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Revisiting $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays in the MSSM with and without R-parity

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Abstract

The rare decays $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ are sensitive to new particles and couplings via their interferences with the standard model contributions. Recently, the upper bound on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ has been improved significantly by the CMS, LHCb, CDF and DØ experiments. Combining with the measurements of $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$, we derive constraints on the relevant parameters of minimal supersymmetic standard model with and without R-parity, and examine their contributions to the dimuon forward-bachward asymmetry in $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ decay. We find that: (i) the contribution of R-parity violating coupling products $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}$ due to squark exchange is comparable with the theoretical uncertainties in $B \to K\mu^+\mu^-$ decay, but still could be significant in $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ decay and could account for the forward-backward asymmetry in all dimuon invariant mass region; (ii) the constrained mass insertion $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ could have significant contribution to $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/ds$, and such effects are favored by present results of the Belle, CDF and LHCb experiments.

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1 Introduction

Recently, using $7fb^{-1}$ dataset, the CDF collaboration at Fermilab Tevatron has observed an excess of B_s candidates [1], which is compatible with

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = (1.8^{+1.1}_{-0.9}) \times 10^{-8}, \tag{1}$$

and provided the corresponding upper limit of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 4.0 \times 10^{-8}$ at 95% confidence level (CL).

At the same time, searches for $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ have also been made by the CMS and LHCb collaborations [2–4], respectively, at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN. The combination results of the searches by the CMS and LHCb collaborations in the upper limits [5]:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 1.08 \times 10^{-8} \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CL}, \tag{2}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 0.90 \times 10^{-9} \text{ at } 90\% \text{ CL}, \tag{3}$$

which have improved the previous upper bounds [6] significantly.

$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decay is a known sensitive probe to the presence of new physics (NP). In the standard model (SM), it occurs via penguin or box diagrams and is strongly helicity suppressed. Its SM prediction is $(3.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$ [7]. Generally, NP could enhance the $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decay rate very much, and thus the upper bound of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ is taken as a strong constraint when a NP model is discussed. As a crossing check, one usually needs to investigate the semileptonic rare decays $B \to K\mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ which are also governed by the flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) transition $b \to s\mu^+\mu^-$ but not helicity suppressed. Many observables of $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ have been observed by several experiments: BABAR [8], Belle [9], CDF [10] and LHCb [11]. As many of them agree with the SM predictions within their error bars, however, the dimuon forward-backward asymmetry of $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ at the low region of the dimuon invariant mass is not consistently measured by Belle [9], CDF [10] and LHCb [11].

Any NP that alters $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ would necessarily alter observables in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays, examples of the latter are the differential branching ratio and forward-backward asymmetry. The NP effects in $b \to s\mu^+\mu^-$ FCNC transition have been extensively investigated, for instance, in Refs. [12–21]. In this paper, following closely the analysis of Ref. [22], we will update the constraints on the R-parity violating (RPV) minimal supersymmetric standard model

(MSSM) in light of the new experimental data on $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$. Additionally, we will extend our analysis to the R-parity conserving (RPC) MSSM scenario with the mass insertion (MI) approximation [23, 24]. Using a combination of the limits of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ from CDF, LHCb and CMS [1, 5] as well as the experimental bounds of $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$ [25], we will obtain the new limits on the relevant supersymmetric coupling parameters. Then we will use the constrained parameter spaces to examine the their effects on some observables in these decays, especially $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/ds$.

The paper is arranged as follows. In Section 2, we present a very brief theoretical introduction to $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ processes. In Section 3, we deal with the numerical results. We display the constraints implied by the new experimental data on the RPV and RPC MSSM parameter spaces and discuss the implications for the $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ invariant mass spectra and forward-backward asymmetries. Section 4 contains our conclusion.

2 The theoretical framework for $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays

2.1 The leptonic decay $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$

The branching ratio for $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ can be written as [19, 26]

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \frac{\tau_{B_s} m_{B_s}^3 f_{B_s}^2}{32\pi}\sqrt{1-\frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2}}\left[|F_B|^2\left(1-\frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2}\right)+|F_A|^2\right], \tag{4}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_A &= \frac{2m_\mu}{m_{B_s}}\left(C_A-\widetilde{C}_A\right)+m_{B_s}\left(C_P-\widetilde{C}_P\right), \\ F_B &= m_{B_s}\left(C_S-\widetilde{C}_S\right). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

The SM result for the branching ratio may be obtained from Eq. (4) by setting $\widetilde{C}_A = C_S = \widetilde{C}_S = C_P = \widetilde{C}_P = 0$ and

$$C_A = \frac{G_F\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\pi\sin^2\theta_W}V_{tb}V_{ts}^* Y(x_t). \tag{6}$$

In the MSSM without R-parity, the branching ratio may be obtained by setting [22]

$$\begin{aligned} C'_A &= -\frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{4m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}}, \\ C_S &= -C_P = -\frac{\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}}{4m_b m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}, \\ C'_S &= C'_P = -\frac{\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}}{4m_b m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

In the MSSM with R-parity, the branching ratio can obtained by using the expressions $C_S, \widetilde{C}_S, C_P$ and $\widetilde{C}_P$ can be found in Ref. [19], and $\widetilde{C}_A = 0$ in this case.

2.2 The semileptonic decays $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$

In the SM, the double differential decay branching ratios $\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}^K}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}}$ and $\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}^{K^*}}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}}$ for the decays $B \to K\mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$, respectively, may be written as [27]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\mathcal{B}^K_{SM}}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}} &= \tau_B \frac{G_F^2\alpha_e^2 m_B^5}{2^{11}\pi^5}|V_{ts}^*V_{tb}|^2 \\ &\times\Big\{(|A'|^2+|C'|^2)(\lambda-\hat{u}^2) \\ &+|C'|^2 4\hat{m}_\mu^2(2+2\hat{m}_K^2-\hat{s}) + Re(C'D'^*)8\hat{m}_\mu^2(1-\hat{m}_K^2) + |D'|^2 4\hat{m}_\mu^2\hat{s}\Big\}, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\mathcal{B}^{K^*}_{SM}}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}} &= \tau_B \frac{G_F^2\alpha_e^2 m_B^5}{2^{11}\pi^5}|V_{ts}^*V_{tb}|^2 \\ &\times\Big\{\frac{|A|^2}{4}\Big(\hat{s}(\lambda+\hat{u}^2)+4\hat{m}_\mu^2\lambda\Big) + \frac{|E|^2}{4}\Big(\hat{s}(\lambda+\hat{u}^2)-4\hat{m}_\mu^2\lambda\Big) \\ &+\frac{1}{4\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\Big[|B|^2\Big(\lambda-\hat{u}^2+8\hat{m}_{K^*}^2(\hat{s}+2\hat{m}_\mu^2)\Big)+|F|^2\Big(\lambda-\hat{u}^2+8\hat{m}_{K^*}^2(\hat{s}-4\hat{m}_\mu^2)\Big)\Big] \\ &-2\hat{s}\hat{u}\Big[Re(BE^*)+Re(AF^*)\Big] \\ &+\frac{\lambda}{4\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\Big[|C|^2(\lambda-\hat{u}^2)+|G|^2(\lambda-\hat{u}^2+4\hat{m}_\mu^2(2+2\hat{m}_{K^*}^2-\hat{s}))\Big] \\ &-\frac{1}{2\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\Big[Re(BC^*)(1-\hat{m}_{K^*}^2-\hat{s})(\lambda-\hat{u}^2) \\ &\qquad + Re(FG^*)\Big((1-\hat{m}_{K^*}^2-\hat{s})(\lambda-\hat{u}^2)+4\hat{m}_\mu^2\lambda\Big)\Big] \\ &-2\frac{\hat{m}_\mu^2}{\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\lambda\Big[Re(FH^*)-Re(GH^*)(1-\hat{m}_{K^*}^2)\Big]+|H|^2\frac{\hat{m}_\mu^2}{\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\hat{s}\lambda\Big\}, \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where $p = p_B + p_{K^{(*)}}$, $s = q^2$ and $q = p_+ + p_-$ ($p_\pm$ the four-momenta of the muons), and the auxiliary functions $A - H$ can be found in Ref. [27]. The hat denotes normalization in terms of the B-meson mass, m_B, e.g. $\hat{s} = s/m_B^2$, $\hat{m}_q = m_q/m_B$.

In the MSSM without R-parity, the double differential decay branching ratios including the squark exchange contributions could get from Eqs. (8-9) by the replacements [22]

$$
\begin{aligned}
A'(\hat{s}) &\to A'(\hat{s}) + \frac{f_+^{B\to K}(\hat{s})}{W}\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
C'(\hat{s}) &\to C'(\hat{s}) - \frac{f_+^{B\to K}(\hat{s})}{W}\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
A(\hat{s}) &\to A(\hat{s}) + \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{2V^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{m_B+m_{K^*}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
B(\hat{s}) &\to B(\hat{s}) + \frac{1}{W}\left[-(m_B+m_{K^*})A_1^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
C(\hat{s}) &\to C(\hat{s}) + \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{A_2^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{m_B+m_{K^*}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
D(\hat{s}) &\to D(\hat{s}) + \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{2m_{K^*}}{\hat{s}}\Big(A_3^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s}) - A_0^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})\Big)\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
E(\hat{s}) &\to E(\hat{s}) - \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{2V^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{m_B+m_{K^*}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
F(\hat{s}) &\to F(\hat{s}) - \frac{1}{W}\left[-(m_B+m_{K^*})A_1^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
G(\hat{s}) &\to G(\hat{s}) - \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{A_2^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{m_B+m_{K^*}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},\\
H(\hat{s}) &\to H(\hat{s}) - \frac{1}{W}\left[\frac{2m_{K^*}}{\hat{s}}\Big(A_3^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s}) - A_0^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})\Big)\right]\sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}}{8m^2_{\tilde{u}_{iL}}},
\end{aligned}
\tag{10}
$$

where $W = -\frac{G_F\alpha_e}{2\sqrt{2}\,\pi}V_{ts}^*V_{tb}m_B$.

The sneutrino exchange contributions are summarized as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\nu}}^K}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}} &= \tau_B\frac{m_B^3}{2^7\pi^3}\Big\{\ Re(WA'\mathcal{T}_S'^*)(2\hat{m}_\mu\hat{u}) + Re(WC'\mathcal{T}_P'^*)(1-\hat{m}_K^2)(-2\hat{m}_\mu)\\
&\quad + Re(WD'\mathcal{T}_P'^*)(-2\hat{m}_\mu\hat{s}) + |\mathcal{T}_S'|^2(\hat{s}-2\hat{m}_\mu^2)\ \Big\},
\end{aligned}
\tag{11}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\nu}}^{K^*}}{d\hat{s}d\hat{u}} &= \tau_B\frac{m_B^3}{2^7\pi^3}\Big\{ -\frac{\hat{m}_\mu^2}{\hat{m}_{K^*}^2}\Big[Im(WB\mathcal{T}_S^*)\Big(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\hat{u}(1-\hat{m}_{K^*}^2-\hat{s})\Big)\\
&\quad + Im(WC\mathcal{T}_S^*)\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{u} - Im(WF\mathcal{T}_P^*)\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}\\
&\quad + Im(WG\mathcal{T}_P^*)\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\hat{m}_{K^*}^2)\Big] + |\mathcal{T}_S|^2(\hat{s}-2\hat{m}_\mu^2)\Big\},
\end{aligned}
\tag{12}
$$

with

$$
\mathcal{T}_S' = f_+^{B\to K}(\hat{s})\frac{m_B^2-m_K^2}{\overline{m}_b-\overline{m}_s}\sum_i\left(\frac{\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}} + \frac{\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}\right),
$$

$$\mathcal{T}'_P = f_+^{B\to K}(\hat{s})\frac{m_B^2-m_K^2}{\overline{m}_b-\overline{m}_s}\sum_i\left(\frac{\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}-\frac{\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}\right),$$
$$\mathcal{T}_S = \left[\frac{i}{2}\frac{A_0^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{\overline{m}_b+\overline{m}_s}\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i\left(\frac{\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}-\frac{\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}\right),$$
$$\mathcal{T}_P = \left[\frac{i}{2}\frac{A_0^{B\to K^*}(\hat{s})}{\overline{m}_b+\overline{m}_s}\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}m_B^2\right]\sum_i\left(\frac{\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}+\frac{\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}}{8m^2_{\tilde{\nu}_{iL}}}\right). \quad (13)$$

In the MSSM with R-parity, all the effects arise from the RPC MIs contributing to $C_7, \widetilde{C}_9^{eff}, \widetilde{C}_{10}$, and they are

$$\begin{aligned} C_7^{RPC} &= C_7^{Diag}+C_7^{MI}+nC_7'^{MI}, \\ (C_9^{eff})^{RPC} &= (\widetilde{C}_9^{eff})^{Diag}+(\widetilde{C}_9^{eff})^{MI}+n(C_9'^{eff})^{MI}, \\ C_{10}^{RPC} &= \widetilde{C}_{10}^{Diag}+\widetilde{C}_{10}^{MI}+nC_{10}'^{MI}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $n = 1$ for decay $B \to K\mu^+\mu^-$ as well as for the terms related to the form factors V and T_1 in $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ decay, $n = -1$ for the terms related to the form factors A_0, A_1, A_2, T_2 and T_3 in $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ decay. $C_7^{Diag,MI}, (\widetilde{C}_9^{eff})^{Diag,MI}$, $\widetilde{C}_{10}^{Diag,MI}$, $C_7'^{MI}$, $(C_9'^{eff})^{MI}$ and $C_{10}'^{MI}$ have been estimated in Refs. [28–30]. The results for $\mathcal{B}^K$ and $\mathcal{B}^{K^*}$ including MI effects can be obtained from Eqs. (8-9) by following replacements [17, 20]

$$\begin{aligned} C_7^{SM} &\to C_7^{SM}+C_7^{RPC}, \\ (C_9^{eff})^{SM} &\to (C_9^{eff})^{SM}+(C_9^{eff})^{RPC}, \\ C_{10}^{SM} &\to C_{10}^{SM}+C_{10}^{RPC}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

From the total double differential branching ratios, we can get the dimuon forward-backward asymmetries [27]

$$\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B\to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-) = \int d\hat{s}\ \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1}\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}(B\to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)}{d\hat{s}dcos\theta}sign(cos\theta)dcos\theta}{\int_{-1}^{+1}\frac{d^2\mathcal{B}(B\to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)}{d\hat{s}dcos\theta}dcos\theta}. \quad (16)$$

3 Numerical results and analyses

We will present our numerical results and analysis in this section. When we study the effects due to MSSM with and without R-parity, we consider only one new coupling at one time, neglecting the interferences between different new couplings, but keeping their interferences

with the SM amplitude. The input parameters are collected in Appendix, and the following experimental data will be used to constrain parameters of the relevant new couplings [5, 25]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 1.08 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (at 95\% CL)},\\
&\mathcal{B}(B \to K\mu^+\mu^-) = (0.48 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-6},\\
&\mathcal{B}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-) = (1.15 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-6}.
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

To be conservative, we use the input parameters varied randomly within 1σ variance and the experimental bounds at 95% CL. We do not impose the experimental bounds from $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/ds$ and leave it as predictions of the restricted parameter spaces of the two NP scenarios, and compare them with the experimental results in Refs. [9–11].

3.1 RPV MSSM effects

Firstly, we will consider the RPV effects and further constrain the relevant RPV couplings from the new experimental data of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$ given in Eq. (17). As given in Sec. 2, there are three RPV coupling products, which are $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}$ due to squark exchange as well as $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ and $\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}$ due to sneutrino exchange, relevant to $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays.

Our new bounds for three RPV coupling products from the 95% CL experimental data are demonstrated in Fig. 1. And the upper limits for the relevant RPV coupling products by $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ are summarized in Table 1. For comparison, our previous bounds on these quadric coupling products are also listed. From Fig. 1 and Table

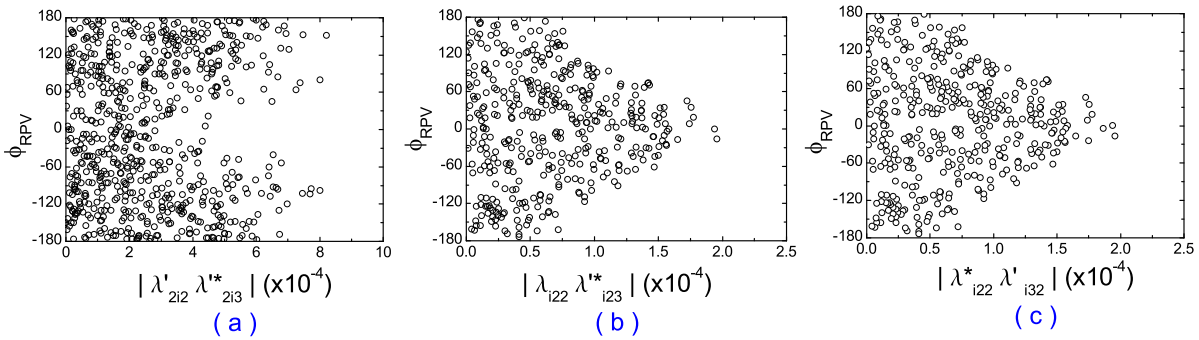

Figure 1: The allowed RPV parameter spaces with 500 GeV sfermions, and the RPV weak phase (ϕ_{RPV}) is given in degree.

Table 1: Bounds for the relevant RPV coupling products by $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ and $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decays for 500 GeV sfermions, and previous bounds are listed for comparison.

Couplings	Bounds	Previous bounds [22]
$\lvert\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}\rvert$	$\leq 8.2 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 11.5 \times 10^{-4}$
$\lvert\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i32}\rvert$	$\leq 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$
$\lvert\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i23}\rvert$	$\leq 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 4.3 \times 10^{-4}$

1, one can find that all three RPV coupling products are restricted, and the upper limits of $|\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i32}|$ and $|\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i23}|$ are improved by about a factor of 2 by the new experimental data. Notice that we assume the masses of sfermions are 500 GeV. For other values of the sfermion masses, the bounds on the couplings in this paper can be easily obtained by scaling them by factor of $\tilde{f}^2 \equiv (\frac{m_{\tilde{f}}}{500GeV})^2$.

Now we will analysis the constrained RPV effects on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. The sensitivities of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ to the constrained RPV couplings are shown in Fig. 2. The limits of the

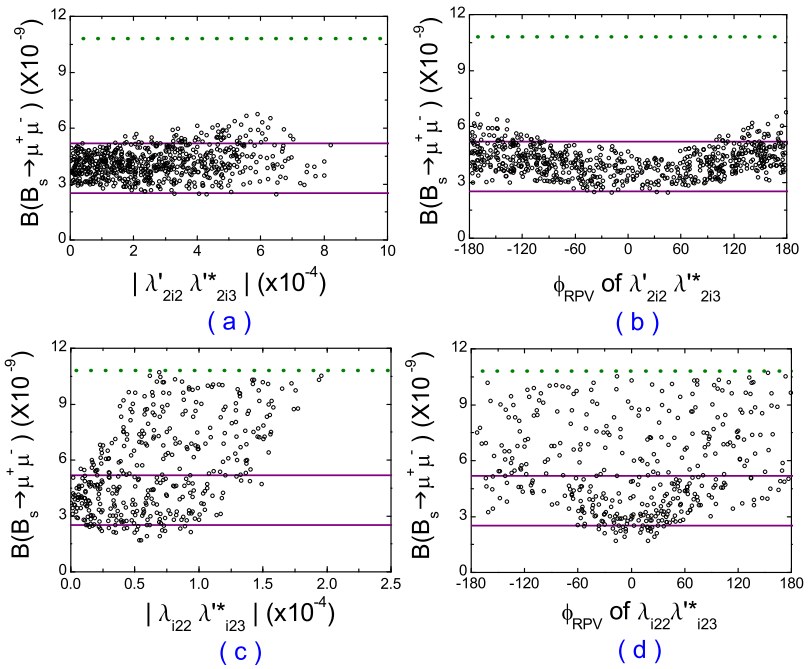

Figure 2: The constrained RPV coupling effects on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. The olive(violet) horizontal dashed(solid) lines denote the limits of the 95% CL measurements(SM predictions).

measurements at 95% CL and the SM predictions with 1σ theoretical uncertainties are also displayed in Fig. 2 for convenient comparison. Figs. 2 (a) and (b) show the constrained effects of the modulus and weak phase of t-channel squark exchange coupling $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$, respectively. As shown in Figs. 2 (a-b), with the contribution of $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$ included, $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ is lower than its experimental upper limit [5]. Besides the constraints from $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$, $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$ coupling is not further constrained by the new experimental upper limit from CMS and LHCb since its contribution to $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ is suppressed by m_μ^2/m_B^2. Additionally, the allowed parameter space of $\lambda'_{2i3}\lambda'^{*}_{2i2}$ would be excluded if the 68% CL experimental determination $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = (1.8^{+1.1}_{-0.9}) \times 10^{-8}$ [1] by the CDF collaboration were taken as constraint. Two s-channel sneutrino exchange contributions to $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ are very similar to each other. We would take $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$ contribution as an example, which is shown by Figs. 2 (c-d). We can see that $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ is sensitive to both the modulus and phase of $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$, and $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ not only could be increased but also could be decreased by the presence of $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$ coupling. Generally, the $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$ coupling could alter $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ significantly since it's contribution is not helicity suppressed by m_μ^2/m_B^2. Thus, the constraint on $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$ is due to the bound of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ [5].

Then we turn to analysis the constrained RPV effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays. Using the new constrained parameter spaces shown in Fig. 1, we will give the RPV effects on the dimuon invariant mass spectra and the forward-backward asymmetries of $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays.

In Fig. 3, we present correlations between the dimuon invariant mass spectra as well as the dimuon forward-backward asymmetries and the parameter spaces of $\lambda'_{2i3}\lambda'^{*}_{2i2}$ by the two-dimensional scatter plots. The dimuon invariant mass distribution and the dimuon forward-backward asymmetry are given with vector meson dominance contribution excluded in terms of $d\mathcal{B}/d\hat{s}$ and $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}/d\hat{s}$, and included in $d\mathcal{B}'/d\hat{s}$ and $d\mathcal{A}'_{FB}/d\hat{s}$, respectively. In Fig. 3, magenta "$\times$" denotes the SM prediction within 1σ error ranges of the input parameters, olive solid line denotes the central value of the SM prediction, and royal "|" denotes the RPV SUSY prediction including $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$ coupling within 1σ error ranges of the input parameters. The theoretical uncertainties of the SM predictions of $d\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ are quite large, nevertheless the theoretical uncertainties are canceled a lot in $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$.

The RPV effects on $d\mathcal{A}'_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ are shown in Fig. 3 (f). This observable

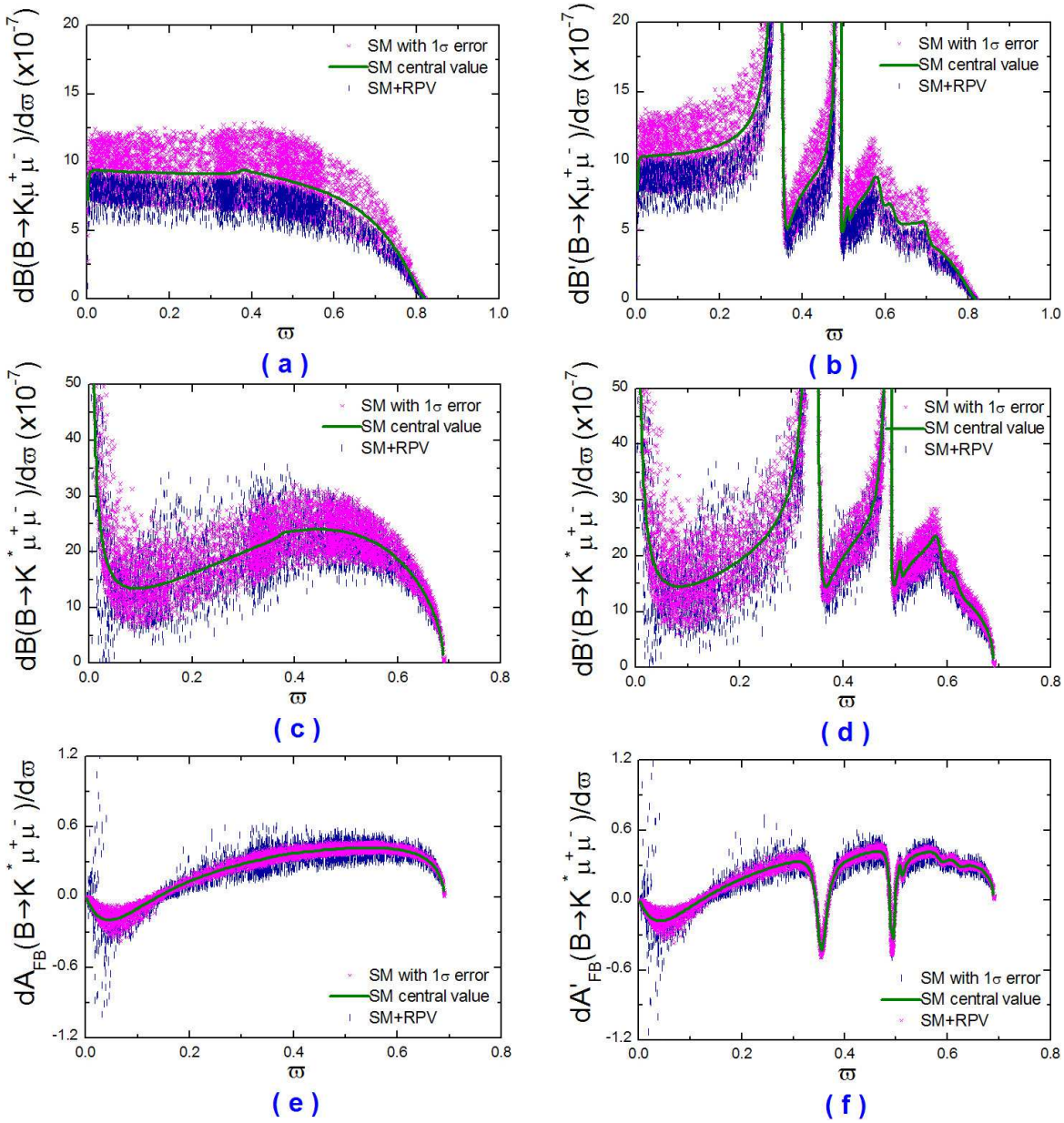

Figure 3: The effects of RPV coupling $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$ due to the squark exchange in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays. ϖ denotes $\hat{s}$, magenta "×" denotes the SM prediction within 1σ error ranges of the input parameters, olive solid line denotes the central value of the SM prediction, and royal "|" denotes the RPV SUSY prediction including $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^{*}_{2i3}$ coupling. The same in Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 9 and Fig. 8.

has been measured as a function of the dimuon invariant mass square q^2 by BABAR [8], Belle [9], CDF [10] and LHCb [11], and the current situation is specially exemplified in Fig. 4. As

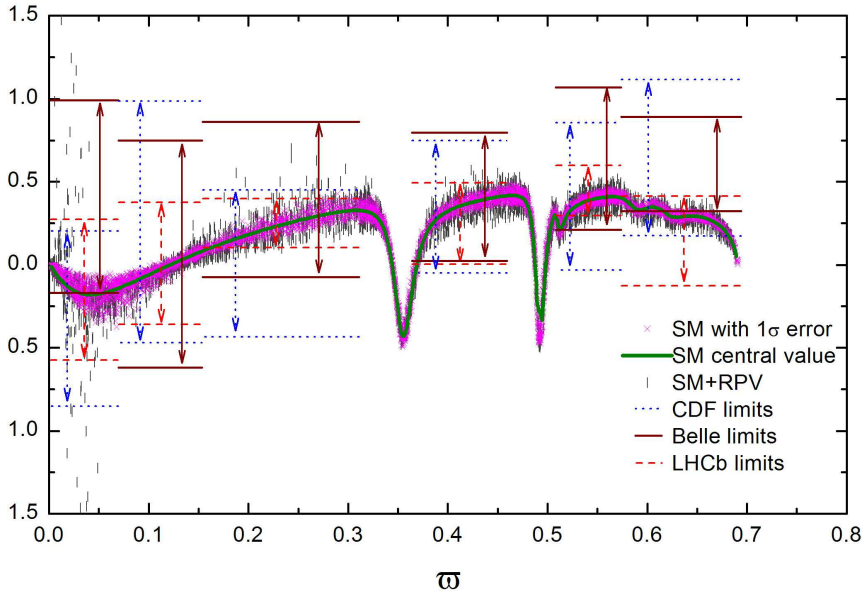

Figure 4: $\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)$ including RPV coupling $\lambda'_{2i2}\lambda'^*_{2i3}$ versus the 95% CL data: CDF(blue dot line), Belle(purple solid line) and LHCb(red dash line).

shown in Fig. 4, the fitted $d\mathcal{A}'_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ from Belle is generally higher than the SM expectation in whole q^2 bins, the CDF fitted result is consistent with the SM prediction in some q^2 bins and it is higher than the SM prediction in some other q^2 bins, nevertheless the LHCb fitted result, which is the most precise to data, is in good agreement with the SM prediction. Especially, in the region of $0 \leq \hat{s} \leq 0.072$ (i.e. $0\ \text{GeV}^2 \leq q^2 \leq 2\ \text{GeV}^2$), the Belle measurement favors a positive value which is not confirmed by CDF and LHCb, whereas the sign of the SM prediction for $d\mathcal{A}'_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ is negative. One could find that the constrained RPV coupling $\lambda'_{2i3}\lambda'^*_{2i2}$ still could accommodate $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ from Belle, CDF and LHCb at all $\hat{s}$ region.

As for the s-channel sneutrino exchange couplings $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ and $\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}$, the constraints from $\mathcal{B}(B \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ are rather restrictive. The $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ coupling effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ are displayed in Fig. 5, we see that $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ coupling has negligible contribution to $d\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$, and the differences between the SUSY prediction and the SM ones are due to the the 95% CL experimental constraints. Nevertheless, constrained $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ coupling has some effects on $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$. $\lambda^*_{i22}\lambda'_{i32}$ coupling effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ are similar to $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23}$ effects, thus we will not show them again.

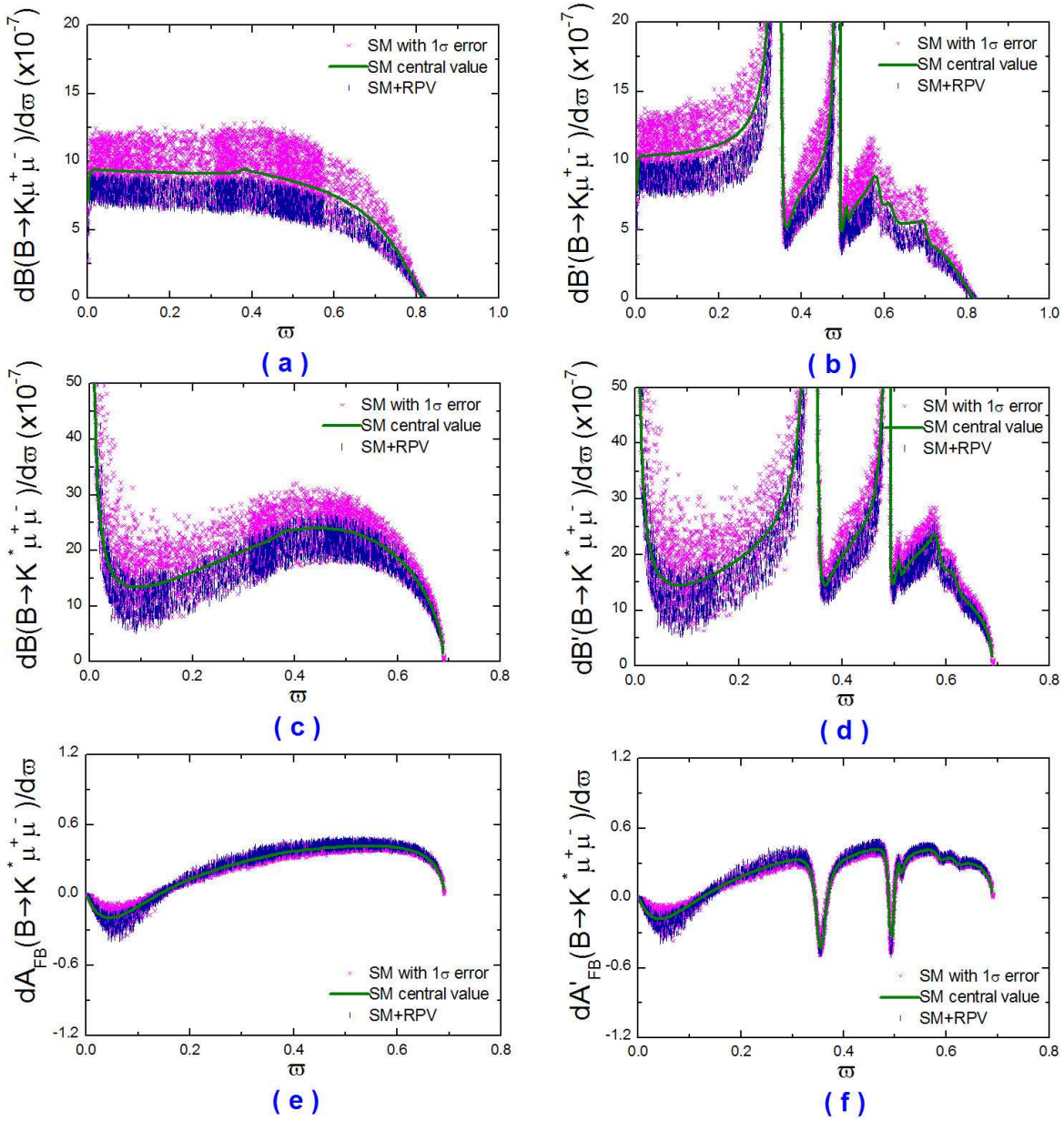

Figure 5: The effects of RPV coupling $\lambda_{i22}\lambda'^{*}_{i23}$ due to the squark exchange in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$.

3.2 RPC MI effects

Now we study RPC MI effects in $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays in the MSSM with large tanβ. The eight kinds of MIs $(\delta^{u,d}_{AB})_{23}$ with $(A, B) = (L, R)$ contribute to $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays, but only three kinds of MIs $(\delta^{u}_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^{d}_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^{d}_{RR})_{23}$ contribute to $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decay. We will only consider the contributions of $(\delta^{u}_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^{d}_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^{d}_{RR})_{23}$ MIs to $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays in this work. We take the best-fit values of the constrained MSSM

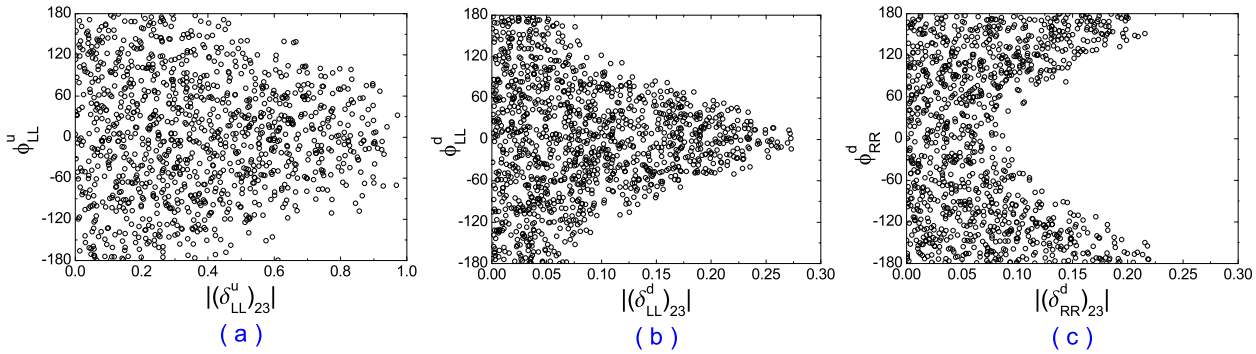

Figure 6: The allowed parameter spaces of $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ MI parameters constrained by $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$ at 95% CL, and the RPC phases are given in degree.

parameters from the LHC SUSY search results [31]: $m_0 = 450\ GeV, m_{1/2} = 780\ GeV, A_0 = -1110$, sign$(\mu) > 0$ and tan$\beta = 41$. The experimental data shown in Eq. (17) will be used to constrain the three kinds of MI parameters.

MI coupling $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ has some effects on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$, and the bound of $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ is obtained from both $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)$. However, for $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ MI parameters, the constraints by $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$ are rather weak, which are mainly derived from $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. The constrained spaces of $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ are displayed in Fig. 6. As shown in Fig. 6, both phases and moduli of three MIs are obviously constrained by the branching ratios given in Eq. (17), and the bounds on the three moduli are $|(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}| \leq 1.0$, $|(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}| \leq 0.28$ and $|(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}| \leq 0.22$. Noted that the very strong constraints on the phases of $(\delta^d_{LL,RR})_{23}$ MIs arise from ΔM_s, $\Delta\Gamma_s$ and $\phi_s^{J/\psi\phi}$ [32], which are about $\phi^d_{LL,RR} \in [20°, 80°] \cup [-160°, -100°]$ with $m_{\tilde{g}}^2/m_{\tilde{q}}^2 = 1$. If considering the strong constrained phases from ΔM_s, $\Delta\Gamma_s$ and $\phi_s^{J/\psi\phi}$, we have $|(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}| \leq 0.24$ and $|(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}| \leq 0.22$.

Now we analysis the $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ MI effects on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. The sensitivities of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ to both moduli and phases of three MIs are displayed in Fig. 7. As shown in Fig. 7, all three couplings are constrained by the upper limit of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$, and $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ has moderate sensitivities to both the moduli and phases. The minimum value of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ may present when $|(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}| \geq 0.4$ and $|\phi^d_{LL}| \leq 45°$, $|(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}| \in [0.05, 0.15]$ and $|\phi^d_{LL}| \leq 45°$ or $|(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}| \in [0.02, 0.10]$ and $|\phi^d_{RR}| \geq 120°$. The differences between the SUSY predictions at $|(\delta^{u,d}_{AB})_{23}| = 0$ and the SM predictions come from contributions in the MSSM with

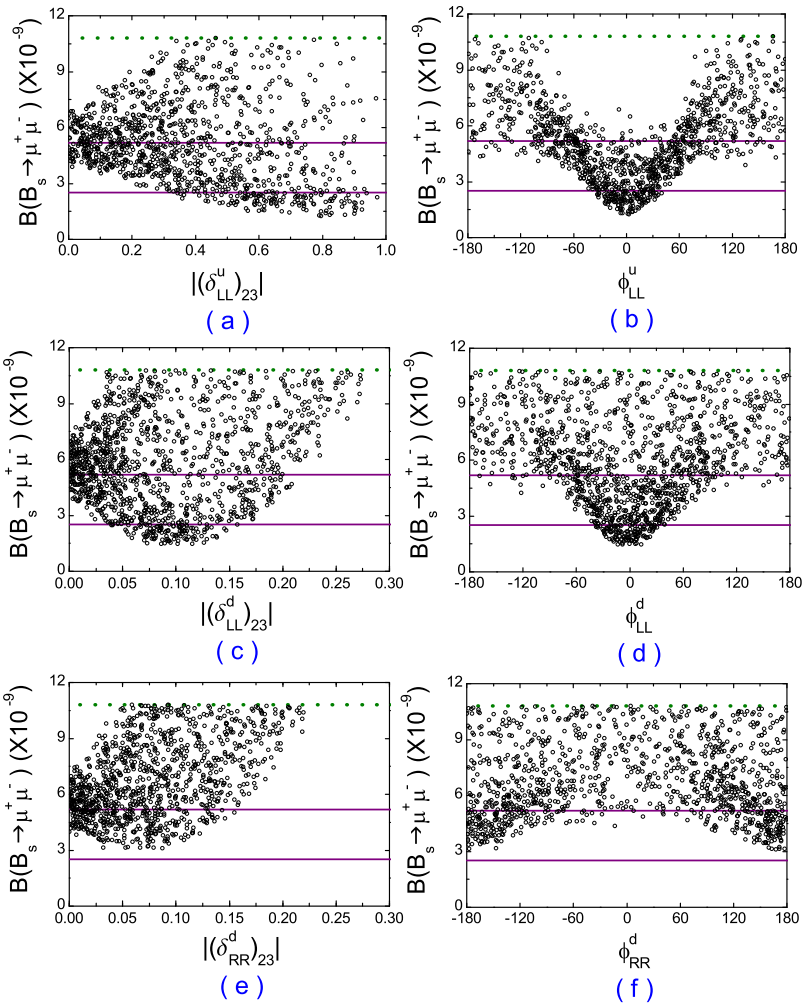

Figure 7: The constrained MI effects on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. The olive(violet) horizontal dashed(solid) lines denote the limits of the 95% CL measurements(SM predictions with 1σ error bar).

the CKM matrix as the only source of flavor violation.

Then we analyze the constrained $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ MI effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays. Using the constrained parameter spaces shown in Fig. 6, we will give the MSSM predictions to the dimuon invariant mass spectra of the decay width and the dimuon forward-backward asymmetries of $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays in the MI approximation. Besides the MI contributions, the SUSY predictions also include the contributions come from graphs including SUSY Higgs bosons and sparticles in the limit in which we neglect all the MI contributions, which are called non-MI contributions, and the non-MI SUSY effects are shown in Fig. 8. From

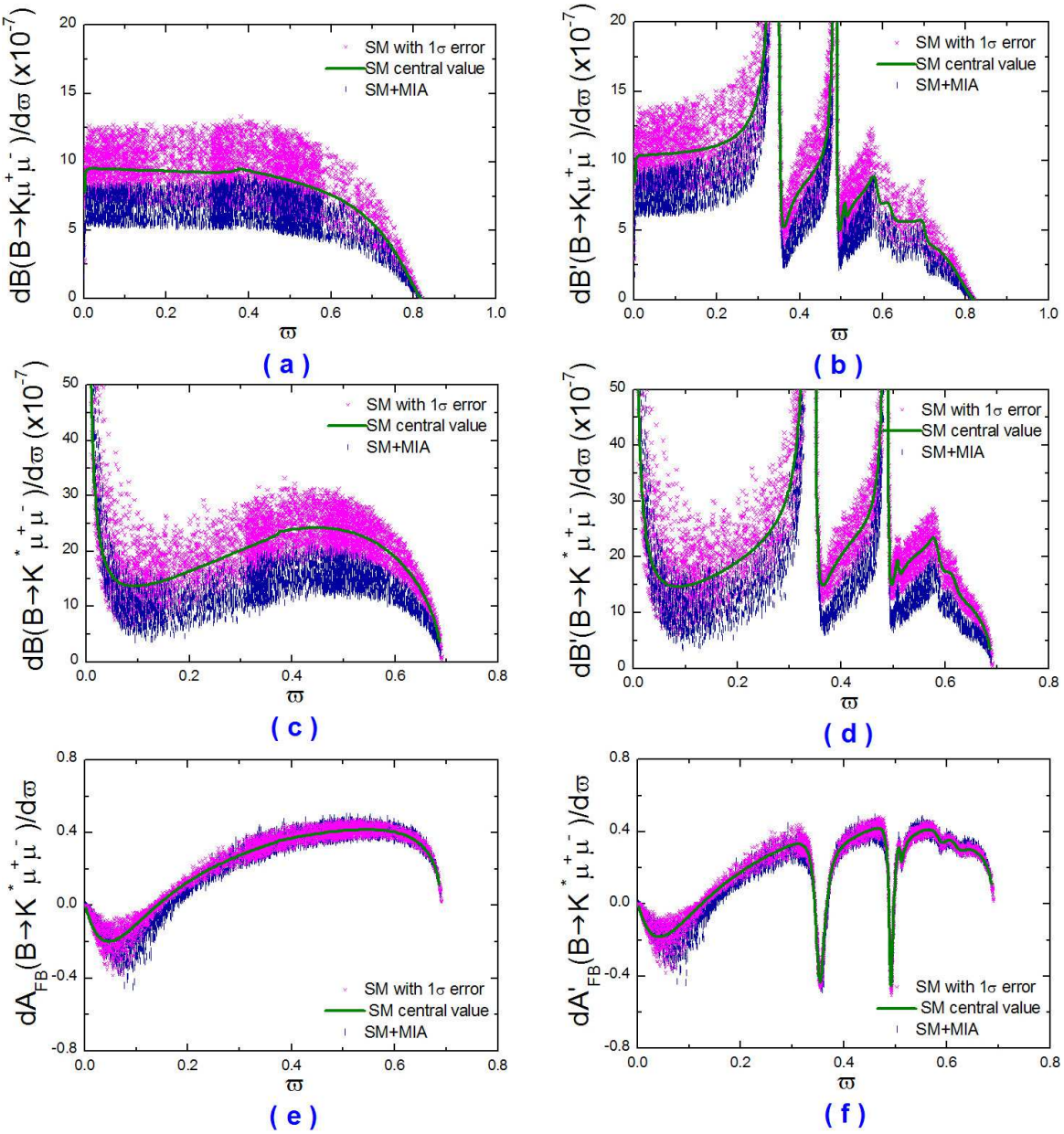

Figure 8: The constrained non-MI effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays.

Figs. 8 (a-b), we can see that $d\mathcal{B}(B \to K\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ could be slightly suppressed at all $\hat{s}$ region by the non-MI SUSY couplings. As shown in Figs. 8 (c-d), $d\mathcal{B}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ could be decreased a lot at middle $\hat{s}$ region by these couplings. Figs. 8 (e-f) show us that the non-MI SUSY couplings could slightly suppress $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ at middle $\hat{s}$ region.

The constrained $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ MIs have no obvious effects in $B \to K(*)\mu^+\mu^-$ decays. $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ MI contributions to $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ are presented in Fig. 9. Noted that the SUSY

predictions in Fig. 8 also include the non-MI contributions shown in Fig. 8. As shown in Figs. 9 (a-b), the constrained $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ MI has no obvious effects on $d\mathcal{B}(B \to K\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$, which could be slightly suppress at all $\hat{s}$ region by only non-MI effects. On the other hand, its contribution to $B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ could be significant, as shown in Figs. 9 (c-f), when theoretical uncertainties are considered. It is of interest to note that the contribution to $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ is favored by the current experimental measurements from Belle, CDF and LHCb [9–11].

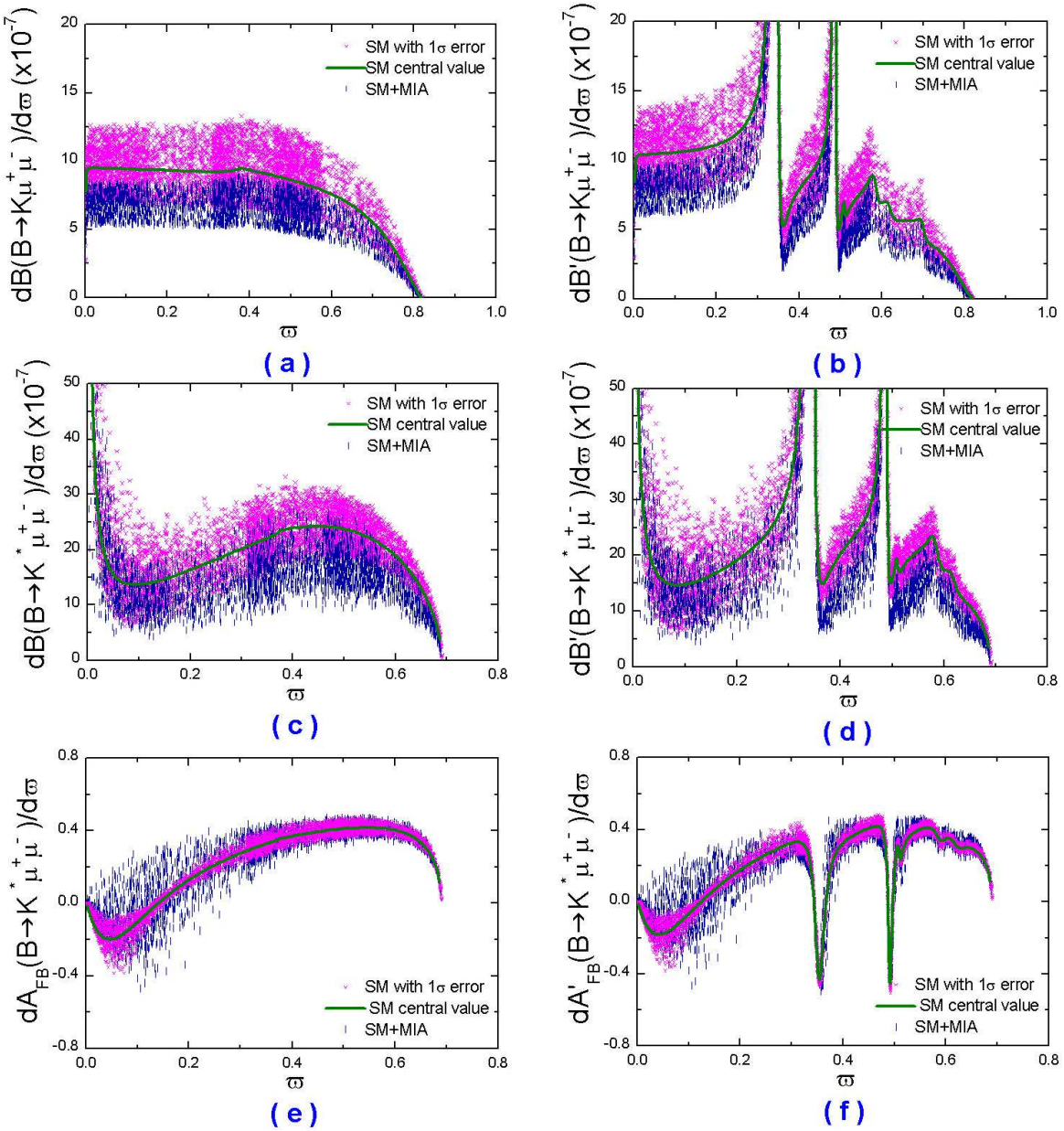

Figure 9: The constrained $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ MI effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays.

4 Conclusions

Motivated by the recent searches of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ by the CDF, LHCb and CMS collaborations, we have studied $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays in the MSSM with and without R-parity. In the MSSM without R-parity, we have found that the bounds of sneutrino exchange RPV couplings are significantly improved by the present new measurements. The further constrained RPV coupling due to t-channel squark exchange still has significant effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays, and the current measurements of $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ could be accommodated by the squark exchange coupling. The further constrained couplings due to s-channel sneutrino exchange could have large effects in $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$, but have negligible effects in $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays.

In the MSSM with R-parity, three MI parameters $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$, $(\delta^d_{LL})_{23}$ and $(\delta^d_{RR})_{23}$ suffer the combined constraints from the present data of $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)$. The constrained $(\delta^u_{LL})_{23}$ MI could give large contributions to $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ at all $\hat{s}$ region in favor of the current experimental measurements from Belle, CDF and LHCb. The constrained $(\delta^d_{LL,RR})_{23}$ MIs have ignorable effects on the observables of $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$decays. $d\mathcal{A}_{FB}(B \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)/d\hat{s}$ could be slightly decreased at middle $\hat{s}$ region by the SUSY contributions which come from graphs including SUSY Higgs bosons and sparticles in the limit in which we neglect all the MI contributions.

In the immediate future, the LHC is expected to become sensitive to $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$. Accurately measurements of the $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ but $B \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ decays could further shrink or reveal the parameter spaces of MSSM with and without R-parity.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix: Input parameters

The input parameters are summarized in Table 2. For the RPC MI effects, we take the five

Table 2: Default values of the input parameters.

$m_{B_s} = 5.370\ GeV,\ \ m_{B_d} = 5.279\ GeV,\ \ m_{B_u} = 5.279\ GeV,\ \ m_W = 80.425\ GeV,$	
$m_{K^\pm} = 0.494\ GeV,\ \ m_{K^0} = 0.498\ GeV,\ \ m_{K^{*\pm}} = 0.892\ GeV,\ \ m_{K^{*0}} = 0.896\ GeV,$	
$\overline{m}_b(\overline{m}_b) = (4.19^{+0.18}_{-0.06})\ GeV,\ \ \overline{m}_s(2GeV) = (0.100^{+0.030}_{-0.020})\ GeV,$	
$\overline{m}_u(2GeV) = 0.0017 \sim 0.0031\ GeV,\ \overline{m}_d(2GeV) = 0.0041 \sim 0.0057\ GeV,$	
$m_e = 0.511 \times 10^{-3}\ GeV,\ \ m_\mu = 0.106\ GeV,\ \ m_{t,pole} = 172.9 \pm 1.1\ GeV.$	[25]
$\tau_{B_s} = (1.466 \pm 0.059)\ ps,\ \ \tau_{B_d} = (1.530 \pm 0.009)\ ps,\ \ \tau_{B_u} = (1.638 \pm 0.011)\ ps.$	[25]
$\lvert V_{tb}\rvert \approx 0.99910,\ \ \lvert V_{ts}\rvert = 0.04161^{+0.00012}_{-0.00078}.$	[25]
$\sin^2\theta_W = 0.22306,\ \ \alpha_e = 1/137.$	[25]
$f_{B_s} = 0.230 \pm 0.030\ GeV.$	[33]

free parameters $m_0 = 450\ GeV, m_{1/2} = 780\ GeV, A_0 = -1110$, sign$(\mu) > 0$ and tan$\beta = 41$ from Ref. [31]. All other MSSM parameters are then determined according to the constrained MSSM scenario as implemented in the program package SUSPECT [34]. For the form factors involving the $B \to K^{(*)}$ transitions, we will use the recently light-cone QCD sum rules (LCSRs) results [35, 36], which are renewed with radiative corrections to the leading twist wave functions and SU(3) breaking effects. For the q^2 dependence of the form factors, they can be parameterized in terms of simple formulae with two or three parameters. The expression can be found in Ref. [35, 36]. In our numerical data analysis, the uncertainties induced by $F(0)$ are also considered.

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