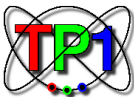


$B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing beyond factorization: three loop QCD SR analysis

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Gauge interaction of $U_i = (u, c, t)$ and $D_j = (d, s, b)$ with W -bosons includes CKM matrix V_{ij}

$$V_{ij} \cdot \bar{U}_i \gamma_\mu D_j W^\mu$$

Nonvanishing off-diagonal elements of V_{ij} initiate transitions between flavors

$$b \rightarrow c, \quad b \leftarrow s, \quad s \rightarrow u, \quad c \leftrightarrow d, \quad \dots$$

$\Delta F = 2$ transitions: mixing of different flavor mesons

$$sd : K^0 - \bar{K}^0; \quad cu : D^0 - \bar{D}^0; \quad bd, bs : B^0 - \bar{B}^0$$

is important for CP violation studies

$B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing phenomenology

Evolution of (B^0, \bar{B}^0) system is described

$$i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} B^0 \\ \bar{B}^0 \end{pmatrix} = H_{\text{eff}} \begin{pmatrix} B^0 \\ \bar{B}^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with H_{eff} being a 2×2 matrix

$$H_{\text{eff}} = (M - i\Gamma/2)_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2$$

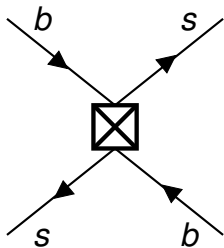
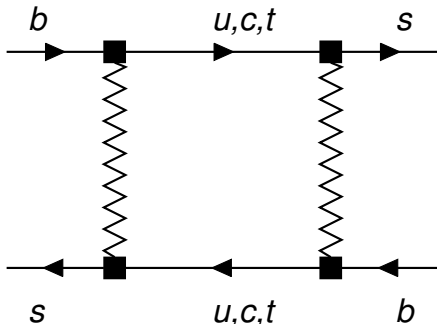
Non-diagonal elements M_{12} and Γ_{12} are effective $\Delta B = 2$ interactions: calculable in SM.

Observables of $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system:

mass difference: $\Delta m = M_{\text{heavy}} - M_{\text{light}} \approx 2 |M_{12}|$

decay rates difference:

$$\Delta\Gamma = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H \approx -2 |\Gamma_{12}| \cos \Phi, \quad \Phi = \arg(-M_{12}/\Gamma_{12})$$



At quark level $\Delta B = 2$ processes go through a box diagram that becomes a transition operator.

$$M_{12} = \frac{G_F^2 M_W^2}{4\pi^2} (V_{tb}^* V_{td})^2 \langle \bar{B}^0 | Q(\mu) | B^0 \rangle$$

$Q(\mu) = (\bar{b}_L \gamma_\sigma d_L)(\bar{b}_L \gamma_\sigma d_L)(\mu)$ – local four-quark operator

$$\Delta\Gamma \sim \Gamma_{12} = \langle \bar{B}_s | \mathcal{T} | B_s \rangle / 2M_{B_s}$$

Final states in decays are (c, u) “quarks”, $m_b \gg m_c, m_u$
and HQE in $1/m_b$ is used

$$\langle \bar{B}_s | \mathcal{T} | B_s \rangle = \sum_n \frac{C_n}{m_b^n} \langle \bar{B}_s | \mathcal{O}_n^{\Delta B=2} | B_s \rangle$$

C_n are calculable in PT. nonPT physics is contained in
ME of local operators $\mathcal{O}_n^{\Delta B=2}$.

At LO in $1/m_b$ two four-quark operators are in \mathcal{T}

$$Q = (\bar{b}_i s_i)_{V-A} (\bar{b}_j s_j)_{V-A}, \quad Q_S = (\bar{b}_i s_i)_{S-P} (\bar{b}_j s_j)_{S-P}$$

At NLO in $1/m_b$ there are more.

Phenomenology: factorization

Since $Q_i \sim J \cdot J$ with $J \sim \bar{s}b$ and $\langle \bar{B} | " = " s\bar{b} \rangle$ it is prompting "to factorize" (vacuum saturation)

$$\langle \bar{B} | Q_i | B \rangle = \langle \bar{B} | J \cdot J | B \rangle = C_{\text{comb}} \langle \bar{B} | J | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | J | B \rangle$$

For $J \sim \bar{b}_L \gamma_\mu d_L$, $\langle 0 | \bar{b}_L \gamma_\mu d_L | B^0(\mathbf{p}) \rangle = i p_\mu f_B / 2$.

Main problem: accuracy of such factorization

Writting

$$\langle \bar{B}_s | \mathcal{O}_i | B_s \rangle = B_i \langle \bar{B}_s | \mathcal{O}_i | B_s \rangle^{\text{fac}}$$

one introduces bag parameters B_i – QCD quantities controlling the accuracy of the factorization
normalization $B_i = 1$ in factorization approximation

For relevant operators

$$\langle \bar{B} | Q | B \rangle = f_B^2 M_B^2 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{N_c} \right) B$$

$$\langle \bar{B} | Q_S | B \rangle = -f_B^2 M_B^2 \frac{M_B^2}{(m_b + m_s)^2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{N_c} \right) B_S$$

$$\langle \bar{B} | R_2 | B \rangle = -f_B^2 M_B^2 \left(\frac{M_B^2}{m_b^2} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{N_c} \right) B_2$$

$$\langle \bar{B} | R_3 | B \rangle = f_B^2 M_B^2 \left(\frac{M_B^2}{m_b^2} - 1 \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2N_c} \right) B_3,$$

Main theoretical uncertainties of $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing analysis are related to the ME of the local operators

$\mathcal{O}_i \in \{Q, Q_S, R_2, R_3\}$, or the bag parameters B_i .

Sum rules

Three-point correlator

$$T(p_1, p_2) = i^2 \int d^4x d^4y e^{ip_1x - ip_2y} \langle Tj(x) \mathcal{O}(0) j(y) \rangle$$

$\mathcal{O} \in \{Q, Q_S, R_2, R_3\}$ is a four-quark operator and j is interpolation current

$$j_5 = \bar{s}i\gamma_5 b$$

The overlap

$$\langle 0 | \bar{s}i\gamma_5 b(0) | \bar{B}(p) \rangle = \frac{f_B M_B^2}{m_b + m_s}$$

The dispersion relation

$$T(p_1, p_2) = \int ds_1 ds_2 \frac{\rho(s_1, s_2, q^2)}{(s_1 - p_1^2)(s_2 - p_2^2)}$$

determines the spectral density $\rho(s_1, s_2, q^2)$

1. Hadronic picture: B -meson pole plus continuum

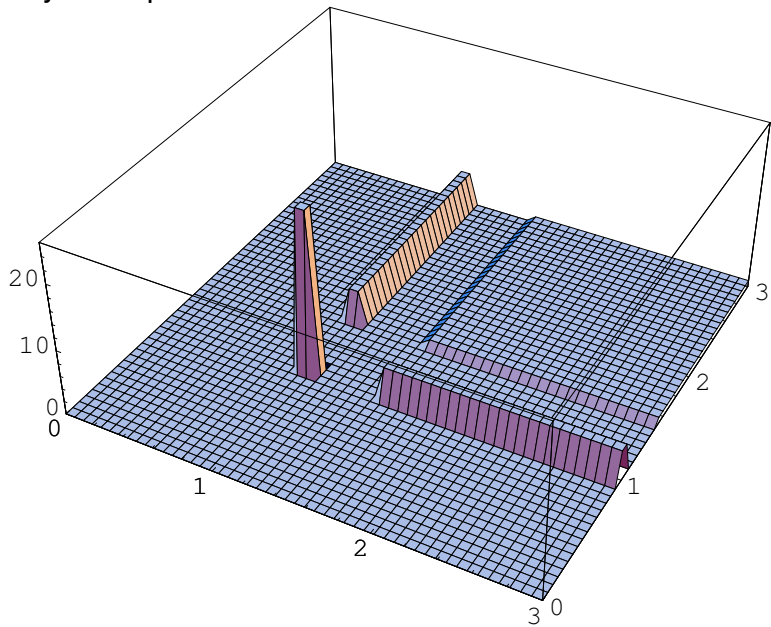
$$\rho_{AV}^{\text{had}}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2) = f_B^2 \delta(\mathbf{s}_1 - M_B^2) \delta(\mathbf{s}_2 - M_B^2) \langle \bar{B} | \mathcal{O} | B \rangle + \rho_{AV}^{\text{cont}}$$

2. With QCD using OPE: ρ_i^{OPE} is a sum of a PT and a nonPT involving condensates.

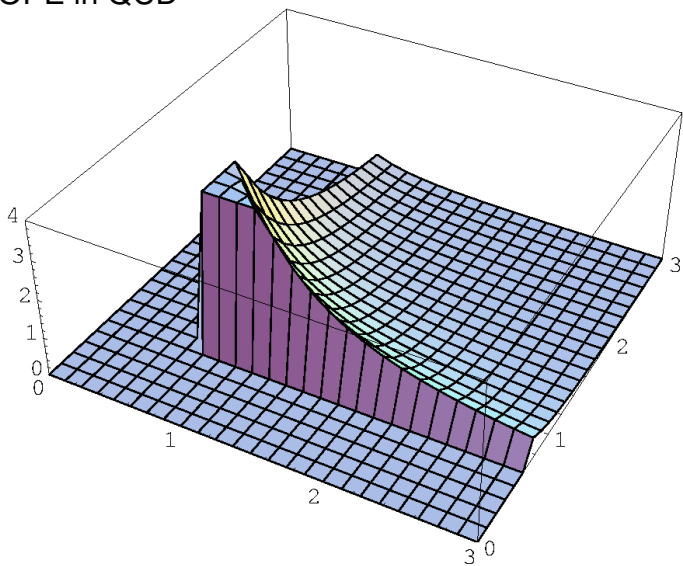
The idea of QCD sum rules is to use duality

$$\int ds_1 ds_2 \rho_i^{\text{had}}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2) = \int ds_1 ds_2 \rho_i^{\text{OPE}}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2).$$

Physical spectrum



OPE in QCD



OPE diagrams fall into two categories

$$T(p_1, p_2) = T_{\text{fac}}(p_1, p_2) + \Delta T(p_1, p_2)$$

The factorized part has the explicit form

$$T_{\text{fac}}(p_1, p_2) = \text{combconst} \times \Pi(p_1)\Pi(p_2)$$

with $\Pi(p_i)$ - a 2-point correlator. For V-A operators

$$T_{\text{fac}}^{\text{AV}}(p_1, p_2) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{N_c} \right) \Pi^V(p_1)\Pi^V(p_2)$$

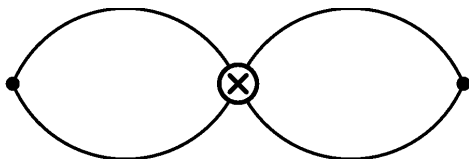
with

$$p^\alpha \Pi^V(p) = i \int dx e^{ipx} \langle T j(x) \bar{b} \gamma^\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) s(0) \rangle.$$

SR for the factorized piece T_{fac} yields $B = 1$.

A sum rule for reads $\Delta B = B - 1$

$$f_B^2 \Delta B e^{-\frac{M_B^2}{M_1^2} - \frac{M_B^2}{M_2^2}} = \int ds_1 ds_2 \Delta \rho_{\text{AV}}^{\text{OPE}}(s_1, s_2) e^{-\frac{s_1}{M_1^2} - \frac{s_2}{M_2^2}}$$



At LO in pQCD the three-point function factorizes

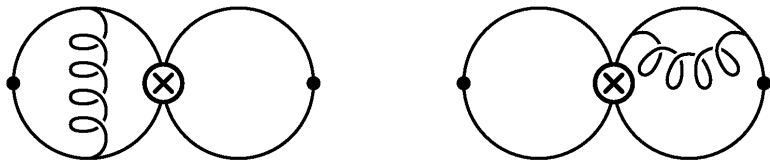
$$T(p_1, p_2) = T_{\text{fac}}(p_1, p_2), \quad \Delta T(p_1, p_2) = 0$$

and

$$T^{\text{LO}}(p_1, p_2) = T_{\text{fac}}^{\text{LO}}(p_1, p_2) = \text{const} \times \Pi^{\text{LO}}(p_1) \Pi^{\text{LO}}(p_2)$$

Thus, $B = 1$.

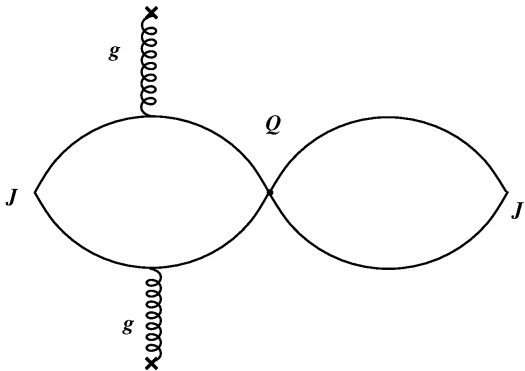
NLO pQCD gives



NLO factorizable contributions are given by the product of two-point correlation functions

$$\Pi_{\text{NLO}}^f = \frac{8}{3}(p_1 \cdot p_2) \{ \Pi_{\text{LO}}(p_1^2) \Pi_{\text{NLO}}(p_2^2) + \text{symm}(p_1, p_2) \}$$

NonPT factorizable contributions: gluon condensate



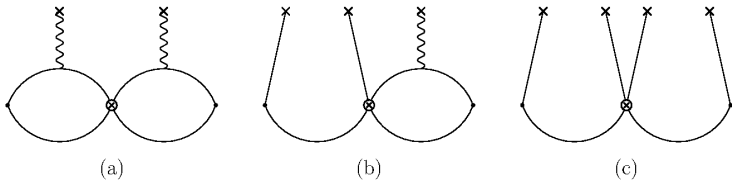
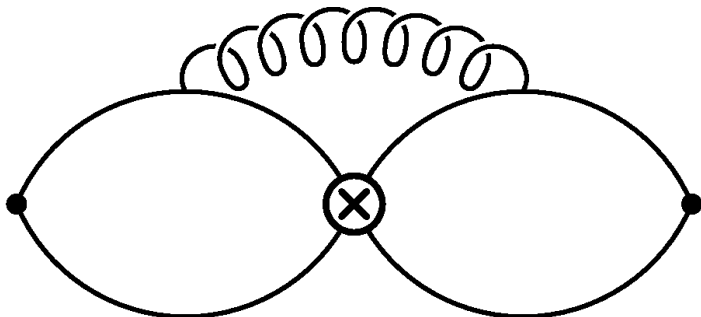


Figure : Non-factorizable condensate contributions

T.Mannel, B.Pecjak, AAP, Eur.Phys.J. C71 (2011) 1607

Non-factorizable contributions. pQCD diagram:



PT non-factorizable contributions at NLO require the calculation of three-loop diagrams.

Status and outlook

Known pieces

- ✓ 1-loop matching of QCD operators to HQET
- ✓ 2-loop anomalous dimensions in HQET
- ✓ Analytical expressions for 3-loop masters *A.Grozin,R.Lee*

We are doing now

- ✓ Computation of 3-loop correlators
- ✓ Reduction to masters (LiteRed package)
- ✓? Spectral densities for disp relations

Nearest future

- ▶ Cross-checks, RG analysis of correlators
- ▶ Writing down sum rules
- ▶ Performing phenomenological analysis (comparison to Lattice...)