Rare b-decays and tests of lepton flavour universality

Lars Eklund on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

Experimental overview

Results from Babar, Belle, ATLAS, CMS and LHCb

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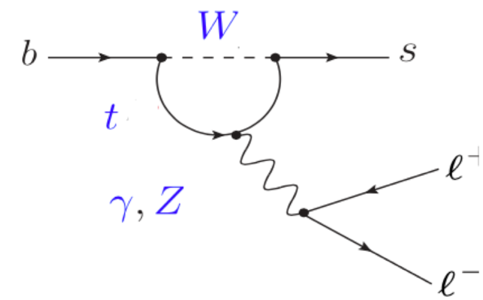
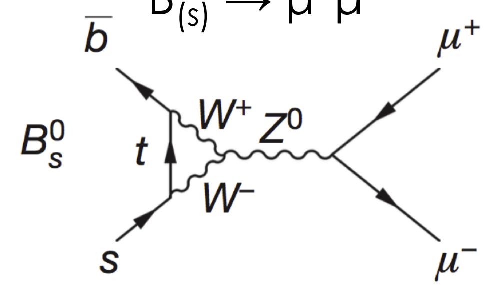
Why study rare processes?

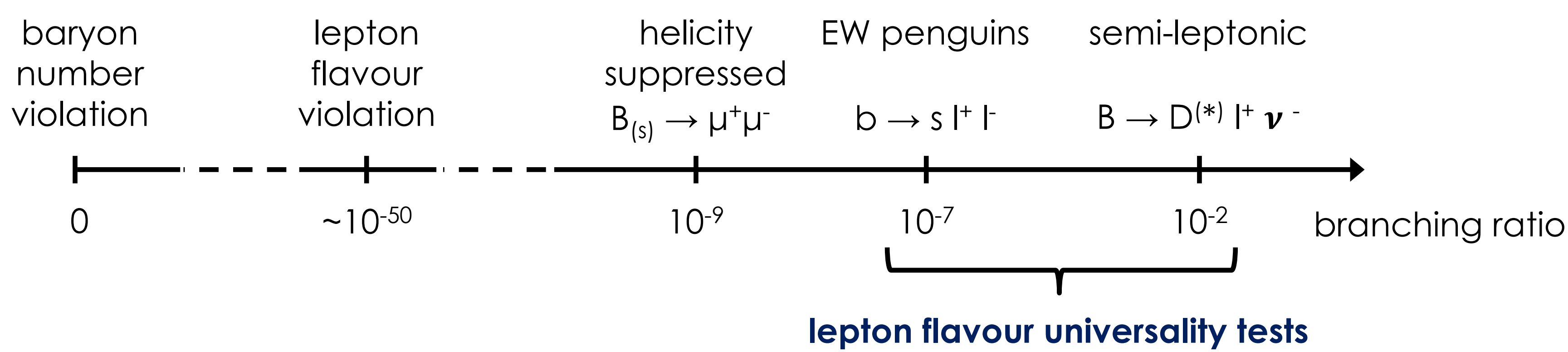
- Rare decays: SM is suppressed
  - Sensitive to BSM contributions
- Flavour Changing Neutral Currents (FCNC)
  - Forbidden at tree-level in the SM
  - Further suppression, e.g. helicity
- Probes mass scales beyond direct searches
  - Up to ~ 100 TeV

$b \to s\, l^+ l^-$



$B_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$





FCNC: theoretical description

- Processes at many different energy scales

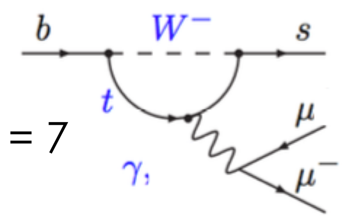
0.2 GeV	...	4 GeV	...	80 GeV	...	10-100 TeV
Λ_{QCD} (non-perturbative)		Λ_b b mass		Λ_{EW} W mass		Λ_{BSM} BSM scale

- Described by an effective Hamiltonian
  - O_i (Operators): long-distance, non-perturbative physics
  - C_i (Wilson coefficients): short distance, high energy physics
    - BSM processes may modify these coefficients

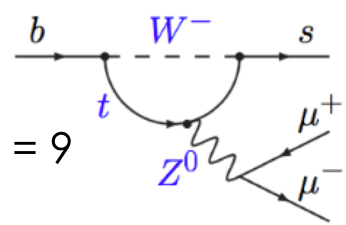
$$H_{eff} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb}V_{ts}^{*} \sum_i [\underbrace{\mathcal{C}_i(\mu)\mathcal{O}_i(\mu)}_{\text{left handed}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{C}'_i(\mu)\mathcal{O}'_i(\mu)}_{\text{right handed (suppressed in the SM)}}]$$

Example of SM terms

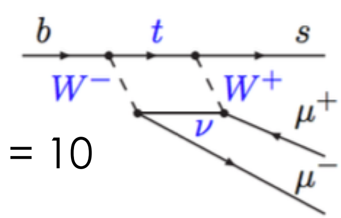
i = 7



i = 9



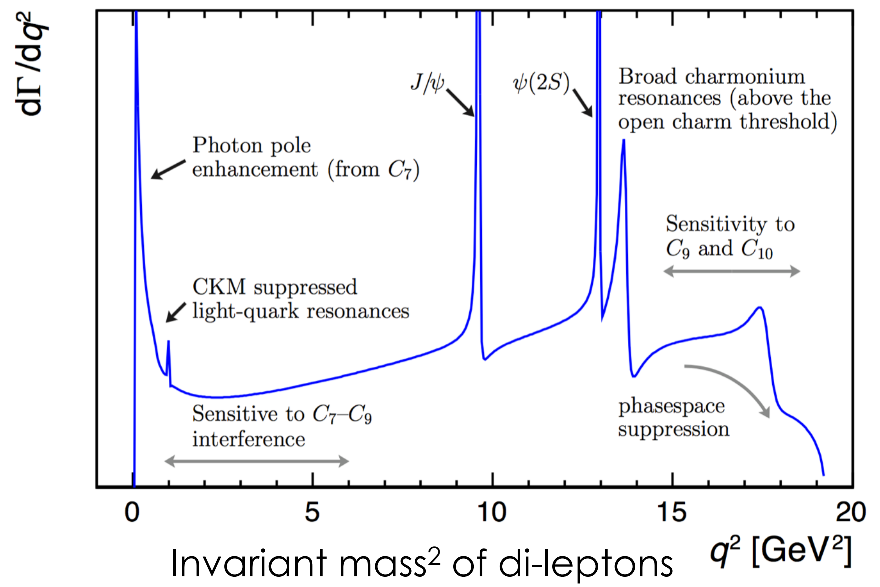
i = 10



Rare decay observables

- (Differential) branching ratios
  - q^2 dependence for $b \to s\, l^+ l^-$
    - Di-lepton invariant mass
    - E.g. $B^0 \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Angular distributions
  - $b \to s l^+ l^-$ decays
- Lepton flavour non-universality
  - Compare the decay rates of e± and μ± modes
- BSM processes can modify the effective Hamiltonian by
  - Modifying Wilson coefficients of operators present in SM
  - Introducing new operators
  - Making Wilson coefficients dependent on the lepton flavour

Plot from Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys 92 (2017) 50



Invariant mass² of di-leptons

Overview of results

- Fully leptonic decays
  - $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

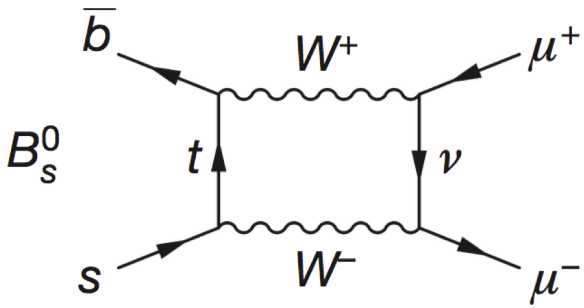
- FCNC $b \to sl^+l^-$ transitions ($B^0 \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$ and friends)
  - Differential branching ratios & angular analysis
  - Global fits to Wilson coefficients

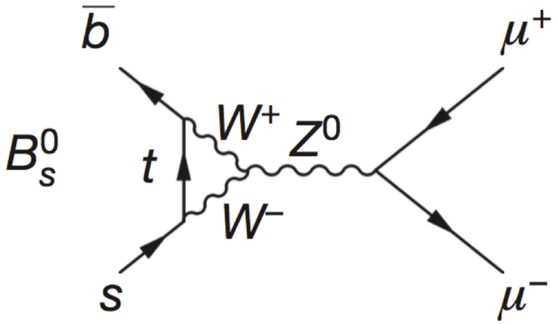
- Lepton flavour universality test ($l^\pm = e^\pm, \mu^\pm$ or $\tau^\pm$)
  - FCNC $b \to sl^+l^-$ transitions
    - $B^0 \to K^{(*)}l^+l^-$
  - Semi-leptonic $b \to cl^-\bar{\nu}_l$ transitions
    - $B \to D\, l^+\, \nu_l$
    - $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\, l^+\nu_l$

- Outlook

Fully leptonic final states

$$B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$$





$B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ branching ratio

- Very precise predictions available
  - Only C_{10} contribute in the SM: $BR(B_q \to l^+l^-) \propto m_l^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_l^2}{m_{B_q}^2}} |C_{10}|^2$

$$\overline{\mathrm{BR}}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)_{\mathrm{SM}} = (3.52 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-9}, \qquad \mathrm{BR}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)_{\mathrm{SM}} = (1.12 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-10}$$

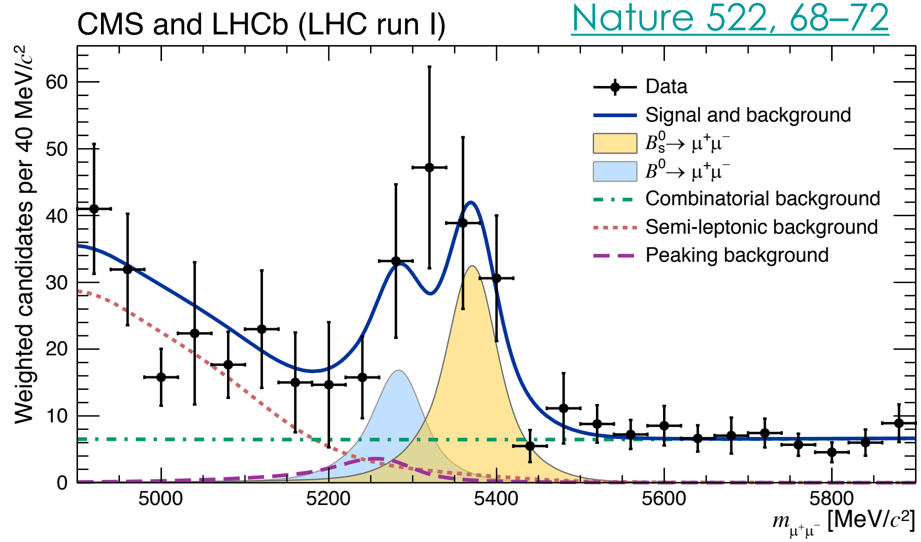
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys 92 (2017) 50

  - BSM scalar & pseudo-scalar operators may contribute
    - Change in decay rate
    - Mixing induced CP violation

- LHCb & CMS: Run 1 dataset
  - Observation of $B^0_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ (6.2 σ)
  - Evidence for $B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-$ (3.0 σ)

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = (2.8^{+0.7}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-9}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = (3.0^{+1.6}_{-1.4}) \times 10^{-10}$$

Nature 522, 68–72



$B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ branching ratio

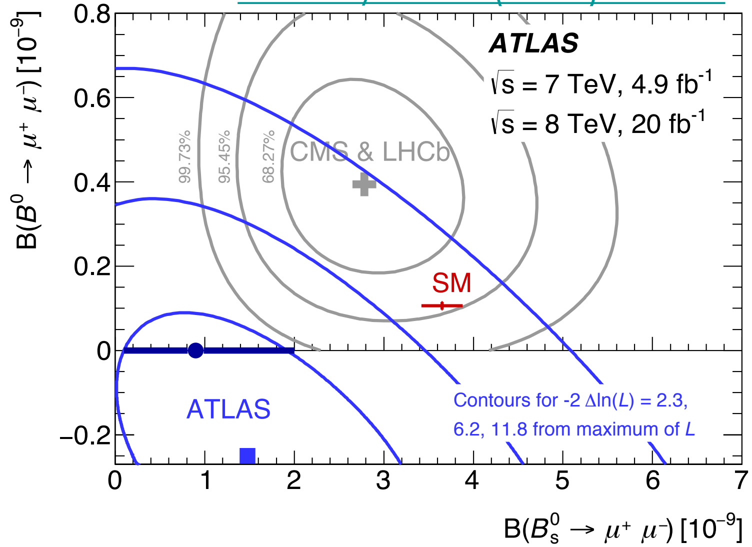
- ATLAS: 25 fb^{-1} run I
  - First ATLAS result on $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

    $$\mathcal{B}(B^0_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(0.9^{+1.1}_{-0.8}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$

    Significance: 1.4σ (3.0 expected from SM)

    $$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 4.2 \times 10^{-10} \; (95\,\% \text{ CL})$$

Eur. Phys. J. C (2016) 76:513



- LHCb 3+1.4 fb^{-1} run I+II
  - First single experiment observation
    - 7.9σ significance $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

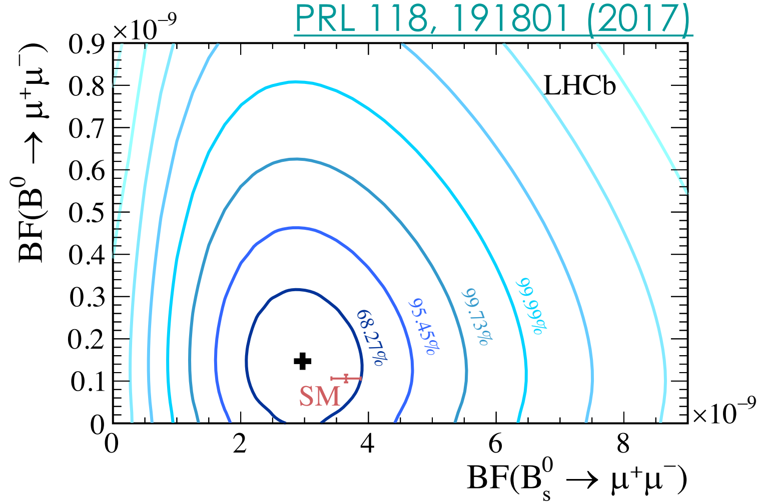
    $$\mathcal{B}(B^0_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = (3.0 \pm 0.6^{+0.3}_{-0.2}) \times 10^{-9}$$

    $$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 3.4 \times 10^{-10}$$

  - Effective lifetime of $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

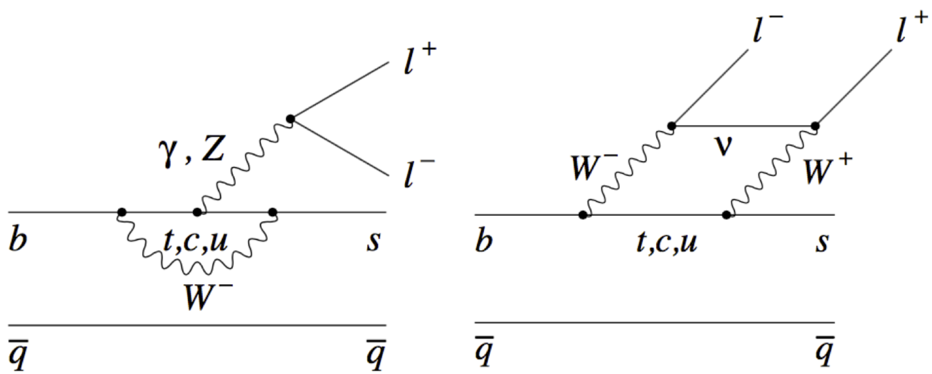
    $$\tau(B^0_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) = 2.04 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.05 \text{ ps}$$

PRL 118, 191801 (2017)



Electroweak b → s l⁺ l⁻ transitions

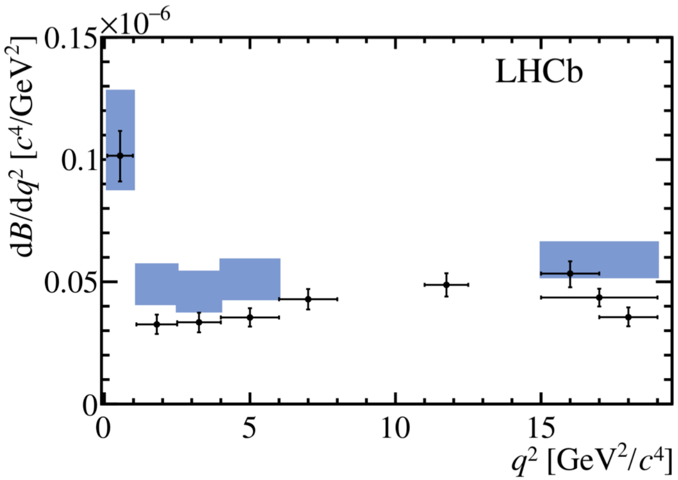
$B^0 \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ and friends



$b \to s\, l^+ l^-$ differential branching ratios

$B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ differential BR versus di-muon invariant mass

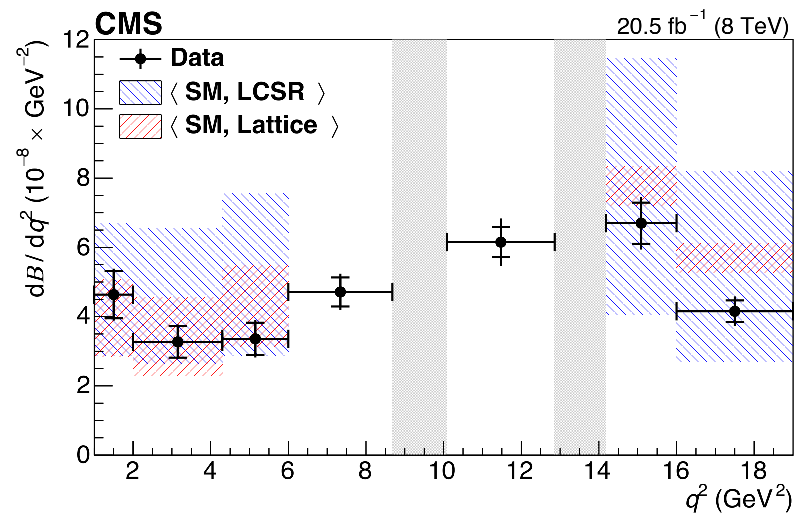
- LHCb 3 fb^{-1} run I
  - $B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ JHEP 11 (2016) 047
  - Discrepancy with SM in low q^2 region



  - Similar mild discrepancy at low q^2 in
    - $B^0 \to K^0\mu^+\mu^-$
    - $B^+ \to K^+\mu^+\mu^-$
    - $B^+ \to K^{*+}\mu^+\mu^-$

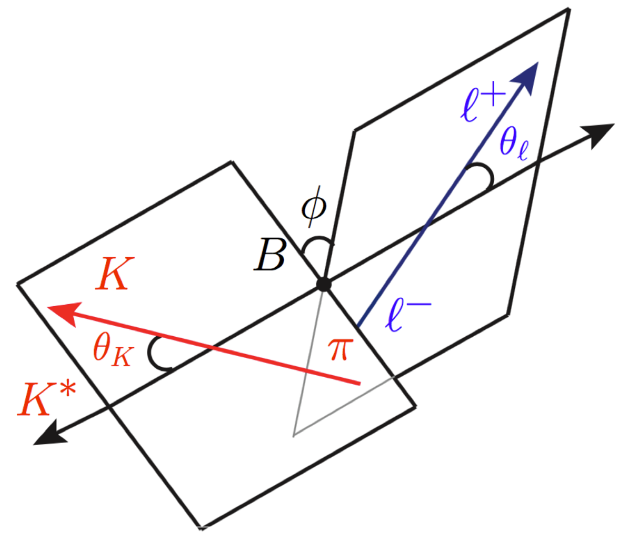
    (above three) JHEP 06 (2014) 133: 1 fb^{-1}
    - $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda^0\mu^+\mu^-$ JHEP 06 (2015) 115: 3 fb^{-1}
    - $B_s^0 \to \phi\mu^+\mu^-$ JHEP 09 (2015) 179: 3 fb^{-1}

- CMS: 20.5 fb^{-1} run I
  - $B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ Phys. Lett. B 753 (2016) 424
  - Compatible with LHCb and SM



$b \rightarrow s\, l^+ l^-$ angular observables

- Angles defined in B meson rest frame
  - Angular variables: θ_l, θ_K & Φ
  - Di-lepton invariant mass^2: q^2
  - Fit PDF for $B^0 \rightarrow K^*\mu^+\mu^-$



$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{d}(\Gamma+\bar{\Gamma})/\mathrm{d}q^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^4(\Gamma+\bar{\Gamma})}{\mathrm{d}q^2\,\mathrm{d}\vec{\Omega}} = \frac{9}{32\pi}\Big[\frac{3}{4}(1-F_{\mathrm{L}})\sin^2\theta_K + \boxed{F_{\mathrm{L}}}\cos^2\theta_K + \frac{1}{4}(1-F_{\mathrm{L}})\sin^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_l - F_{\mathrm{L}}\cos^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_l + S_3\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_l\cos 2\phi + S_4\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_l\cos\phi + \boxed{S_5}\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_l\cos\phi + \frac{4}{3}\boxed{A_{\mathrm{FB}}}\sin^2\theta_K\cos\theta_l + S_7\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_l\sin\phi + S_8\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_l\sin\phi + S_9\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_l\sin 2\phi\Big]$$

- Form-factor uncertainties in the predictions of observables
  - Alternative set of 7 observables with reduced uncertainties: $P_i^{(\prime)}$

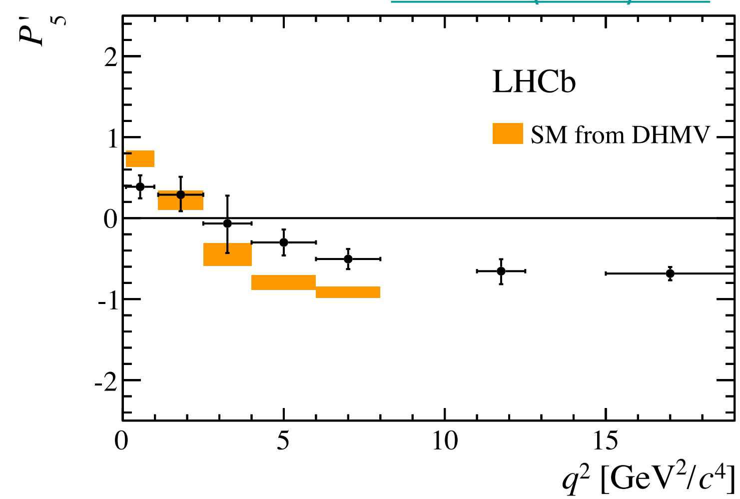
For instance:

$$P_5' = \frac{S_5}{\sqrt{F_L(1-F_L)}}$$

$B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ angular analysis

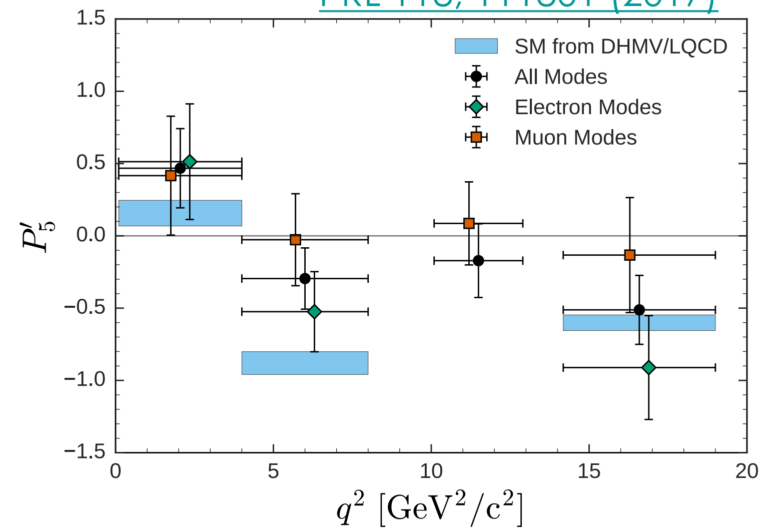
- LHCb: 3 fb^{-1} run I data set
  - Full angular analysis $B \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
  - Local SM deviation in P_5'
    - 2.8σ in $4 < q^2 < 6$ GeV^2/c^4
    - 3.0σ in $6 < q^2 < 8$ GeV^2/c^4

JHEP02 (2016) 104



- Belle: 711 fb^{-1} full data set
  - Both e$^\pm$ and μ$^\pm$ modes
  - Local SM deviation in P_5'
    - 2.6σ from SM in $4 < q^2 < 8$ GeV^2/c^4 for the muon mode
    - e$^\pm$ mode consistent with SM

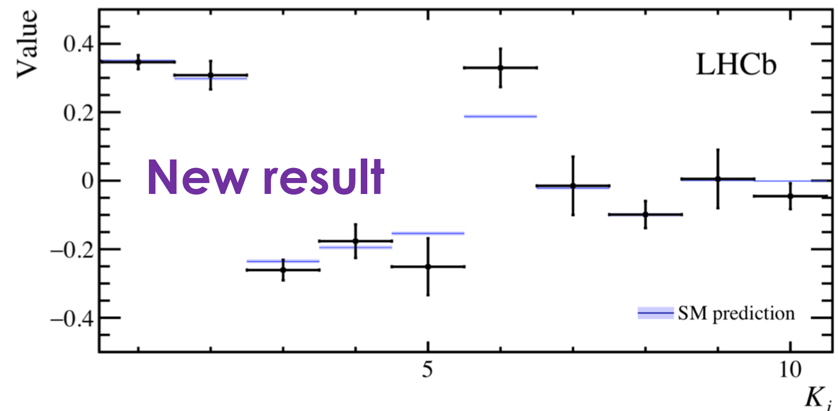
PRL 118, 111801 (2017)



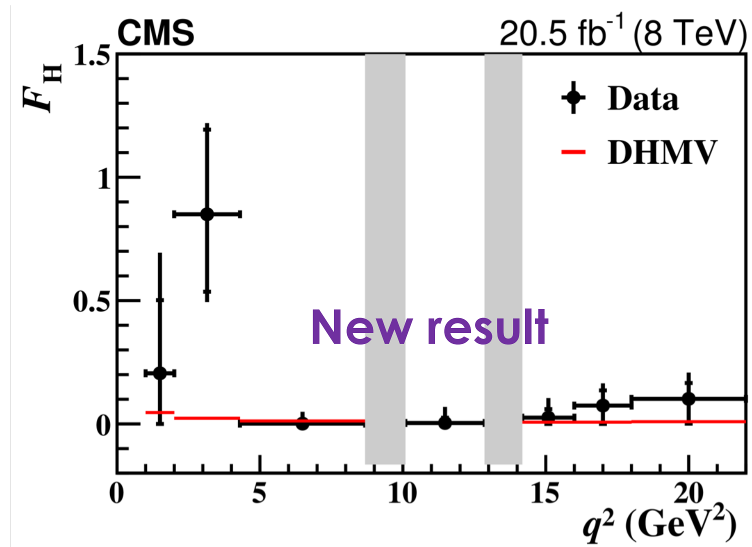
- $B \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ angular analysis
  - ATLAS 20.3 fb^{-1}: Submitted to JHEP
  - CMS: 20.5 fb^{-1}: Phys. Lett. B 781 (2018) 517
  - Compatible with SM, LHCb & Belle

Other b → s l⁺ l⁻ angular analyses

- LHCb $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda^0\mu^+\mu^-$ angular analysis
  - 5 fb^{-1} (2011-2016) Submitted to JHEP
  - Angular moments (K_i) at high q^2
  - Compatible with SM



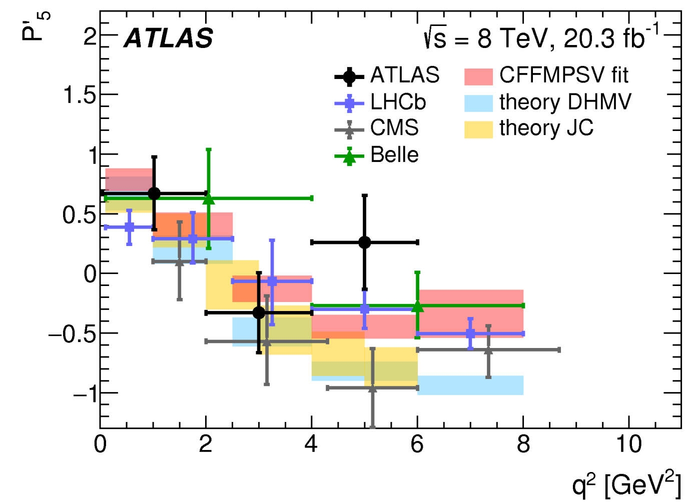
- $B^{+/0} \to K^{+/0}\mu^+\mu^-$ angular analyses
  - Different parametrisation: A_{FB} & F_H
  - CMS 20.5 fb^{-1}: Submitted to Phys. Rev. D
  - LHCb 3 fb^{-1}: JHEP 05 (2014) 082
  - Compatible with SM



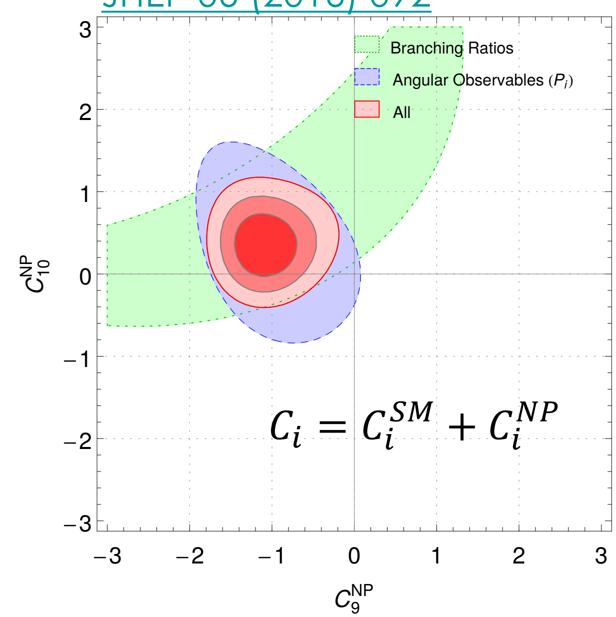
Global fits to Wilson coefficients

- Is there a pattern in these deviations?
- Global fits of Wilson coefficients
  - Approximately 100 observables
    - $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $b \to s\gamma$ BR
    - $b \to s l^+ l^-$ BR & angular observables
  - Several global fits in literature
    - Fits prefer BSM contribution to C_9
    - 3-5σ from SM depending on constraints
- Possible interpretations
  - BSM physics contributions
    - e.g. lepto-quarks or a Z'
  - Limits in our understanding of QCD
    - E.g. contributions from charm loops

$$H_{eff} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb}V^*_{ts} \sum_i [\underbrace{\mathcal{C}_i(\mu)\mathcal{O}_i(\mu)}_{\text{left handed}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{C}'_i(\mu)\mathcal{O}'_i(\mu)}_{\text{right handed (suppressed in the SM)}}]$$



JHEP 06 (2016) 092



Lepton flavour universality

Ratios of branching ratios – comparing lepton flavour

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

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \to D\ \tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \to D\ l^+\nu_l)}$$

LFU: $B^0 \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ vs. $B^0 \to K^{(*)}e^+e^-$

- Lepton flavour universality test
  - Close to unity in SM

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

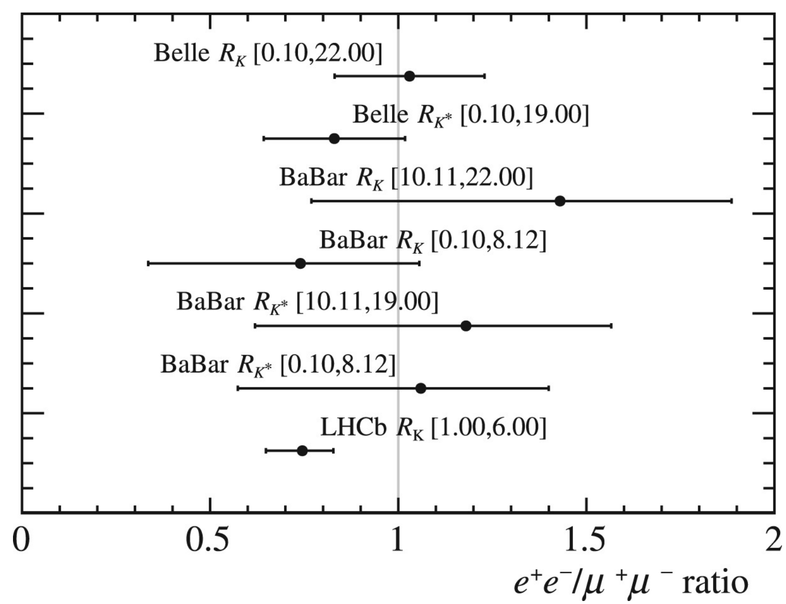
- Measurements by Belle & Babar
  - Combines B^0 & B^+ ratios
  - R_K and R_{K^*} for different q^2 ranges
    - Consistent with SM prediction
- LHCb 3 fb^{-1} run I: R_K PRL 113 (2014)151601
  - Measured as a double ratio

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

$$R_K = 0.745^{+0.090}_{-0.074}\,(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.036\,(\mathrm{syst})$$

  - 2.6σ deviation from SM

Plot from Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys 92 (2017) 50



Babar: PRD 86 (2012) 032012
Belle: PRL 103 (2009) 171801

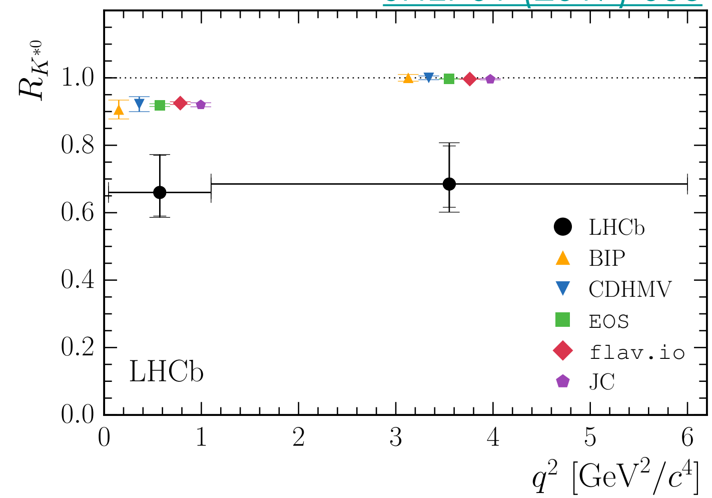
LFU: $B^0 \to K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-$ vs. $B^0 \to K^{(*)}e^+e^-$

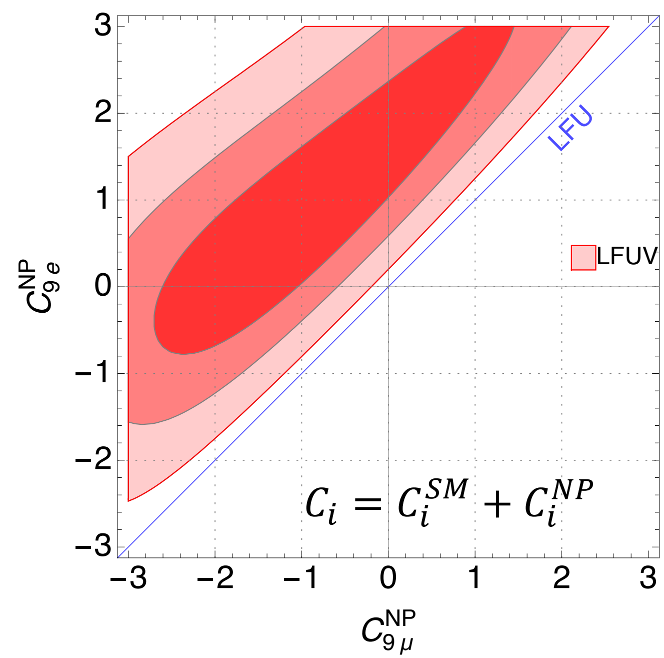
- LHCb: 3 fb[-1] run I: R_{K^*}
  - Tension with SM
    - 2.1-2.3σ in $0.045 < q^2 < 1.1$ GeV²/c⁴
    - 2.2-2.4σ in $1.1 < q^2 < 6.0$ GeV²/c⁴

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

- Fit to Wilson coefficients
  - Allowing for $C_{ie}^{NP} \neq C_{i\mu}^{NP}$
    - 3.5σ from SM
    - Preference for $C_{9\mu}^{NP} \neq 0$

JHEP01 (2017) 055



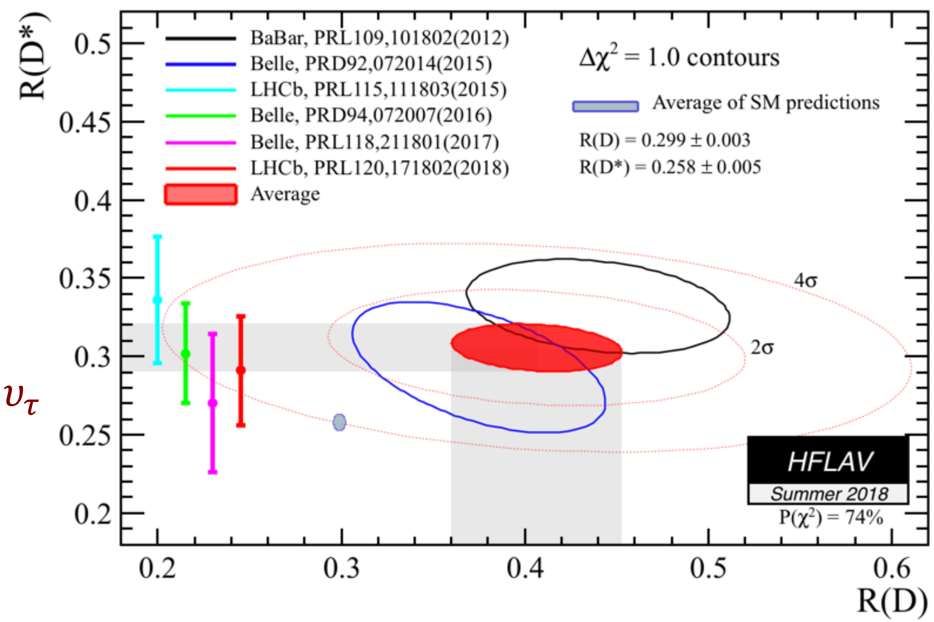


JHEP 01 (2018) 093

LFU: $B \to D\, \tau^+\nu_\tau$ vs. $B \to D\, l^+\nu_l$ (l = e or μ)

- LFU ratios for semi-leptonic $D^{(*)}$ decays
- R_D measurements
  - Belle & Babar
    - Hadronic tag, $\tau^- \to l^-\bar{\nu}_l\nu_\tau$
- R_{D*} measurements
  - Belle & Babar
    - Hadronic tag, $\tau^- \to l^-\bar{\nu}_l\nu_\tau$
  - Belle
    - Hadronic tag, $\tau^- \to \pi^-\nu_\tau$, $\tau^- \to \rho^-\nu_\tau$
    - Semi-leptonic tag, $\tau^- \to l^-\bar{\nu}_l\nu_\tau$
  - LHCb 3 fb^{-1} (run I)
    - $\tau^- \to l^-\bar{\nu}_l\nu_\tau$
    - $\tau^- \to \pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\nu_\tau$

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/-} \to D^{0/-(*)}\tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/-} \to D^{0/-(*)}l^+\nu_l)}$$



Tension with SM prediction
- 2.3σ in R_D
- 3.0σ in R_{D*}
- 3.8σ combined

LFU: $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\tau^+\nu_\tau$ vs. $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\mu^+\nu_\mu$

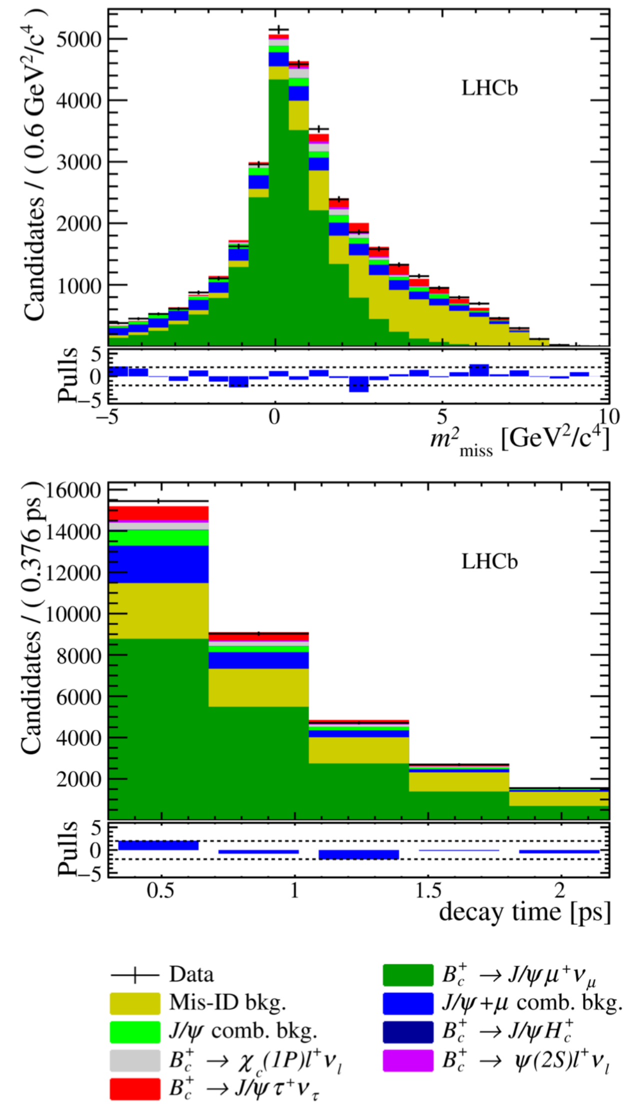
- Similar decay, change of spectator quark
  - c-quark instead of u- or d-quark

$$R_{J/\psi} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\mu^+\nu_\mu)}$$

- LHCb 3 fb^{-1} (run 1) PRL 120 (2018) 121801
  - $\tau^- \to l^-\bar{\nu}_l\nu_\tau$

$$R_{J/\psi} = 0.71 \pm 0.17(stat) \pm 0.18(syst)$$

  - SM prediction: 0.25 – 0.28
    - Compatible within 2σ



Outlook

Many exciting results in the years to come

LHCb datasets and upgrades

- LHCb results almost exclusively from 3 fb^{-1} Run I data
  - 9 fb^{-1} expected at the end of Run II
    - Doubled signal yield/fb^{-1} due to increased $b\bar{b}$ cross section

CERN-LHCC-2017-003

	LHC Run	Period of data taking	Maximum $\mathcal{L}$ $[\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	Cumulative $\int \mathcal{L}\, dt$ $[\mathrm{fb}^{-1}]$
Current detector	1 & 2	2010–2012, 2015–2018	4×10^{32}	9
Phase-I Upgrade	3 & 4	2021–2023, 2026–2029	2×10^{33}	50
Phase-II Upgrade	5 $\rightarrow$	2031–2033, 2035 $\rightarrow$	2×10^{34}	300

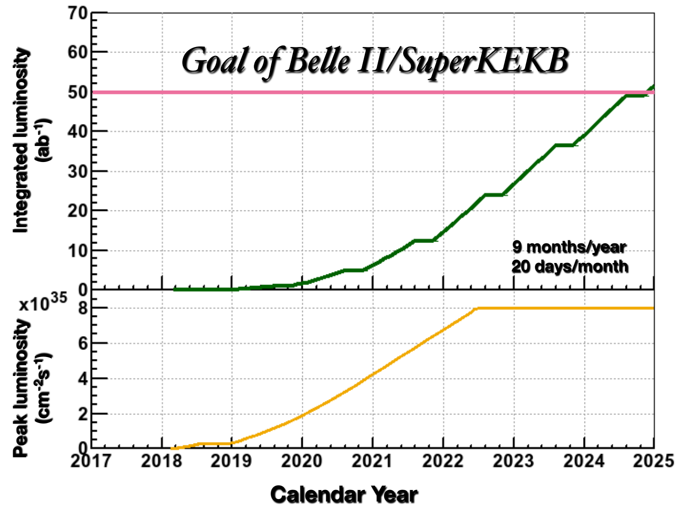
- LHCb Phase-I upgrade (5x current luminosity)
  - Remove H/W trigger – 40 Mhz readout
    - Doubles signal yield/fb^{-1} for hadronic channels
    - Data taking from 2021

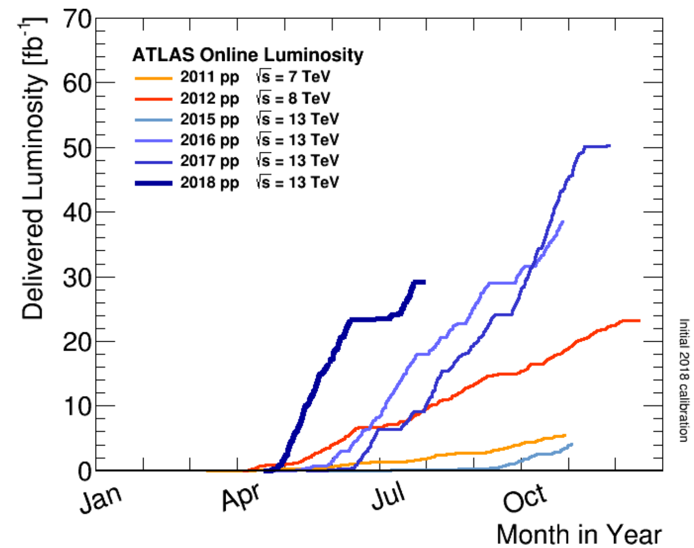
- LHCb Phase-II upgrade (50x current luminosity)
  - Major detector upgrade
  - EoI submitted: CERN-LHCC-2017-003
  - Physics case in preparation: LHCb-PUB-2018-009

Belle II, ATLAS & CMS

- Babar & Belle datasets
  - 550 + 1000 fb^{-1}
- Belle II: 50 ab^{-1}
  - First collisions achieved in 2018
    - Physics data taking end of this year
  - Belle II talks:
    - F. Bianchi (today), O. Hartbrich (Wed.)
  -
- ATLAS & CMS: results from 20-25 fb^{-1}
  - ~ 140 fb^{-1} on tape
    - Expect ~300 fb^{-1} by 2023
  - CMS 2018 data taking:
    - New high-rate b-physics trigger
    - R_K and other measurements
  - 3 ab^{-1} for the sLHC upgrade era
  - Many important results are expected

SuperKEKB luminosity projection





Physics prospects

arXiv:1002.5012 and
EPS-HEP 2017 talk by S. Falke

- Belle II: R_D, R_{D*} & R_K

$$\sigma_{BelleII} = \sqrt{(\sigma^2_{stat} + \sigma^2_{sys})\frac{\mathcal{L}_{Belle}}{50\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}} + \sigma^2_{\mathrm{irred}}}$$

	Current precision	Belle II 5 ab^{-1}	Belle II 50 ab^{-1}
R_D	12%	5.6%	3.2%
R_{D*}	5.4%	3.9%	2.2%
R_K	12%	7%	2%

- LHCb Phase I & II upgrades

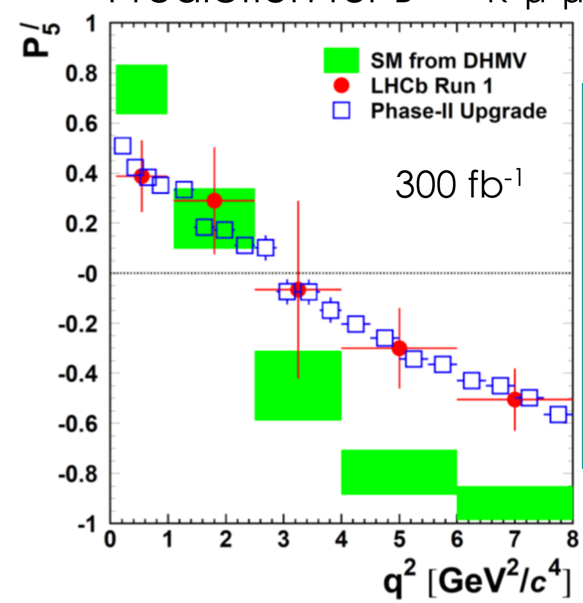
CERN-LHCC-2017-003
CERN-LHCC-2012-007
LHCb-PUB-2018-009

$B_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$	Current precision	Phase-I 23 fb^{-1}	Phase-II 300 fb^{-1}
σ_{BR} x10^{-9}	0.7	0.3	0.16
Effective lifetime σ_τ	25%	8%	2%
R_K	12%	2.5%	0.7%

ATLAS & CMS are competitive in $B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

- See e.g. ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-005

Prediction for $B^0 \to K^*\mu^+\mu^-$



CERN-LHCC-2017-003

Summary

- Rare B-decays are an excellent probe for BSM physics
- $b \rightarrow s\, l^+ l^-$ branching ratios & angular observables
  - Intriguing deviations from SM predictions
  - Pattern in the deviation emerges
- Lepton flavour universality test: $R_{K^{(*)}}$ and $R_{D^{(*)}}$
  - Many other LFU ratios available: R_{pK}, R_{Φ}, R_{Λ}, $R_{K\pi\pi}$, R_{Ks} , R_{Ds}

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/+} \rightarrow K^{0/+(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/+} \rightarrow K^{0/+(*)}e^+e^-)} \qquad R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/-} \rightarrow D^{0/-(*)}\tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B^{0/-} \rightarrow D^{0/-(*)}l^+\nu_l)}$$

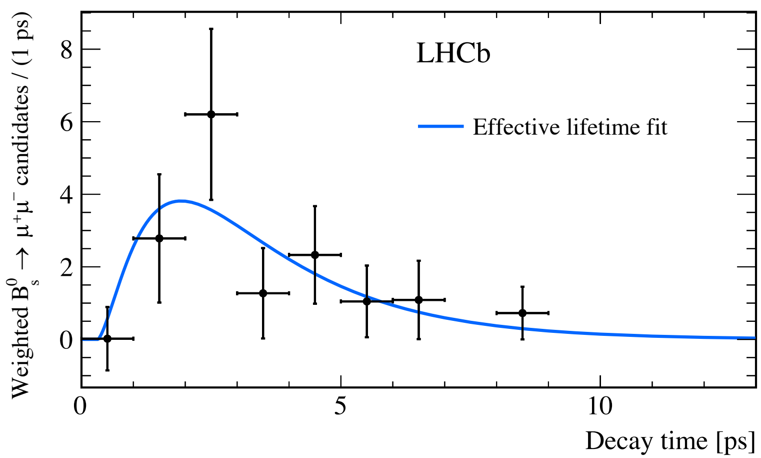
- Many new exciting results are expected
  - Data already recorded (LHCb, ATLAS & CMS)
  - Upgraded detectors (Belle II & LHCb upgrades)

Backup slides

$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ effective lifetime

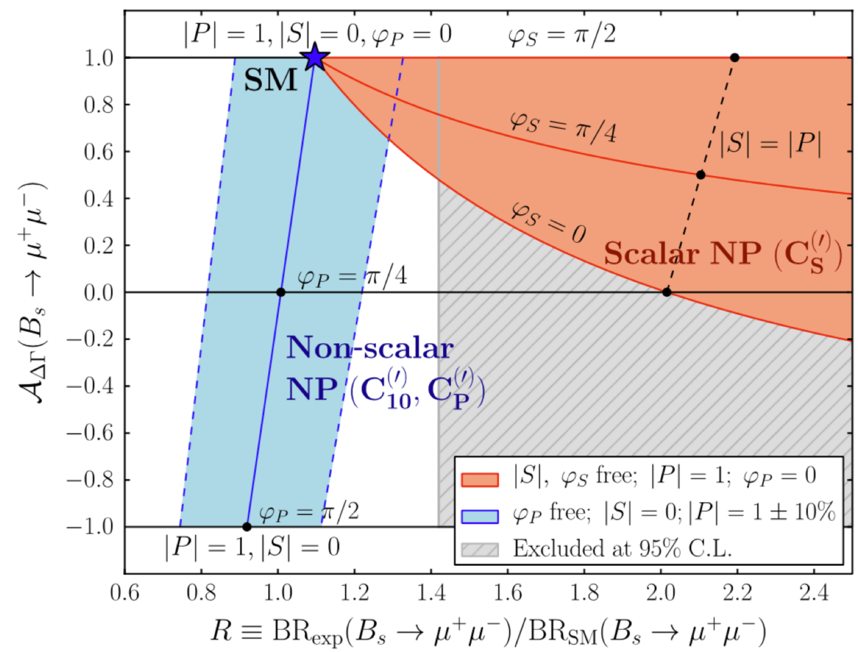
- LHCb update: 3 fb^{-1} (run I) + 1.4 fb^{-1} (run 2) PRL 118, 191801 (2017)
- New observable sensitive to CP violation
  - $A_{\Delta\Gamma}$ = 1 in SM (i.e. no CPV)

$$\tau_{eff} = \tau_{B_H} = 1.619 \pm 0.009$$



$$\tau(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = 2.04 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.05 \text{ ps}$$

Measurement for the sLHC era



De Bruyn et al., PRL 109, 041801 (2012)

Searches for $B_{(s)} \to \tau^+\tau^-$

- Larger branching ratio due to the larger mass
  - Additional enhancement possible in BSM scenarios that violate LFU

$$\overline{\mathrm{BR}}(B_s \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{\mathrm{SM}} = (7.46 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-7}, \qquad \mathrm{BR}(B^0 \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{\mathrm{SM}} = (2.35 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-8}$$

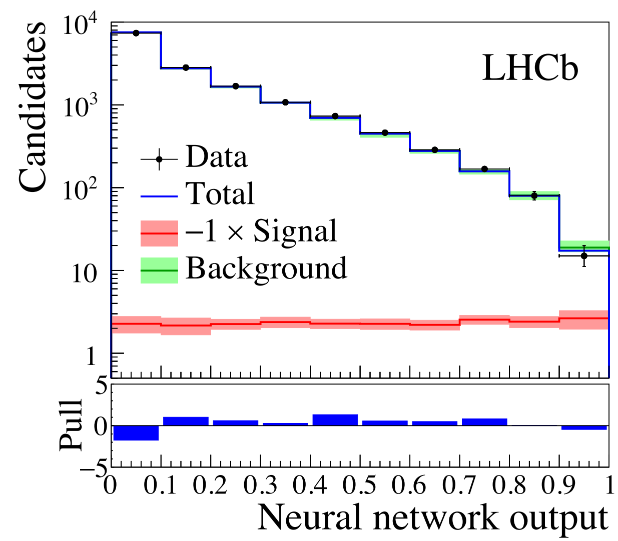
  - Experimentally challenging: multiple neutrinos in the final state

- LHCb 3 fb^{-1} run 1 PRL 118, 251802 (2017)
  - Hadronic: $\tau^- \to \pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\nu_\tau$
  - Normalisation
    - $B_s^0 \to D^-(\to K^+\pi^-\pi^-)D_s^+(\to K^+\pi^-\pi^-)$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \tau^+\tau^-) < 6.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CL}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \tau^+\tau^-) < 2.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CL}$$

Fit to $B_{(s)} \to \tau^+\tau^-$ NN output

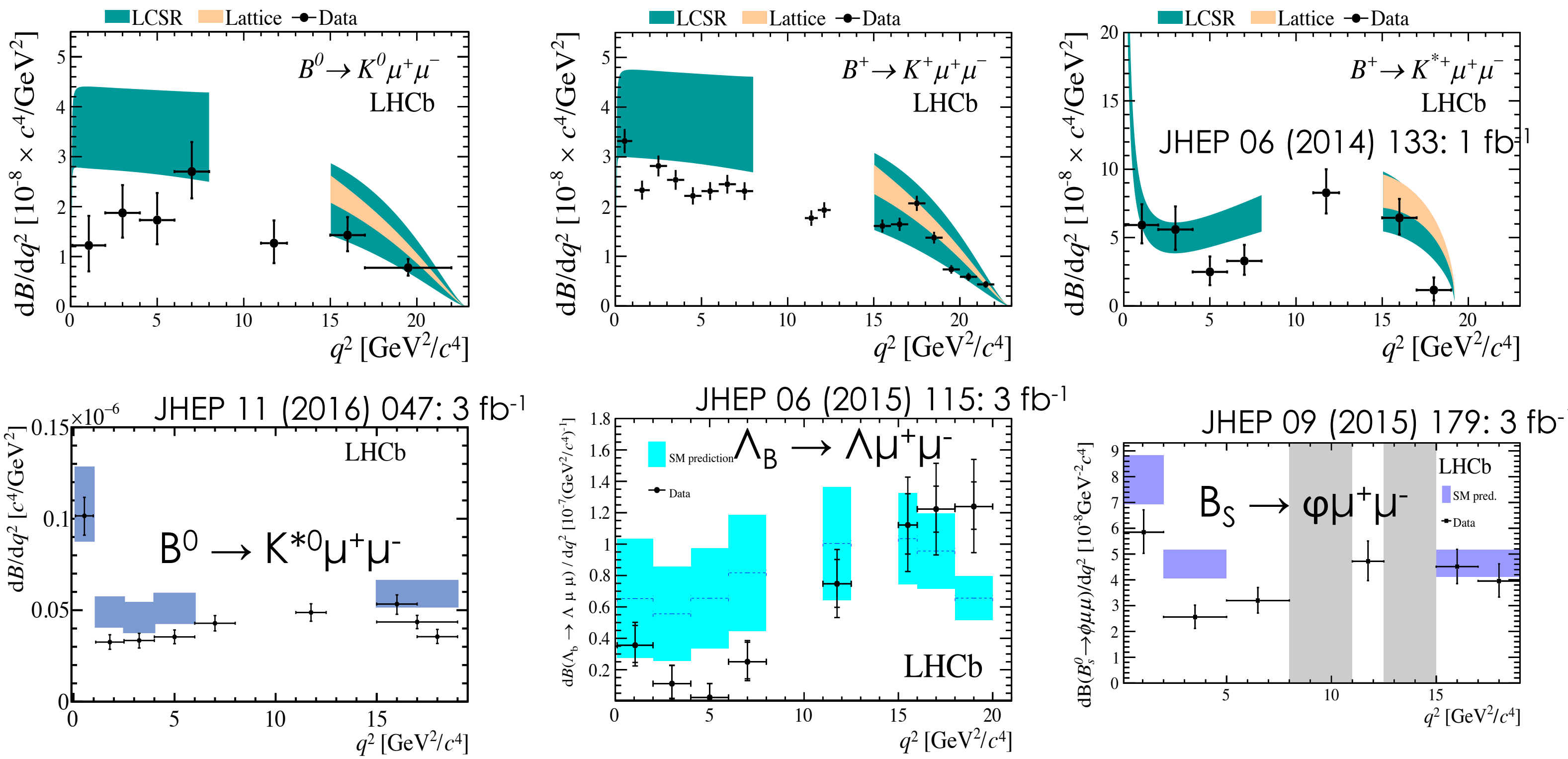


- BaBar 232M $B\bar{B}$ events
  - 1-track: $\tau^- \to \pi^-\nu_\tau,\ \varrho^-\nu_\tau,\ e^-\bar{\nu}_e\nu_\tau,\ \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \tau^+\tau^-) < 4.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

b → s l⁺ l⁻ differential branching ratios

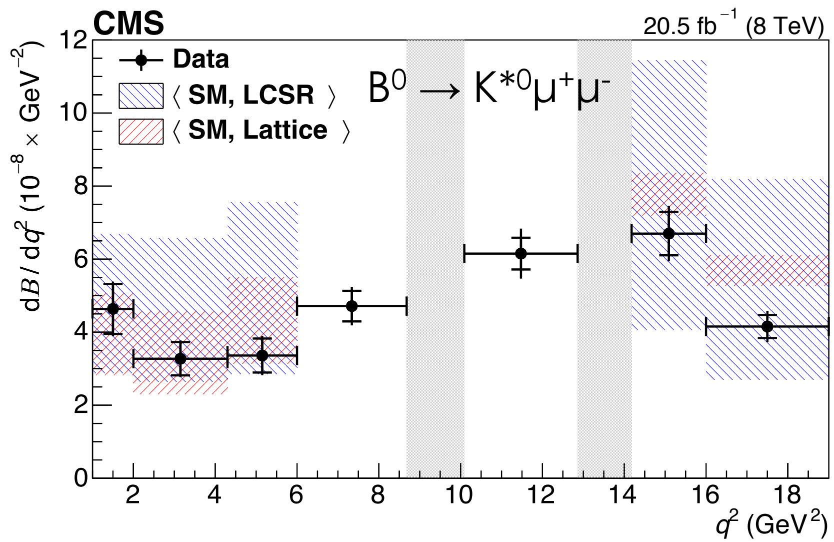
- LHCb: differential branching fractions in several b → s l⁺ l⁻ modes
  - Versus di-muon invariant mass squared: q^2



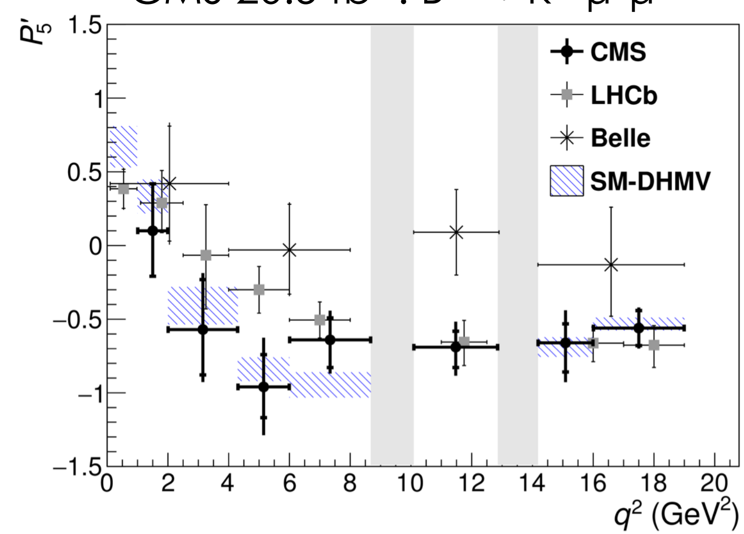
- Discrepancy in the low di-muon invariant mass region

CMS $B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ differential branching ratio and angular analysis

- CMS: 20.5 fb^{-1} run I
  - $B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ Phys. Lett. B 753 (2016) 424
  - Compatible with SM & LHCb results



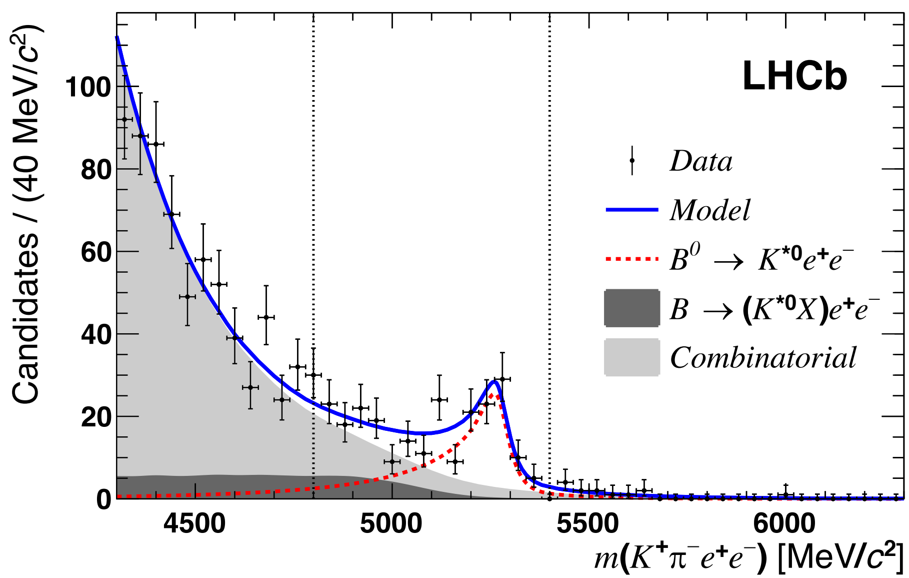
CMS 20.5 fb^{-1}: $B^0 \to K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$



$B^0 \to K^* e^+ e^-$ angular analysis

- LHCb: 3 fb^{-1} run I
  - Particular interest in the low q^2 region
    - Sensitivity to photon polarisation
    - Wilson coefficients C_7 & C_7'
  - Folded angular distributions
    - Increase sensitivity for low yields
    - 4 observables

JHEP04 (2015) 064



$0.002 < q^2 < 1.12$ GeV^2/c^4

$$F_L = 0.16 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$$
$$A_T^{(2)} = -0.23 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.05$$
$$A_T^{Im} = +0.14 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.05$$
$$A_T^{Re} = +0.10 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.05$$

Belle: τ polarisation in $B \to D^* \tau^+ \nu$

- Belle full dataset PRL 211802 (2017)
  - Complementary observable
  - Hadronic tag, $\tau^- \to \pi^- \upsilon_\tau$, $\tau^- \to \rho^- \upsilon_\tau$
- Polarisation of τ^-

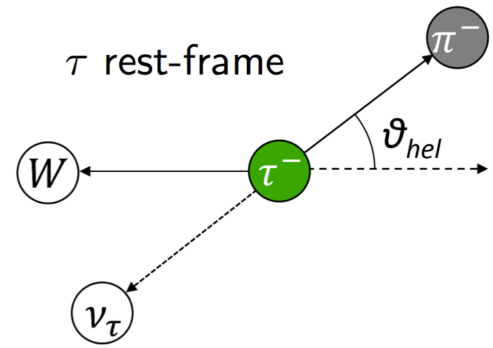
$$P_\tau(D^*) = \frac{\Gamma^+(D^*) - \Gamma^-(D^*)}{\Gamma^+(D^*) + \Gamma^-(D^*)}$$

  - $\Gamma^\pm(D^*)$: decay rate with τ helicity $\pm 1/2$
  - Differential BR

$$\frac{d\Gamma(D^*)}{d\cos\vartheta_{hel}} = \frac{\Gamma(D^*)}{2}\left[1 + \alpha P_\tau(D^*) \cos\vartheta_{hel}\right]$$

$$\tau \to \pi\nu_\tau \ (\alpha = 1)$$

$$\tau \to \rho\nu_\tau \ (\alpha = 0.45)$$



Result:

$$P_\tau^{SM} = -0.497 \pm 0.013$$

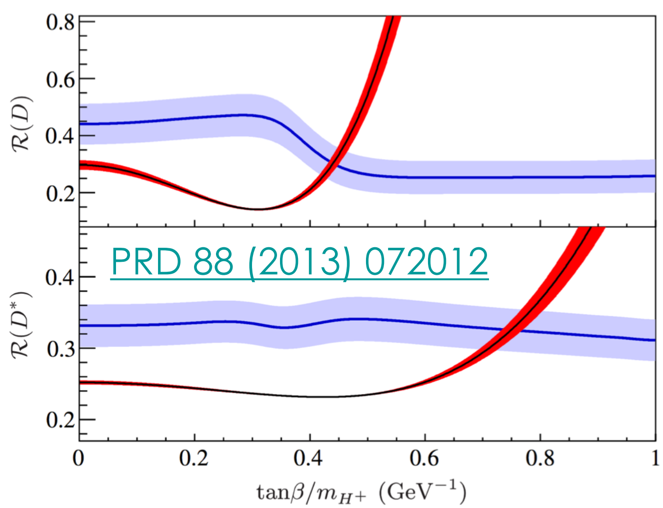
$$P_\tau = -0.38 \pm 0.51^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$$

Compatible with SM

Interpretations of the $R_{D^{(*)}}$ results

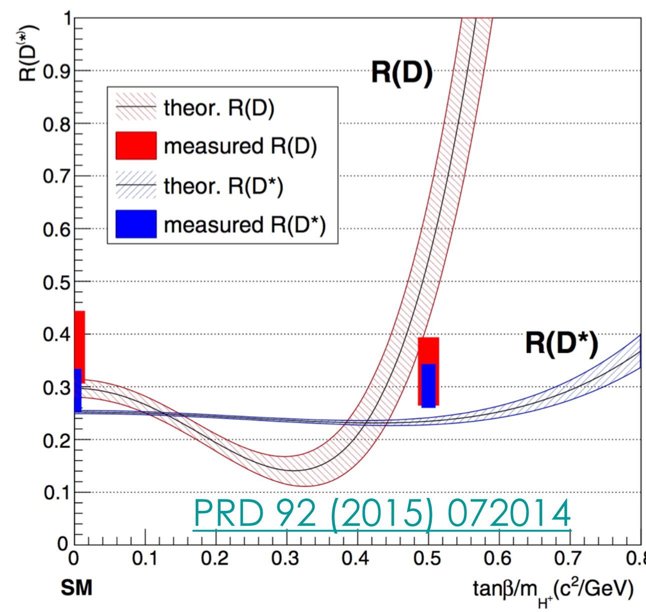
- Example of BSM model that would influence $R_{D^{(*)}}$
  - 2-Higgs-dublet model Type II
    - Parametrised by $\tan(\beta)/m_{H^+}$
  - Affects both measured and predicted $R_{D^{(*)}}$

Comparison with Babar hadronic result



Not consistent with 2HDM type II

Comparison with Belle hadronic result



Consistent with 2HDM type II with $\tan(\beta)/m_{H^+} \sim 0.45$