

Differential distributions in rare four-leptonic B-decays.

Danilina A.V., Nikitin N.V.

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Physics Faculty
Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics

QUARKS-2018
XXth International Seminar on High Energy Physics
The XXIII International Workshop
Valday, Russia
27 May - 2 June, 2018.

Introduction

Nowadays remarkably growing attention is being devoted to rare decays of B-mesons. These decays are investigated at such experiments at the LHC as LHCb, CMS and ATLAS. Branching ratios of helicity suppressed decays $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ were measured at the CMS and LHCb experiments, and upper limits on the branching ratios for the decays $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ were obtained at the LHCb. Japanese Belle – II Collaboration has plan to research leptonic decays of B-meson like $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$. The analysis of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay is very advanced with LHCb expecting too. Thus, a theoretical study of the rare leptonic decays of B-meson is of great interest for further investigations on the LHC and other experiments.

Theoretical review of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$

The Hamiltonian for the $B \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \ell^0$ leptonic decays can be represented in the form

$$H_e(x) = H_W(x) + H_{em}(x). \quad (1)$$

The Hamiltonian for the $b \rightarrow u W \rightarrow u \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ transitions is given by

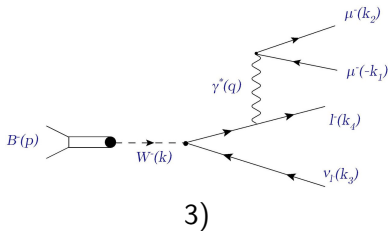
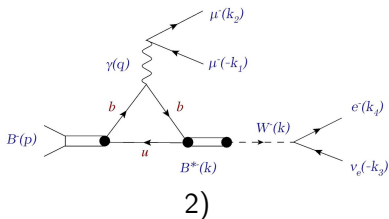
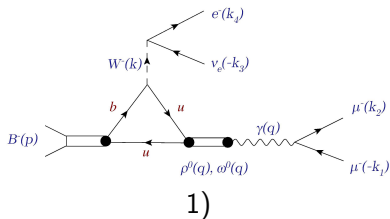
$$H_W(x) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ub} (\bar{u}(x) \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) b(x)) (\bar{\ell}(x) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \nu_\ell(x)) + h.c.,$$

where $u(x)$ and $b(x)$ – are quark fields, $\ell(x)$ and $\nu_\ell(x)$ – are lepton fields. The Hamiltonian for electromagnetic interaction has the form

$$H_{em}(x) = e \sum_f Q_f (\bar{f}(x) \gamma^\mu f(x)) A_\mu(x),$$

where Q_f – is the charge of the fermion of flavor f in elementary-charge units, $f(x)$ – is the field of such fermions f , $A_\mu(x)$ – is the 4-potential of the electromagnetic field.

Diagrams of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ decay



\therefore 1) Virtual-photon emitted from the light quark; 2) Virtual-photon emitted from the heavy quark; 3) bremsstrahlung.

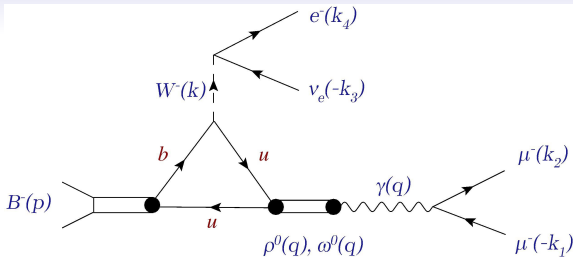


Fig.2 Virtual-photon emission from the light quark is described on the basis of the VMD model.

$$i M^{(VMD)} = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} j V_{ub} j 4\pi \alpha_{em} \sum_{i=f\rho g, f\omega g} \frac{1}{f_V^i} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{M_{2i}^2 + i\Gamma_{2i} M_{2i}} F_{\mu\nu}^{(i)}(k^2) (\bar{\mu}(k_2) \gamma^\nu \mu(k_1)) (\bar{\mu}(k_4) \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \nu(k_3)),$$

where

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{(i)}(k^2) = \frac{2V(k^2)}{M_1 + M_{2i}} \epsilon_{\mu\nu kq} \quad i(M_1 + M_{2i}) A_1^{(i)}(k^2) g_{\mu\nu} + 2i \frac{A_2^{(i)}(k^2)}{M_1 + M_{2i}} q_\mu k_\nu.$$

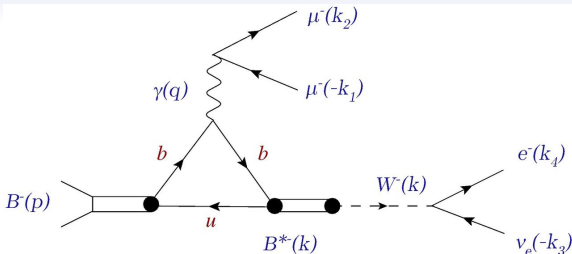


Fig.2 Crossing channel of the $B \rightarrow B^* \gamma$ decay of a heavy vector meson to a heavy pseudoscalar meson and a virtual photon.

$$iM^b = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} j V_{ub} j 4\pi\alpha_{em} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{M_B f_B}{M_B^2 + i\Gamma_B M_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{2V_b(q^2)}{M_1 + M_B} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \left(\bar{\mu}(k_2) \gamma^\mu \mu(k_1) \right) \left(\bar{\mu}(k_4) \gamma^\nu (1 - \gamma^5) \nu(k_3) \right),$$

where

$$V_b(q^2) = \frac{1.044}{\left(1 - \frac{q^2}{M^2}\right) \left(1 - 0.81 \frac{q^2}{M^2}\right)} - \text{is the electromagnetic form factor.}$$

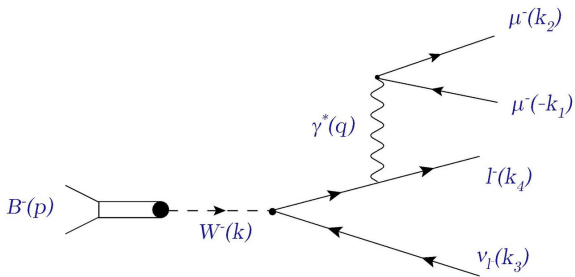


Fig.4 Diagram for calculating the bremsstrahlung amplitude

$$i M^{(brm)} = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} j V_{ubj} 4 \pi \alpha_{em} \frac{i f_{B_u}}{q^2} g_{\mu\nu} \left(\bar{\mu}(k_2) \gamma^\nu \mu(k_1) \right) \left(\bar{\mu}(k_4) \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \nu(k_3) \right).$$

EvtGen model for rare four-leptonic B-decays

We prepare the new EvtGen model BUTOMMEN for rare four-leptonic B-mesons decays. In this model:

decay channels of B^- and B^+ mesons are included:

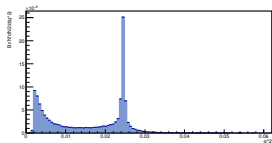
$$B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e, B^+ \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ e^+ \nu_e;$$

the form factors are calculated using dispersion formulation of the relativistic constituent quark model;

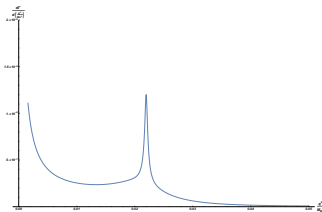
contribution of two vector $\rho^0(770)$, $\omega(782)$ resonances in the SM are taking into account;

charged lepton in the final state are massless $m_{\mu^\pm} = m_{e^\pm} = 0$.

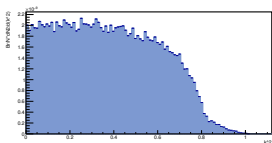
Example of the q^2 -, the k^2 - distribution from EvtGen and WM



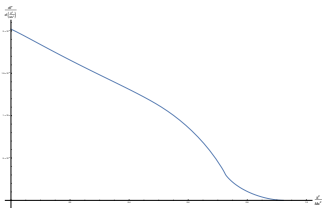
1)



2)



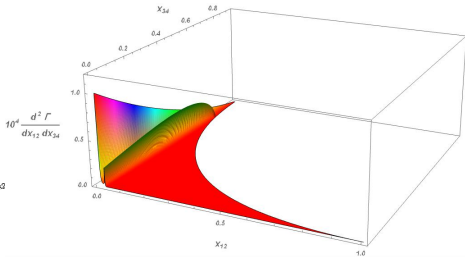
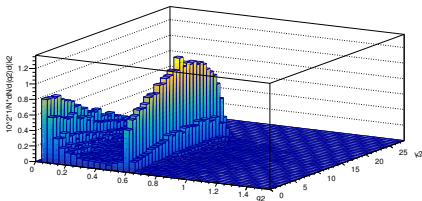
3)



4)

The normalized to unity q^2 -(1,2), k^2 -(3,4) and distributions in the BUTOMMENU model(left) and from WM(right) for the $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ decay.

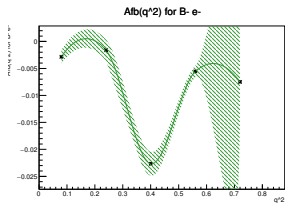
$B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ – two resonances contributions ($\rho^0(770), \omega(782)$)



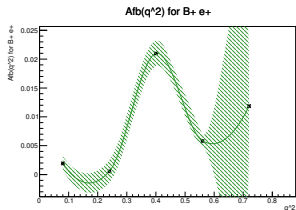
The normalized double distribution $\frac{d^2 N}{N dx_{12} dx_{34}}$ from EvtGen for the BUTOMMEN (left) and the theoretical prediction for $\frac{d^2 Br}{dx_{12} dx_{34}}$ from WM [Phys.of Nucl. (2018)](right) for the decay $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$. The integration cut lower bound is taken at the at double muon mass: $x_{12}^{min} = (2m_\mu/M_1)^2 = 0.0016$. After the integration and taking into account all contributions and interference terms, we got the following branching ratio for $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ decay:

$$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e) = (1.3 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-7}.$$

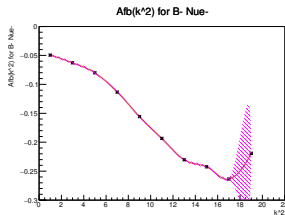
Example of the A_{FB} -distribution



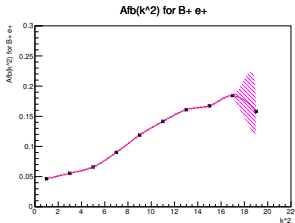
1)



2)



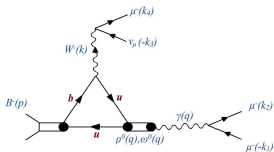
3)



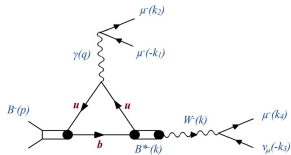
4)

The $A_{FB}(q^2)$ (top) and $A_{FB}(k^2)$ (down) -distributions for the BTOMUMUENU for the $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ (left) and $B^+ \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ e^+ \nu_e$ (right) decays.

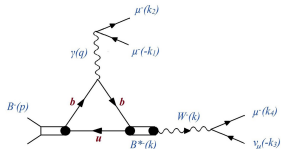
Diagrams of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay



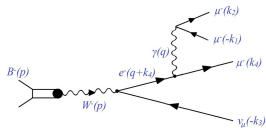
1a)



2a)

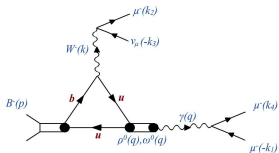


3a)

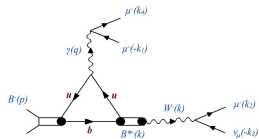


4a)

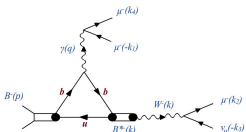
Diagrams of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay



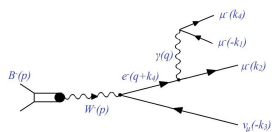
1b)



2b)



3b)



4b)

$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ estimation

For the $Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ estimation the basic problem was calculation of interference part in the matrix element.

And branching ratio for this decay we can represent as

$$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) = Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu e \bar{\nu}_e) \cdot Br^{(interf)}(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu).$$

Numerically

$$Br^{(interf)}(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) \approx 2.1 \cdot 10^{-9}.$$

$$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) \approx (1 - 0.2) \cdot 10^{-7}.$$

Summary and future work

We get the following results for branching ratio of

$B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ and $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$:

$$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e) = (1.3 - 0.3) \times 10^{-7};$$

$$Br(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (1 - 0.2) \times 10^{-7};$$

We have prepared the EvtGen-based Monte-Carlo generator model for the description of the four-leptonic decays, which includes the resonant contribution;

We have found a good agreement between the theoretical predictions and the MC results;

We have plan to research leptonic decay of B -mesons like $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$ and $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$, where the contribution of new physics can be identified;

More detail investigation of $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ and $B \rightarrow e^+ e^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$, $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and $B \rightarrow e^+ e^- e \bar{\nu}_e$ may be used for probing violations of the lepton universality.

Literature

1. CMS Collaboration, LHCb Collaboration, "Observation of the rare $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay from the combined analysis of CMS and LHCb data", Nature, v. 522, p. 68-72 (2015);
2. LHCb Collaboration, "Search for Rare $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$, decays", Phys. Rev.Lett. 110, 211801 (2013);
3. LHCb Collaboration, "Search for decays of neutral beauty mesons into four muons", JHEP03, 001 (2017);
4. L.B. Okun, "Leptons and quarks", "Science", 1990;
5. D.Melikhov and N.Nikitin, " Rare radiative leptonic decays $B_{d,s} \rightarrow l^+ l^- \gamma$ ", Phys.Rev. D 70, 114028 (2004);
6. Y.Dincer, L.M.Sehgal, "Electroweak effects in the double Dalitz decay $B^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^- l^+ l^-$ ", Phys. Rev.Lett., v.556, p.169-176 (2003);
7. Beneke M. and Rohrwild J., "B meson distribution amplitude from $B \rightarrow \gamma l \nu$ ", Eur. Phys. J. C71, 1818 (2011);
8. Braun V. M., Khodjamirian A., "Soft contribution to $B \rightarrow \gamma l \nu_e$ and the B-meson distribution amplitude", Phys. Lett. B718, pp. 1014-1019 (2013).