

# Closing Talk

**Ulrich Nierste**

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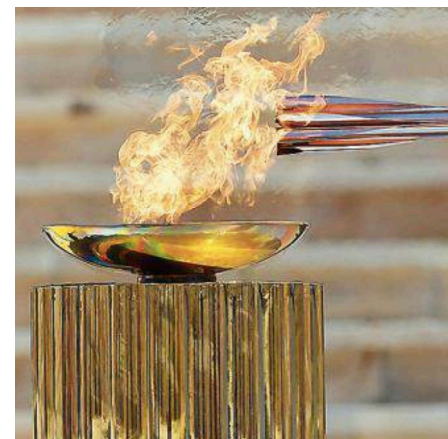
# Closing Talk

Hier vollend' ich's, die Gelegenheit ist günstig!

Here I bring it to an end, the occasion is favourable!

**Friedrich Schiller, in: *Wilhelm Tell***

**The Olympic Flame of  
*Beyond Flavour Anomalies*  
will soon leave Siegen...**



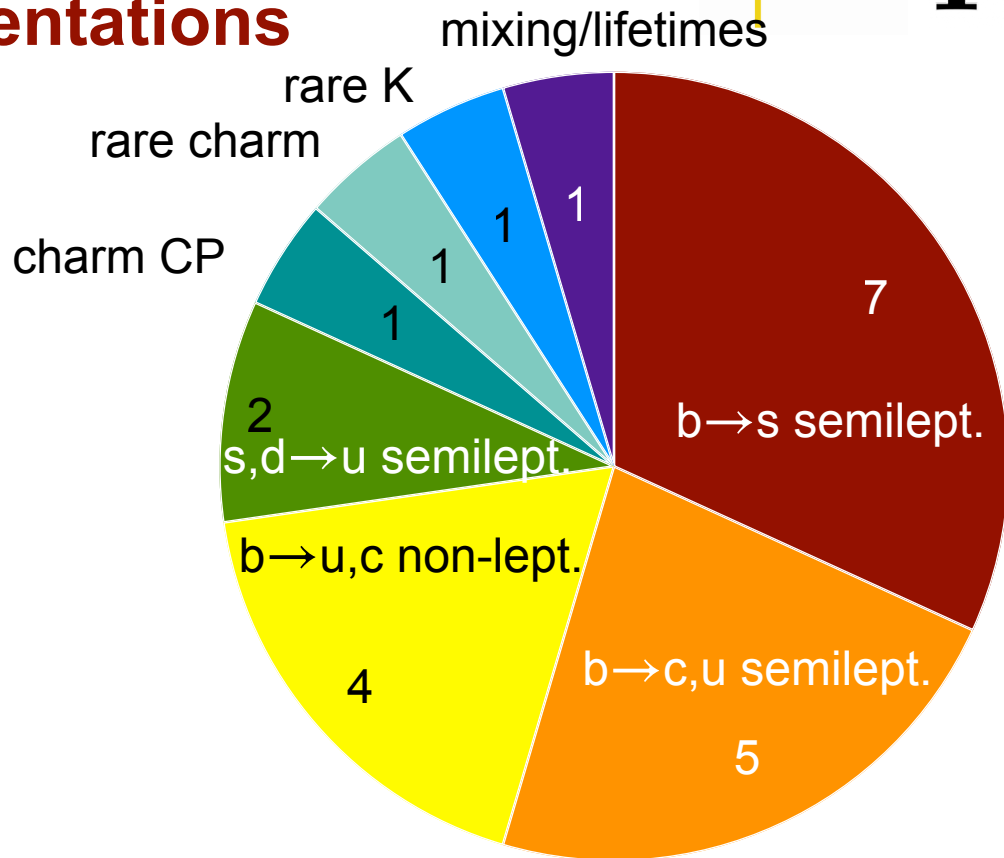
# 24 Presentations

- Andrea Mauri, Arianna Tinari, Mark Smith: Analysis of the  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays: theory and experiment
- Caspar Schmitt, Danny van Dyk: On recent measurement of  $B \rightarrow K \nu \bar{\nu}$  decay by Belle II
- Jack Jenkins: Inclusive  $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$  semileptonic decays
- Meril Reboud:  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow$  open charm and the  $\psi(3770)$
- Markus Prim, Patrick Owen: Status and prospects of  $R(D)$  and  $R(D^*)$  measurements
- Judd Harrison, Marzia Bordone:  $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}$  form factors in the heavy quark expansion
- Marco Fedele: Recent theory developments in  $b \rightarrow c \ell \bar{\nu}$  transitions
- Andreas Jüttner, Davide Fazzini:  $B_s \rightarrow K \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$  decays: experiment and Lattice QCD
- Meril Reboud, Diego Guadagnoli:  $B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$  decays
- Alexander Marshall, Javier Virto, Keri Vos: Confronting theory predictions with  $B \rightarrow K \pi$  experimental data
- Martin Hoferichter, Simon Mutke: Analyticity structure of nonlocal form factors
- Florian Bernlochner: Developments in inclusive  $V_{cb}$  determinations

# 24 Presentations

- Eleftheria Solomonidi, Serena Maccolini:  $\Delta A_{CP}$ : experiment and theory
- Gudrun Hiller: Rare charm decays
- Maria Laura Piscopo, Nicole Skidmore: Non-leptonic  $B_{(s)} \rightarrow D_{(s)}(\pi, K)$  decays: experiment and theory
- Benjamin Stefanek, Davide Lancierini: The links between  $B \rightarrow K^* \bar{K}^*$ ,  $R(D^{(*)})$  and  $B \rightarrow K \nu \bar{\nu}$
- Mauro Valli: Behind the Flavour Anomalies: Where do we stand?
- Aritra Biswas, Gilberto Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi: New observables in non-leptonic B-decays
- Matthew Kirk: Cabibbo anomaly and relation to other anomalies
- Aleksey Rusov: Status of b-hadron lifetimes and of neutral B-meson mixing
- Vitalii Lisovskyi: Belle II prospects
- Titus Mombacher: LHCb prospects at Run 3
- Nazila Mahmoudi: BSM prospects for rare kaon decays
- Ulrich Nierste: Closing talk

# 24 Presentations



# Highlights

Significant developments since *Beyond Flavour Anomalies IV* !

My favourites:

- $b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell^-$
- $B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$
- $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$
- $A_{CP}(D \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)$
- $B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\bar{K}^{(*)}$
- Cabibbo anomaly

**Apology:** Not summarised in this talk are the presentations on rare processes which may become the **flavour anomalies of the future**.

$$b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$$

No new LHCb analysis of  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ , but progress on determination of the non-local charm loop contribution  $\mathcal{H}^\lambda$ .

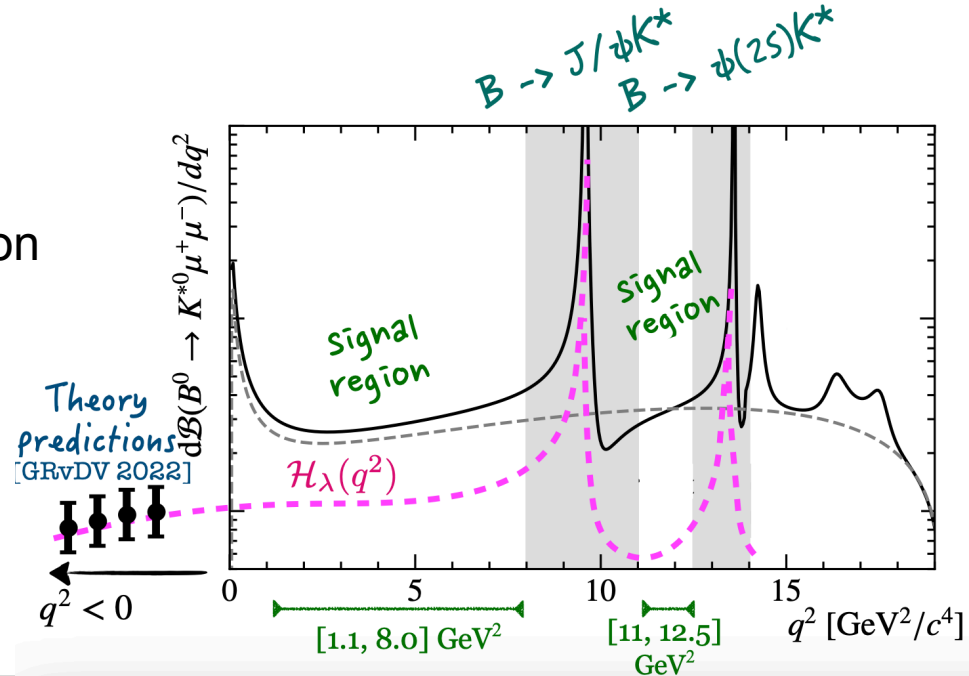
Mark Smith, Andrea Mauri, Arianna Tirani:

Simultaneous fit to Wilson Coefficients and parameters of non-local charm loops.

LHCb: two analyses (z expansion, dispersion relation)

### Take home message #1

- Very compatible results between the 2 analyses
- alternative/complementary  $q^2$  model
- shift in  $C_9$  of order -0.7

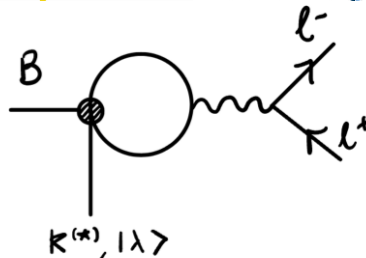


$$b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$$

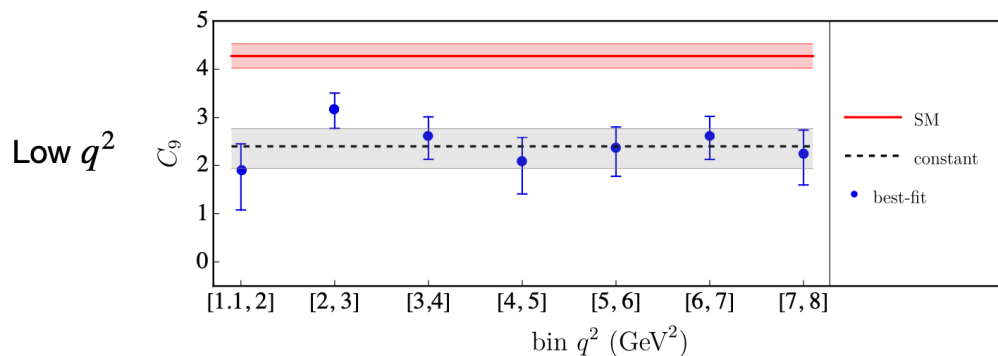
Mark Smith, Andrea Mauri, Arianna Tirani:  
Zurich group:



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research

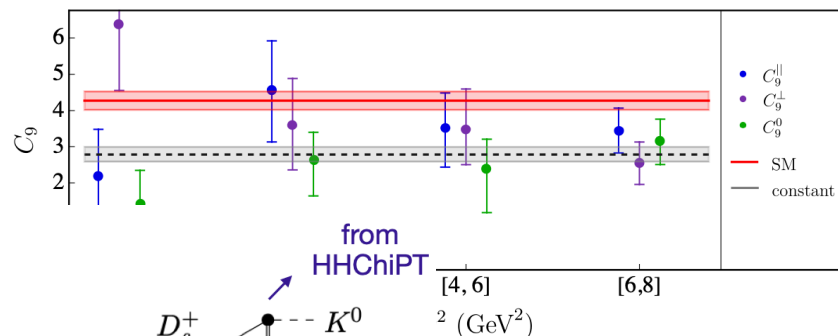


$$B \rightarrow K \bar{\ell} \ell$$

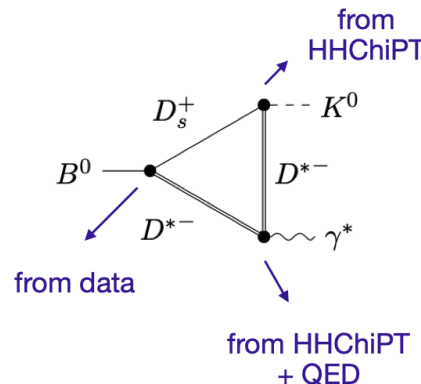


$$B \rightarrow K^* \bar{\ell} \ell$$

Compatible with  
LHCb analysis!



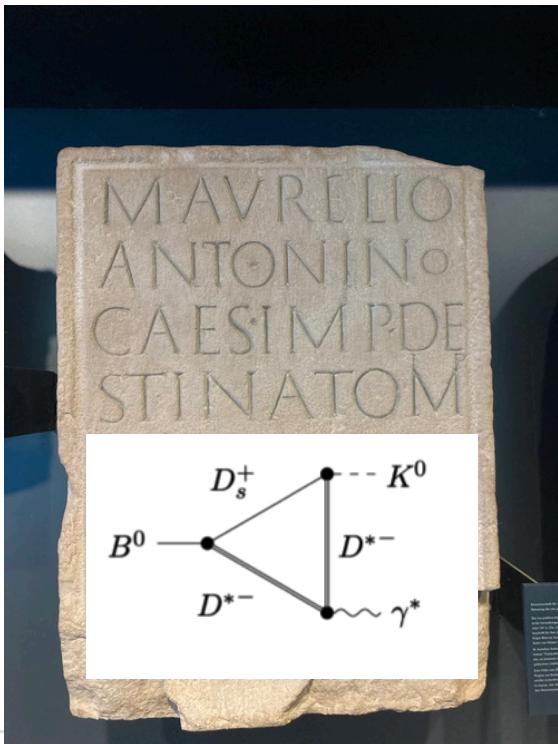
No evidence of  $q^2$ -dependence. Hard to  
imagine large constant contribution.





$$b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$$

Rome had spoken:



My view:

No calculation supports an explanation of  $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$  data in terms of a large SM charm contribution.



Roman Empire



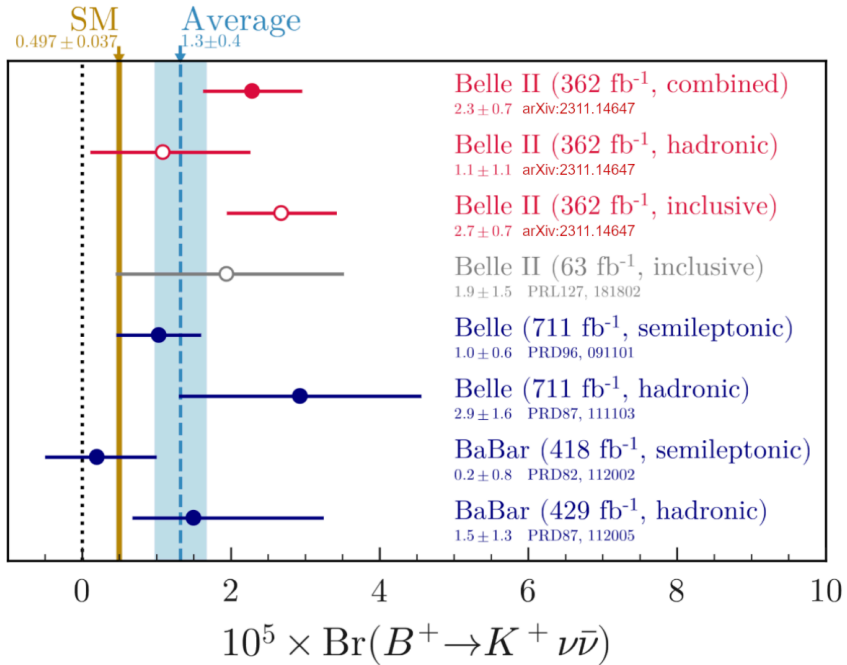
limes



wild barbarians

# $B \rightarrow K \nu \bar{\nu}$

Caspar Schmitt, Danny van Dyk: Evidence for  $B^- \rightarrow K^- \nu \bar{\nu}$  by Belle II (arXiv:2311.14647)



Combined result is compatible with SM at  $2.7 \sigma$ .

$\nu_\ell$  and  $\ell$  form an  $SU(2)$  doublet  $L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\ell \\ \ell \end{pmatrix}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Connection to  $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ .

$$b \rightarrow c \tau \nu$$

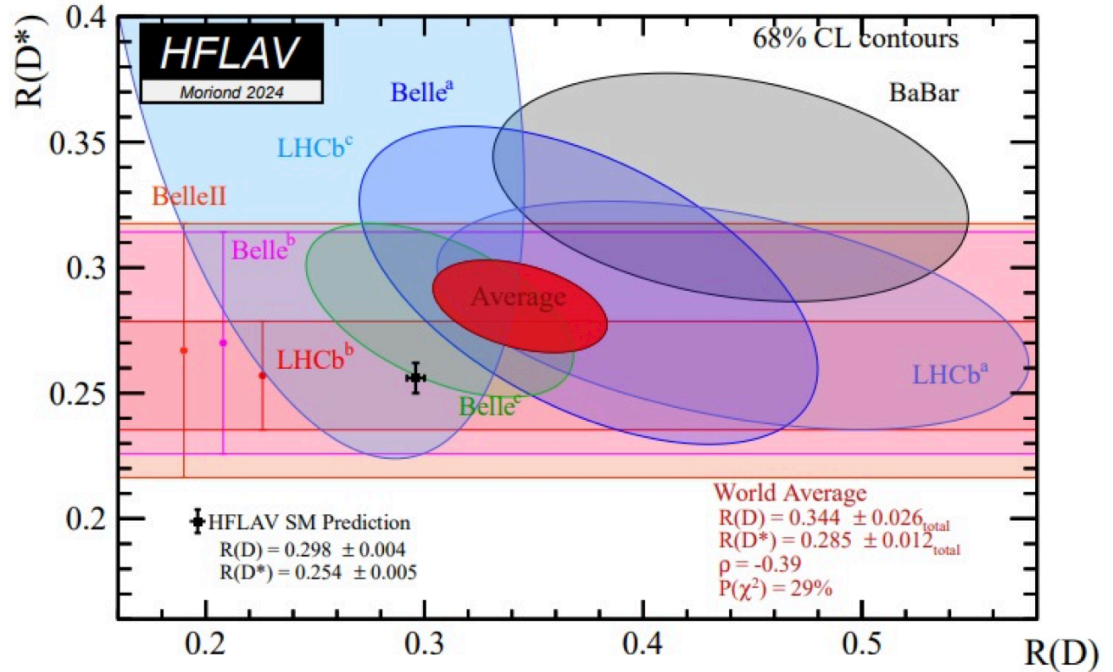
Patrick Owen, Markus Prim:

$$R(H_c) \equiv \frac{B(H_b \rightarrow H_c \tau \nu)}{B(H_b \rightarrow H_c \ell \nu)}$$

New LHCb  $R(D^+)$  measurement:  
Significance of deviation from SM  
down:

$$3.3\sigma \rightarrow 3.1\sigma$$

After  $R(D^+)$



$$b \rightarrow c \tau \nu$$

SM predictions:

HFLAV:  $R(D) = 0.298 \pm 0.004,$   $R(D^*) = 0.254 \pm 0.005$

Judd Harrison, Marzia Bordone:

$$R(D) = 0.301 \pm 0.004, \quad R(D^*) = 0.257 \pm 0.004$$

Patrick Owen, Markus Prim:

New LHCb  $R(D^+)$  measurement:

$$R(D)^{\text{exp}} = 0.357 \pm 0.029 \longrightarrow R(D)^{\text{exp}} = 0.344 \pm 0.026$$

$$R(D^*)^{\text{exp}} = 0.284 \pm 0.012 \longrightarrow R(D^*)^{\text{exp}} = 0.285 \pm 0.012$$

New LHCb measurement:  $F_L^{D^*} = 0.43 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$  SM-like,  
unlike earlier Belle result  $F_L^{D^*} = 0.60 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$

} reduces case  
for **charged-  
Higgs**  
explanation,  
but **leptoquark**  
explanation ok



$$A_{\text{CP}}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

Eleftheria Solomonidi, Serena Maccolini:  
LHCb measurements:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A_{\text{CP}} &= A_{\text{CP}}(D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+) - A_{\text{CP}}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+) \\ &= (-15.4 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{K^- K^+}^d = (7.7 \pm 5.7) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$a_{\pi^- \pi^+}^d = (23.2 \pm 6.1) \times 10^{-4}$$

Theory explanation challenging:

- SU(3) (or U-spin) symmetry predicts  $a_{\text{CP}}^d(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = -a_{\text{CP}}^d(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)$
- Dynamical calculations find  $a_{\text{CP}}^d$  with much smaller magnitude.  
SM interpretation requires large “penguin over tree” ratio  $>1$  and large strong phase .

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

Eleftheria Solomonidi, Serena Maccolini:

LHCb measurements:  $a_{K^-K^+}^d = (7.7 \pm 5.7) \times 10^{-4}$   
 $a_{\pi^-\pi^+}^d = (23.2 \pm 6.1) \times 10^{-4}$

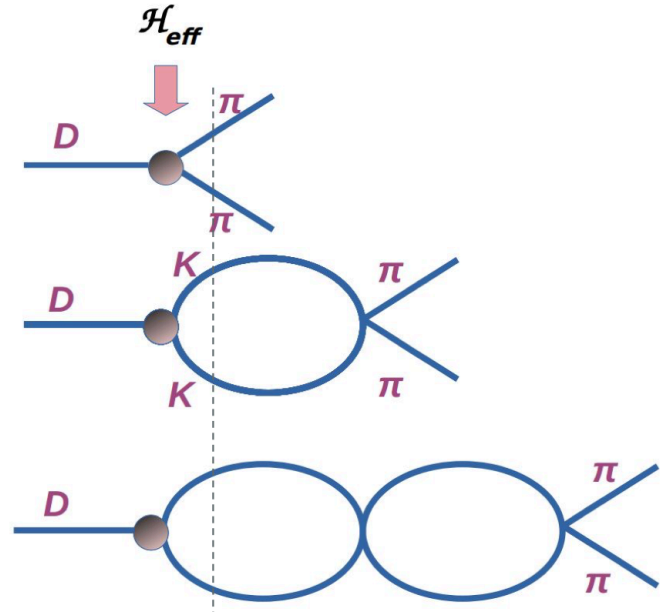
New theory calculation:  
 Approximate penguin amplitude  
 ( $d\bar{d}, s\bar{s} \leftrightarrow d\bar{d}, s\bar{s}$  rescattering) by two-body  
 $\pi\pi \leftrightarrow K, K$  rescattering, Omnès formalism:

We find  $\Delta a_{CP}^{dir} \approx -5 \cdot 10^{-4}$   $\sim 1/3$  of the measured value!  
 while  $a_{CP}^{dir}(\pi^+\pi^-) \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$   $a_{CP}^{dir}(K^+K^-) \approx -2 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Sign of  $\Delta A_{CP}$  comes out as measured! Input  
 from  $\pi\pi$  scattering data.

$$\Delta A_{CP} = A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+) - A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+)$$

$$= (-15.4 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$$



$$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \bar{K}^{(*)}$$

Aritra Biswas, Gilberto Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi:

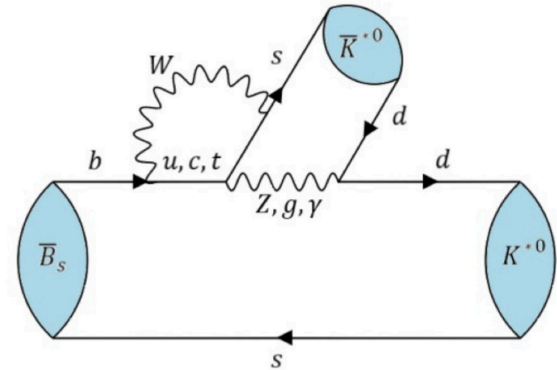
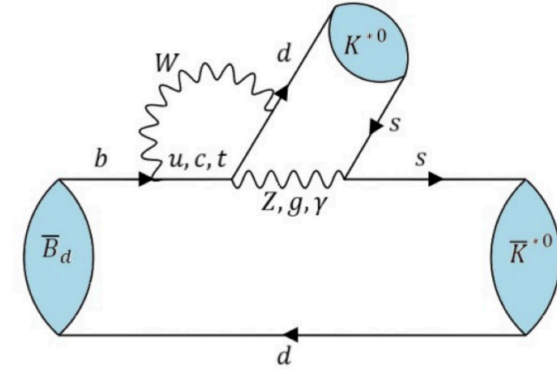
Optimised observables:

$$L_{K\bar{K}} = \rho(m_{K^0}, m_{\bar{K}^0}) \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow K^0 \bar{K}^0)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_d \rightarrow K^0 \bar{K}^0)} = \frac{|A^s|^2 + |\bar{A}^s|^2}{|A^d|^2 + |\bar{A}^d|^2}$$

$$L_{K^* \bar{K}^*} = \rho(m_{K^{*0}}, m_{\bar{K}^{*0}}) \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0})}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_d \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0})} \frac{f_L^{B_s}}{f_L^{B_d}} = \frac{|A_0^s|^2 + |\bar{A}_0^s|^2}{|A_0^d|^2 + |\bar{A}_0^d|^2}$$

Phase space factor

related by U-spin



$$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \bar{K}^{(*)}$$

Aritra Biswas,  
Gilberto Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi:



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research



$$L_{K\bar{K}} = \rho(m_{K^0}, m_{\bar{K}^0}) \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow K^0 \bar{K}^0)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_d \rightarrow K^0 \bar{K}^0)} = \frac{|A^s|^2 + |\bar{A}^s|^2}{|A^d|^2 + |\bar{A}^d|^2}$$

$$L_{K^* \bar{K}^*} = \rho(m_{K^{*0}}, m_{\bar{K}^{*0}}) \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0})}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_d \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0})} \frac{f_L^{B_s}}{f_L^{B_d}} = \frac{|A_0^s|^2 + |\bar{A}_0^s|^2}{|A_0^d|^2 + |\bar{A}_0^d|^2}$$

Observable	SM (QCDF)	Experiment	Deviation
$L_{K^* \bar{K}^*}$	$19.53^{+9.14}_{-6.64}$	$4.43 \pm 0.92$	$2.6\sigma$
$L_{K\bar{K}}$	$26.00^{+3.88}_{-3.59}$	$14.58 \pm 3.37$	$2.4\sigma$
$L_{K^* \phi}$	$22.04^{+7.06}_{-4.88}$	$8.80^{+6.07}_{-2.97}$	$1.5\sigma$

$$Q_{4f} = (\bar{f}_i b_j)_{V-A} \sum_q (\bar{q}_j q_i)_{V-A}$$

$$Q_{6f} = (\bar{f}_i b_j)_{V-A} \sum_q (\bar{q}_j q_i)_{V+A}$$

$$Q_{8gf} = \frac{-g_s}{8\pi^2} m_b \bar{f} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 + \gamma_5) G^{\mu\nu} b$$

Simultaneous new-physics  
explanation possible in

2 operator scenarios

$$Q_{4f} - Q_{6f} \text{ and } Q_{6f} - Q_{8gf}$$

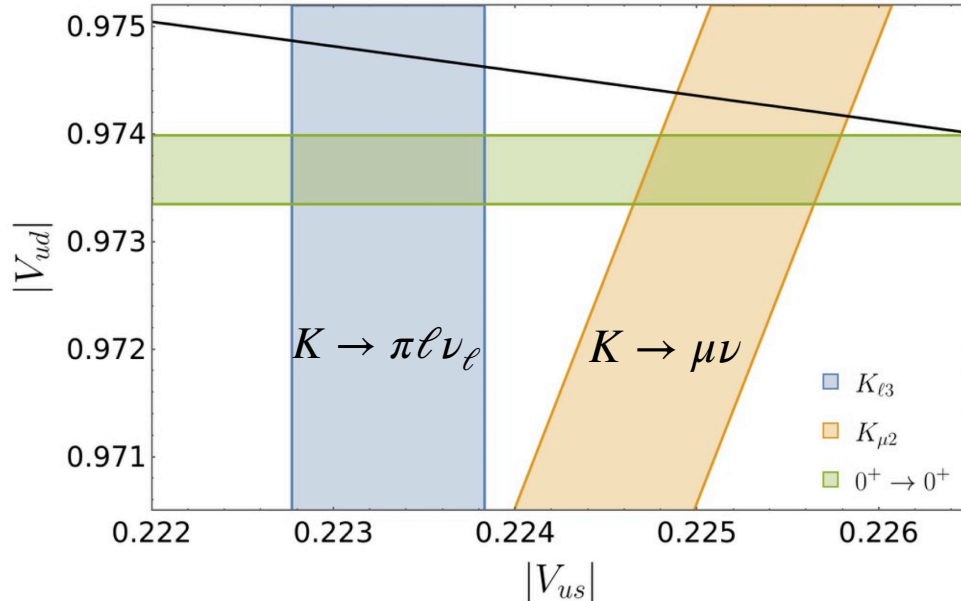


# Cabibbo anomaly

Matthew Kirk:

Test  $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 = 1$ , ( $|V_{ub}|$  negligible)

2023



CKM “first-row” unitarity  
nuclear physics

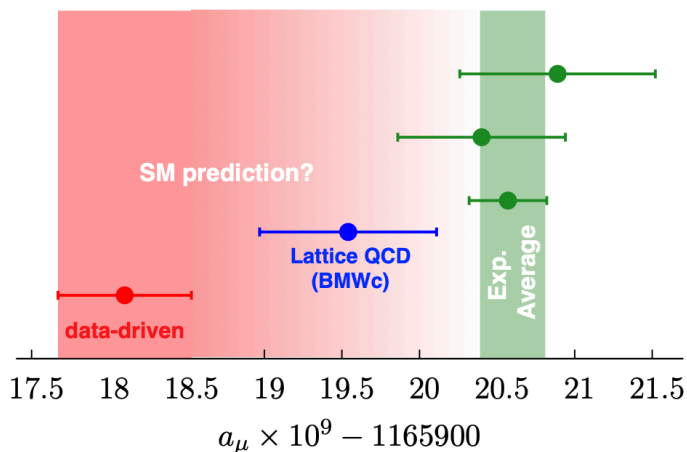
Best fit for  $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2$  below  
 $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 = 1$  by  $3\sigma$ .

Tension in  $|V_{us}|$  irrespective of  $|V_{ud}|$ .  
Good new-physics solution: **Vector-like SU(2) doublet quark.**

$$(g - 2)_\mu$$

Not discussed at this conference: Muon anomalous magnetic moment.  
Talk by Hartmut Wittig at 2024 LHCb workshop in Meinerzhagen (based on [arXiv:2306.04165](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.04165), [arXiv:2206.06582](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.06582), [arXiv:2401.11895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.11895)):

Situation by last summer:



**Data-driven:** Measure R ratio at  $e^+ - e^-$  colliders;  
newest result CMD-3 inconsistent with CMD-2.

New: Calculation of “**window observables**” of the vacuum polarisation contribution by four lattice groups (**RBC/UKQCD 23**, **ETMC 22**, **Mainz/CLS 22**, **BMW 20**).

$$(g - 2)_\mu$$

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Talk by **Hartmut Wittig** at 2024 LHCb workshop in Meinerzhagen (based on [arXiv:2306.04165](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.04165), [arXiv:2206.06582](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.06582), [arXiv:2401.11895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.11895)):

without CMD-3

Tension of  $3.8\sigma$  in the **window** observable evaluated from  $e^+e^-$  data\* and four lattice calculations

$$a_\mu^{\text{win}}|_{\langle\text{lat}\rangle} - a_\mu^{\text{win}}|_{e^+e^-} = (6.8 \pm 1.8) \cdot 10^{-10} \quad [3.8\sigma]$$

Subtract  $R$ -ratio result  $a_\mu^{\text{win}}|_{e^+e^-}$  from WP estimate and replace by lattice average  $a_\mu^{\text{win}}|_{\langle\text{lat}\rangle}$ :

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}|_{e^+e^- \rightarrow \langle\text{lat}\rangle}^{\text{win}} = (18.1 \pm 4.8) \cdot 10^{-10} \quad [3.8\sigma]$$

would be  $5.1\sigma$  with data-driven input

$3.8\sigma$  are interesting, but could to shrink with more  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  coverage.  
Need more full lattice calculations as the one by BMW.

# Siegen nightwatchman



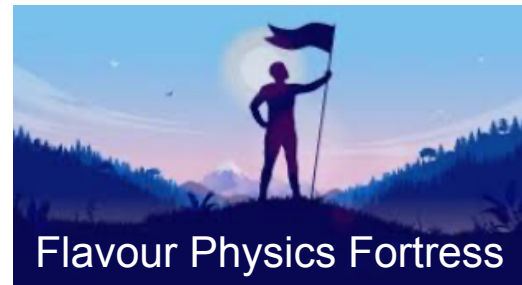
Serena

Jack



**Neck violin:** punishment for quarreling marketers.  
Here: Fight over whether  $A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)$  or  $B \rightarrow X\mu^+\mu^-$   
is more interesting.

# Flavour Anomalies



“The flavour anomalies  
have gone away!”

$b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell^-$ : low- $q^2$  deficit corroborated

$B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$ :  $2.7\sigma$  off

$b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ :  $3.1\sigma$  discrepancy in  $R(D^{(*)})$

$A_{CP}(D \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)$ : too large

$B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\bar{K}^{(*)}$ :  $2.6\sigma$  and  $2.4\sigma$  off.

Cabibbo anomaly:  $3\sigma$  off,  $|V_{us}|$  inconsistent

$(g-2)_\mu$ : back with new lattice data?

# Beyond Flavour Anomalies



We experienced a spectacular event in a neighbouring discipline....

# Beyond Flavour Anomalies

We experienced a spectacular event in a neighbouring discipline....  
...namely climate research:

## Sunshine in Siegen!



# Beyond Flavour Anomalies

We experienced a spectacular event in a neighbouring discipline....  
...namely climate research:

## Sunshine in Siegen!



**Has climate change  
gone out of control?**