

Searches for New Physics at LHCb

谢跃红，华中师范大学

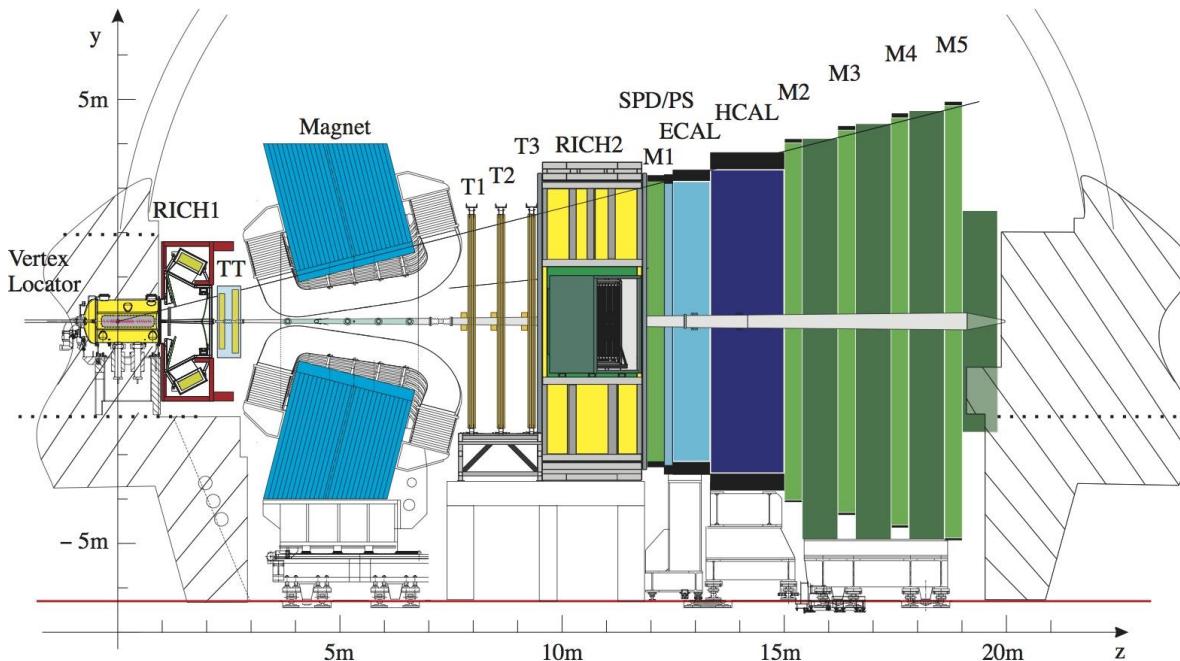


BESIII新物理研讨会，杭州，2024年8月26-28日

Outline

- LHCb experiment
- Dark sector: dark photon, dark scalar, ALP, sterile neutrino, LLP
- Rare and forbidden K, D, B decays: LFV, LNV, BNV, FCNC, LFUV
- Summary

LHCb Experiment



LHCb合作组

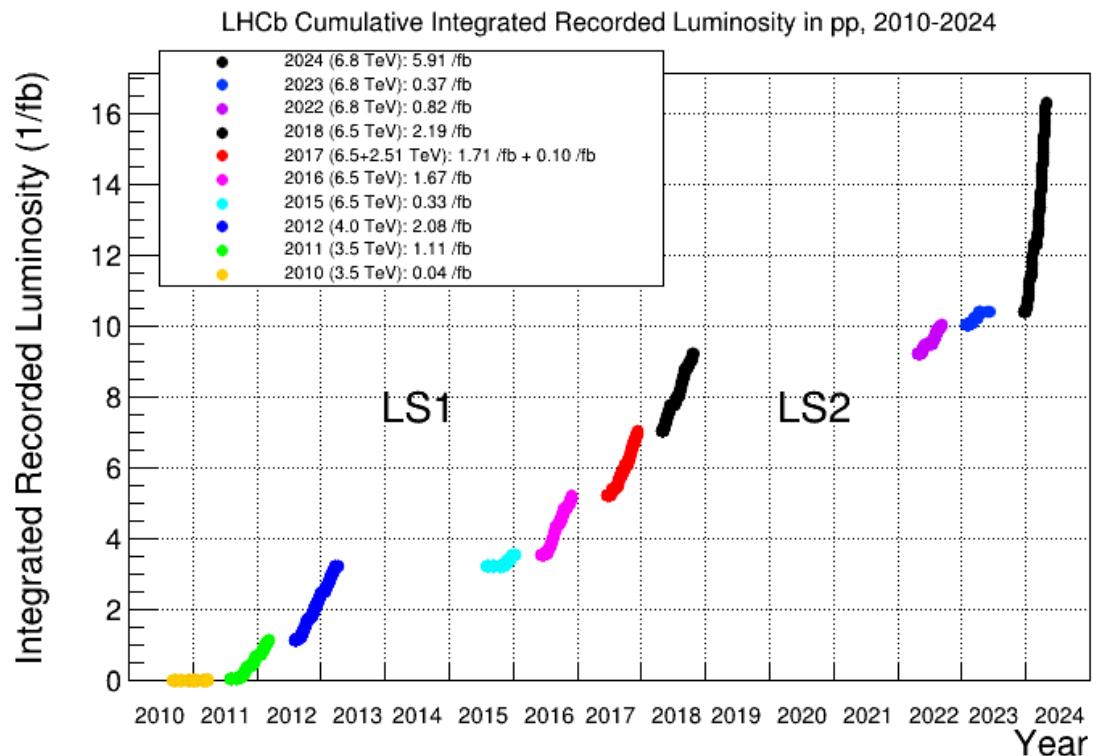
22个国家，99家单位，1698名成员

中国单位：

清华大学，华中师范大学，中国科学院大学，
武汉大学，高能所，华南师范大学，湖南大学，
北京大学，兰州大学

- 理解正反物质不对称 (重味强子衰变中的CP破坏)
- 间接寻找新物理效应 (稀有衰变、轻子普适性检验)
- 理解强相互作用机制 (强子性质、新强子态)
- 前向区域的物理研究 (电弱物理、重离子物理、QCD、新物理直接寻找)

LHCb pp collision data taking



第一运行期: Run 1 (2011-2012) , 3 fb^{-1}

第二运行期: Run 2 (2015-2018) , 6 fb^{-1}

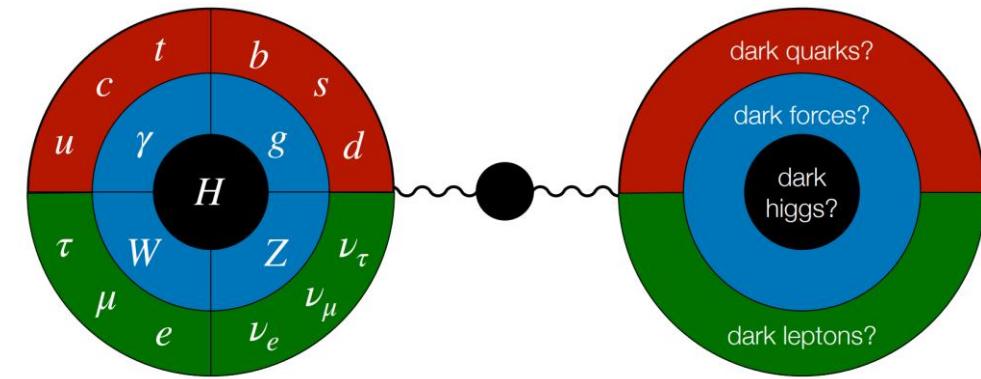
第三运行期: Run 3 (2022-) , Ongoing

Portals to the dark sector

Four portals: new particles

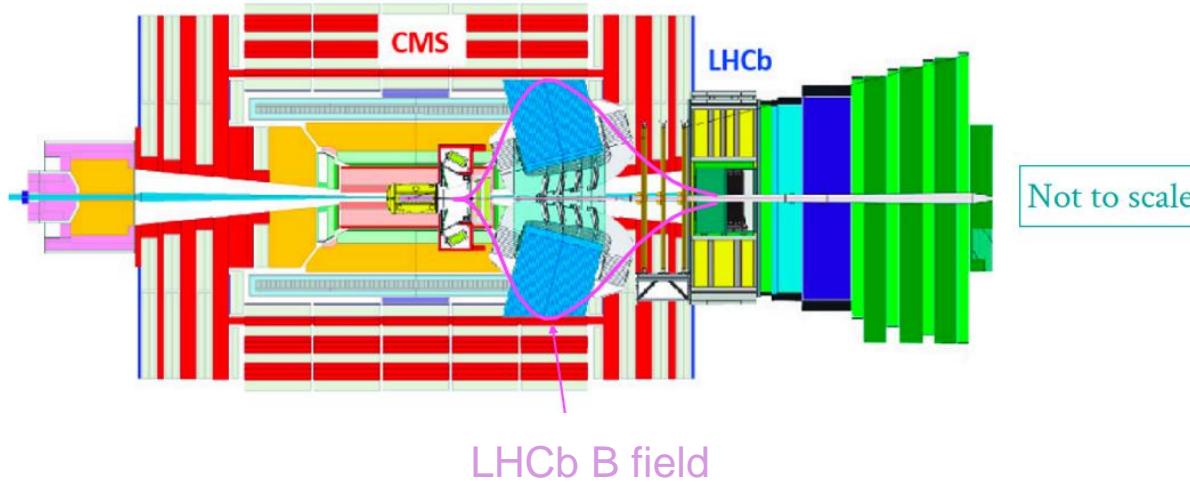
[arXiv: 2209.04761]

- Dark photons
- Higgs portal scalars
- Sterile neutrinos
- Axion-like-particles coupling to photons, fermions, gluons

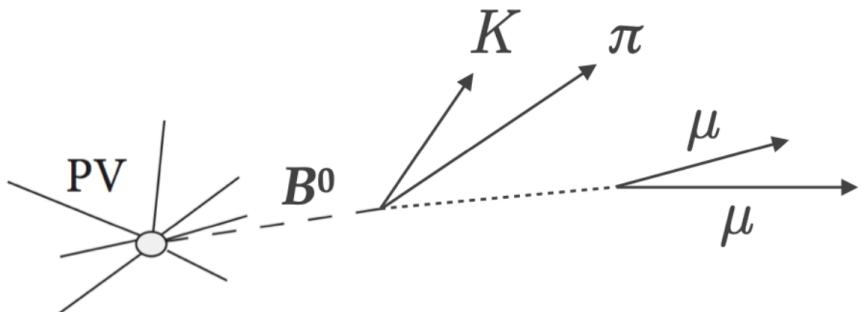


Dark physics at LHCb

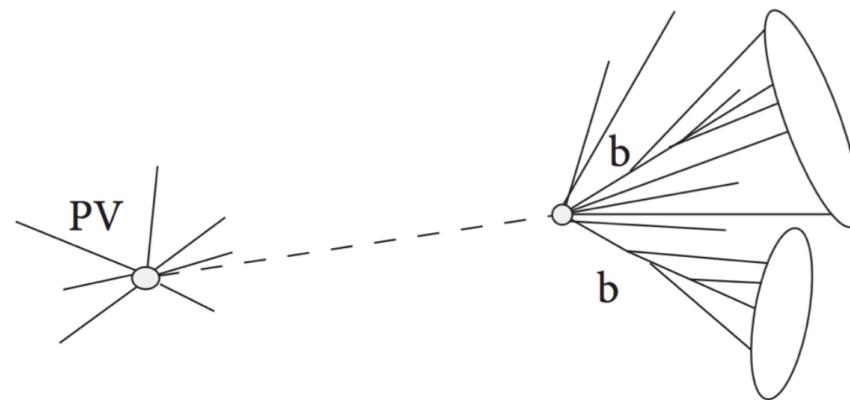
Soft trigger and forward acceptance → light mass and low lifetime



Produced in heavy-flavor decays



Produced in $p\bar{p}$ collisions

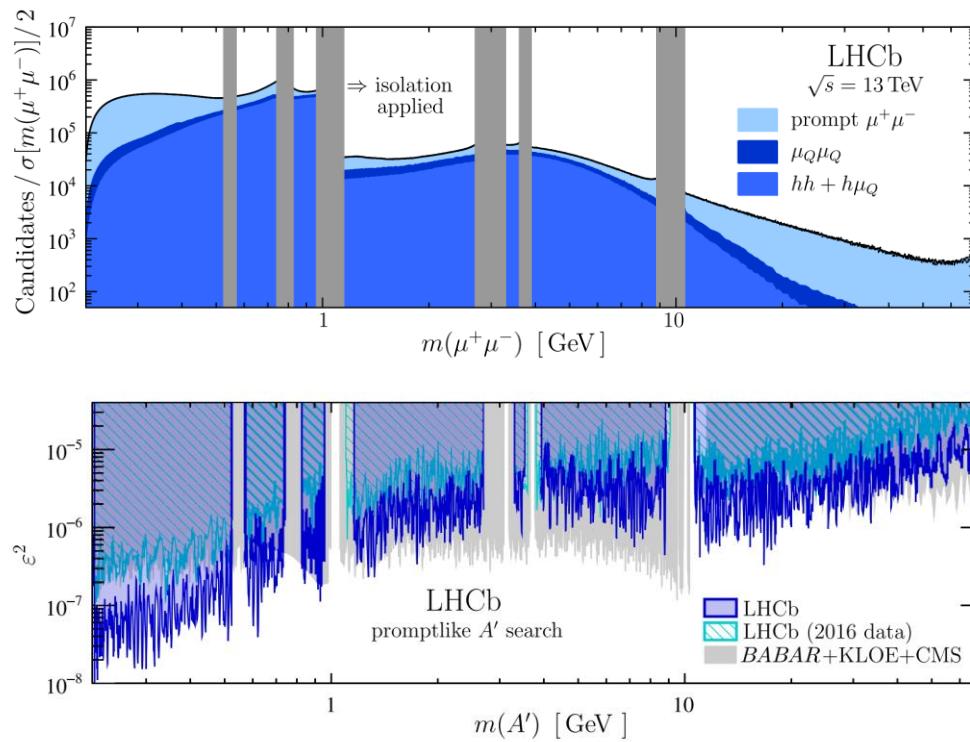


Dark photons: $A' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

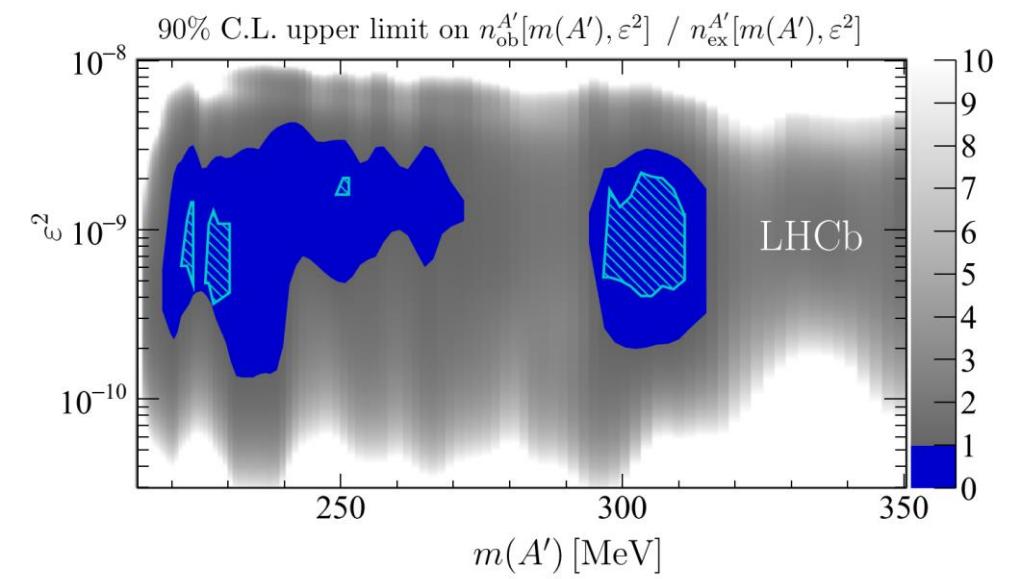
PRL 124 (2020) 041801

- Searches for prompt-like ($\tau \sim 0$) and long-lived ($\tau \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ ps) dark photons using Run 2 data
- Kinetic mixing of the dark photon A' with off-shell photon γ^* , with coupling $\alpha' = \varepsilon^2 \alpha_{\text{EM}}$
- Normalize $A' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ to $\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

Prompt search



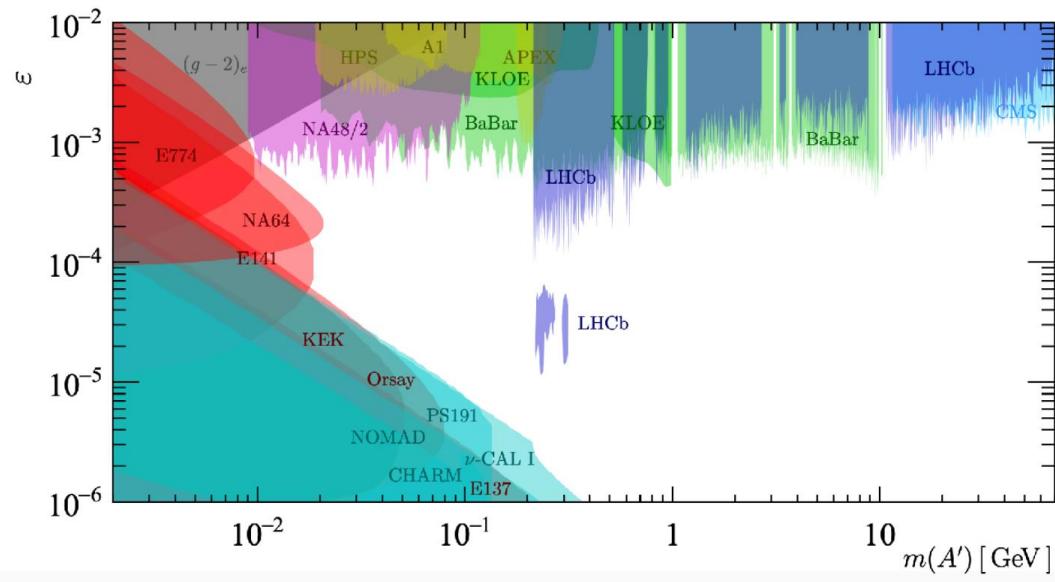
Displaced search



Dark photons: $A' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

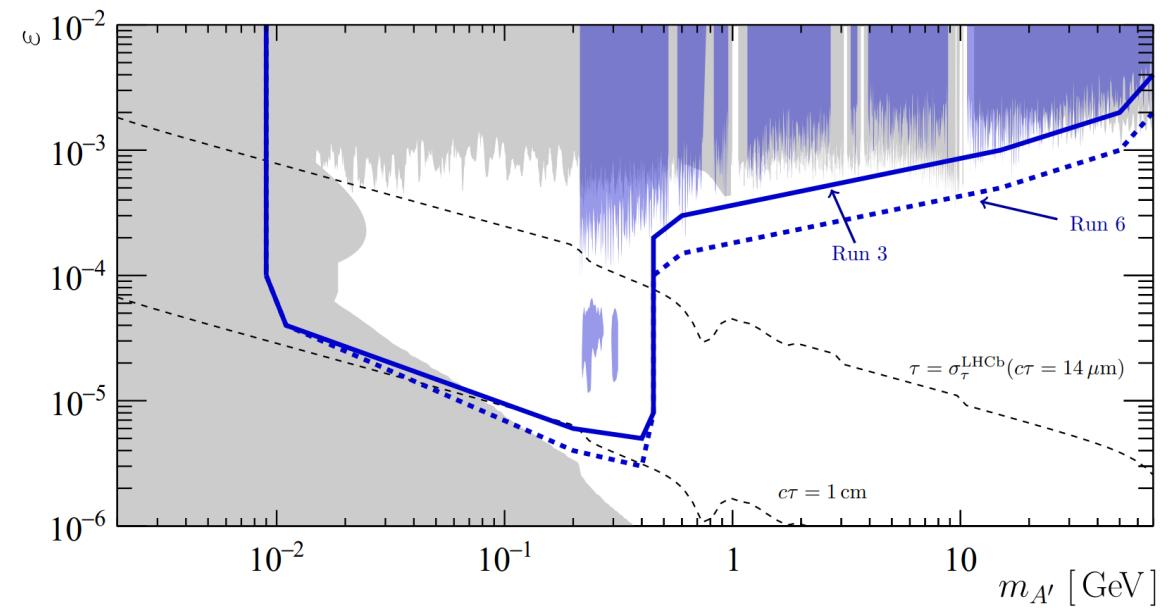
PRL 124 (2020) 041801

- Prompt search in large range: $2m(\mu) < m(\mu\mu) < m(Z)$
- Displaced search in sensitive region $214 < m(\mu\mu) < 350$ MeV



arXiv:2203.07408

Future prospect



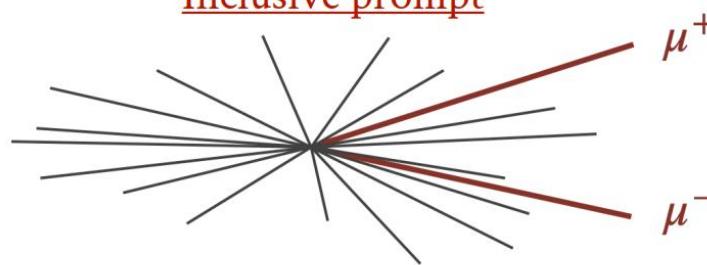
Search for low mass $X \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

JHEP 10 (2020) 156

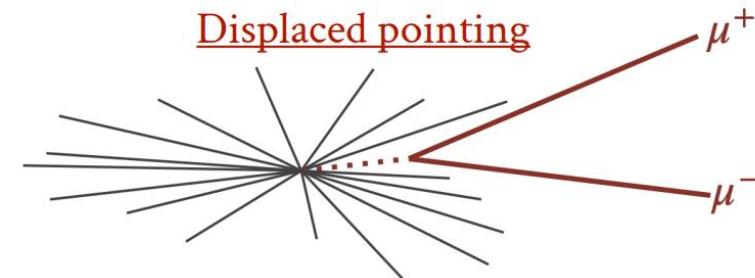
- Probe additional dark-sector particles, dropping the assumption of kinetic mixing with γ^*

- No isolation requirements
- Non-zero width considered

Inclusive prompt

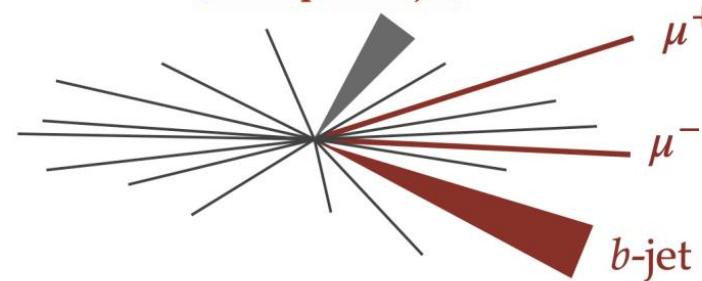


Displaced pointing

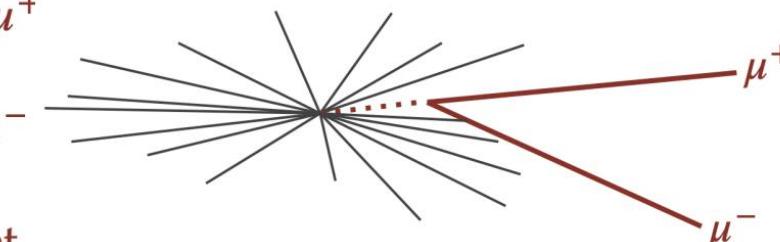


- Non-zero width considered

Prompt + b jet



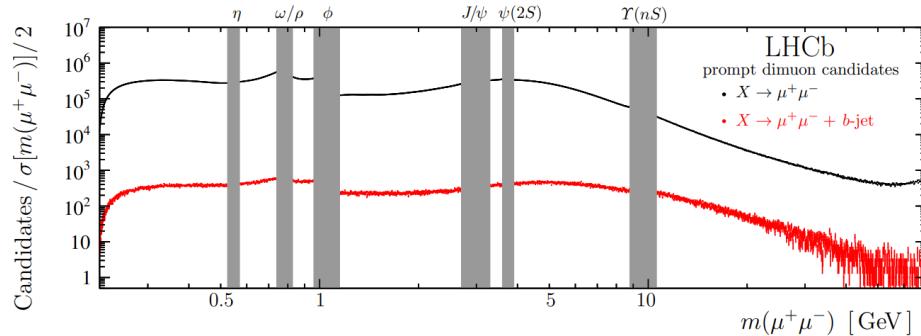
Displaced non-pointing



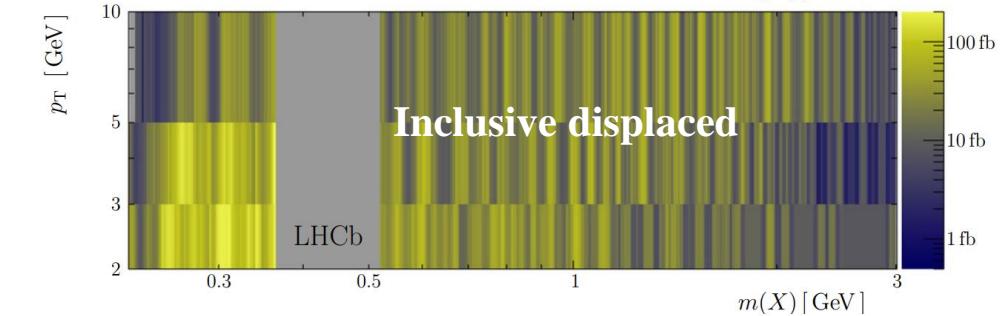
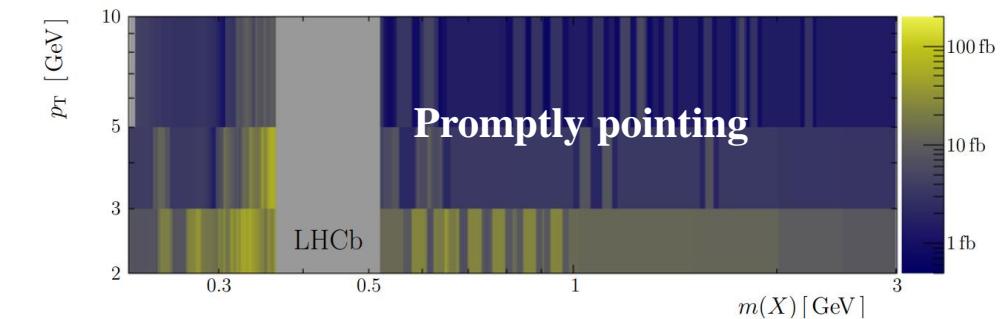
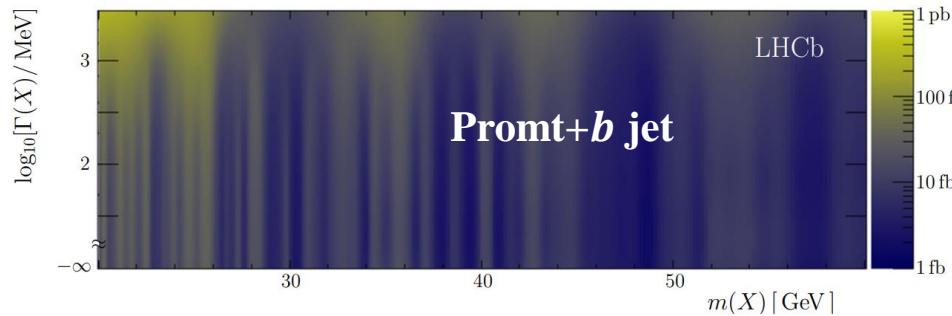
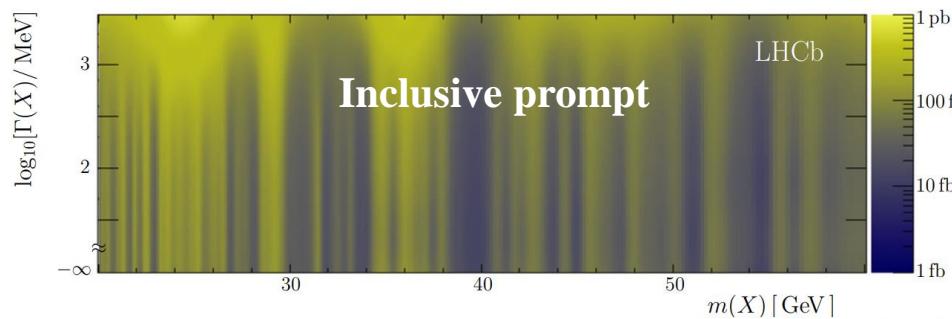
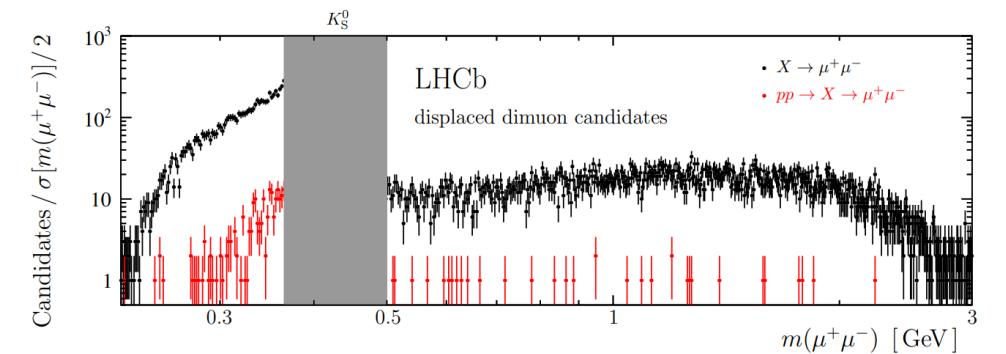
Model-independent limits: $X \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

JHEP 10 (2020) 156

Prompt search



Displaced search

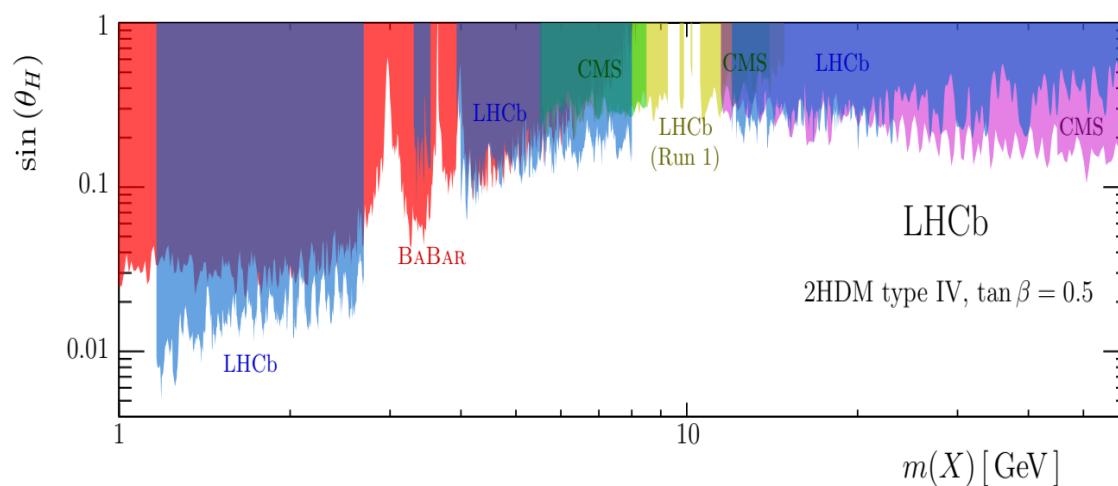


Model-dependent limits: $X \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

JHEP 10 (2020) 156

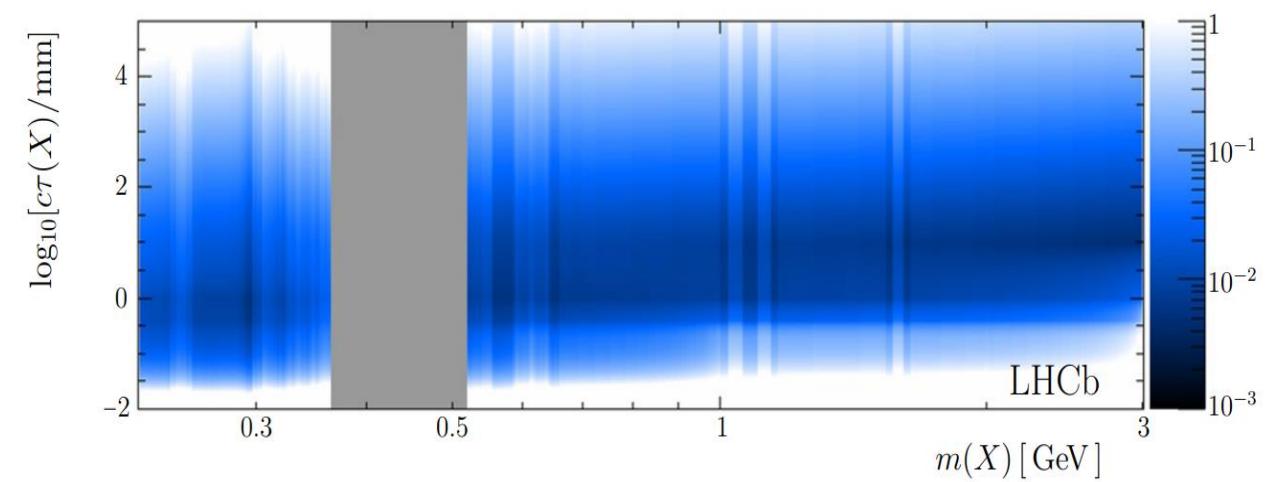
- Limits on X - H mixing angle in two-Higgs doublet models with a complex singlet X (2HDM+S), from prompt search results

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow X \rightarrow f\bar{f}$$



- Limits on γ - Z_{HV} kinetic mixing strength in Hidden-Valley scenario with a heavy HV boson Z_{HV} , from displaced search results

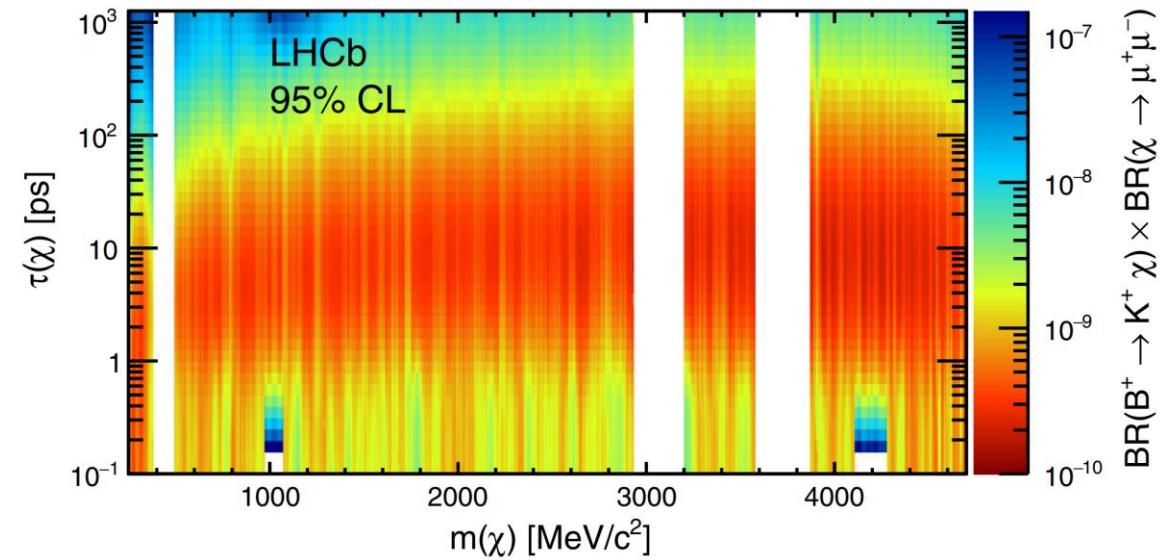
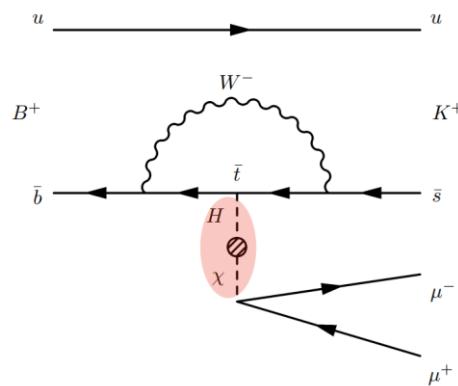
$$\begin{aligned} q\bar{q} &\rightarrow Z_{\text{HV}} \rightarrow q_{\text{HV}}\bar{q}_{\text{HV}} \rightarrow N_\omega \omega_{\text{HV}} + N_\eta \eta_{\text{HV}} \\ \omega_{\text{HV}} &\rightarrow f\bar{f} \end{aligned}$$



Higgs-like particles in B decays

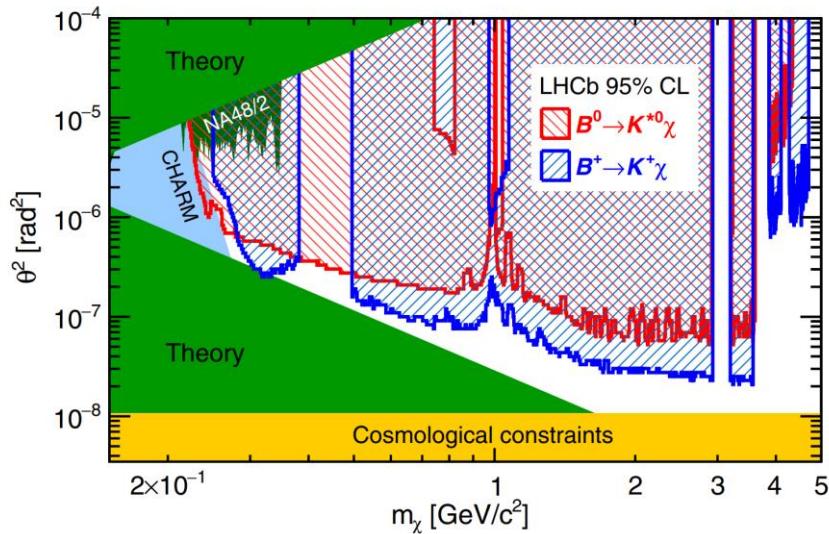
PRD 95 (2017) 071101

- Search for long-lived scalar decay $\chi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ in $b \rightarrow s$ decays using Run 1 data

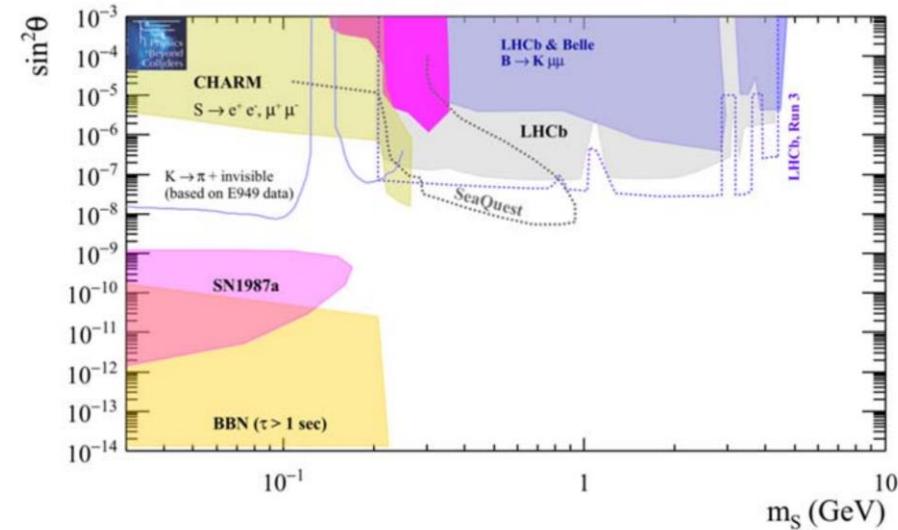


Higgs-like particles in B decays

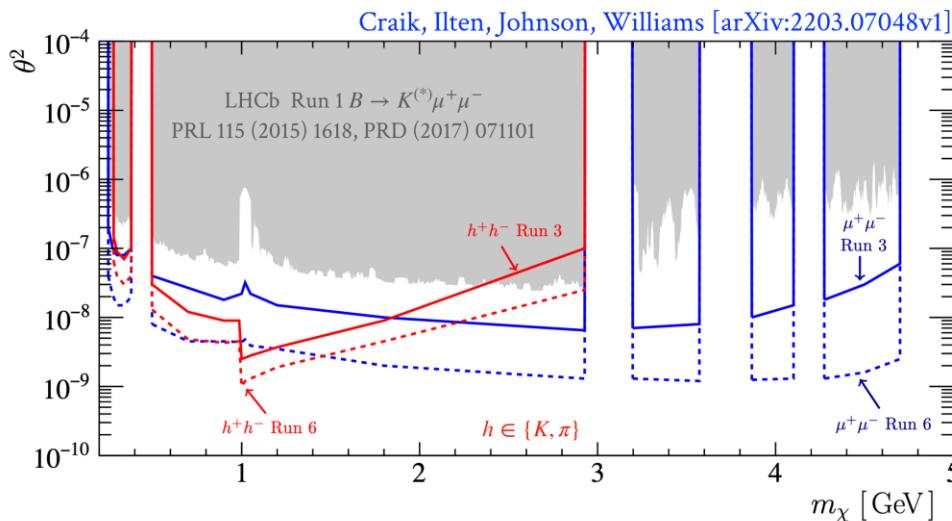
PRD 95 (2017) 071101



J. Phys. G 47 (2020) 010501



Future prospect

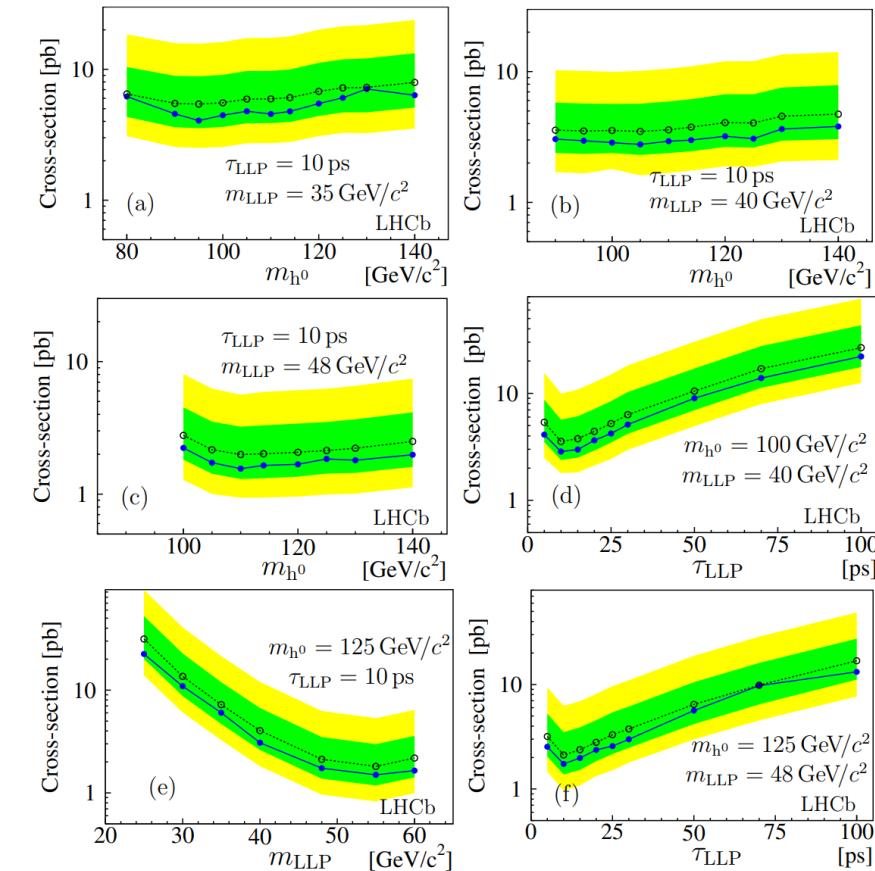
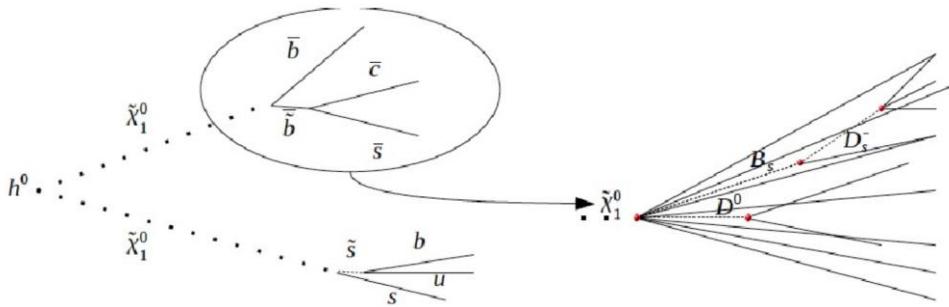


Higgs-like particle to neutral LLP pair

EPJC 76 (2016) 664

- Limits on cross section of a Higgs-like boson decaying to two long-lived particles (neutralinos), each decaying into 3 quarks, using Run 1 data

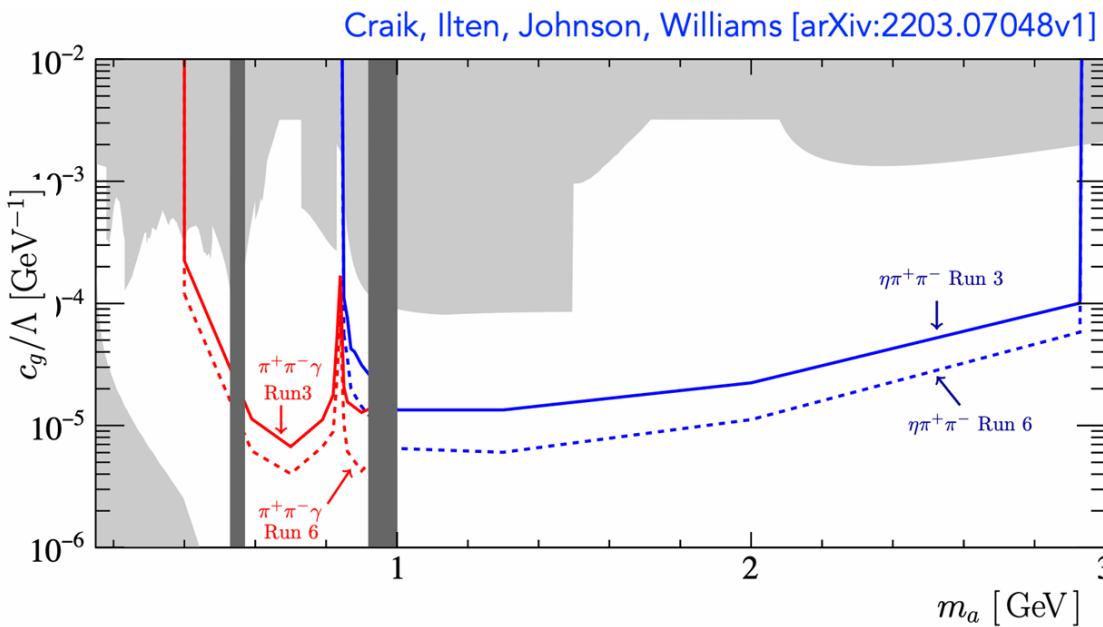
Pair of displaced high-multiplicity vertices



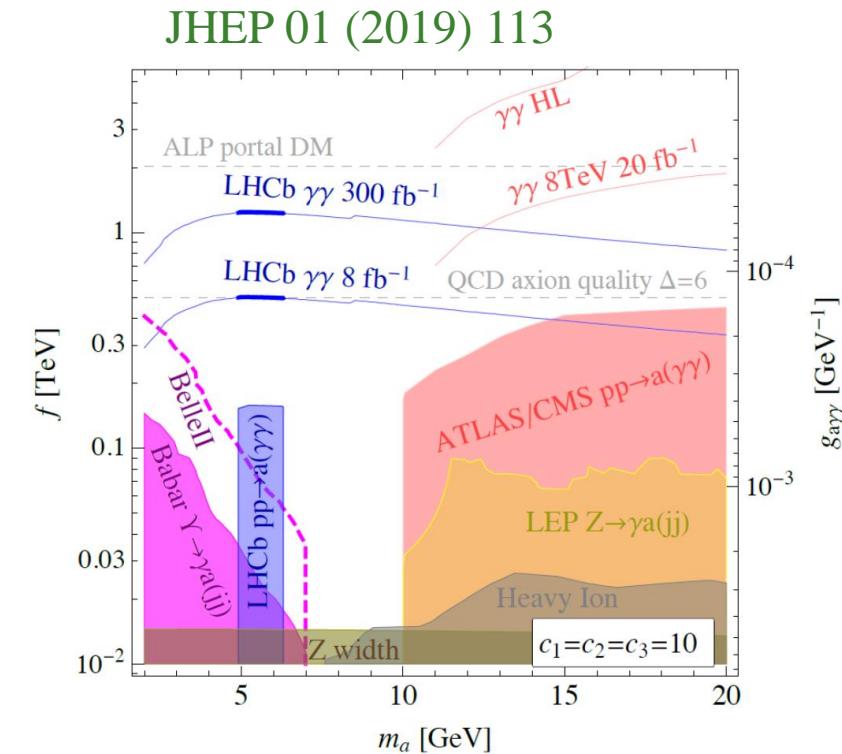
Future prospect of ALP search

- Search for short-lived axion-like-particle decays: $a \rightarrow \pi\pi(\gamma, \eta), a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Searched for in $B \rightarrow K^{(*)}a$



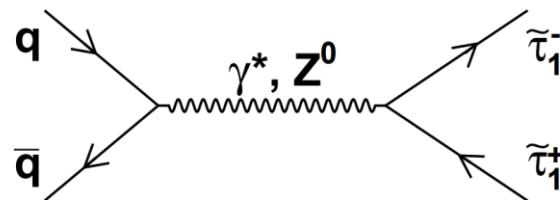
Produced in gg fusion



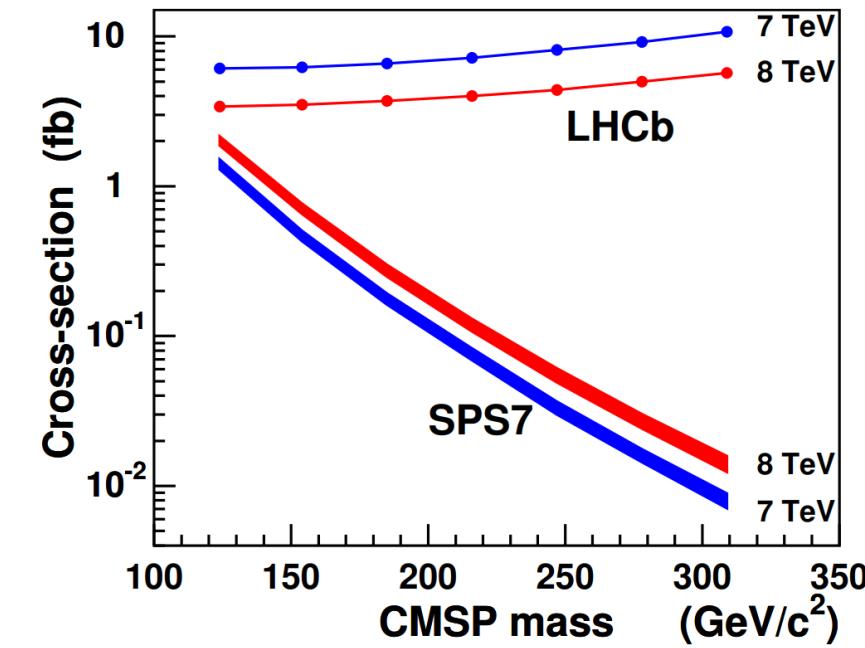
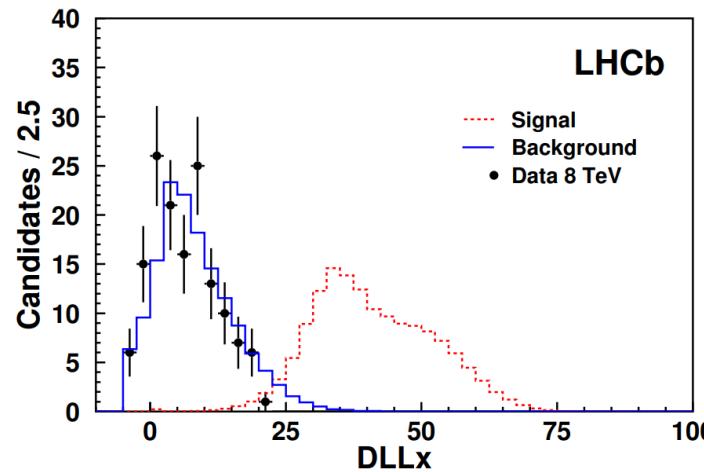
Search for pair of long-lived particles

EPJC 75 (2015) 595

- Limits on cross section of pair of charged massive stable particles using ring imaging Cherenkov detectors

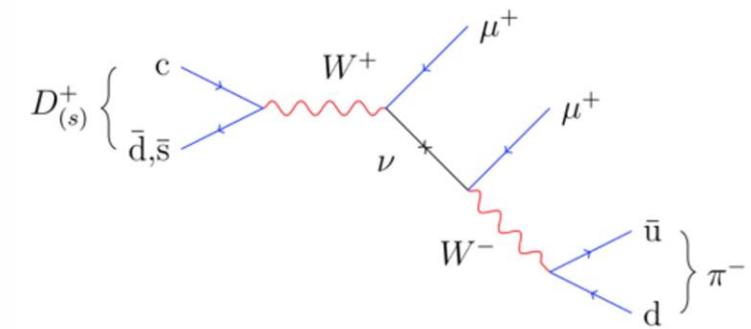
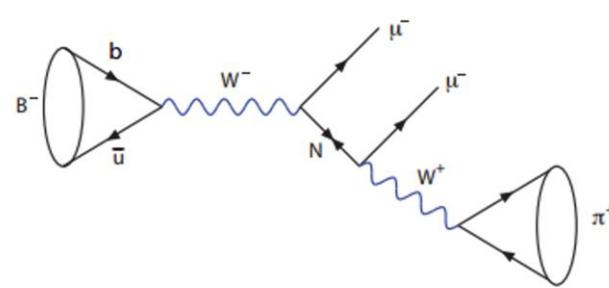
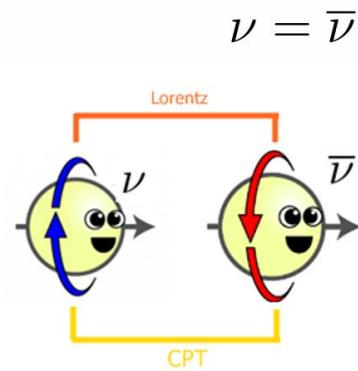


Separation of LLPs and muons



Search for Majorana neutrinos

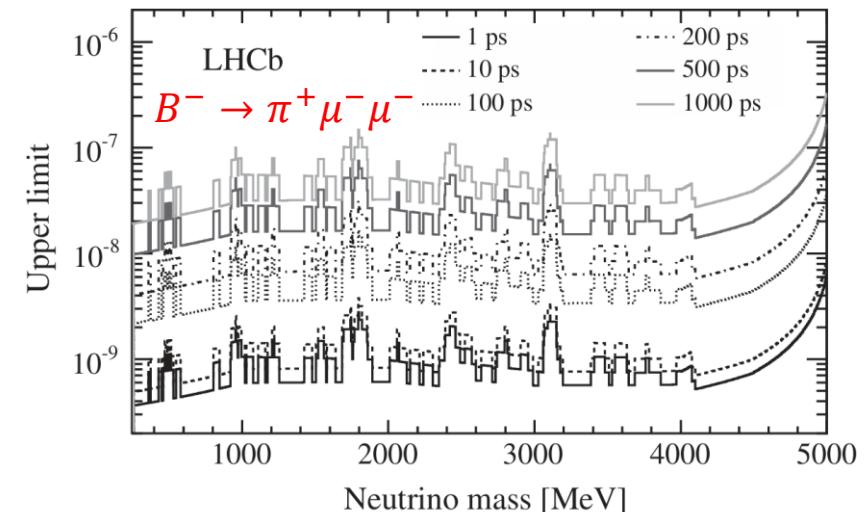
- Limits on BFs of B and D decays to final states with a same-sign muon pair mediated by a Majorana neutrino, using Run 1 data



$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-) < 4 \times 10^{-9} @ 90\% \text{ CL}$
 PRL 122 (2015) 131802

$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-) < 1.6 \times 10^{-6} @ 95\% \text{ CL}$
 PRD 85 (2012) 112004

$\mathcal{B}(D_s^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^-) < 1.2 \times 10^{-7} @ 90\% \text{ CL}$
 PLB 124 (2013) 203



Search for $K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

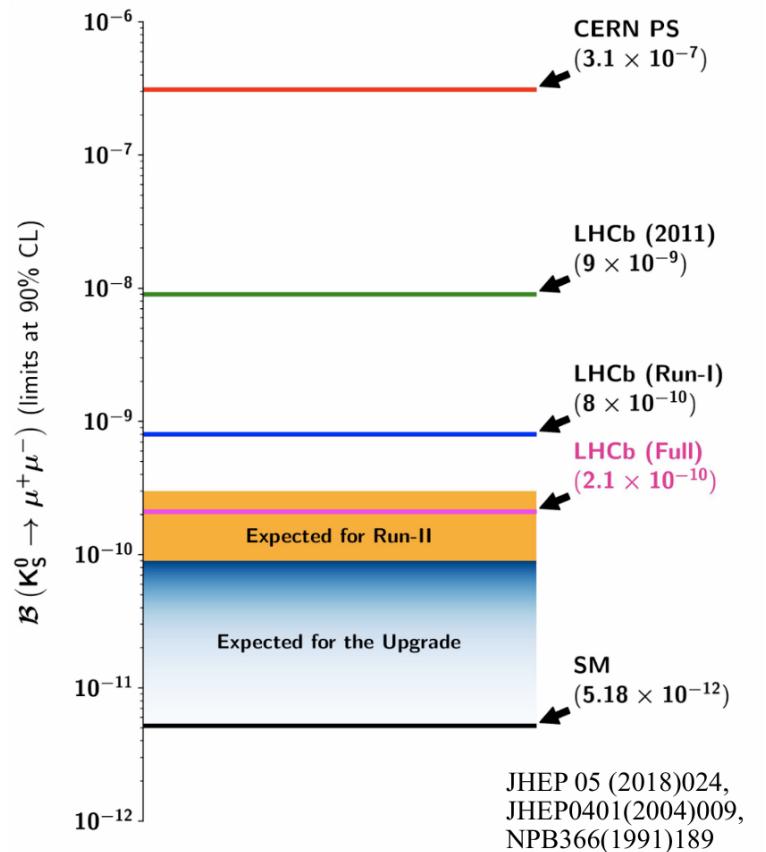
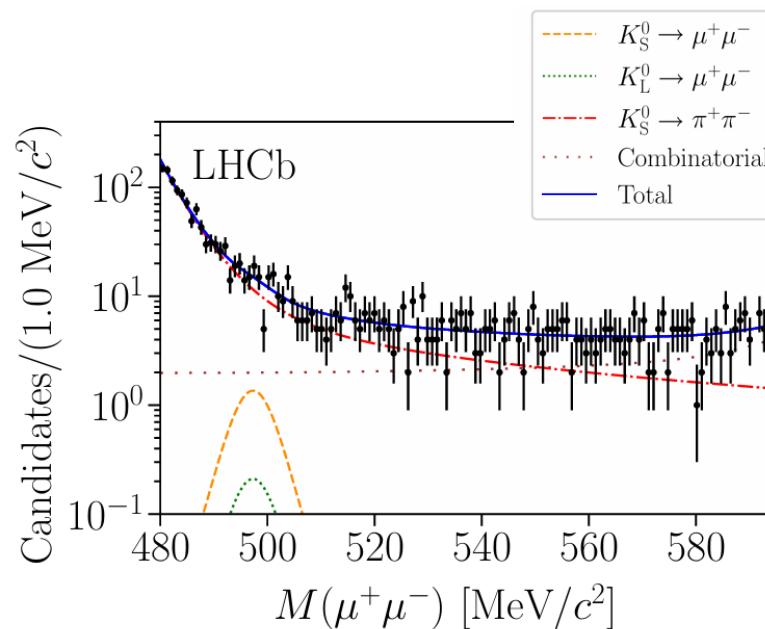
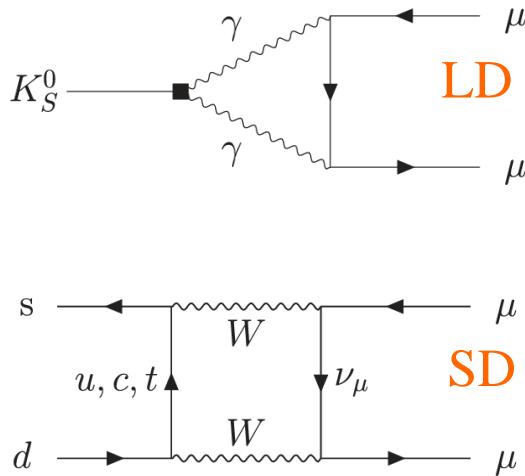
PRL 125 (2020) 231801

□ Limit on BF of $K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ using Run 2 data

$$\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

SM prediction dominated by LD contribution

$$\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (5.18 \pm 1.50(\text{SD}) \pm 0.02(\text{LD})) \times 10^{-12}$$



Search for $K_{S/L}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$

PRD 108 (2023) L031102

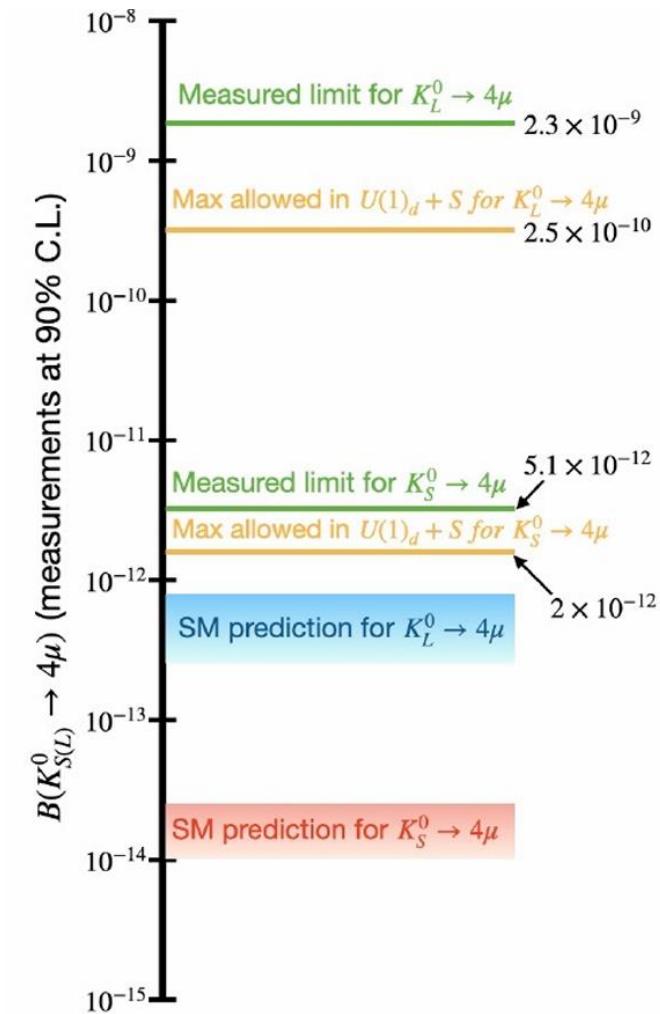
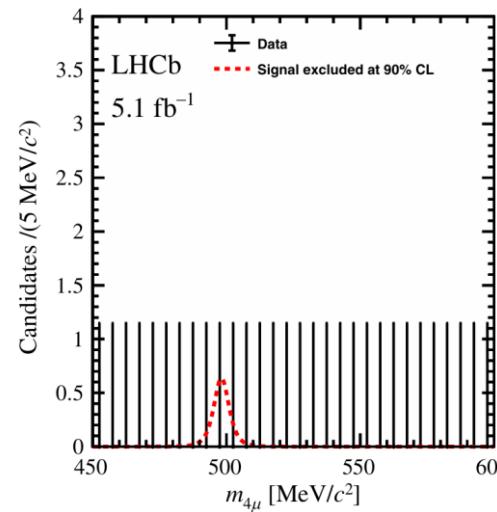
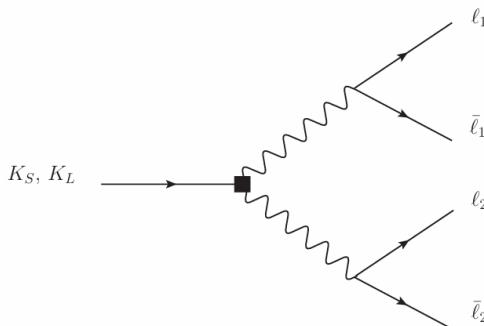
□ Limits on BFs of $K_{S/L}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ using Run 2 data

$$\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 5.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

SM prediction dominated by LD contribution

$$\mathcal{B}(K_{S(L)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 10^{-14} (10^{-13})$$

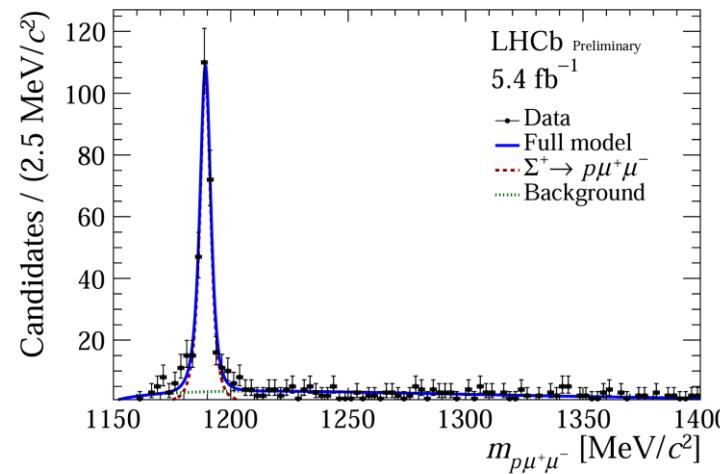
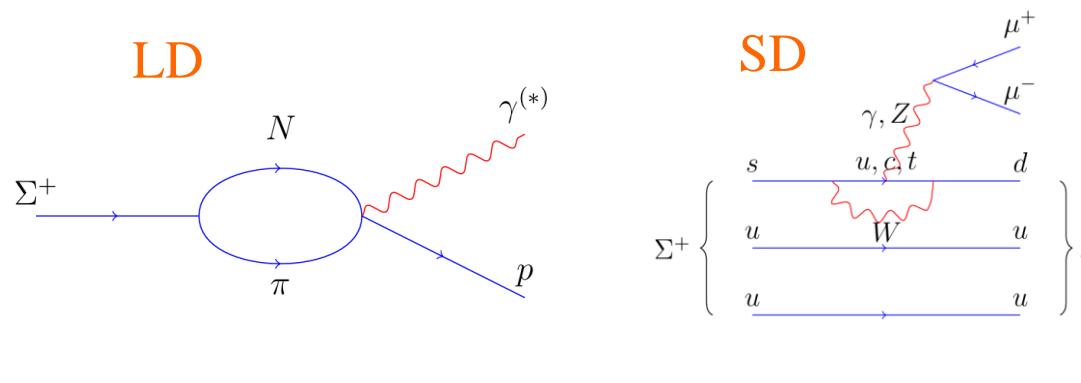


Observation of $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-$

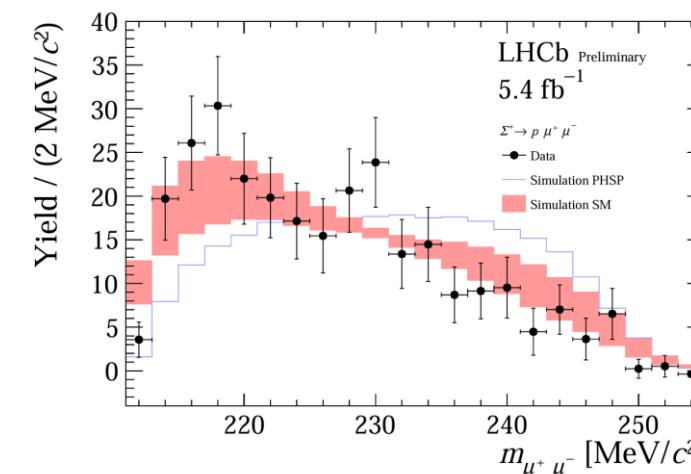
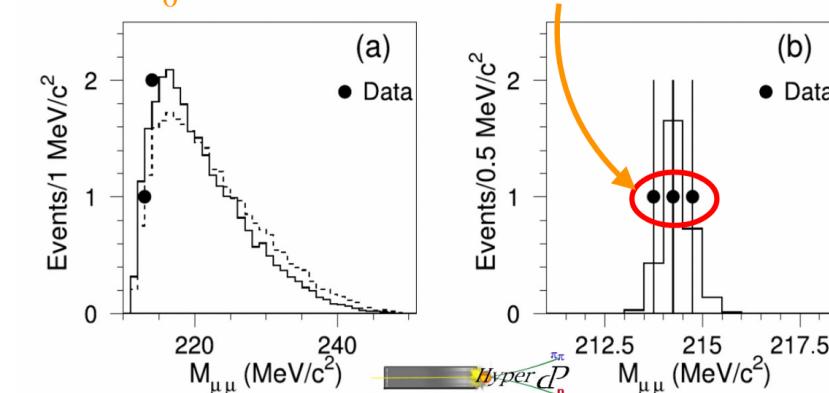
LHCb-CONF-2024-002

- 279 ± 19 signals observed in Run 2 data, no $\mu^+\mu^-$ structure around 214.3 MeV

SM prediction dominated by LD contribution
 $\mathcal{B}(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-) \sim 10^{-8}$



► HyperCP anomaly
 $X_0 = 214.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$? Dark Boson?



Search for $D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

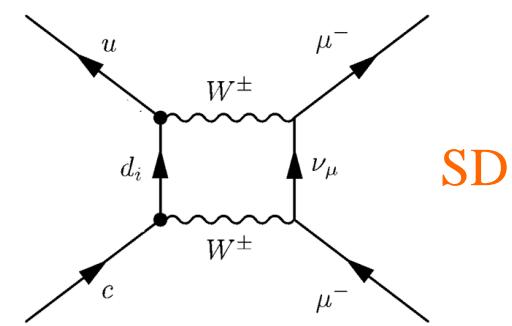
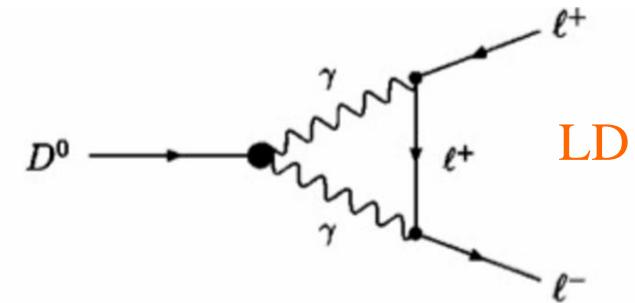
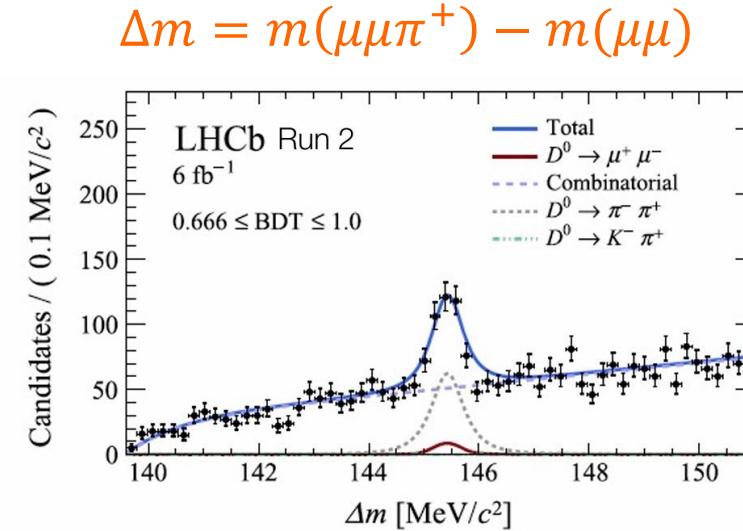
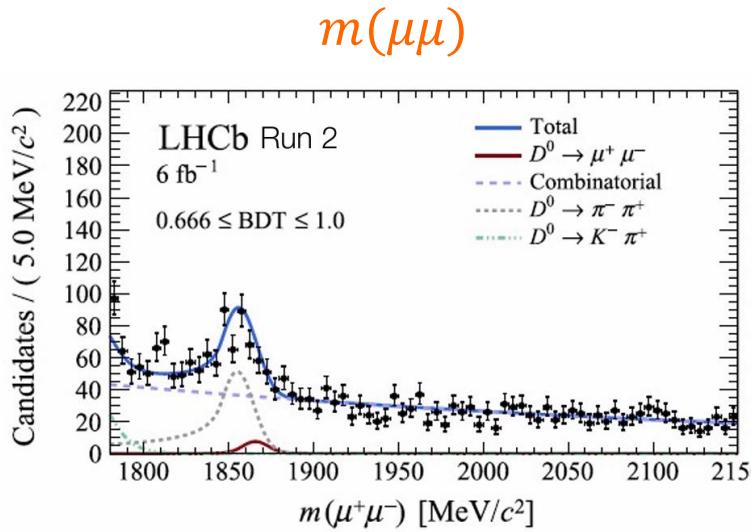
PRL 131 (2023) 041804

- Limit on BF of $D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ with $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$, using Run 2 data

$$\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

SM prediction dominated by LD contribution

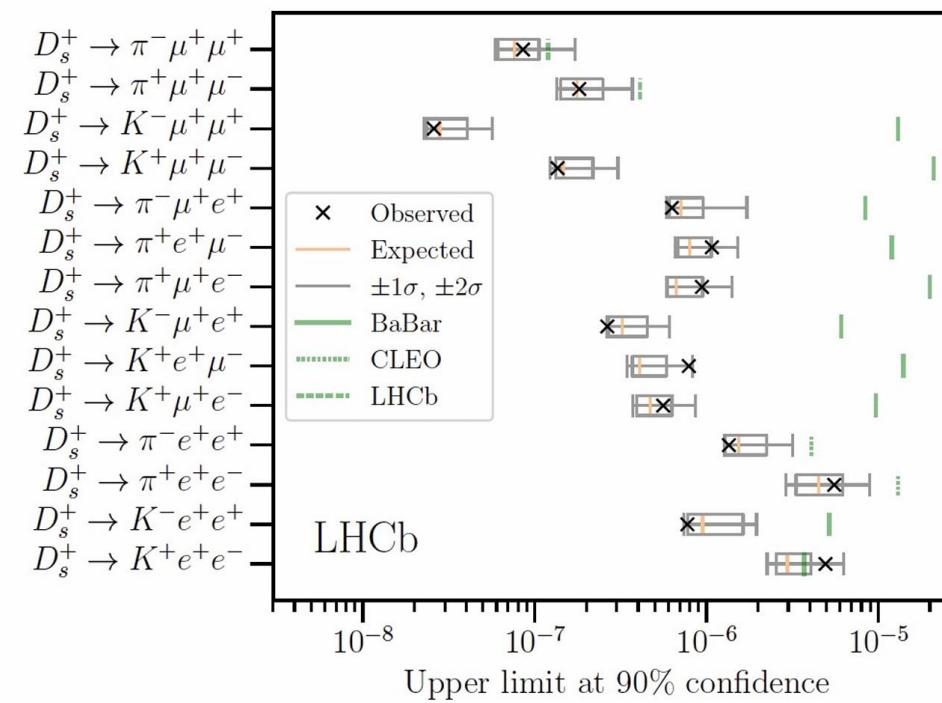
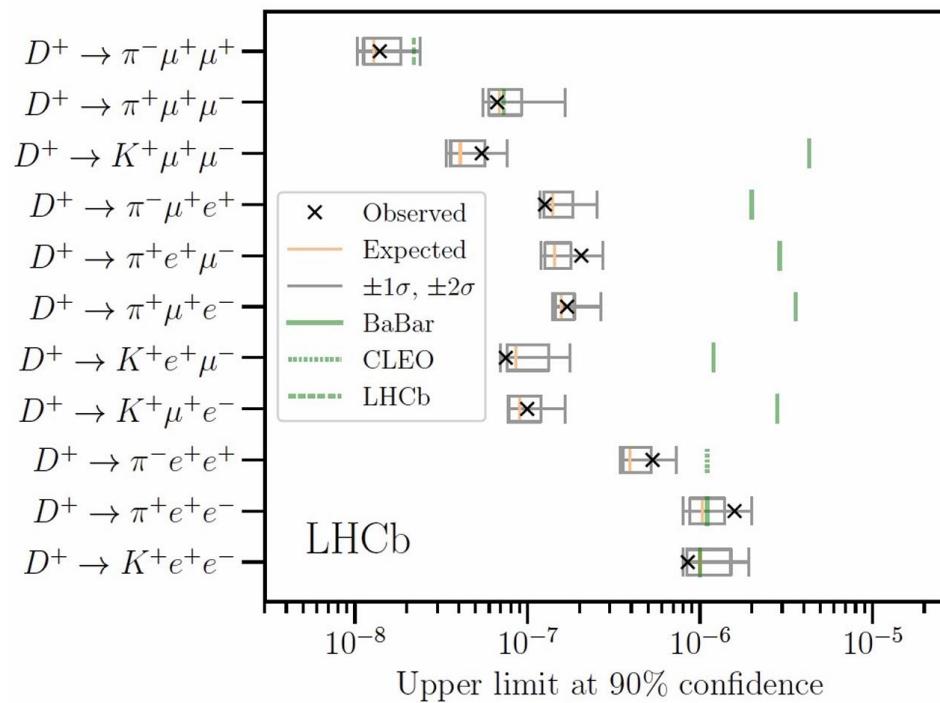
$$\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 10^{-11}$$



25 rare and forbidden $D_{(s)}^+$ decays

JHEP 06 (2021) 044

- Limits for FCNC, LFV and LNV decays between 1.4×10^{-8} and 6.4×10^{-6} , using 2016 data



Search for $D^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

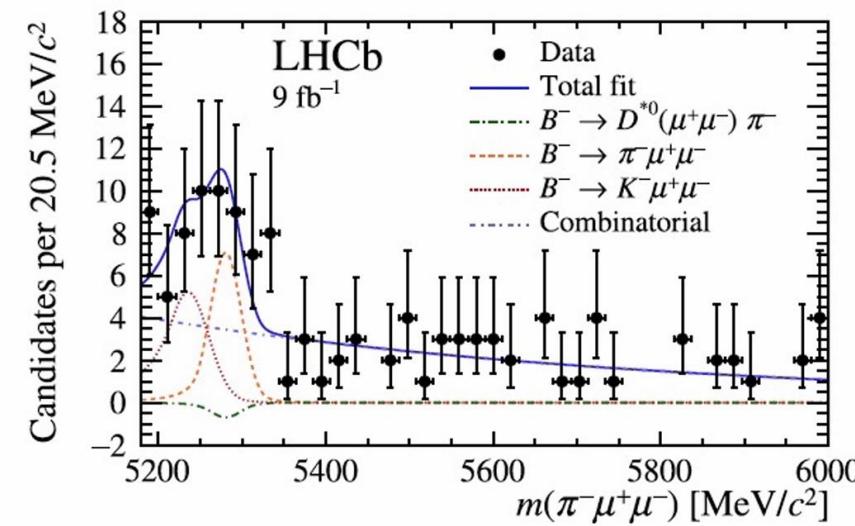
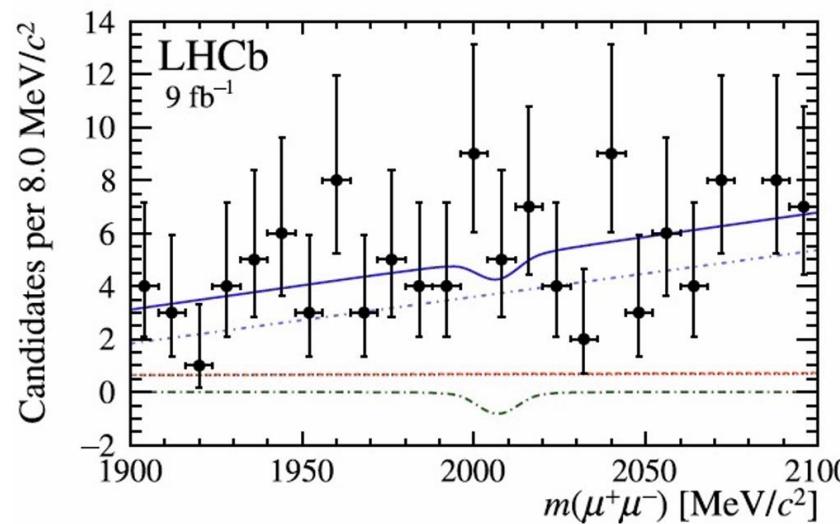
EPJC 83 (2023) 666

- Limit using Run 2 data, with $B^- \rightarrow D^{*0} \pi^-$ as source of D^{*0}

$$\mathcal{B}(D^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

SM prediction highly suppressed due to large strong decay width

$$\mathcal{B}(D^{*0} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 10^{-19}$$



Search for $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-$ decay

arXiv:2407.11474

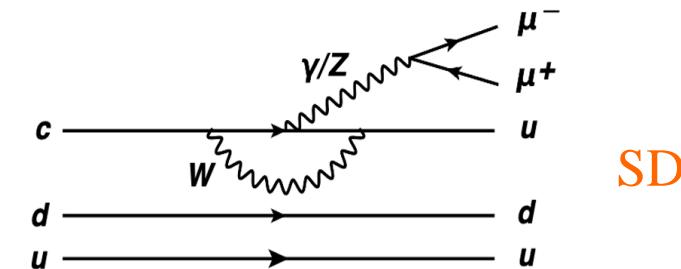
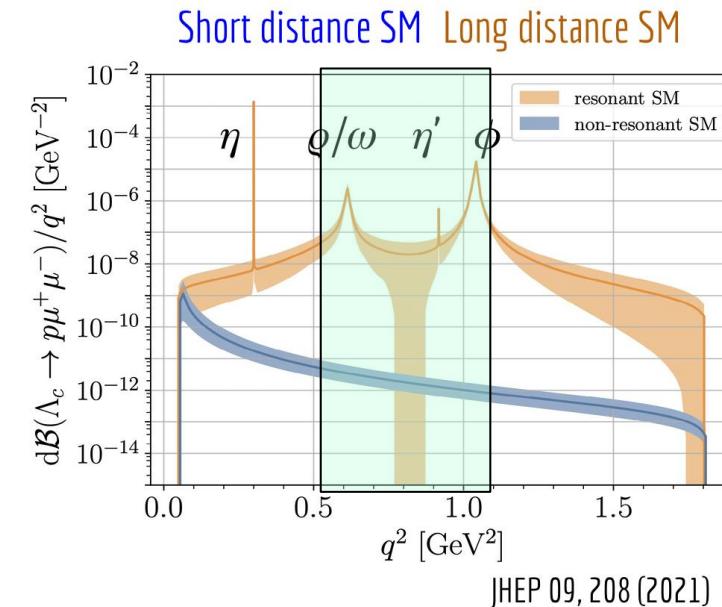
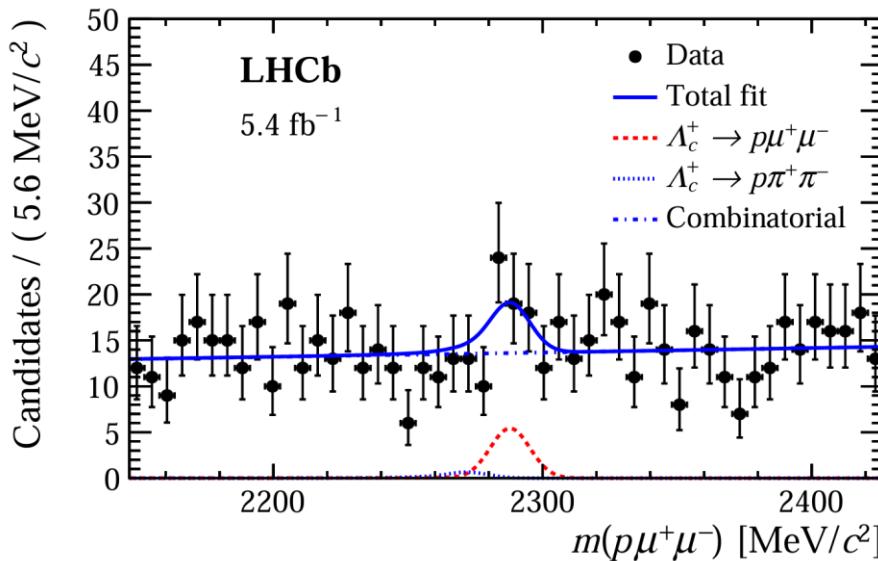
- Limit for $m(\mu^+\mu^-) < 508 \text{ MeV or } m(\mu^+\mu^-) > 1060 \text{ MeV, using Run 2 data}$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-) < 2.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

SM prediction dominated by LD contribution

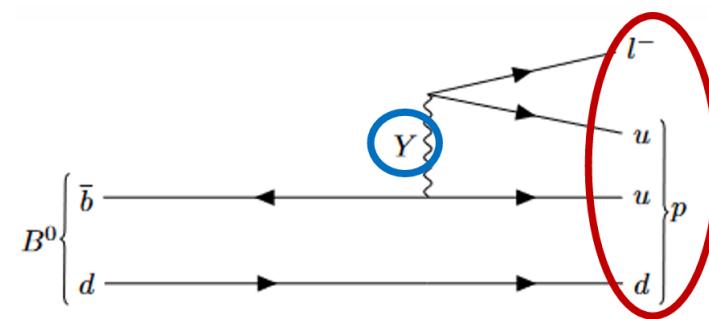
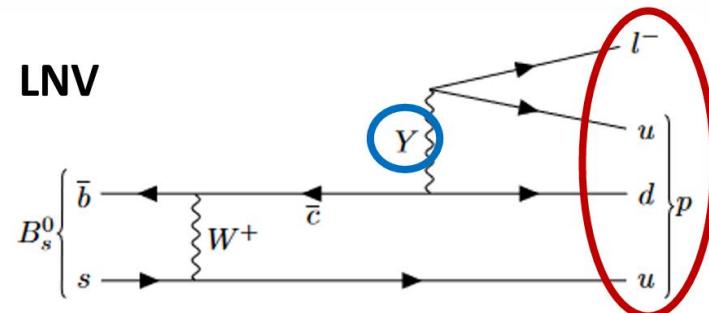
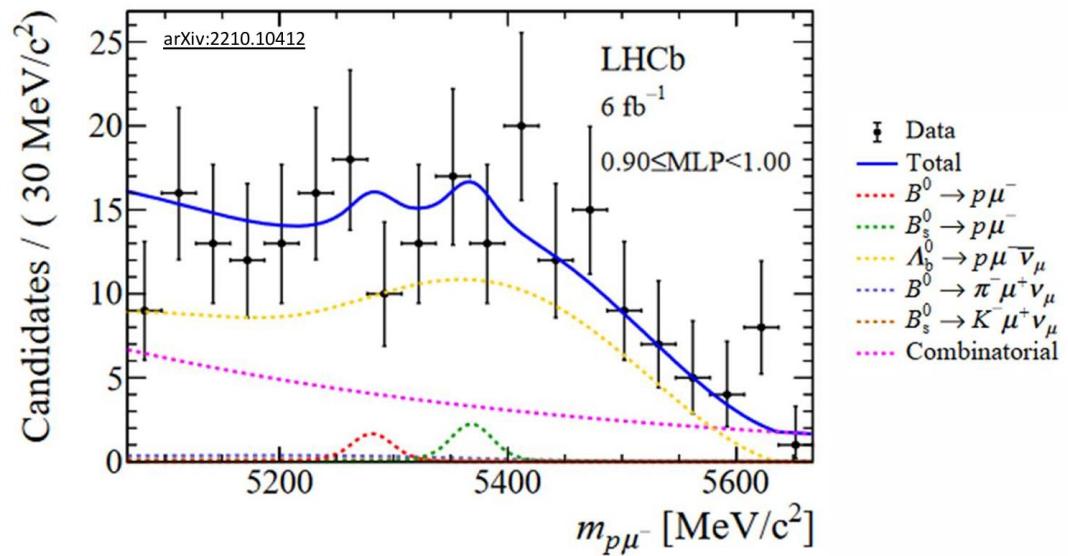
$$\mathcal{B}_{SD}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-) \sim 10^{-8}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{LD}(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-) \sim 10^{-6}$$



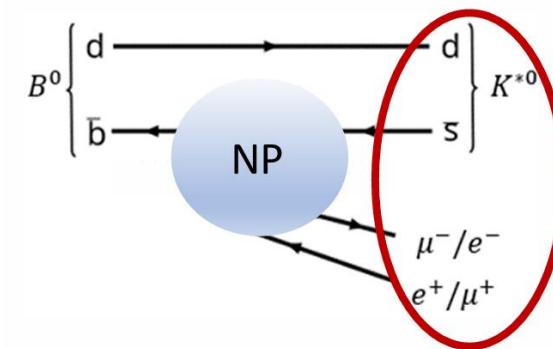
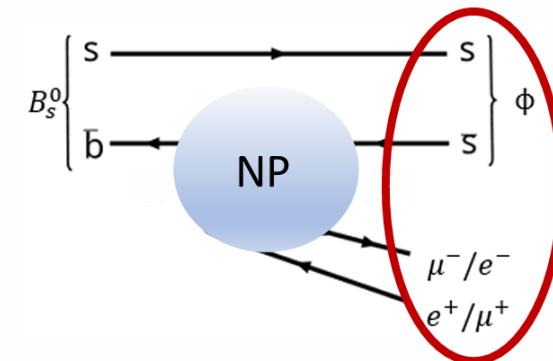
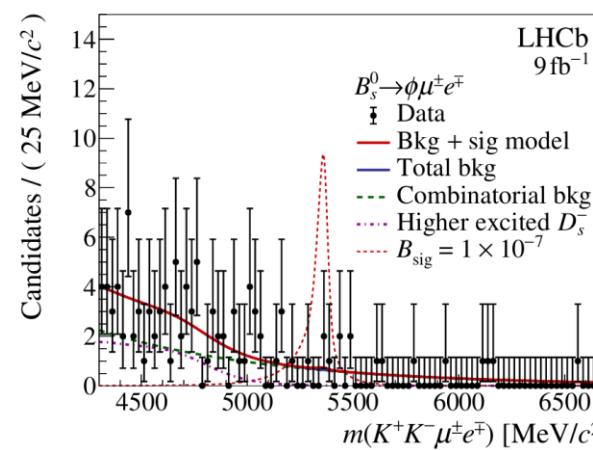
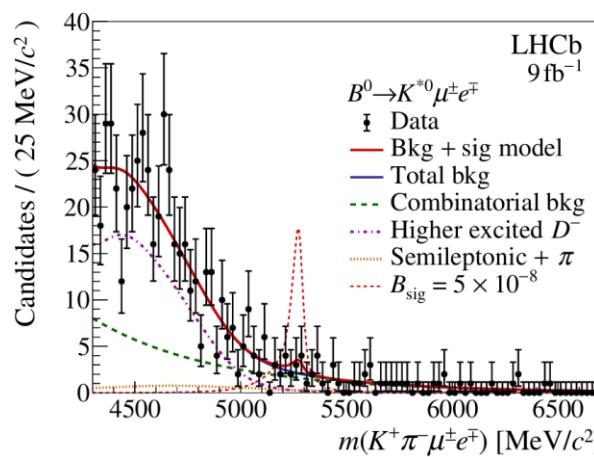
□ Limits on BFs using Run 2 data

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow p\mu^-) &< 2.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL} \\ \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow p\mu^-) &< 12.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL} \end{aligned}$$



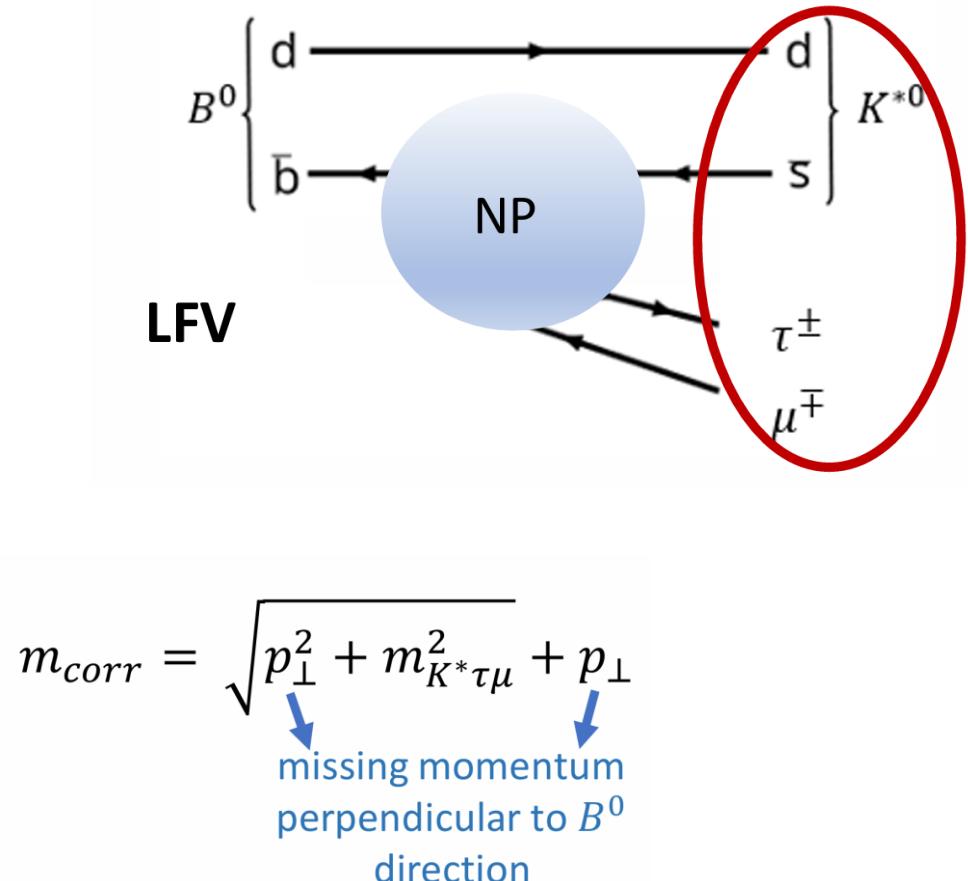
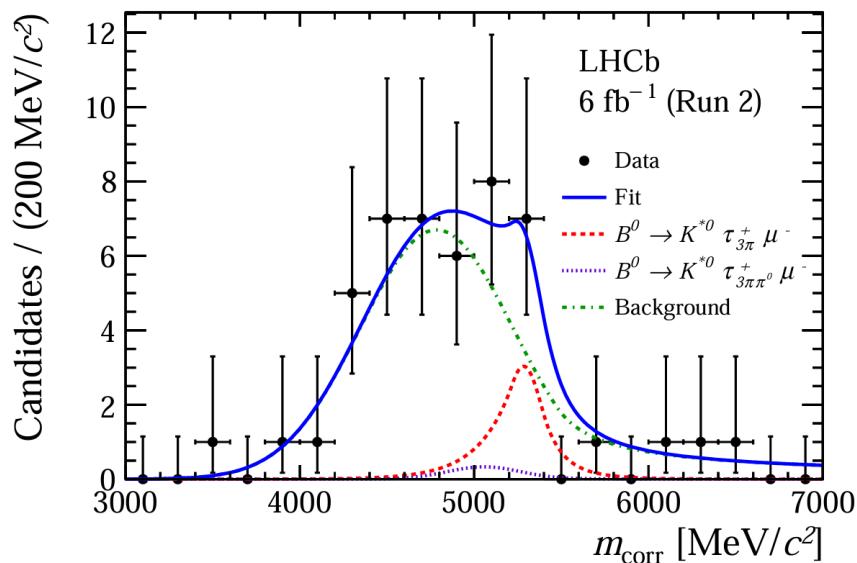
□ Limits on BFs using Run 2 data

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^\pm e^\mp) &< 10.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL} \\ \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^\pm e^\mp) &< 16.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @ 90% CL} \end{aligned}$$



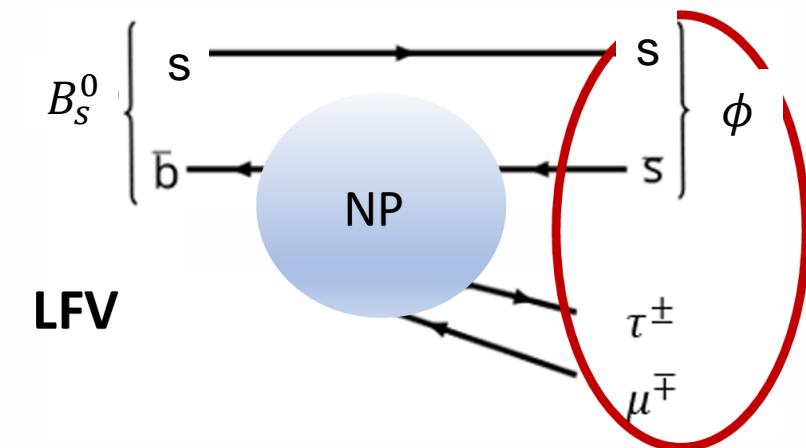
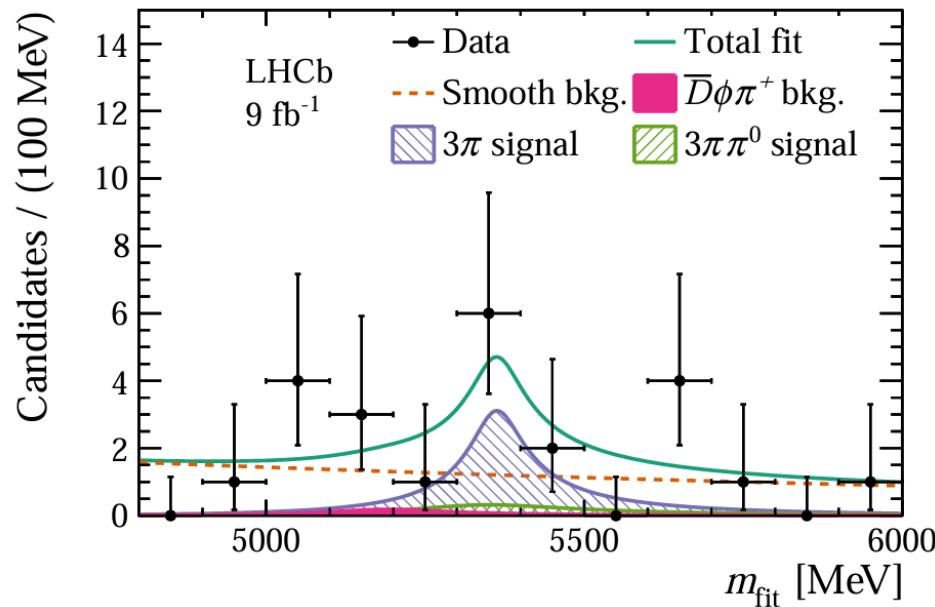
- First limits on BF using Run 2 data, with $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- (\pi^0) \nu_\tau$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau^+ \mu^-) &< 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ @ 90% CL} \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau^- \mu^+) &< 8.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ @ 90% CL}\end{aligned}$$



□ Limit on BF using Run 2 data, with $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- (\pi^0) \nu_\tau$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \tau^\pm \mu^\mp) < 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$



m_{fit} calculated using PV and SV constraints

$B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+\mu^-$ using B_{s2}^* decays

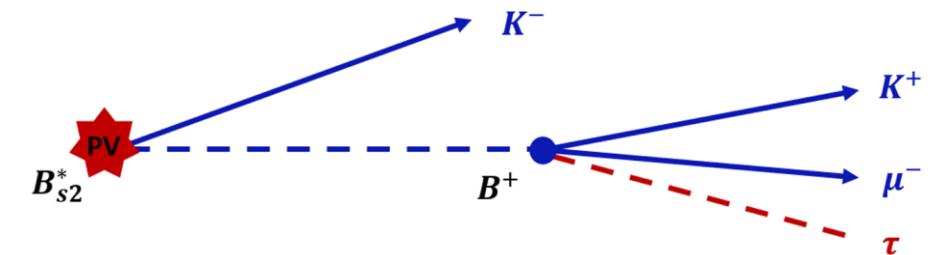
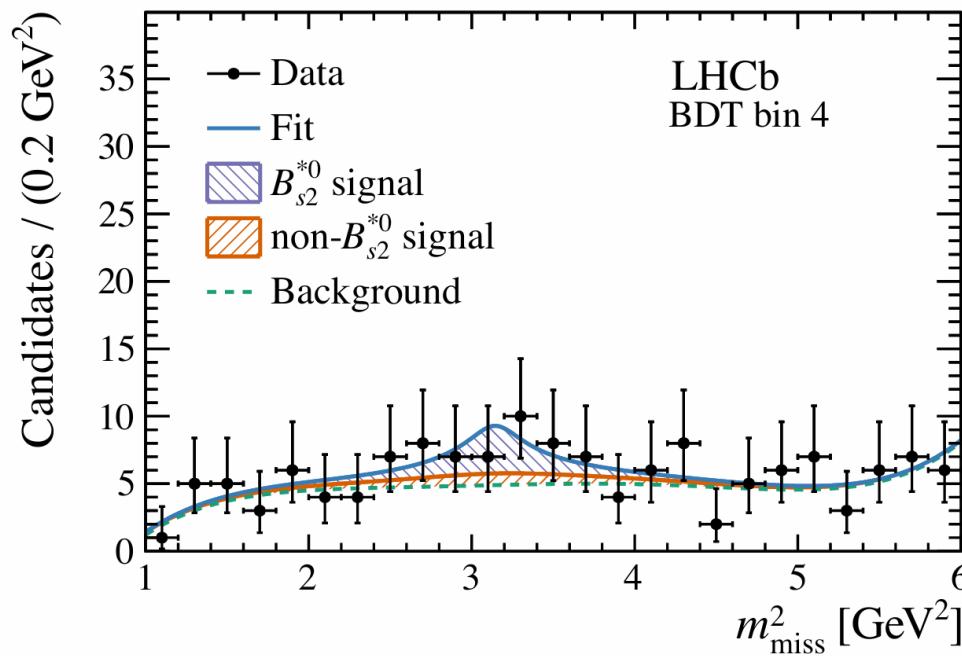
JHEP 06 (2020) 129

□ Limits on BF using Run 2 data, with inclusive τ reconstruction

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+\mu^-) < 3.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$

Belle result

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+\mu^-) < 0.59 \times 10^{-5} \text{ @ 90% CL}$$



m_{miss} calculated using PV and SV constraints

More LFV results

$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- e^-) < 7.0 \times 10^{-9}$ @ 90% CL, PRL 123 (2019) 241802

$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ e^-) < 6.4 \times 10^{-9}$ @ 90% CL, PRL 123 (2019) 241802

$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp) < 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$ @ 95% CL, PRL 123 (2019) 211801

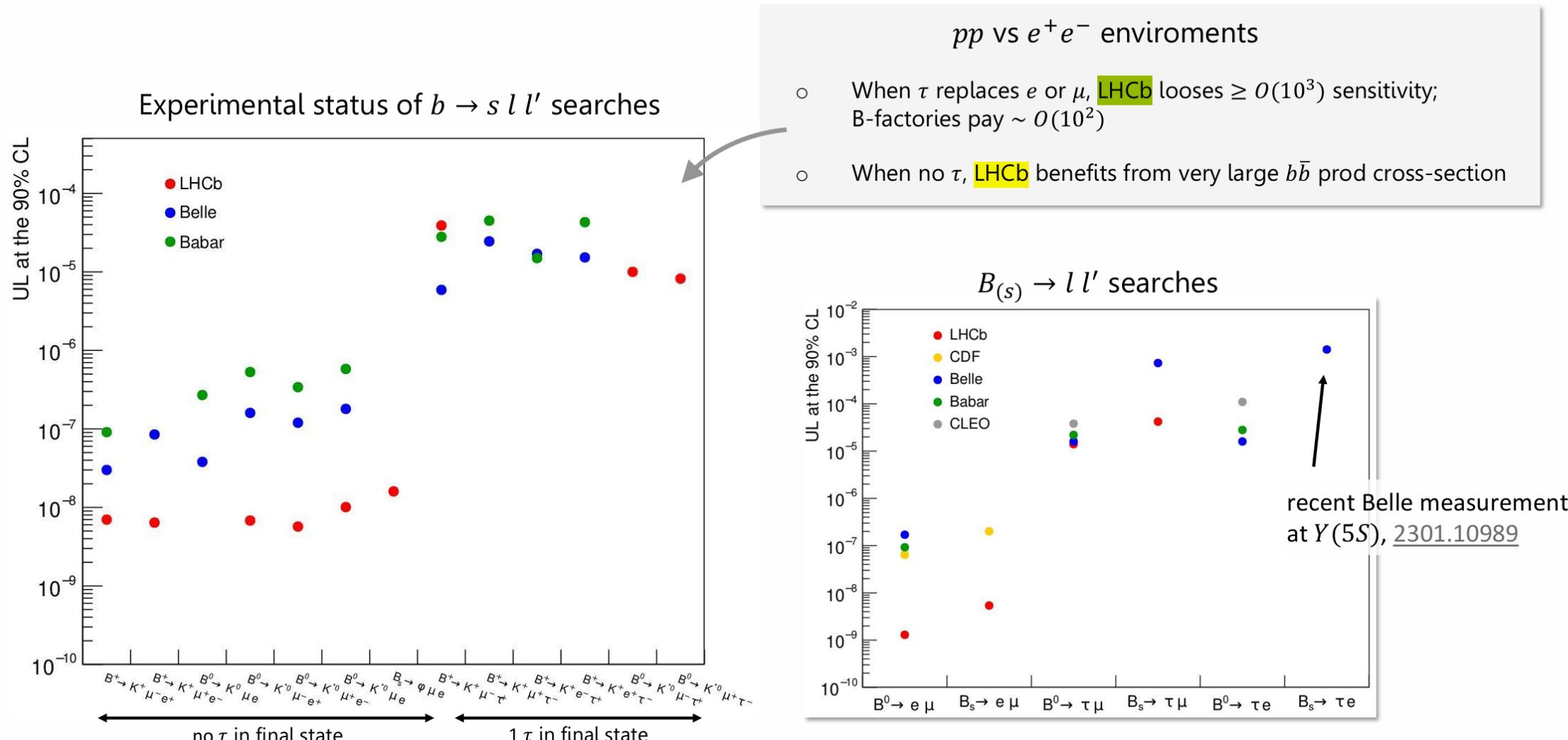
$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp) < 4.2 \times 10^{-5}$ @ 95% CL, PRL 123 (2019) 211801

$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 1.0 \times 10^{-9}$ @ 95% CL, JHEP 03 (2018) 078

$\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 4.6 \times 10^{-8}$ @ 90% CL, PLB 754 (2016) 167

$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.9 \times 10^{-5}$ @ 90% CL, JHEP 02 (2015) 121

Summary of LFV in B decays



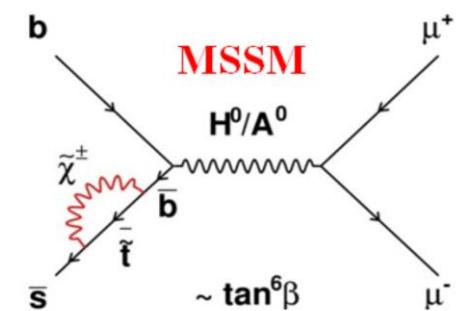
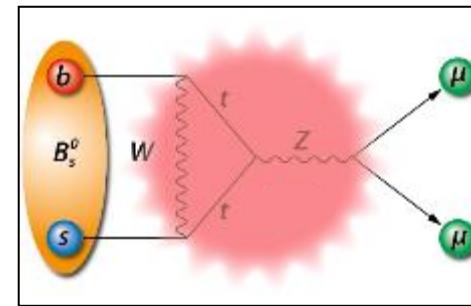
$$B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

➤ Very rare in the SM, sensitive to NP

- FCNC and helicity suppression

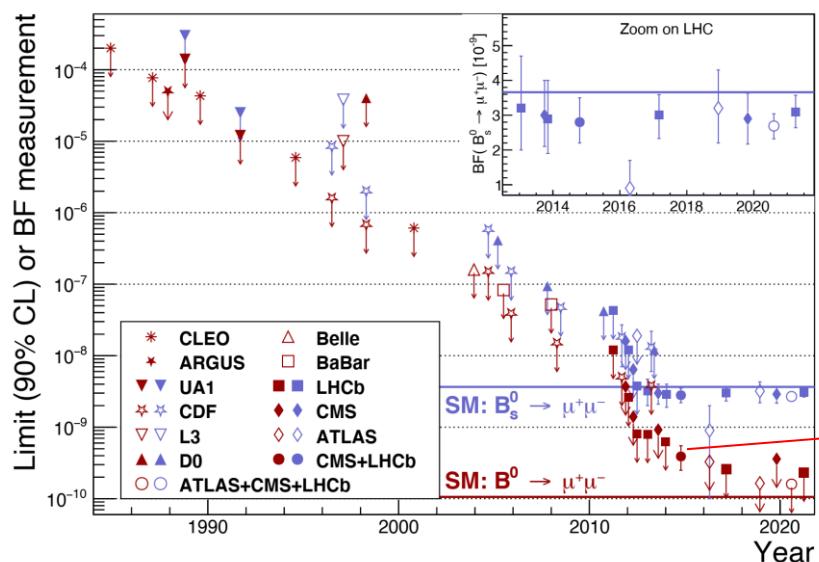
$$\mathcal{B}^{\text{SM}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (3.66 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\mathcal{B}^{\text{SM}}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (1.03 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-10}$$

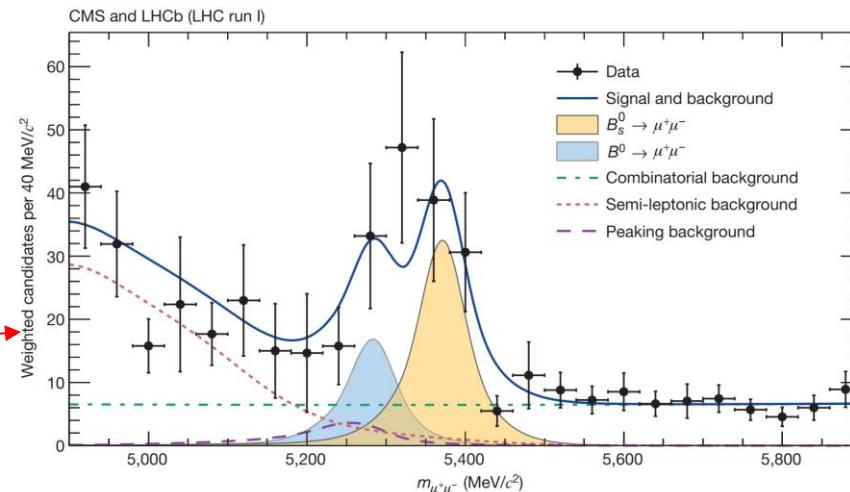


➤ $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ observed by LHCb and CMS in 2015

Nature 522 (2015) 68



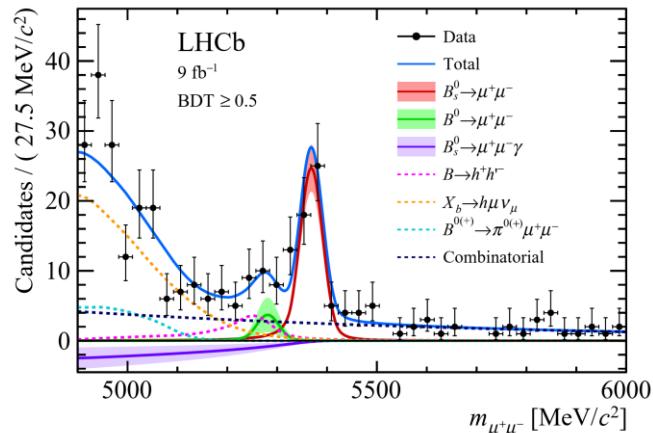
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (2.8^{+0.7}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-9}$$



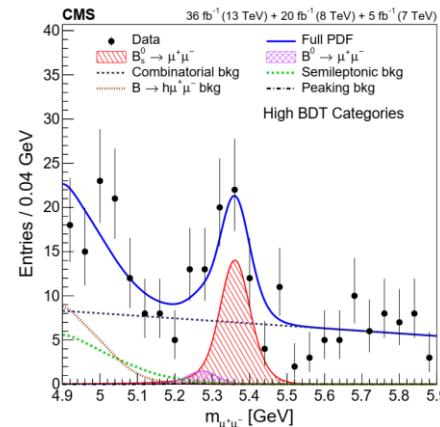
$B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



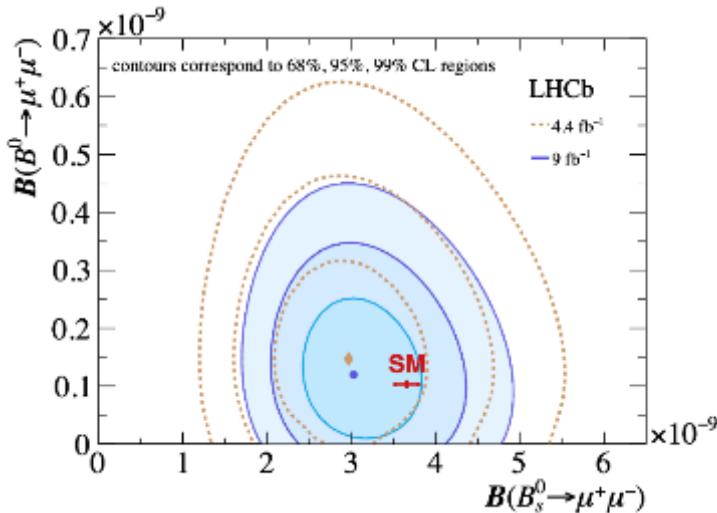
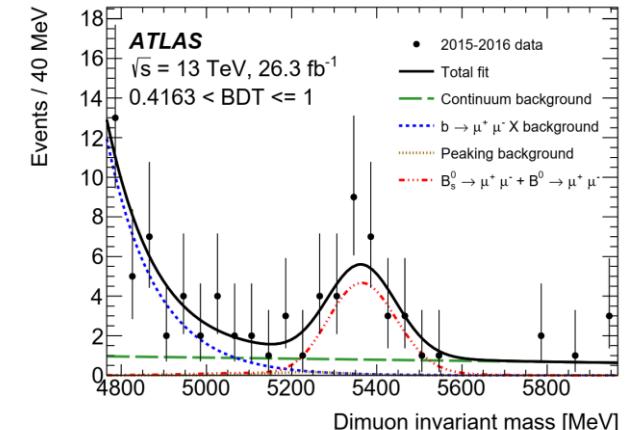
PRL 128 (2022) 04801



JHEP 04 (2020) 188



JHEP 04 (2019) 098



	$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$
LHCb (11-18)	$(3.09^{+0.46}_{-0.43}{}^{+0.15}_{-0.11}) \times 10^{-9}$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-10}$
CMS (11-16)	$(2.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-10}$
ATLAS (11-16)	$(2.8^{+0.8}_{-0.7}) \times 10^{-9}$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-10}$
SM	$(3.66 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-9}$	$(1.03 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-9}$

□ Limits on BF using Run 2 data, with $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$

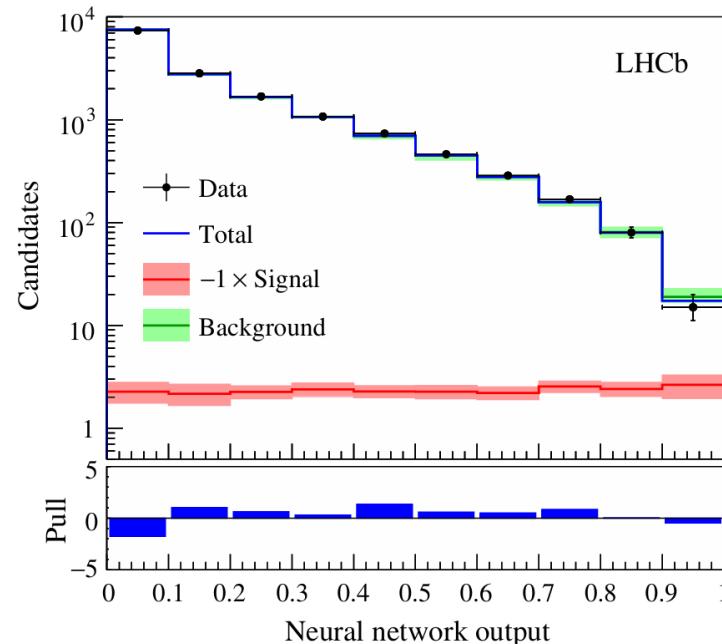
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) < 2.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ @ 95% CL}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) < 6.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ @ 95% CL}$$

SM predictions

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) = (2.22 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-8}$$

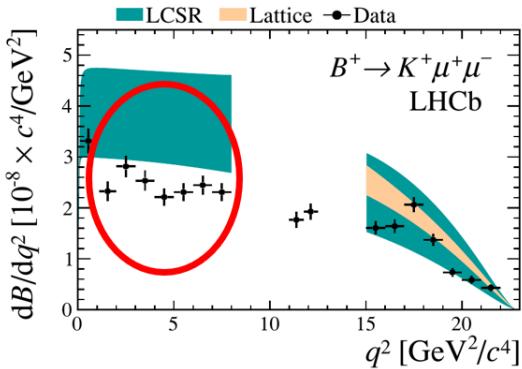
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) = (7.73 \pm 0.49) \times 10^{-7}$$



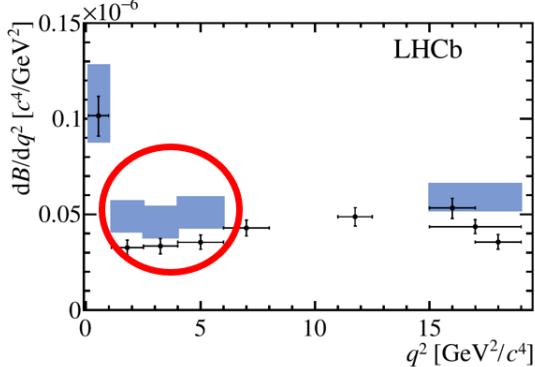
$b \rightarrow s\mu^+\mu^-$ BFs

- Data below SM predictions in low q^2 regions
- Hadronic uncertainties difficult to estimate (FFs, nonlocal contributions)

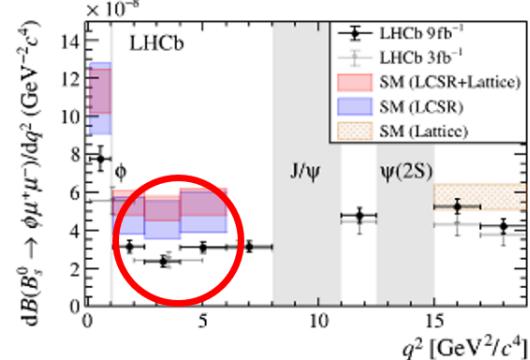
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ JHEP 06(2014)133



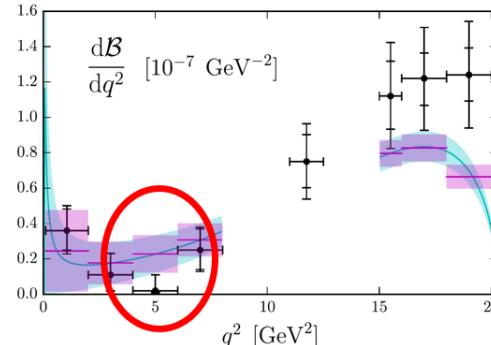
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ JHEP 04(2017)142



$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ PRL 127 (2021) 151801

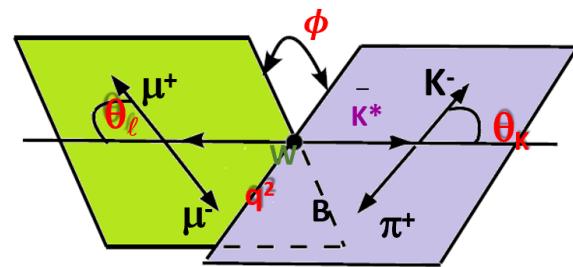
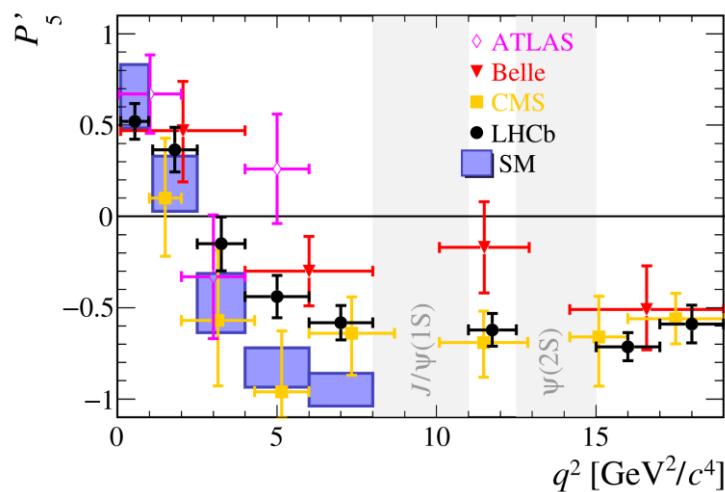


$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$ JHEP 06(2015)115



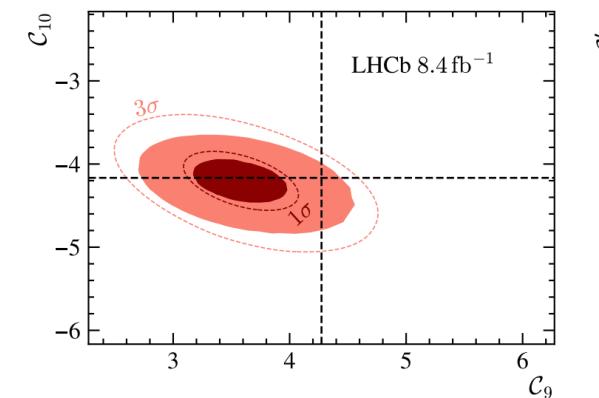
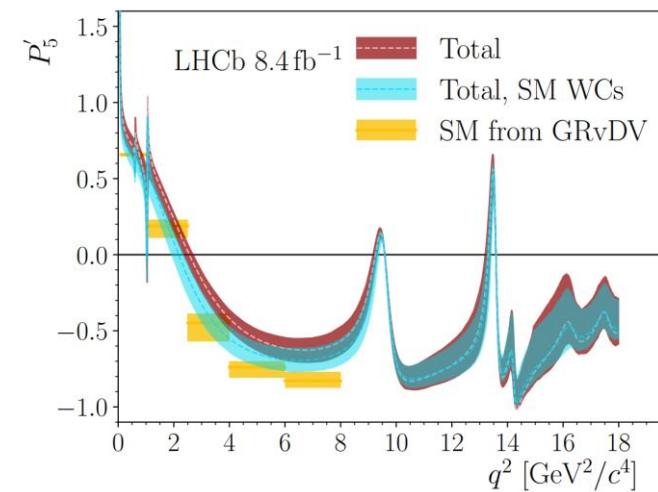
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ angular analysis

- Broadly consistent with SM, with exception of P'_5 in low q^2 region:
~ 3σ effect PRL 125 (2020) 011802



- Data-driven analysis of non-local contribution: 2.1σ deviation from SM

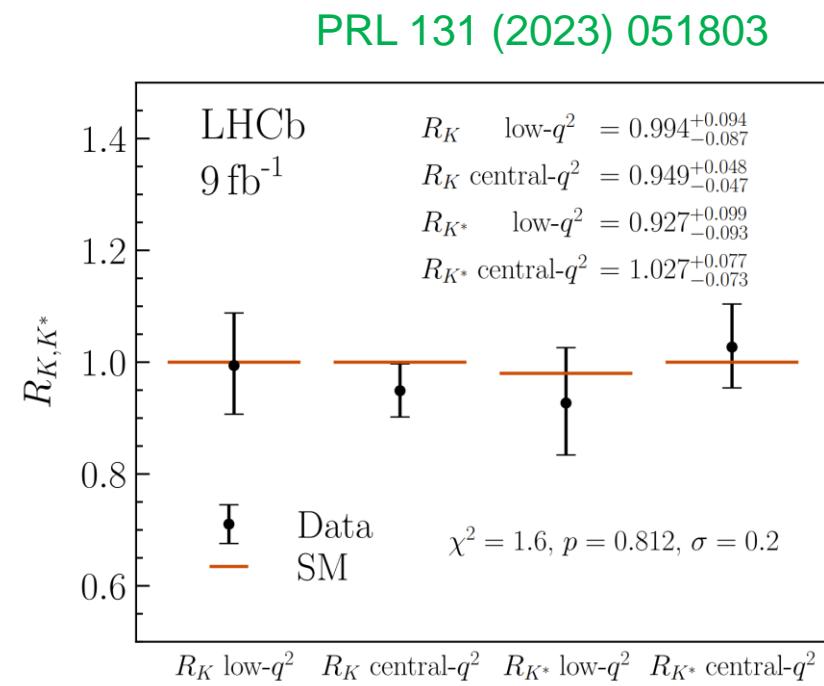
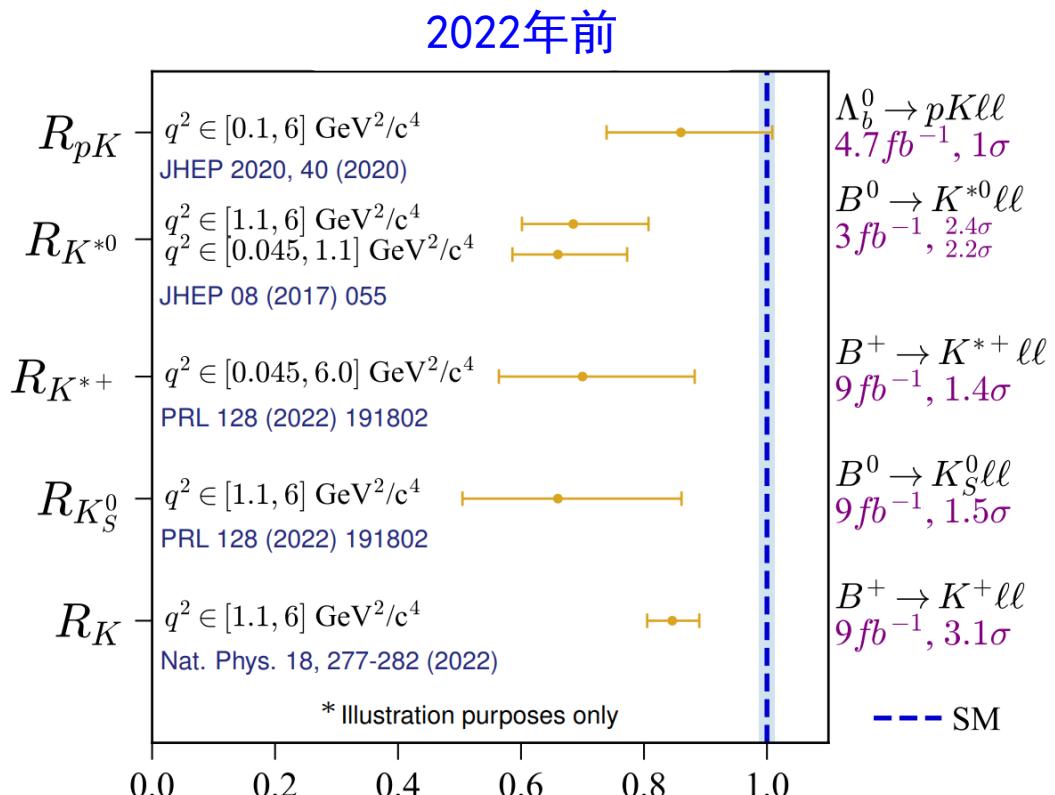
arXiv:1405.17347



R($K^{(*)}$)

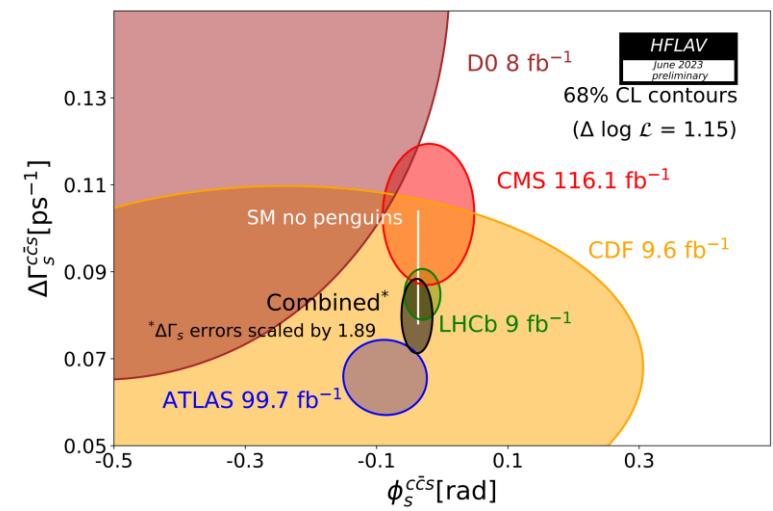
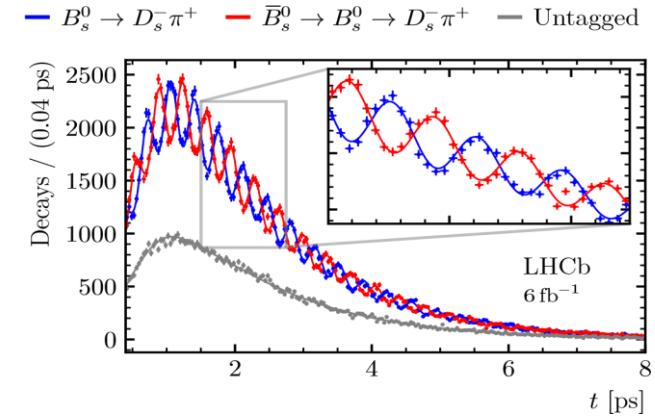
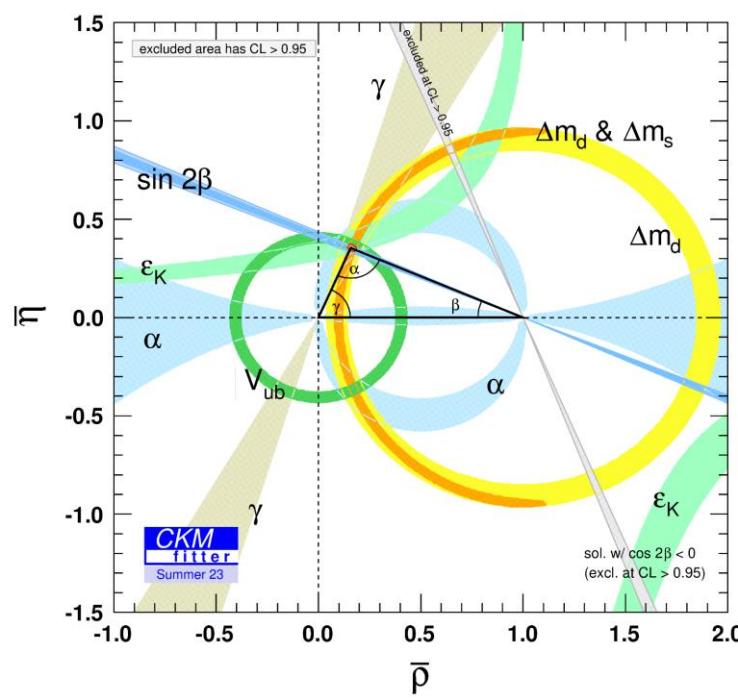
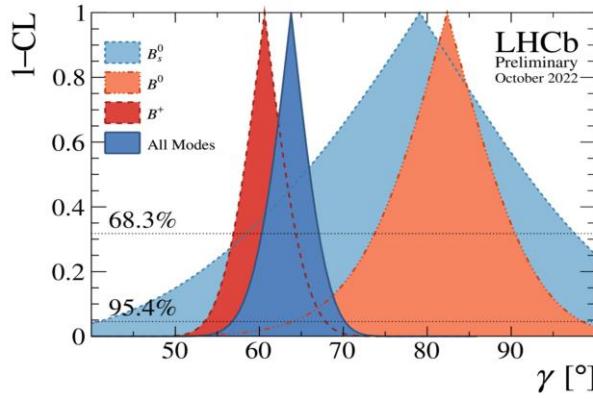
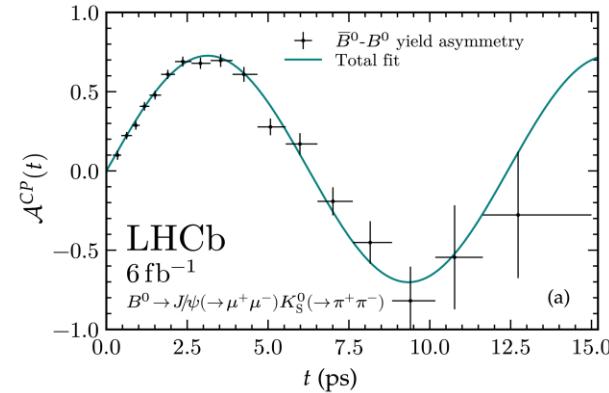
□ Test of lepton flavour universality in $b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ ($l = e, \mu$) decays

$$R_X = \frac{\mathcal{B}(H_b \rightarrow X \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(H_b \rightarrow X e^+ e^-)}$$



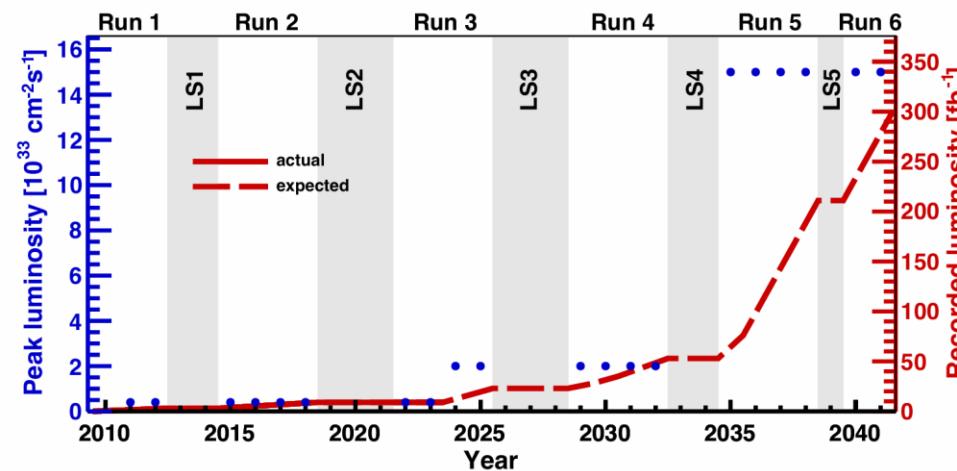
CP violation: the big picture

- CKM theory has passed very stringent tests and seems to work well ...



Summary

- LHCb is a general-purpose detector with a very broad physics program covering
 - Precision measurements of CP violation to test CKM unitarity
 - Indirect search for new physics effects in rare and forbidden decays
 - Direct search for new particle both from $p\bar{p}$ collisions and from B decays
- Many topics not covered: EDM/MDM, CPT violation, strong CPV, $R(D^{(*)})$, photon polarization in $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, ...
- Looking forward to exciting results from LHCb Run 3, 4, ...



Hidden Valley

Slide from Matthew Strassle

