$\begin{array}{l} \text{HEAVY NEW PHYSICS} \\ \text{IN } b \rightarrow s \nu \nu \end{array}$

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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- Future e^+e^- colldiers = excellent probe: 10¹² Z events at the Z pole¹

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 - Polarization can be measured passes to fermionic children



• Compute double differential decay rate of the Standard Model process

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

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_b} = rac{N_{\Lambda_b}^{\uparrow} - N_{\Lambda_b}^{\downarrow}}{N_{\Lambda_b}^{\uparrow} + N_{\Lambda_b}^{\downarrow}}$$

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- Polarized initial state (sample fraction)
- Correlate initial spin and A momentum
- Produce observables in different frames

$$\frac{d\mathrm{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_{\Lambda}} = \frac{d\mathrm{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dq^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + A_{\mathrm{FB}}^{\uparrow} \cos\theta_{\Lambda}\right)$$

• Compute double differential decay rate of the Standard Model process

- Polarized initial state (sample fraction) $\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_1} = -2$
- \circ Correlate initial spin and Λ momentum

• Produce observables in different frames

 $\frac{d\mathrm{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dr^2 dr = 0} = \frac{d\mathrm{BR}(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})}{dr^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + A^{\uparrow}_{\mathrm{FD}} \cos \theta_{\Lambda}\right)$

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 $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} 2 \Big(C_L (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\nu}\gamma_\mu P_L \nu) + C_R (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\nu}\gamma_\mu P_L \nu) \Big) + \text{h.c.}$

• Compute double differential decay rate of the Standard Model process

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Produce observables in different frames

$$dBR(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu}) = dBR(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \nu \bar{\nu})$$

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 \circ Evaluate the bound on $C_{R,L}$

0

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Observables



Lab Frame

 Λ_b Rest Frame

 $\circ\,$ Observed: Channel Decay Rate, $A_{\mathrm FB}$

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- \circ Assumption: \hat{p}_{Λ_b} axis reconstruction
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- \circ Differential width dependence on E_{Λ}
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Lab Frame

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- Differential width dependence on \hat{E}_{Λ}
 - Non-trivial kinematic limits
- Obtain observable distributions dependent on initial energy distribution

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$$\begin{split} \langle \Lambda | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} b | \Lambda_{b} \rangle &= \bar{u}_{\Lambda} \Biggl[f_{t}^{V}(q^{2})(m_{\Lambda_{b}} - m_{\Lambda}) \frac{q^{\mu}}{q^{2}} + f_{\perp}^{V}(q^{2}) \left(\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{2(m_{\Lambda}P^{\mu} + m_{\Lambda_{b}}p^{\mu})}{(m_{\Lambda_{b}} + m_{\Lambda})^{2} - q^{2}} \right) \\ &+ f_{0}^{V}(q^{2}) \frac{m_{\Lambda_{b}} + m_{\Lambda}}{(m_{\Lambda_{b}} + m_{\Lambda})^{2} - q^{2}} \left(P^{\mu} + p^{\mu} - (m_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} - m_{\Lambda}^{2}) \frac{q^{\mu}}{q^{2}} \right) \Biggr] u_{\Lambda_{b}} \\ \langle \Lambda | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{5} b | \Lambda_{b} \rangle &= -\bar{u}_{\Lambda} \gamma_{5} \Biggl[f_{t}^{A}(q^{2})(m_{\Lambda_{b}} + m_{\Lambda}) \frac{q^{\mu}}{q^{2}} + f_{\perp}^{A}(q^{2}) \left(\gamma^{\mu} + \frac{2(m_{\Lambda}P^{\mu} - m_{\Lambda_{b}}p^{\mu})}{(m_{\Lambda_{b}} - m_{\Lambda})^{2} - q^{2}} \right) \\ &+ f_{0}^{A}(q^{2}) \frac{m_{\Lambda_{b}} - m_{\Lambda}}{(m_{\Lambda_{b}} - m_{\Lambda})^{2} - q^{2}} \left(P^{\mu} + p^{\mu} - (m_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} - m_{\Lambda}^{2}) \frac{q^{\mu}}{q^{2}} \right) \Biggr] u_{\Lambda_{b}} \end{split}$$

 \circ Hadronic \mathcal{M} : non-perturbative

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- Form factors¹ approximate *M*
- Depends on di-neutrino mass • $q^2 = \left(p_{\Lambda_b} - p_{\Lambda}\right)^2$

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- $\circ~$ Only vector and axial elements used
 - Couples to neutrinos scalar and tensor elements ignored



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¹Brod, Gorbahn, Stamou: 1009.0947

New Physics Sensitivity

- Interpretation:
 - $\circ\,$ Green: Branching Ratio Constraints ${}_\circ 1\sigma,\, 2\sigma\, {\rm contours\, displayed}$
 - \circ Dashed: $A_{\mathrm{FB}}=0\%,\,\pm1\%$

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





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



QUESTIONS?

Thanks for attending!