

New Observables for LHCb's Run 2

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$b \rightarrow s$ anomalies

Less than perfect agreement with the SM in a number of $b \rightarrow s$ measurements:

1. $R_K \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)} = 0.745_{-0.074}^{+0.090} (\text{stat}) \pm 0.036 (\text{syst})$

- SM predicts 1 within small corrections
- disagreement rather in muons

$b \rightarrow s$ anomalies

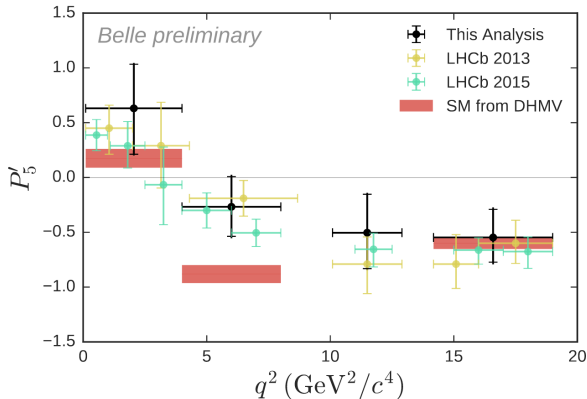
Less than perfect agreement with the SM in a number of $b \rightarrow s$ measurements:

- 2. $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\mu)$ more than 3σ below SM
 - Same kinematical region $m_{\mu\mu}^2 \in [1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$
 - Seen with 1/fb, confirmed with full Run-I (3/fb)

$b \rightarrow s$ anomalies

Less than perfect agreement with the SM in a number of $b \rightarrow s$ measurements:

3. $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$ angular analysis



[LHCb, Belle]

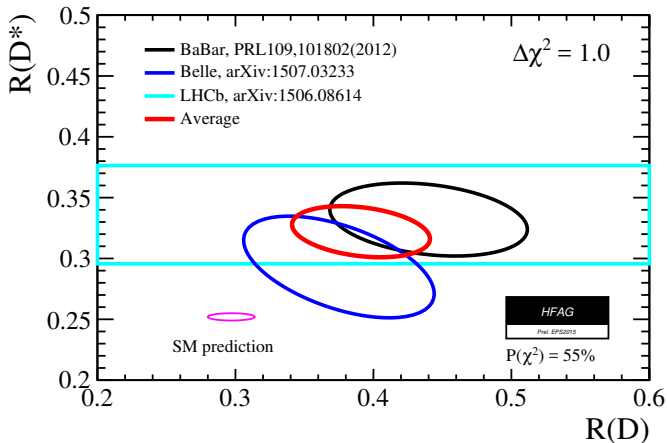
$b \rightarrow s$ anomalies

Less than perfect agreement with the SM in a number of $b \rightarrow s$ measurements:

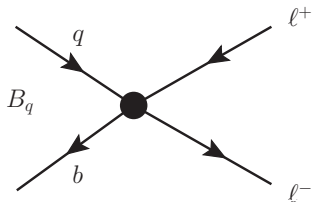
- These results have to be confirmed by LHCb run-II
- They suggest Lepton Flavor Non-Universality with a effect on $\mu\mu$ and not on ee .

$b \rightarrow c$ anomalies

$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}$$



Effective Hamiltonians



$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb}^* V_{tq} \sum_i C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu)$$

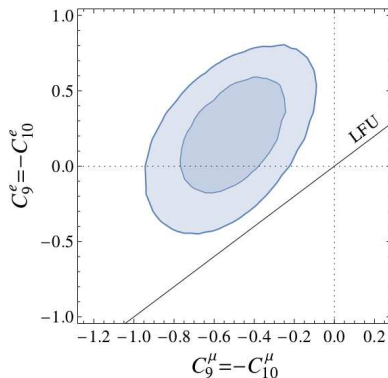
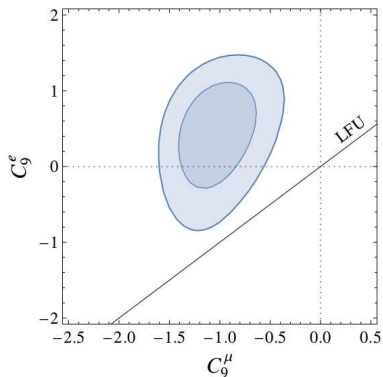
with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_9 &= \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{b}_L \gamma^\lambda q_L) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\lambda \ell), \\ \mathcal{O}_{10} &= \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{b}_L \gamma^\lambda q_L) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\lambda \gamma_5 \ell) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Wilson coefficients:

$$C_i = C_i^{\text{SM}} + \underbrace{\delta C_i}_{\text{new physics}}$$

Lepton Flavor Non-Universality



Global fit on C_9 and C_{10} based on LHCb run 1 data set

[Altmannshofer, Straub]

A Simple Model

- Simple model: Effective coupling to the third generation,

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{NP}} = G \bar{b}'_L \gamma^\lambda b'_L \bar{\tau}'_L \gamma_\lambda \tau'_L$$

- Fields are in the “gauge” basis (primed) \implies rotation to the mass eigenbasis

$$b'_L \equiv (d'_L)_3 = (U_L^d)_{3i} (d_L)_i$$

$$\tau'_L \equiv (\ell'_L)_3 = (U_L^\ell)_{3i} (\ell_L)_i$$

- This generates LFNU and LFV

[Glashow, Guadagnoli, Lane]

Lepton Flavor Violation

- LFNU and LFV measurements put bounds on the U^d and U^ℓ matrices.
- Non-zero Wilson coefficients for $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s} \ell_1^+ \ell_2^-$

$$\delta C_9 = -\delta C_{10} = \frac{G}{2} \frac{U_4}{-\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb}^* V_{tq} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}(m_b)}{4\pi}}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_{(s)} \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp)$$

LHCb measurement:

- $B_s \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\pm < 1.1(1.4) \times 10^{-8}$ @ 90 (95) % CL
- $B_d \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\pm < 2.8(3.7) \times 10^{-9}$ @ 90 (95) % CL

⇒ Upper bounds on $G \times U^4$

⇒ $|U_{L31}^\ell / U_{L32}^\ell| \lesssim 35$

Naive estimation of the branching ratio R_γ^l

$$R_\gamma^l = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^- \gamma)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^-)}$$

1. $\frac{m_l^2}{M_{B_s}^2}$: helicity suppression of $B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
2. α_{em} : additional γ -emission
3. 4π : phase space

Naive estimation of the branching ratio R_γ^l

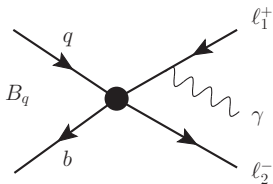
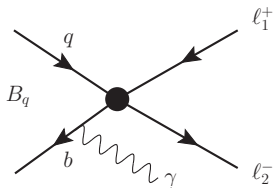
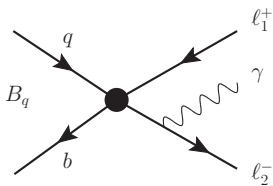
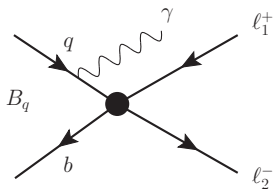
$$R_\gamma^l = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^- \gamma)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^-)} \sim \frac{M_{B_s}^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}}{m_l^2 4\pi}$$

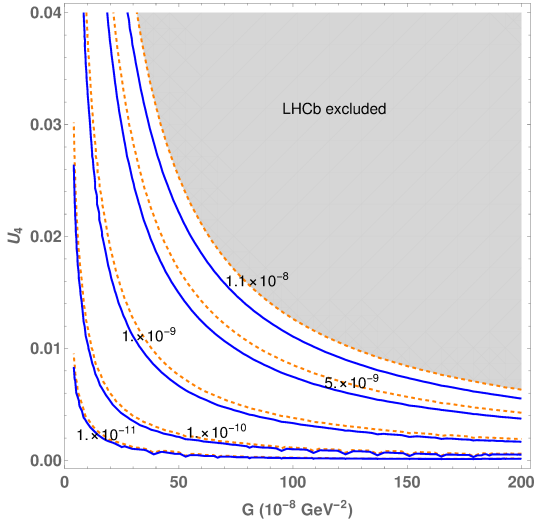
1. $\frac{m_l^2}{M_{B_s}^2}$: helicity suppression of $B_s \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
2. α_{em} : additional γ -emission
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	R_γ^e	R_γ^μ	R_γ^τ
Naive estimation	10^5	1	α_{em}
Melikhov-Nikitin	10^5	5	10^{-2}

[Melikhov, Nikitin]

$\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp \gamma)$





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[Guadagnoli, Melikhov, Reboud]

Conclusion

- Radiative enhancement of leptonic decays
- Simple model for LFNU/LFV, but...
- ... \mathcal{H}_{NP} must be made $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ invariant
 - + This can explain deviation $R(D^{(*)})$
 - This leads to LFNU in $\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu \nu$ (not seen)