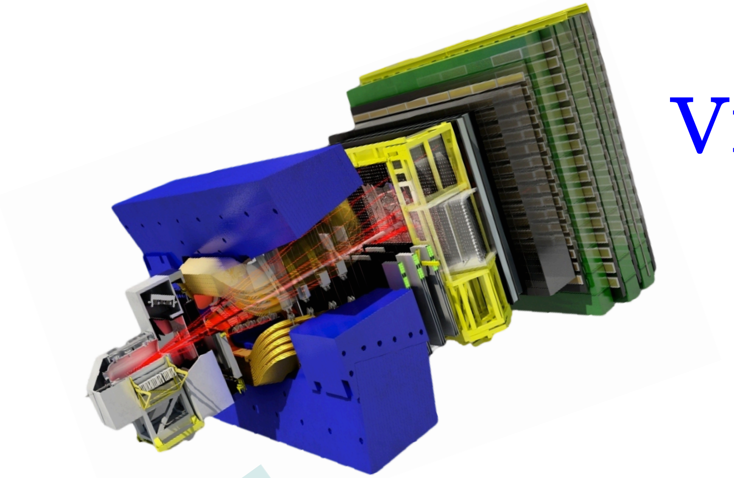
Near-future prospects at LHCb and Belle II



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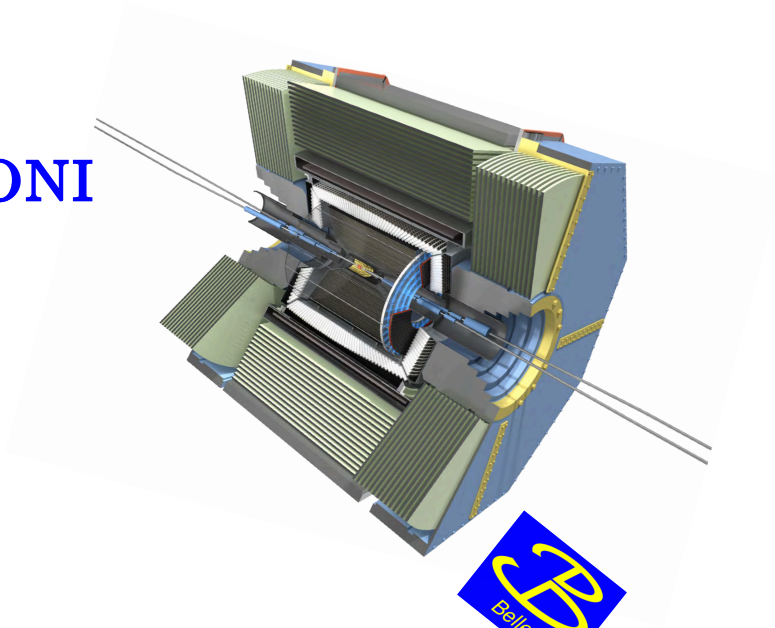
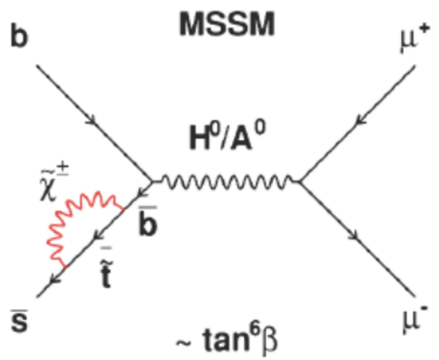
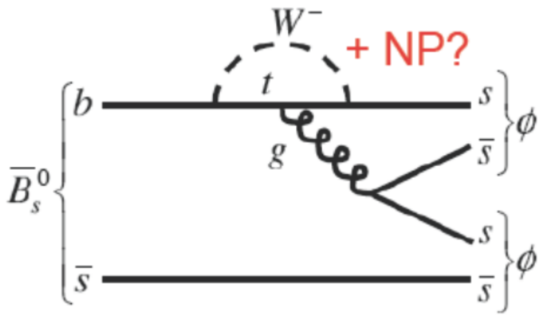
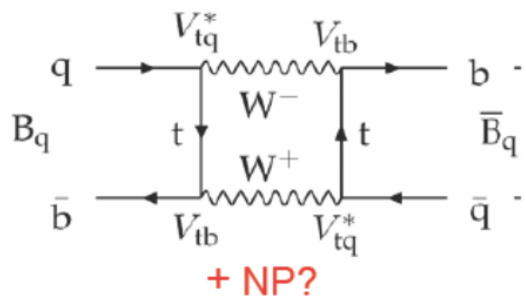


LTS1 2014
next 10 years of accelerator-based experiments

Setting the scene







- Precision measurements of CP violation and rare decays
- General decomposition in terms of couplings and scales

$$A = A_0 \left[c_{SM} \frac{1}{M_W^2} + c_{NP} \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \right]$$

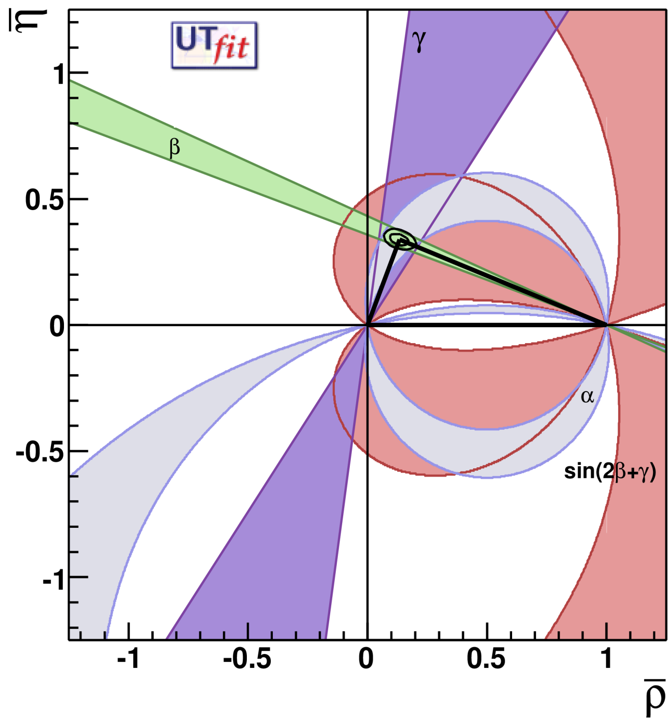
- If the SM contribution is not negligible, uncertainties on the SM coupling can hide NP effects
  - Need to focus on theoretically clean processes

Setting the scene

- Experiments have shown so far that the quark flavour sector is well described by the CKM mechanism and large sources of flavour symmetry breaking are excluded at the TeV scale
  - the flavour structure of NP (if present) should be very peculiar
- Nevertheless
  - measurable deviations from the SM, although not large as naively hoped some years ago, are still possible
  - need to go to high precision measurements to probe theoretically clean observables
- Let’s see the impact of the forthcoming flavour physics programme at LHCb and Belle II

Measurements of UT angles

- Interpretation in terms of CKM matrix elements does not depend on strong theory inputs
  - $\sigma_{th}(\gamma)$ negligible from tree-level decays
    - Brod and Zupan, JHEP 01 (2014) 051
  - $\sigma_{th}(\beta)$ small and controllable with data-driven methods
    - Ciuchini *et al.*, PRL 95 (2005) 221804
    - Faller *et al.*, PRD 79 (2009) 014030
  - $\sigma_{th}(\beta_s)$ small and controllable with data-driven methods
    - Faller et al., PRD 79 (2009) 014005
  - $\sigma_{th}(\alpha) \approx 1^o$
    - Gronau *et al.*, PRD 60 (1999) 034021
    - Botella *et al.*, PRD 73 (2006) 071501
    - Zupan, Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 170 (2007) 33

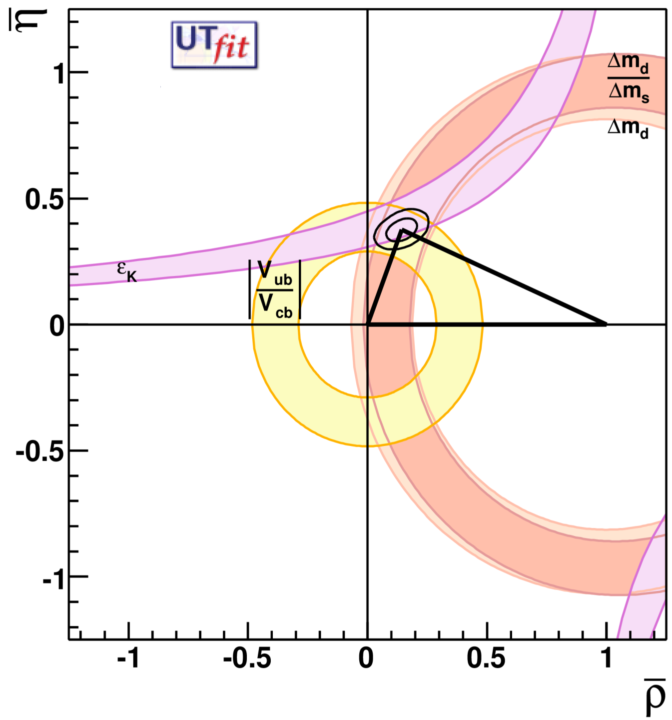


- Measurements can be affected by NP at different levels
  - γ from tree-level is basically unaffected
  - β (β_s) can be affected in B_d (B_s) mixing
  - α can be affected both in mixing and decay (loops in penguin diagrams)

Measurements of UT sides and ε_K

- Here theory matters a lot
  - Improvements in lattice QCD are particularly important
  - Can we go below 1% for the relevant hadronic quantities in the next decade?

Hadronic parameter	L.Lellouch ICHEP 2002 [hep-ph/0211359]	FLAG 2013 [1310.8555]	2025 [What Next]
$f_+^{K\pi}(0)$	- First Lattice result in 2004 [0.9%]	[0.4%]	[0.1%]
$\hat{B}_K$	[17%]	[1.3%]	[0.1-0.5%]
f_{Bs}	[13%]	[2%]	[0.5%]
f_{Bs}/f_B	[6%]	[1.8%]	[0.5%]
$\hat{B}_{Bs}$	[9%]	[5%]	[0.5-1%]
B_{Bs}/B_B	[3%]	[10%]	[0.5-1%]
$F_{D^*}(1)$	[3%]	[1.8%]	[0.5%]
$B\rightarrow\pi$	[20%]	[10%]	[≲1%]



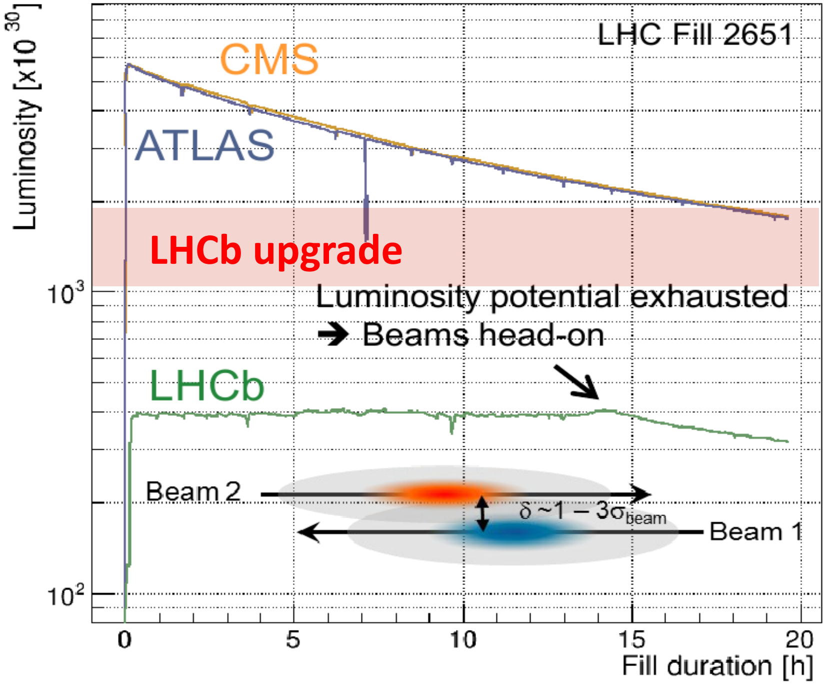
See C. Tarantino in parallel session

How to increase LHCb statistics

Up to LS2

- running at levelled luminosity of $4 \cdot 10^{32}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- software trigger running at 1 MHz after hardware trigger
- record 3-5 kHz

2012 running conditions



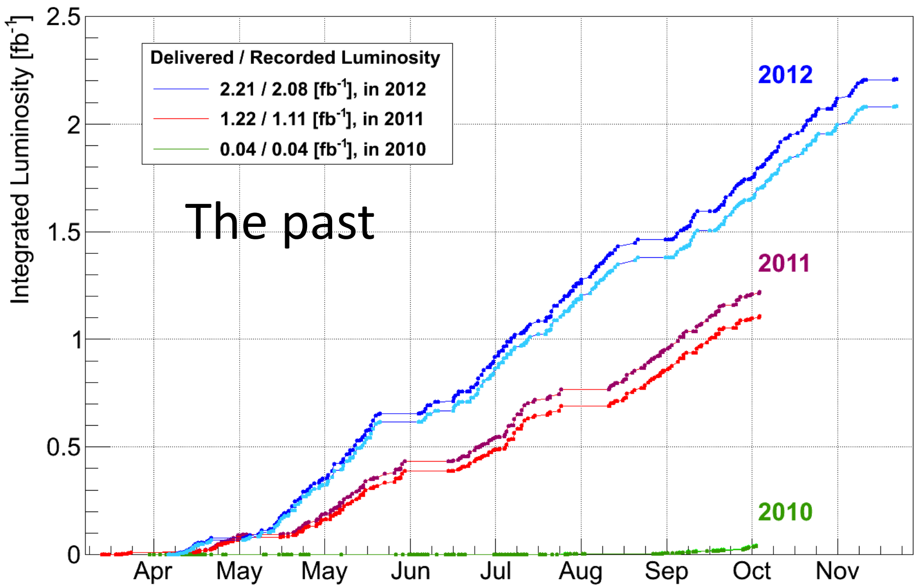
LHCb upgrade

- running at 1-2$\cdot 10^{33}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- replace R/O, RICH photodetectors and tracking detectors
- full software trigger, running at 40 MHz
- record 20 kHz

Large improvements in physics yields due to lower p_T and E_T cuts

- x10 in muonic *B* decays
- x20 in charm and hadronic *B* decays

LHCb luminosity profile



The future

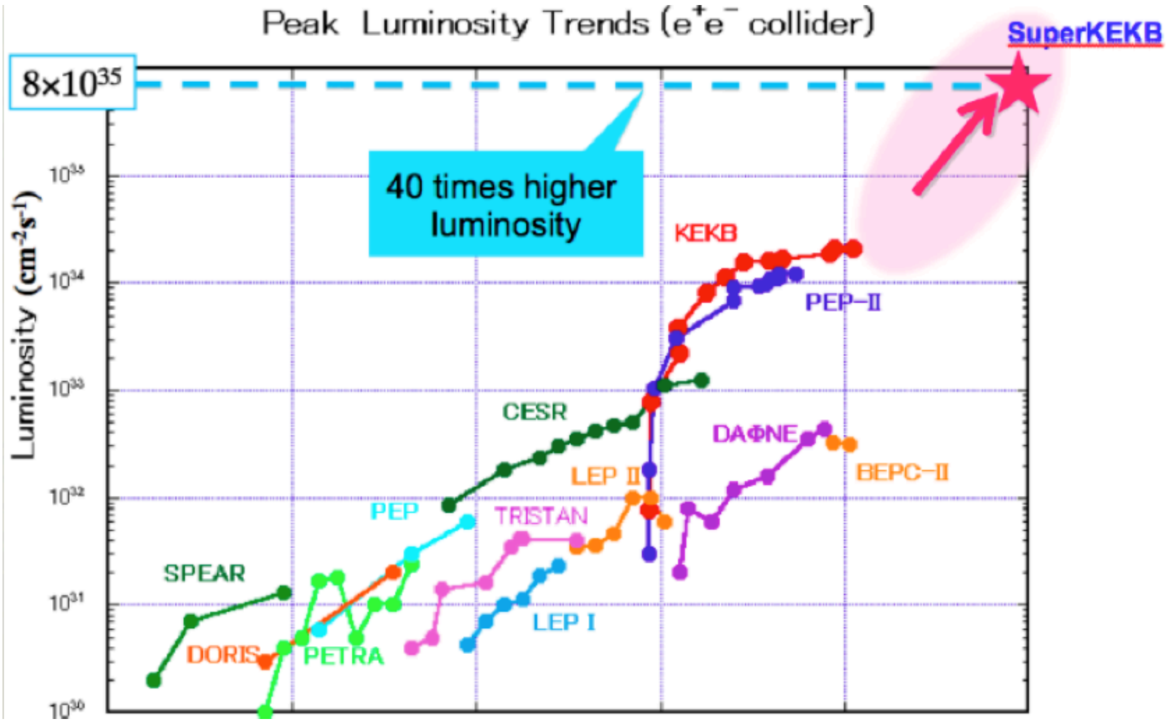
	LHC era		HL-LHC era	
Run 1 (2010–12)	Run 2 (2015–17)	Run 3 (2019–21)	Run 4 (2024–26)	Run 5+ (2028–30+)
$3\,fb^{-1}$	$8\,fb^{-1}$	$23\,fb^{-1}$	$46\,fb^{-1}$	$100\,fb^{-1}$

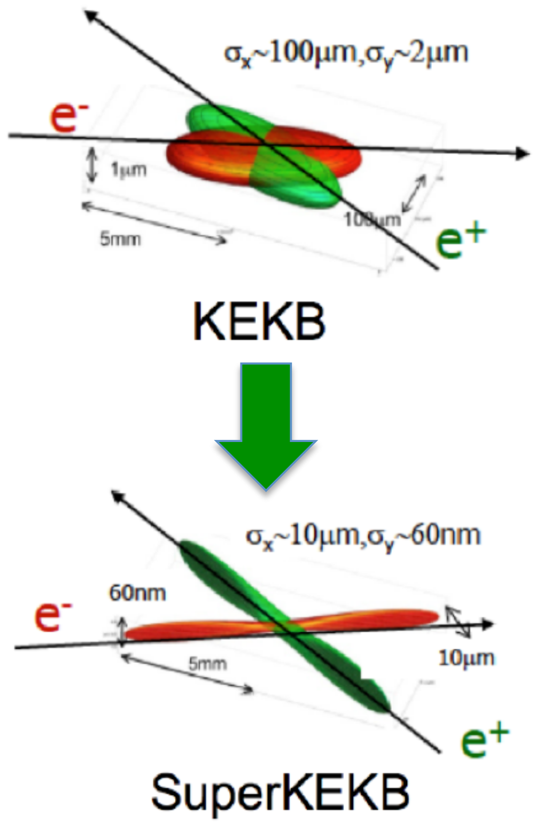
Upgraded detector

$2 \times \sigma_{b\bar{b}}$

- The LHCb upgrade aims at integrating a luminosity of 50 fb^{-1} by 2026
  - x2 at every LHC run
  - can continue to be operational till the end of the HL programme up to O(100) fb^{-1}

From KEKB/Belle to SuperKEKB/Belle-II

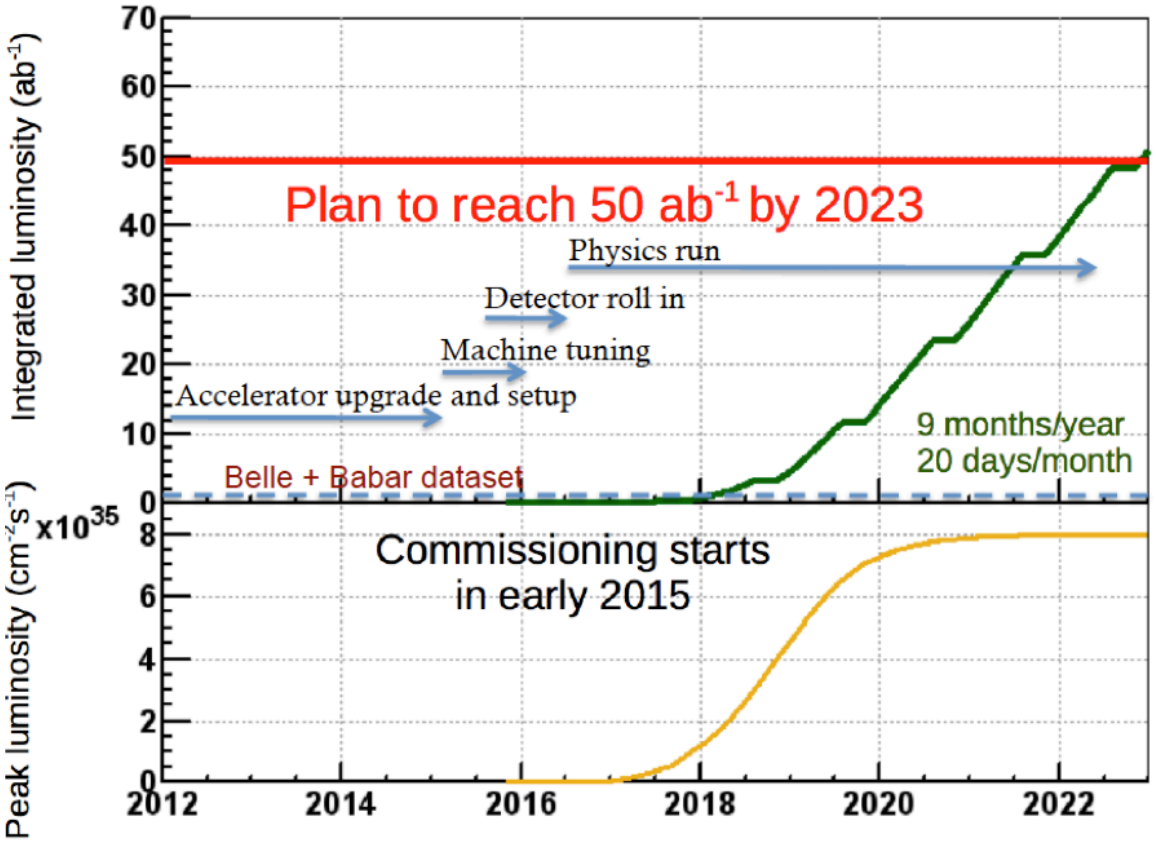




- $8 \cdot 10^{35}$ $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (x40) in peak luminosity
  - x2 from beam currents, x20 from nano-beams
- Detector specs changed to cope with larger occupancy and higher data rates
- Improved performances (vertexing, PID, hermeticity, ...)

Belle II luminosity profile

- Physics run expected for 2016-2017
- Competitive results starting to be available very early
  - In 2018 will match the size of data sets of BaBar and Belle
- Will start deploying the full potential by 2020
  - Integrating 50 ab^{-1} in about 6 years



Physics prospects

- Subset of topics
  - Lack of time and focus where future prospects have been studied by the experiments in some detail

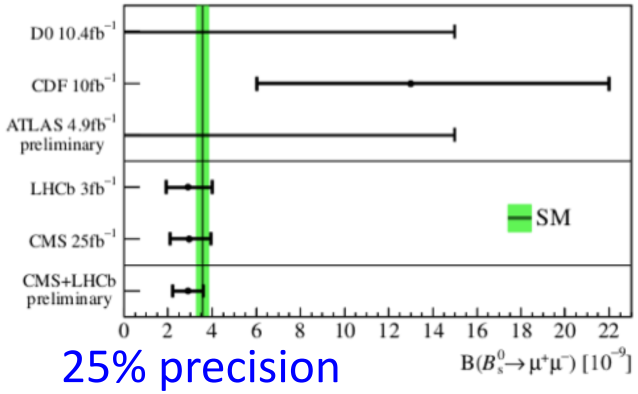
$B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu\mu$
$B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$
Mixing-induced CPV in B_s
Tree-level determination of γ

(A taste of) CPV in charm decays
Determination of $|V_{ub}|$
$B \rightarrow l\nu$ and $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu$
LFV in τ decays

- Will focus on the prospects of LHCb and Belle II, but will also mention ATLAS and CMS where they can provide competitive results

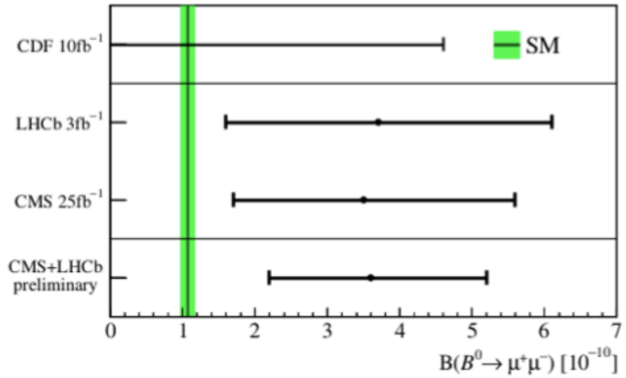
Status of $B_{d,s} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

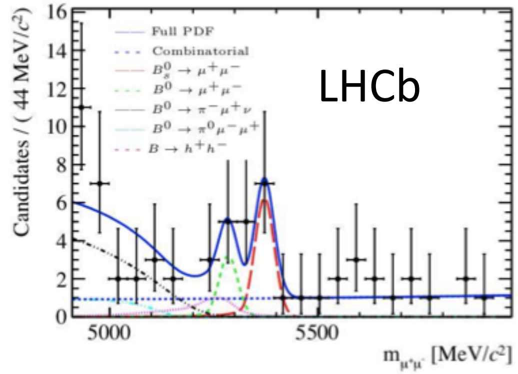
$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$



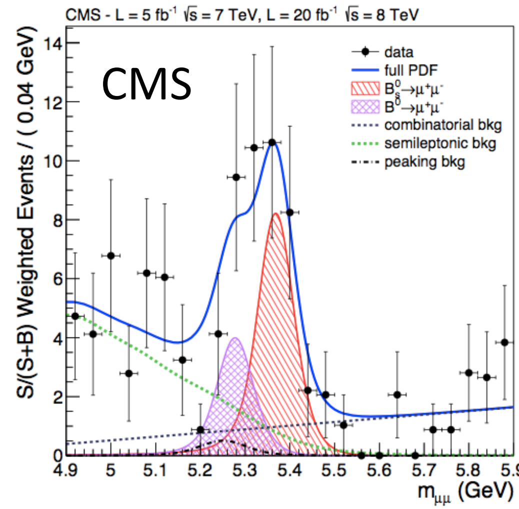
25% precision

$B_d \to \mu^+\mu^-$





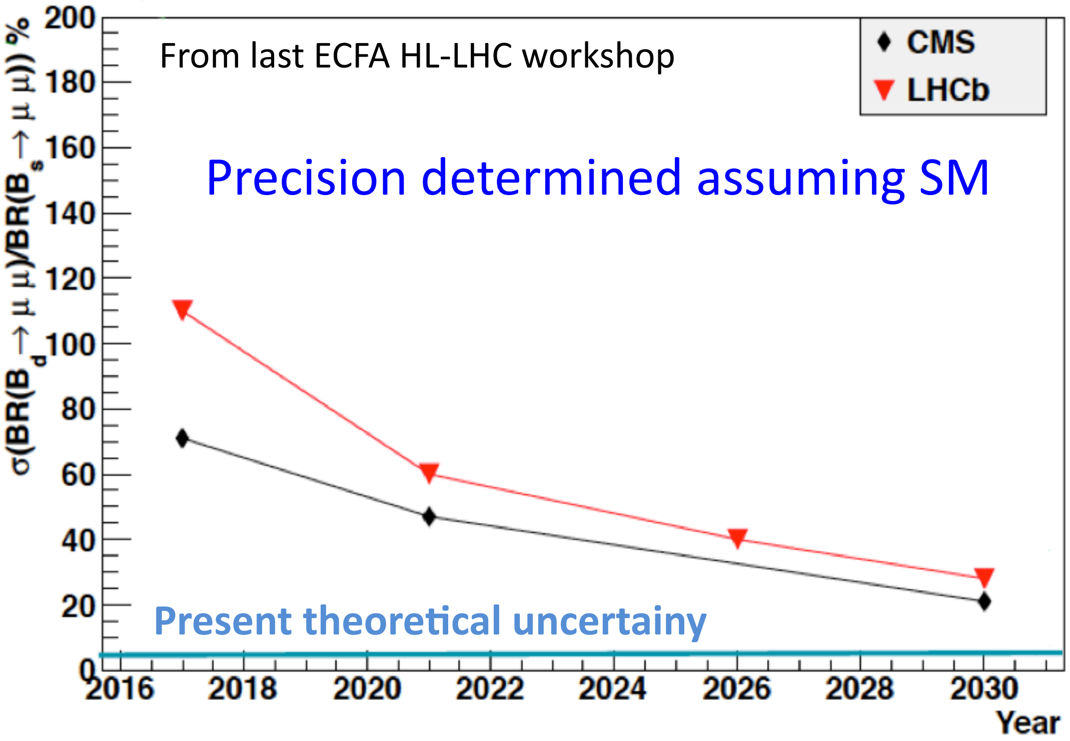
CMS : Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (2013) 101804, arXiv:1307.5025.
LHCb : Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (2013) 101805, arXiv:1307.5024.
Combination : CMS-PAS-BPH-13-007 ; LHCb-CONF-2013-012



- Theoretical precision at 10%
  - Can be further improved
- Waiting for publication of LHCb and CMS final average
  - Only preliminar combination available
- CMS mass resolution can be improved with upgraded tracking
- $B_d \to \mu^+\mu^-$ sensitivity depends on $B \to h^+h^-$ misidentification background
  - Calibration of PID is extremely important

Prospects with $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

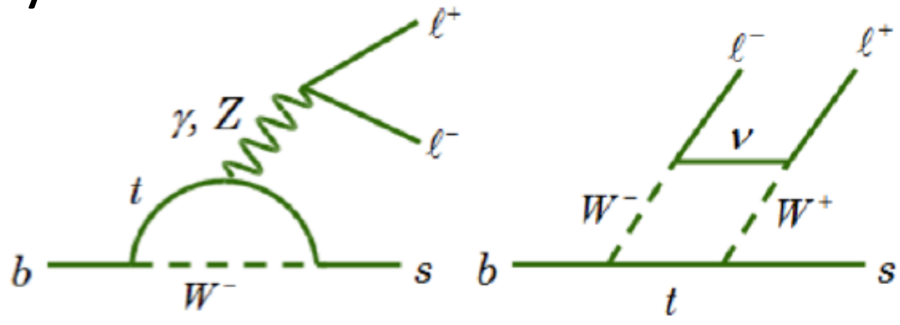
- The ratio $BR(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)/BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is known with better theoretical uncertainty
  - Now 5%, but can be brought down to ≈1%
- Measurement will still be dominated by experimental uncertainty by 2030
  - Now 200%, will be ≈20%

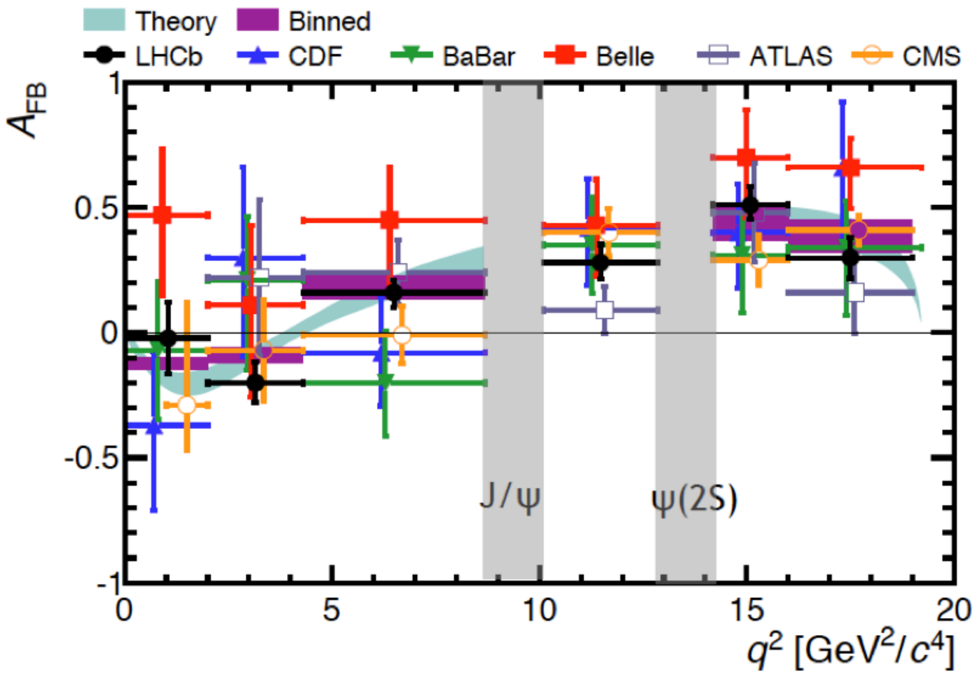


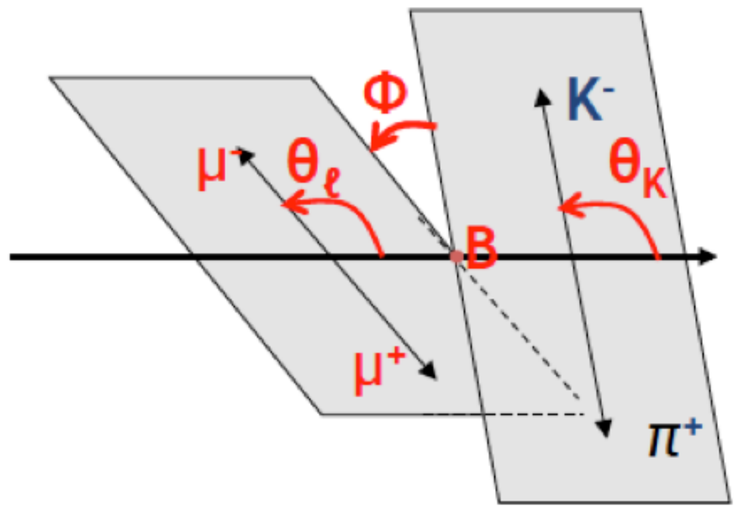
- With increased statistics, the measurement of effective $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ lifetime and possibly time-dependent CP violation will become possible
  - New observables sensitive to NP effects in very rare B decays!

Status of B→K*μ⁺μ⁻

- Observables are q² (dimuon mass squared) and 3 angles
  - distributions are quite precisely predicted in the SM
- LHC experiments have different sensitivities in the various bins
  - But LHCb mostly dominant

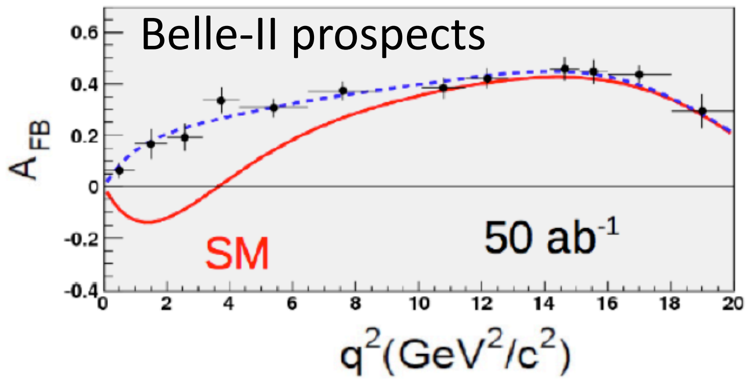






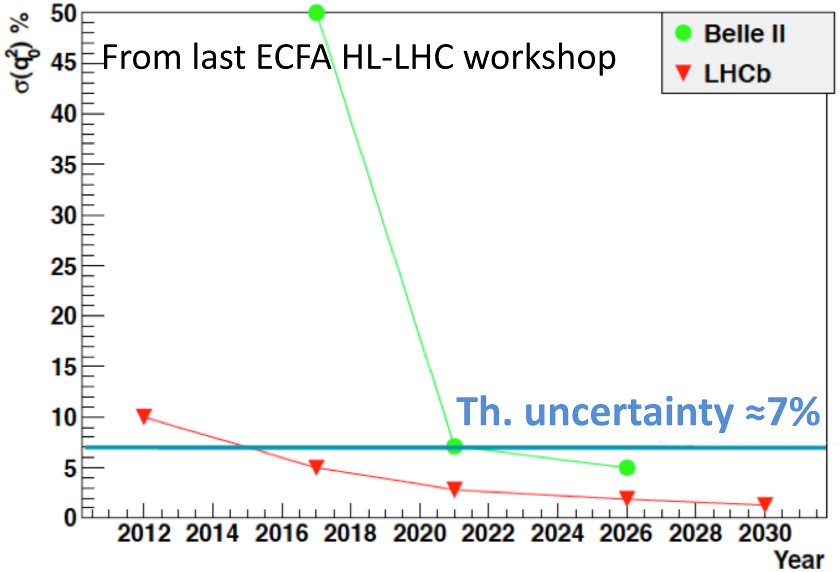
Prospects with $B \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

$$A_{FB} = \frac{\Gamma(\cos\theta_{B\ell^+} > 0) - \Gamma(\cos\theta_{B\ell^+} < 0)}{\Gamma(\cos\theta_{B\ell^+} > 0) + \Gamma(\cos\theta_{B\ell^+} < 0)}$$



- LHCb expects to reach an accuracy of better than 2% in the zero-crossing of the forward-backward asymmetry
- Belle II is more limited in statistics, but can compensate with $K^*e^+e^-$ and using an inclusive $B \to X_s l^+ l^-$ analysis

Expected sensitivity on the zero-crossing point



A_{FB} is not necessarily the best variable due to hadronic uncertainties. Phenomenological work ongoing to define observables where hadronic uncertainties are partially cancelled

$B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$: new observables

Differential decay rate

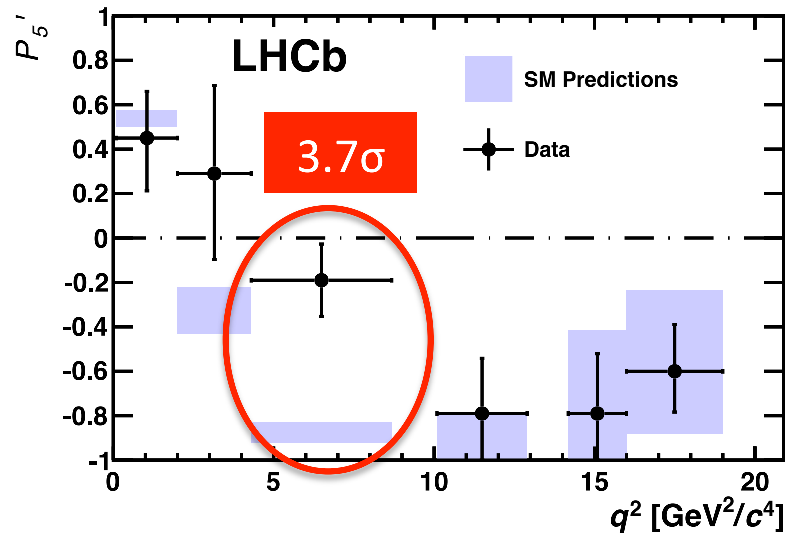
$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{d}\Gamma/dq^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^4\Gamma}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta_\ell\,\mathrm{d}\cos\theta_K\,\mathrm{d}\phi\,\mathrm{d}q^2} = \frac{9}{32\pi}\Big[\frac{3}{4}(1-F_\mathrm{L})\sin^2\theta_K + F_\mathrm{L}\cos^2\theta_K + \frac{1}{4}(1-F_\mathrm{L})\sin^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell$$
$$- F_\mathrm{L}\cos^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell + S_3\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\cos 2\phi$$
$$+ S_4\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\cos\phi + S_5\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\cos\phi$$
$$+ S_6\sin^2\theta_K\cos\theta_\ell + S_7\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\sin\phi$$
$$+ S_8\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\sin\phi + S_9\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\sin 2\phi\Big],$$

$$P'_{i=4,5,6,8} = \frac{S_{j=4,5,7,8}}{\sqrt{F_\mathrm{L}(1-F_\mathrm{L})}}.$$

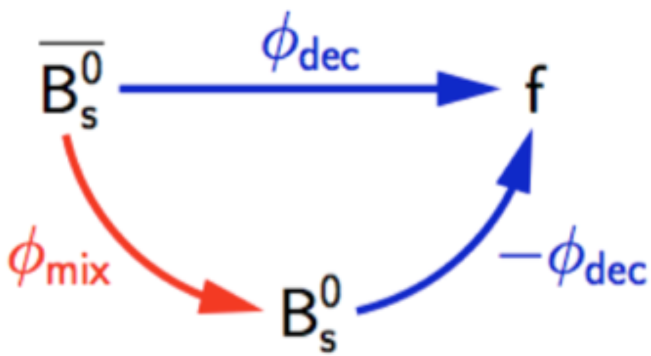
- Interesting feature in one of the observables (P'_5)
- No definitive conclusion yet
- Additional statistics and theoretical studies are needed

See J. Walsh in parallel session

arXiv:1308.1707



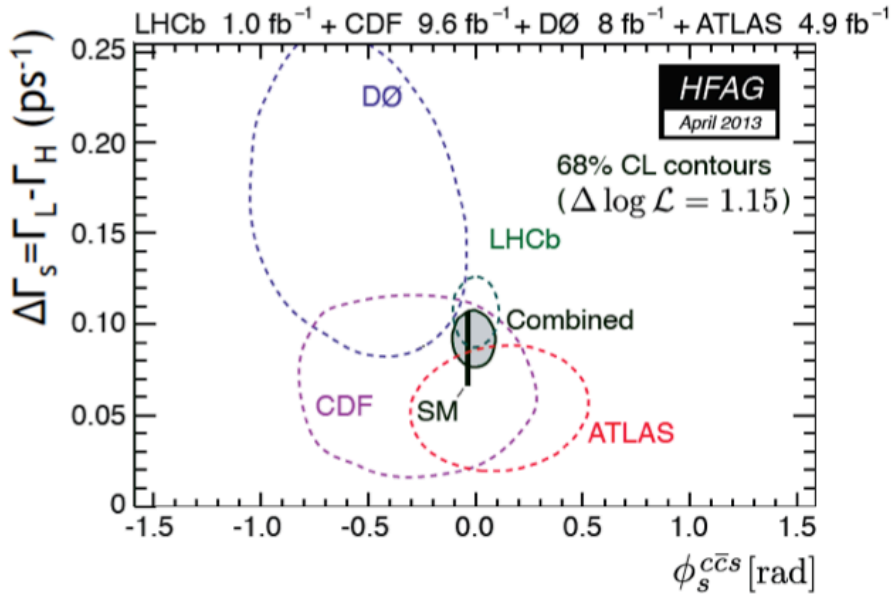
CP violation induced by B_s mixing



SM: $\phi_s \approx 36$ mrad

- CP violation due to interference between mixing and decay
- $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ proceeds (mostly) via a $b \to c\bar{c}s$ tree diagram
  - NP can show up in the mixing

- $B_s \to \phi\phi$ is $b \to s\bar{s}s$ penguin-dominated
  - NP can show up in the mixing and/or in the decay
- $P \to VV$ decays
  - Full angular analysis is needed to disentangle C-even and CP-odd amplitude components



LHCb includes also a contribution from $B_s \to J/\psi f_0(\pi^+\pi^-)$

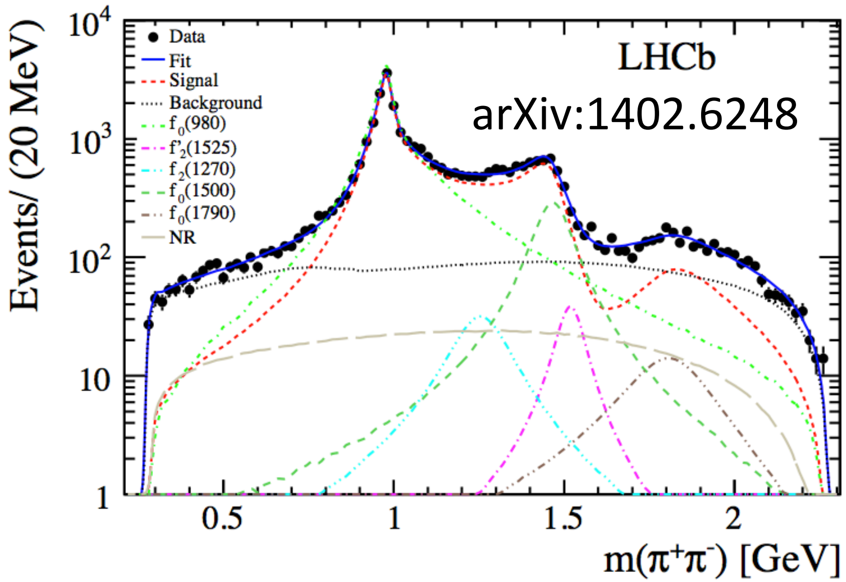
ATLAS (2011) $\varphi_s = 0.12 \pm 0.25(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.})$ rad

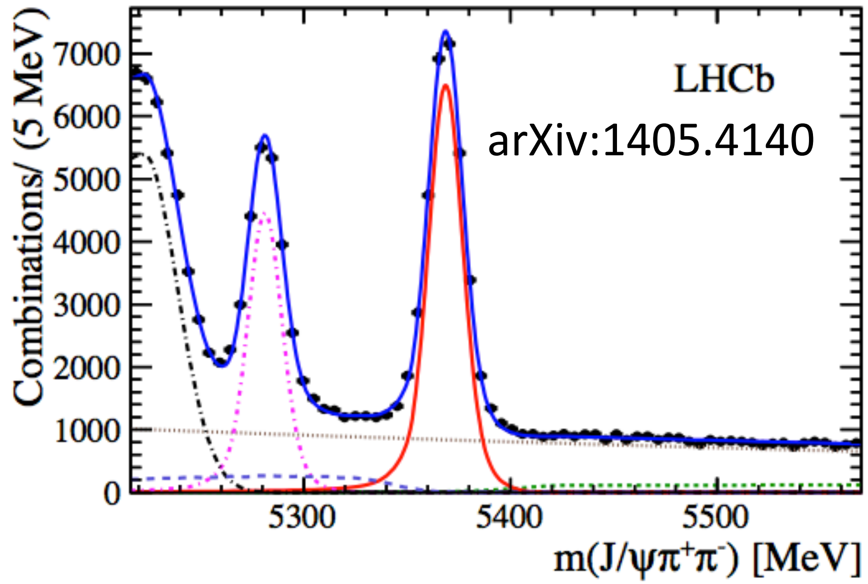
LHCb(2011) $\varphi_s = 0.01 \pm 0.07(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.01(\text{syst.})$ rad

New

Relevance of $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(\pi^+\pi^-)$

- Amplitude analysis just published by LHCb with L=3 fb^{-1} (arXiv:1405.4140)



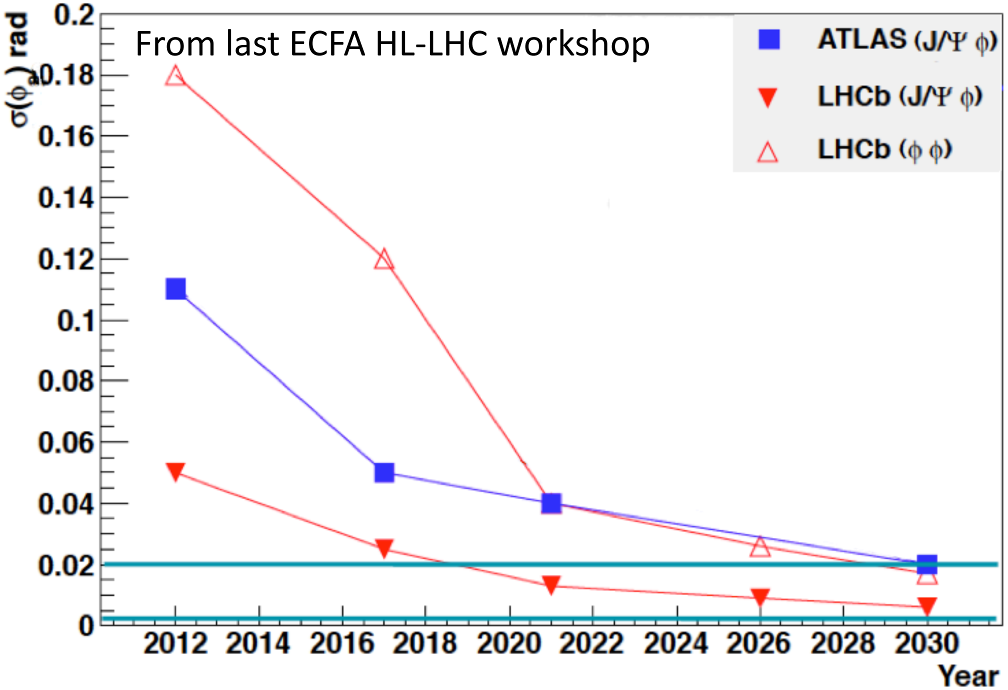


$$\phi_s = 75 \pm 67 \pm 8\,\mathrm{mrad}$$

- Amazing precision for a measurement that was not even considered till some years ago
- There has been discussion on whether f_0 might be formed of tetraquarks, thus providing spurious contributions to ϕ_s
- Studies of $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ decays indicate however that the light scalar mesons are actually regular mesonic states

Perspectives for ϕ_s

- This is the case of an observable with an asymptotic experimental uncertainty comparable with the theoretical uncertainty
  - $\sigma_{th}(\phi\phi) \approx 0.02$
  - $\sigma_{th}(J/\psi\phi) \approx 0.003$
- For $J/\psi\phi$ in particular, the uncertainty, due to the presence of subleading contributions to the tree-level amplitude, can be quantified with data-driven methods
- Improvements from theory would be certainly welcome

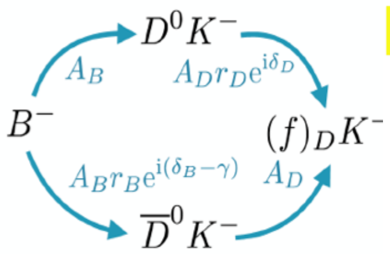


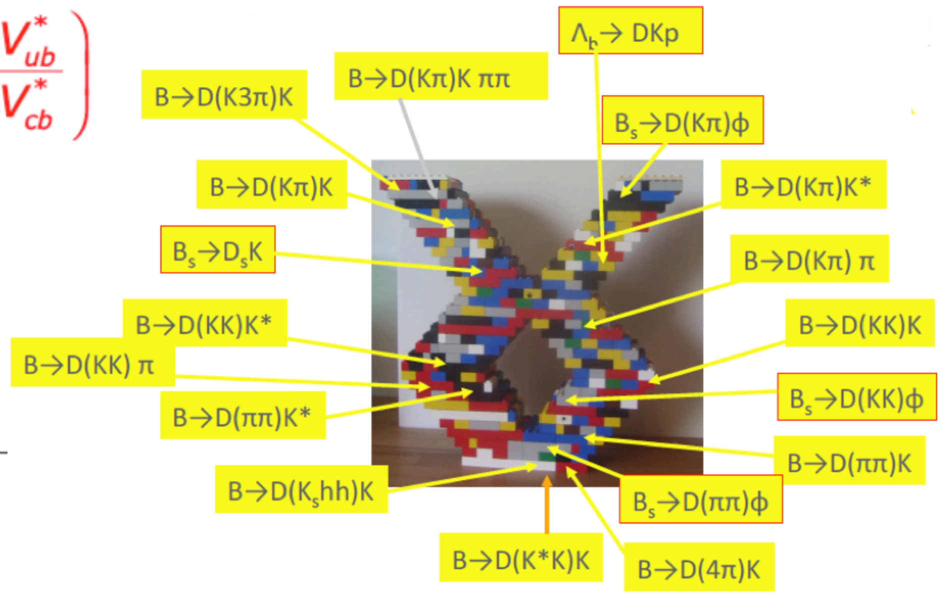
Tree-level determination of γ

- γ is the least known angle of the UT

$$\gamma = \arg\left(\frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*}\right)$$

- Measurements from tree-level decays are assumed to be almost insensitive to NP effects
- γ sensitivity comes from the interference between b→u and b→c transitions





- Two main paths to γ
  - Time-independent measurements using B→DK decays
  - Time-dependent analyses with B_s decays, e.g. B_s→D_sK

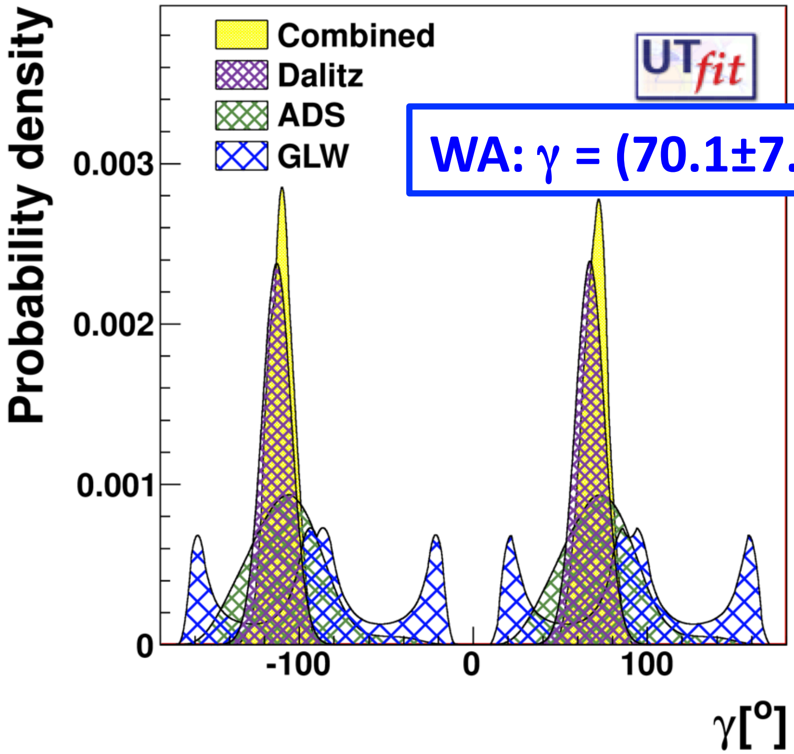
LHCb only

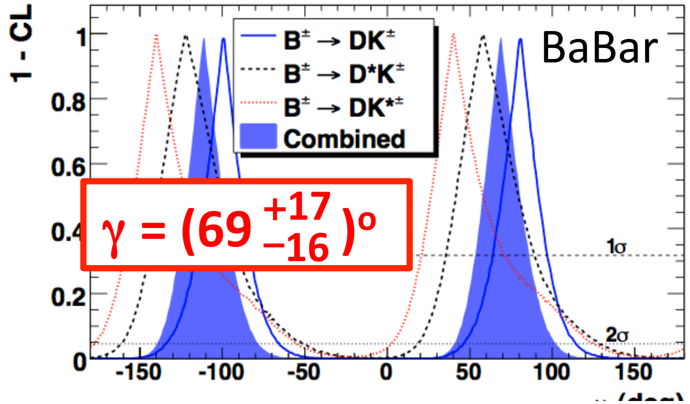
LHCb and Belle II

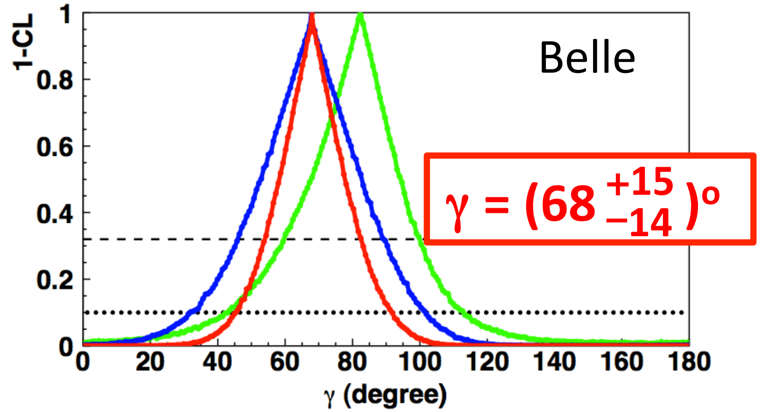
- Possible interplay with charmless B decays
  - Also sensitive to γ, but including penguin diagrams, hence NP could show up
  - Much more difficult to control theoretically
- Combining several independent decay modes is the key to achieve the ultimate precision

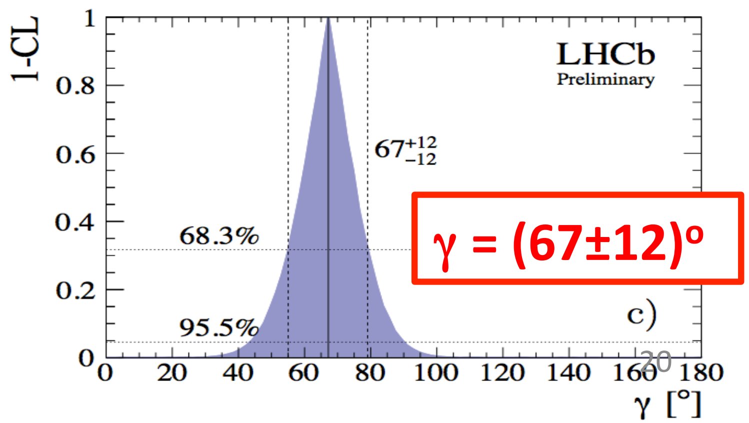
Experimental status for γ

- Measured by BaBar, Belle and LHCb with comparable precision using ADS, GLW and GGSZ (Dalitz) methods
  - They differ by the final state of the D meson decay
  - GGSZ largely dominating so far
  - LHCb has still room for improvements with present statistics



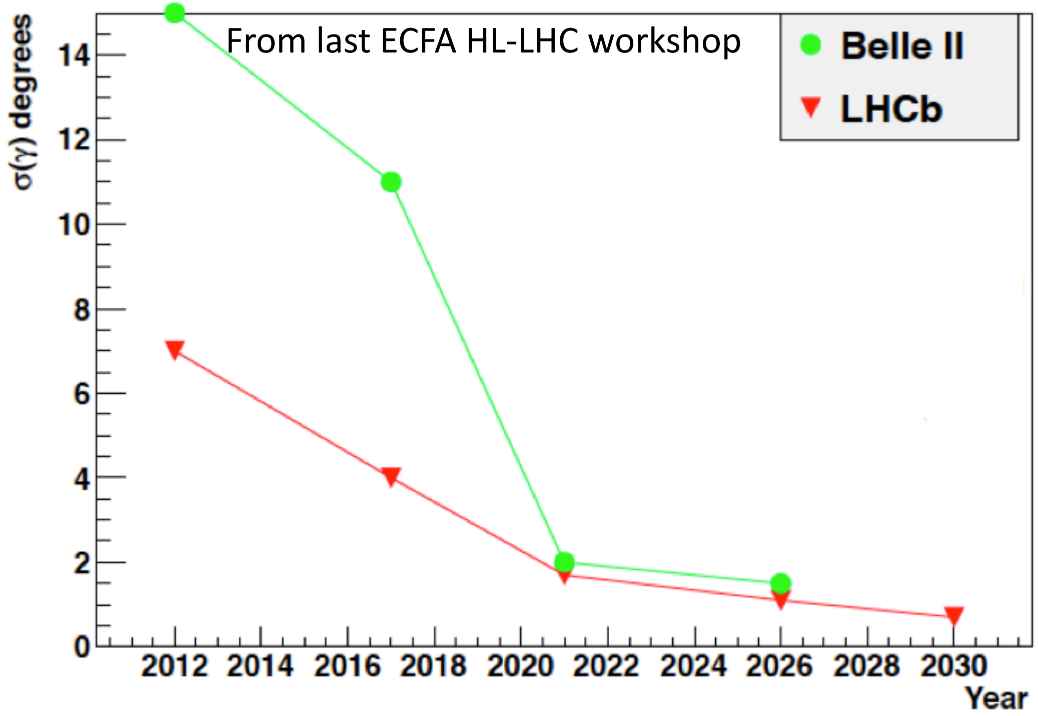






Prospects for γ

- Comparable precision expected at LHCb and Belle-II
  - Sub-degree level by the end of the experimental programmes
  - Small systematic uncertainties



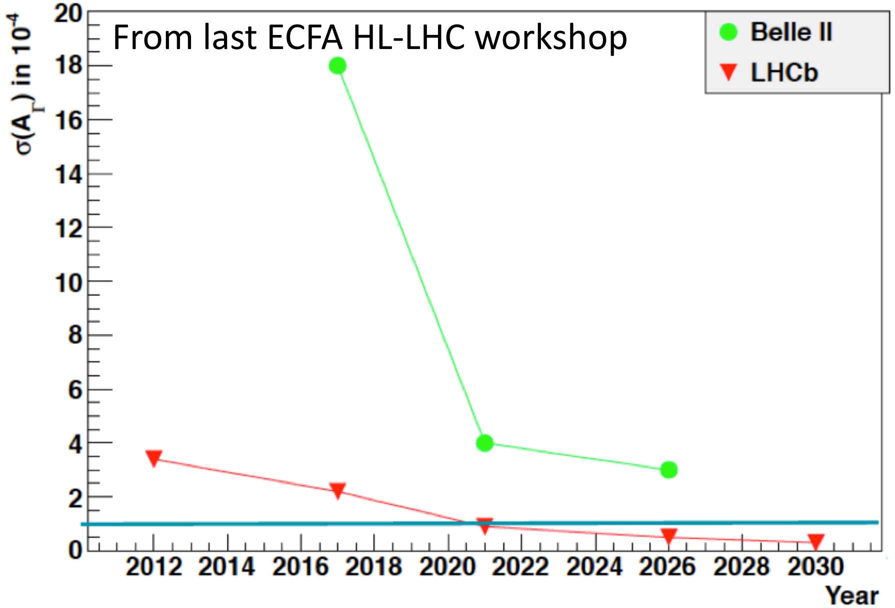
- (Almost) vanishing theoretical uncertainty

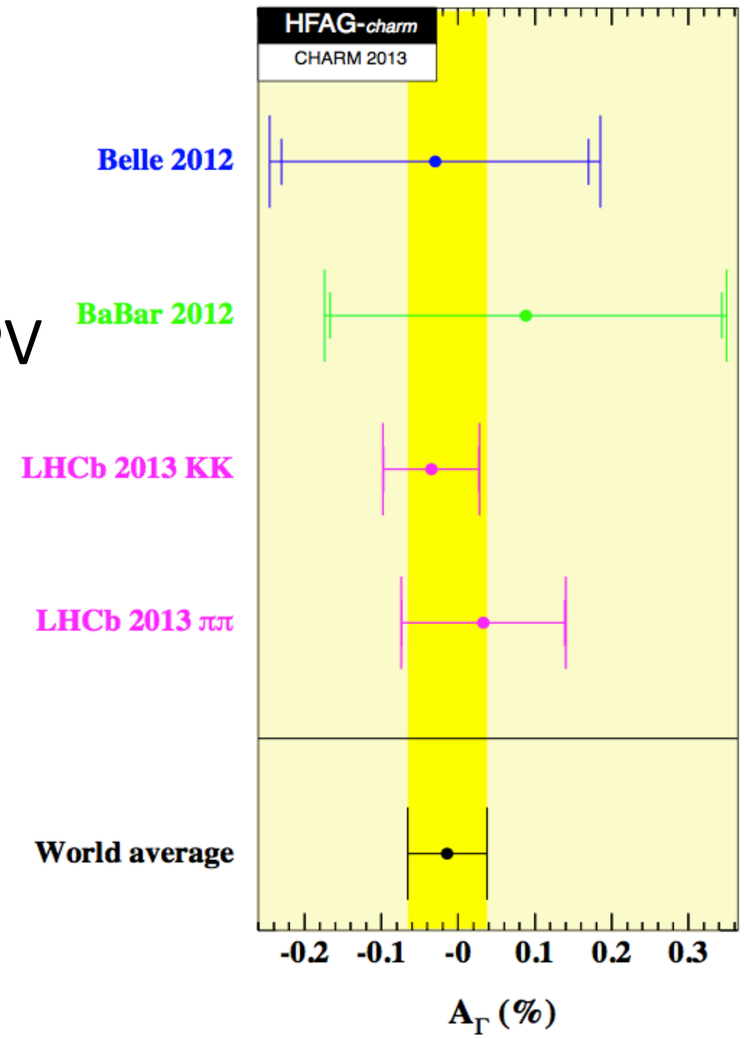
Lifetime asymmetry in charm decays

- Measure asymmetry between effective lifetimes of D*-tagged $D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$ and $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decays

$$A_\Gamma = \frac{\hat{\tau}(\overline{D}^0) - \hat{\tau}(D^0)}{\hat{\tau}(\overline{D}^0) + \hat{\tau}(D^0)}$$

- Differs from zero in case of indirect CPV
  - SM expects $A_\Gamma \approx 10^{-4}$
- No signs of indirect CPV at 0.1%

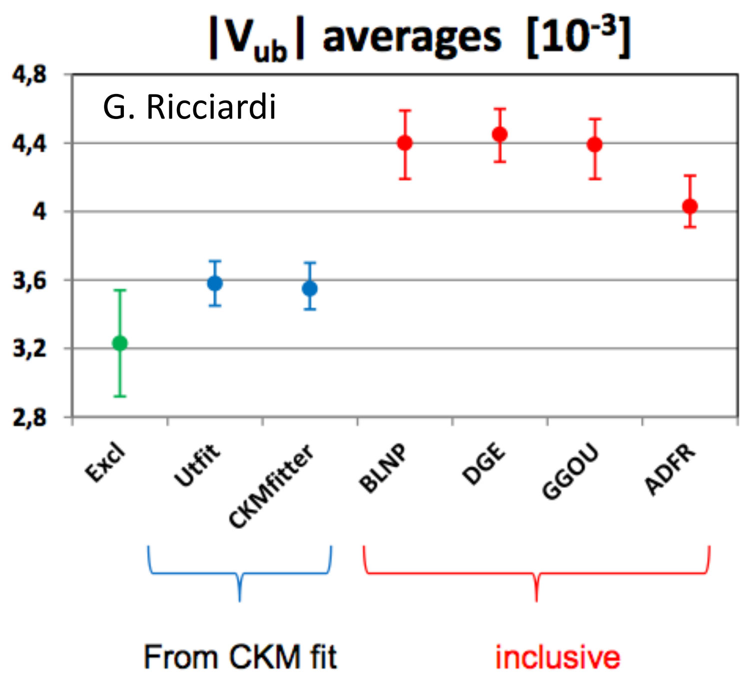




V_{ub} prospects at Belle II

- Tensions between inclusive and exclusive determinations
  - Not yet clear whether this is coming from problems in theory, experiments, or…
- Belle II can make a good job here
  - ≈1% precision is at reach (systematic-dominated)
  - The large statistics will also allow a systematic study of exclusive modes

Exclusive and inclusive $|V_{ub}|$ differ at ~2.5σ level

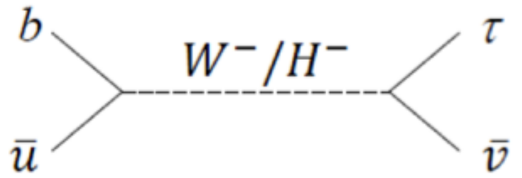


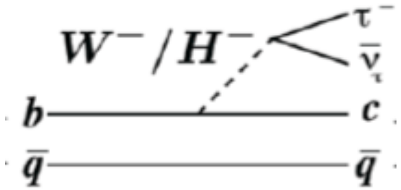
See C. Bozzi in parallel session

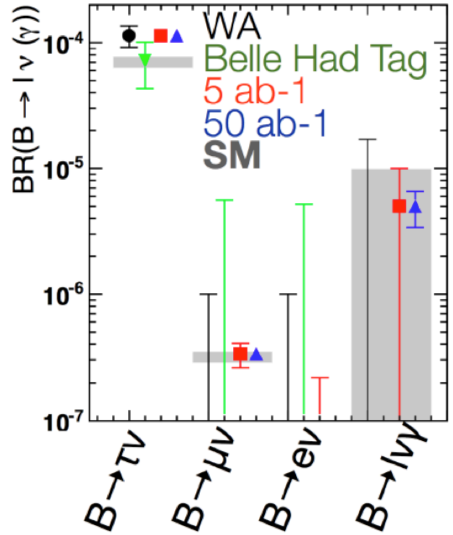
B→τν and B→D$^{(*)}$τν prospects at Belle II

- Tree level decays mediated by a W in the SM
- Can probe extension of the SM with an enlarged Higgs sector
  - BR and kinematics sensitive to H^+
- B→τν
  - Quite clean theoretically, but hard experimentally
  - BR can be measured at Belle II at 3% or better
  - Also B→μν and B→e/μνγ can be measured if the BR is SM or larger
- B→D$^{(*)}$τν
  - Combination of R(D) and R(D*) currently at 3 σ-ish from the SM

$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}$$







Extrapolating BaBar results to Belle II

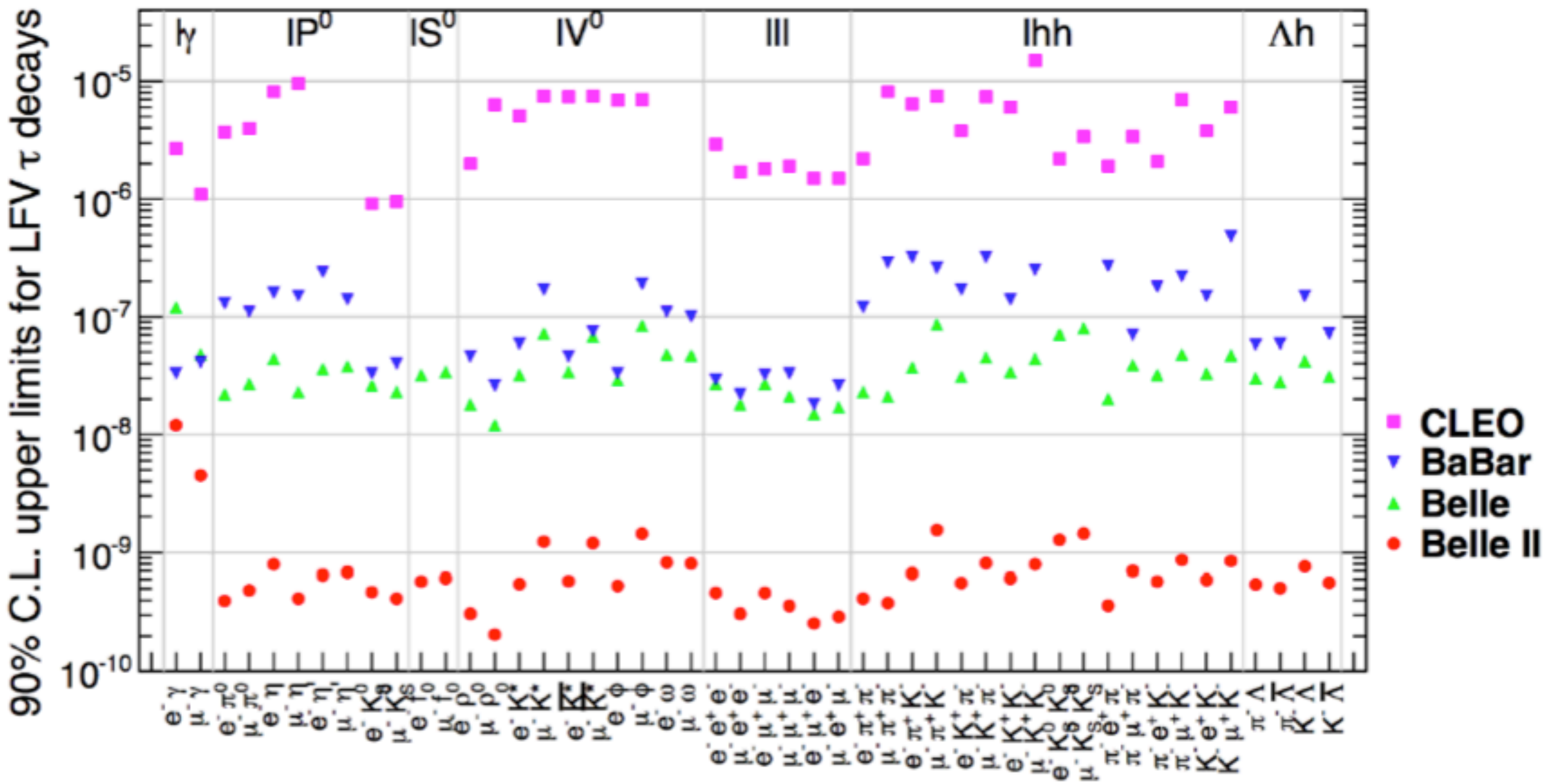
	fb-1	Statistical	Systematic	Total
R(D)	**423**	13.0	(9.6, 1.3)	16.5
	5000	3.8	(2.8, 1.3)	5.2
	50000	1.2	(0.9, 1.3)	**2.5**
R(D*)	**423**	7.0	(5.5, 1.3)	9.0
	5000	2.1	(1.6, 1.3)	2.9
	50000	0.7	(0.5, 1.3)	**1.6**

From 16.5% to 2.5%

From 9% to 1.6%

Prospects for LFV in τ decays at Belle II

- Belle II will collect a very large sample of τ decays
- Existing limits will be brought down by 2 orders of magnitude, below 10^{-9} for many modes
  - LHCb can also contribute with fully charged modes (e.g. $\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$)



Summary tables

LHCb-PUB-2013-015

Type	Observable	LHC Run 1	LHCb 2018	**LHCb upgrade**	Theory
B_s^0 mixing	$\phi_s(B_s^0 \to J/\psi\,\phi)$ (rad)	0.05	0.025	**0.009**	~ 0.003
	$\phi_s(B_s^0 \to J/\psi\, f_0(980))$ (rad)	0.09	0.05	**0.016**	~ 0.01
	$A_{\rm sl}(B_s^0)$ (10^{-3})	2.8	1.4	**0.5**	0.03
Gluonic penguin	$\phi_s^{\rm eff}(B_s^0 \to \phi\phi)$ (rad)	0.18	0.12	**0.026**	0.02
	$\phi_s^{\rm eff}(B_s^0 \to K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0})$ (rad)	0.19	0.13	**0.029**	< 0.02
	$2\beta^{\rm eff}(B^0 \to \phi K_S^0)$ (rad)	0.30	0.20	**0.04**	0.02
Right-handed currents	$\phi_s^{\rm eff}(B_s^0 \to \phi\gamma)$	0.20	0.13	**0.030**	< 0.01
	$\tau^{\rm eff}(B_s^0 \to \phi\gamma)/\tau_{B_s^0}$	5%	3.2%	**0.8%**	0.2 %
Electroweak penguin	$S_3(B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-; 1 < q^2 < 6\,{\rm GeV}^2/c^4)$	0.04	0.020	**0.007**	0.02
	$q_0^2\, A_{\rm FB}(B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-)$	10%	5%	**1.9%**	$\sim 7\%$
	$A_{\rm I}(K\mu^+\mu^-; 1 < q^2 < 6\,{\rm GeV}^2/c^4)$	0.14	0.07	**0.024**	~ 0.02
	$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to K^+\mu^+\mu^-)$	14%	7%	**2.4%**	$\sim 10\%$
Higgs penguin	$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ (10^{-9})	1.0	0.5	**0.19**	0.3
	$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	220%	110%	**40%**	$\sim 5\,\%$
Unitarity triangle angles	$\gamma(B \to D^{(*)}K^{(*)})$	7°	4°	**1.1°**	negligible
	$\gamma(B_s^0 \to D_s^{\mp}K^{\pm})$	17°	11°	**2.4°**	negligible
	$\beta(B^0 \to J/\psi\, K_S^0)$	1.7°	0.8°	**0.31°**	negligible
Charm *CP* violation	$A_\Gamma(D^0 \to K^+K^-)$ (10^{-4})	3.4	2.2	**0.5**	–
	ΔA_{CP} (10^{-3})	0.8	0.5	**0.12**	–

- Before the upgrade (8 fb^{-1})
- After the upgrade (50 fb^{-1})
- Theory uncertainty (as far as we know today)

Summary tables

Observables	Belle (2014)	Belle II 5 ab^{-1}	Belle II 50 ab^{-1}
$\sin 2\beta$	$0.667 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.012$	± 0.012	± 0.008
α		$\pm 2^\circ$	$\pm 1^\circ$
γ	$\pm 14^\circ$	$\pm 6^\circ$	$\pm 1.5^\circ$
$S(B \to \phi K^0)$	$0.90^{+0.09}_{-0.19}$	± 0.053	± 0.018
$S(B \to \eta' K^0)$	$0.68 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03$	± 0.028	± 0.011
$S(B \to K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0)$	$0.30 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.08$	± 0.100	± 0.033
$\lvert V_{cb} \rvert$ incl.	$\pm 2.4\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$	
$\lvert V_{cb} \rvert$ excl.	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$
$\lvert V_{ub} \rvert$ incl.	$\pm 6.5\%$	$\pm 3.4\%$	$\pm 3.0\%$
$\lvert V_{ub} \rvert$ excl. (had. tag.)	$\pm 10.8\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$	$\pm 2.4\%$
$\lvert V_{ub} \rvert$ excl. (untag.)	$\pm 9.4\%$	$\pm 4.2\%$	$\pm 2.2\%$
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \tau\nu)$ [10^{-6}]	96 ± 26	$\pm 10\%$	$\pm 3\%$
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \mu\nu)$ [10^{-6}]	< 1.7	5σ	$>> 5\sigma$
$R(D\tau\nu)$	$\pm 16.5\%$	$\pm 5.2\%$	$\pm 2.5\%$
$R(D^*\tau\nu)$	$\pm 9.0\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 1.6\%$
$\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{*+}\nu\bar{\nu})$ [10^{-6}]	< 40		$\pm 30\%$
$\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{+}\nu\bar{\nu})$ [10^{-6}]	< 55		$\pm 30\%$
$\mathcal{B}(B \to X_s\gamma)$ [10^{-6}]	$\pm 13\%$	$\pm 7\%$	$\pm 6\%$
$A_{CP}(B \to X_s\gamma)$		± 0.01	± 0.005
$S(B \to K_S^0 \pi^0 \gamma)$	$-0.10 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.07$	± 0.11	± 0.035
$\mathcal{B}(B \to X_d\gamma)$ [10^{-6}]			
$S(B \to \rho\gamma)$	$-0.83 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.18$	± 0.23	± 0.07
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \gamma\gamma)$ [10^{-6}]	< 8.7	± 0.3	
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \tau^+\tau^-)$ [10^{-3}]		< 2	
$\mathcal{B}(D_s \to \mu\nu)$	$5.31 \times 10^{-3}(1 \pm 0.053 \pm 0.038)$	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm(0.9\%\text{-}1.3\%)$
$\mathcal{B}(D_s \to \tau\nu)$	$5.70 \times 10^{-3}(1 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.054)$	$\pm(3.5\%\text{-}4.3\%)$	$\pm(2.3\%\text{-}3.6\%)$
y_{CP} [10^{-2}]	$1.11 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.11$	$\pm(0.11\text{-}0.13)$	$\pm(0.05\text{-}0.08)$
A_Γ [10^{-2}]	$-0.03 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.08$	± 0.10	$\pm(0.03\text{-}0.05)$
$A_{CP}^{K^+K^-}$ [10^{-2}]	$-0.32 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.09$	± 0.11	± 0.06
$A_{CP}^{\pi^+\pi^-}$ [10^{-2}]	$0.55 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.09$	± 0.17	± 0.06
$A_{CP}^{\phi\gamma}$ [10^{-2}]	± 5.6	± 2.5	± 0.8
$\tau \to \mu\gamma$ [10^{-8}]	< 4.5		< 0.1
$\tau \to e\gamma$ [10^{-8}]	< 12.0		
$\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ [10^{-9}]	< 21.0	< 4.5	< 0.9

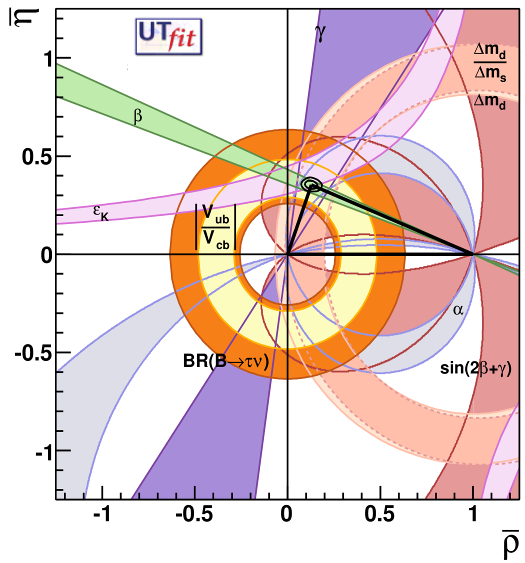
- Soon after startup (5 ab^{-1})
- By the end of the present programme (50 ab^{-1})

See e.g. G. De Nardo at IFAE 2014

Conclusions

- Flavour physics has large room for improvements in many key measurements
- LHCb is developing a programme extending over the next 15 years
  - the standard detector will take data till 2017 and the upgraded detector will start taking data in 2019
- Belle II is expected to roll in late 2016 with the first physics run
- Rich complementary between LHCb and Belle II physics programmes
- ATLAS and CMS can also give key contributions in some specific areas

Today



Tomorrow?