

STATUS OF STANDARD MODEL PREDICTIONS FOR RD(*)

Michele Papucci (LBNL & CERN)

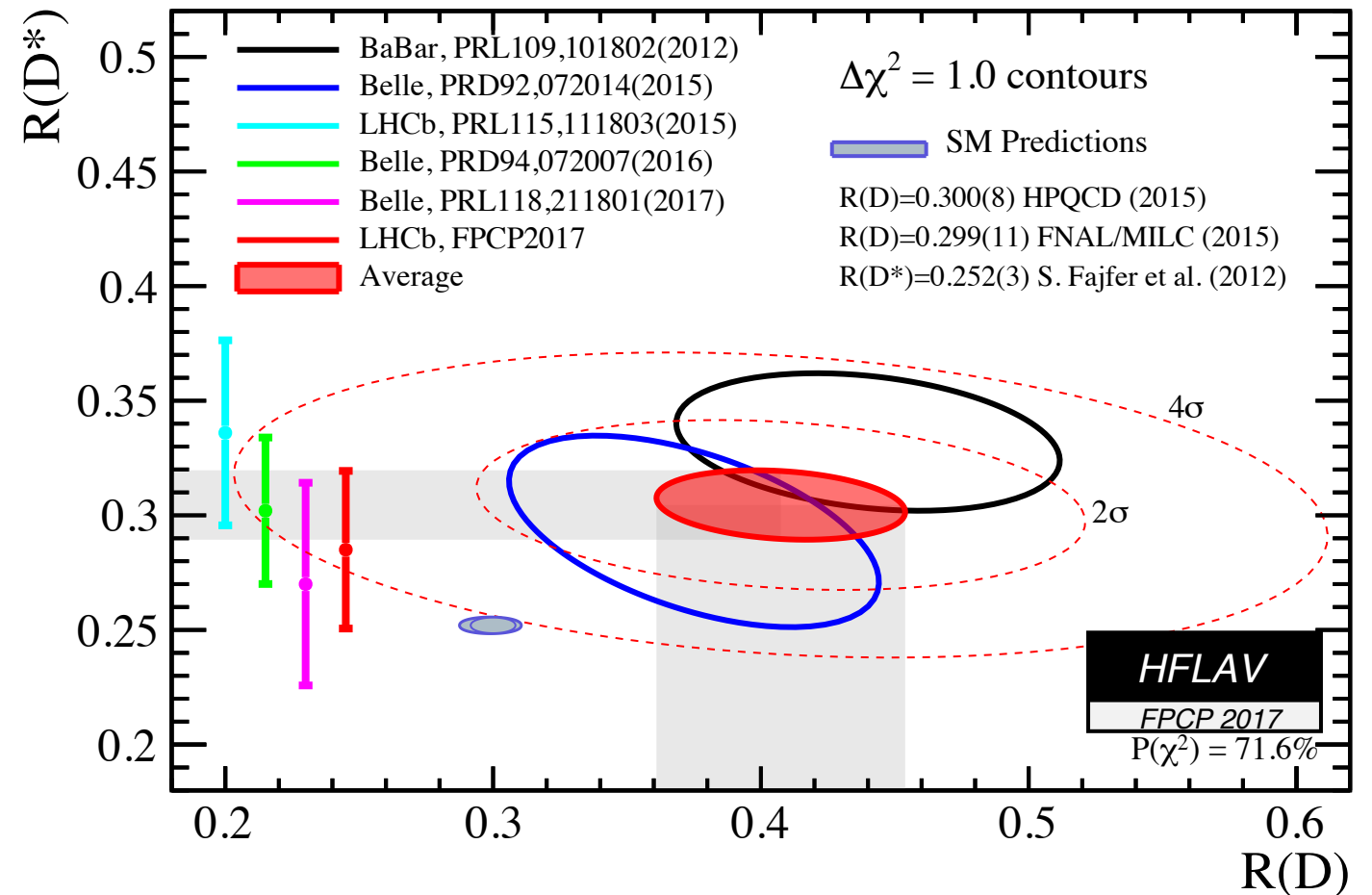
in collab. with F.Bernlochner, Z.Ligeti, D.Robinson

1703.05330

1708.07134

LEPTON UNIVERSALITY VIOLATION?

- Deviations in $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu$ decays found in multiple measurements over the last years, almost 4σ disagreement with SM prediction
- Other hints of lepton universality violations in other decay modes



$$R(J/\psi)|_{exp} = \frac{BR(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi \tau \nu)}{BR(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi \ell \nu)} = 0.71 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18 \quad vs \quad R(J/\psi)|_{th} = 0.25 - 0.28$$

$$R(K)|_{exp} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow K \mu \mu)}{BR(B \rightarrow K e e)} = 0.745^{+0.090}_{-0.074} \pm 0.036 \quad vs \quad R(K)|_{exp} = 1.00 \pm 0.01$$

Is it New Physics? Interesting BSM interpretations → see talks in later sessions

$R(D)$, $R(D^*)$, V_{cb} , ...

.....

- To assess discrepancy one need up-to-date predictions for the SM, with careful assessment of theoretical uncertainties
- Uncertainties come from form factors
 - FFs determined by combination of
 - data
 - lattice QCD
 - theoretical modeling
 - subset of FFs affect also V_{cb} exclusive determination and long standing discrepancy there between exclusive and inclusive determinations

B → D, D* DECAYS: NOTATION

$$\frac{d\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D l \nu)}{dw} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2 \eta_{EW}^2 m_B^5}{48\pi^3} (w^2 - 1)^{3/2} r_D^3 (1 + r_D)^2 \mathcal{G}(w)^2,$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* l \nu)}{dw} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2 \eta_{EW}^2 m_B^5}{48\pi^3} (w^2 - 1)^{1/2} (w + 1)^2 r_{D^*}^3 (1 - r_{D^*})^2$$

$$\times \left[1 + \frac{4w}{w + 1} \frac{1 - 2wr_{D^*} + r_{D^*}^2}{(1 - r_{D^*})^2} \right] \mathcal{F}(w)^2,$$

with $r_{D^{(*)}} = m_{D^{(*)}}/m_B$ and $w = v \cdot v' = \frac{m_B^2 + m_{D^{(*)}}^2 - q^2}{2m_B m_{D^{(*)}}}$

$$\mathcal{G}(w) = h_+ - \frac{1 - r_D}{1 + r_D} h_-,$$

$$\mathcal{F}(w)^2 = h_{A_1}^2 \left\{ 2(1 - 2wr_{D^*} + r_{D^*}^2) \left(1 + R_1 \frac{w - 1}{w + 1} \right) + [(1 - r_{D^*}) + (w - 1)(1 - R_2)]^2 \right\}$$

$$\times \left[(1 - r_{D^*})^2 + \frac{4w}{w + 1} (1 - 2wr_{D^*} + r_{D^*}^2) \right]^{-1},$$

$$R_1(w) = \frac{h_V}{h_{A_1}}, \quad R_2(w) = \frac{h_{A_3} + r_{D^*} h_{A_2}}{h_{A_1}}.$$

R_i are angular distributions →
can be accessed experimentally

B → D, D* DECAYS: NOTATION

in case of τ decays one extra form factor in SM (more with NP)

→ define other ratios:

$$R_3(w) = \frac{h_{A_3} - r_{D^*} h_{A_2}}{h_{A_1}}, \quad R_0(w) = \frac{h_{A_1}(w + 1) - h_{A_3}(w - r_{D^*}) - h_{A_2}(1 - wr_{D^*})}{(1 + r_{D^*}) h_{A_1}}$$

enter in rate suppressed by factors of m_τ^2/m_B^2

Determination of Form Factors?

THEORY INPUTS

BGL: UNITARITY CONSTRAINTS

- Boyd, Grinstein, Lebed ('95) (BGL): relate FFs to two point functions via dispersion relations, crossing symmetry, quark-hadron duality:

$$F_i(z) = \frac{1}{P_i(z)\phi_i(z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n.$$

removes poles (Blanschke factors) →

phase space factors →

Taylor expand in
 $z_*(w) = \frac{\sqrt{w+1} - \sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{w+1} + \sqrt{2}a}$ →

- unitarity → constraints on a_n , e.g. for single channel: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 \leq 1.$

Can be used directly to fit spectra

HQET (+ UNITARITY)

- FFs are related by heavy quark symmetry (HQS)
- HQET → organize expansion in powers of α_s , Λ/m_b , Λ/m_c
- relations among form factors
- can be used to relate form factors measurements in e, μ to additional ffs in τ
- At LO: everything proportional to Isgur-Wise function ξ or 0
- At $O(\Lambda/m_b, \Lambda/m_c)$: subleading IW functions: χ_2, χ_3, η
- HQET + z-parameterization from unitarity:
 - Compute FF at $O(\alpha_s, \Lambda/m_b, \Lambda/m_c)$
 - Taylor expand IW functions

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}(w)}{\mathcal{G}(w_0)} \simeq 1 - 8a^2 \rho_*^2 z_* + (V_{21} \rho_*^2 - V_{20}) z_*^2.$$

$$\hat{\chi}_2(w) \simeq \hat{\chi}_2(1) + \hat{\chi}'_2(1)(w - 1), \quad \hat{\chi}_3(w) \simeq \hat{\chi}'_3(1)(w - 1), \quad \eta(w) \simeq \eta(1) + \eta'(1)(w - 1),$$

Fit input shapes to 6 parameters (3 slopes, 2 intercepts + ρ_)*

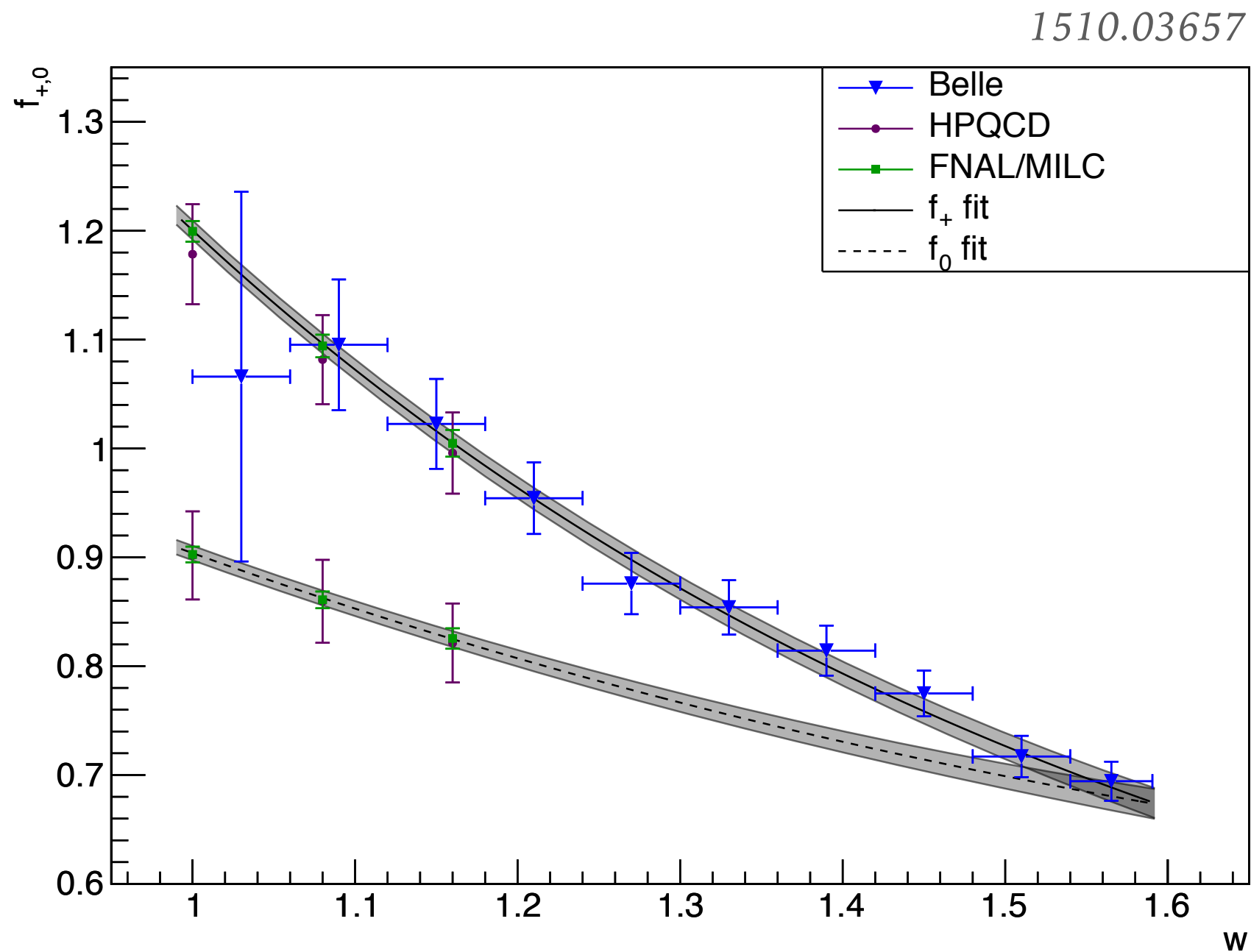
CLN: UNITARITY + HQET + QCD SUM RULES

- Caprini Lellouch Neubert (CLN '98): Use NLO HQET and further constraints from QCD sum rules:
 - subleading IW functions determined
 - Only two parameters: normalization and ρ_*
 - Uncertainties small: $<2\%$ (?) \rightarrow mostly neglected in experimental analyses (e.g. fix slopes to CLN prediction and float intercepts, ...)

EXPERIMENTAL & LATTICE INPUTS

EXPERIMENTAL & LATTICE ACCESS TO SPECTRA

► $B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$: Belle, Lattice:

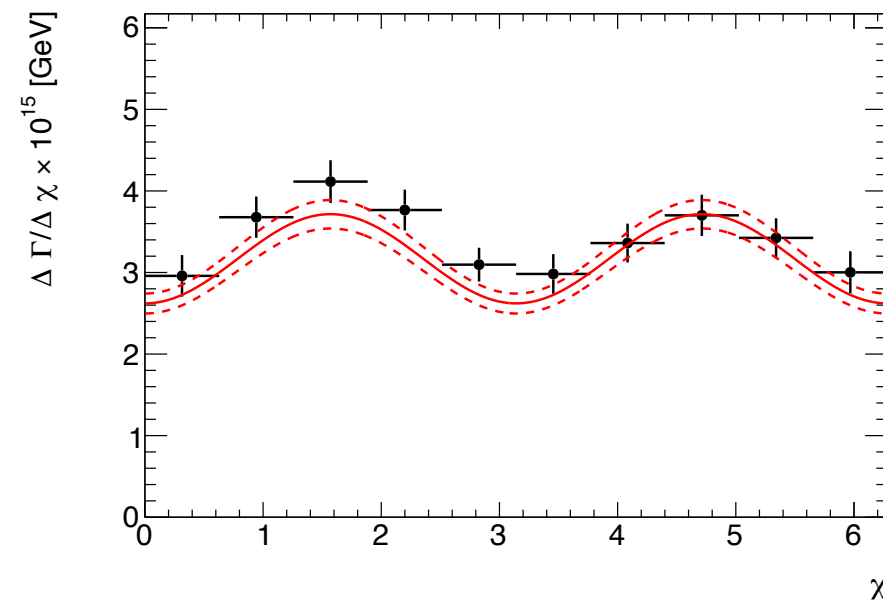
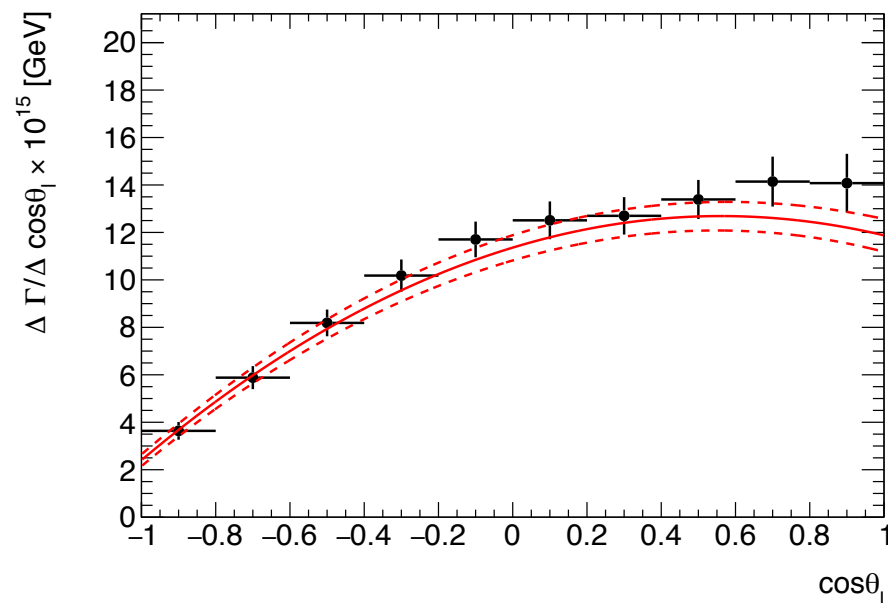
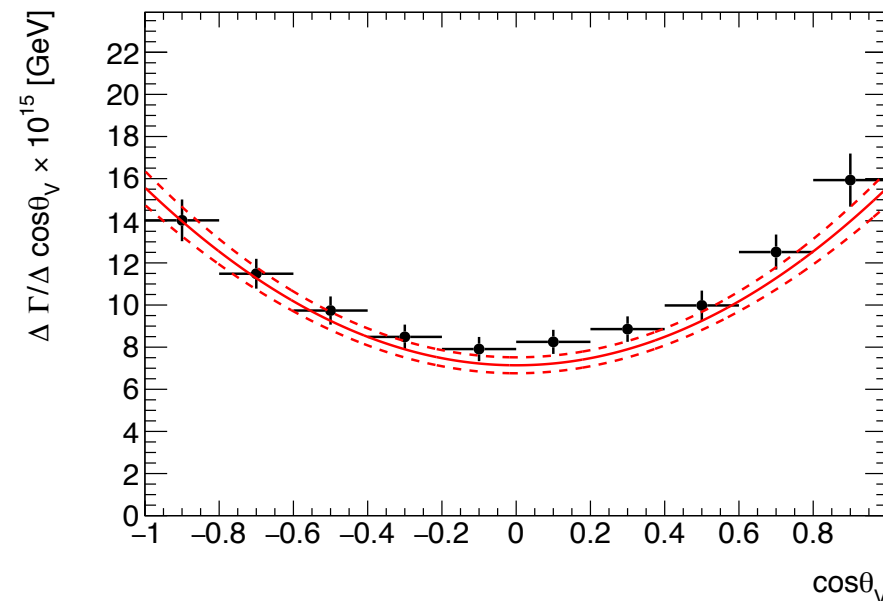
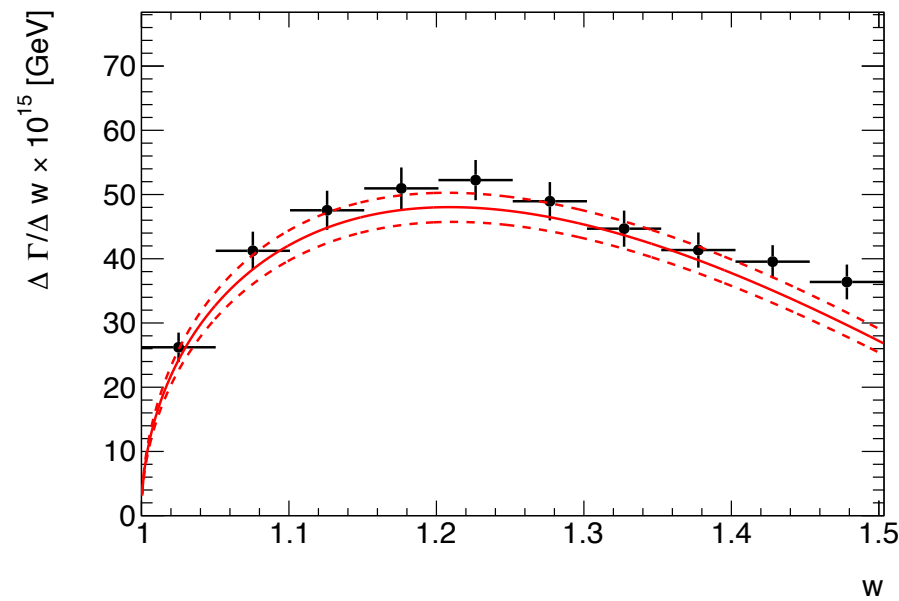


Lattice: good at small recoil, Exp: good at large recoil

EXPERIMENTAL ACCESS TO SPECTRA

► $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$ (2017, Belle):

1702.01521



No lattice results yet for spectra (only preliminary info for finite lattice spacing)

NORMALIZATION AT ZERO RECOIL

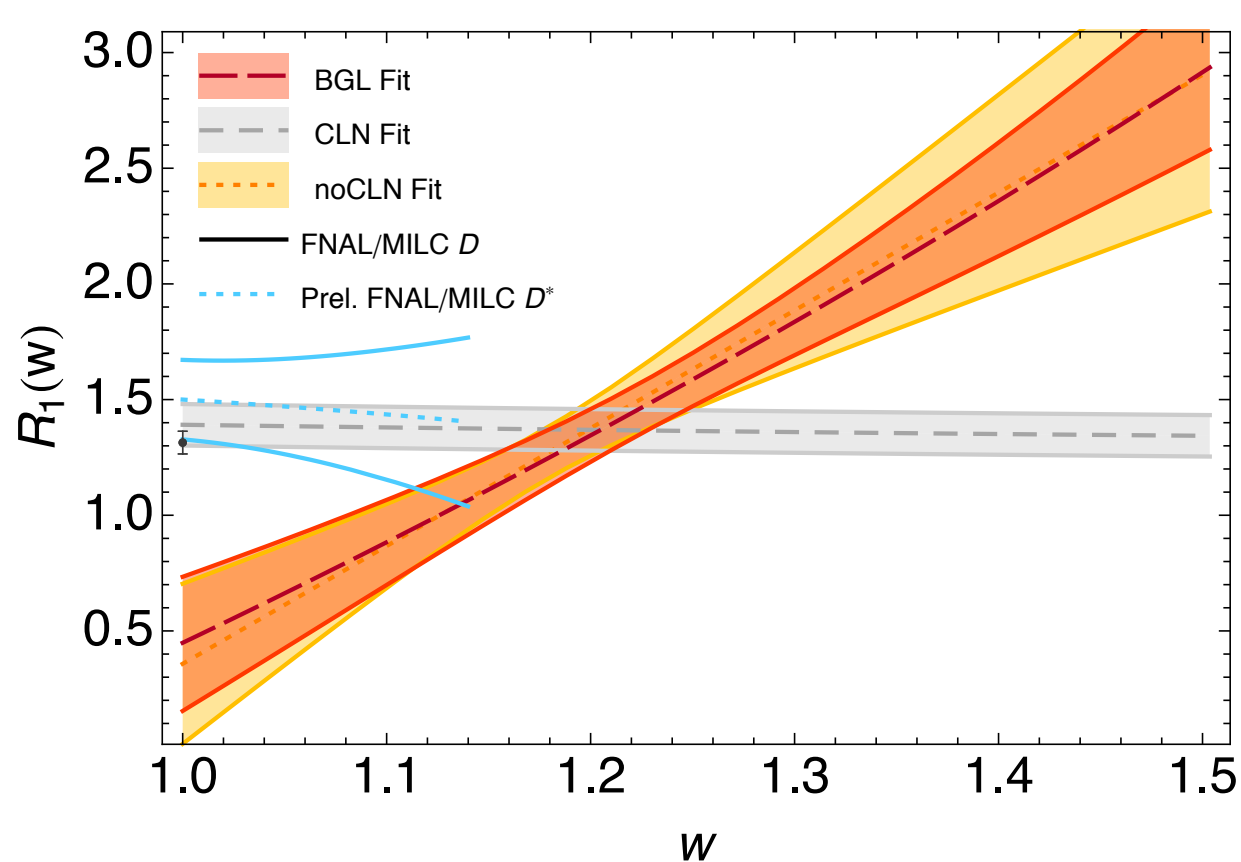
- Lattice measurements at zero recoil:

$$\mathcal{G}(1)_{\text{LQCD}} = 1.054(8), \quad \mathcal{F}(1)_{\text{LQCD}} = 0.906(13),$$

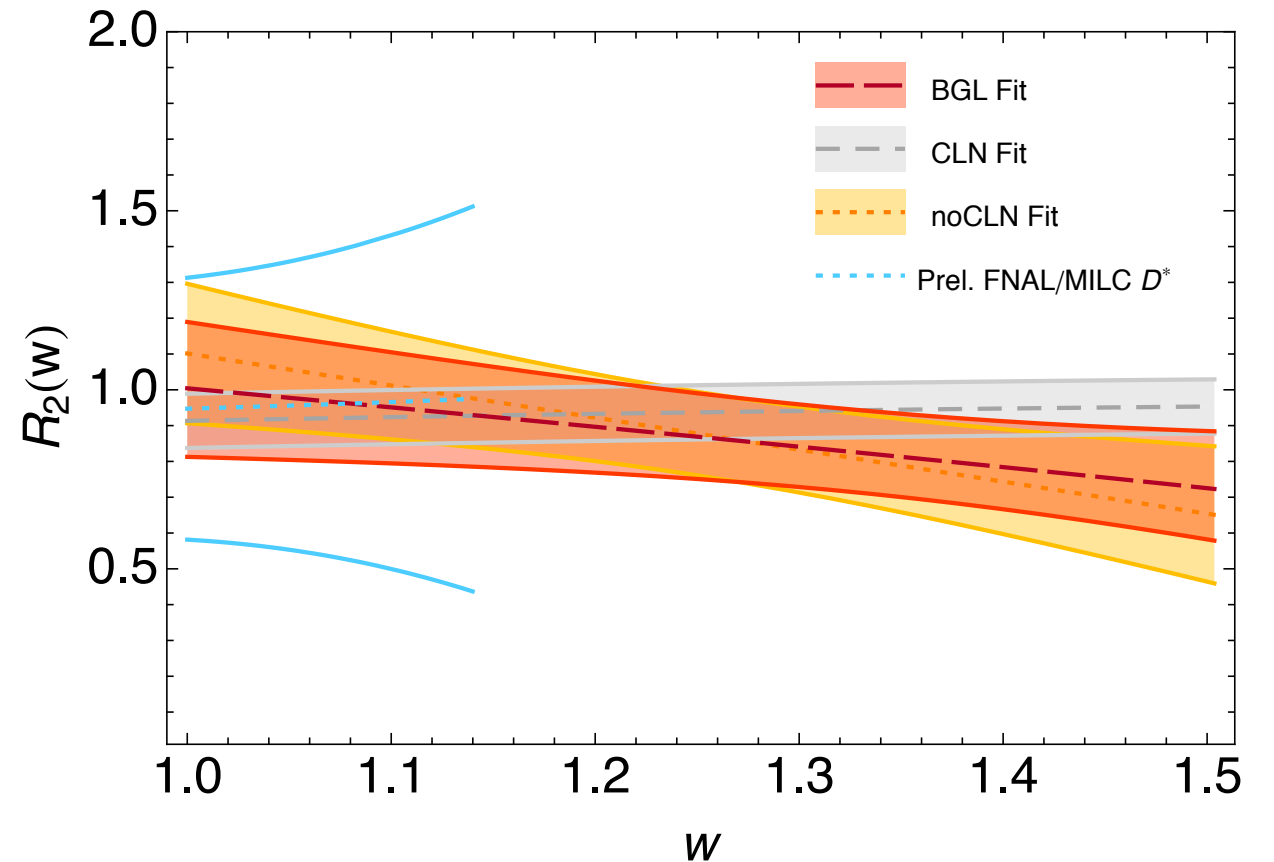
1403.0635, 1503.07237

FIT RESULTS

BGL FIT IN $B \rightarrow D^*$ USING BELLE SPECTRA



$FNAL/MILC D = Lattice B \rightarrow D + HQS$



$noCLN = \text{fit of linearized } R_{1,2}$

- HQET predict $R_{1,2} = 1 + O(\Lambda/m_{b,c}, \alpha_s)$, slopes small
- BGL seem to suggest large HQS violations, not seen from lattice
- Using lattice to extract V_{cb} :
 (if $\sim 100\%$ correl \rightarrow more than 5σ discrepancy)

$ V_{cb} _{CLN} = (38.2 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-3},$	[1],
$ V_{cb} _{BGL} = (41.7^{+2.0}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-3},$	[3],
$ V_{cb} _{BGL} = (41.9^{+2.0}_{-1.9}) \times 10^{-3},$	[4].
- Some tension between data + lattice + HQS

OTHER FIT COMBINATIONS

Use NLO HQET and:

	Fit	QCDSR	Lattice QCD			Belle Data
			$\mathcal{F}(1)$	$f_{+,0}(1)$	$f_{+,0}(w > 1)$	
<i>fix norm. to lattice zero-recoil results</i>	$L_{w=1}$	—	✓	✓	—	✓
	$L_{w=1} + \text{SR}$	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
<i>float norm. independently</i>	NoL	—	—	—	—	✓
	NoL + SR	✓	—	—	—	✓
<i>fit ξ to lattice $B \rightarrow D$, use lattice for $B \rightarrow D^*$ norm</i>	$L_{w \geq 1}$	—	✓	✓	✓	✓
	$L_{w \geq 1} + \text{SR}$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	th: $L_{w \geq 1} + \text{SR}$	✓	✓	✓	✓	—

“+SR”: use QCD sum rules for priors on subleading IW functions

$$\hat{\chi}_2^{\text{ren}}(1) = -0.06 \pm 0.02, \qquad \hat{\chi}_2^{\prime \text{ren}}(1) = 0 \pm 0.02, \qquad \hat{\chi}_3^{\prime \text{ren}}(1) = 0.04 \pm 0.02,$$

$$\eta(1) = 0.62 \pm 0.2, \qquad \eta'(1) = 0 \pm 0.2.$$

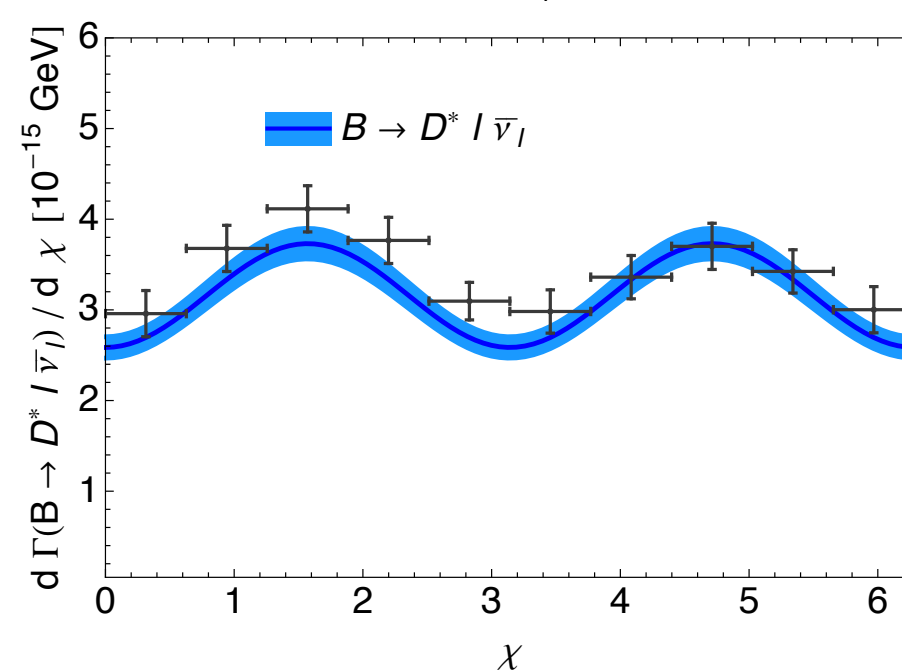
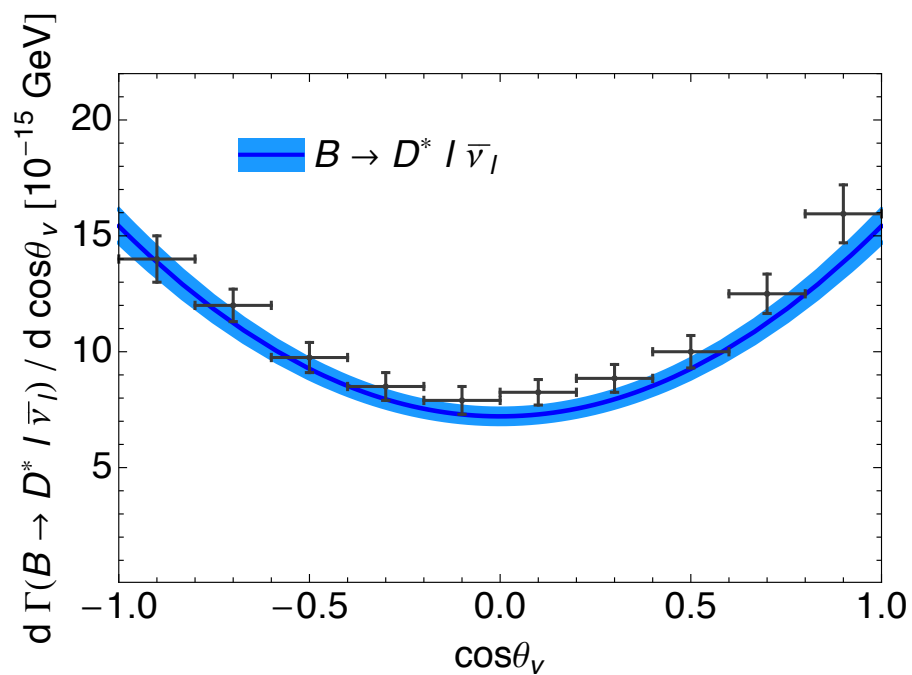
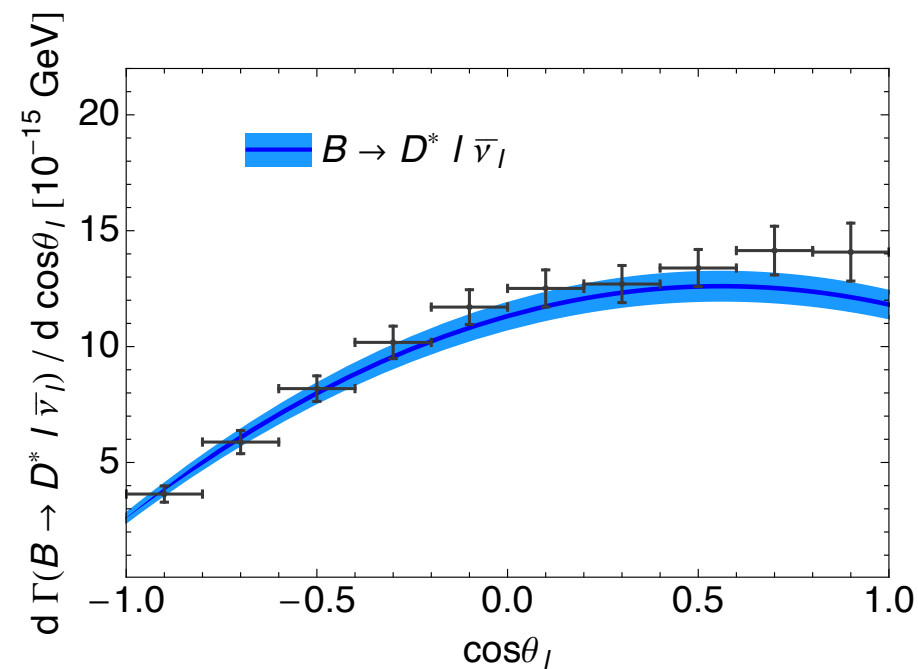
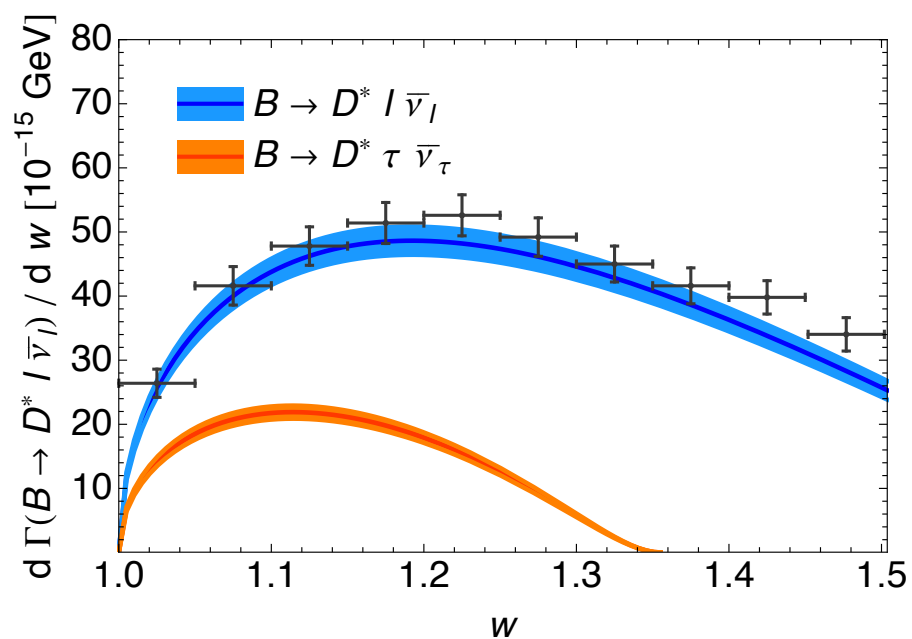
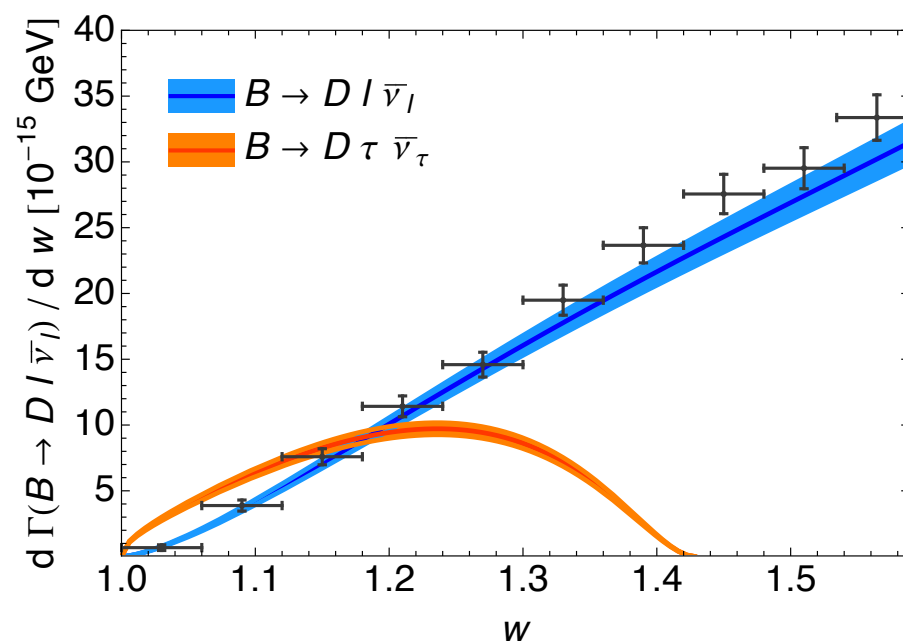
FIT RESULTS

	$L_{w=1}$	$L_{w=1}+SR$	NoL	NoL+SR	$L_{w\geq 1}$	$L_{w\geq 1}+SR$	th: $L_{w\geq 1}+SR$
χ^2	40.2	44.0	38.7	43.1	49.0	53.8	7.4
dof	44	48	43	47	48	52	4
$ V_{cb} \times 10^3$	38.8 ± 1.2	38.5 ± 1.1	—	—	39.1 ± 1.1	39.3 ± 1.0	—
$\mathcal{G}(1)$	1.055 ± 0.008	1.056 ± 0.008	—	—	1.060 ± 0.008	1.061 ± 0.007	1.052 ± 0.008
$\mathcal{F}(1)$	0.904 ± 0.012	0.901 ± 0.011	—	—	0.898 ± 0.012	0.895 ± 0.011	0.906 ± 0.013
$\bar{\rho}_*^2$	1.17 ± 0.12	1.19 ± 0.07	1.06 ± 0.15	1.19 ± 0.08	1.33 ± 0.11	1.24 ± 0.06	1.24 ± 0.08
$\hat{\chi}_2(1)$	-0.26 ± 0.26	-0.07 ± 0.02	0.36 ± 0.62	-0.06 ± 0.02	0.13 ± 0.22	-0.06 ± 0.02	-0.06 ± 0.02
$\hat{\chi}'_2(1)$	0.21 ± 0.38	-0.00 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.39	-0.00 ± 0.02	-0.36 ± 0.28	-0.00 ± 0.02	-0.00 ± 0.02
$\hat{\chi}'_3(1)$	0.02 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.19	0.04 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.02
$\eta(1)$	0.30 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.03	-0.56 ± 0.80	0.35 ± 0.14	0.30 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.03	0.31 ± 0.04
$\eta'(1)$	0 (fixed)	-0.12 ± 0.16	0 (fixed)	-0.11 ± 0.18	0 (fixed)	-0.05 ± 0.09	0.05 ± 0.10
m_b^{1S} [GeV]	4.70 ± 0.05	4.70 ± 0.05	4.71 ± 0.05	4.70 ± 0.05	4.71 ± 0.05	4.71 ± 0.05	4.71 ± 0.05
δm_{bc} [GeV]	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02	3.40 ± 0.02

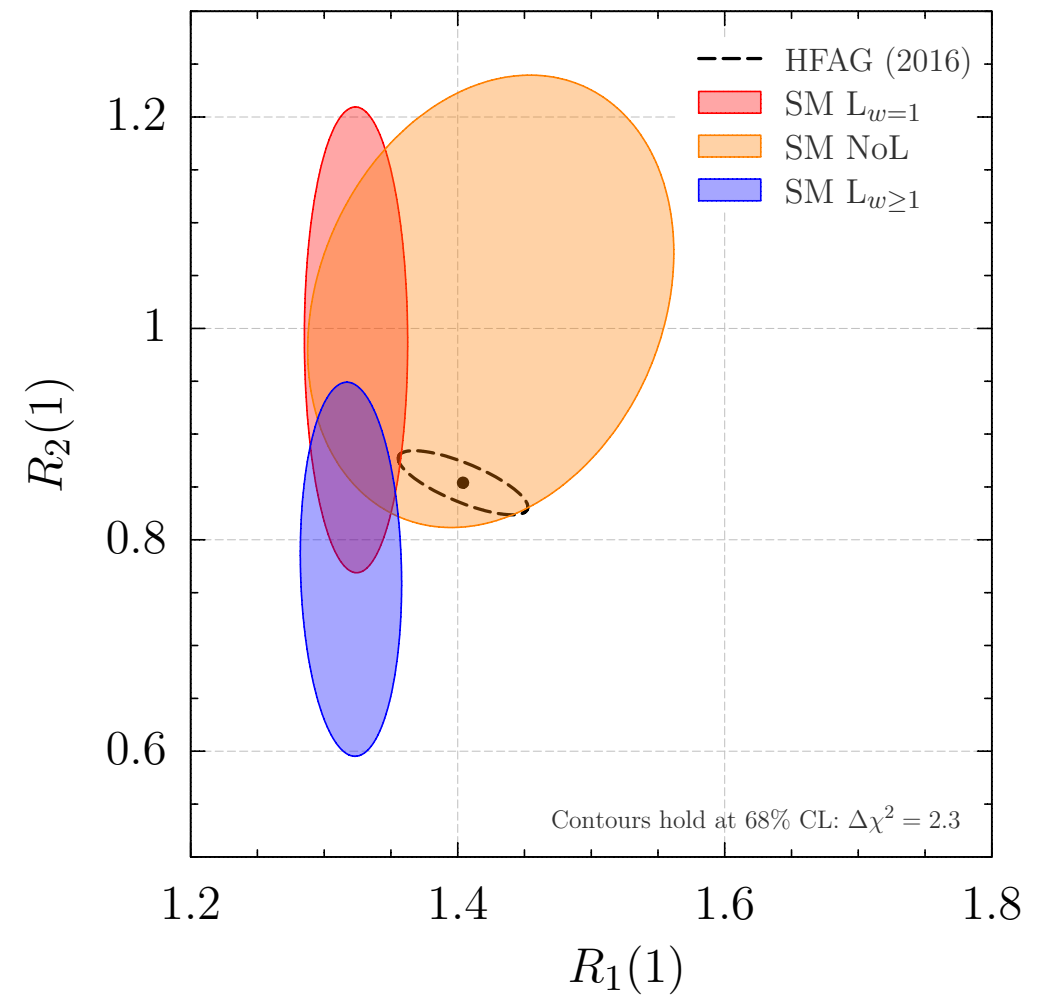
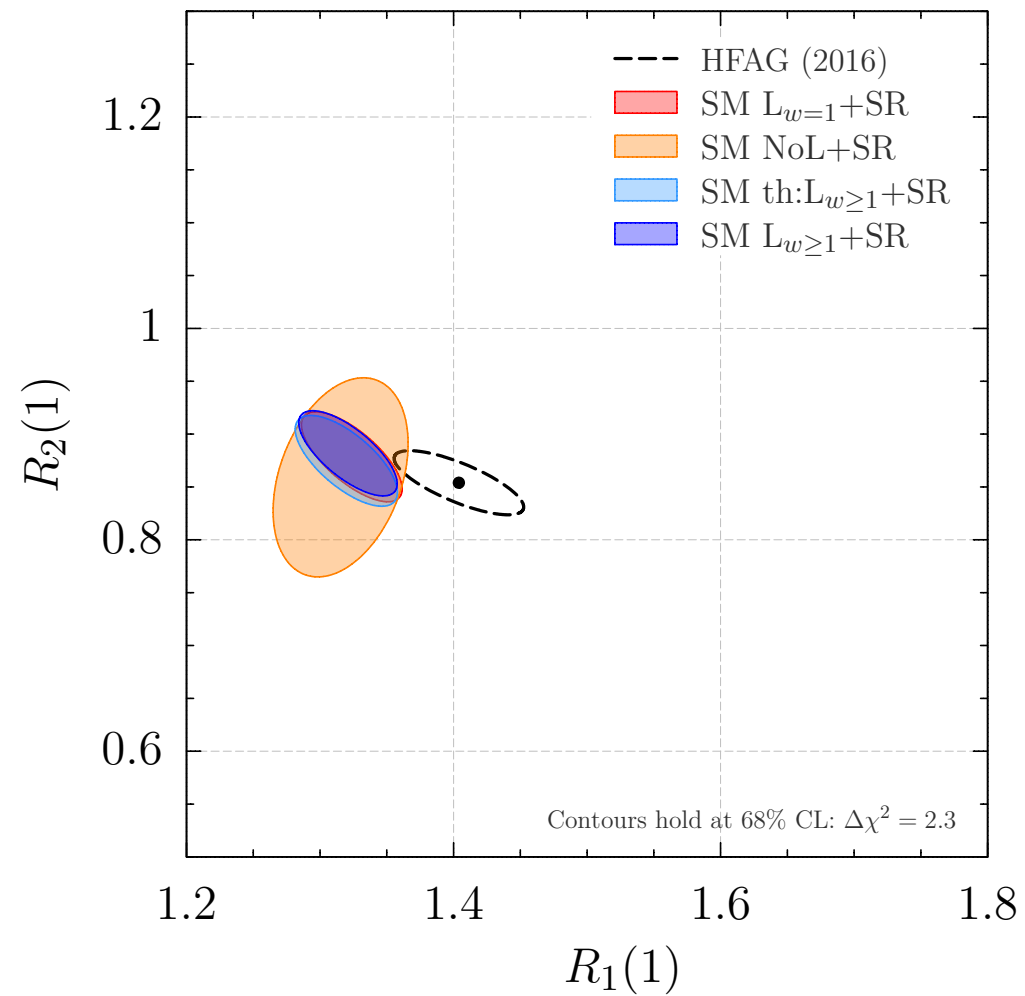
no signs of strong tensions, V_{cb} is still “low”, data prefers a lower η than QCDSR input

$L_{w \geq 1} + SR$

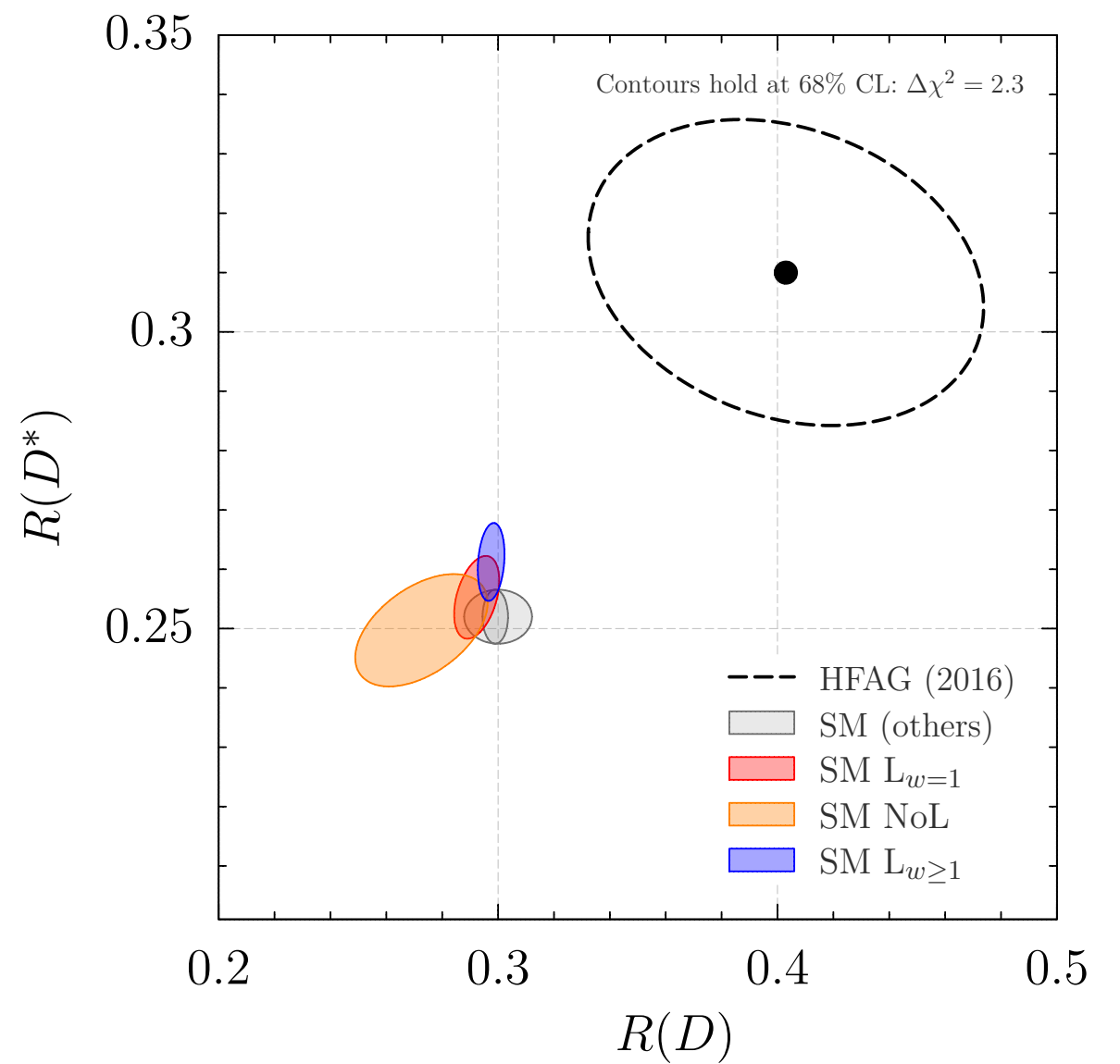
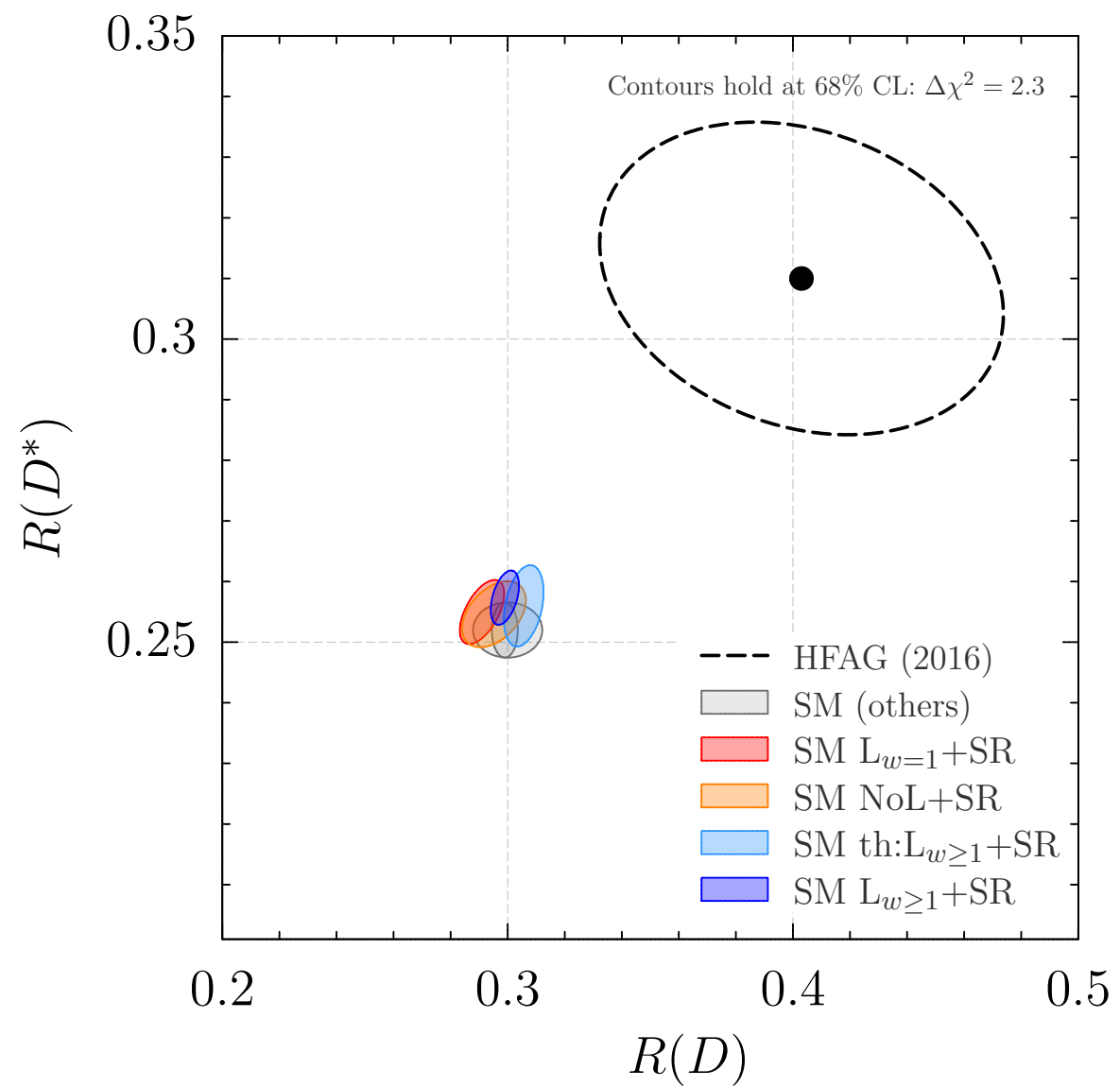
spectra:



FITS & $R_{1,2}$



R(D) AND R(D*)



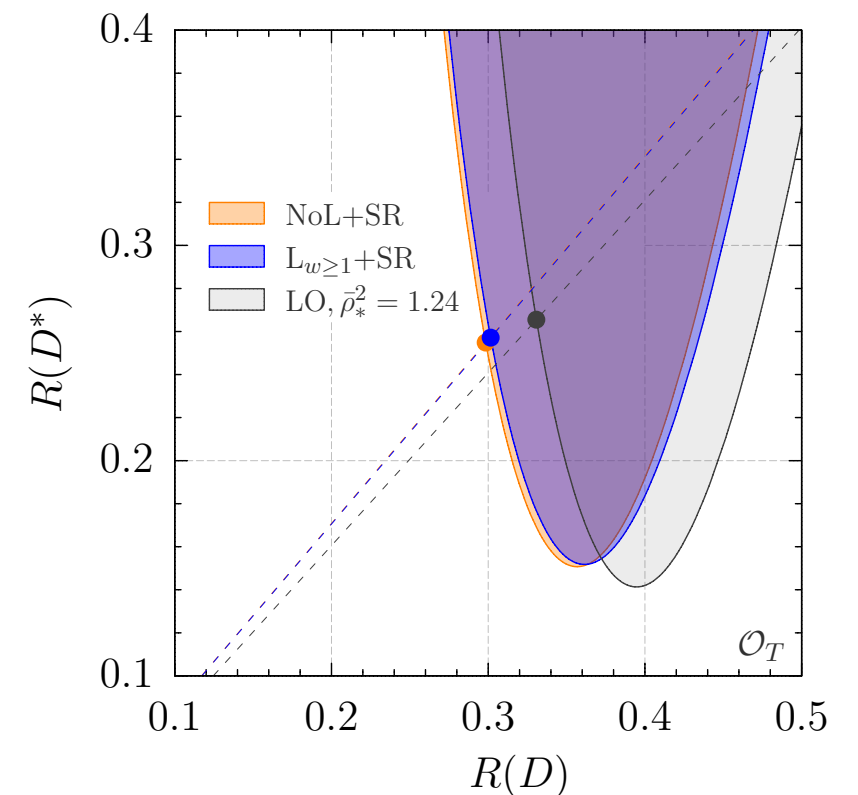
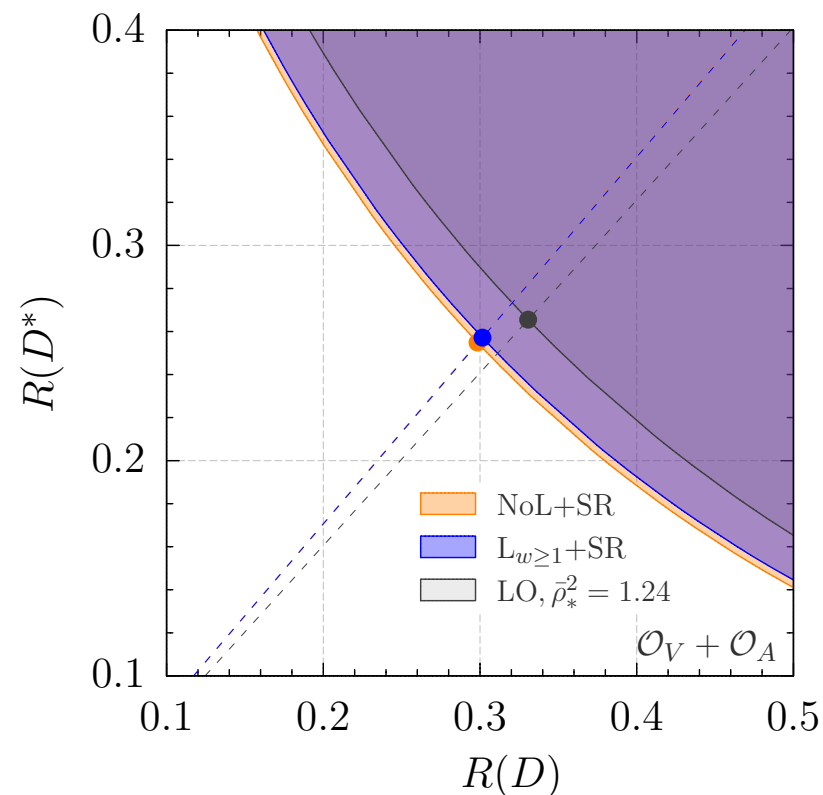
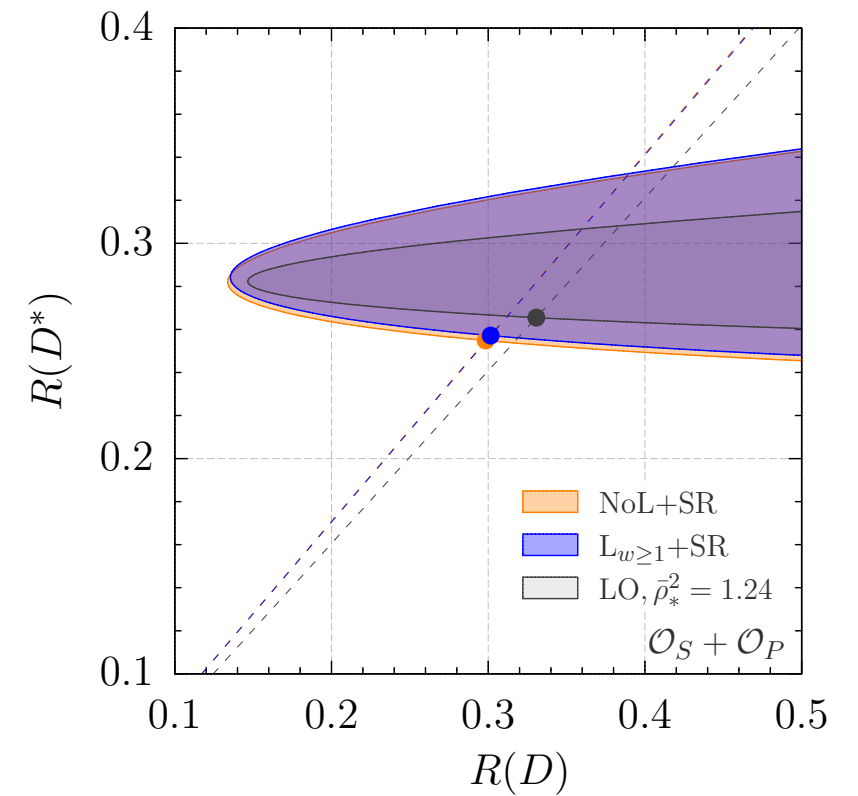
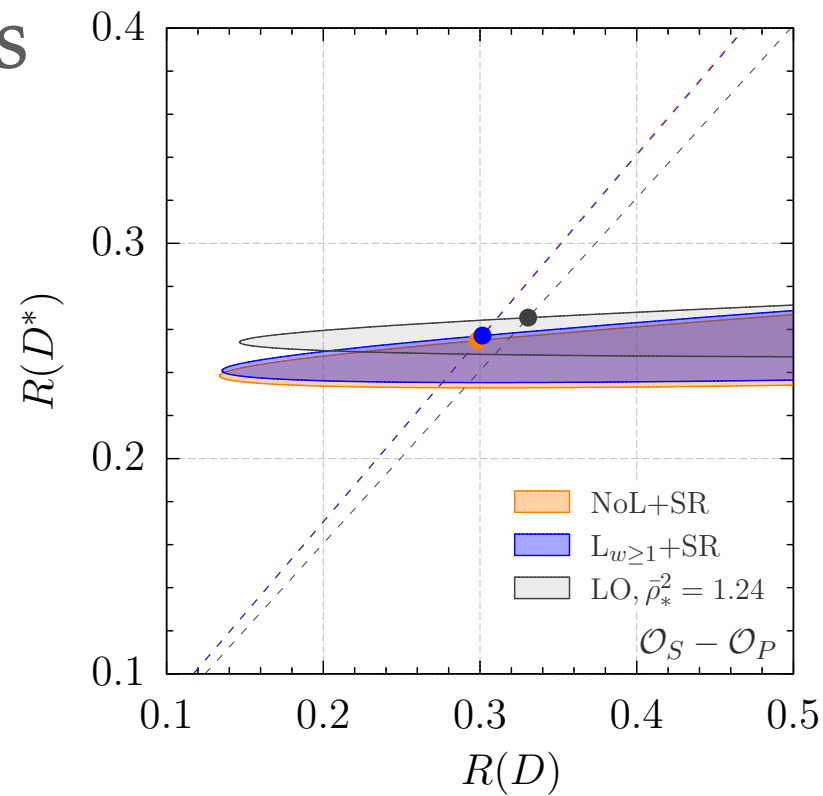
R(D) AND R(D*)

Scenario	$R(D)$	$R(D^*)$	Correlation
$L_{w=1}$	0.292 ± 0.005	0.255 ± 0.005	41%
$L_{w=1} + \text{SR}$	0.291 ± 0.005	0.255 ± 0.003	57%
NoL	0.273 ± 0.016	0.250 ± 0.006	49%
NoL+SR	0.295 ± 0.007	0.255 ± 0.004	43%
$L_{w \geq 1}$	0.298 ± 0.003	0.261 ± 0.004	19%
$L_{w \geq 1} + \text{SR}$	0.299 ± 0.003	0.257 ± 0.003	44%
th: $L_{w \geq 1} + \text{SR}$	0.306 ± 0.005	0.256 ± 0.004	33%
Data [9]	0.403 ± 0.047	0.310 ± 0.017	-23%
Refs. [48, 52, 54]	0.300 ± 0.008	—	—
Ref. [53]	0.299 ± 0.003	—	—
Ref. [34]	—	0.252 ± 0.003	—

- Reduced uncert on SM predictions
- Consistency between different fits
- Discrepancy with data still present and sizable

NLO HQET FOR SM+NP

- NLO HQET calculation also for form factors entering BSM contributions



CONCLUSIONS

- Experimental data in e,μ & Lattice results are improving determination of $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}$ form factors
- Apparent “tension” in current inputs between HQS, lattice and Belle $B \rightarrow D^*$ distributions (can’t self-consistently use lattice+BGL to extract V_{cb})
 - Future lattice $B \rightarrow D^*$ spectra and Belle II data (and non-unfolded BGL Belle fit?) will have something to say on this
- Updated $R(D)$, $R(D^*)$ predictions still show large discrepancy with measurements
- Updated BSM predictions for $R(D)$, $R(D^*)$
- Results included in Hammer package

BACKUP

FORM FACTOR DEFINITIONS

► B→D:

$$\langle D | \bar{c} b | \bar{B} \rangle = \sqrt{m_B m_D} h_S (w + 1) ,$$

$$\langle D | \bar{c} \gamma^5 b | \bar{B} \rangle = \langle D | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 b | \bar{B} \rangle = 0 ,$$

$$\langle D | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu b | \bar{B} \rangle = \sqrt{m_B m_D} [h_+ (v + v')^\mu + h_- (v - v')^\mu] ,$$

$$\langle D | \bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} b | \bar{B} \rangle = i \sqrt{m_B m_D} [h_T (v'^\mu v^\nu - v'^\nu v^\mu)] ,$$

► B→D*:

$$\langle D^* | \bar{c} b | \bar{B} \rangle = 0 ,$$

$$\langle D^* | \bar{c} \gamma^5 b | \bar{B} \rangle = -\sqrt{m_B m_{D^*}} h_P (\epsilon^* \cdot v) ,$$

$$\langle D^* | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu b | \bar{B} \rangle = i \sqrt{m_B m_{D^*}} h_V \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \epsilon_\nu^* v'_\alpha v_\beta ,$$

$$\langle D^* | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 b | \bar{B} \rangle = \sqrt{m_B m_{D^*}} [h_{A_1} (w + 1) \epsilon^{*\mu} - h_{A_2} (\epsilon^* \cdot v) v^\mu - h_{A_3} (\epsilon^* \cdot v) v'^\mu] ,$$

$$\langle D^* | \bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} b | \bar{B} \rangle = -\sqrt{m_B m_{D^*}} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} [h_{T_1} \epsilon_\alpha^* (v + v')_\beta + h_{T_2} \epsilon_\alpha^* (v - v')_\beta + h_{T_3} (\epsilon^* \cdot v) v_\alpha v'_\beta] .$$

NLO HQET FF EXPRESSIONS

$$\hat{h}_+ = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s \left[C_{V_1} + \frac{w+1}{2} (C_{V_2} + C_{V_3}) \right] + (\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_b) \hat{L}_1 ,$$

$$\hat{h}_- = \hat{\alpha}_s \frac{w+1}{2} (C_{V_2} - C_{V_3}) + (\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_b) \hat{L}_4 ,$$

$$\hat{h}_S = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s C_S + (\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_b) \left(\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4 \frac{w-1}{w+1} \right) ,$$

$$\hat{h}_T = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s (C_{T_1} - C_{T_2} + C_{T_3}) + (\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_b) (\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4) .$$

$B \rightarrow D$

$$\hat{h}_V = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s C_{V_1} + \varepsilon_c (\hat{L}_2 - \hat{L}_5) + \varepsilon_b (\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4) ,$$

$$\hat{h}_{A_1} = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s C_{A_1} + \varepsilon_c \left(\hat{L}_2 - \hat{L}_5 \frac{w-1}{w+1} \right) + \varepsilon_b \left(\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4 \frac{w-1}{w+1} \right) ,$$

$$\hat{h}_{A_2} = \hat{\alpha}_s C_{A_2} + \varepsilon_c (\hat{L}_3 + \hat{L}_6) ,$$

$$\hat{h}_{A_3} = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s (C_{A_1} + C_{A_3}) + \varepsilon_c (\hat{L}_2 - \hat{L}_3 + \hat{L}_6 - \hat{L}_5) + \varepsilon_b (\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4) ,$$

$$\hat{h}_P = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s C_P + \varepsilon_c [\hat{L}_2 + \hat{L}_3(w-1) + \hat{L}_5 - \hat{L}_6(w+1)] + \varepsilon_b (\hat{L}_1 - \hat{L}_4) .$$

$$\hat{h}_{T_1} = 1 + \hat{\alpha}_s \left[C_{T_1} + \frac{w-1}{2} (C_{T_2} - C_{T_3}) \right] + \varepsilon_c \hat{L}_2 + \varepsilon_b \hat{L}_1 ,$$

$$\hat{h}_{T_2} = \hat{\alpha}_s \frac{w+1}{2} (C_{T_2} + C_{T_3}) + \varepsilon_c \hat{L}_5 - \varepsilon_b \hat{L}_4 ,$$

$$\hat{h}_{T_3} = \hat{\alpha}_s C_{T_2} + \varepsilon_c (\hat{L}_6 - \hat{L}_3) .$$

$B \rightarrow D^*$

HQET R_i EXPRESSIONS

$$R_1(1) \simeq 1.34 - 0.12 \eta(1) ,$$

$$R_2(1) \simeq 0.98 - 0.42 \eta(1) - 0.54 \hat{\chi}_2(1) .$$

$$R'_1(1) \simeq -0.15 + 0.06 \eta(1) - 0.12 \eta'(1) ,$$

$$R'_2(1) \simeq 0.01 - 0.54 \hat{\chi}'_2(1) + 0.21 \eta(1) - 0.42 \eta'(1) .$$

$$R_3(1) \simeq 1.19 - 0.26 \eta(1) - 1.20 \hat{\chi}_2(1) ,$$

$$R_0(1) \simeq 1.09 + 0.25 \eta(1) ,$$

$$R'_3(1) \simeq -0.08 - 1.20 \hat{\chi}'_2(1) + 0.13 \eta(1) - 0.26 \eta'(1) ,$$

$$R'_0(1) \simeq -0.18 + 0.87 \hat{\chi}_2(1) + 0.06 \eta(1) + 0.25 \eta'(1) .$$