

Penguin phenomenology



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Question: Which penguin is fatter?

- Ordinary penguin
- Chiral enhanced penguin
- Annihilation penguin
- Charming penguin
- Electroweak penguin
- Color suppressed penguin





Penguin over tree

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ are dominated by penguin (P) and tree (T) operators, respectively
- In leading power,
- $|P/T| \sim |f_K/f_{\pi}| * |V_{ts}/V_{ub}| * |a4/a1|$ =158/132 * 41.61/3.96 * 0.045/1.05 = 0.54

Exp: $B(B^0 \to K^+\pi^-)/B(B^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-)=18.2/4.6=4$



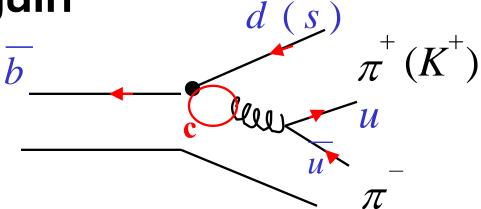
Penguin over tree

- (V-A)(V+A) operator O₆ can be chirally enhanced when doing Fierz transformation in QCDF and pQCD.
- a_6 only slightly larger than a_4 , QCDF needs very large chiral factor $m_0 = m_K^2/m_s$, small m_s .
- pQCD has additional chiral enhanced annihilation penguin contribution O_6 , does not need small m_s
- SCET/BPRS without a₆, needs very large charming penguin



Charming penguins in SCET

- has the same topology as chiral enhanced penguin
- Charming penguin appear always together with chiral enhanced penguin

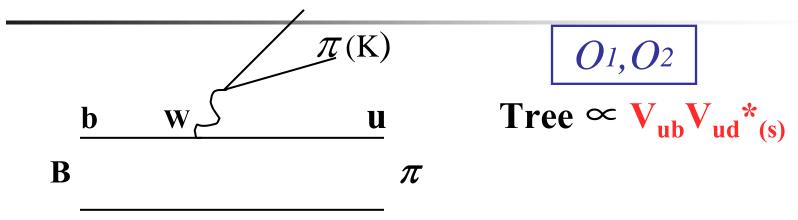




Importance of power corrections

- Most of the branching ratios agree well with experiments – leading power
- Difficult to distinguish between approaches
- but CP / polarization, suppressed channels require strong phase, sensitive to weak phase, power corrections will be different

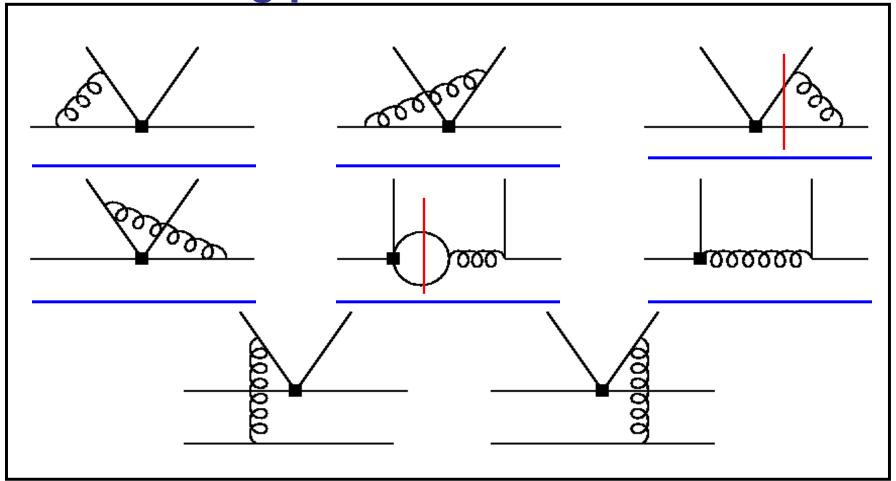
$B \rightarrow \pi \pi$, πK Have Two Kinds of Diagrams with different weak phase



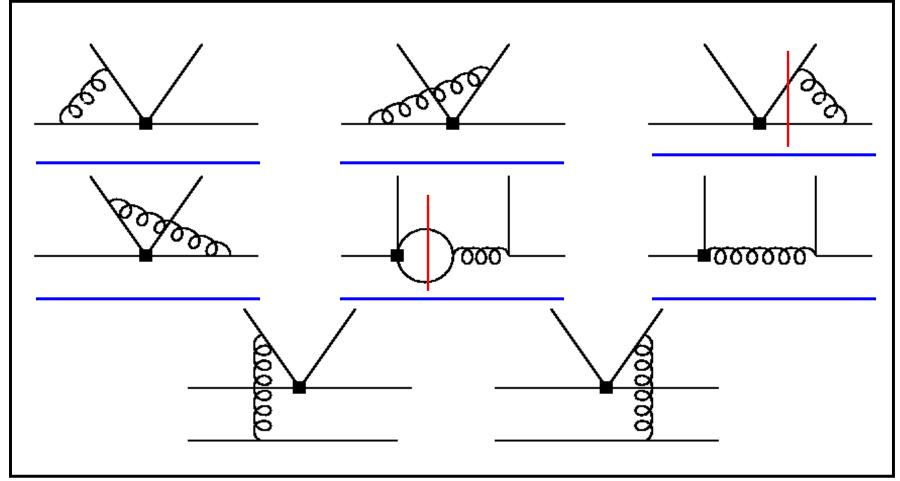
$$\mathbf{b}$$
 \mathbf{b}
 \mathbf{b}
 \mathbf{b}
 \mathbf{b}
 \mathbf{b}

Penguin
$$\sim V_{tb}V_{td}^*$$
 (s)

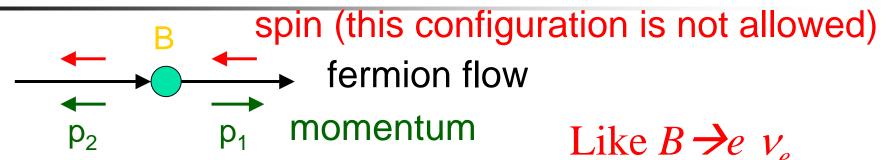








annihilation penguin can provide a large strong phase



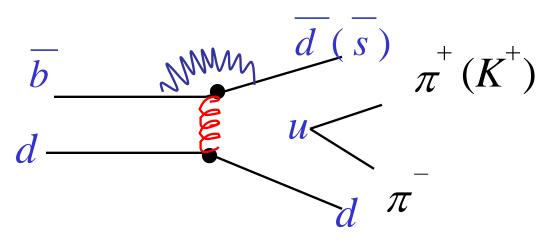
pseudo-scalar B requires spins in opposite directions, namely, helicity conservation

Annihilation suppression ~ 1/m_B ~ 10%



No suppression for O_6

- Space-like penguin (annihilation)
- Become (s-p)(s+p) operator after Fiertz transformation Chirally enhanced
- No suppression, contribution "big" (20-30%)

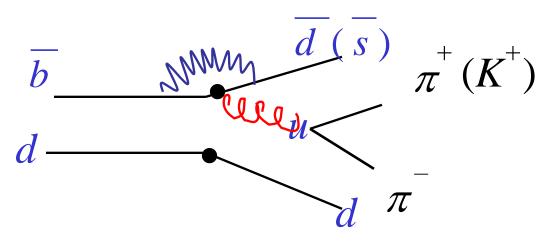


Calculable in pQCD approach



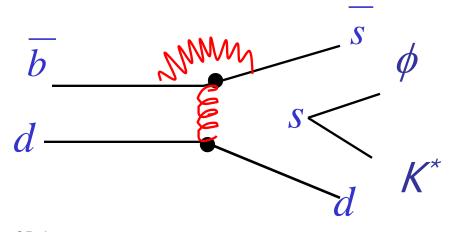
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Calculable in pQCD approach

Annihilation can enhance transverse contribution: $R_L = 59\%$ (exp:50%) and also right ratio of $R_{=,}$ R_{\perp} and right strong phase $\phi_{=,}$ ϕ_{\perp}

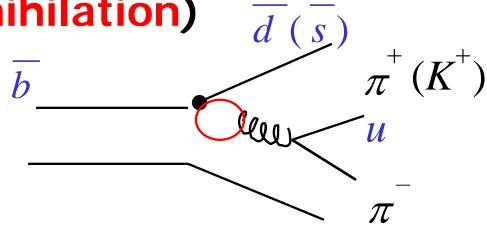


H-n Li, **Phys. Lett. B622**, **68**, **2005**



Charming penguins in SCET

- Play the similar role at SCET, but not calculable
- Charming penguin appear always together with space like penguin (annihilation)





SCET

- χ^2 Fit from experiments requires a large charming penguin, it even become the most important contribution in $B \rightarrow K \pi$ decays
- It is essential to provide a right strong phase for direct CP asymmetry

Williamson, Zupan, Phys.Rev.D74:014003,2006, Wang², Yang, Lu, arXiv:0801.3123

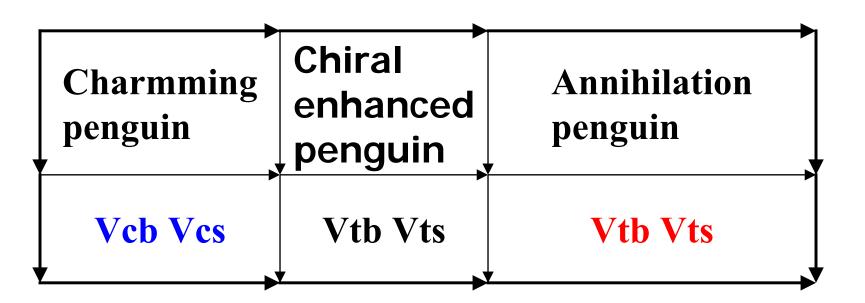


Comparison

	Charmming penguin	Chiral enhanced penguin	Annihilation penguin
BBNS/ QCDF	Perturbative, small	Big	nonperturbative model parameters, large phases
pQCD	Perturbative, small	Big	Big, perturbative large phases
BPRS/ SCET	Big, non- perturbative fit parameter	Not known	perturbative



Comparison



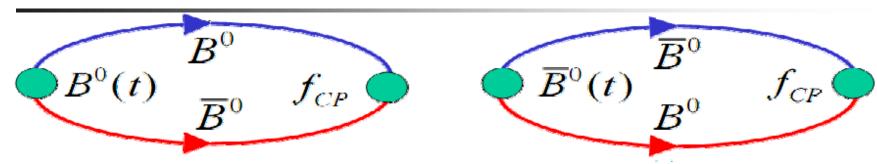
CKM phase slightly different



Mixing Induced CP

- $B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, ϕK , $\eta' K$, KKK...
- Dominant by the B-B bar mixing
- Most of the approaches give similar results
- Even with final state interactions
- Because characterized by weak phase

Mixing induced CP violation



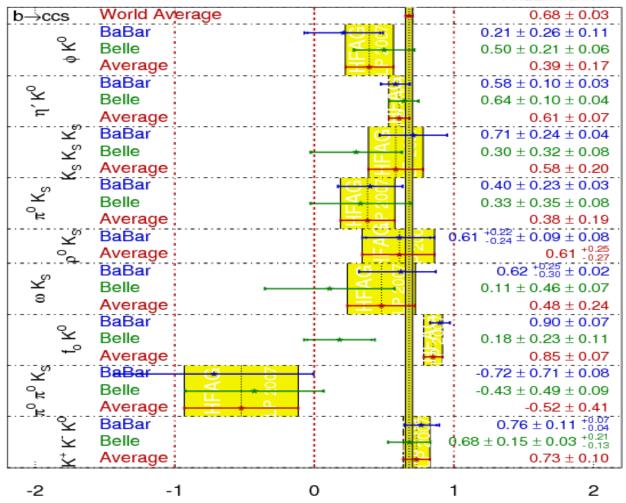
$$\begin{split} &\Gamma(B^0(t) \to f) = \frac{1}{2} |A_f|^2 e^{-\Gamma t} \left\{ (1+|\lambda|^2) + (1-|\lambda|^2) \cos \Delta mt - 2 \mathrm{Im} \lambda \sin \Delta mt \right\} \\ &\Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \to f) = \frac{1}{2} |A_f|^2 e^{-\Gamma t} \left\{ (1+|\lambda|^2) - (1-|\lambda|^2) \cos \Delta mt + 2 \mathrm{Im} \lambda \sin \Delta mt \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) = \frac{\Gamma(B^{0}(t) \to f) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f)}{\Gamma(B^{0}(t) \to f) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^{0}(t) \to f)} \\ = \frac{|\lambda|^{2} - 1}{|\lambda|^{2} + 1} \cos \Delta mt + \frac{2\operatorname{Im}\lambda}{|\lambda|^{2} + 1} \sin \Delta mt$$
 $\lambda = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}}{A}. = e^{-2i\beta} e^{-2i\delta}$



Tendency of exp.data against theory





ΔS calculated from QCDF,pQCD,SCET

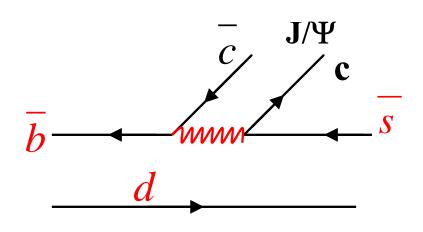
ΔS	QCDF	pQCD	SCET	exp
φKs	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.29 ±0.17
ωKs	0.13	0.15	-0.19, 0.11	-0.20 ± 0.24
ρKs	-0.08	-0.19	0.16, -0.13	-0.07 ±0.26
ηKs	0.10		-0.03, 0.07	_
η' Ks	0.01		-0.02, -0.02	-0.07 ± 0.07
πKs	0.07	0.05	0.08	-0.30 ±0.19

- QCDF: Beneke [results consistent with Cheng-CKC-Soni]
- pQCD: Mishima-Li
- SCET: Williamson-Zupan and Wang², Yang, Lu, arXiv:0801.3123



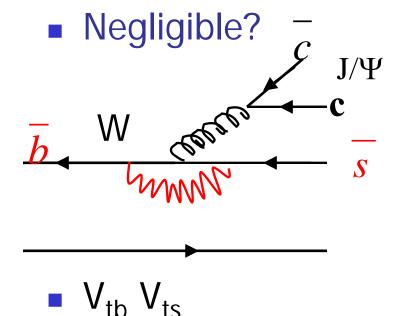
Color suppressed penguin

Color suppressed tree



 $\mathbf{V}_{cb} \mathbf{V}_{cs}$

Color suppressed penguin





- nrQCD predict large color octet contribution for J/Y production.
- The color suppressed penguin is a kind of color octet contribution.
- If it is "big", we have $\sin 2\beta_{\text{eff}}$ for B \rightarrow J/Ψ Ks,
- △s will change sign



Summary / Comment

- Factorization approaches are systematic tools, sometimes have to be used for data fitting (Scenario 1,2,3,4 in QCDF, charming penguin in SCET)
- SCET is encouraging, counting rules consistent with pQCD, but need more parameters
- NLO, 1/m_B corrections not yet fully studied, important for certain channels



Summary / Comment

- The direct CP measurements need a large contribution from annihilation penguin (or charming penguin), with large strong phase
- The large BRs of B→ VP modes also need such annihilation penguin
- Similar in the polarization of B→ VV modes
- Only pQCD approach can predict its size by calculation



Thank you!