



Contribution ID: 1565

Type: Oral Presentation

Exclusive Radiative Decays of Z Bosons in QCD Factorization (12' + 3')

Friday 5 August 2016 17:00 (15 minutes)

We present a detailed theoretical analysis of very rare, exclusive hadronic decays of Z bosons from first principles of QCD. Our main focus is on the radiative decays $Z \rightarrow M \gamma$, in which M is a pseudoscalar or vector meson. At leading order in an expansion in powers of Λ_{QCD}/m_V the decay amplitudes can be factorized into convolutions of calculable hard-scattering coefficients with the leading-twist light-cone distribution amplitude of the meson M. Power corrections to the decay rates arise first at order $(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_V)^2$. They can be estimated in terms of higher-twist distribution amplitudes and are predicted to be tiny. We include one-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ radiative corrections to the hard-scattering coefficients and perform the resummation of large logarithms $(\alpha_s \ln(m_V^2/\mu_0^2))^n$ (with $\mu_0 \approx 1$ GeV a typical hadronic scale) to all orders in perturbation theory. Evolution effects have an important impact both numerically and conceptually, since they reduce the sensitivity to poorly determined hadronic parameters. We also discuss the special case where M has a flavor singlet component on its wavefunction. A measurement of these processes at a future high-luminosity Z factory could provide interesting information on the gluon distribution amplitude. Some of the decay modes studied here have branching ratios large enough to be accessible in the high-luminosity run of the LHC. Many of them can be measured with high accuracy at a future lepton collider. This will provide stringent tests of the QCD factorization formalism and enable novel searches for new physics.

Author: ALTE, Stefan (Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany)

Presenter: ALTE, Stefan (Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany)

Session Classification: Strong Interactions and Hadron Physics

Track Classification: Strong Interactions and Hadron Physics