## IFAE 2007 11-13 Aprile, Napoli

## **B-Mesoni:**

•Differenze di Massa:

•Vite Medie:

•Differenze di Larghezza:

Asimmetrie Semileptoniche:

Δm<sub>d</sub>,Δm<sub>s</sub>

 $au(\mathbf{B}^{+})/ au(\mathbf{B}_{d}), \quad au(\mathbf{B}_{s})/ au(\mathbf{B}_{d}),$  $au(\mathbf{\Lambda}_{b})/ au(\mathbf{B}_{d})$ 



 $\mathbf{A}_{SL}^{d}, \mathbf{A}_{SL}^{s}$ 

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Sistemi 
$$\mathbf{B}_{q}^{0} - \mathbf{B}_{q}^{0}$$
 (q=d,s)  
 $\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \hat{\mathbf{M}} - \frac{i}{2}\hat{\Gamma}$ 
 $\hat{\mathbf{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{M}}_{11} & \overline{\mathbf{M}}_{2} \\ \overline{\mathbf{M}}_{2} & \overline{\mathbf{M}}_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{11} & \mathbf{M}_{2} \\ \mathbf{M}_{2} & \mathbf{M}_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ 
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Osservabili Fisiche:

$$\begin{split} \Delta \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{q}} &= \mathbf{2} \Big| \mathbf{M}_{12}^{\mathbf{q}} \Big| \qquad \Delta \Gamma_{\mathbf{q}} = -\mathbf{2} \Big| \mathbf{M}_{12}^{\mathbf{q}} \Big| \mathbf{Re} \left( \frac{\Gamma_{12}^{\mathbf{q}}}{\mathbf{M}_{12}^{\mathbf{q}}} \right) \\ \tau_{\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{q}}}^{-1} &= \Gamma_{\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{q}}} = \Gamma_{11}^{\mathbf{q}} \qquad \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{SL}}^{\mathbf{q}} = -\mathbf{2} \Big( \Big| \mathbf{q} / \mathbf{p} \Big|_{\mathbf{q}} - \mathbf{1} \Big) = \mathbf{Im} \left( \frac{\Gamma_{12}^{\mathbf{q}}}{\mathbf{M}_{12}^{\mathbf{q}}} \right) \end{split}$$



Evoluzione temporale della determinazione indiretta di ∆m<sub>s</sub>



Analisi del Triangolo Unitario (assumendo lo SM)



- [UTfit Coll., http://utfit.roma1.infn.it]
- Determinazione di  $\overline{\rho}$  e  $\overline{\eta}$  dai vincoli su lati e angoli
- $\Delta m_s$  riduce l'incertezza di ~10%
- $|V_{ub}|$  inclusivo e' piu' grande di  $2.5\sigma$ rispetto alla determinazione indiretta

### Assumendo lo SM,

i vincoli sperimentali su lati e angoli permettono di determinare ``sperimentalmente´´ alcuni parametri adronici

### [UTfit Coll., http://utfit.roma1.infn.it]

	$\hat{B}_K$	$f_{Bs}  \hat{B}_{Bs}^{1/2}  \left( \mathrm{MeV}  ight)$	ξ	$f_{Bd} \ ({\rm MeV})$	$f_{Bs} \ ({\rm MeV})$
UT fit	$0.75\pm0.09$	$261 \pm 6$	$1.24 \pm 0.08$	$187 \pm 13$	$231 \pm 9$
LQCD	$0.79 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08$	$262\pm35$	$1.23\pm0.06$	$189\pm27$	$230\pm30$

[Hashimoto@Lattice]

Grazie alla misura di ∆m<sub>s</sub>, i B-parametri e le costanti di decadimento dei B<sub>q</sub> risultano fortemente vincolati

Per un confronto significativo sono necessari nuovi calcoli sul reticolo (unquenched)





$$\Gamma_{12}^{q} = \sum_{k} \frac{\vec{c}_{k}^{q}(\mu)}{m_{b}^{k}} \left\langle B_{q}^{0} \left| \vec{O}_{k}^{q\Delta B=2}(\mu) \right| \overline{B}_{q}^{0} \right\rangle$$

Separazione di Scale

- $\vec{c}_{k}^{q}(\mu)$  : corta-distanza (perturbativi)
- $\langle \mathsf{B}_{\mathsf{q}}^{\mathsf{0}} | \overline{\mathsf{O}}_{\mathsf{k}}^{\mathsf{q}^{\Delta \mathsf{B}=2}}(\mu) | \overline{\mathsf{B}}_{\mathsf{q}}^{\mathsf{0}} \rangle$  : lunga-distanza (non-perturbativi)



 $\Gamma_{11}^{q} = \frac{\mathbf{G}_{\mathsf{F}}^{2} |\mathbf{V}_{\mathsf{cb}}|^{2} \mathbf{m}_{\mathsf{b}}^{5}}{192 \pi^{3} (2 \mathbf{M}_{\mathsf{B}})} \left| \mathbf{c}^{(3)} \left\langle \overline{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b} \right\rangle + \mathbf{c}^{(5)} \frac{\mathbf{g}_{\mathsf{s}}}{\mathbf{m}_{\mathsf{b}}^{2}} \left\langle \overline{\mathbf{b}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{G}^{\mu\nu} \mathbf{b} \right\rangle + \frac{96 \pi^{2}}{\mathbf{m}_{\mathsf{b}}^{3}} \sum_{\mathsf{k}} \left( \mathbf{c}_{\mathsf{k}}^{(6)} \left\langle \mathbf{O}_{\mathsf{k}}^{(6)} \right\rangle + \frac{\mathbf{c}_{\mathsf{k}}^{(7)}}{\mathbf{m}_{\mathsf{b}}} \left\langle \mathbf{O}_{\mathsf{k}}^{(7)} \right\rangle \right)$ •Vite Medie **O(1)** (1996)[M. Neubert e C.T. Sachrajda] Gli Effetti Spettatore,  $O(\alpha_{s})$  (2002) responsabili delle diverse vite medie, appaiono all' $O(1/m_h^3)$ •[E. Franco, V. Lubicz, F. Mescia e C.T.] •[M. Beneke, G. Buchalla, C. Greub, A. Lenz e U. Nierste]  $O(1/m_b)$  (2004) •[F. Gabbiani, A. I. Onishchenko e A. A. Petrov] • $\Delta \Gamma_q e A^q_{SL}$  $\Gamma_{12}^{s} = -\frac{G_{F}^{2}m_{b}^{2}}{12\pi(2M_{B_{c}})}(V_{cs}^{*}V_{cb})^{2}\left[C_{1}\left\langle O_{1}^{s}\right\rangle + C_{2}\left\langle O_{2}^{s}\right\rangle + \delta_{1/m_{b}}\right]$  $O(\alpha_{c})$  (2003) •[M. Ciuchini, E. Franco, V. Lubicz, F. Mescia e C.T.] Il contributo dominante •[M. Beneke, G. Buchalla, A. Lenz e U. Nierste] nella HQE e´ di O(1/m<sub>h</sub><sup>3</sup>)

 $O(1/m_b)$  (1996)

•[M. Beneke, G. Buchalla e I. Dunietz]

+ cambio di base conveniente (2006)
•[A. Lenz e U. Nierste]





# **Barione** $\Lambda_{\rm b}$

•Solo un calcolo sul reticolo, in HQET ( $m_b \rightarrow \infty$ ), evoluto at LO [M. Di Pierro, C.T. Sachrajda, C. Michael (UKQCD Collaboration), 1999]

- •<u>**HQET sul reticolo**</u>  $(\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{b}} \rightarrow \infty)$ 
  - $\begin{array}{ll} B_1^d = 1.06 \pm 0.08, & B_2^d = 1.01 \pm 0.07, \\ \epsilon_1^d = -0.01 \pm 0.03, & \epsilon_2^d = -0.03 \pm 0.02. \end{array}$

[M. Di Pierro e C.T. Sachrajda, 1998]

•<u>QCD sul reticolo</u> ( $m_c \le m_O < m_b, m_O \rightarrow m_b$ )

 $B_1^d = 1.2 \pm 0.2, \qquad B_2^d = 0.9 \pm 0.1,$ 

 $\epsilon_1^d = 0.04 \pm 0.01, \quad \epsilon_2^d = 0.04 \pm 0.01.$ 

[APE (D. Becirevic et al.), 2001]

## •Regole di Somma, in HQET

 $\begin{array}{ll} B_1^d = 1.01 \pm 0.01, & B_2^d = 0.99 \pm 0.01, \\ \epsilon_1^d = -0.08 \pm 0.02, & \epsilon_2^d = -0.01 \pm 0.03. \end{array}$ 

[M.S. Baek et al., 1998]

<u>Contributo sotto-dominante degli effetti spettatore: O(1/m, 4)</u>

8 operatori, dalla VSA (B-mesoni) o dal quark-diquark model (barione)



Un nuovo studio in NRQCD con nf=2+1(staggered) trova risultati compatibili



 $B_1^s = 0.76(11), \quad B_2^s = 0.84(13)$ [HPQCD (E.Dalgic et al.), 2006]

**Contributo sotto-dominante: O(1/m<sub>b</sub><sup>4</sup>)** 

4 Operatori  $\{R_1^{q}, R_2^{q}, R_3^{q}, R_4^{q}\}$ : • $R_1^{q}, R_4^{q}$  sono legati ad operatori calcolati sul reticolo, tramite identita´ di Fierz ed equazioni del moto  $R_2^{q}, R_3^{q}$  sono stimati nella Vacuum Saturation Approximation

Un calcolo con le regole di somma in QCD e´ in corso di svolgimento [A.A. Pivovarov, comunicazione privata]











•La serie si comporta meglio in α<sub>s</sub> e in 1/m<sub>b</sub>
•Il contributo privo di incertezze adroniche (↔O<sup>q</sup><sub>1</sub>) e´piu´ grande



#### MA

Lo shift dei valori centrali segnala correzioni di  $O(\alpha_s^2)$  e  $O(\alpha_s/m_b)$ importanti (non calcolate) Predizione teoriche aggiornate:<br/>Media basi vecchia e nuova +<br/>incertezza stimata dallo shift $\Delta\Gamma_d = (3.6 \pm 1.0) \cdot 10^{-3}, \quad \Delta\Gamma_s = (11 \pm 4) \cdot 10^{-2}$ <br/> $\Gamma_d = [C.T.,hep-ph/0702235]$ 





### Medie sperimentali:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{A}_{SL}^{d} = -(30 \pm 78) \cdot 10^{-4}, & \textbf{A}_{SL}^{s} = (2450 \pm 1930(\text{stat.}) \pm 350(\text{syst.})) \cdot 10^{-5} \\ \text{[HFAG, 2006]} & \text{[D0, 2006]} \end{array}$ 

Predizioni teoriche al NLO + contributo di  $O(1/m_b^4)$ :  $A_{SL}^d = -(6.4 \pm 1.6) \cdot 10^{-4}, \quad A_{SL}^s = (2.7 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-5}$ 

[M.Ciuchini, E.Franco, V.Lubicz, F.Mescia, C.T., 2003]

Nelle combinazioni di coefficienti di Wilson che intervengono qui, il cambio di base non aiuta

	Base vecchia	Base nuova
$A^{d}_{SL}$	-6.4(16)10-4	-6.6(17)10-4
A <sup>s</sup> <sub>SL</sub>	2.7(6)10-5	2.8(6)10-5



Aggiornamento dei valori sperimentali di:

$$\frac{\tau(\Lambda_b)}{\tau(B_d)}$$

ΔΓ<sub>s</sub> Γ<sub>s</sub> Prime misure accurate di:



# Sul piano teorico:

•Nuovi studi (unquenched) sul reticolo delle costanti di decadimento e dei B-parametri (ΔB=2) [D.Becirevic et al,...]

•Risultati per gli operatori sotto-dominanti (in  $\Delta \Gamma_q$  e  $A_{SL}^{q}$ ) con le regole di somma in QCD [A.A.Pivarov et al.] This document was created with Win2PDF available at <a href="http://www.win2pdf.com">http://www.win2pdf.com</a>. The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.