



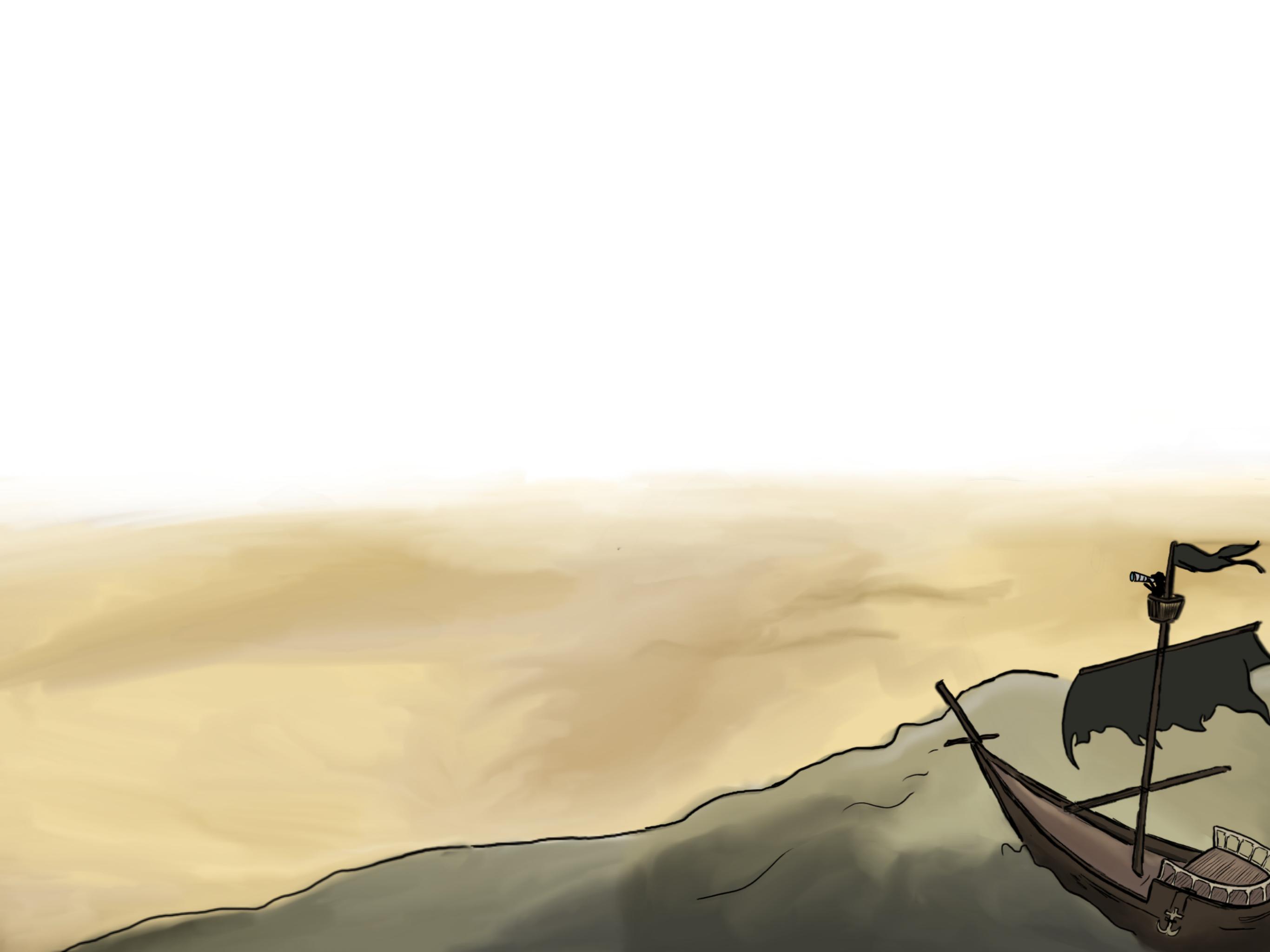
Current anomalies in semileptonic B decays into charm: Global EFT analysis

Clara Murgui

In collaboration with Martin Jung, Rusa Mandal, Ana Peñuelas and Antonio Pich

3rd June 2021

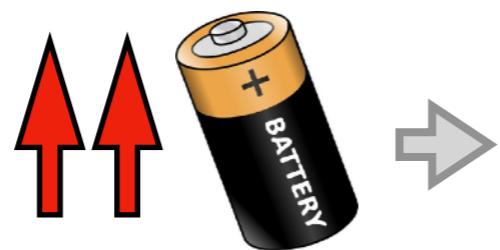
10th International Workshop on Charm Physics (CHARM 2020)



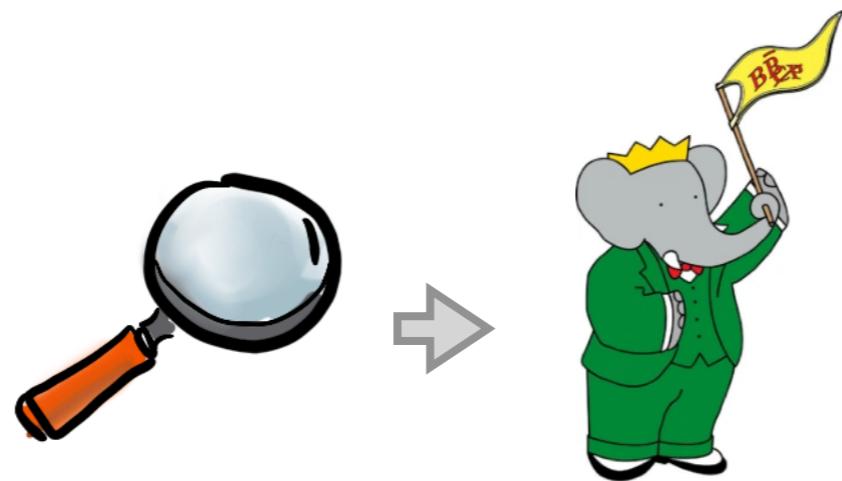
Accessing High Energies

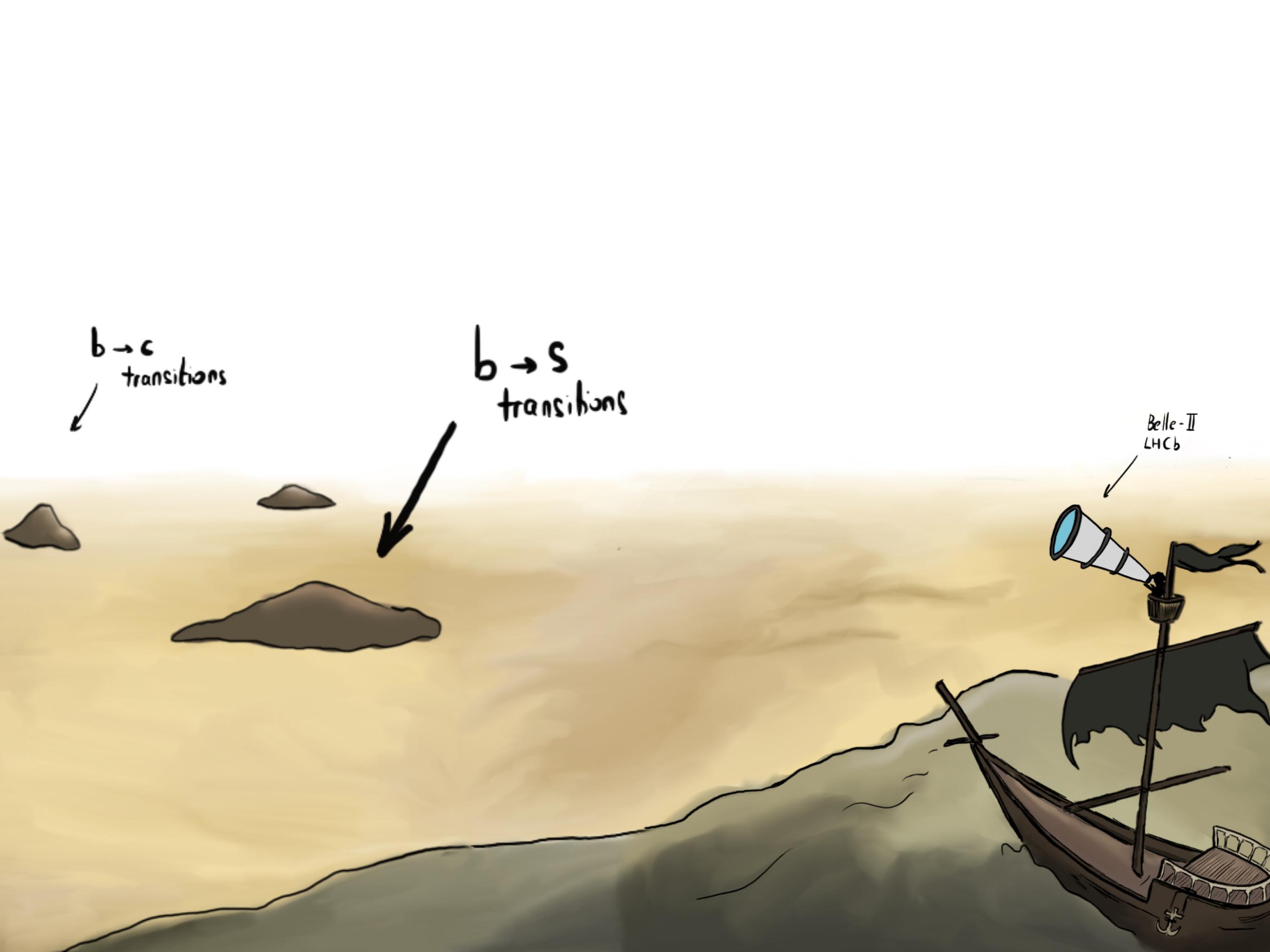
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{\text{Energy}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}} \right)^n$$

Construction of
Super colliders



Precision
Physics





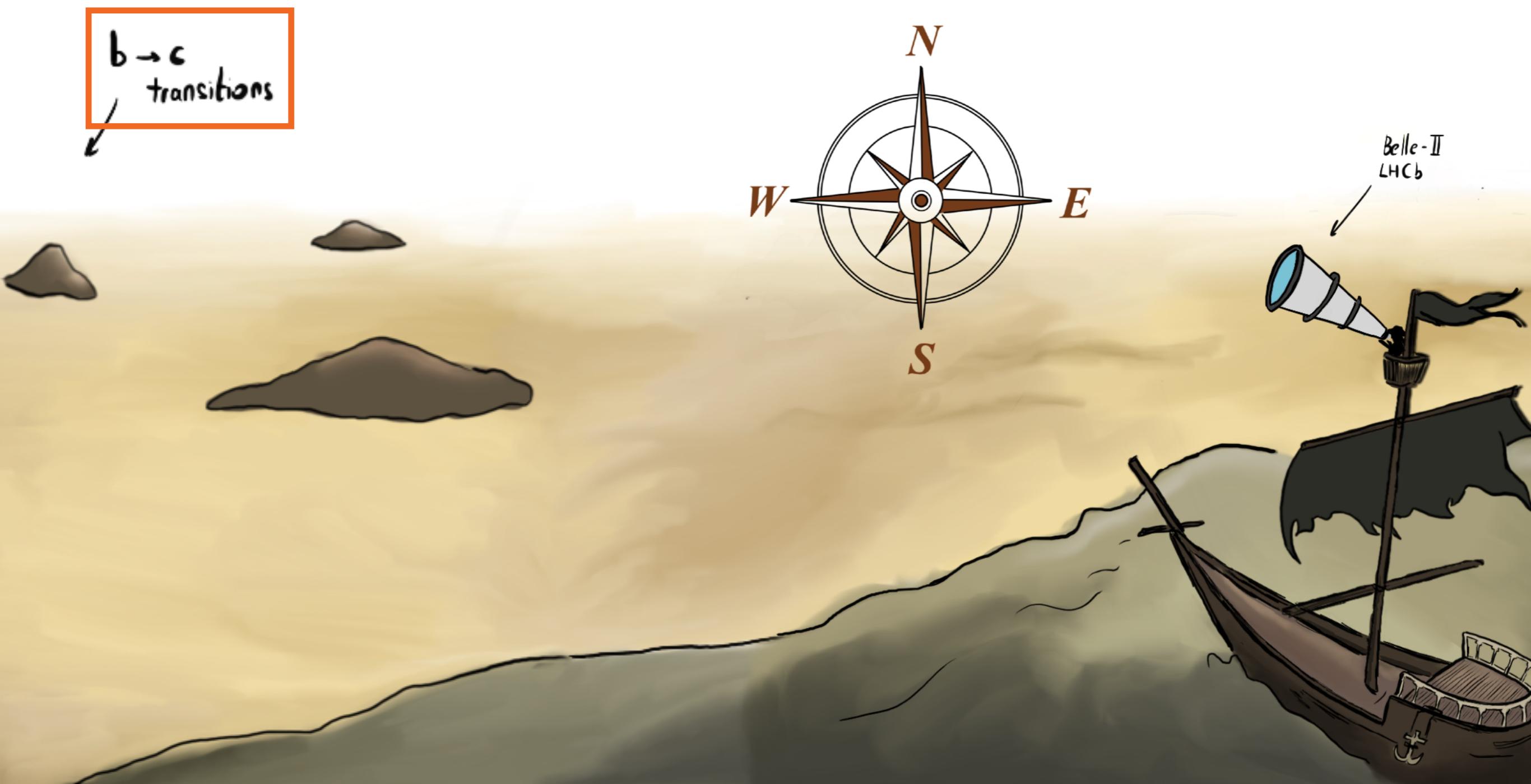
$b \rightarrow c$
transitions

$b \rightarrow s$
transitions

Belle-II
LHCb

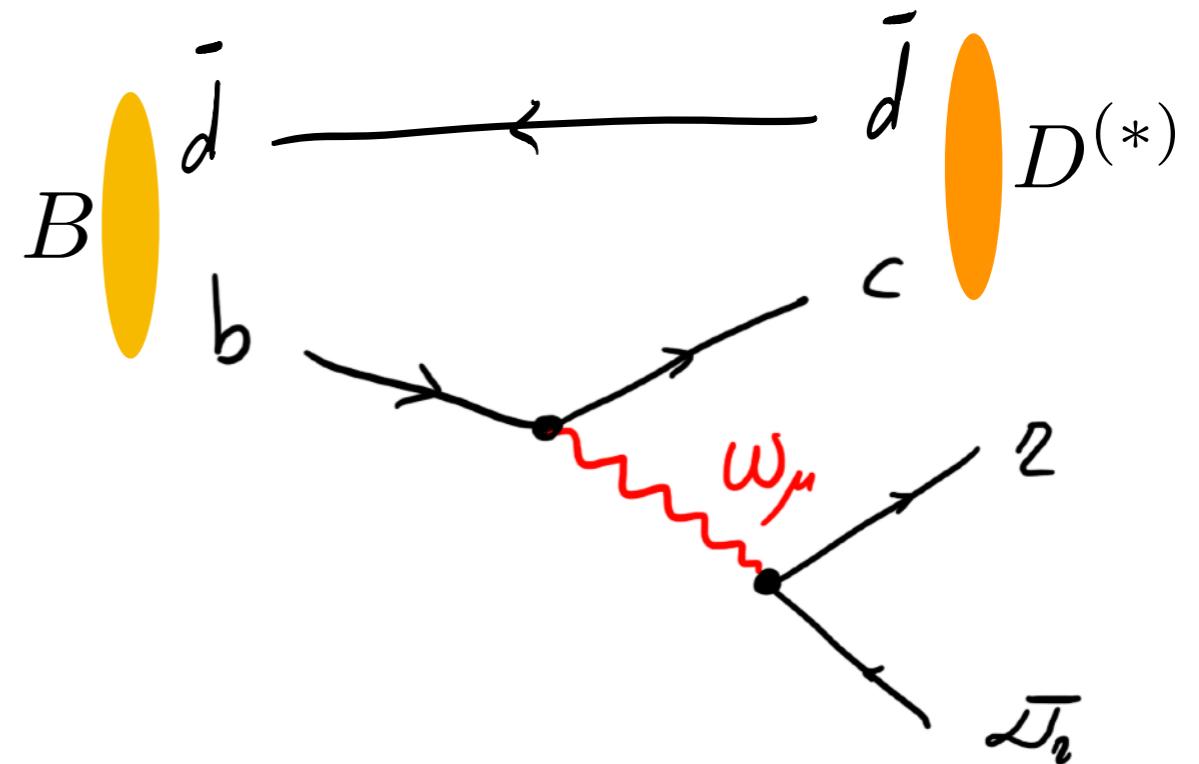
Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

[Based on Refs. 1904.09311 and 2004.06726, in collaboration with
Martin Jung, Rusa Mandal, Ana Peñuelas and Antonio Pich.]



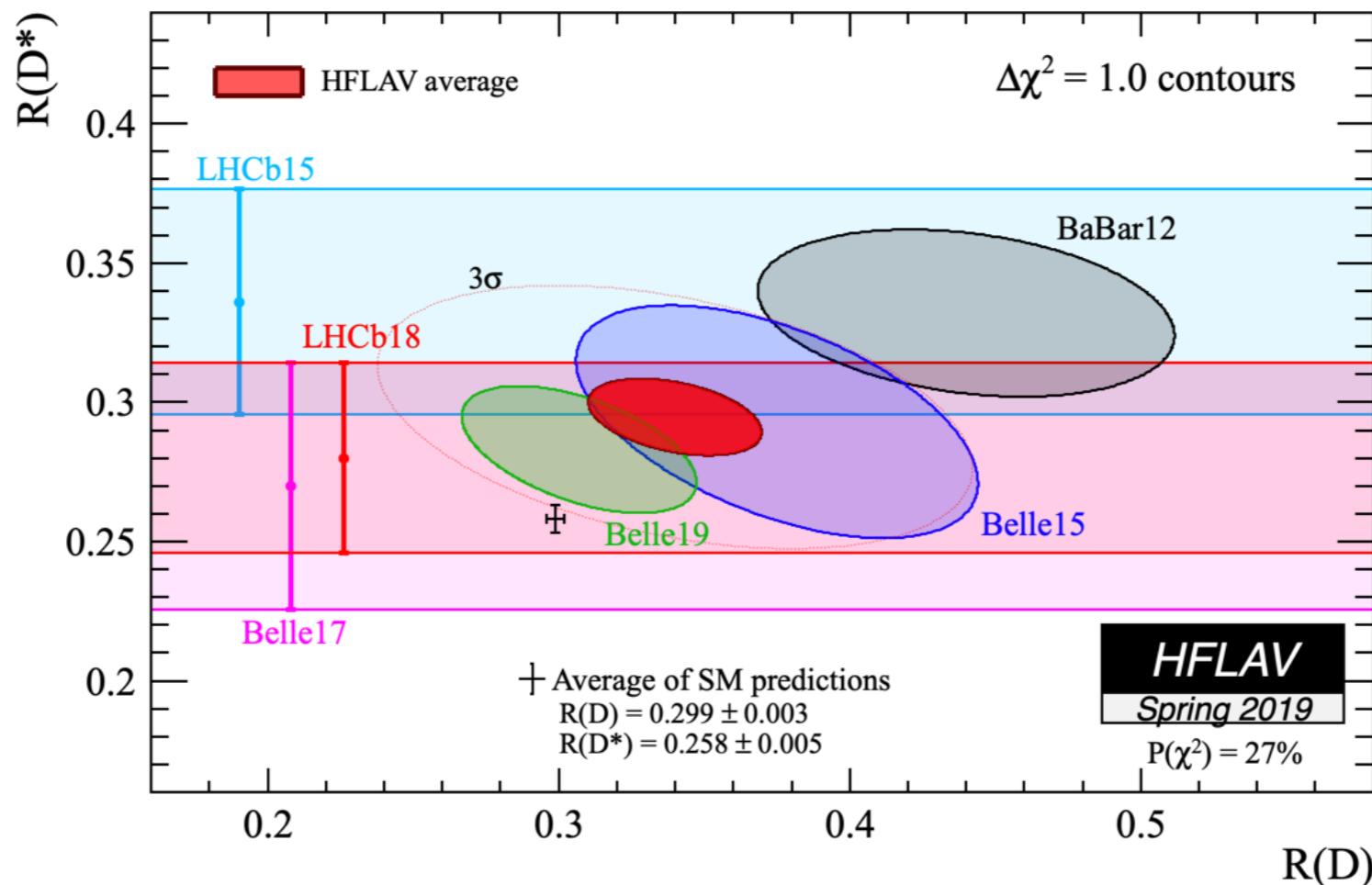
Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

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



Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

Status 2021



3.9σ	4.0σ	3.9σ	3.6σ	3.1σ	[LHCb, 1506.08614, 1708.08856, 1711.02505]
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	[Belle, 1507.03233, 1607.07923, 1612.00529, 1709.00129, 1904.02440] [BaBar, 1205.5442, 1303.0571]

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

Pattern of deviations in B-meson decays involving b to c transitions
pointing to “the same direction”

→ $\mathcal{R}_{D^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\bar{\nu}_\ell)}$ 3.1 σ

HFLAV, up to date

→ $\mathcal{R}_{J/\Psi} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi\mu\bar{\nu}_\mu)} = 0.71 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$

LHCb, 2017

1.7 σ

$R_{J/\Psi SM} \sim 0.25 - 0.28$

→ $\bar{\mathcal{P}}_\tau^{D^*} = -0.38 \pm 0.51^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$

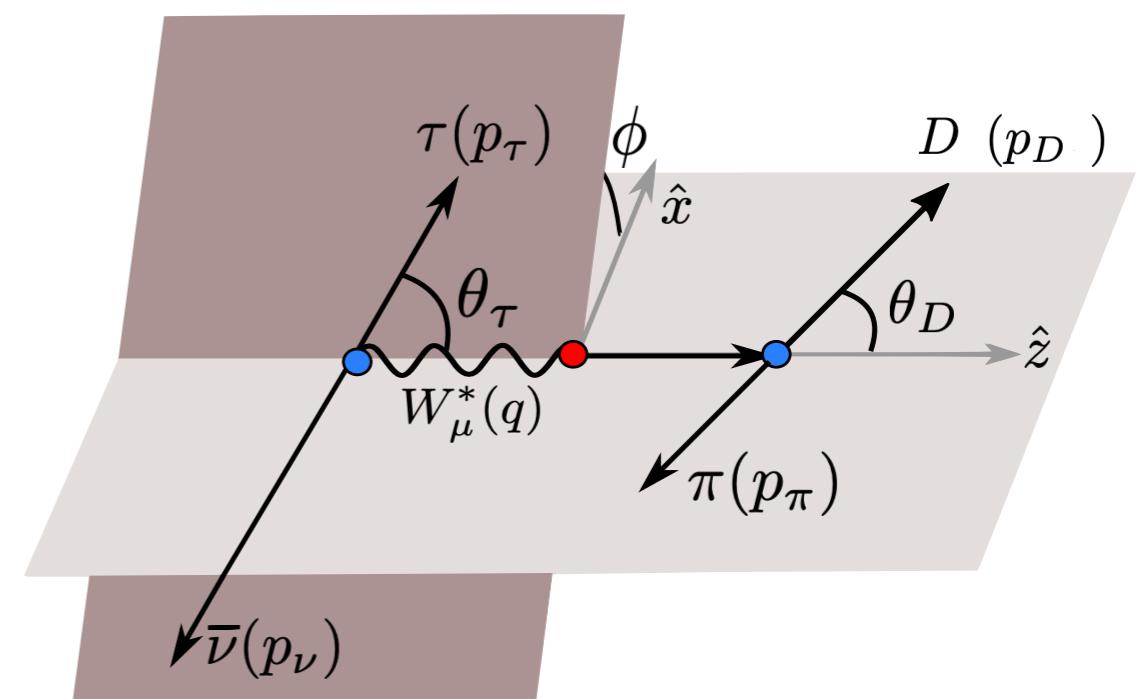
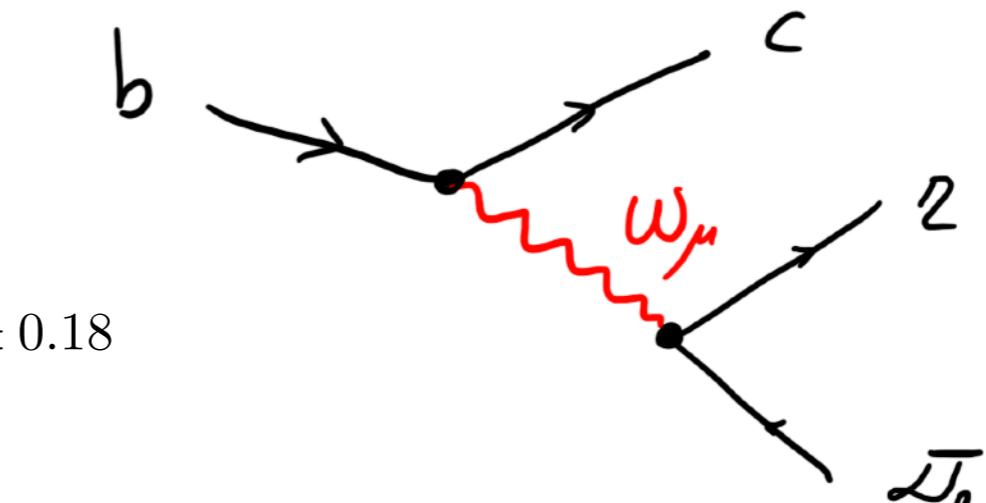
Belle, 2016

$\mathcal{P}_\tau(D^*)_{SM} = -0.499 \pm 0.003$

→ $\bar{F}_L^{D^*} = 0.60 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$

Belle, 2019

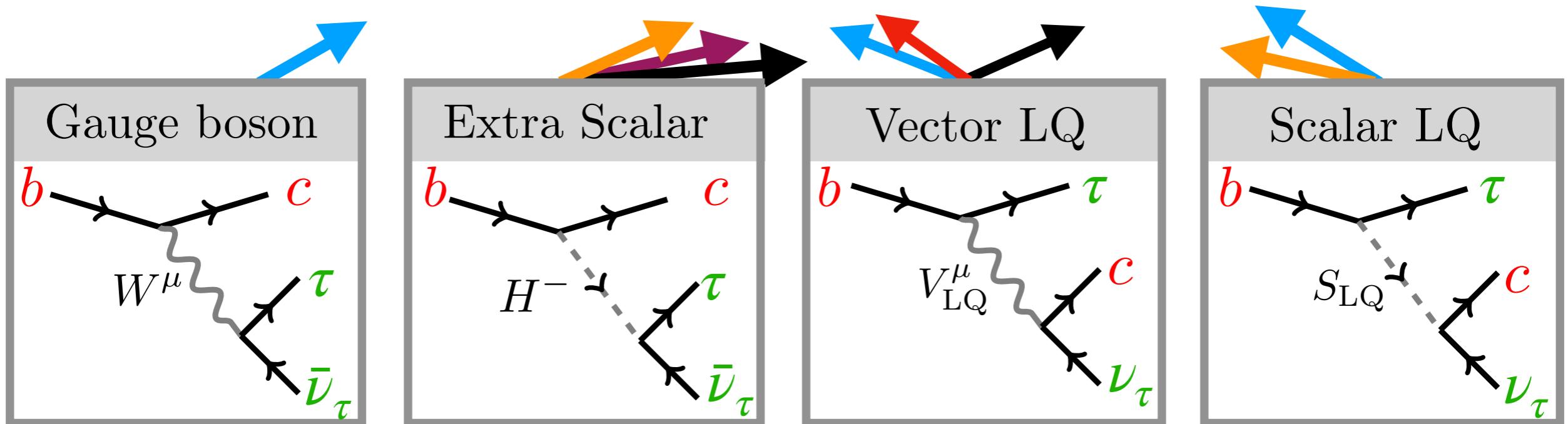
1.6 σ



Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + \mathcal{C}_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \mathcal{C}_{V_R} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + \mathcal{C}_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + \mathcal{C}_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + \mathcal{C}_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$



$$\mathcal{O}_{V_L} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{S_R} = (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_T = (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b)(\bar{\ell} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_R} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{S_L} = (\bar{c} P_L b)(\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

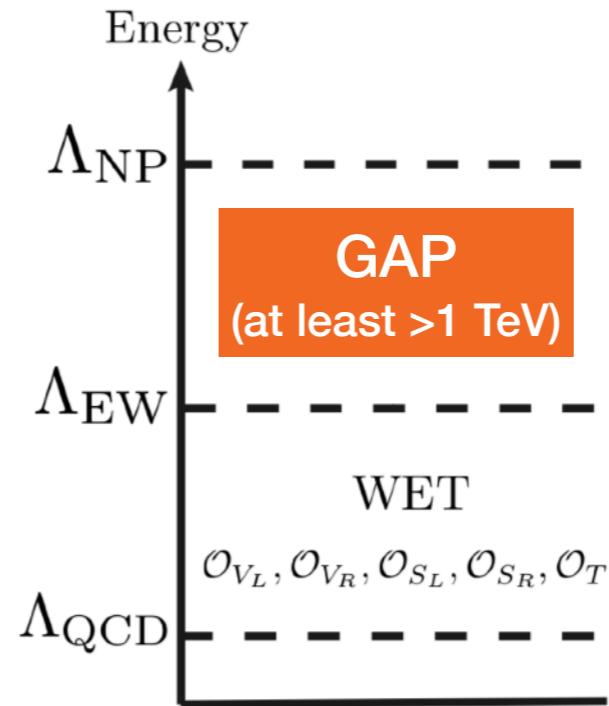
Bottom-up approach

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- Assumptions:

→ EFT 



$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_L}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_R}} = (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

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$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_L}} = (\bar{c} P_L b)(\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + \textcolor{blue}{C}_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \textcolor{red}{C}_{V_R} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + \textcolor{orange}{C}_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + \textcolor{violet}{C}_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Assumptions:

→ EFT 

→ New physics only in the third generation

NP effects negligible in $b \rightarrow c(e, \mu) \bar{\nu}_{(e, \mu)}$ analysis [Jung, Straub, 1801.01112]

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_L}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_{\tau}),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_R}} = (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_{\tau}),$$

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- Assumptions:

→ EFT

→ New physics only in the third generation,

→ C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^\tau \sim 0$

$$C_{V_R}^\ell \equiv C_{V_R} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v^4}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^4}\right)$$

Assuming SMEFT and no significant effect from NP in $b \rightarrow c(e, \mu) \bar{\nu}_{(e, \mu)}$ [Jung, Straub, 1801.01112]

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_L}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_R}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_R}} = (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau),$$

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$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_T} = (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\tau),$$

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- Assumptions:

- EFT
- New physics only in the third generation,
- C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^\tau \sim 0$
- CP conserving W.C.

Fitted complex W.C. without significant improvement

$$\begin{aligned}\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_L}} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), & \boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_R}} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_R}} &= (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), & \boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_L}} &= (\bar{c} P_L b)(\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau). \\ \boxed{\mathcal{O}_T} &= (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\tau),\end{aligned}$$

Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \cancel{C_{V_R}} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Assumptions:

- EFT ✓
 - New physics only in the third generation,
 - C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^\tau \sim 0$
 - CP conserving W.C.
- 4 d.o.f.

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_L}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{V_R}} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b)(\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau),$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{O}_{S_R}} = (\bar{c} P_R b)(\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau),$$

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- Inputs:

→ \mathcal{R}_D

→ \mathcal{R}_{D^*}

→ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)_{\text{bin}}}{\sum_{\text{all bins}} \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)_{\text{bin}}}$$

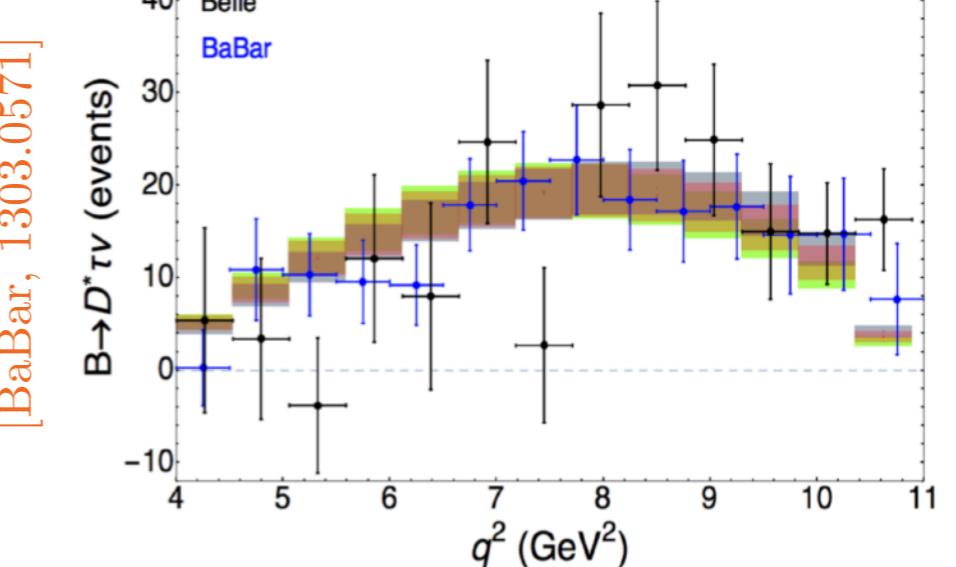
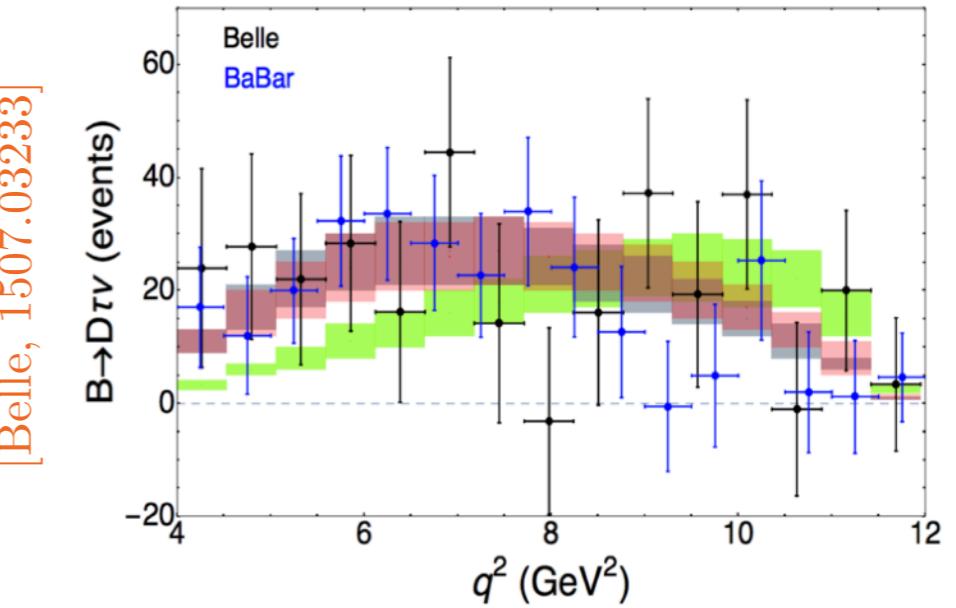


Image borrowed from [Celis et al., 2016]

Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + \mathcal{C}_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \mathcal{C}_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + \mathcal{C}_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Inputs:

$\rightarrow \mathcal{R}_D$

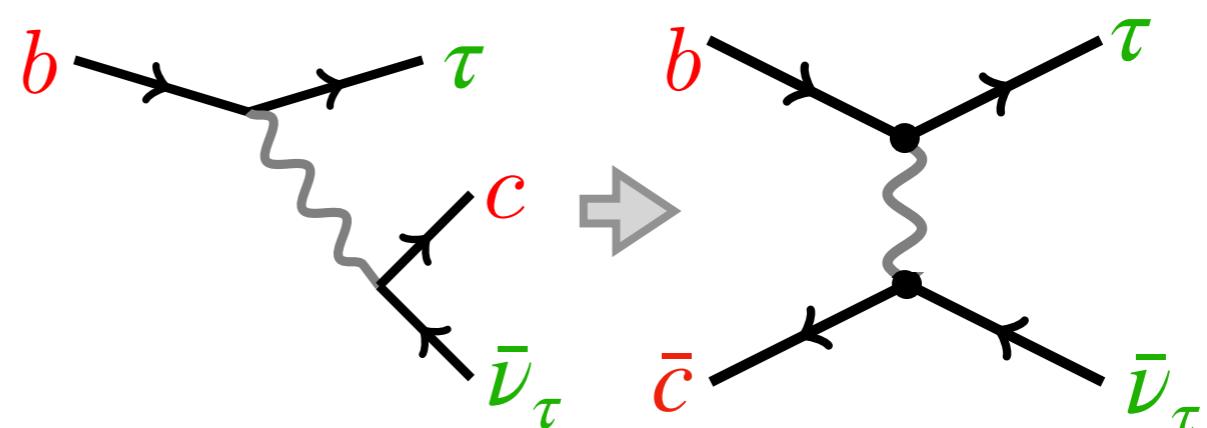
$\rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{D^*}$

$\rightarrow \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

$\rightarrow B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}$

$B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}$



$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \#|V_{cb}|^2 \times \left| 1 + \mathcal{C}_{V_L} - \mathcal{C}_{V_R} + \frac{m_{B_c}^2}{m_\tau(m_b + m_c)} (\mathcal{C}_{S_R} - \mathcal{C}_{S_L}) \right|^2$$

Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + \textcolor{blue}{C}_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \textcolor{orange}{C}_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + \textcolor{violet}{C}_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Inputs:

- \mathcal{R}_D
- \mathcal{R}_{D^*}
- $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$
- $B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

- Bc lifetime:

$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) \leq 30 - 40\%$
[Alonso et al., 2016]

- Bound LEP Z peak:

[Akeroyd et al., 2017]

$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) \leq 10\%$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \#|V_{cb}|^2 \times \left| 1 + \textcolor{blue}{C}_{V_L} - \textcolor{red}{C}_{V_R} + \frac{m_{B_c}^2}{m_\tau(m_b + m_c)} (\textcolor{orange}{C}_{S_R} - \textcolor{violet}{C}_{S_L}) \right|^2$$

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- Inputs:

→ \mathcal{R}_D

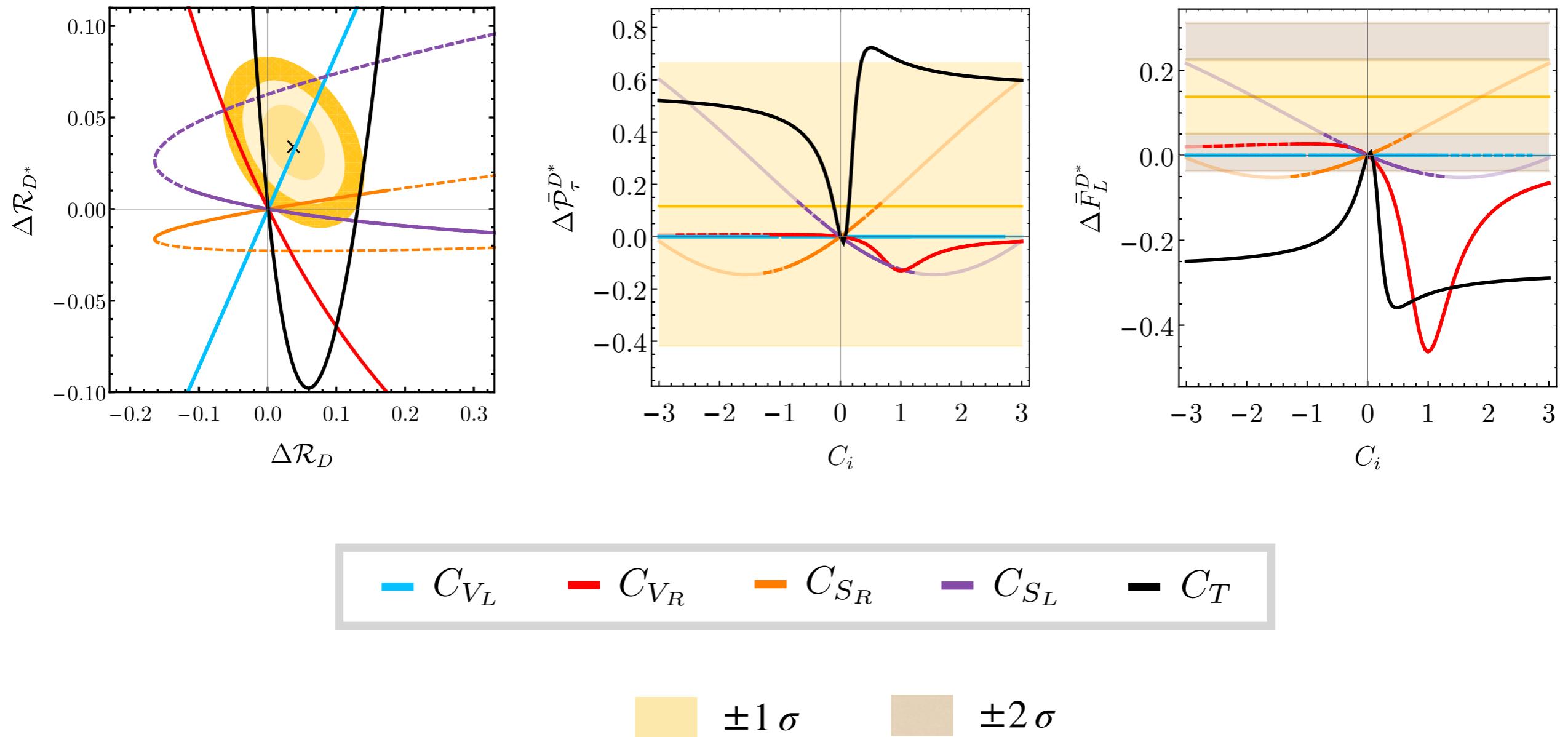
→ \mathcal{R}_{D^*}

→ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

→ $B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

→ $F_L^{D^*}$

Fit-independent analysis



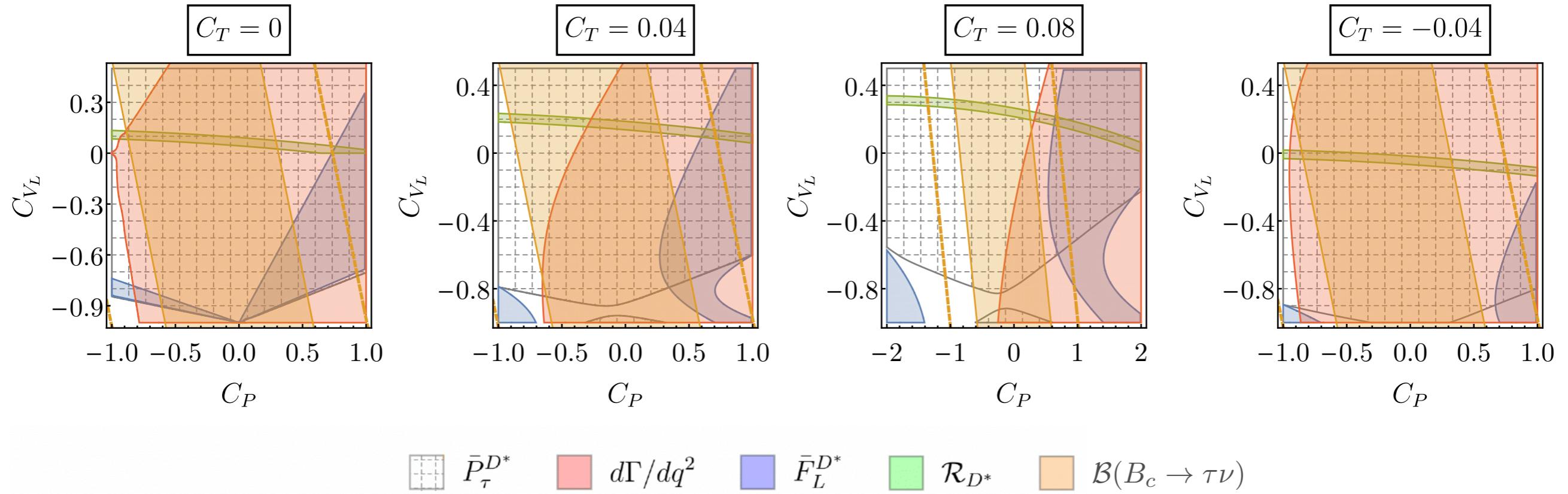
Fit-independent analysis

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{D^*} = \mathcal{R}_{D^*} [\underbrace{(1 + C_{V_L} - C_{V_R})}_{\text{axial} \equiv C_A}, \underbrace{(C_{S_R} - C_{S_L})}_{\text{pseudo-scalar} \equiv C_P}, C_T]$$

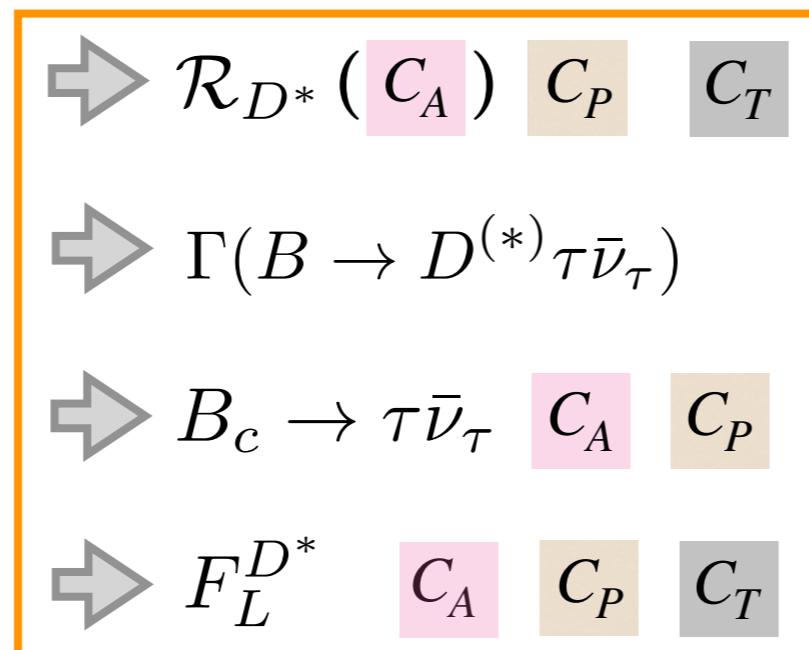
- Inputs:

- $\rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{D^*} (C_A) \quad C_P \quad C_T$
- $\rightarrow \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$
- $\rightarrow B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau \quad C_A \quad C_P$
- $\rightarrow F_L^{D^*} \quad C_A \quad C_P \quad C_T$

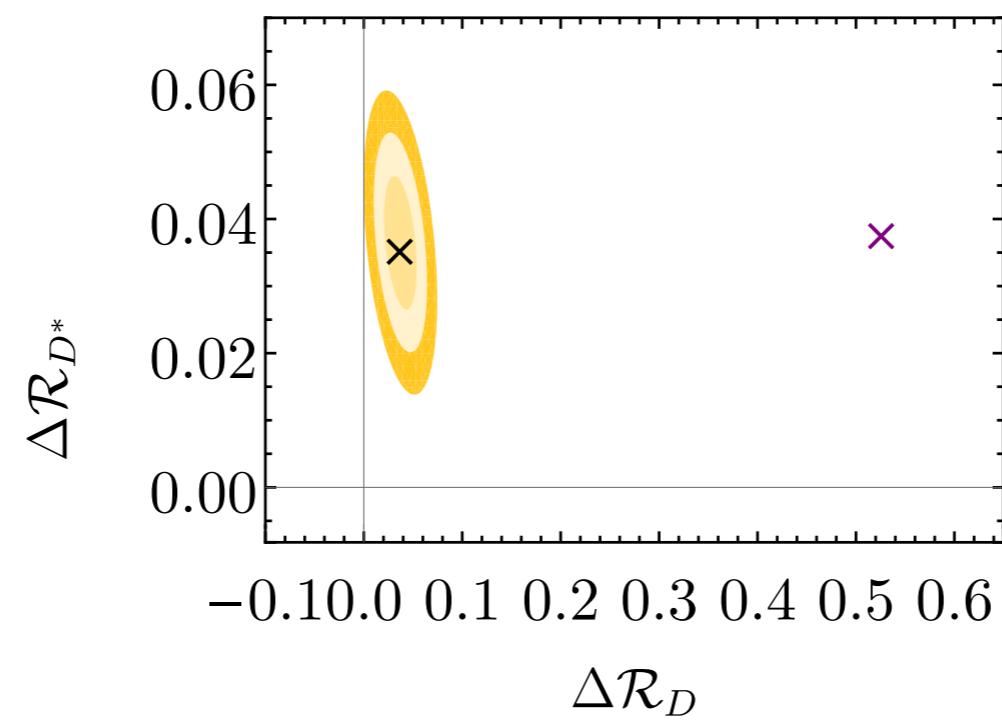
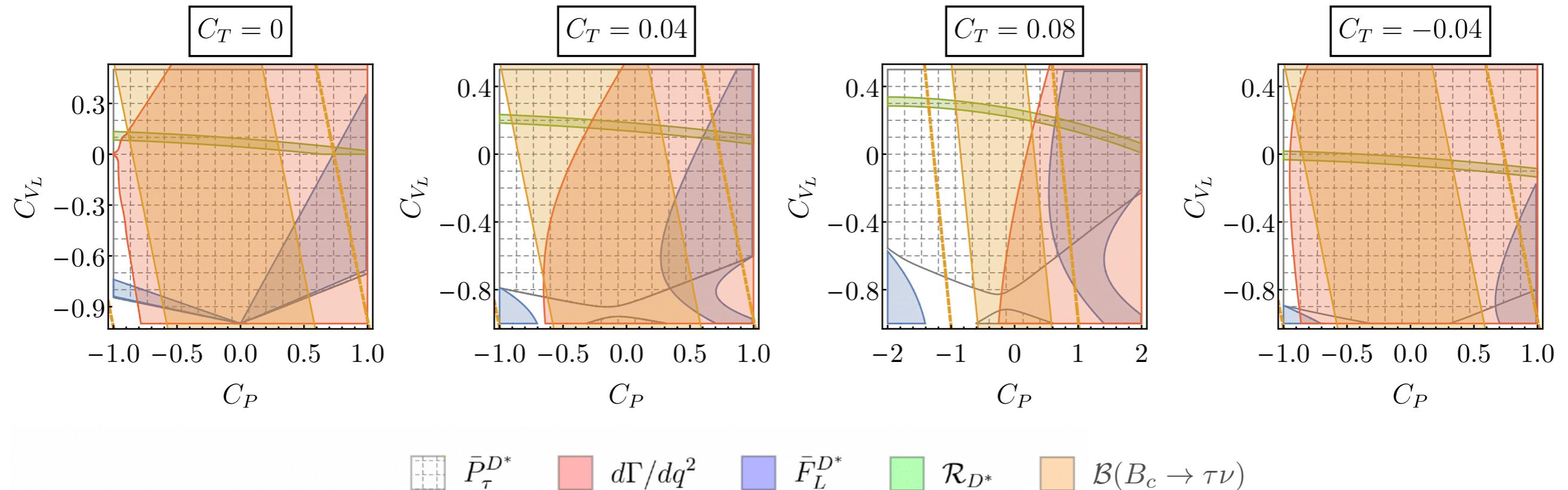
Fit-independent analysis



- Inputs:



Fit-independent analysis



Global Fit: inputs

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + \mathcal{C}_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \mathcal{C}_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + \mathcal{C}_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Inputs:

→ \mathcal{R}_D

→ \mathcal{R}_{D^*}

→ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

→ $B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

→ $F_L^{D^*}$

$$\chi^2 = \underbrace{\chi^2_{\text{exp}}}_{\mathcal{R}_D, \mathcal{R}_{D^*}} + \underbrace{\chi^2_{FF}}_{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)})}$$

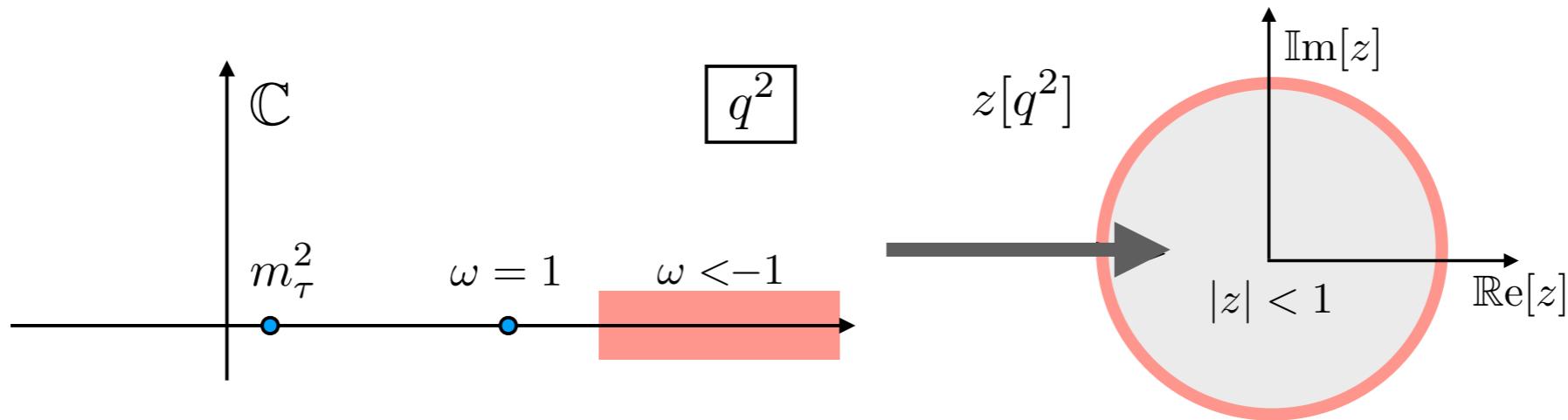
$\mathcal{R}_D, \mathcal{R}_{D^*}$ 2 d.o.f. 10 d.o.f.

$\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)})$ 58 d.o.f.

$F_L^{D^*}$ 1 d.o.f.

Global fit: Form Factors

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s, 1/m_{b,c}, \text{ and partially } 1/m_c^2)$$



Model-independent inputs
(No use of experimental data)

- ➡ Light-Cone Sum-Rules
- ➡ QCD Sum-Rules
- ➡ Lattice QCD

Parameter	Value	
ρ^2	1.32 ± 0.06	$\left. \right\} \xi(q^2) \supset \mathcal{O}(z^4)$
c	1.20 ± 0.12	
d	-0.84 ± 0.17	
$\chi_2(1)$	-0.058 ± 0.020	
$\chi'_2(1)$	0.001 ± 0.020	$\left. \right\} \mathcal{O}(1/m_{c,b})$
$\chi'_3(1)$	0.036 ± 0.020	
$\eta(1)$	0.355 ± 0.040	
$\eta'(1)$	-0.03 ± 0.11	
$l_1(1)$	0.14 ± 0.23	$\left. \right\} \mathcal{O}(1/m_c^2)$
$l_2(1)$	2.00 ± 0.30	

Global Fit: Goodness of the fit

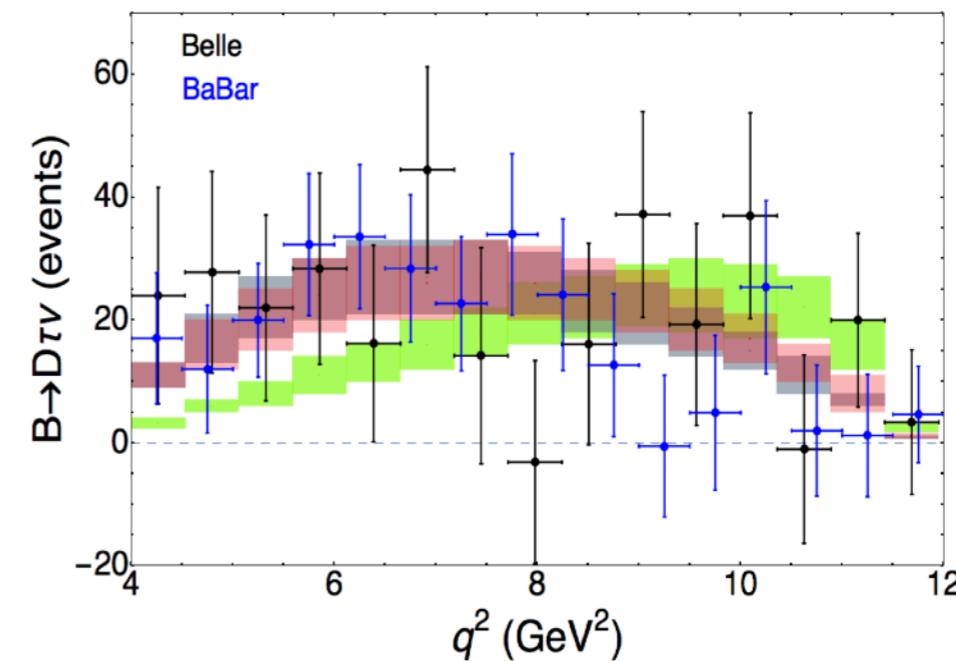
- Standard Model ($\forall C_i = 0$) $\chi^2_{SM} = 65.5 / 57$ d.o.f.

➡ $\chi^2_{R_D, R_{D^*}} = 22.6 / 2$ → Reproduce the well-known tension!

➡ $\chi^2_{\Gamma[q^2]} = 43 / 54$

Conservative uncertainties

Misleading χ^2 contribution

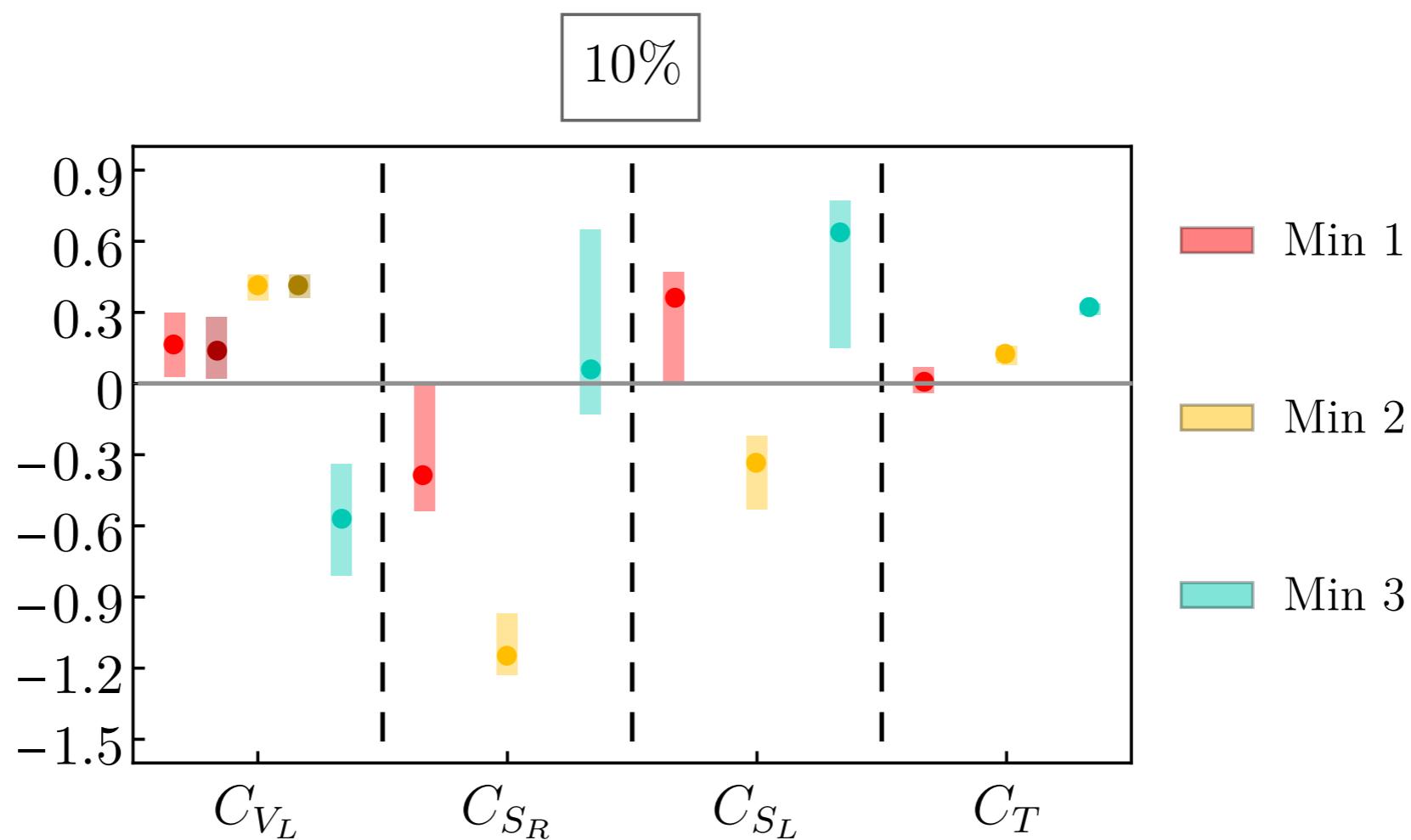


Quality of the fit: Pull w.r.t. the SM

Global Fit: Results

- SM: $\chi^2_{SM} = 65.5 / 57$ d.o.f.

- New Physics:
 - $\chi^2_{min1} = 34.1 / 53$ d.o.f.
 - $\chi^2_{min2} = 37.5 / 53$ d.o.f.
 - $\chi^2_{min3} = 58.6 / 53$ d.o.f.



Global Fit: Results

- SM: $\chi^2_{SM} = 65.5 / 57$ d.o.f.

- New Physics:

$$\boxed{\chi^2_{min1} = 34.1 / 53 \text{ d.o.f.}}$$

$$\boxed{\chi^2_{min2} = 37.5 / 53 \text{ d.o.f.}}$$

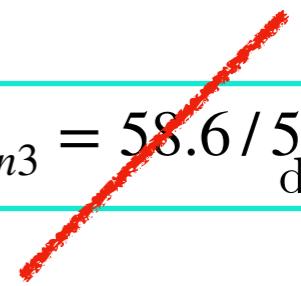
$$\boxed{\chi^2_{min3} = 58.6 / 53 \text{ d.o.f.}}$$



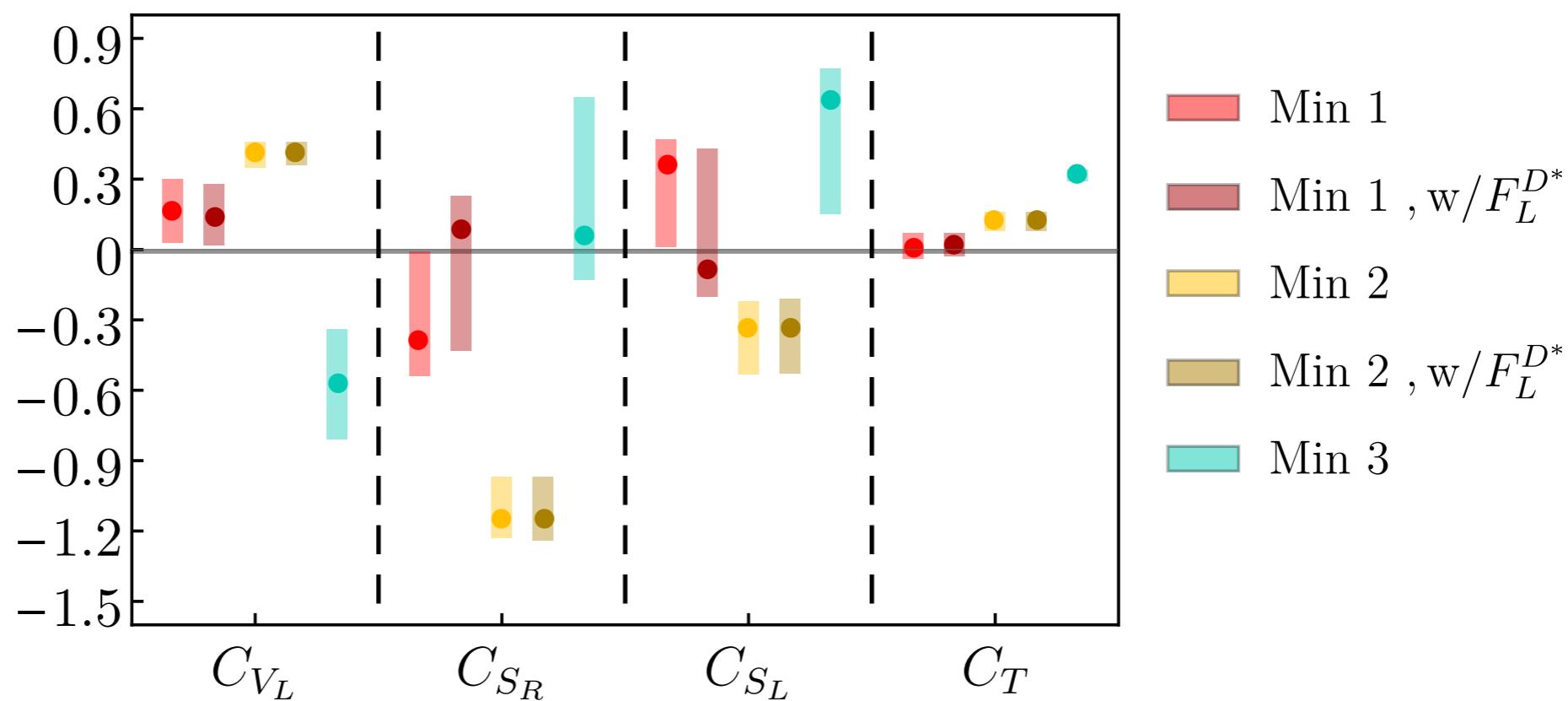
$$\boxed{\chi^2_{min1b} = 37.4 / 54 \text{ d.o.f.}}$$



$$\boxed{\chi^2_{min2b} = 40.1 / 54 \text{ d.o.f.}}$$

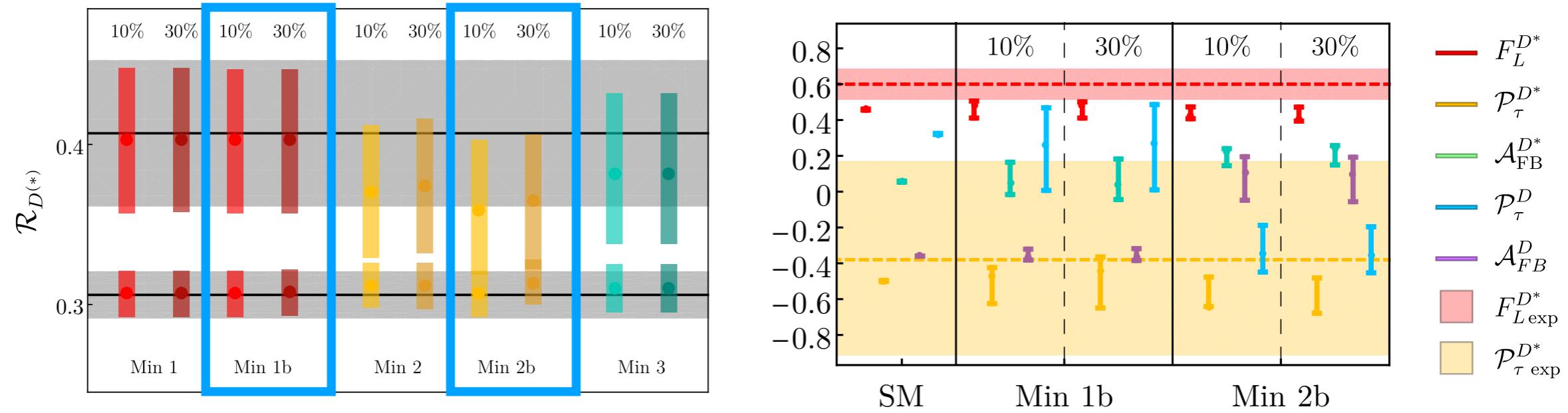


10%

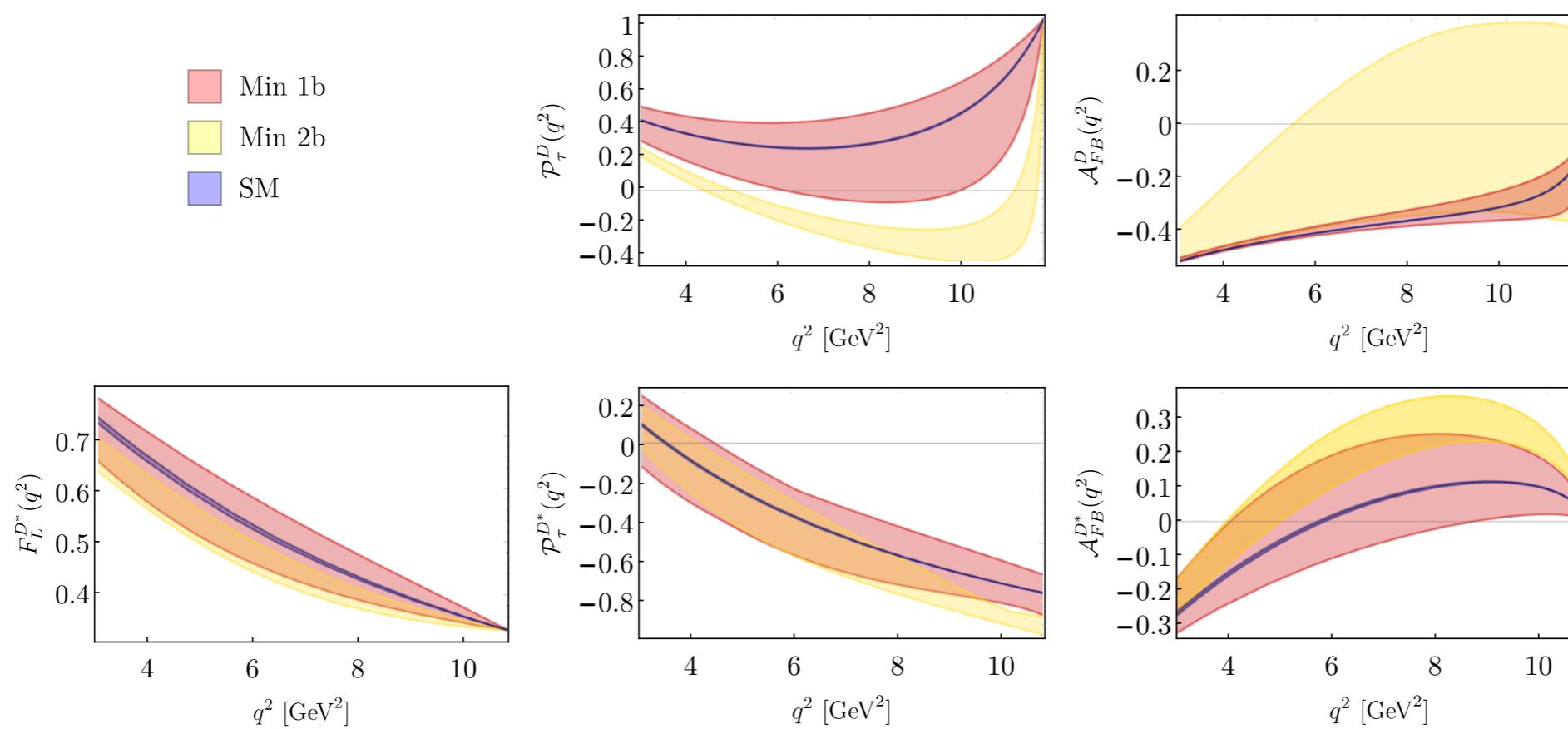


Global Fit: Predictions

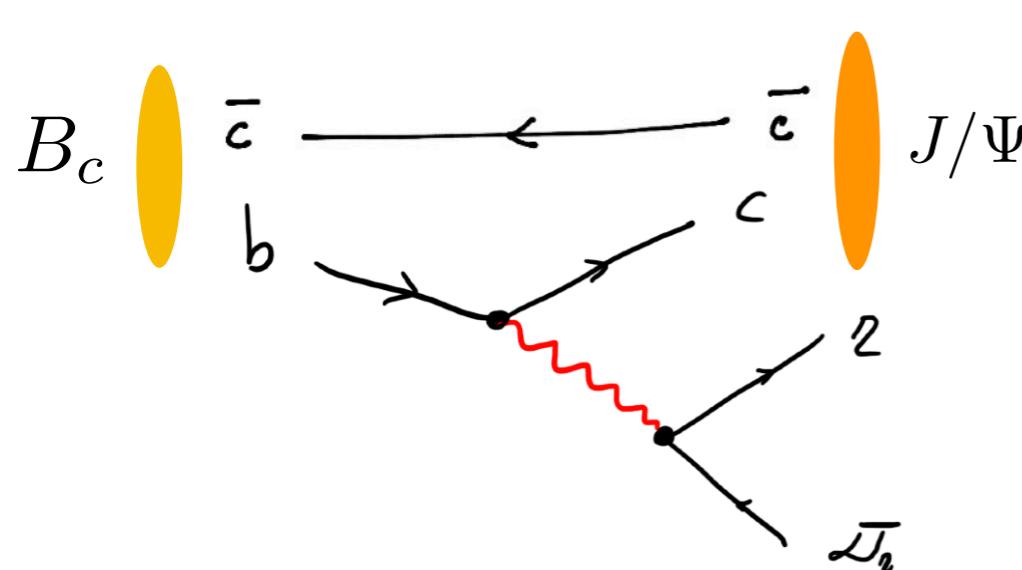
Integrated observables



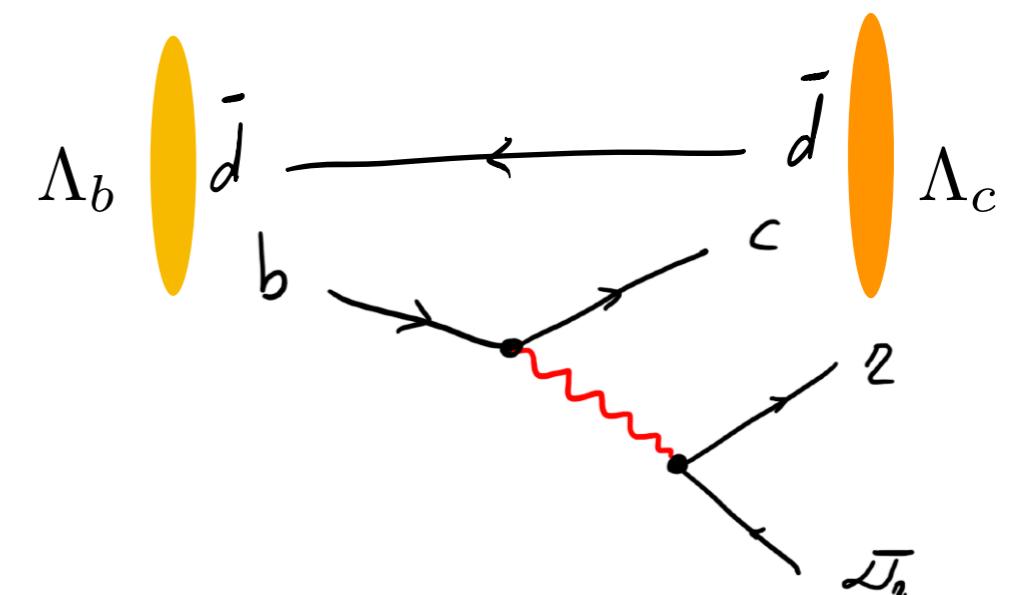
Differential angular
observables



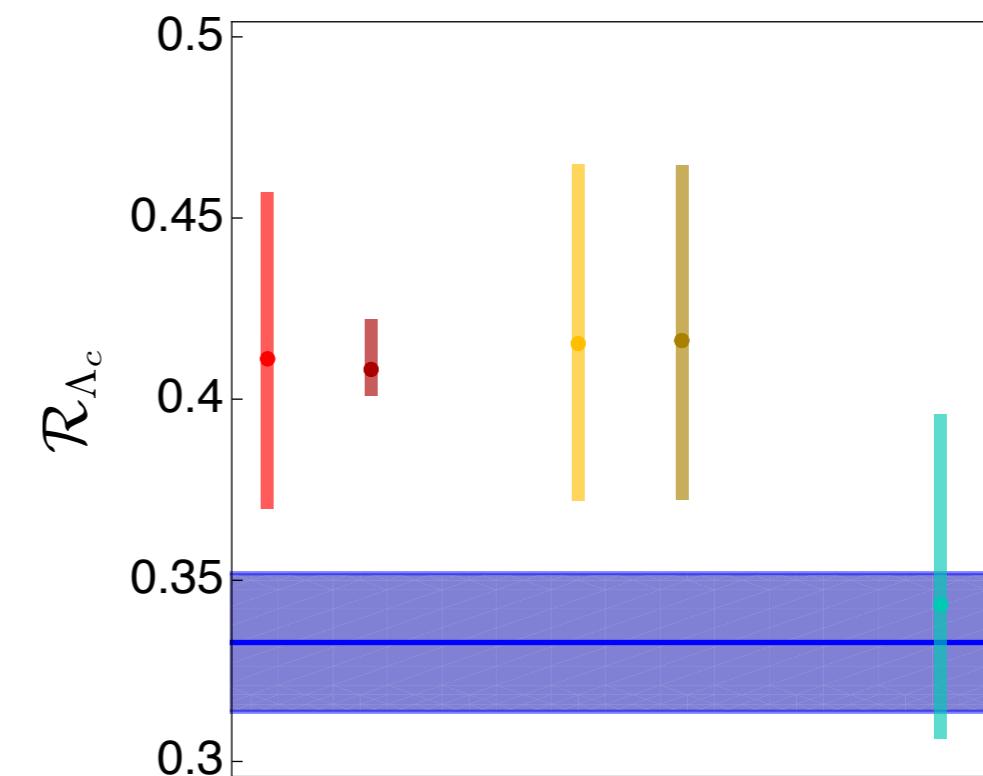
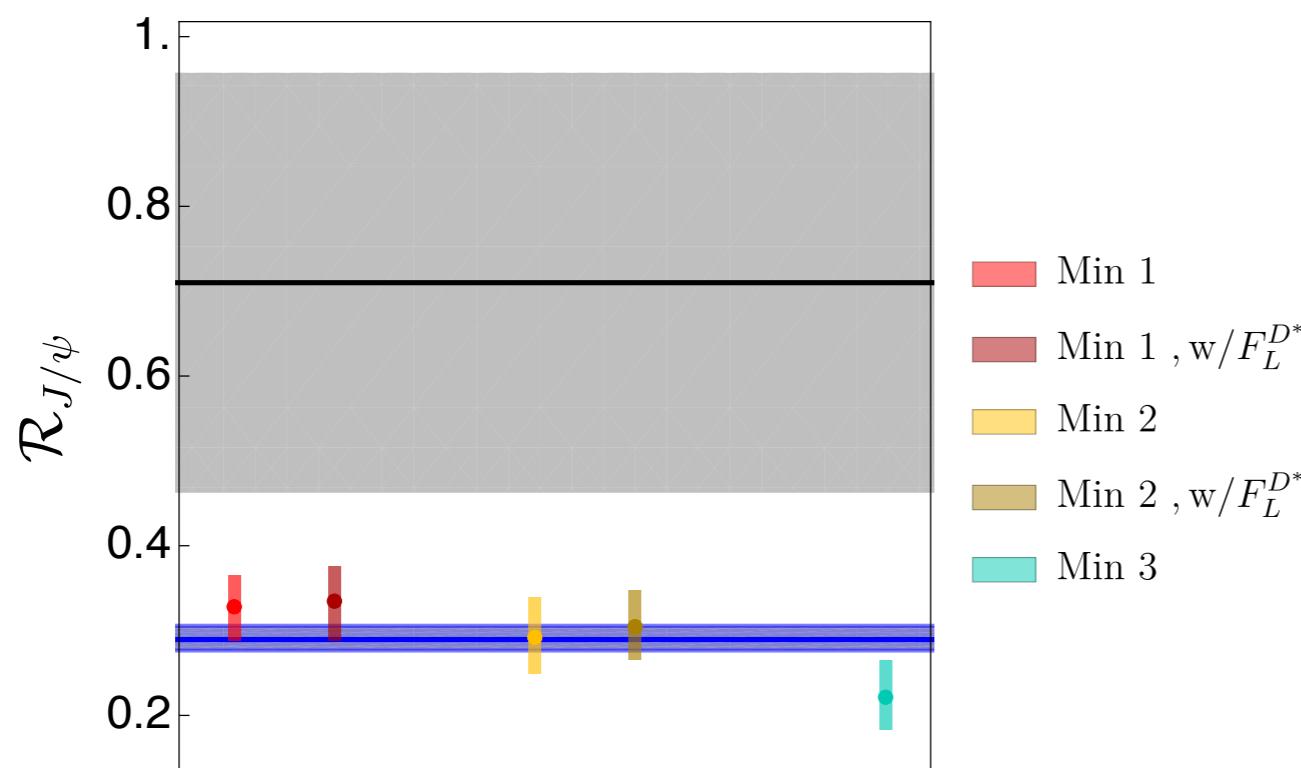
Global Fit: Predictions



$$\mathcal{R}_{J/\Psi} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$



$$\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_c} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$



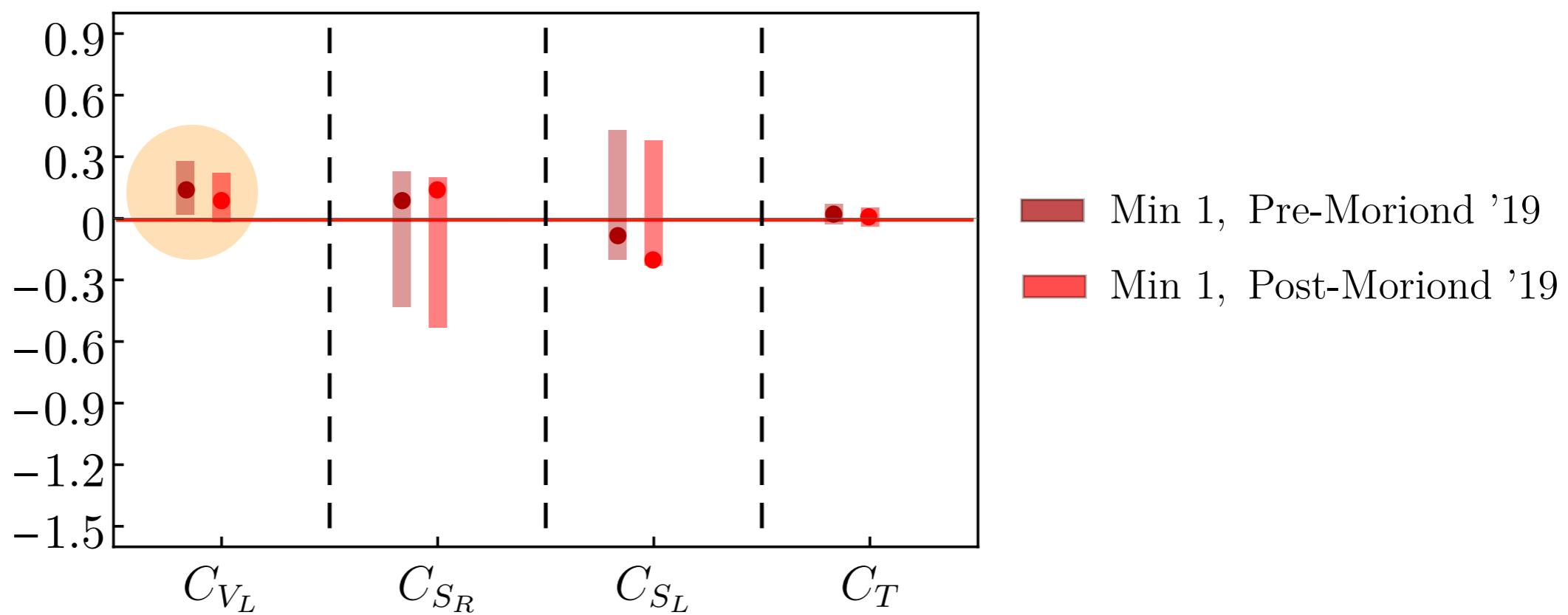
Global Fit: Results

- SM: $\chi^2_{SM} = 65.5 / 57$ d.o.f.

- New Physics:

$$\chi^2_{min1b} = 37.4 / 54 \text{ d.o.f.}$$

10%



What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:

- EFT
- New physics only in the third generation
- C_{V_R} flavour universal
- CP conserving W.C.

- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:

→ EFT

→ New physics only in the third generation of leptons

→ C_{V_R} flavour universal

→ CP conserving W.C.

No significant improvement of χ^2
by promoting the W.C. to be complex

- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:

→ EFT

→ New physics only in the third generation of leptons

→ C_{V_R} flavour universal

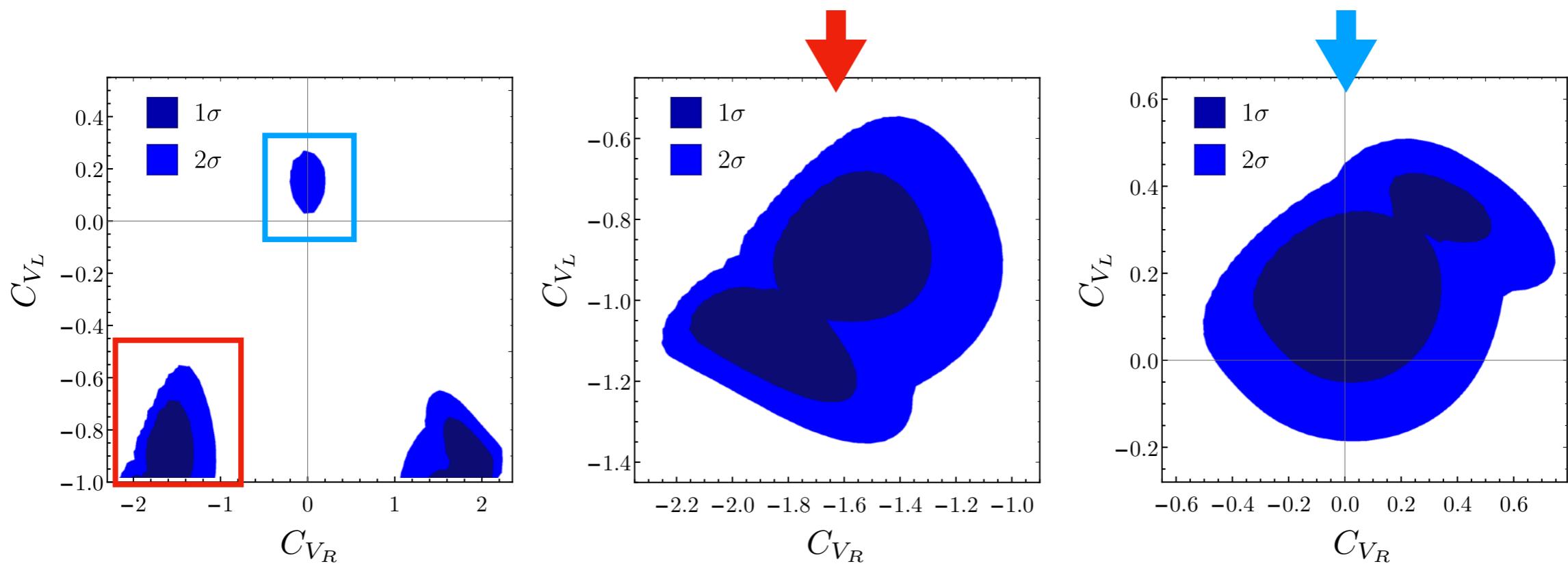
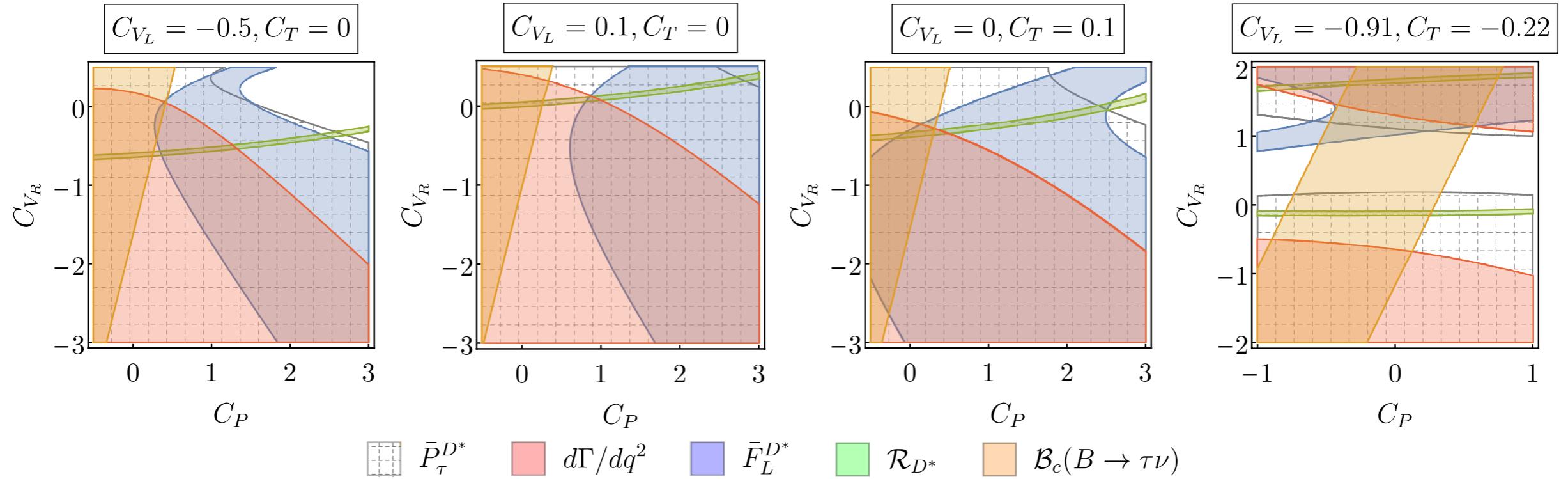
EW breaking is non-linear?

→ CP conserving W.C.

- Experimental measurements

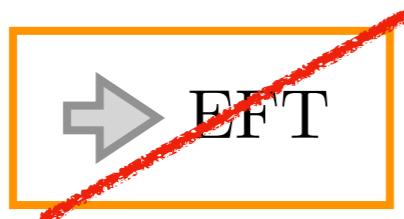
An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

Global fit + C_{V_R}



What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:



New light d.o.f.

- New physics only in the third generation of leptons
- C_{V_R} flavour universal
- CP conserving W.C.

- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:

→ EFT New light d.o.f.

[C. Bobeth et al., a month ago]

→ New physics only in the third generation of leptons

??

→ C_{V_R} flavour universal

→ CP conserving W.C.

- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

What is going on?

- Theory assumptions:

- EFT New light d.o.f.
- New physics only in the third generation of leptons
- C_{V_R} flavour universal
- CP conserving W.C.

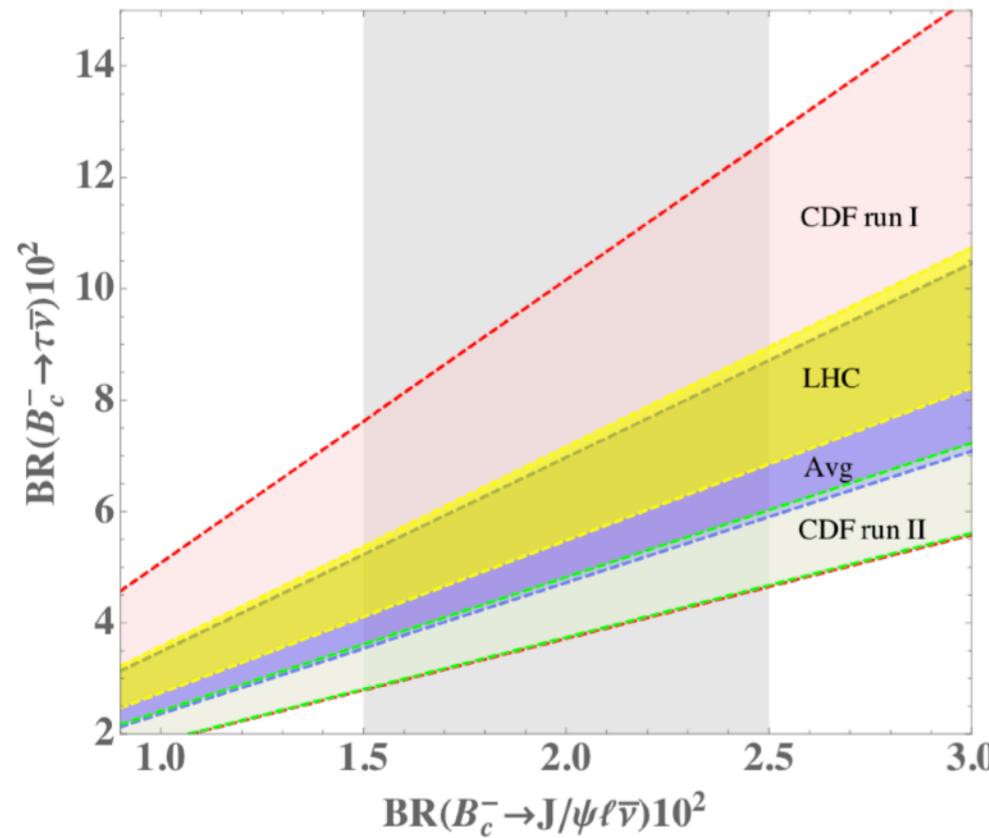
- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

Bounds on $\text{Br}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu})$

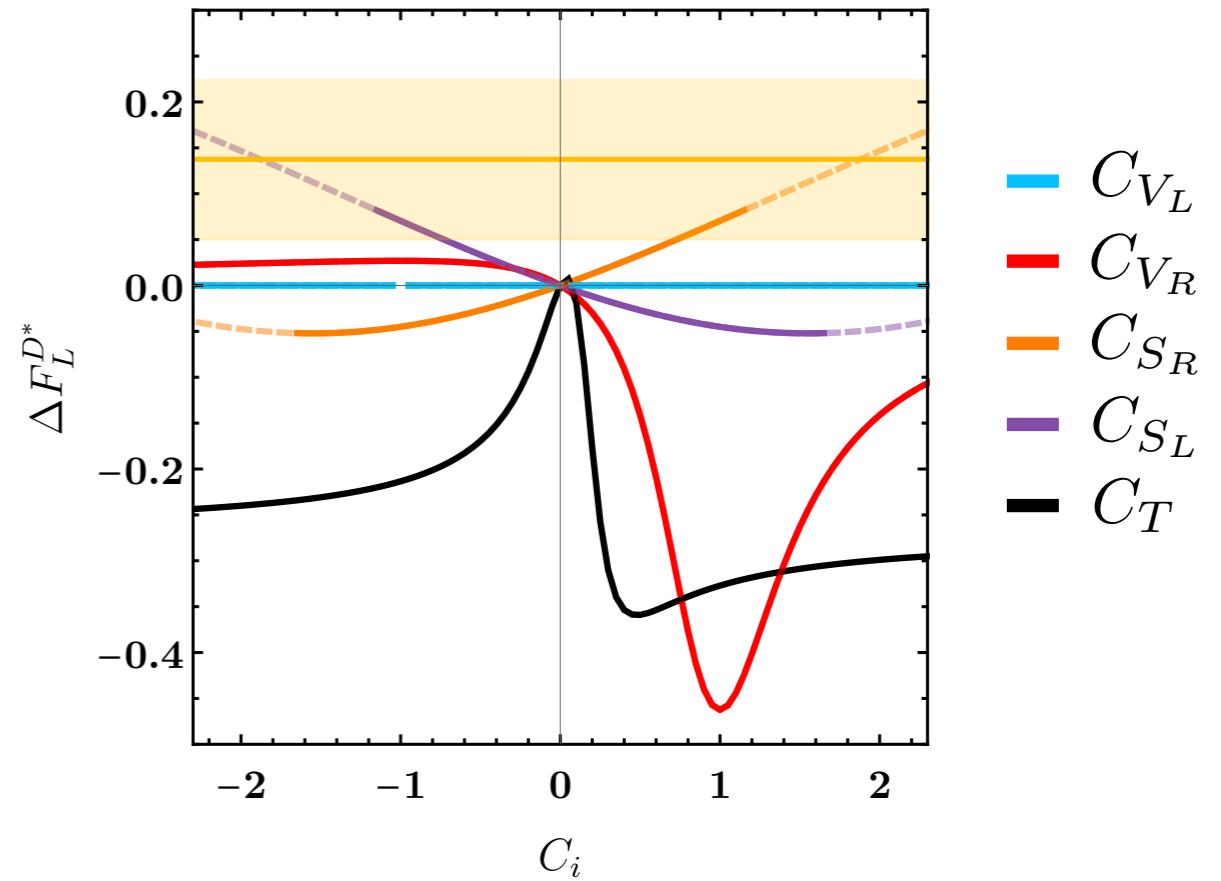
Resurrection of the scalar candidates ?

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}) < 10\%$$



[Akeroyd et al., 2017]

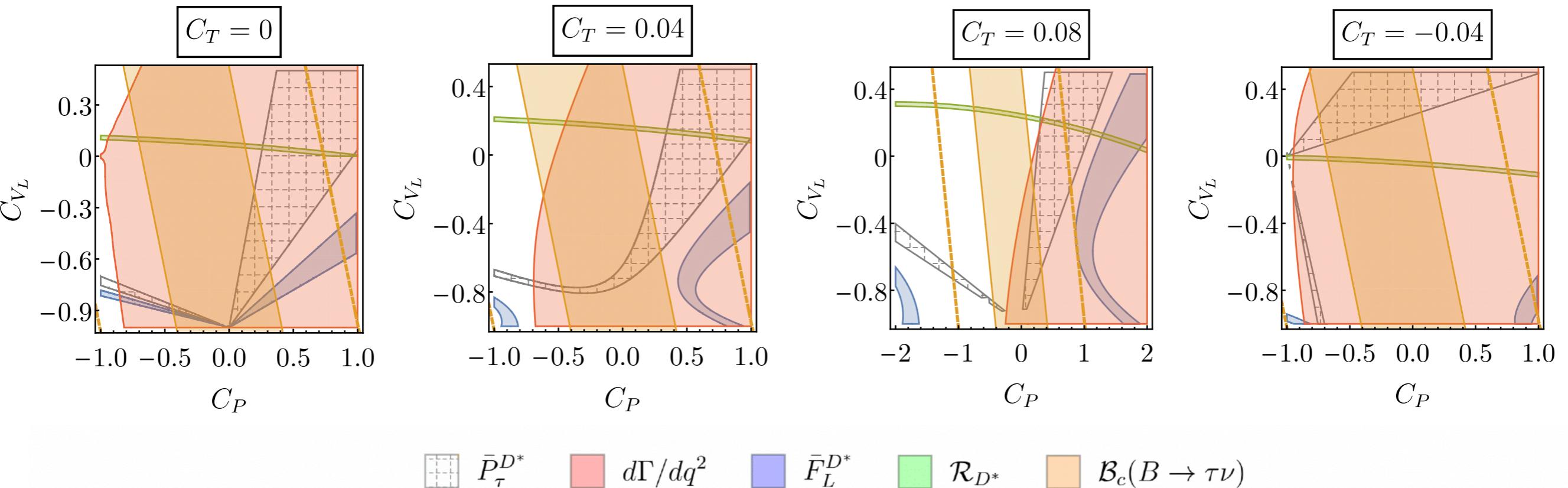
$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}) < 60\%$$



See discussion in [M. Blanke et al., 2019]

Implications of new measurements?

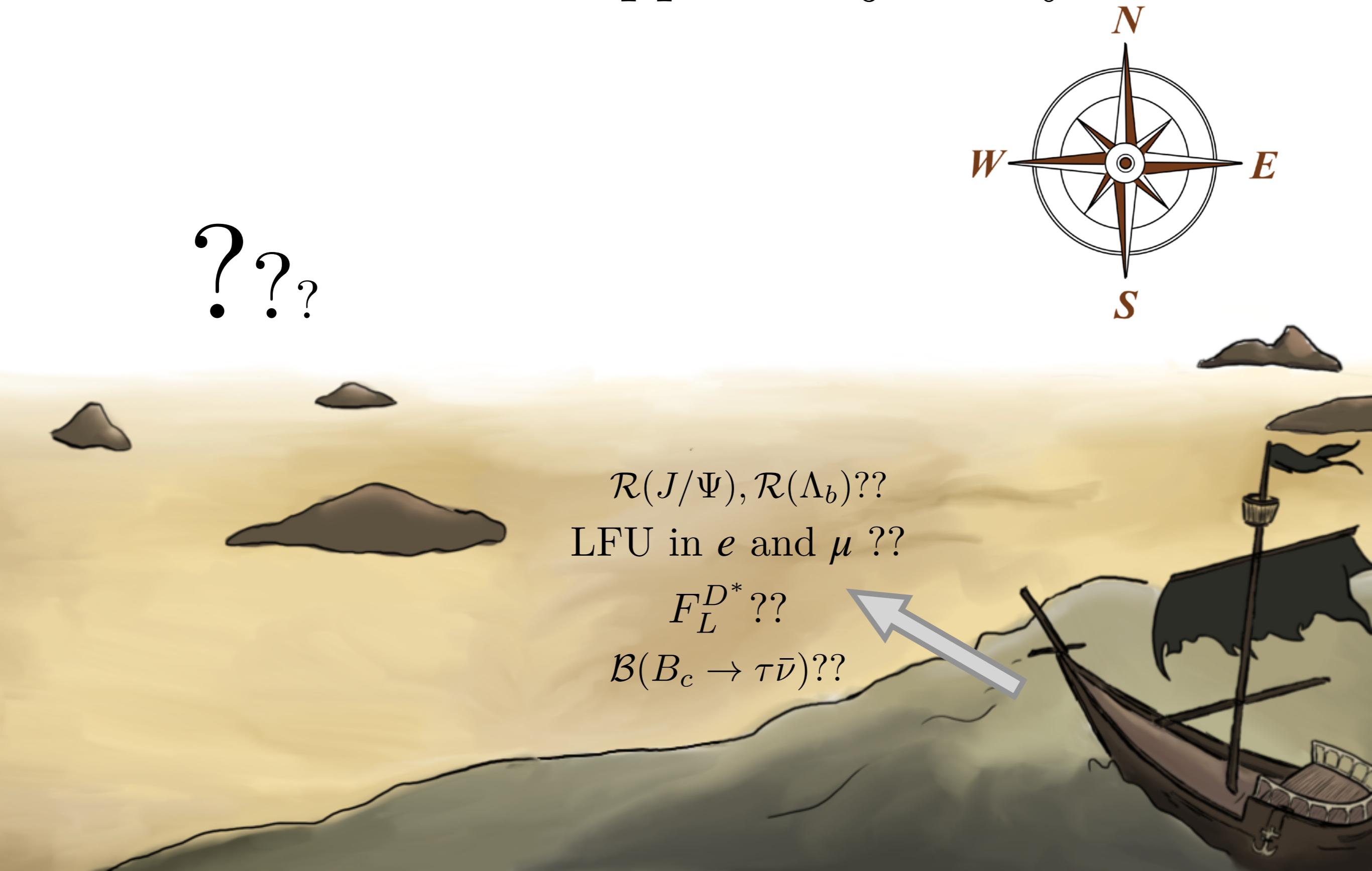
[Speculating...]



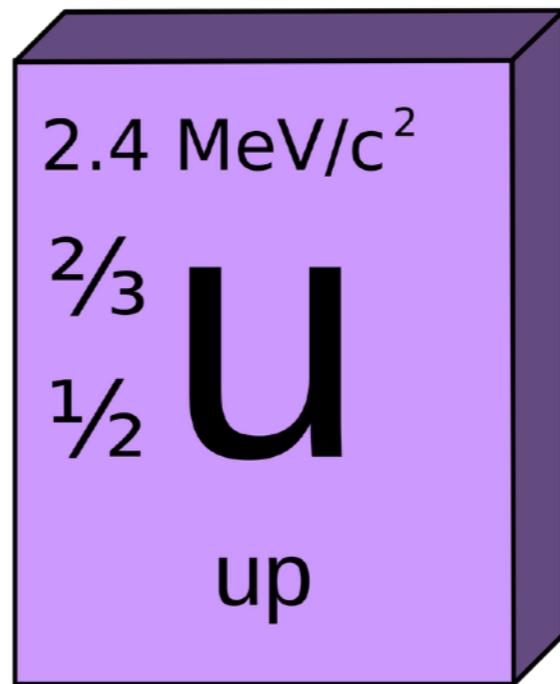
Belle-II	5 ab ⁻¹	50 ab ⁻¹
\mathcal{R}_{D^*}	$(\pm 3.0 \pm 2.5)\%$	$(\pm 1.0 \pm 2.0)\%$
$\bar{P}_\tau^{D^*}$	$\pm 0.18 \pm 0.08$	$\pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$

My guess: $F_L^{D^*} \sim 15\% \rightarrow 5\%$

The EFT approach journey



Thank you!



SLIDES

Global Fit: Goodness of the fit

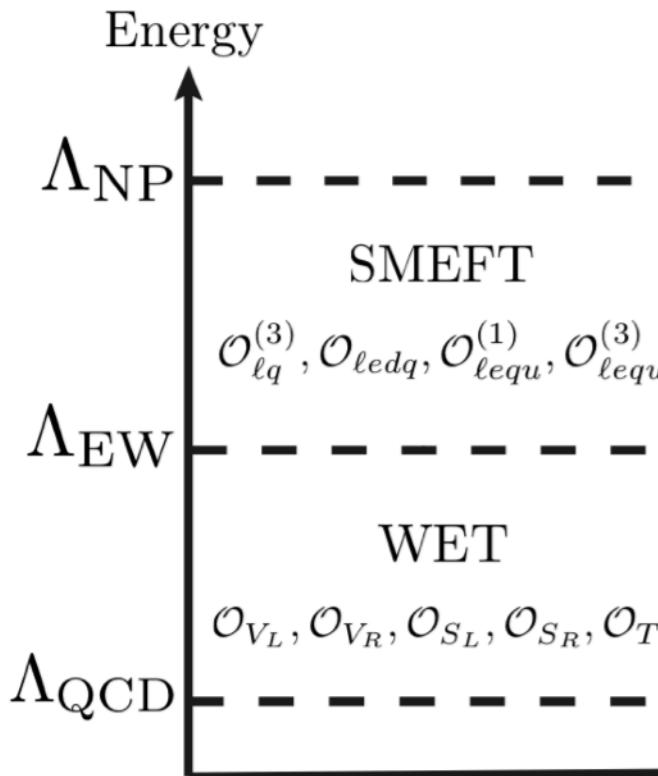
- P-value

$$p(\chi_{\min}^2, n) \equiv \int_{\chi_{\min}^2}^{\infty} dz \chi^2(z, n)$$

- Pull [# of standard deviations]

$$\text{Pull}_{\text{SM}} \equiv \text{prob}(\Delta\chi_i^2, \Delta n_i)[\sigma] = \sqrt{2} \text{Erf}^{-1}[\text{CDF}(\Delta\chi_i^2, \Delta n_i)]$$

Global Fit: New Physics interpretations



Spin	Q.N.	Nature	Allowed couplings	SMEFT	WET
0	$S_1 \sim (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	LQ	$\overline{q_L^c} \ell_L, \overline{d_R} u_R^c, \overline{u_R^c} e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{V_L}, \tilde{C}_{S_L}, \tilde{C}_T$	C_{V_L}, C_{S_L}, C_T
0	$S_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	LQ	$\overline{q_L^c} \ell_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}
0	$R_2 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$	LQ	$\overline{u_R} \ell_L, \overline{q_L} e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{S_L}, \tilde{C}_T$	C_{S_L}, C_T
0	$H_2 \sim (1, 2, 1/2)$	SB	$\overline{q_L} d_R, \overline{\ell_L} e_R, \overline{u_R} q_L$	$\tilde{C}_{S_R}, \tilde{C}_{S_L}$	C_{S_R}, C_{S_L}, C_T
1	$V_2 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$	LQ	$\overline{d_R^c} \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \overline{e_R^c} \gamma_\mu q_L$	\tilde{C}_{S_R}	C_{S_R}
1	$U_1 \sim (3, 1, 2/3)$	LQ	$\overline{q_L} \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \overline{d_R} \gamma_\mu e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{V_L}, \tilde{C}_{S_R}$	C_{V_L}, C_{S_R}
1	$U_3 \sim (3, 3, 2/3)$	LQ	$\overline{q_L} \gamma_\mu \ell_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}
1	$W'_\mu \sim (1, 3, 0)$	VB	$\overline{\ell_L} \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \overline{q_L} \gamma_\mu q_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}

- Effect of the running between WET and SMEFT W.C ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV)

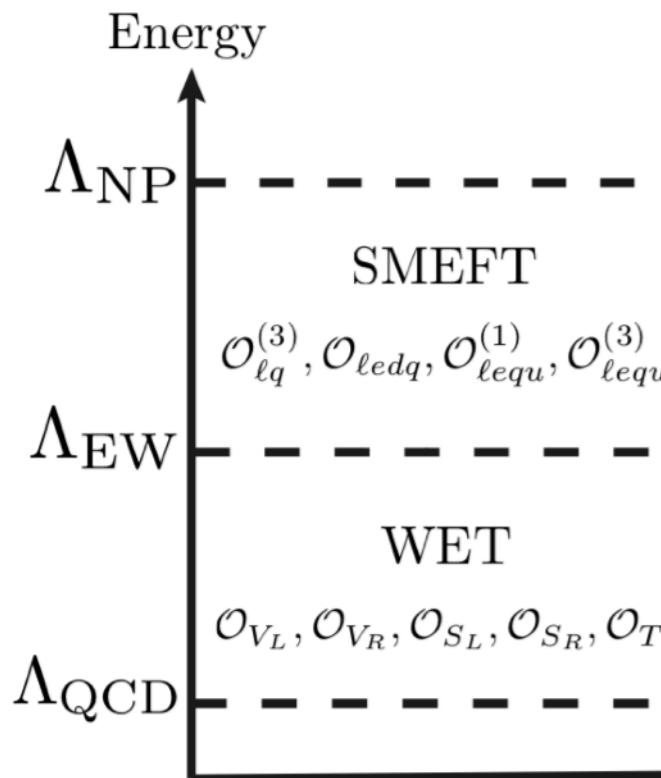
$$C_{V_L}(\mu_b) = -1.503 \tilde{C}_{V_L}(\Lambda),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{C_{S_L}}(\mu_b) = -1.257 \textcolor{red}{\tilde{C}_{S_L}}(\Lambda) + 0.2076 \textcolor{red}{\tilde{C}_T}(\Lambda),$$

$$C_{S_R}(\mu_b) = -1.254 \tilde{C}_{S_R}(\Lambda),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{C_T}(\mu_b) = 0.002725 \cdot \textcolor{red}{\tilde{C}_{S_L}}(\Lambda) - 0.6059 \textcolor{red}{\tilde{C}_T}(\Lambda).$$

Global Fit: New Physics interpretations



Spin	Q.N.	Nature	Allowed couplings	SMEFT	WET
0	$S_1 \sim (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	LQ	$\bar{q}_L^c \ell_L, \bar{d}_R^c u_R^c, \bar{u}_R^c e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{V_L}, \tilde{C}_{S_L}, \tilde{C}_T$	C_{V_L}, C_{S_L}, C_T
0	$S_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	LQ	$\bar{q}_L^c \ell_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}
0	$R_2 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$	LQ	$\bar{u}_R \ell_L, \bar{q}_L e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{S_L}, \tilde{C}_T$	C_{S_L}, C_T
0	$H_2 \sim (1, 2, 1/2)$	SB	$\bar{q}_L d_R, \bar{\ell}_L e_R, \bar{u}_R q_L$	$\tilde{C}_{S_R}, \tilde{C}_{S_L}$	C_{S_R}, C_{S_L}, C_T
1	$V_2 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$	LQ	$\bar{d}_R^c \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \bar{e}_R^c \gamma_\mu q_L$	\tilde{C}_{S_R}	C_{S_R}
1	$U_1 \sim (3, 1, 2/3)$	LQ	$\bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu e_R$	$\tilde{C}_{V_L}, \tilde{C}_{S_R}$	C_{V_L}, C_{S_R}
1	$U_3 \sim (3, 3, 2/3)$	LQ	$\bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu \ell_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}
1	$W'_\mu \sim (1, 3, 0)$	VB	$\bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\mu \ell_L, \bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu q_L$	\tilde{C}_{V_L}	C_{V_L}

- Global minimum:

$$C_{V_L} = 0.09^{+0.13}_{-0.11}, \quad C_{S_R} = 0.14^{+0.06}_{-0.67}, \quad C_{S_L} = -0.20^{+0.58}_{-0.03}, \quad C_T = 0.007^{+0.046}_{-0.044}$$

- New gauge mediator: $W' \sim (1,3,0)$

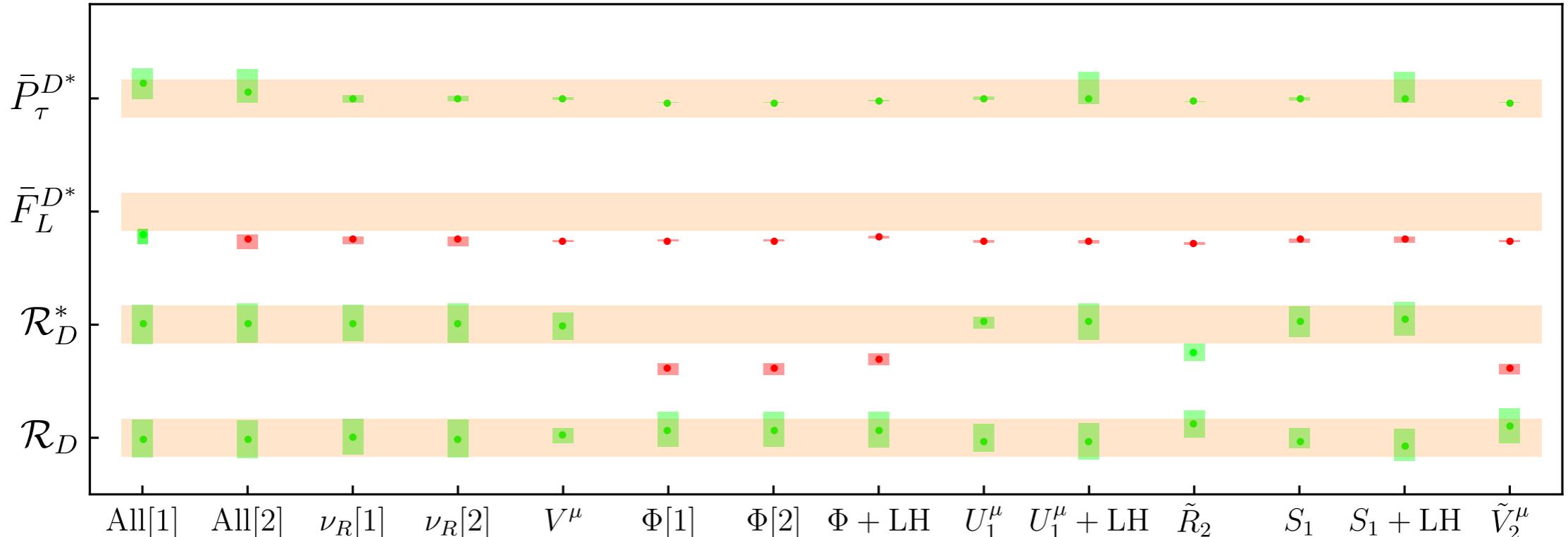
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset -\frac{\tilde{g}_{\ell\nu\ell}\tilde{g}_{du}^\dagger}{M_{W'}^2}(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\mu \nu_{\ell L})(\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L) \Rightarrow M_{W'} = 0.22 \text{ TeV}$$

Ruled out

(sequential W')

Global fit + ν_R

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau\nu) \leq 10\%$$



- Motivated scenarios:

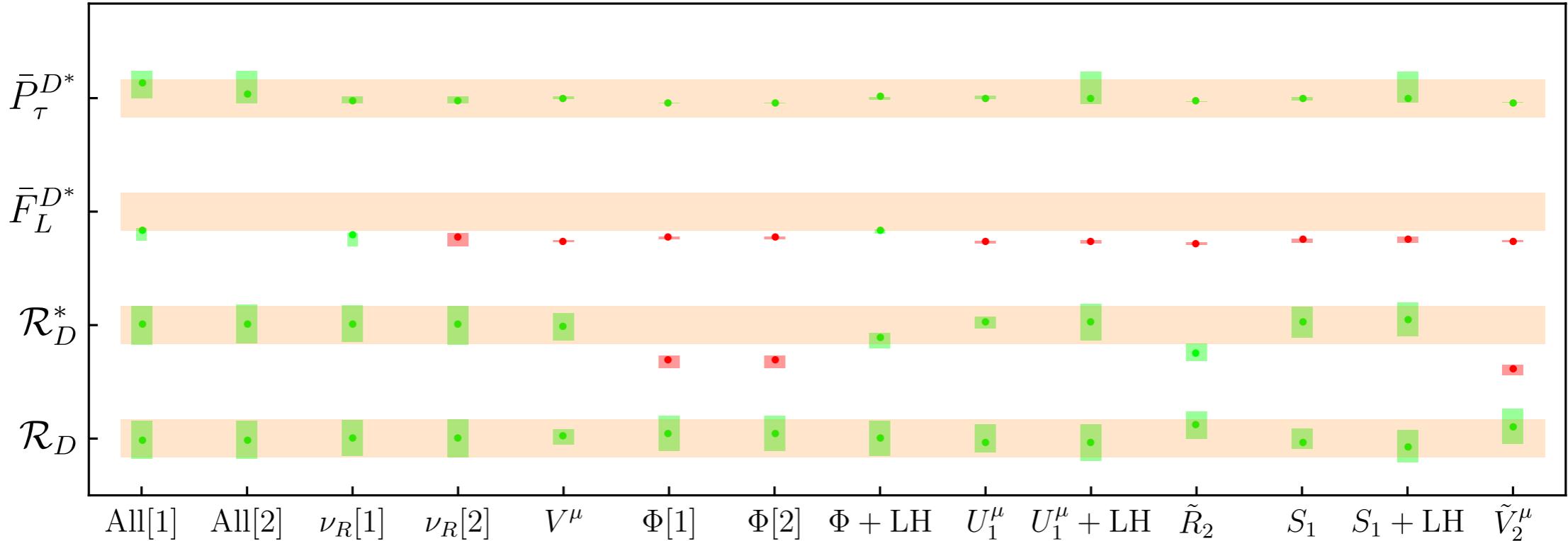
$C_{LL}^V +$ All RH
All

All RH
 ν_R

$\Phi \sim (1, 2, 1/2)$	SCALAR
$S_1 \sim (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	
$\tilde{R}_2 \sim (3, 2, 1/6)$	
$U_1^\mu \sim (3, 1, 2/3)$	VECTOR
$U_3^\mu \sim (3, 3, 2/3)$	
$\tilde{V}_2^\mu \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)$	
$V^\mu \sim (1, 1, -1)$	

Global fit + ν_R

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau\nu) \leq 30\%$$



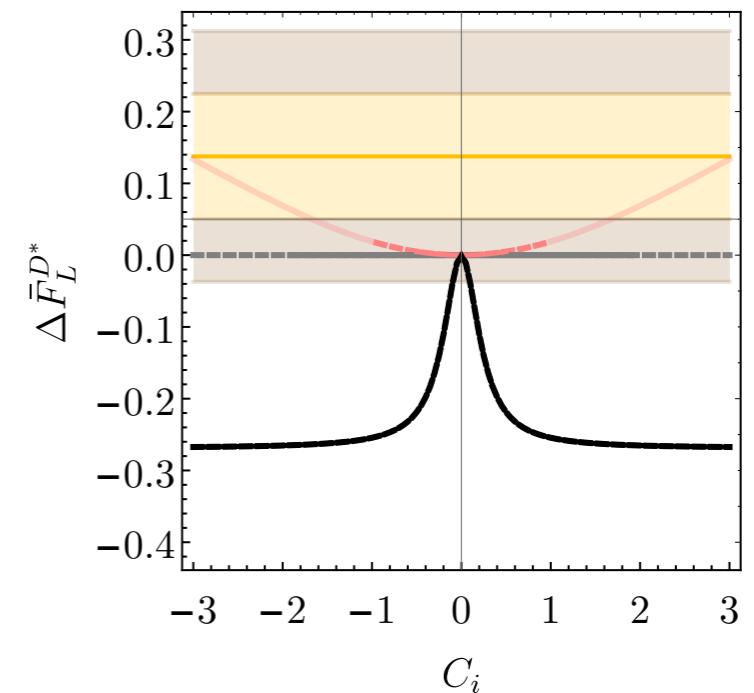
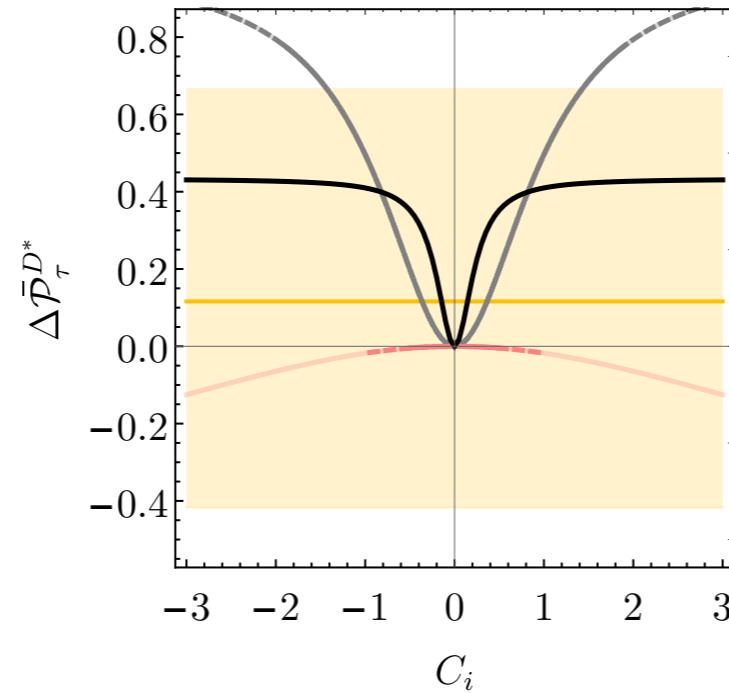
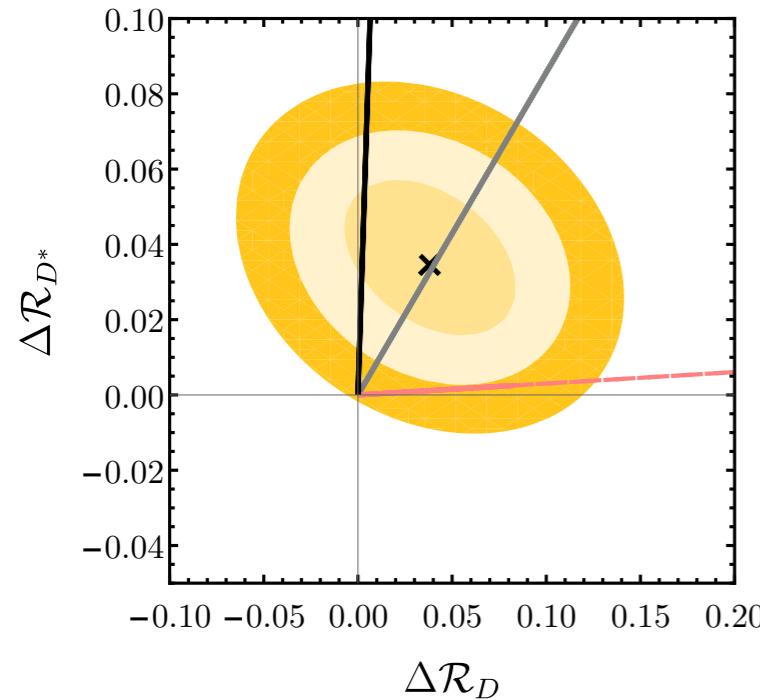
- Motivated scenarios:

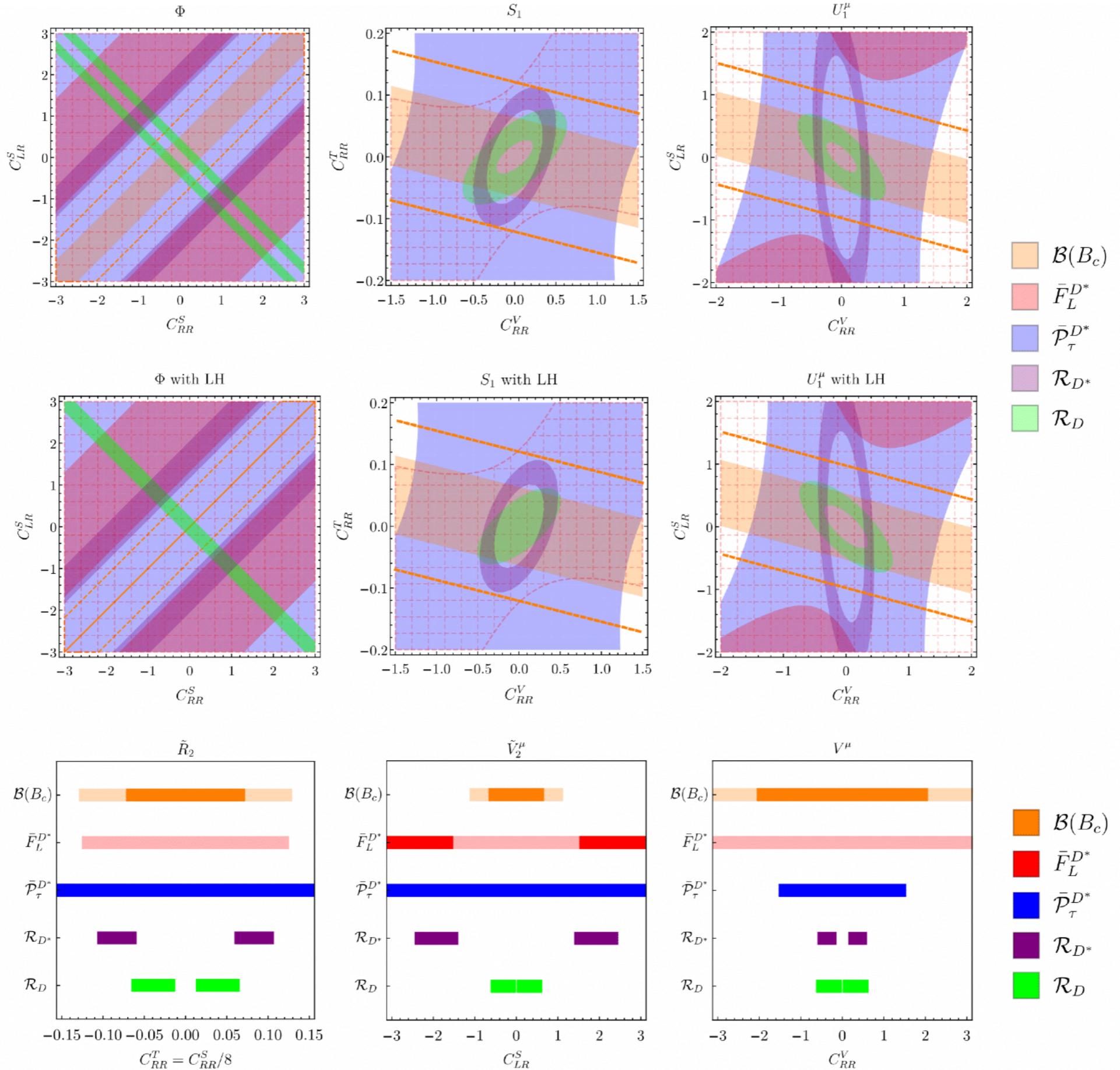
$C_{LL}^V +$ All RH
All

All RH
 ν_R

$\Phi \sim (1, 2, 1/2)$	SCALAR
$S_1 \sim (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	
$\tilde{R}_2 \sim (3, 2, 1/6)$	
$U_1^\mu \sim (3, 1, 2/3)$	VECTOR
$U_3^\mu \sim (3, 3, 2/3)$	
$\tilde{V}_2^\mu \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)$	
$V^\mu \sim (1, 1, -1)$	

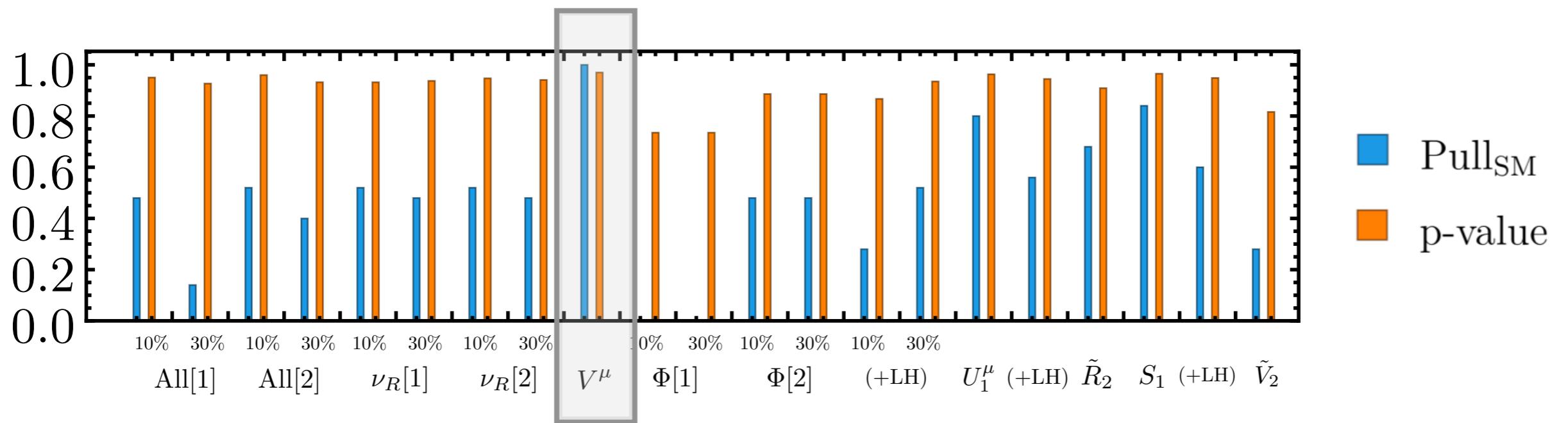
Global fit + ν_R





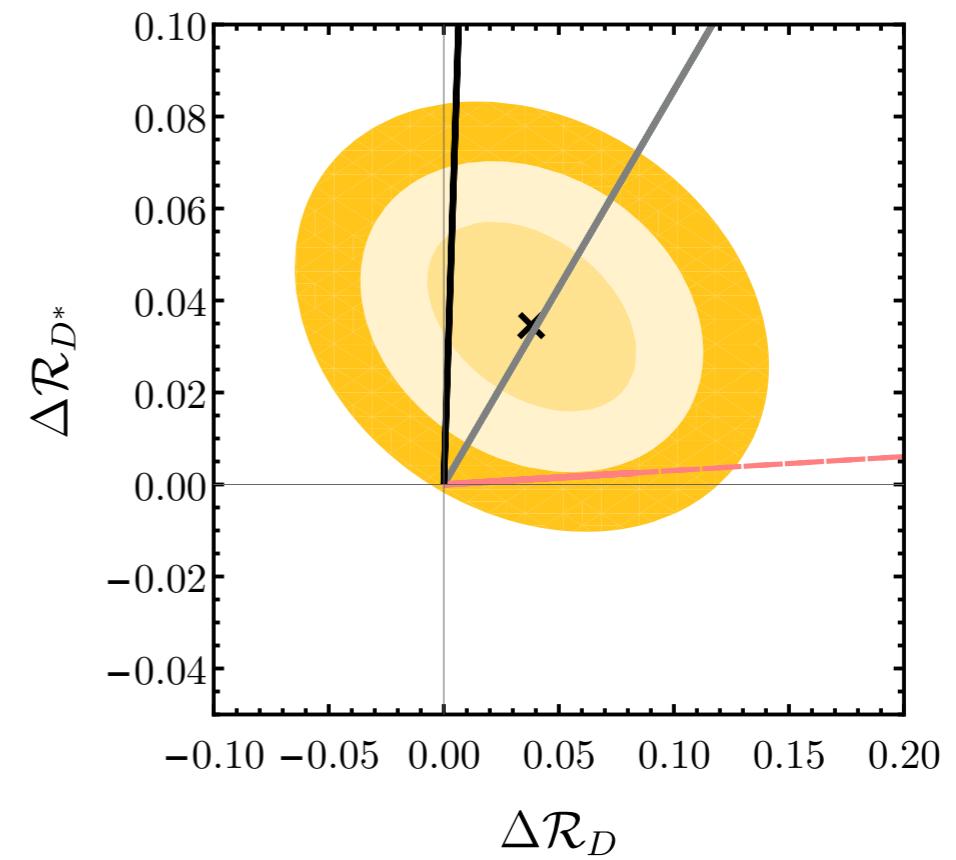
Global fit + ν_R

- Preferred scenarios:



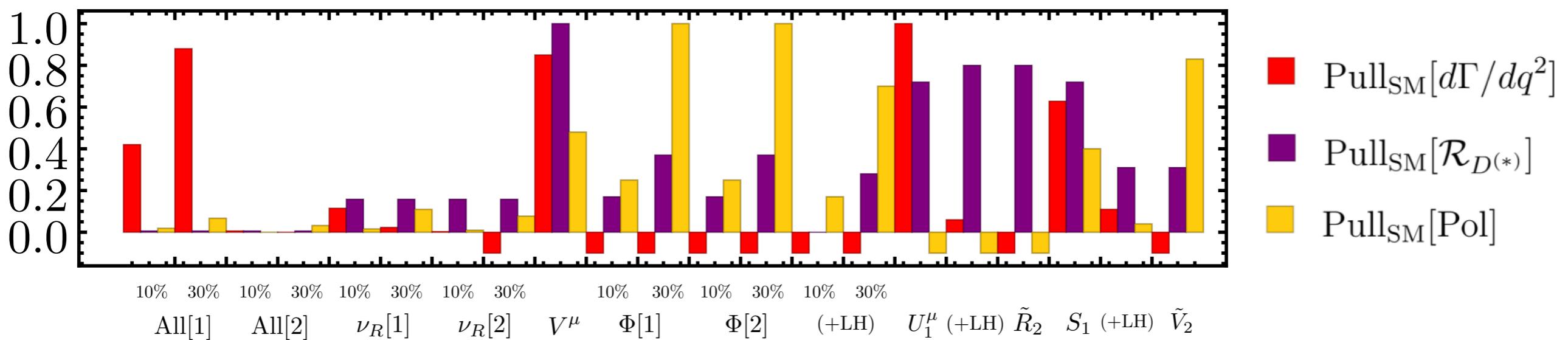
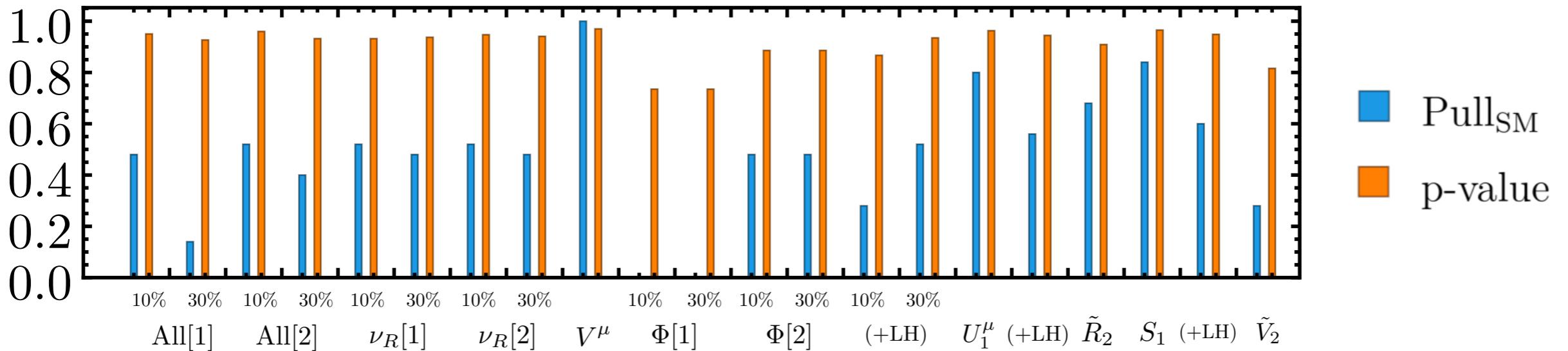
$V^\mu \sim (1, 1, -1) \rightarrow C_{RR}^V$
Pull: 3.7

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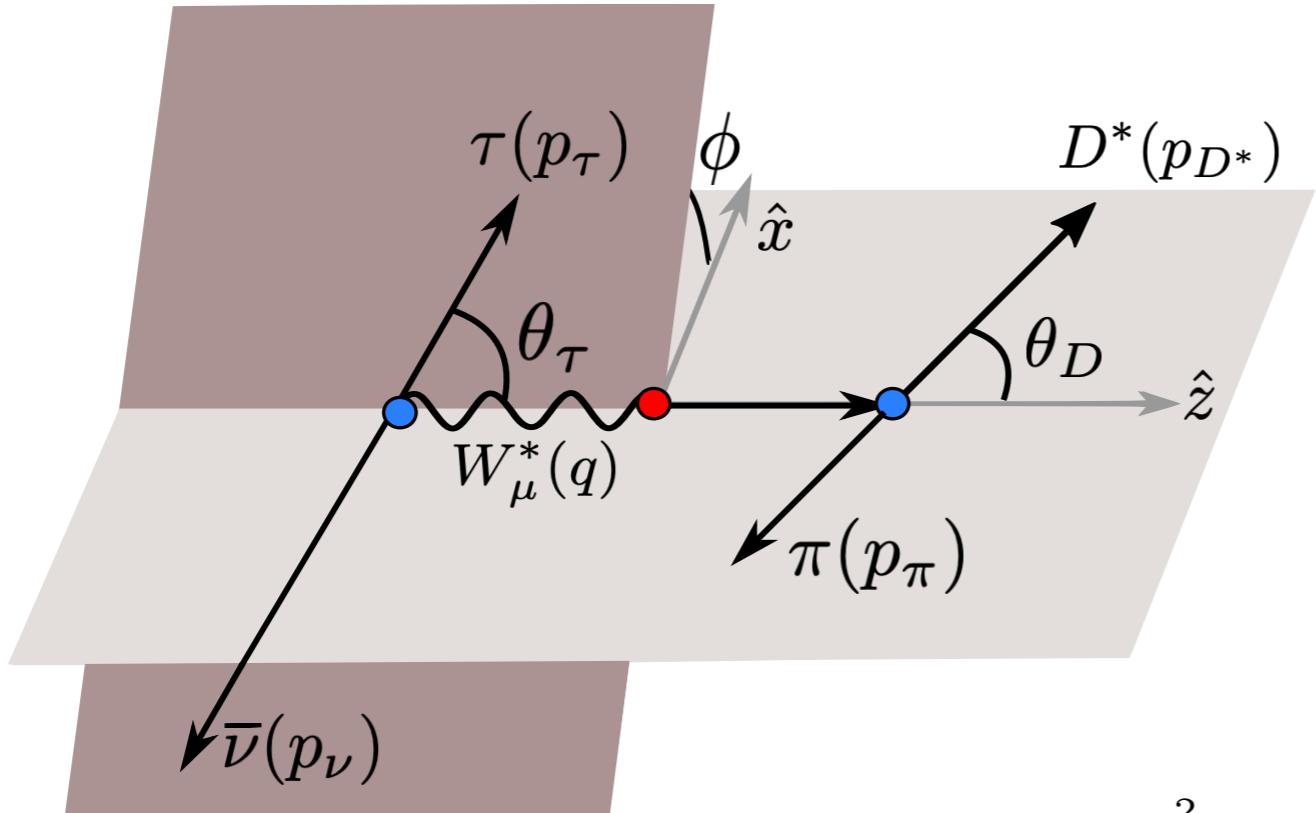


Global fit + ν_R

- Preferred scenarios:



Angular observables (D^*)



$$F_L^{D^*} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma_{\lambda_{D^*}=0}}{dq^2}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\tau^{D^*} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} dq^2 \left(\frac{d\Gamma_{\lambda_\tau=1/2}}{dq^2} - \frac{d\Gamma_{\lambda_\tau=-1/2}}{dq^2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{FB}}^{D^*} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} dq^2 \left[\int_0^1 - \int_{-1}^0 \right] d \cos \theta_\tau \frac{d^2 \Gamma}{dq^2 d \cos \theta_\tau}$$