

Charm mixing in the Standard Model

ICHEP 2010 Paris

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- Introduction
- D^0 mixing in dimension 6 & 7
- $SU(3)_F$ breaking in higher dimensions
- Conclusions

Outline

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recent status of D^0 mixing: experiment

mixing parameters: $x = \frac{\Delta M}{\Gamma}$, $y = \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{2\Gamma}$

■ HFAG average 2010

▷ BaBar, Belle, CDF, CLEO

$$x = (0.59 \pm 0.20) \%$$

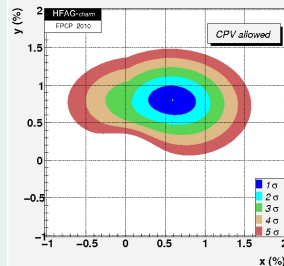
$$y = (0.80 \pm 0.13) \%$$

■ new BaBar result

▷ hep-ex/1004.5053

$$x = \left(1.6 \pm 2.3^{\text{stat.}} \pm 1.2^{\text{syst.}} \pm 0.8^{\text{model}} \right) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$y = \left(5.7 \pm 2.0^{\text{stat.}} \pm 1.3^{\text{syst.}} \pm 0.7^{\text{model}} \right) \cdot 10^{-3}$$



recent status of D^0 mixing: theory

exclusive approach

▷ Falk, Grossman, Ligeti and Petrov ('02); Falk, Grossman, Ligeti, Nir, & Petrov ('04)

- sum over intermediate hadronic states

LIMITATIONS: needs a lot of decay amplitudes & strong phases at high precision



e.g. estimate contribution from $SU(3)_F$ breaking in phase space assuming the absence of cancellations between

- $SU(3)_F$ breaking from phase space & matrix elements
- different $SU(3)_F$ multiplets

TYPICALLY... $y = \mathcal{O}(1\%)$ considered as natural

inclusive approach

▷ Georgi ('92); Ohl, Ricciardi, & Simmons ('93); Bigi & Uraltsev ('01); Golowich, Pakvasa, & Petrov ('07)

- OPE of $\Delta C = 2$ effective Hamiltonian

LIMITATIONS: relies on $m_c \gg \Lambda$ and quark-hadron duality

TYPICALLY... $x, y \lesssim 10^{-3}$

neutral meson oscillations

- neutral meson oscillations

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} D^0(t) \\ \bar{D}^0(t) \end{pmatrix} = \left(\hat{M} - \frac{i}{2} \hat{\Gamma} \right) \begin{pmatrix} D^0(t) \\ \bar{D}^0(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

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Heavy quark expansion (HQE)

expand the decay width matrix as a series of local operators of increasing **dimension** (series expansion in Λ/m_c)

$$\hat{\Gamma} \propto \text{Im} i \int d^4x \langle T \mathcal{H}(x) \mathcal{H}(0) \rangle = \sum_{\text{dim } n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_c} \right)^n \mathbf{G}_n \langle \mathbf{Q}_n \rangle$$

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■ diagonalisation \rightsquigarrow stationary states

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta M)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\Delta \Gamma)^2 &= 4|M_{12}|^2 - |\Gamma_{12}|^2, \\ \Delta M \Delta \Gamma &= 4|M_{12}| |\Gamma_{12}| \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi = \arg \left(-\frac{M_{12}}{\Gamma_{12}} \right)$$

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Γ_{12} in the HQE

Heavy quark expansion of Γ_{12}

$$\Gamma_{12} = \Gamma_0 + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_c}\right)^2 \Gamma_2 + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_c}\right)^3 \Gamma_3 + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_c}\right)^4 \Gamma_4 + \dots$$

■ QCD: $\Gamma_i = \Gamma_i^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \Gamma_i^{(1)} + \dots$

■ $D = 7$ corrections $\Gamma_4^{(0)}$

▷ Beneke, Buchalla, & Dunietz ('96); Dighe, Kim, Hurth, & Yoshikawa ('02)

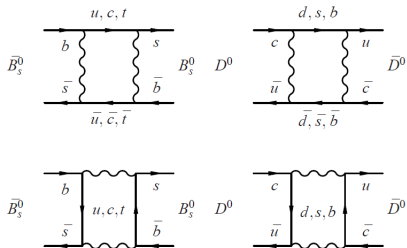
■ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ QCD corrections $\Gamma_3^{(1)}$ to the $D = 6$ diagrams

▷ Beneke, Buchalla, Greub, Lenz, & Nierste ('99); Ciuchini, Franco, Lubicz, Mescia, & Tarantino ('03); Beneke, Buchalla, Lenz, & Nierste ('03)

■ $D = 8$ corrections $\Gamma_5^{(0)}$

▷ Badin, Gabbiani, & Petrov ('07)

SU(3)_F symmetry and GIM mechanism I



$$B_{d,s}^0 : \Gamma_{12} = - \left(\lambda_c^2 \Gamma_{12}^{cc} + 2\lambda_c \lambda_u \Gamma_{12}^{uc} + \lambda_u^2 \Gamma_{12}^{uu} \right)$$

$$D^0 : \Gamma_{12} = - \left(\lambda_s^2 \Gamma_{12}^{ss} + 2\lambda_s \lambda_d \Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \lambda_d^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right)$$

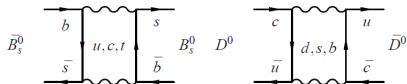
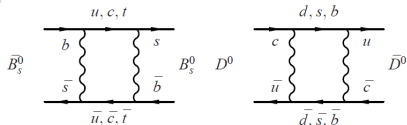
$$\lambda_q \equiv V_{qs}^* V_{qb} \text{ (} B_s^0 \text{)} - \lambda_q \equiv V_{cq}^* V_{uq} \text{ (} D^0 \text{)}$$

■ CKM unitarity: $\lambda_d + \lambda_s + \lambda_b = 0$

$\Gamma_{12}(B^0) = -\lambda_c^2$	$(\Gamma_{12}^{cc} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{uc} + \Gamma_{12}^{uu})$	$+ 2\lambda_c \lambda_t$	$(\Gamma_{12}^{uc} - \Gamma_{12}^{uu})$	$- \lambda_t^2$	Γ_{12}^{uu}
$\Gamma_{12}(D^0) = -\lambda_s^2$	$(\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd})$	$+ 2\lambda_s \lambda_b$	$(\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd})$	$- \lambda_b^2$	Γ_{12}^{dd}

↪ reveals effects of CKM hierarchy and flavour symmetry

SU(3)_F symmetry and GIM mechanism II



CKM hierarchy: $V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \cdot \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \cdot & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{pmatrix}$

GIM suppression

CKM hierarchy and residual SU(3)_F symmetry require charm oscillations to be very slow.

- $\Gamma_{12}(B_d^0) \simeq -\lambda^6$
- $\Gamma_{12}(B_s^0) \simeq -\lambda^4$
- $\Gamma_{12}(D^0) \simeq -\lambda^2$

$\times m_c^4/m_b^4$

$\times m_c^4/m_b^4$

$\times m_s^4/m_c^4$

\bar{z}^2

$+ \lambda^6$

$+ \lambda^4$

$+ \lambda^6$

\bar{z}

$- \lambda^6$

$- \lambda^4$

$- \lambda^{10}$

$\times 1$

$\lambda = \sin \theta_C \simeq 0.2255$

charm mixing in $D = 6, 7$ – numerical results

$$\Gamma_{12}(D^0) = -\lambda_s^2 \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{sd} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) + 2\lambda_s\lambda_b \left(\Gamma_{12}^{sd} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) - \lambda_b^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$

$1.15 \bar{z}^2 - 59.7 \bar{z}^3$
 $-2.75 \bar{z}$
 1.96

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare 10^7 \Gamma_{12} &= -14.0083 + 0.0009i & 1^{\text{st}} \text{ term: } & \mathcal{O}(\lambda^{9.0}) \\ &-6.65 - 15.7 i & 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ term: } & \mathcal{O}(\lambda^{8.9}) \\ &0.28 - 0.29 i & 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ term: } & \mathcal{O}(\lambda^{11}) \\ &= -20.4 - 16.0 i \end{aligned}$$

► MB, A. Lenz, J. Riedl, J. Rohrwild. JHEP 03 (2010), 009.

$$\frac{\text{HQE } D = 6, 7 \text{ (SM)}}{\text{HFAG}} = 10^{3\dots 4}$$

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the weak phase in Γ_{12}

- folklore... set $\lambda_b \simeq 0$



negligible phase in Γ_{12} :
 $\arg \lambda_s^2 \simeq 10^{-4}$

- keeping 2nd & 3rd term:
 $\arg \Gamma_{12} = 0.5 \dots 2.6$

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long-distance dynamics (violation of quark hadron duality)

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within HQE

- in the SM: $SU(3)_F$ breaking effects, enhancing

$$\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{sd} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$

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- violating 3×3 CKM unitarity
 - ▷ factor $\mathcal{O}(10)$ with a 4th generation:
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- right-handed charged currents
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▷ invoke meson lifetimes to test the applicability of the HQE approach to the charm sector

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a consistency test for the HQE



meson lifetimes

- not affected by GIM \Rightarrow HDO & NP effects small
- ideal testing ground for the HQE

work in progress!

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- naïve estimate for deviation from LO/HQE: lifetime-ratios of D^0 , D^+ , and D_s^+ mesons
- set $\Gamma = \Gamma_0(c) (1 + \delta)$ and use $\Pi_{fs}(D^+) = \Pi_{fs}(D_s^+)$

$$\frac{\tau(D^+)}{\tau(D^0)} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_0(c)}{\Gamma_0(c)} \frac{1 + \delta(D^0)}{1 + \delta(D^+)} = \frac{1 + \delta(D^0)}{1 + \delta(D^+)} \simeq 2.5$$

$$\frac{\tau(D_s^+)}{\tau(D^0)} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_0(c)}{\Gamma_0(c)} \frac{1 + \delta(D^0)}{1 + \delta(D_s^+)} = \frac{1 + \delta(D^0)}{1 + |V_{us}/V_{ud}|^2 \delta(D^+)} \simeq 1.2$$

$$\delta(D^0) = +17\%$$

$$\delta(D^+) = -53\%$$

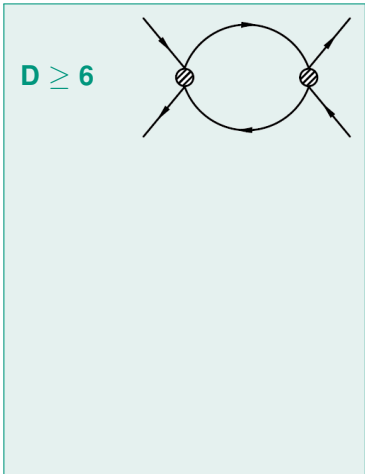
hadronic uncertainties
cancel!

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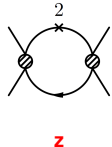
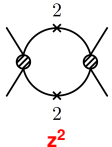
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breaking SU(3)_F flavour interference

■ origin of SU(3)_F suppression in $D = 6, 7$:

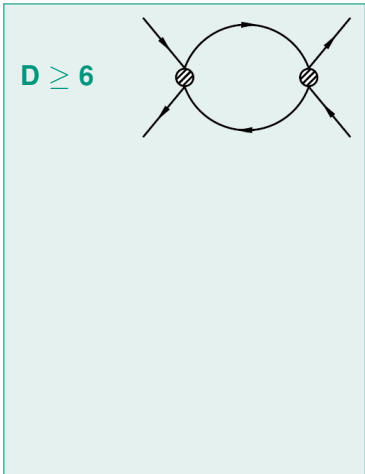


$$-\lambda_s^2 (\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd}) + 2\lambda_s\lambda_b (\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd}) - \lambda_b^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$

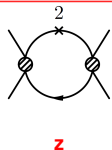
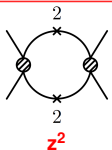


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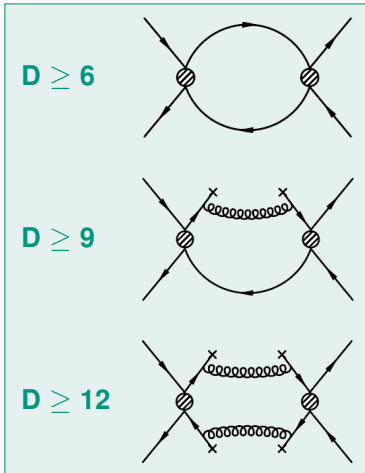


$$-\lambda_s^2 (\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd}) + 2\lambda_s\lambda_b (\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd}) - \lambda_b^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$



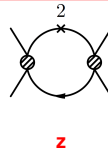
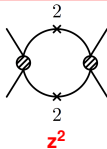
- one mass insertion to break flavour symmetry
- 2nd one to compensate chirality flip

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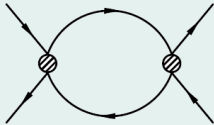
■ break 1 order of SU(3)_F interference by cutting one internal line

■ dominance of $D = 9, 12$ of the HQE

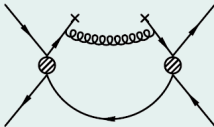
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factorisation of 6-quark operators

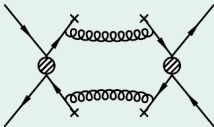
$D \geq 6$



$D \geq 9$

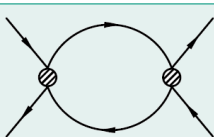
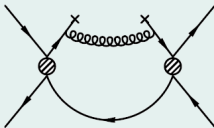
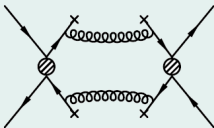


$D \geq 12$



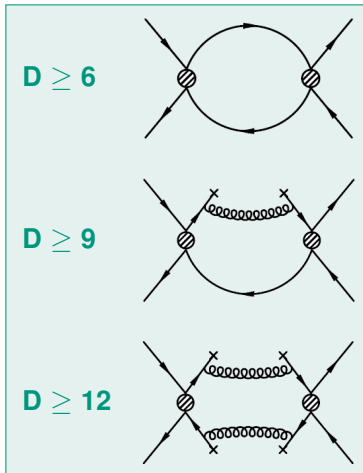
- estimate matrix elements of 6-quark operators

factorisation of 6-quark operators

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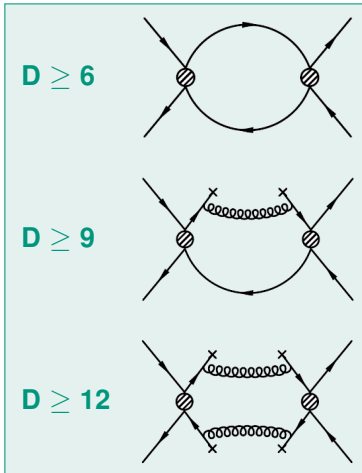
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sea quark & gluon content modelled with the vacuum condensate, neglect higher excitations in the meson state

▷ [MB, V.M. Braun, A. Lenz](#)

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- $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle$ correction $\delta \Gamma_{12}$ can be expanded in terms of 4-quark operators

$$\hat{Q} = (\bar{u}c)_{V-A} \otimes (\bar{u}c)_{V-A}$$

$$\hat{Q}_S = (\bar{u}c)_{S+P} \otimes (\bar{u}c)_{S+P}$$

diquark condensate intermediate states

- quark condensate background

$$\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \times \\ \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \times \longrightarrow \\ \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \end{array} = \langle \underline{0} | : q(x) \otimes \bar{q}(0) : | \underline{0} \rangle = -\frac{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle}{4N_c} \times \mathbb{1}_c \left(\mathbb{1}_D - \frac{i m}{d} \not{x} \right)$$

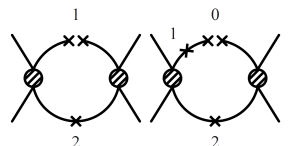
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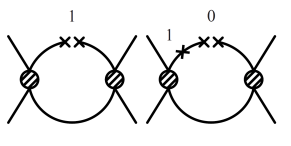
$$\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \times \\ \times \longrightarrow \\ \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \end{array} = \langle 0 | : q(x) \otimes \bar{q}(0) : | 0 \rangle = -\frac{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle}{4N_c} \times \mathbb{1}_c \left(\mathbb{1}_D - \frac{i m}{d} \not{x} \right)$$

- SU(3)_F breaking

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$\frac{3}{2}$



$\sqrt{2}$

diquark condensate intermediate states

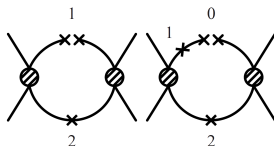
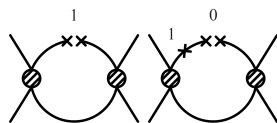
- quark condensate background

$$\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \times \\ \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \\ \times \longrightarrow \end{array} = \langle \underline{0} | : q(x) \otimes \bar{q}(0) : | \underline{0} \rangle = -\frac{\langle \bar{q}q \rangle}{4N_c} \times \mathbb{1}_c \left(\mathbb{1}_D - \frac{i m}{d} \not{x} \right)$$

- SU(3)_F breaking

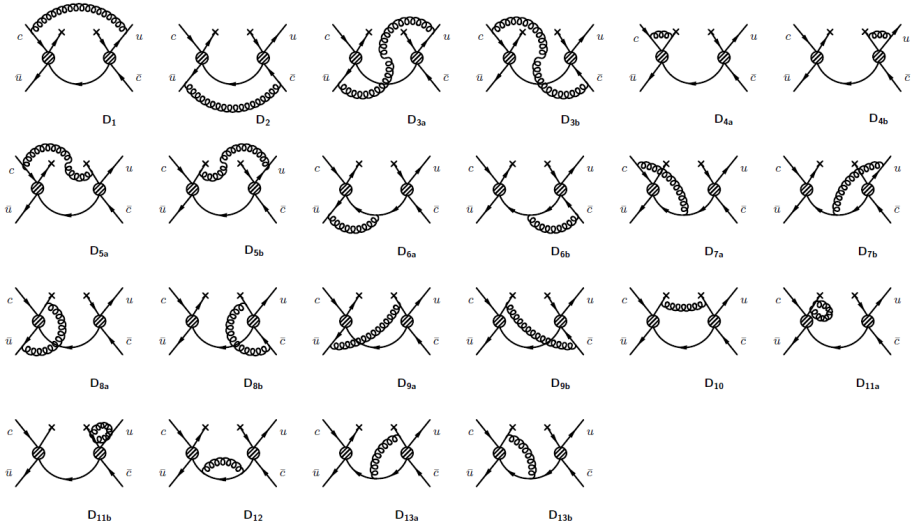
has to overcome generic suppression $\sim 4\pi\alpha_s \frac{\langle \bar{s}s \rangle}{m_c^3} \simeq 0.3$

$$\delta \Gamma_{12} = -\lambda_s^2 \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) + 2\lambda_s \lambda_b \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) - \lambda_b^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$


 $\mathbf{z}^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $\sqrt{\mathbf{z}}$

⇒ diquark condensate removes one power of m_s/m_c

diquark condensate intermediate states



numerical results

numerical results

- GIM cancellations softer in $D = 10/12$

$$\Gamma_{12} = -\lambda_s^2 \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) + 2\lambda_s\lambda_b \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) - \lambda_b^2 \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$

$$\delta \Gamma_{12} = -\lambda_s^2 \delta \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ss} - 2\Gamma_{12}^{ds} + \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) + 2\lambda_s\lambda_b \delta \left(\Gamma_{12}^{ds} - \Gamma_{12}^{dd} \right) - \lambda_b^2 \delta \Gamma_{12}^{dd}$$

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- flavour symmetry breaking:

$$\Gamma_{12}^{ss} = 1.908 + 0.036 \quad (+1.9\%)$$

$$\Gamma_{12}^{sd} = 1.935 + 0.018 \quad (+0.9\%)$$

$$\Gamma_{12}^{dd} = 1.962$$

numerical results

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$$\begin{aligned}
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 &\quad \text{1.15 } \bar{z}^2 \qquad \qquad \qquad -2.75 \bar{z} \qquad \qquad \qquad 1.96 \\
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 &\quad \text{0.43 } \bar{z}^{\frac{3}{2}} \qquad \qquad \qquad 0.19 \bar{z}^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad \qquad \qquad 0 \\
 &\quad \times 13 \qquad \qquad \qquad \times 0.66
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = (0.86 + 7.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$\times 8.5$

▷ MB, Braun, Lenz, Nierste, Prill ('10)

numerical results

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- weak phase in the absorptive part: $\arg \Gamma_{12} \simeq 3\%$

Outline

- Introduction
- D^0 mixing in dimension 6 & 7
- $SU(3)_F$ breaking in higher dimensions
- Conclusions

summary & outlook

- options for the dominant contribution to Γ_{12} :
 - QCD: flavour symmetry breaking in higher orders of the HQE
 - QCD beyond HQE (QHD)
 - new physics
- $D = 10/12$ enhanced by a factor $\mathcal{O}(10) \Rightarrow \text{SU}(3)_F$ breaking mechanism works
- weak phase $\arg \Gamma_{12} = \mathcal{O}(1\%)$ is not unnatural in the SM
- useful next steps:
 - calculate meson lifetimes to check HQE
 - other condensate topologies, such as $\langle (\bar{q} q) (\bar{q} q) \rangle$, $\langle \bar{q} G q \rangle$, $\langle G G \rangle$
 \leadsto **enhancement** $\times \mathcal{O}(100)$?
 - calculate M_{12}

backup slides

stationary state labels

- stationary neutral meson eigenstates can be labeled as

- heavy/light

- short/long

- predominantly CP even/odd

- $$\Gamma_{\text{CP}\pm} = \sum_f \mathcal{N}_f |\langle f | D_{\pm} \rangle|^2 = \Gamma \mp \text{Re} \Gamma_{12}$$

▷ Dunietz, Fleischer, & Nierste ('01)

- in accordance with *Belle* measurement

$$y_{\text{CP}} = \frac{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)}{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)} - 1 > 0$$

▷ Starić & al. ('07); Bergmann, Grossman, Ligeti, Nir, & Petrov ('00)

$$D_+ = D_{\text{sh}}$$

$$D_- = D_{\text{lg}}$$