



Very rare B decays at LHCb

Francesco Dettori

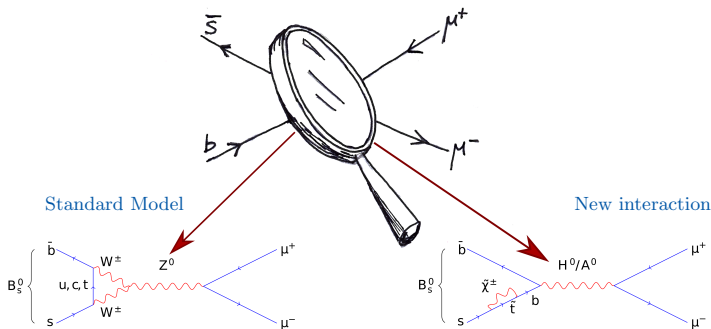
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On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

11th International Workshop on the CKM Unitarity Triangle (CKM 2021)

University of Melbourne, Australia

Why look for new interactions with rare decays?

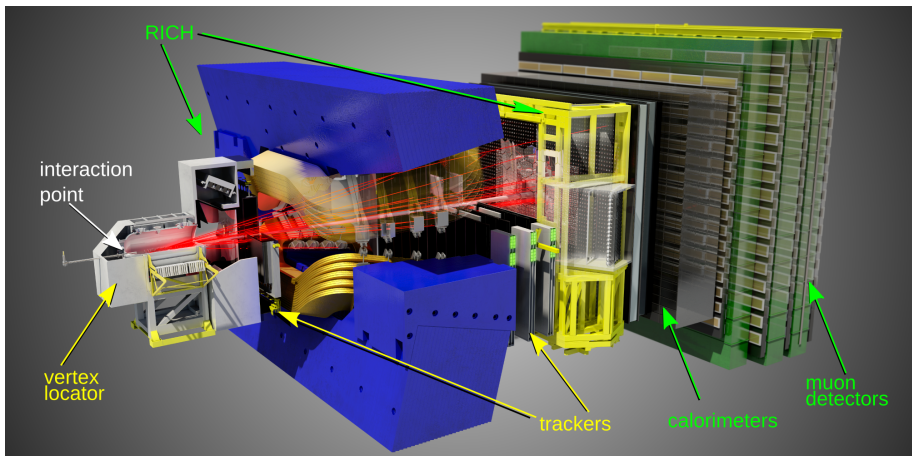


- Precise predictions in the SM
- Rare \rightarrow New interactions can be major contribution
- New interactions can have different symmetries from the SM

Example

Scalar interaction	Higgs-like boson	C_S, C_P
Vector interaction	Z'	C_V, C_A

Over-constraining new interaction couplings is crucial to understand their origin



- pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$ TeV
- 3 (6) fb^{-1} in Run 1 (Run 2)

The $B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

Extremely rare decays

- Flavour changing neutral currents
- Helicity suppressed

Most recent Standard Model predictions[†]

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

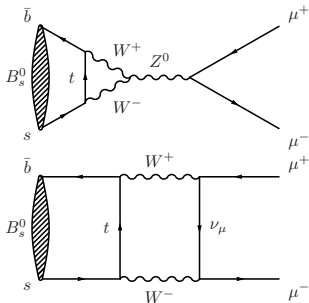
$$B(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (1.03 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-10}$$

[Beneke, Bobeth, Szafron, JHEP10(2019) 232]

- Impressively precise predictions
- Any significant deviations from these values is sign of new interactions beyond the SM
- Dominated by parametric uncertainties

Using the correlation of $\Delta F = 1$ rare decays with $\Delta F = 2$ B mixing, using experimental ΔM values can also be predicted to be:

$$B(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (3.62_{-0.10}^{+0.15}) \times 10^{-9}$$
$$B(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (0.99_{-0.03}^{+0.05}) \times 10^{-10}$$



[Buras, Venturini -2109.11032]

1. Branching fraction

$$\mathcal{B}^{t=0}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = \frac{G_F^4 M_W^4}{\pi^2} \tau_{B_s^0} f_{B_s}^2 m_{B_s}^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2} |V_{tb} V_{ts}^*|^2} \left(\left| 2 \frac{m_\mu}{m_{B_s}} (C_{10} - C'_{10}) + C_P - C'_P \right|^2 + |C_S - C'_S|^2 \right)$$

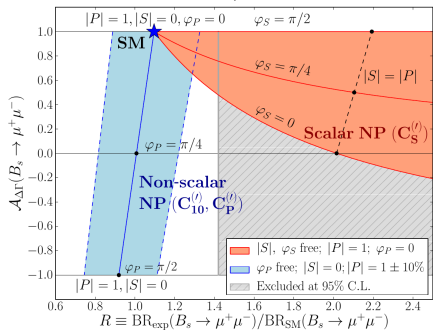
2. Ratio of branching fractions

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)} = \frac{\tau_{B_d}}{\tau_{B_s}} \left(\frac{f_{B_d}}{f_{B_s}} \right)^2 \left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right|^2 \frac{m_{B_d} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_d}^2}}}{m_{B_s} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2}}}$$

3. Effective lifetime

B_s^0 mesons oscillate and mix into their mass eigenstates, the effective lifetime depends on which eigenstate decays to $\mu^+ \mu^-$

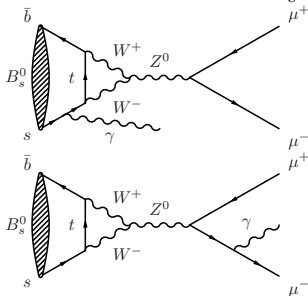
$$\tau_{\mu\mu} = \frac{\tau_{B_s}}{(1 - y_s^2)} \frac{1 + 2y_s \mathcal{A}_{\Delta\Gamma} + y_s^2}{1 + y_s \mathcal{A}_{\Delta\Gamma}}$$



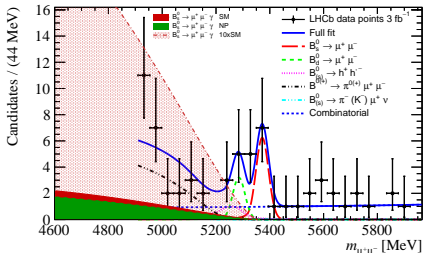
The radiative $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ decay is very interesting:

- Not helicity suppressed - as rare as $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Sensitive to vector couplings (C_9) (not just scalar or axial-vector)
- Can be split in initial (ISR) and final state radiation (FSR - bremsstrahlung)

New method: measure the $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ rate without photon reconstruction from the left sideband of the $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ analysis.



[F.D., Guadagnoli, Reboud - Phys.Lett.B 768 (2017)]

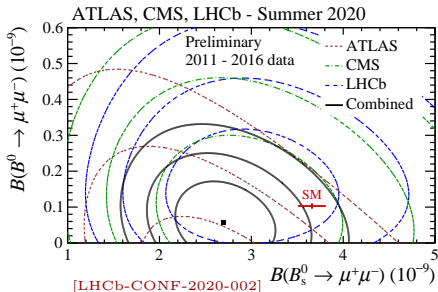
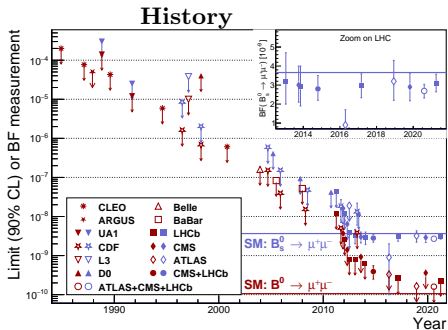


$B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ so far

- 30 years search for $B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays
- First evidence in LHCb with 1 fb^{-1}
- Observation from CMS+LHCb combined analysis
- Summer 2020: the big 3 experiments combined
- 2.1σ from SM in the 2D plane

New LHCb analysis

- Full statistics so far: 9 fb^{-1} , two-fold increase in statistics w.r.t previous analysis
- Added $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ search
- Submitted to PRL+PRD

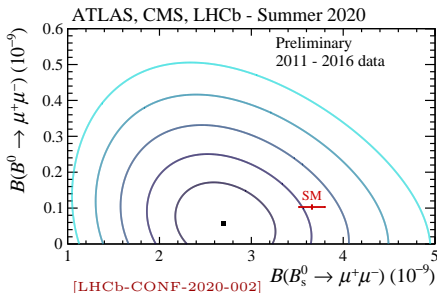
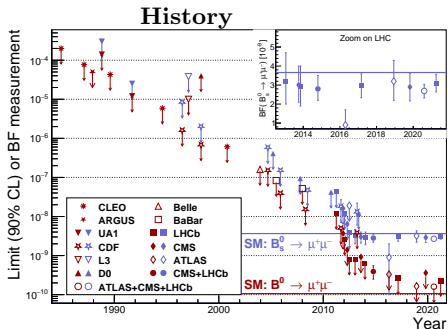


$B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ so far

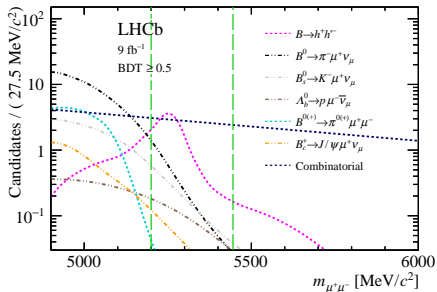
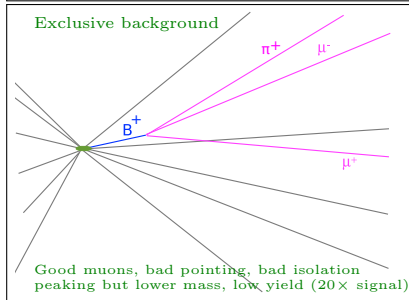
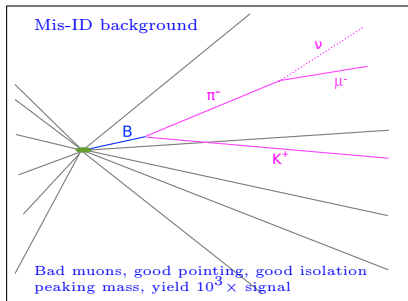
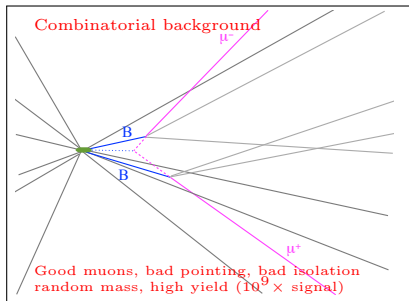
- 30 years search for $B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays
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Backgrounds

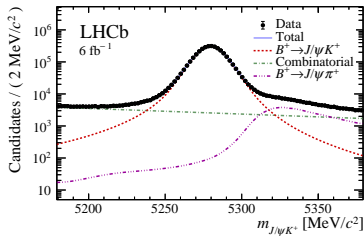
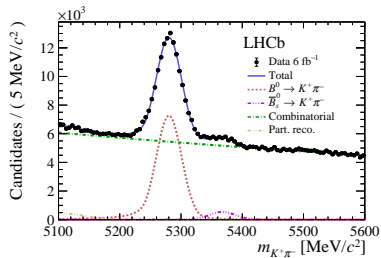


Convert yields to branching fractions by normalising to channels of known rate

$$\mathcal{B}(B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = \underbrace{\frac{f_{\text{norm}}}{f_{\text{sig}}}}_{\text{Hadronisation fractions}} \underbrace{\frac{\epsilon_{\text{norm}}}{\epsilon_{\text{sig}}}}_{\text{Efficiencies}} \underbrace{\frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{N_{\text{norm}}}}_{\text{Yields}} \mathcal{B}(\text{norm}) = \underbrace{\alpha_{\text{sig}}}_{\text{Single event sensitivity}} N_{\text{sig}}$$

Use two channels

- $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ - same trigger & PID as signal
- $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ - same topology of signal

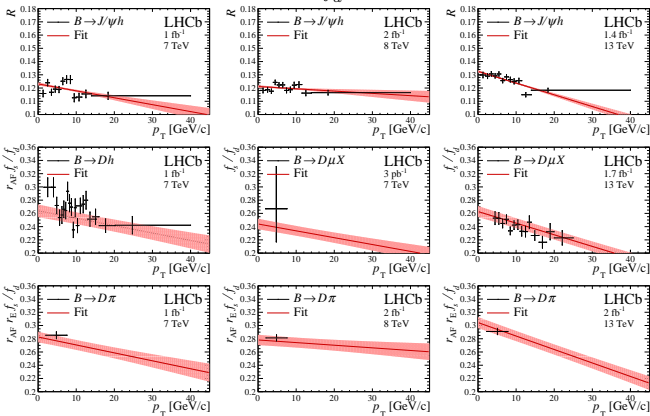


Combined measurement of hadronisation fraction

...and B_s^0 branching fractions

Breaking the recursive problem: combine information of different measurements
 Measure production ratios from ratio of decays with known rate (semileptonic) or known rate ratios ($B \rightarrow Dh$), and cross-check dependencies with decays of high rate ($B \rightarrow J/\psi X$).

Recent LHCb combination $\frac{f_s}{f_d}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 0.2539 \pm 0.0079$



- ✓ Observed for the first time energy dependence
- ✓ Confirmed p_T dependence
- ✓ Precision improved by about a factor 2

[LHCb-PAPER-2020-046 - PRD 104, 032005 (2021)]

Combined measurement of hadronisation fraction

...and B_s^0 branching fractions

More than 50 B_s^0 meson branching fractions updated, reducing significantly their uncertainties.

Decay mode	Updated branching fraction	Previous result
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma$	$(3.75 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-5}$	$(3.52 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	$(3.26 \pm 0.65^{+0.22}_{-0.11} \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-9}$	$(3.0 \pm 0.6^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$	$(3.09 \pm 1.07 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-8}$	$(2.9 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-8}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$(8.66 \pm 1.50 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.60) \times 10^{-8}$	$(8.6 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-8}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\mu^+\mu^-$	$(7.54^{+0.43}_{-0.41} \pm 0.30 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-7}$	$(7.99^{+0.45}_{-0.43} \pm 0.32 \pm 0.60) \times 10^{-7}$
$q^2 \in [1.0, 6.0]$	$(2.44^{+0.33}_{-0.30} \pm 0.07 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-8}$	$(2.58^{+0.33}_{-0.30} \pm 0.08 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [15.0, 19.0]$	$(3.82^{+0.36}_{-0.36} \pm 0.12 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-8}$	$(4.04^{+0.38}_{-0.38} \pm 0.13 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [0.1, 2.0]$	$(5.54^{+0.69}_{-0.69} \pm 0.13 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-8}$	$(5.85^{+0.73}_{-0.69} \pm 0.14 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [2.0, 5.0]$	$(2.42^{+0.30}_{-0.26} \pm 0.06 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-8}$	$(2.56^{+0.30}_{-0.26} \pm 0.06 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [5.0, 8.0]$	$(3.03^{+0.42}_{-0.42} \pm 0.07 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-8}$	$(3.21^{+0.44}_{-0.42} \pm 0.08 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [11.0, 12.5]$	$(4.45^{+0.62}_{-0.62} \pm 0.14 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-8}$	$(4.71^{+0.65}_{-0.62} \pm 0.15 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [15.0, 17.0]$	$(4.28^{+0.62}_{-0.61} \pm 0.11 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-8}$	$(4.52^{+0.57}_{-0.54} \pm 0.12 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-8}$
$q^2 \in [17.0, 19.0]$	$(3.75^{+0.51}_{-0.51} \pm 0.13 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-8}$	$(3.96^{+0.54}_{-0.54} \pm 0.14 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-8}$

Decay mode	Updated branching fraction	Previous result
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$(7.60 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.69 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-7}$	$(6.91 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-7}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$	$(6.15 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-6}$	$(5.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$	$(2.63 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(2.30 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	$(8.28 \pm 1.60 \pm 0.90 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.81) \times 10^{-6}$	$(8.3 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+\pi^-$	$(5.21 \pm 0.74 \pm 0.85 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-6}$	$(4.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+\pi^-$	$(4.64 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-6}$	$(4.22 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+K^0\bar{K}^0$	$(2.70 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-5}$	$(2.81 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^{*+}K^-$	$(1.23 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.27 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow K^{*+}\pi^+$	$(3.21 \pm 1.07 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-6}$	$(3.3 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi K^+\pi^+$	$(1.41 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.30 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi K^0\pi^+$	$(6.01 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-6}$	$(5.46 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.50) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi K^+\pi^0$	$(1.27 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.20 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi K^0\pi^0$	$(2.02 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.84 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\pi^+\pi^-$	$(3.82 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-6}$	$(3.48 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi\phi$	$(2.36 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-6}$	$(2.15 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-6}$

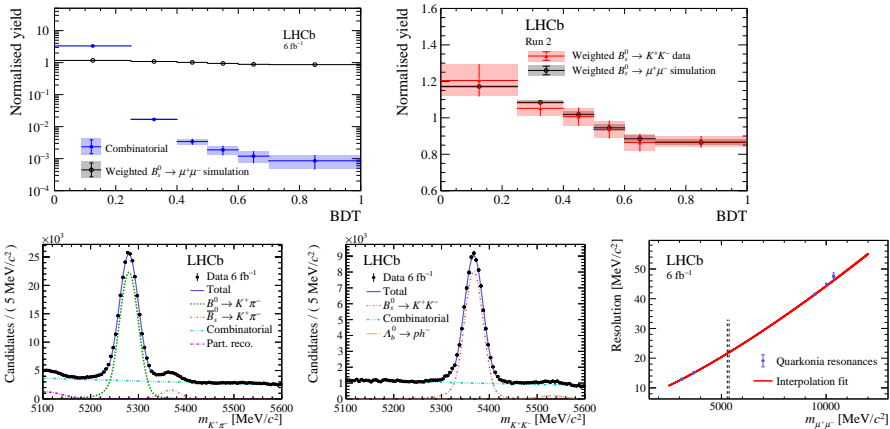
Decay mode	Updated branching fraction	Previous result
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$	$(2.06 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.93 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+K^-\pi^+$	$(5.01 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^0\pi^+$	$(3.62 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-5}$	$(3.35 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+\pi^-$	$(3.43 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-5}$	$(3.12 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\eta$	$(4.04 \pm 0.35^{+0.32}_{-0.31} \pm 0.13 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.79 \pm 0.31^{+0.29}_{-0.28} \pm 0.28 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\eta'$	$(3.67 \pm 0.32^{+0.32}_{-0.32} \pm 0.12 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.42 \pm 0.30^{+0.32}_{-0.32} \pm 0.26 \pm 0.51) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\phi$	$(4.98 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$	$(5.33 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.26^{+0.27}_{-0.27} \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\phi$	$(1.92 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.98 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$	$(2.01 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-4}$	$(2.16 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06^{+0.06}_{-0.06} \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi\phi$	$(1.17 \pm 0.12^{+0.12}_{-0.12} \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.19 \pm 0.12^{+0.12}_{-0.12} \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\bar{K}^0$	$(4.12 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-5}$	$(4.20 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\eta\phi$	$(3.54 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-6}$	$(3.58 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-6}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\eta\phi'$	$(3.94 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-7}$	$(4.51 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-7}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\eta$	$(3.35 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.50) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.15 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.45^{+0.45}_{-0.45} \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\eta'$	$(4.42 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.32 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.05^{+0.07}_{-0.07} \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$	$(7.49 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-5}$	$(7.62 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$(6.87 \pm 0.81 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.39) \times 10^{-5}$	$(7.3 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.6^{+0.6}_{-0.6} \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-5}$

Decay mode	Updated branching fraction	Previous result
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}\mu^+\nu_\mu$	$(5.19 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-2}$	$(5.38 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-2}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}\pi^+\nu_\mu$	$(2.40 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-2}$	$(2.49 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-2}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^+D^-$	$(3.01 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-4}$	$(2.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^0D^0$	$(2.47 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.82) \times 10^{-4}$	$(2.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^0D^0\pi^0$	$(1.83 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^0D^0\pi^+$	$(4.38 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.49) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^0D^0\pi^-$	$(8.38 \pm 1.02 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.81) \times 10^{-5}$	$(8.41 \pm 1.02 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.79) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D^0D^0\pi^+\pi^-$	$(3.36 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-2}$	$(3.05 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-2}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$	$(1.49 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-2}$	$(1.35 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-2}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}D_s^{*0}$	$(1.39 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-2}$	$(1.27 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-2}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K_S^0$	$(4.69 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.64) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^0$	$(3.05 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{-4}$	$(2.8 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \bar{K}^0$	$(5.31 \pm 1.22 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.72 \pm 1.07 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.74) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+\pi^-$	$(1.11 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-3}$	$(1.00 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \phi$	$(3.25 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-5}$	$(3.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \eta$	$(4.01 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-5}$	$(3.7 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+K^-$	$(6.13 \pm 0.59 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-5}$	$(5.7 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}K^0$	$(2.41 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$	$(2.29 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}\pi^+\pi^-$	$(6.43 \pm 1.18 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-4}$	$(6.01 \pm 1.11 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+}K^+\pi^+$	$(3.34 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.73) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.13 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.76) \times 10^{-4}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_{s1}(2536)\pi^+$	$(2.57 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-5}$	$(2.43 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-5}$

UPDATED

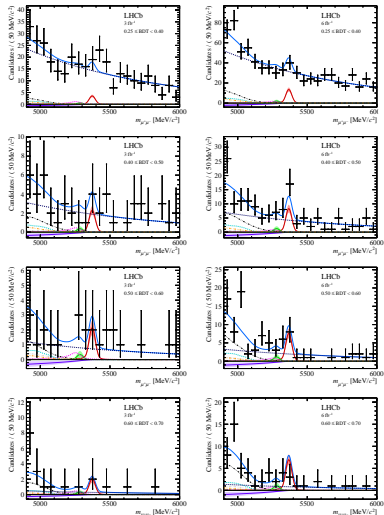
Search in mass distribution in bins of multivariate discriminant (BDT)

- BDT shape calibrated from simulation and $B \rightarrow h^+ h^-$ in data
- Mass shape calibrated from quarkonia and $B \rightarrow h^+ h^-$ in data

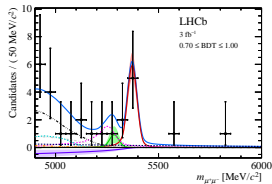


Run 1

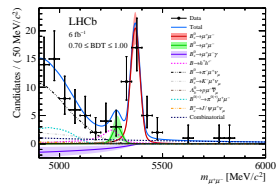
Run 2



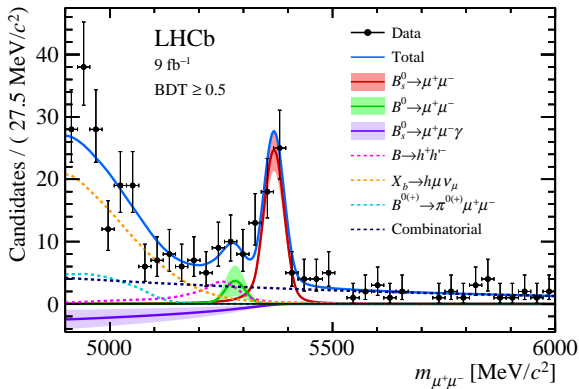
Run 1



Run 2



- Simultaneous fit in 10 bins
2 datasets (Run 1, 2) \times 5 BDT bins
- External constraints on yield and shape of misidentified backgrounds
- Combinatorial background free
- Signal shapes calibrated and constrained
- All systematic uncertainties directly propagated



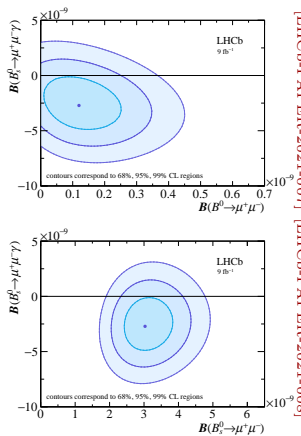
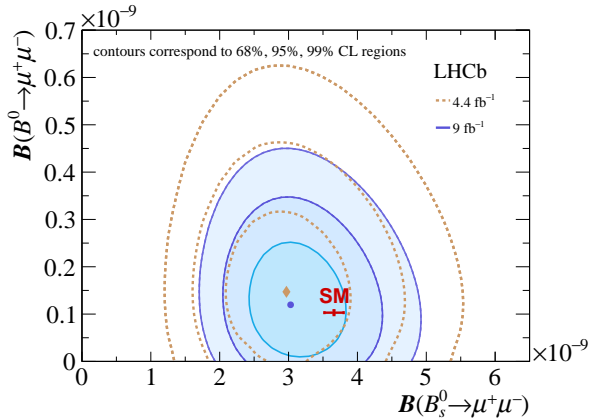
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(3.09^{+0.46+0.15}_{-0.43-0.11} \right) \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(1.2^{+0.8}_{-0.7} \pm 0.1 \right) \times 10^{-10} < 2.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma)_{m_{\mu\mu} > 4.9 \text{ GeV}} = (-2.5 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-9} < 2.0 \times 10^{-9}$$

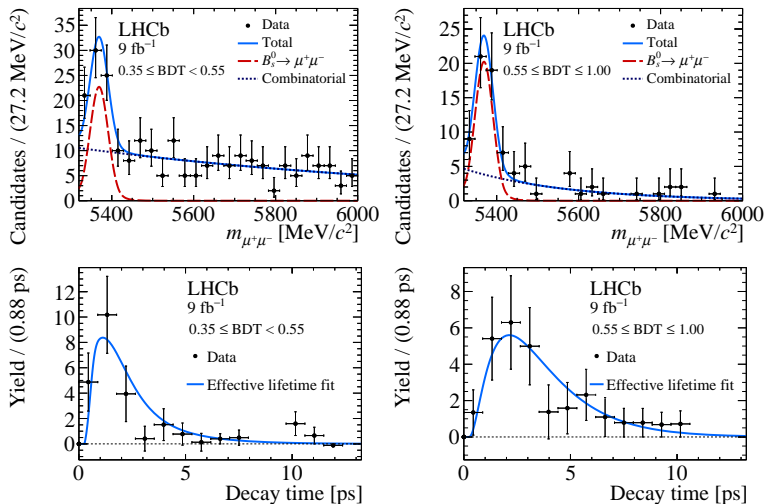
No significant signal for $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$, upper limits at 95%
First world limit on $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ decay

Closing the phase space



- Prior to LHC(b) orders of magnitude enhancements of the $B_{d,s}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ branching fractions were allowed
- Now closed to about 20% distance
- This tightens the space for possible new physics that would cause (pseudo)-scalar or axial-vector $bs\mu\mu$ couplings

[LHCb-PAPER-2021-007] [LHCb-PAPER-2021-008]



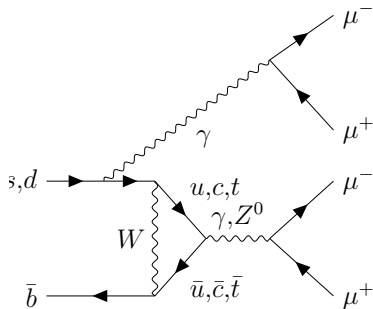
$$\tau_{\text{eff}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = 2.07 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.03 \text{ ps}$$

Consistent at 1.5σ and 2.2σ with the heavy and light B_s^0 eigenstates lifetimes ($\tau_L = 1.423 \pm 0.005 \text{ ps}$ and $\tau_H = 1.620 \pm 0.007 \text{ ps}$)

- $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ very rare in the SM
- Non-resonant SM $\mathcal{B}(B_s^0) \sim 10^{-10}$,
 $\mathcal{B}(B^0) \sim 10^{-12}$
- Many extension of the SM can give contributions orders of magnitude larger, such as MSSM [Demidov, Gorbunov] *
- In particular light axions that could explain the $g - 2$ anomaly
[Bauer, Neubert, Thamm - PRL119,031802(2017)] [Liu, Wagner, Wang - JHEP 03 (2019) 008] [Chala, Egede, Spannowsky - Eur.Phys.J.C 79 (2019) 5, 431]
- Previous limits from LHCb with 3 fb^{-1}

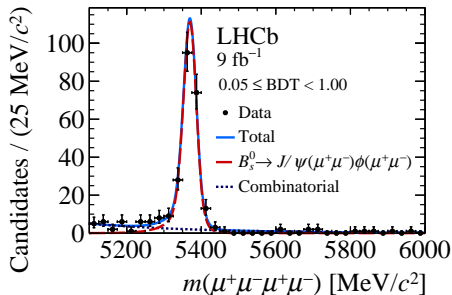
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.5 \times 10^{-9},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 6.5 \times 10^{-10},$$

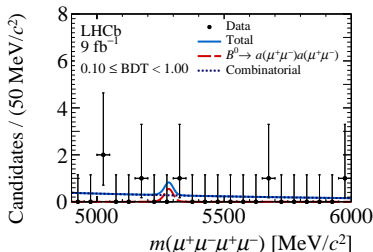
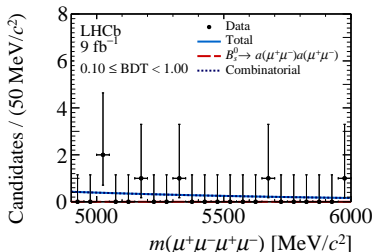
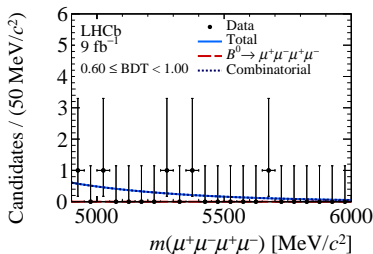
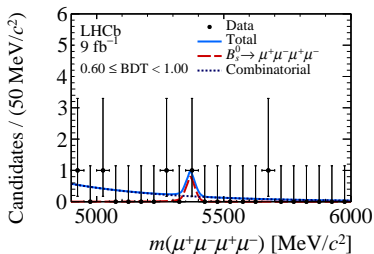


*Model sparked attention due to the HyperCP anomaly, later constrained by LHCb. See the LHCb evidence for $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays [PRL120, 221803 (2018)]

- Use full Run1-2 statistics (9 fb^{-1}), supersedes previous results
- Search for non-resonant $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$, axion mediated $B \rightarrow aa$ with $m_a = 1 \text{ GeV}$, and $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Normalisation to $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) \phi (\mu^+ \mu^-)$, $\mathcal{B} = (1.74 \pm 0.14) 10^{-8}$
- Search for a peak in the four-muon mass window



- Search in bins of a multivariate operator (BDT) trained against combinatorial background
- Misidentified background found to be negligible



- No excess above background expectation found
- Limit with CLs method in GAMMACOMBO

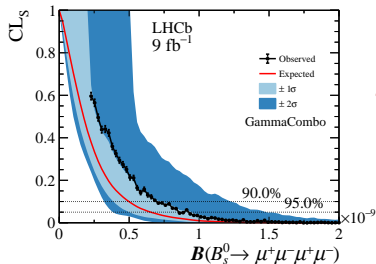
The limits at 95% confidence are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) &< 8.6 \times 10^{-10}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) &< 1.8 \times 10^{-10}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow a(\mu^+ \mu^-) a(\mu^+ \mu^-)) &< 5.8 \times 10^{-10}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow a(\mu^+ \mu^-) a(\mu^+ \mu^-)) &< 2.3 \times 10^{-10}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-) \mu^+ \mu^-) &< 2.6 \times 10^{-9}, \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-) \mu^+ \mu^-) &< 1.0 \times 10^{-9}. \end{aligned}$$

First search for $B \rightarrow aa$ with $m_a = 1 \text{ GeV}$

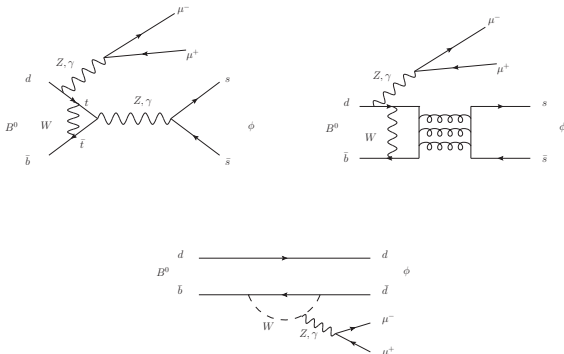
First limit on $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-) \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

Factor 2 improvement on the non resonant channels.



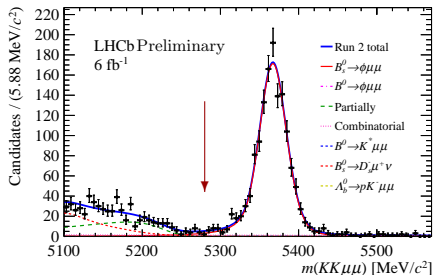
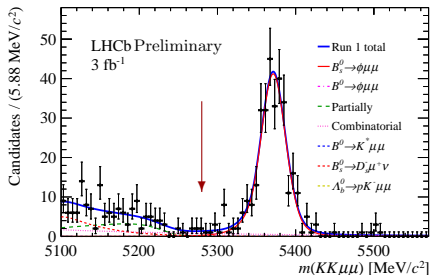
Search for $B^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Rare decay in the SM (penguin CKM / OZI suppressed) $b \rightarrow d \mu^+ \mu^-$ FCNC
- Short distance $\mathcal{B} \sim 10^{-12}$
- Including $\omega - \phi$ mixing could raise at $10^{-11} - 10^{-10}$ level
- New physics contributions such as Z' could enhance this



Search for $B^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

- Normalised to $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays
- $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ decays as control channel
- Main background: $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K^- \mu^+ \mu^-$



No excess over background expectation, upper limit

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)} < 4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ at 90\% CL.}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.3(3.2) \times 10^{-9} \text{ at 90\% CL.}$$

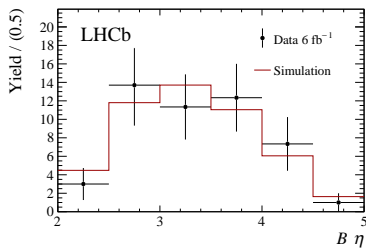
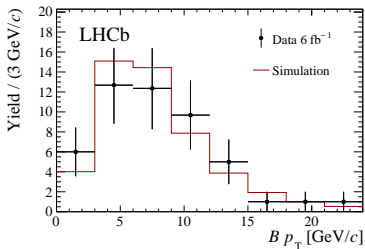
excluding ϕ and charmonia dimuon regions (extrapolating to full q^2)

Legacy rare decays analyses from LHCb Run1-2 are being produced

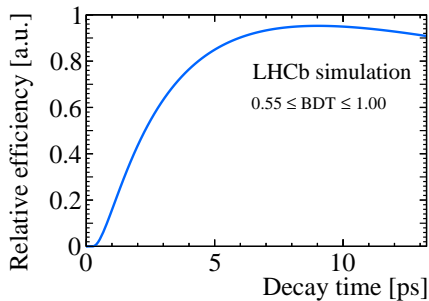
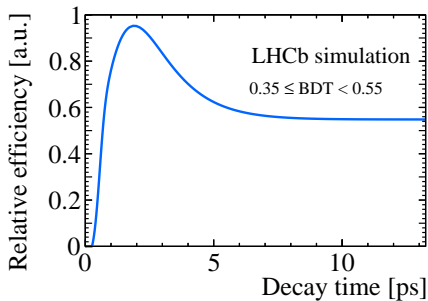
- $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- (\gamma)$ with world best single experiments results:
 - * first limit on $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ decays
 - * Closing the phase space of (pseudo-)scalar or axial-vector new interactions
 - * looking forward to the full Run 1-2 analyses from ATLAS and CMS
- Updated $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ search
 - * First search for $B \rightarrow aa$ with mass also around 1 GeV
 - * Strong constraints on all branching fractions
- Search for $B^0 \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays leads world best limit

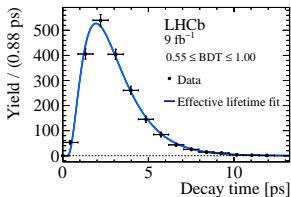
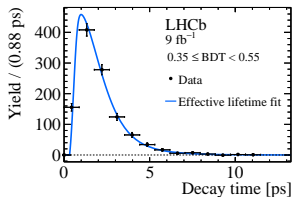
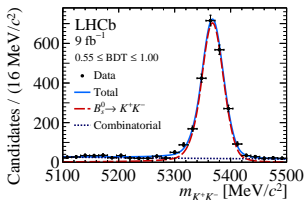
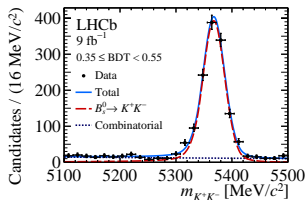
All of the very rare decays are statistically limited, and will be for some time
Looking forward to the collected data in Run 3 with the upgraded LHCb detector!

Distributions of $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays kinematics in data



Decay time acceptance for $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays



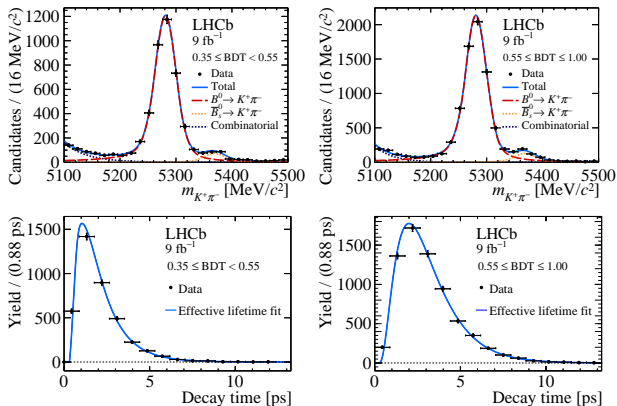


Measurement (stat only)

$$\tau_{B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-} = 1.435 \pm 0.026 \text{ ps}$$

In agreement with published

$$\tau_{B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-} = 1.407 \pm 0.016 \text{ ps}$$



Measurement (stat only)

$$\tau_{B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-} = 1.510 \pm 0.015 \text{ ps}$$

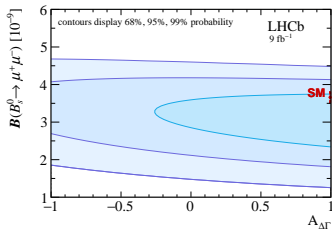
In agreement with published

$$\tau_{B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-} = 1.524 \pm 0.011 \text{ ps}$$

The branching fraction measurement is affected by the effective lifetime, through the efficiency *

→ Hence there is a correlation between the two measurements

Both are thus sensitive to $A_{\Delta\Gamma}$



*See e.g. [F.D. , Guadagnoli, Phys.Lett.B 784 (2018) 96-100]