

B physics

- BaBar/PEP-II
- Belle/KEK-B
- CDF & D0/Tevatron
- LHCb, ATLAS & CMS/LHC
- Super B Factory/???

ALL RESULTS ARE PRELIMINARY UNLESS PUBLISHED

Apologies

- Due to shortness of time, I will cover only a selection of B physics, and skip entirely many other important results
 - D physics: mixing & rare decays
 - Spectroscopy: observations & interpretations of new states
 - τ physics: new limits on lepton flavour violation
 - ISR physics, $\gamma\gamma$ physics, spin physics, ...
 - Theoretical developments
- For details see review talks at (ongoing) FPCP
<http://fpcp2006.triumf.ca/agenda.php>

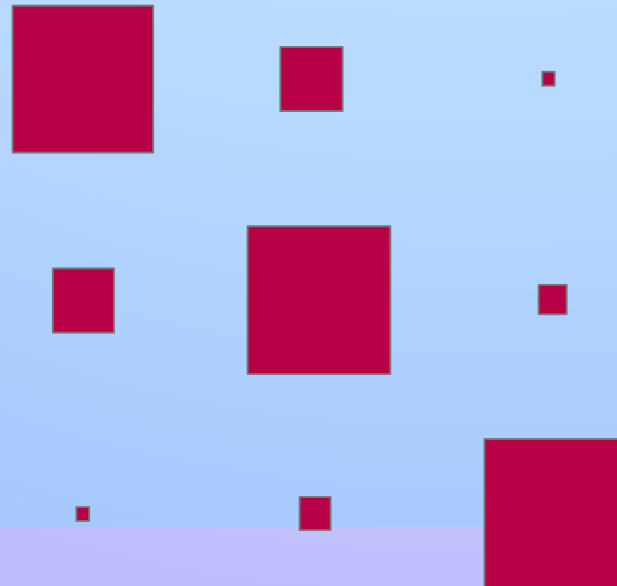
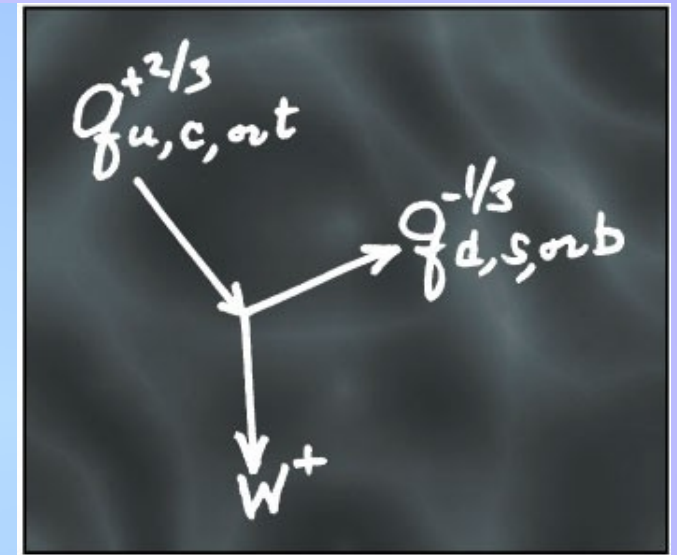
The (SM) physics

- Electroweak symmetry breaking
 - Higgs field acquires vacuum expectation value
 - diagonalization of quark mass matrix
 - charged current \rightarrow flavour mixing (CKM)
 - no tree-level flavour changing neutral currents (GIM)
- CKM matrix (3 mixing angles & 1 phase)
responsible for all quark mixing & CP violation phenomena

Most of SM free parameters are in flavour sector

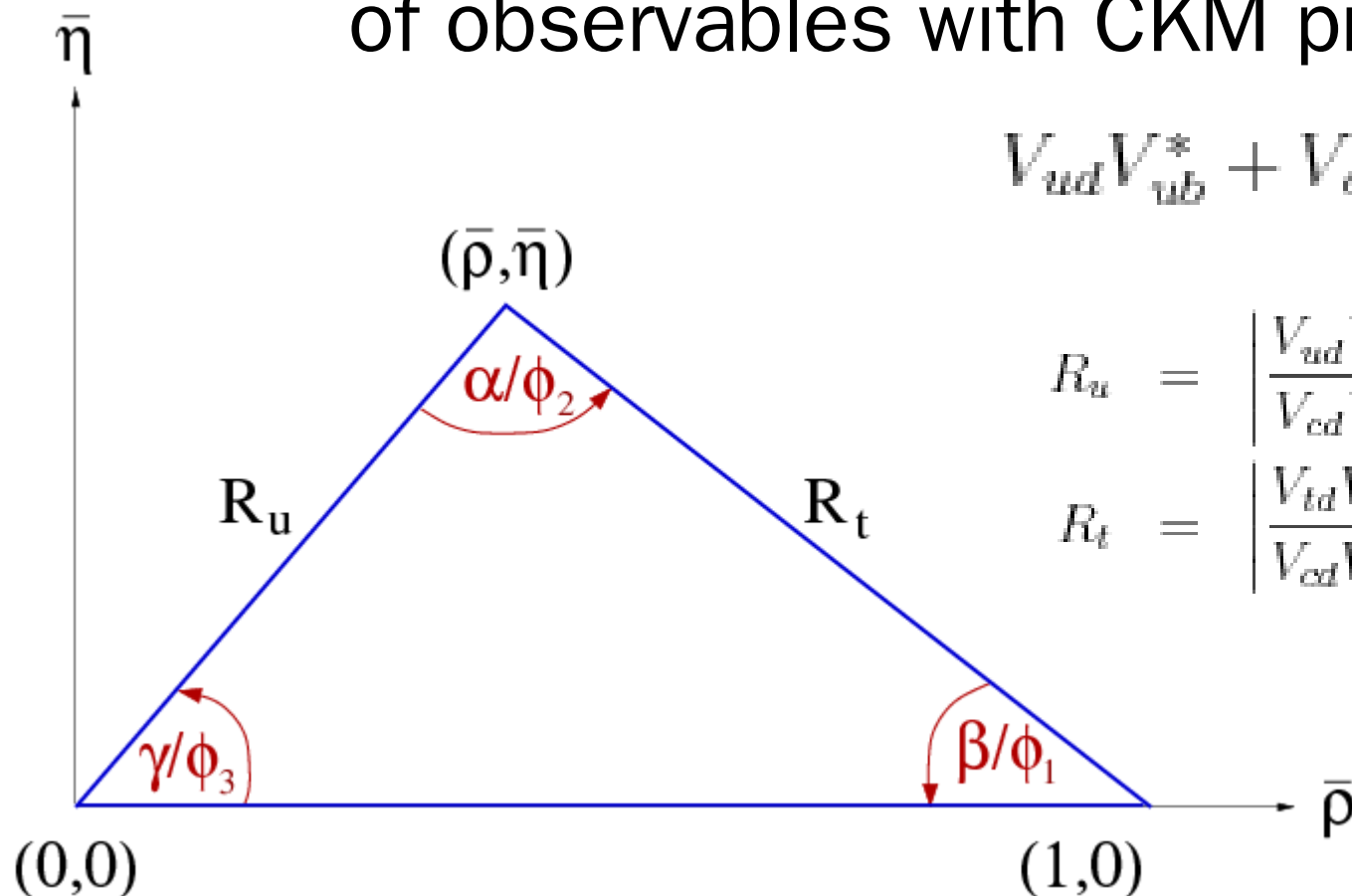
CKM matrix

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



Unitarity Triangle

Convenient method to illustrate (dis-)agreement of observables with CKM prediction



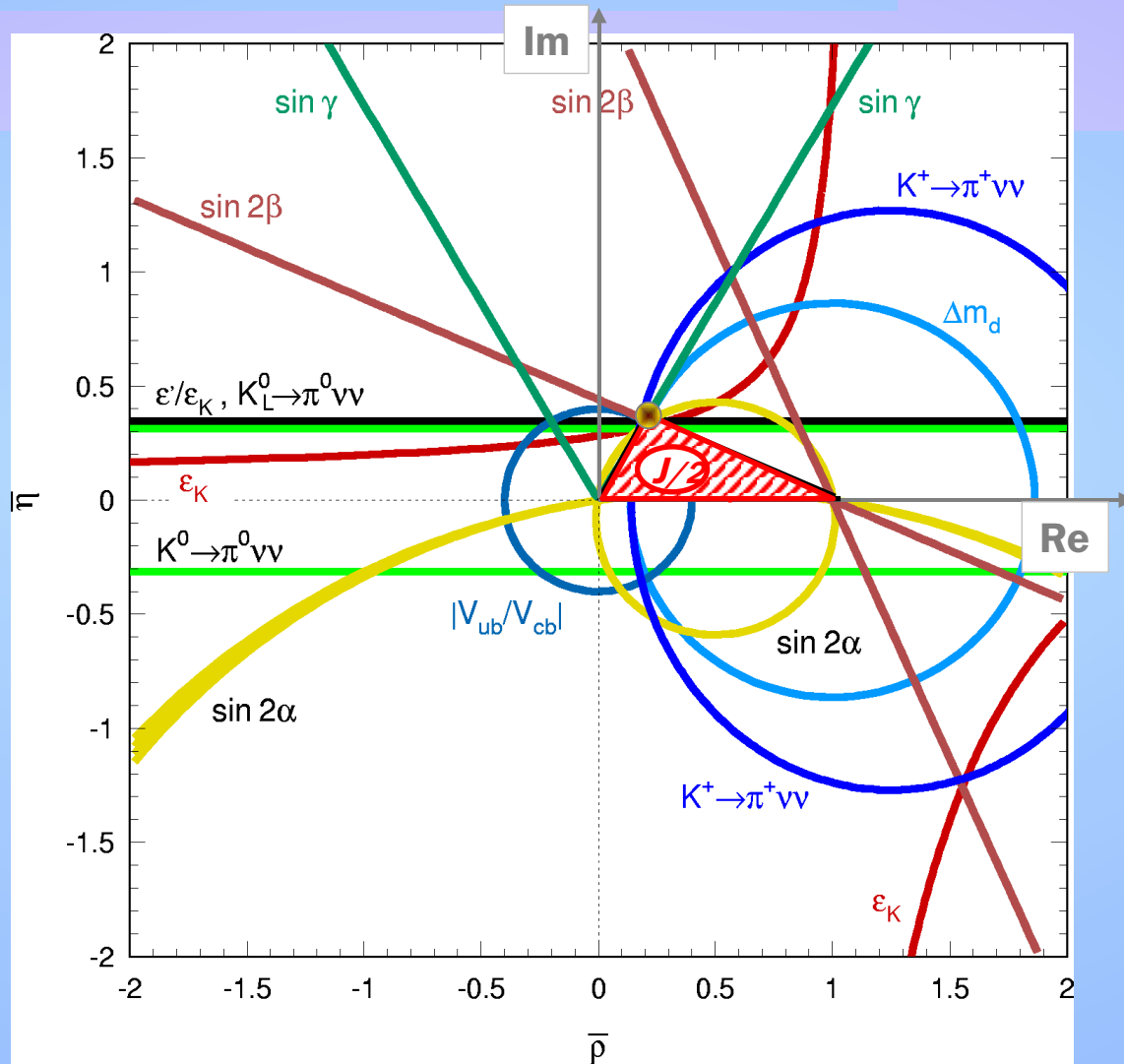
$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0,$$

$$R_u = \left| \frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*} \right| = \sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2},$$

$$R_t = \left| \frac{V_{td}V_{tb}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*} \right| = \sqrt{(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2}.$$

KM Prediction

All measurements must agree

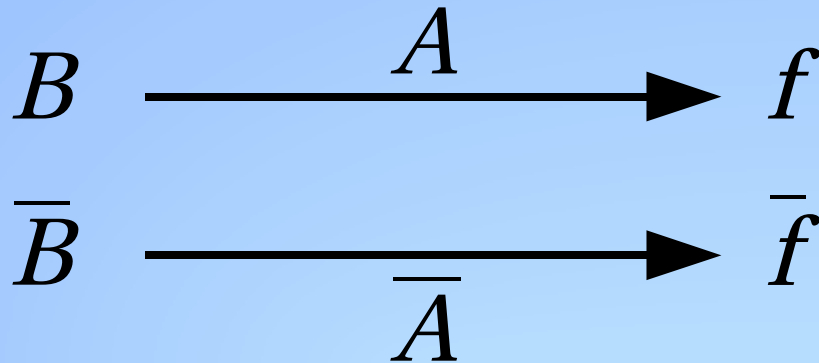


Picture by A.Hoecker

Overconstraining the UT

- Test SM via multiple redundant measurements of UT parameters
 - 3 angles $((\beta, \alpha, \gamma) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3))$ & 2 sides (R_u & R_t)
- β : TDCPV in $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_s, B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_s$, many others
- α : TDCPV in $B^0 \rightarrow hh'$ ($h, h' = \pi/\rho/\dots$)
- γ : DCPV in $B \rightarrow hh'$ ($h, h' = \pi/K/\dots$);
DCPV in $B \rightarrow DK$; TDCPV in $B^0 \rightarrow D^* \pi$; and more
- R_u : rates & spectra in $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$; rates of $B^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu$
- R_t : mixing ($\Delta m_d / \Delta m_s$); rates of $B \rightarrow \rho \gamma, \dots$

Direct CP Violation



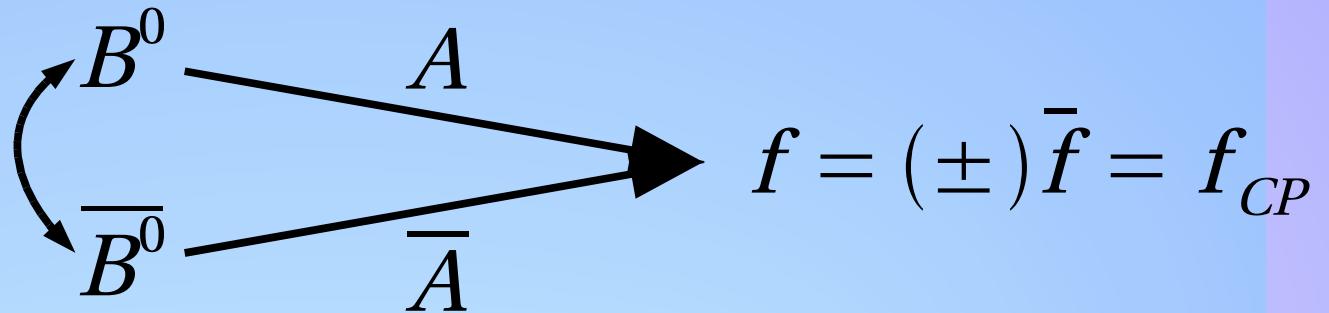
Direct CP violation if $\left| \frac{\bar{A}}{A} \right| \neq 1$

Requires $A = \sum_i A_i = \sum_i |A_i| e^{i(\delta_i + \phi_i)}$

$$i \geq 2 \quad \delta_i \neq \delta_j \quad \phi_i \neq \phi_j$$

Time Dependent CP Violation

$$\begin{aligned}
 |B_L\rangle &= p|B^0\rangle + q|\bar{B}^0\rangle \\
 |B_H\rangle &= p|B^0\rangle - q|\bar{B}^0\rangle \\
 \sqrt{|p|^2 + |q|^2} &= 1 \\
 \Delta m &= m(B_H) - m(B_L) \\
 \Delta \Gamma &= \Gamma(B_H) - \Gamma(B_L)
 \end{aligned}$$



CP violation in mixing if $\left| \frac{q}{p} \right| \neq 1$ (cf. ϵ_K)

Time-dependent CP violation if $\Im \left(\frac{q \bar{A}}{p A} \right) \neq 1$
(interference between mixing and decay)

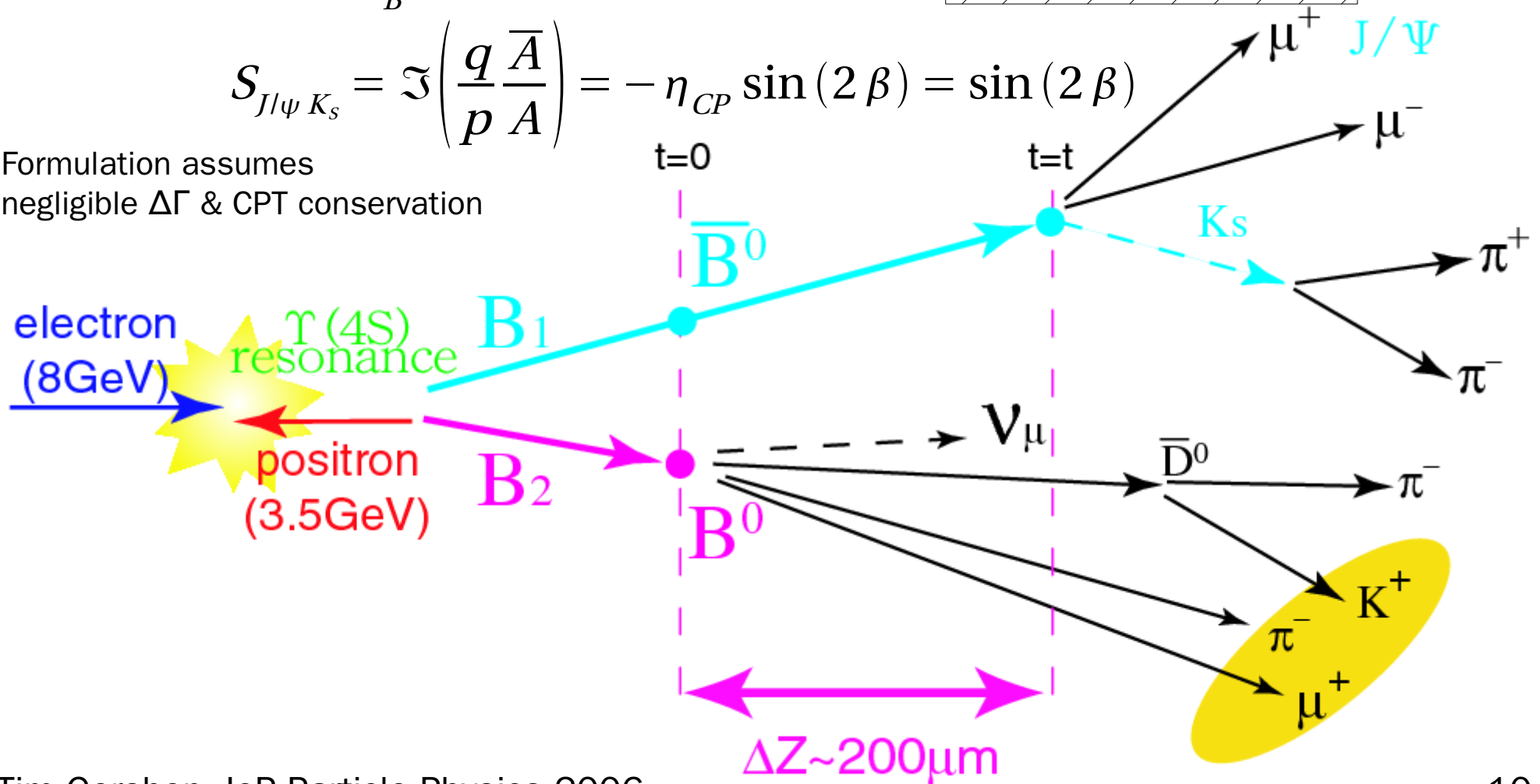
Asymmetric B Factory Concept

Direct CP violation

$$P_{CP}(\Delta t, q_{tag}) = \frac{e^{-|t|/\tau_B}}{4\tau_B} \left(1 \pm q_{tag} \left(S_{CP} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) - C_{CP} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) \right) \right)$$

$$S_{J/\psi K_s} = \Im \left(\frac{q \bar{A}}{p A} \right) = -\eta_{CP} \sin(2\beta) = \sin(2\beta)$$

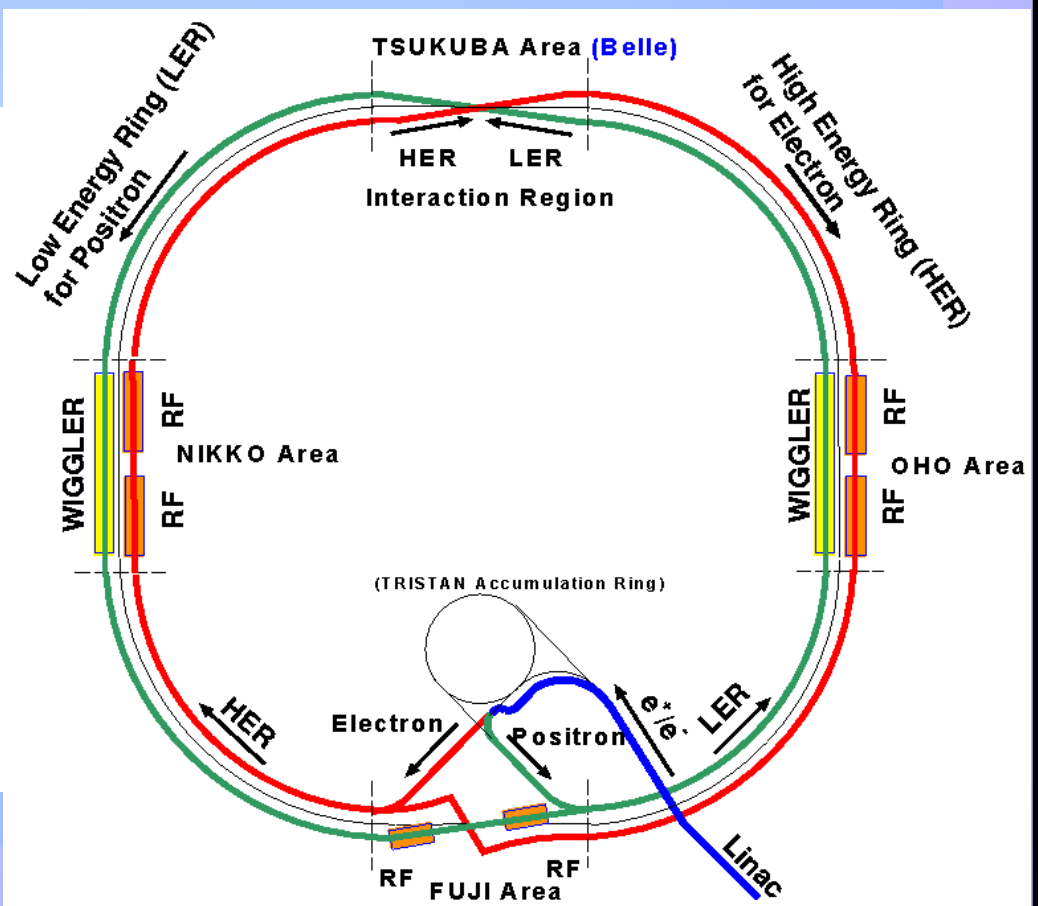
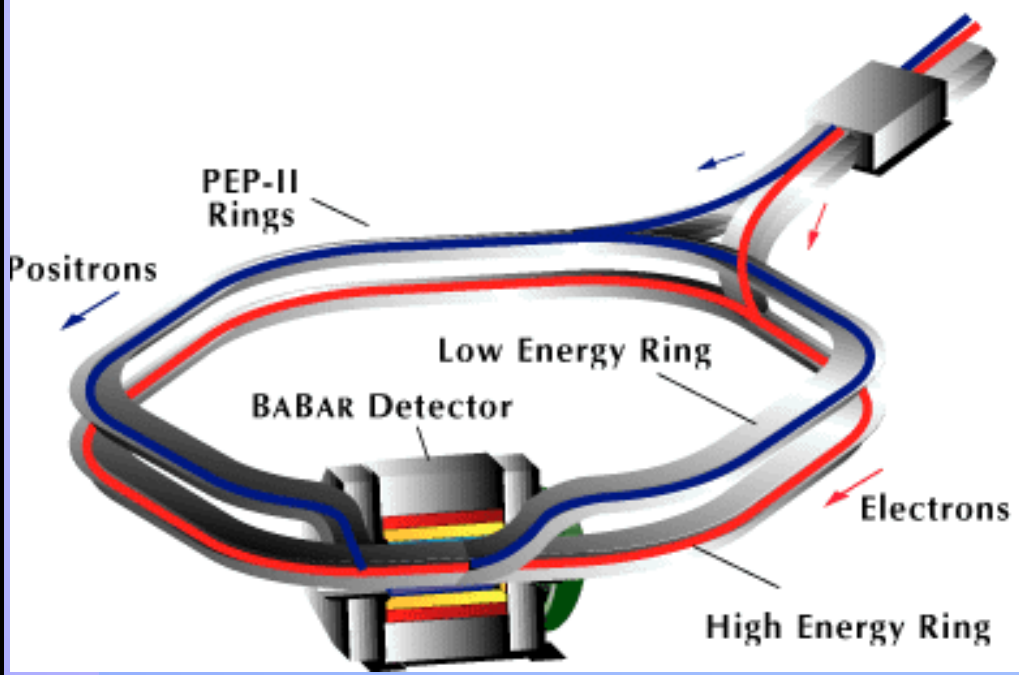
Formulation assumes negligible $\Delta\Gamma$ & CPT conservation



Asymmetric B Factories

PEP-II at SLAC
9.0 GeV e^- on 3.1 GeV e^+

KEKB at KEK
8.0 GeV e^- on 3.5 GeV e^+

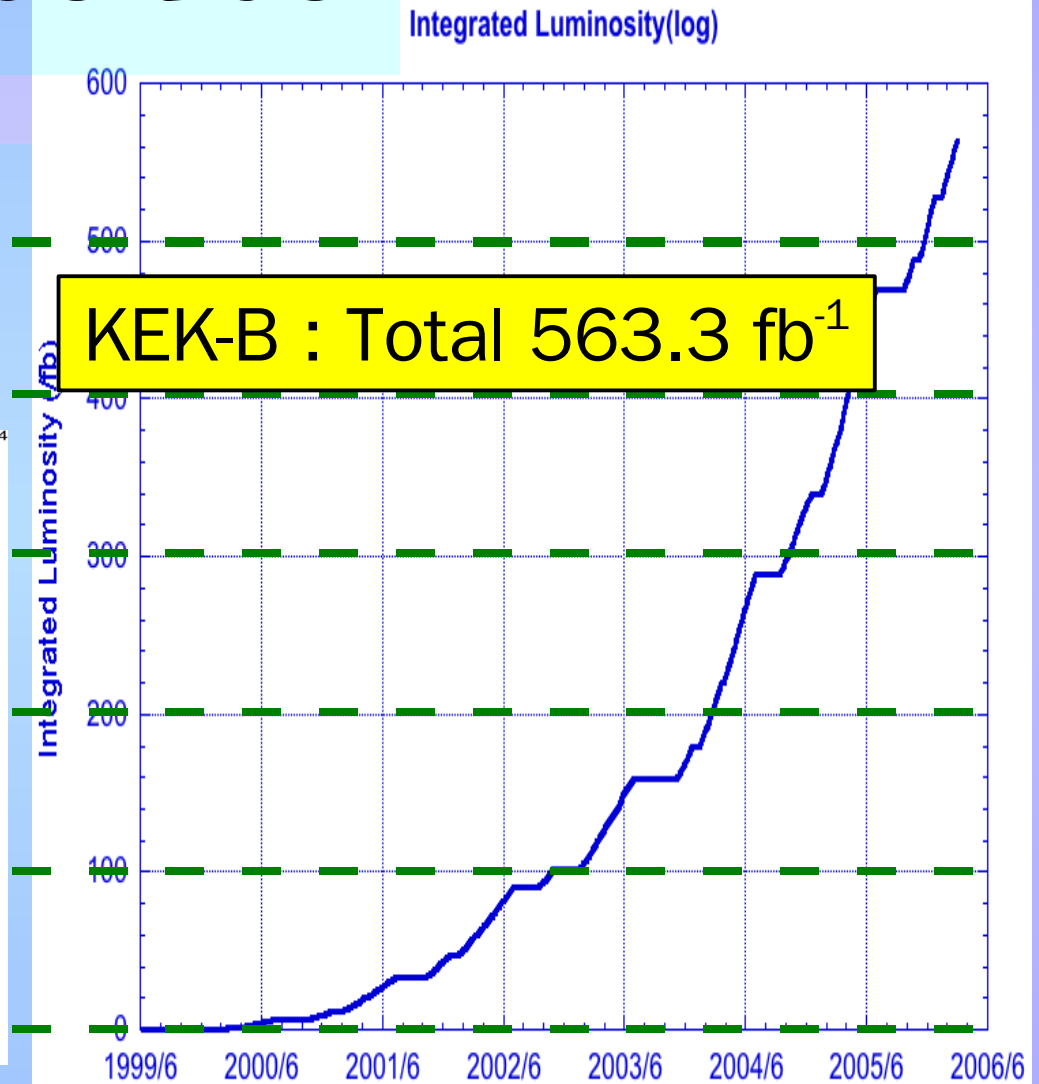
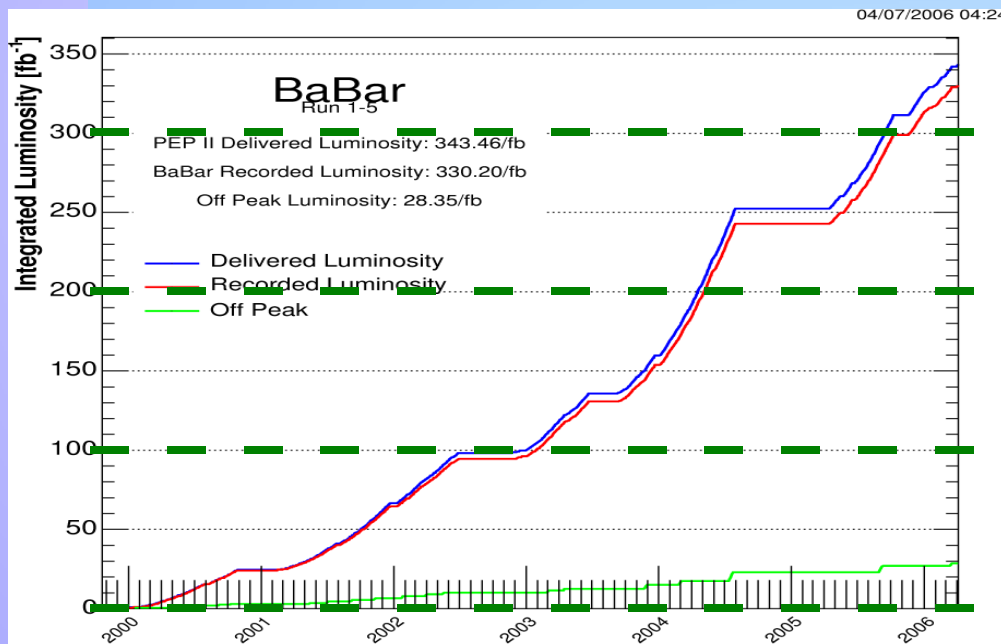


B factory Luminosities

0.5 ab⁻¹

PEP-II : Total 330.2 fb⁻¹

KEK-B : Total 563.3 fb⁻¹

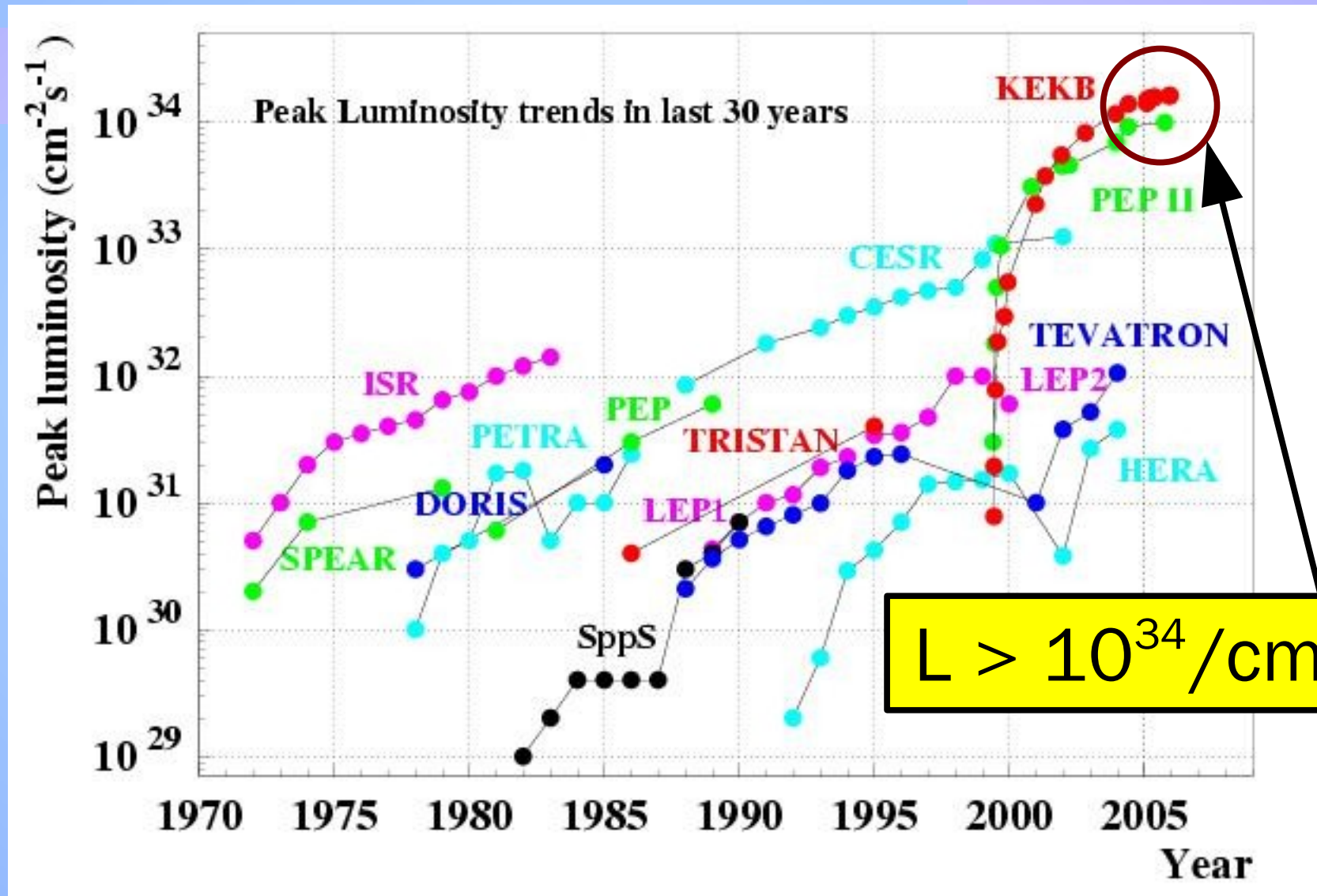


~220 x 10⁶ BB pairs

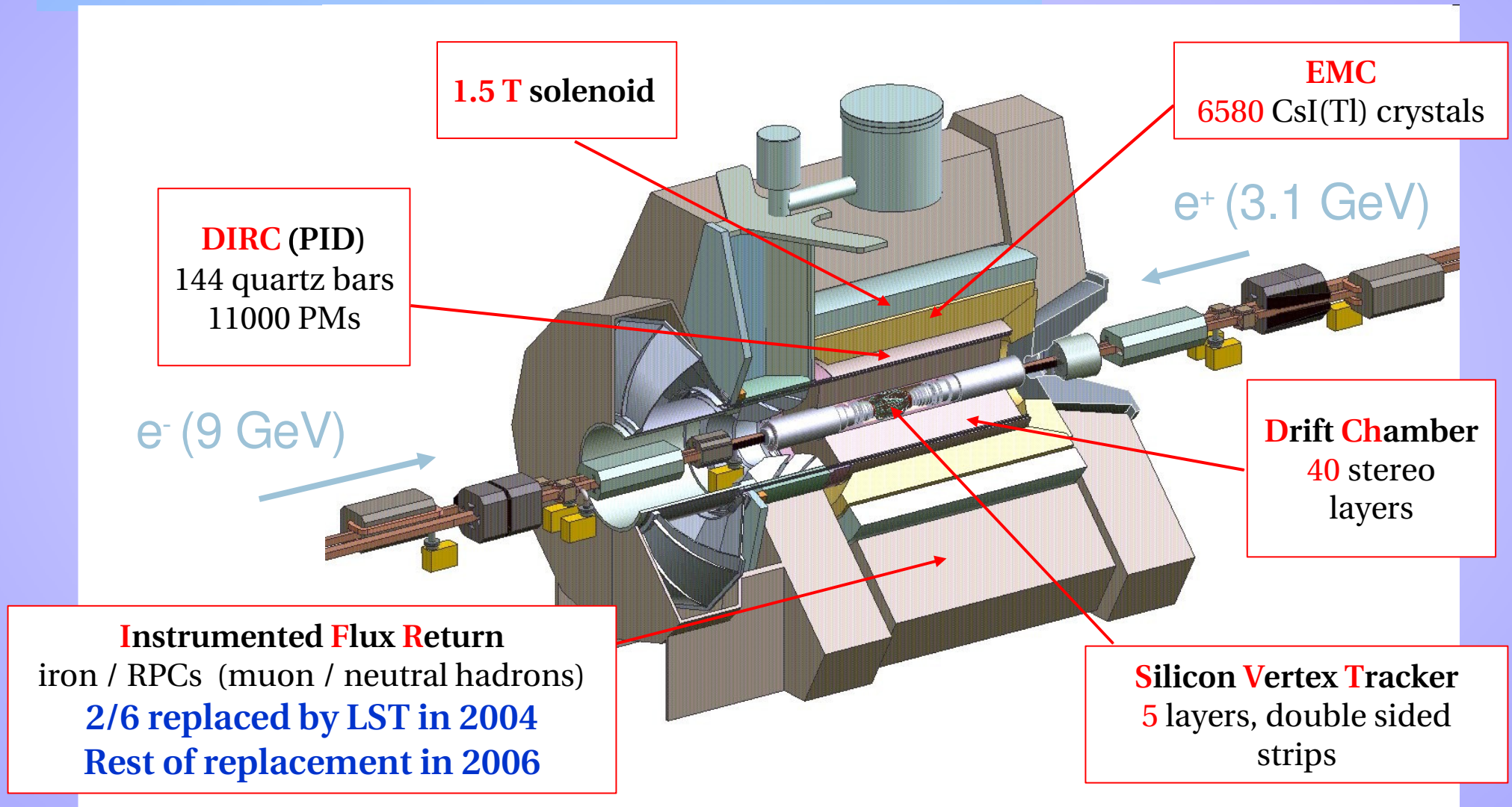
TODAYS RESULTS

~385 x 10⁶ BB pairs

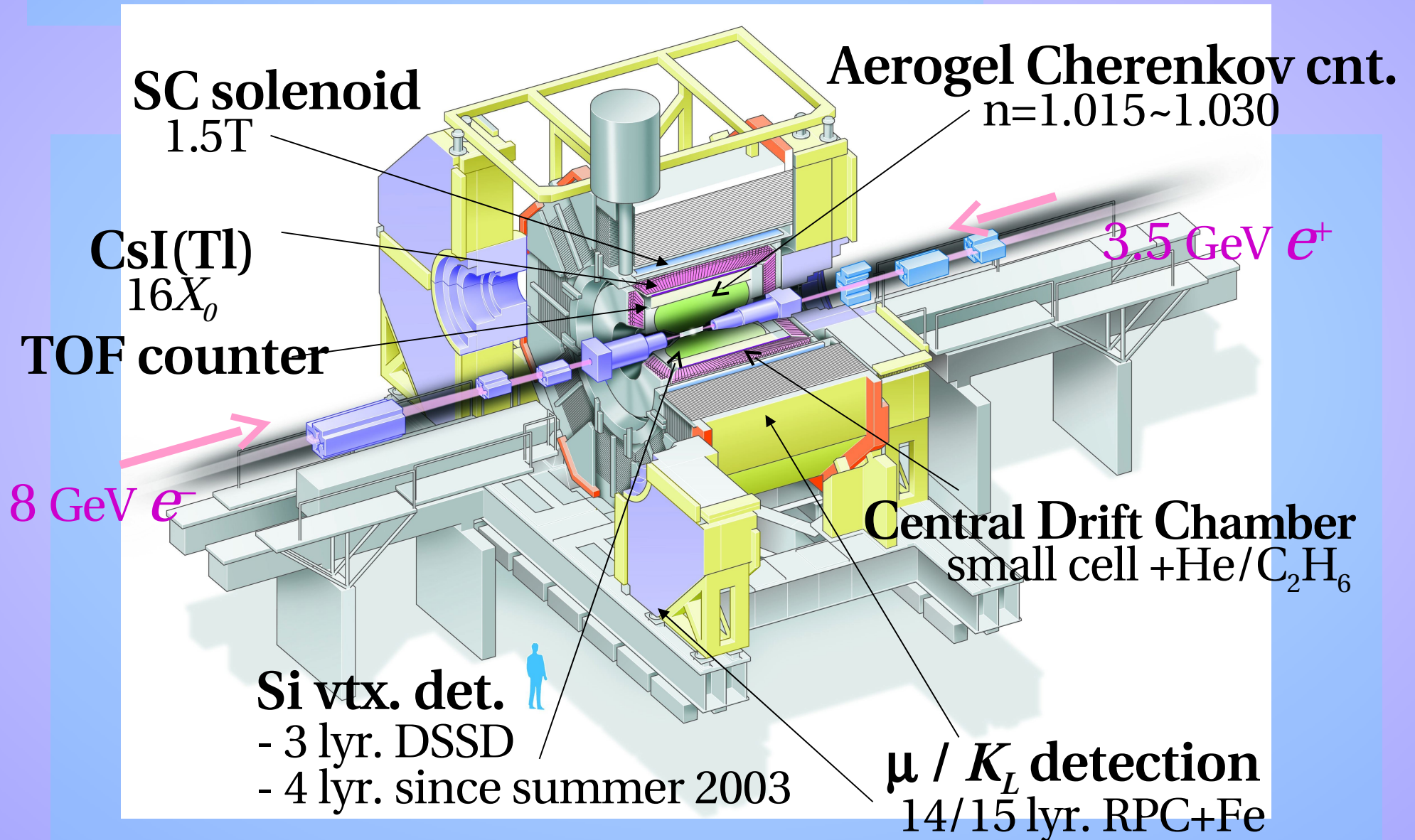
Luminosity trends



BaBar Detector



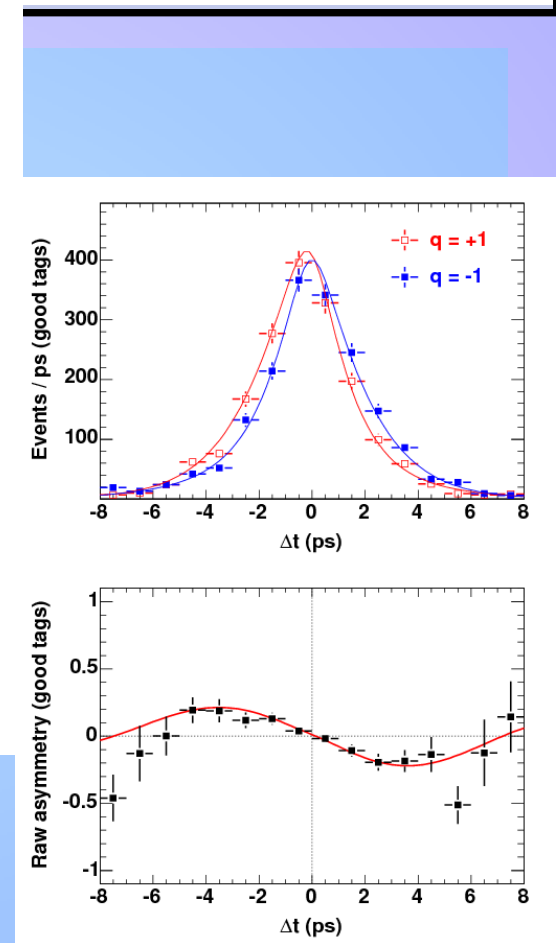
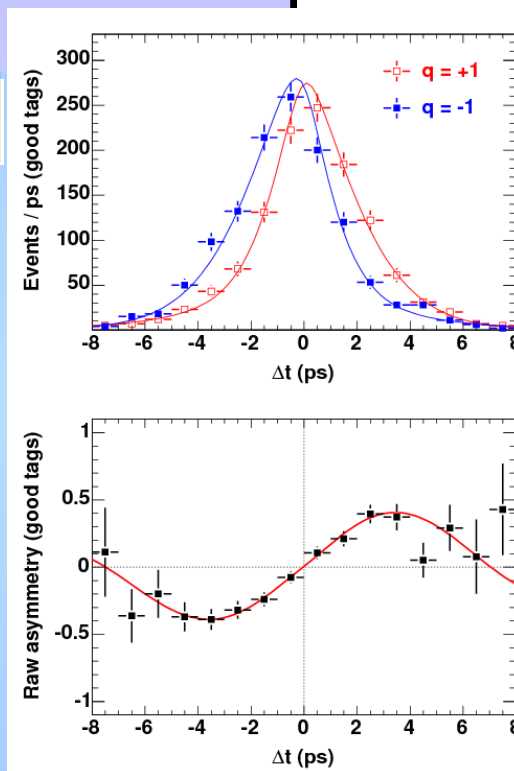
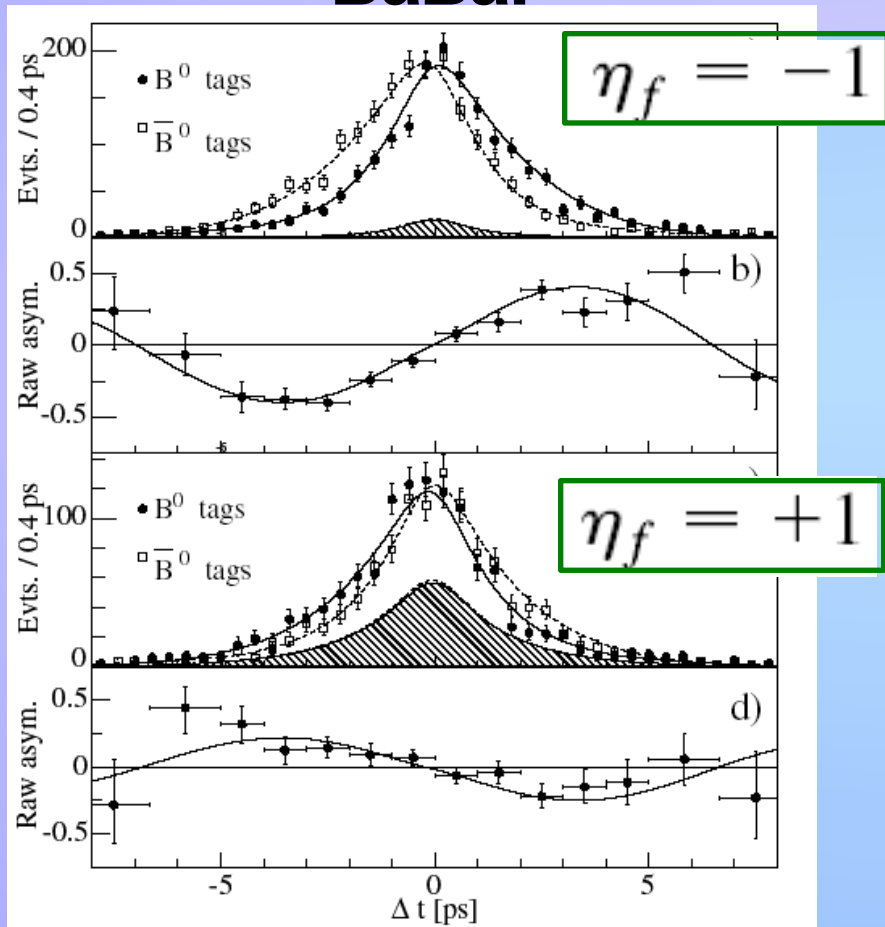
Belle Detector



The Golden Mode



BaBar



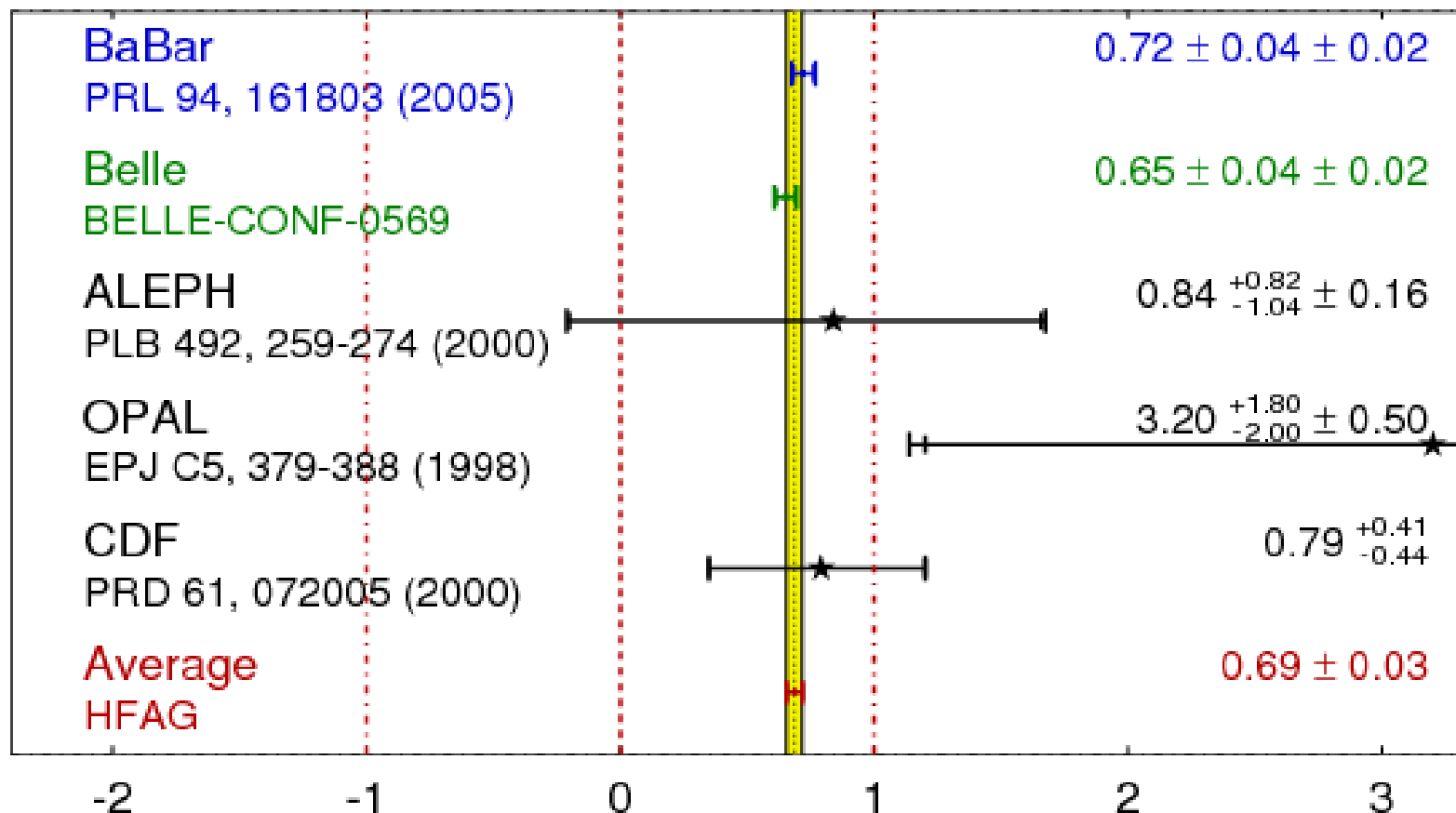
PRL 94, 161803 (2005)

BELLE-CONF-0569

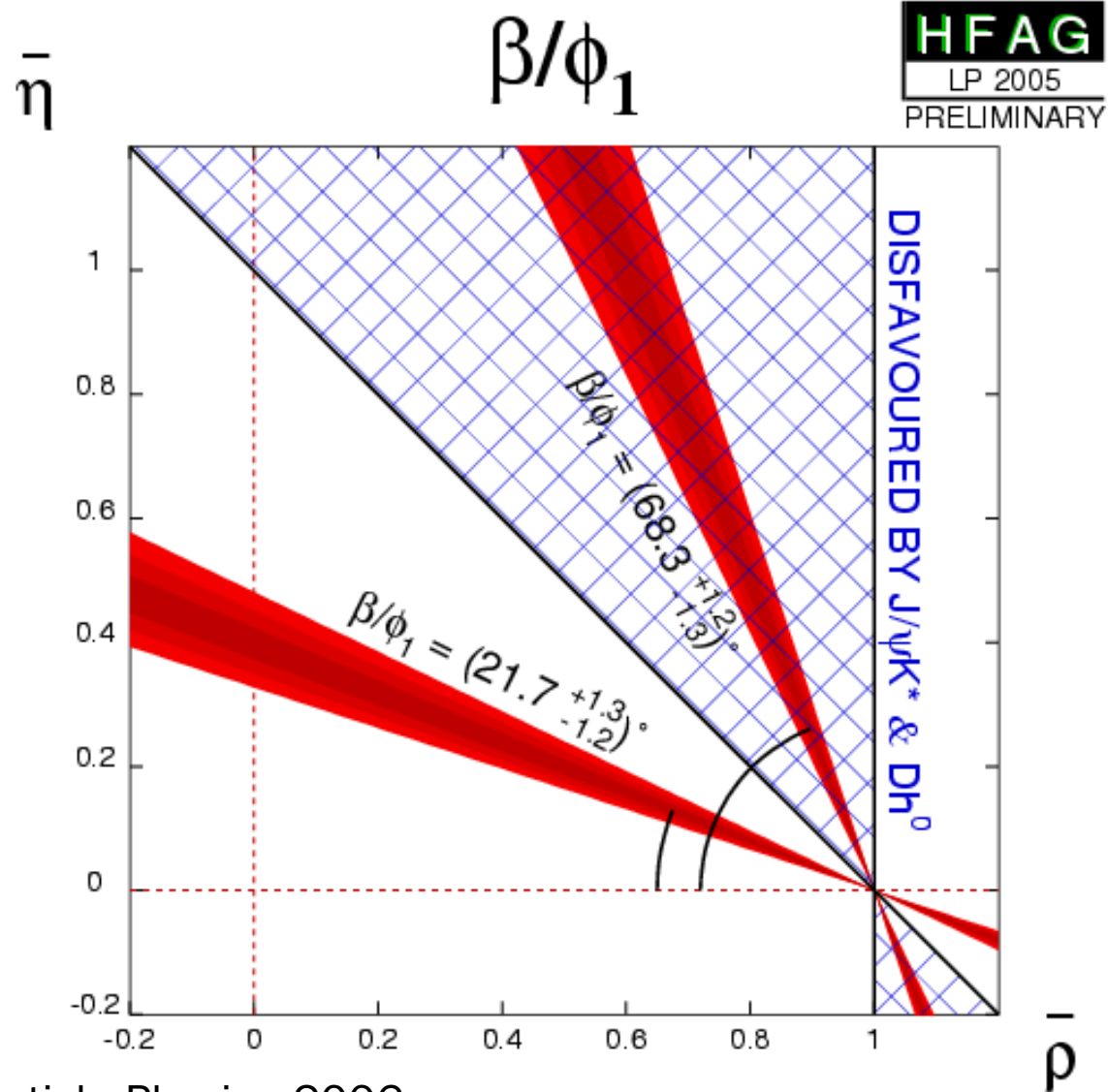
Compilation of Results

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

HFAG
HEP 2005
PRELIMINARY



Constraint from β



Other modes for β

- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$ time-dependent angular analysis
 - determine sign of $\cos(2\beta)$
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)+}D^{(*)-}K_S$ time-dependent (amplitude) analysis
 - determine sign of $\cos(2\beta)$ (eventually)
- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0, D^{(*)+}D^{(*)-}$ TDCPV
 - $\beta(b \rightarrow ccd) = \beta(b \rightarrow ccs)$?
- $B^0 \rightarrow D\pi^0$, etc. time-dependent amplitude analysis
 - $\beta(b \rightarrow cud) = \beta(b \rightarrow ccs)$?
 - with $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$, determine sign of $\cos(2\beta)$
- $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S$, etc. time-dependent analysis
 - $\beta(b \rightarrow sqq) = \beta(b \rightarrow ccs)$? more later ...

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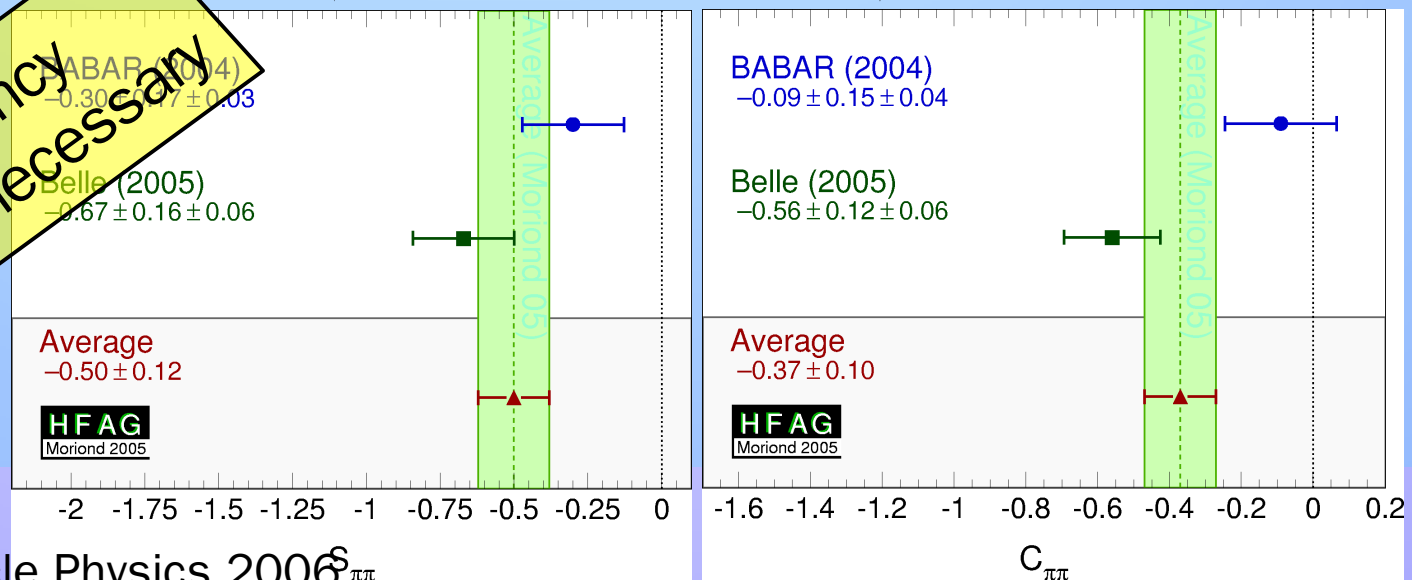
NEW results from BaBar

NEW results from Belle

Measurement of α

- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
 - both tree and penguin contributions
 - large possible DCPV & $S_{\pi^+\pi^-} \neq -\sin(2\alpha)$
 - isospin \Rightarrow Grossman-Quinn type bounds

$$\left(S_{\pi^+\pi^-} - [-\sin(2\alpha)] \right)_{max} \leftrightarrow B(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$$



Some discrepancy
Updated results necessary

Measurement of α

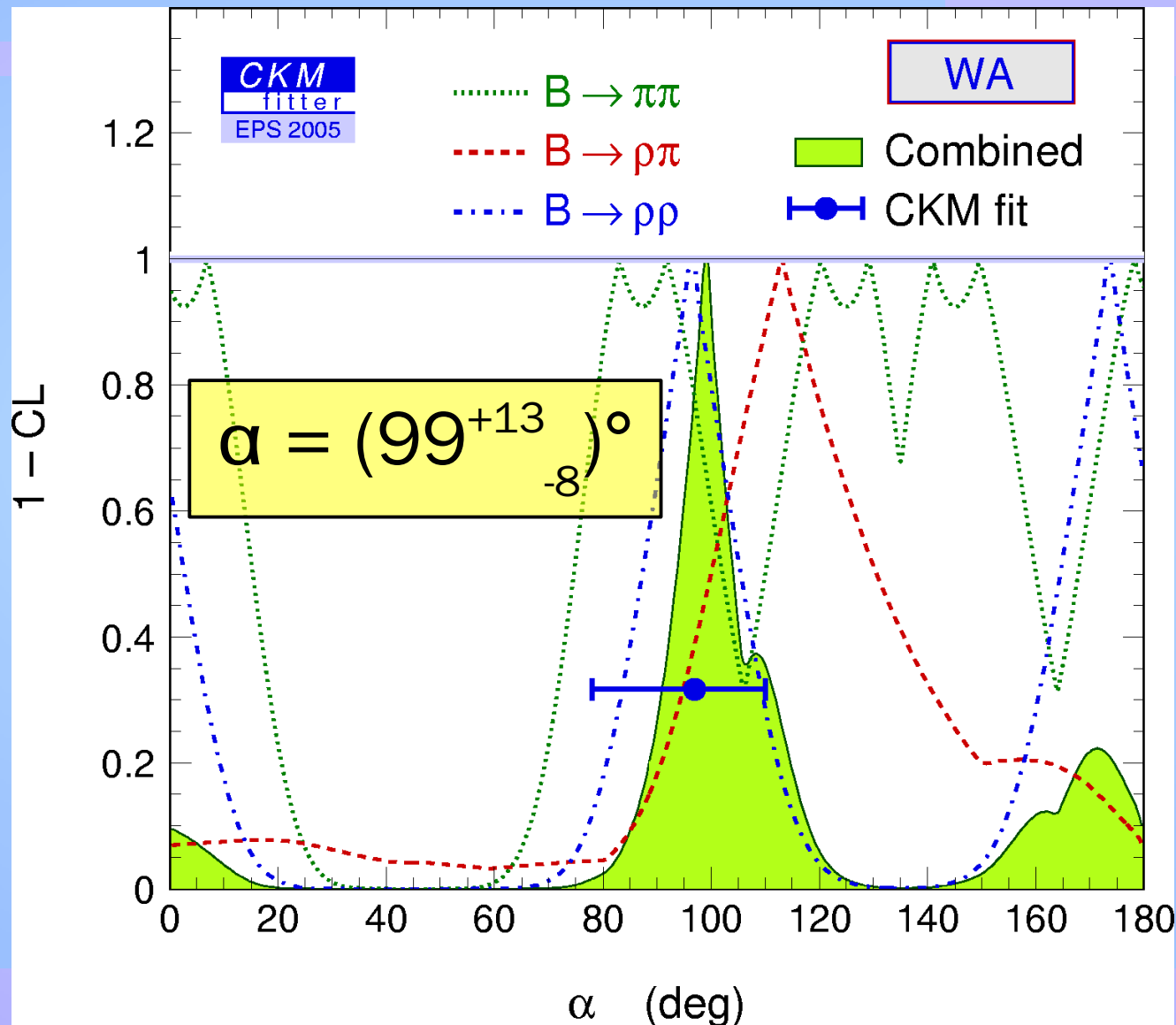
- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
 - decays mainly via intermediate ρ resonances
 - time-dependent Dalitz plot analysis
 - \Rightarrow separate penguin from tree contribution
- $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^-$
 - almost 100% longitudinal polarization (CP even)
 - small penguin contribution $S_{\rho^+\rho^-} \simeq -\sin(2\alpha)$
 - accuracy on α still limited by (lack of) knowledge of $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\rho^0$ and $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^0$

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NEW results from BaBar

Constraint on α



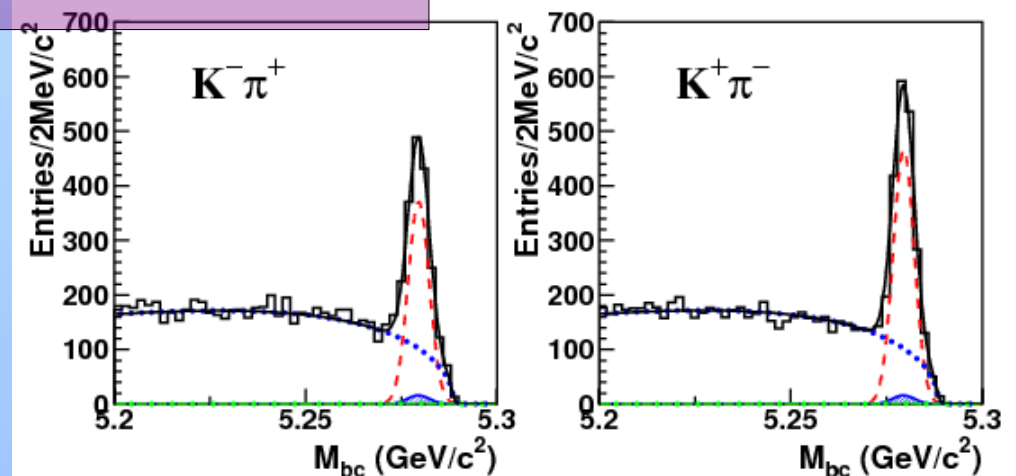
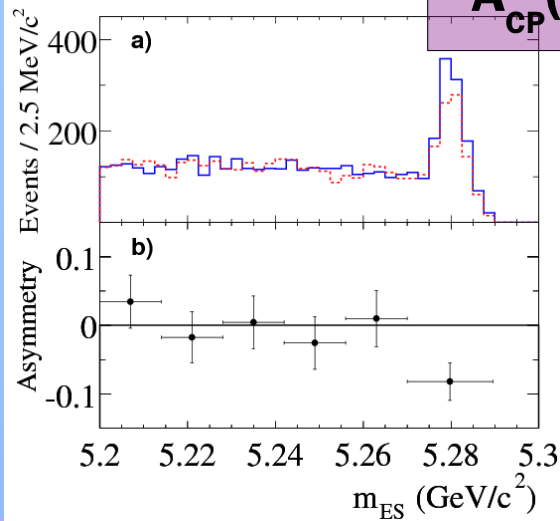
DCPV in B decay

- γ is the relative weak phase between tree and penguin amplitudes in charmless B decays
- DCPV in, eg., $B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ sensitive to γ
hadronic uncertainties \Leftrightarrow (only) model-dependent constraints

BaBar

$$A_{CP}(K\pi^+) = (-11.5 \pm 1.8)\% \text{ (HFAG)}$$

Belle



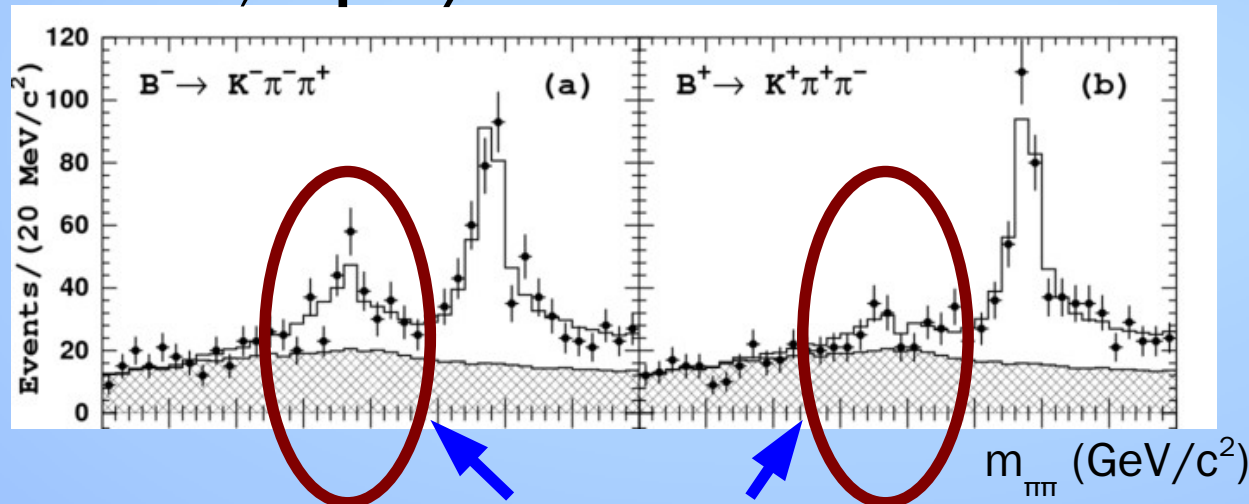
PRL 93 (2004) 131801

BELLE-CONF-0523

DCPV in 3 body B decay

- Dalitz analysis \rightarrow measure hadronic parameters
- Search for DCPV in $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$

Belle, hep-ex/0512066



Clear asymmetry in the ρ region

Dalitz analysis \rightarrow
enhanced sensitivity to CPV

$$A_{CP}(\rho K^+) = (30 \pm 11 \pm 2^{+11}_{-4})\%$$

3.9 σ significance

first evidence for CPV in any charged particle!

CP violation in the B system

- Time-dependent CP violation
 - Observed ($>5\sigma$)
 - $J/\psi K^0$ (BaBar, Belle); $\pi^+\pi^-$ (Belle); $\eta'K^0$ (BaBar, Belle combined)
 - Evidence ($>3\sigma$)
 - $D^{*+}\pi^-$ [$D^{*+}D^-$, $K^+K^-K^0$, f_0K_s] (BaBar, Belle combined)
- Direct CP violation
 - Observed ($>5\sigma$)
 - $K^+\pi^-$ (BaBar, Belle combined)
 - Evidence ($>3\sigma$)
 - $\pi^+\pi^-$ (Belle); ρ^-K^+ (Belle); $\rho^+\pi^-$ (BaBar, Belle combined)
- Kaon system: $\pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^0\pi^0$, $\pi^+\mu^-\nu$, $\pi^+e^-\nu$, $\pi^+\pi^+e^+e^-$, ϵ'/ϵ

Clean measurement of γ

- A theoretically clean measurement of γ can be made using $B \rightarrow DK$ decays
- Reconstruct neutral D mesons in states accessible to both flavour eigenstates

$$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^- \quad (b \rightarrow c \bar{u} s) \quad B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^- \quad (b \rightarrow u \bar{c} s)$$

- relative weak phase is γ (strong phase δ)
- relative magnitude is r_B
- various different B & D decays utilized
- current most accurate: $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$

NEW results from Belle

Fit results:

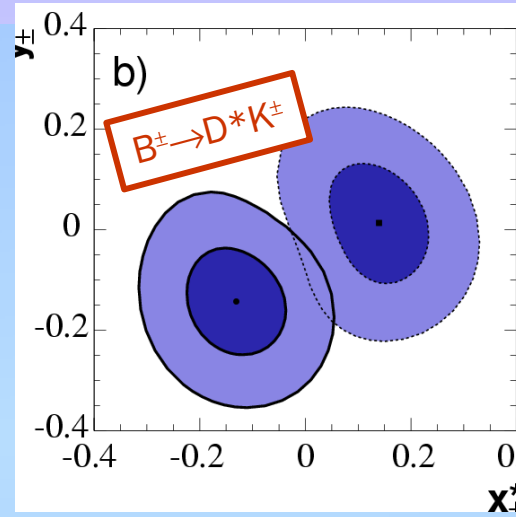
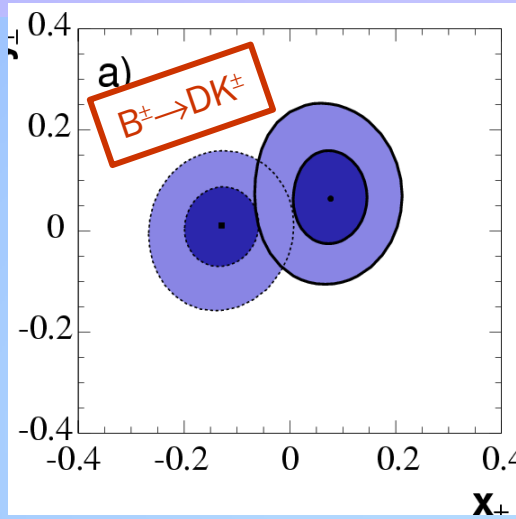
$$(x_{\pm}, y_{\pm}) = (\text{Re}(r_B e^{i(\delta \pm \gamma)}), \text{Im}(r_B e^{i(\delta \pm \gamma)}))$$

BaBar

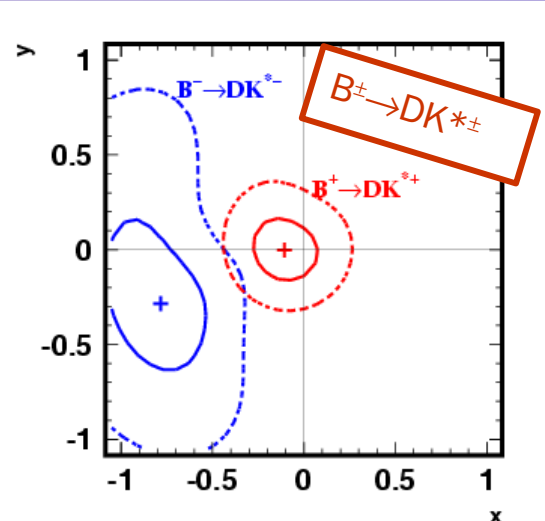
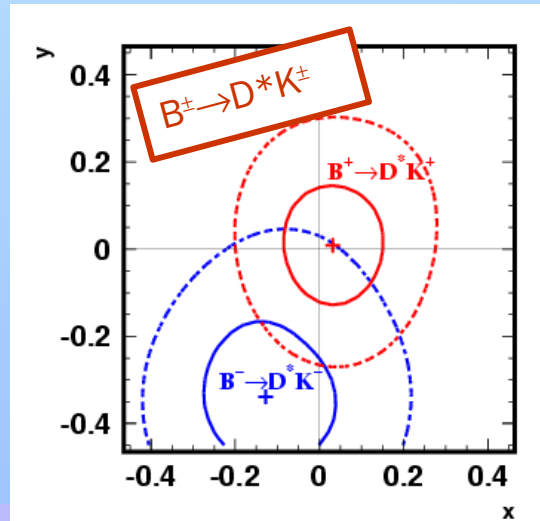
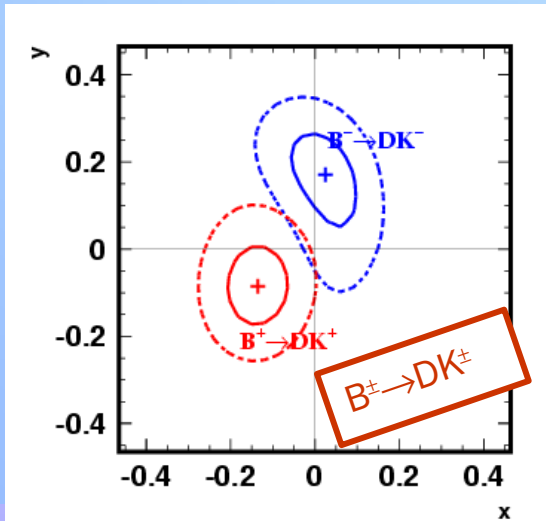
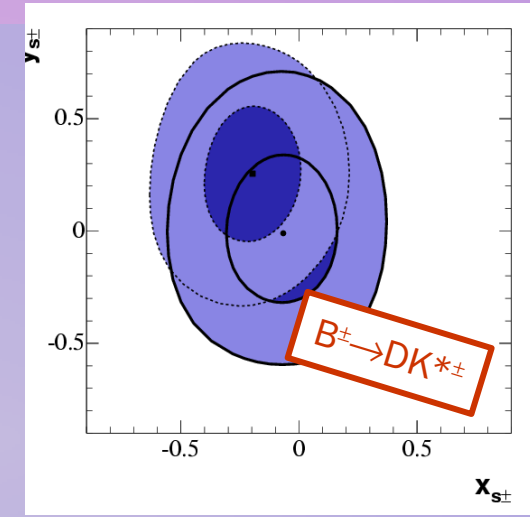
$$\gamma = (67 \pm 28 \pm 13 \pm 11)^\circ$$

Belle

$$\varphi_3 = (53^{+15}_{-18} \pm 3 \pm 9)^\circ$$

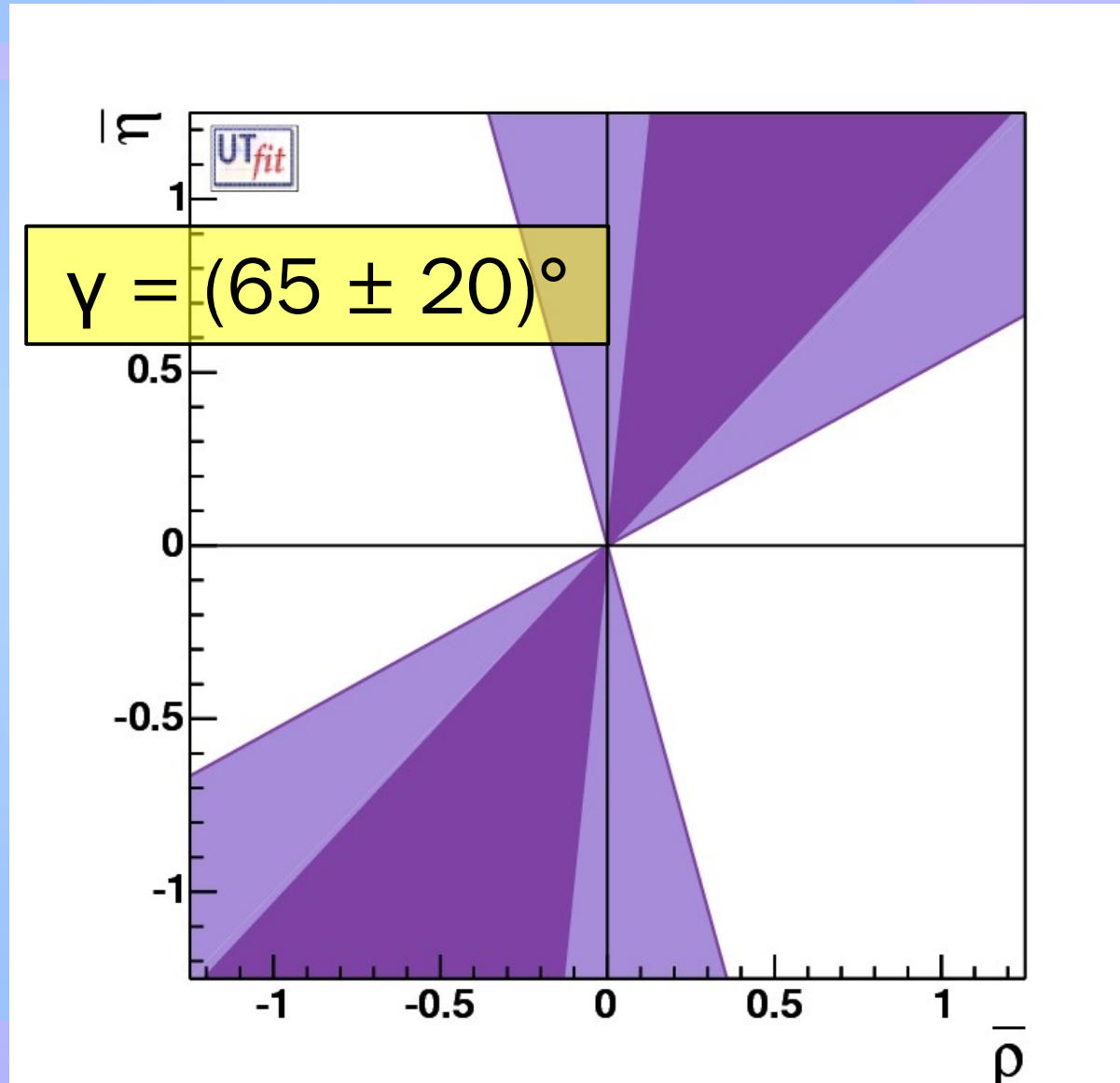


Warning: Different scale



IN PREPARATION BABAR-CONF-05/018

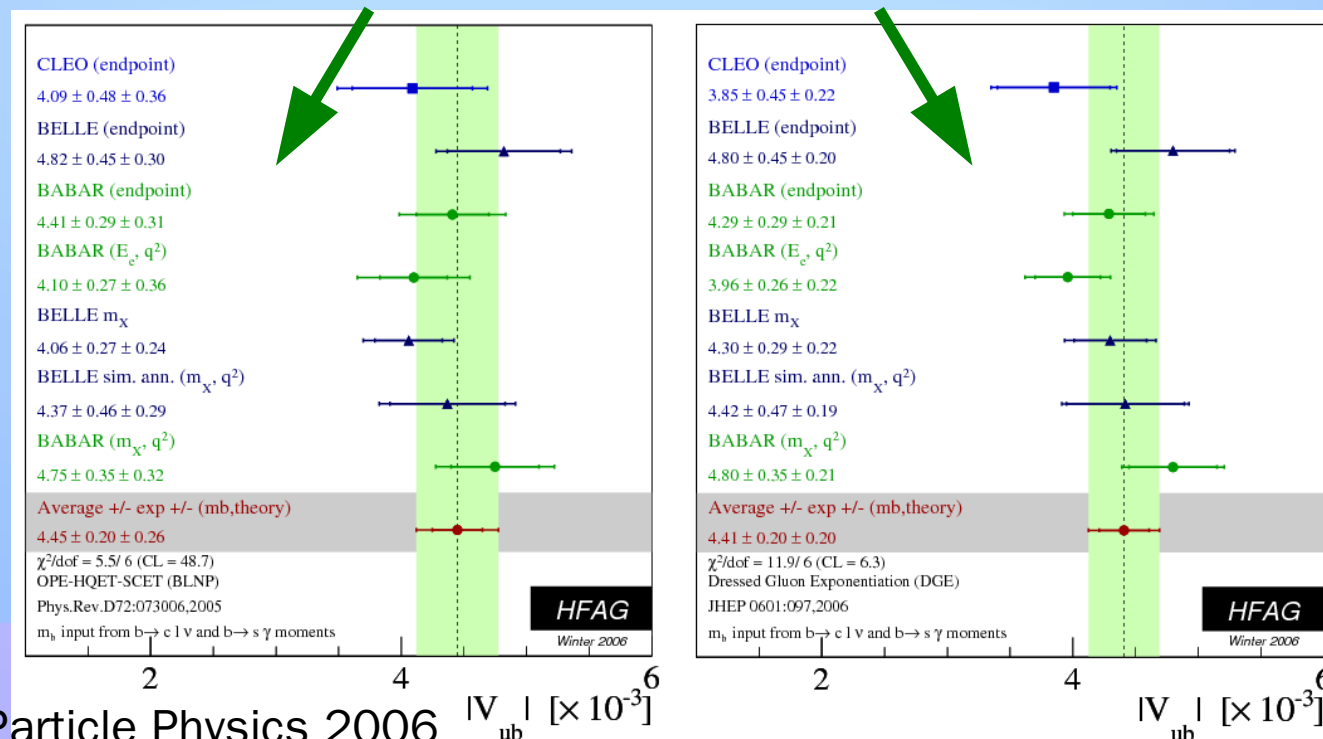
Constraint on γ



Measurement of R_u

- Require measurement of $|V_{ub}|$
 - both experimentally and theoretically challenging
- Two main approaches: inclusive & exclusive $B \rightarrow X_u l \nu$

Different theoretical treatment



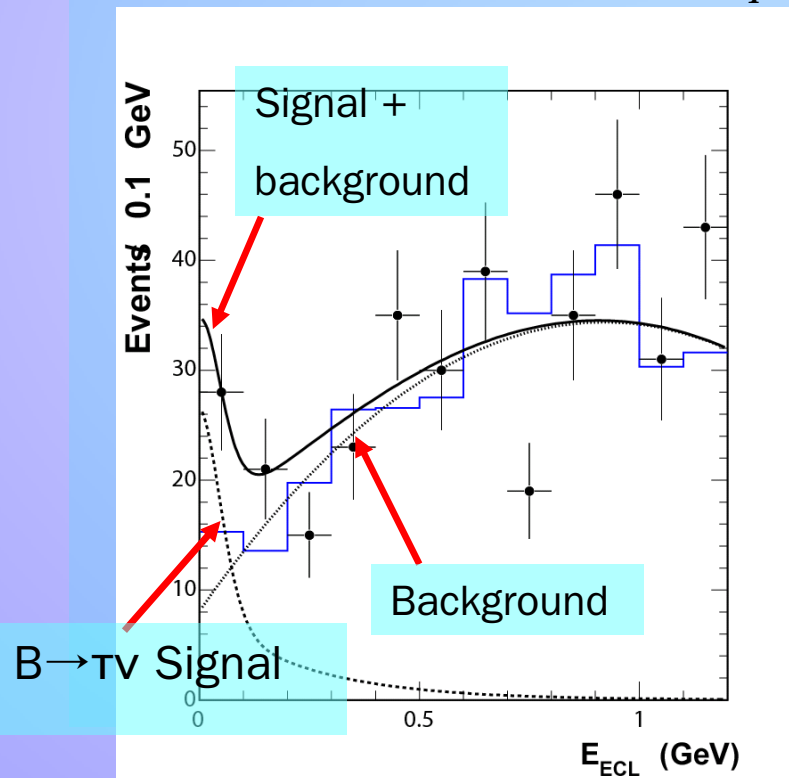
Alternative approach to $|V_{ub}|$

decay constant \leftrightarrow lattice QCD

- Leptonic decays:

$$\Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu_l) = \frac{G_F m_B m_l^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2$$

NEW results from Belle



Evidence for $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$

hep-ex/0604018

$21.2^{+6.7}_{-5.7}$ signal events (4.2σ)

[cf. CLEO-c $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$; BaBar $D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$]

Measurement of R_t

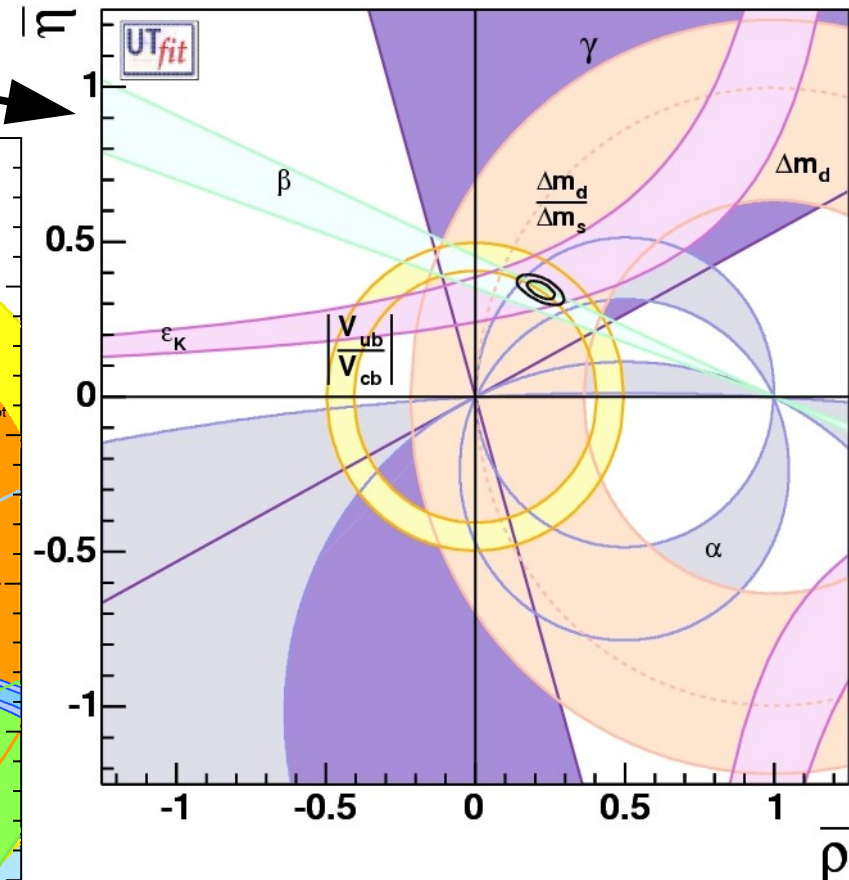
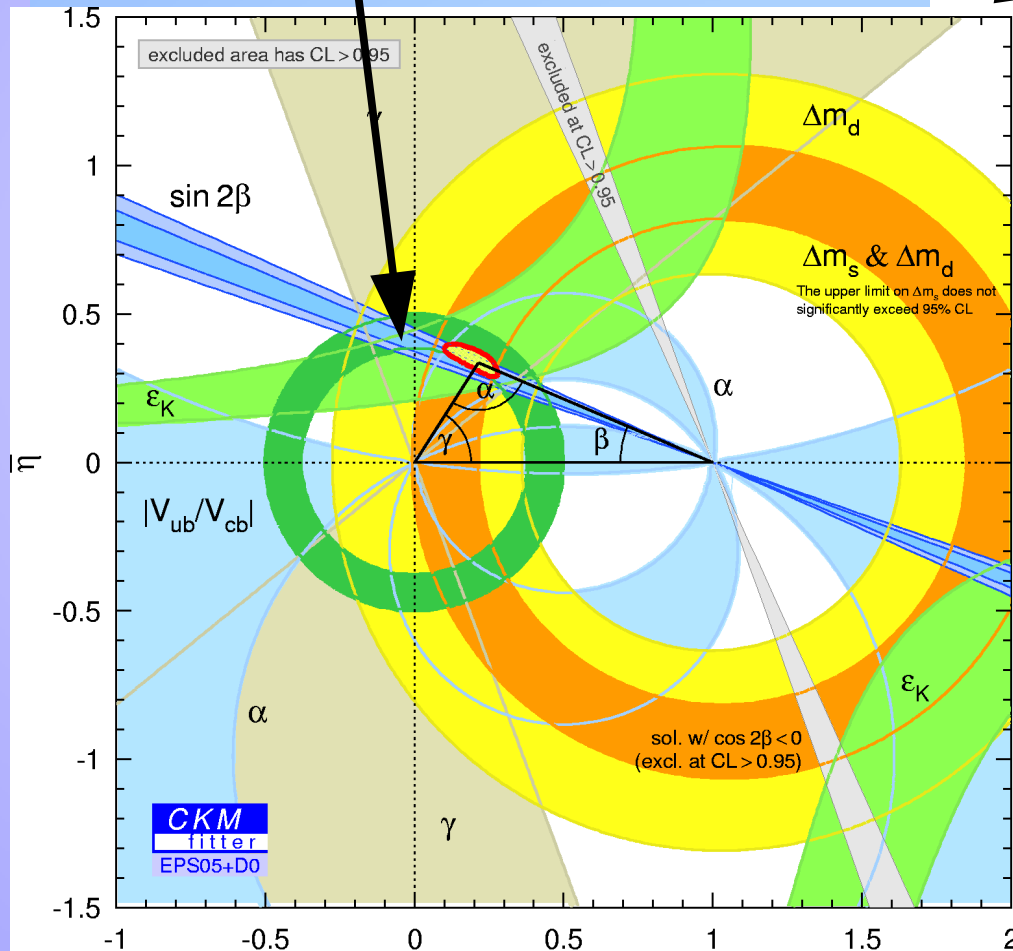
- In principle, Δm_d measures R_t
 - large theoretical uncertainty
 - can be controlled in the ratio $\Delta m_d / \Delta m_s$

$$\frac{\Delta m_d}{\Delta m_s} = \frac{m_{B_d} f_{B_d}^2 \hat{B}_{B_d}}{m_{B_s} f_{B_s}^2 \hat{B}_{B_s}} \left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right|^2$$

NEW results from D0

All UT Constraints

Different statistical approaches



Beyond the UT

- Now have measurements of all three angles and two sides of UT
 - highly constraining values of β and R_u
 - slight tension between these constraints
 - interpretation of this & other possible NP hints obscured by hadronic uncertainties
- Beyond overconstraining the UT, \exists numerous additional possible NP signatures in B physics
 - loop diagrams (FCNCs) probe *very* high mass scales through virtual particles

Historically, extremely successful for both NP discovery and quantification

The FCNC Matrix

th. error $\lesssim 10\%$
 ● = exp. error $\lesssim 10\%$
 ○ = exp. error $\sim 30\%$

FLAVOUR COUPLING:

ELECTROWEAK STRUCTURE

	$b \rightarrow s (\sim \lambda^2)$	$b \rightarrow d (\sim \lambda^3)$	$s \rightarrow d (\sim \lambda^5)$
$\Delta F=2$ box	ΔM_{B_s} $A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow \psi\phi)$	● ΔM_{B_d} ● $A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow \psi K)$	ΔM_K , ● ϵ_K
$\Delta F=1$ 4-quark box	○ $B_d \rightarrow \phi K$ $B_d \rightarrow K\pi, \dots$	$B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi, B_d \rightarrow \rho\pi, \dots$	$\epsilon'/\epsilon, K \rightarrow 3\pi, \dots$
gluon penguin	● $B_d \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ ● $B_d \rightarrow \phi K$ $B_d \rightarrow K\pi, \dots$	$B_d \rightarrow X_d \gamma, B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi, \dots$	$\epsilon'/\epsilon, K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \dots$
γ penguin	● $B_d \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ ● $B_d \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ ○ $B_d \rightarrow \phi K$ $B_d \rightarrow K\pi, \dots$	$B_d \rightarrow X_d \ell^+ \ell^-, B_d \rightarrow X_d \gamma$ $B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi, \dots$	$\epsilon'/\epsilon, K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \dots$
Z^0 penguin	● $B_d \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ $B_d \rightarrow \phi K, B_d \rightarrow K\pi, \dots$	$B_d \rightarrow X_d \ell^+ \ell^-, B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu$ $B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi, \dots$	$\epsilon'/\epsilon, K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$, $K \rightarrow \pi\nu\nu, K \rightarrow \mu\mu, \dots$
H^0 penguin	$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$	$B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu$	$K_{L,S} \rightarrow \mu\mu$

From G. Isidori, via O. Schneider

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th. error $\lesssim 10\%$
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H^0 penguin	$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$	$B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu$	$K_{L,S} \rightarrow \mu\mu$

From G. Isidori, via O. Schneider

FCNC Matrix phenomenology

- Generic NP can effect each loop independently
 - particular models \Leftrightarrow correlations
 - also with other observables (eg. τ LFV, CPV, EDMs, ...)

probing for new physics in the flavour sector

\Updownarrow *NP discovery* \Updownarrow

probing the flavour sector of the new physics

- Flavour physics is essential to understand NP at the TeV scale (or higher)

Key measurements

- $\Delta F = 2$:

$$\Delta m_s, A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi), \epsilon_{Bd}, \epsilon_{Bs}$$

- gluon penguin

$$A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi), A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow \phi K_S), \text{ etc.}$$

- γ penguin

$$[\Gamma, A_{CP}, \text{polarisation}] B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma, B_d \rightarrow X_s\gamma, B_d \rightarrow X_d\gamma$$

- Z^0 penguin

$$[\Gamma, A_{FB}, A_{CP}] B_s \rightarrow \phi l^+ l^-, B_{u,d} \rightarrow K^* l l, B_{u,d} \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-, B_{u,d} \rightarrow X_d l^+ l^-$$

- H^0 penguin

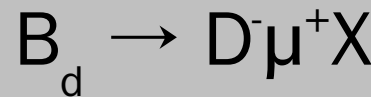
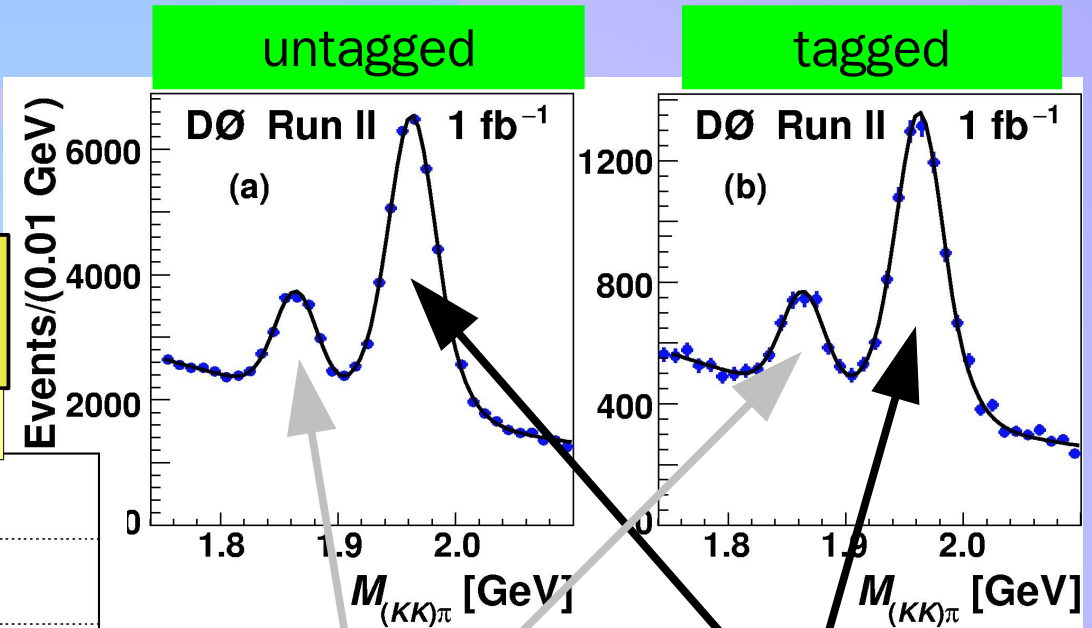
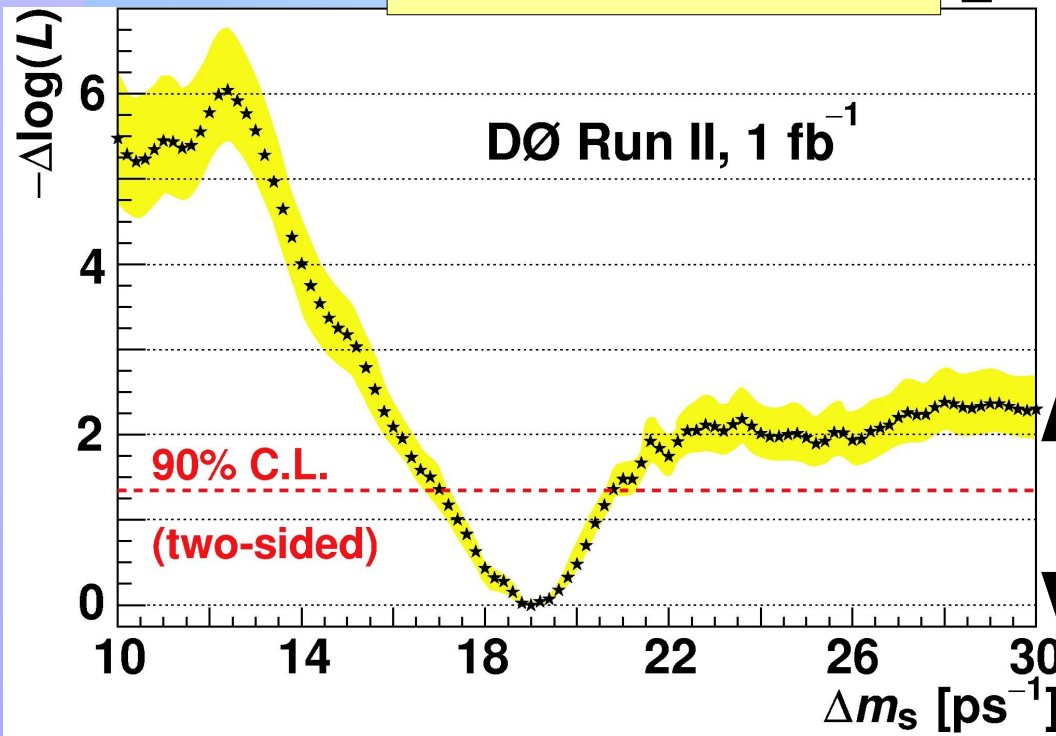
$$B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-, B_d \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$$

D0 Δm_s result

hep-ex/0603029

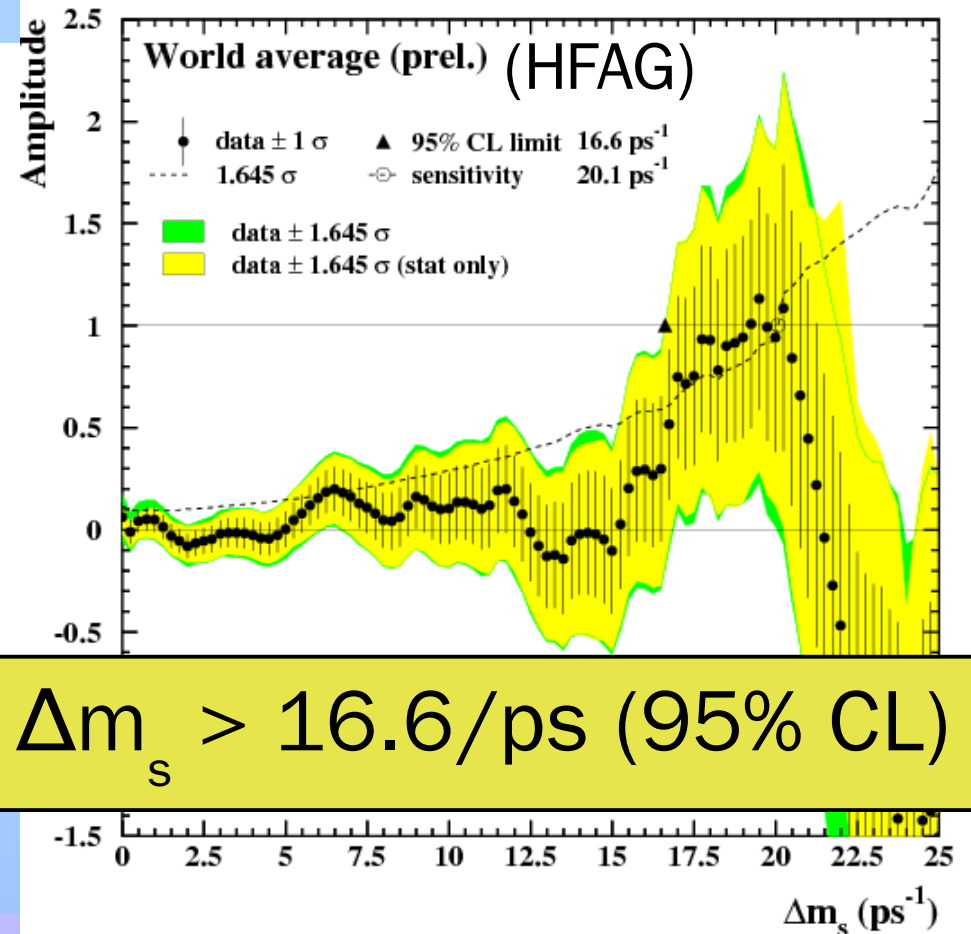
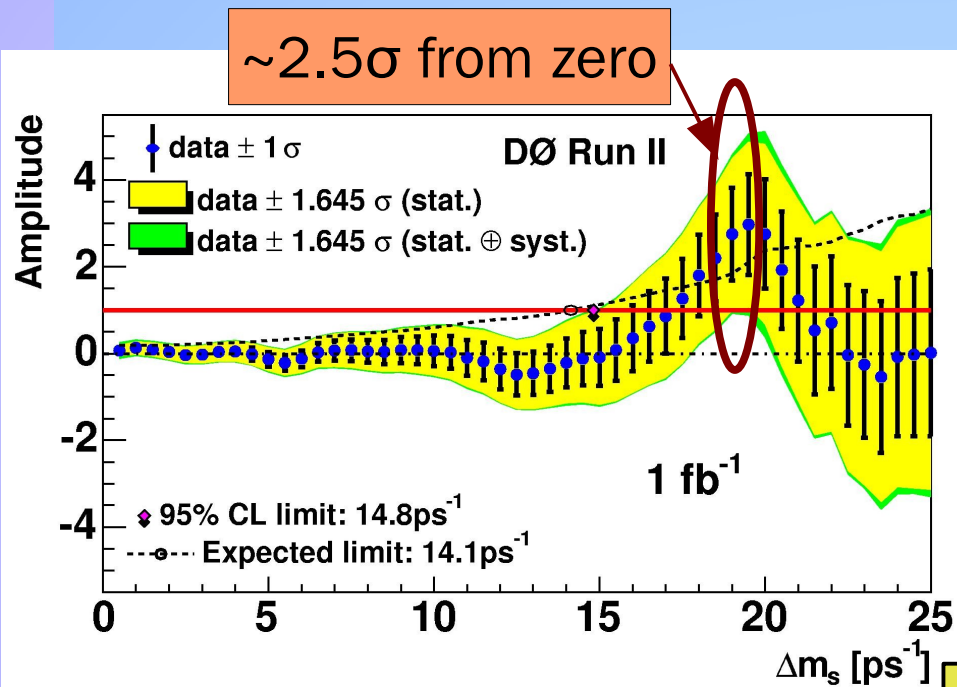
$$17/\text{ps} < \Delta m_s < 21/\text{ps}$$

assumes Gaussian errors



Δm_s World Average

Results presented as amplitude scans



$\Delta m_s > 16.6/\text{ps}$ (95% CL)

Future updates (CDF, D0)
keenly anticipated

Measurement of ϵ_{B_d}

- **Belle (hep-ex/0505017)**

$$|q/p|-1 = 0.0005 \pm 0.0040 \pm 0.0043$$

- **BaBar (hep-ex/0603053)**

$$|q/p|-1 = -0.0008 \pm 0.0027 \pm 0.0019$$

- **D0 (D0note-5042-CONF)**

WARNING: ADMIXTURE OF B_d & B_s

$$“|q/p|-1” = 0.0022 \pm 0.0020 \pm 0.0014$$

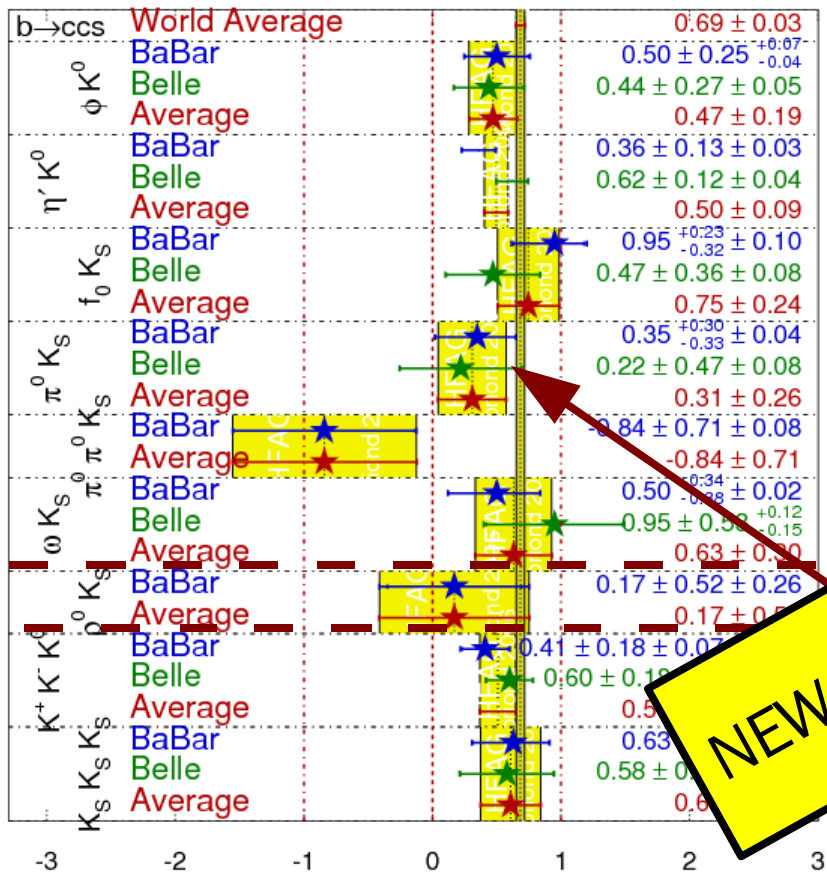
NEW results from BaBar

NEW results from D0

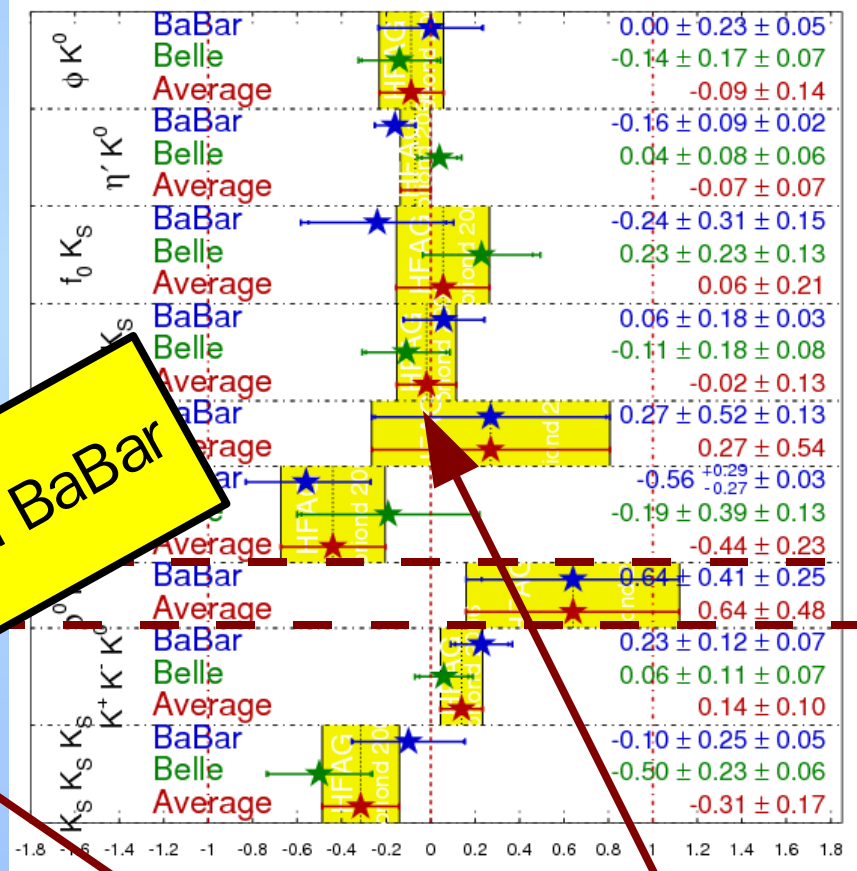
Challenging control of systematic errors at sub % level

Measurement of $A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow \phi K_S)$, etc.

$\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}})/\sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$ **HFAG**
Moriond 2006
PRELIMINARY



$C_f = -A_f$ **HFAG**
Moriond 2006
PRELIMINARY

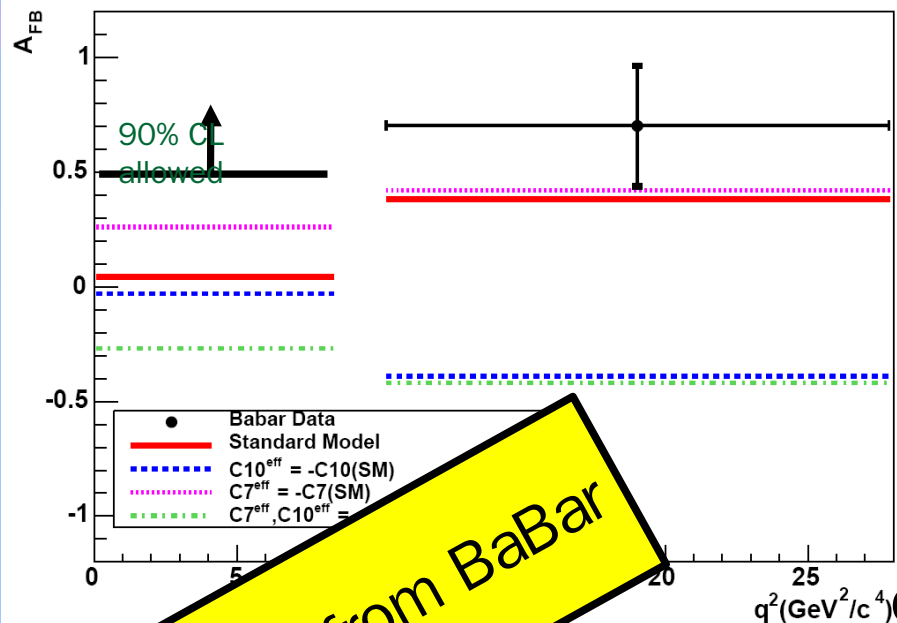


NEW results from BaBar

SM expectations : ~same as $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ ~0

Studies of $B_{u,d} \rightarrow K^{(*)} l^+ l^-$

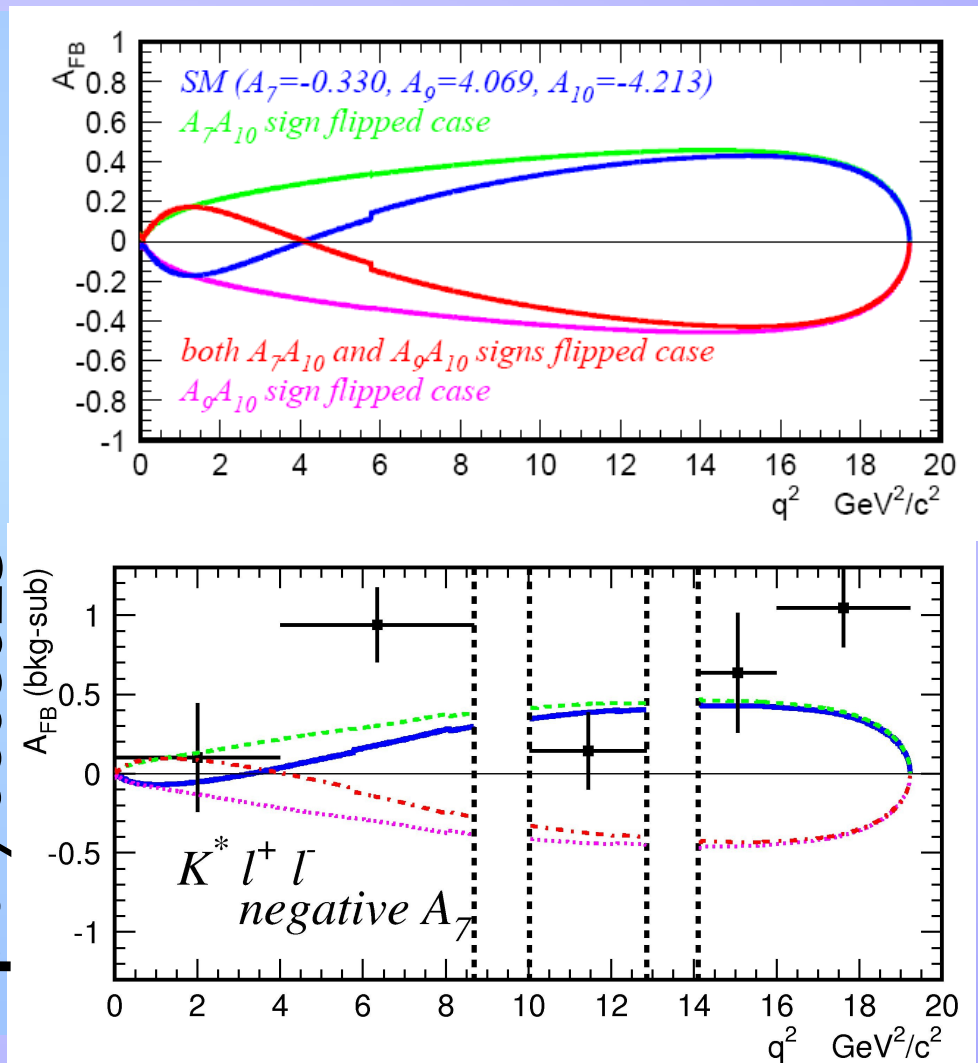
hep-ex/0604007



NEW results from BaBar

Belle

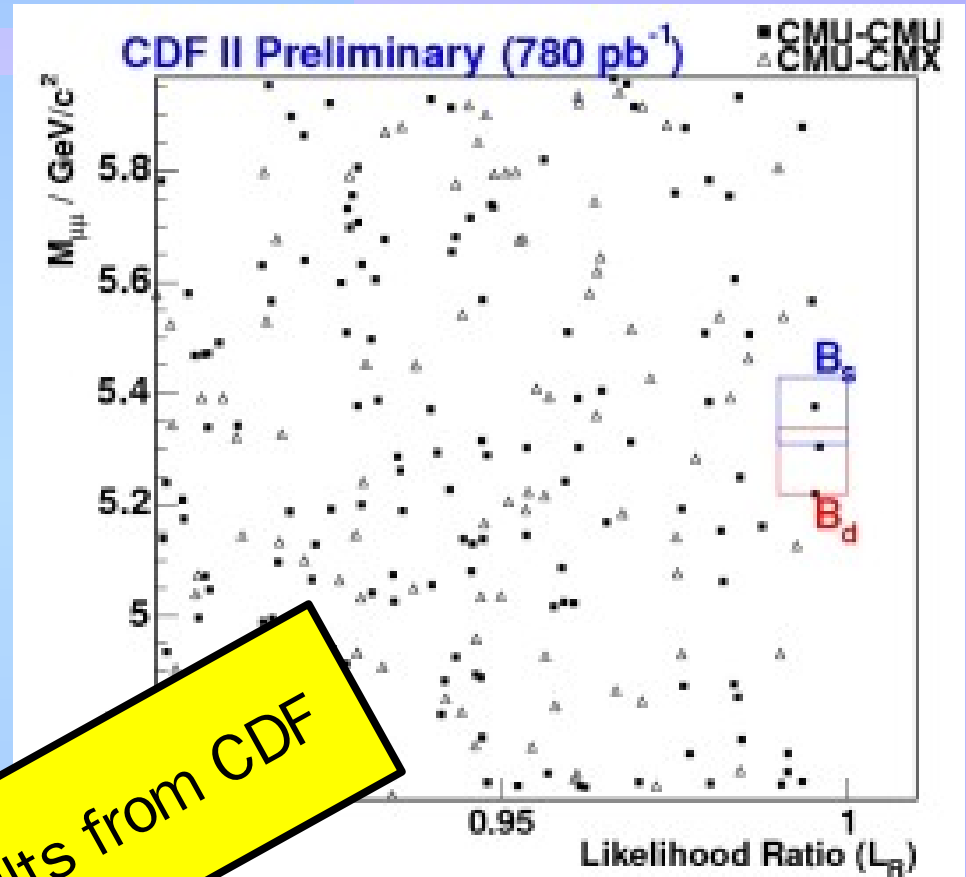
hep-ex/0603018



Measurement of $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) < 1.0×10^{-7} @95% CL
 BR($B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) < 3.0×10^{-8} @95% CL
 SM predictions: $O(10^{-9})$ & $O(10^{-10})$

$B_d \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ limits from BaBar
 $B_d \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ limits from BaBar



NEW results from CDF

CDF Public note 8176

Probing the FCNC Matrix

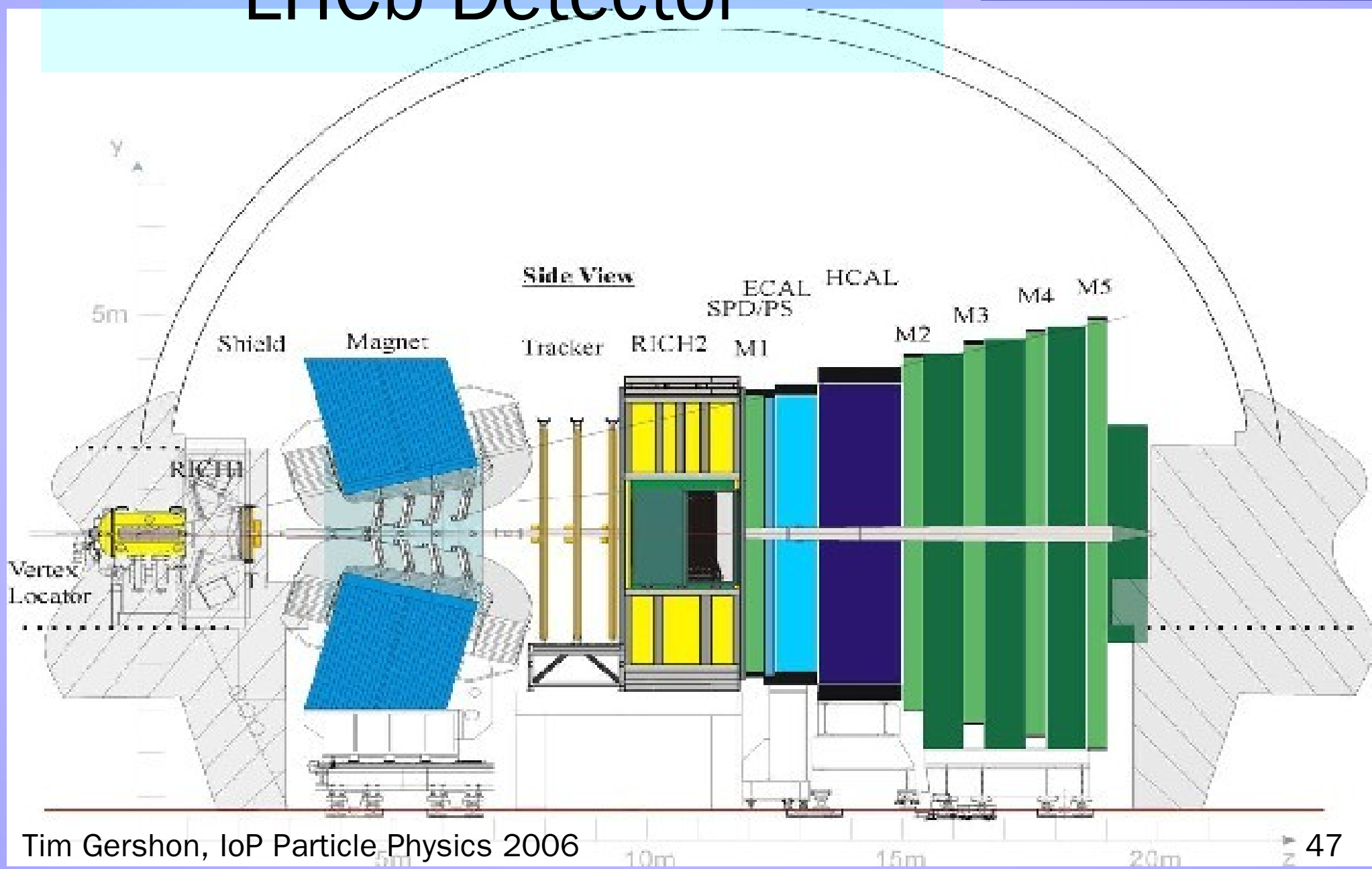
- Good constraints in some corners, but mostly still only loose bounds on possible NP contributions
- LHC will provide copious b production
 - but also copious backgrounds
- ATLAS/CMS can measure SM $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Dedicated experiment necessary for most other modes
 \Rightarrow LHCb

– Excellent sensitivity for (among others):

$$\Delta m_s, A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi), B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma, B_{u,d} \rightarrow K^* \gamma,$$

$$B_s \rightarrow \phi l^+ l^-, B_{u,d} \rightarrow K^* l l, \gamma(B_s \rightarrow D_s K), \gamma(B_{u,d} \rightarrow DK), \dots$$

LHCb Detector



Motivation for Super B Factory

- How to beat theoretical (hadronic) uncertainties?
 - Measure ratios, asymmetries, *etc.*
 - Exploit flavour symmetries (isospin, U-spin, SU(3))
 - these approaches key to LHCb program
 - Avoid hadrons in the final state
 - neutrinos ← impossible in hadronic environment
 - photons ← difficult in hadronic environment
 - charged leptons
 - e, μ , τ ← e difficult, τ impossible
 - Use inclusive final states
 - X_s, X_d ← impossible in hadronic environment

Pros and Cons

LHCb

Huge b cross-section

All b hadrons produced

Large boost

Measure production vtx

Super B Factory

Use “simple” hadronic trigger

Only B_u & B_d at $Y(4S)$

(other E_{CM} possible)

Reconstruct “any” decay

Coherent production at $Y(4S)$

Together, provide complete coverage of B sector

Super B Factory design

Requirements:

- Extremely high luminosity
- Low backgrounds
- Small beam energy spread ($< \Gamma(Y(4S))$)
- Boost + vertexing
- Hermiticity
- Timeliness
- Affordability! (construction & operation)

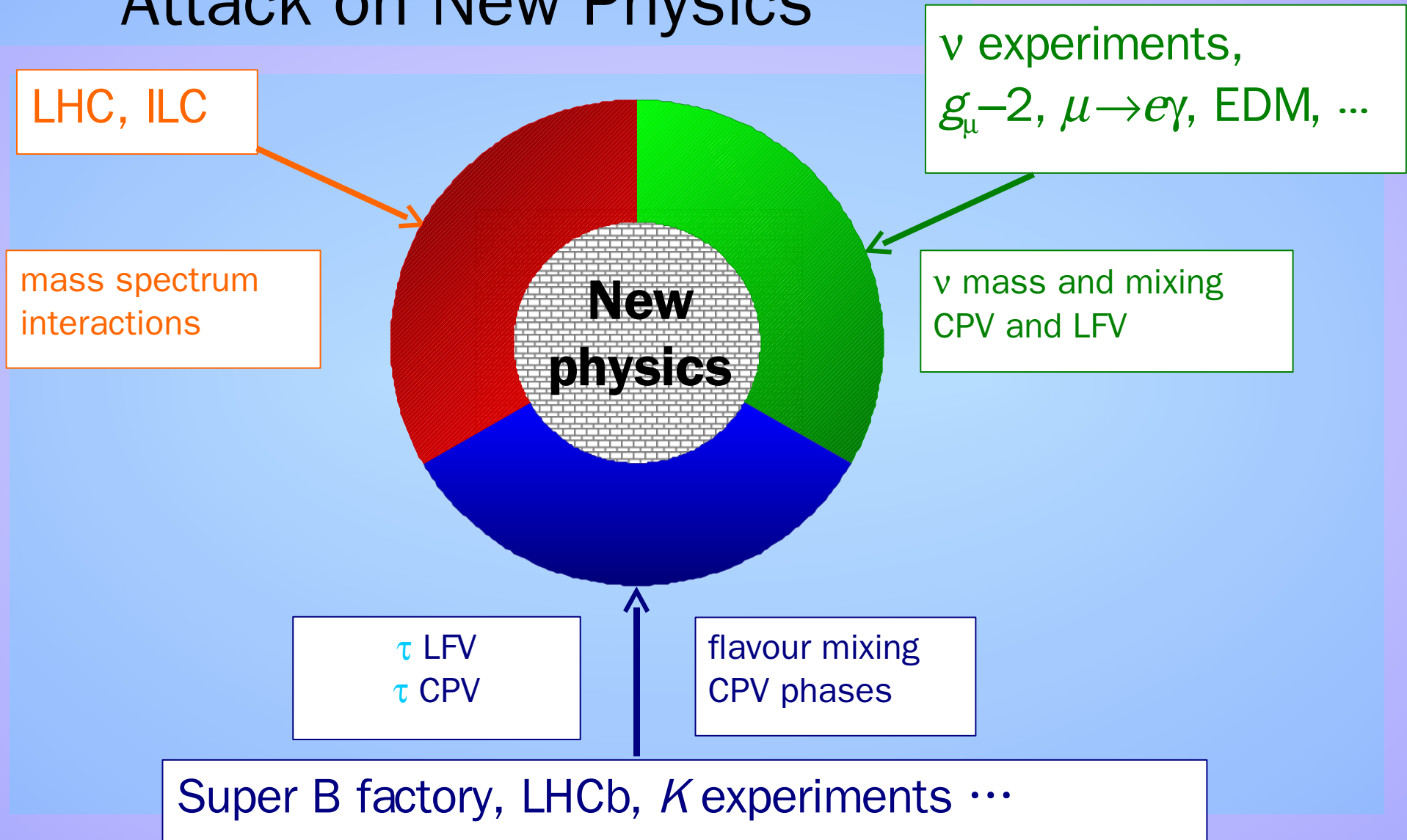
Daresbury Laboratory, April 26-27

Possible designs:

- SuperKEKB upgrade of conventional B factory
- “linear” SuperB use ILC technology

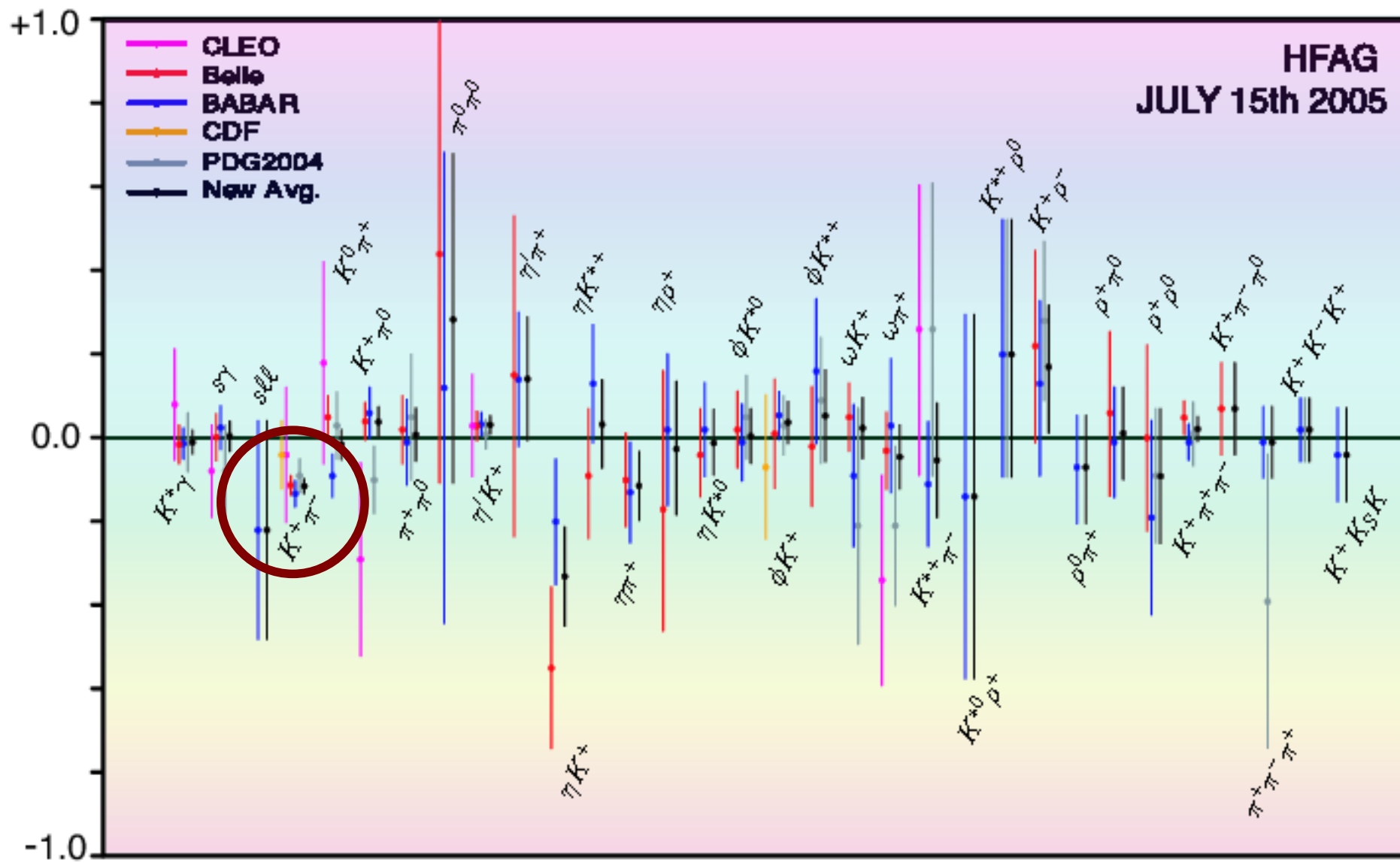
(damping rings, compressor, final focus, SC-cavities(?))

“Unified and Unbiased Attack on New Physics”



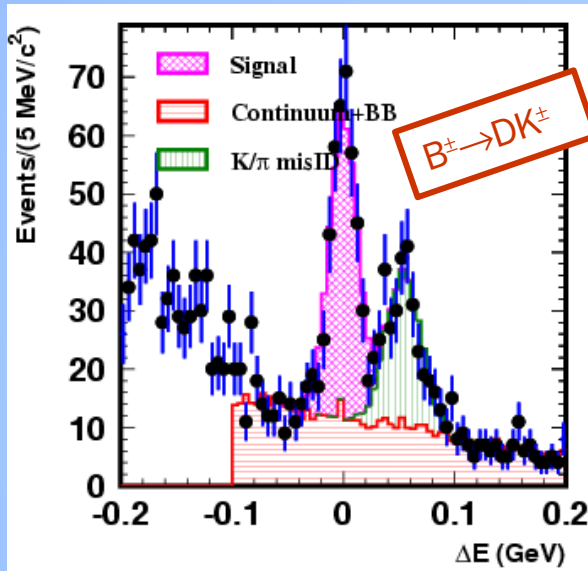
BACK UP MATERIAL

CP Asymmetry in Charmless B Decays

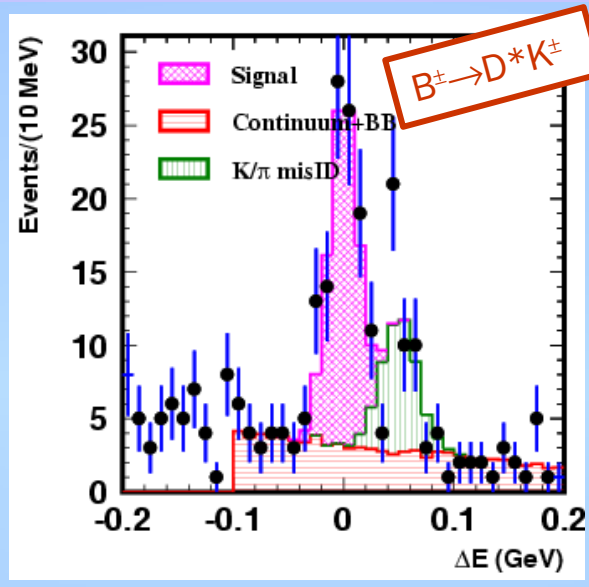


Belle DK Dalitz Result

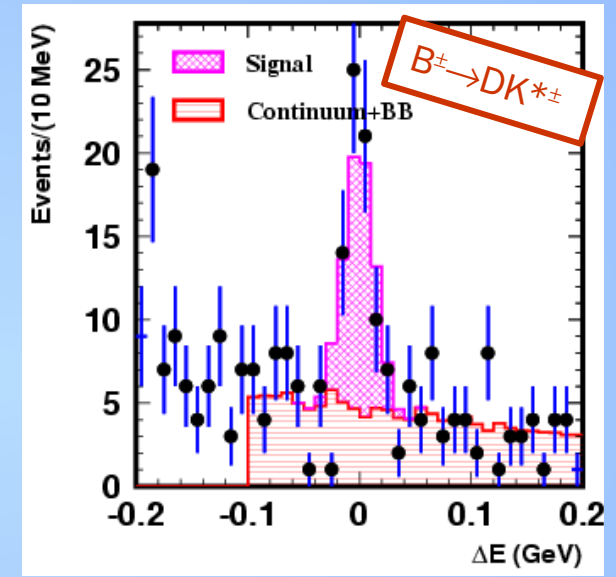
PRD journal submission in preparation



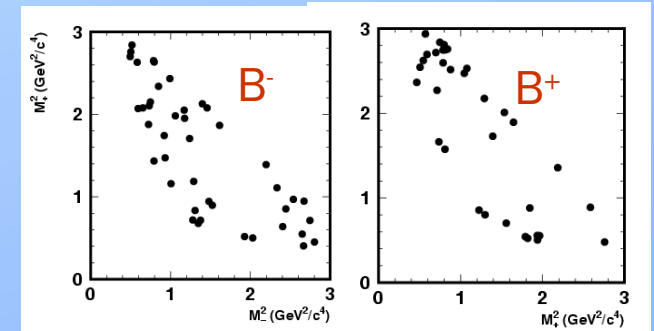
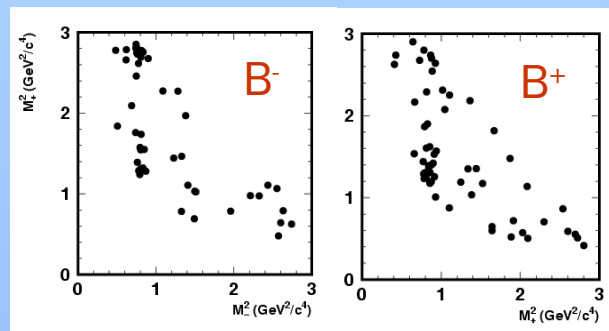
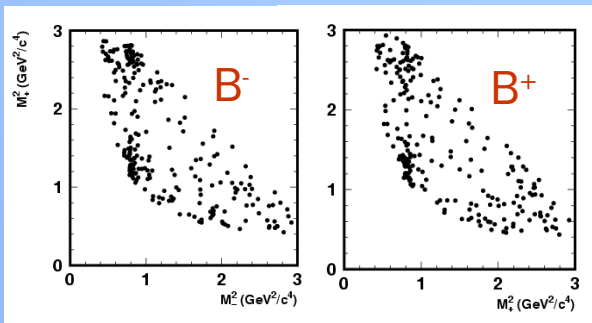
331 ± 17 events



81 ± 8 events



54 ± 8 events



$|V_{ub}|$ from exclusive modes

Current best measurement: PRD 72, 051102 (2005)

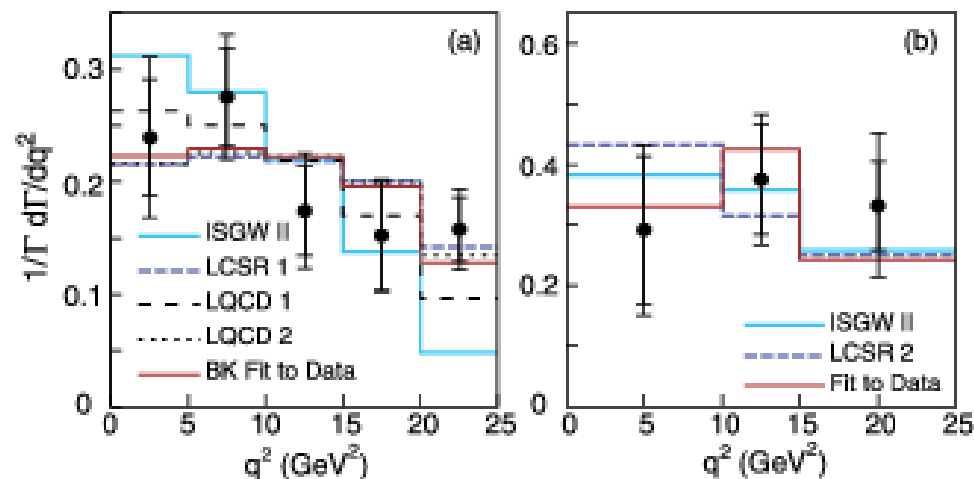
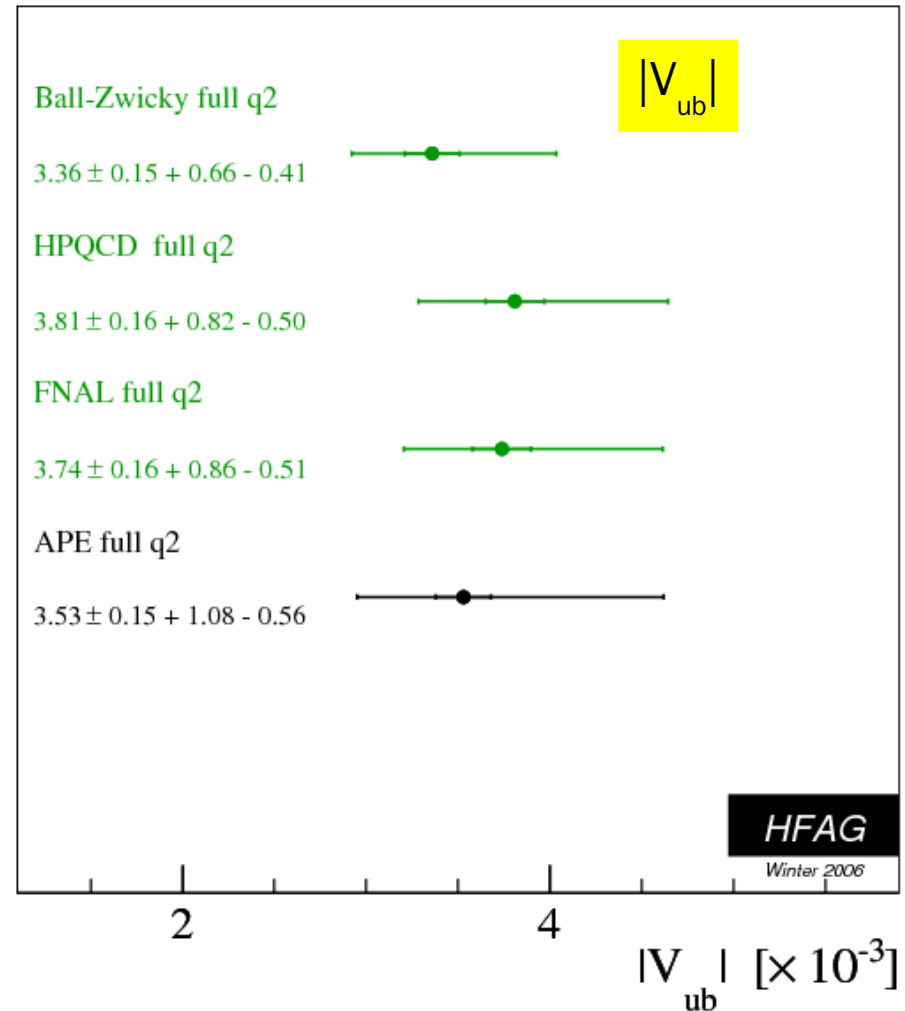
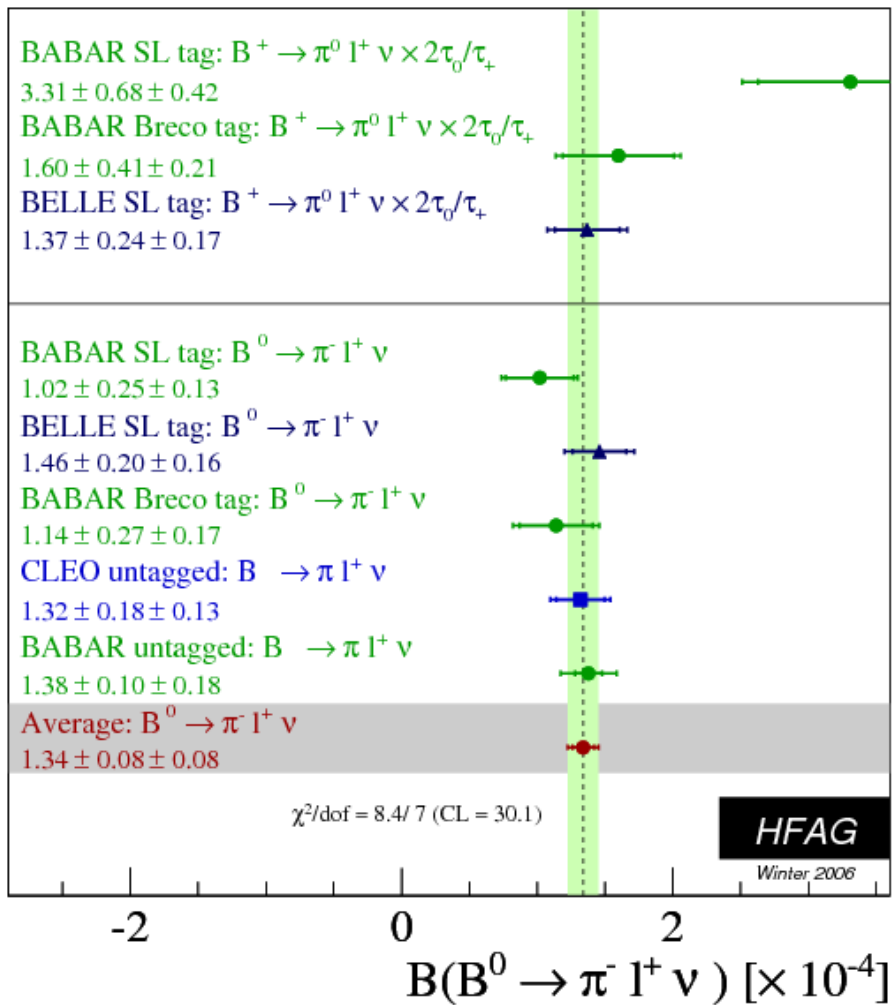


FIG. 3: (color online) Comparison of the differential decay rates as functions of q^2 for $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$ (a) and $B \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu$ (b) with various form-factor predictions. The data are background subtracted and corrected for efficiency and radiative effects. The error bars are statistical (inner) and statistical plus systematic (outer).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu) &= (1.38 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-4}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^- \ell^+ \nu) &= (2.14 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-4}, \end{aligned}$$

$|V_{ub}|$ from exclusive modes

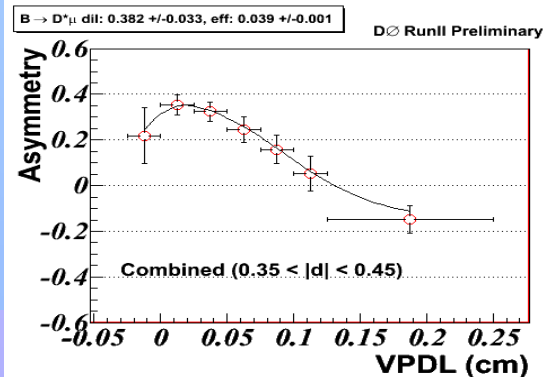
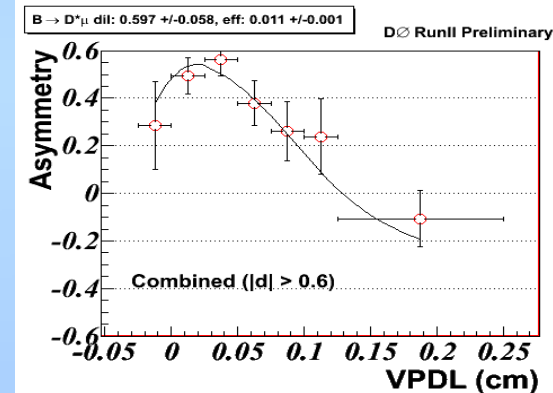
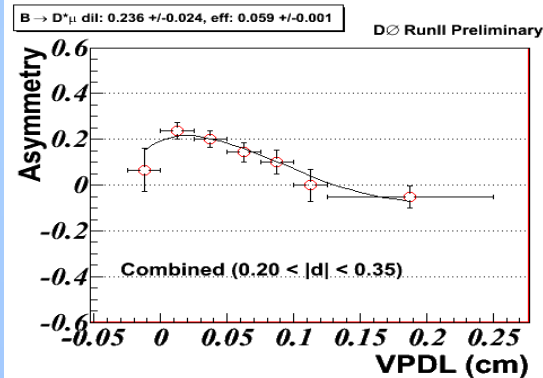
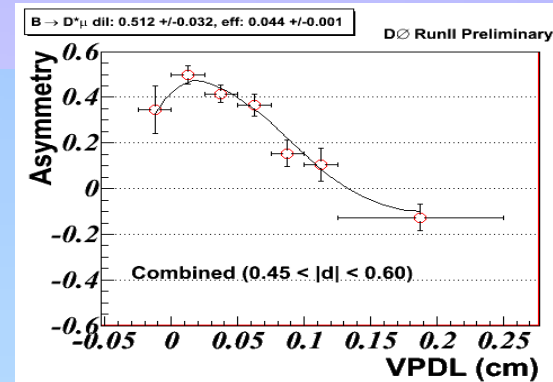
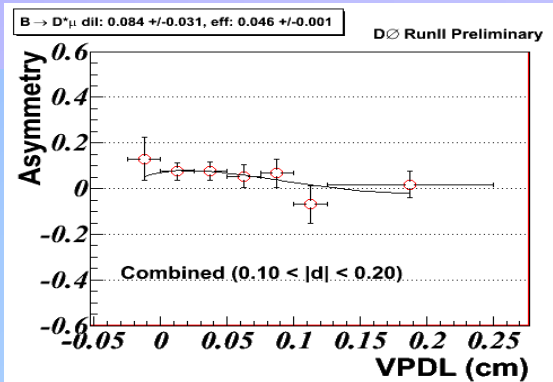


Different theoretical approaches

D0 Δm_s : Dilution Calibration

Using $B_d \rightarrow D^{*\pm} \mu \nu X$

Increasing dilution



Increasing dilution

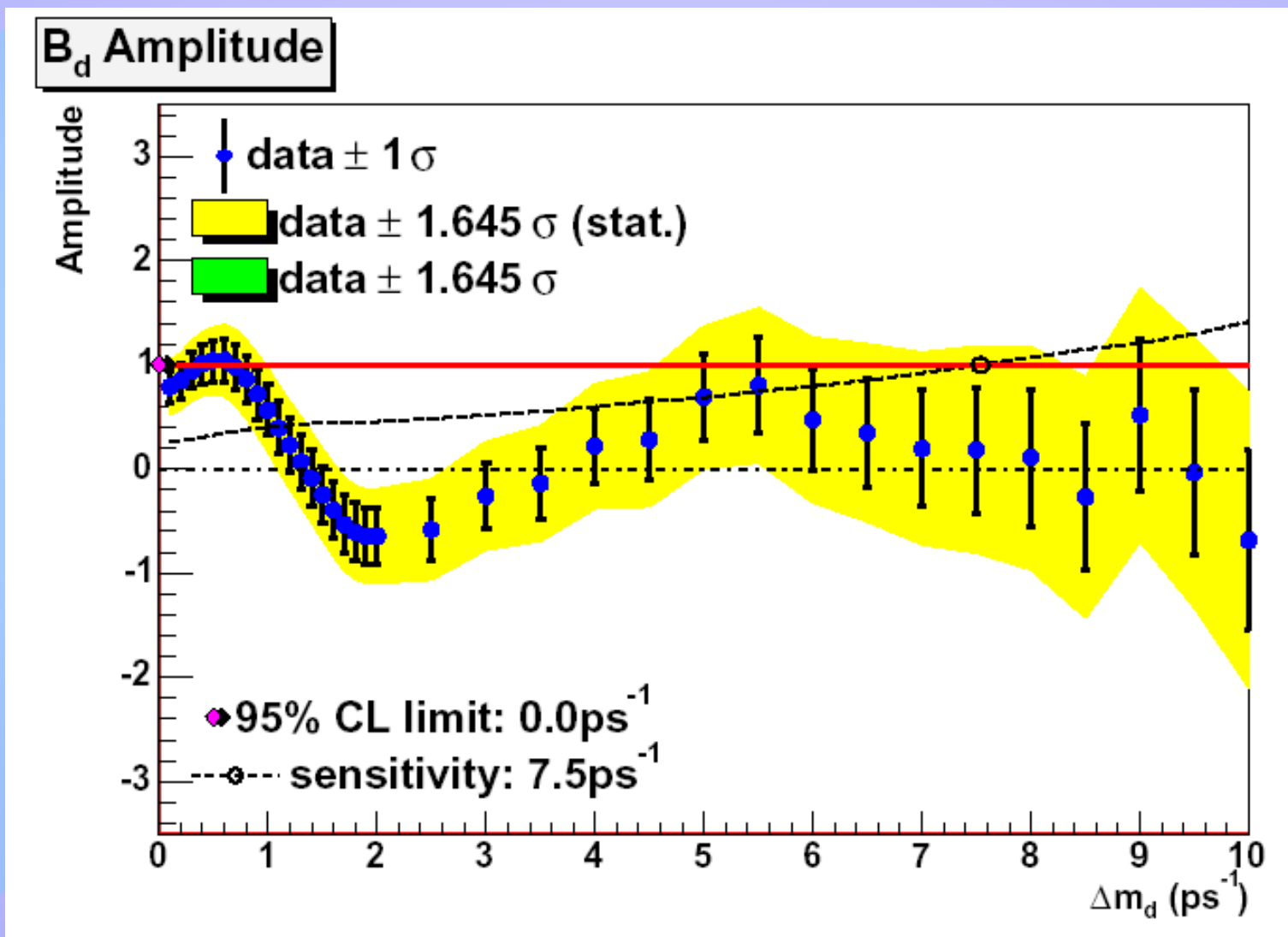
$$\Delta m = 0.506 \pm 0.020 \text{ (stat.) } ps^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon D^2 = (2.48 \pm 0.21) \text{ (%) (stat.)}$$

$$\epsilon = (19.9 \pm 0.2) \text{ (%) (stat.)}$$

$$\Delta m_{\text{HFAG}} = 0.507 \pm 0.004 \text{ } ps^{-1}$$

D0 Δm_s : Amplitude Scan for Δm_d (using $B_d \rightarrow D^\pm \mu \nu X$)

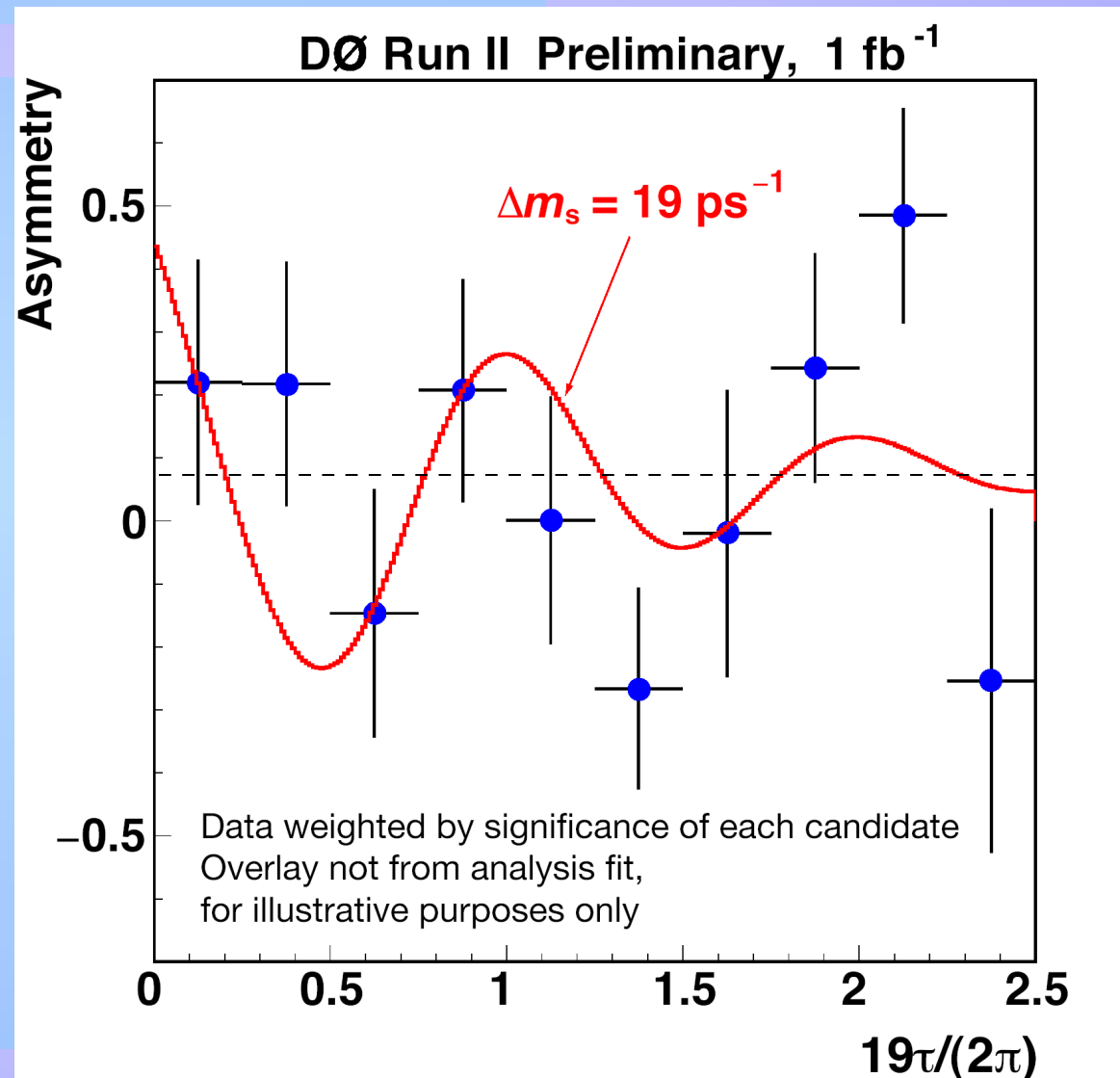


D0 Δm_s : Asymmetry plot

Weighted asymmetry

**Does not represent full
statistical power**

Indication of oscillation clear

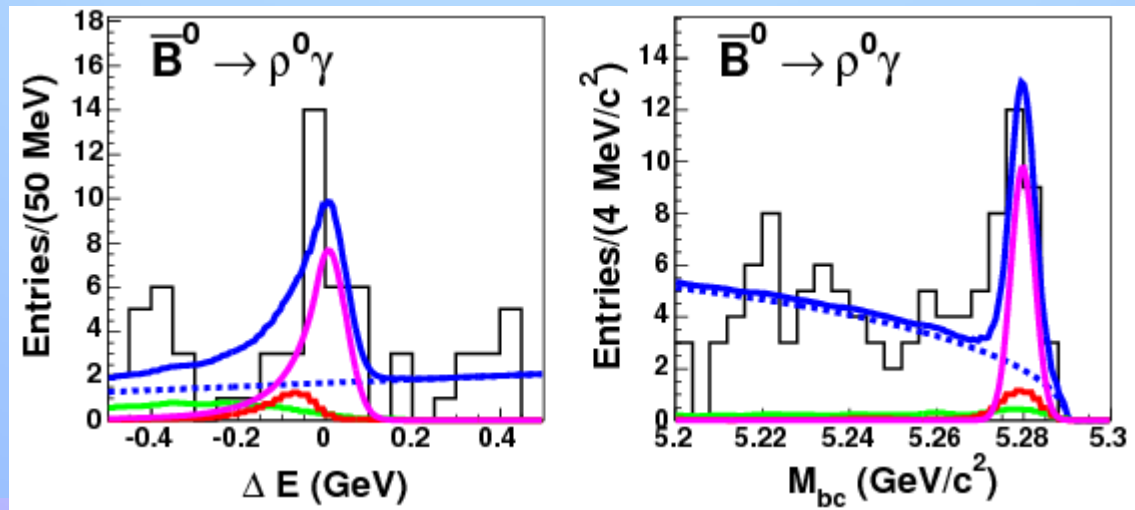


Alternate probe of R_t

- Access $|V_{tb} V_{td}^*|$ through $b \rightarrow d$ penguins
 - hadronization \Leftrightarrow theoretical uncertainty
 - cleanest measurement with exclusive modes:

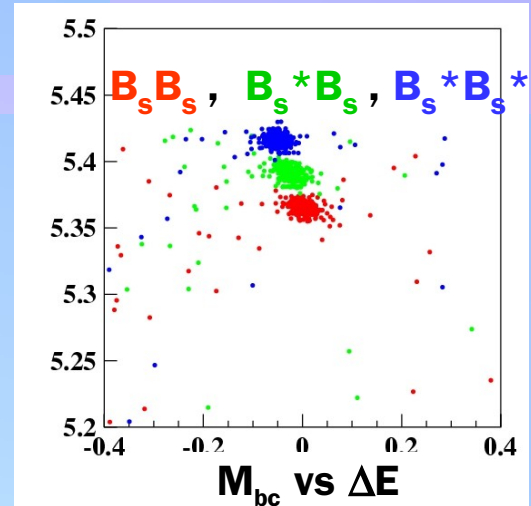
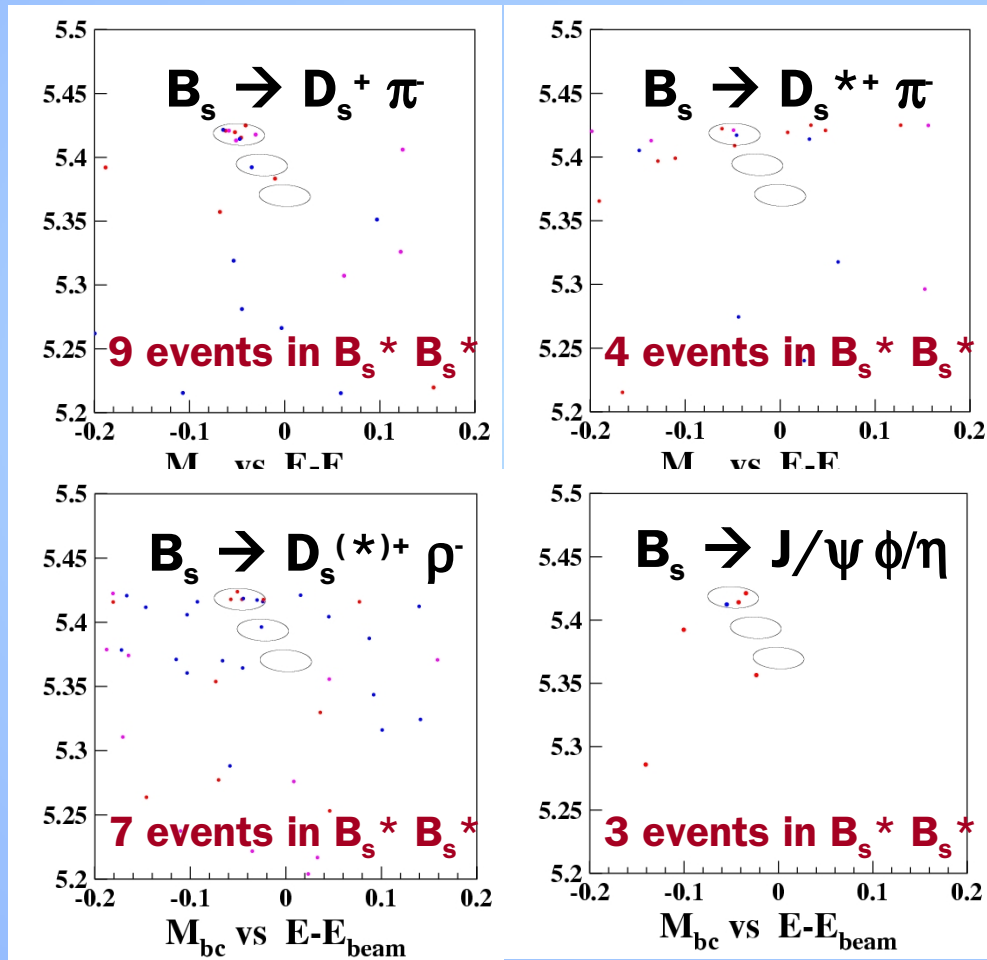
$$B(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) / B(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma)$$

Belle
hep-ex/0506079

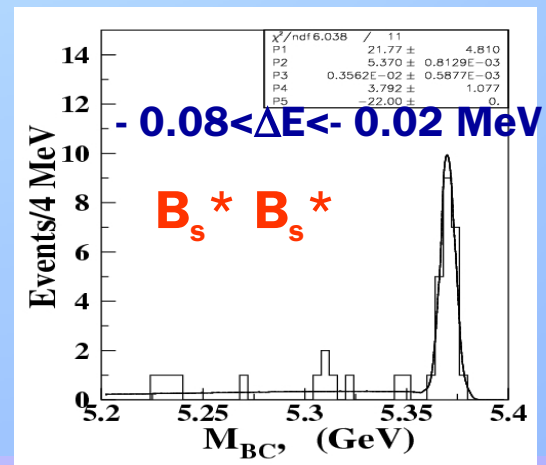


KEK-B Y(5S) Engineering Run

- ◆ B_s signals are identified with M_{bc} and ΔE



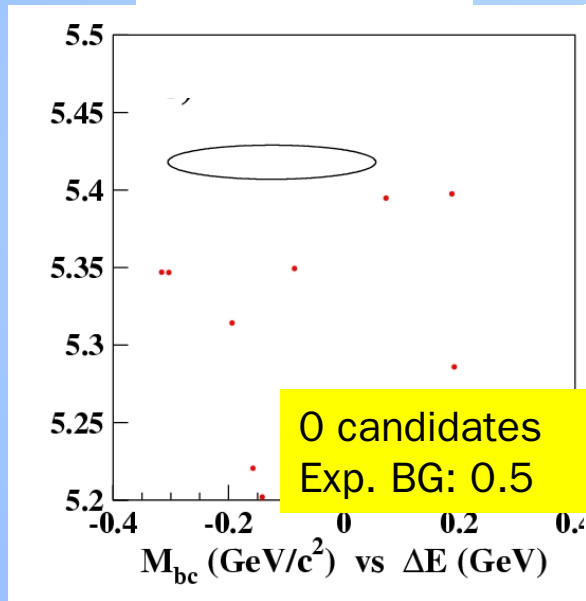
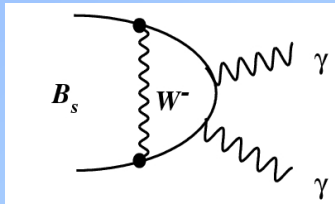
$B_s B_s$, $B_s^* B_s$, $B_s^* B_s^*$ signals can be separated well



Clear B_s signals seen in $B_s^* B_s^*$ region

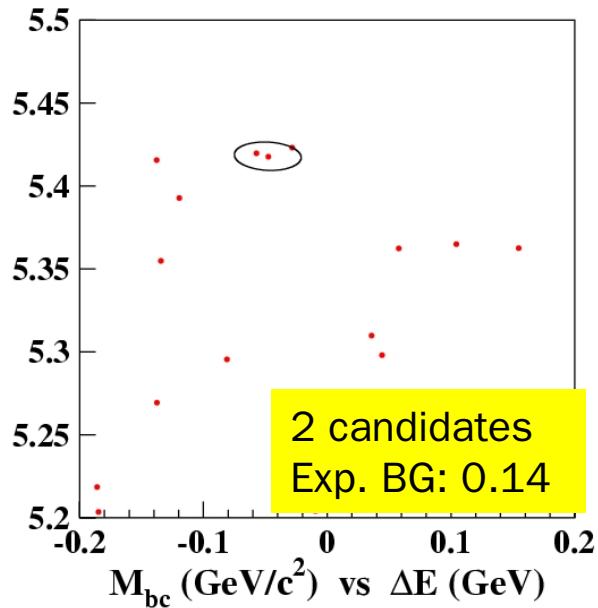
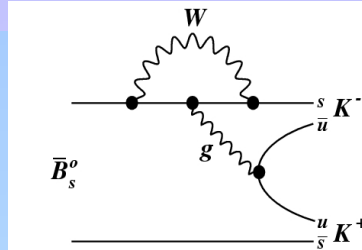
KEK-B Y(5S) Engineering Run

◆ $B_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



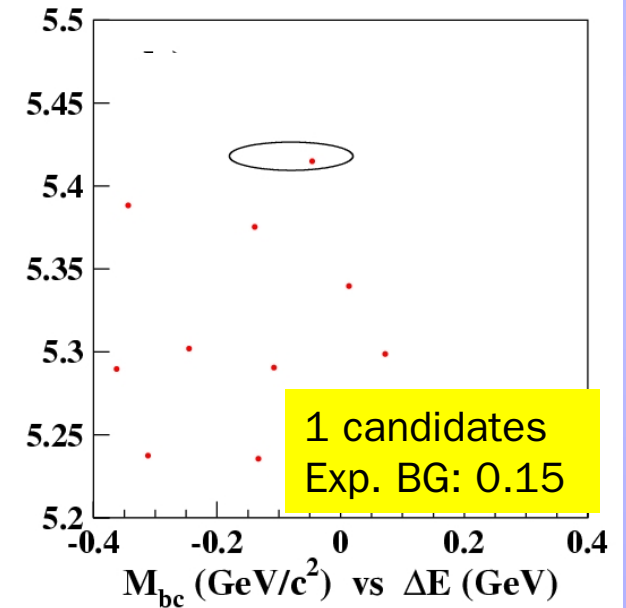
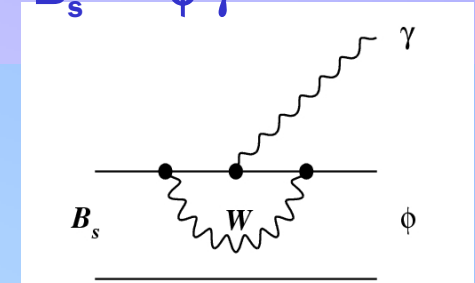
$B(B_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 0.56 \times 10^{-4}$ (90% CL)
PDG : $< 1.48 \times 10^{-4}$
SM: $0.5 - 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$

◆ $B_s \rightarrow K^+ K^-$



$B(B_s \rightarrow K^+ K^-) < 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$ (90% CL)
PDG : $< 0.59 \times 10^{-4}$

◆ $B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma$



$B(B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma) < 4.1 \times 10^{-4}$ (90% CL)
PDG : $< 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$