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# Rare and forbidden decays at LHCb

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on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

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# Rare and forbidden decays

Decays of  $c$  and  $b$  hadrons occurring via penguin or box diagrams in the Standard Model

- FCNC processes, suppressed by small size of off-diagonal CKM elements and GIM mechanism
- Sensitive to non-Standard Model contributions
- Offer multiple tests of the SM (challenge is  $\mathcal{B} \lesssim 10^{-6}$ )
- Can also search for processes forbidden in SM

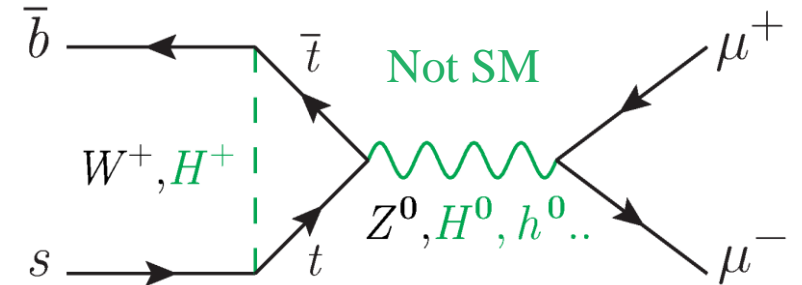
## This talk

Recent results exploiting run I + II data set ( $9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ) on searches for

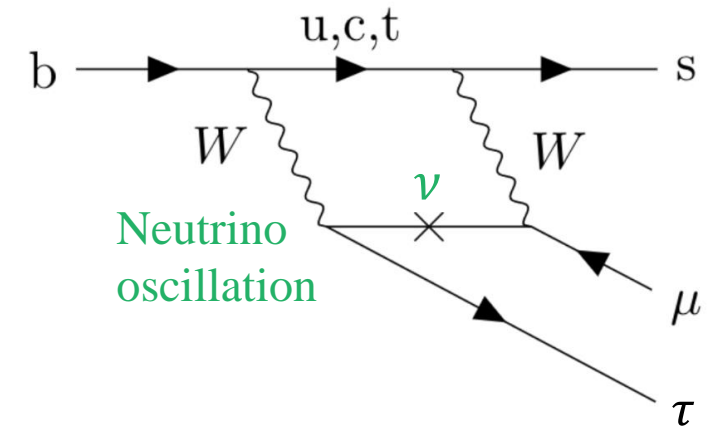
- Nonresonant  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays [EPJ.C84\(2024\)468](https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.1468)
- $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays (new!) [LHCb-CONF-2024-003](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.003)
- $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$  decays (new!) [LHCb-PAPER-2024-006](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.006)

## Examples from this talk

$$B_s^{(*)0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \quad \mathcal{B} \approx 10^{-9} (10^{-11})$$



$$b \rightarrow s \mu \tau \quad \mathcal{B} \lesssim 10^{-50}$$

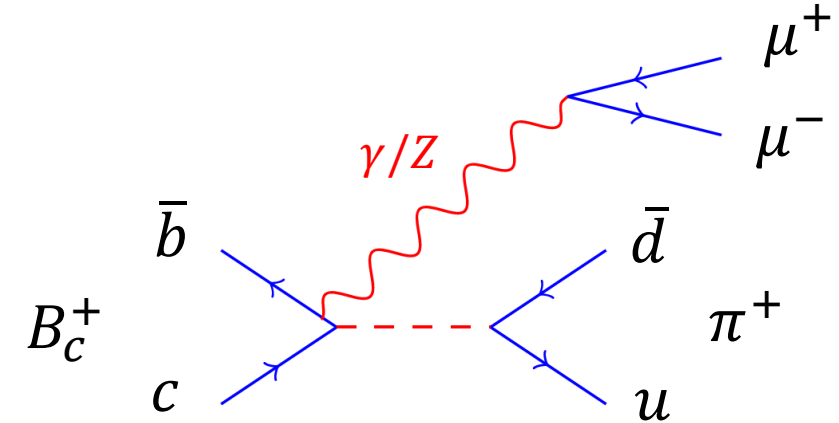


# Search for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Nonresonant decays occur via annihilation plus virtual  $\gamma/Z$  radiation
- Currently no theoretical predictions
- Studies of annihilation contributions only for  $B^\pm$  [EPJ.C41.173\(2005\)](#)  
[JPCS.1690.012162](#)
- First study of pure annihilation process for  $B_c^+$  meson decays

## Analysis Strategy

- Reconstruct  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays
- Use a BDT and PID info against combinatorial background
- BDT trained to be performant irrespective of  $m(\mu^+ \mu^-)$
- Sort candidates into  $q^2 = m(\mu^+ \mu^-)^2$  intervals excluding  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  regions
- Perform maximum-likelihood fit to  $m(B_c^+)$  in each  $q^2$  interval



# Search for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

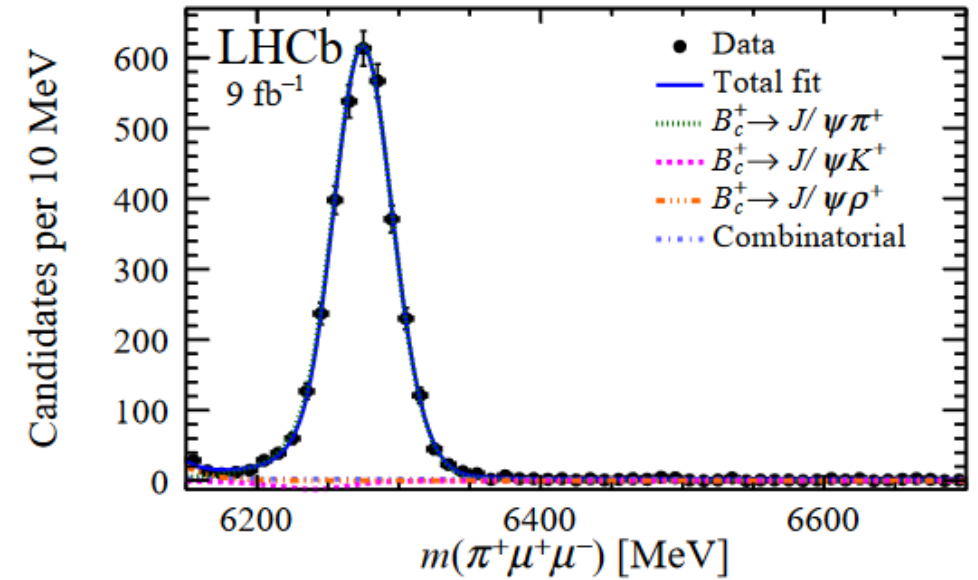
- Normalise to  $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-)\pi^+$  decays
- Efficiencies from simulation with data/MC corrections

$$R_{\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-/J/\psi\pi^+} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)}$$

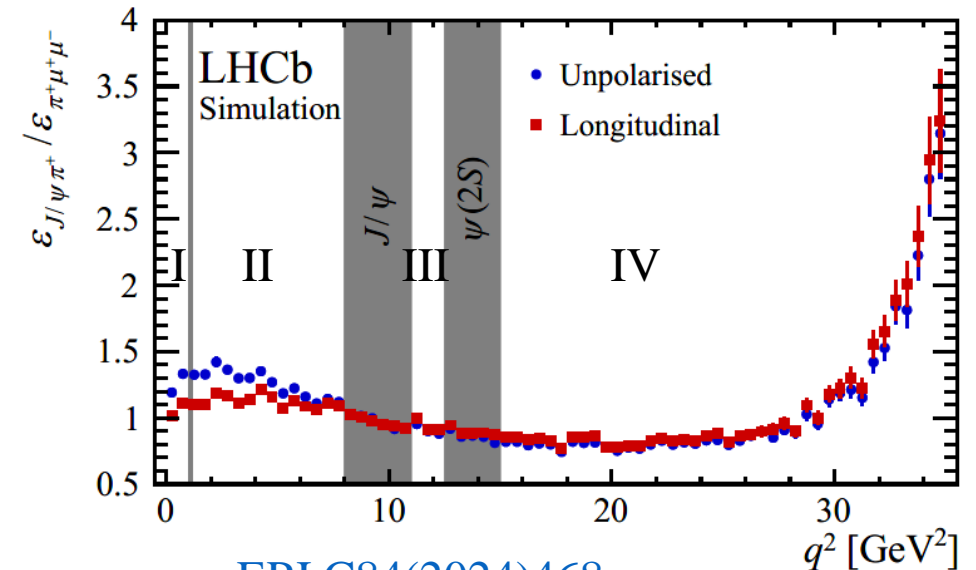
$$= \frac{N_{\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-}}{N_{J/\psi\pi^+}} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon_{J/\psi\pi^+}}{\varepsilon_{\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-}} \cdot \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \text{ Known}$$

- Nonresonant  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  simulated assuming a phase-space distribution
- Obtain model-independent results by assigning systematic uncertainty due to efficiency spread (largest syst. uncty.)
- Consider two extreme cases:
  - Dimuon system forms scalar state (unpolarised)
  - Dimuon system forms vector state (longitudinal pol.)
 ⇒ Difference considered as systematic uncertainty

Normalisation mode fit



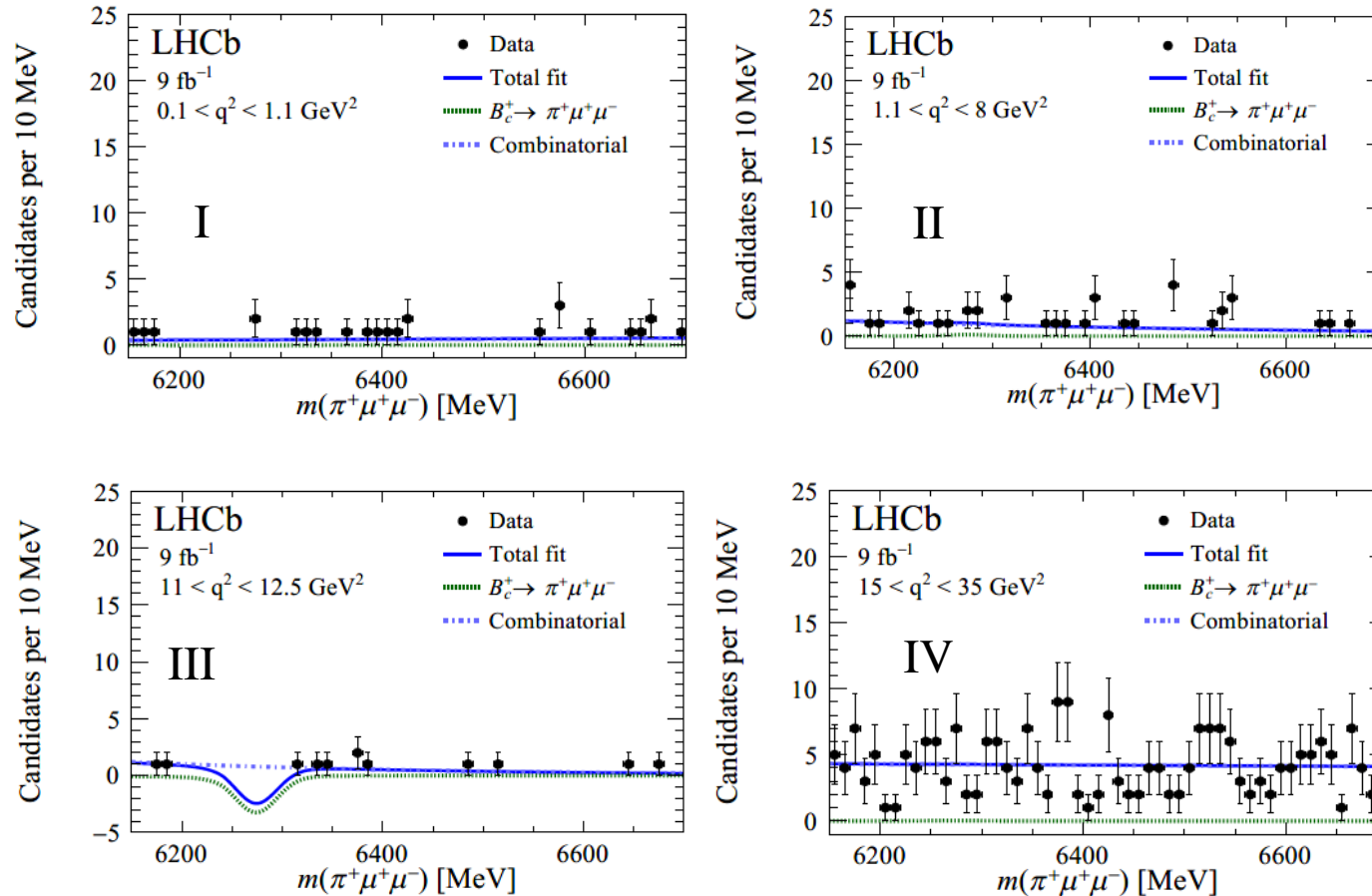
Efficiency ratio as function of  $q^2$



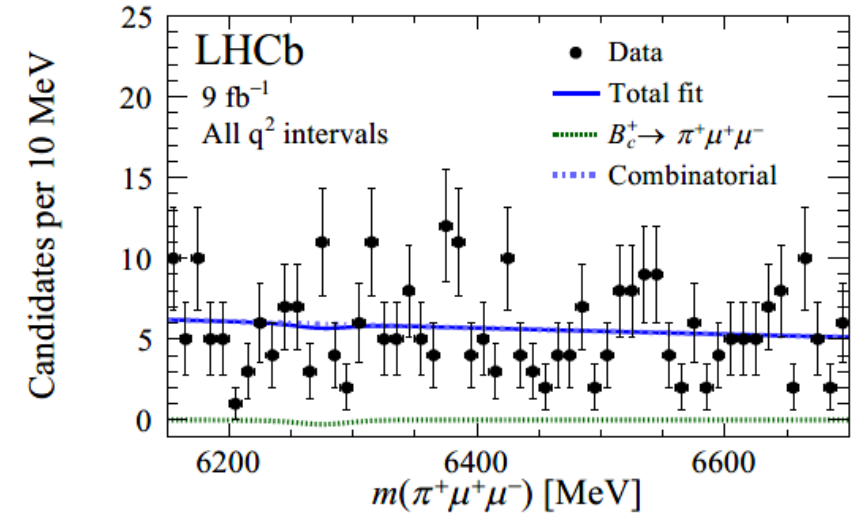
# Search for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

- Fit includes **signal** and **combinatorial background**

## Separate $q^2$ bins



## All $q^2$ bins combined

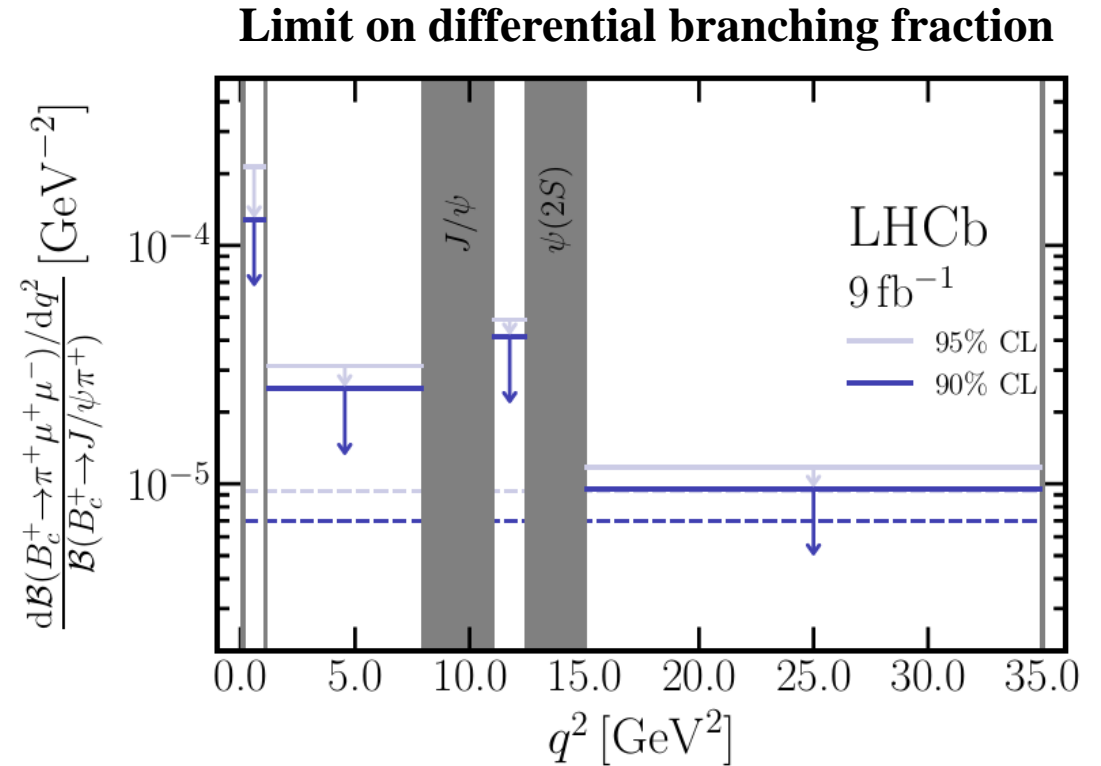


	$q^2$ interval	$N_{\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-}$
I	$0.1 < q^2 < 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2$	$0 \pm 2$
II	$1.1 < q^2 < 8.0 \text{ GeV}^2$	$1^{+4}_{-3}$
III	$11.0 < q^2 < 12.5 \text{ GeV}^2$	$-18^{+7}_{-10}$
IV	$15.0 < q^2 < 35.0 \text{ GeV}^2$	$0^{+8}_{-7}$
	All	$-2^{+9}_{-8}$

$\Rightarrow$  No signal observed in any of the  $q^2$  bins

# Search for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

- Systematic uncertainties included as Gaussian constraints in the fits
- Limit on branching fraction obtained for each  $q^2$  interval and for all intervals combined following Feldman-Cousins prescription
- First limit on the nonresonant decay mode!



$q^2$ interval	$R_{\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-/J/\psi\pi^+}$	UL at 90% CL	UL at 95% CL
$0.1 < q^2 < 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2$	$(-0.2^{+4.8}_{-3.5} +^{0.8}_{-0.7}) \times 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-4}$
$1.1 < q^2 < 8.0 \text{ GeV}^2$	$(1.5^{+7.9}_{-6.4} +^{2.3}_{-1.4}) \times 10^{-5}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-4}$
$11.0 < q^2 < 12.5 \text{ GeV}^2$	$(-28.4^{+10.5}_{-16.1} +^{1.4}_{-1.7}) \times 10^{-5}$	$0.6 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.7 \times 10^{-4}$
$15.0 < q^2 < 35.0 \text{ GeV}^2$	$(0.2^{+11.5}_{-10.5} +^{3.4}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-5}$	$1.9 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-4}$
All	$(-3.0^{+15.0}_{-13.8} +^{2.4}_{-4.8}) \times 10^{-5}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.7 \times 10^{-4}$

Limit for all  $q^2$  intervals combined

# Update of $\mathcal{R}_{\psi(2S)/J/\psi}$ ratio

- Ratio of branching fractions between resonant modes used as cross check in  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  search
- Performed dedicated optimisation to update previous measurement [PRD.87.071103](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.07110)
- For optimised selection

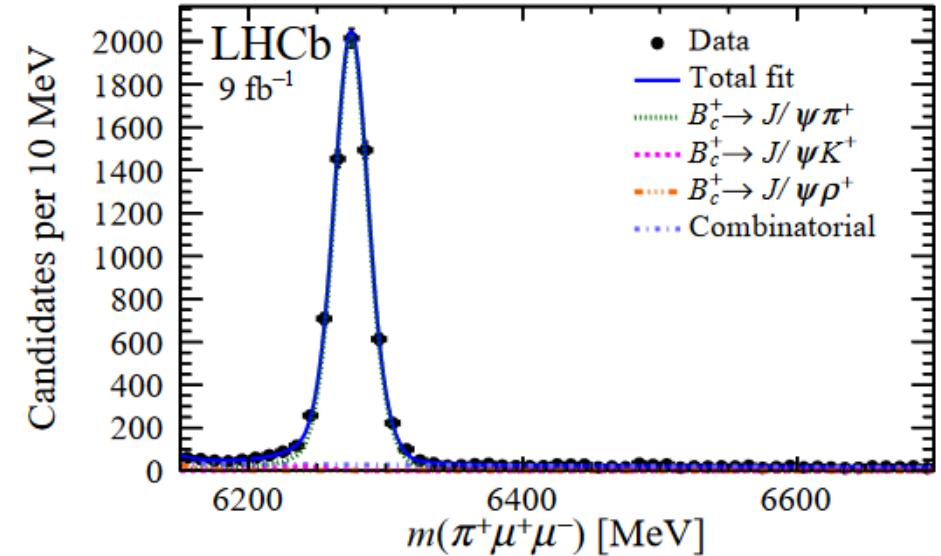
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+)} = 0.254 \pm 0.018 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.003 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (BF)}$$

⇒ World's best measurement

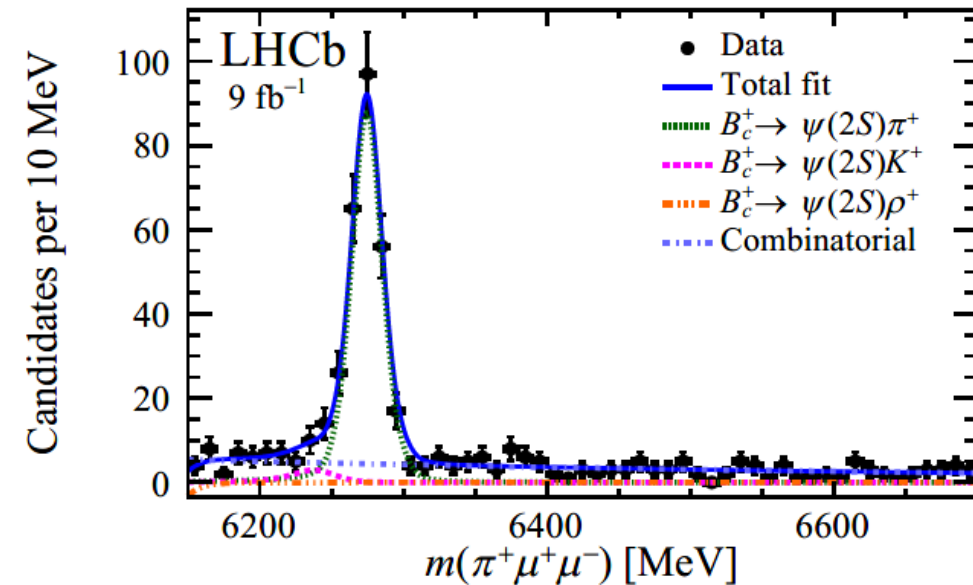
↓  
Uncertainty on  $\mathcal{B}$  of leptonic decays

[EPJ.C84\(2024\)468](https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.1468)

Normalisation mode fit



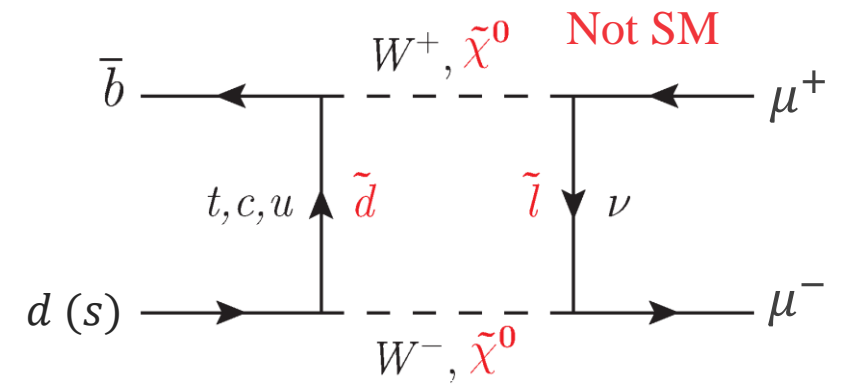
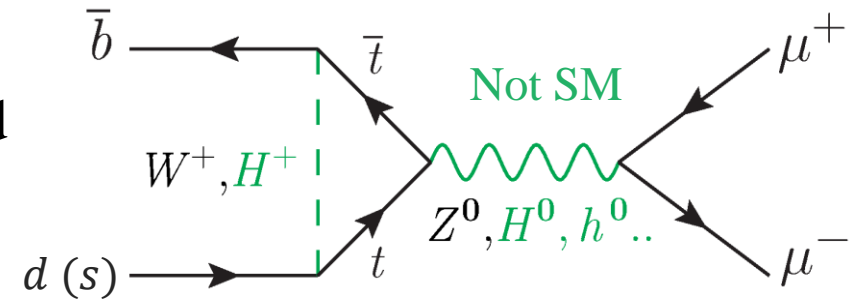
$B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$  fit



# Search for $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

New!  
[LHCb-CONF-2024-003](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10003)

- $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays can provide constraints on Wilson coeffs. complementary to  $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays  $\Rightarrow$  not helicity suppressed
- Expect  $\mathcal{B}(B_s^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \lesssim 10^{-11}$  within SM [PRL.116.141801](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.4524)
- High production rates of  $B_{(s)}^{*0}$ , but high background level for decays at collision point
- Most promising approach [EPJ.C82\(2022\)459](https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.0459)
  - $\Rightarrow$  Search within  $B_c^+ \rightarrow B_{(s)}^{*0} \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \pi^+$  decay chain
  - $\Rightarrow$  Exploit displaced vertex signature to suppress background
  - $\Rightarrow$  Demonstrated in recent search for  $D^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays [EPJ.C83\(2023\)666](https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.0666)
- No nonresonant  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  background as previously shown





# Search for $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

## Analysis Strategy

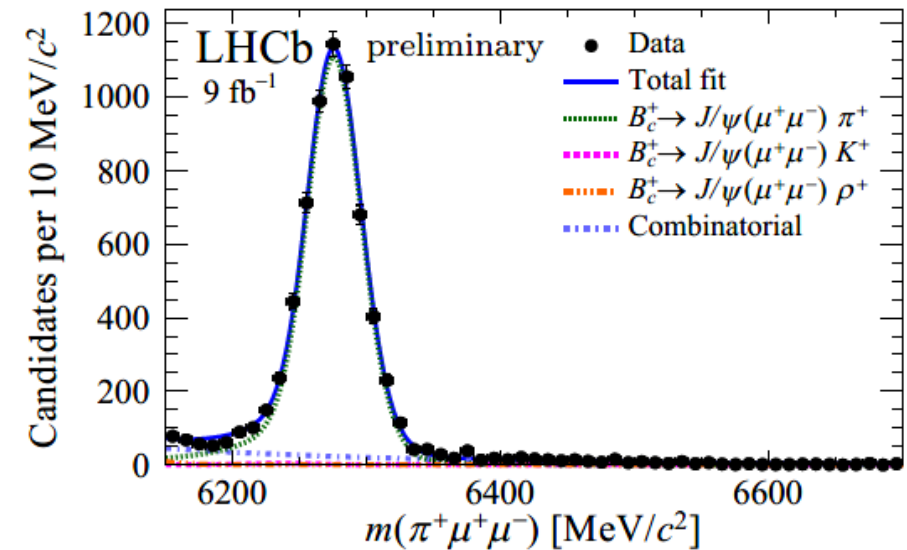
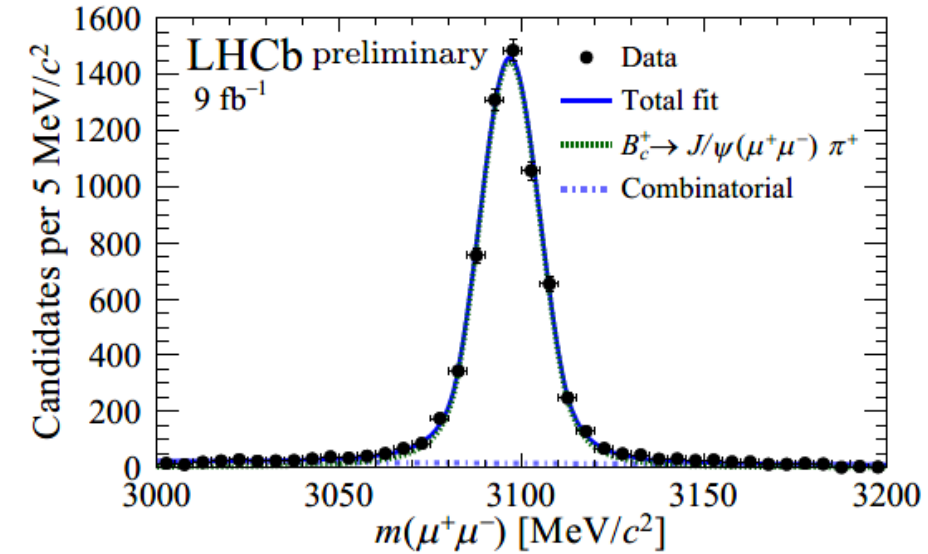
- Reconstruct  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays
- Use BDT, angular info and PID against combinatorial bkg.
- Same BDT as for nonresonant decays, but dedicated selection
- Perform 2D ML fit to  $m(\mu^+ \mu^-)$  and  $m(\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)$
- Normalise to  $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^+$  decays
- **Efficiencies** from sim. corrected for data/MC discrepancies

$$\mathcal{R}_{B_{(s)}^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^+ / J/\psi \pi^+} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow B_{(s)}^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)}$$

$$= \frac{N_{B_{(s)}^{*0} \pi^+}}{N_{J/\psi \pi^+}} \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_{J/\psi \pi^+}}{\varepsilon_{B_{(s)}^{*0} \pi^+}} \right] \left[ \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \right]$$

Known  $\mathcal{B}$

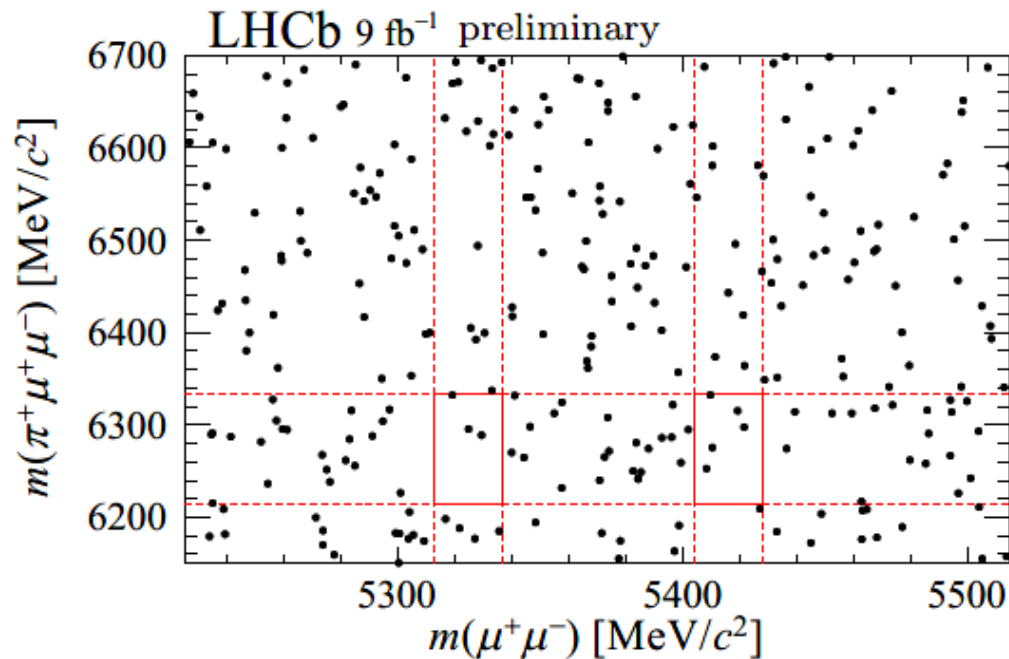
Normalisation mode fits



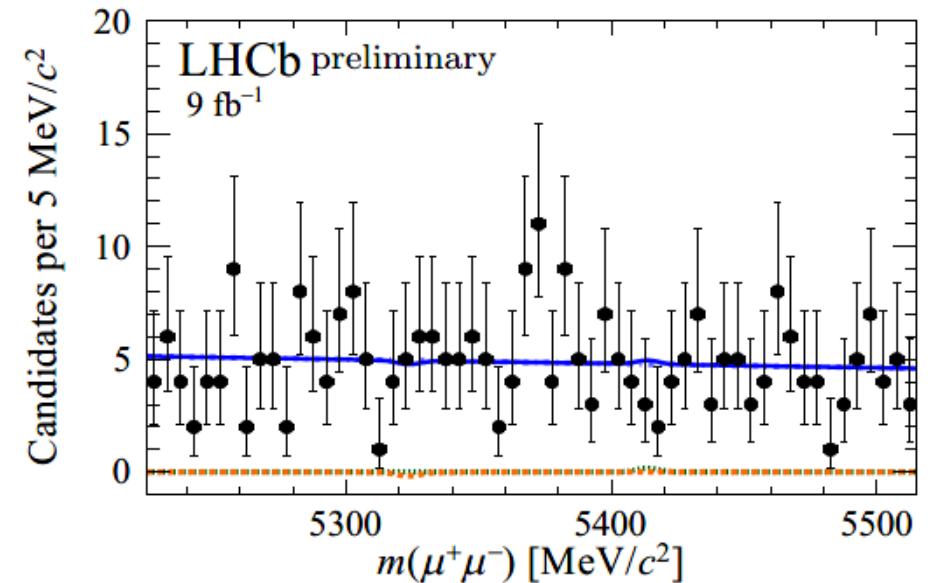
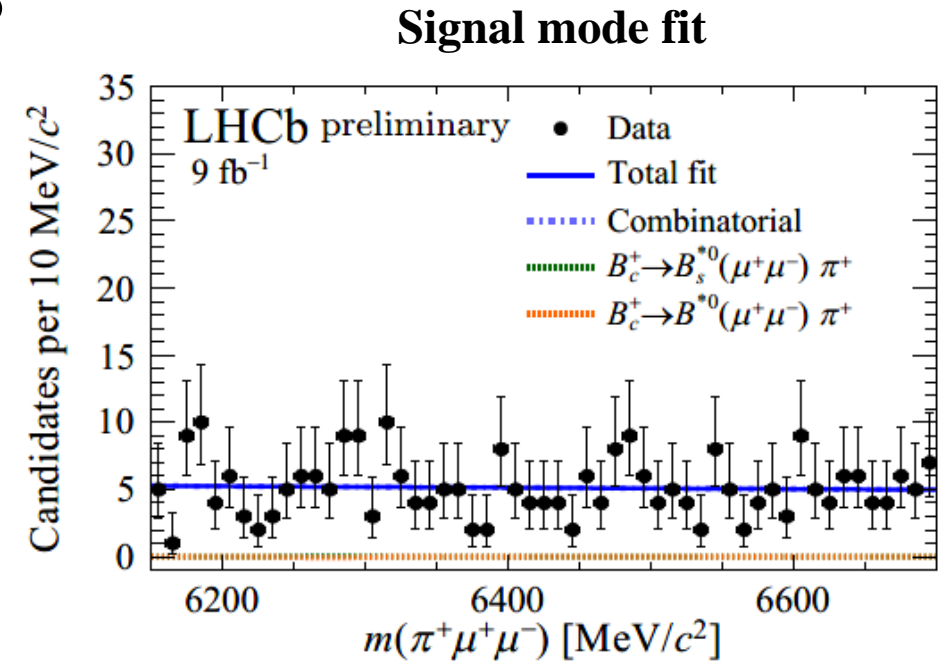
# Search for $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Fit includes signal  $B_c^+ \rightarrow B^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-)\pi^+$  and  $B_c^+ \rightarrow B_s^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-)\pi^+$  decays, and combinatorial bkg.
- No statistical dependency between signal yields

Component	Yield
$B_c^+ \rightarrow B^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-)\pi^+$	$-0.4^{+1.9}_{-1.1}$
$B_c^+ \rightarrow B_s^{*0}(\mu^+ \mu^-)\pi^+$	$0.4^{+2.2}_{-1.3}$



⇒ No signal observed for both decay modes



# Search for $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Systematic uncertainties included as Gaussian constraints in signal mode fit
- Largest systematic due to data/MC discrepancies in muon impact parameters (but negligible impact)
- Results from fit to data

$$\mathcal{R}_{B^{*0}(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+/J/\psi\pi^+} = (-0.44_{-1.12}^{+1.99}) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{B_s^{*0}(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+/J/\psi\pi^+} = (0.43_{-1.41}^{+2.45}) \times 10^{-5}$$

⇒ Upper limit on branching fraction based on Feldman-Cousins method

$$\mathcal{R}_{B^{*0}(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+/J/\psi\pi^+} < 3.8 \text{ (5.2)} \times 10^{-5} \text{ at 90 (95)\% CL}$$

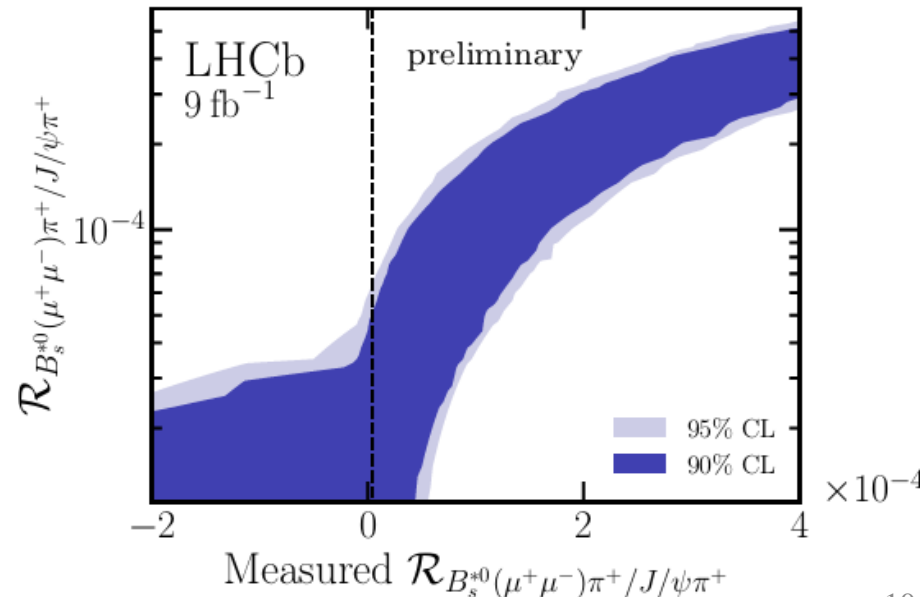
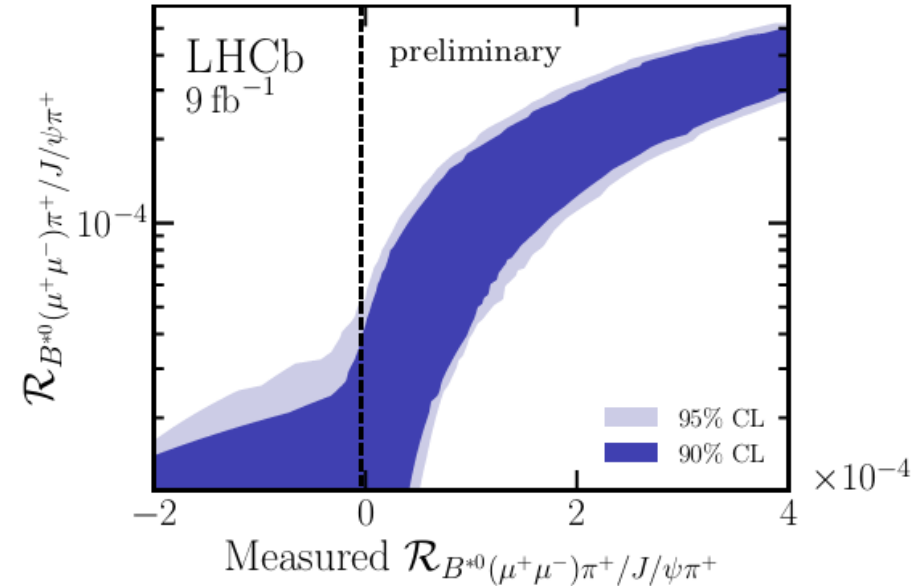
$$\mathcal{R}_{B_s^{*0}(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+/J/\psi\pi^+} < 5.0 \text{ (6.3)} \times 10^{-5} \text{ at 90 (95)\% CL}$$

[LHCb-CONF-2024-003](#)

⇒ Assuming (no measurement yet)

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow B_s^{*0} \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)} \approx \left| \frac{V_{cs}}{V_{cb}} \right|^2 \approx 0.6 \cdot 10^3 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(B_s^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \lesssim 10^{-7}$$

Confidence belts based on FC prescription



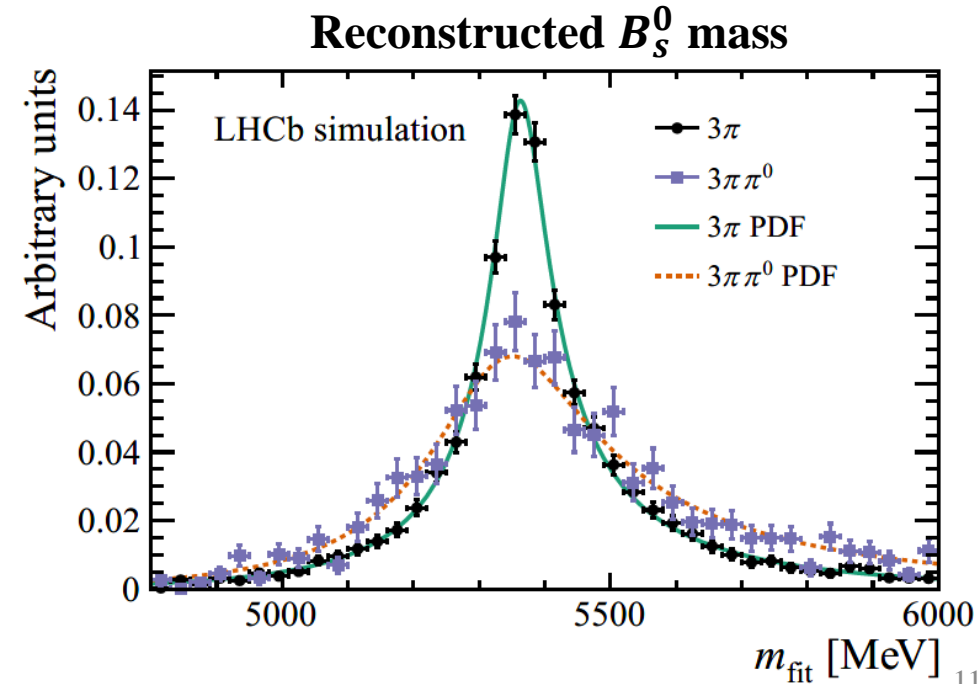
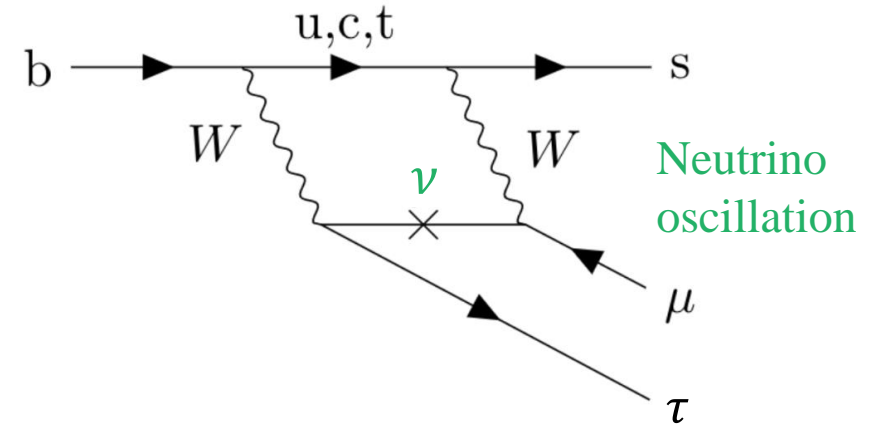
# Search for $B_S^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$

- Lepton flavour violating decay
- Possible in SM with neutrino oscillation ( $\mathcal{B} \lesssim 10^{-50}$ )
- First search for this decay

## Analysis Strategy

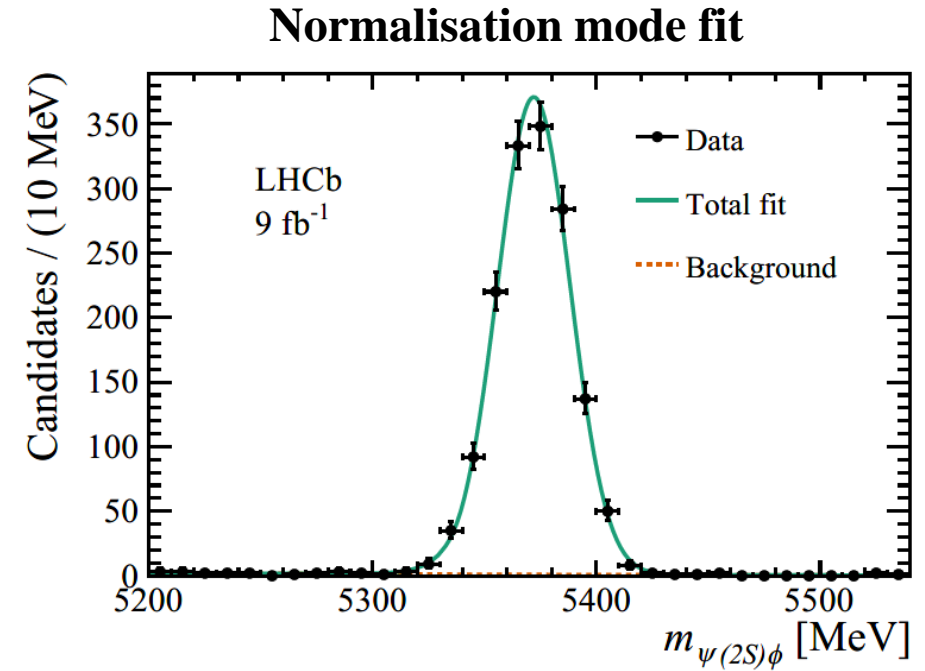
- Reconstruct  $B_S^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad K^+ K^- \quad \quad \quad 3\pi^\pm (\pi^0) \nu_\tau$
- Reconstruct  $B_S^0$  mass using kinematic fit constraining  $\tau$  direction (using collision point,  $\phi \mu^\pm$  vertex and  $3\pi^\pm$  vertex),  $\tau$  mass and  $\nu_\tau$  mass
- Use a BDT against combinatorial background
- Use a second BDT against partially reconstr.  $b$ -hadron decays
- Use PID info and veto background from  $D$  decays

**New!**  
[LHCb-PAPER-2024-006](#)



# Search for $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$

- **Normalisation** mode is  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi(K^+K^-) \psi(2S)(J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-)$   
 $\hookrightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$
- **Relative efficiencies** from simulation with data/MC corrections
- Largest systematic uncertainty originates from **known branching fractions**



$$N_{\text{exp}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\phi) \mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)} \epsilon_{\text{rel.,}3\pi} N_i(\psi(2S)\phi) \times \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \tau^-)$$

[LHCb-PAPER-2024-006](#)

# Search for $B_S^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$

Signal mode fit

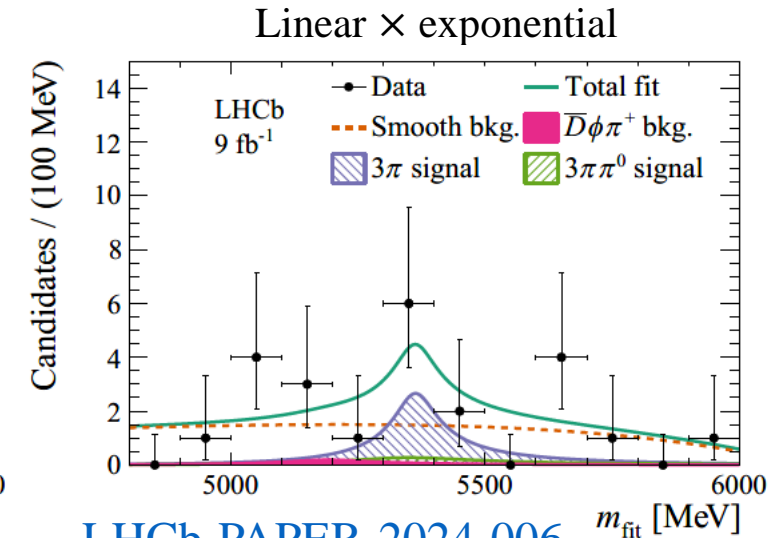
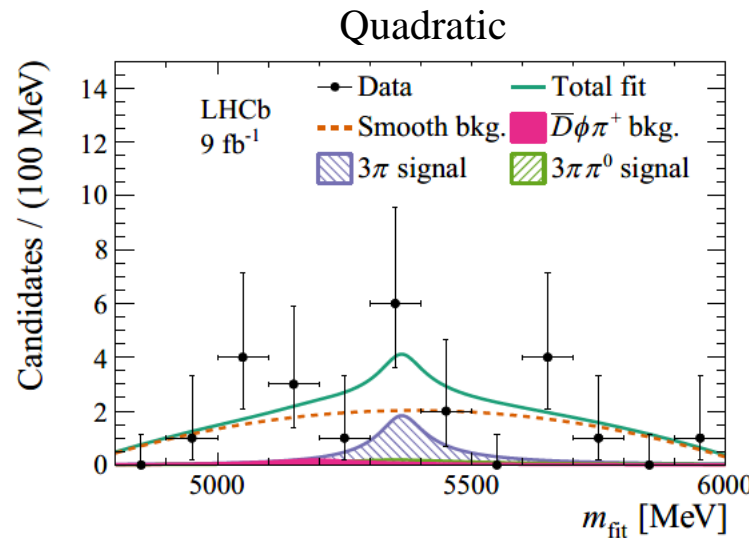
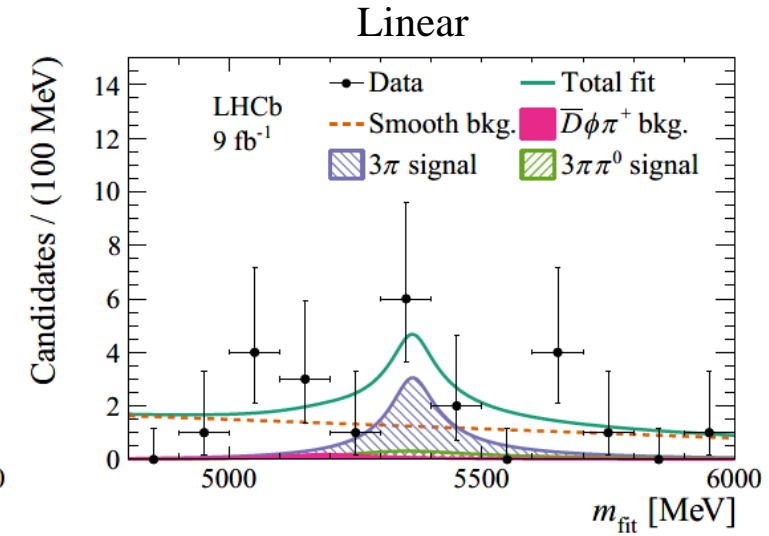
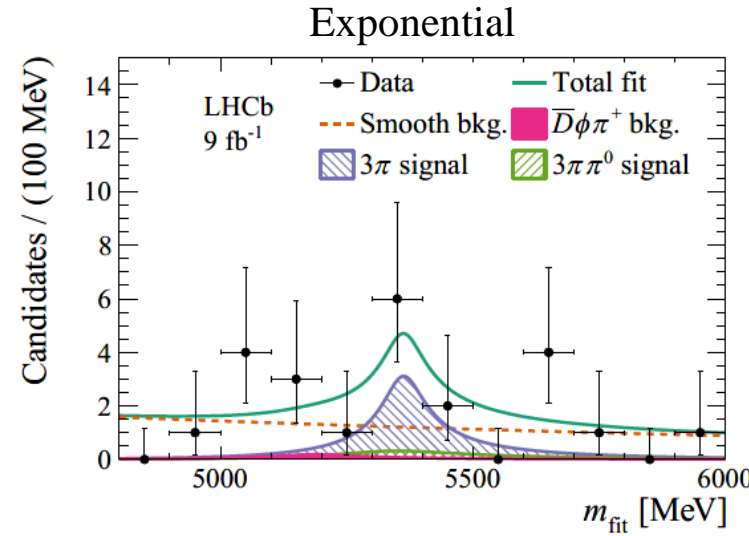
- Partially reconstructed  $b$ -hadron decays (dominant background) modelled by smooth distribution

⇒ Choice of model treated as discrete nuisance parameter

- Misidentified  $B \rightarrow \bar{D}\phi\pi^+_{\rightarrow\mu^+}$  decays (peaking) modelled and constrained using info from simulation, control data and knowledge on inclusive  $\bar{D} \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+\pi^-X$  decays from BESIII

[PRD107\(2023\)032002](#)

[PRD108\(2023\)032001](#)



[LHCb-PAPER-2024-006](#)

⇒ No significant signal observed in any fit configuration

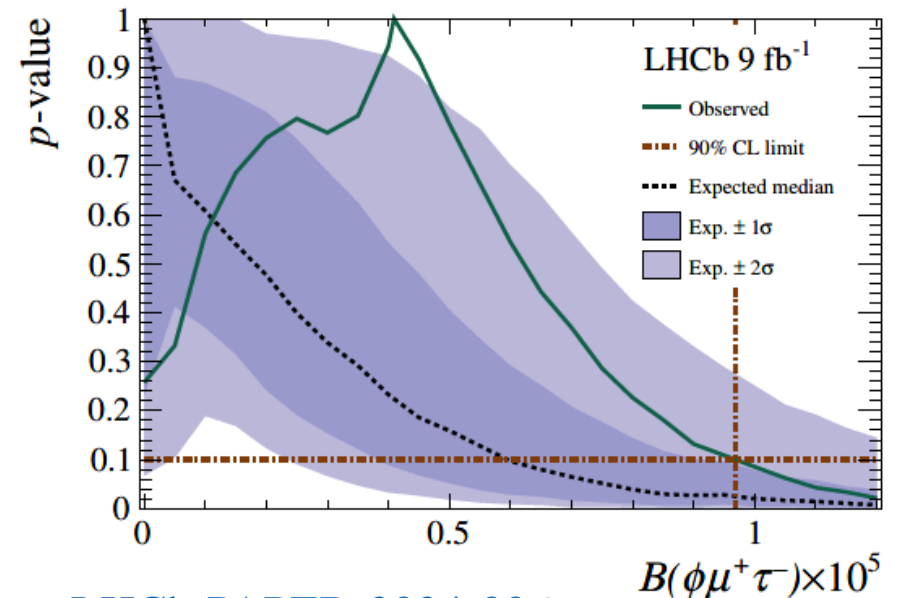
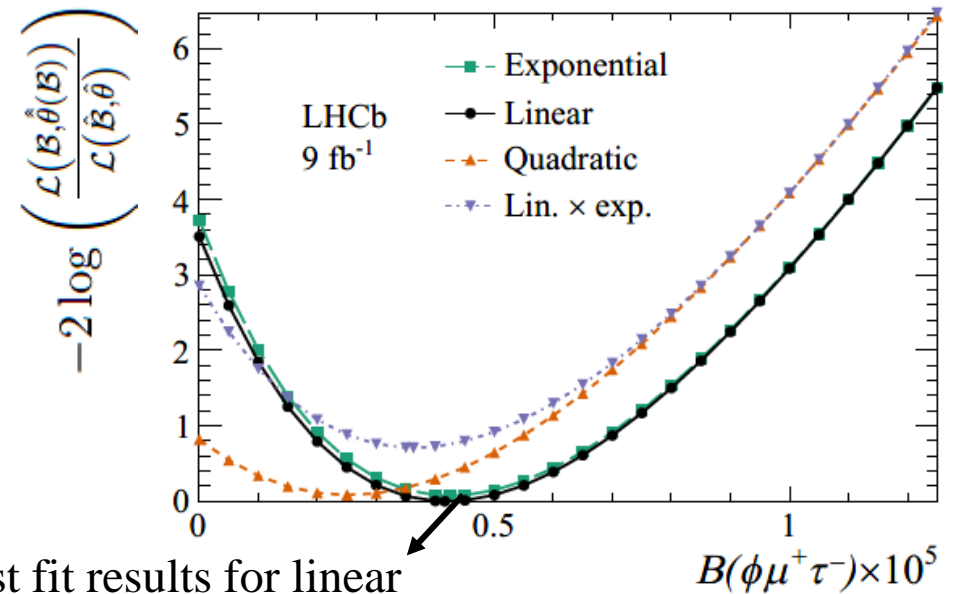
# Search for $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$

- Systematic uncertainties included as Gaussian constraints in signal fit
- No excess observed over background-only hypothesis
- Upper limits based on Feldman-Cousins prescription

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp) < 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ at 90\% CL}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp) < 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ at 95\% CL}$$

- ⇒ First upper limit on this decay mode
- ⇒ Comparable sensitivity with other  $b \rightarrow s \tau \mu$  searches



# Summary and outlook

- Extremely rare and forbidden decays offer multiple constraints to non-SM contributions
- Presented three new first searches for
  - Nonresonant  $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays [EPJ.C84\(2024\)468](#)
  - $B_{(s)}^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays } New for [LHCb-CONF-2024-003](#)
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$  decays } LHCP! [LHCb-PAPER-2024-006](#)
- Other recent searches (not covered in this talk)
  - $B \rightarrow D \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays [JHEP02\(2024\)032](#)
  - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays [LHCb-PAPER-2024-005](#)
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$  decays [LHCb-PAPER-2023-045](#)
- Still to come (exploiting run I + II):
  - $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p \mu^+ \mu^-$  ([LHCb-CONF-2024-002](#)),  $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu, \dots$
- LHCb Upgrade I (runs 3 - 4) started taking data (expect  $\sim 50 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  by 2032) and will continue making measurements



Stay tuned!



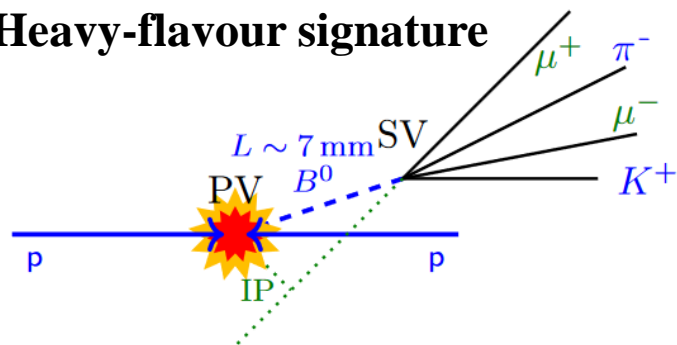
# Backup

# The LHCb experiment

- Single-arm forward spectrometer optimised for studies of beauty and charm hadrons
- Large cross sections:  $\sigma_{b\bar{b}} \approx 280$  (500)  $\mu\text{b}$ ,  $\sigma_{c\bar{c}} \approx 1500$  (3000)  $\mu\text{b}$  at 7(13) TeV

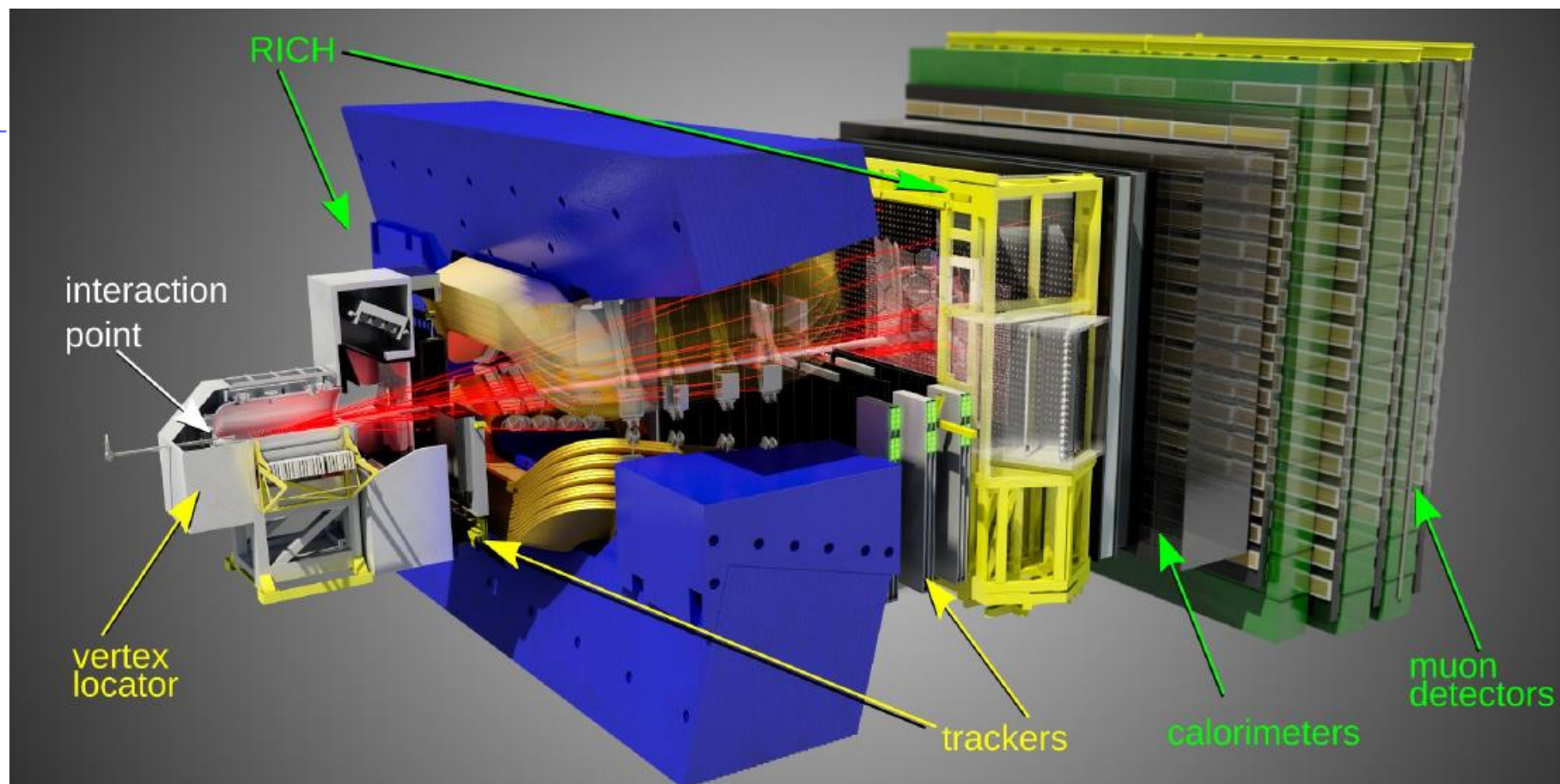
[JHEP10\(2015\)172](#)  
[JHEP03\(2016\)159](#)

## Heavy-flavour signature



- Excellent IP resolution  
 $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$  to identify  $B$  vtx.
- Mom. res.  $\frac{\Delta p}{p} = 0.5 - 1\%$
- Particle identification

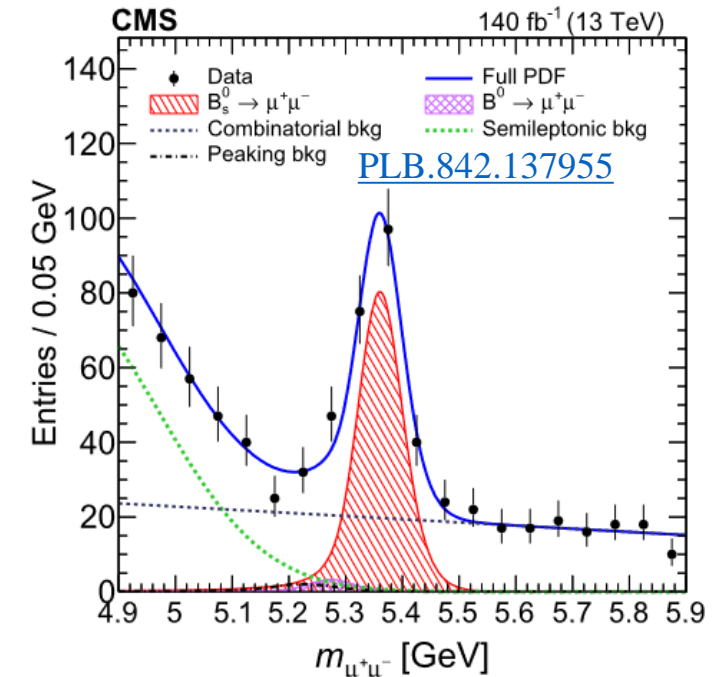
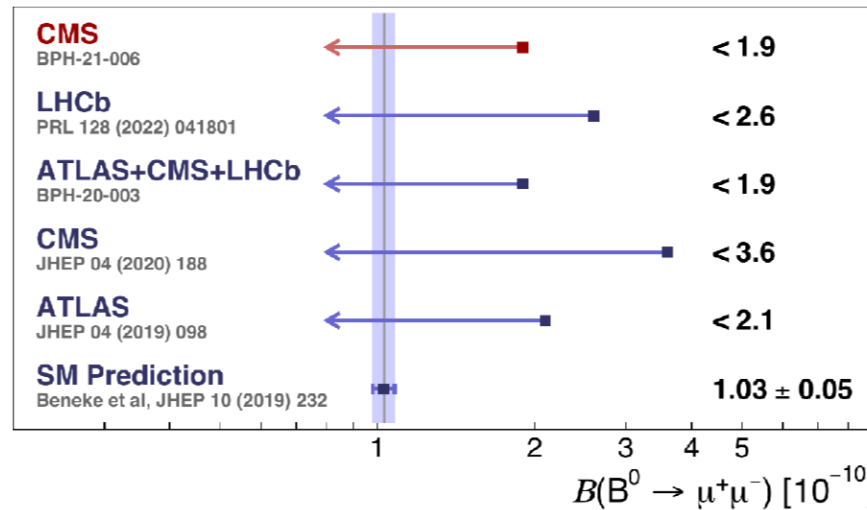
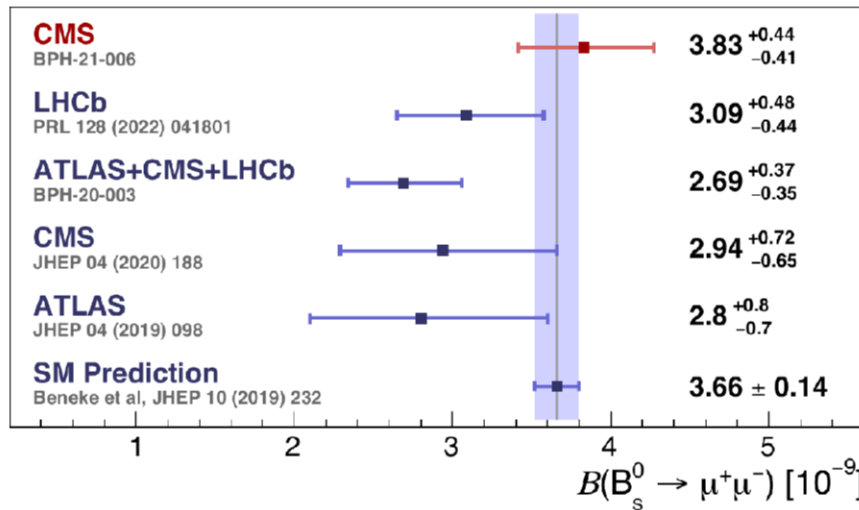
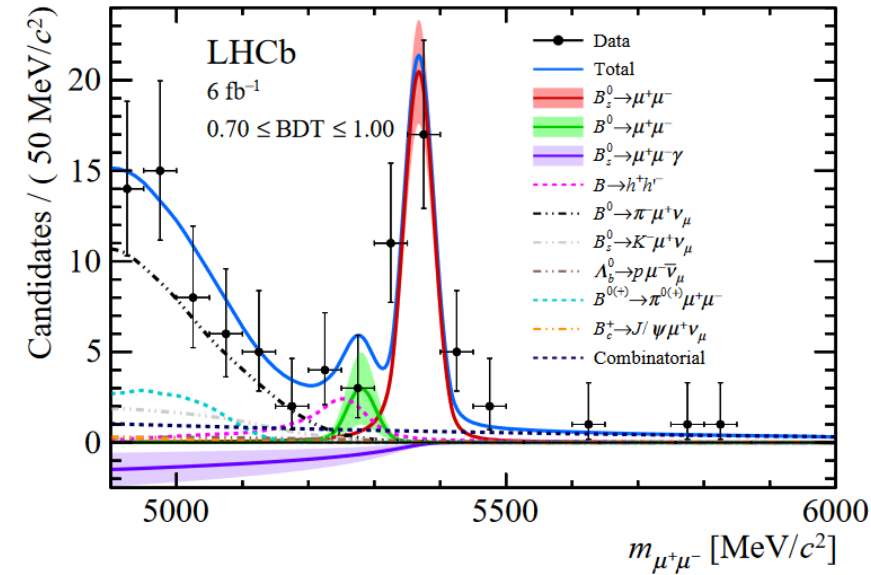
$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{K \rightarrow K} &\sim 95\% & \varepsilon_{\pi \rightarrow K} &\sim 5\% \\ \varepsilon_{\mu \rightarrow \mu} &\sim 97\% & \varepsilon_{\pi \rightarrow \mu} &\sim 1 - 3\% \end{aligned}$$



# Searches for $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

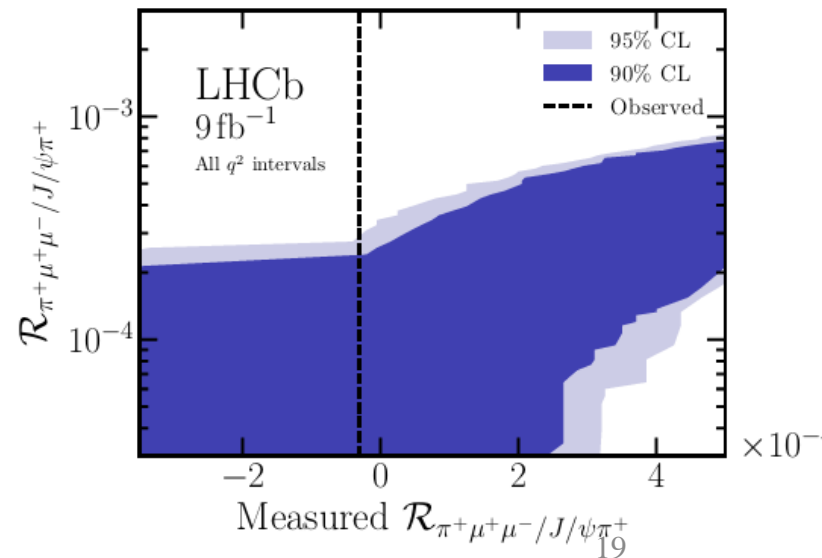
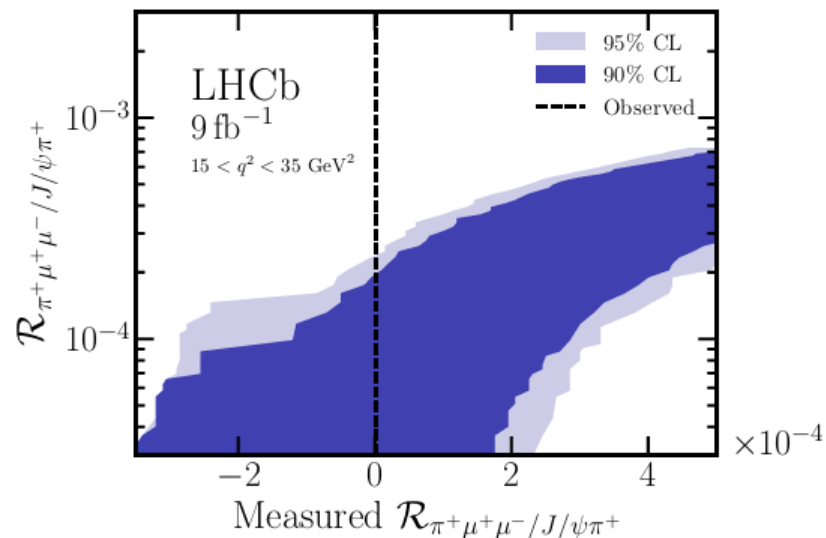
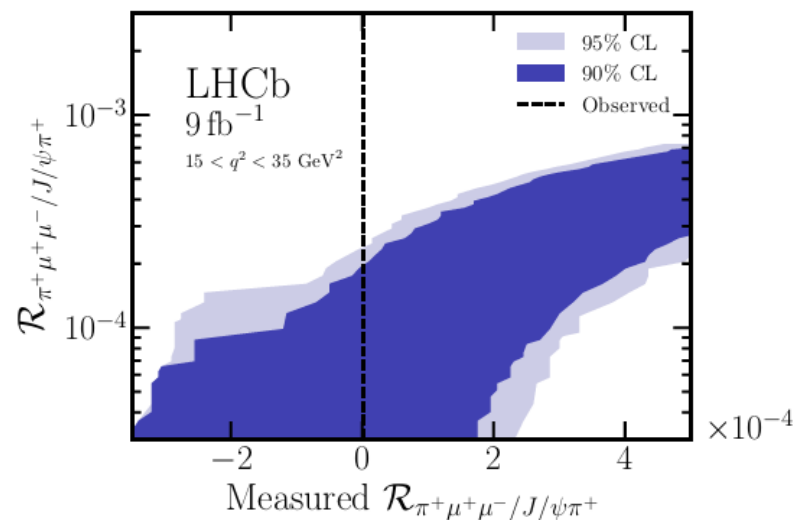
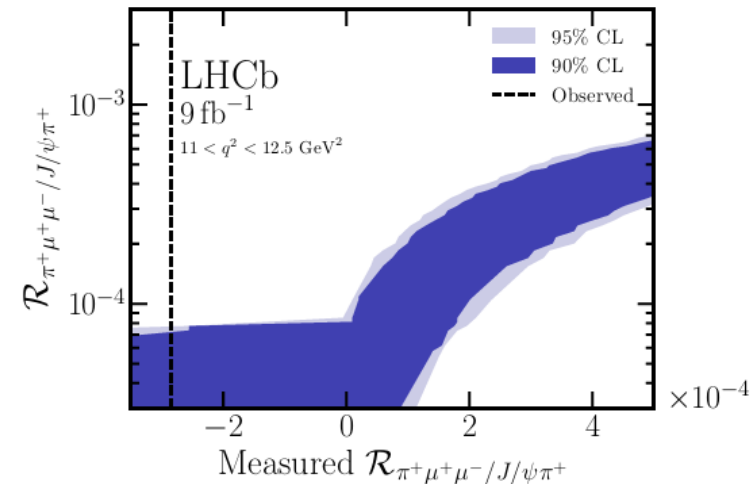
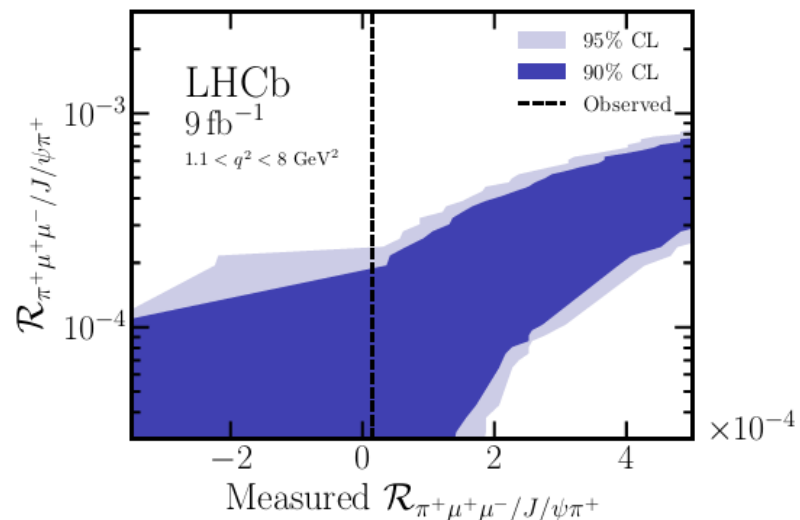
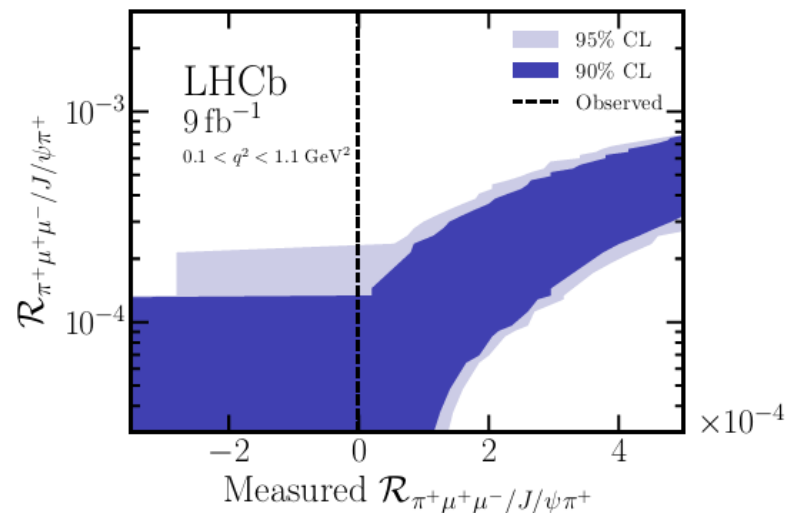
- Helicity suppressed FCNC, precise SM predictions
- $\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$  measured by ATLAS, CMS and LHCb
- Statistically limited, largest systematic uncertainty originates from fragmentation fraction  $f_s/f_d$  [PRD.104.032005](#)
- $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  still unobserved, but in reach

[PRD.105.012010](#)



[PLB.842.137955](#)

# Search for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays



# Search for $B \rightarrow D \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Nonresonant signal decays selected in the range  $q^2 < 8.0 \text{ GeV}^2$  to avoid all charmonium
- Charmonium region selected narrowly around  $J/\psi$
- Yields for signal and backgrounds vary freely
- Use  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-) K^*(K^+ \pi^-)$  for normalisation
- Keep separate fragmentation fraction  $f_c/f_u$  [PRD.100.112006](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.07501)

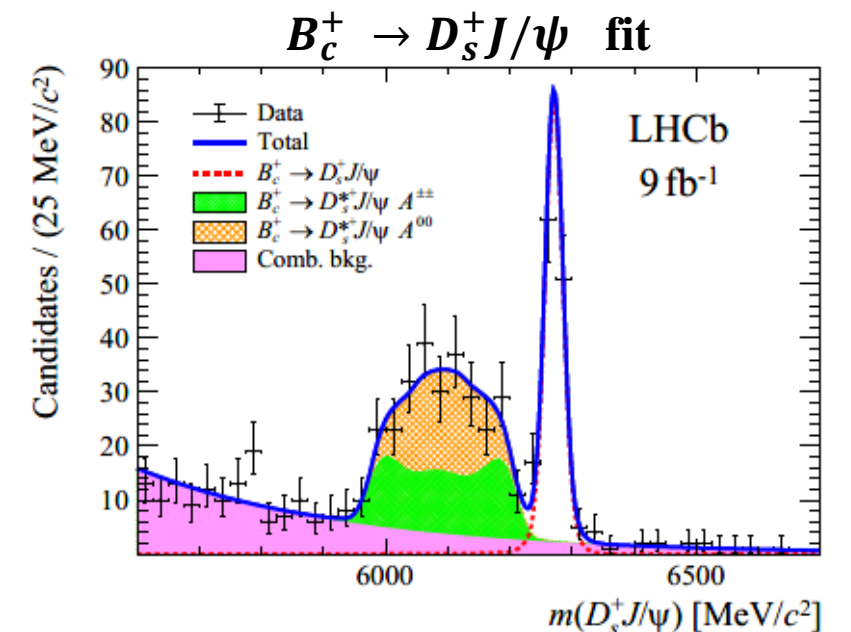
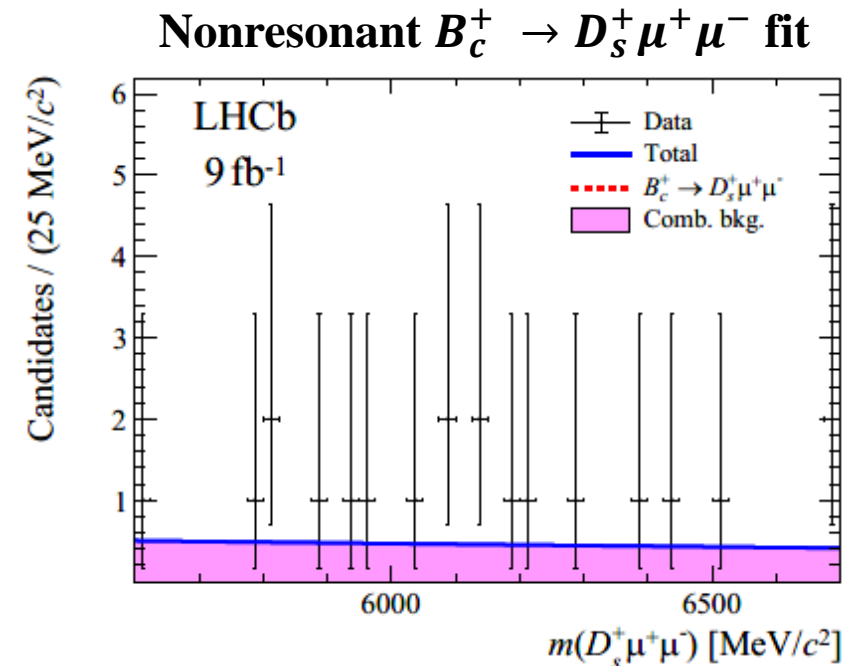
$$\frac{f_c}{f_u} \cdot \mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ J/\psi) = (1.63 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow D_s^{*+} J/\psi)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ J/\psi)} = 1.91 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.07$$

$$\Gamma_{\pm\pm} / \Gamma_{\text{tot}} = 0.50 \pm 0.11$$

⇒ World's best results

[JHEP02\(2024\)032](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.032)



# Search for $B \rightarrow D \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

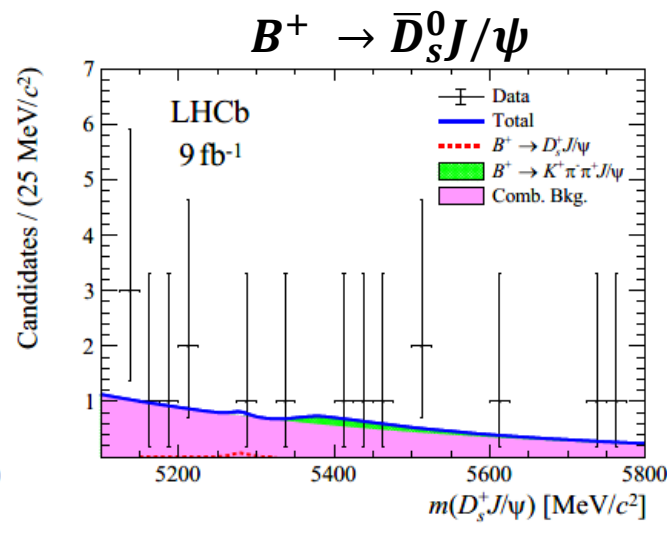
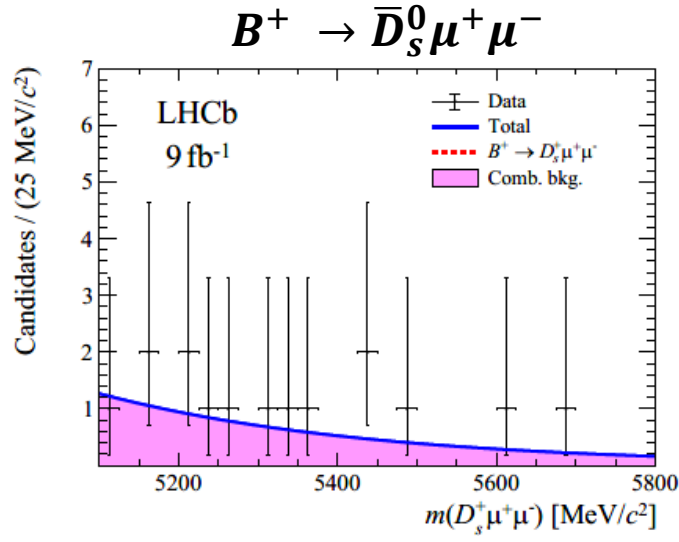
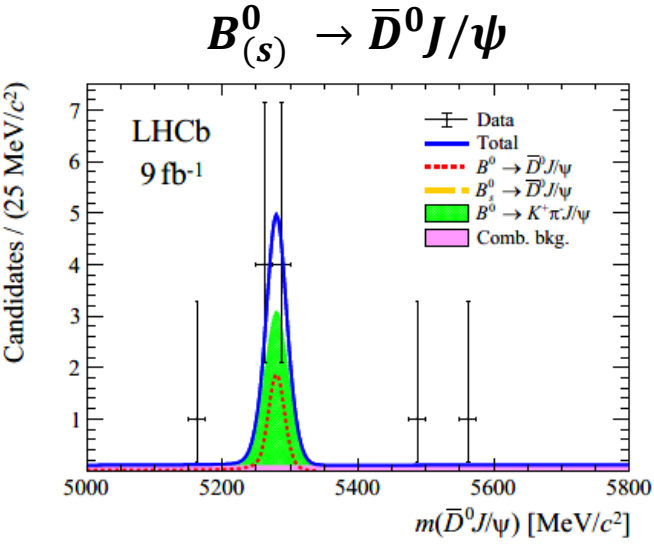
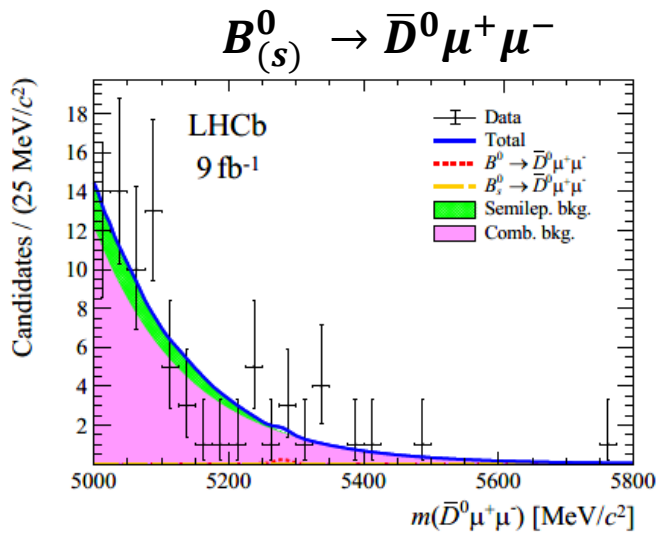
- No signal observed for all other modes

Branching fraction	Upper limits	
	90 % CL	95 % CL
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$4.0 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.1 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$2.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.2 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$1.2 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-7}$
$f_c/f_u \cdot \mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$7.5 \times 10^{-8}$	$9.6 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 J/\psi)$	$9.6 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-6}$
$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ J/\psi)$	$2.8 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.5 \times 10^{-7}$
$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 J/\psi)$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-6}$

⇒ First limits or improvements  $\geq 3$  orders of magnitude

- SM predictions  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-5} - 10^{-8})$

[PRD65.2002.037504](#) [NP.B612.2001.25](#) [PTEP.2020.053B07](#)



# Search for $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-$ decays

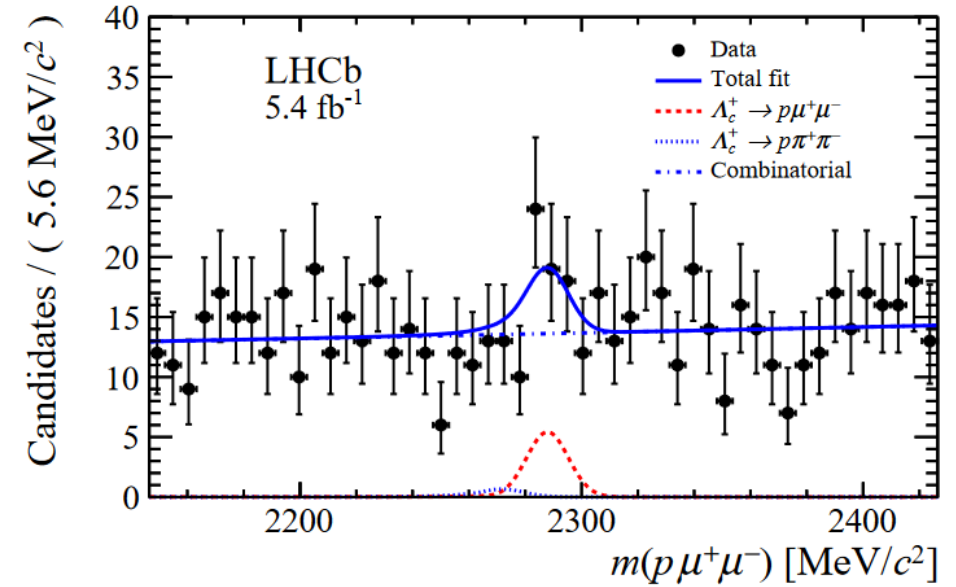
- SM predictions:  $\sigma(10^{-8})$  (short distance) [JHEP09\(2021\)208](#)  
 $\sigma(10^{-6})$  (long distance)
  - Search for nonresonant decays in ranges
    - $m(\mu^+\mu^-) < 508 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
    - $m(\mu^+\mu^-) > 1060 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
  - Normalise to  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \phi(\mu^+\mu^-) p$  decays
  - No excess observed over background-only hypothesis
- ⇒ Set upper limit extrapolated to full  $m(\mu^+\mu^-)$  range (assuming phase-space distribution)

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-) < 7.3 (8.2) \times 10^{-8} \text{ at } 90\% (95\%) \text{ CL.}$$

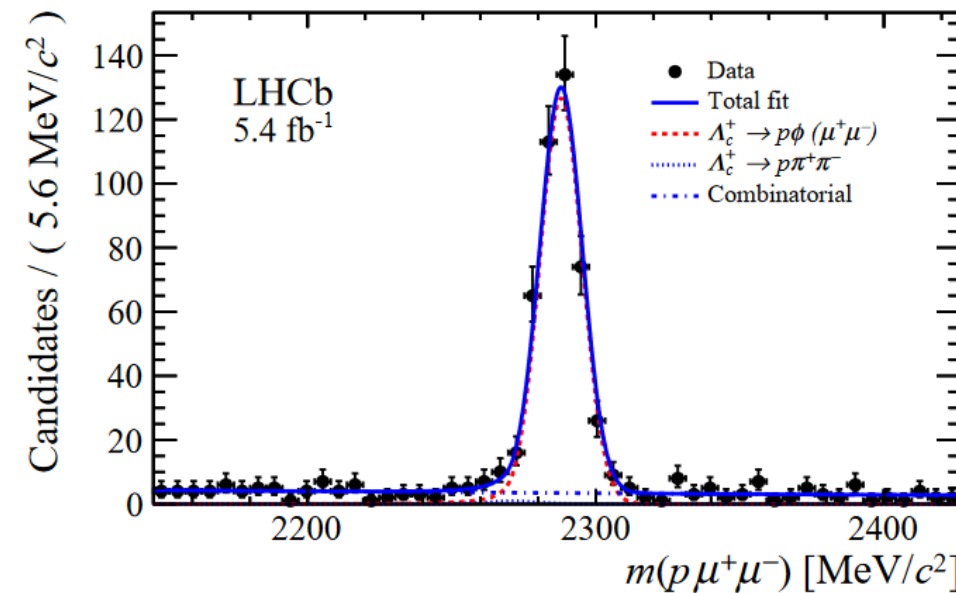
⇒ Best upper limit on this decay mode

LHCb-PAPER-2024-005

Combined  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-$  fit



$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \phi(\mu^+\mu^-) p$  fit



# Search for $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ decays

- No helicity suppression wrt.  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays, compensating for QED vertex
- SM prediction  $\sigma(10^{-9})$  [JHEP11\(2017\)184](#)
- First search as part. reconstructed bkg. for [PRL128.041801](#)  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays at  $m(\mu^+ \mu^-) > 4.9 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Reconstruct  $\gamma$  and perform search in three  $q^2$  bins
- Normalise to  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \eta(\gamma\gamma)$  decays
- No excess observed over background-only hypothesis

⇒

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma)_{\text{I}} < 3.6 \text{ (4.2)} \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma)_{\text{II}} < 6.5 \text{ (7.7)} \times 10^{-8}$$

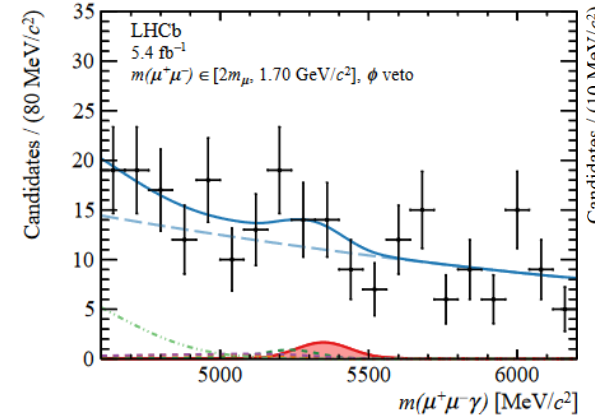
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma)_{\text{III}} < 3.4 \text{ (4.2)} \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma)_{\text{I, with } \phi \text{ veto}} < 2.9 \text{ (3.4)} \times 10^{-8}$$

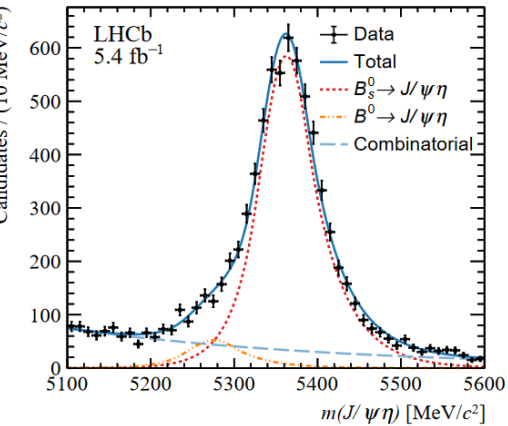
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma)_{\text{comb.}} < 2.5 \text{ (2.8)} \times 10^{-8}$$

⇒ First limits at low  $q^2$

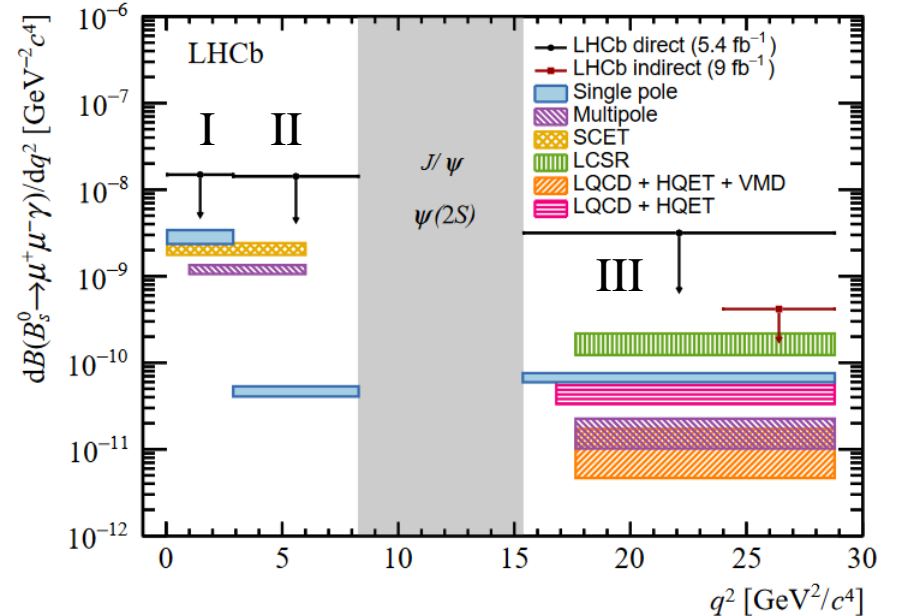
Combined signal fit



$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \eta$  fit



Limits and predictions on differential BF





# Overview of rare decays

Expected level of suppression

$10^{-5}$

■ Radiative  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$

$10^{-6}$

■ Semileptonic  $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$

$10^{-9}$

■ Helicity suppressed  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

$10^{-12}$

■  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  ( $s \rightarrow d$ )

$10^{-19}$

■  $D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ , long distance ( $c \rightarrow u$ )

$10^{-30}$

■  $D^{(*)0} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ , short distance ( $c \rightarrow u$ )

$10^{-50}$

■ Baryon number violation

■ Lepton flavor violation

