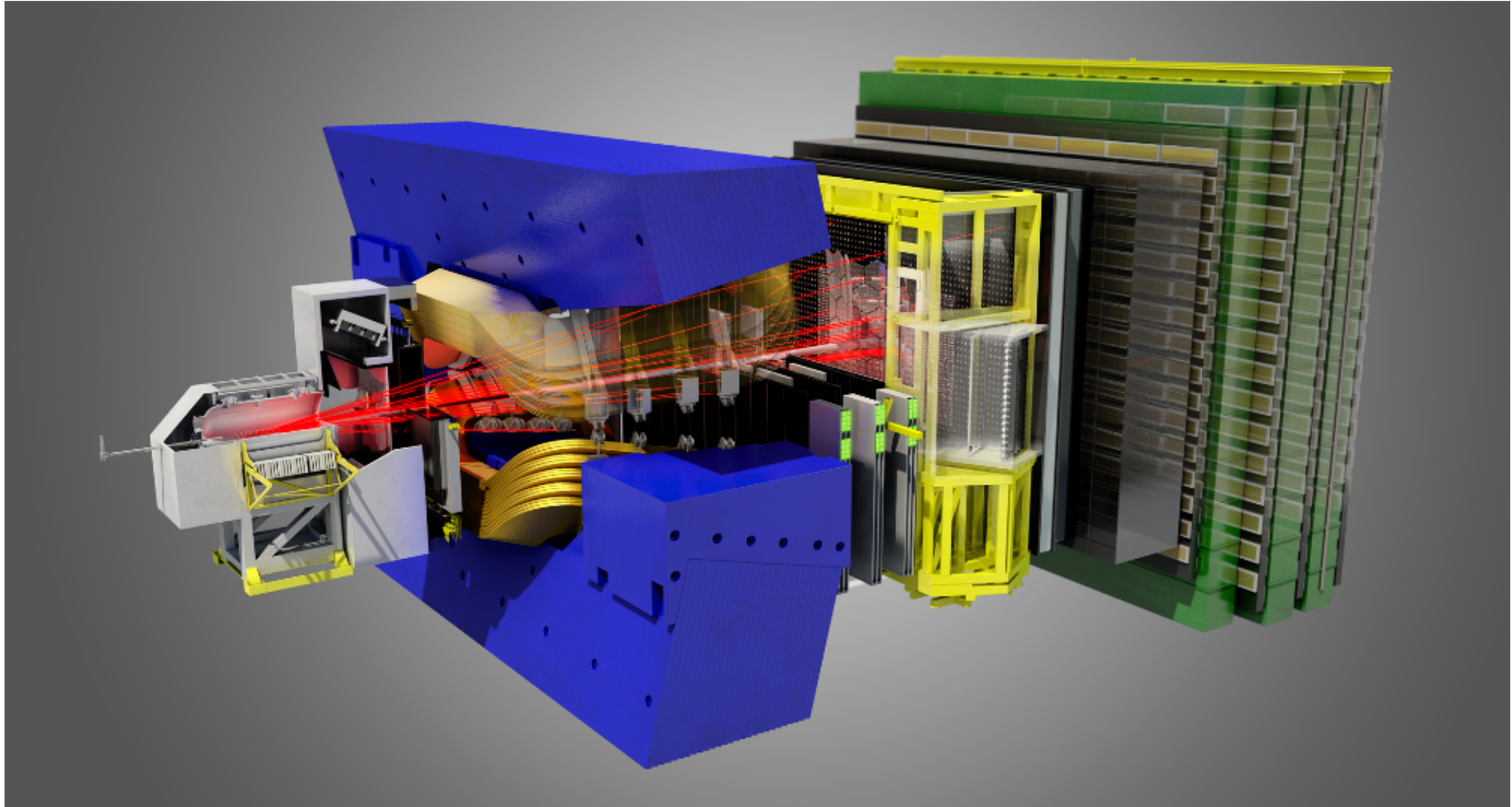


Recent results from LHCb



Mitesh Patel (Imperial College London)

Anomalies, 10th Nov 2021

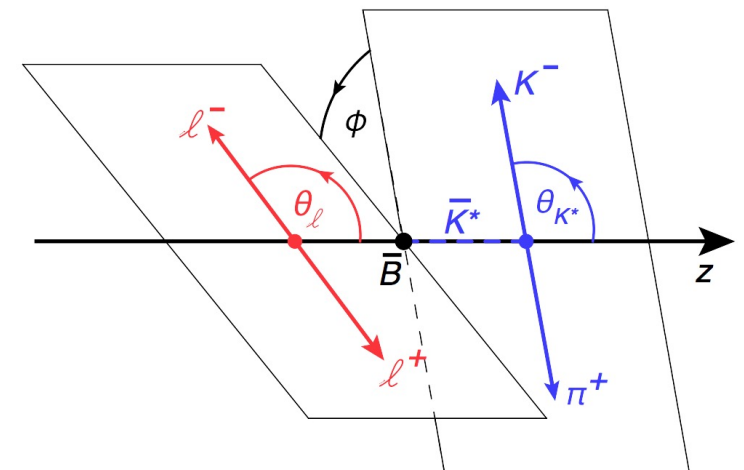
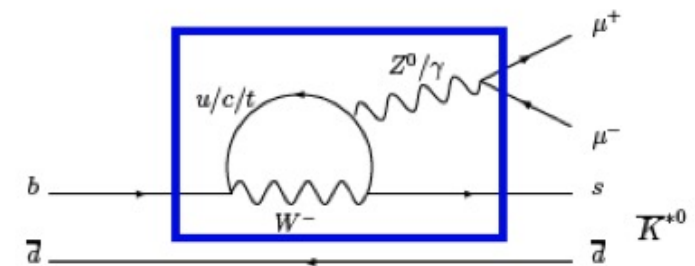
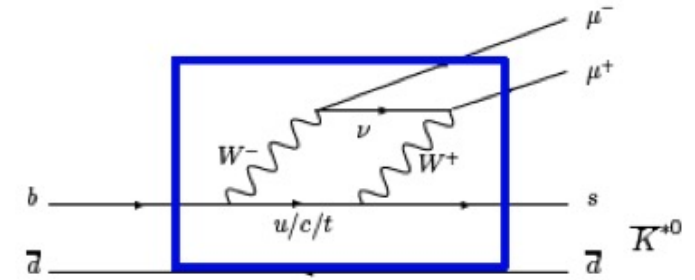
Introduction

- Interesting set of anomalies have appeared in measurements of **B** decays :
 - Branching fractions of several $b \rightarrow sll$ processes
 - Angular observables in $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu \mu$, $B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \mu \mu$
 - Lepton-flavour universality ratios $b \rightarrow sll$ and $b \rightarrow cl\nu$ decays
- Majority of you will be familiar with the measurements themselves – will try and remind you of:
 - the issues in each case
 - what makes us think we have good experimental control
 - what might still be wrong (from an exp'talists perspective)

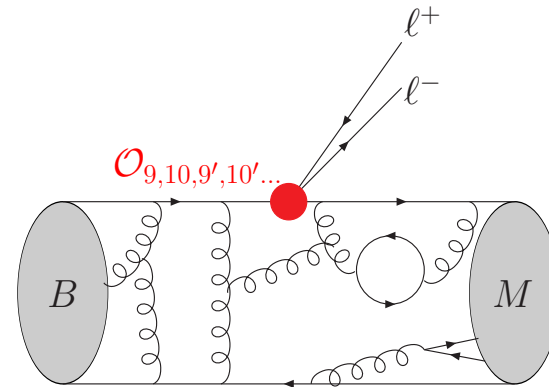
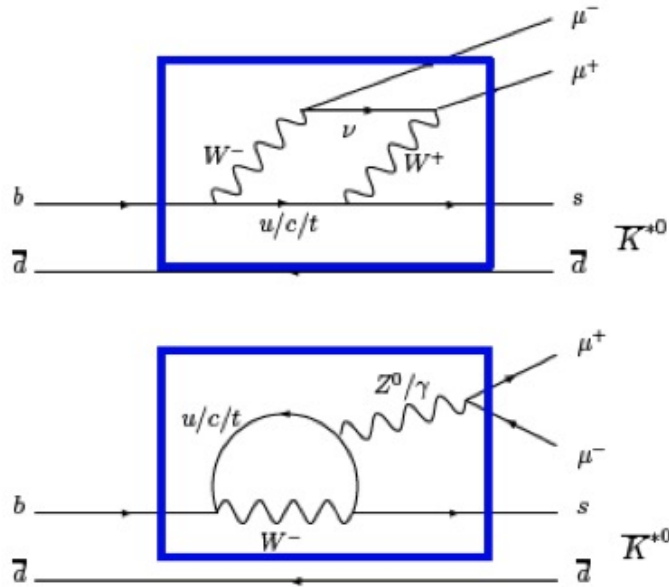
Will try and at least connect with the theory issues

$b \rightarrow sll$ decays

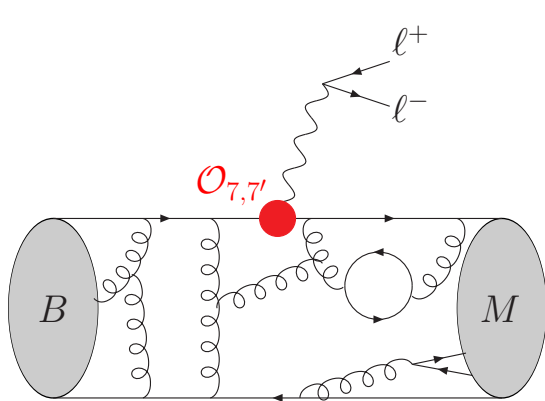
- $b \rightarrow sll$ decays involve flavour changing neutral currents \rightarrow loop process
- Best studied decay at LHCb is $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu \mu$
- Large number of observables: BF , A_{CP} and angular observables – dynamics can be described by three angles (θ_l , θ_K , ϕ) and di- μ invariant mass squared, q^2



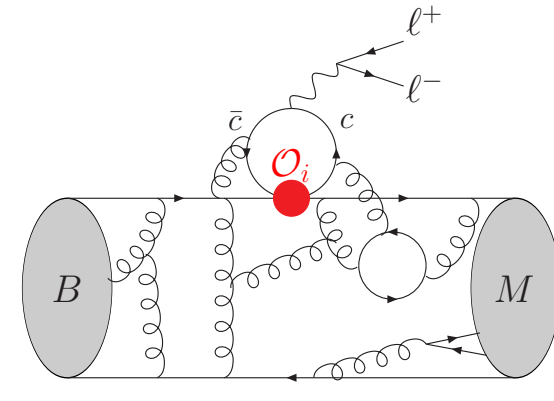
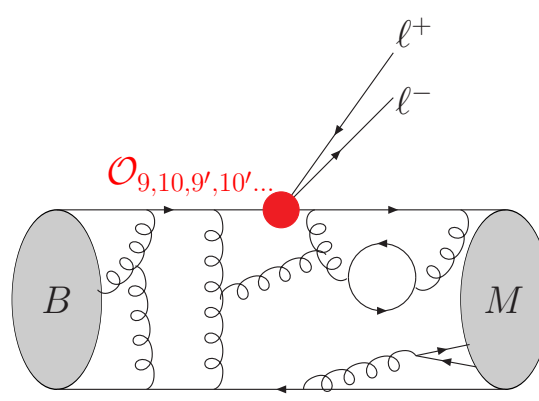
Hadronic Effects



Use the **Operator Product Expansion** to handle theoretically



Form factors (local) Form factors (local)



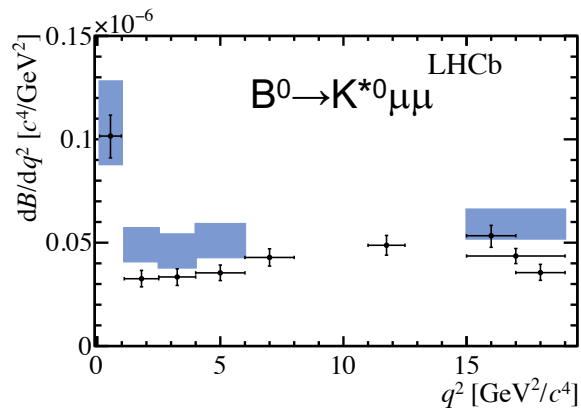
Charm loop (non-local)

→ BFs have relatively large theoretical uncertainties

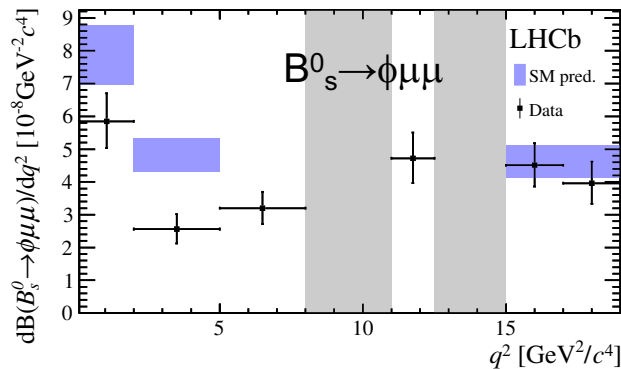
$b \rightarrow sll$ branching fractions

$b \rightarrow sll$ branching fractions

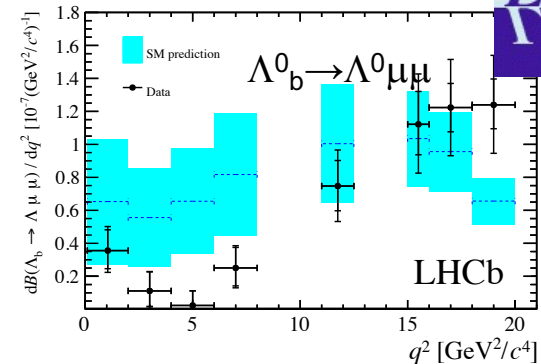
- Several $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ branching fractions measured at LHCb show some tension with predictions, particularly at low q^2



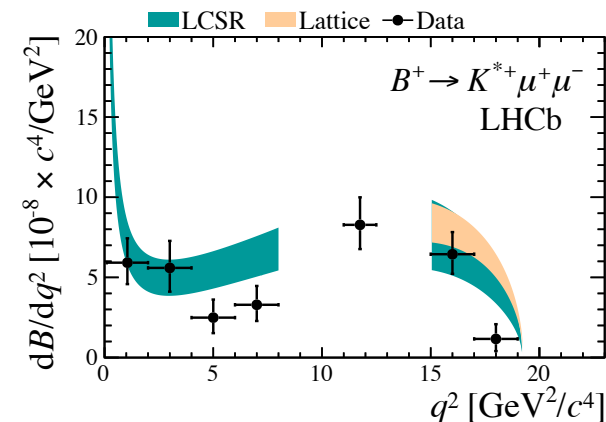
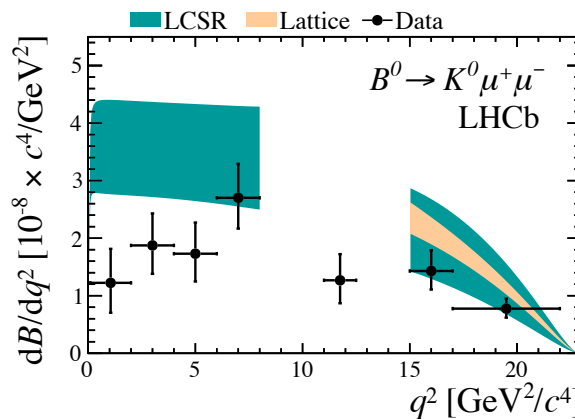
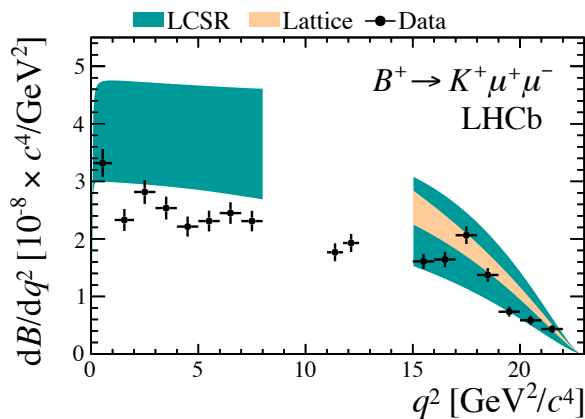
[JHEP 11 (2016) 047, JHEP 04 (2017) 142]



[JHEP 09 (2015) 179]



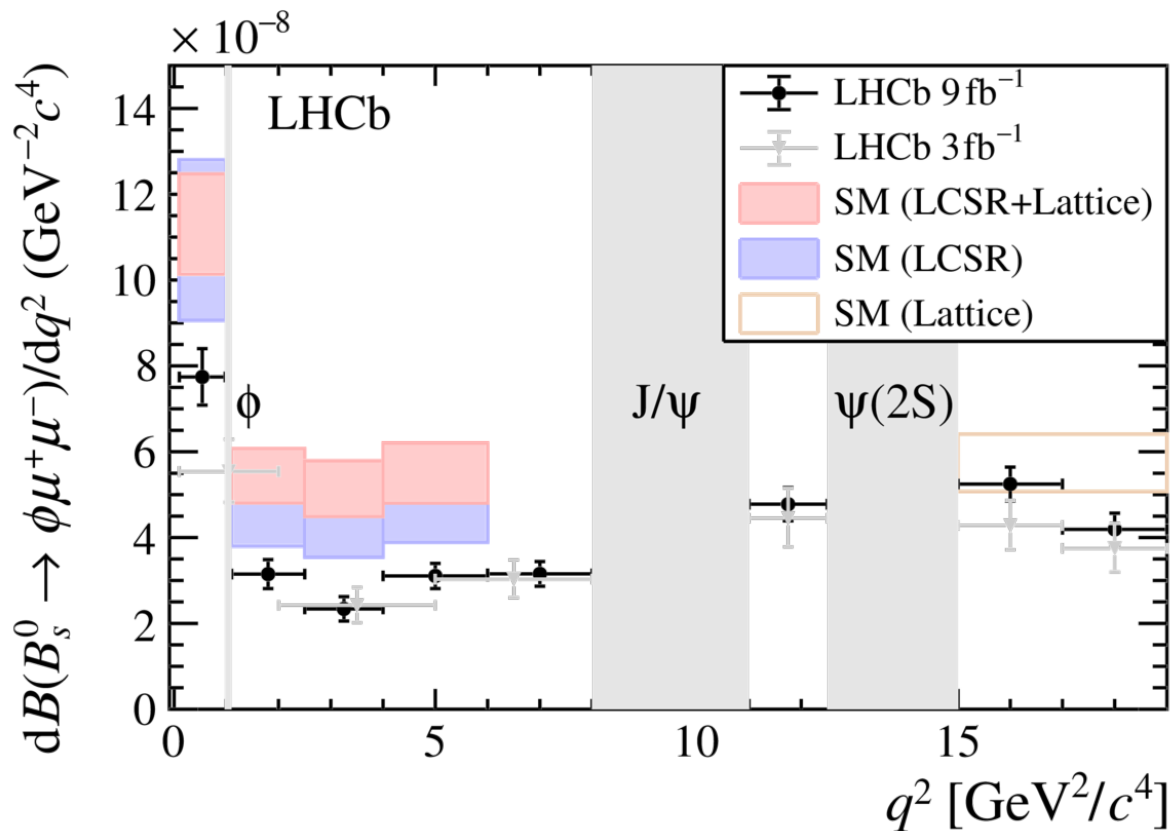
[JHEP 06 (2015) 115]



[JHEP 06 (2014) 133]

BF($B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu$) update

- LHCb recently presented updated results for BF($B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu$) :



[arXiv:2105.14007]

Run 1 result:

[JHEP 09 (2015) 179], [arXiv:2103.06810]

SM LCSR:

[Bharucha et al., JHEP 08 (2016) 098],

[Altmannshofer et al., EPJ C 75 (2015) 382],

[Straub, arXiv:1810.08132]

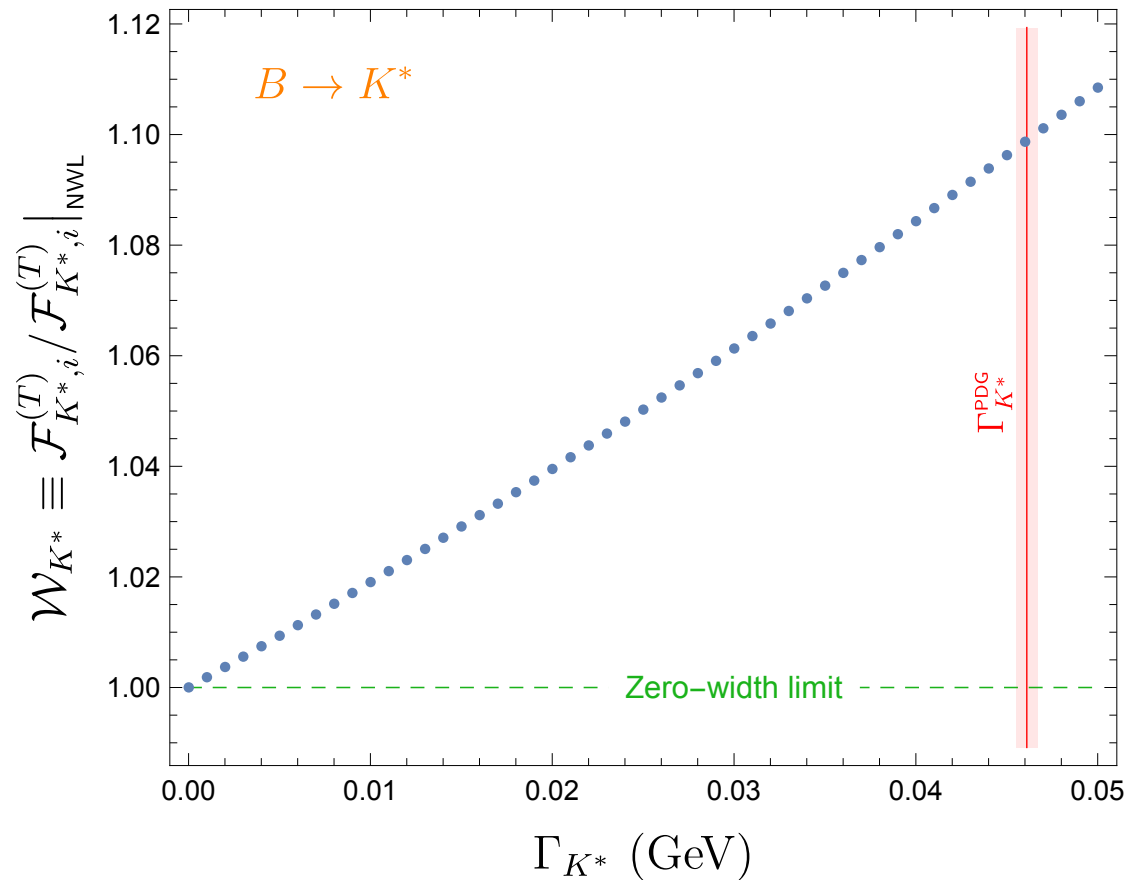
SM LCSR+Lattice:

+ [Horgan et al., PRL 112 (2014) 212003],

+ [Horgan et al., PoS LATTICE2014 (2015) 372]

- This 3.6σ tension with SM further inflates tensions noted by some 'global' fitting groups

BF($B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu \mu$) and the narrow width approximation



[arXiv:1908.02267]

Crucial input: $\tau \rightarrow K \pi \nu$

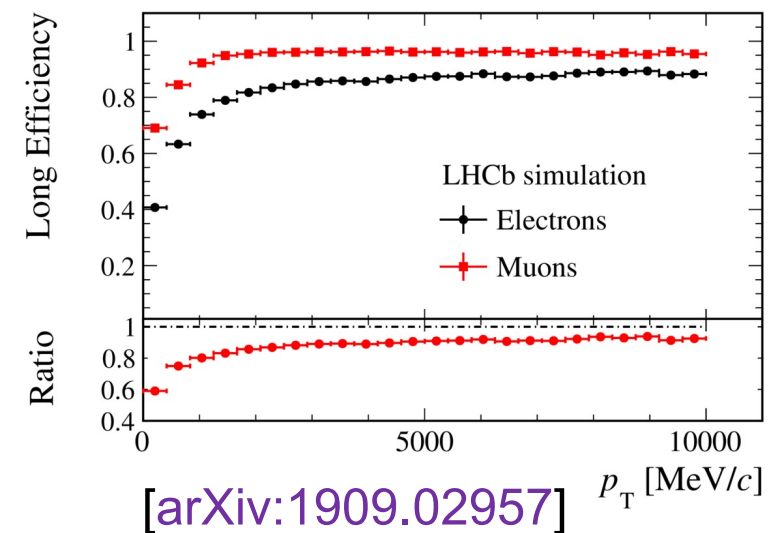
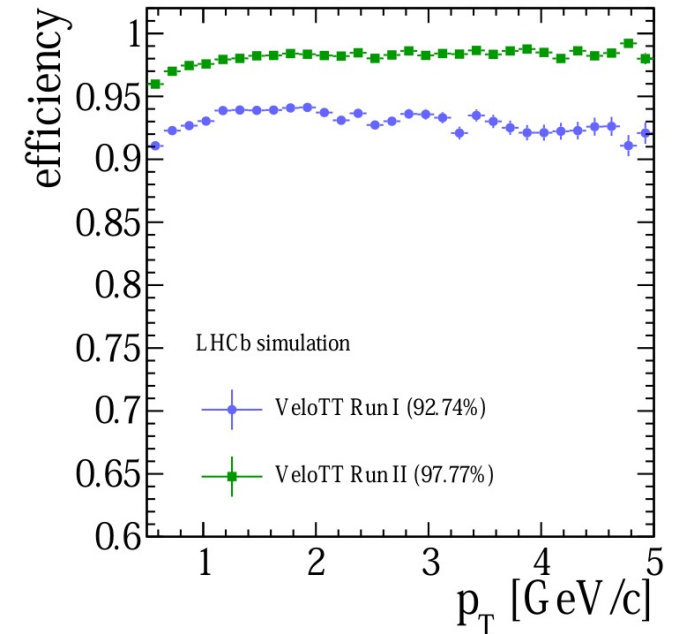
$$\mathcal{W}_{K^*} \simeq 1 + 1.9 \frac{\Gamma_{K^*}}{m_{K^*}}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{K^*} = 1.09 \pm 0.01$$

\Rightarrow BRs are corrected by a factor $|\mathcal{W}_{K^*}|^2 \simeq 1.2$ (increasing anomalies)

Could something have gone wrong?

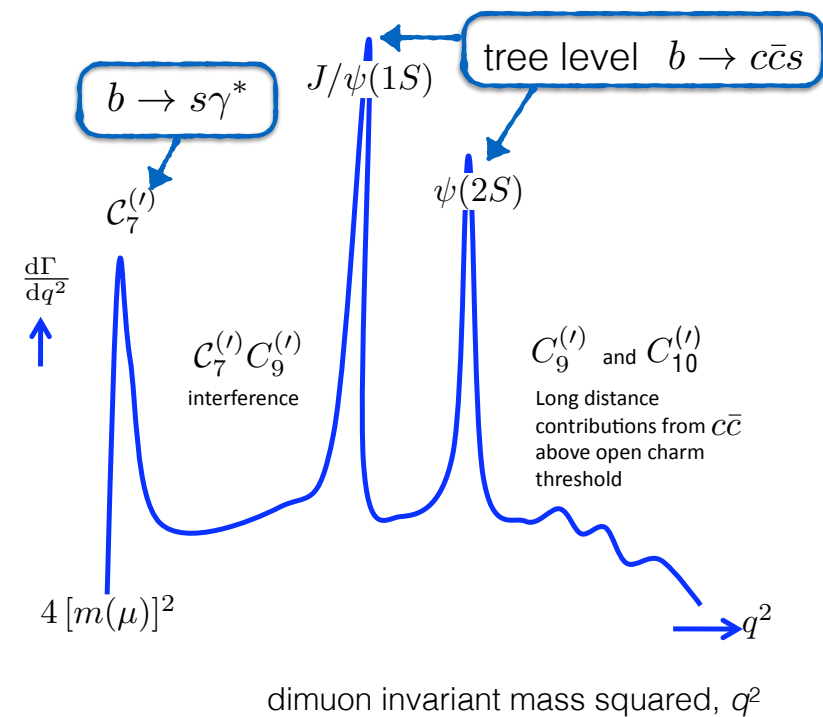
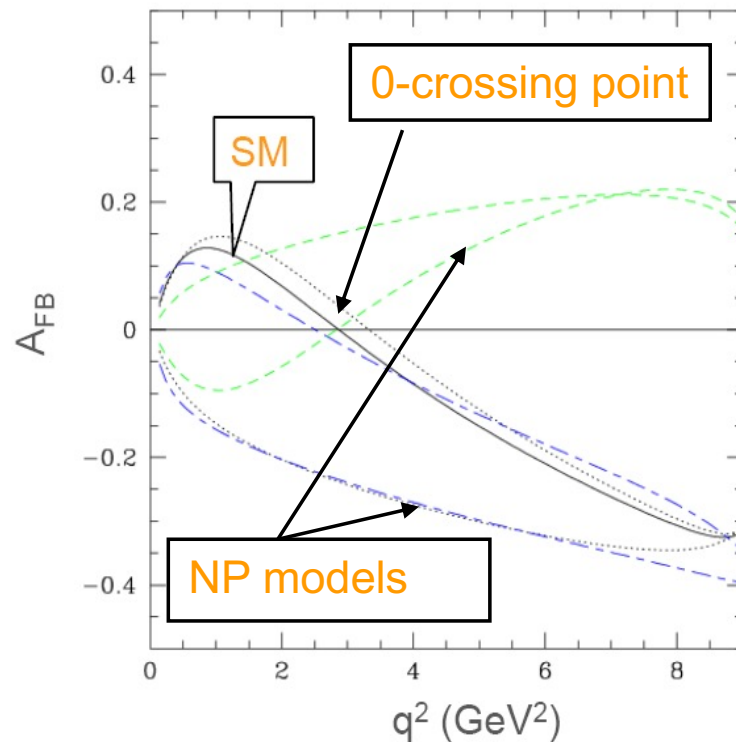
- [On the experimental side...]
- Would need muon efficiency to be wrong (only) at low q^2
- Detector performance doesn't depend directly on q^2 , depends on momenta, spatial position of tracks
 - Why only at low q^2 ?
 - Performance calibrated with data
 - Have plenty of decays with muons where we are not seeing any NP effects
 - How to triple check?



$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu\mu$ angular analysis

$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu\mu$ angular analysis

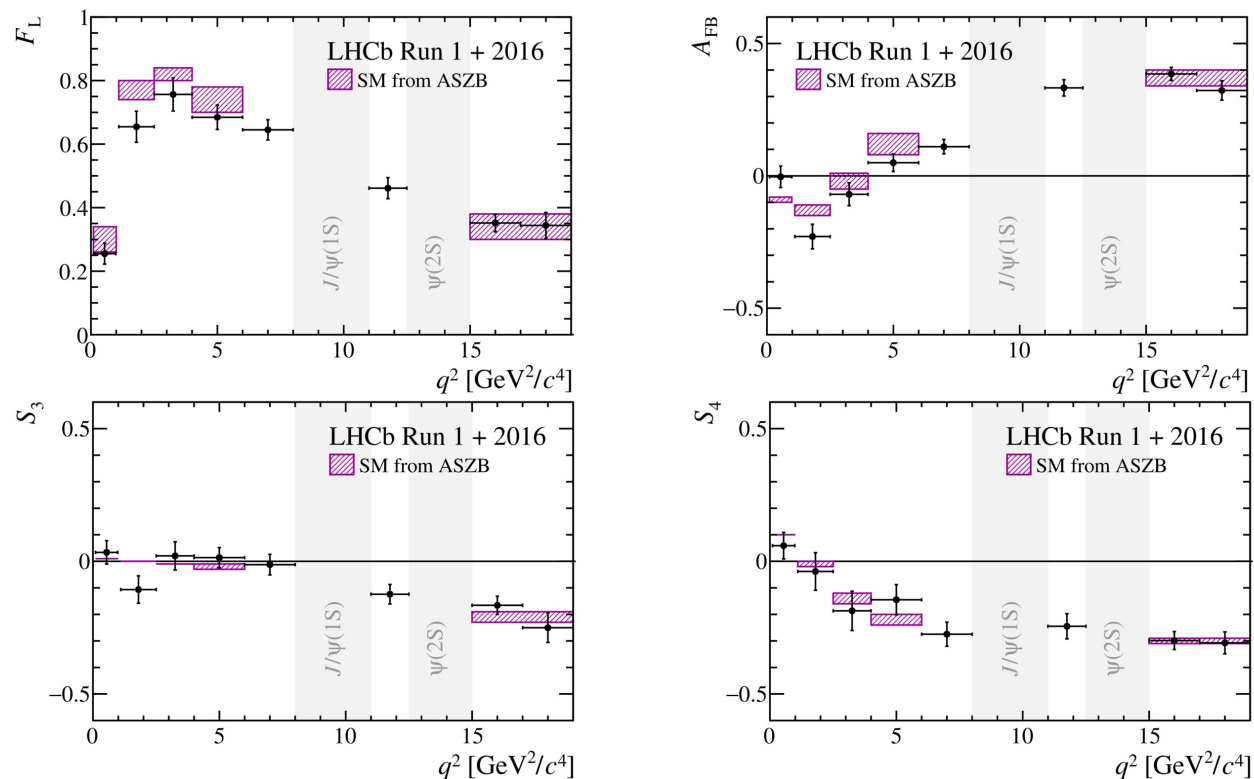
- Try to use observables where theoretical uncertainties cancel e.g. Forward-backward asymmetry A_{FB} of θ_1 distn



$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu\mu$ angular analysis

- LHCb angular analysis of 2016 and Run I data

[PRL 125 (2020) 011802]

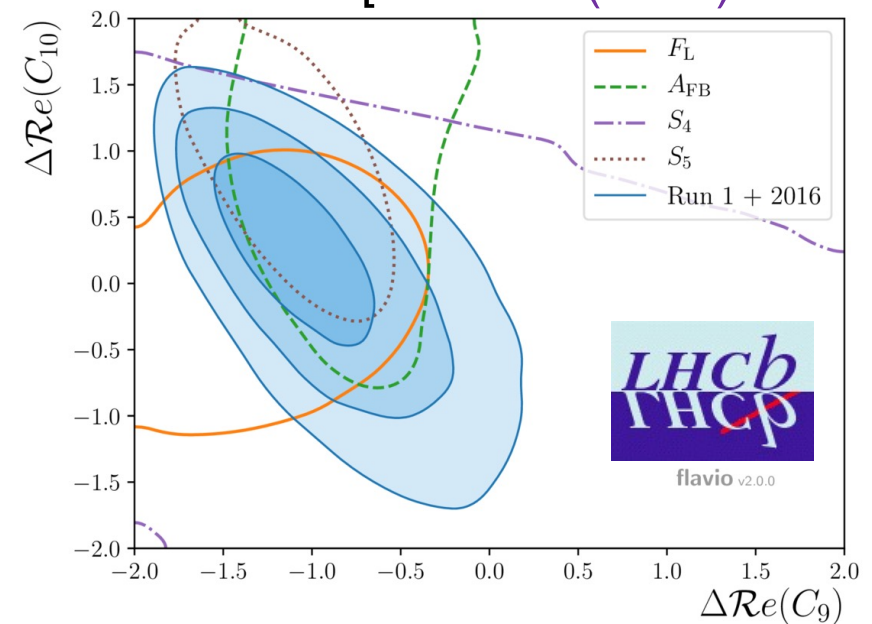
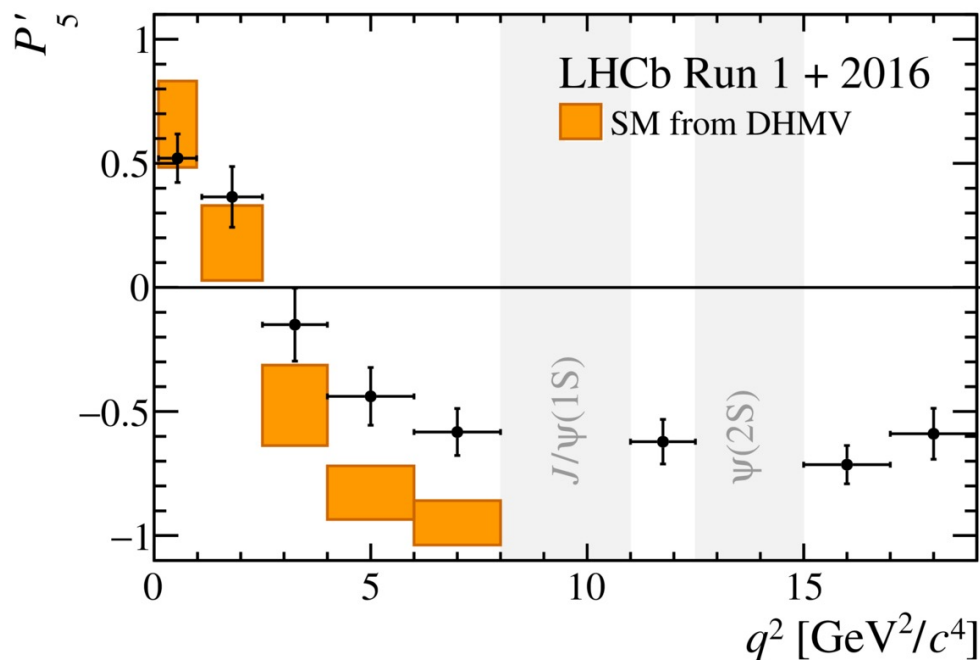


- Vast majority of observables in agreement with SM predns, giving some confidence in theory control of form-factors

$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu\mu$ angular analysis

- P_5' shows significant discrepancy wrt SM prediction
- Good coherence between observables
- Tension with SM in angular analysis alone 3.3σ ... but theory treatment of intractable $c\bar{c}$ contribution?

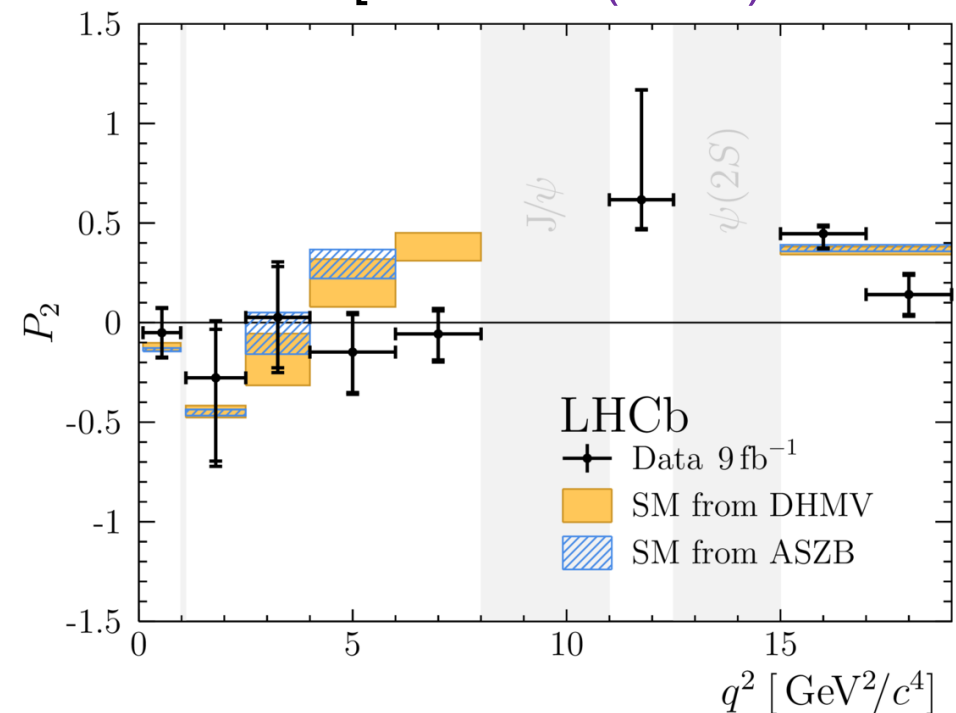
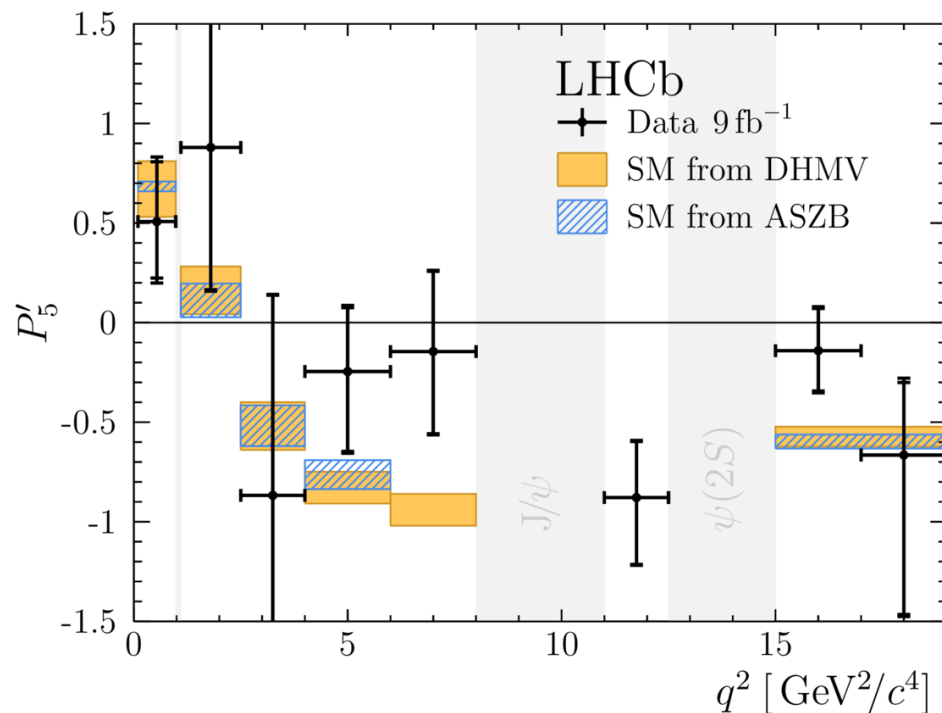
[PRL 125 (2020) 011802]



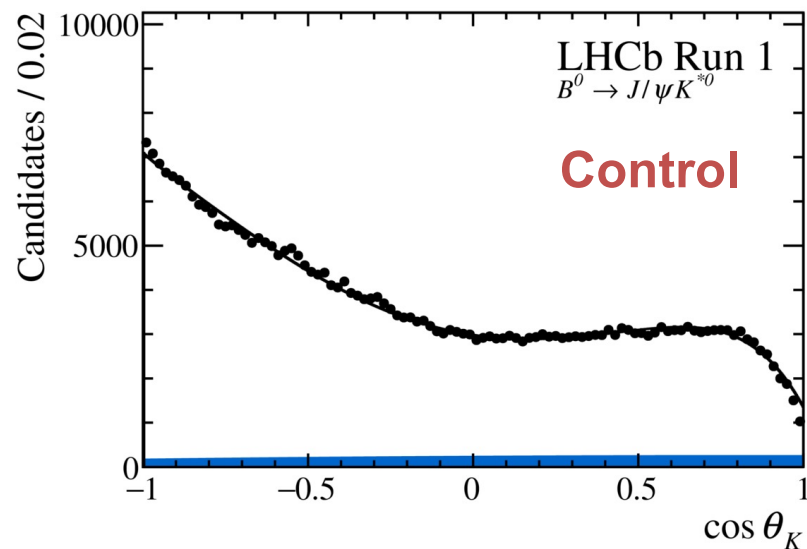
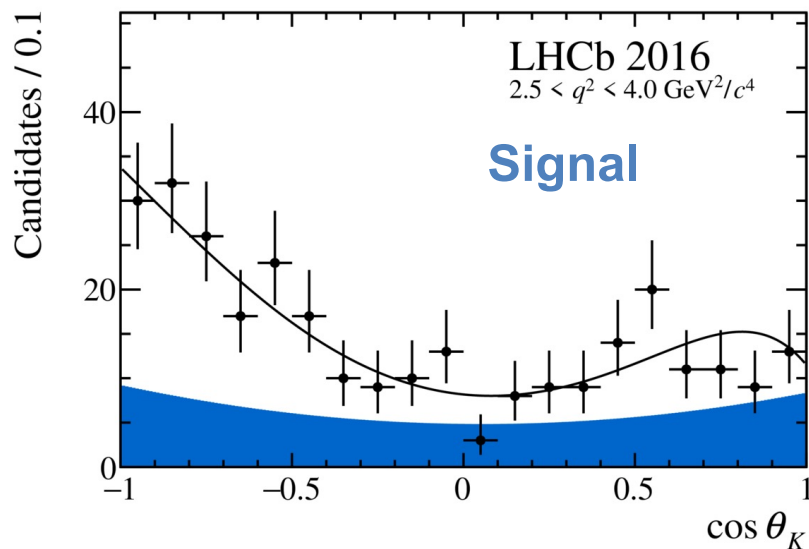
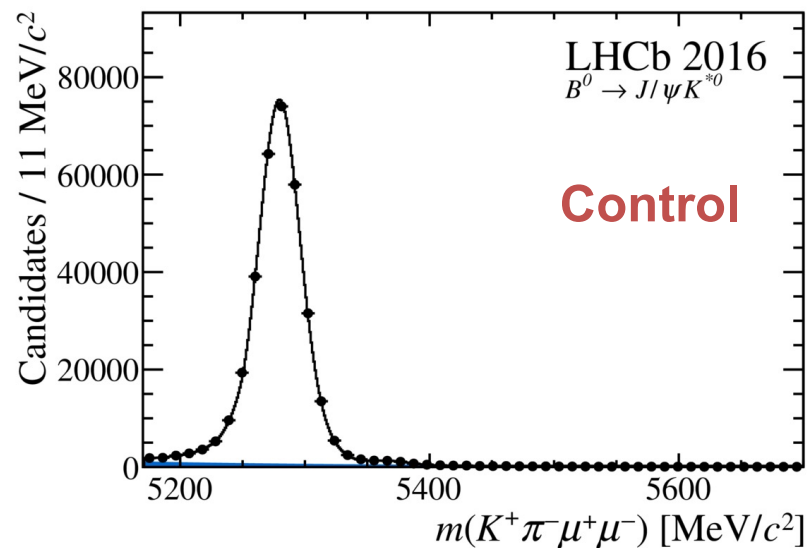
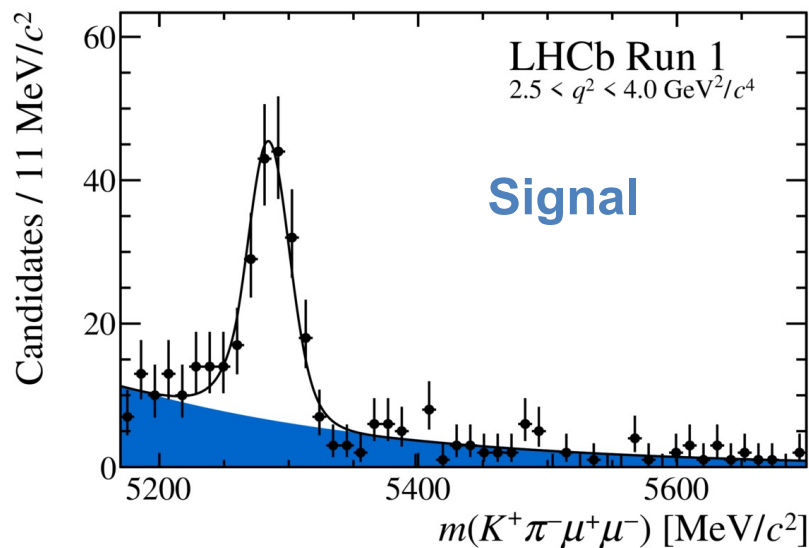
$B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \mu\mu$ angular analysis

- Most recently angular analysis performed for analogous K^{*+} decay mode with $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$
- Lower statistics but message is identical – in this decay tension with SM is 3.1σ

[PRL 126 (2021) 0161802]



Control channel angular analysis



Could something have gone wrong?

- [On the experimental side...]
- Angular anomaly looks very compatible with branching fraction anomaly but very different analysis
- Even at low q^2 , majority of observables agree with SM prediction
- Control channel analysis gives confidence
- These are not angles in lab frame ... difficult to see how to build a connection to any detector effect
- IMO electron angular analysis could end the debate

Lepton Universality Ratios

Lepton Universality Ratios

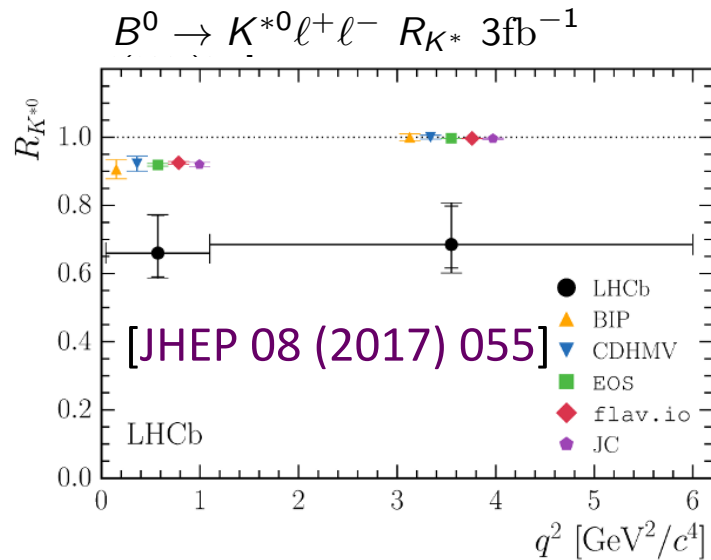
- In the SM couplings of gauge bosons to leptons are independent of lepton flavour
- Branching fractions of processes with different leptons differ only by phase space and helicity-suppressed contributions

- Ratios of the form:
$$R_{K^{(*)}} := \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e^+ e^-)} \stackrel{\text{SM}}{\simeq} 1$$

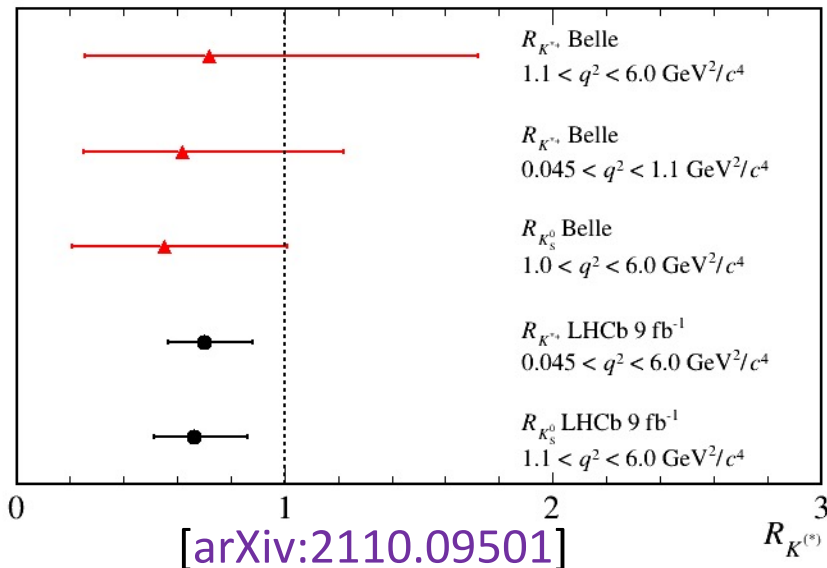
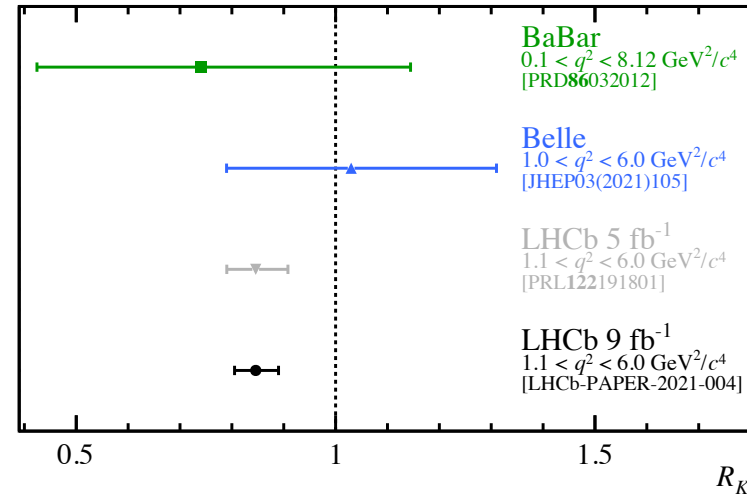
- free from QCD uncertainties affecting other observables
→ $O(10^{-4})$ uncertainty [[JHEP07 \(2007\) 040](#)]
- Up to $O(1\%)$ QED corrections [[EPJC76 \(2016\) 8,440](#)]

→ Any significant deviation is a smoking gun for New Physics

b → sll LFU ratios



$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \ell^+ \ell^- R_K$ [arXiv:2103.11769]



- Recent $R_{K^{*+}}$, R_{K^0} measurements $\sim 2\sigma$ consistency with SM, compatible with R_K , which is 3σ from SM

- Can accommodate branching fraction, angular data and R_K with vector NP contribution
- Possible LFU NP contribution?
- Possible RH contribution?

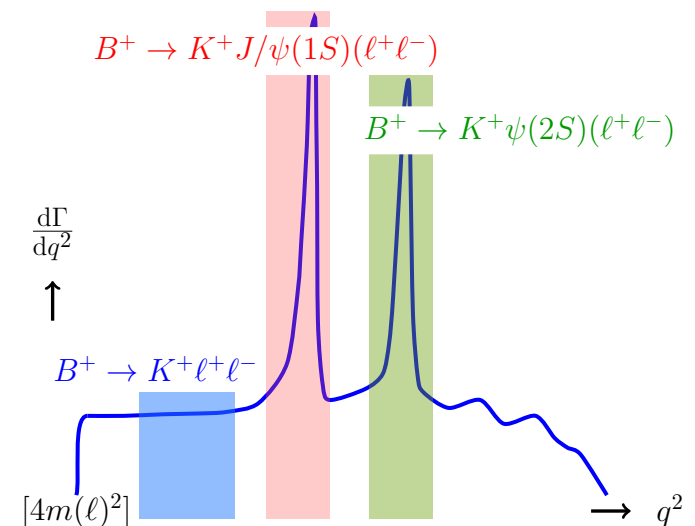
R_K Analysis Strategy

[arXiv:2103.11769]

- Exploit double ratio wrt equivalent J/ψ decay modes in order to cancel experimental systematic uncertainties

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

$$= \frac{N_{\mu^+ \mu^-}^{\text{rare}} \varepsilon_{\mu^+ \mu^-}^{J/\psi}}{N_{\mu^+ \mu^-}^{J/\psi} \varepsilon_{\mu^+ \mu^-}^{\text{rare}}} \times \frac{N_{e^+ e^-}^{J/\psi} \varepsilon_{e^+ e^-}^{\text{rare}}}{N_{e^+ e^-}^{\text{rare}} \varepsilon_{e^+ e^-}^{J/\psi}}$$



- Measurement then statistically dominated

Could something have gone wrong?

[arXiv:2103.11769]

- Test control of the absolute scale of the efficiencies by instead measuring the single ratio,

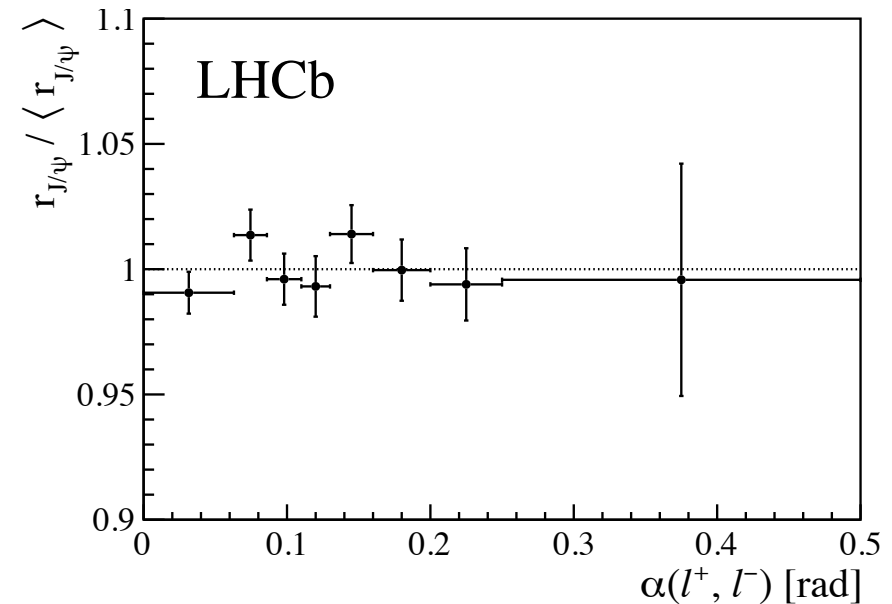
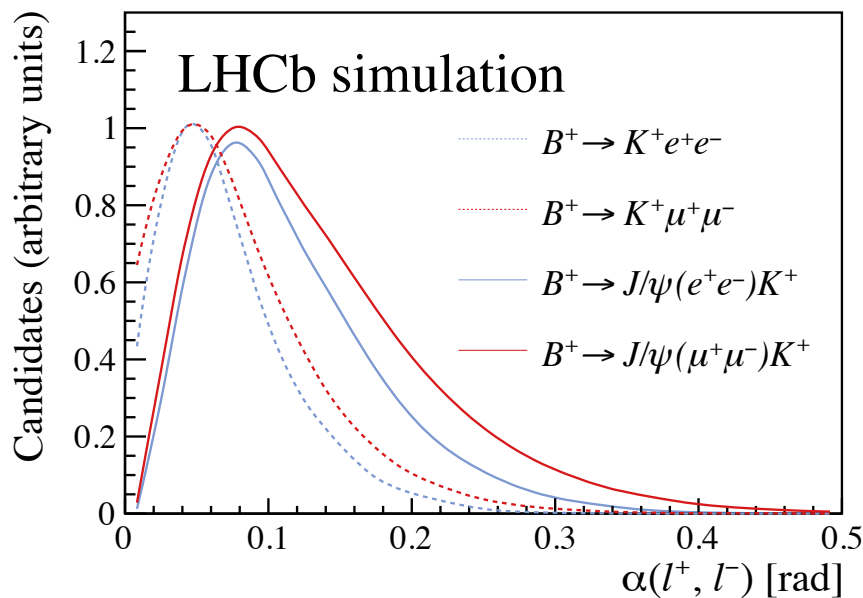
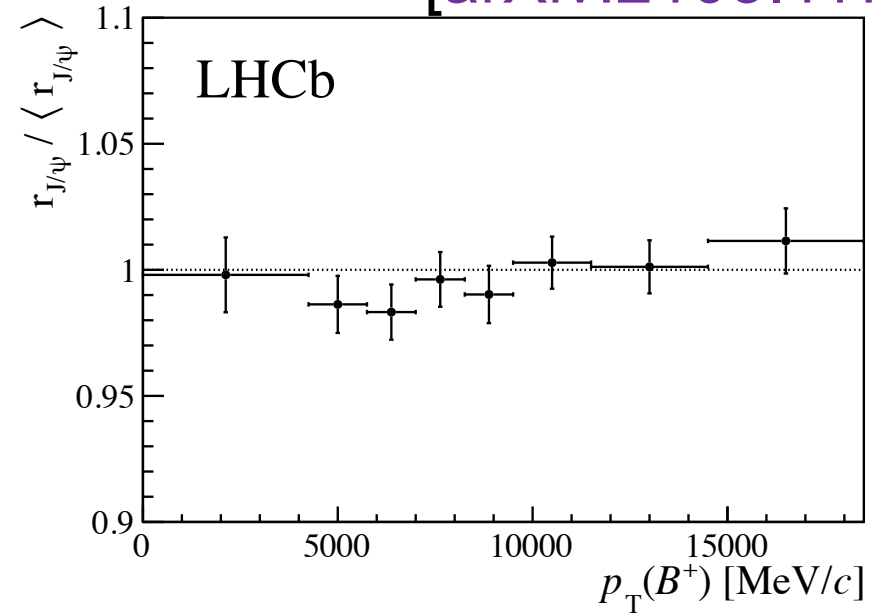
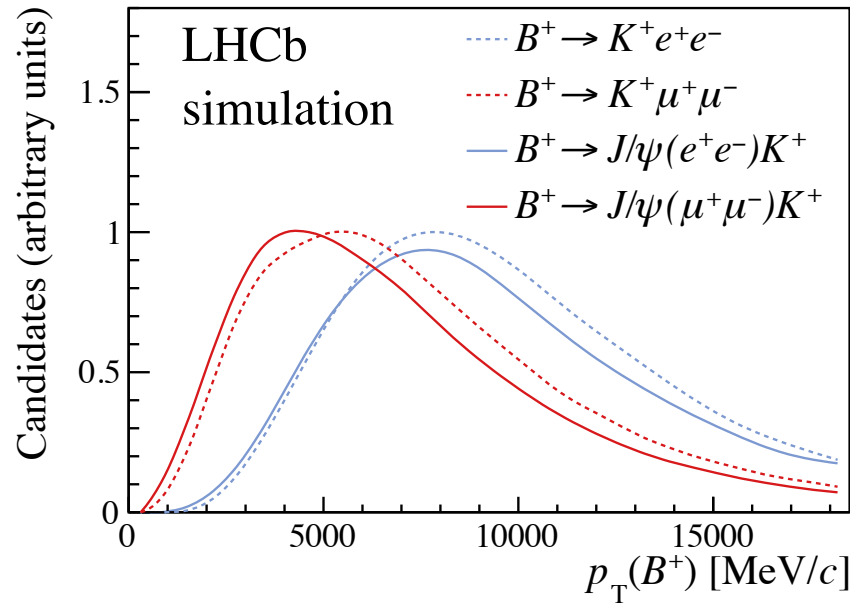
$$r_{J/\psi} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ J/\psi(\mu^+ \mu^-))}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ J/\psi(e^+ e^-))}$$

where we do not benefit from the double ratio cancellation

- $r_{J/\psi}$ measured to be lepton universal at 0.4% level
- Measure $r_{J/\psi} = 0.981 \pm 0.020$ (stat+syst)
 - compatible with unity for new and previous datasets and in all trigger samples
 - result is independent of the decay kinematics
 - binning in quantities that would expect bremsstrahlung and trigger to depend on see completely uniform result

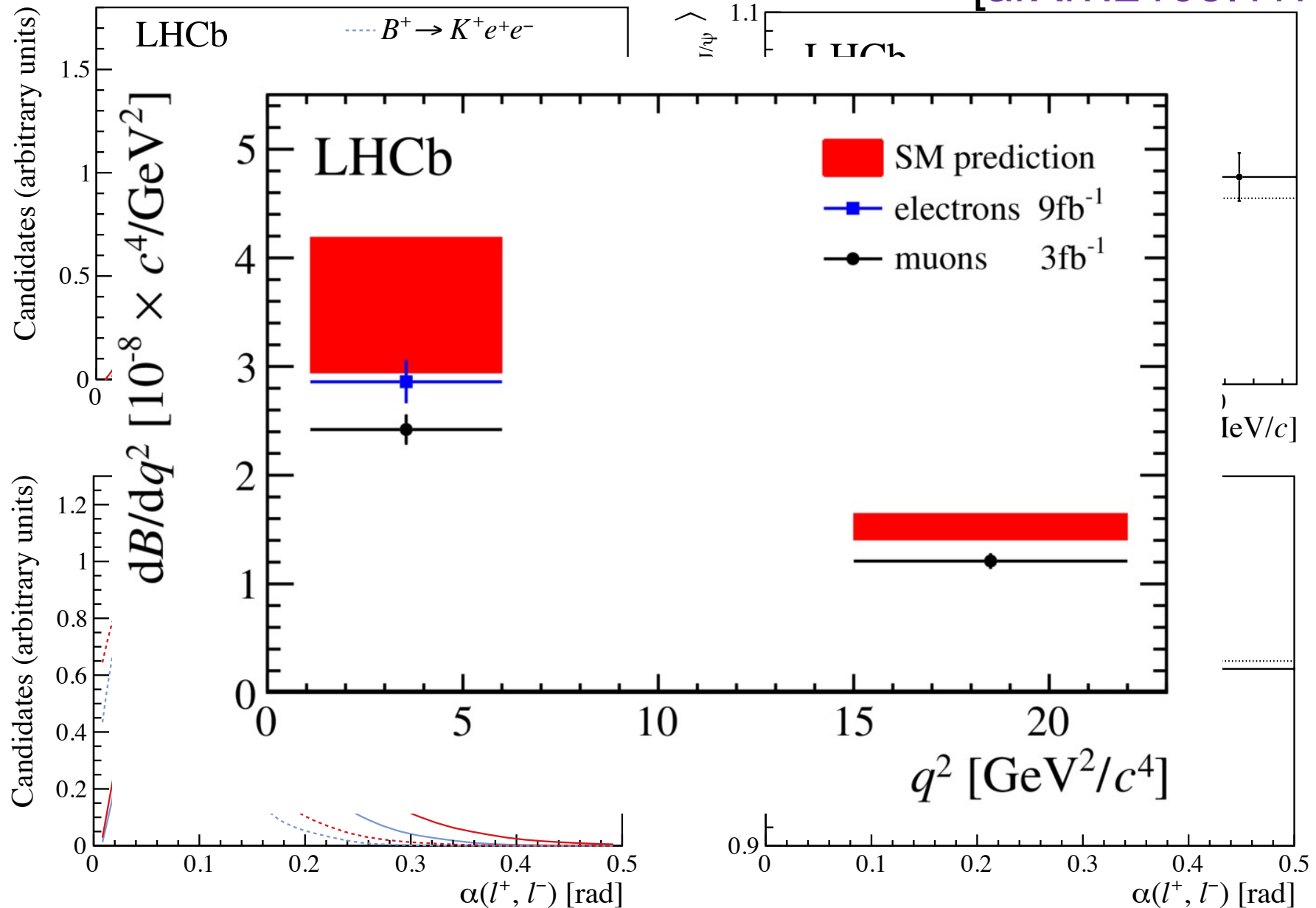
Could something have gone wrong?

[arXiv:2103.11769]



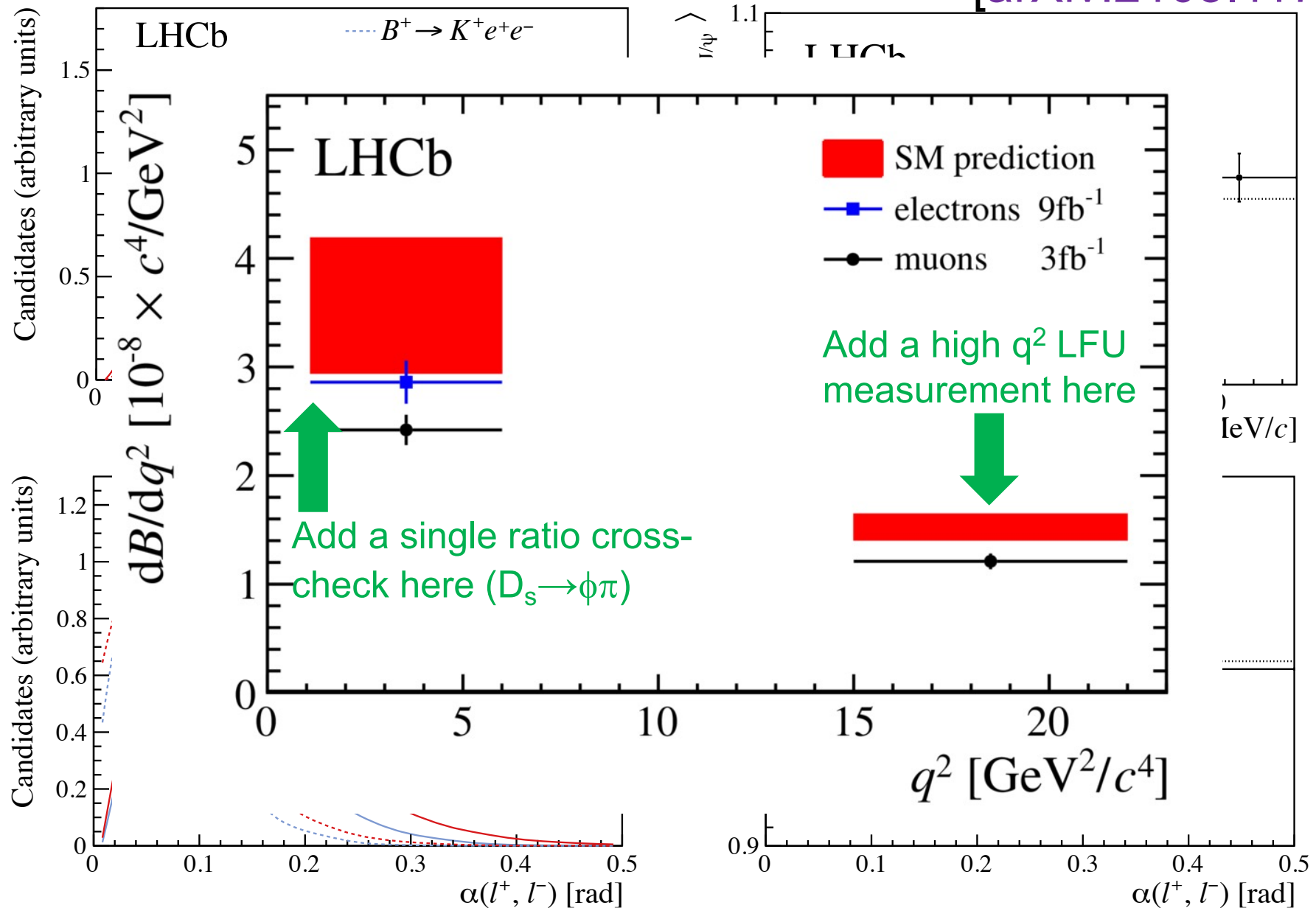
Could something have gone wrong?

[arXiv:2103.11769]



Ending the (expt'al) debate

[arXiv:2103.11769]



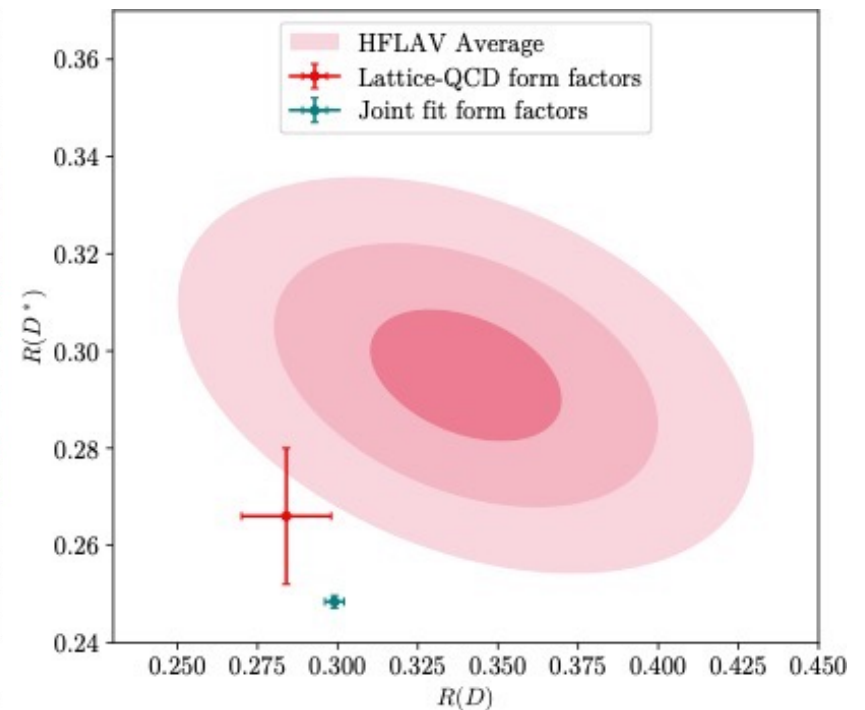
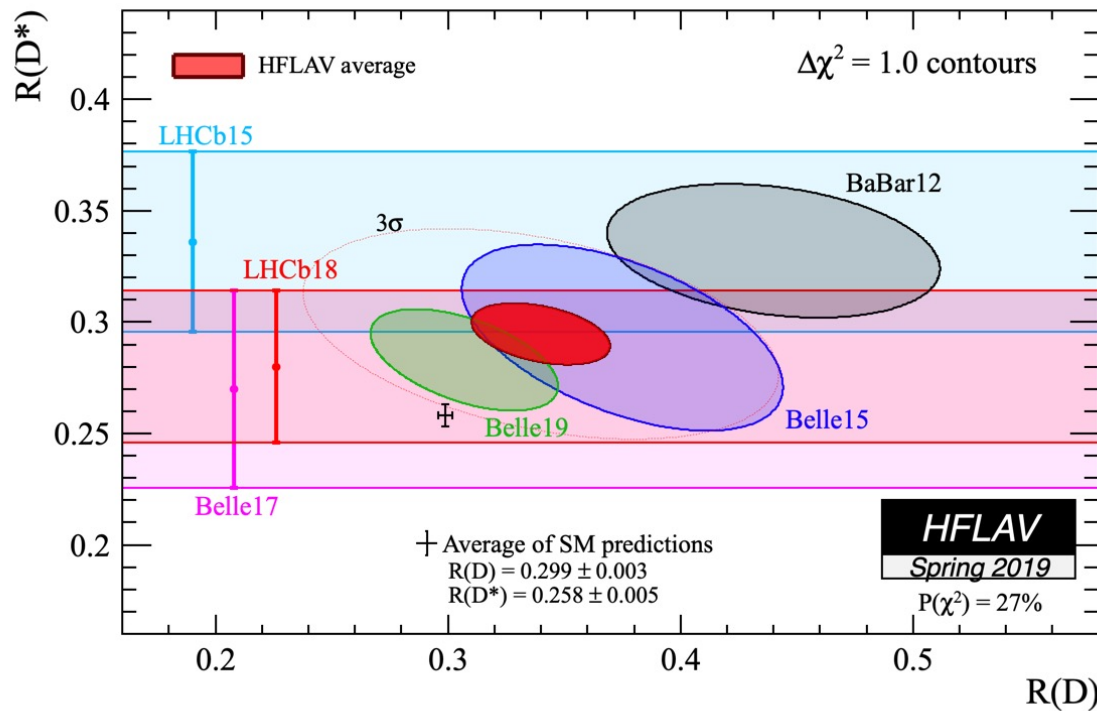
The broader landscape

- A further anomaly is seen in LFU ratios in $b \rightarrow cl\nu$ decays
 - Good theoretical control due to factorisation of hadronic and leptonic parts – again very clean
 - Tree-level processes in SM – requires a *huge* NP effect, comparable with the SM amplitude
 - Drives idea of hierarchical effect: large NP effect in τ ; smaller in μ , where we have measured $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ decays, and little/no effect in e modes
- Possible to make a NP explanation, coherent with $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$
 - Most discussed NP models involve Leptoquarks or Z'
 - Difficult to connect $b \rightarrow cl\nu$ anomaly and $g-2$ anomaly, but is possible to connect $b \rightarrow sll$ anomalies and $g-2$

Fit to $b \rightarrow c l \nu$ LFU ratios

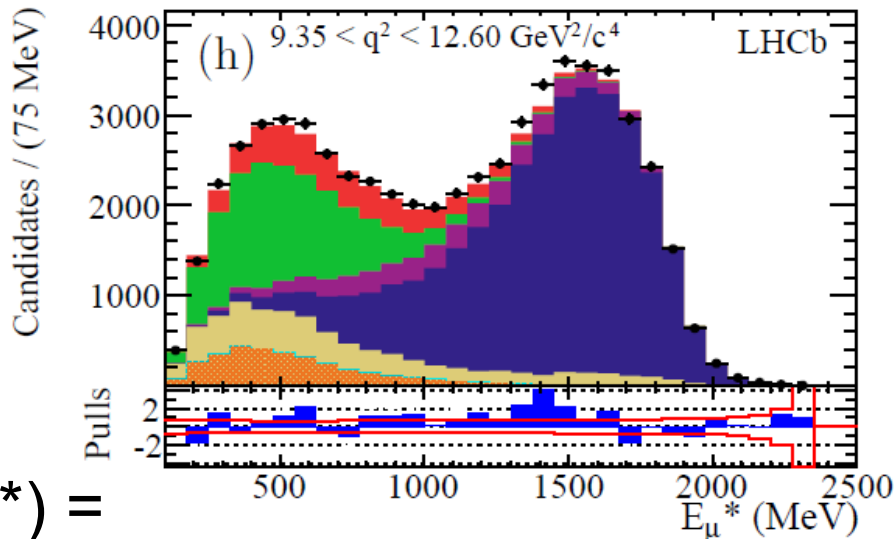
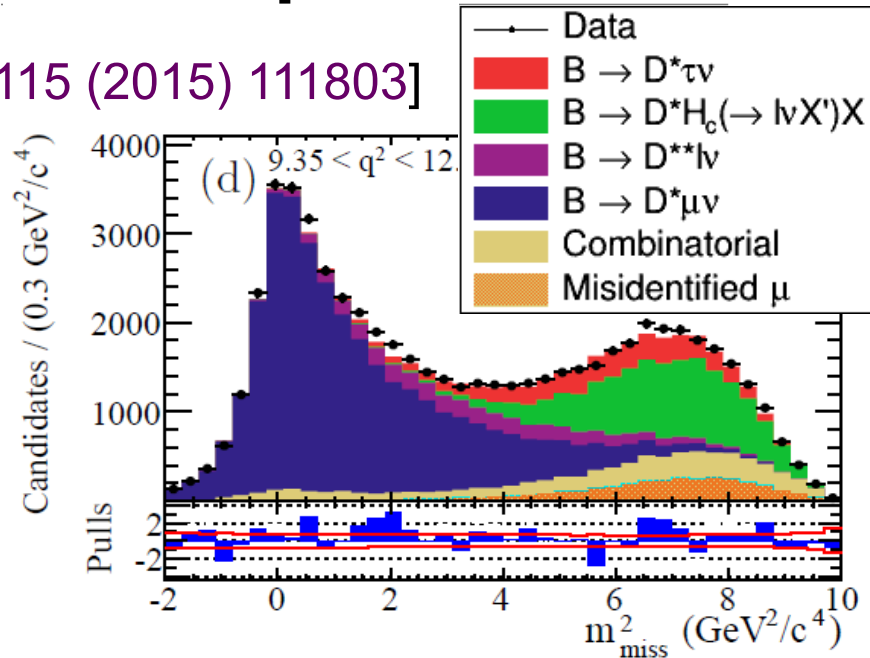
- Combination of LHCb results with those from Babar/Belle
- World average value shows a 3.1σ tension with SM prediction (recent updates to SM theory from lattice)

[arxiv:2105.14019]



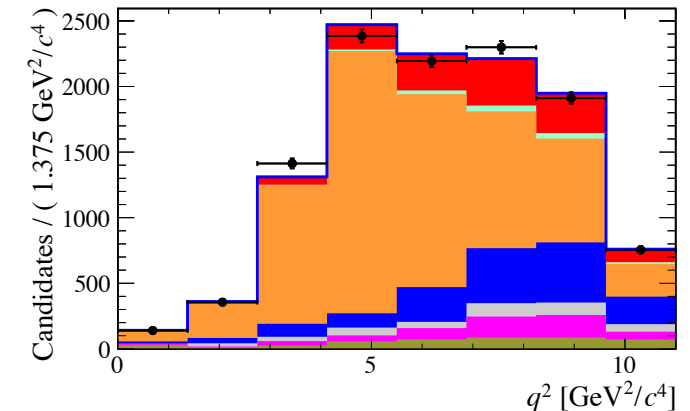
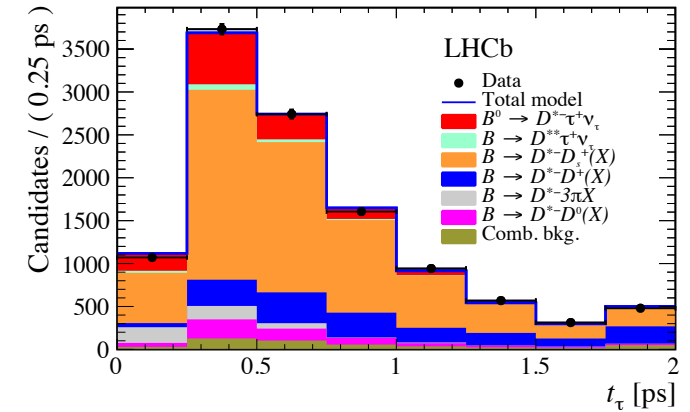
leptonic τ

[PRL 115 (2015) 111803]



$$R(D^*) = 0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030 \text{ (2.1}\sigma \text{ above SM)}$$

3-prong τ



[Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 072013]

- $R(D^*) = 0.286 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.021$
 – 3rd uncertainty from $B(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+, D^{*+} \mu^+ \nu)$
0.9 σ above SM prediction

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Interesting set of anomalies observed in $b \rightarrow sll$ and $b \rightarrow clv$ decays
- Would need some extraordinary effects to be able to escape data-driven calibrations and explain with ‘experimental issues’
- Some of the theoretical issues still intractable – no knockout blow on the SM... yet...