

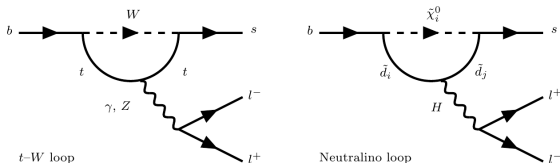
Search for New Physics with exclusive electroweak FCNC decays of B(s) mesons

Greg Ciezarek, on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

Imperial College London

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Introduction



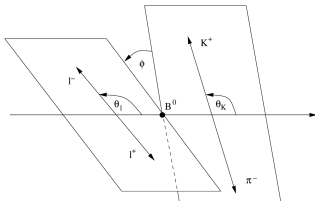
- New particles enter into loop diagrams, if they exist
- Their influence may measurably change observables:
 - Branching fraction (total or differential)
 - Angular distribution
 - CP asymmetry
- Look in processes which only occur at loop level in SM - FCNCs
- Will cover broad range of rare FCNC processes

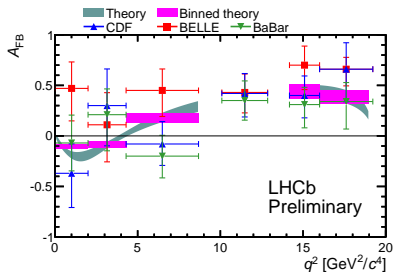
General method

- General selection criteria:
 - B vertex displacement, quality, pointing to primary vertex...
 - Daughter, B impact parameters, P_T ..
 - Track quality, PID..
- Events used for selection development not used in final analysis
- Measure \mathcal{B} relative to normalization mode
 - Sensitive only to ratio of efficiencies, reduced systematic uncertainties
 - Use $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ modes
- Also use as control channel to estimate systematic uncertainties
- All analyses presented use full 2011 dataset - 1 fb^{-1}

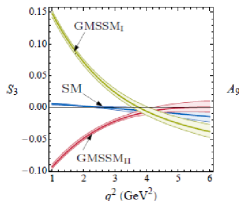
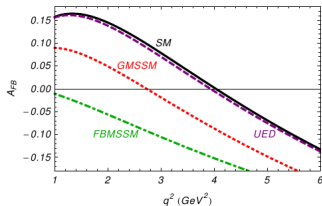


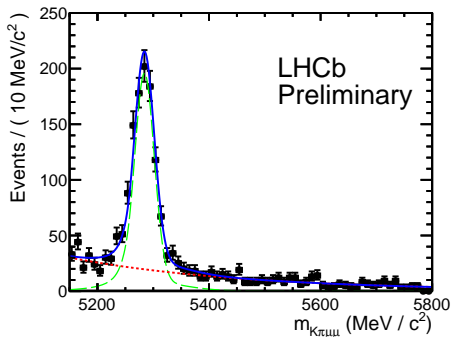
- Angular distribution of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ a sensitive test of new physics
- Described by three angles (θ_L, θ_K, ϕ), with the angular distribution varying with dimuon mass (q^2)
- Can be parameterised in terms of theoretically clean observables, with differing new physics sensitivities
 - A_{FB} , the forward-backward asymmetry
 - F_L , the fraction of K^{*0} longitudinal polarisation
 - $S_3 \propto A_T^2(1 - F_L)$, the asymmetry in K^{*0} transverse polarisation [1]
 - A_{IM} , a T-odd CP asymmetry [2]



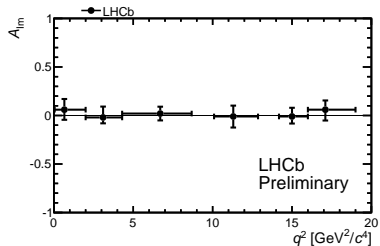
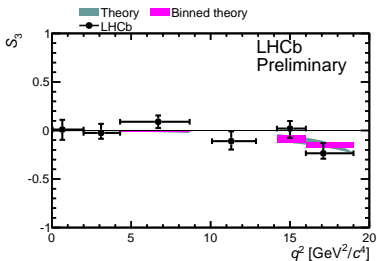
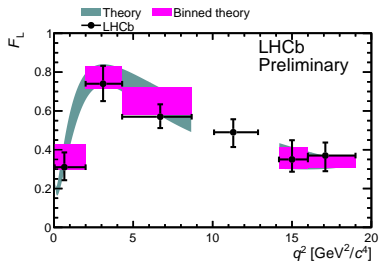
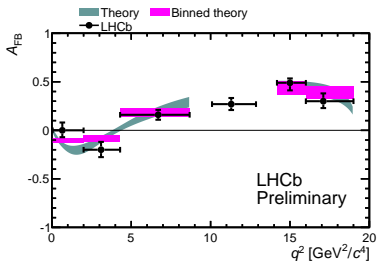


- Previous results from BaBar, Belle, CDF hinted at large deviation in A_{FB} [3, 4, 5]
- Theory predictions shown below for Generic MSSM (GMSSM), Flavour Blind MSSM (FBMSSM) [6]

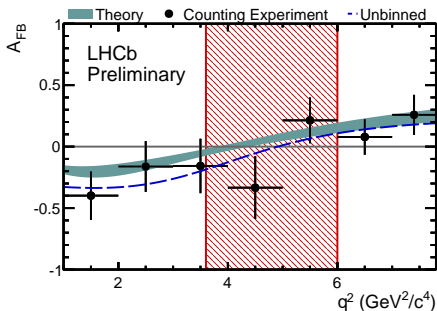




- Combinatorial background suppressed using a BDT selection
- Peaking backgrounds rejected with PID requirements
- 900 ± 34 $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ candidates
- Correction applied for angular bias arising from detector acceptance, taken from simulation
- Bin in q^2 , 4D angular fit (3 angles + B mass)

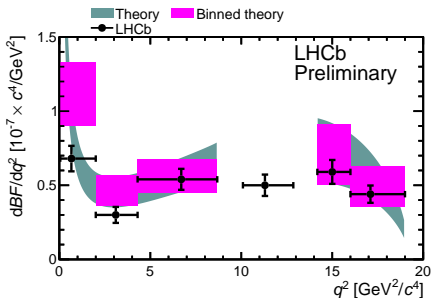


- Most precise measurements to date
- All consistent with SM [7, and references therein]



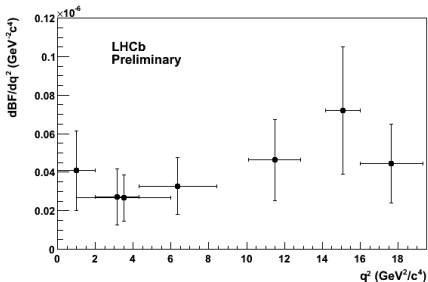
- Zero-crossing point in q^2 of A_{FB} (q_0^2) an especially sensitive observable
- SM predictions range from 4-4.3 GeV^2/c^4 [7, 8, 9]
- World's first measurement made: $q_0^2 = 4.9_{-1.3}^{+1.1}$
- Consistent with SM

- Measurement made of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ differential branching fraction



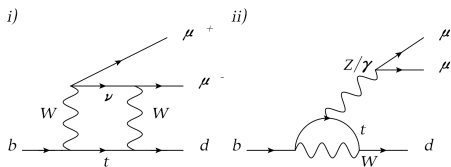
- Consistent with SM predictions [7, and references therein]

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$$

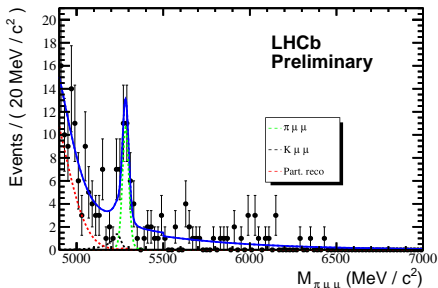


- $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ total and differential branching fractions measured
- $\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi)} = 0.558 \pm 0.070(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.043(\text{syst.})$
- $\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.78 \pm 0.10(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.28(\mathcal{B})) \times 10^{-6}$
- Consistent with SM predictions [10]

$$B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$$



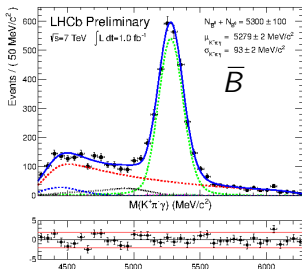
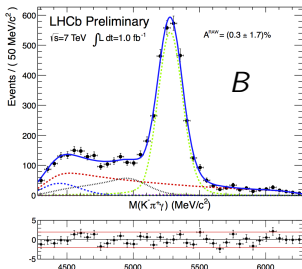
- $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ is a $b \rightarrow d \mu^+ \mu^-$ transition
 - None previously observed
- CKM suppressed cousin to $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Previous best limit is $< 6.9 \times 10^{-8}$, from BELLE [11]
- SM prediction $(1.96 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-8}$ [12]
- May be enhanced by new physics, even with $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ constraints
- Sensitive to MFV-violating physics



- $25.3^{+6.7}_{-6.4} B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ candidates, corresponding to a significance of 5.2σ
- $(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-) = (2.4 \pm 0.6 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.2 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-8}$
- Consistent with SM prediction of $(1.96 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-8}$
- Rarest B decay observed, first $b \rightarrow d \mu^+ \mu^-$ transition
- Possible future interest:
 - Extract $|\frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}}|$ (measure \mathcal{B} relative to $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$)
 - CPV potential larger in $b \rightarrow d \mu^+ \mu^-$ than $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ [13]
 - Large A_{FB} or F_H ?

$\mathcal{A}^{\text{CP}}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\gamma)$

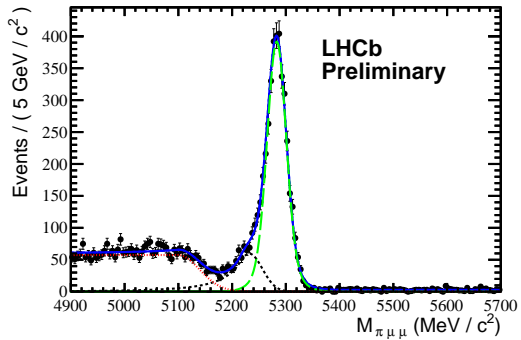
- Probe CP violation in $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ via the exclusive mode $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\gamma$
 - SM prediction: $\mathcal{A}^{\text{CP}} = -0.006 \pm 0.004$ [14]
 - Previous best measurement: $\mathcal{A}^{\text{CP}} = -0.016 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.007$, from BaBar [15]
- Fit for raw asymmetry (below)
 - Subtract B^0 production asymmetry, $K\pi$ detection asymmetry
- $\mathcal{A}^{\text{CP}}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\gamma) = -0.008 \pm 0.017$ (stat) ± 0.009 (syst) (preliminary)

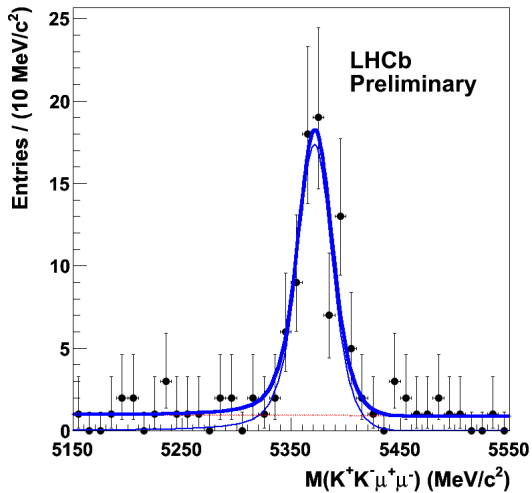


Conclusion

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ - Worlds most precise measurements
- $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ - Worlds most precise measurements
- $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ - Worlds first observation (of any $b \rightarrow d \mu^+ \mu^-$ mode), rarest B decay
- $\mathcal{A}^{\text{CP}} (B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma)$ - Worlds most precise measurement
- Many more measurements to come this year

Backup Slides





References I

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