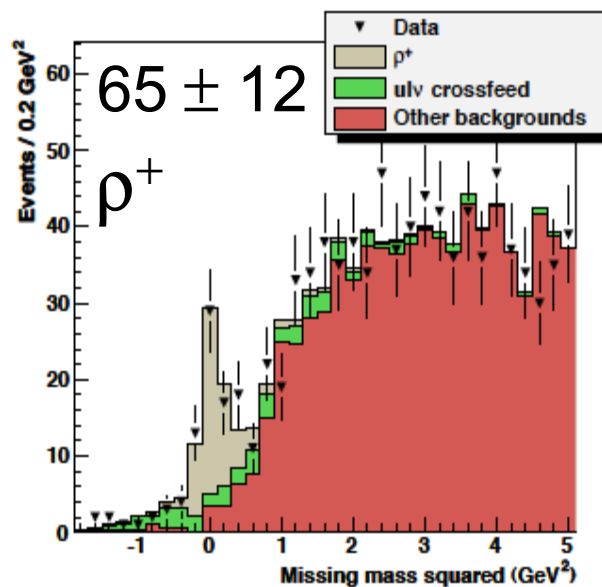
Untagged



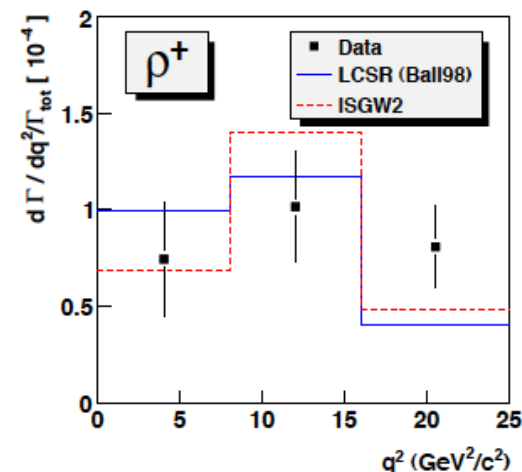
$B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$

Belle with hadronic tag: 605 fb^{-1}

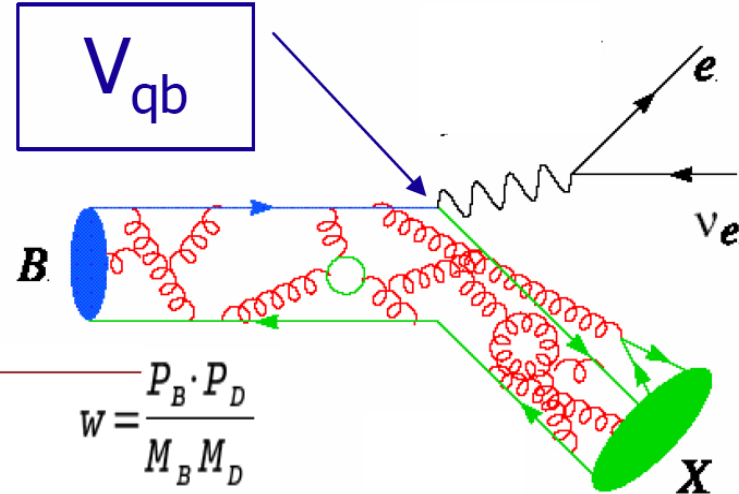
*Very clean sample
Three q^2 -dependent form factors: need a
4 dimensional fit \rightarrow high
statistics is needed*



- Tagged will be soon competitive with the untagged (even with present data)
- Untagged suffers of problems:
 - Large combinatoric due to tracks from the other B
 - Kinematic cuts (e.g. P_{lep}) to suppress the large bkg
 - Increase the model dependence
 - The $B \rightarrow X \ell \nu$ bkg very similar to the signal, resulting in large syst. error



Exclusive $|V_{cb}|$



- HQET expansion of Form Factors:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dW}(D) = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3\hbar} (M_B + M_D)^2 M_D^3 (W^2 - 1)^{3/2} |V_{cb}|^2 G^2(W)$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dW}(D^*) = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3\hbar} (M_B - M_{D^*})^2 M_{D^*}^3 (W^2 - 1)^{1/2} (W + 1)^2 |V_{cb}|^2 h_{A_1}^2(W) \Sigma_{+,0,-} |\tilde{H}_1(W)|^2$$

$$W = \frac{P_B \cdot P_D}{M_B M_D}$$

- Use Caprini et al. Parameterization, for the D:

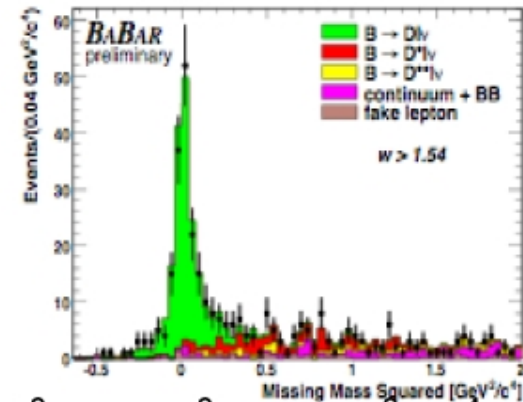
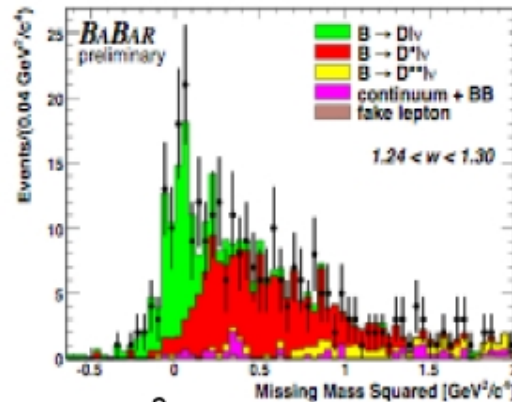
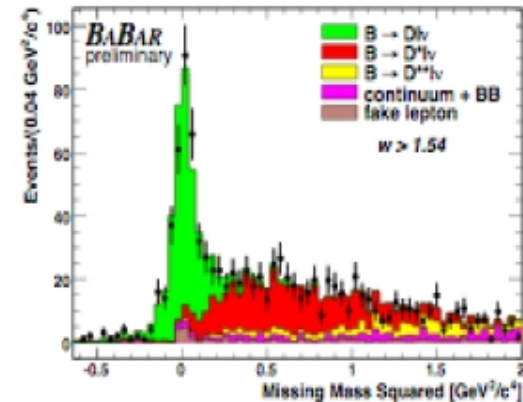
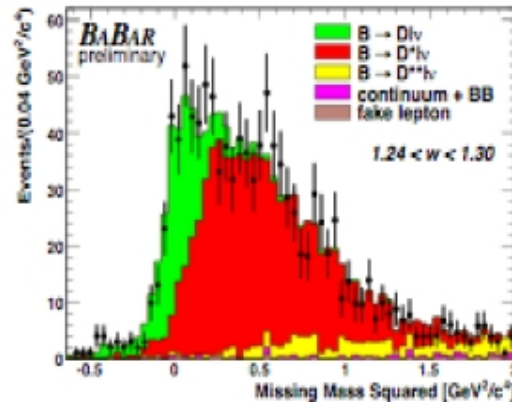
$$\mathcal{G}(w) = \mathcal{G}(1) \left[1 - 8\rho^2 z + (51\rho^2 - 10)z^2 - (252\rho^2 - 84)z^3 \right] \quad z = \frac{\sqrt{w+1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{w+1} + \sqrt{2}}$$

- Lattice QCD calculation at $w \sim 1$. Un-quenched start to be available
- Quenched available at $w > 1$
 - Tantalo et al. 2007

$$\begin{aligned} G(1) &= 1.074 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.016 \\ &\text{(M.Okamoto et al NPPS 140, 461 (2005))} \\ h_A(1) &= 0.924 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.019 \\ &\text{(J.Laiho et al arXiv:0710.1111 [hep-lat])} \end{aligned}$$

$|V_{cb}|$ and FF with tagged $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$

- Use the B_{reco} tag sample
 - Recoil: $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$
 - Avoid the use of ν -reco
 - Reduce the combinatoric
 - Good w resolution



$$MM^2 = (P_B - P_D - P_L)^2 \equiv M_\nu^2 \text{ [GeV}^2/\text{c}^4]$$

- Event yield: MM2 fit in 10 w bins ($1 < w < 1.6$)
 - D^0 : 2147 ± 69 events/417 fb⁻¹
 - D^+ : 1108 ± 45 events/417 fb⁻¹

$|V_{cb}|$ and FF with tagged $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$

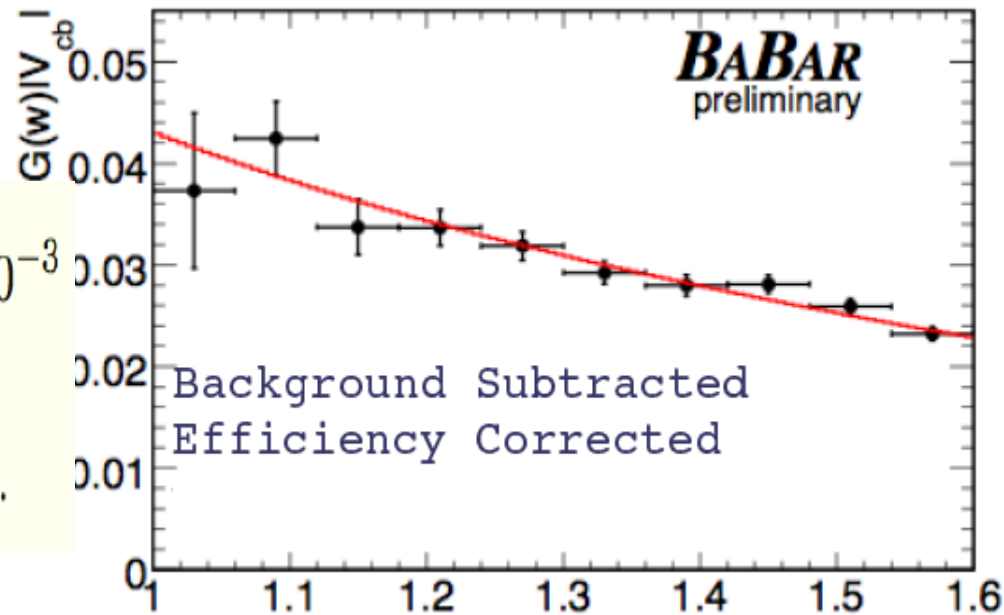
- Fit the w distribution:

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

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

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell) = (2.17 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.07)\%.$$

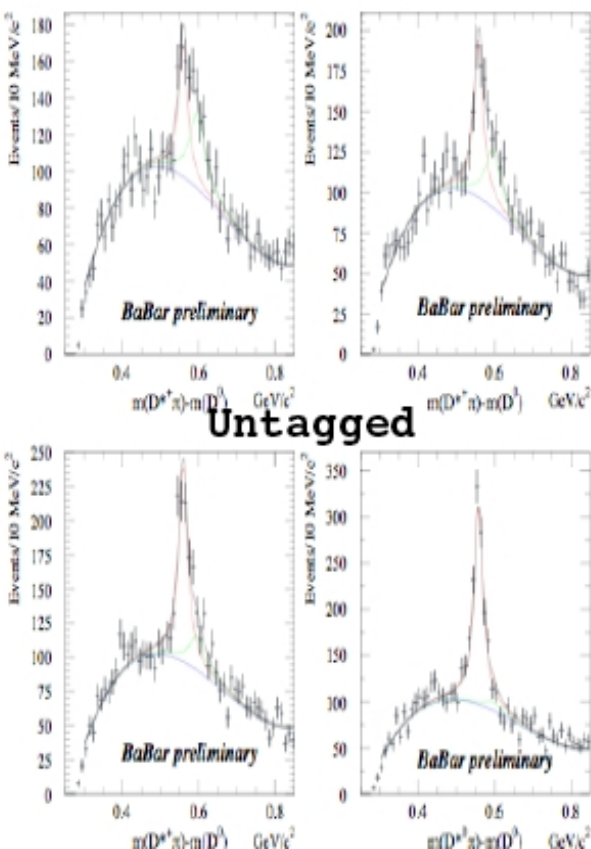
- 5.5% error on $\mathcal{G}(1)|V_{cb}|$, mostly statistics
- Easy to improve with more statistics, the limit will be from theory (FF normalization)
 - Only one unquenched calculation, 2005, not published
- Calculation of FF away from 0 recoil, available in the quenched approximation ($w \sim 1.2$): very useful, Interpolation instead of Extrapolation
 - Large statistical benefit for D : helicity suppression
 - Large systematic benefit for D^* : soft pion



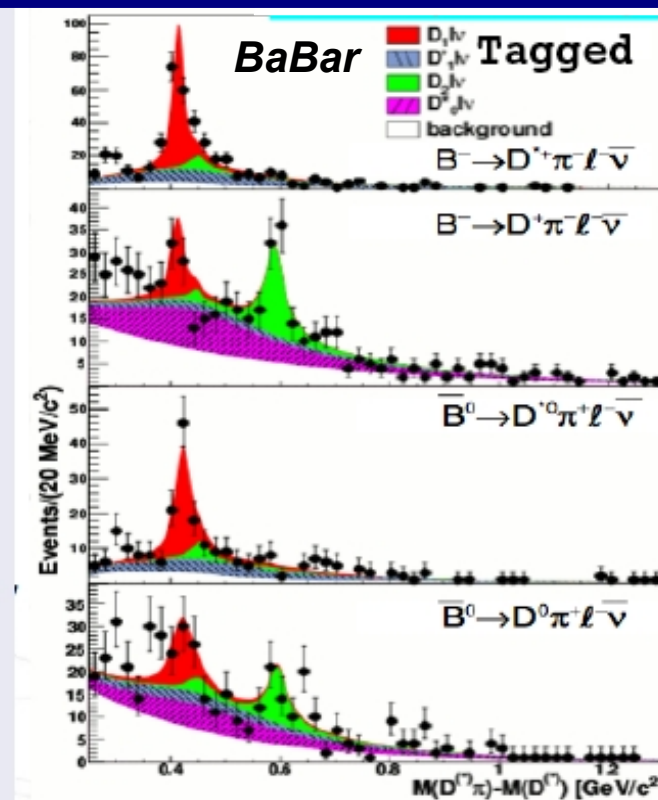
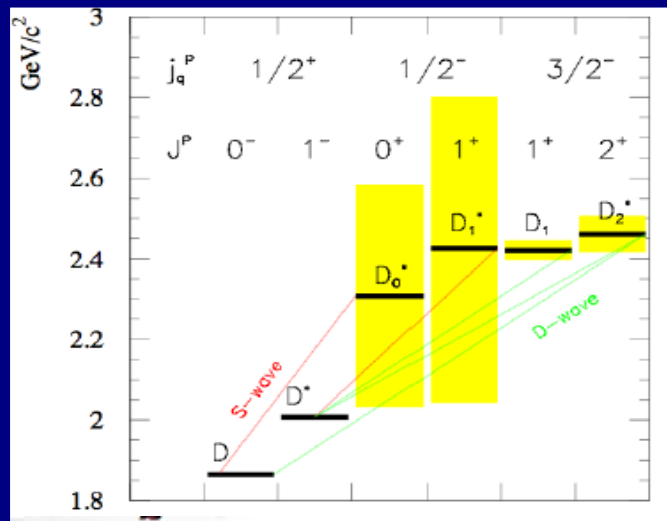
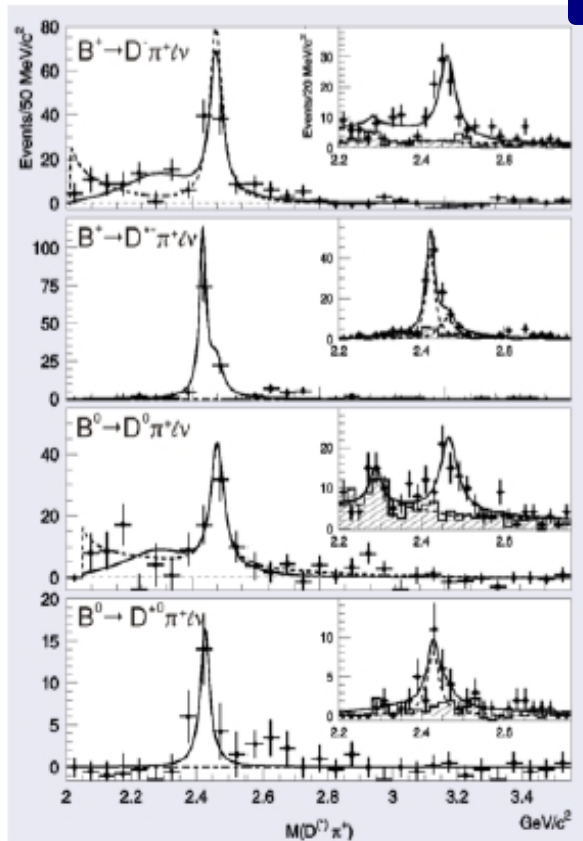
D^{**} : composition

- *Untagged*: access only to narrow resonances
- *Tagged* (B_{reco}): both narrow and wide states
 - No evidence of non resonant $D(*)\pi$ production

BaBar



Belle



$|V_{cb}|$: present status

- ☺ Six independent measurements from B-factories, from D and D* decays provide precise consistent results both as for $|V_{cb}|$ and for shape parameters
- ☺ V_{cb} from D almost as precise as from D* . Time to start thinking of correlated errors between $G(1)$ and $h_A(1)$
- ☺ V_{cb} from exclusive decays might tackle inclusive result. Time to worry ?

$$\begin{aligned} |V_{cb}| &= (39.7 \pm 1.4_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.9_{\text{theo}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad (\text{D}) \\ |V_{cb}| &= (38.1 \pm 0.6_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.9_{\text{theo}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad (\text{D}^*) \end{aligned}$$

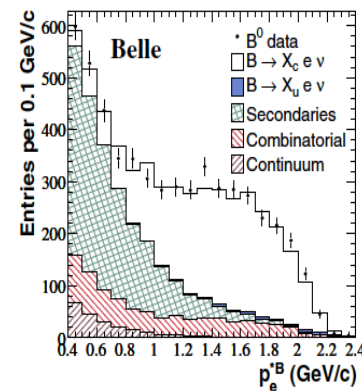
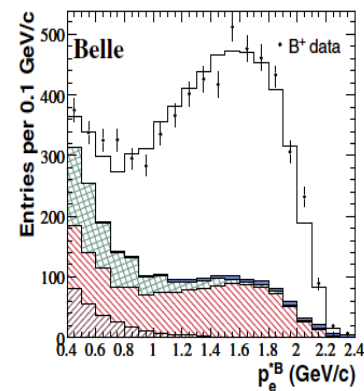
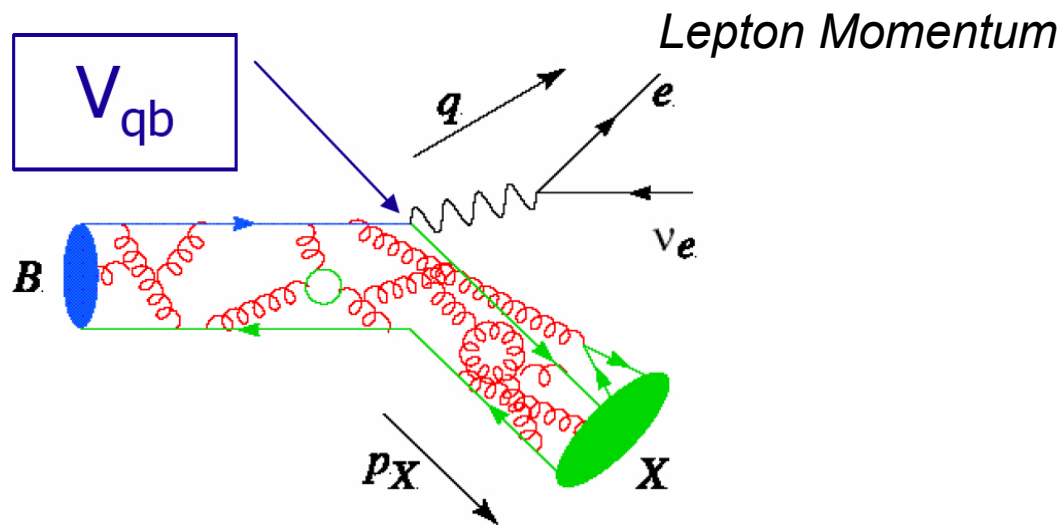


Franco Simonetto INFN & Universita' di Padova

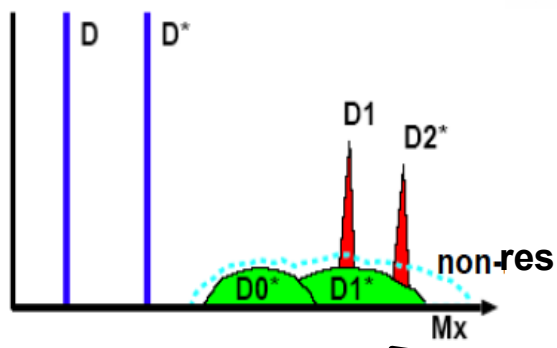


$\Sigma D+D^*+D^{**} < \text{Inclusive}$: further investigations are required,
High statistics studies with tagged sample can help to understand
the X_c anatomy

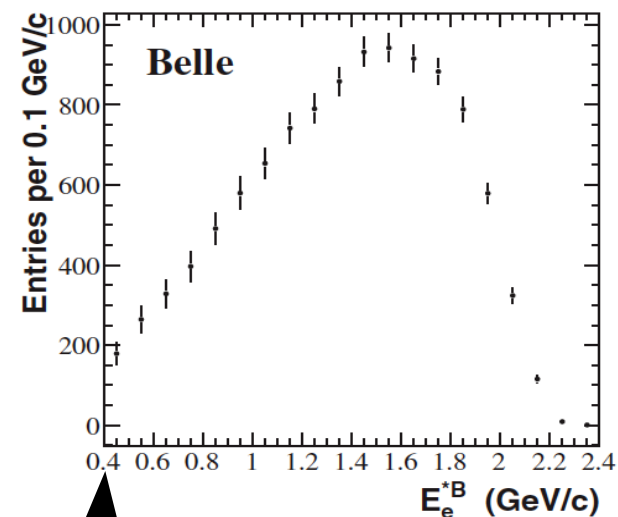
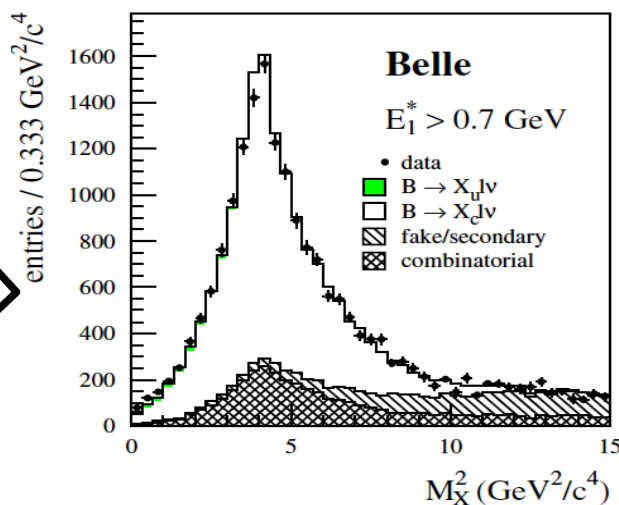
Inclusive $|V_{cb}|$ Observables



Unfolding



Hadron Mass Spectra



$E_e > 0.4$ GeV

PRD75,032005(2007)
154 M BB

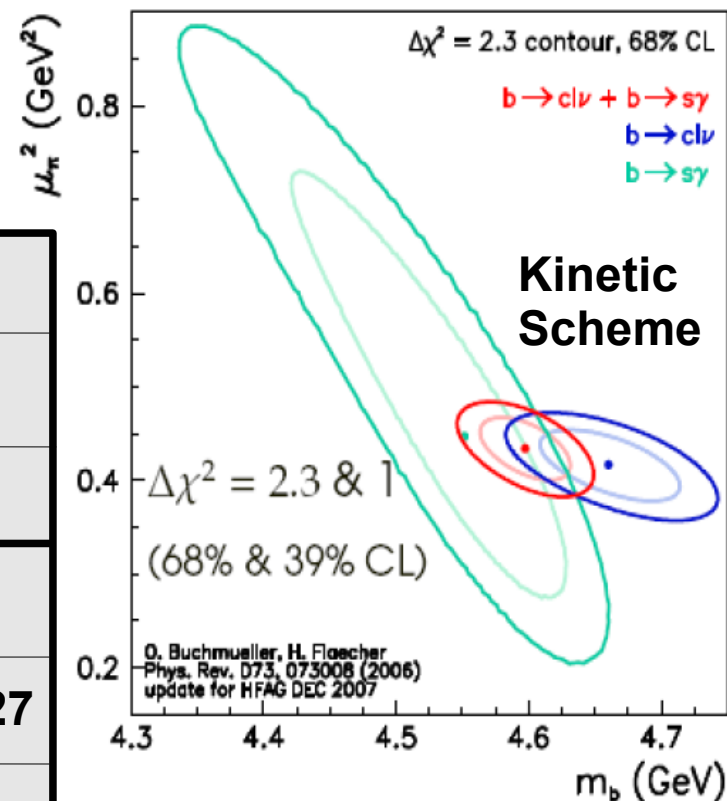
PRD75,032001(2007)
154 M BB

8 May 2008

Inclusive $|V_{cb}|$: global OPE fit

- Global fit with all available results
 - Babar, Belle, CLEO, CDF, Delphi

1S	$V_{cb}(10^{-3})$	m_b (GeV)
	$41.78 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08$	4.701 ± 0.030
no $b \rightarrow s\gamma$	$41.56 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.08$	4.751 ± 0.058
KS	$V_{cb}(10^{-3})$	m_b (GeV)
	$41.91 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.59$	$4.613 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.027$
no $b \rightarrow s\gamma$	$41.68 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.58$	4.677 ± 0.053



>100 measurements, different HQE fit implementations,
results in very good agreement:

$$\sigma_{|V_{cb}|} < 2\% \text{ and } \sigma_{m_b} < \sim 1\%$$

Hadronic moments most important input: need tagging
Experimentally limited by systematics:
 - neutral reco, tracking, D^{**}

$|V_{xb}|$ determination: program

- *Impossible to make at LHC(b)*
- *Super B factory ideal environment to improve the knowledge on semileptonic decays*
- *Uncertainties from theory dominant: can be improved?*
- *Use both inclusive and exclusive decays:*
 - *Complementary*
- *Use the tagging sample (hadronic and semileptonic) & with high statistics*
 - *experimental systematics can be reduced and many measurements become possible*
- *CKM favored $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ decays are crucial:*
 - *Test the theory, extract $|V_{cb}|$*
 - *Constrain the background (CKM favored)*
 - *Crucial input to m_b*

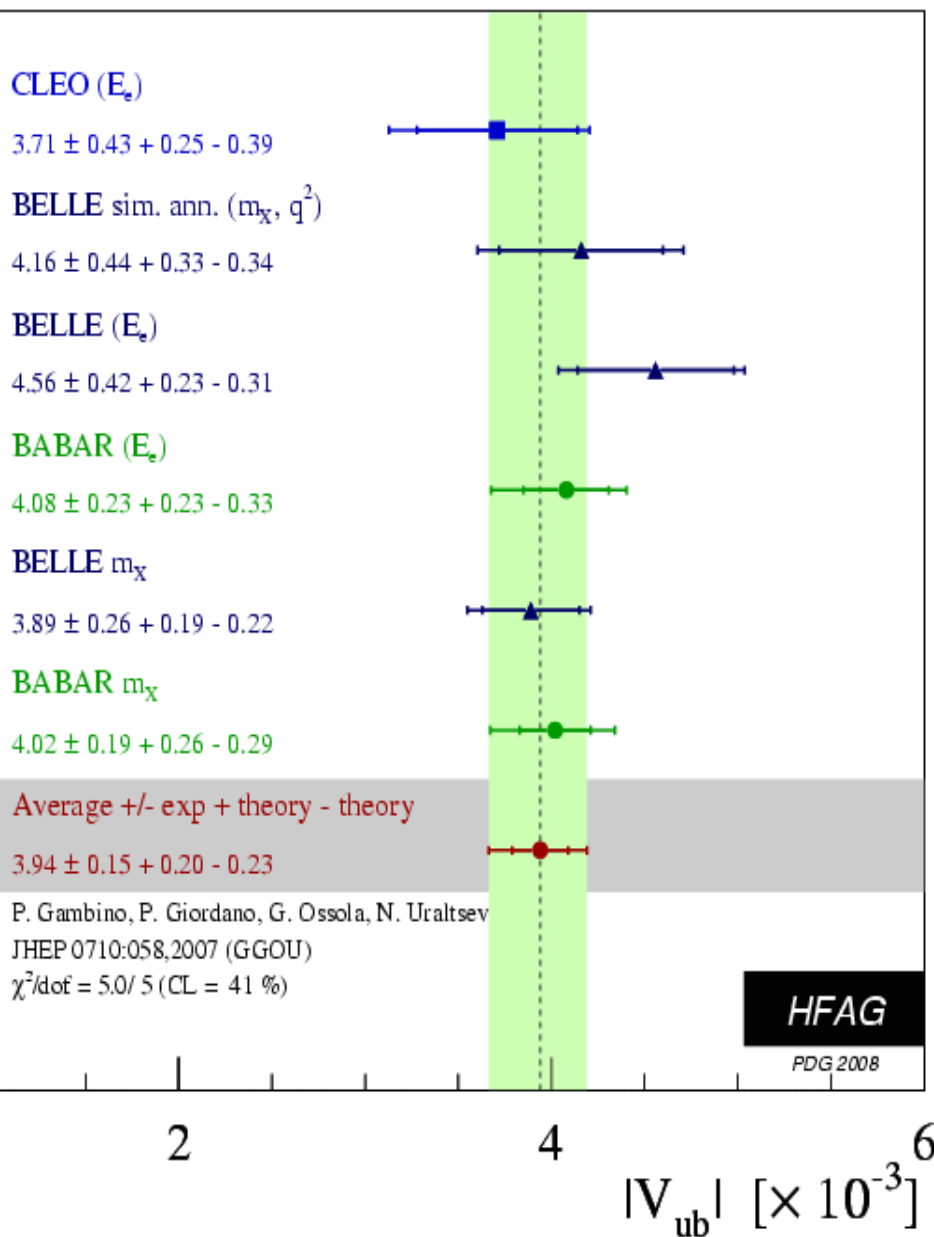
Backup Slides

$|V_{ub}|$ results (HFAG average, GGOU)

Gambino, Giordano, Ossola, Uraltsev
JHEP0710:058(2007)

- m_b from Global Fit (Kinetic Scheme), including also $B \rightarrow Xs\gamma$

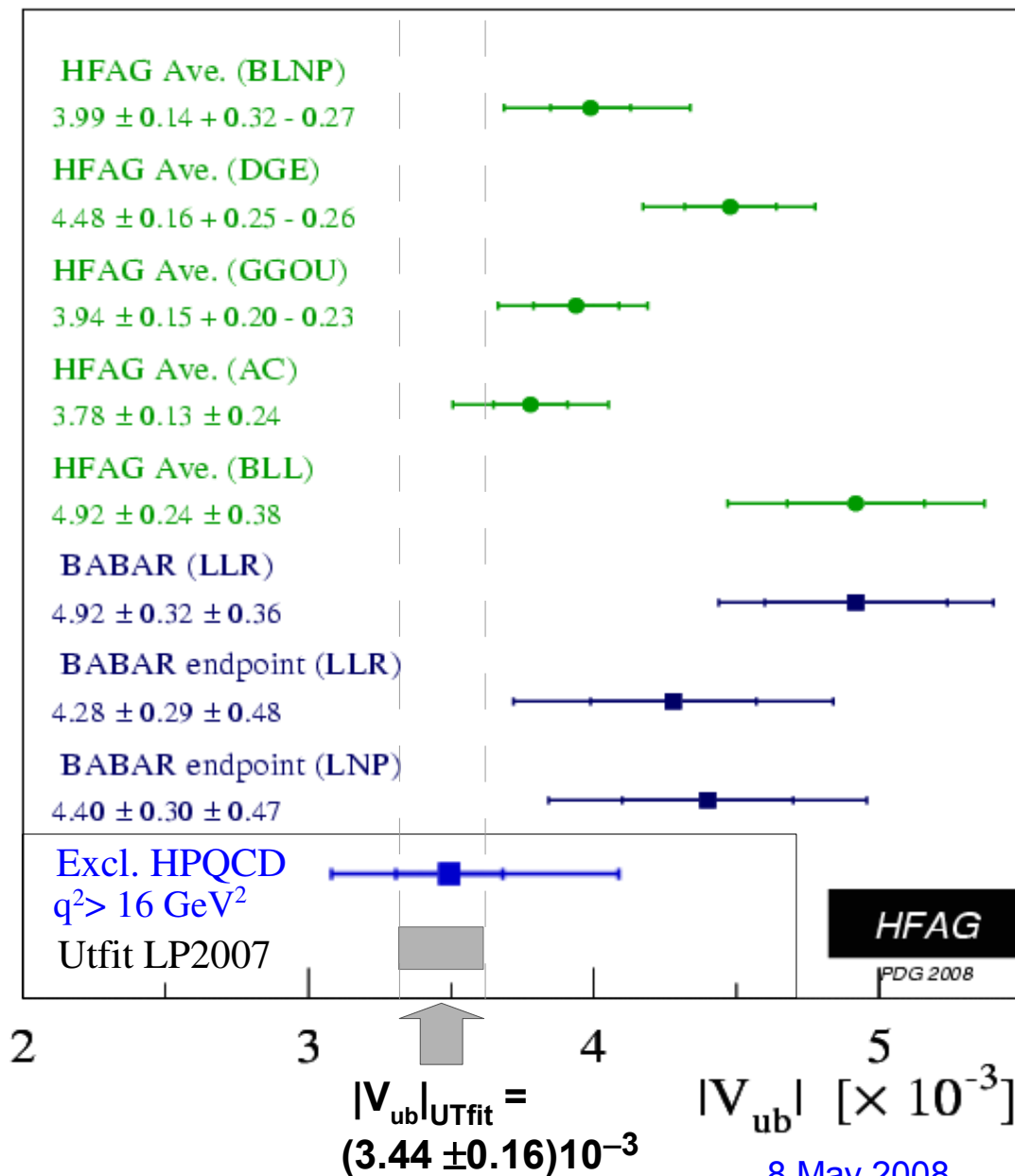
$$|V_{ub}| = (3.94 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.23) 10^{-3}$$



$\delta V_{ub} $	+6.3% -7.0%
Statistical	2.2%
Exp.systematics	2.2%
$b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\nu$ model	1.3%
$b \rightarrow u\bar{\ell}\nu$ model	1.5%
Non pert.-	3.9%
Higher order par.	1.8%
q^2 tail model	2.6%
Weak Annihilation	-3.1%

For B_{reco} analysis use only m_X cut:
 - large unpublished correlations with P^+ and q^2

$|V_{ub}|$ results (different calculations)



Different theoretical calculation

OPE
approach

Results vary from 3.78×10^{-3} (AC) to 4.92×10^{-3} (BLL)

very different b -quark masses dependences

*Goal for the future:
quote one value of $|V_{ub}|$*

SF free

Comparison with Excl. (HPQCD)

$$|V_{ub}|_{\text{excl.}} = (3.47 \pm 0.20^{+0.60}_{-0.39 \text{ FF}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{BLNP-HPQCD} = 0.5 \pm 0.7$$

8 May 2008