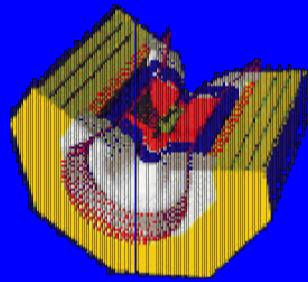


Recent results from CLEO

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

Rencontres de Moriond 2002

Contents

- CLEO introduction
- How to measure V_{cb} , V_{ub}
 - ◆ HQET 
 - ◆ Exclusive measurements
 - ◆ How b → s g can help in ...
 - ◆ ... inclusive measurements
- Summary

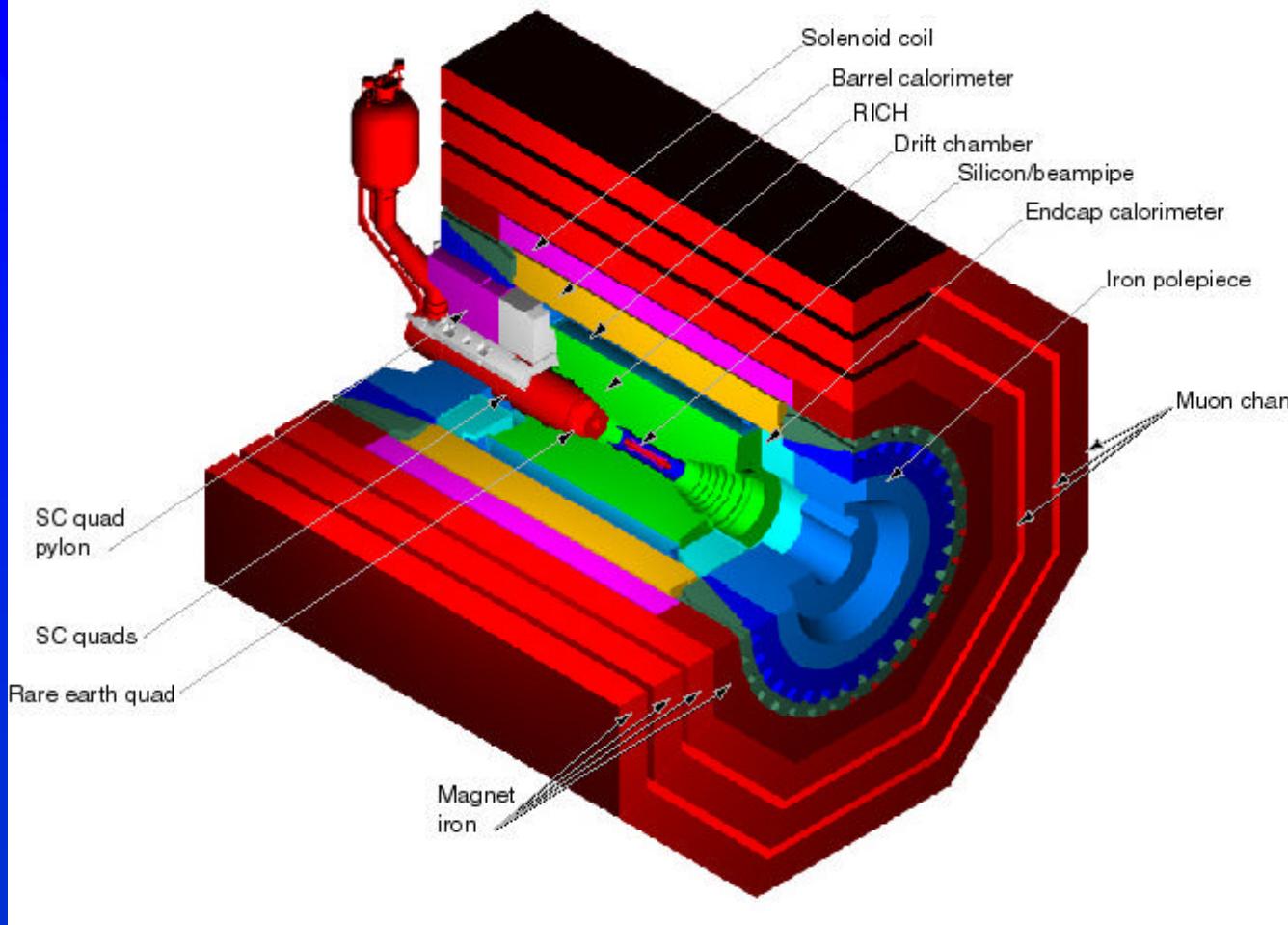


CLEO Introduction

- Since 1979
- CESR: symmetric e^+e^- : $1.3 \times 10^{33}/\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$ (BB threshold) at $\Upsilon(4S)$
B meson created ~ at rest
- 10M BB pairs 1990-2000 (CLEO II/II.5)
 9 fb^{-1} on resonance, 4.4 fb^{-1} off resonance
- 7M BB pairs 2000-2001 (CLEO III)
Some results already presented.



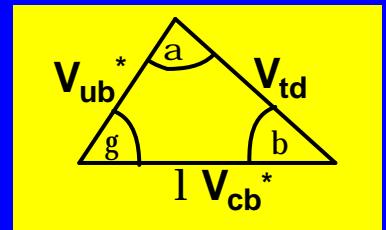
CLEO III



CKM matrix

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

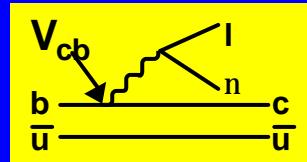
- Standard Model
- CP violation with b quarks
➡ Babar, Belle
- To improve knowledge:
improve measurement errors, but errors from theory dominate many measurements
- Here: V_{cb} , V_{ub}
PDG: $\text{error}(|V_{cb}|) = 5\%$ (2000 status)
 $\text{error}(|V_{ub}|) = 30\%$



How to measure V_{cb} , V_{ub}

- “Simple”: Semileptonic decays

$$b \rightarrow cl\nu, b \rightarrow ul\nu$$



- Not so simple: need theory

★ HQET (e.g. Phys.Rev. D47 (1993) 2965)

Calculate observables in $1/M_b$

- ◆ Exclusive: Need form factors

$$B \rightarrow D^* l \nu : d\Gamma/dw \propto |V_{cb}|^2 F^2(w)$$

w = kinematic variable related to q^2

$$F^2(w=1) = F^2(q^2 = q^2_{\max}) \text{ from HQET}$$

- ◆ Inclusive:

$$B \rightarrow X l \nu : |V_{cb}|^2 = \Gamma(b \rightarrow cl\nu) h(\bar{\Lambda}, \lambda_1)$$

★ $\bar{\Lambda}, \lambda_1$ HQET parameters (b quark in B meson)

★ Assume quark-hadron duality

★ $h(\bar{\Lambda}, \lambda_1)$ from HQET

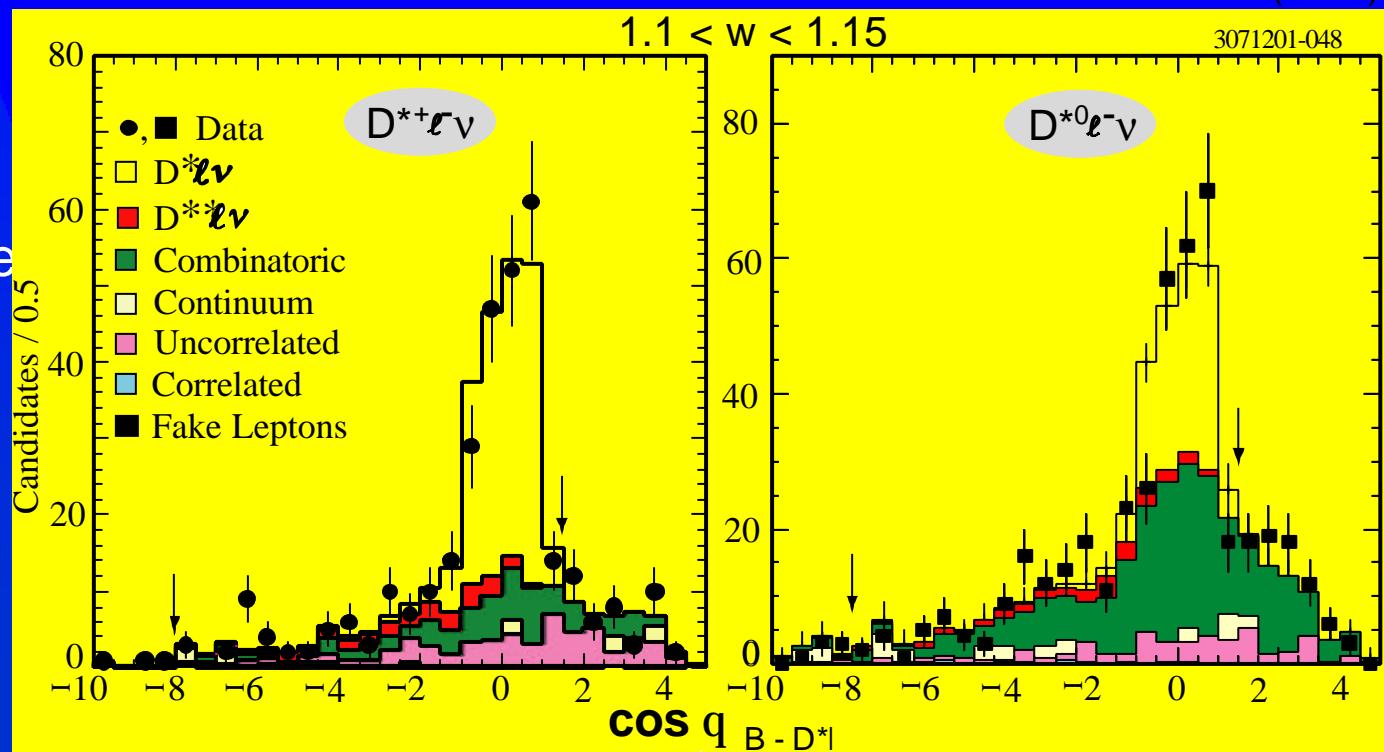


V_{cb} Exclusive: $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$

- Analysis: 3.3M BB events (CLEO II)
- Reconstruct $D^* \rightarrow D\pi$ (charged+neutral)
- Use mass constraints, vertex, divide into 10 w bins $1 < w < 1.5$

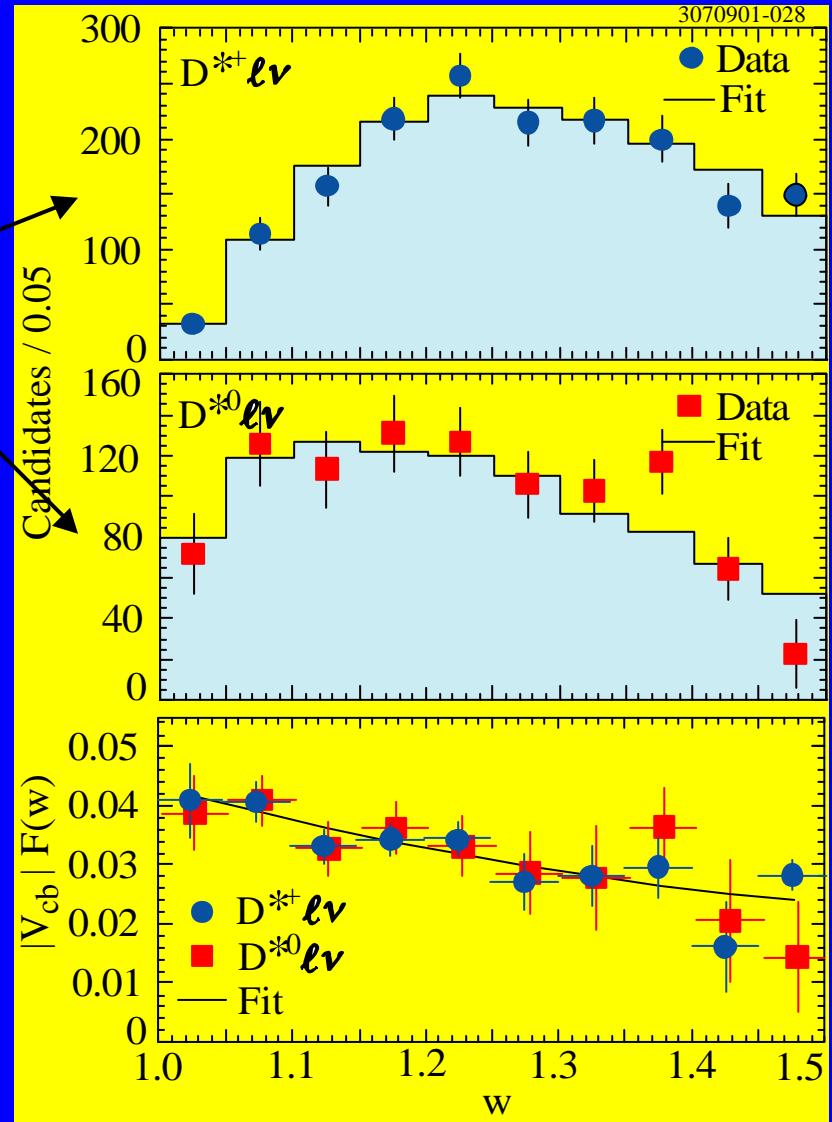
CLNS 01/1773 (2002)

- Background/
signal shape:
Model with
off-resonance
data + MC
- Fit to data



$B \rightarrow D^*| \nu$

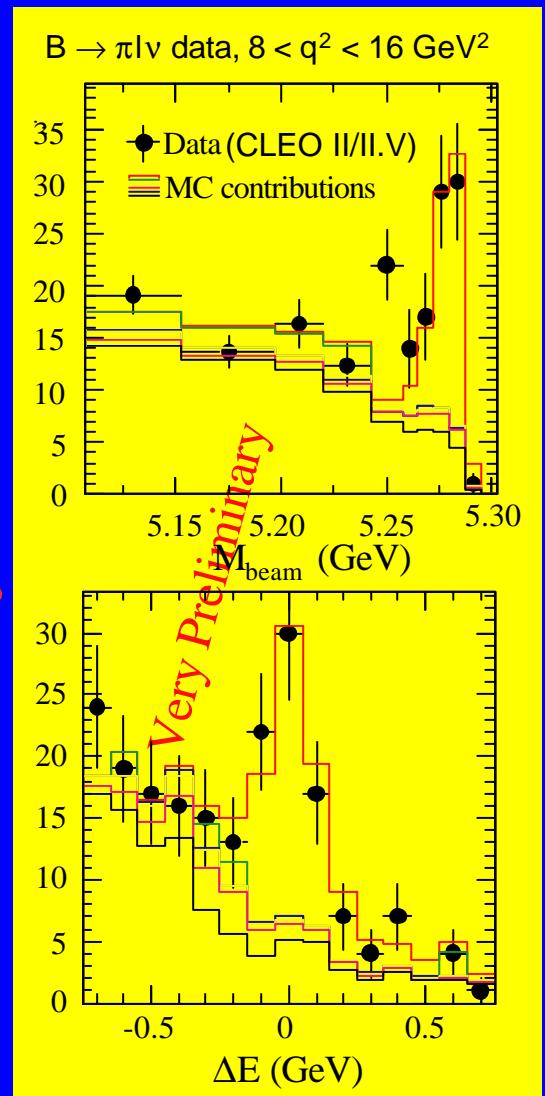
- Signal yields vs. w :
- Extrapolate to $w = 1$
- $|V_{cb}| F(w=1) = 0.0431 \times (1 \pm 3\% \pm 4.2\%)$
- $|V_{cb}| = 0.047 \times (1 \pm 3\% \pm 4.2\% \pm 3.8\%)$
from theory, using $F(1) = 0.919^{+0.03}_{-0.035}$
(lattice QCD, hep-ph/0110253)
- Most precise single $|V_{cb}|$ excl. measurement (6.5%)



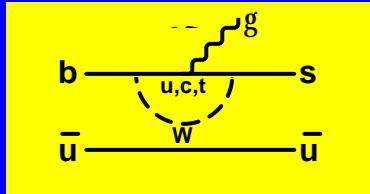
V_{ub} Exclusive: $B \rightarrow \rho, \pi | \nu$

- Analysis in progress both on CLEO II and CLEO III data
- Reconstruct ν (CLEO technique)
- Background:
 - ◆ Off-resonance data
 - ◆ Monte Carlo
- Form factors: compare models
- $M_{\text{beam}}^2 = E_{\text{beam}}^2 - (\sum \mathbf{p})^2 \sim M_B^2$
- $\Delta E = \sum E - E_{\text{beam}}$
- Previous CLEO V_{ub} measurement:
~20%
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 77, 5000(1996)
 Phys.Rev. D 61, 052001(2000)

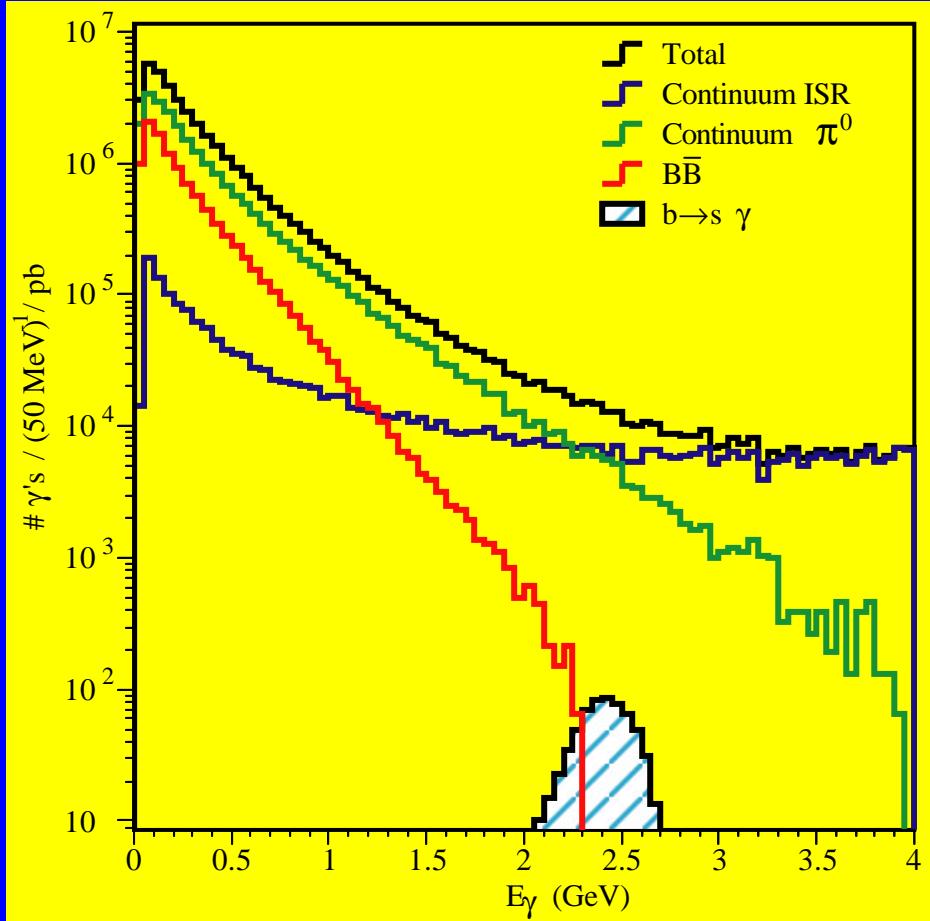
CLEO-c



Inclusive: $b \rightarrow s \gamma$

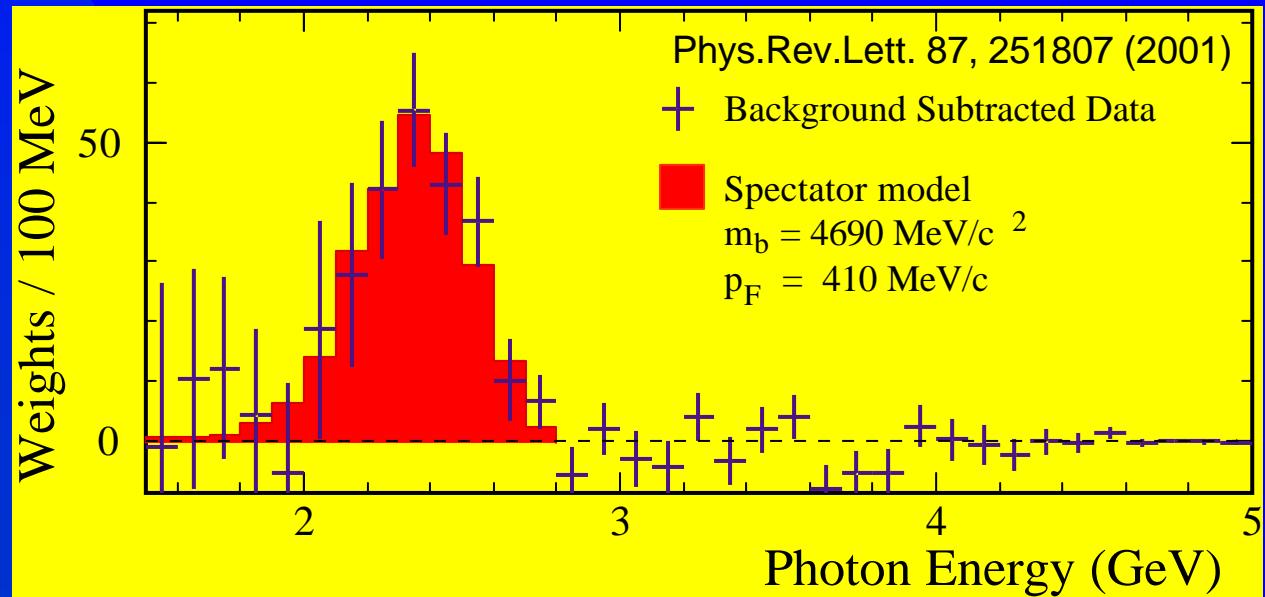


- Measure full photon energy spectrum (now $E_\gamma > 2\text{GeV}$)
- Need to model background very well (continuum π^0 , ...)
 - off-resonance data
 - neural net
 - “Pseudo-reconstruction”



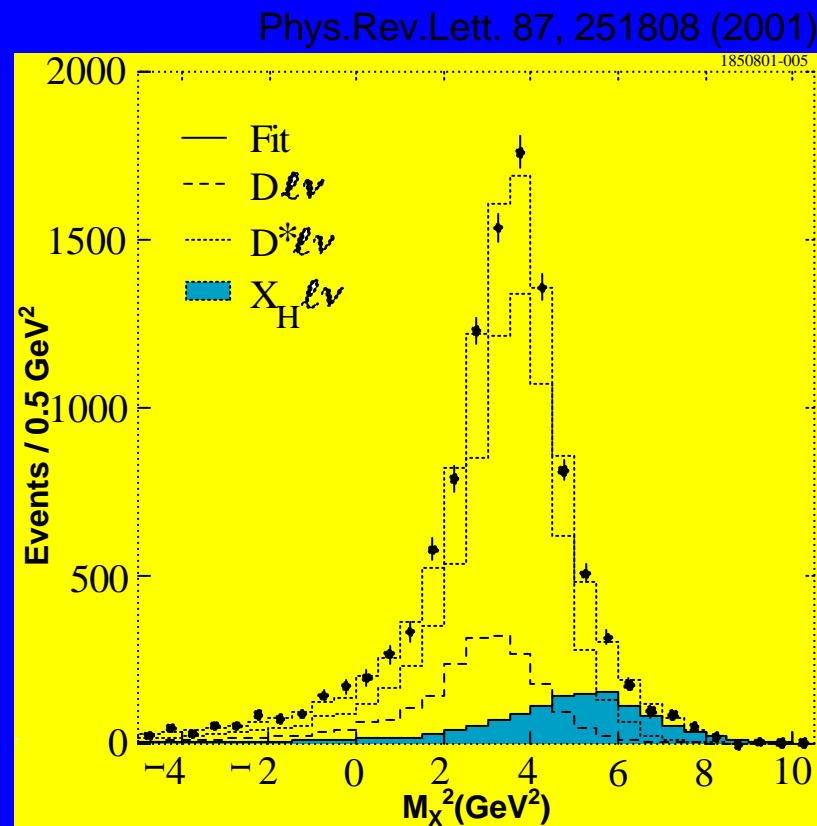
Inclusive: $b \rightarrow s \gamma$

- HQET: $\langle E\gamma \rangle = \frac{1}{2} M_B f(\bar{\Lambda}/M_B)$
 $f(\bar{\Lambda}/M_B)$ independent of decay (to first order)
- $\bar{\Lambda} = 0.35 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.1$ GeV 
- Second moment (width) measured but not used



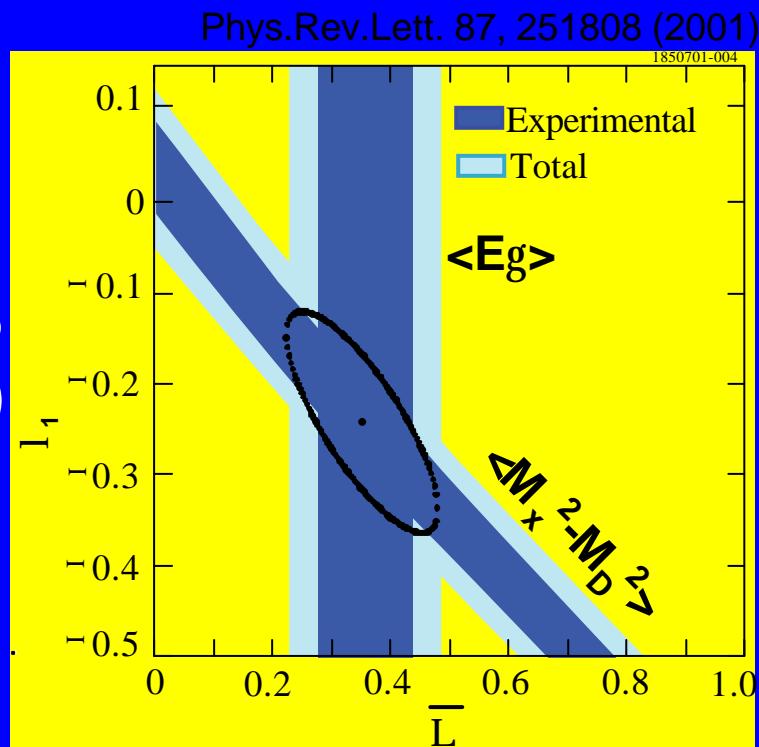
V_{cb} Inclusive: $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$

- Measure full hadron spectrum
- $P_l > 1.5$ GeV
- ν reconstruction (missing mass)
- $M_x^2 \sim M_B^2 + M_{l\nu}^2 - 2E_B E_{l\nu}$
- Subtract background:
 - ◆ Continuum from off-resonance data
 - ◆ $b \rightarrow u l \nu$: MonteCarlo
- $\langle M_x^2 - M_D^2 \rangle = 0.25 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.062$



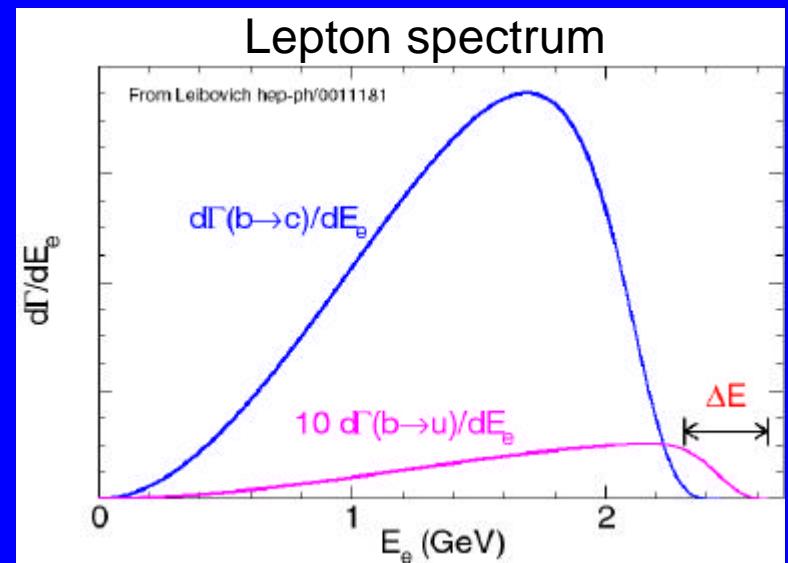
V_{cb} Inclusive: $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$

- HQET: $\langle M_x^2 - M_D^2 \rangle = f(\bar{\Lambda}, \lambda_1)$
- Combine with $\bar{\Lambda}$ from
 $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ (+use τ_b):
 $\bar{\Lambda} = 0.35 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.1$ GeV
 $\lambda_1 = -0.236 \pm 0.071 \pm 0.078$ GeV
- $|V_{cb}| = 0.0404 \times (1 \pm 2.3\% \pm 1.3\% \pm 2\%)$
3.2% total error
- Better than from $D^* l \nu$
but requires QHD



V_{ub} Inclusive: $B \rightarrow X_u l \bar{\nu}$

- Analysis: 9.7M BB events (CLEO II, II.V)
- Main background: $B \rightarrow X_c l \bar{\nu}$
Use lepton spectrum endpoint beyond $X_c l \bar{\nu}$ limit
- Neural net for continuum background suppression
- Previous analysis too model dependent
 - ➡ use larger fraction of lepton spectrum
 - ➡ need good MC for $B \rightarrow X_c l \bar{\nu}$
(use measured form factors, HQET)



Extract V_{ub} from $B \rightarrow X_u l \bar{\nu}$

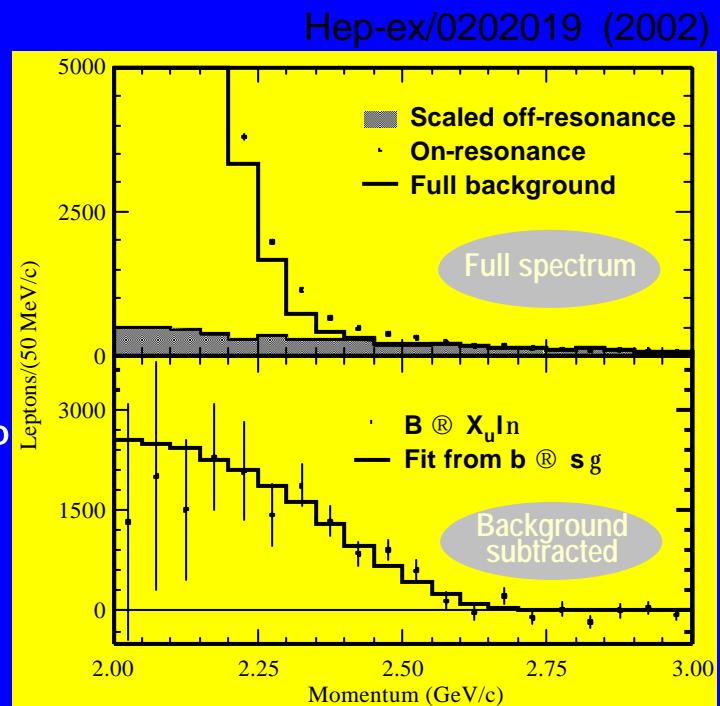
- Lepton spectrum: need f_u for b.f.
 f_u = fraction of spectrum in measured p interval
 Get shape from $b \xrightarrow{R} s g$ - only depends on b quark dynamics in B - $f(\bar{\Lambda}, \lambda_1)$!

- Fit data for f_u
- $|V_{ub}| \propto B(B \rightarrow X_u l \bar{\nu})$
- V_{ub} vs. p interval

Choose: $2.2 \text{ GeV} < p_l < 2.6 \text{ GeV}$:

$$|V_{ub}| = 0.00408 \times (1 \pm 8.3\% \pm 10.8\% \pm 3.9\% \pm 5.9\%)$$

Best V_{ub} ($\sim 15\%$)
 (requires QHD)



Summary of recent CLEO results

- Exclusive:
 - ◆ $|V_{cb}|$: $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$: $0.047 \times (1 \pm 6.5\%)$
 - ◆ $|V_{ub}|$: $B \rightarrow \rho, \pi l \nu$: Work in progress
- Inclusive:
 - ◆ $|V_{cb}|$: $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$: $0.04 \times (1 \pm 3.2\%)$
using γ spectrum from $b \rightarrow s \gamma$
 - ◆ $|V_{ub}|$: $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$: $0.004 \times (1 \pm 15\%)$
using γ spectrum from $b \rightarrow s \gamma$
 - ◆ CP violation: resulting $\sin(2\beta)$ competitive
- Stay tuned for more CLEO III results
- CLEO-c in preparation



$\sin 2\beta$ & V_{ub}/V_{cb}

$$|V_{ub}/V_{cb}| = 0.101 \pm 0.017$$

$$\sin 2\beta_{CKM} = 0.74 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.08$$

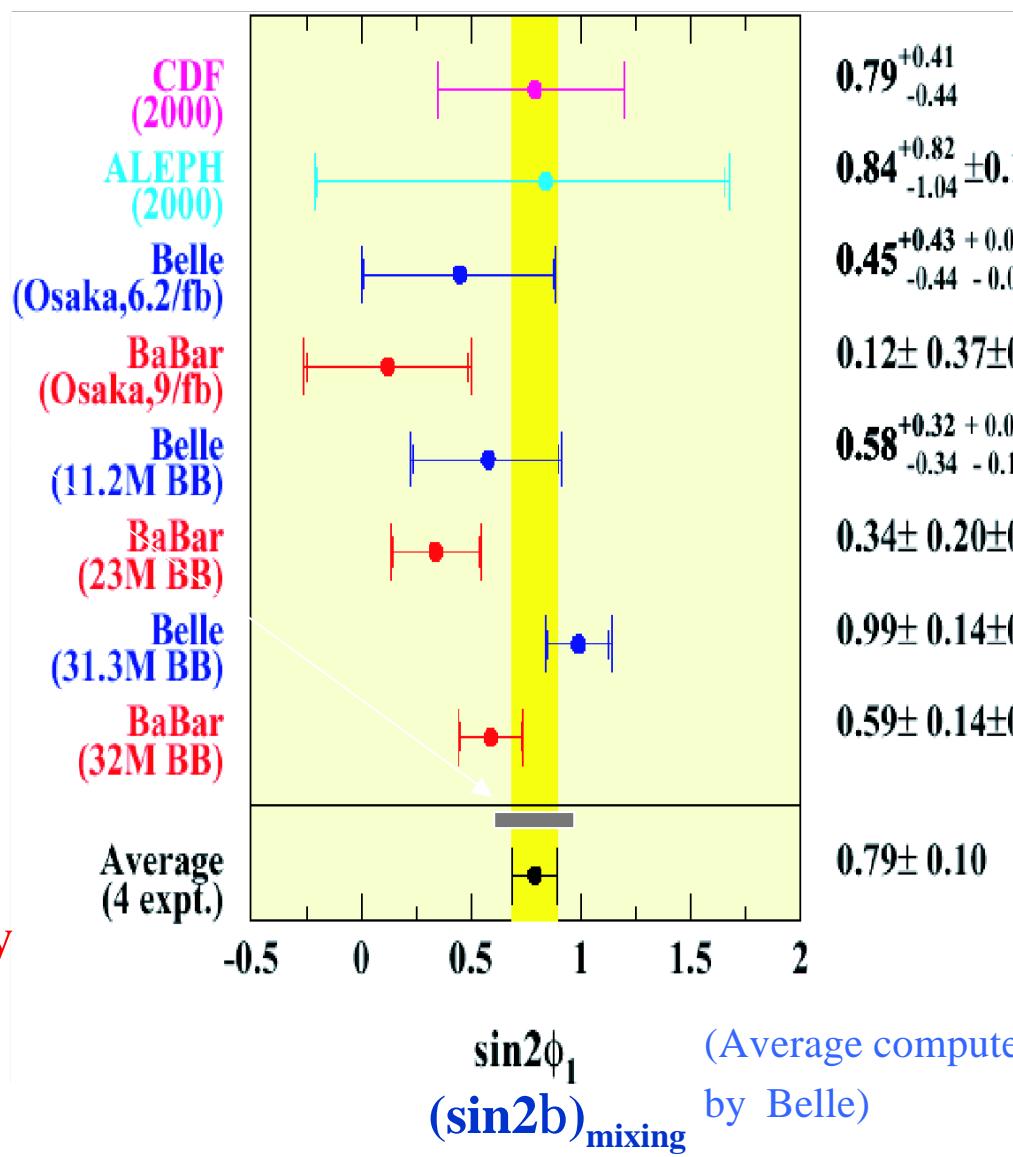
(Assumes $45^\circ < \gamma < 110^\circ$)

This agrees well with $\sin 2\beta$ from BABAR and Belle:

$$(\sin 2\beta)_{\text{mixing}} = 0.79 \pm 0.10$$

A significant consistency check of the CKM mechanism of CPV.

Checks of this type, with increasing precision, will be the hallmark of heavy flavor physics in this decade.



$\sin 2\beta$ & V_{ub}/V_{cb}

From CLEO data V_{ub}/V_{cb} is determined to 17%

What are the implications ?

- BABAR & Belle immediate objective: $(\sin 2\beta)_{\text{mixing}}$
- Mixing :box diagrams new physics may enter: $(\sin 2\beta + \Theta)_{\text{mixing}}$
- The goal compare $(\sin 2\beta)_{\text{mixing}}$ to $\sin 2\beta_{\text{CKM}}$ i.e β from V_{ub}/V_{cb}
- β depends strongly on $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|$ but weakly on γ for $45^\circ < \gamma < 110^\circ$

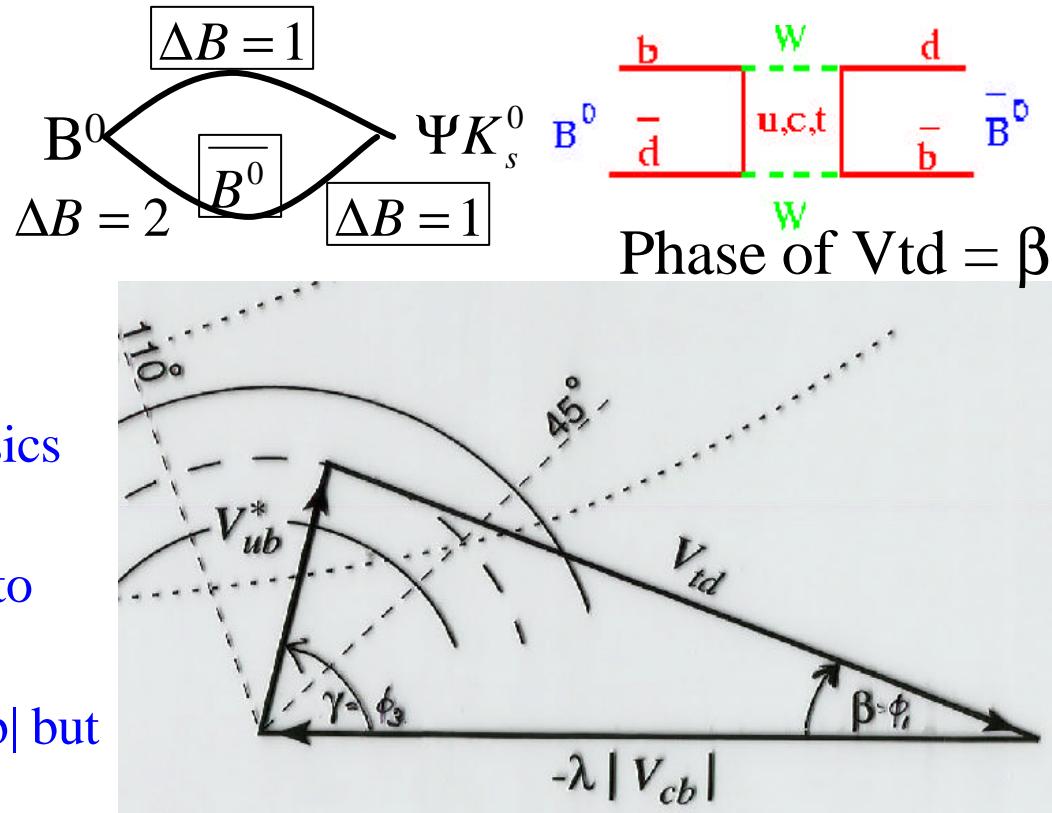
$$|V_{ub}/V_{cb}| = 0.101 \pm 0.017$$

$$\sin 2\beta_{\text{CKM}} = 0.95 < @ 90\% \text{ CL}$$

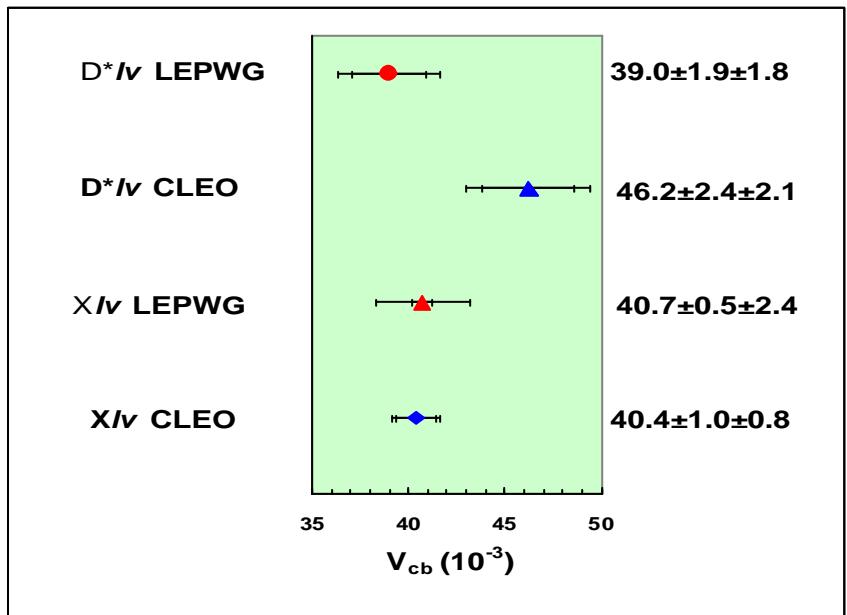
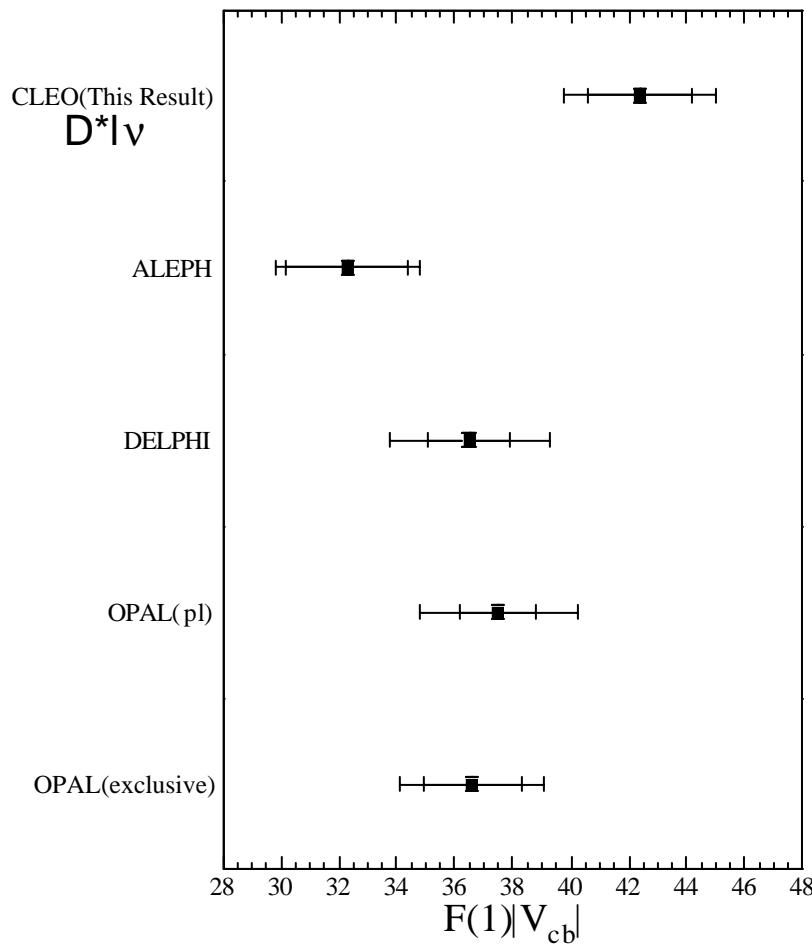
- Take $45^\circ < \gamma < 110^\circ$

$$\sin 2\beta_{\text{CKM}} = 0.74 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.08$$

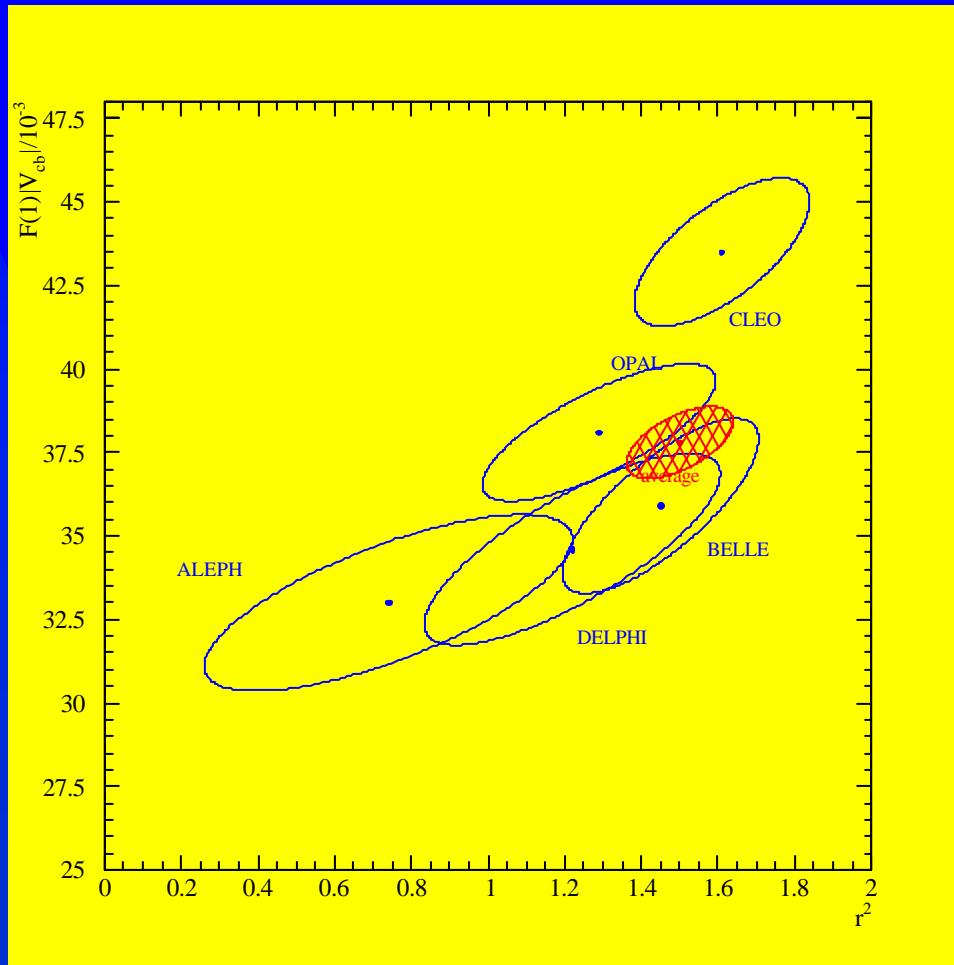
(1st error V_{ub} , 2nd error g range)



V_{cb} comparison



V_{cb} comparison



D mixing

- Current CLEO analysis:
 $B \rightarrow K^* e \bar{\nu}$
- Measure “right sign decay”
 $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+_s D^0$,
 $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} e^+ \bar{\nu}$ and
- Measure “wrong sign decay”
 $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+_s D^0$,
 $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} e^- \bar{\nu}$
- $R_{\text{mix}} = .0087$ (prelim.)

