

Anomalies in charged current B decays

Rusa Mandal
Universität Siegen, AvH Fellow

On *JHEP* 08 (2020) 08, 022 &
Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020) 033007

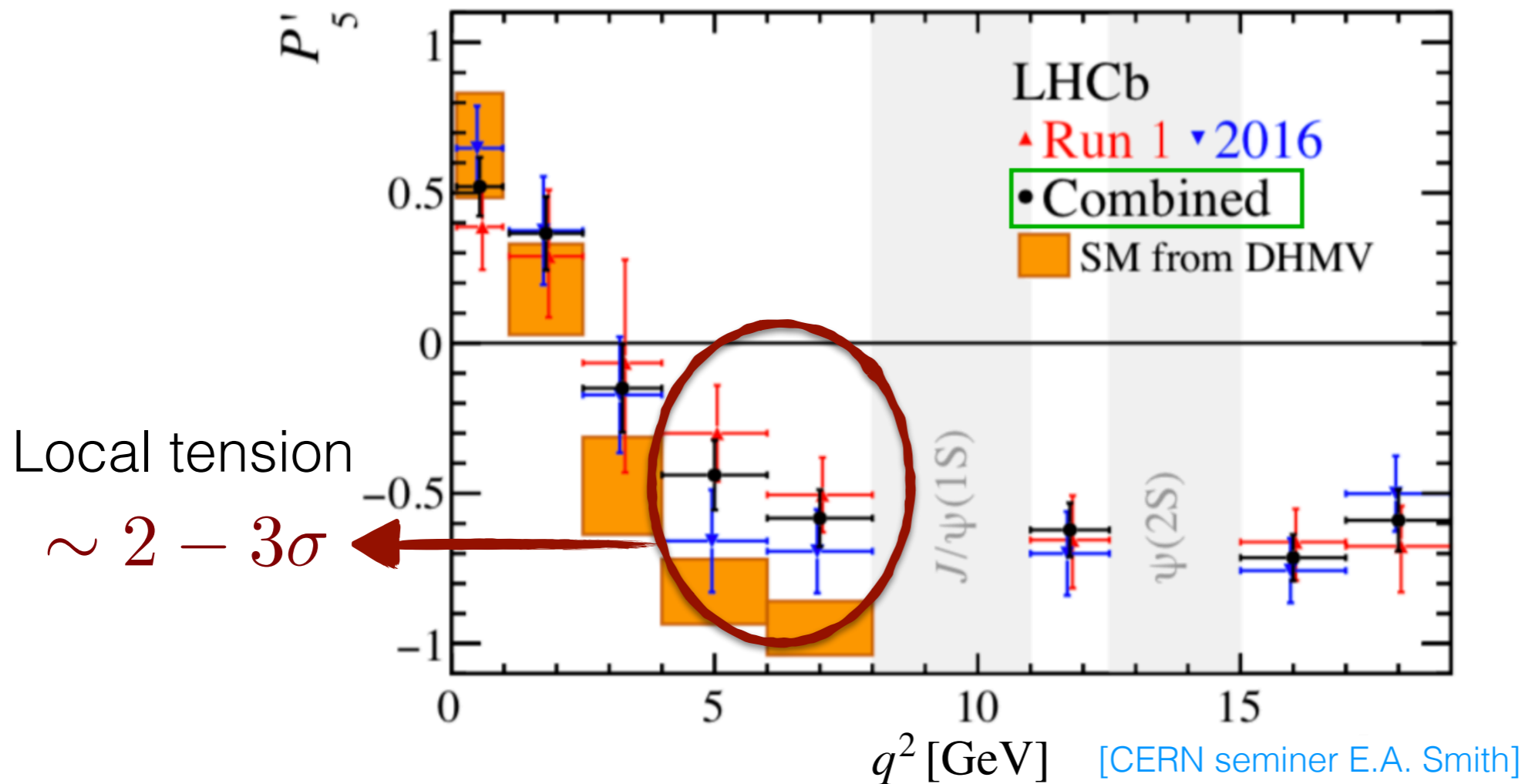
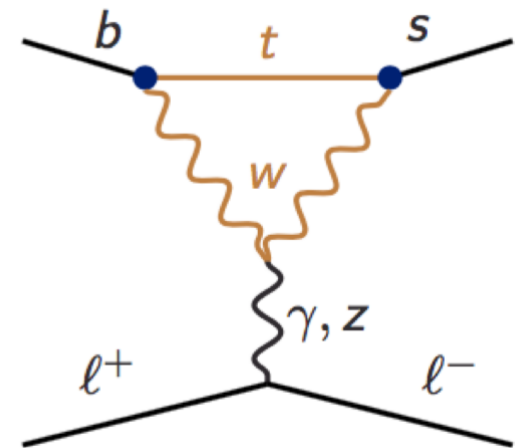
Outline

- Introduction
- Theoretical framework
- New physics effects
- Summary

Introduction

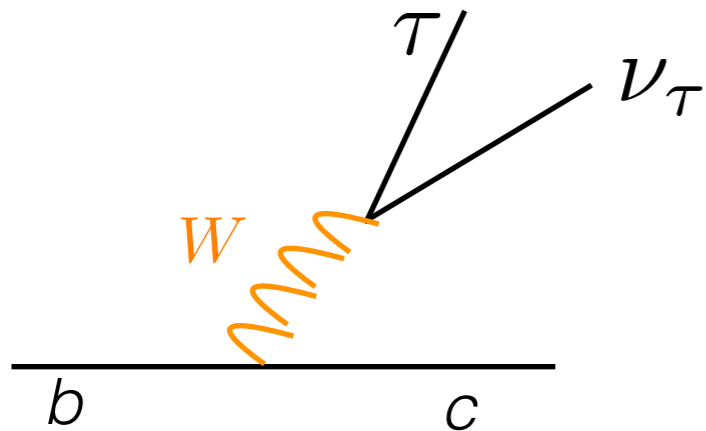
► Angular distribution of multi-body semileptonic decay is powerful tool to access observables in B-physics

► E.g., long-standing discrepancy in $B \rightarrow K^*(\rightarrow K\pi)\mu\mu$

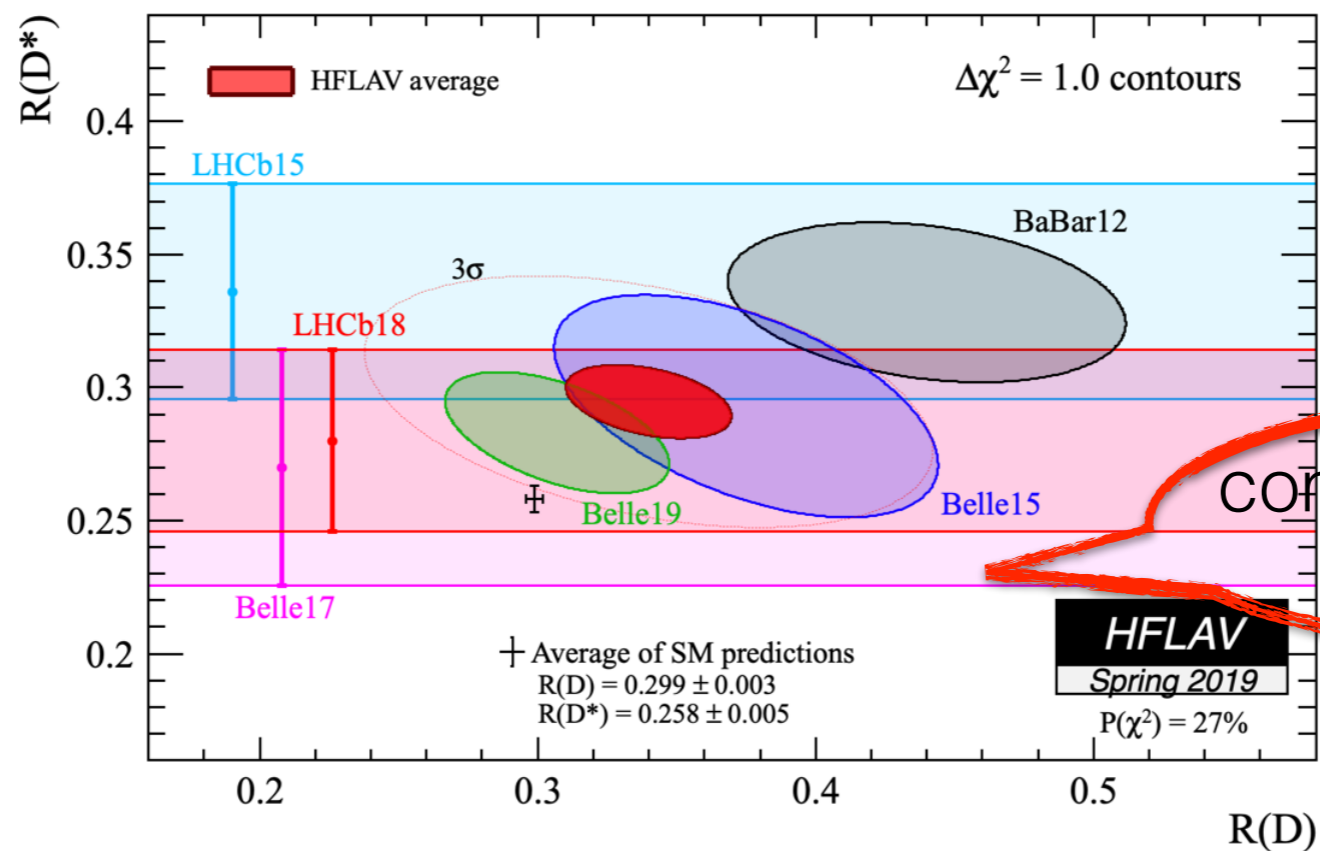


Motivation

- Exciting discrepancies observed in charged current B decays also



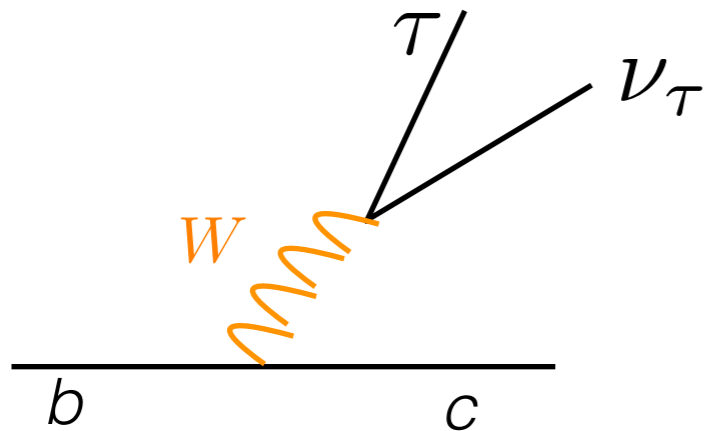
$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}, \quad \ell \in \{e, \mu\}$$



combined deviation
 $\sim 3\sigma$

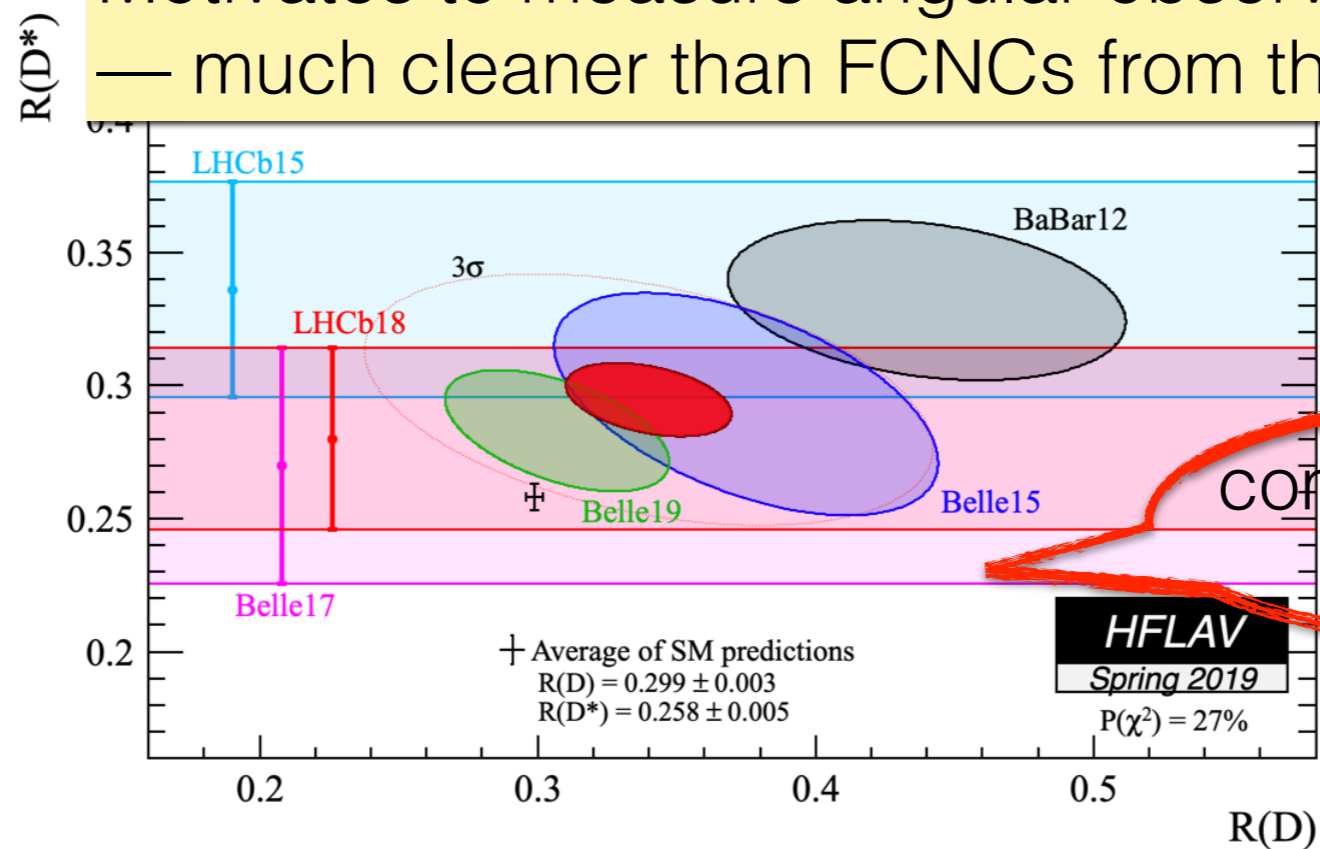
Motivation

- ▶ Exciting discrepancies observed in charged current B decays also



$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}, \quad \ell \in \{e, \mu\}$$

Motivates to measure angular observables
— much cleaner than FCNCs from theory side



combined deviation
 $\sim 3\sigma$

Hamiltonian

► Most general dim-6 BSM Hamiltonian for $b \rightarrow c\ell\bar{\nu}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F V_{cb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ M,N=L,R}} C_{MN}^X \mathcal{O}_{MN}^X \right\}$$

Hamiltonian

► Most general dim-6 BSM Hamiltonian for $b \rightarrow c\ell\bar{\nu}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F V_{cb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ M,N=L,R}} C_{MN}^X \mathcal{O}_{MN}^X \right\}$$


$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^S \equiv (\bar{c} P_M b) (\bar{\ell} P_N \nu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^V \equiv (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_M b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_N \nu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^T \equiv (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_M b) (\bar{\ell} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_N \nu).$$

→ Sandwiched between mesons
form factors: **non-perturbative**

Hamiltonian

► Most general dim-6 BSM Hamiltonian for $b \rightarrow c\ell\bar{\nu}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F V_{cb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ M,N=L,R}} C_{MN}^X \mathcal{O}_{MN}^X \right\}$$

Wilson coefficients:
perturbatively calculable

All $C_{MN}^X = 0$ in the SM

→ Simple dynamics

$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^S \equiv (\bar{c} P_M b) (\bar{\ell} P_N \nu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^V \equiv (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_M b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_N \nu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{MN}^T \equiv (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_M b) (\bar{\ell} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_N \nu).$$

→ Sandwiched between mesons
form factors: non-perturbative

BSM physics induce new Wilson coefficients

Distribution

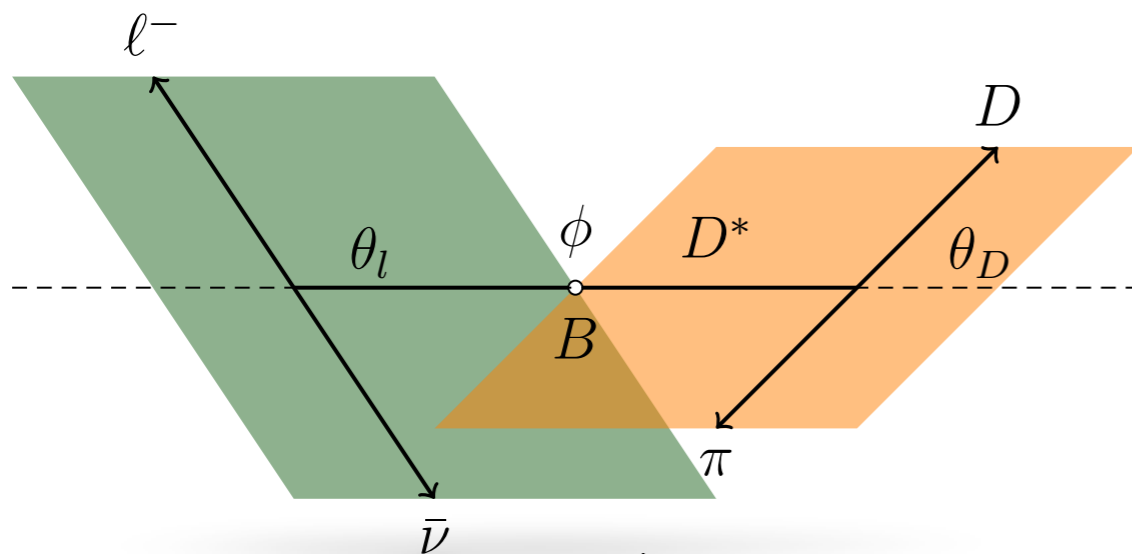
► Simpler for D :
$$\frac{d\Gamma(B \rightarrow D\ell\bar{\nu})}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l} = J_0 + J_1 \cos\theta_l + J_2 \cos^2\theta_l$$

Distribution

► Simpler for D : $\frac{d\Gamma(B \rightarrow D\ell\bar{\nu})}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l} = J_0 + J_1 \cos\theta_l + J_2 \cos^2\theta_l$

► $D^* \rightarrow D\pi$ induces two more angles:

[RM, Peñuelas, Murgui, Pich; 2004.06726]



$$\frac{d^4\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^*(\rightarrow D\pi)\ell\bar{\nu})}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l d\cos\theta_D d\phi} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[I_1^c \cos^2\theta_D + I_1^s \sin^2\theta_D \right. \\ & + (I_2^c \cos^2\theta_D + I_2^s \sin^2\theta_D) \cos 2\theta_l \\ & + I_3 \sin^2\theta_D \sin^2\theta_l \cos 2\phi \\ & + I_4 \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \cos \phi \\ & + I_5 \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \cos \phi \\ & + (I_6^s \sin^2\theta_D + I_6^c \cos^2\theta_D) \cos \theta_l \\ & + I_7 \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \sin \phi \\ & + I_8 \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \sin \phi \\ & \left. + I_9 \sin^2\theta_D \sin^2\theta_l \sin 2\phi \right] \end{aligned}$$

J, I 's \propto NP + FF \Rightarrow measurable

Observables

► Helicity fractions

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma_{D^*}}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_D} = \frac{3}{4} [F_T^{D^*} \sin^2\theta_D + 2F_L^{D^*} \cos^2\theta_D] \Gamma_f^{D^*} \quad \Gamma_f^{D^*} \equiv d\Gamma^{D^*}/dq^2$$

► ϕ distribution:

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{dq^2 d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} [1 + A_3 \cos 2\phi + A_9 \sin 2\phi] \Gamma_f^{D^*}$$

► Lepton polarisation:

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell^{D^*} = \frac{d\Gamma_{\lambda_\ell=1/2}^{D^*}/dq^2 - d\Gamma_{\lambda_\ell=-1/2}^{D^*}/dq^2}{d\Gamma^{D^*}/dq^2}$$

Observables

► CP averaged asymmetries

$$A_{FB}^{D^{(*)}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_f^{D^{(*)}}} \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_l \frac{d^2(\Gamma^{D^{(*)}} - \bar{\Gamma}^{D^{(*)}})}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_l}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_f^{D^*}} \left[\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \right] d\phi \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_D \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_l \frac{d^4(\Gamma^{D^*} + \bar{\Gamma}^{D^*})}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_l d \cos \theta_D d\phi}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_f^{D^*}} \left[\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \right] d\phi \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_D \int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta_l \frac{d^4(\Gamma^{D^*} - \bar{\Gamma}^{D^*})}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_l d \cos \theta_D d\phi}$$

$$A_7 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_f^{D^*}} \left[\int_0^\pi - \int_\pi^{2\pi} \right] d\phi \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_D \int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta_l \frac{d^4(\Gamma^{D^*} + \bar{\Gamma}^{D^*})}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_l d \cos \theta_D d\phi}$$

$$A_8 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_f^{D^*}} \left[\int_0^\pi - \int_\pi^{2\pi} \right] d\phi \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_D \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_l \frac{d^4(\Gamma^{D^*} - \bar{\Gamma}^{D^*})}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_l d \cos \theta_D d\phi}$$

$A_{3,4,5}, A_{FB} \propto$ Real part of the amplitude

$A_{7,8,9} \propto$ Imaginary part \rightarrow Null tests of SM

Form factors

- ▶ HQET parametrization with leading Isgur-wise function

$$\begin{aligned}\xi(q^2) &= 1 - \rho^2 [\omega(q^2) - 1] + c [\omega(q^2) - 1]^2 + d [\omega(q^2) - 1]^3 + \mathcal{O}([\omega - 1]^4) \\ &= 1 - 8\rho^2 z(q^2) + (64c - 16\rho^2) z^2(q^2) + (256c - 24\rho^2 + 512d) z^3(q^2) + \mathcal{O}(z^4)\end{aligned}$$

→ parameters ρ^2, c, d

$$\omega(q^2) = \frac{m_B^2 + m_{D^{(*)}}^2 - q^2}{2m_B m_{D^{(*)}}}$$

- ▶ corrections of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_{b,c}, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2/m_c^2)$

$$z(q^2) = \frac{\sqrt{\omega(q^2) + 1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\omega(q^2) + 1} + \sqrt{2}}$$

→ Sub-leading Isgur-wise functions $\chi_{2,3}^{(\prime)}, \eta^{(\prime)}, l_{1,2}$

- ▶ Updated fit to inputs from Lattice QCD, LCSR & QCD SR
fixes the parametrization of FFs

[Jung, Straub; 1801.01112]

No data used to extract the FFs → independent of NP

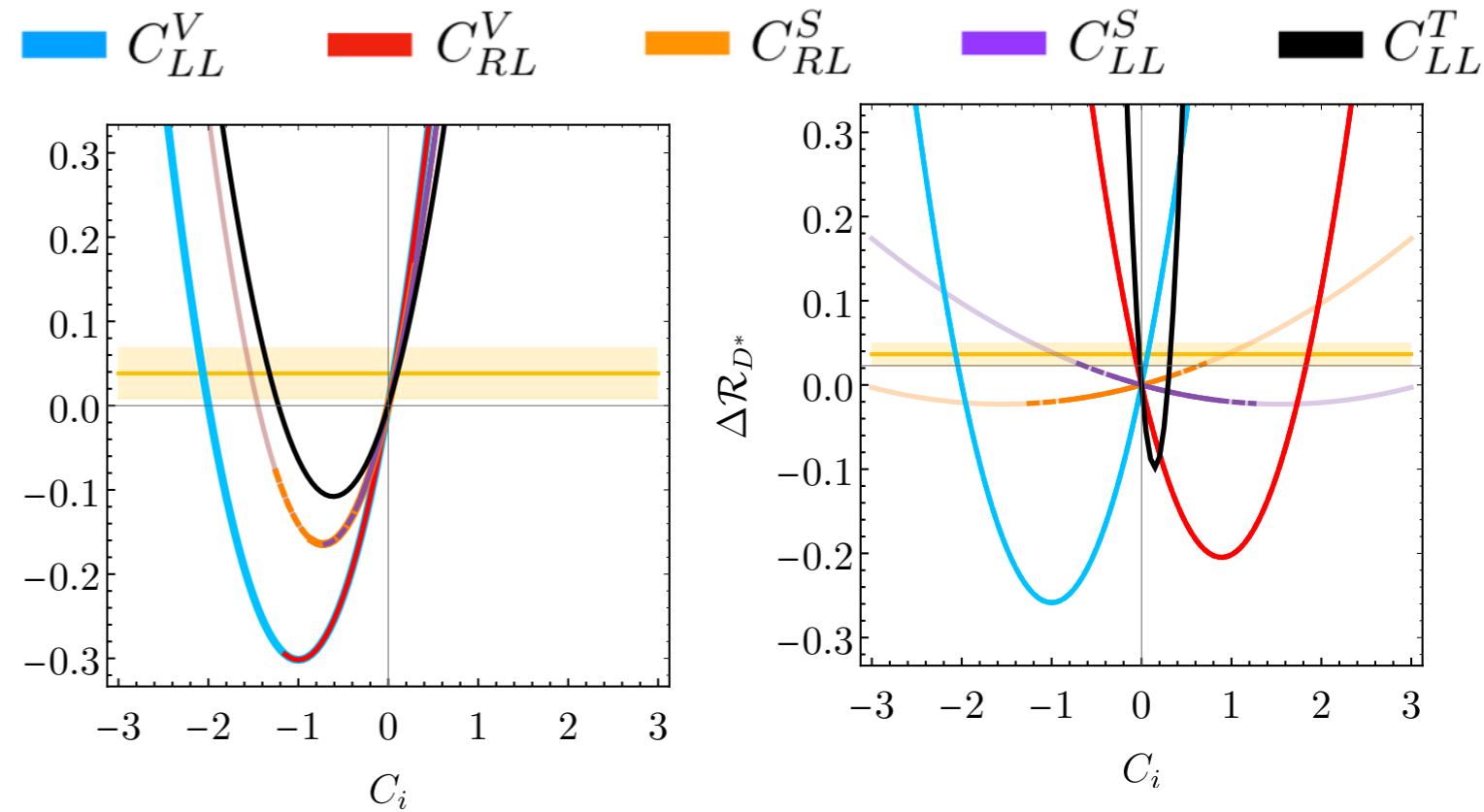
Status with LHN

Obs	Expt	Deviation
R_D	[BaBar' 12,'13 Belle' 15,'19]	1.4σ
R_{D^*}	[BaBar' 12,'13 Belle' 15,'17,'19 LHCb '15,'18]	2.5σ
$P_\tau^{D^*}$	[Belle' 16,'17]	—
$F_L^{D^*}$	[Belle' 19]	1.7σ
$d\Gamma^{D^{(*)}}/dq^2$	[BaBar' 13 Belle' 15]	—

} 3σ

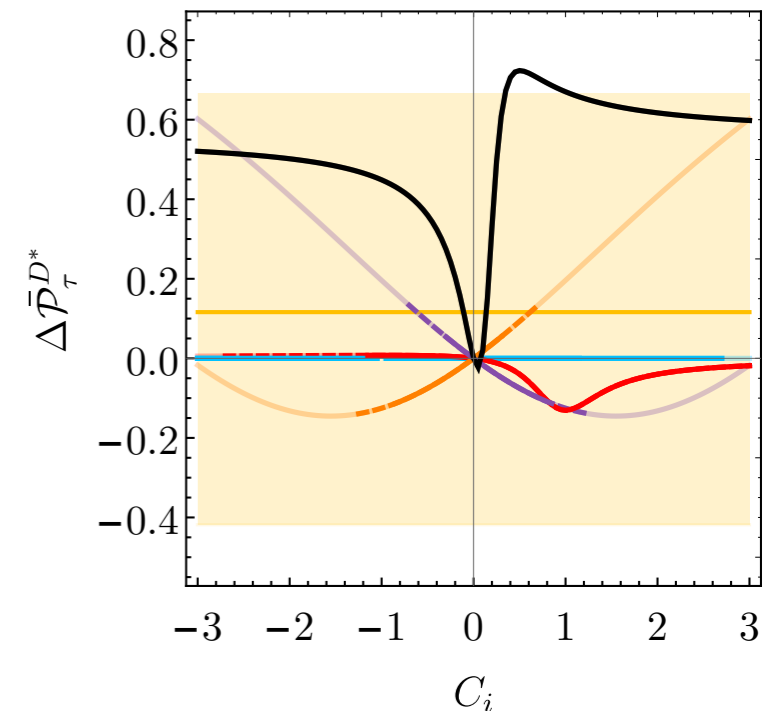
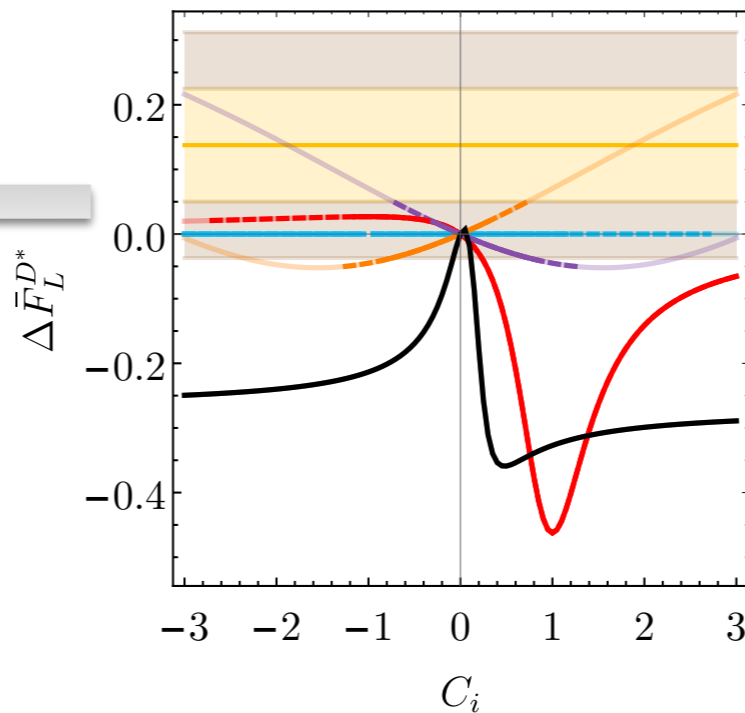
Status with LHN

Obs	Expt	Deviation
R_D	[BaBar'12,'13 Belle'15,'19]	1.4σ
R_{D^*}	[BaBar'12,'13 Belle'15,'17,'19 LHCb '15,'18]	2.5σ
$P_\tau^{D^*}$	[Belle'16,'17]	—
$F_L^{D^*}$	[Belle'19]	1.7σ
$d\Gamma^{D^{(*)}}/dq^2$	[BaBar'13 Belle'15]	—



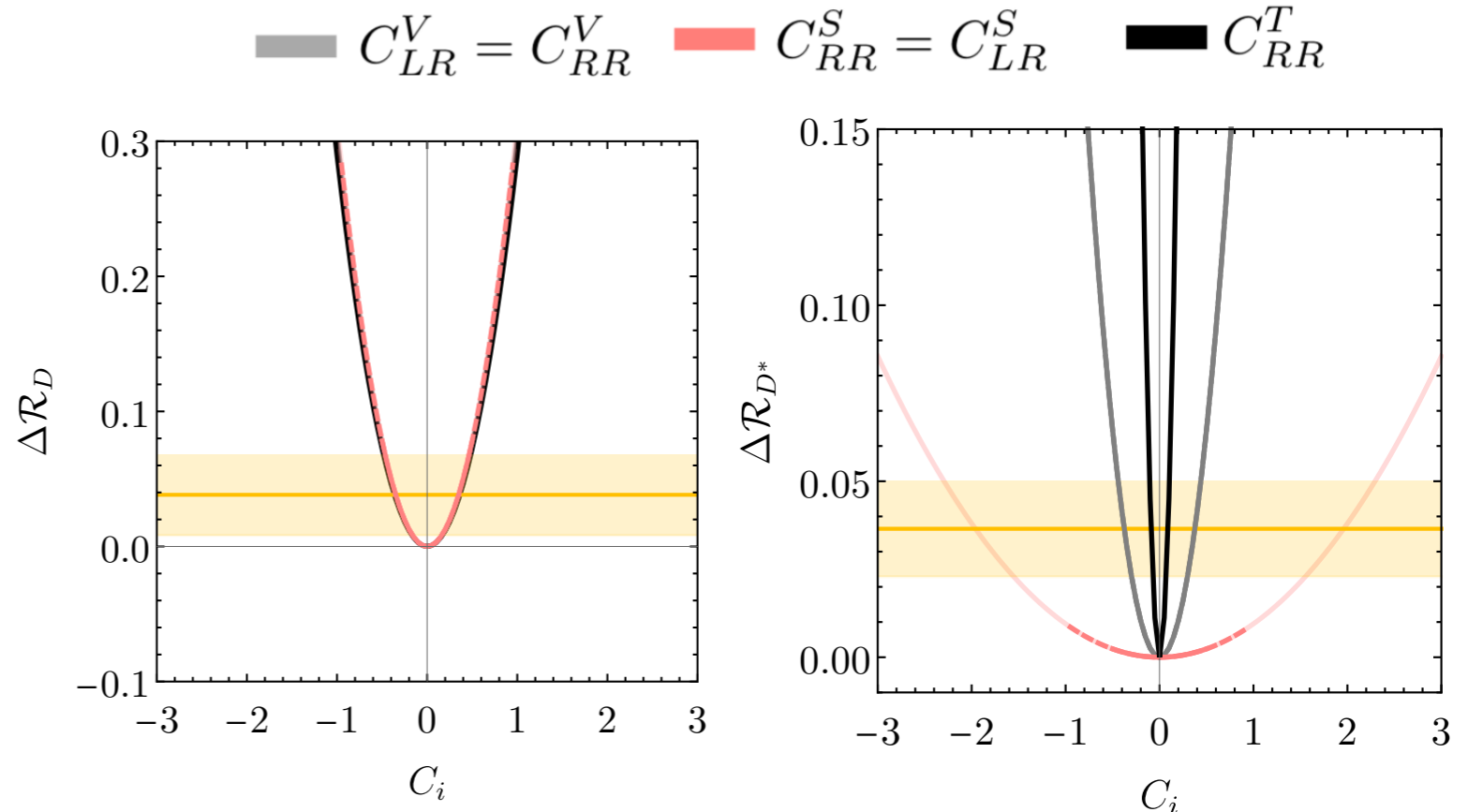
Not compatible @ 1σ

$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}) \leq 10 - 30\%$
forbids large scalar



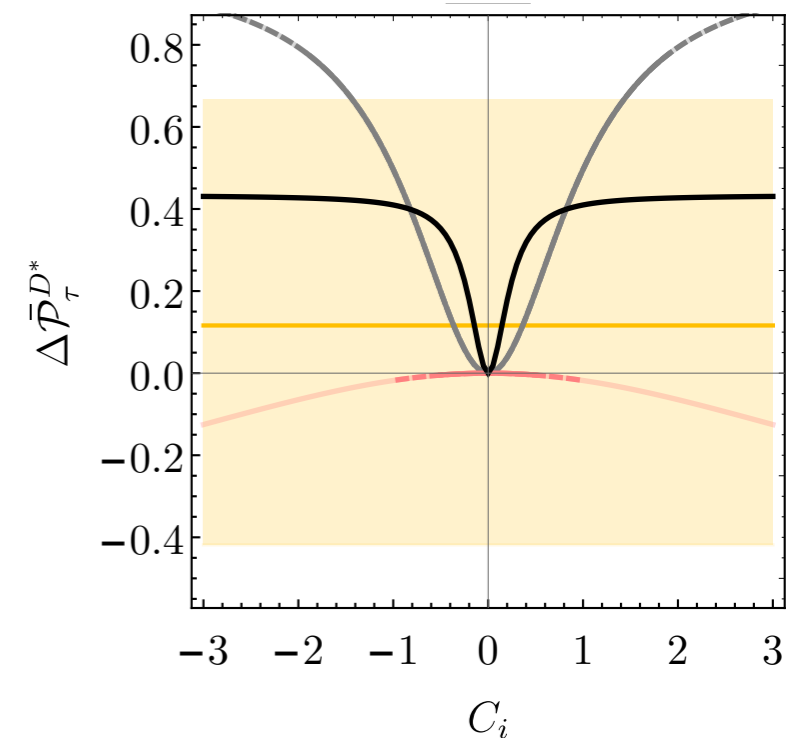
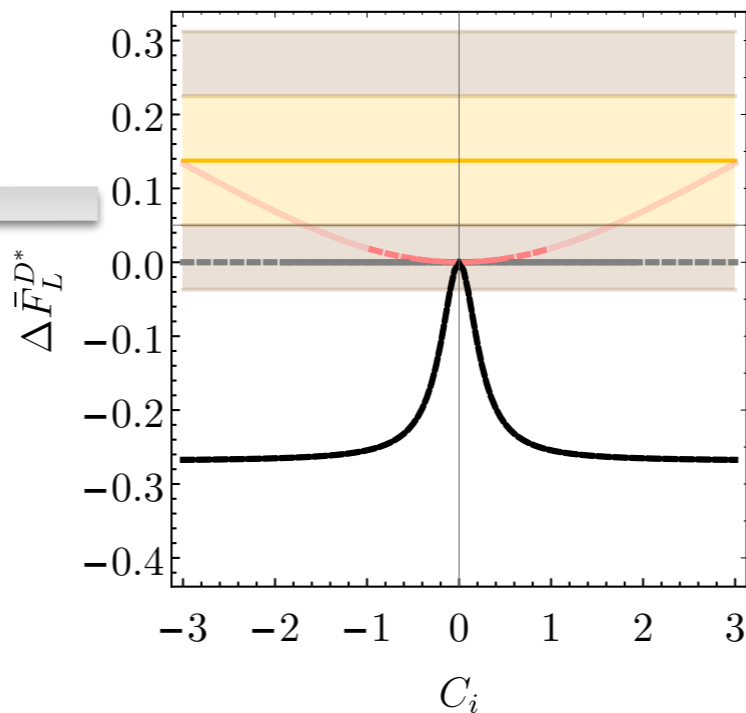
Status with RHN

Obs	Expt	Deviation
R_D	[BaBar'12,'13 Belle'15,'19]	1.4σ
R_{D^*}	[BaBar'12,'13 Belle'15,'17,'19 LHCb '15,'18]	2.5σ
$P_\tau^{D^*}$	[Belle'16,'17]	—
$F_L^{D^*}$	[Belle'19]	1.7σ
$d\Gamma^{D^{(*)}}/dq^2$	[BaBar'13 Belle'15]	—



Not compatible @ 1σ

$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}) \leq 10 - 30\%$
forbids large scalar



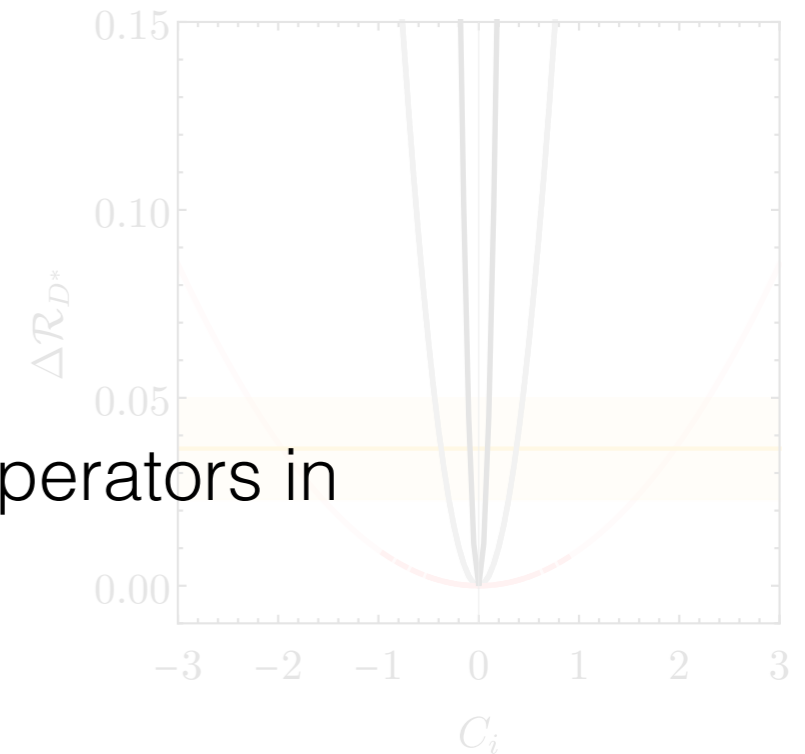
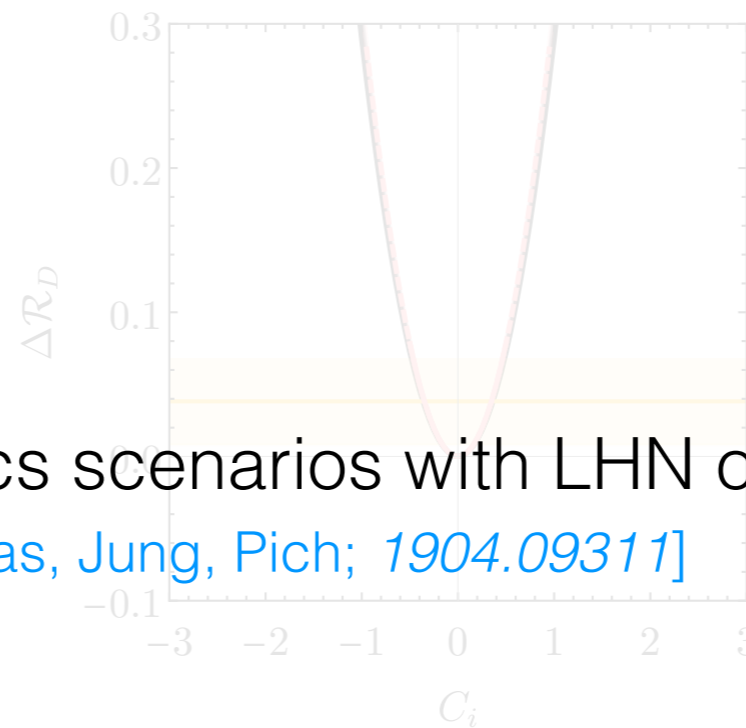
Status with RHN

Obs	Expt	Deviation
R_D	[BaBar' 12, '13 Belle' 15, '19]	1.4σ
R_{D^*}	[BaBar' 12, '13 Belle' 15, '17, '19 LHCb '15, '18]	2.5σ
$P_\tau^{D^*}$	[Belle' 16, '17]	1.7σ
$F_L^{D^*}$	[Belle' 19]	1.7σ
$d\Gamma^{D^{(*)}}/dq^2$	[BaBar' 13 Belle' 15]	—

Details of new physics scenarios with LHN operators in

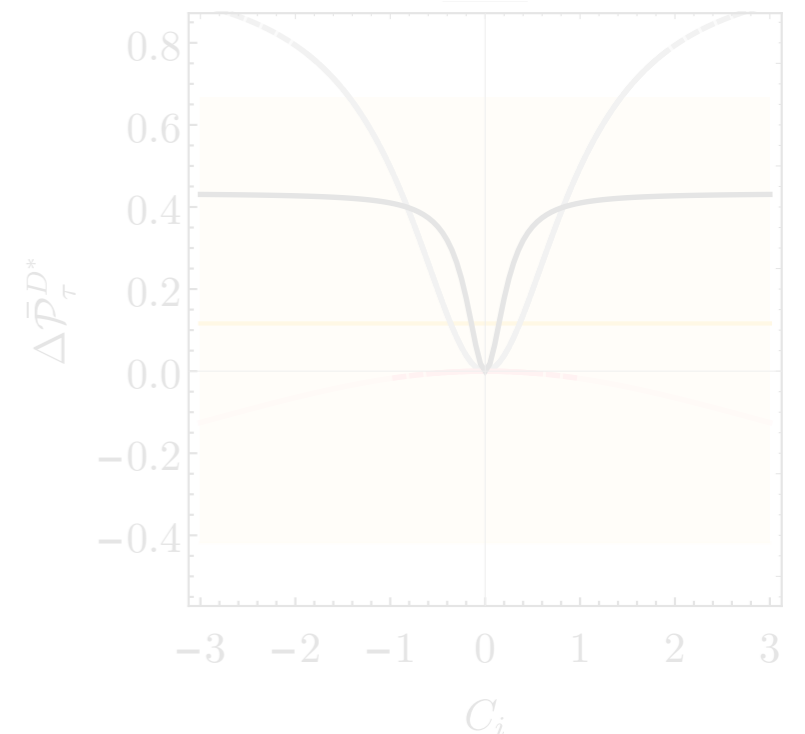
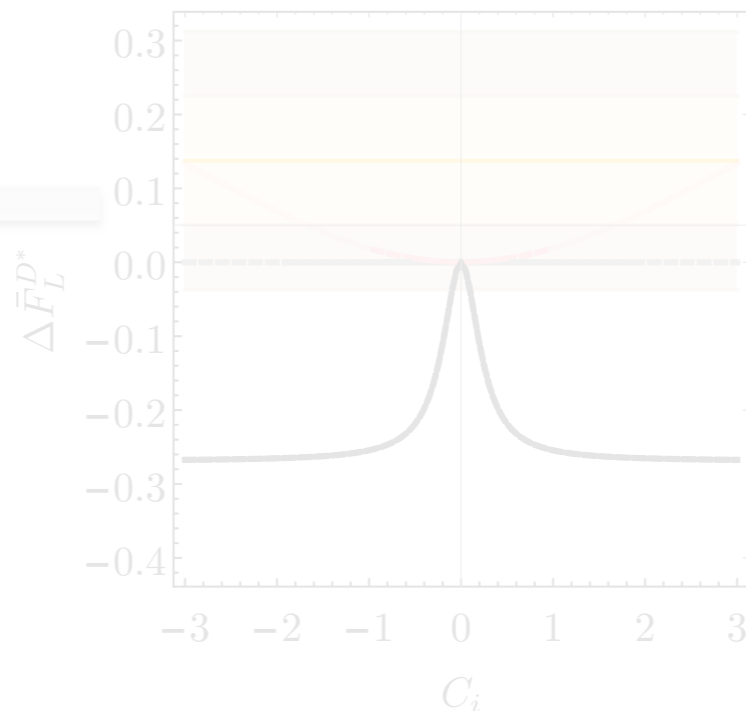
[Murgui, Peñuelas, Jung, Pich; [1904.09311](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09311)]

■ $C_{LR}^V = C_{RR}^V$
■ $C_{RR}^S = C_{LR}^S$
■ C_{RR}^T



Not compatible @ 1σ

$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}) \leq 10 - 30\%$
forbid large scalar



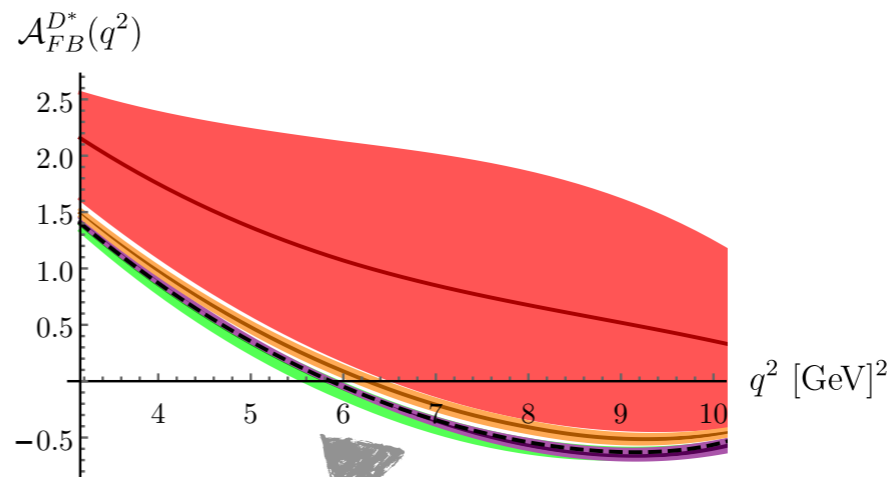
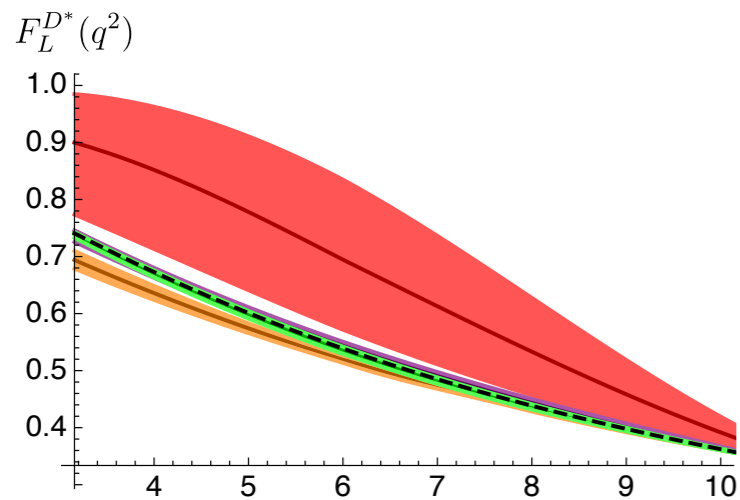
New Physics

► Fit to **all measured observables** in $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu}$ including differential BR in q^2 in EFT approach motivated by UV mediators

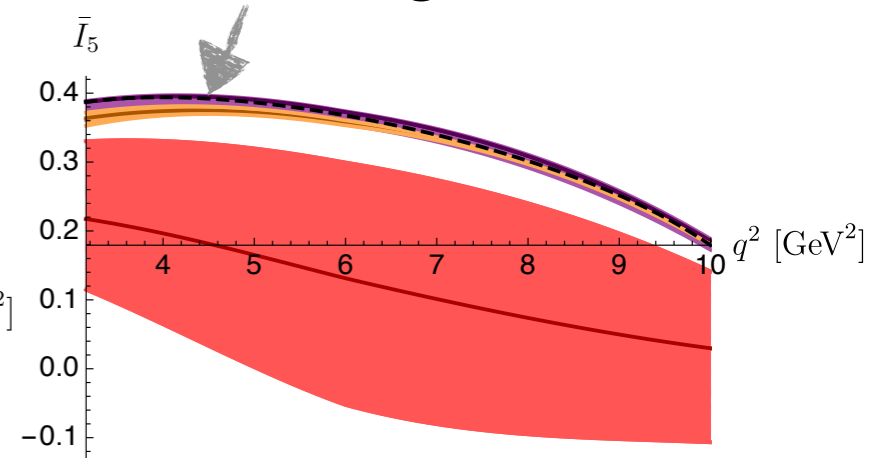
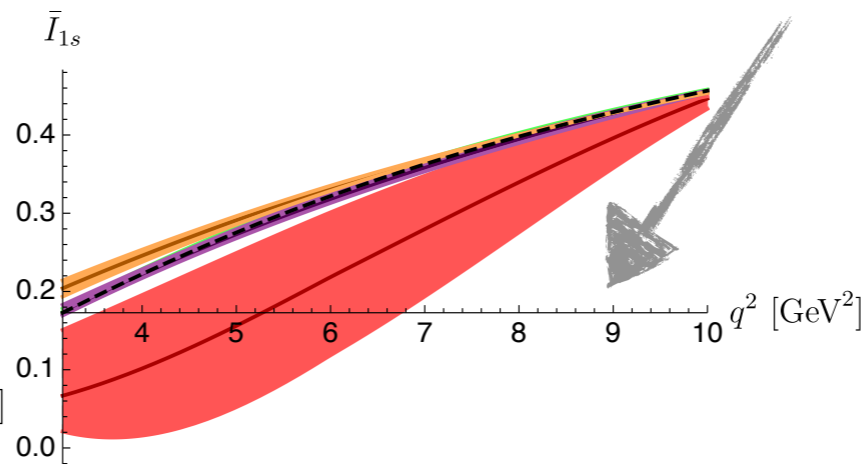
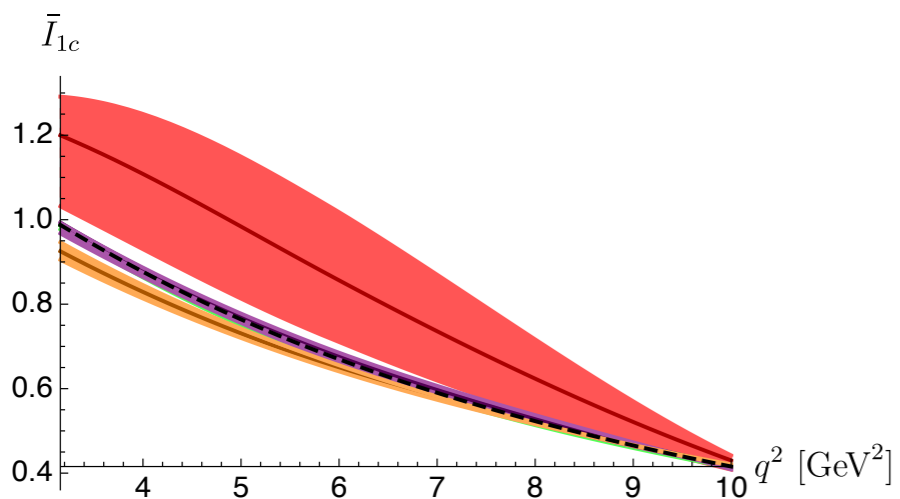
Mediators	Operators	Pull	R_D	R_{D^*}	$F_L^{D^*}$	$P_\tau^{D^*}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LR}^{S,V,T}, \mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,V,T}$	2.4	✓	✓	✓	✓
	$\mathcal{O}_{LR}^{S,V,T}, \mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,V,T}$	2.5	✓	✓	✗	✓
$S_1(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,V,T}, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^{S,V,T}$	3.3	✓	✓	✗	✓
$\tilde{R}_2(3, 2, 1/6)$	$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,T}$	2.9	✓	✓	✗	✓
$U_1^\mu(3, 1, 2/3)$	$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LR}^S, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V, \mathcal{O}_{RL}^S$	2.6	✓	✓	✗	✓
$\tilde{V}_2^\mu(3, 2, -1/6)$	\mathcal{O}_{LR}^S	1.9	✓	✗	✗	✓
$V_\mu(1, 1, -1)$	\mathcal{O}_{RR}^V	3.7	✓	✓	✗	✓
$\phi(1, 2, 1/2)$	\mathcal{O}_{XY}^S	2.5	✓	✓	✓	✓

New physics

- SM
- S_1
- U_1^μ
- \tilde{R}_2
- all RHN + SM-like operators



Different zero-crossings



Easily distinguishable in various q^2 region



Crucial to identify NP mediators

Higher spin states

Properties	D^*	D_2^*
Spin	1^-	2^+
Mass (MeV)	2006	2461
Width (MeV)	< 2	47

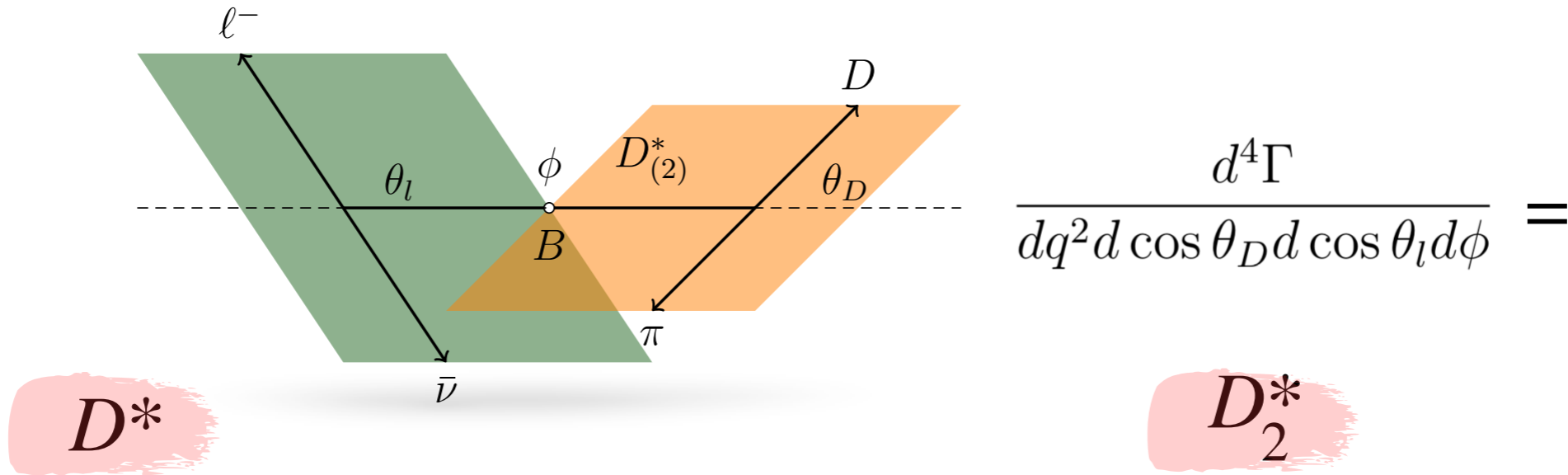
► Tensor mesons $D_2^*(2460)$ provides complementary information

[RM; 1912.03835]

$\bar{B} \rightarrow D_2^*(\rightarrow D\pi)\ell\bar{\nu}$  important background for $R(D^*)$

BR $\simeq \mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$ [Belle, BaBar '08]

Higher spin states



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[I_1^c \cos^2 \theta_D + I_1^s \sin^2 \theta_D \right. \\
 & + (I_2^c \cos^2 \theta_D + I_2^s \sin^2 \theta_D) \cos 2\theta_l \\
 & + I_3 \sin^2 \theta_D \sin^2 \theta_l \cos 2\phi \\
 & + I_4 \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \cos \phi \\
 & + I_5 \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \cos \phi \\
 & + (I_6^s \sin^2 \theta_D + I_6^c \cos^2 \theta_D) \cos \theta_l \\
 & + I_7 \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \sin \phi \\
 & + I_8 \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \sin \phi \\
 & \left. + I_9 \sin^2 \theta_D \sin^2 \theta_l \sin 2\phi \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{15}{128\pi} \left[I_1^c (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1)^2 + 3I_1^s \sin^2 2\theta_D \right. \\
 & + (I_2^c (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1)^2 + 3I_2^s \sin^2 2\theta_D) \cos 2\theta_l \\
 & + 3I_3 \sin^2 2\theta_D \sin^2 \theta_l \cos 2\phi \\
 & + 2\sqrt{3}I_4 (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1) \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \cos \phi \\
 & + 2\sqrt{3}I_5 (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1) \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \cos \phi \\
 & + (3I_6^s \sin^2 2\theta_D + I_6^c (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1)^2) \cos \theta_l \\
 & + 2\sqrt{3}I_7 (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1) \sin 2\theta_D \sin \theta_l \sin \phi \\
 & + 2\sqrt{3}I_8 (3 \cos^2 \theta_D - 1) \sin 2\theta_D \sin 2\theta_l \sin \phi \\
 & \left. + 3I_9 \sin^2 2\theta_D \sin^2 \theta_l \sin 2\phi \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Higher spin states

- Easily distinguishable via uni-angular distribution in θ_D

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma_{D_{(2)}^*}}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_D} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} [F_T^{D^*} \sin^2\theta_D + 2F_L^{D^*} \cos^2\theta_D] \Gamma_f^{D^*} \\ \frac{5}{8} [F_L^{D_2^*} + 6(F_T^{D_2^*} - F_L^{D_2^*}) \cos^2\theta_D + 3(3F_L^{D_2^*} - 2F_T^{D_2^*}) \cos^4\theta_D] \Gamma_f^{D_2^*} \end{cases}$$

effective for analysis with low statistics

$$\Gamma_f^{D_{(2)}^*} \equiv d\Gamma^{D_{(2)}^*}/dq^2$$

- Difference in inputs: Form factors

Theory	D^*	D_2^*
HQET	CNL [hep-ph/9712417] BGL [hep-ph/9705252]	[1711.03110]
LCSR	[1811.00983]	[1908.00847]
Lattice	[HPQCD, 1711.11013]	

Higher spin states

- Easily distinguishable via uni-angular distribution in θ_D

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma_{D^*_{(2)}}}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_D} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} [F_T^{D^*} \sin^2\theta_D + 2F_L^{D^*} \cos^2\theta_D] \Gamma_f^{D^*} \\ \frac{5}{8} [F_L^{D_2^*} + 6(F_T^{D_2^*} - F_L^{D_2^*}) \cos^2\theta_D + 3(3F_L^{D_2^*} - 2F_T^{D_2^*}) \cos^4\theta_D] \Gamma_f^{D_2^*} \end{cases}$$

effective for analysis with low statistics

$$\Gamma_f^{D^*_{(2)}} \equiv d\Gamma^{D^*_{(2)}}/dq^2$$

- Difference in inputs: Form factors

Theory	D^*	D_2^*
HQE	Same NP should show up here as well [0]	
LCSR	[1811.00983]	[1908.00847]
Lattice	[HPQCD, 1711.11013]	

Summary

- ▶ Charged current B -anomalies can be addressed with BSM operators with light RHN
- ▶ $F_L^{D^*}$ data is not easily achievable in NP scenarios
- ▶ 4-body angular distribution provides plethora of observables — important to identify the underlying NP dynamics
- ▶ Higher spin states provide complimentary information — D^* & D_2^* are easily separable from distributions
- ▶ Caution for modes with τ due to neutrinos in final state — experimentally challenging — further decay of τ modifies the angular distribution

Summary

- ▶ Charged current B -anomalies can be addressed with BSM operators with light RHN
- ▶ $F_L^{D^*}$ data is not easily achievable in NP scenarios
- ▶ 4-body angular distribution provides plethora of observables — important to identify the underlying NP dynamics
- ▶ Higher spin states provide complimentary information — D^* & D_2^* are easily separable from distributions
- ▶ Caution for modes with τ due to neutrinos in final state — experimentally challenging — further decay of τ modifies the angular distribution



Thank you!

Backup

Angular coefficients

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1^c &= N_F \left[2 \left(1 + \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_0^L|^2 + 4 |\mathcal{A}_{T0}^L|^2 \right) - \frac{16m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{R}e[\mathcal{A}_0^L \mathcal{A}_{T0}^{L*}] + \frac{4m_\tau^2}{q^2} |A_{tP}^L|^2 + (L \rightarrow R) \right], \\
 I_1^s &= N_F \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(3 + \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_\perp^L|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L|^2 \right) + 2 \left(1 + \frac{3m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^L|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L|^2 \right) - 8 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{R}e[\mathcal{A}_\perp^L \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^{L*} + \mathcal{A}_\parallel^L \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^{L*}] + (L \rightarrow R) \right], \\
 I_2^c &= -2 N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_0^L|^2 - 4 |\mathcal{A}_{T0}^L|^2 + (L \rightarrow R) \right), \\
 I_2^s &= \frac{1}{2} N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_\perp^L|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L|^2 - 4 \left(|\mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^L|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L|^2 \right) + (L \rightarrow R) \right), \\
 I_3 &= N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \left(|\mathcal{A}_\perp^L|^2 - |\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L|^2 - 4 \left(|\mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^L|^2 - |\mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L|^2 \right) + (L \rightarrow R) \right), \\
 I_4 &= \sqrt{2} N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \mathcal{R}e[\mathcal{A}_0^L \mathcal{A}_\parallel^{L*} - 4 \mathcal{A}_{T0}^L \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^{L*} + (L \rightarrow R)], \\
 I_5 &= 2\sqrt{2} N_F \left[\mathcal{R}e\left[\left(\mathcal{A}_0^L - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T0}^L \right) \left(\mathcal{A}_\perp^{L*} - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^{L*} \right) - (L \rightarrow R) \right] - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \mathcal{R}e[A_{tP}^{L*} \left(\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L - 2 \frac{\sqrt{q^2}}{m_\tau} \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L \right) + (L \rightarrow R)] \right], \\
 I_6^c &= N_F \frac{8m_\tau^2}{q^2} \mathcal{R}e[A_{tP}^{L*} \left(\mathcal{A}_0^L - 2 \frac{\sqrt{q^2}}{m_\tau} \mathcal{A}_{T0}^L \right) + (L \rightarrow R)], \\
 I_6^s &= 4 N_F \mathcal{R}e\left[\left(\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L \right) \left(\mathcal{A}_\perp^{L*} - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^{L*} \right) - (L \rightarrow R) \right], \\
 I_7 &= -2\sqrt{2} N_F \left[\mathcal{I}m\left[\left(\mathcal{A}_0^L - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T0}^L \right) \left(\mathcal{A}_\parallel^{L*} - 2 \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{q^2}} \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^{L*} \right) - (L \rightarrow R) \right] + \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \mathcal{I}m[A_{tP}^{L*} \left(\mathcal{A}_\perp^L - 2 \frac{\sqrt{q^2}}{m_\tau} \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^L \right) + (L \rightarrow R)] \right], \\
 I_8 &= \sqrt{2} N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \mathcal{I}m[\mathcal{A}_0^{L*} \mathcal{A}_\perp^L - 4 \mathcal{A}_{T0}^{L*} \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^L + (L \rightarrow R)], \\
 I_9 &= 2 N_F \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} \right) \mathcal{I}m[\mathcal{A}_\parallel^L \mathcal{A}_\perp^{L*} - 4 \mathcal{A}_{T\parallel}^L \mathcal{A}_{T\perp}^{L*} + (L \rightarrow R)].
 \end{aligned}$$