

향 물 리 국 제 학 회
(香 物 理)

H. Fritzsche

Munich

Summary - T H

Flavor Physics

Konfuzius: rigid laws and
simple structures

Laotse: world of complexity
swing between Yin and Yang

Flavor Physics: field of highest
complexity and richest phenomenology

1970 G.M. / F.: Baskin - Rubins in Pasadena
32 flavors

→ physics of flavor

Quarks: 6 masses 4 mixing pm.

Leptons: 6 masses 6 " "

Total: 30 p.m., 22 pm. → flavor
problem

S.M. + LEP:

$$m_H = 91^{+58}_{-32} \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_H < 211 \text{ GeV} \text{ (-95\% c.l.)}$$

L.C.: $E_{cm} = 800 \text{ GeV}$

$$M_H = 120 \text{ GeV} \quad 160\,000 \text{ events/yr.}$$

$$H \rightarrow \bar{b}b, H \rightarrow W^+W^- \text{ about equal}$$

at $M_H = 130 \text{ GeV}$

MSSM: 2 Higgs doublets

$$m_h < 135 \text{ GeV} \text{ (incl. rad. corr.)}$$

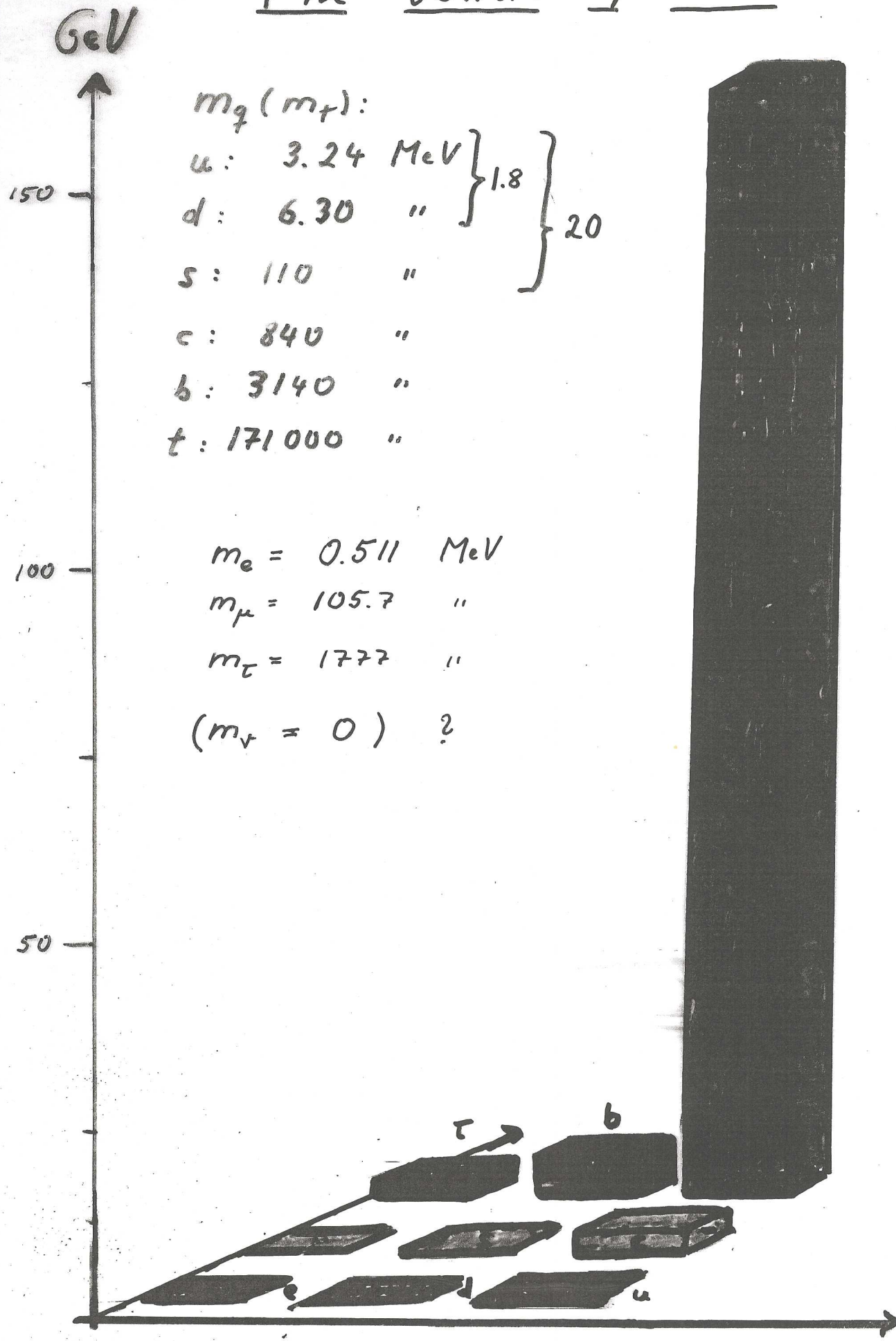
Rich phenomenology for

LHC and LC

(Tesla?)

The towers of mass

5
B13



→ Mass hierarchy

Fermion masses: $\rightarrow H$ -field (?)

Coupling of H to quarks / leptons
might be different from S.M.

$H \rightarrow \bar{b}b$ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \gamma\gamma, \dots$

Phen.: $m_c : m_t \cong m_u : m_\nu$

$m_s : m_b \cong m_d : m_\tau$

1987:
 $m_t = \underline{170}$
(S.L.)

$m_t \sim \langle |H| \rangle = v = 246 \text{ GeV}$

$\frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \cong 174 \text{ GeV} \quad (\rightarrow m_t!)$

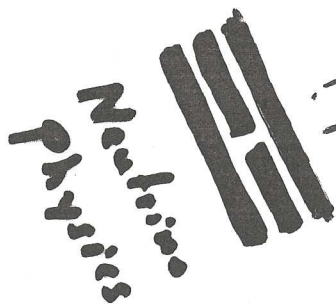
(accident?, symmetry?)

Flavor and
Problem and
Physics
beyond SM

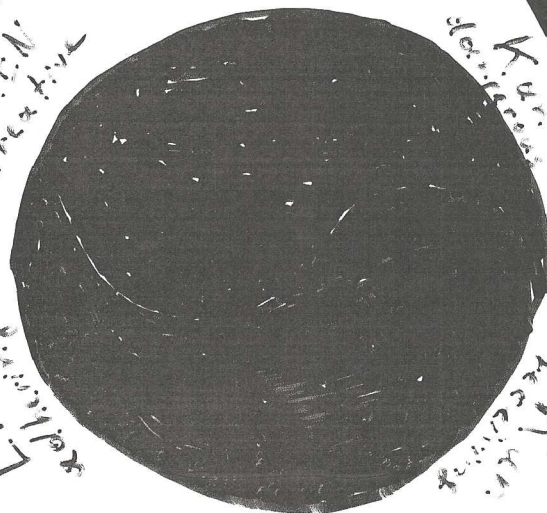
K'EN
creative



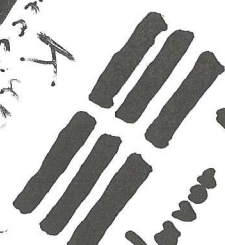
Weak and
Decays



reluctant



strong



strong

Flavor Mixing-
Masses of
quarks / leptons

Yin — Yang

Theory — Expt.

Wolfenstein:

$$V \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dangerous: ... connection

... $\lambda \sim A\lambda^2$ (?)

Useful representation:

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} c_u & s_u & 0 \\ -s_u & c_u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\varphi} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & s \\ 0 & -s & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_d & -s_d & 0 \\ s_d & c_d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

θ_u θ, φ θ_d

adopted by Berk

(like Euler matrix, but with $e^{-i\varphi}$)

$$S(3) \rightarrow S(2) \rightarrow \gamma.$$

Texture: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sim & 0 \\ \sim & \sim & \sim \\ 0 & \sim & \sim \end{pmatrix}$

$$\theta_u = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{m_u}{m_c}}$$

$$\theta_d = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{m_d}{m_s}}$$

$$\varphi = 90^\circ$$

3 steps towards CKM

$$m_{II} = 0$$

$$m_u = 0$$

$$m_d = 0$$

(u, c, t)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

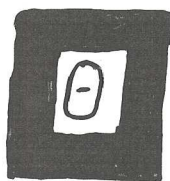
$$\begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

1

0 0

0

0



$$\begin{pmatrix} G_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\theta_u} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\varphi} & s_u - s_d e^{-i\varphi} & s_u s \\ s_d - s_u e^{-i\varphi} & 1 & s \\ -s_d s & -s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_u = \sin \theta_u$$

$$s_d = \sin \theta_d$$

$$s = \sin \theta$$

→ L. Euler

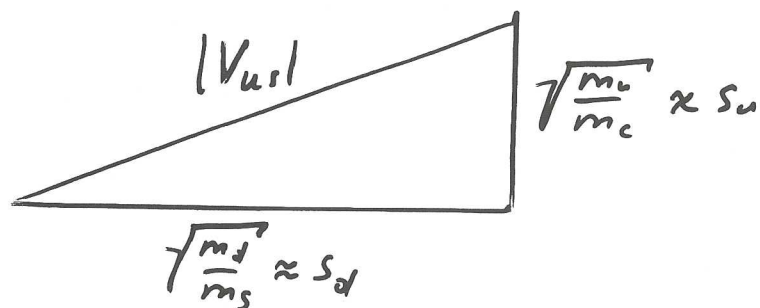
H. E. (N.P. 79)

Froggatt / Nielsen (N.P. 72)

Dim. Hall, Raby (92)

Lehmann Wu. (94)

F. Xing (97)



Ex.: $m_u (1 \text{ GeV}) = 6.8 \text{ MeV}$

$m_d (1 \text{ GeV}) = 8.1 \text{ MeV}$

$m_s (1 \text{ GeV}) = 190 \text{ MeV}$

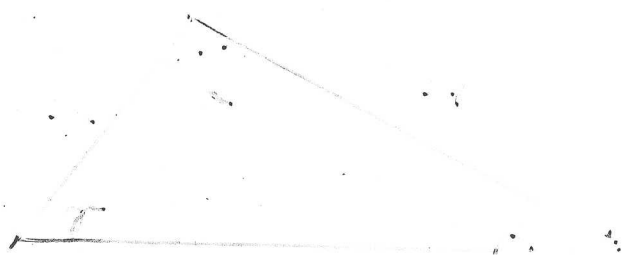
$m_c (1 \text{ GeV}) = 1050 \text{ MeV}$

$$|V_{us}|^2 \approx \frac{m_d}{m_s} + \frac{m_u}{m_c} \approx 0.2207$$

$$\tan \theta_u = \sqrt{\frac{m_u}{m_c}} = \left| \frac{V_{ub}}{V_{cb}} \right| \approx 0.081$$

$$\tan \theta_s = \left| \frac{V_{ts}}{V_{us}} \right| \approx 0.207$$

U.T.: $\alpha \approx 90^\circ$



$$\alpha \approx 90^\circ$$

$$\beta \approx 22^\circ$$

$$\gamma \approx 68^\circ$$

$$\dots : 0.68$$

$$\dots : 22$$

ϵ_P and β :

$$\sin 2\beta = 0.736 \pm 0.049$$

(exp.)

$\rightarrow 1/2$

$$|V_{cb}| = (4.02 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.12_{th}) \cdot 10^{-2}$$

Charmless B -decay

isospin of

$SU(3)$ careful calculation

difficult to subtract

isospin calculation

affect ϵ_P very little

isospin

generally increasing

but not

the next time

$B \rightarrow PP, PV$

Factorization (?)

$\gamma \sim 75^\circ$ (but large error)

S. M. under pressure?

$$B \rightarrow J/\psi + K_S \rightarrow \text{ratio} \approx 1 \text{ expected}$$

$$B \rightarrow \phi + K_S$$

Exp.: large, but opposite sign (Belle)

3.5 σ away from S.M.

($\rightarrow$ measure again, might disappear)

$$B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+ \quad (79 \pm 12) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+ \quad (22 \dots) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Sanda

η' : can be produced out of glue

~~very~~ η' glue ball resonances?

No need for new physics!

Look for leptonic decays of B

$$B^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \quad 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu \quad 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Search for new
physic!

Won

Calculating CKM:

Kang

Fermion masses $\longleftrightarrow$ CKM

Fundamental theory lacking.

NNI - texture as a possibility

(non-hermitean (?))

String Theory $\longleftrightarrow$ Flavour structure ...
Fermion Masses

(still rather obscure)

Connection between Gravity and

L - Q - Masses ? (unlikely or very indirect)

Large ew. penguins?

Yoshikawa

Points towards new physics?

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi + \eta, \eta', \chi_c)$$

Bodwin

$$\sigma(\text{Belle}) \sim 10 \times \sigma_{\text{QCD}}$$

Problem for S.M. (?)

Lee

Glue Ball production?

Need for checking by Babar

Neutrinos

Do ν 's oscillate? Yes.

Why? How? MSW?

Super-Kam. ...; KamLAND...; SNO...

Needed: Direct observation

$$\nu_{\mu} \longrightarrow \nu_{\tau} \longrightarrow \tau^{-}$$

Minos, G. Sarso

Further "must-do"s:

$$\nu_{\mu} \xrightarrow{\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2} \nu_{\tau} \quad (\sim 1\%)$$

$$\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \longrightarrow \bar{\nu}_{\tau}$$

~ Test for U_{e3} (non-zero?)

Test for $\mathcal{CP}$

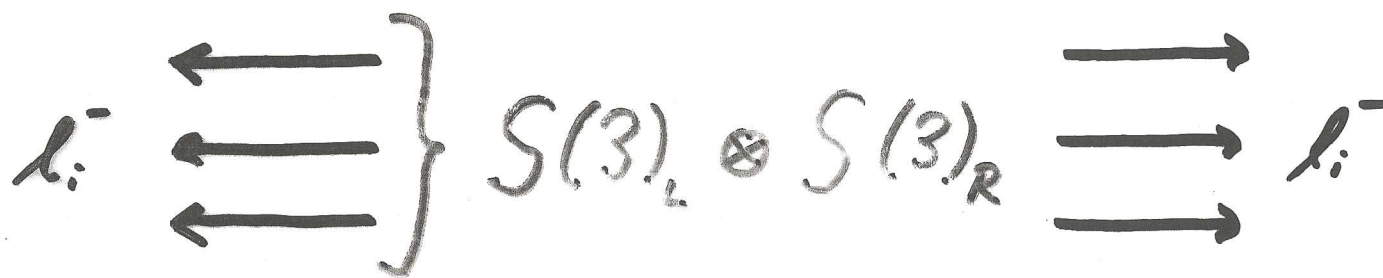
Why difference between quark sector and lepton sector?

($\rightarrow$ S.M.: ν massless)

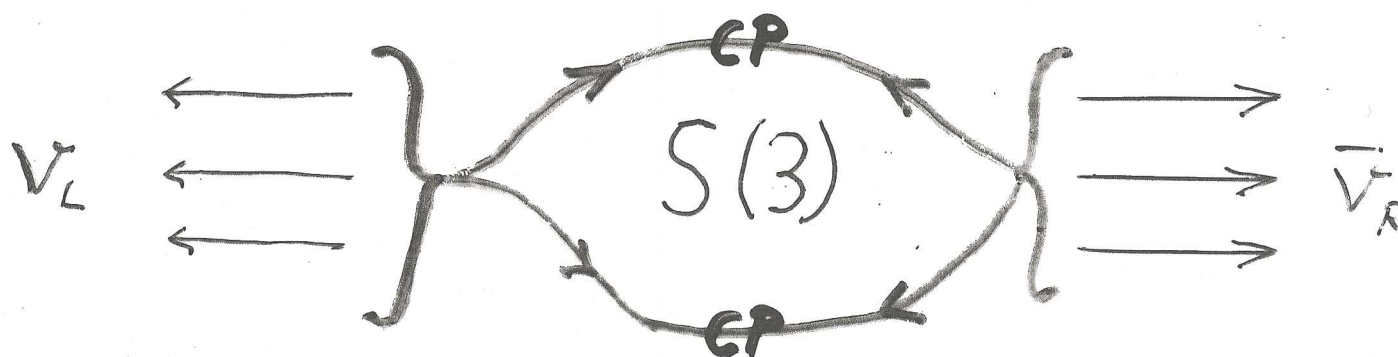
Large angles expected in theory (F. Xing 96)

Majorana Masses

Talk
Kamionka
(99')



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S(3)_L \otimes S(3)_R$$

$$S(3)_{L,R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Misalignment between L^- and ν

(F., Xing 95)

Quarks

$$U: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Leptons

$$\nu: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad L^-: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{U} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} & -2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

"Start-up matrices for flavor mixing"

Quarks

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\epsilon) + \dots$$

Leptons:

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \boxed{0} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} + O(\epsilon)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 - v_2) \\ e^- \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(v_1 + v_2 - 2v_3) \\ \mu^- \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(v_1 + v_2 + v_3) \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix}$$

Qualitative difference between quarks / leptons
 Flavor mixing small for quarks
 " large for leptons

Symmetry Breaking

$$S(3) \longrightarrow S(2) \longrightarrow \%$$

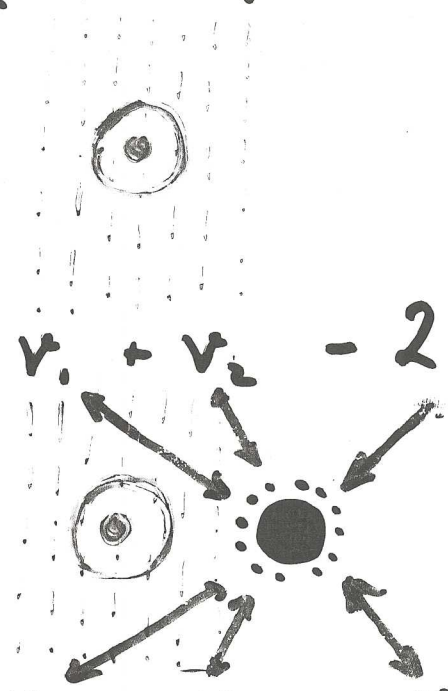


L^- : S.B. analogous to quarks.

$$\nu_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\nu_1 - \nu_2) + \text{corrections}$$

$$\nu_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\nu_1 + \nu_2 - 2\nu_3) + \text{corr.}$$

$$\nu_\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\nu_1 + \nu_2 + \nu_3) + \text{corr.}$$



$$\Delta m^2 \approx 0.005 \text{ eV}^2$$

Are corrections exp. enough to give $\theta_{12} \approx 30^\circ$?

$$\nu_e \longleftrightarrow (\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau) \quad \text{solar}$$

$$\nu_\mu \longleftrightarrow \nu_\tau \quad \text{atm.}$$

$$\pi_0 \xleftrightarrow{\Delta I} (\eta, \eta')$$

$$\eta \xleftrightarrow{\Delta SU(3)} \eta'$$

Search for
 θ_{13} (θ_{pe}):

Nishikawa

Para

1) See θ_{13}

2) ~~SP~~, if phase $\neq 0$

Expected from $S(3)$ -violation:

$$\theta_{13} \approx \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} \approx 0.013$$

Ito

Atmosph. ν 's:

$$\sin^2 2\theta > 0.92 \quad 90\% \text{ c.l.}$$

$\sin^2 2\theta = 0.94$ (ex.) might still be ok.

$$\rightarrow \theta = 38^\circ \quad (\text{not } 45^\circ!)$$

Ex.: Democratic symm.:

$$\sin^2 2\theta = \frac{8}{9} + \text{corr.} \quad (\rightarrow 0.94?)$$

Solar angle: $45^\circ - \sim 10^\circ$ (from corrections).

$$SO(10) \times SU(3)$$



natural for
massless ν 's



flavour(?)

King
(A. 74)
McNamara

Mixing, ~~ET~~
↓
cosmology

M. L. H.

Lepton Flavour
Violation

Okada

$$\mu \rightarrow e \gamma \dots$$

$$\mu^- A \rightarrow e^- A$$

$$6.1 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma$$

$$3.2 \times 10^{-7}$$

ν 's ~ extra dimensions

Ng

$$\mu \rightarrow 3e$$

$\beta\beta_{0\nu}$ - decay

Are ν 's really so special?

~~ST~~ ~ leptogenesis

baryogenesis via
leptons (Maj. v's)

Sphaleron process?

Still many unknowns!

Kang

$$U(1) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(3)$$

Brachmachari

$$\subset SO(10)$$

Fermion masses

$\longleftrightarrow$ Leptogenesis

Gauge Coupling Unification: $2 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$

(MSSM)

Unlike $SU(5)$: $SU(10)$

allows also unification
without Supersymmetry!

Flavor Physics $\leftrightarrow$ string theory ^{Kane}

2 Much of flavor physics may only be understood from string theory. 2
string theory. (who knows about this physics!)

Light b-squark?

Unlikely!

Bergen

Extra dimensions:

2 natural framework to understand flavor and fermion masses 2

Choi

Strong CP-Problem

Chang.

Is it really a problem?

Perhaps not:

no problem, if u or d
are massless.

→ Related to mass generation.

MSSM and FCNC

Observed at

Tevatron, LHC, e^+e^- ?

Kolda

$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_s$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K$$

Oh

Probably no room for
new physics -

$$B \rightarrow \phi K_s$$

Back

γ .

Park

$$B \rightarrow (J/\psi) K$$

Presumably ok with S.M. (Supersymm.?)
Masiero

$$N_f = N_c$$

Kory

little Higgs (?)

Large SuSy - effects
in B-physics?

Ko

$$B \rightarrow X_{d,s} \gamma$$

$$B \rightarrow \phi K \dots$$

Which way to go in F.P.?

New physics already there:

quark - lepton mass spectrum
transitions between families.



Supersymmetry

(...)

(1267)

Supergravity -

S-Strings

(...)

(...)

(... gun?)

New dimensions?

Substructure and/or

New Forces ($\sim \text{TeV}$)

(Why S.M. so good?)

Perhaps signals around

corner: $g-2$, $t \rightarrow c + \text{gluon}$, γ

..., B-decays

t-physics!

Problem of mass:

$$M_p \cong \text{const.} \cdot \Lambda_c$$

(confined field energy)

$$m_c = g_Y \cdot \Lambda_w = g_Y \cdot 246 \text{ GeV}$$

pointlike in S.M.?

Only exps. can tell.

Needed: Predictive specific theories

→ SM, ...

But:

Strong Ints. as ex.

Nuclear Forces

50's Hadronic Spectrum

50's π -N- Models

60's Symmetries $\longleftrightarrow$ EW-Dynamics

62 Current Algebra

($\rightarrow$ 1960')

64 Quarks

72 QCD ? (Chicago)

2003 QCD !

LOC

J. Chay, K. Choi, S. Y. Choi,

E. J. Chun, D. K. Hong, C. S. Kim,

S. B. KIM, S. K. Kim, P. Ko

Y. Kwon, S. K. Oh

Scient. Secretaries

A. Akeroyd, S. W. Baek

Supp. staff:

J. Park, J. E. Lee, S. Y. Kim

Prof. Kim from Kias

(→ many years in office)

More definite answers:

JCFP 05

Taiwan?

URC:

Adoption of mainland

→ 05:

China (Urumchi?)

Taiwan

Vietnam

JCTP

Munich, (near Munich)

Bon voyage!