

Recent results in *B*-physics

Peter Mandeville Lewis | The University of Hawaii at Manoa
DPF-Pheno 2024 | Pittsburgh

Why *b*-physics?

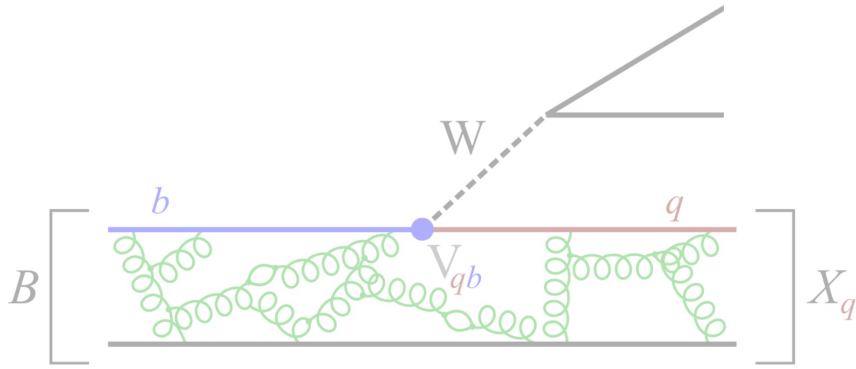
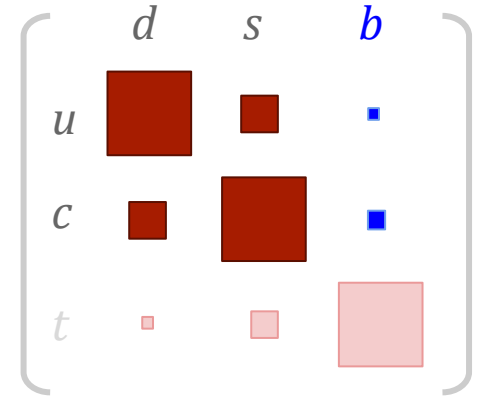
Rich flavor dynamics

- **CKM** close to unit matrix: loops, boxes, large CP asymmetries, flavor oscillations are visible
- Straightforward NP enhancements to heavy *b* vertex could be competitive to small SM contributions

Theoretically tractable

- **Hadronic component** is (usually) **factorizable** from weak component
- Heavy quark methods useful, with $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b \sim 0.1$

A powerful and clean window to NP...



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} \propto |V_{qb}|^2 |f(q^2)|^2$$

Why b -physics?

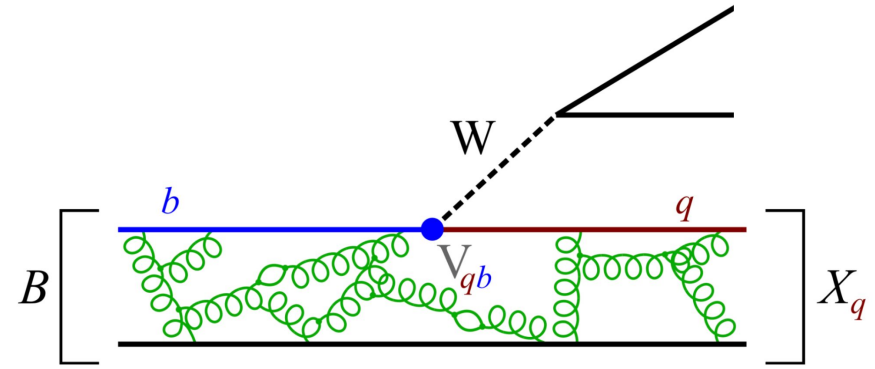
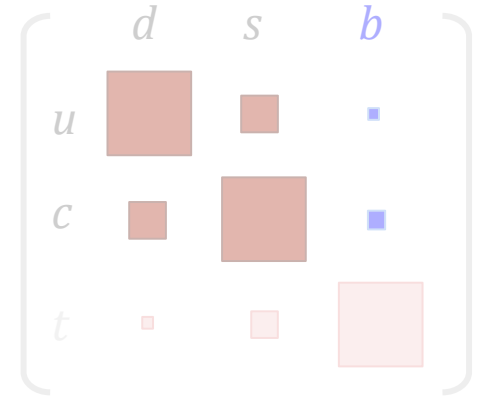
Rich flavor dynamics

- **CKM** close to unit matrix: loops, boxes, large CP asymmetries, flavor oscillations are visible
- Straightforward NP enhancements to heavy b vertex could be competitive to small SM contributions

Theoretically tractable

- **Hadronic component** is (usually) **factorizable** from weak component
- Heavy quark methods useful, with $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b \sim 0.1$

A powerful and clean window to NP...



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} \propto |V_{qb}|^2 |f(q^2)|^2$$

Hot topic: Lepton Universality

LU: no lepton flavor preference in nature

Evidence of violation (LUV) in semileptonic decays:

$$R(H_{\tau/\ell}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow H\tau\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow H\ell\nu)}$$

$H = D, D^*, X, \pi, \dots$
 $\ell = e, \mu$

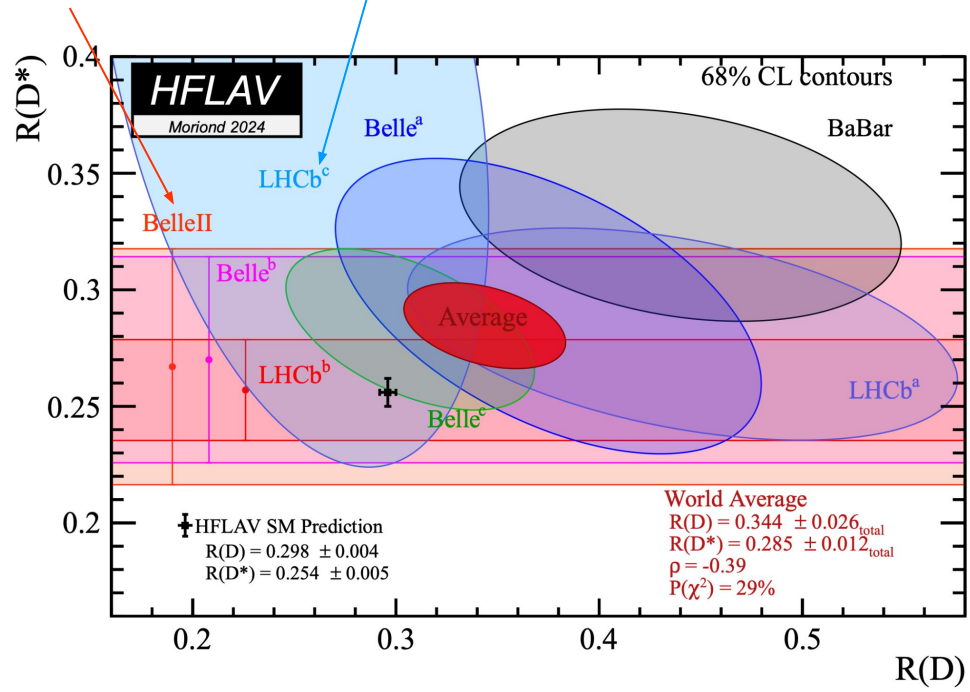
"Traditional" modes

New! Featured today

(next decade?)

arXiv:2401.02840 (Jan 2024)

Moriond 2024, featured today



(interesting hints in angular observables too!)

Longstanding $\sim 3\sigma$ tension with SM from BaBar, Belle, LHCb, Belle II... a sign of NP?

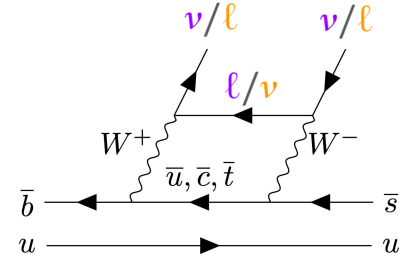
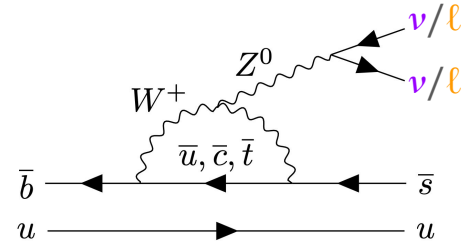
Hot topic: flavor-changing neutral currents

No tree-level SM process

- $b \rightarrow s \ell \bar{\ell}$: experimentally clean, theoretically more challenging (factorization breaks down due to photon exchange)
- $b \rightarrow s \nu \bar{\nu}$: theoretically clean (no photon exchange), experimentally challenging (two missing neutrinos)

Signs of tension with SM:

- Branching fractions and **angular observables**
- $R(K)$ and $R(K^*)$ [μ/e ratios]... gone now? (thanks LHCb!)



Lingering (and consistent) signs of NP here too!

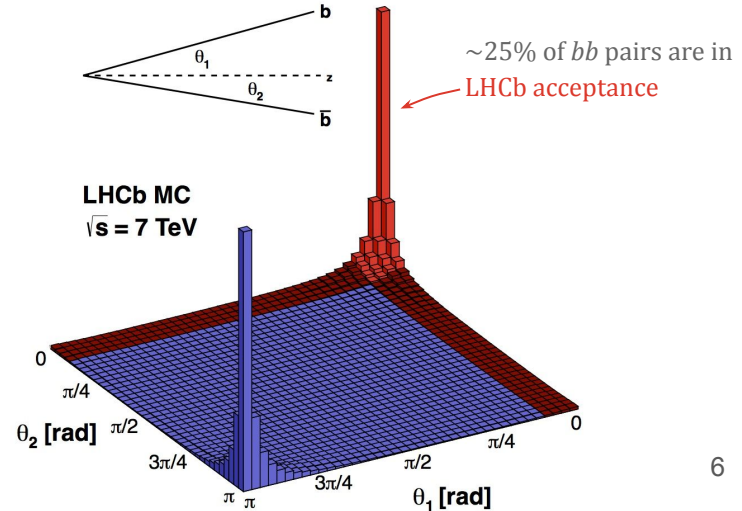
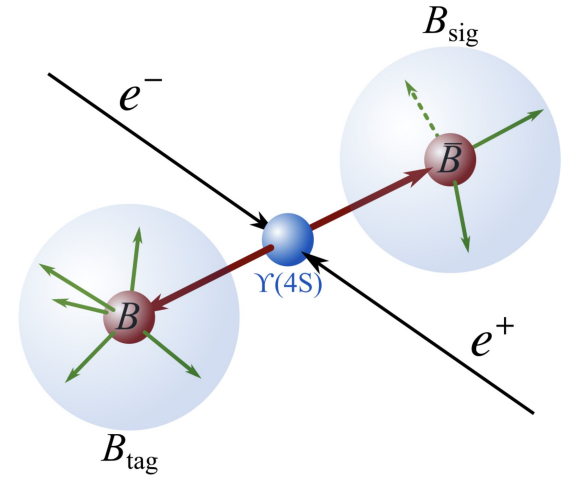
How?

B-factories (BaBar, Belle, Belle II)

- e^+e^- colliders on $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance ($\rightarrow B\bar{B}$)
- Low cross-section \rightarrow high luminosity
- Full kinematics known
- **Spherical** events
- No pileup

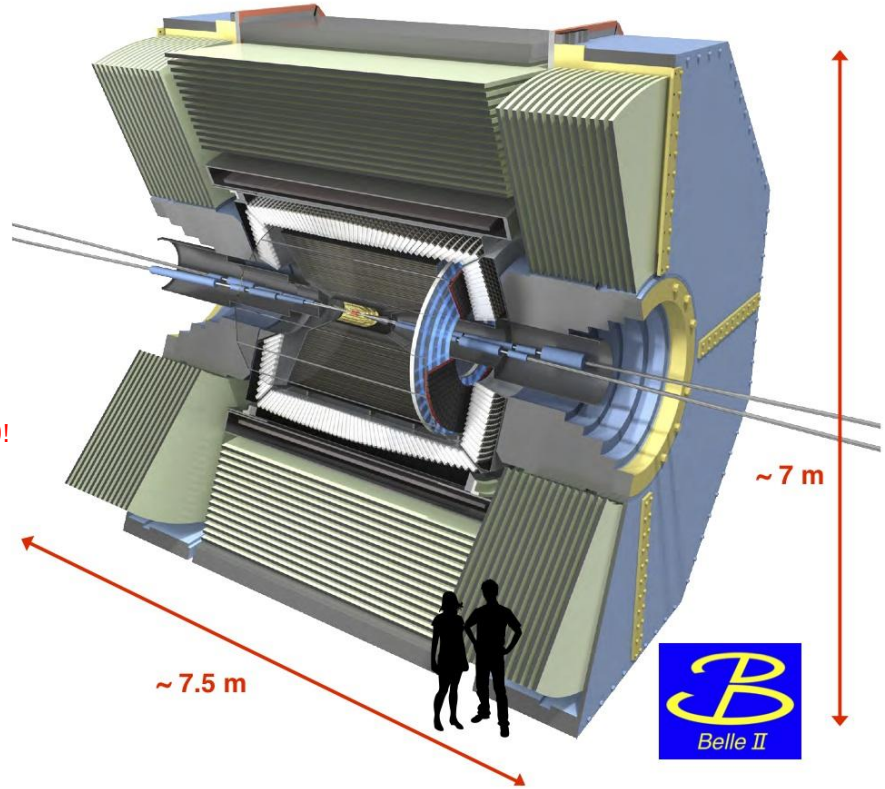
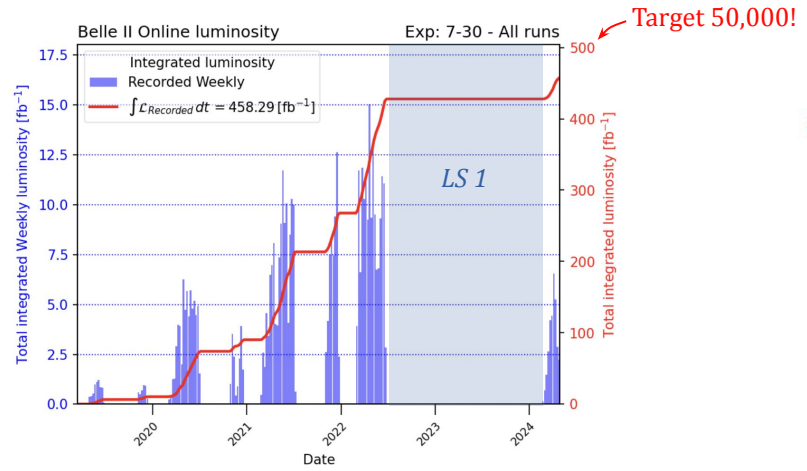
Hadron colliders (LHCb, ATLAS, CMS...)

- Parton collisions produce $b\bar{b}$ pairs
- Hadronize into all sorts of B mesons
- High cross-section
- Full kinematics not known
- Production preferentially **along beam**



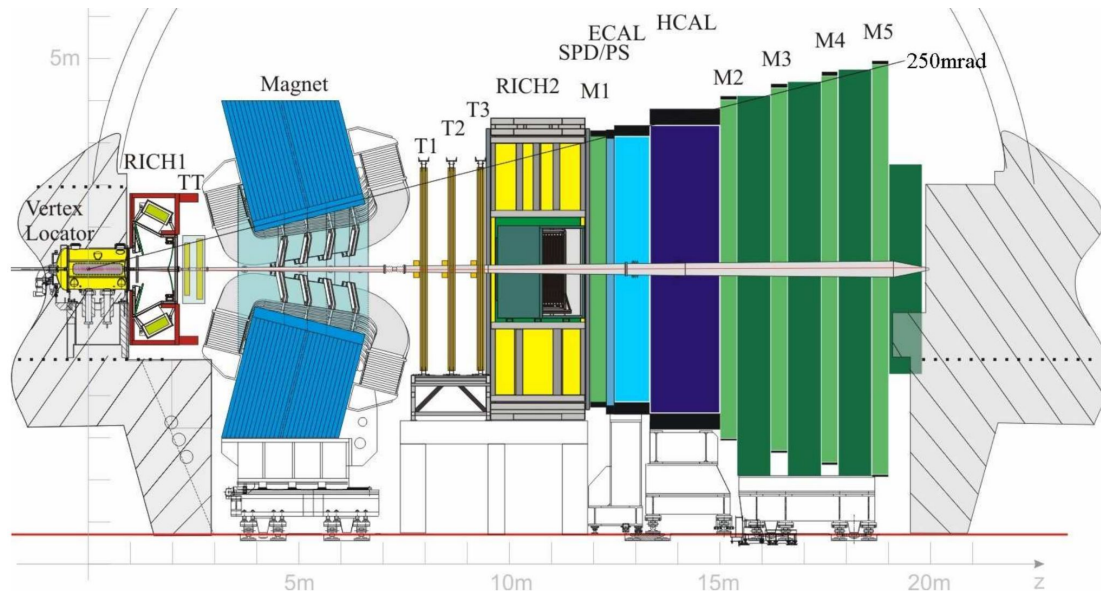
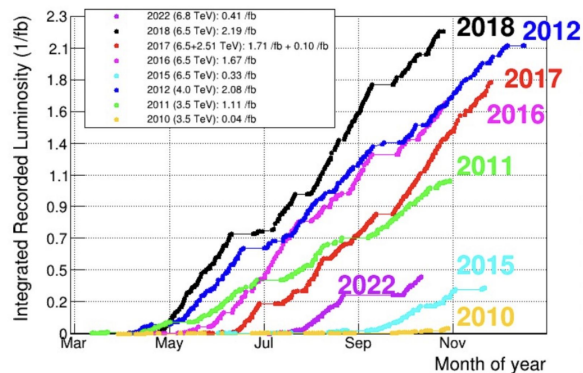
Belle II

- Hermetic detector
- Modest boost; B mesons fly $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- Ideal for **neutral** or **invisible** final states
- World-record luminosity before *Long Shutdown 1*, which has just ended
- Current results use $\leq 362 \text{ fb}^{-1}$: competitive with BaBar and Belle already, but **<1% of target**



LHCb

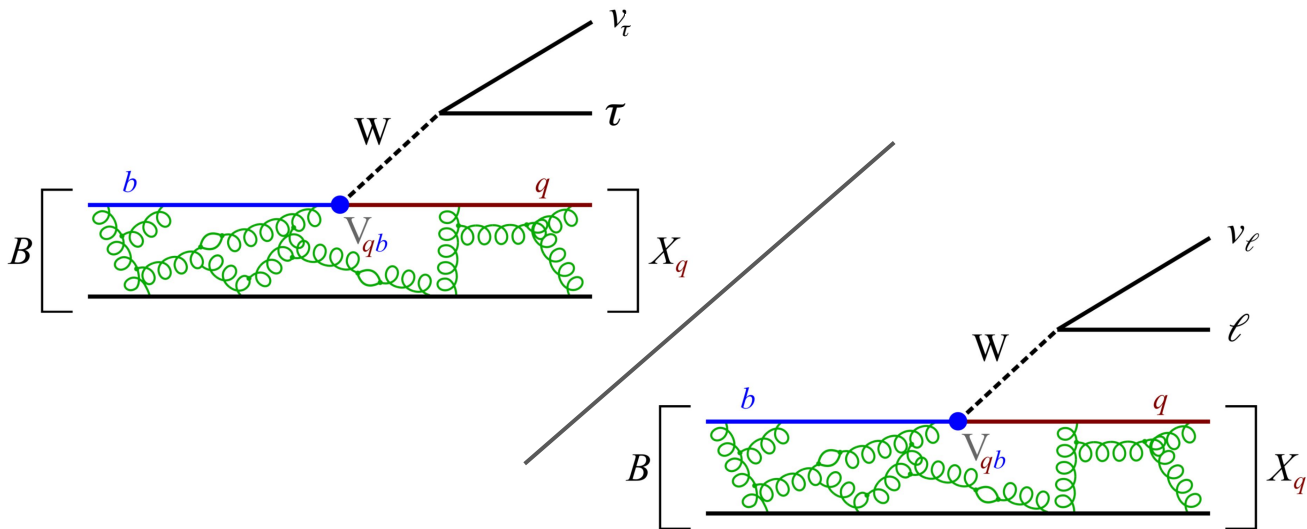
- Single-arm forward spectrometer
- Large boost; B mesons fly ~ 1 cm (easily resolvable)
- Access to all b -hadron species
- Excels at **charged particle** final states, notably **muons**



Recent results: Lepton Universality

Belle II: $R(X_{\tau/\ell})$

First measurement of $R(X_{\tau/\ell})$ as an inclusive test of the $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ anomaly

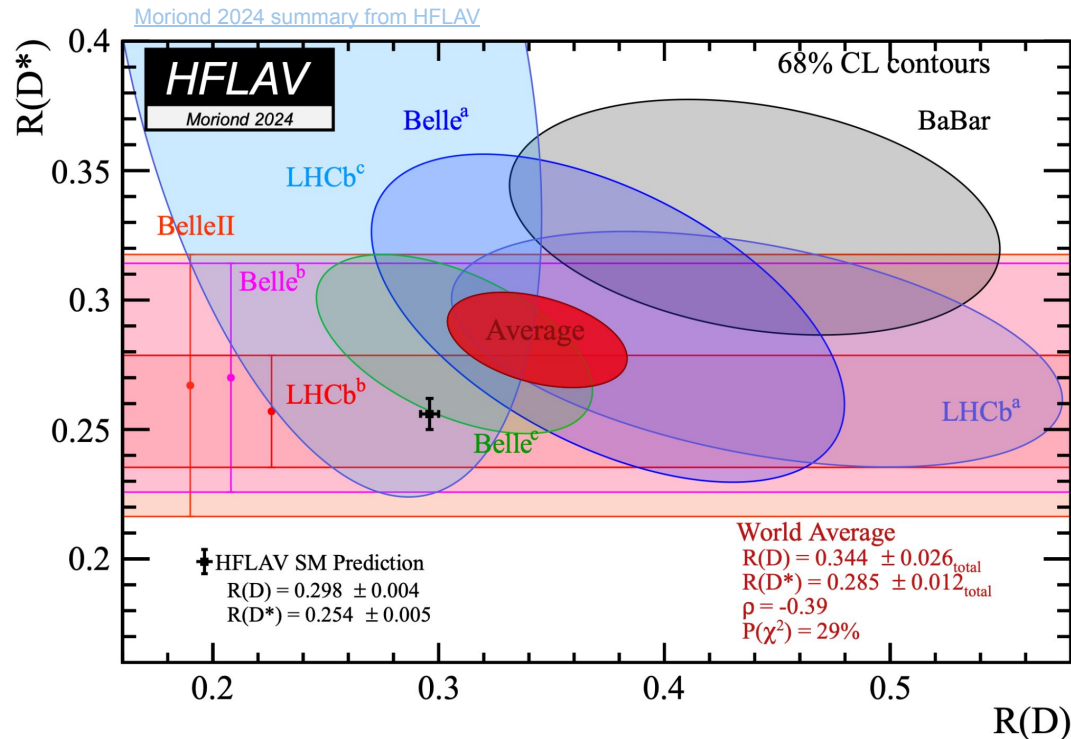


The $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ excess

Q: What if the “anomaly” is just a shared systematic?

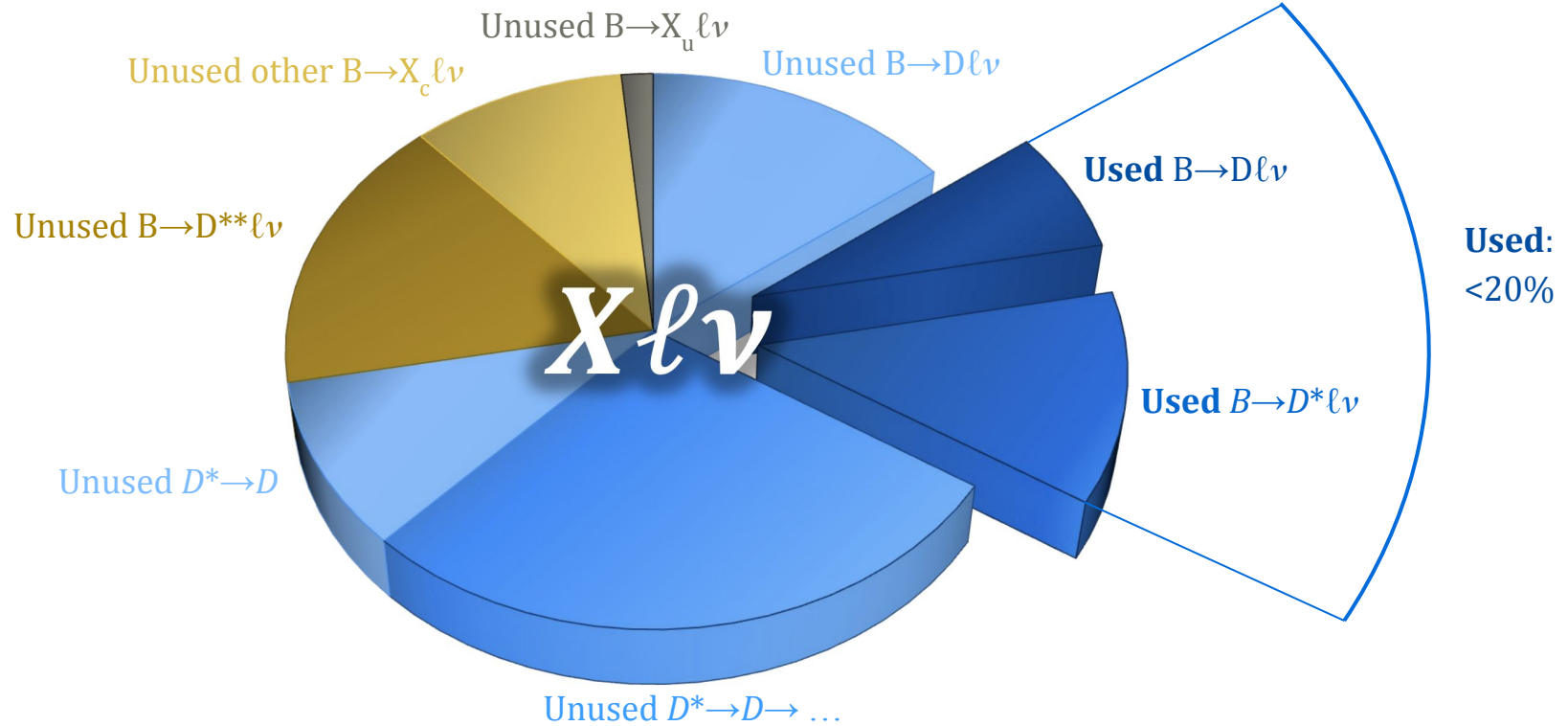
Or a problem with the (shared) theory description?

Is there anything we can do except *measure* $R(D)$ and $R(D^*)$ over and over again?



Consider...

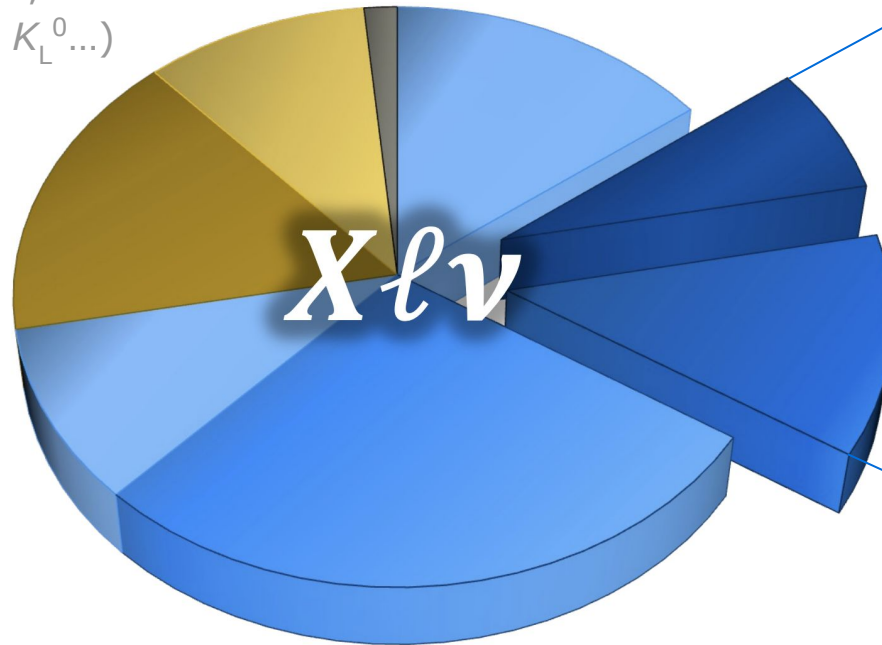
Composition of $B \rightarrow X \ell \nu$ events



So why don't we use *everything*?

Composition of $B \rightarrow X \ell \nu$ events

(**not well-known**, not clean, missing ν , K_L^0 ...)

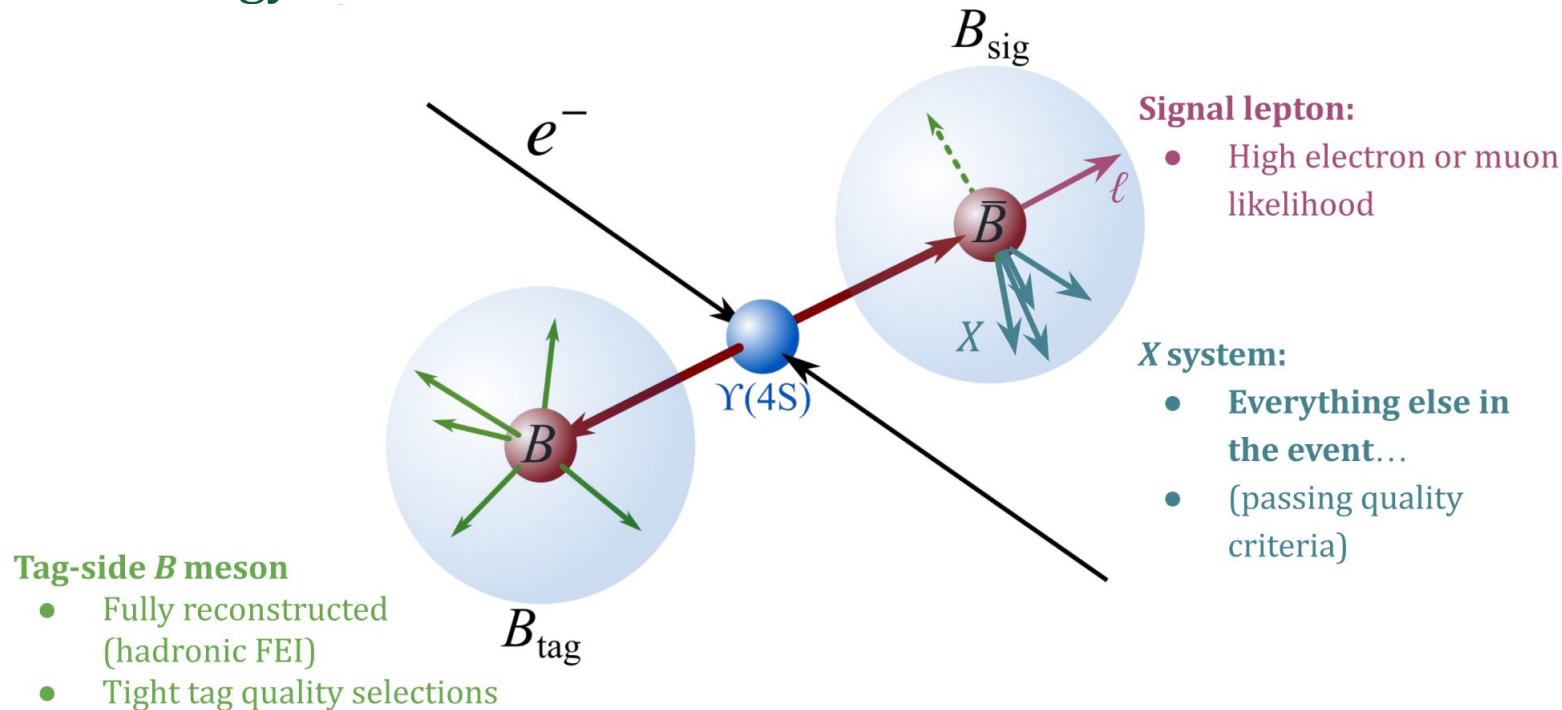


Well-known, clean decays
(mostly K^\pm, π^\pm)

No missing particles

So then: how can we use "**not well-known**" as the signal?

General strategy



Use a *data-driven corrections* for the “not well-known” stuff...

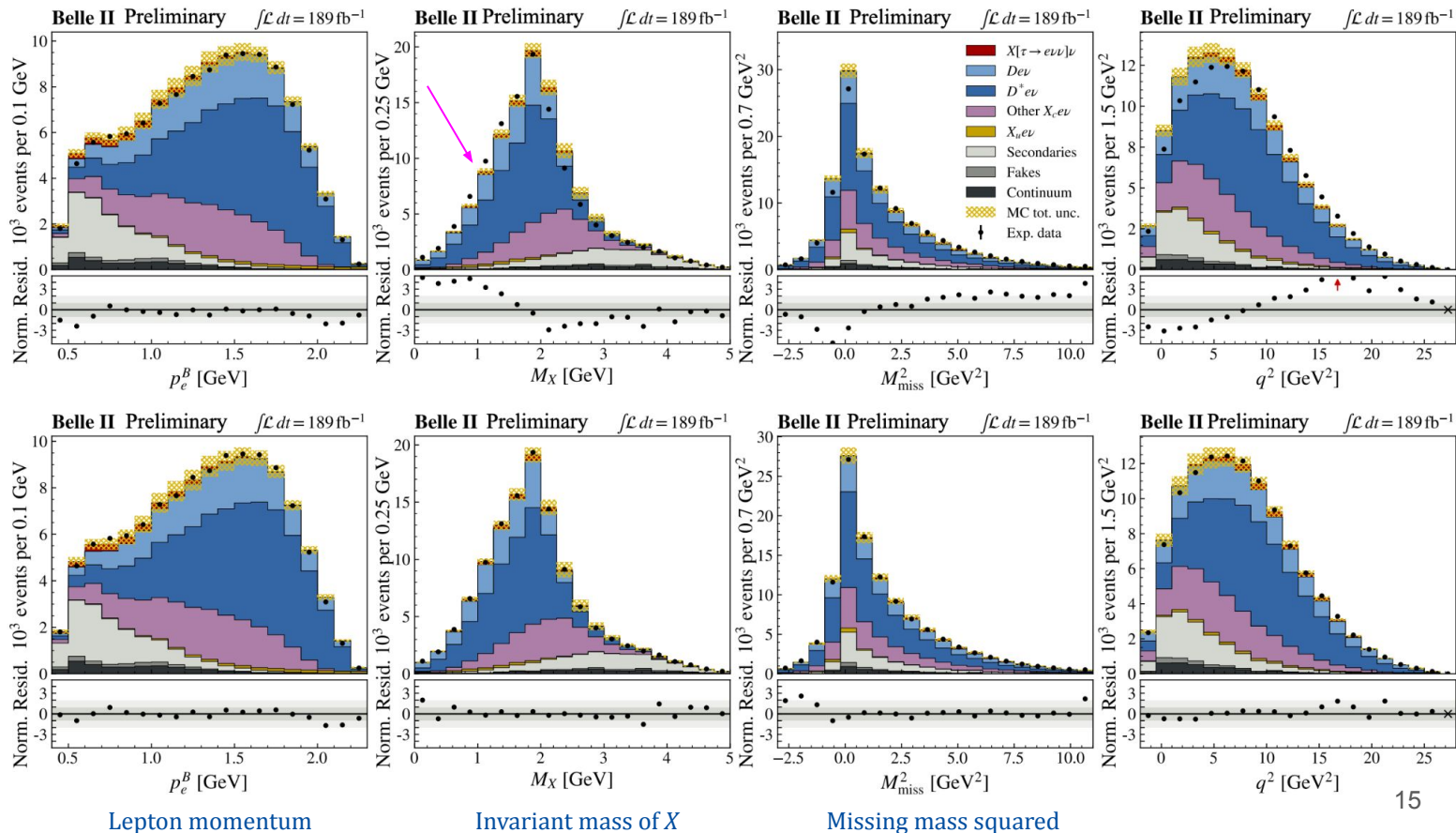
Data-driven corrections

Henrik Junkerkafeld

Reweight $X\ell\nu$
based on M_X ,
backgrounds based
on (p_ℓ, M_X)



Mismodeling is
fixed in all other
variables!



$R(X_{\tau/\ell})$ results

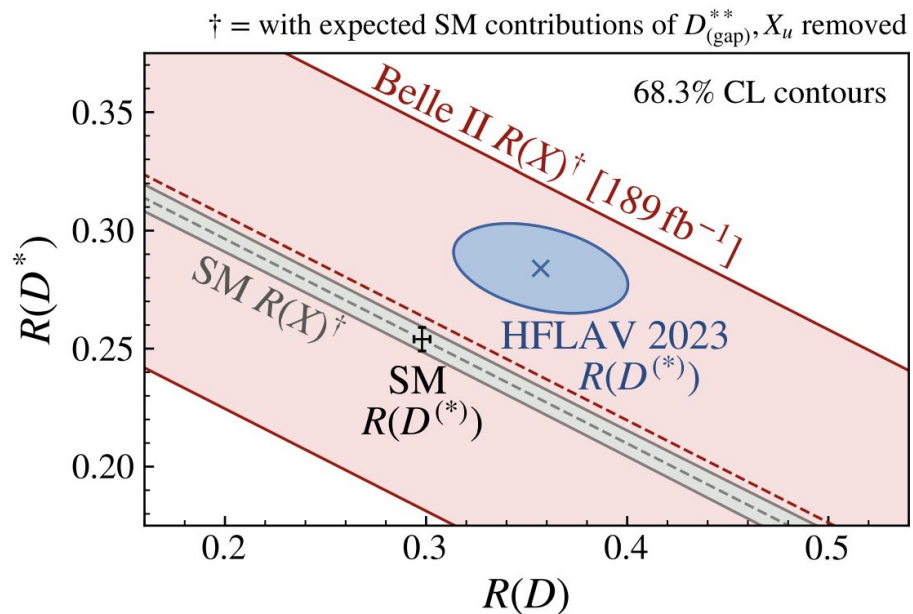
From 2D fit to lepton momentum and M_{miss}^2

$$R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.036 \text{ (syst)}$$

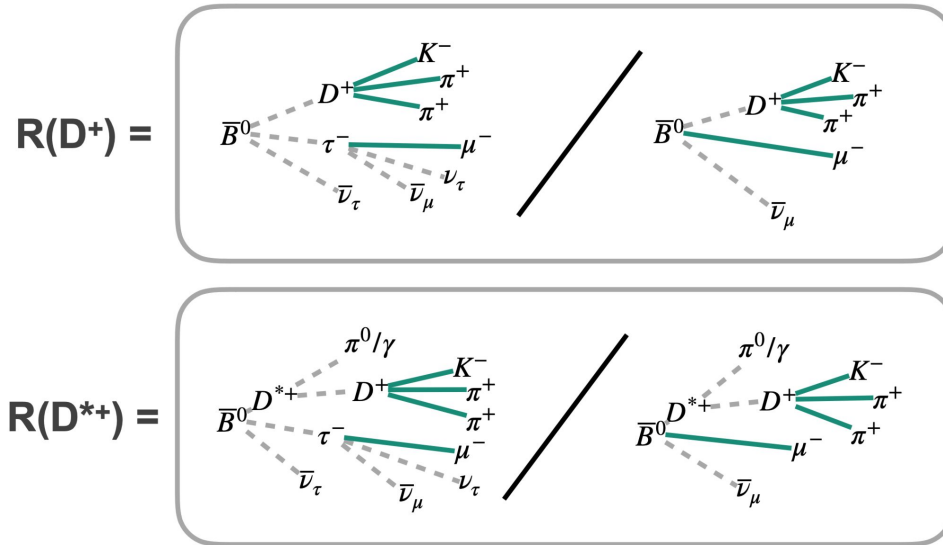
Constraints **inferred** on $R(D^{(*)})$ are weak, *but*:

- **Statistics dominant**, with **<0.4% of the target Belle II dataset**
- **Independent** of $R(D^{(*)})$ measurement: $\sim 0.4\%$ statistical overlap, different theory descriptions, different observable

Take-home: Belle II has developed a powerful and independent new test of the $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ anomalies driven by **new inclusive techniques**



LHCb: New $R(D^+)$ and $R(D^{*+})$

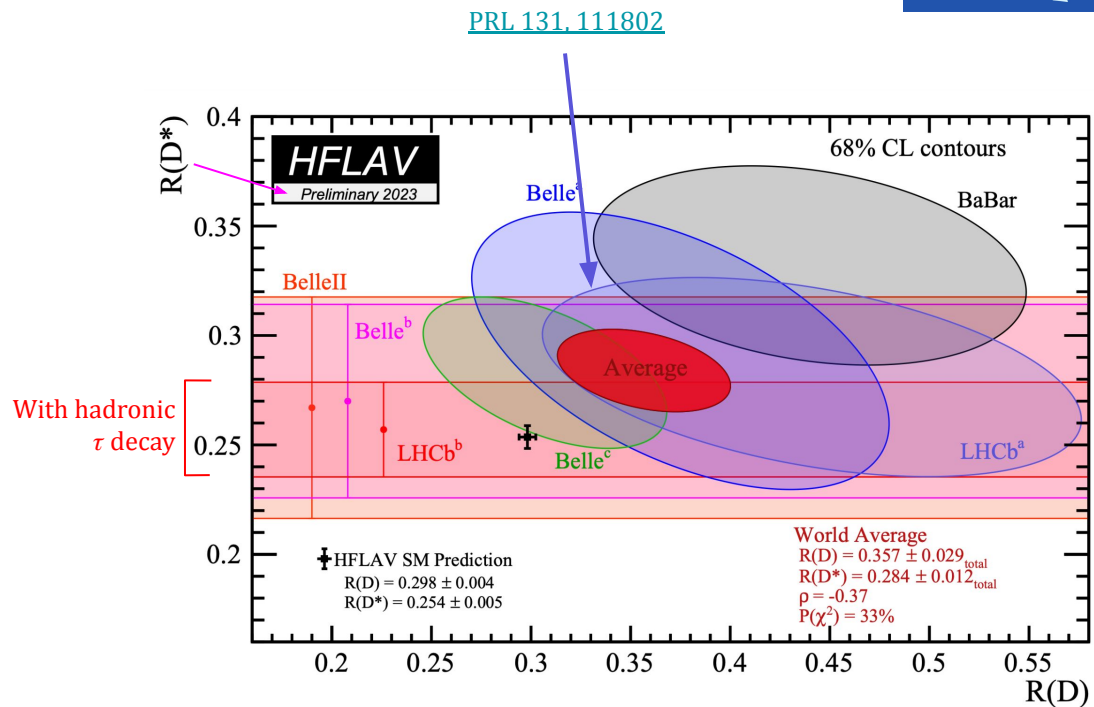


Julián García Pardiñas

LHCb: New $R(D^+)$ and $R(D^{*+})$

Context: **2023 result** from LHCb for $R(D^0)$ and $R(D^{*0,+})$

- Run 1 (3.0 fb^{-1})
- First simultaneous measurement of $R(D^*)$ and $R(D^0)$ at a hadron collider
- Muonic tau decay (high BF, high backgrounds)



Complementary measurement with charged D^+ now needed...

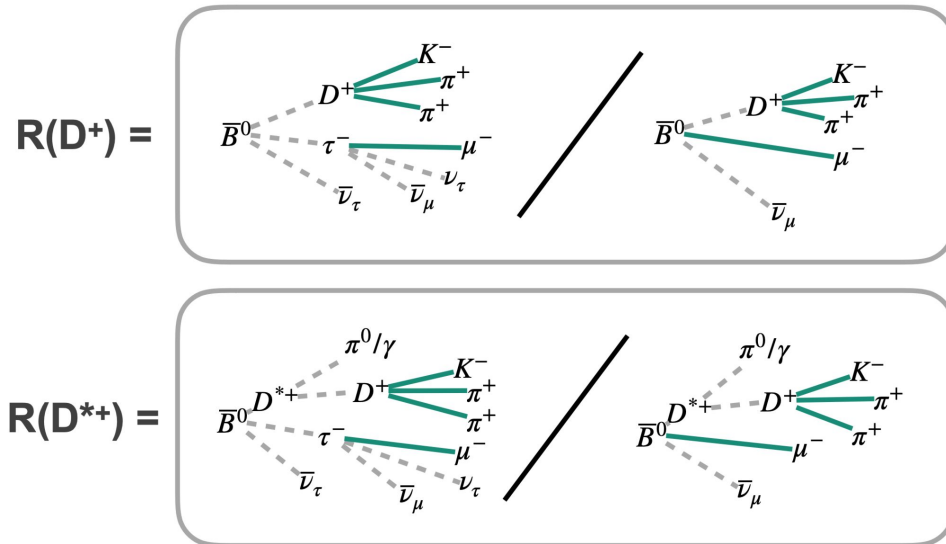
LHCb: New $R(D^+)$ and $R(D^{*+})$

Main goal: measure isospin-related $R(D^+)$ to complement $R(D^0)$

Simultaneous measurement shares visible final state: $[D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+] + \mu^-$

Signal identification:

- Subtract fake D backgrounds in $M(K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)$ using sPlot technique
- Track isolation criteria to define signal and control regions



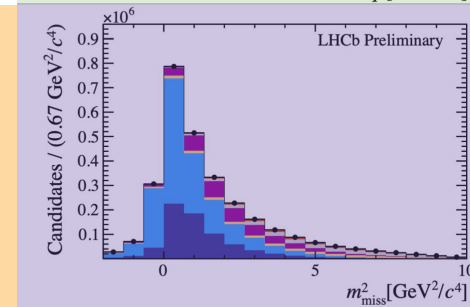
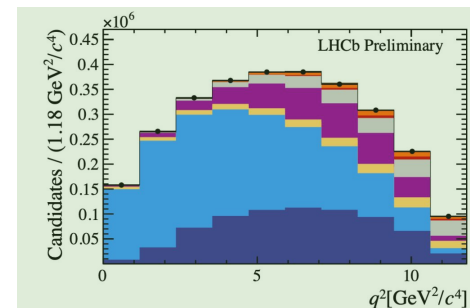
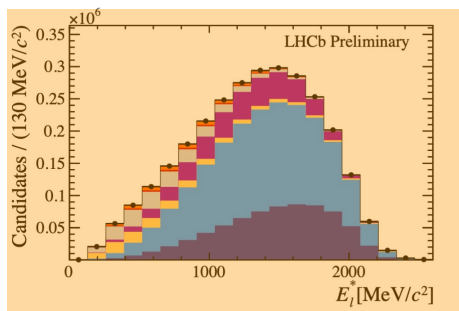
Signal extraction

3D binned fit:

- Variables: m_{miss}^2 , E_1^* , q^2
- Components:
 - Signal (D and D^*)
 - Normalization (D and D^*)
 - Feed-down from $1P D^{**}$ states
 - Muon **mis-ID**
 - (other charm, neutronic, combinatorial background)
- Simultaneous fit to *four data samples*:
 - **Signal sample** ($D^+ \mu^-$)
 - 1p sample ($D^+ \mu^- \pi^-$)
 - 2p sample ($D^+ \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^-$)
 - 1K sample ($D^+ \mu^- K^\pm$)

Signal sample

- $B \rightarrow D^+ \tau \nu$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} \tau \nu$
- $B \rightarrow D^+ X_c X$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu \tau \nu$
- Comb + misID
- $B \rightarrow D^+ \mu \nu$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu \nu$



Two new methods

Form Factor variations: **HAMMER**

- Efficient reweighting of MC for FF variations and NP scenarios
- Developed by Belle II collaborators with theorists; **first use** in this analysis

Tracker-only **ultra-fast simulation**

- “Turn off” **all but tracker** in simulation → faster simulations → reduced uncertainty from MC stats
- Effects of missing detectors emulated in analysis
- Multi-dimensional reweightings and QED corrections
- Excellent agreement achieved

Das ist der HAMMER: Consistent new physics interpretations of semileptonic decays

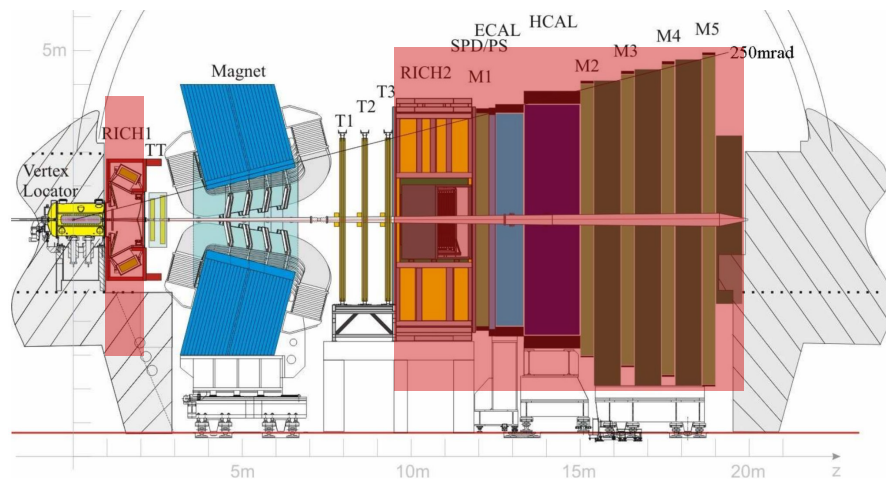
Florian U. Bernlochner^{a,1}, Stephan Duell^{b,1}, Zoltan Ligeti^{c,2},
Michele Papucci^{d,2,3}, Dean J. Robinson^{c,2}



¹Physikalisches Institut der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany

²Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

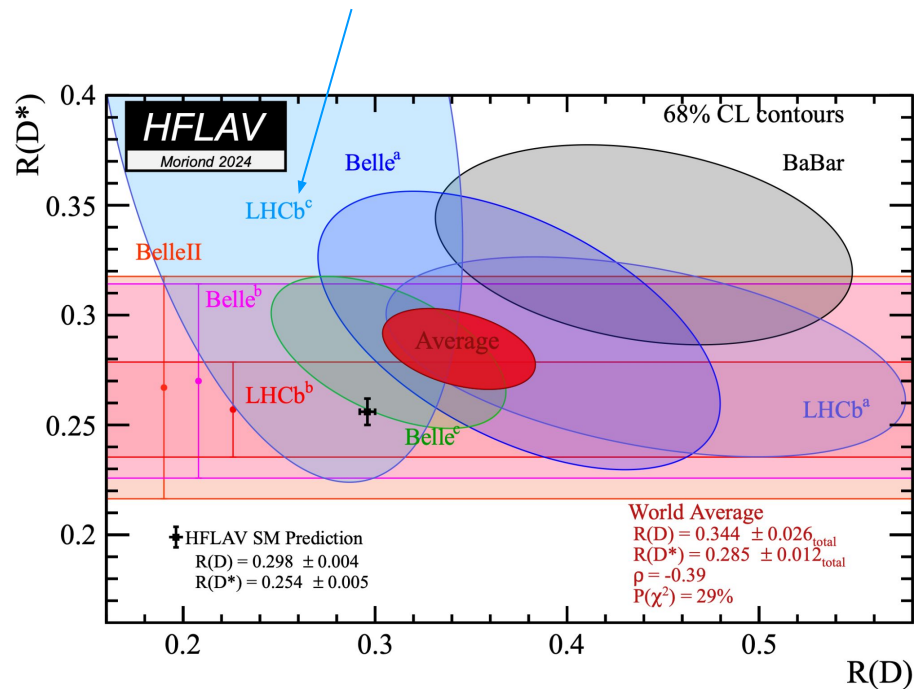
³Burke Institute for Theoretical Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA



Results

Summary

- Compatible with SM at 0.78σ
- Compatible with previous world average at 1.09σ
- Uncertainties from stats and systematics approximately equal
 - Dominant systematics remain FFs and BF's

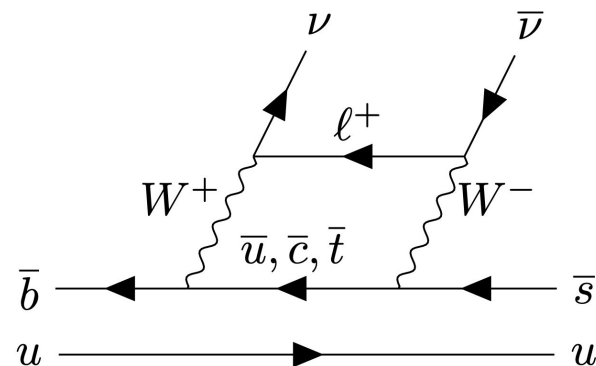
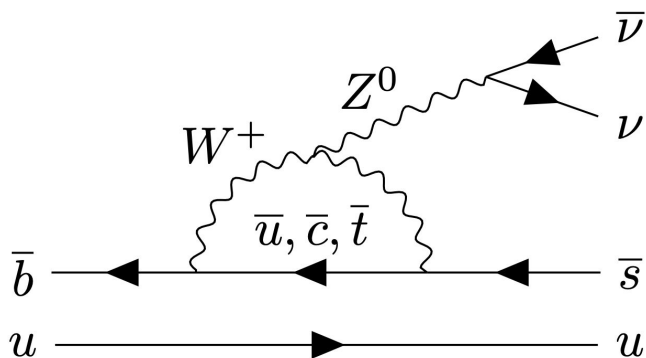


Recent results: FCNCs

Belle II: $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

Evidence for $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ Decays

(Accepted by PRD, Feb 2024)



Belle II: $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu\nu$

Suppressed in SM (10^{-6}), only accessible via **box** or **penguin**

Could be enhanced by same NP as $R(D^{(*)})$, $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$, $(g-2)_\mu \dots$

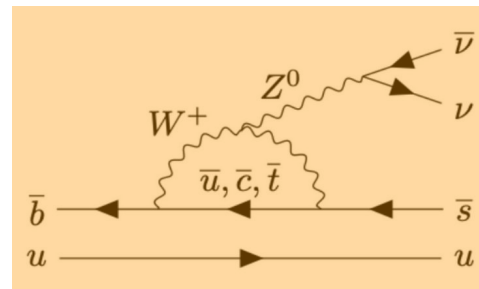
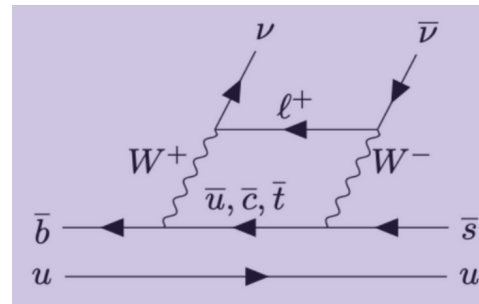
Very challenging:

- Two missing neutrinos, only one final state particle
- K_L^0 backgrounds key but poorly constrained

Two approaches run in parallel:

- *Inclusive tag (ITA)*: no tag. High efficiency, high backgrounds.
- *Hadronic tag (HTA)*: strict reconstruction of tag B . Low efficiency, low backgrounds.

This is something only Belle II can do...



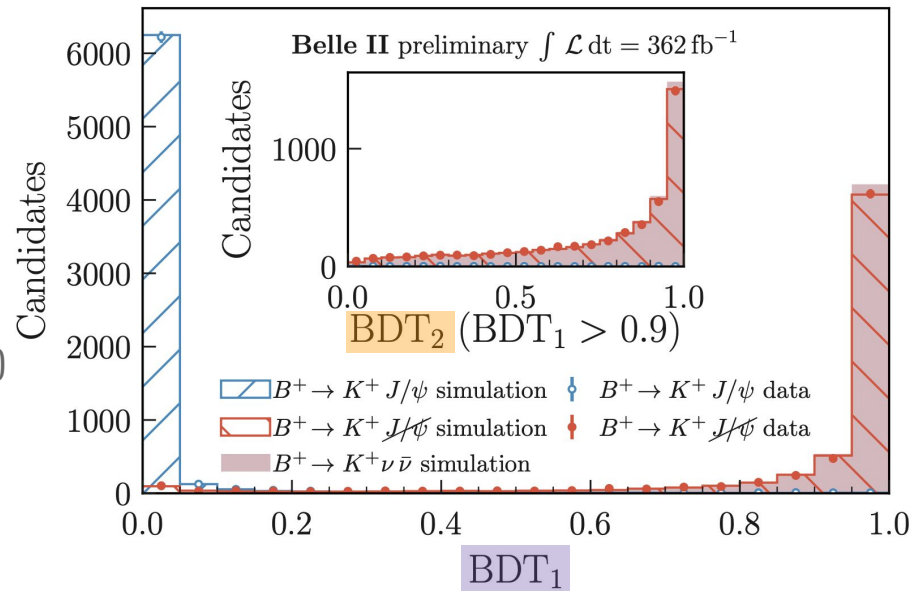
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu\nu$ analysis

Basic selections

- Energy and number of tracks consistent with $B\bar{B}$
- Missing momentum in detector acceptance

Background suppression

- ITA: Two consecutive Boosted Decision Trees (BDTs)
 - **BDT₁**: basic filter; kinematics, event shape
 - **BDT₂**: trained on events with $\text{BDT}_1 > 0.9$
 - Validated with **embedding procedure** using $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ J/\psi$:
 - “Delete” muons from J/ψ decay
 - Replace K^+ with simulated signal K^+
- HTA: Single BDT (BDTh)



$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu\nu$ signal extraction

Strategy and variables

- η : a signal classifier remapped so that signal is **flat**
- q_{rec}^2 : inferred neutrino mass squared
- Systematic uncertainties included as nuisance parameters

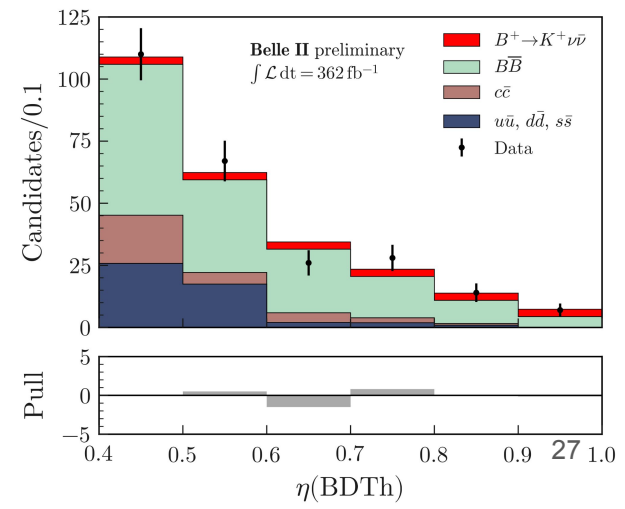
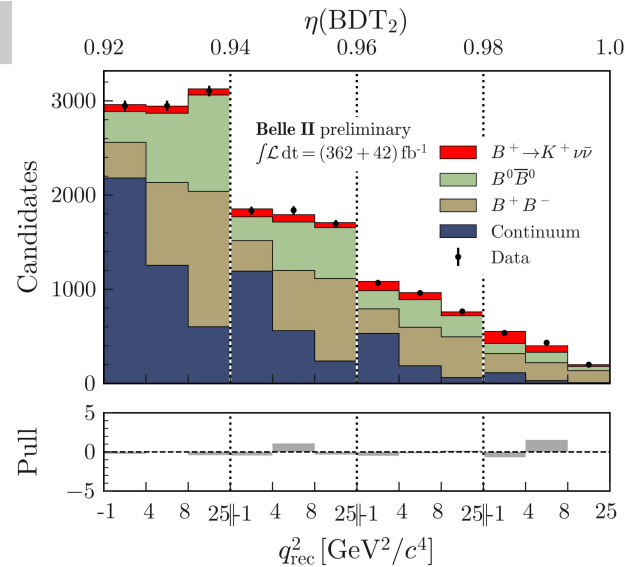
ITA:

- Simultaneous on-/off-resonance fit
- (4 bins in η) \times (3 bins in q_{rec}^2)

HTA:

- Fit to six bins of signal classifier $\eta(\text{BDTh})$

A large number of controls/validations I have to skip...





$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu\nu$: results

Combined ITA and HTA:

- Signal strength ($\mu_{SM, \text{short-range}} \equiv 1$):

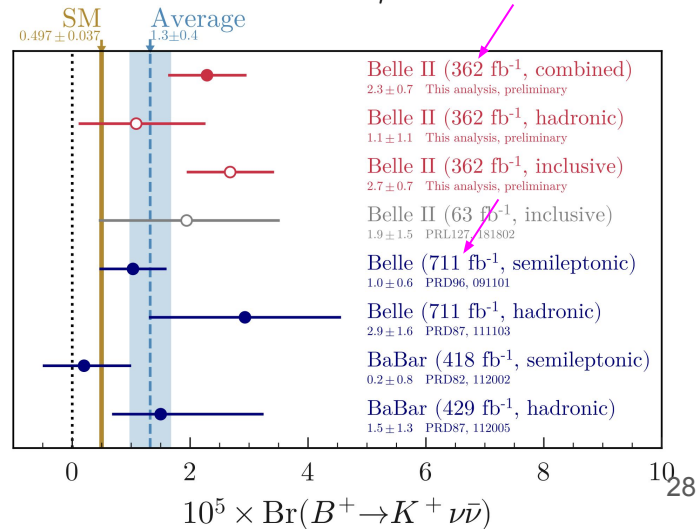
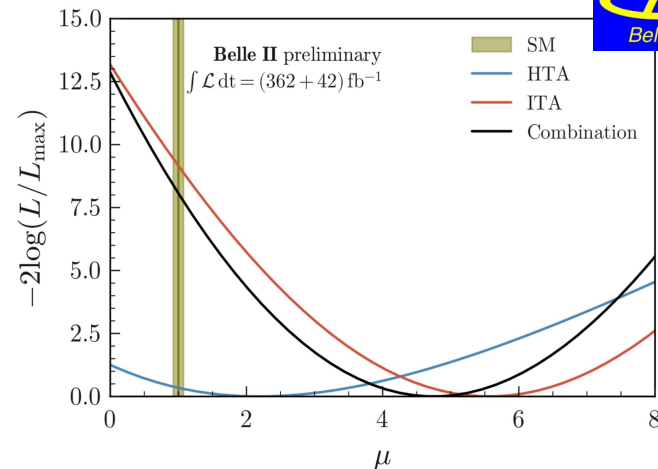
$$\mu = 4.6 \pm 1.0(\text{stat}) \pm 0.9(\text{syst}) = 4.6 \pm 1.3$$

- Branching fraction:

$$[2.3 \pm 0.5(\text{stat})_{-0.4}^{+0.5}(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-5} = (2.3 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-5}$$

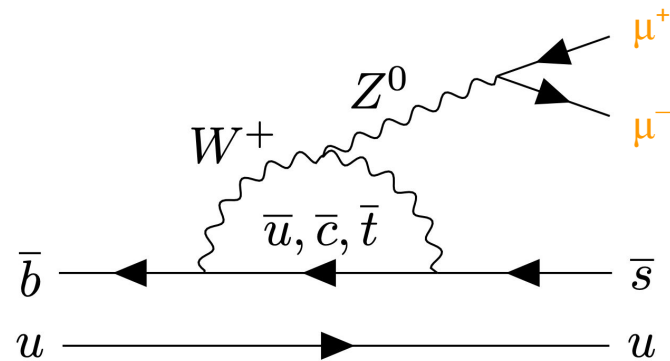
ITA and HTA results are **compatible, independent**, and both approximately equally limited by stats and systematics

Take-home: first evidence for $K^+ \nu\nu$ (3.5σ), BF in excess of SM by 2.7 σ ; enabled by **new inclusive techniques**



LHCb: $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$

LHCb-PAPER-2024-011

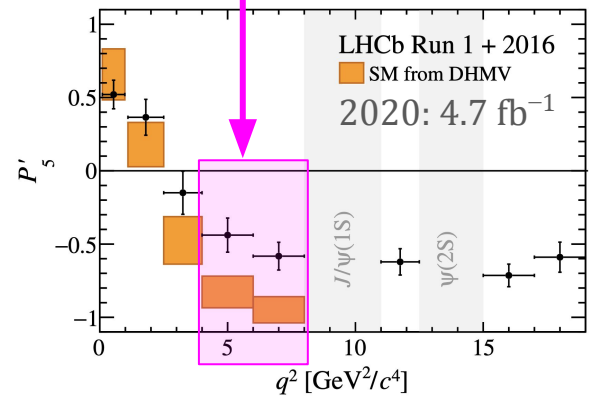
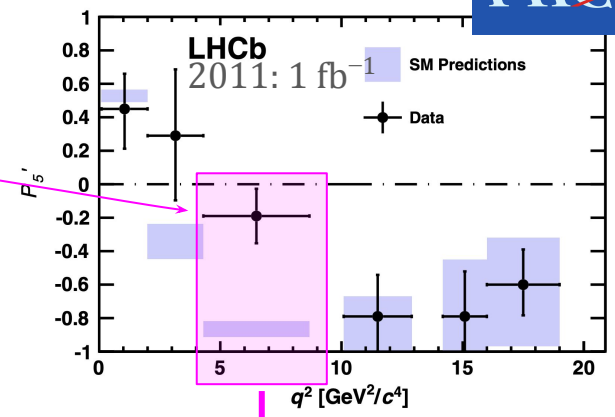
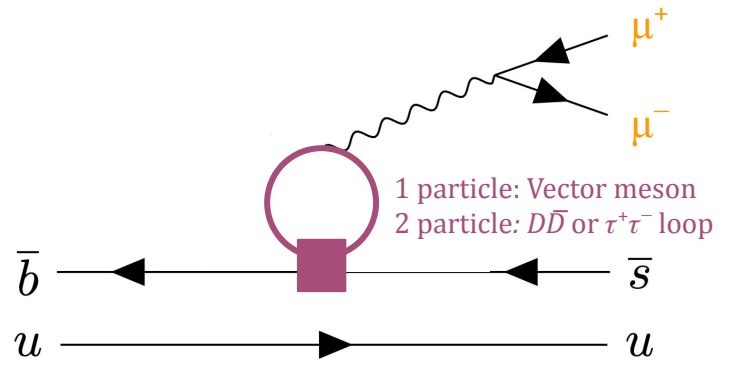


LHCb: $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$

Context:

- Longstanding **tensions** in angular analyses of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Tensions in p_5' can be related to tensions in the C_9 Wilson Coefficient in EFT

But is this NP or **non-local QCD**?



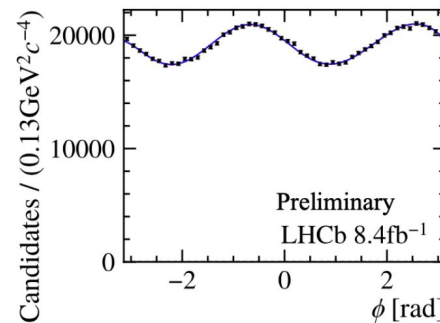
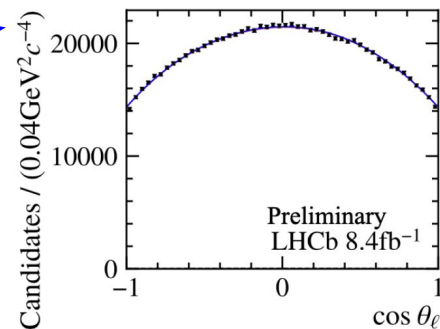
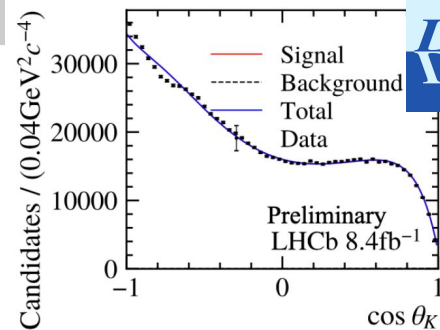
Analysis concept

Signal description:

- Signal amplitudes parameterized with *local* (Wilson Coefficients) and *non-local* contributions using a dispersion relation

Fit:

- 4D unbinned fit (**three helicity angles** + q^2)
- Determines **150 parameters**:
 - Wilson coefficients
 - Magnitude and phase on 1-particle contributions
 - 2-particle contribution
 - Form factors
 - ...

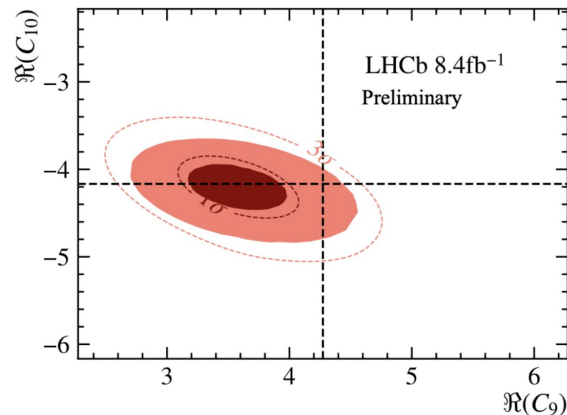
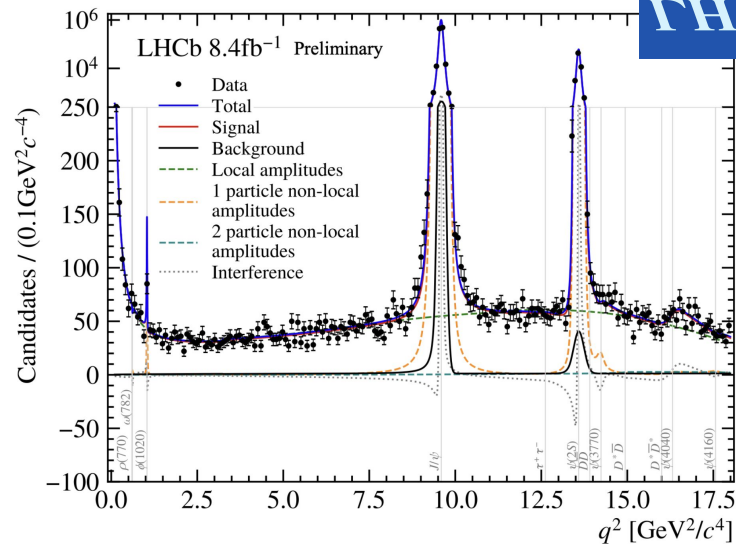


Results

Wilson coefficients from fit:

- Global tension with SM at **1.5s**
- Mostly driven by **2.1 σ** tension in C_9 (again)
- The data prefer **more non-local** contributions than in formal SM calculations
 - (but not enough to explain the tension)

Take-home: A tension in C_9 persists, and it **isn't** due to long-range QCD



Conclusions

Progress in LUV and $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ anomalies:

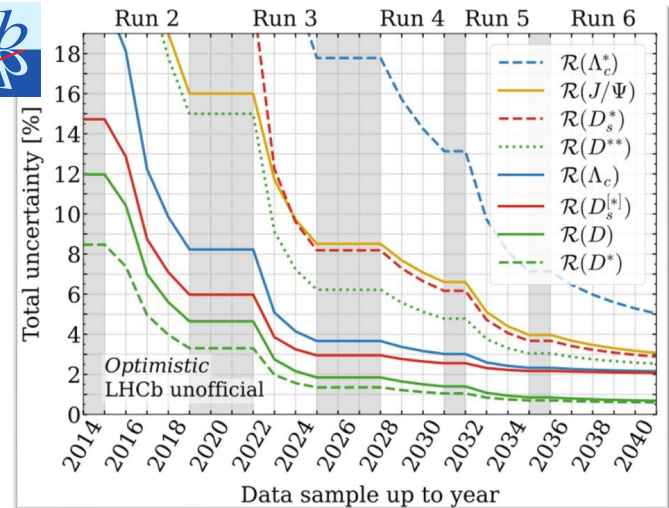
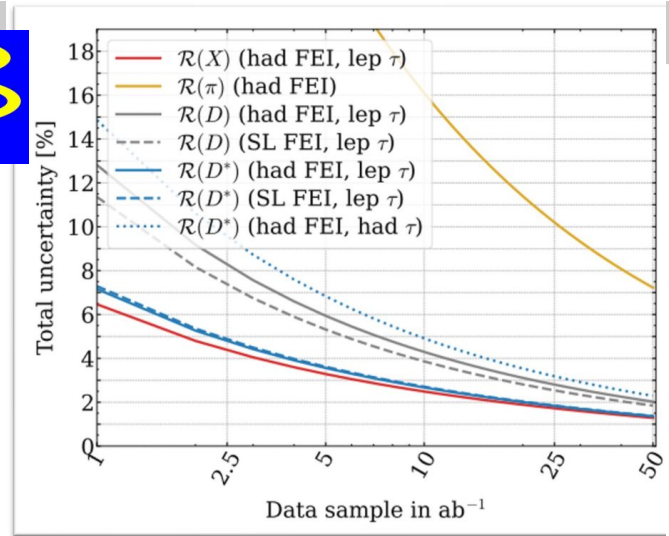
- All-new inclusive $R(X)$ at Belle II
- First $R(D^+)$ at LHCb
- Plus more, not featured today!
- Tension remains at $\sim 3\sigma$

Progress in FCNCs:

- Intriguing hints of NP in Belle II-only $B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$
- Tension in angular analysis of $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$ persists and isn't explainable by long-range QCD

This is a **tiny** fraction of what Belle II and LHCb are up to, not to mention ATLAS and CMS B-physics programs

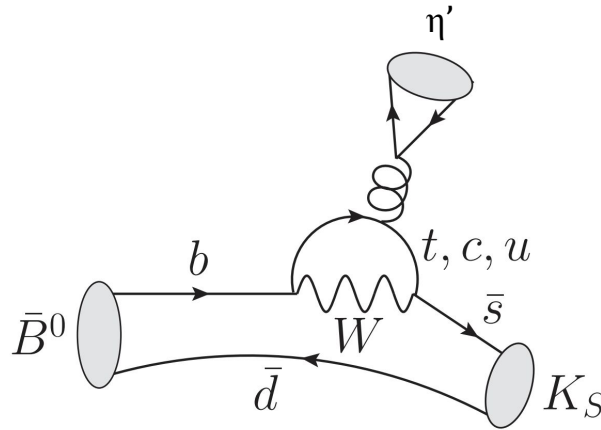
Look for an **explosion** of new results in the **next several years!**



Thank you!

Belle II: Time-dependent CP violation

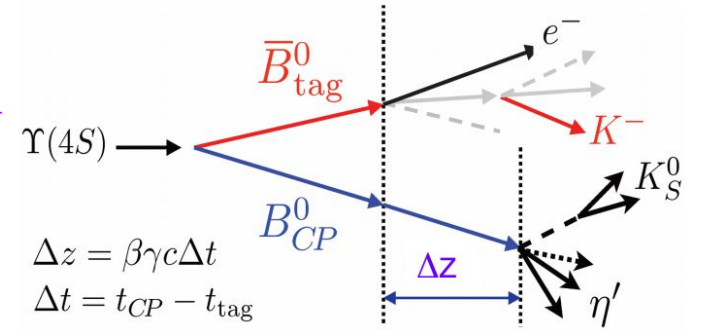
Measurement of CP asymmetries in $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_s^0$ decays at Belle II



Belle II: $B^0 \rightarrow \eta'K_s^0$

Time-Dependent CP Violation in a **gluonic penguin** $b \rightarrow sqq$
 (where $\bar{e} q$ is $u, d, \text{ or } s$):

- Dominated by loop amplitudes; sensitive to NP sources of CPV
- $B^0 \rightarrow \eta'K_s^0$: large BF, limited tree amplitudes



$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Delta t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}(\Delta t) = S \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

↖ Mixing-induced
↖ Direct

Measurements:

$$C_{\eta'K_s^0} = -0.19 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03,$$

↖ Consistent with SM (0) and world average (-0.05 ± 0.04)

$$S_{\eta'K_s^0} = +0.67 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04,$$

↖ Consistent with world average (0.63 ± 0.06)

Take-home: “best” gluonic penguin competitive with Belle/BaBar despite smaller sample; **statistically limited**

