Three-body decay challenge and future

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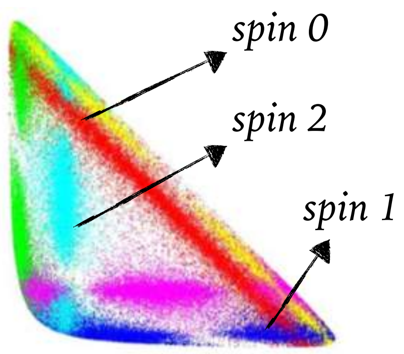
Motivation

- D and B three-body HADRONIC decay are dominated by resonances
  - spectroscopy

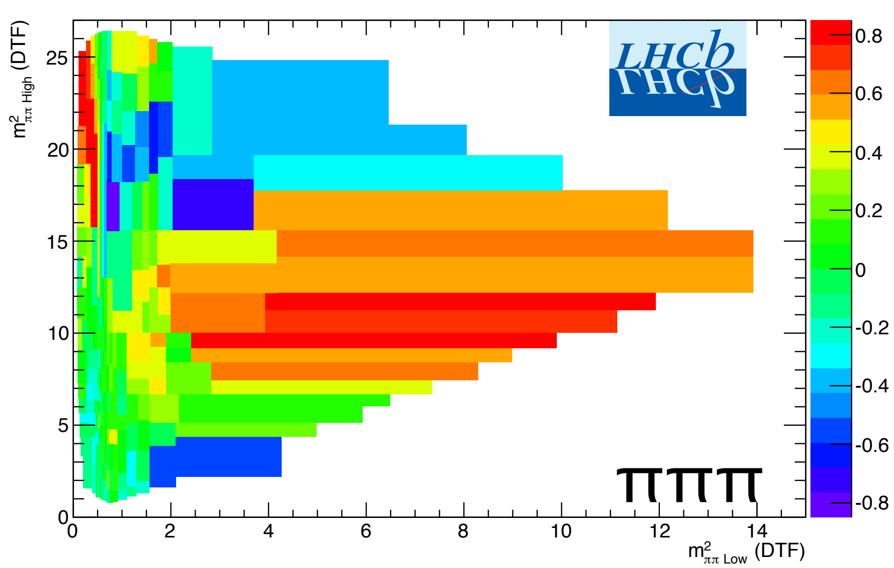


→ underling strong force behave

  - obtain meson-meson amplitudes up to high mass (including KK)

- CP-Violation
  - weak and strong phase
  - $B^{\pm} \to h^{\pm}h^{-}h^{+}$ massive localized direct CP asymmetry
  - 1st observation in charm
    LHCb $D^0(\bar{D}^0) \to h^- h^+$ mixing

↳ CPV on three-body?



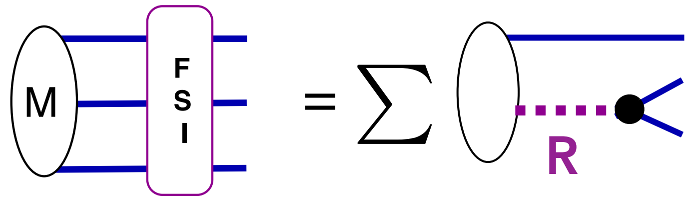
LHCb PRD90 (2014) 112004

- dynamic effect

Final state interactions play a massive role

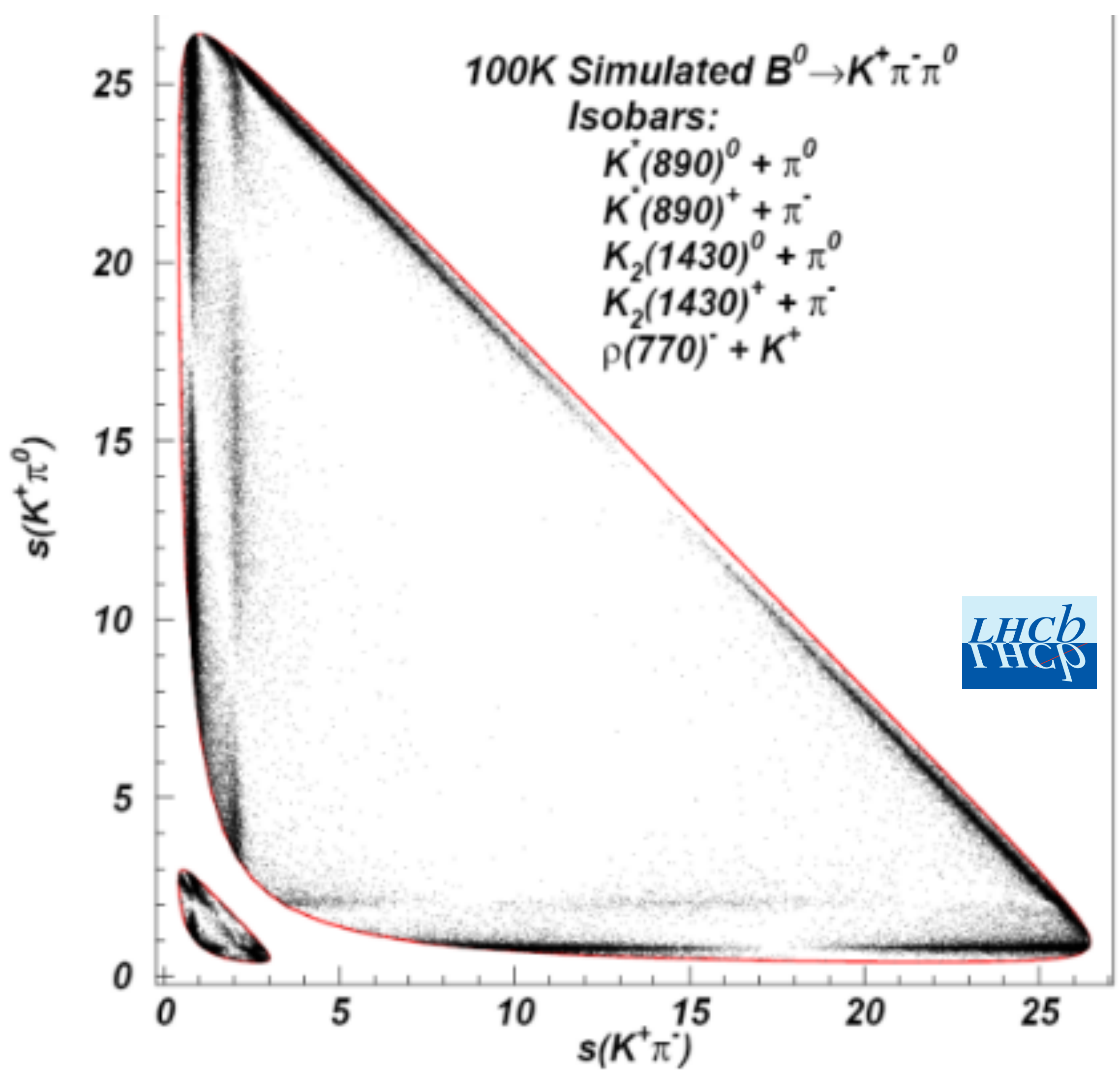
→ can lead to new physics

- new large data sample from LHCb ⟶ more to come from LHCb and Belle II
  - ↳ simple models (isobar model with Breit-Wigners resonances) (2+1)



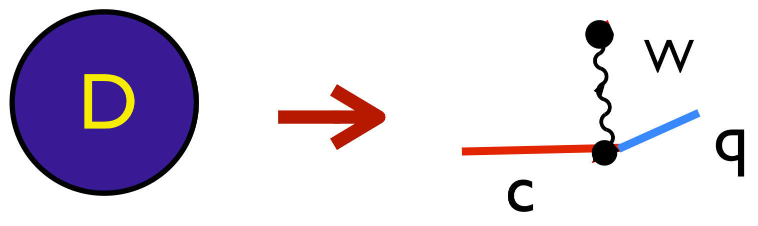
→ not enough to explain data anymore

- difference phase-space in D and B decays
  - ≠ scales!!! → still similar FSI
  - 3-body effects expected to be smaller in B
  - B phase-space → + FSI possibilities

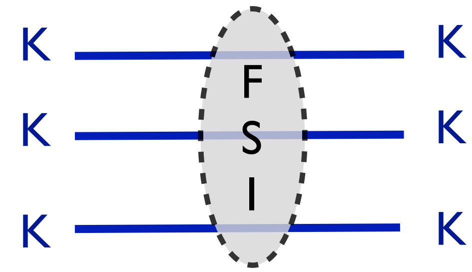


Dynamics of 3-body heavy decay

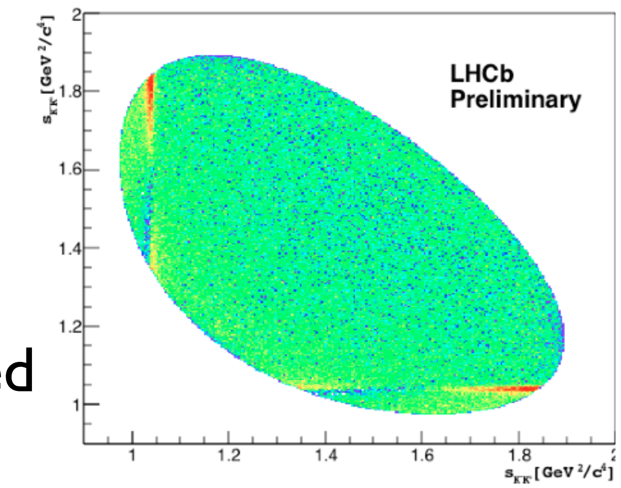
- ex: $D^+ \to K^- K^+ K^-$



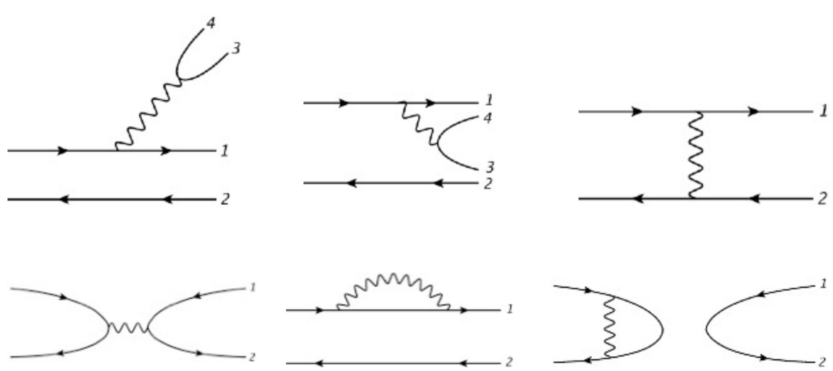
hadronize



observed

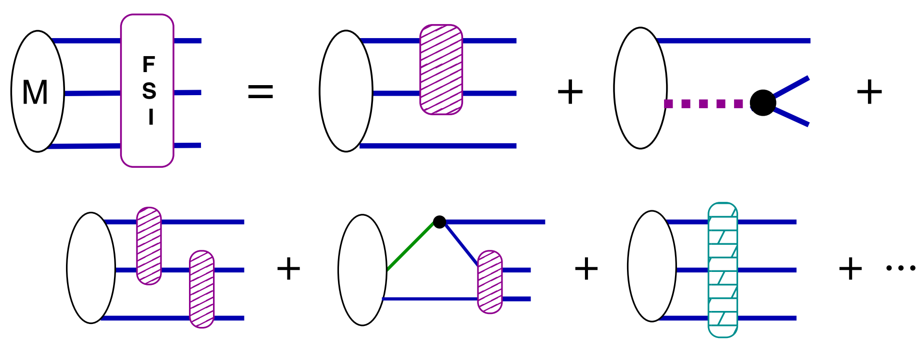


primary vertex
- weak -



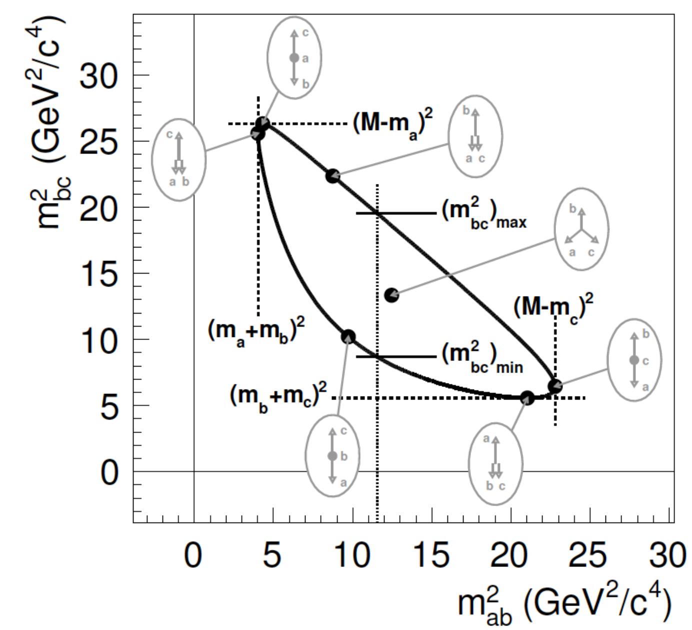
QCD, CKM coupling and phase

Final State Interactions
- strong -

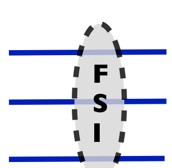


(2+1) + 3-body interactions

Dalitz plot

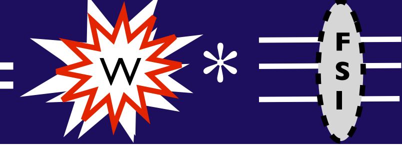


To extract information from data
we need an amplitude MODEL

A =  * 

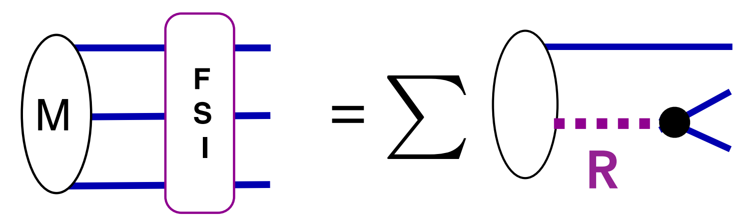
$$\frac{d\Gamma}{ds_{12}ds_{23}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\frac{1}{32M^3}|\mathcal{A}(s_{12},s_{23})|^2$$

dynamics

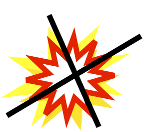
Models available $A =$ 

- isobar model: widely used by experimentalists

  - (2+1) → ignore the 3rd particle (bachelor)

  - aways intermediated by a resonance R → 

$A = \sum c_k A_{k;}$ + NR $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{non-resonant as constant or exponential!} \\ \text{each resonance as Breit-Wigner} \quad \mathrm{BW}(s_{12}) = \dfrac{1}{m_R^2 - s_{12} - i m_R \Gamma(s_{12})}, \end{array} \right.$

 weak vertex is not considered explicitly

- warnings:

  - sum of BW violates two-body unitarity (2 res in the same channel);
  - do NOT include rescattering and coupled-channels;
  - free parameters are not connected with theory !

  !

Models available A = W * FSI

- movement to use better 2-body (unitarity) inputs in data analysis

  - “K-matrix" : ππ S-wave 5 coupled-channel modulated by a production amplitude

    ↳ used by Babar, LHCb, BES III- analyticity problems ! Anisovich PLB653(2007)

  - rescattering $\pi\pi \to KK$ contribution in LHCb $\begin{cases} B^\pm \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^\pm \\ B^\pm \to K^-K^+\pi^\pm \end{cases}$ soon [arXiv:1905.09244]

    Pelaez, Yndurain PRD71(2005) 074016

- alternative ⟶ scalar and vector form factors using Dispersion Relation

  $<\pi\pi|0>$ scalar Moussallam EPJ C 14, 111 (2000); Daub, Hanhart, and B. Kubis JHEP 02 (2016) 009.

  vector Hanhart, PL B715, 170 (2012). Dumm and Roig EPJ C 73, 2528 (2013).

  $<K\pi|0>$ scalar Moussallam EPJ C 53, 401 (2008) Jamin, Oller and Pich, PRD 74, 074009 (2006)

  vector Boito, Escribano, and Jamin EPJ C 59, 821 (2009).

  - no data for KK

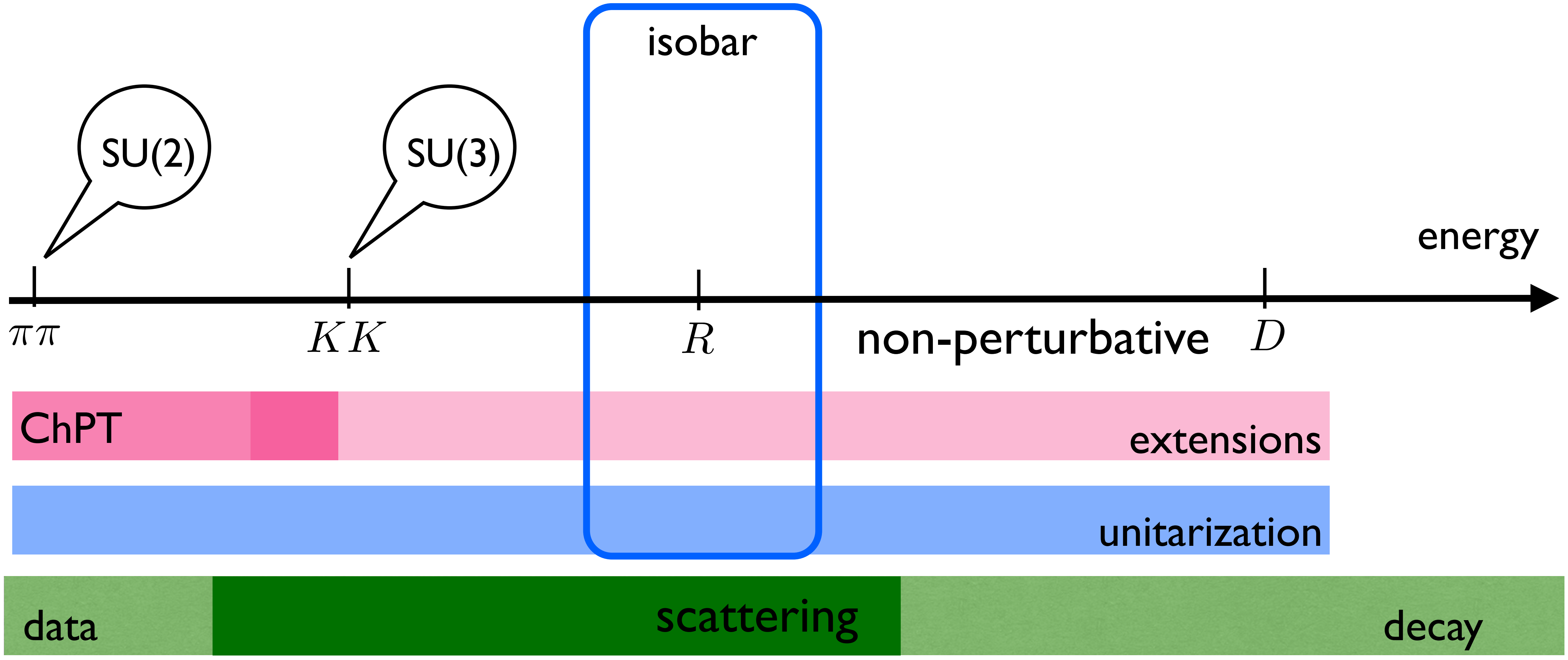
    $<KK|0>$

    Fit from 3-body data PCM, Robilotta + LHCb JHEP 1904 (2019) 063

    extrapolate from unitarity model Albaladejo and Moussallam EPJ C 75, 488 (2015).

    quark model with isospin symmetry Bruch, Khodjamirian, and Kühn , EPJ C 39, 41 (2005)

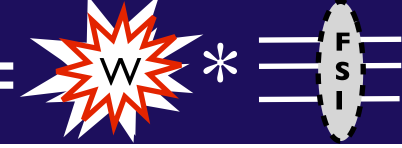
scale issue



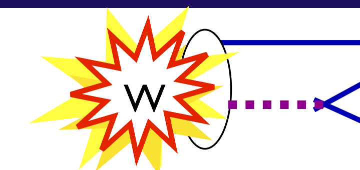
- best theoretical $\pi\pi,\ K\pi$ scattering amplitude $\longrightarrow$ constrained by data
  ↳ no KK data/theory
- we need non-perturbative meson-meson interactions up to…. B sector is far
- extend 2-body amplitude theory validity

Ropertz, Kubis, Hanhart
EPJ Web Conf. 202 (2019) 06002

PCM, Robilotta
work in progress

Models available A = 

- QCD factorization approach → factorize the quark currents



(2+1)

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm eff}^{\Delta B=1} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{p=u,c} V^*_{pq} V_{pb} \left[C_1(\mu) O_1^p(\mu) + C_2(\mu) O_2^p(\mu) + \sum_{i=3}^{10} C_i(\mu) O_i(\mu) + C_{7\gamma}(\mu) O_{7\gamma}(\mu) + C_{8g}(\mu) O_{8g}(\mu) \right] + \text{ h.c. },$$

challenging for 3-body
not all FSI and 3-body NR
scale issue with charm
!

→ ex: $B^+ \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$

how to describe it?

$$A \sim \underbrace{\langle [\pi^+(p_2)\pi^-(p_3)]}_{R} \;|(\bar{u}b)_{V-A}|B^-\rangle \langle \pi^-(p_1)|(\bar{d}u)_{V-A}|0\rangle + \langle \pi^-(p_1)|(\bar{d}b)_{sc-ps}|B^-\rangle \underbrace{\langle [\pi^+(p_2)\pi^-(p_3)] \;|(\bar{d}d)_{sc+ps}|0\rangle}_{FF}$$

- naive factorization
  - intermediate by a resonance R;
  - FSI with scalar and vector form factors FF

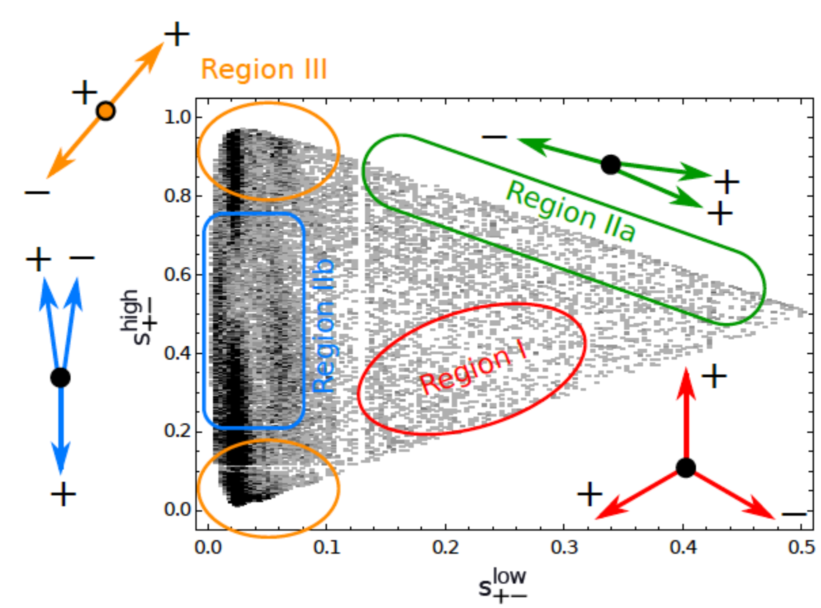
↳ parametrizations for B and D→3h Boito et al. PRD96 113003 (2017)

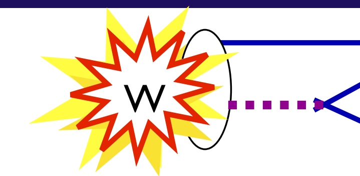
- modern QDC factorization: different in each region

↳ improvement over (2+1)

→ introduce new non-perturbative strong phase

Klein, Mannel, Virto, Keri Vos JHEP10 117 (2017)





QCDF predictions

Branching Fraction (tree dominated decays)

	Theory I	Theory II	Experiment
$B^- \to \pi^- \pi^0$	$5.43^{+0.06\,+1.45}_{-0.06\,-0.84}$ $(\star)$	$5.82^{+0.07\,+1.42}_{-0.06\,-1.35}$ $(\star)$	$5.59^{+0.41}_{-0.40}$
$\bar{B}^0_d \to \pi^+ \pi^-$	$7.37^{+0.86\,+1.22}_{-0.69\,-0.97}$ $(\star)$	$5.70^{+0.70\,+1.16}_{-0.55\,-0.97}$ $(\star)$	5.16 ± 0.22
$\bar{B}^0_d \to \pi^0 \pi^0$	$0.33^{+0.11\,+0.42}_{-0.08\,-0.17}$	$0.63^{+0.12\,+0.64}_{-0.10\,-0.42}$	1.55 ± 0.19
		BELLE CKM 14:	0.90 ± 0.16
$B^- \to \pi^- \rho^0$	$8.68^{+0.42\,+2.71}_{-0.41\,-1.56}$ $(\star\star)$	$9.84^{+0.41\,+2.54}_{-0.40\,-2.52}$ $(\star\star)$	$8.3^{+1.2}_{-1.3}$
$B^- \to \pi^0 \rho^-$	$12.38^{+0.90\,+2.18}_{-0.77\,-1.41}$ $(\star)$	$12.13^{+0.85\,+2.23}_{-0.73\,-2.17}$ $(\star)$	$10.9^{+1.4}_{-1.5}$
$\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^+ \rho^-$	$17.80^{+0.62\,+1.76}_{-0.56\,-2.10}$ $(\star)$	$13.76^{+0.49\,+1.77}_{-0.44\,-2.18}$ $(\star)$	15.7 ± 1.8
$\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^- \rho^+$	$10.28^{+0.39\,+1.37}_{-0.39\,-1.42}$ $(\star\star)$	$8.14^{+0.34\,+1.35}_{-0.33\,-1.49}$ $(\star\star)$	7.3 ± 1.2
$\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^\pm \rho^\mp$	$28.08^{+0.27\,+3.82}_{-0.19\,-3.50}$ $(\dagger)$	$21.90^{+0.20\,+3.06}_{-0.12\,-3.55}$ $(\dagger)$	23.0 ± 2.3
$\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^0 \rho^0$	$0.52^{+0.04\,+1.11}_{-0.03\,-0.43}$	$1.49^{+0.07\,+1.77}_{-0.07\,-1.29}$	2.0 ± 0.5
$B^- \to \rho^-_L \rho^0_L$	$18.42^{+0.23\,+3.92}_{-0.21\,-2.55}$ $(\star\star)$	$19.06^{+0.24\,+4.59}_{-0.22\,-4.22}$ $(\star\star)$	$22.8^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
$\bar{B}^0_d \to \rho^+_L \rho^-_L$	$25.98^{+0.85\,+2.93}_{-0.77\,-3.43}$ $(\star\star)$	$20.66^{+0.68\,+2.99}_{-0.62\,-3.75}$ $(\star\star)$	$23.7^{+3.1}_{-3.2}$
$\bar{B}^0_d \to \rho^0_L \rho^0_L$	$0.39^{+0.03\,+0.83}_{-0.03\,-0.36}$	$1.05^{+0.05\,+1.62}_{-0.04\,-1.04}$	$0.55^{+0.22}_{-0.24}$

Theory I: $f_+^{B\pi}(0) = 0.25 \pm 0.05$, $A_0^{B\rho}(0) = 0.30 \pm 0.05$, $\lambda_B(1\,\mathrm{GeV}) = 0.35 \pm 0.15\,\mathrm{GeV}$

Theory II: $f_+^{B\pi}(0) = 0.23 \pm 0.03$, $A_0^{B\rho}(0) = 0.28 \pm 0.03$, $\lambda_B(1\,\mathrm{GeV}) = 0.20^{+0.05}_{-0.00}\,\mathrm{GeV}$

→ good agreement for Br

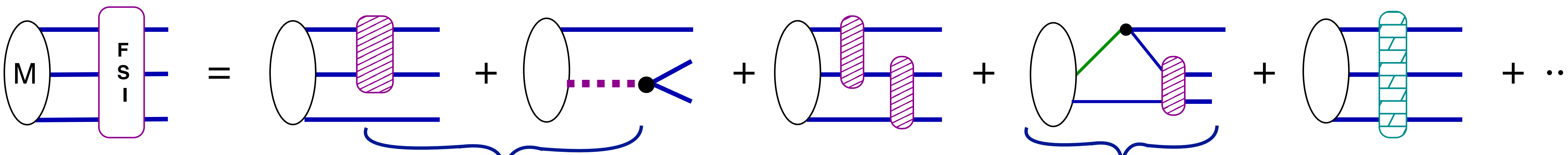
Acp (penguin dominante decays)

f	NLO	NNLO	NNLO + LD	Exp
$\pi^-\bar{K}^{*0}$	$1.36^{+0.25\,+0.60}_{-0.26\,-0.47}$	$1.49^{+0.27\,+0.69}_{-0.29\,-0.56}$	$0.27^{+0.05\,+3.18}_{-0.05\,-0.67}$	-3.8 ± 4.2
$\pi^0 K^{*-}$	$13.85^{+2.40\,+5.84}_{-2.70\,-5.86}$	$18.16^{+3.11\,+7.79}_{-3.52\,-10.57}$	$-15.81^{+3.01\,+69.35}_{-2.83\,-15.39}$	-6 ± 24
$\pi^+ K^{*-}$	$11.18^{+2.00\,+9.75}_{-2.15\,-10.62}$	$19.70^{+3.37\,+10.54}_{-3.80\,-11.42}$	$-23.07^{+4.35\,+86.20}_{-4.05\,-20.64}$	-23 ± 6
$\pi^0\bar{K}^{*0}$	$-17.23^{+3.33\,+7.59}_{-3.00\,-12.57}$	$-15.11^{+2.93\,+12.34}_{-2.65\,-10.64}$	$2.16^{+0.39\,+17.53}_{-0.42\,-36.80}$	-15 ± 13
$\delta(\pi\bar{K}^*)$	$2.68^{+0.72\,+5.44}_{-0.67\,-4.30}$	$-1.54^{+0.45\,+4.60}_{-0.58\,-9.19}$	$7.26^{+1.21\,+12.78}_{-1.34\,-20.65}$	17 ± 25
$\Delta(\pi\bar{K}^*)$	$-7.18^{+1.38\,+3.38}_{-1.28\,-5.35}$	$-3.45^{+0.67\,+9.48}_{-0.59\,-4.95}$	$-1.02^{+0.19\,+4.32}_{-0.18\,-7.86}$	-5 ± 45
$\rho^-\bar{K}^0$	$0.38^{+0.07\,+0.16}_{-0.07\,-0.27}$	$0.22^{+0.04\,+0.19}_{-0.04\,-0.17}$	$0.30^{+0.06\,+2.28}_{-0.06\,-2.39}$	-12 ± 17
$\rho^0 K^-$	$-19.31^{+3.42\,+13.95}_{-3.61\,-8.96}$	$-4.17^{+0.75\,+19.26}_{-0.80\,-19.52}$	$43.73^{+7.07\,+44.00}_{-7.62\,-137.77}$	37 ± 11
$\rho^+ K^-$	$-5.13^{+0.95\,+6.38}_{-0.97\,-4.02}$	$1.50^{+0.29\,+8.69}_{-0.27\,-10.36}$	$25.93^{+4.43\,+25.40}_{-4.90\,-75.63}$	20 ± 11
$\rho^0\bar{K}^0$	$8.63^{+1.59\,+2.31}_{-1.65\,-1.69}$	$8.99^{+1.66\,+3.60}_{-1.71\,-7.44}$	$-0.42^{+0.08\,+19.49}_{-0.08\,-8.78}$	6 ± 20
$\delta(\rho\bar{K})$	$-14.17^{+2.80\,+7.98}_{-2.96\,-5.39}$	$-5.67^{+0.96\,+10.86}_{-1.01\,-9.79}$	$17.80^{+3.15\,+19.51}_{-3.01\,-62.44}$	17 ± 16
$\Delta(\rho\bar{K})$	$-8.75^{+1.62\,+4.78}_{-1.66\,-6.48}$	$-10.84^{+1.98\,+11.67}_{-2.09\,-9.09}$	$-2.43^{+0.46\,+4.60}_{-0.42\,-19.43}$	-37 ± 37

not good agreement for Acp ←

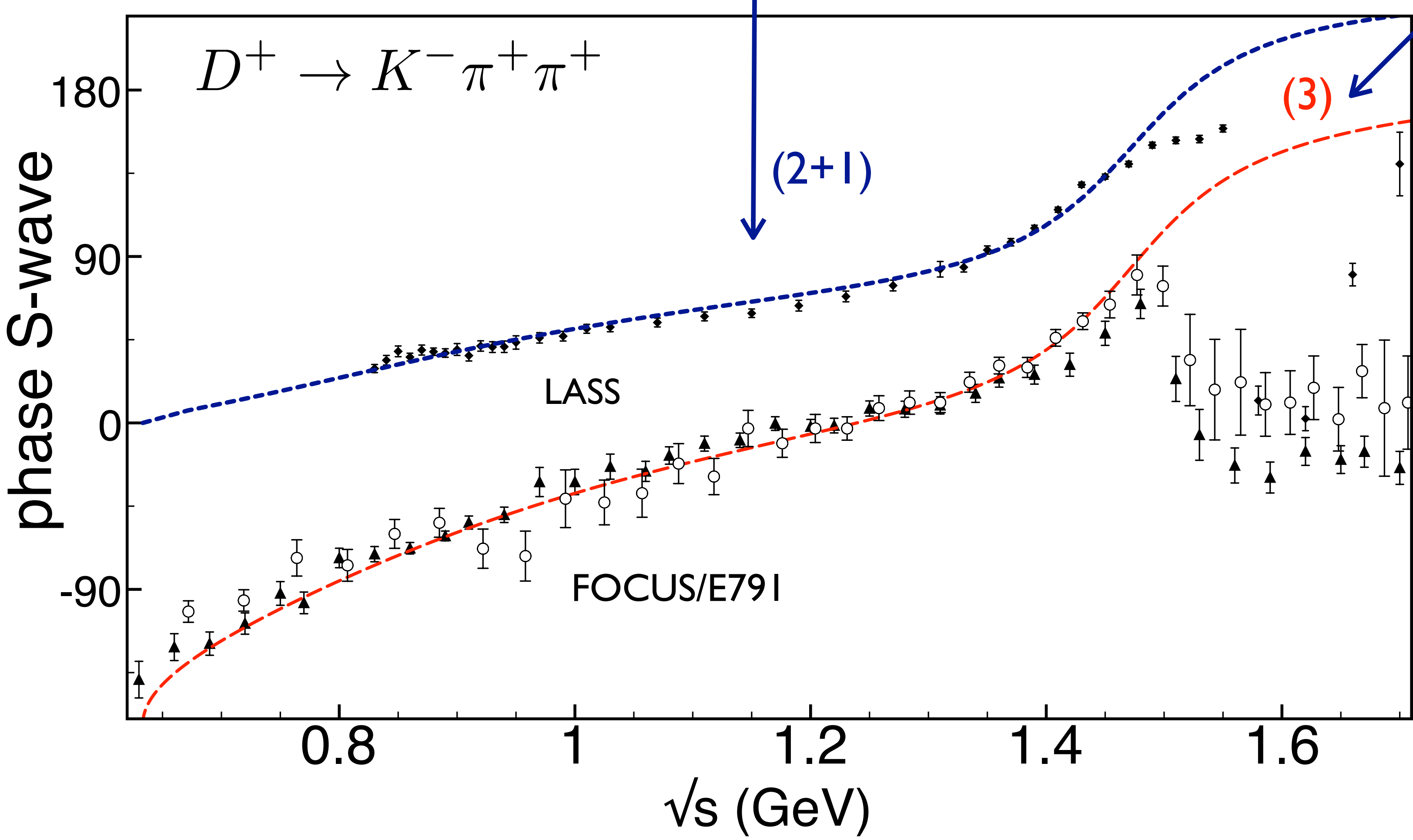
Beneke Seminar at "Future Challenges in Non-Leptonic B Decays", Bad Honnef, 2016

- Three-body FSI (beyond 2+1)

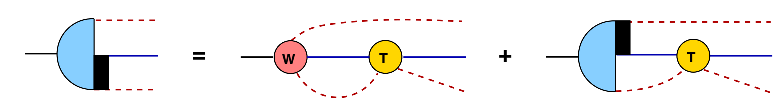


- shown to be relevant on charm sector

PRD92 094005 (2015)

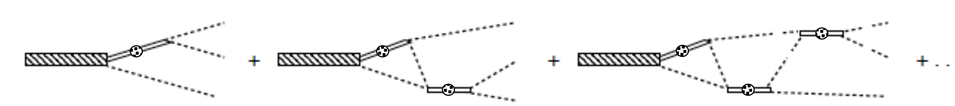


- Faddeev integral eq



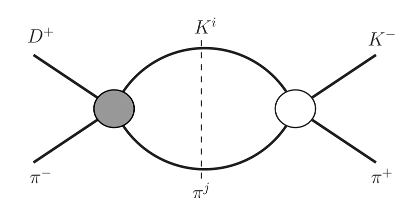
PCM et.al: PRD84 094001 (2011),

- triangle loops



S.Nakamura PRD93 014005 (2016)

- Khuri-Treiman



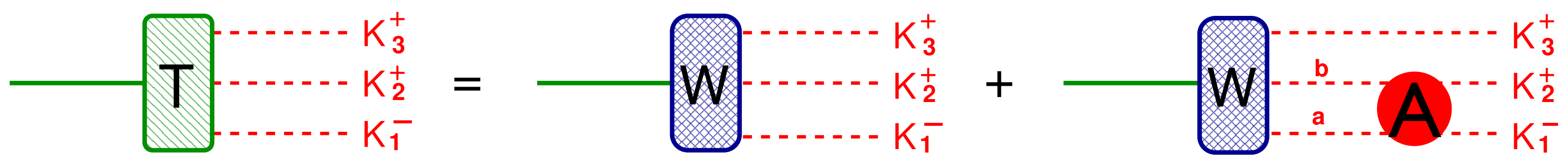
Niecknig, Kubis, JHEP10 142 (2015)

- most precise for E <1.2 GeV
- apply to $D^0 \to K^0\pi^+\pi^-$

Moussallam + Bonn


amplitude analysis for D decay
$D^+ \to K^- K^+ K^+$

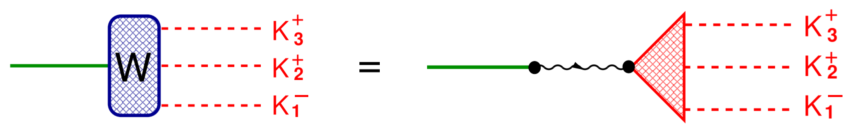
- Model for $D^+ \to K^- K^+ K^-$



PCM, Aoude, dos Reis and Robilotta
PRD 98 056021 (2018)

→ A_{ab}^{JI} unitary scattering amplitude for $ab \to K^+ K^-$

→ hypotheses that annihilation is dominant



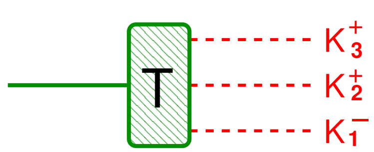
- separate the different energy scales:

$$\mathcal{T} = \langle (KKK)^+ | T | D^+ \rangle = \underbrace{\langle (KKK)^+ | A_\mu | 0 \rangle}_{\text{ChPT}} \; \langle 0 | A^\mu | D^+ \rangle .$$

$\hookrightarrow -i\, G_F \, \sin^2 \theta_C \, F_D \, P^\mu$

→ parameters have physical meaning: resonance masses and coupling constants

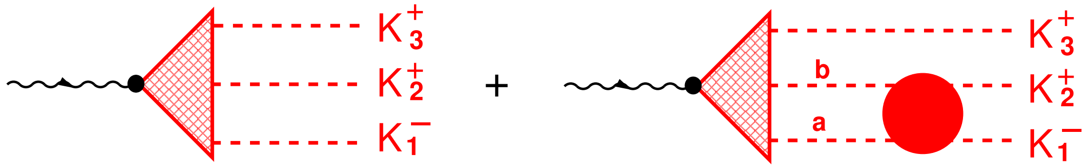
- alternative to isobar model in amplitude analysis

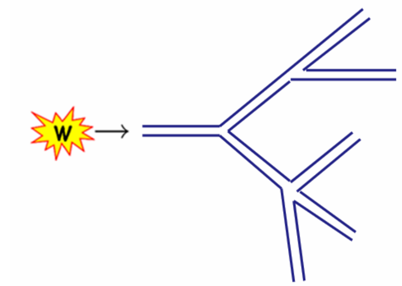


fitted to LHCb data → predict KK scattering amplitude

JHEP 1904 (2019) 063

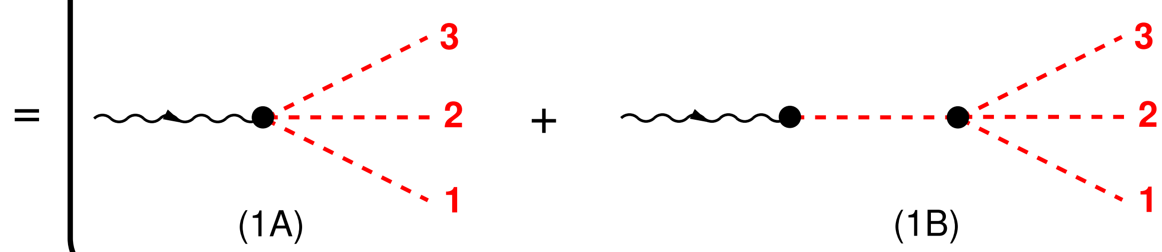
Triple - M





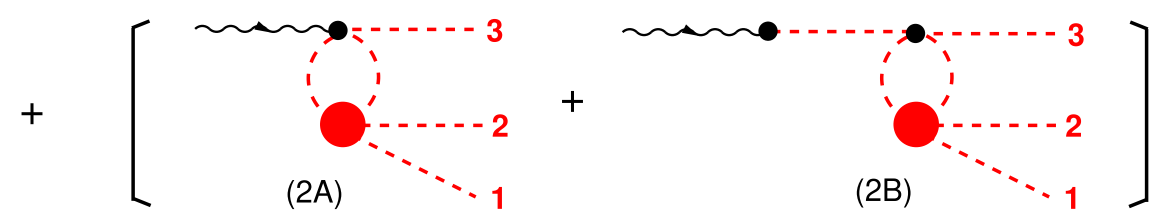
Chiral symmetry

LO: non-resonant

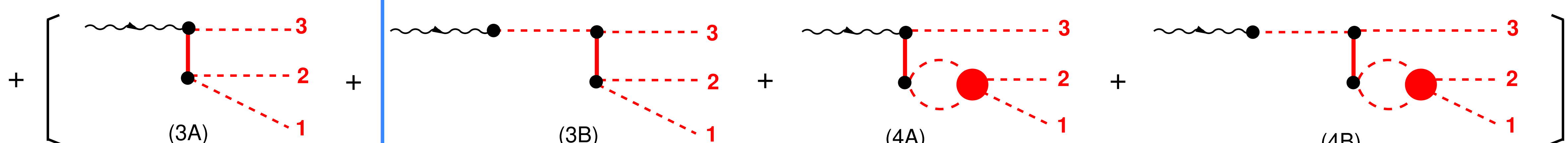


NLO

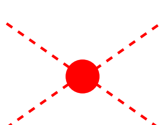
a_0, f_0, ρ, ϕ



isobar



width obtained through dynamics



$K\bar{K}$ coupled-channel unitary amplitude
$\pi\pi,\ \eta\eta,\ \pi\eta,\ \rho\pi$

isospin decomposition $[J, I = (0,1), (0,1)]$

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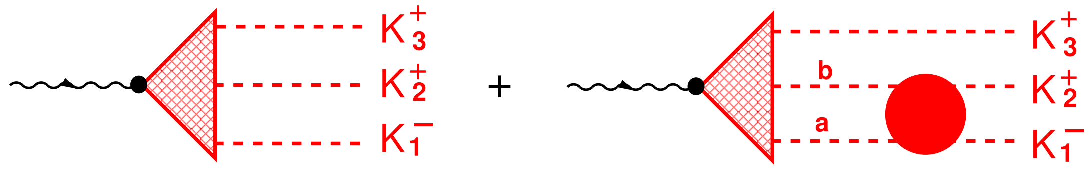
Triple M LHCb fit



$$T^S = T^S_{NR} + T^{00} + T^{01}$$

$$T^P = T^P_{NR} + T^{11} + T^{10}$$

χ^2/ndof = 1.12 (Isobar 1.14-1.6)

→ parameters with physical meaning

parameter	value
F	$94.3^{+2.8}_{-1.7} \pm 1.5\,\mathrm{MeV}$
m_{a_0}	$947.7^{+5.5}_{-5.0} \pm 6.6\,\mathrm{MeV}$
m_{S_o}	$992.0^{+8.5}_{-7.5} \pm 8.6\,\mathrm{MeV}$
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m_ϕ	$1019.54^{+0.10}_{-0.10} \pm 0.51\,\mathrm{MeV}$
G_ϕ	$0.464^{+0.013}_{-0.009} \pm 0.007$
c_d	$-78.9^{+4.2}_{-2.7} \pm 1.9\,\mathrm{MeV}$
c_m	$106.0^{+7.7}_{-4.6} \pm 3.3\,\mathrm{MeV}$
$\tilde{c}_d$	$-6.15^{+0.55}_{-0.54} \pm 0.19\,\mathrm{MeV}$
$\tilde{c}_m$	$-10.8^{+2.0}_{-1.5} \pm 0.4\,\mathrm{MeV}$

→ can disentangle a_0 and f_0

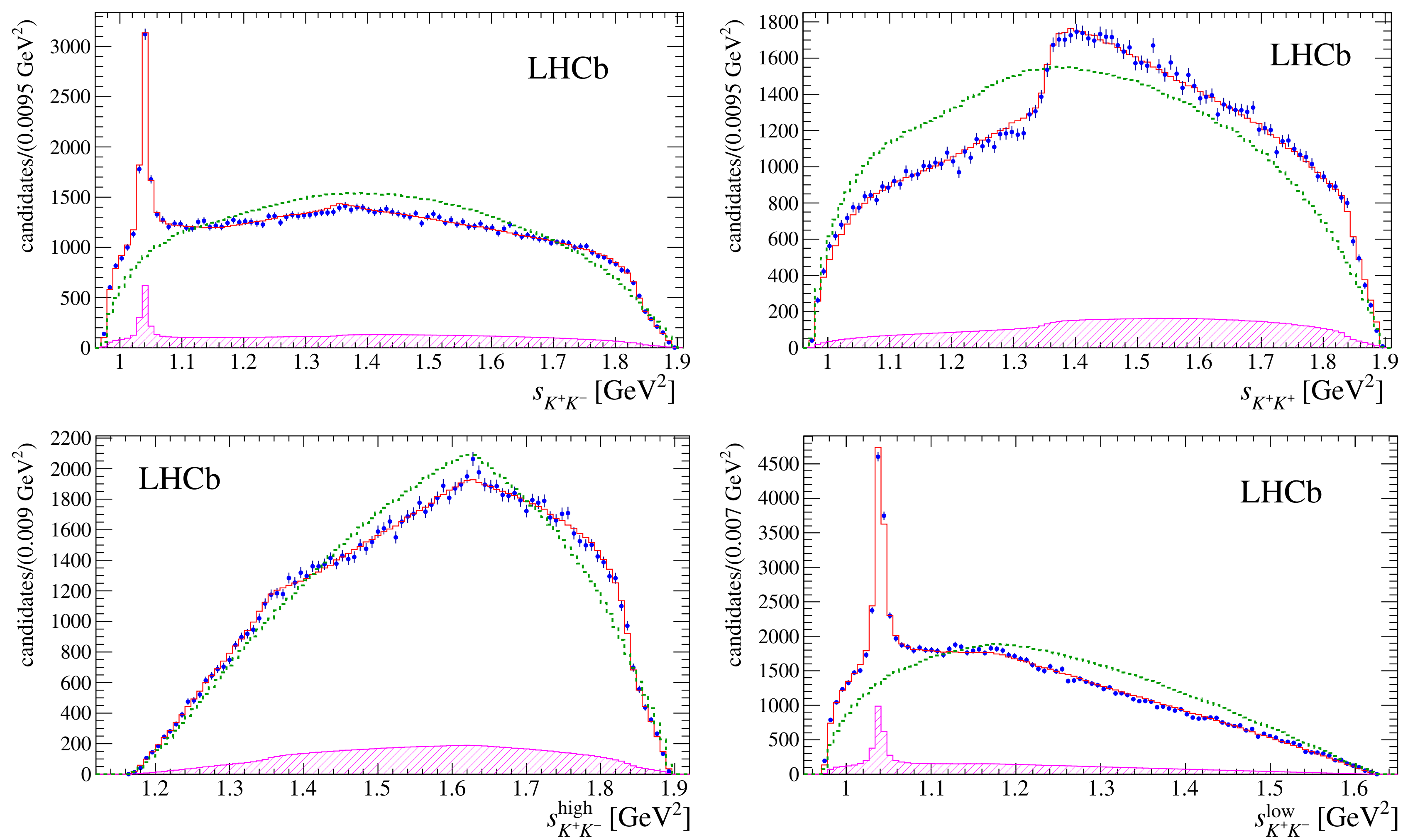

Figure 11. Projections of the Dalitz plot onto (top left) $s_{K^+K^-}$, (top right) $s_{K^+K^+}$, (bottom left) $s^{\mathrm{high}}_{K^+K^-}$ and (bottom right) $s^{\mathrm{low}}_{K^+K^-}$ axes, with the fit result with the Triple-M amplitude superimposed, whereas the dashed green line is the phase space distribution weighted by the efficiency. The magenta histogram represents the contribution from the background.

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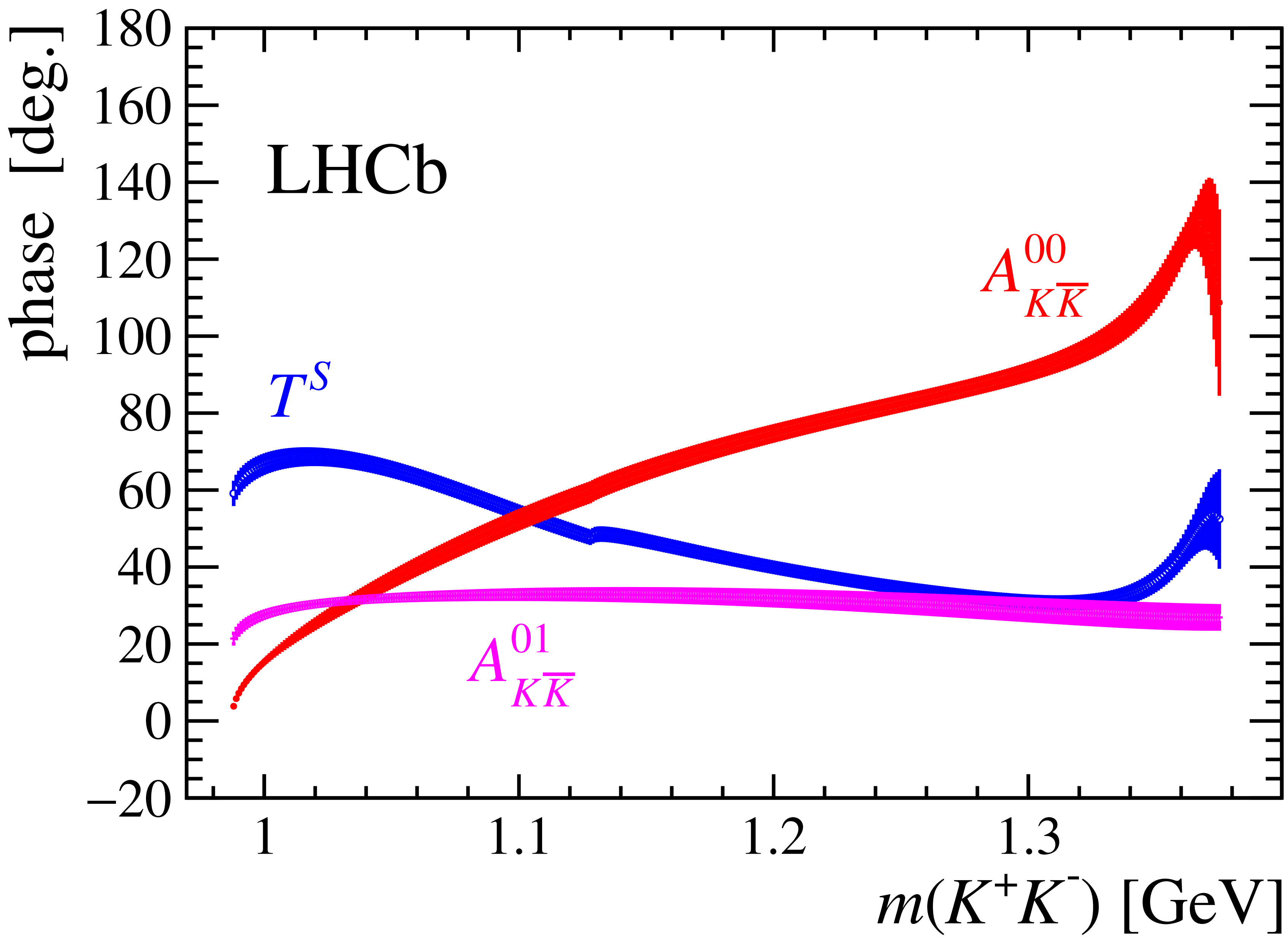
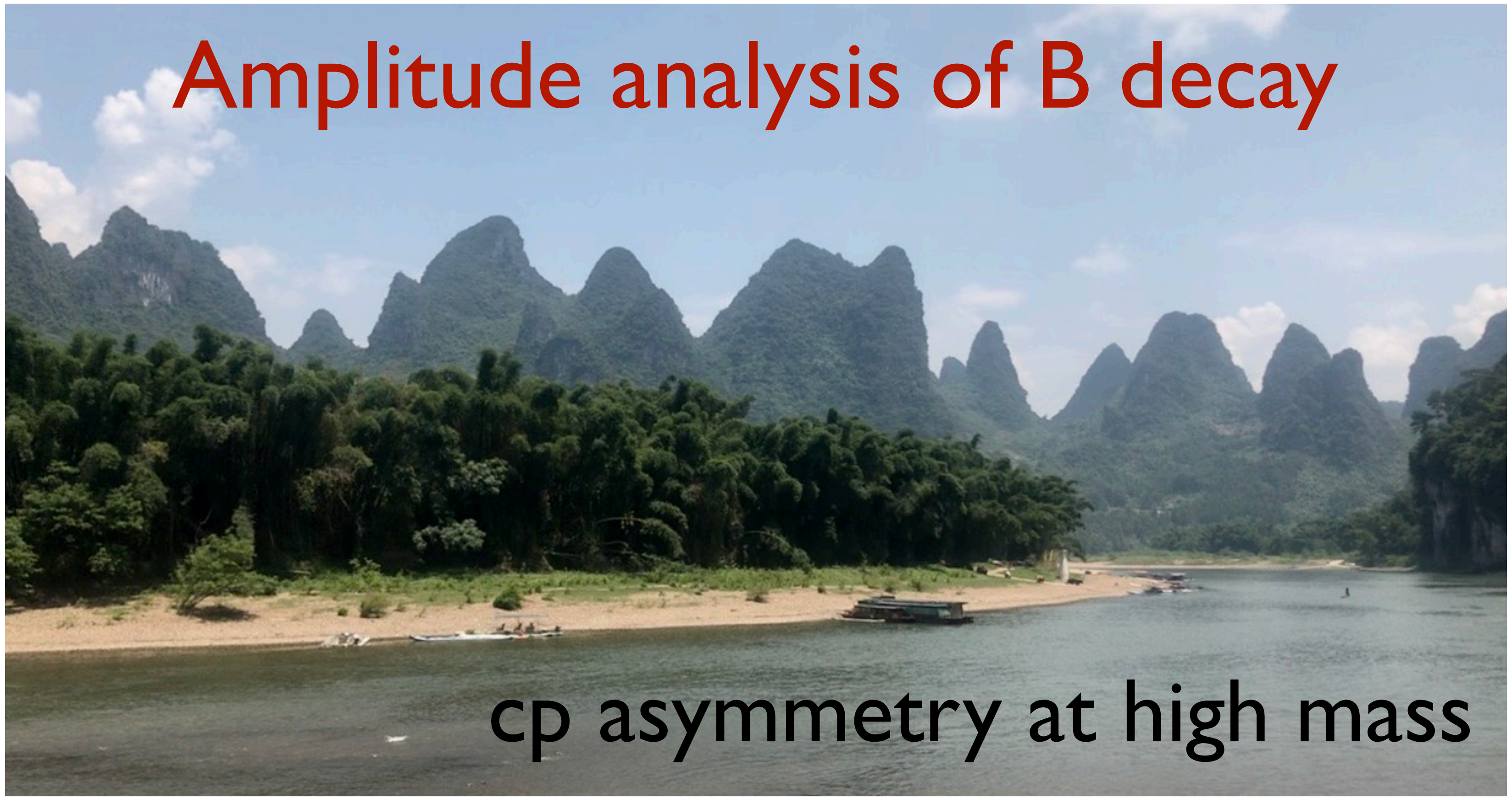
- intensity of each component is predict by theory
- 3-body amplitude $\neq$ from 2-body

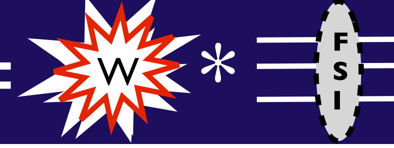


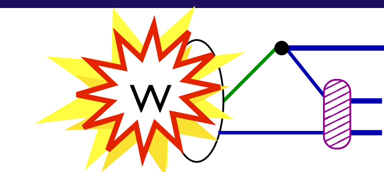
→ couple channel structure cannot be ignored

→ to extract 2-body need a full model

→ predict KK scattering amplitude to be used in other process


Amplitude analysis of B decay
cp asymmetry at high mass

Models available A = 



- FSI on B decays

- CPV needs:

→ 2 interfering amplitudes

→ 2 ≠ strong phases $[\sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2) \neq 0]$ hadronic FSI

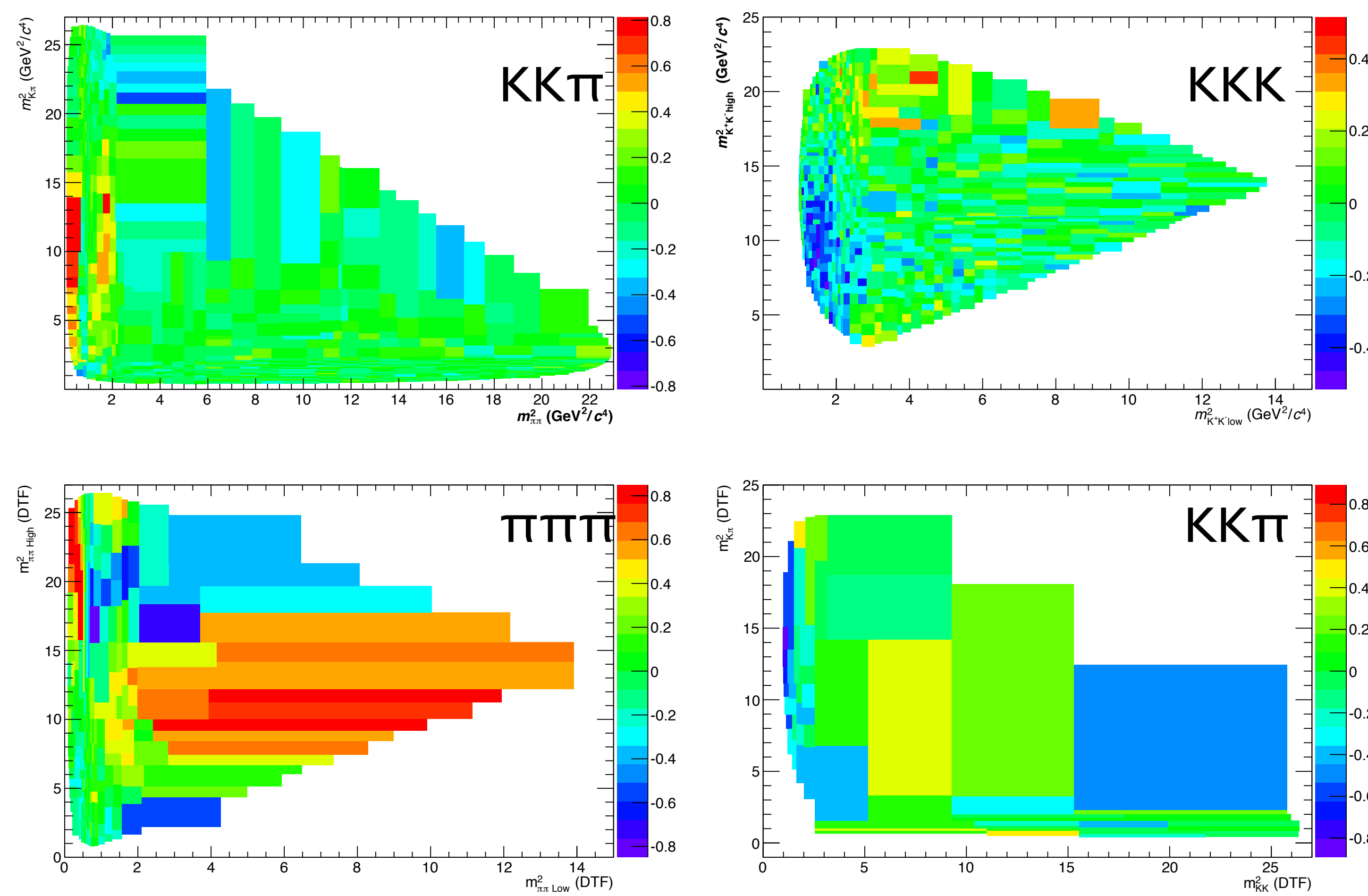
→ 2 ≠ weak phases $[\sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \neq 0]$

- $B^{\pm} \to h^{\pm} h^{-} h^{+}$ CP violation puzzle

↳ middle with no resonance but have CPV

- $\neq$ mechanisms for low-energy CPV

ex: $B^{\pm} \to \pi^{\pm}\pi^{-}\pi^{+}$ Wen Bin talk



LHCb PRD90 (2014) 112004

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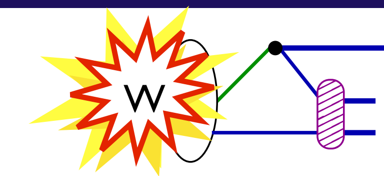


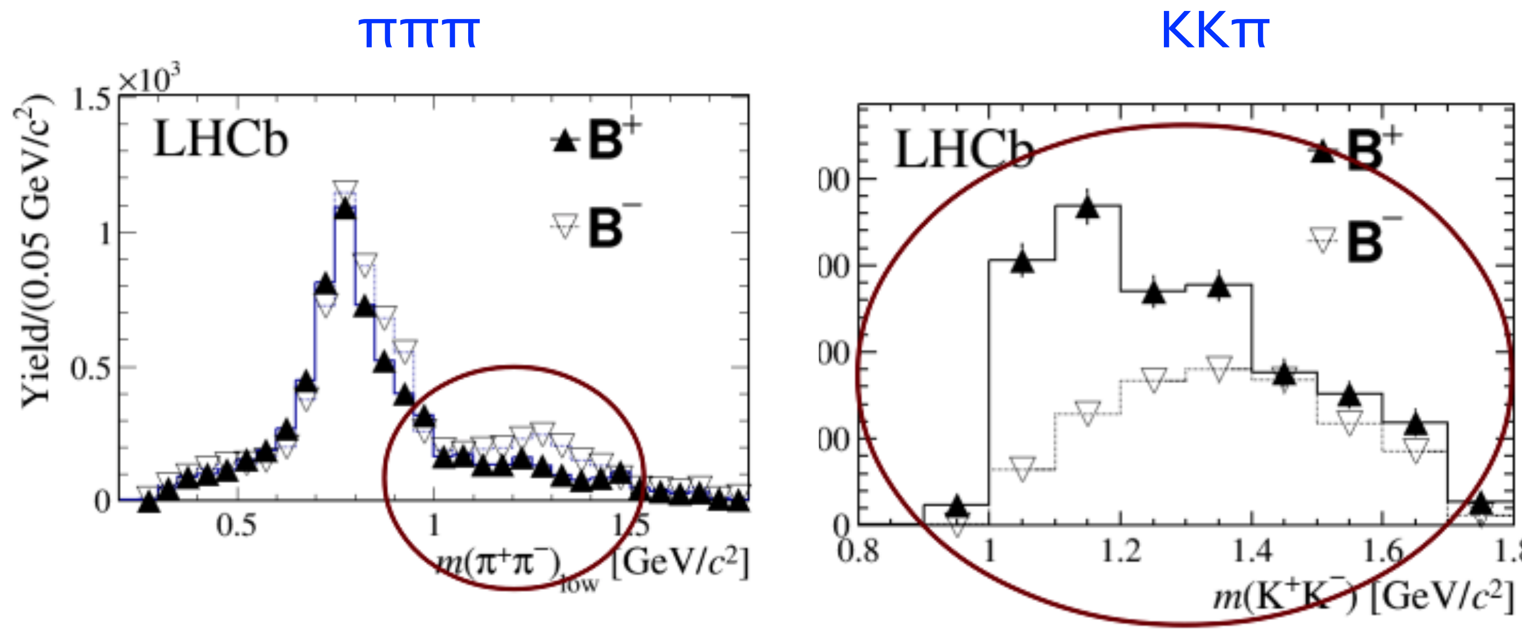
- rescattering $\boxed{\pi\pi \to KK}$

  CPV [1 - 2] GeV

  Frederico, Bediaga, Lourenço
  PRD89(2014)094013

  FSI as strong phase

  Wolfenstein PRD43 (1991) 151



LHCb PRD90 (2014) 112004

- CPT must be preserved

Lifetime $\tau = 1 / \Gamma_{total} = 1 / \overline{\Gamma}_{total}$

$$\Gamma_{total} = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_4 + \Gamma_5 + \Gamma_6 + \dots$$

$$\overline{\Gamma}_{total} = \overline{\Gamma}_1 + \overline{\Gamma}_2 + \overline{\Gamma}_3 + \overline{\Gamma}_4 + \overline{\Gamma}_5 + \overline{\Gamma}_6 + \dots$$

→ CPV in one channel should be compensated by another one with opposite sign

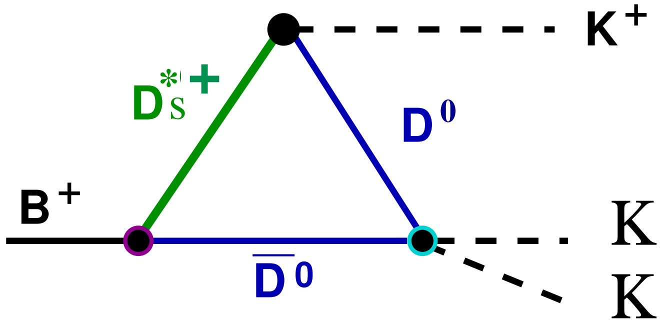
→ rescattering contribution for CPV confirmed by LHCb analysis Wen Bin talk

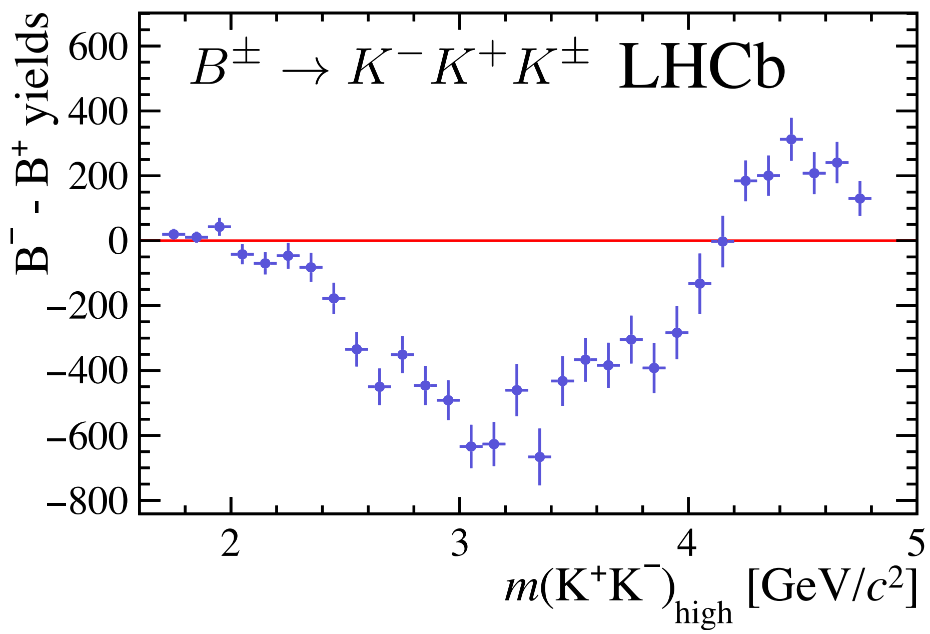
charm rescattering contribution

- CPV at high mass?

→ charm intermediate processes as source of strong phase

PCM, I. Bediaga, T Frederico PLB 780 (2018) 357



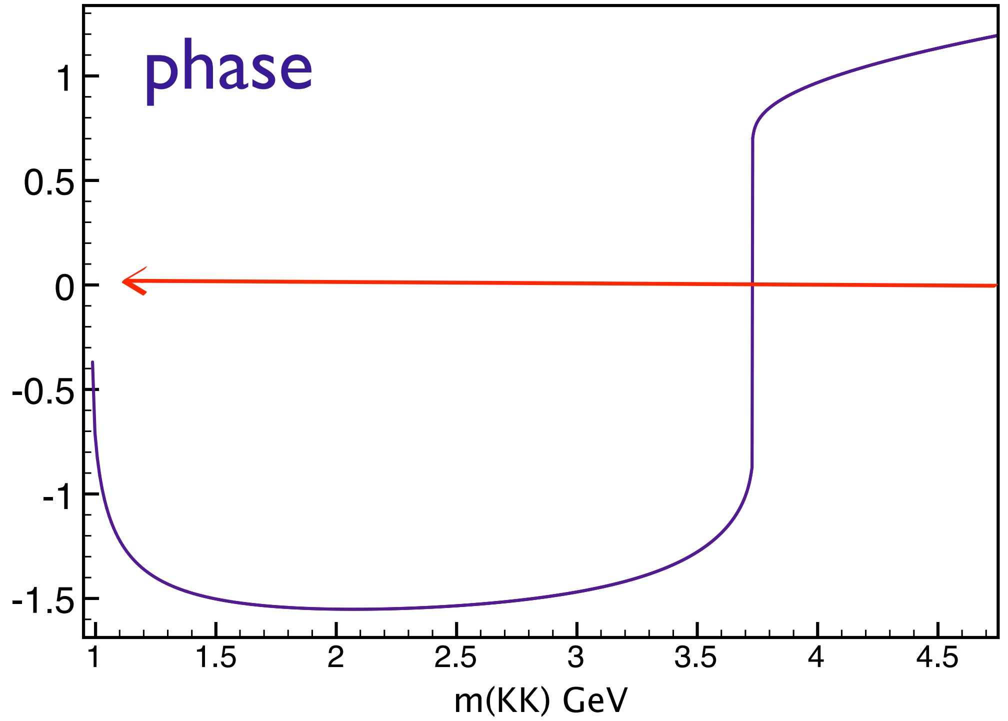


- $D^0 \bar{D}^0 \to K^+ K^-$ phenomenological amplitude

- charm FSI: $B \to 3h$, $B_c \to 3h$, $B \to K^* \mu\mu$, ...
  - $B_c^+ \to K^- K^+ \pi^+$

    → production mechanism

PCM, I. Bediaga, T Frederico PLB 785 (2018) 581



→ change signal in the same region as Acp data

→ charm loops can be a mechanism to generate CPV E ~ 14 GeV

Final remarks

→ two-body unitary, coupled-channel description in mandatory

→ FSI play an important role in B/D hadronic decays

↳ B decays —> understand of CPV, low and high mass,

↳ D decays —> 3-body effects, extract 2-body information from data, CPV?

→ Triple M : theory/experimental joint work

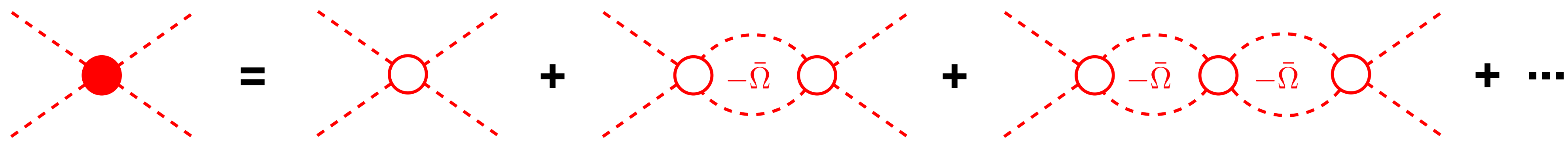
→ models need to connect the weak and strong description

↳ QCDF and FSI

Extra slides

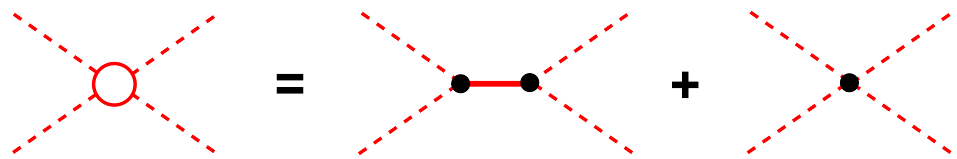
unitarized amplitude $P^a P^b \to P^c P^d$

- unitarize amplitude by Bethe-Salpeter eq. [Oller and Oset PRD 60 (1999)]



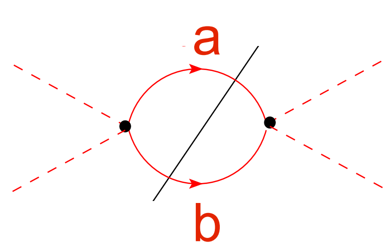
$$\boxed{\mathcal{A}^{JI}_{ab} = \frac{\mathcal{K}^{(JI)}_{ab\to cd}}{1 + \bar{\Omega}_{ab}\,\mathcal{K}^{(JI)}_{ab\to cd}}}$$

- kernel $\mathcal{K}^{(J,I)}_{ab\to cd}$



resonance (NLO) + contact (LO)

- loops ⟶ K-matrix approximation: only on-shell



$$\{I_{ab};\, I^{\mu\nu}_{ab}\} = \int \frac{d^4\ell}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\{1;\, \ell^\mu\, \ell^\nu\}}{D_a\, D_b}$$

$$D_a = (\ell + p/2)^2 - M_a^2 \qquad D_b = (\ell - p/2)^2 - M_b^2$$

⟶

$$\bar{\Omega}^S_{ab} = -\frac{i}{8\pi}\frac{Q_{ab}}{\sqrt{s}}\,\theta(s - (M_a + M_b)^2)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}^P_{aa} = -\frac{i}{6\pi}\frac{Q^3_{aa}}{\sqrt{s}}\,\theta(s - 4\,M_a^2)$$

$$Q_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{s - 2\,(M_a^2 + M_b^2) + (M_a^2 - M_b^2)^2/s}$$

- free parameters
  - masses:

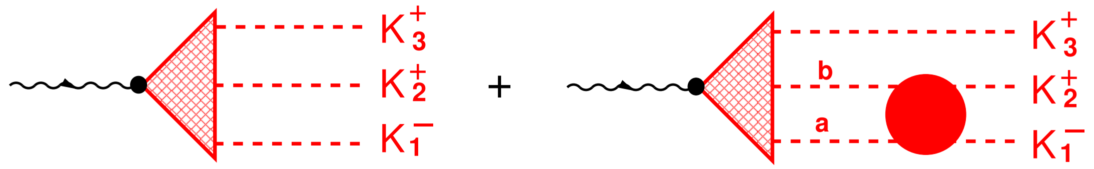
    $m_\rho\,,\, m_{a_0}\,,\, \boxed{m_{s0}\,,\, m_{s1}}$ — $SU(3)$ singlet and octet

    → physical f_0 states are linear combination of $m_{s0}\,,\, m_{s1}$

  - coupling constants:

    $g_\rho\,,\, g_\phi$ vector

    $c_d\,,\, c_m\,,\, \tilde{c}_d\,,\, \tilde{c}_m$ scalar



$$T^S = T^S_{NR} + T^{00} + T^{01}$$

$$T^P = T^P_{NR} + T^{11} + T^{10}$$

- χ^2/ndof = 1.12 (Isobar 1.14-1.6)

parameter	value
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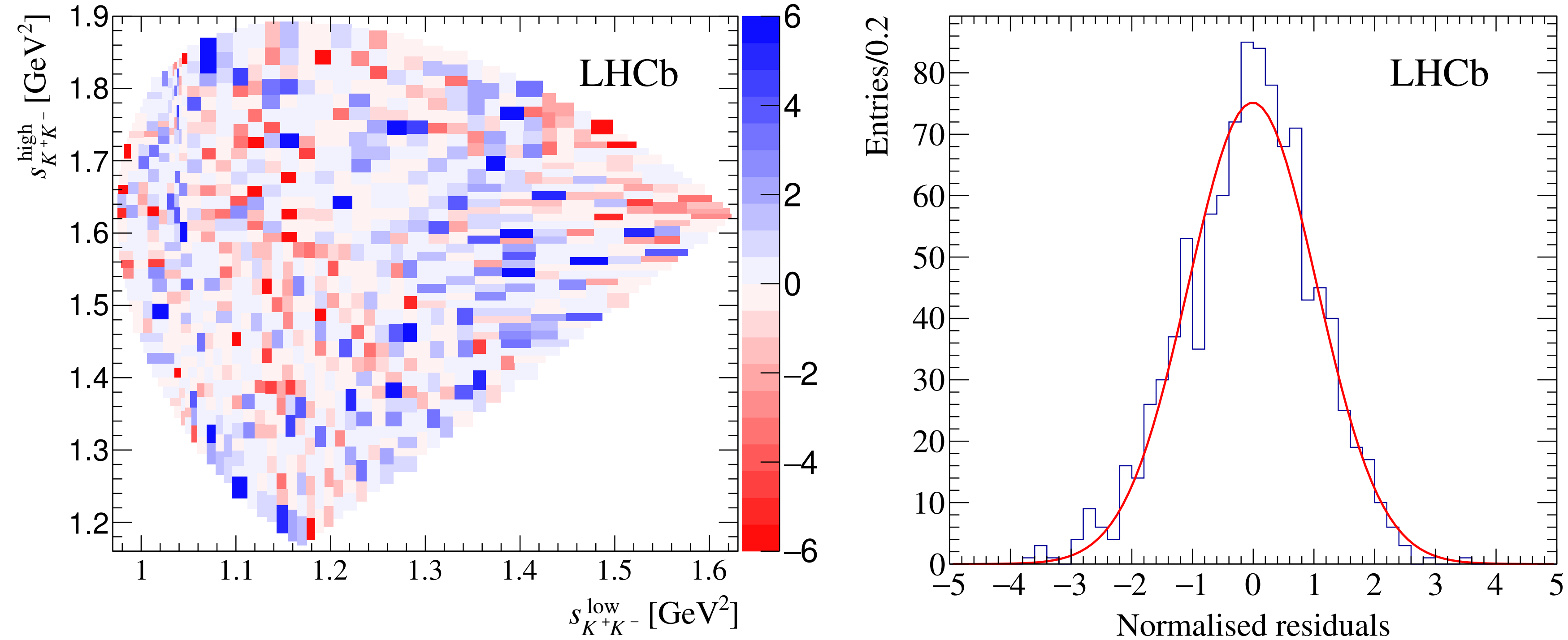


Figure 12. (left) Two-dimensional distribution of the normalised residuals for the Triple-M fit. (right) Distribution of normalised residuals of each bin.

KK scattering prediction

- S-wave, isospin 0 and 1

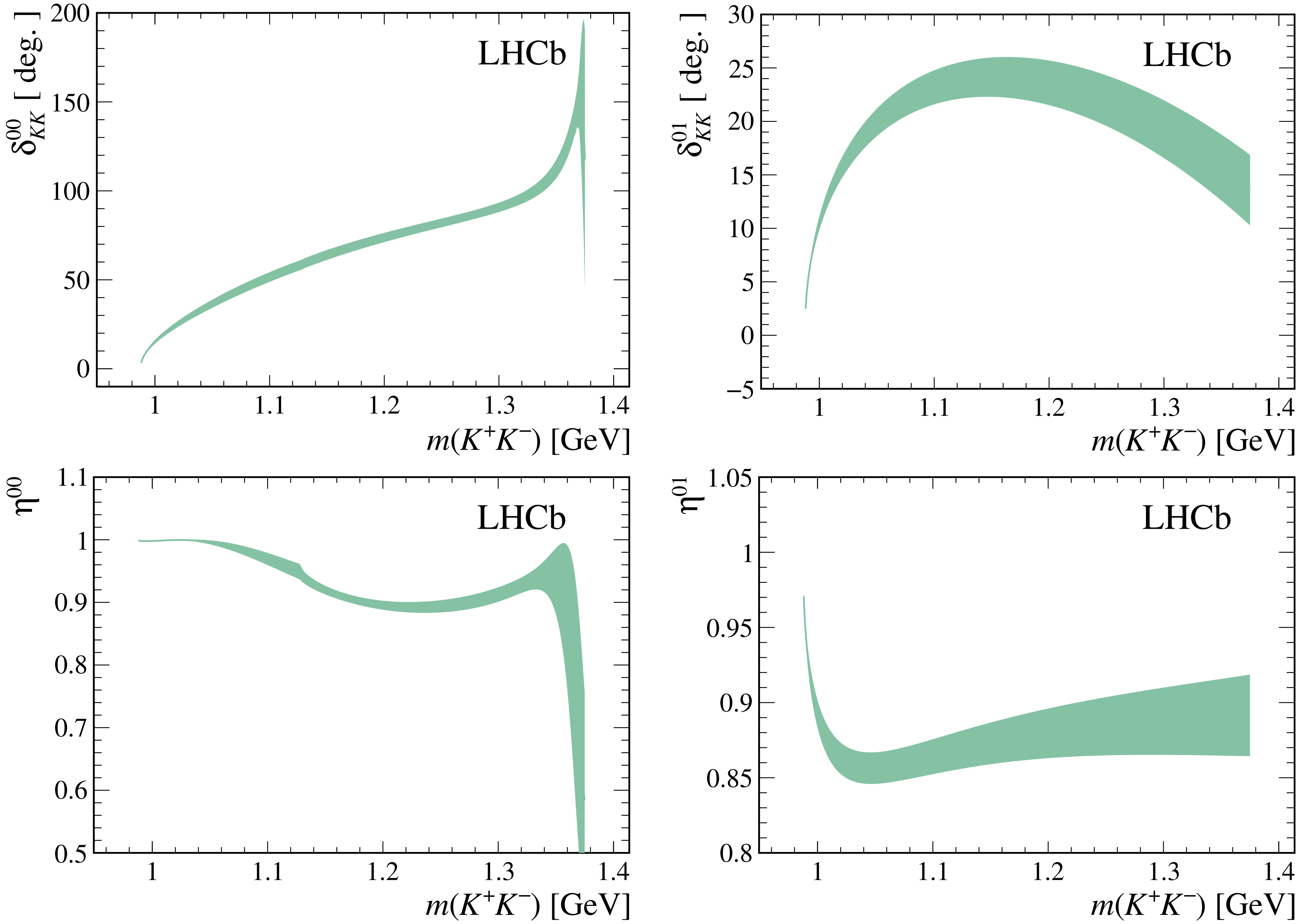
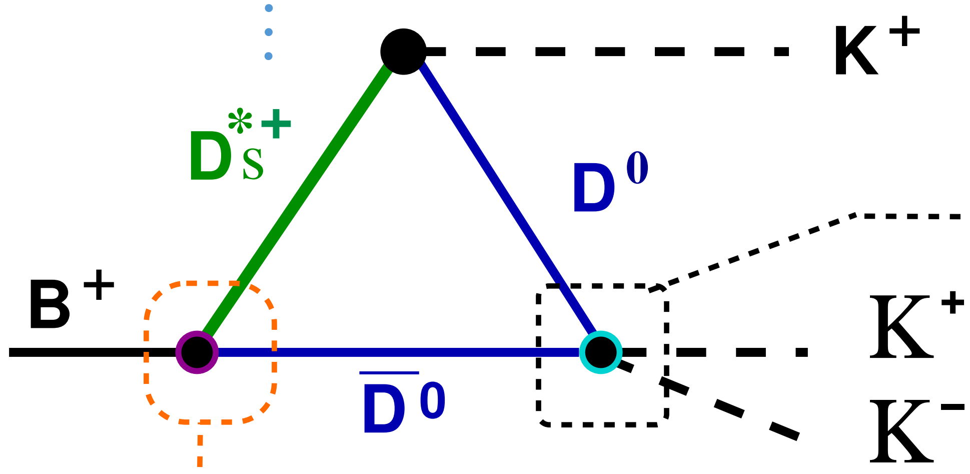


Figure 14. (top) Phase-shifts $\delta^{0I}_{K^+K^-}$ and (bottom) inelasticities η^{0I} as a function of the K^+K^- invariant mass, for both isospin states.

→ can be used in other process

hadronic loop

form factor for $W^+ \to D^0 K^+$



$D^0 \bar{D}^0 \to K^+ K^-$ scattering amplitude

phenomenological:
S- matrix unitarity + Regge theory

weak transition $B^+ \to W^+ \bar{D}^0$ ⟶ $C_0 \times$ form factor to regulate

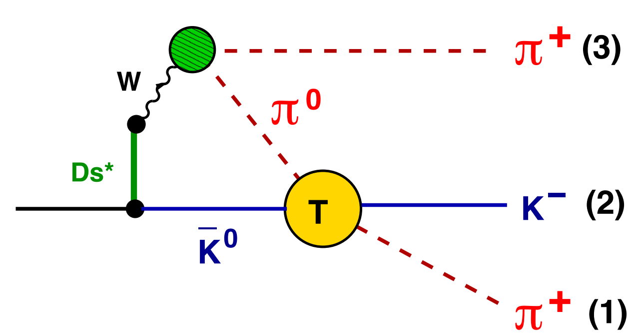
- $Br\,[B \to D D_s^*]$ ~1% ⟶ 1000 x $Br\,[B \to KKK]$

- hadronic loop ⟶ three-body FSI - introduce new complex structures

- $B^+ \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$

PCM & I Bediaga
arXiv:1512.09284

- $D^+ \to \pi^+ K^- \pi^+$



PCM & M Robilotta
PRD 92 094005 (2015) [arXiv:1504.06346]
PCM et al
PRD 84 094001 (2011) [arXiv:1105.5120]

$D^0\bar{D}^0 \to K^+K^-$ scattering amplitude

- not well understand on literature

- important as FSI in B two-body decays

Donoghue *et al.*, *PRL* 77(1996)2178;
Suzuki,Wolfenstein, PRD 60 (1999)074019;
Falk et al. PRD 57,4290(1998);
Blok, Gronau, Rosner, PRL 78, 3999 (1997).

- phenomenological amplitude

Antunes, Bediaga, Frederico, PCM
ICHEP2016 - proceedings

  - unitarity of the S-matrix $S = \begin{pmatrix} \eta\, e^{2i\alpha} & \sqrt{1-\eta^2}\, e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} \\ -\sqrt{1-\eta^2}\, e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} & \eta\, e^{2i\beta} \end{pmatrix}$

  - inspired in the damping factor of the S matrix i.e. $\pi\pi \to KK$

$$\eta = \mathcal{N}\sqrt{s/s_{th} - 1}/(s/s_{th})^{2.5}$$

KK: $e^{2i\alpha} = 1 - \dfrac{2ik_1}{\frac{c}{1-k_1/k_0} + ik_1}$, DD: $e^{2i\beta} = 1 - \dfrac{2ik}{\frac{1}{a} + ik}$

$k = \sqrt{\frac{s-s_{th}}{4}}$, $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{s-s_{th1}}{4}}$ and $k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{s_0-s_{th}}{4}}$

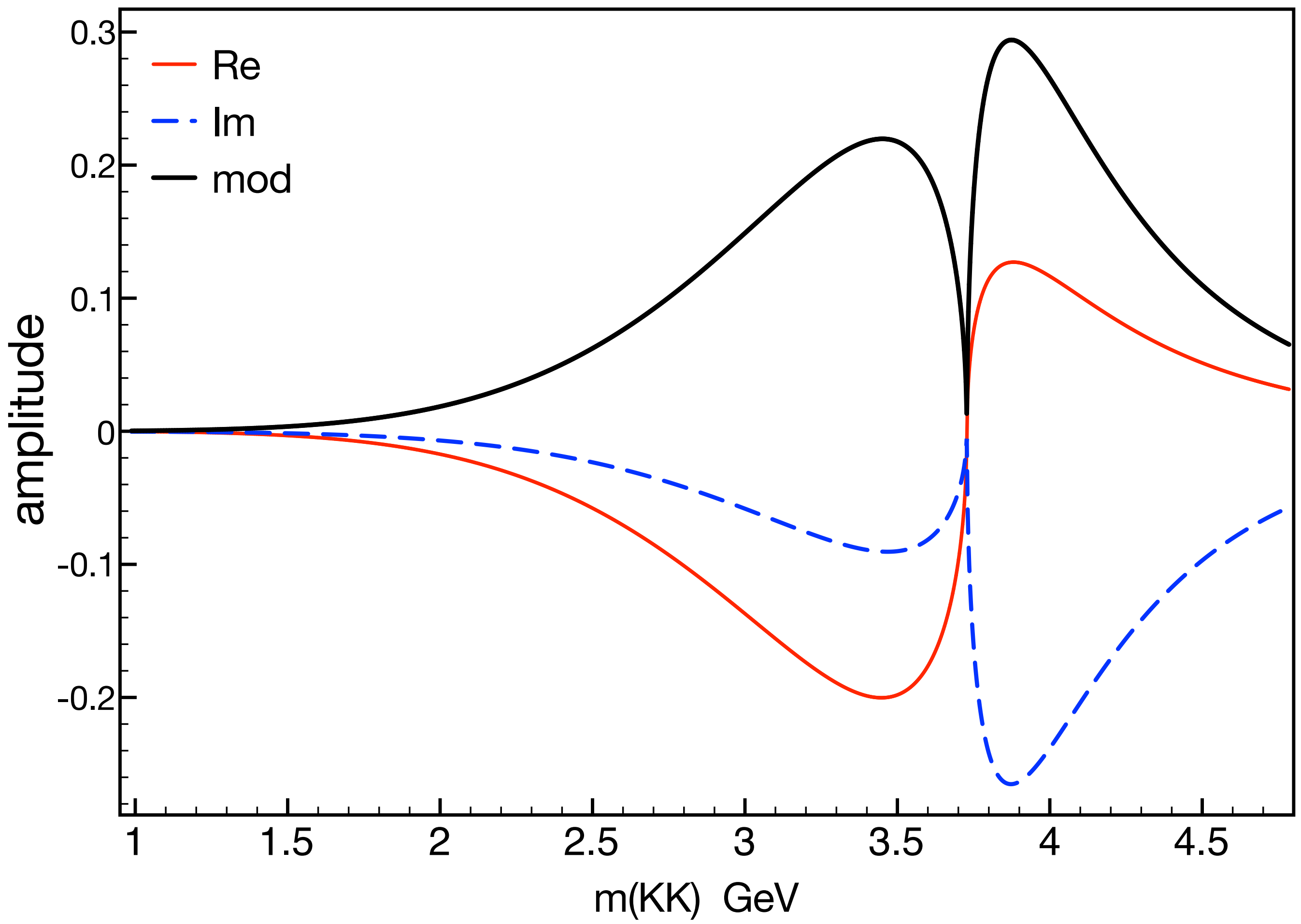
$$S_{\beta,\alpha} = \delta_{\beta,\alpha} + it_{\beta,\alpha}$$

$$t_{\beta,\alpha} = \sqrt{1-\eta^2}e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}$$

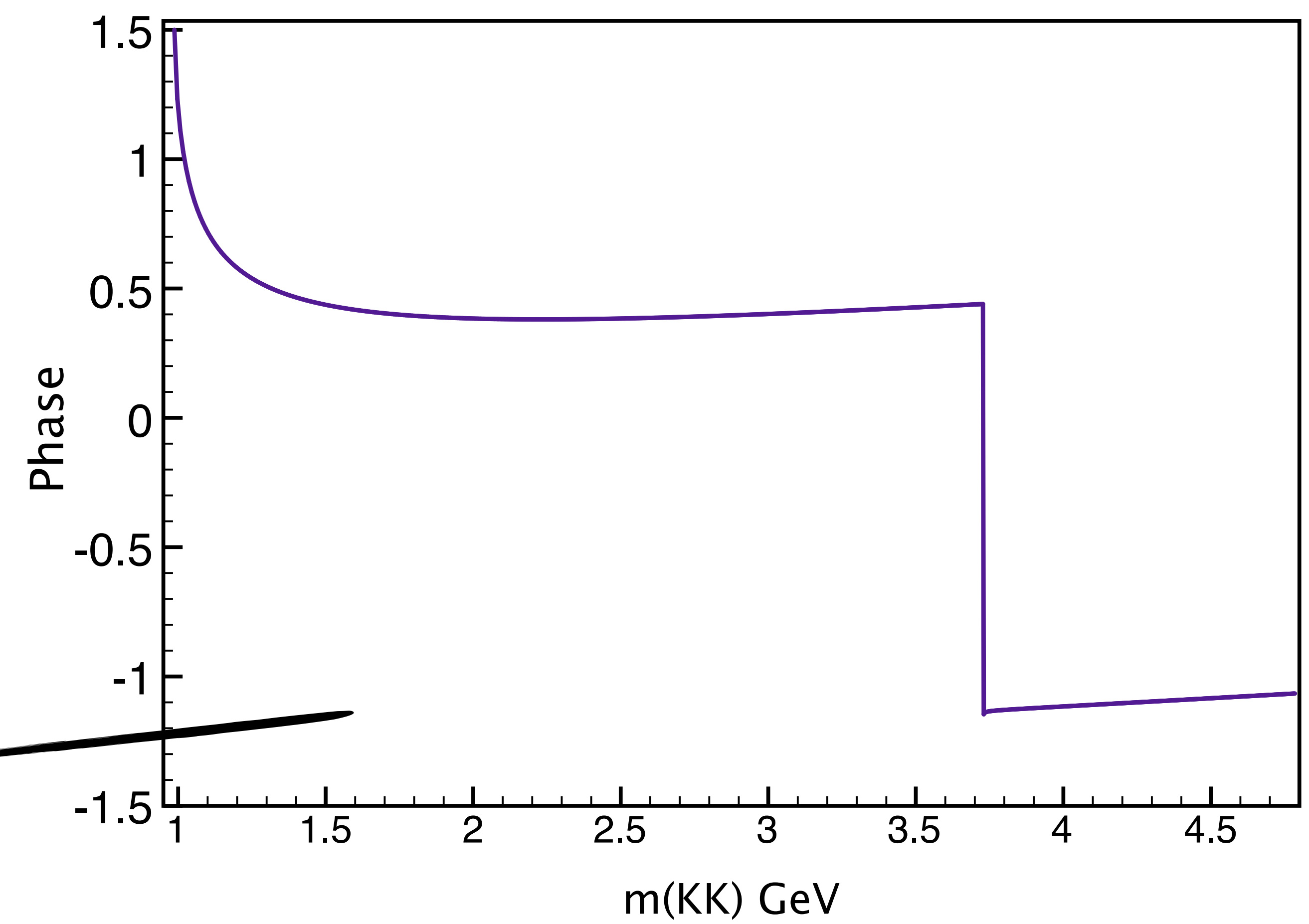
$D^0 \bar{D}^0 \to K^+ K^-$ scattering amplitude

- $$T_{\bar{D}^0 D^0 \to KK}(s) = \frac{s^\alpha}{s^\alpha_{th\,D\bar{D}}} \frac{2\kappa_2}{\sqrt{s_{th\,D\bar{D}}}} \left(\frac{s_{th\,D\bar{D}}}{s + s_{QCD}}\right)^{\xi+\alpha} \left[\left(\frac{c + bk_1^2 - ik_1}{c + bk_1^2 + ik_1}\right) \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a} + \kappa_2}{\frac{1}{a} - \kappa_2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad s < s_{th\,D\bar{D}}$$
$$= -i \frac{2\,k_2}{\sqrt{s_{th\,D\bar{D}}}} \left(\frac{s_{th\,D\bar{D}}}{s + s_{QCD}}\right)^{\xi} \left(\frac{m_0}{s - m_0}\right)^{\beta} \left[\left(\frac{c + bk_1^2 - ik_1}{c + bk_1^2 + ik_1}\right) \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a} - ik_2}{\frac{1}{a} + ik_2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, s \geq s_{th\,D\bar{D}}$$

→ parameters fix by data!

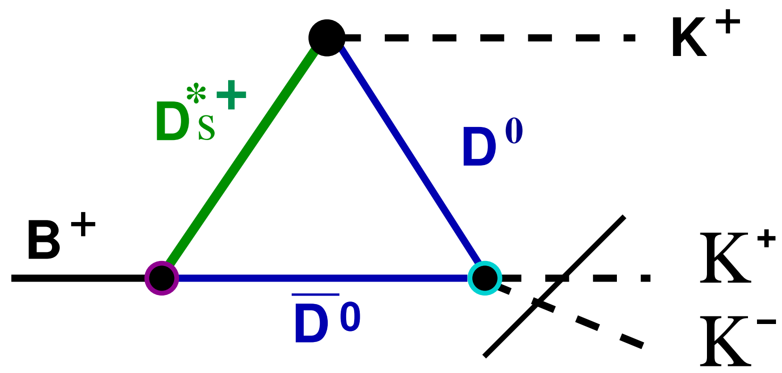


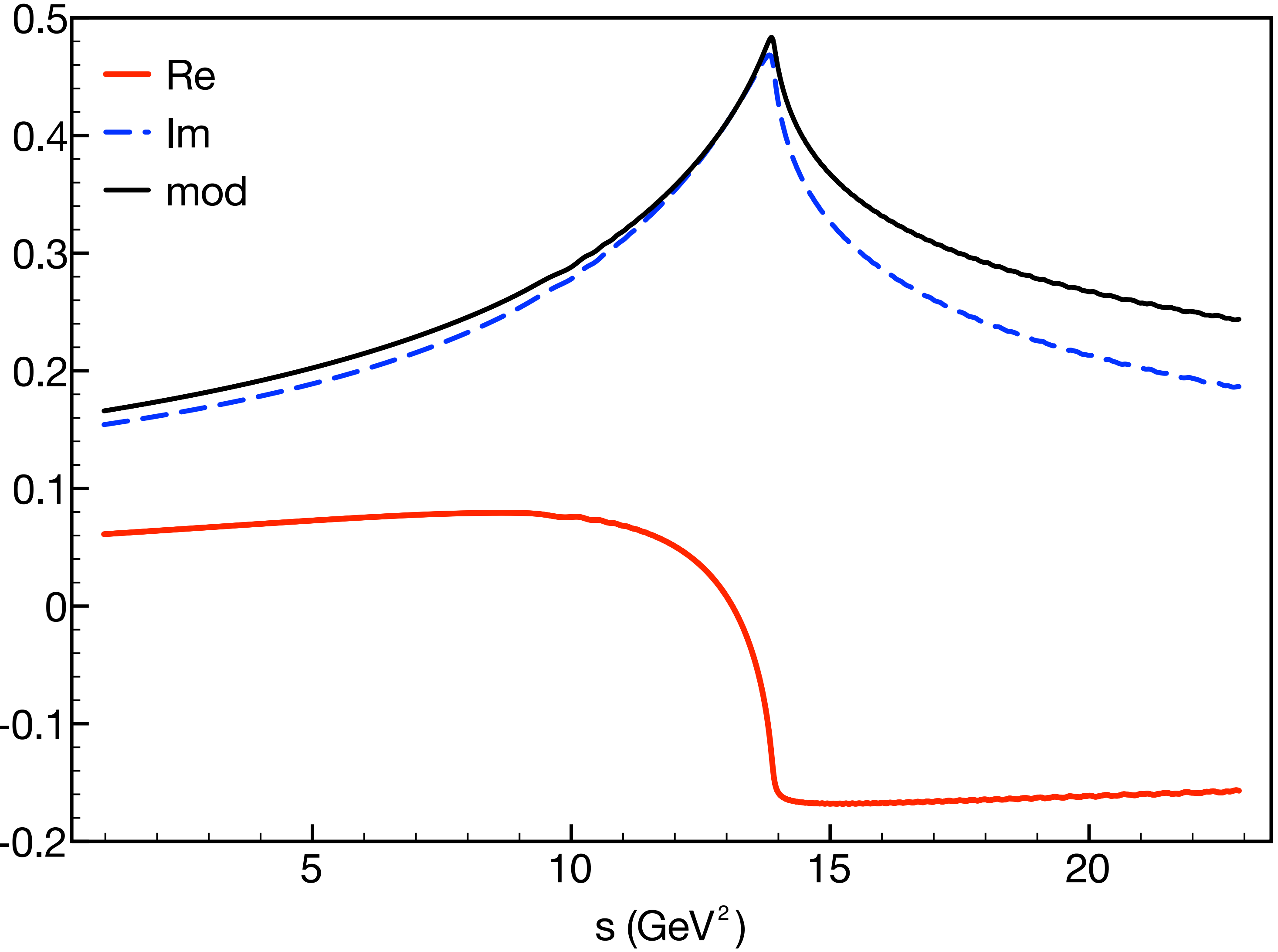
→ zero at threshold

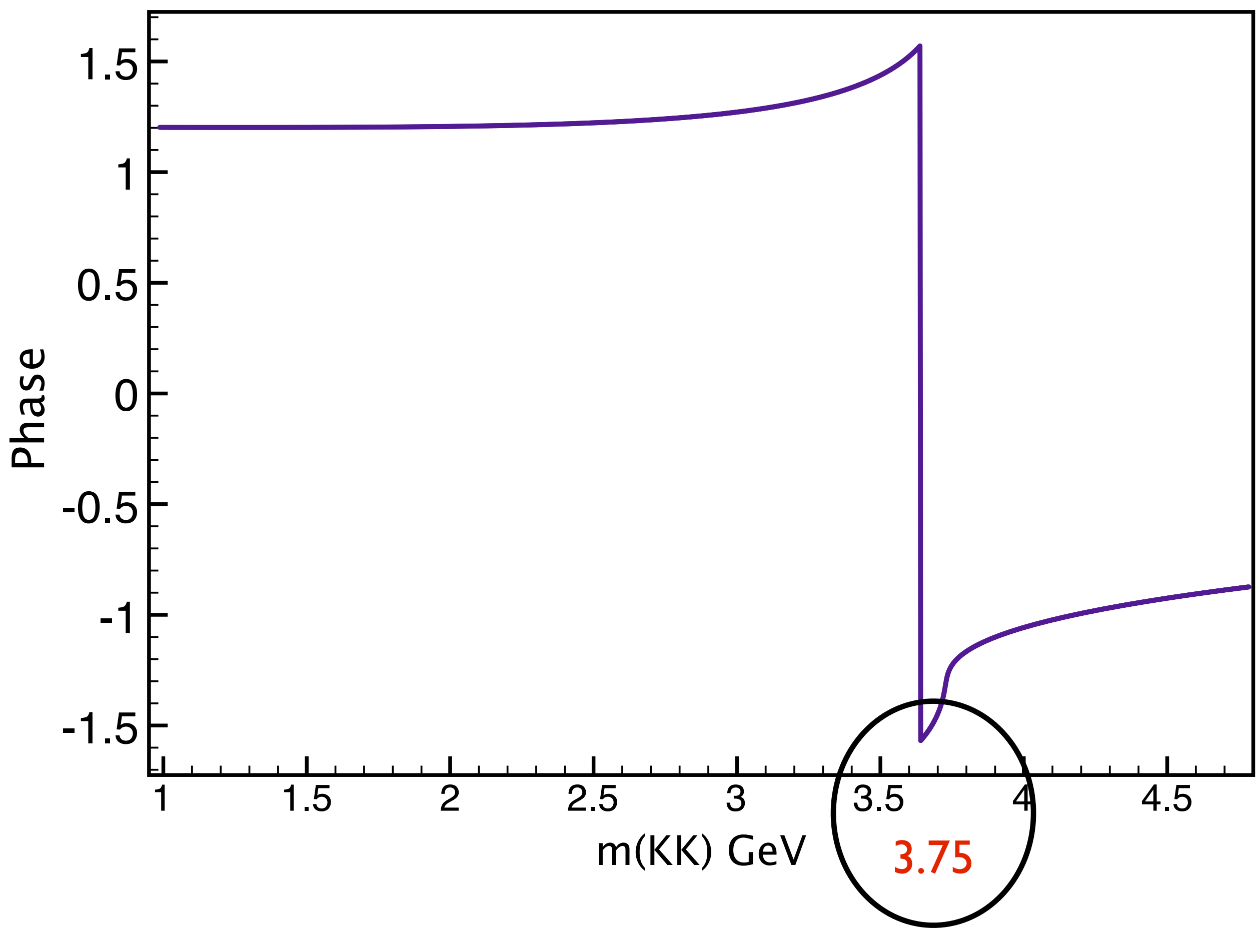


← discontinuity at threshold

$$Loop = i \int \frac{d^4\ell}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\Delta_{D^0} + 2\,\Delta_{\bar{D}^0} - 2\,s_{23} + 3\,M_K^2 + M_B^2 - l^2}{\Delta_{D^0}\,\Delta_{\bar{D}^0}\,\Delta_{D*}\,[l^2 - m_{B^*}]}$$







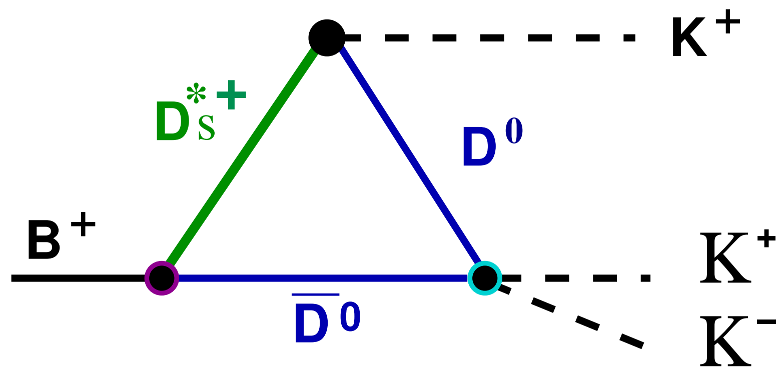
discontinuity at threshold

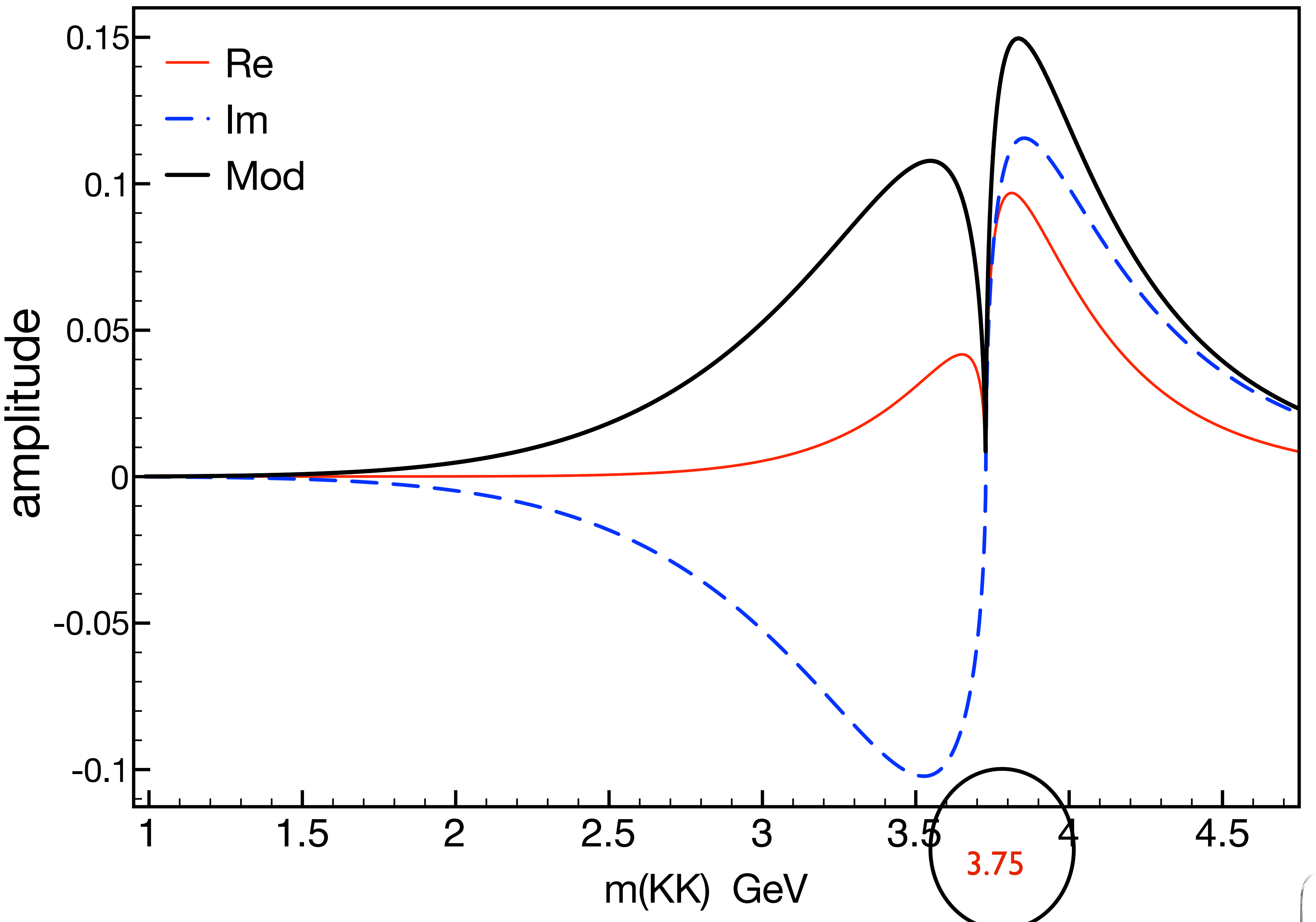
change sign at threshold

 patricia@if.usp.br

Final Amplitude

- $$A = iC\ m_a^2 \int \frac{d^4\ell}{(2\pi)^4}\ \frac{T_{\bar{D}^0 D^0 \to KK}(s_{23})\,[-2\,p_3' \cdot (p_2' - p_1)]}{\Delta_{D^{+*}}\,\Delta_{D^0}\,\Delta_{\bar{D}^0}\,\Delta_a}\,,$$





→ zero in between two bumps

rescattering $D^0\bar{D}^0 \to K^+K^-$ play a major role