

Rare B Decays for the GigaZ TESLA Option

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$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ Decays Theoretical Motivation

◆ Rare transition $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ offers exceptional opportunities to probe the physics of flavour:

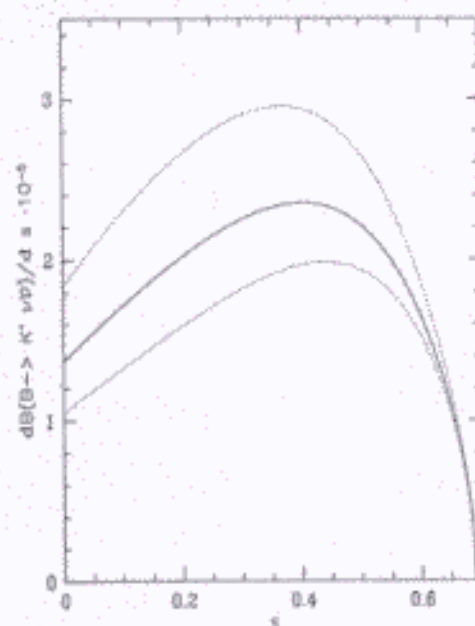
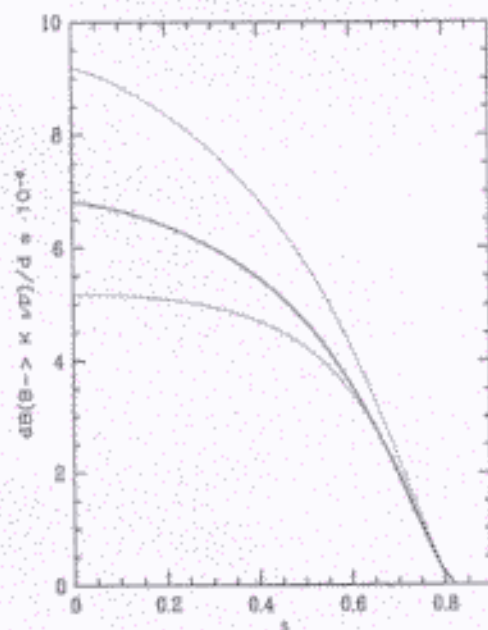
1. Process entirely dominated by short-distance interactions, governed by top-quark loops in SM. Theoretical uncertainties are very small for inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s\nu\bar{\nu}$ and $\simeq 30\%$ due to hadronic form factors in exclusive $B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\nu\bar{\nu}$.
2. $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ potentially sensitive to effects from physics beyond the SM, in a way complementary to other important processes such as $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$ or $b \rightarrow s\gamma$.
3. The SM rate is relatively sizable:

$$B(B \rightarrow X_s\nu\bar{\nu}) = 4.1 \times 10^{-5} \left| \frac{V_{ts}}{V_{cb}} \right|^2 \left[\frac{m_t(m_t)}{170 \text{ GeV}} \right]^{2.30},$$

$$B(B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}) \approx 4.0 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B(B \rightarrow K^*\nu\bar{\nu}) \approx 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

◆ Enhancement of the branching fractions from New Physics by a factor 5 - 10 w.r.t. SM is conceivable.



◆ $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ decays unique in flavour physics:

1. Sensitivity to New Physics potentially larger than, and complementary to, $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, $s\ell^+\ell^-$.
2. Cleaner theoretical treatment due absence of long distance contributions.

◆ A measurement of the inclusive $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ process will have a major impact on our understanding of flavour dynamics.

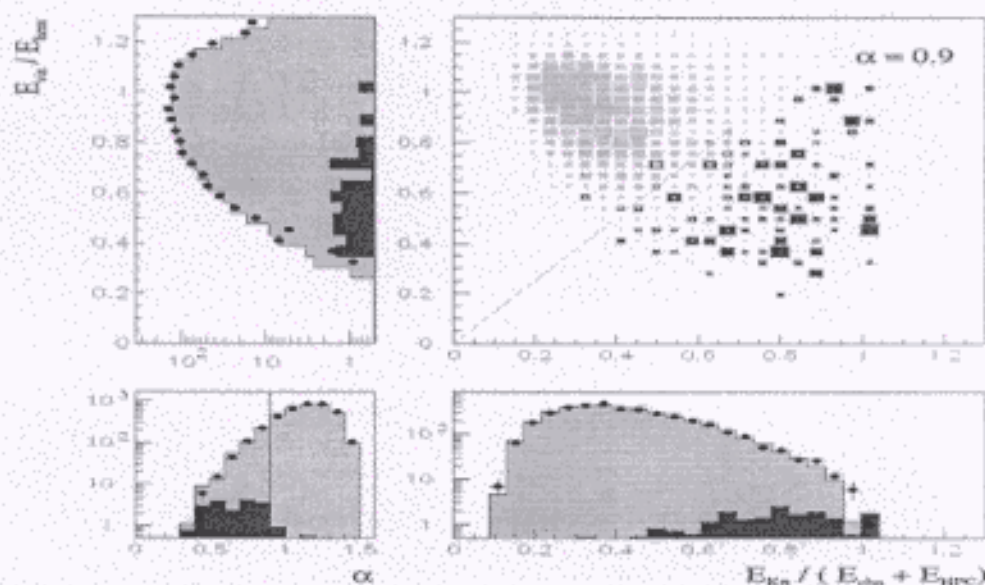
◆ CKM-suppressed decays $b \rightarrow d\nu\bar{\nu}$ have similar virtues, branching fractions are about one order of magnitude smaller and may offer valuable additional informations on the dynamics of rare B decays.

$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ Decays Experimental Feasibility

Exclusive Modes

DELPHI (Zeit. Phys. C72 (1996))

$$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^* \nu \bar{\nu}) < 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$$



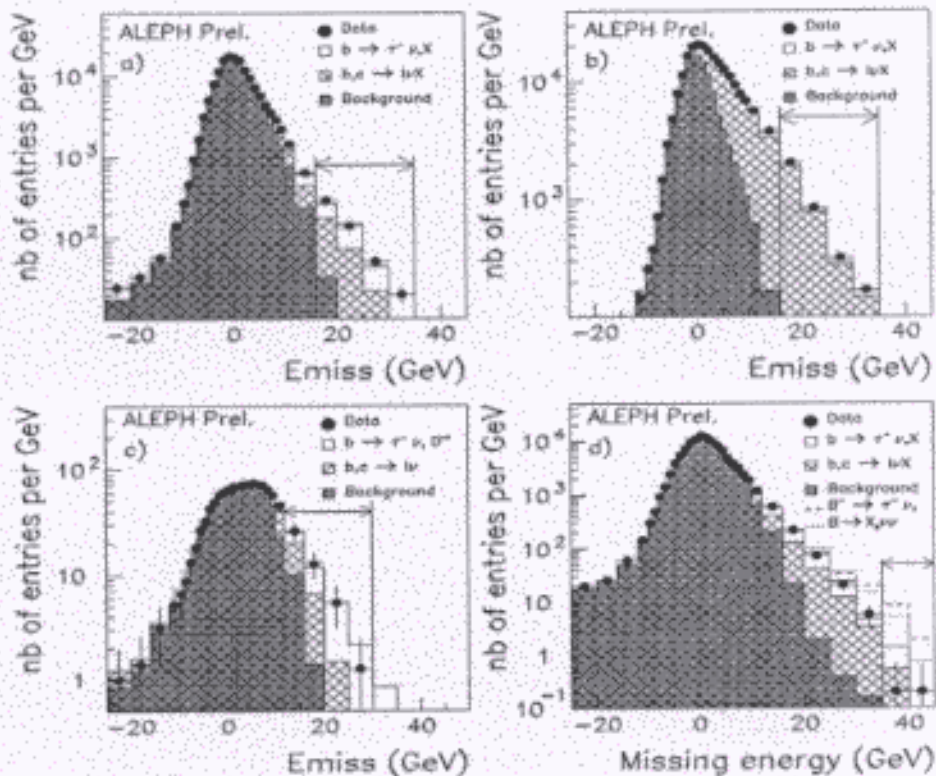
BaBar (BaBar Physics Book SLAC-R-504 (1998))

- ◆ difficult channel at $\Upsilon(4S)$ due to $B\bar{B}$ decay product overlap and hermiticity
- ◆ *reaching below the 10^{-4} exclusive branching ratio level appears difficult in these modes with two neutrinos*

Inclusive Mode

ALEPH (ICHEP-96 PA-10-019)

$$\text{BR}(b \rightarrow X_s \nu \bar{\nu}) < 7.7 \times 10^{-4}$$



- ◆ b -tag one hemisphere, analyse E_{miss} in other

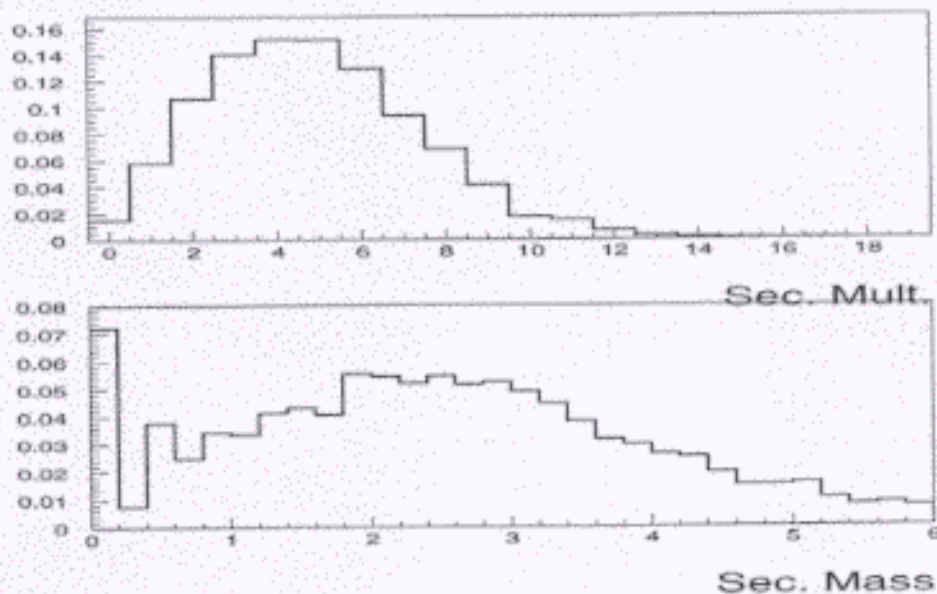
$$E_{\text{miss}} = E_{\text{beam}} + E_{\text{corr}} - E_{\text{vis}}$$

$$E_{\text{corr}} = \frac{M_{\text{same}}^2 - M_{\text{opposite}}^2}{4E_{\text{beam}}}$$

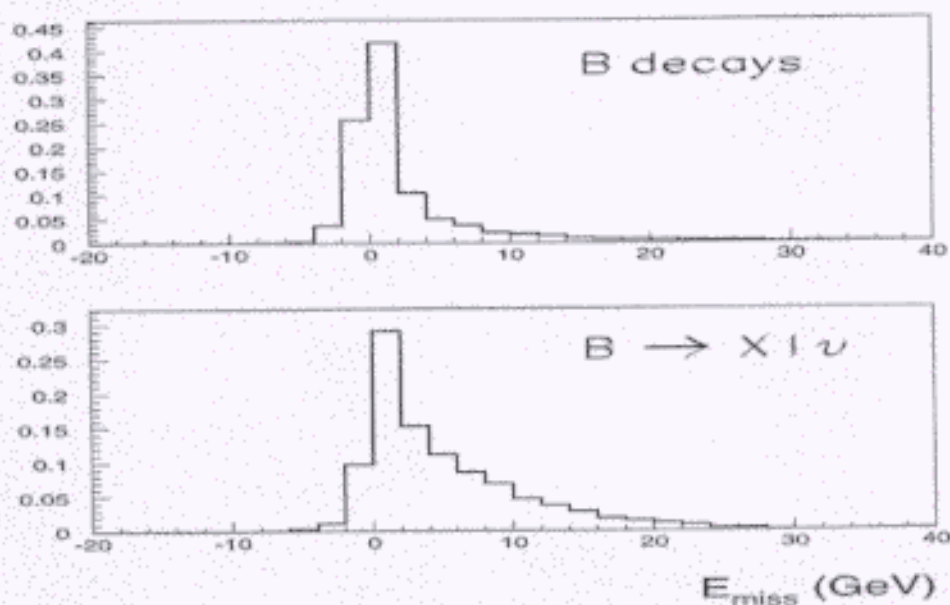
- ◆ calibrate on s.l. B decays, reject from search

SIMDET STUDIES

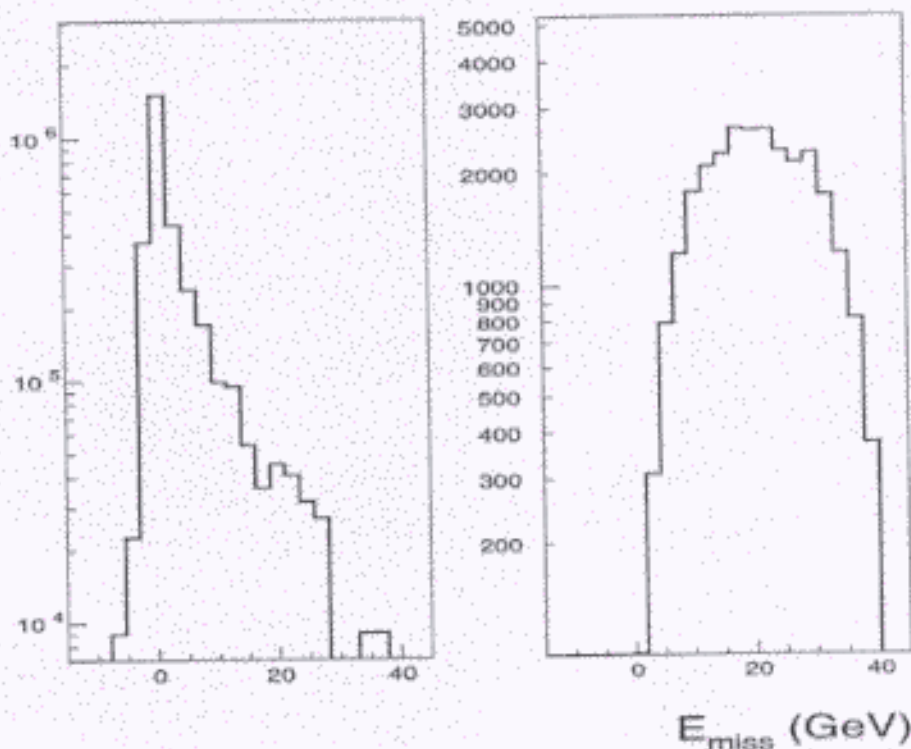
- ◆ Enhance S/B exploiting low mass & multiplicity of secondary system in $X_s \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay compared to B bkg:



- ◆ Missing energy in B decays:



◆ S/B separation depends on tails at high E_{miss}



EXPECTED STATISTICS FOR $10^9 Z^0$

	$b \rightarrow X_s \nu \bar{\nu}$	$b \rightarrow X \ell \bar{\nu}$
All	22.5k	90M
Lepton Tag ($\epsilon = 95\%$)	21.0k	4.5M
Multiplicity cut	20.0k	2.0M
Mass cut	15k	400k
High E_{miss}		