

# Experimental prospects for B physics and discrete symmetries at LHC and future projects

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DISCRETE 2010

Symposium on Prospects in the Physics of Discrete Symmetries



6<sup>th</sup> December 2010



Experimental prospects ...

and some motivations

... for B physics ...

will also briefly mention charm and tau

... and discrete symmetries ...

main focus on CP (a)symmetry & global symmetries

... at LHC ...

mainly , some  & 

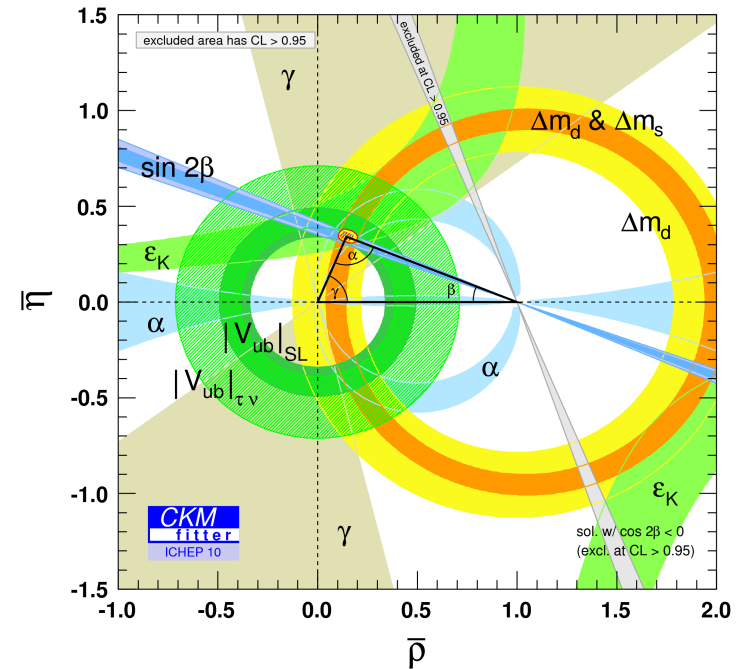
... and future projects

 upgrade, , 

# Reminder – Current Status

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

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



- **CKM mechanism confirmed**

- All measurements of quark mixing & CP violation consistent with CKM paradigm
- Several possible hints for effects of physics beyond the SM ( $A_{SL}$ ,  $\beta_s$ ,  $K^*I^+I^-$ ,  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ )
- Large contributions from new physics not excluded

# CP violation scorecard

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

Observation with  $>5\sigma$  required for ✓

- Despite the huge progress made by the B factories, much remains to be experimentally tested
- **Enormous discovery potential for next generation experiments**

# CP violation scorecard

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	x	x	x	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	x	✓	x			
CPV in decay	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x

Observation with  $>5\sigma$  required for ✓

 sizeable effects expected in the Standard Model

 sensitive “null tests” of new physics effects

# The Large Hadron Collider and its experiments

# The LHC

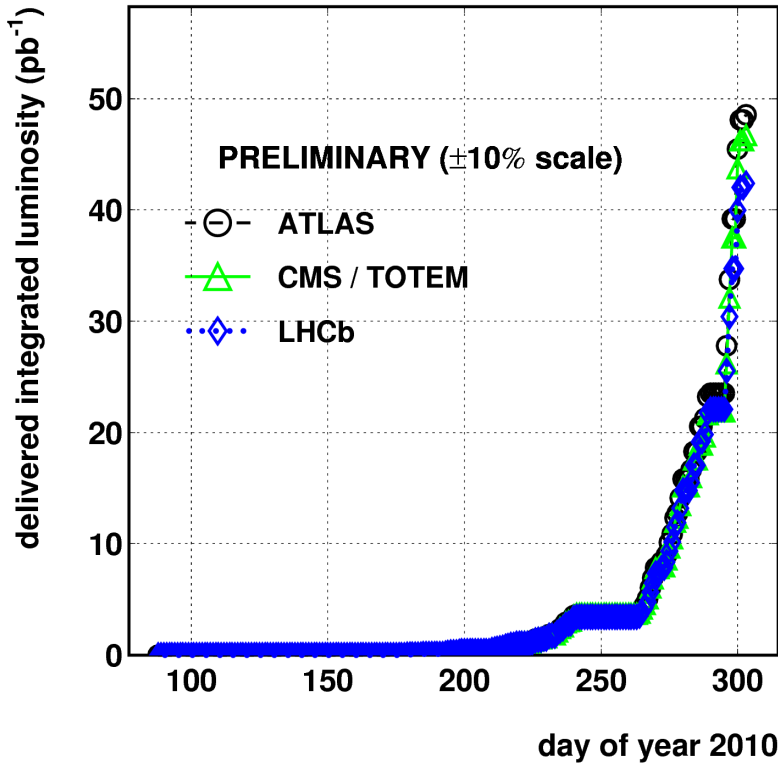


# LHC Performance 2010

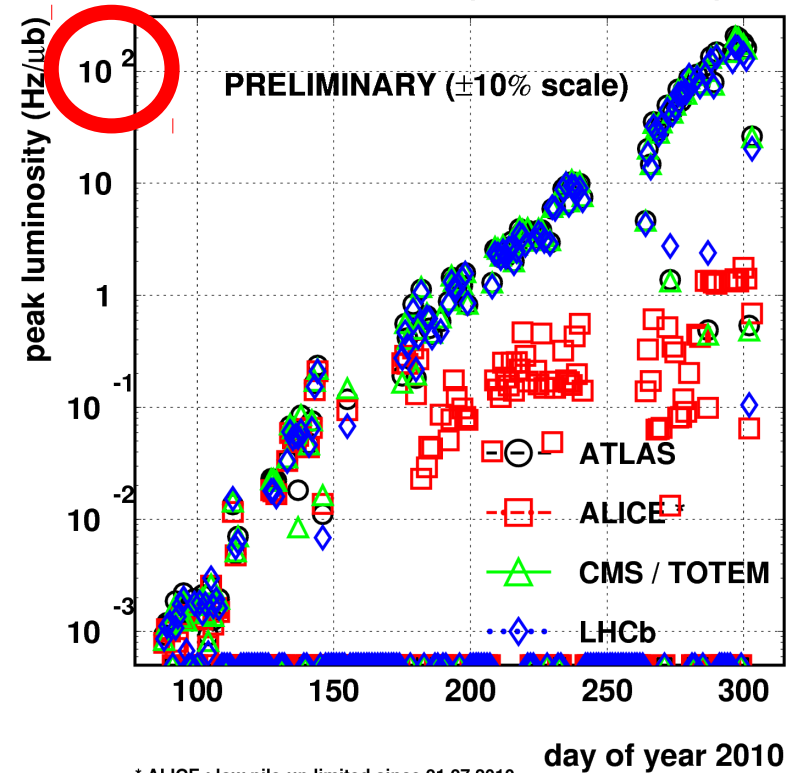
2010/11/05 08.33

2010/11/05 08.35

LHC 2010 RUN (3.5 TeV/beam)



LHC 2010 RUN (3.5 TeV/beam)

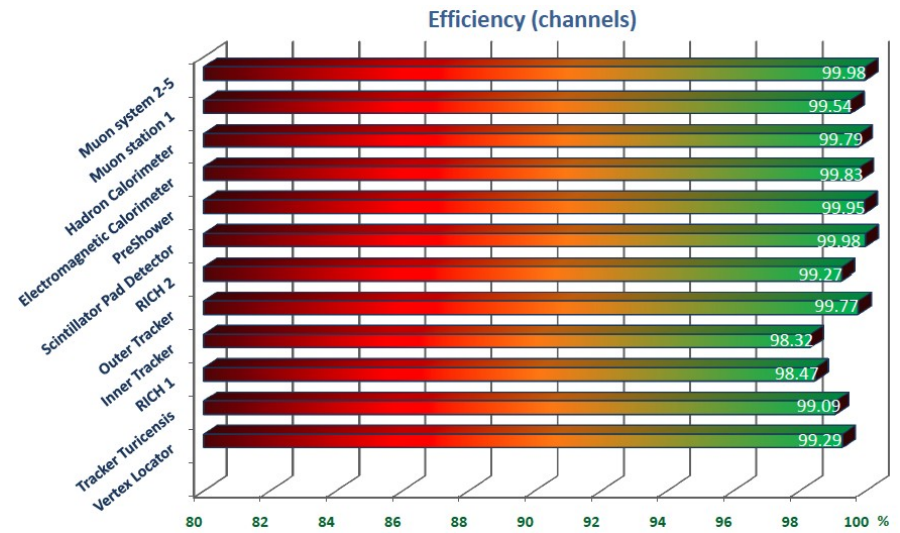
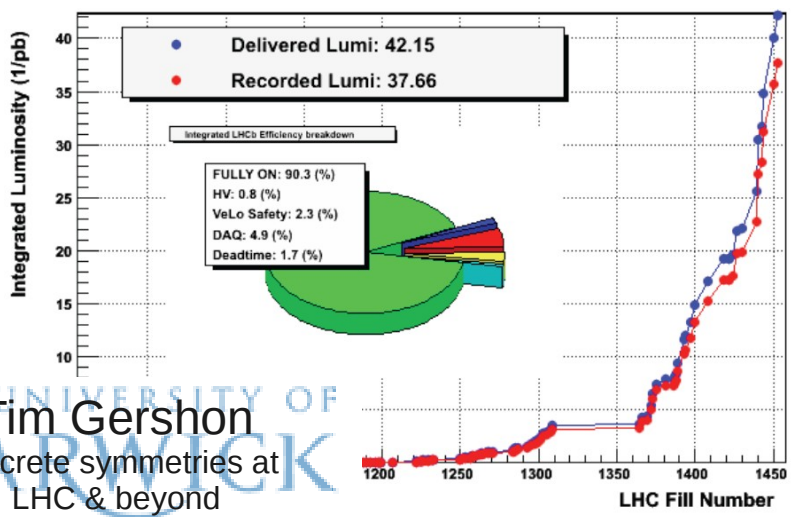
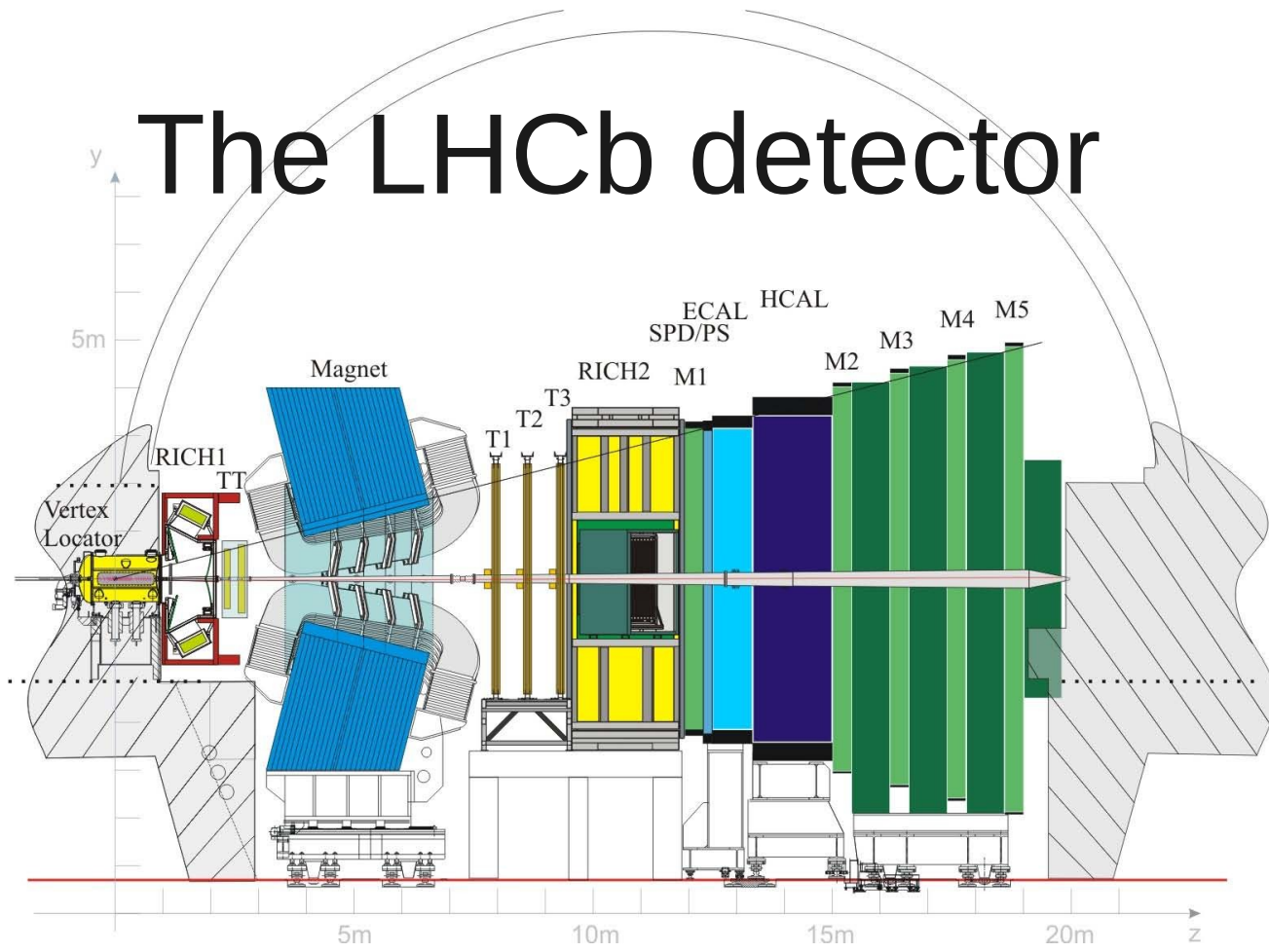
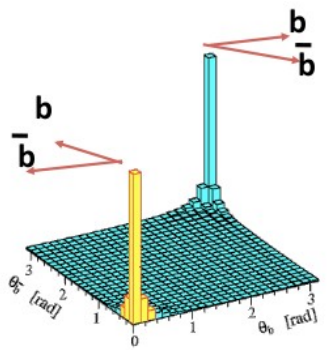


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{peak}} > 10^{32}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$$

- achieved LHCb nominal luminosity  
(beam conditions however far from nominal)
- LHC design  $10^{34}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$



# The LHCb detector



# LHCb first physics

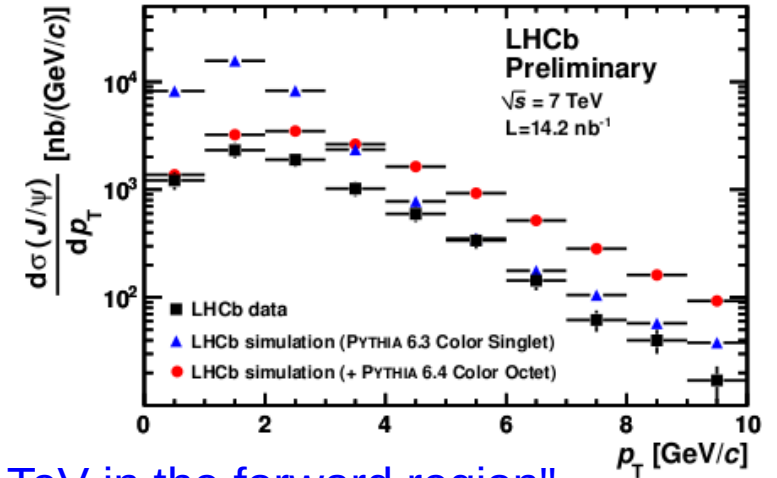
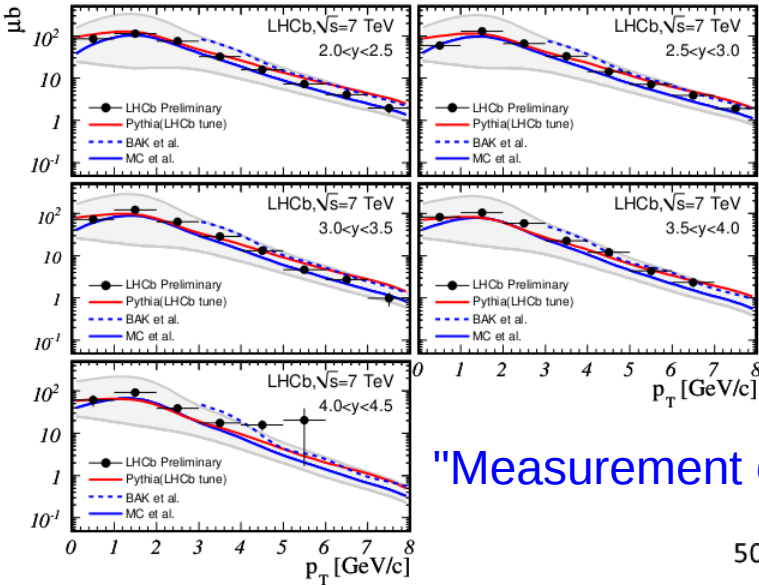
“Prompt charm production in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV”

LHCb-CONF-2010-013

“Measurement of the  $J/\psi$  production cross-section at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV in LHCb”

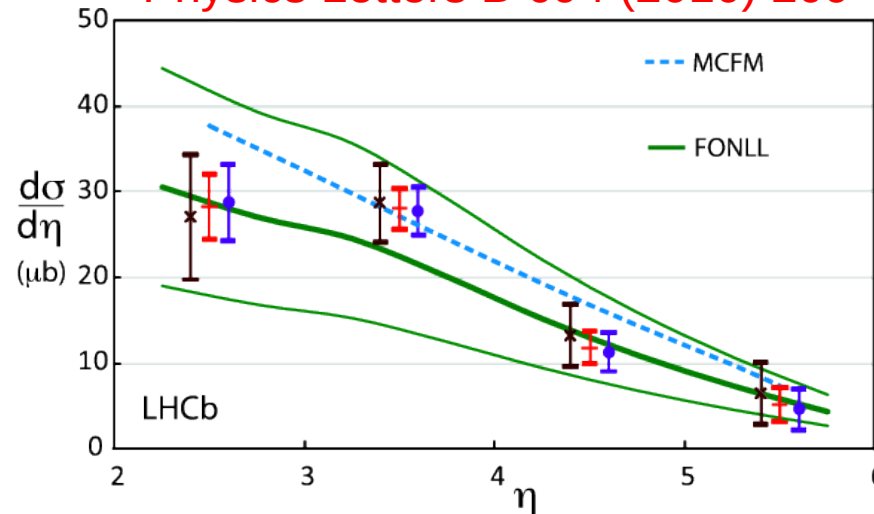
LHCb-CONF-2010-010

$D^0$ +c.c. cross-section



“Measurement of  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}X)$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV in the forward region”

Physics Letters B 694 (2010) 209



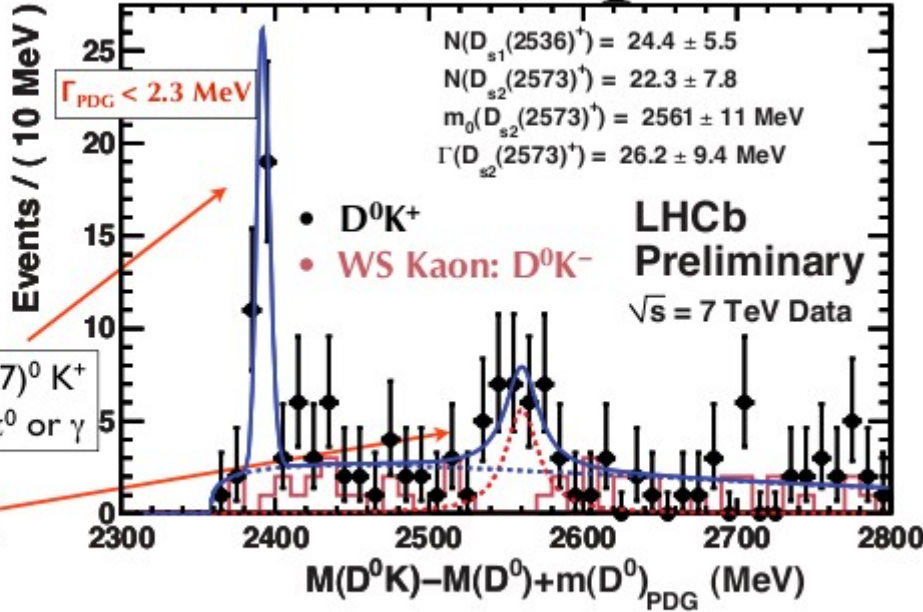
# LHCb first physics

“Pron

Hot news! First observation of  $B_s \rightarrow D_{s2}^* X \mu \nu$

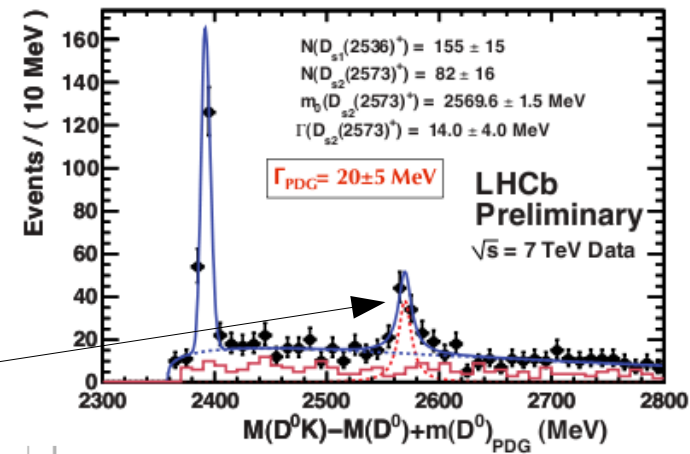
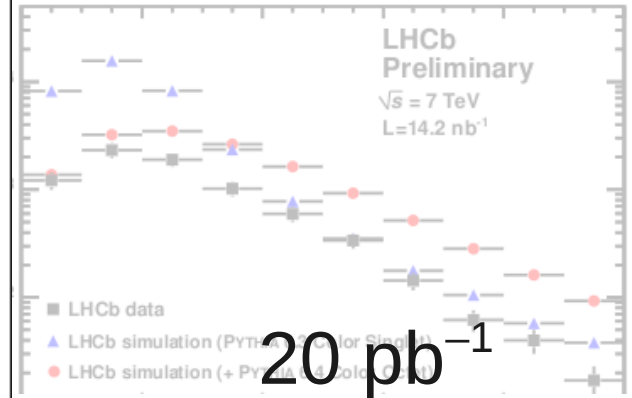
ction  
\_HCB”

$B_s \rightarrow D^0 K^+ X \mu^- \nu$   $3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

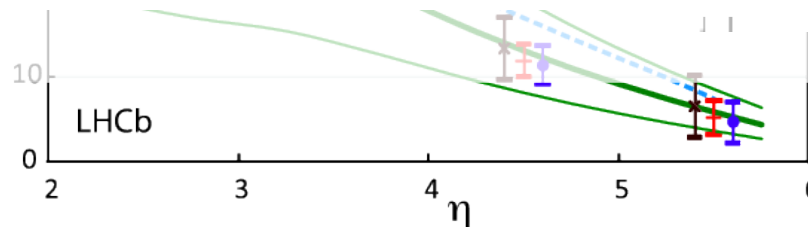


$D_{s1}(2536) \rightarrow D^*(2007)^0 K^+$   
missed  $\pi^0$  or  $\gamma$

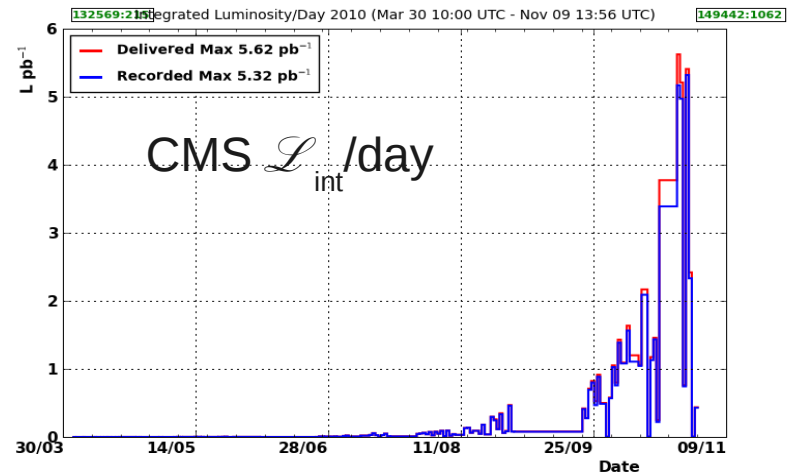
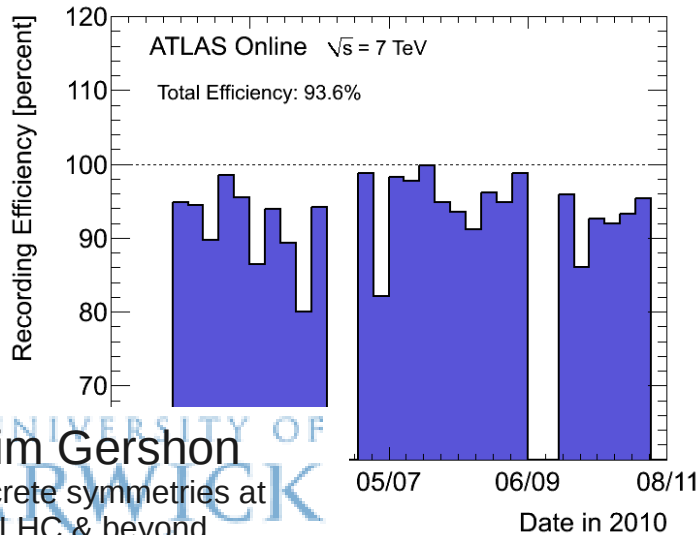
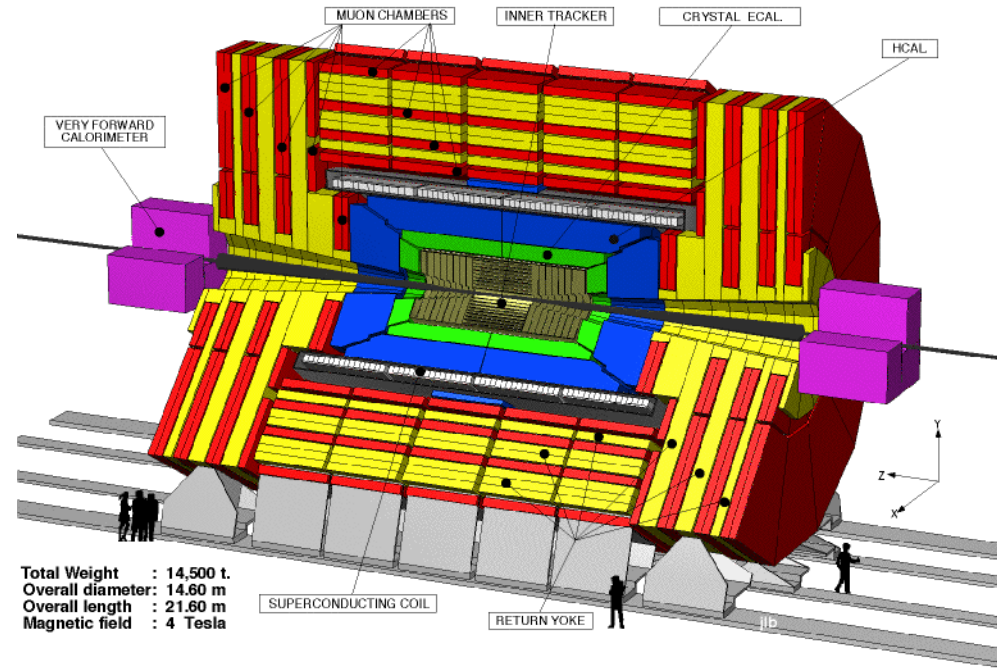
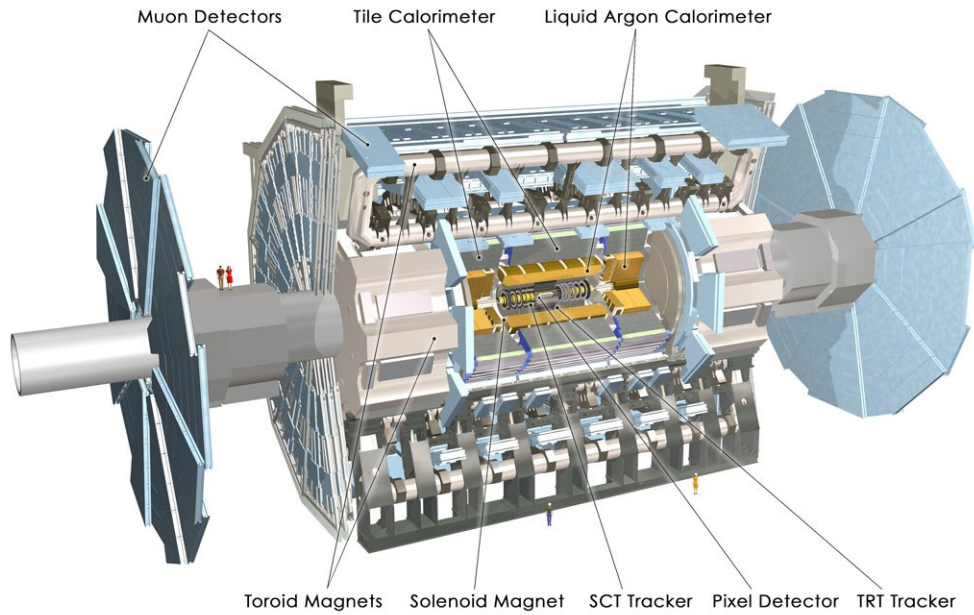
$D_{s2}(2573) \rightarrow D^0 K^+$



$D^0$  observed  $B_s \rightarrow D_{s1}(2536)^+ \mu \nu$ ,  $D_{s1}(2536)^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} K^0$  [PRL 102 051801]  
Nobody has seen  $B_s \rightarrow D_{s2}(2573)^+ \mu \nu$  before. We used more data to confirm it.



# ATLAS & CMS



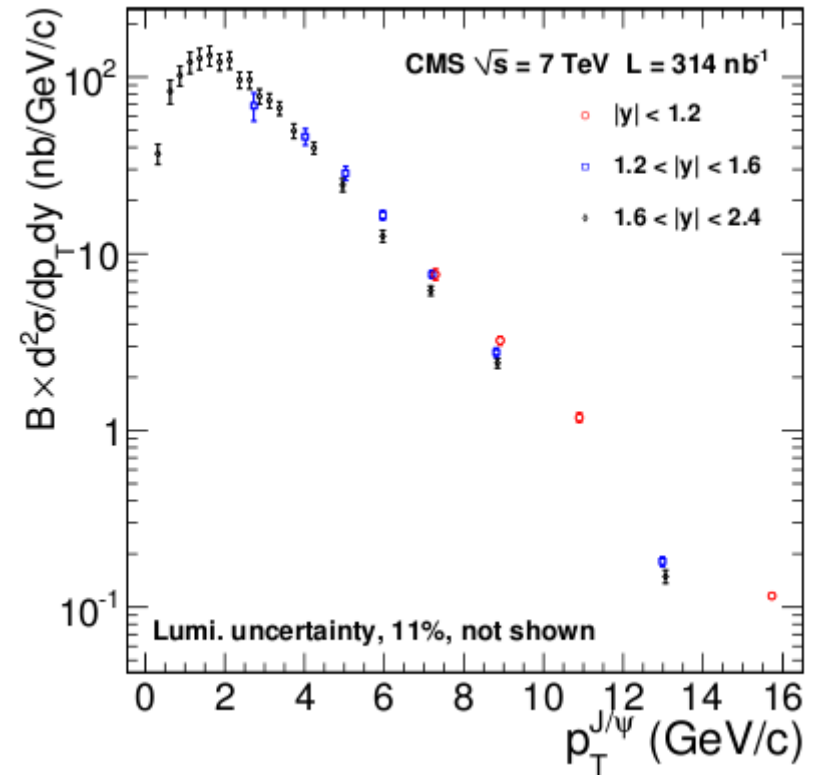
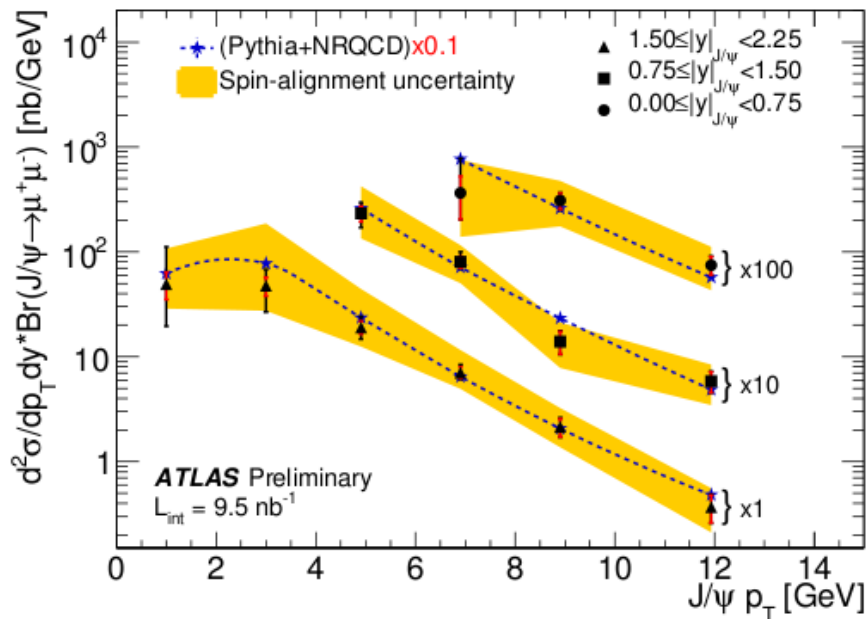
# ATLAS & CMS first physics

“A first measurement of the differential cross section for the  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  resonance and the non-prompt to prompt  $J/\psi$  cross section ratio with pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV in ATLAS”

ATLAS-CONF-2010-062

“Prompt and non-prompt  $J/\psi$  production in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV”

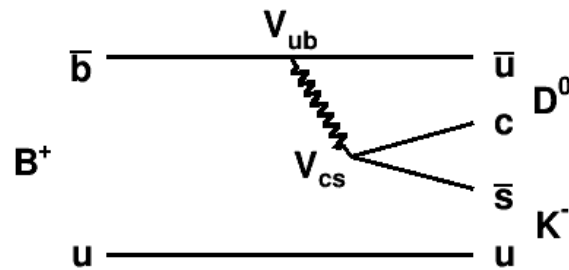
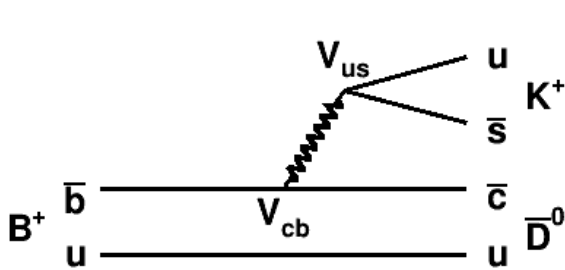
CMS-BPH-10-002, arXiv:1011.4193



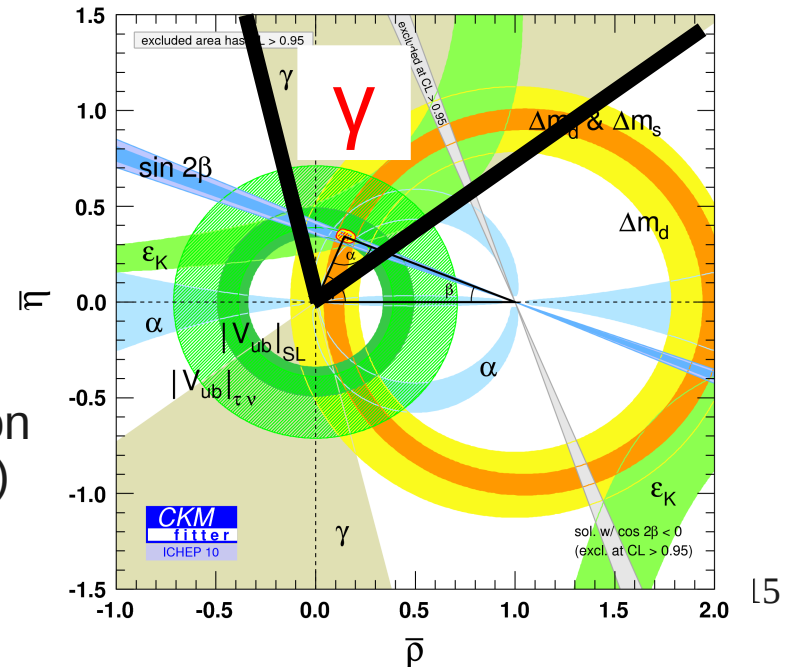
# CP violation effects expected in the Standard Model

# Measurement of $\gamma$ from $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

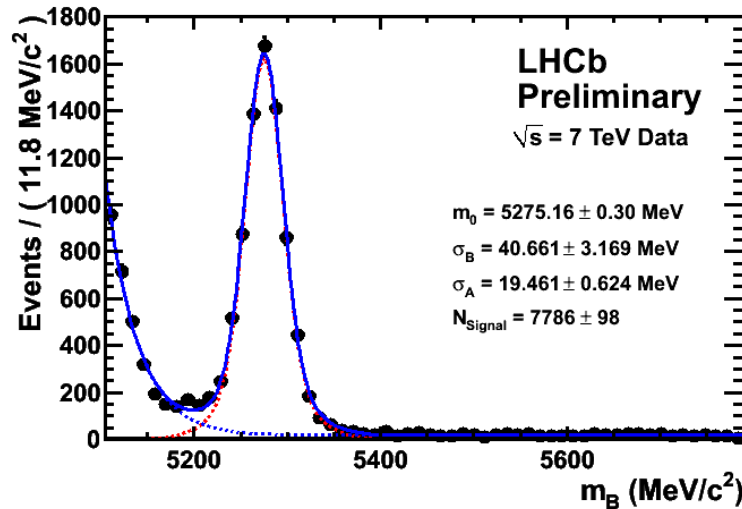


Interference **between tree amplitudes** gives CP violation effects that depend on their weak phase difference ( $\gamma$ )

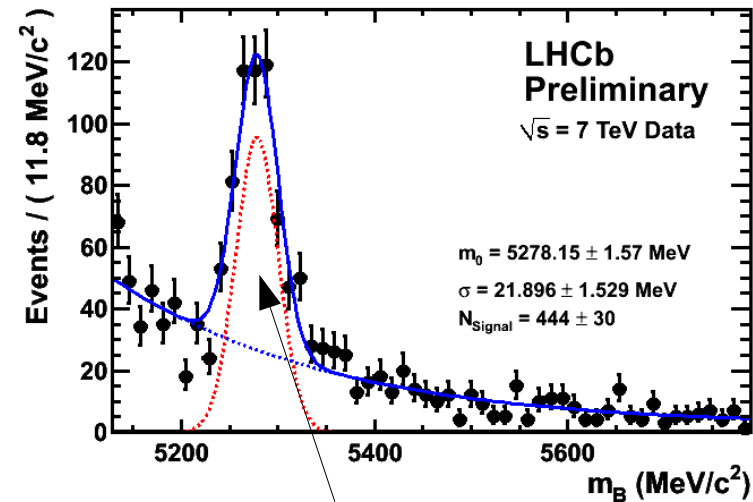


# LHCb yields in $B^\pm \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$ & $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$

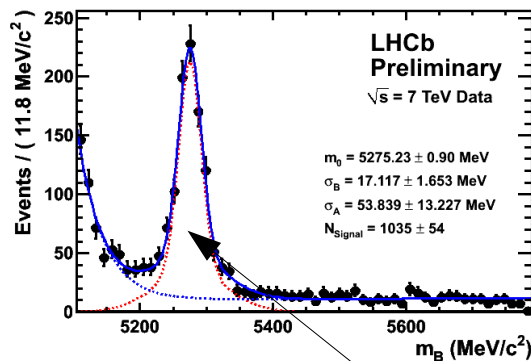
$B^\pm \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$  with  $D \rightarrow \pi K$



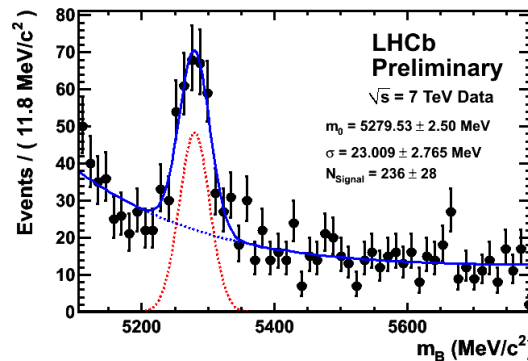
$B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$  with  $D \rightarrow \pi K$



$B^\pm \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$  with  $D \rightarrow KK$



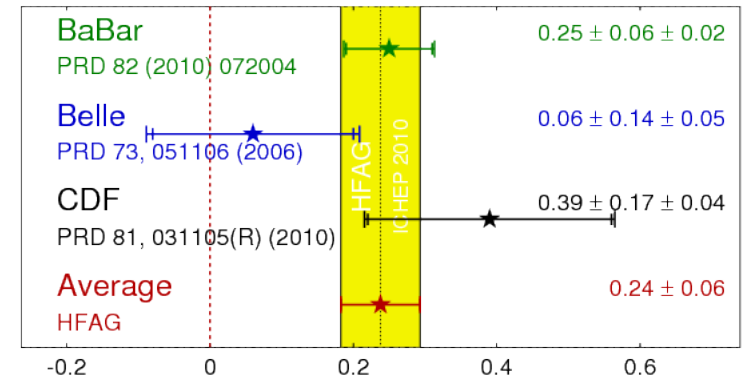
$B^\pm \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$  with  $D \rightarrow \pi\pi$



LHCb yield with  $\sim 34/\text{pb}$  :  $444 \pm 30$   
 c.f. CDF with  $1/\text{fb}$  :  $516 \pm 37$

LHCb yield with  $\sim 34/\text{pb}$  :  $1035 \pm 54$   
 c.f. CDF with  $1/\text{fb}$  :  $780 \pm 36$

$D_{CP}$   $K A_{CP+}$  **HFAG**  
 ICHEP 2010 PRELIMINARY

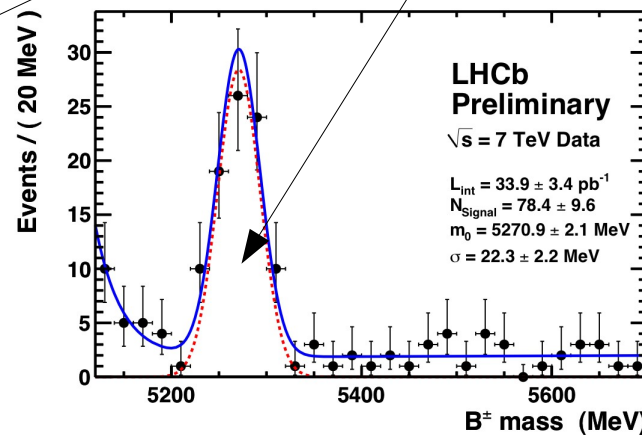
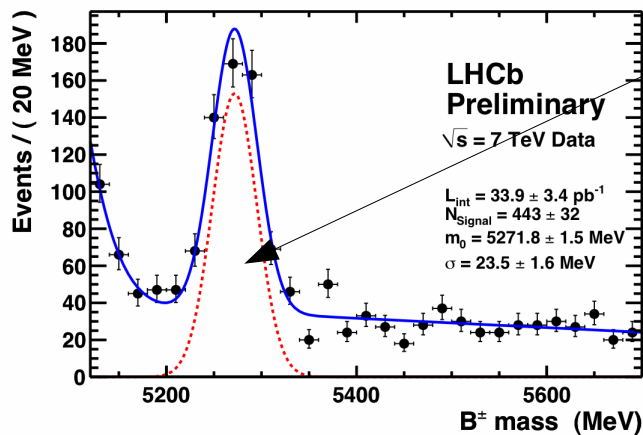




# Prospects for direct CP violation measurement in charged B decays

- Expect to observe  $>5\sigma$  effect in  $B^\pm \rightarrow D_{CP} K^\pm$  with 1/fb
- Excellent prospects also in  $B^\pm \rightarrow D_{sup} K^\pm$  (ADS analysis) and  $B^\pm \rightarrow D_{Dalitz} K^\pm$

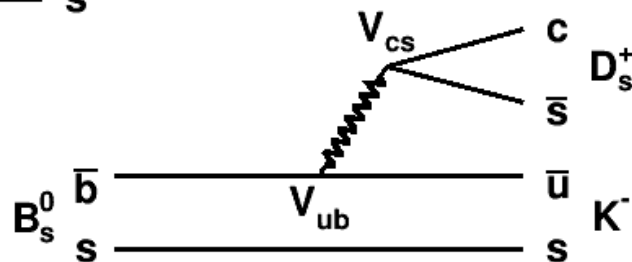
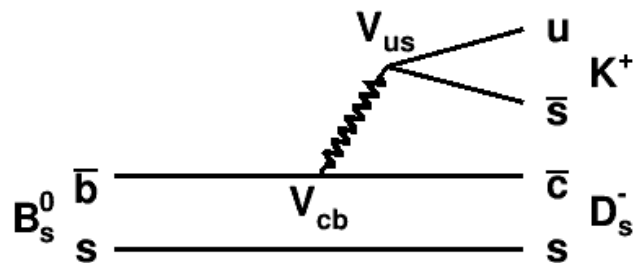
Signals for  $(K_s \pi^+ \pi^-) \pi^\pm$  and  $(K_s K^+ K^-) \pi^\pm$  in  $\sim 34/\text{pb}$



- Several other possibilities for the first observation: for example  $B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm$  (in  $B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^\pm$  Dalitz plot analysis)

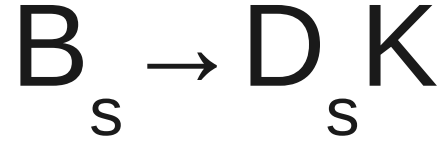
# Measurement of $\gamma$ from $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	x	x	x	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	x	✓	x			
CPV in decay	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x



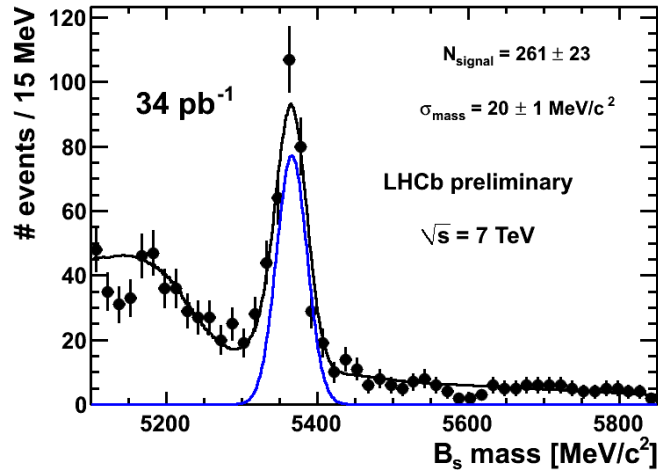
- Amplitudes with weak phase difference  $\gamma$
- Different final states, interfere via mixing
- Sensitivity to  $\gamma - 2\beta_s$

# Prospects for $\gamma$ measurement from

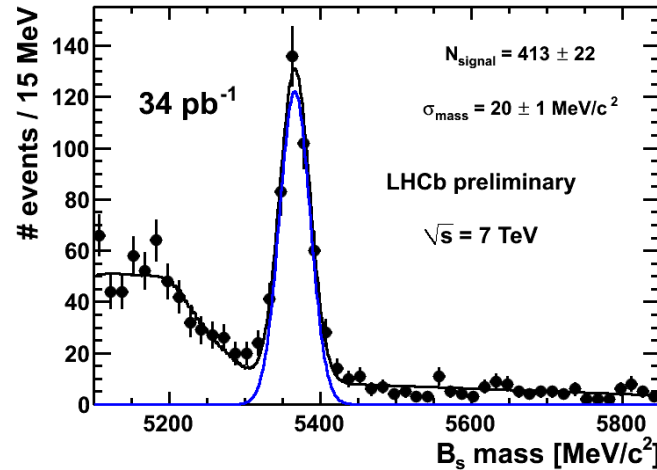


- Large signals for  $B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi$  (used for  $\Delta m_s$  measurement)

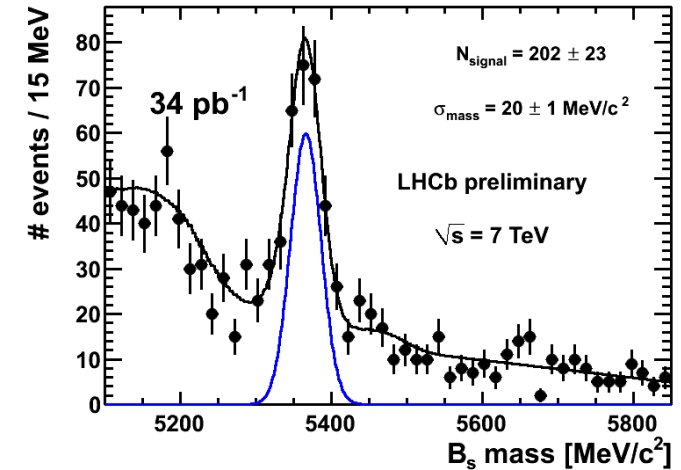
$B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi; D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$



$B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi; D_s \rightarrow K^* K$



$B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi; D_s \rightarrow KK\pi$  (other)



- $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$  final state under study

- Expect world's first time-dependent analysis in 2011

# Combined sensitivity to $\gamma$ from $B \rightarrow DK$

- Estimated sensitivity described in LHCb roadmap document [arXiv:0912.4179](https://arxiv.org/abs/0912.4179)
- Nominal conditions (14 TeV,  $\mathcal{L} = 2 \cdot 10^{32}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ )

Table 11: Expected combined sensitivity to  $\gamma$  from  $B \rightarrow DK$  and time-dependent measurements for data sets corresponding to integrated luminosities of 0.5 and 2  $\text{fb}^{-1}$ . The table is taken from Ref. [9]. In these studies the Level-0 and Level-1, a precursor to HLT1, triggers were included. The HLT2 trigger was not included.

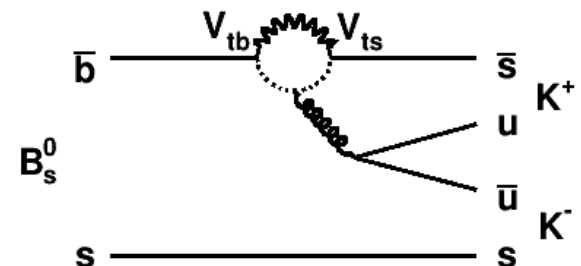
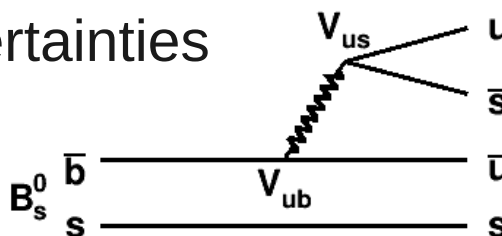
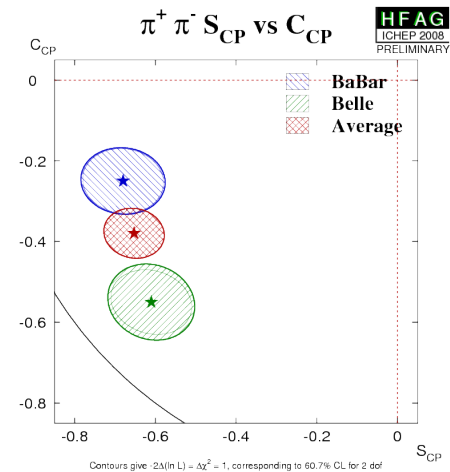
$\delta_{B^0}$ ( $^\circ$ )	0	45	90	135	180
$\sigma_\gamma$ for 0.5 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ( $^\circ$ )	8.1	10.1	9.3	9.5	7.8
$\sigma_\gamma$ for 2 $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ( $^\circ$ )	4.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	3.9

- At 7 TeV,  $\sigma(b\bar{b})$  is lower by a factor of about 2
- **Estimated sensitivity of  $\sim 7^\circ$  with 2011 data**

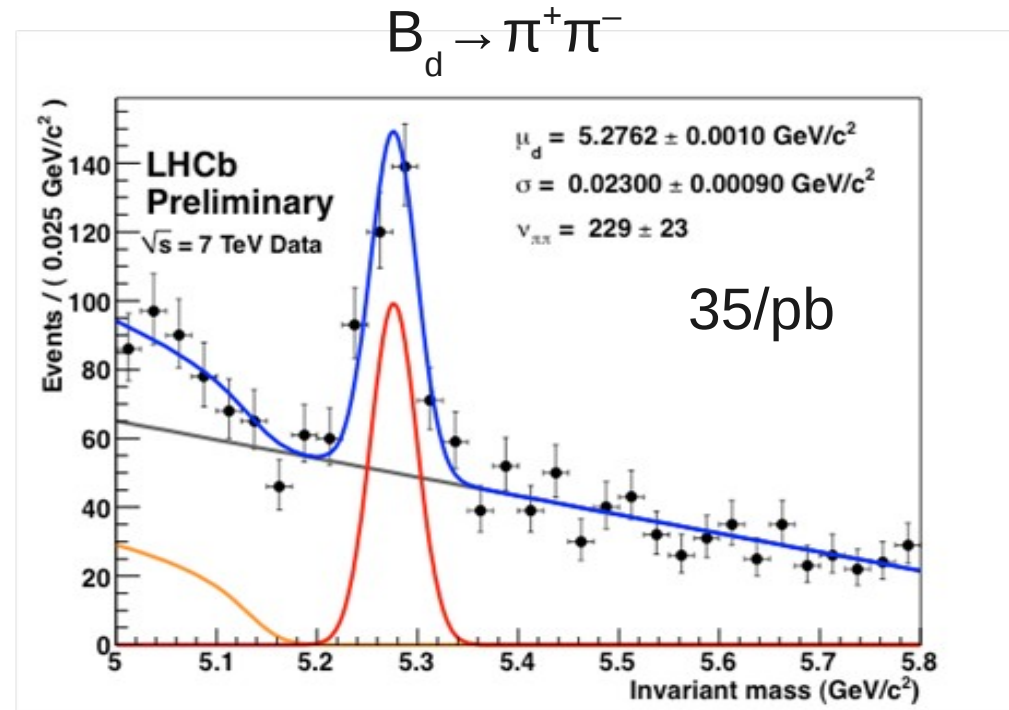
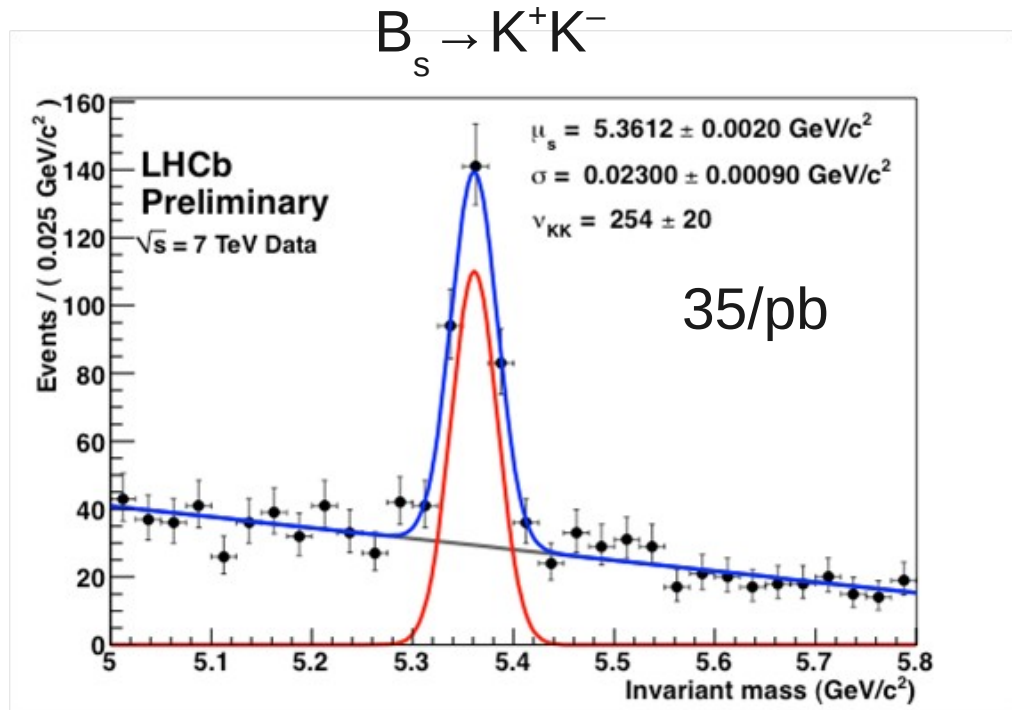
# Measurement of $\gamma$ from $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-$

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

- Relative weak phase between two leading amplitudes is  $\gamma$
- If tree amplitude dominates, mixing-induced CP violation is sensitive to  $2\gamma - 2\beta_s$
- But additional amplitudes also contribute
- U-spin relation to  $B_d \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  provides input to constrain hadronic uncertainties



# Prospects for $\gamma$ measurement from $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-$



- LHCb yields in  $\sim 35/\text{pb}$ :  $254 \pm 20$   $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-$  &  $229 \pm 23$   $B_d \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ 
  - c.f. CDF in  $1/\text{fb}$ :  $1307 \pm 64$   $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-$  &  $1121 \pm 63$   $B_d \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- Expect first time-dependent measurements in 2011
  - (including measurement of  $B_s$  lifetime in CP-even  $K^+K^-$  final state)

# Search for direct CP violation in $B_{d/s} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

## Compilation of $CP$ Asymmetries for $B^0$ modes

In PDG2010

New since PDG2010 (preliminary)

New since PDG2010 (published)

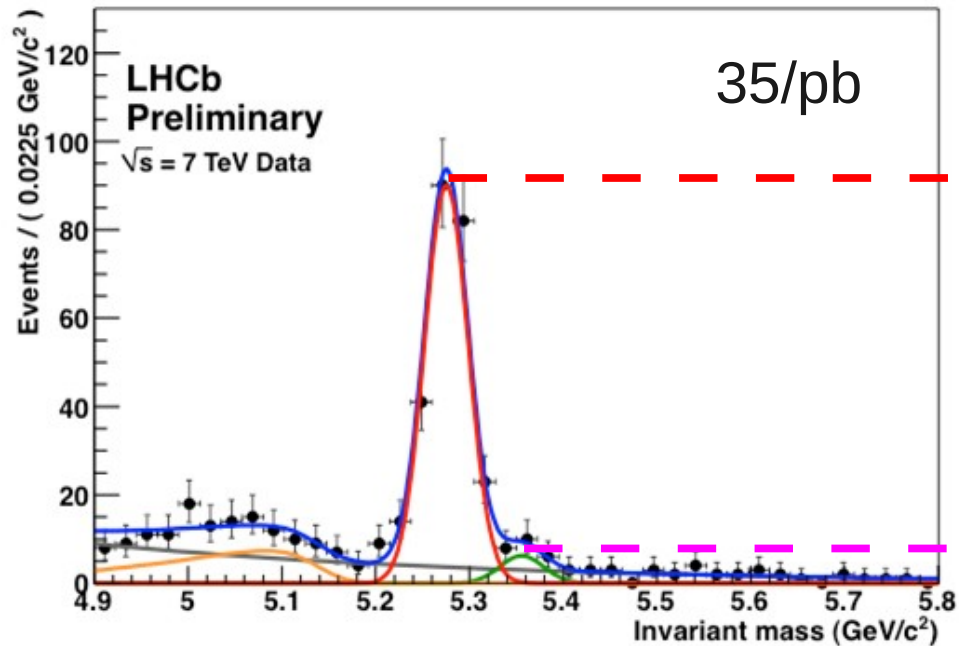
RPP#	Mode	PDG2010 Avg.	BABAR	Belle	CLEO	CDF	New Avg.
210	$K^+ \pi^-$	$-0.008 \pm 0.013$	$-0.107 \pm 0.016^{+0.006}_{-0.004}$	$-0.094 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.008$	$-0.04 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.02$	$-0.086 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.009$	$-0.098^{+0.012}_{-0.011}$

## Compilation of $CP$ Asymmetries for $B_s$ modes

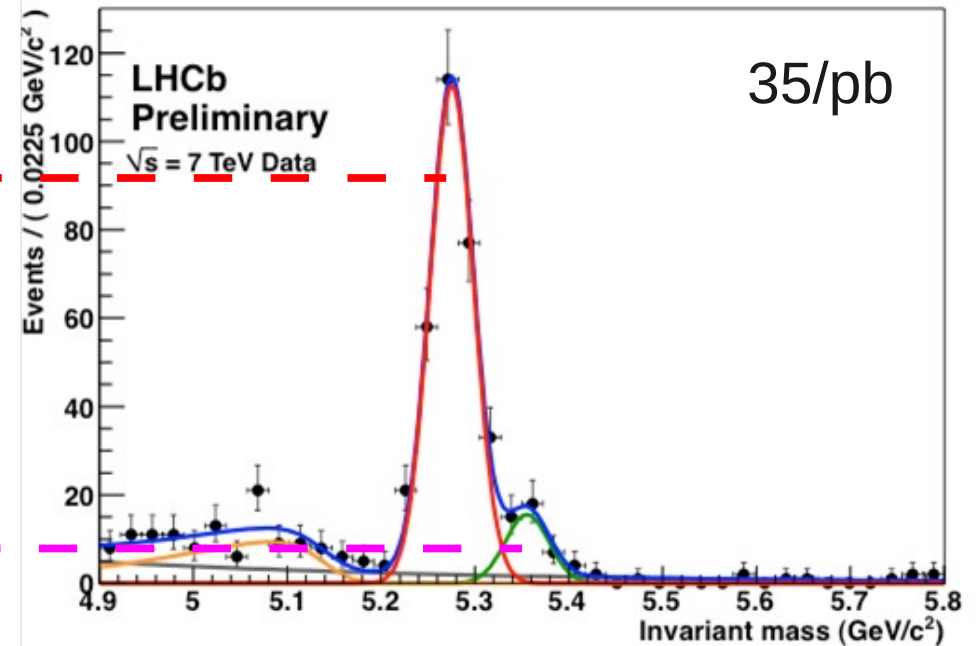
RPP#	Mode	PDG2010 Avg.	BABAR	Belle	CLEO	CDF	New Avg.
22	$K^+ \pi^-$	New				$0.39 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.08$	$0.39 \pm 0.17$

# Prospects for direct CP violation in $B_{d/s} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

$$\bar{B}_{d/s}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$$



$$B_{d/s}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$$

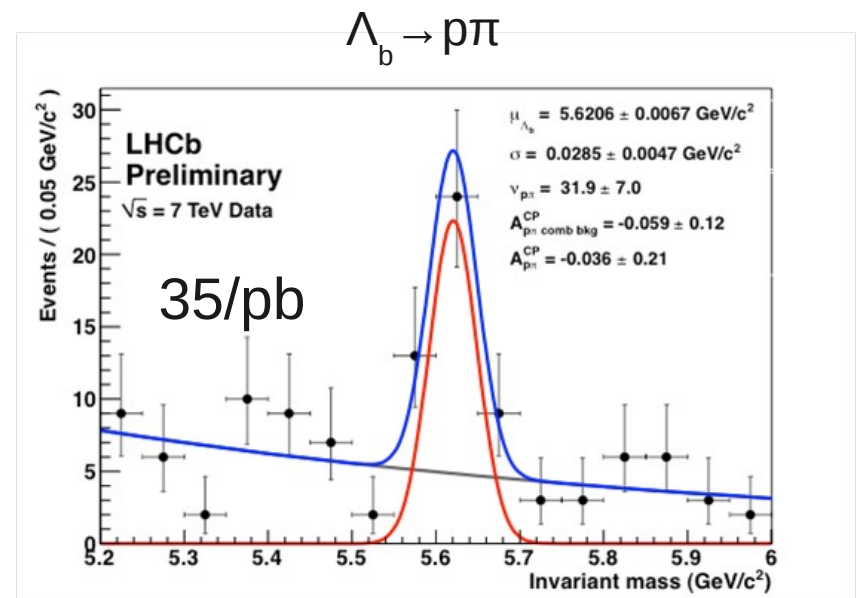
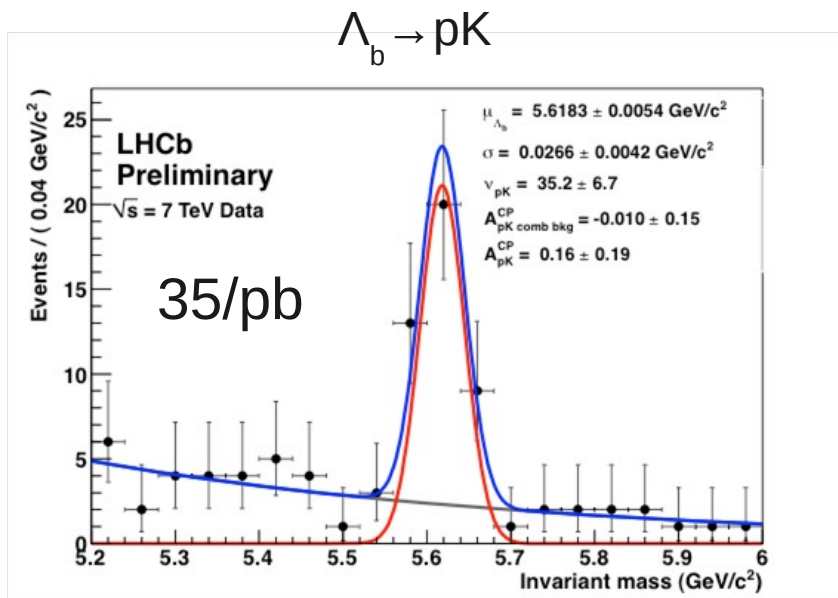


- Raw asymmetries clearly visible in existing data
- Central values consistent with expectations & previous measurements
- Calibration and evaluation of systematic uncertainties in progress



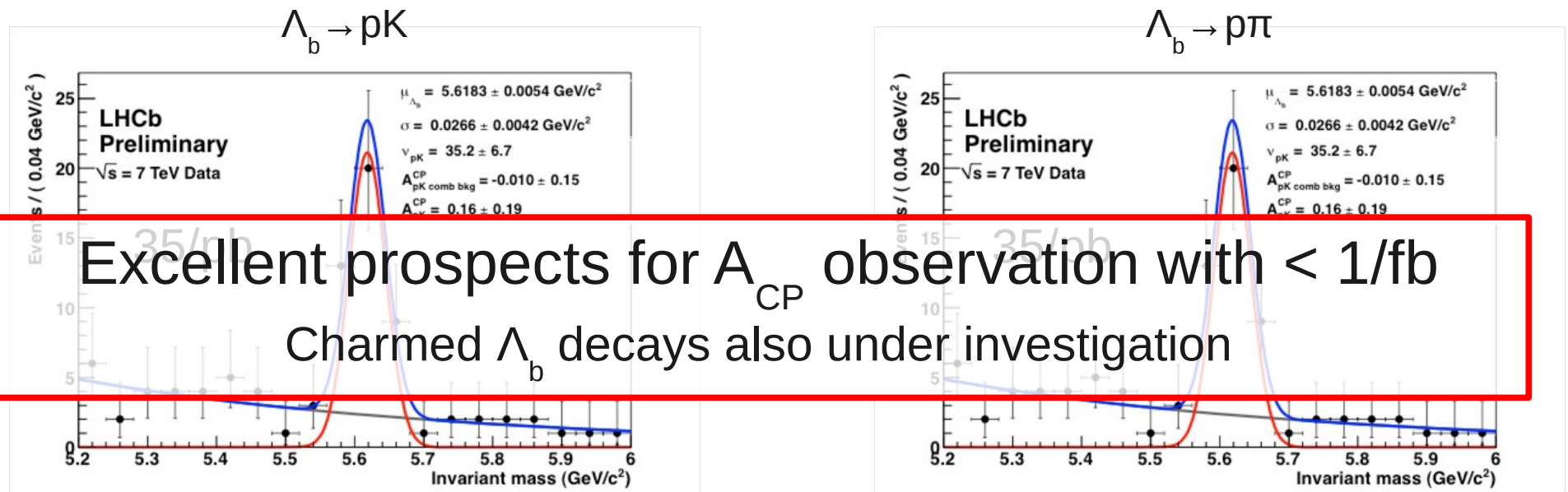
# Search for CP violation in $\Lambda_b$ decay

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗



# Search for CP violation in $\Lambda_b$ decay

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗



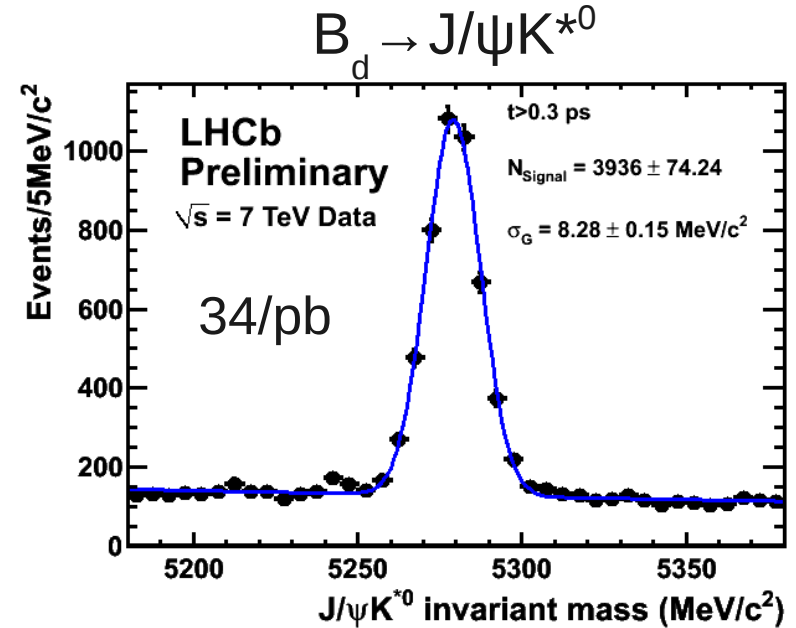
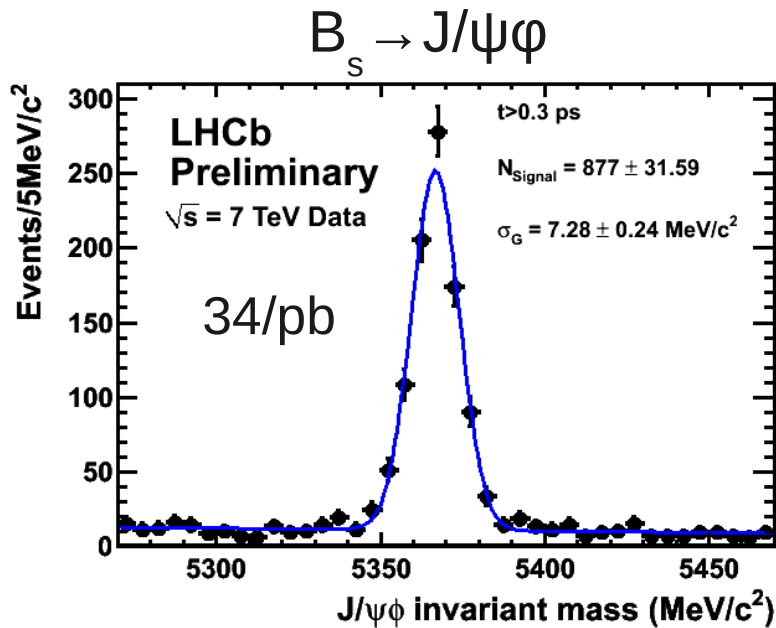
# CP violation effects **not** expected in the Standard Model

# Measurement of $2\beta_s$ from $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

- Similar “golden mode” to  $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$  except ...
  - vector-vector final state – requires angular analysis to separate CP-even and CP-odd components
  - width difference  $\Delta\Gamma_s$  cannot be neglected
  - CP violating phase of  $B_s$  oscillations is small in the Standard Model
  - Exciting hints of non-standard effects in CDF and D0 results

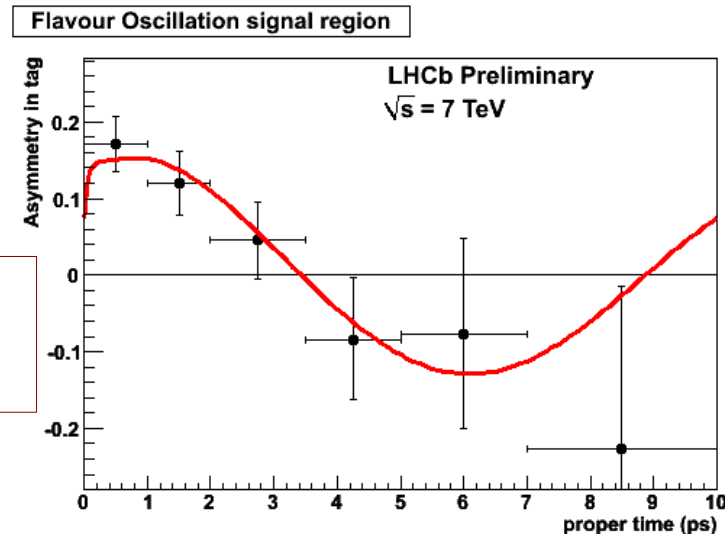
# Prospects for $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$



$877 \pm 32$   $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$  events in 34/pb

- c.f. CDF  $\sim 6500$  in 5.2/fb
- c.f. D0:  $\sim 3500$  in 6.1/fb

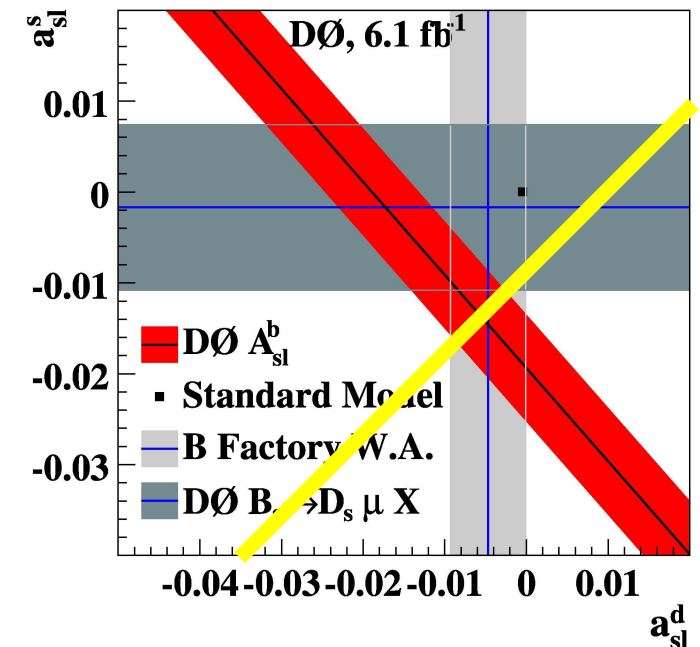
Oscillations seen in  $B_d \rightarrow D^*\mu\nu X$  with 1.9/pb



# Search for CP violation in B oscillations

	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	x	x	x	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	x	✓	x	Not applicable		
CPV in decay	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x

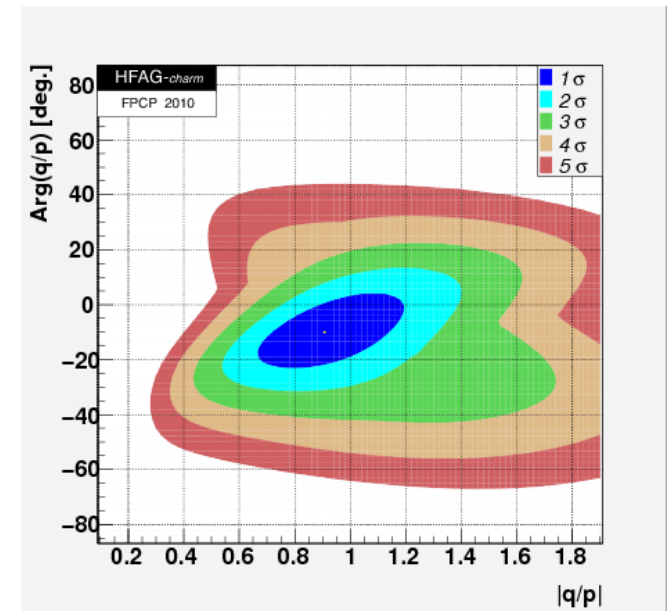
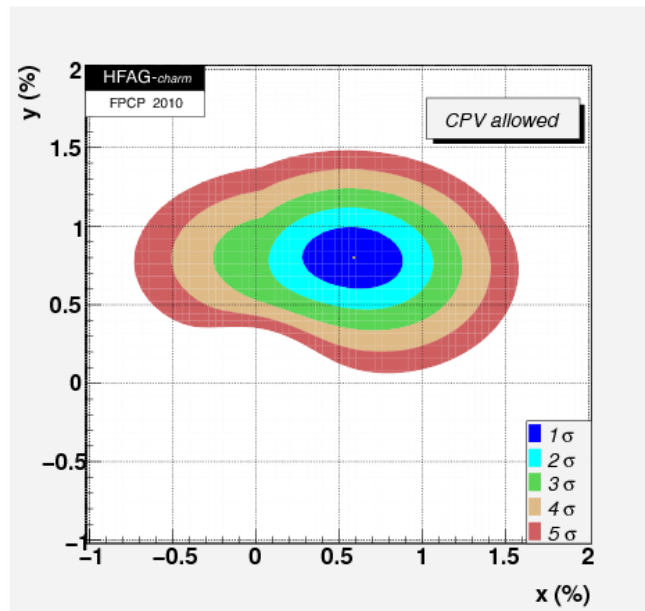
- Semileptonic decays ideal to probe CP violation in mixing
- Inclusive like-sign dileptons → combination of effects from  $B_d$  and  $B_s$
- Alternative approach: study difference of effects in  $B_d \rightarrow D^+ \mu \nu X$  and  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^+ \mu \nu X$ 
  - use both  $D^+$  and  $D_s^+$  decays to  $KK\pi$  so that most systematics cancel



# Search for CP violation in charm

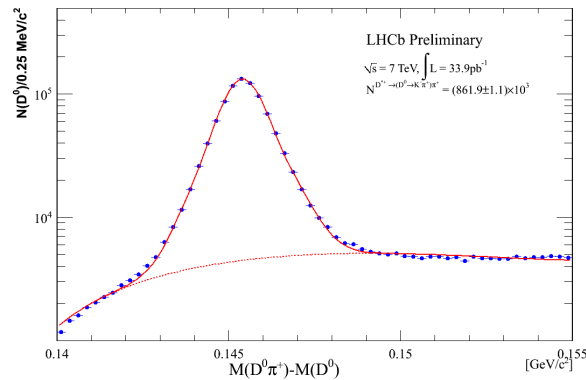
	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable		
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

HFAG world average Including results from BABAR, Belle, CDF, CLEO(c), FOCUS

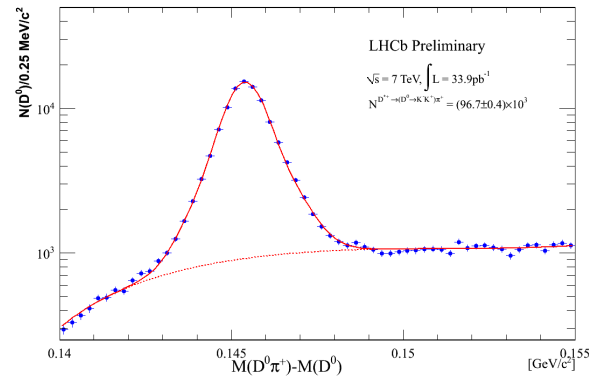


# Prospects for charm CP violation

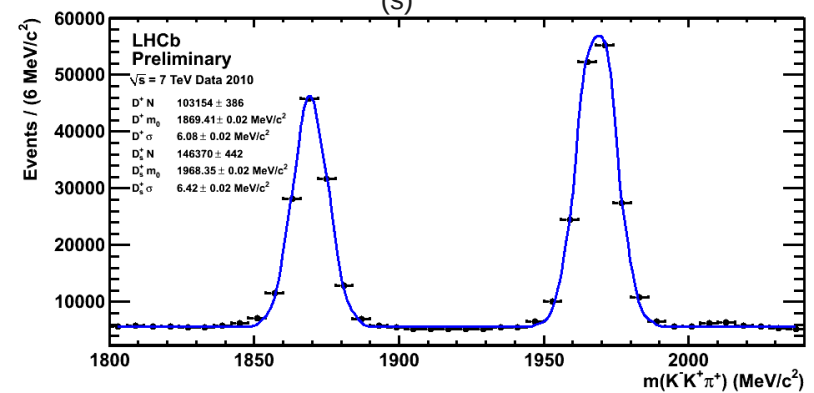
$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi^\pm; D \rightarrow K\pi$



$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi^\pm; D \rightarrow KK$



$D_{(s)}^\pm \rightarrow KK\pi^\pm$



Copious samples of charm already available

- e.g.  $10^5 D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi^\pm; D \rightarrow KK$  events in 34/pb
- c.f. Belle:  $\sim 3 \times 10^5$  in 384/fb

Challenge is to control systematics to necessary level

- work in progress – expect world's best results in 2011



# Tests of CPT symmetry at the LHC

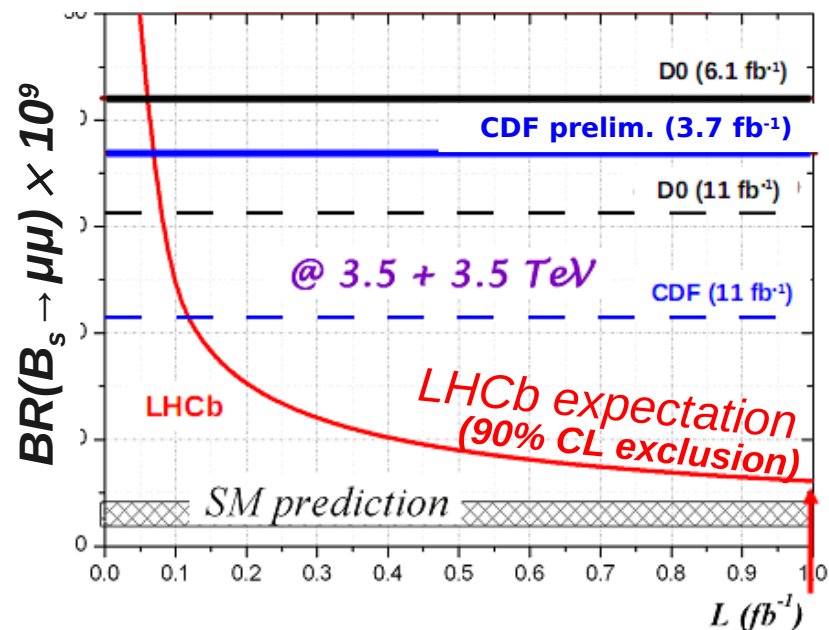
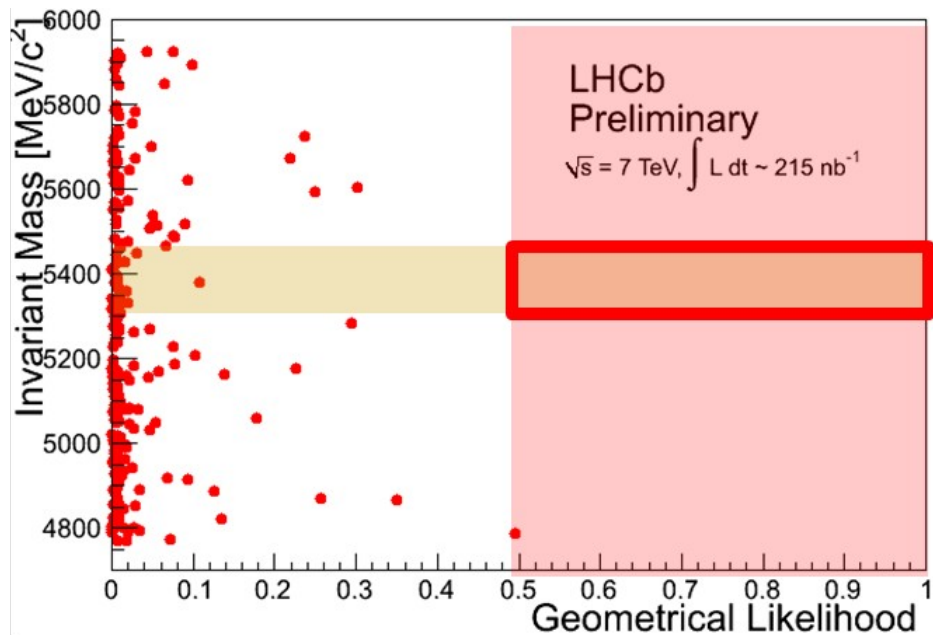
- The LHC B physics programme includes detailed studies of  $B_d$ ,  $B_s$  and  $D^0$  oscillations
- Main focus is on CP violation, but analyses can be extended to search for CPT violation
  - very few measurements exist in  $B_s$  and  $D^0$  systems
  - no detailed sensitivity studies have been performed
- Can also test equivalence of particle-antiparticle mass and lifetimes for charged hadrons

# Global symmetries & rare decays

# Global symmetries & rare decays

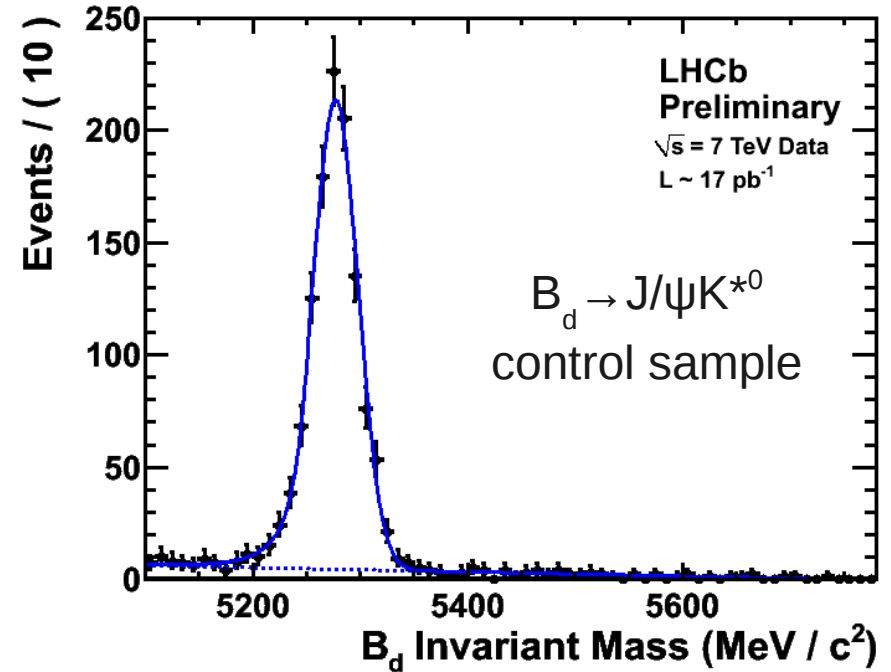
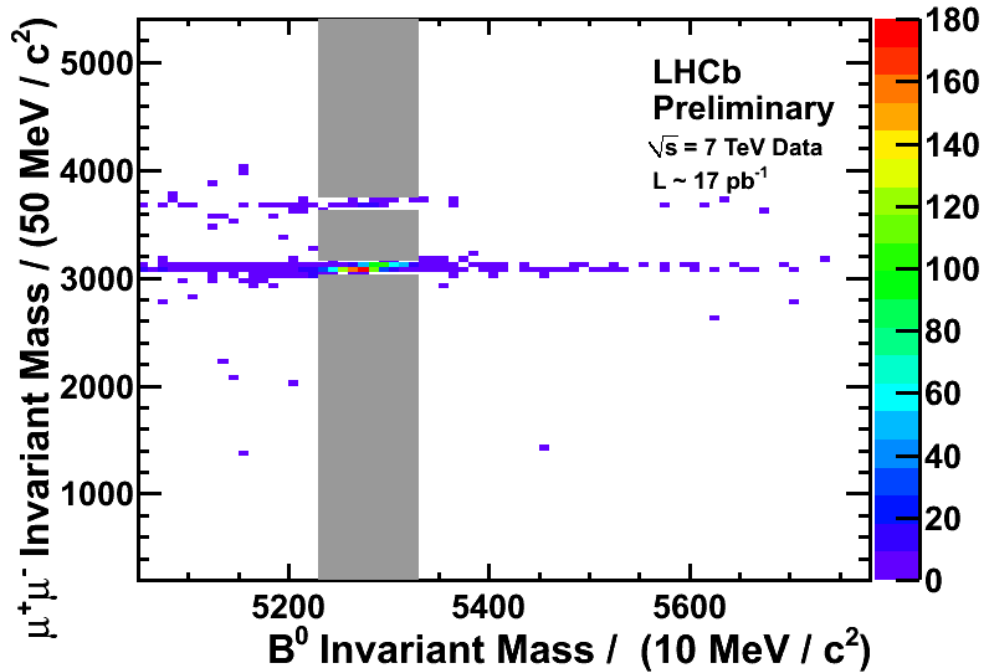
- Rare decays offer an excellent opportunity to test the accidental global symmetries of the Standard Model
- For example, lepton universality is affected by models with extended Higgs sectors
- Golden modes:  $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ ,  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

# Prospects for $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



- Signal characterised by invariant mass and geometrical likelihood
- Background levels as expected in early data
- **Expect stiff competition from ATLAS and CMS**
  - sensitivity depends on  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}$ ,  $\eta$  range, trigger, mass resolution, etc.
  - **2011 data will allow to push limits down towards SM level**

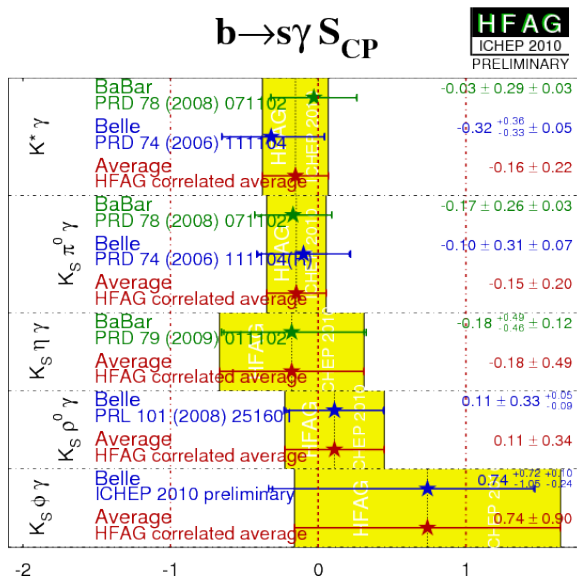
# Prospects for $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$



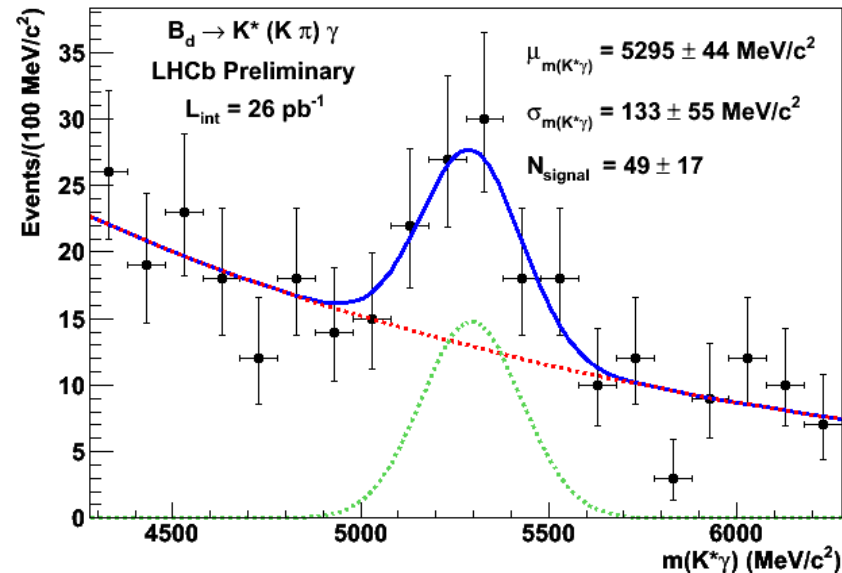
- Signal region blinded, but background levels low as expected
- **Expect world's best measurement of  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$  in 2011**
  - Initial objective is to measure  $A_{\text{FB}}$  in bins of  $q^2$
  - Large data sample will enable analyses of additional kinematic variables and heighten new physics sensitivity

# Prospects for $B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma$

- Time-dependent asymmetries in  $b \rightarrow s \gamma$  transitions act as a photon polarimeter
  - probe the V–A structure of the weak interaction
- B factories have studied several  $B_d$  channels
  - but  $B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma$  is the golden mode for this measurement



$B_d \rightarrow K^* \gamma \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-) \gamma$  in 26/pb



# Future projects



# upgrade

- Main limitation of existing LHCb detector is the level 0 (hardware) trigger
- Need flexible (software) trigger to benefit from  $\mathcal{L}$  above  $10^{32}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ 
  - higher  $\mathcal{L}$  necessitates electronics and detector upgrades
- Enable full physics programme of LHCb as a general purpose detector in the forward region
  - unique discovery potential (not only flavour physics)
  - if NP is discovered in initial phase of LHC operation: characterisation of the Lagrangian
  - else: ultra-precise searches for (e.g.) non-standard CP violation



# Next generation B factories

- LHCb has great potential in many – but not all – sectors
- Two important examples only accessible in  $e^+e^-$  collisions
  - $B^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu, \mu\nu, e\nu$  & rare  $\tau$  decays (except  $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$ )
- Two next generation experiments proposed
  - Belle2 – upgrade of Belle, approved in Japan, commissioning starts 2014
  - SuperB – new Italy-based project, reusing BaBar/PEP-II hardware, awaiting approval
- The two designs share much in common
  - One difference: potential for beam polarisation in SuperB



# KEKB upgrade plans

## Strategies for increasing luminosity



$$L = \frac{\gamma_{e\pm}}{2e r_e} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \left( \frac{I_{e\pm} \xi_{e\pm}}{\beta_y^*} \right) \left( \frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_y}} \right)$$

Lorentz factor  
 Beam current  
 Beam-beam parameter  
 Classical electron radius  
 Beam size ratio@IP  
 1 - 2 % (flat beam)  
 Vertical beta function@IP  
 Lumi. reduction factor (crossing angle) & Tune shift reduction factor (hour glass effect) 0.8 - 1 (short bunch)

- "Nano-Beam" scheme**
- (1) Smaller  $\beta_y^*$
  - (2) Increase beam currents
  - (3) Increase  $\xi_y$

*Collision with very small spot-size beams*

Invented by Pantaleo Raimondi for SuperB

## Machine design parameters



parameters		KEKB		SuperKEKB		units
		LER	HER	LER	HER	
Beam energy	$E_b$	3.5	8	4	7	GeV
Half crossing angle	$\phi$	11		41.5		mrad
Horizontal emittance	$\epsilon_x$	18	24	3.2	5.0	nm
Emittance ratio	$\kappa$	0.88	0.66	0.27	0.25	%
Beta functions at IP	$\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*$	1200/5.9		32/0.27	25/0.31	mm
Beam currents	$I_b$	1.64	1.19	3.60	2.60	A
beam-beam parameter	$\xi_y$	0.129	0.090	0.0886	0.0830	
<b>Luminosity</b>	<b>L</b>	<b><math>2.1 \times 10^{34}</math></b>		<b><math>8 \times 10^{35}</math></b>		<b>cm<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup></b>

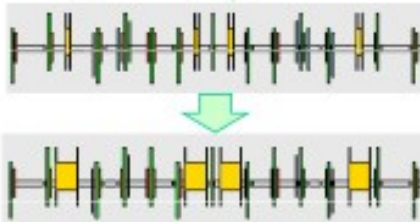
- **Small beam size & high current** to increase luminosity
- **Large crossing angle**
- **Change beam energies** to solve the problem of LER short lifetime

M. Iwasaki, ICHEP2010

# KEKB to SuperKEKB

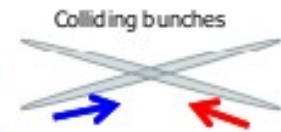
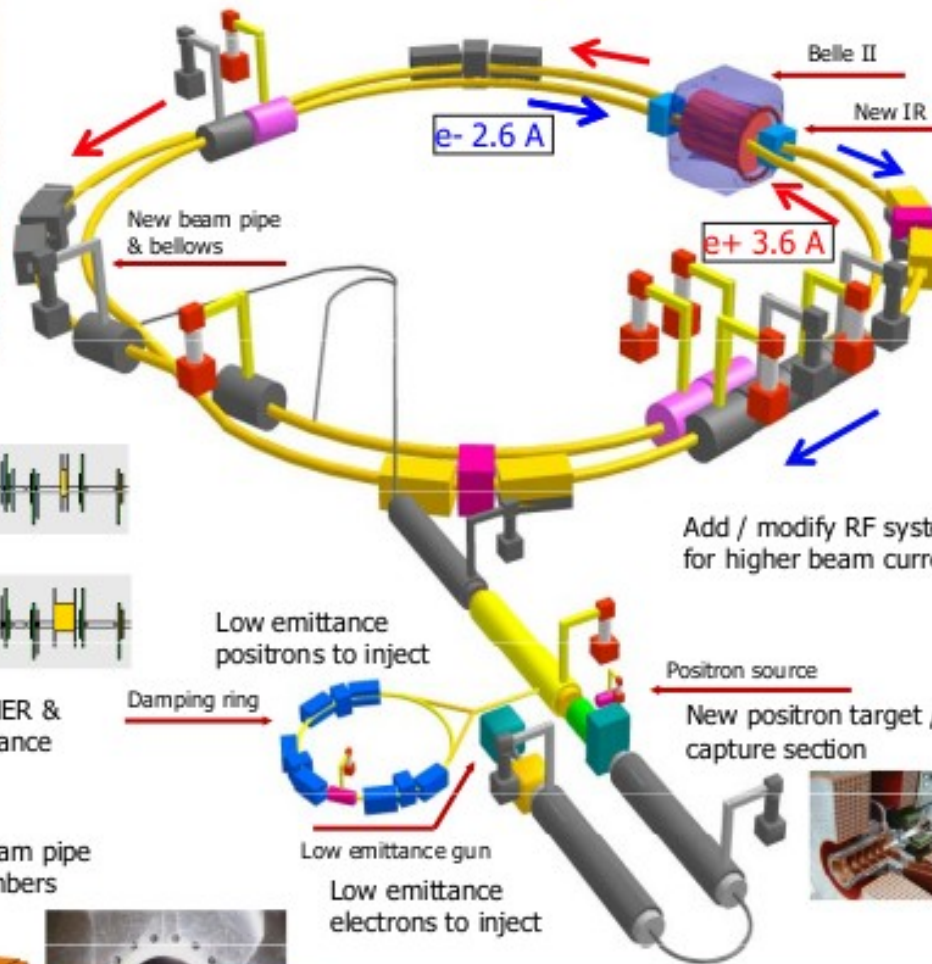
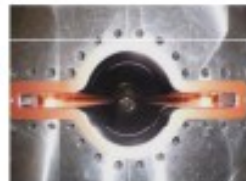
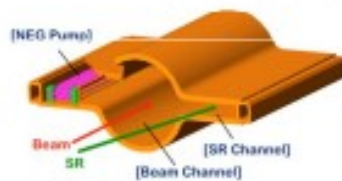


Replace short dipoles with longer ones (LER)



Redesign the lattices of HER & LER to squeeze the emittance

TiN-coated beam pipe with antechambers



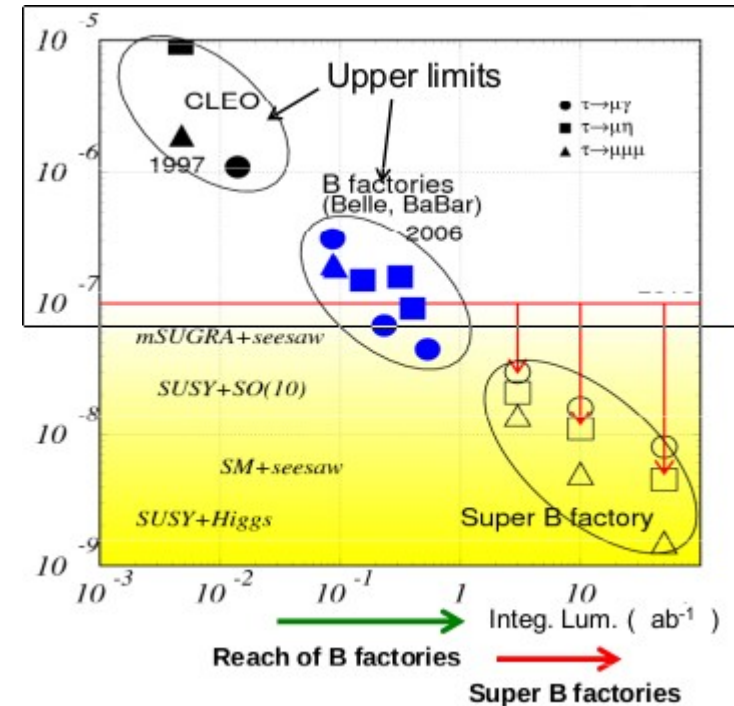
Colliding bunches  
New superconducting / permanent final focusing quads near the IP



**To get x40 higher luminosity**

# $\tau$ physics at $e^+e^-$ Super B factories

- Search for lepton flavour violation (complementary to  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  at MEG, etc.)
- **Search for CP violation:**  
prominent channels:  $\tau \rightarrow K^+\pi^0\nu$ ,  $\tau \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\nu$
- Tests of CPT symmetry



	$K^0$	$D^0$	$B^0$	$B_s$	Charged mesons	Baryons	Charged leptons
CPV in mixing	✓	✗	✗	✗	Not applicable	Not applicable	✗
CPV in mixing/decay interference	✓	✗	✓	✗			
CPV in decay	✓	✗	✓	✗			

# Summary

- Exciting times for CP violation studies at the LHC
- LHCb has excellent potential for major discoveries in many sectors of flavour physics
  - if large non-standard effects are present, 2011 will be a spectacular year!
- Expect competition from ATLAS & CMS in modes with muons, particularly  $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ 
  - (also potential for CP violation studies in the top sector)
- Planned future experiments will ensure progress in understanding flavour physics and discrete symmetries throughout the LHC era