



Tension between K and B physics as a hint of new physics ?

Mertens Philippe - BND School 2009 - Rathen - 19/09/09

Outline

Lattice B_K

$B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$

Talk based on:

- A. Buras and D. Guadagnoli : arXiv:0805.3887
- E. Lunghi and A. Soni : arXiv:0803.4340

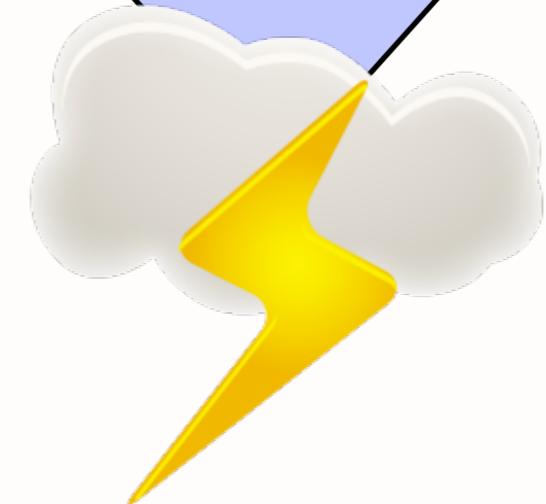
K CPV : ϵ_K

B CPV : $\sin 2\beta$

Strange cancellation

UTriangle

NP : $\phi_d, KK ??$



On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**) :

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \boxed{\pi^+ \pi^-}) = (30.69 \pm 0.05)\%$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) = (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \boxed{\pi^+ \pi^-}) = (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \boxed{\pi^0 \pi^0}) = (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$$

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**) :

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = (30.69 \pm 0.05)\%$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) = (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) = (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$$

KS mostly CP **even**

KL mostly CP **odd**

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**) :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (30.69 \pm 0.05)\% \\ \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%\end{aligned}$$

KS mostly CP **even**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3} \\ \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

KL mostly CP **odd**

This feature may be measured by the physical parameter

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})}{A(K_S \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})} \propto \kappa_\epsilon \text{Im} \langle K^0 | \mathcal{H}_W | \bar{K}^0 \rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon_K| = C_\epsilon \kappa_\epsilon B_K |V_{cb}| \lambda^2 \eta (1 - \rho) S_0(x_t)$$

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (30.69 \pm 0.05)\% \\ \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%\end{aligned}$$

KS mostly CP **even**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3} \\ \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

KL mostly CP **odd**

This feature may be measured by the physical parameter

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})}{A(K_S \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})} \propto \kappa_\epsilon \text{Im} \langle K^0 | \mathcal{H}_W | \bar{K}^0 \rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon_K| = C_\epsilon \kappa_\epsilon B_K |V_{cb}| \lambda^2 \eta (1 - \rho) S_0(x_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_\epsilon &= 0.92 \pm 0.02 \\ \phi_\epsilon &= (43.51 \pm 0.05)^\circ \neq 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (30.69 \pm 0.05)\% \\ \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%\end{aligned}$$

KS mostly CP even

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3} \\ \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

KL mostly CP odd

This feature may be measured by the physical parameter

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})}{A(K_S \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})} \propto \kappa_\epsilon \text{Im} \langle K^0 | \mathcal{H}_W | \bar{K}^0 \rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon_K| = C_\epsilon \kappa_\epsilon B_K |V_{cb}| \lambda^2 \eta (1 - \rho) S_0(x_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_\epsilon &= 0.92 \pm 0.02 \\ \phi_\epsilon &= (43.51 \pm 0.05)^\circ \neq 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$B_K \equiv \frac{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}$$

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (30.69 \pm 0.05)\% \\ \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%\end{aligned}$$

KS mostly CP even

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3} \\ \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

KL mostly CP odd

This feature may be measured by the physical parameter

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})}{A(K_S \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})} \propto \kappa_\epsilon \text{Im} \langle K^0 | \mathcal{H}_W | \bar{K}^0 \rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon_K| = C_\epsilon \kappa_\epsilon B_K |V_{cb}| \lambda^2 \eta (1 - \rho) S_0(x_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_\epsilon &= 0.92 \pm 0.02 \\ \phi_\epsilon &= (43.51 \pm 0.05)^\circ \neq 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$B_K \equiv \frac{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}$$

$$SU(3)_V : B_K \approx 1/3$$

$$\chi PT : B_K = 3/4 \quad (N_C \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{Lattice} : B_K = 0.72 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.037$$

On the K meson Side

Let's have a look on Kaon's decays into two pions (**CP+**):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (30.69 \pm 0.05)\% \\ \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (69.20 \pm 0.05)\%\end{aligned}$$

KS mostly CP even

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &= (1.966 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3} \\ \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &= (8.65 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

KL mostly CP odd

This feature may be measured by the physical parameter

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})}{A(K_S \rightarrow (2\pi)_{I=0})} \propto \kappa_\epsilon \text{Im} \langle K^0 | \mathcal{H}_W | \bar{K}^0 \rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon_K| = C_\epsilon \kappa_\epsilon B_K |V_{cb}| \lambda^2 \eta (1 - \rho) S_0(x_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_\epsilon &= 0.92 \pm 0.02 \\ \phi_\epsilon &= (43.51 \pm 0.05)^\circ \neq 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$B_K \equiv \frac{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}{\langle K^0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}$$

$$SU(3)_V : B_K \approx 1/3$$

$$|\epsilon_K| = (2.228 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi PT &: B_K = 3/4 \ (N_C \rightarrow +\infty) \\ \text{Lattice} &: B_K = 0.72 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.037\end{aligned}$$

On the $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ side

Here, the interference CPV dominates :

On the $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ side

Here, the interference CPV dominates :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)} \\ &= C_{J/\psi K_S} \cos \Delta m t + S_{J/\psi K_S} \sin \Delta m t\end{aligned}$$

On the $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ side

Here, the interference CPV dominates :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)} \\ &= C_{J/\psi K_S} \cos \Delta m t + S_{J/\psi K_S} \sin \Delta m t\end{aligned}$$

with

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \dots = \sin 2\beta \quad \text{with} \quad \beta = \text{Arg}(-V_{cd} V_{tb} V_{cb}^* V_{td}^*)$$

On the $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ side

Here, the interference CPV dominates :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)} \\ &= C_{J/\psi K_S} \cos \Delta m t + S_{J/\psi K_S} \sin \Delta m t\end{aligned}$$

with

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \dots = \sin 2\beta \quad \text{with} \quad \beta = \text{Arg}(-V_{cd} V_{tb} V_{cb}^* V_{td}^*)$$

Experiment tells us :

$$\boxed{\sin 2\beta = 0.681 \pm 0.025}$$

On the $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ side

Here, the interference CPV dominates :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)} \\ &= C_{J/\psi K_S} \cos \Delta m t + S_{J/\psi K_S} \sin \Delta m t\end{aligned}$$

with

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \dots = \sin 2\beta \quad \text{with} \quad \beta = \text{Arg}(-V_{cd} V_{tb} V_{cb}^* V_{td}^*)$$

Experiment tells us :

$$\boxed{\sin 2\beta = 0.681 \pm 0.025}$$

to be compared with $\epsilon_K \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$

The link : B0 UTriangle

The link : B0 UTriangle

K meson

$$|\epsilon_K| \propto \kappa_\epsilon B_K \eta (1 - \rho)$$

The link : B0 UTriangle

K meson

B meson

$$|\epsilon_K| \propto \kappa_\epsilon B_K \eta(1 - \rho)$$

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \sin 2\beta$$

The link : B0 UTriangle

K meson

$$|\epsilon_K| \propto \kappa_\epsilon B_K \eta(1 - \rho)$$

B meson

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \sin 2\beta$$

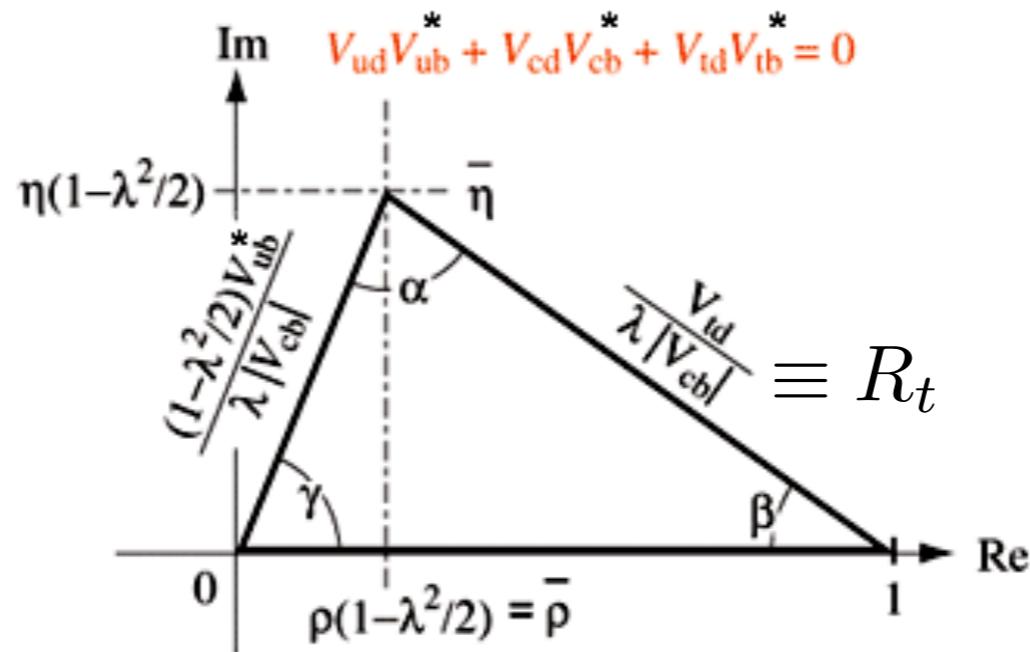


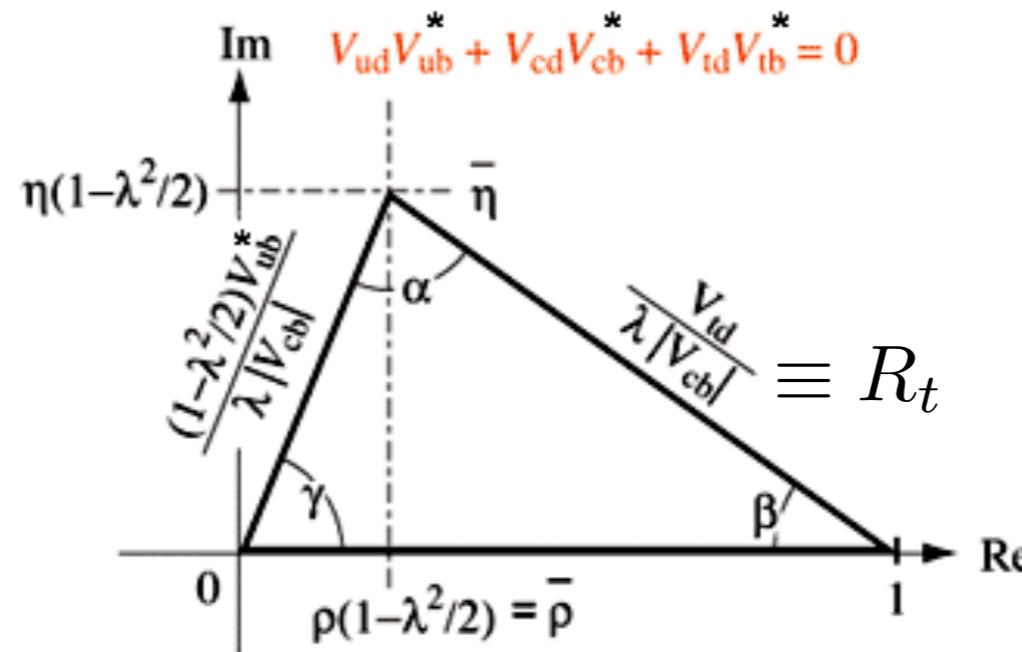
Figure 1. The unitarity relation $V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$ drawn in the complex $[\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta}]$ plane.

$$\eta(1 - \rho) = 1/2R_t^2 \sin 2\beta$$

The link : B0 UTriangle

K meson

$$|\epsilon_K| \propto \kappa_\epsilon B_K \eta(1 - \rho)$$



B meson

$$S_{J/\psi K_S} = \sin 2\beta$$

Figure 1. The unitarity relation $V_{ud} V_{ub}^* + V_{cd} V_{cb}^* + V_{td} V_{tb}^* = 0$ drawn in the complex $[\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta}]$ plane.

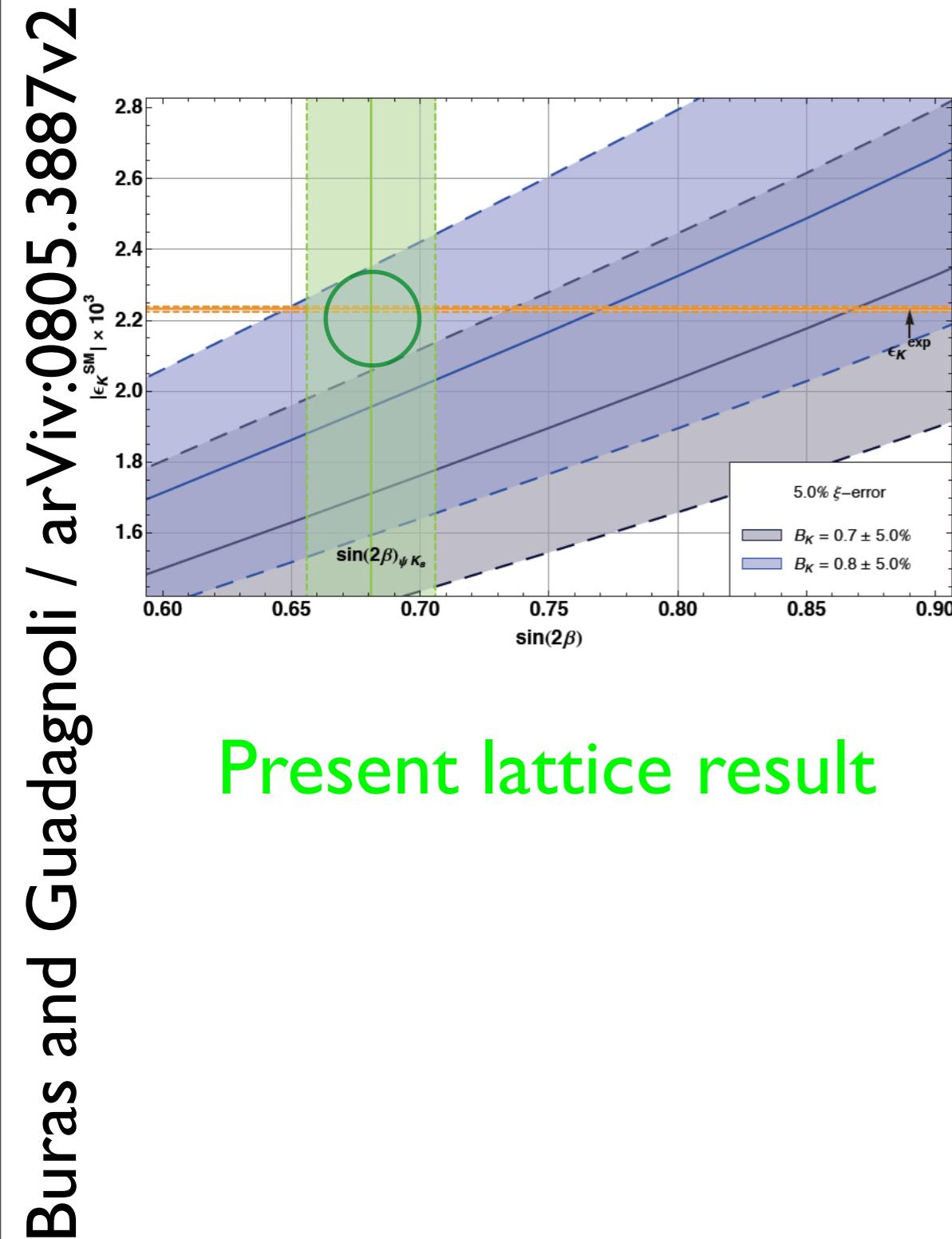
$$\eta(1 - \rho) = 1/2R_t^2 \sin 2\beta$$



$$|\epsilon_K| \propto \kappa_\epsilon B_K S_{J/\psi K_S}$$

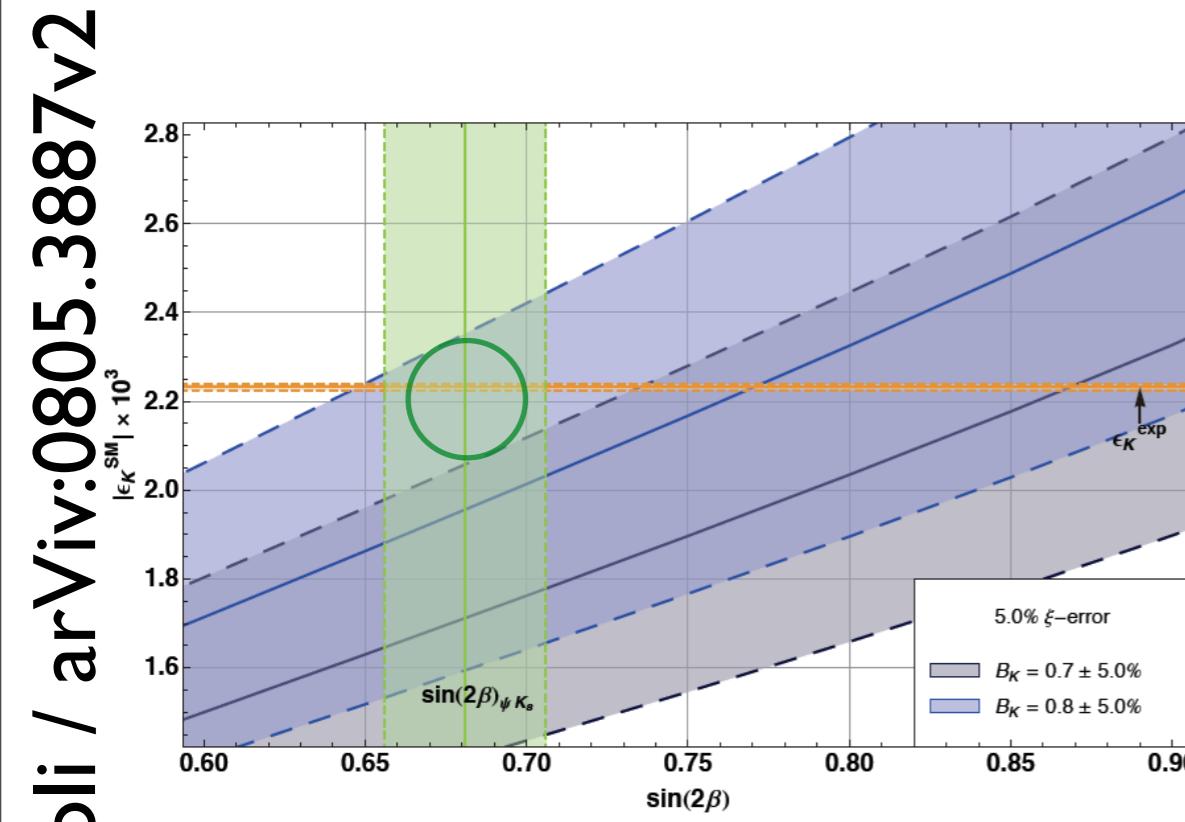
Putting everything together :

Putting everything together :

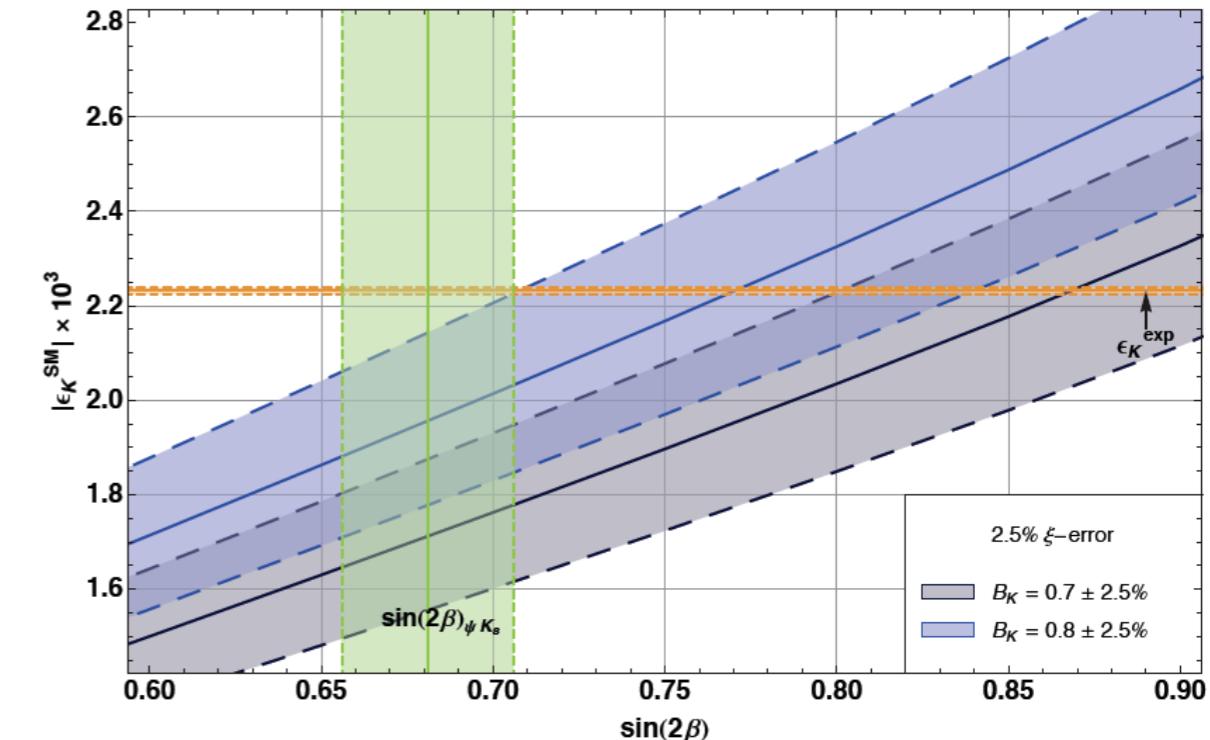


Present lattice result

Putting everything together :

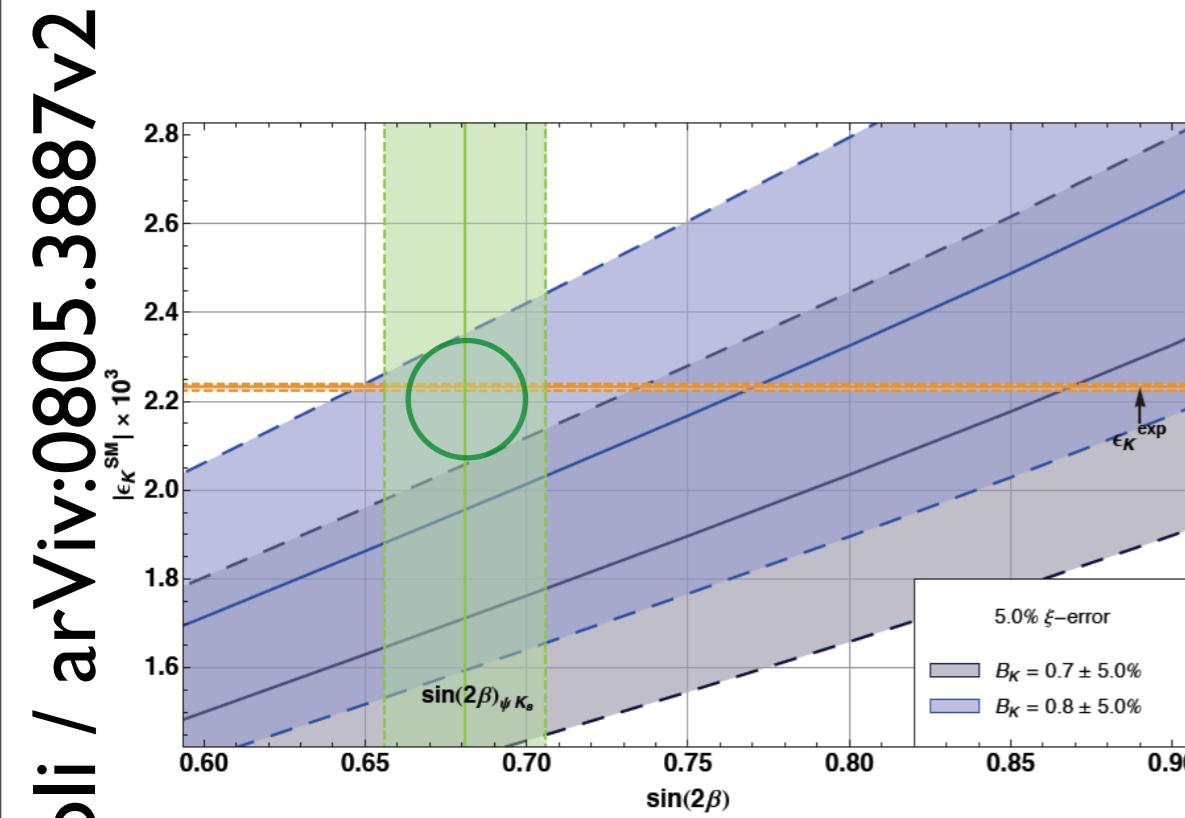


Present lattice result

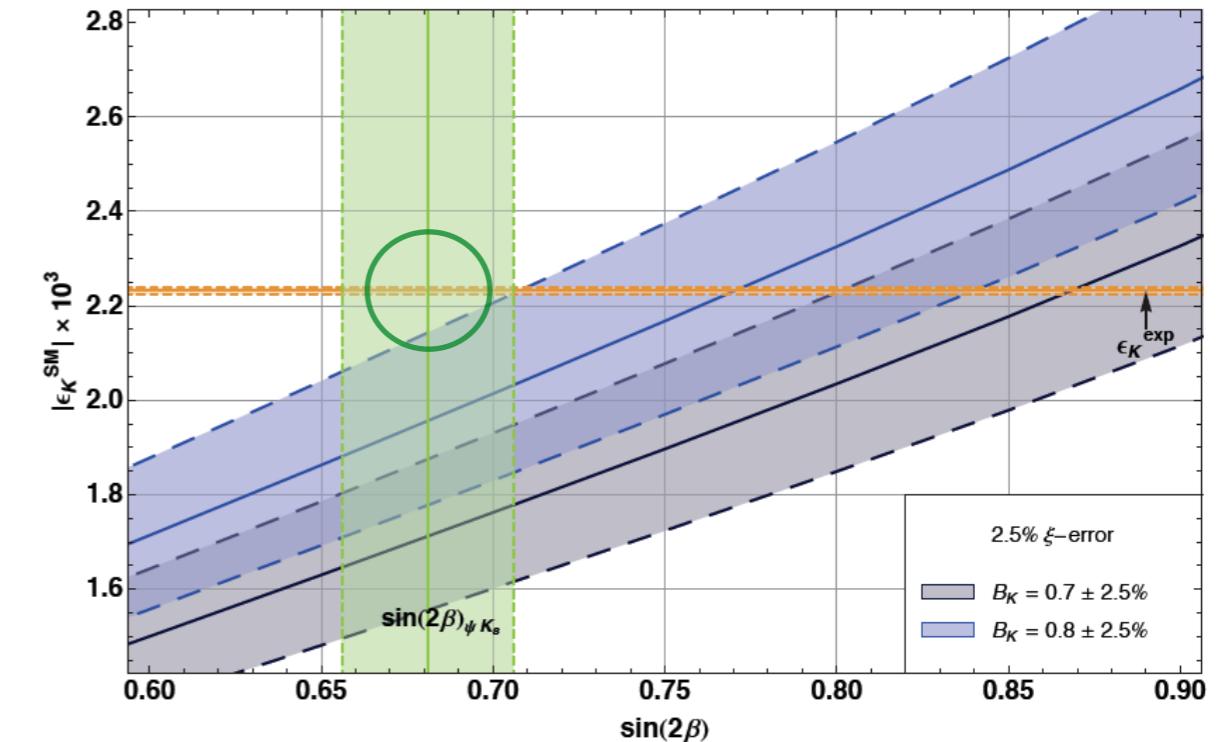


Future "unofficial" lattice result

Putting everything together :

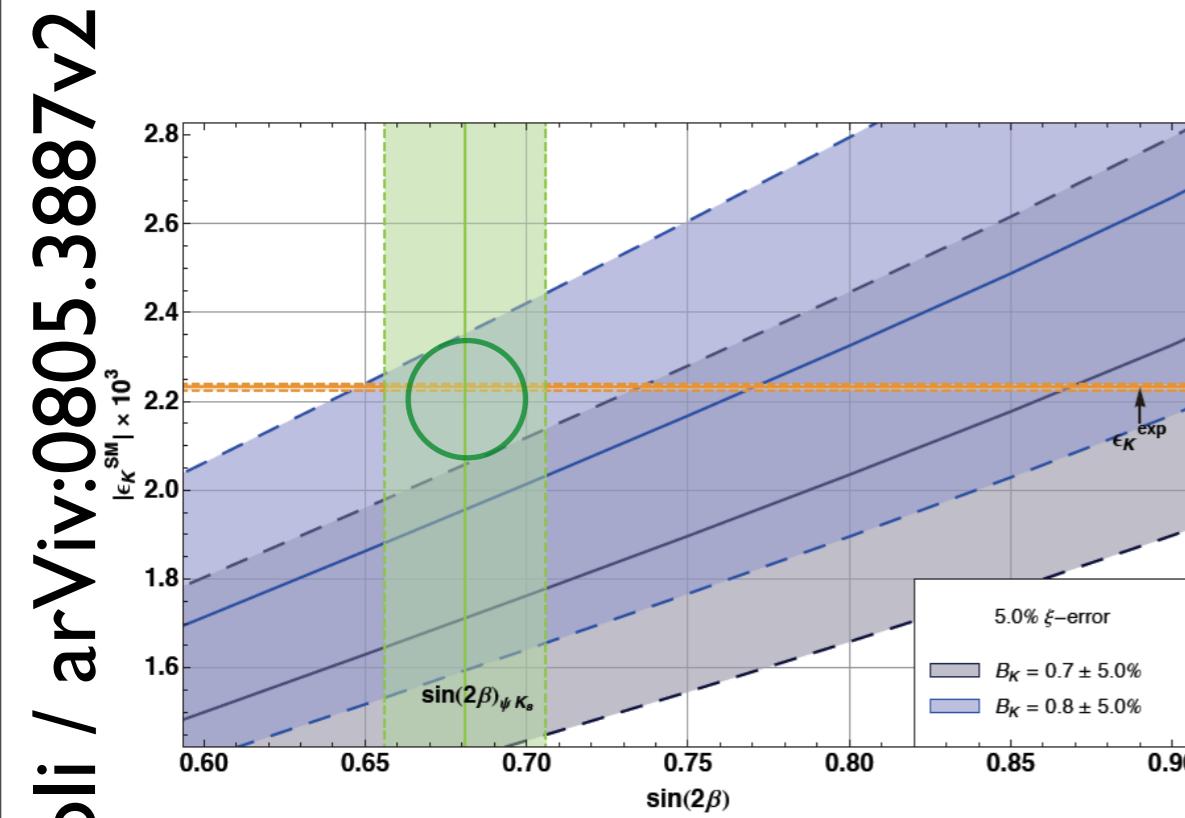


Present lattice result

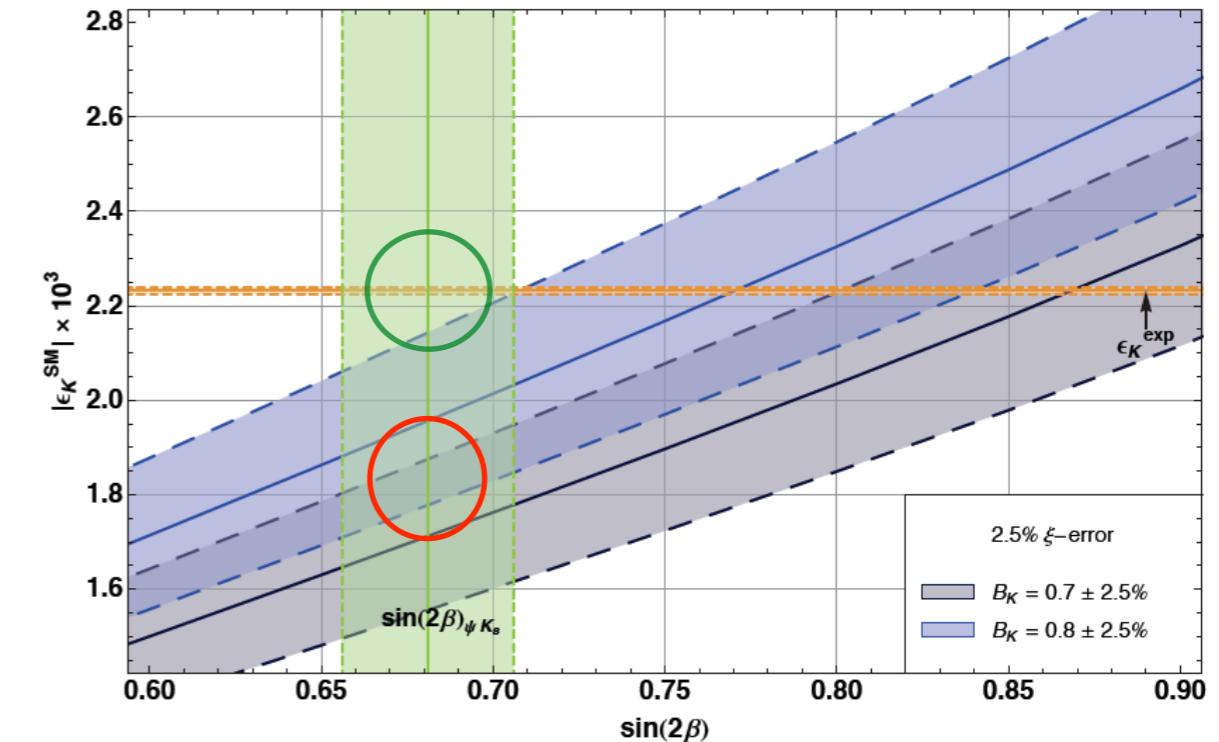


Future “unofficial” lattice result

Putting everything together :

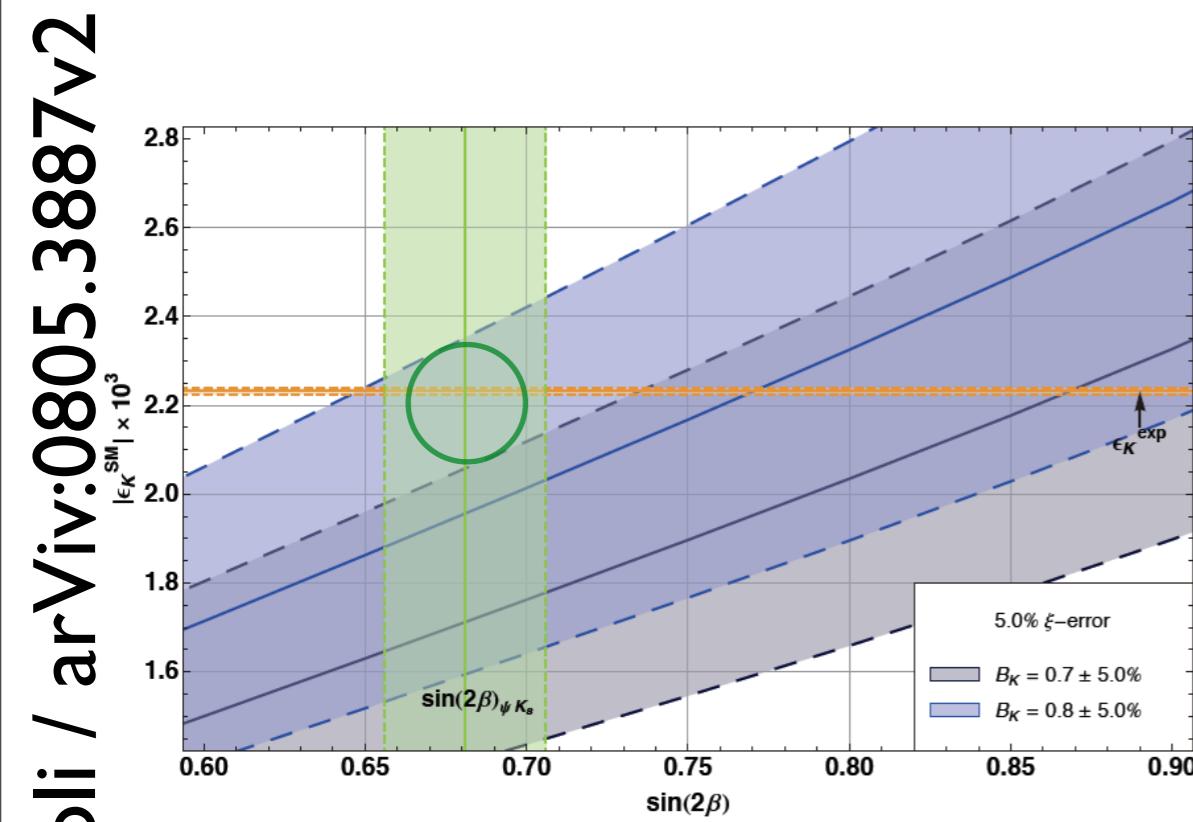


Present lattice result

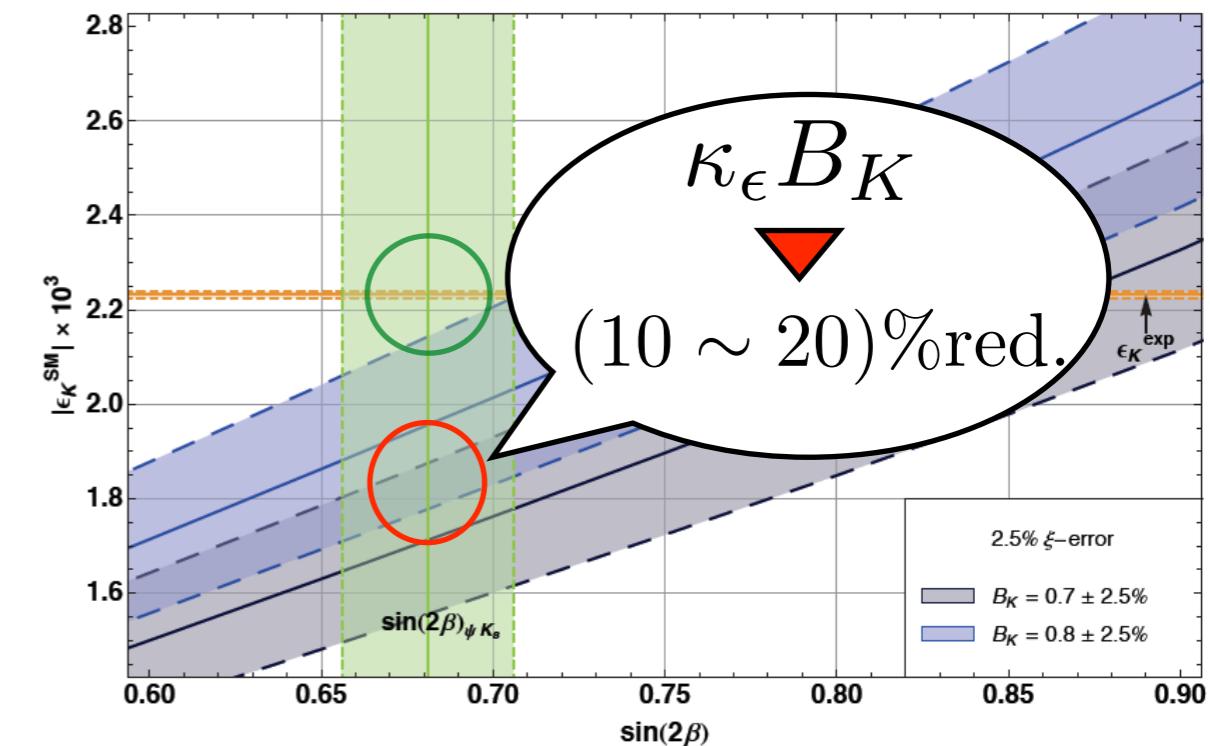


Future “unofficial” lattice result

Putting everything together :

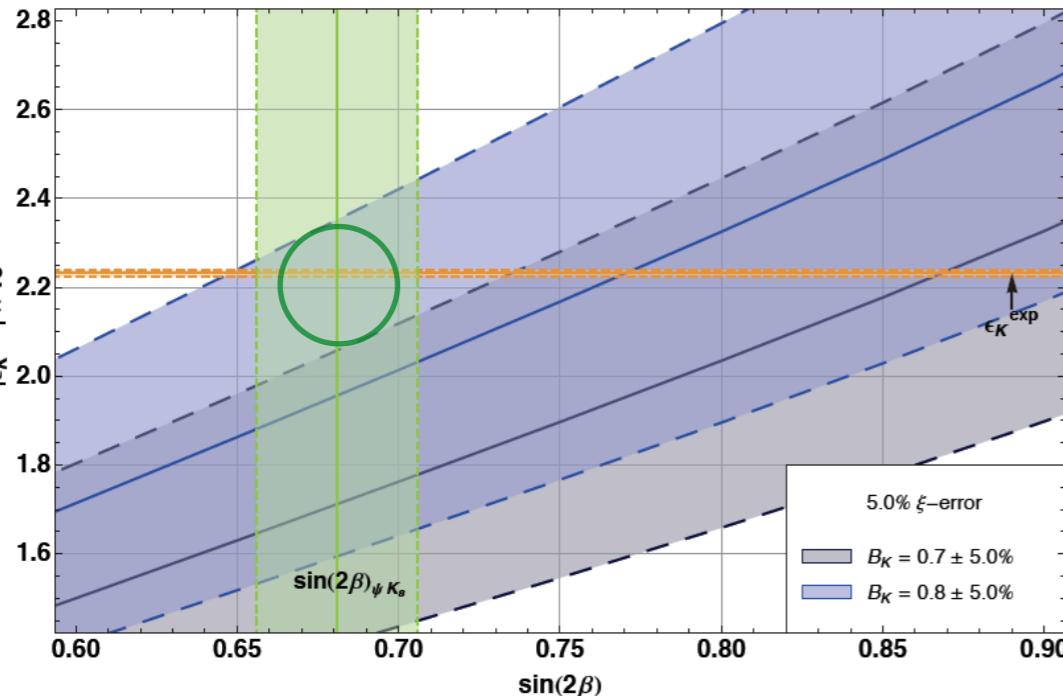


Present lattice result

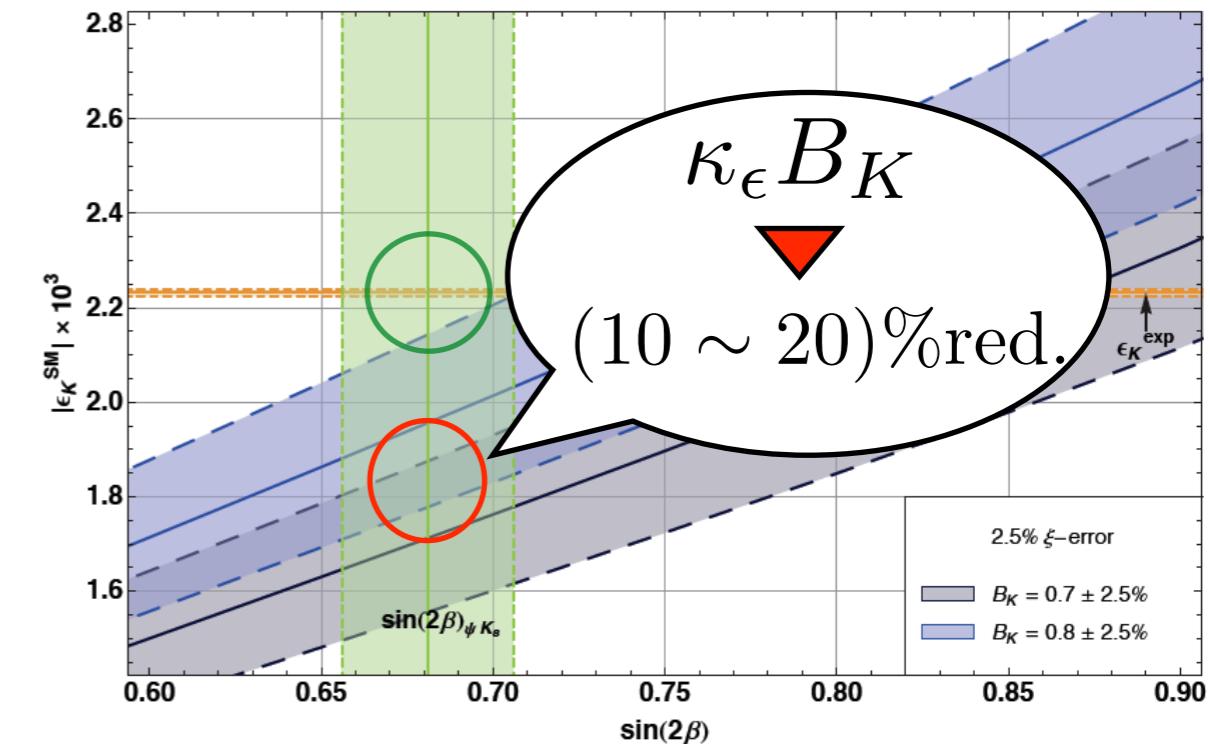


Future “unofficial” lattice result

Putting everything together :



Present lattice result



Future “unofficial” lattice result

If you believe in lattice calculation :

- NP in K system (UED,...)?
- NP in B system (new B mixing phase,...)?
- Mix of the two ?
- Increasing the number of quark families ?
- ...

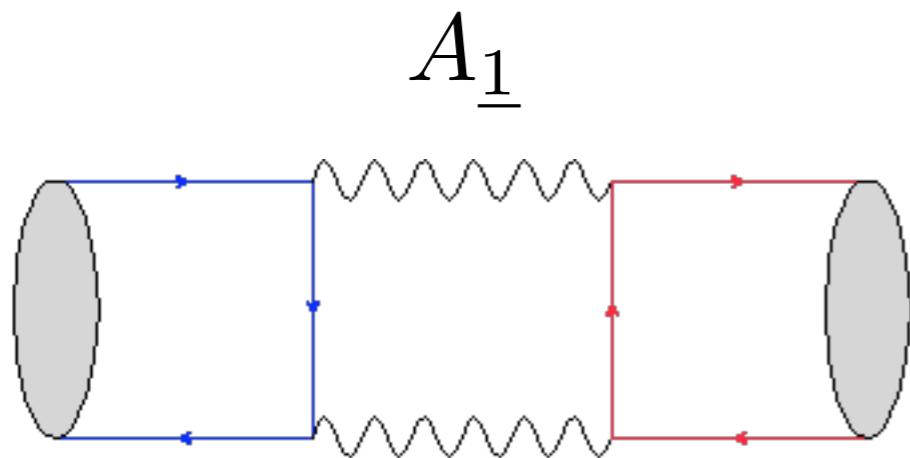
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?

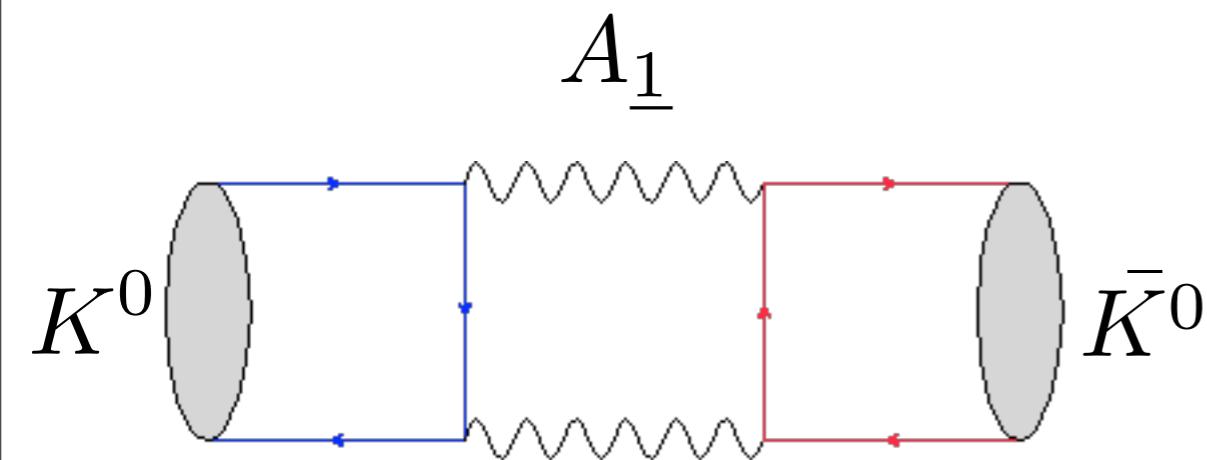
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



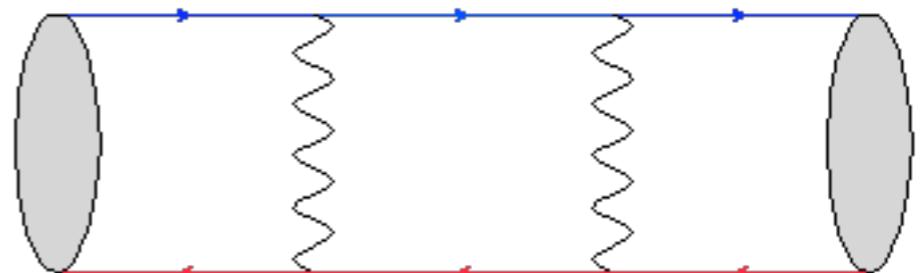
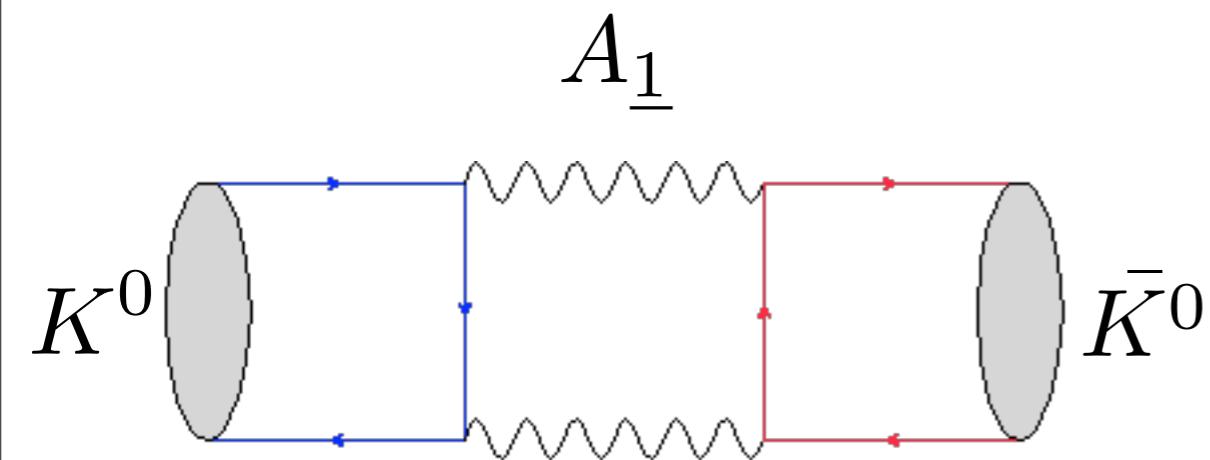
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



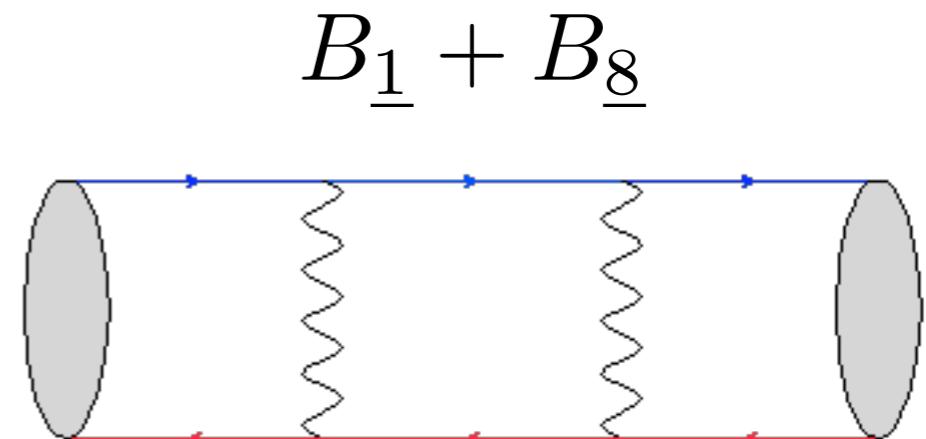
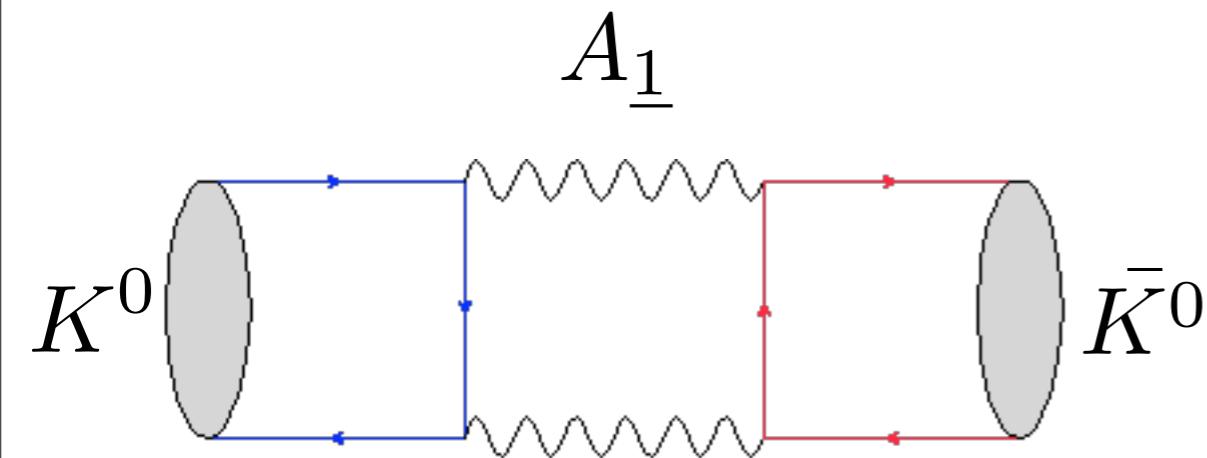
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



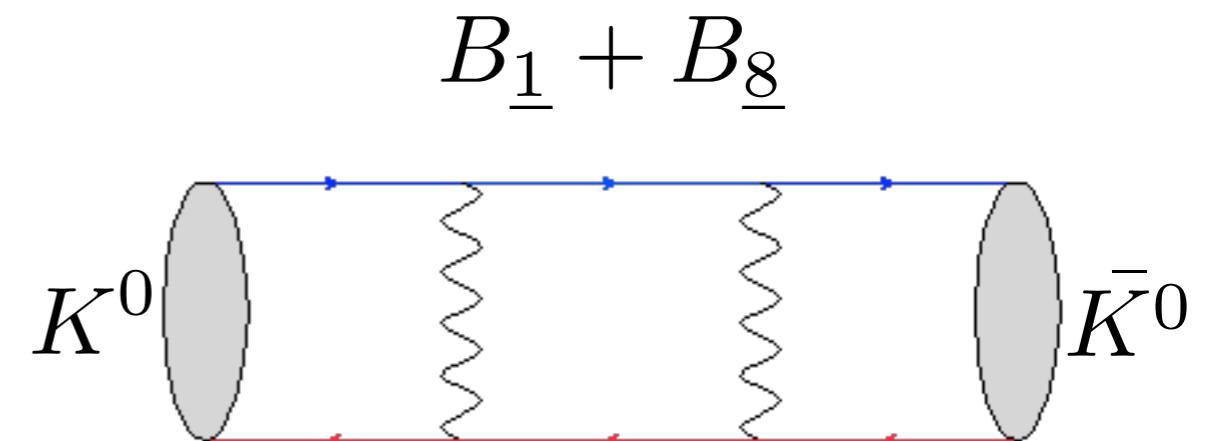
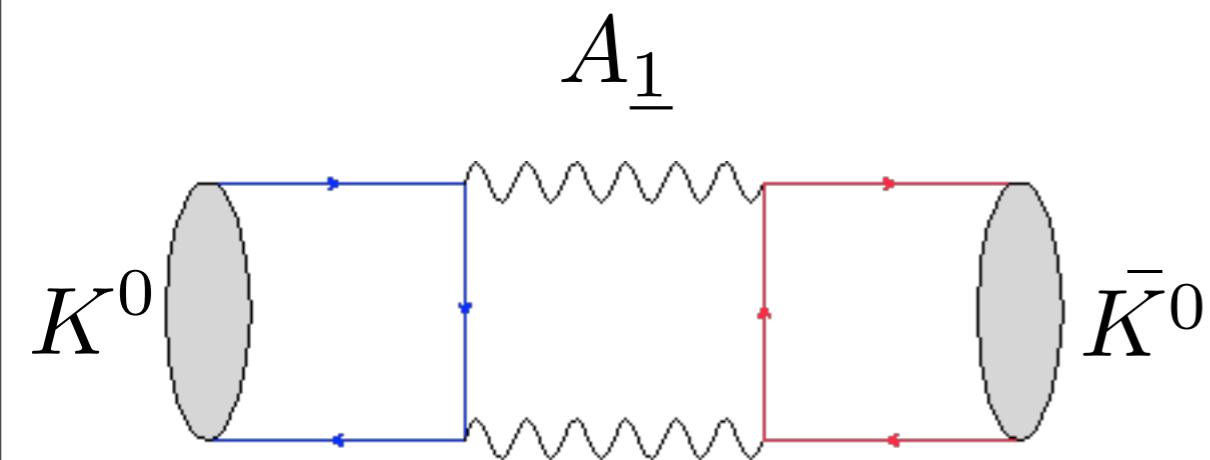
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



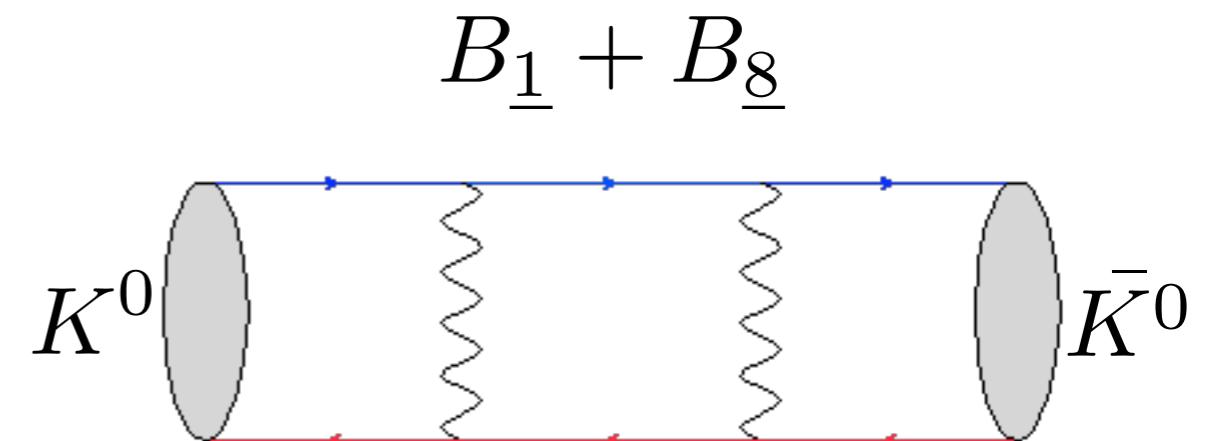
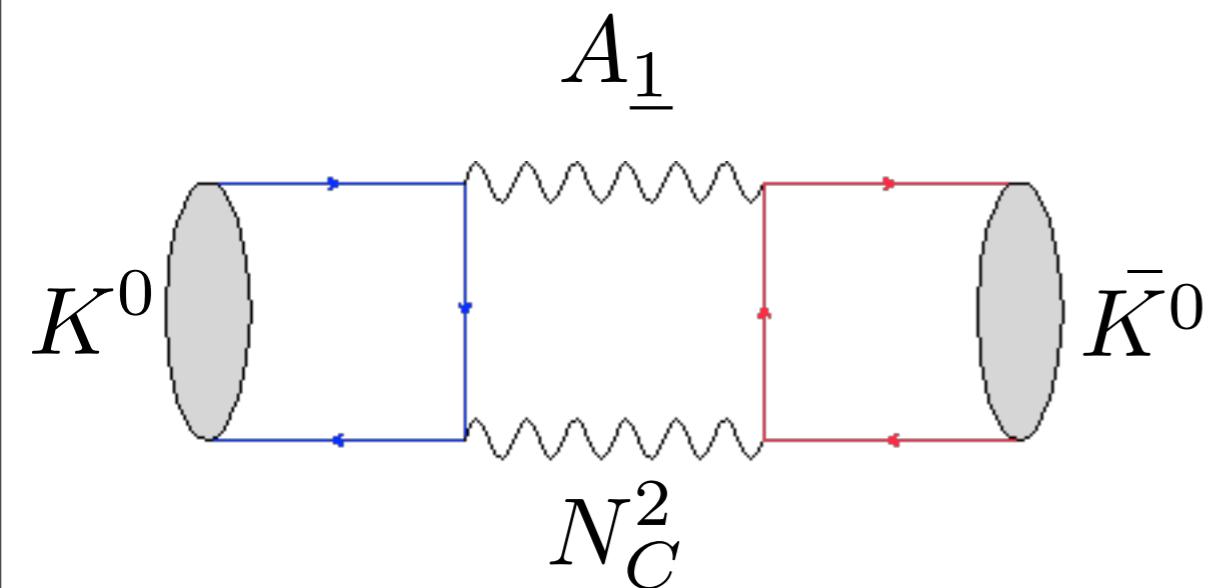
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



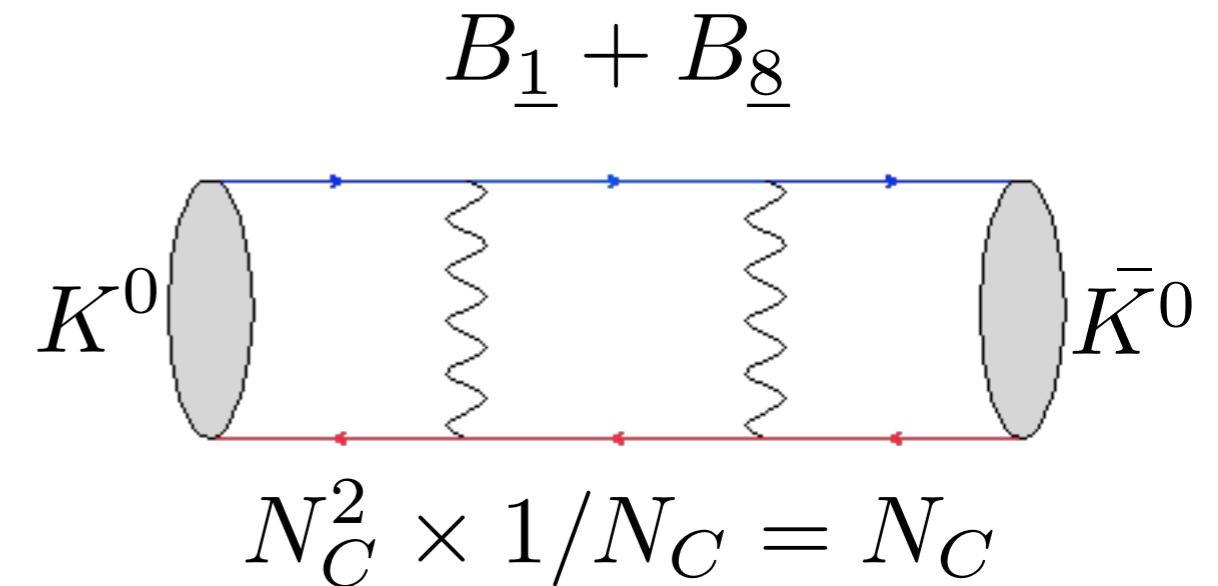
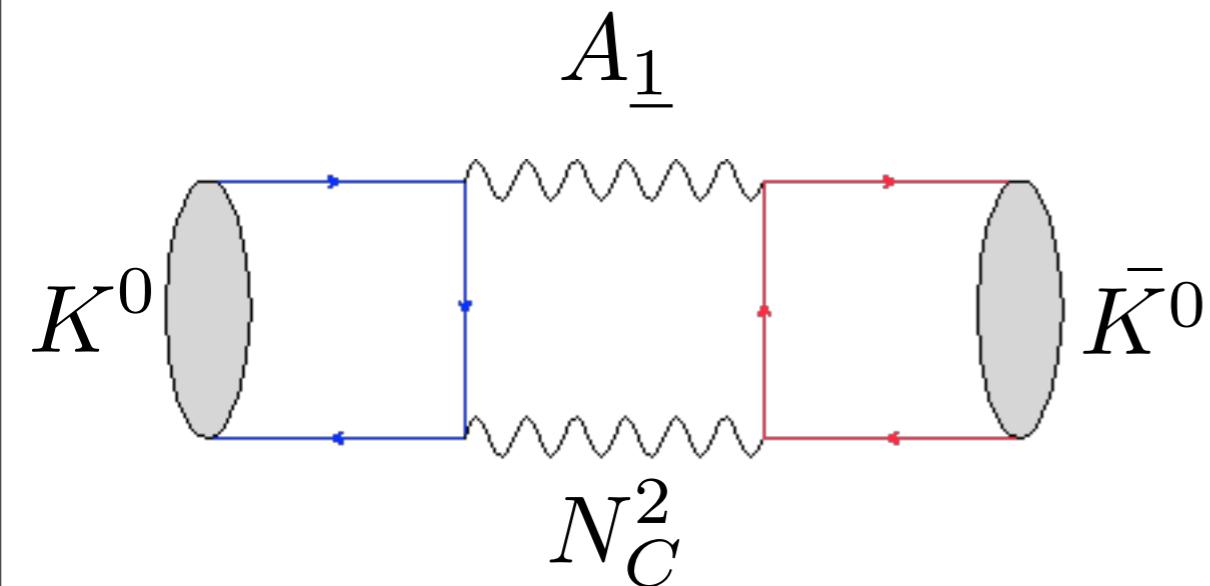
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



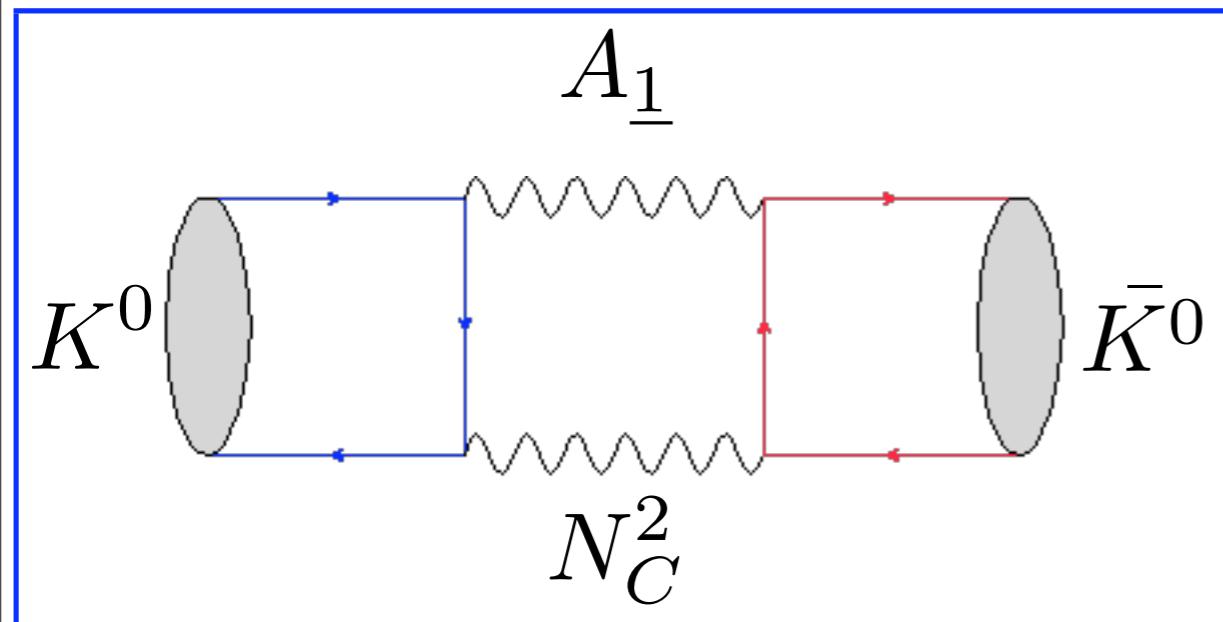
Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?

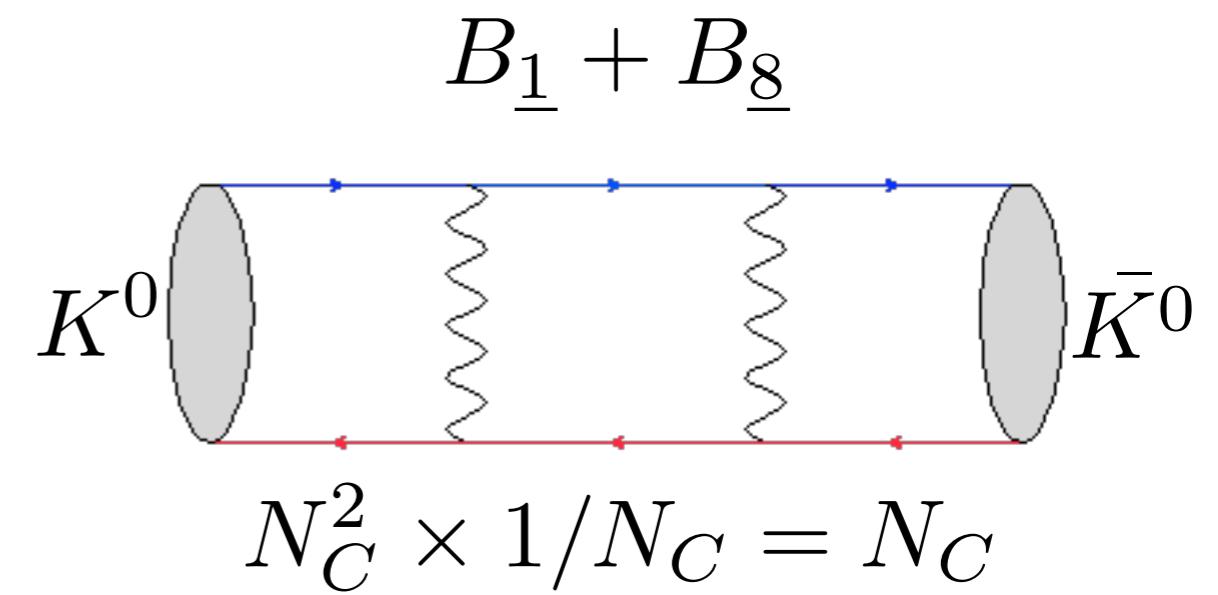


Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



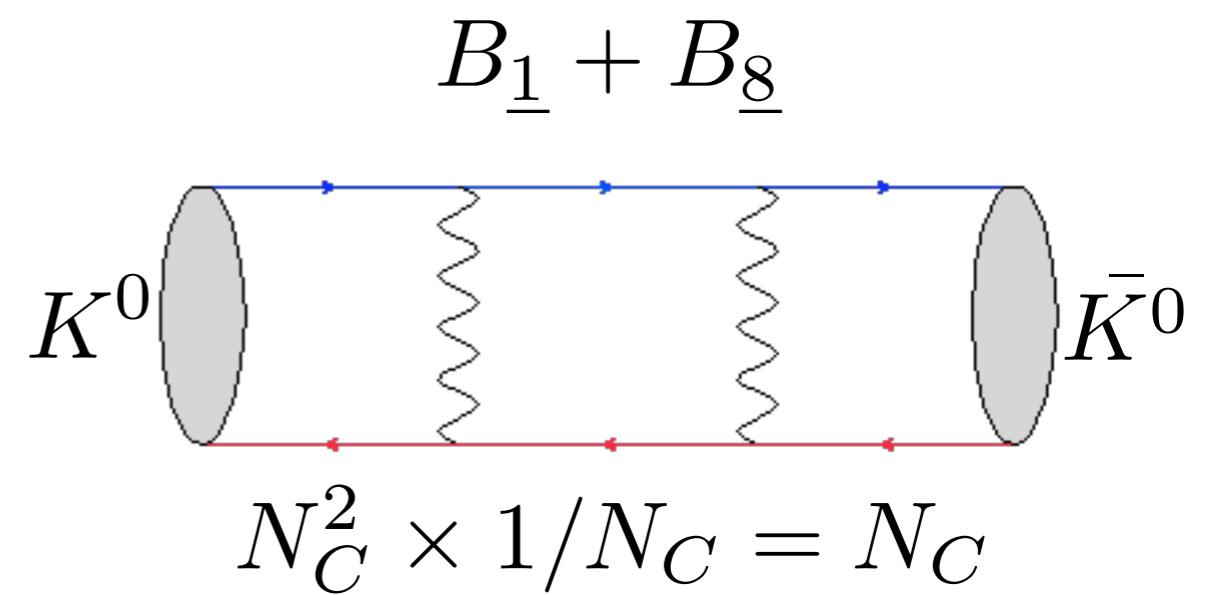
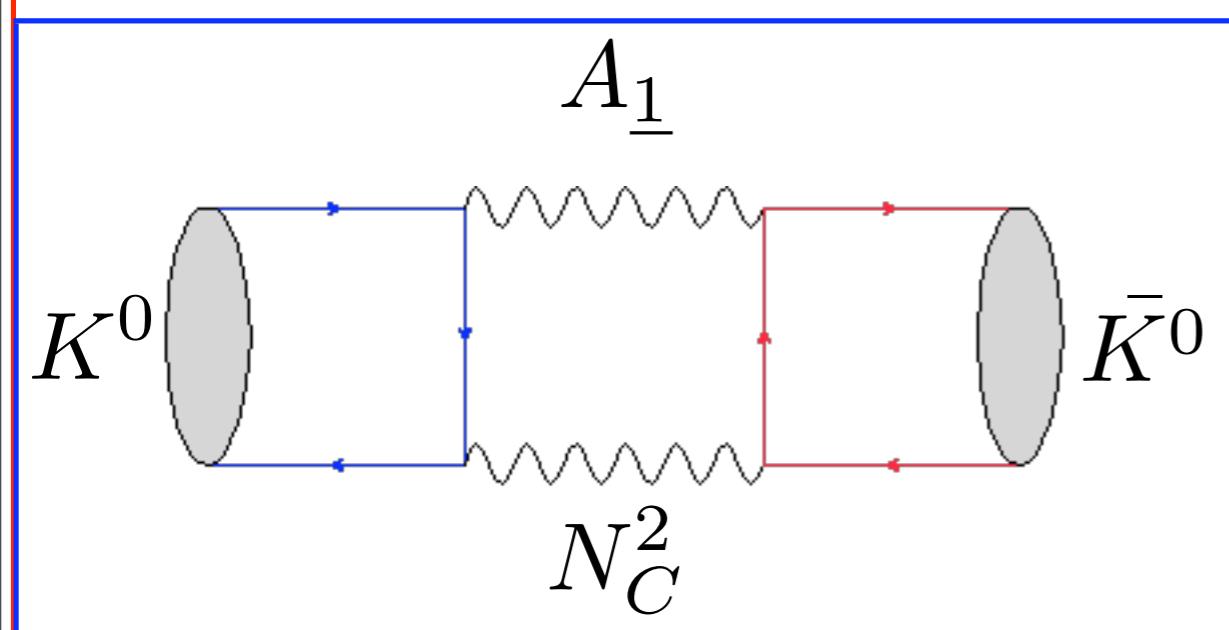
$$\chi PT : B_K = 0.75$$



$$N_C^2 \times 1/N_C = N_C$$

Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?

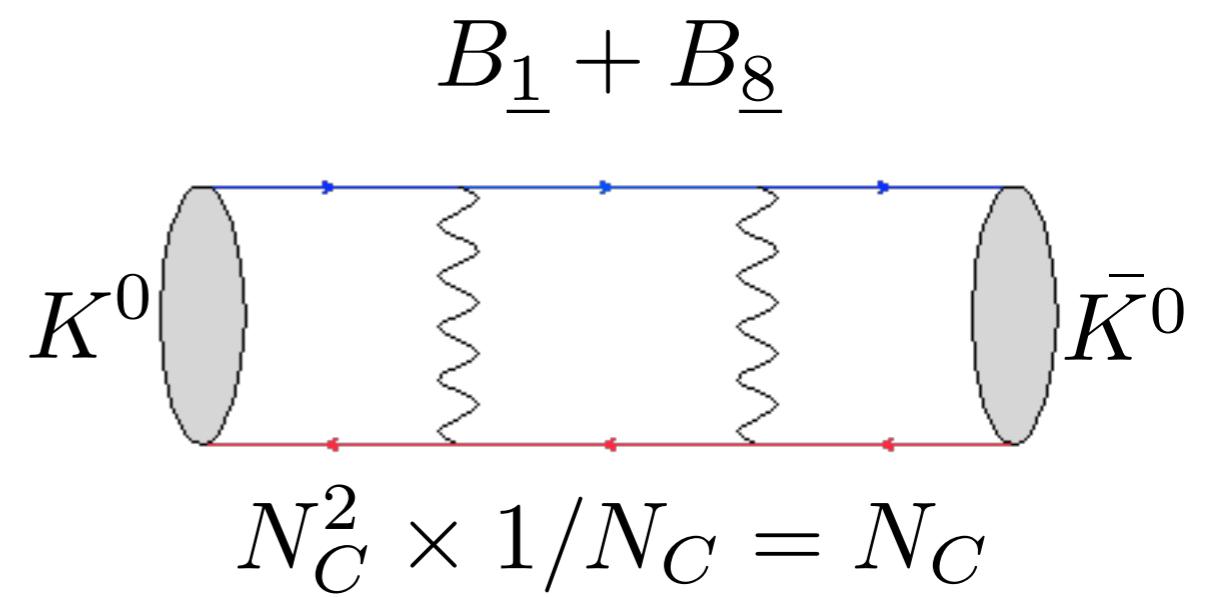
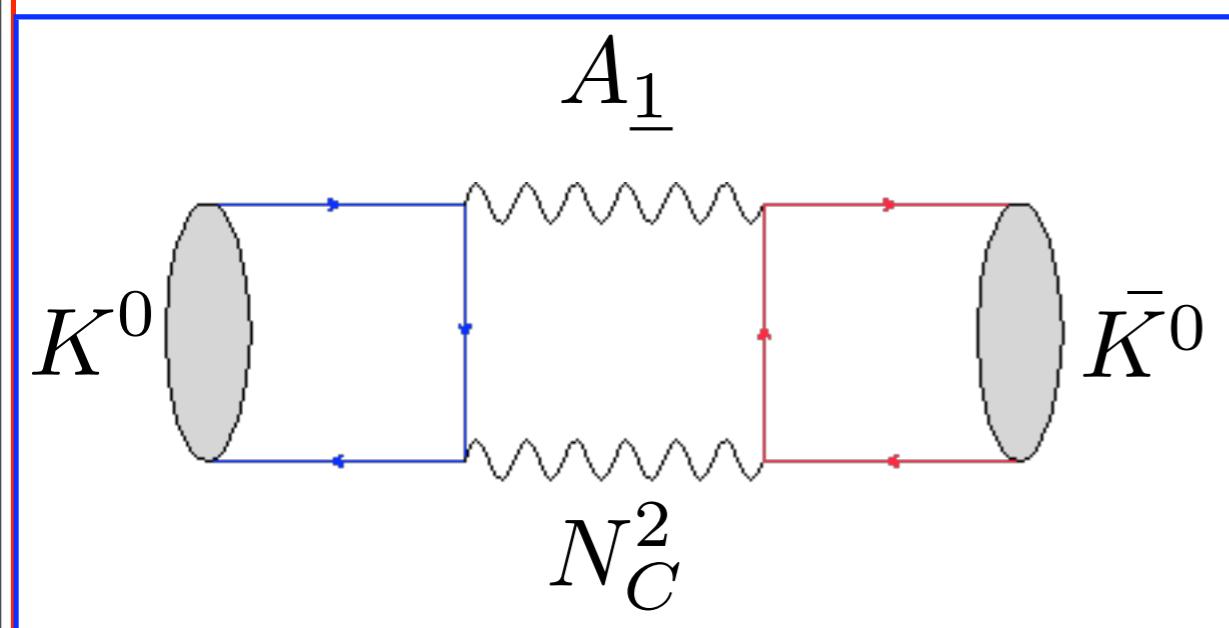


$$\chi PT : B_K = 0.75$$

$$\text{Lattice} : B_K \approx 0.72$$

Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



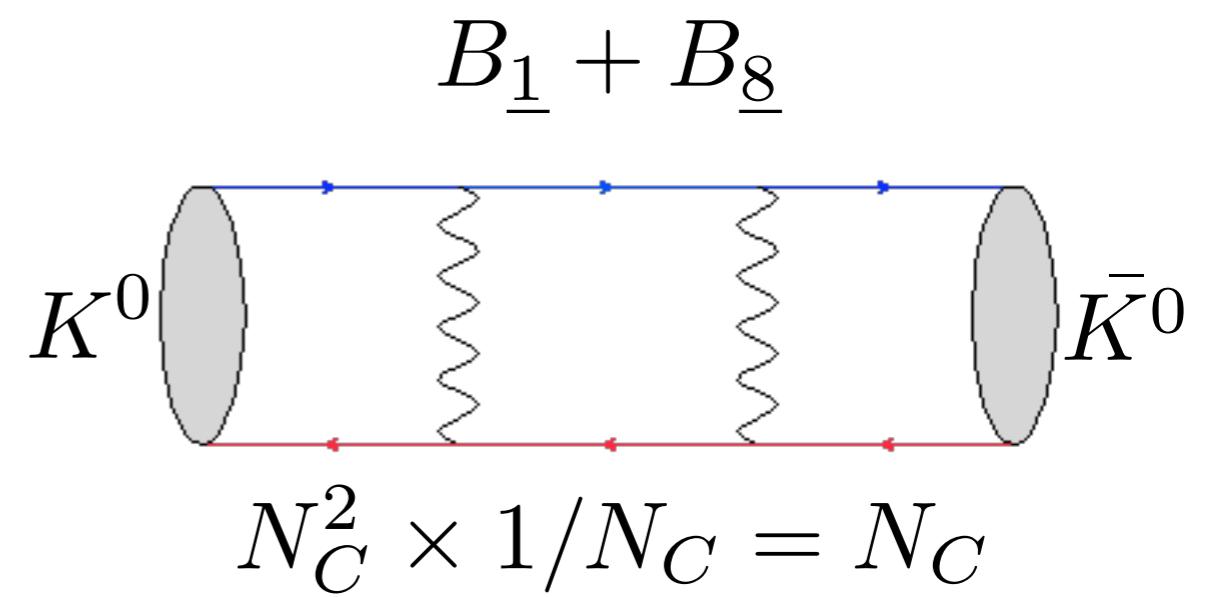
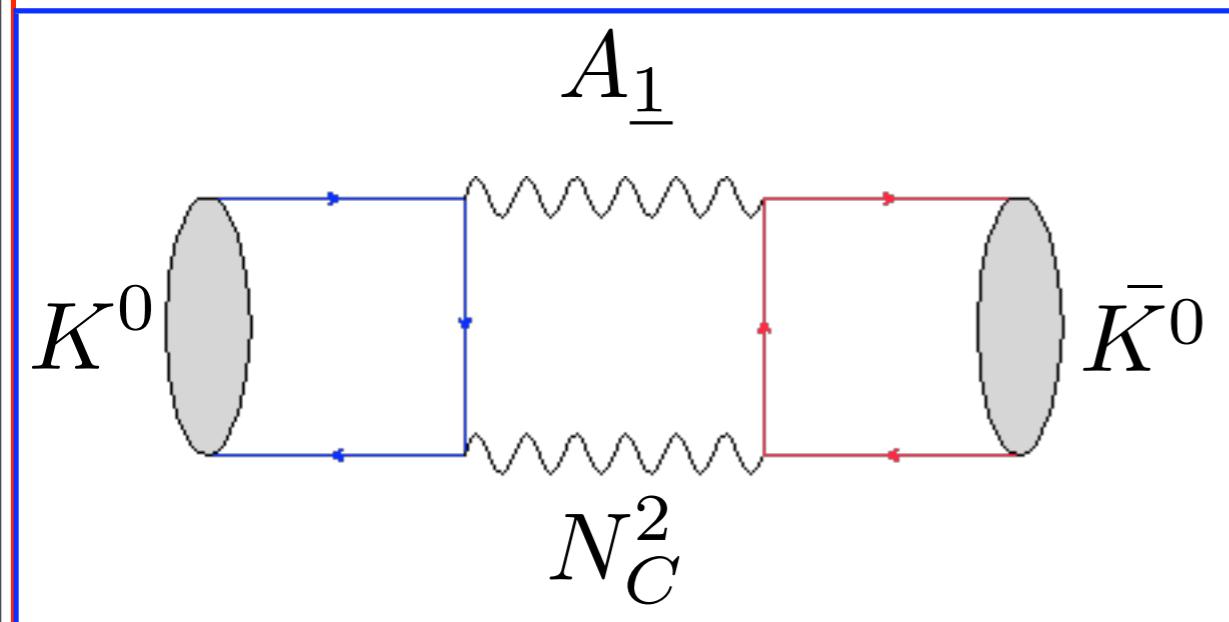
$\chi PT : B_K = 0.75$

Lattice : $B_K \approx 0.72$

Naively we expect that : $A_{\underline{1}} + B_{\underline{1}} \sim \left(1 + \frac{1}{N_C}\right)$

Do we have to believe in lattice BK ?

Could we at least interpret their result ?



$$\chi PT : B_K = 0.75$$

$$\text{Lattice} : B_K \approx 0.72$$

Naively we expect that : $A_{\underline{1}} + B_{\underline{1}} \sim \left(1 + \frac{1}{N_C}\right)$

So, why : $B_{\underline{8}} \sim -\left(\frac{1}{N_C} + \epsilon\right)$???

Thank you.