

Reevaluating Uncertainties in $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ Decay

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Based on

A.G and Gil Paz “Reducing Uncertainties in $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ ”
(To appear)

Introduction

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 - Can receive contributions from SM extensions.

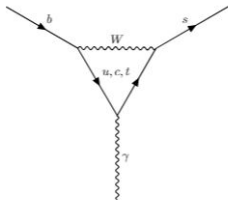


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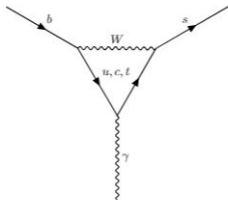


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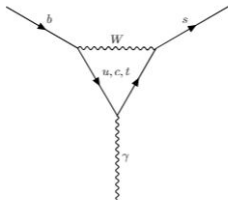


Figure: $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) in SM

- SM extensions modify the $C_{7\gamma}$ Wilson coefficient
- CP violation in $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ can be enhanced by new physics

Photon production

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- Photon can be produced directly:

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- Also, gluon or quark pair can convert to photon

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- At leading power: Only $Q_{7\gamma} - Q_{7\gamma}$ contributes to decay rate
- At $1/m_b$: Γ get $Q_1 - Q_{7\gamma}$, $Q_{8g} - Q_{8g}$ and $Q_{7\gamma} - Q_{8g}$ contributions

Decay rate

- World average for experimental value:

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) (E_\gamma > 1.6 \text{ GeV}) = (3.32 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-4}$$

[Y. Amhis et. al. EPJC 77, 895 (2017)]

- NNLO prediction

$$\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_q \gamma) = \underbrace{\Gamma(b \rightarrow X_q^p \gamma)}_{\text{Perturbatively calculable}} + \underbrace{\delta\Gamma_{\text{nonp}}}_{\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{m_b}\right)}$$

- SM prediction (2015) [Misiak et. al. PRL 114, 221801 (2015)]

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- $\delta\Gamma_{\text{nonp}} \equiv$ Non-perturbative contribution
 - The largest contribution to the error 5% from $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{m_b}\right)$

Order $1/m_b$ power corrections to $\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$

- Non-perturbative effects arise from **Resolved Photon Contributions**

$$\Delta\Gamma \sim \underbrace{\bar{J}}_{\text{Perturbatively calculable}} \otimes \underbrace{h}_{\text{Non perturbative}}$$

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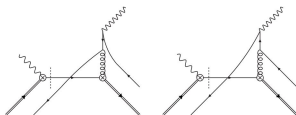
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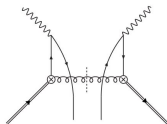


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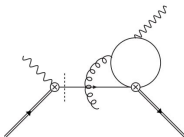
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- 2010 estimates for non-perturbative contribution to error
 - From $Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma} \in [-1.7, +4.0]\%$
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- Now $Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma}$ is the largest contribution to the error!
Can we reduce it?

$Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma}$ contribution

- The contribution to the error from $Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma}$ is given by

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where

$$\Lambda_{17} = e_c \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega_1}{\omega_1} \left[1 - \underbrace{F\left(\frac{m_c^2 - i\varepsilon}{m_b\omega_1}\right)}_{\text{perturbative}} + \frac{m_b\omega_1}{12m_c^2} \right] \underbrace{h_{17}(\omega_1)}_{\text{non-perturbative}}$$

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- Need a new model for h_{17} to **reduce the error**
 - New information on moments of h_{17} : constrain **new model**
 - What can we learn from moments?

Moments of h_{17}

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$$h_{17}(\omega_1) = \int \frac{dr}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega_1 r} \frac{\langle \bar{B} | (\bar{h} S_{\bar{n}})(0) \not{n} (1 + \gamma_5) i\gamma^\perp \bar{n}_\beta (S_{\bar{n}} g G^{\alpha\beta} S_{\bar{n}})(r\bar{n}) (S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger h)(0) | \bar{B} \rangle}{2M_B}$$

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$$S_n(x) = \mathbf{P} \exp \left(ig \int_{-\infty}^0 du n \cdot A_s(x + un) \right)$$

-

$$n^\mu \equiv (1, 0, 0, 1) \text{ and } \bar{n}^\mu \equiv (1, 0, 0, -1)$$

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- Using the (new) identity

$$i\bar{n} \cdot \partial \left(S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) O(x) S_{\bar{n}}(x) \right) = S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) [i\bar{n} \cdot D, O(x)] S_{\bar{n}}(x)$$

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- New result** Moments over ω_1

$$\langle \omega_1^k h_{17} \rangle = (-1)^k \frac{1}{2M_B} \langle \bar{B} | \bar{h} \cdots \underbrace{[i\bar{n} \cdot D, [i\bar{n} \cdot D, \cdots [i\bar{n} \cdot D, [D^\alpha, i\bar{n} \cdot D] \cdots]]}_{k \text{ times}} s^\lambda h | \bar{B} \rangle$$

Moments of the g_{17}

- Procedure to obtain these HQET matrix elements derived in [A. Gunawardana and G. Paz, JHEP 07(2017)137 [arXiv:1702.08904]]

$$\langle h_{17} \rangle = 2\lambda_2 = 2\mu_G^2/3$$

$$\langle \omega_1^2 h_{17} \rangle = \frac{2}{15} (5m_5 + 3m_6 - 2m_9) \text{ New result}$$

- m_i were extracted from data for the first time in 2016 [P. Gambino, K. J Healey, S. Turczyk PLB 763, 60 (2016)]

$$\mu_G^2 = 0.355 \pm 0.060 \text{ GeV}^2 \quad m_5 = 0.072 \pm 0.045 \text{ GeV}^4$$

$$m_6 = 0.060 \pm 0.164 \text{ GeV}^4 \quad m_9 = -0.280 \pm 0.352 \text{ GeV}^4$$

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 - 2019 estimate $\langle \omega_1^2 h_{17} \rangle \in (0.03, 0.27) \text{ GeV}^4$
 - 2010 models provide $\langle \omega_1^2 h_{17} \rangle \in (-0.31, 0.49) \text{ GeV}^4$.
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- Expect in future
 - Further improvements on HQET matrix elements
 - Belle II or LQCD data \Rightarrow Better constrains on moments

Applications

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 - Real and even function over ω_1
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$$h_{17}(\omega_1) = \sum_n a_{2n} H_{2n}\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) e^{-\frac{\omega_1^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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- $|h_{17}| < 1$ GeV and no peaks beyond $\omega_1 = 1$ GeV

New model vs 2010 model

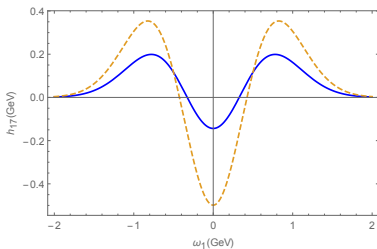


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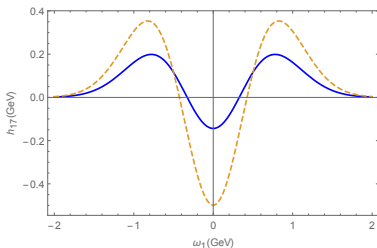


Figure: 2019 model vs 2010 model for h_{17}

- Orange dashed line: 2010 model $h_{17}(\omega_1, \mu) = \frac{2\lambda_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \frac{\omega_1^2 - \Lambda^2}{\sigma^2 - \Lambda^2} e^{-\frac{\omega_1^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

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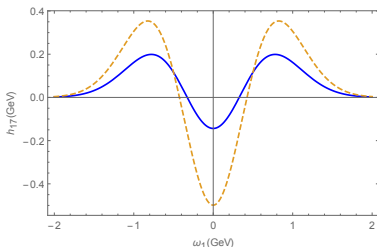


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 - $\sigma = 0.5 \text{ GeV}, \Lambda = 0.425 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Rightarrow \langle \omega_1^2 h_{17} \rangle = 0.49 \text{ GeV}^4$

New model vs 2010 model

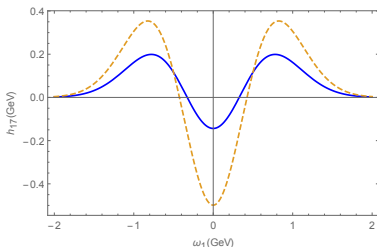


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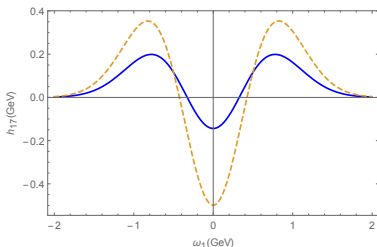


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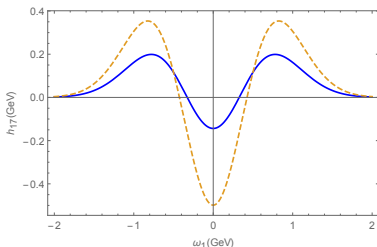


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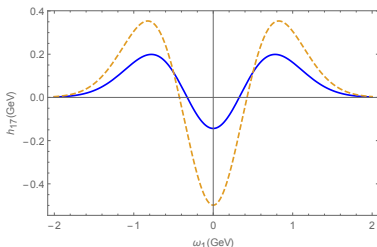


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- Consider also unknown higher moments, up to 6 Hermite polynomials

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- Direct CP Asymmetry experimental bound:

$$A_{CP} = (1.5 \pm 2.0) \%$$

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- We plan to improve these estimates

Conclusion

- $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ is an important New Physics probe
- Non-perturbative error of the decay rate is 5%
- $Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma}$ is the largest contribution to the error
- Better estimates for $Q_1^c - Q_{7\gamma}$ obtained from moments of h_{17}
- New estimates for CP asymmetry
- Reduce non-perturbative error on rate and CP asymmetry