First Simultaneous Determination of Inclusive and Exclusive |Vub|





(lu.cao@desy.de)



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• CKM triangle provides a potent test of the Standard Model

 $V_{\rm CKM}V_{\rm CKM}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{1}$

Nobel prize 2008: KM mechanism







- CKM triangle provides a potent test of the Standard Model
- Global fit constrained by unitarity condition => 3 mixing angles + CPV phase
 - The sides and angles need to be measured to over-constrain the triangle and test that it closes.
 - If there is CP violation the triangle remains open
 - All lengths involve *b* decays

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} |V_{ud}| & |V_{us}| & |V_{ub}| \\ |V_{cd}| & |V_{cs}| & |V_{cb}| \\ |V_{td}| & |V_{ts}| & |V_{tb}| \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{\rm CKM}V_{\rm CKM}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{1}$$



- CKM matrix provides a potent test of SM
- Global fit constrained by unitarity condition => 3 mixing angles + CPV phase





• $|V_{ub}|$ can be measured in semileptonic B decays with inclusive or exclusive channels (leptonic probe refers to larger uncertainty)



Exclusive
$$|V_{ub}|$$

 $B \to \pi \ell \nu, \Lambda_b \to p \ell \nu, B_s \to K \ell \nu, \epsilon$
 $\mathscr{B} \propto |V_{ub}|^2 f^2$
Form factor f (LCSR, LQCD)

Inclusive
$$|V_{ub}|$$

 $B \to X_u \ell \nu$, $X_u = \pi, \rho, \omega, \eta^{(\prime)}$, non-resonant contribution
 $\mathscr{B} \propto |V_{ub}|^2 \left[1 + \frac{c_5(\mu) \langle O_5 \rangle(\mu)}{m_h^2} + \frac{c_6(\mu) \langle O_6 \rangle(\mu)}{m_h^3} + O(m_b^4) \right] \quad |V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta \mathscr{B}}{\tau_B \cdot \Delta \Gamma}}$
+ Shape Function / Fermi Motion (OPE)



 $K\ell
u$, etc.



- $|V_{\mu b}|$ can be measured in semileptonic B decays with inclusive or exclusive processes (leptonic probe refers to larger uncertainty)
- Long-standing "Vxb-puzzle": discrepancy btw. inclusive and exclusive determinations



Exclusive
$$|V_{ub}|$$

 $B \to \pi \ell \nu, \Lambda_b \to p \ell \nu, B_s \to$
 $\mathscr{B} \propto |V_{ub}|^2 f^2$

Inclusive $|V_{ub}|$ $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$, $X_{\mu} = \pi, \rho, \omega, \eta^{(\prime)}$, non-resonant contribution $\mathscr{B} \propto |V_{ub}|^2 \left[1 + \frac{c_5(\mu) \langle O_5 \rangle(\mu)}{m_h^2} + \frac{c_6(\mu) \langle O_6 \rangle(\mu)}{m_h^3} + O\left(m_b^4\right) \right] \qquad |V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta \mathscr{B}}{\tau_B \cdot \Delta \Gamma}}$ + Shape Function / Fermi Motion (OPE)



$$|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| = (3.51 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3} \sum \text{Ratio} = 0.84 \pm 0.04$$
$$|V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}| = (4.19 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3} \sum \text{Ratio} = 3.7\sigma \text{ from unity!!}$$





- $|V_{\mu b}|$ can be measured in semileptonic B decays refers to larger uncertainty)
- inclusive and exclusive determinations



$$B \to X_u \ell \nu, \quad X_u = \pi \rho, \omega, \eta^{(\prime)}, \text{ non-resonant contribution}$$

$$\mathscr{B} \propto |V_{ub}|^2 \left[1 + \frac{c_5(\mu) \left(\cos \frac{1}{2} (\mu) + \frac{c_6(\mu) \left(\cos \frac{1}{2} (\mu) + 0 \right)}{m_h^3} + O\left(m_b^4\right)} \right] \quad |V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau_B \cdot \Delta \Gamma}} + \text{Shape Function / Fermi Motion (OPE)}$$

$$|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| = (3.51 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3} \sum \text{Ratio} = 0.84 \pm 0.04$$
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How about if we measure incl. $|V_{ub}|$ and excl. $|V_{ub}|$ at the same time?





Preliminary

Belle Preprint 2023-04, KEK Preprint 2022-53

First Simultaneous Determination of Inclusive and Exclusive $|V_{ub}|$

(The Belle Collaboration)

The first simultaneous determination of the absolute value of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix element V_{ub} using inclusive and exclusive decays is performed with the full Belle data set at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 711 fb⁻¹. We analyze collision events in which one B meson is fully reconstructed in hadronic modes. This allows for the reconstruction of the hadronic X_u system of the semileptonic $b \to u \ell \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ decay. We separate exclusive $B \to \pi \ell \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ decays from other inclusive $B \to X_u \ell \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ and backgrounds with a two-dimensional fit, that utilizes the number of charged pions in the X_u system and the four-momentum transfer q^2 between the B and X_u system. Combining our measurement with information from lattice QCD and QCD calculations of the inclusive partial rate as well as external experimental information on the shape of the $B \to \pi \,\ell \,\bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ form factor, we determine $|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| = (3.78 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$ and $|V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}| = (3.90 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$, respectively, with the uncertainties being the statistical error, systematic errors, and theory errors. The ratio of $|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| / |V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}| = 0.97 \pm 0.12$ is compatible with unity.

How about if we measure incl. $|V_{ub}|$ and excl. $|V_{ub}|$ at the same time?

arXiv: 2303.17309

submitted to PRL



Reconstruction of $B \rightarrow X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ **Decays**

- Using **full Belle** dataset of 711 fb⁻¹
- Hadronic tagging with Neutral Networks (0.2%-0.3% efficiency) \bullet
- Reconstruction strategy inherited from recent Belle's $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ measurements (phase space region $E_{\ell}^B > 1$ GeV)
 - $\Delta \mathscr{B}, |V_{ub}| @ PRD 104, 012008 (2021)$
 - Differential spectra @ PRL 127, 261801 (2021)





Can fully assign each final state particle to either the tag side or signal side

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Allows to reconstruct X_{u}

Reconstructed kinematic variables

Hadronic system *X*:

$$p_X = \sum_i (\sqrt{m_\pi^2 + |\mathbf{p_i}|^2}, \mathbf{p_i}) + \sum_i (E_i, \mathbf{k_i})$$
tracks
neutrals

Missing mass squared:

$$MM^2 = \left(P_{Y(4S)} - P_{\text{tag}} - P_X - P_\ell\right)^2$$
 $q^2 = \left(P_B - P_X\right)^2 = \left(P_l + P_l\right)^2$





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$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ Background Suppression

- Dominant background is from x50 higher $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$
- Use machine learning (BDT) to suppress backgrounds with 11 training features, e.g. MM^2 ,#K±, #K_s, etc.











$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$ Background Suppression

- Dominant background is from **x50 higher** $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$
- Use machine learning (BDT) to suppress backgrounds with **11 training features**, e.g. MM²,#K[±], #K_s, etc.





Further Criteria to Enhance $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

- Additional selections on **thrust** of X in c.m.s to **increase significance** of $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ \bullet
 - For single pion mode (π^0 , π^{\pm}), a cut on thrust P_X^{CMS} to suppress high-multiplicity background
 - Selection optimized in Asimov fit to achieve high significance of single-pion modes & overall stable fit results

$$T = \max_{|n|=1} igg[rac{\sum_i |p_i.n]}{\sum_i |p_i|}$$











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Extract signal in \mathbf{q}^2 : $\mathbb{N}_{\pi^{\pm}}$ for $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ and other $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ simultaneously ullet



2500 High M_X $N_{n^{\pm}} = 2$ $N_{n^{\pm}} \ge 3$ χ^2 /ndf = 19.6/24 2.H 2000 (Y GeV 1500 [*....* Ξ 1000 Events 500 0 5,10) 0,15) 5,20) [5, 10) 10, 15 2

arXiv: 2303.17309



Extract signal in \mathbf{q}^2 : $\mathbb{N}_{\pi^{\pm}}$ for $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ and other $B \to X_u \ell \nu$ simultaneously ullet



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High M_X



Extract signal in q^2 : $\mathbb{N}_{\pi^{\pm}}$ for $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ and other $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ simultaneously ullet



 $2 \pi^{\pm}$ >**=3** π^{\pm} - -2500 High M_X $N_{n^{\pm}} = 2$ $N_{n^{\pm}} \ge 3$ χ^2 /ndf = 19.6/24 2000 (Y GeV 1500 ^L.L High M_X Events (M_{χ} 1000 500 $B \to X_c \ell \nu$ $B \to X \ell \nu$ Ω 5,10) 15) 5,20) [5, 10) 10, 15 ò $\mathbf{N}_{\pi^{\pm}}$

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Extract signal in q^2 : $\mathbb{N}_{\pi^{\pm}}$ for $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ and other $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ simultaneously ullet



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$$-2\log \mathscr{L} = -2\log \prod_{i} \operatorname{Poisson}\left(\eta_{obs}, \eta_{pred} \cdot (1 + \eta_{obs})\right)$$



Normalizations can be linked with isospin relation, or floating separately (nominal: linked)

Fitter corporates experimental observation of templates' normalisations η and $B \to \pi \ell \nu$ form factor (FF) parameters $a^{+,0}$

$$(\epsilon \cdot \theta) + \theta \rho_{\theta}^{-1} \theta^{T} + \chi_{\text{FF}}^{2}$$

$$B
ightarrow \pi^0 \ell
u$$

 $B
ightarrow \pi^+ \ell
u$
other $B
ightarrow X_u \ell
u$
all background

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- impacts, (normalized to relative bin uncertainty ϵ)

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Systematic uncertainties included via bin-wise Nuisance parameters θ of each template for both of additives and multiplicative

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First Simultaneous Determination of Incl. & Excl. Vub

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Constraints on BCL parameters , input taken from LQCD / LQCD+exp fits in FLAG Review 2021

$$\chi^2_{\rm FF} = (\mathbf{a}_{\rm obs} - \mathbf{a}_{\rm pred}) \mathrm{Cov}_{\rm FF}^{-1} (\mathbf{a}_{\rm obs} - \mathbf{a}_{\rm pred})^T$$

 $B \to \pi^0 \ell \nu$ $B \to \pi^+ \ell \nu$ other $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ all background

BCL parameterization of $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$ decay form factors ($N^+ = N^0 = 3$):

$$f_{+}(q^{2}) = \frac{1}{1 - q^{2}/m_{B^{*}}^{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{N^{+}-1} a_{n}^{+} \left[z^{n} - (-1)^{n-N^{+}} \frac{n}{N^{+}} z^{N^{+}} \right]$$

$$f_0(q^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N^0 - 1} a_n^0 z^n$$









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Constraints on BCL parameters , input taken LQCD / LQCD+exp fits in FLAG Review 2021

Normalizations
can be linked with
isospin relation, or
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B $\rightarrow \pi^{0} \ell \nu$
described by BCL para.

Differential decay rates

Acceptance & reco. efficiency

Forward-folding q²



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Constraints on BCL parameters, input taken
LOCD / LOCD+exp fits in FLAG Review 2021

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B - $\pi^{\theta}\ell\nu$
all background

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Constraints on BCL parameters, inp



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- impacts, (normalized to relative bin uncertainty ϵ)

$$-2\log \mathscr{L} = -2\log \prod_{i} \operatorname{Poisson}\left(\eta_{obs}, \eta_{pred} \cdot (1 + \eta_{obs})\right)$$



Normalizations can be linked with isospin relation, or floating separately (nominal: linked)

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$$\mathscr{B} = \pi^{0}\ell\nu$$

$$B \to \pi^{+}\ell\nu$$
other $B \to \chi_{u}\ell\nu$
all background

$$\mathscr{B}(B \to \chi_{u}\ell\nu) = \mathscr{B}(B \to \pi^{0}\ell\nu) + \mathscr{B}(B \to \pi^{+}\ell\nu) + \mathscr{B}(B \to \chi_{u}^{other}\ell\nu)$$

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Exclusive and Inclusive $V_{\mu b}$

- Various fit scenarios applied:
 - **Linked** or separate $B \to \pi^+ \ell \nu, B \to \pi^0 \ell \nu$ lacksquare
 - Input BCL constraint: **LQCD + exp.** or **only LQCD**



V_{ub} in combined scenario with **LQCD+exp** const.:

 $(3.78 \pm 0.23_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.16_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.14_{\text{theo}}) \times 10^{-3}$ Excl.

Incl. $(3.90 \pm 0.20_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.32_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.09_{\text{theo}}) \times 10^{-3}$

Weighted average of excl. & incl.

 $(3.85 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-3}$

arXiv: 2303.17309

Ratio = 0.97 ± 0.12 Correlation: 0.10

CKM global fit (w/o $|V_{ub}|$): $(3.64 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$, compatible within 0.8o





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Points: subtract fitted other $B \rightarrow X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ and background yields from data, and apply unfolding + eff. correction

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Points: subtract other $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ and background in data, and apply unfolding + eff. correction

arXiv: 2303.17309



	LQCD +	exp.	(linke	ed $\pi^{0,\pm}$	-)
	$ V_{ub} \times 10^3$	a_{0}^{+}	a_1^+	a_{2}^{+}	a_{0}^{0}
Central	3.783	0.414	-0.494	-0.297	0.500
Uncertainty	0.308	0.014	0.053	0.180	0.023
$ V_{ub} $	1.000	-0.453	-0.171	0.232	-0.109
a_0^+		1.000	0.152	-0.451	0.259
a_1^+			1.000	-0.798	-0.096
a_2^+				1.000	0.012
a_0^0					1.000
a_1^0					

	Only L	QCD	(linke	ed $\pi^{0,\pm}$	-)
	$ V_{ub} \times 10^3$	a_{0}^{+}	a_1^+	a_{2}^{+}	a_0^0
Central	4.122	0.406	-0.615	-0.550	0.494
Uncertainty	0.384	0.012	0.082	0.401	0.020
$ V_{ub} $	1.000	-0.419	-0.486	-0.328	-0.191
a_0^+		1.000	0.274	-0.177	0.255
a_1^+			1.000	0.371	0.109
a_2^+				1.000	0.200
a_0^0					1.000
a_{1}^{0}					

Only LQCD



0.0

0







Summary

- Novel approach allows to measure inclusive and exclusive $|V_{\mu b}|$ simultaneously
- Obtained $|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}|/|V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}|$ ratio is compatible with SM expectation but 1.6 σ higher than current WA
- Future Belle II larger dataset will be helpful for improving the precision (e.g. single-pion mode)

$$|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| = (3.78 \pm 0.23_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.16_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.14)$$
$$|V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}| = (3.90 \pm 0.20_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.32_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.09)$$
$$|V_{ub}^{\text{excl.}}| = (4.12 \pm 0.30_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.18_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.16)$$
$$|V_{ub}^{\text{incl.}}| = (3.90 \pm 0.20_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.32_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.09)$$

Weighted average of excl. & incl. :

 $|V_{\mu b}| = (3.85 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-5}$ $|V_{\mu b}| = (4.01 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-10}$

 $A_{\text{theo}} \times 10^{-3}$ (LQCD + exp.) $A_{\text{theo}} \times 10^{-3}$ (LQCD + exp.) **Ratio** = 0.97 ± 0.12 $(5_{\text{theo}}) \times 10^{-3}$ (LQCD) $(10^{-3}) \times 10^{-3}$ (LQCD) **Ratio** = 1.06 ± 0.14

$$^{-3}$$
 (LQCD + exp.)
 $^{-3}$ (LQCD)

CKM global fit (w/o $|V_{ub}|$): $(3.64 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$, compatible within 0.8 σ and 1.4 σ , respectively







THANK YOU







Backup

• Prefit distributions



Preliminary







Various Inclusive Decay Rates



FIG. 4. The $|V_{ub}|$ values obtained using the different theoretical inclusive decay rates are compared: GGOU versus BLNP (up) and GGOU versus DGE (low). The left column shows the fit with only LQCD constraints and the results from combined LQCD-experimental constraints are in the right column.



More Details on Fit Results

- Setup 1-a: fit $q^2 : N_{\pi^{\pm}}$ spectra with LQCD and external experimental constraint on the BCL form factor and shared $B \to \pi \, \ell \, \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ normalization based on the isospin relation.
- Setup 1-b: same as 1-a, but with only LQCD constraint for the form factor.
- Setup 2-a: separate normalizations of the $B^0 \to \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ and $B^+ \to \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ decays and with LQCDexperimental constraint.
- Setup 2-b: same as 2-a, but with only LQCD constraint.



uncertainty of each pull shows the post-fit error normalized to the pre-fit constraint.

Preliminary

FIG. 7. The pulls of Nuisance parameters. From left to right, the results are shown for the setup 1-a, 1-b, 2-a and 2-b. The





More Details on Fit Results



FIG. 6. The postfit $q^2: N_{\pi^{\pm}}$ spectra with various setups. From top left to bottom right, the results are shown for the setup 1-a, 1-b, 2-a and 2-b. The uncertainties incorporate all post-fit uncertainties discussed in the main text.

Preliminary





Migration and Efficiency



Setup	$B^+ o \pi^0 \ell^+ u_\ell$	$B^0 o \pi^- \ell^+ u_\ell$	Other
1-a	78 ± 11	147 ± 21	
1-b	72 ± 11	143 ± 23	
2-a	80 ± 14	141 ± 31	
2-b	77 ± 14	125 ± 32	
$10^3 \cdot \epsilon_{\rm sig}$	0.30	0.32	

TABLE I. The fitted yields for $B^+ \to \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$, $B^0 \to \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$, other $B \to X_u \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decays and backgrounds with various fitter setups. The uncertainties assigned to the fitted yields include the statistical and systematic impacts in the fitting procedure. The signal efficiencies ϵ_{sig} are also listed.



Preliminary



Details on Systematic Uncertainties

Main systematic uncertainties for the measured branching fractions are listed below

Observable	Sources	Relative Error (%)	
$\mathscr{B}(B o \pi \ell u)$	Tagging efficiency	4.0	
	$B \to X_u \ell \nu$ modelling	3.5	
	$B \to X_c \ell \nu$ background	1.2	
	$B \to X_u \ell \nu$ modelling	12.1	
$\mathscr{B}(B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu)$	X_{u} fragmentation	5.3	
	Tagging efficiency	4.0	
	$B \to X_c \ell \nu$ background	2.8	



Hybrid Model of $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$

Hybrid MC is a **combination** of **resonances** (exclusive decays) and **non-resonant** contribution in the inclusive $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ decays

EvtGen simulation: \bullet

(1) exclusive modes $B \to (\pi, \rho, \omega, \eta^{(\prime)}) \ell \nu$ with latest WA form factors & branching fractions

(2) fully inclusive $B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu$ (only non-resonant shapes, e.g. BLNP, GGOU)

Calculate hybrid weights to mix resonance & non-res. in **3D** \bullet binning of (q^2, E_{ℓ}^B, M_X) to recover total $\mathscr{B}(B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu)$ in each bin

$$H_i = \frac{R_i}{R_i} + \omega_i N_i$$

Systematic uncertainties include the impact from exclusive FFs & BRs, total $\mathscr{B}(B \to X_{\mu} \ell \nu)$, inclusive models

