

Model Independent Constraints on New Physics in Rare B Decays

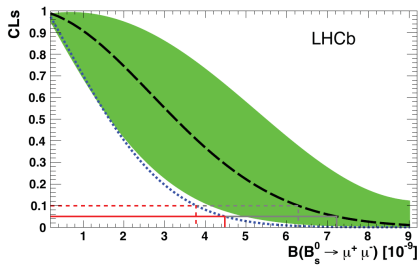
Wolfgang Altmannshofer



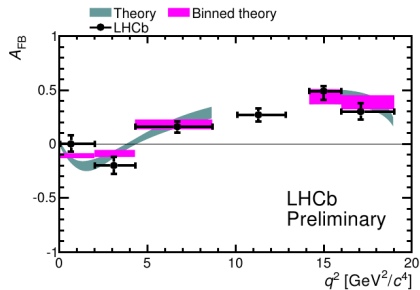
Phenomenology 2012 Symposium
University of Pittsburgh
May 7, 2012

based on:
WA, Paradisi, Straub 1111.1257
+ update 1205.xxxx

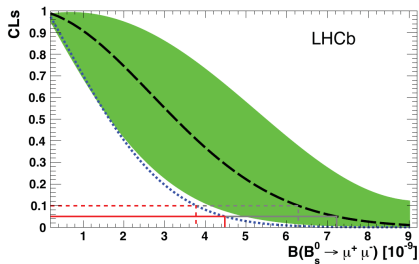
Motivation



Recent LHCb data
on rare B decays shows
remarkable agreement with the
Standard Model predictions

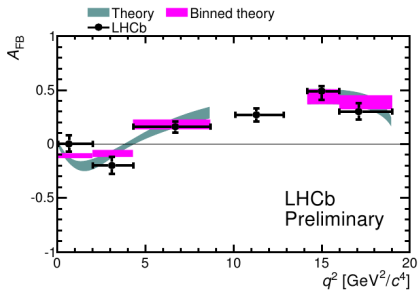


Motivation



How much room is left for
New Physics contributions
in rare B decays?

Recent LHCb data
on rare B decays shows
remarkable agreement with the
Standard Model predictions



Rare B Decays as Probes of New Physics

$b \rightarrow s$ FCNC transitions are loop- and CKM-suppressed in the SM
→ high sensitivity to New Physics

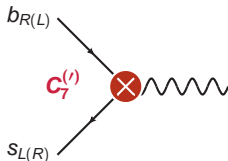
(incomplete) list of interesting observables in $b \rightarrow s$ decays:

decay	interesting observables	current exp. data
$B \rightarrow X_S \gamma$	BR	BaBar, Belle
$B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$	BR, S	BaBar, Belle
$B \rightarrow X_S \ell^+ \ell^-$	BR, A_{FB}	BaBar, Belle
$B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-$	BR, F_H	BaBar, Belle, CDF
$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$	$BR, F_L, A_{FB}, S_3, A_7, A_8, A_9, \dots$	BaBar, Belle, CDF, LHCb
$B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	BR	CDF, LHCb, CMS, Atlas

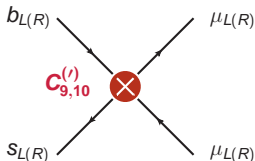
Effective Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow s} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \sum_i (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i)$$

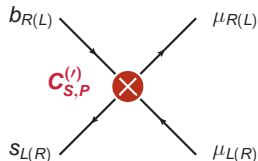
magnetic dipole operators



semileptonic operators



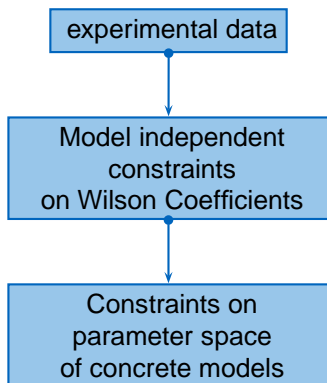
scalar operators



	C_7, C'_7	C_9, C'_9	C_{10}, C'_{10}	C_S, C'_S, C_P, C'_P
$B \rightarrow (X_S, K^*) \gamma$	★			
$B \rightarrow (X_S, K, K^*) \ell^+ \ell^-$	★	★	★	
$B_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$			★	★

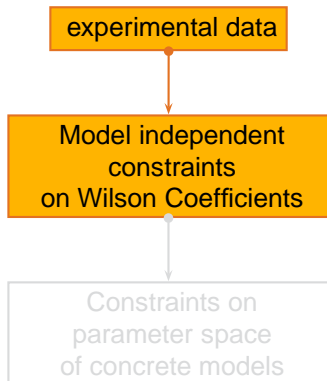
neglecting
tensor
operators

Constraining New Physics



see also Descotes-Genon, Ghosh, Matias, Ramon '11, Bobeth, Hiller, van Dyk, Wacker '11

Constraining New Physics

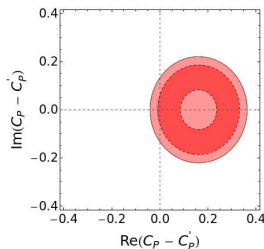
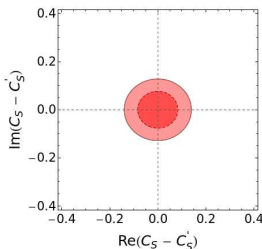


- ▶ naive theorist's combination of experimental results
- ▶ assume experimental and theory uncertainties to be gaussian
- ▶ construct χ^2 function:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_{\text{exp}} - O_{\text{th}})^2}{\sigma_{\text{exp}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{th}}^2}$$

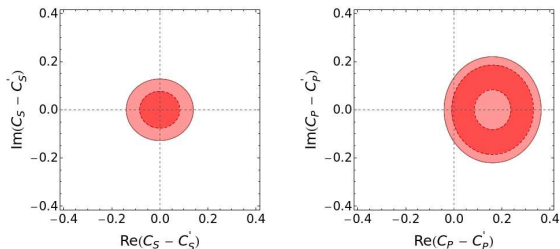
see also Descotes-Genon, Ghosh, Matias, Ramon '11, Bobeth, Hiller, van Dyk, Wacker '11

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time



$$BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \propto m_\mu^2 \left(\left| (C_{10}^{\text{SM}} + C_{10}^{\text{NP}} - C'_{10}) + \frac{m_{B_s}}{2m_\mu} (C_P - C'_P) \right|^2 + \left| \frac{m_{B_s}}{2m_\mu} (C_S - C'_S) \right|^2 \right)$$

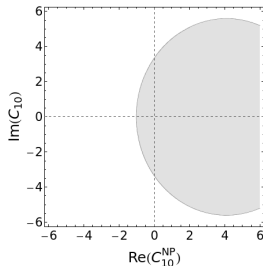
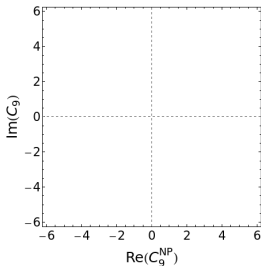
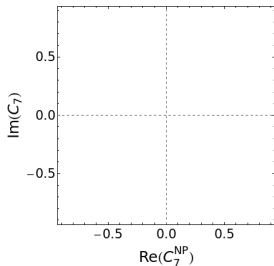
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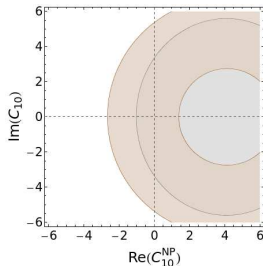
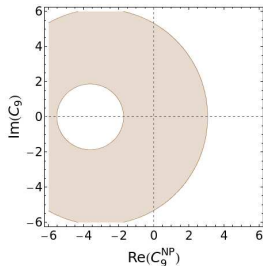
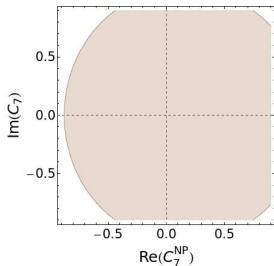
From now on consider only C_{10} and C'_{10} effects in $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})



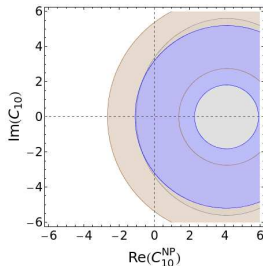
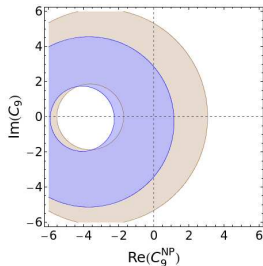
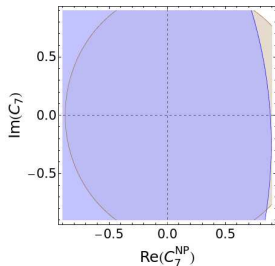
► $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})



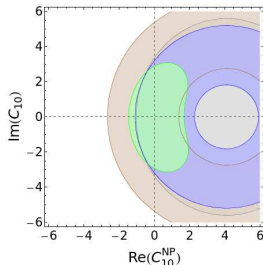
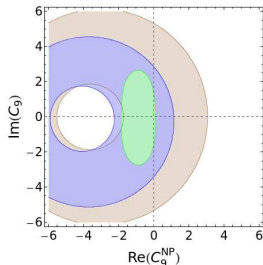
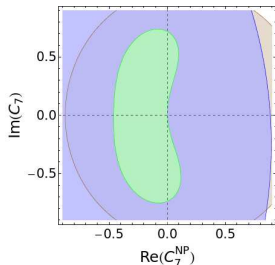
- ▶ $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$
- ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-)$
(both low and high q^2 region)

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})



- ▶ $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$
- ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-)$
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- ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)$
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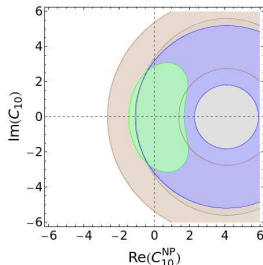
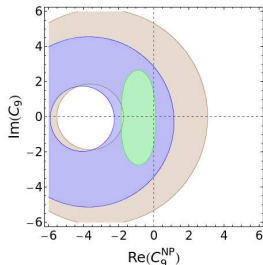
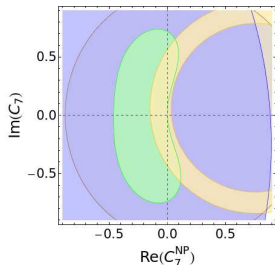
consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})



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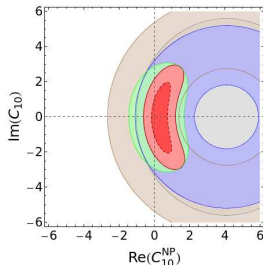
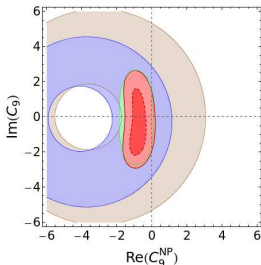
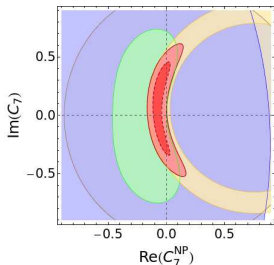
- ▶ $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
(BR , A_{FB} , F_L , S_3 and A_9
both low and high q^2 region)

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})



- ▶ $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$
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- ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow X_S \gamma)$

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C_7 , C_9 , C_{10})

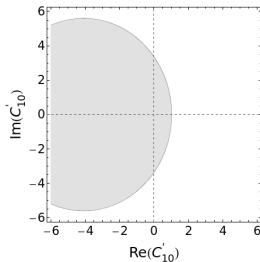
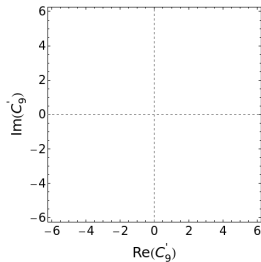
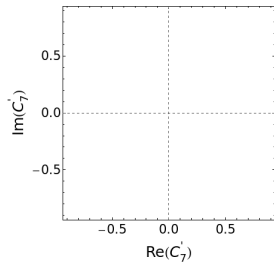


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Data shows reasonable agreement with SM: $\chi_{\text{SM}}^2/N_{\text{dof}} = 24.6/23$

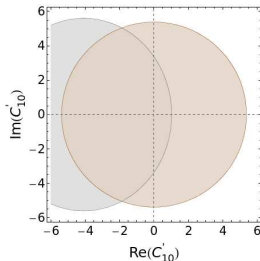
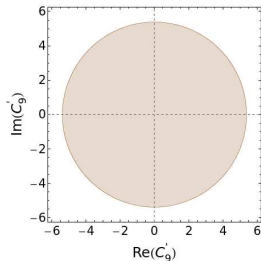
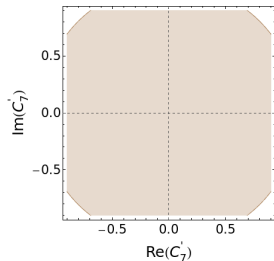
Imaginary parts are less constrained \rightarrow need to measure CP asymmetries

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C'_7, C'_9, C'_{10})



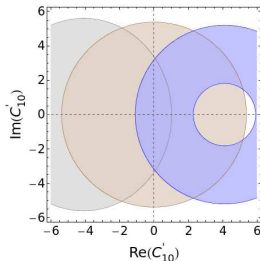
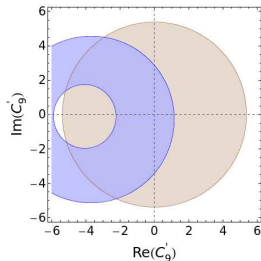
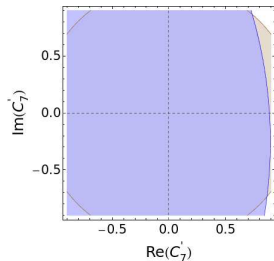
► $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C'_7 , C'_9 , C'_{10})



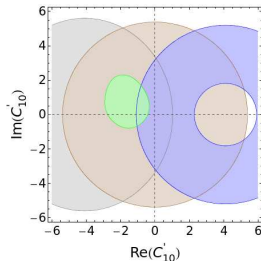
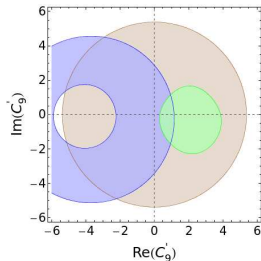
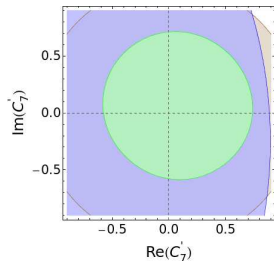
- ▶ $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$
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(both low and high q^2 region)

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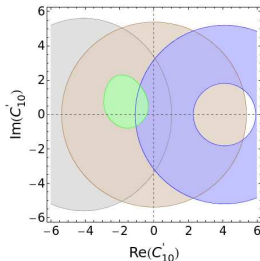
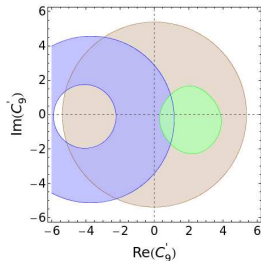
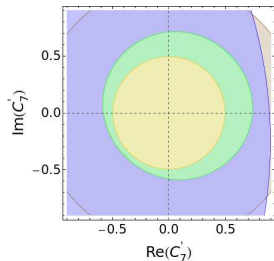
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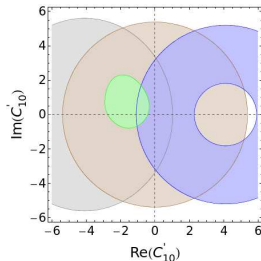
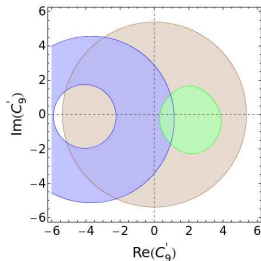
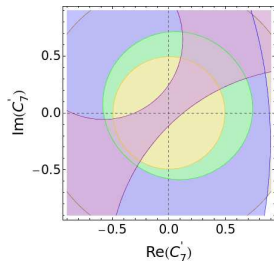
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- ▶ $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
(BR , A_{FB} , F_L , S_3 and A_9
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consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C'_7 , C'_9 , C'_{10})



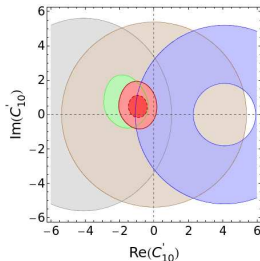
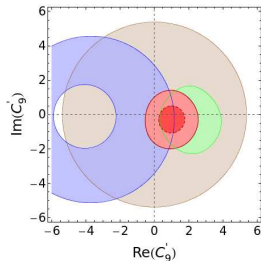
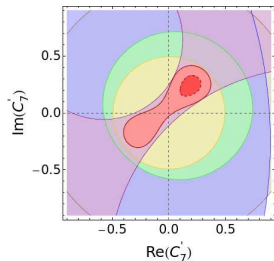
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consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C'_7, C'_9, C'_{10})



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both low and high q^2 region)
- ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow X_S \gamma)$
- ▶ $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$
(time dependent CP asymmetry)

consider one complex Wilson coefficient at a time (C'_7, C'_9, C'_{10})

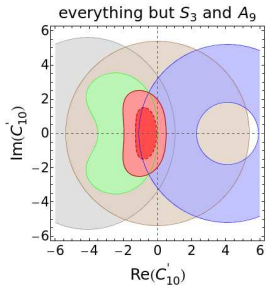


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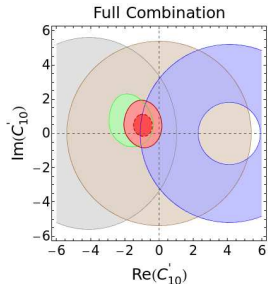
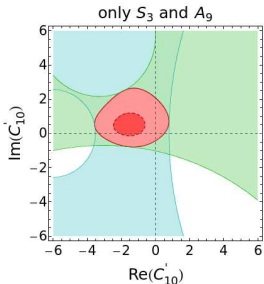
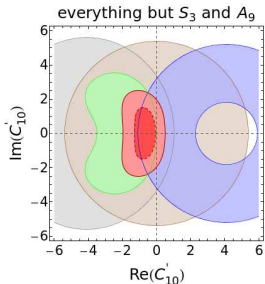
complementary information from the different exclusive decays

imaginary parts are as constrained as real parts

- ▶ $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ offers two observables that vanish in absence of **right-handed currents**: S_3 (aka $A_7^{(2)}$) and A_9
- ▶ S_3 probes **CP conserving** right-handed currents
- ▶ A_9 probes **CP violating** right-handed currents



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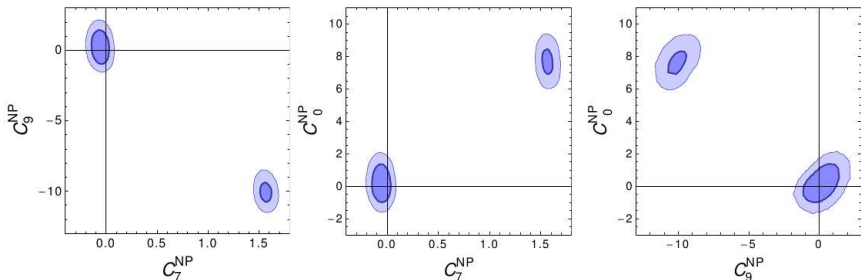
- ▶ measurements by LHCb (and CDF) already lead to **non-trivial constraints**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \left(\frac{c_i}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} \mathcal{O}_i + \frac{c'_i}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} \mathcal{O}'_i \right)$$

Operator	Λ_{NP} (TeV) for $ c_i^{(\prime)} = 1$			
	+	-	+i	-i
$\mathcal{O}_7 = (\bar{s}\sigma_{\mu\nu}P_R b)F^{\mu\nu}$	69	275	43	39
$\mathcal{O}'_7 = (\bar{s}\sigma_{\mu\nu}P_L b)F^{\mu\nu}$	46	71	83	48
$\mathcal{O}_9 = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \ell)$	28	73	21	23
$\mathcal{O}'_9 = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \ell)$	48	22	24	28
$\mathcal{O}_{10} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell)$	45	32	23	23
$\mathcal{O}'_{10} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell)$	25	82	36	25
$\mathcal{O}_S - \mathcal{O}'_S = \frac{m_b}{m_{B_s}} (\bar{s}\gamma_5 b)(\bar{\ell}\ell)$	93	93	98	98
$\mathcal{O}_P - \mathcal{O}'_P = \frac{m_b}{m_{B_s}} (\bar{s}\gamma_5 b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma_5 \ell)$	173	58	93	93

Generalizations I

consider 3 real left-handed Wilson coefficients simultaneously
marginalize over the third one

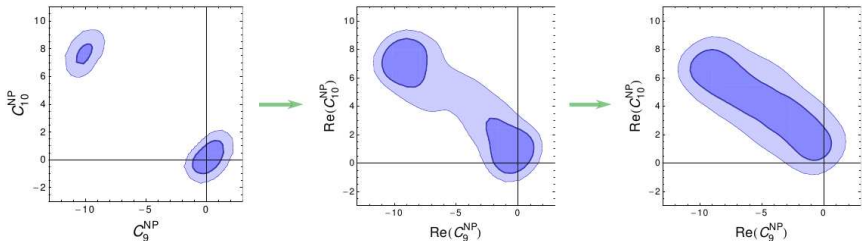


Flipped sign solutions:

- ▶ $C_{7,9,10} = -C_{7,9,10}^{\text{SM}}$: cannot be excluded by low energy data
- ▶ $C_7 = -C_7^{\text{SM}}$: **excluded** by $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ (Gambino, Haisch, Misiak '04) and (now) also by LHCb measurement of $A_{\text{FB}}(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-)$
- ▶ $C_{9,10} = -C_{9,10}^{\text{SM}}$: **excluded** by LHCb measurement of $A_{\text{FB}}(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-)$

Generalizations II

consider also phases and right-handed currents



only left-handed currents
only CKM CP violation

only left-handed currents
generic CP violation

left- and right-handed currents
generic CP violation

- ▶ More data needed to break degeneracies
- ▶ Observables that are directly sensitive to right-handed currents and/or CP violation

95% C.L. predictions for observables to be measured/improved

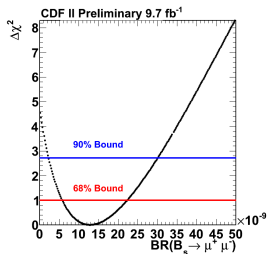
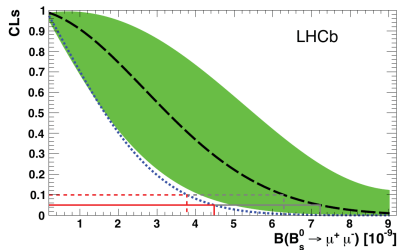
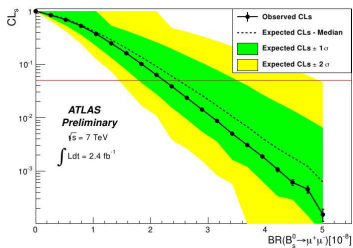
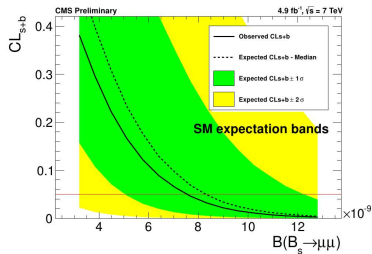
C_i	C'_i	$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$ \langle A_7 \rangle_{[1,6]} $	$ \langle A_8 \rangle_{[1,6]} $	$ \langle A_9 \rangle_{[1,6]} $	$\langle S_3 \rangle_{[1,6]}$
R	0	$[1.7, 4.8] \times 10^{-9}$	0	0	0	0
C	0	$[1.1, 4.4] \times 10^{-9}$	< 25%	< 14%	0	0
0	C	$[0.9, 4.5] \times 10^{-9}$	< 23%	< 16%	< 8%	[-4%, 8%]
R	R	< 4.6×10^{-9}	0	0	0	[-7%, 14%]
C	C	< 4.3×10^{-9}	< 34%	< 21%	< 13%	[-7%, 13%]

Still room for New Physics!

- ▶ Recent experimental results on $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ show good agreement with the Standard Model predictions
- ▶ Strong constraints on New Physics:
 $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \gtrsim 20 - 200 \text{ TeV}$ for $O(1)$ $b \rightarrow s$ couplings at tree level
- ▶ The different exclusive decays give complementary information on right-handed currents:
Looking forward to LHCb results on $B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-$
- ▶ Looking forward to improved measurements of observables directly sensitive to right-handed currents and CP violation: $S_3, A_{7,8,9}, \dots$

Back Up

Our Naive $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ Combination



$$BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{exp}} = (2.4 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-9}$$

Large Isospin Breaking?

