

Indirect Search for New Dynamics – like Odysseus' Conquest of Troy by Cunning

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the name of a 'siren' (not 'seer' !)



Siren Parthenope as founder of Naples

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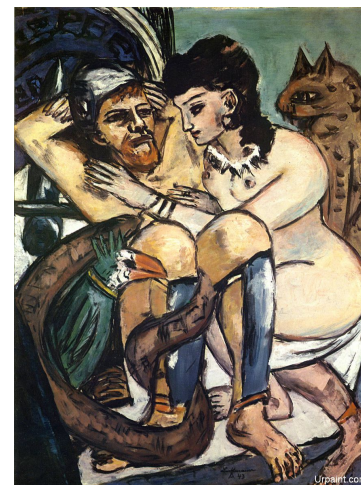
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the name of a `siren' (not `seer' !) who failed to `convince'
Odysseus.



Siren Parthenope as founder of Naples



(Max Beckmann)

ibi: "Odysseus conquering Troy"

History: Achaeans had besieged Troy for nine years without success and losing their hero -- Achilles.

They needed a new leader. The favored candidate was Ajax, clearly their strongest fighter, but the Achaeans elected another hero as a leader -

Odysseus

known for his thinking & ideas, not just for physical strength!

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Odysseus = need force & lots of cunning of *exp.* & *th.*

LHCb (& Belle II later)!

Achilles
= *ATLAS*



Aias
= *CMS*

WHEN GODS SPEAK IN RIDDLES:

TRAGIC ORACLES AND TRAGIC MISUNDERSTANDINGS



Oracles in Greek literature are famously ambiguous and subject to misunderstanding. Scholars have interpreted this ambiguity as an indication of the fallibility of human knowledge, the cruelty of the gods, or the inefficacy of language. In this talk, Dr. Pistone suggests a linguistic approach which offers a different interpretation of ambiguous oracular pronouncements in both Sophocles and Herodotus.

DR. AMY PISTONE, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3:30 pm Friday, January 27 in 242 O'Shaughnessy Hall
Department of Classics

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experimenters

theorists

my main point for the introduction:

“Fabula docet”:

- to find the new dynamics (ND) there are two ‘roads’
 - study **high p_T processes** directly with novel states;
 - probe ‘**low energies**’ **with precision!**

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experiments (data & analyses)

theories (weak & strong forces)

LQCD (not ‘the Pope’)



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```
graph TD; Experiments["experiments (data & analyses)"] <--> Theories["theories (weak & strong forces)"]; LQCD["LQCD (not `the Pope`)"] --> Experiments; LQCD --> Theories;
```

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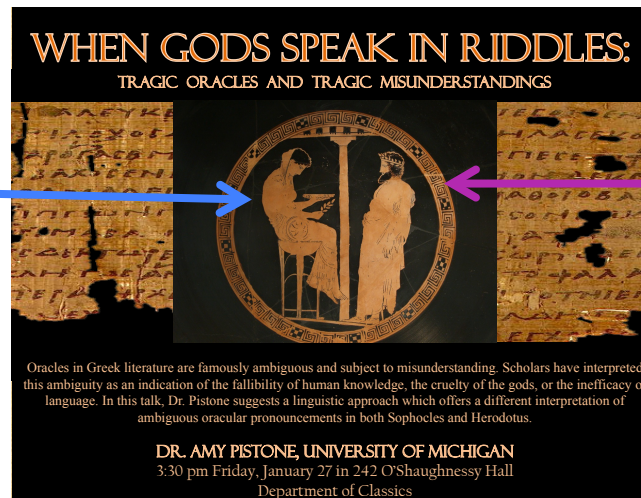
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↕
theories (weak & strong forces) ↔ LQCD (not ‘the Pope’)

Of course, the data are the referees - in the end!
actually the situation is more complex



ibi: “Odysseus conquering Troy”

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LQCD (not ‘the Pope’)

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Prof. Mannelli from Pisa once assured me that he does not entertain the illusion that theorists can speak the truth all the time -- speaking **in good faith** is all he expects from a theorist!

Of course, our colleague Mannelli from Pisa followed a long tradition/history that can sometimes happen, namely:
collaboration between experimentalists and theorists



"To be honest, I never would have invented the wheel if not for Urg's groundbreaking theoretical work with the circle."

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Outline

Prologue: The 'Landscape' of Flavor Dynamics

I. Strong Production of Heavy Flavor Hadrons

II. List of 'gaps'

III. Tools for Flavor Dynamics

IV. $\Delta S \neq 0$: Anomalies, challenges, candidates: SUSY ...

V. ΔB [& ΔC] $\neq 0$: V_{cb} , V_{ub} , purely leptonic decays,
CPV in Dalitz plots, CPV in Δ_b decays

VI. Lepton Dynamics somewhat in general

VII. EDMs for baryons & leptons including $(g-2)|_\mu$ & $(g-2)|_\tau$.

VIII. About the 'Future'

Prologue: The 'Landscape' of Flavor Dynamics

"Philosophy"

- "known" matter ~ 4.5 %
 - huge matter vs. anti-matter ??
 - neutrino oscillations: ND !
 - CP asymmetries in leptons ?
Leading to matter vs. anti-matter ??
 - 'Higgs' is established; at least leading source is scalar; probe 'Higgs' as pseudo-scalar?

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- "dark" matter ~ 26.5 %
- connection Known Matter with DM ?!?

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- 'dark'/vacuum energy ~ 69 %: I am too old

Prologue: The 'Landscape' of Flavor Dynamics

Competition/Combination

-- (Belle/BaBar) - LHCb - Belle 2

-- Sessions 1 - 4

-- List of speakers

before this conference .

Excellent lists of 4 sessions & 21(+1) speakers;

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there are 'gaps' where LHCb & Belle II can work on, but also beyond.

It is my privilege not to be fair all the time.

[Remember, I am a Bavarian despite my name.]

I. Strong Production of Heavy Flavor Hadrons

- QCD is the only (local) QFT for strong forces
- it is difficult to disagree with Michelangelo M. about QCD in general.
- However:
how can you use the word `bottom', not "beauty"?

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- However:
how can you use the word `bottom', not "beauty"?
- compare $B\Lambda_b/\Lambda_b B$ [$\Lambda_b\Lambda_b$] vs. BB ; the same for charm
- multiple pairs
- (semi-)direct impact of ND (including very heavy quarks like top quarks together with Higgs etc.).

II. List of 'gaps'

- it is crucial to probe 3- & 4-body final states in the weak decays of beauty & charm hadrons with accuracy, not only back-up information;
- discuss inclusive vs. exclusive ones;
- 'duality' quarks vs. hadron worlds close to thresholds; special case: $B^- \rightarrow l^- \nu K^+ K^-$;
- probe CPV in $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \Lambda$;
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- $(g-2)_{\mu, \tau}$;
- EDMs for leptons & baryons etc.; "axions"

ibi: "Odysseus conquering Troy"

III. Tools for information underlying Flavor Dynamics

III.1 Parameterization of CKM Matrix *through* $O(\lambda^6)$

(A) In smart Wolfenstein parameterization with
 $\lambda \approx 0.225$ with A, η & $\rho \sim O(1)$; $A \sim 0.81 = O(1)$

however:

- $\eta \approx 0.34, \rho \approx 0.13 \ll O(1)$ [there I disagree with Luca about tools]
- $V_{\text{CKM, Wolf}} = \dots + O(\lambda^{4,5,6})$

III. Tools for information underlying Flavor Dynamics

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 however:

➤ $\eta \approx 0.34, \rho \approx 0.13 \ll O(1)$

➤ $V_{\text{CKM, Wolf}} = \dots + O(\lambda^{4,5,6})$

(B) Needs *consistent* parameteriz. of CKM matrix with
 precision ! Y.H. Ahn, H-Y. Cheng, S. Oh (2011)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 - \lambda^4/8 - \lambda^6/16 & , & \lambda & , & h\lambda^4 \exp(-i\delta_{QM}) \\ -\lambda + \lambda^5 f^2/2 & , & 1 - \lambda^2/2 - \lambda^4/8(1+4f^2) - fh\lambda^5 \exp(-i\delta_{QM}) + \dots & , & f\lambda^2 + h\lambda^3 \exp(-i\delta_{QM}) + \dots \\ f\lambda^3 & , & -f\lambda^2 - h\lambda^3 \exp(-i\delta_{QM}) + \dots & , & 1 - \lambda^4/2 f^2 - fh\lambda^5 \exp(-i\delta_{QM}) + \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

with $f \sim 0.75, h \sim 1.35, \delta_{QM} \sim 90^\circ$

correlations, correlations, correlations

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tri. I.1: } & V_{ud} V_{us}^* [O(\lambda)] + V_{cd} V_{cs}^* [O(\lambda)] + V_{td} V_{ts}^* [O(\lambda^{5\&6})] = 0 \\
\text{Tri. I.2: } & V_{ud}^* V_{cd} [O(\lambda)] + V_{us}^* V_{cs} [O(\lambda)] + V_{ub}^* V_{cb} [O(\lambda^{6\&7})] = 0 \\
\text{Tri. II.1: } & V_{us} V_{ub}^* [O(\lambda^5)] + V_{cs} V_{cb}^* [O(\lambda^{2\&3})] + V_{ts} V_{tb}^* [O(\lambda^2)] = 0 \\
\text{Tri. II.2: } & V_{cd}^* V_{td} [O(\lambda^4)] + V_{cs}^* V_{ts} [O(\lambda^{2\&3})] + V_{cb}^* V_{tb} [O(\lambda^{2\&3})] = 0 \\
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\end{aligned}$$

the pattern in flavor dynamics is less obvious for CPV

- probe **Tri. III.1** with precision in $B_{d,s}$ transitions
- **Tri. II.1** has sizable impact on B_s & connects with $B_{d,u}$ decays
- **Tri. I.2** produces CPV in **SCS** D decays & hardly for **DCS** one
- **Tri. I.1** can be probed in tiny $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \nu$ decays with small theoretical uncertainties

Again:

focus on correlations with several triangles with accuracy

III.2 Re-scattering & Impact of CPT Invariance

The goal is: measuring CP asymmetries probes existence & even features of **New Dynamics (ND)**, since they can depend only on an amplitude.

$$T(P \rightarrow a) = \exp(i\delta_a) [T_a + \sum_{aj \neq a} T_{aj} i T_{aj,a}^{\text{resc}}]$$

$$T(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{a}) = \exp(i\delta_a) [T_a^* + \sum_{aj \neq a} T_{aj}^* i T_{aj,a}^{\text{resc}}]$$

$$\Delta\gamma(a) = |T(P \rightarrow a)|^2 - |T(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{a})|^2 = 4 \sum_{aj \neq a} T_{aj,a}^{\text{resc}} \text{Im} T_a^* T_{aj}$$

With **zero** re-scattering direct CP asymmetries **cannot happen**, even if there are weak phases.

Misha & Misha & collab.; Wolfenstein

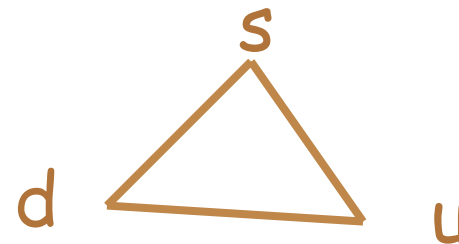
- Do not know how to calculate FSI/re-scattering in general (& it is *not* the strength of LQCD);
- I am so `mature' to assume CPT invariance.
- Finding CP asymmetry in one channel one infers, which channels have to *compensate* asymmetries based on CPT invariance.
- Finally analyzing those decays teach us at least important lessons about the *inner* working of QCD.

III.3 Connections between U- vs. V-spin symmetries

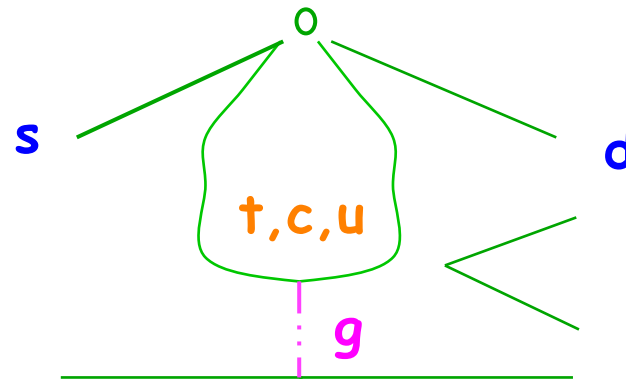
U- vs. V-spin symmetries were introduced to describe *spectroscopies* of hadrons as subgroups of global $SU(3)$ (by Lipkin ...), *before* quarks were seen as real physical states.

The situation changes much with weak transitions.

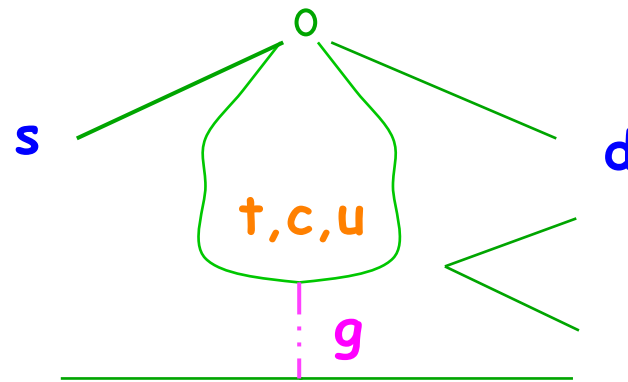
- large impact of strong re-scattering
- in particular about 'fuzzy' difference between U-spin & V-spin symmetries.



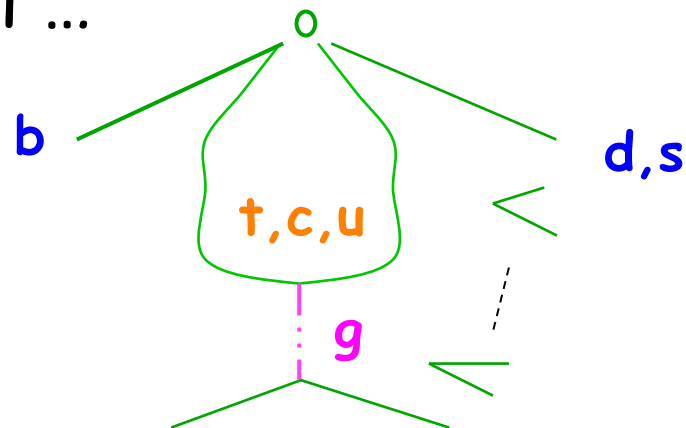
- Impact of `penguin`
 - $\Delta S = 1$: *local* operator !



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- $\Delta B = 1$: well ...



IV. $\Delta S \neq 0$: Anomalies, challenges, candidates: SUSY ...

- Measured $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon_K$ vs. $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon_K|_{SM}$
 - $\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon_K)|_{\text{exp.}} = (1.66 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-3}$;
 - $\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon_K)|_{LQCD} = (0.138 \pm 0.515 \pm 0.443) \times 10^{-3}$;
 - $\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon_K)|_{\text{Buras team}} = (0.86 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-3}$;

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- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu\nu$ vs. $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu\nu$:
Tri. I.1 described by
 - its height connected with $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu\nu)$ &
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 - $\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu\nu) = (17 \pm 11) \times 10^{-11}$ vs. $\sim (8 \pm 1) \times 10^{-11}$
 $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu\nu) < 2600 \times 10^{-11}$.

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- what about CP asymmetries in $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \Lambda$ etc. ?
 - BESIII will probe CPV by 2018 with below 10^{-3} ;what about LHCb for runs 2 & 3?

$V. \Delta B$ [& ΔC] $\neq 0$: V_{cb} , V_{ub} , purely leptonic decays,
CPV in Dalitz plots, CPV in Λ_b decays

V.1: V_{qb} with $q=c,u$ - inclusive vs. exclusive transitions

The landscapes are different for V_{cb} & V_{ub} both on the experimental & theory side; we have to be subtle.

-- $B \rightarrow l \nu D$ & $B \rightarrow l \nu D^*$ & ... $B \rightarrow l \nu D^{**}$?

vs.

$B \rightarrow l \nu X_c$, $\Lambda_b \rightarrow l \nu X_c^{\text{bary}}$;

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-- $B \rightarrow l \nu \pi$ vs. $B \rightarrow l \nu \pi\pi$ vs. $B \rightarrow l \nu \pi$'s

-- duality !

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-- duality !

-- duality ? Probe $B \rightarrow l \nu KK$... close to thresholds due to experimental reasons

V.2: Purely leptonic decays

$$l = e, \mu, \tau$$

$$-- B^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^-;$$

$$-- B_s^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^-$$

$$-- D^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^-$$

V.3: 3- & 4-body final states in the decays of b & c hadrons

-- very recent paper from Belle;

$B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ K^+ K^-$:

- averaged CPV = $-0.182 \pm 0.071 \pm 0.016$
- semi-regional CPV similar to LHCb run 1.
- what about $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$?
- what $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ & $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^+ K^-$?

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-- amazing results from LHCb run 1 about averaged & semi-regional CPV of $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ & $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ & $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ & $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$; at least show sizable impact of FSI, and maybe sign of ND.

averaged CP asymmetries $\Delta A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) = +0.032 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.007$;
 $\Delta A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^+ K^-) = -0.043 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.007$;

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However - in my view - is special for several reasons.

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probe impact of Penguin diagrams ?!
- ...

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-- of course: it is crucial - but very subtle.
Therefore: LFV !

VII. EDMs for baryons & leptons including $(g-2)_\mu$ & $(g-2)_\tau$.

- 1st step: measure $(g-2)_\mu$ with huge precision
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 - one comments: $M_{H^0} \sim M_{H^0(SM)}$
maybe sign of SUSY > few TeV
best chance to find SUSY (even its features) indirectly
rare decays & CP asymmetries

VIII. About the `Future'

How can you think about working in this wonderful Naples ?

Actually it is easy for theorists; they can hardly think about hardware.

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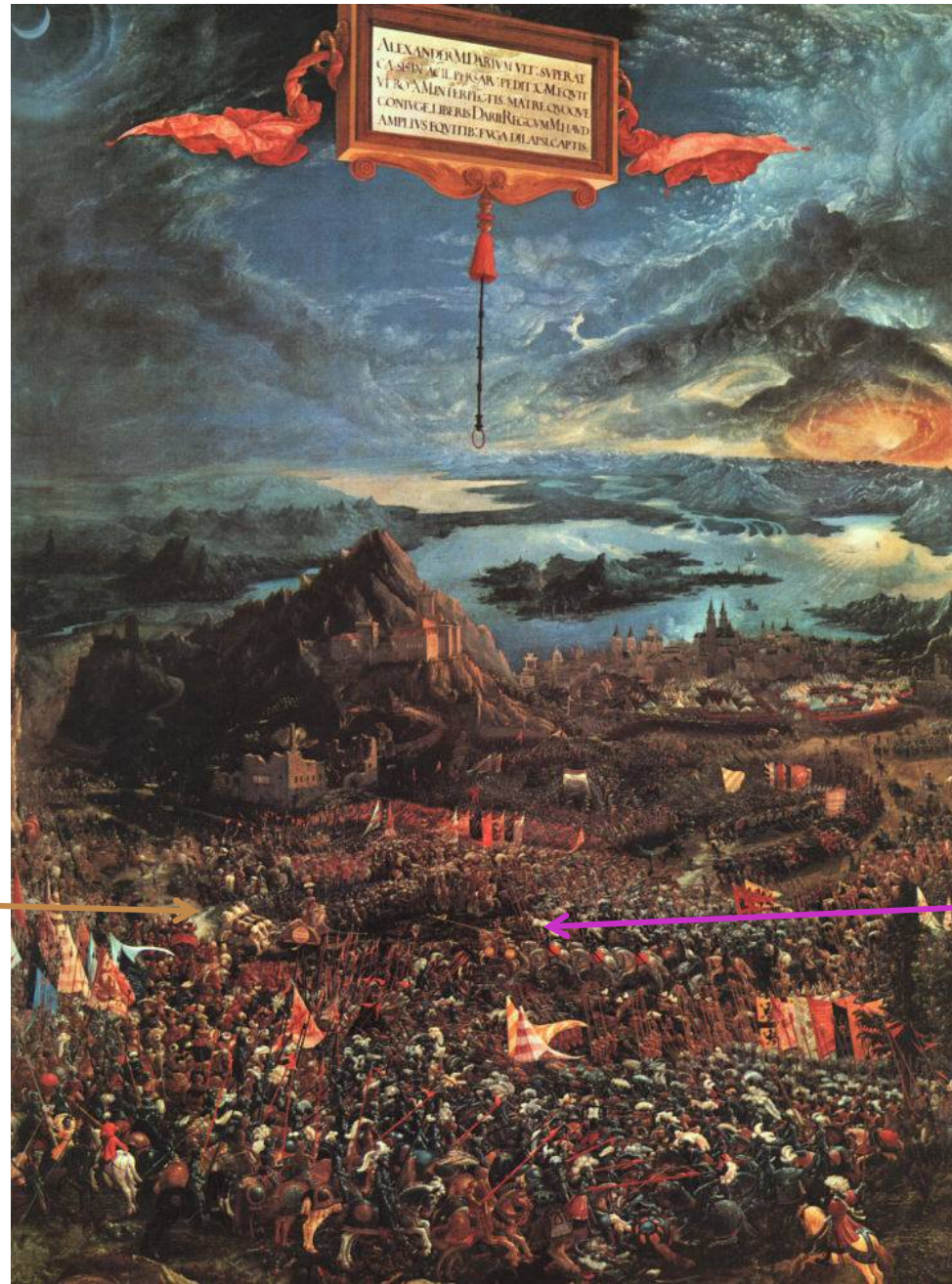




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SM

ND



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Very recent, but crucial new information: he won it.
But he cannot relax at all!

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-- Marc Knecht is a person of culture:

"experimentalists don't live in the theoretician's paradise"

List of items & `gaps':

- inclusive vs. exclusive rates of hadrons
- need consistent CKM matrix parameterization through $O(\lambda^6)$
- connection between U- & V-spin symmetries are crucial
- crucial to probe 3- & 4-body FS in weak transitions of hadrons with accuracy, not back-up information
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- CP asymmetries in $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda, \bar{\Sigma}\Sigma, \dots$

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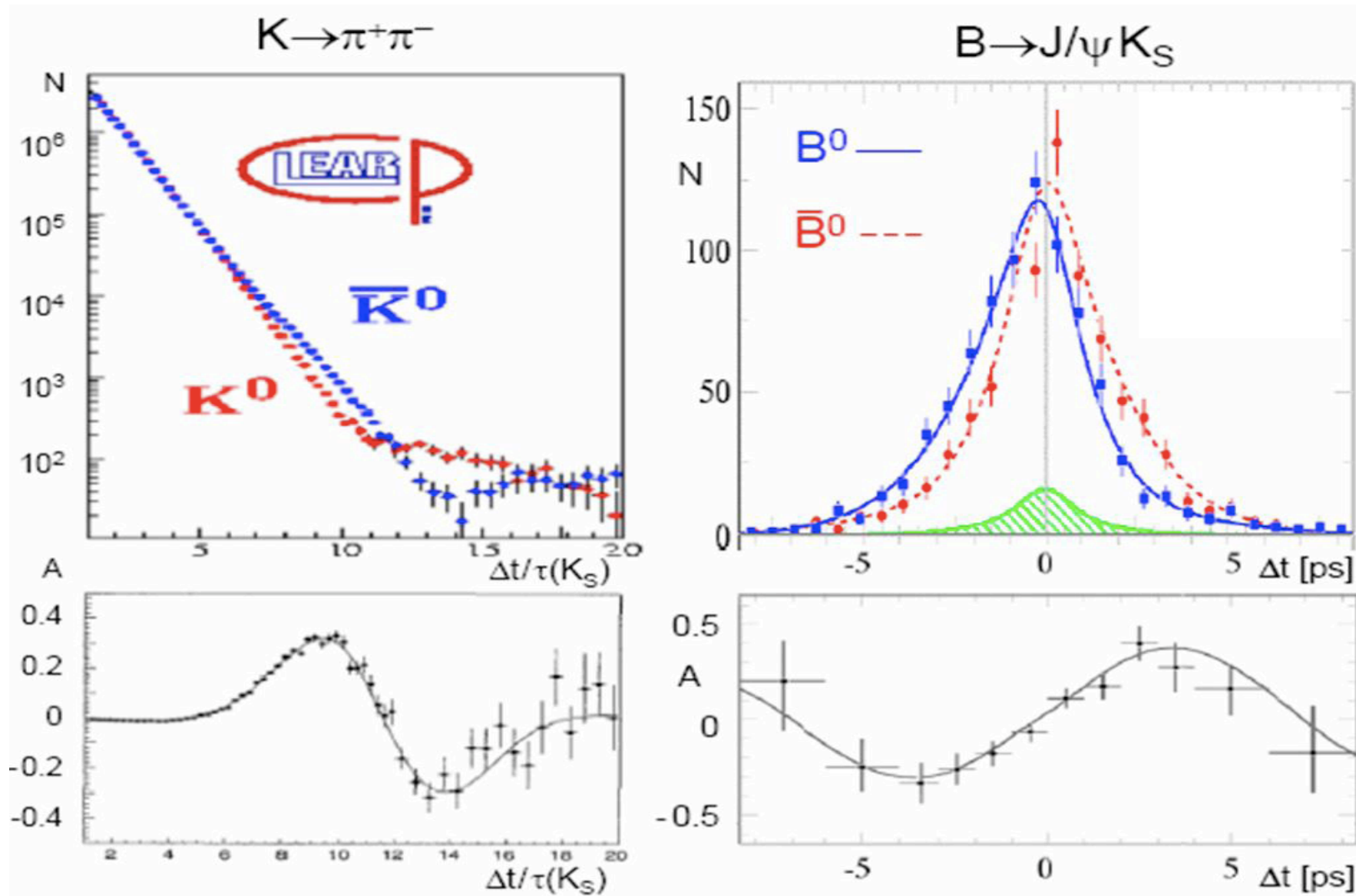
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- Book for up-dated strategy for LHCb runs 3 - 5:
no response.

That is life.



The School of Athens (at best we have a draft)

More comments as back-up



[courtesy of K. Schubert]

➔ statement '~~CP~~ in B decays is much larger than in K decays' is an empirically verified fact

(I.2) Seeing 'Helen' on the Towers of Troy from faraway

Menelaos found out:
struck by Helen's beauty drops his sword --
only true beauty does it!



- The struggle for supremacy has been decided:
The CKM paradigm has become a **tested theory!**
👉 goal **no** longer to find **alternatives** to CKM
- `supremacy' \neq `monopoly'
👉 goal to identify **corrections** to CKM!
- `demystification of ~~CP~~':
if dynamics can support ~~CP~~, it can be large!
i.e., observable phases can be large!
- ➡ `demystification' **completed**
if find ~~CP~~ anywhere in lepton sector

discovery of ~~P~~ in '57 a great shock -
 theorists fast recovered with theor. 'engineering':

charged weak currents from $SU(2)_L$

$$\pi^- \rightarrow e_L^- \nu \quad \text{or} \quad \pi^+ \rightarrow e_R^+ \nu \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad "L" = f("-")$$

$$CP: (\pi^- \rightarrow e_L^- \nu) \Longleftrightarrow (\pi^+ \rightarrow e_R^+ \nu)$$

If CP \checkmark , "L" pure convention - like "the thumb is left on the right hand!"

$\mathcal{M} \dots$

`quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi'

= Pauli



= non-Pauli