

Searches for New Physics at LHCb

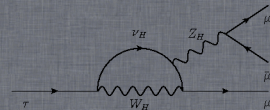
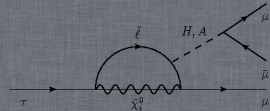
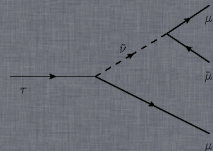
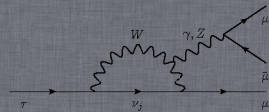
Marcin Chrząszcz

University of Zurich,
Institute of Nuclear Physics Krakow,
on behalf of LHCb collaboration

29th May 2014



University of
Zurich ^{UZH}



LHCb detector

Lepton Flavour Violation

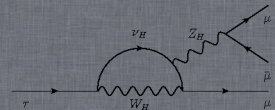
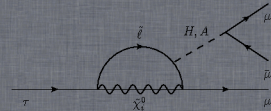
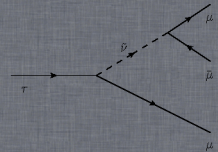
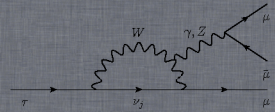
B decays

$$B^- \rightarrow h^+ l^- l^-$$

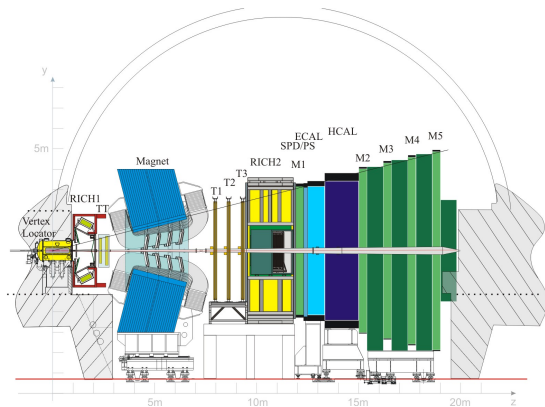
$$B \rightarrow l^+ l^-$$

τ decays

$$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- \mu^+$$



LHCb detector



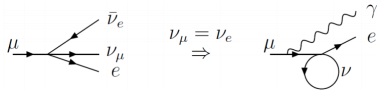
- ① LHCb is a forward spectrometer:
- Excellent vertex resolution.
 - Efficient trigger.
 - High acceptance for τ and B.
 - Great performance in Particle ID

Lepton Flavour/Number Violation

Lepton Flavour Violation(LFV):

After μ^- was discovered it was natural to think of it as an excited e^- .

- Expected: $B(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \approx 10^{-4}$
- Unless another ν , in intermediate vector boson loop cancels.



I.I.Rabi:

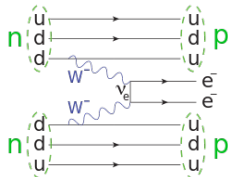
"Who ordered that?"



- Up to this day charged LFV is being searched for in various decay modes.
- LFV was already found in neutrino sector.

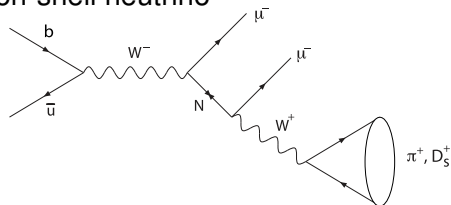
Lepton Number Violation (LNV)

- Even with LFV, lepton number is a conserved quantity.
- Many NP models predict it violation(Majorana neutrinos)
- Searched in so called Neutrinoless double β decays.



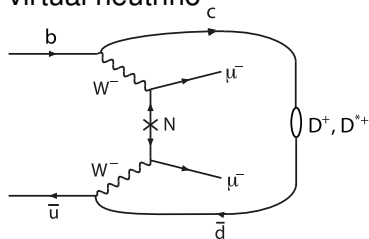
LNV in bottom decays

on-shell neutrino



- resonant production in accessible mass range
- rates depend on Majorana neutrino–lepton coupling $|V_{\mu 4}|$ (e.g. arXiv:0901.3589)
- $m_4 = m_{\ell^-, \pi^+}$

virtual neutrino

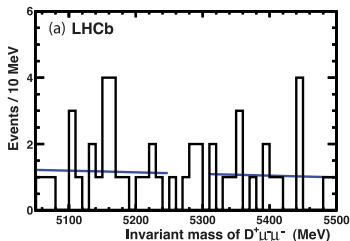


Special for B decays

Diagram without mass restriction
Cabbibo favoured for $B \rightarrow D$
Analogous to double β decay.

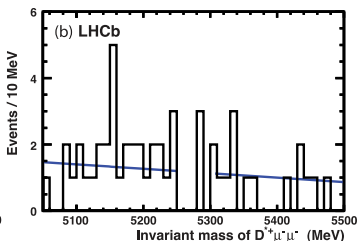
Virtual Majorana neutrinos

$$B^- \rightarrow D^+ \mu^- \mu^-$$



$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ \mu^- \mu^-) < 6.9 \times 10^{-7}$
@ 95% CL
Based on 0.41 fb^{-1} 7 TeV data.

$$B^- \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu^- \mu^-$$



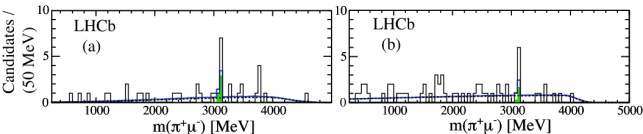
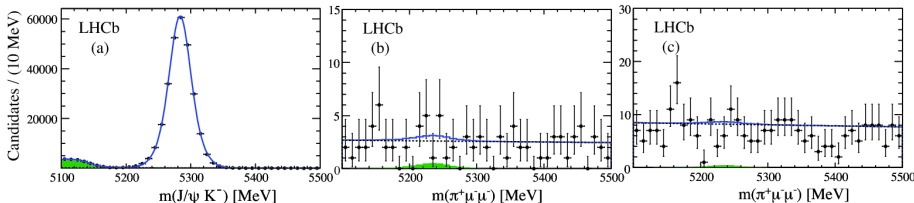
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu^- \mu^-) < 2.4 \times 10^{-6}$
@ 95% CL

Phys. Rev.D85 (2012)
112004

M.Chrząszcz 2014

On-shell Majorana neutrinos

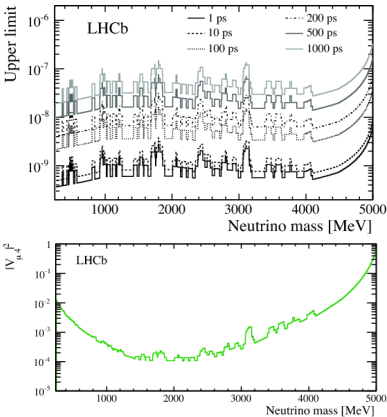
- Based on full data set $3fb^{-1}$.
- Cut based analysis.
- Normalization channel $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu\mu)K^+$.
- Searches performed for two scenarios:
 - Short life-time neutrinos: $\tau_4 < 1ps$
 - Long life-time neutrinos: $\tau_4 \in (1, 1000)ps$



Phys. Rev. Lett.
112, 131802

M.Chrzęszcz 2014













On-shell Majorana neutrinos



- In absence of signal UL. were set.
- $Br(B^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-)$ in range 10^{-9} .
- Limits also set for the coupling $|V_{\mu 4}|^2$

$$Br(B^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-) = \frac{G_f^4 f_B^2 f_\pi^2}{128 \pi \hbar} \tau_B m_B^5 |V_{ub} V_{ud}|^2 |V_{\mu 4}|^4 \left(1 - \frac{m_4^2}{m_B^2}\right) \frac{m_4}{\Gamma_{N_4}}$$

Summary on LNV in B decays

channel	limit		
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- e^-)$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-8}$	@90 % CL	 ^a
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow K^+ e^- e^-)$	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-8}$	@90 % CL	 ^a
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow K^{*+} e^- e^-)$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-6}$	@90 % CL	 ^b
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \rho^+ e^- e^-)$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	@90 % CL	 ^b
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ e^- e^-)$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	@90 % CL	 ^c
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ e^- \mu^-)$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$	@90 % CL	 ^c
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$	@95 % CL	 ^d
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 5.4 \times 10^{-7}$	@95 % CL	 ^e
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 6.9 \times 10^{-7}$	@95 % CL	 ^d
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^{*+} \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-6}$	@95 % CL	 ^d
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_s^+ \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 5.8 \times 10^{-7}$	@95 % CL	 ^d
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^- \mu^- \mu^-)$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$	@95 % CL	 ^d

^aBaBar, Phys. Rev. D **85**, 071103 (2012)

^bCLEO, Phys. Rev. D **65**, 111102 (2002)

^cBelle, Phys. Rev. D **84**, 071106(R), (2011)

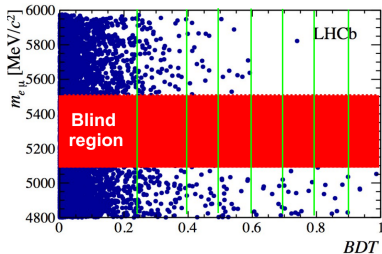
^dLHCb, CERN-PH-EP-2012-006, arXiv:1201.5600 (2012)

^eLHCb, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108** 101601 (2012)

$B \rightarrow l^+ l^-$ 1

- A separate physics interest is LFV B decays.
- Predicted by various NP models: lepto-quarks, SUSY, GUT.
- Analysis based on 1fb^{-1} 2011 data.
- Analogues to our $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis (Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 021801 (2013))

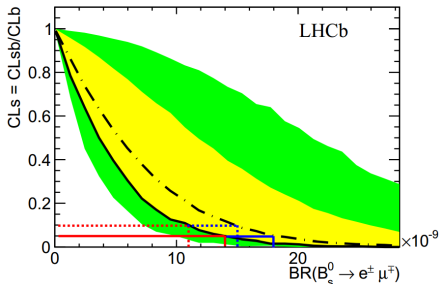
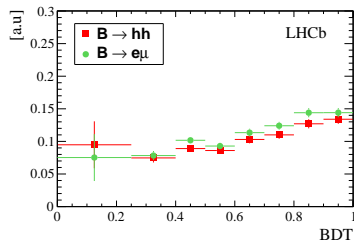
- 1 Loose reselection based on topology and PID.
- 2 Classifier trained on MC signal and $b\bar{b} \rightarrow llX$
- 3 Calibration channel: $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow h^+ h'^-$
- 4 Normalization Channel: $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$
- 5 CLs method for limit extraction.



Phys. Rev. Lett.
111, 141801 (2013)

$$B_{(s)} \rightarrow l^+ l^- \quad \mathbf{2}$$

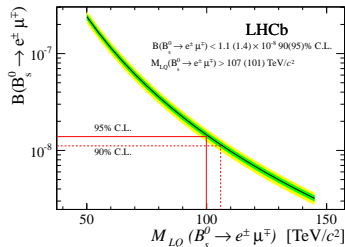
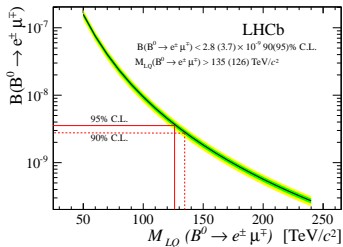
- Correction to MC and DATA discrepancies.
- Excellent proxy: $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow hh'$.
- Fit each BDT bin for $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow hh'$ and extract number of events.
- Correct MC efficiency for each bin.
- Electron Bremsstrahlung corrected on $J/\psi \rightarrow ee$.



	$Br(B \rightarrow e\mu)$ @ 90(95)%CL	$Br(B_s \rightarrow e\mu)$ at 90(95)%CL
Expected	$4.0(5.0) \times 10^{-9}$	$1.5(2.0) \times 10^{-8}$
Observed	$2.8(3.7) \times 10^{-9}$	$1.1(1.4) \times 10^{-8}$

$B_{(s)} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ Implications

- LHCb limits two times better than previous ones from CDF.
- CDF implications to lepto-quarks mass¹.
 - $m_{LQ}(B_s^0 \rightarrow e\mu) > 47.8(44.9) \text{ TeV}$ 90(95%) @CL.
 - $m_{LQ}(B^0 \rightarrow e\mu) > 59.3(56.3) \text{ TeV}$ 90(95%) @CL.



LHCb limits:

- $m_{LQ}(B_s^0 \rightarrow e\mu) > 107(101) \text{ TeV}$ 90(95%) @CL.
- $m_{LQ}(B^0 \rightarrow e\mu) > 135(126) \text{ TeV}$ 90(95%) @CL.

¹Theoretical formula Phys. Rev. D 50 (1994) 6843

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

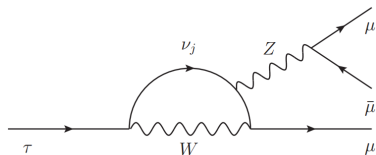
① In SM small $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- \mu^+) \sim 10^{-50}$

② NP can enhance \mathcal{B} .

③ Nature still hides $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- \mu^+$ from us.

④ Current limits:

Experiment	90% CL limit
BaBar	3.3×10^{-8}
Belle	2.1×10^{-8}



⑤ Can a hadron collider change the picture?

Analysis approach

B factories

- ① Clean signal: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$
- ② Calculate the thrust axis
- ③ Tag the other τ
- ④ Small cross section $0.919nb$

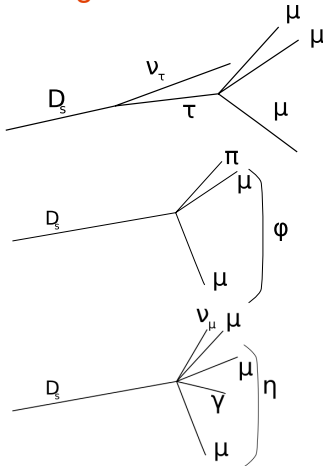
LHCb, ($7TeV$, 2011 data)

- ① Inclusive τ cross section:
 $79.5 \pm 8.3 \mu b$.
- ② $8 \times 10^{10} \tau$ produced.
- ③ Dominant contribution:
 $D_s \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ (78%)
- ④ No tag possible.

Strategy

- Loose cut based selection
- Classification in 3D space:
 - invariant mass
 - decay topology (multivariate)
 - particle identification (multivariate)
- Classifier trained on simulation
- Calibration with control channel
- Normalization with $D_s \rightarrow \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$
- CLs method to extract the result

Signal & Calibration & Background channel



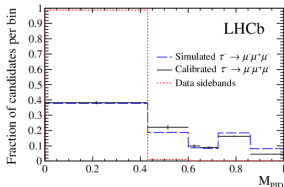
Signal likelihoods

particle identification

- hits in muon chambers
- energy in calorimeters
 - compatible with MIP
- RICH response

Calibration

$$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

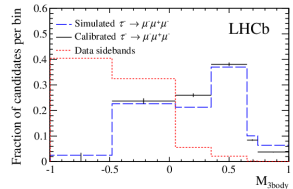


3 body decay likelihood

- vertex properties
 - vertex fit, pointing
- track quality
- isolation

Calibration

$$D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$$

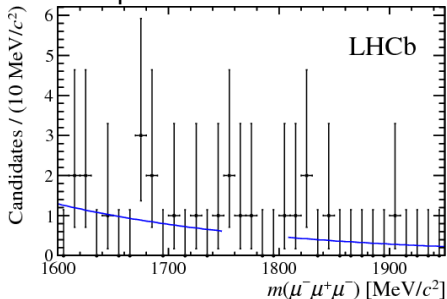
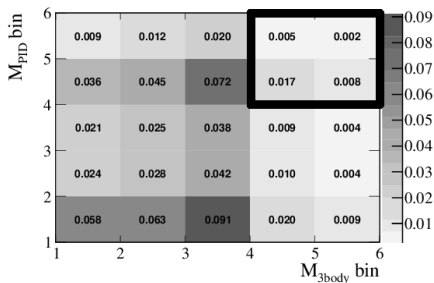


Signal likelihoods

combined signal distribution

- events distributed over 25 likelihood bins
- background estimate from mass side-bands

Signal efficiency in 3-BODY BDT vs PID BDT plane.



Extracted upper limit

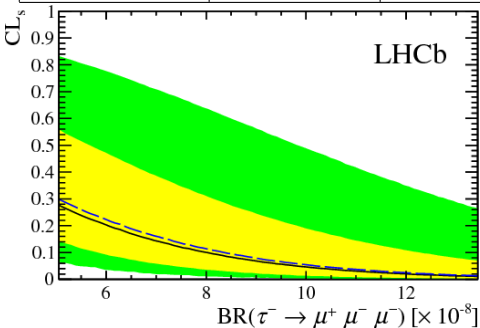


1 fb⁻¹

PLB 724

(2013) 36-45

	observed	expected	CL
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu)$	8.0×10^{-8}	8.3×10^{-8}	90%
	9.8×10^{-8}	10.2×10^{-8}	95%



Summary

- Analyses of LFV and LNV processes are going very well in LHCb
- We already have a number of best limits in our hands.
- Stay tuned, more new results coming up soon.