

# Status of the $B \rightarrow X_c \tau \nu$ Calculation

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- BaBar reported  $3.4\sigma$  deviation from SM in the combination of the ratios  $R(D)$  and  $R(D^*)$ :

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

	BaBar	Belle	SM
$R(D)$	$0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042$	$0.430 \pm 0.091$	$0.297 \pm 0.017$
$R(D^*)$	$0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018$	$0.405 \pm 0.047$	$0.252 \pm 0.003$
correlation	neglected	-0.27	

- Learn from inclusive =  $\sum$  exclusive  
 $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c \ell\bar{\nu}) = (10.92 \pm 0.16)\%$  and  $R(X_c) = 0.222 \pm 0.003$  [hep-ph/9401226, hep-ph/9811239]  
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c \tau\bar{\nu}) = (2.42 \pm 0.05)\%$ , LEP :  $\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow X\tau^+\bar{\nu}) = (2.41 \pm 0.23)\%$
- The  $R(D^{(*)})$  data imply:

$$\text{Data} : \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^*\tau\bar{\nu}) + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D\tau\bar{\nu}) = (2.78 \pm 0.25)\%$$

- SM prediction for  $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{**}\tau\bar{\nu}) \gtrsim 0.2\%$

# The standard OPE for $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu}$

Inclusive decay rate

$$d\Gamma_{sl} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2}{2} W_{\mu\nu} dL^{\mu\nu}$$

- Leptonic tensor

$$L^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[(\not{p}_\ell + m_\ell) \gamma^\mu (\not{p}_\nu) \gamma^\nu (1 - \gamma_L)]$$

- Hadronic tensor

$$W^{\mu\nu} = (2\pi)^3 \sum_X \delta^4(p_b - q - p_X) \langle B(p) | J^{\mu\dagger} | X \rangle \langle X | J^\nu | B(p) \rangle \quad \begin{aligned} q &= p_\ell + p_\nu \\ J^\mu &= \bar{c} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b \end{aligned}$$

can be decomposed as:

$$W^{\mu\nu} = -W_1 g^{\mu\nu} + W_2 v^\mu v^\nu + iW_3 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} v_\rho q_\sigma + W_4 q^\mu q^\nu + T_5 (q^\mu v^\nu + q^\nu v^\mu)$$

**Optical theorem :**  $W_{\mu\nu}$  be expressed as the discontinuity across the cut in the time order product of weak currents in a B meson

$$W_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} T_{\mu\nu}$$

# The standard OPE for $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \bar{\nu}$

- Starting from the correlator of two hadronic currents

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2m_B} \int d^4x e^{-iq\cdot x} \langle B(p) | T\{J_\mu^\dagger(x) J_\nu(0)\} | B(p) \rangle$$

- $T^{\mu\nu}$  can be decomposed into

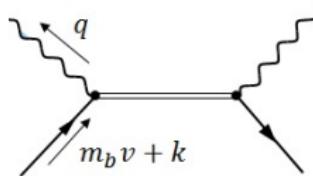
$$T^{\mu\nu} = -T_1 g^{\mu\nu} + T_2 v^\mu v^\nu + iT_3 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} v_\rho q_\sigma + T_4 q^\mu q^\nu + T_5 (q^\mu v^\nu + q^\nu v^\mu)$$

$W_i(q^0, q^2)$  is the imaginary part of the  $T_i(q^0, q^2)$ , using the identity:

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left( \frac{1}{z + i\epsilon} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \delta^{(n)}(z)$$

## Triple differential decay rate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 dE_\ell dE_\nu} &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2}{(2\pi)^3} \theta(z_+) \theta(z_-) \left\{ W_1 q^2 + W_2 \left( 2E_\ell E_\nu - \frac{q^2}{2} \right) + W_3 (q^2 (E_\ell - E_\nu)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m_\ell^2} \left( -2W_1 + W_2 - 2W_3 (E_\nu + E_\ell) + q^2 \cancel{W_4} + 4E_\nu \cancel{W_5} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$



Background-Field c-quark propagator:

$$iS_{BGF} = \frac{1}{\cancel{Q} + \cancel{k} - m_c}, \quad Q = m_b v + k, \quad k = iD$$

- multiplying  $iS_{BGF}$  to the appropriate Dirac matrices for the left handed current  $\Gamma_\mu = 1/2\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma^5)$ .
- expanding of the  $iS_{BGF}$  to  $n^{th}$  order.
- evaluating the forward matrix elements of operators

$$\langle B(p) | b_{v,\alpha}(iD_{\mu_1}) \dots (iD_{\mu_{n-1}}) b_{v,\beta} | B(p) \rangle$$

in terms of the *basic parameters* for a certain order in  $1/m_b$ .

Basic parameters at  $1/m_b^n$

- ...at  $1/m_b^2$

$$2M_B\mu_\pi^2 = -\langle B(p)|\bar{b}_v(iD)^2b_v|B(p)\rangle$$

$$2M_B\mu_G^2 = \langle B(p)|\bar{b}_v(iD_\mu)(iD_\nu)(-i\sigma^{\mu\nu})b_v|B(p)\rangle$$

- ...at  $1/m_b^3$

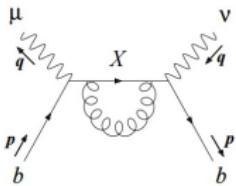
$$2M_B\rho_D^3 = \langle B(p)|\bar{b}_v(iD_\mu)(ivD)(iD^\mu)b_v|B(p)\rangle$$

$$2M_B\rho_{LS}^3 = \langle B(p)|\bar{b}_v(iD_\mu)(ivD)(iD_\nu)(-i\sigma^{\mu\nu})b_v|B(p)\rangle$$

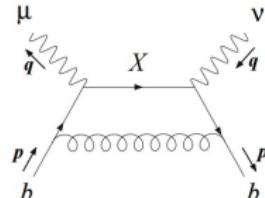
→  $W_i$ 's can be expanded in series of  $\Lambda_{QCD}/m_b$

$$W_i = w_i^{(0)} + \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{2m_b^2}w_i^{(\pi,0)} + \frac{\mu_G^2}{2m_b^2}w_i^{(G,0)} + \frac{2\rho_D^3}{3m_b^3}w_i^{(D,0)} + \frac{2\rho_{LS}^3}{3m_b^3}w_i^{(LS,0)} \dots$$

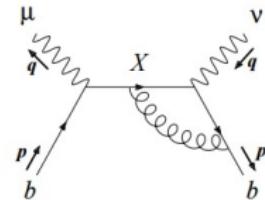
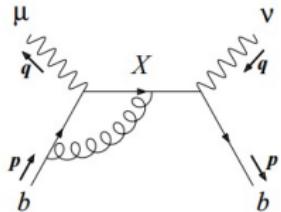
- Diagrams contributing to  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$  from one-gluon emission



Final quark self-energy diagram.



Box diagram.



Vertex correction diagrams.

- The hadronic tensor receives contributions of order  $\alpha_s$  from one-gluon emission at the tree level

$$b(p) \rightarrow c(p') + \ell(p_\ell) + \bar{\nu}(p_\nu) + g(k)$$

- Integrated over the charm-gluon phase space ( $r = p' + k$ ) and from one-loop virtual corrections to the  $b(p) \rightarrow c(p') + \ell(p_\ell) + \bar{\nu}(p_\nu)$ :

$$\rightarrow W^{\mu\nu}(p, q) = W_{\text{real}}^{\mu\nu}(p, q) + W_{\text{virtual}}^{\mu\nu}(p, q)$$

- $W_i$ 's are known. [V.Aquila, P.Gambino, G.Ridolfi and N.Uraltsev (2005)]

$W_i$ 's can be expanded in series of  $\alpha_s$  and  $\Lambda_{QCD}/m_b$

$$W_i = w_i^{(0)} + \frac{C_F \alpha_s}{\pi} w_i^{(1)} + \frac{\mu_{\pi,G}^2}{2m_b^2} w_i^{(\pi,G,0)} + \frac{\rho_{D,LS}^3}{3m_b^3} w_i^{(D,LS,0)} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2, 1/m_b^4)$$

- neutrino energy  $E_\nu$  in  $q^2 - E_\tau$  plan

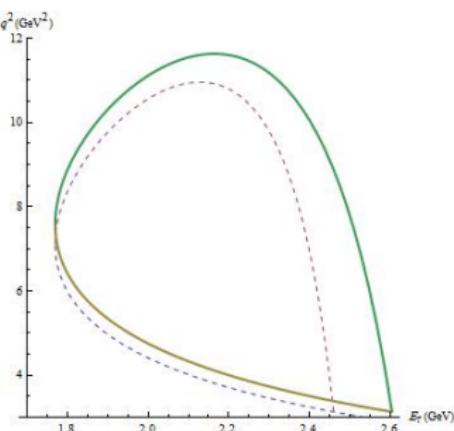
$$\frac{q^2 - \eta}{2(y + \sqrt{y^2 - \eta})} \leq x \leq \frac{q^2 - \eta}{2(y - \sqrt{y^2 - \eta})}$$

- Momentum transfer  $q^2$

$$y_-(1 - \frac{\rho}{1 - y_-}) \leq q^2 \leq y_+(1 - \frac{\rho}{1 - y_+})$$

- $\tau$  lepton energy

$$2\sqrt{\eta} \leq y \leq (1 + \eta - \rho)$$

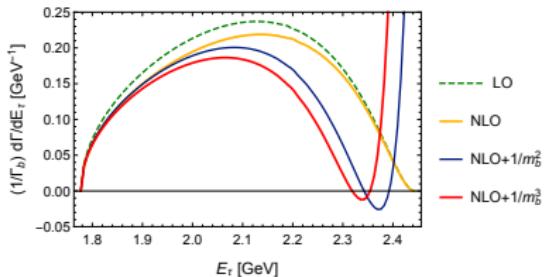


dimensionless variables:

$$y = \frac{2E_\tau}{m_b}, \quad x = \frac{2E_\nu}{m_b}, \quad \eta = \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_b^2}, \quad \rho = \frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2}, \quad q^2 = \frac{q^2}{m_b^2}$$

$$y_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left( y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4\eta} \right), \quad q_{\pm} = v \cdot q \pm \sqrt{(v \cdot q)^2 - q^2}$$

- The dotted (green) curve shows the free-quark decay result, the orange curve include  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$  correction and the red (blue) curve includes both  $\alpha_s$  and  $\Lambda_{QCD}^3/m_b^3$  ( $\Lambda_{QCD}^2/m_b^2$ ) correction.



- Numerical results

$m_b$	$m_c$	$\mu_\pi^2$	$\mu_G^2$	$\rho_D^3$	$\rho_{LS}^3$	$V_{cb} \times 10^{-3}$
4.548	1.092	0.428	0.344	0.158	-0.146	42.24

In kinetic scheme ( $\tau_B = 1.582(7)$ ps) [P. Gambino, C. Schwanda (2014)]

BR %	$\alpha_s$	$\alpha_s + 1/m_b^2$	$\alpha_s + 1/m_b^3$	[1]SM	Data
$BR_{ce\nu} \%$	11.40	10.87	10.48	10.66	$10.92 \pm 0.16$ [arxiv:1202.1834]
$BR_{c\tau\nu} \%$	2.63	2.42	2.19!?	-	$2.41 \pm 0.23$ [J. Bringer et al.[PDG]]

[1]:[P. Gambino, C.Schwanda (2014)]

- calculation of the moments
- Calculation of the QCD Radiative corrections to the next to leading terms in the  $\Lambda_{QCD}/m_b$  expansion
- Refinement of the methods to compute the form factors of the exclusive decays
- Discussion of possible non-standard effects