

# Differential distributions in rare four-leptonic B-decays.

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

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mathcal{H}_W(x) + \mathcal{H}_{\text{em}}(x). \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{em}}(x) = e \sum_f Q_f (\bar{f}(x) \gamma^\mu f(x)) A_\mu(x),$$

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

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

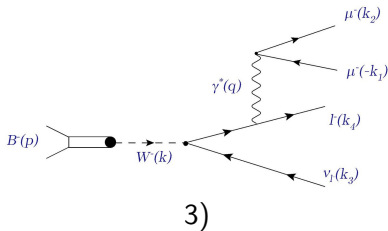
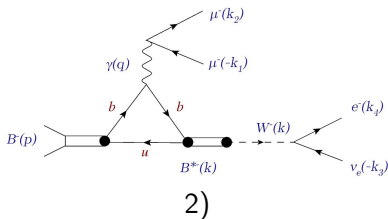
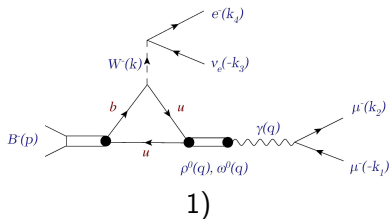


Рис.: 1) Virtual-photon emitted from the light quark; 2) Virtual-photon emitted from the heavy quark; 3) bremsstrahlung.

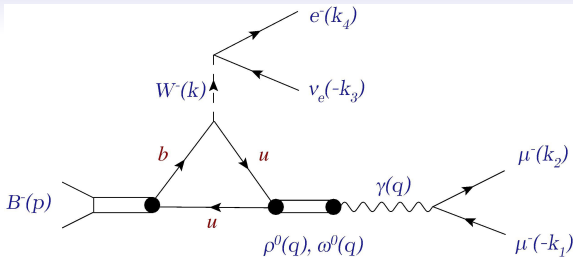


Fig.2 Virtual-photon emission from the light quark is described on the basis of the VMD model.

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

where

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

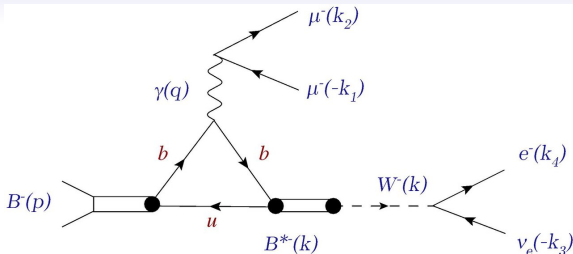


Fig.2 Crossing channel of the  $B^* \rightarrow B\gamma^*$  decay of a heavy vector meson to a heavy pseudoscalar meson and a virtual photon.

$$i M_{fi}^b = -i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} |V_{ub}| 4\pi\alpha_{em} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{M_{B^*} f_{B^*}}{k^2 - M_{B^*}^2 + i\Gamma_{B^*} M_{B^*}}$$

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

where

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

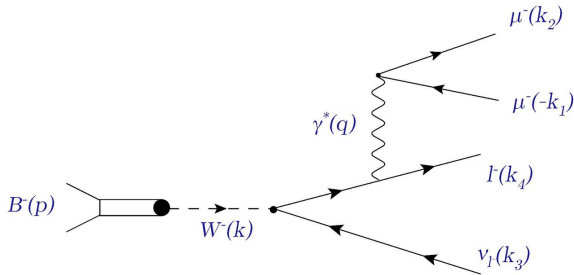


Fig.4 Diagram for calculating the bremsstrahlung amplitude

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

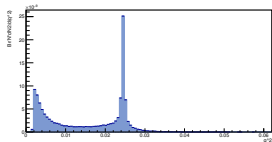
# EvtGen model for rare four-leptonic B-decays

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

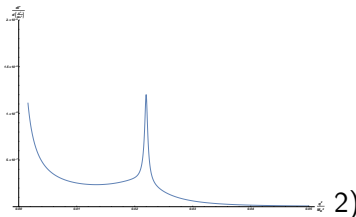
- decay channels of  $B^-$  and  $B^+$  mesons are included:  
 $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ ,  $B^+ \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ e^+ \nu_e$ ;
- the form factors are calculated using dispersion formulation of the relativistic constituent quark model;
- contribution of two vector  $\rho^0(770)$ ,  $\omega(782)$  resonances in the SM are taking into account;
- charged lepton in the final state are massless  $m_{\mu^\pm} = m_{e^\pm} = 0$ .



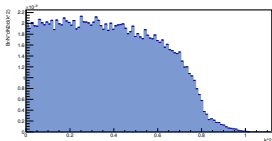
# Example of the $q^2$ -, the $k^2$ - distribution from EvtGen and WM



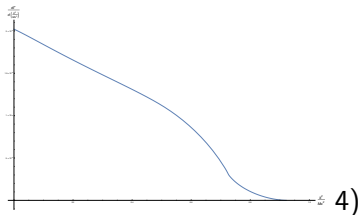
1)



2)



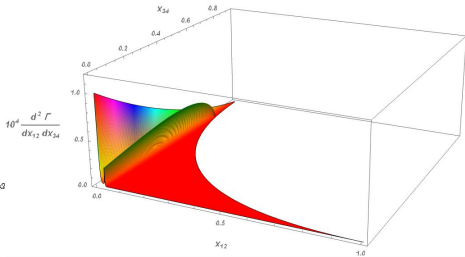
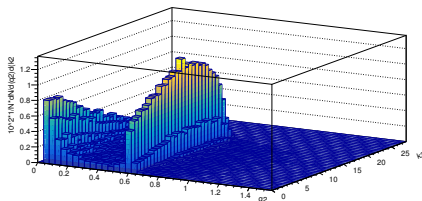
3)



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.

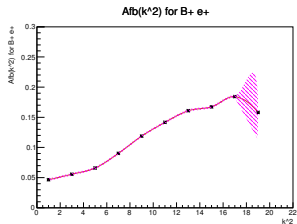
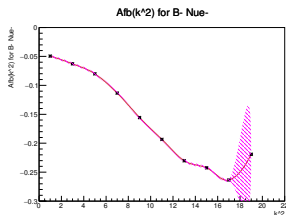
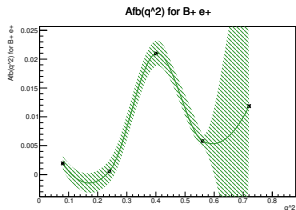
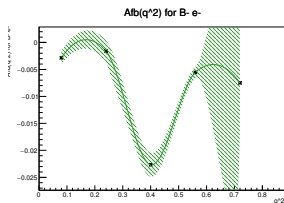
$B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$  – two resonances contributions ( $\rho^0(770), \omega(782)$ )



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 cutoff lower bound is taken at the at double muon mass:  $x_{12}^{min} = (2m_\mu/M_1)^2 \approx 0.0016$ . 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:

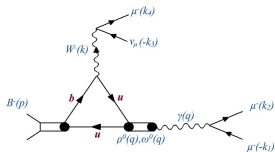
$$Br(B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e) \approx (1, 3 \pm 0.3) * 10^{-7}.$$

# Example of the $A_{FB}$ -distribution

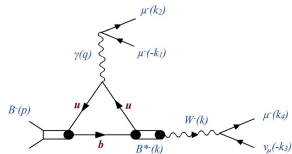


The  $A_{FB}(q^2)$  (top) and  $A_{FB}(k^2)$  (down) -distributions for the BTOMUMUENU for the  $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$  (left) and  $B^+ \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ e^+ \nu_e$  (right) decays.

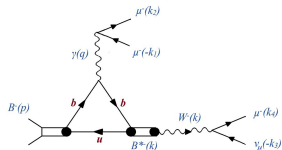
# Diagrams of $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay



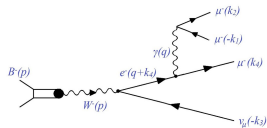
1a)



2a)

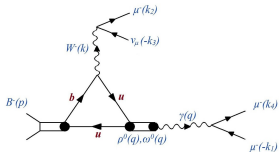


3a)

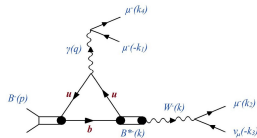


4a)

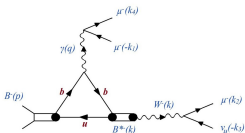
# Diagrams of $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay



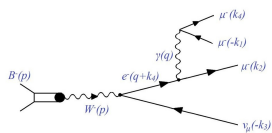
1b)



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

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

Numerically

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

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

## Summary and future work

- We get the following results for branching ratio of  $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$  and  $B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ :

$$Br(B^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e) \approx (1, 3 \pm 0.3) * 10^{-7};$$

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

- 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

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