



Penguin phenomenology



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Question:

Which penguin is fatter?

1. **Ordinary penguin**
2. **Chiral enhanced penguin**
3. **Annihilation penguin**
4. **Charming penguin**
5. **Electroweak penguin**
6. **Color suppressed Penguin**





Penguin over tree

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ are dominated by **penguin (P)** and **tree (T)** operators, respectively
 - In leading power,
 - $|\mathbf{P/T}| \sim |\mathbf{f_K/f_\pi}| * |\mathbf{V_{ts}/V_{ub}}| * |\mathbf{a4/a1}|$
 $= 158/132 * 41.61/3.96 * 0.045/1.05 = 0.54$
- Exp: $B(B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)/B(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = 18.2/4.6 = 4$**



Power Corrections

- $(V-A)(V+A)$ **operator O_6** can be chirally enhanced when doing Fierz transformation in QCDF and pQCD.
- a_6 only slightly larger than a_4 , QCDF needs very large chiral factor $m_0 = m_K^2/m_s$, \Rightarrow small m_s .
- pQCD has additional chiral enhanced annihilation penguin contribution O_6 , **does not need small m_s**
- SCET/BPRS **without a_6** , needs very large charming **penguin**



The dominant contribution

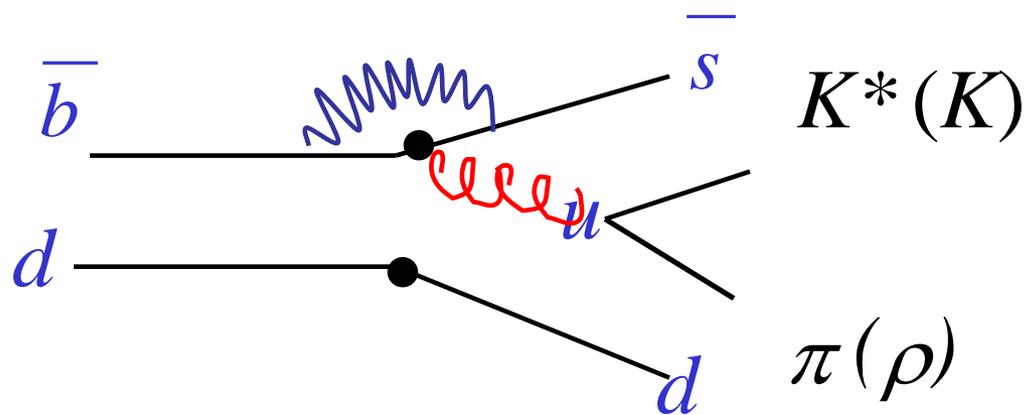
The biggest contribution for $B \rightarrow \pi K$ in various approaches:

- Chiral enhanced penguin -- QCDF
- Chiral enhanced + annihilation penguin -- pQCD
- Charming penguin -- SCET



B \rightarrow VP decays

- Difficult for QCD to get large enough BRs
- No chiral enhanced penguin for $B \rightarrow \pi K^*$
- Ordinary penguin canceled by chiral enhanced penguin (minus sign) for $B \rightarrow \rho K$



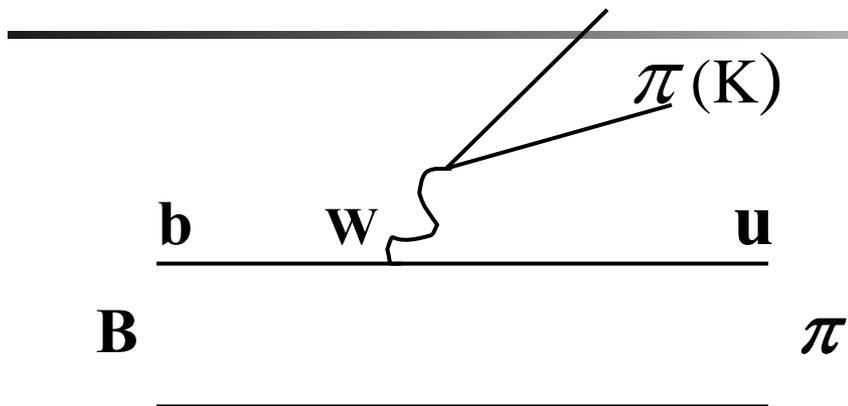


Importance of power corrections

- **Most of the branching** ratios agree well with experiments – **leading power**
- Difficult to distinguish between approaches
- but **CP / polarization, suppressed channels** require **strong phase, sensitive to weak phase, power corrections** will be different

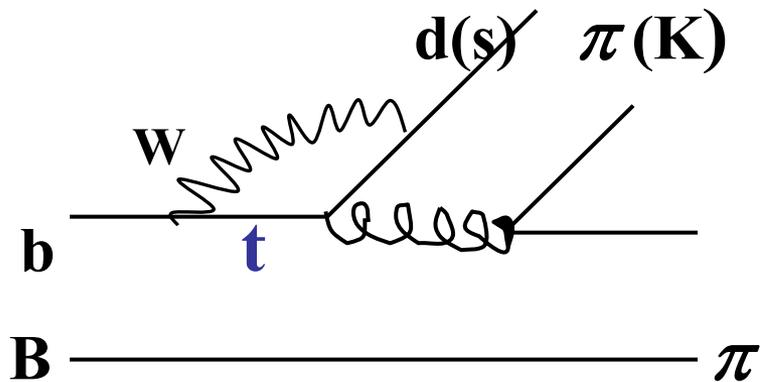


$B \rightarrow \pi\pi, \pi K$ Have Two Kinds of Diagrams with different weak phase



O_1, O_2

$$\text{Tree} \propto V_{ub} V_{ud}^* (s)$$

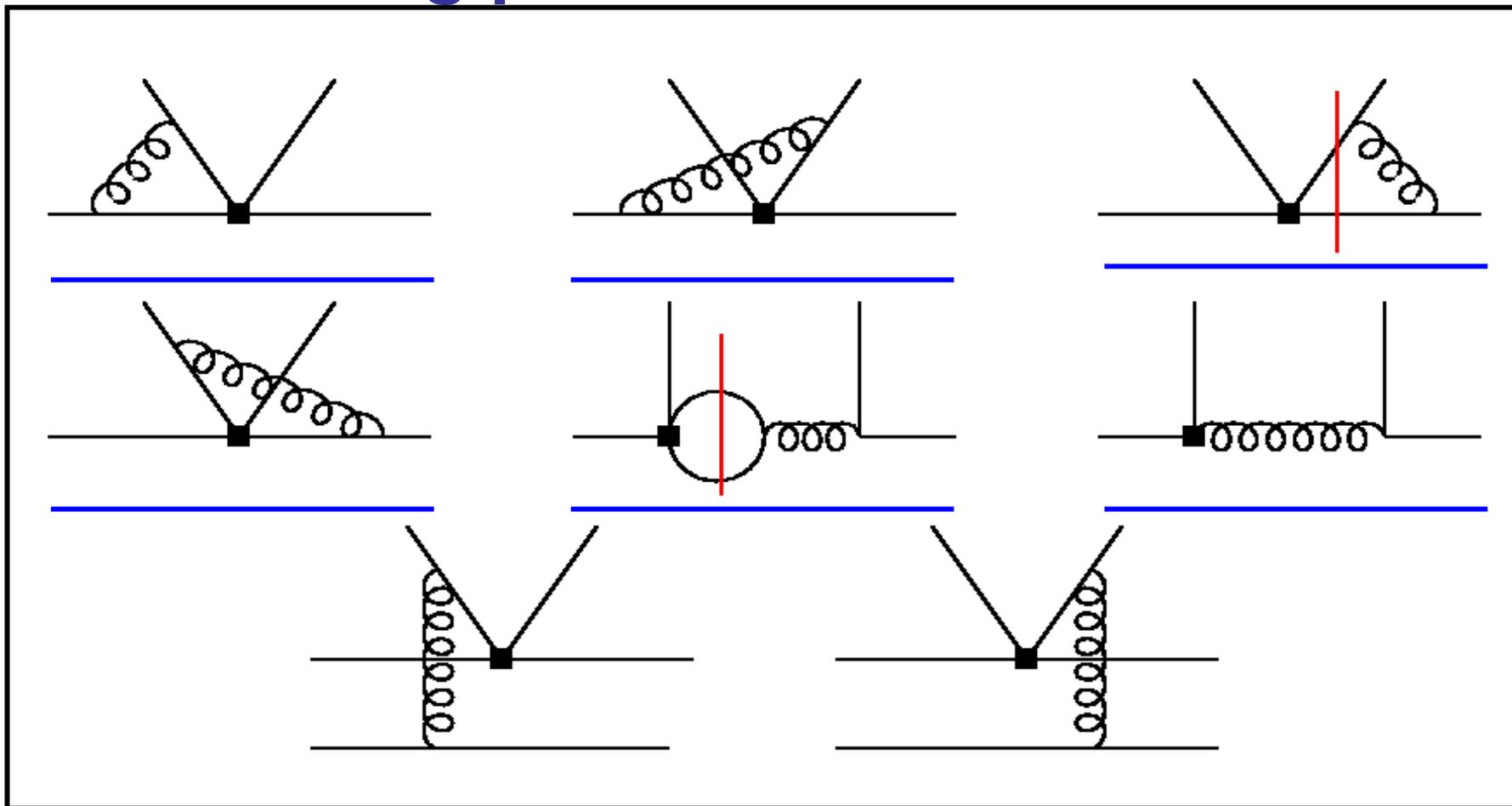


O_3, O_4, O_5, O_6

$$\text{Penguin} \propto V_{tb} V_{td}^* (s)$$

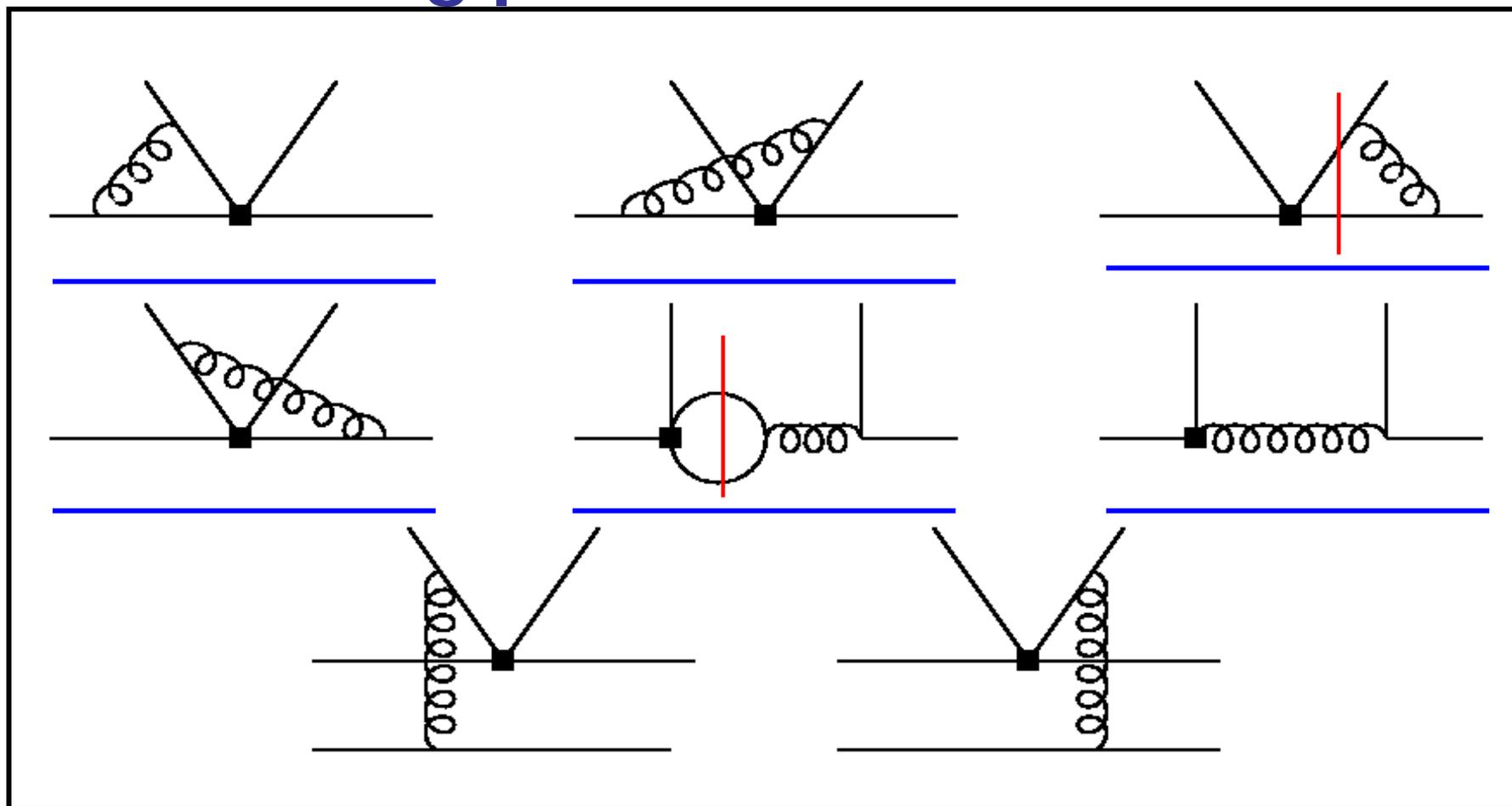


**QCD corrections are at α_s order,
strong phase too small**





QCD corrections are at α_s order,
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Wrong sign for direct CP in $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$



annihilation penguin can provide a large strong phase



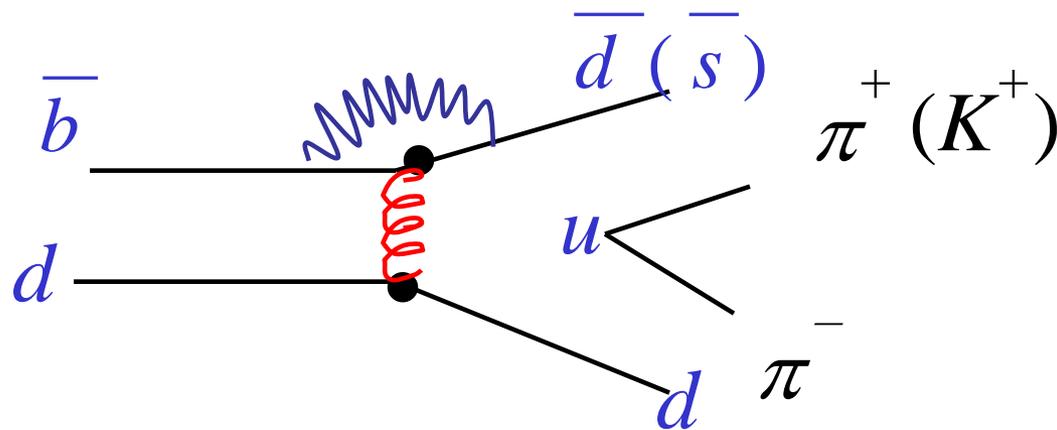
pseudo-scalar B requires spins in opposite directions, namely, **helicity conservation**

Annihilation suppression $\sim 1/m_B \sim 10\%$



No suppression for O_6

- Space-like penguin (annihilation)
- Become $(s-p)(s+p)$ operator after Fiertz transformation **Chirally enhanced**
- No suppression, contribution **“big”** (20-30%)

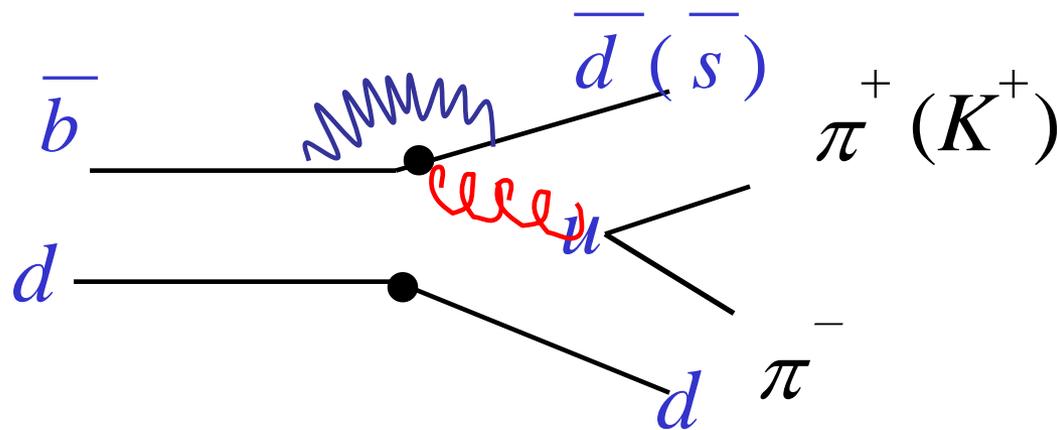


Calculable
in pQCD
approach



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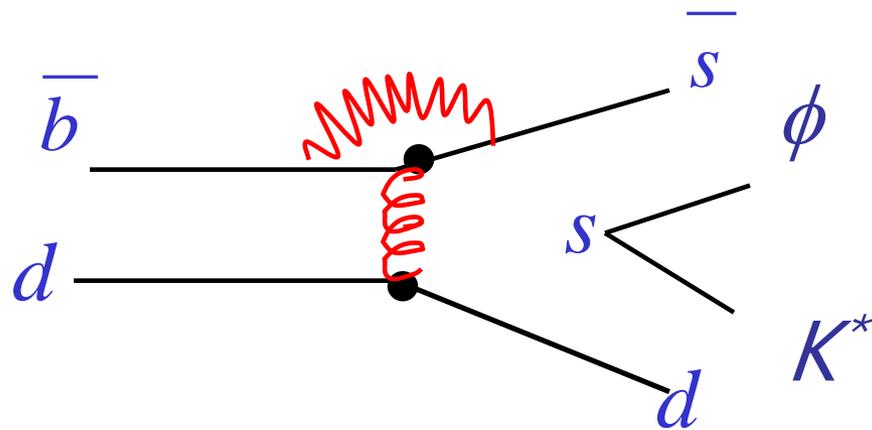
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Large transverse component in $B \rightarrow \phi K^*$ decays

**Annihilation can enhance transverse
contribution: $R_{\perp} = 59\%$ (exp:50%)**

**and also *right ratio* of $R_{=}$, R_{\perp} and *right strong*
phase $\phi_{=}$, ϕ_{\perp}**

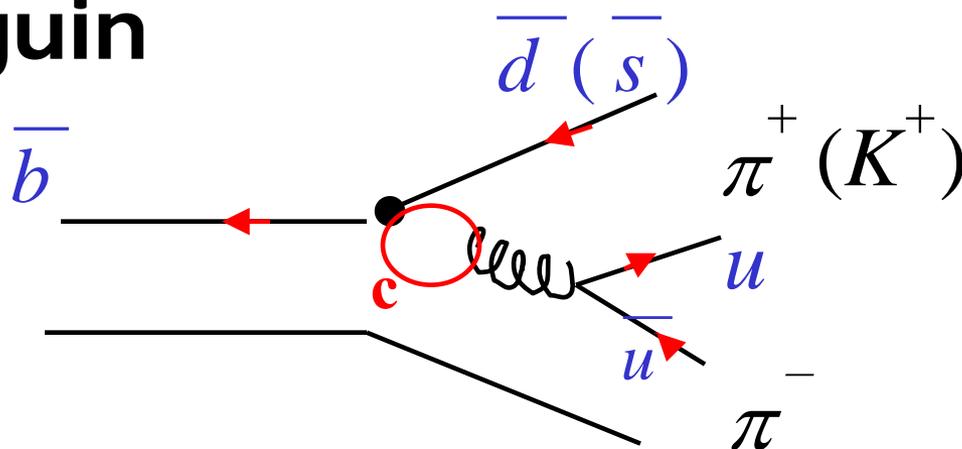


H-n Li, *Phys. Lett.*
B622, 68, 2005



Charming penguins in SCET

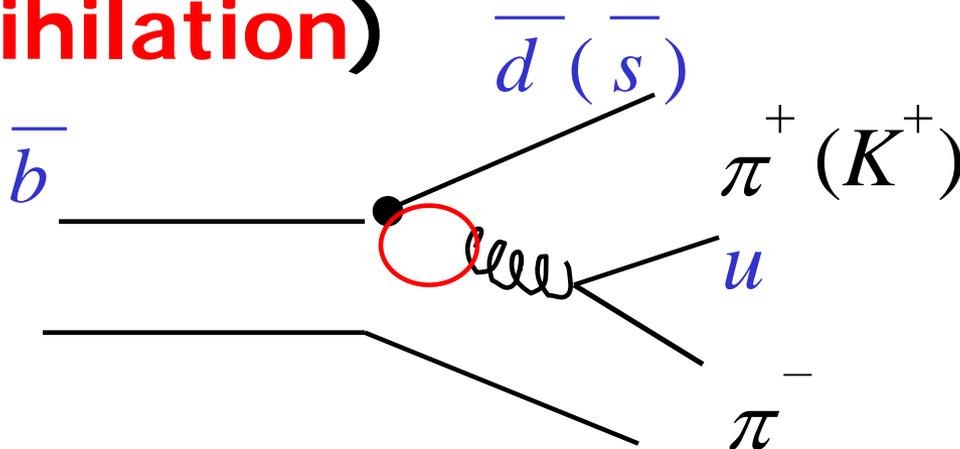
- has the same topology as **chiral enhanced penguin**
- **Charming penguin** appear always together with chiral enhanced penguin





Charming penguins in SCET

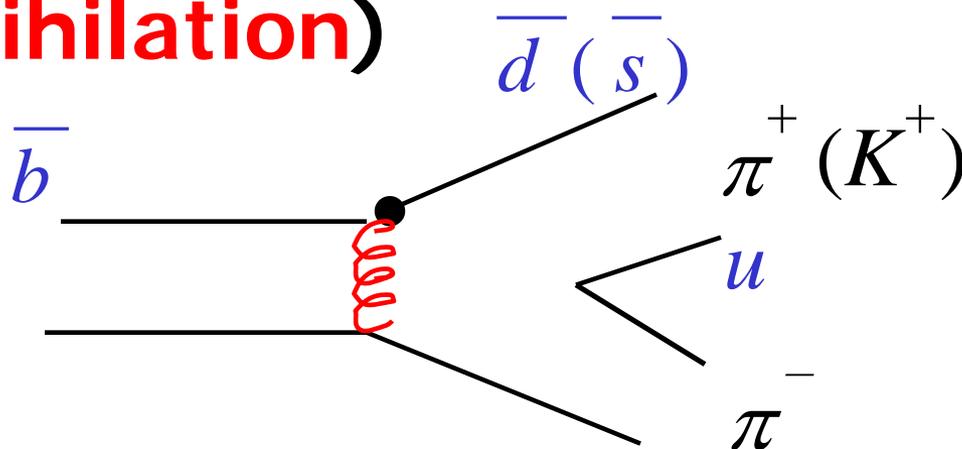
- Play the **similar role** as annihilation penguin, but not calculable
- Charming penguin appear always together with **space like penguin (annihilation)**





Charming penguins in SCET

- Play the **similar role** as annihilation penguin, but not calculable
- Charming penguin appear always together with **space like penguin (annihilation)**





SCET

- χ^2 Fit from experiments requires a large charming penguin, it even become the most important contribution in $B \rightarrow K \pi$ decays
- It is essential to provide a right strong phase for direct CP asymmetry, and large transverse polarization in $B \rightarrow VV$

Williamson, Zupan, Phys.Rev.D74:014003,2006,

Wang²,Yang,Lu, arXiv:0801.3123

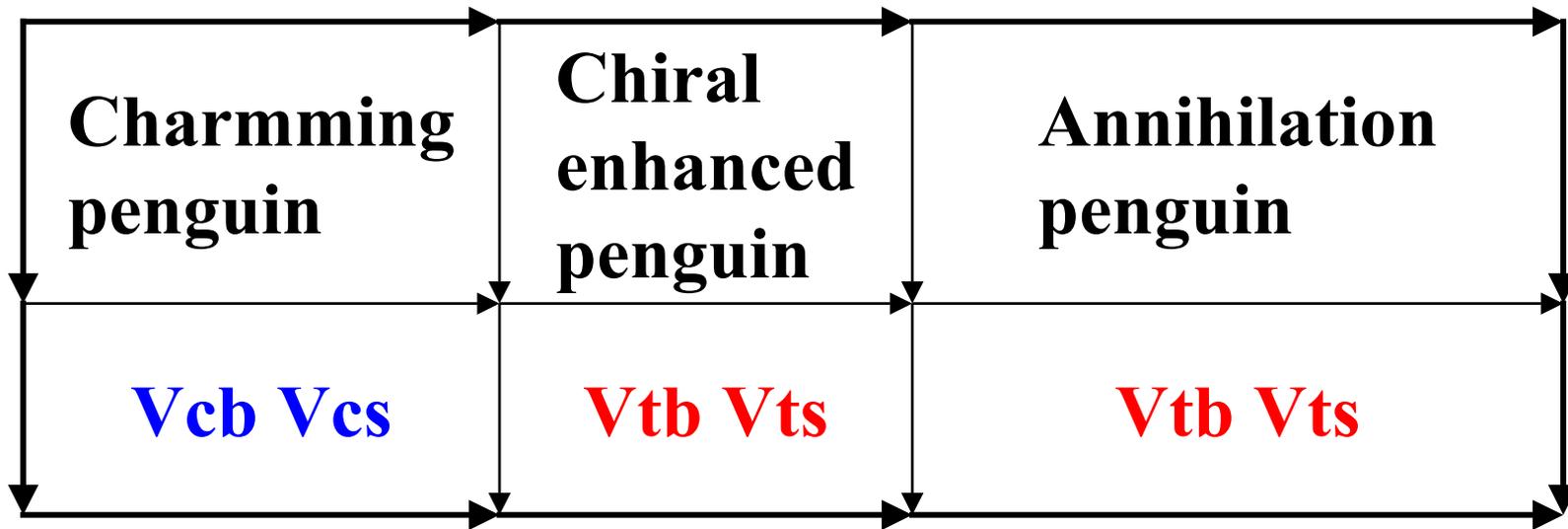


Comparison

	Charming penguin	Chiral enhanced penguin	Annihilation penguin
BBNS/ QCDF	Perturbative, small	Big	nonperturbative model parameters, large phases
pQCD	Perturbative, small	Big	Big, perturbative large phases
BPRS/ SCET	Big, non- perturbative fit parameter	Not known	perturbative



Comparison



CKM phase slightly different



$B \rightarrow K\pi$ puzzle

- $K^+\pi^-$ and $K^+\pi^0$ differ by subleading amplitudes P_{ew} and C . **Their CP are expected to be similar.**
- Their data differ by **$5\sigma!$ A puzzle!**

$$A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) = (-9.7 \pm 1.2)\%$$

$$A_{CP}(K^+\pi^0) = (5.0 \pm 2.5)\%$$



Amplitude parametrization

$$- A(B^+ \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+) = P',$$

$$A(B_d^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) = -P' \left(1 + \frac{T'}{P'} e^{i\phi_3} \right),$$

$$\sqrt{2}A(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0) = -P' \left[1 + \frac{P'_{ew}}{P'} + \left(\frac{T'}{P'} + \frac{C'}{P'} \right) e^{i\phi_3} \right],$$

$$\sqrt{2}A(B_d^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^0) = P' \left(1 - \frac{P'_{ew}}{P'} - \frac{C'}{P'} e^{i\phi_3} \right),$$

$$\frac{T'}{P'} \sim \lambda, \quad \frac{P'_{ew}}{P'} \sim \lambda, \quad \frac{C'}{P'} \sim \lambda^2$$

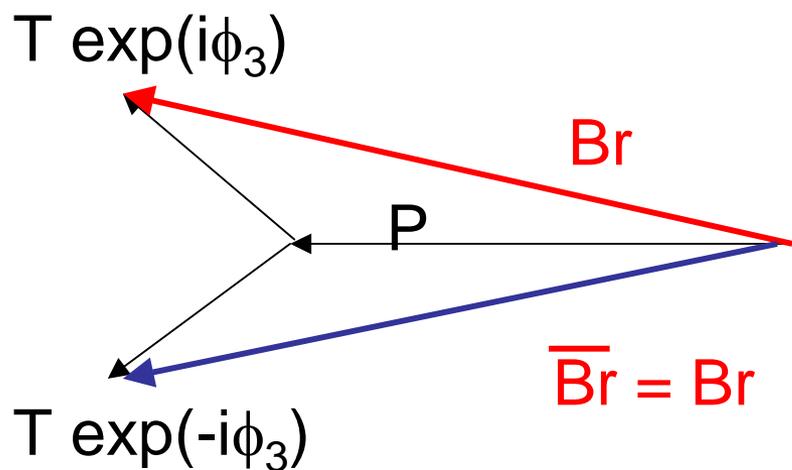


$$(C_2/C_4)(V_{us}V_{ub}/V_{ts}V_{tb}) \sim (1/\lambda^2)(\lambda^5/\lambda^2) \sim \lambda$$



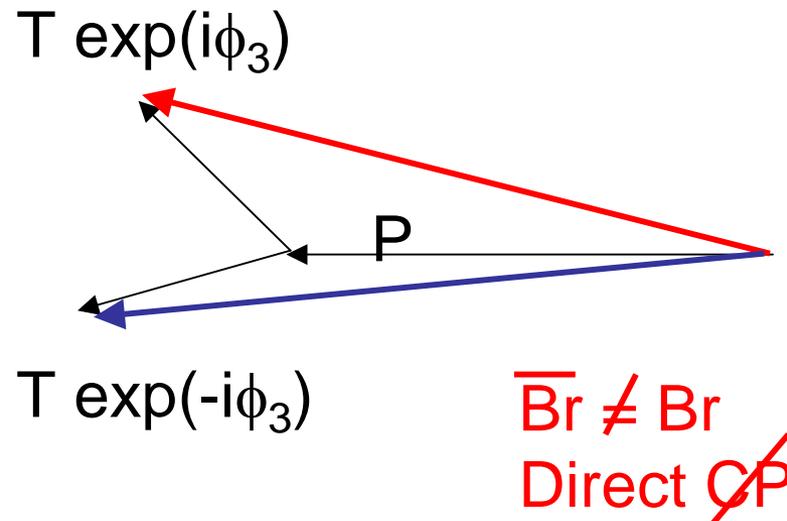
Direct CP violation

If $\delta_T = 0$



Direct CP

If $\delta_T \neq 0$

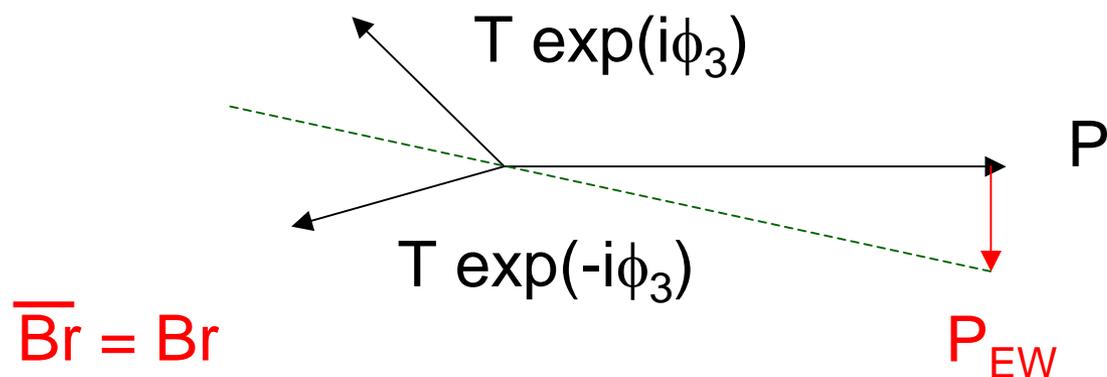


$$A_{CP} \propto \sin \delta \sin \phi$$



1 of Explanations

- Large $K^+\pi^-$ CP implies large δ_T
- Large P_{EW} to cancel its effect (Buras et al.; Yoshikawa) in $K^+\pi^0$ **new physics?**



SM electroweak penguin does not help, need new physics

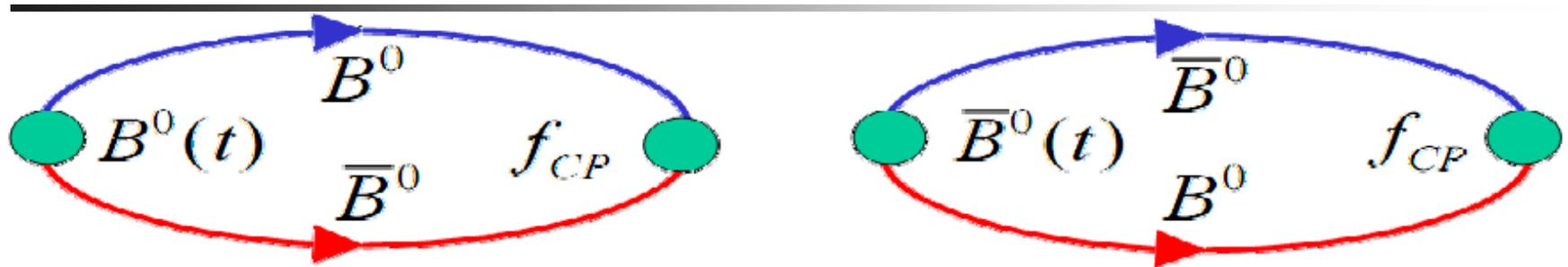


Mixing Induced CP

- $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-, \phi K, \eta' K, KKK \dots$
- Dominant by the **B-B bar mixing**
- Most of the approaches give similar results
- Even with final state interactions
- **Because characterized by weak phase**



Mixing induced CP violation



$$\Gamma(B^0(t) \rightarrow f) = \frac{1}{2}|A_f|^2 e^{-\Gamma t} \left\{ (1 + |\lambda|^2) + (1 - |\lambda|^2) \cos \Delta m t - 2 \text{Im} \lambda \sin \Delta m t \right\}$$

$$\Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f) = \frac{1}{2}|A_f|^2 e^{-\Gamma t} \left\{ (1 + |\lambda|^2) - (1 - |\lambda|^2) \cos \Delta m t + 2 \text{Im} \lambda \sin \Delta m t \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0(t) \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f)}{\Gamma(B^0(t) \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f)} \\ &= \frac{|\lambda|^2 - 1}{|\lambda|^2 + 1} \cos \Delta m t + \frac{2 \text{Im} \lambda}{|\lambda|^2 + 1} \sin \Delta m t \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}}{A} = e^{-2i\beta} e^{-2i\delta}$$



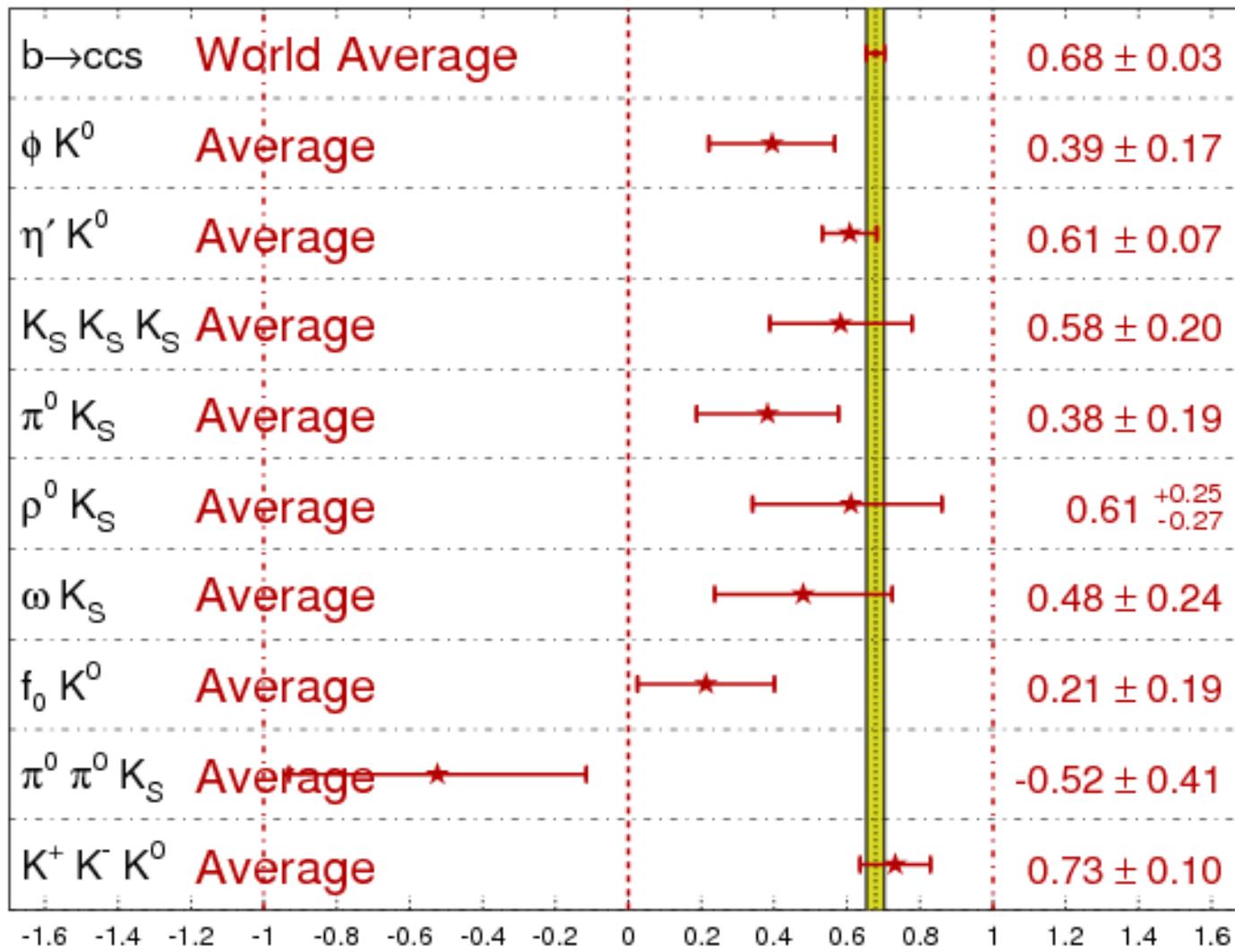
Tendency of exp.data against theory

$$\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}}) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$$

HFAG
LP 2007
PRELIMINARY

theory :
 $\Delta S(\text{SM})$ is
Positive

Exp:
negative



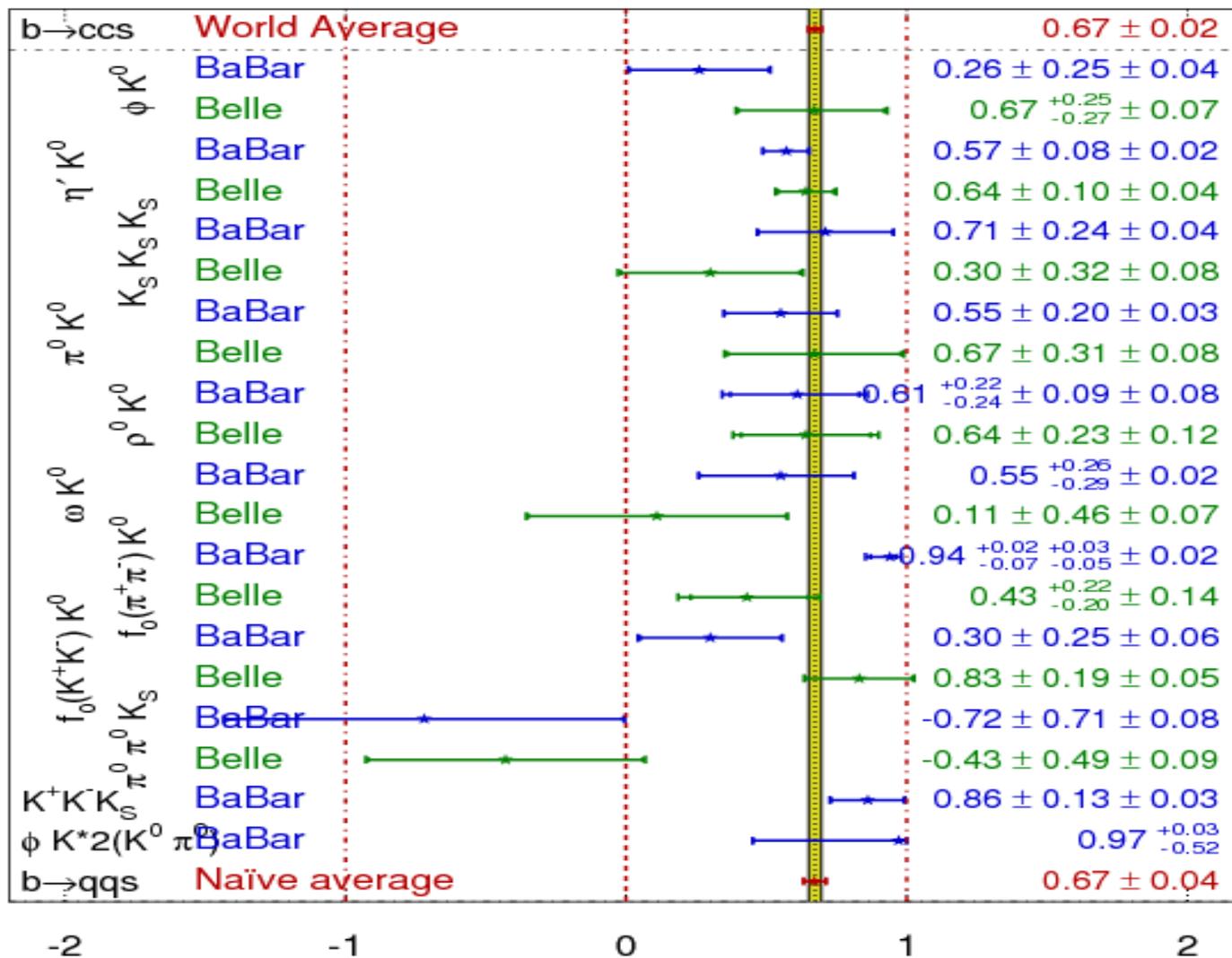


Tendency of exp.data against theory

theory :
 $\Delta S(\text{SM})$ is
 Positive

Exp:

(ICHEP08
 Paoti
 Chang)





ΔS calculated from QCDF, pQCD, SCET

ΔS	QCDF	pQCD	SCET	exp
ϕK^0	0.02	0.02	0.003, 0.003	-0.29 ± 0.17
ωK_s	0.13	0.15	-0.19, 0.11	-0.20 ± 0.24
ρK_s	-0.08	-0.19	0.16, -0.13	-0.07 ± 0.26
ηK_s	0.10		-0.03, 0.07	-
$\eta' K^0$	0.01		-0.02, -0.02	-0.07 ± 0.07
πK_s	0.07	0.05	0.08, 0.08	-0.30 ± 0.19

- QCDF: Beneke [results consistent with Cheng-CKC-Soni]
- pQCD: Mishima-Li
- SCET: Williamson-Zupan and Wang², Yang, Lu, arXiv:0801.3123



ΔS calculated from QCDF, pQCD, SCET

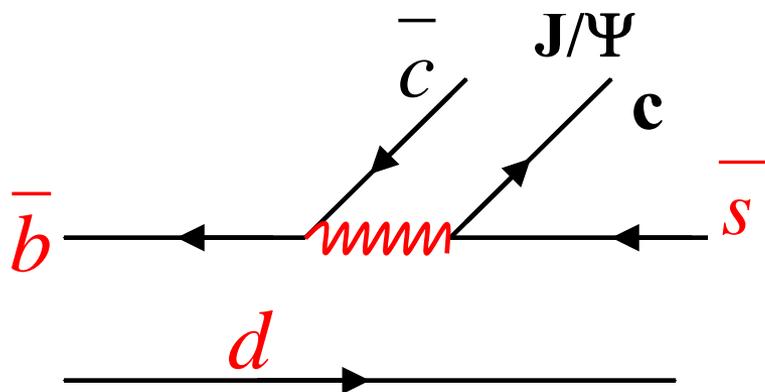
ΔS	QCDF	pQCD	SCET	Babar Belle	
ϕK^0	0.02	0.02	0.003, 0.003	-0.41	0.00
ωK_s	0.13	0.15	-0.19, 0.11	-0.12	-0.56
ρK_s	-0.08	-0.19	0.16, -0.13	-0.06	-0.03
ηK_s	0.10		-0.03, 0.07		-
$\eta' K^0$	0.01		-0.02, -0.02	-0.10	-0.03
πK_s	0.07	0.05	0.08, 0.08	-0.12	0.00

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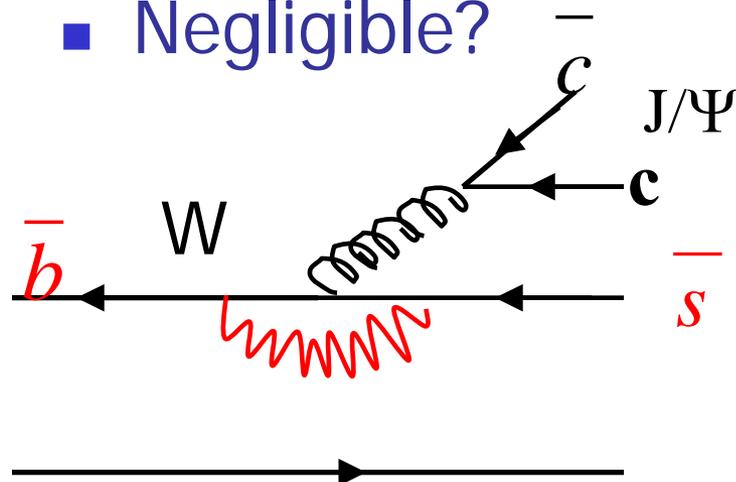
Color suppressed penguin

- Color suppressed tree



- $V_{cb} V_{cs}$

- Color suppressed penguin/ EW penguin
- Negligible?



- $V_{tb} V_{ts}$



-
- nrQCD predict large **color octet** contribution for J/Ψ production.
 - The color suppressed penguin is a kind of **color octet** contribution.
 - If it were “big”, we would have **$\sin 2\beta_{\text{eff}}$** for $B \rightarrow J/\Psi K_s$,
 - **Δs** will change sign



Summary / Comment

- The direct CP measurements need a **large contribution from annihilation penguin** (or charming penguin), with **large strong phase**
- The large BRs of **$B \rightarrow VP$ modes** also need such **annihilation penguin**
- Similar in the polarization of **$B \rightarrow VV$ modes**
- Only pQCD approach can **predict its size by calculation**



Summary / Comment

- Factorization approaches are systematic tools, sometimes have to be used for **data fitting** (Scenario 1,2,3,4 in QCDF, charming penguin in SCET)
- **SCET** is encouraging, with consistent counting rules, but need **more parameters**
- The $1/m_B$ power corrections are **much more important** than the NLO α_s corrections



Thank you!