A top-down view of a colorful plate of Mexican food. The plate features a central mound of white rice, a dark chocolate mole with chicken, a yellow mole with chicken, and a green mole with chicken. There are also some purple and orange garnishes. The plate is set on a wooden table with a fork and knife nearby.

PLANS AND PROSPECTS FOR FLAVOR PHYSICS AT LHC

Francesco Polci

(CNRS/IN2P3, LPNHE Paris, Sorbonne Université)
on behalf of the LHCb collaboration
with contributions from ATLAS and CMS

LHCP 2019, Puebla (Mexico)

INTRODUCTION

Main outcome of LHC Run1-2:

- 1) Discovery of a SM Higgs-like boson
- 2) No direct observation of new physics particles

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{C_{NP}}{\Lambda^2}$$

NP coupling

NP scale

⇒ New physics scale should be higher than expected

Flavor physics can explore higher scales than the energy of the collisions already now

- Large number of tests of SM consistency performed
- Intriguing anomalies at hands to be further investigated
- Most measurements are statistically dominated

→ the case for keeping doing flavor physics at LHC is stronger than ever!

With future upgrades, expect a factor 1.9 gain on the energy scale probed by processes with loop diagrams!



MOST RESULTS ARE CURRENTLY STATISTICALLY LIMITED

Physics Case for an LHCb Upgrade II, CERN-LHCC-2018-027

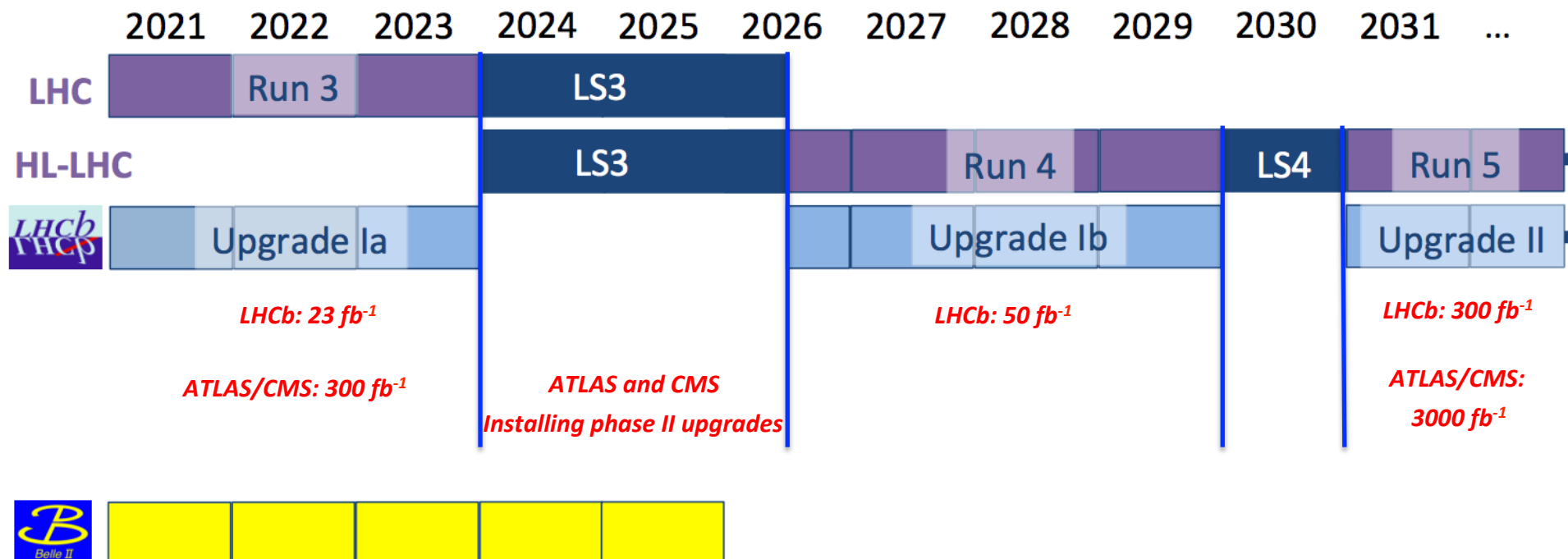
Observable	Current LHCb
EW Penguins	
R_K	$\hat{0}.745 \pm 0.090 \pm 0.036$ [274]
R_{K^*0}	$0.69 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$ [275]
CKM tests	
γ , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ K^-$	$(^{+17}_{-22})^\circ$ [136]
γ , all modes	$(^{+5.0}_{-5.8})^\circ$ [167]
$\sin 2\beta$, with $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_s^0$	0.04 [609]
ϕ_s , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$	49 mrad [44]
ϕ_s , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ D_s^-$	170 mrad [49]
$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s}$, with $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \phi$	154 mrad [94]
a_{sl}^s	33×10^{-4} [211]
$ V_{ub} / V_{cb} $	6% [201]
$B_s^0, B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	90% [264]
$\tau_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-}$	22% [264]
$S_{\mu\mu}$	—
$b \rightarrow c \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ LUV studies	
$R(D^*)$	0.026 [215, 217]
$R(J/\psi)$	0.24 [220]
Charm	
$\Delta A_{CP}(KK - \pi\pi)$	8.5×10^{-4} [613]
$A_\Gamma (\approx x \sin \phi)$	2.8×10^{-4} [240]
$x \sin \phi$ from $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	13×10^{-4} [228]

$\sigma(\text{stat})/\sigma(\text{sys})$	Largest source of systematic
2.5	Mass shape & trigger eff
2.2	MC correction & residual bkgd
3	Δm_s , time res, tagging, det asymmetry
-	
8	Decay time: bias and efficiency
8	Angular efficiency
8	Decay time resolution
5	Acceptance (angular and time)
1.3	Track reco asymmetry
0.5	External BR(Λ_c)
6	f_d/f_s
9	Decay time acceptance
1	MC sample size
1	F($B_c \rightarrow J/\psi$) form factor
2.7	Mass model
2.8	Contribution from sec $b \rightarrow D^* X$ decays
2	Contribution from sec $b \rightarrow D^* X$ decays



TIMELINE

arXiv:1808.08865



NEED TO KEEP THE SAME SUCCESSFULL LHC STRATEGY FOR HL-LHC:

- AN EXPERIMENT OPTIMIZED FOR ALL FLAVOR PHYSICS MEASUREMENTS
- KEEP FLAVOR PHYSICS CAPABILITIES OF GENERAL PURPOSE DETECTORS

In the coming years, also Belle II is entering the game, but will not cover all the physics potential of LHC (no B_s, no b-baryons produced...)



WHAT WE NEED FOR FLAVOR PHYSICS AT HL-LHC?

Key ingredients:

- ***Performing triggers***, to fully profit of the high luminosity
- ***Be able to cope with high pileup*** (up to 200 p-p interactions in GPD)
- ***Vertex reconstruction capabilities*** to identify the B decay, especially in time-dependent measurements
- ***Good mass resolution*** to identify signal over backgrounds
- ***Flavor tagging of initial states*** for CPV measurements
- ***Particle identification***, in particular for hadrons

The experiments work to keep these ingredients at hands!

ATLAS and CMS (GPD):

- New inner tracker, improvements in muon system, topological triggers, tracks in trigger at early stages, dedicated low pT triggers, timing detector.

LHCb:

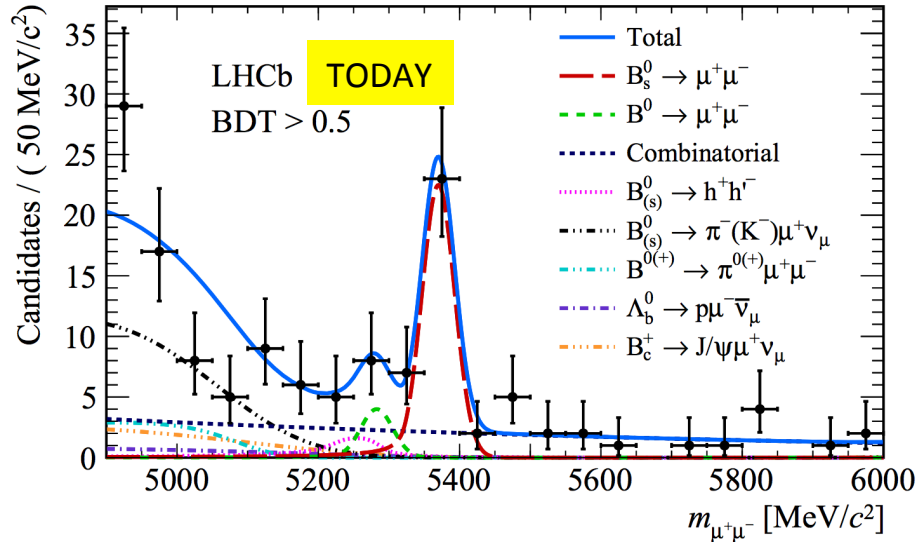
- Full software trigger at 30 MHz in Upgrade I and real-time analysis.
- Ongoing exploration of many detector technology options for Upgrade II



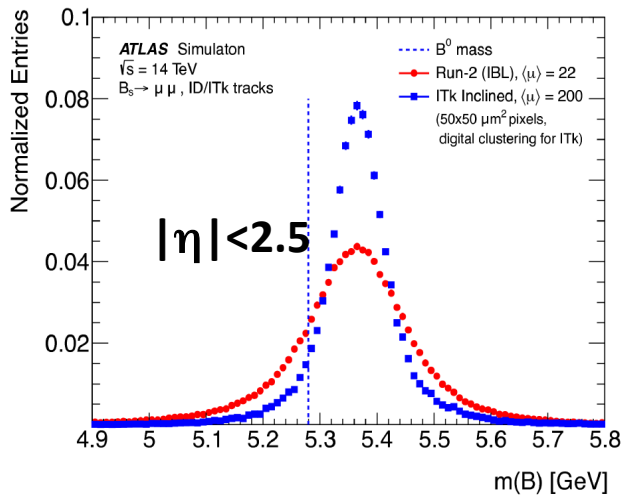
IMPROVED MASS RESOLUTION AT UPGRADED DETECTORS

$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$

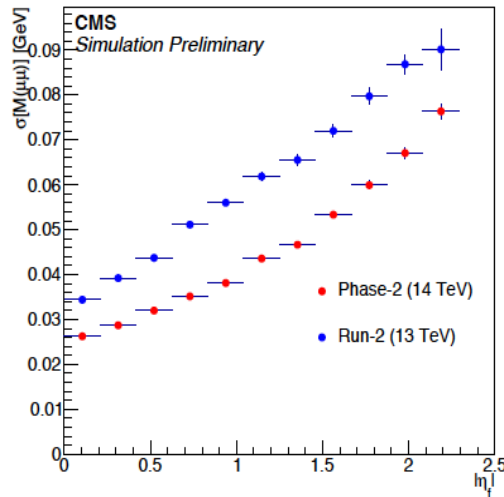
PHYS. REV. LETT. 118 (2017) 191801



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-005

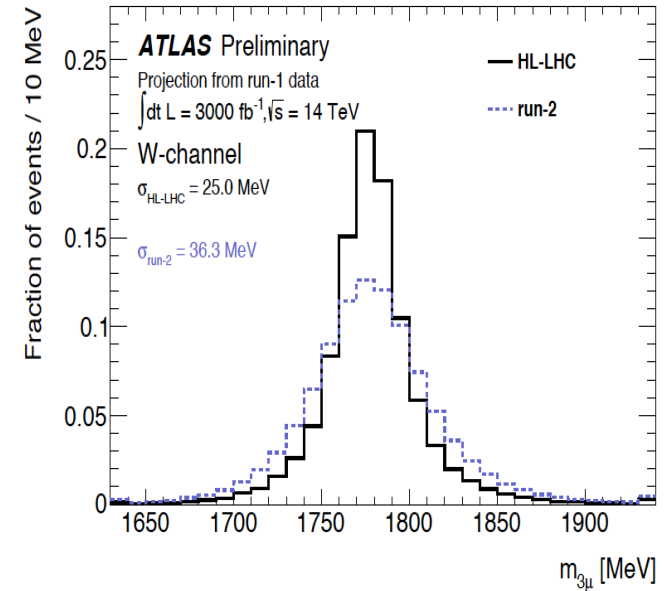
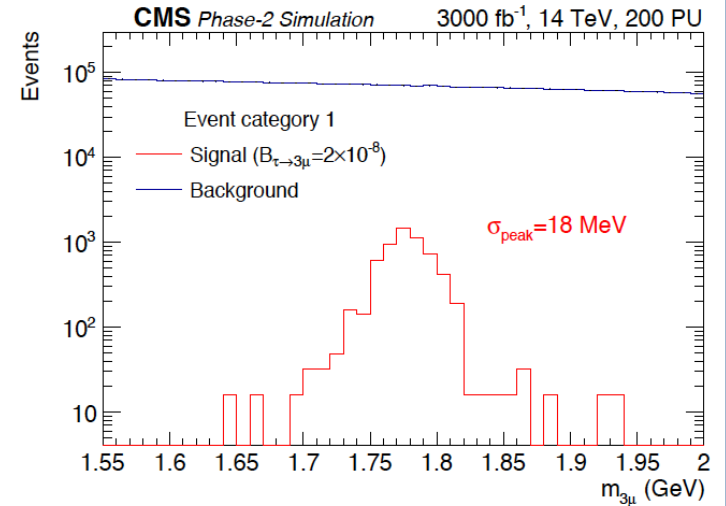


CMS PAS FTR-18-013



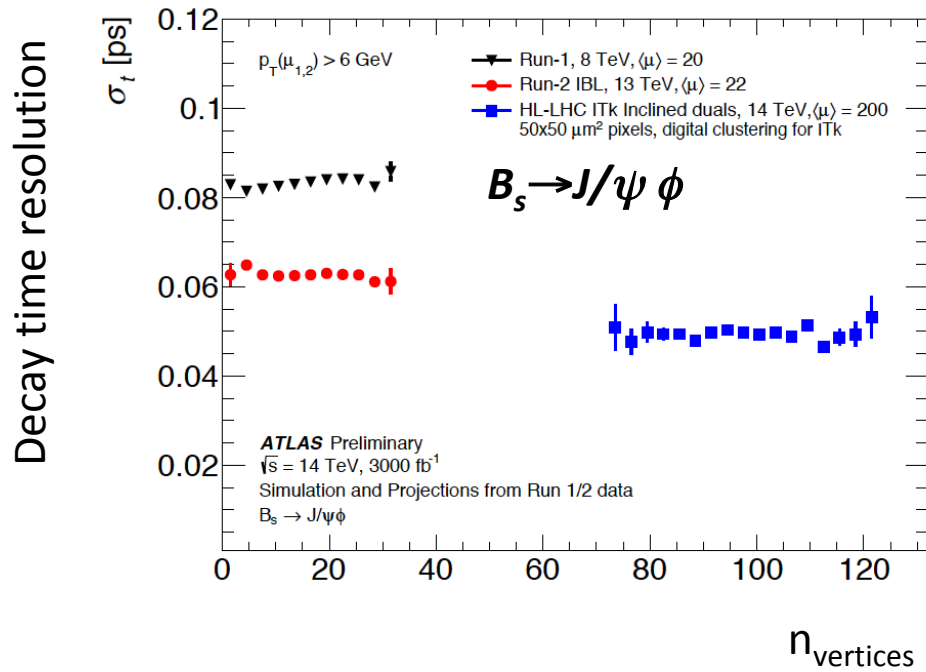
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$

arXiv:1812.07638

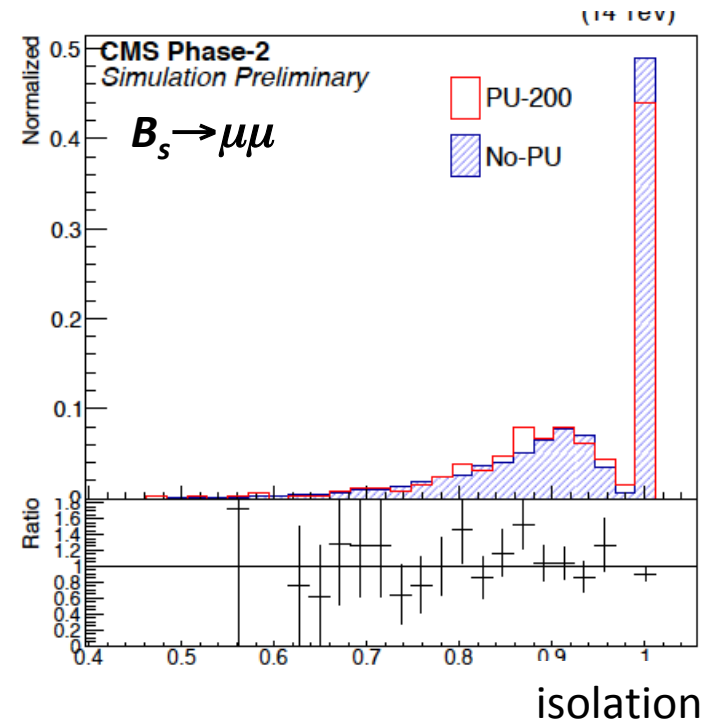


STABLE PERFORMANCES EVEN WITH HIGH PILEUP

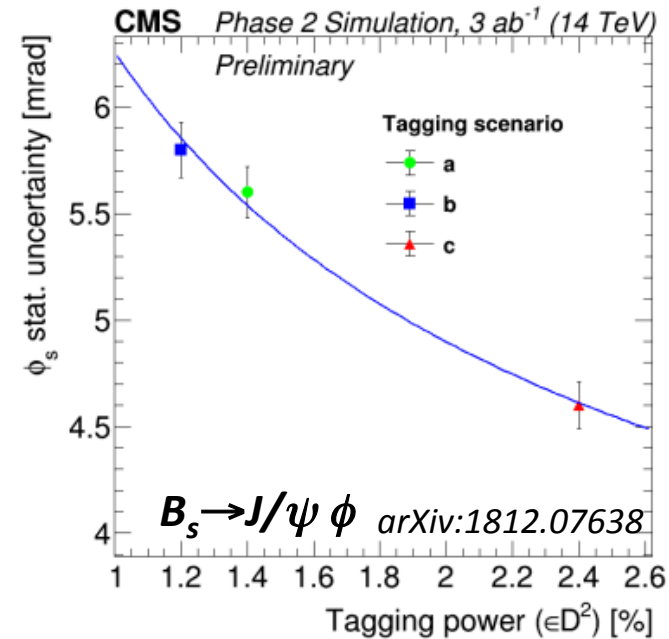
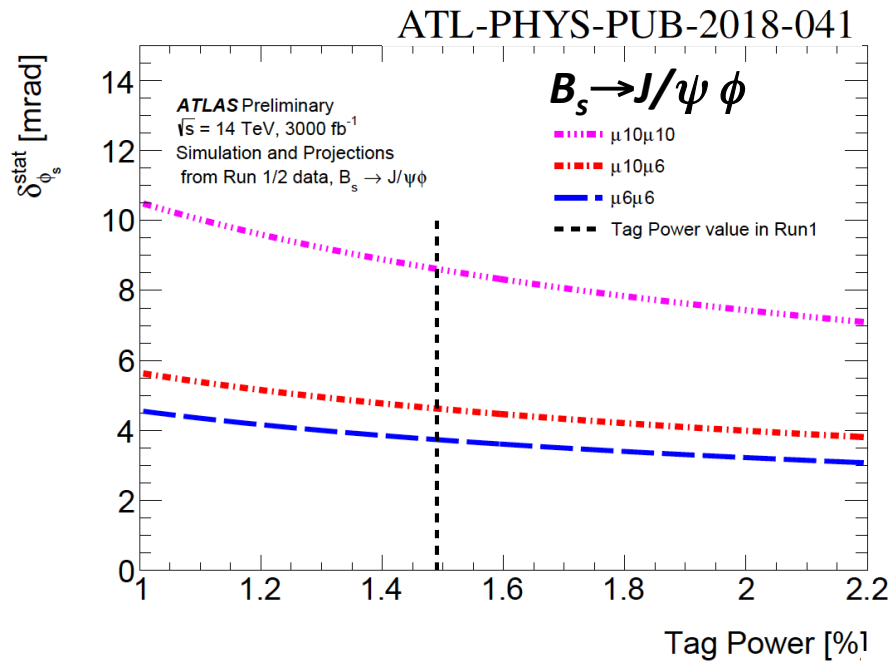
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-041



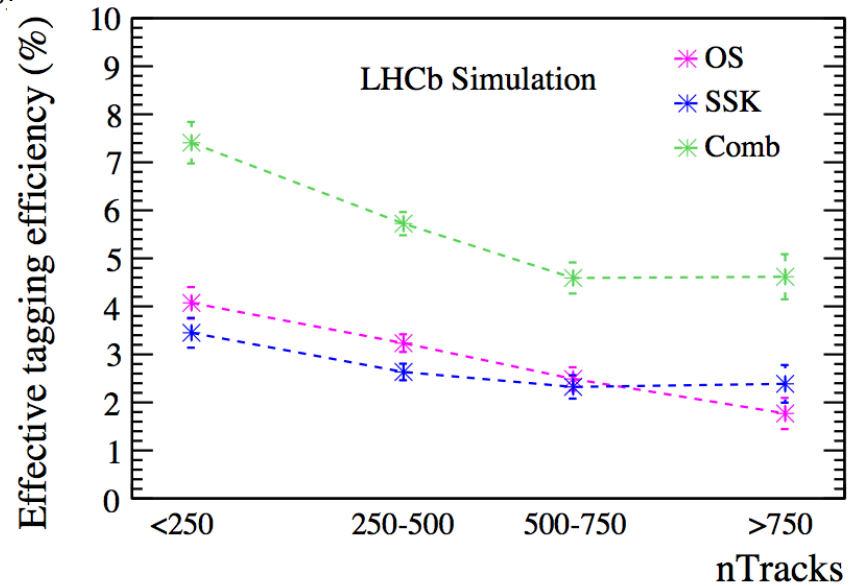
CMS PAS FTR-18-013



GOOD TAGGING PERFORMANCES



- Crucial for CPV measurements.
- At least keep current capabilities in LHCb, despite an increase of number of tracks (and keep room for improvements)



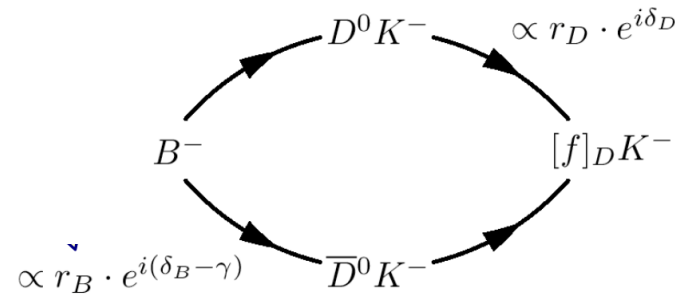
PROJECTIONS ON SOME SELECTED MEASUREMENTS



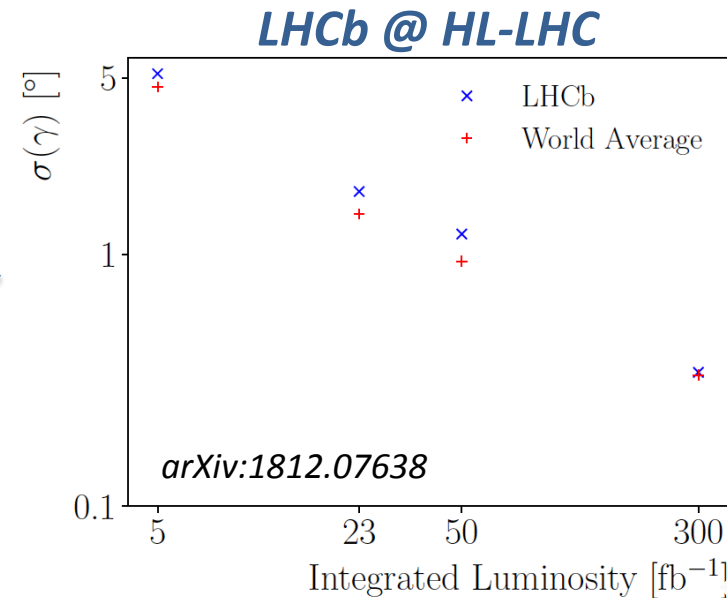
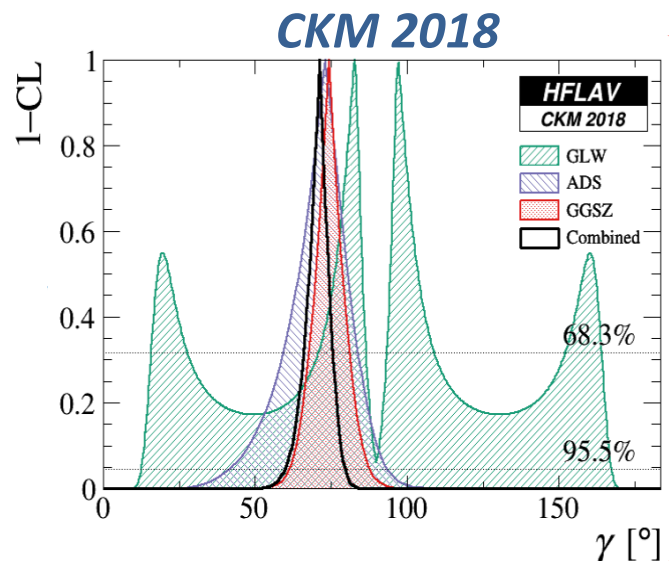
(based on “*Opportunities in Flavour Physics at the HL-LHC and HE-LHC*”, arXiv:1812.07638)

CPV MEASUREMENTS: GAMMA

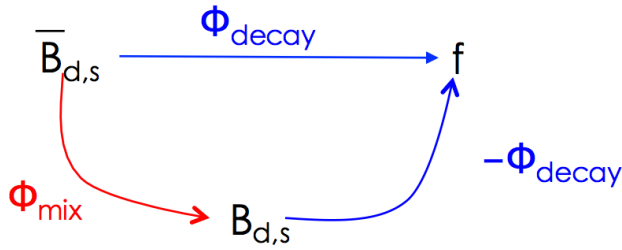
$$\gamma = \arg \left(\frac{V_{ud} V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd} V_{cb}^*} \right)$$



- Interference between $b \rightarrow c$ and $b \rightarrow u$ transitions at tree level $B \rightarrow DK$ decays provides a SM candle \Rightarrow strong constraint in unitarity triangle
- Comparison with measurements with potential new physics contribution:
 - γ from modes involving loops (charmless b decays)
 - $\gamma + \phi_s$ from time dependent analysis of $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$
- Currently $\gamma = (71.1 + 4.6 - 5.3)^\circ$ (fully dominated by LHCb)

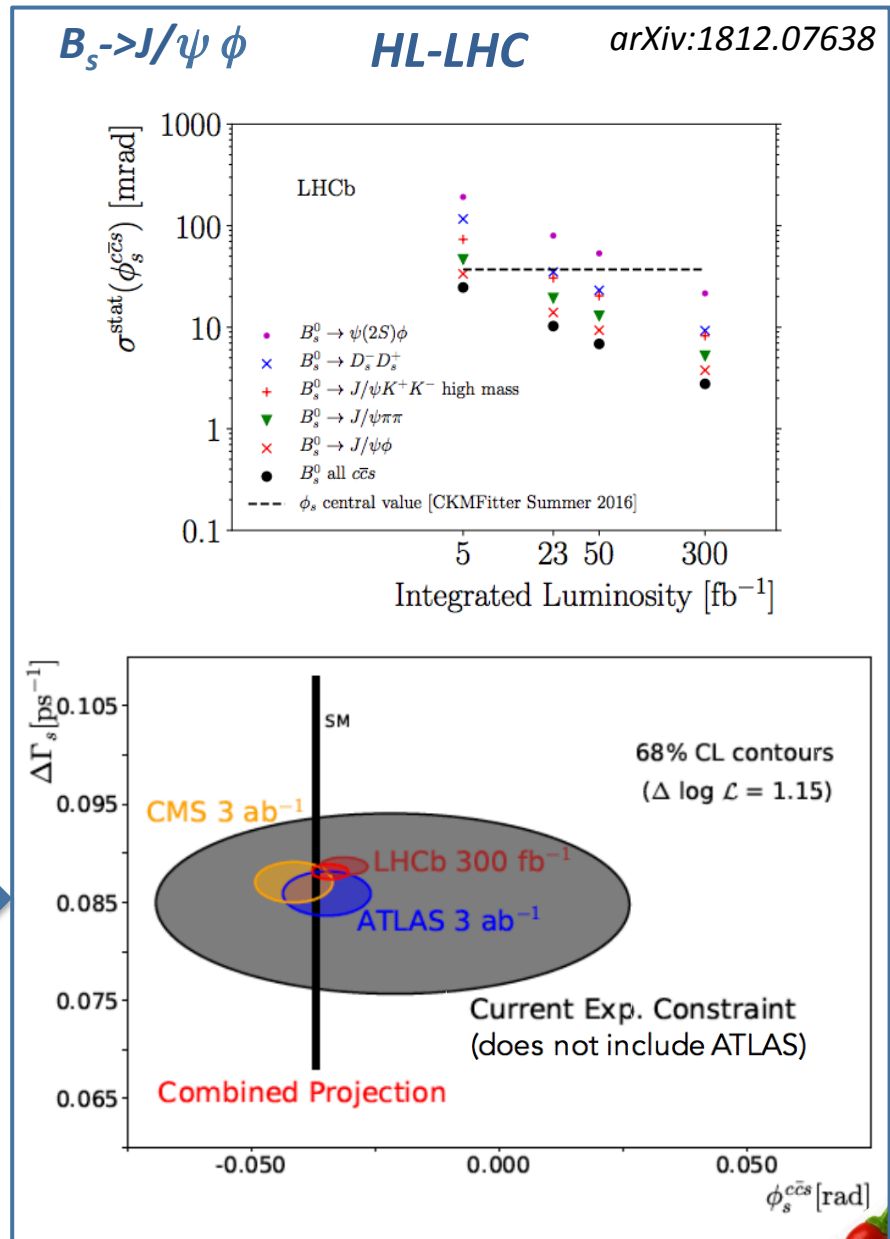
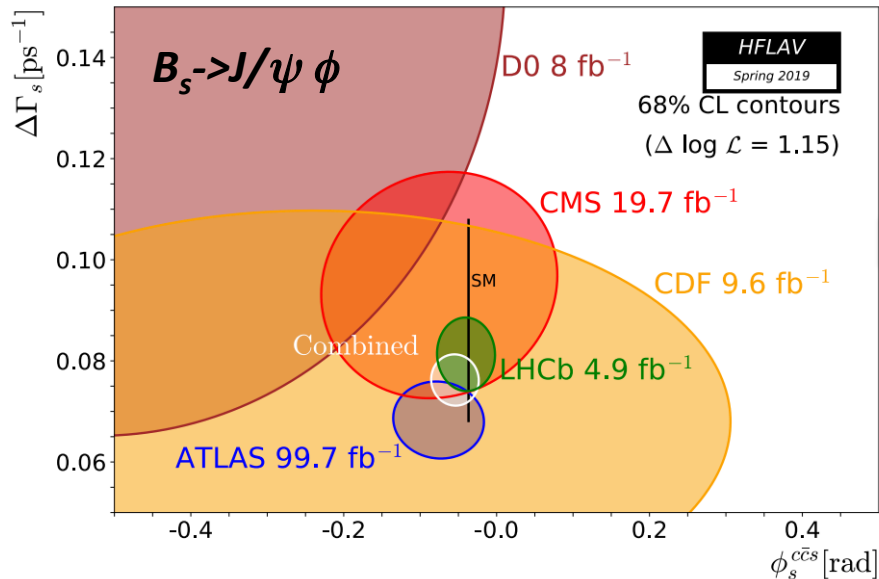


CPV MEASUREMENTS : 2β and ϕ_s



- Measure CPV in the interference between mixing and decay: $\Phi = \Phi_{\text{mix}} - 2\Phi_{\text{decay}}$
- $\Phi = \Phi^{\text{SM}} + \Delta\Phi_{\text{peng}} + \Delta\Phi_{\text{NP}}$
- Keep constraining penguin pollution from data
- Requires: tagging, decay time measurement

Preliminary 2019



CPV MEASUREMENTS : CHARM

Challenges:

- Handling the large amount of data
- Improve the theoretical predictions

Direct CPV

$$A_{CP}(f) = \frac{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\overline{D^0} \rightarrow f)}{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\overline{D^0} \rightarrow f)}$$

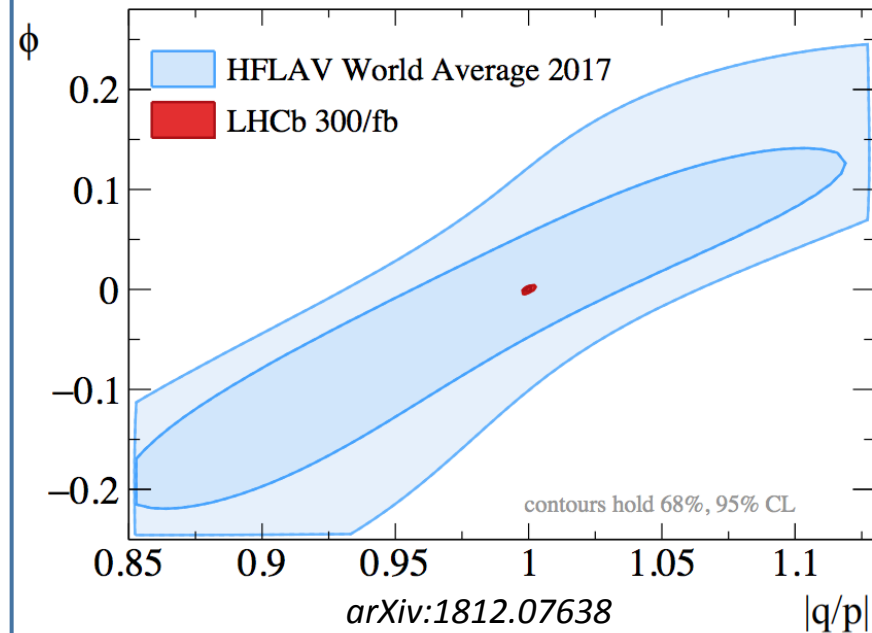
- Wide range of expectations: 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}
- Measured as:
 $\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) - A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$
- Observed at $5.3 \sigma!$
(March 2019, *arXiv:1903.08726*)

$$\Delta A_{CP} = (-15.4 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

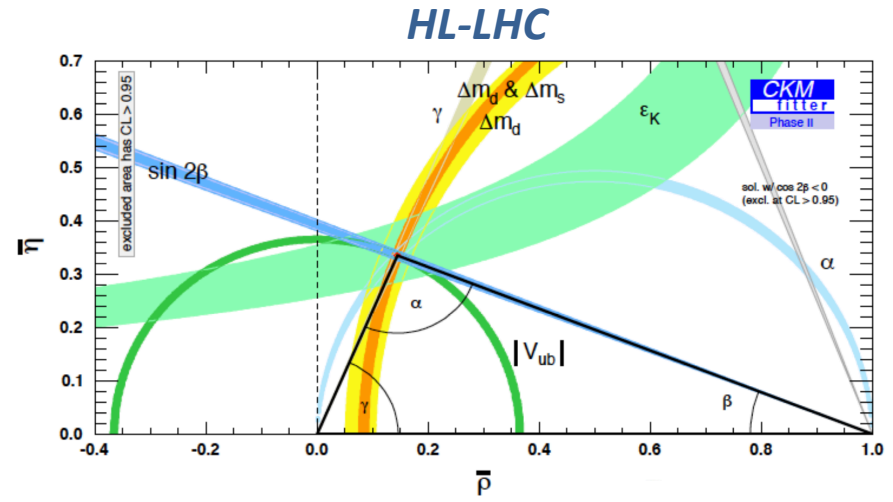
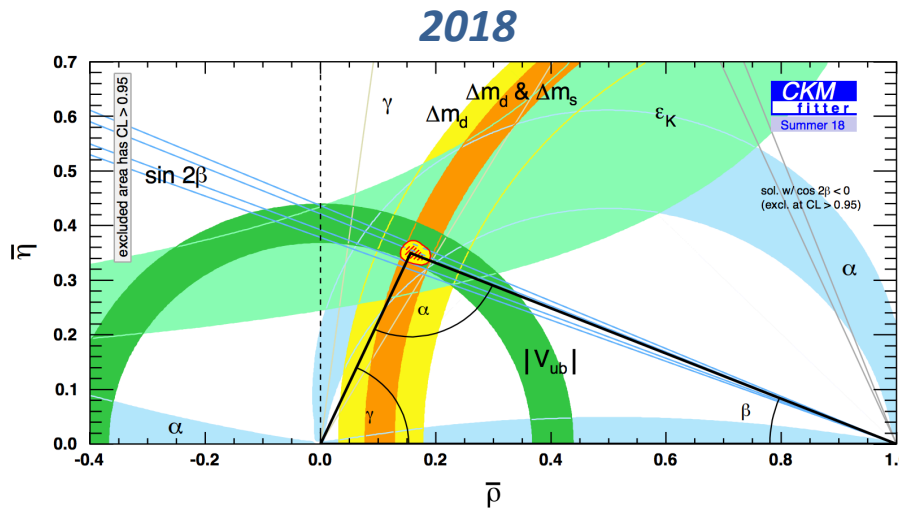
- Expect increasing precision in HL-LHC of one order of magnitude (3×10^{-5})

Indirect CPV

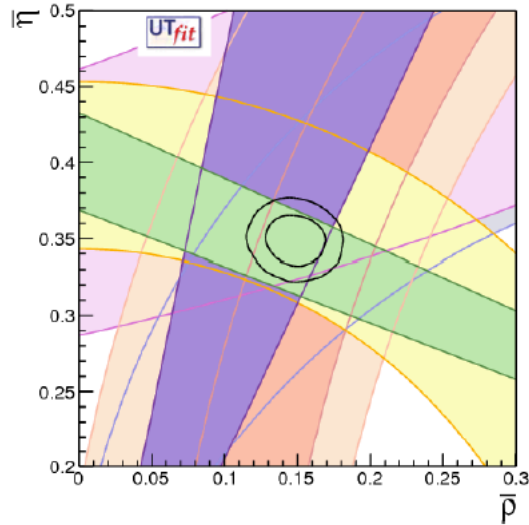
- Expected order 10^{-5} in SM;
- Anything larger would be new physics!



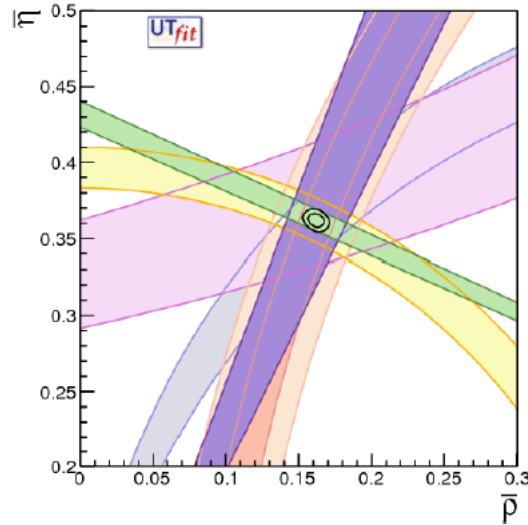
OVERVIEW OF UNITARITY TRIANGLE



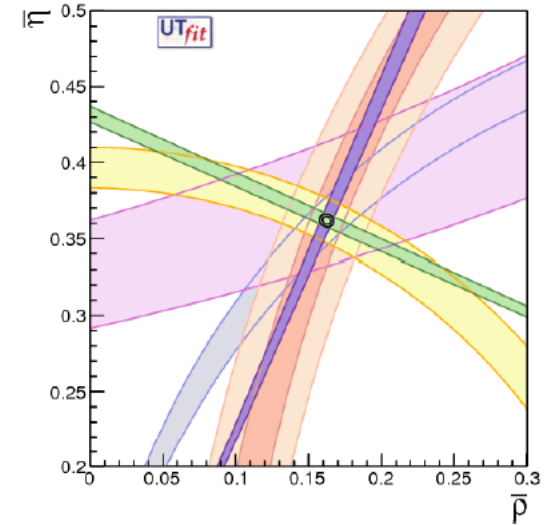
Zooming on the vertex region:



NOW



PHASE 1



PHASE 2



OVERVIEW OF CPV MEASUREMENTS

Warning: as of mid-2018

arXiv:1808.08865

arXiv:1812.07638

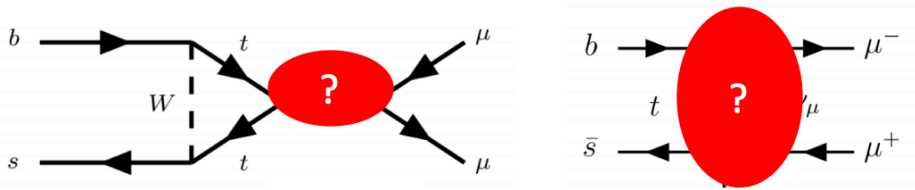
$\pm 33.0 \times 10^{-4}$	± 5.4	± 49	LHCb Current
$\pm 10.0 \times 10^{-4}$	± 1.5 ± 1.5	± 14	Belle II ATLAS/CMS LHCb 2025
$\pm 3.0 \times 10^{-4}$ a_{sl}^S	± 0.35 $\gamma [^\circ]$	± 22 ± 4 $\phi_s [mrad]$	HL-LHC

$\pm 13.0 \times 10^{-5}$	LHCb Current
$\pm 35.0 \times 10^{-5}$	Belle II
$\pm 4.3 \times 10^{-5}$	LHCb 2025
$\pm 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ A_Γ	HL-LHC

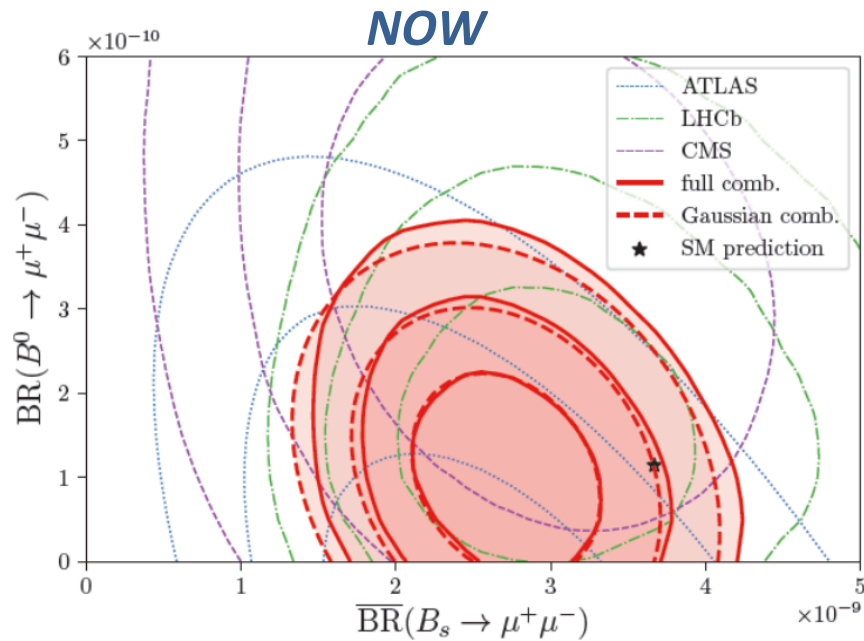
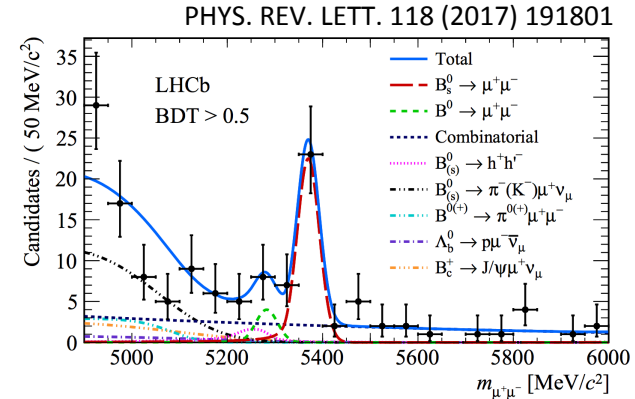


RARE DECAYS: $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- Rare in SM: FCNC, CKM and helicity suppressions
- Sensitive to extended Higgs sector

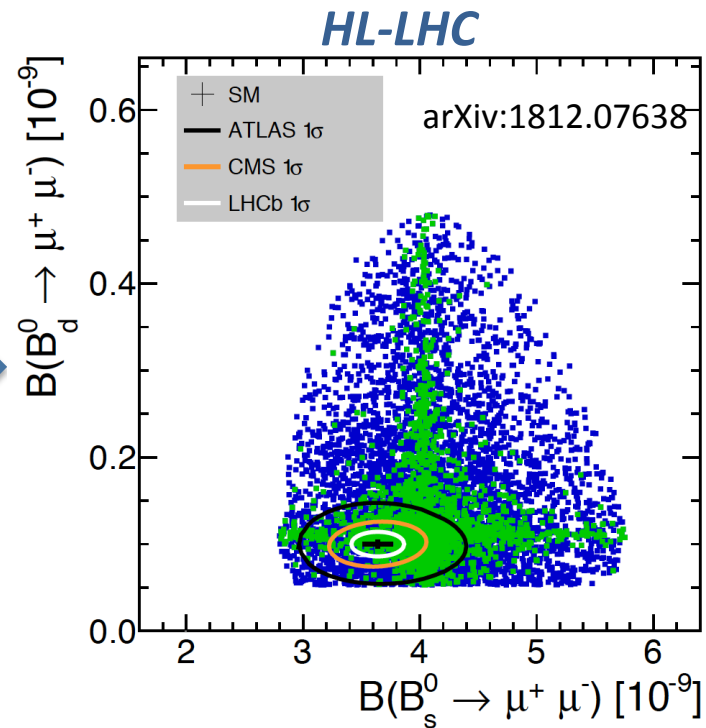


- Requires good mass resolution



D. Straub Moriond 2019

F. Polci - LHCP 2019



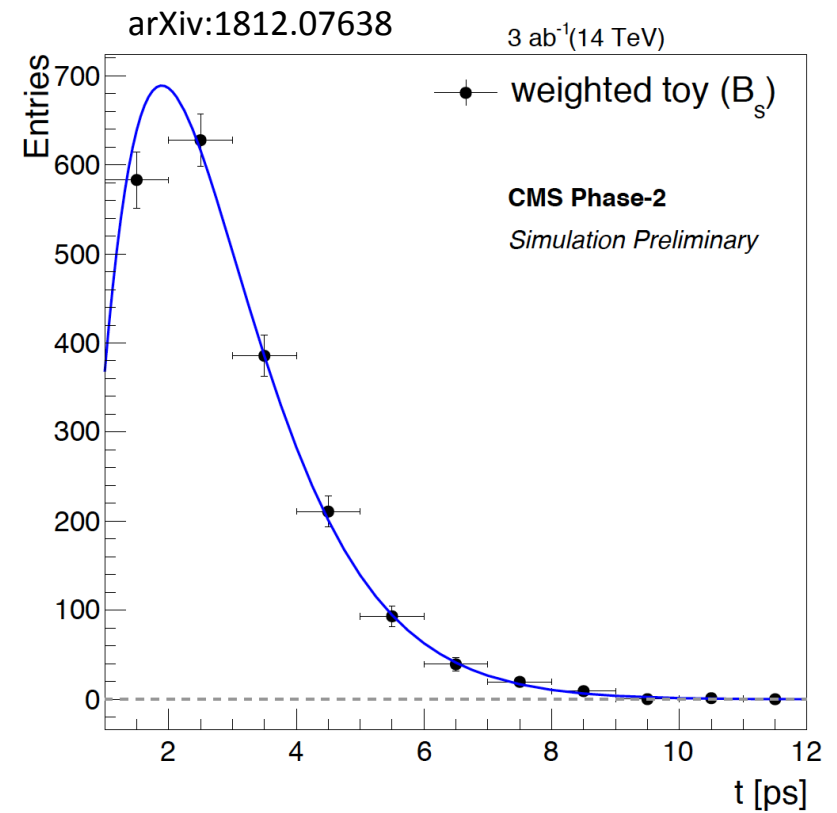
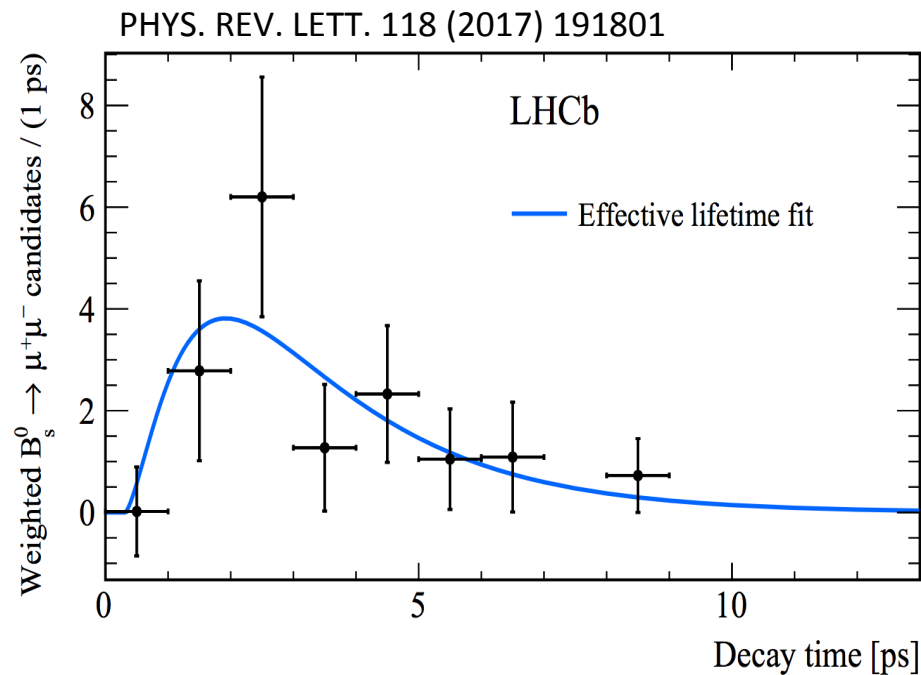
RARE DECAYS: $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Additional observables will be precisely measured:

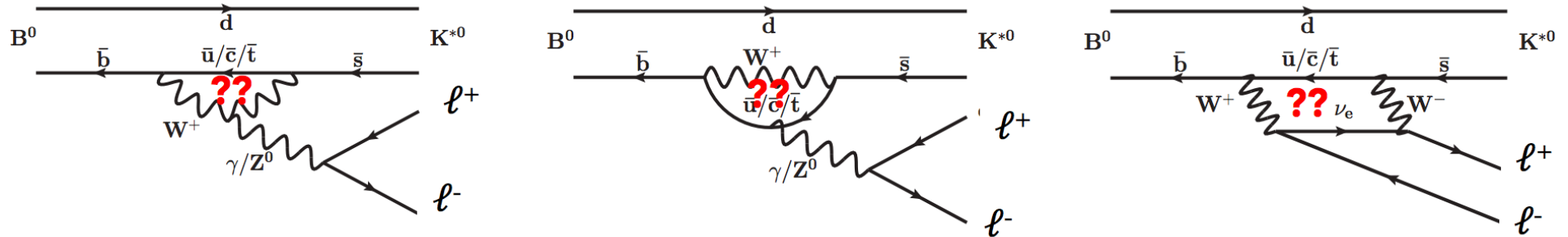
- Effective lifetime
- Time dependent CP asymmetry

NOW

HL-LHC



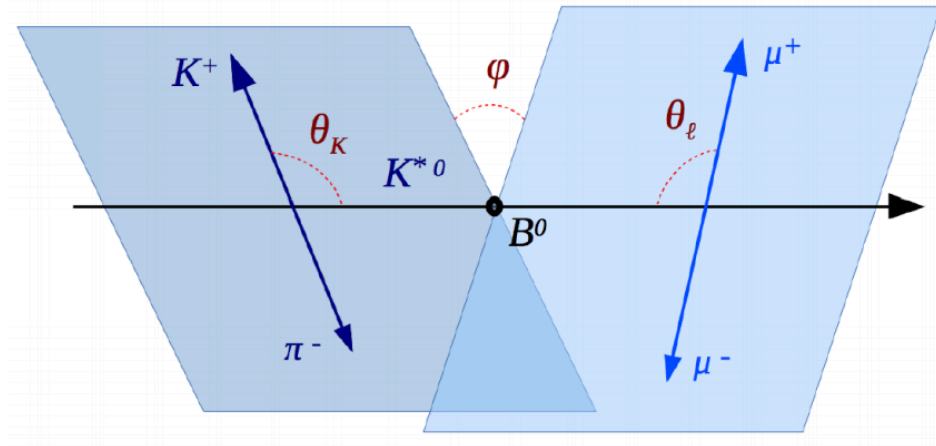
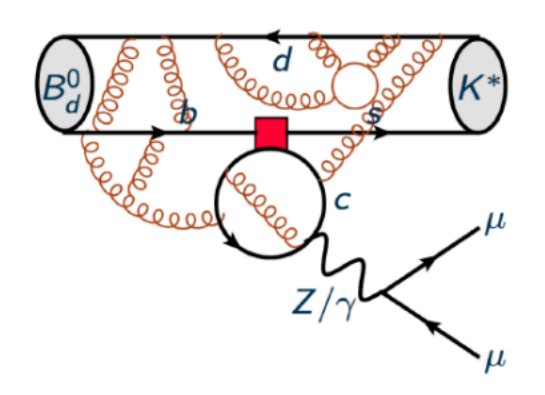
RARE DECAYS: $B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$

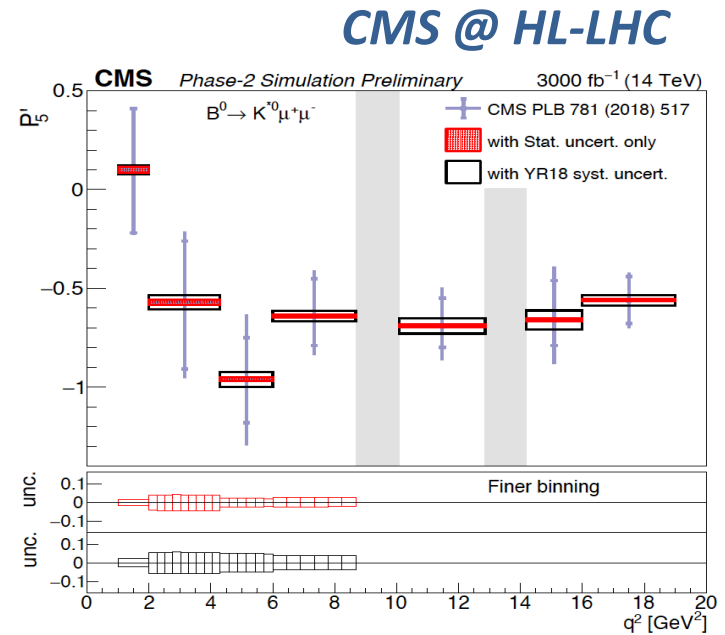
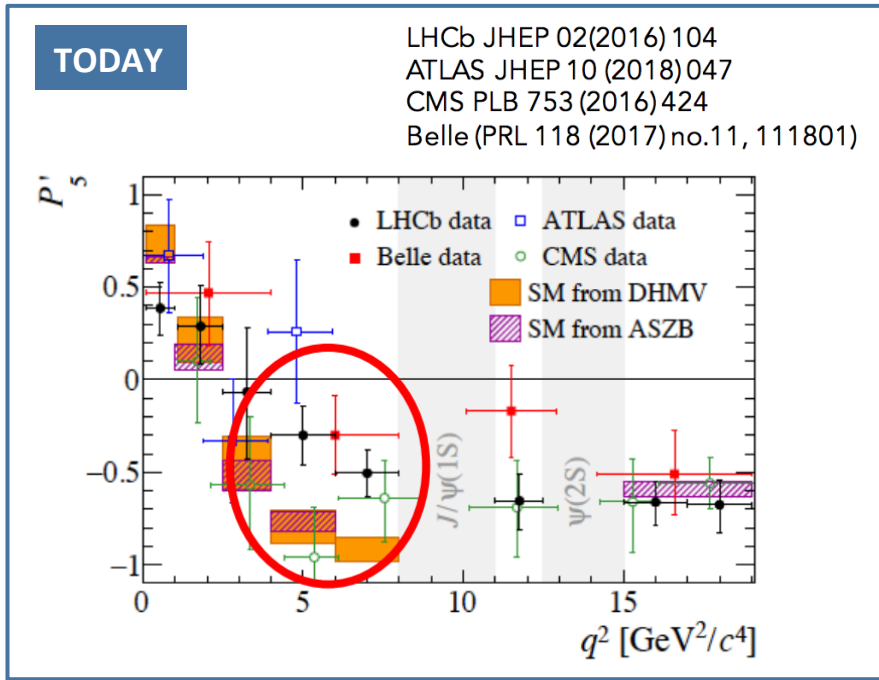


Powerful probe for new physics

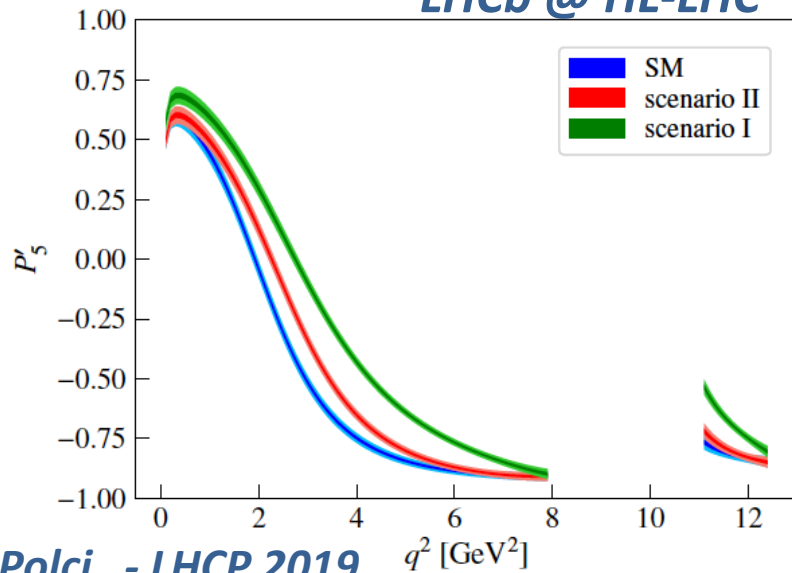
Angular analysis showing tension with SM.

But beware of charm loops!

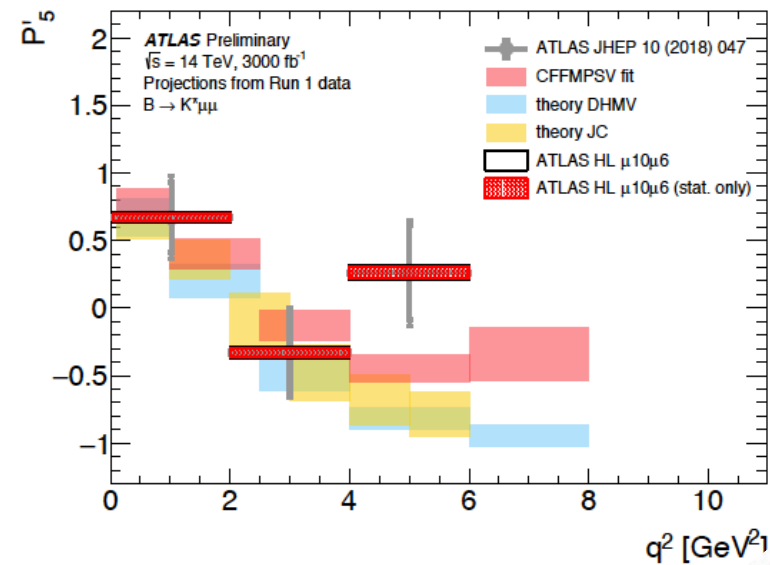




LHCb @ HL-LHC



ATLAS @ HL-LHC



RARE DECAYS: LFU tests in $b \rightarrow sll$

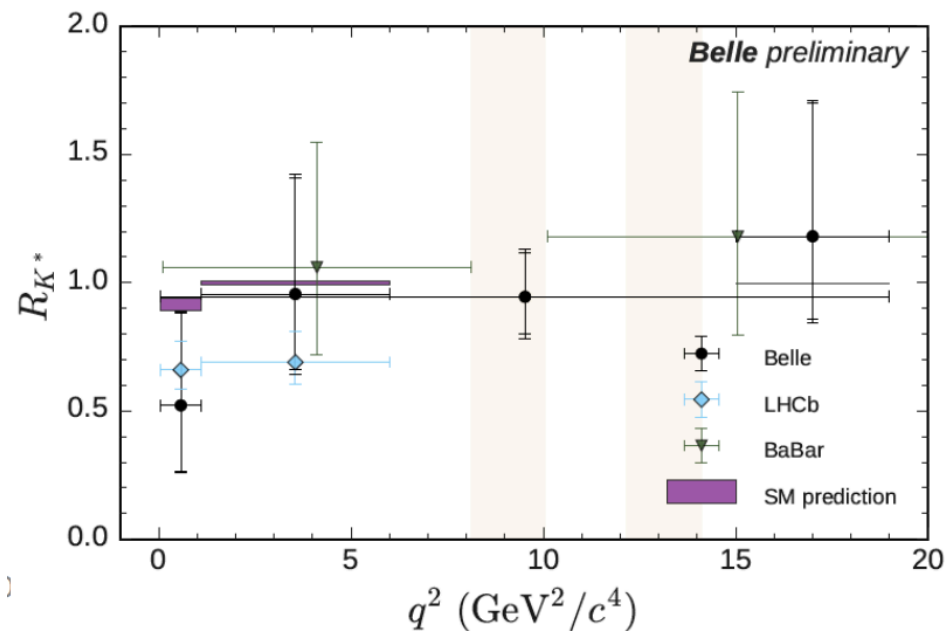
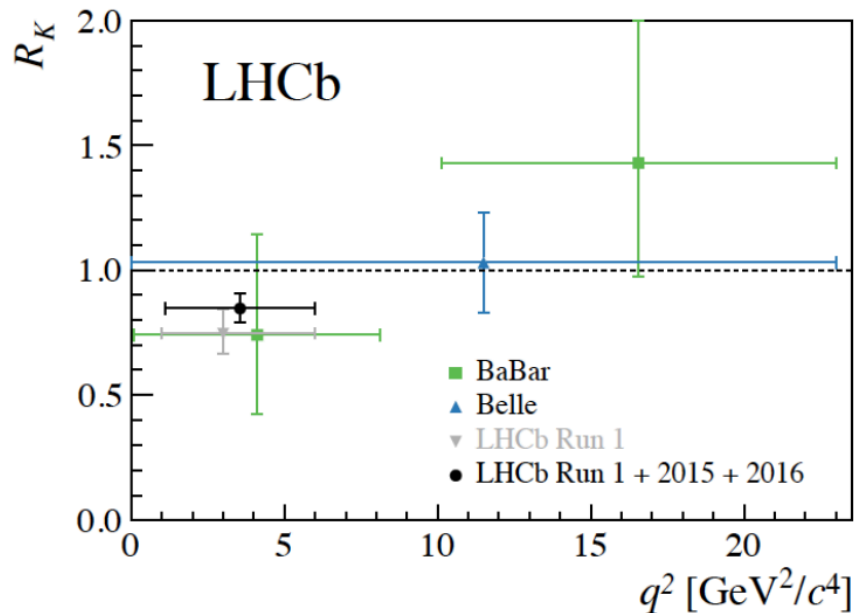
$$R_{H_s} = \frac{\int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} \frac{d\Gamma(H_b \rightarrow H_s \mu^+ \mu^-)}{dq^2} dq^2}{\int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} \frac{d\Gamma(H_b \rightarrow H_s e^+ e^-)}{dq^2} dq^2}$$

$H_s = K, K^*, \phi$

$R_{H_s} = 1$ (at 10^{-3}) in the SM

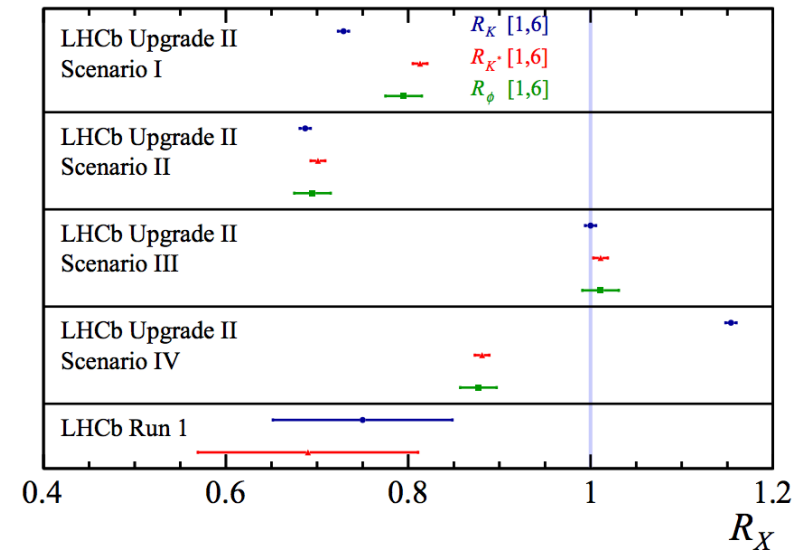
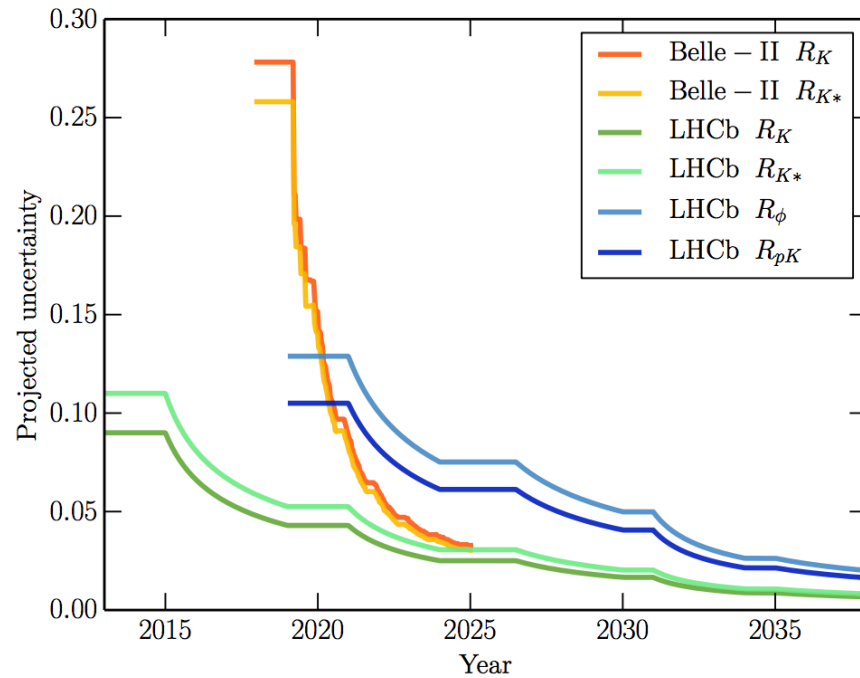
QED effects ~ % arXiv:1605.07633

LU : an accidental symmetry of the SM



RARE DECAYS: LFU tests in $b \rightarrow sll$

R_{H_s} precision in the 1-6 GeV^2 bin



Also:

- LFU tests with angular distributions
- $b \rightarrow dll$ transitions accessible

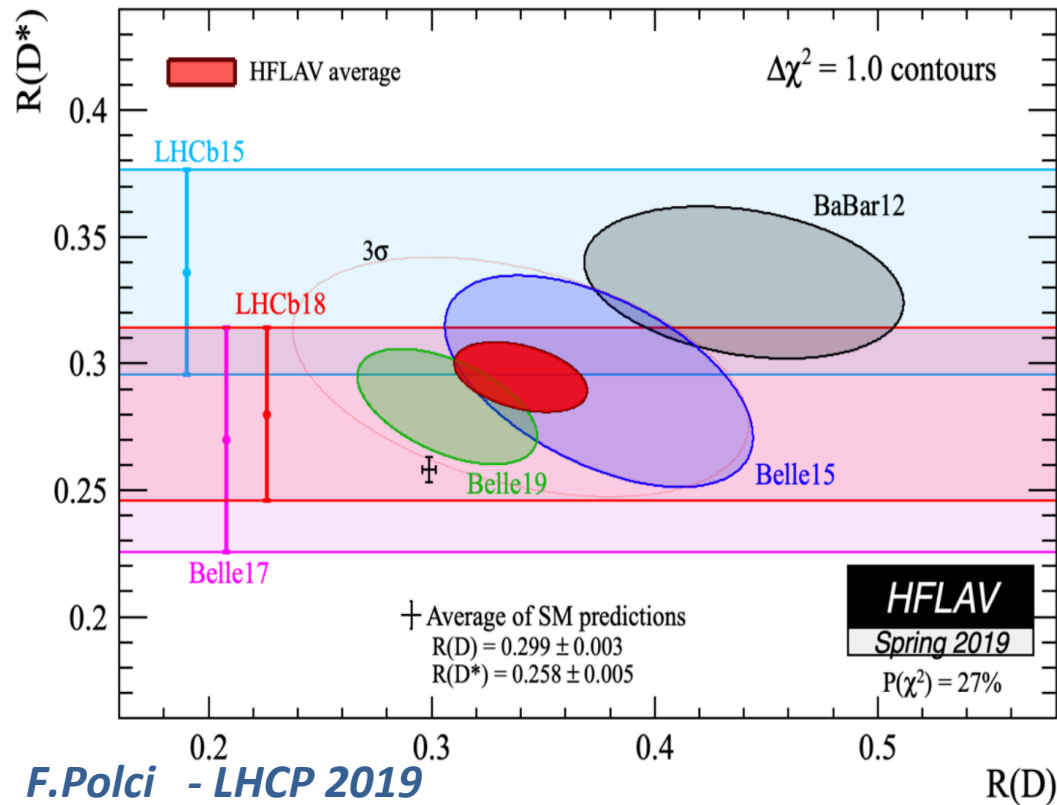
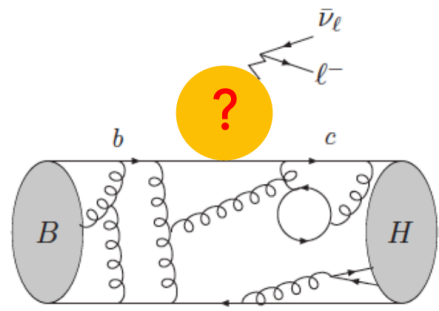


RARE DECAYS: LFU tests in $b \rightarrow clv$

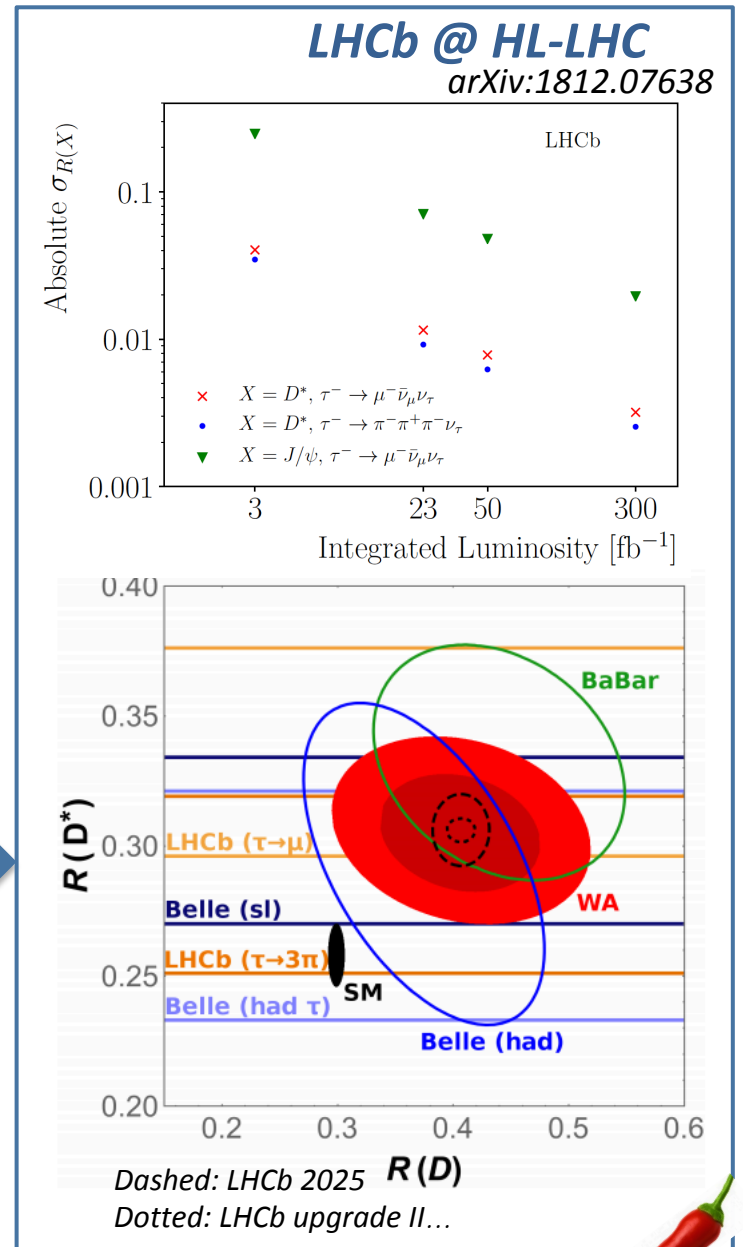
$$R_{H_c} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(H_b \rightarrow H_c \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(H_b \rightarrow H_c \ell'^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell'})}$$

e or μ

$H_c = D, D^*, D_s, \Lambda_c \dots$



F.Polci - LHCP 2019



OVERVIEW OF RARE AND LFU MEASUREMENTS

Warning: as of mid-2018

arXiv:1808.08865

± 10.0 <hr/>	± 2.6 <hr/>	± 90 <hr/>	LHCb Current
± 3.6 <hr/> ± 2.2 <hr/>	± 0.50 <hr/> ± 0.72 <hr/>	± 34 <hr/>	Belle II <hr/> ATLAS/CMS <hr/> LHCb <hr/> 2025
± 0.70 <hr/> R_K [%]	± 0.20 <hr/> $R(D^*)$ [%]	± 21 <hr/> ± 10 <hr/> $\frac{B(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{B(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}$ [%]	HL-LHC

MANY OTHER MEASUREMENTS!!!

Physics Case for an LHCb Upgrade II, CERN-LHCC-2018-027

Observable	Current LHCb	LHCb 2025	Upgrade II
EW Penguins			
$R_K (1 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2 c^4)$	0.1 [5]	0.025	0.007
$R_{K^*} (1 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2 c^4)$	0.1 [6]	0.031	0.008
R_ϕ, R_{pK}, R_π	–	0.08, 0.06, 0.18	0.02, 0.02, 0.05
CKM tests			
γ , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ K^-$	$(^{+17}_{-22})^\circ$ [7]	4°	1°
γ , all modes	$(^{+5.0}_{-5.8})^\circ$ [8]	1.5°	0.35°
$\sin 2\beta$, with $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$	0.04 [9]	0.011	0.003
ϕ_s , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$	49 mrad [10]	14 mrad	4 mrad
ϕ_s , with $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ D_s^-$	170 mrad [11]	35 mrad	9 mrad
$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s}$, with $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \phi$	154 mrad [12]	39 mrad	11 mrad
a_{sl}^s	33×10^{-4} [13]	10×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}
$ V_{ub} / V_{cb} $	6% [14]	3%	1%
$B_s^0, B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$			
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	90% [15]	34%	10%
$\tau_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-}$	22% [15]	8%	2%
$S_{\mu\mu}$	–	–	0.2
$b \rightarrow c \ell^- \bar{\nu}_l$ LUV studies			
$R(D^*)$	0.026 [16,17]	0.0072	0.002
$R(J/\psi)$	0.24 [18]	0.071	0.02
Charm			
$\Delta A_{CP}(KK - \pi\pi)$	8.5×10^{-4} [19]	1.7×10^{-4}	3.0×10^{-5}
$A_\Gamma (\approx x \sin \phi)$	2.8×10^{-4} [20]	4.3×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-5}
$x \sin \phi$ from $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	13×10^{-4} [21]	3.2×10^{-4}	8.0×10^{-5}
$x \sin \phi$ from multibody decays	–	$(K3\pi) 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$	$(K3\pi) 8.0 \times 10^{-6}$

F.Polci - LHCb 2019 Disclaimer: some of the “current” are already outdated



CONCLUSION

Physics case for flavor physics at LHC is stronger than ever.

Crucial element in the particle physics strategy

Capability of working at high luminosity is demonstrated

Healthy competition and complementarity in some measurements among experiments

(and not only within LHC)

Dedicated flavor experiment needed to cover the whole flavor program

Potential for NP discovery and/or indications for future choices of experiments

NP?

