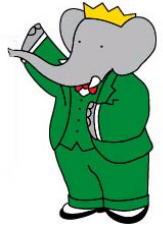


# CP Violation and Hints for New Physics at the B factories



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Tata Institute (TIFR), India



# Before I Start...

## Disclaimers

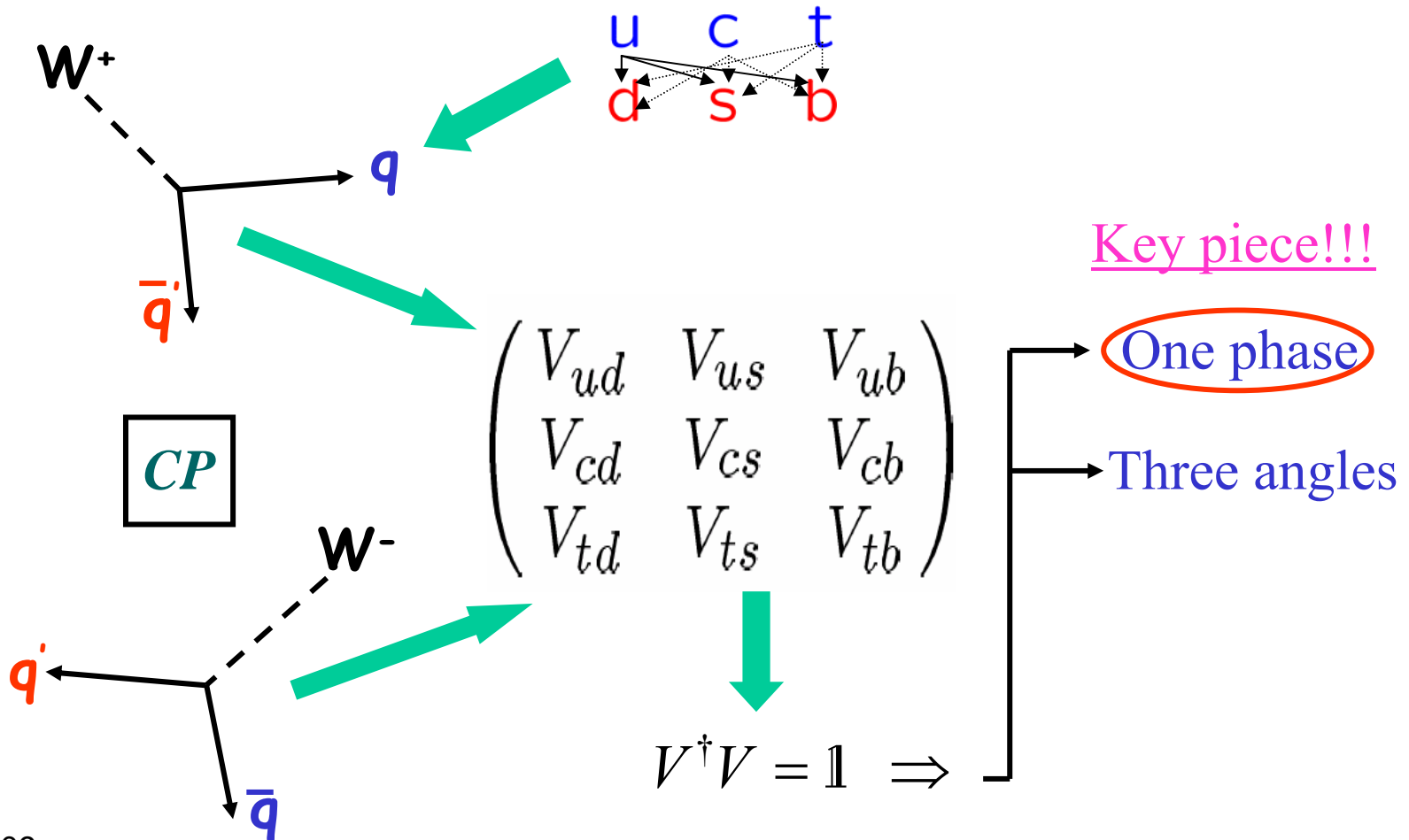
- The talk pretends to be a poor man's review
  - An overview of CP violation and rare B decays
  - Cover results mostly from the B factories
  - Skip all the gory analysis details
  - Religiously provide relevant references for the interested

## Credits

- Most materials inherited from Iijima (LP09) and Nakao (Beauty09)
- Heavy Flavor Averaging Group (HFAG):  
<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/xorg/hfag/>
- CKMfitter: <http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr/>

# CPV in Standard Model

- The CKM paradigm in charged vector-boson decays provides the framework for CP violation in the SM

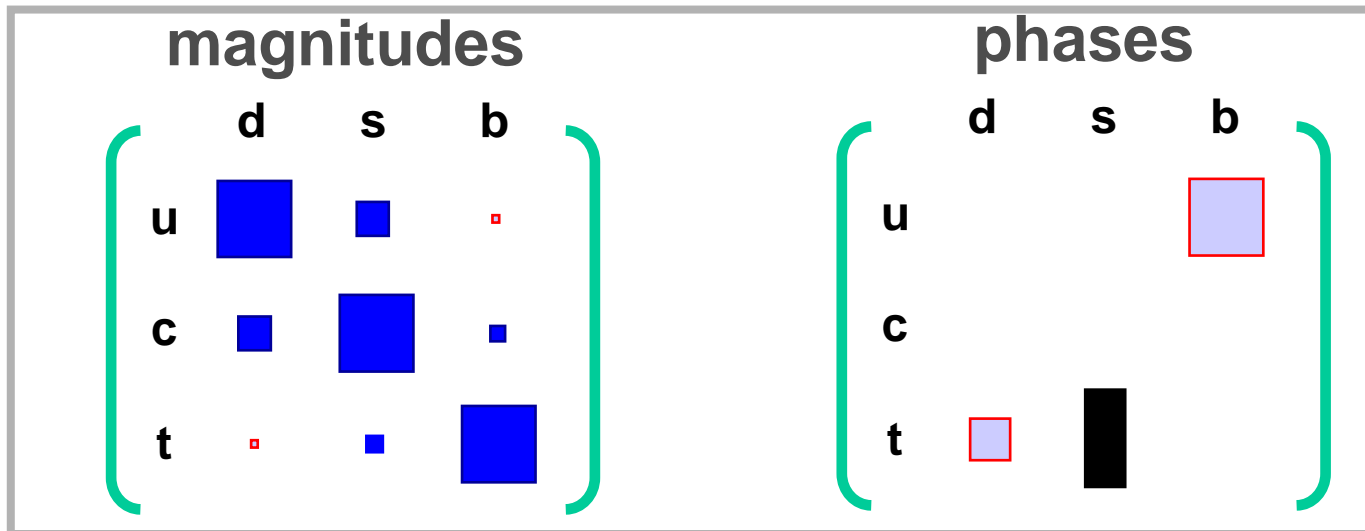


# Hierarchical expansion of CKM

Wolfenstein parameterization of the CKM matrix  $V$ : (1983)

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & V_{us} = \lambda & V_{ub} = A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ V_{cd} = -\lambda & V_{cs} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & V_{cb} = A\lambda^2 \\ V_{td} = A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & V_{ts} = -A\lambda^2 & V_{tb} = 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \simeq \sin \theta_c \simeq 0.22$$

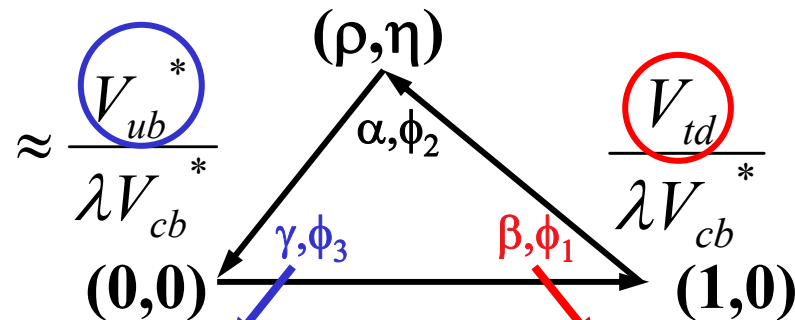


# A triangle at the heart

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

$$\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{b}^* = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{B Mesons}}$$

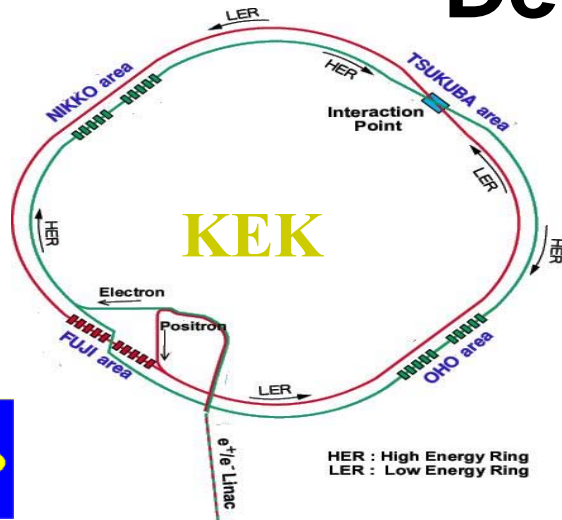
$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



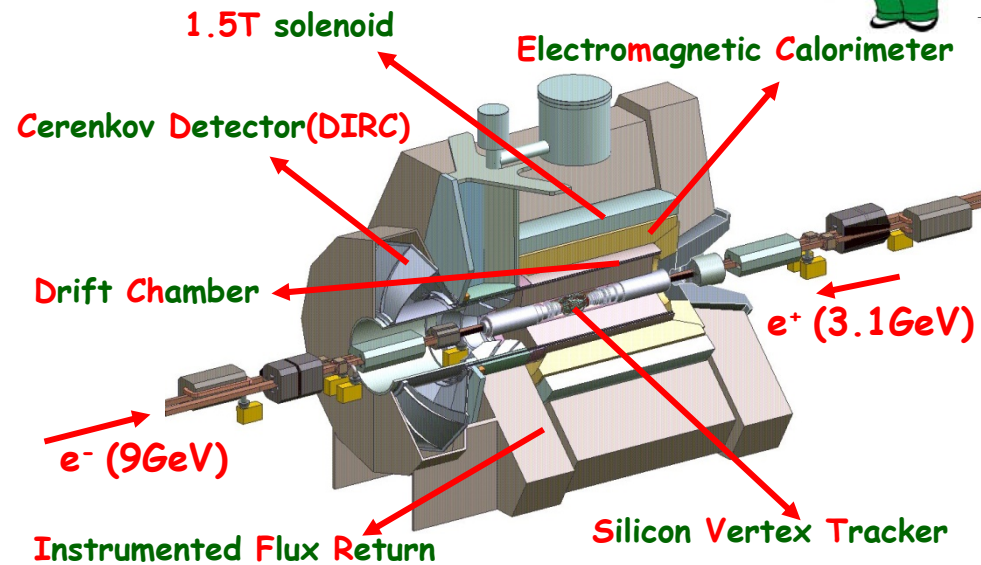
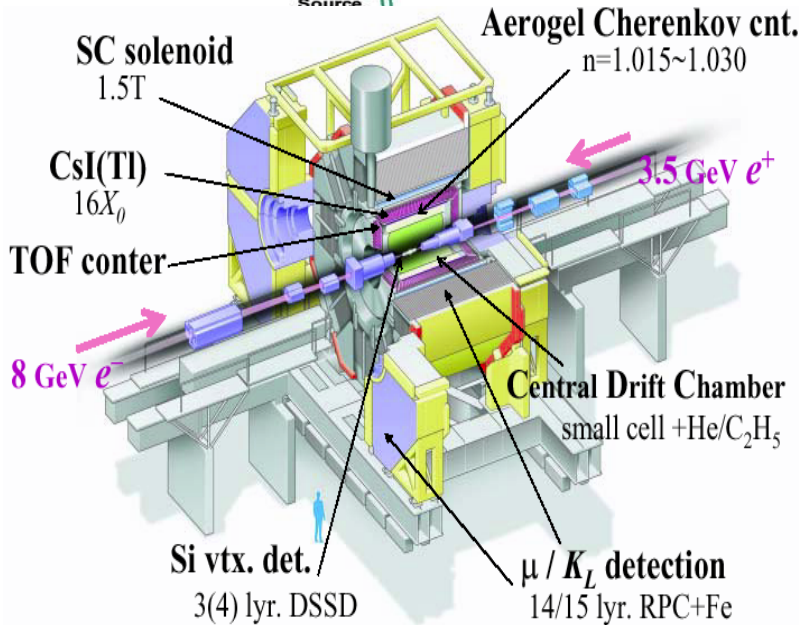
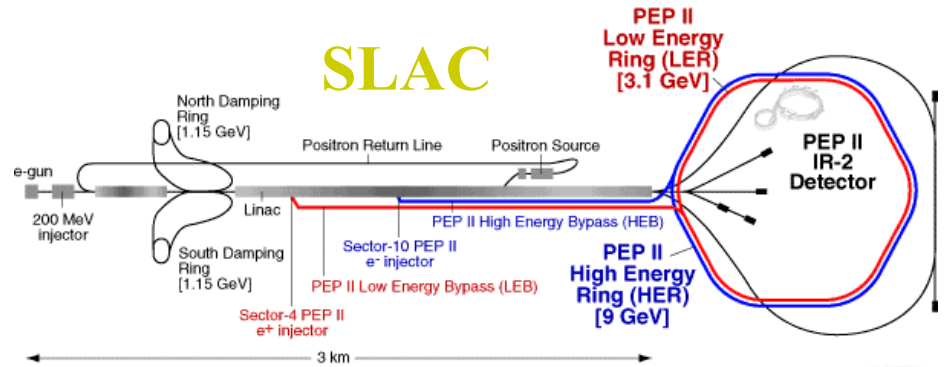
$$\phi_3 \approx \arg V_{ub}^* \quad \phi_1 \approx -\arg V_{td}^* \quad \phi_2 = \pi - \phi_1 - \phi_3$$

- Check consistency of the CKM paradigm:
  - ✓ measure three angles and two side lengths
  - ✓ look for possible new physics contributions

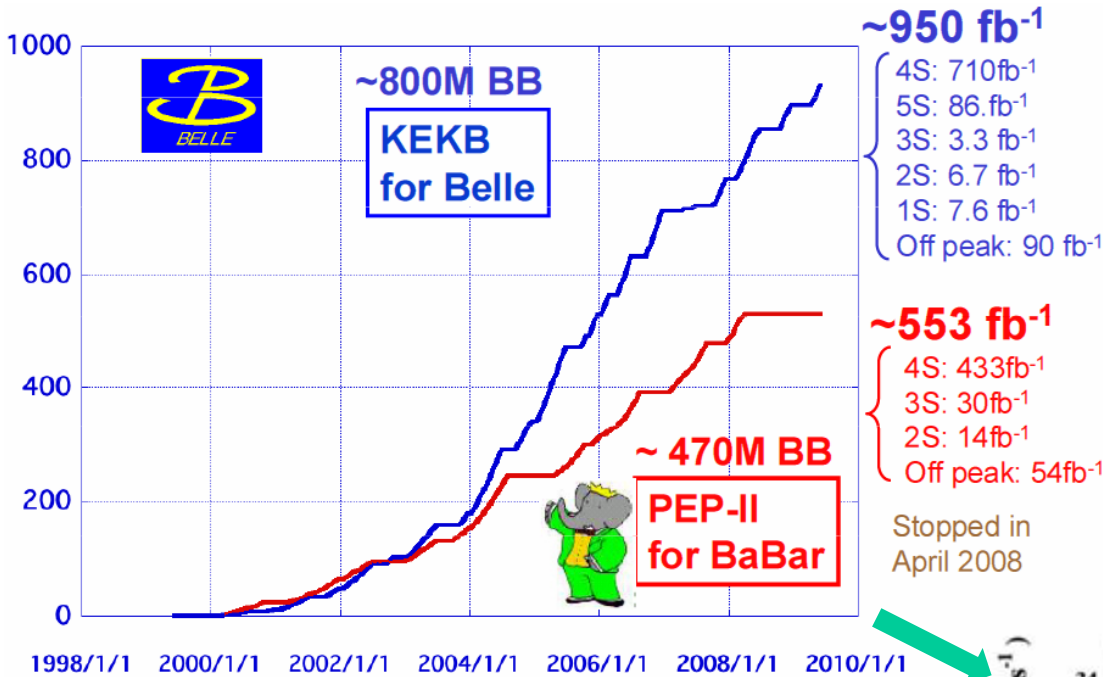
# Dedicated B Factories



HER : High Energy Ring  
LER : Low Energy Ring

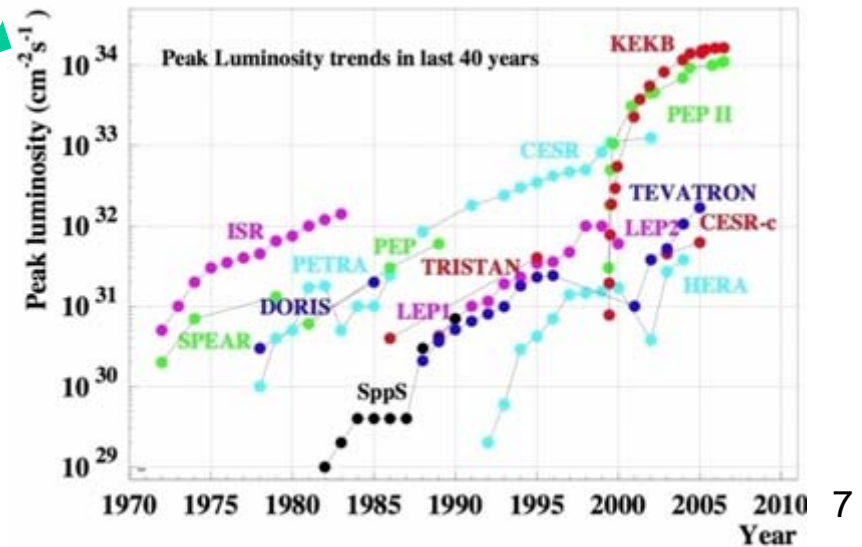


# Breaking own records times and again



- Together collected over  $10^9$  (Gillion)  $B\bar{B}$  pairs:
  - ✓ Test the KM paradigm of CP violation
  - ✓ Explore rare B decays – window to new physics

- Data at other  $\Upsilon(nS)$  peaks as well as a large number of  $c\bar{c}$  and  $\tau^+\tau^-$  events



# Most Visible Recognition



Half of the 2008 Nobel prize in physics to

**Makoto Kobayashi**, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan

and

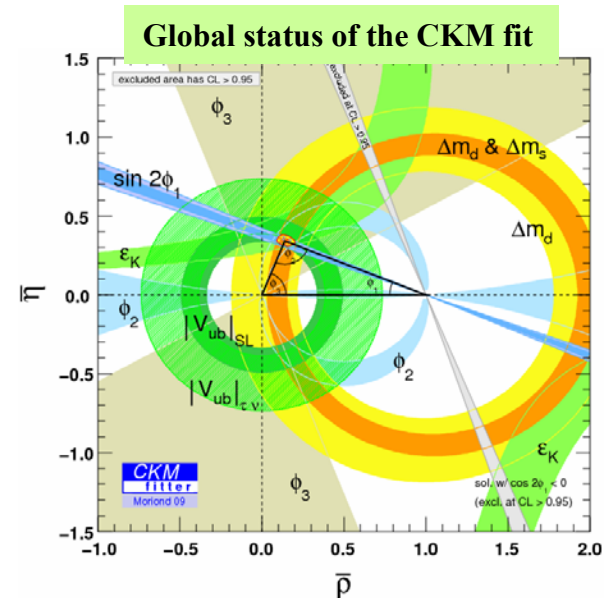
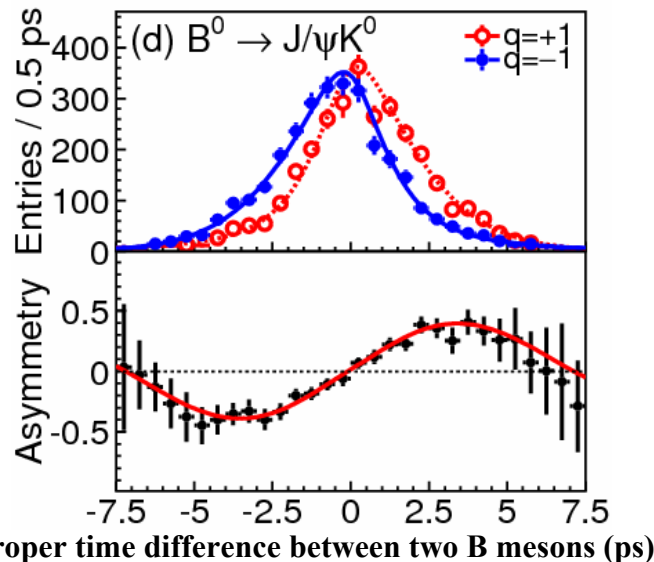
**Toshihide Maskawa**, YITP, Kyoto University, Japan

*"for the discovery of the origin of the broken symmetry which predicts the existence of at least three families of quarks in nature"*



...As late as 2001, the two particle detectors **BaBar** at Stanford, USA and **Belle** at Tsukuba, Japan, both detected broken symmetries independently of each other. The results were exactly as **Kobayashi** and **Maskawa** had predicted almost three decades earlier...

PRL 98 (2007) 031802



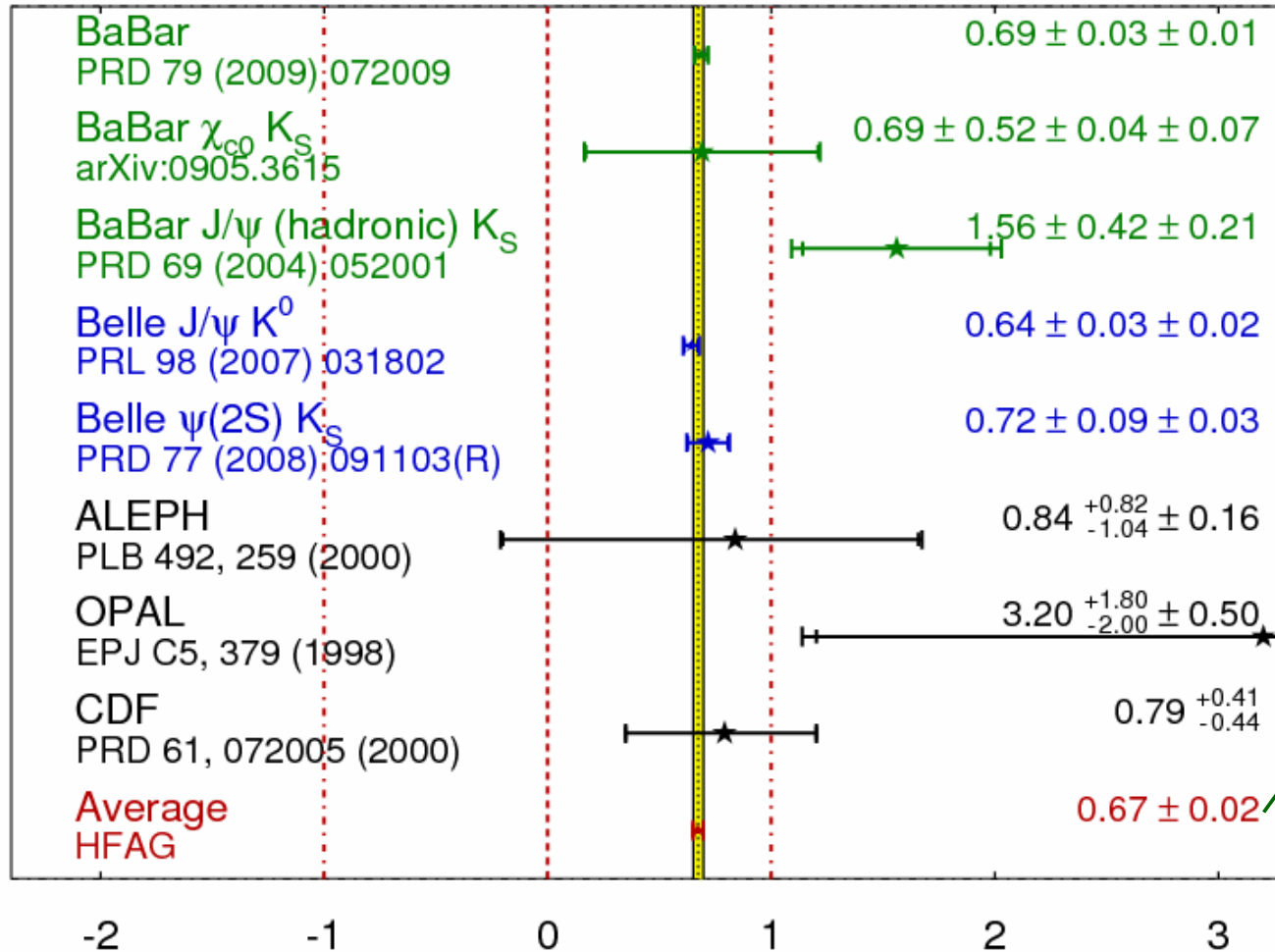
24-09-2009



# Standard Candle

$$\sin(2\beta) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1)$$

**HFAG**  
FPCP 2009  
PRELIMINARY



See the transition:  
LEP → Tevatron →  
B factories

Entering the precision  
phase: 3% uncertainty

# $\phi_2(\alpha)$ : Error shrinks day-by-day

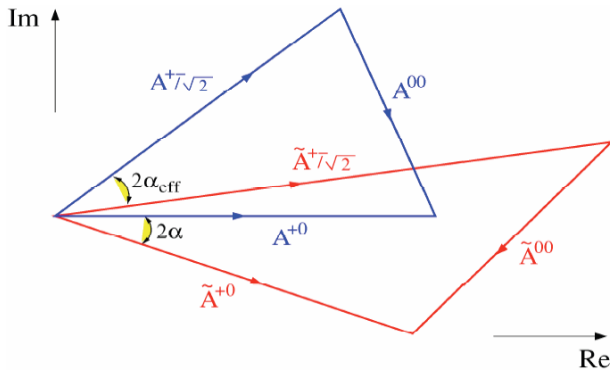
- Almost a precision measurement

direct measurement

$$\alpha = (89.0^{+4.4}_{-4.2})^\circ$$

- Dominated by the  $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$  results, that rely on the isospin relation

Gronau, London, PRL 65 (1990) 3381

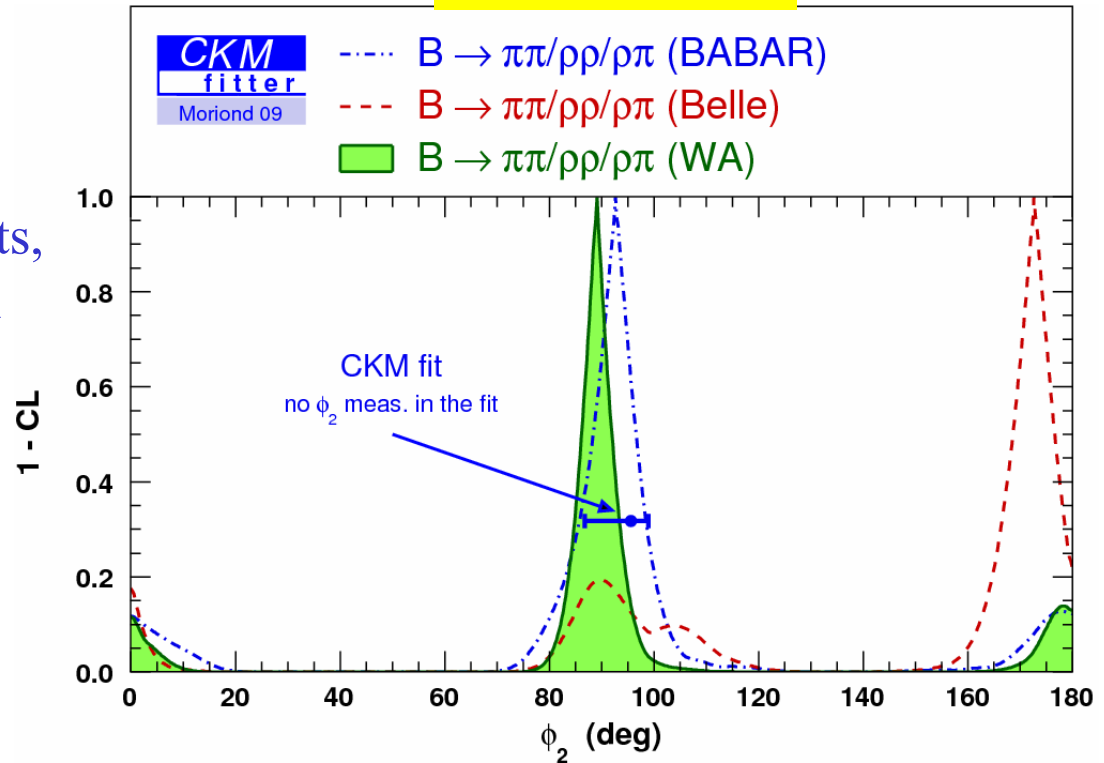


- New measured  $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$  BF value from BaBar stretches the base of the two isospin triangles, making them degenerate

PRL 102 (2009) 141802

- ❖ Belle's final results on  $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ , especially  $\rho^+ \rho^0$ , are eagerly awaited for

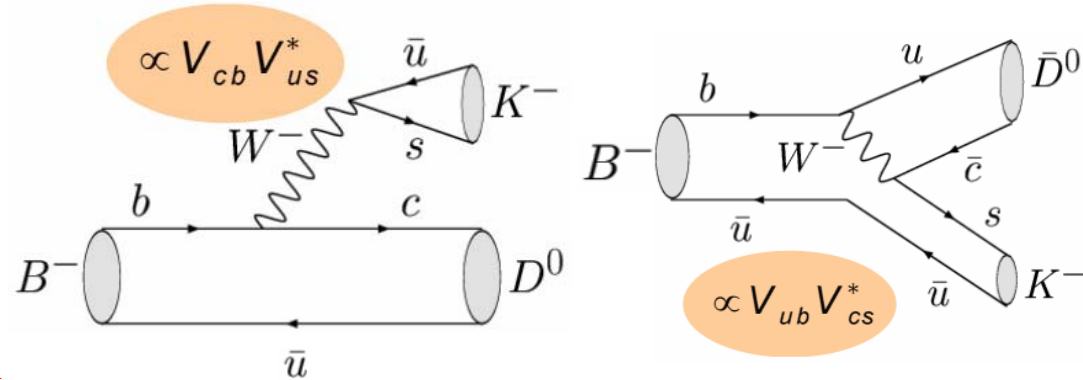
Current world-average



# Now, what about $\phi_3(\gamma)$ ?

- Various methods proposed: Gronau-London-Wyler **PLB 253 (1991) 483** **PLB 265 (1991) 172**  
Atwood-Dunietz-Soni **PRL 78 (1997) 3257** **PRD 63 (2001) 036005** Giri-Grossman-Soffer-Zupan **PRD 68 (2003) 054018**

- Basic strategy is to exploit interference between two diagrams

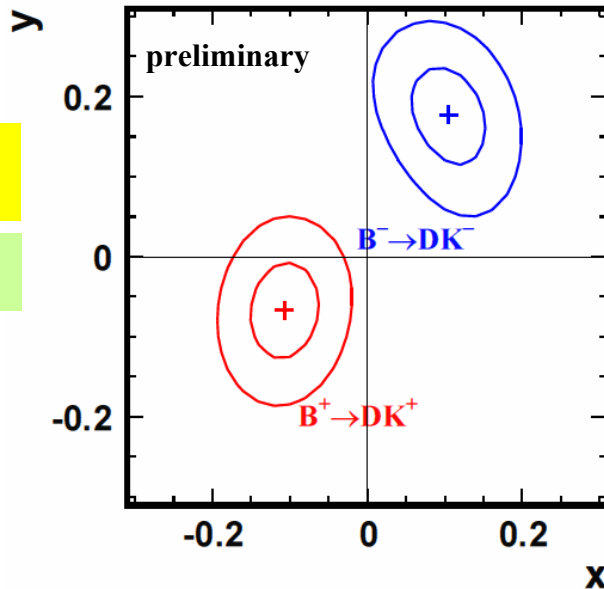


- Main bottle-neck is **small signal**
- Now, seems like beginning of an end?

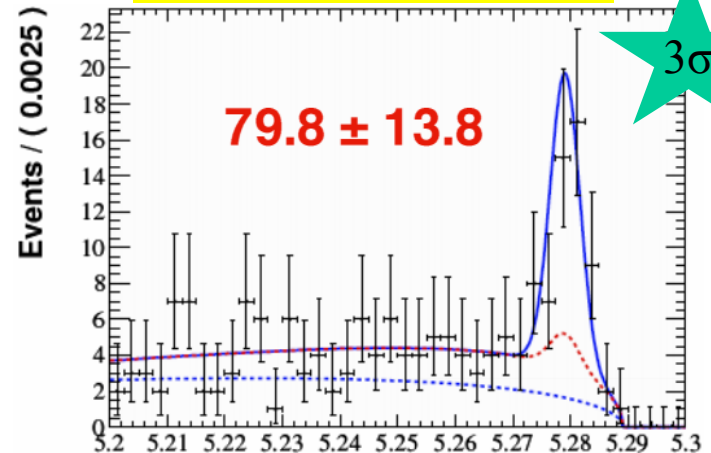


**Poluektov @ EPS09:**  
Belle  $D \rightarrow K_S \pi \pi$

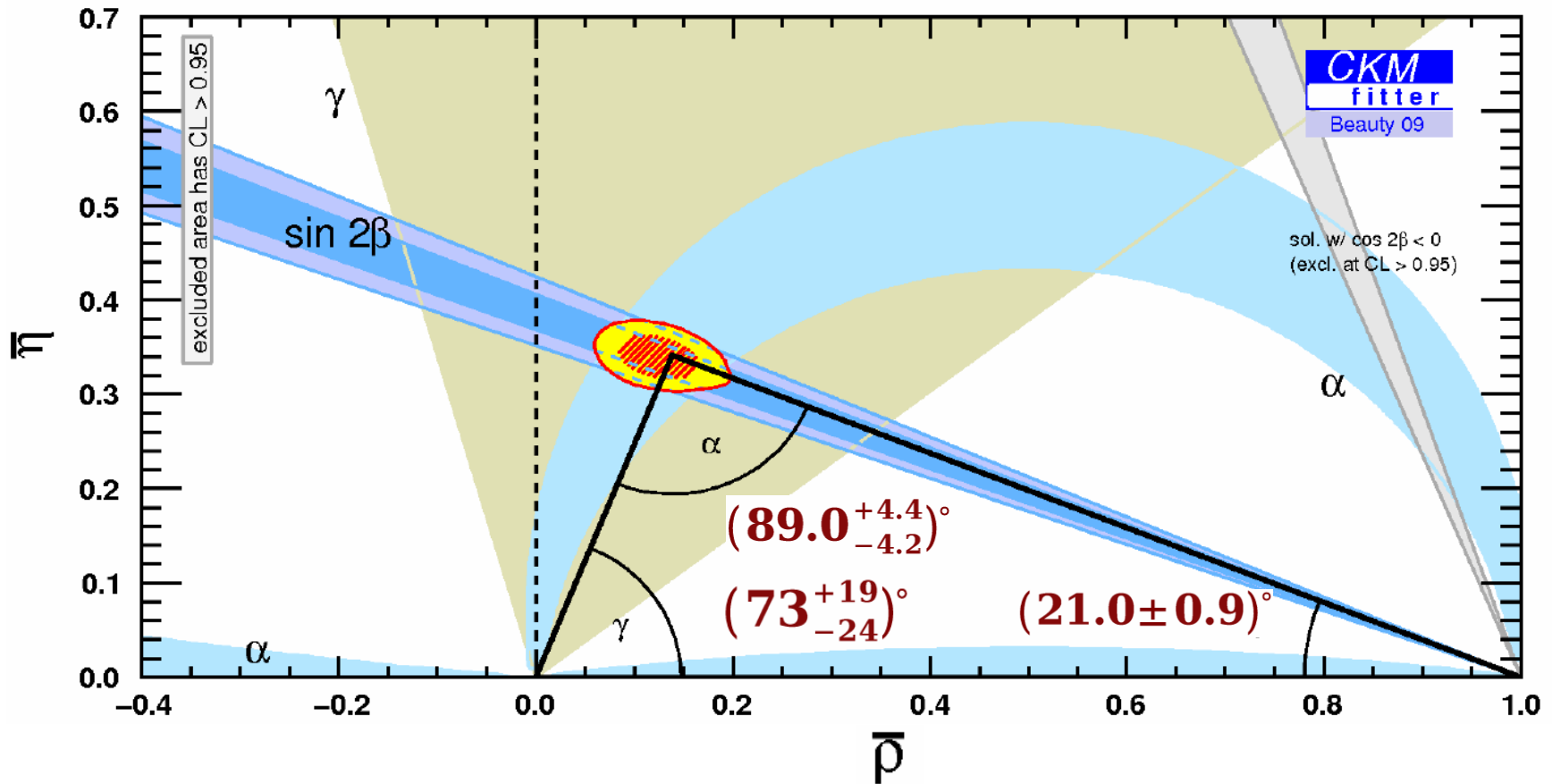
**3.5 $\sigma$  evidence**



**Lopez @ EPS09: BaBar  $D \rightarrow K\pi$**



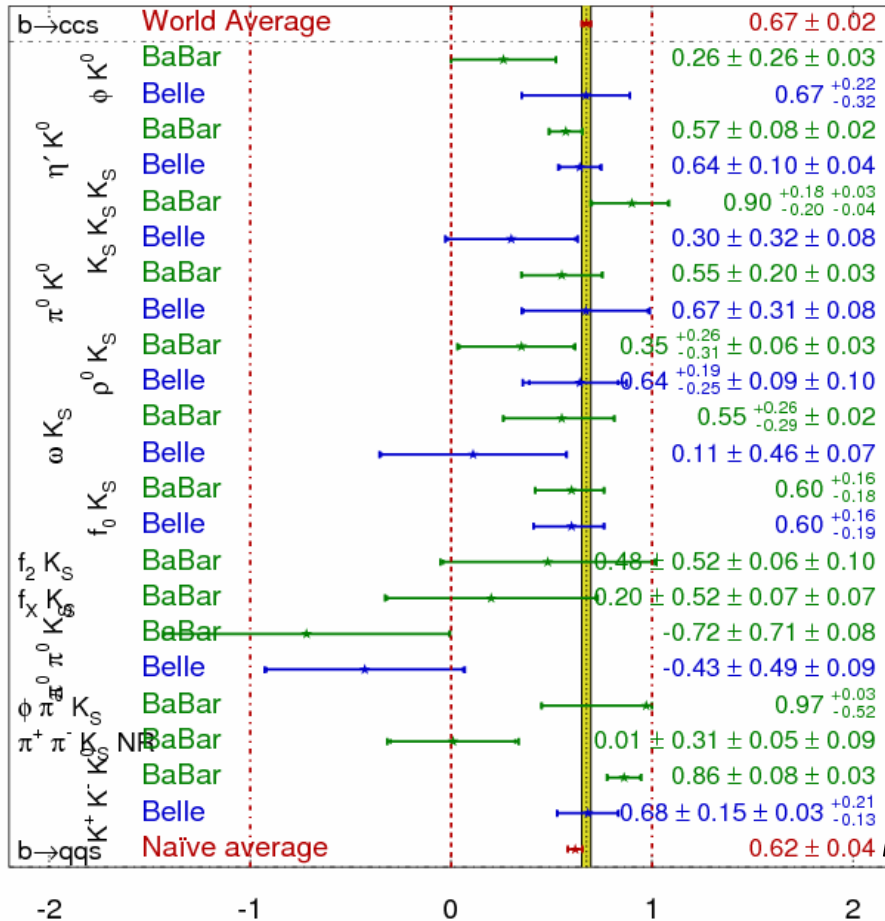
# Current World Average



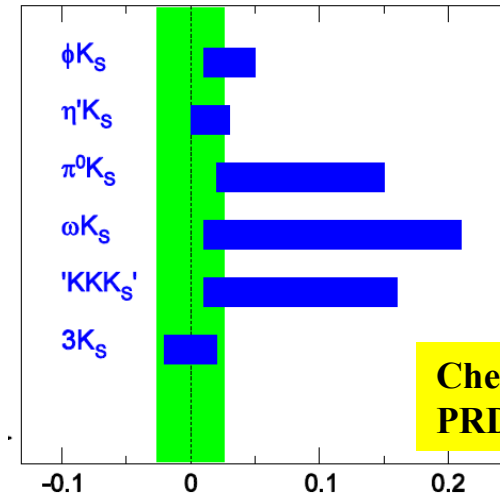
- As far as  $\varphi_3(\gamma)$  is concerned, it is fair to say that we have made a head-start
- ❑ Final word will come from LHCb and (future) super flavor factories
- ✓ The latter would also improve the measurements of  $\varphi_1(\beta)$  and  $\varphi_2(\alpha)$

**Turn to the second part**

# $\sin(2\phi_1)$ with the Penguins



- Measured  $\sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$  in loop diagrams disagree with the charmonium world average
- While considering the naive average, we need to be extra careful because of the **theory uncertainty**



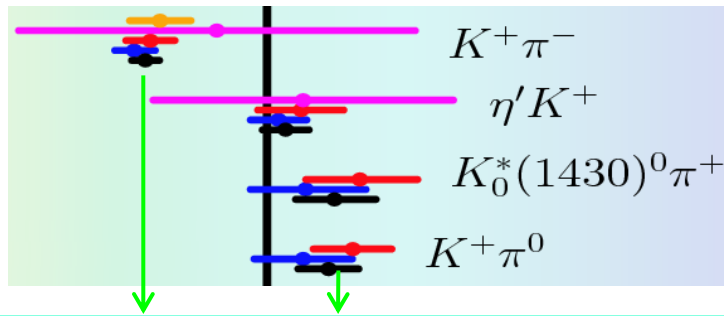
Cheng *et al.*,  
PRD72, 094003

Beneke PLB 620, 143

Williamson, Zupan, PRD 74, 014003

- Need to pin down on the expt. uncertainty in each of these measurements (call for the super flavour factory)

# Direct CP Violation



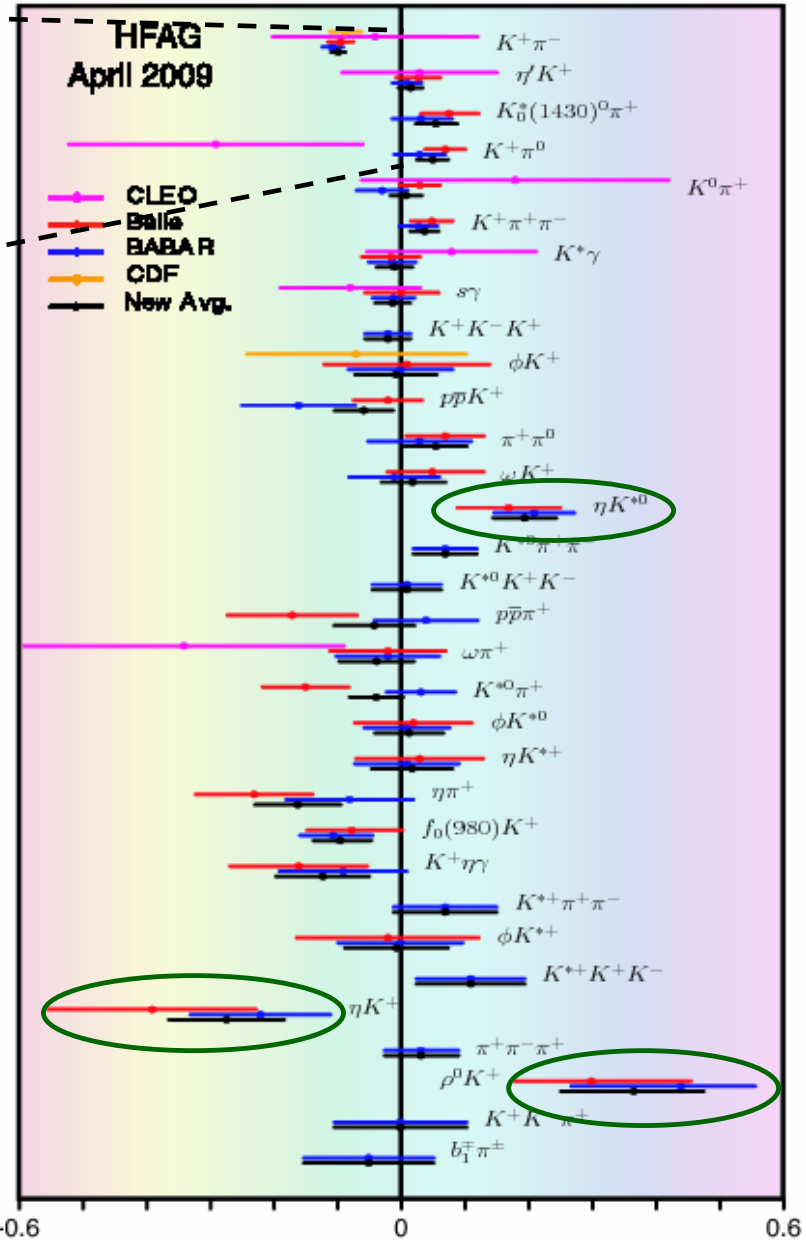
$$\Delta A_{K\pi} = A_{CP}(K^+\pi^0) - A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) = +0.144 \pm 0.029$$

□ Both decay channels occur via the same diagrams at tree level  $\rightarrow \Delta A_{K\pi}$  should be zero

➤ Interpretation with SM and non-SM

✓  $K^0\pi^0$  data would be useful to check the isospin relation

□ Interesting  $\sim 3\sigma$  evidences found:  
 $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^{*0}$ ,  $B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+$  and  $\rho^0 K^+$  (circle)  
 $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-$  and  $B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K^+$



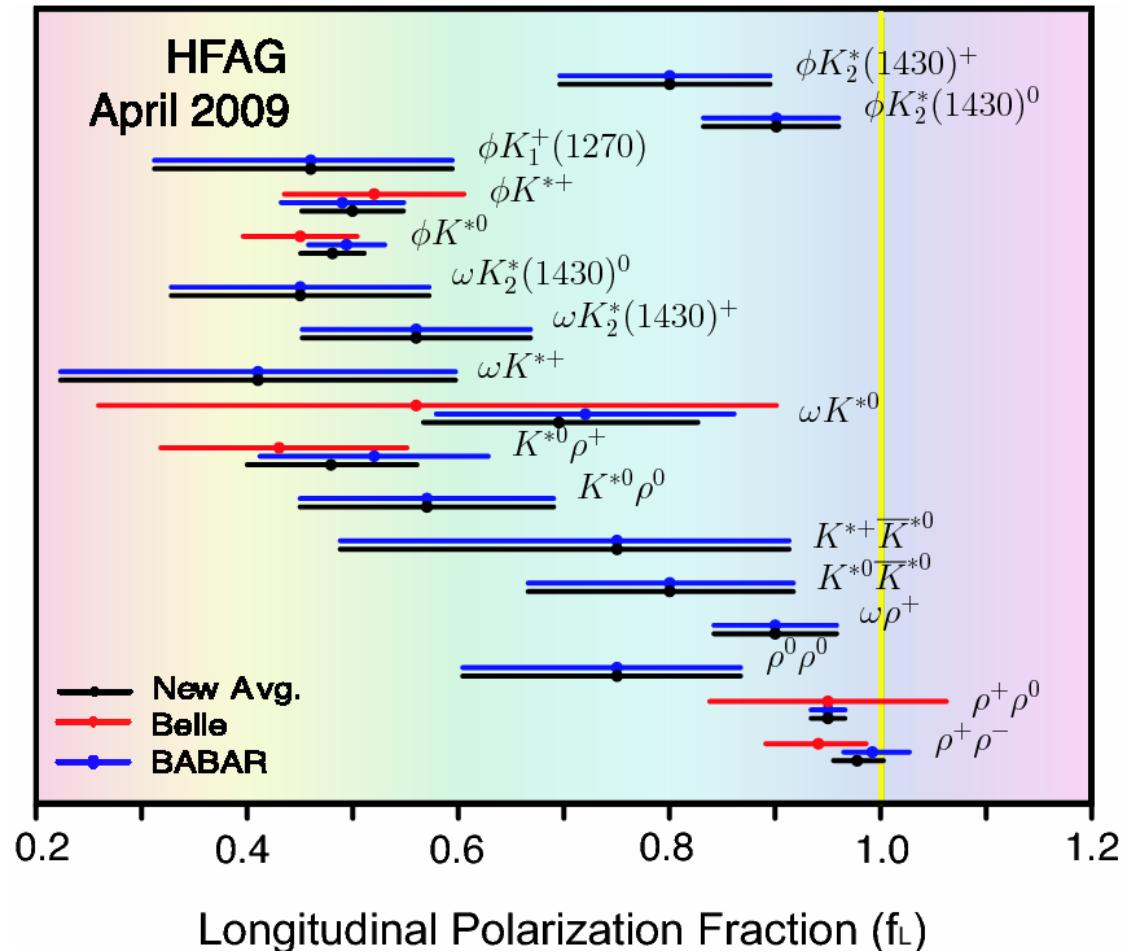
# Polarization Puzzle

- $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$  decays fit to the expected pattern:

$$f_L = 1 - \frac{m_V^2}{m_B^2}$$

- One could say, within errors  $f_L$  for  $K^* \bar{K}^{*0}$ ,  $\omega\rho^+$ ,  $\phi K_2^*$  and  $\rho K^{*+}$  follow the trend

- But what is going on for some of loop-dominated modes, e.g.,  $\phi K^*$  or  $\rho^+ K^{*0}$ ?

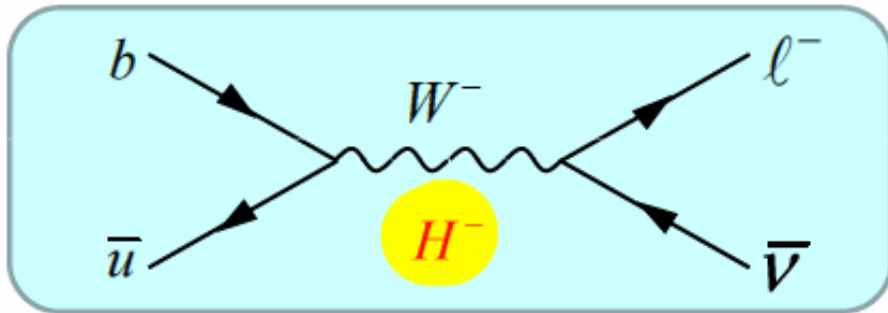


Nice review talks by Bevan and Nagashima at HINTS09:

<http://belle.kek.jp/hints09/program.html>



# Enter $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau$



$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu})_{SM} = \frac{G_F^2 m_B m_\tau^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2 \tau_B$$

- Within standard model, proceeds through W annihilation

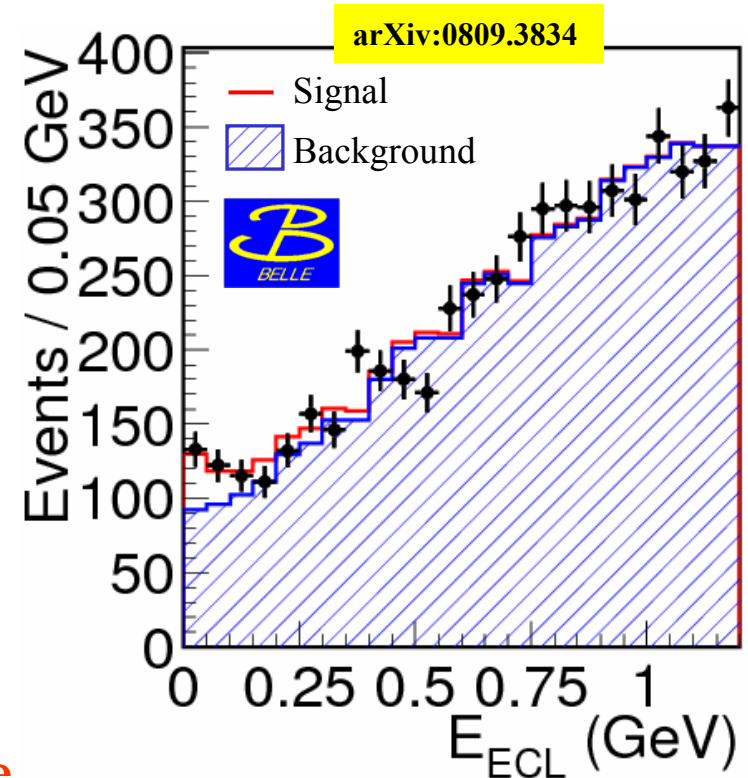
➤ Helicity suppression similar to  $\pi^-$  decay

- B-meson decay constant  $f_B$ :  $190 \pm 13$  MeV

HPQCD Collab., arXiv:0902.1815

- Sensitive to new physics, e.g., charged Higgs

- Presented result corresponds to the case, where one B meson is decaying semileptonically



3.8 $\sigma$  significance

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau) = (1.65_{-0.37}^{+0.38}(\text{stat})_{-0.37}^{+0.35}(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-4}$$

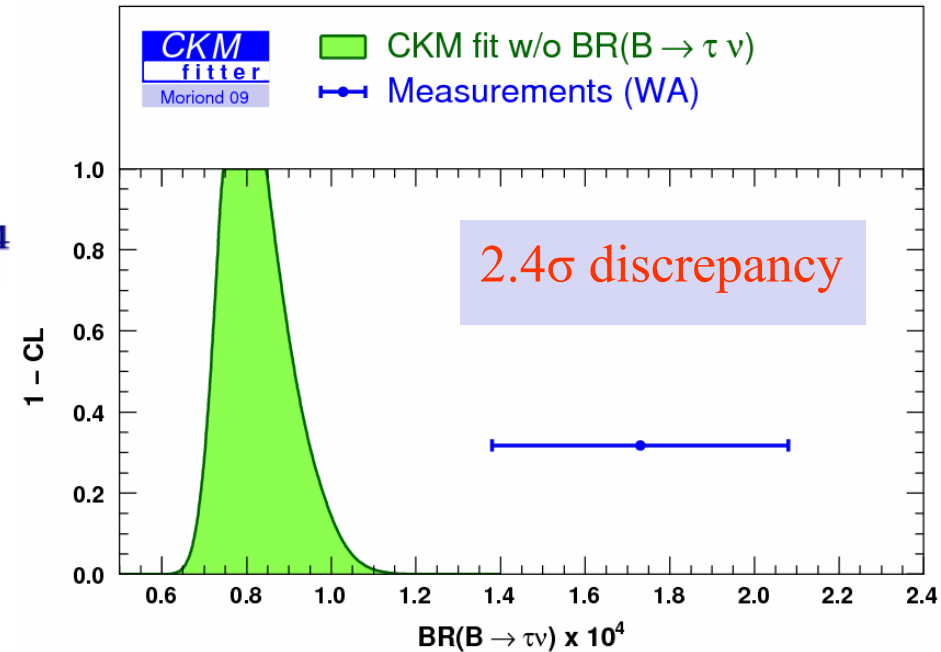
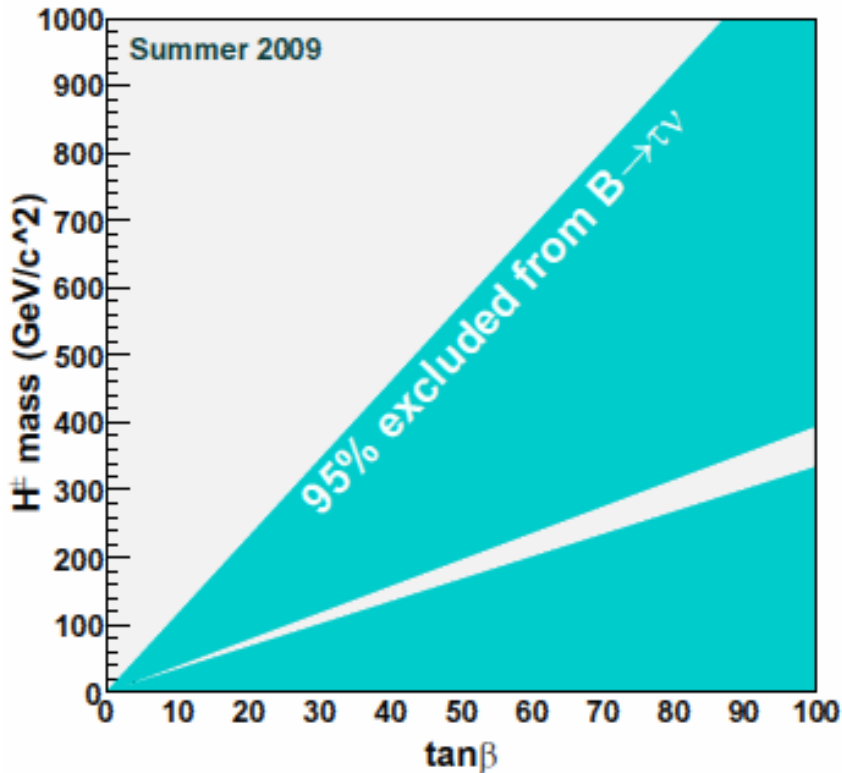
# Obvious Tension

- From the global analysis:

$$\text{Br}(\tau \nu) = (0.79^{+0.16}_{-0.10}) \times 10^{-4}$$

- Belle+BaBar measured value:

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



## Constraint on charged Higgs:

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \mathcal{B}_{\text{SM}}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau) \times \left(1 - \frac{m_B^2}{m_{H^+}^2} \tan^2 \beta\right)^2$$

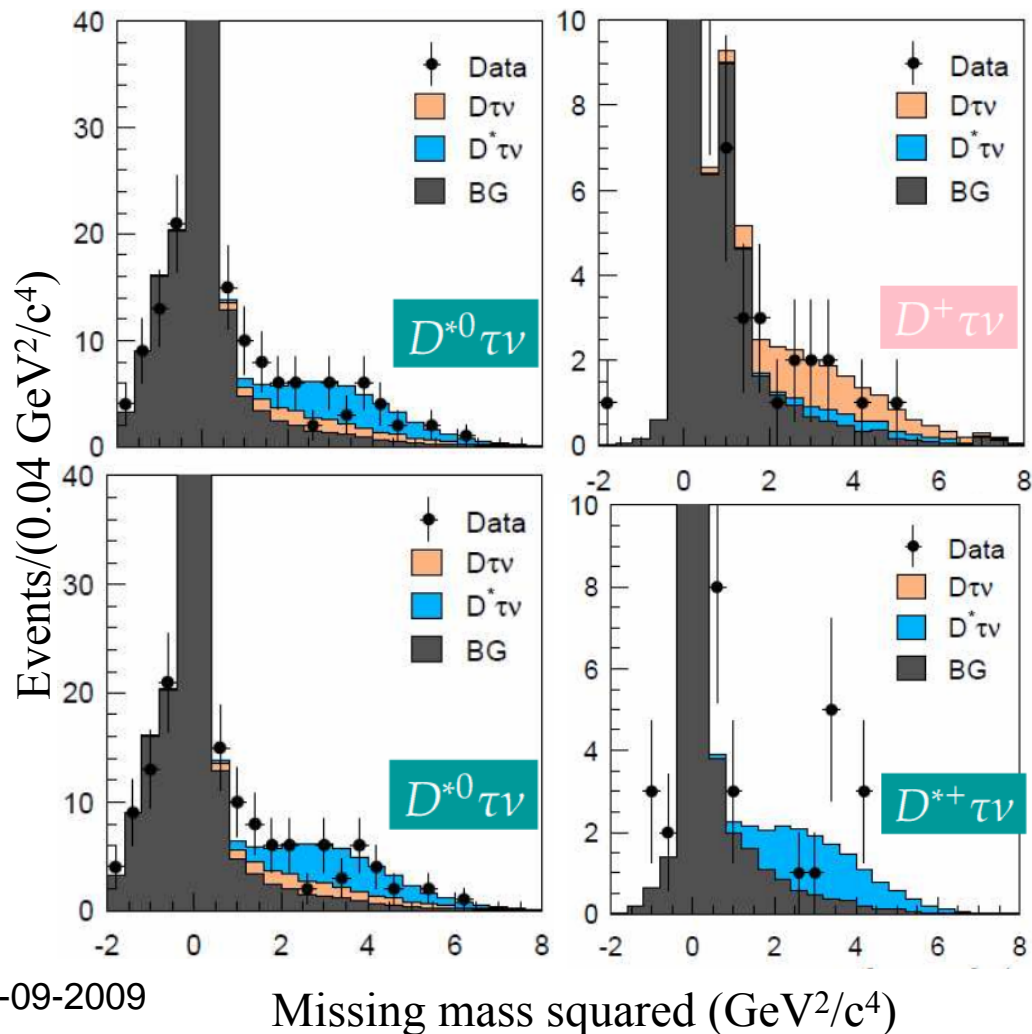
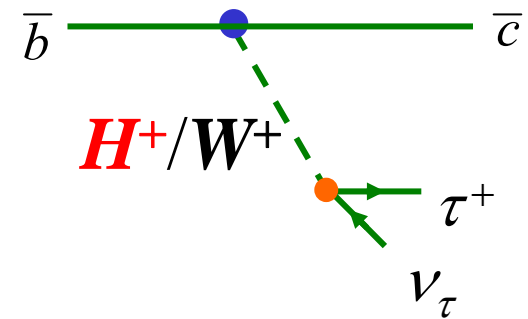
- Use the world-average (WA) value with

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{SM}}(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) = (1.20 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$$

to get bounds on  $m(H^\pm)$  and  $\tan\beta$

# Results on $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu_\tau$

□ Similar Feynman's diagram as  $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ : replace the up with a charm quark



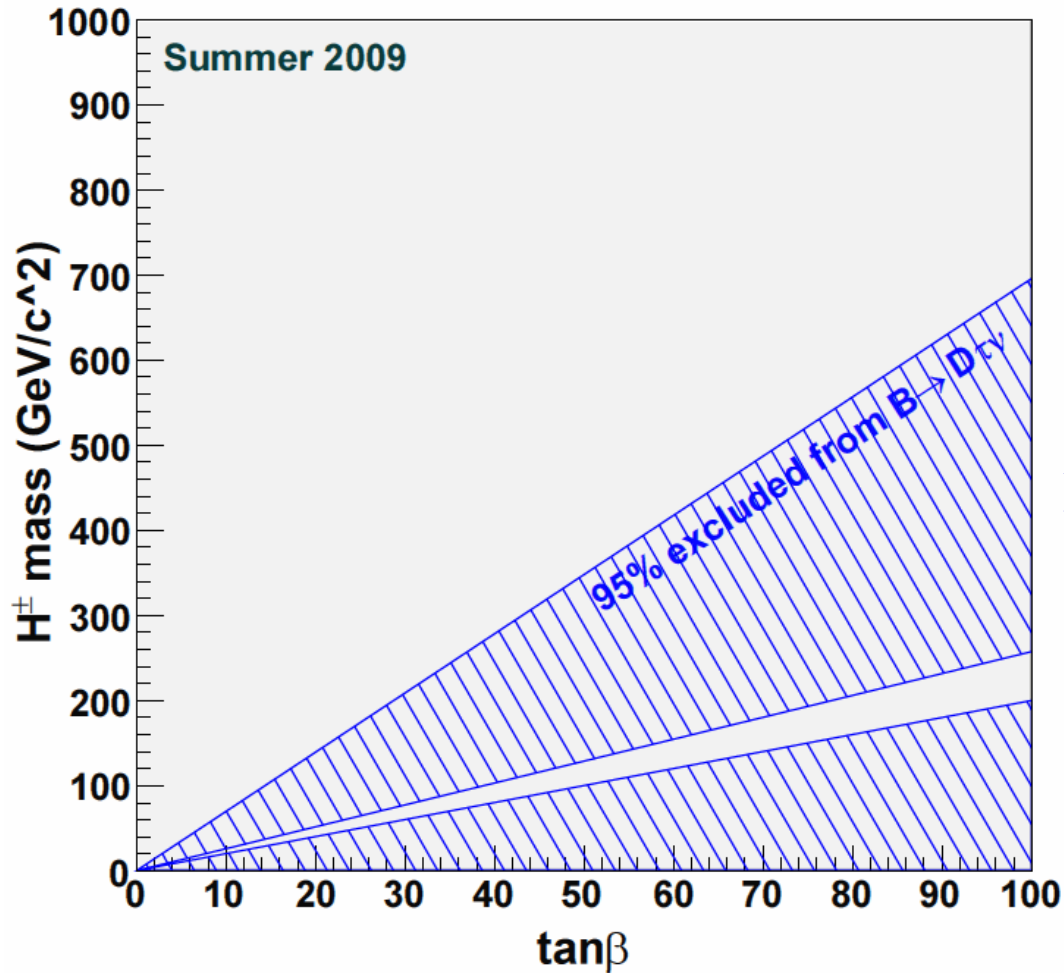
- Dominant background is from  $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \nu_l$  ( $l=e$  or  $\mu$ )
- Feed-across from  $D^*(D)$  to  $B \rightarrow D \tau \nu_\tau (D^* \tau \nu_\tau)$  with a missed  $\pi^0/\gamma$  ( $\pi^\pm$  exchanged with recoil B)
- ❖ 2D fit of missing mass squared and  $E_{ECL}$



preliminary

$R(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \tau^+ \nu)$	$(70.2^{+18.9+11.0}_{-18.0-9.1})\%$
$R(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \tau^+ \nu)$	$(46.8^{+10.6+6.2}_{-10.2-7.2})\%$
$R(B^0 \rightarrow D^- \tau^+ \nu)$	$(47.6^{+21.6+6.3}_{-19.3-5.4})\%$
$R(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu)$	$(48.1^{+14.0+5.8}_{-12.3-4.1})\%$

# Constraint on New Physics



WA (LP09):  $R(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu) = 49 \pm 10\%$

vs.

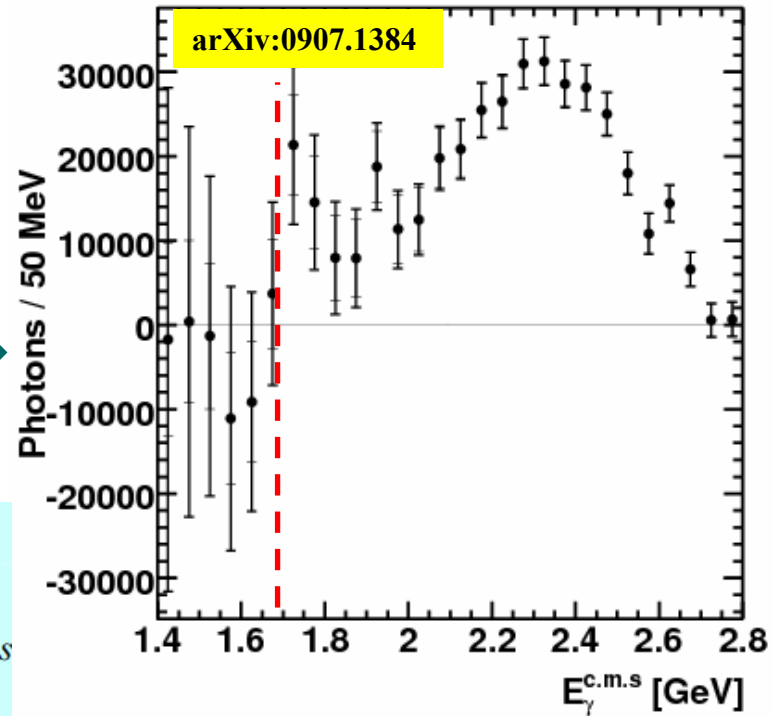
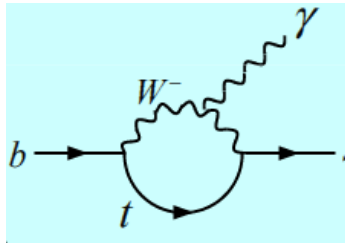
SM value:  $R(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu) = 31 \pm 2\%$

- Charged Higgs exclusion region is complementary to  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$

Itoh *et al.*, Prog.Theor.Phys. 114 (2005) 179

# Inclusive $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ Measurement

- ❑ No kinematic constraint
- ❑ Only requirement is to measure a high energy photon in the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  rest frame
  - Sometimes we ask for a lepton in the recoil side (lepton tag)
  - Otherwise, fully inclusive sample
- ✓ Low  $E_\gamma$  threshold (1.7 GeV)

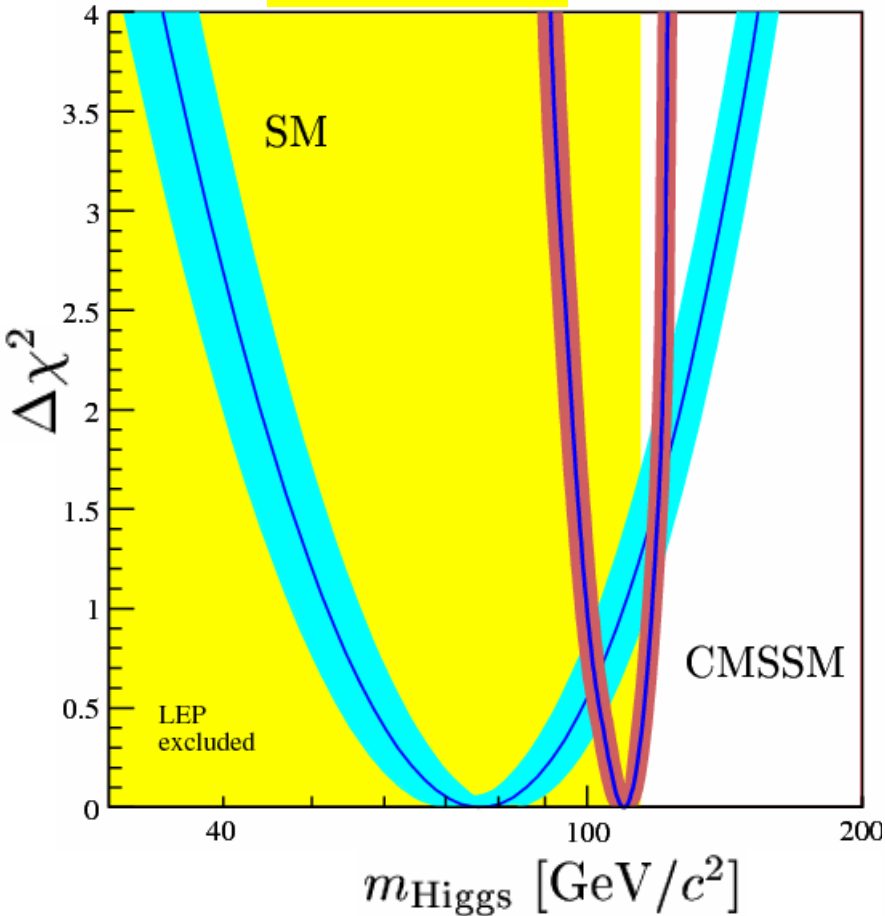


$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) = (3.45 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-4}$$

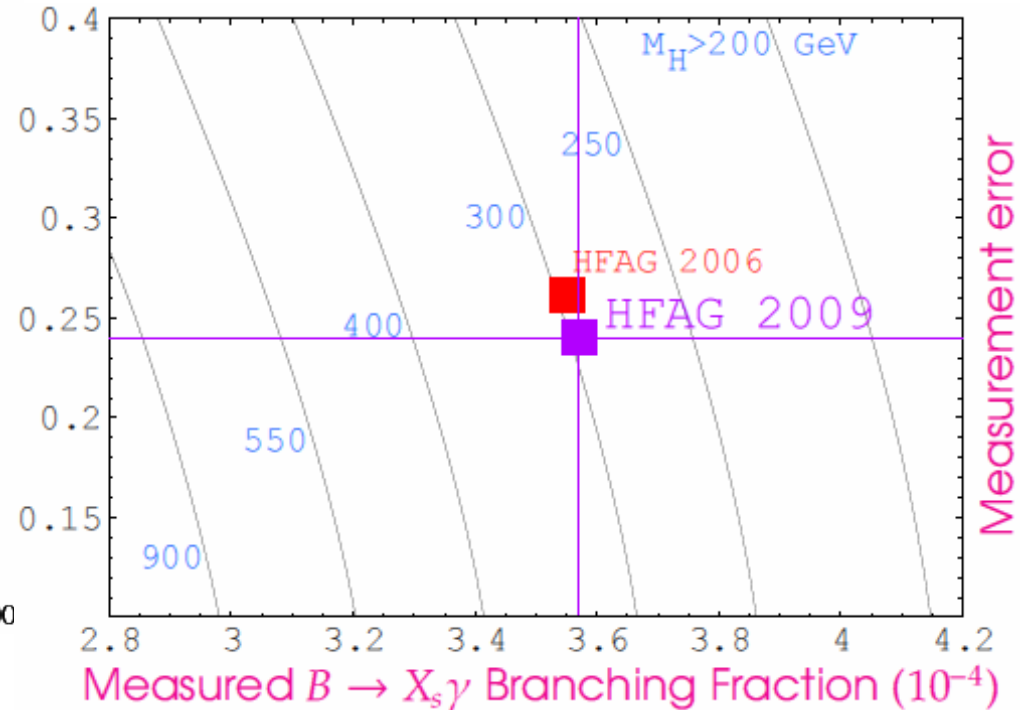
- ❑ The most precise measurement of  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  to date
- ❑ BFs are also given for other  $E_\gamma$  thresholds: 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0 GeV
- ❑ Tighter constraint on the SM as well as on the new physics model

# Constraints from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$

PLB 657 (2007) 87



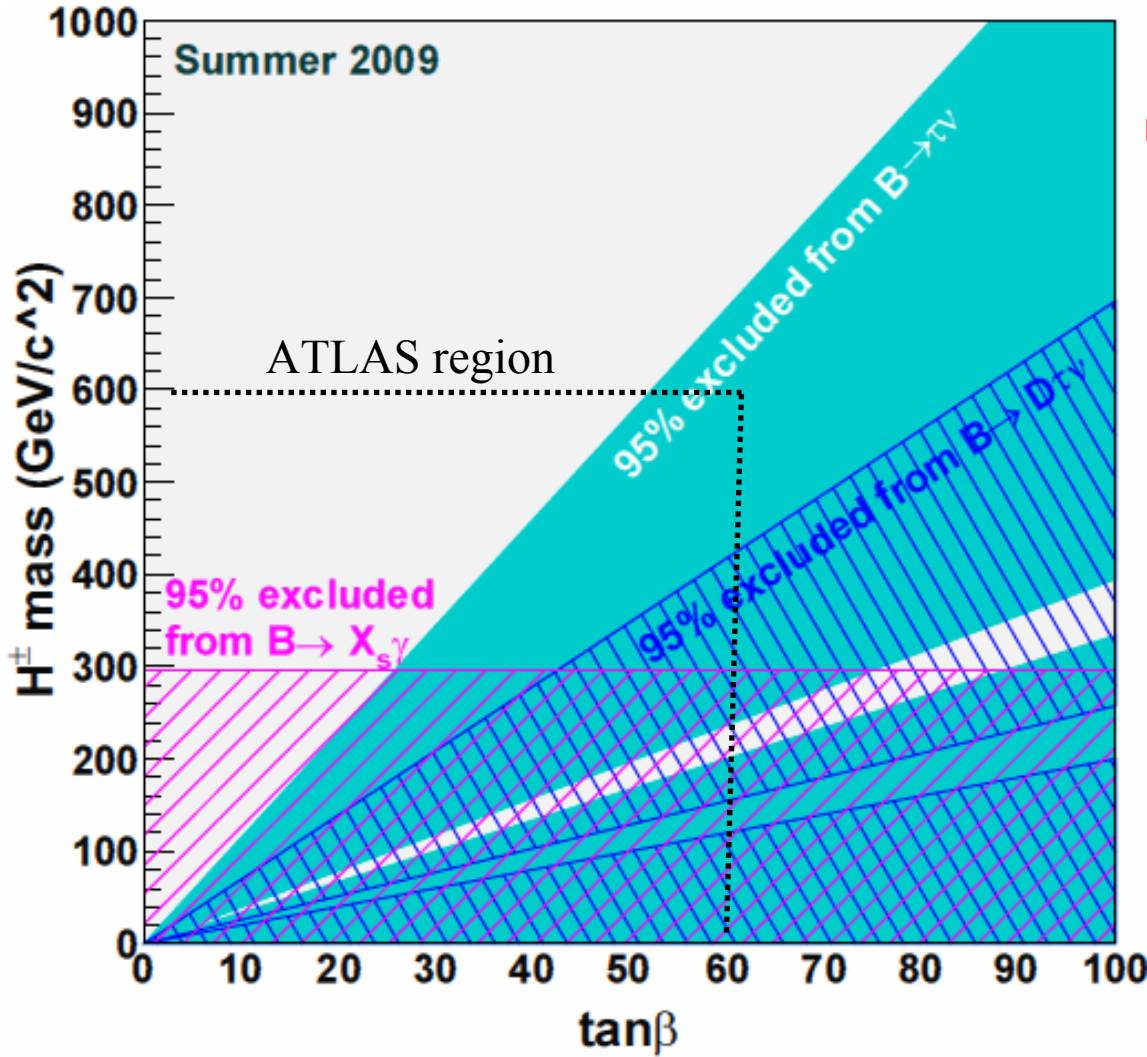
Charged Higgs bound:  
 $m(H^+) > 300 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



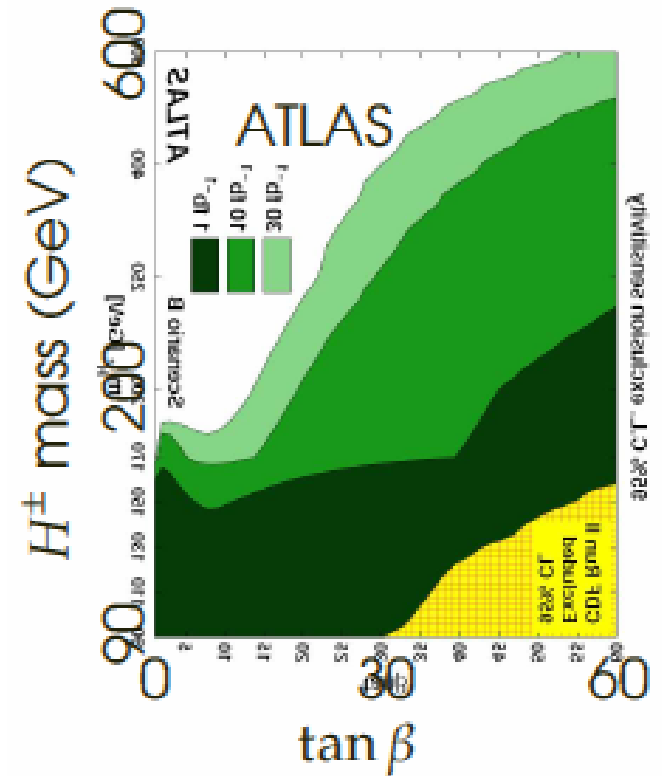
(Left)  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  BF is a part of CMSSM  $\rightarrow$  improvement on the indirect  $m_H$  limit

(Right) Constraint on the charged Higgs mass

# Combined $H^\pm$ bounds from B factories



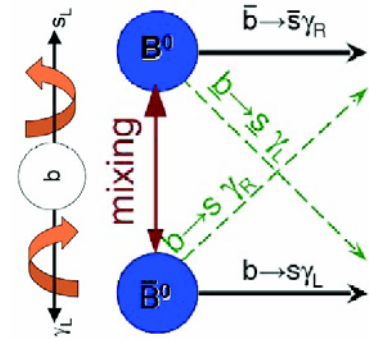
→ Covers almost whole of the exclusion region envisioned by ATLAS



# Observation of $B \rightarrow K \phi \gamma$

## □ Time-dependent CP violation study

- In the SM, photon polarization is b-flavor specific
- Sensitive to non-SM right-handed currents → the decay channel acts as if a polarimeter



Atwood *et al.*, PRL 79 (1997) 185  
PRD 71 (2005) 076003

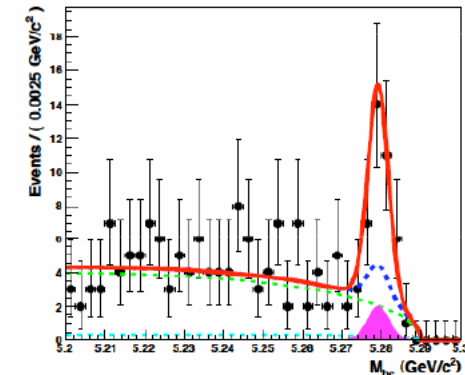
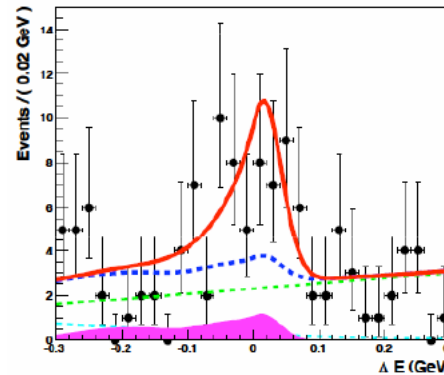
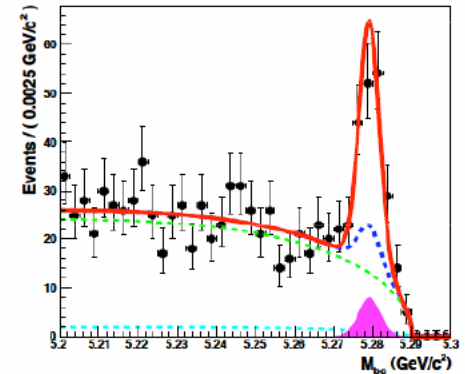
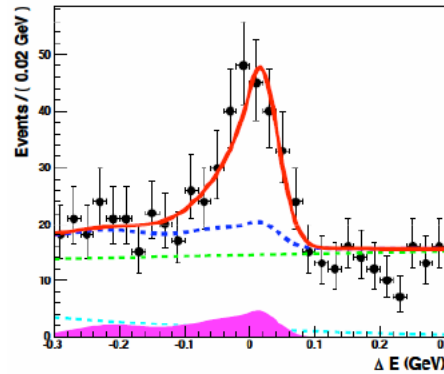
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \phi \gamma) = (2.34 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$N_S = 136 \pm 17 \quad (10.5\sigma \text{ stat. significance})$$



$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \phi \gamma) = (2.66 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$N_S = 35 \pm 8 \quad (5.8\sigma \text{ stat. significance})$$

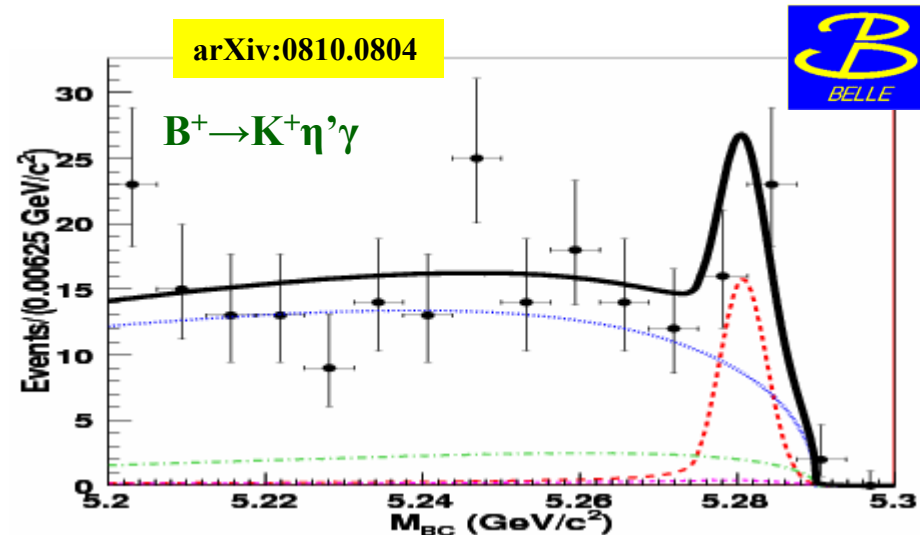




# Evidence for $B \rightarrow K\eta'\gamma$

- Test the possible suppression of  $B \rightarrow K\eta'\gamma$  with respect to  $K\eta\gamma$  due to destructive interference between two penguin diagrams Lipkin, PLB 254 (1991) 247
- Neutral mode could be used for time-dependent CPV study, similar to  $K\phi\gamma$

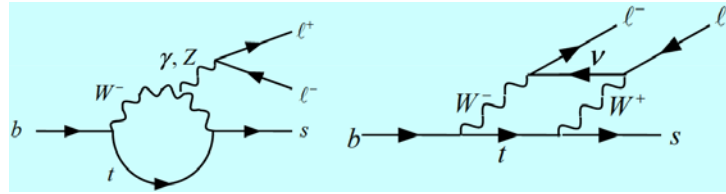
- Analysis restricted to  $m(K\eta') < 3.4$  GeV
- $\eta'$  meson is reconstructed through its decay to  $\eta\pi^+\pi^-$  or  $\rho^0\gamma$ , where  $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  or  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$  and  $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- 2D fit to  $M_{bc}$  and  $\Delta E$  for all sub-modes



Mode	Yield(events)	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-6})$	$\mathcal{S}(\sigma)$	UL( $10^{-6}$ )
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \eta' \gamma$	$32.6^{+11.8}_{-10.8}$	$3.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.4$	3.3	5.6
$B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \eta' \gamma$	$5.1^{+5.0}_{-4.0}$	$2.5^{+2.4+0.4}_{-1.9-0.5}$	1.3	6.4

24-09-2009 ✓ Our measurements and  $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K\eta\gamma) \sim 8.0 \times 10^{-6}$  (PDG) agree with Lipkin's prediction

# Study of $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-$



- Multitude of measurements:  $\mathcal{B}$ , CP asymmetry, lepton flavor ratio,  $F_L$  (for  $K^*$  mode), lepton forward-backward asymmetry ( $A_{FB}$ ) and isospin asymmetry ( $A_I$ )
- Lepton flavor ratio: ratio of muon to electron contribution for a given channel

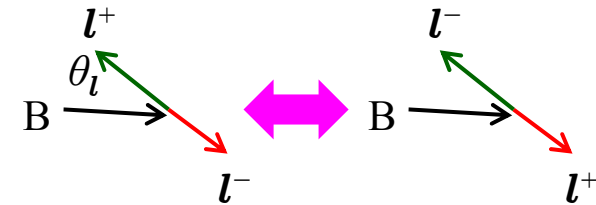
Angular distributions used to extract  $F_L$  and

$K^*$  longitudinal polarization  $F_L$  from kaon angle  $\theta_K$

$$\frac{3}{2}F_L \cos^2 \theta_K + \frac{3}{4}(1 - F_L)(1 - \cos^2 \theta_K)$$

Forward-backward asymmetry  $A_{FB}$  from lepton angle  $\theta_\ell$

$$\frac{3}{4}F_L(1 - \cos^2 \theta_\ell) + \frac{3}{8}(1 - F_L)(1 + \cos^2 \theta_\ell) + A_{FB} \cos \theta_\ell$$



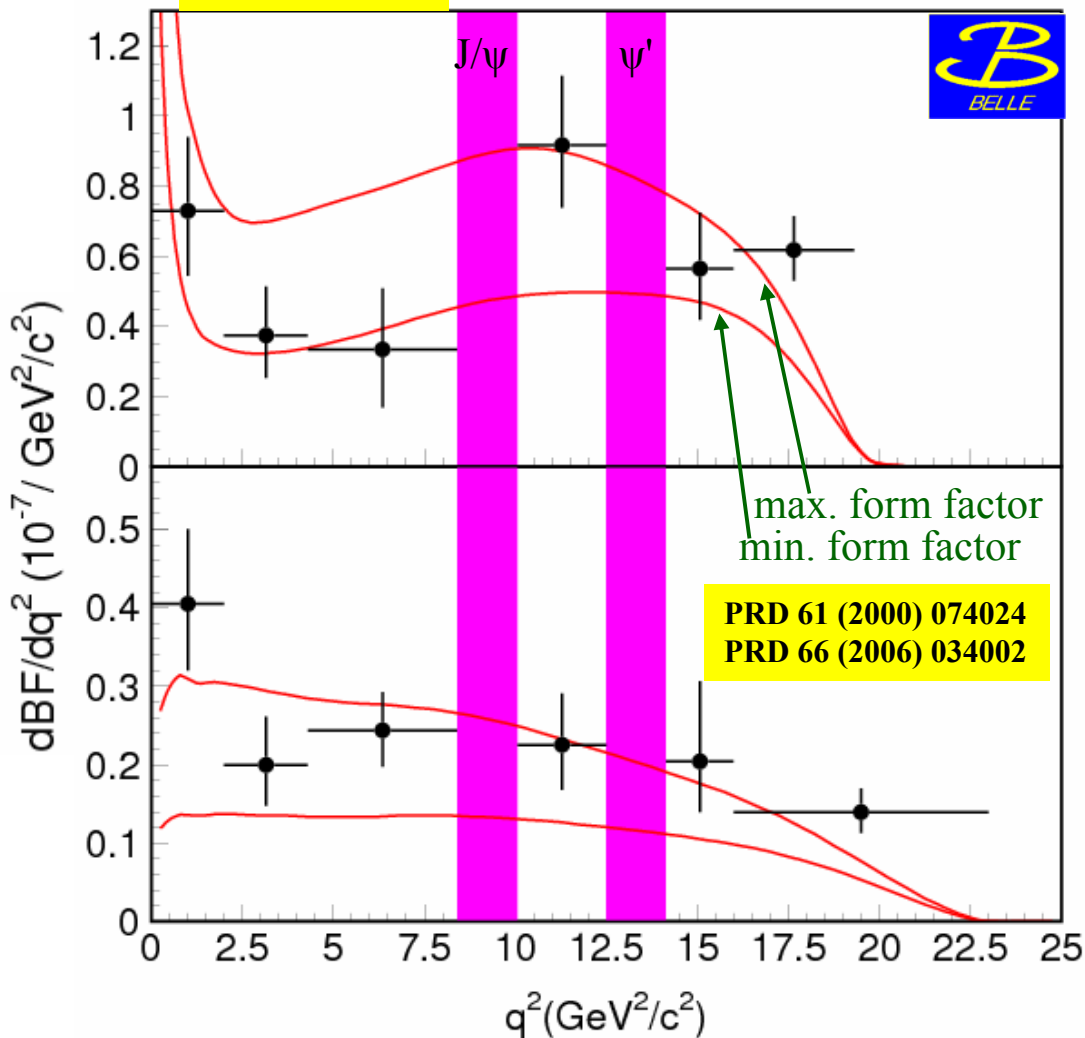
$\theta_K$  is the angle between  $K$  and opposite of  $B$  in the  $K^*$  frame

$$A_I \equiv \frac{(\tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0}) \times \mathcal{B}(K^{(*)0} \ell^+ \ell^-) - \mathcal{B}(K^{(*)\pm} \ell^+ \ell^-)}{(\tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0}) \times \mathcal{B}(K^{(*)0} \ell^+ \ell^-) + \mathcal{B}(K^{(*)\pm} \ell^+ \ell^-)} \quad \tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0} = 1.071$$

- Three-body decay: observables as functions of  $q^2$  [=  $m^2(\ell^+ \ell^-)$ ]

# Study of $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \lambda^+ \lambda^-$

arXiv:0904.0770



□ Total branching fraction:

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-) = (10.7_{-1.0}^{+1.1} \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K \ell^+ \ell^-) = (4.8_{-0.4}^{+0.5} \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-7}$$

□ No evidence for CP violation

$$A_{CP}(K^* \ell^+ \ell^-) = -0.10 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.01$$

$$A_{CP}(K \ell^+ \ell^-) = 0.04 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$$

➤ Lepton flavor ratio

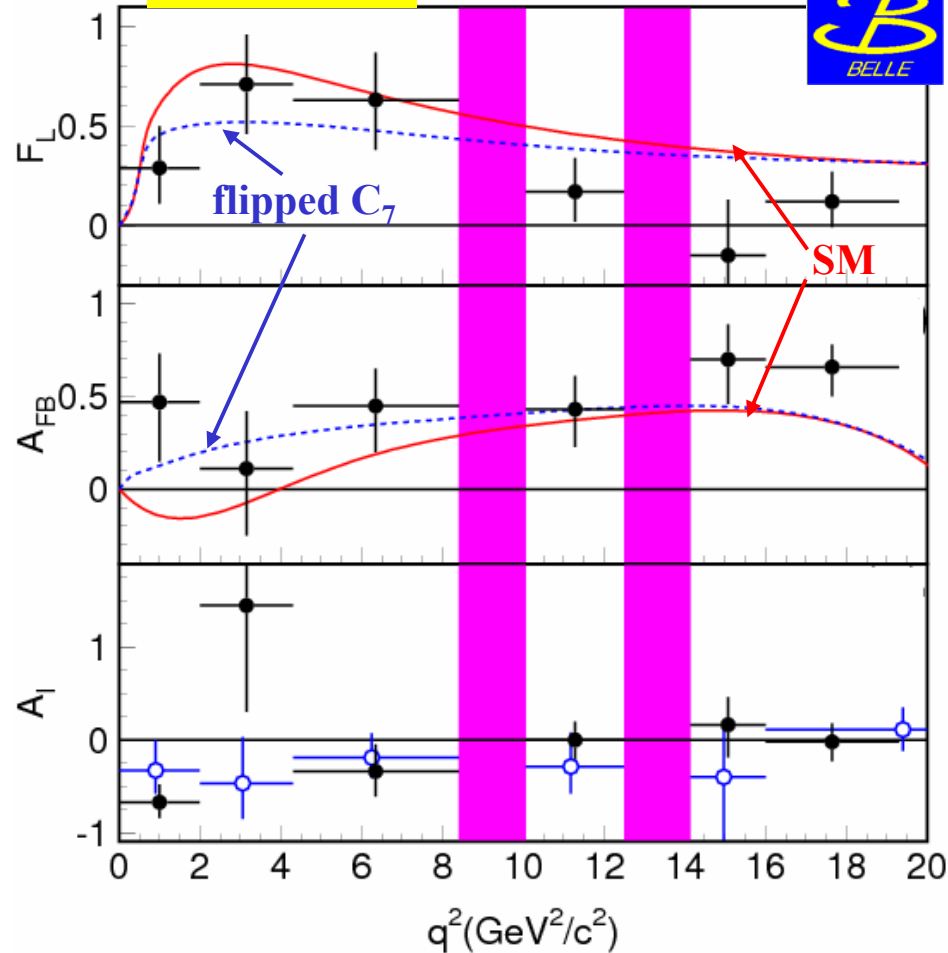
$$R_{K^*} = 0.83 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.08$$

$$R_K = 1.03 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$$

consistent with expectation  
(0.65 for  $K^*$  and 1.0 for  $K$ )

# Any Smoking Gun?

arXiv:0904.0770



- For  $F_L$  (top) and  $A_{FB}$  (middle), the SM prediction and flipped  $C_7$  case (new physics) are plotted
- Both are consistent with the SM
  - ❑ For  $A_{FB}$  the flipped  $C_7$  case looks little more favoured (integrated significance is  $2.7\sigma$ )
- ✓ Need more data to settle the dust
- Isospin asymmetry for  $Kl^+l^-$  (open circles) and  $K^*l^+l^-$  (closed circles) shown in the bottom plot

$A_I(B \rightarrow K^*l^+l^-)$	$= -0.29_{-0.16}^{+0.16} \pm 0.09$	$\sigma = 1.37$
$A_I(B \rightarrow Kl^+l^-)$	$= -0.31_{-0.14}^{+0.17} \pm 0.08$	$\sigma = 1.75$
$A_I(B \rightarrow K^{(*)}l^+l^-)$	$= -0.30_{-0.11}^{+0.12} \pm 0.08$	$\sigma = 2.22$

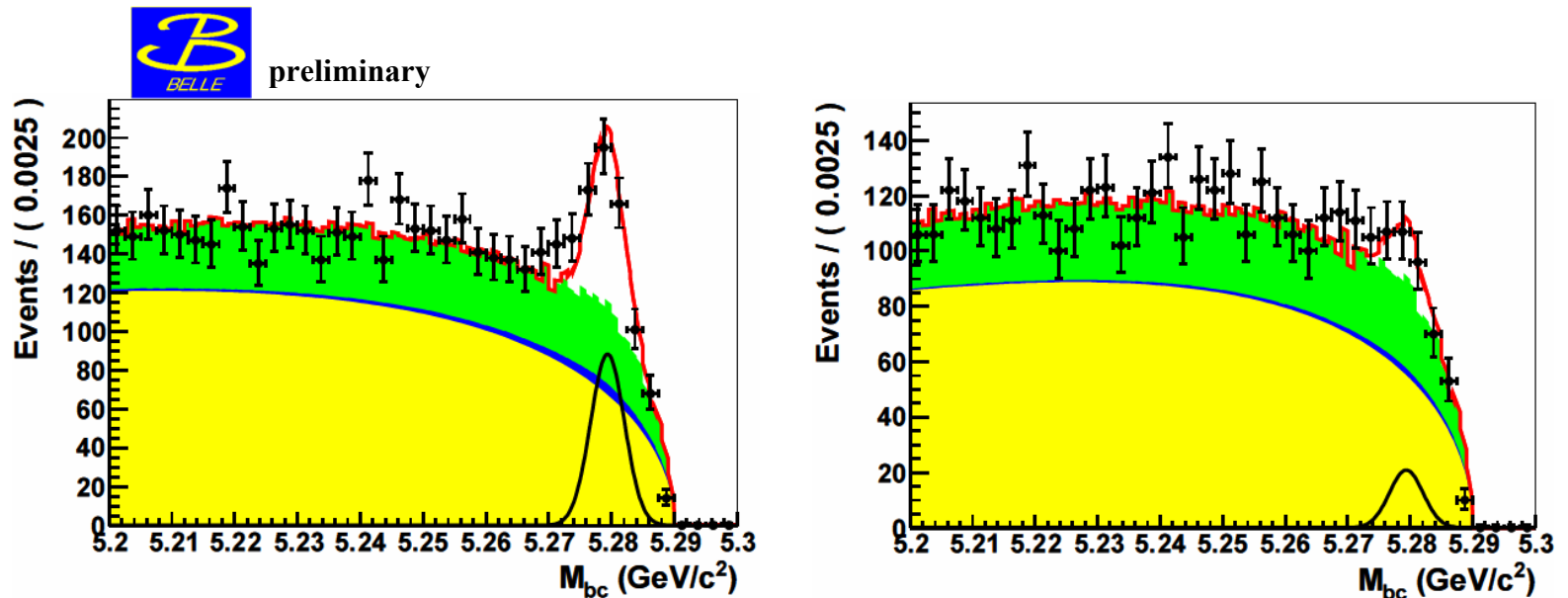
$\sigma$  denotes the deviation from null asymmetry

# Inclusive $b \rightarrow s \lambda^+ \lambda^-$

- Not fully inclusive, rather the sum of a number of exclusive final states:  
 $X_S = K + n\pi$ , where  $n=0..4$ , for  $m(X_S) < 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Backgrounds from semi-leptonic B decays, continuum, leakage from  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi'$  veto, and  $B \rightarrow X_S \pi^+ \pi^-$  (double  $\pi \rightarrow \mu$  misidentification)

Left: About  $10\sigma$  signal for the whole considered  $m(X_S)$  spectrum

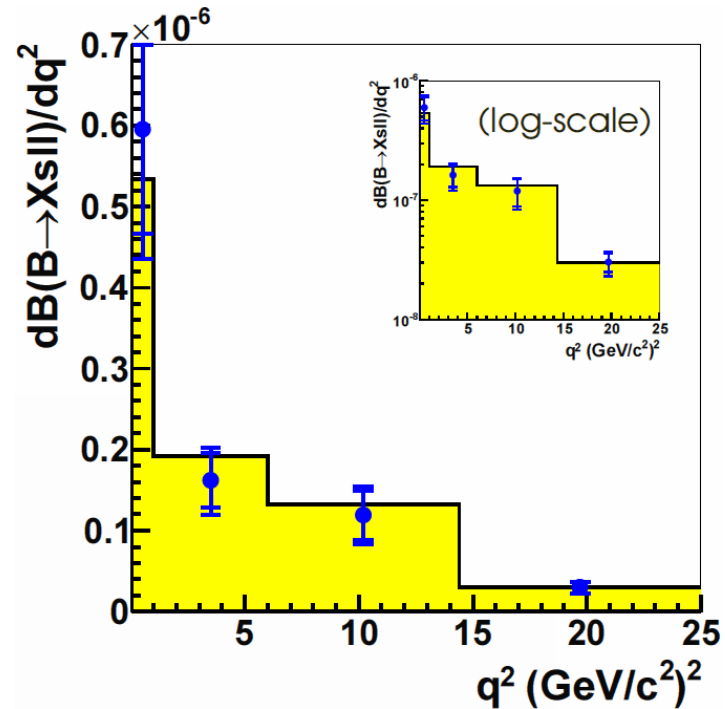
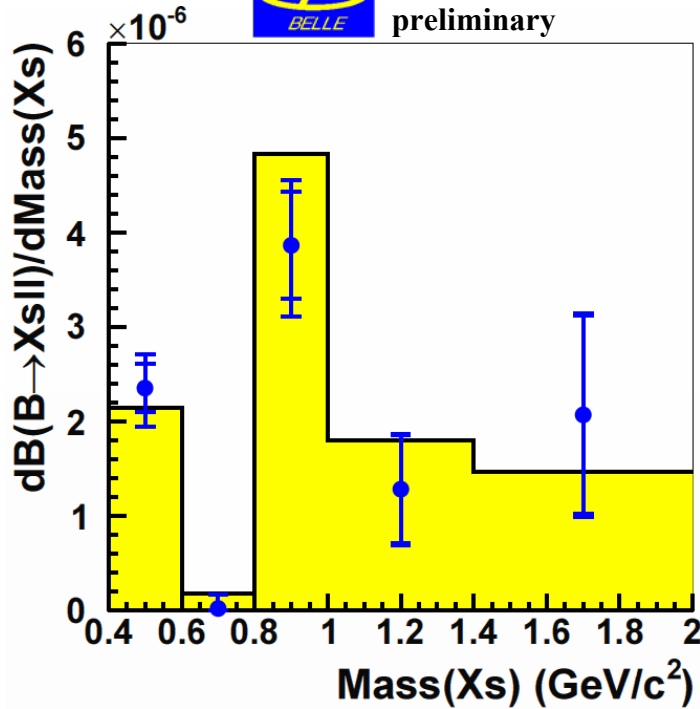
Right:  $3\sigma$  signal for the high mass signal selection with  $m(X_S) > 1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



# Inclusive $b \rightarrow s \lambda^+ \lambda^-$



preliminary



$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-) = (3.33 \pm 0.80^{+0.19}_{-0.24}) \times 10^{-6}$$

□ HFAG average:  $\mathcal{B} = (3.66^{+0.76}_{-0.77}) \times 10^{-6}$

vs.

➤ SM prediction:  $\mathcal{B} = (4.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$

The flipped  $C_7$  case is not favored

# Closing Remarks

- Both the B factories – Belle and BaBar – have established the KM paradigm as the only source of CP violation in SM
- The CPV content is however too little (by  $\sim 10^{10}$ ) to explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry in our universe
- We know that something is there that we do not know
- There are also a number of hints and puzzles

Large  $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow \tau \nu)$  ?

$\leftrightarrow$  tension between  $|V_{ub}| - \sin 2\phi_1$  ?

Large  $A_{\text{FB}}(K^* \ell)$  ?

Deviation of  $A_1(K^* \ell)$  in low  $q^2$  ?

$A_{\text{CP}}(K\pi)$  puzzle ?

Polarization puzzle in  $B \rightarrow VV$  ?

- Eagerly look forward to the final updates from B factories, while warming up to the next-generation experiments  $\Rightarrow$  LHCb and (future) super flavor factories