Bファクトリーの物理



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INTRODUCTION



Why Yukawa sector? Lots of parameters: 9 masses, 3 angles, and a phase. Determined with some precision. Hierarchy, but No principle at present. History CPV in K decays 3rd gen. KM **Future** B (Flavor) physics $- - - - - \rightarrow$ New physics SUSY, Extra Dim., ...



1. INTRODUCTION2. CKM and B PHYSICS3. NEW PHYSICS?4. SUMMARY

CKM and B PHYSICS

CKM行列の構造 $\mathcal{L}_{CC} = \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} W^+_\mu \, \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu \, V_{\text{CKM}} \, d_L + \text{h.c.}$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_{13}} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{13}} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{13}} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij}, \ s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}$

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PDG parameterization

Wolfenstein parametrization

実験:
$$1 \gg |V_{us}| \gg |V_{cb}| \gg |V_{ub}|$$

 $s_{12} = \lambda \simeq 0.22, \ s_{23} = \lambda^2 A, \ s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} = \lambda^3 A(\rho - i\eta)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & \lambda^3 A(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda^2 A \\ \lambda^3 A(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -\lambda^2 A & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$

CKM Matrix Element Magnitudes



B中間子とUnitarity Triangle

$$V_{ub}^* V_{ud} + V_{cb}^* V_{cd} + V_{tb}^* V_{td} = 0$$









$\Delta m_q \simeq 2|M_{12}(B_q)| \quad (q=d,s)$

Flavor specific decay

実験値: $\Delta m_d = 0.507 \pm 0.004 \,\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ $\Delta m_s = 17.77 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.07 \,\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$

$$\xi = 1.23 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03 \qquad \text{lattice QCD}$$

$$\left|\frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}}\right| = 0.209 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.006$$

Zupanc, FPCP2011

CP非対称性

$$\Gamma(B^{0}(t) \to f) \propto 1 + |\lambda_{f}|^{2} + (1 - |\lambda_{f}|^{2}) \cos \Delta m t$$

$$\Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f) \propto 1 + |\lambda_{f}|^{2} - (1 - |\lambda_{f}|^{2}) \cos \Delta m t$$

$$\Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f) \propto 1 + |\lambda_{f}|^{2} - (1 - |\lambda_{f}|^{2}) \cos \Delta m t$$

$$2 \operatorname{Im} \lambda_{f} \sin \Delta m t$$

$$\lambda_{f} = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\langle f | \bar{B}^{0} \rangle}{\langle f | B^{0} \rangle} \simeq \frac{M_{12}^{*}}{|M_{12}|} \frac{\langle f | \bar{B}^{0} \rangle}{\langle f | B^{0} \rangle}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{f} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f) - \Gamma(B^{0}(t) \to f)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f) + \Gamma(B^{0}(t) \to f)}$$

$$S_f = -\frac{2\,\mathrm{Im}\lambda_f}{1+|\lambda_f|^2} \qquad \text{Mixing-induced CPV}$$

$$C_f = \frac{1 - |\lambda_f|^2}{1 + |\lambda_f|^2} \qquad \text{Direct CPV}$$

$$B \int f$$

$$f = J/\psi K_S \text{ (CP odd)}$$
$$\lambda_{J/\psi K_S} = \frac{M_{12}^*}{|M_{12}|} = \frac{V_{tb}^* V_{td}}{V_{tb} V_{td}^*} = e^{-2i\phi_1}$$
$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \sin 2\phi_1 \qquad C_{J/\psi K_S} = 0$$

$$\sin 2\phi_1 = 0.676 \pm 0.020$$

NEW PHYSICS?

BR and tau pol.

Like-Sign Dimuon Charge Asymmetry $p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}X \rightarrow \mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}X'$

Charge asymmetry

$$A_{\rm sl}^b \equiv \frac{N_b^{++} - N_b^{--}}{N_b^{++} + N_b^{--}} = \frac{f_d Z_d a_{\rm sl}^d + f_s Z_s a_{\rm sl}^s}{f_d Z_d + f_s Z_s}$$
$$A_{\rm sl}^b = (0.506 \pm 0.043) a_{\rm sl}^d + (0.494 \pm 0.043) a_{\rm sl}^s$$

Charge asymmetry in wrong-sign decays

$$a_{\rm sl}^q \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q(t) \to \ell^+ X) - \Gamma(B_q(t) \to \ell^- X)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q(t) \to \ell^+ X) + \Gamma(B_q(t) \to \ell^- X)}$$
$$= \frac{\Delta \Gamma_q}{\Delta m_q} \tan \phi_q \qquad \phi_s = 0.0042 \pm 0.0014$$

The SM prediction

$$a_{\rm sl}^d({\rm SM}) = (-4.8^{+1.0}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-4}$$

 $a_{\rm sl}^s({\rm SM}) = (2.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$ $A_{\rm sl}^b({\rm SM}) = (-2.3^{+0.5}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-4}$

Experiments

$$a_{sl}^d = -0.0047 \pm 0.0046$$
 Belle, BaBar
 $a_{sl}^s = -0.0017 \pm 0.0091$ D0
 $A_{sl}^b = -0.00957 \pm 0.00251$ (stat) ± 0.00146 (syst). D0

Implication

$$A_{\rm sl}^b = (0.506 \pm 0.043)a_{\rm sl}^d + (0.494 \pm 0.043)a_{\rm sl}^s.$$

LHCb expectation

Flavor Structure of the Standard Model Flavor symmetry of the SM gauge sector (i.e. turning off the Yukawa couplings)

$$\begin{split} l_{Li}, \, e_{Ri}, \, q_{Li}, \, u_{Ri}, \, d_{Ri} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \\ \mathcal{G}_F &= U(3)^5 \\ &= SU(3)^5 \times U(1)_B \times U(1)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{PQ} \times U(1)_{e_R} \\ \end{split}$$
Turning on the Yukawa couplings,

$$\mathcal{G}_F \xrightarrow{} U(1)_B \times U(1)_L \times U(1)_Y$$
$$\mathcal{L}_Y$$

What about new physics at the TeV scale?

Minimal Flavor Violation

 \mathcal{G}_F and CP are broken solely by Yukawa as in the SM.

All flavor and CP violations are controlled by Y.

Ex. MSSM with real and universal soft breakings (minimal supergravity model)

Rather small deviations from the SM.

More precise measurements at super B factory.

Non-Minimal Flavor Violation New sources of flavor and CP violation

Ex. SU(5) SUSY GUT with ν_R Neutrino Yukawa breaks \mathcal{G}_F .

> U(2) flavor symmetry model U(2) breakings in soft SUSY breakings $(U(2) \subset \mathcal{G}_F)$

Larger deviations from the SM.

Rather restricted.

 $\phi_3 \text{ vs } \Delta m_{B_s} / \Delta m_{B_d}$

$SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R $\mu_R = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$ $\mu_R = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$ $\mu_R = 1 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$ mSUGRA $\tan\beta = 30$ $\tan \beta = 10$ $\tan \beta = 30$ $\tan \beta = 30$ 45 r 45 45 45 **mSUGRA** $\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta m_{B_d} \Delta m_{B_d}) ((\xi/1.21)^2 \\ & \otimes & & & \otimes \\ & & & & & \otimes \end{array}$ (Δm_{Bs}/Δm_{Bd})/(ζ/1.21)² 8 G $(\Delta m_{Bd} \Delta m_{Bd}) / (\xi_{1}.21)^2$ $(\Delta m_{B_d}/\Delta m_{Bd})/(\xi/1.21)^2$ 30 30 25 25 25 25 50 60 70 80 90 40 60 70 80 40 60 70 80 50 60 70 80 90 40 50 90 50 90 40 ϕ_3 [degree] ϕ_3 [degree] ϕ_3 [degree] ϕ_3 [degree] Normal Hierarchy Inverted Hierarchy Degenerate (a)(b)(d) (c) $\frac{\Delta m_{B_s}}{\Delta m_{B_d}}$ $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Non-degenerate v_R (I) $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Non-degenerate v_R (II) $\mu_R = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$ $\mu_R = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$ $\tan \beta = 30$ $\tan \beta = 30$ U(2)FS $\tan \beta = 30$ 45 45 45 ----..... (Δm_{Bd}/Δm_{Bd})/(ζJ1.21)² 8 G $(\Delta m_{Bd}/\Delta m_{Bd})/(\xi/1.21)^2$ 3 β β δ 40 $(\Delta m_{Bd}/\Delta m_{Bd})/(\xi/1.21)^2$ 30 30 30 25 25 25 40 50 60 70 80 90 40 50 60 70 80 90 40 50 60 70 80 90 ϕ_3 [degree] φ₃ [degree] φ₃ [degree] Vormal Hierarchy Normal Hierarchy (f) (e)(g)

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GOTO, OKADA, SHINDOU, AND TANAKA

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 77, 095010 (2008)

Minoru TANAKA

 $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R

 $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R

 $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R

 $SU(5) \oplus v_R$, Degenerate v_R

Mixing-induced CPV in $B_d \to K^* \gamma$

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Minoru TANAKA

SU(5)(D) Deconorate V

SU(5) Av Degenerate V

SU(5) Av Degenerate V

CPViolation in $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

CPViolation in
$$B_s \to J/\psi \phi$$

 $J/\psi \to \mu^+ \mu^-, \phi \to K^+ K^-$

 $\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dtd\cos\theta d\varphi d\cos\psi} \propto 2\cos^2\psi(1-\sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi)|A_0(t)|^2 + \sin^2\psi(1-\sin^2\theta\sin^2\varphi)|A_{\parallel}(t)|^2 + \sin^2\psi\sin^2\theta|A_{\perp}(t)|^2$ $+ (1/\sqrt{2})\sin^2\psi\sin^2\theta\sin^2\theta\sin^2\varphi \operatorname{Re}(A_0^*(t)A_{\parallel}(t)) + (1/\sqrt{2})\sin^2\psi\sin^2\theta\cos\varphi\operatorname{Im}(A_0^*(t)A_{\perp}(t))$ $- \sin^2\psi\sin^2\theta\sin\varphi\operatorname{Im}(A_{\parallel}^*(t)A_{\perp}(t)).$

 $|A_{0,\parallel}(t)|^2 = |A_{0,\parallel}(0)|^2 [\mathcal{T}_+ \pm e^{-\bar{\Gamma}^t t} \sin \phi_s \sin(\Delta M_s t)], \qquad |A_{\perp}(t)|^2 = |A_{\perp}(0)|^2 [\mathcal{T}_- \mp e^{-\bar{\Gamma}^t t} \sin \phi_s \sin(\Delta M_s t)],$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(A_{0}^{*}(t)A_{\parallel}(t)\right) = |A_{0}(0)||A_{\parallel}(0)|\cos(\delta_{2} - \delta_{1}) \times [\mathcal{T}_{+} \pm e^{-\bar{\Gamma}^{t}t}\sin\phi_{s}\sin(\Delta M_{s}t)],$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(A_0^*(t)A_{\perp}(t)) = |A_0(0)||A_{\perp}(0)|| \times [e^{-\Gamma t}(\pm \sin\delta_2 \cos(\Delta M_s t) \mp \cos\delta_2 \sin(\Delta M_s t) \cos\phi_s) - (1/2)(e^{-\Gamma_H t} - e^{-\Gamma_L t}) \sin\phi_s \cos\delta_2],$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(A_{\parallel}^{*}(t)A_{\perp}(t)) = |A_{\parallel}(0)||A_{\perp}(0)| \times [e^{-\bar{\Gamma}t}(\pm \sin\delta_{1}\cos(\Delta M_{s}t) \mp \cos\delta_{1}\sin(\Delta M_{s}t)\cos\phi_{s}) - (1/2)(e^{-\Gamma_{H}t} - e^{-\Gamma_{L}t})\sin\phi_{s}\cos\delta_{1}],$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\pm} = (1/2) \left[(1 \pm \cos\phi_s) e^{-\Gamma_L t} + (1 \mp \cos\phi_s) e^{-\Gamma_H t} \right]$$

Abbott, FPCP2011

 $\beta_s \in [0.02, 0.52] \cup [1.08, 1.55]$

SUMMARY

\bigstar A few % new physics might be there.

Yukawa sector, flavor structure Key issue for new physics MFV or Non-MFV

Interplay between LHC and flavor factories. Super KEKB, JPARC K experiments, LFV searches, EDM, neutrinos, β decays, etc. Several other issues

Kπ puzzle, D mixing, tau LFV decays, ...

Thank you.

Backup Slides

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