

Angular analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$ decays at low q^2 with the LHCb detector

PHENIICS Fest 2024

Marie Hartmann

The LHCb experiment

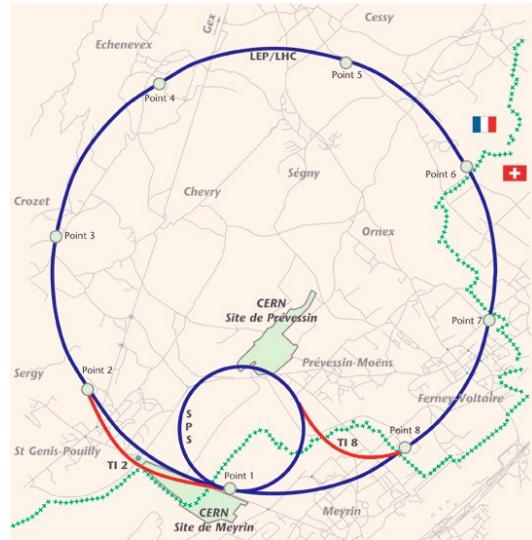
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 - Precision studies of b and c quarks
 - Goal: Indirectly constrain the Standard Model (SM)

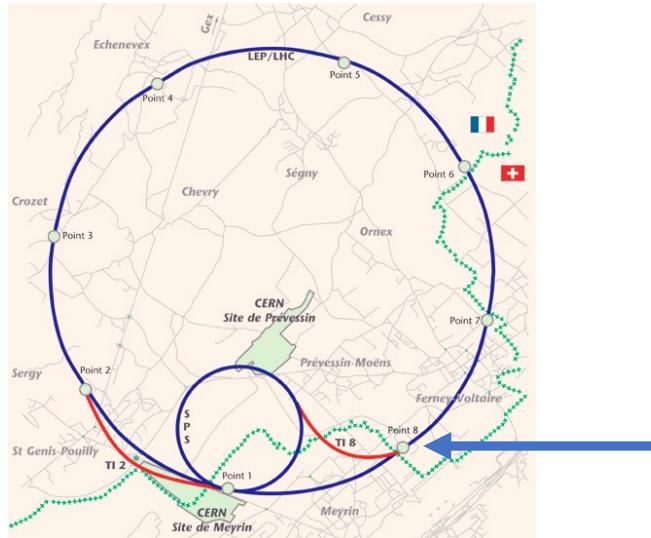
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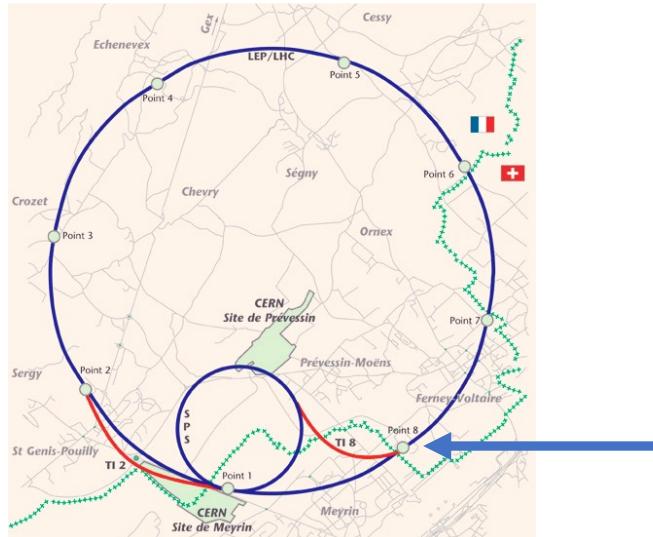
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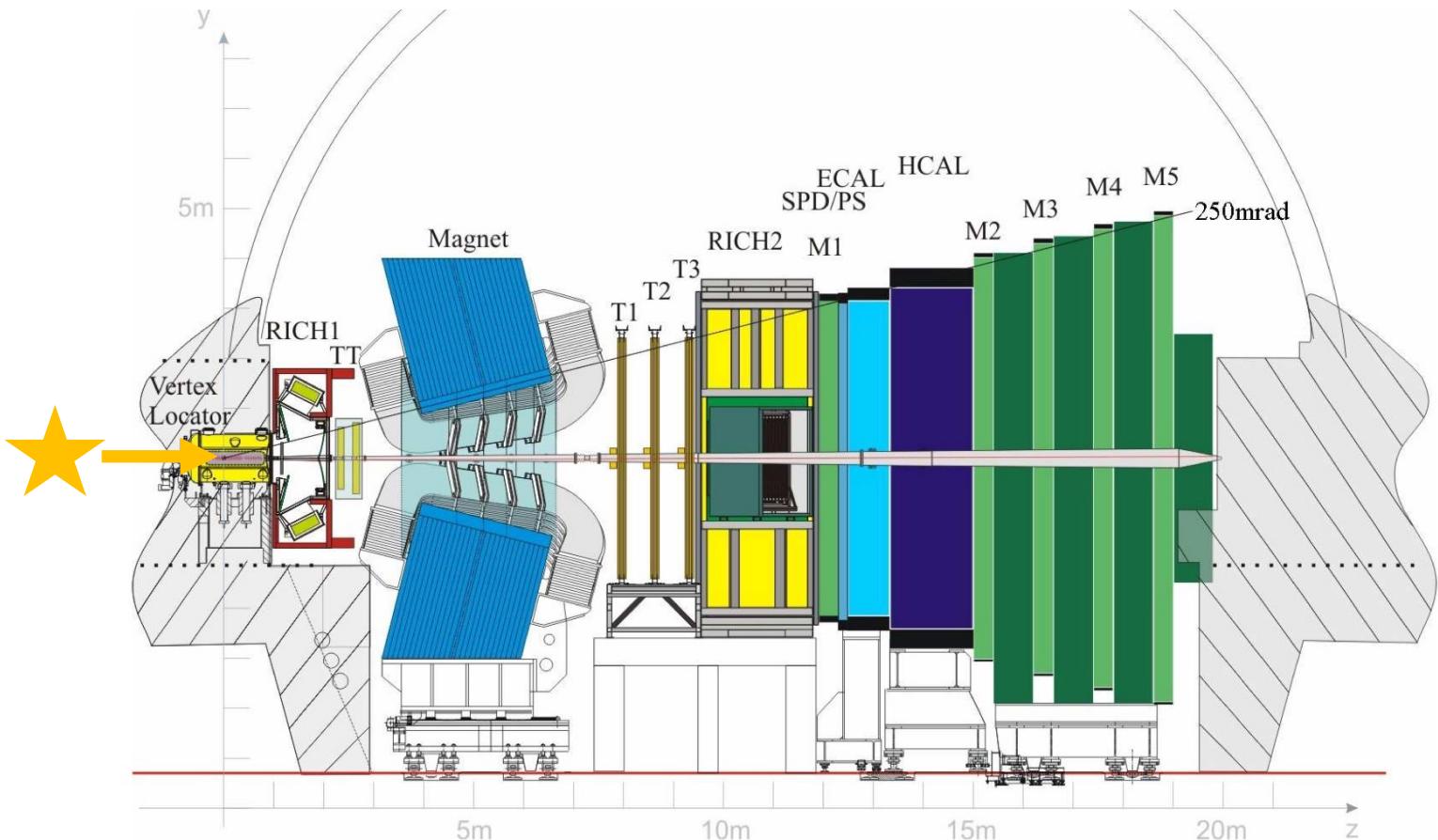
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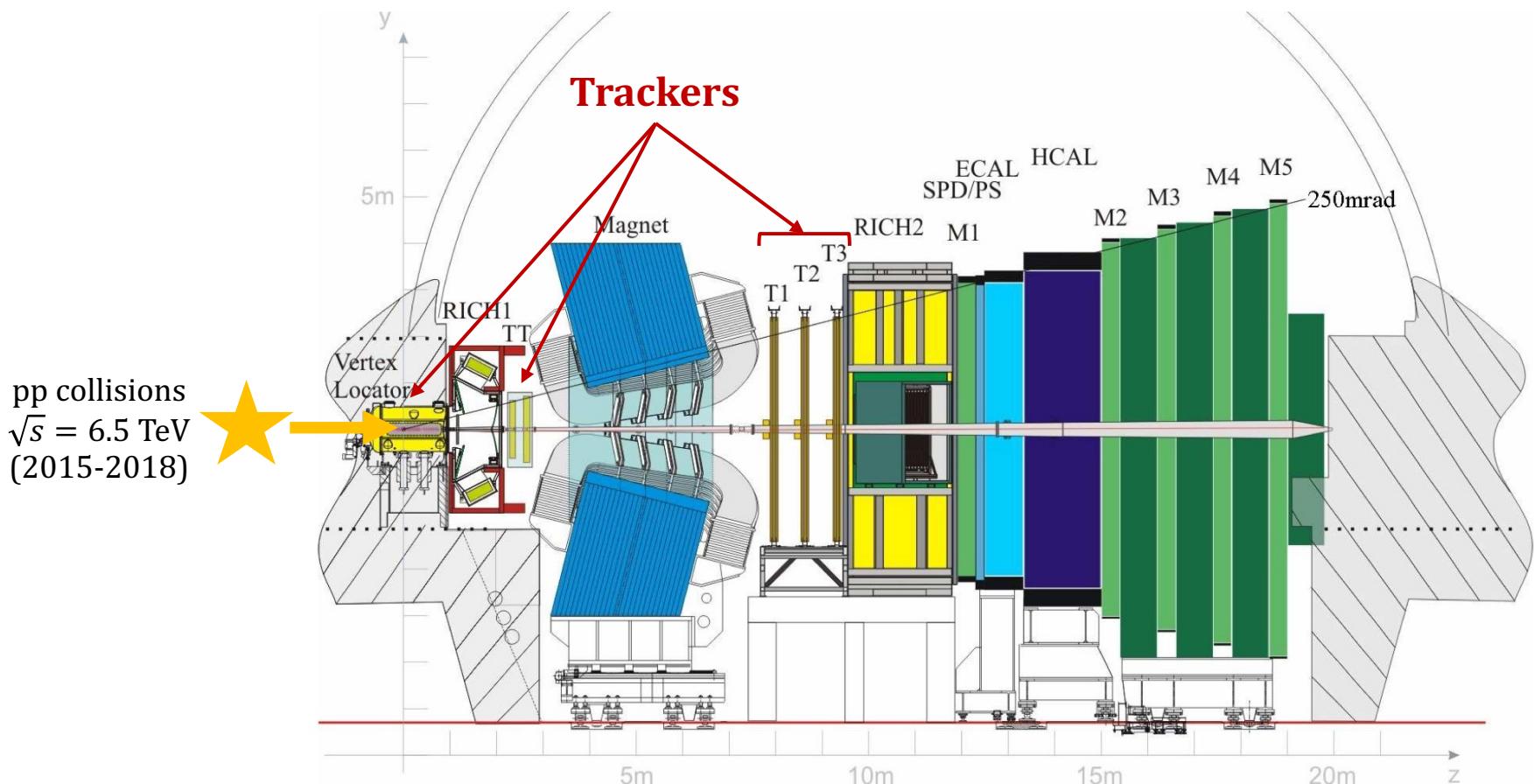


The LHCb detector

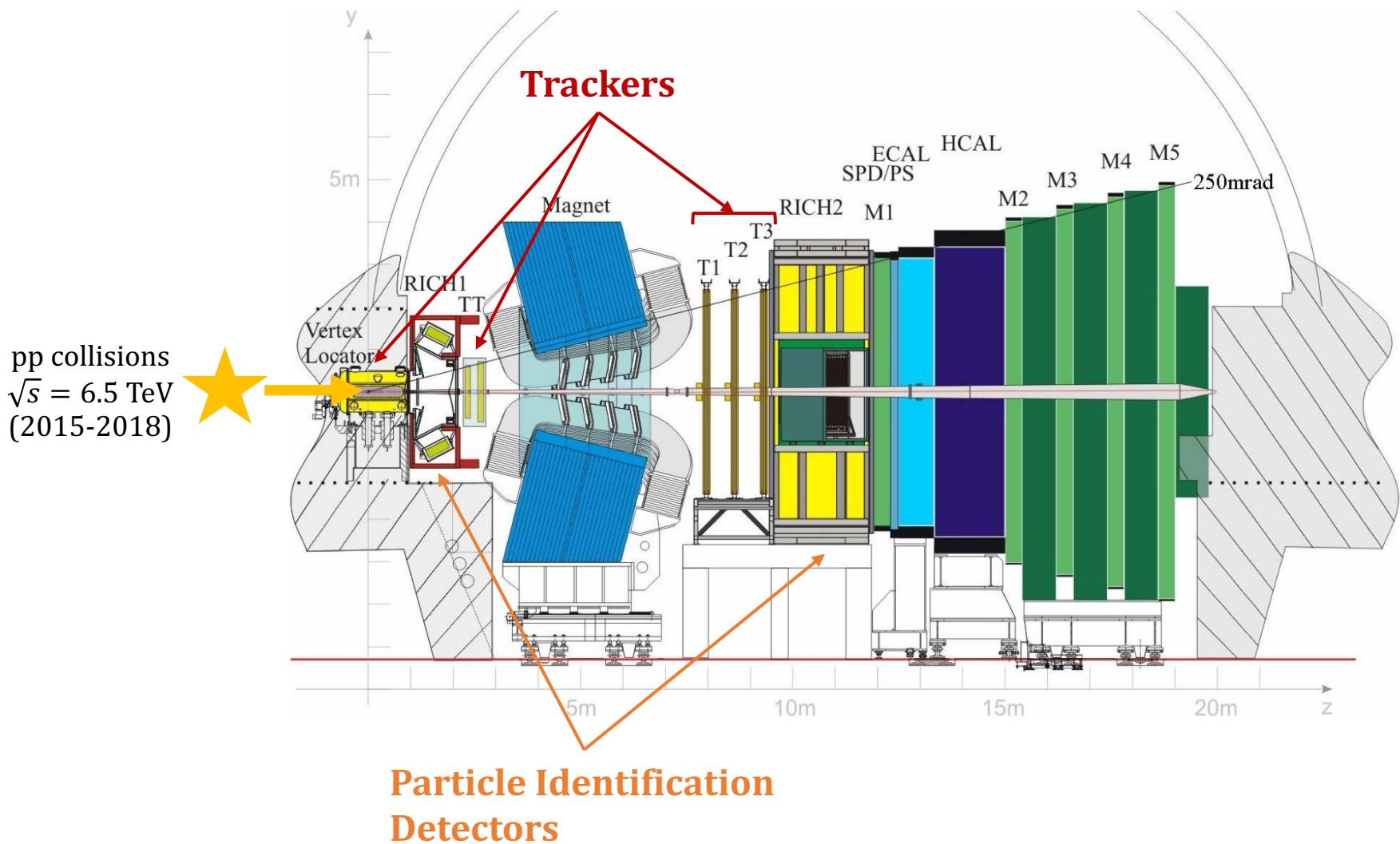
pp collisions
 $\sqrt{s} = 6.5 \text{ TeV}$
(2015-2018)



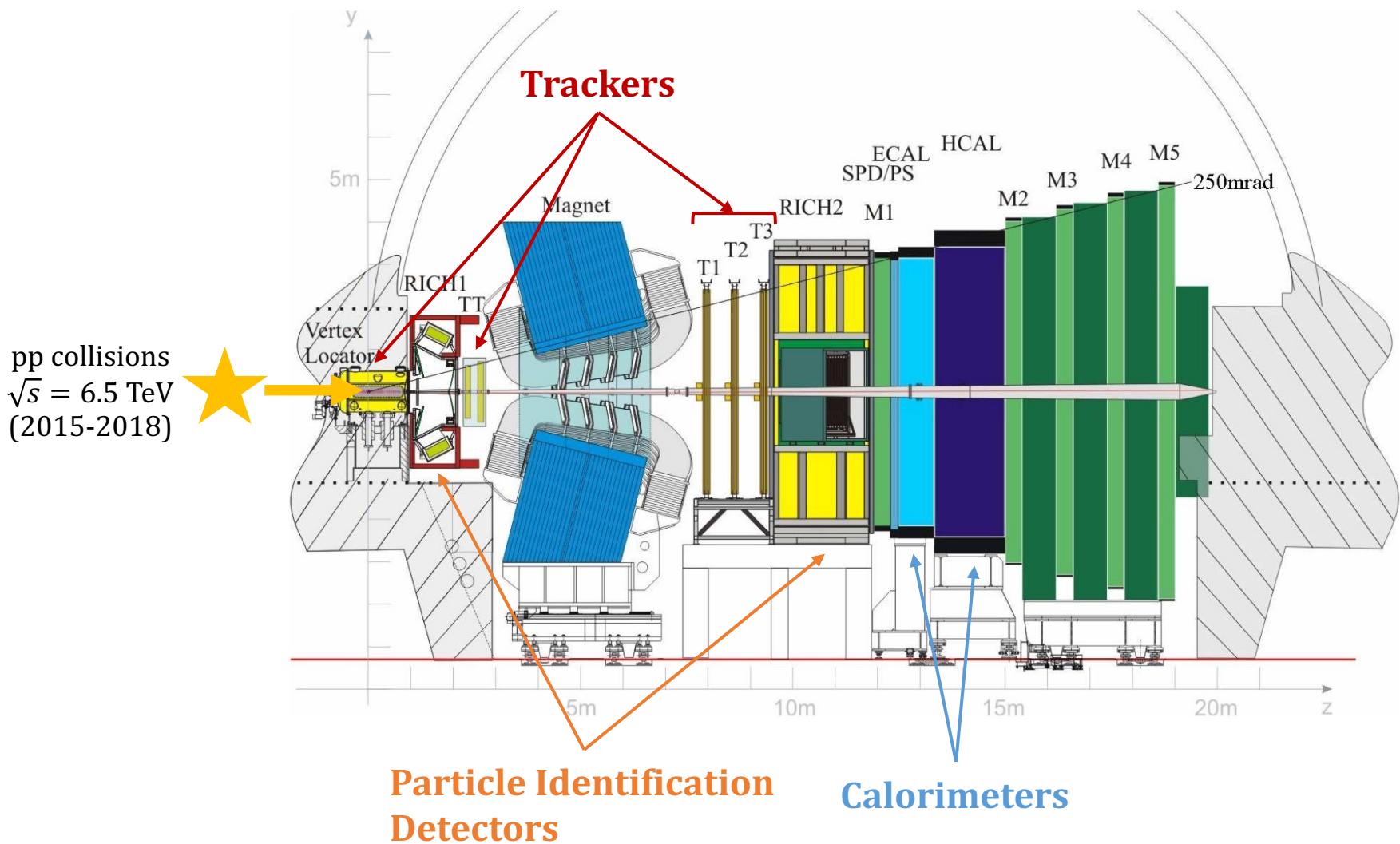
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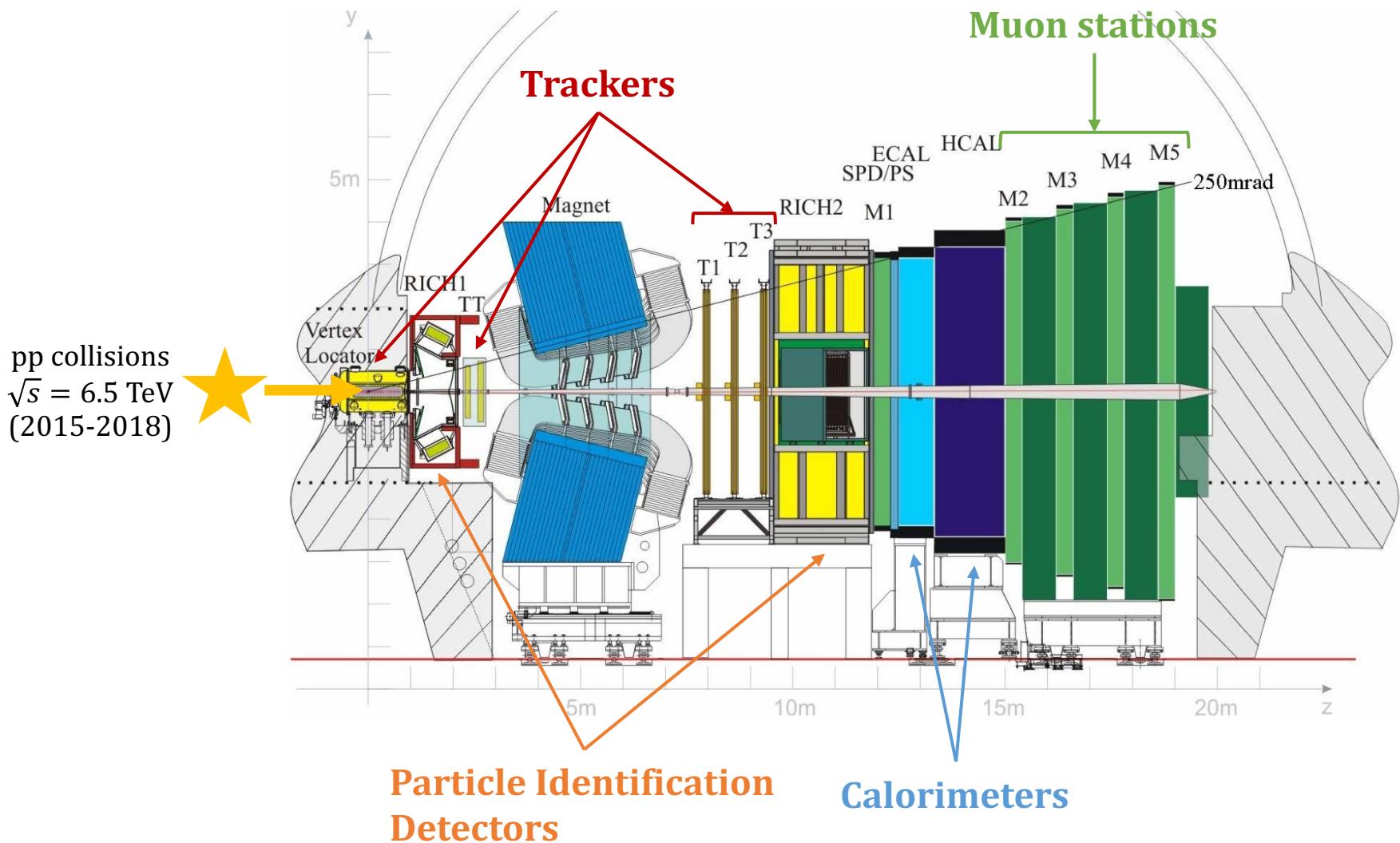
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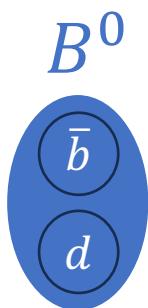


My PhD subject

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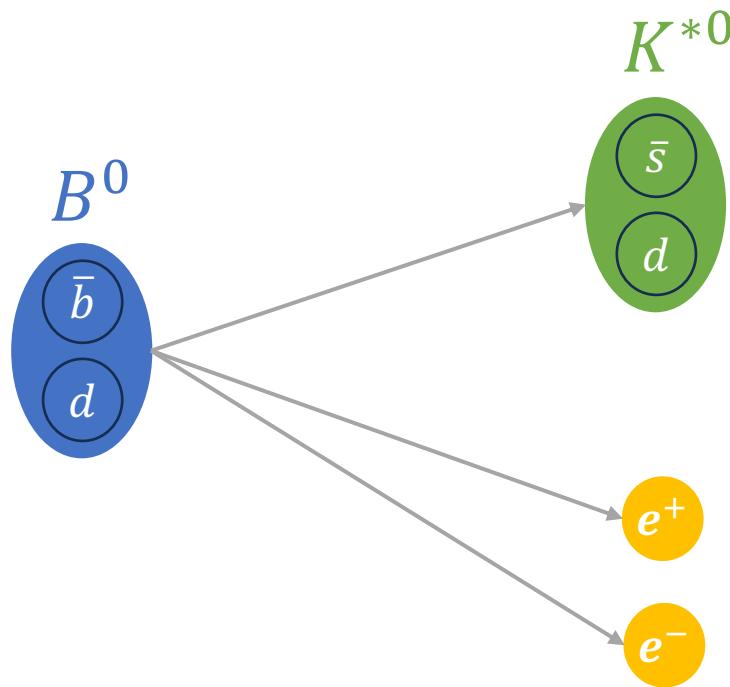
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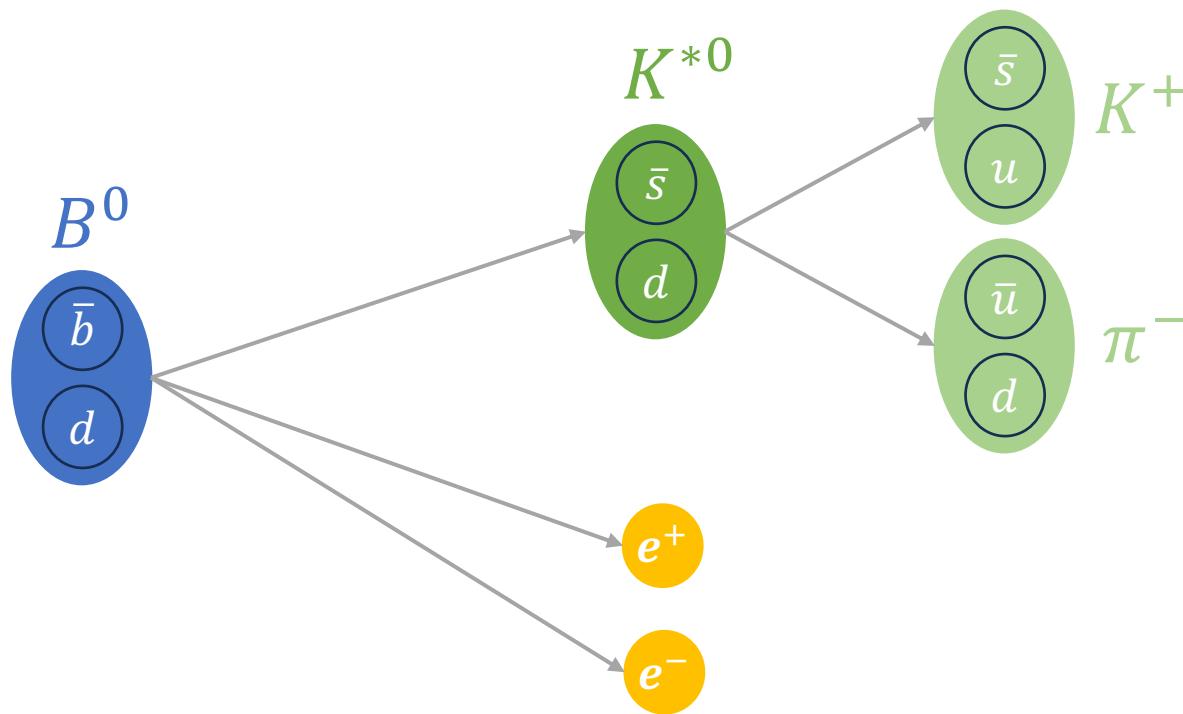
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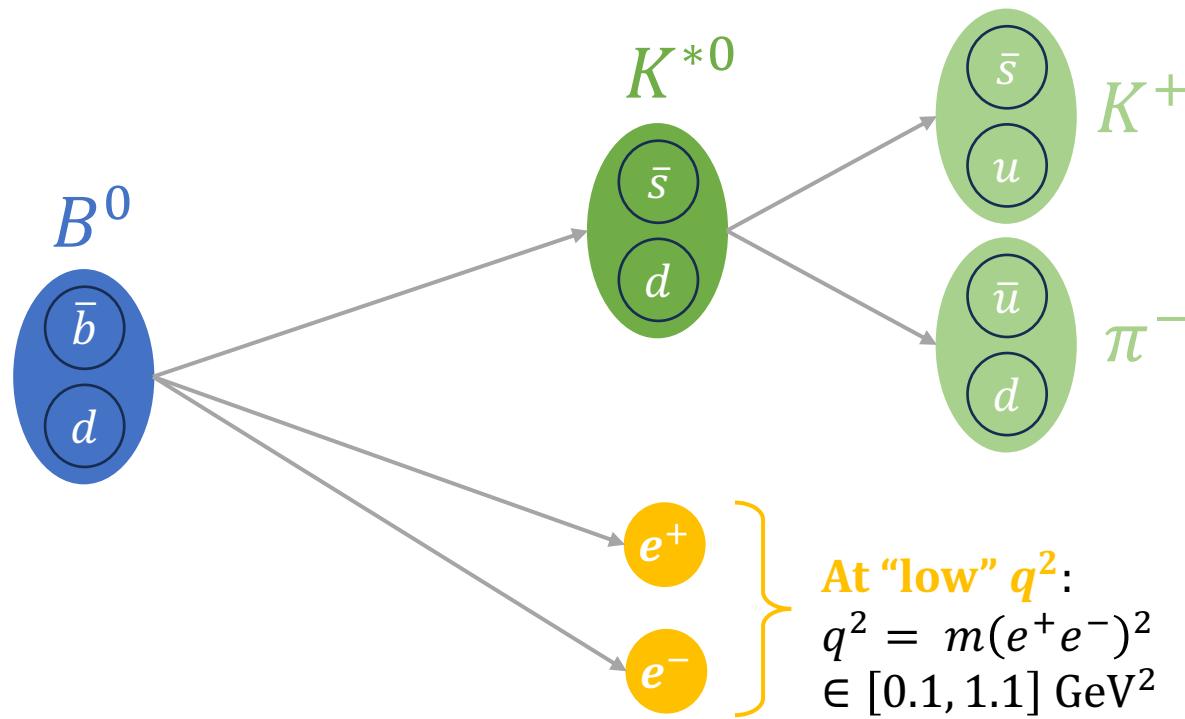
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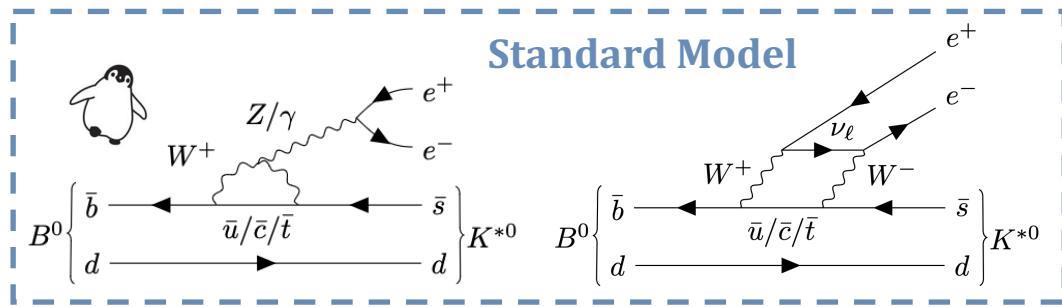
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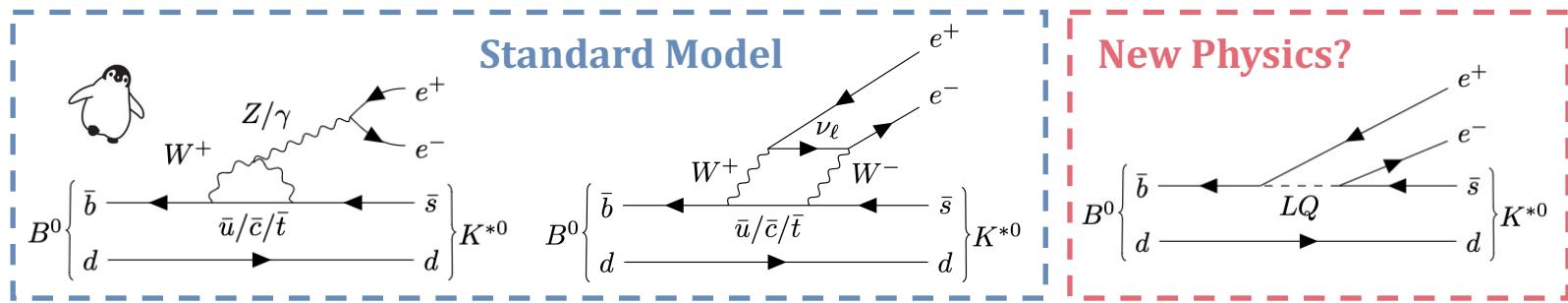
Theoretical framework

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$ decays are strongly suppressed in the Standard Model (SM): $\text{BF}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-) \sim 10^{-6}$



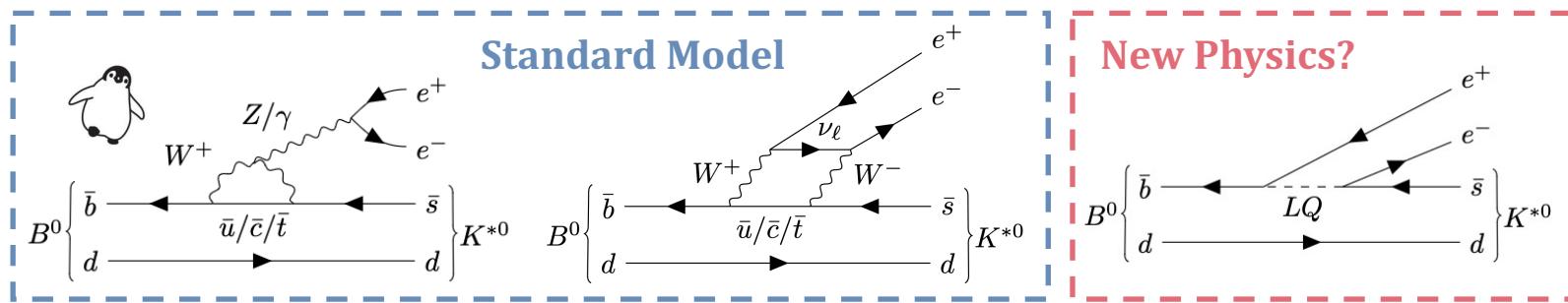
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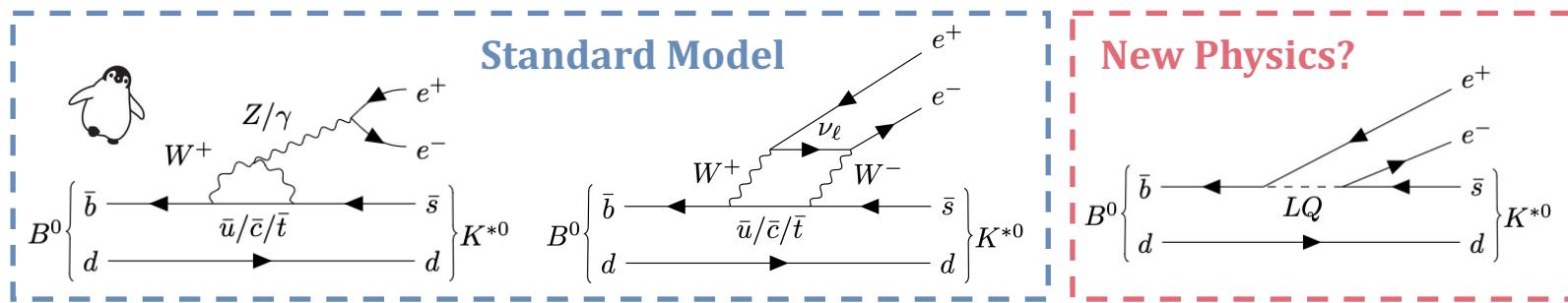


- Hamiltonian of the decay:

$$H_{\text{eff}}(b \rightarrow s \ell \ell) = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha_e}{4\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i (\underline{C}_i O_i + \underline{C}'_i O'_i) + h.c.,$$

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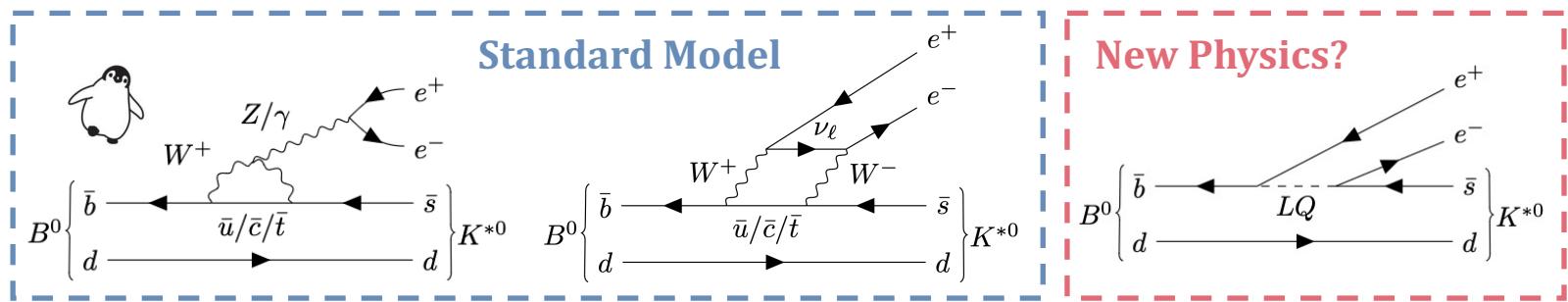
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- Angular observables can be expressed in terms of $\underline{C}_i^{(')}$

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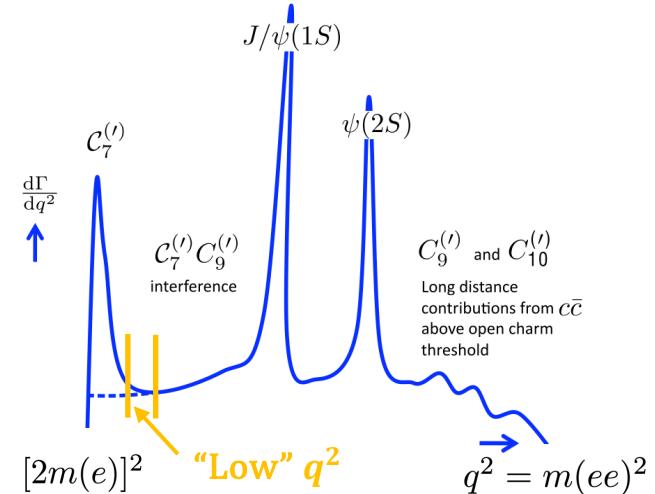
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$$H_{\text{eff}}(b \rightarrow s \ell \ell) = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha_e}{4\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i (C_i O_i + C'_i O'_i) + h.c.,$$

- Angular observables can be expressed in terms of $C_i^{(\prime)}$
- Different $q^2 = m(e^+ e^-)^2$ zones will probe different Wilson coefficients $C_i^{(\prime)}$

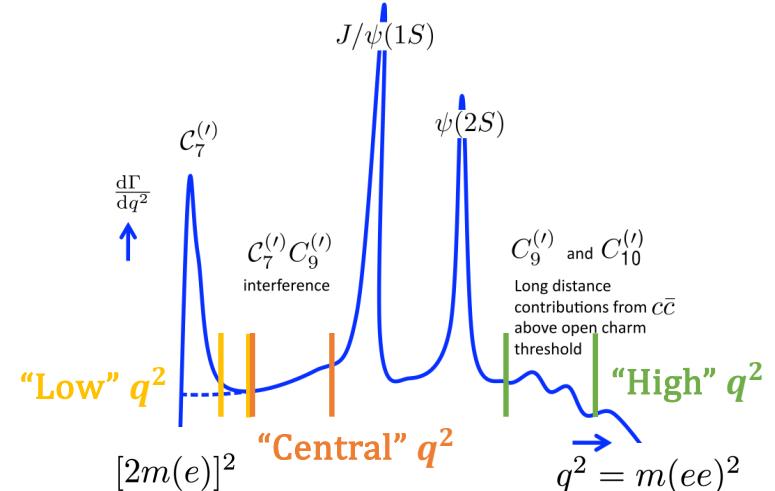


Angular analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$

- My PhD project is part of a broader LHCb analysis: Legacy angular analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$
 - International team    
 - Study with LHCb data from:
 - Run1 (2011-2012)
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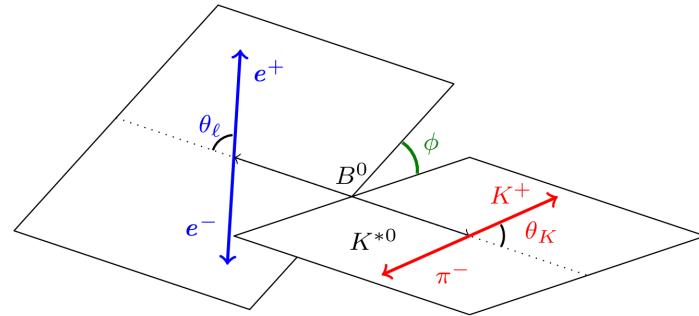
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 - 3 different q^2 regions:
 - “Low” $q^2 \in [0.1, 1.1] \text{ GeV}^2$,
 - “Central” $q^2 \in [1.1, 6.0] \text{ GeV}^2$
 - “High” $q^2 \in [15.0, 19.0] \text{ GeV}^2$



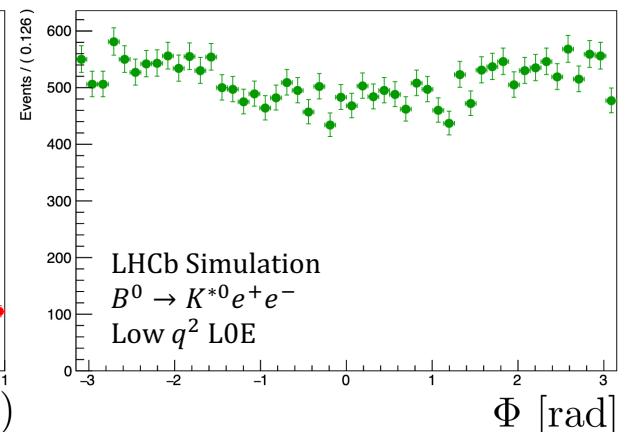
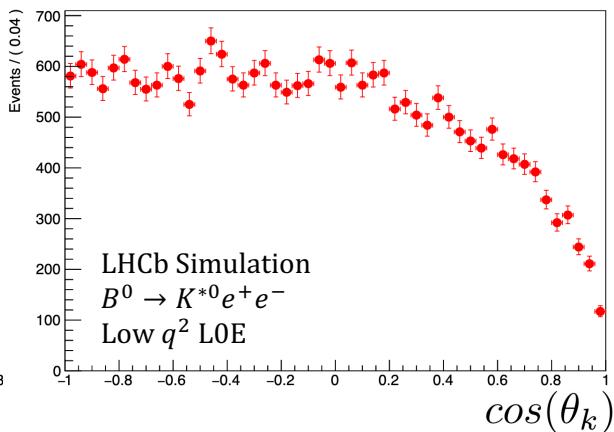
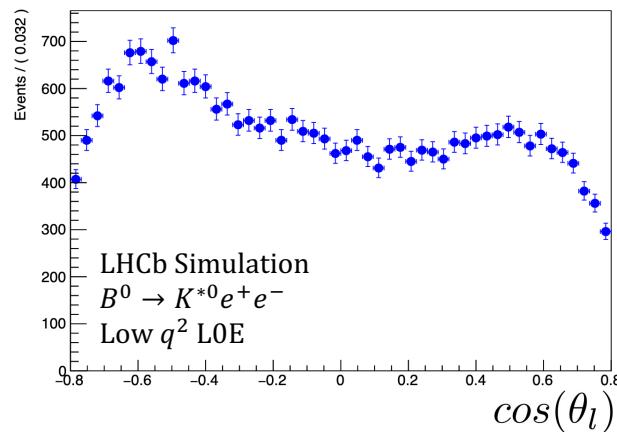
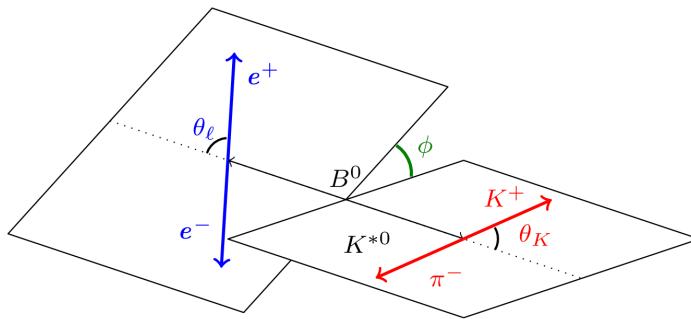
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- Angular distribution of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$ is fully described by the three angles: θ_l , θ_k , Φ



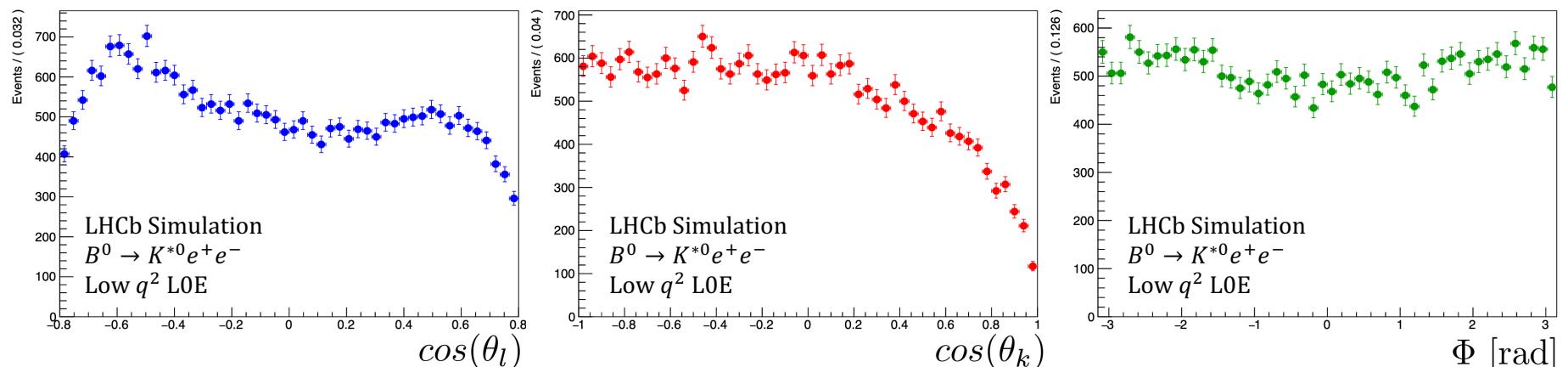
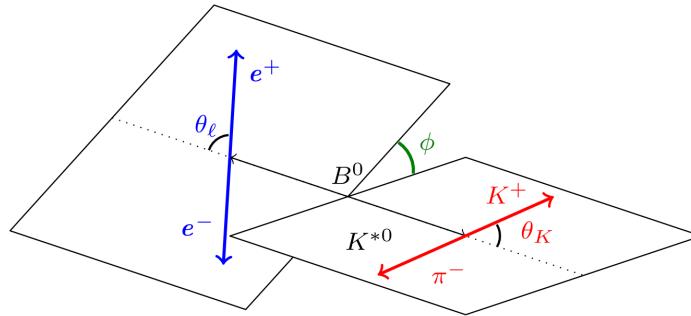
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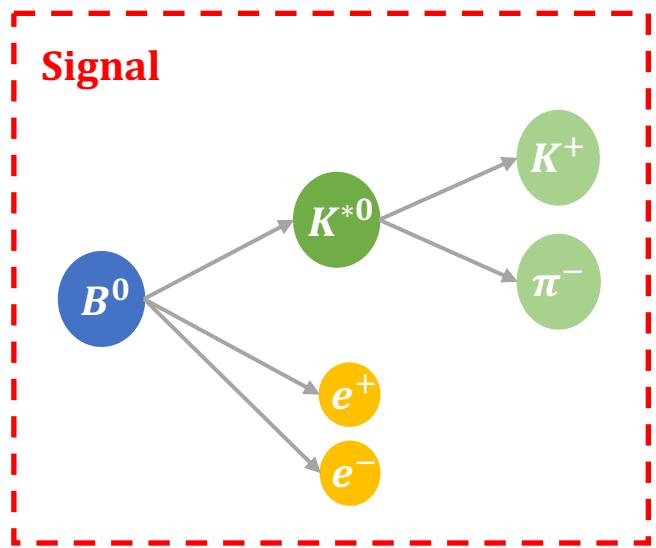
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Fit the $\cos(\theta_l)$, $\cos(\theta_k)$, Φ distributions and extract theory parameters.

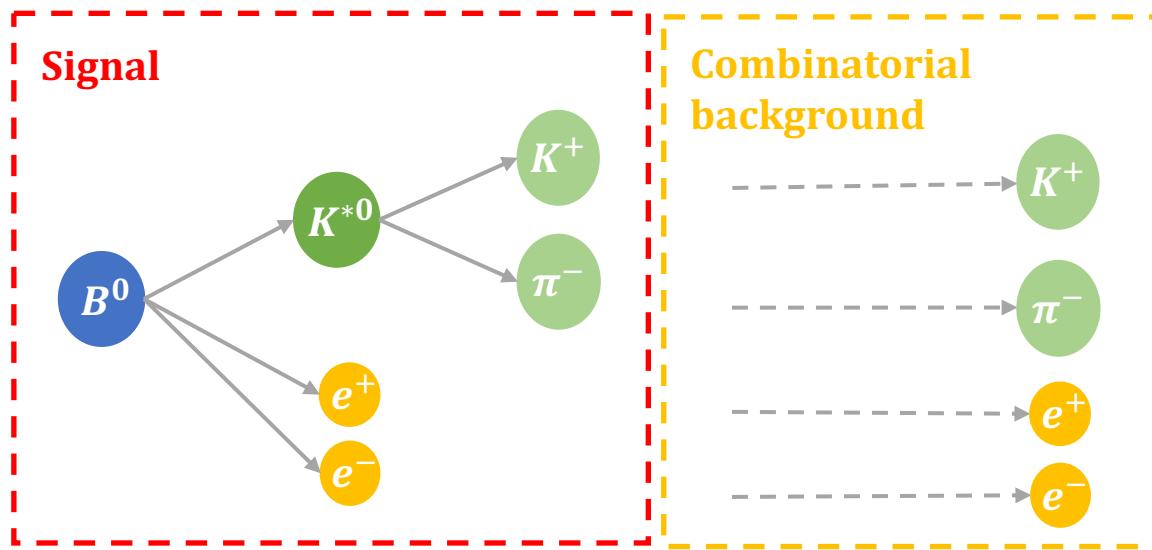
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- What do we see in our data?



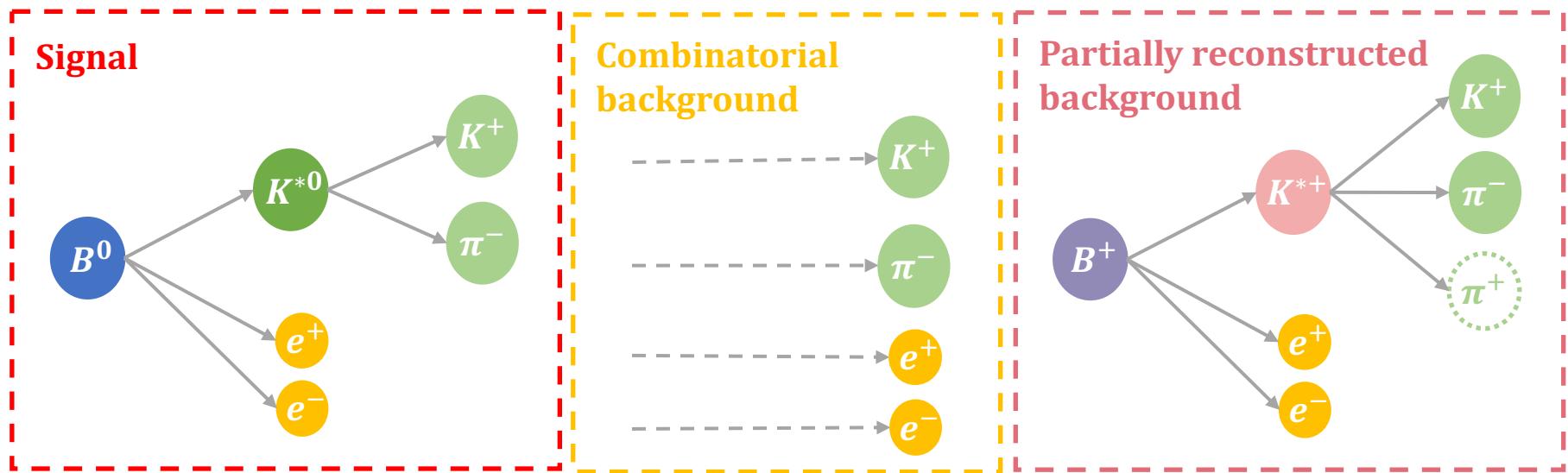
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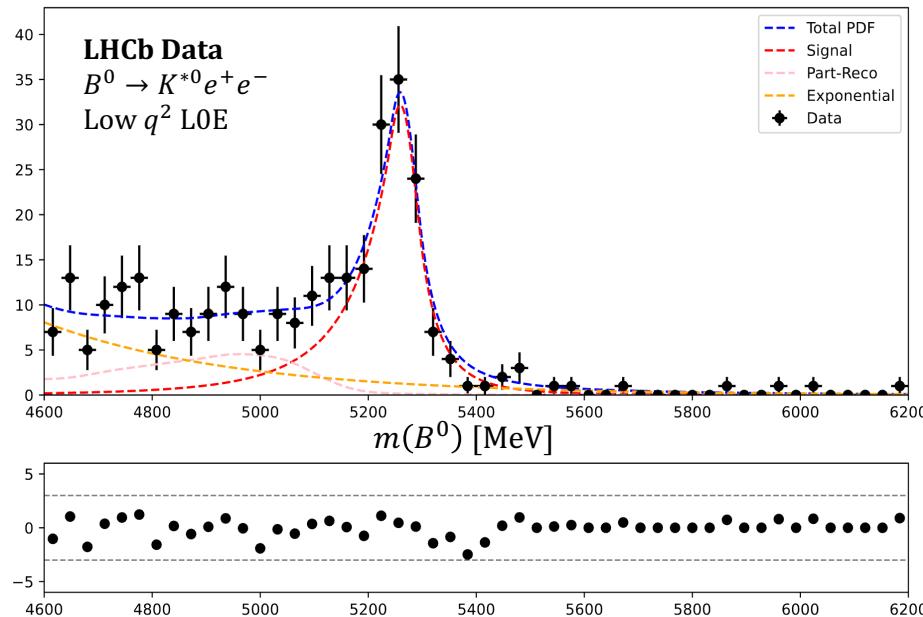
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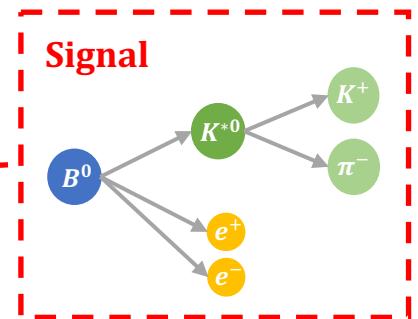
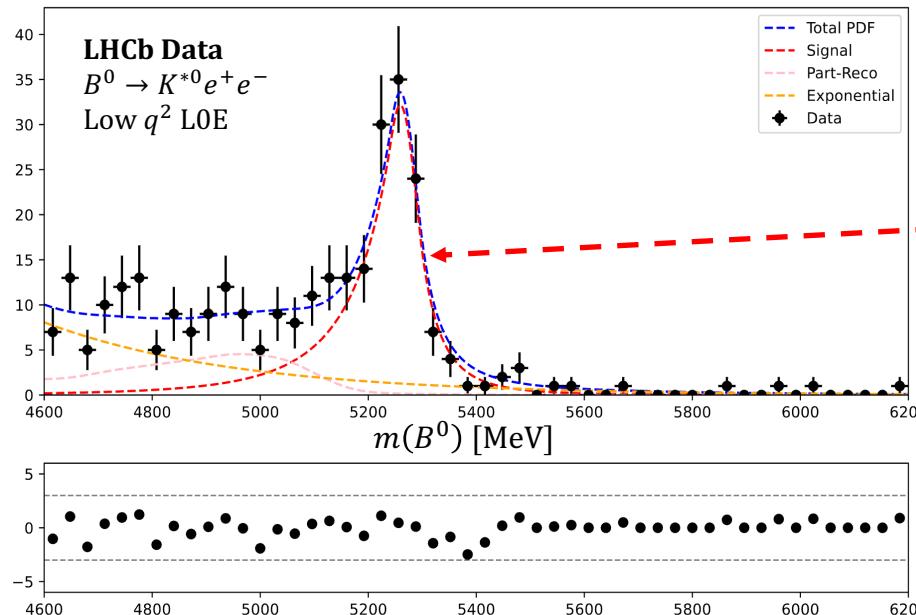
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- Modelling of $m(B^0)$ is controlled.



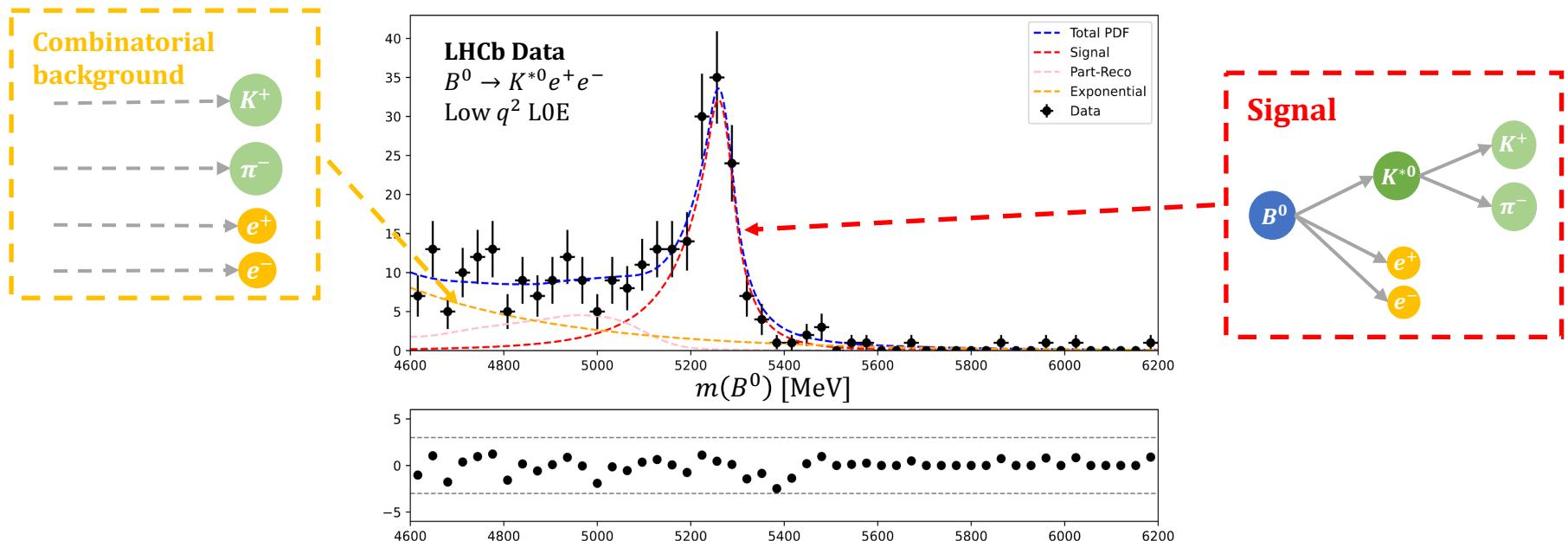
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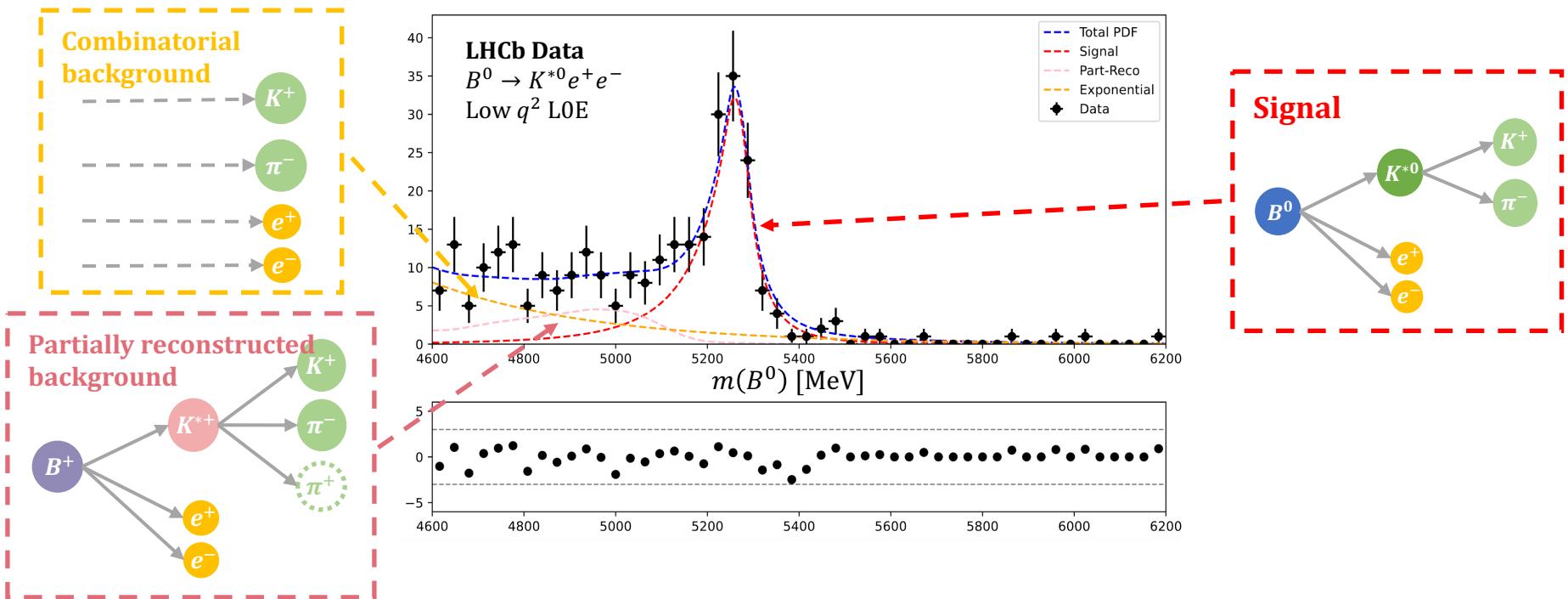
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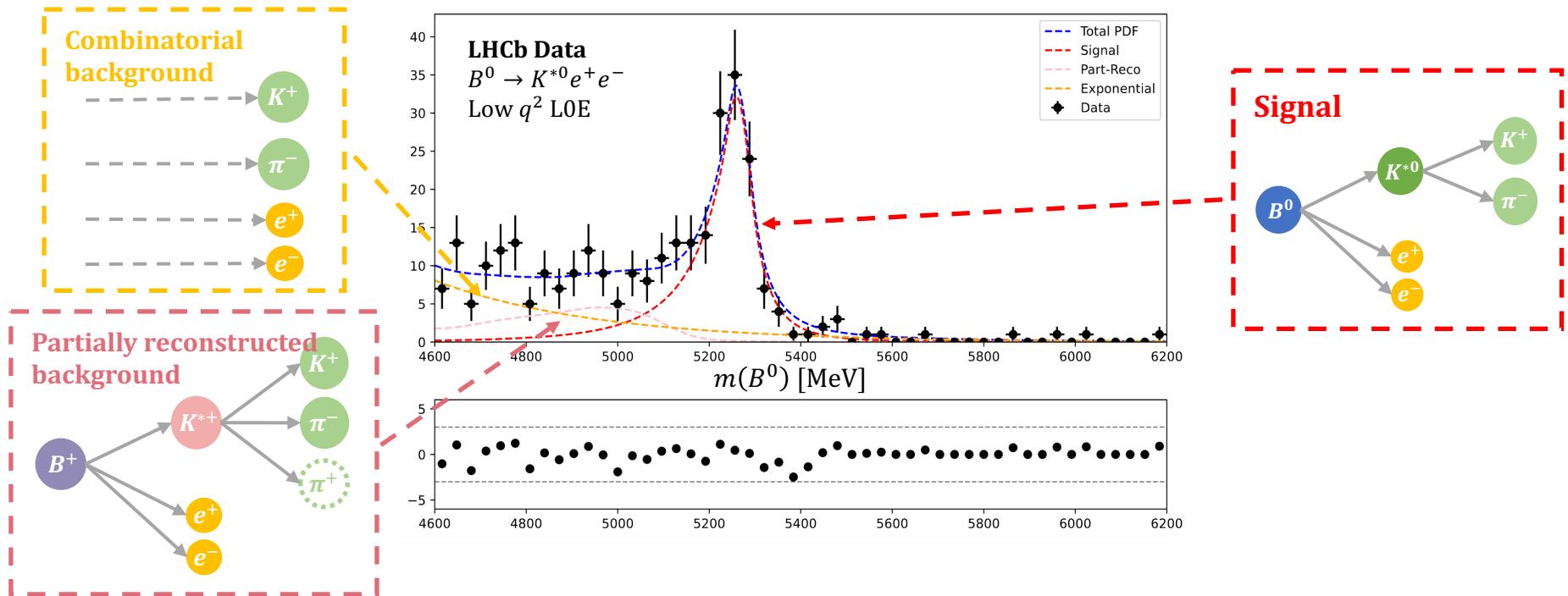
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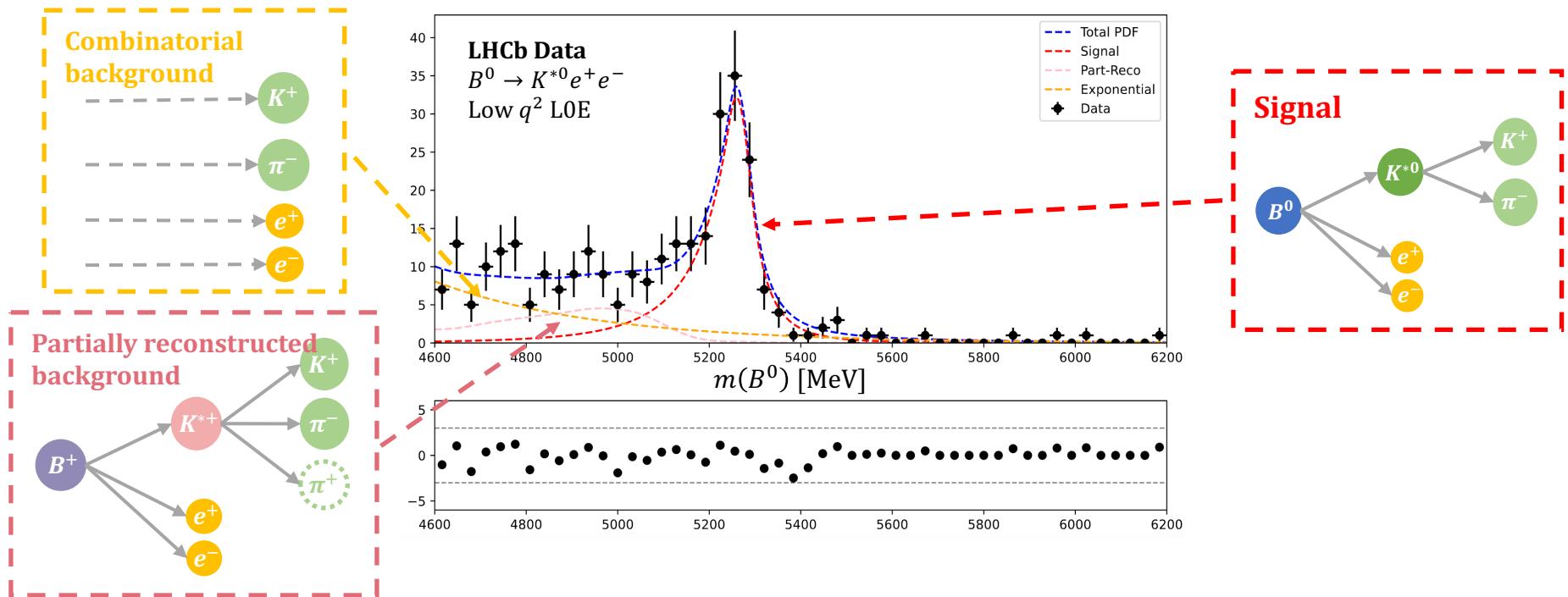
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- Much harder to model shapes for $\cos(\theta_l)$, $\cos(\theta_K)$, Φ .

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How can we get the signal angular distributions?

Angular analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$

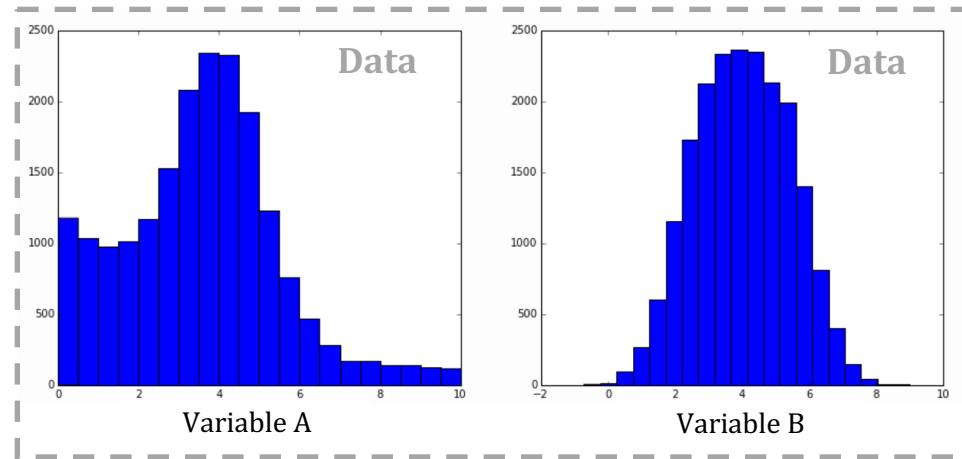
[sPlot: A statistical tool to unfold data distributions,](#)
M. Pivk, F. R. Le Diberder

- sPlot: Technique to get features of a mixture of components based on known properties of distributions

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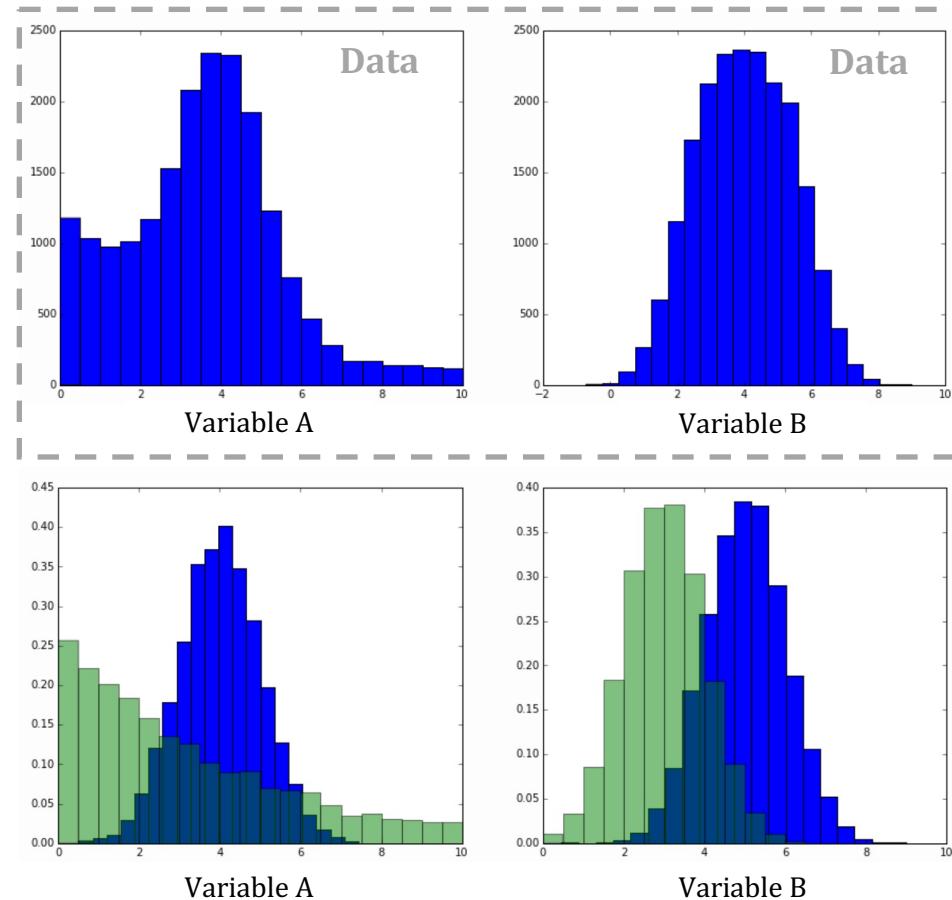
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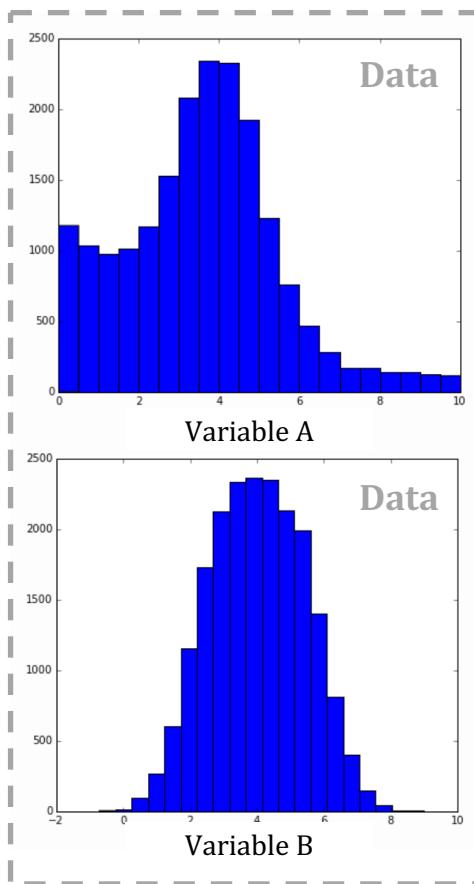


Signal
Background

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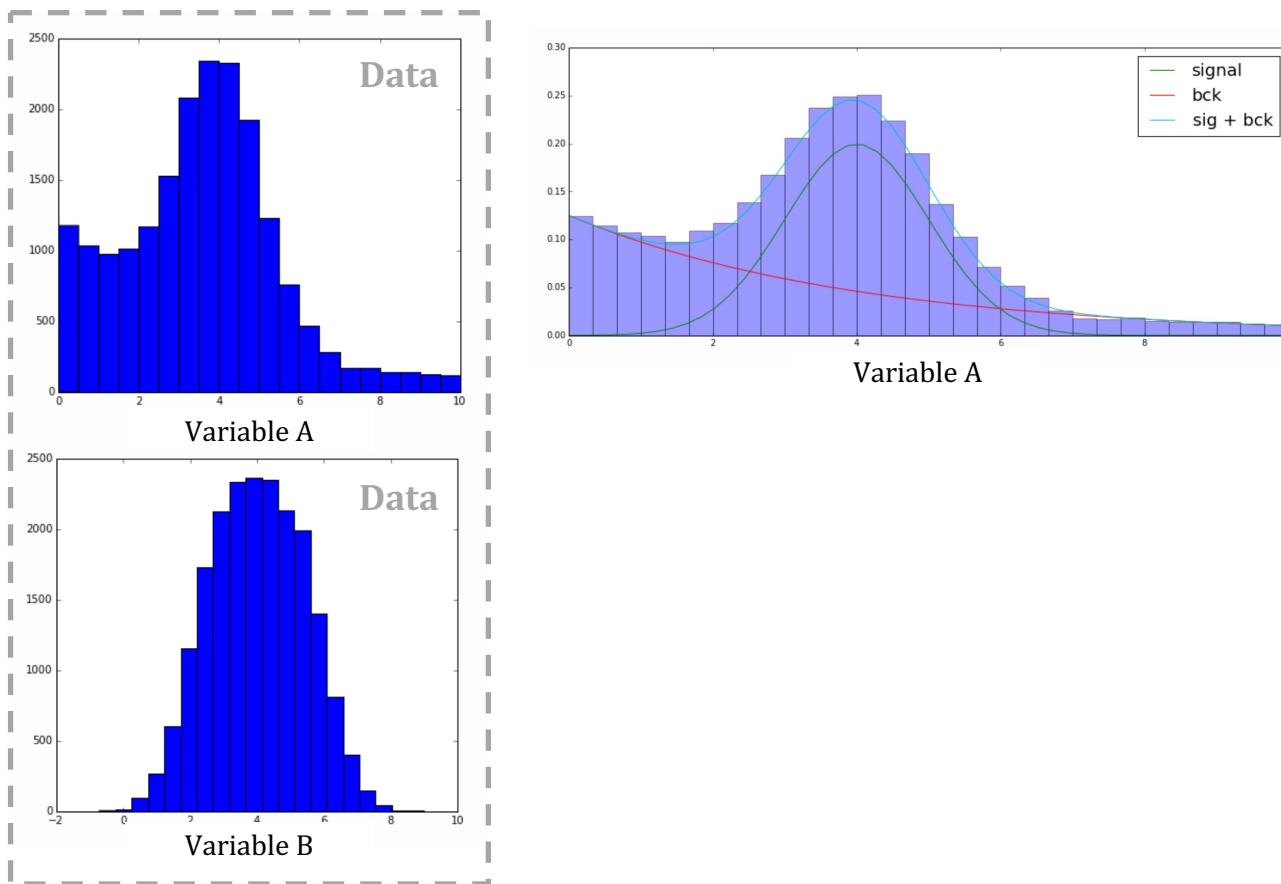
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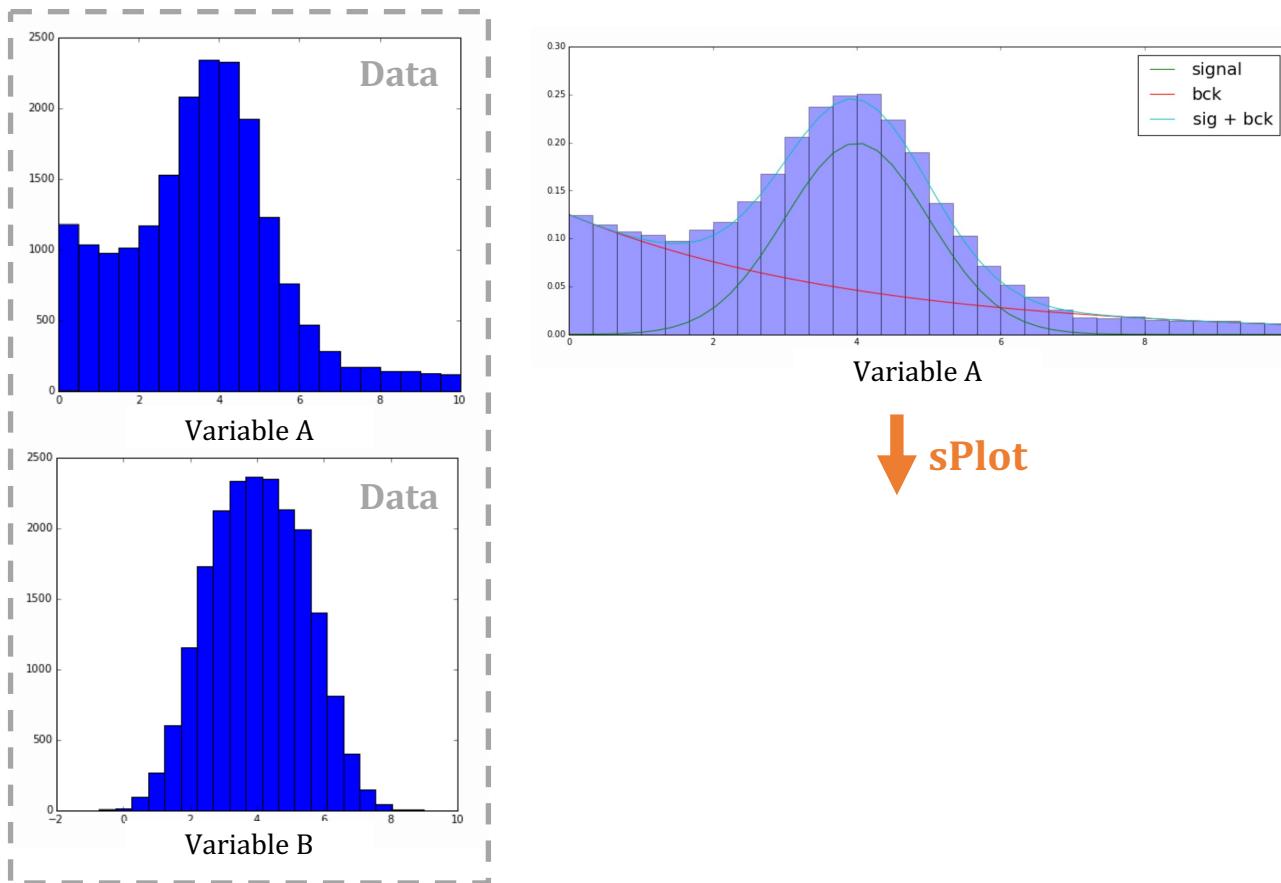
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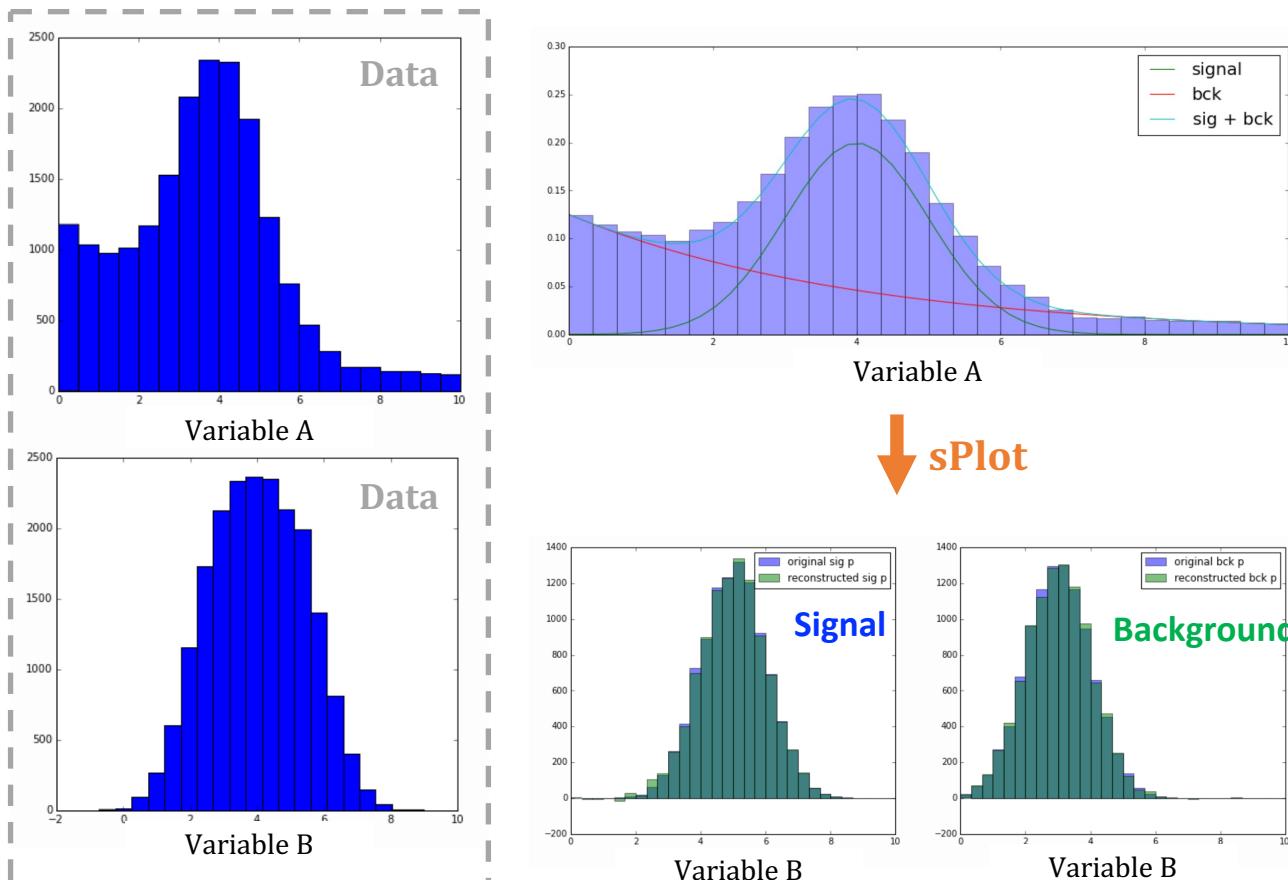


↓ sPlot

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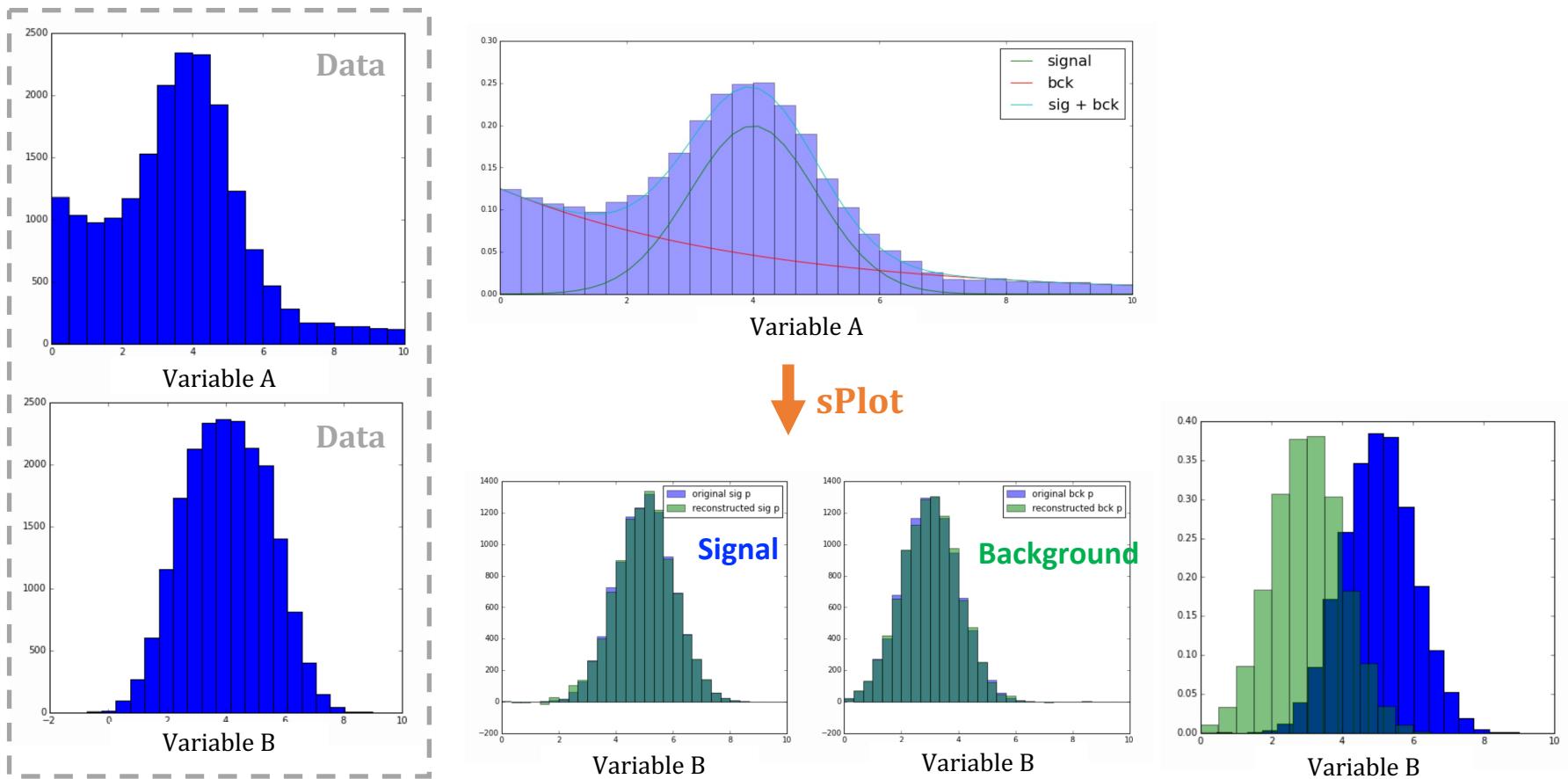
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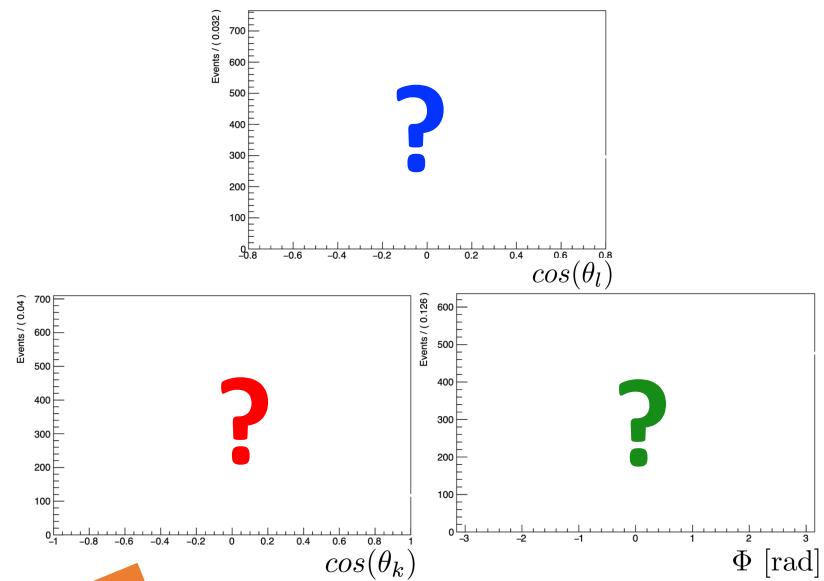
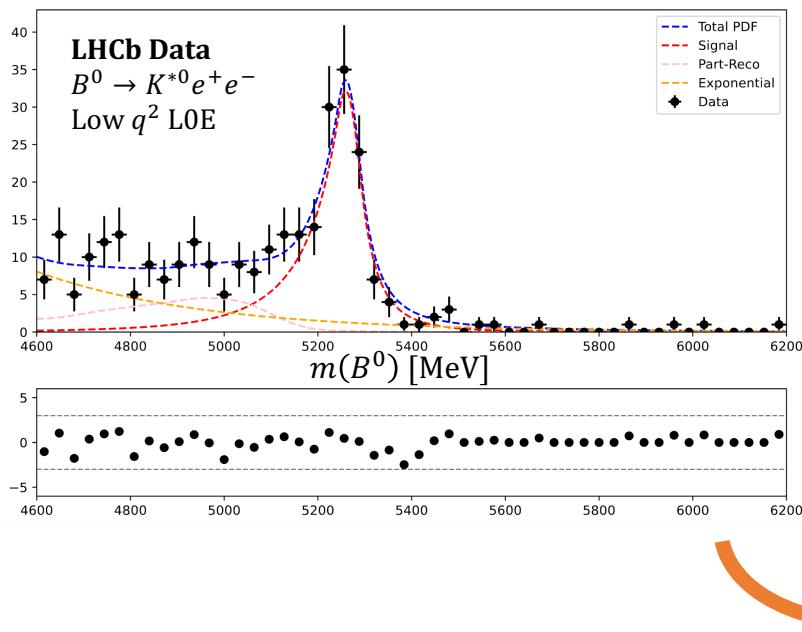
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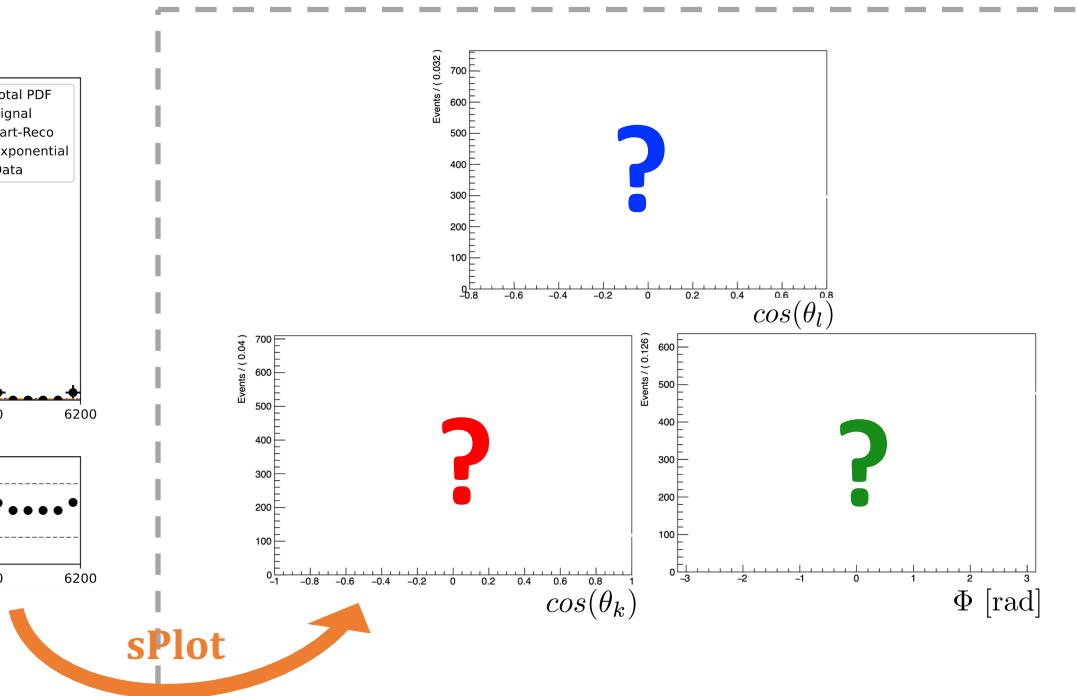
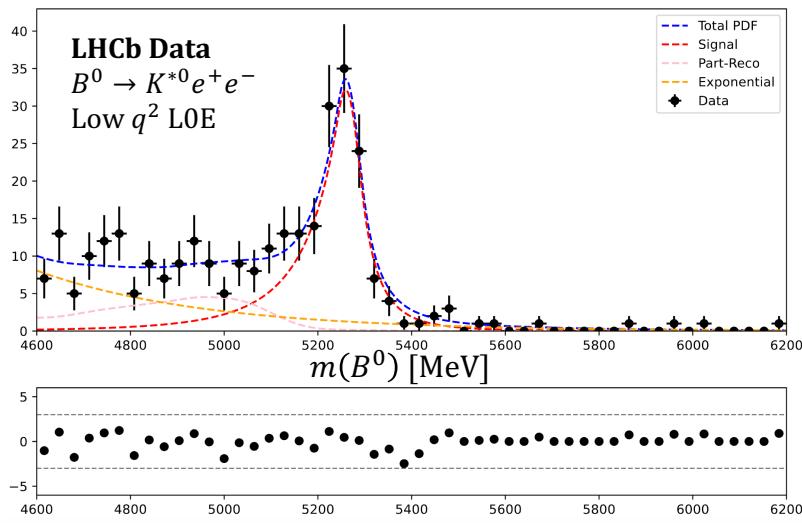
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- Analysis strategy: Fit the $m(B^0)$ distribution (variable A) and use sPlot to get the signal-only distribution for $\cos(\theta_l)$, $\cos(\theta_K)$, Φ (variable B).



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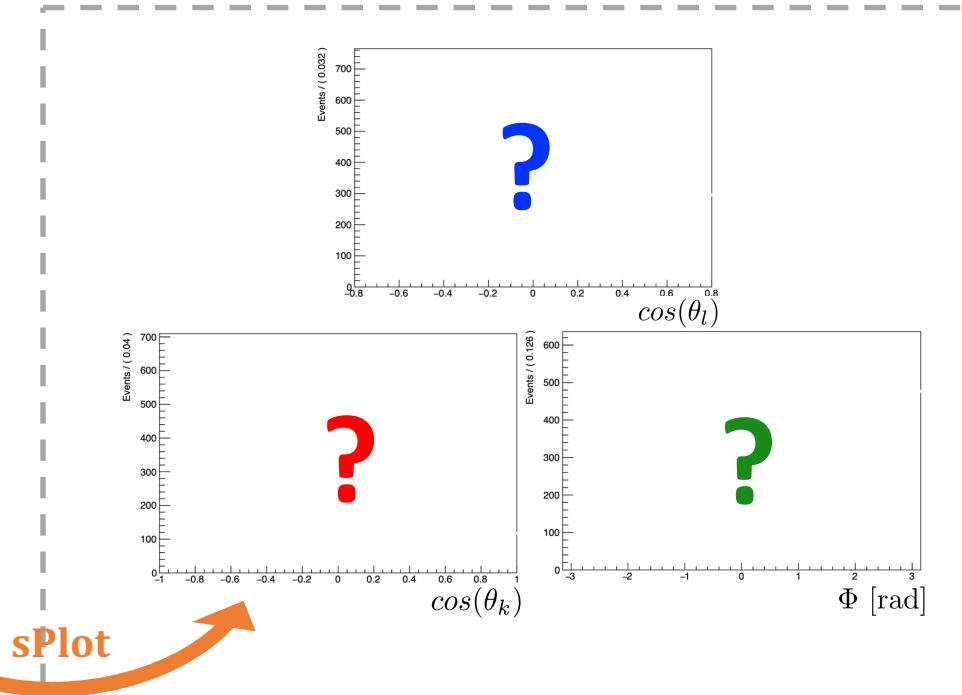
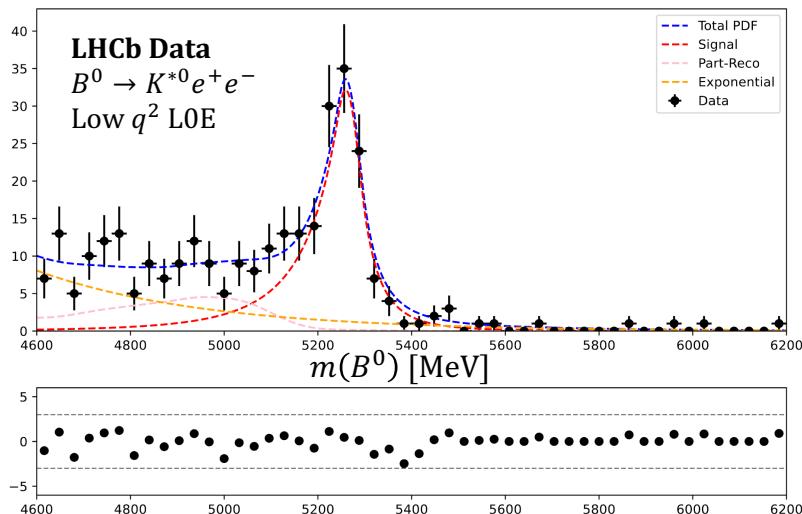
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Blinded analysis!
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At the core of my work at
the moment!

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- Testing robustness of sPlot for $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-$ angular analysis:

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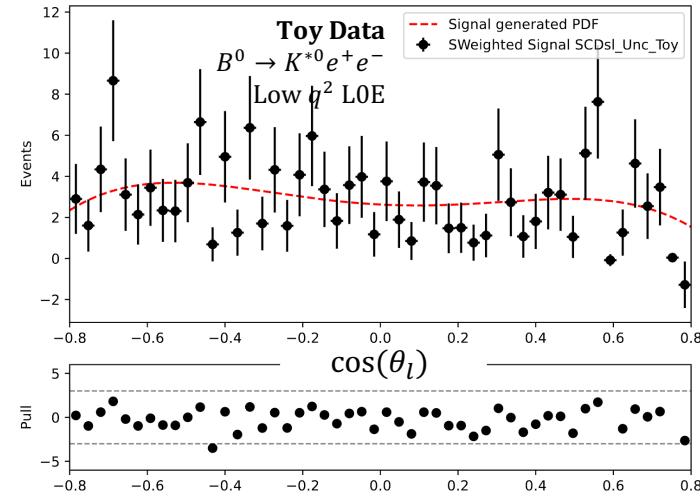
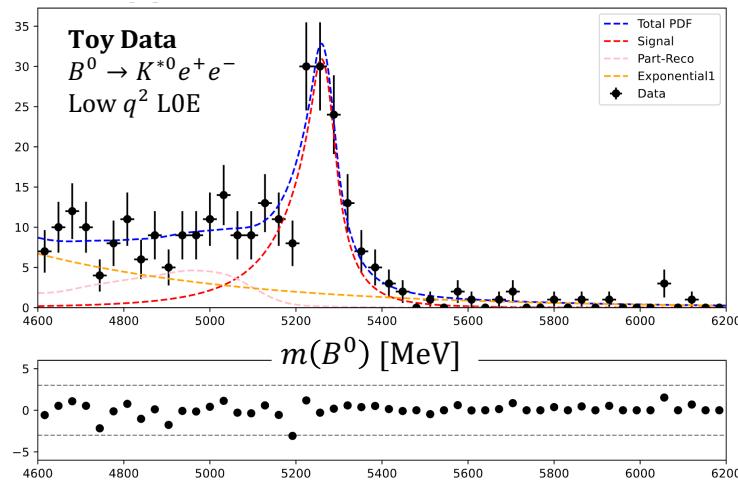
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 - Create toys

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 - Test different scenarios and see the effects on the sPlot

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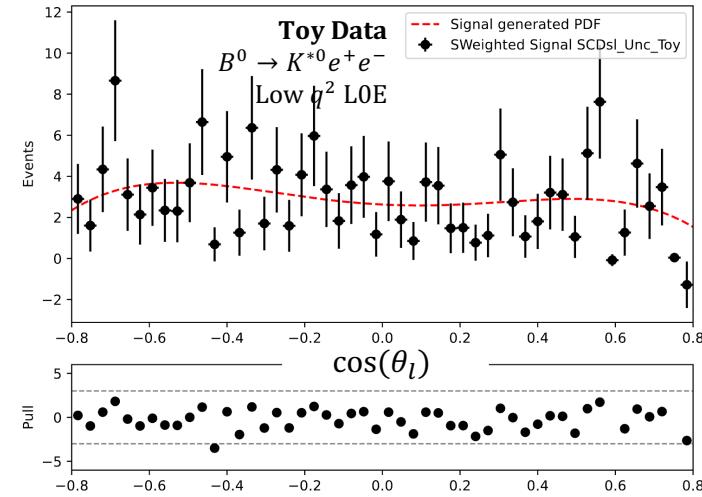
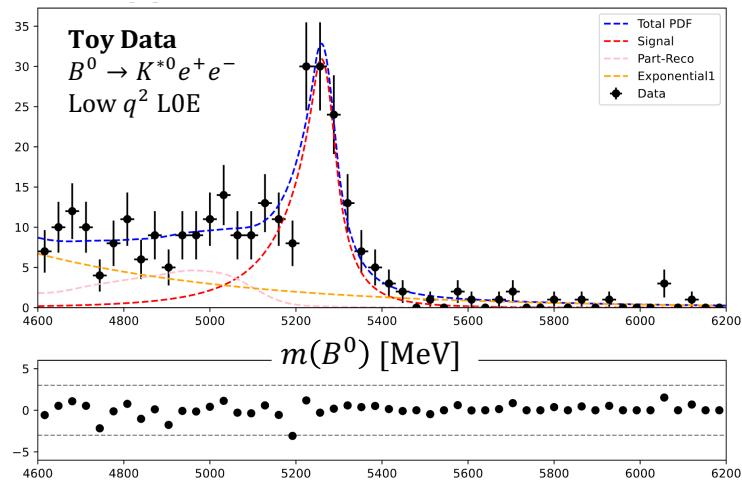
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 - Preliminary results with realistic toys:



sPlot

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sPlot

Still under investigation!

Thank you for your attention!
