FPCP, May 2013

1

Probing 3-Body Final States in B, D & τ Decays about Existence & Features of New Dynamics with Precision including CPT Invariance

Ikaros Bigi (Notre Dame du Lac & CBPF)

FPCP, May 2013

Probing 3-Body Final States in B, D & τ Decays about Existence & Features of New Dynamics with Precision including CPT Invariance

Ikaros Bigi (Notre Dame du Lac & CBPF)

Finding New Dynamics following Gary Larson's `Far Side' Cartoon

FPCP, May 2013

Probing 3-Body Final States in B, D & τ Decays about Existence & Features of New Dynamics with Precision including CPT Invariance

Ikaros Bigi (Notre Dame du Lac & CBPF)

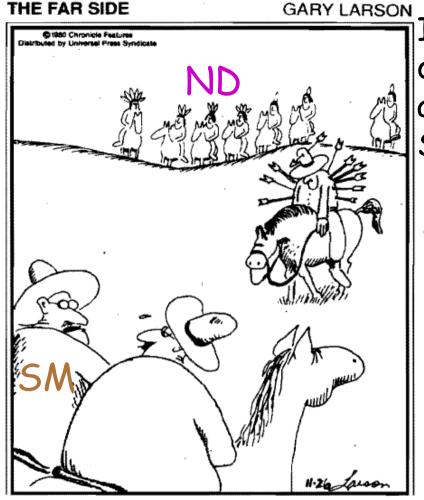
Finding New Dynamics following Gary Larson's `Far Side' Cartoon

or

"The Achaeans outside Troy"

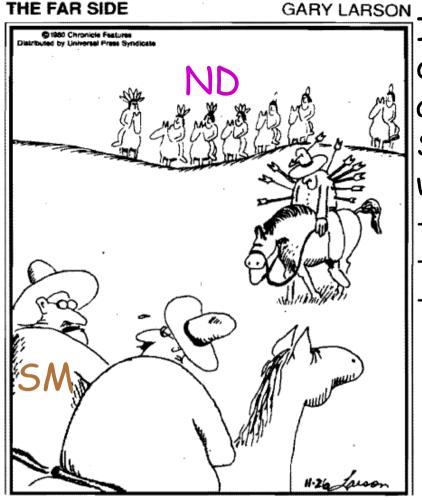


"Now stay calm . . . Let's hear what they said to Bill."



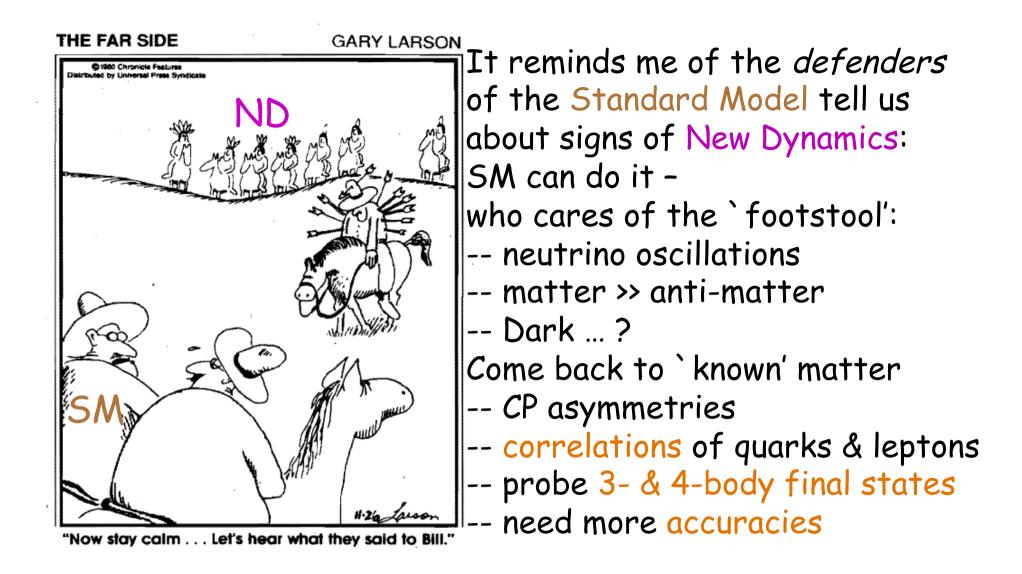
It reminds me of the *defenders* of the Standard Model tell us about signs of New Dynamics: SM can do it -

"Now stay calm . . . Let's hear what they said to Bill."



It reminds me of the *defenders* of the Standard Model tell us about signs of New Dynamics: SM can do it who cares of the `footstool': -- neutrino oscillations -- matter >> anti-matter -- Dark ... ?

"Now stay calm . . . Let's hear what they said to Bill."



-- at least leading source of *measured* \mathcal{P} in B decays

-- at least leading source of *measured* P in B decays

-- no \mathcal{G}^{p} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations

- -- at least leading source of *measured* $\mathcal{L}^{\not r}$ in B decays
- -- no \mathscr{P} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations
- -- small 20 in singly Cabibbo suppressed in D_(s) ones

- -- at least leading source of *measured* $\mathcal{L}^{\not r}$ in B decays
- -- no \mathcal{P} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations
- -- *small GP* in singly Cabibbo suppressed in D_(s) ones
- -- close to zero in doubly Cabibbo suppressed ones

- -- at least leading source of *measured* P in B decays
- -- no \mathcal{P} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations
- -- small \mathcal{G}^{p} in singly Cabibbo suppressed in $D_{(s)}$ ones
- -- close to zero in doubly Cabibbo suppressed ones
- -- penguin quark diagrams deal with inclusive decays

- -- at least leading source of *measured* CP in B decays
- -- no \mathcal{P} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations
- -- small of in singly Cabibbo suppressed in D_(s) ones
- -- close to zero in doubly Cabibbo suppressed ones
- -- penguin quark diagrams deal with inclusive decays

Probe 3-(& 4-)body final states about *existence* & *features* of ND with both more theoretical & experimental accuracies

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"

- -- at least leading source of *measured* CP in B decays
- -- no \mathcal{P} in τ decays beyond measured K⁰ oscillations
- -- *small P* in singly Cabibbo suppressed in D_(s) ones
- -- close to zero in doubly Cabibbo suppressed ones
- -- penguin quark diagrams deal with *inclusive* decays

Probe 3-(& 4-)body final states about *existence* & *features* of ND with both more theoretical & experimental accuracies

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning

New era:

`Accuracy' \rightarrow `Precision'

also about CPT invariance whether it can be really used or gives us at least directions

Outline/Plans

- I: 3-& 4-Body FS of CP Asymmetries in B,D & T
- II: Impact of CPT Invariance
- III: Parameterization of CKM Matrix through $O(\lambda^6)$
- IV: Theoretical Tools for Treating Final States Interactions - `Nabis Project'
- V: Summary of Indirect Searching for New Dynamics (ND) in 3- & 4-Body Final States

Probing final states with 2 hadrons (including narrow resonances) is not trivial to measure CPV; on the other hand one gets `just' numbers.

Probing final states with 2 hadrons (including narrow resonances) is not trivial to measure CPV; on the other hand one gets `just' numbers. However 3- & 4-body FS are described by 2-(& more)dimensional plots.

Probing final states with 2 hadrons (including narrow resonances) is not trivial to measure CPV; on the other hand one gets `just' numbers. However 3- & 4-body FS are described by 2-(& more)dimensional plots. \bigotimes Price:

lots of work both for experimenters & theorists

Probing final states with 2 hadrons (including narrow resonances) is not trivial to measure CPV; on the other hand one gets `just' numbers. However 3- & 4-body FS are described by 2-(& more)dimensional plots. \bigotimes Price:

lots of work both for experimenters & theorists © Prize:

find existence & *features* of New Dynamics (ND)!

Probing final states with 2 hadrons (including narrow resonances) is not trivial to measure CPV; on the other hand one gets `just' numbers. However 3- & 4-body FS are described by 2-(& more)dimensional plots. \bigotimes Price:

lots of work both for experimenters & theorists © Prize:

find existence & *features* of New Dynamics (ND)! ightharpoonup need more data with *more accuracy*

-- `averaged' vs. `local' CP asymmetries

-- `averaged' vs. `local' CP asymmetries

-- measured rates depend on the area of Dalitz plots & production of the decays hadron

-- `averaged' vs. `local' CP asymmetries

-- measured rates depend on the area of Dalitz plots & production of the decays hadron

-- the local ratio of Dalitz plots of B vs. B do not

depend on production of B vs. B (in principle).

-- `averaged' vs. `local' CP asymmetries

-- measured rates depend on the area of Dalitz plots & production of the decays hadron

-- the local ratio of Dalitz plots of B vs. B do not

depend on production of B vs. B (in principle).

-- Collaboration of Hadronic Dynamics/MEP & HEP!

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"

-- direct *P* in leptonic dynamics

 $\sum A_{CP}(\tau^{+} \rightarrow \nu K_{S}\pi^{+})|_{SM} = (0.36 \pm 0.01) \%$ $A_{CP}(\tau^{+} \rightarrow \nu K_{S}\pi^{+})|_{BaBar'12} = (-0.36 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11)\%$

indir. & direct CPV established in 2-body final states for B_d;
 need precision

> unclear indir. & surprising direct CPV in 2-body FS for B_s ;

need precision

> No evidence for indir. CPV in 2-body final states in D decays

♦ however sizable CPV is possible in D⁰-> ϕ K₅, K+K-, π+π- ...

> No evidence for dir. CPV in D⁰-> K+K-, π + π -

need precision

> Evidence for dir. CPV in τ^+ -> v K_S π +

need precision

accuracy on different CKM levels

indir. & direct CPV established in 2-body final states for B_d;
 need precision & probe 3- & 4-body FS !

> unclear indir. & surprising direct CPV in 2-body FS for B_s ;

need precision & probe 3- & 4-body FS !

- > No evidence for indir. CPV in 2-body final states in D decays
 - \diamond however sizable CPV is possible in D⁰-> ϕK_{s} , K+K-, π + π -...
- > No evidence for dir. CPV in D⁰-> K+K-, π + π
 - need precision & probe 3- & 4-body FS !
- > Evidence for dir. CPV in τ^+ -> v K_S π +

need precision & probe 3- & 4-body FS !

• accuracy on different CKM levels & correlations !

Most people think about CPT symmetry only for masses & widths of particles vs. anti-particles.

Mostly people think about CPT symmetry only for masses & widths of particles vs. anti-particles.

However that invariances tell much more about the underlying dynamics, namely equalities of different classes of FS due `mixing'/`re-scattering';

Mostly people think about CPT symmetry only for masses & widths of particles vs. anti-particles.

However that invariances tell much more about the underlying dynamics, namely equalities of different classes of FS due `mixing'/`re-scattering';

$$T(P \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_a) [T_a + \sum_{aj \neq a} T_{aj} i T_{aj,a}^{resc}]$$
$$T(\overline{P} \rightarrow \overline{a}) = \exp(i\delta_a) [T_a^* + \sum_{aj \neq a} T_{aj}^* i T_{aj,a}^{resc}]$$

Mostly people think about CPT symmetry only for masses & widths of particles vs. anti-particles.

However that invariances tell much more about the underlying dynamics, namely equalities of different classes of FS due `mixing'/`re-scattering';

 $T(P \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_{a}) [T_{a} + \sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj} iT_{aj,a}^{resc}]$ $T(\overline{P} \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_{a}) [T_{a}^{*} + \sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj}^{*} iT_{aj,a}^{resc}]$ $\Delta\gamma(a) = |T(P \rightarrow a)|^{2} - |T(P \rightarrow a)|^{2} = 4\sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj,a}^{a} resc ImT_{a}^{*}T_{aj}^{*}$

Mostly people think about CPT symmetry only for masses & widths of particles vs. anti-particles.

However that invariances tell much more about the underlying dynamics, namely equalities of different classes of FS due `mixing'/`re-scattering';

$$T(P \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_{a}) [T_{a} + \sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj} iT_{aj,a}^{resc}]$$

$$T(P \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_{a}) [T_{a}^{*} + \sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj}^{*} iT_{aj,a}^{resc}]$$

$$\Delta\gamma(a) = |T(P \rightarrow a)|^{2} - |T(P \rightarrow a)|^{2} = 4\sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj,a}^{resc} ImT_{a}^{*}T_{aj}^{*}$$

$$due \ to \ CPT \ symmetry:$$

$$\sum_{a}\Delta\gamma(a) = 4\sum_{a}\sum_{aj\neq a} T_{aj,a}^{resc} ImT_{a}^{*}T_{aj}^{*} = 0$$
since $T_{aj,a}^{resc} \ symmetric \ \& \ ImT_{a}^{*}T_{aj}^{*} \ anti-symmetry$

$$Ikaros \ Bigi: "ND \ by \ Cunning"$$

-- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta\gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases. -- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta\gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CP asymmetries in different channels.

-- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta\gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CP asymmetries in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance. -- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta\gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CP asymmetries in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance.

-- Finally analyzing those decays teach us important lessons about the inner working of QCD.

-- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta\gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CP asymmetries in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers, which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance.

-- Finally analyzing those decays teach us important lessons about the inner working of QCD. -- CPT invariance in D & τ decays is `practical', since `few' channels can be combined. -- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta \gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CPV in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers, which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance.

-- Finally analyzing those decays teach us important lessons about the inner working of QCD.

-- CPT invariance in D & τ decays is `practical', since `few' channels can be combined.

-- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta \gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CPV in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers, which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance.

-- Finally analyzing those decays teach us important lessons about the inner working of QCD.

-- CPT invariance in D & τ decays is `practical', since `few' channels can be combined.
- SDS: D⁺ -> π⁺π⁻π⁺, π⁺K⁻K⁺ `now'

-- We do not know how to calculate strong FSI; $\Delta \gamma(a)$ can*not* predict direct CP asymmetries quantitatively, even if only SM gives weak phases.

-- CPT symmetry gives *relations* between CPV in different channels.

-- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers, which channels have to compensate asymmetries based on CPT invariance.

-- Finally analyzing those decays teach us important lessons about the inner working of QCD.

-- CPT invariance in D & τ decays is `practical', since `few' channels can be combined.

- DCS: D⁺ -> K⁺π⁻π⁺, K⁺K⁻K⁺ `soon'

`Landscapes' very different between B & D & τ transitions & such different challenges (exp.& theor.)

`Landscapes' very different between B & D & τ transitions & such different challenges (exp.& theor.)

-- SM gives at least leading source of CPV in B decays

- to find non-leading sources for ND one has to deal with large `backgrounds' from SM
- impact of penguin diagrams?

price vs. prize

`Landscapes' very different between B & D & τ

transitions & such different challenges (exp.& theor.)

- -- SM gives at least leading source of CPV in B decays
 - to find non-leading sources for ND one has to deal with large `backgrounds' from SM
 - impact of penguin diagrams?

price vs. prize

- -- SM about CPV in D decays gives
 - small `background' about CPV in SCS D decays
 - ~zero about DCS D decays
 - impact of penguin diagrams?

prize vs. price

`Landscapes' very different between B & D & τ

transitions & such different challenges (exp.& theor.)

- -- SM gives at least leading source of CPV in B decays
 - to find non-leading sources for ND one has to deal with large `backgrounds' from SM
 - impact of penguin diagrams?

price vs. prize

- -- SM about CPV in D decays gives
 - small `background' about CPV in SCS D decays
 - ~zero about DCS D decays
 - impact of penguin diagrams?
 - prize vs. price
- SM gives ~zero `background' in τ transitions
 correlations with neutrino oscillations?
 prize vs. price

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"

III. Parameterization of CKM Matrix through $O(\lambda^6)$

In Wolfenstein parameterization it gets 3 classes; however:

- > η ≈ 0.34, ρ ≈ 0.13 ↔ O(1)
- PDG: |V(ub)/V(cb)| ~ 0.085 0.10 < 0.225</p>

III. Parameterization of CKM Matrix through $O(\lambda^6)$

In Wolfenstein parameterization it gets 3 classes; however:

> η ≈ 0.34, ρ ≈ 0.13 << O(1)</p>
> PDG: |V(ub)/V(cb)| ~ 0.085 - 0.10 < 0.225</p>

Need parameterization of CKM matrix with more precision !

with f ~ 0.75, h ~ 1.35, δ_{QM} ~ 90°

 $V^{(cd)V(td)[O(\lambda^{4})]+V^{(cs)V(ts)[O(\lambda^{2\&3})]+V^{(cb)V(tb)[O(\lambda^{2\&3})]=0}$ Class III.1: $V(ud)V^{(ub)[O(\lambda^{4})]+V(cd)V^{(cb)[O(\lambda^{3\&4})]+V(td)V^{(tb)[O(\lambda^{3})]=0}$ Class III.2: $V^{(ud)V(td)[O(\lambda^{3})]+V^{(us)V(ts)[O(\lambda^{3\&4}))]+V^{(ub)V(tb)[O(\lambda^{4})]=0}$

Class II.1: V(us)V*(ub)[$O(\lambda^5)$]+V(cs)V*(cb)[$O(\lambda^{2\&3})$]+V(ts)V*(tb)[$O(\lambda^2)$] =0 Class II.2:

Class I.2: V*(ud)V(cd)[$O(\lambda)$]+V*(us)V(cs)[$O(\lambda)$]+V*(ub)V(cb)[$O(\lambda^{6\&7})$]=0

Class I.1: $V(ud)V^{*}(us)[O(\lambda)]+V(cd)V^{*}(cs)[O(\lambda)]+V(td)V^{*}(ts)[O(\lambda^{5\&6})]=0$ Class I.2:

now we get somewhat different 6 classes:

now we get somewhat different 6 classes: Class I.1:

 $V(ud)V^{*}(us)[O(\lambda)]+V(cd)V^{*}(cs)[O(\lambda)]+V(td)V^{*}(ts)[O(\lambda^{5\&6})]=0$ Class I.2:

 $V^{(ud)}(cd)[O(\lambda)] + V^{(us)}(cs)[O(\lambda)] + V^{(ub)}(cb)[O(\lambda^{6\&7})] = 0$ Class II.1:

V(us)V*(ub)[*O*(λ⁵)]+V(cs)V*(cb)[*O*(λ^{2&3})]+V(ts)V*(tb)[*O*(λ²)] =0 Class II.2:

V*(cd)V(td)[*O*(λ⁴)]+V*(cs)V(ts)[*O*(λ^{2&3})]+V*(cb)V(tb)[*O*(λ^{2&3})]=0 Class III.1:

 $V(ud)V^{*}(ub)[O(\lambda^{4})]+V(cd)V^{*}(cb)[O(\lambda^{3\&4})]+V(td)V^{*}(tb)[O(\lambda^{3})]=0$ Class III.2:

 $V^{*}(ud)V(td)[\mathcal{O}(\lambda^{3})]+V^{*}(us)V(ts)[\mathcal{O}(\lambda^{3\&4}))]+V^{*}(ub)V(tb)[\mathcal{O}(\lambda^{4})]=0$

Pattern is not so obvious as before,

- but not very different in qualitative ways,
- > needs more accuracy &

Leeper insights in flavour dynamics & QCD impacts?

the goal is to find ND ---

- its existence & its (their ?) nature(s) & shape(s)!
- When the presence of ND has established, you want
- to find its features CPV ~ S x P or V x A etc. etc.

the goal is to find ND ---

its existence & its (their ?) nature(s) & shape(s)!

When the presence of ND has established, you want

- to find its features $CPV \sim S \times P$ or $V \times A$ etc. etc.
- it is non-perturb. QCD that controls FSI;

the goal is to find ND ---

its existence & its (their ?) nature(s) & shape(s)!

When the presence of ND has established, you want

- to find its features CPV ~ S x P or V x A etc. etc.
- it is non-perturb. QCD that controls FSI;
- \diamond have to probe correlations of \mathcal{P} in K, D & B [$\& \tau$] decays

the goal is to find ND ---

its existence & its (their ?) nature(s) & shape(s)!

When the presence of ND has established, you want

- to find its features CPV ~ S x P or V x A etc. etc.
- it is non-perturb. QCD that controls FSI;
- \diamond have to probe correlations of \mathcal{P} in K, D & B [&] decays
- there are lots of experiences from
 - Hadronic Dynamics/MEP

need collab. Hadronic Dynamics/MEP & HEP !

IV.1 `Catholic' Road to ND

Iots of statistics

robust pattern recognition

`Miranda' procedure

Bediaga et al.:

-- Phys.Rev.D80(2009)096006;arXiv:0905.4233[hep-ph]

-- Phys.Rev.D86(2012)036005;arXiv:1205.3036[hep-ph]

Jussara M. de Miranda (LHCb coll.);

-- arXiv:1301.0283

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"

IV.2 Theoretical Tools for Treating Final States Interactions - `Nabis Project'

theoretical guidance: B/D → PPP
> chiral dynamics & FSI are not strengths of LQCD

use great experience from Hadron Physics/MEP about chiral dynam. & FSI - use for profit!

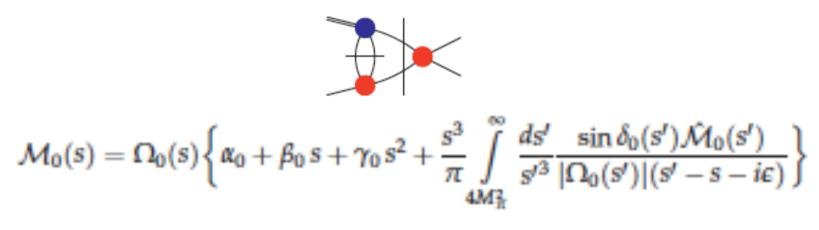
working group of theorists & experimentalists
needed

- to deal with CPV in Dalitz studies &
- probe features of ND

`topology' of CPV in Dalitz plots:

- 3 sources
- > with quasi-2-body final states (resonances)
- with interference between quasi-2-body final states
- > contributions from true 3-body final states or broad resonances like σ , κ .

One example: B. Kubis, arXiv:1108.5866



applied to n, w, $\phi \rightarrow 3\pi$

refined dispersion relations
 data driving
 with subtraction constants

with input from theoretical constraints
 like Kπ & ππ scattering in Kππ final states

`Now': hadrodynamics as a

- > technology with accuracy for
 - establishing the 'existence' of New Dynamics (ND) &
 - probe its or their `shape'
 - in *indirect* ways!

`Now': hadrodynamics as a

- technology with accuracy for
 - establishing the `existence' of New Dynamics (ND) &
 - probe its or their `shape'
 - in *indirect* ways!

Remember quote of Marinus (~468 AD student of Proklos, known Neoplatonist Philosopher):

`Now': hadrodynamics as a

- > technology with accuracy for
 - establishing the `existence' of New Dynamics (ND) &
 - probe its or their `shape'

in *indirect* ways!

Remember quote of Marinus (~468 AD student of Proklos, known Neoplatonist Philosopher): "Only *being* good is one thing – but good *doing* it is the other one! "

`Now': hadrodynamics as a

- > technology with accuracy for
 - establishing the `existence' of New Dynamics (ND) &
 - probe its or their `shape'
 - in *indirect* ways!

Remember quote of Marinus (~468 AD student of Proklos, known Neoplatonist Philosopher): " Only *being* good is one thing – but good *doing* it is the other one! "

remember SUSY!

like a criminal case where you did *not* see two witnesses at the crime:

No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*! No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!

LHCb-PAPER-2013-018:

 $A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ $\Delta_{LHCb}=-0.02\pm0.05\pm0.04$

"These results allow a *stringent* test of the validity of the ..."

No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!

LHCb-PAPER-2013-018:

 $A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ $\Delta_{LHCb}=-0.02\pm0.05\pm0.04$

"These results allow a *stringent* test of the validity of the ..." My two comments: No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!

LHCb-PAPER-2013-018:

 $A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ $\Delta_{LHCb}=-0.02\pm0.05\pm0.04$

"These results allow a *stringent* test of the validity of the ..." My two comments:

-- to get opposite signs in the SM is obvious & more general;

No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*! LHCb-PAPER-2013-018:

 $A_{CP}(B_s \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_d \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ $\Delta_{Lipkin} = O(10 - 20) \% \text{ vs.} \Delta_{LHCb} = -0.02 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04$ "These results allow a *stringent* test of the validity of the ..." My two comments:

-- to get opposite signs in the SM is obvious & more general;

-- one should mention that theoretical uncertainties are not included; furthermore Lipkin said in his 2005 paper that

"symmetry breaking which produces effects of the

order 10 or 20 per cent ..."

a criminal case where you did not see two witnesses at the crime

- No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K^{-}\pi^{+})=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{-})=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ What about
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B^{+} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}/K^{+}K^{+}K^{-}) ?$

a criminal case where you did not see two witnesses at the crime

- No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K^{-}\pi^{+})=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01$, $A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{-})=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ What about
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B^{+} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}/K^{+}K^{+}K^{-}) ?$

Need detailed analyses of 3- & 4-body final states, including CPV - despite the large start-up work!

a criminal case where you did not see two witnesses at the crime

- No golden test of flavour dynamics -- you have to rely on a series of several arguments with *correlations*!
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K^{-}\pi^{+})=0.27\pm0.04\pm0.01, A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{-})=-0.080\pm0.007\pm0.03$ What about
- $A_{CP}(B_{s} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B_{d} \rightarrow K_{S}K^{+}K^{-}) ? A_{CP}(B^{+} \rightarrow K^{+}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}/K^{+}K^{+}K^{-}) ?$
- Need detailed analyses of 3- & 4-body final states, including CPV - despite the large start-up work!

We need real collaboration between theorists from HD/MEP & HEP and experimental people from HEP ⁷⁰ Remember finding the Devil in the Basilica San Francesco in Assisi in Italy painted in the 14th century took till now!



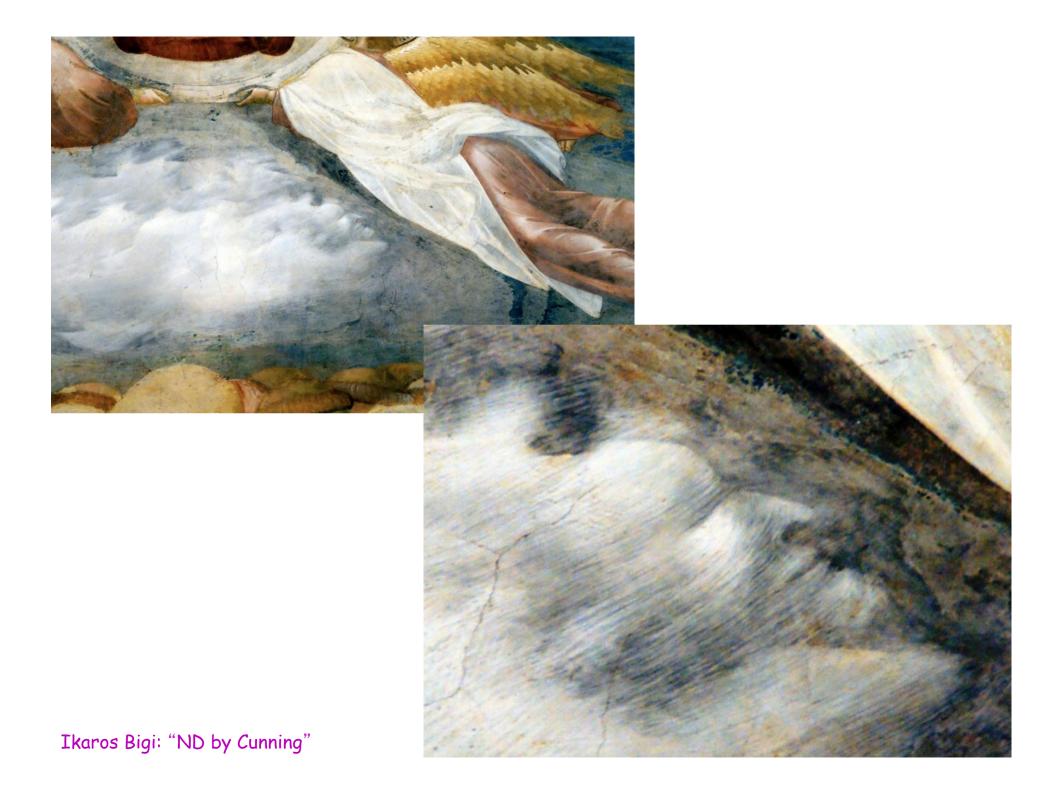


Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"





Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"



Odysseus = need force & lots of cunning



Aias

Achilles

Odysseus = need force & lots of cunning of exp. & th. *LHCb!*





Aias = CMS

Ikaros Bigi: "ND by Cunning"