

LHCb highlights

DISCRETE 2024

Ljubljana, 2-6 December 2024



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3rd December 2024

National Centre for Nuclear Research
On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

Outline

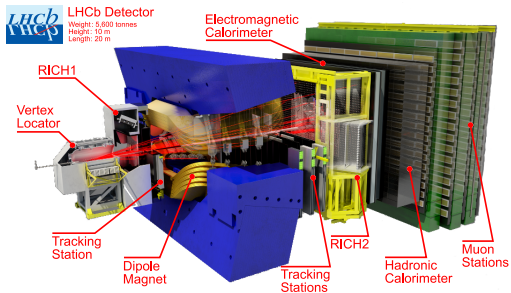


LHCb

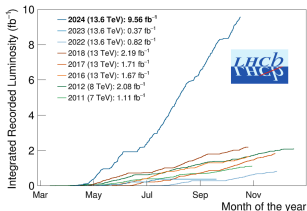
CKM parameters

CPV

Summary

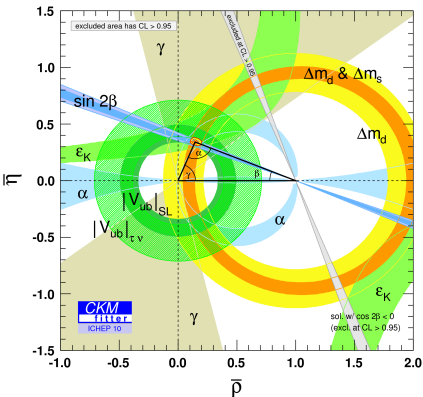


- Forward spectrometer
- Designed to measure heavy-flavour decays
- Run 1 and 2 - great success: an unprecedented sample of b and c decays
- The "old" data is still being analysed
- Undergone the upgrade I in 2019-2021
- First results from Run 3 coming soon

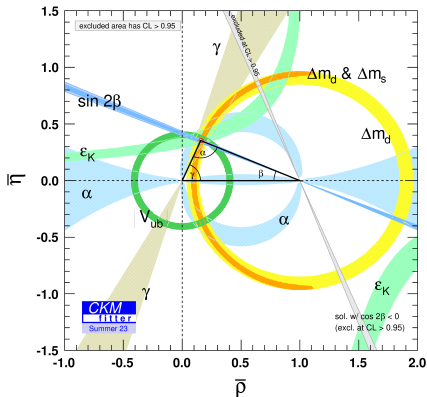


CKM parameters

2010



2023

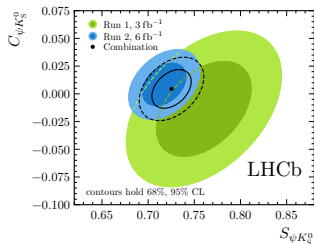
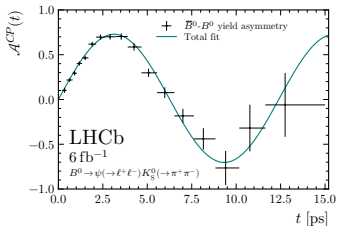


$\sin 2\beta$ from $B^0 \rightarrow \Psi(\rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) K_S^0(\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$

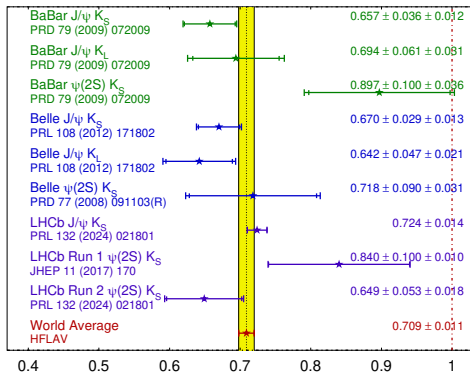
PRL132 (2024) 021801

Run 2: $S_{\Psi K_S^0} = 0.717 \pm 0.013(\text{stat}) \pm 0.008(\text{syst})$

$C_{\Psi K_S^0} = 0.008 \pm 0.012(\text{stat}) \pm 0.003(\text{syst})$



$\sin(2\beta) \equiv \sin(2\varphi_1)$ **HFLAV**
Moriond 2024
PRELIMINARY



γ from $B \rightarrow D^* K$

Run1 + Run2 = $9fb^{-1}$

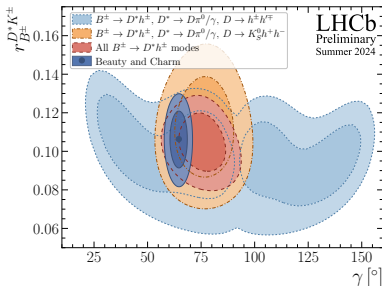
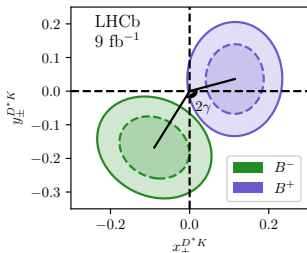
$$\gamma = (69^{+13}_{-14})^\circ$$

D^* is reconstructed through the decay chains

$$D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0/\gamma; D \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-/K_S^0K^+K^-$$

Signal yields variation analysis across the D decay phase-space

Final states need to be accessible to both D^0 and \bar{D}^0 to have an interference



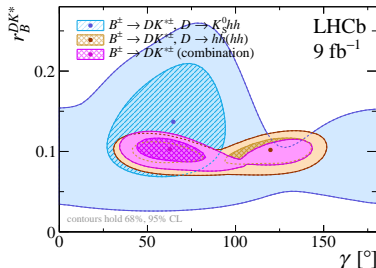
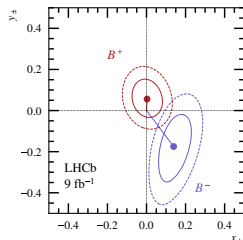
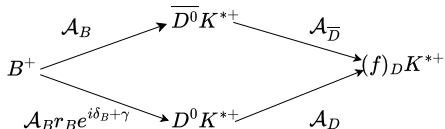
γ from $B \rightarrow DK^*$

$$\gamma = (63 \pm 13)^\circ$$

$$B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 K^{*\pm}$$

Using self-conjugate decays $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 h^+ h^-$
and $K^{*\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^\pm$

Interference



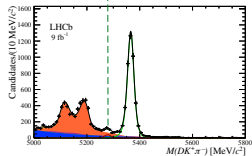
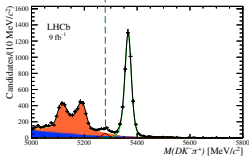
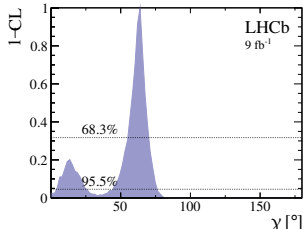
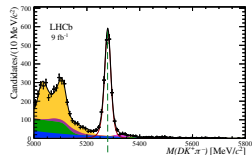
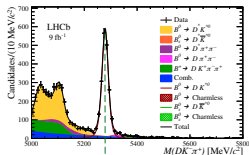
CP in $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{0*}$

Interference between $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{0*}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^{0*}$ enables to measure

$$\gamma = (63.2^{+6.9}_{-8.1})^\circ$$

$D^0 \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm (\pi^+ \pi^-)$, $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- (\pi^+ \pi^-)$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ final states

Parameter	Value
$A_{K\pi}$	$0.031 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.015$
$R_{\pi K}^+$	$0.069 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.005$
$R_{\pi K}^-$	$0.093 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.005$
$A_{K\pi\pi}$	$-0.012 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.016$
$R_{\pi\pi K}^+$	$0.060 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$
$R_{\pi\pi K}^-$	$0.038 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$
R_{CP}^{KK}	$0.811 \pm 0.057 \pm 0.017$
A_{CP}^{KK}	$-0.047 \pm 0.063 \pm 0.015$
$R_{CP}^{\pi\pi}$	$1.104 \pm 0.111 \pm 0.026$
$A_{CP}^{\pi\pi}$	$-0.034 \pm 0.094 \pm 0.016$
$R_{CP}^{\pi K}$	$0.882 \pm 0.086 \pm 0.033$
$A_{CP}^{\pi K}$	$0.021 \pm 0.087 \pm 0.016$



Search for CP violation in $D^+ \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+$

arXiv:2409.01414

D^+ 135M D_s 181M

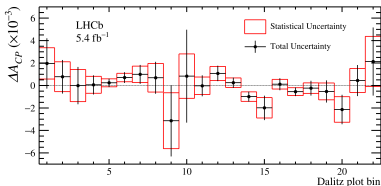
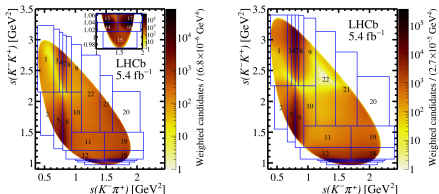
$$\text{Significance } S_{\Delta_{CP}} = \frac{\Delta A_{CP}}{\sigma_{\Delta_{CP}}}$$

$$\text{test statistics } \chi^2 = \sum_i^{N_{bins}} (S_{\Delta_{CP}}^i)^2$$

In the phase-space region dominated by $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$ and $\phi \rightarrow \bar{K}^{0*} K^+$:

$$A_{CP|S}^{\phi \pi^+} = (0.95 \pm 0.43 \text{stat} \pm 0.26 \text{syst}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A_{CP|S}^{\bar{K}^{0*} K^+} = (-0.26 \pm 0.56 \text{stat} \pm 0.18 \text{syst}) \times 10^{-3}$$



The most sensitive search performed through the phase-space of a multi-body decay

No evidence of CP violation

For more CPV in charm \implies Luca Balzani's talk tomorrow

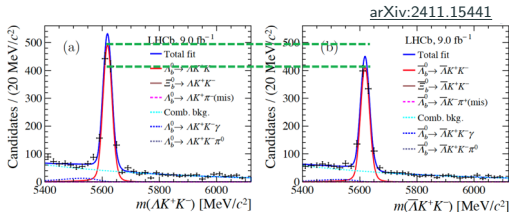
Evidence for direct CP-violation in baryons

$$\Lambda_b/\Xi_b \rightarrow \Lambda h h^{(\prime)}$$

6 final states (π, K)

Run 1 and 2

BF search/measurement



Measurement of CP asymmetries, evidence of direct CP-violation in

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^- \quad (3.1\sigma):$$

$$\Delta A_{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-) = 0.083 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.016$$

$$\Delta A_{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^-) = -0.013 \pm 0.053 \pm 0.018$$

$$\Delta A_{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^-) = -0.118 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.021$$

$$\Delta A_{CP}(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+) = 0.27 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$$

Beauty to charmonium

arXiv:2411.12178

Evidence for direct CPV

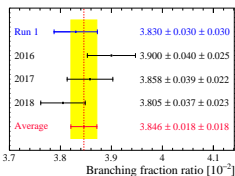
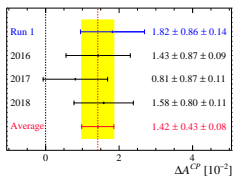
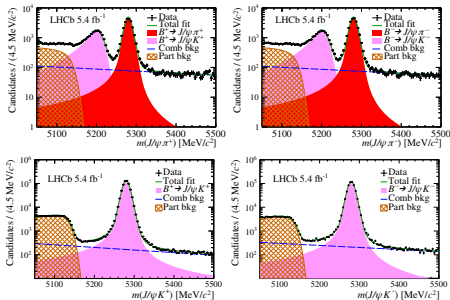
$$\Delta A_{CP} = A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+) - A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+)$$

Run 1 + Run 2

$$\Delta A_{CP} = 1.42 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.08 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$R_{\pi/K} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+)}$$

$$= (3.846 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-2}$$



Summary

LHCb remains an important player in the game in

- CKM parameters
- CP violation in beauty and charm

Didn't fit in this talk

- Lepton Flavour universality
- Hadron spectroscopy
- SMOG program
- Heavy Ion program
- Search for CPT violation

THANK YOU & STAY TUNED

BACKUP

CPT violation search in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

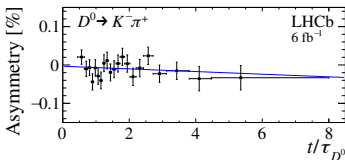
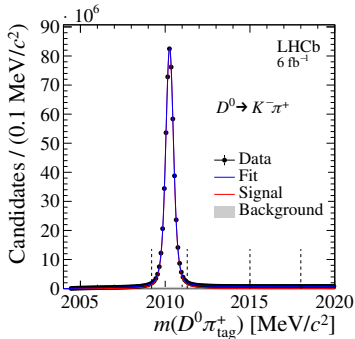
In the search for time-dependent CP asymmetry in $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ was used as a control channel.

Sample of 519×10^6 D^0 candidates from $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_s^+$

from the slope new limits on CPTV have been extracted
([outside of LHCb](#))

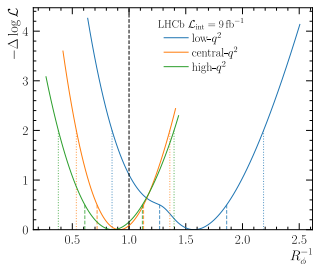
[Phys.Rev.D 110 \(2024\) 5](#)

Phys.Rev.D 104 (2021) 7, 072010



$$R_\phi = \left(\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi J/\Psi(\rightarrow \mu \mu))} \right) / \left(\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi ee)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi J/\Psi(\rightarrow ee))} \right)$$

q^2 [GeV^2/c^4]	R_ϕ^{-1}	$d\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi e^+e^-)/dq^2$ [$10^{-7} \text{GeV}^{-2}c^4$]
$0.1 < q^2 < 1.1$	$1.57^{+0.28}_{-0.25} \pm 0.05$	$1.38^{+0.25}_{-0.22} \pm 0.04 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$
$1.1 < q^2 < 6.0$	$0.91^{+0.20}_{-0.19} \pm 0.05$	$0.26 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.01$
$15.0 < q^2 < 19.0$	$0.85^{+0.24}_{-0.23} \pm 0.10$	$0.39 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.02$



results consistent with the SM