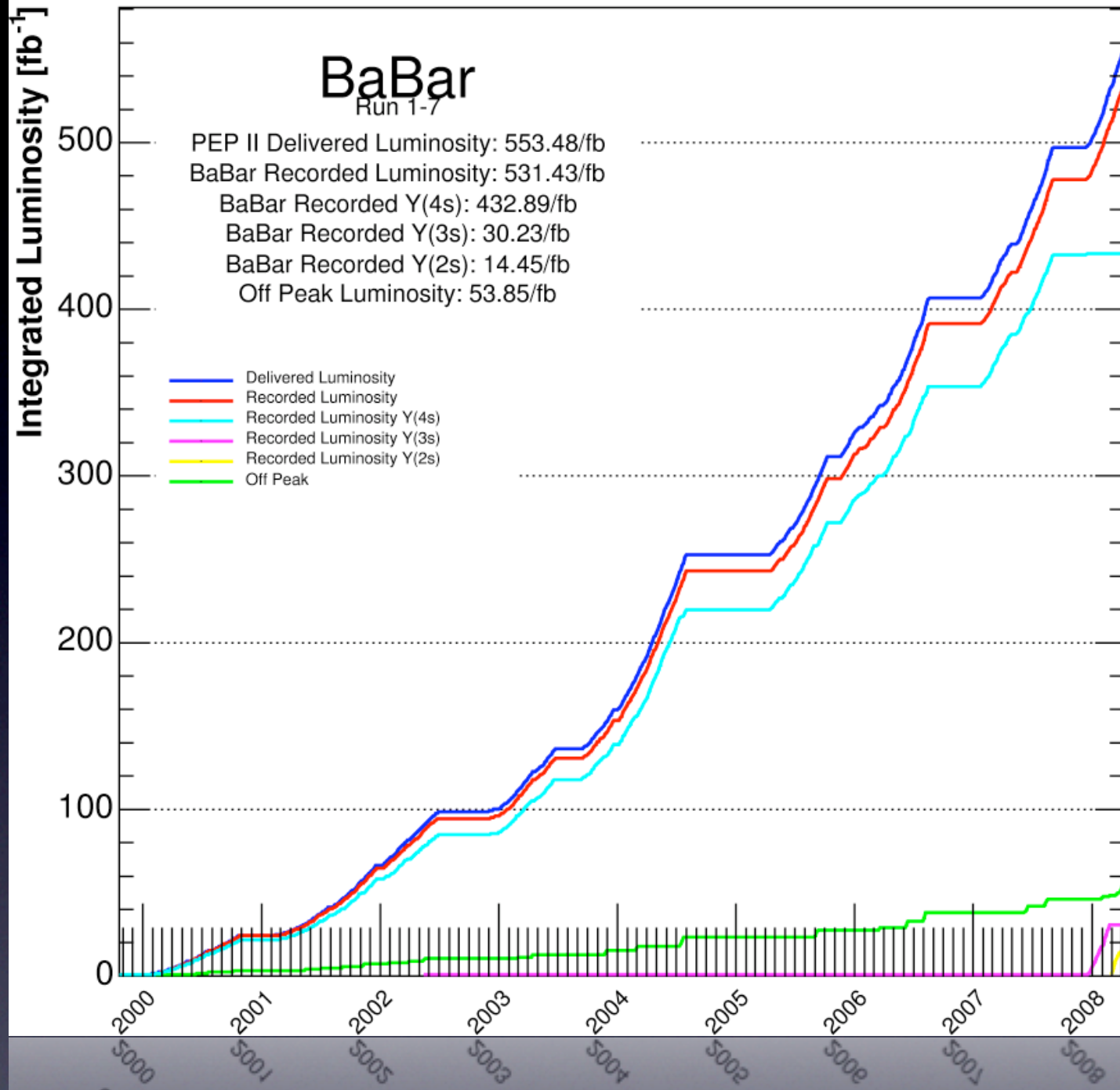


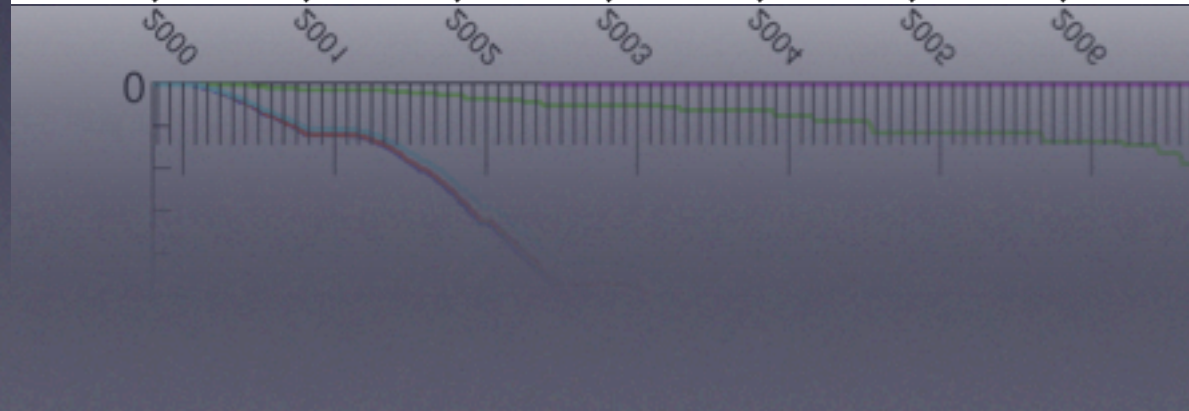
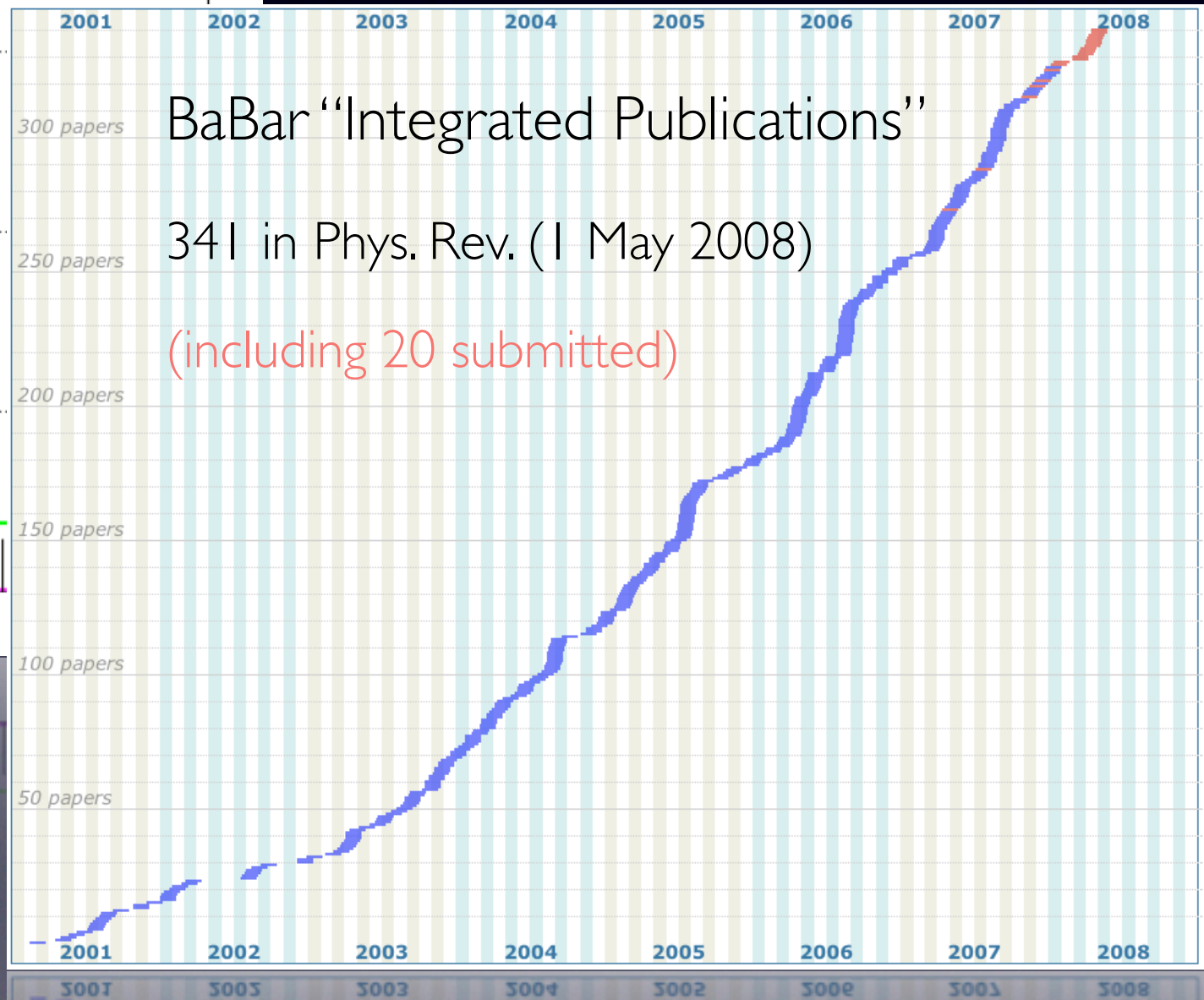
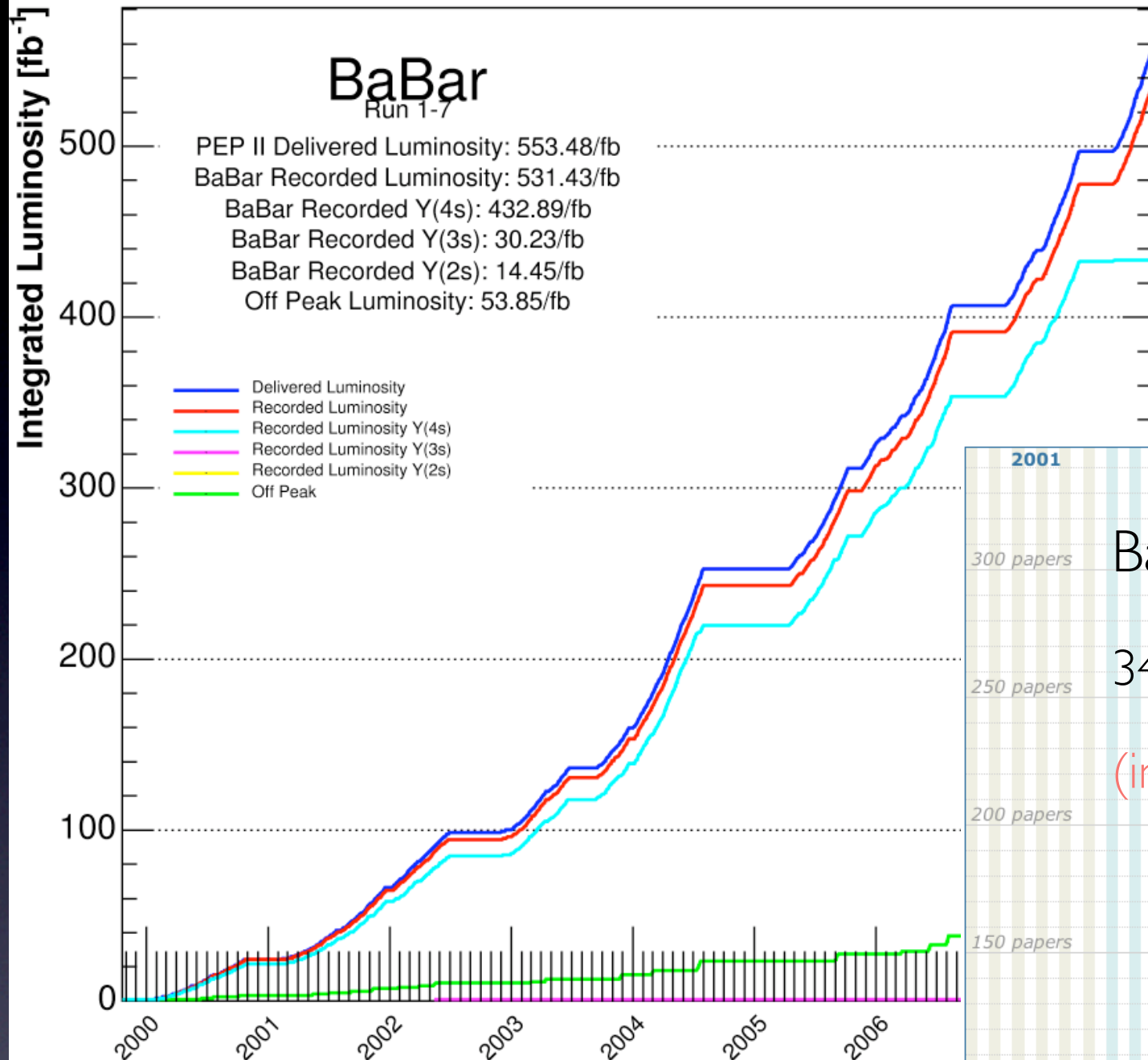
BABAR HOT TOPICS

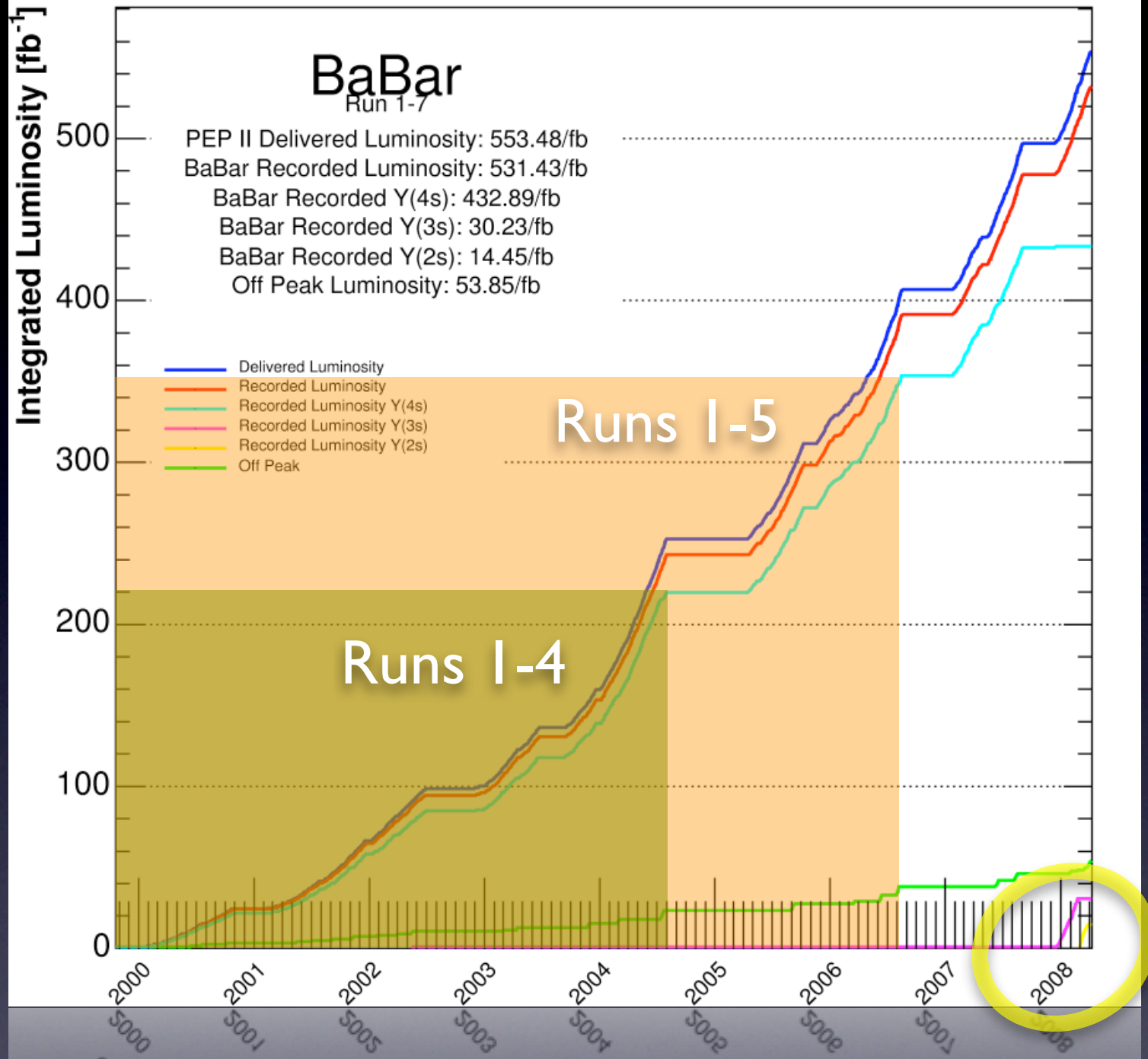
DAVID KIRKBY
UC IRVINE

FLAVOR PHYSICS & CP VIOLATION
TAIPEI, 5 MAY 2008



Final collisions 12:43pm,
Monday 7 Apr 2008





Semileptonic D_s decays

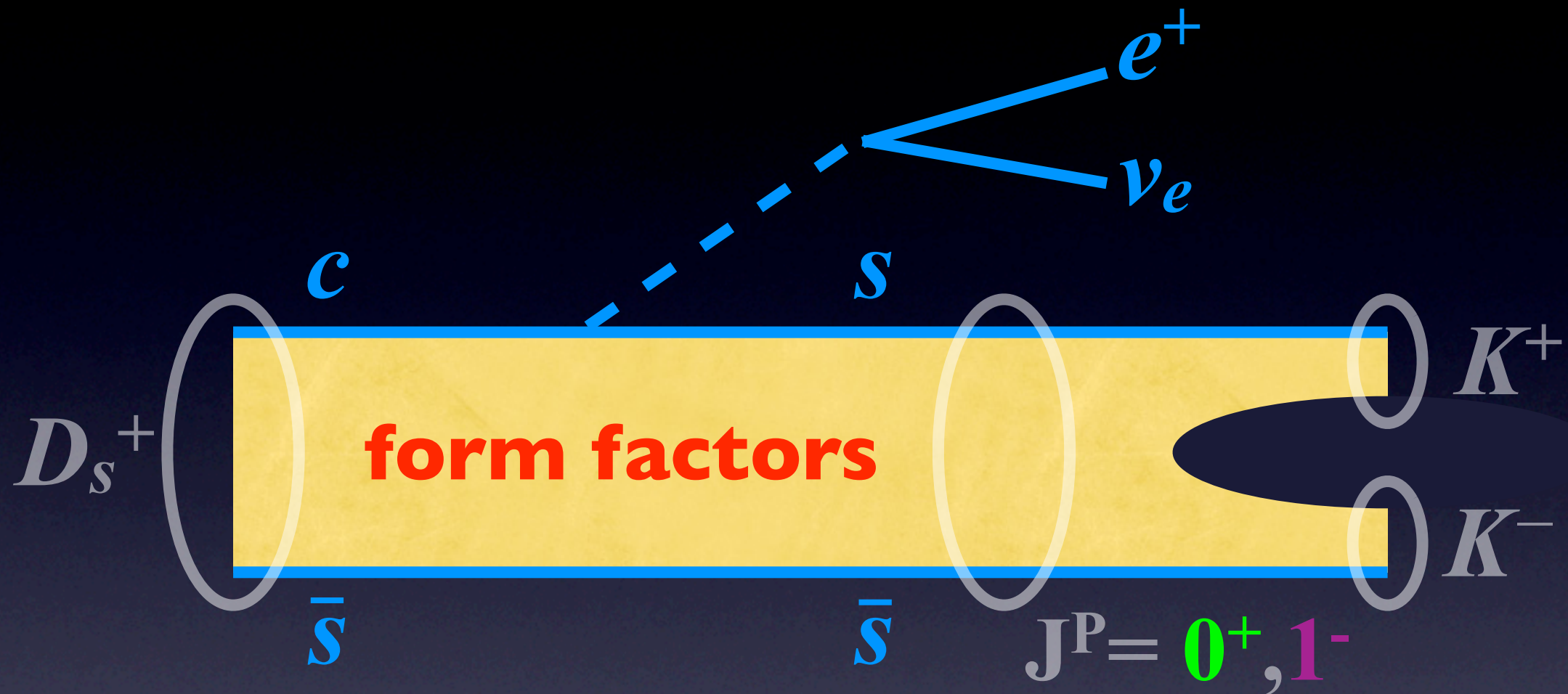
Exclusive $b \rightarrow ul\nu$

Towards γ with $B \rightarrow D^*K$

Energy scans

All results preliminary!

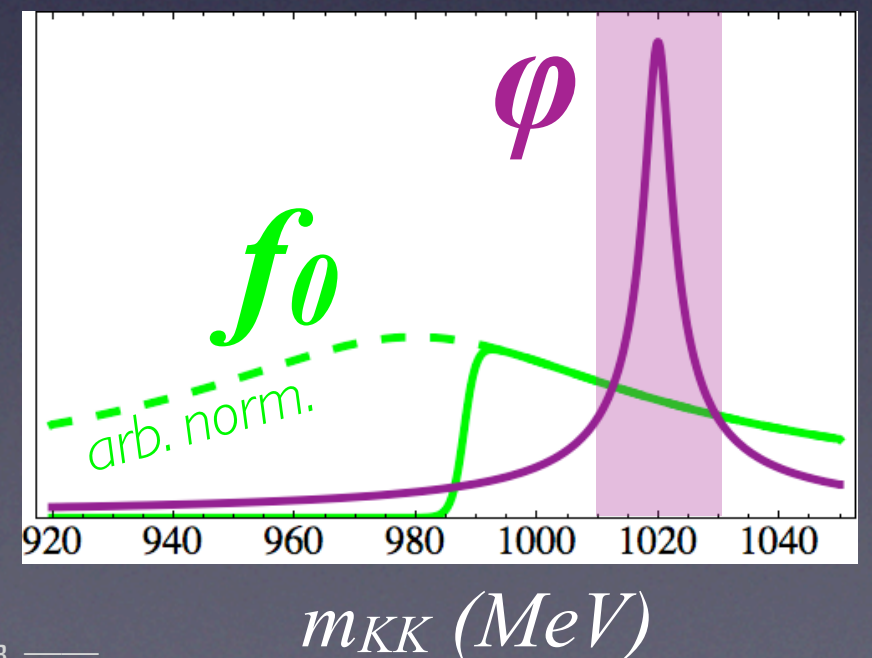
SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS



s quark improves reliability of LQCD

narrow ϕ simplifies $J=1$ FF analysis

sensitive to possible $J=0$ contribution



SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS

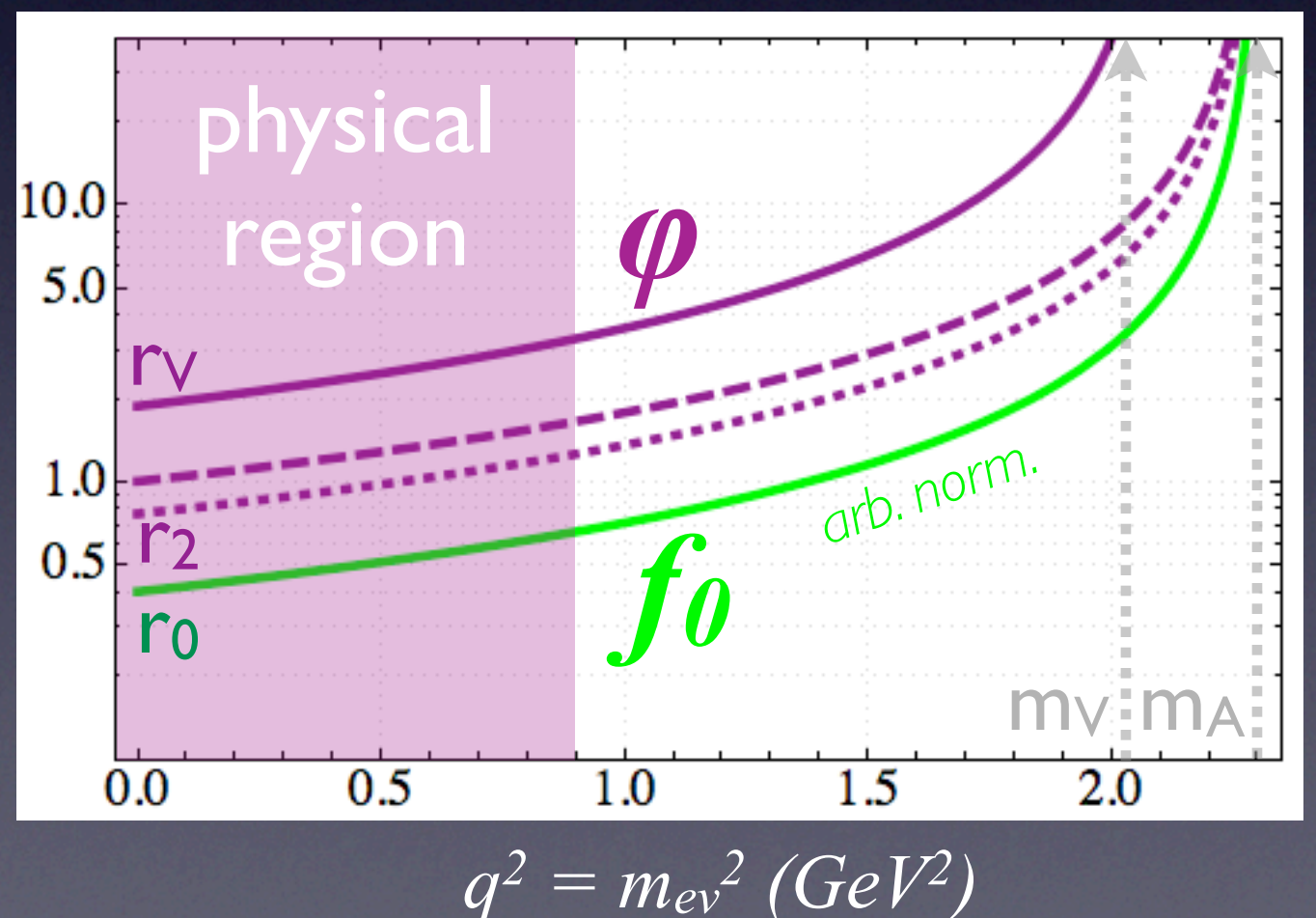
Decay rate via ϕ depends on 3 form factors ($m_e \sim 0$).

Use partial-wave expansion limited to $J=0,1$. Express form factors in terms of 1 f_0 and 3 ϕ contributions.

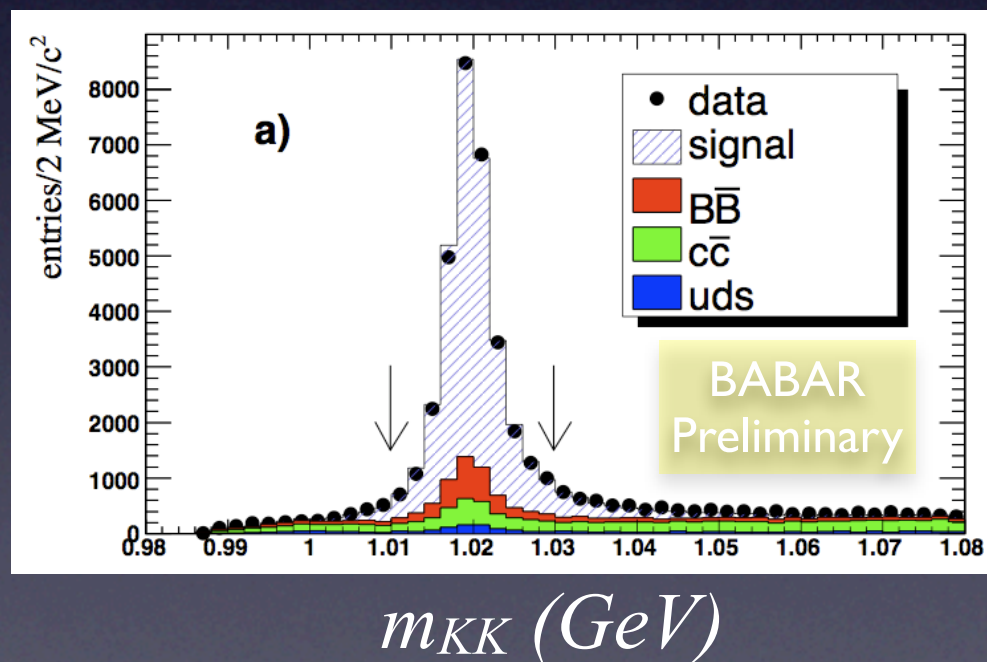
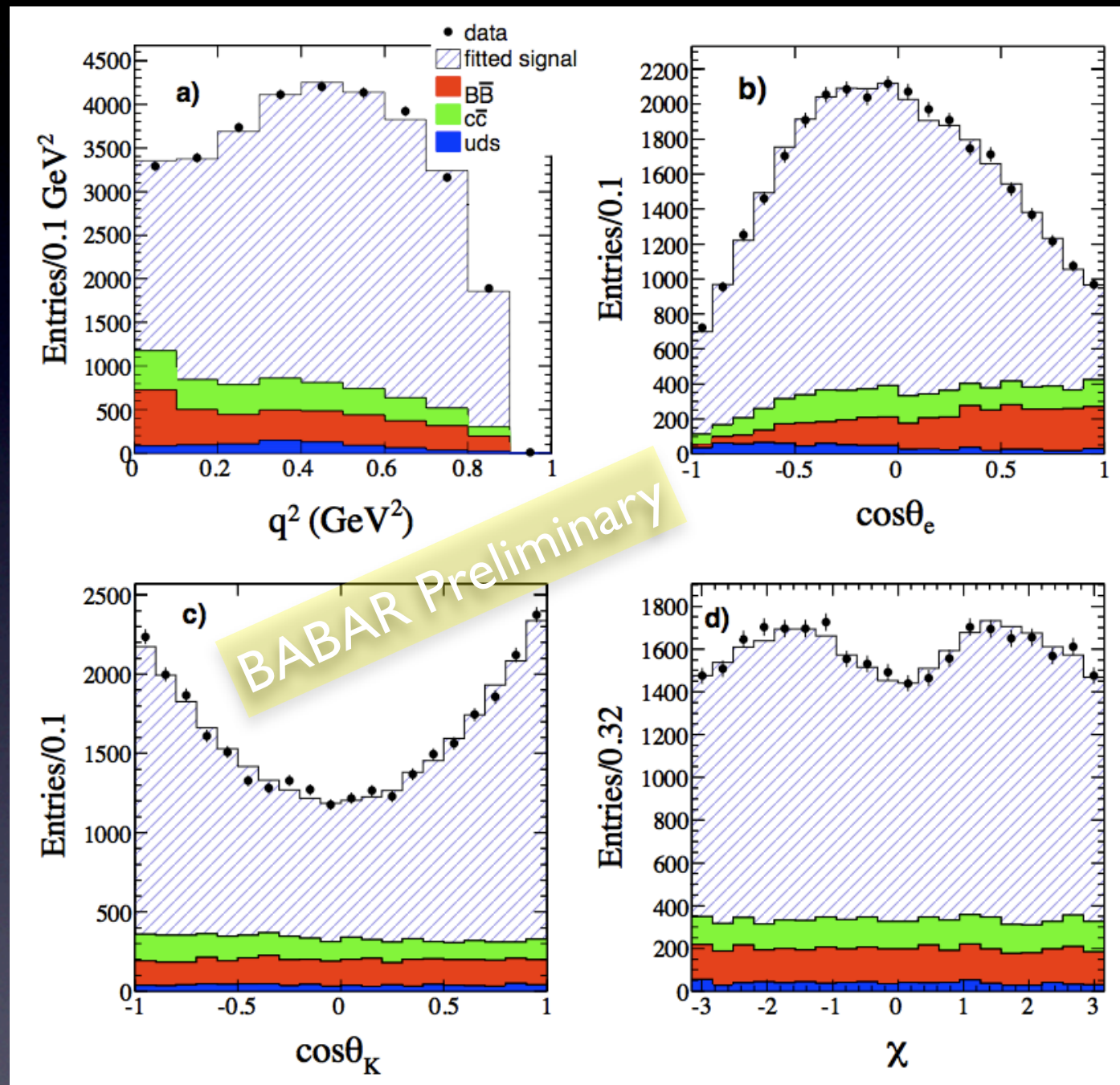
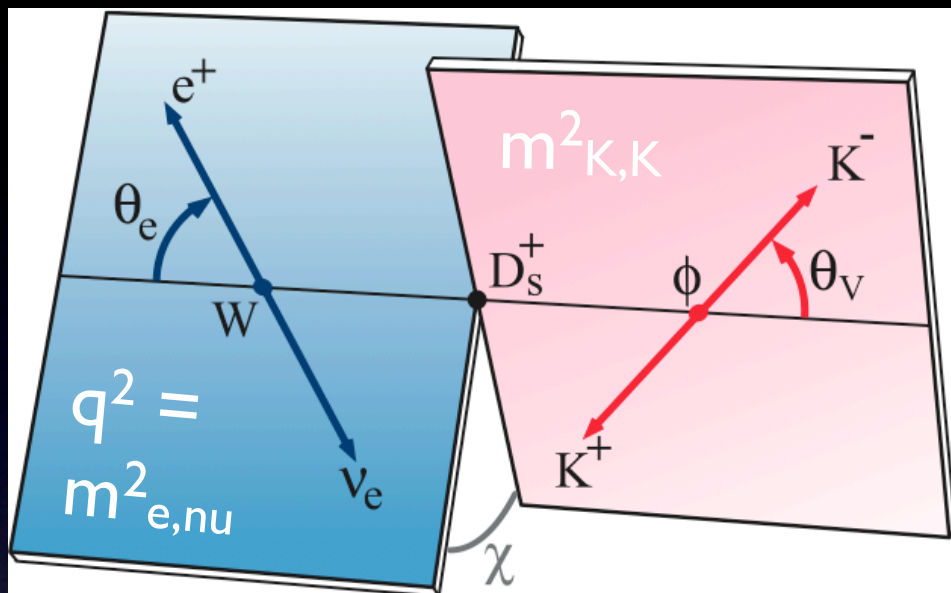
Assume single poles dominate.

6 parameters:

- 3 $q^2=0$ intercepts relative to $r_1=1$
- 2 pole masses (fix $m_V=2.1 \text{ GeV}^2$)



SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS



Results from 214/fb of e^+e^- to $c\bar{c}$.
 Event selection similar to D^0 to $K^-e^+\nu$ in PRD76 052005 (2007).

SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS

$$N_{\text{sig}} = 25,152 \pm 177 \pm 367$$

$$r_V = 1.868 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.079$$

$$r_2 = 0.763 \pm 0.072 \pm 0.062$$

$$r_0 = 15.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.0$$

$$m_A = 2.30^{+0.24}_{-0.18} \pm 0.21 \text{ GeV}$$

BABAR Preliminary

SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS

BABAR Preliminary

$$N_{\text{sig}} = 25,152 \pm 177 \pm 367$$

$$r_V = 1.868 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.079$$

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$$r_0 = 15.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.0$$

$$m_A = 2.30^{+0.24}_{-0.18} \pm 0.21 \text{ GeV}$$

Normalize to hadronic decay over $m_{KK} = 1.0095-1.0295 \text{ GeV}$:

$$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- e^+ \nu_e) / \mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+) = 0.554 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.014.$$

Consistent with universality of charm meson semileptonic decay widths.

SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS

BABAR Preliminary

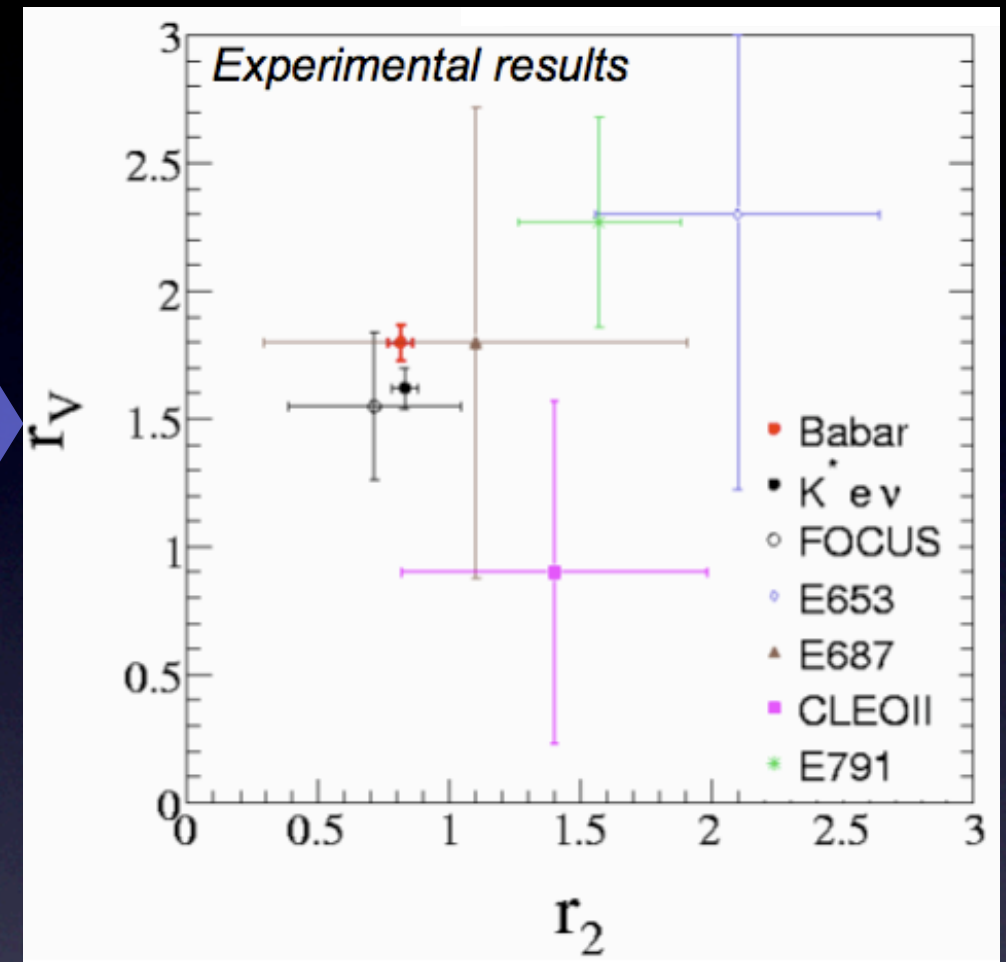
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$$r_0 = 15.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.0$$

$$m_A = 2.30^{+0.24}_{-0.18} \pm 0.21 \text{ GeV}$$



*Refit with $m_A=2.5 \text{ GeV}$, $r_0=0$
for consistency with previous
measurements*

SEMILEPTONIC D_s DECAYS

BABAR Preliminary

$$N_{\text{sig}} = 25,152 \pm 177 \pm 367$$

$$r_V = 1.868 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.079$$

$$r_2 = 0.763 \pm 0.072 \pm 0.062$$

$$r_0 = 15.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.0$$

$$m_A = 2.30^{+0.24}_{-0.18} \pm 0.21 \text{ GeV}$$

$$r_V = 1.35 \pm 0.08$$

$$r_2 = 0.98 \pm 0.09$$

+ $BF(D_s \rightarrow KK\pi)$, $BF(\phi \rightarrow KK)$, D_s lifetime, V_{cs} :

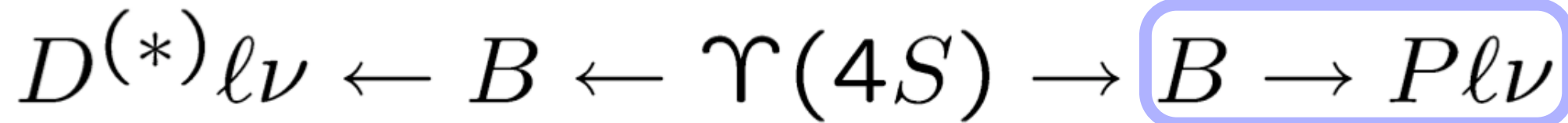
$$A_1(q^2 = 0) = 0.605 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.018$$

$$A_1(q^2=0) = 0.63 \pm 0.02$$

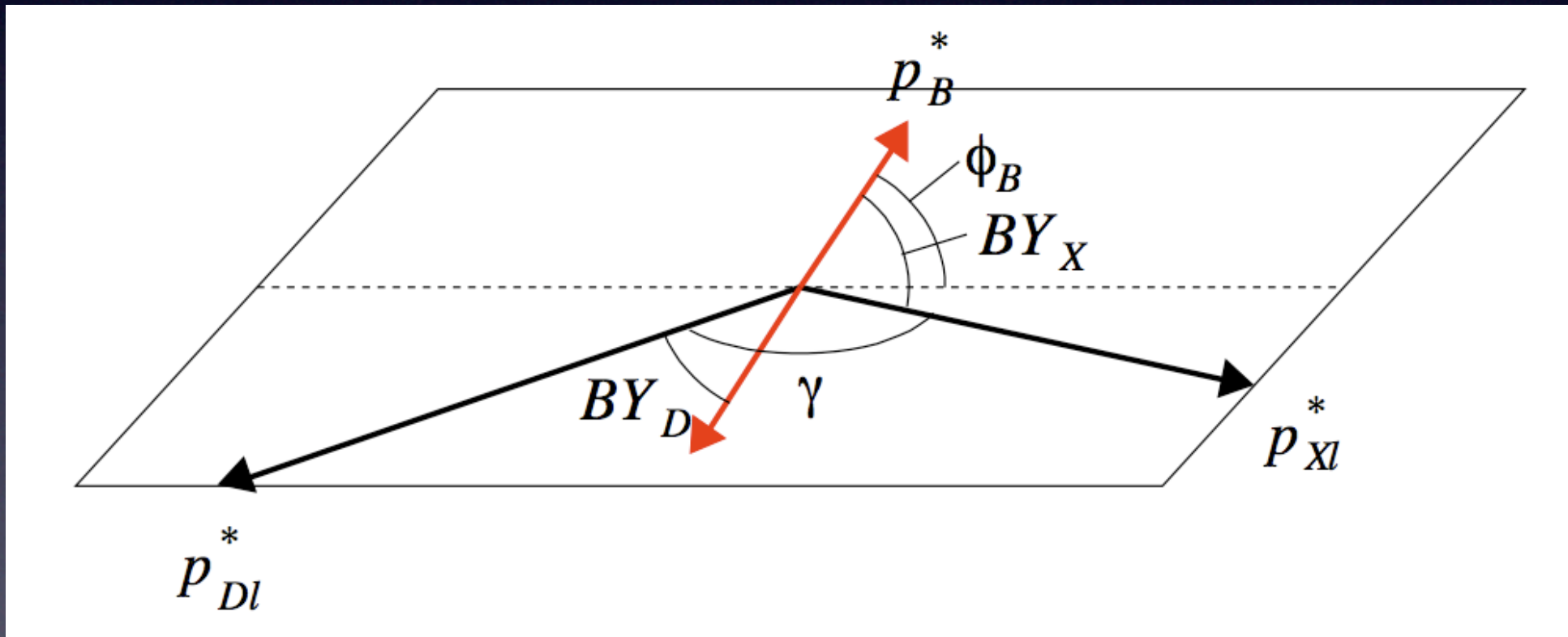
$q^2=0$ vector results in good agreement with recent LQCD calculations

hep-lat/0109035

EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow u\ell\nu$



exclusive: higher purity, lower yield

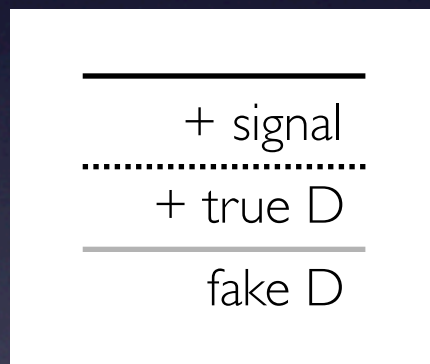


Use ϕ_B as primary analysis variable.

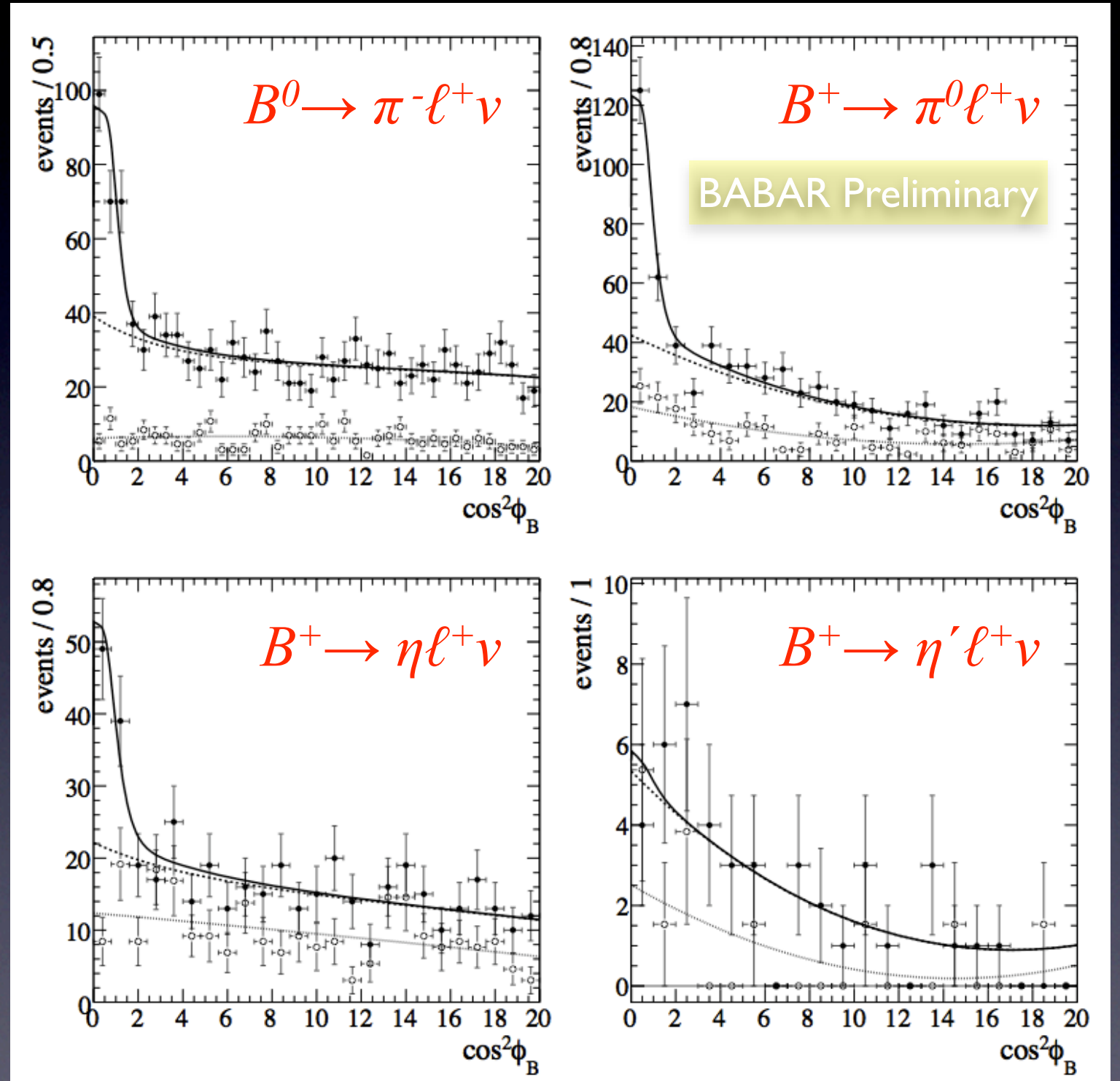
EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow u \ell \nu$

Results from 348/fb.

Decays selected from recoil of $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$



Data fit separately in 3 bins of $q^2 = m_{\ell \nu}^2$



EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow u\ell\nu$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (1.38 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.96 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.64 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu_\ell) < 0.47 \times 10^{-4}$$

3.2 σ

90% CL

BABAR Preliminary

EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow u\ell\nu$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (1.38 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

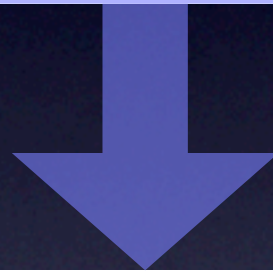
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.96 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.64 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu_\ell) < 0.47 \times 10^{-4}$$

3.2 σ

90% CL



$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu_\ell) / \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell) < 0.57$$

90% CL

BABAR Preliminary

EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow ul\nu$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (1.38 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.96 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (0.64 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu_\ell) < 0.47 \times 10^{-4}$$

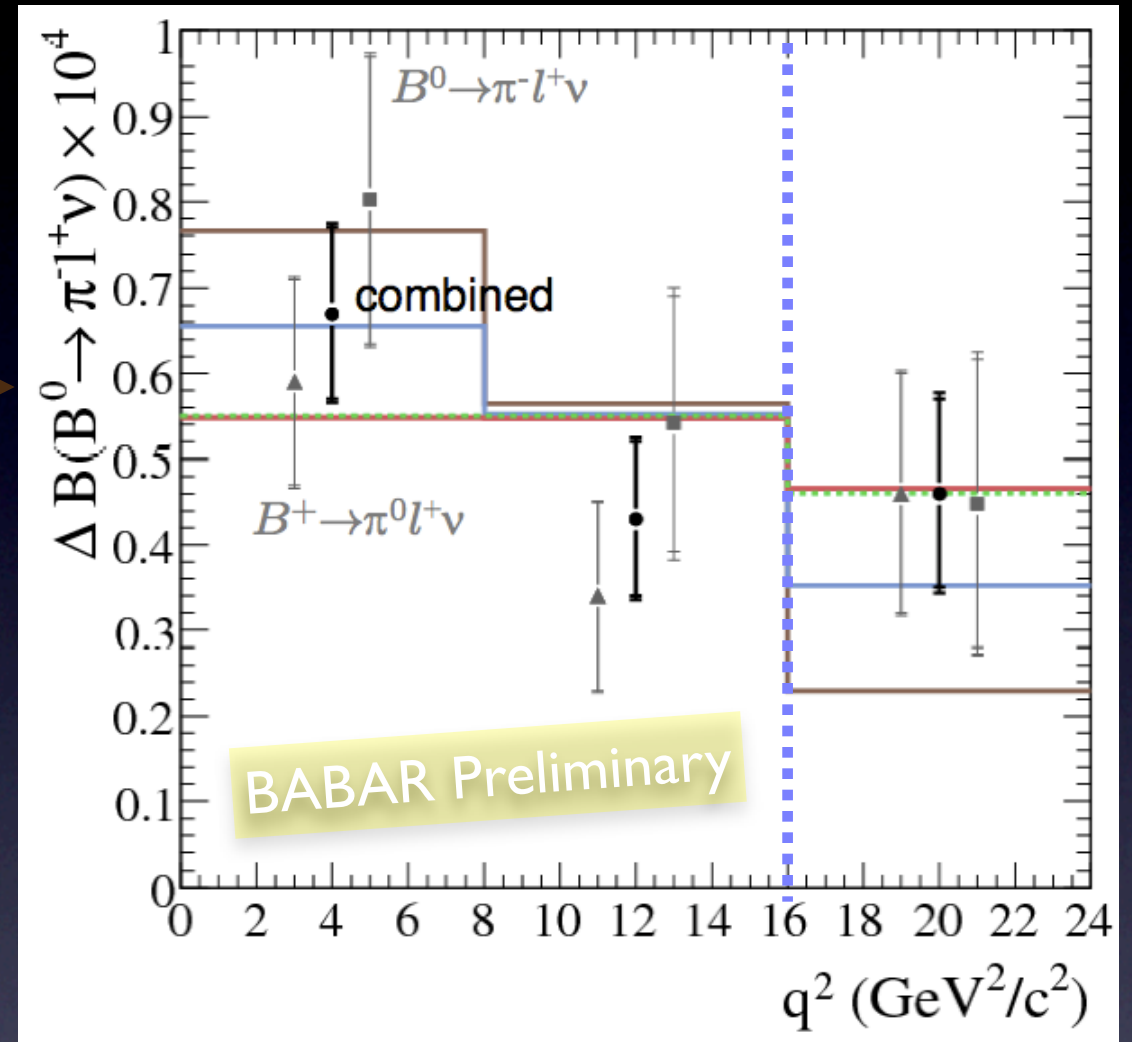
Assuming isospin symmetry,
which predicts $B^0/B^+ \sim 1.9$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = (1.54 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-4}$$

BABAR Preliminary

EXCLUSIVE $b \rightarrow ul\nu$

$$|V_{ub}| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\mathcal{B}}{\tau_B \Delta\zeta}}$$

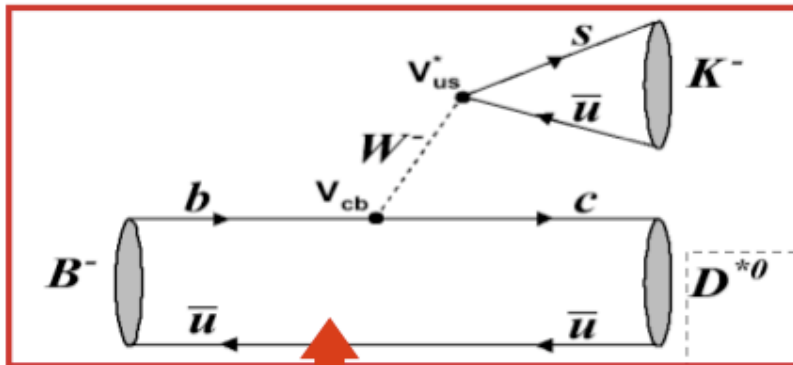


	q^2	$\Delta\zeta$	$ V_{ub} $ (10^{-3})
Ball & Zwicky [7]	< 16	5.44 ± 1.43	$3.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$
Gulez et al. [13]	> 16	2.07 ± 0.57	$3.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2^{+0.7}_{-0.4}$
Okamoto et al. [14]	> 16	1.83 ± 0.50	$4.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$
Abada et al. [15]	> 16	1.80 ± 0.86	$4.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$

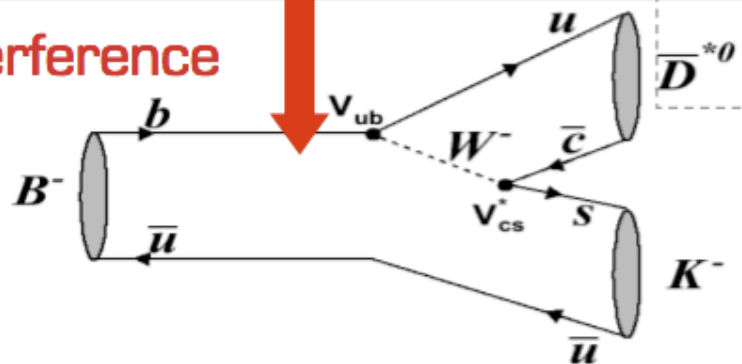
BABAR Preliminary

TOWARDS γ WITH $B \rightarrow D^*K$

$$A(B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K^-) \propto V_{cb} V_{us}^* \propto \lambda^3$$



Interference



$$A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} K^-) \propto V_{ub} V_{cs}^* \propto \lambda^3 \sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2} e^{i(\delta_B - \gamma)}$$

Common principle : $D^{(*)} = D^{(*)0} + \bar{D}^{(*)0}$ admixture

Common final state \Rightarrow interference \Rightarrow access to γ
(D^0 - \bar{D}^0 mixing neglected)

3 methods		
GLW <i>CP Modes</i>	ADS <i>DCS Modes</i>	GGSZ <i>3-body: Dalitz</i>
<i>CP +: $K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^-$</i> <i>CP -: $K_S \phi, K_S \omega, K_S \pi^0$</i>	<i>$D^{(*)0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ Suppr.</i> <i>$D^{(*)0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ Fav.</i>	<i>$K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$</i> <i>$K_S K^+ K^-$</i> <i>$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$</i>

- **Theoretically clean** (no penguin pollution)
- **3 common unknowns** (1 set for each mode)

- γ , weak phase difference
- δ_B , strong phase difference

$$r_B^{(*)} \equiv \left| \frac{A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} K^-)}{A(B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K^-)} \right| \sim 0.1 - 0.2$$

This talk: update to GLW results

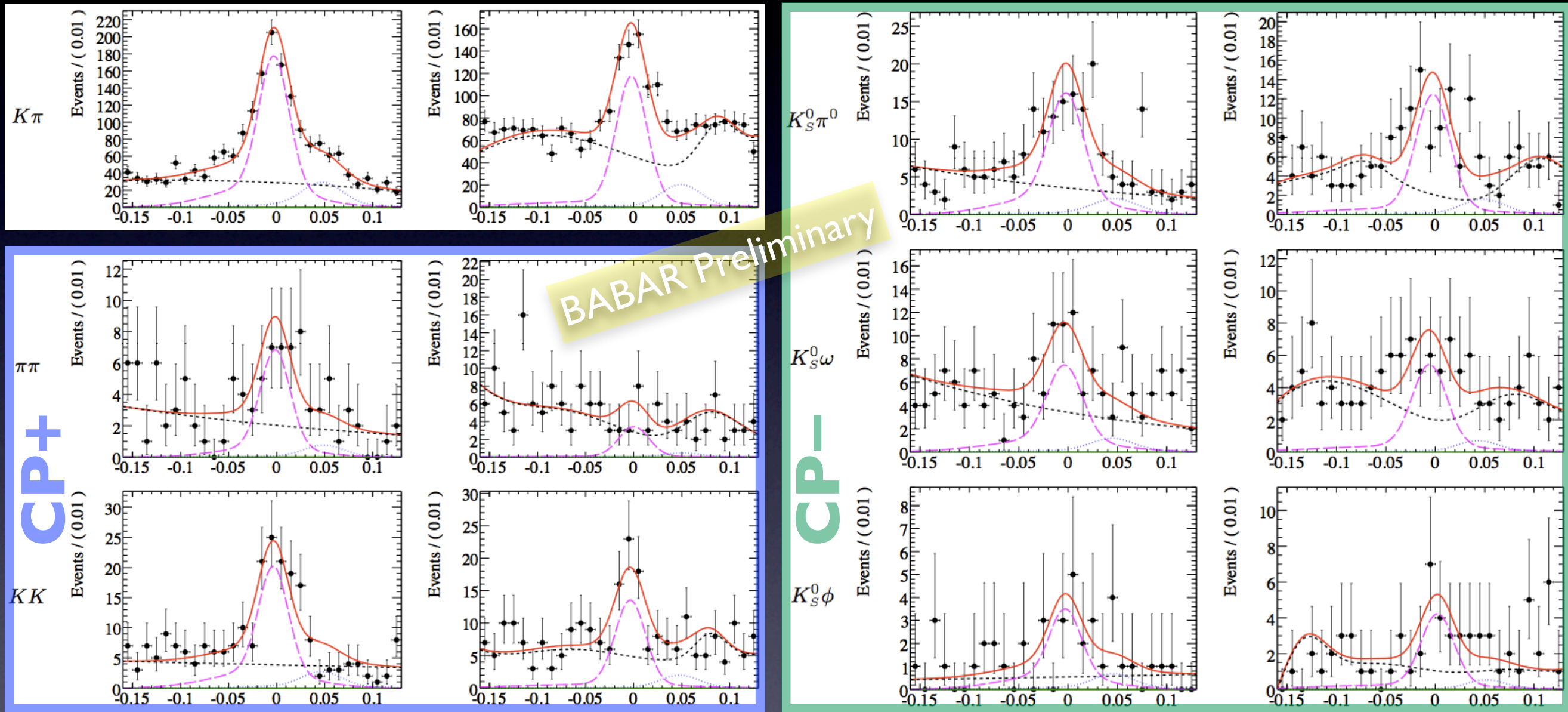
TOWARDS γ WITH $B \rightarrow D^*K$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$$



$(D^*K \text{ candidate energy}) - (\text{beam energy})$ [GeV, in $Y(4S)$ rest frame]

— combined

- - - signal K

— signal π

..... BG K

Results from 347/fb.
Plots enhanced with K-ID.

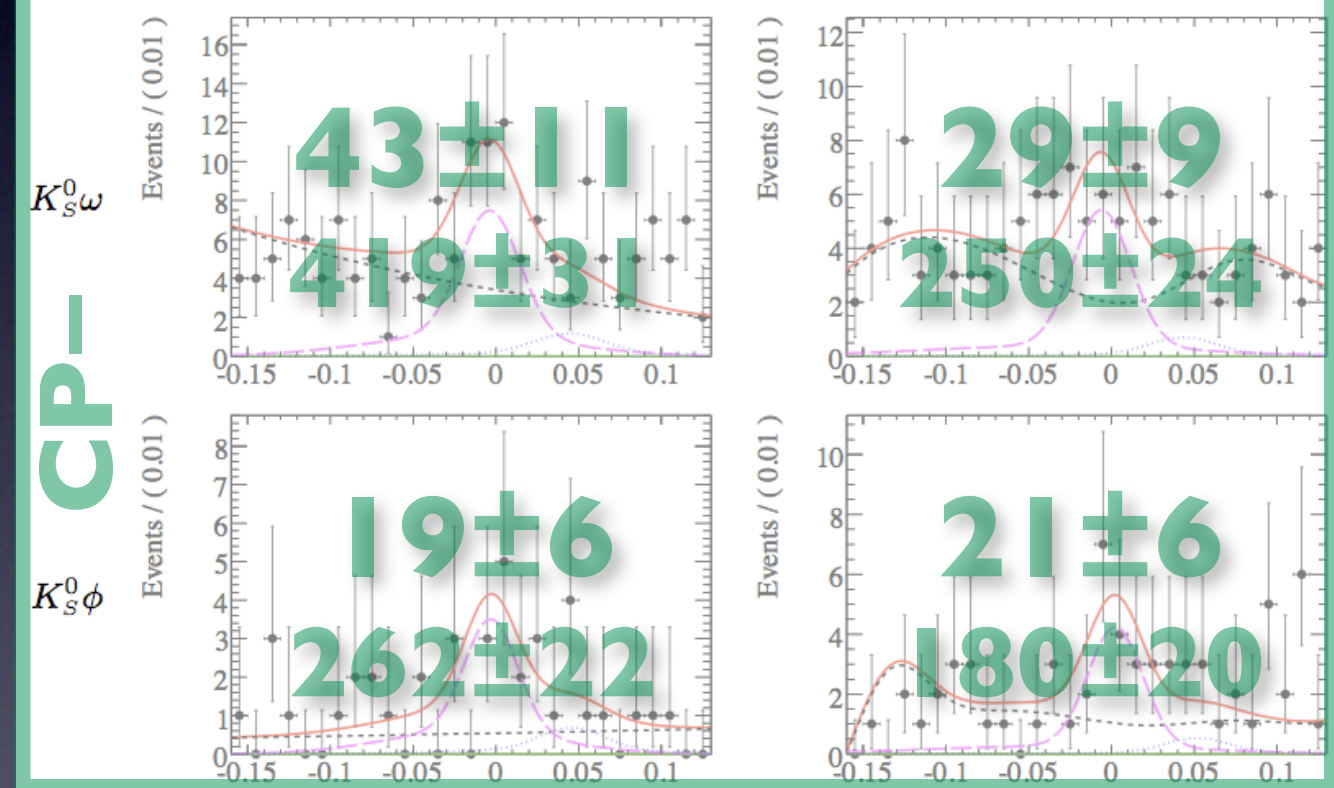
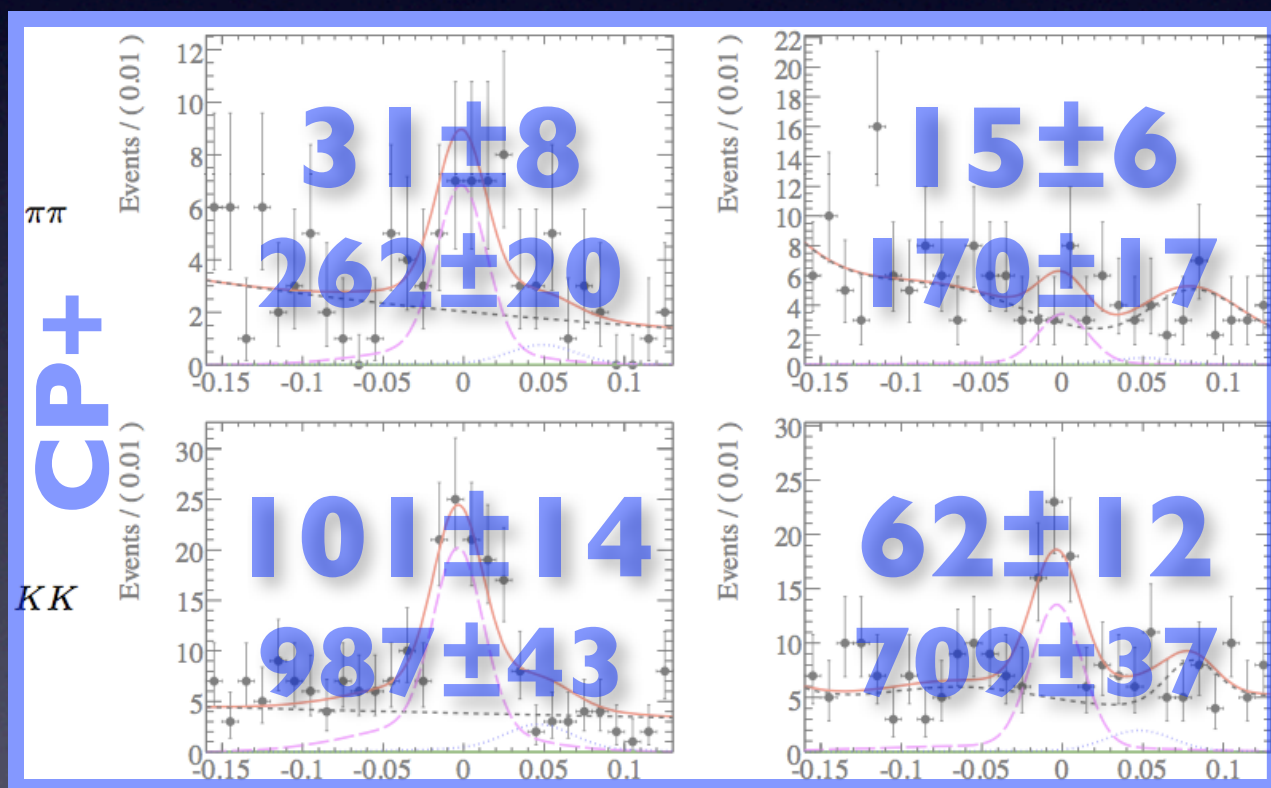
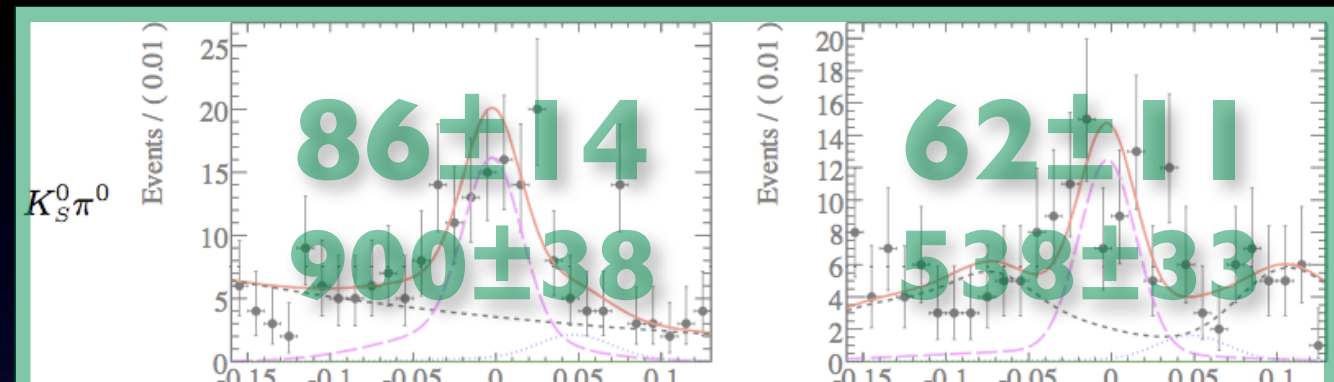
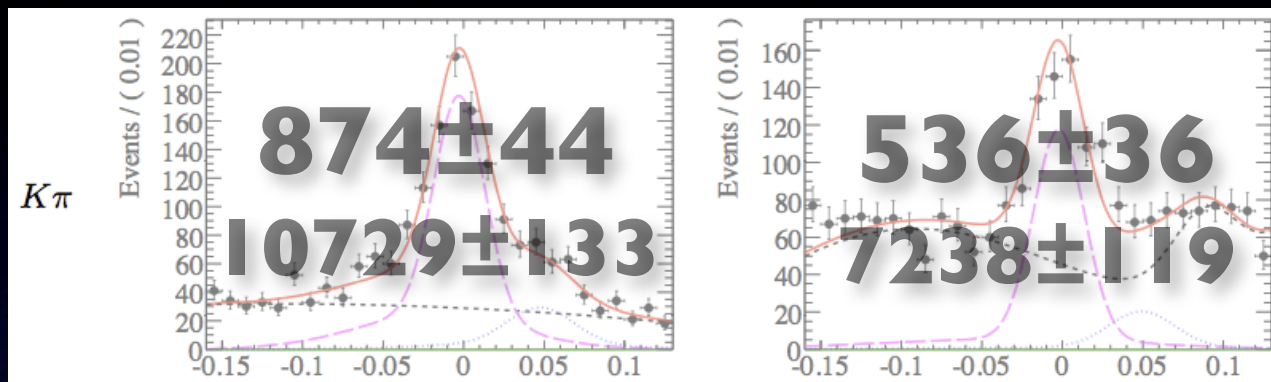
TOWARDS γ WITH $B \rightarrow D^*K$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$$

$$D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$$



Compare yields of D^*K to $D^*\pi$ to cancel systematics.
Errors statistical only.

TOWARDS γ WITH $B \rightarrow D^*K$

Combine decay modes to calculate CP asymmetries and CP/non-CP ratios

$$A^* =$$

$$-0.06 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$$

BABAR Preliminary

$$A_{CP+}^* =$$

$$-0.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$$

$$R_{CP+}^* =$$

$$1.31 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03$$

CP+

$$A_{CP-}^* =$$

$$+0.06 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$$

$$R_{CP-}^* =$$

$$1.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$$

CP-

$$A_{CP\pm}^* \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^-) - \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^+)}, \quad R_{CP\pm}^* \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm}^* K^+)}{[\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^{*0} K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} K^+)] / 2}$$

TOWARDS γ WITH $B \rightarrow D^*K$

$$A^* =$$
$$-0.06 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$$

zero

BABAR Preliminary

CP+

$$A_{CP+}^* =$$
$$-0.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$$

-0.18 ± 0.10

$$R_{CP+}^* =$$
$$1.31 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03$$

1.06 ± 0.06

CP-

$$A_{CP-}^* =$$
$$+0.06 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$$

$+0.20 \pm 0.10$

$$R_{CP-}^* =$$
$$1.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$$

0.98 ± 0.05

Results consistent with SM-fit $\gamma = (67.6 \pm 4.0)^\circ$ and D^*K / \bar{D}^*K amplitude ratio from BABAR Dalitz analysis of $D^{(*)}K^{(*)}$

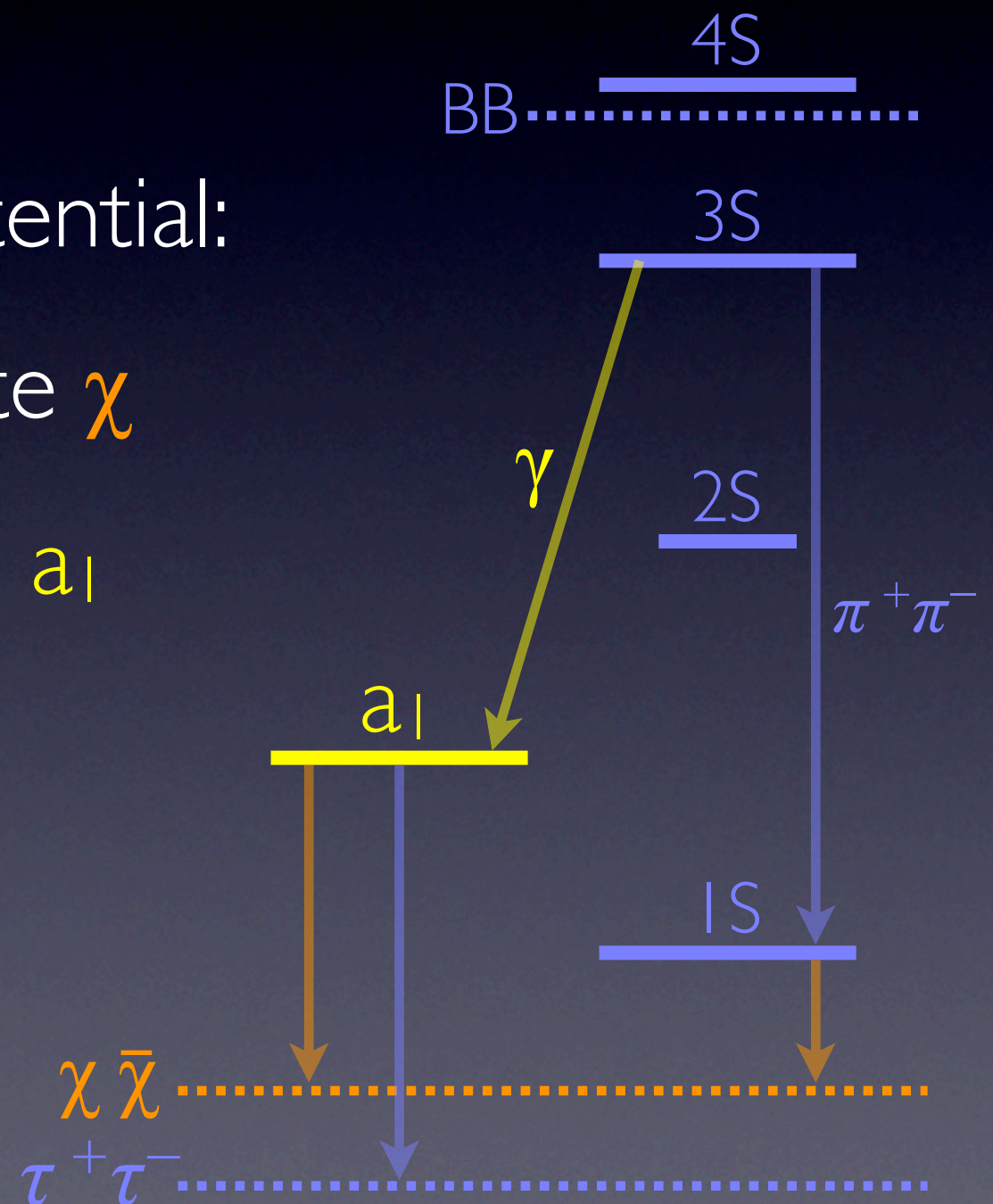
arXiv:0804.2089

ENERGY SCAN: WHY?

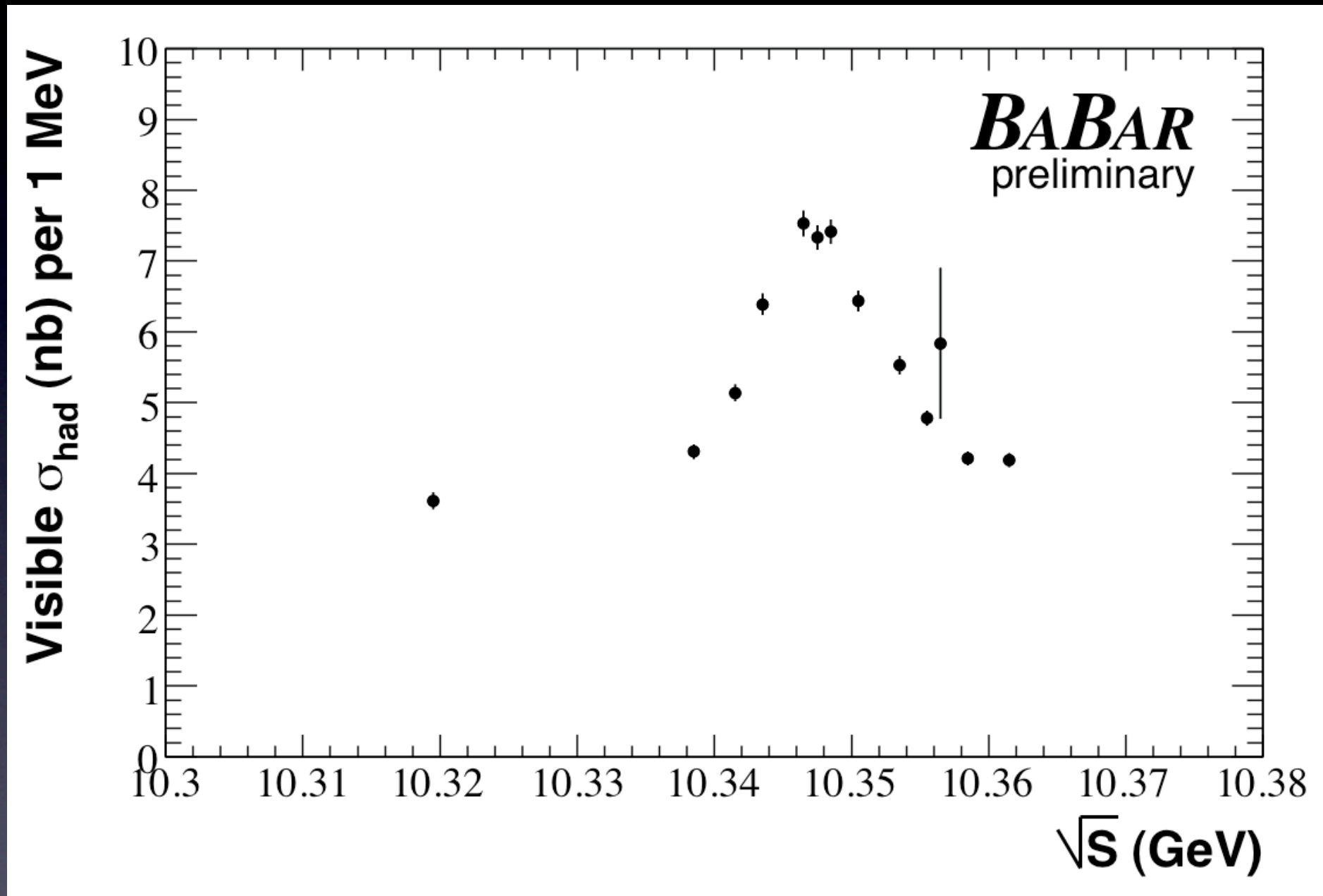
Opportunity to significantly increase world samples of $Y(3S)$ and $Y(2S)$.

Examples of new physics potential:

- light dark matter candidate χ
- next-to-MSSM light Higgs a_1

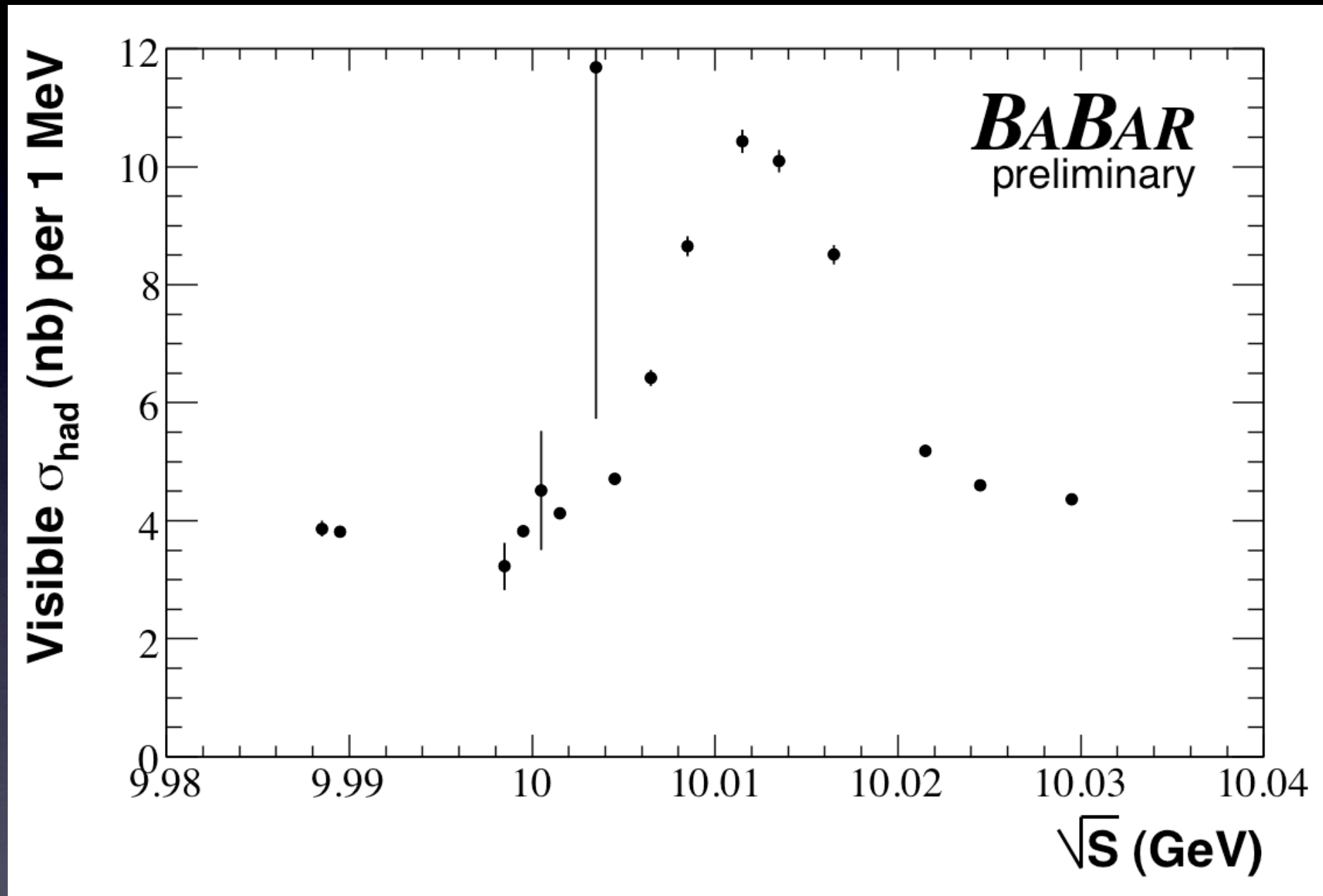


ENERGY SCAN: $Y(3S)$



peak $\sigma = 4.2 \pm 0.2(\text{stat}) \text{ nb} [\pm 5\% \text{ syst}]$
 $\sim 120\text{M } Y(3S) [10\text{x Belle, } 25\text{x CLEO}]$

ENERGY SCAN: $Y(2S)$



peak $\sigma = 7.3 \pm 0.3(\text{stat}) \text{ nb} [\pm 7\% \text{ syst}]$
 $\sim 100\text{M } Y(2S) [12\times \text{CLEO}]$

HIGHLIGHTS

Semileptonic D_s

First measurement of q^2 dependence

First observation of S-wave ($>5\sigma$)

Exclusive $b \rightarrow ul\nu$

First BABAR results for $B^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu, \eta' \ell^+ \nu$

$B \rightarrow D^* K$

First BABAR GLW results for CP—

First GLW results for $D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$

Energy Scan

Stay tuned for summer results...

