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On the LHCb anomaly in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$

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ABSTRACT: The latest LHCb angular analysis of the rare decay $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ shows some discrepancies from the SM up to the 3.7σ level. There is a consistent new physics explanation of these anomalies, while it is also reasonable that these anomalies are just statistical fluctuations and/or a direct consequence of underestimated hadronic uncertainties. We briefly discuss possible cross-checks of the various hypotheses with an analysis of the inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ based on the data collected by the B factories Babar and Belle and also based on future opportunities at SuperBelle. We also present a global analysis of the latest LHCb data under the hypothesis of Minimal Flavour Violation. The latter is an important benchmark scenario for new physics models. Any measurements beyond the MFV bounds and relations unambiguously indicate the existence of new flavour structures next to the Yukawa couplings of the Standard Model. However, if new physics is responsible for these discrepancies, we show it is compatible with the MFV hypothesis, so no new flavour structures are needed. Moreover, we analyse the impact of the correlations between the observables based on a Monte Carlo study.

KEYWORDS: Rare Decays, Beyond Standard Model, B-Physics

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Hadronic uncertainties in the mode $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$	2
2.1	Form factor independent observables	2
2.2	Power corrections	3
2.3	Low-recoil region	4
2.4	Theory predictions and signs for new physics beyond the SM	5
3	Experimental fit correlations	6
4	General MFV analysis	7
4.1	MFV hypothesis	7
4.2	Numerical details	9
4.3	Results	10
4.4	MFV predictions and bounds	13
5	Cross-check with the inclusive mode	14
6	Conclusion	18
A	Correlation matrices	19

1 Introduction

The recent measurements by the high-statistics LHCb experiment [1] have been fully consistent with the simple Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) theory of the Standard Model (SM) [2, 3]. The LHCb collaboration has not found any sizeable discrepancy in the B meson sector until recently besides the isospin asymmetry in the rare decay mode $B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-$. This confirms the general result of the B factories at SLAC (BaBar experiment) [4] and at KEK (Belle experiment) [5] and of the Tevatron B physics experiments [6, 7].

However, more recently, with the first measurement of new angular observables in the exclusive decay $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, LHCb has announced a 3.7σ local discrepancy in one of the q^2 bins for one of the angular observables [8]. LHCb compared here with the theoretical predictions in ref. [9]. In fact, as was correctly stated in ref. [10], the deviation is 4σ if one compares the central values of the experimental measurement and the theory prediction together with the corresponding error bars as it is usually done. In refs. [10–17] consistent SM and new physics interpretations of this deviation have been discussed. Intriguingly, other smaller but consistent deviations are also present in other observables [8].

In this paper we discuss the hadronic uncertainties, possible cross-checks using the inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ mode, and the impact of experimental correlations. Moreover, we investigate the possibility of new physics under the MFV hypothesis.

This paper is organised as follows. In the next section we discuss the various sources of hadronic uncertainties in the exclusive mode $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ and explore the role of power corrections. In section 3 we work out the correlations between the measurements of the various observables. In section 4 we present MFV-analysis of the latest data, and in section 5 we explore possible cross-checks with the inclusive mode $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$. The conclusions are given in section 6.

2 Hadronic uncertainties in the mode $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

2.1 Form factor independent observables

Let us recall the construction of so-called *theoretically clean* angular observables in the exclusive semi-leptonic penguin mode. The mode $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ offers a large variety of experimentally accessible observables, but the hadronic uncertainties in the theoretical predictions are in general large. The decay with K^* on the mass shell has a 4-fold differential distribution

$$\frac{d^4\Gamma[B \rightarrow K^*(\rightarrow K\pi)\mu\mu]}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l d\cos\theta_K d\phi} = \frac{9}{32\pi} \sum_i J_i(q^2) g_i(\theta_l, \theta_K, \phi), \quad (2.1)$$

w.r.t. the dilepton invariant mass q^2 and the angles θ_l , θ_K , and ϕ (as defined in [18]). It offers 12 observables $J_i(q^2)$, from which all other known ones can be derived upon integration over appropriate combinations of angles. The J_i depend on products of the eight theoretical complex K^* spin amplitudes A_i , $A_{\perp,\parallel,0}^{L,R}$, A_t , A_S . The J_i are bi-linear functions of the spin amplitudes such as

$$J_s^1 = \frac{3}{4} \left[|A_{\perp}^L|^2 + |A_{\parallel}^L|^2 + |A_{\perp}^R|^2 + |A_{\parallel}^R|^2 \right], \quad (2.2)$$

with the expression for the eleven other J_i terms given for example in [19–22].

In the low- q^2 region, the up-to-date description of exclusive heavy-to-light $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays is the method of QCD-improved Factorisation (QCDF) and its field-theoretical formulation of Soft-Collinear Effective Theory (SCET). In the combined limit of a heavy b -quark and of an energetic K^* meson, the decay amplitude factorises to leading order in Λ/m_b and to all orders in α_s into process-independent non-perturbative quantities like $B \rightarrow K^*$ form factors and light-cone distribution amplitudes (LCDAs) of the heavy (light) mesons and perturbatively calculable quantities, which are known to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^1)$ [23, 24]. Further, the *seven* a priori independent $B \rightarrow K^*$ QCD form factors reduce to *two* universal *soft* form factors $\xi_{\perp,\parallel}$ [25]. The factorisation formula applies well in the range of the dilepton mass range, $1 \text{ GeV}^2 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2$.

Taking into account all these simplifications the various K^* spin amplitudes at leading order in Λ_{QCD}/m_b and α_s turn out to be linear in the soft form factors $\xi_{\perp,\parallel}$ and also in the short-distance Wilson coefficients. As was explicitly shown in refs. [18, 22], these

simplifications allow to design a set of optimised observables, in which any soft form factor dependence (and its corresponding uncertainty) cancels out for all low dilepton mass squared q^2 at leading order in α_s and Λ_{QCD}/m_b . An optimised set of independent¹ observables was constructed in refs. [9, 26], in which almost all observables are free from hadronic uncertainties which are related to the form factors.

2.2 Power corrections

The soft form factors are *not* the only source of hadronic uncertainties in these angular observables. It is well-known that within the QCDF/SCET approach, a general, quantitative method to estimate the important Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections to the heavy quark limit is missing. In spite of the fact that the power corrections cannot be calculated, the corresponding uncertainties should be made manifest within the theory predictions. Therefore, in refs. [18, 22] the effect of the Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections has been parametrised for each of the K^{*0} spin-amplitudes with some *unknown* linear corrections. In case of CP-conserving observables this just means

$$A'_i = A_i(1 + C_i), \quad (2.3)$$

where C_i is the relative amplitude.² It is further assumed that these amplitudes (C_i) are not functions of q^2 , although in practice they may actually be, and any unknown correlations are also ignored. An estimate of the theoretical uncertainty arising from the unknown Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections can now be made using a randomly selected ensemble. For each member of the ensemble, values of C_i are chosen in the ranges $C_i \in [-0.1, 0.1]$ or $C_i \in [-0.05, 0.05]$ from a random uniform distribution. This is done for the seven amplitudes, A_t , $A_0^{L,R}$, $A_{\parallel}^{L,R}$, $A_{\perp}^{L,R}$ (neglecting the scalar amplitude), to provide a complete description of the decay. To estimate the contribution to the theoretical uncertainties from Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections for a particular observable, each element in the ensemble is used to calculate the value of that observable at a fixed value of q^2 . A one σ error is evaluated as the interval that contains 68% of the values around the median. This is done for both $C_i \in [-0.05, 0.05]$ and $C_i \in [-0.1, 0.1]$ to illustrate the effects of five and ten percent corrections *at the amplitude level*. By repeating this process for different values of q^2 , bands can be built up. The bands illustrate the probable range for the true value of each observable, given the current central value [22]. Some remarks are in order:

- The choice $|C_i| < 10\%$ is based on a simple dimensional estimate. We emphasise here that there is no strict argument available to bound the Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections this way.

There are *soft* arguments however: under the assumption that the main part of the

¹The number of independent observables J_i is in general smaller than 12 due to dependencies between them. This set of independent J_i matches the number of theoretical degrees of freedom, namely the spin amplitudes A_i due to symmetries of the angular distribution under specific transformations of the A_i . These symmetries and relations were explicitly identified in refs. [18, 22]. For the most general case this was done in ref. [26]. However, in practice one could completely ignore these theory considerations of symmetries and relations and would recover them by obvious correlations between the observables.

²In the case of CP-violating observables, a strong phase has to be included (see ref. [22] for details).

Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections is included in the full form factors, the difference of the theoretical results using the full QCD form factors on one hand and the soft form factors on the other hand confirms this simple dimensional estimate. In fact, the comparison of the approaches leads to a 7% shift of the central value *at the level of observables*. Secondly, one can state that the chiral enhancement of Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections in the case of hadronic B decays does not occur in the case of the semileptonic decay mode with a *vector* final state. Thus, it is not expected that they are as large as 20 – 30% as in the $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decay.

- The sophisticated parametrisation of the unknown Λ_{QCD}/m_b corrections should not hide the fact that this ansatz is put in by hand and there is no rigorous theory behind this ansatz. In addition, it accidentally happens that these corrections cancel out in various ratios by different amount. Of course this simulates an effect which we expect also from real corrections, however, the precise features depend on the ansatz made.
- This parametrisation of the unknown Λ_{QCD}/m_b was also used in all the theory predictions of ref. [9] to which the LHCb collaboration refers.
- In ref. [27] a general parametrisation for the power corrections to the form factor terms (the factorisable piece in the QCD factorisation formula) is given. But also this ansatz is just a parametrisation of our ignorance about the power corrections only. There are two free parameters in the ansatz for each QCD form factor which have to be determined. The power corrections to the non factorisable piece are here not included yet and have to be considered separately.

2.3 Low-recoil region

The low-hadronic recoil region is characterised by large values of the dilepton invariant mass $q^2 \gtrsim (14 - 15) \text{ GeV}^2$ above the two narrow resonances of J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$. It is shown that local operator product expansion is applicable ($q^2 \sim m_b^2$) [28, 29] and it allows to obtain the $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ matrix element in a systematic expansion in α_s and in Λ/m_b . Most important, the leading power corrections are shown to be suppressed by $(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)^2$ or $\alpha_s \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b$ [29] and to contribute only at the few percent level. The only caveat is that heavy-to-light form factors are known only from extrapolations from LCSR calculations at low- q^2 at present. But this is improving with direct lattice calculations in the high- q^2 becoming available [30, 31]. There are improved Isgur-Wise relations between the form factors in leading power of Λ/m_b . Their application and the introduction of specific modified Wilson coefficients lead to simple expressions for the K^* spin amplitudes to leading order in $1/m_b$ in the low recoil region ([32–34], see also [35]).

Thus, the hadronic uncertainties are well under control in the low-recoil region. But we will see below, the sensitivity to the short-distance Wilson coefficients in which also potential NP contributions enter is relatively small.

The theoretical tools used in the low- and high- q^2 are different. This allows for important cross-checks in the future and might help to disentangle potential new physics signals from power corrections.

2.4 Theory predictions and signs for new physics beyond the SM

The LHCb collaboration reports one significant local deviation, namely in the bin $q^2 \in [4.3, 8.63] \text{ GeV}^2$ of the observable P'_5 within the comparison with the theory predictions in ref. [9]. Here LHCb states a 3.7σ deviation [8] (i).

All other data appear to be compatible with the SM predictions. But comparing theory and experiment more closely, there are some other slight deviations beyond the 2σ level visible; in the second low- q^2 bin, $q^2 \in [2, 4.3] \text{ GeV}^2$, of P_2 (ii) and in the high- q^2 bin, $q^2 \in [14.18, 16] \text{ GeV}^2$, of P'_4 (iii).

This is also shown in a model-independent analysis given in ref. [10]. Here NP contributions of the operators \mathcal{O}_7 , \mathcal{O}_9 , \mathcal{O}_{10} and their chiral counterparts are considered in the global fit of almost all available $b \rightarrow s$ data based on the standard χ^2 . The pull of the three anomalous measurements has been found to be 4σ (i), 2.9σ (ii), and 2.1σ (iii) respectively [10].

It has been shown that the deviation in the observable P'_5 and the small deviation in the observable P_2 , both in the low- q^2 area, can be consistently described by a smaller C_9 Wilson coefficient, together with a less significant contribution of a non-zero C'_9 (see for example ref. [36]). More recently, the authors of ref. [30] calculated the form factors in the low-recoil region with lattice methods and then showed that the best-fit to the low-recoil observables hints in the same direction as the fits to the low- q^2 region [31]. This consistency is quite remarkable, since different theory methods are used in the two kinematical regions.

However, there are also some critical remarks in order, specifically on the largest deviation related to the observable P'_5 :

- The uncertainties due to power corrections in ref. [9] should just make these unknown corrections manifest and are therefore separately given in the tables of that publication. The procedure given above leads often accidentally to very small uncertainties of 3-5% at the observable level. This might be an underestimation of the hadronic uncertainty. However, if we assume 10% error due to the unknown power corrections — which corresponds to a naive dimension estimate of Λ/m_b and is also backed up by some soft arguments (see above) — we find the pull in case of the third bin of the observable P'_5 reduced from 4.0σ to 3.6σ what still represents a significant deviation. And even if one assumes 30% error then the pull in this case is still 2.2σ within the model-independent analysis presented in ref. [10].
- The validity of the theory predictions based on QCD factorisation approach within the region $q^2 \in [4.3, 8.63] \text{ GeV}^2$ is highly questionable. The validity is commonly assumed up to 6 GeV^2 for two reasons. The perturbative description of the charm loops is valid in this region and also the kinematical assumptions about the large energy of the K^* within the SCET/QCD factorisation approach are still reasonable. Thus, using the theory predictions up to 8.63 GeV^2 could induce larger hadronic corrections.
- Only using the measurement of the integrated $q^2 \in [1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$ as done in ref. [10, 11, 17] circumvents this problem. The LHCb collaboration has presented also this

measurement and states a 2.5σ deviation with respect to the SM [8]. The integration over the complete low- q^2 region also smears out the potential new physics signals. But it is the q^2 -dependence which might be crucial for the new physics signal to be visible. Clearly, averaging over the full low- q^2 bin will often lead to a smaller deviation from the SM. This could explain the reduced discrepancy in this bin found by the LHCb collaboration.

- There is another issue, namely the role of the charm-loop effects which were tackled in ref. [37]. In ref. [10] it is argued that these contributions tend to enhance the new physics signal due to their specific sign. But in ref. [37] only soft-gluon contributions were considered via an OPE which is valid below the charm threshold only. Thus, a model-dependent extrapolation to higher q^2 via a dispersion relation is needed. And spectator contributions were not considered yet, so the sign of the *complete* non-perturbative charm effects is not fixed yet and could change.
- We should also mention the contributions of the $K\pi$ system in an S-wave configuration. The presence of such background would pollute the angular distributions and bias the measurement of the observables [38, 39]. The size of the S-wave component in the K^* mass window is difficult to estimate from the theoretical point of view. Possible implications of neglecting this contribution have been discussed in ref. [40]. At present, these effects are difficult to predict, but they are taken into account in the experimental analysis and added as systematics. LHCb has set an upper limit on the contribution of the S-wave in their $K\pi$ mass window [8] by exploiting the interference between P- and S-wave and using the change of phase of the P-wave in the pole of the Breit-Wigner. Systematics due to the interference terms have been taken into account by using the bounds derived in ref. [39]. These systematics are rather small compared to the statistical error. An explanation of the anomaly in terms of interference with an S-wave system seems at the moment unlikely.

3 Experimental fit correlations

The LHCb experiment uses particular folding techniques to access the observables of interest. This procedure largely breaks experimental correlations between the different observables. In order to investigate the residual correlations, a *toy* Monte Carlo study with simulated pseudo-experiment was performed [41]. Several datasets with the same number of signal events observed by LHCb in each bin of q^2 are generated with the full angular probability density function of $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$. The observables are generated around the measured values by LHCb in refs. [8, 42], and the described folding techniques are applied to each datasets. The eight angular observables are then extracted with an unbinned likelihood fit, obtaining eight values for each dataset. The correlation coefficient is then computed assuming linear correlations among the different observables. The correlation matrix is shown for the q^2 bin $[4.3, 8.68] \text{ GeV}^2$ in table 1. The other correlation matrices can be found in the appendix. It is important to note that this correlation matrix does not

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	-0.02	0.14	-0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02
P_2	-0.02	1.00	0.03	0.18	-0.07	-0.02	-0.13	-0.97
P'_4	0.14	0.03	1.00	-0.16	-0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.03
P'_5	-0.03	0.18	-0.16	1.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.18
P'_6	-0.03	-0.07	-0.05	0.04	1.00	-0.14	-0.01	0.07
P'_8	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.14	1.00	0.01	0.02
F_L	0.07	-0.13	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	1.00	0.13
A_{FB}	0.02	-0.97	-0.03	-0.18	0.07	0.02	0.13	1.00

Table 1. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[4.3, 8.68] \text{ GeV}^2$ estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique [41].

contain information about the correlation due to the background or due to systematic uncertainties, which cannot be evaluated with a toy Monte Carlo study. The main motivation of this study is to investigate the correlation of the fitting procedure after folding.

The correlation matrix includes both A_{FB} and P_2 . In this case the same Pdf is used to fit the folded dataset, by using the relation $A_{FB} = -\frac{3}{2}(1 - F_L)P_2$. As expected, we found that these observables have a correlation exceeding 90% in most of the bins. For this reason we prefer to use the observable F_L , which does not exhibit such a strong correlation with P_2 , in place of A_{FB} . All experimental measurements of the other decays used in our fit are assumed to be independent. A covariance matrix is built using the correlation matrices and it is used to compute the χ^2 probability with each NP scenario. Both theoretical and experimental errors are assumed to be independent in the different bins. It has been checked that the impact of these correlations in the MFV analysis is small, as expected since the correlation matrices, after excluding A_{FB} , are almost diagonal.³ However, for completeness these matrices are included in the analysis presented in the next section.

4 General MFV analysis

4.1 MFV hypothesis

It is not easy to find a concrete NP model which is consistent with the LHCb anomaly [14]. However, assuming that the LHCb anomaly is a hint for NP, the question if new flavour structures are needed or not is an obvious one.

The hypothesis of MFV [43–47], implies that flavour and CP symmetries are broken as in the SM. Thus, it requires that all flavour- and CP-violating interactions be linked to the known structure of Yukawa couplings. The MFV hypothesis represents an important benchmark in the sense that any measurement which is inconsistent with the general

³It is clear that including or not the correlations would make a significant difference if A_{FB} were used instead of F_L , as done in ref. [10].

$C_7^{\text{eff}}(\mu_b)$	$C_8^{\text{eff}}(\mu_b)$	$C_9(\mu_b)$	$C_{10}(\mu_b)$	$C_0^\ell(\mu_b)$
-0.2974	-0.1614	4.2297	-4.2068	0

Table 2. SM Wilson coefficients at $\mu_b = m_b^{\text{pole}}$ and $\mu_0 = 2M_W$ to NNLO accuracy in α_s .

constraints and relations induced by the MFV hypothesis unambiguously indicates the existence of new flavour structures.

Moreover, compared with a general model-independent analysis, the number of free parameters is heavily reduced due to the additional MFV relations. Our analysis is based on the MFV effective Hamiltonian relevant to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow s} = & -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \left[V_{us}^* V_{ub} (C_1^c P_1^u + C_2^c P_2^u) + V_{cs}^* V_{cb} (C_1^c P_1^c + C_2^c P_2^c) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{i=3}^{10} \left[(V_{us}^* V_{ub} + V_{cs}^* V_{cb}) C_i^c + V_{ts}^* V_{tb} C_i^t \right] P_i + V_{ts}^* V_{tb} C_0^\ell P_0^\ell + \text{h.c.} \right\} \quad (4.1) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^u &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu T^a u_L) (\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu T^a b_L), & P_5 &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_{\mu_1} \gamma_{\mu_2} \gamma_{\mu_3} b_L) \sum_q (\bar{q} \gamma^{\mu_1} \gamma^{\mu_2} \gamma^{\mu_3} q), \\ P_2^u &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu u_L) (\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu b_L), & P_6 &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_{\mu_1} \gamma_{\mu_2} \gamma_{\mu_3} T^a b_L) \sum_q (\bar{q} \gamma^{\mu_1} \gamma^{\mu_2} \gamma^{\mu_3} T^a q), \\ P_1^c &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu T^a c_L) (\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu T^a b_L), & P_7 &= \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} b_R) F_{\mu\nu}, \\ P_2^c &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu c_L) (\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu b_L), & P_8 &= \frac{g_s}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a b_R) G_{\mu\nu}^a, \\ P_3 &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) \sum_q (\bar{q} \gamma^\mu q), & P_9 &= \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) \sum_\ell (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell), \\ P_4 &= (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu T^a b_L) \sum_q (\bar{q} \gamma^\mu T^a q), & P_{10} &= \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) \sum_\ell (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell). \quad (4.2) \end{aligned}$$

In addition we have the following scalar-density operator with right-handed b -quark

$$P_0^\ell = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}_L b_R) (\bar{\ell}_R \ell_L). \quad (4.3)$$

Following our previous analyses [46, 47], we leave out the four-quark operators P_{1-6} because most of the NP contributions to them could be reabsorbed into the Wilson coefficients of the FCNC operators. The NP contributions are parametrised as usual:

$$\delta C_i(\mu_b) = C_i^{\text{MFV}}(\mu_b) - C_i^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b). \quad (4.4)$$

where the $C_i^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b)$ are given in table 2.

$m_B = 5.27917 \text{ GeV}$	[52]	$m_{B_s} = 5.36677 \text{ GeV}$	[52]
$m_{K^*} = 0.89594 \text{ GeV}$	[52]	$ V_{tb}V_{ts}^* = 0.0401^{+0.0011}_{-0.0007}$	[52]
$m_b^{MS}(m_b) = 4.18 \pm 0.03 \text{ GeV}$	[52]	$m_c^{MS}(m_c) = 1.275 \pm 0.025 \text{ GeV}$	[52]
$m_t^{pole} = 173.5 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.8 \text{ GeV}$	[52]	$m_\mu = 0.105658 \text{ GeV}$	[52]
$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184 \pm 0.0007$	[52]	$\hat{\alpha}_{em}(M_Z) = 1/127.916$	[52]
$\alpha_s(\mu_b) = 0.2161$		$\hat{\alpha}_{em}(m_b) = 1/133$	
$\sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) = 0.23116(13)$	[52]	$G_F/(\hbar c)^3 = 1.16637(1) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$	[52]
$f_B = 194 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$	[47]	$\tau_B = 1.519 \pm 0.007 \text{ ps}$	[52]
$f_{B_s} = 234 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$	[47]	$\tau_{B_s} = 1.497 \pm 0.026 \text{ ps}$	[52]
$f_{K^*,\perp}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.185 \pm 0.009 \text{ GeV}$	[53]	$f_{K^*,\parallel}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.220 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}$	[53]
$a_{1,\perp}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.10 \pm 0.07$	[54]	$a_{1,\parallel}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.10 \pm 0.07$	[54]
$a_{2,\perp}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.13 \pm 0.08$	[54]	$a_{2,\parallel}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.09 \pm 0.05$	[54]
$\lambda_{B,+}(1 \text{ GeV}) = 0.46 \pm 0.11 \text{ GeV}$	[55]		
$\mu_b = m_b^{pole}$		$\mu_0 = 2M_W$	
$\mu_f = \sqrt{0.5 \times \mu_b} \text{ GeV}$	[24]		

Table 3. Input parameters.

4.2 Numerical details

Compared to the analysis in ref. [47] we have the following three main changes within the experimental input:

- We include now the complete new dataset on $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ from ref. [8].⁴
- We use the new averages of the $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ measurements of [49–51].
- We take into account the experimental correlations between the $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ observables as described in section 3.

We have used the input parameters of table 3 and the program `SuperIso v3.4` [56, 57] in order to obtain the theoretical predictions.

The set of observables used in this study are provided in table 4, together with the SM predictions and the experimental results. To investigate the allowed regions of the Wilson coefficients in view of the current measurements, we scan over δC_7 , δC_8 , δC_9 , δC_{10} and δC_0^ℓ at the μ_b scale. For each point, we then compute the flavour observables and compare

⁴The CMS Collaboration has also released an angular analysis of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ with the measurement of the differential branching ratio, A_{FB} and F_L , which are in good agreement with the SM predictions [48]. However no result on the optimised observables was presented.

with the experimental results by calculating χ^2 as:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 = & \sum_{\text{bins}} \left[\sum_{j,k \in (B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^- \text{ obs.})} (O_j^{\text{exp}} - O_j^{\text{th}}) (\sigma^{(\text{bin})})_{jk}^{-1} (O_k^{\text{exp}} - O_k^{\text{th}}) \right] \\ & + \sum_{i \in (\text{other obs.})} \frac{(O_i^{\text{exp}} - O_i^{\text{th}})^2}{(\sigma_i^{\text{exp}})^2 + (\sigma_i^{\text{th}})^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

where O_i^{exp} and O_i^{th} are the central values of the experimental result and theoretical prediction of observable i respectively. The first term is the contribution to the χ^2 from the $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ observables including the experimental correlations. The $(\sigma^{(\text{bin})})^{-1}$ are the inverse of the covariance matrices for each bin, computed using the correlations given in the appendix. The second term is a χ^2 , quantifying the agreement between theory predictions and experimental measurements without correlations, using all the other observables, σ_i^{exp} and σ_i^{th} being their experimental and theoretical errors respectively. The global fits are obtained by minimisation of the χ^2 .

We do not consider the difference of the χ^2 with the minimum χ^2 , but directly obtain the allowed regions from the absolute χ^2 computed using eq. (4.5). This procedure leads to larger allowed regions with respect to the use of the $\Delta\chi^2$. This is due to the fact that some of the observables are less sensitive to some Wilson coefficients, while they contribute in a democratic way to the number of degrees of freedom. The statistical meaning of the two dimensional contours is that for a point in the 1σ interval allowed region, there is at least one solution with the corresponding values of the Wilson coefficients in MFV that has a χ^2 probability corresponding to less than one Gaussian standard deviation with respect to the full set of measurements. Using this method is justified since we are not aiming to determine a preferred direction to which the current results with the observed anomalies would lead, but instead our goal is to examine the global agreement of the data with the MFV predictions.

It is important to note that the exclusion plots in our MFV analysis presented in the following section cannot be directly compared with the ones of the model-independent analyses in refs. [10, 11, 17]. The main reason is that the operator basis of the MFV analysis used here is different from the set adopted in those analyses (see previous subsection). Another reason is mentioned above, namely that we use the absolute χ^2 to derive the allowed regions.

4.3 Results

We first study the results of the global fit for the new physics contributions to the Wilson coefficients. For $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, we use the eight observables $P_1, P_2, P'_4, P'_5, P'_6, P'_8, F_L$ and the branching ratio in the three low q^2 bins and the two high q^2 bins. We also include $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$, $\Delta_0(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)$, $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_d \gamma)$, $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, $\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu^+ \mu^-)_{q^2 \in [1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2}$ and $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu^+ \mu^-)_{q^2 > 14.4 \text{ GeV}^2}$, which in total amount to 47 observables in the fit, as given in table 4. The 1 and 2σ allowed regions are calculated as explained above, and the results for $(\delta C_7, \delta C_8)$, $(\delta C_9, \delta C_{10})$ and $(\delta C_{10}, \delta C_l)$ are presented in figure 1.

Observable	Experiment	SM prediction
$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$	$(3.43 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.09 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Delta_0(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)$	$(5.2 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-2}$	$(7.9 \pm 3.9) \times 10^{-2}$
$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_d \gamma)$	$(1.41 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.49 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-5}$
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$(2.9 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-9}$	$(3.49 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-9}$
$\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$(3.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-10}$	$(1.07 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-10}$
$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-)_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(1.60 \pm 0.68) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.73 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-6}$
$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-)_{q^2 > 14.4\text{GeV}^2}$	$(4.18 \pm 1.35) \times 10^{-7}$	$(2.20 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.60 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.70 \pm 0.81) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.37 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04$	0.32 ± 0.20
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.19 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.02$	-0.01 ± 0.04
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.03 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.01$	0.17 ± 0.02
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.00 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.06$	-0.37 ± 0.03
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.45 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.09$	0.52 ± 0.04
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.24 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.05$	-0.05 ± 0.04
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [0,1,2]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.12 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.04$	0.02 ± 0.04
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.30 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.35 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.74 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.03$	0.76 ± 0.20
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.29 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.03$	-0.05 ± 0.05
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.50 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$	0.25 ± 0.09
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.74 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.16$	0.54 ± 0.07
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.29 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.07$	-0.33 ± 0.11
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.15 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.05$	-0.06 ± 0.06
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [2,4,3]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.3 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.14$	0.04 ± 0.05
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.49 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.48 \pm 0.53) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.57 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03$	0.63 ± 0.14
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.36 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.03$	-0.11 ± 0.06
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.25 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$	-0.36 ± 0.05
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$1.18 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.10$	0.99 ± 0.03
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.19 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.03$	-0.83 ± 0.05
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.04 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.05$	-0.02 ± 0.06
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [4.3,8.68]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.58 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.06$	0.02 ± 0.06
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.56 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.67 \pm 1.17) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.33 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$	0.39 ± 0.24
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.07 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.02$	-0.32 ± 0.70
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.50 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01$	-0.47 ± 0.14
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.18 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.08$	1.15 ± 0.33
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.79 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.18$	-0.82 ± 0.36
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.18 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.03$	0.00 ± 0.00
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [14,18,16]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.40 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.06$	0.00 ± 0.01
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.41 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.43 \pm 0.78) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.38 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.03$	0.36 ± 0.13
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.71 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.06$	-0.55 ± 0.59
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.32 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$	-0.41 ± 0.15
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.70 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.06$	1.24 ± 0.25
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.60 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.09$	-0.66 ± 0.37
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$-0.31 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.10$	0.00 ± 0.00
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [16,19]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.12 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.04$	0.00 ± 0.04
$\langle d\mathcal{B}/dq^2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$(0.34 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-7}$	$(0.38 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-7}$
$\langle F_L(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.65 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$	0.70 ± 0.21
$\langle P_1(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.15 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.03$	-0.06 ± 0.04
$\langle P_2(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.33 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.02$	0.10 ± 0.08
$\langle P'_4(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.58 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.06$	0.53 ± 0.07
$\langle P'_5(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.21 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.03$	-0.34 ± 0.10
$\langle P'_6(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.18 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.03$	-0.05 ± 0.05
$\langle P'_8(B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-) \rangle_{q^2 \in [1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$	$0.46 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.04$	0.03 ± 0.04

Table 4. Input observables: the experimental data represent the most recent ones. The updated SM predictions are based on the input parameters given in table 3 and computed with SuperIso.

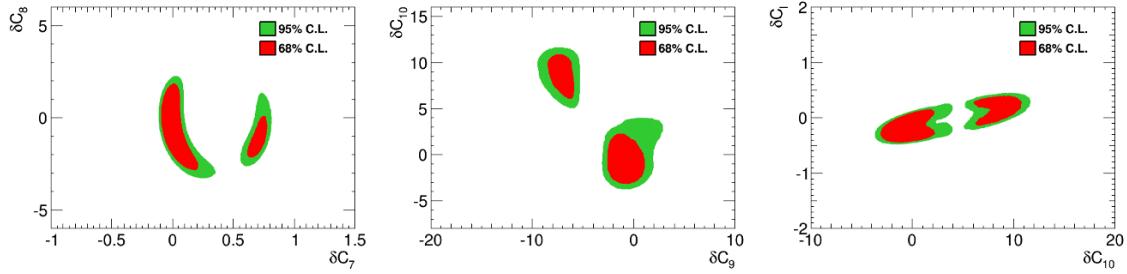


Figure 1. Global fit to the NP contributions δC_i in the MFV effective theory, at 68% C.L. (red) and 95% C.L. (green) using the 3 low- q^2 bins and the 2 high- q^2 bins of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, and the other observables given in table 4.

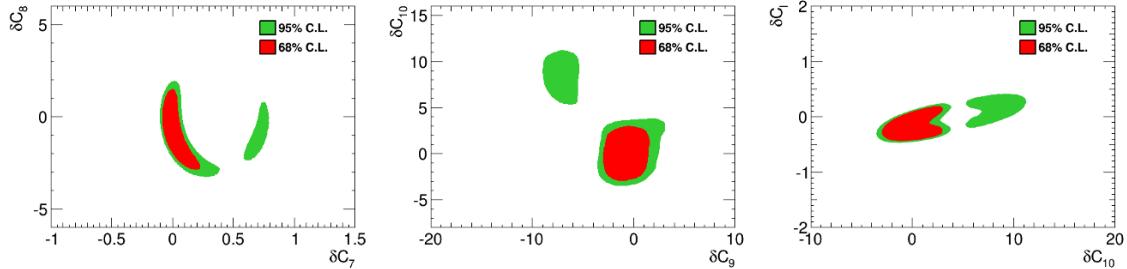


Figure 2. Global fit to the NP coefficients δC_i in the MFV effective theory, at 68% C.L. (red) and 95% C.L. (green) using the $q^2 \in [1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$ bin and the 2 high- q^2 bins of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, and the other observables given in table 4.

Compared to our previous analysis [47] where the new measurements for the optimised observables were not yet available, the allowed 68% and 95% regions are now smaller which shows the impact of the new measurements. C_8 is mostly constrained by $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ observables, C_9 and C_{10} by $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$, and C_l by $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. C_7 is constrained by most of the observables. Similar to the previous results, two sets of solutions are possible, corresponding to two separate zones in each plane, of which one contains the SM value of the Wilson coefficients (with $\delta C_i = 0$) while the other corresponds to the opposite sign values.

If instead of using the first three bins in the low- q^2 region for the $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ observables we use the $[1, 6]$ bin, in which the deviations are smaller, the tension with the SM is reduced as can be seen in figure 2. Comparing figures 1 and 2 reveals that using the $[1, 6]$ bin, the zones including the SM still provide 1σ acceptable solutions, while the other set could be in agreement with the experimental data only at the 2σ level.

To see the effect of the $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ observables which present deviations with the SM predictions, namely P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 , we remove them one at the time from the global fit. The difference with the results from the full fit is indicative of the impact of the removed observable. The results are shown in figure 3. As can be seen the impact of P'_4 and P'_5 is rather mild, while removing P_2 makes a substantial change in the 1 and 2σ regions which are now enlarged. This shows the important effect of P_2 on the global fit, which is mainly due to the fact that the experimental measurement of P_2 is more accurate.

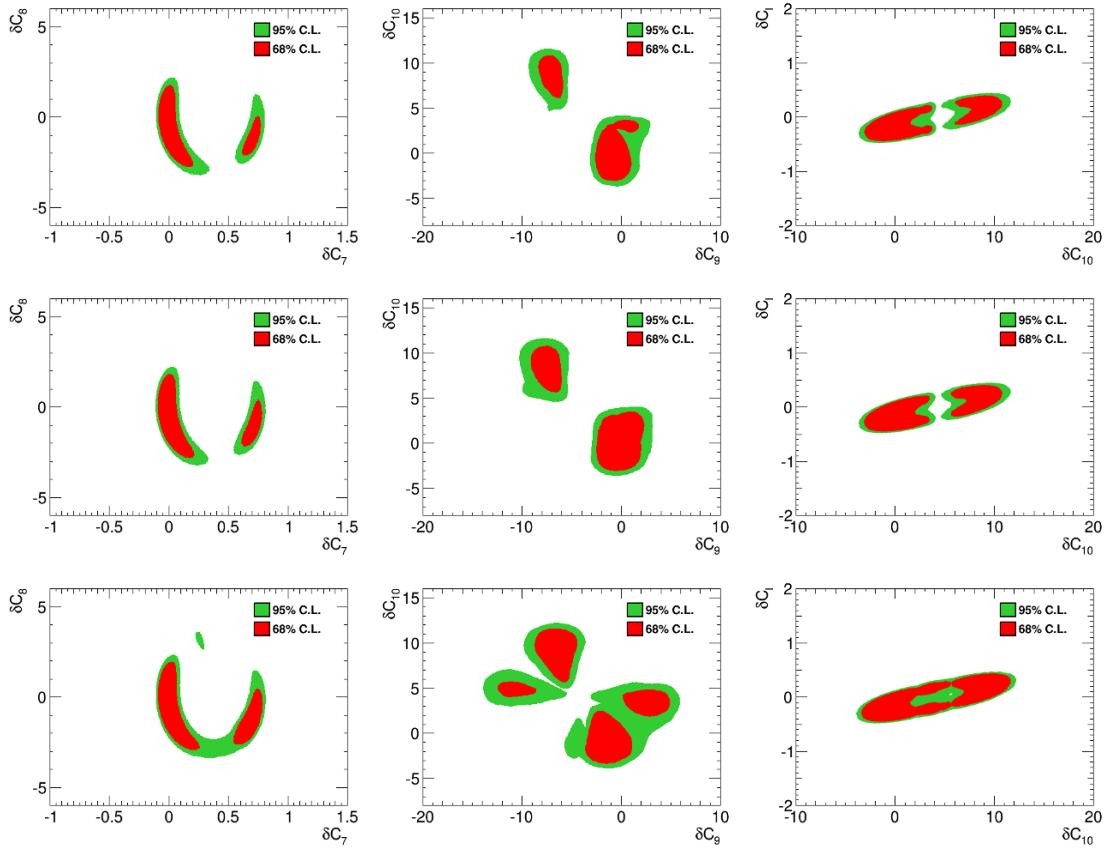


Figure 3. Fit results, using all the observables except P'_4 (upper), except P'_5 (middle), and except P_2 (lower).

4.4 MFV predictions and bounds

The MFV solutions as a result of the global fit for P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 are displayed in figure 4 in each q^2 bin. The bands corresponding to the allowed 68 and 95% C.L. regions are displayed in blue colours. The experimental results are also shown with black dots and error bars. It is remarkable that the 1σ experimental errors overlap with the 1σ range of the MFV predictions except for the $[14.18, 16]$ bin in P'_4 . It is however not possible to visualise the full q^2 distribution corresponding to each point in the fit. Therefore to guide the interpretation, we show the position of the best fit point throughout the bins with the red line, which shows a good overall agreement in all the bins, at least at the 2σ level.

Predictions for P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 . We can also check the MFV predictions for the observables which present deviations, namely P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 . To make prediction for an observable, it is necessary to exclude that observable from the global fit. The predictions are shown in figure 5 for P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 respectively from left to right. Again the red line shows the predictions for the best fit point of the fit. The MFV predictions prove to be in good agreement with the experimental results, which are also shown in the figure.

The results presented in this section show that the overall agreement of the MFV solutions with the data is very good at the 2σ level, and no new flavour structure is needed to explain the experimental results.

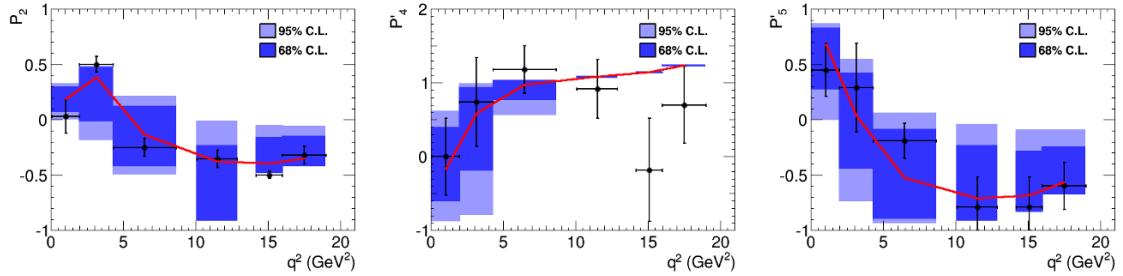


Figure 4. MFV bounds for P_2 (left), P'_4 (centre) and P'_5 (right), using the results of the global fit at 68% C.L. (dark blue) and 95% C.L. (light blue), using the 3 low- q^2 bins and the 2 high- q^2 bins of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ together with the other observables given in table 4. The red lines show the position of the best fit point.

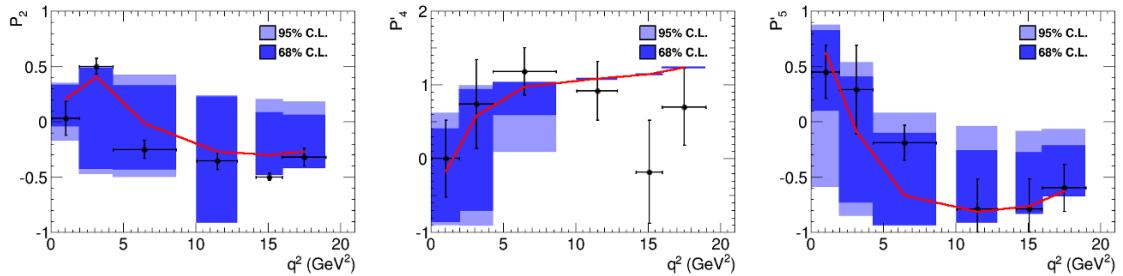


Figure 5. MFV predictions for P_2 (left), P'_4 (centre) and P'_5 (right), obtained by removing P_2 , P'_4 and P'_5 from the fit respectively, using the 3 low- q^2 bins and the 2 high- q^2 bins of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ and the other observables given in table 4. The red lines show the position of the best fit point.

5 Cross-check with the inclusive mode

The inclusive mode $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ provides complementary information to the exclusive $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay as already underlined in [47]. This inclusive decay is theoretically well-explored. The NNLL QCD calculations for the branching ratio [58–64] and the forward-backward asymmetry [65–70] have been finalised some time ago by an effort of several research groups. Even electromagnetic corrections have been already calculated [69, 71, 72]. The theoretical accuracy in the low- q^2 region is of the order of 10% [72].

We redo the global fit using only $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ observables and separately only $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ branching ratio and confront the results. Since the scalar contributions are neglected in the experimental results for the former, we also set them to zero in the following. For $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ we consider all the observables given in table 4. For $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$, we combine the results from Belle and Babar for the branching ratio at low- q^2 and high- q^2 . In order to compare these two different sets of observables, we use now the $\Delta\chi^2$ fit method to obtain the exclusion plots of the Wilson coefficients. Indeed, the χ^2 method we used in the previous section to test the overall consistency of the MFV hypothesis is not suitable for this comparison here because the exclusion plots would change if some less sensitive observables were removed from the fit. However, we have cross-checked and found very similar results using both methods.

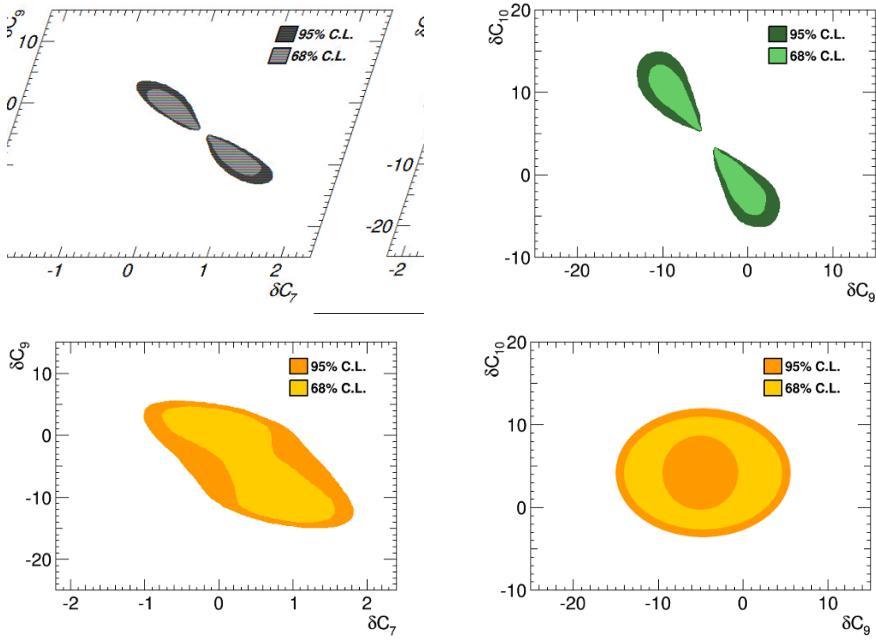


Figure 6. $\Delta\chi^2$ fit results for the new physics contributions to C_7 , C_9 and C_{10} , using only $B \rightarrow K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ observables in the low q^2 region (upper), using the current measurements of $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s\mu^+\mu^-)$ at low and high q^2 (lower).

In figure 6, we illustrate the results of the $\Delta\chi^2$ fit for the relevant Wilson coefficients. The upper row shows the fit based on the exclusive ($B \rightarrow K^*\ell^+\ell^-$) observables and the lower row the one based on the measurements of the inclusive ($B \rightarrow X_s\ell^+\ell^-$) branching ratio in the low- and high- q^2 regions. It is remarkable that the exclusion plot of the inclusive and the one of the exclusive modes are very similar and also compatible with each other. This is a nontrivial consistency check.

However, unfortunately the latest measurements of the inclusive observables of the B factories stem from 2004 in case of BaBar based on $89 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ events [73] from 2005 in case of Belle based on $152 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ events [74]. These numbers of events correspond to less than 30% of the dataset available at the end of the B factories. The analysis of the full datasets is expected to lead to a combined uncertainty of around 13% for the measurements of the branching ratios [75]. Thus, it will lead to even stronger constraints on the Wilson coefficients and to a more significant cross-check of the new physics hypothesis.

Assuming the same central value as of the present measurements now with 13% experimental errors for the final statistics of the B factories, the χ^2 fit results are very bad as figure 7 shows; one notices there is no compatibility at 68% C.L. and the 95% C.L. regions are very small. So a $\Delta\chi^2$ -metrology does not make sense in this case. Therefore, let us illustrate the usefulness of a future measurement of the inclusive mode with the full dataset of the B factories in another way: based on the model-independent analysis of ref. [10], we predict the branching ratio at low- and high- q^2 . In figure 8, we show the 1, 2, and 3σ ranges for these observables. In addition, we add the future measurements based on the full dataset with 13% uncertainties assuming the best fit solution of the model-independent

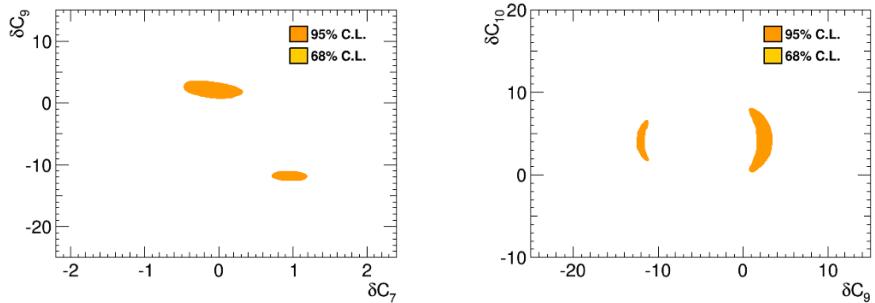


Figure 7. χ^2 fit results for the new physics contributions to C_7 , C_9 and C_{10} , using the extrapolated measurements for $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at low and high q^2 with the full Babar and Belle datasets assuming the central values as in the present measurements.

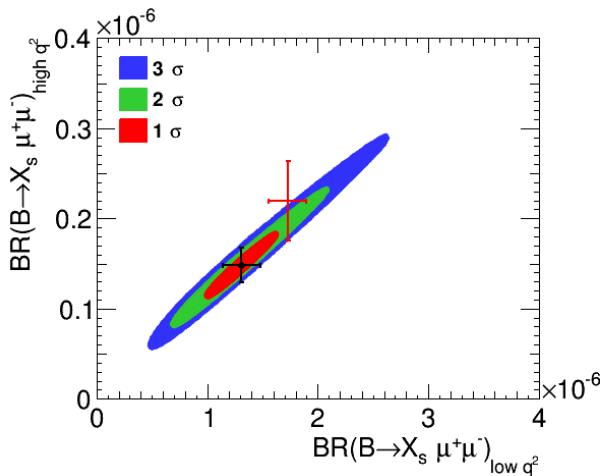


Figure 8. 1, 2 and 3σ ranges for the branching ratio at low- and high- q^2 within the model-independent analysis. Future measurement based on the full dataset of the B factories (13% uncertainty) assuming the best-fit point of the model-independent analysis as central value (black) and the SM predictions (red/grey).

analysis of ref. [10] as central value. These measurements are indicated by the black error bars. They should be compared with the theoretical SM predictions given by the red (grey) error bars. It is worth mentioning that the theory prediction for the high- q^2 region can be improved in the future by at least a factor 2.⁵ Figure 8 indicates that the future measurement of the inclusive branching ratios separates nicely from the SM prediction as the model-independent fit.

We can go one step further. In case the issue will be not resolved in the near future and more experimental accuracy is needed, there will be two dedicated flavour precision experiments: the upgrade of the LHCb experiment [76] will increase the integrated lumi-

⁵In fact, it is possible to drastically reduce the size of $1/m_b^2$ and $1/m_b^3$ power corrections to the integrated decay width, by normalising it to the semileptonic decay rate integrated over the *same* q^2 interval [79]. This procedure will help reducing the uncertainties induced by the large power corrections to the decay width integrated over the high- q^2 region [72].

nosity from 5 fb^{-1} to 50 fb^{-1} , so the statistical uncertainties will get decreased by a factor 3. However, the theory of exclusive modes will most probably not match this progress within the experimental measurements. Moreover, there will be Super- B factory Belle-II with a final integrated luminosity of 50 ab^{-1} . Fully inclusive measurements, i.e. those in which there are no a priori assumptions on the properties of the hadronic system accompanying the two final state leptons, can only be done at such a high luminosity machine [77] by simultaneously reconstructing the two final state leptons and the accompanying recoiling B meson produced in $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays. We follow here a recent analysis [78] of the expected total uncertainty on the partial decay width and the forward-backward asymmetry in several bins of dilepton mass-squared for the fully inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays assuming a 50 ab^{-1} total integrated luminosity. Based on some reasonable assumptions⁶ one finds a relative fractional uncertainty of 2.9% (4.1%) for the branching fraction in the low- (high-) q^2 region.

Moreover, a toy model including both signal and background contributions can be employed to estimate the A_{FB} -sensitivities⁷. Within this toy model, one finds a total absolute uncertainty of 0.050 in the low- q^2 bin1 ($1 < q^2 < 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$), 0.054 in the low- q^2 bin2 ($3.5 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2$) and 0.058 in the high- q^2 interval ($q^2 > 14.4 \text{ GeV}^2$) for the *normalised* A_{FB} .

With this expected performance of the Belle-II experiment, the measurement of the branching ratios will be possible with much smaller uncertainties. In figure 8 the experimental error bars will get smaller by more than a factor 2 with Belle-II.

Also the future measurement of the forward-backward asymmetry at Belle-II will allow to separate the potential new physics measurement from the SM prediction in a significant way as shown in figure 9. Note the zero of the forward backward asymmetry is pushed to higher values with the best fit solution of the model-independent analysis: the 1σ -interval from the model-independent fit at NLO is: $4.74 - 5.51$. This implies that the integrated forward-backward asymmetry of the second low- q^2 bin is also negative.

⁶The most important assumptions are the following: an overall efficiency of 2% to reconstruct recoiling B meson in either semileptonic or hadronic final states is assumed. After a tagged decay has been found, an efficiency of 60% is assumed for the dilepton signal, which includes both geometric and reconstruction efficiencies. The dilepton mass-squared distribution assumed for signal decays is based on the theoretical prediction. Based on the experience at the first generation B factories, signal-to-background ratios of order $\mathcal{O}(1)$ in the low- q^2 region can reasonably be expected for tagged B events accompanied by two oppositely charged signal-side leptons. Significantly lower background rates can be expected in the high- q^2 region, and a signal-to-background ratio of 2.0 is assumed there. Systematic uncertainties should be under good control using charmonium control samples decaying to the same final states as signal decays, and one assigns a total systematic of 2% in both the low- ($1 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2$) and high- q^2 ($q^2 > 14.4 \text{ GeV}^2$) regions.

⁷Within this toy model, signal distributions of the cosine of flavour-tagged lepton helicity angle at several values in the interval $[-0.4, 0.4]$ (for the normalised A_{FB}) are generated using the distribution expected for SM-like $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays as a model. This is justified by noting that the distribution for fully inclusive SM signal events is not substantially different from that for SM $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays. As before, backgrounds are assumed to occur at the same rate as signal in the lower q^2 region and half the signal rate in the upper range, with the additional assumption that there is no structure in the background helicity angle distribution. Central values and uncertainties for A_{FB} are then derived from fitting background-subtracted toy distributions generated at several values of A_{FB} to the theoretical prediction. Associated systematics are expected to be constrained using charmonium control samples, and one assumes a 3% value for the total angular analysis systematic uncertainty in any dilepton mass-squared interval.

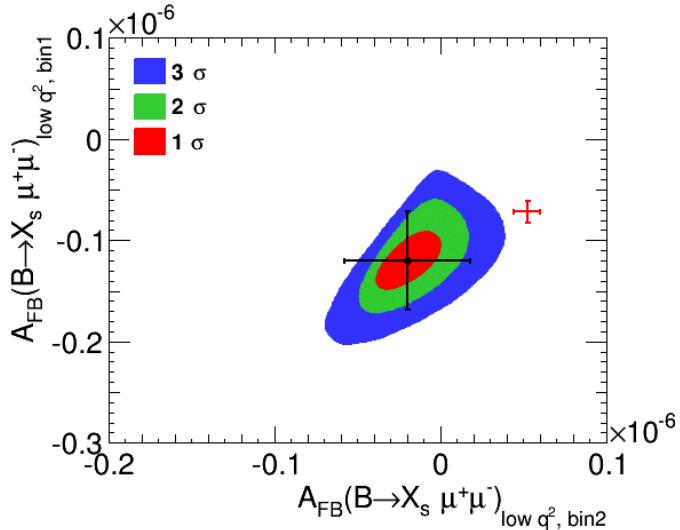


Figure 9. 1, 2 and 3σ ranges for the *unnormalised* forward-backward asymmetry in bin 1 ($1 < q^2 < 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$) and in bin 2 ($3.5 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2$) within the model-independent analysis. Future measurement at the high-luminosity Belle-II Super- B -Factory assuming the best-fit point of the model-independent analysis as central value (black) and the SM predictions (red/grey).

6 Conclusion

The LHCb collaboration has presented an angular analysis of the decay mode $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ based on 1 fb^{-1} . LHCb has found a 4.0σ local discrepancy in one of the low- q^2 bins for one of the angular observables. This deviation together with other smaller deviations in the angular analysis can be consistently described by a smaller C_9 Wilson coefficient, together with a less significant contribution of a non-zero C'_9 .

Clearly, this exciting LHCb result calls for a better understanding of the power correction to the decay mode. They lead to the largest part of the theoretical uncertainty because they are undetermined within the QCD-factorisation approach which is the state of the art method for the low- q^2 region. However, there are soft arguments that such uncertainties are of the order of 10%.

Possible cross-checks with other observables are interesting. First, there are the corresponding angular observables at the high- q^2 region which are based on different theoretical methods with lower uncertainties. Second, we made manifest that these final measurements of Babar and Belle allow for important cross-checks of the new physics hypothesis.

We also showed that SuperLHCb and Belle-II might play a role if the new physics signals need more experimental accuracy.

Finally, assuming that the LHCb anomaly is a hint of NP, we showed within a detailed MFV analysis that no new flavour structures are needed.

A Correlation matrices

We provide below the correlation matrices for each bin [41]. They have been estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	-0.01	0.05	0.09	-0.00	0.04	-0.02	0.01
P_2	-0.01	1.00	0.08	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.07	-0.97
P'_4	0.05	0.08	1.00	0.05	-0.06	-0.04	0.00	-0.08
P'_5	0.09	0.02	0.05	1.00	-0.08	0.02	-0.08	-0.01
P'_6	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	-0.08	1.00	-0.01	-0.06	-0.02
P'_8	0.04	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	1.00	-0.05	0.02
F_L	-0.02	0.07	0.00	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	1.00	-0.07
A_{FB}	0.01	-0.97	-0.08	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.07	1.00

Table 5. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[0.1, 2.0]$ GeV 2 estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	0.02	0.08	0.05	-0.03	-0.00	-0.03	-0.02
P_2	0.02	1.00	0.02	0.11	-0.01	-0.01	0.10	-0.73
P'_4	0.08	0.02	1.00	0.28	0.02	-0.00	0.03	-0.02
P'_5	0.05	0.11	0.28	1.00	0.02	-0.05	0.03	-0.11
P'_6	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.22	-0.03	0.01
P'_8	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.05	0.22	1.00	-0.03	0.01
F_L	-0.03	0.10	0.03	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	1.00	-0.10
A_{FB}	-0.02	-0.73	-0.02	-0.11	0.01	0.01	-0.10	1.00

Table 6. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[2.0, 4.3]$ GeV 2 estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	-0.02	0.14	-0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02
P_2	-0.02	1.00	0.03	0.18	-0.07	-0.02	-0.13	-0.97
P'_4	0.14	0.03	1.00	-0.16	-0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.03
P'_5	-0.03	0.18	-0.16	1.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.18
P'_6	-0.03	-0.07	-0.05	0.04	1.00	-0.14	-0.01	0.07
P'_8	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.14	1.00	0.01	0.02
F_L	0.07	-0.13	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	1.00	0.13
A_{FB}	0.02	-0.97	-0.03	-0.18	0.07	0.02	0.13	1.00

Table 7. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[4.3, 8.68]$ GeV 2 estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	-0.02	0.03	-0.22	-0.08	-0.03	-0.14	0.01
P_2	-0.02	1.00	-0.14	0.13	-0.04	0.00	-0.13	-0.93
P'_4	0.03	-0.14	1.00	-0.14	0.02	0.04	-0.07	0.13
P'_5	-0.22	0.13	-0.14	1.00	-0.06	0.03	-0.07	-0.12
P'_6	-0.08	-0.04	0.02	-0.06	1.00	-0.20	-0.03	0.04
P'_8	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03	-0.20	1.00	0.03	-0.01
F_L	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	0.03	1.00	0.13
A_{FB}	0.01	-0.93	0.13	-0.12	0.04	-0.01	0.13	1.00

Table 8. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[10.09, 12.90] \text{ GeV}^2$ estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.21	0.02	-0.05	0.08	-0.00
P_2	0.00	1.00	-0.03	-0.04	0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.95
P'_4	0.00	-0.03	1.00	-0.36	0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.03
P'_5	-0.21	-0.04	-0.36	1.00	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
P'_6	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.02	1.00	-0.40	0.05	-0.01
P'_8	-0.05	-0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.40	1.00	0.00	0.00
F_L	0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	1.00	0.02
A_{FB}	-0.00	-0.95	0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.02	1.00

Table 9. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[14.18, 16.00] \text{ GeV}^2$ estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	0.01	-0.05	-0.22	-0.03	0.04	-0.05	-0.01
P_2	0.01	1.00	-0.17	-0.12	0.05	0.03	-0.14	-0.95
P'_4	-0.05	-0.17	1.00	-0.39	0.02	-0.05	-0.05	0.16
P'_5	-0.22	-0.12	-0.39	1.00	0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.12
P'_6	-0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04	1.00	-0.37	-0.03	-0.05
P'_8	0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.00	-0.37	1.00	-0.02	-0.03
F_L	-0.05	-0.14	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	1.00	0.14
A_{FB}	-0.01	-0.95	0.16	0.12	-0.05	-0.03	0.14	1.00

Table 10. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[16.0, 19.0] \text{ GeV}^2$ estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

	P_1	P_2	P'_4	P'_5	P'_6	P'_8	F_L	A_{FB}
P_1	1.00	0.09	0.10	-0.16	-0.01	-0.01	-0.09	-0.08
P_2	0.09	1.00	-0.27	0.11	0.01	-0.03	0.09	-0.77
P'_4	0.10	-0.27	1.00	0.28	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.28
P'_5	-0.16	0.11	0.28	1.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.11	-0.10
P'_6	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	1.00	0.26	-0.01	-0.01
P'_8	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.26	1.00	-0.05	0.03
F_L	-0.09	0.09	0.01	-0.11	-0.01	-0.05	1.00	-0.09
A_{FB}	-0.08	-0.77	0.28	-0.10	-0.01	0.03	-0.09	1.00

Table 11. Correlation matrix for the q^2 region $[1.0, 6.0] \text{ GeV}^2$ estimated by using a toy Monte Carlo technique.

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