

# フレージャー物理

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第一回A01班研究会@阪大H701

# INTRODUCTION

# 歴史

1957: L. D. Landau

中性K中間子崩壊におけるCP保存

$$K_S \rightarrow \pi\pi, K_L \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$$

1961: S. L. Glashow (ノーベル賞1979)

1964: J. W. Cronin, V. L. Fitch, ... (ノーベル賞1980)

中性K中間子崩壊におけるCPの破れ

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$$

1967: S. Weinberg (ノーベル賞1979)

1968: A. Salam (ノーベル賞1979)

1970: S. L. Glashow, J. Iliopoulos, L. Maiani

FCNCに基づくチャームクォークの予言

1971: G. 't Hooft (ノーベル賞1999)

ゲージ理論の繰り込み

1973: M. Kobayashi, T. Maskawa (ノーベル賞2008)

6クォーク模型

1974: S. Ting, B. Richter (ノーベル賞1976)

$J/\psi$ の発見

1975: M. L. Perl (ノーベル賞1995)

タウの発見

1977: L. Lederman

ボトム<sup>0</sup>の発見

**1987: ARGUS**

$B^0-\bar{B}^0$  混合の発見

**1989: CLEO**

$b \rightarrow u$  遷移の発見

**1994: CDF, D0**

トップの発見

**2002: Belle, BaBar**

B中間子崩壊におけるCPの破れの確立

# Experiments

Energy frontier

CDF, D0 (Tevatron)

ATLAS, CMS (LHC)

Flavor dedicated

BELLE (KEKB), BaBar (PEP II), MEG

KTeV, KLOE, ISTRA+, NA48

CLEOc (CESRc), BESII (BEPC)

LHCb (LHC)

Super KEKB, Super B factory (Rome)

Super c-T (Russia)

KOTO, TREK (JPARC), .....



Complementarity

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# CKM ACHIEVMENT

# CKM行列の構造

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

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

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

PDG parameterization

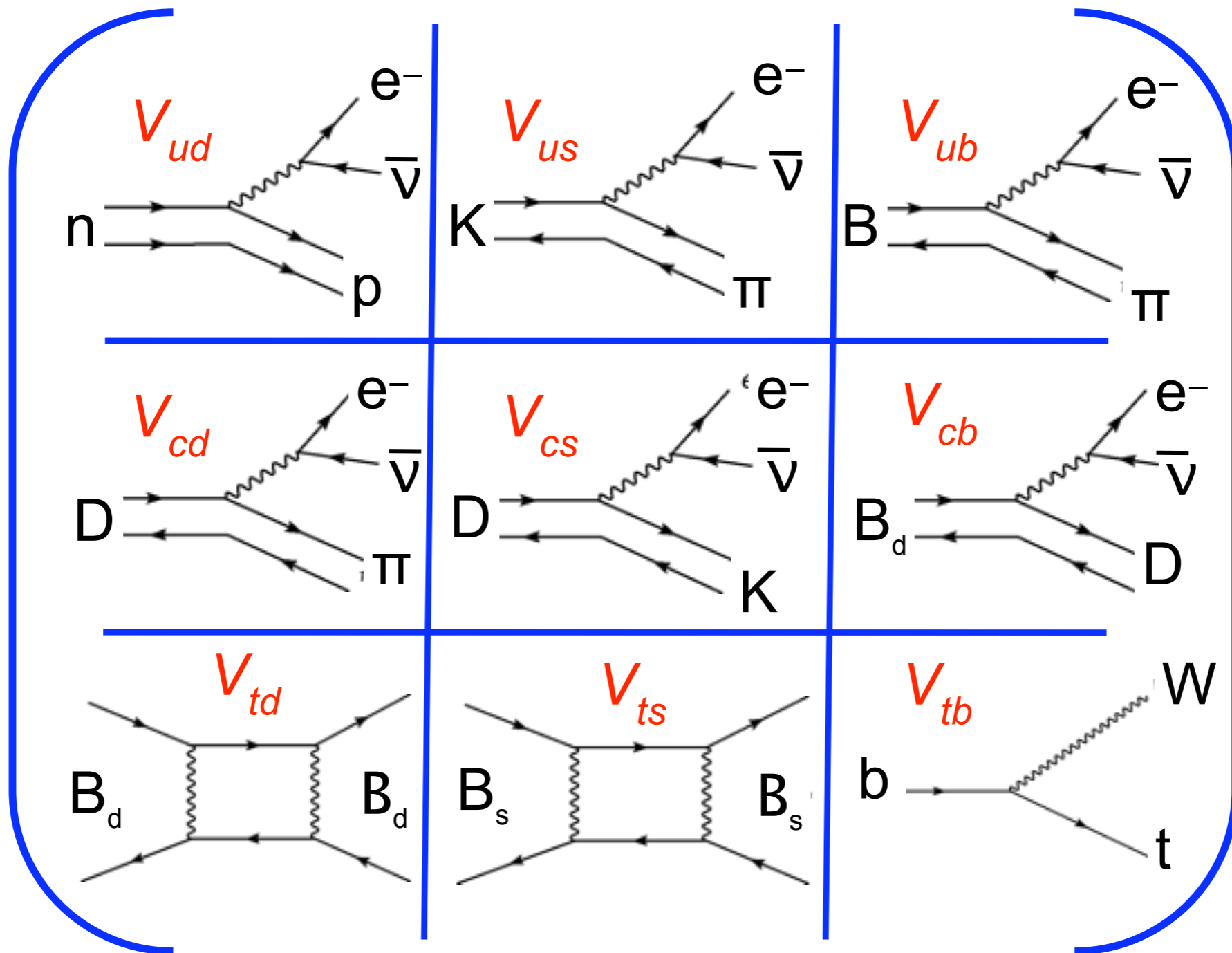
# Wolfenstein parametrization

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

$$s_{12} = \lambda \simeq 0.22, \quad s_{23} = \lambda^2 A, \quad s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} = \lambda^3 A(\rho - i\eta)$$

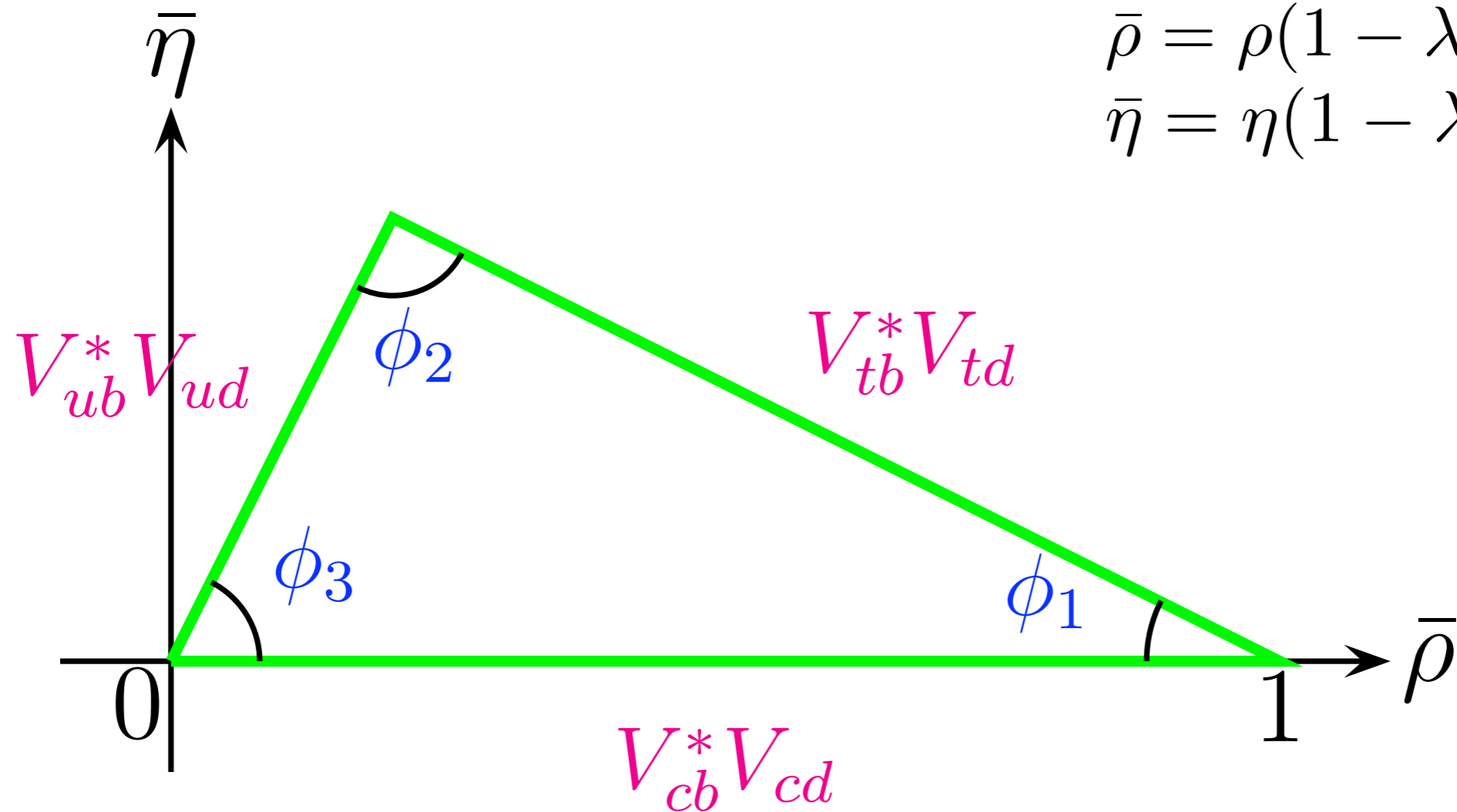
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & \lambda^3 A(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda^2 A \\ \lambda^3 A(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -\lambda^2 A & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

# CKM Matrix Element Magnitudes



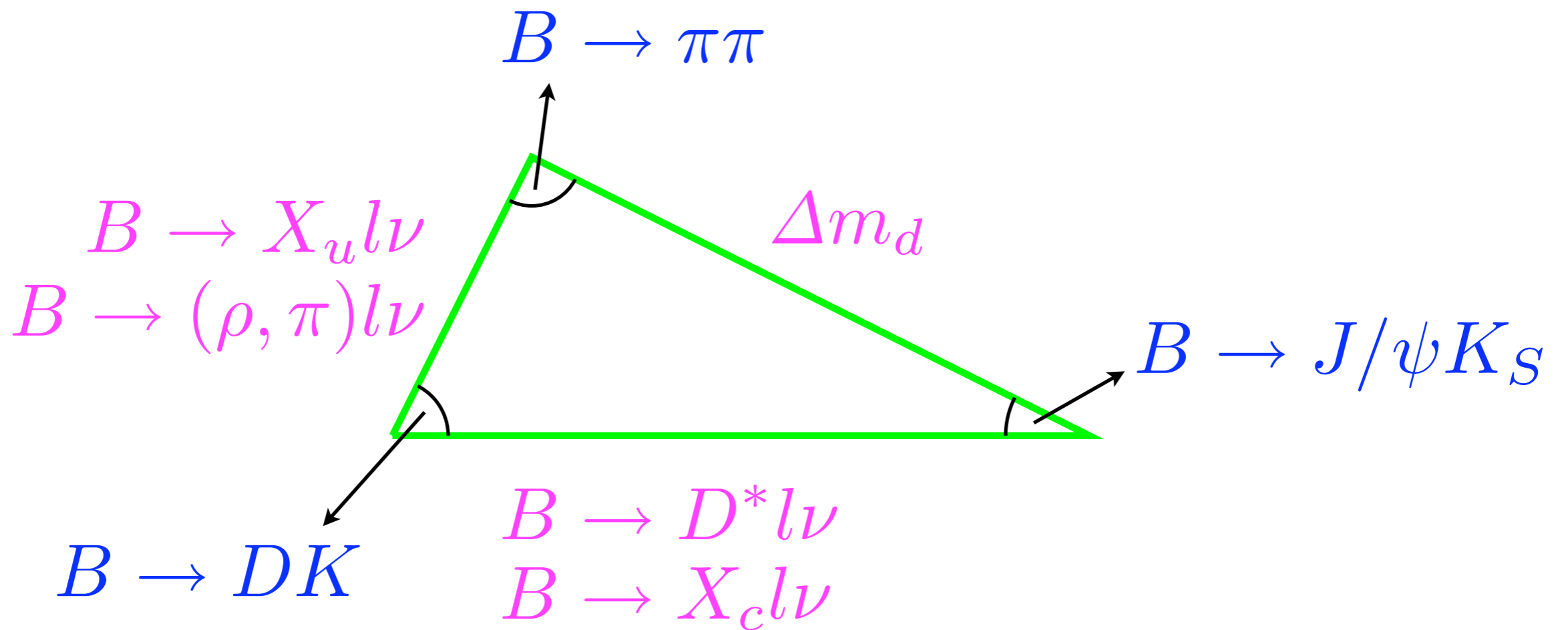
# B中間子とUT

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

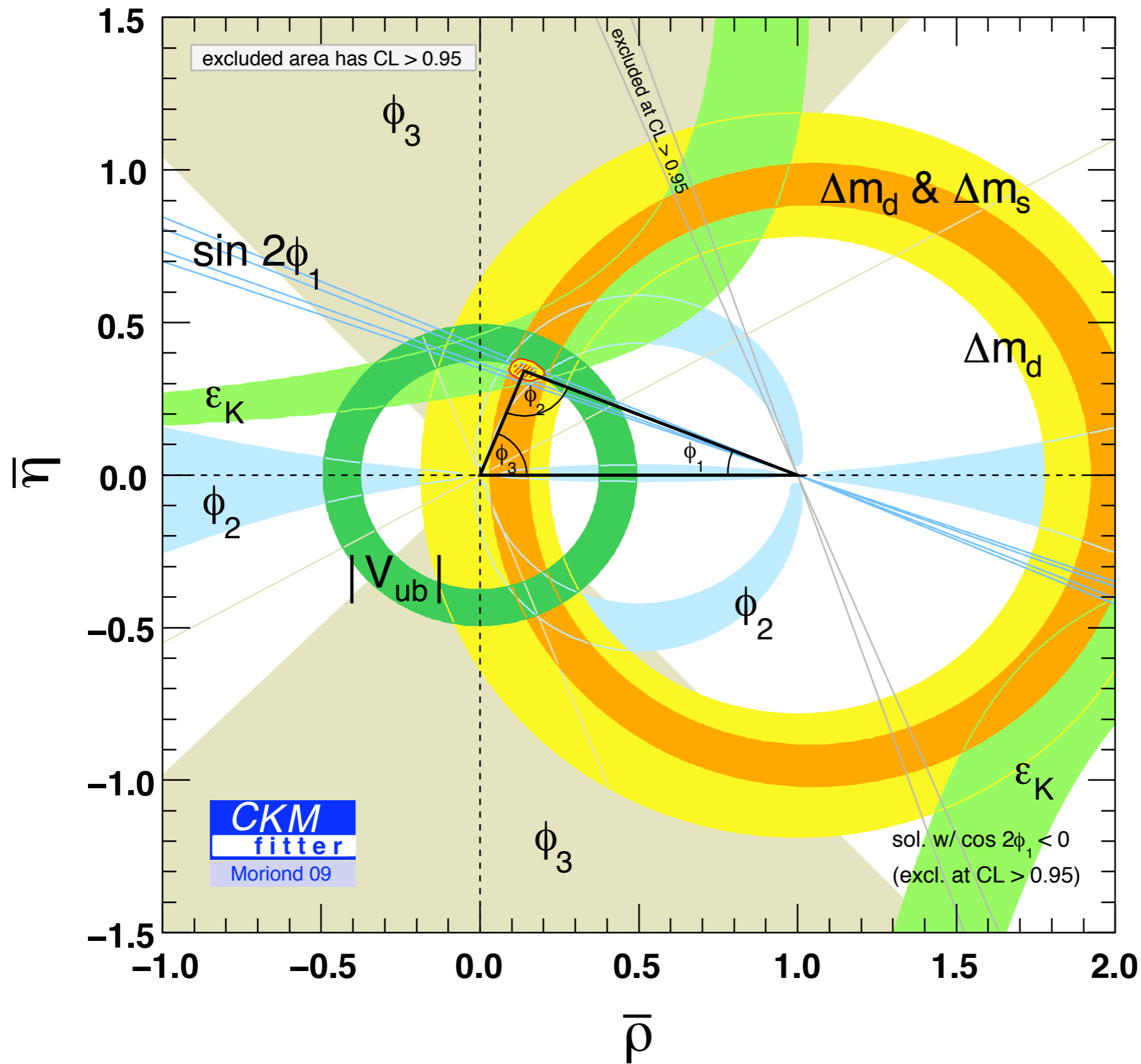


$$\bar{\rho} = \rho(1 - \lambda^2/2 + \dots)$$

$$\bar{\eta} = \eta(1 - \lambda^2/2 + \dots)$$



Moriond 2009

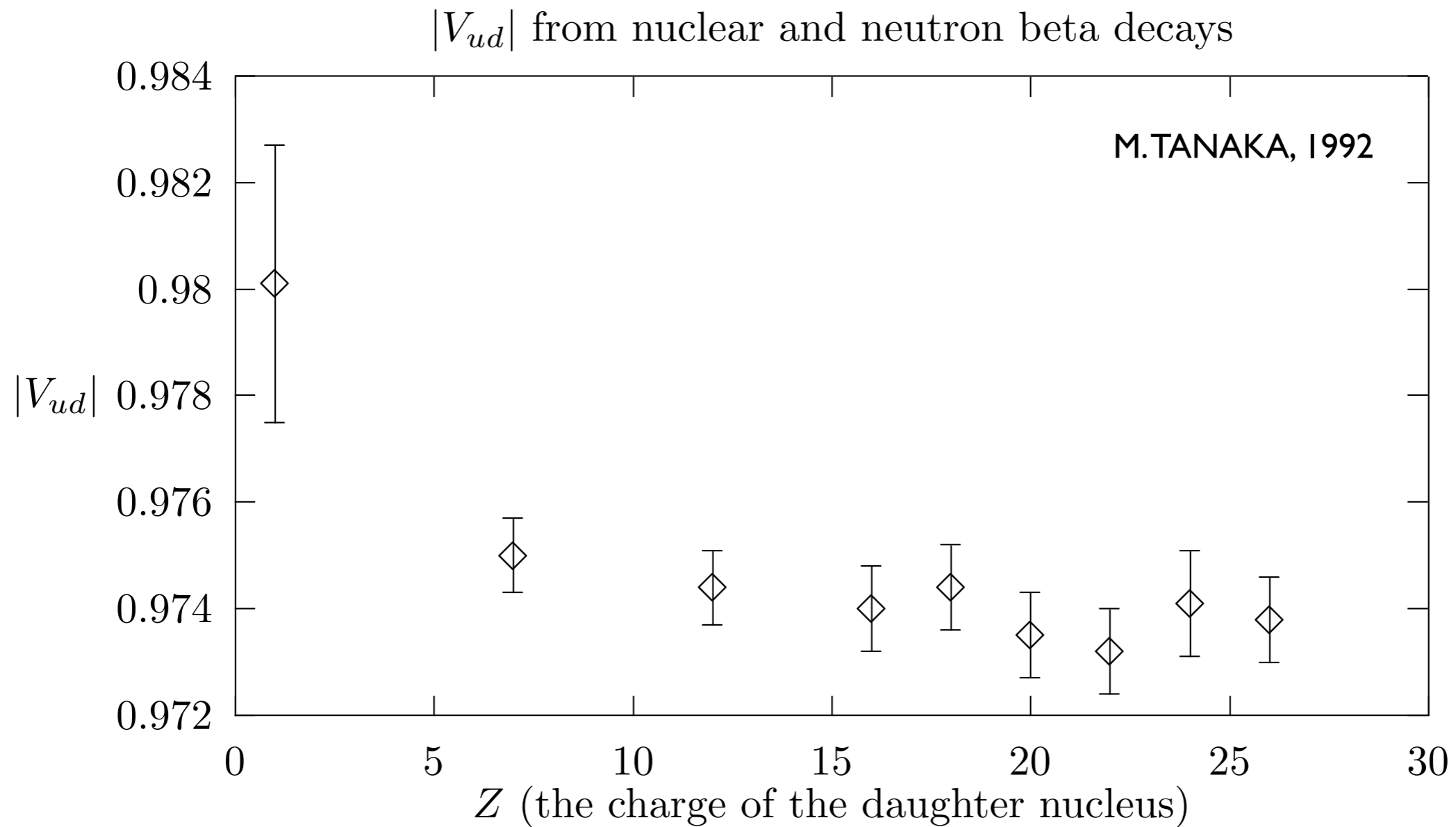


Good in  
~10% accuracy

# $|V_{ud}|$

Superaligned ( $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ ) nuclear  $\beta$  decays.

A spurious  $Z$ -dependence.



$$|V_{ud}|^2 = \frac{\pi^3 \ln 2}{ftG_{\mu}^2 m_e^5 (1 + \delta)}$$

$t$  : partial half-life

$f$  : phase space statistical decay rate factor

$\delta$  : radiative and other corrections

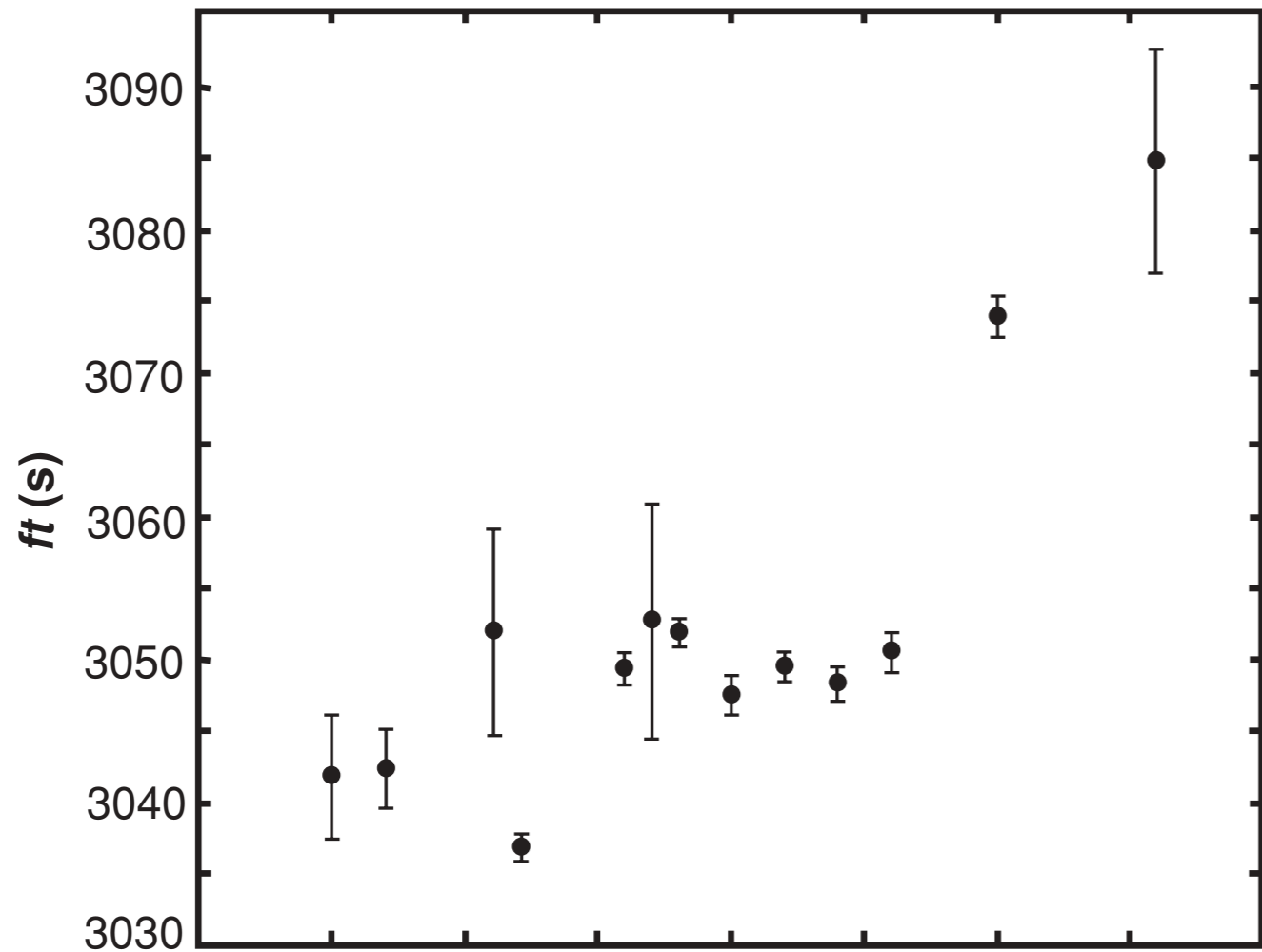
$$\delta = \delta_{\text{inner}} + \delta_{\text{outer}}$$

  
universal

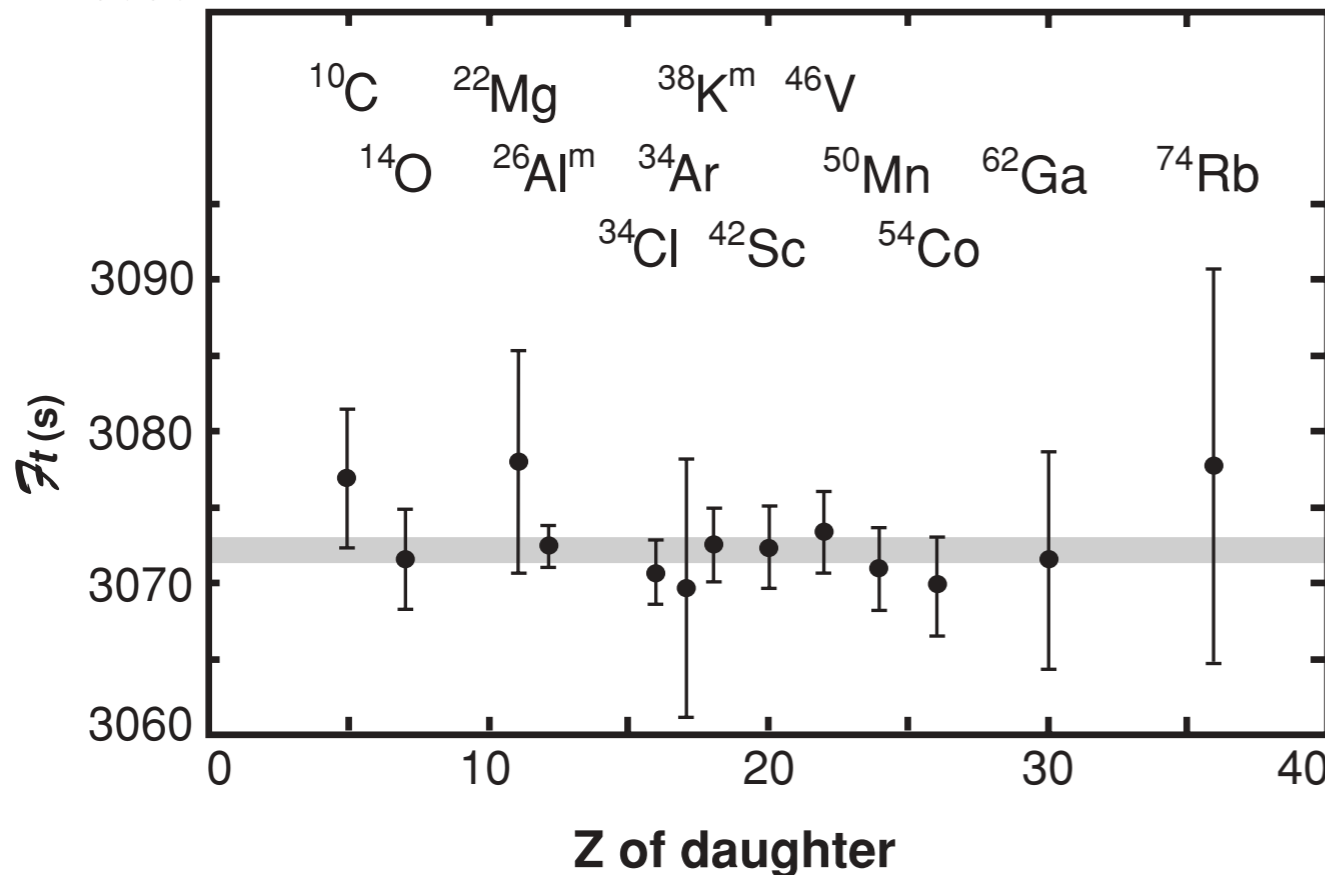
  
Z-dependent

$$Ft = ft(1 + \delta_{\text{outer}})$$

should be universal.



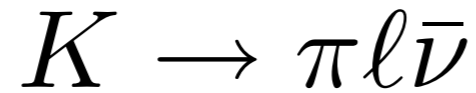
Hardy and Towner,  
Phys. Rev. C79, 055502 (2009)



Z-dependence  
disappeared!

$$|V_{ud}| = 0.97425 \pm 0.00022$$

$|V_{us}|$



## $V_{us}$ from $K_{l3}$ decay rates

$$\Gamma(K_{l3(\gamma)}) = \frac{C_K^2 G_F^2 M_K^5}{192\pi^3} S_{EW} |V_{us}|^2 |f_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0)|^2 I_{Kl}(\lambda) (1 + 2\Delta_K^{SU(2)} + 2\Delta_{Kl}^{EM})$$

with  $K = K^+, K^0$ ;  $l = e, \mu$  and  $C_K^2 = 1/2$  for  $K^+$ , 1 for  $K^0$

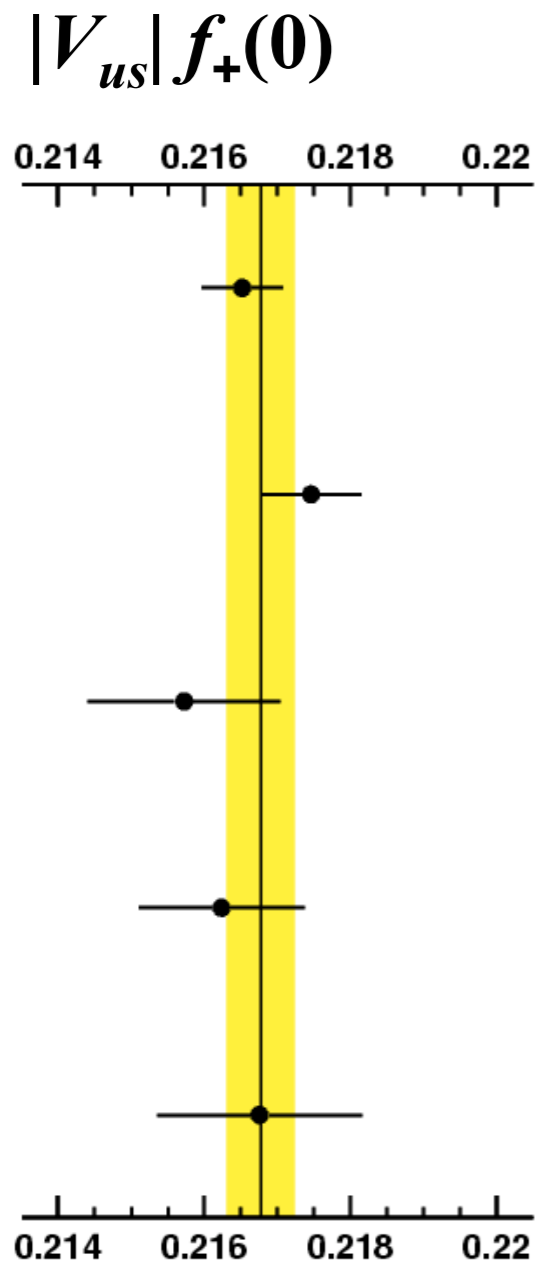
### Inputs from theory:

- $S_{EW}$  Universal short distance EW correction (1.0232)
- $f_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0)$  Hadronic matrix element at zero momentum transfer ( $t=0$ )
- $\Delta_K^{SU(2)}$  Form factor correction for SU(2) breaking
- $\Delta_{Kl}^{EM}$  Long distance EM effects

### Inputs from experiment:

- $\Gamma(K_{l3(\gamma)})$  **Branching ratios** with well determined treatment of radiative decays; **lifetimes**
- $I_{Kl}(\lambda)$  Phase space integral:  $\lambda$ s parameterize form factor dependence on  $t$ :
  - $K_{e3}$  : **only**  $\lambda_+$  (or  $\lambda_+' \lambda_+''$ )
  - $K_{\mu 3}$  : **need**  $\lambda_+$  **and**  $\lambda_0$

# $|V_{us}|f_+(0)$ from $K_{l3}$ data



Approx. contrib. to % err from:

		% err	BR	$\tau$	$\Delta$	Int
$K_L e3$	<b>0.21652(56)</b>	<b>0.25</b>	0.11	<b>0.20</b>	0.11	0.10
$K_L \mu3$	<b>0.21746(69)</b>	<b>0.32</b>	0.17	<b>0.19</b>	0.11	0.15
$K_S e3$	<b>0.21572(132)</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03	0.11	0.10
$K^\pm e3$	<b>0.21624(113)</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.31</b>	0.06	<b>0.41</b>	0.09
$K^\pm \mu3$	<b>0.21676(141)</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.48</b>	0.06	<b>0.41</b>	0.15

**Average:  $|V_{us}|f_+(0) = 0.21660(47)$        $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 3.03/4$  (55%)**

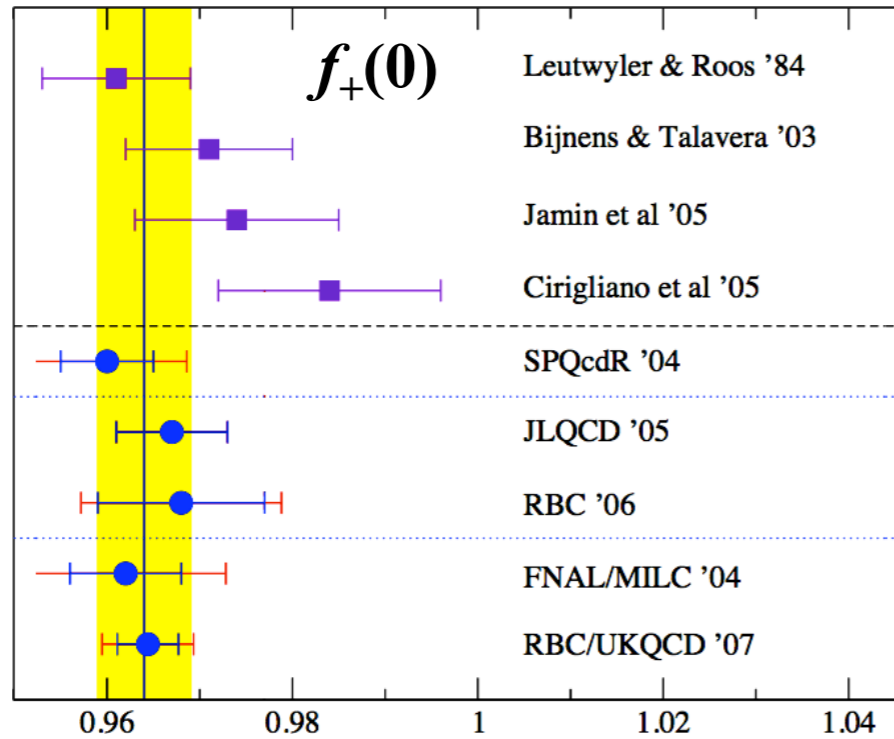
6/9/09

Matteo Palutan, SM test with kaons

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# Evaluations of $f_+(0)$

Compilations: L. Lellouch, Lattice '08



Quark model

ChPT + QM

ChPT + disp

ChPT +  $1/N_c$

$N_f = 0$

2 Wilson

2 DWF

2 Stag+Wilson

(2+1) DWF

Many evaluations available, analytic and lattice-based

ChPT results tend to give higher values for  $f_+(0)$

Trend is to use lattice results, but which ones?

FlaviaNet Lattice Averaging Group (FLAG) has promised to make a recommendation

For now use:

$$f_+(0) = 0.9644(49)$$

RBC/UKQCD '07

Provisional coding (Lellouch), similar to FLAG scheme

ref.	publication	$N_f$ , action, etc	mass extrap	$a \rightarrow 0$	finite volume
JLQCD '05	•	•	•	•	•
RBC '06	•	•	•	•	•
FNAL/MILC '04	•	•	•	•	•
RBC/UKQCD '08	•	•	•	•	•

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$f_+(0)$  dominates the error.

M.Palutan, KAON'09

# $V_{us}$ from $K_{l3}$ data and CKM unitarity

$$K_{l3} \text{ average: } |V_{us}| f_+(0) = 0.21660(47)$$

*was 0.2167 at Kaon'07*

With  $f_+(0) = 0.9644(49)$  from lattice QCD:

$$K_{l3} \text{ average: } |V_{us}| = 0.2246(12)$$

Using  $|V_{ud}| = 0.97424(22)$  from average  $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$   $\beta$  decays (Towner-Hardy '09)

$$V_{ud}^2 + V_{us}^2 - 1 = -0.0004(7)$$

**Compatibility with unitarity  $-0.6\sigma$**

*was 0031(15) in PDG04*

$$\sigma(V_{ud}^2) \sim 0.0004 \quad \sigma(V_{us}^2) \sim 0.0005$$

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

## CKM matrix unitarity check

Inputs:

$ V_{ud}  = 0.97424 \pm 0.00022$	$ V_{us}  = 0.2252 \pm 0.0009$	$ V_{ub}  = (4.07 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-3}$
$ V_{cd}  = 0.231 \pm 0.010$	$ V_{cs}  = 1.03 \pm 0.04$	$ V_{cb}  = (40.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$
$ V_{td}  = (8.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$	$ V_{ts}  = (38.7 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-3}$	$ V_{tb}  = (1.00 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$

$ V_{ud} ^2 +  V_{us} ^2 +  V_{ub} ^2 - 1 = -0.0004 \pm 0.0007$	$(-0.6\sigma)$
$ V_{cd} ^2 +  V_{cs} ^2 +  V_{cb} ^2 - 1 = +0.11 \pm 0.08$	$(+1.3\sigma)$
$ V_{td} ^2 +  V_{ts} ^2 +  V_{tb} ^2 - 1 = +0.00 \pm 0.20$	$(+0.0\sigma)$
$ V_{ud} ^2 +  V_{cd} ^2 +  V_{td} ^2 - 1 = +0.003 \pm 0.005$	$(+0.6\sigma)$
$ V_{us} ^2 +  V_{cs} ^2 +  V_{ts} ^2 - 1 = +0.11 \pm 0.08$	$(+1.4\sigma)$
$ V_{ub} ^2 +  V_{cb} ^2 +  V_{tb} ^2 - 1 = +0.00 \pm 0.20$	$(+0.0\sigma)$

*Magnitudes of CKM  
matrix elements  
fulfill unitarity well*

From  $V_{cb}$  and  $V_{ts}$

$$A\lambda^2 = (40.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$$

**Prospect**  $\delta|V_{ud}| \sim O(10^{-5})$   
 $\delta|V_{us}| \sim O(10^{-4})$



**ultimate test  
including  $V_{ub}$**

# TENSIONS, ANOMALIES and NEW PHYSICS

## $|V_{us}|$ from $\tau$ decays

**Exclusive:** 
$$\frac{\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow K\nu)}{\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \pi\nu)}$$

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2255(23) \quad (\text{BaBar, 2008})$$

**Inclusive:**  $\tau \rightarrow \nu X_s$

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2159(30_{\text{exp}})(5_{\text{th}})$$

$2\sigma$  or more difference from

$$K_{l3} \text{ average: } |V_{us}| = 0.2246(12)$$

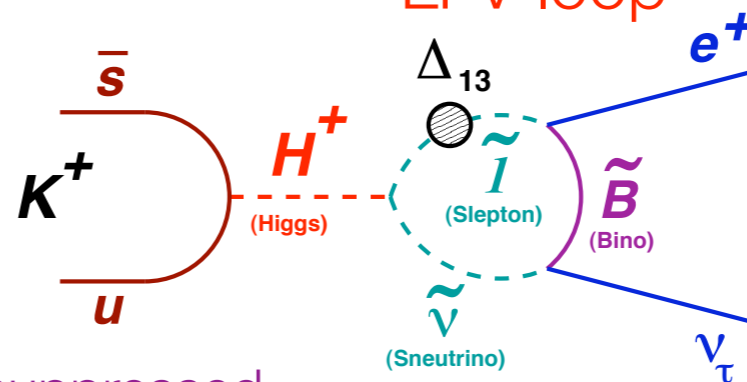
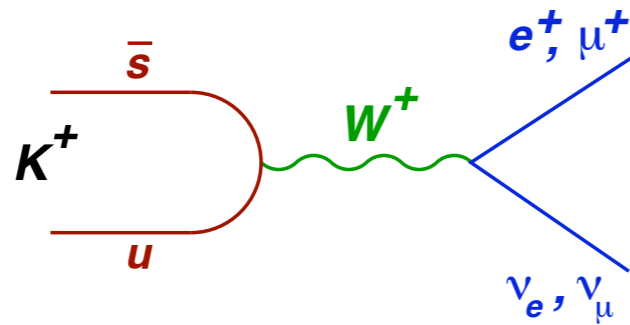
# SUSY in $K_{\ell 2}$

Lepton Flavor Universality:  $\Gamma(\mathbf{K}_{e2})/\Gamma(\mathbf{K}_{\mu 2})$

V-A couplings - helicity suppression

SM:  $(2.477 \pm 0.001) \cdot 10^{-5}$

Cirigliano, Rosell, PRL99(2007)231801



$$R_K = \frac{\sum_i \Gamma(K \rightarrow e \nu_i)}{\sum_i \Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu \nu_i)} \simeq \frac{\Gamma_{SM}(K \rightarrow e \nu_e) + \Gamma(K \rightarrow e \nu_\tau)}{\Gamma_{SM}(K \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu)}$$

experimentally  
the  $\nu$  flavor is  
undetermined ...

$$R_K^{LFV} \approx R_K^{SM} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{m_K^4}{M_{H^\pm}^4} \right) \left( \frac{m_\tau^2}{M_e^2} \right) |\Delta_{13}|^2 \tan^6 \beta \right]$$

effective  
e- $\tau$  coupling  
constant

Deviations between  $10^{-2} \sim 10^{-3}$

are studied in

Masiero, Paradisi, Petronzio, JHEP0811(2008)042

# $|V_{cb}|$ : exclusive vs inclusive

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

## $V_{cb}$ from $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}l\nu$ decays

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* \bar{N}) = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 m_{D^*}^3 (w-1)^{1/2} P(w) (F(w))^2$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dw}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D \bar{N}) = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 (m_B + m_D) m_D^3 (w-1)^{3/2} (G(w))^2$$

Experiments fit differential  $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}l\nu$  decay rate for  $|V_{cb}|F(1)$  and  $|V_{cb}|G(1)$  using HQET-based form factor parameterizations

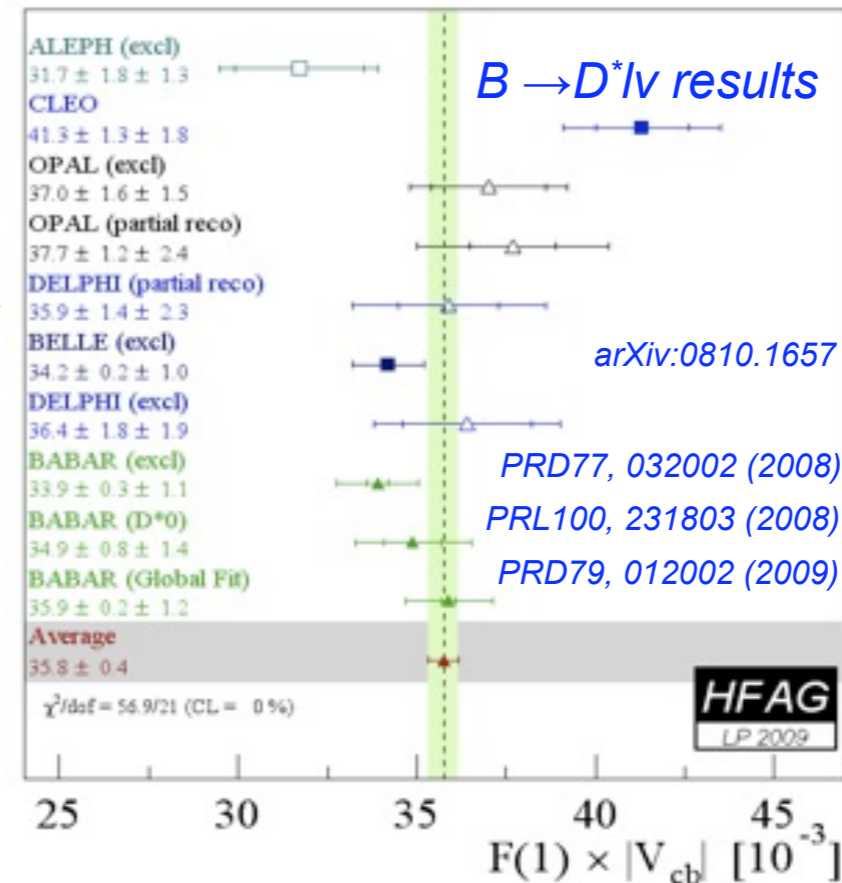
- $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}$  form factor normalizations from lattice calculations

$$G(1) = 1.074 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.016 \quad (\text{FNAL/MILC (2005)})$$

$$F(1) = 0.921 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.020 \quad (\text{FNAL/MILC (2009)})$$

- Preliminary result from Belle with  $B \rightarrow D^{*0}l\nu$  (Dungel @ EPS'09, not yet included in average):

$$|V_{cb}| F(1) = (35.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-3}$$



$$B \rightarrow D l \nu : |V_{cb}| G(1) = (42.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |V_{cb}| = (39.4 \pm 1.4(\text{exp}) \pm 0.9(\text{FF})) \times 10^{-3}$$

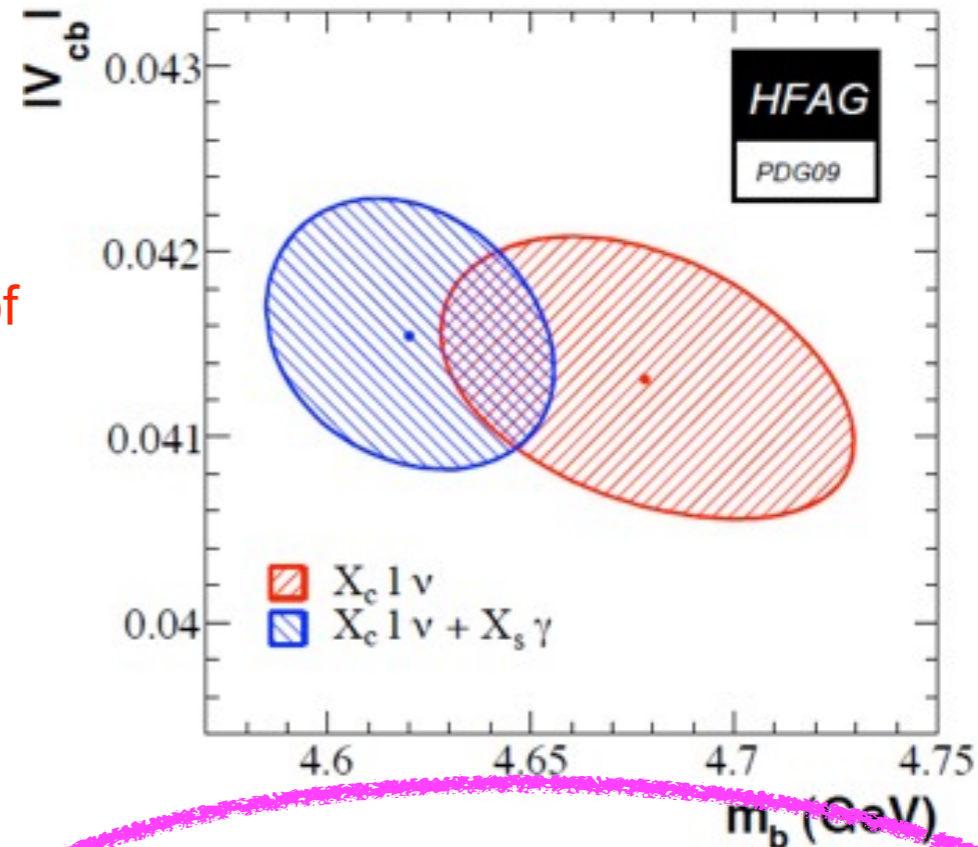
$$B \rightarrow D^* l \nu : |V_{cb}| F(1) = (35.75 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |V_{cb}| = (38.8 \pm 0.5(\text{exp}) \pm 1.0(\text{FF})) \times 10^{-3}$$

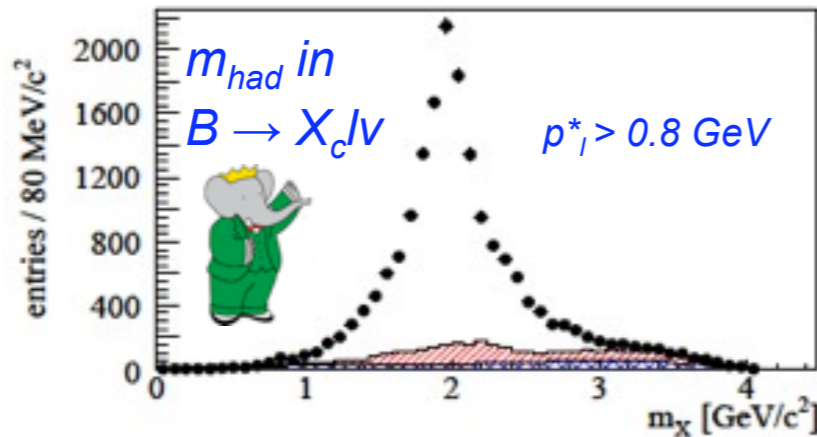
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

# $V_{cb}$ from inclusive $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$ decays

- Inclusive rate  $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu)$  can be described by expansion in powers of  $1/m_b$  (HQET, OPE)
- Non-perturbative corrections up to  $O(1/m_b^3)$  are determined from inclusive distributions in B decays ( $E_{lep}$  and  $m_{had}$  in  $B \rightarrow X_c l \nu$  and  $E_\gamma$  in  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  decays)



BaBar, arXiv:0908.0415



HFAG, Winter 2009

$$|V_{cb}| = (41.67 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-3}$$

( $\sim 2.3\sigma$  larger than  $V_{cb}$  from excl. decays)

My average ( $S = 2.3$ )

$$|V_{cb}| = (40.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$$

$2.3\sigma$

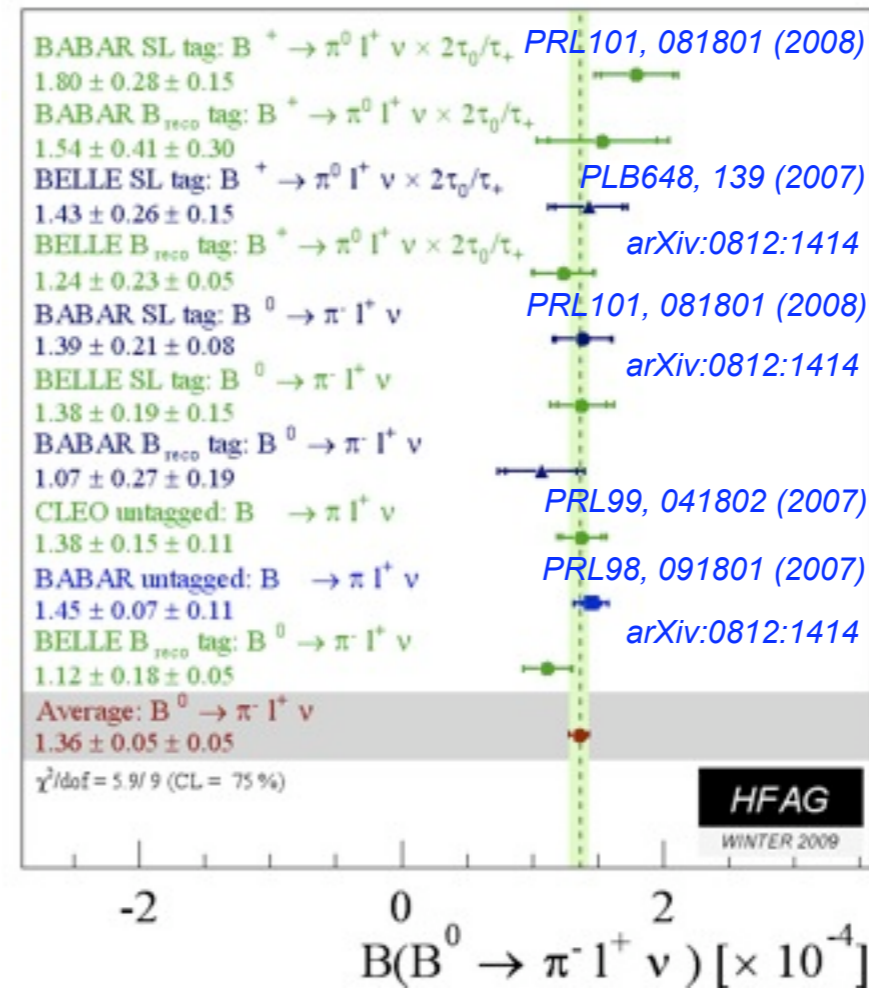
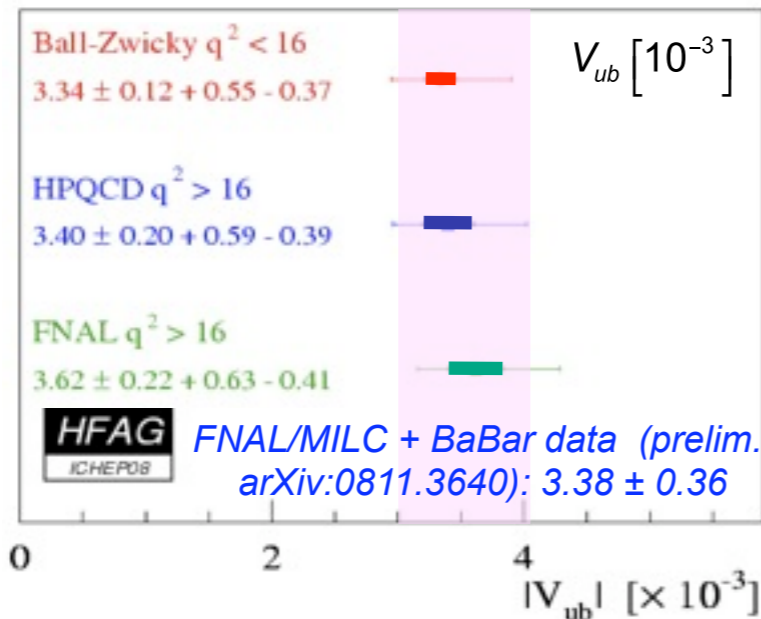
# $|V_{ub}|$ : exclusive vs inclusive

$V_{ud}$	$V_{us}$	$V_{ub}$
$V_{cd}$	$V_{cs}$	$V_{cb}$
$V_{td}$	$V_{ts}$	$V_{tb}$

## $V_{ub}$ from $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ decays

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow \pi l \nu) = \frac{G_F^2}{24\pi^3} p_\pi^3 |V_{ub}|^2 |f_+(q^2)|^2$$

- Experiments determine  $|V_{ub}| |f_+(q^2)|$  from measured  $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$  rate
  - $|f_+(q^2)|$  calculated from theory (LQCD (LCSR) at high (low)  $q^2$ )



$$BR(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu) = (1.36 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$|V_{ub}|_{\pi l \nu} = (3.5^{+0.6}_{-0.5}) \times 10^{-3}$$

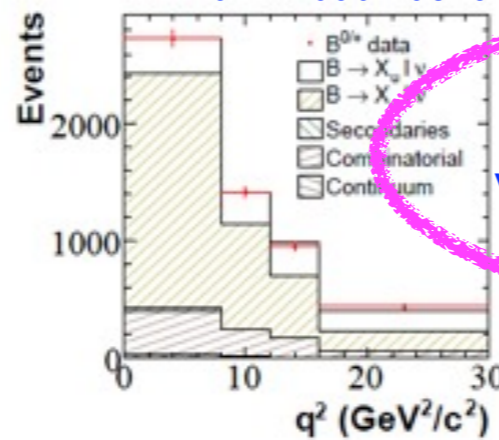
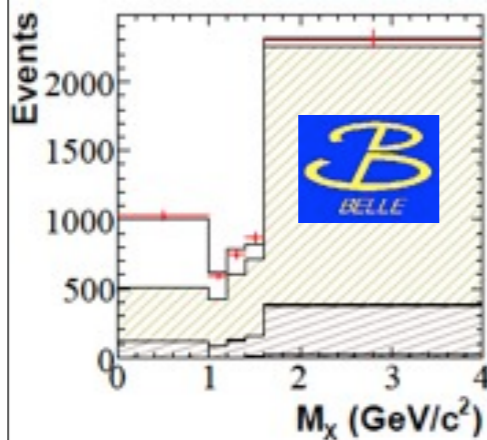
Error dominated by  $f_+(0)$  calculation

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

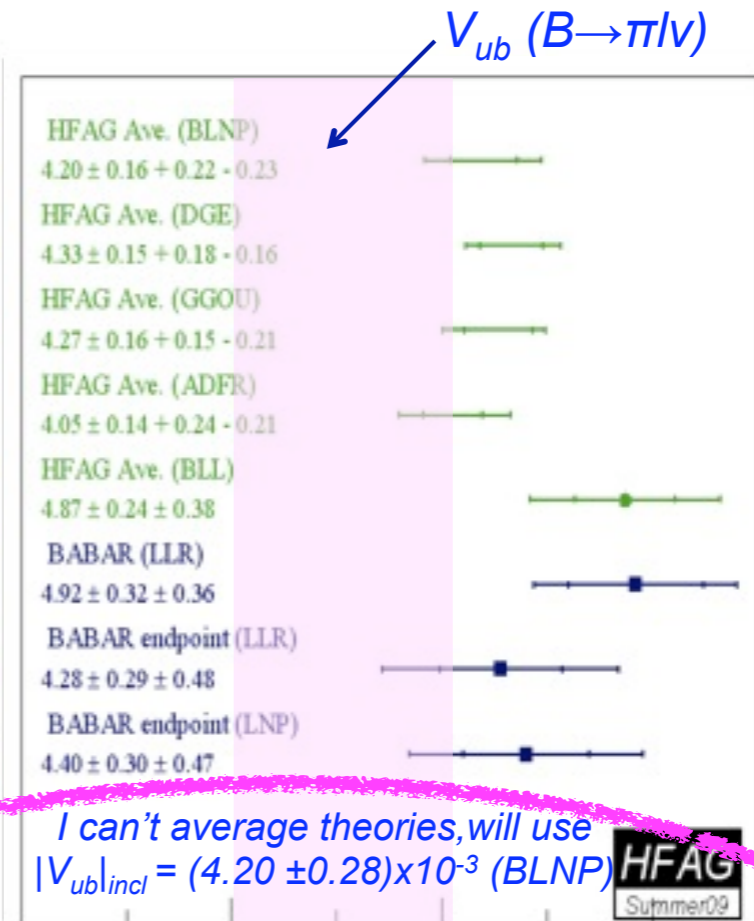
# $V_{ub}$ from incl. $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$ decays

$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_u l \nu) = \frac{G_F^2}{192\pi^3} |V_{ub}|^2 m_b^5 (1 + \text{had. corr.})$$

- **Challenges**
  - $m_b^5$ -dependence of  $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_u l \nu)$
  - $b \rightarrow c$  background:  $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c l \nu) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow X_u l \nu) \sim 50$
- **Select  $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$  enhanced region in PS**
  - use shape function from  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$   $E_\gamma$ -spectrum and theory to extrapolate rate to full PS
- **New Belle multivariate analysis**
  - Reconstruct other B in hadronic mode
  - Covers about 90% of  $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$  PS



arXiv:0907.0379



*I can't average theories, will use  $|V_{ub}|_{incl} = (4.20 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-3}$  (BLNP)*

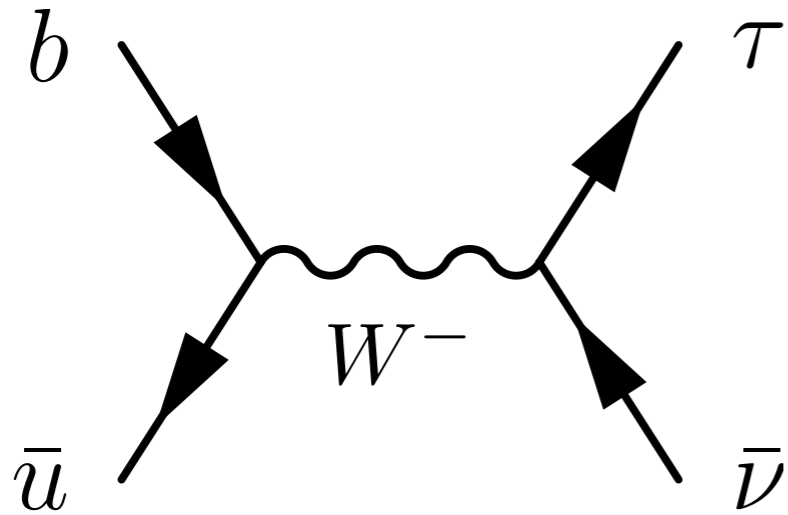
$V_{ub}$  from incl.  $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$  syst. higher ( $\sim 1-2\sigma$ ) than from  $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$  decays

My average

$$|V_{ub}| = (4.07 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-3}$$

$1 \sim 2\sigma$

# $|V_{ub}|$ and $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$



$$\Gamma = \frac{G_F^2 m_B m_\tau^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2$$

$$f_B = 190 \pm 13 \text{ MeV}$$

HPQCD,  
0902.1815v2

$$|V_{ub}| = (4.32 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-3}$$

HFAG  
ICHEP08

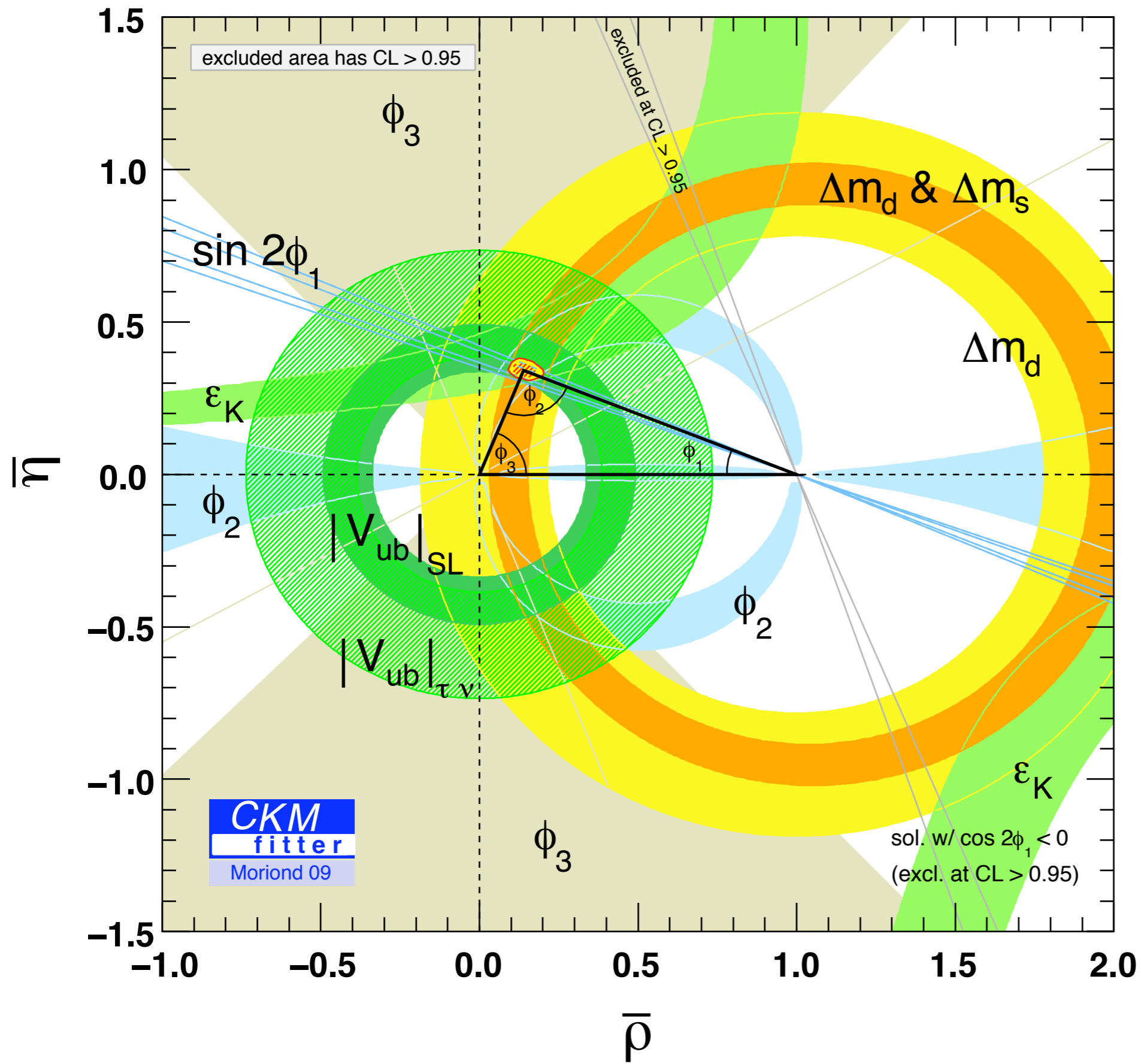


$$Br_{SM}(\tau \nu) = (1.20 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$$

Exp. (Belle, BaBar)

$$Br(\tau \nu) = [1.73 \pm 0.35] \times 10^{-4}$$

T.Iijima, LP2009



**tension**

$\sin 2\phi_1$

$\epsilon_K$

$|V_{ub}|$



# Comparison to CKM fit

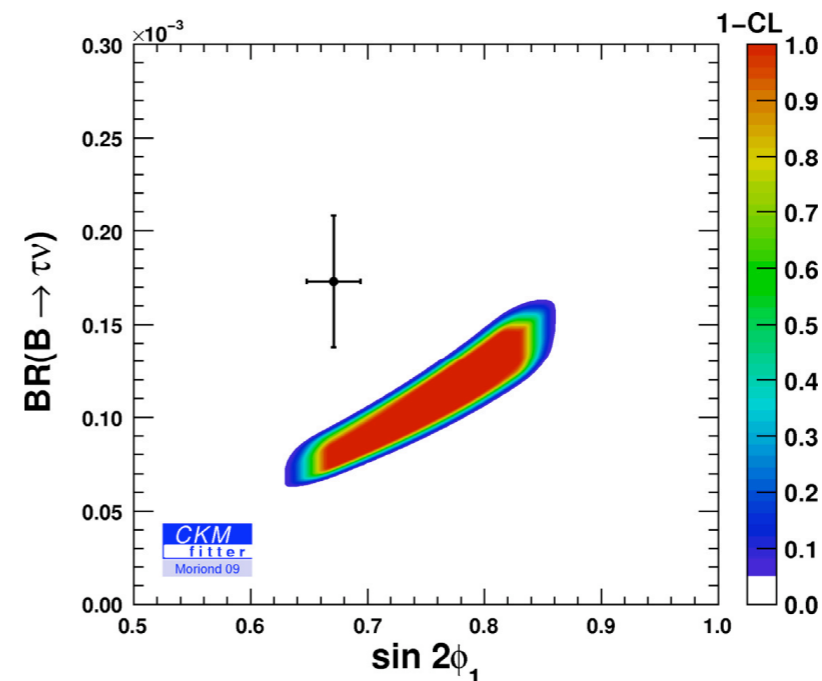
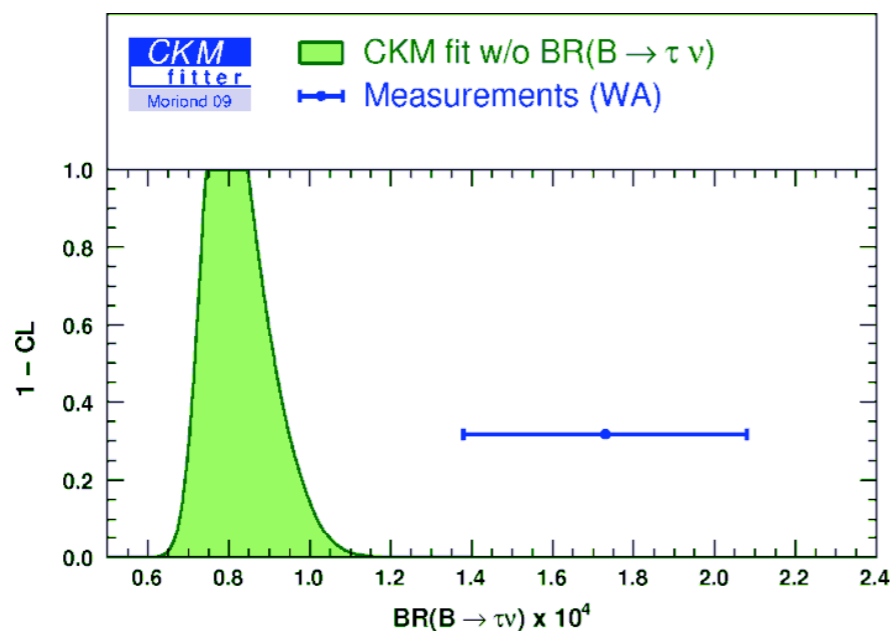
Naïve world average

$$\text{Br}(\tau\nu) = [1.73 \pm 0.35] \times 10^{-4}$$



$$\text{Br}(\tau\nu)_{\text{CKM fit}} = \left[ 0.786^{+0.179}_{-0.083} \right] \times 10^{-4}$$

Output of a CKM fit without including  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$  in the fit (CKM fitter, ICHEP08)



The measured Br is  $2.4 \sigma$  higher than the value predicted by the CKM fit.

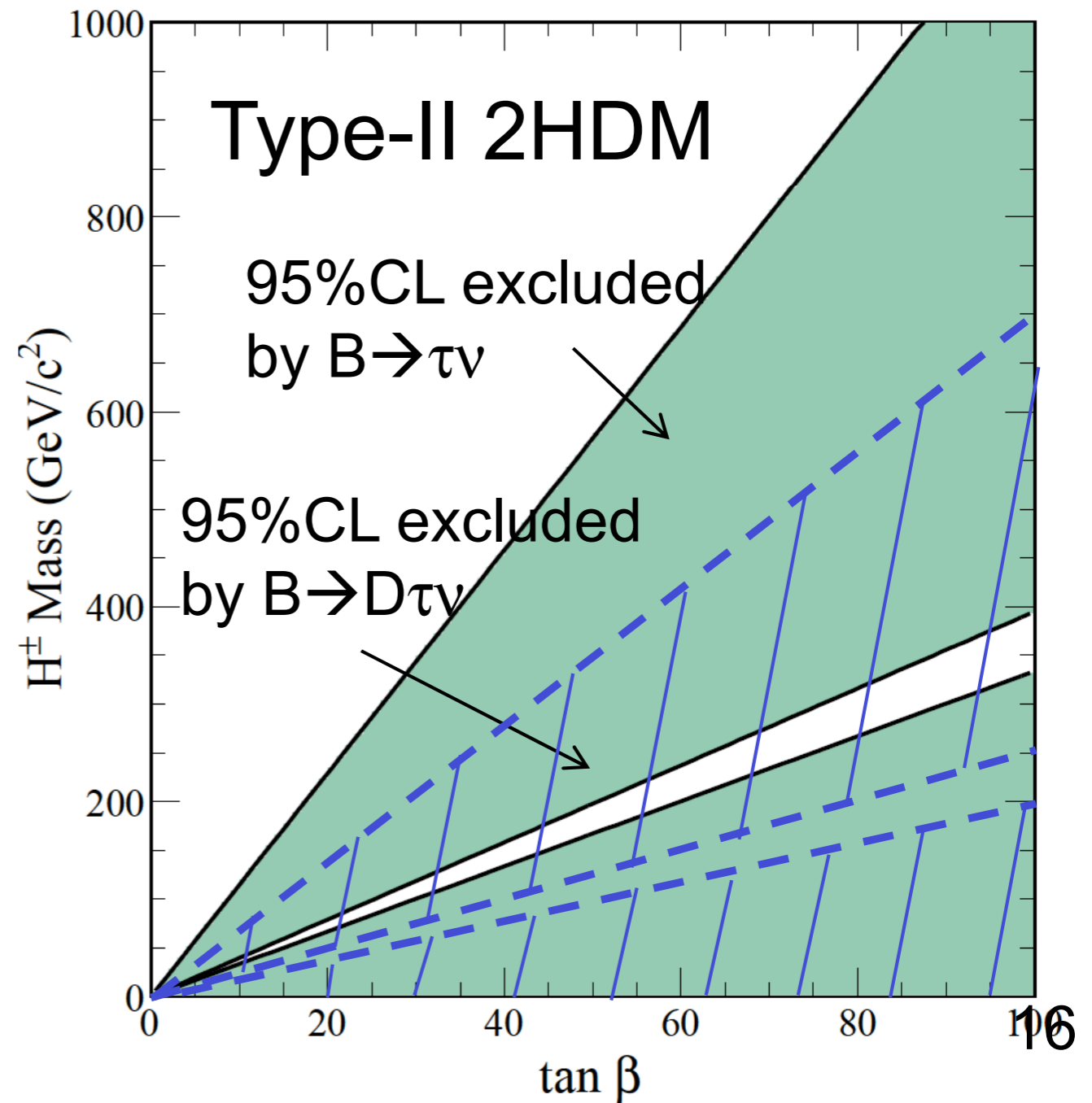
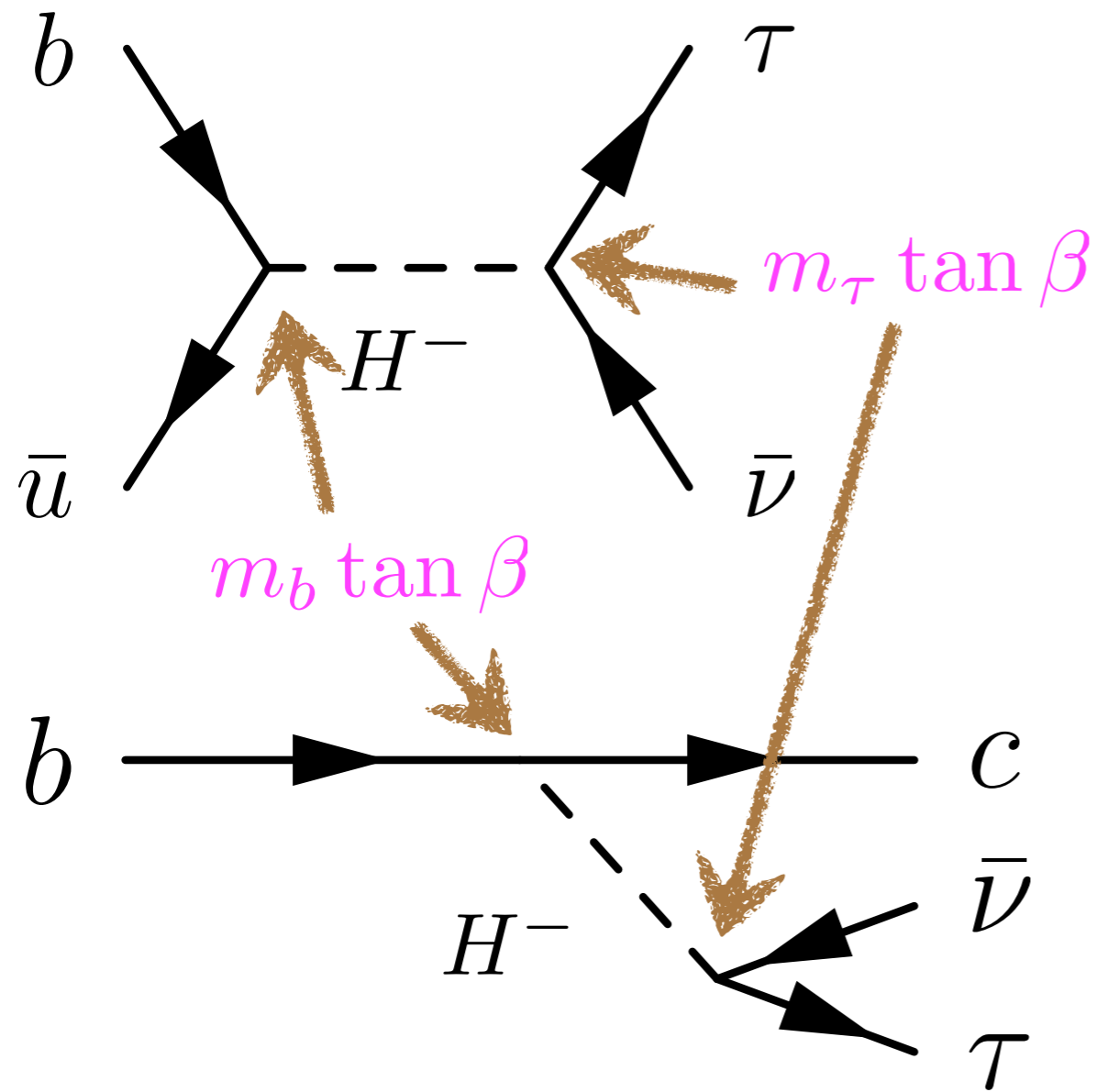
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$2.4\sigma$

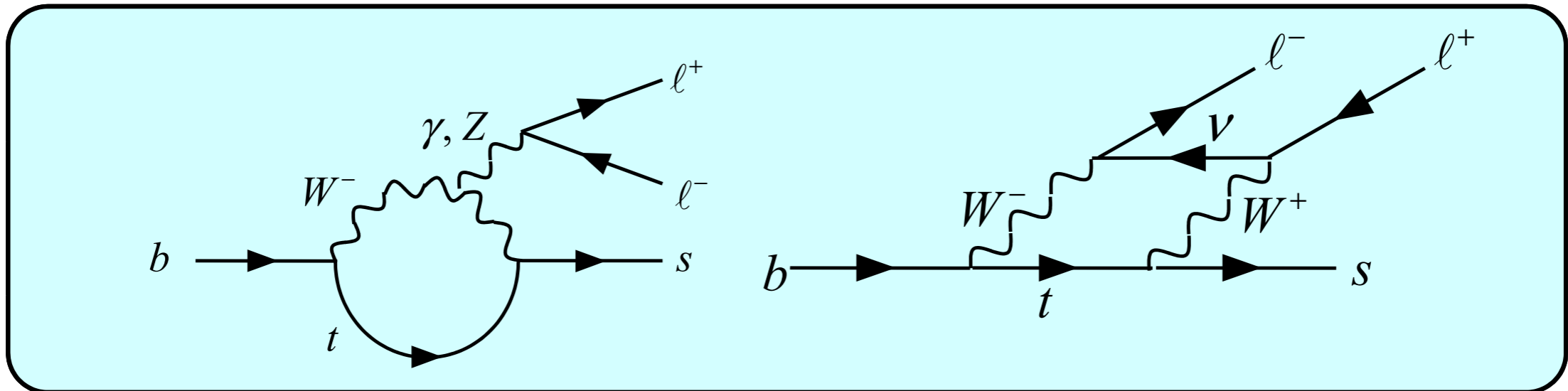
T.Iijima, LP2009

# Charged Higgs in $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ and $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$

Type-II 2HDM (SUSY)



$$b \rightarrow s \ell \bar{\ell}$$

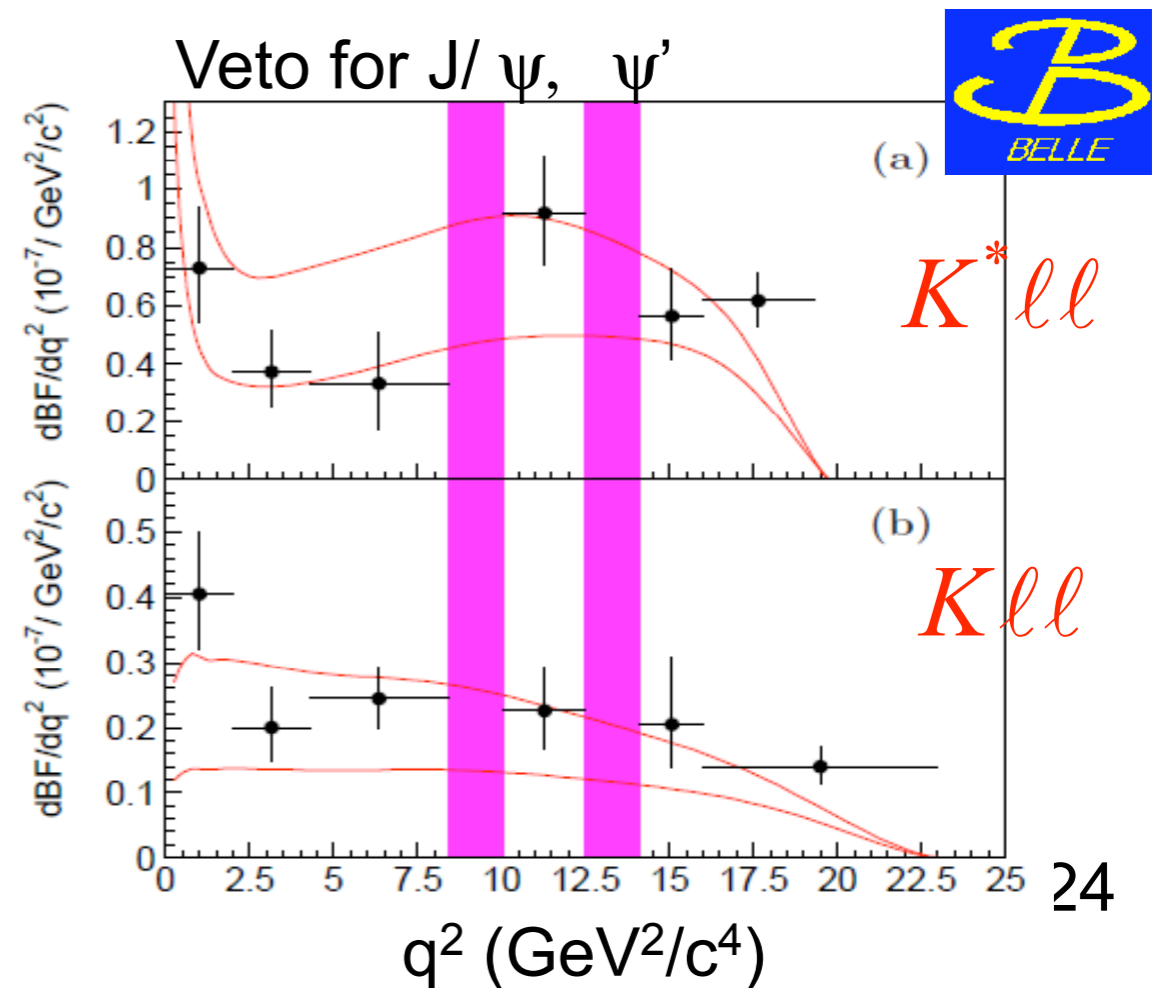


HFAG Average (2009 Winter)

$$Br(B \rightarrow K^* \ell \bar{\ell}) = (10.0 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$Br(B \rightarrow K \ell \bar{\ell}) = (4.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7}$$

$q^2$ -dependence



# Forward-Backward asymmetry in $B \rightarrow K^* l \bar{l}$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{10} C_i(Q) O_i(Q)$$

$$O_7 = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s}_{L\alpha} \sigma_{\mu\nu} b_{R\alpha}) F^{\mu\nu},$$

$$O_9 = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}_{L\alpha} \gamma_\mu b_{L\alpha}) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu l),$$

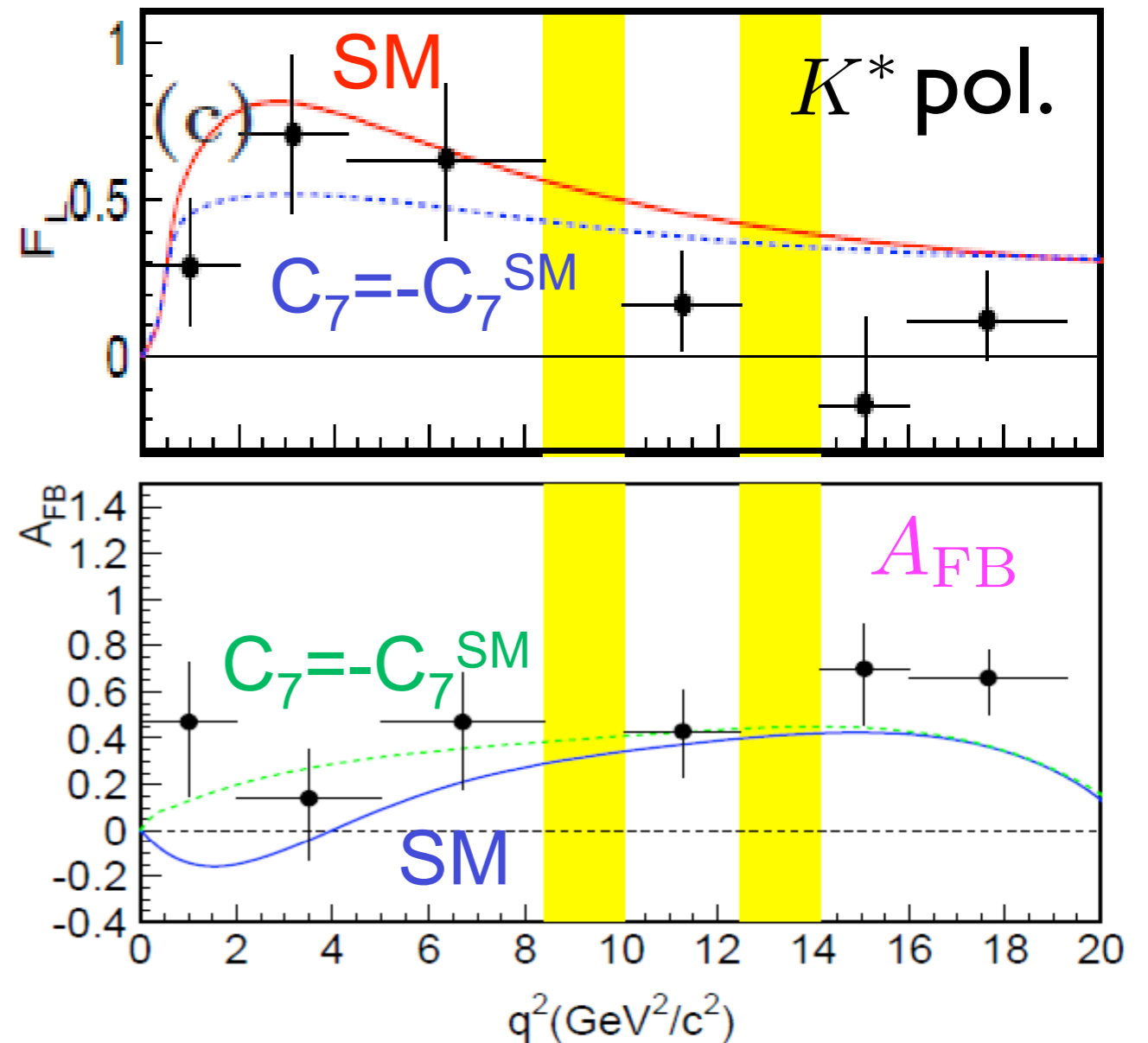
$$O_{10} = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}_{L\alpha} \gamma_\mu b_{L\alpha}) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l).$$

$$\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s \gamma) \propto |C_7|^2$$



657 M BB,

submitted to PRL, arXiv: 0904.0770



## Direct CPV in $B \rightarrow K\pi$

$$A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^\mp) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}$$

$$A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^0) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0)}$$

**Belle:**  $A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^\mp) = -0.094 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.08$

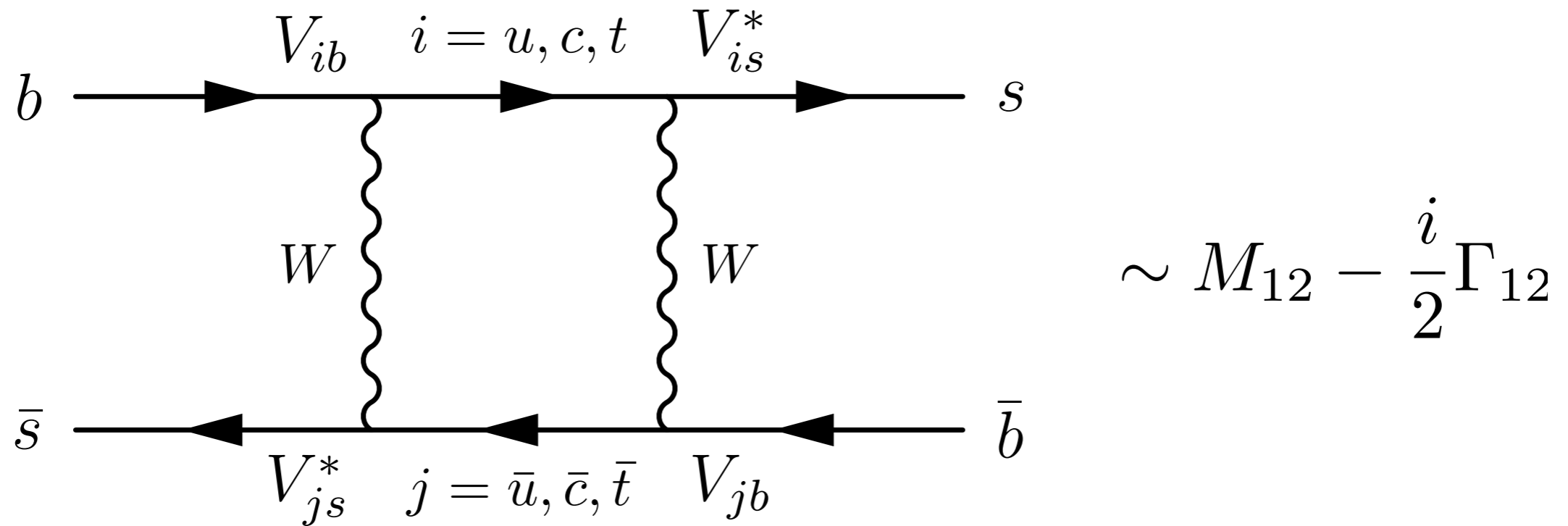
$$A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^0) = 0.007 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01$$

**K $\pi$  puzzle:**  $\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^0) - A_{CP}(K^\pm\pi^\mp)$   
 $= 0.164 \pm 0.037 \quad 4.4\sigma$

Naive isospin sym.  $\longrightarrow \Delta A_{CP} \simeq 0$

QCD?

# CPV in Bs mixing



$$|M_{12}| \gg |\Gamma_{12}| : \Delta m \simeq 2|M_{12}|, \Delta\Gamma \simeq 2|\Gamma_{12}| \cos \phi_s$$

$$\phi_s \equiv \arg(-M_{12}\Gamma_{12}^*)$$

**CDF**  $\Delta m_s = 17.77 \pm 0.12 \text{ ps}^{-1}$

**In the SM,**  $\phi_s \sim O(\lambda^2) \sim O(10^{-2})$

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

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

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

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

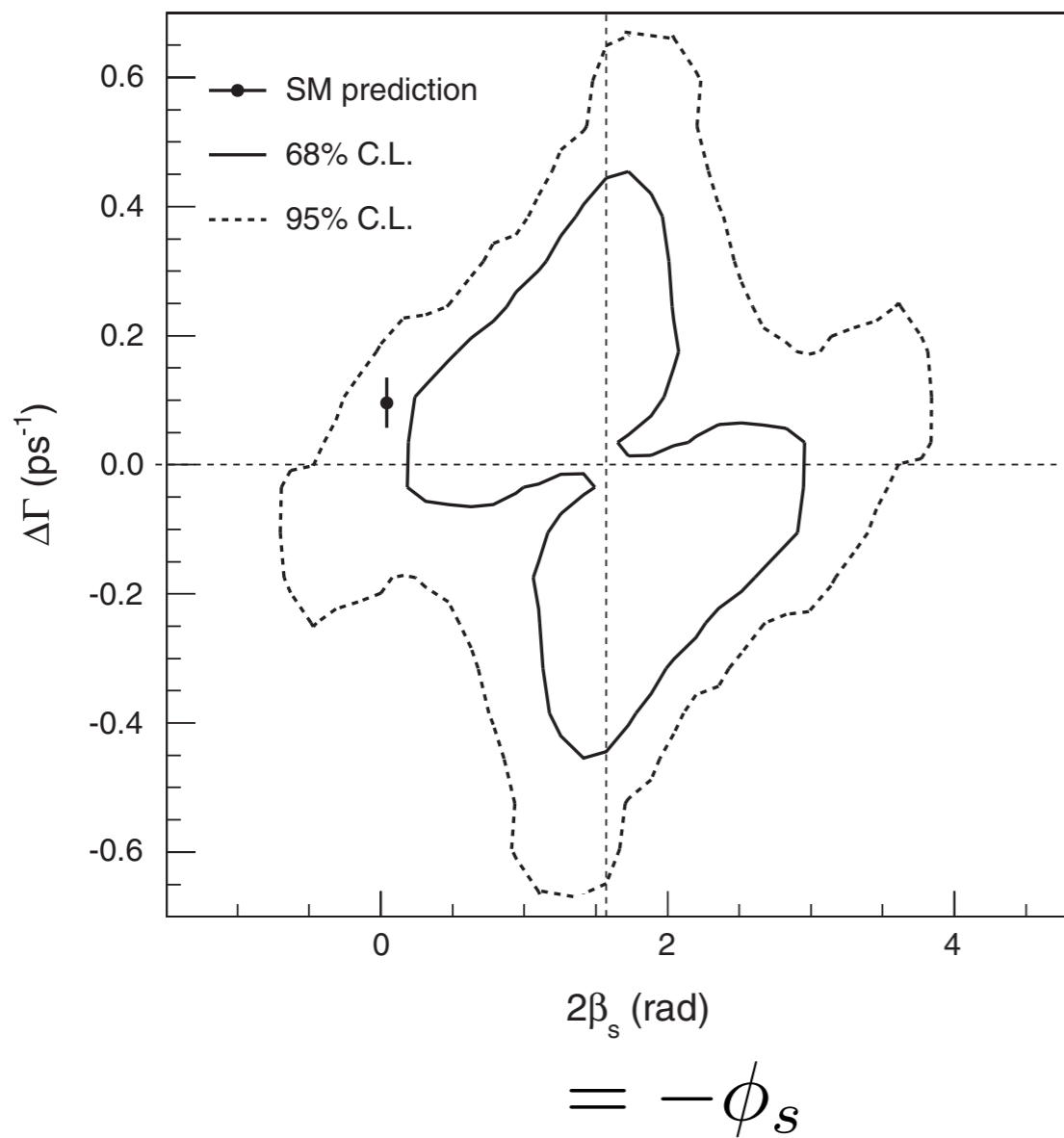
$$\text{Re}(A_0^*(t)A_{\parallel}(t)) = |A_0(0)||A_{\parallel}(0)|\cos(\delta_2 - \delta_1) \times [\mathcal{T}_+ \pm e^{-\bar{\Gamma}t} \sin\phi_s \sin(\Delta M_s t)],$$

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

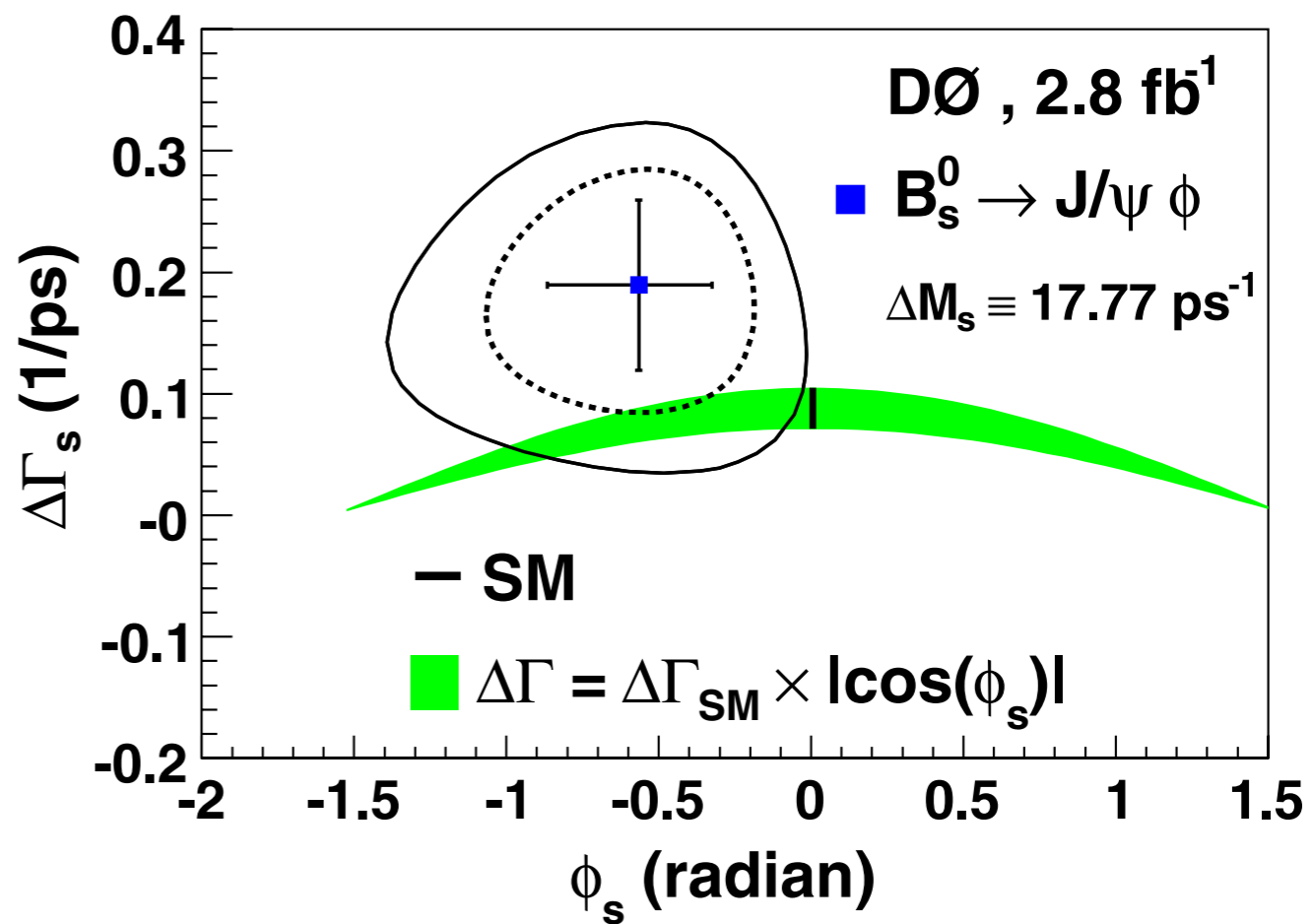
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}(A_{\parallel}^*(t)A_{\perp}(t)) &= |A_{\parallel}(0)||A_{\perp}(0)| \times [e^{-\bar{\Gamma}t}(\pm \sin\delta_1 \cos(\Delta M_s t) \mp \cos\delta_1 \sin(\Delta M_s t) \cos\phi_s) \\ &- (1/2)(e^{-\Gamma_H t} - e^{-\Gamma_L t}) \sin\phi_s \cos\delta_1], \end{aligned}$$

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

# CDF



# D0



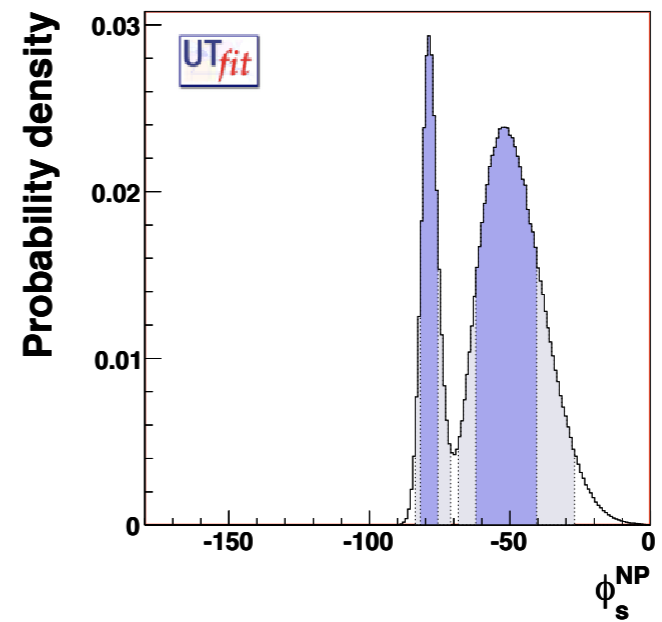
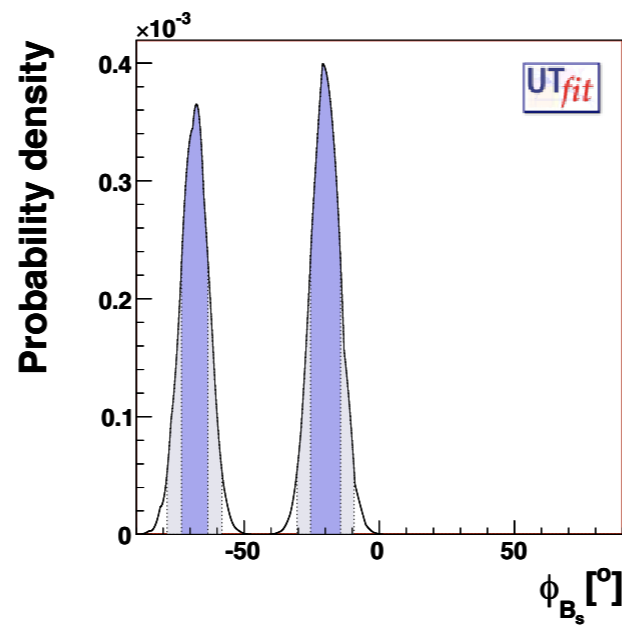
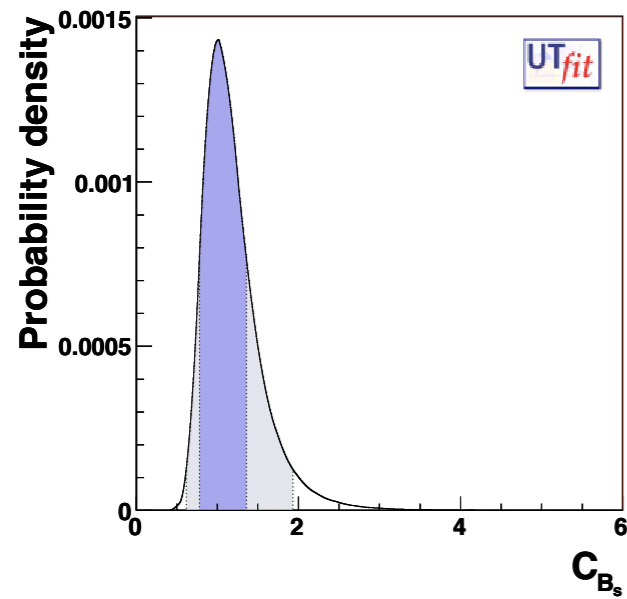
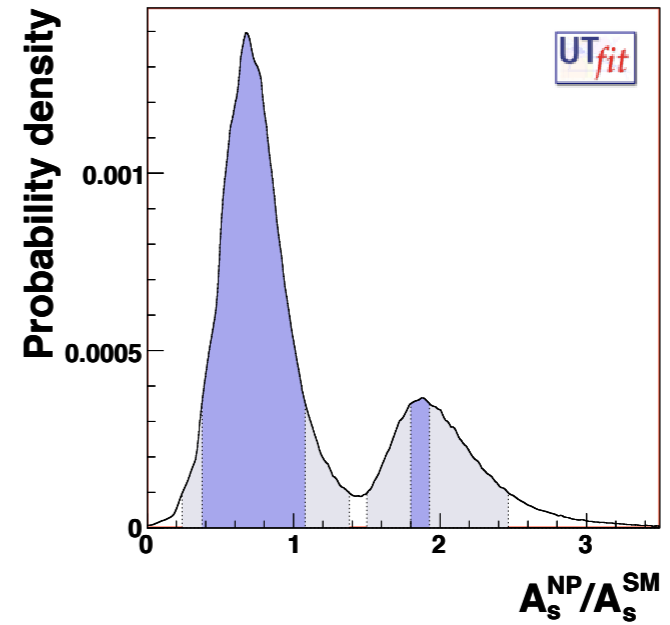
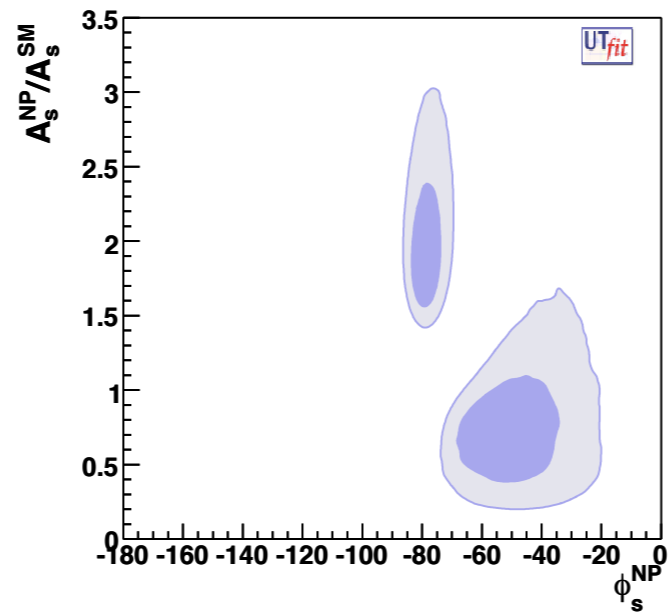
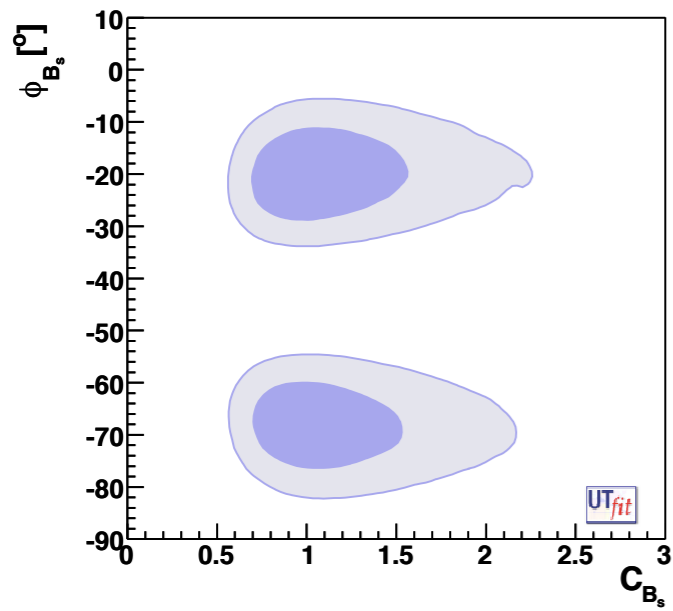
# New Physics Parameterization

UTfit, arXiv:0803.0659v1 [hep-ph], Mar. 2008

$$\begin{aligned} C_{B_s} e^{2i\phi_{B_s}} &= \frac{A_s^{\text{SM}} e^{-2i\beta_s} + A_s^{\text{NP}} e^{2i(\phi_s^{\text{NP}} - \beta_s)}}{A_s^{\text{SM}} e^{-2i\beta_s}} = \frac{M_{12}^{\text{SM}} + M_{12}^{\text{NP}}}{M_{12}^{\text{SM}}} \\ &= \frac{\langle B_s | H_{\text{eff}}^{\text{full}} | \bar{B}_s \rangle}{\langle B_s | H_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} | \bar{B}_s \rangle}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_s = 2\phi_{B_s} - 2\beta_s$$

$$\beta_s = \arg(-V_{ts} V_{tb}^* / V_{cs} V_{cb}^*) \sim O(\lambda^2)$$



3.7 $\sigma$ : Non-MFV NP?

# SUMMARY

- ★ CKM scheme seems OK at  $\sim 10\%$  accuracy.
- ★ A few % new physics might be there.
- ★ Several inconsistencies exist.  
NP? QCD? Exp?  
Need more statistics, lattice calculations,  
phenomenological ideas, etc.
- ★ Interplay between LHC and flavor factories.  
Super KEKB, JPARC K experiments,  
LFV searches, EDM, neutrinos, etc.