



Rare decays in b hadrons

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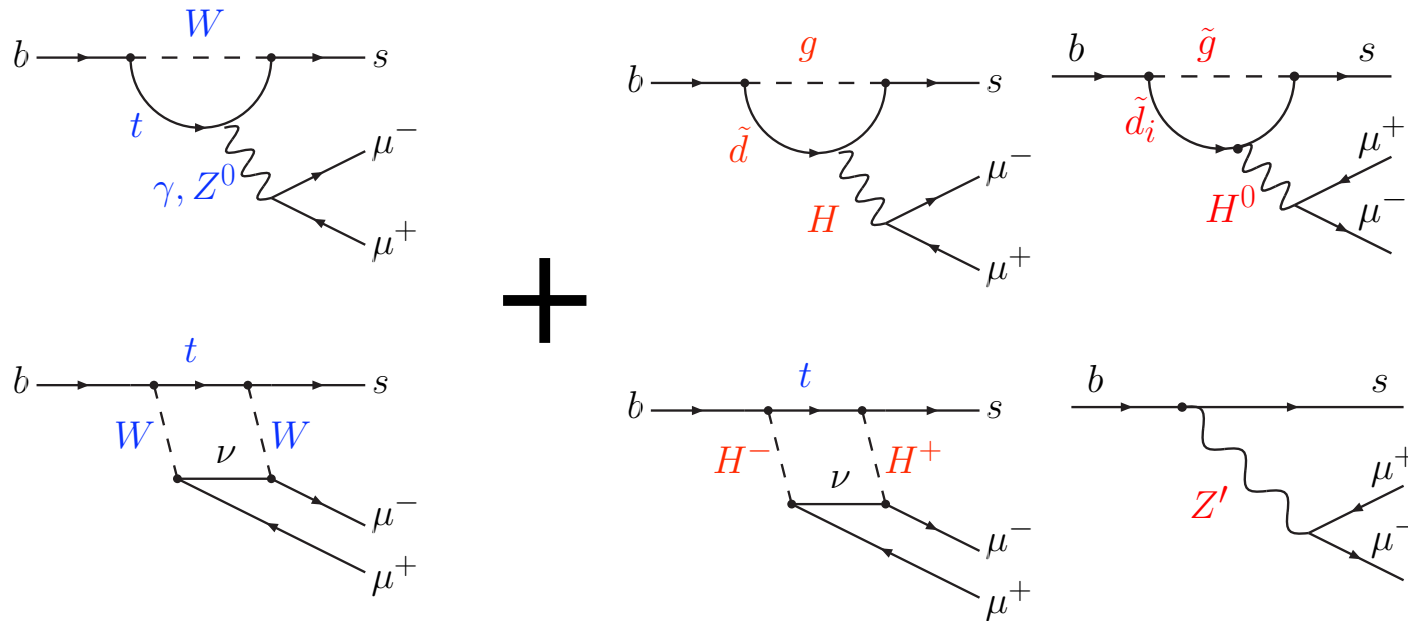
13.3.2016



- **High energy:**
“real” new particles can be produced and discovered via their decays
 - Discovery of the Higgs boson at the LHC → completion of the SM
 - **Tested scale : <10TeV**
- **High precision:**
“virtual” new particles can be seen in quantum loops
 - **Higher mass scale reachable** (up to **~100TeV**)

**Direct and indirect searches are both needed,
both equally important,
and complement each other**

Rare B decays:



- SM: Flavour changing neutral currents only at loop-level
- $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ give a unique glimpse to higher scales: experimentally and theoretically clean

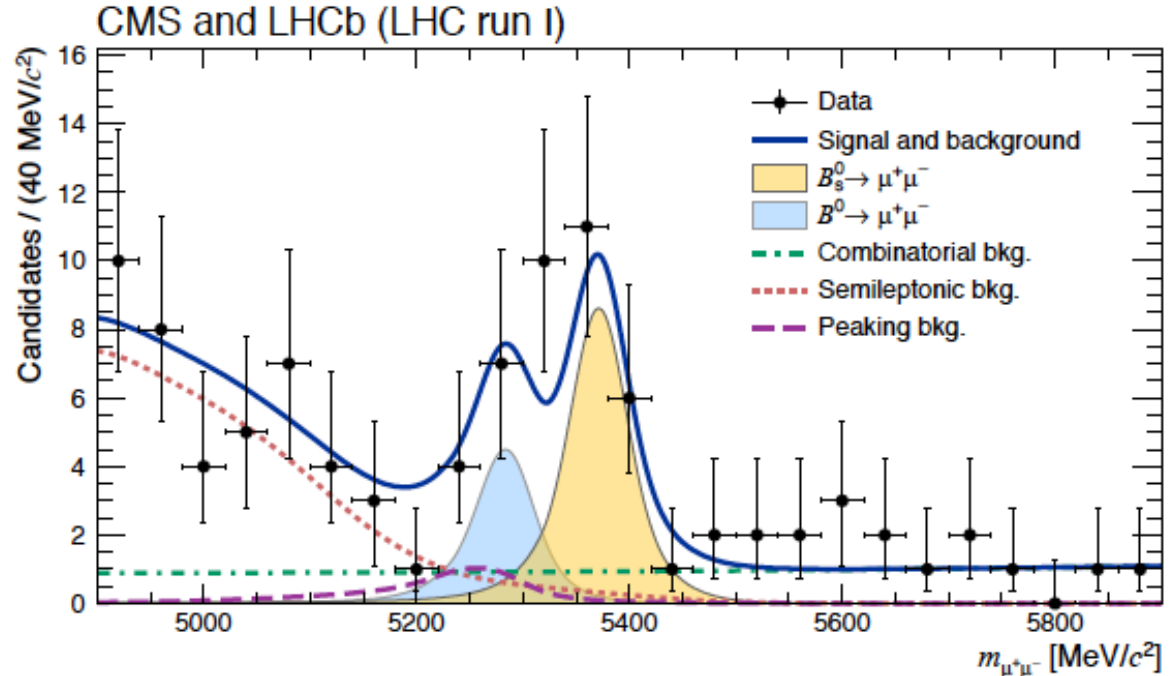
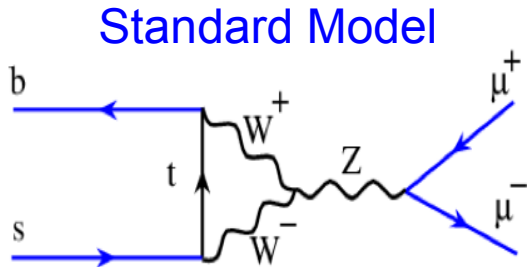
- $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays allow precise tests of Lorentz structure
 - Sensitive to new phenomena via non-standard couplings
 - Best described with effective field theory, allows to extract potential New Physics amplitudes

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i \left[\underbrace{C_i(\mu) O_i(\mu)}_{\text{left-handed part}} + \underbrace{C'_i(\mu) O'_i(\mu)}_{\text{right-handed part suppressed in SM}} \right]$$

$i = 1, 2$	Tree
$i = 3 - 6, 8$	Gluon penguin
$i = 7$	Photon penguin
$i = 9, 10$	Electroweak penguin
$i = S$	Higgs (scalar) penguin
$i = P$	Pseudoscalar penguin

- Menu for this talk:

- Purely leptonic decays: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
 - sensitive to $C_{S,P}$ and C_{10}
- Recent measurements of $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$, dominantly $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
 - sensitive to $C_{7,9}$ and C_{10}
- Lepton flavour universality
 - sensitive to C^e vs C^μ



$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 2.8_{-0.6}^{+0.7} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

SM: $3.66 \pm 0.23 \times 10^{-9}$

6.2 σ significance \rightarrow first observation
 - compatible with SM at 1.2 σ

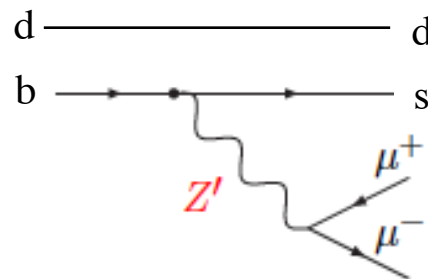
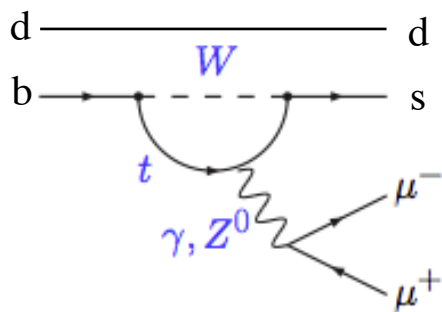
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 3.9_{-1.4}^{+1.6} \cdot 10^{-10}$$

SM: $1.06 \pm 0.09 \times 10^{-10}$

3.0 σ significance \rightarrow first evidence
 - compatible with SM at 2.2 σ

SM: Bobeth et al: PRL 112 101801 (2014)

Angular analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$



$$\frac{1}{d(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})/dq^2} \frac{d^3(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})}{d\vec{\Omega}} \Big|_P = \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[\frac{3}{4} (1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K + F_L \cos^2 \theta_K + \right.$$

fraction of longitudinal polarisation of the K^*

$$+ \frac{1}{4} (1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_l$$

forward-backward asymmetry of the dilepton system

$$- F_L \cos^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_l + S_3 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_l \cos 2\phi$$

$$+ S_4 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_l \cos \phi + S_5 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_l \cos \phi$$

$$+ \frac{4}{3} A_{FB} \sin^2 \theta_K \cos \theta_l + S_7 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_l \sin \phi$$

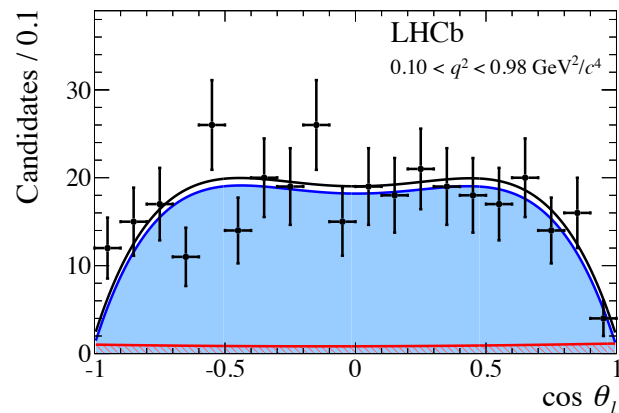
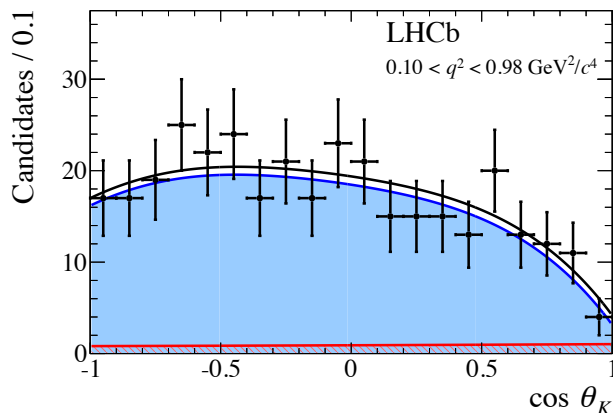
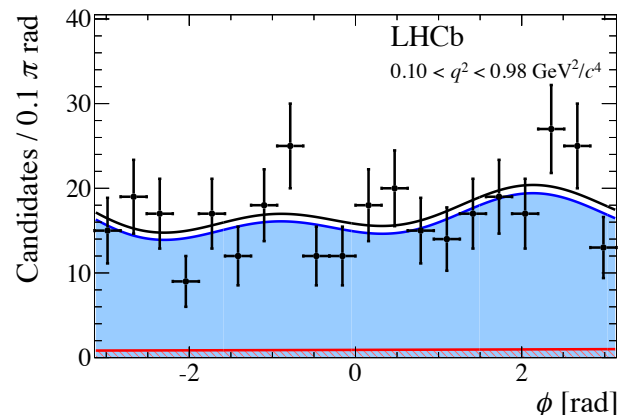
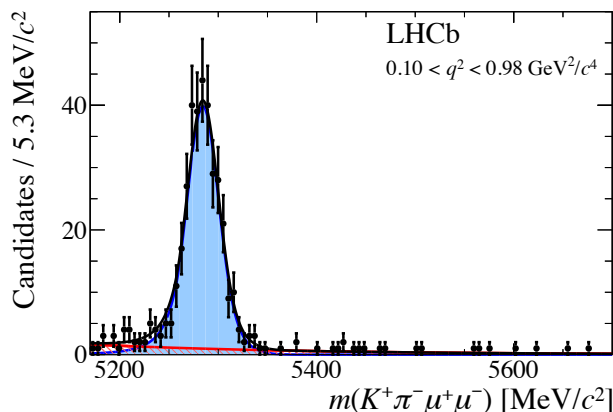
$$\left. + S_8 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_l \sin \phi + S_9 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_l \sin 2\phi \right]$$

Observables depend on $B \rightarrow K^*$ form factors and on short distance physics

- LHCb published the first full angular analysis of the decay
 - Unbinned maximum likelihood fit to $K\pi\mu\mu$ mass and three decay angles
 - Simultaneously fit $K\pi$ mass to constrain s-wave configuration
 - Efficiency modelled in four dimensions
 - Binned in $q^2 = m_{\mu\mu}^2$

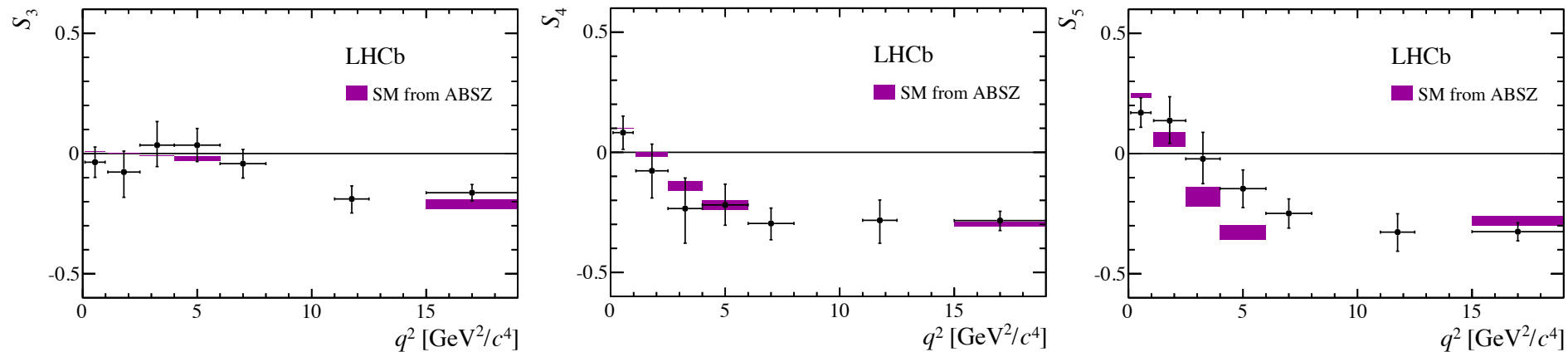
JHEP02(2016)104

Example fit projections in low q^2 bin



- Full angular fit allows to extract:
 - CP-averaged terms and their correlations
 - CP asymmetries

JHEP02(2016)104



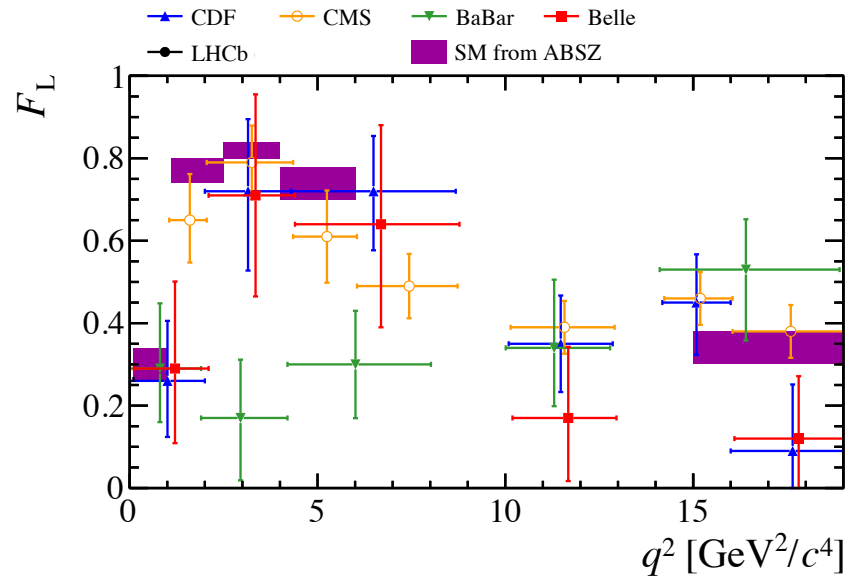
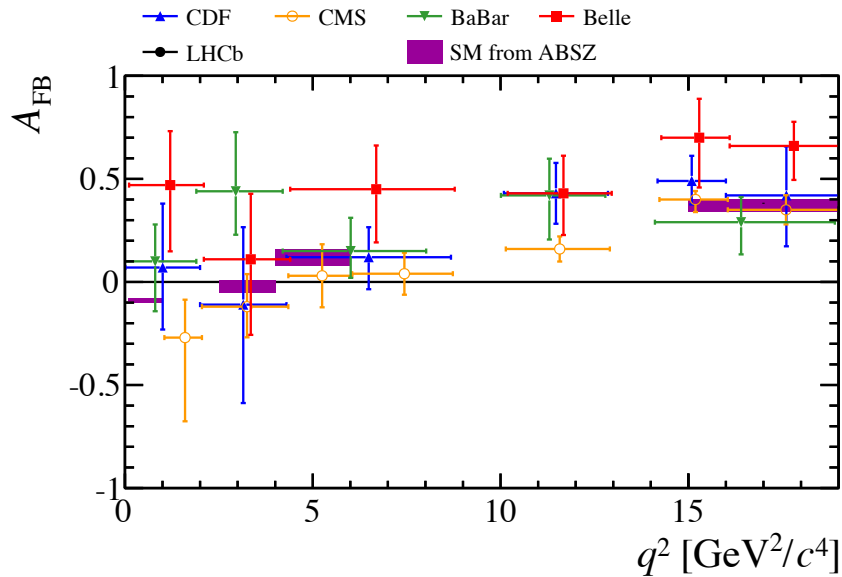
- Standard Model predictions based on

[Altmannshofer & Straub, arXiv:1411.3161]

[LCSR form-factors from Bharucha, Straub & Zwicky, arXiv:1503.05534]

[Lattice form-factors from Horgan, Liu, Meinel & Wingate arXiv:1501.00367]

Results

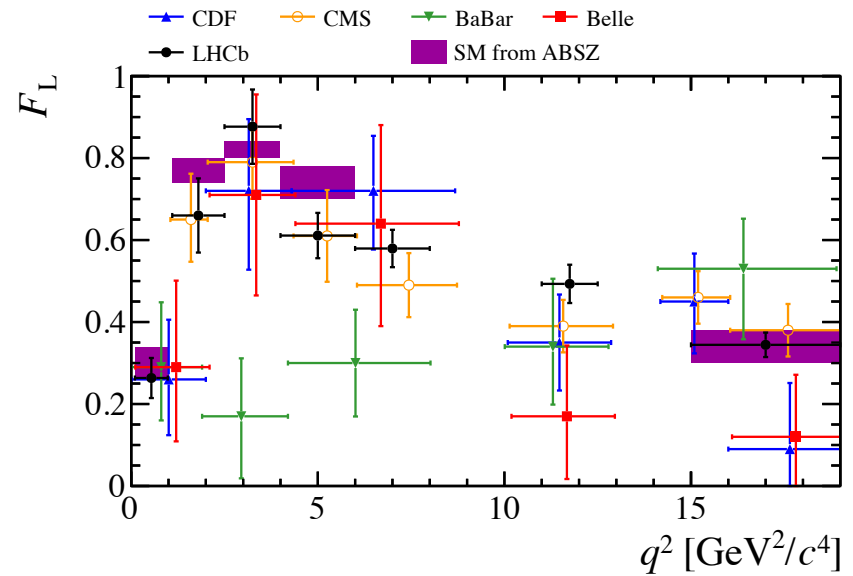
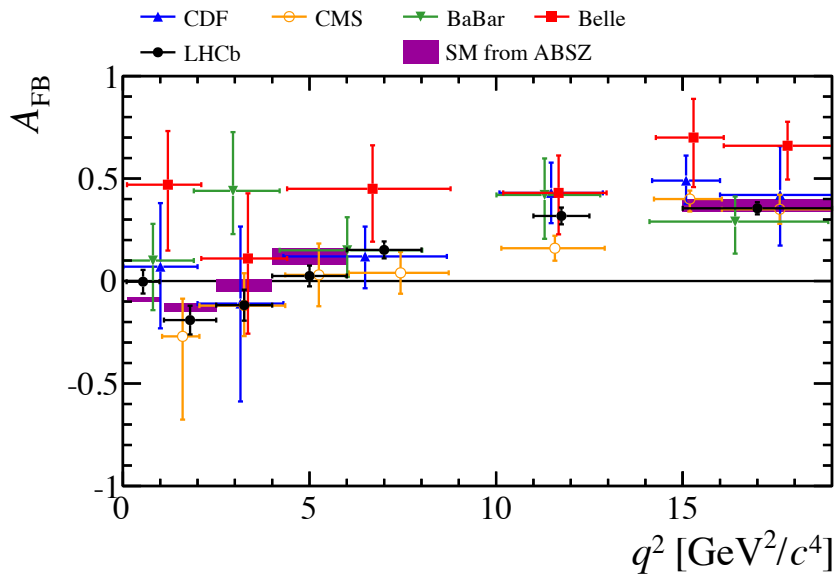


References:

- LHCb [JHEP 02 (2016) 104] ,
- CMS [PLB 753 (2016) 424]
- BaBar [arXiv:1508.07960]
- CDF [PRL 108 (2012) 081807]
- Belle [PRL 103 (2009) 171801].



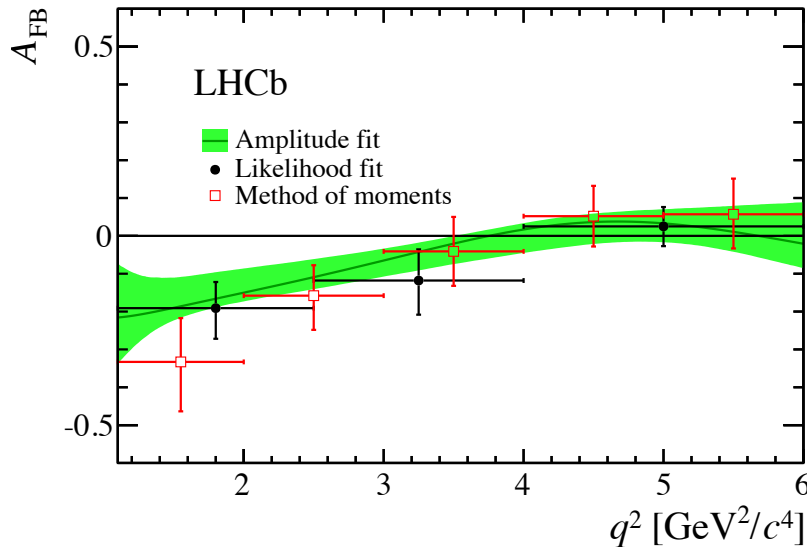
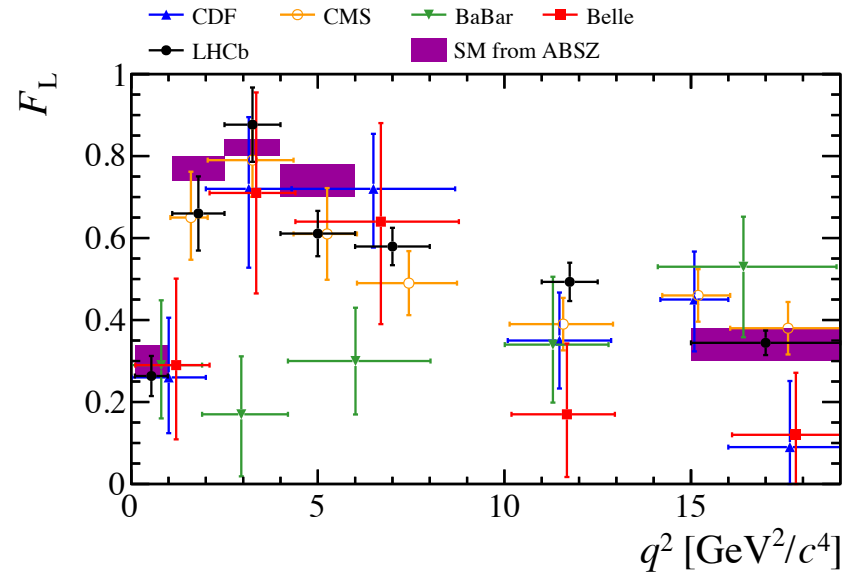
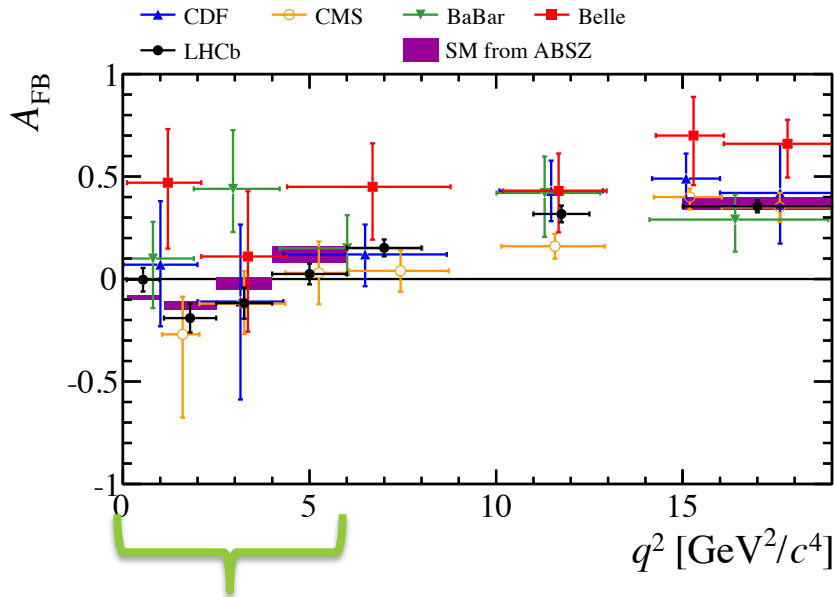
Results



References:

- LHCb [JHEP 02 (2016) 104] ,
- CMS [PLB 753 (2016) 424]
- BaBar [arXiv:1508.07960]
- CDF [PRL 108 (2012) 081807]
- Belle [PRL 103 (2009) 171801].

Results



- Determine zero crossing points by parameterizing the angular distribution with q^2 dependent decay amplitudes

$$q_0^2(S_5) \in [2.49, 3.95] \text{ GeV}^2/c^4 \text{ at } 68\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$q_0^2(A_{\text{FB}}) \in [3.40, 4.87] \text{ GeV}^2/c^4 \text{ at } 68\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$q_0^2(S_4) < 2.65 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4 \text{ at } 95\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$\text{SM: } q_0^2(A_{\text{FB}}) \sim 3.9\text{--}4.4 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$$

Bobeth, Hiller, v.Dyk, Wacker JHEP 01 (2012) 107

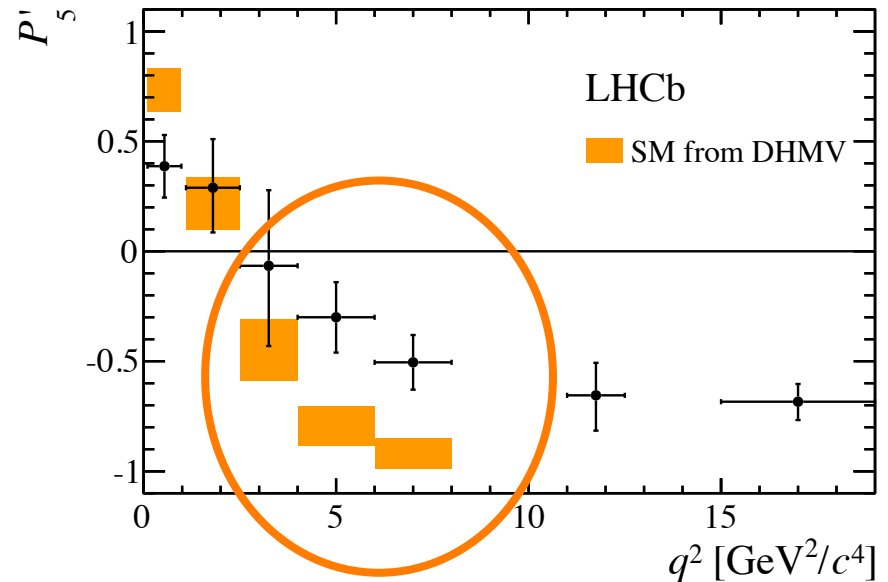
Beneke, Feldmann, Seidel: EPJ C41 (2005) 173

Ali, Kramer, Zhu EPJ C47 (2006) 625

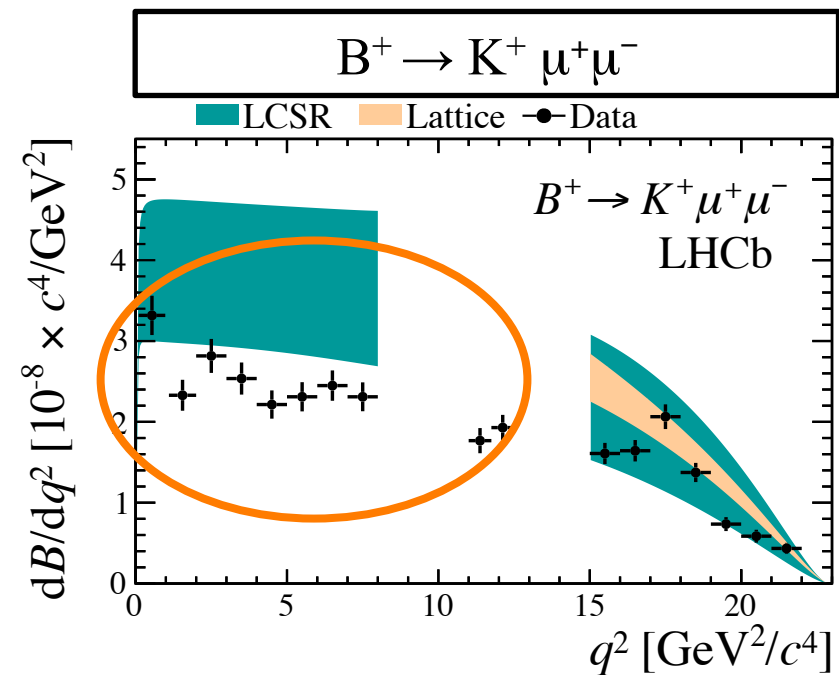
- In QCD factorization/SCET there are only two form factors
 - One associated with A_0 and the other with A_{\parallel} and A_{perp}
- Create ratios of observables with minimal dependence on form-factors, eg

$$P'_5 = S_5 / \sqrt{F_L(1 - F_L)}$$

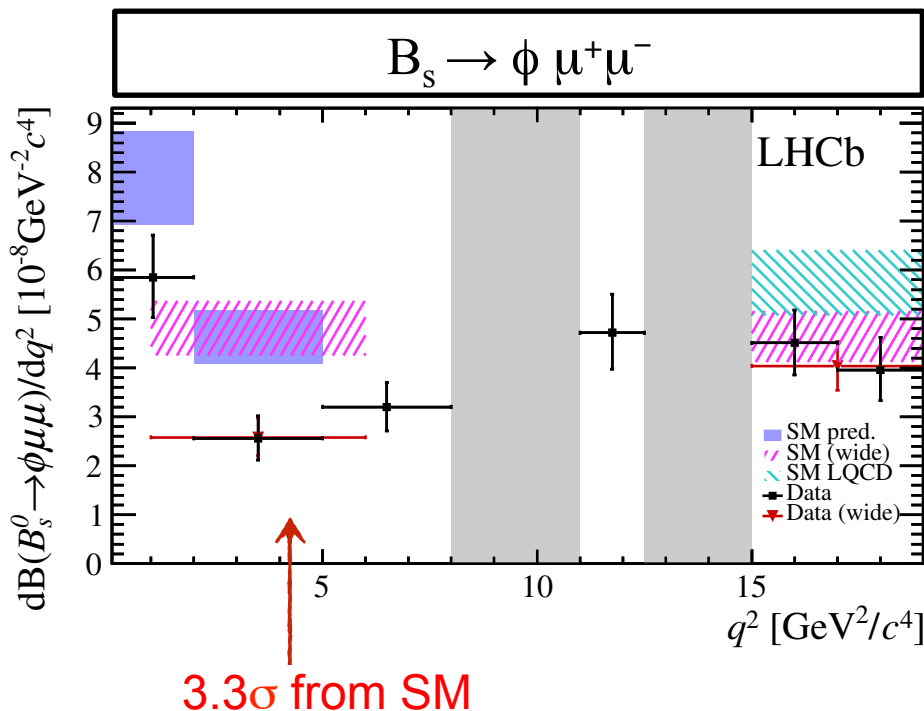
- 2013: deviation in P'_5 seen with 1fb^{-1} of data
- Full Run 1 analysis confirms effect
- If the observed anomalies are real, expect discrepancies in **other $b \rightarrow s$ decays** ..



Branching fractions of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$



JHEP06(2014)133



JHEP 09 (2015) 179

- Analysis of large class of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays
 - Several tensions seen, but individual significance is moderate
 - Perform global analysis

SM predictions based on

[Altmannshofer & Straub, arXiv:1411.3161]

[LCSR form-factors from Bharucha et al. arXiv:1503.05534]

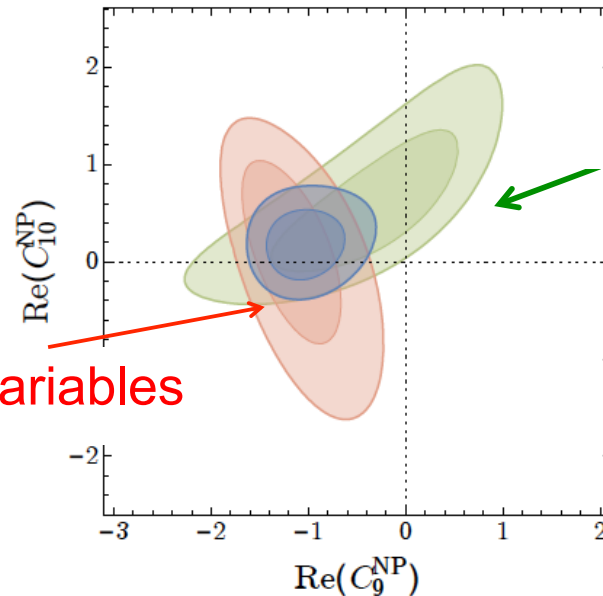
[Lattice prediction from Horgan et al. arXiv:1310.3722]

Altmannshofer & Straub, 1503.06199

Effective Hamiltonian:

$$H = \sum_i (C_i^{SM} + C_i^{NP}) O_i$$

Angular variables



Branching fractions

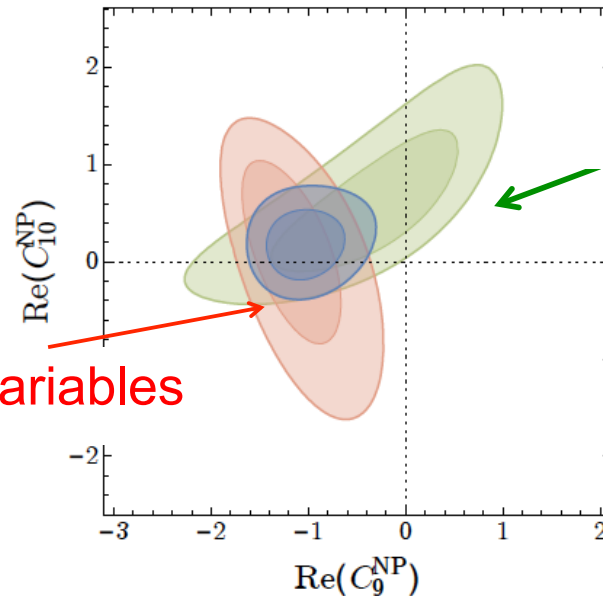
- Global fit to all $b \rightarrow s$ data prefers a deviation from the Standard Model in a vector-like interaction

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Effective Hamiltonian:

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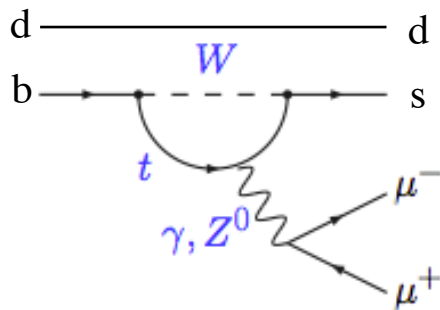


Branching fractions

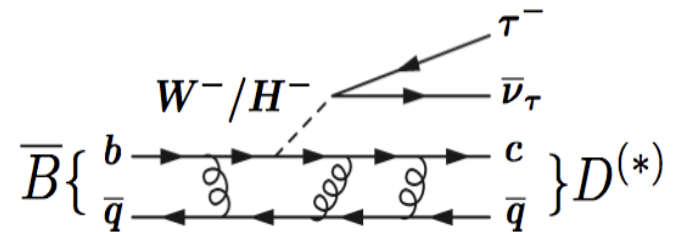
- Global fit to all $b \rightarrow s$ data prefers a deviation from the Standard Model in a vector-like interaction
 - Interpretation:
 - “clearly New Physics”, or ..
 - Not well understood QCD contribution
- Understanding needs more data and theoretical work

- In the SM, leptons couple universal to W^\pm and Z^0
 \rightarrow test this in ratios of semileptonic decays

electrons / muons



tau / muons



$$R_K = \frac{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)}$$

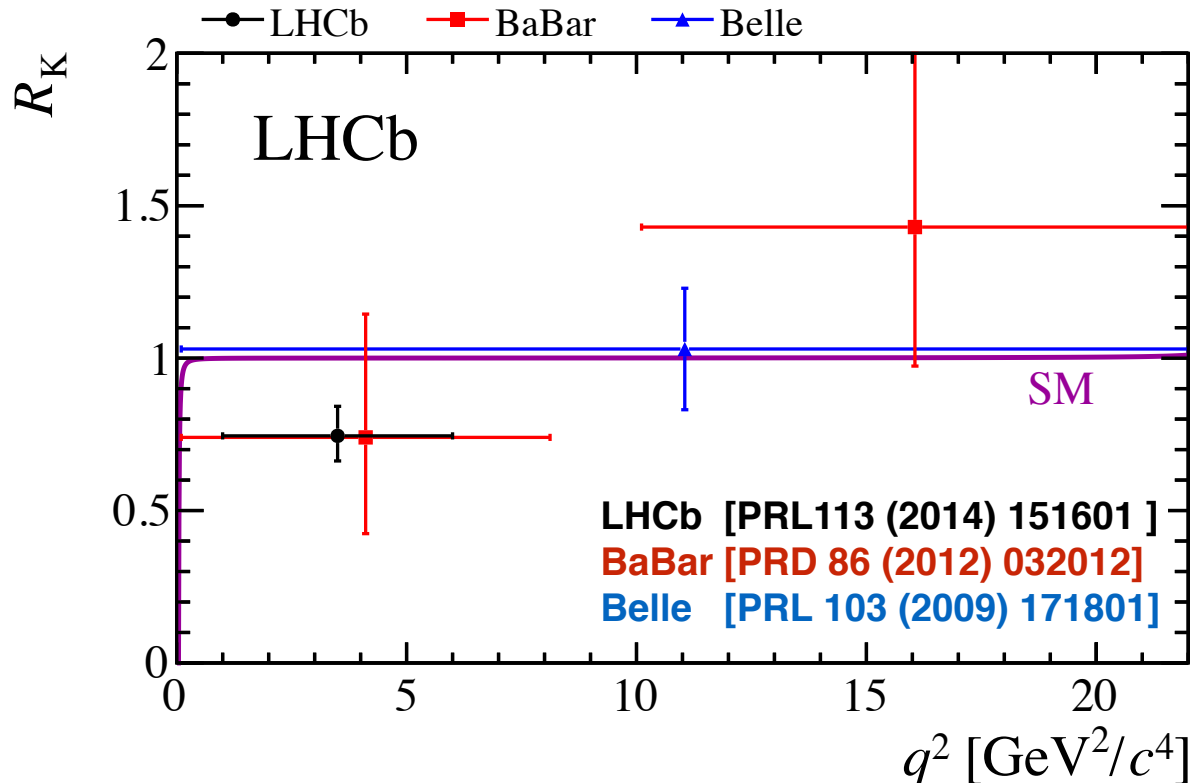
$$R_{D^*} = \frac{BR(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \tau^- \bar{\nu})}{BR(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu^- \bar{\nu})}$$

- Ratios differ from unity only by phase space
 \rightarrow hadronic uncertainties cancel in the ratio

LHCb measures with 3fb^{-1}

$$R_K = \frac{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)} = 0.745 \begin{matrix} +0.090 \\ -0.074 \end{matrix} \quad (stat) \pm 0.036(syst)$$

(SM: $R_K=1.00$, consistent at 2.6σ)



$$R_{D^*} = \frac{BR(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \tau^- \bar{\nu})}{BR(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu^- \bar{\nu})}$$

Belle

$$\mathbf{R(D)} = \mathbf{0.375 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.026}$$

$$\mathbf{R(D^*)} = \mathbf{0.293 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.015}$$

LHCb

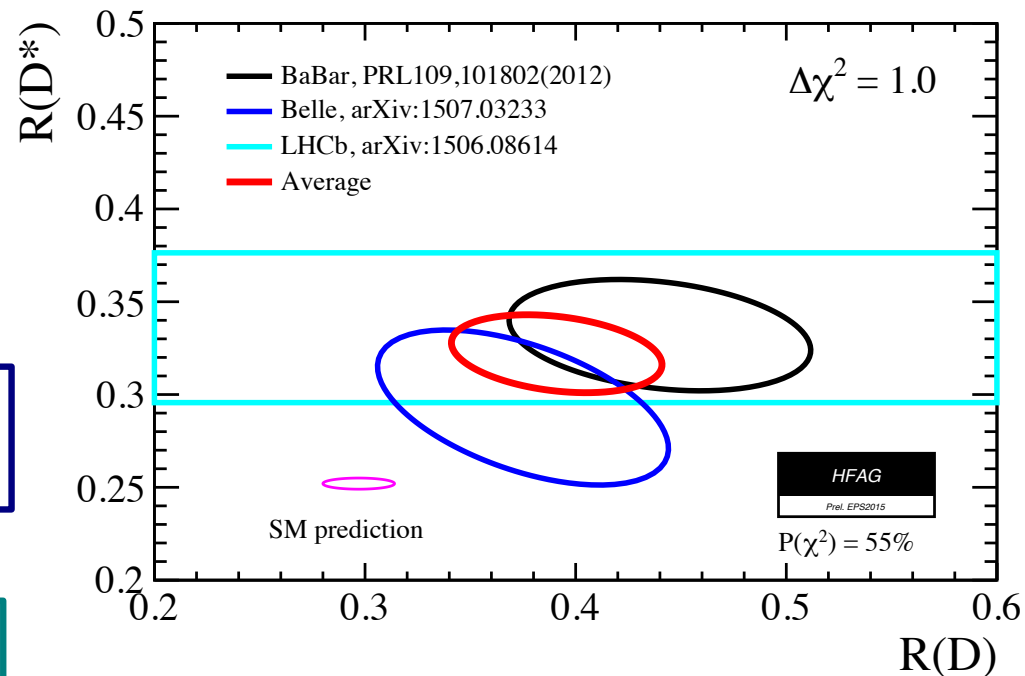
$$\mathbf{R(D^*)} = \mathbf{0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030}$$

PRL 115(2015)111803

- Combination is 3.9σ from the SM expectation:

$$R(D^*) = 0.252 \pm 0.003$$

[Kamenik et al. Phys. Rev. D78 014003 (2008), S. Jajfer et al. Phys. Rev. D85 094025 (2012)]



- The Standard Model is tested in a variety of channels
 - many measurements consistent with predictions
 - **significant deviations in of $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ channels**
 - **need for data to conclude**
- Interesting flavour data coming soon
 - LHCb Run 2 → tripling the dataset
 - LHCb Upgrade – record data with „Trigger-less Readout“



The LHCb Public results



LHCb publications

[to restricted-access page]

PUBLICATIONS PER WORKING GROUP

[List of papers \(Total of 303 papers\)](#)

FLAVOUR TAGGING

b-HADRONS AND QUARKONIA

B DECAYS TO CHARMONIUM

DETECTOR PERFO

CHARMLESS *b*-HADRON DECAYS

QCD, ELECTROWEAK AND EXOTICA

RARE DECAYS

CHARM PHYSICS

SEMILEPTONIC *B* DECAYS

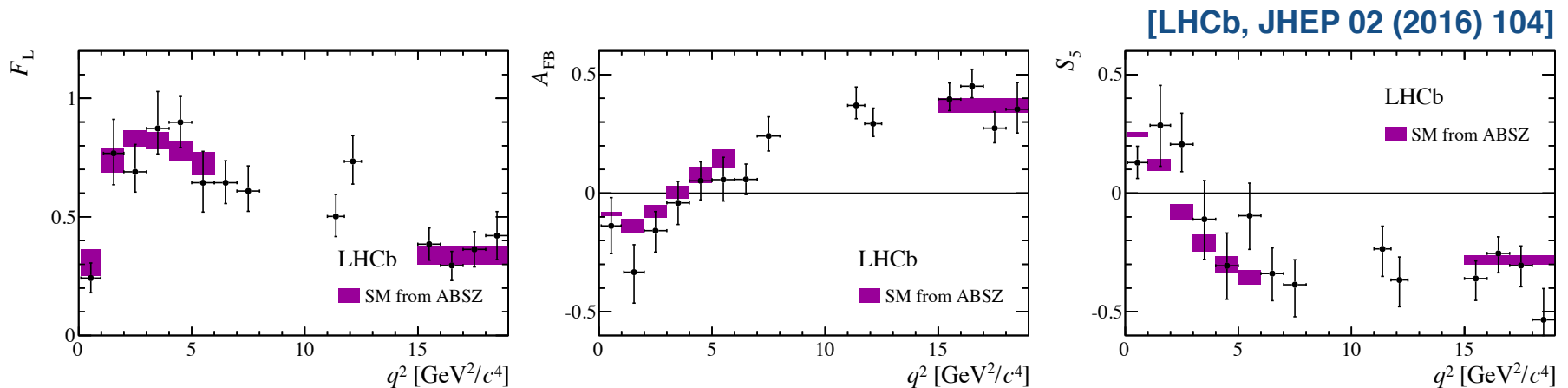
LUMINOSITY

B DECAYS TO OPEN

TITLE	DOCUMENT NUMBER	JOURNAL
Measurement of the $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$ branching fractions	PAPER-2015-053	PRD
A new algorithm for identifying the flavour of B_s^0 mesons at LHCb	PAPER-2015-056	JINST
First observation of $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ oscillations in $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays and measurement of the associated coherence parameters	PAPER-2015-057	PRL
Constraints on the unitarity triangle angle γ from Dalitz plot analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow DK^+ \pi^-$ decays	PAPER-2015-059	PRL
Measurement of the difference of time-integrated CP asymmetries in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$ and $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$ decays	PAPER-2015-055	PRL
Study of $\psi(2S)$ production and cold nuclear matter effects in pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5$ TeV	PAPER-2015-058	JHEP
Observation of the $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi \phi$ decay	PAPER-2015-033	JHEP

Backup

- Can also determine the angular observables using principal moments of the angular distribution:
 - ✓ Robust estimator even for small datasets (allows us to bin more finely in q^2).
 - ✗ Statistically less precise than the result of the maximum likelihood fit.



- SM predictions based on
 - [Altmannshofer & Straub, arXiv:1411.3161]
 - [LCSR form-factors from Bharucha, Straub & Zwicky, arXiv:1503.05534]
 - [Lattice form-factors from Horgan, Liu, Meinel & Wingate arXiv:1501.00367]

	Observable	Current precision	LHCb (5 fb ⁻¹)	Upgrade (50 fb ⁻¹)	Theory uncertainty
Gluonic penguin	$S(B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi)$	-	0.08	0.02	0.02
	$S(B_s \rightarrow K^{*0}K^{\bar{*}0})$	-	0.07	0.02	< 0.02
	$S(B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0)$	0.17	0.15	0.03	0.02
B_s mixing	$2\beta_s (B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi)$	0.35	0.019	0.006	~ 0.003
Right-handed currents	$S(B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma)$	-	0.07	0.02	< 0.01
	$\mathcal{A}^{\Delta\Gamma_s}(B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma)$	-	0.14	0.03	0.02
E/W penguin	$A_T^{(2)}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-)$	-	0.14	0.04	0.05
	$s_0 A_{\text{FB}}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-)$	-	4%	1%	7%
Higgs penguin	$\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$	-	30%	8%	< 10%
	$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$	-	-	~ 35%	~ 5%
Unitarity triangle angles	$\gamma (B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)})$	~ 20°	~ 4°	0.9°	negligible
	$\gamma (B_s \rightarrow D_s K)$	-	~ 7°	1.5°	negligible
	$\beta (B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^0)$	1°	0.5°	0.2°	negligible
Charm CPV	A_Γ	2.5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-4}	4×10^{-5}	-
	$A_{CP}^{dir}(KK) - A_{CP}^{dir}(\pi\pi)$	4.3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-4}	8×10^{-5}	-

- FCNC decays $b \rightarrow s (d) \ell^+ \ell^-$: large variety of final states
 - Allows detailed test of the structure of the underlying interaction
 - Effects in one decay can be cross checked in others

# of events	BaBar 433fb ⁻¹	Belle 605fb ⁻¹	CDF 9.6fb ⁻¹	LHCb 1 / 3 fb ⁻¹	ATLAS 5fb ⁻¹	CMS 5fb ⁻¹
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \ell^+ \ell^-$	137±44*	247±54*	288±20	2361±56	466±34	415±29
$B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \ell^+ \ell^-$			24±6	162±16		
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$	153±41*	162±38*	319±23	4746±81		
$B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$			32±8	176±17		
$B_s \rightarrow \phi \ell^+ \ell^-$			62±9	174±15		
$\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \ell^+ \ell^-$			51±7	78±12		
$B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$		limit		25±7		

BaBar arXiv:1204.3933

Belle arXiv:0904.0770

CDF arXiv:1107.3753 + 1108.0695
+ ICHEP 2012

ATLAS (preliminary)
[ATLAS-CONF-2013-038]

CMS (preliminary)
[CMS-BPH-11-009]

LHCb

arxiv:1403.8044

+1305.2168

+1306.2577

+JHEP12(2012)125

*mixture of B^0 and B^\pm and $\ell = e, \mu$
other experiments: $\ell = \mu$ only



- B_s System
CPV in $J/\psi\phi$, $\phi\phi$,
CPV in Mixing

“ B_s &
charged
tracks”

- $B \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- CKM phase γ in $B \rightarrow DK$
- CPV in B_d
- $B \rightarrow X_s \text{ II}$ (exclusive)
- $B \rightarrow X\gamma$ (exclusive)
- Charm physics
- Semi-leptonic B decays

Important
cross checks

- τ - physics: LFV
- $B \rightarrow D, D^* \tau\nu$

- $B \rightarrow X_s \text{ II}$ (inclusive)
- $B \rightarrow X\gamma$ (inclusive)
- $B \rightarrow \tau\nu, \mu\nu$
- $B \rightarrow K^* \nu\nu, B \rightarrow \nu\nu$

“inclusive &
neutrals”



