

# Inclusive $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ Theory

*Implications of LHCb measurements and future prospects*  
*CERN, Oct 24 2024*

Huber, Hurth, JJ, Lunghi, Qin, Vos [2404.03517v1] (v2 soon)

Jack Jenkins

TP1 Theoretical  
Particle Physics

 Universität  
Siegen

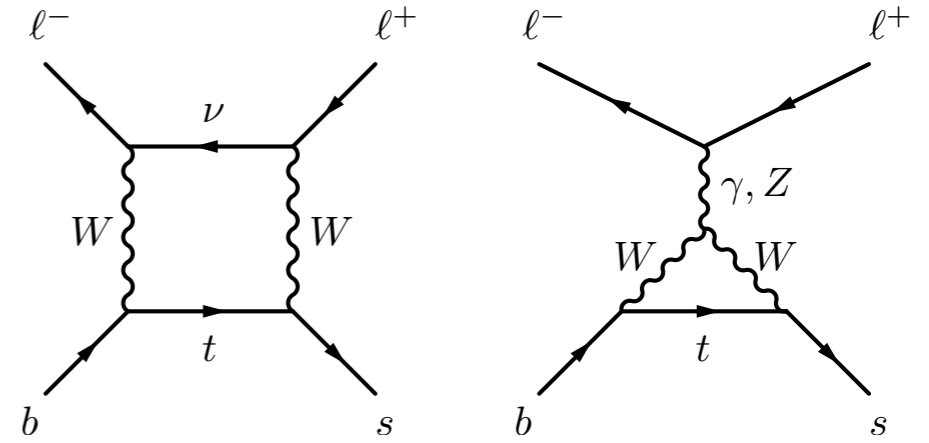
 POH

# Overview

Branching fractions for  $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$  are small (QED and  $1/16\pi^2$ )  
 $\sim 10^{-7} - 10^{-6}$

.. but not too small, large  $m_t$  and  $V_{ts} \sim V_{cb}$   
 $\rightarrow$  no GIM or CKM suppression

Promising landscape to look for BSM as interference with SM

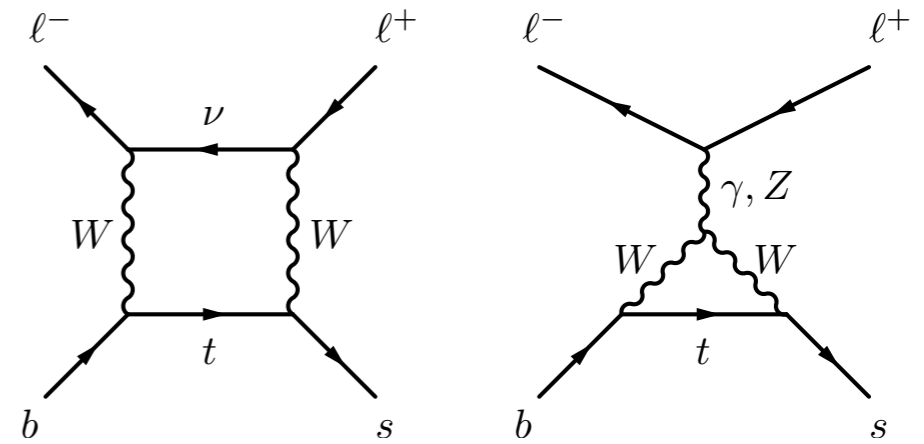


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LHCb has established record in exclusive decays:

$$\bar{B}_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$

$$\bar{B} \rightarrow K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-, \bar{B}_s \rightarrow \phi\mu^+\mu^-, \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_s\mu^+\mu^-$$

Can LHCb measure the (semi)-inclusive modes?

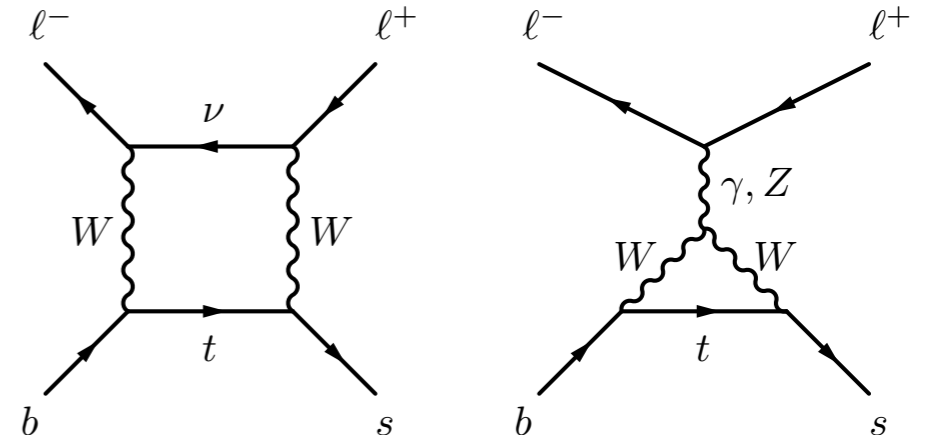
$$\bar{B} \rightarrow \sum_i X_s^i \mu^+\mu^- \quad X_b \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+\mu^- X$$

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Complementarity of inclusive and exclusive  
 $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$

Inclusive:

HQE, SCET I, quark-hadron duality

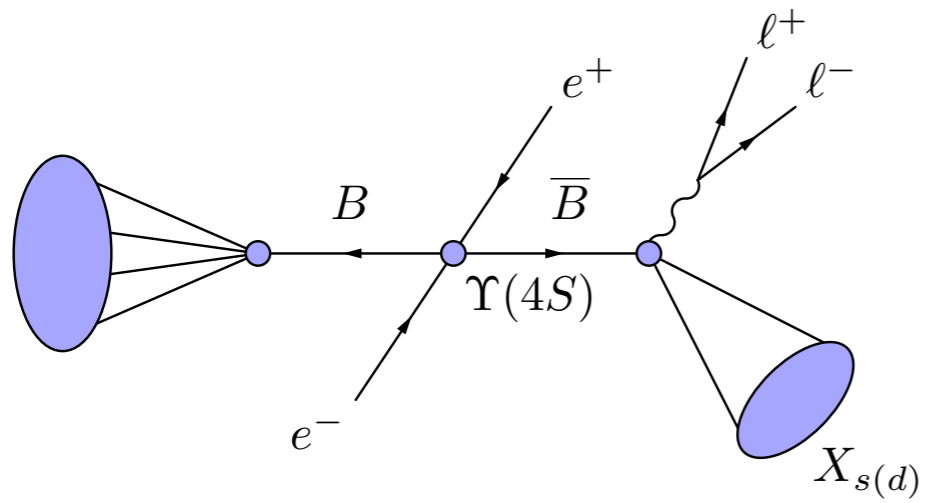
Exclusive:

Local and nonlocal  $H_b \rightarrow H_s$  form factors

# B tagging: prospects

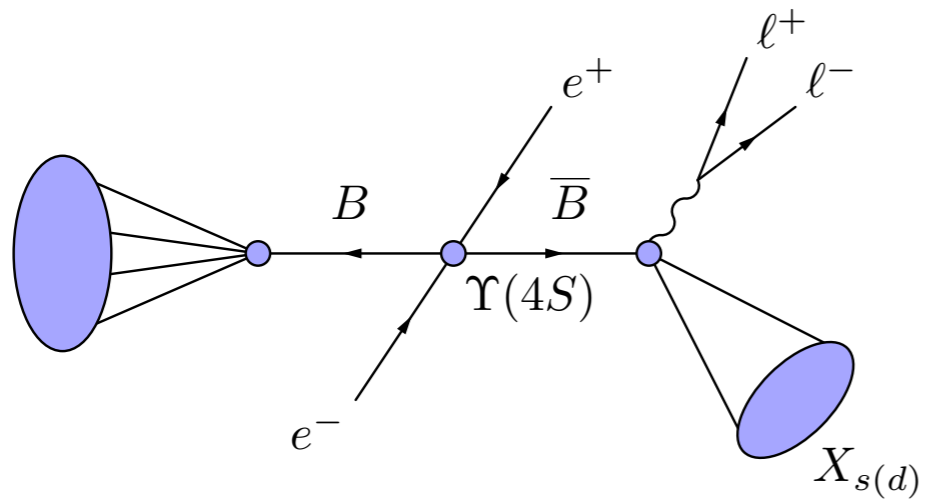
# B tagging: prospects

B factories



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## B factories

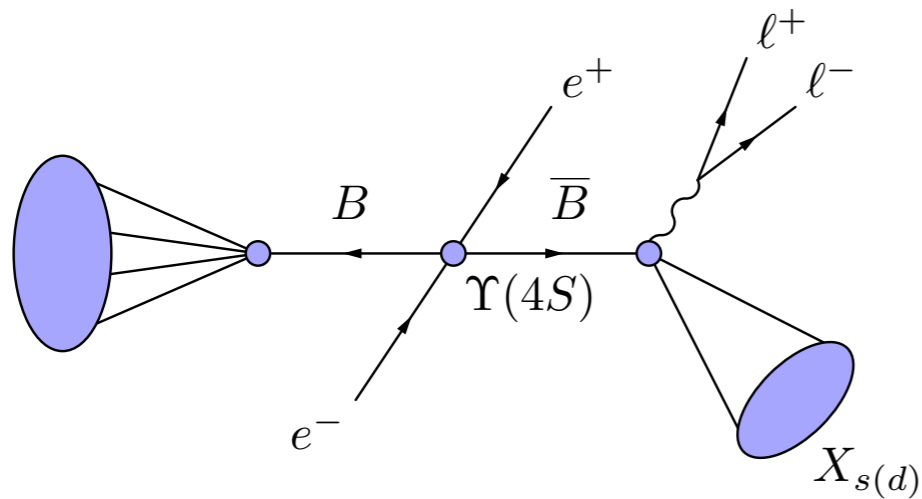


Reconstruct  $\bar{B}$  momentum from tagging recoil  $B$   
(low efficiency, gain in systematics)

Belle & Babar used sum over exclusive modes  
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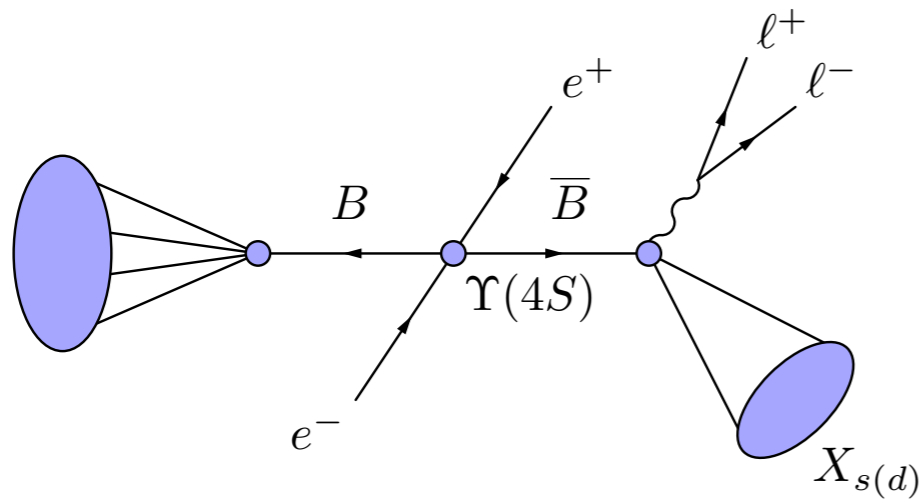
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Belle [0208029]	$\mathcal{B}$	65M $B\bar{B}$
Belle [0503044]	$\mathcal{B}$	152M
Belle [1402.7134]	$\mathcal{A}_{FB}$	772M
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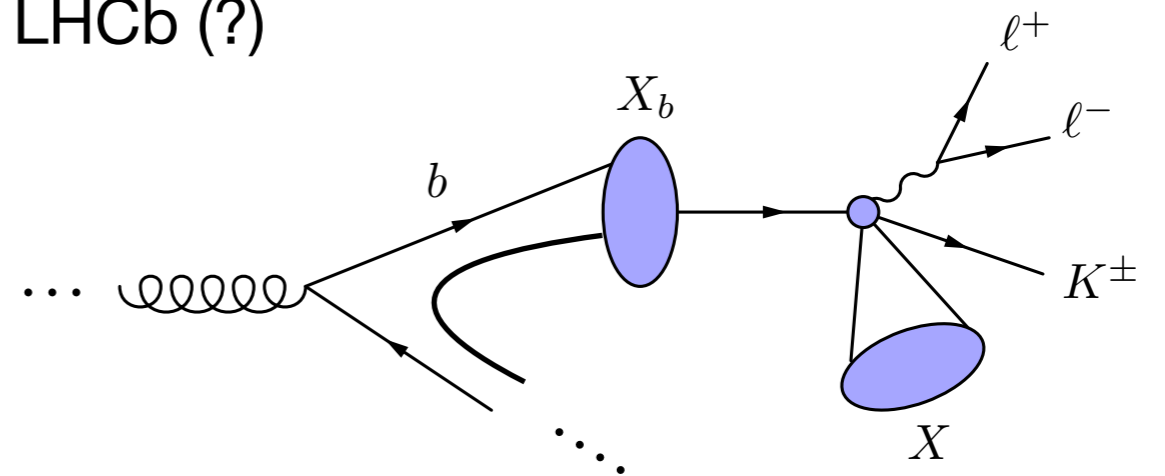


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## LHCb (?)



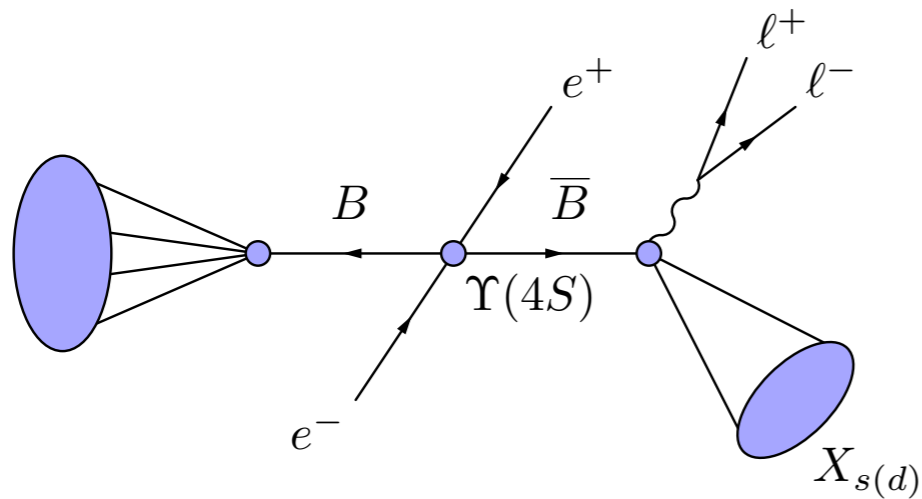
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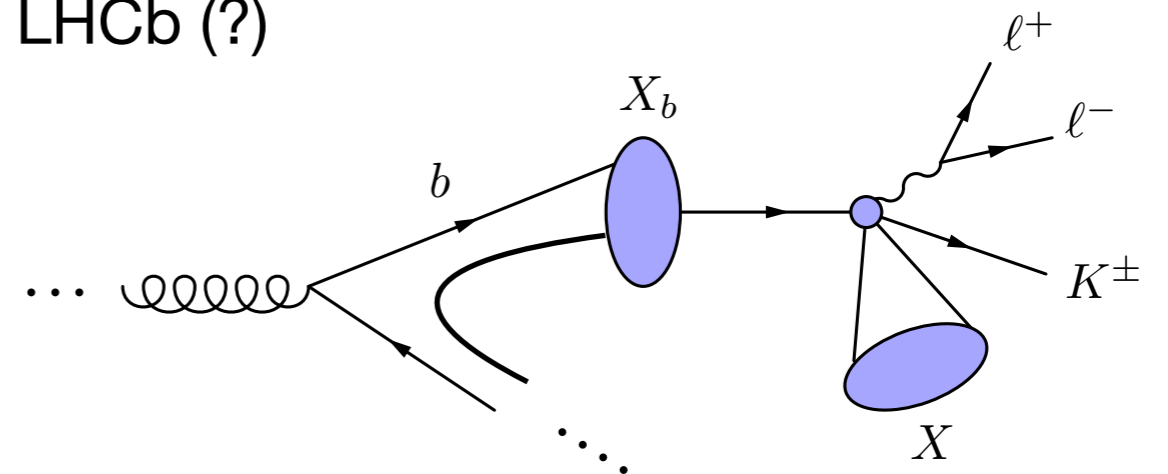


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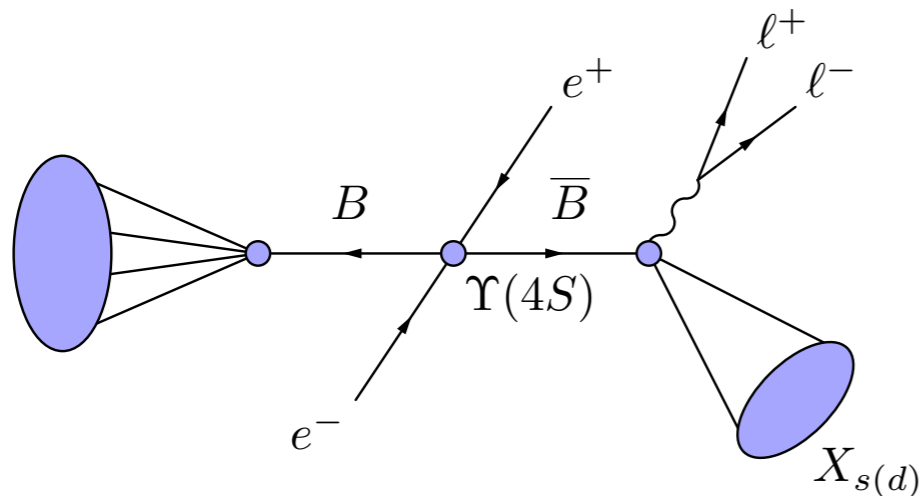


Sum over exclusive modes and isospin reweighting  
 $B^{0,+} \rightarrow K^+(+n\pi^\pm)\mu^+\mu^-$  (avoid  $\pi^0$ s)

Koppenburg [CERN-THESIS-2002-010]

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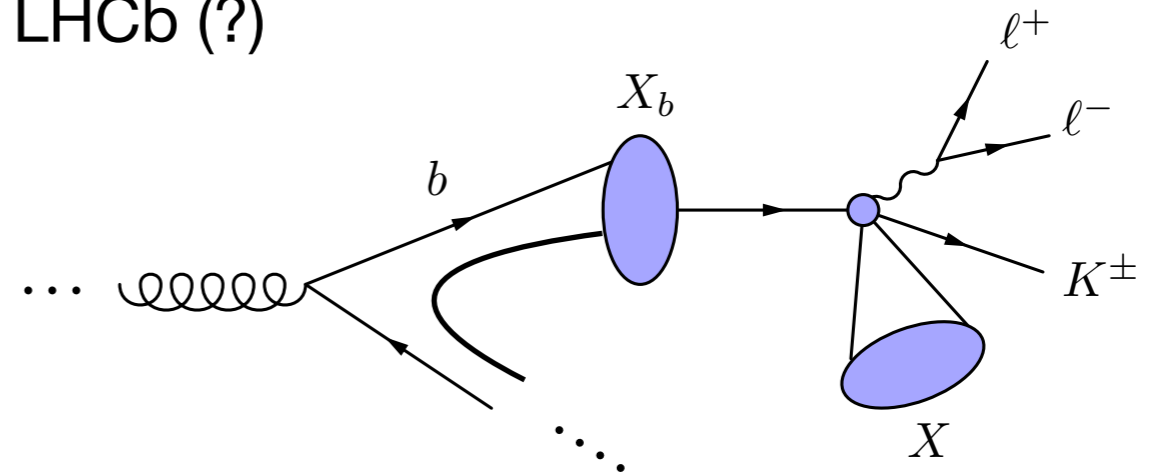


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Isospin extrapolation from semi-inclusive  
 $X_b \rightarrow K^+\mu^+\mu^-X$  (vertex 3 charged particles)

Amhis, Owen [2106.15943]

Separately measure and subtract  $\bar{B}_s$  and  $\Lambda_b^0$   
contaminations to  $X_b$  using an additional  $K$  or  $p$

$$\bar{B}_s: \quad X_b \rightarrow K^+K^-\mu^+\mu^-X$$

$$\Lambda_b^0: \quad X_b \rightarrow pK^-\mu^+\mu^-X$$

# LHCb sum-over-exclusive ( $q^2 > 15$ )

Dominant  $K, K^*$  LHCb [1403.8044] [1606.04731]

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.67 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-) = (1.74 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.85 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \mu^+ \mu^-) = (1.58 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.82 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-7}$$

Isospin avg.

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) = (1.72 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-7}$$

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Total  $K + K^*$ :  $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-) = (2.54 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-7}$

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$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow (K\pi)_S \mu^+ \mu^-) = \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-) \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.05 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-7}$$

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Grand total:

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_S \mu \mu) = (2.65 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-7}$$

# Structure of RGEs

The amplitude is proportional to the running QED  $\alpha_e(\mu_0) \rightarrow \alpha_e(\mu_b)$

$$\eta_s = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_0)}{\alpha_s(\mu_b)} = 1 + \beta_s^{(00)} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_0)}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu_b^2}{\mu_0^2} = O(1)$$

$$\frac{\alpha_e(\mu_0)}{\alpha_e(\mu_b)} = 1 - \beta_e^{(00)} \frac{\alpha_e(\mu_0)}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu_b^2}{\mu_0^2}$$

$f(\eta_s)/\alpha_s(\mu_0)$

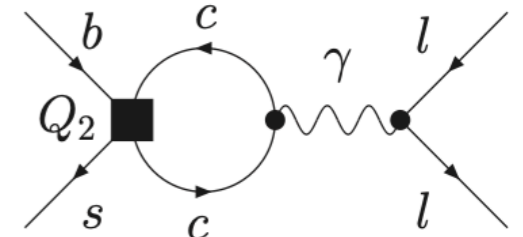
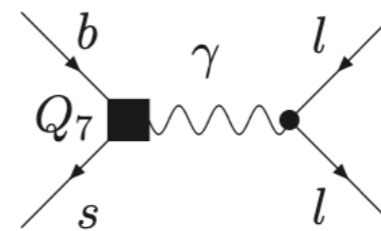
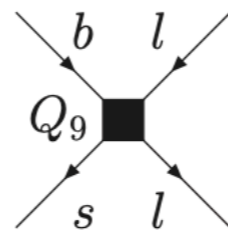
SM  $\rightarrow$  LEFT matching at 2 loops (NLO QCD)

Bobeth, Misiak, Urban [9910220]

All relevant three-loop ADMs in QEDxQCD

Gorbahn, Haisch [0411071]

Huber, Lunghi, Misiak, Wyler [0512066]



$$\mu \frac{dC_i}{d\mu} = \gamma_{ij}^T(\alpha_s, \alpha_e) C_j(\mu)$$

$$C_i(\mu_b) = V_{ij} \left[ \eta_s^{a_j} \delta_{jk} + \dots \right] V_{kl}^{-1} C_l(\mu_0)$$

$C_9(\mu_b) \sim \alpha_e/\alpha_s$  is superleading (N<sup>-1</sup>LO because  $\alpha_s^{-1}$ )

(Depending on the counting of N's  $1/\alpha_s$  is LO and  $\alpha_e$  is NLO)

Perturbation theory stable at  $\mu_b \sim 5$  GeV after many terms in expansion in  $\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_e/\alpha_s$  which are generated by the solutions to the RGEs

# Leading power amplitude

$C_{9,10} \sim 2, -4$  and  $C_{1,2} \sim -1, 1$  justifies going to higher orders in  $Q_{9,10} - Q_{9,10}$  interference (large  $m_t$ )

$Q_{9,10} - Q_{9,10}$  at NNLO

Progress at N3LO for  $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$  Fael, Usovitsch [2310.03685]

$Q_{9,10} - Q_{1,2}$  interference at NLO (two loops,  $q^2/m_b^2$  and  $m_c^2/m_b^2$ )

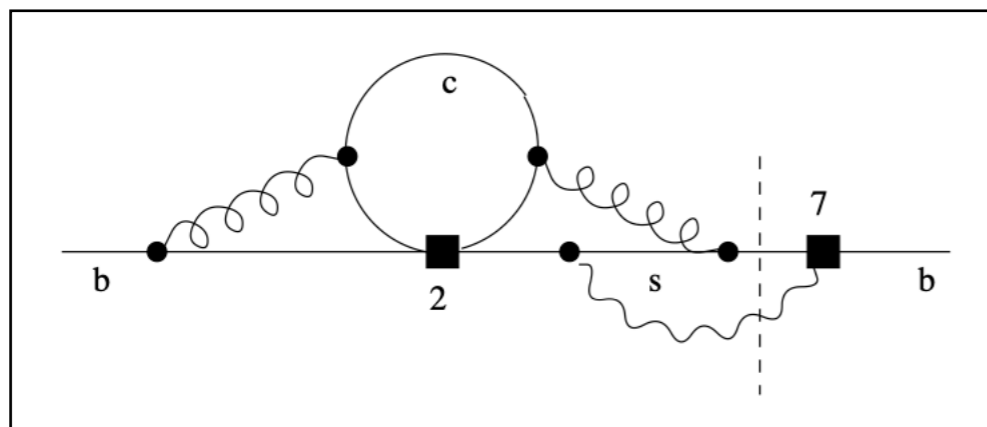
Asatryan, Asatrian, Greub, Walker [0204341]  
de Boer [1707.00988]

Three loop  $Q_{1,2} - Q_7$  interference for  $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  ( $q^2 = 0$ ) on the horizon

Greub, Asatrian, Asatryan, Born, Eicher [2407.17270]

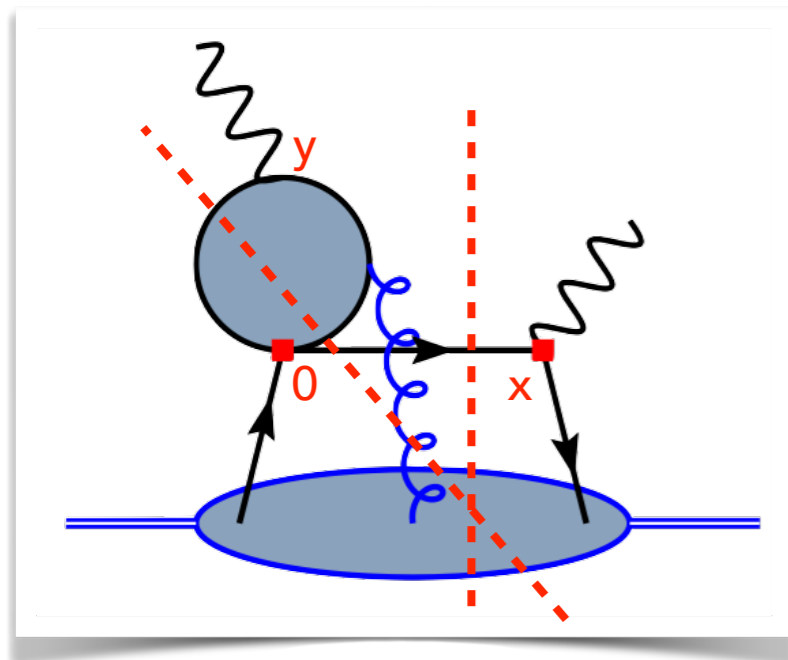
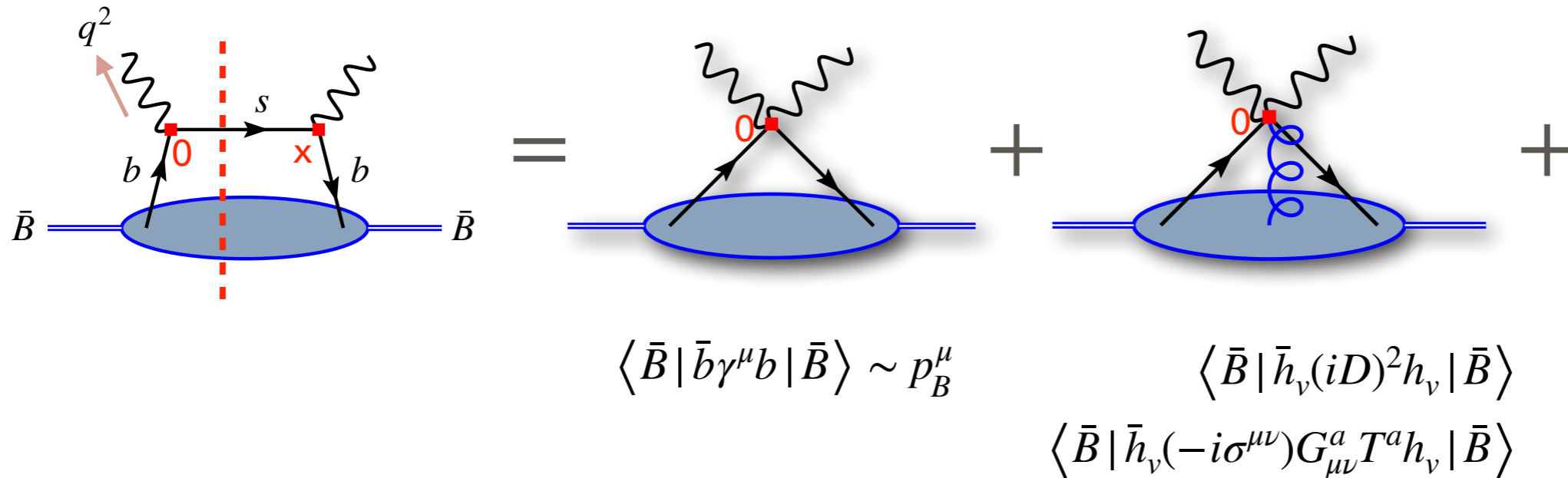
Czaja, Czakon, Huber, Misiak, Niggetiedt, Rehman, Schönwald, Steinhauser [2309.14707]

Fael, Lange, Schönwald, Steinhauser [2309.14706]





# HQE, Krüger-Seghal



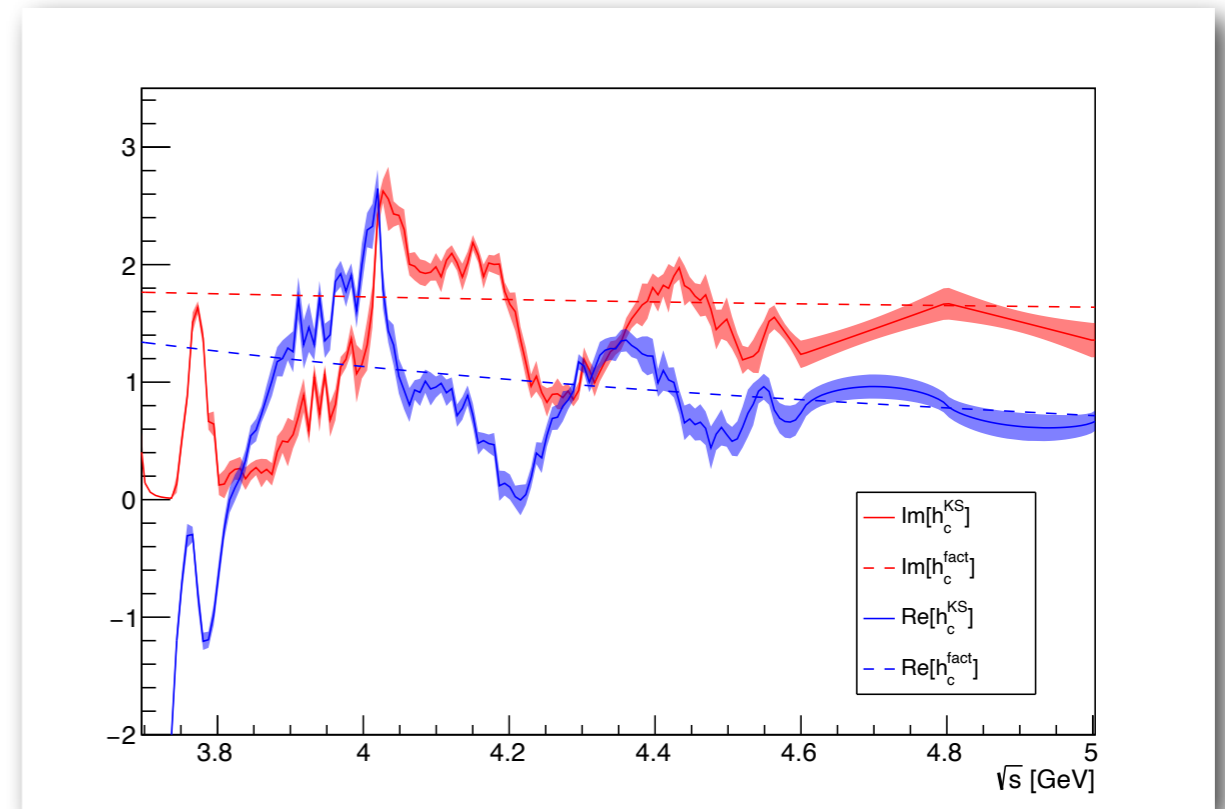
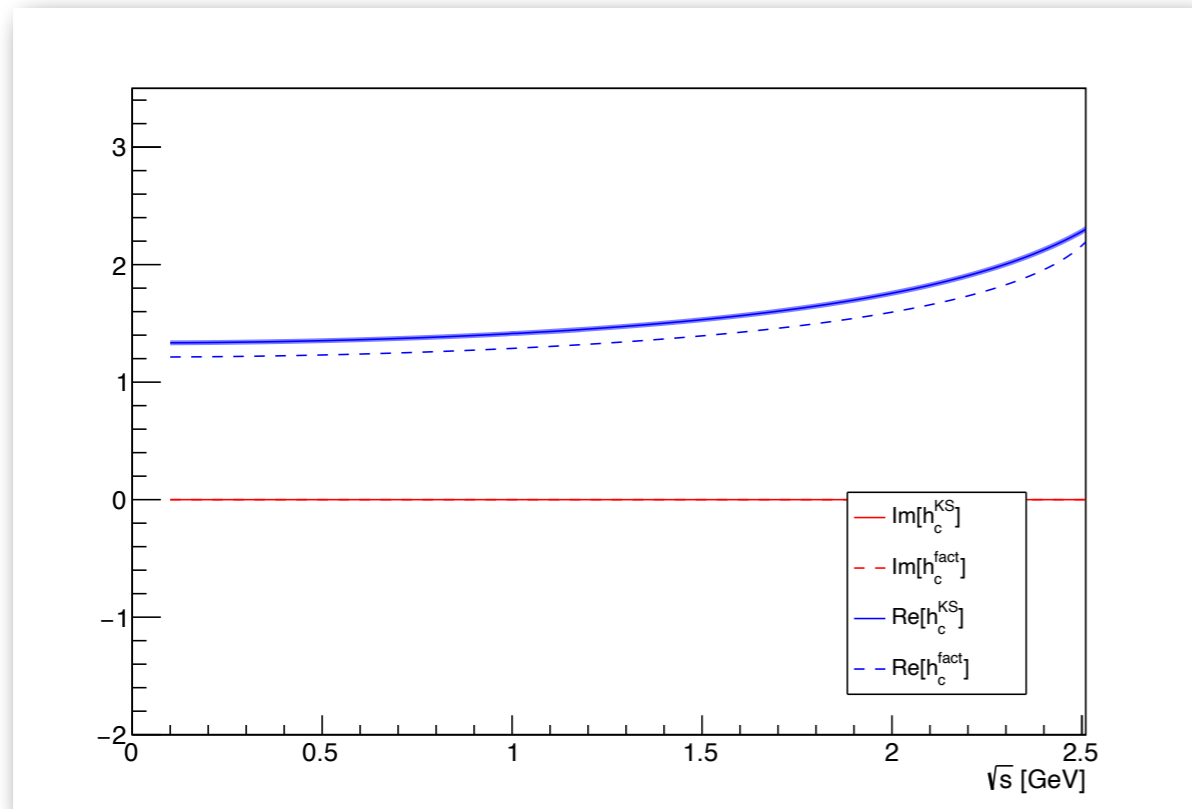
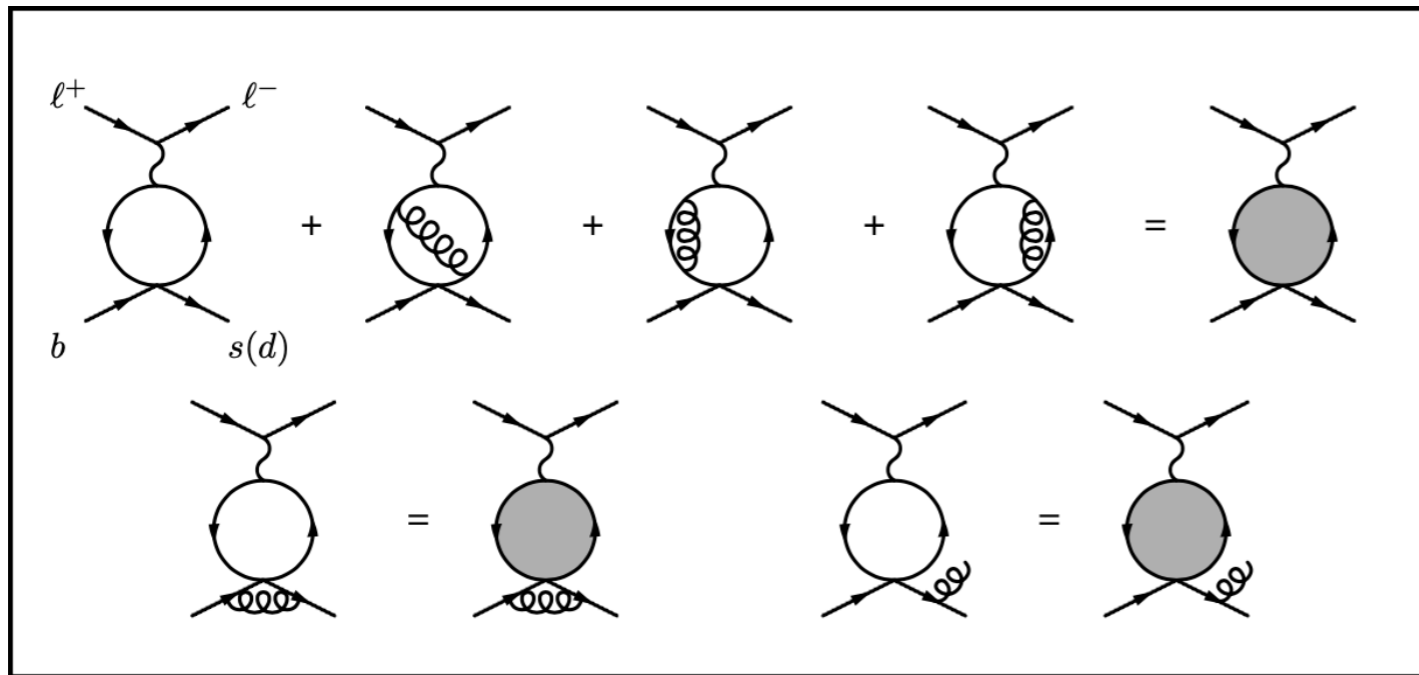
Nonfactorizable charm loop contributions can be re-expanded in local operators at high  $q^2$  ( $\alpha_s \Lambda^2 / m_c^2$ )

Buchalla, Isidori, Rey [9705253]

The *factorizable* charm loop appears at every term in the power expansion and can be treated nonperturbatively using data on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons and dispersion relations

Krüger, Sehgal [9603237] [9608361]

# HQE, Krüger-Seghal



# Normalisation

Two strategies for normalising to semileptonic BRs

$$\int_{q_0^2}^{M_B^2} dq^2 \frac{d\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \ell \ell)}{dq^2} / \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu)$$

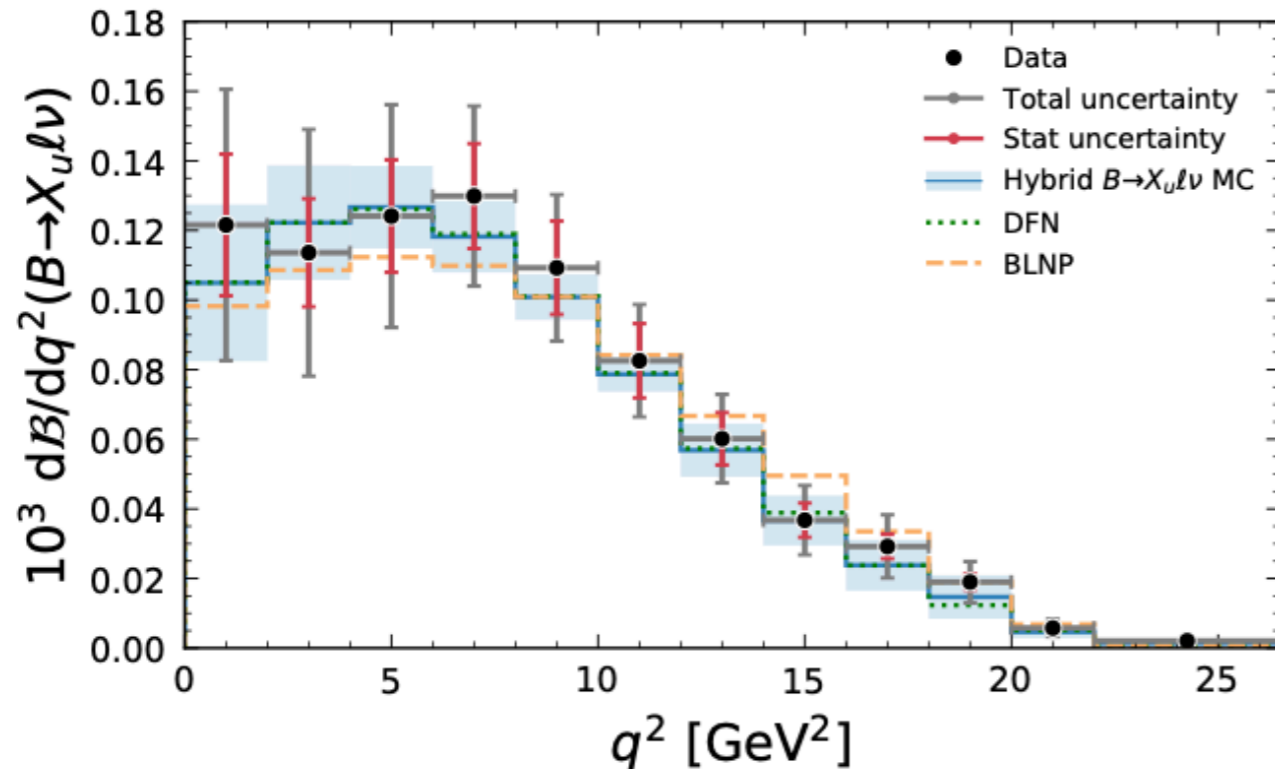
$|V_{cb}|^2$  and  $m_b^5$  prefactors cancel ✓

**Cons:** Introduces spurious charm mass dependence and  $(b \rightarrow c \ell \nu)_{exp}$  (ok)

$$\mathcal{R}(q_0^2) = \int_{q_0^2}^{M_B^2} dq^2 \frac{d\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \ell \ell)}{dq^2} / \int_{q_0^2}^{M_B^2} dq^2 \frac{d\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu)}{dq^2}$$

Non-perturbative and perturbative  $Q_{9,10}$  matrix elements are suppressed at the *differential* level ✓

Belle [2107.13855]



Resilient to the  $M_X$  cut at low- $q^2$  needed to suppress huge cascading backgrounds

$B \rightarrow D(\rightarrow K \ell \nu X) \ell \nu X$  and  $B \rightarrow \psi(\rightarrow X \ell \ell) X$  ✓

**Cons:**  $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|^2$  prefactor,  $(b \rightarrow u \ell \nu)_{exp}$  reducible (?)

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu})[> 14.4]_{exp} = (1.76 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu})[> 15]_{exp} = (1.52 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-4}$$

# Results

$q^2$ range [GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	[1, 6]	[1, 3.5]	[3.5, 6]
$\mathcal{B}$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	16.87 ± 1.25	9.17 ± 0.61	7.70 ± 0.65
$\mathcal{H}_T$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	3.14 ± 0.25	1.49 ± 0.09	1.65 ± 0.17
$\mathcal{H}_L$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	13.65 ± 1.00	7.63 ± 0.54	6.02 ± 0.49
$\mathcal{H}_A$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	-0.27 ± 0.21	-1.08 ± 0.08	0.81 ± 0.16
$q^2$ range [GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	> 14.4	> 15	
$\mathcal{B}$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	3.04 ± 0.69	2.59 ± 0.68	
$\mathcal{R}(q_0^2)$ [10 <sup>-4</sup> ]	26.02 ± 1.76	27.00 ± 1.94	

For LHCb  
(after PHOTOS)

**Table 1:** Phenomenological results without logarithmically enhanced electromagnetic effects. The slight changes compared to [9] are due to the change in the input parameters.

$\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$  ( $\ell = e, \mu$  average)

$q^2$ range [GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	[1, 6]	[1, 3.5]	[3.5, 6]
$\mathcal{B}$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	17.41 ± 1.31	9.58 ± 0.65	7.83 ± 0.67
$\mathcal{H}_T$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	4.77 ± 0.40	2.50 ± 0.18	2.27 ± 0.22
$\mathcal{H}_L$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	12.65 ± 0.92	7.085 ± 0.48	5.56 ± 0.45
$\mathcal{H}_A$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	-0.10 ± 0.21	-0.989 ± 0.080	0.89 ± 0.16
$q^2$ range [GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	> 14.4		
$\mathcal{B}$ [10 <sup>-7</sup> ]	2.66 ± 0.70		
$\mathcal{R}(q_0^2)$ [10 <sup>-4</sup> ]	24.12 ± 2.01		

For Belle II  
(before/without PHOTOS)

**Table 2:** Phenomenological results including log-enhanced QED corrections to the  $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$  process. All quantities are obtained by averaging  $\ell = e, \mu$ . The denominator of the ratio  $\mathcal{R}(q_0^2)$  (i.e. the  $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \bar{\nu}$  rate for  $q^2 > q_0^2$ ), on the other hand, does not include effects which correspond to log-enhanced QED corrections on the theory side. See text for further details.

# Results

Using  $\mathcal{R}_{SM} \times \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu)_{exp}$ :

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu \mu)[ > 15] = (4.5 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-7}$$

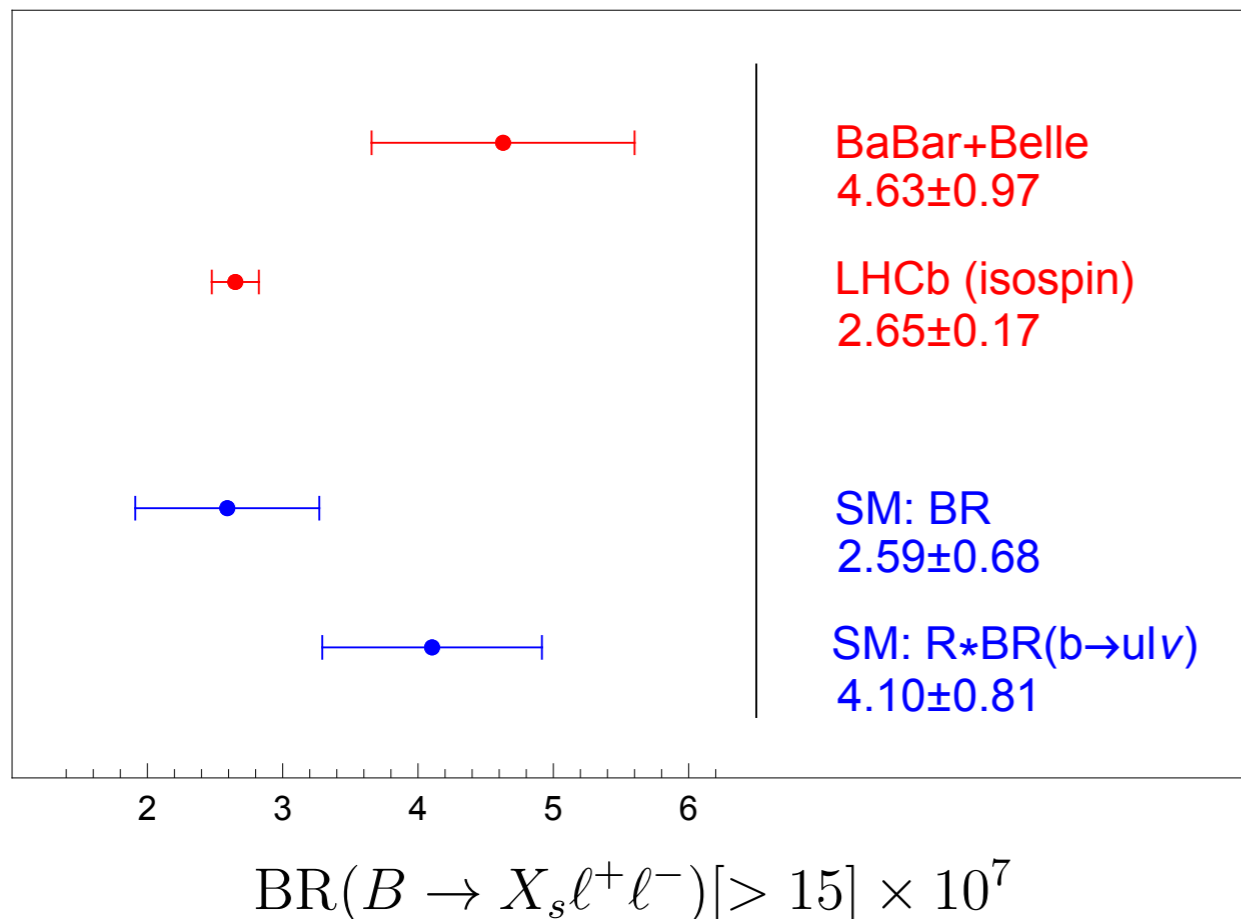
Isidori, Polonsky, Tinari [2305.03076]

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu \mu)[ > 15] = (4.10 \pm 0.81) \times 10^{-7}$$

Huber, Hurth, JJ, Lunghi, Qin, Vos [2404.03517]

Implementation of  $Q_{1,2} - Q_{7,9}$  at NLO  
Krüger-Sehgal for cuts through charm

Both effects decrease the BR  $\rightarrow$  towards LHCb



Using exclusive FFs

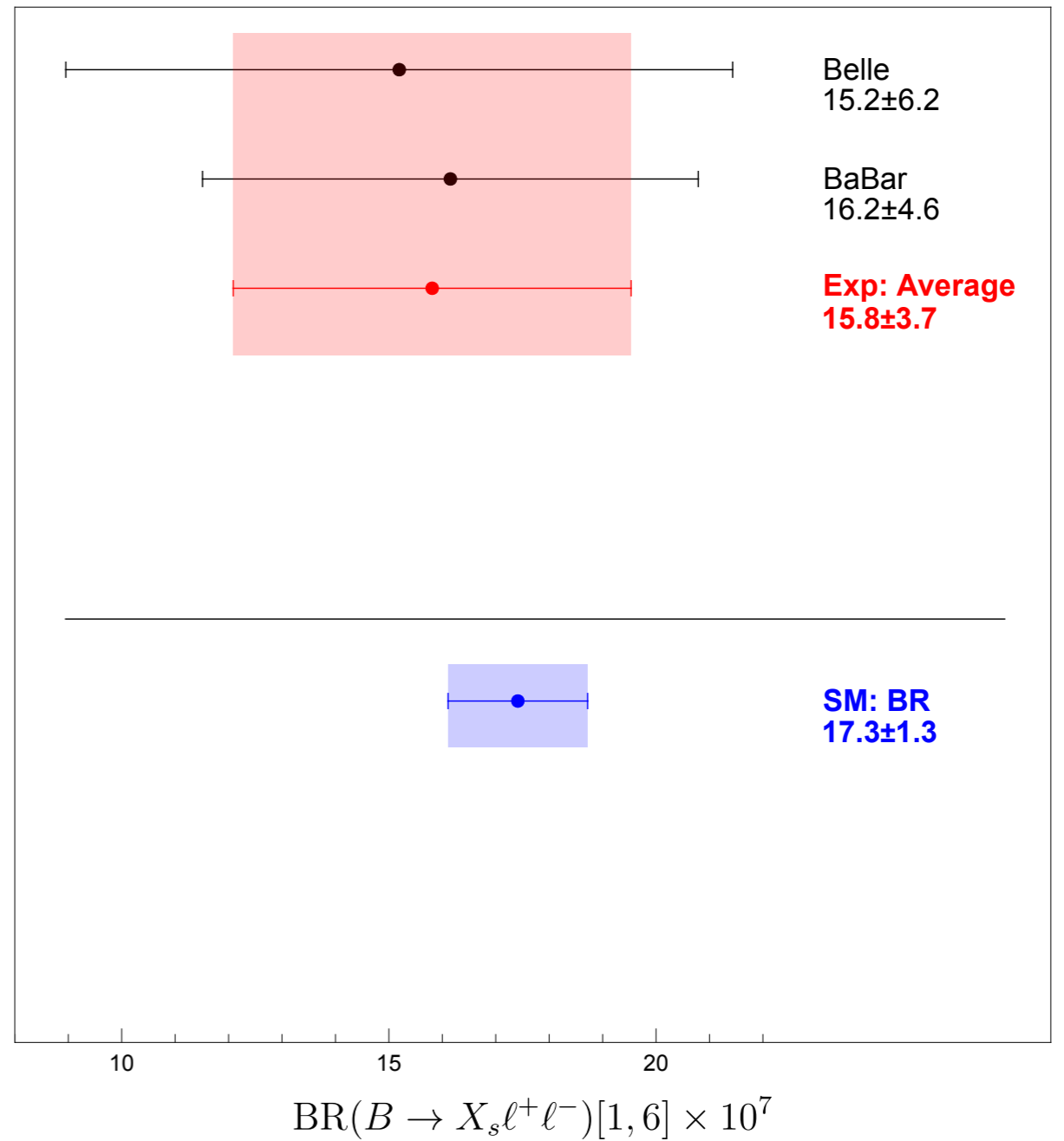
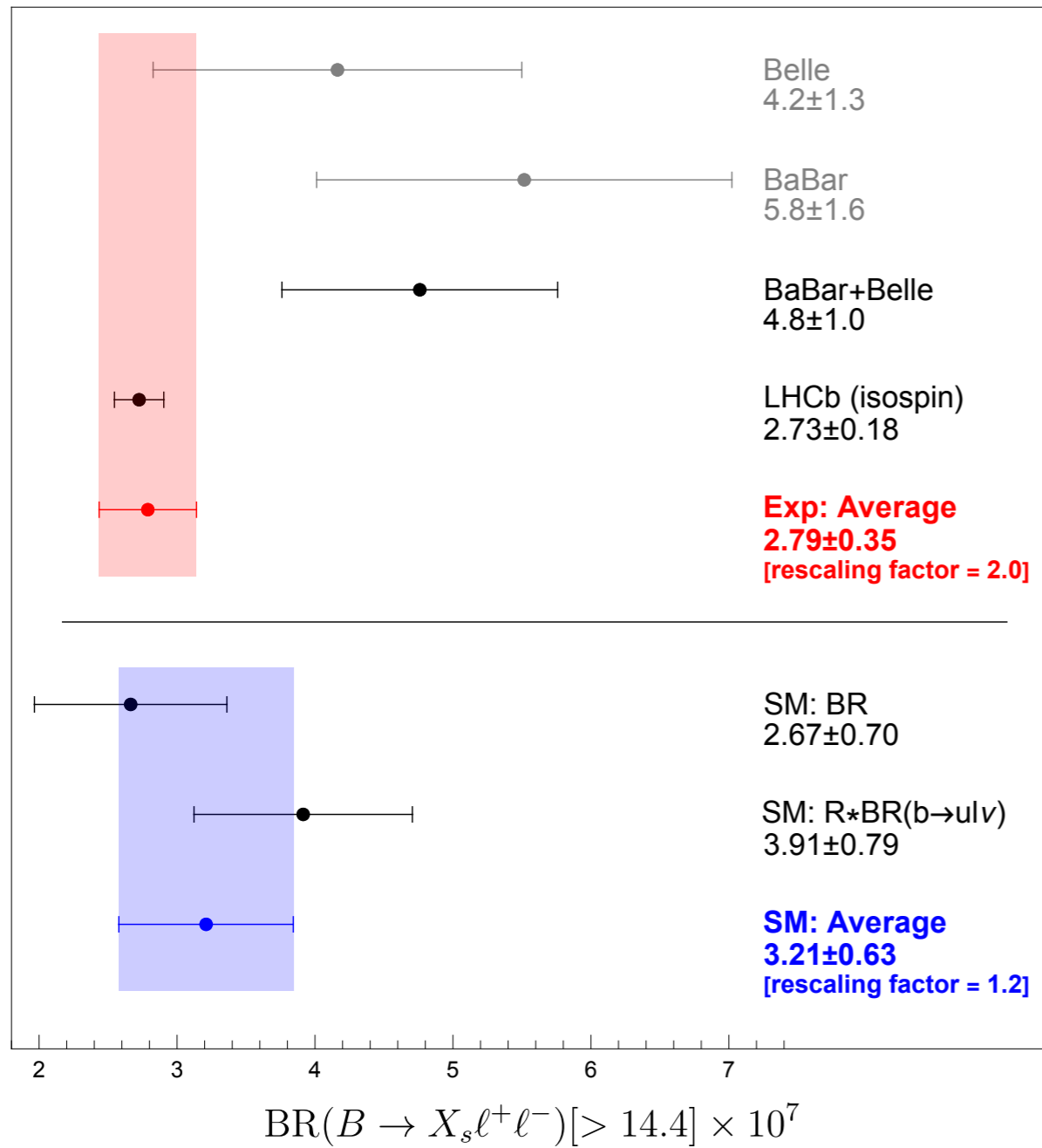
$$\sum_i \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s^i \mu \mu)[ > 15] = (5.07 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-7}$$

Isidori, Polonsky, Tinari [2305.03076]

$$\left( \frac{\mathcal{B}[ > 14.4]_{with\ QED}}{\mathcal{B}[ > 14.2]_{with\ QED}} \right)_{SM} = 0.96$$

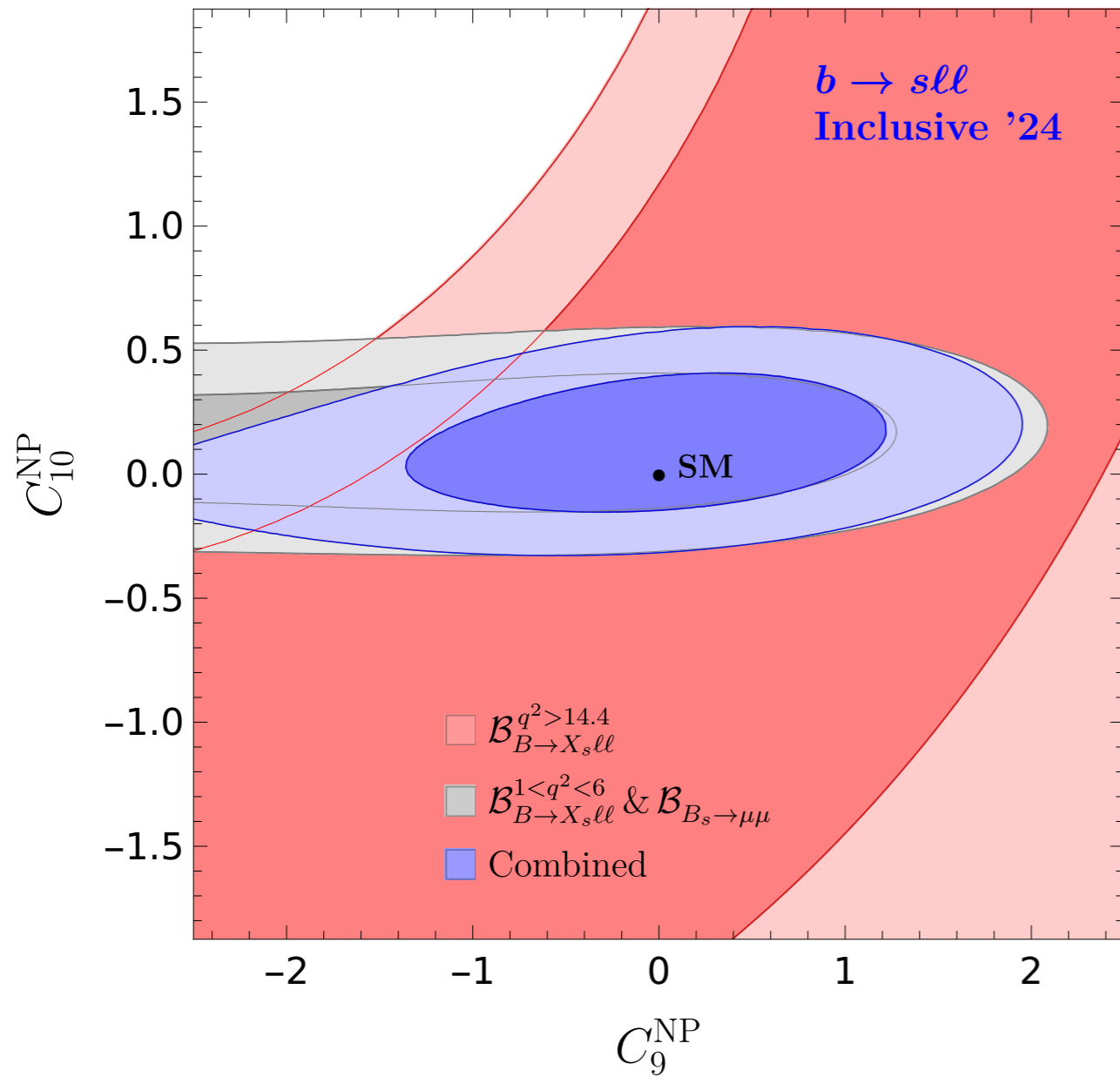
$$\left( \frac{\mathcal{B}[ > 15]_{no\ QED}}{\mathcal{B}[ > 14.4]_{with\ QED}} \right)_{SM} = 0.97$$

# Results

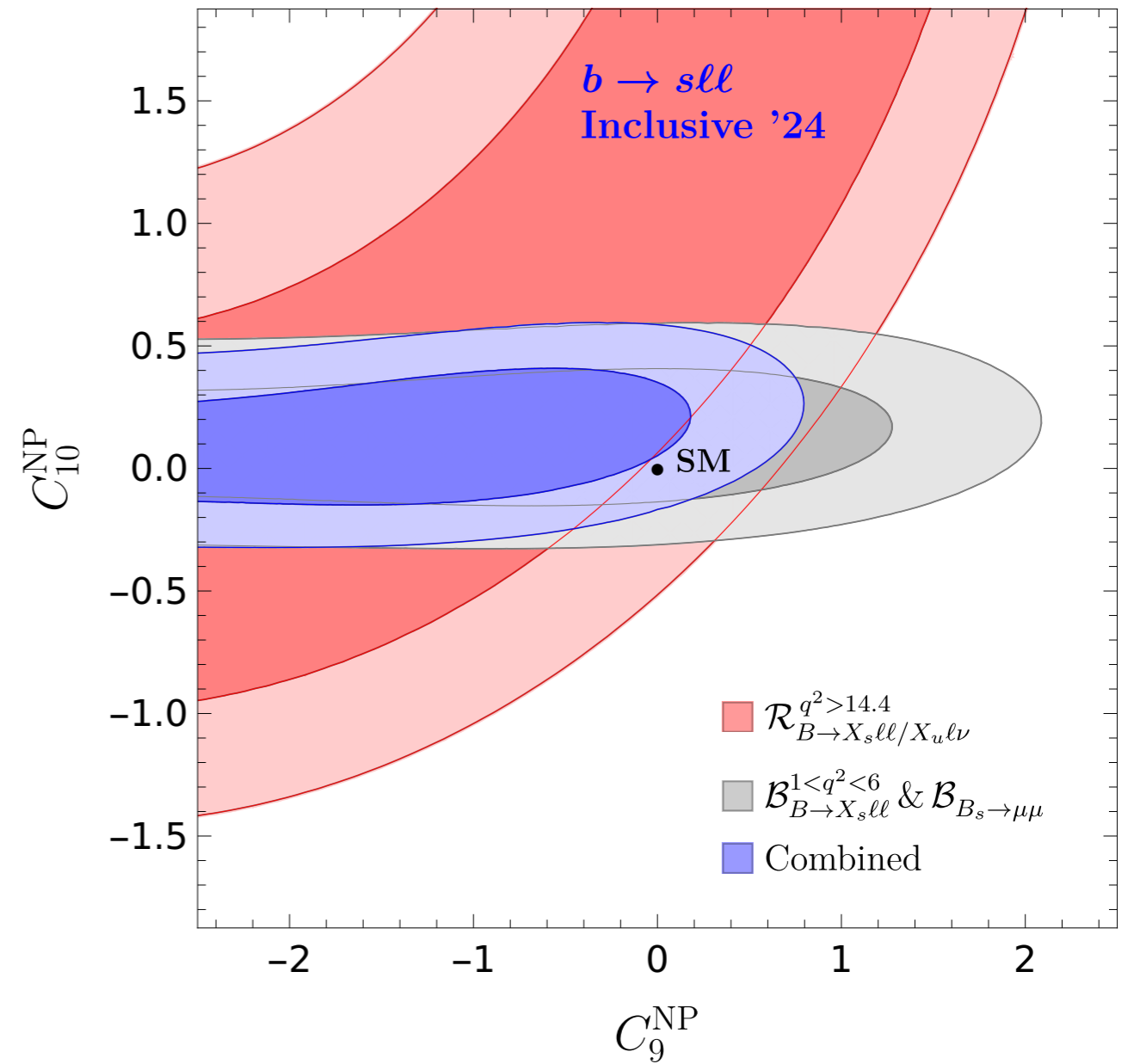


# New physics constraints (SM coefficients)

$B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$  normalisation



$B \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$  normalisation



# Final Thoughts / LHCb wishlist

- Branching ratio at high- $q^2$  (LHCb, Belle, BaBar) is a bit scattered (SF=2).
- Updates on fully-charged  $\bar{B} \rightarrow (K, K\pi, K\pi\pi)\mu^+\mu^-$  branching ratios from LHCb needed to confirm  $B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\mu\mu$  saturation at high- $q^2$  and clarify situation with B factories
- A dedicated analysis to combine the modes would be ideal, is it necessary? Are there correlations?
- Different bins in  $q^2$  (lower cut  $q_0^2 \sim 15 \text{ GeV}^2$ ) to test Krüger-Sehgal would be interesting
- Normalised leptonic angular observables  $\bar{A}_{FB}$  and  $F_L$  from  $\bar{B} \rightarrow (K + K\pi + K\pi\pi)\mu\mu$  at high- $q^2$  to constrain different combinations of Wilson coefficients  $C_9C_{10}$  and  $C_9^2 + C_{10}^2$
- Theory uncertainty is now mainly parametric and reducible (maybe with just  $\sim 5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  Belle II)
  - $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$  rate (normalisation in  $\mathcal{R}$ )
  - $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu$  moments (power correction parameters) and lattice MEs

[2205.10274]    [2409.18891]