


Taming Hadronic Uncertainties with SCET

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Outline

- The Soft-Collinear Effective Theory (SCET)
- Topics:  power expansion of QCD

i) charm (test factorization):

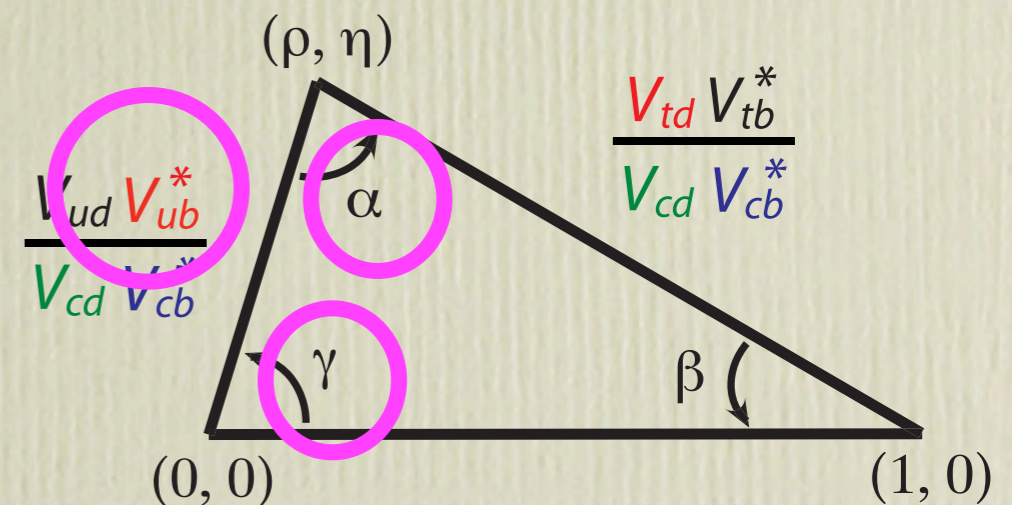
$$B \rightarrow D\pi \quad B \rightarrow D\rho \quad \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{(*)}\pi$$

ii) ~~CP~~: $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ $B \rightarrow K\pi$

iii) $|V_{ub}|$ to 10% from $B \rightarrow \pi\ell\bar{\nu}$

iv) Other Highlights

- Summary



BOTTOM MESONS

($B = \pm 1$)

$$B^+ = u\bar{b}, B^0 = d\bar{b}, \bar{B}^0 = \bar{d}b, B^- = \bar{u}b, \text{ similarly for } B^{*'}s$$

B-particle organization

Many measurements of B decays involve admixtures of B hadrons. Previously we arbitrarily included such admixtures in the B^\pm section, but because of their importance we have created two new sections: “ B^\pm/B^0 Admixture” for $\Upsilon(4S)$ results and “ $B^\pm/B^0/B_s^0/b$ -baryon Admixture” for results at higher energies. Most inclusive decay branching fractions and χ_b at high energy are found in the Admixture sections. B^0 - \bar{B}^0 mixing data are found in the B^0 section, while B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0 mixing data and B - \bar{B} mixing data for a B^0/B_s^0 admixture are found in the B_s^0 section. CP -violation data are found in the B^\pm , B^0 , and B^\pm/B^0 Admixture sections. b -baryons are found near the end of the Baryon section.

The organization of the B sections is now as follows, where bullets indicate particle sections and brackets indicate reviews.

- B^\pm
mass, mean life, branching fractions CP violation
- B^0
mass, mean life, branching fractions
polarization in B^0 decay, B^0 - \bar{B}^0 mixing, CP violation
- B^\pm/B^0 Admixtures
branching fractions, CP violation
- $B^\pm/B^0/B_s^0/b$ -baryon Admixtures
mean life, production fractions, branching fractions
 χ_b at high energy, V_{cb} measurements
 - B^*
mass
 - B_s^0
mass, mean life, branching fractions
polarization in B_s^0 decay, B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0 mixing
 - B_c^\pm
mass, mean life, branching fractions

At end of Baryon Listings:

- Λ_b
mass, mean life, branching fractions
- b -baryon Admixture
mean life, branching fractions

B^\pm

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$$

I, J, P need confirmation. Quantum numbers shown are quark-model predictions.

$$\text{Mass } m_{B^\pm} = 5279.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau_{B^\pm} = (1.671 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 501 \mu\text{m}$$

CP violation

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)K^+) = -0.007 \pm 0.019$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi^+) = -0.01 \pm 0.13$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+) = -0.037 \pm 0.025$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+) = 0.04 \pm 0.07$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP(+1)} K^+) = 0.06 \pm 0.19$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP(-1)} K^+) = -0.19 \pm 0.18$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) = 0.05 \pm 0.15$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0) = -0.10 \pm 0.08$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) = 0.03 \pm 0.08 \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+) = -0.39 \pm 0.35$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0) = -0.09 \pm 0.16$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+) = 0.01 \pm 0.08$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- K^+) = 0.02 \pm 0.08$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \eta') = 0.009 \pm 0.035$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \omega \pi^+) = -0.21 \pm 0.19$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+) = -0.21 \pm 0.28$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+) = 0.03 \pm 0.07$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^*(892)^+) = 0.09 \pm 0.15$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^*(892)^+) = 0.20 \pm 0.31$$

B^- modes are charge conjugates of the modes below. Modes which do not identify the charge state of the B are listed in the B^\pm/B^0 ADMIXTURE section.

The branching fractions listed below assume 50% $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ and 50% $B^+ B^-$ production at the $\Upsilon(4S)$. We have attempted to bring older measurements up to date by rescaling their assumed $\Upsilon(4S)$ production ratio to 50:50 and their assumed D, D_s, D^* , and ψ branching ratios to current values whenever this would affect our averages and best limits significantly.

Indentation is used to indicate a subchannel of a previous reaction. All resonant subchannels have been corrected for resonance branching fractions to the final state so the sum of the subchannel branching fractions can exceed that of the final state.

For inclusive branching fractions, e.g., $B \rightarrow D^\pm$ anything, the values usually are multiplicities, not branching fractions. They can be greater than one.

B⁺ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level	ρ (MeV/c)
Semileptonic and leptonic modes			
$\ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a] (10.2 ± 0.9) %		—
$\bar{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[a] (2.15 ± 0.22) %		2310
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[a] (6.5 ± 0.5) %		2258
$\bar{D}_1(2420)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	(5.6 ± 1.6) × 10 ⁻³		2084
$\bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	< 8 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	2067
$\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	(9.0 ± 2.8) × 10 ⁻⁵		2638
$\eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	(8 ± 4) × 10 ⁻⁵		2611
$\omega \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[a] < 2.1 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2582
$\rho^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[a] (1.34 ^{+0.32} _{-0.35}) × 10 ⁻⁴		2583
$p \bar{p} e^+ \nu_e$	< 5.2 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	2467
$e^+ \nu_e$	< 1.5 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%	2640
$\mu^+ \nu_\mu$	< 2.1 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%	2638
$\tau^+ \nu_\tau$	< 5.7 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2340
$e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	< 2.0 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2640
$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma$	< 5.2 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%	2638
D, D*, or D_s modes			
$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+$	(4.98 ± 0.29) × 10 ⁻³		2308
$\bar{D}^0 \rho^+$	(1.34 ± 0.18) %		2236
$\bar{D}^0 K^+$	(3.7 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻⁴	S=1.1	2280
$\bar{D}^0 K^*(892)^+$	(6.1 ± 2.3) × 10 ⁻⁴		2213
$\bar{D}^0 K^+ \bar{K}^0$	(5.5 ± 1.6) × 10 ⁻⁴		2189
$\bar{D}^0 K^+ \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	(7.5 ± 1.7) × 10 ⁻⁴		2071
$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(1.1 ± 0.4) %		2289
$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ nonresonant	(5 ± 4) × 10 ⁻³		2289
$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \rho^0$	(4.2 ± 3.0) × 10 ⁻³		2207
$\bar{D}^0 a_1(1260)^+$	(5 ± 4) × 10 ⁻³		2123
$\bar{D}^0 \omega \pi^+$	(4.1 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻³		2206
$D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	(2.1 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻³		2247
$D^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	< 1.4 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	2299
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \pi^+$	(4.6 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻³		2256
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \omega \pi^+$	(4.5 ± 1.2) × 10 ⁻³		2149
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \rho^+$	(9.8 ± 1.7) × 10 ⁻³		2181
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 K^+$	(3.6 ± 1.0) × 10 ⁻⁴		2227
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 K^*(892)^+$	(7.2 ± 3.4) × 10 ⁻⁴		2156
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 K^+ \bar{K}^0$	< 1.06 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	2132
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 K^+ K^*(892)^0$	(1.5 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻³		2008

$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(9.4 ± 2.6) × 10 ⁻³		2236
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 a_1(1260)^+$	(1.9 ± 0.5) %		2062
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$	(1.8 ± 0.4) %		2219
$D^*(2010)^+ \pi^0$	< 1.7 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2255
$\bar{D}^*(2010)^+ K^0$	< 9.5 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%	2225
$D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$	(1.5 ± 0.7) %		2235
$D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	< 1 %	CL=90%	2217
$\bar{D}_1^*(2420)^0 \pi^+$	(1.5 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻³	S=1.3	2081
$\bar{D}_1^*(2420)^0 \rho^+$	< 1.4 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1995
$\bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 \pi^+$	< 1.3 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	2064
$\bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 \rho^+$	< 4.7 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1977
$\bar{D}^0 D_s^+$	(1.3 ± 0.4) %		1815
$\bar{D}^0 D_{sJ}(2317)^+$	seen		1605
$\bar{D}^0 D_{sJ}(2457)^+$	seen		—
$\bar{D}^0 D_{sJ}(2536)^+$	not seen		1447
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D_{sJ}(2536)^+$	not seen		1338
$\bar{D}^0 D_{sJ}(2573)^+$	not seen		1417
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D_{sJ}(2573)^+$	not seen		1306
$\bar{D}^0 D_s^{*+}$	(9 ± 4) × 10 ⁻³		1734
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D_s^+$	(1.2 ± 0.5) %		1737
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D_s^{*+}$	(2.7 ± 1.0) %		1651
$D_s^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{*0}$	(2.7 ± 1.2) %		—
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D^*(2010)^+$	< 1.1 %	CL=90%	1713
$\bar{D}^0 D^*(2010)^+ + \bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D^+$	< 1.3 %	CL=90%	1792
$\bar{D}^0 D^+$	< 6.7 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1866
$\bar{D}^0 D^+ K^0$	< 2.8 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1571
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D^+ K^0$	< 6.1 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1475
$\bar{D}^0 \bar{D}^*(2010)^+ K^0$	(5.2 ± 1.2) × 10 ⁻³		1476
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D^*(2010)^+ K^0$	(7.8 ± 2.6) × 10 ⁻³		1362
$\bar{D}^0 D^0 K^+$	(1.9 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻³		1577
$\bar{D}^*(2010)^0 D^0 K^+$	< 3.8 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	—
$\bar{D}^0 D^*(2007)^0 K^+$	(4.7 ± 1.0) × 10 ⁻³		1481
$\bar{D}^*(2007)^0 D^*(2007)^0 K^+$	(5.3 ± 1.6) × 10 ⁻³		1368
$D^- D^+ K^+$	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	1571
$D^- D^*(2010)^+ K^+$	< 7 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	1475
$D^*(2010)^- D^+ K^+$	(1.5 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻³		1475
$D^*(2010)^- D^*(2010)^+ K^+$	< 1.8 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	1363
$(\bar{D} + \bar{D}^*)(D + D^*) K$	(3.5 ± 0.6) %		—
$D_s^+ \pi^0$	< 2.0 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2270
$D_s^{*+} \pi^0$	< 3.3 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2215
$D_s^+ \eta$	< 5 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2235
$D_s^{*+} \eta$	< 8 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	2178

$D_s^+ \rho^0$	< 4	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2197
$D_s^{*+} \rho^0$	< 5	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2138
$D_s^+ \omega$	< 5	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2195
$D_s^{*+} \omega$	< 7	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2136
$D_s^+ a_1(1260)^0$	< 2.2	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2079
$D_s^{*+} a_1(1260)^0$	< 1.6	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2014
$D_s^+ \phi$	< 3.2	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2141
$D_s^{*+} \phi$	< 4	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2079
$D_s^+ \bar{K}^0$	< 1.1	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2241
$D_s^{*+} \bar{K}^0$	< 1.1	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2184
$D_s^+ \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	< 5	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2172
$D_s^{*+} \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	< 4	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2112
$D_s^- \pi^+ K^+$	< 8	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2222
$D_s^{*-} \pi^+ K^+$	< 1.2	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2164
$D_s^- \pi^+ K^*(892)^+$	< 6	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2138
$D_s^{*-} \pi^+ K^*(892)^+$	< 8	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2076

Charmonium modes

$\eta_c K^+$	(9.0 \pm 2.7) $\times 10^{-4}$			1754
$J/\psi(1S) K^+$	(1.00 \pm 0.04) $\times 10^{-3}$			1683
$J/\psi(1S) K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(7.7 \pm 2.0) $\times 10^{-4}$			1612
$X(3872) K^+$	seen			—
$J/\psi(1S) K^*(892)^+$	(1.35 \pm 0.10) $\times 10^{-3}$			1571
$J/\psi(1S) K(1270)^+$	(1.8 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-3}$			1390
$J/\psi(1S) K(1400)^+$	< 5	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	1308
$J/\psi(1S) \phi K^+$	(5.2 \pm 1.7) $\times 10^{-5}$		S=1.2	1227
$J/\psi(1S) \pi^+$	(4.0 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-5}$			1727
$J/\psi(1S) \rho^+$	< 7.7	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	1611
$J/\psi(1S) a_1(1260)^+$	< 1.2	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	1414
$J/\psi(1S) p \bar{\Lambda}$	(1.2 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.9 \\ -0.6 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-5}$			567
$\psi(2S) K^+$	(6.8 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-4}$			1284
$\psi(2S) K^*(892)^+$	(9.2 \pm 2.2) $\times 10^{-4}$			1115
$\psi(2S) K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(1.9 \pm 1.2) $\times 10^{-3}$			1178
$\chi_{c0}(1P) K^+$	(6.0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.4 \\ -2.1 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-4}$			1478
$\chi_{c1}(1P) K^+$	(6.8 \pm 1.2) $\times 10^{-4}$			1411
$\chi_{c1}(1P) K^*(892)^+$	< 2.1	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	1265

K or K* modes

$K^0 \pi^+$	(1.88 \pm 0.21) $\times 10^{-5}$			2614
$K^+ \pi^0$	(1.29 \pm 0.12) $\times 10^{-5}$			2615
$\eta' K^+$	(7.8 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-5}$			2528
$\eta' K^*(892)^+$	< 3.5	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2472

ηK^+	< 6.9	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2588
$\eta K^*(892)^+$	(2.6 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1.0 \\ -0.9 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-5}$			2534
ωK^+	(9.2 $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.8 \\ -2.5 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-6}$			2557
$\omega K^*(892)^+$	< 8.7	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2503
$K^*(892)^0 \pi^+$	(1.9 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.8 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-5}$			2562
$K^*(892)^+ \pi^0$	< 3.1	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2562
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	(5.7 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-5}$			2609
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ nonresonant	< 2.8	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2609
$K^+ \rho^0$	< 1.2	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2558
$K_2^*(1430)^0 \pi^+$	< 6.8	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2445
$K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	< 1.8	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2609
$K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ nonresonant	< 5.6	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2609
$K_1(1400)^0 \pi^+$	< 2.6	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2451
$K^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$	< 6.6	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2609
$K^0 \rho^+$	< 4.8	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2558
$K^*(892)^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	< 1.1	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2556
$K^*(892)^+ \rho^0$	(1.1 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-5}$			2504
$K^*(892)^+ K^*(892)^0$	< 7.1	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2484
$K_1(1400)^+ \rho^0$	< 7.8	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2387
$K_2^*(1430)^+ \rho^0$	< 1.5	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2381
$K^+ \bar{K}^0$	< 2.0	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2593
$\bar{K}^0 K^+ \pi^0$	< 2.4	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2578
$K^+ K_S^0 K_S^0$	(1.34 \pm 0.24) $\times 10^{-5}$			2521
$K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^+$	< 3.2	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2577
$K^+ K^- \pi^+$	< 6.3	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2578
$K^+ K^- \pi^+$ nonresonant	< 7.5	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2578
$K^+ K^+ \pi^-$	< 1.3	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2578
$K^+ K^+ \pi^-$ nonresonant	< 8.79	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2578
$K^+ K^*(892)^0$	< 5.3	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2540
$K^+ K^- K^+$	(3.08 \pm 0.21) $\times 10^{-5}$			2522
$K^+ \phi$	(9.3 \pm 1.0) $\times 10^{-6}$		S=1.3	2516
$K^+ K^- K^+$ nonresonant	< 3.8	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2522
$K^*(892)^+ K^+ K^-$	< 1.6	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2466
$K^*(892)^+ \phi$	(9.6 \pm 3.0) $\times 10^{-6}$		S=1.9	2460
$K_1(1400)^+ \phi$	< 1.1	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2339
$K_2^*(1430)^+ \phi$	< 3.4	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2332
$K^+ \phi \phi$	(2.6 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1.1 \\ -0.9 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-6}$			2306
$K^*(892)^+ \gamma$	(3.8 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-5}$			2564
$K_1(1270)^+ \gamma$	< 9.9	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2486
$\phi K^+ \gamma$	(3.4 \pm 1.0) $\times 10^{-6}$			2516
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \gamma$	(2.4 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.5 \end{smallmatrix}$) $\times 10^{-5}$			2609

$K^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \gamma$	$(2.0^{+0.7}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-5}$		2562
$K^+ \rho^0 \gamma$	$< 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2558
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \gamma$ nonresonant	$< 9.2 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2609
$K_1(1400)^+ \gamma$	$< 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2453
$K_2^*(1430)^+ \gamma$	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2447
$K^*(1680)^+ \gamma$	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2360
$K_3^*(1780)^+ \gamma$	$< 5.5 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2341
$K_4^*(2045)^+ \gamma$	$< 9.9 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2243

Light unflavored meson modes

$\rho^+ \gamma$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2583
$\pi^+ \pi^0$	$(5.6^{+0.9}_{-1.1}) \times 10^{-6}$		2636
$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(1.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$		2630
$\rho^0 \pi^+$	$(8.6 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-6}$		2581
$\pi^+ f_0(980)$	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2547
$\pi^+ f_2(1270)$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2483
$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ nonresonant	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2630
$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	$< 8.9 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2631
$\rho^+ \pi^0$	$< 4.3 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2581
$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	$< 4.0 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2621
$\rho^+ \rho^0$	$(2.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$		2523
$a_1(1260)^+ \pi^0$	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2494
$a_1(1260)^0 \pi^+$	$< 9.0 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2494
$\omega \pi^+$	$(6.4^{+1.8}_{-1.6}) \times 10^{-6}$	S=1.3	2580
$\omega \rho^+$	$< 6.1 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2522
$\eta \pi^+$	$< 5.7 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2609
$\eta' \pi^+$	$< 7.0 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2551
$\eta' \rho^+$	$< 3.3 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2492
$\eta \rho^+$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2553
$\phi \pi^+$	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%	2539
$\phi \rho^+$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$		2480
$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	$< 8.6 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2608
$\rho^0 a_1(1260)^+$	$< 6.2 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2433
$\rho^0 a_2(1320)^+$	$< 7.2 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2410
$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^0$	$< 6.3 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2592
$a_1(1260)^+ a_1(1260)^0$	$< 1.3 \%$	CL=90%	2335

Charged particle (h^\pm) modes

$h^\pm = K^\pm$ or π^\pm

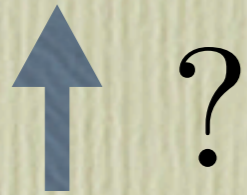
$h^+ \pi^0$	$(1.6^{+0.7}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-5}$		2636
ωh^+	$(1.38^{+0.27}_{-0.24}) \times 10^{-5}$		2580
$h^+ X^0$ (Familon)	$< 4.9 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	—

Baryon modes

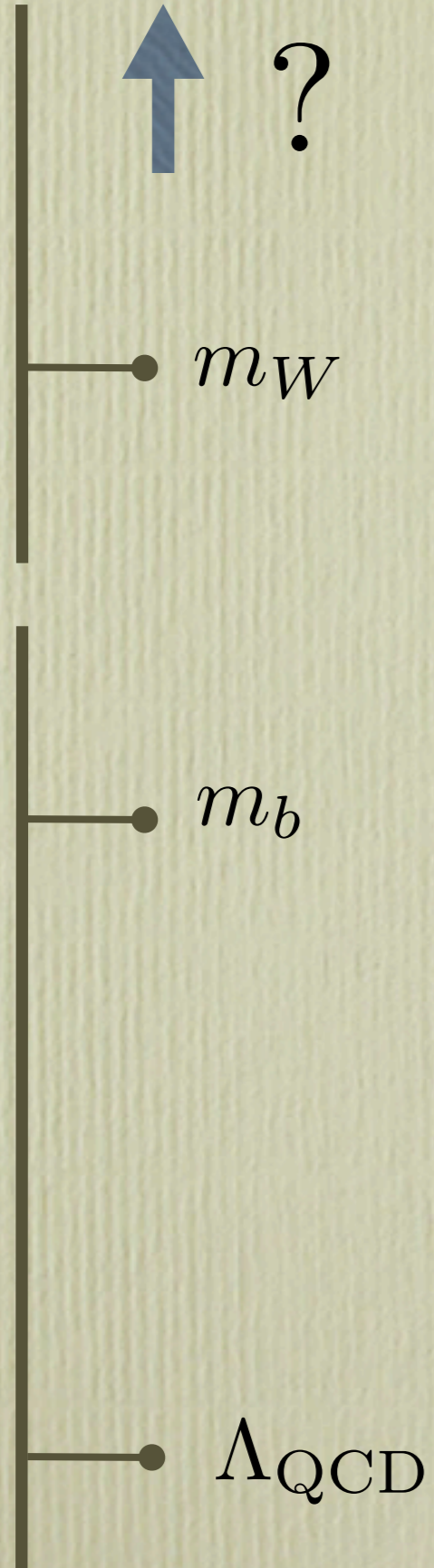
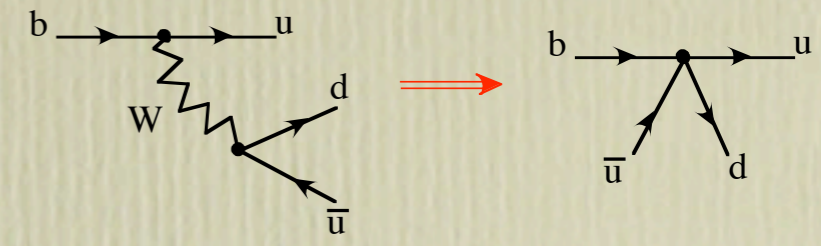
$p \bar{p} \pi^+$	$< 3.7 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2439
$p \bar{p} \pi^+$ nonresonant	$< 5.3 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2439
$p \bar{p} \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$< 5.2 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2369
$p \bar{p} K^+$	$(4.3^{+1.2}_{-1.0}) \times 10^{-6}$		2348
$p \bar{p} K^+$ nonresonant	$< 8.9 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2348
$p \bar{\Lambda}$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2430
$p \bar{\Lambda} \pi^+ \pi^-$	$< 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2367
$\Delta^0 p$	$< 3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2402
$\Delta^{++} \bar{p}$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2402
$D^+ p \bar{p}$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	1860
$D^*(2010)^+ p \bar{p}$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	1786
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^- p \pi^+$	$(2.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$		1981
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^- p \pi^+ \pi^0$	$(1.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$		1936
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^- p \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(2.3 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$		1881
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^- p \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$< 1.34 \%$	CL=90%	1823
$\bar{\Sigma}_c^-(2455)^0 p$	$< 8 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	1939
$\bar{\Sigma}_c^-(2520)^0 p$	$< 4.6 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	1905
$\bar{\Sigma}_c^-(2455)^0 p \pi^0$	$(4.4 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$		1897
$\bar{\Sigma}_c^-(2455)^0 p \pi^- \pi^+$	$(4.4 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-4}$		1845
$\bar{\Sigma}_c^-(2455)^{--} p \pi^+ \pi^+$	$(2.8 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$		1845
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^-(2593)^- / \bar{\Lambda}_c^-(2625)^- p \pi^+$	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	—

Lepton Family number (LF) or Lepton number (L) violating modes, or $\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current (B1) modes

$\pi^+ e^+ e^-$	B1	$< 3.9 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2638
$\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	B1	$< 9.1 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2633
$K^+ e^+ e^-$	B1	$(6.3^{+1.9}_{-1.7}) \times 10^{-7}$		2616
$K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	B1	$(4.5^{+1.4}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-7}$		2612
$K^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$	B1 [a]	$(5.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-7}$		2616
$K^+ \bar{\nu} \nu$	B1	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2616
$K^*(892)^+ e^+ e^-$	B1	$< 4.6 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2564
$K^*(892)^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	B1	$< 2.2 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2560
$K^*(892)^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$	B1 [a]	$< 2.2 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2564
$\pi^+ e^+ \mu^-$	LF	$< 6.4 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2637
$\pi^+ e^- \mu^+$	LF	$< 6.4 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2637
$K^+ e^+ \mu^-$	LF	$< 8 \times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%	2615
$K^+ e^- \mu^+$	LF	$< 6.4 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2615
$K^*(892)^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$< 7.9 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2563
$\pi^- e^+ e^+$	L	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2638
$\pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	L	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2633

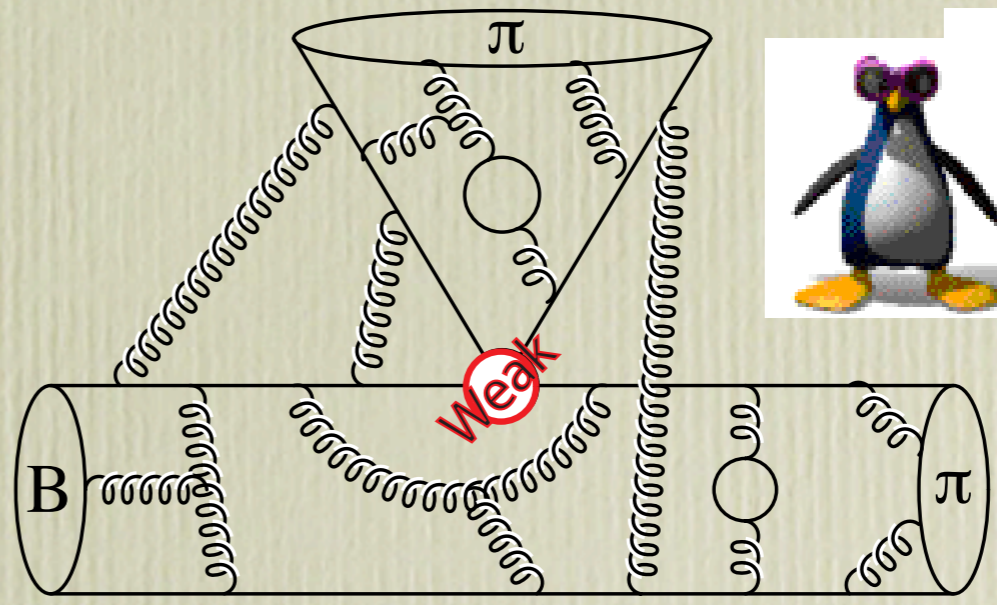


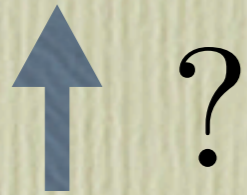
$$m_W, m_t \gg m_b$$



$$H_{\text{weak}} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_i \lambda^i C_i(\mu) O_i(\mu)$$

- $\lambda^i = \text{CKM}, \lambda^1 = V_{ub} V_{ud}^*$
 $C_1 > C_2, C_{7\gamma}, C_{8g} \gg C_{4,6} > C_{3,5,9,10} > C_{7,8}$
- $O_1 = (\bar{u}b)_{V-A} (\bar{d}u)_{V-A}, \dots$



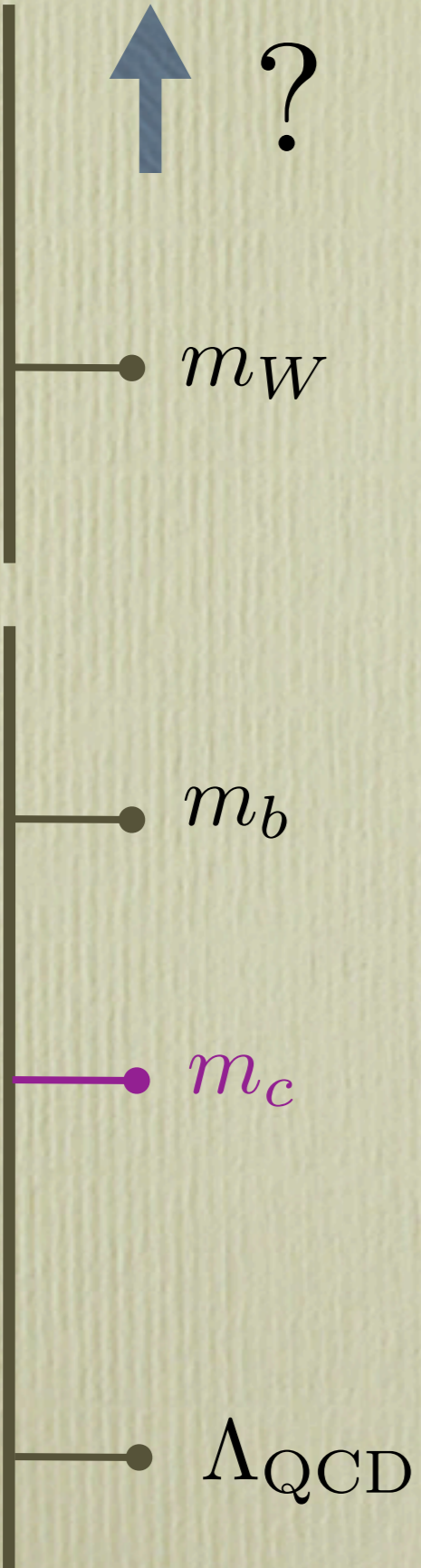
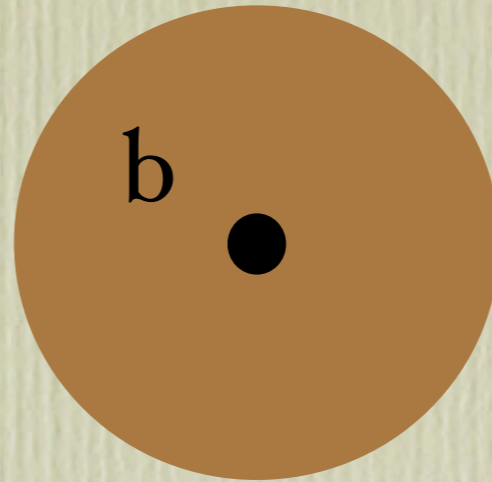


B-meson

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll m_b$$

Heavy Quark
Effective Theory

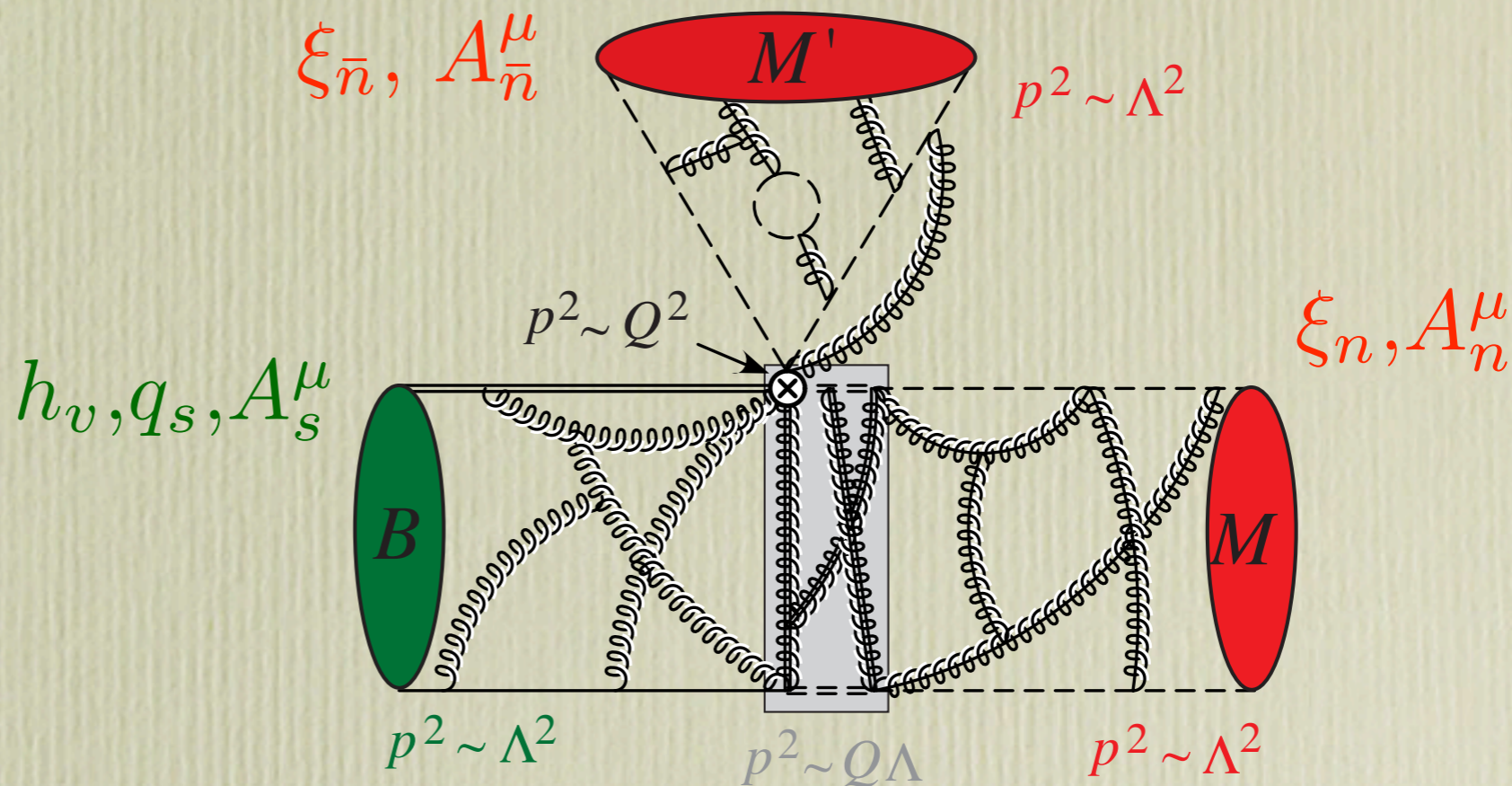
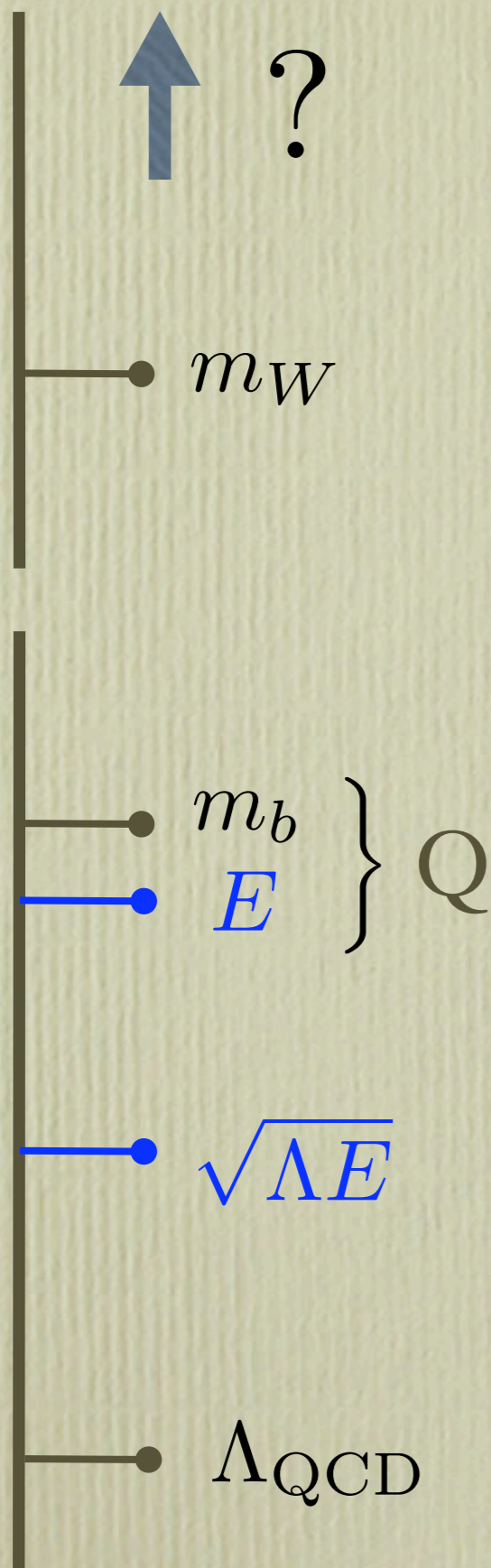
$$h_{v,q}, A^\mu$$



$$B \rightarrow \pi\pi, \dots$$

Energetic Hadrons

Soft-Collinear Effective Theory



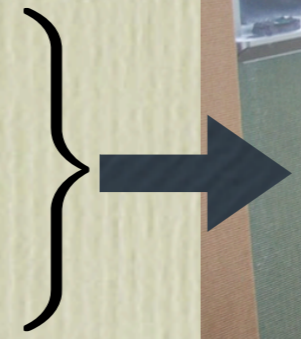
- Separate physics at different momentum scales
- **Model independent**, systematically improvable
- Power expansion, **can estimate uncertainty**
- Exploit symmetries, sum Sudakov logarithms

A short History of SCET

LEET, NRQCD C.S.S. QCDF
Brodsky/Lepage

Formalism:

- hep-ph/0005275, Bauer, Fleming, Luke
- hep-ph/0011336, Bauer, Fleming, Pirjol, I.S.
- hep-ph/0107001, Bauer, I.S.
- hep-ph/0109045, Bauer, Pirjol, I.S.



More work:

- hep-ph/0201197, Chay, Kim
- hep-ph/0202088, Bauer, Fleming, Pirjol, Rothstein, I.S.
- hep-ph/0204229, Pirjol, Manohar, Mehen, I.S.
- hep-ph/0206152, Beneke, Chapovsky, Diehl, Feldmann
- hep-ph/0211018, Hill, Neubert
- ...


QCD Expansion Parameters

- 1) Isospin $\frac{m_{u,d}}{\Lambda} \simeq 0.02$
 - 2) Heavy b-quark $\frac{\Lambda}{m_b} \simeq 0.1, \alpha_s(m_b) \simeq 0.2$
 - 3) Energetic Hadron $\frac{\Lambda}{E_M} \simeq 0.2$
 - 4) Jet Scale expansion $\alpha_s(\sqrt{E\Lambda}) \simeq 0.3$
 - 5) Heavy c-quark $\frac{\Lambda}{m_c} \simeq 0.3$
 - 6) SU(3) $\frac{m_s}{\Lambda} \simeq 0.3$
- } SCET

Terms in the series expansion are unique

$$\text{Obs} = \sum_i f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon \sum_i f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 \sum_i f_i^{(2)} + \dots$$

nonperturbative
parameters



Predictions are model independent **only** if $f_i^{(n)}$ are fit to data

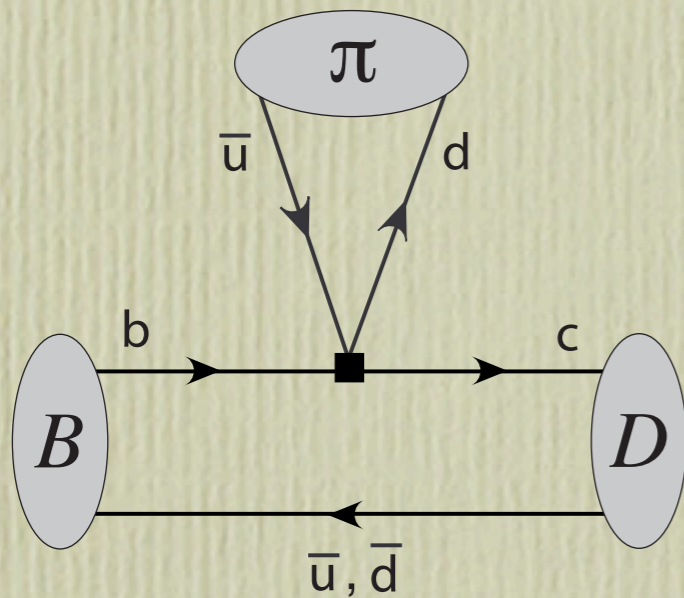
More expansions \longleftrightarrow More universality
(more uncertainty) (less parameters)

Test the expansions, then exploit them!

" $B \rightarrow D\pi$ " Decays in SCET

Bauer, Pirjol, I.S.
Mantry, Pirjol, I.S.

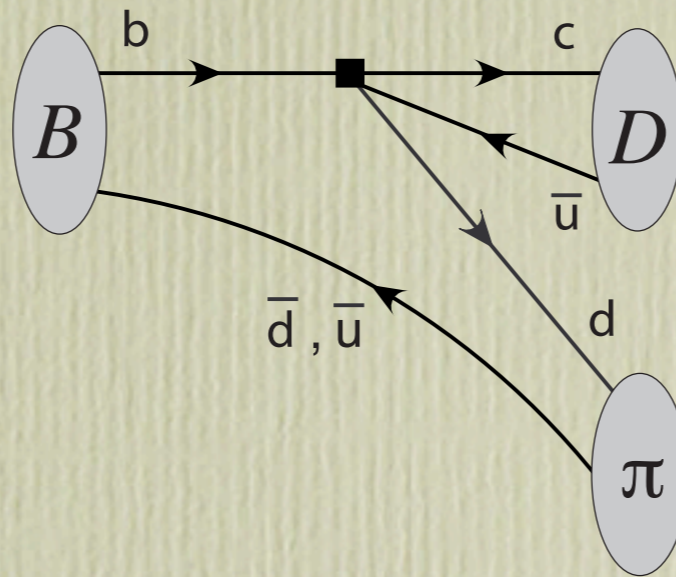
"Tree"



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}^0 &\rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \\ B^- &\rightarrow D^0 \pi^- \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(1)$$

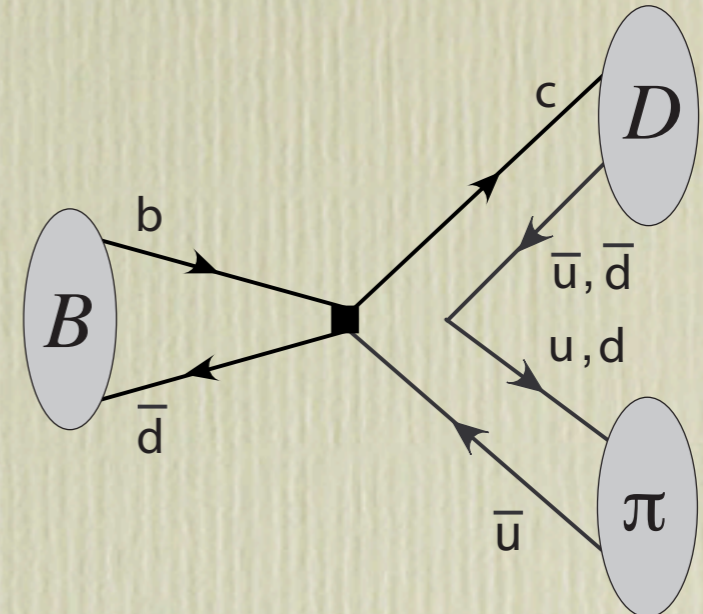
"Color suppressed"



$$\begin{aligned} B^- &\rightarrow D^0 \pi^- \\ \bar{B}^0 &\rightarrow D^0 \pi^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{E}\right)$$

"Exchange"



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}^0 &\rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \\ \bar{B}^0 &\rightarrow D^0 \pi^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{E}\right)$$

Naive Factorization - too small & **disagrees** with SCET/QCD(!)

$$A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0) \sim a_2 \langle \pi^0 | (\bar{d}b) | \bar{B}^0 \rangle \langle D^0 | (\bar{c}u) | 0 \rangle$$

Factorization

- $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-$, $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-$

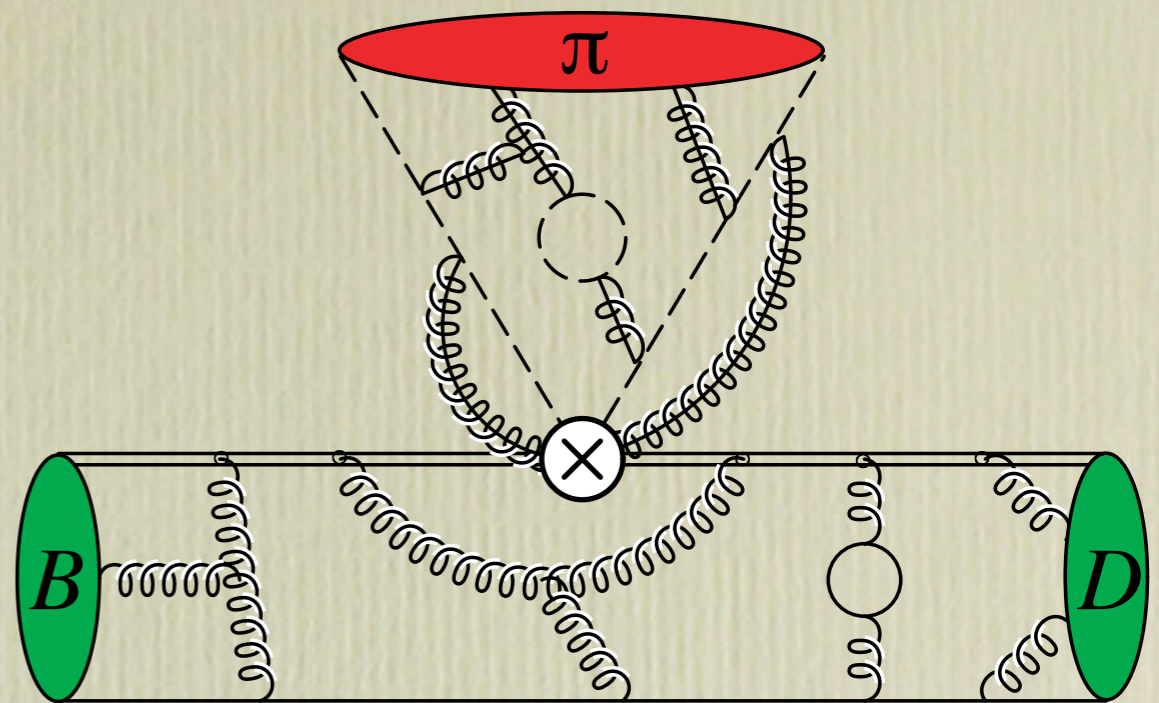
B, D are soft, π collinear

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}} = \mathcal{L}_s^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_c^{(0)}$$

Factorization if $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_c \times \mathcal{O}_s$

$$\langle D\pi | (\bar{c}b)(\bar{u}d) | B \rangle = N \xi(v \cdot v') \int_0^1 dx \mathcal{T}(x, \mu) \phi_\pi(x, \mu)$$

Calculate \mathcal{T}



- $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)0} \pi^0$ (power suppressed)

$$A_{00}^{D^{(*)}\pi} = N_0^{(*)} \int dx dz dk_1^+ dk_2^+ \underbrace{\mathcal{T}^{(i)}(z)}_{Q^2} \underbrace{J^{(i)}(z, x, k_1^+, k_2^+)}_{\gg Q\Lambda} \underbrace{S^{(i)}(k_1^+, k_2^+)}_{\gg \Lambda^2} \phi_\pi(x) + A_{\text{long}}^{D^{(*)}\pi}$$

1) **Test** Λ/E expansion (no expansion for jet, **J**)

$$\langle D^{(*)0} | O_s^{(0,8)} | \bar{B}^0 \rangle \rightarrow S^{(0,8)}(k_1^+, k_2^+)$$

same for D and D^*

complex (universal nonperturbative phases)

with HQET $\langle D^{(*)0} \pi | (\bar{c} b)(\bar{d} u) | \bar{B}^0 \rangle$ gives $\frac{p_\pi^\mu}{m_c} \rightarrow \frac{E_\pi}{m_c} = 1.5$

not a convergent expansion

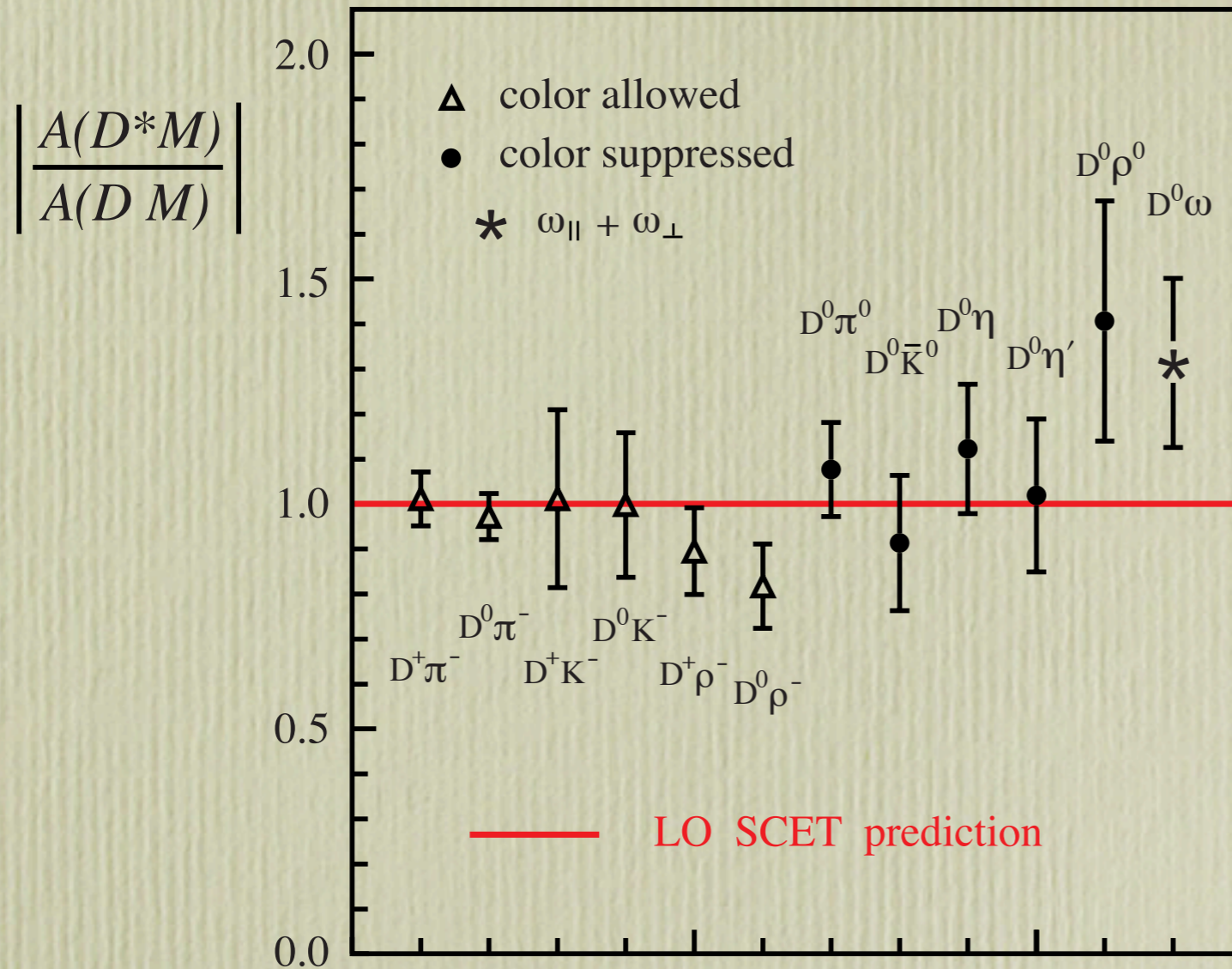
Predict

equal strong phases $\delta^D = \delta^{D^*}$

equal amplitudes $A_{00}^D = A_{00}^{D^*}$

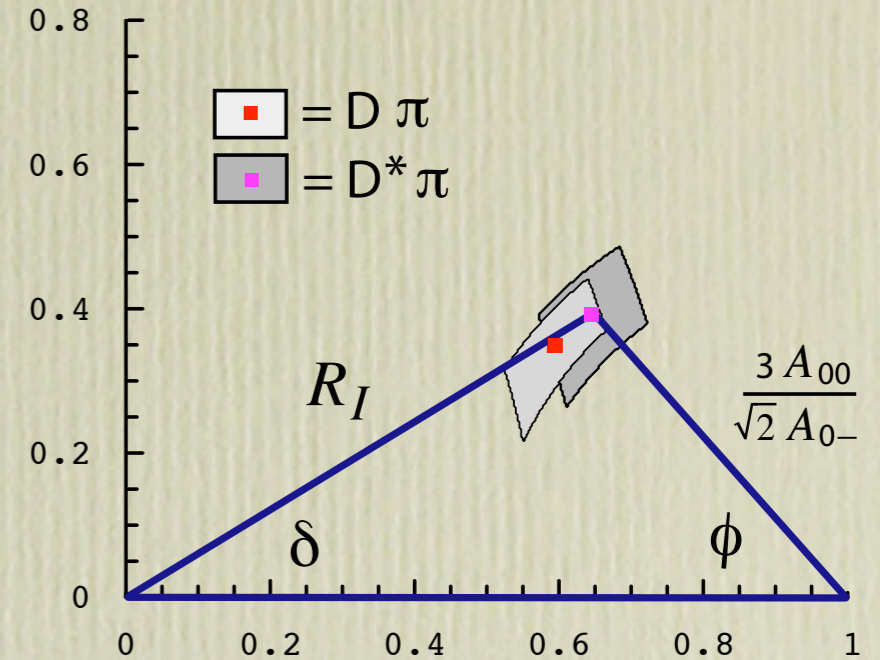
corrections to this are $\alpha_s(m_b)$, Λ/Q

Expt Average (Cleo, Belle, Babar):



Extension to isosinglets:
 Blechman, Mantry, I.S.

isospin triangle



$$\delta(D\pi) = 30.4 \pm 4.8^\circ$$

$$\delta(D^*\pi) = 31.0 \pm 5.0^\circ$$

Not yet tested:

- $Br(D^*\rho_{\parallel}^0) \gg Br(D^*\rho_{\perp}^0)$, $Br(D^{*0}K_{\parallel}^{*0}) \sim Br(D^{*0}K_{\perp}^{*0})$
- equal ratios $D^{(*)}K^*$, $D_s^{(*)}K$, $D_s^{(*)}K^*$; triangles for $D^{(*)}\rho$, $D^{(*)}K$

Not yet tested:

- Excited D's

Mantry

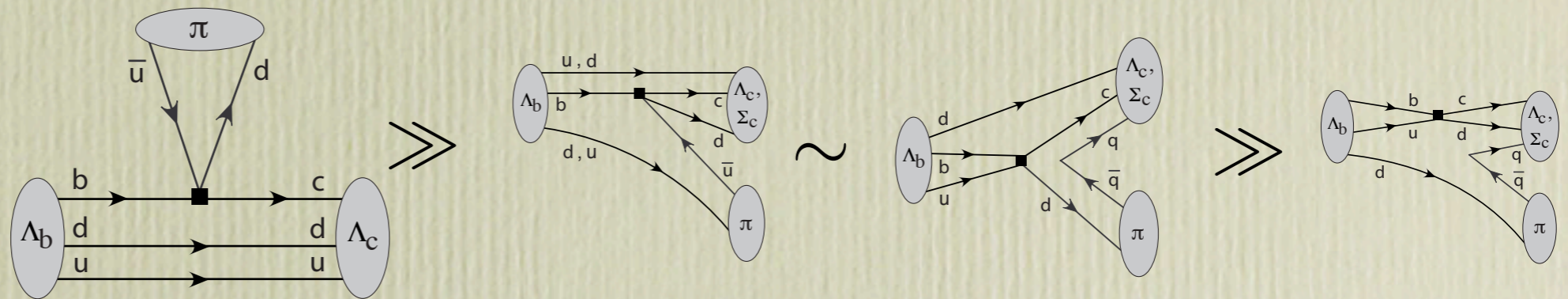
$$\frac{Br(B \rightarrow D_2^* \pi)}{Br(B \rightarrow D_1 \pi)} = 1 \quad \phi_{D_2^* \pi} = \phi_{D_1 \pi}$$

Belle:

$$\frac{Br(B^- \rightarrow D_2^{*0} \pi^-)}{Br(B^- \rightarrow D_1^0 \pi^-)} = 0.77 \pm 0.15$$

- Baryons topologies:

Leibovich, Ligeti, I.S., Wise



$$\frac{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Sigma_c^* \pi)}{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Sigma_c \pi)} = 2, \quad \frac{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Sigma_c^* \rho)}{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Sigma_c \rho)} = 2 \quad \frac{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Xi_c^* K)}{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Xi_c' K)} = 2, \quad \frac{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Xi_c^* K_{\parallel}^*)}{Br(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Xi_c' K_{\parallel}^*)} = 2$$

2) **Test** $\alpha_s(E\Lambda)$ expansion (expansion for **J**)

Relate π and ρ

- Recall data gives

$$|r^{D\pi}| = \frac{|A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-)|}{|A(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-)|} = 0.77 \pm 0.05, \quad |r^{D\rho}| = 0.80 \pm 0.09$$

SCET predicts weak dependence on M through $\langle x^{-1} \rangle_\pi \simeq \langle x^{-1} \rangle_\rho$:

$$r^{DM} = 1 - \frac{16\pi\alpha_s m_D}{9(m_B + m_D)} \frac{\langle x^{-1} \rangle_M}{\xi(w_{max})} \frac{s_{\text{eff}}}{E_M} \quad \text{no } f_\rho = 1.6 f_\pi$$

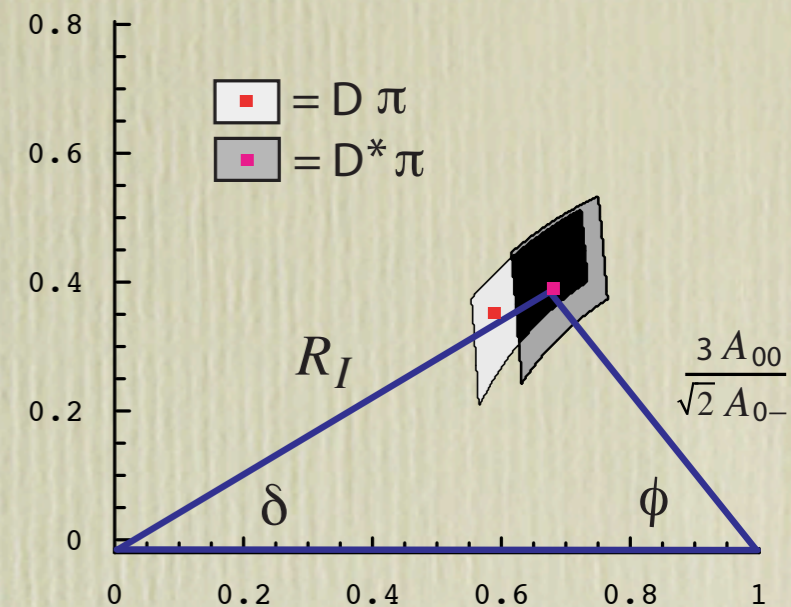
natural parameters fit data, $s_{\text{eff}} \simeq (430 \text{ MeV})e^{i44^\circ}$

2) **Test** $\alpha_s(E\Lambda)$ expansion (expansion for **J**)

Relate π and ρ

- predict that $\phi^{D\rho} = \phi^{D\pi}$, not yet tested

if $\langle x^{-1} \rangle_\pi \simeq \langle x^{-1} \rangle_\rho$ then this implies $\delta^{D\pi} \simeq \delta^{D\rho}$



Relate η and η'

- $\frac{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\eta')}{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\eta)} = \tan^2(\theta) = 0.67 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s(\sqrt{E\Lambda}))$

FKS mixing angle

$$\text{data} = 0.61 \pm 0.12(D), \quad 0.51 \pm 0.18(D^*)$$

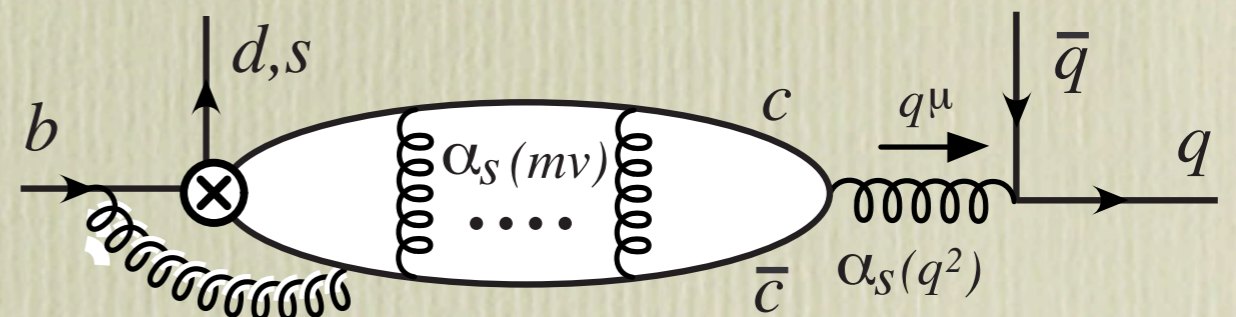
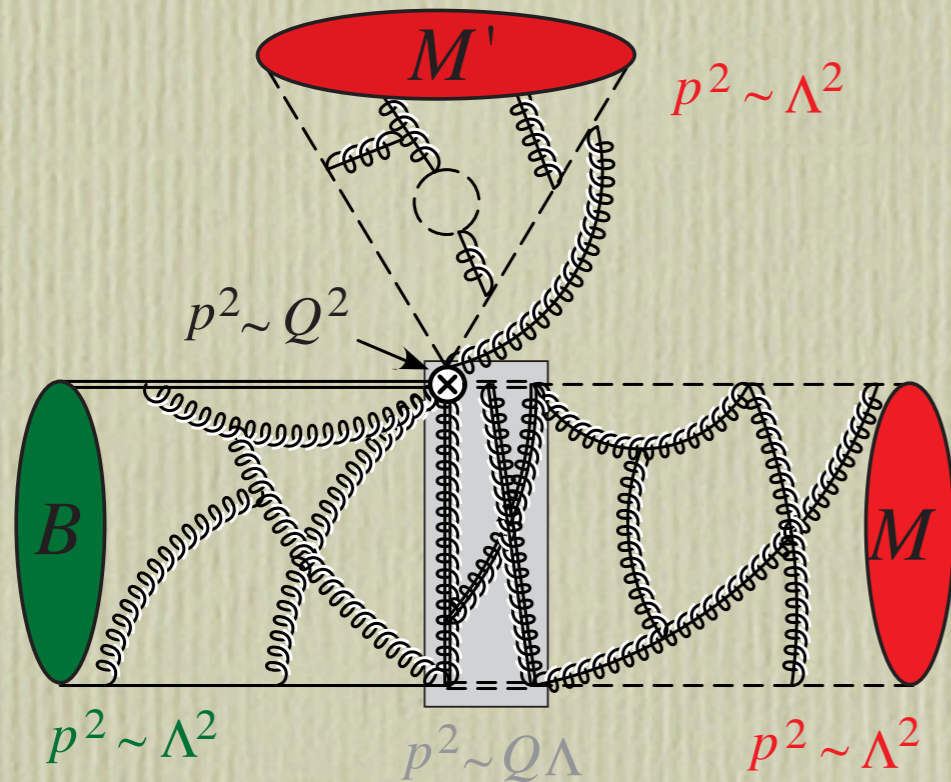
$B \rightarrow M_1 M_2$ Factorization in SCET

$$\Lambda^2 \ll E\Lambda \ll E^2, m_b^2$$

Bauer, Pirjol, Rothstein, I.S.

Chay, Kim

(earlier work by B.B.N.S.)



Ciuchini et al,
Colangelo et al

- hard spectator & form factor terms \longrightarrow same, universality at $E\Lambda$
 \longrightarrow Same **Jet** function as $B \rightarrow M$ form factors
- long distance charm penguin = $A_{c\bar{c}} \sim \alpha_s(2m_c)v$ **not** $\frac{\Lambda}{m_b}$
 \longrightarrow treat $c\bar{c}$ Penguin as a complex parameter (use isospin)

Factorization at m_b

expansion in $\frac{\Lambda}{Q}$, $\alpha_s(m_b)$,
corrections $\sim 20\%$

Nonleptonic $B \rightarrow M_1 M_2$

$$A(B \rightarrow M_1 M_2) = A^{c\bar{c}} + N \left\{ f_{M_2} \zeta^{BM_1} \int du T_{2\zeta}(u) \phi^{M_2}(u) + f_{M_1} \int dudz T_{2J}(u, z) \zeta_J^{BM_2}(z) \phi^{M_1}(u) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \right\}$$

Form Factors

$B \rightarrow$ pseudoscalar: f_+ , f_0 , f_T

$B \rightarrow$ vector: V , A_0 , A_1 , A_2 , T_1 , T_2 , T_3

$$f(E) = \int dz T(z, E) \zeta_J^{BM}(z, E) \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{“hard spectator”,} \\ \text{“factorizable”} \end{array}$$
$$+ C(E) \zeta^{BM}(E) \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{“soft form factor”,} \\ \text{“non-factorizable”} \end{array}$$

Factorization at $\sqrt{E\Lambda}$

expansion in $\alpha_s(\sqrt{E\Lambda})$

$$\zeta_J^{BM}(z) = f_M f_B \int_0^1 dx \int_0^\infty dk^+ J(z, x, k^+, E) \phi_M(x) \phi_B(k^+)$$

$$\zeta^{BM} = ?$$

Beneke, Feldmann
Bauer, Pirjol, I.S.
Becher, Hill, Lange,
Neubert

One Loop Matching:

$$C_k(E, m_b) \quad T_f(z, E)$$

Bauer, Fleming, Pirjol, I.S.

Beneke, Kiyo, Yang

BBNS

$$T_{2\zeta}(u)$$

$$T_{2J}(u)$$

MISSING!

$$J(z, x, r_+, E)$$

Becher, Hill, Lee, Lange, Neubert

Log Resummation:

Sudakov suppression of “soft” relative to “hard” form factors

→ small for physical b-quark mass

Model Independent Predictions:

- small phases between non-penguin amplitudes → γ
- relations between semi & non - leptonic → V_{ub}
- power suppressed annihilation

I will not use model dependent input parameters (pQCD, QCDF)

→ see parallel talks

Phenomenology for $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$

Test
CP violation

Averages ('05)

(BABAR, BELLE)

	$\overline{\text{Br}} \times 10^6$	$C_{\pi\pi}$	$S_{\pi\pi}$		$C_{\pi\pi}$	$S_{\pi\pi}$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	4.6 ± 0.4	-0.37 ± 0.10	-0.50 ± 0.12	Babar	-0.09 ± 0.15	-0.30 ± 0.17
$\pi^0\pi^0$	1.51 ± 0.28	-0.28 ± 0.39		Belle	-0.56 ± 0.13	-0.67 ± 0.17
$\pi^+\pi^0$	5.61 ± 0.63					

Pure Isospin Analysis

ala Gronau, London

$$A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = e^{-i\gamma} |\lambda_u| T - |\lambda_c| P$$

$$A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = e^{-i\gamma} |\lambda_u| C + |\lambda_c| P$$

$$\sqrt{2}A(B^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^-) = e^{-i\gamma} |\lambda_u| (T + C)$$

extract weak phase &
hadronic parameters

$|\lambda_{c,u}| = \text{CKM factors}$, β known

Parameters:

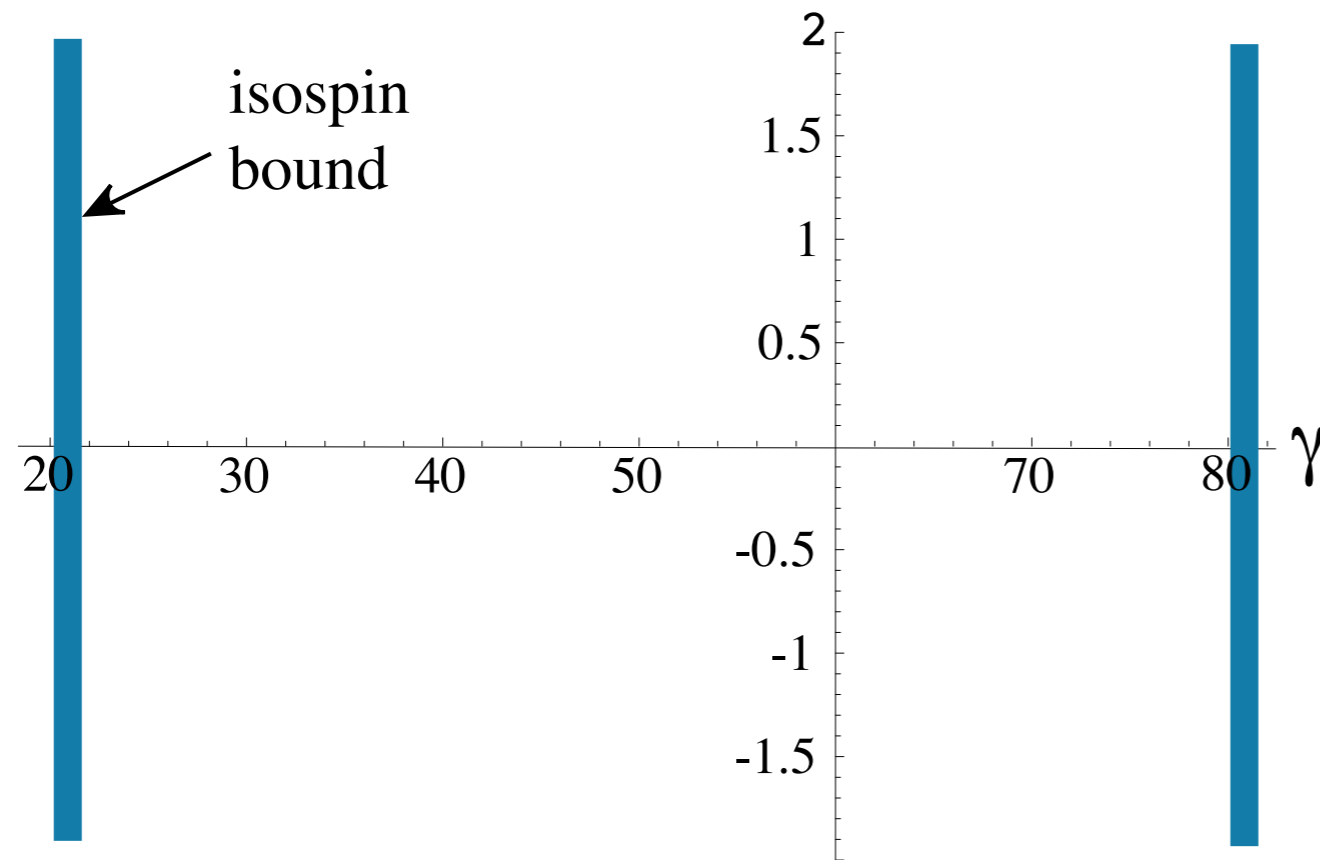
γ +5 hadronic

one, say T, just sets Br scale

$$p_c \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \text{Re}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right), \quad p_s \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \text{Im}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right),$$

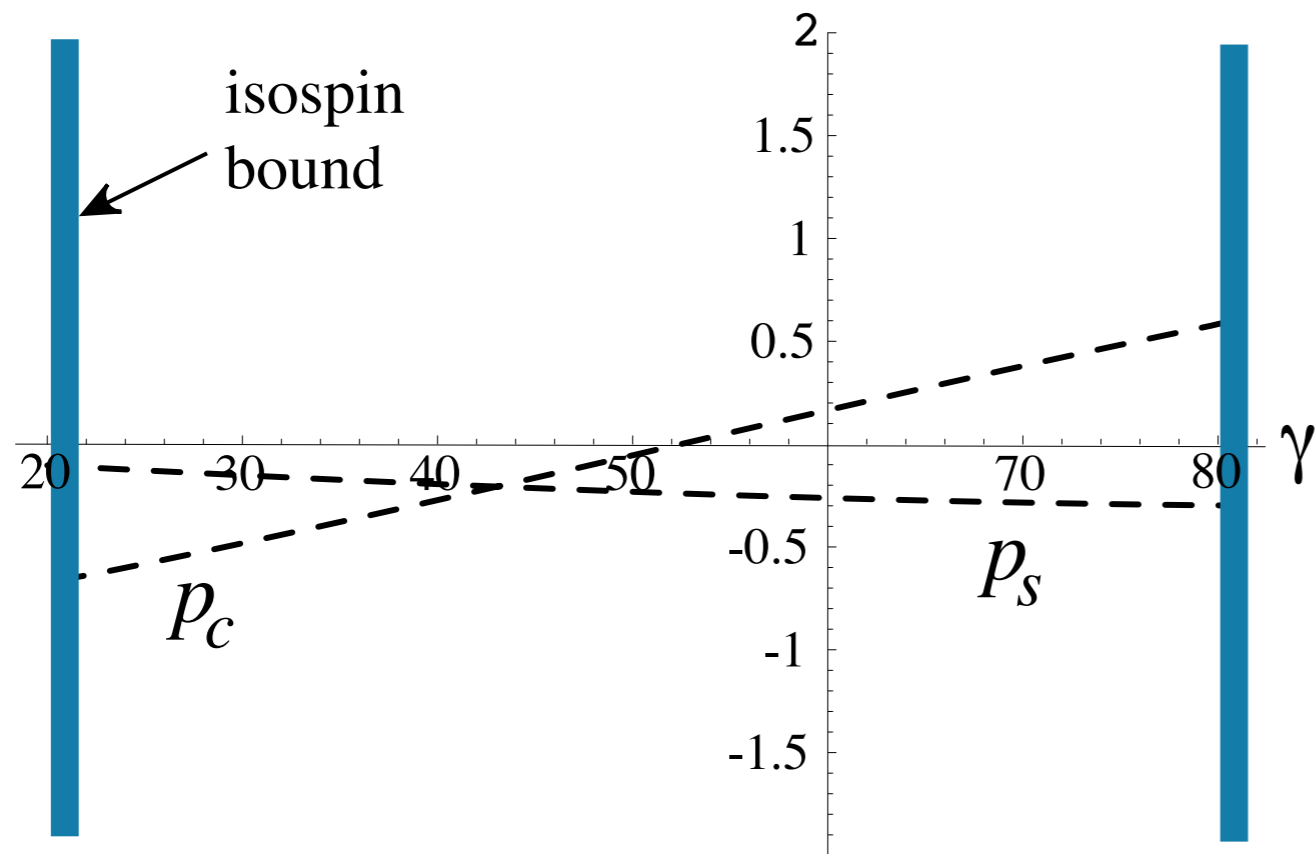
$$t_c \equiv \frac{|T|}{|T+C|}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \text{Im}\left(\frac{C}{T}\right).$$

Grossman, Quinn
 Charles
 Gronau, London, Sinha²



$$p_c \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right), \quad p_s \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right),$$

$$t_c \equiv \frac{|T|}{|T + C|}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{C}{T}\right).$$



Data:

$$S_{\pi^+\pi^-}, C_{\pi^+\pi^-} \Rightarrow p_c, p_s (\gamma)$$

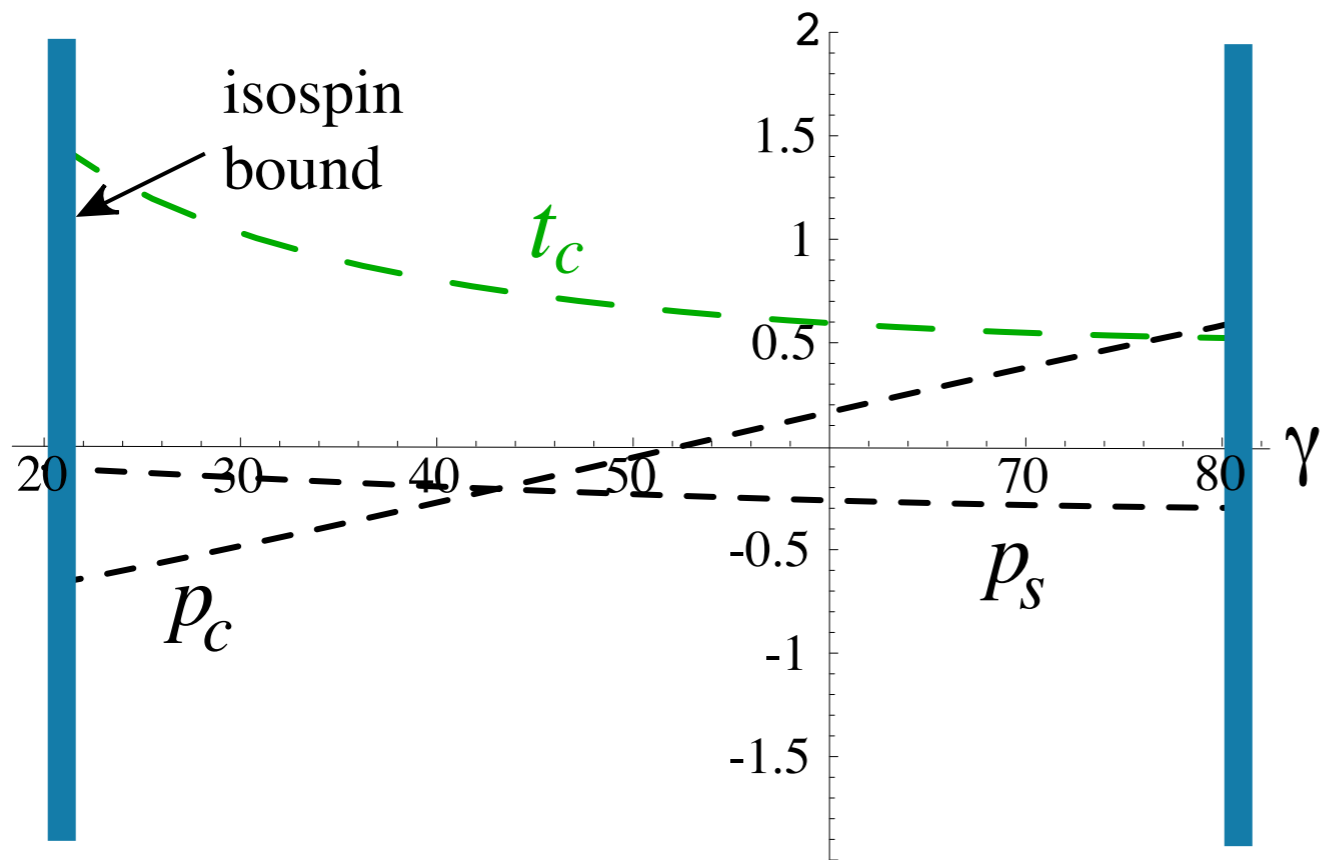
large $\text{Im}(\text{penguin})$

SCET:

- size of penguin consistent with $A_{c\bar{c}} \sim v \alpha_s (2m_c)$

$$p_c \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \text{Re}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right), \quad p_s \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \text{Im}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right),$$

$$t_c \equiv \frac{|T|}{|T+C|}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \text{Im}\left(\frac{C}{T}\right).$$



$$\frac{Br(\pi^+\pi^-)}{Br(\pi^0\pi^-)} \Rightarrow t_c(\gamma)$$

large C amplitude

SCET:

$\simeq 3$

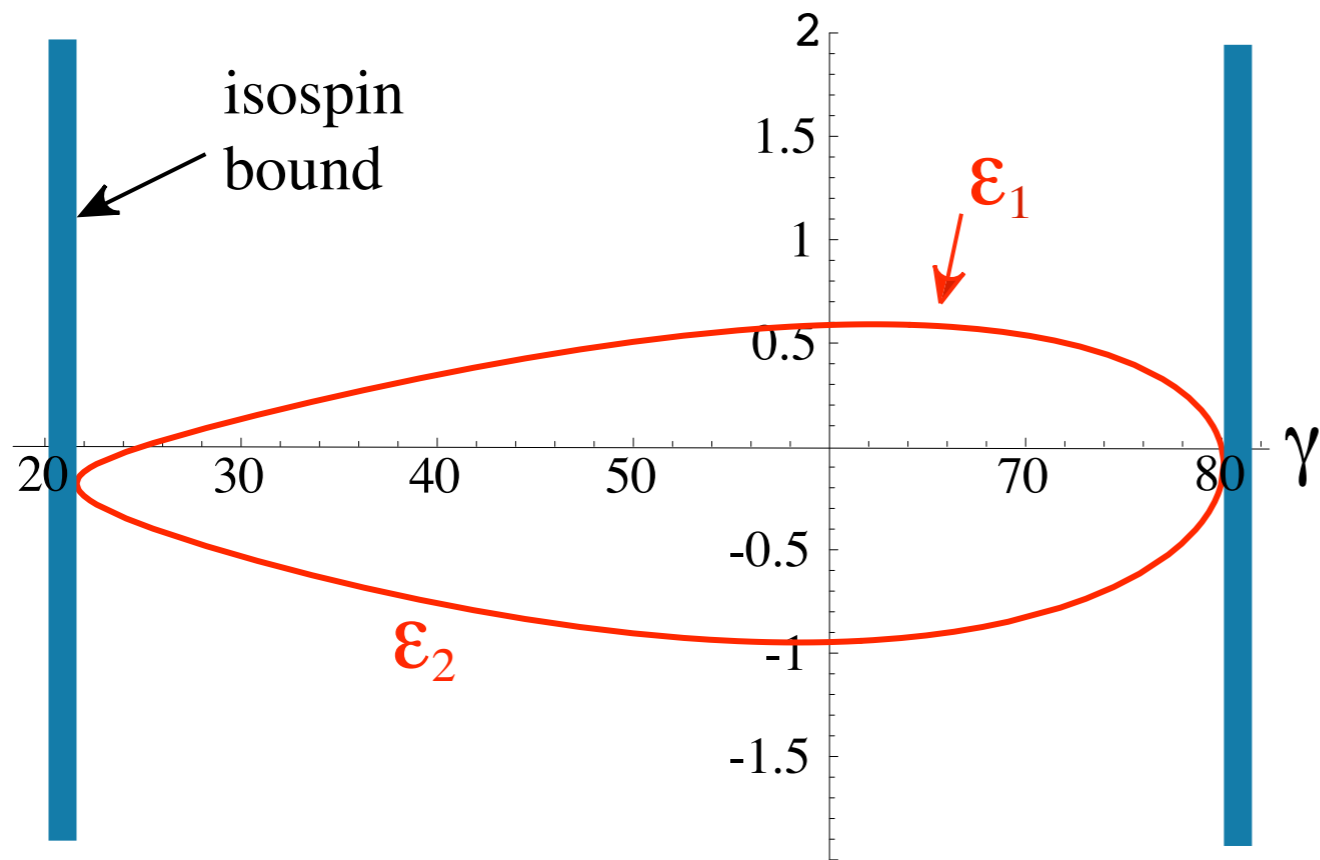


- an extra term $\frac{C_1}{N_c} \langle \bar{u}^{-1} \rangle_\pi \zeta_J^{B\pi}$

ruins color suppression

$$p_c \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right), \quad p_s \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right),$$

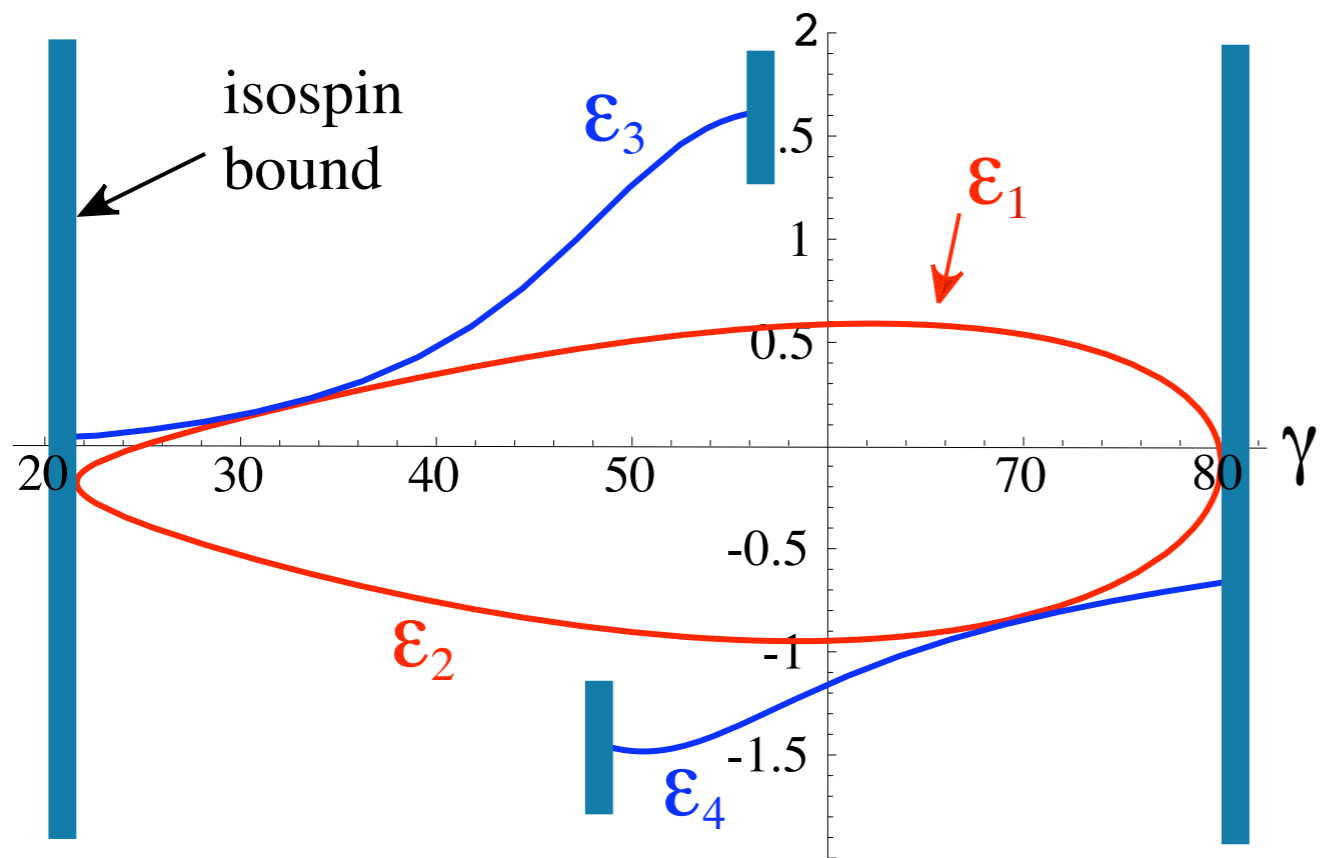
$$t_c \equiv \frac{|T|}{|T+C|}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{C}{T}\right).$$



$$\frac{Br(\pi^0\pi^0)}{Br(\pi^0\pi^-)} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{1,2}(\gamma)$$

$$p_c \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right), \quad p_s \equiv -\frac{|\lambda_c|}{|\lambda_u|} \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{P}{T}\right),$$

$$t_c \equiv \frac{|T|}{|T+C|}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{C}{T}\right).$$

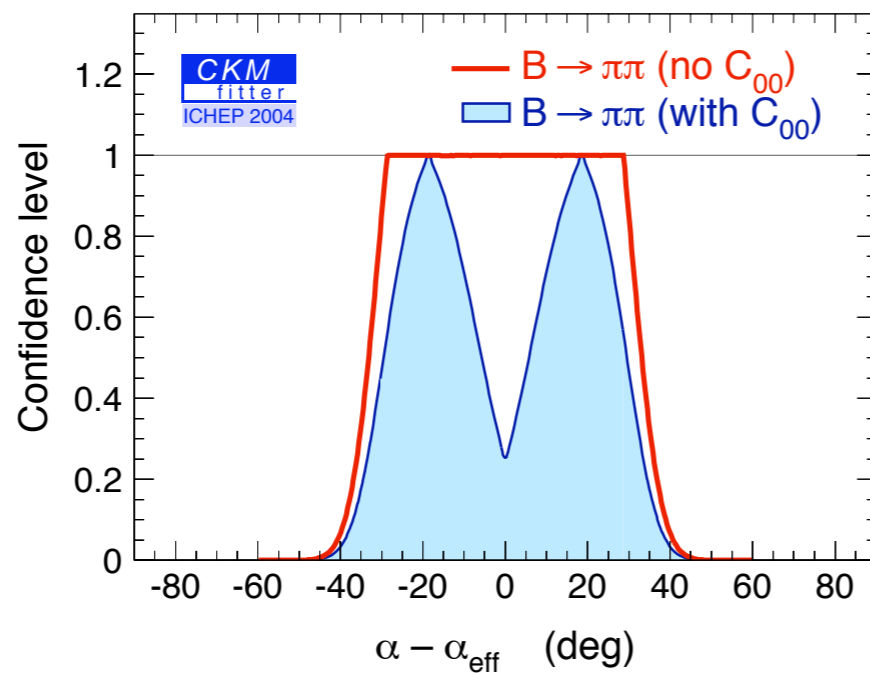


$$\frac{Br(\pi^0\pi^0)}{Br(\pi^0\pi^-)} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{1,2}(\gamma)$$

$$C_{\pi^0\pi^0} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{3,4}(\gamma)$$

solutions should agree

isospin:



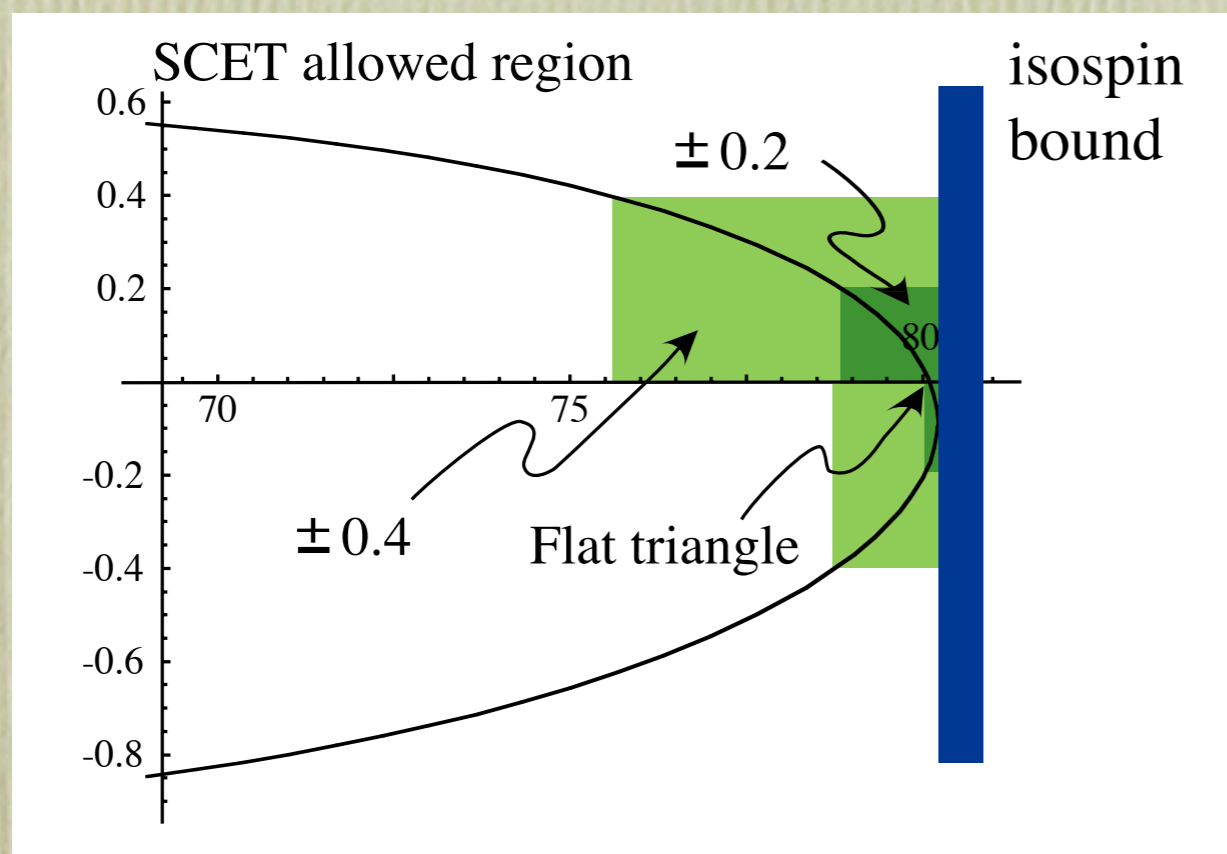
Problem is $C_{\pi^0\pi^0}$
uncertainty

A New Method for Determining γ

Bauer, Rothstein, I.S.

Isospin + bare minimum from Λ/m_b expansion

Factorization from SCET: $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{m_b}, \alpha_s(m_b)\right)$. This gives



Theory uncertainty is small

$$\gamma = 80.1^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ \begin{matrix} +7.2^\circ \\ -9.1^\circ \end{matrix}$$

(or $\begin{matrix} +2^\circ \\ -4^\circ \end{matrix}$)

near the isospin bound

(J.Smith, here)

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - \beta - \alpha$$

isospin ($\pi\pi$) $\gamma = 70^\circ \begin{matrix} +15^\circ \\ -19^\circ \end{matrix}$

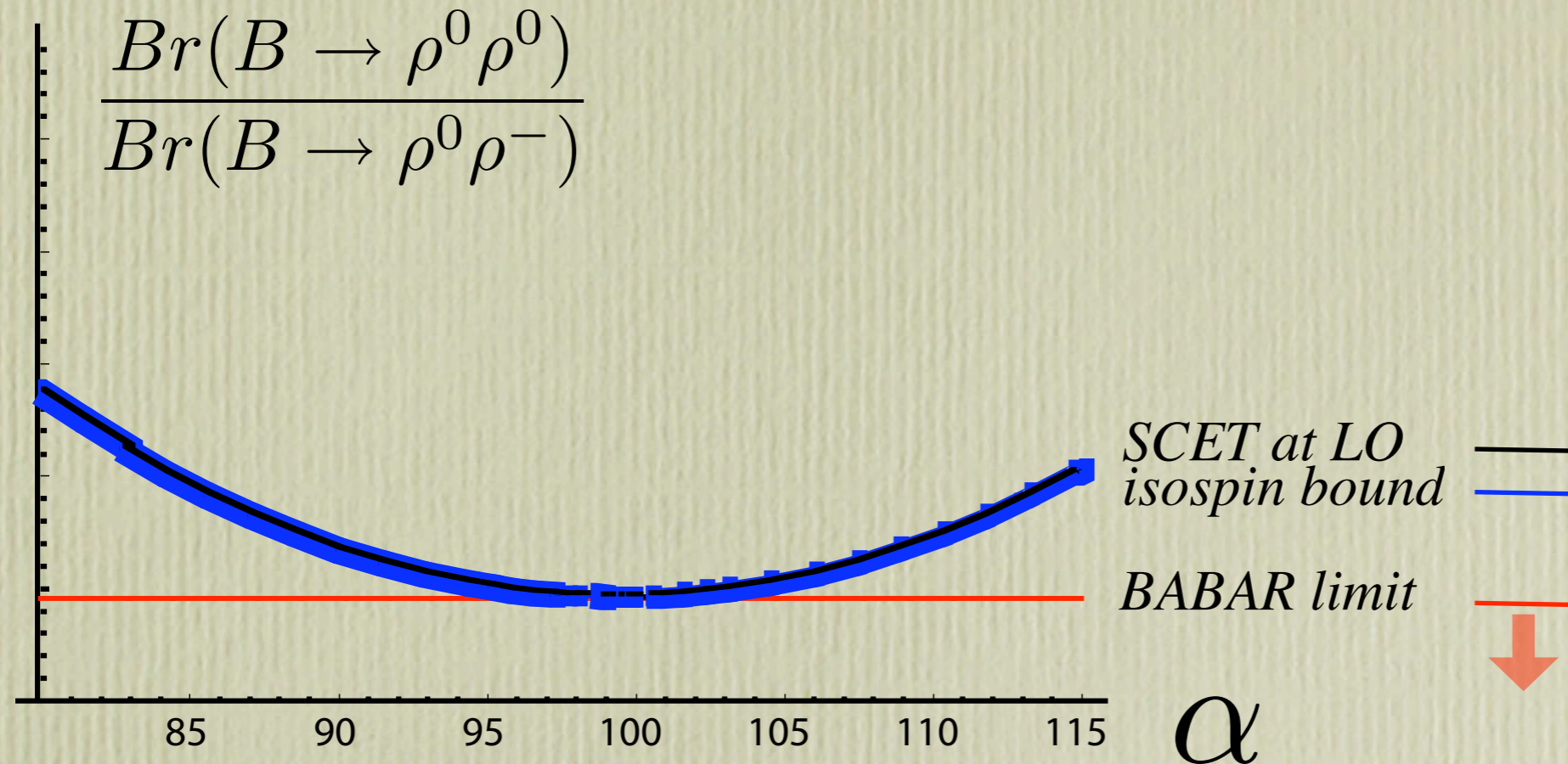
($\pi\pi, \rho\pi, \rho\rho$) $\gamma = 56^\circ \begin{matrix} +9^\circ \\ -16^\circ \end{matrix}$

older ICHEP'04:

$$\gamma = 74.9^\circ \pm 2^\circ \begin{matrix} +9.4^\circ \\ -13.3^\circ \end{matrix}$$

(or $\begin{matrix} +2^\circ \\ -5.2^\circ \end{matrix}$)

Consistency check: $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$



$Br(\rho^0 \rho^0)$ consistent
with small C/T phase
in this channel

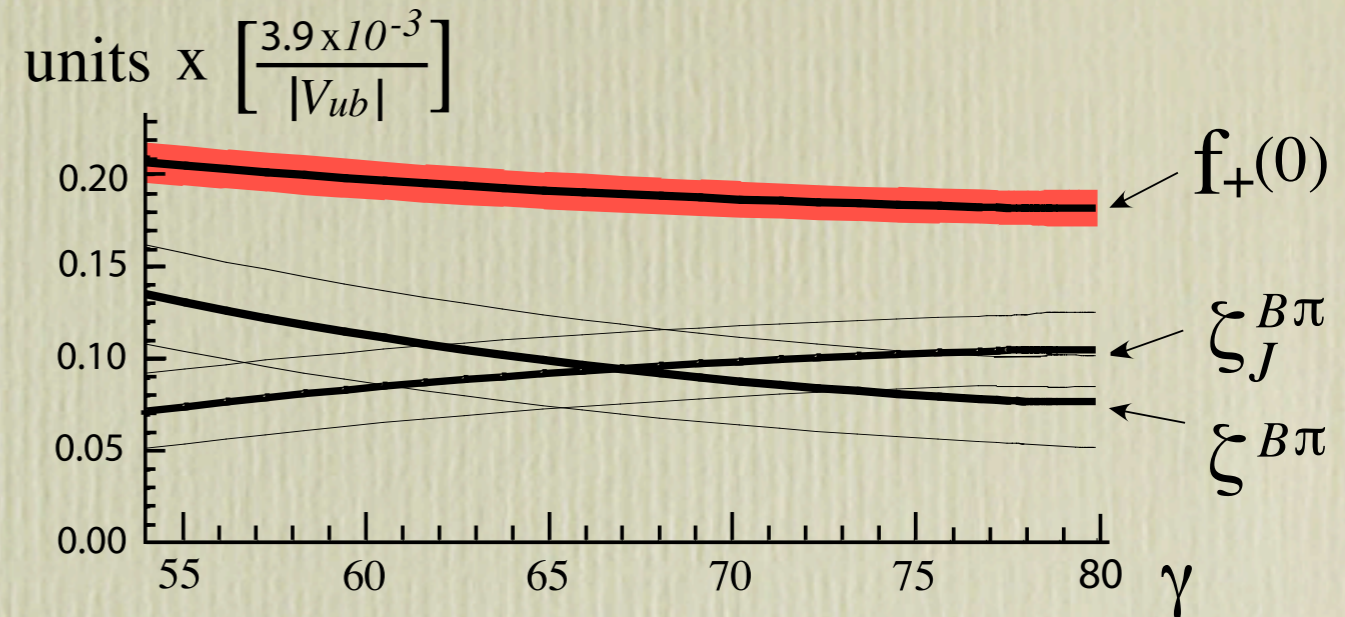
Use nonleptonic data: $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ determines the parameters

$$\zeta^{B\pi} \Big|_{\gamma=80^\circ} = (0.076 \pm 0.024) \left(\frac{3.9 \times 10^{-3}}{|V_{ub}|} \right)$$

$$\zeta_J^{B\pi} \Big|_{\gamma=80^\circ} = (0.106 \pm 0.019) \left(\frac{3.9 \times 10^{-3}}{|V_{ub}|} \right)$$



hard scattering \sim soft form factor



$$f_+(0) = \zeta^{B\pi} + \zeta_J^{B\pi}$$

$$f_+(0) = (0.18 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.04) \left(\frac{3.9 \times 10^{-3}}{|V_{ub}|} \right)$$

expt.
 theory estimate
 $\sim 25\%$ from
 perturbative and
 power corrections

smaller than models

$$f_+(0) \sim 0.25$$

independent of:

$$\int dx \frac{\phi_\pi(x)}{x}, \quad C_{\pi^+\pi^-}$$

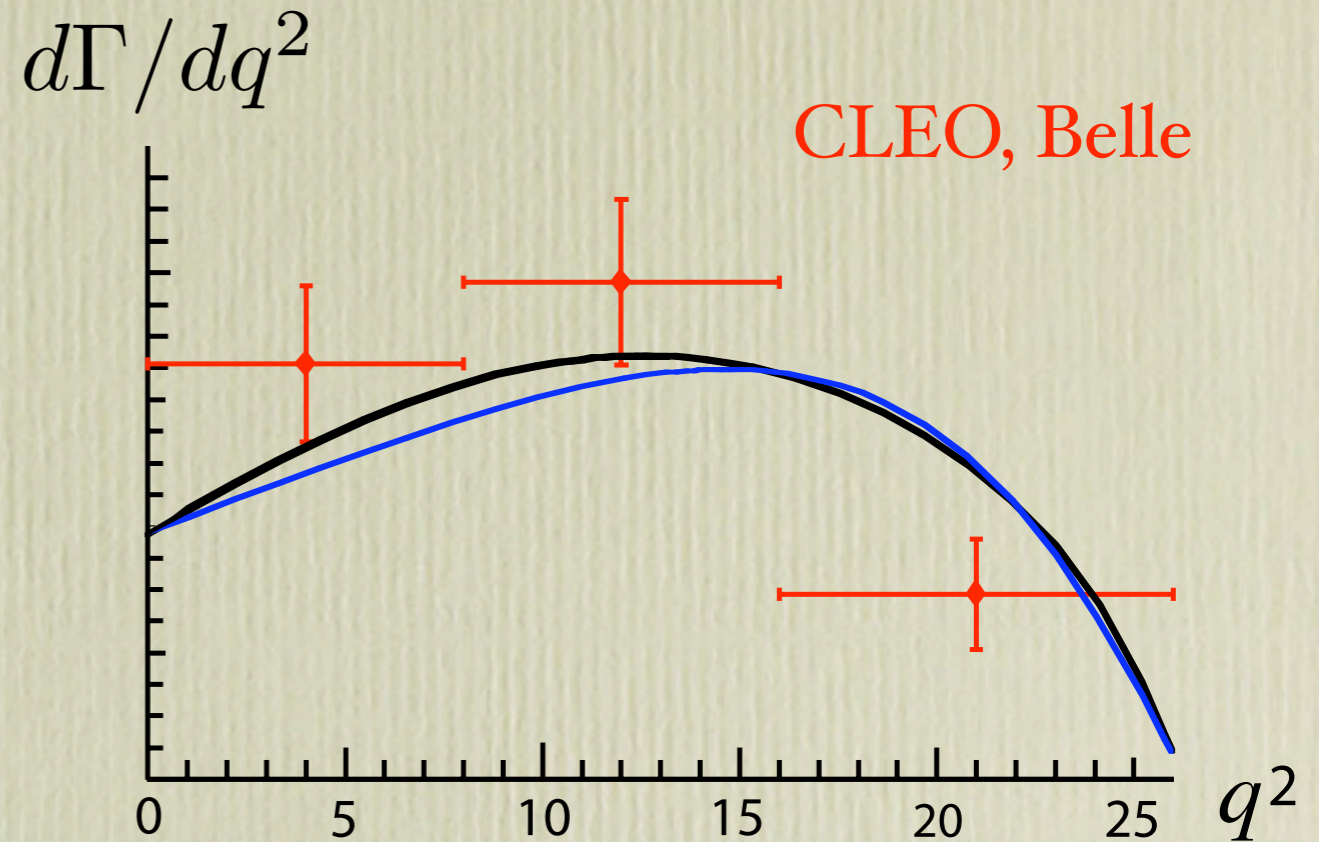
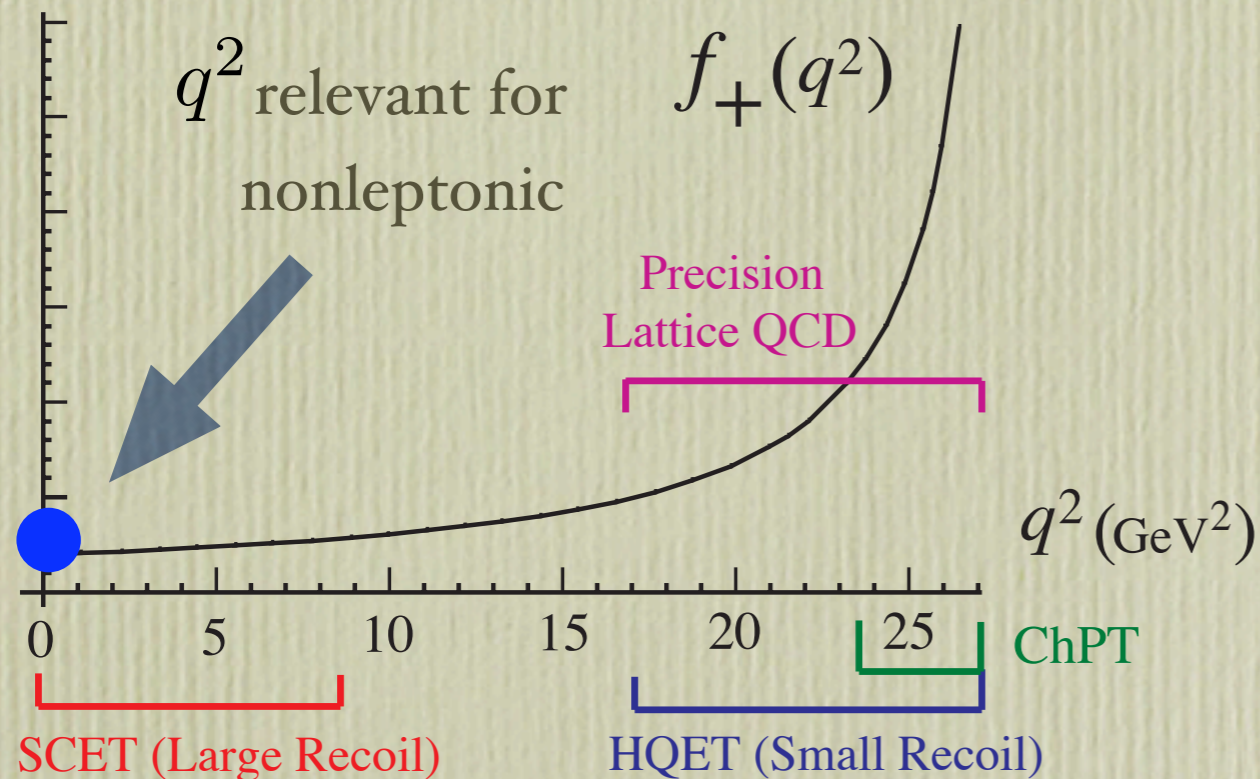
Factorization & $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ determines $|V_{ub}|f_+(0)$

A precision model independent Exclusive Vub:

unquenched Lattice (FNAL, HPQCD) +
SCET

Arnesen, Grinstein,
Rothstein, I.S. (to appear)

$B \rightarrow \pi \ell \bar{\nu}$ form factor

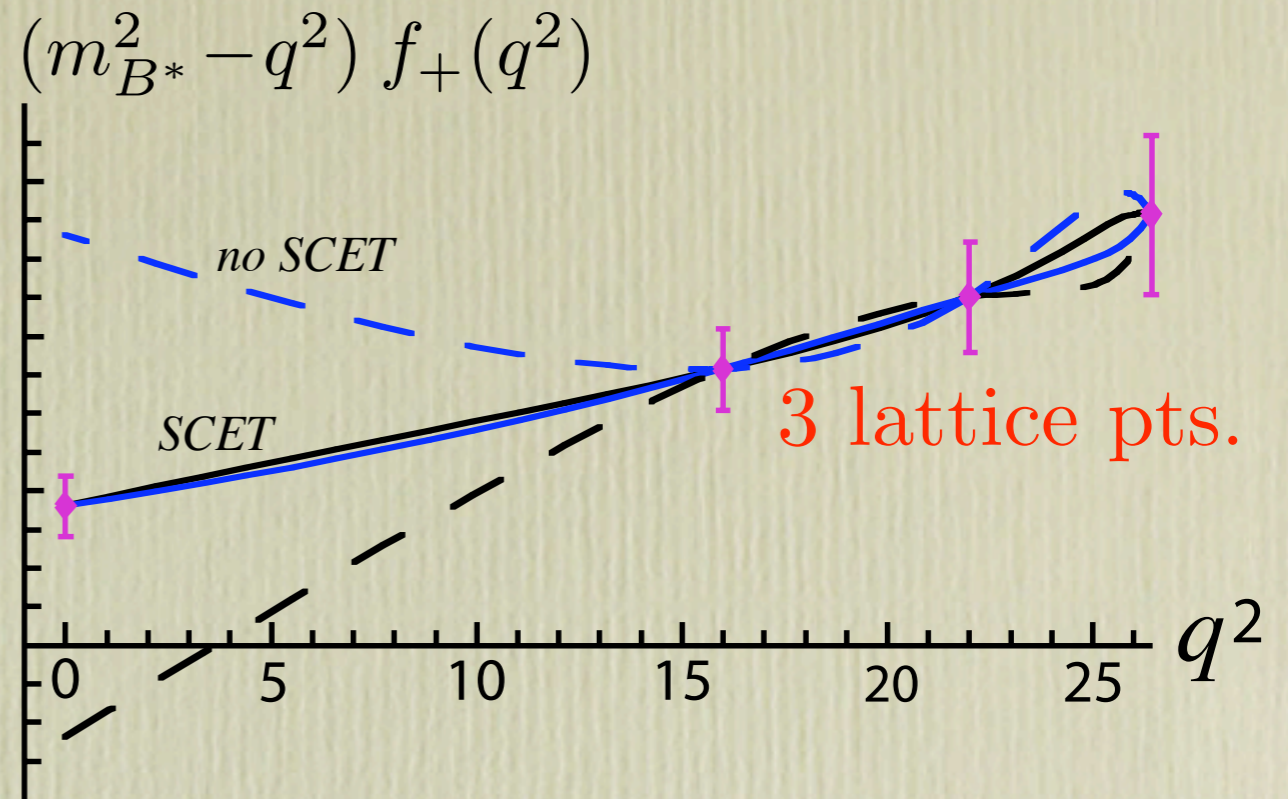
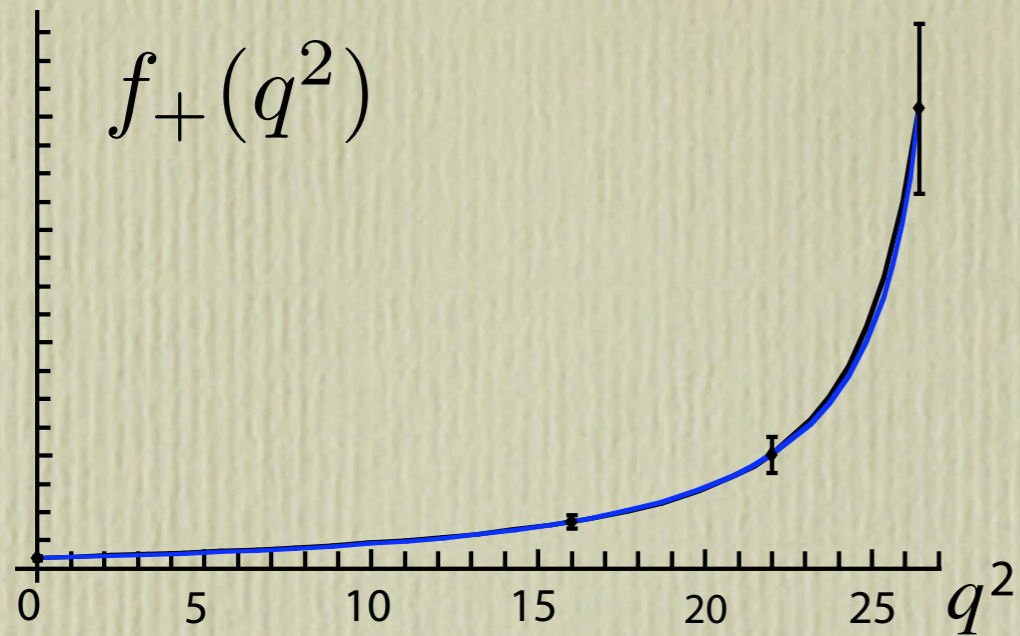


Dispersion relations **bound** the shape of the form factor

$$\chi^{(n)} \geq \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{(m_B+m_\pi)^2}^{\infty} dt t^{-n-3} k(t) |F(t)|^2$$

(Boyd, Grinstein, Lebed; ...)

(these bounds are also
used for excl. Vcb)



Data (avg. Belle, Babar, Cleo):

J.Dingfelder (WGII)

$$Br(B \rightarrow \pi \ell \bar{\nu}) = (1.39 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-4}$$

theory error
dominated by input
point uncertainty



- $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \bar{\nu}$ $|V_{ub}| = 4.08 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.40$
(Lattice + SCET+ dispersion)

- $B \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}$ $|V_{ub}| = 4.70 \pm 0.44$

(OPE, shape function analysis, HFAG '04 avg.)

$$|V_{ub}|_{(q^2 \geq 16)} = (3.87 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.22_{-0.48}^{+0.62}) \times 10^{-3} \text{ (Belle, FNAL)}$$

Preliminary

Highlights

(parallel talks)

$$B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$$

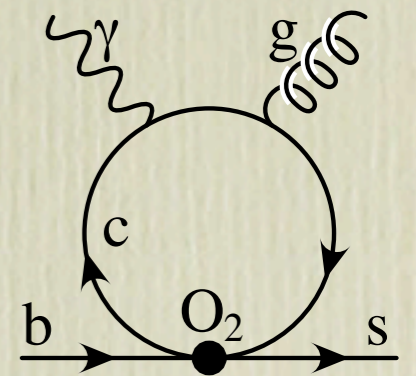
- Photon cut dependence, $1.0 \text{ GeV} \leq E_0 \leq 1.9 \text{ GeV}$, is significant
unknown $\alpha_s^2(m_b - 2E_0)$ terms can be $\sim 10\%$

Neubert

- Right-handed photon polarization may be larger than expected

$$\frac{A(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma_R)}{A(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma_L)} \sim 0.1$$

Grinstein, Grossman, Ligeti, Pirjol



$B \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}$ in endpoint region

- LO factorization: full α_s known, triple differential known
 p_X^+ spectrum
Bauer, Manohar
Bosch, Lange, Neubert, Paz
- NLO factorization:
progress on subl. shape functions,
triple differential known, factorization thm.
K. Lee, I.S.
Bosch et al.
Beneke et al.

$B \rightarrow M_1 M_2$

- start to examine subleading operators
Feldmann, Hurth
- polarization in VV: $A_{LO}^0 = \{A_{c\bar{c}}, \zeta^{BV}, \zeta_J^{BV}\}$
 $A_{LO}^T = A_{c\bar{c}}$ or 0
see Kagan, WGIV

with apologies for things left out

Outlook

- There is a theory for B-decays with energetic hadrons
 - ➔ predictions for the size of amplitudes
 - ➔ universal hadronic parameters, strong phases
 - ➔ γ (or α) from individual $B \rightarrow M_1 M_2$ channels
 - ➔ exclusive V_{ub}
- We now have the tools to systematically study power corrections
 - ➔ color suppressed decays, inclusive decays
- The SCET can be applied to:
 - Nonleptonic decays, Other B decays
 - Jet physics, Exclusive form factors
 - Charmonium, Upsilon physics
 - ... others ?
- A lot of theory and phenomenology left to study ...