

BLUB
Belle group
University of Bonn



Recent results of Lepton Flavour Universality tests in semileptonic B decays at Belle II

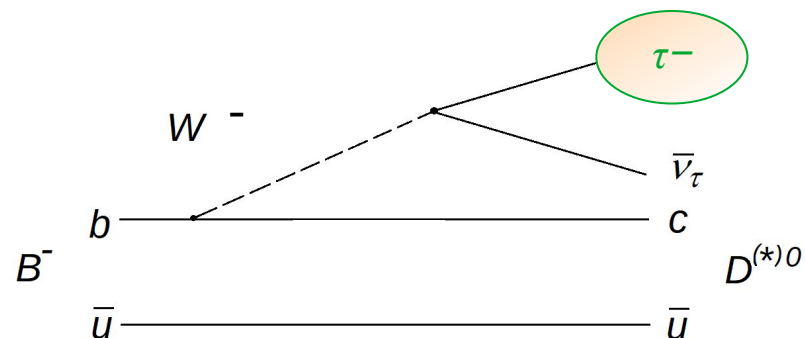
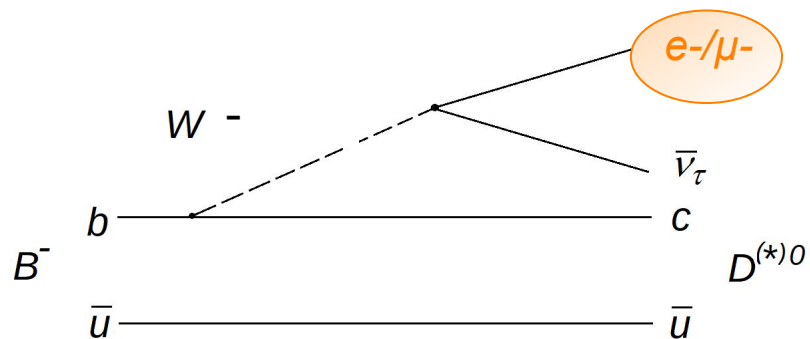
M. Prim for A. Manthei for the Belle II collaboration

42nd International Conference on High Energy Physics
19/07/2024

Motivation

- evidence for lepton flavour universality violation? -

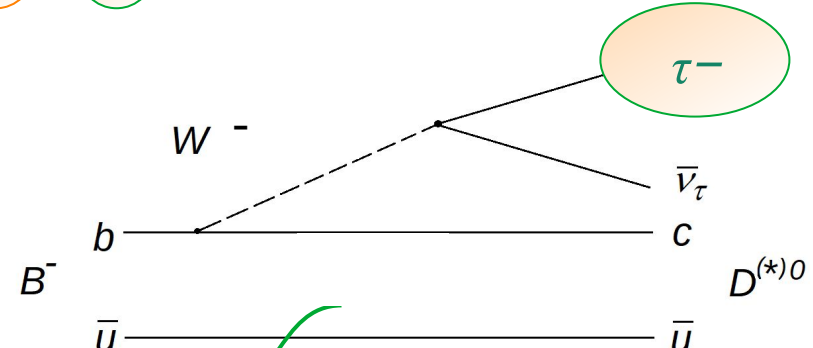
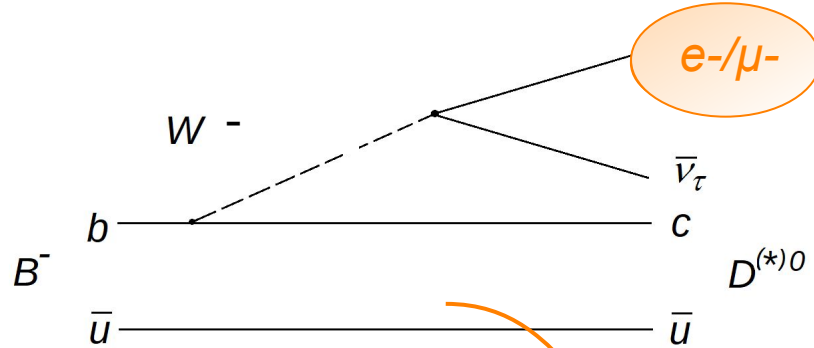
- SL decays allow for probe of LFU
- **SM:** equal coupling strengths for e/μ & τ in interaction with W bosons



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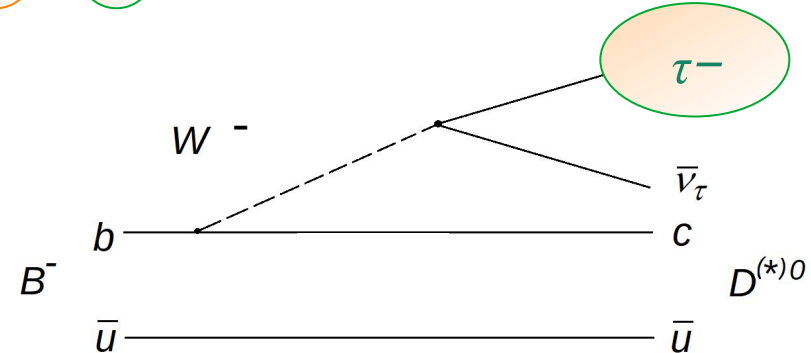
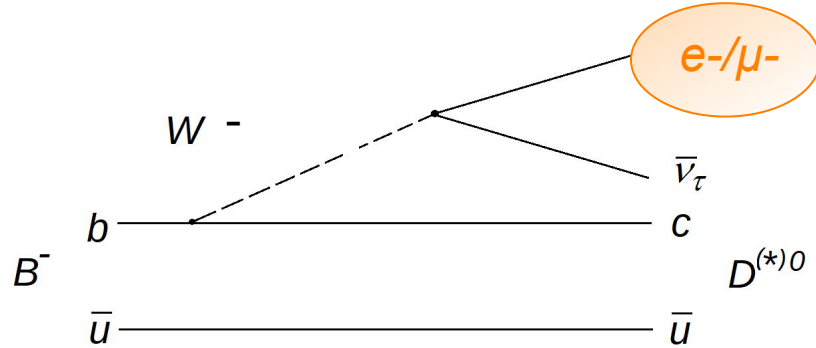


Measurements of the ratio $\mathcal{R}(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$ ($\ell = e, \mu$) \rightarrow partial cancellation of uncertainties

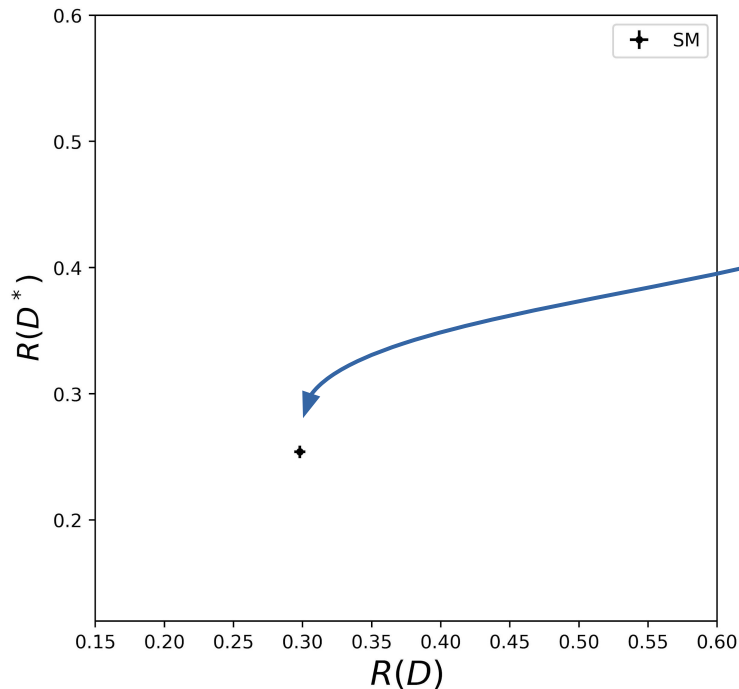
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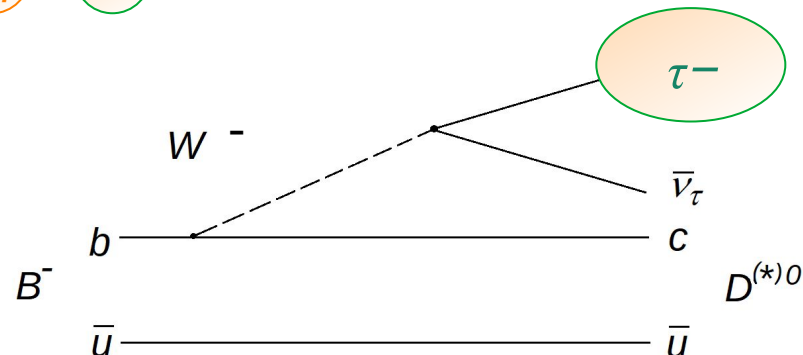
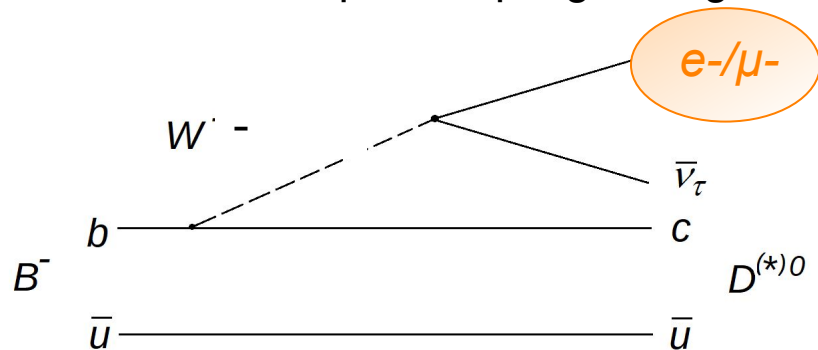


theory: $R(D) = 0.298 \pm 0.004$
 $R(D^*) = 0.254 \pm 0.005$

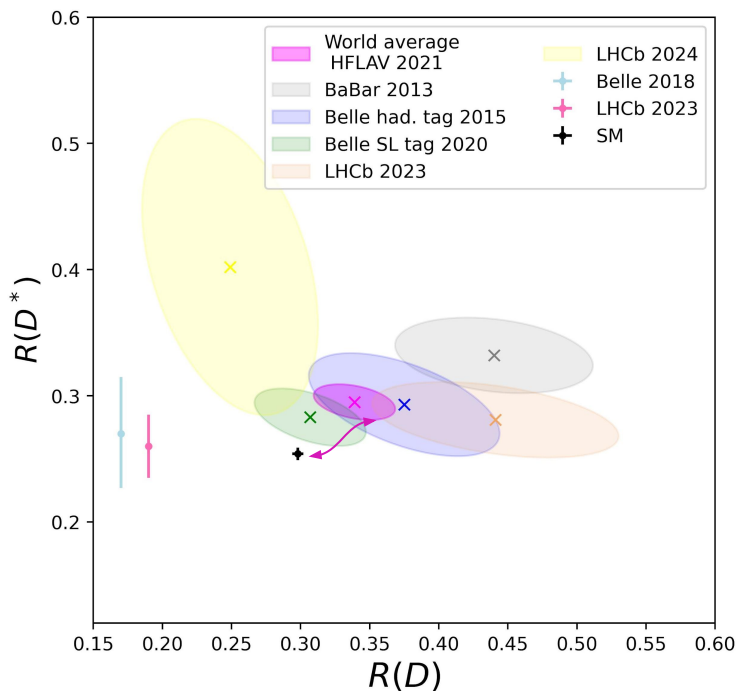
[\[HFLAV 2021\]](#)

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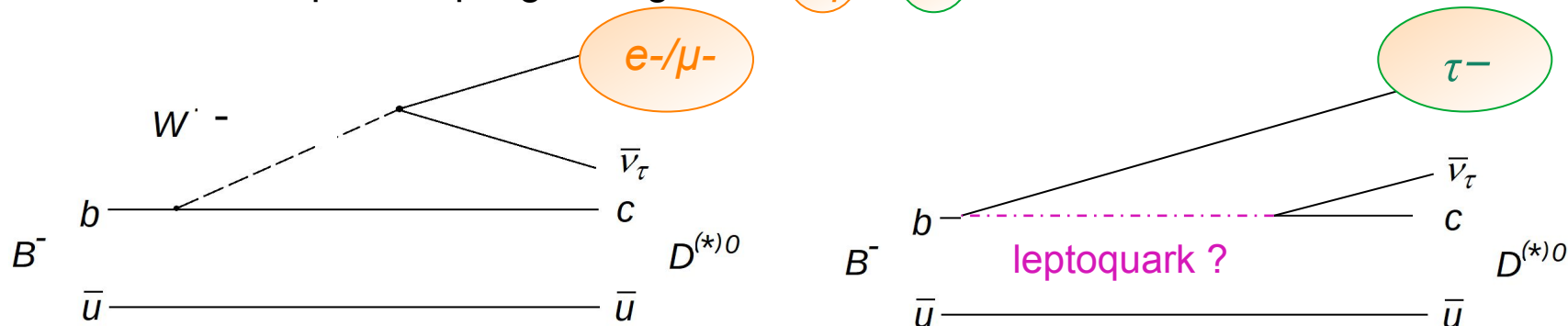
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vs **experiment:** potential violation of LFU?

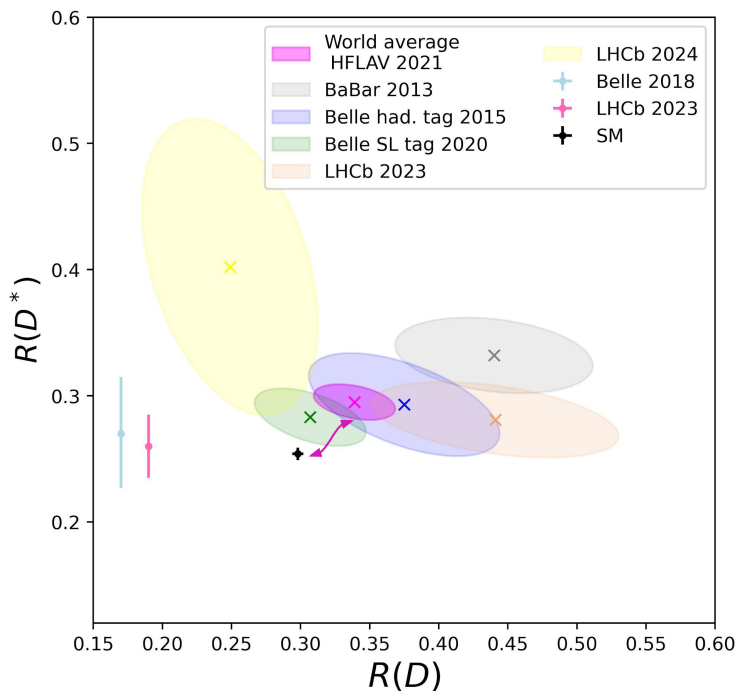
- \rightarrow long-standing tension between world average of measurements from LHCb, BaBar & Belle with the SM prediction: $\sim 3.31\sigma$

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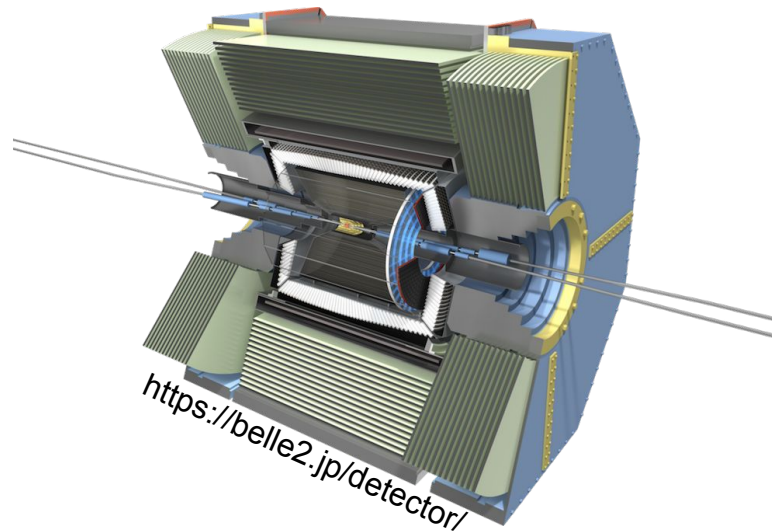
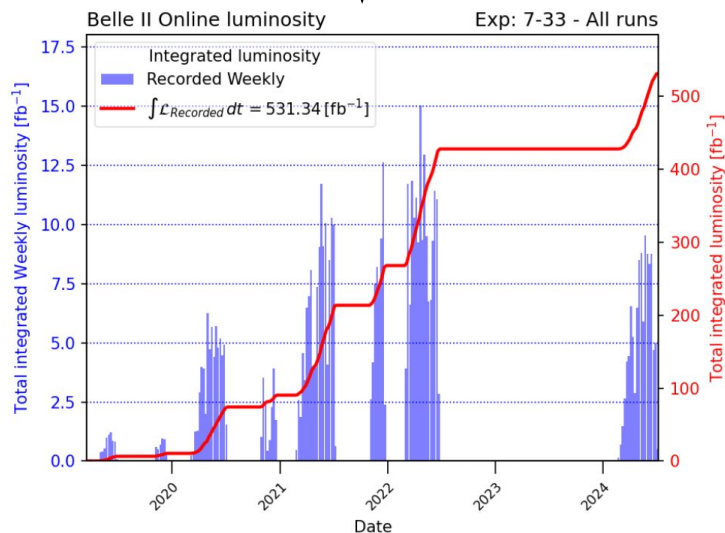
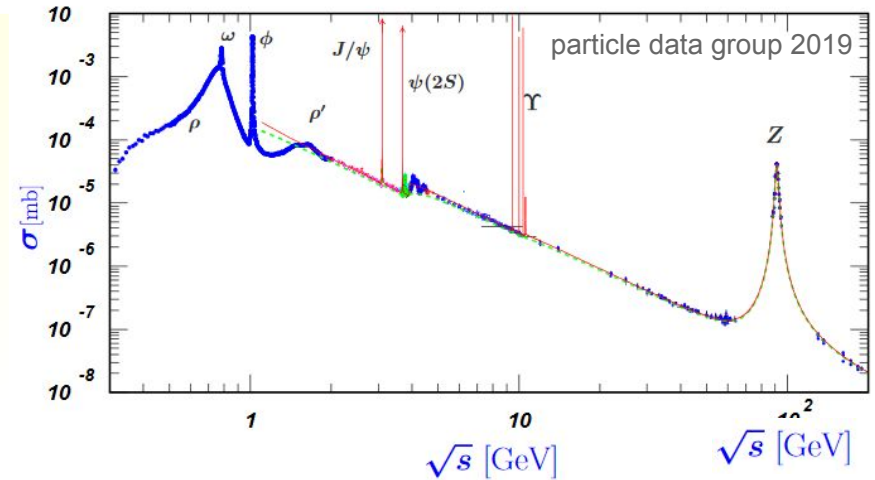
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vs **experiment:** potential violation of LFU?

- \rightarrow long-standing tension between world average of measurements from LHCb, BaBar & Belle with the SM prediction: $\sim 3.31\sigma$
- \rightarrow could be a sign of **new physics!**

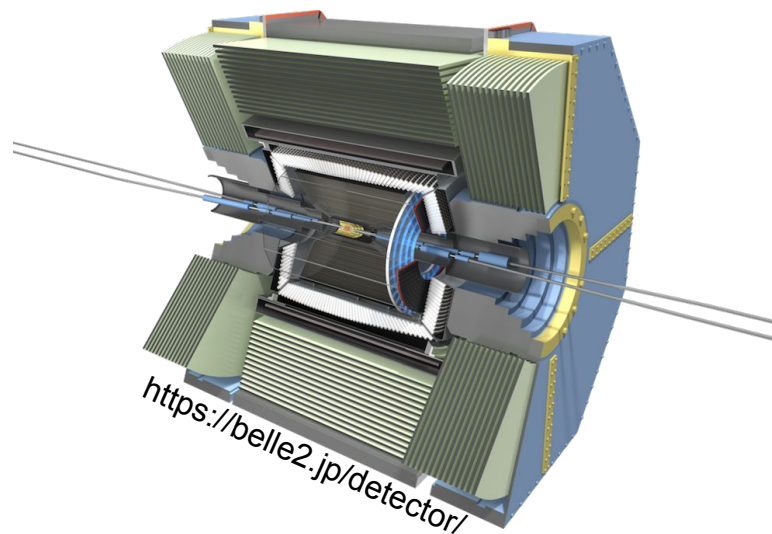
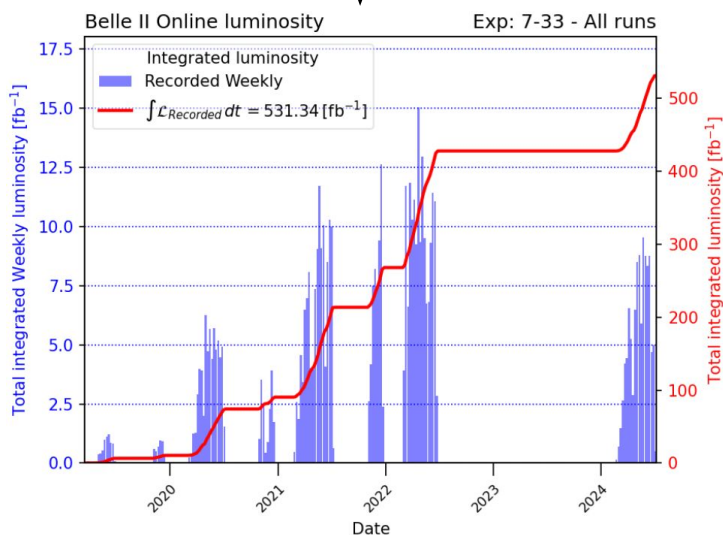
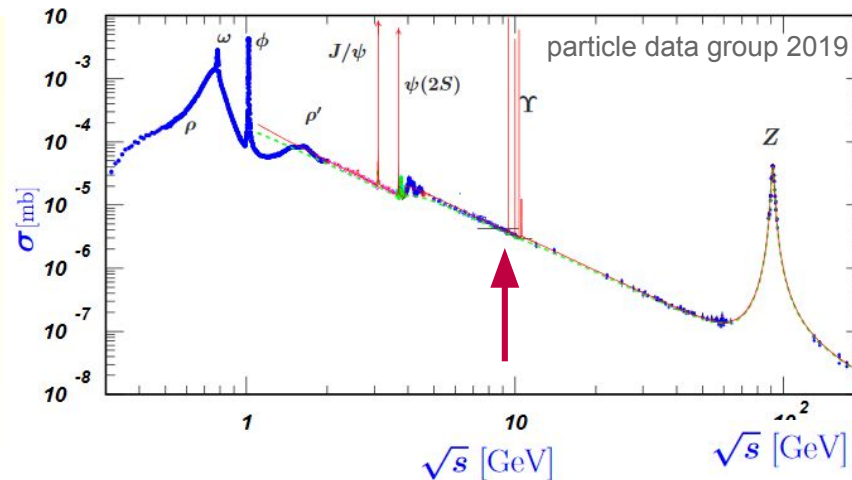
SuperKEKB:

- electron-positron collider at Y(4S) resonance
- upgrade of KEKB: target luminosity: $\sim 6 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$
- production of BB pairs
- measure B decays with Belle II detector
- total recorded int. luminosity: 531 fb^{-1}



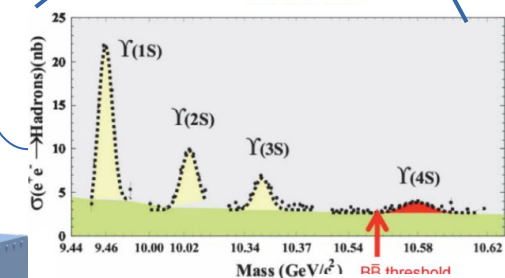
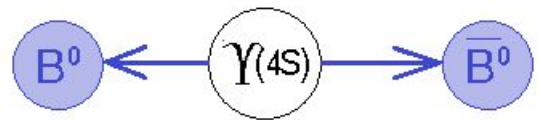
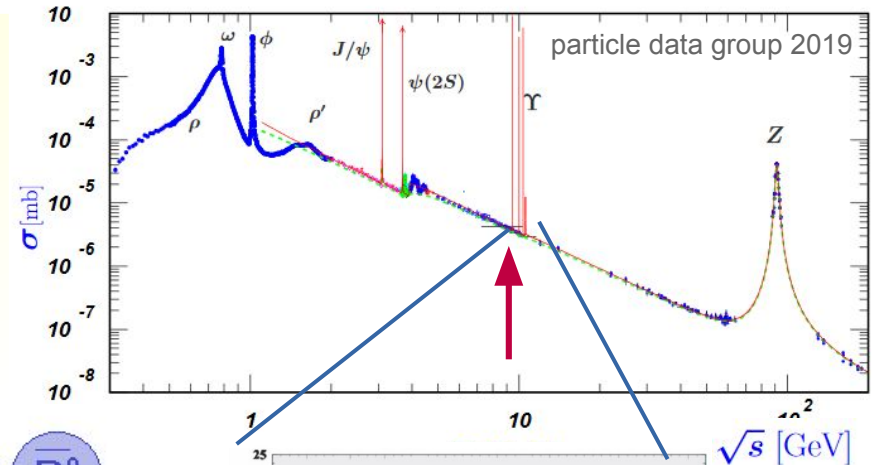
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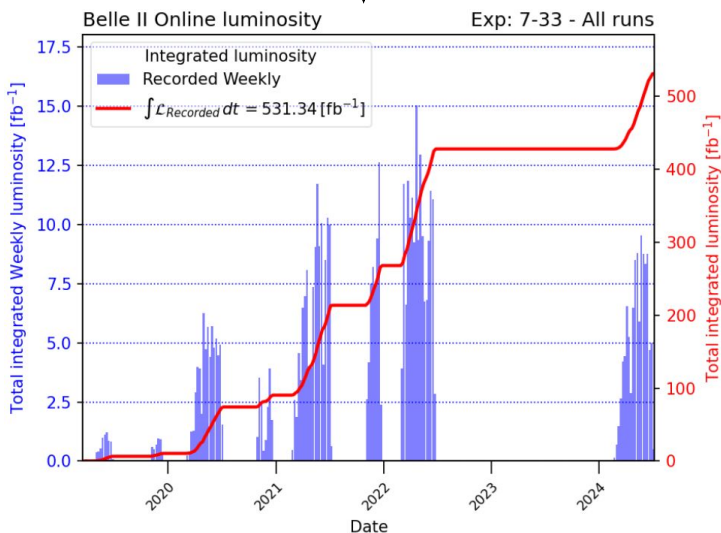
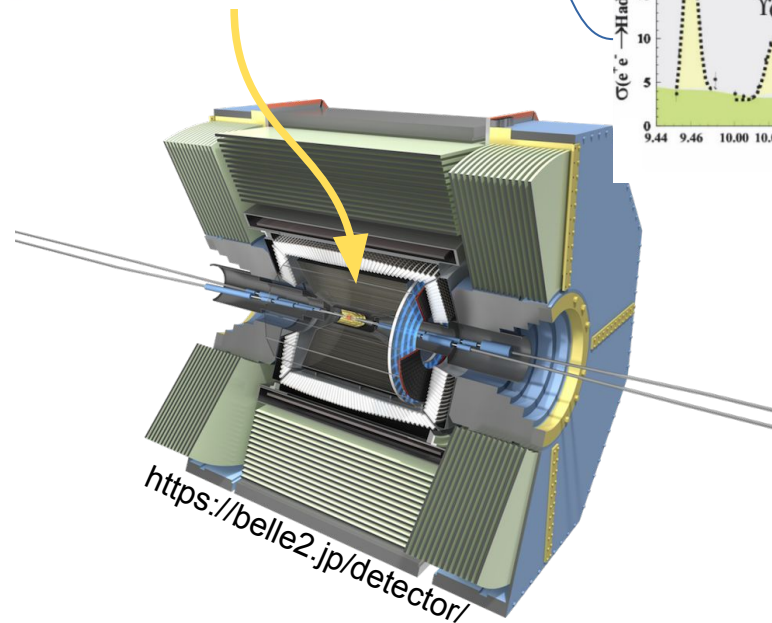


SuperKEKB:

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$\text{B}\bar{\text{B}}$ threshold

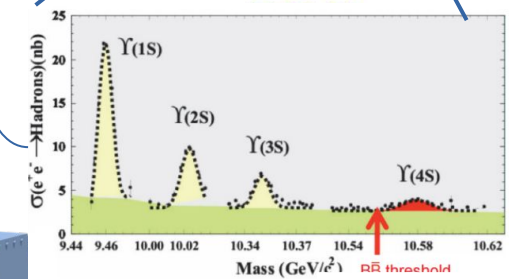
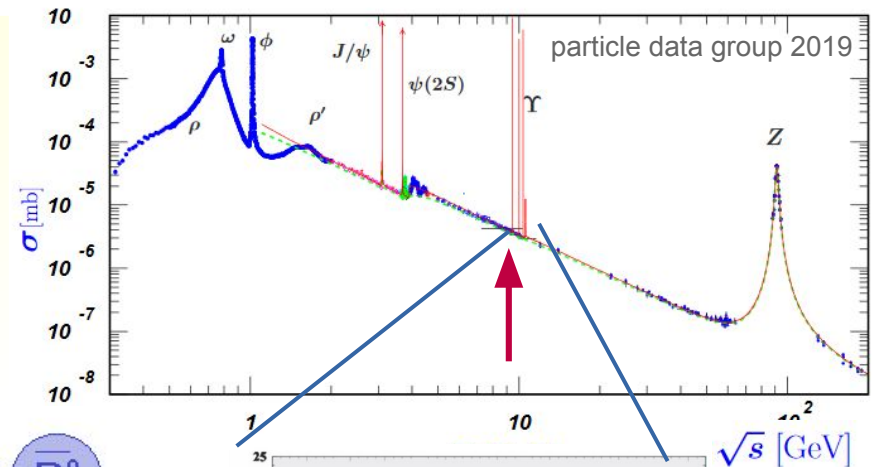
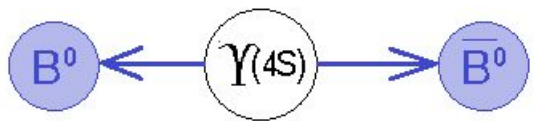
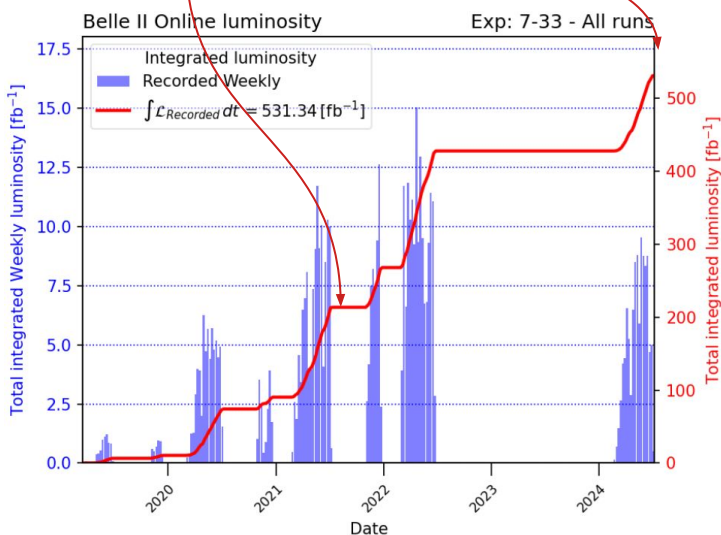


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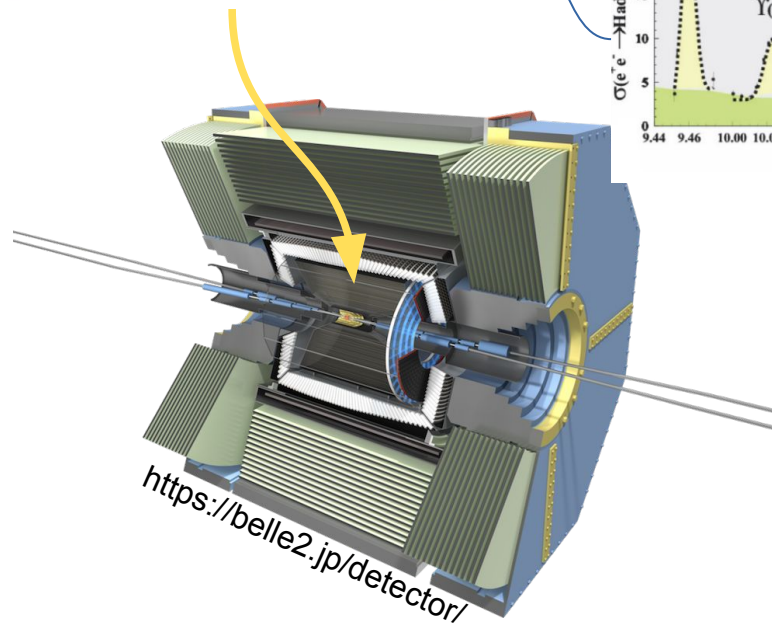
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→ 189fb-1 used for $R(D^*)$ & $R(X)$ analyses to be presented here

→ 531fb-1 up to now

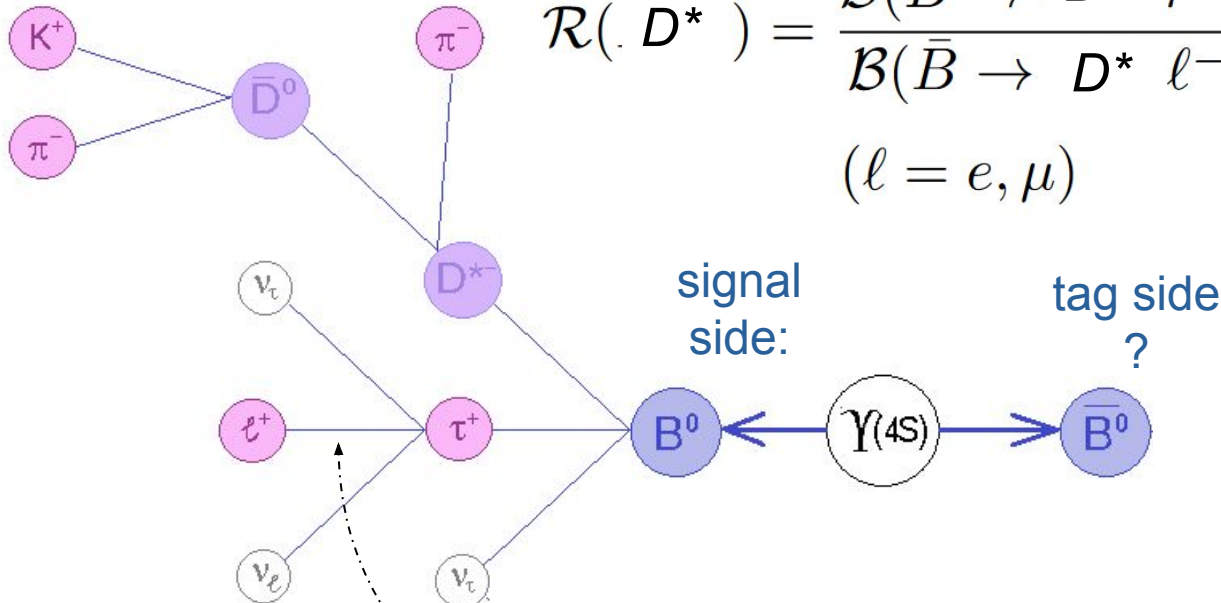


$B\bar{B}$ threshold

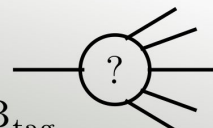
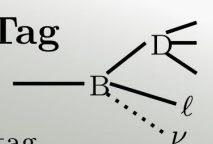
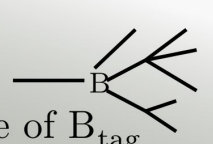


$$\mathcal{R}(D^*) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$

← referred to as "signal mode"
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 ($\ell = e, \mu$)



possibilities for reconstruction of second B = „tagging“:

Inclusive Tag $\epsilon = \mathcal{O}(10)\%$ Consistency of B_{tag}	
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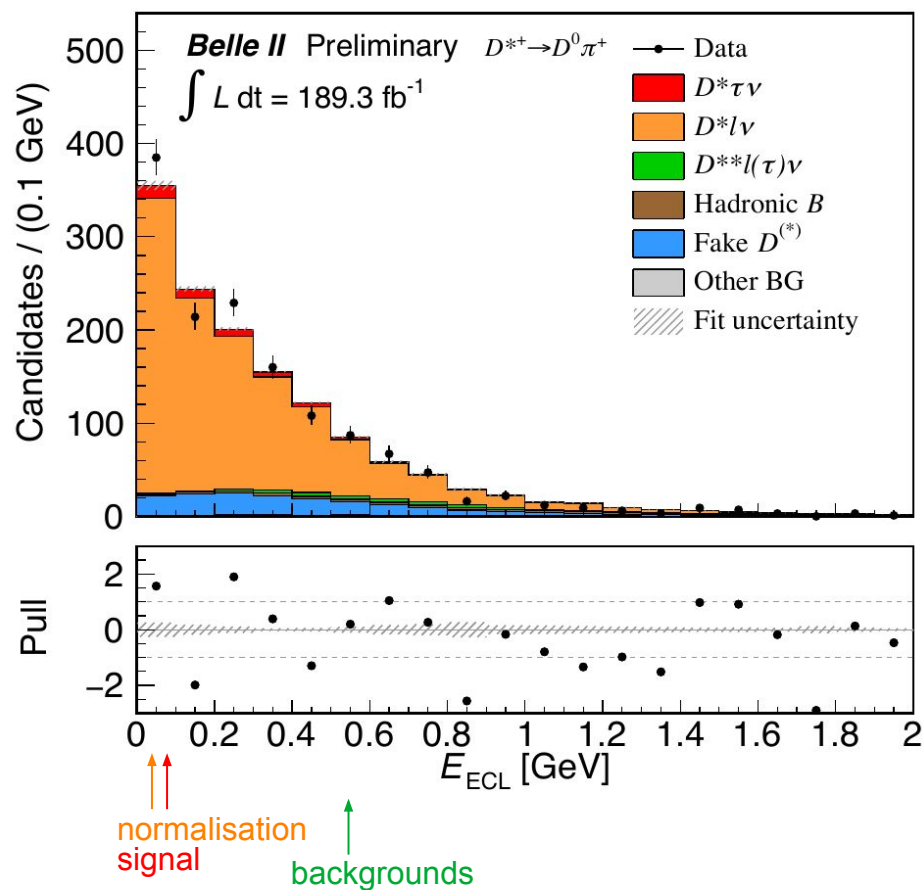
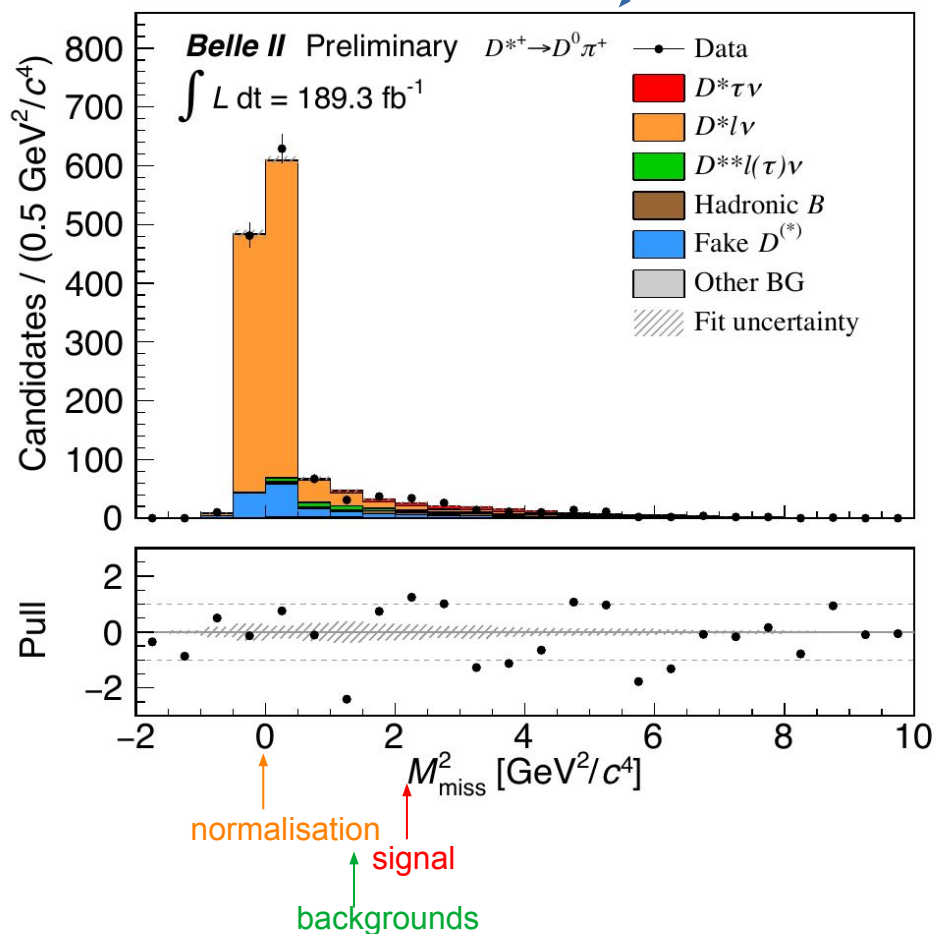
Efficiency ϵ ↑
 Information ↓

$R(D^*)$ with hadronic tagging:
[arxiv2401.02840](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.02840)

- all rely on **leptonic τ decays**
- same reconstruction for **signal & normalisation modes**

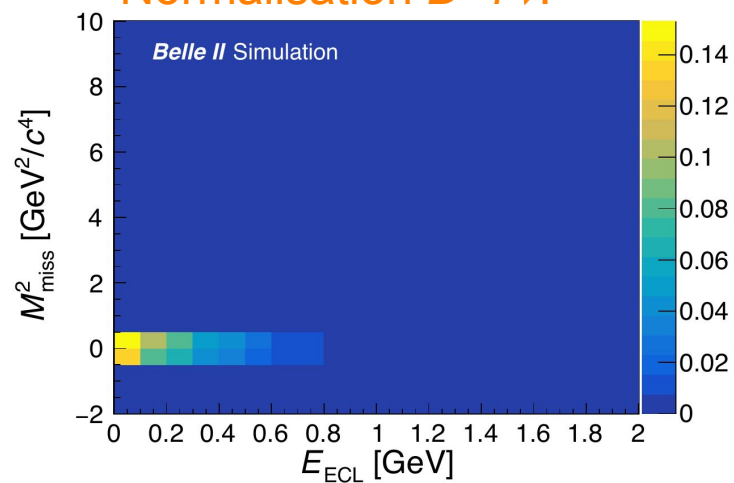
→ use *dedicated tag-side reconstruction algorithm*

- Use **completeness constraint**: no add. charged tracks in the event
- Extract $R(D^*)$ in 2D binned template neg. log-likelihood fit
- → fit variables: **missing mass squared** of the event + **additional energy** in the calorimeter



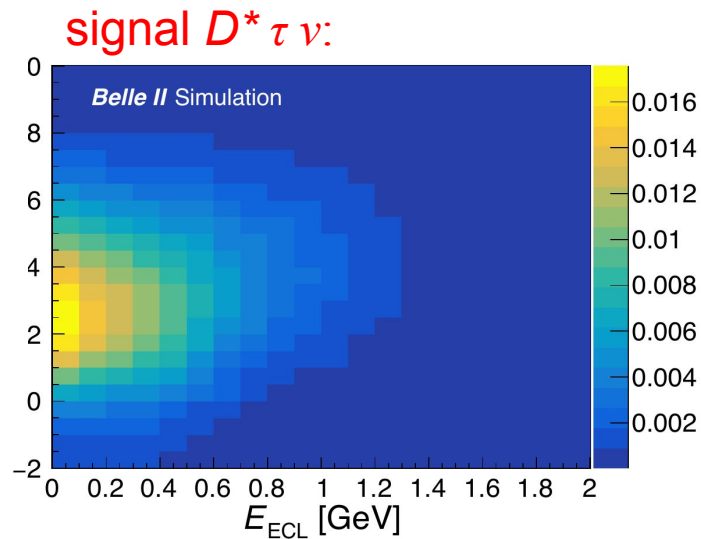
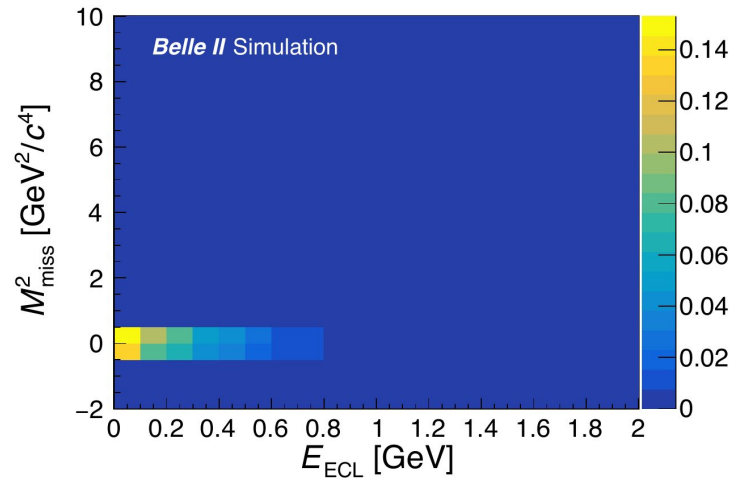
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Normalisation D^* / ν :



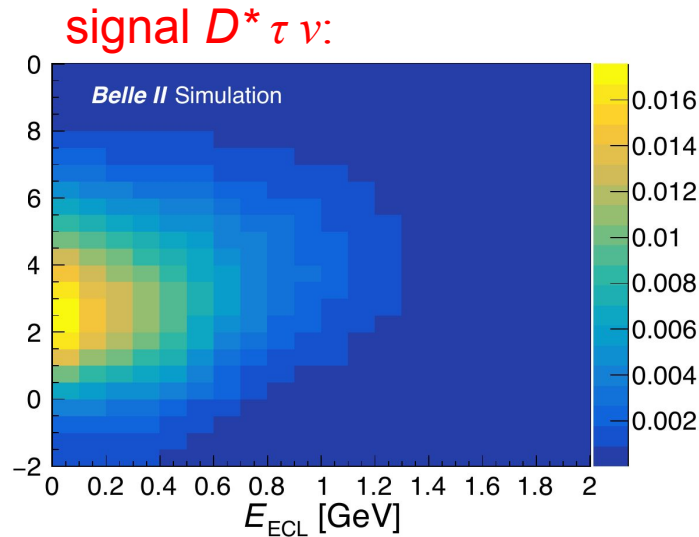
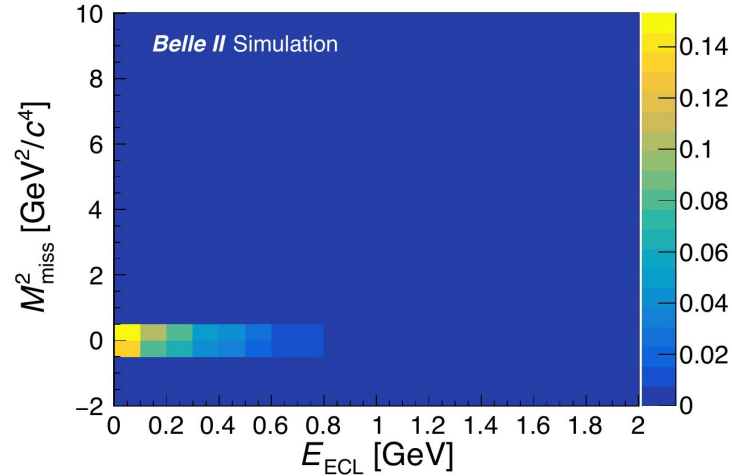
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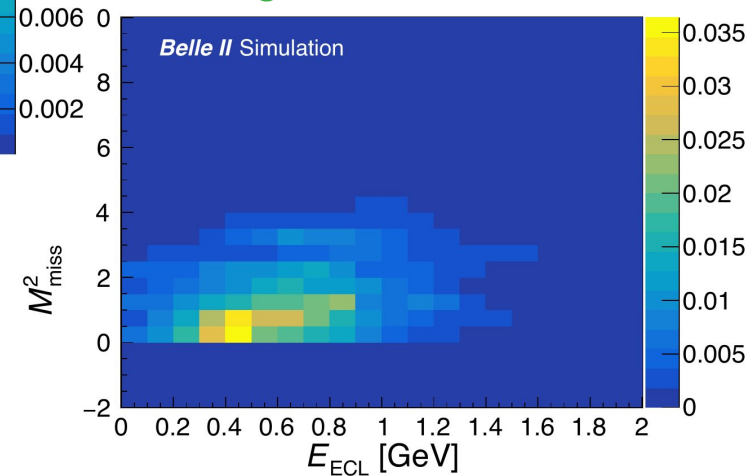


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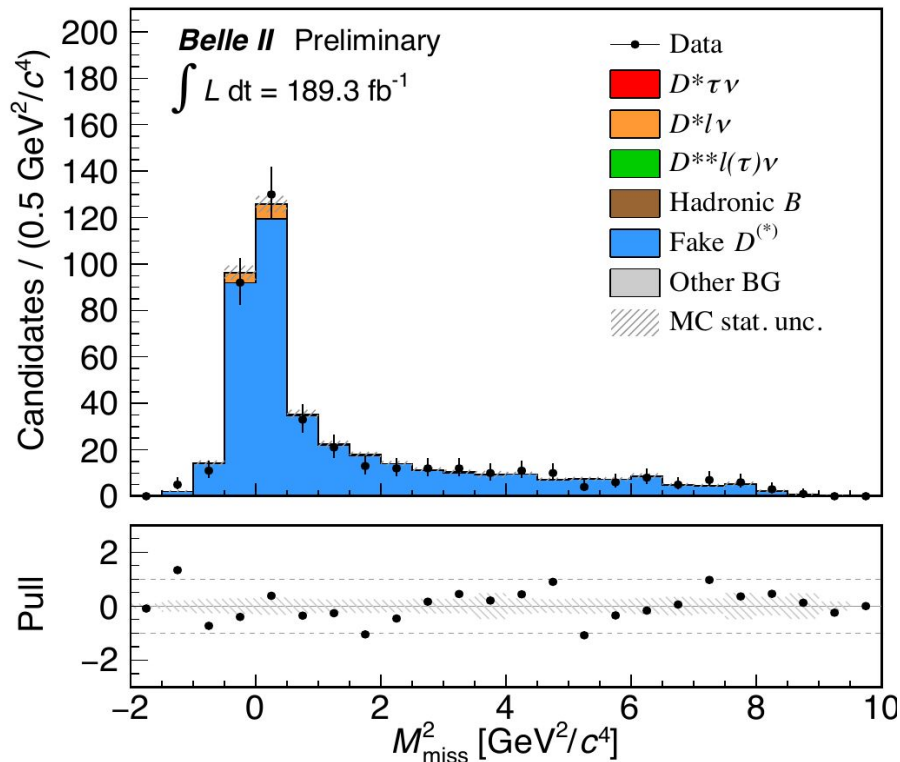
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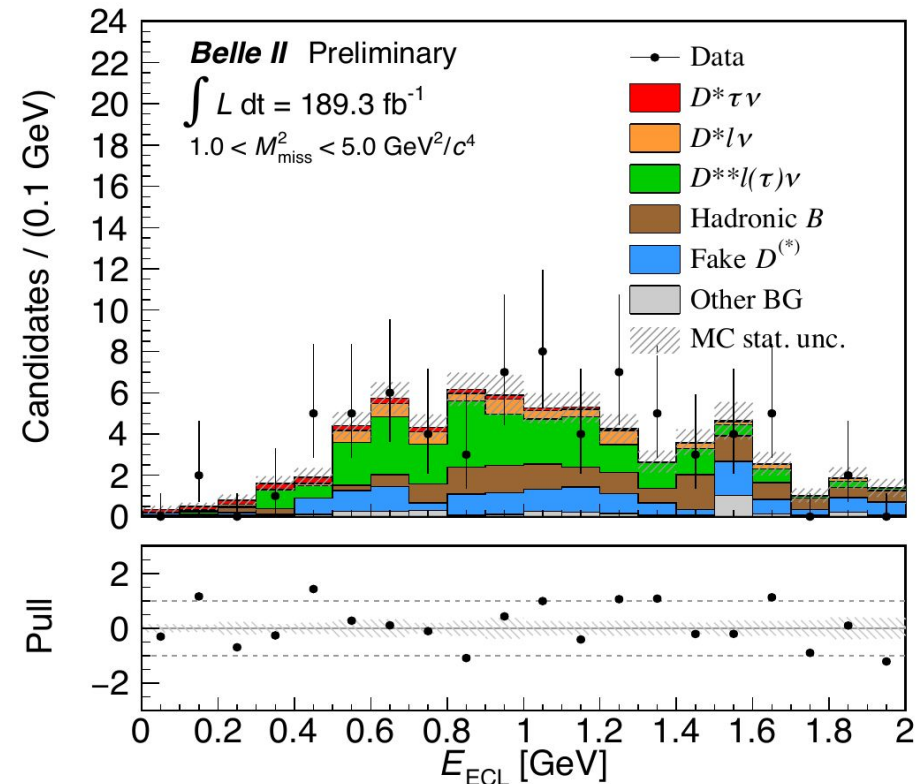
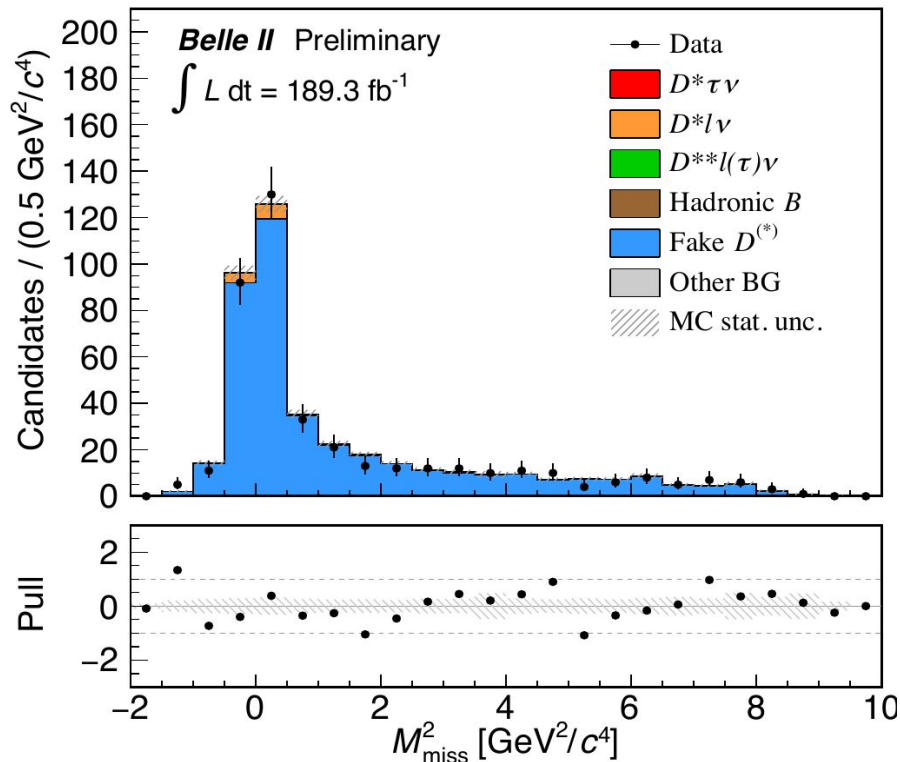
Backgrounds:



- Use completeness constraint: no add. charged tracks in the event
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- → use **control regions** to test & correct the modelling of backgrounds, eg:
 - $m(D\pi) > m(D^*)$ sideband to constrain the **fake $D^{(*)}$** background



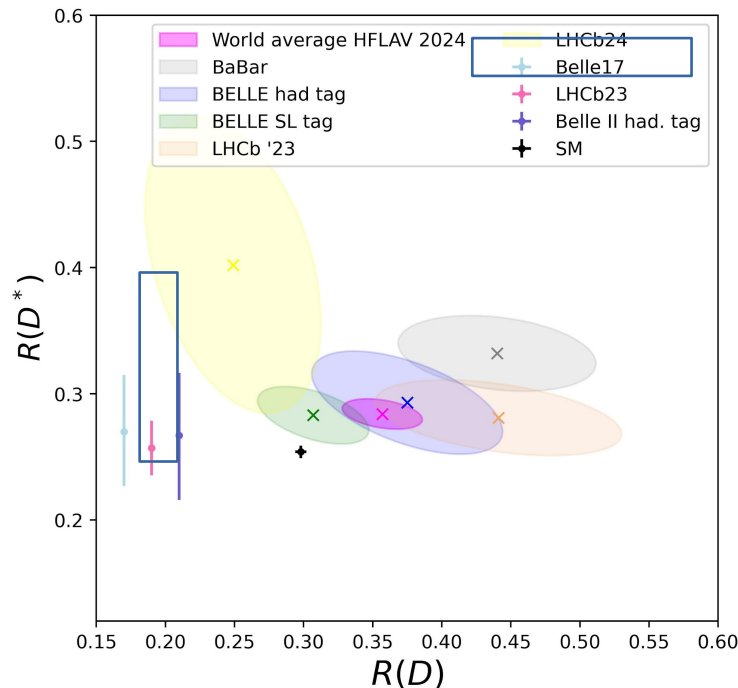
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 - $m(D\pi) > m(D^*)$ sideband to constrain the fake $D^{(*)}$ background
 - reconstruct $B \rightarrow D^*\pi l \nu$ to test the modelling of the D^{**} s / „gap“ modes



„gap“: difference between the inclusive $SL B$ branching fraction & the sum of exclusive semileptonic B decays

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- → result (preliminary):: $R(D^*) = 0.262^{+0.041}_{-0.039}(\text{stat})^{+0.035}_{-0.032}(\text{syst})$

- → **compatibility with world av. & SM:** → leading systematic uncertainties:

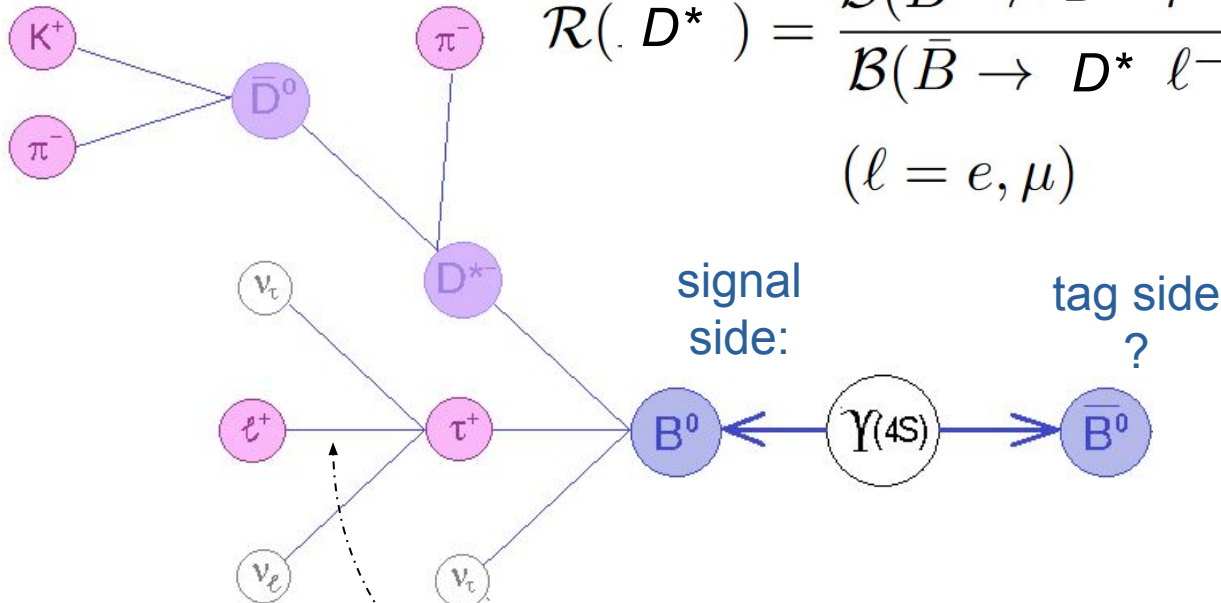


Source	Uncertainty
PDF shapes	+9.1% -8.3%
Simulation sample size	+7.5% -7.5%
$\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{**} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ branching fractions	+4.8% -3.5%

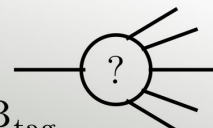
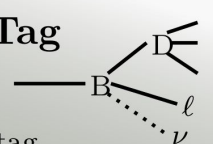
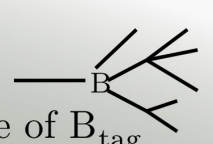
→ *in agreement with SM & HFLAV av.*

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possibilities for reconstruction of second B = „tagging“:

Efficiency ϵ	Inclusive Tag $\epsilon = \mathcal{O}(10)\%$ Consistency of B_{tag}		Information
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$R(D^*)$ with hadronic tagging:
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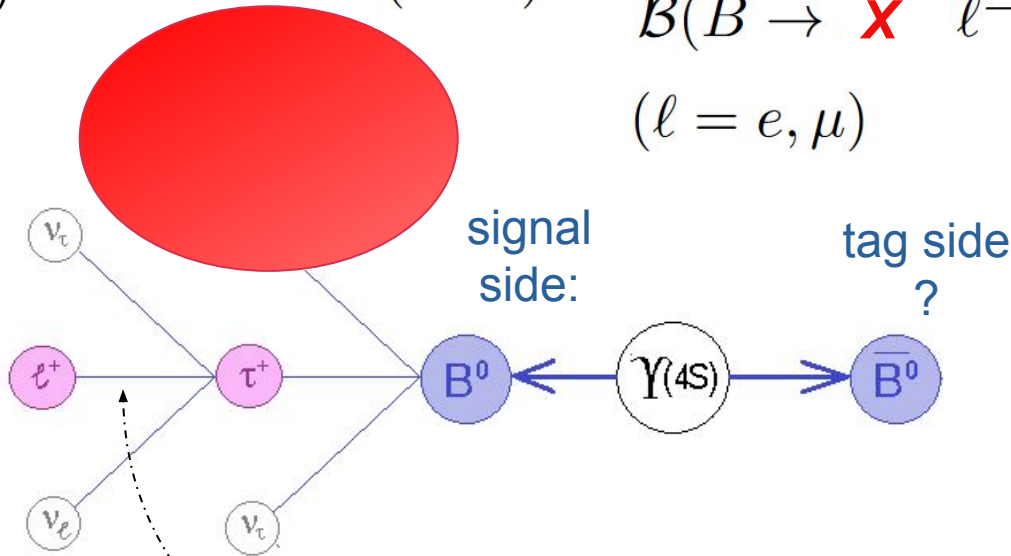
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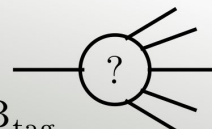
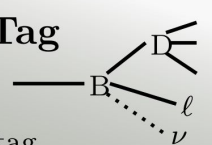
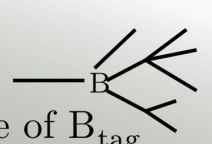
main contributions from $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \bar{\nu}_l$
 but **only $\mathcal{O}(1\%)$ stat. overlap** with
 exclusive $R(D^{(*)})$

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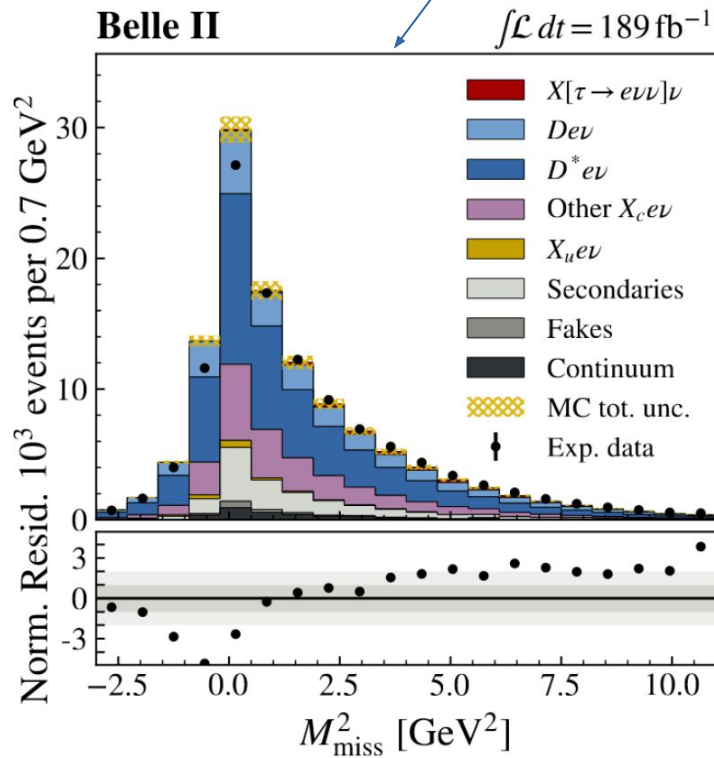
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$R(X)$ with hadronic tagging
[PhysRevLett.132.211804](https://arxiv.org/abs/1302.2118)

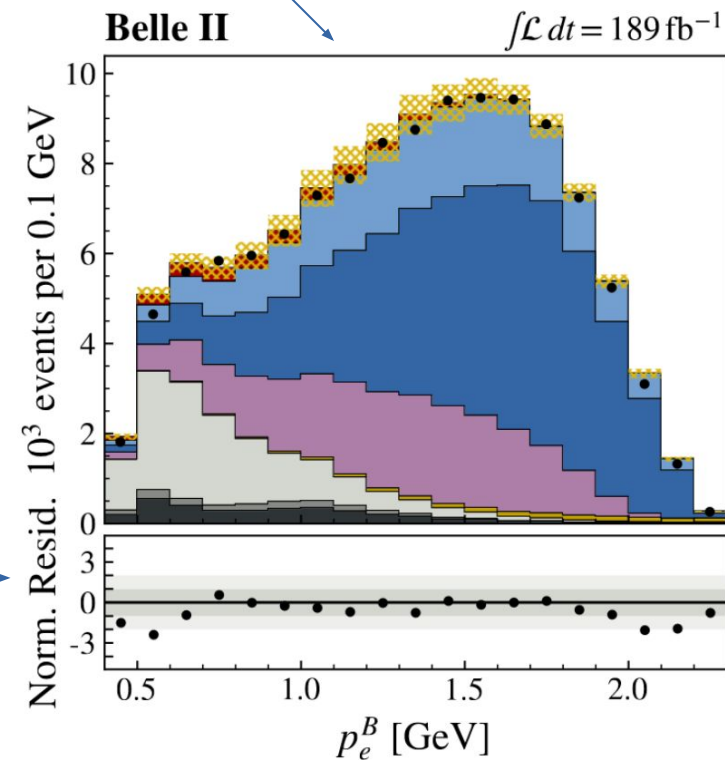
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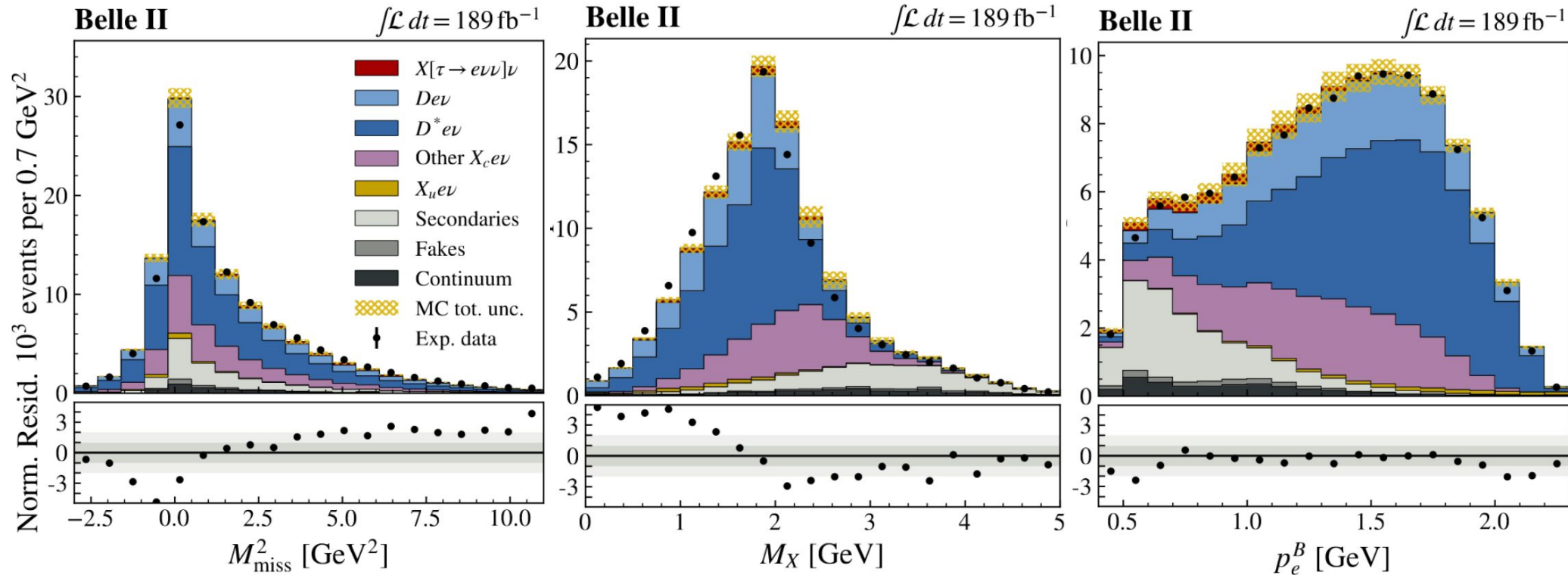
- Reconstruct only the lepton; remaining particles = X system
- Extract $R(X)$ in 2D binned neg. log-likelihood fit using bin-wise NPs for systematics
- → fit variables: missing mass squared of the event + lepton momentum



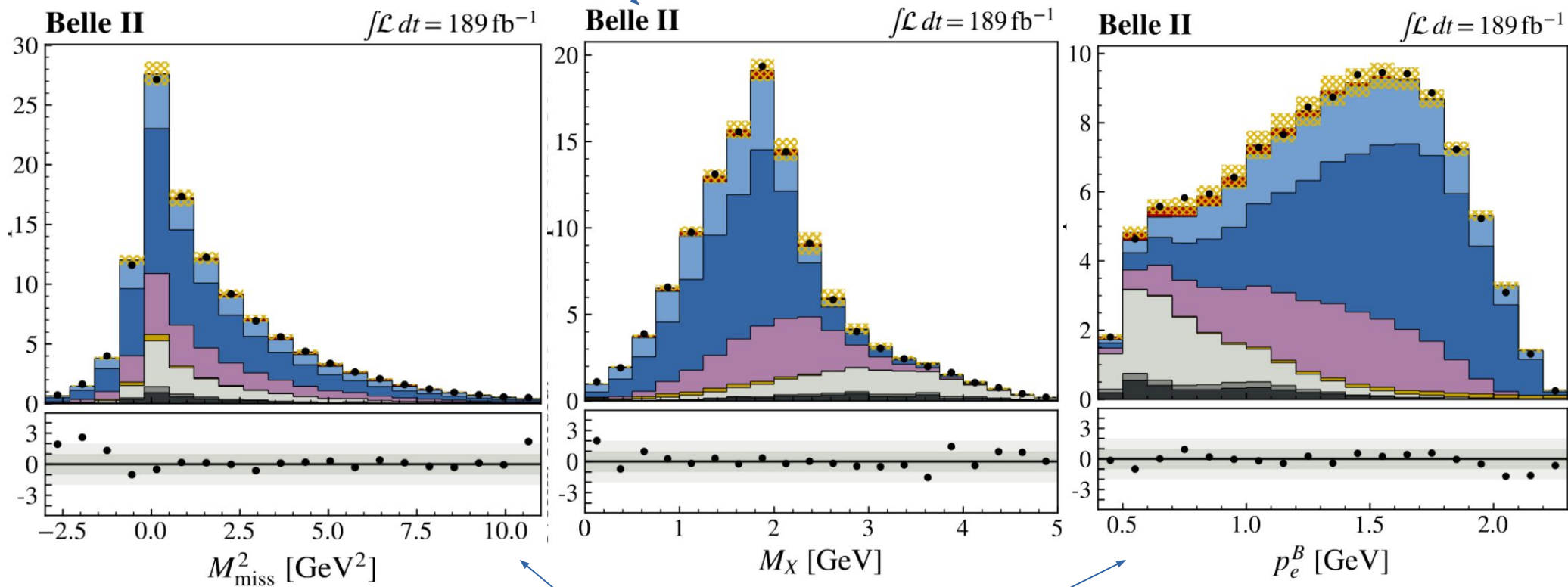
• *main challenge:*
 • *disagreement supposedly due to mismodelling in D decays to K_L^0*



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- → fit variables: missing mass squared of the event + lepton momentum
- → **reweight $Xl\nu$ based on M_X** (invariant mass of the X system)



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→ fixes mismodelling in all observables

- Reconstruct only the lepton; remaining particles = X system
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- → fit variables: missing mass squared of the event + lepton momentum

• → reweight $Xl\nu$ based on M_X

• → result: $R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.036 \text{ (syst)}$

→ leading uncertainties:

• Sample sizes

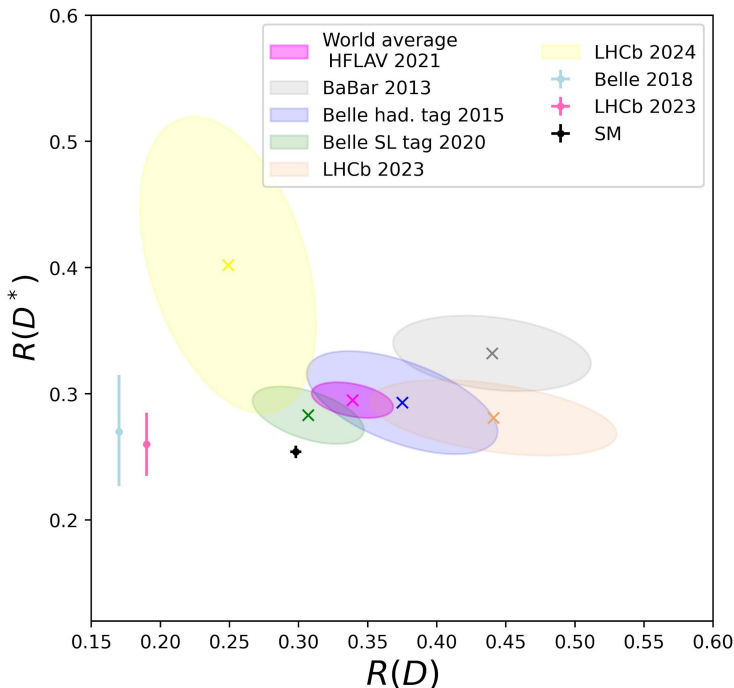
• M_X shape corrections
 • Branching fractions of the „gap modes“

• $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$ form factors

Source	Uncertainty [%]		
	e	μ	ℓ
Experimental sample size	8.8	12.0	7.1
Simulation sample size	6.7	10.6	5.7
Tracking efficiency	2.9	3.3	3.0
Lepton identification	2.8	5.2	2.4
$X_c l \nu$ reweighting	7.3	6.8	7.1
$B\bar{B}$ background reweighting	5.8	11.5	5.7
$X l \nu$ branching fractions	7.0	10.0	7.7
$X \tau \nu$ branching fractions	1.0	1.0	1.0
$X_c \tau(\ell) \nu$ form factors	7.4	8.9	7.8
Total	18.1	25.6	17.3

- Reconstruct only the lepton; remaining particles = X system
- Extract $R(X)$ in 2D binned neg. log-likelihood fit using bin-wise NPs for systematics
- → fit variables: missing mass squared of the event + lepton momentum
- → reweight $Xl\nu$ based on M_{ν}
- → result: $R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016$ (stat) ± 0.036 (syst)

→ **compatibility with world av. & SM:** → leading uncertainties:
(can we fit it in there?)



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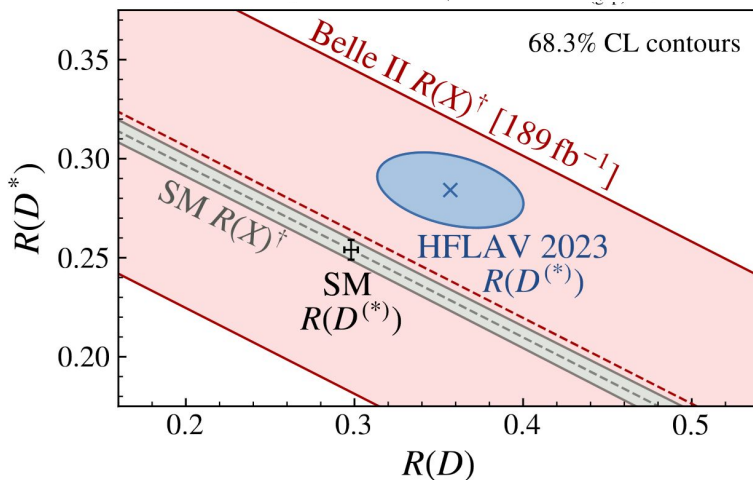
→ result: $R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.036 \text{ (syst)}$

First measurement
at
the $Y(4S)$ resonance
!

→ **compatibility with world av. & SM:** → leading uncertainties:

We can! Exclude SM exp. contributions from $D^{**}/\text{gap}, Xu$

$$R(X_{\tau/\ell})^{\dagger} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X\tau\nu) - \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D_{(\text{gap})}^{**}/X_u\tau\nu)_{\text{SM}}}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow Xl\nu)}$$



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→ **in agreement with HFLAV av. & SM prediction=0.223 ± 0.005 within 1σ**

- Belle II contributes to LFU tests with several measurements

- Recent results:

$$R(D^*) = 0.262^{+0.041}_{-0.039}(\text{stat})^{+0.035}_{-0.032}(\text{syst})$$

$$R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.036 (\text{syst})$$

- $R(D^*)$ had. & $R(X)$ in agreement with SM prediction, all compatible with current world average, results will be more precise with more data to be taken

