## Theory of $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ :

# New Physics Fits and Hadronic Contributions 

Javier Virto

Universität Bern

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## :: Effective Theory for $b \rightarrow s$ Transitions

For $\Lambda_{\mathrm{EW}}, \Lambda_{\mathrm{NP}} \gg M_{B}$ : General model-independent parametrization of NP :

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\mathcal{L}_{W}=\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QCD}}+\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QED}}+\frac{4 G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{t b} V_{t s}^{\star} \sum_{i} \mathcal{C}_{i}(\mu) \mathcal{O}_{i}(\mu) \\
\mathcal{O}_{1}=\left(\bar{c} \gamma_{\mu} P_{L} b\right)\left(\bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} P_{L} c\right) & \mathcal{O}_{2}=\left(\bar{c} \gamma_{\mu} P_{L} T^{a} b\right)\left(\bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} P_{L} T^{a} c\right) \\
\mathcal{O}_{7}=\frac{e}{16 \pi^{2}} m_{b}\left(\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu \nu} P_{R} b\right) F^{\mu \nu} & \mathcal{O}_{7^{\prime}}=\frac{e}{16 \pi^{2}} m_{b}\left(\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu \nu} P_{L} b\right) F^{\mu \nu} \\
\mathcal{O}_{9 \ell}=\frac{\alpha}{4 \pi}\left(\bar{s} \gamma_{\mu} P_{L} b\right)\left(\bar{\ell} \gamma^{\mu} \ell\right) & \mathcal{O}_{9^{\prime} \ell}=\frac{\alpha}{4 \pi}\left(\bar{s} \gamma_{\mu} P_{R} b\right)\left(\bar{\ell} \gamma^{\mu} \ell\right) \\
\mathcal{O}_{10 \ell}=\frac{\alpha}{4 \pi}\left(\bar{s} \gamma_{\mu} P_{L} b\right)\left(\bar{\ell} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{5} \ell\right) & \mathcal{O}_{10^{\prime} \ell}=\frac{\alpha}{4 \pi}\left(\bar{s} \gamma_{\mu} P_{R} b\right)\left(\bar{\ell} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{5} \ell\right)
\end{array}
$$

SM contributions to $\mathcal{C}_{i}\left(\mu_{b}\right)$ known to NNLL Bobeth, Misiak, Urban '99; Misiak, Steinhauser '04, Gorbahn, Haisch '04; Gorbahn, Haisch, Misiak '05; Czakon, Haisch, Misiak '06

$$
\mathcal{C}_{7 \text { eff }}^{\text {SM }}=-0.3, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{SM}}=4.1, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{SM}}=-4.3, \mathcal{C}_{1}^{\mathrm{SM}}=1.1, \mathcal{C}_{2}^{\mathrm{SM}}=-0.4, \mathcal{C}_{\text {rest }}^{\mathrm{SM}} \lesssim 10^{-2}
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* Important operators in this talk.
$\mathcal{C}_{7 \text { eff }}^{\text {SM }}=-0.3, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{SM}}=4.1, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{SM}}=-4.3, \mathcal{C}_{1}^{\mathrm{SM}}=1.1, \mathcal{C}_{2}^{\mathrm{SM}}=-0.4, \mathcal{C}_{\text {rest }}^{\mathrm{SM}} \lesssim 10^{-2}$


## :: Constraining Effective coefficients

- Inclusive

- $B \rightarrow X_{s} \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\left(d B R / d q^{2}\right) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \mathcal{C}_{7}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{1,2}$
- Exclusive leptonic

- Exclusive radiative/semileptonic
- $B \rightarrow K^{*} \gamma\left(B R, S, A_{l}\right) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \mathcal{C}_{7}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{1,2}$
- $B \rightarrow K \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\left(d B R / d q^{2}\right)$ $\mathcal{C}_{7}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{1,2}$
- $B \rightarrow K^{*} \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\left(d B R / d q^{2}\right.$, Angular Observables $)$ $\mathcal{C}_{7}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{1,2}$
- $B_{s} \rightarrow \phi \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\left(d B R / d q^{2}\right.$, Angular Observables) $\mathcal{C}_{7}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{9}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{10}^{(\prime)}, \mathcal{C}_{1,2}$

Exclusive decay modes have huge weight in fits.

## :: Outline

The idea is to constrain very well the WCs, compare with the SM and learn about NP. If it was obvious that it is not New Physics, we wouldn't be discussing this so much, so:

1. Review of Fits and Evidence (?) for New Physics
as a motivational starter.
These fits assume NP only in $\mathcal{C}_{7,9,10}^{(1)}$.
The interesting possibility of NP in $(\bar{s} c)(\bar{c} b)$ will be discussed by Sebastian Jäger.
But the problem really is SM uncertainties. So:
2. Hadronic contributions

Many issues here will be left for the talk by Bernat Capdevila.
Once the anomalies are interpreted model-independently we need to figure out which models can explain them. So:
3. Model-dependent interpretations - Not covered in this talk. But see talk by Olcyr Sumensari.

## 1. Global Fits and New Physics

## $::$ Chronology of $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ (last $\sim 5$ years)

$\triangleright 2012$ Some global fits in the market: Altmannshofer, Paradisi, Straub, Beaujean, Bobeth, van Dyk, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Ramon, Virto. No one notices.

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- 2017 ATLAS + CMS. Question marks.....


## $::$ Chronology of $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ (future)

$\triangleright$ 2017? LHCb measures $R_{K^{\star}}$ Everyone's head explodes.


## :: The $P_{5}^{\prime}$ Anomaly

$\boldsymbol{P}_{5}^{\prime}$ is an "optimized" angular observable in $\boldsymbol{B} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{K}^{\star} \boldsymbol{\mu}^{+} \boldsymbol{\mu}^{-} 1207.2753$ [hep-ph]
LHCb 2013 + 2015, Belle 2016 + Recent ATLAS + CMS Moriond 2017 !


Word of caution : CMS results take $F_{L}$ and $S$-wave from separate analysis.
But $P_{5}^{\prime}$ is not the only observable ....

## :: Global Fits to all $b \rightarrow s$ data

All include $B \rightarrow X_{s} \gamma, B \rightarrow K^{*} \gamma, B_{s} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}, B \rightarrow X_{s} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$by default.

- Fit 1 (Canonical): $B_{(s)} \rightarrow\left(K^{(*)}, \phi\right) \mu^{+} \mu^{-}, B R^{\prime}$ s and $P_{i}$ 's, All $q^{2}$ (91 obs)
- Fit 2: Branching Ratios only (27 obs)
- Fit 3: $P_{i}$ Angular Observables only (64 obs)
- Fit 4: $S_{i}$ Angular Observables only (64 obs)
- Fit 5: $B \rightarrow K \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$only (14 obs)
- Fit 6: $B \rightarrow K^{*} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$only (57 obs)
- Fit 7: $B_{s} \rightarrow \phi \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$only (20 obs)
- Fit 8: Large Recoil only (74 obs)
- Fit 9: Low Recoil only (17 obs)
- Fit 10: Only bins within $[1,6] \mathrm{GeV}^{2}$ (39 obs)
- Fits 11: Bin-by-bin analysis.
- Fit 12: Full form factor approach [a la ABSZ] (91 obs)
- Fit 13: Enhanced Power Corrections (91 obs)
- Fit 14: Enhanced Charm loop effect (91 obs)


## :: Canonical Fit: 6D hypotheses Descotes-Genon, Hofer, Matias, Vito

$\triangleright$ All 6 WCs free (but real).

| Coefficient | $1 \sigma$ | $2 \sigma$ | $3 \sigma$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathcal{C}_{7}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[-0.02,0.03]$ | $[-0.04,0.04]$ | $[-0.05,0.08]$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[-1.4,-1.0]$ | $[-1.7,-0.7]$ | $[-2.2,-0.4]$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[-0.0,0.9]$ | $[-0.3,1.3]$ | $[-0.5,2.0]$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{7^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[-0.02,0.03]$ | $[-0.04,0.06]$ | $[-0.06,0.07]$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[0.3,1.8]$ | $[-0.5,2.7]$ | $[-1.3,3.7]$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | $[-0.3,0.9]$ | $[-0.7,1.3]$ | $[-1.0,1.6]$ |

$\triangleright \mathcal{C}_{9}$ consistent with SM only above $3 \sigma$.
$\triangleright$ All others consistent with the SM at $1 \sigma$, except for $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\prime}$ at $2 \sigma$.
$\triangleright$ Pull $_{\text {SM }}$ for the 6D fit is $3.6 \sigma$.

## :: Canonical Fit: 1D hypotheses

$\triangleright$ Pull $_{\text {SM }}: \sim \chi_{\text {SM }}^{2}-\chi_{\text {min }}^{2}$ (metrology: how less likely is SM vs. best fit?)
$\triangleright$ p-value: $\mathrm{p}\left(\chi_{\text {min }}^{2}, N_{\text {dof }}\right)$ (goodness of fit: is the best fit a good fit?)
$\triangleright$ Contribution $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\text {NP }}<0$ always favoured.

| Coefficient | Best fit | $3 \sigma$ | Pull | SM |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| p-value (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| SM | - | - | - | 16.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{7}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.02 | $[-0.07,0.03]$ | 1.2 | 17.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -1.09 | $[-1.67,-0.39]$ | 4.5 | 63.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | 0.56 | $[-0.12,1.36]$ | 2.5 | 25.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{N P}^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | 0.02 | $[-0.06,0.09]$ | 0.6 | 15.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | 0.46 | $[-0.36,1.31]$ | 1.7 | 19.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.25 | $[-0.82,0.31]$ | 1.3 | 17.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.22 | $[-0.74,0.50]$ | 1.1 | 16.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=-\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.68 | $[-1.22,-0.18]$ | 4.2 | 56.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}=\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.07 | $[-0.86,0.68]$ | 0.3 | 14.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=-\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | 0.19 | $[-0.17,0.55]$ | 1.6 | 18.0 |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=-\mathcal{C}_{9^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -1.06 | $[-1.60,-0.40]$ | 4.8 | 72.0 |

## :: Consistency of different fits

$\triangleright 3 \sigma$ constraints, always including $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ and inclusive.



$\triangleright$ Good consistency between BRs and Angular observables ( $P_{i}$ 's dominate).
$\triangleright$ Good consistency between different modes ( $B \rightarrow K^{*}$ dominates).
$\triangleright$ Good consistency between different $q^{2}$ regions (Large-R dominates, $[1,6]$ bulk).
$\triangleright$ Remember: Quite different theory issues in each case!

## :: Other Fits

$\triangleright$ Uses the $S_{i}$ basis of angular observables in $B \rightarrow K^{\star} \mu \mu$
$\triangleright$ Uses "full form factors" from
a fit to LCSRs Barucha, Straub, Zwicky and Lattice Bouchard et al, Horgan et al.
$\triangleright$ Uses all data from all experiments, but only 2D fits at most.

| Coeff. | best fit | $1 \sigma$ | $2 \sigma$ | $\chi_{\text {SM }}^{2}-\chi_{\text {b.f. }}^{2}$ | pull |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C_{7}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.04 | $[-0.07,-0.01]$ | $[-0.10,0.02]$ | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| $C_{7}^{\prime}$ | 0.01 | $[-0.04,0.07]$ | $[-0.10,0.12]$ | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| $C_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -1.07 | $[-1.32,-0.81]$ | $[-1.54,-0.53]$ | 13.7 | 3.7 |
| $C_{9}^{\prime}$ | 0.21 | $[-0.04,0.46]$ | $[-0.29,0.70]$ | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| $C_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | 0.50 | $[0.24,0.78]$ | $[-0.01,1.08]$ | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| $C_{10}^{\prime}$ | -0.16 | $[-0.34,0.02]$ | $[-0.52,0.21]$ | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| $C_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=C_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.22 | $[-0.44,0.03]$ | $[-0.64,0.33]$ | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| $C_{9}^{\mathrm{NP}}=-C_{10}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | -0.53 | $[-0.71,-0.35]$ | $[-0.91,-0.18]$ | 9.8 | 3.1 |
| $C_{9}^{\prime}=C_{10}^{\prime}$ | -0.10 | $[-0.36,0.17]$ | $[-0.64,0.43]$ | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| $C_{9}^{\prime}=-C_{10}^{\prime}$ | 0.11 | $[-0.01,0.22]$ | $[-0.12,0.33]$ | 0.9 | 0.9 |

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a fit to LCSRs Barucha, Straub, Zwicky and Lattice Bouchard et al, Horgan et al.
$\triangleright$ Also fits LHCb Method-of-Moments results.



## :: Other Fits

## Good agreement among the different fits:



Implies that the differences in the various analyses are not so relevant in the final result. Of course, each analysis separately has its own checks of hadronic uncertainties, etc.

## :: Implications of new CMS + ATLAS ?

## Altmannshofer, Straub 2017



## :: Summary 1

- A NP contribution $\mathcal{C}_{9 \mu}^{\text {NP }} \sim-1$ gives a substantially improved fit for
$\triangleright B \rightarrow K \mu \mu, B \rightarrow K^{*} \mu \mu$ and $B_{s} \rightarrow \Phi \mu \mu$
$\triangleright$ BRs and angular observables (including $P_{5}^{\prime}$ )
$\triangleright$ Low $q^{2}$ and large $q^{2}$
$\triangleright R_{K}$
All these receive, in general, quite different contributions from hadronic operators.
- Different fits with similar results:
- Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto, 1307.5683 [hep-ph]
- Altmannshofer, Straub, 1308.1501 [hep-ph], 1411.3161 [hep-ph]
- Beaujean, Bobeth, van Dyk, 1310.2478 [hep-ph]
- Horgan, Liu, Meinel, Wingate, 1310.3887 [hep-ph]
- Hurth, Mahmoudi, Neshatpour, $1410.4545[h e p-p h], 1603.00865$ [hep-ph]
- ATLAS + CMS results do not change the global picture


## 2. Hadronic Contributions

$::$ Theory calculation for $B \rightarrow M \ell^{+} \ell^{-}$


$$
\mathcal{M}_{\lambda}=\frac{G_{F} \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \pi} V_{t b} V_{t s}^{*}\left[\left(\mathcal{A}_{\lambda}^{\mu}+\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\mu}\right) \bar{u}_{\ell} \gamma_{\mu} v_{\ell}+\mathcal{B}_{\lambda}^{\mu} \bar{u}_{\ell} \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_{5} v_{\ell}\right]+\mathcal{O}\left(\alpha^{2}\right)
$$

Local:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{\lambda}^{\mu} & =-\frac{2 m_{b} q_{\nu}}{q^{2}} \mathcal{C}_{7}\left\langle M_{\lambda}\right| \bar{s} \sigma^{\mu \nu} P_{R} b|B\rangle+\mathcal{C}_{9}\left\langle M_{\lambda}\right| \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} P_{L} b|B\rangle \\
\mathcal{B}_{\lambda}^{\mu} & =\mathcal{C}_{10}\left\langle M_{\lambda}\right| \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} P_{L} b|B\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

Non-Local: $\quad \mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\mu}=-\frac{16 i \pi^{2}}{q^{2}} \sum_{i=1 . .6,8} \mathcal{C}_{i} \int d^{4} x e^{i q \cdot x}\left\langle M_{\lambda}\right| T\left\{\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{E} m}^{\mu}(x), \mathcal{O}_{i}(0)\right\}|B\rangle$
Two theory issues:

1. Form Factors (LCSRs, LQCD, symmetry relations ...)
2. Hadronic contribution (SCET/QCDF, OPE, LCOPE ... FOCUS HERE)

## :: Hadronic correlator : Current approaches

$\triangleright$ QCD-Factorization at $0<q^{2} \ll M_{J / P s i}^{2}$ Beneke, Feldmann, Seidel

- Based on large-energy limit, bottleneck is power corrections.
- Used in the region where light quarks can go on-shell.
$\triangleright$ LCOPE at $q^{2}<0+$ LCSR for matrix elements + Dispersion relation $\left(\rightarrow q^{2}>0\right)$ Khodjamirian, Mannel, Pivovarov, Wang, Rusov.
- Systematic. Allows to compute power corrections.
- LCOPE needs perturbative calculation at LCSR $q^{2}<0$. Difficult for NLO.
- Assumes local duality for intermediate states in $s$-channel.
$\triangleright$ Fit to data Ciuchini et al., Chovanova et al.
- Not predictive!
- Ad-hoc parametrization, not motivated.
- Embedding New Physics can use "Wilks' test (but inconclusive).
$\triangleright$ "Low-recoil" OPE at $M_{\psi(2 S)}^{2}<q^{2}<M_{B}^{2}$ Grinstein, Pirjol, Hiller, Bobeth, van Dyk
- Must integrate over large region to "smear" spectral density.
- Can calculate power corrections, but HMEs not known.
$\triangleright$ Factorization Approximation + data Lyon, Zwicky, Brass, Hiller, Nisandzic
- "Vaccuum polarization" contribution completely included.
- Non-factorizable effects must be introduced separately.


## :: Hadronic correlator : Decomposition

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{H}^{\mu}\left(q^{2}\right) & \equiv i \int \mathrm{~d}^{4} x e^{i q \cdot x}\left\langle\bar{K}^{*}(k, \eta)\right| T\left\{j_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mu}(x), \mathcal{C}_{1} \mathcal{O}_{1}+\mathcal{C}_{2} \mathcal{O}_{2}(0)\right\}|\bar{B}(p)\rangle \\
& \equiv M_{B}^{2} \eta_{\alpha}^{*}\left[S_{\perp}^{\alpha \mu} \mathcal{H}_{\perp}-S_{\|}^{\alpha \mu} \mathcal{H}_{\|}-S_{0}^{\alpha \mu} \mathcal{H}_{0}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$\triangleright S_{\lambda}^{\alpha \mu}$ - basis of Lorentz structures (carefully chosen)
$\triangleright \mathcal{H}_{\lambda}$ - Lorentz invariant correlation functions
$\triangleright \lambda \quad$ - polarization states $(\perp, \|, 0)$

## The idea :

$\triangleright$ Understand analytic structure of $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}\left(q^{2}\right)$ to write a general parametrisation consistent with QCD.
$\triangleright$ Use suitable experimental information to constrain the correlator.
$\triangleright$ Use theory to constrain the correlator in suitable kinematic points.

## :: Hadronic correlator: Analytic structure

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto



- narrow charmonia, assumed to be stable



## :: Hadronic correlator: Analytic structure

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto



- narrow charmonia, assumed to be stable red branch cut from $D \bar{D}$ production
- broad charmonia, decaying to $D \bar{D}$
$\times$ potential mirror poles



## :: Hadronic correlator: Analytic structure

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto



- narrow charmonia, assumed to be stable red branch cut from $D \bar{D}$ production
- broad charmonia, decaying to $D \bar{D}$
$\times$ potential mirror poles
blue branch cut from light hadrons



## :: Hadronic correlator: Analytic structure

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto



- narrow charmonia, assumed to be stable
red branch cut from $D \bar{D}$ production
- broad charmonia, decaying to $D \bar{D}$
$\times$ potential mirror poles
blue branch cut from light hadrons
green $q^{2}$-dep. imaginary due to branch cut in $p^{2}$

$::$ Understanding the $p^{2}$ cut


## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

Trick : Add spurious momentum $h$ to $\mathcal{O}_{i}$ Recover physical kinematics as $h \rightarrow 0$


$\triangleright s \sim p^{2}$ independent of $t \sim q^{2}$.
$\triangleright$ Cut in $p^{2}$ does not translate into cut in $q^{2}$
$\triangleright$ Two correlators:
$\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}\left(q^{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {real }}\left(q^{2}\right)+i \mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {imag }}\left(q^{2}\right)$
$\triangleright$ Both $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {real }}\left(q^{2}\right)$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {imag }}\left(q^{2}\right)$ are analytic at $q^{2} \leq 0$
$\triangleright$ Both $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {real }}\left(q^{2}\right)$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}^{\text {imag }}\left(q^{2}\right)$ have branch cuts at $q^{2}>0$

## :: Parametrization A : J/ $\psi, \psi(2 s)$ poles $+D \bar{D}$ cut

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

Motivated by famous " $z$-parametrization" of form factors. Boyd et al ' 94 , Bourelly et al ' 08

1. extract the poles

$$
\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}\left(q^{2}\right)=\frac{1}{q^{2}-M_{J / \psi}^{2}} \frac{1}{q^{2}-M_{\psi(2 S)}^{2}} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\lambda}\left(q^{2}\right)
$$


2. $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\lambda}\left(q^{2}\right)$ is analytic except for $D \bar{D}$ cut.
3. Perform conformal mapping $q^{2} \mapsto z\left(q^{2}\right)$.
4. $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\lambda}(z)$ analytic within unit circle.
5. Taylor expand $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\lambda}(z)$ around $z=0$.
6. Good convergence expected since

$$
|z|<0.42 \text { for }-5 \mathrm{GeV}^{2} \leq q^{2} \leq 14 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}
$$

## :: Experimental constraints on the correlator

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

The correlators $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda}$ can be related to observables in the decays $B \rightarrow K^{*} J / \psi, K^{*} \psi(2 S)$
$\triangleright$ Independent of short-distance contributions $\left(\mathcal{C}_{7}, \mathcal{C}_{9}\right.$, etc) in $B \rightarrow K^{*}\left\{\gamma, \mu^{+} \mu^{-}\right\}$
$\triangleright$ Important constraints at $\boldsymbol{q}^{2} \simeq 9 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}$ and $\boldsymbol{q}^{2} \simeq 14 \mathrm{GeV}^{2}$.

Details:
$\triangleright$ residues of the correlator can be expressed in terms of $B \rightarrow K^{*} \psi$ amplitudes. Khodjamirian et. al. 2010
$\triangleright \mathcal{B}$ and 4 angular observables measured in $B \rightarrow K^{*} J / \psi$ and $B \rightarrow K^{*} \psi(2 S)$

## LHCb 2013, BaBar 2007

$\triangleright$ Allows to constrain all moduli and two relative phases of the amplitudes, and therefore of the residues of the correlator.

## :: Theory constraints on the correlator

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

The correlator can be calculated at $\boldsymbol{q}^{\mathbf{2}}<\mathbf{0}$ reliably by means of a light-cone OPE
Khodjamirian et al. 2010
Using $\mathcal{H}_{\perp}\left(q^{2}\right)$ as an example:

$$
\mathcal{H}_{\perp}\left(q^{2}\right)=\# \times g\left(q^{2}, m_{c}^{2}\right) \mathcal{F}_{\perp}\left(q^{2}\right)+\# \times \widetilde{V}_{1}\left(q^{2}\right)+\mathrm{NLO}_{\alpha_{s}}
$$

$\triangleright$ first term is usual form-factor-like contribution
$\triangleright$ second term arises from soft-gluon effects only
$\triangleright$ third term arises from NLO corrections (produces $p^{2}$ cut !!)

We use this to constrain the correlators at $\boldsymbol{q}^{2}=-\mathbf{1} \mathrm{GeV}^{2}$ and $\boldsymbol{q}^{2}=-\mathbf{5} \mathrm{GeV}^{2}$.

## :: Results Parametrization A

## Preliminary

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

Results for $\operatorname{Re}\left(\mathcal{H}_{\perp} / \mathcal{F}_{\perp}\right):$


Discrete ambiguity in phases of the residues: (only two shown)

$$
\text { Left : } \phi_{J / \psi}=\pi, \phi_{\psi(2 S)}=0
$$

$$
\text { Right }: \phi_{J / \psi}=\phi_{\psi(2 S)}=\pi
$$

## :: Results Parametrization A

## Preliminary

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

SM predictions for $P_{5}^{\prime}$


Left : $\phi_{J / \psi}=\pi, \phi_{\psi(2 S)}=0$


Right : $\phi_{J / \psi}=\phi_{\psi(2 S)}=\pi$
$\triangleright$ first-time use of inter-resonance bin : great potential!!

## $::$ Confronting $B \rightarrow K^{\star} \mu \mu$ data

## Preliminary

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

Global fit to all $B \rightarrow K^{\star}\left\{\gamma, \mu^{+} \mu^{-}, J / \psi, \psi(2 S)\right\}$ data using Parametrization $\mathbf{A}$


Left : $\phi_{J / \psi}=\pi, \phi_{\psi(2 S)}=0$


Right : $\phi_{J / \psi}=\phi_{\psi(2 S)}=\pi$

## :: Summary 2

$\triangleright$ Systematic framework to access nonlocal correlator
$\triangleright$ First approach to use both theory inputs and experimental constraints in fit
$\triangleright$ Can accommodate existing and future theory results (systematically improvable)
$\triangleright$ Provides model-independent prior predictions for $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$
$\triangleright$ Can be easily embedded in global fits
$\triangleright$ Present data in tension with parametrization A
$\triangleright$ favours NP interpretation with $>4 \sigma$
$\triangleright$ Other results not disclosed here: see Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto
$\triangleright$ Complex parametrization A : needs analytic NLO Greub, Virto w.i.p.
$\triangleright$ Parametrization B : includes light-hadron cut from $\psi$ decay

## Keep an eye on this !!

## Back-up

:: Hadronic correlator: are we missing something?

## Descotes-Genon, Hofer, Matias, Virto

$\rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mu}=-\frac{16 i \pi^{2}}{q^{2}} \sum_{i=1 . .6,8} \mathcal{C}_{i} \int d x^{4} e^{i q \cdot x}\left\langle M_{\lambda}\right| T\left\{\mathcal{J}_{\mu}^{e m}(x) \mathcal{O}_{i}(0)\right\}|B\rangle$ is $q^{2}$-dependent

$\Rightarrow$ No evidence for $q^{2}$-dependence $\rightarrow$ Good crosscheck of hadronic contribution!

## :: Overview of exp. constraints on Correlator

## Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto

| name | observables | degrees of freedom | source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow \bar{K}^{*} J / \psi$ | $\mathcal{B}, F_{\perp}, F_{\\|}, \delta_{\perp}, \delta_{\\|}$ | 5 | BaBar |
|  | $\mathcal{B}, F_{\perp}, F_{\\|}, \delta_{\perp}, \delta_{\\|}$ | 5 | Belle |
|  | $\mathcal{B}, F_{\perp}, F_{0}, \delta_{\perp}, \delta_{\\|}$ | 5 | CDF |
|  | $\mathcal{B}$ | 1 | CLEO |
|  | $F_{\perp}, F_{0}, \delta_{\perp}, \delta_{\\|}$ | 4 | LHCb |
| $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*} \psi(2 S)$ | $\mathcal{B}, F_{\perp}, F_{\\|}, \delta_{\perp}, \delta_{\\|}$ | 5 | BaBar |
|  | $\mathcal{B}$ | 1 | Belle |
|  | $\mathcal{B}$ | 1 | CDF |
|  | $\mathcal{B}$ | 1 | CLEO |
| $\bar{K}^{*} \gamma$ | $\mathcal{B}$ | 1 | CLEO |
|  | $\mathcal{B}, S_{K^{*} \gamma}$ | 1 | Belle |
|  | $\mathcal{B}, S_{K^{*} \gamma}$ | BaBar |  |
| $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$"inter-resonance" | $\mathcal{B}, F_{L}, S_{3}, S_{4}, S_{5}, A_{\text {FB }}, S_{7}, S_{8}, S_{9}$ | $9 \times 9$ | LHCb |

## :: Anomaly patterns

|  |  | $R_{K}$ | $\left\langle P_{5}^{\prime}\right\rangle_{[4,6],[6,8]}$ | $B R\left(B_{s} \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu\right)$ | low recoil $B R$ | Best fit now |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9}^{\text {NP }}$ | + | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $X$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10}^{\text {NP }}$ | + | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{9{ }^{\prime}}^{\text {NP }}$ | + | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\mathcal{C}_{10^{\prime}}^{\mathrm{NP}}$ | + | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |

$\triangleright \mathcal{C}_{9}<0$ consistent with all the anomalies
$\triangleright$ No consistent and global alternative from long-distance dynamics.
:: Outlook: Potential of inclusive measurements at Belle-2
If the (current) exclusive fit is accurate, inclusive $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ Belle-2 measurements alone have the potential for a NP discovery:


