



# Constraints on New Physics couplings from $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* (D \pi) \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ analysis

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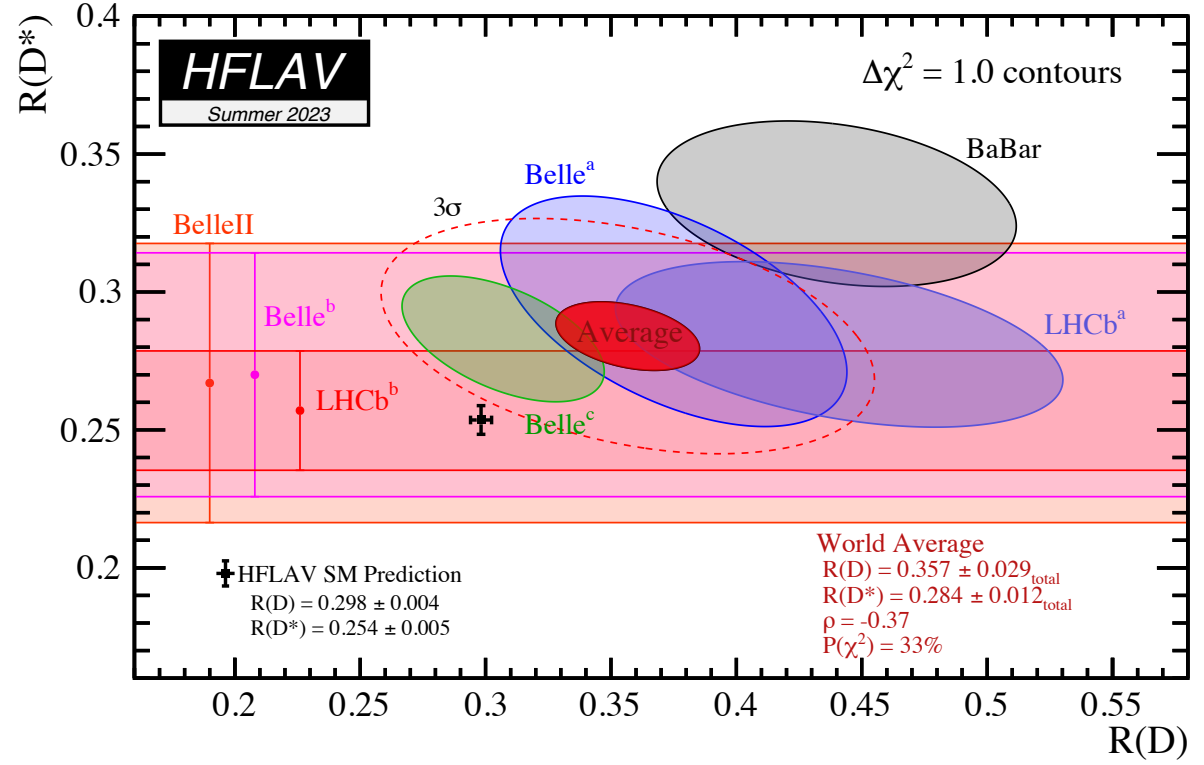
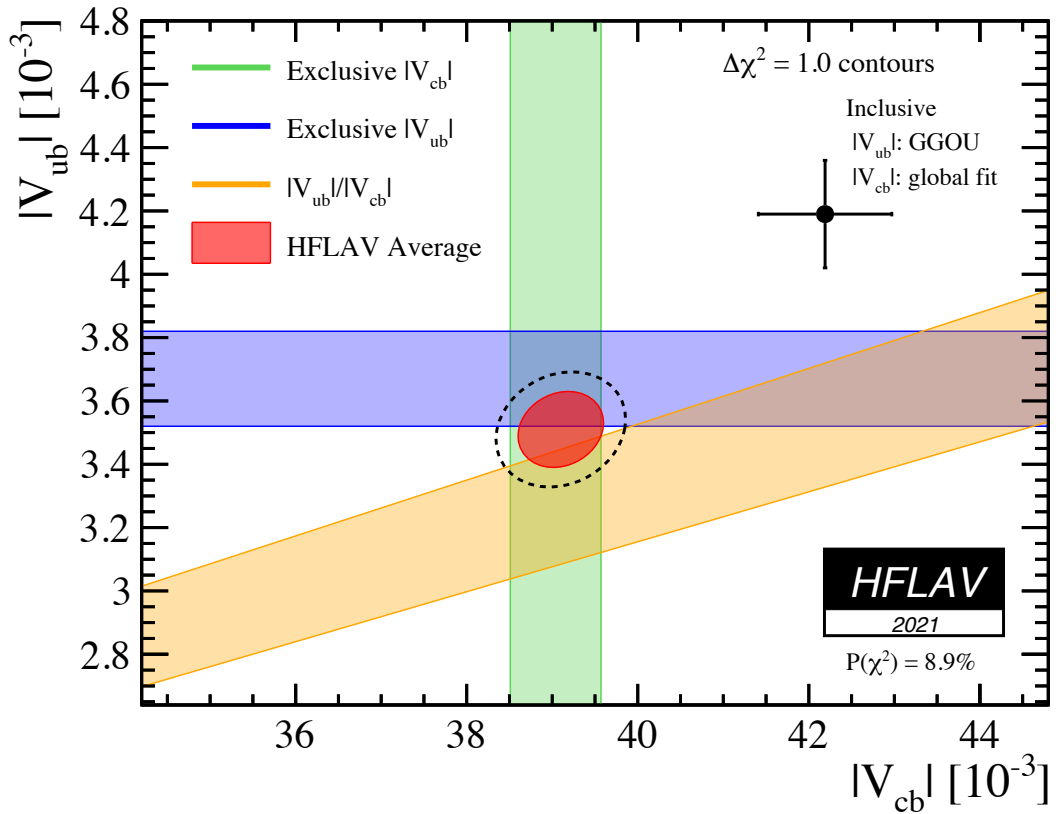
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Based on: New Physics couplings from angular coefficient functions of  $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* (D \pi) \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ , Phys. Rev. D, 109 (2024) no.7, 075047 [arXiv:2401.12304 [hep-ph]], **P. Colangelo, F. De Fazio, F. Loporco, N.L.**



# Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$ transitions

Determinations of  $|V_{cb}|$  and  $|V_{ub}|$  obtained from inclusive and exclusive B decays in tension



Lepton Flavour Universality Violation (LFUV)

$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$

# $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* (D \pi) \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ process

Possibility to investigate NP that can explain both anomalies

Generalized effective Hamiltonian

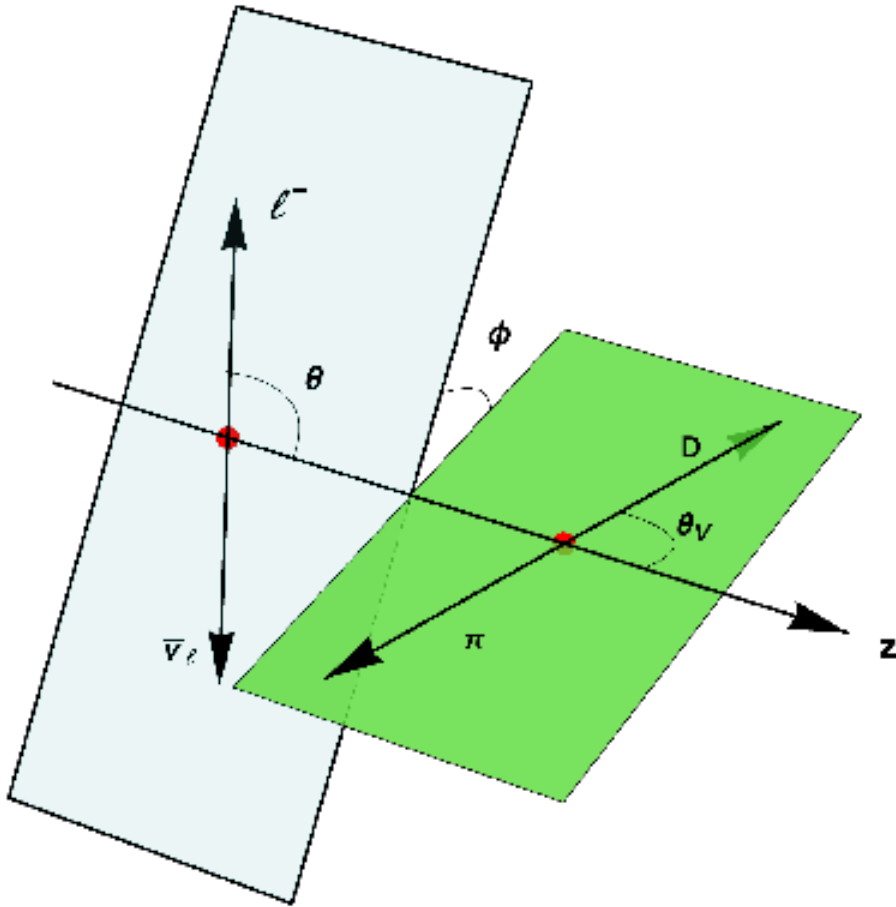
$$H_{eff}^{b \rightarrow U \ell \nu} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{Ub} \times \left\{ (1 + \epsilon_V^\ell) (\bar{U} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell) + \epsilon_R^\ell (\bar{U} \gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell) \right. \\ \left. + \cancel{\epsilon_S^\ell (\bar{U} b) (\bar{\ell} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell)} + \epsilon_P^\ell (\bar{U} \gamma_5 b) (\bar{\ell} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell) + \epsilon_T^\ell (\bar{U} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) b) (\bar{\ell} \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell) \right\} + h.c.$$

For  $V = D^*$

$\epsilon_i^\ell \neq 0$  new physics contributions lepton flavour dependent

possibility to extract  $V_{Ub}$  CKM matrix element

# Angular decomposition



$$\mathcal{N} = \frac{3G_F^2 |V_{ub}|^2 \mathcal{B}(V \rightarrow P_1 P_2)}{128(2\pi)^4 m_B^2} \quad \vec{p}_V \text{ the three momentum of the V meson in B rest frame}$$

$$\frac{d^4\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow V(P_1 P_2) \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)}{dq^2 d\cos\theta d\phi d\cos\theta_V} = \mathcal{N} |\vec{p}_V| \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{q^2}\right)^2$$

$$\times \left\{ I_{1s} \sin^2 \theta_V + I_{1c} \cos^2 \theta_V \right.$$

$$+ (I_{2s} \sin^2 \theta_V + I_{2c} \cos^2 \theta_V) \cos 2\theta$$

$$+ I_3 \sin^2 \theta_V \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi + I_4 \sin 2\theta_V \sin 2\theta \cos \phi$$

$$+ I_5 \sin 2\theta_V \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$+ (I_{6s} \sin^2 \theta_V + I_{6c} \cos^2 \theta_V) \cos \theta$$

$$+ I_7 \sin 2\theta_V \sin \theta \sin \phi + I_8 \sin 2\theta_V \sin 2\theta \sin \phi$$

$$\left. + I_9 \sin^2 \theta_V \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\phi \right\}$$

Only for  $m_\ell \neq 0$  in SM

Only in presence of NP

# Angular Coefficient Functions

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_i = & |1 + \epsilon_V|^2 I_i^{SM} + |\epsilon_R|^2 I_i^{NP,R} + |\epsilon_P|^2 I_i^{NP,P} \\
 & + |\epsilon_T|^2 I_i^{NP,T} + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_R (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_i^{INT,R} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_P (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_i^{INT,P} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_T (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_i^{INT,T} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_R \epsilon_T^*] I_i^{INT,RT} + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_P \epsilon_T^*] I_i^{INT,PT} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Re} [\epsilon_P \epsilon_R^*] I_i^{INT,PR} \\
 & i = 1s, \dots, 6c
 \end{aligned}$$

- $I_i$  functions properties:
- depend only on  $q^2$
  - expressed in terms of SM and NP contributions

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_i = 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_R (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_i^{INT,R} \\
 i = 8, 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_7 = & 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_R (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_7^{INT,R} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_P (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_7^{INT,P} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_T (1 + \epsilon_V^*)] I_7^{INT,T} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_R \epsilon_T^*] I_7^{INT,RT} + 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_P \epsilon_T^*] I_7^{INT,PT} \\
 & + 2 \operatorname{Im} [\epsilon_P \epsilon_R^*] I_7^{INT,PR}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Angular Coefficient Functions

Tensor current

V-A current

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m_V(m_B + m_V)\sqrt{q^2}}$$

$$\left( (m_B + m_V)^2(m_B^2 - m_V^2 - q^2)A_1(q^2) - \lambda(m_B^2, m_V^2, q^2)A_2(q^2) \right)$$

$$H_{\pm} = \frac{(m_B + m_V)^2 A_1(q^2) \mp \sqrt{\lambda(m_B^2, m_V^2, q^2)} V(q^2)}{m_B + m_V}$$

$$H_t = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda(m_B^2, m_V^2, q^2)}}{\sqrt{q^2}} A_0(q^2)$$

$$H_{\pm}^{NP} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^2}} \left\{ q^2(T_1(q^2) - T_2(q^2)) + \left( m_B^2 - m_V^2 \pm \sqrt{\lambda(m_B^2, m_V^2, q^2)} \right) (T_1(q^2) + T_2(q^2)) \right\}$$

$$H_L^{NP} = 4 \left\{ \frac{\lambda(m_B^2, m_V^2, q^2)}{m_V(m_B + m_V)^2} T_0(q^2) + 2 \frac{m_B^2 + m_V^2 - q^2}{m_V} T_1(q^2) + 4m_V T_2(q^2) \right\}$$

$q^2$  dependence through Helicity Amplitudes parametrizing the matrix elements of different operators

$A_{0,1,2}$ ,  $V$  and  $T_{0,1,2}$  parametrize respectively:

- $\langle V(p', \epsilon) | \bar{U} \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma_5) b | B(p) \rangle$
- $\langle V(p', \epsilon) | \bar{U} \sigma_{\mu\nu} b | B(p) \rangle$

# Experimental results

Full set of angular coefficient functions from Belle Collaboration

M. T. Prim et al. (Belle), (2023), arXiv:2310.20286[hep-ex]

Integrated width modulo a constant

$$N = \frac{8}{9} \pi \sum_{a=1}^4 (3 \bar{J}_{1c}^a + 6 \bar{J}_{1s}^a - \bar{J}_{2c}^a - 2 \bar{J}_{2s}^a)$$

$$\bar{J}_i^a = \int_{\Delta w^{(a)}} J_i(w) dw$$

2 possible uses

NP contribution considered

Constraints on NP parameters  $\epsilon_i^\ell$

P. Colangelo, F. De Fazio, F. Loporco, N.L., Phys. Rev. D 109 (2024)



$$w = \frac{m_B^2 + m_{D^*}^2 - q^2}{2 m_B m_{D^*}} \quad k = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } i = 4, 6s, 6c, 8 \\ 1 & \text{all the others} \end{cases}$$

Experimental results taken from plots presented in term of

$$\hat{J}_i(w) = \frac{k F I_i(w)}{N} = J_i(w)/N$$

$$F = \frac{3 |\vec{p}_{D^*}|}{2^{10} m_B^5}$$

In 4 bins  $\Delta w^{(a)}$  of  $w$

$$\Delta w^{(1)} = [1, 1.15]$$

$$\Delta w^{(3)} = [1.25, 1.35]$$

$$\Delta w^{(2)} = [1.15, 1.25]$$

$$\Delta w^{(4)} = [1.35, 1.5]$$

NP contribution NOT considered

Evaluation of the hadronic form factors and improvement on  $|V_{cb}|$

Boyd, Grinstein, and Lebed

Caprini, Lellouch, and Neubert

BGL and CLN



# Results

w dependence of the form factors needed  $\rightarrow$  Use of CLN parametrization  
 P. Colangelo, F. De Fazio, JHEP 06, 082 (2018)

From the theoretical expression of  $I_i$  and fixing  $N$  from the known BR we get

$$(\hat{J}_i^a)^{th} = \int_{\Delta w^{(a)}} \hat{J}_i^{th}(w) dw$$

From the experimental value of  $\hat{J}_i$

$$(\hat{J}_i^a)^{exp} = \hat{J}_i \cdot (\Delta w)^a$$

1° constraint

$$(\hat{J}_i^a)^{th} \in [(\hat{J}_i^a)^{exp} - k \sigma_i^a, (\hat{J}_i^a)^{exp} + k \sigma_i^a]$$

Found to be 2.5

$$\sigma_i \cdot (\Delta w)^a$$

Set 1

$$\epsilon_V^\mu, \epsilon_R^\mu, \epsilon_p^\mu, \epsilon_T^\mu$$

2° constraint

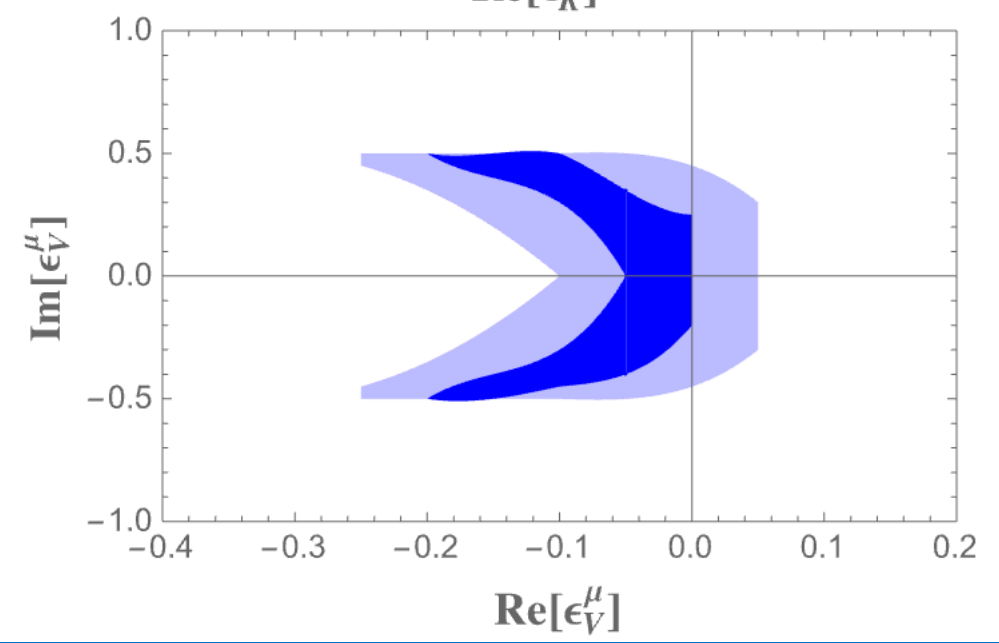
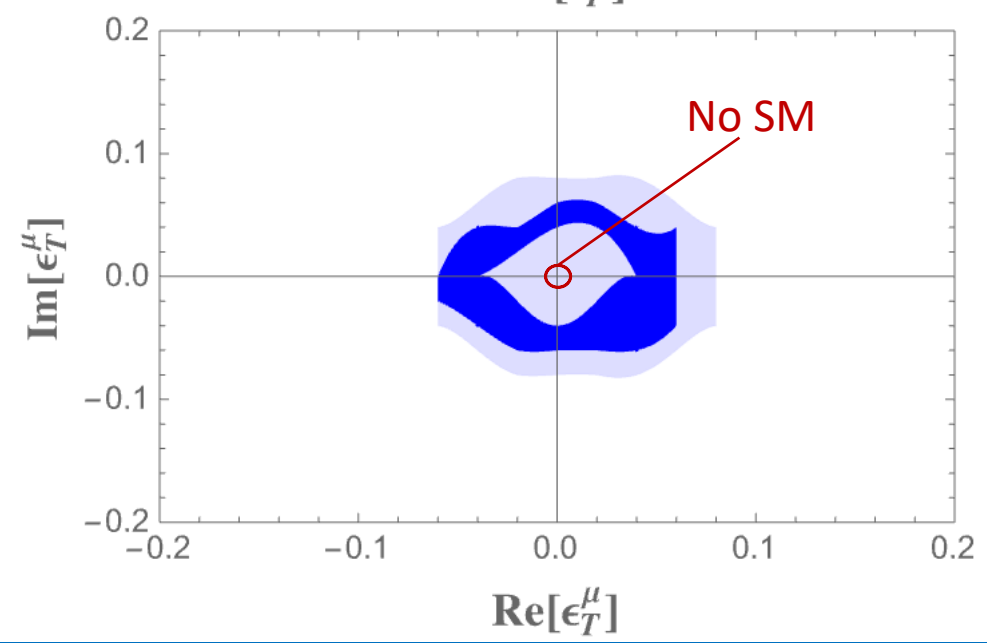
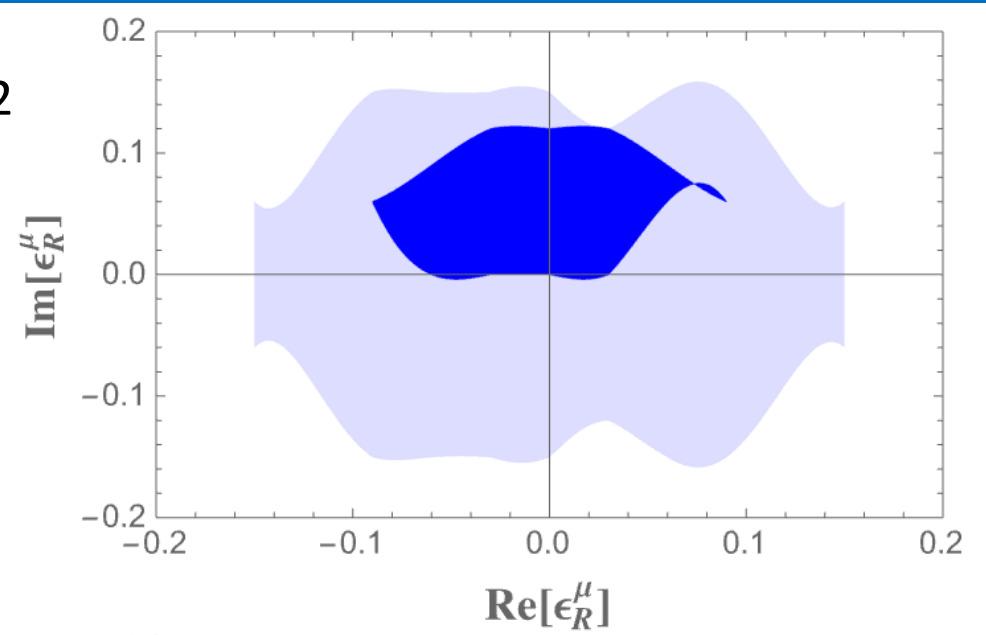
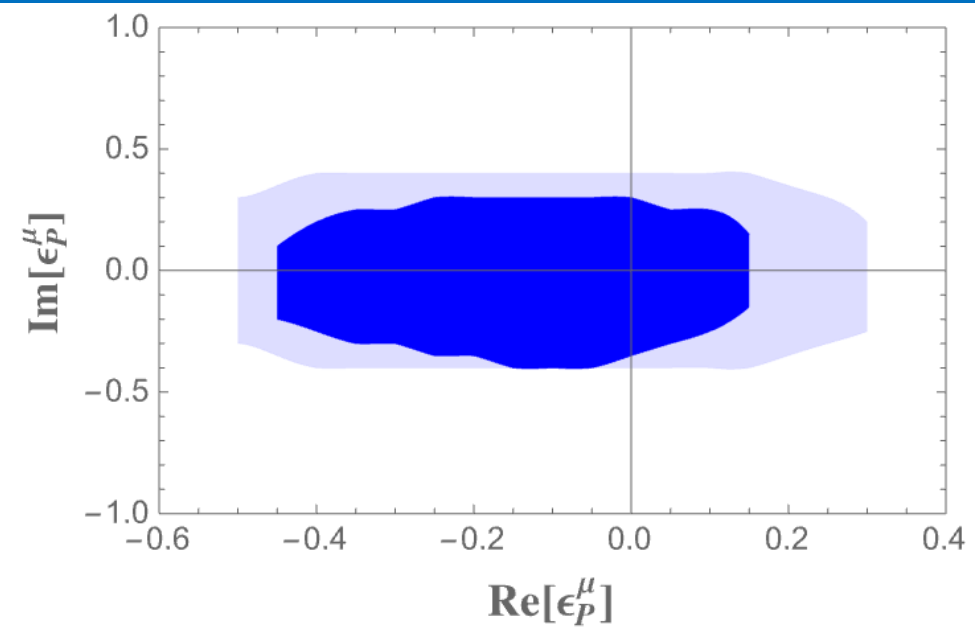
$$\chi_{red}^2 = \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_{i,a} \left( (\hat{J}_i^a)^{th} - (\hat{J}_i^a)^{exp} \right)^2 / (\sigma_i^a)^2 \leq 1.875$$

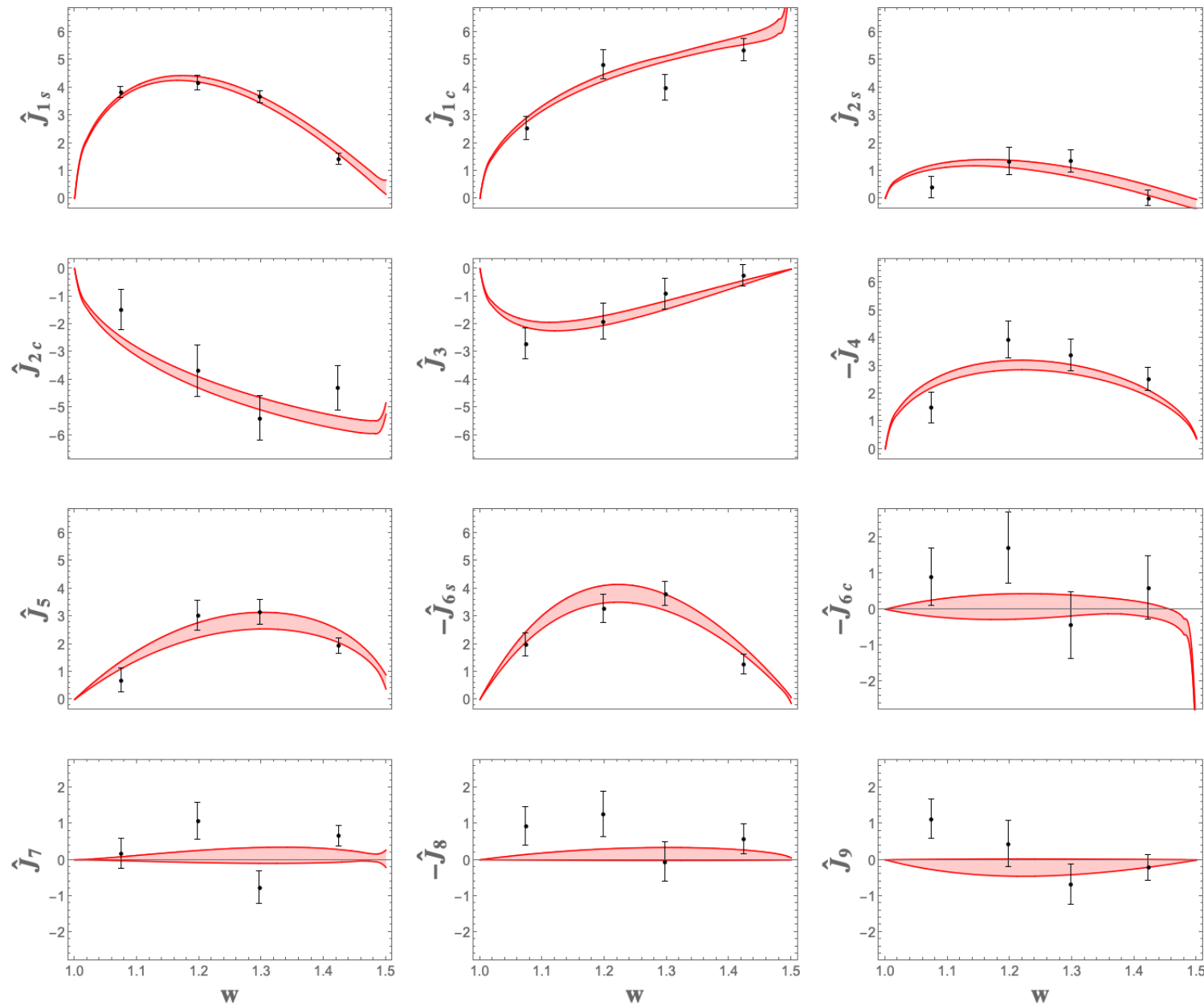
Set 2

$$\epsilon_V^\mu, \epsilon_R^\mu, \epsilon_p^\mu, \epsilon_T^\mu$$



● Set 1 ● Set 2



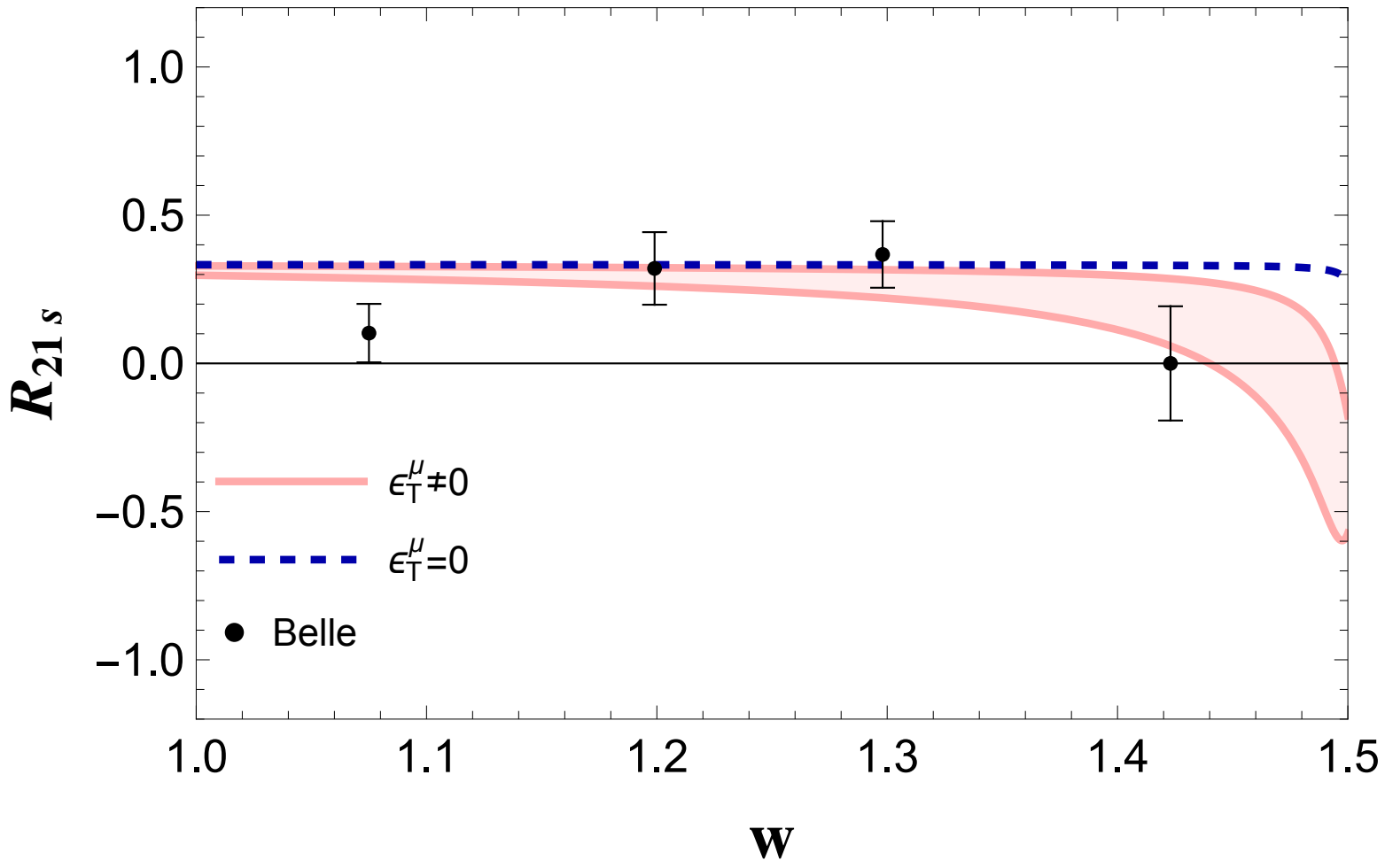


- Measurement
- Obtained band using Set 2

# Observables

$$R_{21s}(w) = \frac{\hat{J}_{2s}(w)}{\hat{J}_{1s}(w)}$$

Do NOT depend on  $\epsilon_P$



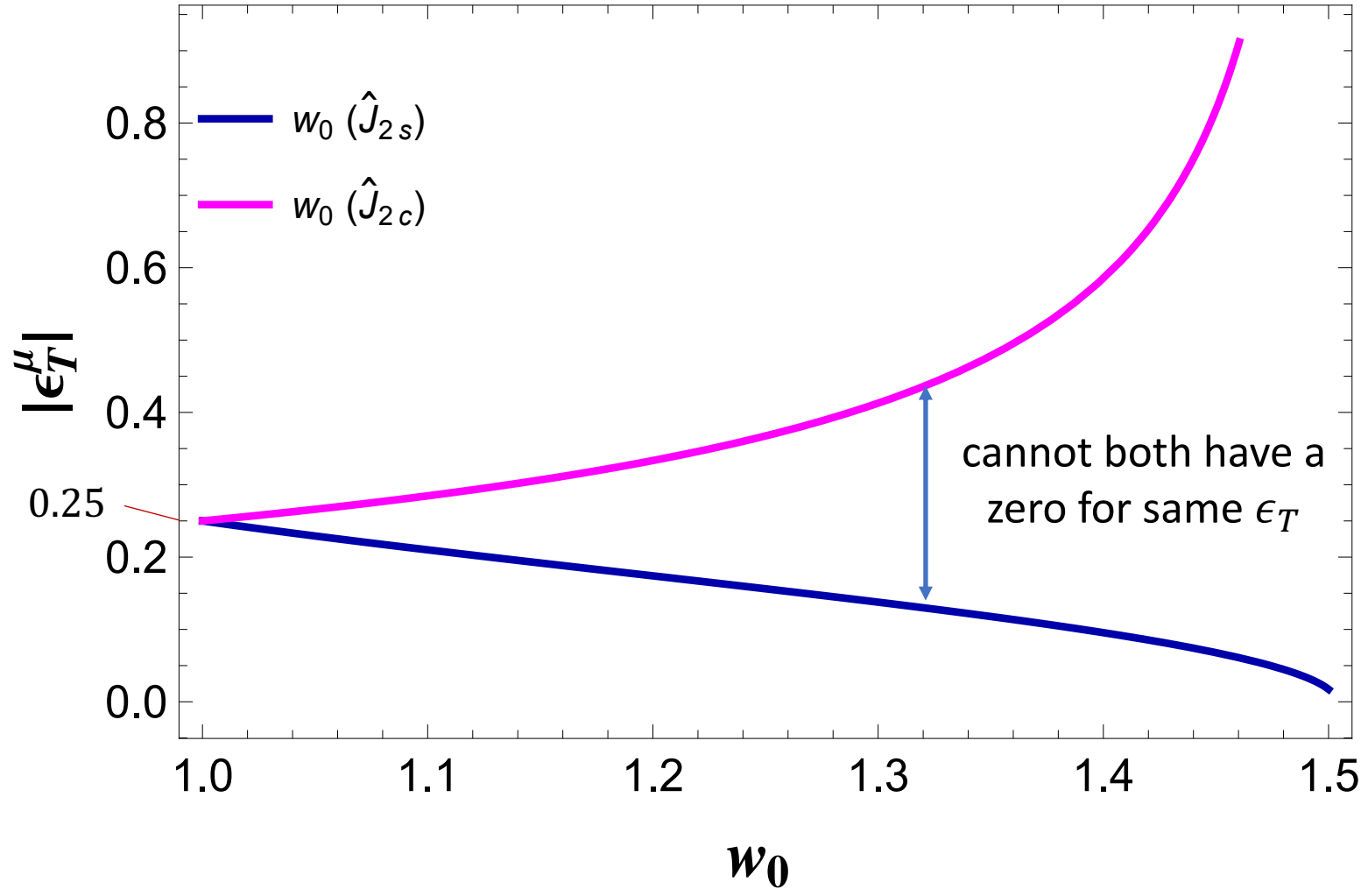
$\epsilon_T = 0$   $\rightarrow$  Insensitive to  $\epsilon_V$  and  $\epsilon_R$

$\downarrow$

Different behaviours imply presence of **tensor operator**

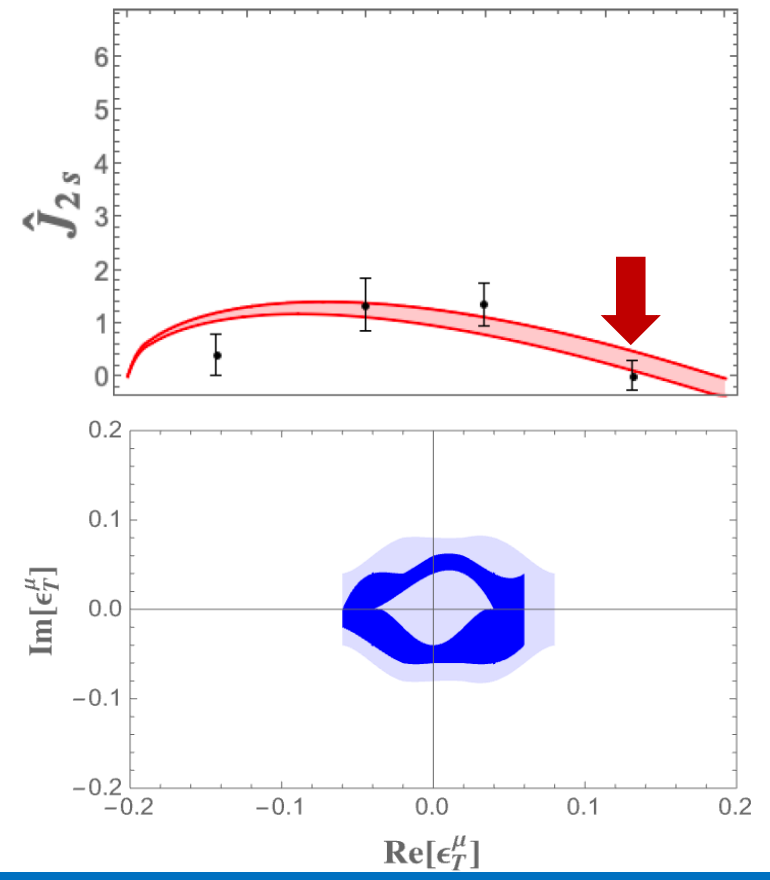
# Observables

$$\epsilon_V = \epsilon_R = 0$$



$w_0(\hat{J}_i) =$  Zero of the  $J_i$  angular coefficient function

Belle results compatible with the presence of a zero in  $\hat{J}_{2s}$

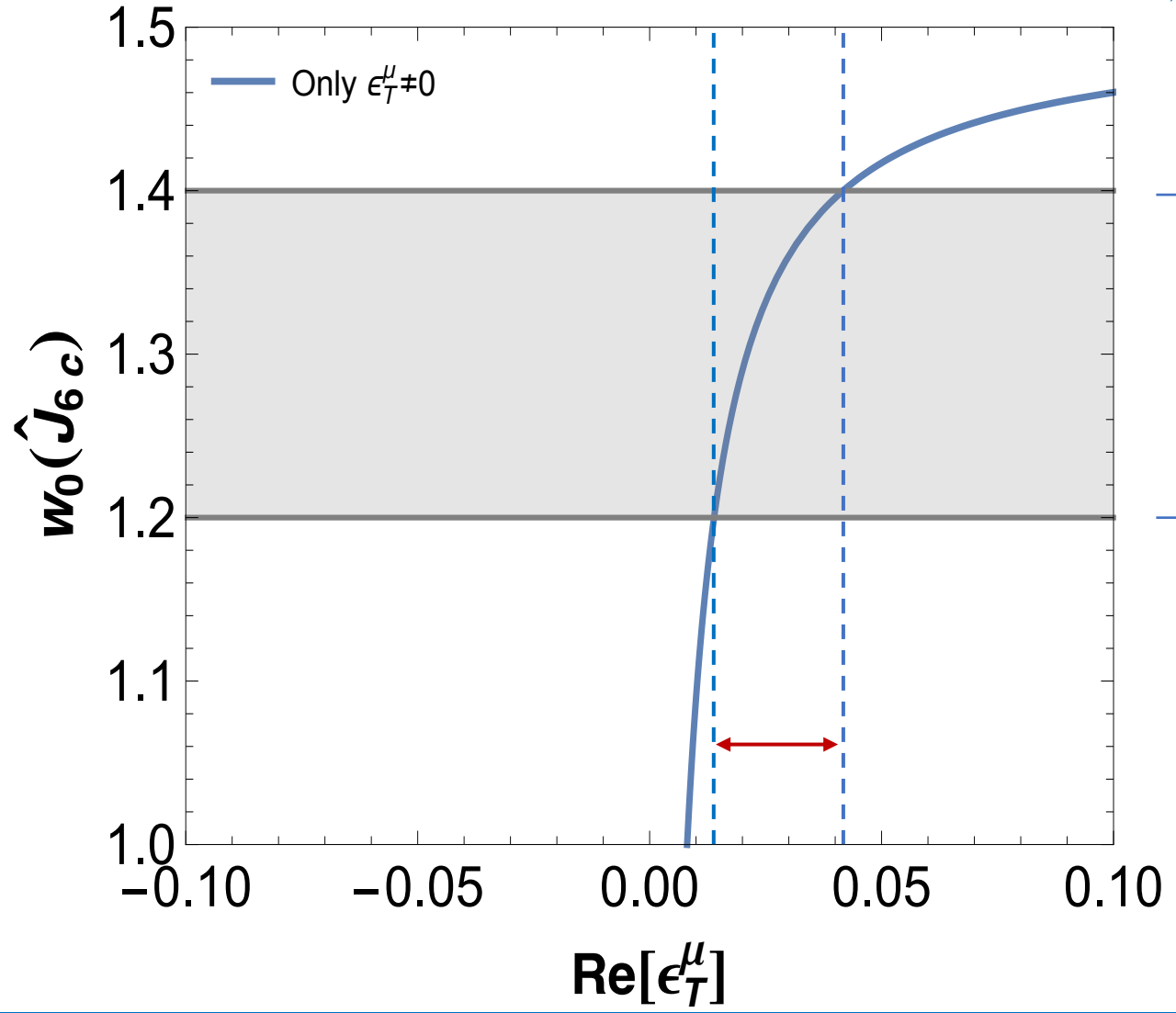


# Observables

$$\epsilon_V = \epsilon_R = \epsilon_P = 0$$



$$\sqrt{q^2} H_L^{\text{NP}}(q^2) \text{Re}[\epsilon_T] - 4m_\ell H_0(q^2) = 0$$



Range compatible with Belle results



Small values of  $\text{Re}[\epsilon_T]$



Compatible with  $\hat{J}_{2S}$  zeros

# Conclusions

Belle measurements allow us to **constrain** NP couplings



We have shown:

- the allowed **NP parameter space**
  - the **angular coefficient functions** fitting the data
  - NP sensitive observables
- ➔
- $R_{21s}(w)$  sensitive to  $\epsilon_T$
  - **NP parameters dependence** of the zeros of some angular coefficient functions ➔  $\hat{J}_{2s}, \hat{J}_{2c}, \hat{J}_{6c}$

Analysis compatible with the possibility of NP **tensor operator**

THANKS  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION



# Backup Slides

# Angular Coefficient Functions Expression

SM		Right		Right-SM
$i$	$I_i^{\text{SM}}$	$i$	$I_i^{\text{NP},R}$	$I_i^{\text{INT},R}$
$I_{1s}$	$\frac{1}{2}(H_+^2 + H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 + 3q^2)$	$I_{1s}$	$\frac{1}{2}(H_+^2 + H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 + 3q^2)$	$-H_-H_+(m_\ell^2 + 3q^2)$
$I_{1c}$	$4m_\ell^2H_t^2 + 2H_0^2(m_\ell^2 + q^2)$	$I_{1c}$	$4m_\ell^2H_t^2 + 2H_0^2(m_\ell^2 + q^2)$	$-2(2H_t^2m_\ell^2 + H_0^2(m_\ell^2 + q^2))$
$I_{2s}$	$-\frac{1}{2}(H_+^2 + H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$I_{2s}$	$-\frac{1}{2}(H_+^2 + H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$H_-H_+(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$
$I_{2c}$	$2H_0^2(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$I_{2c}$	$2H_0^2(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$-2H_0^2(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$
$I_3$	$2H_+H_-(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$I_3$	$2H_+H_-(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$-(H_+^2 + H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$
$I_4$	$H_0(H_+ + H_-)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$I_4$	$H_0(H_+ + H_-)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	$-H_0(H_+ + H_-)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$
$I_5$	$-2H_t(H_+ + H_-)m_\ell^2 - 2H_0(H_+ - H_-)q^2$	$I_5$	$-2H_t(H_+ + H_-)m_\ell^2 + 2H_0(H_+ - H_-)q^2$	$2H_t(H_+ + H_-)m_\ell^2$
$I_{6s}$	$2(H_+^2 - H_-^2)q^2$	$I_{6s}$	$-2(H_+^2 - H_-^2)q^2$	0
$I_{6c}$	$-8H_tH_0m_\ell^2$	$I_{6c}$	$-8H_tH_0m_\ell^2$	$8H_0H_tm_\ell^2$
$I_7$	0	$I_7$	0	$2(H_+ - H_-)H_tm_\ell^2$
$I_8$	0	$I_8$	0	$-H_0(H_+ - H_-)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$
$I_9$	0	$I_9$	0	$-(H_+^2 - H_-^2)(m_\ell^2 - q^2)$

# Angular Coefficient Functions Expression

Pseudoscalar Pseudo-SM			Tensor		Tensor-SM
$i$	$I_i^{\text{NP},P}$	$I_i^{\text{INT},P}$	$i$	$I_i^{\text{NP},T}$	$I_i^{\text{INT},T}$
$I_{1s}$	0	0	$I_{1s}$	$2[(H_+^{\text{NP}})^2 + (H_-^{\text{NP}})^2](3m_\ell^2 + q^2)$	$-4(H_+^{\text{NP}}H_+ + H_-^{\text{NP}}H_-)m_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_{1c}$	$4H_t^2 \frac{q^4}{(m_b+m_U)^2}$	$4H_t^2 \frac{m_\ell q^2}{m_b+m_U}$	$I_{1c}$	$\frac{1}{8}(H_L^{\text{NP}})^2(m_\ell^2 + q^2)$	$-H_L^{\text{NP}}H_0m_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_{2s}$	0	0	$I_{2s}$	$2[(H_+^{\text{NP}})^2 + (H_-^{\text{NP}})^2](m_\ell^2 - q^2)$	0
$I_{2c}$	0	0	$I_{2c}$	$\frac{1}{8}(H_L^{\text{NP}})^2(q^2 - m_\ell^2)$	0
$I_3$	0	0	$I_3$	$8H_+^{\text{NP}}H_-^{\text{NP}}(q^2 - m_\ell^2)$	0
$I_4$	0	0	$I_4$	$\frac{1}{2}H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+^{\text{NP}} + H_-^{\text{NP}})(q^2 - m_\ell^2)$	0
$I_5$	0	$-H_t(H_+ + H_-)\frac{m_\ell q^2}{m_b+m_U}$	$I_5$	$-H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+^{\text{NP}} - H_-^{\text{NP}})m_\ell^2$	$\frac{1}{4}[H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+ - H_-) + 8H_+^{\text{NP}}(H_t + H_0) + 8H_-^{\text{NP}}(H_t - H_0)]m_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_{6s}$	0	0	$I_{6s}$	$8[(H_+^{\text{NP}})^2 - (H_-^{\text{NP}})^2]m_\ell^2$	$-4(H_+^{\text{NP}}H_+ - H_-^{\text{NP}}H_-)m_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_{6c}$	0	$-4H_tH_0\frac{m_\ell q^2}{m_b+m_U}$	$I_{6c}$	0	$H_L^{\text{NP}}H_tm_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_7$	0	$-H_t(H_+ - H_-)\frac{m_\ell q^2}{m_b+m_U}$	$I_7$	0	$\frac{1}{4}[H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+ + H_-) - 8H_+^{\text{NP}}(H_t + H_0) + 8H_-^{\text{NP}}(H_t - H_0)]m_\ell\sqrt{q^2}$
$I_8$	0	0	$I_8$	0	0
$I_9$	0	0	$I_9$	0	0

# Angular Coefficient Functions Expression

	Pseudo-Right	Right-Tensor	Pseudo-Tensor
$i$	$I_i^{\text{INT},PR}$	$I_i^{\text{INT},RT}$	$I_i^{\text{INT},PT}$
$I_{1s}$	0	$4(H_-^{\text{NP}} H_+ + H_- H_+^{\text{NP}}) m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	0
$I_{1c}$	$-4H_t^2 m_\ell \frac{q^2}{m_b + m_U}$	$H_0 H_L^{\text{NP}} m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	0
$I_{2s}$	0	0	0
$I_{2c}$	0	0	0
$I_3$	0	0	0
$I_4$	0	0	0
$I_5$	$(H_+ + H_-) H_t m_\ell \frac{q^2}{m_b + m_U}$	$\frac{1}{4}[H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+ - H_-) - 8H_+^{\text{NP}}(H_t + H_0) - 8H_-^{\text{NP}}(H_t - H_0)] m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	$2H_t(H_+^{\text{NP}} + H_-^{\text{NP}}) \frac{(q^2)^{3/2}}{m_b + m_U}$
$I_{6s}$	0	$4(-H_-^{\text{NP}} H_+ + H_- H_+^{\text{NP}}) m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	0
$I_{6c}$	$4H_0 H_t m_\ell \frac{q^2}{m_b + m_U}$	$-H_t H_L^{\text{NP}} m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	$H_t H_L^{\text{NP}} \frac{(q^2)^{3/2}}{m_b + m_U}$
$I_7$	$-H_t(H_+ - H_-) m_\ell \frac{q^2}{m_b + m_U}$	$\frac{1}{4}[H_L^{\text{NP}}(H_+ + H_-) - 8H_+^{\text{NP}}(H_t + H_0) + 8H_-^{\text{NP}}(H_t - H_0)] m_\ell \sqrt{q^2}$	$2H_t(H_+^{\text{NP}} - H_-^{\text{NP}}) \frac{(q^2)^{3/2}}{m_b + m_U}$
$I_8$	0	0	0
$I_9$	0	0	0