# HEAVY NEW PHYSICS IN  $b \rightarrow s \nu \nu$

W. Altmannshofer, S.A.G, K. Toner arXiv: 2406.xxxxx

Aditya Gadam



#### **Theoretical**

**Experimental**

- GIM and CKM suppression makes these decays of *b* quarks rare
- Sensitive probes of New Physics (NP)

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	- Polarization can be measured passes to fermionic children



# The Framework:  $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu}$

◦ Compute double differential decay rate of the Standard Model process

- Polarized initial state (sample fraction)
- $\,\circ\,$  Correlate initial spin and  $\Lambda$  momentum

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\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_b} = \frac{N_{\Lambda_b}^{\uparrow} - N_{\Lambda_b}^{\downarrow}}{N_{\Lambda_b}^{\uparrow} + N_{\Lambda_b}^{\downarrow}}
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\frac{d\text{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_\Lambda} = \frac{d\text{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dq^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + A_{\text{FB}}^\uparrow \cos\theta_\Lambda\right)
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\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} 2 \Big( C_L (\bar{s} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\nu} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu) + C_R (\bar{s} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\nu} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu) \Big) + \text{h.c.}
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 $\circ$  Evaluate the bound on  $C_{R,L}$ 

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- Observable distributions are calculable without hadronic simulation

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- $\circ$  Differential width dependence on  $E_{\Lambda}$ 
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- $\circ$  Assumption: Initial  $\Lambda_b$  energy reconstruction
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- Obtain observable distributions dependent on initial energy distribution

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\langle \Lambda | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} b | \Lambda_b \rangle = \bar{u}_{\Lambda} \left[ f_{t}^{V}(q^{2})(m_{\Lambda_b} - m_{\Lambda}) \frac{q^{\mu}}{q^{2}} + f_{\perp}^{V}(q^{2}) \left( \gamma^{\mu} - \frac{2(m_{\Lambda}P^{\mu} + m_{\Lambda_b}p^{\mu})}{(m_{\Lambda_b} + m_{\Lambda})^{2} - q^{2}} \right) \right. \\
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$$
\n
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- $\circ$  Form factors<sup>1</sup> approximate  $\mathcal M$

1Detmold, Meinel: 1602.01399

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- Depends on di-neutrino mass  $q^2 = (p_{\Lambda_b} - p_{\Lambda})^2$
- Only vector and axial elements used
	- Couples to neutrinos scalar and tensor elements ignored





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- Uncertainty in the lifetime propagates into the branching fraction



# New Physics Sensitivity

- Interpretation:
	- Green: Branching Ratio Constraints
		- $\cdot 1\sigma,\,2\sigma$  contours displayed
	- Dashed:  $A_{\text{FB}} = 0\%, \pm 1\%$

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- Combines experimental uncertainty projections with theory error
- $\circ$   $A_{\text{FB}}$  and branching ratio offer great complementarity





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- Meson decays: current/future data  $\phi: B \to K^{(*)} \nu \nu, B_s \to \phi \nu \nu$



