

# Non-local form factors in $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$

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Beyond the Flavour Anomalies III – 27/04/2022

Ménil Reboud

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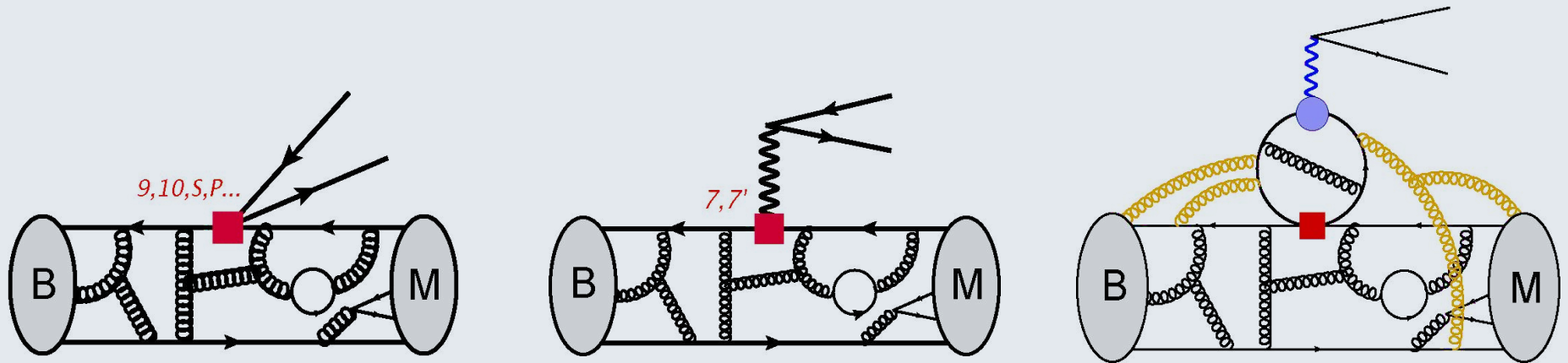
*In collaboration with:*

N. Gubernari, D. van Dyk, J. Virto



Technische Universität München

# Form-factors in $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$



$$\mathcal{A}_\lambda^{L,R}(B \rightarrow M_\lambda \ell\ell) = \mathcal{N}_\lambda \left\{ (C_9 \mp C_{10}) \mathcal{F}_\lambda(q^2) + \frac{2m_b M_B}{q^2} \left[ C_7 \mathcal{F}_\lambda^T(q^2) - 16\pi^2 \frac{M_B}{m_b} \mathcal{H}_\lambda(q^2) \right] \right\}$$

## Non-local form-factors

$$\mathcal{H}_\lambda(q^2) = i\mathcal{P}_\mu^\lambda \int d^4x e^{iq \cdot x} \langle \bar{M}_\lambda(k) | T \{ \mathcal{J}_{\text{em}}^\mu(x), \mathcal{C}_i \mathcal{O}_i(0) \} | \bar{B}(q+k) \rangle$$

→ Main contributions:  $\mathcal{O}_1^c, \mathcal{O}_2^c$  the so-called “charm-loops”

# A few remarks

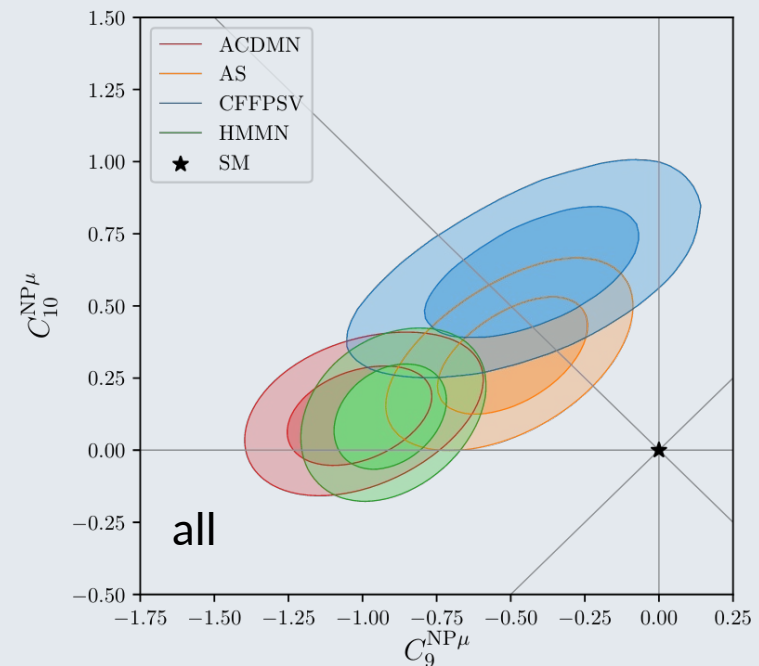
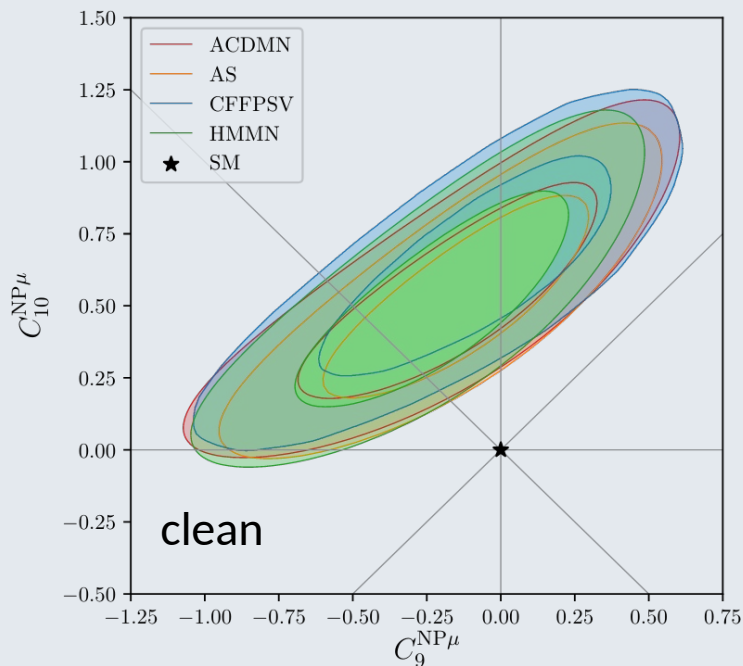
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3. **Agreement** between “clean” and “not-so-clean” observables  
Charm-loops effects cannot be very large!



[Capdevila, Fedele, Neshatpour, Stangl, ‘21; See Bernat’s talk: [here](#)]

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→ Significance of the  $C_9$  vs.  $C_{10}$  fit rises from  $\sim 4\sigma$  to  $\sim 8\sigma$ !  
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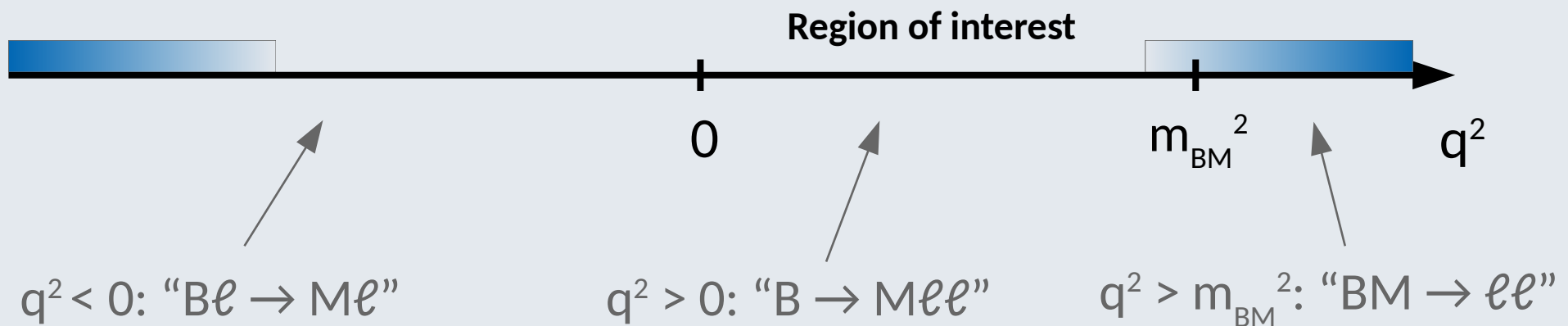
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5. Theory **puzzles in  $b \rightarrow \bar{s}cc$**  [see e.g. Lyon, Zwicky, 2014]  
We need to be careful...

# Constraints on $H_\lambda$

1. Two types of **OPE** can be used for  $H_\lambda$ :

- **Local OPE**  $|q|^2 \gtrsim m_b^2$  [Grinstein, Piryol 2004][Beylich, Buchalla, Feldmann 2011]

→ We will discuss it later





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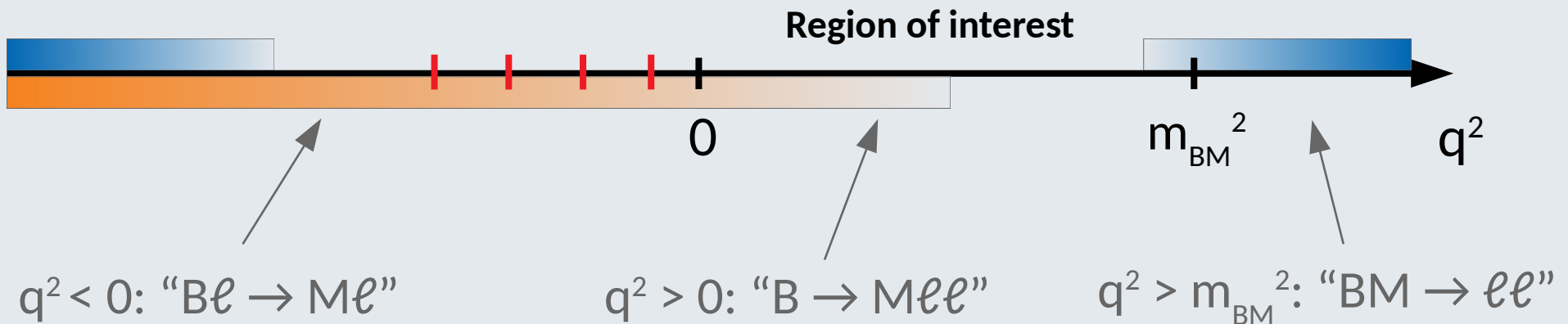
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- **Light Cone OPE**  $q^2 \ll 4m_c^2$  [Khodjamirian, Mannel, Pivovarov, Wang 2010]

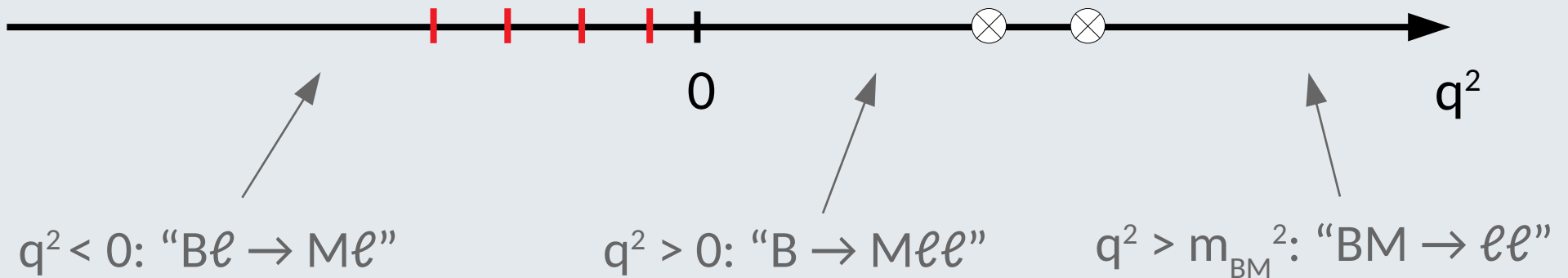
→ **theory points at  $q^2 < 0$**  [Gubernari, van Dyk, Virto 2020]



# Constraints on $H_\lambda$

## 2. Charmonium resonances [Bobeth, Chrzaszsz, van Dyk, Virto'17]:

- $H_\lambda$  presents **poles** at  $q^2 = m_{J/\psi}^2$  and  $m_{\psi(2S)}^2$
- For this work we only use **B  $\rightarrow$  M J/ $\psi$**  data

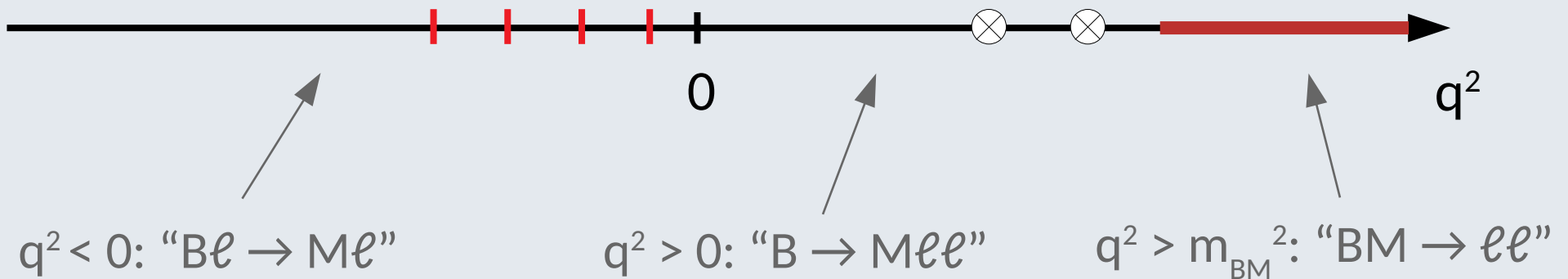


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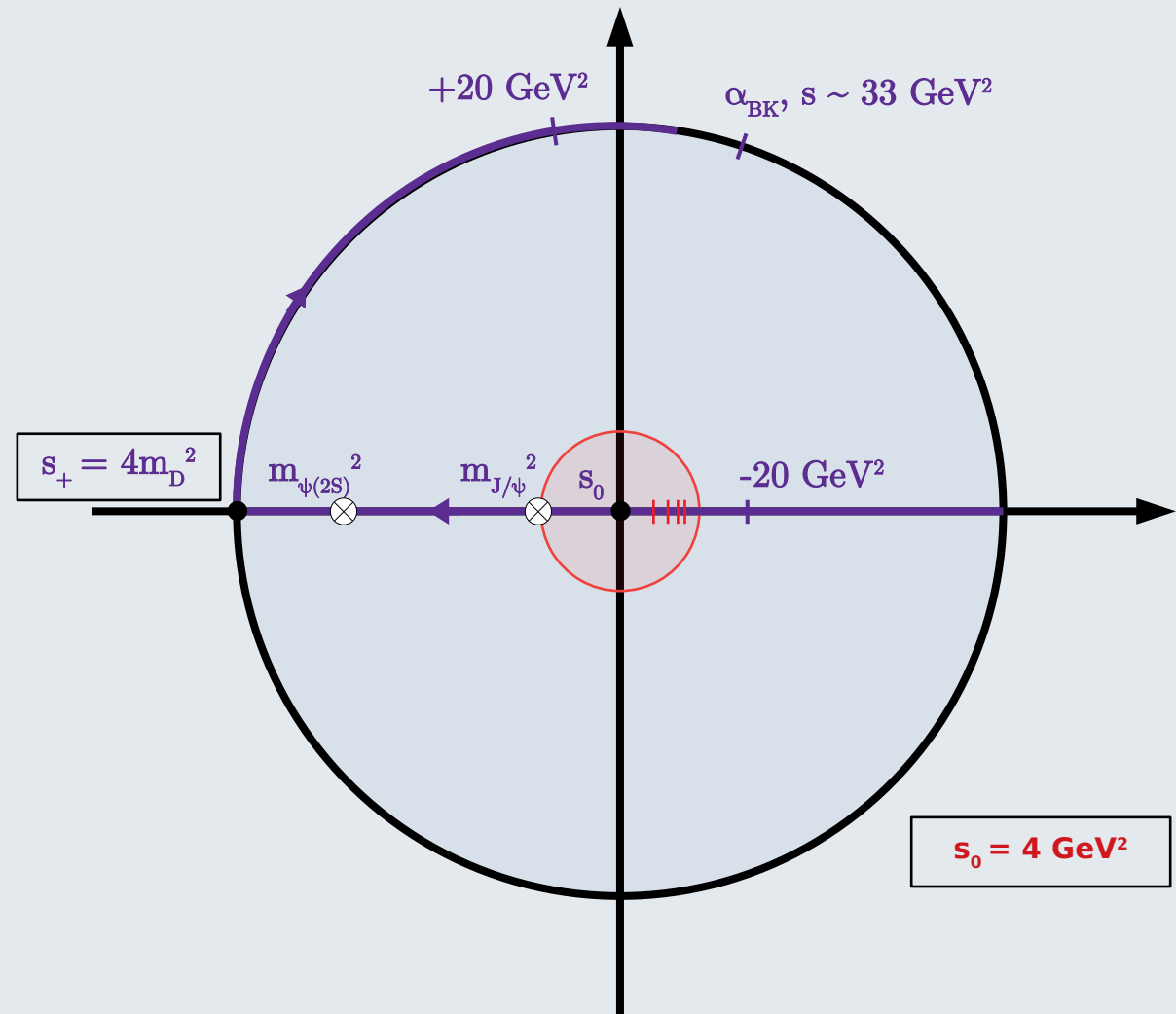
3.  $H_\lambda$  has a **branch cut** for  $q^2 > 4m_D^2$



# Parametrization of $H_\lambda$

- z-mapping

$$z(s) \equiv \frac{\sqrt{s_+ - s} - \sqrt{s_+ - s_0}}{\sqrt{s_+ - s} + \sqrt{s_+ - s_0}}$$



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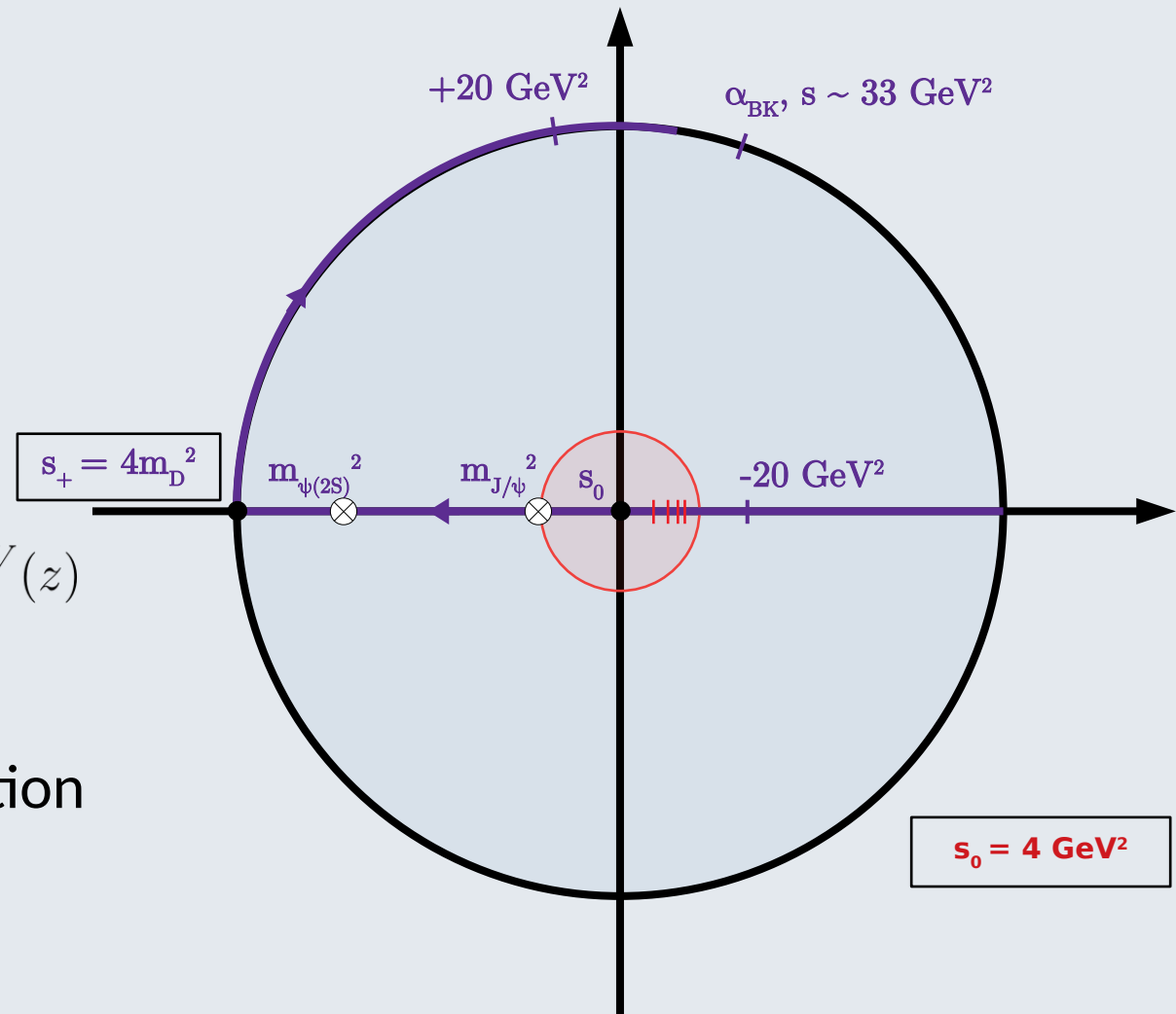
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$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow V}(z) \equiv \phi_\lambda^{B \rightarrow V}(z) \mathcal{P}(z) \mathcal{H}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow V}(z)$$

→  $\mathcal{P}(z)$  captures the poles

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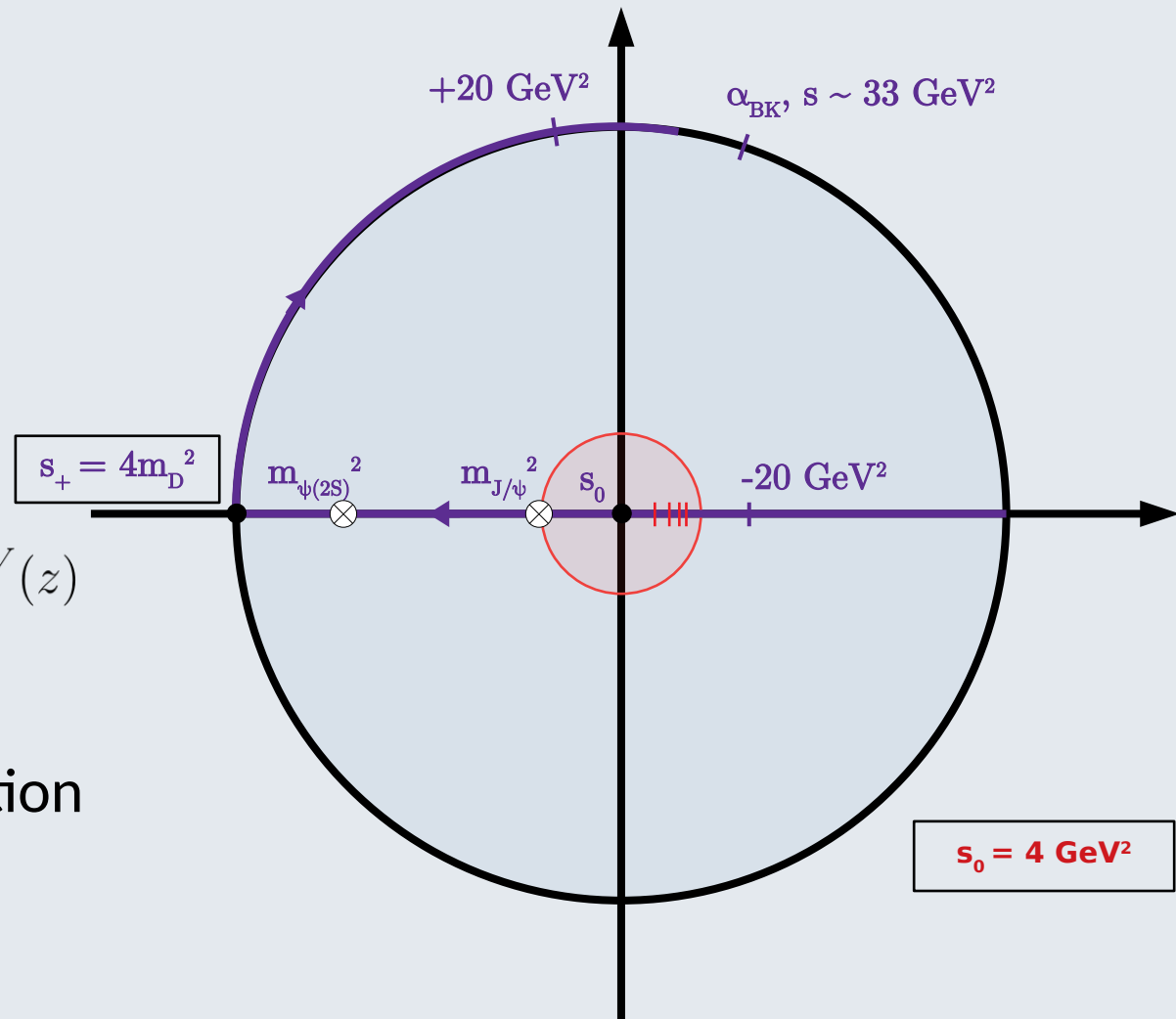
- **z-expansion**

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow M}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{\lambda,n}^{B \rightarrow M} z^n$$

[Bobeth, Chrzaszcz, van Dyk, Virto 2017]

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow M}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{\lambda,n}^{B \rightarrow M} p_n^{B \rightarrow M}(z)$$

[Gubernari, van Dyk, Virto, 2020]



# Dispersive bound

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- **Dispersive bound** (from the *local OPE*)

$$1 > 2 \int_{-\alpha_{BK}}^{+\alpha_{BK}} d\alpha \left| \hat{\mathcal{H}}_0^{B \rightarrow K}(e^{i\alpha}) \right|^2 + \sum_{\lambda} \left[ 2 \int_{-\alpha_{BK^*}}^{+\alpha_{BK^*}} d\alpha \left| \hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow K^*}(e^{i\alpha}) \right|^2 + \int_{-\alpha_{B_s\phi}}^{+\alpha_{B_s\phi}} d\alpha \left| \hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B_s \rightarrow \phi}(e^{i\alpha}) \right|^2 \right]$$

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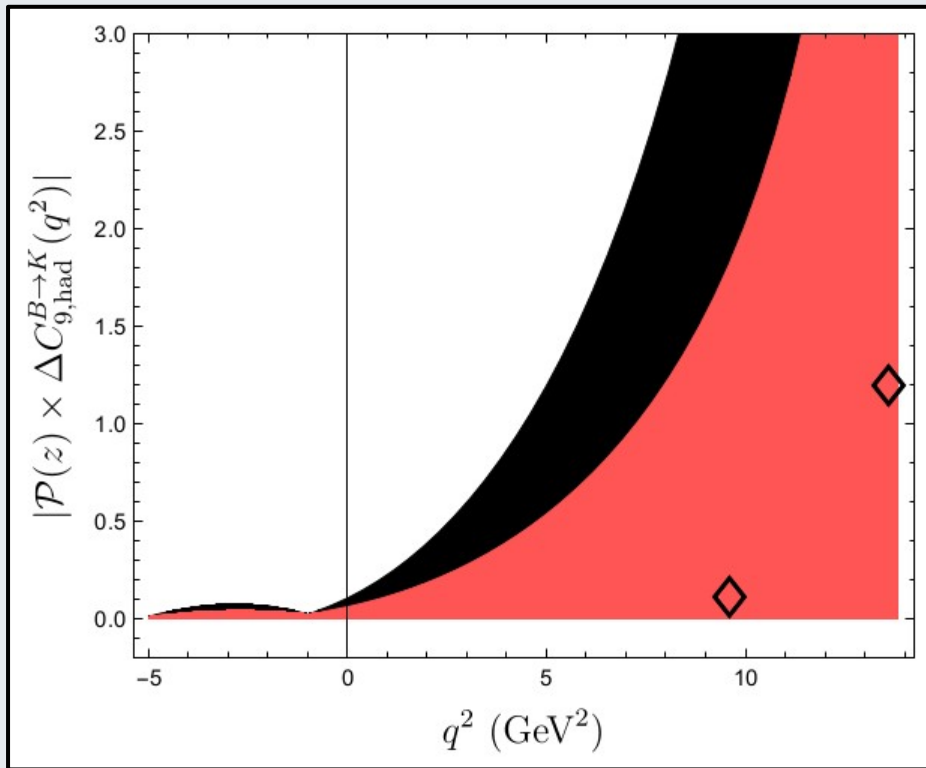
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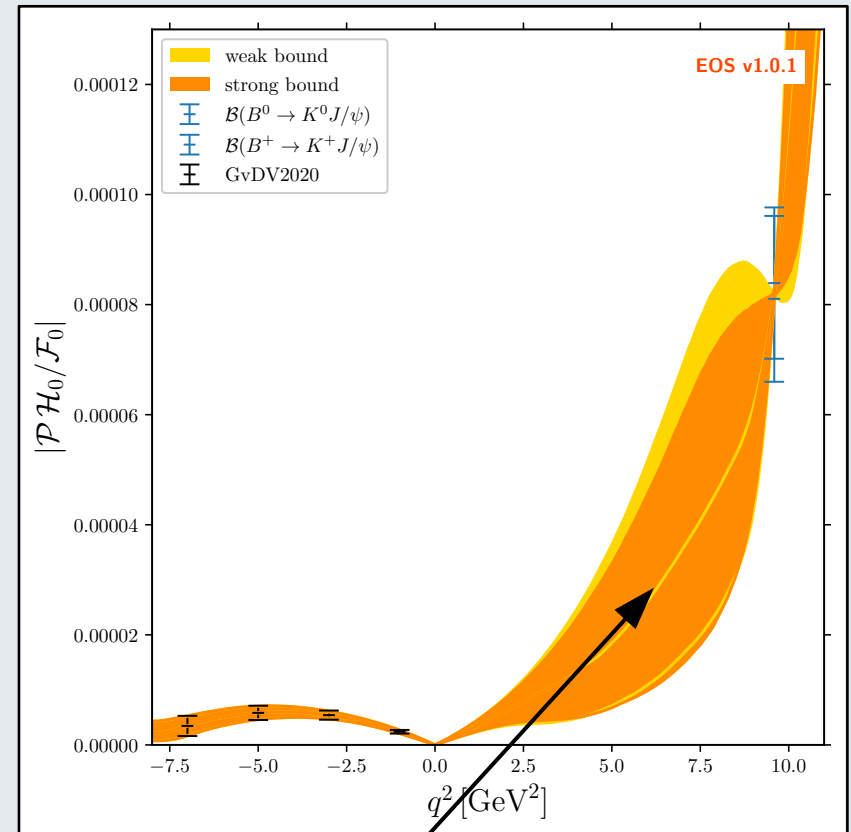
→ With orthonormal polynomials:  $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_\lambda^{B \rightarrow M}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{\lambda,n}^{B \rightarrow M} p_n^{B \rightarrow M}(z)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ 2 \left| a_{0,n}^{B \rightarrow K} \right|^2 + \sum_{\lambda=\perp, \parallel, 0} \left[ 2 \left| a_{\lambda,n}^{B \rightarrow K^*} \right|^2 + \left| a_{\lambda,n}^{B_s \rightarrow \phi} \right|^2 \right] \right\} < 1$$

# Anticipating on the results:



[Gubernari, van Dyk, Virto, 2020]



[Gubernari, Reboud, van Dyk, Virto, 2022]

- 1) **Controlled uncertainty** in the physical region
- 2) Adding an order in the expansion **doesn't increase this uncertainty!**

# Putting everything together:

- The fit is performed in two steps...
  - Preliminary fits:
    - **Local** form factors:
      - BSZ parametrization (**8 + 19 + 19 parameters**)
      - LCSR + LQCD, **more in the backup**
    - **Non-local** form factors:
      - order 5 GvDV parametrization (**12 + 36 + 36 parameters**)
      - 4 points at negative  $q^2 + B \rightarrow M J/\psi$  data
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- ... using **EOS**:



*EOS is a software for a variety of applications in flavour physics. It is written in C++, but provides an interface to Python.*

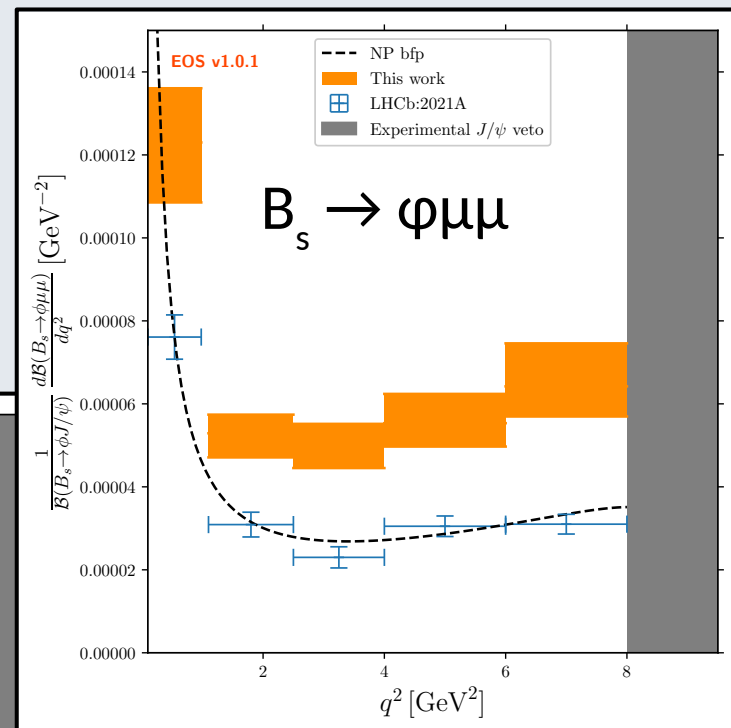
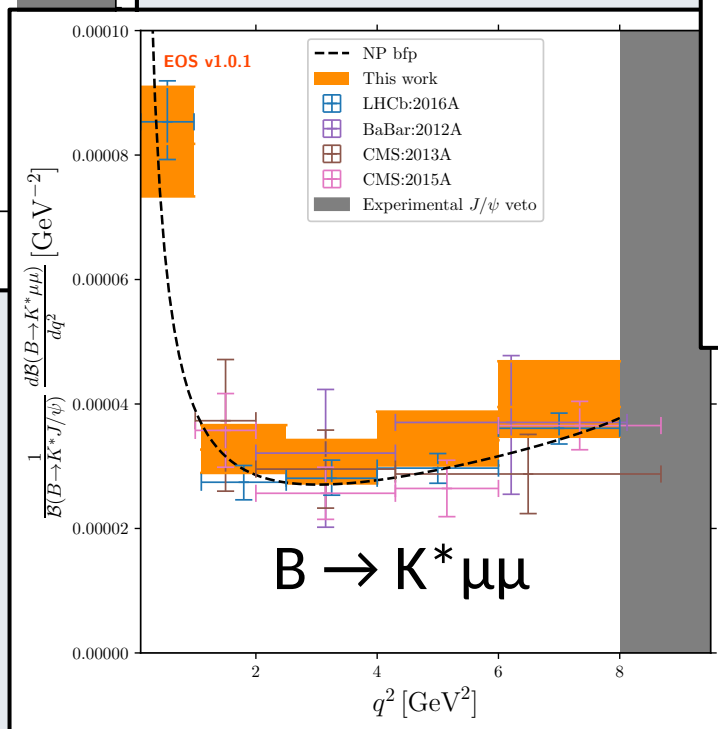
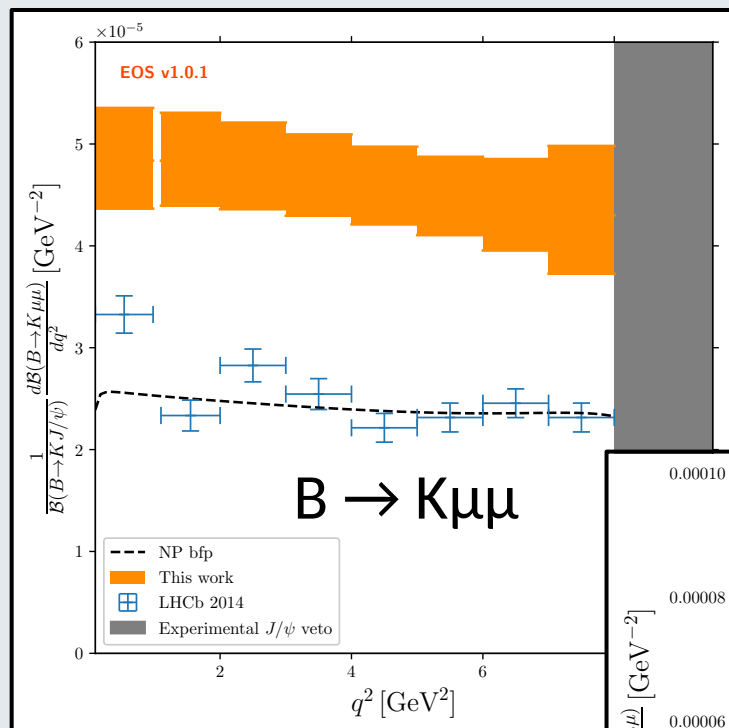


<https://eos.github.io/>

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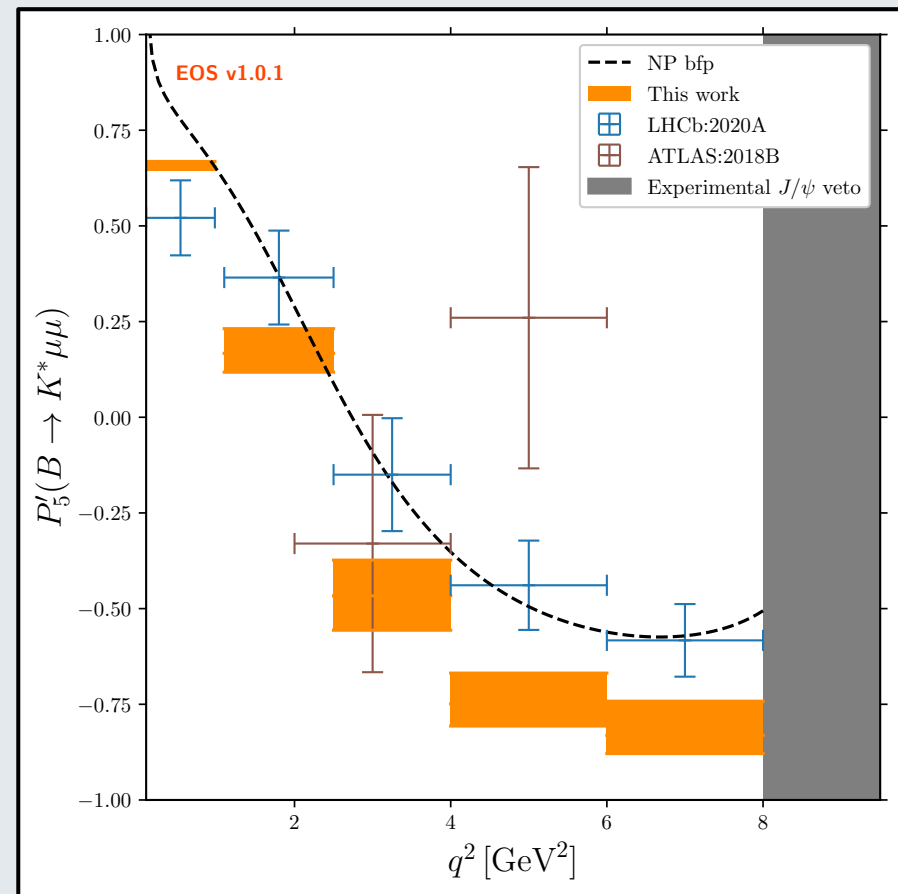
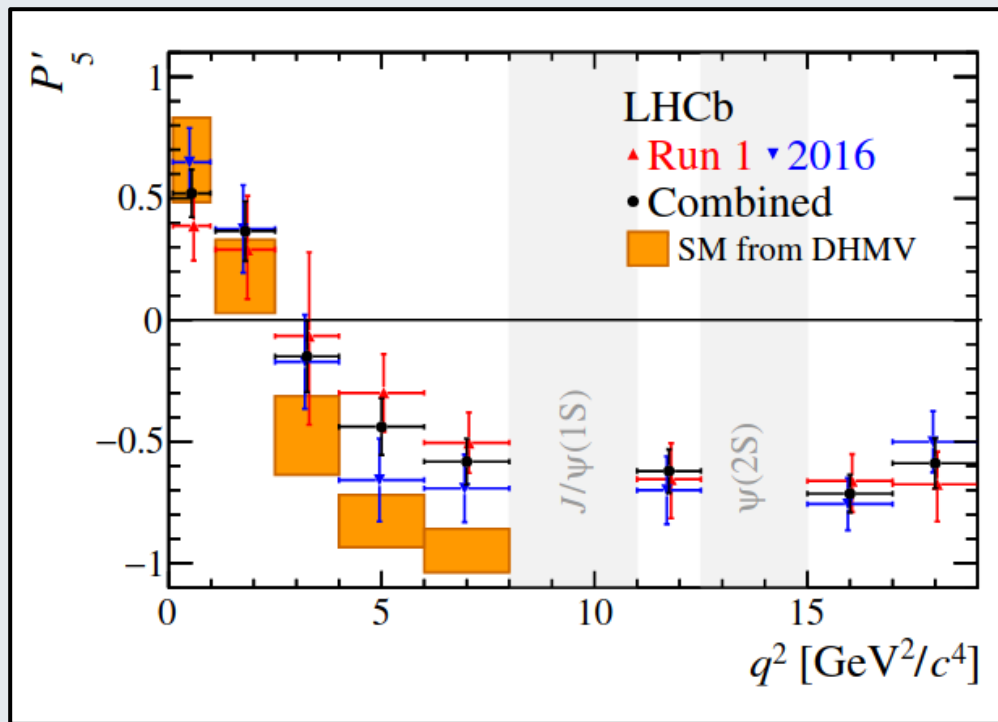
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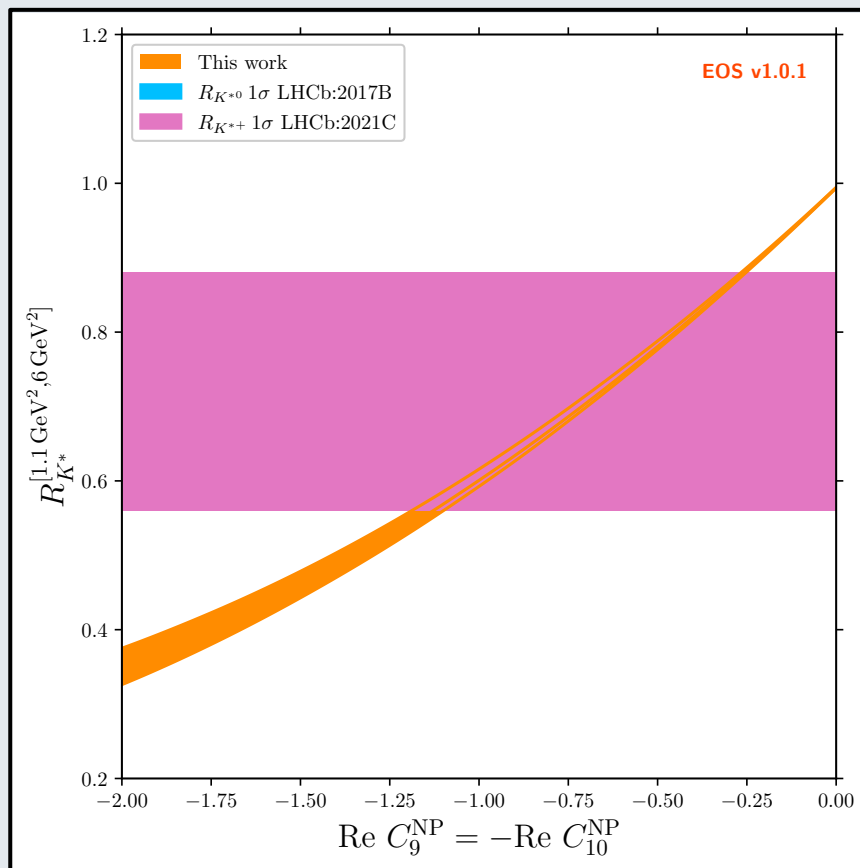




# Simple NP analysis

Preliminary

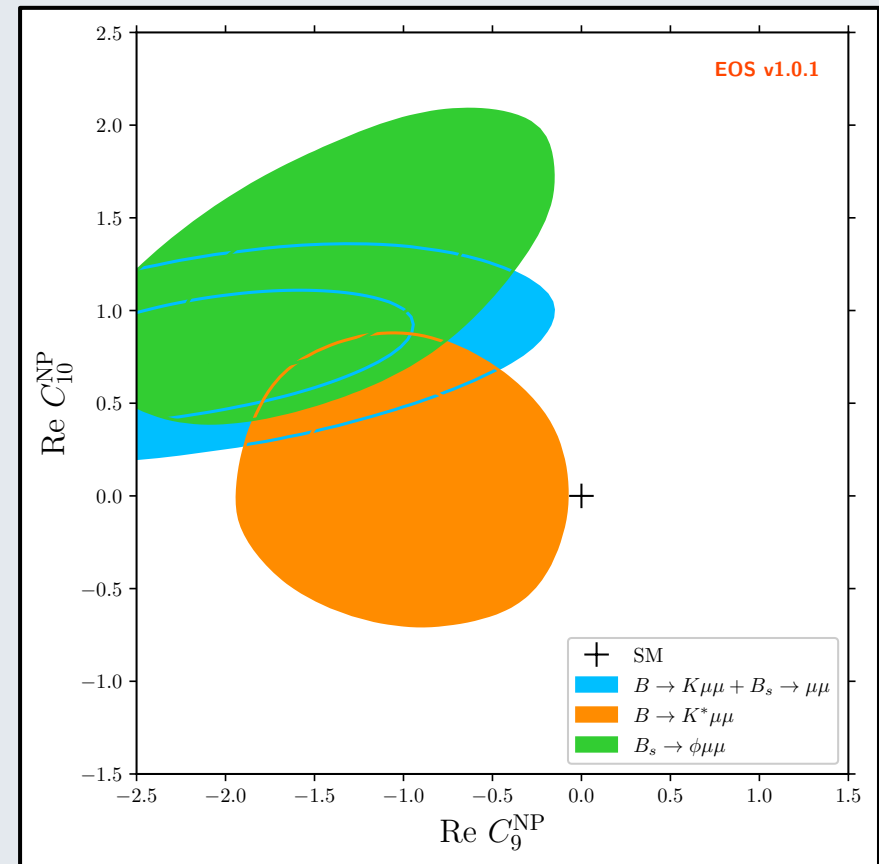
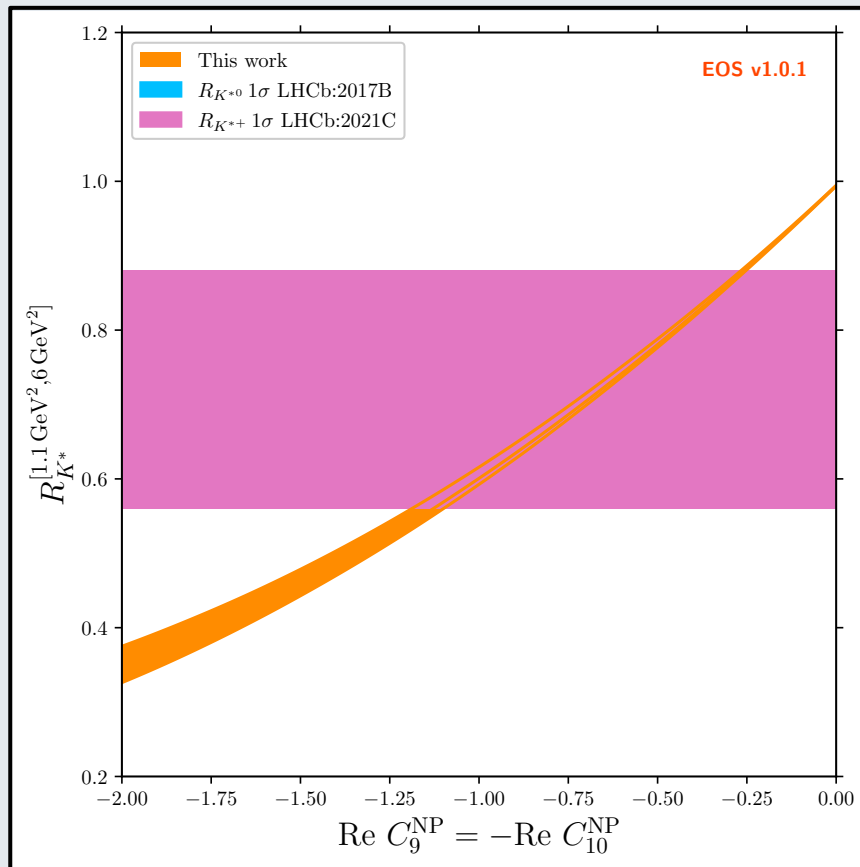
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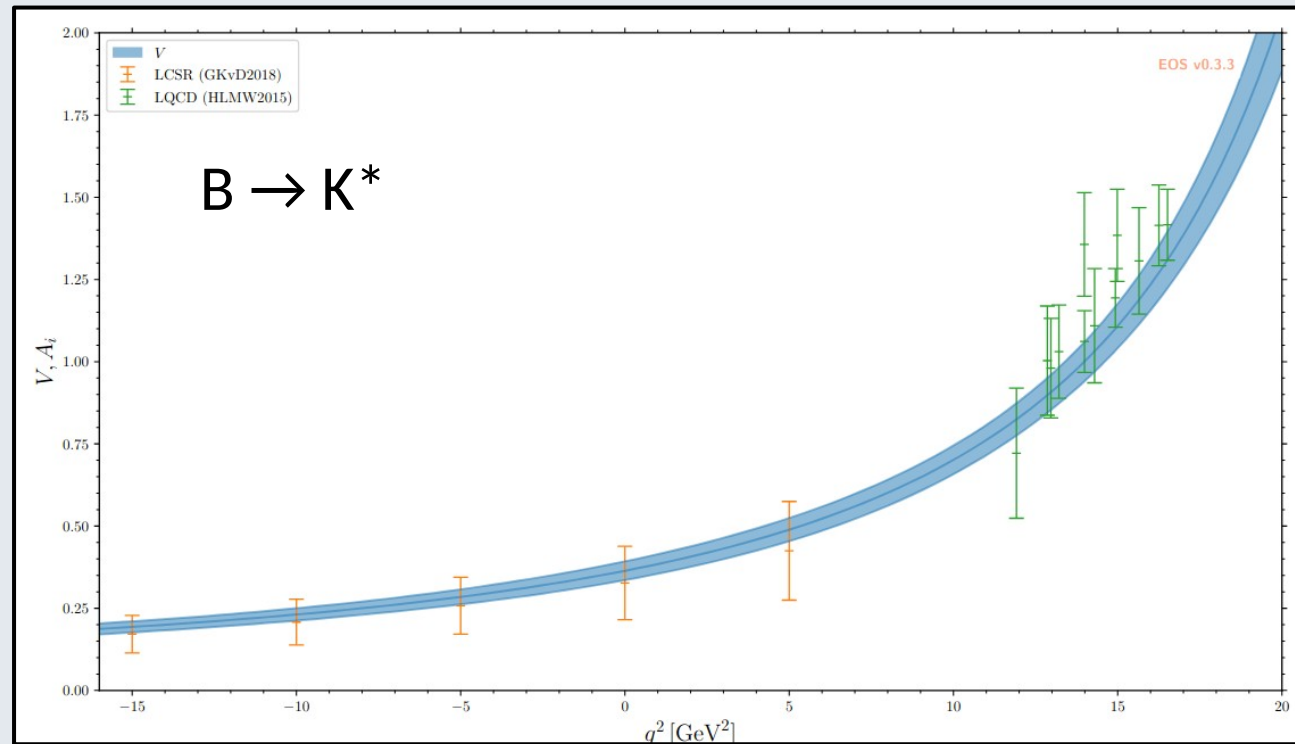


# Back-up

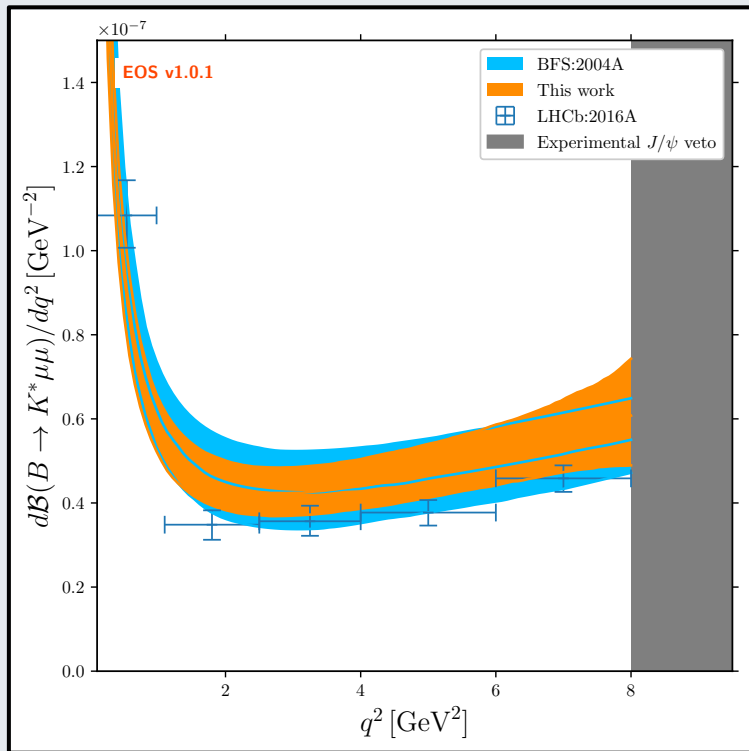
# Fit to local form factors

Combined fit to **LCSR** and **lattice**:

- $B \rightarrow K$ :
  - **HPQCD'17; FNAL/MILC'17**
  - **Khodjamiriam and Rusov'17**
- $B \rightarrow K^*$ :
  - **Horgan, Liu, Meinel and Wingate'15**
  - **Gubernari, Kokulu and van Dyk'18**
- $B_s \rightarrow \varphi$ :
  - **Horgan, Liu, Meinel and Wingate'15**
  - **Bharucha, Straub and Zwicky'15; Gubernari, van Dyk and Virto'20**



# Additional plots



- Comparison to [Beneke *et al.* '01, '04]

- Weak ( $|a_i| < 1$ )  
vs.  
Strong ( $\sum |a_i| < 1$ ) bounds

