

Does it rock?

*Time-dependent Measurement
of $B_s \rightarrow \phi(KK)\mu\mu$ Decay at FCC-ee*

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10/10/24 3rd ECFR Workshop



Universität
Zürich ^{UZH}



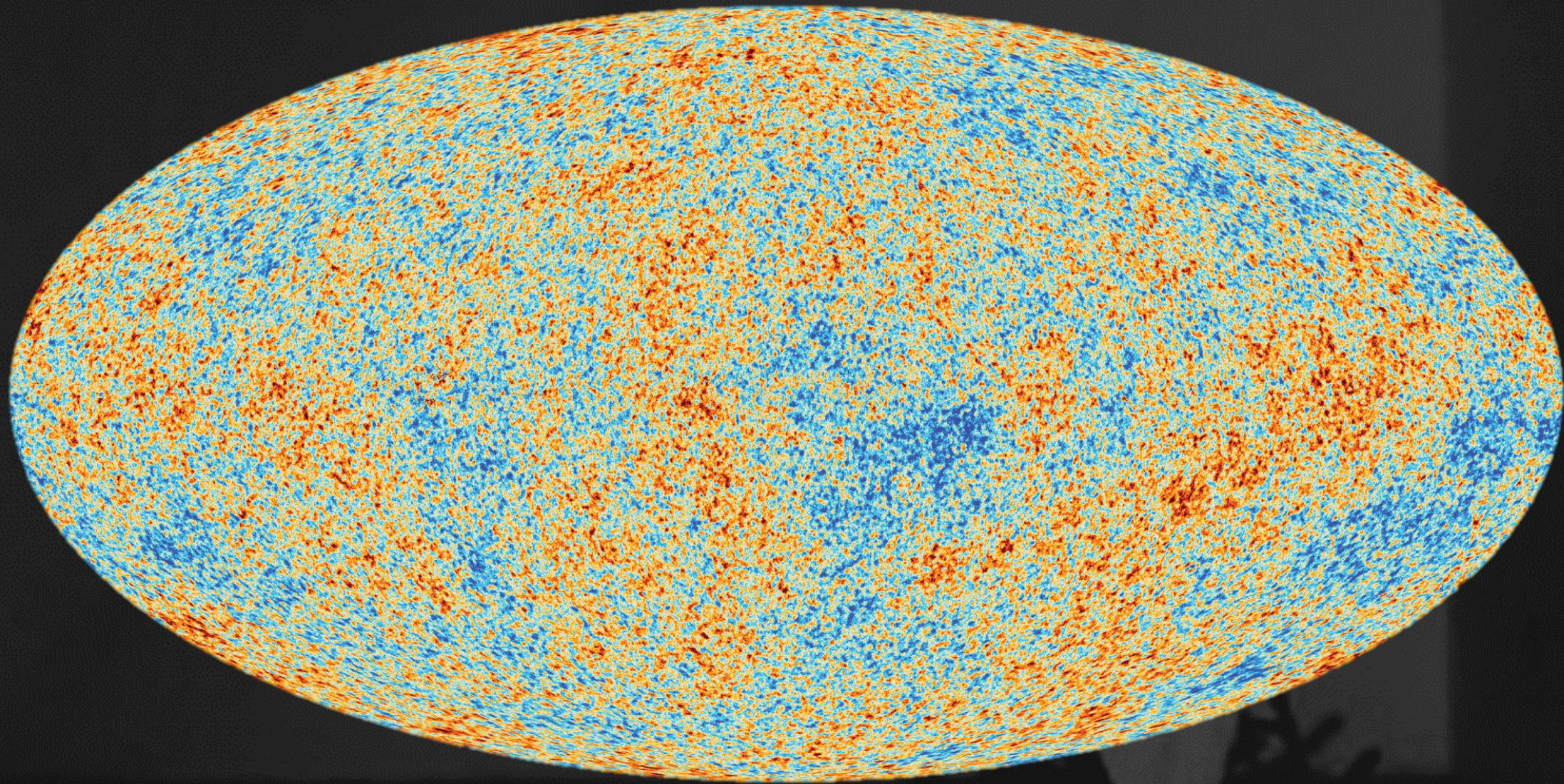
WARNING

This presentation contains preliminary results.
Do NOT take it super seriously,
some numerical values may be updated in later stage.

Once upon a time.



Once upon a time.



Once upon a time.

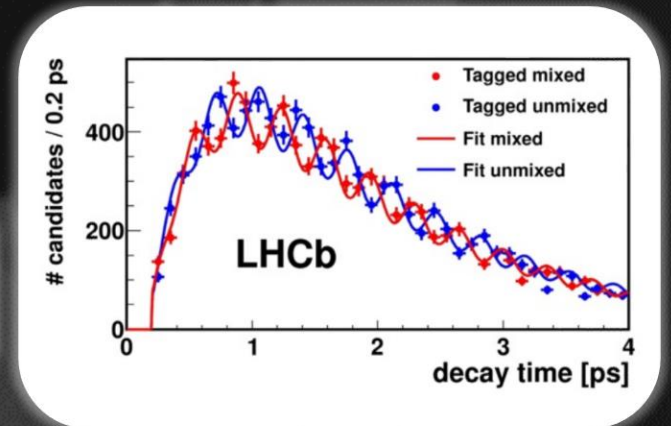
Cosmological measurement shows: $(n_{\text{baryon}} - n_{\text{anti-baryon}}) / n_{\text{photon}} \sim 10^{-9}$
[Matter \gg Anti-matter]

Sakharov Condition (within Baryogenesis):

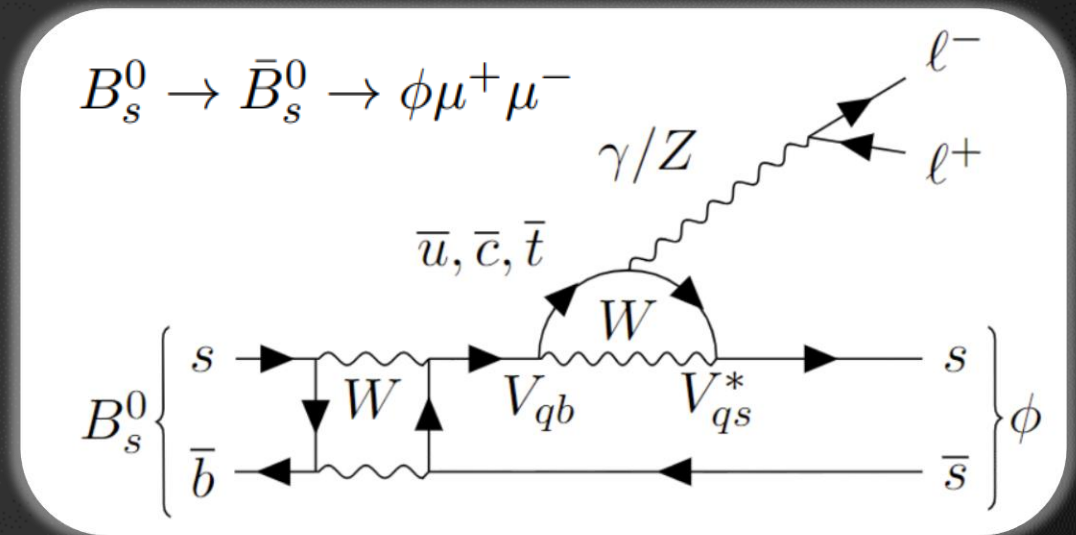
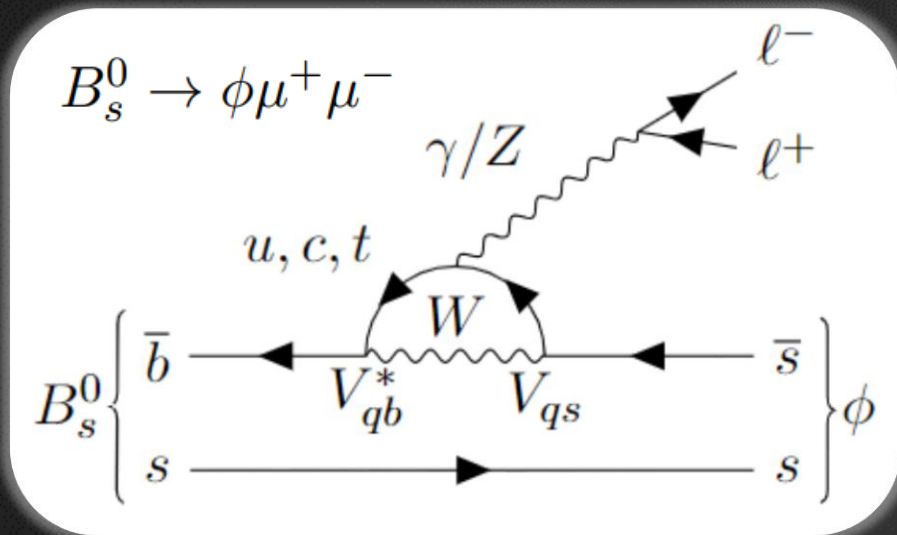
- Baryon number violation
- Interactions out of thermal equilibrium
- C, CP violation

$$\begin{pmatrix} |V_{ud}| & |V_{us}| & |V_{ub}|e^{-i\gamma} \\ -|V_{cd}| & |V_{cs}| & |V_{cb}| \\ |V_{td}|e^{-i\beta} & -|V_{ts}|e^{i\beta_s} & |V_{tb}| \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^5)$$

We have CPV in SM!
But not enough
[Mostly CPV in non-leptonic decay]



We look at. (CPV from NP?)



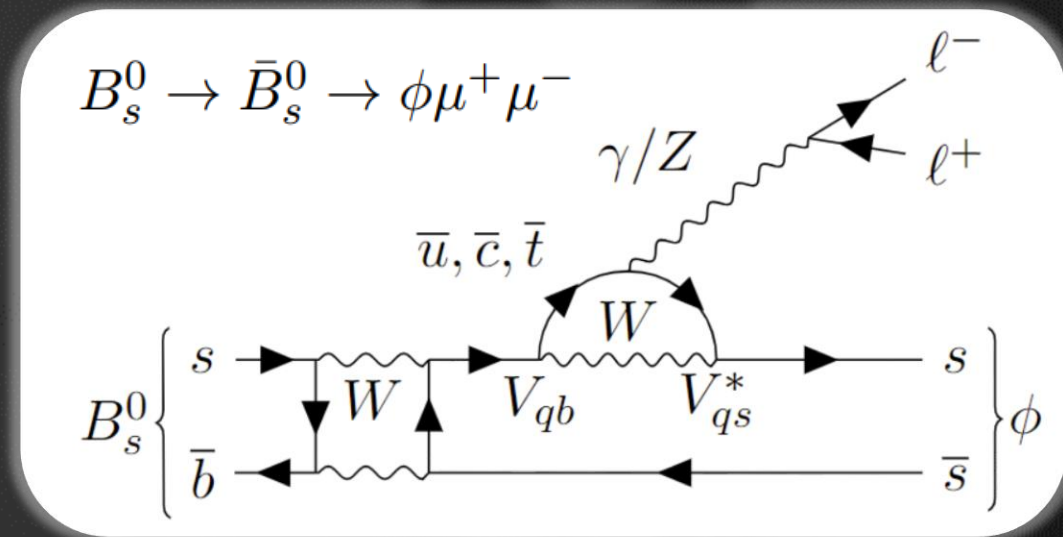
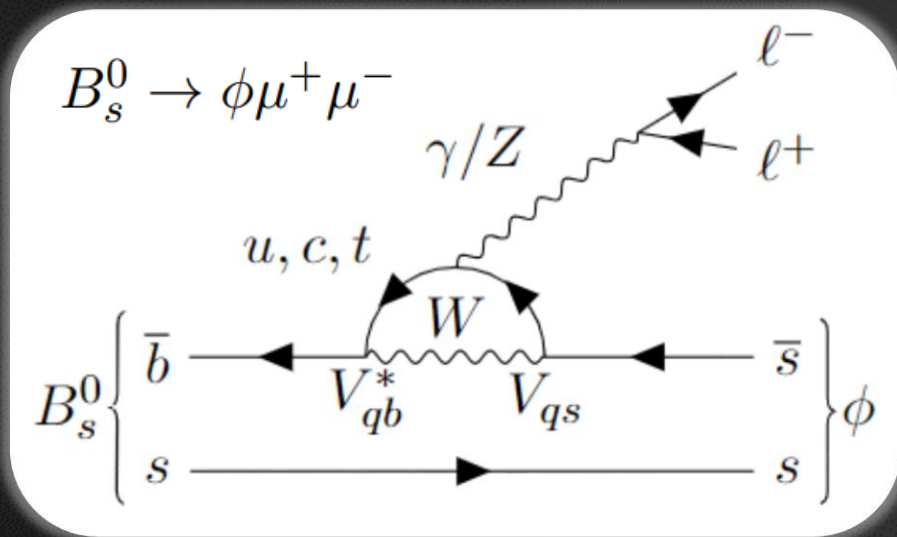
Just an example, there are more diagrams

We look at. (CPV from NP?)

It is FCNC!!! Loop suppressed: $BR \sim 8 \times 10^{-7}$

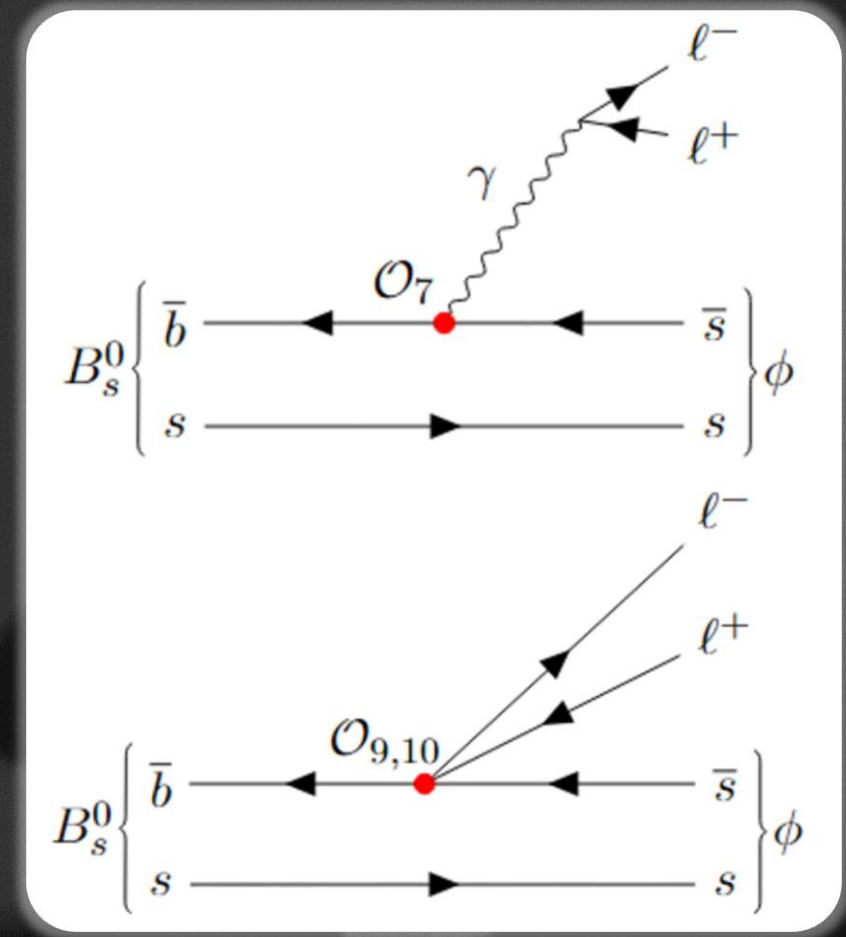
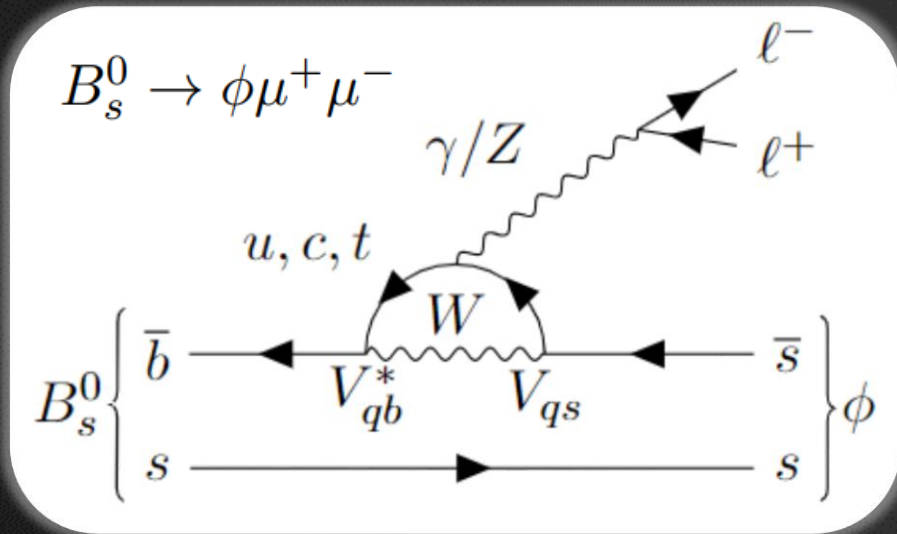
(BR measurement done by LHCb in 2021 [arXiv:2105.14007])

[Leptonic CPV is not yet fully explored]



We look at. (CPV from NP?)

BSM could introduce CPV in FCNC operators:
time-dependent measurements are sensitive to $\text{Im}[C_{7,9,10}]$



Just an example, there are more diagrams

Why FCC-ee ?

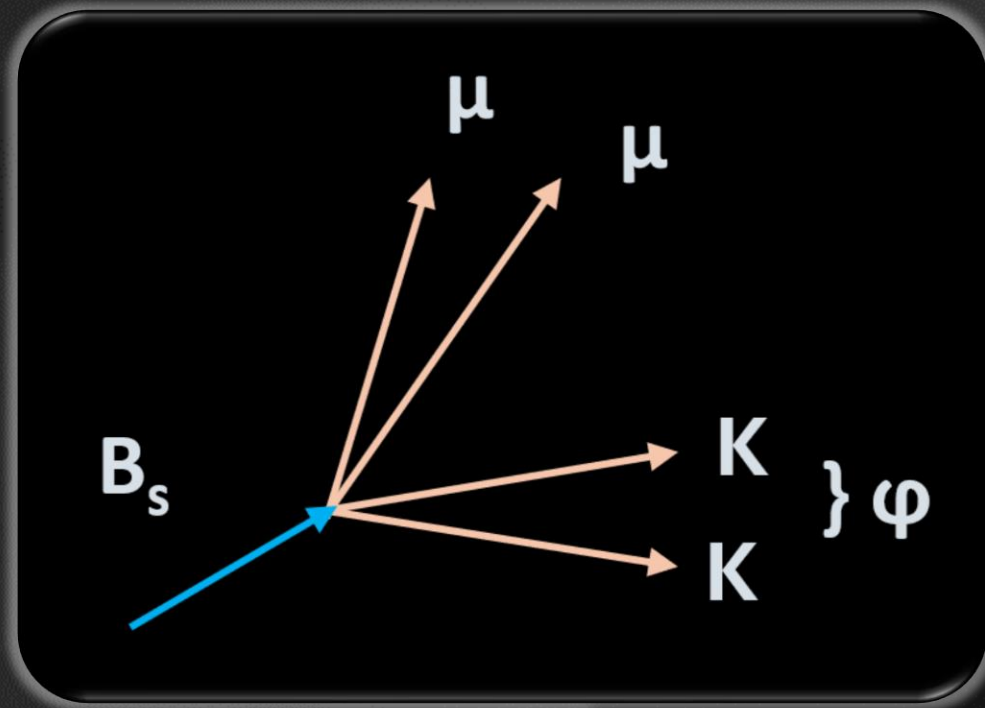
FCC-ee at Z-pole

<i>b</i> -hadron	Belle II	LHCb	FCC-ee
B^0, \bar{B}^0	5.3×10^{10}	6×10^{13}	7.2×10^{11}
B^\pm	5.6×10^{10}	6×10^{13}	7.2×10^{11}
B_s^0, \bar{B}_s^0	5.7×10^8	2×10^{13}	1.9×10^{11}
B_c^\pm	...	4×10^{11}	1.1×10^9
$\Lambda_b^0, \bar{\Lambda}_b^0$...	2×10^{13}	1.5×10^{11}

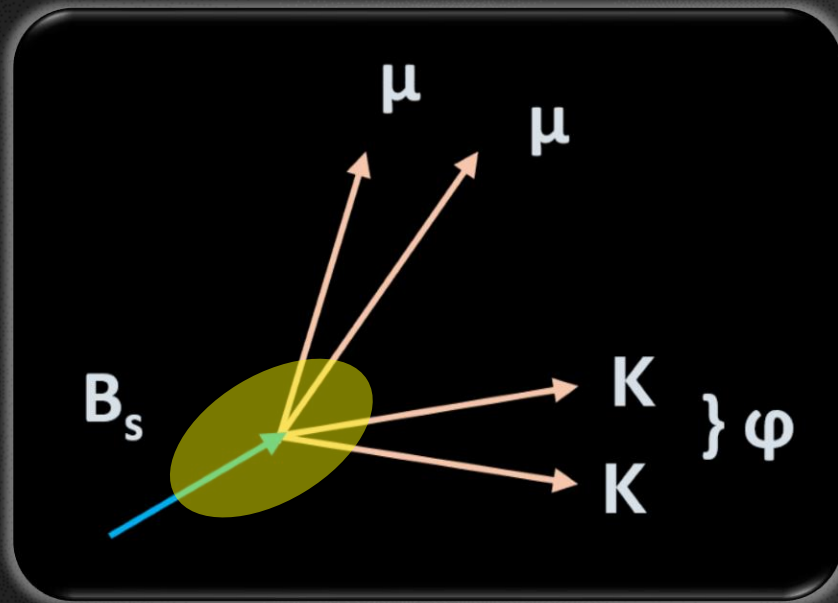
In general (you all know better than I do):

- Clean (vs LHCb)
- Good Flavor Tagging (vs LHCb)
- Large Stat. (vs Belle II)
- Good Vertexing (vs Belle II)
- ...

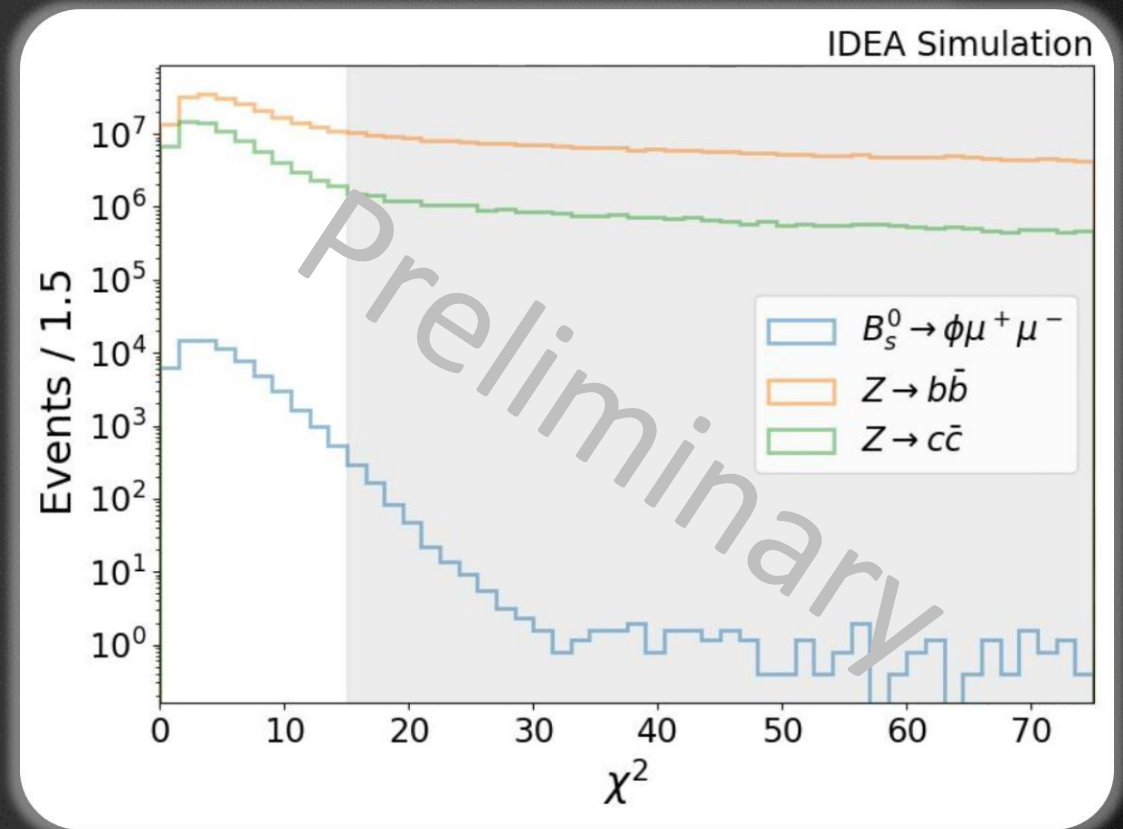
Cartoon Diagram of Signal.....



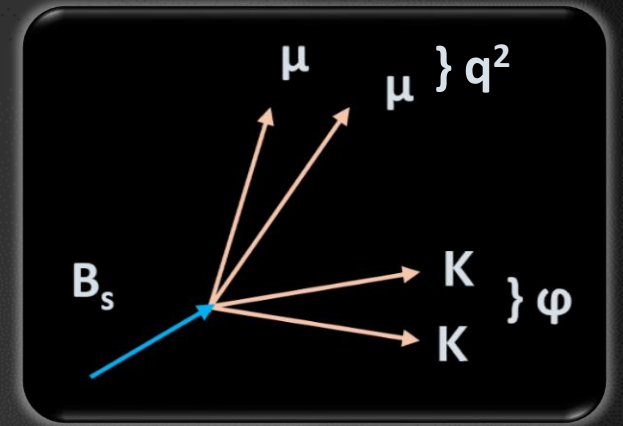
Some Physics of Signal.....



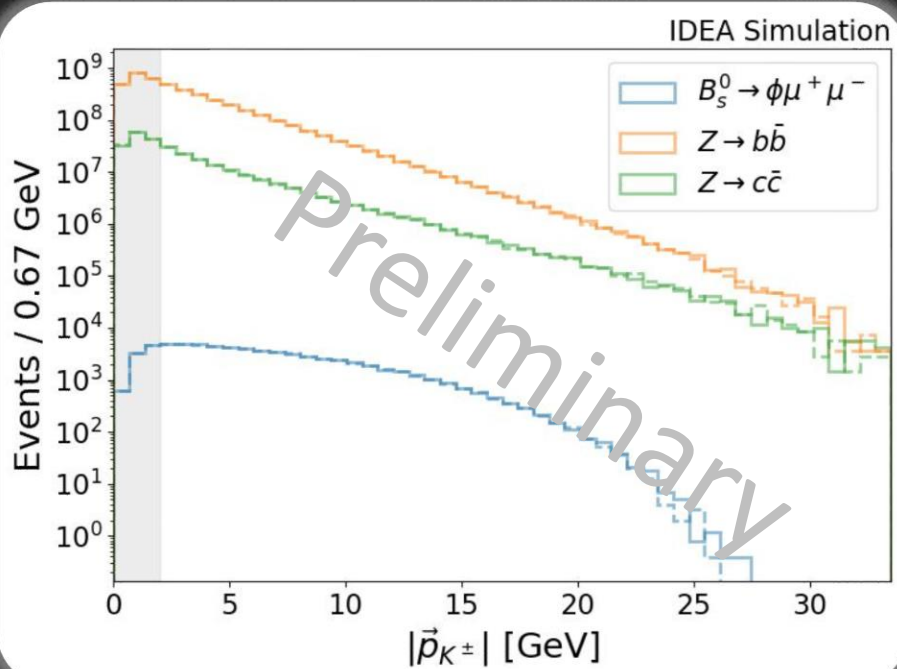
Vertex Fit



Some Physics of Signal.....

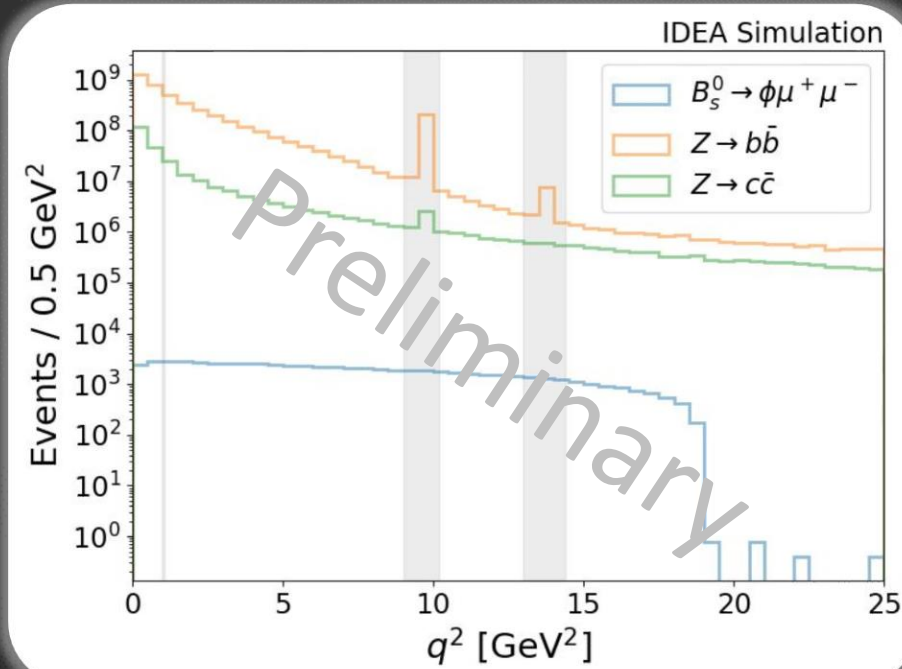


Kinematics

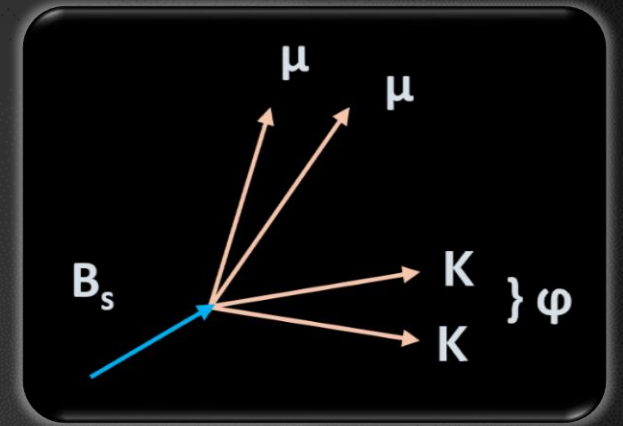


Resonances

(momentum transferred to dimuon system)

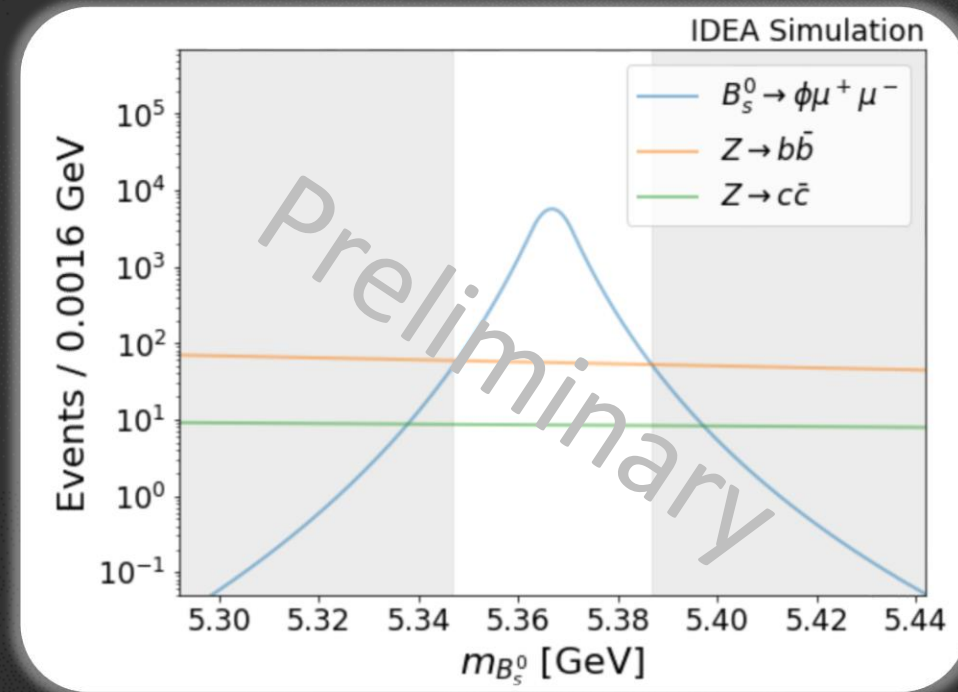
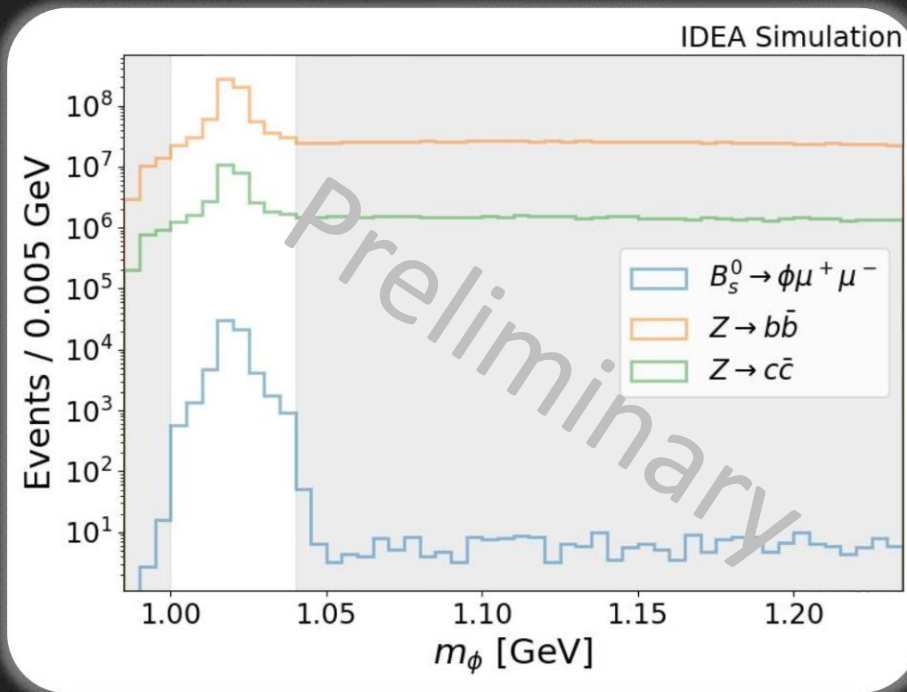


Some Physics of Signal.....



Inv. mass (Dikaon)

Inv. Mass (Dikaon + Dimuon)



Cut Flow.



Cut Flow.



Cut Flow.

Channel	$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$	$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$
Events at FCC- ee	1.25×10^5	9.07×10^{11}	7.22×10^{11}
N_{FS}	1.16×10^5	4.34×10^9	2.82×10^8
N_{χ^2}	1.15×10^5	2.15×10^8	7.25×10^7
$N_{ \vec{p} }$	7.35×10^4	5.98×10^7	2.25×10^6
N_{m_ϕ}	7.32×10^4	3.21×10^7	3.64×10^5
N_{q^2}	6.33×10^4	1.24×10^7	3.13×10^6
$N_{m_{B_s^0}}$	6.27×10^4	1.39×10^3	2.13×10^2

Precision: $\sim 0.4\%$ (vs LHCb: $\sim 2.6\%$)

What Can We Measure. ?

	Untagged	Tagged
Time-independent		
Time-dependent		

What Can We Measure. ?

Fact Sheet: "Tagging"

Tell they're from B or anti-B

Tag eff.: How often we can tell something

Tag Rate: How often we get it right

Uncert. $\sim 1/\sqrt{\text{Tag Power}}$

	LEP	Belle II	BaBar	LHCb
P_{tag}	25 – 30%	30%	30%	6%

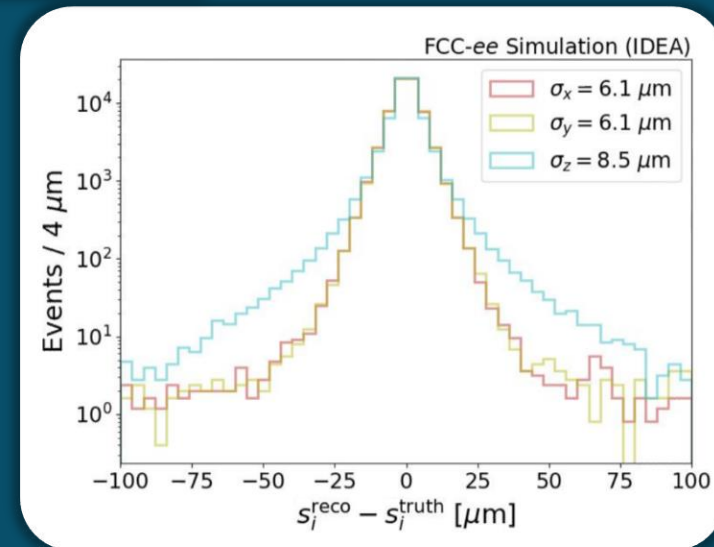
Tagging

Fact Sheet: "Timing"

Time resolution effect: dilution factor (~ 0.995)



Function of: PV, SV, Boost
[Dominated by SV resolution]



What Can We Measure. ?

	Untagged	Tagged
Time-independent	Branching Ratio	Time-integrated CP-asymmetry $\langle A_{CP} \rangle = \frac{\Gamma_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-} - \Gamma_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}}{\Gamma_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-} + \Gamma_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}}$
Time-dependent	Time-dependent Decay Rate $\Gamma_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}(t) + \Gamma_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}(t) \propto e^{-\Gamma_s t} \left(\cosh \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Gamma_s t + D_f \sinh \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Gamma_s t \right)$	Time-dependent CP-asymmetry $A_{CP}(t) = \frac{C_f \cos \Delta m_s t - S_f \sin \Delta m_s t}{\cosh \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Gamma_s t + D_f \sinh \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Gamma_s t}$

What Can We Measure. ?

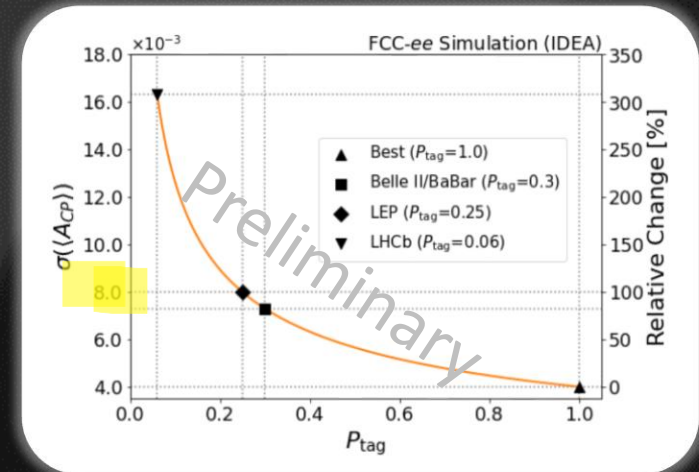
Untagged

Tagged

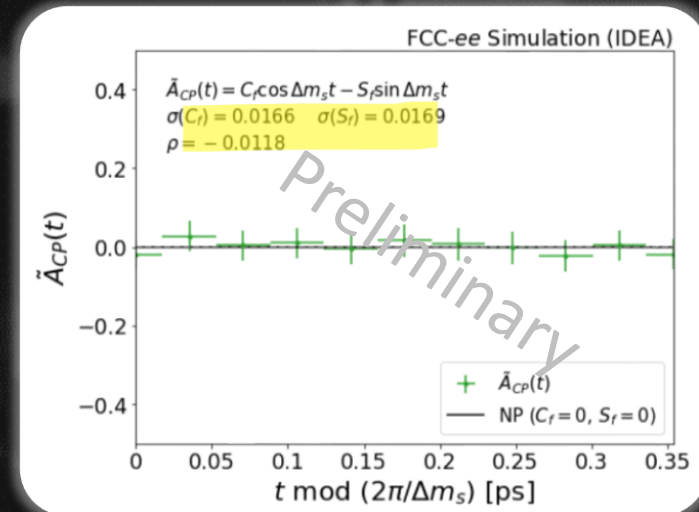
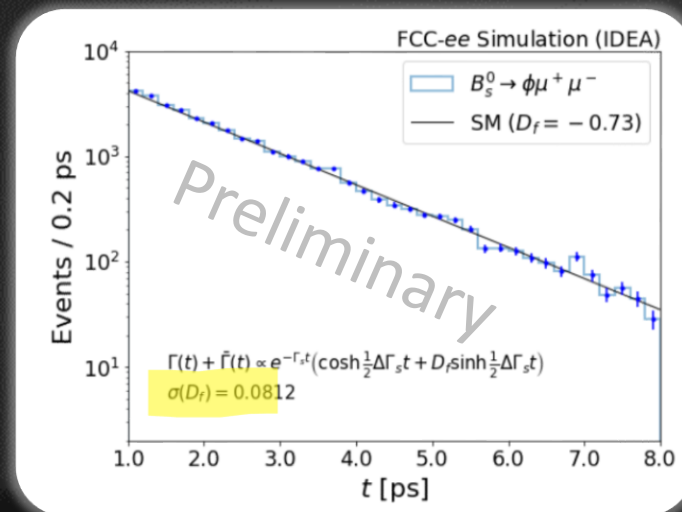
Time-independent

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Precision: $\sim 0.4\%$



Time-dependent



What Can We Measure.....?

Untagged

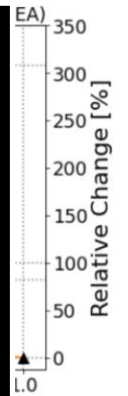
Tagged

Time-independent

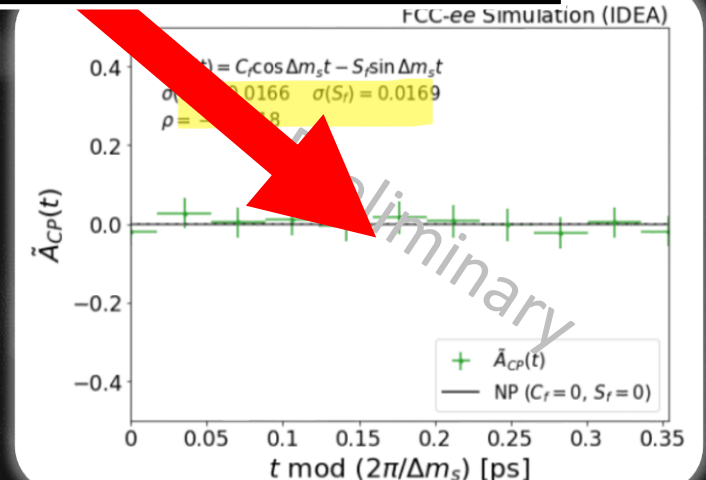
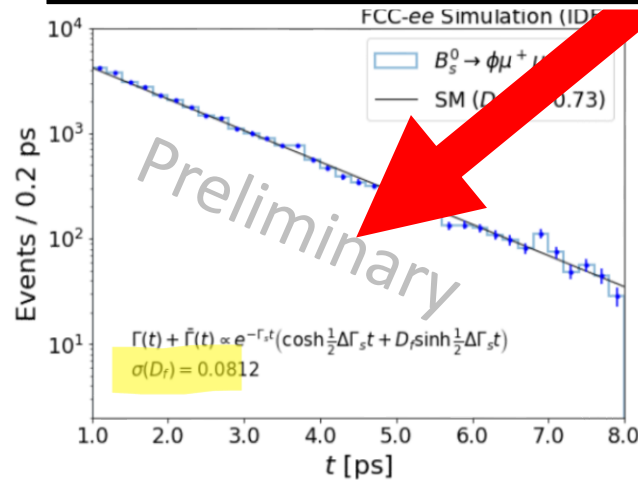
LHCb may measure untagged time-dependent

BUT

FCC-ee is really (almost) the only one can measure tagged time-dependent

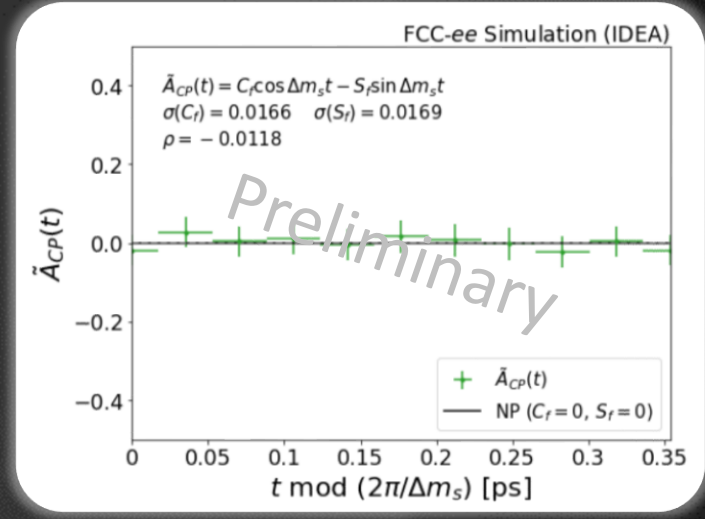


Time-dependent

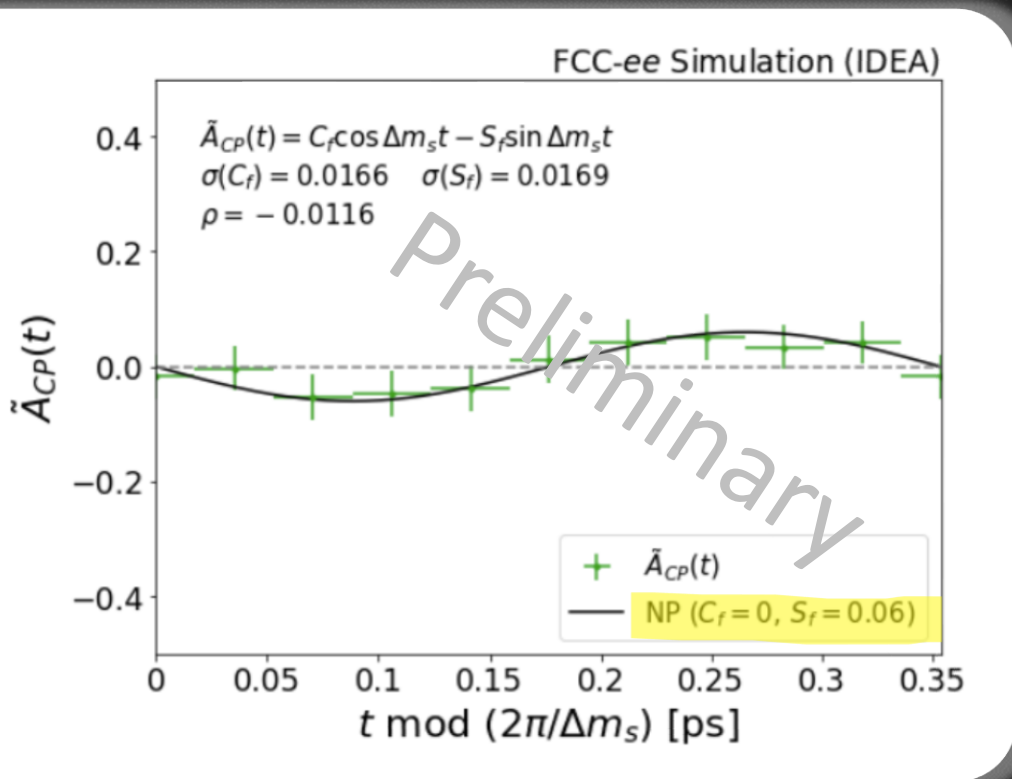
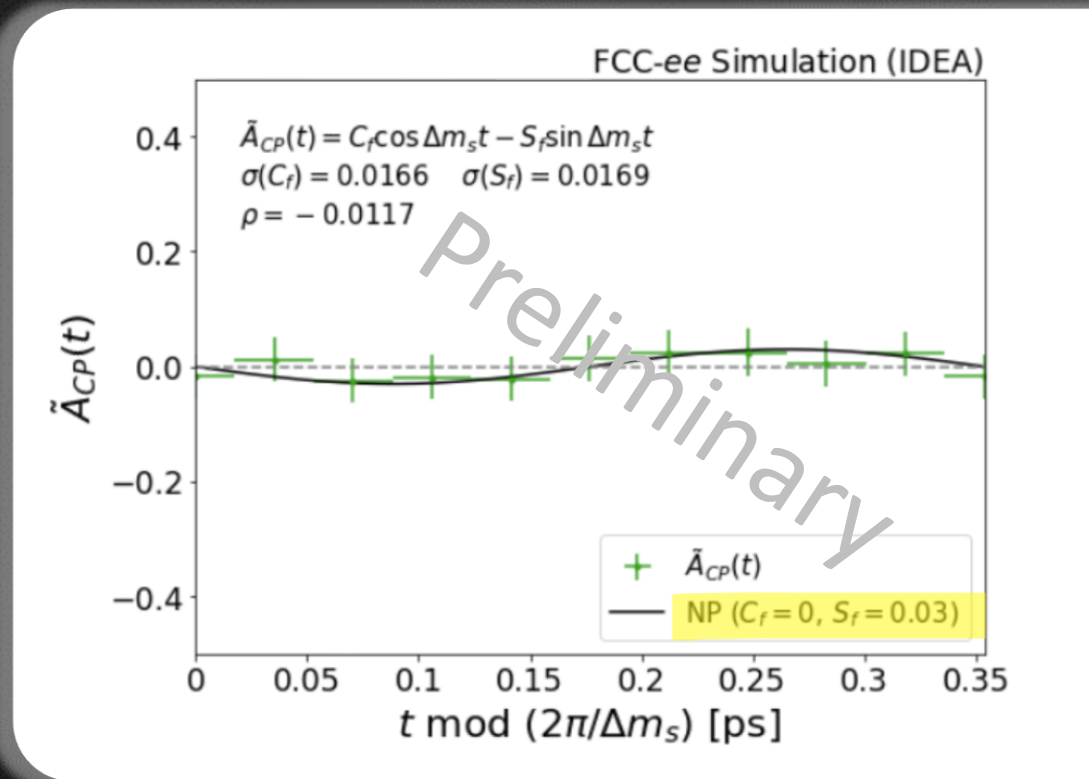


If NP exists. ?

FYI: SM is like:



If there are $\text{Im}[C_{NP}]$



Conclusion (Analysis Part):

Now (we think) we know
what we can measure.

A close-up shot of a man with a beard and mustache peeking through a white door. He has a wide, toothy grin and is looking slightly to the side. The text 'Here's' is overlaid on the top part of his face.

Here's

Theory

Interpretation In A Nutshell.

$$\langle A_{Cr} \rangle = \int dq^2 \left(\frac{d\Gamma_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}}{dq^2} - \frac{d\Gamma_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-}}{dq^2} \right) = 0. \quad (4.12)$$

When also considering the time-dependent of the differential decay rate, the transversity

$$s_{1s} = \frac{2 + \beta_\mu^2}{2} \Im \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*} \right) + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Im \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*} - A_\perp^L \tilde{A}_\perp^{L*} - A_\parallel^L \tilde{A}_\parallel^{L*} \right)$$

$$s_{1c} = 2\Im \left(\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*} \right) + \frac{8m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Im \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} - A_0^L \tilde{A}_0^{L*} \right)$$

$$s_{2s} = \frac{\beta_\mu^2}{2} \Re \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*} \right)$$

$$s_{2c} = -2\beta_\mu^2 \Re \left(\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*} \right)$$

$$h_{1s} = \frac{2 + \beta_\mu^2}{2} \Re \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*} \right) + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*} + A_\perp^L \tilde{A}_\perp^{L*} + A_\parallel^L \tilde{A}_\parallel^{L*} \right)$$

$$h_{1c} = 2\Re \left(\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*} \right) + \frac{8m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + A_0^L \tilde{A}_0^{L*} \right)$$

$$h_{2s} = \frac{\beta_\mu^2}{2} \Re \left(\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*} \right)$$

$$h_{2c} = -2\beta_\mu^2 \Re \left(\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*} \right)$$

$$A_0^{L,R} = -\frac{N}{2m_\phi \sqrt{q^2}} \left\{ 2m_b C_7 \cdot \left[\left(m_{B_s^0}^2 + 3m_\phi^2 - q^2 \right) T_2(q^2) - \frac{\lambda T_3(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0}^2 - m_\phi^2} \right] + (C_9 \mp C_{10}) \cdot \left[\left(m_{B_s^0}^2 - m_\phi^2 - q^2 \right) (m_{B_s^0} + m_\phi) A_1(q^2) - \frac{\lambda A_2(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0} + m_\phi} \right] \right\}$$

$$A_\perp = 2N \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{q^2}} C_{10} A_0(q^2),$$

with

$$N = |V_{tb} V_{ts}^*| \sqrt{\frac{G_F^2 \alpha^2}{3 \times 2^{10} \pi^6 m_{B_s^0}^3} \sqrt{\lambda} q^2 \beta_\mu},$$

$$\lambda(q^2) = \left[m_{B_s^0}^2 - (m_\phi - \sqrt{q^2})^2 \right] \left[m_{B_s^0}^2 - (m_\phi + \sqrt{q^2})^2 \right].$$

$$J_{2s} = \frac{1}{4} \left(|A_\perp^L|^2 + |A_\parallel^L|^2 + |A_\perp^R|^2 + |A_\parallel^R|^2 \right),$$

$$J_{2c} = -\beta_\mu^2 \left(|A_0^L|^2 + |A_0^R|^2 \right),$$

$$\tilde{A}_\perp^L, \tilde{A}_\parallel^L, \tilde{A}_\perp^R, \tilde{A}_\parallel^R. \quad (4.13)$$

$$\tilde{A}_\perp^L, \tilde{A}_\parallel^L, \tilde{A}_\perp^R, \tilde{A}_\parallel^R. \quad (4.14)$$

$K^+ K^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay and $g_\pm(t)$ coefficients are modified by changing

$$-h_i \sinh \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Gamma_s t], \quad (4.15)$$

$$s_i \sin \Delta m_s t]. \quad (4.16)$$

Applying Equation 4.15 and 4.16 into

$$-s_i \sin(\Delta m_{B_s} t)], \quad (4.17)$$

$$-h_i \sinh(\Delta \Gamma_{B_s} t/2)], \quad (4.17)$$

where $q = u$.

$$C_{\phi\mu\mu} = \frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i (J_i(q^2) - \tilde{J}_i(q^2))}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle}, \quad S_{\phi\mu\mu} = -\frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i s_i}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle},$$

$$D_{\phi\mu\mu} = -\frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i h_i}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle}.$$

$$J_i(q^2) f_i(\theta_K, \theta_\ell),$$

$$\frac{9}{2\pi} \left(J_{1s} \sin^2 \theta_K + J_{1c} \cos^2 \theta_K + J_{2s} \sin^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell \right. \\ \left. + J_{2c} \cos^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell + J_3 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \cos 2\phi \right. \\ \left. + J_4 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \cos \phi + J_5 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \cos \phi \right. \\ \left. + J_{6s} \sin^2 \theta_K \cos \theta_\ell + J_{6c} \cos^2 \theta_K \cos \theta_\ell \right. \\ \left. + \sin 2\theta_\ell \sin \phi \right)$$

$$|A_\parallel^{R*}|^2 + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re \left(A_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + A_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*} \right),$$

$$A_0^L A_0^{R*}],$$

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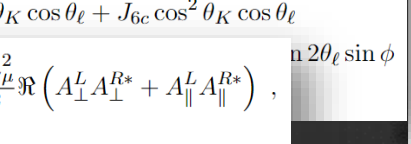
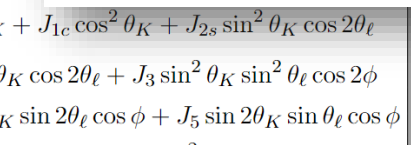
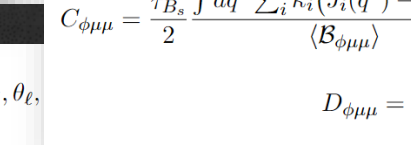
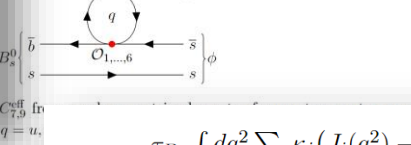
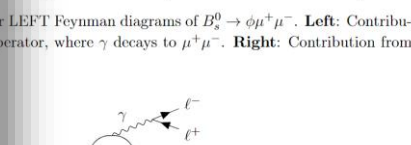
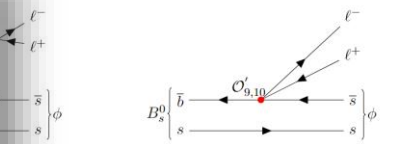
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$s \mu^+ \mu^-$ transition is described in the following by integrating out heavy particles at the electron

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = -\frac{4G_F V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^8 (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i) \right),$$

where γ decays to $\mu^+ \mu^-$. Twenty operators in Eq. (4.1), six give direct contributions to the $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ transition, as illustrated in Figure 12

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \dots$$

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$$\frac{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}}} = 1 + \sum_k b_k^{\text{Full}} \delta C_k + \sum_{k\ell} B_{k\ell}^{\text{Full}} \delta C_k \delta C_\ell,$$

$$\frac{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)^{q^2 \in [1.1, 6.0]}}{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}}^{q^2 \in [1.1, 6.0]}} = 1 + \sum_k b_k^{\text{Low}} \delta C_k + \sum_{k\ell} B_{k\ell}^{\text{Low}} \delta C_k \delta C_\ell,$$

$$\frac{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)^{q^2 \geq 15}}{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}}^{q^2 \geq 15}} = 1 + \sum_k b_k^{\text{High}} \delta C_k + \sum_{k\ell} B_{k\ell}^{\text{High}} \delta C_k \delta C_\ell,$$

$$b_k^{\text{Full}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.37(7) & 0.04(2) & 0.23(3) & 0.02(1) & -0.25(3) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{k\ell}^{\text{Full}} = \begin{pmatrix} 21(4) & 0.004(3) & -0.28(4) & 0 \\ 0.004(3) & 24(4) & 0.04(2) & -0.24(3) & 0 \\ -0.28(4) & 0.04(2) & -0.24(3) & 24(4) & 0 \\ 0 & -0.24(3) & 0 & 0 & 24(4) \end{pmatrix},$$

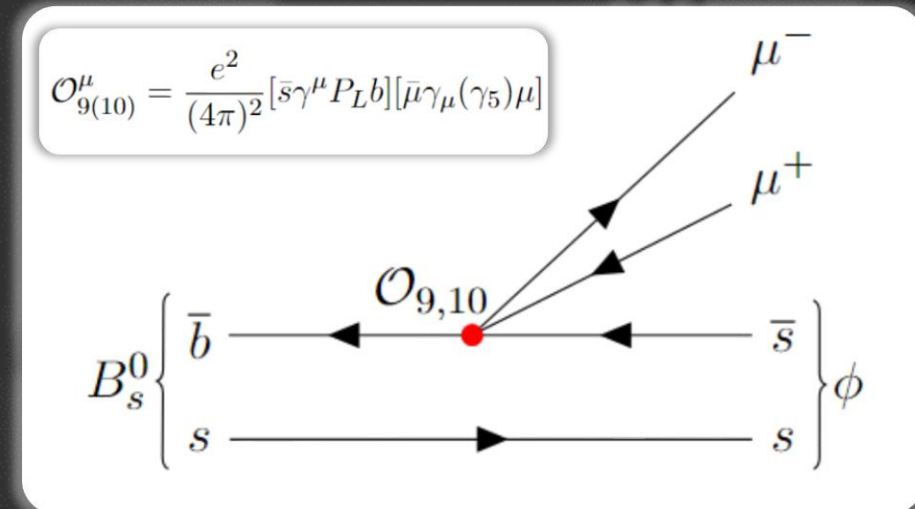
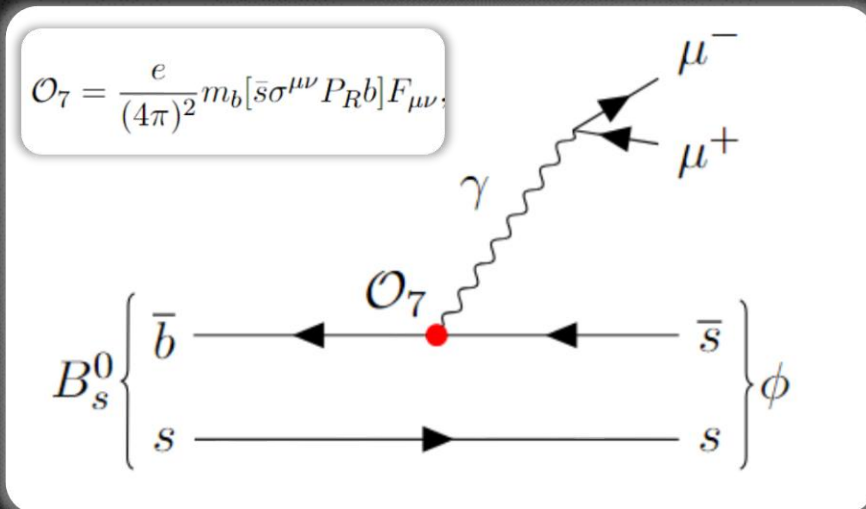
$$B_{k\ell}^{\text{Low}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.39(20) & 0 & 0.134(18) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.39(20) & 0 & 0.134(18) & 0 & 0 \\ 0.134(18) & 0 & 0.033(5) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.134(18) & 0 & 0.033(5) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.033(5) & 0 & 0.033(5) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.033(5) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{k\ell}^{\text{High}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.12(30) & 0 & 0.059(27) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.12(30) & 0 & 0.059(27) & 0 & 0 \\ 0.059(27) & 0 & 0.029(12) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.059(27) & 0 & 0.029(12) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.029(12) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.029(12) & 0 & 0.029(12) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Model-independent Way (EFT).....

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} \supset -\frac{4G_F V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^8 (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C_i' \mathcal{O}_i') + \sum_{i=9}^{10} (C_i^\mu \mathcal{O}_i^\mu + C_i^{\mu'} \mathcal{O}_i^{\mu'}) \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

Want to see how Wilson Coefficients (C_i) deviate from SM value



Connecting EXP-TH (An Example)

$$C_{\phi\mu\mu} = \frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i (J_i(q^2) - \tilde{J}_i(q^2))}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle}, \quad S_{\phi\mu\mu} = -\frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i s_i}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle},$$

$$D_{\phi\mu\mu} = -\frac{\tau_{B_s} \int dq^2 \sum_i \kappa_i h_i}{2 \langle \mathcal{B}_{\phi\mu\mu} \rangle}.$$

Link observables to J 's, h 's, s 's

$$J_{1s} = \frac{(2 + \beta_\mu^2)}{4} (|A_\perp^L|^2 + |A_\parallel^L|^2 + |A_\perp^R|^2 + |A_\parallel^R|^2) + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re (A_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + A_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*}),$$

$$J_{1c} = |A_0^L|^2 + |A_0^R|^2 + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} [|A_t|^2 + 2\Re (A_0^L A_0^{R*})],$$

$$J_{2s} = \frac{\beta_\mu^2}{4} (|A_\perp^L|^2 + |A_\parallel^L|^2 + |A_\perp^R|^2 + |A_\parallel^R|^2),$$

$$J_{2c} = -\beta_\mu^2 (|A_0^L|^2 + |A_0^R|^2),$$

$$h_{1s} = \frac{2 + \beta_\mu^2}{2} \Re (\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*})$$

$$+ \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re (\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*} + A_\perp^L \tilde{A}_\perp^{R*} + A_\parallel^L \tilde{A}_\parallel^{R*})$$

$$h_{1c} = 2\Re (\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*}) + \frac{8m_\mu^2}{q^2} \Re (\tilde{A}_t A_t^* + \tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{R*} + A_0^L \tilde{A}_0^{R*})$$

$$h_{2s} = \frac{\beta_\mu^2}{2} \Re (\tilde{A}_\perp^L A_\perp^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{L*} + \tilde{A}_\perp^R A_\perp^{R*} + \tilde{A}_\parallel^R A_\parallel^{R*})$$

$$h_{2c} = -2\beta_\mu^2 \Re (\tilde{A}_0^L A_0^{L*} + \tilde{A}_0^R A_0^{R*})$$

Observable as function of C 's

$$A_\perp^{L,R} = N\sqrt{2\lambda} \left\{ (C_9 \mp C_{10}) \frac{V(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0} + m_\phi} + \frac{2m_b}{q^2} C_7 T_1(q^2) \right\},$$

$$A_\parallel^{L,R} = -N\sqrt{2} (m_{B_s^0}^2 - m_\phi^2) \left\{ (C_9 \mp C_{10}) \frac{A_1(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0} - m_\phi} + \frac{2m_b}{q^2} C_7 T_2(q^2) \right\},$$

$$A_0^{L,R} = -\frac{N}{2m_\phi \sqrt{q^2}} \left\{ 2m_b C_7 \cdot \left[(m_{B_s^0}^2 + 3m_\phi^2 - q^2) T_2(q^2) - \frac{\lambda T_3(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0}^2 - m_\phi^2} \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + (C_9 \mp C_{10}) \cdot \left[(m_{B_s^0}^2 - m_\phi^2 - q^2) (m_{B_s^0} + m_\phi) A_1(q^2) - \frac{\lambda A_2(q^2)}{m_{B_s^0} + m_\phi} \right] \right\},$$

$$A_t = 2N \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{q^2}} C_{10} A_0(q^2),$$

J 's, h 's, s 's functions of Amplitudes

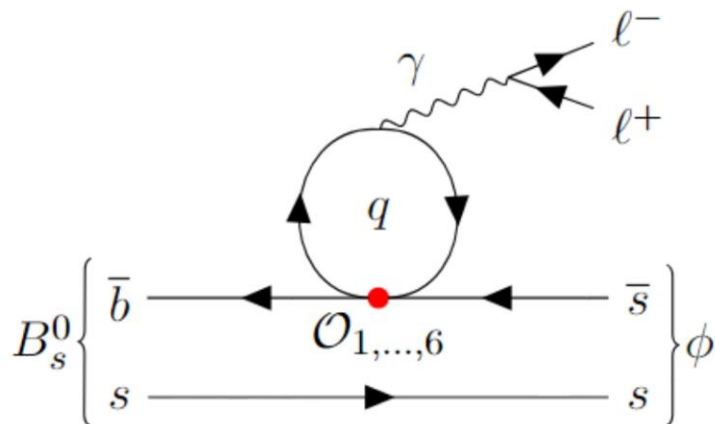
Our projection is pushing theory limit

Time-Dependent Precision Measurement of
 $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ Decay at FCC-*ee*

Should also apply to SM prediction

Long-distance Effects.

$$C_7^{\text{eff}} = C_7 - \frac{1}{3}C_3 - \frac{4}{9}C_4 - \frac{20}{3}C_5 - \frac{80}{9}C_6, \quad C_9^{\text{eff}} = C_9 + Y(q^2),$$



$$Y(q^2) = \frac{4}{3}C_3 + \frac{64}{9} + \frac{64}{27}C_6 - \frac{1}{2}h(q^2, 0) \left(C_3 + \frac{4}{3}C_4 + 16C_5 + \frac{64}{3}C_6 \right)$$

$$+ h(q^2, m_c) \left(\frac{4}{3}C_1 + C_2 + 6C_3 + 60C_5 \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2}h(q^2, m_b) \left(7C_3 + \frac{4}{3}C_4 + 76C_5 + \frac{64}{3}C_6 \right),$$

$$h\left(q^2, \frac{q^2 x}{4}\right) = -\frac{4}{9} \left(\log\left(\frac{m^2}{\mu^2}\right) - \frac{2}{3} - x \right)$$

$$- \frac{4}{9}(2+x) \times \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} & , x > 1 \\ \sqrt{1-x} \left(\log \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{i\pi}{2} \right) & , x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Then we can write, e.g.:

Expanding into 2nd order

$$\frac{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\mu^+\mu^-)}{\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\mu^+\mu^-)_{\text{SM}}} = 1 + \sum_k b_k^{\text{Full}} \delta C_k + \sum_{kl} B_{kl}^{\text{Full}} \delta C_k \delta C_l,$$

$$\tilde{C}_{\phi\mu\mu}^I = \sum_k \gamma_k^I \delta C_k + \sum_{kl} \Gamma_{kl}^I \delta C_k \delta C_l,$$

$$\tilde{S}_{\phi\mu\mu}^I = \sum_k \sigma_k^I \delta C_k + \sum_{kl} \Sigma_{kl}^I \delta C_k \delta C_l,$$

$$\tilde{D}_{\phi\mu\mu}^I = \tilde{D}_{\phi\mu\mu, \text{SM}}^I + \sum_k \delta_k^I \delta C_k + \sum_{kl} \Delta_{kl}^I \delta C_k \delta C_l,$$

~10% theoretical uncertainty!!!

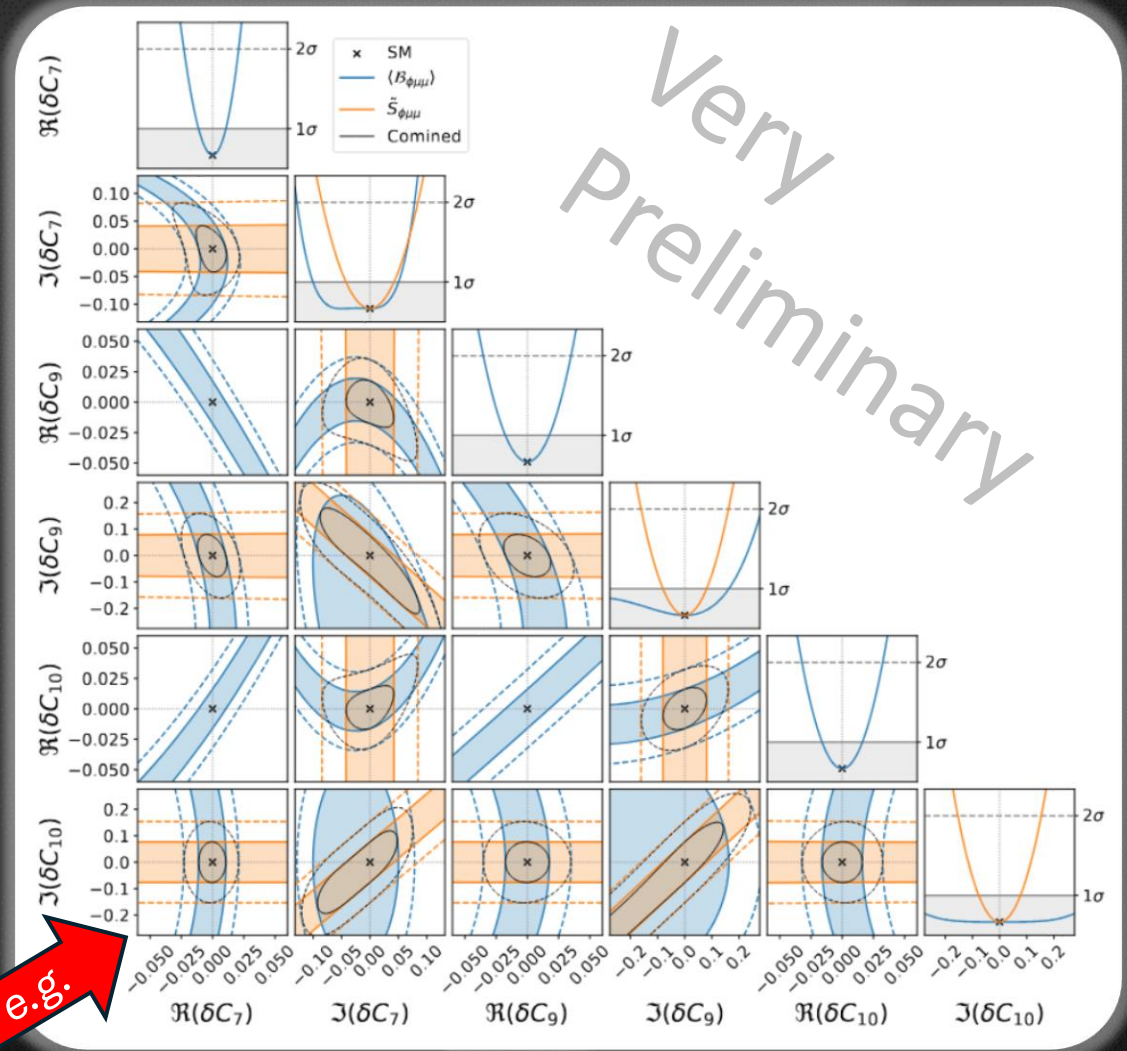
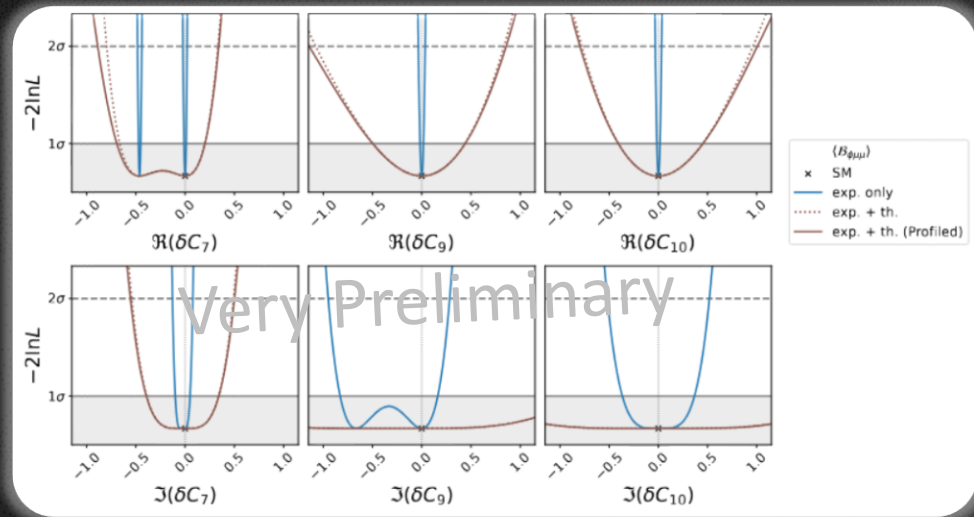
$$b_k^{\text{Full}} = (0.37(7) \quad 0.04(2) \quad 0.23(3) \quad 0.02(1) \quad -0.25(3) \quad 0),$$

$$B_{kl}^{\text{Full}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.80(11) & 0 & 0.091(11) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0.80(11) & 0 & 0.091(11) & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0.030(4) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0.030(4) & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0.030(4) & 0 \\ & & & & & 0.030(4) \end{pmatrix},$$

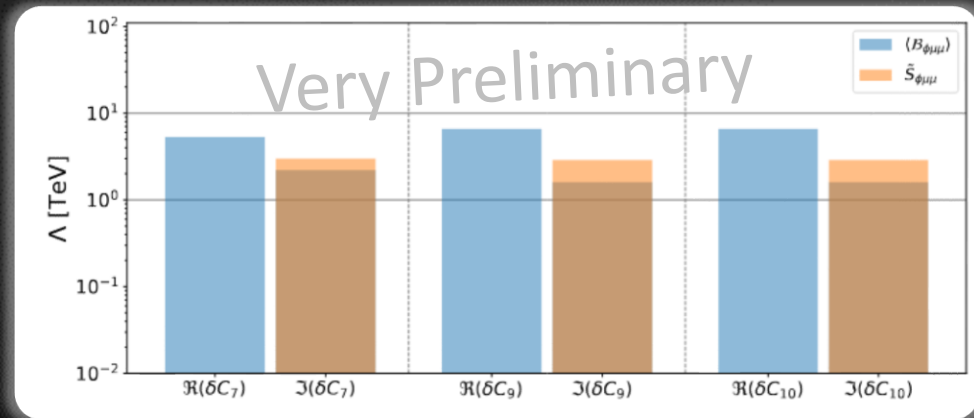
Money Plot (In Construction).....

With Th. Uncert.: Th. Uncert. \gg Exp. Uncert.

Complementary: Re and Im parts



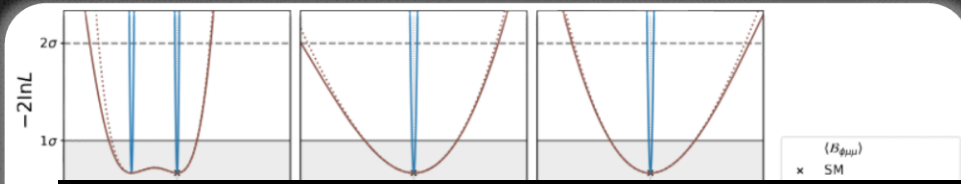
Can learn NP up to $O(10 \text{ TeV})$ [Stat. only]



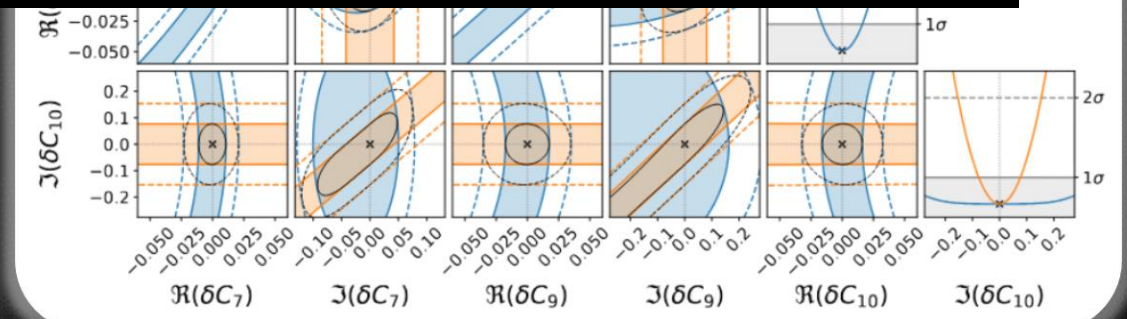
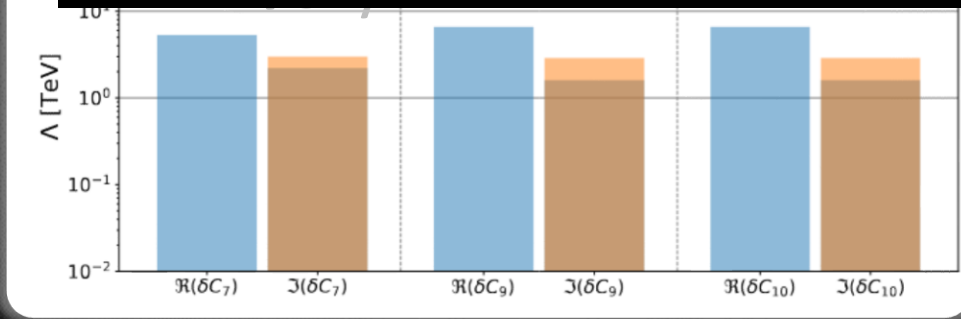
Money Plot (In Construction).....

With Th. Uncert.: Th. Uncert. \gg Exp. Uncert.

Complementary: Re and Im parts



Not only we can tell there is NP
 We can also tell what kind
 (If we see deviation)



Conclusion

Big Question	Why matter \gg antimatter?
Exact Problem	Do we have CPV from NP (in leptonic rare, FCNC, decay)?
Where do we test it	FCC- <i>ee</i> : Ideal to test rare process! [Clean, Good Vertexing, ...]
How to Interpret it	EFT: Tell how (NP) complex phase affects experimental measurements
What can we learn	Can probe NP up to $O(10 \text{ TeV})$ [If th. uncert. suppressed to similar order of magnitude] We should push th. calculation

Conclusion

Big Question Why matter \gg antimatter?
Exact Problem Do we have CPV from NP

There is only one way to find out if it oscillates!
MEASURE IT!

[If th. uncert. suppressed to similar
order of magnitude]
We should push th. calculation

Crew

--- alphabetical ---

Theoretical Part	Jason Aebischer
Experimental Part (Boss)	Ben Kilminster
Experimental Part	Anson Kwok
Experimental Part	Valeriia Lukashenko
Theoretical Part	Zach Polonsky

Special Thank

Useful Discussions and Feedbacks	Gino Isidori
	Armin Ilg
	Franco Grancagnolo
	Margherita Primavera
	Lingfeng Li

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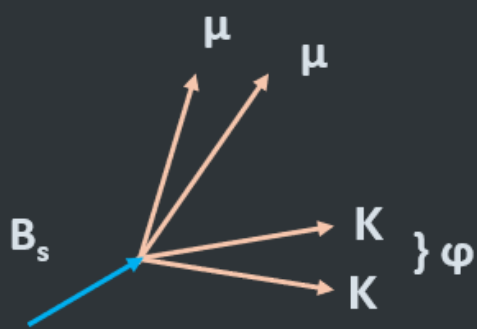
**Universität
Zürich^{UZH}**

Backups.

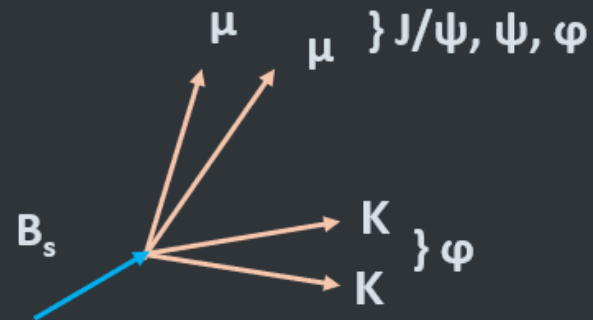


What background types do we have?

Signal

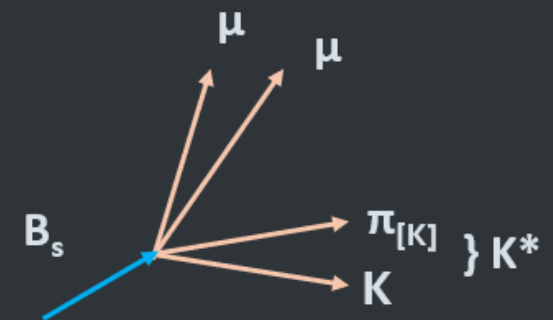


Resonance



- $m(\mu\mu) \neq m(J/\psi), m(\psi), m(\varphi)$

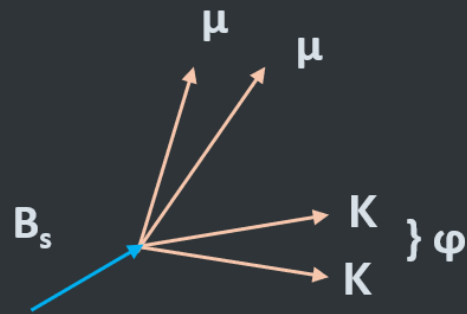
Peaking (misID)



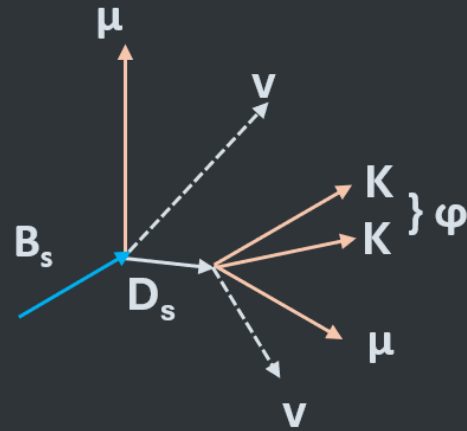
- $m(K \pi_{[K]}) \neq m(\varphi)$
- $O(1\%)$ misID rate

What background types do we have?

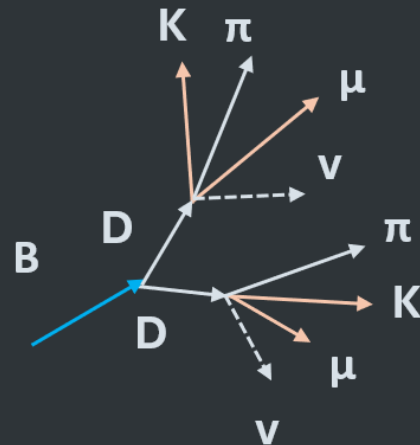
Signal



Z>bb Cascade

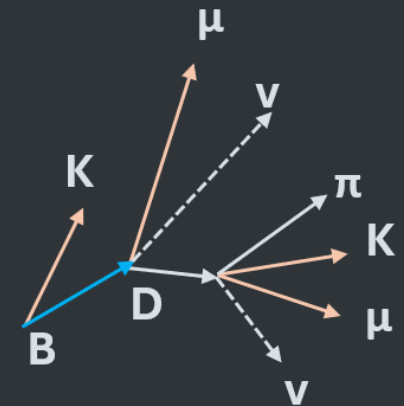


- $KK\mu\mu$ don't form a vertex
- $m(KK\mu\mu) \neq m(B_s)$



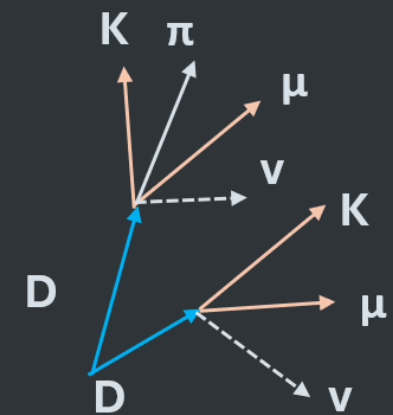
- $m(KK) \neq m(\varphi)$

Z>bb Comb.



- $KK\mu\mu$ don't form a vertex
- $m(KK\mu\mu) \neq m(B_s)$
- $m(KK) \neq m(\varphi)$

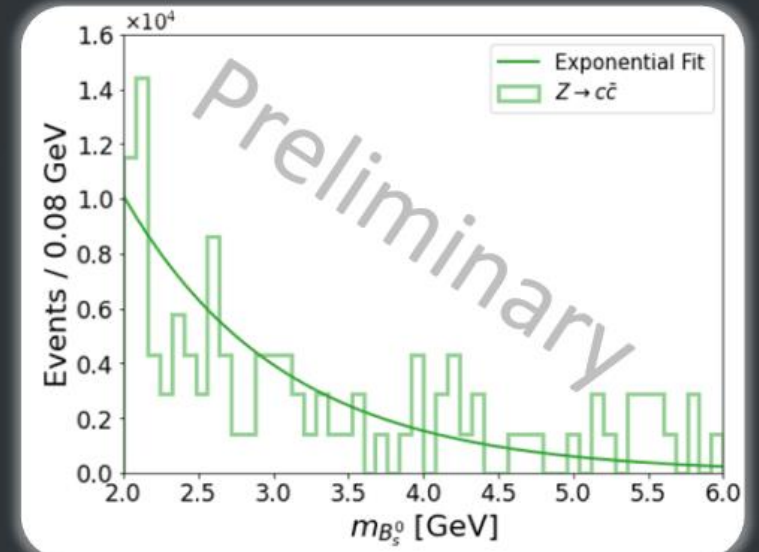
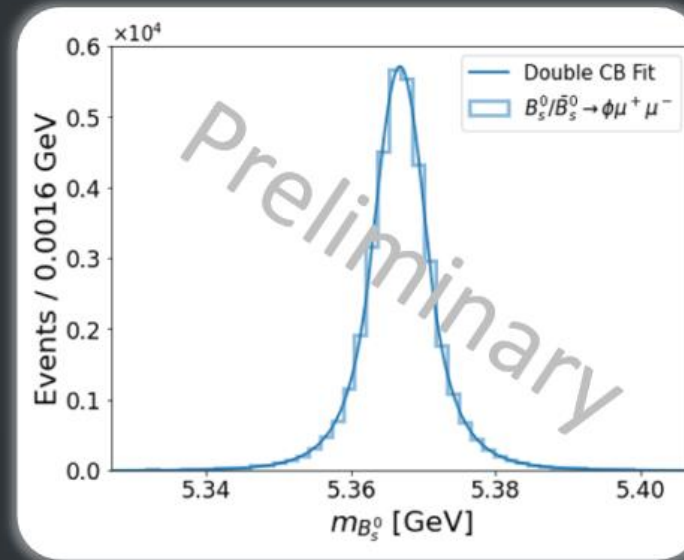
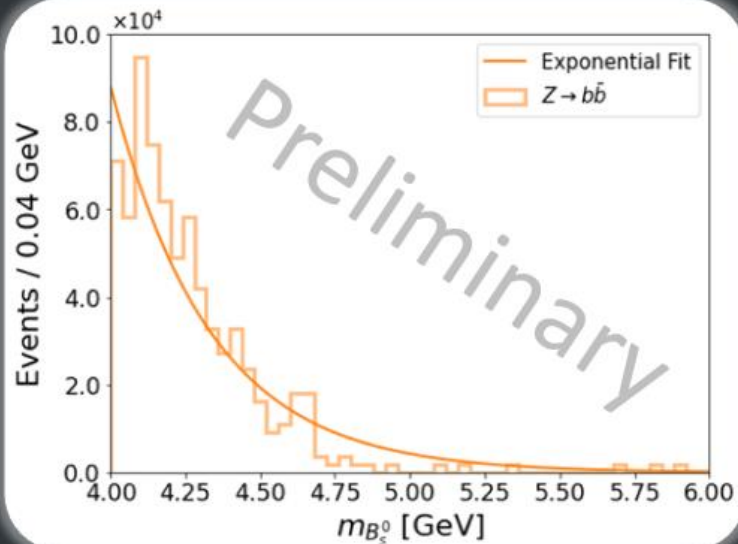
Z>cc Comb.

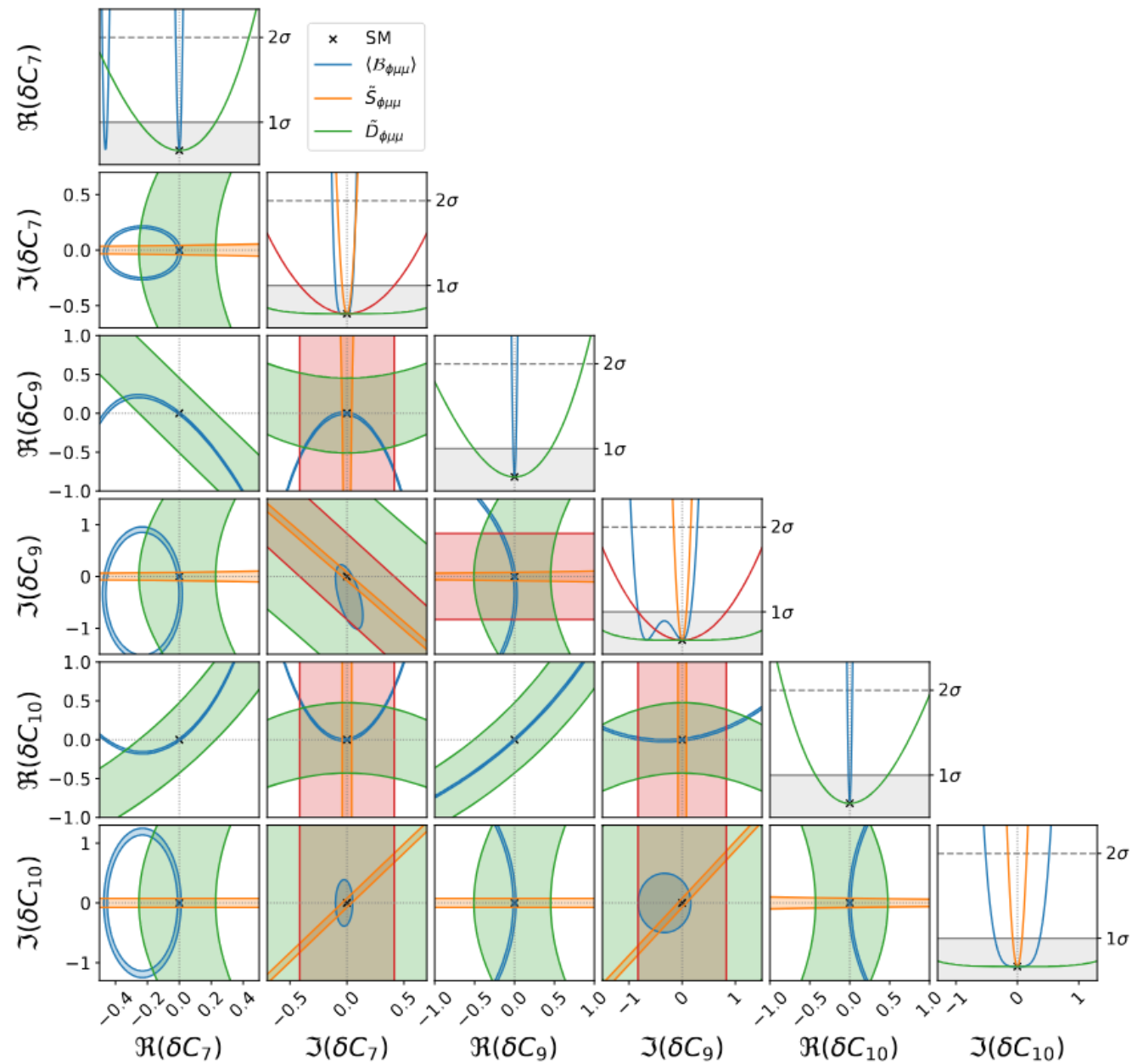


- $KK\mu\mu$ don't form a vertex
- $m(KK\mu\mu) \neq m(B_s)$
- $m(KK) \neq m(\varphi)$

Why doing a fit in $m(B_s)$?

Leak of simulation samples

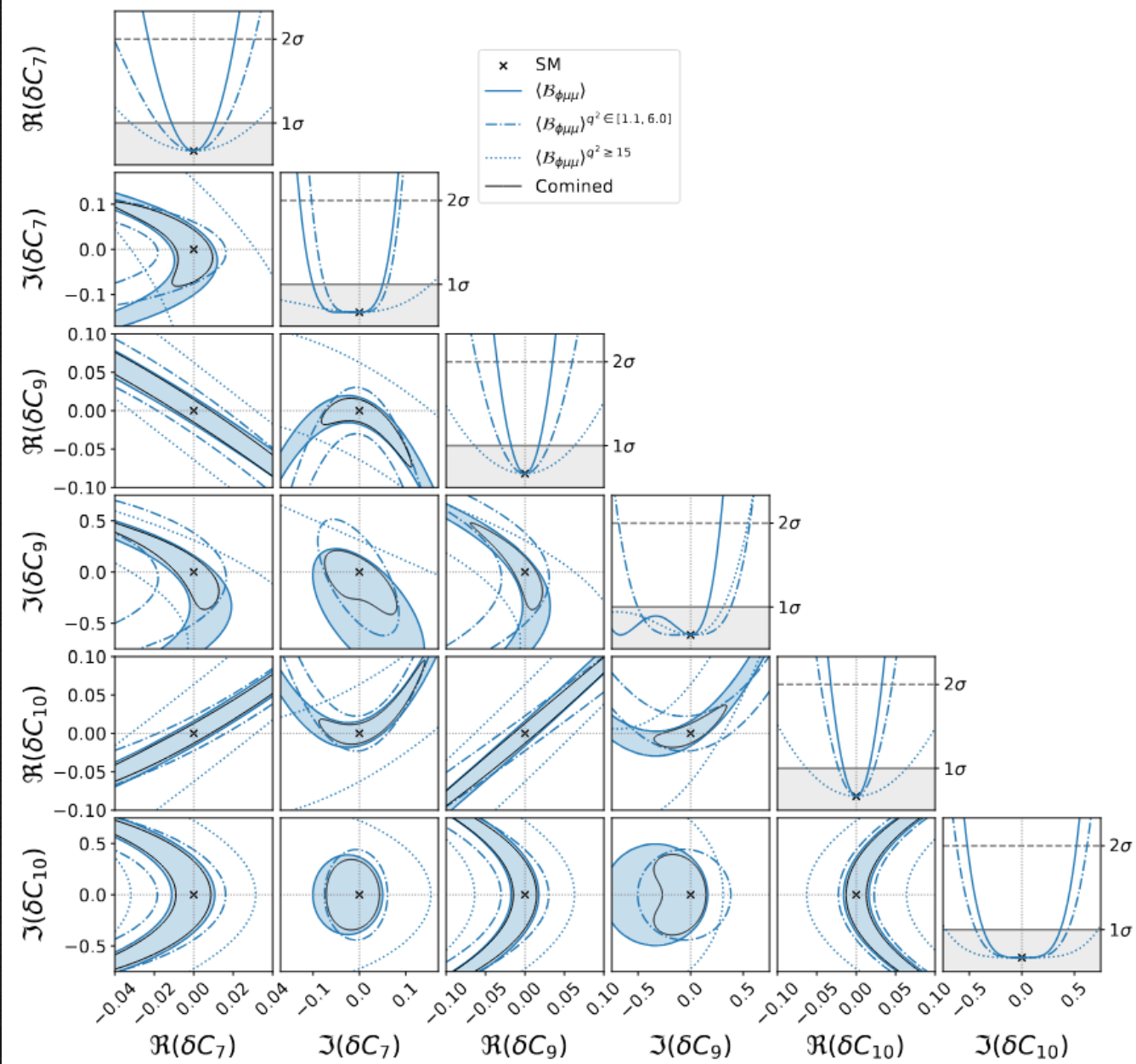




Why D_f , C_f measurement is not included?

Not so sensitive compared to S_f

Extra argument vs LHCb:
They can measure D_f but not much physics can be told from D_f along.



Binned measurements