

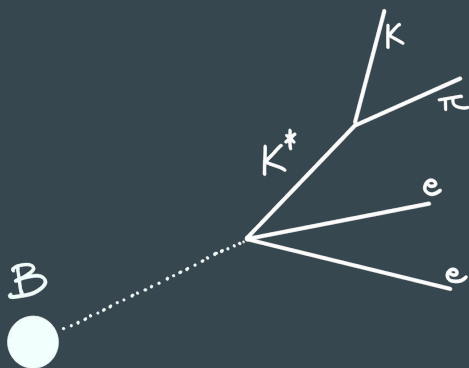
Angular analysis of the $B \rightarrow K^* e e$ decays in LHCb

Aleksandra Snoch

Recontres de Moriond EW 2023



LHCb measures b decays, and this is a rare one

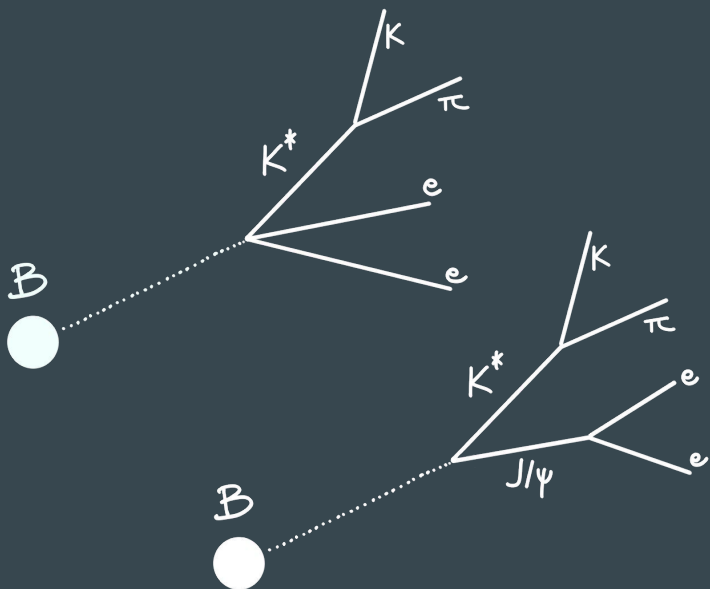


$$B \rightarrow K^* e e: \quad BR \approx 10^{-6}$$

$$B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi (\rightarrow e e): \quad BR \approx 10^{-3}$$

Testing Standard Model

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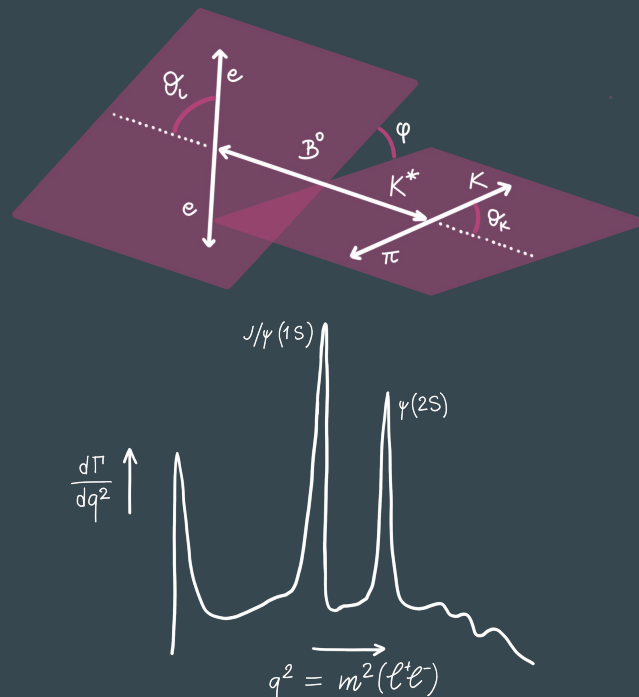
$$B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi (\rightarrow e e): \quad \text{BR} \approx 10^{-3}$$

Testing Standard Model

How to test it?

$$\frac{1}{d(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})/dq^2} \frac{d^4(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})}{dq^2 d\Omega} = \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[\begin{aligned} &\frac{3}{4}(1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K + \underline{F_L} \cos^2 \theta_K \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}(1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell \\ &- F_L \cos^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell + \underline{S_3} \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \cos 2\phi \\ &+ \underline{S_4} \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \cos \phi + \underline{S_5} \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \cos \phi \\ &+ \frac{4}{3} \underline{A_{FB}} \sin^2 \theta_K \cos \theta_\ell + \underline{S_7} \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \sin \phi \\ &+ \underline{S_8} \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \sin \phi + \underline{S_9} \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \sin 2\phi \end{aligned} \right]$$

Measuring angular coefficients



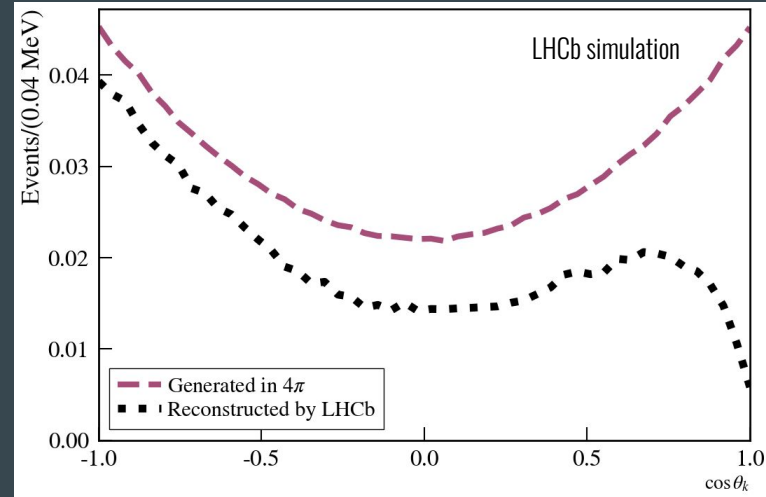
How to look for them?

Fit in B mass, decay angles, $m^2(l^+l^-)$

Challenges:

background parametrization

acceptance parametrization



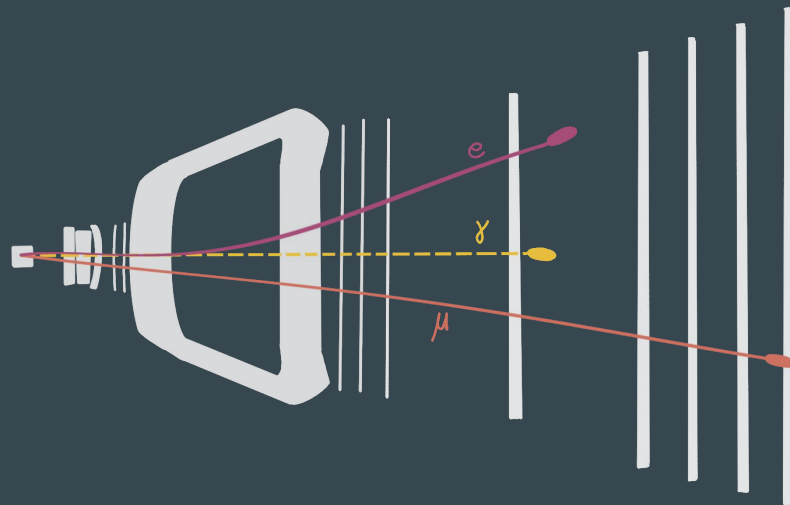
Electrons are challenging

Electrons emit bremsstrahlung

Worse mass resolution
Worse angular resolution

Resolution included in efficiency

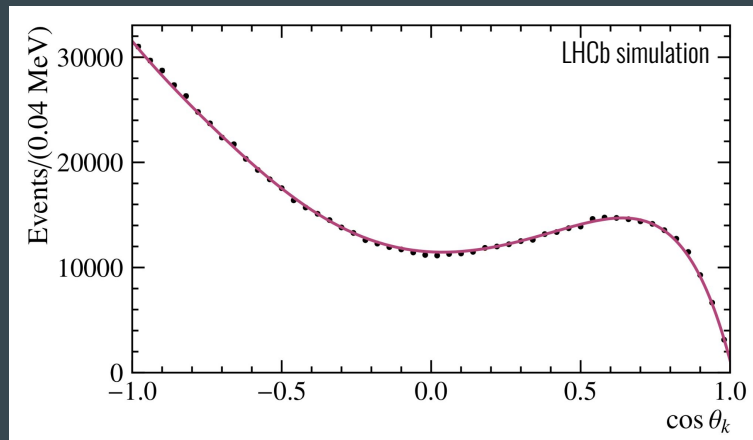
Focus on $B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi (\rightarrow ee)$



How to parametrize the acceptance?

Efficiency derived from simulated data

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon(\cos\theta_\ell, \cos\theta_K, \phi, q_c^2) &= \\ &= \sum_{klmn} c_{klmn} L_k(\cos\theta_\ell) L_l(\cos\theta_K) F_m(\phi) L_n(q_c^2)\end{aligned}$$



Full fit to $B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi (\rightarrow ee)$ agrees with results from $B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu\mu)$

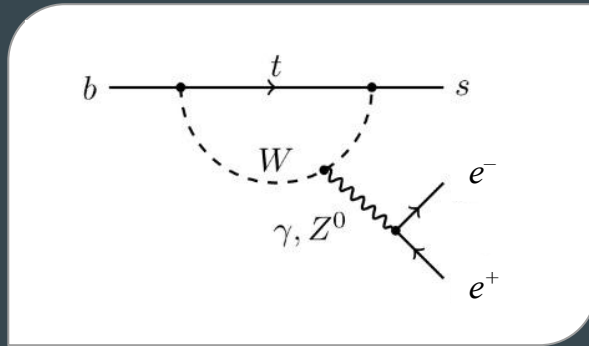
Take me home

$b \rightarrow sll$: great way to test Standard Model
angular analysis: measuring angular coefficients
 $B \rightarrow K^* ee$: the efficiency is well understood

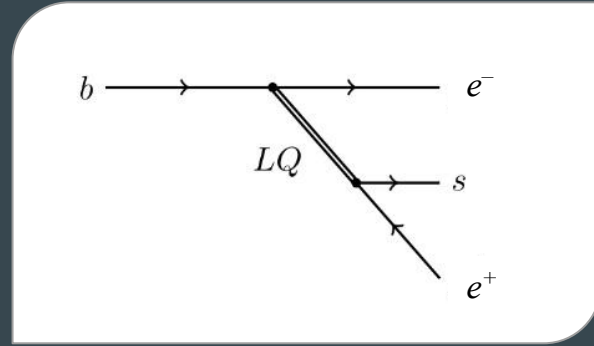
THE END

Testing Standard Model

Standard Model



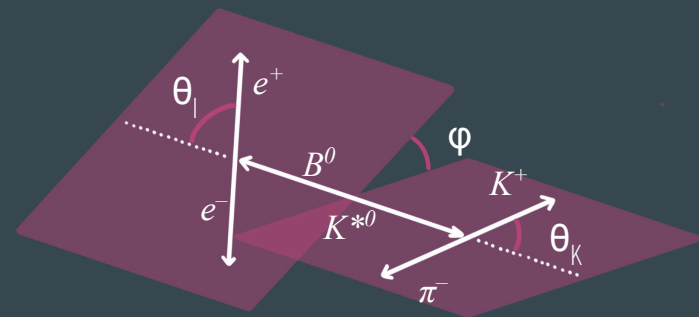
Leptoquarks?



HOW?

How to test it?

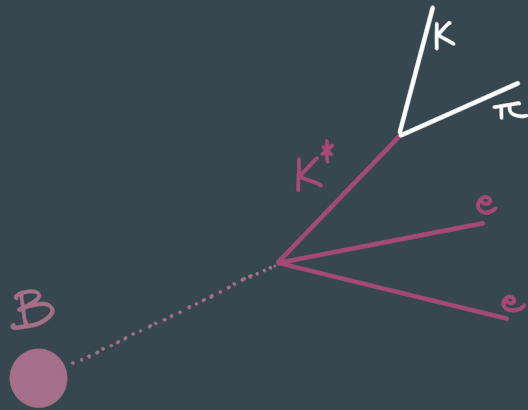
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$B \rightarrow K^* e e$: compare with SM

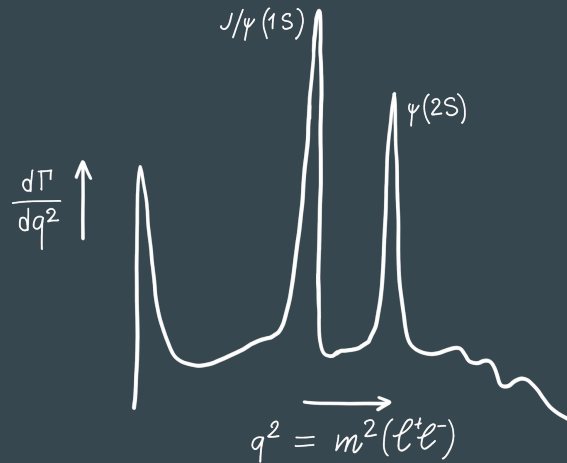
$B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi$: compare with $B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$

LHCb measures b decays, and this one is a rare one

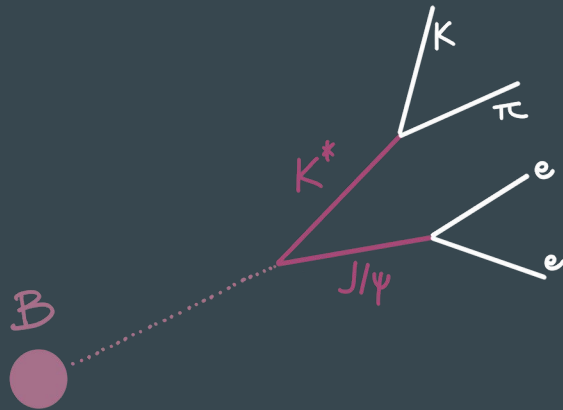


$$B \rightarrow K^* e e: \quad \text{BR} \approx 10^{-6}$$

$$B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi: \quad \text{BR} \approx 10^{-3}$$

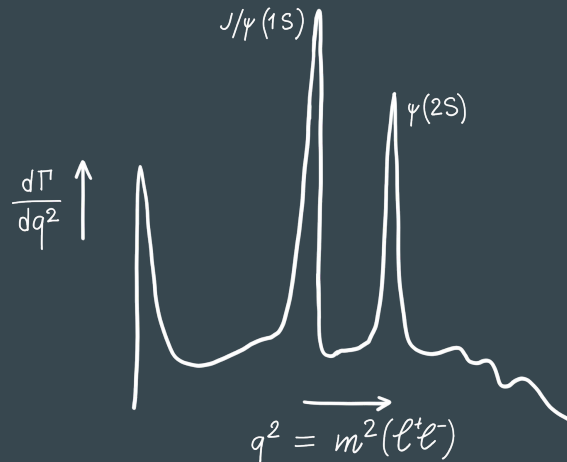


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Where to look for them?

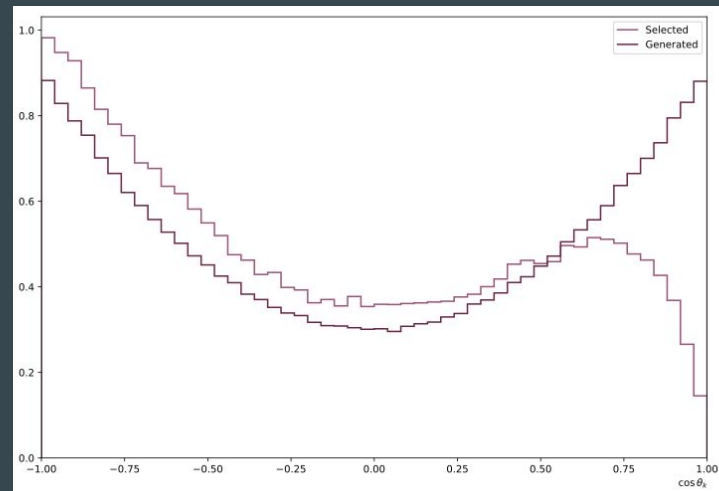
Fit in B mass, decay angles, $m^2(l^+l^-)$

Two challenges:

background parametrization

acceptance parametrization

Focus on $B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi$

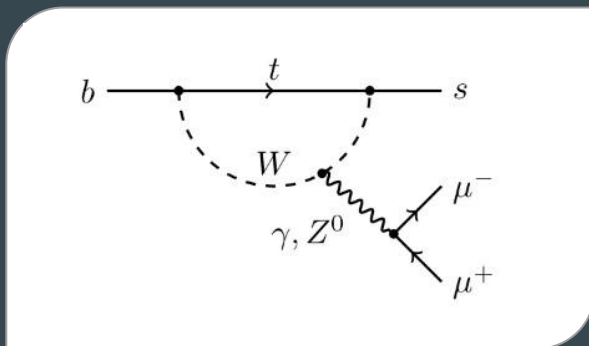


LHCb measures b decays, and this one is a rare one

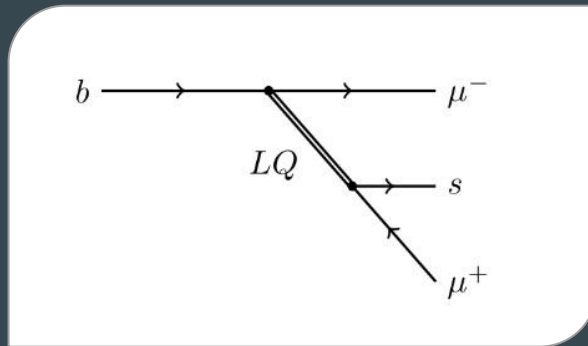
$$B \rightarrow K^* e e: \quad \text{BR} = 1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.17} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi: \quad \text{BR} = 1.27 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

Standard Model



Maybe leptoquarks?



How to measure that?

$$\frac{1}{d(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})/dq^2} \frac{d^4(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})}{dq^2 d\vec{\Omega}} = \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[\frac{3}{4}(1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K + F_L \cos^2 \theta_K \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4}(1 - F_L) \sin^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell \right. \\ \left. - F_L \cos^2 \theta_K \cos 2\theta_\ell + S_3 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \cos 2\phi \right. \\ \left. + S_4 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \cos \phi + S_5 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \cos \phi \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4}{3} A_{FB} \sin^2 \theta_K \cos \theta_\ell + S_7 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \sin \phi \right. \\ \left. + S_8 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \sin \phi + S_9 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \sin 2\phi \right]$$

different amplitudes give different
distributions of angles and q^2
-> angular analysis will show them

we look for differences in distributions of angles and
 q^2

