Emerging anomalies in the $\Delta B = 2$ sector

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Precision determination of CKM elements

Tree level decays: flavour changing charged current interactions



- direct sensitivity to relevant CKM element
- small impact of new physics (NP) contributions

model-independent CKM determination

➤ should be used when looking for BSM contributions to FCNCs!

The reference Unitarity Triangle

GROSSMAN, NIR, WORAH (1997)

 unitary CKM matrix uniquely determined by three mixing angles and one complex phase

$$|V_{us}| \equiv \lambda \qquad |V_{cb}| \qquad |V_{ub}| \qquad \gamma$$

measured in tree level decays \succ insensitive to BSM contributions

• compare model-indpendent **reference unitarity triangle** (UT) with model-dependent FCNCs to discover BSM physics



The side R_b



R_b determined by ratio $|V_{ub}|/|V_{cb}|$

- long-standing tension in inclusive vs. exclusive determinations of |V_{ub}|
 ➤ significant uncertainty
- problem still unsolved also in $|V_{cb}|$ determinations
 - ➤ important input for FCNCs

Strategy used (by me, for now)

- avoid $|V_{ub}|$ as input parameter for the time being > need to rely on loop-induced $\sin 2\beta$ (consistent with $|V_{ub}|_{\text{excl}}$)
- use $|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}}$ (least debated) and watch out for impact of lower $|V_{cb}|_{\text{excl}}$

The angle γ from tree-level decays: B ightarrow DK

CP asymmetry in $B \rightarrow DK$ measures $\gamma = \arg \left(-\frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{ch}^*} \right)$



- only UT angle that can be determined from tree level decays
- impressive precision achieved by LHCb: $\gamma = (74.0^{+5.0}_{-5.8})^{\circ}$ LHCB (2018)
- BaBar and Belle results with significant uncertainties
- experimental prospects (LHCb & Belle II): precision < 1° expected!
- practically free from theory uncertainties Brod, ZUPAN (2013)

Indirect determination of γ

Constraint on γ from the UT analysis

MB, BURAS (2016), (2018)

- γ determined indirectly from length $R_t \propto \sqrt{\Delta M_d/\Delta M_s}$
- recent results for ratio ξ of relevant hadronic matrix elements:

Iattice QCD • Fermilab Lattice/MILC BAZAVOV ET AL. (2016) $\xi = 1.206 \pm 0.019 \gg \gamma = (63.0 \pm 2.1)^{\circ}$ • RBC/UKQCD Boyle et Al. (2018) $\xi = 1.1853 \pm 0.0054^{+0.0116}_{-0.0156} \gg \gamma = (60.7 \pm 1.5)^{\circ}$ • HPQCD Dowdall et Al (2019)

 $\xi = 1.212 \pm 0.012 \succ \gamma = (64.4 \pm 1.4)^{\circ}$

QCD sum rules

KING, LENZ, RAUH (2019)

•
$$\xi = 1.2014^{+0.0065}_{-0.0072} > \gamma = (62.5 \pm 0.9)^{\circ}$$

Implications for the Unitarity Triangle

MB, BURAS (2018)



- tension currently at the 2σ level
- ullet may become significant with improved experimental precision in γ
- $\bullet~{\rm NP}$ in $\sin 2\beta$ measurement would increase the tension

 \succ if confirmed, this anomaly would signal NP in ΔM_d and/or ΔM_s

A closer look at ΔM_d and ΔM_s

using FNAL/MILC'16 MB, BURAS (2018)

- $(\Delta M_d)_{\text{SM}} > (\Delta M_d)_{\text{exp}}$ due to large γ and $|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}} (+\mathcal{O}(30\%)!)$
- smaller enhancement in ΔM_s (independent of γ)

see also DI LUZIO, KIRK, LENZ (2017)

• $|V_{cb}|_{\rm excl}$ reduces $\Delta M_{d,s}$ individually, but cannot cure $\Delta M_d/\Delta M_s$ and introduces tension in ϵ_K

see also MB, Buras (2016); Bailey et al (2018)



\succ emerging anomaly in $b \rightarrow d$ transitions?

Status of $\Delta B = 2$ hadronic matrix elements



FLAG 2019 averages

- based on 2+1 dynamical flavours
- dominated by FERMILAB/MILC (2016)
- \succ implying a 2σ tension in ΔM_d

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Recent 2+1+1 flavour lattice result

different extrapolation to continuum limit (bag parameters vs. matrix elements) ➤ known issue: yields inconsistent results

 $\bullet\,$ obtained matrix elements lower by $\sim 10\%$

> no tension in individual mass differences $\Delta M_{d,s}$





HPQCD (2019)

Fast-forward to the future

What if...

- LHCb and Belle II confirm large $\gamma_{B \rightarrow DK} = (74 \pm 1)^\circ$ and
- FNAL/MILC central values turn out to be correct and their uncertainties shrink to 1/3?



Emerging New Physics pattern in $\Delta F = 2$

NP in meson mixing described model-independently by three functions

$$S_i \equiv S_0(x_t) + \Delta S_i$$
 with $\Delta S_i = |\Delta S_i| e^{i\delta_i}$

> six new parameters $|\Delta S_i|$, δ_i (i = K, d, s)

Required pattern

- Im(ΔS_K) $\simeq 0$ from ε_K (but $\operatorname{Re}(\Delta S_K) \neq 0$ possible)
- relative size of NP effects in $B_{d,s}$ mixing: $|\Delta S_d| > |\Delta S_s| > 0$

violation of flavour universality in $\Delta F = 2$ transitions requires new source of flavour violation beyond MFV and $U(2)^3$ and/or contributions from new operators

MB, BURAS (2018)

Lessons from destructive interference



Routes to destructive interference

see also MB, BURAS (2006)

- "crossed boxes" e.g. with Majorana fermions
- new operators LR structure breaks square pattern
- CP violation $\delta_{s,d} \simeq \pi$ can be generated from large CP-violating phase $\pm \pi/2$ in $b \rightarrow s, d$ transition MB (2009)

expect large non-standard CP-violating effects in $b \rightarrow d$ (and $b \rightarrow s$) rare decays!

Conclusions

• recent lattice determinations of $B_{d,s}$ meson mixing matrix elements hint for a tension between tree level CKM determinations (γ from $B \rightarrow DK$) and the ratio $\Delta M_d / \Delta M_s$

 \succ signals NP in ΔM_d and/or ΔM_s

- predictions of individual mass differences currently unconclusive
 - > Fermilab/MILC results imply a negative NP contribution to ΔM_d not seen using HPQCD numbers
- if anomaly in ΔM_d is eventually confirmed, it will imply the presence of new sources of flavour and possibly CP violation