

# Very informal<sup>2</sup> discussion about the recent Tevatron results on CPV in Bs mixing

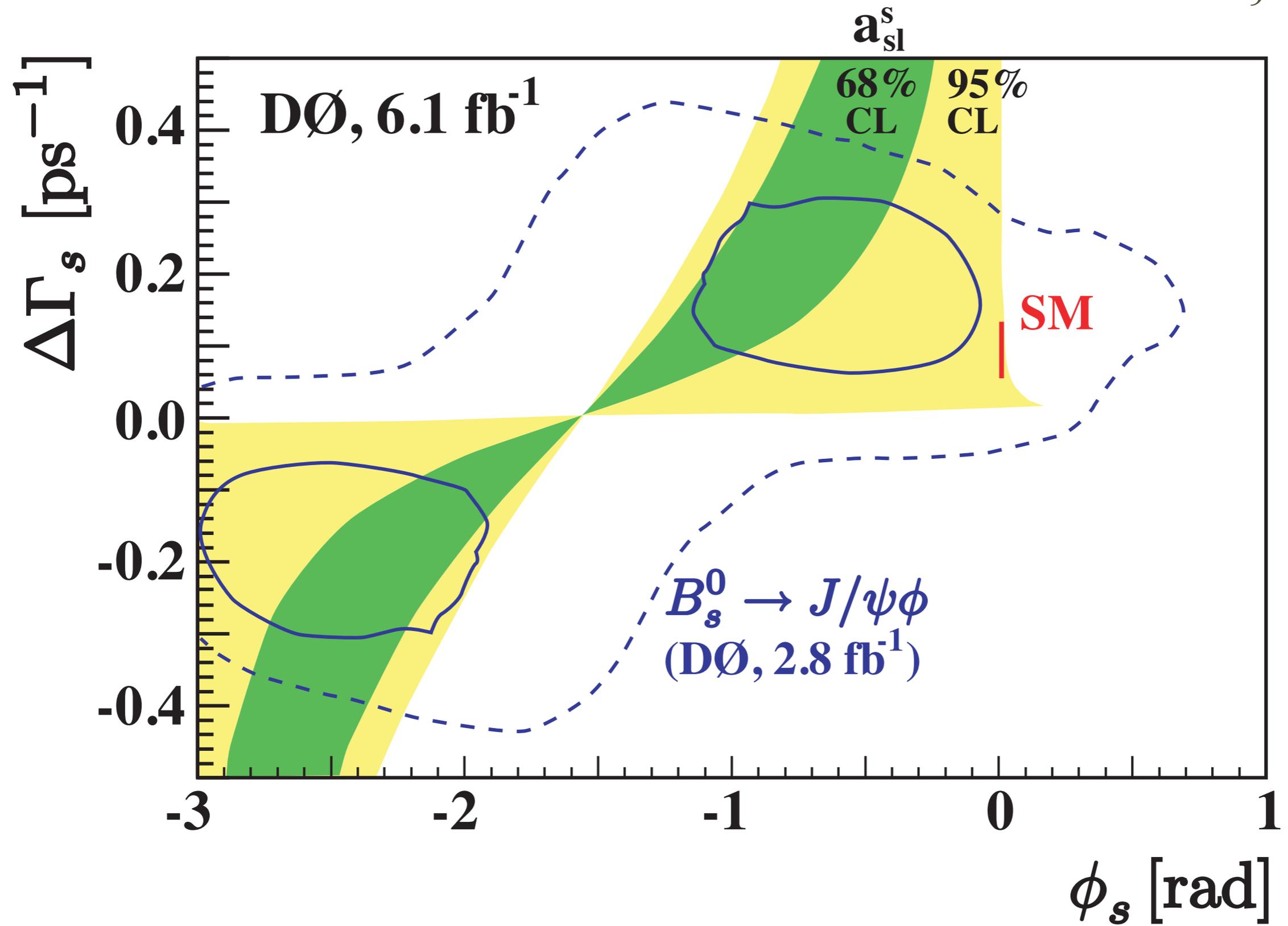
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Gudrun Hiller (TU Dortmund/CERN) &  
Andreas Weiler (CERN)

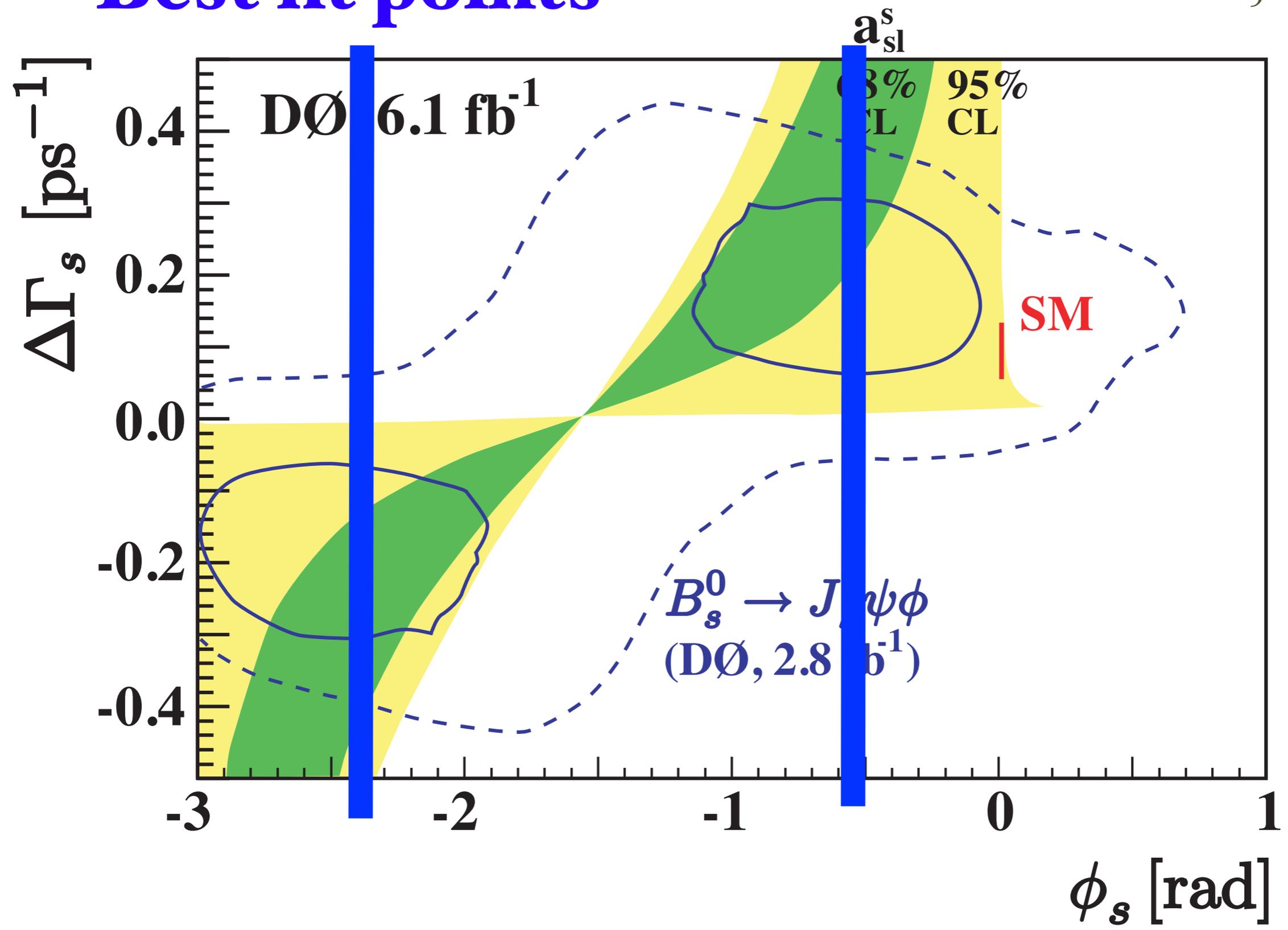
<sup>2</sup>Disclaimer: We apologize in advance for not including complete references. Slides intended as basis for discussion and **not** as a review talk.

# Some references.

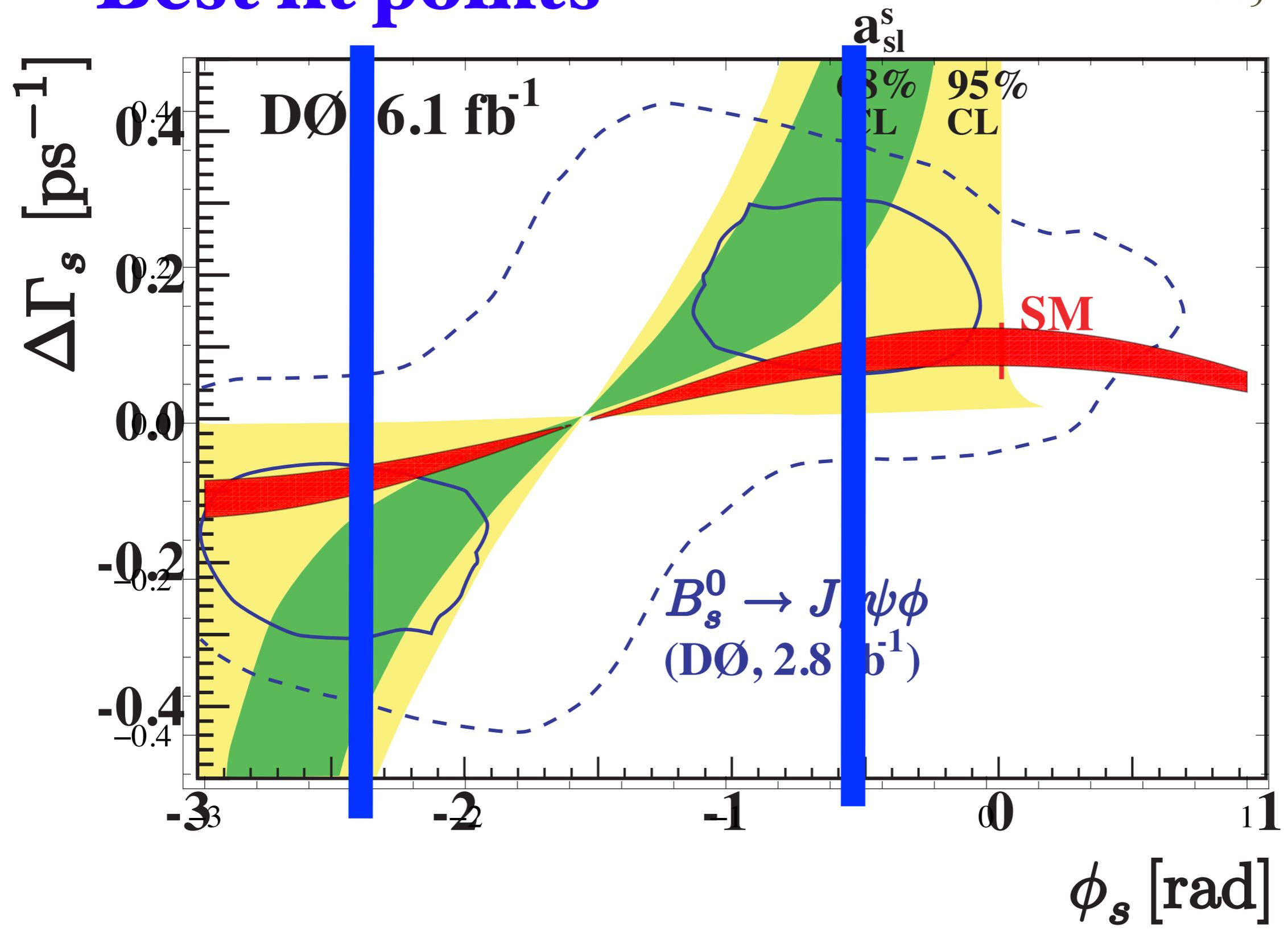
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# Best fit points

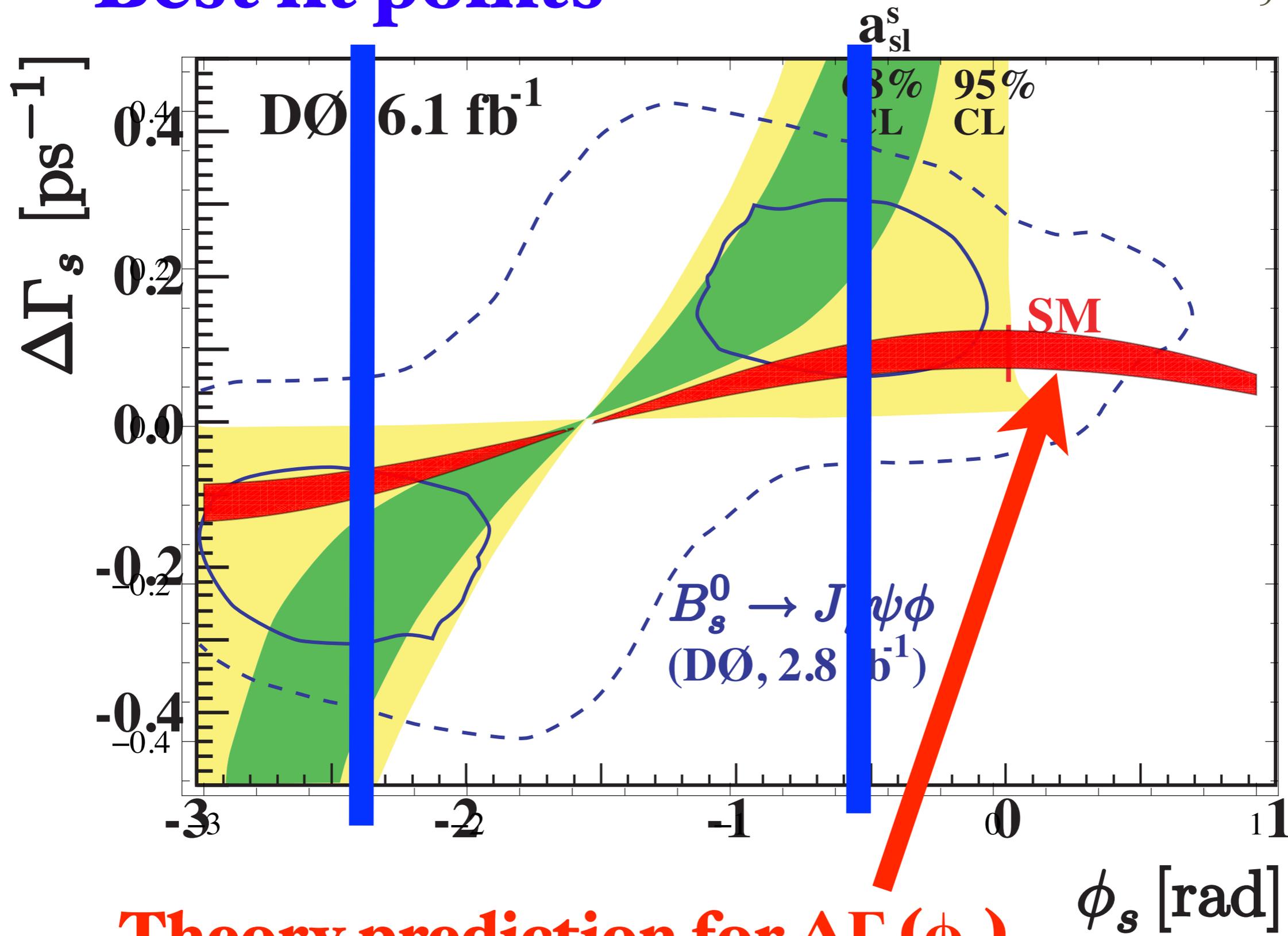


# Best fit points



# Best fit points

arXiv:1005.2757



**Theory prediction for  $\Delta\Gamma(\phi_s)$**

$$\Delta\Gamma_q = 2 \left| \Gamma_q^{12} \right| \cos \phi_q \quad \text{with} \quad \left| \Gamma_{12}^s \right|^{\text{SM}} = (0.049 \pm 0.012) \text{ps}^{-1}$$

# Do the $B_s$ data give a consistent picture?

Disclaimer: home-made plots, intended to further understanding ( $\sim 1$  sigma regions).  
For statistically significant analysis look elsewhere (Experiments, UTfit, CKMfitter, Ligeti et al, ...).

Main players, see Gudrun's introduction

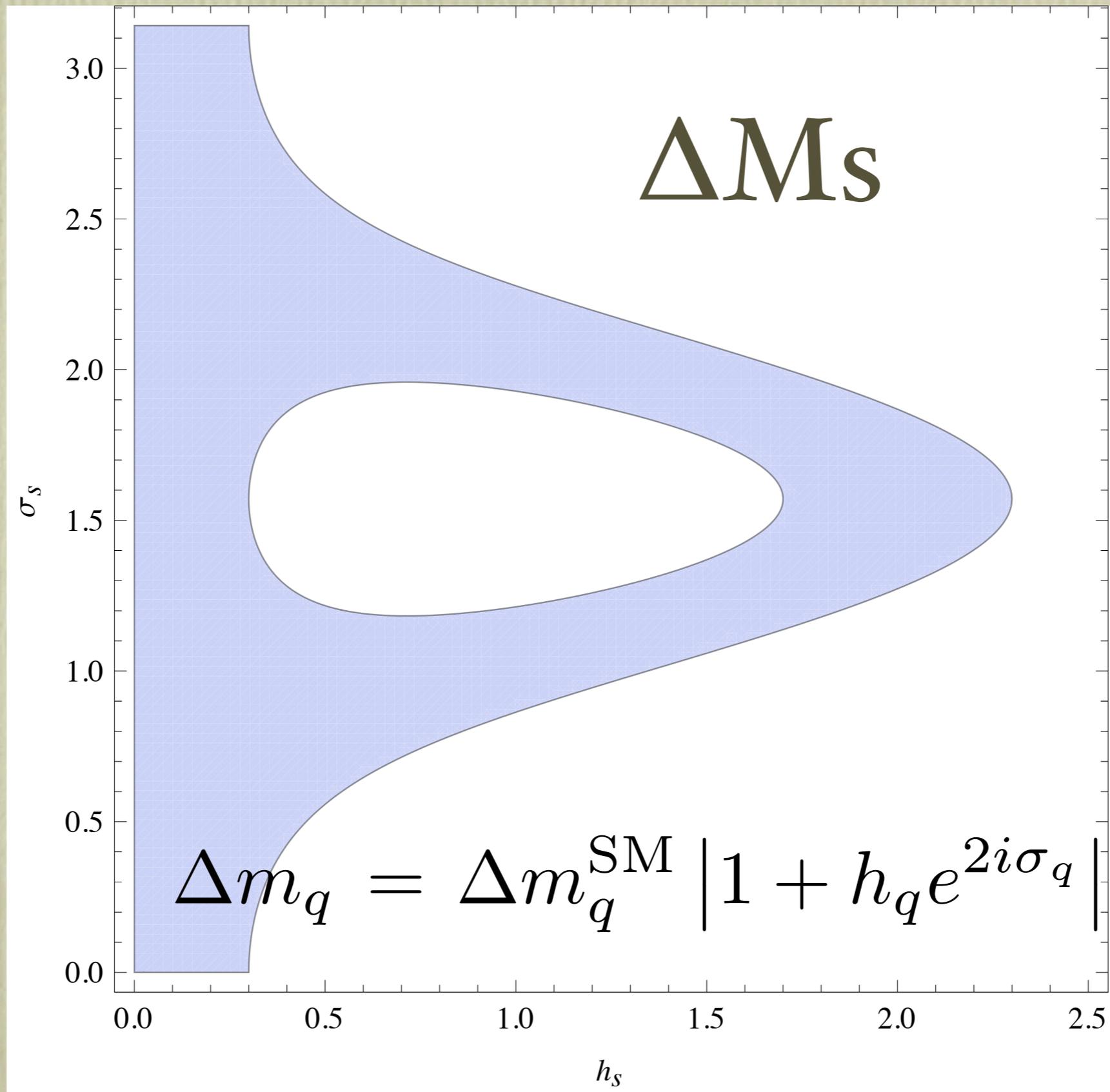
$$\Delta m_q = \Delta m_q^{\text{SM}} |1 + h_q e^{2i\sigma_q}|,$$

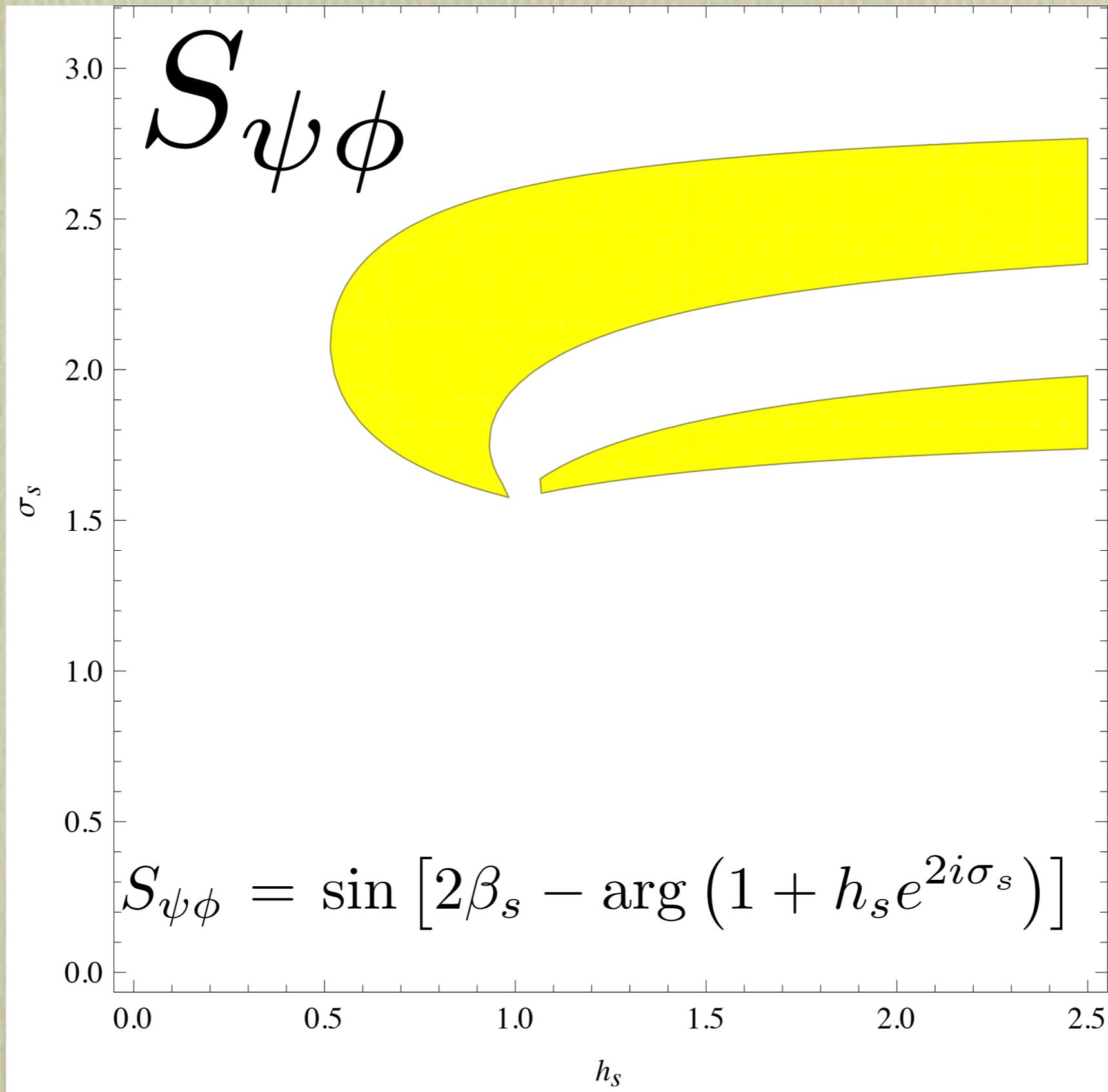
$$\Delta \Gamma_s = \Delta \Gamma_s^{\text{SM}} \cos [\arg (1 + h_s e^{2i\sigma_s})],$$

$$A_{\text{SL}}^q = \text{Im} \left\{ \Gamma_{12}^q / [M_{12}^{q,\text{SM}} (1 + h_q e^{2i\sigma_q})] \right\},$$

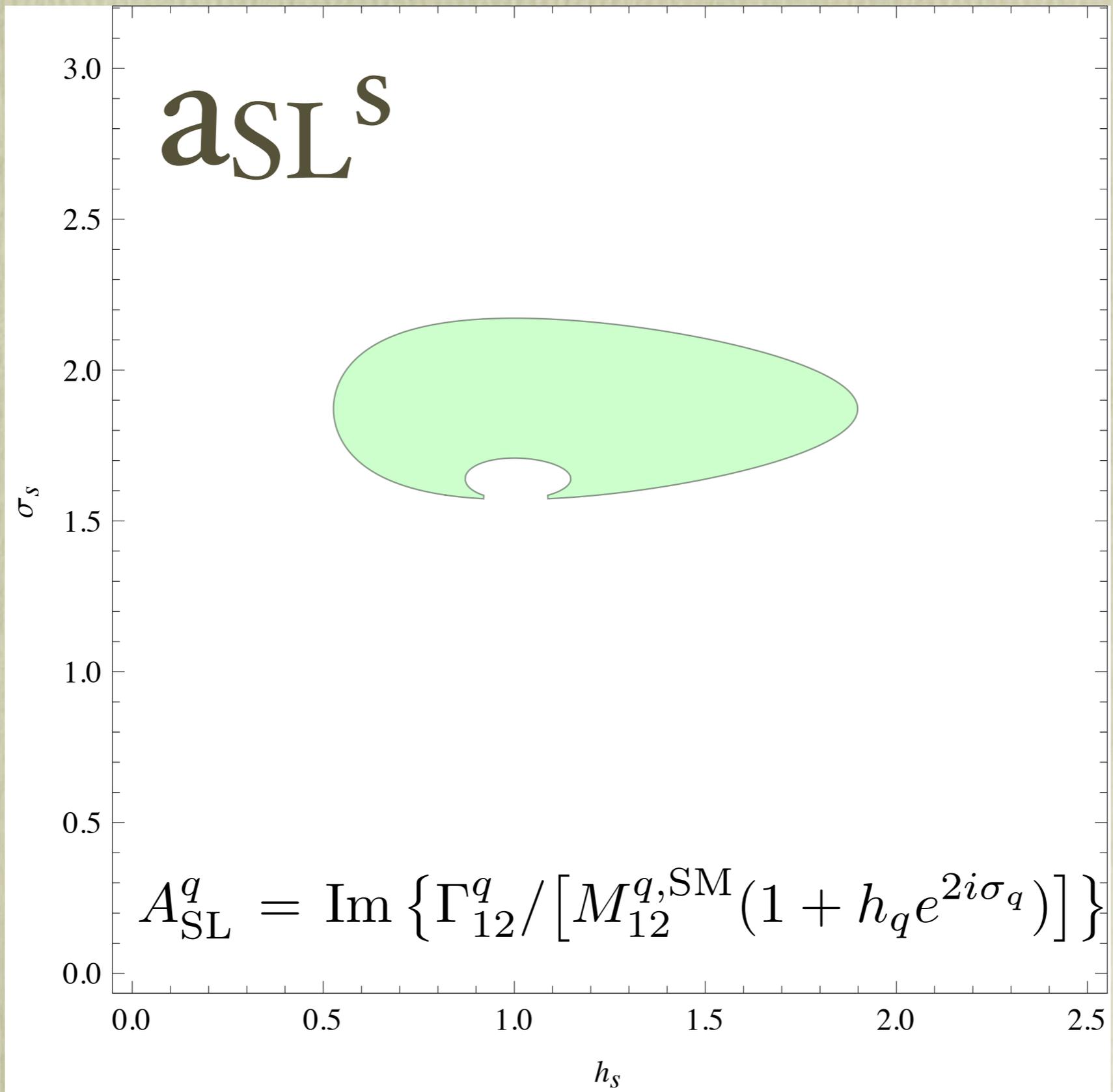
$$S_{\psi K} = \sin [2\beta + \arg (1 + h_d e^{2i\sigma_d})],$$

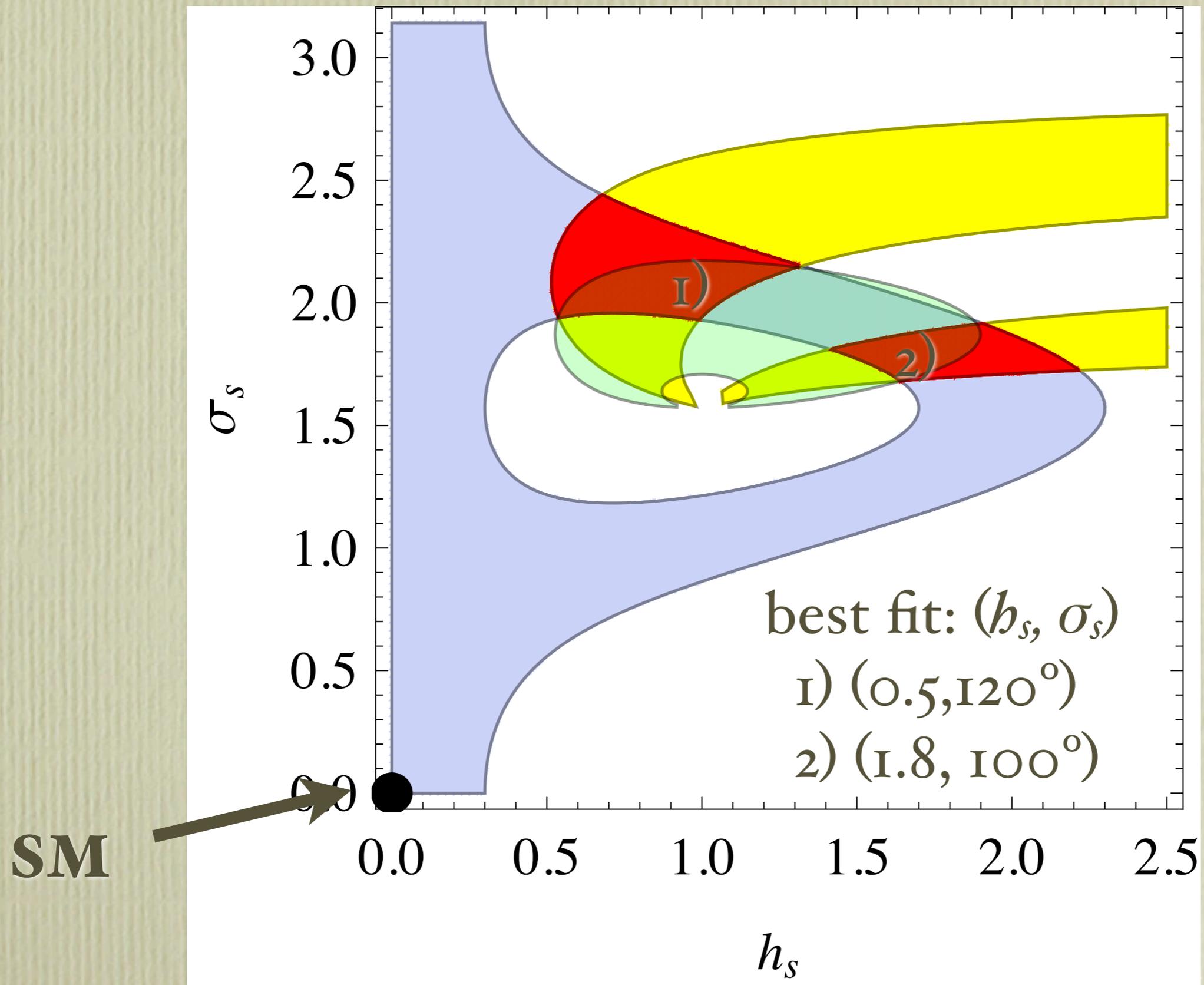
$$S_{\psi \phi} = \sin [2\beta_s - \arg (1 + h_s e^{2i\sigma_s})].$$





combined  $D\bar{0}/CD_7F$  (w/o new CDF)



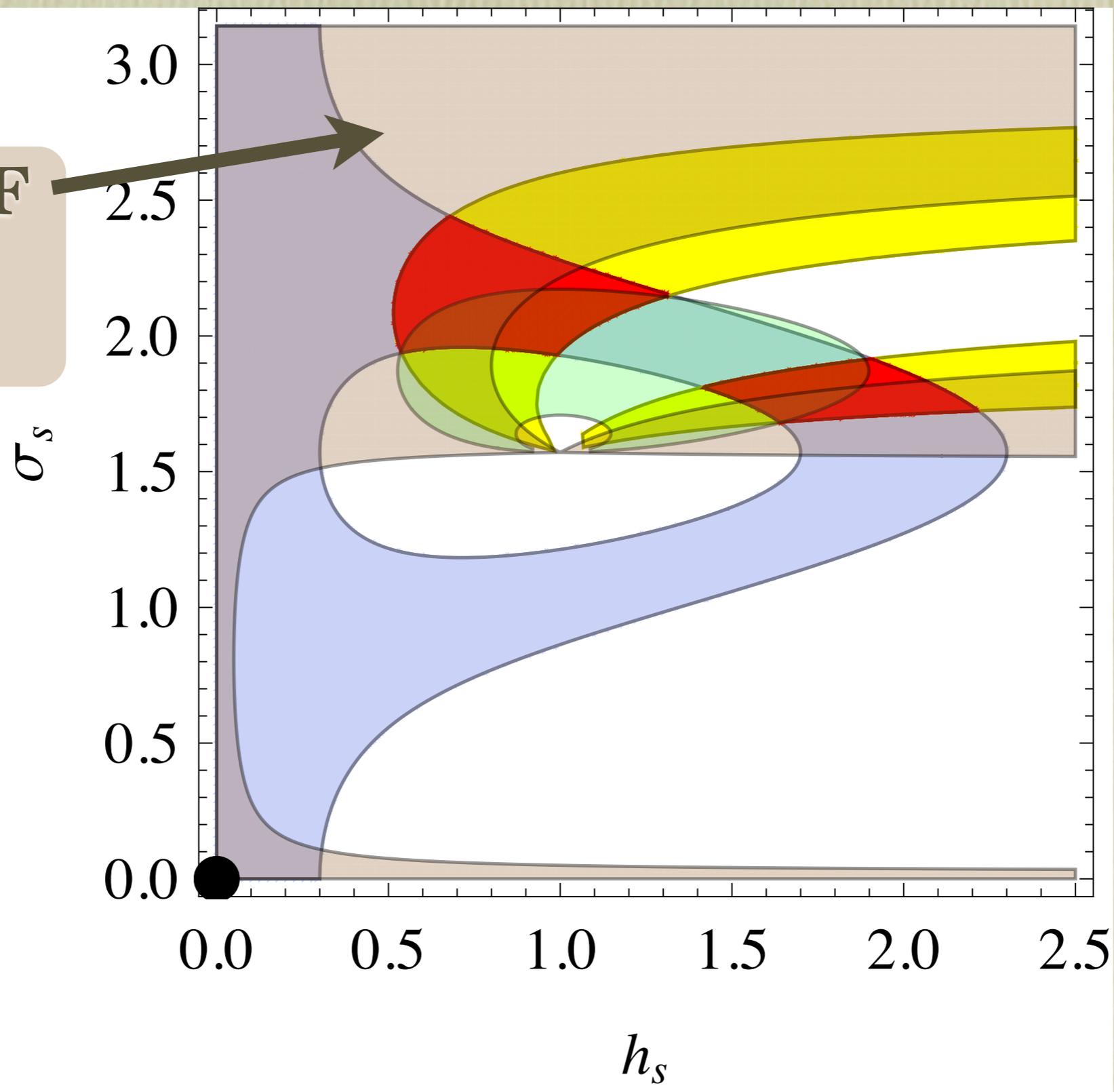


Including the recent CDF  
result for  $S_{\psi\phi}$  ....

ref. FPCCP 2010

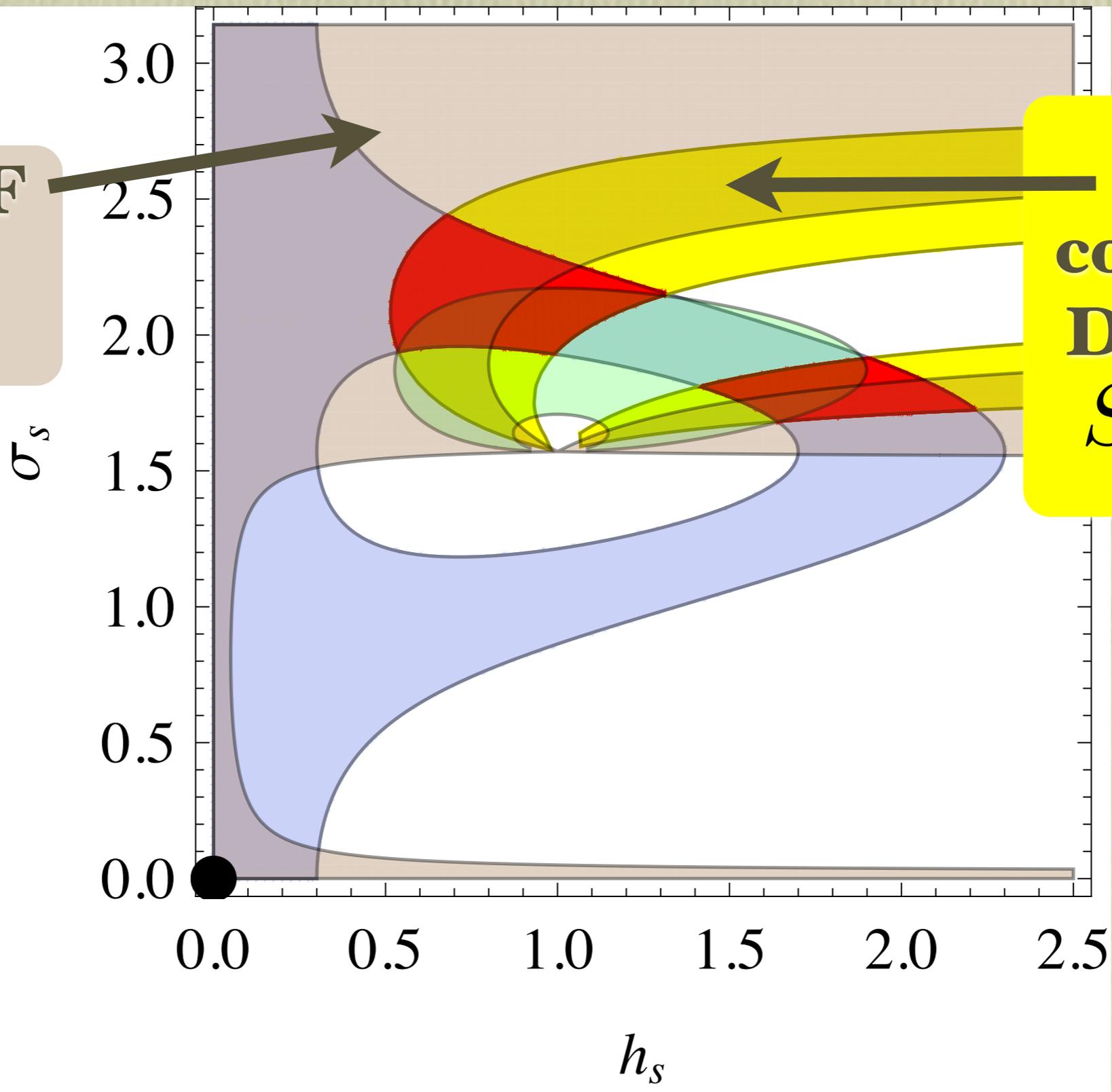
**new CDF**

$$S_{\psi\phi}$$



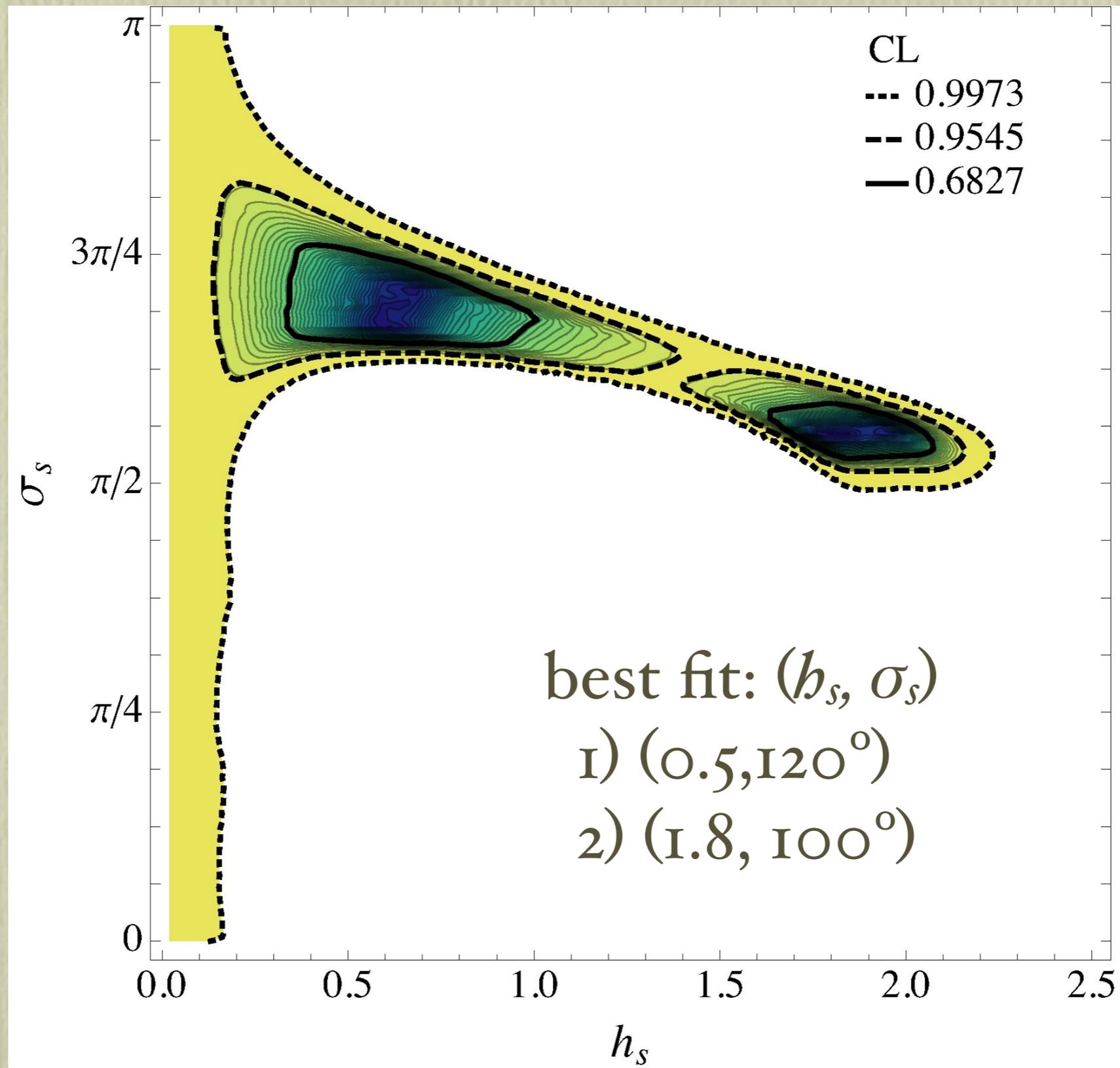
**new CDF**

$S_{\psi\phi}$



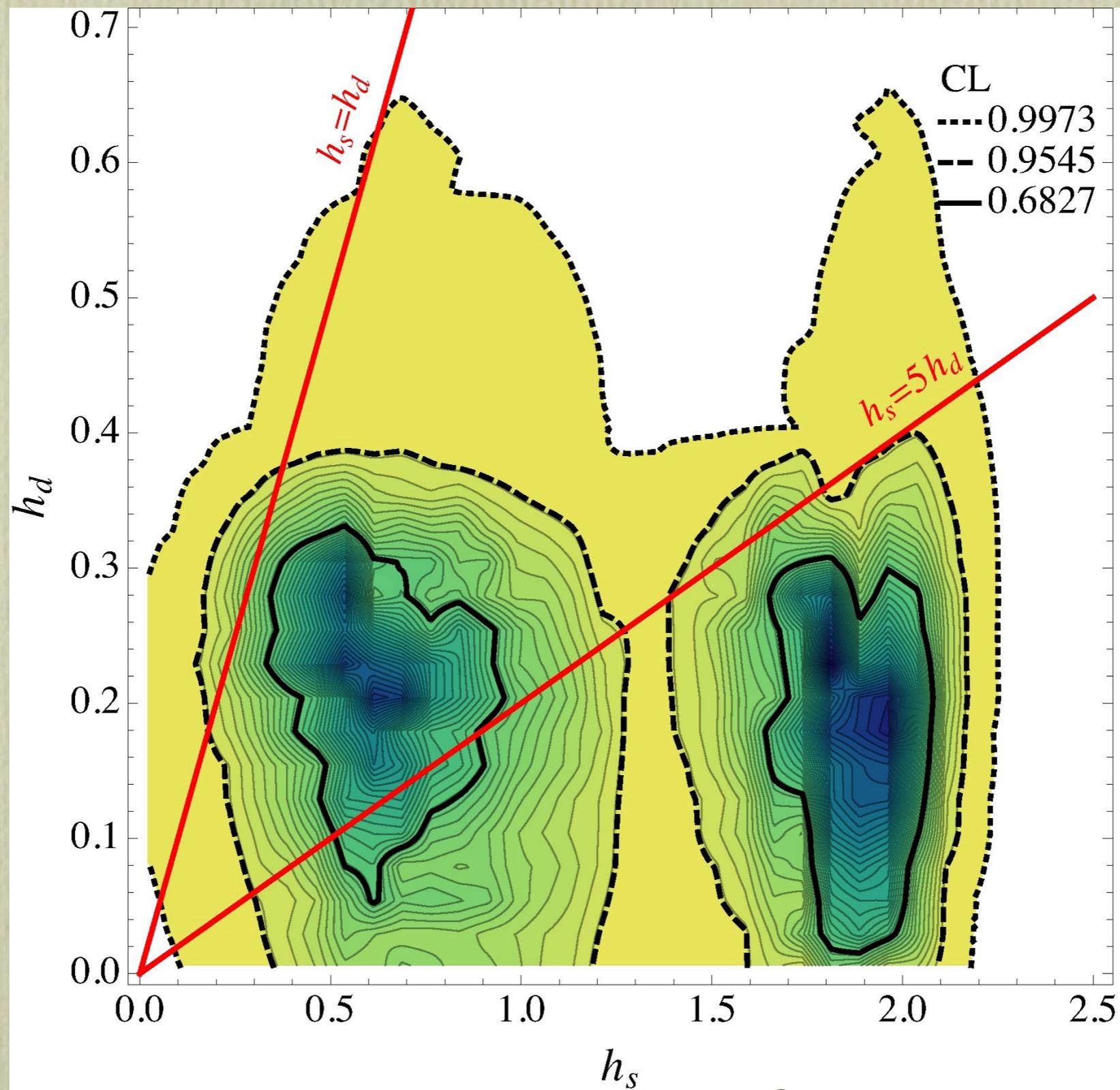
**old  
combined  
D0/CDF**

$S_{\psi\phi}$

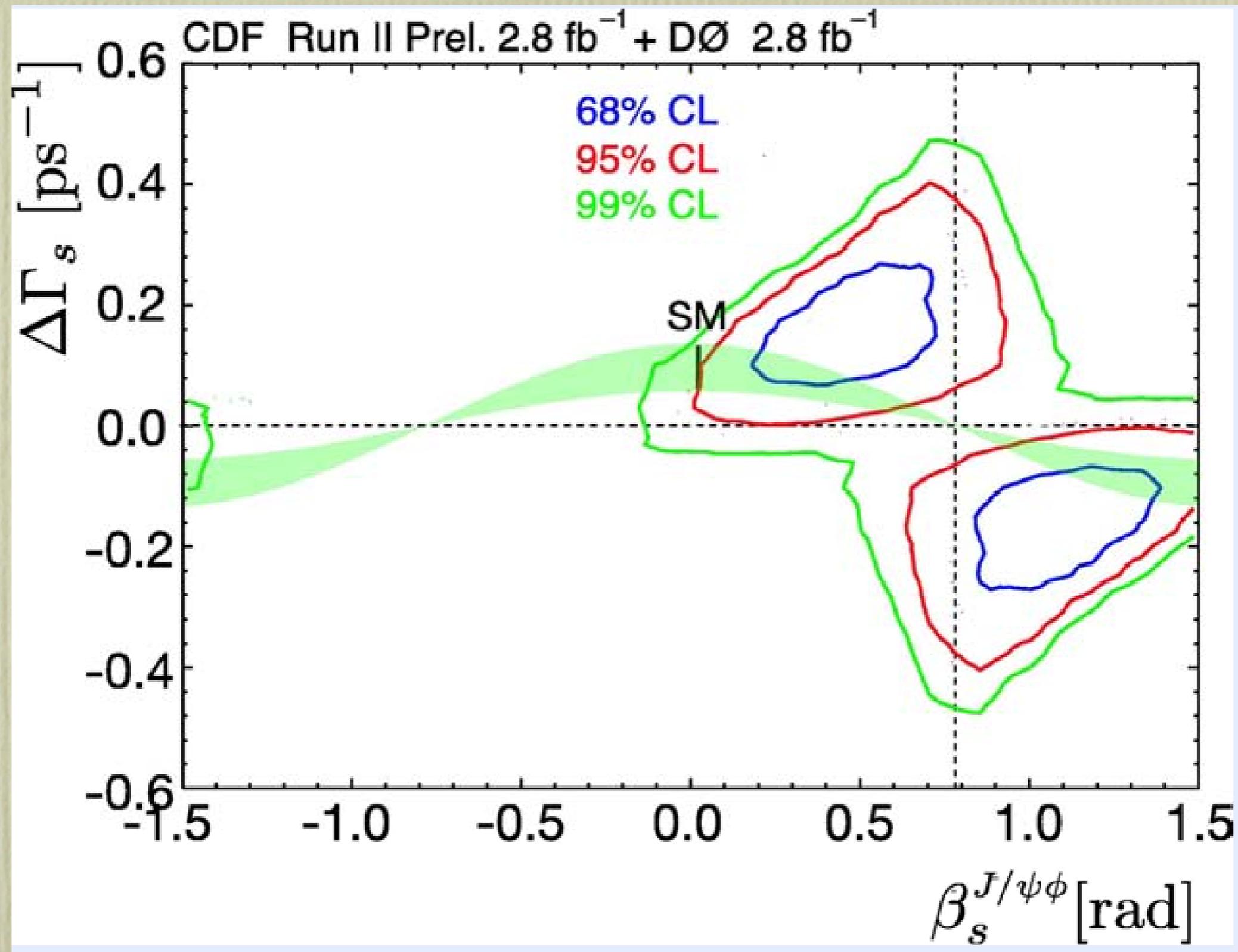


from: arXiv 1006.0432  
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# $B_d$ vs. $B_s$ system



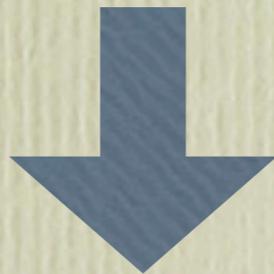
Why are theorists slightly  
worried?



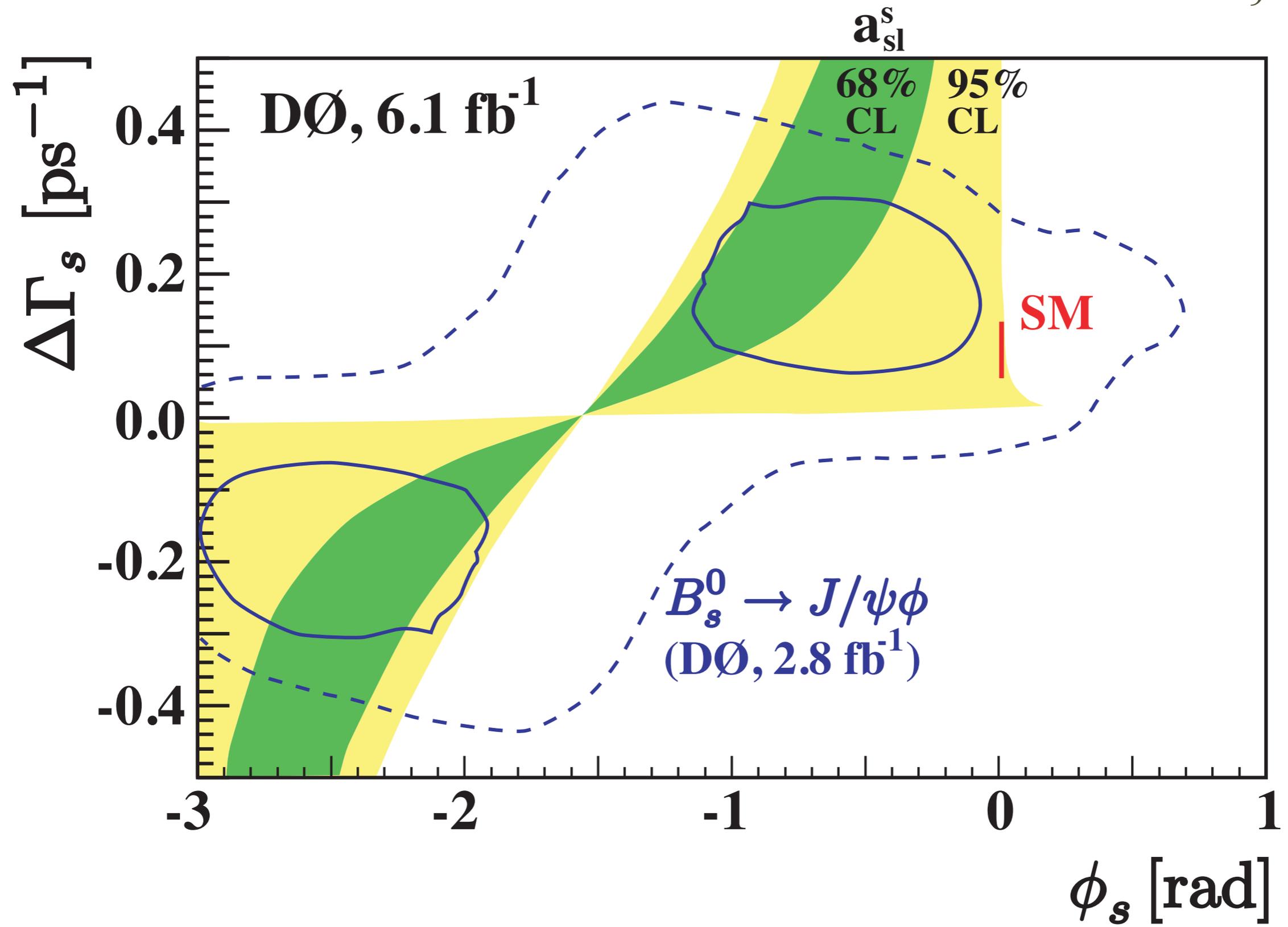
$$\Delta M_s = 2|M_{12}^s|$$

$$\Delta \Gamma_s = 2|\Gamma_{12}^s| \cos \phi^s$$

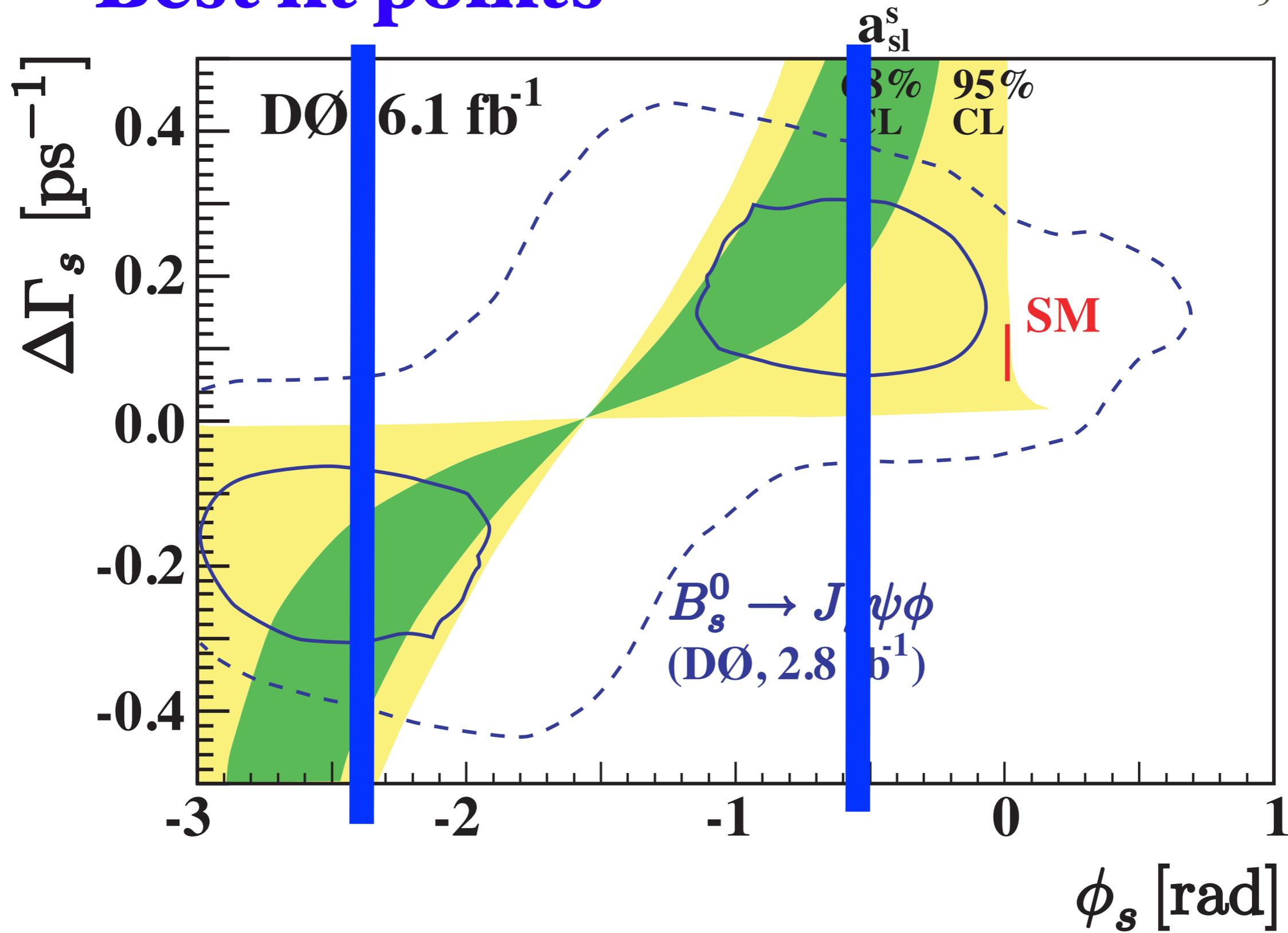
$$a_{sl}^q = \frac{|\Gamma_{12}^q|}{|M_{12}^q|} \sin \phi^q$$



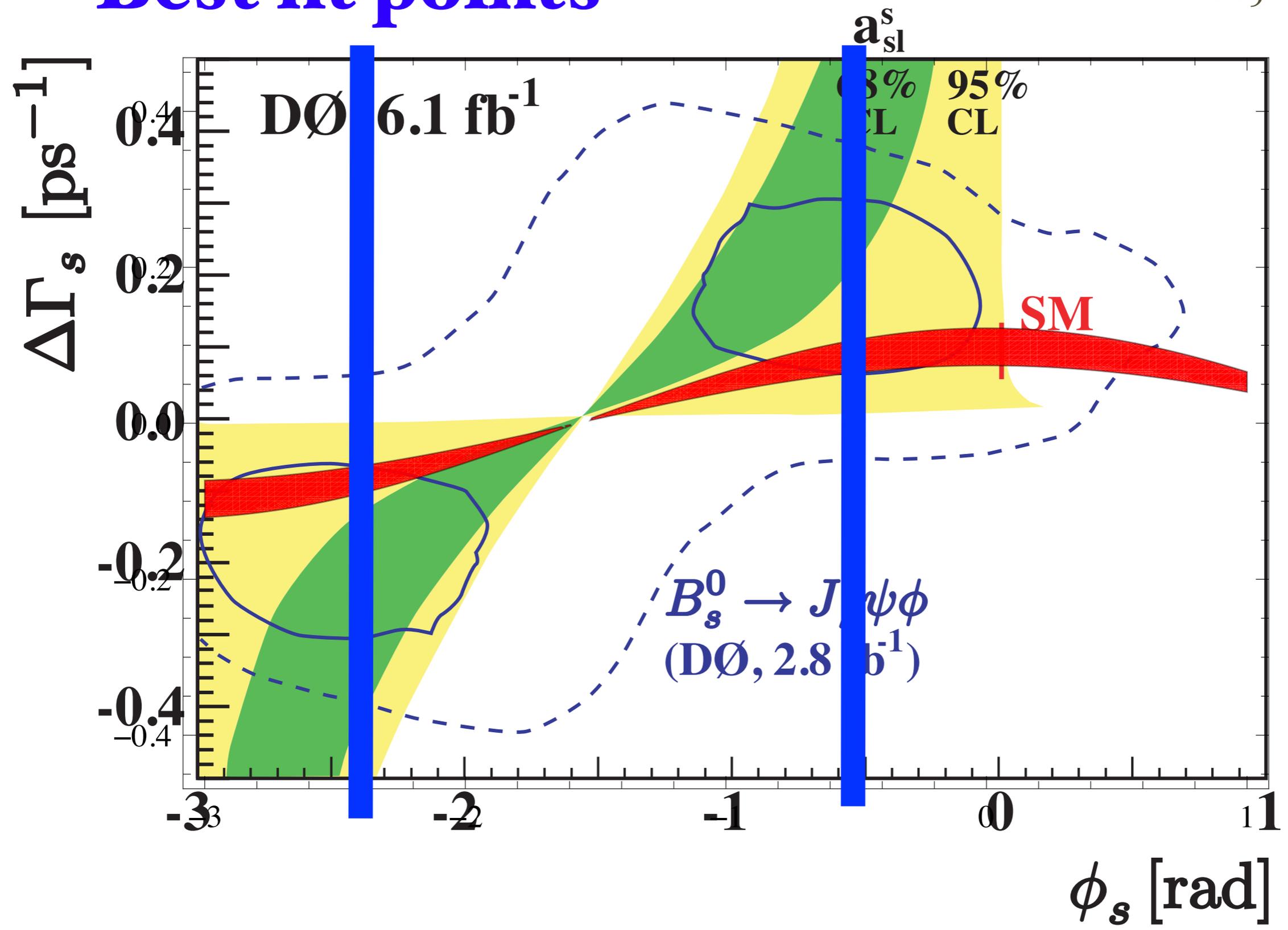
$$(a_{sl}^s)^{exp} = \frac{\Delta \Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s^{exp}} \tan \phi_s$$



# Best fit points

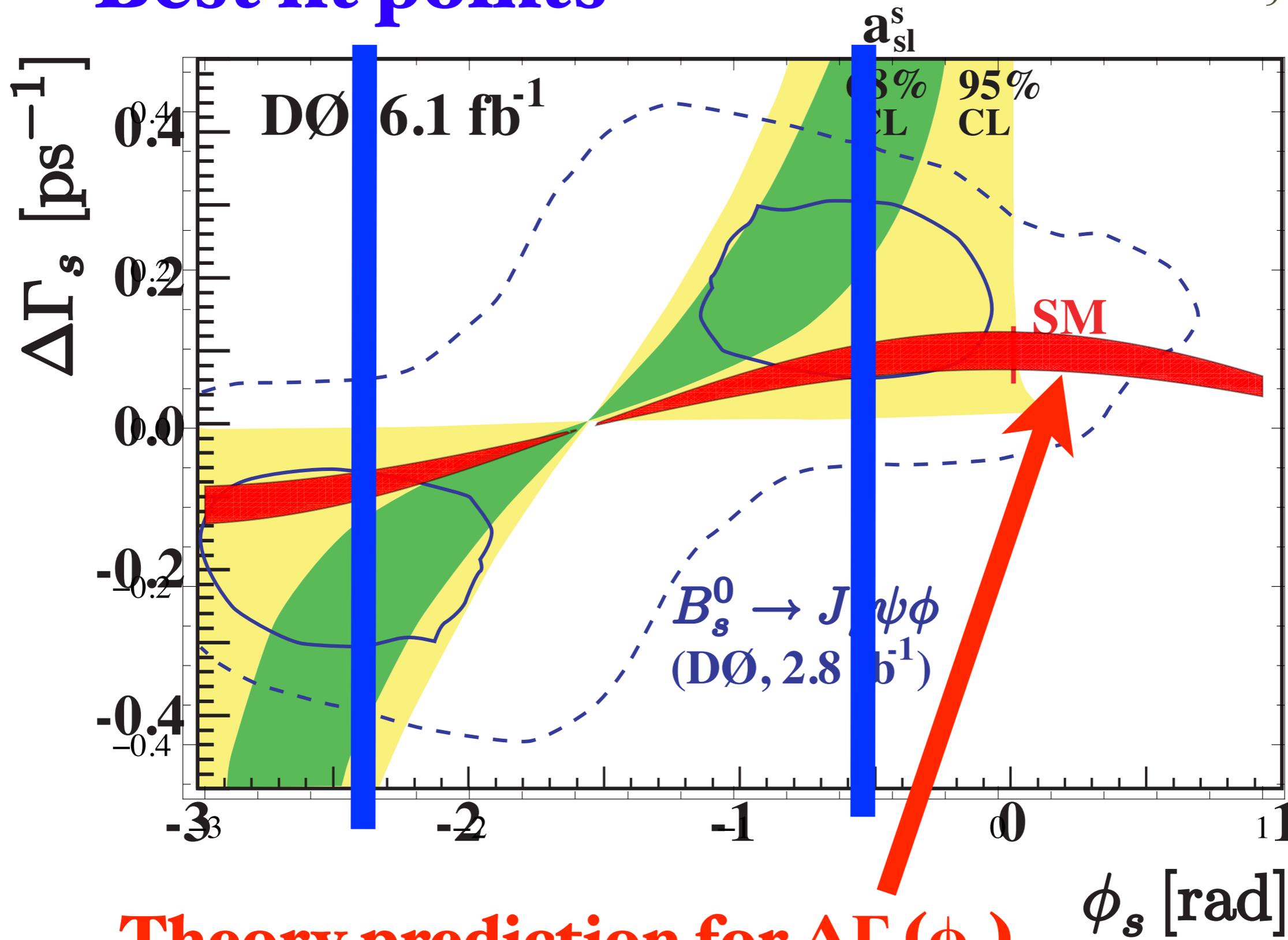


# Best fit points



# Best fit points

arXiv:1005.2757



**Theory prediction for  $\Delta\Gamma(\phi_s)$**

$$\Delta\Gamma_q = 2 \left| \Gamma_q^{12} \right| \cos \phi_q \approx_{17} \left| \Gamma_{12}^s \right|^{\text{SM}} = (0.049 \pm 0.012) \text{ps}^{-1}$$

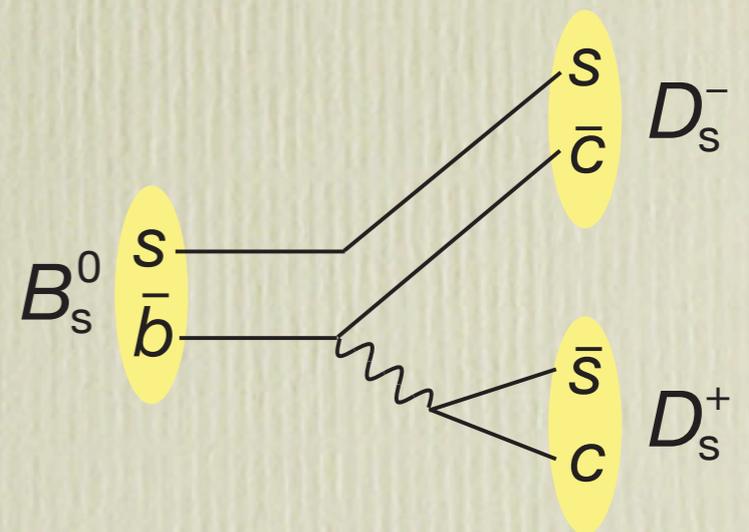
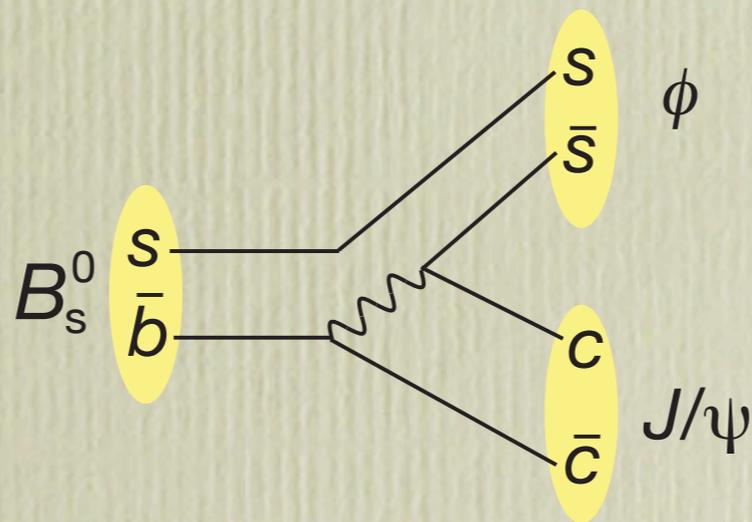
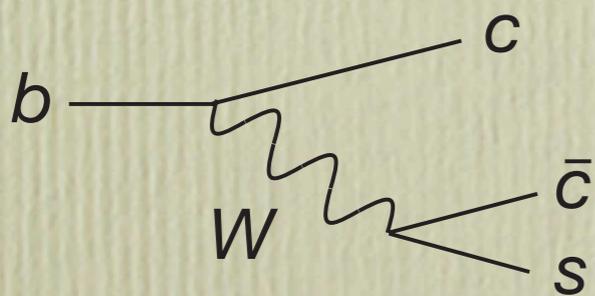
# Discussion about $|\Gamma_{I_2}|$

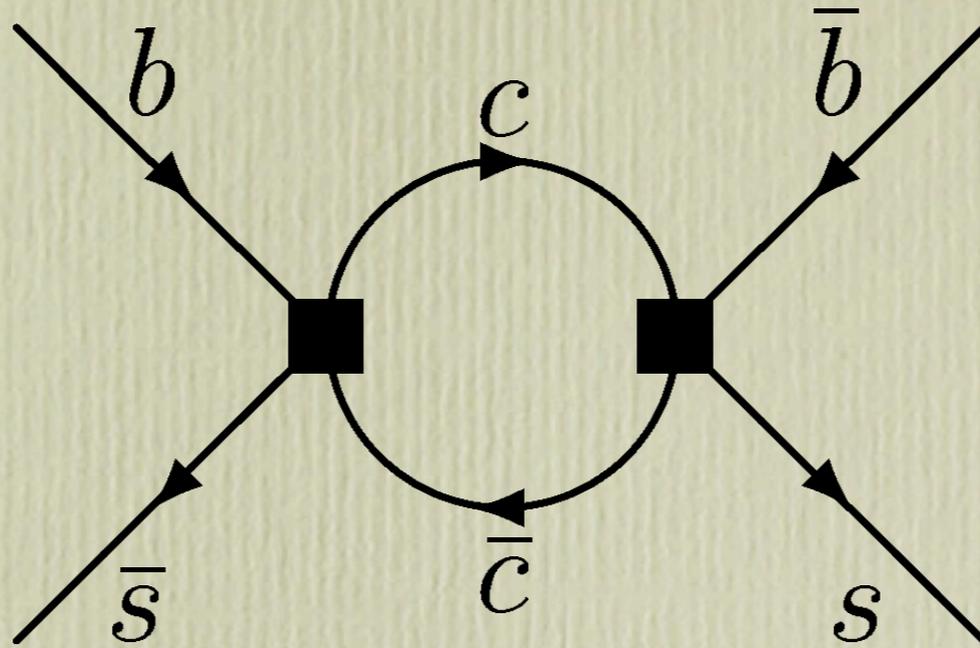
$$i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} |B(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \left( M - i \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} |B(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi = \arg \left( -\frac{M_{12}}{\Gamma_{12}} \right)$$

$$\Delta m = 2 |M_{12}| \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O} \left( \left| \frac{\Gamma_{12}}{M_{12}} \right|^2 \right) \right],$$

$$\Delta \Gamma = 2 |\Gamma_{12}| \cos \phi \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O} \left( \left| \frac{\Gamma_{12}}{M_{12}} \right|^2 \right) \right].$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma_{12} &= \frac{1}{2m_{B_s}} \sum_X (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_{B_s} - p_X) \langle B_s | H^{|\Delta B|=1} | X \rangle \langle X | H^{|\Delta B|=1} | \bar{B}_s \rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{2m_{B_s}} \text{Im} \langle B_s | i \int d^4x T \left\{ H^{|\Delta B|=1}(x) H^{|\Delta B|=1}(0) \right\} | \bar{B}_s \rangle .
 \end{aligned}$$

# Exclusive determination

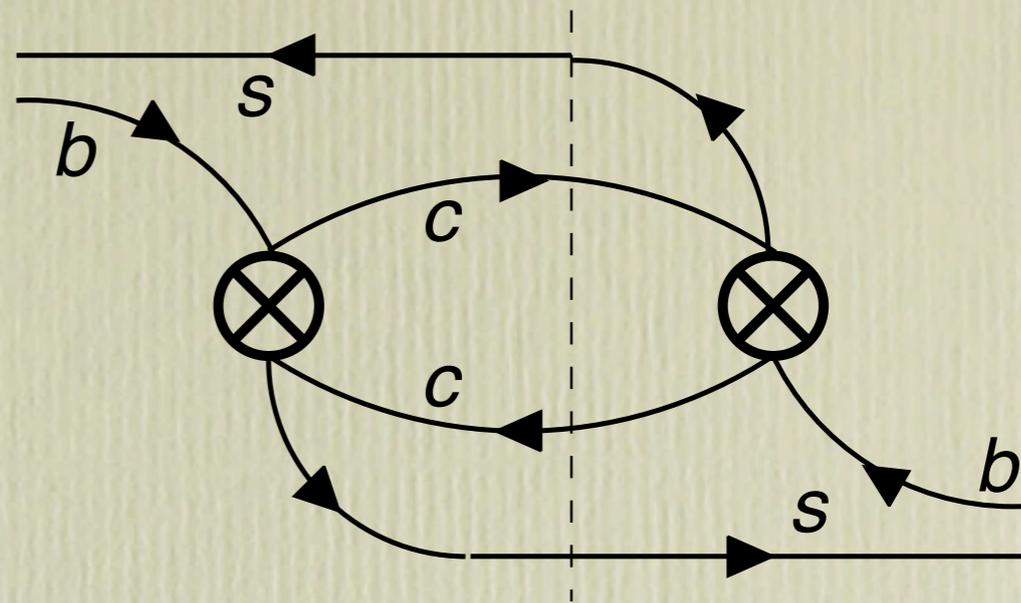
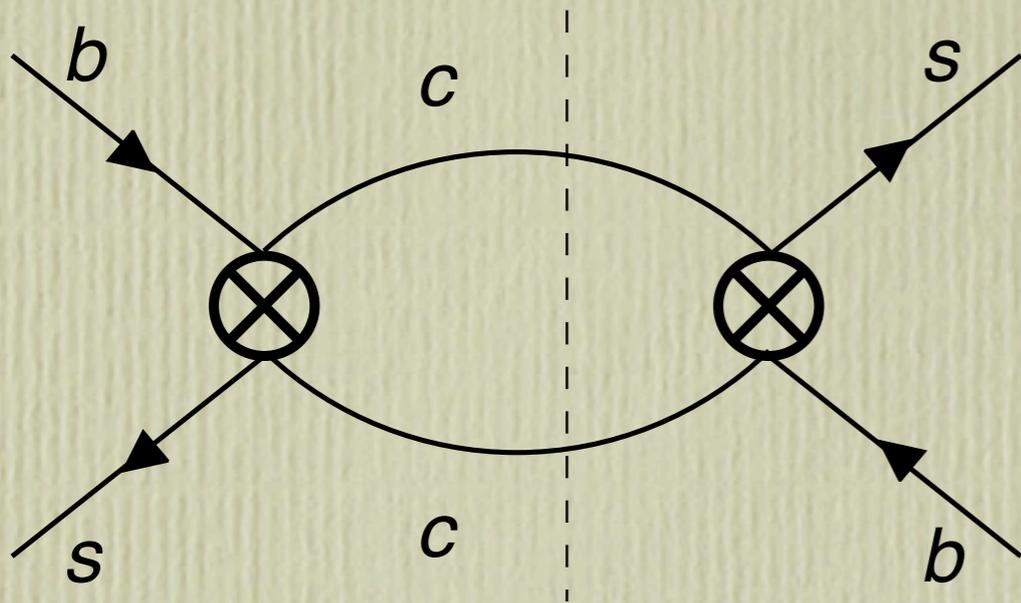
| Decay mode  | Contribution to $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma(\%)$ |
|---|---|
| $B_1 \rightarrow D_s \bar{D}_s$                     | 3.13                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow D_s^* \bar{D}_s^*$                 | 7.04                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow D_s \bar{D}_s^* + \bar{D}_s D_s^*$ | 4.40                                      |
| $B_2 \rightarrow D_s \bar{D}_s^* + \bar{D}_s D_s^*$ | 0.02                                      |
| $B_2 \rightarrow D_s^* \bar{D}_s^*$                 | 0.19                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \eta_c \eta$                       | 0.13                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \eta_c \eta'$                      | 0.01                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi \eta$                         | 0.06                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi \eta'$                        | 0.00                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \eta_c \phi$                       | 0.05                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi \phi$                         | 0.31                                      |
| $B_2 \rightarrow \psi \phi$                         | 0.01                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi' \eta$                        | 0.02                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi' \eta'$                       | 0.00                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \psi' \phi$                        | 0.21                                      |
| $B_2 \rightarrow \psi' \phi$                        | 0.01                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \chi \eta$                         | 0.01                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \chi \eta'$                        | 0.00                                      |
| $B_1 \rightarrow \chi \phi$                         | 0.02                                      |
| $B_2 \rightarrow \chi \phi$                         | 0.00                                      |

$$(\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma)_{\text{exclusive}} \cong 0.15$$

Aleksan et. al. '93

# Use quark-hadron duality

- Observe:  $m_B \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$



$$\Delta\Gamma_s = \left( \frac{f_{B_s}}{240 \text{ MeV}} \right)^2 \left[ (0.105 \pm 0.016)B + (0.024 \pm 0.004)\tilde{B}'_S \right. \\ \left. - \left( (0.030 \pm 0.004)B_{\tilde{R}_2} - (0.006 \pm 0.001)B_{R_0} + 0.003B_R \right) \right] \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

Lenz&Nierste 'o6, many others

# Exhausting ranges in $\Delta\Gamma$ : can we explain it?

$$\Delta\Gamma_s = \left(\frac{f_{B_s}}{240 \text{ MeV}}\right)^2 \left[ (0.105 \pm 0.016)B + (0.024 \pm 0.004)\tilde{B}'_S \right. \\ \left. - \left( (0.030 \pm 0.004)B_{\tilde{R}_2} - (0.006 \pm 0.001)B_{R_0} + 0.003B_R \right) \right] \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

Hadronic inputs needed

We don't dare to disclose our  
experimental numerics.

$$M_{12}^{d,s} = \left( M_{12}^{d,s} \right)^{\text{SM}} \left( 1 + h_{d,s} e^{2i\sigma_{d,s}} \right)$$

**Maurizio sometimes used an alternative parameterization:**

$$1 + h_s e^{2i\sigma_s} \equiv C_{B_s} e^{2i\varphi_{B_s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta m_q &= \Delta m_q^{\text{SM}} |1 + h_q e^{2i\sigma_q}|, \\
\Delta \Gamma_s &= \Delta \Gamma_s^{\text{SM}} \cos [\arg (1 + h_s e^{2i\sigma_s})], \\
A_{\text{SL}}^q &= \text{Im} \left\{ \Gamma_{12}^q / [M_{12}^{q,\text{SM}} (1 + h_q e^{2i\sigma_q})] \right\}, \\
S_{\psi K} &= \sin [2\beta + \arg (1 + h_d e^{2i\sigma_d})], \\
S_{\psi \phi} &= \sin [2\beta_s - \arg (1 + h_s e^{2i\sigma_s})].
\end{aligned}$$

**Alternative: marginalize over**

$$|\Gamma_{I2}| = \mathbf{0.0 \dots 0.25 \text{ 1/ps}}$$

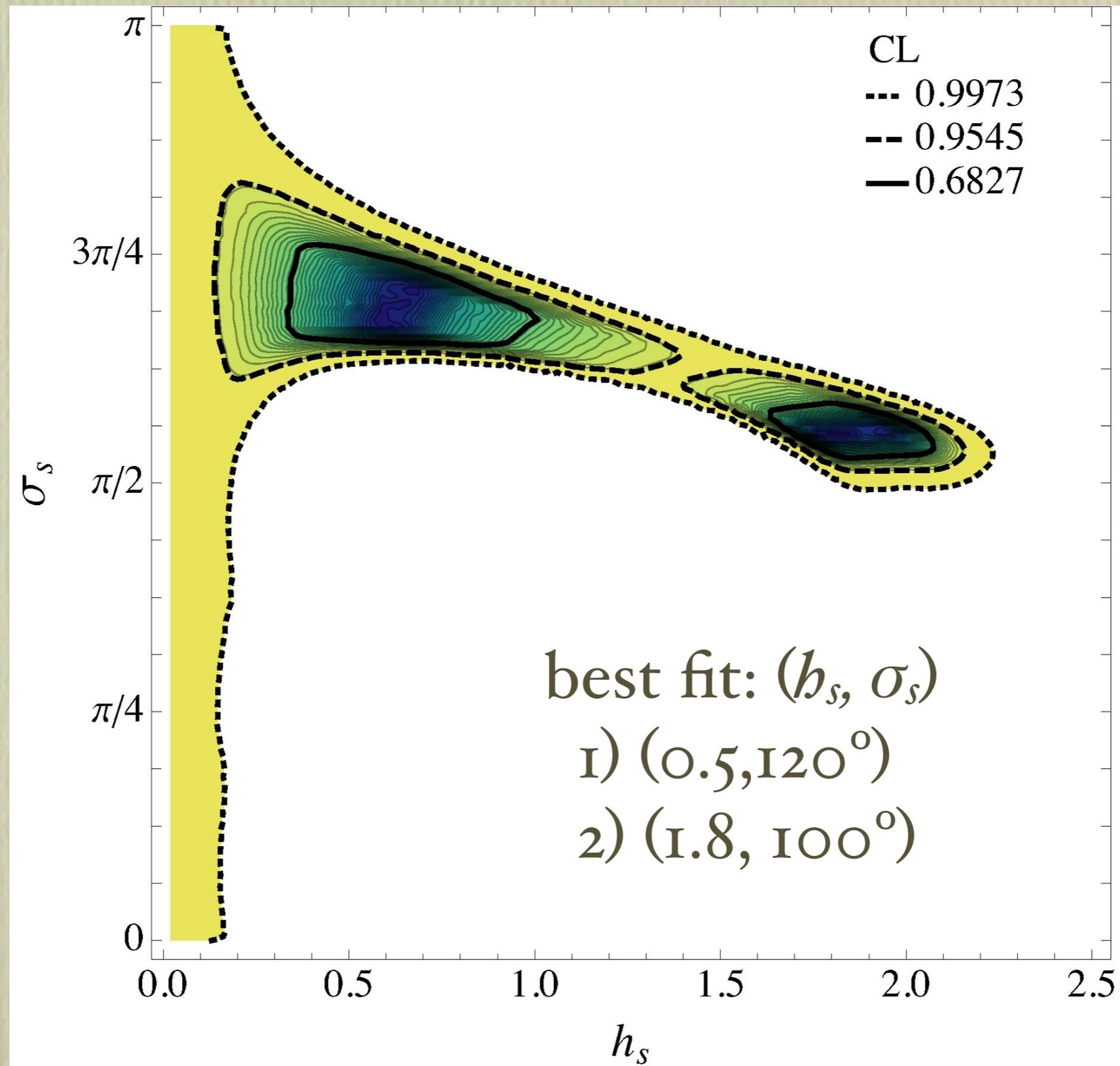
**vs**  $|\Gamma_{12}^s|^{\text{SM}} = (0.049 \pm 0.012)\text{ps}^{-1}$

**at best-fit points need**

$$|\Gamma_{I2}|^{\text{fit}} = \mathbf{2.5 \times} |\Gamma_{I2}|^{\text{theory}}$$

If we don't do this, discrepancy remains, but fit worse.

from: arXiv 1006.0432



from: arXiv 1006.0432  
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New (light) physics in  $|\Gamma_{12}|$  ?

$$O_{\text{NP}}^s = \bar{b}s \bar{\psi}\psi \quad \frac{|\Gamma_{12}^{\text{NP}}|}{|\Gamma_{12}^{\text{SM}}|} \sim \left( \frac{C_{\text{NP}}^s}{|V_{cb}|} \right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2m_\psi/m_b}}{\sqrt{1 - 2m_c/m_b}}.$$

| Allowed operators        |                       |                          |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| $B_s$                    |                       | $B_d$                    |   |
| $O_{\text{NP}}^s$        | Constr $\Gamma$       | $O_{\text{NP}}^d$        | Constr $\Gamma$                           |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{u}u$       | $K^+\pi^-, K^+\pi^0$  | $\bar{b}d\bar{u}u$       | $\pi^+\pi^-, \pi^+\pi^0$                  |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{d}d$       | $K^0\pi^+, K^+\pi^0$  | $\bar{b}d\bar{d}d$       | $\pi^+\pi^0$                              |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{c}c$       |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{c}c$       | $X_d\gamma$                               |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{s}s$       | $\phi K^0$            | $\bar{b}d\bar{s}s$       | $\bar{K}^0 K^+, K^0 \bar{K}^0, \phi\pi^+$ |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{e}e$       | $K^{(*)}e^+e^-$       | $\bar{b}d\bar{e}e$       | $(\pi, \rho)e^+e^-$                       |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{\mu}\mu$   | $K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$   | $\bar{b}d\bar{\mu}\mu$   | $(\pi, \rho)\mu^+\mu^-$                   |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{\tau}\tau$ |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{\tau}\tau$ | $\tau^+\tau^-$                            |
| $\bar{b}s\bar{\nu}\nu$   | $K^{(*)}\bar{\nu}\nu$ | $\bar{b}d\bar{\nu}\nu$   | $(\pi, \rho)\bar{\nu}\nu$                 |
|                          |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{s}d$       | $\bar{K}^0\pi^+$ (unobserved)             |
|                          |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{d}s$       | $K^0\pi^+$                                |
|                          |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{c}u$       | $D^0\pi^+$                                |
|                          |                       | $\bar{b}d\bar{u}c$       |   |

## 2 Possibilities

$$(\bar{b}_L s_L)(\bar{c}_R c_R)$$

$$(\bar{b}s)(\bar{\tau}\tau)$$

Constrain using life-time ratios

$$\frac{\tau(B_s)}{\tau(B_d)} = 1 \pm O(1\%).$$

theory prediction

$$\frac{\tau(B_s)}{\tau(B_d)} = 0.965 \pm 0.017$$

exp result. At 2 sigma ~ 5 % possible

# New physics proposals

Expect daily updates on the arXiv.

We won't attempt an overview.

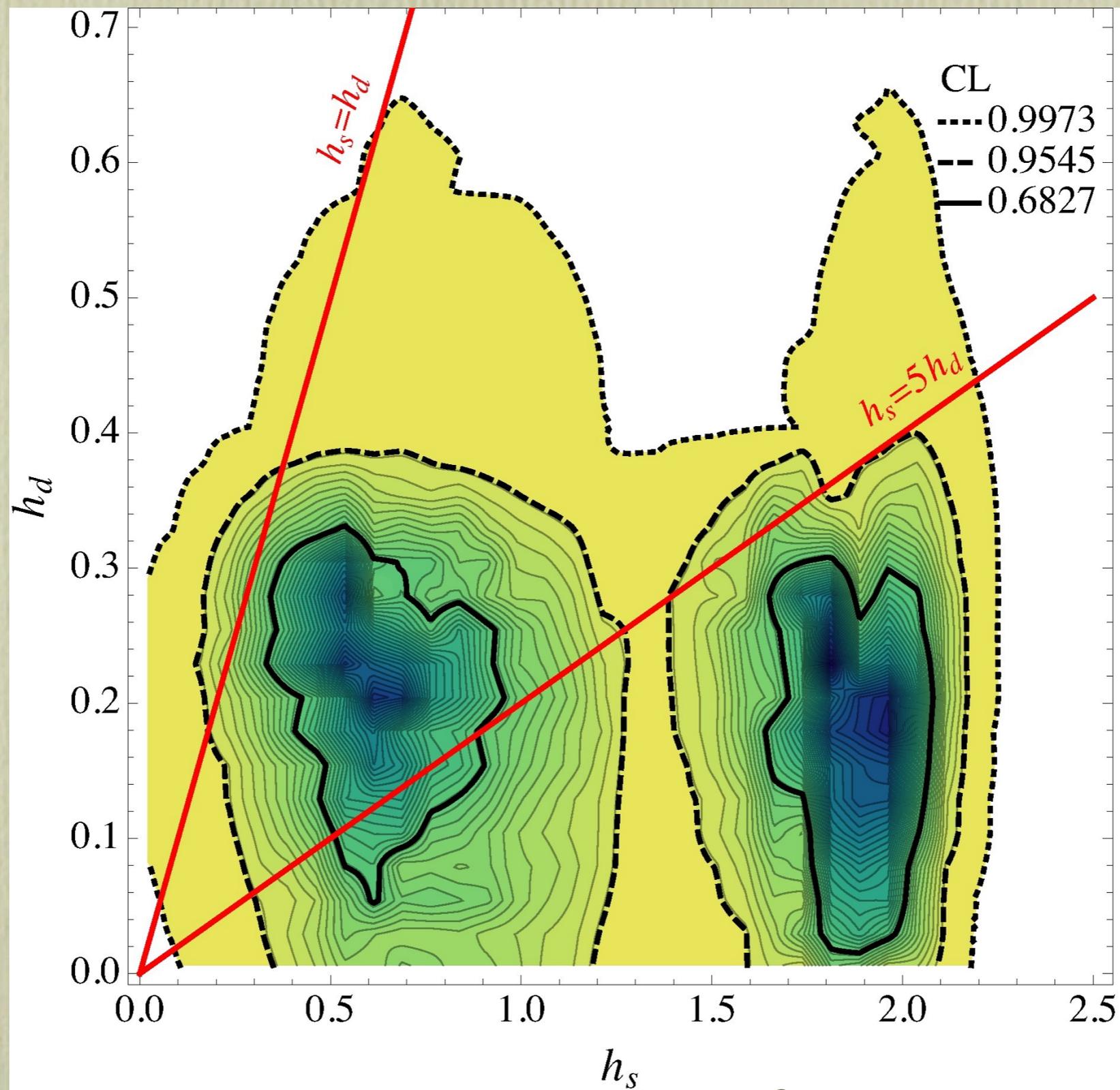
2 criteria (apart from new CP phases):

I) need to suppress new physics

-  $O(1)$  SM (dress with CKM factors if  $E \sim \text{TeV} \dots$ )

II) don't spoil  $B_d$  consistency

# $B_d$ vs. $B_s$ system



# Summary

- Recent findings in CPV in  $B_s$  mixing are intriguing
- The theory prediction for  $\Delta\Gamma$  clashes with the recent Tevatron data
- Assuming  $|\Gamma_{12}|$  theoretically much more uncertain than previously thought: data shows consistent ( $S_{\text{psiphi}}$  vs  $a_{sl^S}$ ) deviation from the SM
- If  $|\Gamma_{12}|$  theoretically under control, consistency suggests new, very light physics to enhance  $\Delta\Gamma$
- Could  $a_{sl^S}$  be due to non-B physics?



