

Status and future prospects of Lepton Universality tests at LHCb

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NuFact 2021

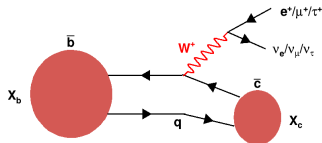
September 8, 2021

Lepton Flavour Universality

- SM is Lepton flavour universal
 - Electroweak couplings to all charged leptons are universal
 - Difference between e, μ and τ driven only by mass
- LFU tests with ratios of branching fractions of decays involving different $\ell = e, \mu, \tau$

- In $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu_\ell$ transitions:

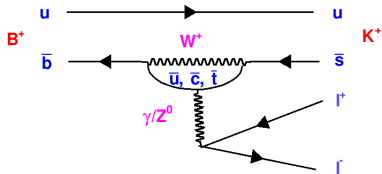
$$R(X_c) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(X_b \rightarrow X_c \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(X_b \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu_\ell)}$$



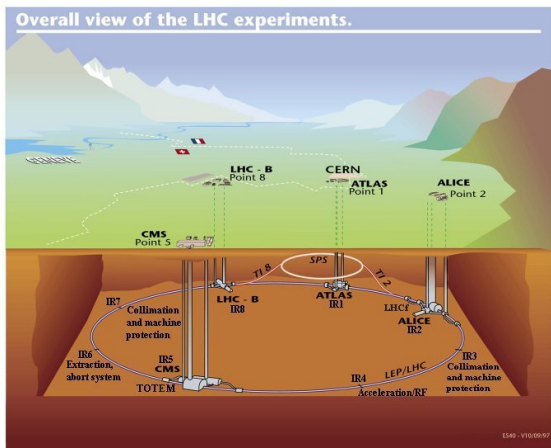
- In $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ transitions:

$$R_{K^*} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-)}$$

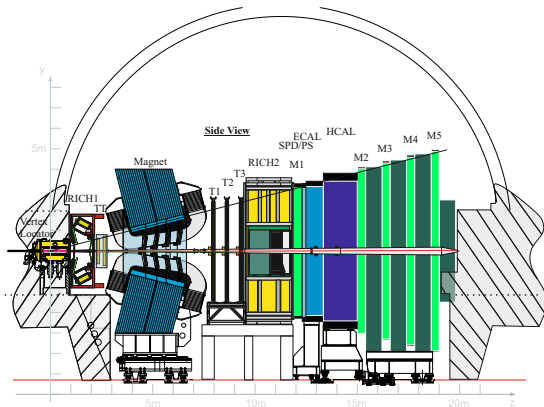
$$R_K = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)}$$



LHCb experiment

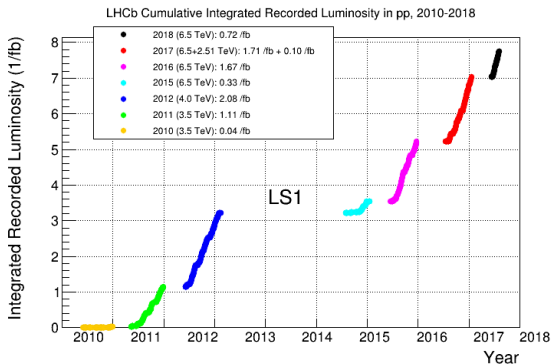


- LHCb is one of the experiments based at LHC, CERN, Geneva
- Forward spectrometer with a broad physics programme including beauty, charm and top quarks, heavy ions, electro-weak physics, Higgs physics,...



- Excellent vertex resolution ($10 - 40 \mu\text{m}$ in xy -plane and $50 - 300 \mu\text{m}$ in z -axis)
- Particle identification efficiencies 80% – 95% for correct kaon and 3% – 10% misidentification of pion as kaon

LHCb experiment

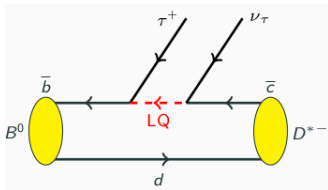


Period	Integrated luminosity	\sqrt{s}	Number of $b\bar{b}$
Run1 2011-2012	3.2 fb^{-1}	7-8 TeV	2.5×10^{11}
Run2 2015-2016	2.0 fb^{-1}	13 TeV	2.9×10^{11}
Run2 2017-2018	3.9 fb^{-1}	13 TeV	5.7×10^{11}

$b \rightarrow cl\nu_\ell$ transitions

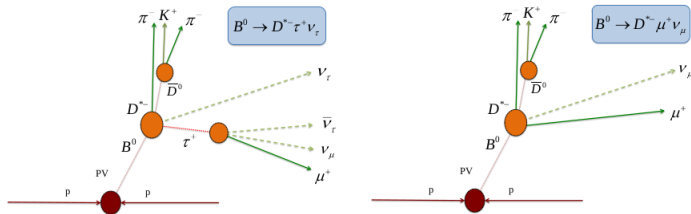
$R(X_c)$ measurements

- Tree-level semileptonic decays
- Uncertainties related to Form Factor normalizations *mostly* cancel in the ratio
- Ratios sensitive to possible enhanced coupling to the 3rd generation (e.g. Leptoquarks^[1]) predicted by some NP models



¹PRL 116, 081801, PRD 94, 115201

- LHCb Run 1 data : 3 fb^{-1} , 2011-12
- Neutrinos not detected; approximation needed for B reconstruction
- Measurements with **muonic** τ decays
 - $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu \nu_\tau$
 - $R(D^*)$ and $R(J/\psi)$ measurements
 - Same visible final state $X_c \mu^+$
- Measurements with **hadronic** τ decays
 - $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- (\pi^0) \nu_\tau$ 3-prong decays
 - $R(D^*)$ measurement



$$R(D^*) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^* \mu \nu)}$$

- B reconstruction with the approximation

$$(p_B)_z = \frac{m_B}{m_{reco}} (p_{reco})_z$$

- Separate τ and μ via 3D binned template fit to kinematic variables

- $q^2 = (p_B - p_{D^*})^2$
- $m_{miss}^2 = (p_B - p_{D^*} - p_\ell)^2$
- $E_{\mu^+}^*$, muon energy

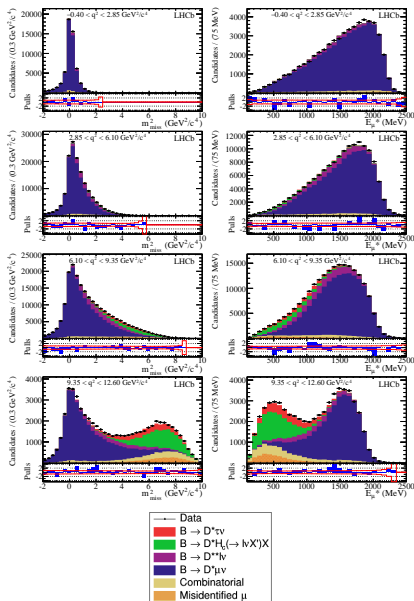
- Backgrounds with additional charged tracks rejected using BDT
- Main remaining backgrounds:
 - $B \rightarrow D^{**} \mu \nu, B \rightarrow D^{**} \tau \nu$
 - $B_s \rightarrow D_s \mu \nu$
 - $B \rightarrow D^{*+} H_c X$, where H_c decays semileptonically
 - combinatorial - wrong-sign final state combinations
 - Hadrons (π, K, p) misidentified as muons
- Binned maximum likelihood fit with 3D templates of signal, normalization and background sources
- Signal and background shapes extracted from control samples and simulations validated against data

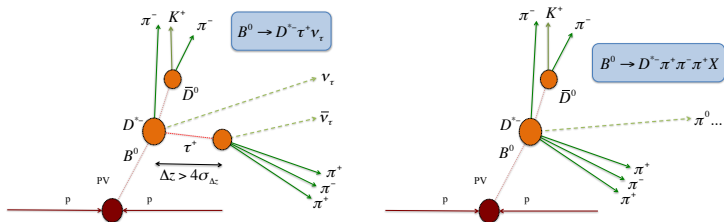
- The fit extracts the relative contributions of signal and normalization modes and their form factors
- Signal more visible in the high q^2 bin

$$R(D^*) = 0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030$$

2.1 σ above SM

- Dominant systematic uncertainty - size of simulation sample

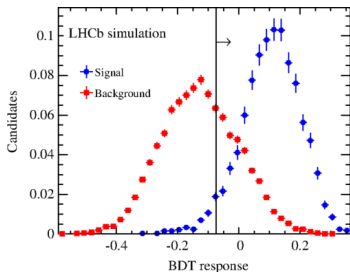
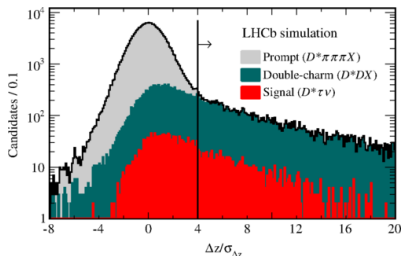




- Three-prong decays $\tau^+ \rightarrow 3\pi^\pm(\pi^0)\bar{\nu}_\tau$

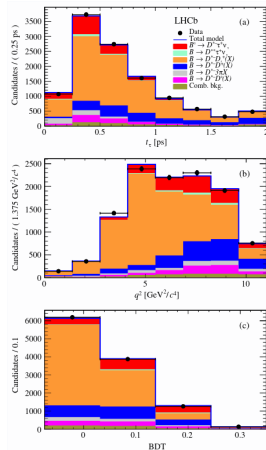
$$R(D^*) = \mathcal{K}(D^*) \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell \nu_\ell)} \quad \mathcal{K}(D^*) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm)}$$

- Same visible final state for the normalization mode $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm$
- Main backgrounds
 - $B \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^\pm X$
 - Double charm ($B \rightarrow D^{*-} (D_s^+, D^+ D^0) X$)



- $B \rightarrow D^{*-} 3\pi^{\pm} X$ suppressed by requiring the τ vertex to be downstream w.r.t B vertex along the beam direction
- $\Delta z > 4\sigma_{\Delta z}$ improves S/B by 160
- A BDT based on kinematics and resonant structure to suppress $B \rightarrow D^{*-} D_s^+ X$

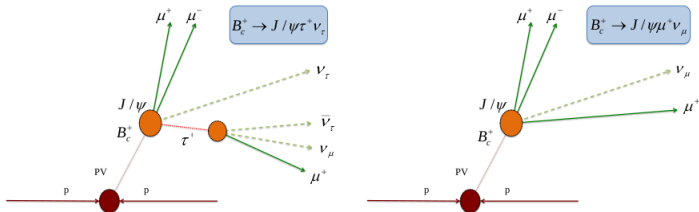
- A 3D binned template fit to extract the signal yield
 - $q^2 \equiv |P_{B^0} - P_{D^*}|^2$,
 - τ^+ decay time,
 - Output of BDT trained to discriminate τ from D_s^+ .
- Templates selected from simulation and data control samples
- $N(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = 1296 \pm 86$



$$R(D^*) = 0.280 \pm 0.018(\text{stat}) \pm 0.026(\text{syst}) \pm 0.013(\text{ext})^*$$

1 σ above SM

Latest value after rescaling the updated value of $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{-} \ell \nu_\ell)$



$$R(J/\psi) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}$$

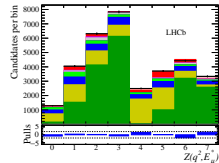
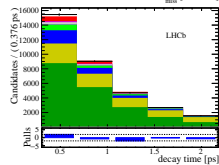
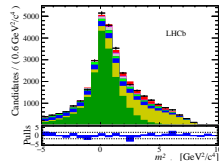
- Muonic τ final state
- Form factors directly from data
- Signal extraction using binned template fit to m_{miss}^2 , B_c decay time and Z ,
 - Z contains 8 bins in E_μ and q^2 (first 4 bins with $q^2 < 7.14$ GeV^2 , the rest $q^2 > 7.14$ GeV^2)

- Component shapes are derived from control samples or simulations validated against data
- Main backgrounds - $B_c \rightarrow H_c X$, hadron mis-ID for μ
- First evidence for the decay mode (3σ)

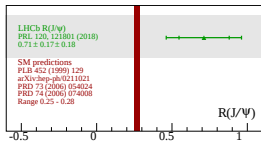
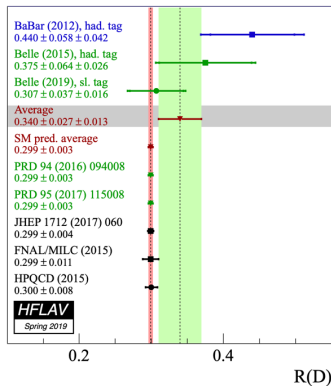
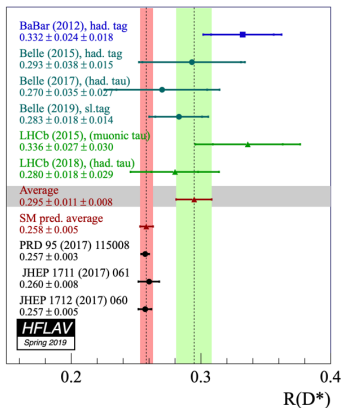
$$R(J/\psi) = 0.71 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$$

2σ above SM

- Main systematics - form factor and size of simulation sample

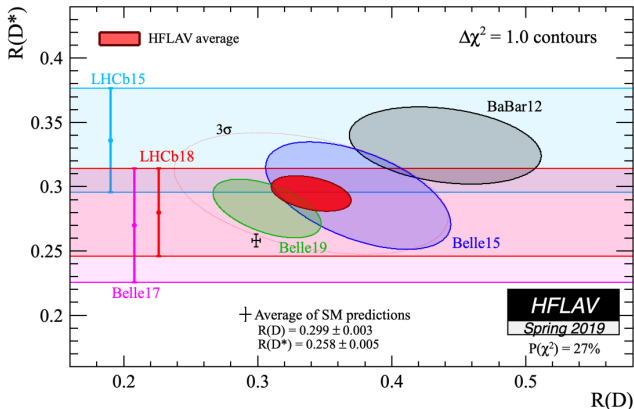


$R(X_c)$ measurements



- All $R(X_c)$ measurements so far have central values above SM expectation

$R(D) - R(D^*)$



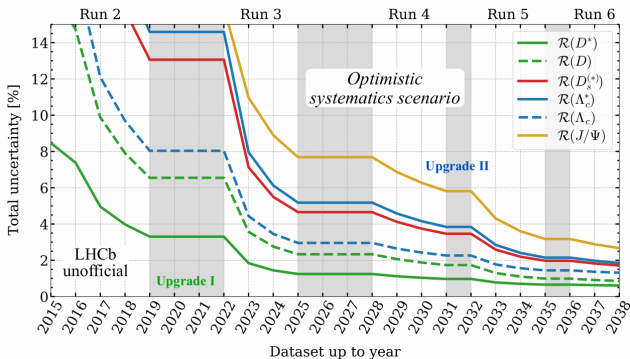
- Combination of $R(D)$ and $R(D^*)$ is 3.1σ from SM
 - **increase to 3.8σ** with latest SM prediction from LCSR + LQCD + UB + HQET^[2]

$$R(D)_{SM} = 0.2989 \pm 0.0032; R(D^*)_{SM} = 0.2472 \pm 0.0050$$

²M. Bordone, N. Gubernari, M. Jung, D. van Dyk, EPJC **80**,347 (2020),1912.09335

Ongoing analyses

- $R(D^+)$
- $R(D^*) - (e - \mu)$
- Combined $R(D^*) - R(D^0)$ measurement
- $R(D^{**})$
- $R(D_s^*)$
- $R(J/\psi)$
- $R(\Lambda_c^{(*)})$



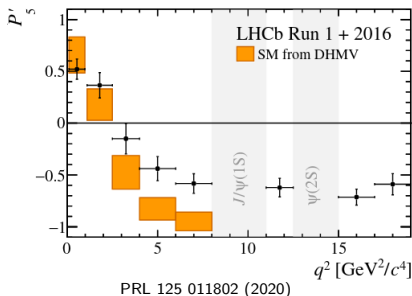
arXiv:2101.08326, arXiv:1808.08865

- Exploring new observables beyond the branching fraction ratios, e.g. angular observables to determine spin structure of potential NP
 - $B \rightarrow D^* \mu(\tau) \nu$ - muonic and hadronic

$b \rightarrow sll$ transitions

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow sl\ell$ transitions

- Several deviations seen in branching fractions and angular observables
- Hadronic effects largest contributor to the theoretical uncertainties



- BF and angular observables potentially suffer from underestimated hadronic effects
- Ratios between decays to different leptons very well predicted

$$R_H = \frac{\mathcal{B}(H_B \rightarrow H\mu^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(H_B \rightarrow He^+e^-)} = 1.00 \pm 0.01^{[3]}$$

- Deviations would point towards NP!

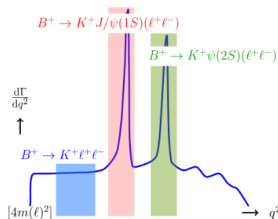
³JHEP 06 (2016) 092, EPJC 76 (2016) 440

$R_{K^{(*)}}$ measurements at LHCb

- At LHCb, we measure the double ratios

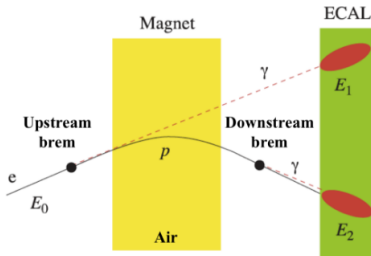
$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e^+ e^-)} \bigg/ \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) K^{(*)})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow J/\psi (e^+ e^-) K^{(*)})}$$

- Better control of efficiency in double ratio with control mode
- Cancellation of most experimental systematics
- Detector efficiencies from simulation are calibrated with control channels in data
- Define three regions
 - Rare mode
($1.1 < q^2 < 6.0 \text{ GeV}^2$)
 - Control mode, dominated by J/ψ resonance
 - $\psi(2S)$ mode



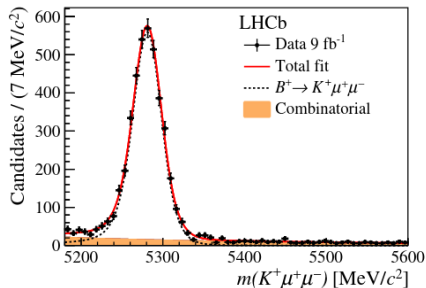
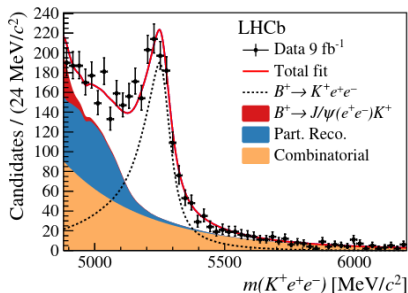
LFU electrons vs muons

- Electrons are light, scatter more in detector \Rightarrow Bremsstrahlung emission



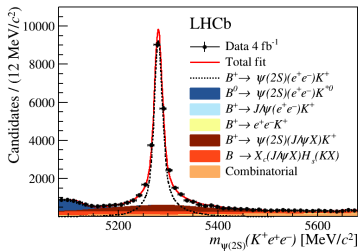
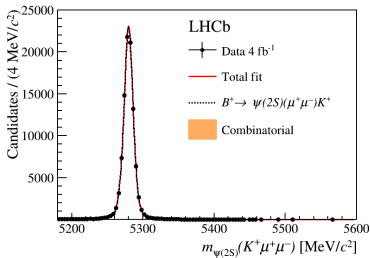
- Recover the energy loss by adding photon cluster energy compatible with electron direction, to the electron momentum

- In fits to the rare mode, R_K extracted as fit parameter



- Relative efficiencies gaussian constraints in fit
- Fit model dominant systematics ($\sim 1\%$)

- Fit crosschecks in J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ regions to validate the procedure
- No expected LFU violation effects
- Tests control of electron vs muon efficiencies in J/ψ region
 - $r_{J/\psi} = 0.981 \pm 0.020$
 - $R_{\psi(2S)} = 0.997 \pm 0.011$



- Updated R_K at LHCb with 9 fb^{-1} is

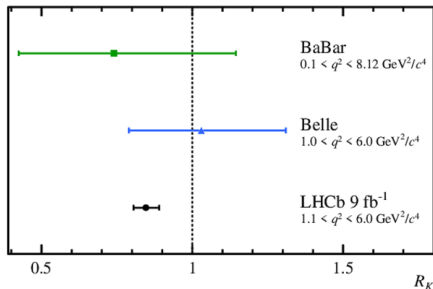
$$R_K(1.1 < q^2 < 6.0 \text{ GeV}^2) = 0.846_{-0.039}^{+0.042}(\text{stat.})_{-0.012}^{+0.013}(\text{syst.})$$

- Significance 3.1σ w.r.t SM

- Evidence of LFU violation in $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays!**

[BaBar - PRD 86 03 (2012)]

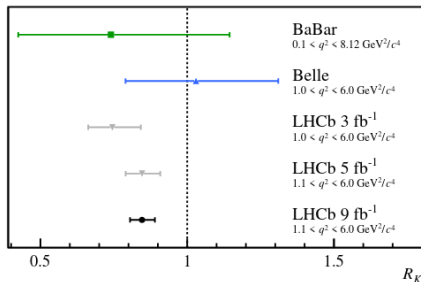
[Belle - JHEP 03 (2021) 105]



LFU measurements at LHCb

$$R_K \text{ in } B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$$

arXiv:2103.11769 [hep-ex]

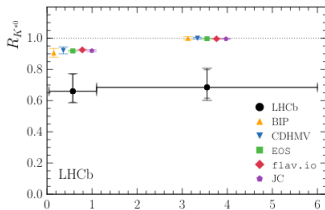


Evidence of LFU violation at 3.1σ

Updated measurements underway

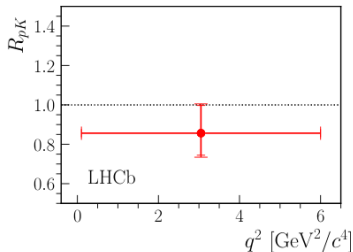
$$R_{K^*} \text{ in } B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \ell^+ \ell^-$$

JHEP 08 (2017) 055



$$R_{pK} \text{ in } \Lambda_b \rightarrow p K \ell^+ \ell^-$$

JHEP 05 (2020) 040



Tensions upto 2.5σ

Summary and prospects

- Discrepancies observed in behaviour of leptons in B decays
- Tensions seen in $b \rightarrow cl\nu_\ell$ decays
- Evidence of LFU violation at 3.1σ in $b \rightarrow sll$ decays
- Many new measurements and updates underway at LHCb
- LHCb Run 3 will start very soon and expect to collect 25 fb^{-1}
- Interesting times ahead!

thank you!

Back up slides

