

# CKM and flavour physics at LHCb

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BABAR symposium

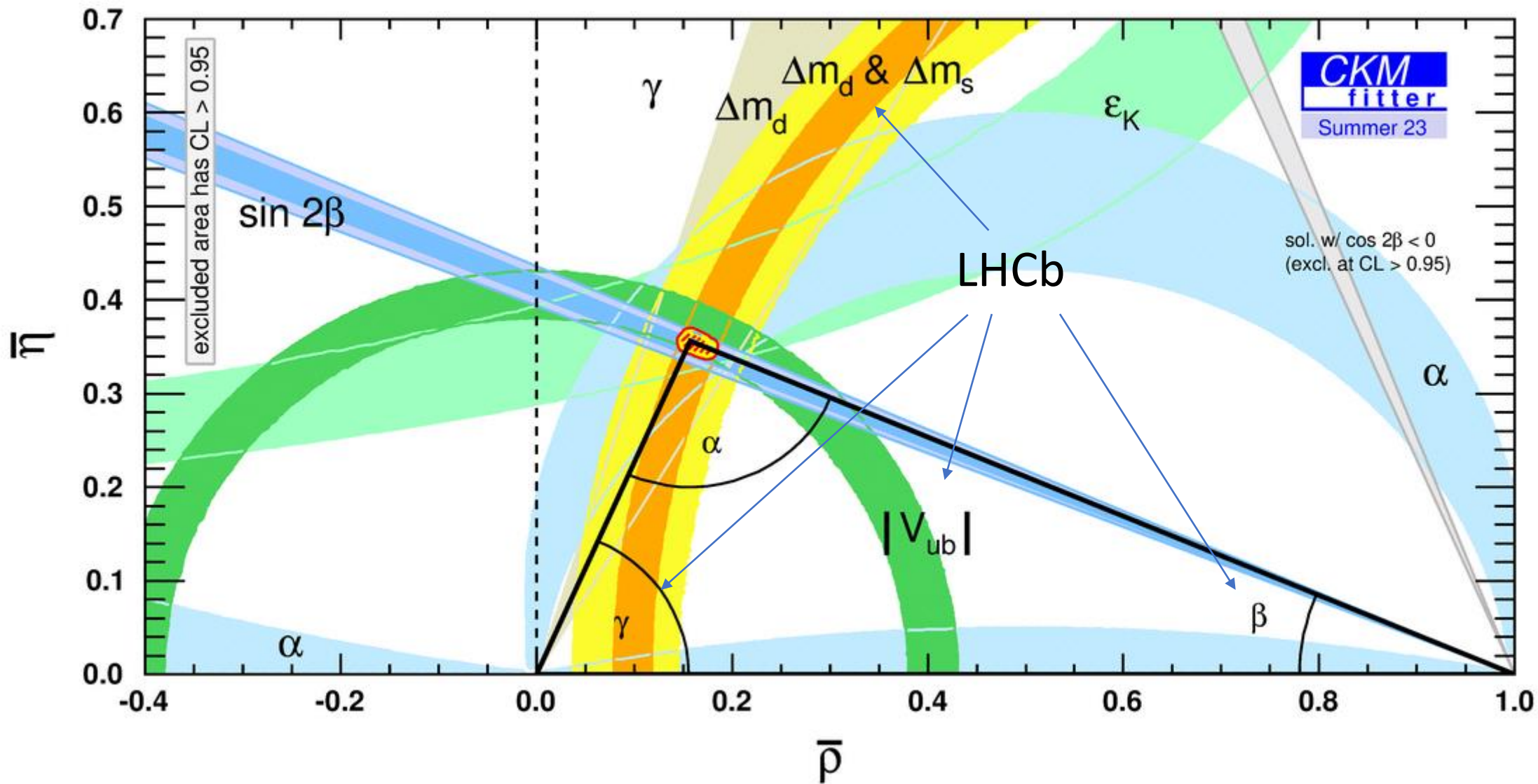


BABAR 30 year symposium, March 8, 2024

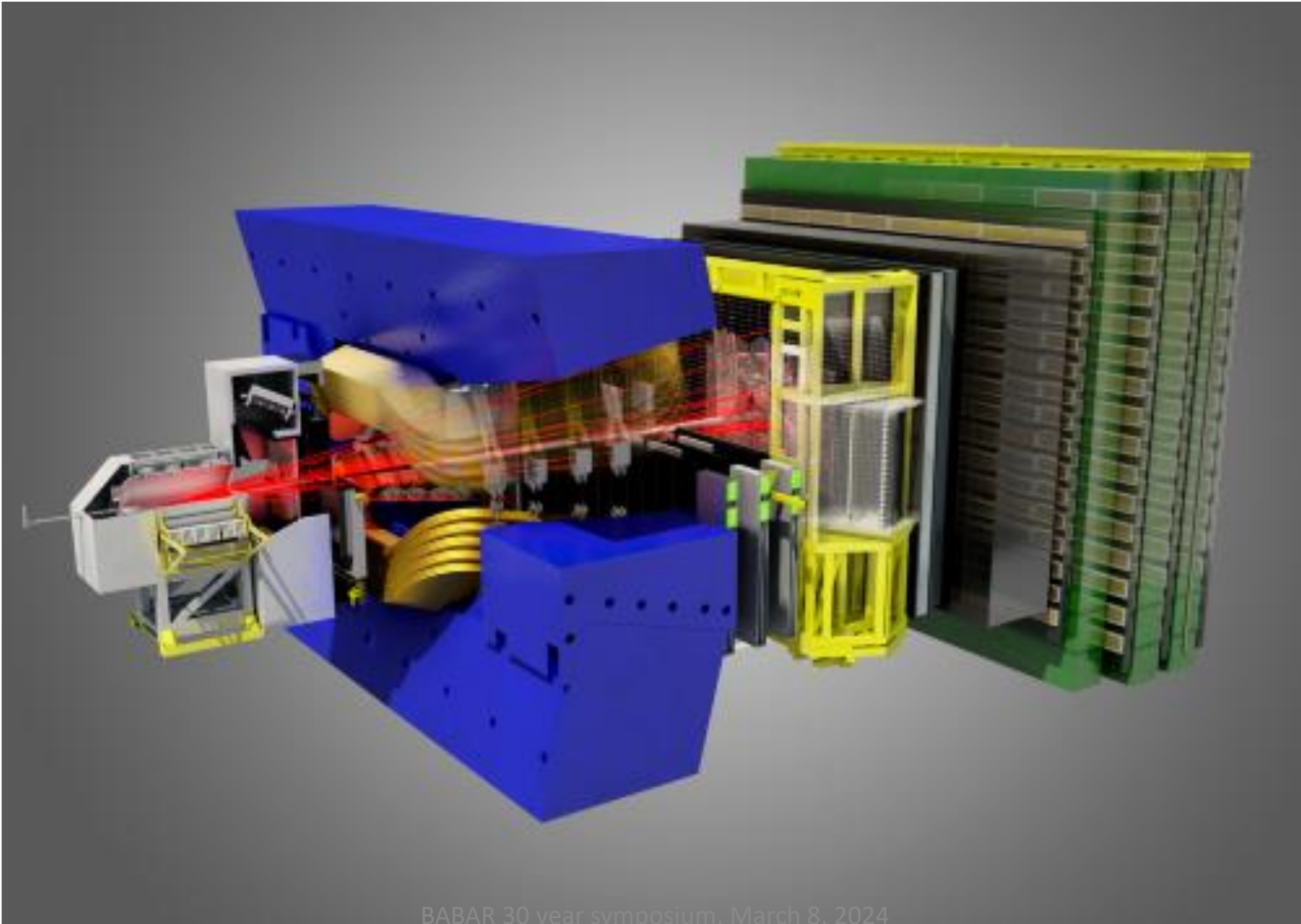


# Talk outline

- What I will cover
  - **CKM physics: angles and sides**
  - **Lepton Flavour Universality**
- What I will not cover
  - Charm Physics
  - Rare decays
  - Hadron Spectroscopy
  - ...
- Some **recent results** and **some retrospective**
- **Some projections for the future Run3 and beyond**



# The LHCb detector

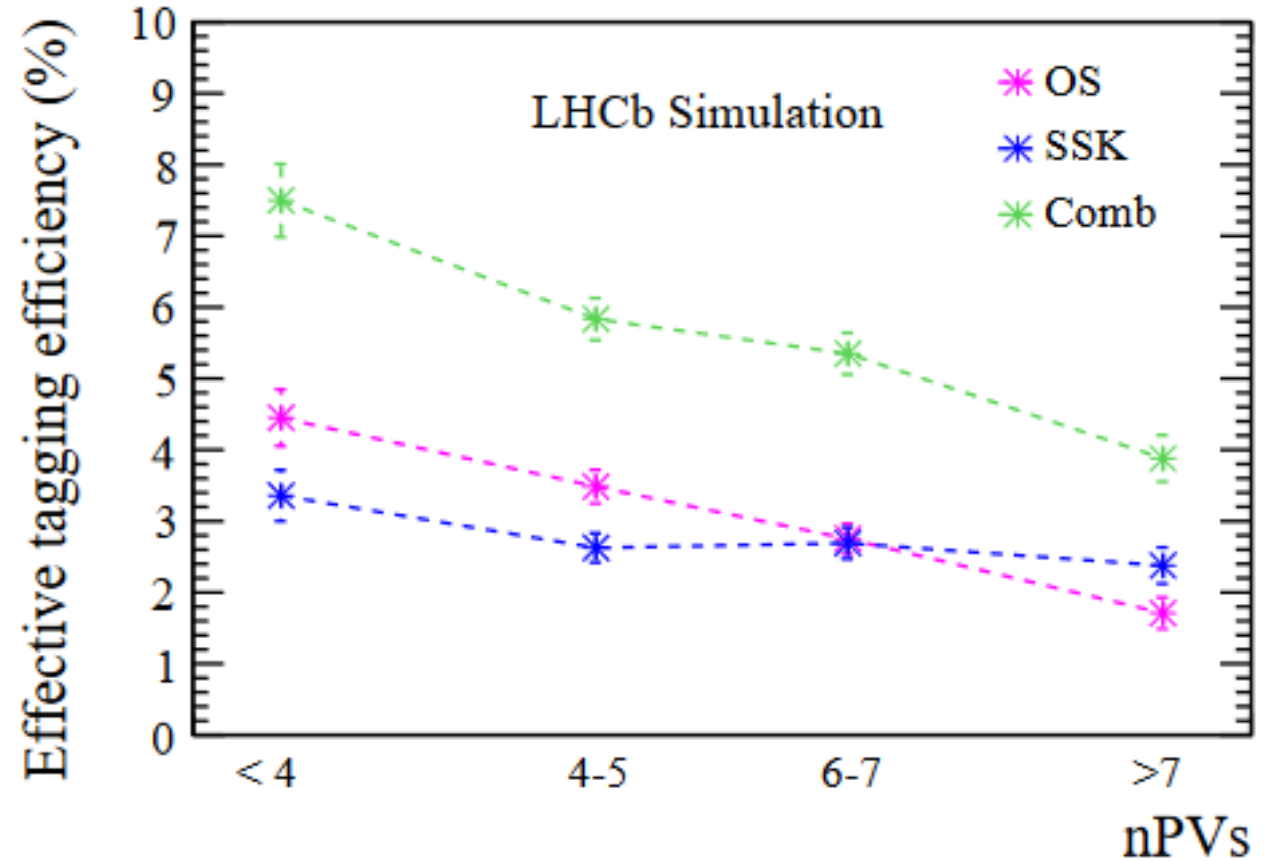
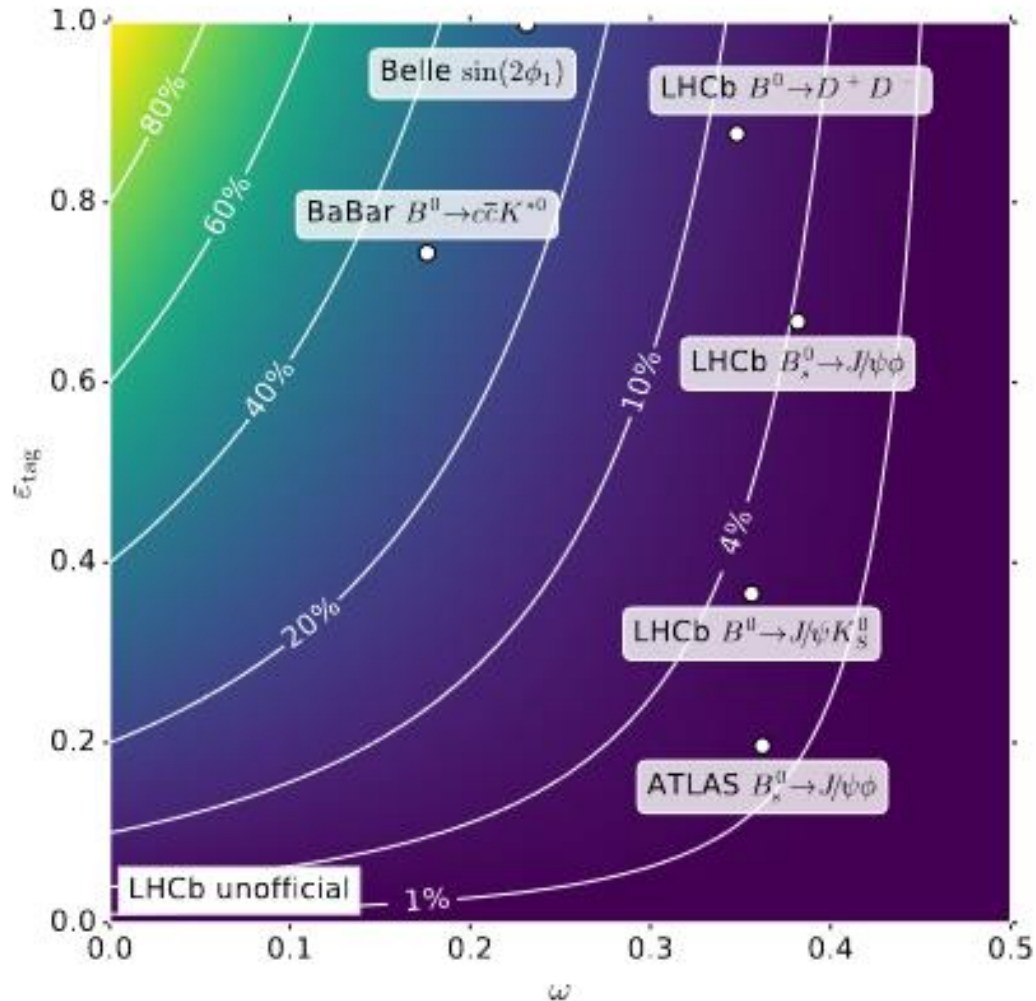


BABAR 30 year symposium, March 8, 2024

# CKM physics at LHCb: What was expected

- Regarding angles
  - $B_s$  CP violation studies:
    - $\Phi_s$  [LHCb-PAPER-2023-016 \( \$B\_s \rightarrow J/\psi KK\$ \)](#), (LHCb-PAPER-2019-003,  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \pi \pi$ )
    - $\Phi_{ss}$  [LHCb-PAPER-2023-001 \( \$B\_s \rightarrow \phi \phi\$ \)](#), (LHCb-PAPER-2017-048,  $B_s \rightarrow (K\pi)(K\pi)$ )
  - **Measurement of  $\gamma$  angle [LHC-CONF-2023-004](#) [LHCb-CONF-2022-003](#)**
  - Sub-dominant contribution to  $\beta$  determination
- Regarding sides
  - **$B_s$  mixing** ([PAPER-2023-025](#), [PAPER-2022-010](#)).
  - Sub-dominant contributions to  $V_{cb}$  and  $V_{ub}$

# Tagging at LHCb (CERN-PUB-2018-019)

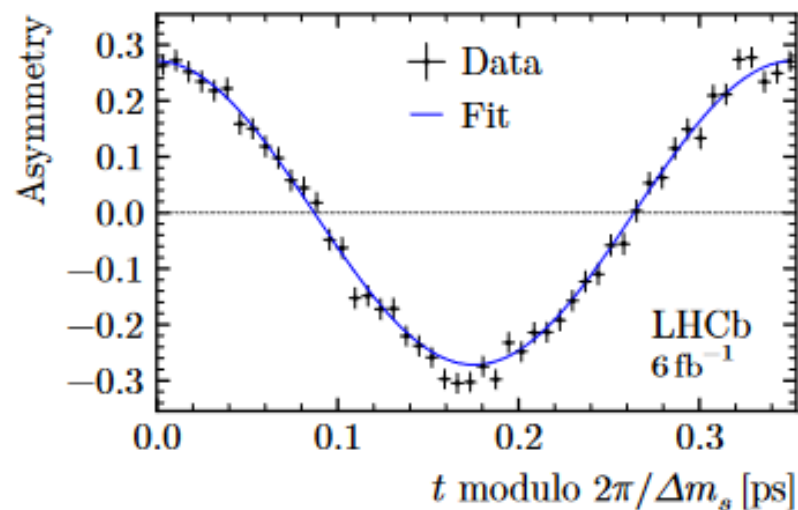
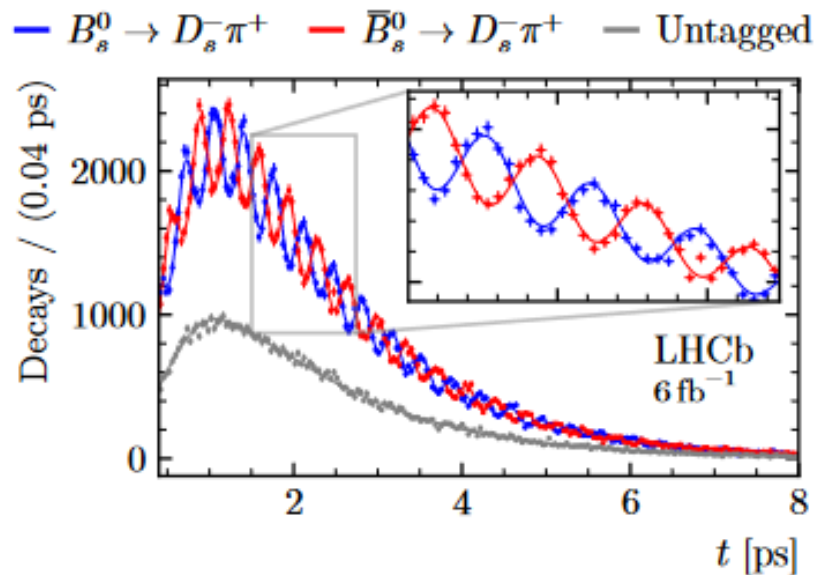


# The most « textbook-like » measurement

## $B_s$ mixing frequency measurement

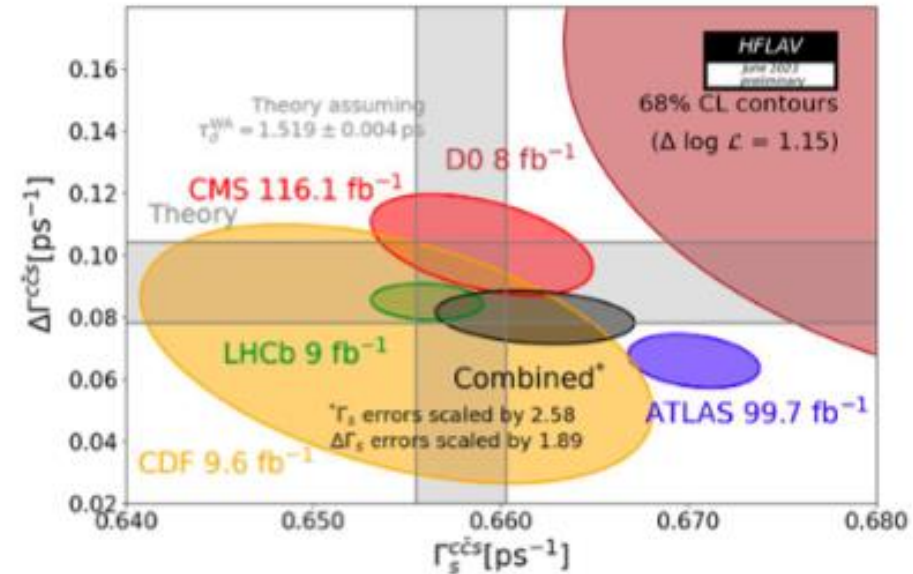
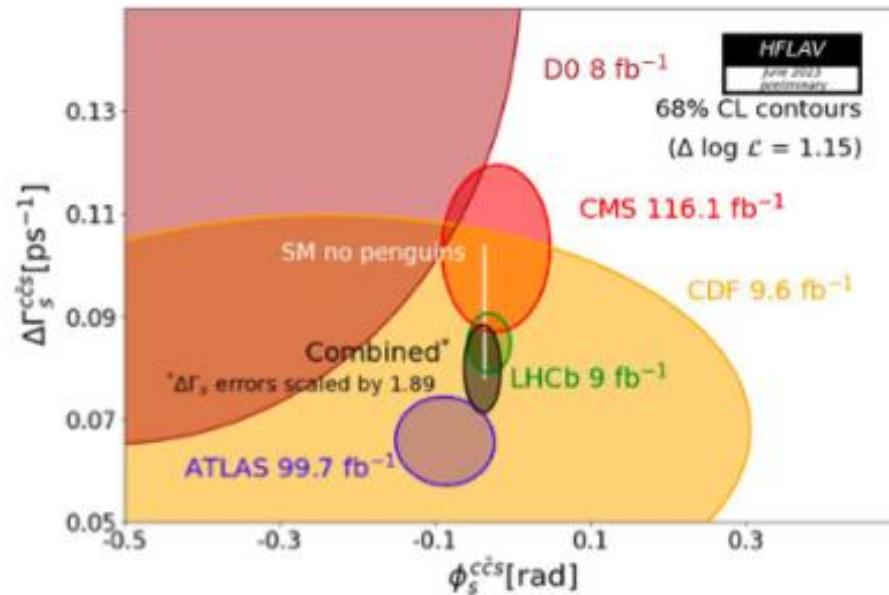
LHCb-PAPER-2021-005

$$\sigma_t = 45 \text{ fs!}$$



# CP violation in the $B_s$ system

Measurement of  $\phi_s$  in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ K^-$  [arXiv: 2308.01468](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.01468)



$\phi_s$  world average:

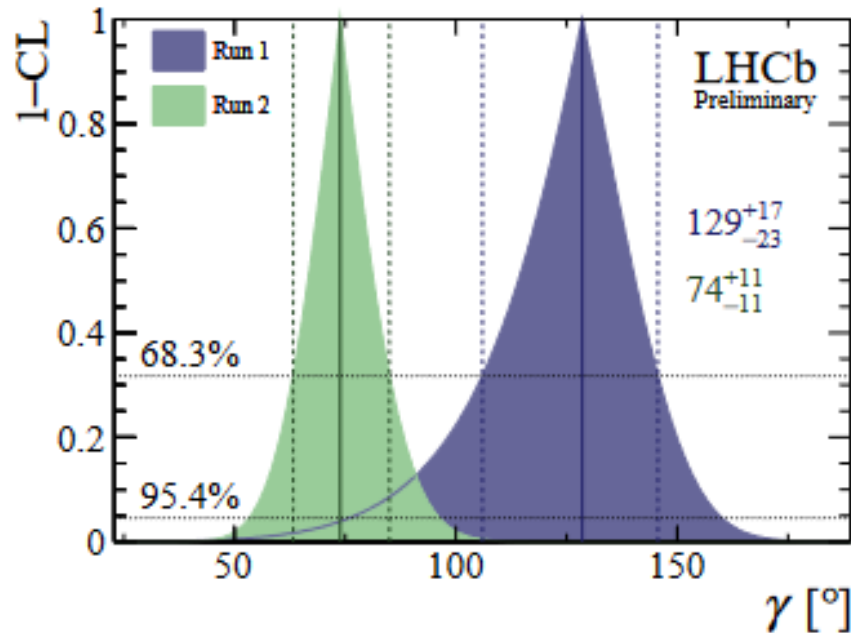
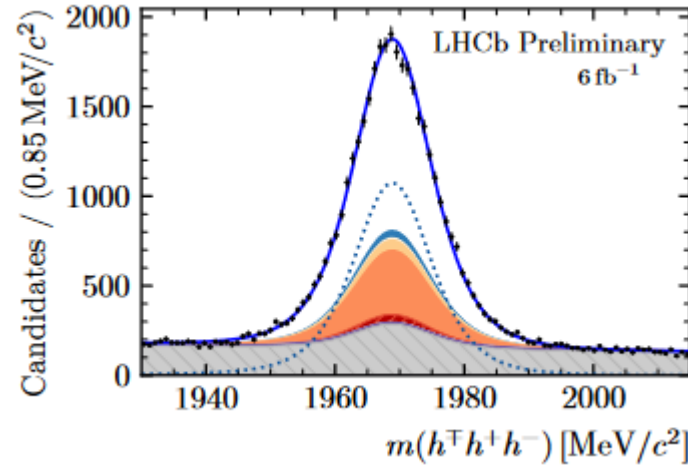
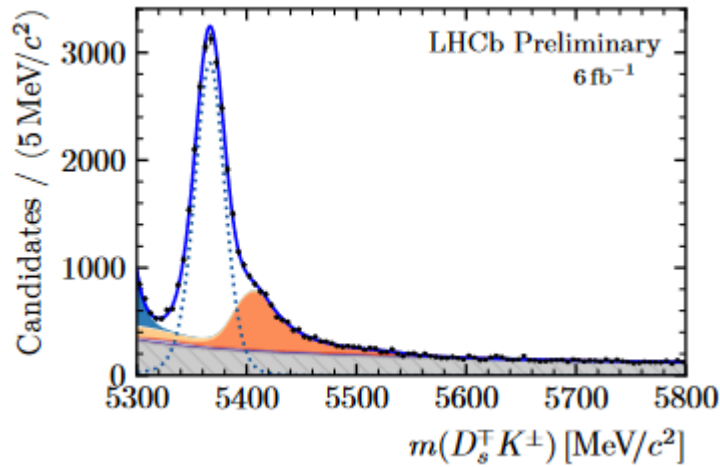
$$\phi_s = -0.039 \pm 0.016 \text{ rad}$$

$$\phi_s(J/\psi KK) = -0.050 \pm 0.017 \text{ rad}$$



# $\gamma$ measurement using $B_s$ to $D_s K$

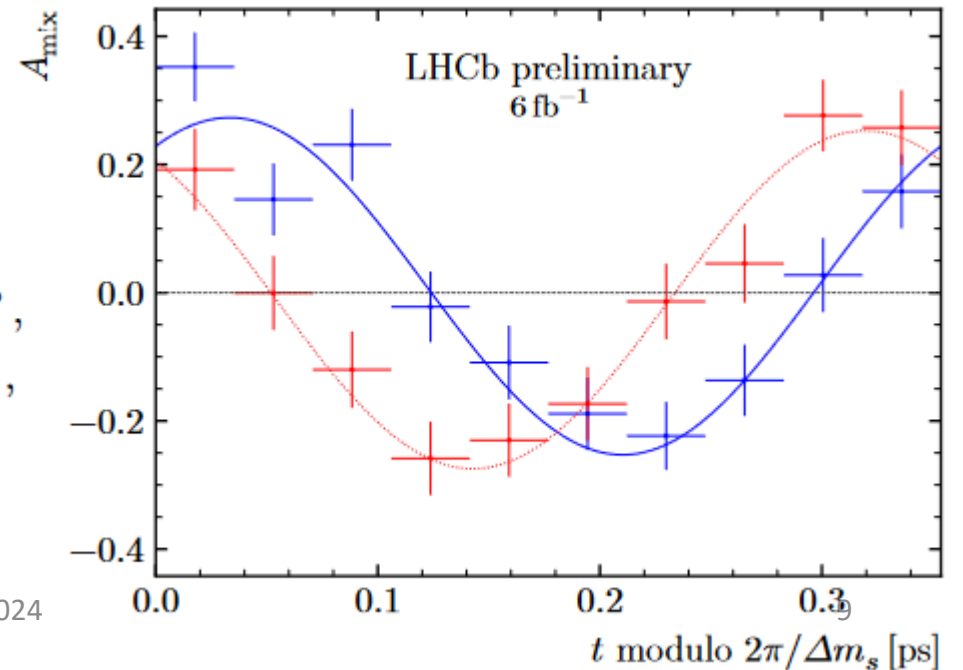
LHCb-PAPER-2023-004



$$\gamma = (74 \pm 11)^\circ,$$

$$\delta = (346.9 \pm 6.6)^\circ,$$

$$\tau_{D_s K} = 0.327 \pm 0.038,$$



# CKM Physics at LHCb : What was not expected!

- Angles

- (CP violation in charm LHCb-PAPER-2019-006)
- **Huge CP violation effects in binned phase-space approach : [PAPER-2022-017](#)**
- **Dominant contribution to  $\beta$  LHCb-PAPER-2023-013**
- **So many modes for  $\gamma$  measurements !**

PAPER-2023-040, PAPER-2023-029 and PAPER-2023-012

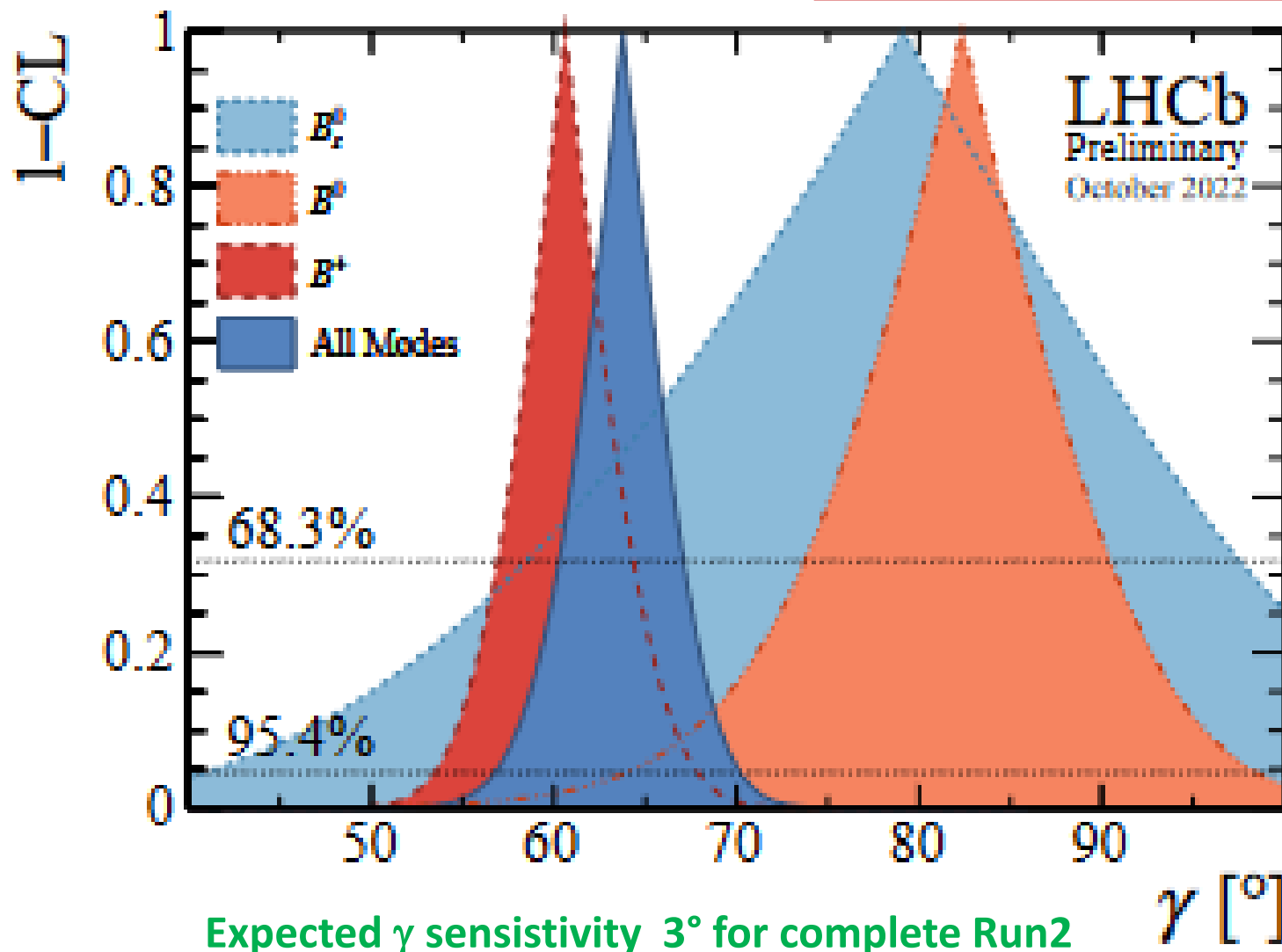
- Measurement with neutrals in the final state LHCb-PAPER-2020-040

- Sides

- **Important contributions to  $V_{cb}$  and  $V_{ub}$**

# $\gamma$ measurement- List of inputs !

<i>B</i> decay	<i>D</i> decay	Ref.	Dataset	Status since Ref. <a href="#">[14]</a>
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[29]</a>	Run 1&2	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow h^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$	<a href="#">[30]</a>	Run 1	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp\pi^+\pi^-$	<a href="#">[18]</a>	Run 1&2	<b>New</b>
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-\pi^0$	<a href="#">[19]</a>	Run 1&2	<b>Updated</b>
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow K_S^0h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[31]</a>	Run 1&2	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm$	$D \rightarrow K_S^0K^\pm\pi^\mp$	<a href="#">[32]</a>	Run 1&2	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow D^*h^\pm$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[29]</a>	Run 1&2	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow DK^{*\pm}$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[33]</a>	Run 1&2(*)	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow DK^{*\pm}$	$D \rightarrow h^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$	<a href="#">[33]</a>	Run 1&2(*)	As before
$B^\pm \rightarrow Dh^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[34]</a>	Run 1	As before
$B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$	$D \rightarrow h^+h^-$	<a href="#">[35]</a>	Run 1&2(*)	As before
$B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$	$D \rightarrow h^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$	<a href="#">[35]</a>	Run 1&2(*)	As before
$B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$	$D \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$	<a href="#">[36]</a>	Run 1	As before
$B^0 \rightarrow D^\mp\pi^\pm$	$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	<a href="#">[37]</a>	Run 1	As before
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$	$D_s^+ \rightarrow h^+h^-\pi^+$	<a href="#">[38]</a>	Run 1	As before
$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$	$D_s^+ \rightarrow h^+h^-\pi^+$	<a href="#">[39]</a>	Run 1&2	As before



Direct measurement

$$\gamma = (63.8^{+3.5}_{-3.7})^\circ$$

in very good agreement with  
 but still less precise than the  
 indirect prediction from CKM  
 triangle

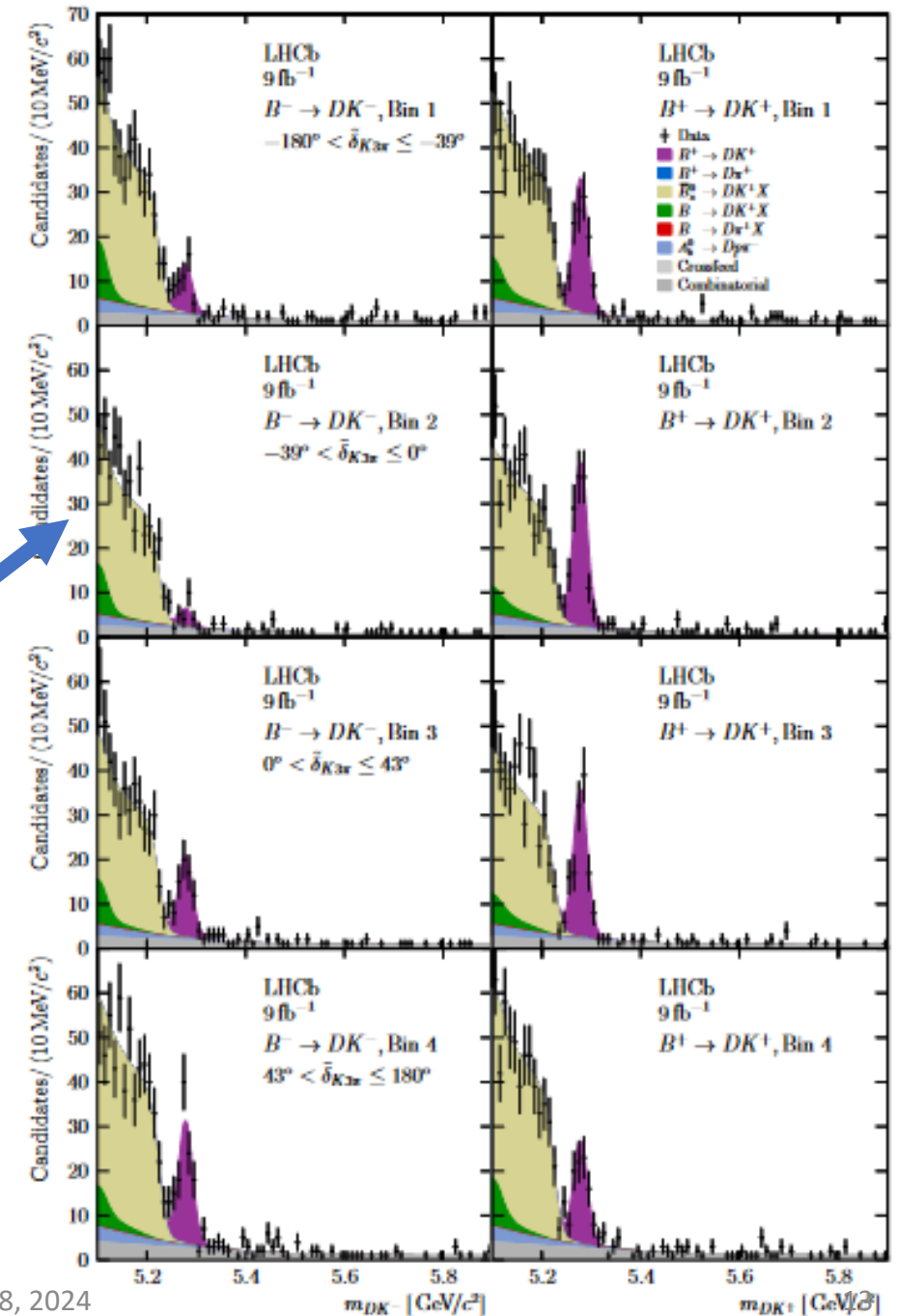
$$\bar{\gamma}[\bar{^\circ}] = 66.29^{+0.72}_{-1.86} [\text{ind.}]$$

$$B^\pm \rightarrow D[K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp]h^\pm$$

LHCb- [PAPER-2022-017](#)

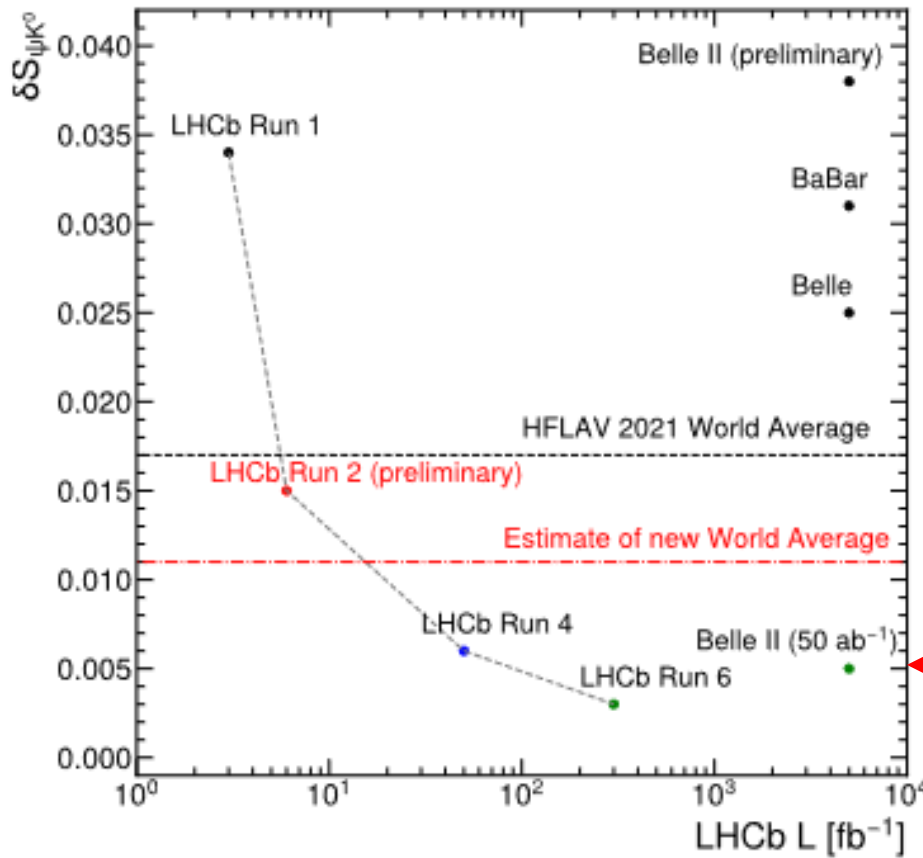
Bin	Limits ( $\bar{\delta}_{K3\pi}$ )	$R_{K3\pi}^i$	$\delta_{K3\pi}^i$
1	$-180^\circ < \bar{\delta}_{K3\pi} \leq -39^\circ$	$0.66^{+0.18}_{-0.21}$	$(117^{+14}_{-19})^\circ$
2	$-39^\circ < \bar{\delta}_{K3\pi} \leq 0^\circ$	$0.85^{+0.14}_{-0.21}$	$(145^{+23}_{-14})^\circ$
3	$0^\circ < \bar{\delta}_{K3\pi} \leq 43^\circ$	$0.78^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$(160^{+19}_{-20})^\circ$
4	$43^\circ < \bar{\delta}_{K3\pi} \leq 180^\circ$	$0.25^{+0.16}_{-0.25}$	$(288^{+15}_{-29})^\circ$

The largest (direct) CP violation effect ever observed !



# $\sin 2\beta$ status and prospects

→ Important change in  $\sin(2\beta)$ , following preliminary LHCb results from  $\sin 2\beta = 0.699 \pm 0.017$  to  $\sin 2\beta = 0.708 \pm 0.011$  [HFLAV]



LHCb-PAPER-2023-013

$$S_{\psi K_S^0} = 0.724 \pm 0.014$$

$$C_{\psi K_S^0} = 0.004 \pm 0.012$$

$$\rho = 0.40$$

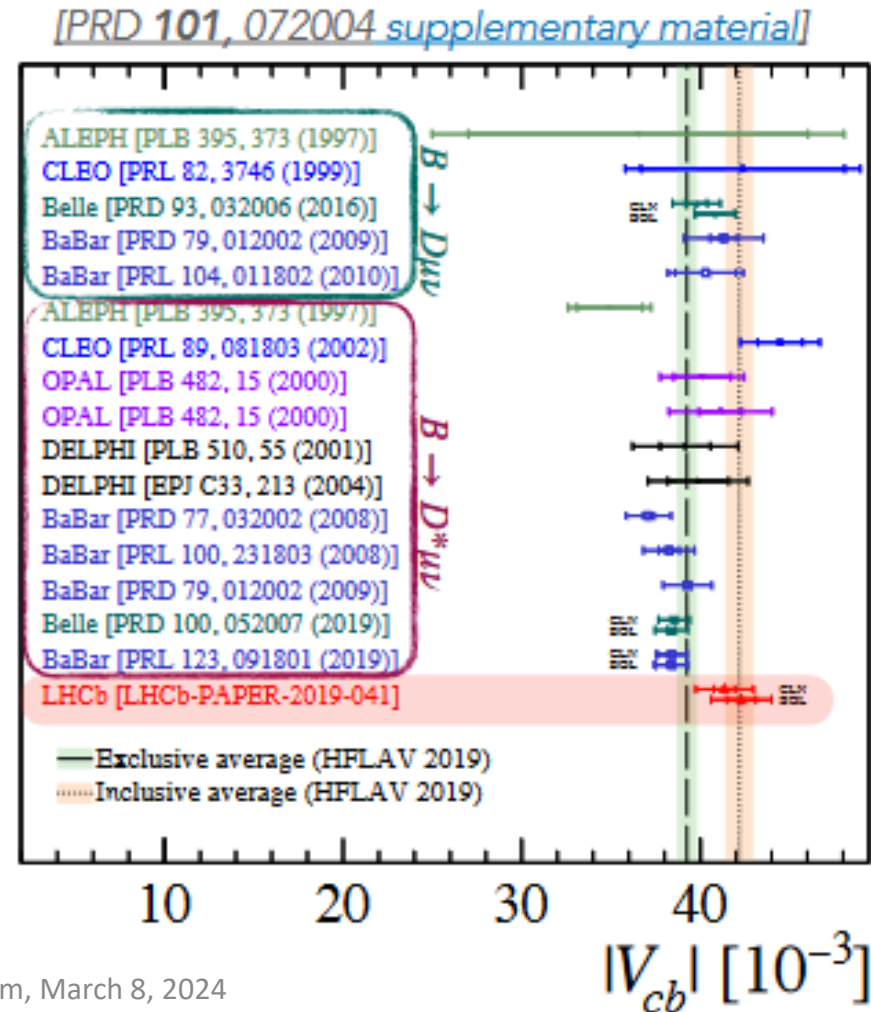
# $V_{cb}$ and $V_{ub}$ : profit of the $B_s$ and $\Lambda_b$ semileptonic decays !

First exclusive  $|V_{cb}|$  extraction at a **hadron collider** and first determination using  $B_s^0$  decays

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{CLN}} = (41.6 \pm 0.6(\text{stat}) \pm 0.9(\text{syst}) \pm 1.2(\text{ext})) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{BGL}} = (42.3 \pm 0.8(\text{stat}) \pm 0.9(\text{syst}) \pm 1.2(\text{ext})) \times 10^{-3}$$

- Both extractions are compatible with each other
- Agreement with **exclusive** via  $B^{0/+}$  and **inclusive**  $|V_{cb}|$  determinations.



# Extraction of $|V_{ub}|/|V_{cb}|$

*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **126** (2021), 081804

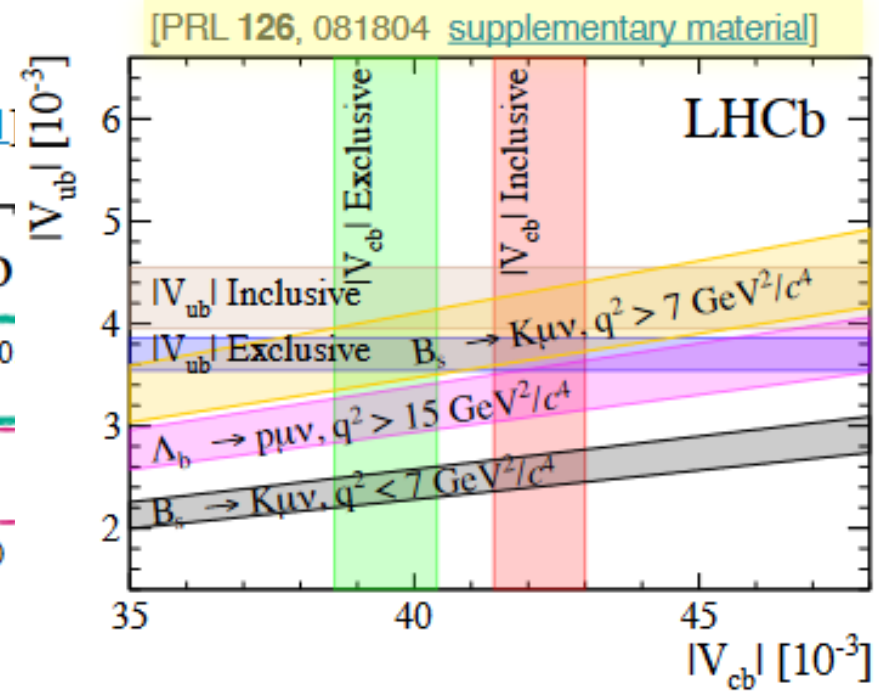
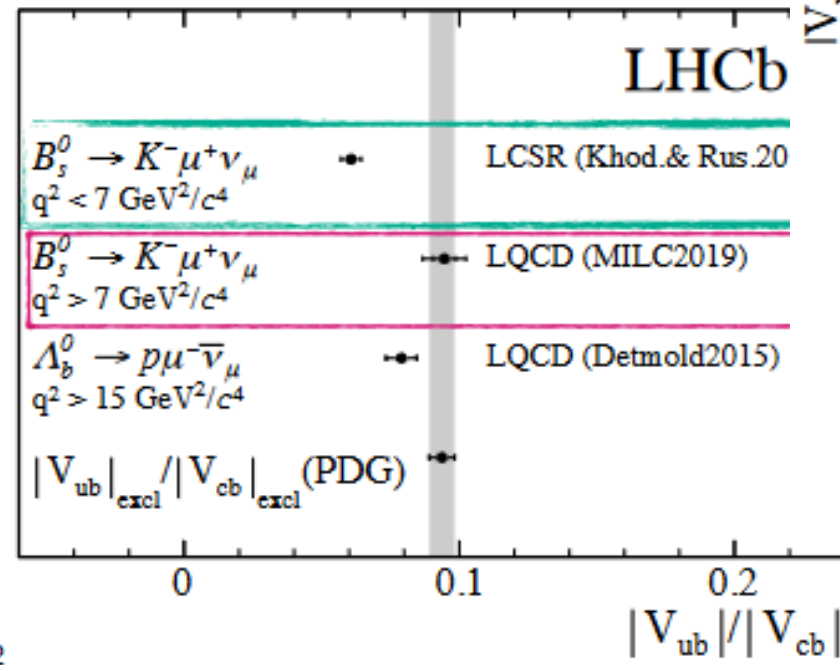
Low  $q^2$ :  $\frac{B(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{B(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)} = 1.66 \pm 0.08(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst}) \pm 0.05(D_s) \times 10^{-3}$

High  $q^2$ :  $\frac{B(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{B(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)} = 3.25 \pm 0.21(\text{stat})_{-0.17}^{+0.16}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.09(D_s) \times 10^{-3}$

→ with FF predictions from **LCSR** [[JHEP 112 \(2017\)](#)] and **LQCD** [[PRD 100, 034501](#)]

$$|V_{ub}|/|V_{cb}|_{\text{low}} = 0.0607 \pm 0.0015(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0013(\text{syst}) \pm 0.0008(D_s) \pm 0.0030(\text{FF})$$

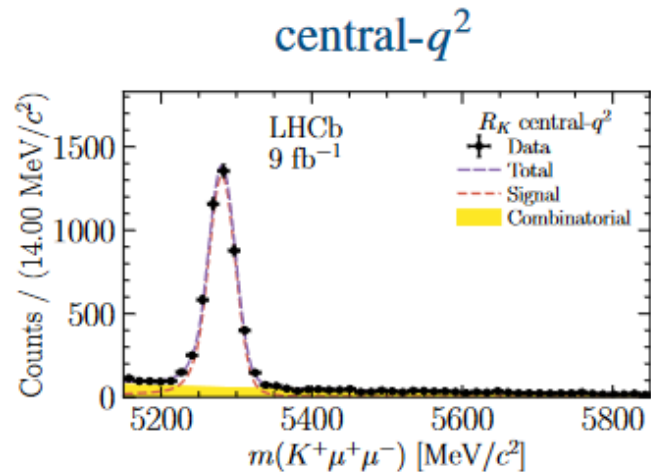
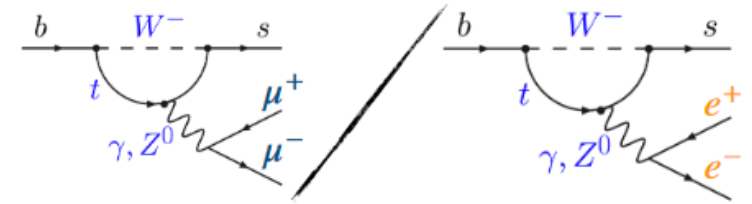
$$|V_{ub}|/|V_{cb}|_{\text{high}} = 0.0946 \pm 0.0030(\text{stat})_{-0.0025}^{+0.0024}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.0013(D_s) \pm 0.0068(\text{FF})$$



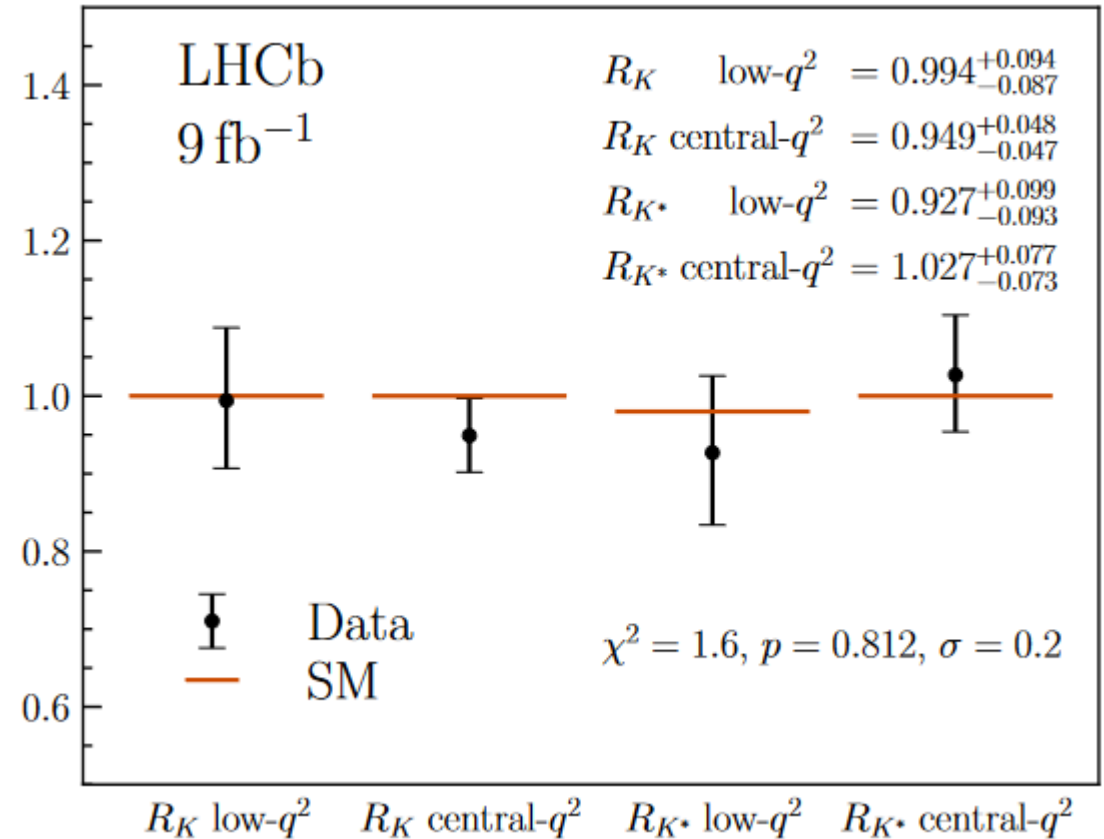
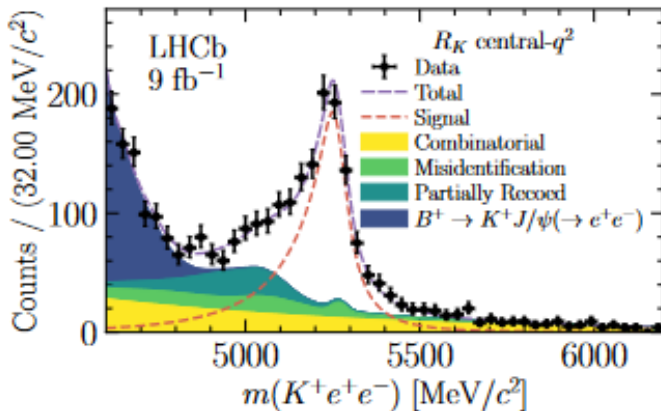


# Lepton Flavour Universality at LHCb

- In neutral currents,  $b \rightarrow s e^+ e^-$  vs  $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$   
(many modes investigated :  $K, K^*, \Lambda, \rho K, \phi, \dots$ )



LHCb-PAPER-2022-046



# R(D<sup>(\*)</sup>) measurements in LHCb

$$R(D) = BR(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu) / BR(B \rightarrow D\mu\nu)$$

$$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\tau \nu_\mu$$

$$\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- (\pi^0) \nu_\tau$$

- Pros

- Direct measurement of R(D, D<sup>\*</sup>)
- High statistics

- Cons

- Double charm background control must be very good (mostly D<sup>+</sup>)
- Sensitive to D<sup>\*\*</sup>  $\mu^- \nu_\mu$

- Pros

- The possibility to measure the  $\tau$  vertex is the key to reject the background and obtain a high purity sample
- The 3 $\pi$  dynamics of the  $\tau$  decay is very specific : possible to distinguish  $\tau$  decays from the main double charm background from D<sub>s</sub> decays

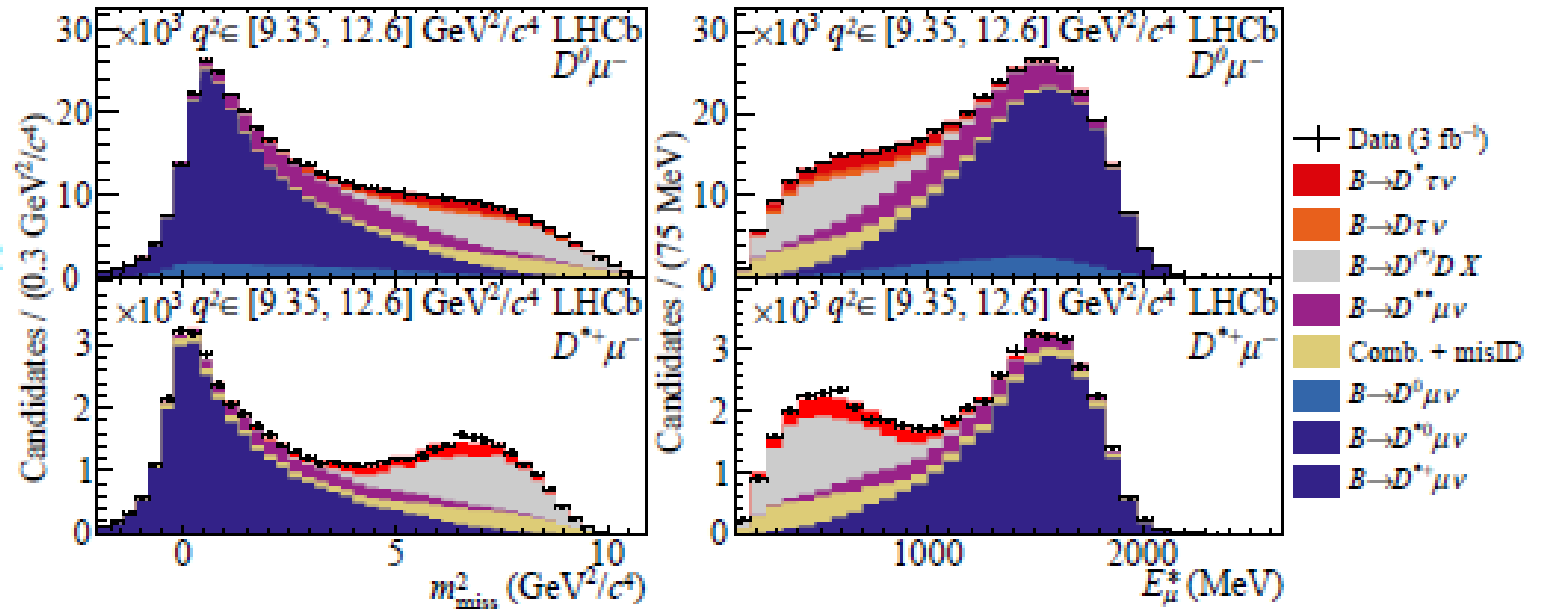
- Cons

- Access to R(D) requires an external BR
- Lower statistics

- Simultaneous measurement of  $R(D)$  and  $R(D^*)$  with Run 1 data using muonic  $\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau$

3D template fit to

- ▶  $q^2 \equiv (p_B - p_{D^{(*)}})^2$
- ▶  $m_{\text{miss}}^2 \equiv (p_B - p_{D^{(*)}} - p_\mu)^2$
- ▶  $E_\mu^*$  energy of  $\mu$



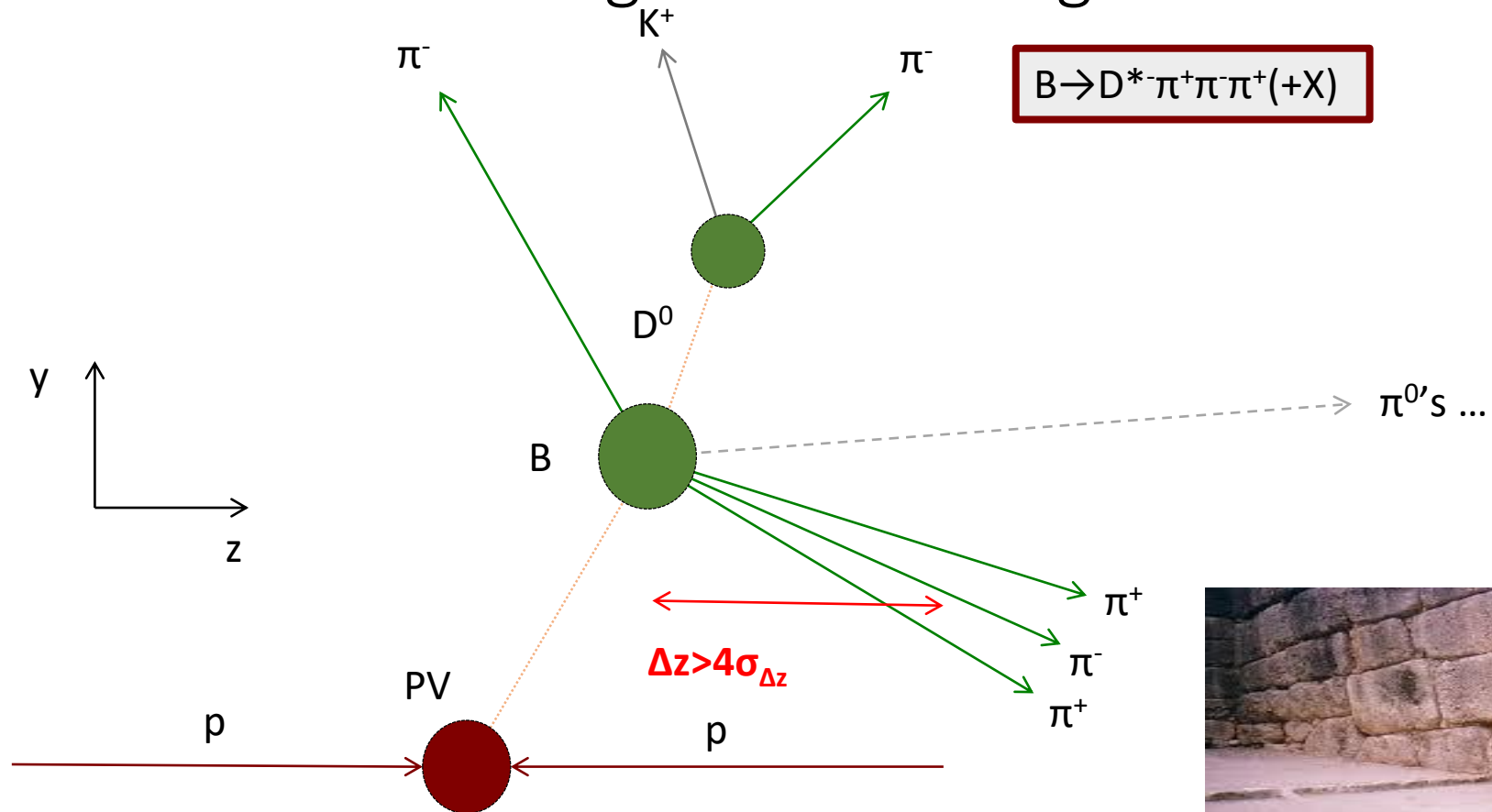
$$R(D) = 0.441 \pm 0.060(\text{stat}) \pm 0.066(\text{syst})$$

$$R(D^*) = 0.281 \pm 0.018(\text{stat}) \pm 0.023(\text{syst})$$

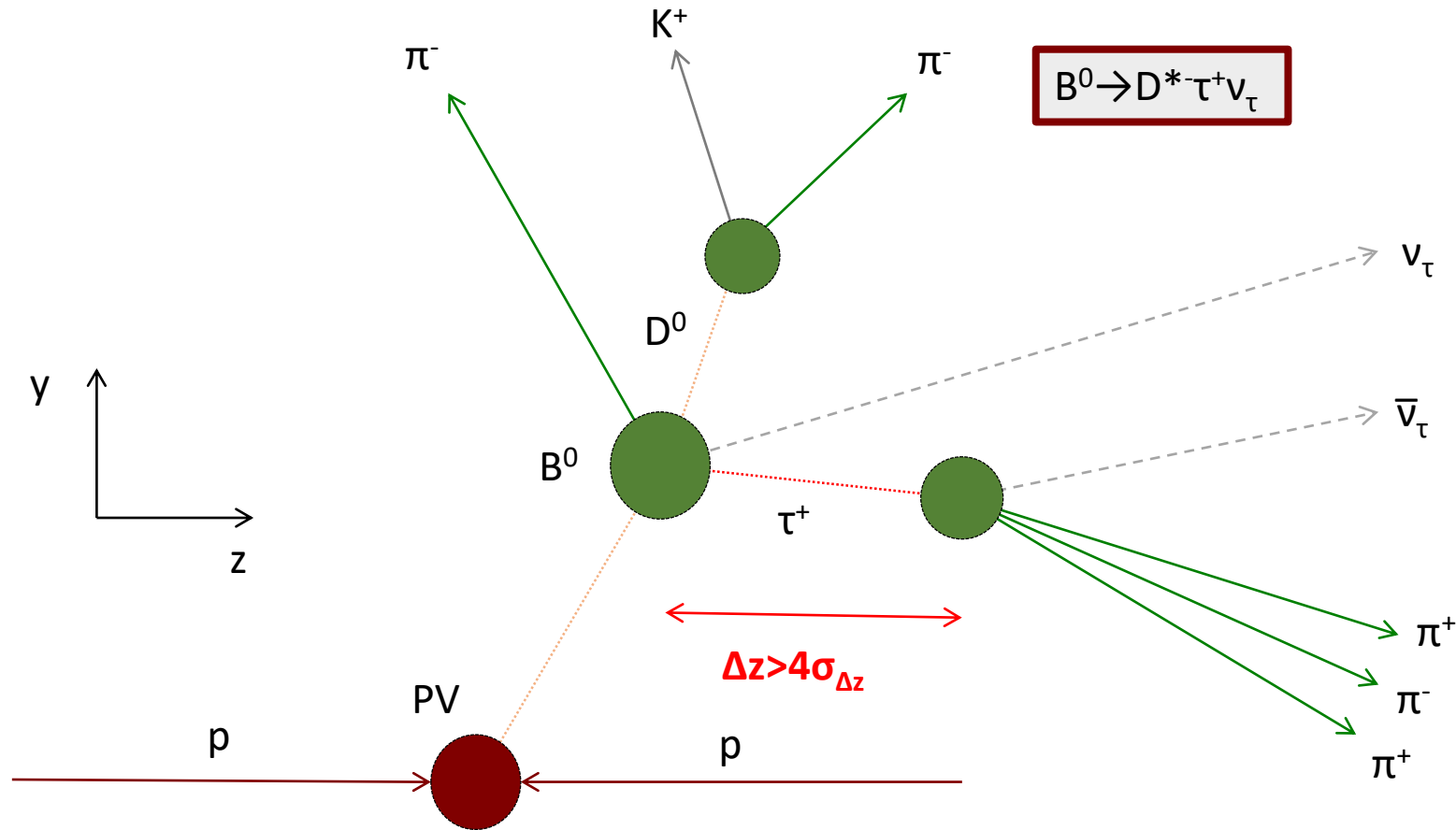
Agreement with SM at  $1.9\sigma$

# R(D\*) measurement with hadronic $\tau$ decays

Vertex topology of the usual B decay  
100 times larger than the signal



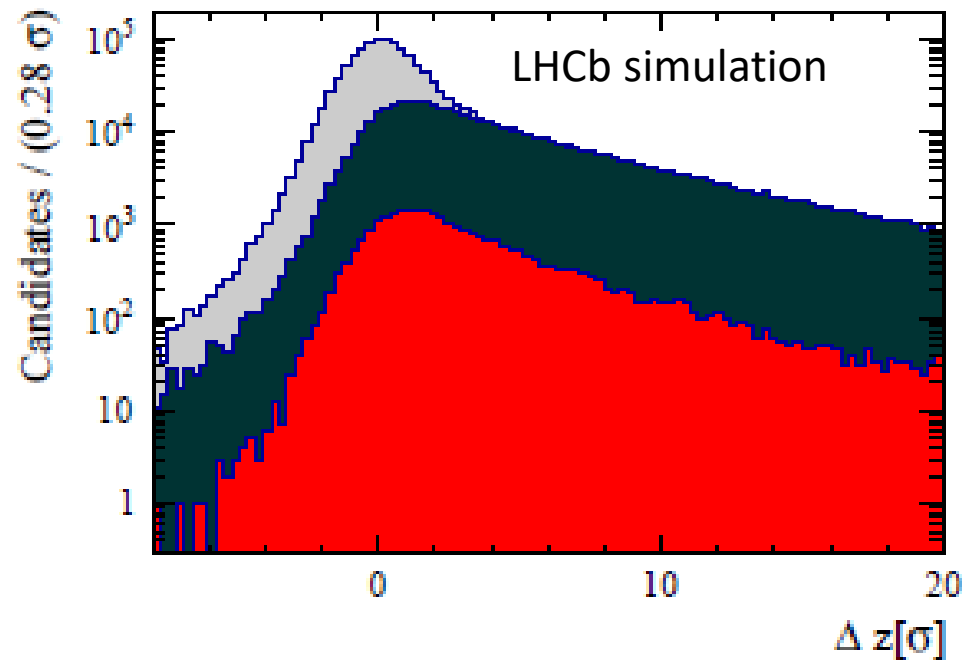
# Selection: detached vertex



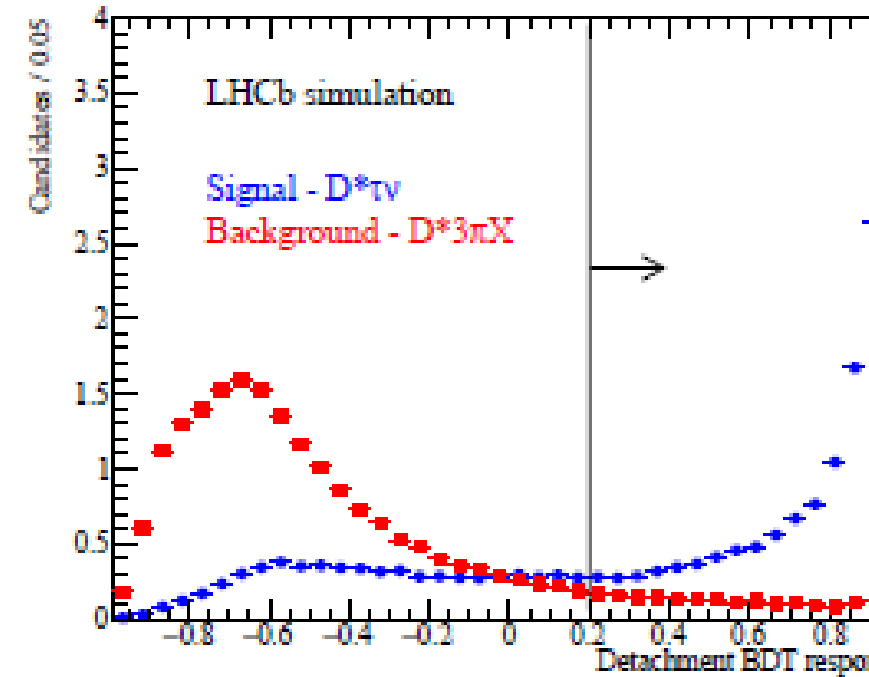
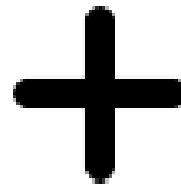
# $B \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^{\pm} X$ backgrounds

- Suppressed by requiring the  $\tau$  vertex to be downstream w.r.t. the  $B$  vertex along the beam direction - detachment criteria
- A BDT classifier is used along with the vertex separation variables

LHCb-PAPER-2022-052  
arxiv:2305.01463

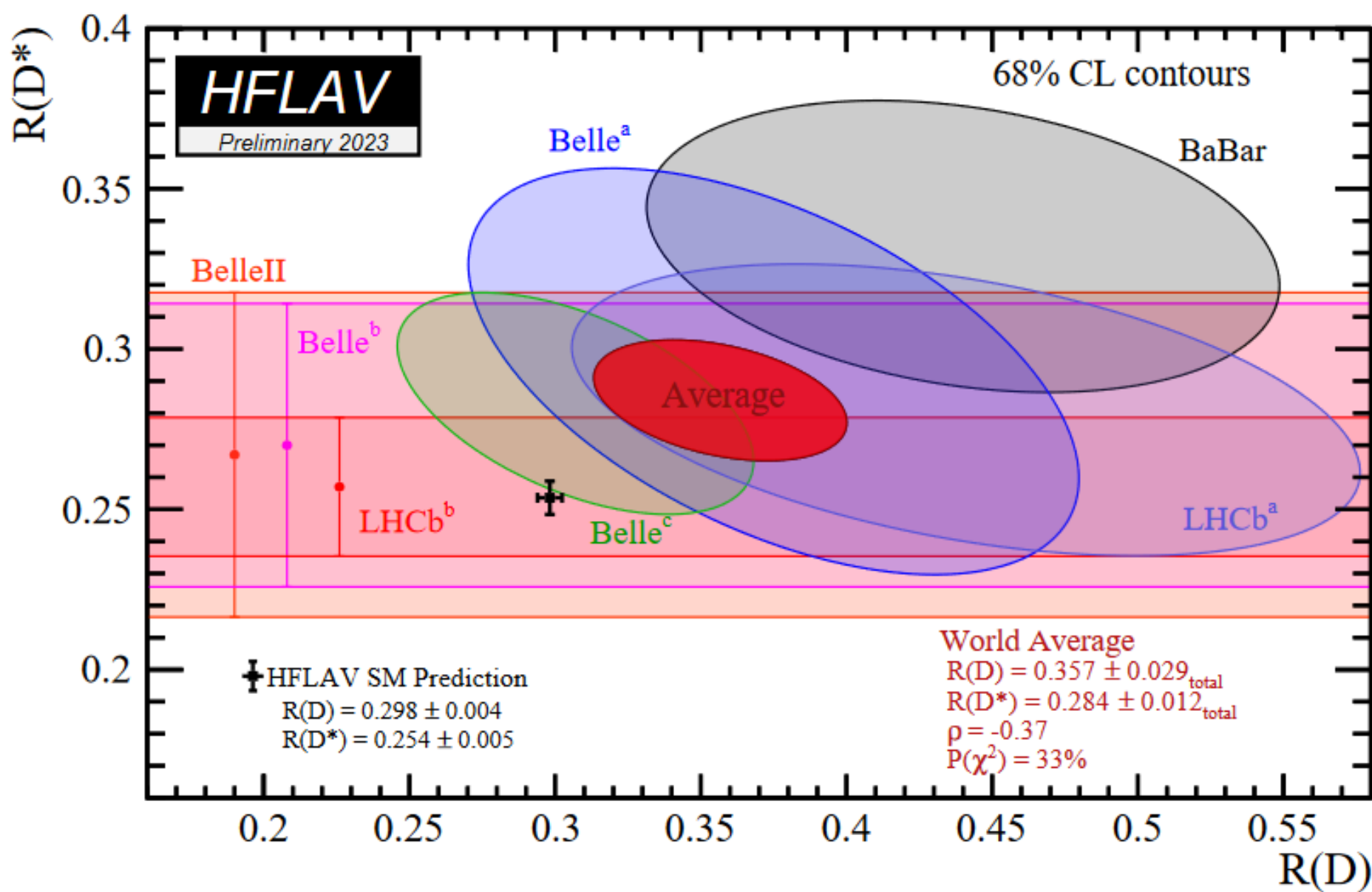


Prompt  $D^*3\pi X$   
Double Charm  
Signal



**Background rejection >99,9% !**

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Deviation from SM :  $3.3 \sigma$

# D\* polarization LHCb results [LHCb-PAPER-2023-020](#) [arXiv:2311.05224](#)

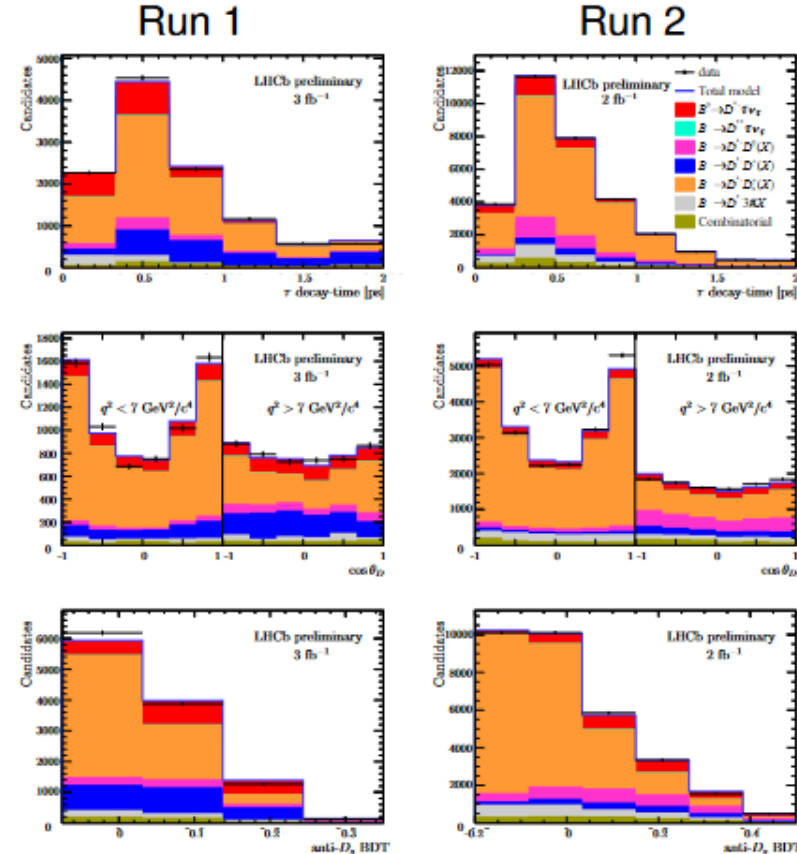
- Signal yields from a 4D-binned template fit:
  - $\tau^+$  lifetime (first row)
  - $q^2$  &  $\cos \theta_D$  (second row)
  - anti- $D_s$  BDT output (third row)
- Fit performed simultaneously on Run 1 and Run 2
- Results are integrated over Run 1 and Run 2

**$F_L^{D^*}$  value extracted for the 3  $q^2$  region**

$q^2 < 7 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$ :	$0.51 \pm 0.07(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$
$q^2 > 7 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$ :	$0.35 \pm 0.08(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$
$q^2$ integrated :	$0.43 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$

- All values are found to be compatible with the SM within  $1\sigma$ 
  - expected value in the integrated region  $\sim 0.44$

[arXiv:1808.03565, arXiv:1805.08222, arXiv:1907.02257]



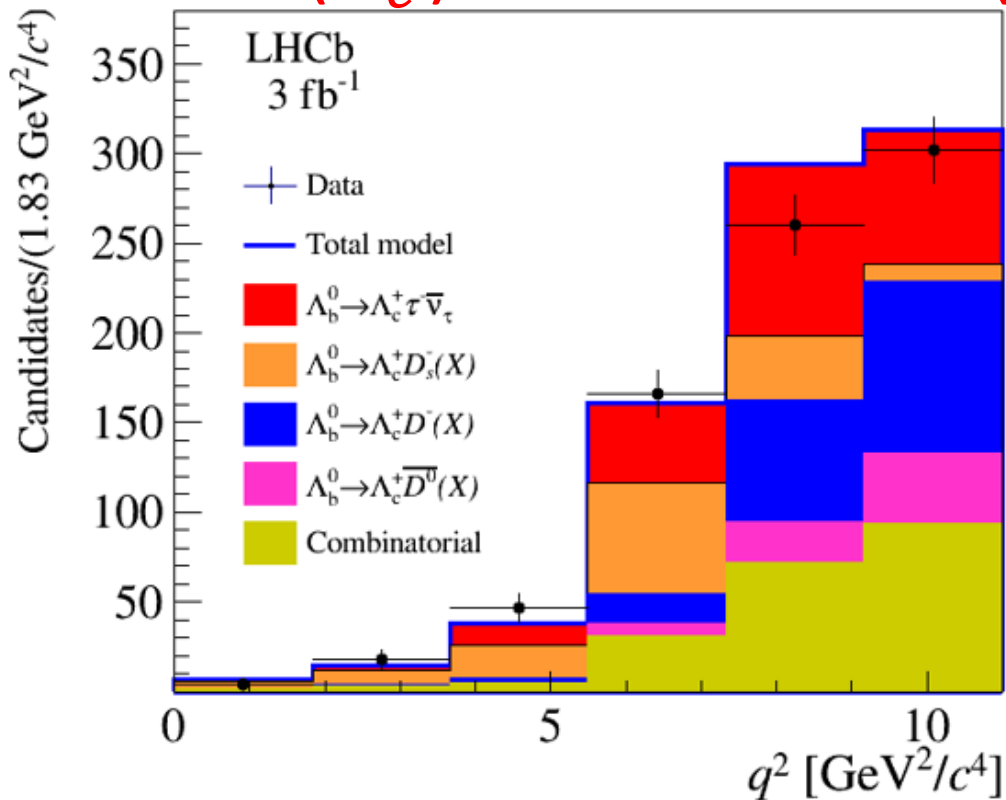
Reminder Belle Unpublished :  $F_L^{D^*} = 0.60 \pm 0.09$  arXiv:1903.03102



# LHCb measurement of $R(\Lambda_c)$ with hadronic $\tau$ decays

LHCb-PAPER-2021-044  
arxiv:2201:03497

$$R(\Lambda_c^+) = 0.242 \pm 0.026 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.040 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.059 \text{ (ext)}$$

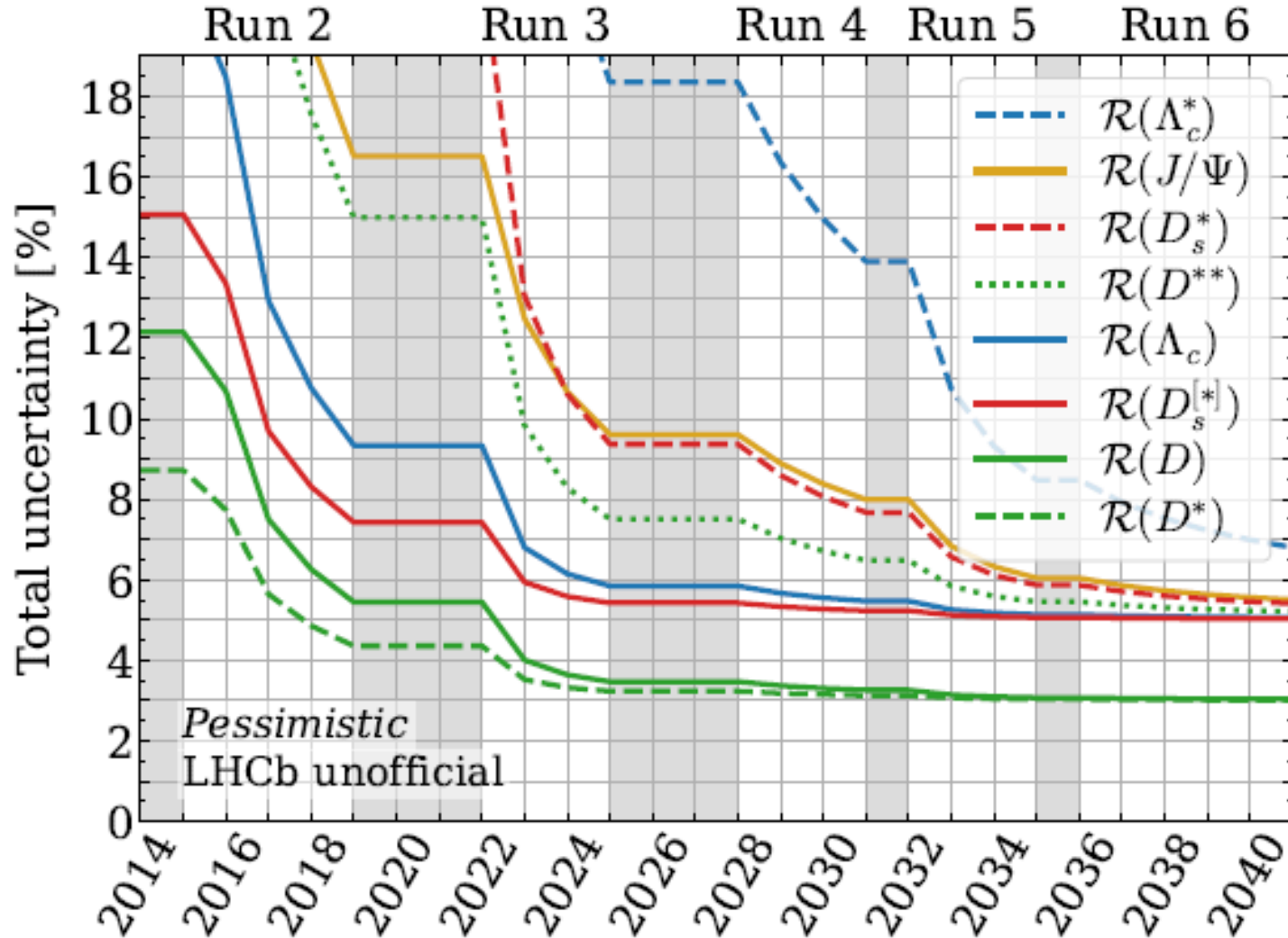


(SM expectation =  $0.324 \pm 0.004$ )

F. Bernlochner et al., Physical Review D 99 055008 (2019)  
with input from W. Detmold, C. Lehner, S. Meinel,  
Physical Review D 92 034503 (2015)

# Semitauconic prospects

(Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015003)



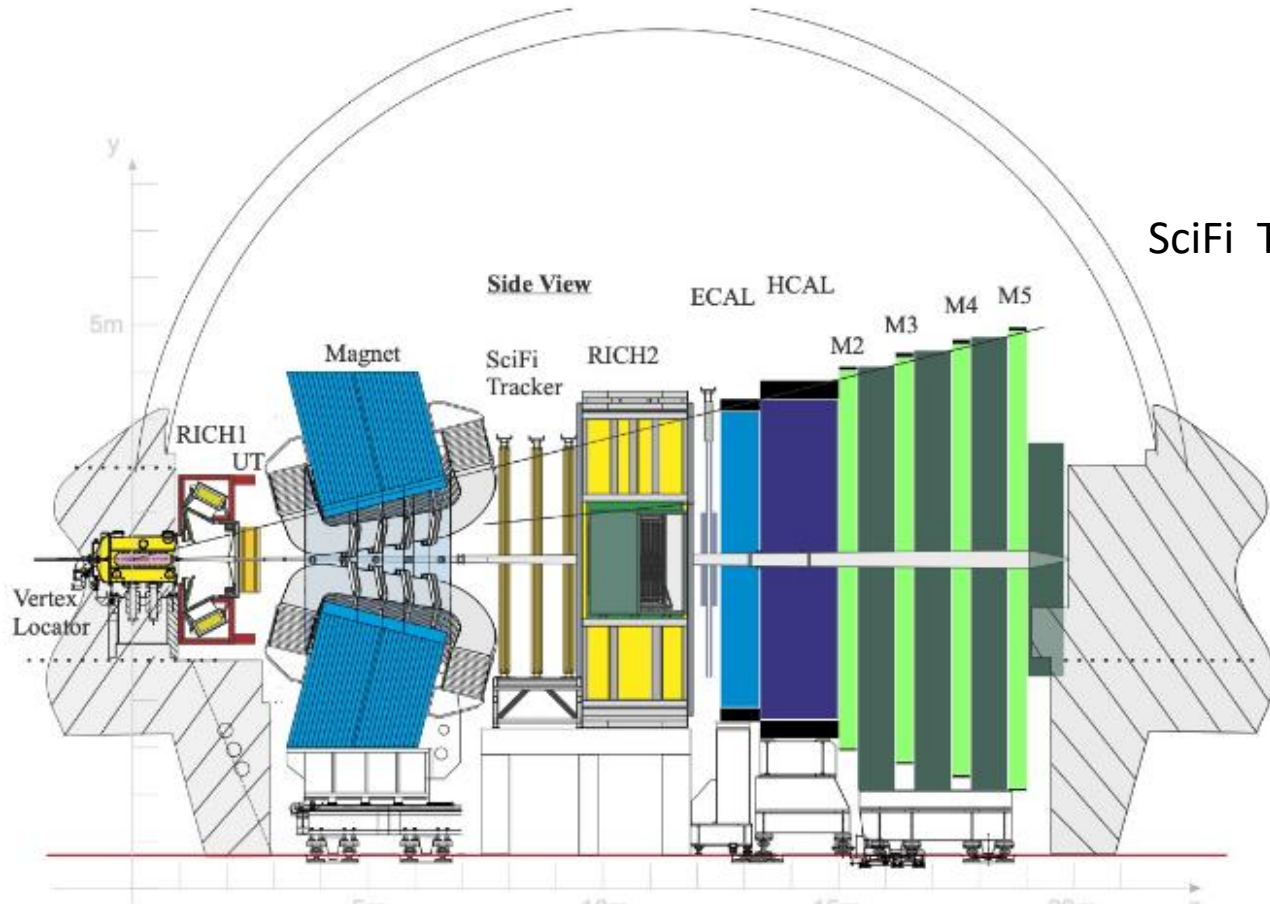
Pessimistic  
LHCb unofficial

# LHCb Upgrade 1 (LHCb-DP-2022-002)

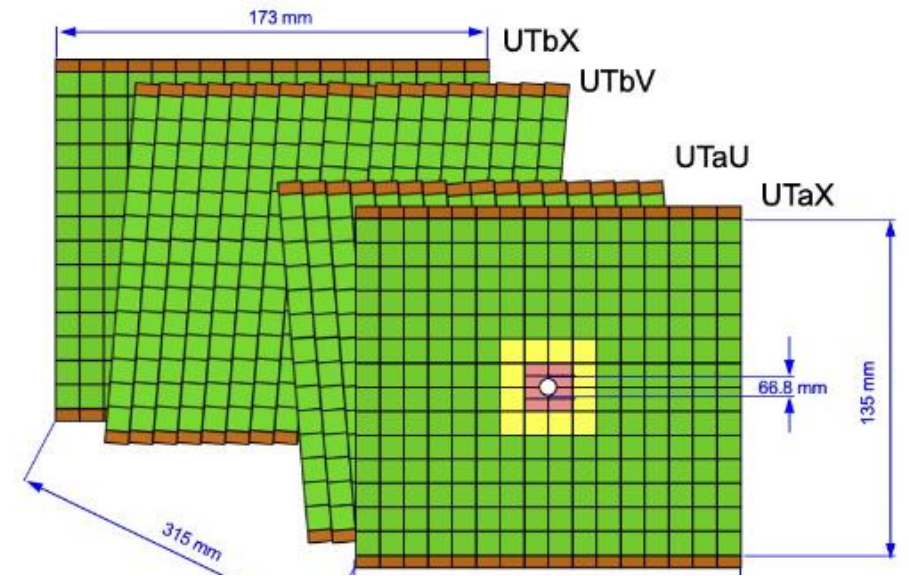
- Goal :
  - Luminosity jump  $2 \cdot 10^{32}$  to  $10^{33}$
  - Get rid of L0 trigger (hardware-based)
- Consequences : DAQ running at 40 MHz -> all front-electronics changed!
- Other improvements :
  - UT and SciFi trackers
  - VELO pixels instead of strips, closer to the beam
- Commissioned in 2023 to a great extent but no significant luminosity integrated up to now. (delays, Modest LHC running, VELO RF box incident).

**Running successfully in 2024 is really mandatory!**

# LHCb present design



UT Si Tracker



SciFi Tracker



# Conclusion

- **LHCb is making unique contributions** to all areas of CKM physics :
  - Angles  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$
  - Sides :  $V_{ts}, V_{td}, V_{ub}, V_{cb}$**and in Lepton Universality tests**
  - In rare FCNC modes
  - In semitauonic decays
- LHCb is now the world leader in many areas, even those where it was not expected to contribute !
- **Prospects are bright !**
- In all these domains, **the input from the other experiments, especially BES-III and Belle-II, will be essential to beat down the systematics!**

$$\mathcal{K}(D^*) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm)} = 1.700 \pm 0.101(\text{stat})_{-0.100}^{+0.105}(\text{syst})$$

- The absolute branching fraction of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau$  decays

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = (1.23 \pm 0.07(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst}) \pm 0.05(\text{ext})) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$R(D^*) = \mathcal{K}(D^*) \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}$$

- The BFs of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm$  and  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$  - external inputs

$$R(D^*) = 0.247 \pm 0.015(\text{stat}) \pm 0.015(\text{syst}) \pm 0.012(\text{ext})$$

In agreement with Run 1 result

- Combining with the Run 1 result

LHCb-PAPER-2022-052

arxiv:2305.01463

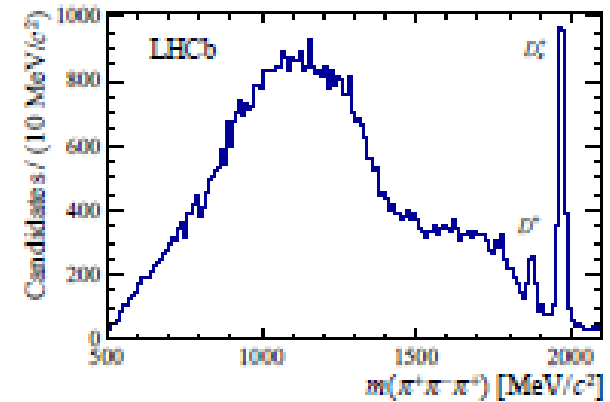
$$R(D^*)_{2011-2016} = 0.257 \pm 0.012(\text{stat}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst}) \pm 0.012(\text{ext})$$

Agreement within  $1\sigma$  to SM

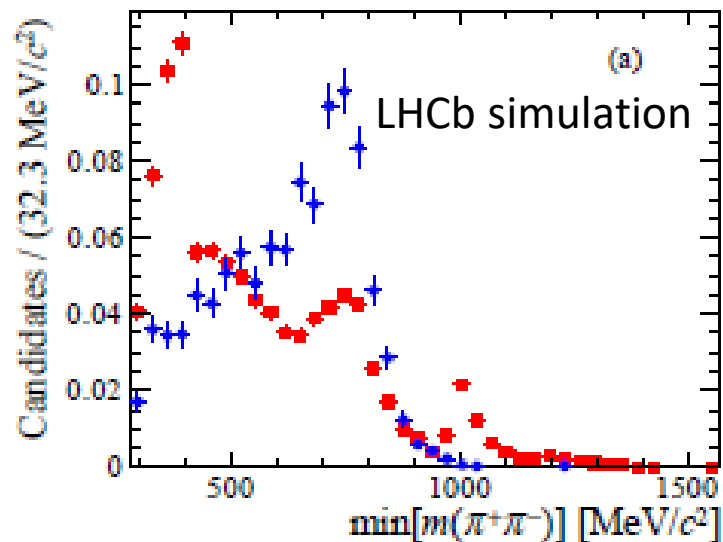
$$R(D^*)_{\text{SM}} = 0.254 \pm 0.005 \text{ [HFLAV]}$$

# Double-charm backgrounds

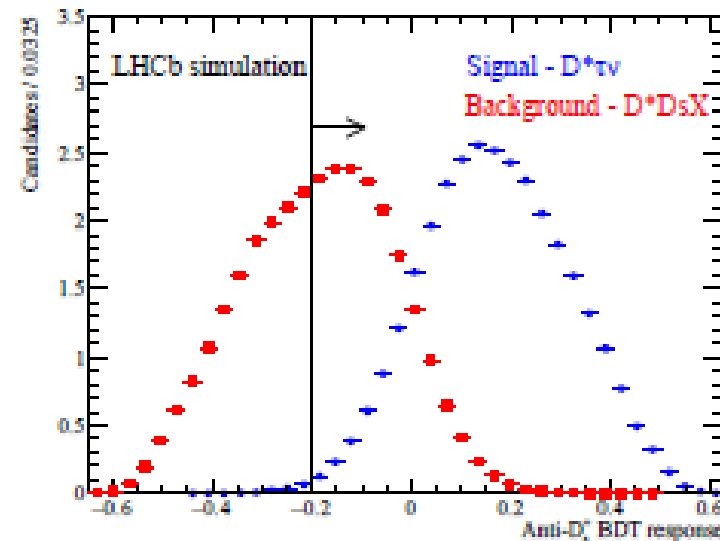
- $B \rightarrow D^{*-}(D_s^+, D^+, D^0)X$  backgrounds
- $B \rightarrow D^{*-}D_s^+X$  the largest contributor
- A BDT classifier based on kinematics and resonant structure to separate signal from  $B \rightarrow D^{*-}D_s^+X$



[PRD 07 072013 (2018)]

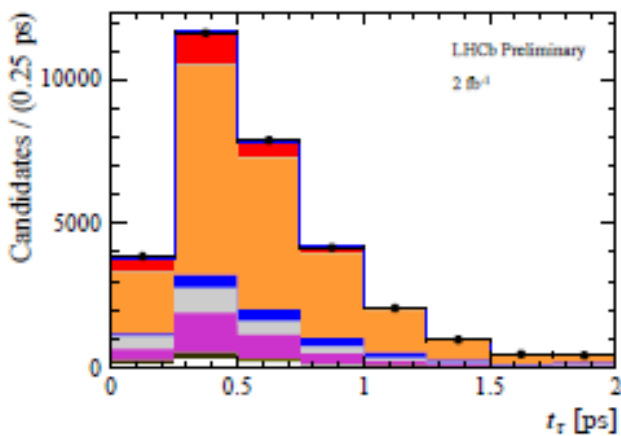
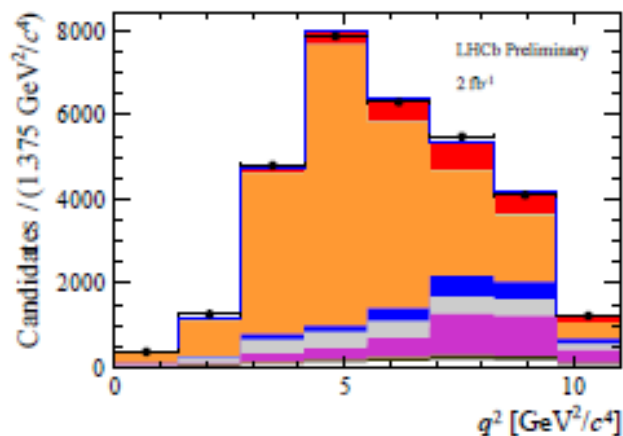


[PRD 97, 072013 (2018)]

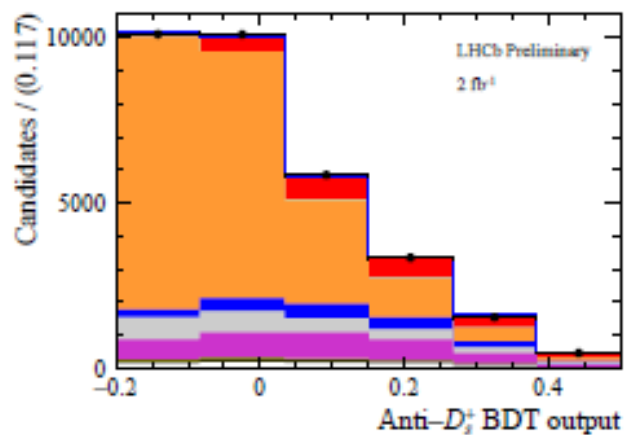


$BR(D_s \rightarrow 3\pi X) = 32.8\% \pm 0.9\%$   
 BES-III arxiv:2212.13072

- This BDT output is one of the fit variables for signal extraction



LHCb-PAPER-2022-052  
arxiv:2305.01463



- † Data
- Total
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau$
- $B \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*+} \tau^+ \nu_\tau$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*-} D_s^+(X)$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} D^-(X)$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} 3\pi X$
- $B \rightarrow D^{*+} D^0(X)$
- Comb.  $B^0$
- Comb.  $\bar{D}^0$
- Comb.  $D^{*+}$

$$N(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = 2469 \pm 154$$

$$\text{Run 1 yield} = 1296 \pm 86$$

- ▶ Larger dataset
- ▶ Improved selection