

Conference Summary

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May 18, 2002

Outline

- Finding New Physics via CKM overconstraint
- Finding New Physics via Rare B Decays
- Finding New Physics via Charm

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- Finding New Physics via Rare B Decays
- Finding New Physics via Charm Decay

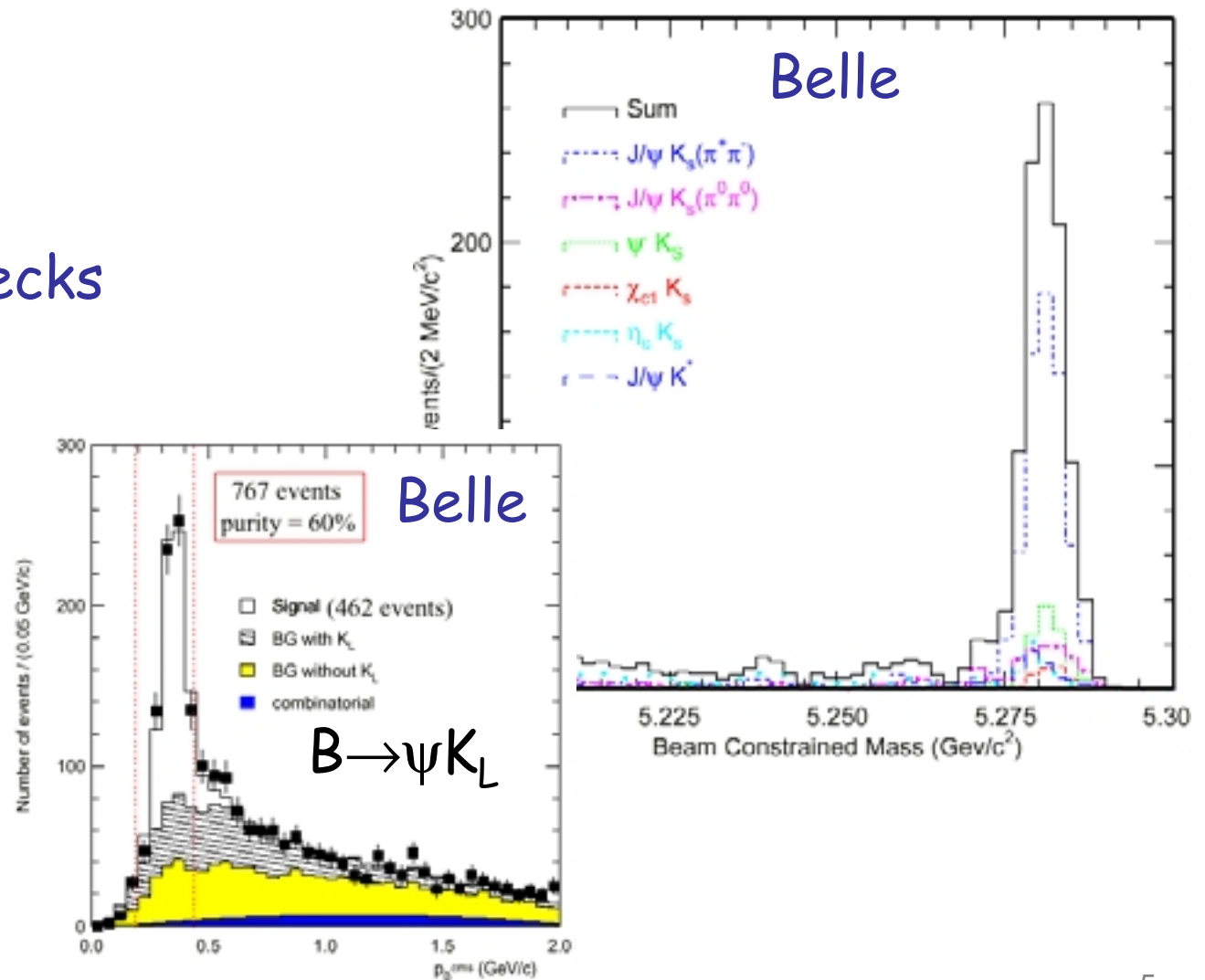
Finding New Physics requires:

- That we pin down the CKM matrix as precisely as possible and search for deviations from the SM everywhere where New Physics might plausibly enter, particularly in the magnitude and phase of all loop processes **SCORCHED EARTH**
- That we understand theoretical uncertainties so that we can distinguish new physics from uncontrolled QCD

β or ϕ_1

$$\sin 2\phi_1$$

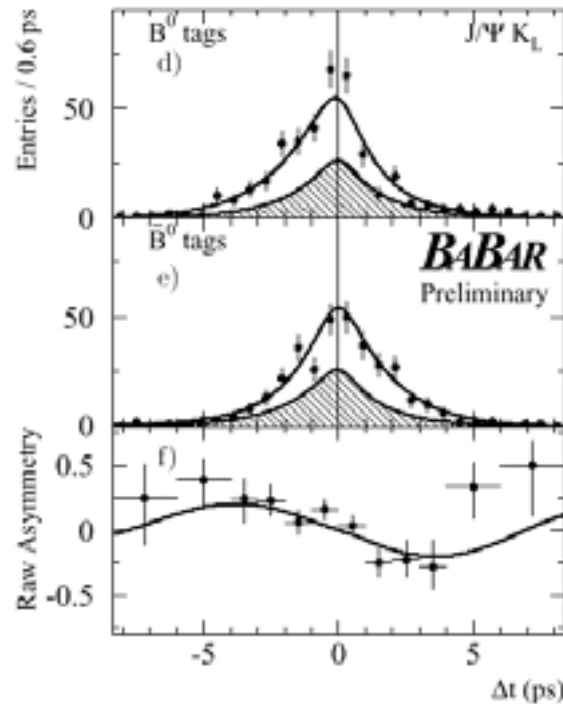
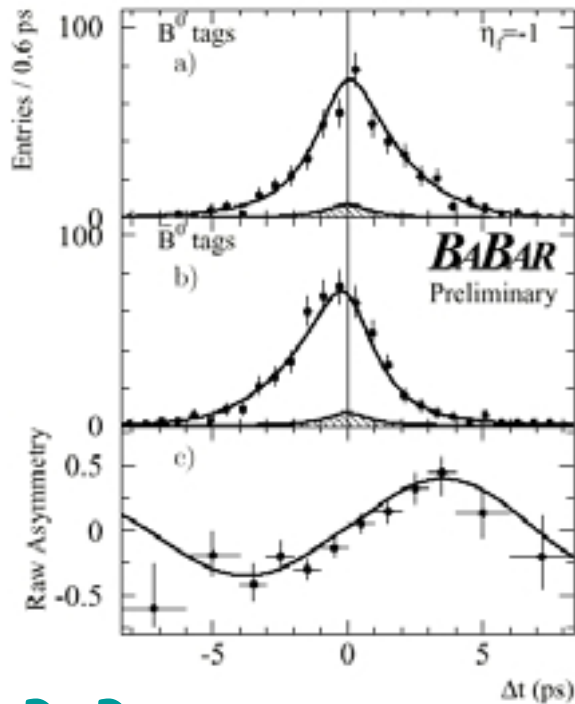
- Multiple modes
Very clean!
- Multiple tags
- Multiple crosschecks
 - B Lifetime
 - BB mixing
 - $B \rightarrow \psi K_L$
 - Null Modes



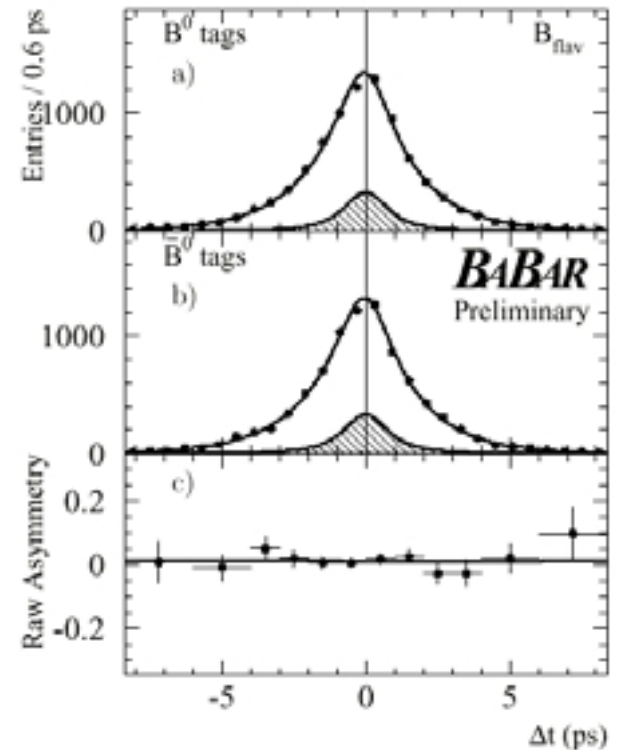
Time Asymmetry Measurement

CP odd

CP even



Null sample



BaBar

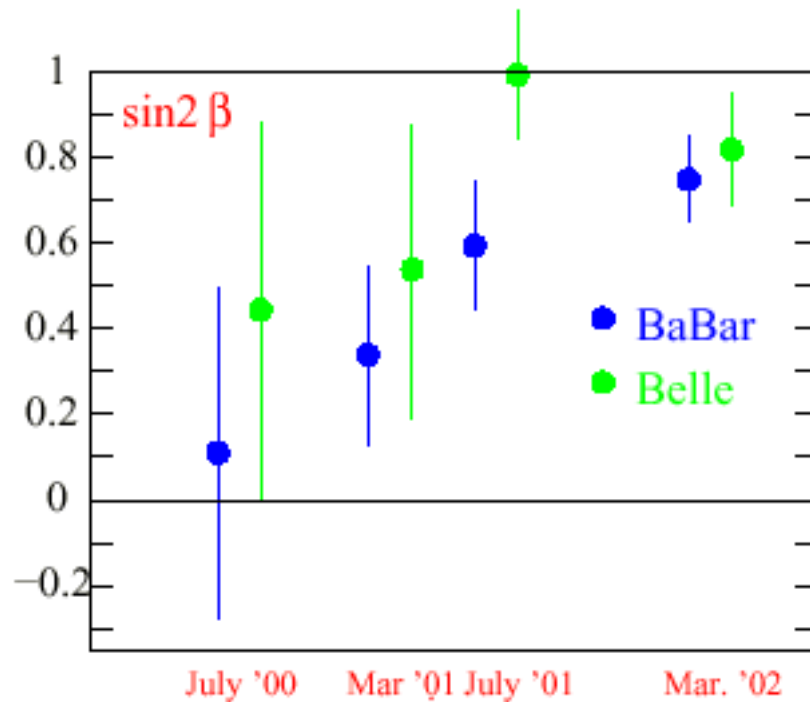
$$\sin 2\beta = 0.75 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04 \quad (62 \text{ M BB})$$

Belle

$$\sin 2\beta = 0.82 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05 \quad (44 \text{ M BB})$$

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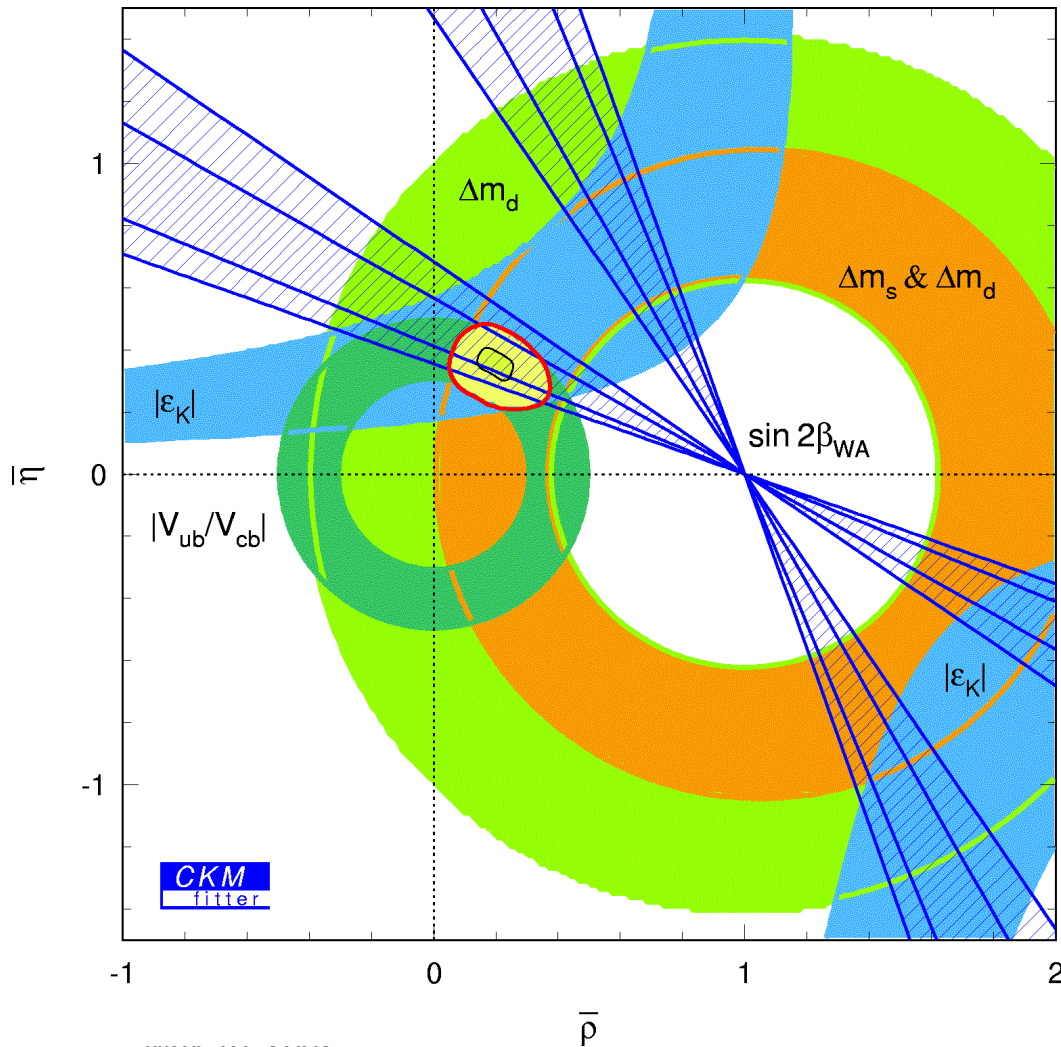
$\sin 2\beta$ Summary



Current world average:
 $\sin 2\beta = 0.78 \pm 0.08$

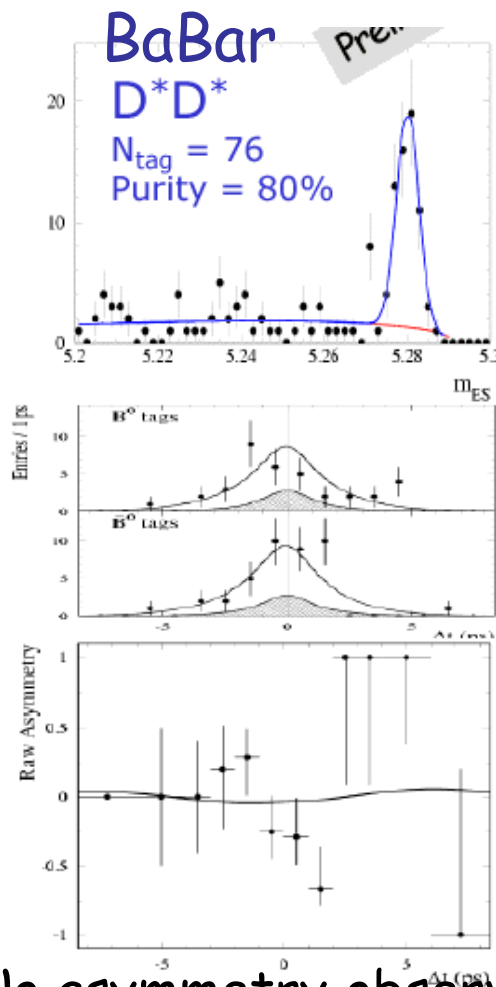
Unitarity Constraints

Hoecker



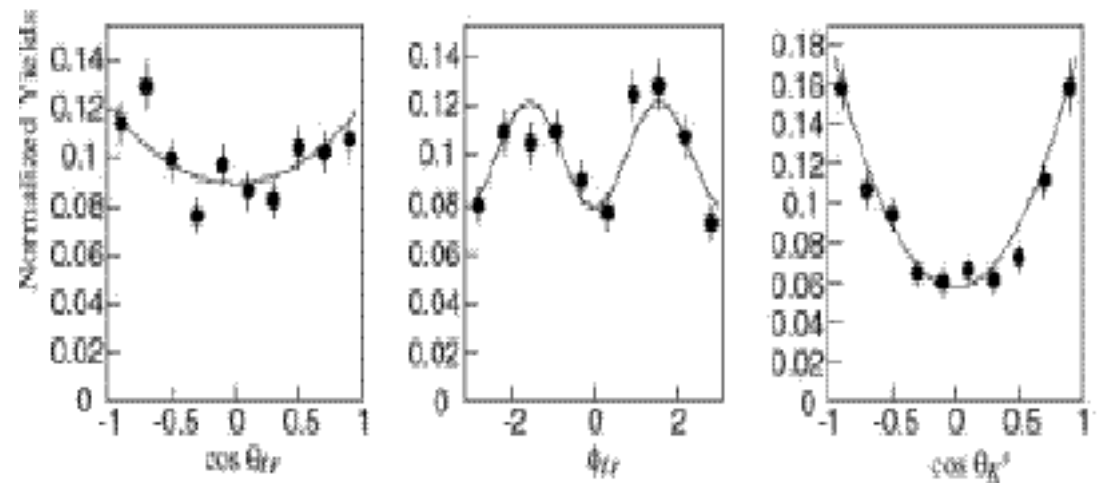
"It is a triumph that after 15 years of effort, we now have established the CKM triangle using two independent methods, one using rates and the other using CP violation in K's and B's." Fred Gilman

Other Routes to $\sin 2\beta$



$B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$ Fang

Belle (to be published in PLB)



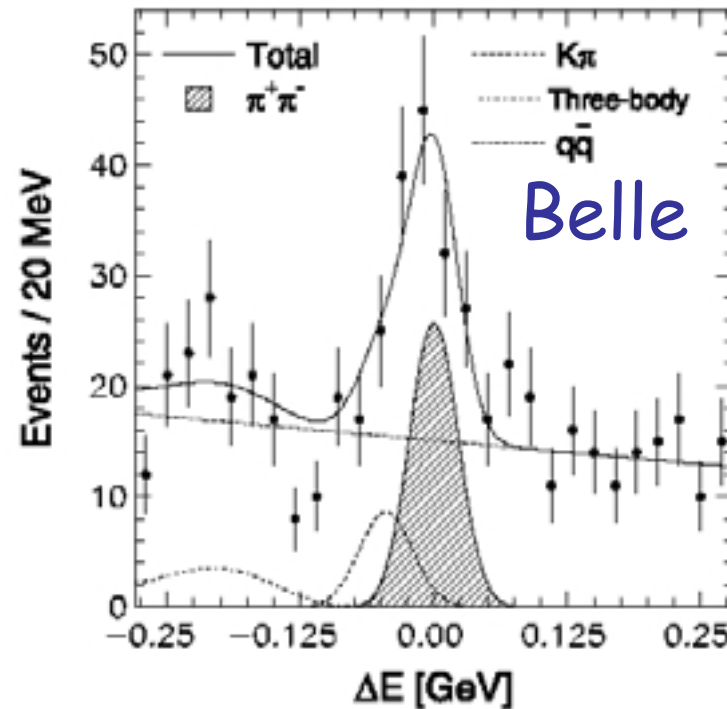
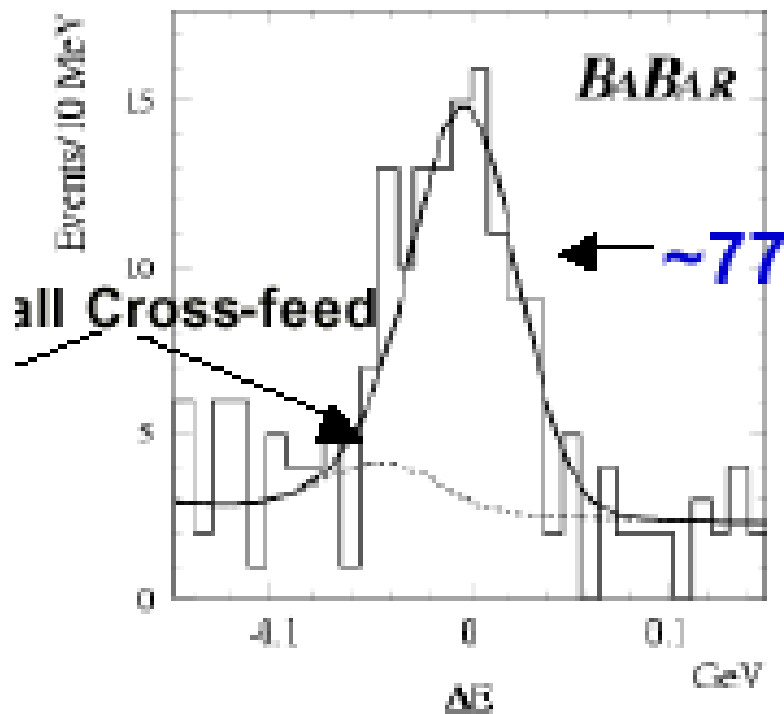
Also $B \rightarrow J/\psi \rho$ (hard!!)

Goal: strengthen the $\sin 2\beta$ constraint

- No asymmetry observed
- Angular analysis next

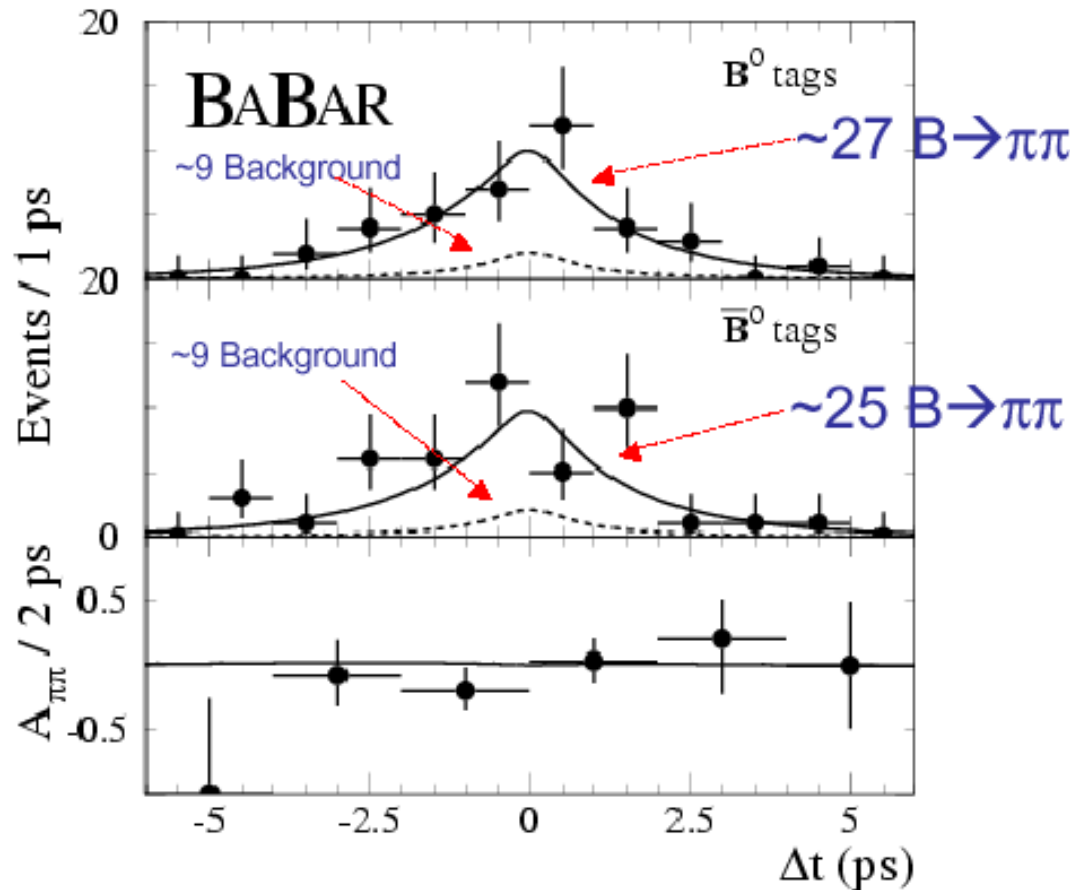
α or ϕ_2

CP Violation in $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$



Superb $B \rightarrow K\pi$ suppression is a triumph of both Particle ID systems!

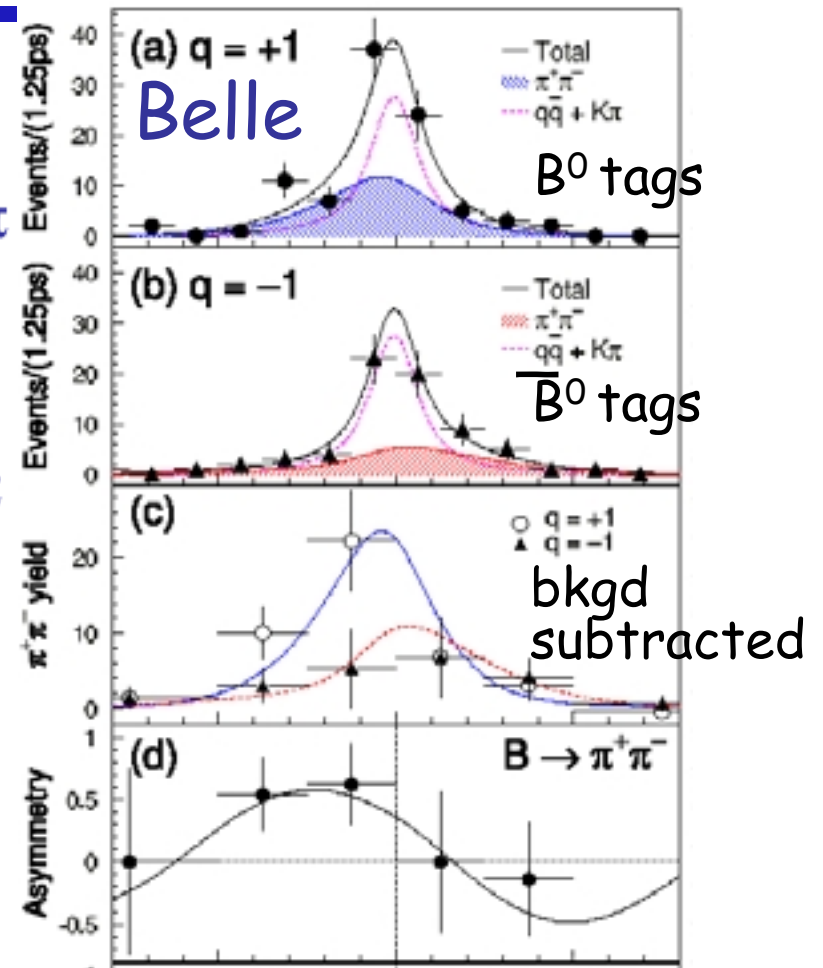
CP Violation in $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$



$$S_{\pi\pi} = -0.01 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.07$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} = -0.02 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.07$$

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$$S_{\pi\pi} = -1.21^{+0.38}_{-0.27} \quad +0.16 \quad -0.13$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} = -A_{\pi\pi} = -0.94^{+0.25}_{-0.31} \pm 0.07$$

Prospects for α (ϕ_2)

- Improved $\sin 2\alpha$ statistics
($\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ by summer)
- New bound on $\alpha - \alpha_{\text{eff}}$ using isospin constraints

N. Sinha

Current $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ BR's imply:

$$\alpha - \alpha_{\text{eff}} < 57^\circ \text{ or } \alpha - \alpha_{\text{eff}} > 123^\circ \quad 90\% \text{CL}$$

Gronau, London, Sinha, Sinha

$$\text{cf } \alpha - \alpha_{\text{eff}} < 61^\circ \text{ or } \alpha - \alpha_{\text{eff}} > 119^\circ \quad 90\% \text{CL}$$

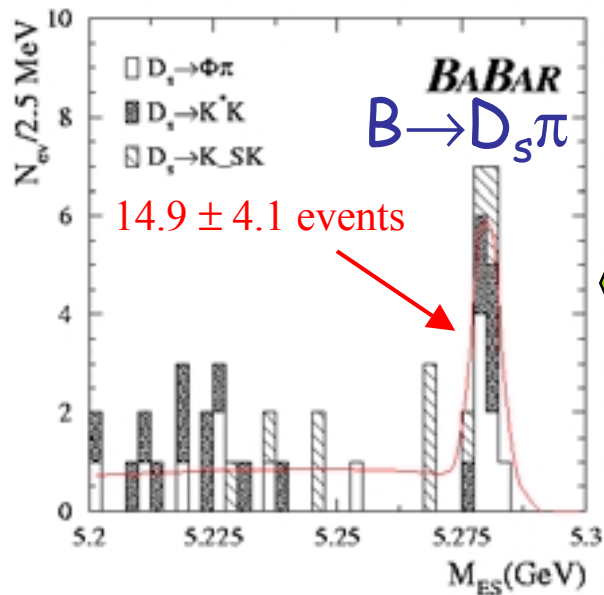
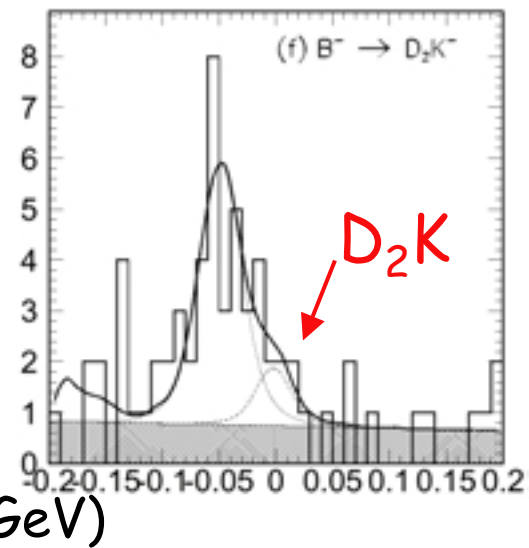
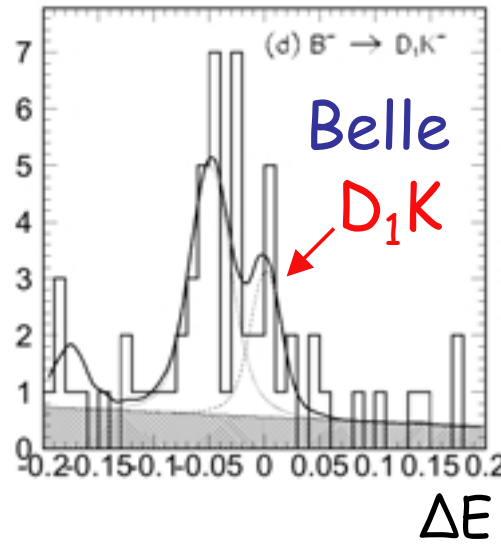
Grossman, Quinn

- Dalitz analysis of 3-body final states begun
Garmach, Shelkov

γ or ϕ_3

Routes to γ

- Belle $B \rightarrow D_{CP} K$
- Gronau, London, Wyler approach







- BaBar $B \rightarrow D_s \pi$
- Engineering for $\sin(2\beta + \gamma)$ from $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$

Atwood

"You need more observables than unknowns."

γ from $B \rightarrow K\pi$

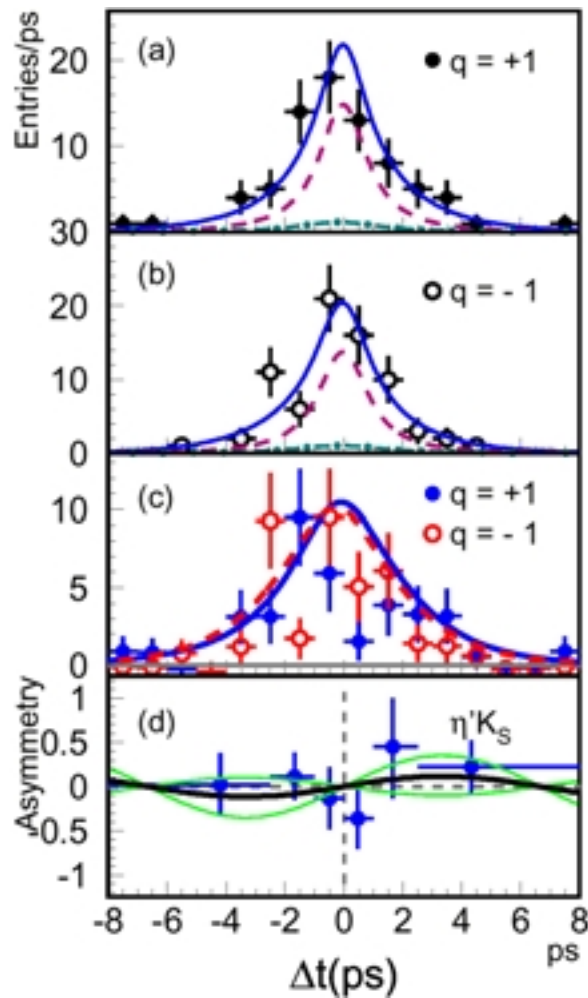
Branching Fractions Bartoldus

| Mode | CLEO  | Belle  | BABAR  | Average  | χ^2 |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| $K^+\pi^-$ | $17.2^{+2.5}_{-2.4} \pm 1.2$ | $21.8 \pm 1.8 \pm 1.5$ | $17.8 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.8$ | $18.6^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$ | 2.5 |
| $K^+\pi^0$ | $11.6^{+3.0+1.4}_{-2.7-1.3}$ | $12.5 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.2$ | $11.1^{+1.3}_{-1.2} \pm 1.0$ | $11.5^{+1.3}_{-1.3}$ | 0.2 |
| $K^0\pi^+$ | $18.2^{+4.6}_{-4.0} \pm 1.6$ | $18.8 \pm 3.0 \pm 1.5$ | $17.5^{+1.8}_{-1.7} \pm 1.3$ | $17.9^{+1.7}_{-1.7}$ | 0.1 |
| $K^0\pi^0$ | $14.6^{+5.9+2.4}_{-5.1-3.3}$ | $7.7 \pm 3.2 \pm 1.6$ | $8.2^{+3.1}_{-2.7} \pm 1.2$ | $8.9^{+2.3}_{-2.2}$ | 1.0 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | $4.3^{+1.6}_{-1.4} \pm 0.5$ | $5.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.4$ | $5.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4$ | $5.2^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$ | 0.4 |
| $\pi^+\pi^0$ | $5.4^{+2.1}_{-2.0} \pm 1.5$ (< 13) | $7.0 \pm 2.2 \pm 0.8$ | $4.1^{+1.1+0.8}_{-1.0-0.7}$ | $4.9^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$ | 1.2 |
| $\pi^0\pi^0$ | < 5.2 | < 5.6 | < 3.4 | | |
| K^+K^- | < 1.9 | < 0.5 | < 1.1 | | |

Fleischer/Mannel; Buras/Fleischer; Neubert/Rosner bounds
 Don't yet constrain γ , but almost

Editorial note: Careful quantization of uncertainty in
 theoretical inputs, if used (eg strong phases), is essential

A Probe for new physics



Belle $B \rightarrow \eta' K_S$

- Sensitive to new physics, eg SUSY GUT-motivated model (Moroi)
- $\sin 2(\phi_1 + \phi_{NP}) = 0.29 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.07$

Other windows onto New Physics

- R. Sinha $B \rightarrow \psi K^*$
 - Interference between $CP+$ and $CP-$ helicity amplitudes is sensitive to NP in $b \rightarrow s$ penguin "Even CLEO could do this."

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- **T. Mannel** $B \rightarrow \psi K$ and ϕK
 - $B(B \rightarrow \psi K^0) - B(B \rightarrow \psi K^+)$ and $A_{CP}^{dir} - A_{CP}^{(+)}$ probe new physics in $I=1$ transition amplitude
 - Direct CPV probes new physics in $I=0$ transition amplitude

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"It may not be pretty, but..."

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"It may not be pretty, but..."
- **Hot Topic** $B \rightarrow \Omega K$
 - Conference program announces baryon number violation!

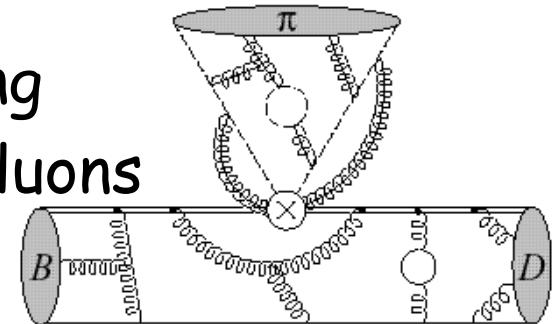
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QCD Factorization

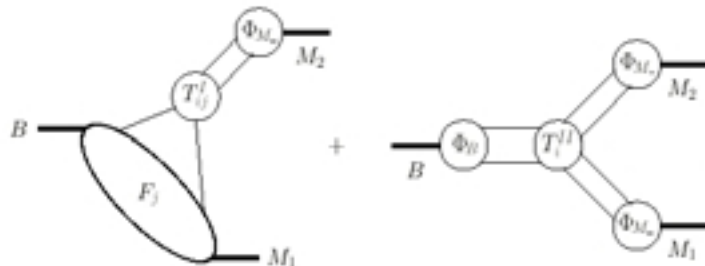
Beneke, Stewart

- **Color transparency** For a fast moving meson with collinear quarks, soft gluons see zero net color.



- Expansion in Λ/m_b (BBNS) or Λ/Q (BFGPS)

$$\langle M_1 M_2 | \mathcal{O}_i | \bar{B} \rangle = \sum_j F_j^{B \rightarrow M_1}(m_2^2) \int_0^1 du T_{ij}^I(u) \Phi_{M_2}(u) + O(\Lambda/m_b, \Lambda/m_c, \Lambda/E)$$



Proved to all orders in α_s
 Bauer, Pirjol, Stewart

This is an important theoretical advance

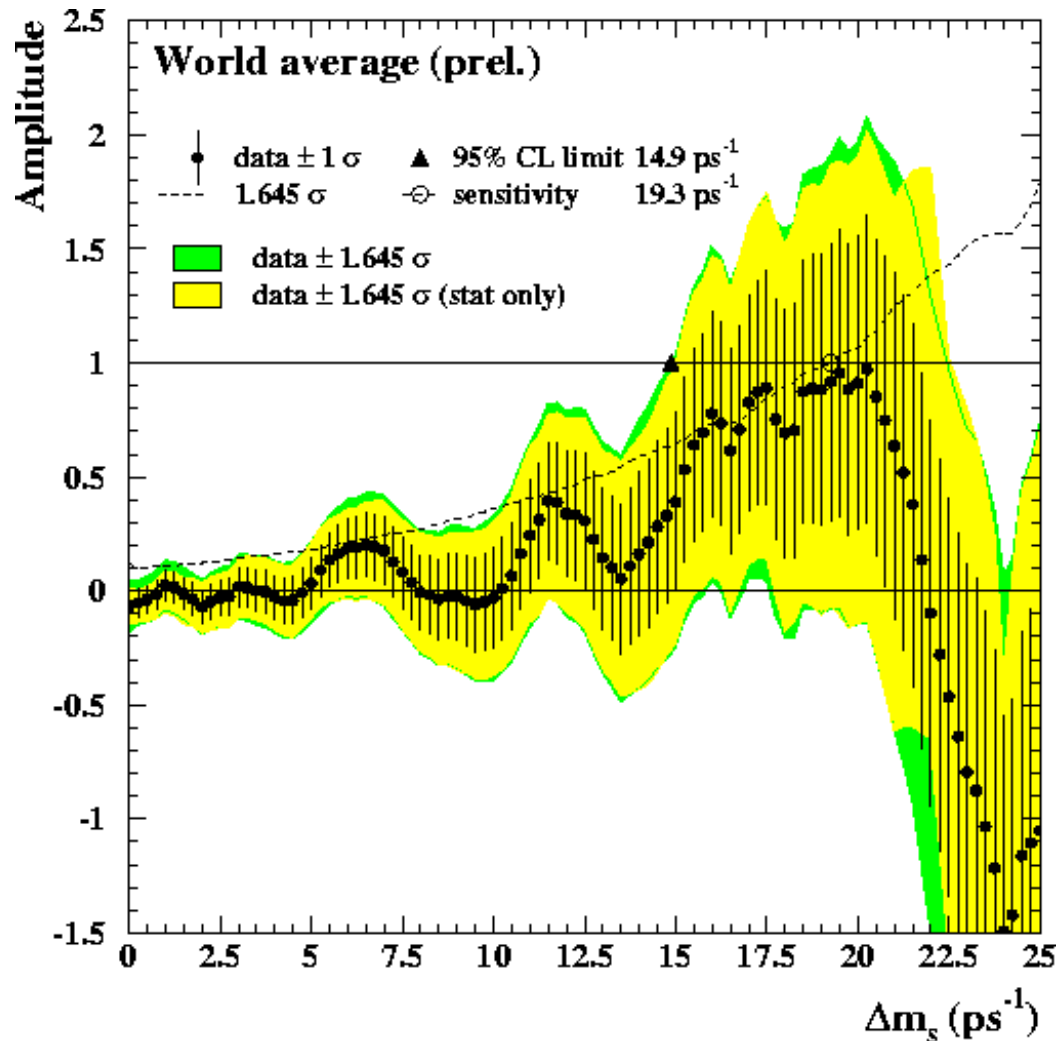
QCD Factorization

Results Beneke et al

- Resolution of the mysterious $K^{(*)}\eta^{(\prime)}$ branching fractions
- For $B \rightarrow K\pi$,
 $|T/P| = 0.24 \pm 0.04 \text{ (pars.)} \pm 0.04 (\Lambda/m_b) \pm 0.05 (V_{ub})$
Consistent with $BR(B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0) / BR(B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm K^0)$ & $SU(3)$
- Strong interaction phases mostly suppressed, so
Small CP violation in $B \rightarrow K\pi$
Current WA is $A_{CP} = -0.05 \pm 0.05$
- $-1 < S_{\pi\pi} < 0$ and $-0.1 < C_{\pi\pi} < 0.25$
(caveat: my recollection of Beneke plot)

The sides of
the triangle

Search for B_s Mixing



ALEPH, CDF, DELPHI,
OPAL and SLD

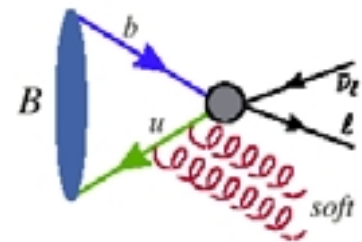
$m_s > 14.9\text{ ps}^{-1}$ 95% cl
(sensitivity is 19.3 ps^{-1})

$|V_{ub}|$ from inclusive $b \rightarrow ulv$

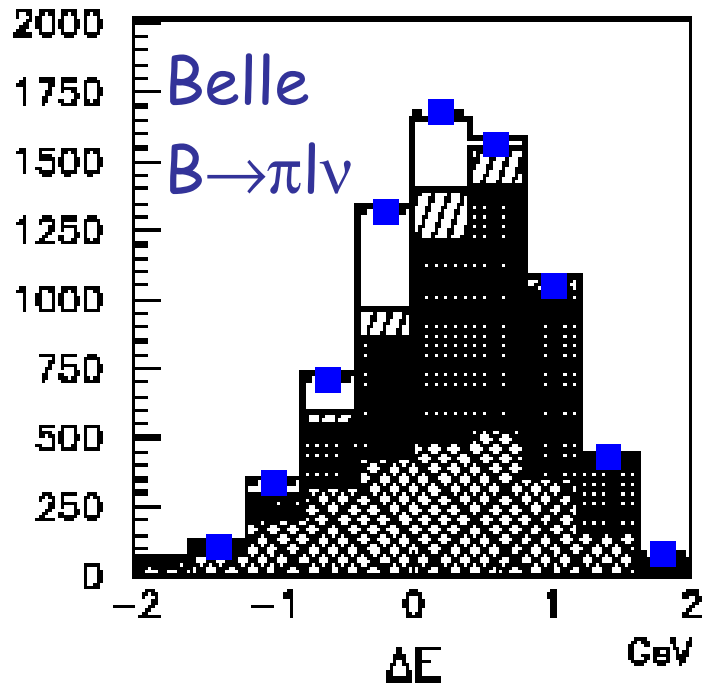
Luke Theoretical issues in $|V_{ub}|$

- 10% or better theoretical uncertainties are possible, but require large data samples and meticulous detector understanding
 - Scale of errors is understood
 - Shape function $f(k)$ now measured using $b \rightarrow s\gamma$
- CLEO
- In general, what's clean theoretically, is tough experimentally... and vice versa

Murphy's Law of Heavy Flavor Physics!



$|V_{ub}|$ using $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ and $B \rightarrow \rho l \nu$



$B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$

- Smaller rate
- Amenable to lattice

$B \rightarrow \rho l \nu$

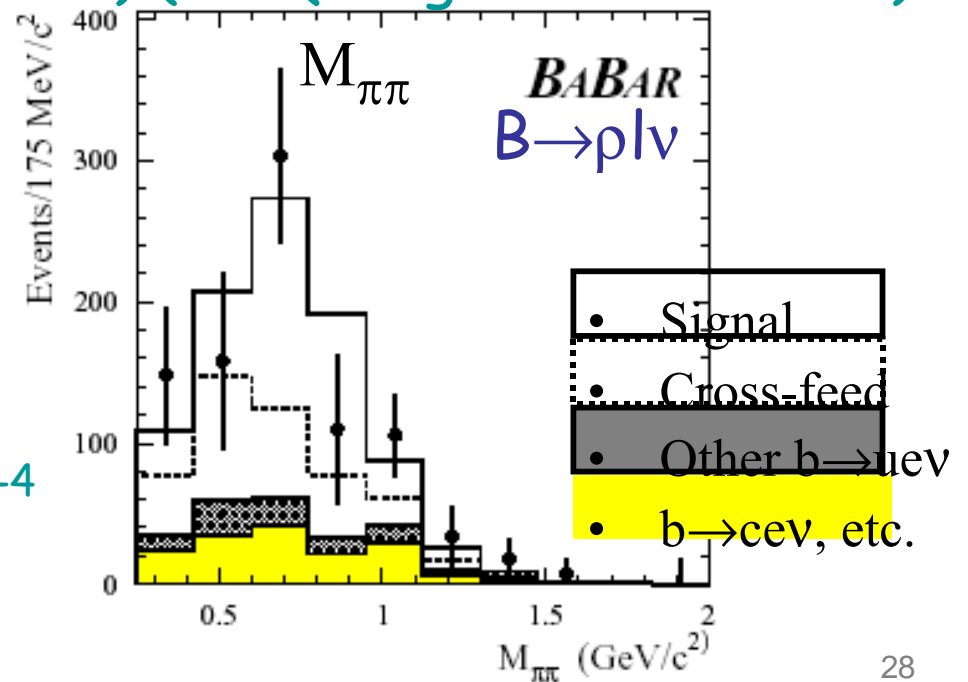
- Higher rate
- ρ complications

Belle $B(B \rightarrow \pi l \nu) = 1.89 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.30 \times 10^{-4}$
(LCSR) (UKQCD gives similar BR)

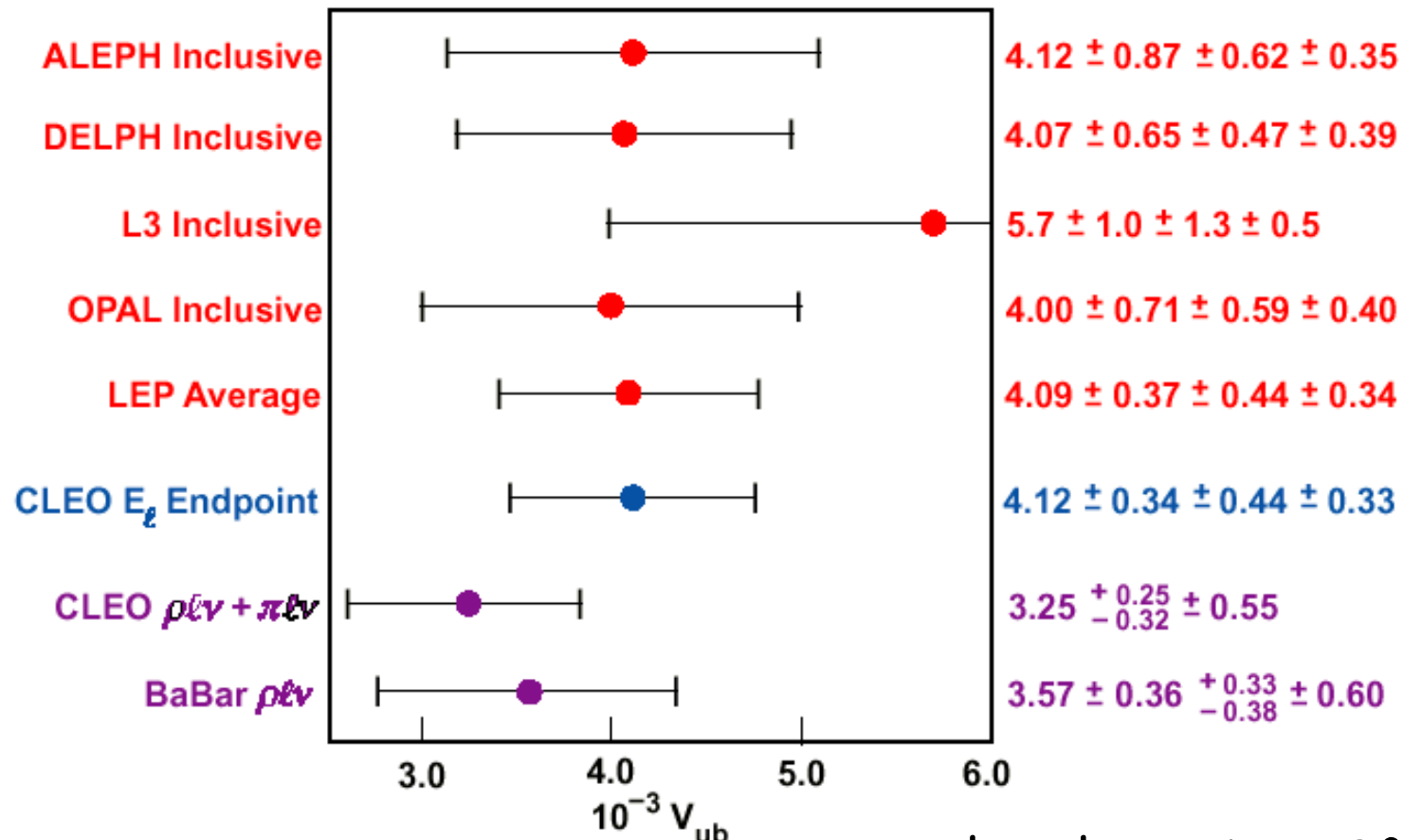
BaBar

$B(B \rightarrow \rho l \nu) =$

$3.26 \pm 0.65^{+0.63}_{-0.65} \pm 0.44 \times 10^{-4}$



$|V_{ub}|$ Summary

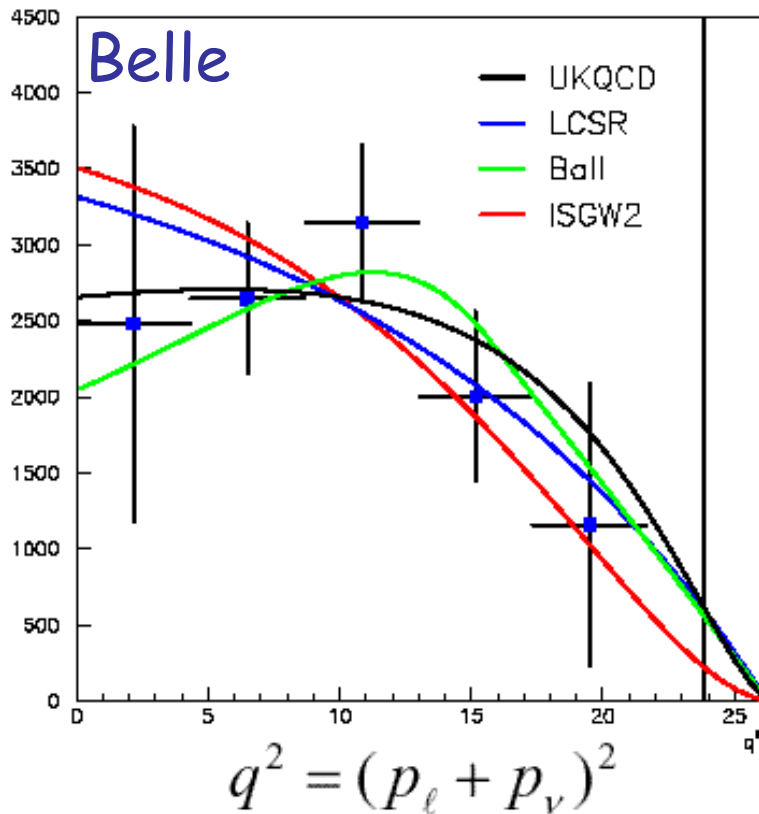


! Non-gaussian theoretical errors

Current uncertainty in $|V_{ub}|$ is $\sim 15\text{-}20\%$

We need to understand better the meaning of the assigned theory errors

$|V_{ub}|$ of the future



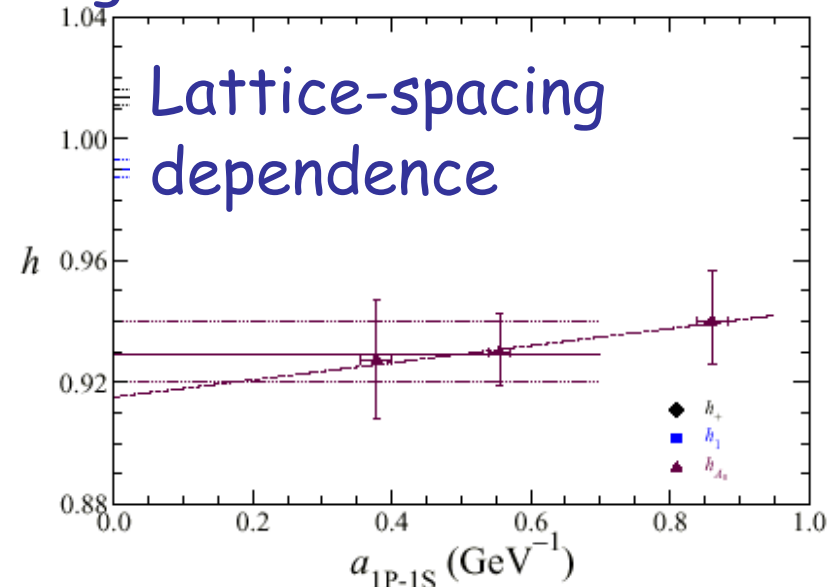
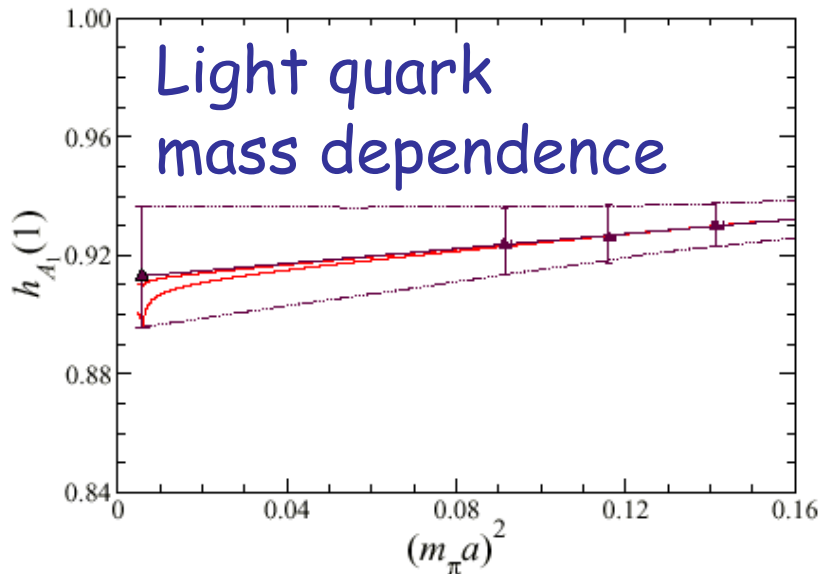
- Uses $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$
- Form factor from lattice, verified with data
- Crosschecked by other modes and inclusive analyses

$|V_{cb}|$: Input from the Lattice

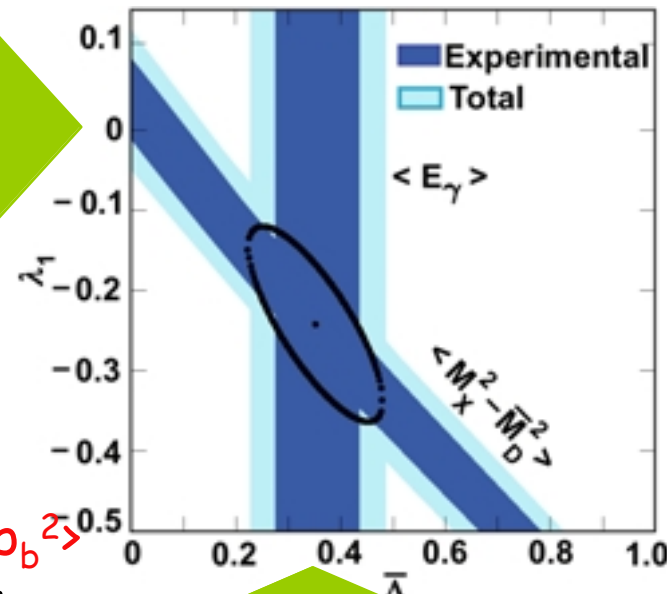
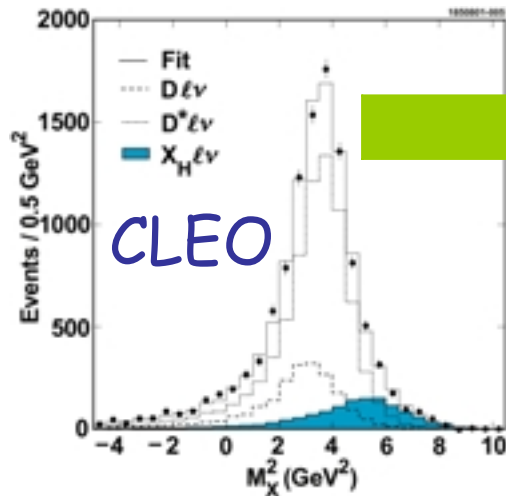
Kronfeld New calculation of form factor normalization, $F(1)$
 Needed to extract $|V_{cb}|$ from $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$

$$F(1) = 0.913^{+0.024}_{-0.017} \pm 0.016^{+0.003}_{-0.014} \begin{matrix} +0.000 \\ -0.016 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +0.006 \\ -0.014 \end{matrix}$$

stat
QCD match
lattice spacing
light-quark mass
quenching

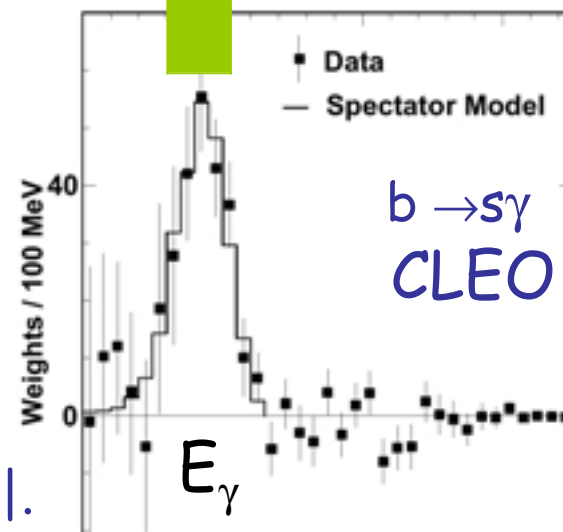


$|V_{cb}|$: Constraining the Unknowns



Voloshin;
Falk, Luke &
Savage;
Falk & Luke;
Gremm &
Kapustin

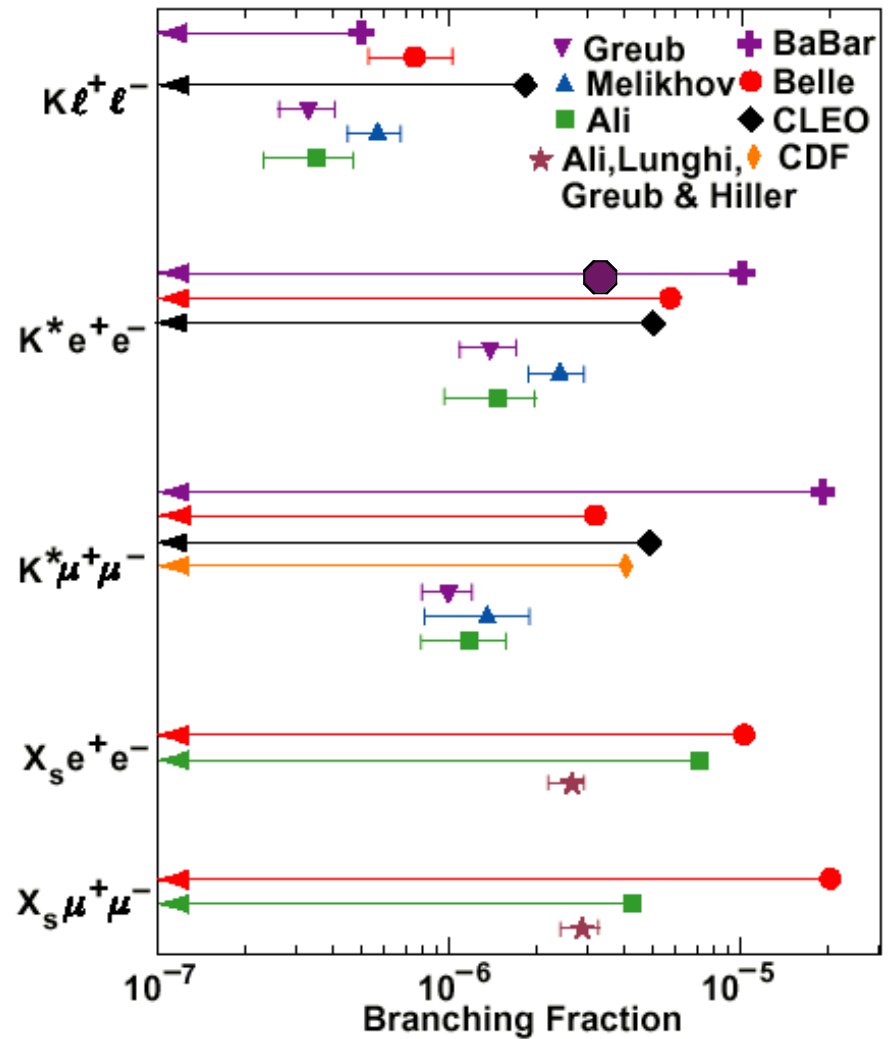
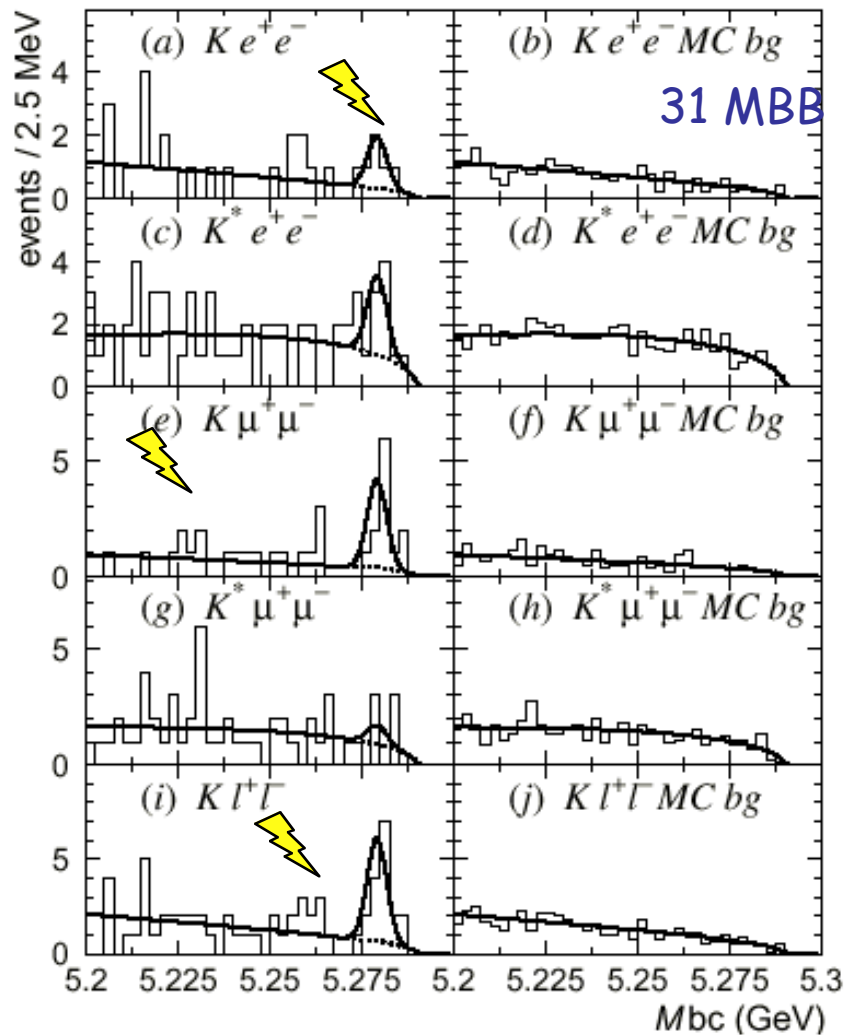
- Measurements of m_b and $\lambda_1 \sim \langle -p_b^2 \rangle$ reduce theoretical uncertainty in V_{cb} from inclusive $b \rightarrow cl\nu$ decay to about 2.5% (neglecting duality).
 - m_b also improves V_{ub} from inclusive $b \rightarrow ul\nu$ decay
- Most Important: Theory errors are now well-controlled for both the exclusive and inclusive values of $|V_{cb}|$.



Rare B Decays

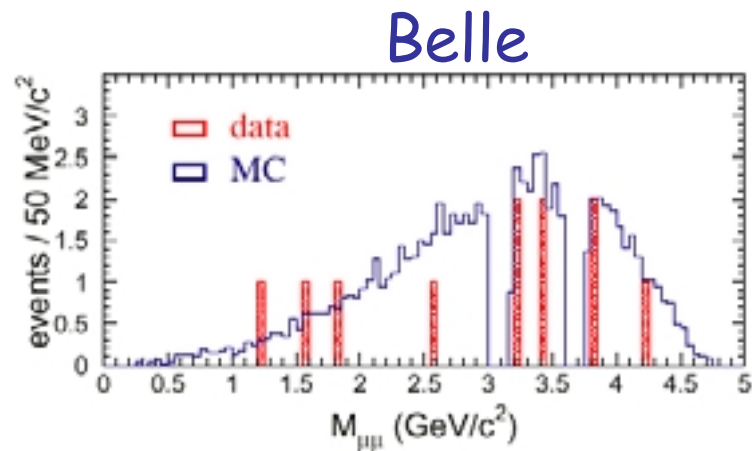
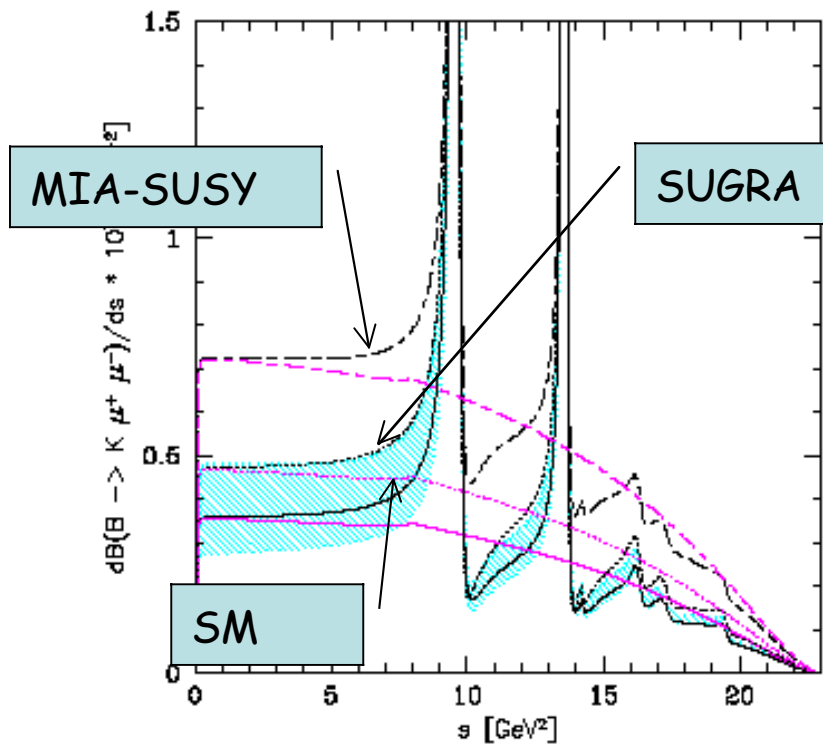
Loop Decays: $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell \ell$

Belle PRL 88, 021801 (2002)



Today: BaBar $K l l$ observation

Probing SUSY: $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu$



Ali, Ball, Handoko, Hiller
Phys. Rev. D61, 074024 (2000)

Bounds on New Physics

Ali et al. hep-ph/0112300

BF of Kl^+l^- and upper limit of BF of $X_S e^+e^-$ constrain on Wilson coefficients C_9 and C_{10} .

$|C_7|$ is determined from BF of $X_S \gamma$.

two solution

negative(SM) and positive.

$C_9^{\text{NP}} - C_{10}^{\text{NP}}$ plane SM = (0,0)

$$C_9^{\text{NP}} = C_9 - C_9^{\text{SM}}$$

$$C_{10}^{\text{NP}} = C_{10} - C_{10}^{\text{SM}}$$

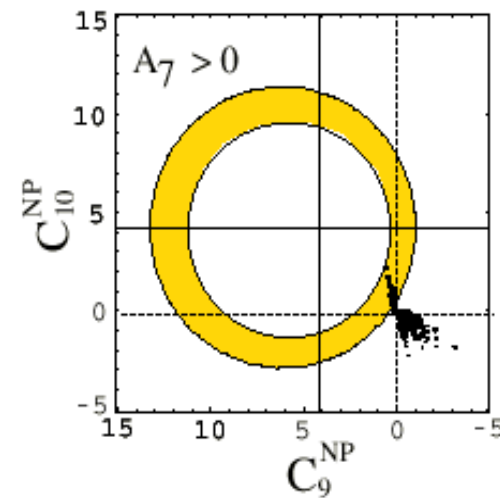
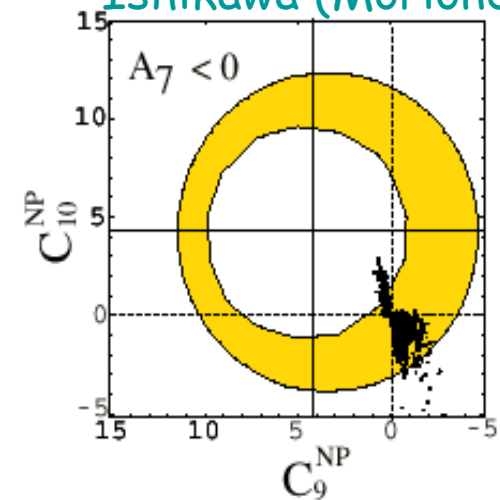
Outer circle is constrained from $X_S e^+e^-$.

Inner circle is constrained from Kl^+l^- .

Points : Extended-MFV results.

Exclude some parameter space in EMFV.

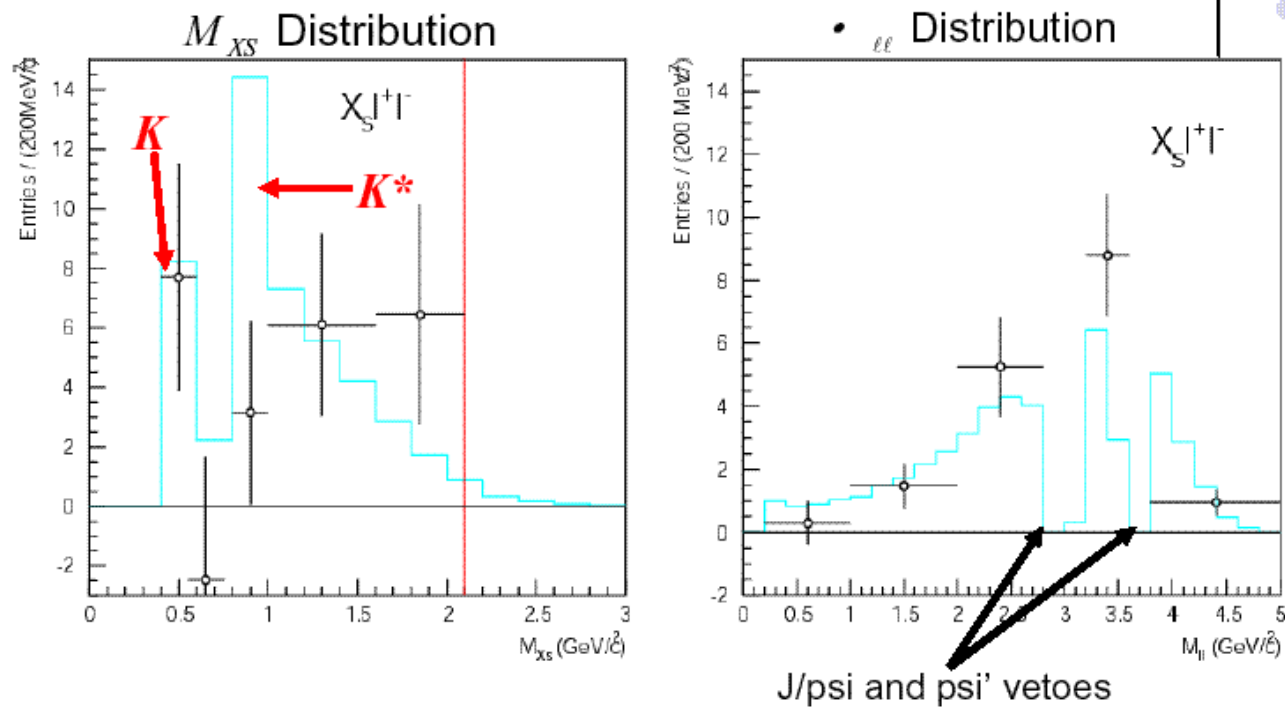
Ishikawa (Moriond)



Observation of $b \rightarrow sll$

Belle

M_{X_S} and $\bullet_{\ell\ell}$ Distribution

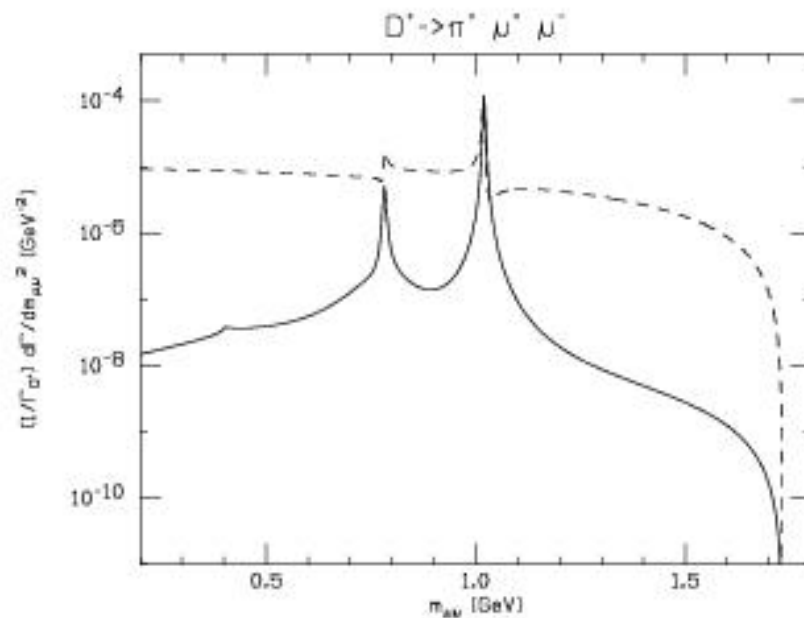


With the higher statistics, more information will be obtained from $M(X_S)$ and $M(l\bar{l})$ distribution.

Theoretically cleaner than exclusive Kll

Charm Physics

$D \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$



Burdman

MSSM R-Parity
violating terms enhance
 $D \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$ rate

FOCUS $B(D \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu) < 8.8 \times 10^{-6}$

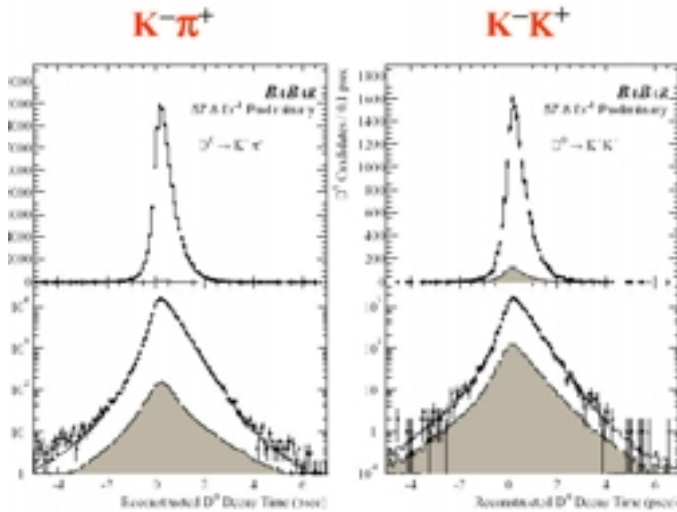
Bound compatible with expected sensitivity of 7.6×10^{-6}

DD Mixing

- DD mixing parametrized by $x = \Delta m / \Gamma$ and $y = \Delta \Gamma / 2\Gamma$
- Typically, SM gives $x, y \lesssim 10^{-3}$
But, SU(3) breaking from phase space may induce $y \approx 1\%$ **Petrov**
New physics can enhance x

DD Mixing Results

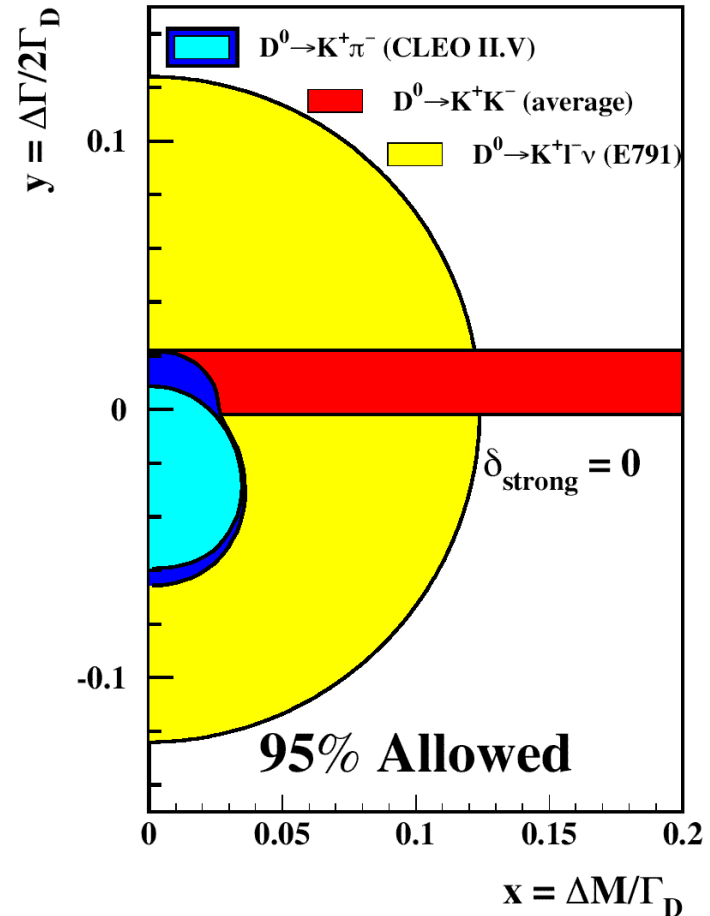
BaBar 58 fb⁻¹



- New BaBar measurement of $y=2\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$
- Belle and Focus have done similarly precise m'ments
- World Average:
 $y = 1.0 \pm 0.7 \%$

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D⁰-D⁰ Mixing Limits



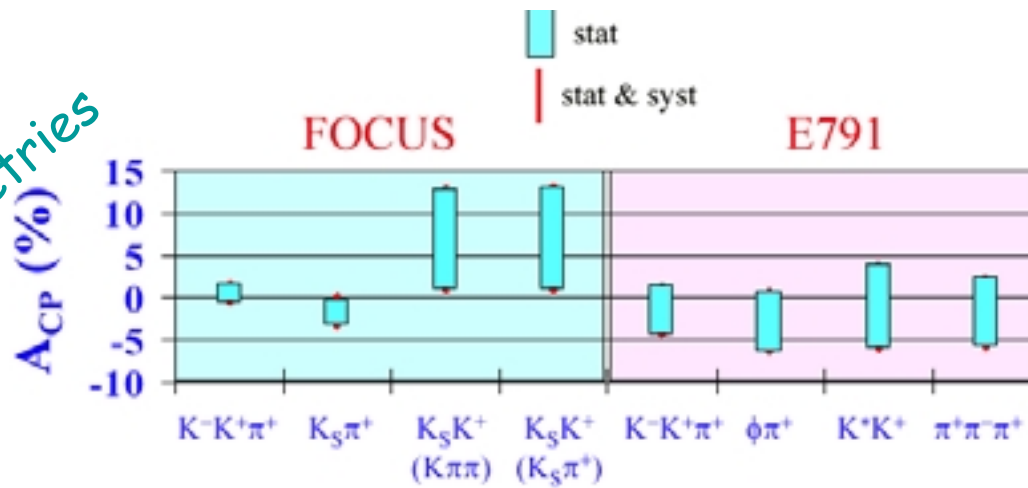
- $x < 6\%$ (95% CL)
no strong phase assumption

CP Violation in Charm Decay

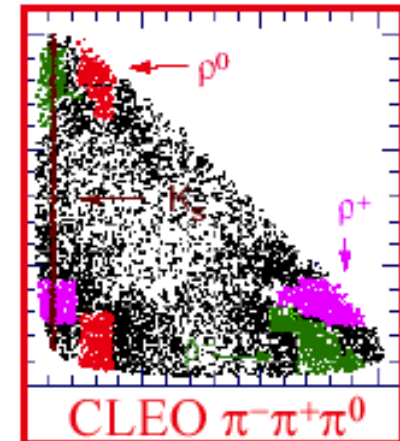
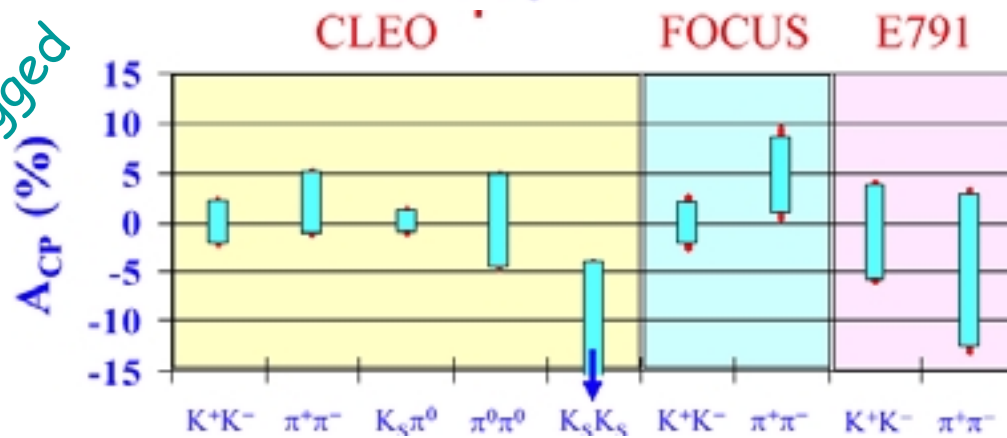
Expect CP Violation $\sim 0.1\%$

Coming soon to a theatre near you...

Charge Asymmetries

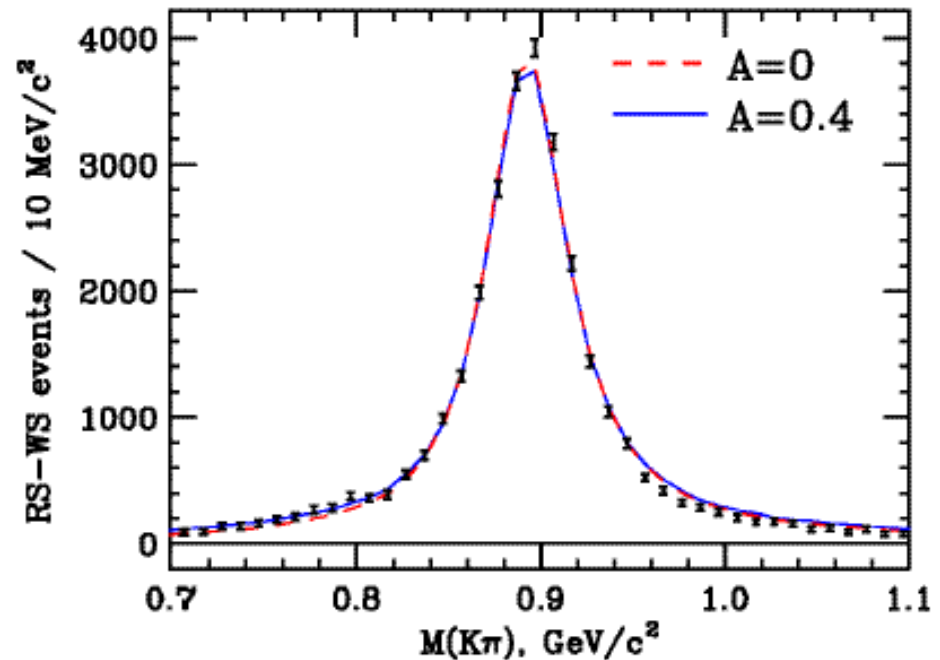
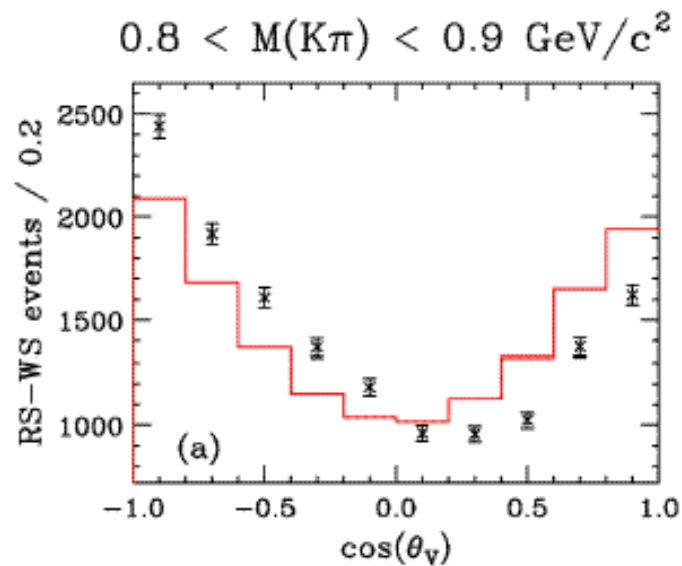


Flavor Tagged



Charm Semileptonic Decay

FOCUS Pretty detective work by uncovers broad s-wave resonance at low $K\pi$ mass in $D \rightarrow K\pi\mu\nu$



Outlook

These are very exciting times in heavy flavor physics and CP violation

- BaBar and BELLE have unprecedented reach in B_d physics
- CDF and DO are starting up with huge b production and access to the B_s
- CLEO-c and, if all goes well, BES will provide key BR's and QCD tests
- E949, and later CKM, will constrain $|V_{td}|$ with kaons
- LHCb and BTeV are planning for very high precision studies of the B_d and B_s
- Very high luminosity B-Factories being contemplated

You heard it here

- "Maybe if CERN is slow enough we can establish new physics before the LHC finds it." **A. Hoecker**
- "Even black holes could contribute to the phase of M_{12} ." **T. Sanda**
- "This is my friend, Alexander Pierce. He was executed in 1837. For cannibalism." **A. Mann**