

BEAUTY PHYSICS

**Comparison of the discovery potential
at Belle-II and at the LHCb**

BEAUTY IN THE LHC ERA

□ if new physics found at LHC

⇒ the effects in B/D/K/ τ decays;
⇒ flavour structure of
new physics

□ otherwise...

⇒ search for deviations from SM in flavor
physics will be one of the best ways to
look for new physics.

□ Long list of important measurements driven by theory and experimental results:

- Unitarity triangle with $O(1\%)$ precision: *tree* ($|V_{ub}|$, γ) vs *loop* ($|V_{td}|$, β)
- Inclusive measurements (preferred by theory): $b \rightarrow u$, $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, $b \rightarrow d\gamma$, $b \rightarrow s \ell\bar{\ell}$
- Charged Higgs searches in $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$ and $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu_\tau$
- Non SM CP-phase: *high precision* $b \rightarrow s$ studies, β_s ;
- Non SM right-handed currents: *CPV* in $B \rightarrow K^*\gamma$;
- Scalar interactions: $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$
- ...
- Lepton Flavor Violation (LFV) e.g. $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$
- ...

...most of them very challenging experimentally

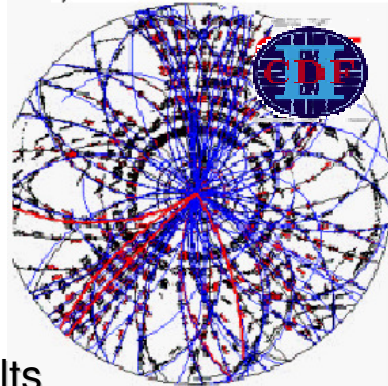
Experimental opportunities

TEVATRON: CDF, D0

$$\sigma(\bar{b}b) \approx 150 \mu\text{b}$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$$

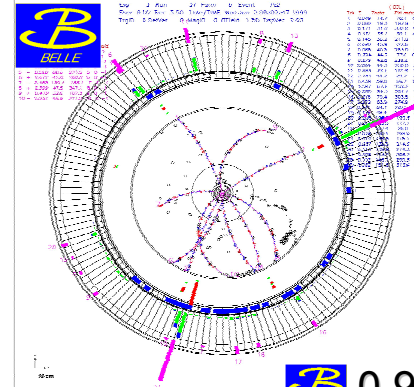
Typical data samples
used in published results
2–4 fb⁻¹



PEPII: BaBar, KEKB: Belle

$$\sigma(\bar{b}b) \approx 1 \text{ nb}$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$$



$$0.95(0.75) \text{ ab}^{-1} (@\Upsilon(4S))$$

$$0.57(0.4) \text{ ab}^{-1}$$

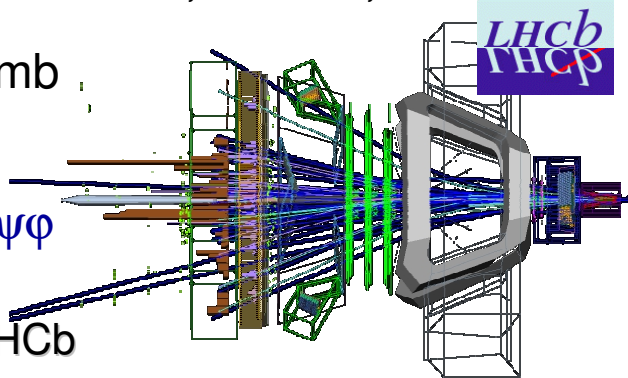
LHC: LHCb, ATLAS, CMS

$$\sigma(\bar{b}b) \approx 500 \text{ mb}$$

$$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$$

$$10 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ \text{LHCb}$$

$$100 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ \text{SuperLHCb}$$



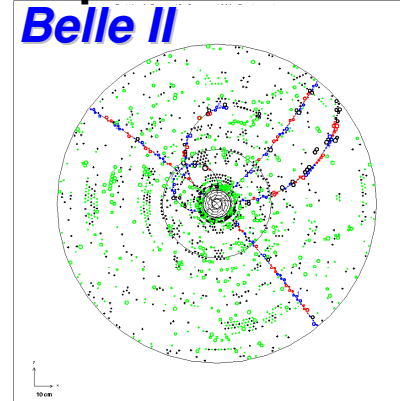
SuperB-factories (SBF)

SuperKEKB: Belle II, SuperB

Belle II

$$\sigma(\bar{b}b) \approx 1 \text{ nb}$$

$$>50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$$



(Super)B-factory vs LHC(b)

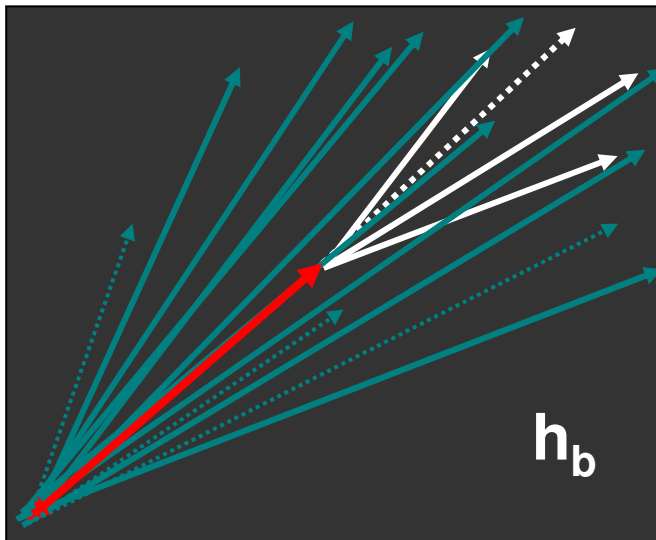
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \bar{B}B$	$pp \rightarrow \bar{b}bX (\sqrt{s}=14\text{TeV})$
σ_{bb}	1 nb	500 mb
production rate	$\sim 10^{10} \bar{B}B/\text{year}$	$\sim 10^{12} \bar{b}b/\text{year}$
purity	$\sigma(\bar{B}B) / \sigma_{\text{tot}} \sim 0.25$	$\sigma(\bar{b}b) / \sigma_{\text{inel}} \sim 0.006$
b-hadron types	$\bar{B}^0 B^0 (50\%), B^+ B^- (50\%), B_s$ at $\Upsilon(5S)$	$B^0 (40\%), B^+ (40\%), B_s (10\%), B_c (<0.1\%), b\text{-baryons} (10\%)$
event topology	$\bar{B}B$ w/o other particles $E_B = \sqrt{s}/2$	many additional particles
flavor tagging	coherent $\bar{B}^0 B^0$ - mixing	Incoherent $B^0(B_s)$ – mixing
b-hadron boost	small ($\beta\gamma=0.43$)	large, $p_{\text{lab}} 50\div 100 \text{ GeV}$
p_{lab} -secondaries	up to $\sim 4 \text{ GeV}$ – background from soft photons	$O(10) \text{ GeV}$ – γ/π^0 separation
vertexing	$\bar{B}B$ – vertex separation $\sim 200\mu\text{m}$	secondary vertex $\sim 3\text{mm}$

Basic tools

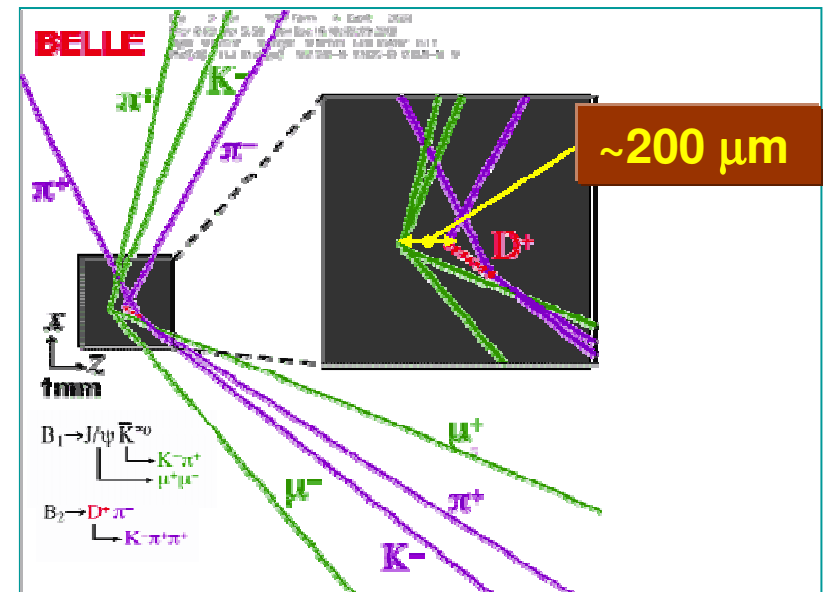
□ LHC(b)

$E_B \sim 50 \div 100 \text{ GeV}$

$\Rightarrow$ vertex displacement **$\sim \text{few mm}$**



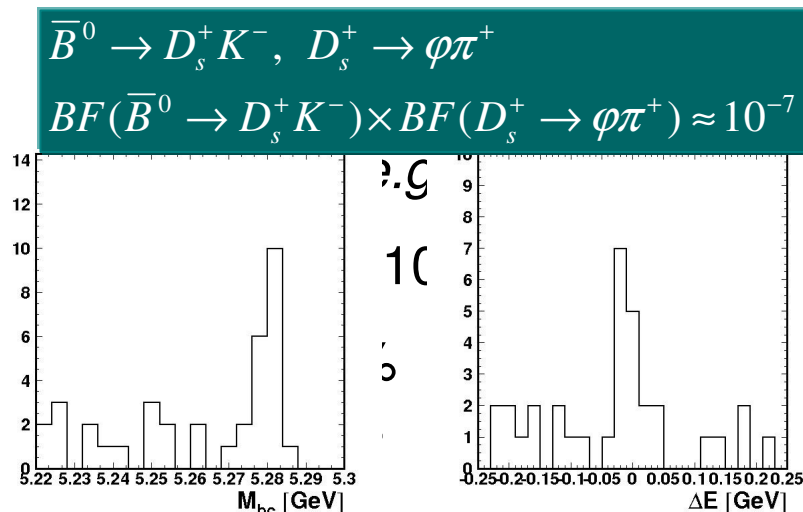
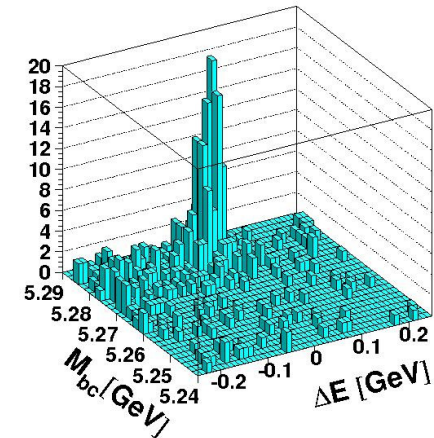
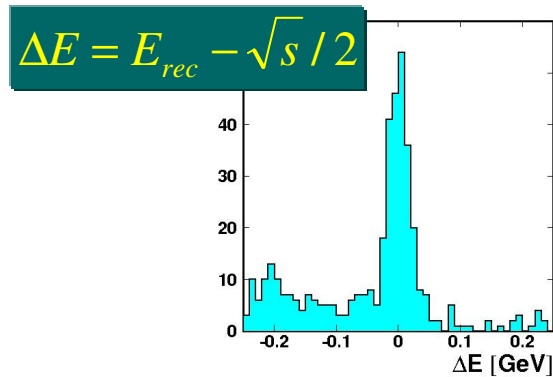
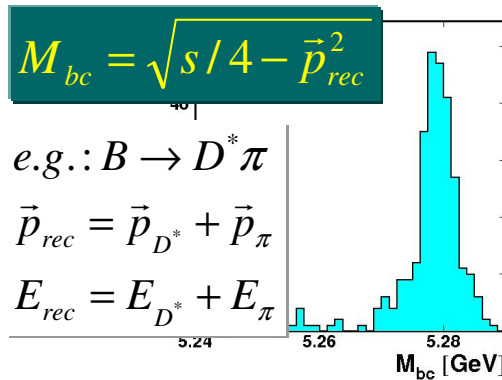
□ B-factory



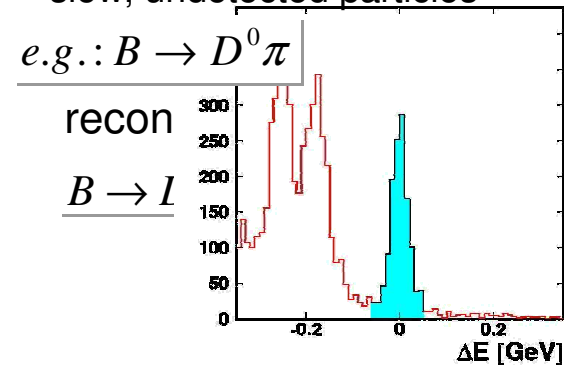
Sufficient to study time-evolution of B-system.

Basic tools at B-factories

□ B-factory: $\bar{B}B$ without additional particles $\Rightarrow E_B = \sqrt{s}/2$



Provides information on very slow, undetected particles
helps to identify secondaries



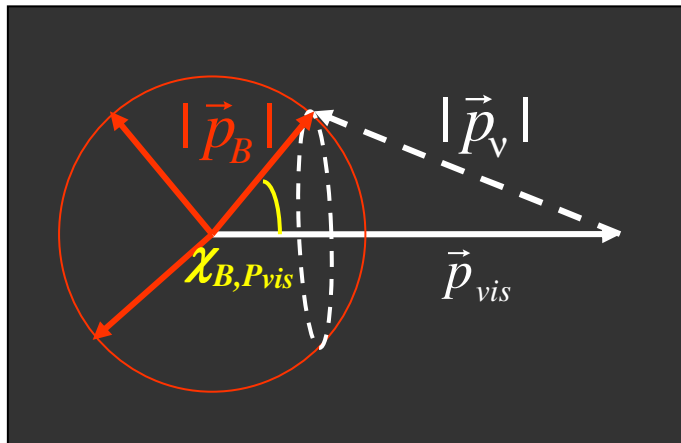
Basic tools at B-factories

□ semileptonic decays at B-factory

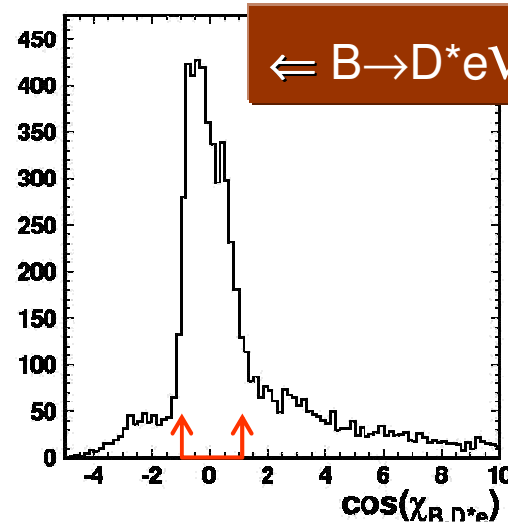
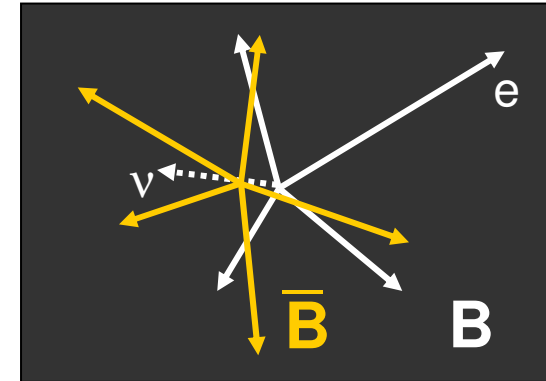
$$B \rightarrow h l \nu_l \quad l = e, \mu \quad X_h = D, D^*, D^{**}, \pi, \rho, \omega \dots$$

$$E_{vis} \equiv E_{X_h} + E_l \quad \vec{p}_{vis} \equiv \vec{p}_{X_h} + \vec{p}_l$$

$$E_\nu = |\vec{p}_\nu| = E_B - E_{vis}$$

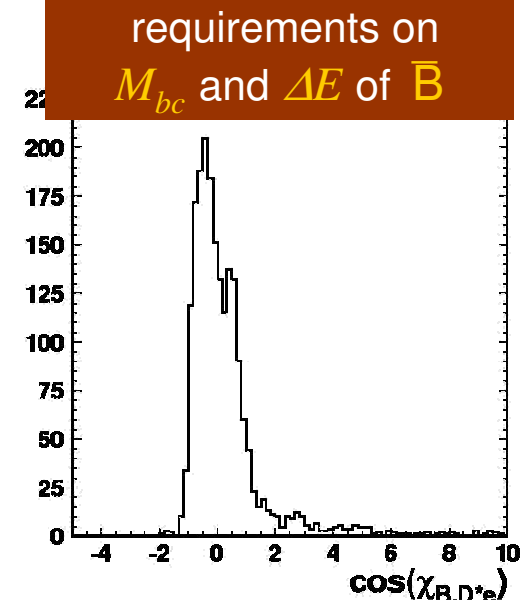


$$\cos \chi_{B, \vec{p}_{vis}} = f(E_{vis}, p_{vis})$$



$$-1 \leq \cos \chi_{B, \vec{p}_{vis}} \leq 1$$

for channel with single neutrino



Basic tools at B-factories

- reconstruct one of B-mesons (B_{tag}) in a clean hadronic or semi-leptonic mode:

all remaining particles associated with 2nd B (B_{sig})

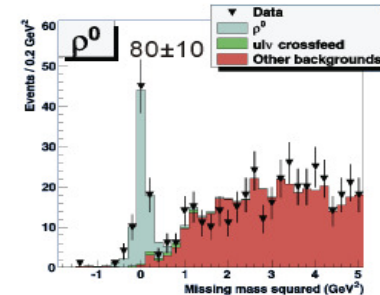
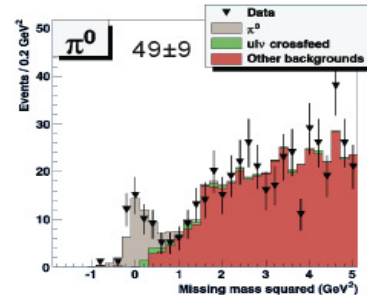
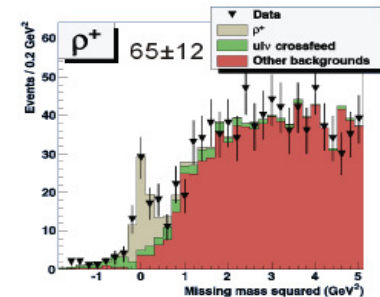
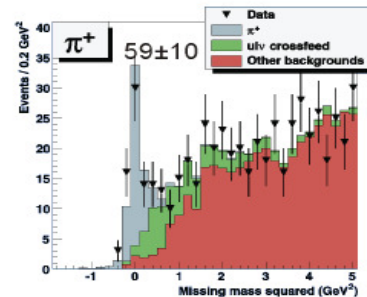
$$p_{\text{sig}} = (E_{\text{beam}}, -\vec{p}_{\text{tag}})$$

⇒ study decays of B_{sig} :

- inclusive,
- with unknown missing mass (e.g. multiple neutrinos),
- with large non- $\bar{B}B$ background...

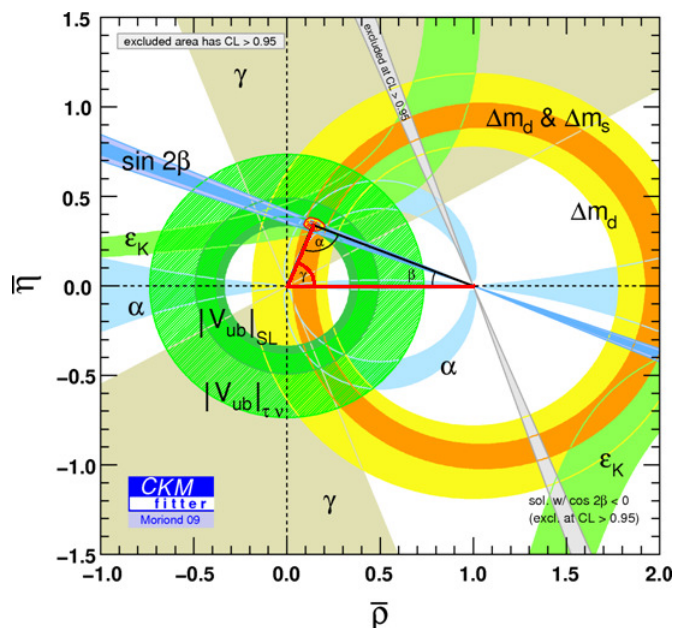
e.g. $B_{\text{tag}} \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$

$$B_{\text{sig}} \rightarrow h l \nu, h = \pi, \rho, \omega \dots$$



UNITARITY TRIANGLE

- Unitarity triangle with $O(1\%)$ precision: *tree* ($|V_{ub}|$, γ) vs *loop* ($|V_{td}|$, β)



" $|V_{ub}|$ - tension"

CKM fitter $\sin(2\beta) = 0.798 + 0.027/-0.036$

HFAG
FPCP 2009
PRELIMINARY
 0.655 ± 0.0244 ($J/\psi K_s$)
 $\sim 0.58 \pm 0.06$ ("clean" penguin)
 $> 2.5\sigma$ deviation

CKM fitter: no $\sin(2\beta)$ measurements used

HFAG: direct measurements
FPCP 2009
PRELIMINARY

$|V_{ub}| \times 10^{-3}$

- CKMFitter $3.51^{+0.14}_{-0.16}$
- $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ $3.5^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$
- $B \rightarrow ul \nu$ $4.12 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.40$

PDG
2008

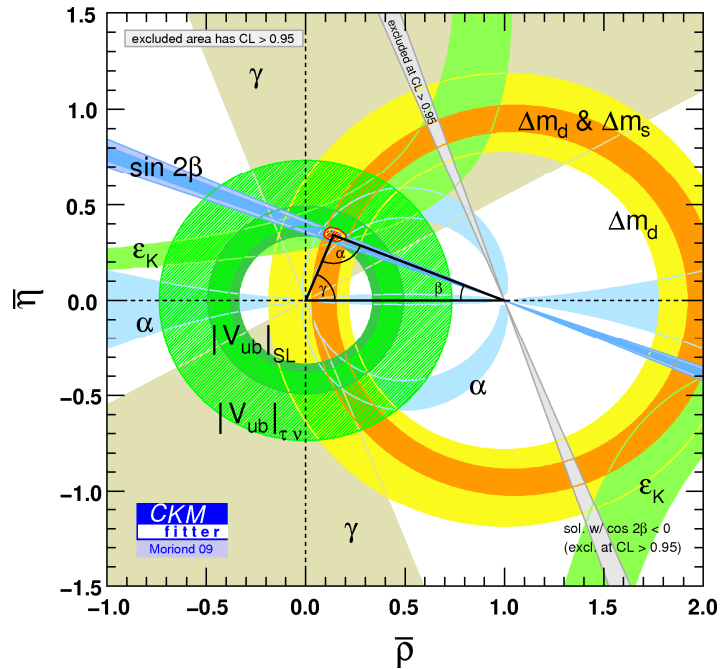
$|V_{cb}| \times 10^{-3}$

- CKMFitter $43.9^{+0.66}_{-0.40}$
- $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$ 38.6 ± 1.3
- $B \rightarrow cl \nu$ 41.6 ± 0.6

2.7σ

The effort required to further improve the knowledge of $|V_{ub}|$ and $|V_{cb}|$ is well motivated.

Unitarity triangle from tree amplitudes



Numbers in the Table:

T. Browder *et al.*,
New Physics at a Super Flavor Factory,
arXiv:0802.3201 [hep-ph]

Expression of Interest for an LHCb Upgrade
CERN/LHCC/2008-007

- γ
- CKMFitter $(66.8^{+5.4}_{-3.8})^\circ$
 - measured $(70^{+27}_{-29})^\circ$

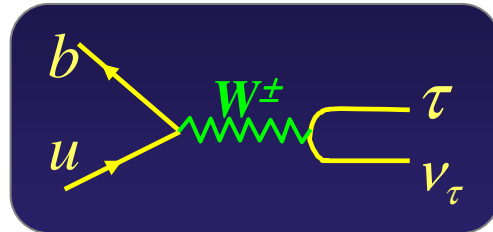
CKMFitter:
from measurements in $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)}$
decays, using several methods

observable	current sensitivity	superBF (50 ab^{-1})	superLHCb (100 fb^{-1})
$ V_{cb} $ (<i>incl</i>)	$1.5 \div 2\%$	$0.7 \div 1\%$	—
$ V_{cb} $ (<i>excl</i>)	$4 \div 5\%$	$2 \div 3\%$	—
$ V_{ub} $ (<i>incl</i>)	$\sim 8\%$	$3 \div 5\%$	—
$ V_{ub} $ (<i>excl</i>)	$\sim 18\%$	$3 \div 5\%$	—
$\gamma (B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)})$	$\sim 30^\circ$ (CKMFitter) $\sim 15^\circ$ (UTfit)	$1 \div 2^\circ$	$< 1^\circ$

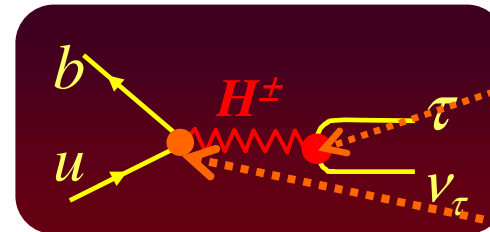
(Semi)tauonic B decays

- Charged Higgs searches in $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ and $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu_\tau$;

W-mediated
annihilation



$B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$

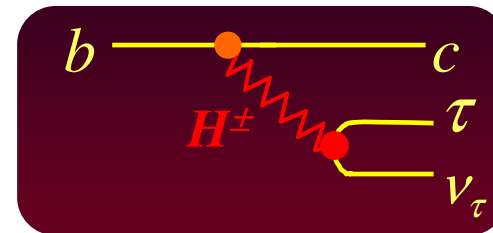
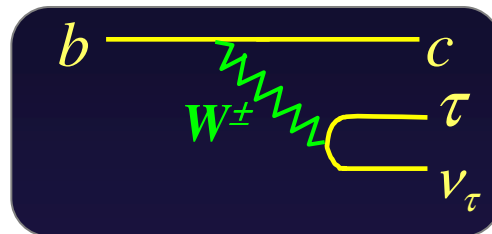


$$m_\tau \tan \beta$$

$$m_b \tan \beta + m_u \cot \beta$$

$$\text{Decay amplitude} \propto m_b m_\tau \tan^2 \beta$$

$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu_\tau$



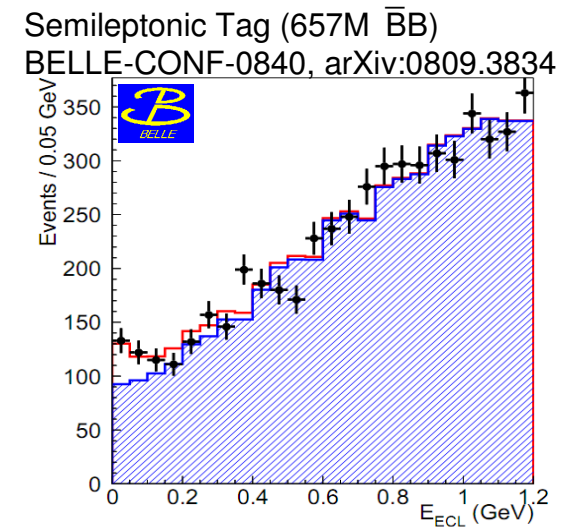
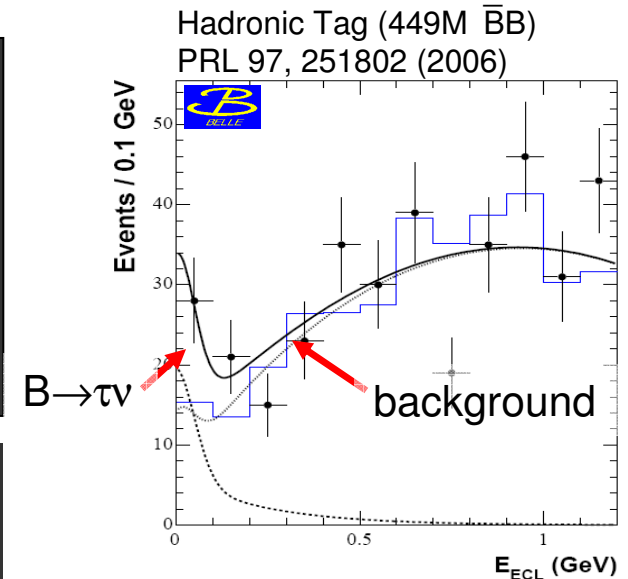
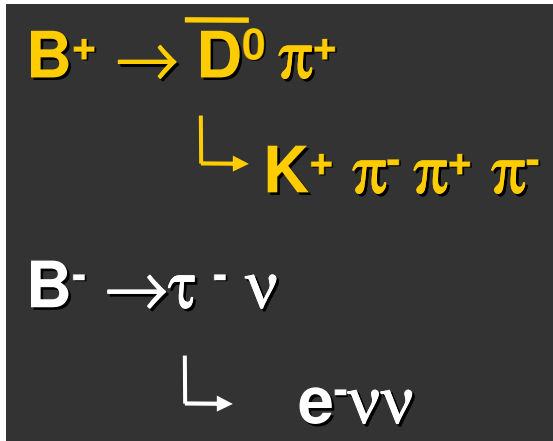
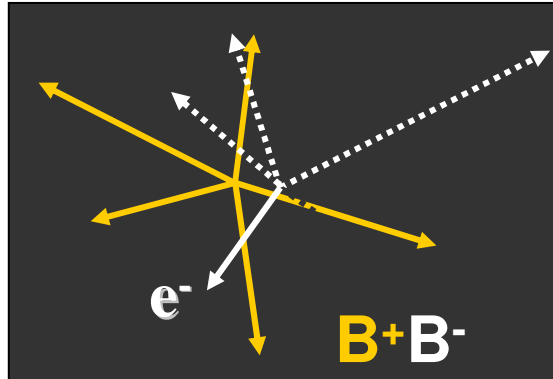
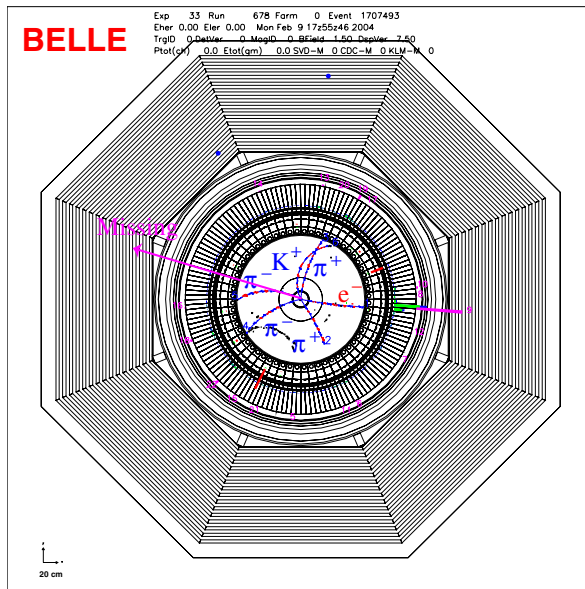
sensitive observables e.g. τ polarization

New Physics at tree level.

multiple neutrinos in final states

$B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$

difficult signature:
 $e/\mu/\pi/\rho \dots \oplus$ invisible



B → τ ν_τ

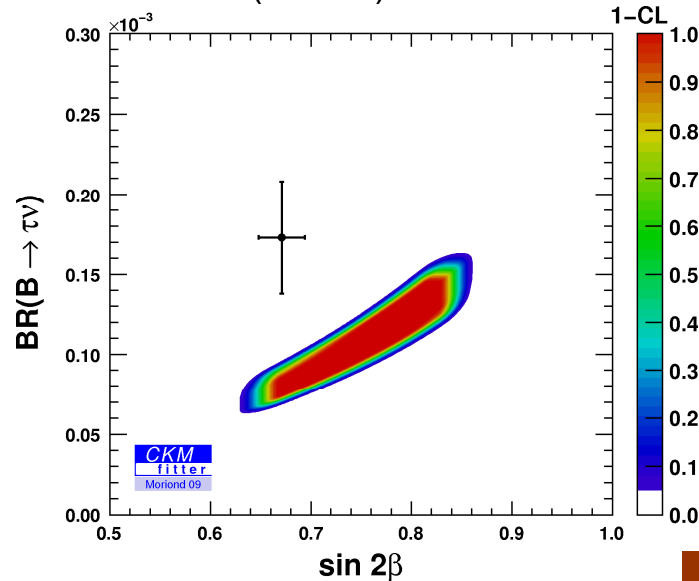
Belle+BaBar: $BF(\tau \nu_\tau)_{\text{exp}} = [1.73 \pm 0.35] \times 10^{-4}$

CKMFitter: $BF(\tau \nu_\tau)_{\text{fit}} = [0.786^{+0.179}_{-0.083}] \times 10^{-4}$

BF(τν) is not included in the fit
2.5σ deviation

CKM
fitter

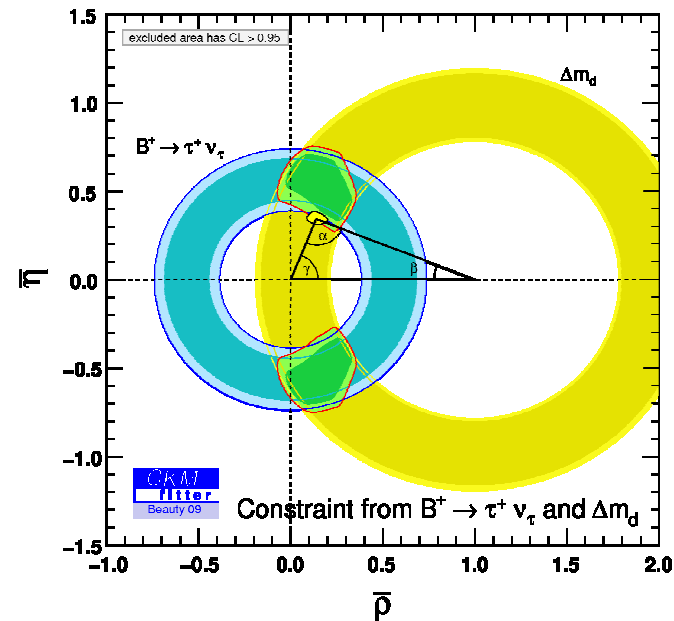
: prediction from the global fit;
measurements of $\sin(2\beta)$
and $BF(B \rightarrow \tau \nu)$ not used



$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}) = \frac{G_F^2 m_B m_\ell^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 \underbrace{f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2}_{\text{circled in red}} \tau_B$$

The decay constant f_B cancels in the ratio $BF(B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau)/\Delta m_d$, leaving limited theoretical uncertainties

$$\frac{BF(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\Delta m_d} \propto \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \gamma}\right)^2$$



The tension is not driven by the decay constant f_B .

$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu_\tau$



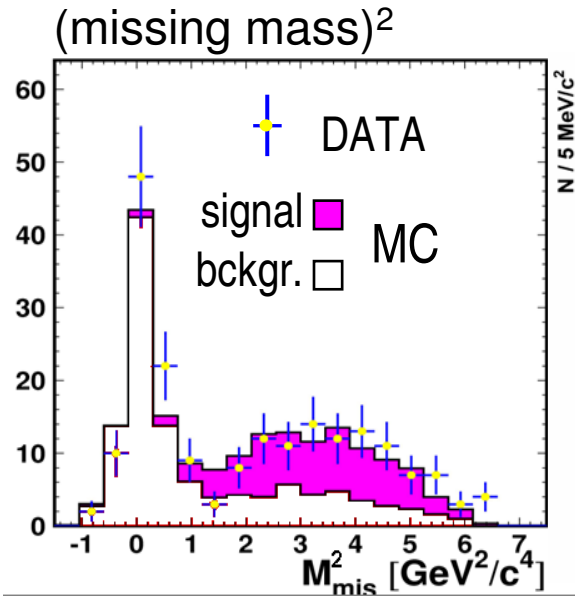
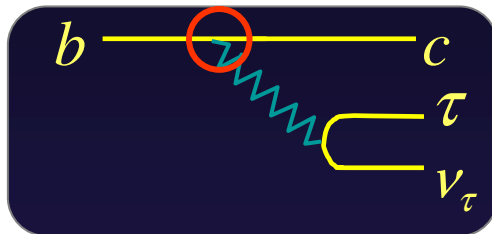
530 fb⁻¹

PRL **99**, 251802 (2007)

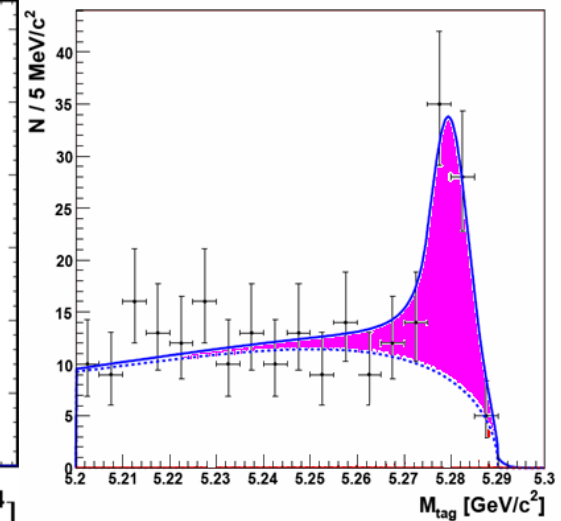
FIRST OBSERVATION,
significance 5.2σ

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau) =$$

$$(2.02^{+0.40}_{-0.37}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.37(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$$



M_{bc} of the tagging side



observable	current sensitivity	superFF (50 ab ⁻¹)	superLHCb (100 fb ⁻¹)
BF(B→τν)	30%	3÷4%	—
BF(B→μν)	not measured	5÷6%	—
BF(B→Dτν)	31%	2÷3% transverse τ polarization	—

Charmless, hadronic B decays

- measurements of α from time dependent CP violation (TCPV) in $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, $\rho \rho$; important ingredients to extract α : $B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0$, $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$
- search for non-SM amplitudes in B decays with $b \rightarrow s(d)$ transitions

"B $\rightarrow$ K π puzzle"

Belle, BaBar, CDF $\Rightarrow$

Belle, BaBar

$$A_{CP}(K^+ \pi^-) = -0.098 \pm 0.012$$

$$A_{CP}(K^+ \pi^0) = 0.050 \pm 0.025$$

$$A_{CP}(K^0 \pi^+) = 0.009 \pm 0.025$$

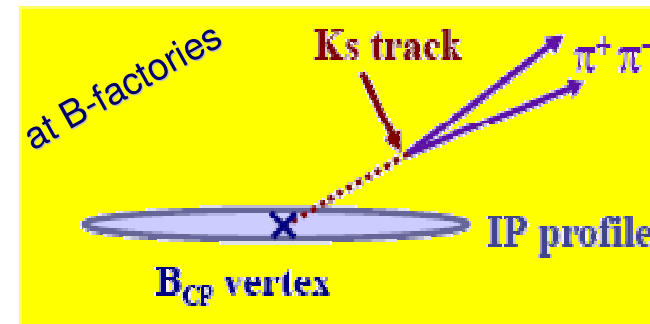
$$A_{CP}(K^0 \pi^0) = -0.01 \pm 0.10$$

$$S_{CP}(K^0 \pi^0) = 0.57 \pm 0.17 \Leftarrow TCPV \Rightarrow$$

needed for a data driven solution with sum rules
 $S_{CP} \equiv \sin(2\beta_{eff})$

$$A_{CP} \equiv \Gamma(B \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(B \rightarrow \bar{f}) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow \bar{f})$$

$$A_{CP}(K^+ \pi^-) - A_{CP}(K^+ \pi^0) = -0.147 \pm 0.028 \quad 5.3\sigma$$



- search for non-SM CP-violating phases in TCPV violation in $B \rightarrow f_{CP}$ with FCNC B decays, e.g. $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S, \phi K_L$, $B_s \rightarrow \phi \phi$

B-factories superior for the modes with neutrals

(Charmless) hadronic B decays

observable	current sensitivity	superFF (50 ab ⁻¹)	superLHCb (100 fb ⁻¹)
$\alpha(\pi\pi, \rho\pi, \rho\rho)$	15°(CKMFitter)	1÷2°	—
$S(\phi K^0)$	0.17	0.02÷0.03	0.025÷0.035
$S(K_S K_S K^0)$	0.20	0.02÷0.03	0.025÷0.035
$S(\eta' K^0)$	0.07	0.01÷0.02	—
$S(\phi\phi)$	not measured	—	0.01÷0.02
$\sin(2\beta) (J/\psi K)$	0.025	0.005÷0.012	0.003÷0.010
$\beta_s (J/\psi\phi)$	1.1÷1.2	0.14	0.0015
$\beta_s (K^0 K^0)$		0.19	—

→

$b \rightarrow c \bar{c} s$

superFF
(30 ab⁻¹)@Υ(5S)

Numbers from:

PDG, HFAG,

T. Browder *et al.*, New Physics at a Super Flavor Factory, arXiv:0802.3201 [hep-ph]

Expression of Interest for an LHCb Upgrade CERN/LHCC/2008-007

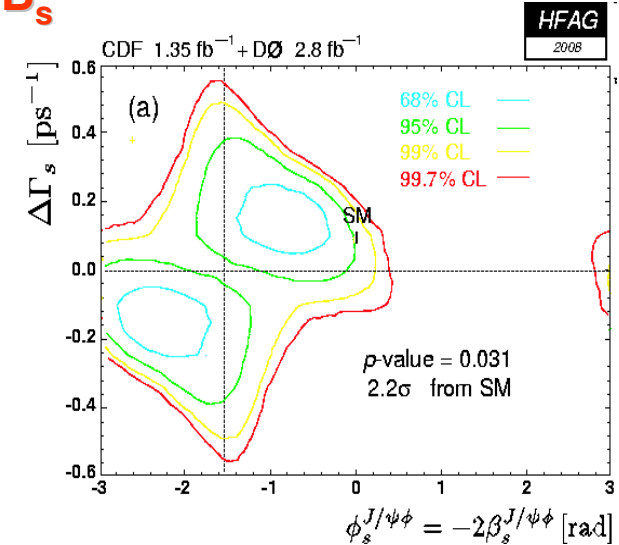


B. Di Ruzza @ DPF 2009

2.9 fb⁻¹

$BF(B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi) = (24 \pm 8.9) \times 10^{-6}$

$$\beta_s = \arg(-V_{ts} V_{tb}^* / V_{cs} V_{cb}^*)$$



Radiative and semileptonic decays with $b \rightarrow s(d)$

■ inclusive $b \rightarrow s$

- $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$
- $B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$
- $B \rightarrow X_s \bar{\nu} \nu$

■ inclusive $b \rightarrow d$

- $B \rightarrow X_d \gamma$

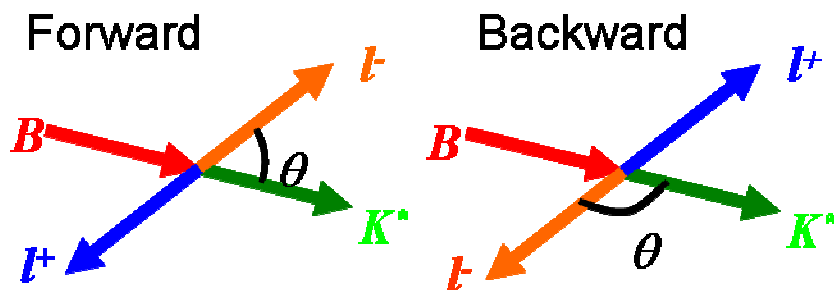
■ exclusive $b \rightarrow s$

- $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$
- $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} l^+ l^-$
- $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \bar{\nu} \nu$

■ exclusive $b \rightarrow d$

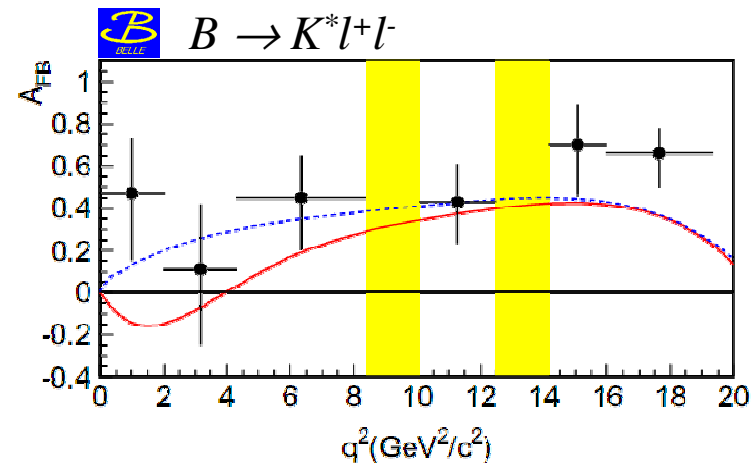
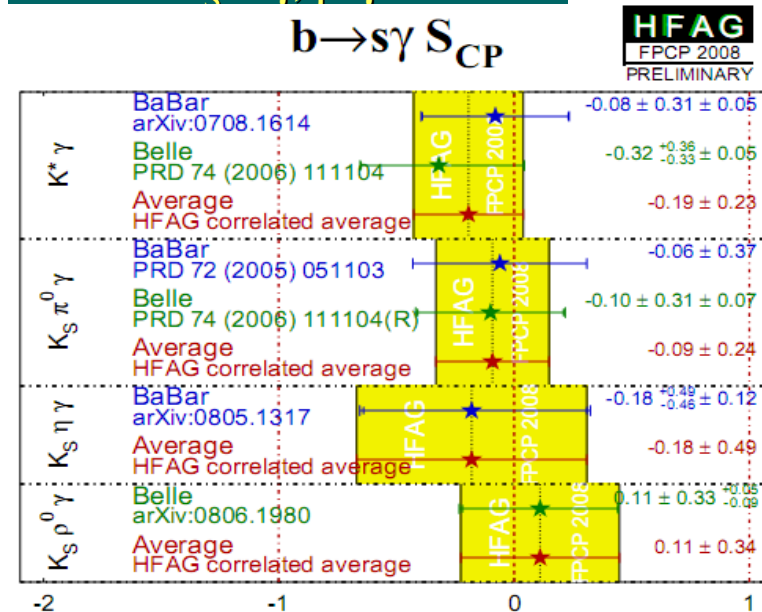
- $B \rightarrow \rho \gamma$

A_{FB} (forward-backward asymmetry) in $b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ arises from the interference between γ and Z^0 contributions



TCPV $K_s \pi^0 \gamma, \rho^0 \gamma$

$b \rightarrow s \gamma S_{CP}$

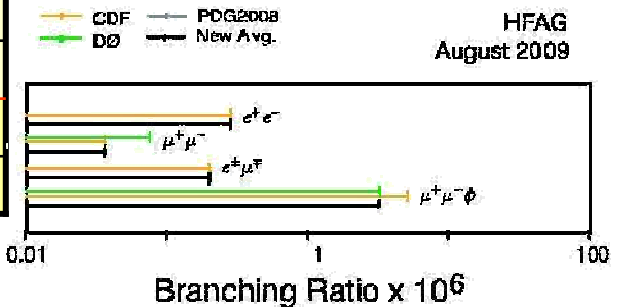


Radiative and (semi)leptonic decays

observable	current sensitivity	superFF (50 ab ⁻¹)	superLHCb (100 fb ⁻¹)
$A_{CP}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$	0.028	0.004 ÷ 0.005	—
$A_{CP}(b \rightarrow s\gamma + d\gamma)$	0.12	0.01	—
$BF(B \rightarrow X_d \gamma)$	~ 40%	5 ÷ 10%	—
$BF(B \rightarrow \rho \gamma) / BF(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)$	~ 16%	3 ÷ 4%	—
$S(B^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^0 \gamma)$	0.24	0.02 ÷ 0.03	—
$S(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma)$	0.67	0.08 ÷ 0.12	—
$S(B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma)$			0.016 ÷ 0.025
$BF(B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-)$	23%	4 ÷ 6%	
$A_{FB}(B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-)_{s_0}$		4 ÷ 6%	
$A_{FB}(B \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-)_{s_0}$			0.07 GeV ²
$BF(B \rightarrow K \nu \nu)$		16 ÷ 20%	
$BF(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$			5 ÷ 10%
$BF(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$			3σ

 PRL 100,121801,2008 **23.6fb⁻¹**

$$BF(B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma) = (57^{+18+12}_{-15-11}) \times 10^{-6}$$



...many interesting opportunities for non-b physics:

- charm mixing and CPV are a unique handle to test FCNC of u-like quarks
- τ LFV: $\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma$, $\tau \rightarrow \mu \mu \mu$

Summary

The flavor sector of the Standard Model passed fundamental tests; yet there are several measurements that are uncomfortable for the Standard Model:

CDF and D0 demonstrated the power of hadron colliders in b-physics.

The needed decay modes & techniques established at B-factories.

Things to be improved (in addition to rate/radiation tolerance)

- Better particle identification;
- Larger radial size of vertex detector to accept more K_S ;
- Innermost sensor closer to the IP to improve Δz resolution;
- More hermetic detector to help reconstruction of *invisible* modes (w/ ν);
- Reduce material;
- ...

(Super)B-factories and LHC(B) quite complementary to each other.

Summary

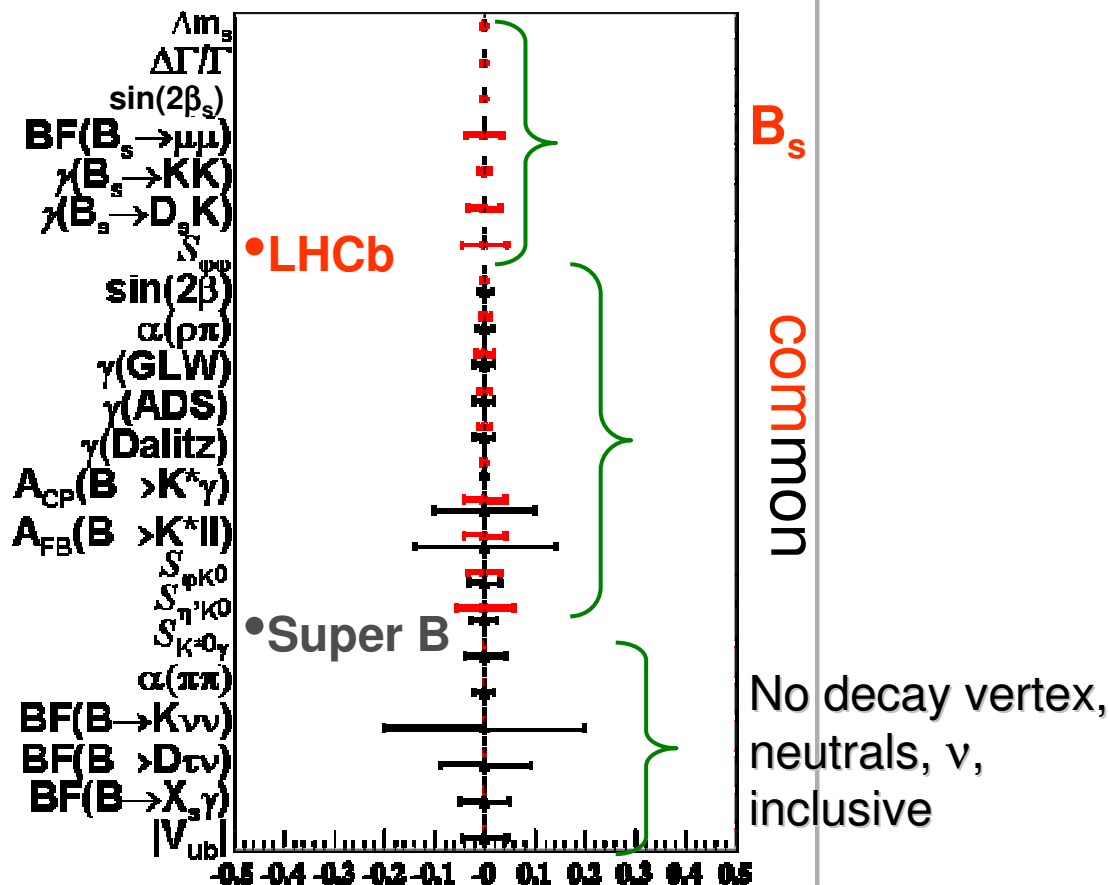
Sensitivity Comparison ~2020 (preliminary)

Super-LHCb 100 fb⁻¹ vs

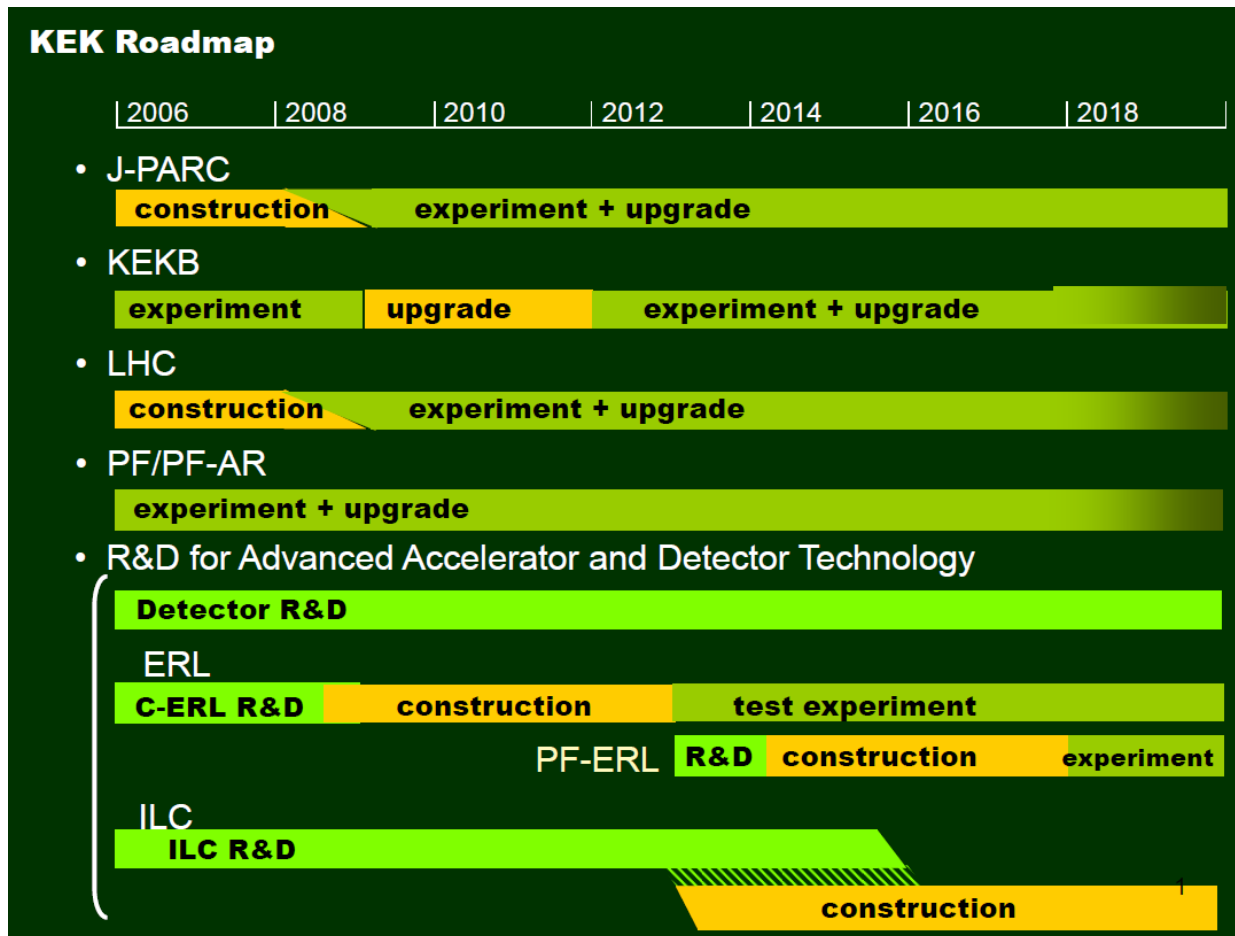
Super-B factory 50 ab⁻¹

Plot by S. Stone,

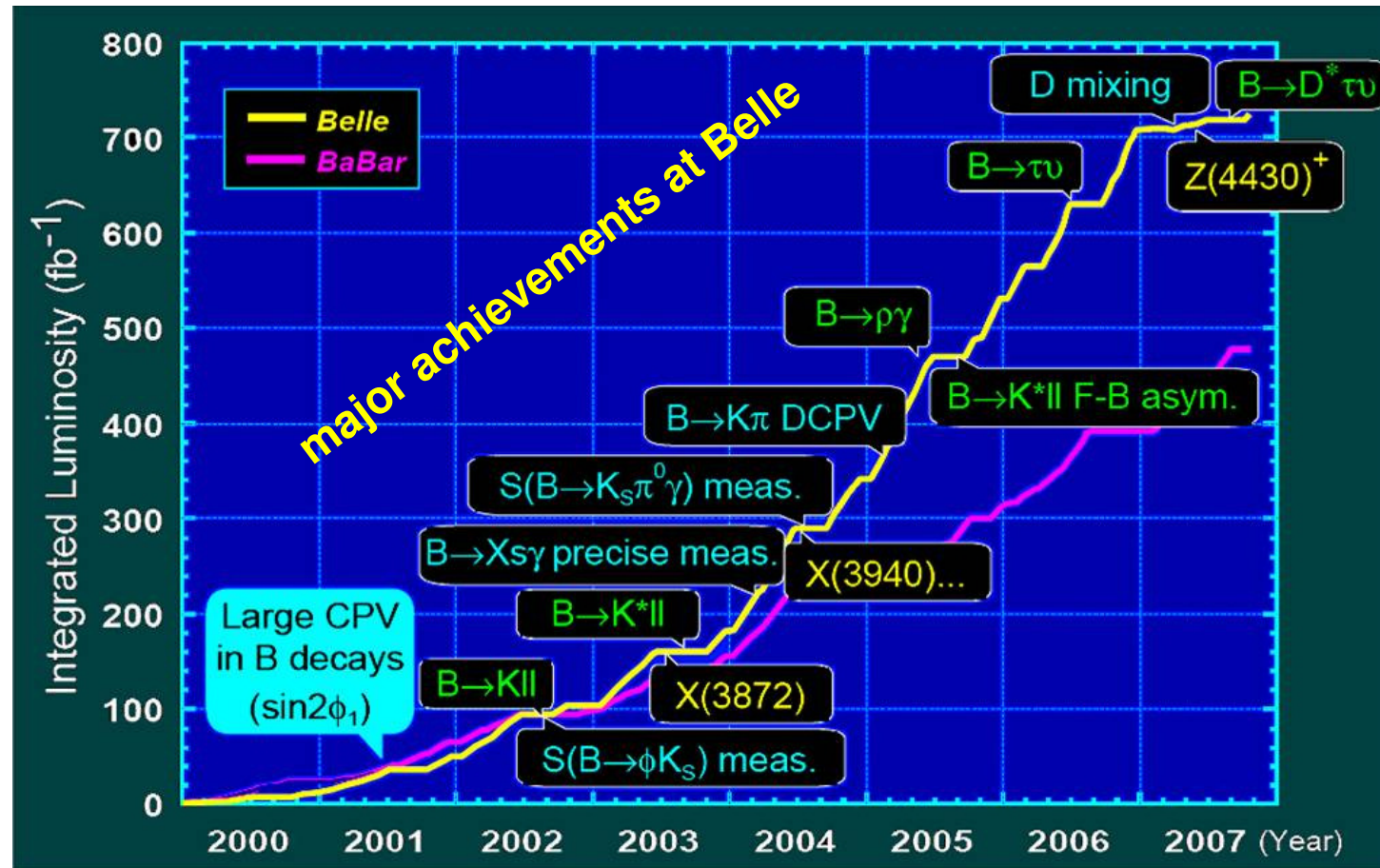
SuperBF-numbers from M. Hazumi



KEK-Roadmap



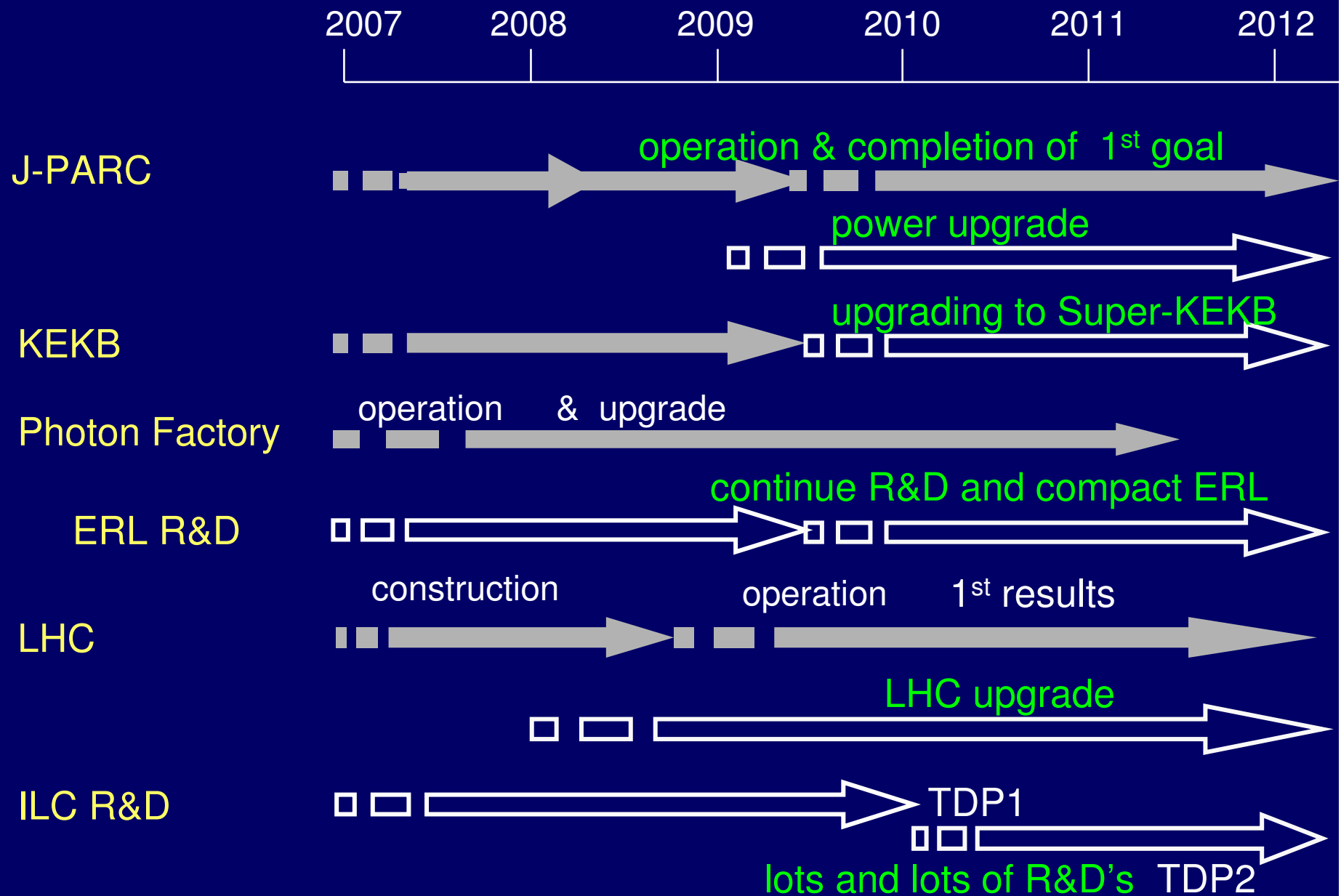
TOWARDS SuperB-factory

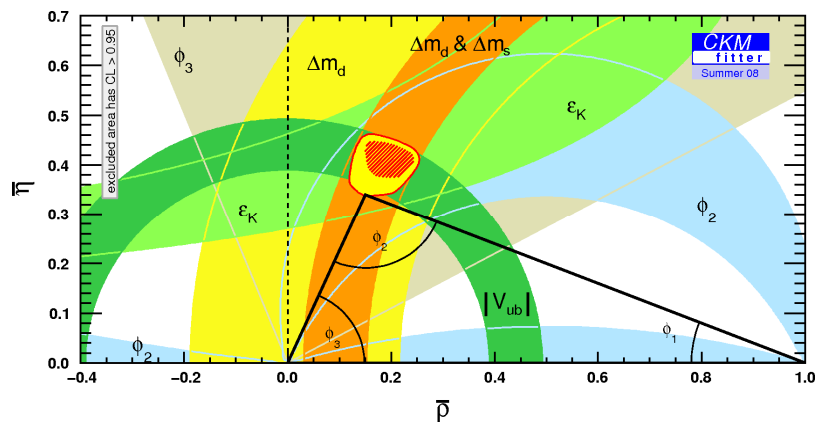


The needed decay modes & techniques established at B-factories

Summary of KEK Roadmap

(A.Suzuki)





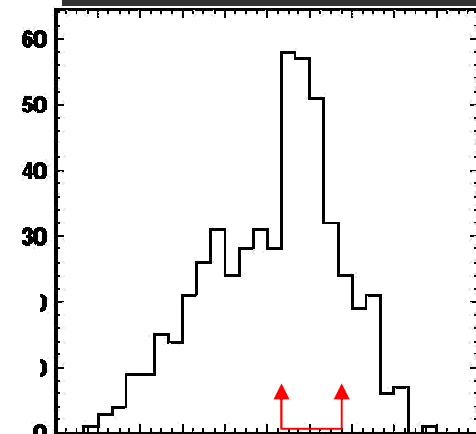
$$A_{FB}(B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-) = -C_{10} \xi(q^2) \left[\text{Re}(C_9) F_1 + \frac{1}{q^2} C_7 F_2 \right]$$



PRL **102**,021801,2009 **23.6fb⁻¹**

$$BF(B_s \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^-) = (3.67^{+0.35}_{-0.33}(\text{stat})^{+0.43}_{-0.42}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.49(\text{norm})) \times 10^{-3}$$

requirements on
 $\cos \chi_{B,hl} \bar{B}$



Observed signal from a rare
semileptonic B decay