
Inclusive semileptonic decays

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Why inclusive decays?

- Set up OPE and heavy quark expansion
- Well established, precise framework
- Extract important CKM parameters V_{cb} and V_{ub}
- Extract power corrections from data
- Cross check of exclusive decays

Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_c$ decays: short intro

Inclusive Decays

Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$: Heavy Quark Expansion (HQE)

- b quark mass is large compared to Λ_{QCD}
- Setting up the HQE: momentum of b quark: $p_b = m_b v + k$, expand in $k \sim iD$
- Optical Theorem \rightarrow (local) Operator Product Expansion (OPE)

$$d\Gamma = d\Gamma_0 + \frac{d\Gamma_1}{m_b} + \frac{d\Gamma_2}{m_b^2} + \dots \quad d\Gamma_i = \sum_k C_i^{(k)} \langle B | O_i^{(k)} | B \rangle$$

- $C_i^{(k)}$ perturbative Wilson coefficients
- $\langle B | \dots | B \rangle$ non-perturbative matrix elements \rightarrow string of iD
- operators contain chains of covariant derivatives

$$\langle B | \mathcal{O}_i^{(n)} | B \rangle = \langle B | \bar{b}_v (iD_\mu) \dots (iD_{\mu_n}) b_v | B \rangle$$

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- HQE parameters extracted from **lepton energy**, **hadronic mass** and **q^2** moments

Γ_i are power series in $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \frac{1}{m_b} \Gamma_1 + \frac{1}{m_b^2} \Gamma_2 + \frac{1}{m_b^3} \Gamma_3 \dots$$

- Γ_0 : decay of the free quark (partonic contributions), $\Gamma_1 = 0$
- Γ_2 : μ_π^2 kinetic term and the μ_G^2 chromomagnetic moment

$$2M_B \mu_\pi^2 = - \langle B | \bar{b}_v i D_\mu i D^\mu b_v | B \rangle$$

$$2M_B \mu_G^2 = \langle B | \bar{b}_v (-i \sigma^{\mu\nu}) i D_\mu i D_\nu b_v | B \rangle$$

- Γ_3 : ρ_D^3 Darwin term and ρ_{LS}^3 spin-orbit term

$$2M_B \rho_D^3 = \frac{1}{2} \langle B | \bar{b}_v [i D_\mu, [i v D, i D^\mu]] b_v | B \rangle$$

$$2M_B \rho_{LS}^3 = \frac{1}{2} \langle B | \bar{b}_v \{ i D_\mu, [i v D, i D_\nu] \} (-i \sigma^{\mu\nu}) b_v | B \rangle$$

- Γ_4 : 9 parameters Mannel, Turczyk, Uraltsev, JHEP 1010 (2011) 109
- Γ_5 : 18 parameters Mannel, Turczyk, Uraltsev, JHEP 1010 (2011) 109

Moments of the spectrum

BABAR, PRD 68 (2004) 111104; BABAR, PRD 81 (2010) 032003; Belle, PRD 75 (2007) 032005

Non-perturbative matrix elements obtained from moments of differential rate

Charged lepton energy

$$\langle E^n \rangle_{\text{cut}} = \frac{\int_{E_\ell > E_{\text{cut}}} dE_\ell E_\ell^n \frac{d\Gamma}{dE_\ell}}{\int_{E_\ell > E_{\text{cut}}} dE_\ell \frac{d\Gamma}{dE_\ell}}$$

Hadronic invariant mass

$$\langle (M_X^2)^n \rangle_{\text{cut}} = \frac{\int_{E_\ell > E_{\text{cut}}} dM_X^2 (M_X^2)^n \frac{d\Gamma}{dM_X^2}}{\int_{E_\ell > E_{\text{cut}}} dM_X^2 \frac{d\Gamma}{dM_X^2}}$$

Dilepton momentum

$$\langle (q^2) \rangle_{\text{cut}} = \frac{\int_{q^2 > q_{\text{cut}}^2} dq^2 (q^2)^n \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}}{\int_0 dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}}$$

- Moments up to $n = 3, 4$ and with several cuts available
- Experimentally necessary to use some cut on the leptons

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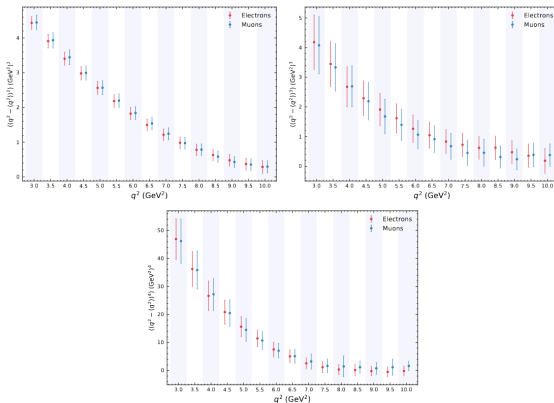
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- Moments up to $n = 3, 4$ and with several cuts available
- Experimentally necessary to use some cut on the leptons
- [What is next?] New measurement (with q^2 and lepton energy cuts)!

q^2 moments: Belle and Belle II

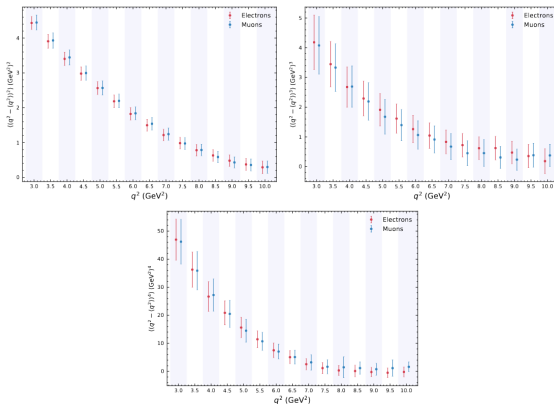
Belle Collaboration [2109.01685, 2105.08001]



Centralized moments as function of q^2_{cut}

q^2 moments: Belle and Belle II

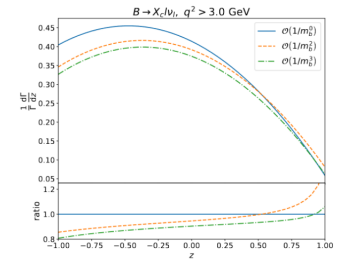
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First measurements of inclusive moments since 2009!

Forward-Backward Asymmetry

Herren [2205.03427] (see also Turczyk [1602.02678])

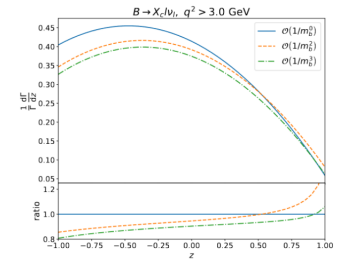


$$A_{FB} = \frac{\int_{-1}^0 \frac{d\Gamma}{dz} - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{d\Gamma}{dz}}{\int_{-1}^0 \frac{d\Gamma}{dz} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{d\Gamma}{dz}} \quad z = \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{p}_\ell}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{q})^2 - q^2}}$$

- θ is the angle between spacial momenta of the lepton and the B meson in the rest-frame of the dilepton pair
- more sensitive to μ_G^2

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- θ is the angle between spacial momenta of the lepton and the B meson in the rest-frame of the dilepton pair
- more sensitive to μ_G^2
- [What is next?] Measurements?

Determining V_{cb} and the HQE elements

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle E_\ell^n \rangle, \langle (M_X^2)^n \rangle \quad \langle (q^2)^n \rangle_{\text{cut}} \\ & \downarrow \\ & m_b, m_c, \mu_\pi^2, \mu_G^2, \rho_D^3, r_E, r_G, s_E, s_B, s_{qB}, + \dots \\ & \downarrow \\ & \text{Br}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c l \bar{\nu}) \propto \frac{|V_{cb}|^2}{\tau_B} \left[\Gamma_{\mu_3} \mu_3 + \Gamma_{\mu_G} \frac{\mu_G^2}{m_b^2} + \Gamma_{\tilde{\rho}_D} \frac{\tilde{\rho}_D^3}{m_b^3} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \Gamma_{r_E} \frac{r_E^4}{m_b^4} + \Gamma_{r_G} \frac{r_G^4}{m_b^4} + \Gamma_{s_B} \frac{s_B^4}{m_b^4} + \Gamma_{s_E} \frac{s_E^4}{m_b^4} + \Gamma_{s_{qB}} \frac{s_{qB}^4}{m_b^4} \right] \\ & \downarrow \\ & V_{cb} \end{aligned}$$

State-of-the-art in inclusive $b \rightarrow c$

Jezabek, Kuhn, NPB 314 (1989) 1; Melnikov, PLB 666 (2008) 336; Pak, Czarnecki, PRD 78 (2008) 114015; Becher, Boos, Lunghi, JHEP 0712 (2007) 062; Alberti, Gambino, Nandi, JHEP 1401 (2014) 147; Mannel, Pivovarov, Rosenthal, PLB 741 (2015) 290; Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser, Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 016003; Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser, Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) 052003; Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser, Phys. Rev. D 103 (2021) 014005,

$$\Gamma \propto |V_{cb}|^2 m_b^5 \left[\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^{(1)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \Gamma_0^{(2)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 + \Gamma_0^{(3)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 + \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{m_b^2} \left(\Gamma(\pi,0) + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma(\pi,1) \right) + \frac{\mu_G^2}{m_b^2} \left(\Gamma(G,0) + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma(G,1) \right) + \frac{\rho_D^3}{m_b^3} \left(\Gamma(D,0) + \Gamma_0^{(1)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{1}{m_b^4} \right) + \dots \right]$$

- Include terms up to $1/m_b^3$ * see also Gambino, Healey, Turczyk [2016]
- α_s^3 to total rate and kinetic mass Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser [2020, 2021]
- $\alpha_s \rho_D^3$ for total rate Mannel, Pivovarov [2020]
- Kinetic mass scheme 1411.6560,1107.3100; hep-ph/0401063

E_ℓ, M_X moments:

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}}^{\text{BCG}} = (42.16 \pm 0.51) \times 10^{-3}$$

q^2 moments*:

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}}^{q^2} = (41.79 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-3}$$

Gambino, Schwanda, PRD 89 (2014) 014022;

Alberti, Gambino et al, PRL 114 (2015) 061802;

Bordone, Capdevila, Gambino, Phys.Lett.B 822 (2021) 136679; Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274]

First combined fit [fresh of the ArXiv]

First combined fit of all measured moments [Gambino, Finauri \[2310.20324\]](#)

- Includes terms up to $1/m_b^3$
- α_s^3 to total rate and kinetic mass [Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser \[2020, 2021\]](#)
- Calculation of BLM α_s^2 corrections to q^2 moments included
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- Includes QED corrections to the lepton moments

Combined E_ℓ, M_X, q^2 moments:

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl,all}}^{\text{GF}} = (41.95 \pm 0.27|_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.31|_{\text{th}} \pm 0.25|_{\Gamma}) \times 10^{-3} = (41.95 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-3}$$

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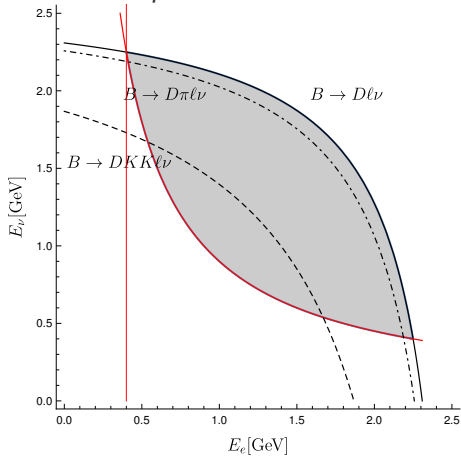
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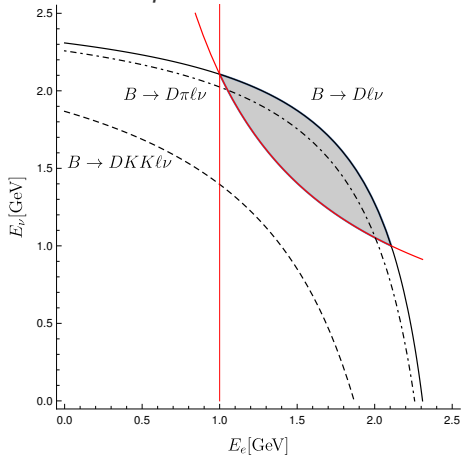
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- **[What is next?] New measurements of branchingratio (with q^2 cut)?**

q^2 versus energy cut

$q^2 > 3.6 \text{ GeV}^2$



$q^2 > 8.4 \text{ GeV}^2$



Towards the ultimate precision in inclusive V_{cb}

$$\Gamma \propto |V_{cb}|^2 m_b^5 \left[\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^{(1)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \Gamma_0^{(2)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 + \Gamma_0^{(3)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 + \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{m_b^2} \left(\Gamma(\pi,0) + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma(\pi,1) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\mu_G^2}{m_b^2} \left(\Gamma(G,0) + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma(G,1) \right) + \frac{\rho_D^3}{m_b^3} \left(\Gamma(D,0) + \Gamma_0^{(1)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{1}{m_b^4} \right) + \dots \right]$$

What is next?

- Include higher-order α_s corrections [Talk by Matteo Fael]
- Add higher-order non-perturbative matrix elements
 - 4 up to $1/m_b^3$
 - 13 up to $1/m_b^4$ Dassinger, Mannel, Turczyk, JHEP 0703 (2007) 087
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- V_{cb} and HQE from B_s decays

Lowest State Saturation Approximation (LSSA)

$$\langle B|O_1 O_2|B\rangle = \sum_n \langle B|O_1|n\rangle \langle n|O_2|B\rangle$$

$$\rho_D^3 = \varepsilon \mu_\pi^2, \quad \rho_{LS}^3 = -\varepsilon \mu_G^2, \quad \varepsilon \sim 0.4 \text{ GeV}$$

Mannel, Turczyk, Uraltsev JHEP 1011 (2010) 109; Heinonen, Mannel, NPB 889 (2014) 46

- LSSA estimated as priors (60% gaussian uncertainty)
- $\mathcal{O}(1/m_b^4, 1/m_b^5)$ can then be included in fit Healey, Turczyk, Gambino, PLB 763 (2016) 60, Bordone, Capdevila, Gambino [2107.00604]
- Using Lepton and MX moments:

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}} = (42.00 \pm 0.64) \times 10^{-3}$$

- -0.25% shift due to power corrections

The advantage of q^2 moments

Mannel, KKV, JHEP 1806 (2018) 115; Fael, Mannel, KKV, JHEP 02 (2019) 177

- Standard **lepton energy** and **hadronic mass** moments are not RPI quantities
- New q^2 moments are RPI!

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Reparametrization invariant quantities:

- Setting up the HQE: momentum of b quark: $p_b = m_b v + k$, expand in $k \sim iD$
- Choice of v not unique: Reparametrization invariance (RPI)

$$v_\mu \rightarrow v_\mu + \delta v_\mu$$

$$\delta_{RP} v_\mu = \delta v_\mu \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_{RP} iD_\mu = -m_b \delta v_\mu$$

- links different orders in $1/m_b \rightarrow$ reduction of parameters
- **up to $1/m_b^4$: 8 parameters** (previous 13)

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 - **up to $1/m_b^4$: 8 parameters** (previous 13)
- q^2 moments enable (?) a full extraction up to $1/m_b^4$

Inputs into the global fits

Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274], Bordone, Capdevila, Gambino [2107.00604],

Gambino, Schwanda [2014]

- Quark masses precisely known Fael, Schonwald, Steinhauser [2020,2021]

$$m_b^{\text{kin}}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 4.565 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.013 \text{ GeV} \quad \bar{m}_c(2 \text{ GeV}) = 1.093 \pm 0.008 \text{ GeV}$$

- Mass difference of the B meson constraints:

$$\frac{3}{4}(m_{B^*}^2 - m_B^2) = C_{cm}(\mu)\mu_G^2(\mu) + \mathcal{O}(1/m_b^3) \sim (0.36 \pm 0.07)\text{GeV}^2$$

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Theoretical uncertainties

- Vary scale α_s to account for missing higher order
- Vary ρ_D^3 by 30% to account for missing HQE parameters
- Vary μ_G^2 by 20% to account for missing $\alpha_s \times$ HQE parameters
- Account for theoretical correlations!

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}}^{q^2} = (41.69 \pm 0.27|_{\mathcal{B}} \pm 0.31|_{\Gamma} \pm 0.18|_{\text{exp.}} \pm 0.17|_{\text{theo}} \pm 0.34|_{\text{const.}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

- First extraction using q^2 moments with $1/m_b^4$ terms
- Large uncertainties on HQE elements
- ρ_D^3 smaller than previous
- **[What's next?]** α_s^2 corrections to moments not (yet) included
- Agreement with BCG extraction (differs due to branching ratio inputs)

Bordone, Capdevila, Gambino [2021]

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}}^{q^2} = (41.69 \pm 0.63) \times 10^{-3}$$

- Higher order coefficients important to check convergence of the HQE

$$r_E^4 = (0.02 \pm 0.34) \cdot 10^{-1} \text{GeV}^4 \quad r_G^4 = (-0.21 \pm 0.69) \text{GeV}^4$$

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- [What is next?] Additional 0.23 uncertainty due to missing higher orders

q^2 moments only analysis

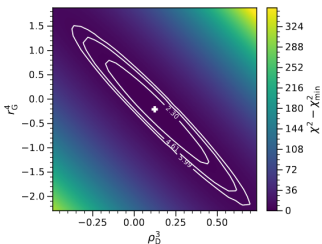
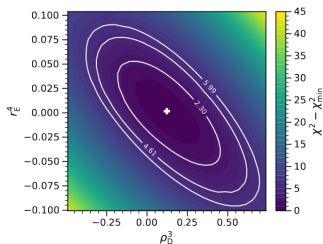
Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274]

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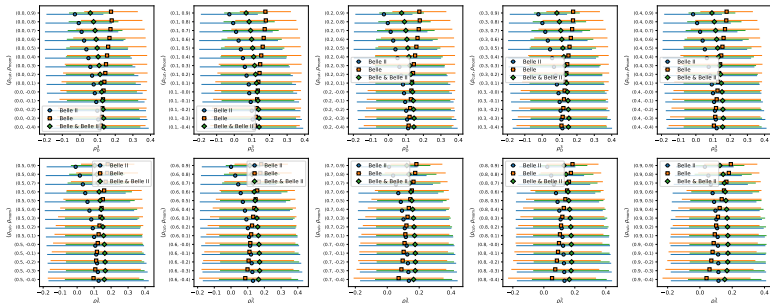
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Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274]

- Flexible correlations between moments ρ_{mom} and different cuts ρ_{cut}

$$\rho_n[q_n(q_A^2) - q_n(q_B^2)] = \rho_{\text{cut}}^x \quad x = \frac{|q_A^2 - q_B^2|}{0.5\text{GeV}^2}$$

- Included by adding a penalty term to the χ^2
- Scan over large range of values + add as nuisance parameters in fit
- V_{cb} stable w.r.t. theory correlations



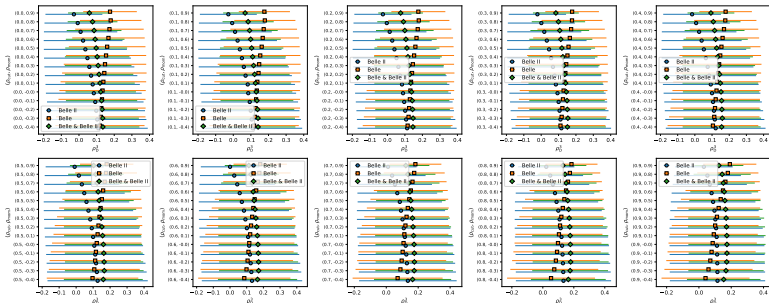
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- Scan over large range of values + add as nuisance parameters in fit
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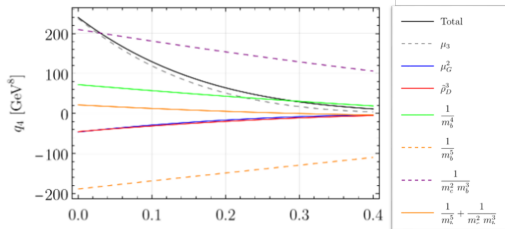
What is next?

- HQE set up with $m_c/m_b \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$
- IR sensitive terms for $m_c \rightarrow 0$ Bigi, Mannel, Turczyk, Uraltsev [0911.3322]
 - at dim-6: $1/m_b^3 \ln m_c^2$
 - at dim-8: $1/m_b^5 m_b^2/m_c^2 \sim 1/m_b^3 1/m_c^2$
- Numerically: $m_c^2 \sim m_b \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$
- **What is next?** Calculation and estimate of these effects
- One parameter to parametrize these **intrinsic charm effects**

Even higher corrections?

Mannel, Mulatin, KKV [2311.xxxx]

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- New measurements by Belle See talk by Marcel
- **New!** α_s^3 corrections for $b \rightarrow u$ Fael, Usovitsch [2310.03685]

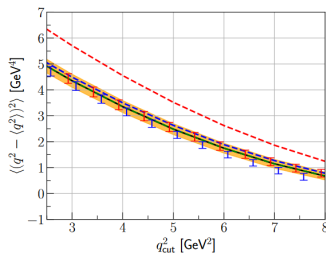
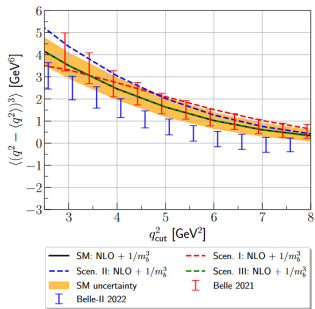
Theoretical description of $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$

- Breakdown of local OPE due to experimental cuts
- Sensitivity to non-perturbative shape function (GGOU, BLNP, DFE, AFD)
- **What is next?** Direct calculation of the ratio

$$C \equiv \left| \frac{V_{cb}}{V_{ub}} \right|^2 \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_u l \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu)}$$

- Either in shapefunction region or in local OPE (see also Mannel, Rahimi, KKV [2105.02163])
- We can also predict the $B \rightarrow X l n u$ rate in local OPE!

Fael, Rahimi, KKV [2208.04282]



NP Scenarios	C_{V_L}	C_{V_R}	C_{S_R}	C_{S_L}	C_T
I	0	0	1	1	0
II	0	0	0	-1	0.5
III	-1	0.5	0	0	0

- NP would also influence the moments of the spectrum
- **What's next?** Requires a simultaneous fit of hadronic parameters and NP

Tests of Lepton Flavor Universality

KKV, Rahimi [2207.03432]; Ligeti, Tackmann [1406.7013]; Bernlochner, Sevilla, Robinson, Wormser [2101.08326]

$$R_{e/\mu}(X) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c e \bar{\nu}_e)}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu)}$$

- Belle II result: $R_{e/\mu}(X) = 1.033 \pm 0.022$ PRL131 [2023] [2301.08266]
- In agreement with new SM predictions: 1.006 ± 0.001 at 1.2σ

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- **New!** Belle II result: $R_{\tau/\ell}(X) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.036$ @EPS
- In agreement with SM prediction:

$$R_{\tau/\ell}(X) = 0.221 \pm 0.004$$

Inclusive V_{cb} in the high-precision era

- New measurement with q^2 and lepton energy cuts!
- Forward-backward asymmetry Herren [2205.03427]
- Branching ratio measurements (with q^2 cut)

- Include full α_s^2 in global fit
- Inclusion of $1/m_b^4$
- Study of NP effects

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Thank you for this initiative!

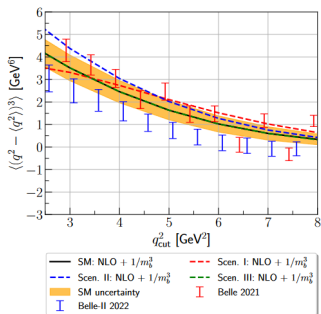
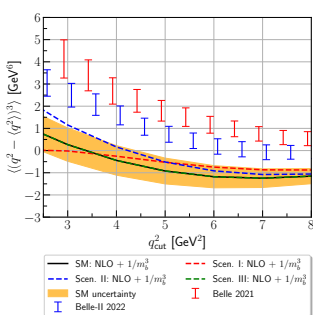
Backup

What about ρ_D^3 ?

Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274]

- Large uncertainties on HQE elements
- **Important:** ρ_D^3 much smaller than previous!
- α_s^2 corrections to moments not yet included

Rahimi, Fael, Vos [2208.04282]

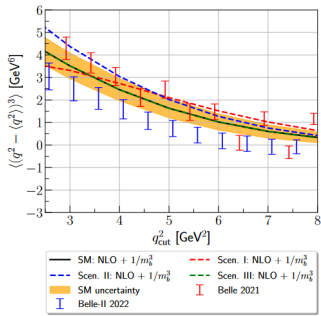
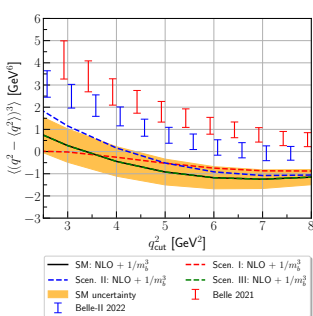


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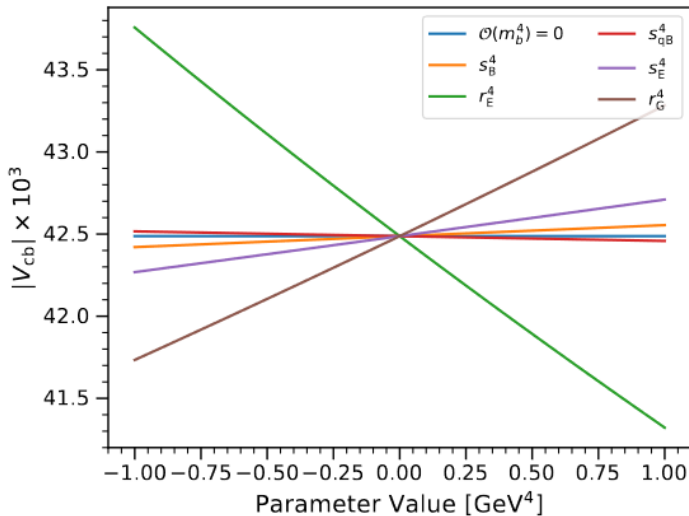
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- Leading power corrections are negative Steinhauser, Fael, Schoenwald [2205.03410]
- Full analysis including all data is necessary! **Bernlochner, Fael, Prim, KKV [in progress]**

Rahimi, Fael, Vos [2208.04282]



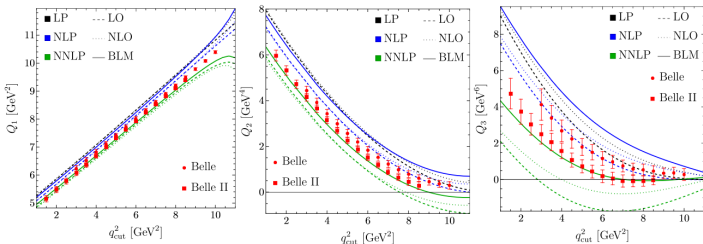
Sensitivity of q^2 moments

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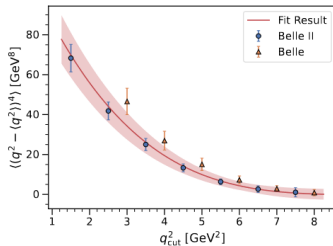
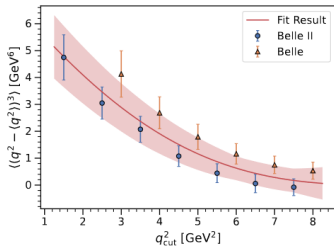
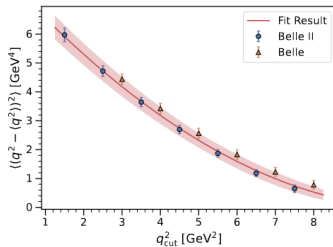
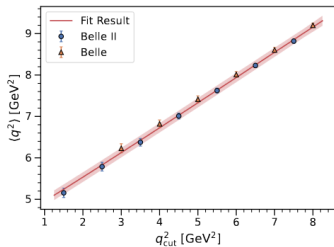
Sensitivity of q^2 moments to α_s^2

Gambino, Finauri [2310.20324]



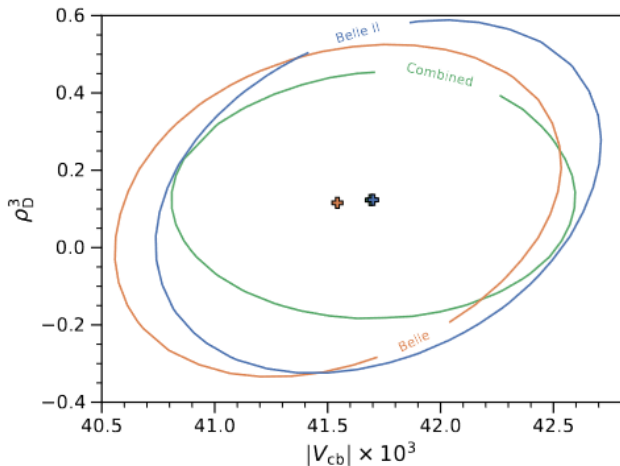
More information on the q^2 moments

Bernlochner, Welsch, Fael, Olschewsky, Persson, van Tonder, KKV [2205.10274]



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