

# B-decays in Sherpa, first steps

## LHC-D Workshop 2006 Flavour Physics

Frank Siegert (TU Dresden)  
Jan Stieglitz (Universitaet Dortmund)

09.06.2006

For energies  $\ll m_W$   $\longrightarrow$  Factorisation into two currents

$$\mathcal{M}(B \rightarrow D\bar{l}\nu_l) = -i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} L_\mu H^\mu$$

Leptonic Current via helicity amplitudes

$$L_\mu = \bar{u}_\nu \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) v_{\bar{l}}$$

Hadronic Current via form factors

$$\begin{aligned} H^\mu &= \langle D(p_D) | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b | B(p_B) \rangle \\ &= f_+(q^2) \left( (p_B + p_D)^\mu - \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{q^2} (p_B - p_D)^\mu \right) \\ &\quad + f_0(q^2) \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{q^2} (p_B - p_D)^\mu \end{aligned}$$

## HQET (Heavy Quark Effective Theory)

$$\begin{aligned}f_+ &= 1 - \rho^2(v_B \cdot v_D - 1) + c(v_B \cdot v_D - 1)^2 \\f_0 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

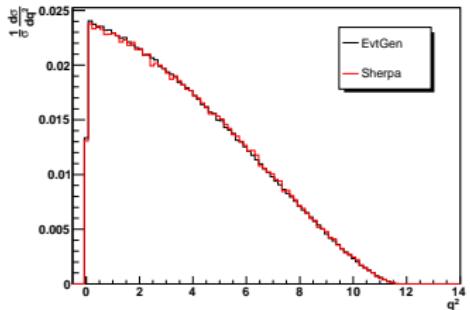
with:  $\rho^2 \approx 0.7$ ,  $c = 0$  Inputparameters

## ISGW (Isgur, Scora, Grinstein, Wise)

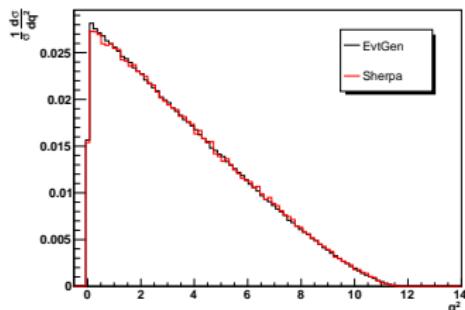
↔ Isgur, Scora, Grinstein, Wise - Semileptonic B and D decays in the quark model

## ISGW2 and HQET2

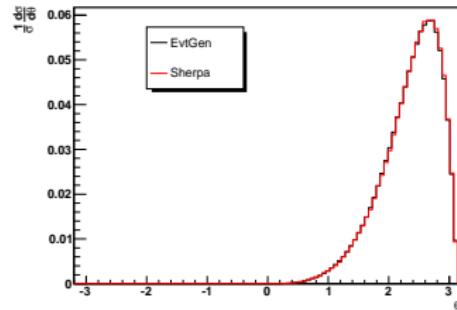
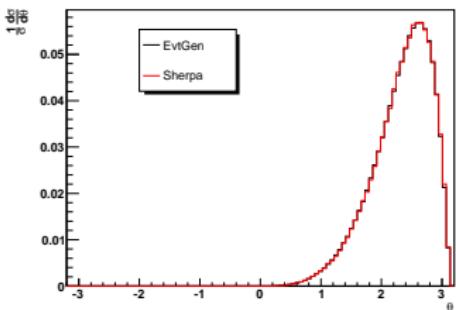
- especially necessary for decays to  $\tau$  leptons
- just implemented by Jan Stieglitz



HQET



ISGW



For energies  $\ll m_W$   $\longrightarrow$  Factorisation into two currents

$$\mathcal{M}(B \rightarrow D^* \bar{l} \nu_l) = -i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} L_\mu H^\mu$$

Leptonic Current via helicity amplitudes

$$L_\mu = \bar{u}_\nu \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) v_{\bar{l}}$$

Hadronic Current via form factors

$$\begin{aligned} H^\mu &= \langle D^*(p_D, \varepsilon) | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b | B(p_B) \rangle \\ &= V(q^2) \frac{2i}{m_B + m_D} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_\nu^* p_{D\alpha} p_{B\beta} \\ &\quad - A_1(q^2) (m_B + m_D) \varepsilon^{*\mu} \\ &\quad + A_2(q^2) \varepsilon^* \cdot q \frac{1}{m_B + m_D} (p_B + p_D)^\mu \\ &\quad + [A_3(q^2) - A_0(q^2)] 2 m_D \frac{\varepsilon^* \cdot q}{q^2} q^\mu \end{aligned}$$

## HQET (Heavy Quark Effective Theory)

$$A_1 = \left(1 - \frac{q^2}{m_B + m_D}\right) \frac{\xi}{R^*}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{R_2}{R^*} \cdot \xi$$

$$V = \frac{R_1}{R^*} \cdot \xi$$

with:  $\xi = 1 - \rho^2(v_B \cdot v_D - 1)$ ,  $R^* = \frac{2\sqrt{m_B * m_D}}{m_B + m_D}$

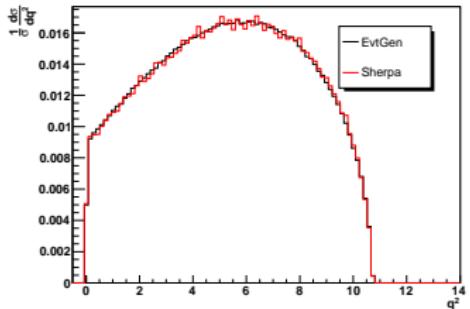
$R_1, R_2, \rho$  Inputparameters

## ISGW (Isgur, Scora, Grinstein, Wise)

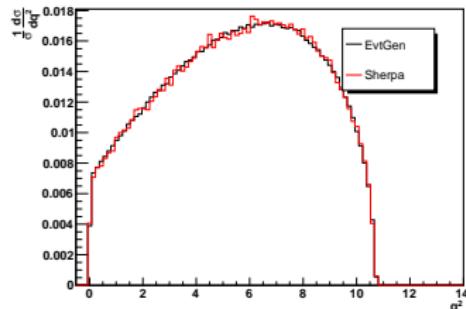
↔ Isgur, Scora, Grinstein, Wise - Semileptonic B and D decays in the quark model

## ISGW2 and HQET2

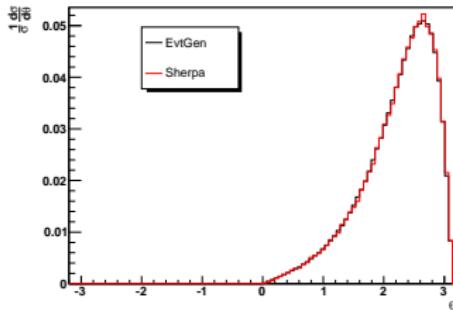
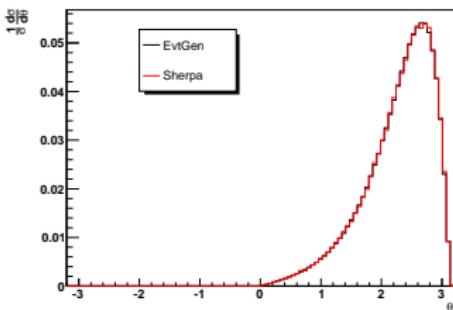
- especially necessary for decays to  $\tau$  leptons
- just implemented by Jan Stieglitz



HQET



ISGW



The next steps are

- Hadronic B-decays like  $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} + N\pi + NK$   
→ utilize and extend currents from  $\tau$  decays
- Semileptonic D-decays
- Complete decay table (branching fractions) of B mesons
- ...