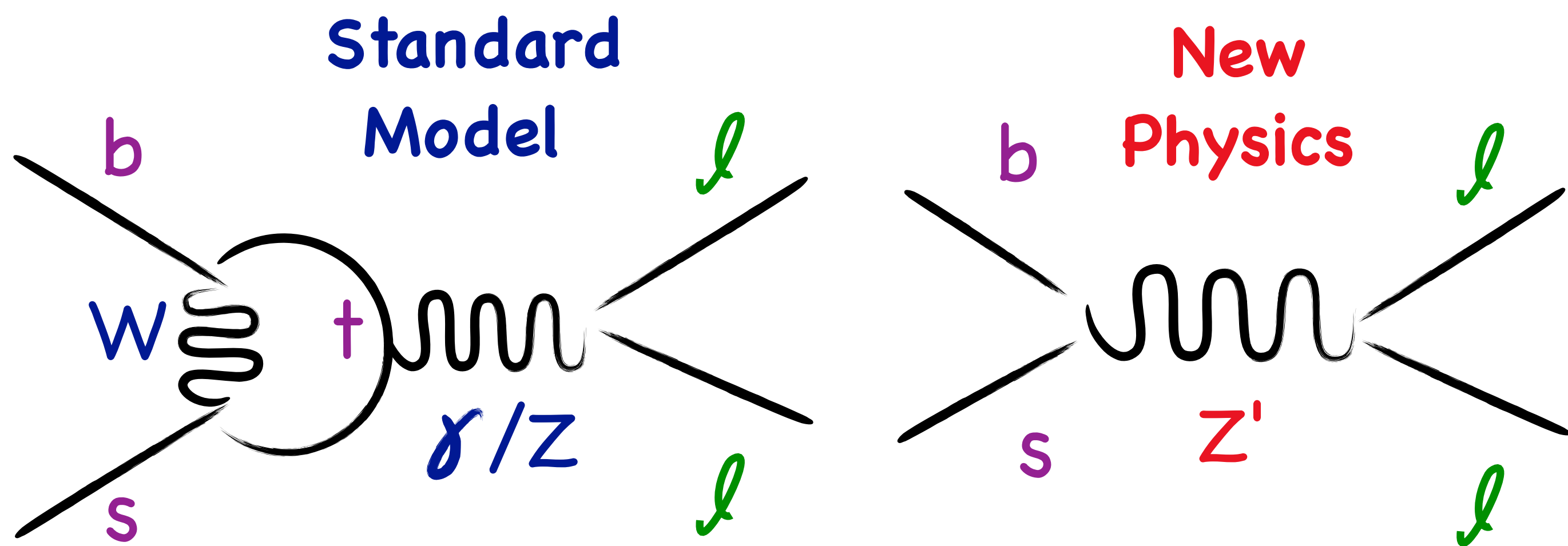
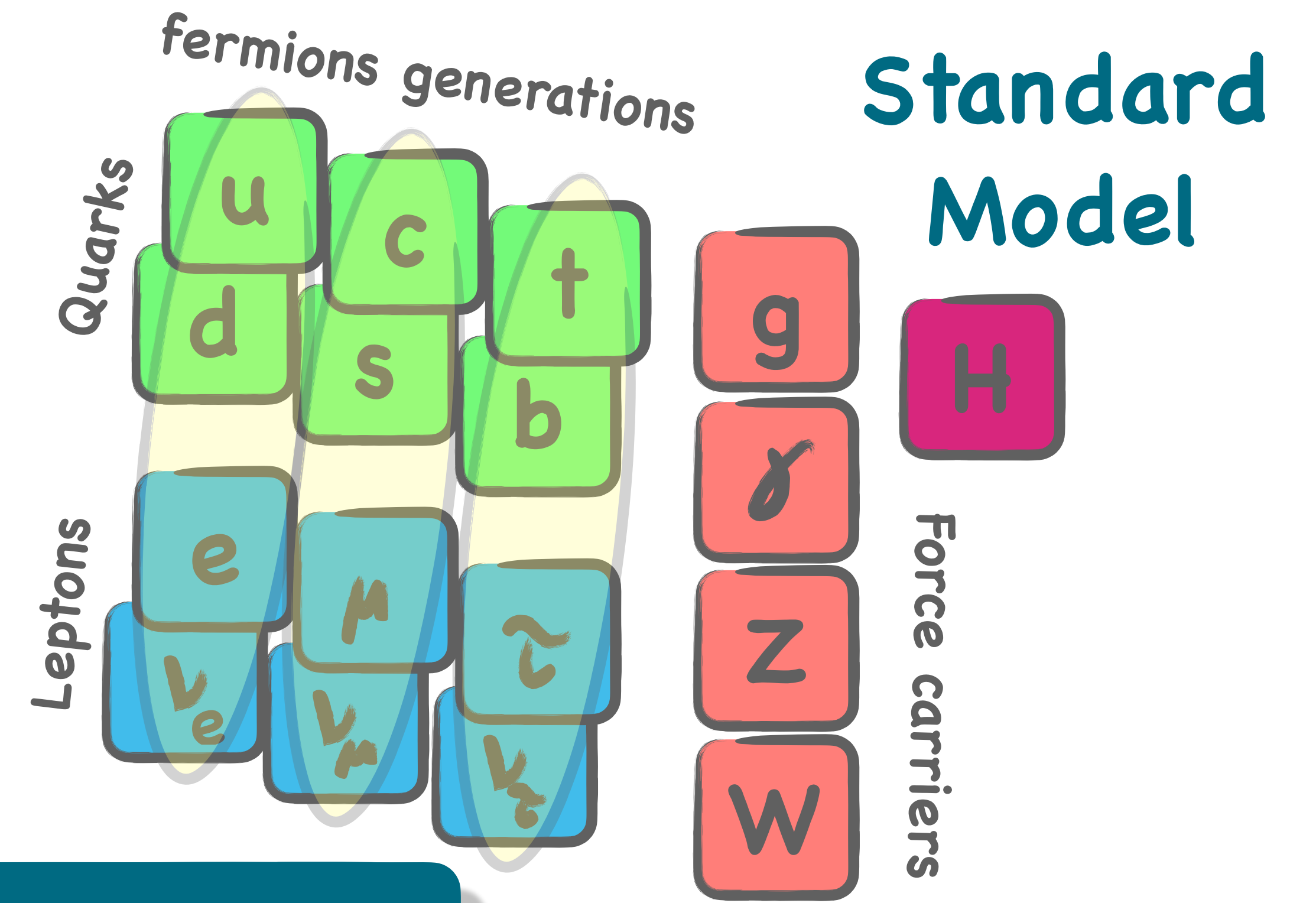


### What is Lepton Flavour Universality (LFU)?

For the Standard Model of particle physics the 3 lepton generations are identical except for their masses

LFU is an "Accidental symmetry" of the Standard Model, well verified e.g. in  $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell$  (with a precision of  $\sim 0.5\%$  on relative BR)



### Why $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays ?

Flavour changing neutral currents are ideal to study LFU:

- ▶ Very small SM amplitude (forbidden at tree level), sensitive to new physics contributions
- ▶ **New particles** can enter loops and/or create new diagrams

### How to test LFU?

With ratios of branching fractions, as:

$$R_{X_s} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s e^+ e^-)} \quad X_s = K, K^*, K\pi\pi \dots$$

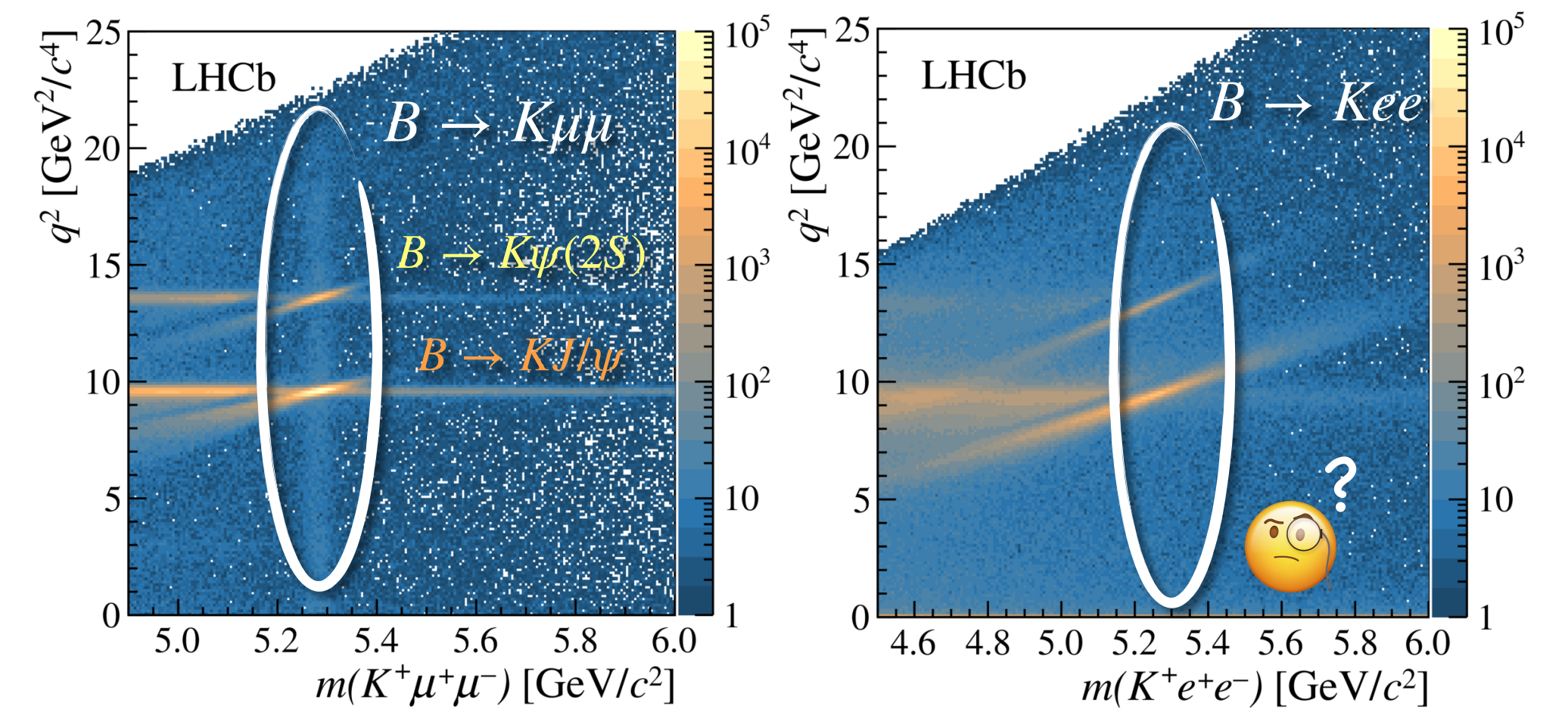
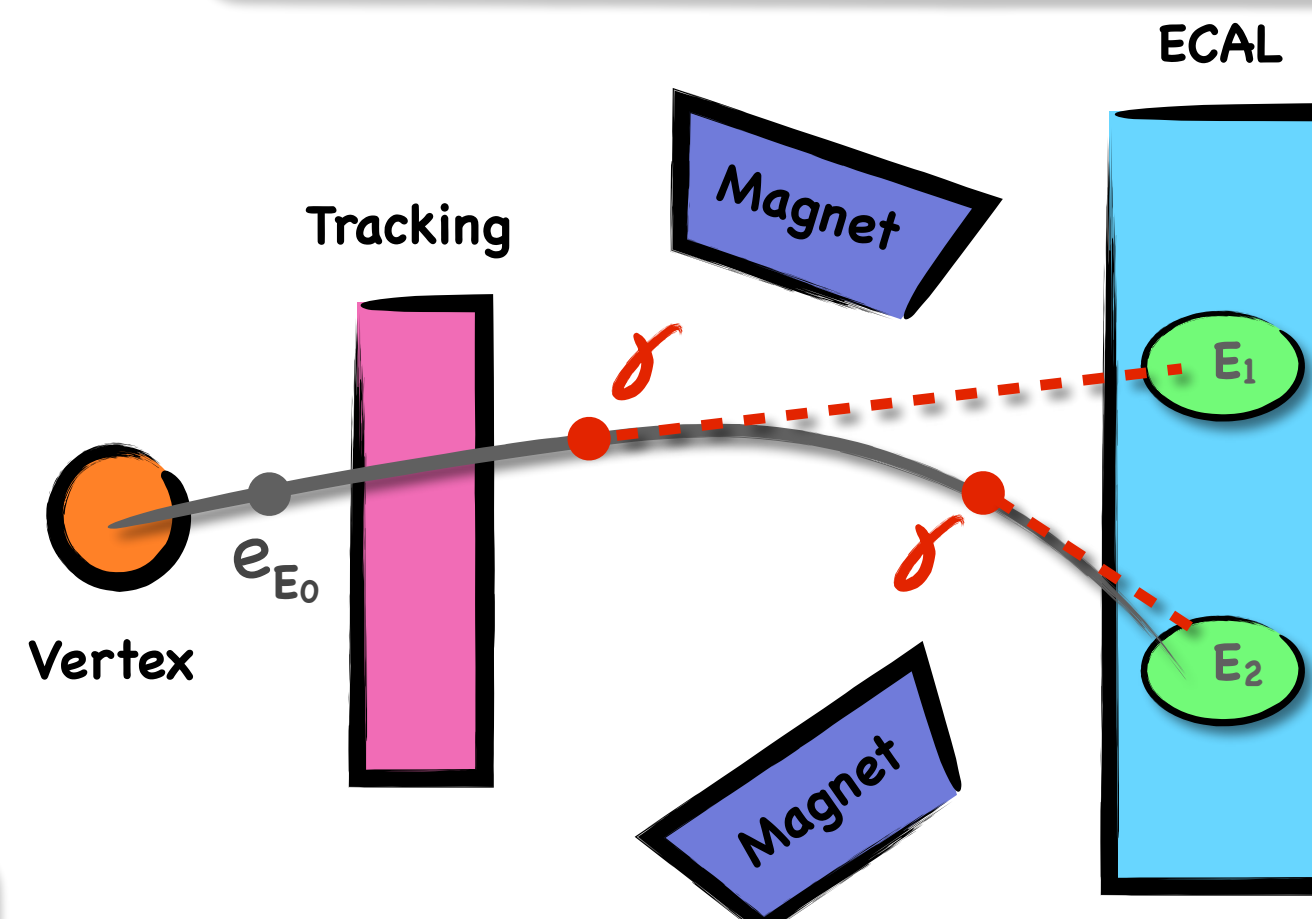
- ▶ Predicted to be exactly 1 in the SM (except for  $e/\mu$  mass differences)
- ▶ Sensitive to differences between lepton species
- ▶ Small uncertainties from QCD theoretical corrections

#### Already observed evidence of deviation!

- ▶  $R_K$  found to be  $3.1 \sigma$  away from the expected value of 1. [arXiv:2103.11769](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.11769)

### Why the LHCb detector ?

- ▶ Single arm forward spectrometer ( $2 < \eta < 5$ )
- ▶ Specialised in precision measurements of decays of particles containing b quarks
- ▶ Electrons reconstruction more challenging than muons
- ▶ They can emit bremsstrahlung photons leading to a not trivial energy reconstruction



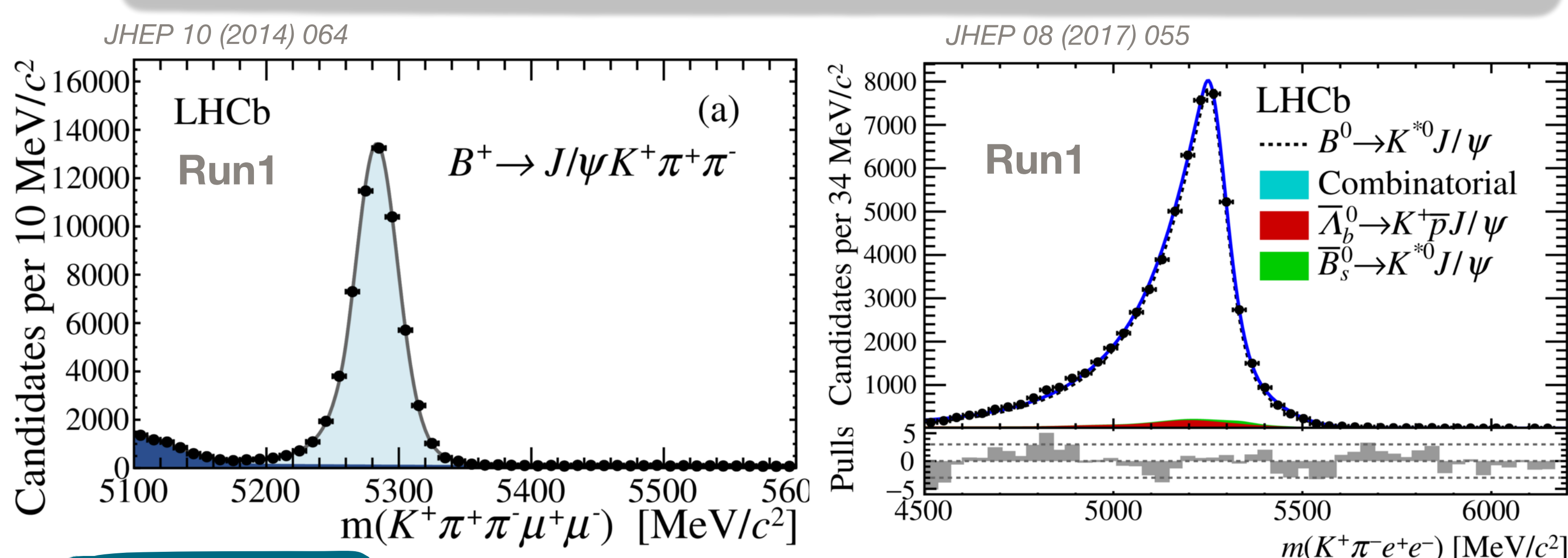
### A specific decay: $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^+ \ell^-$

- ▶  $R_{K\pi\pi}$  measured as a double ratio, using the resonant high-stat control channel  $B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell)$
- ▶  $B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell)$  does not happen via loop or boxes diagrams, thus not sensitive to new physics
- ▶  $R_{K\pi\pi}$  value unaffected, but reduced uncertainties coming from differences in leptons reconstruction

$$R_{K\pi\pi} = \frac{N_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi\mu^+\mu^-}}{N_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}} \cdot \frac{N_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)}}{N_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi e^+e^-}} = \frac{\epsilon_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}}{\epsilon_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi\mu^+\mu^-}} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)}}{\epsilon_{B \rightarrow K\pi\pi e^+e^-}}$$

### Yields from fits

Fit to the B meson mass shape in the four decay modes



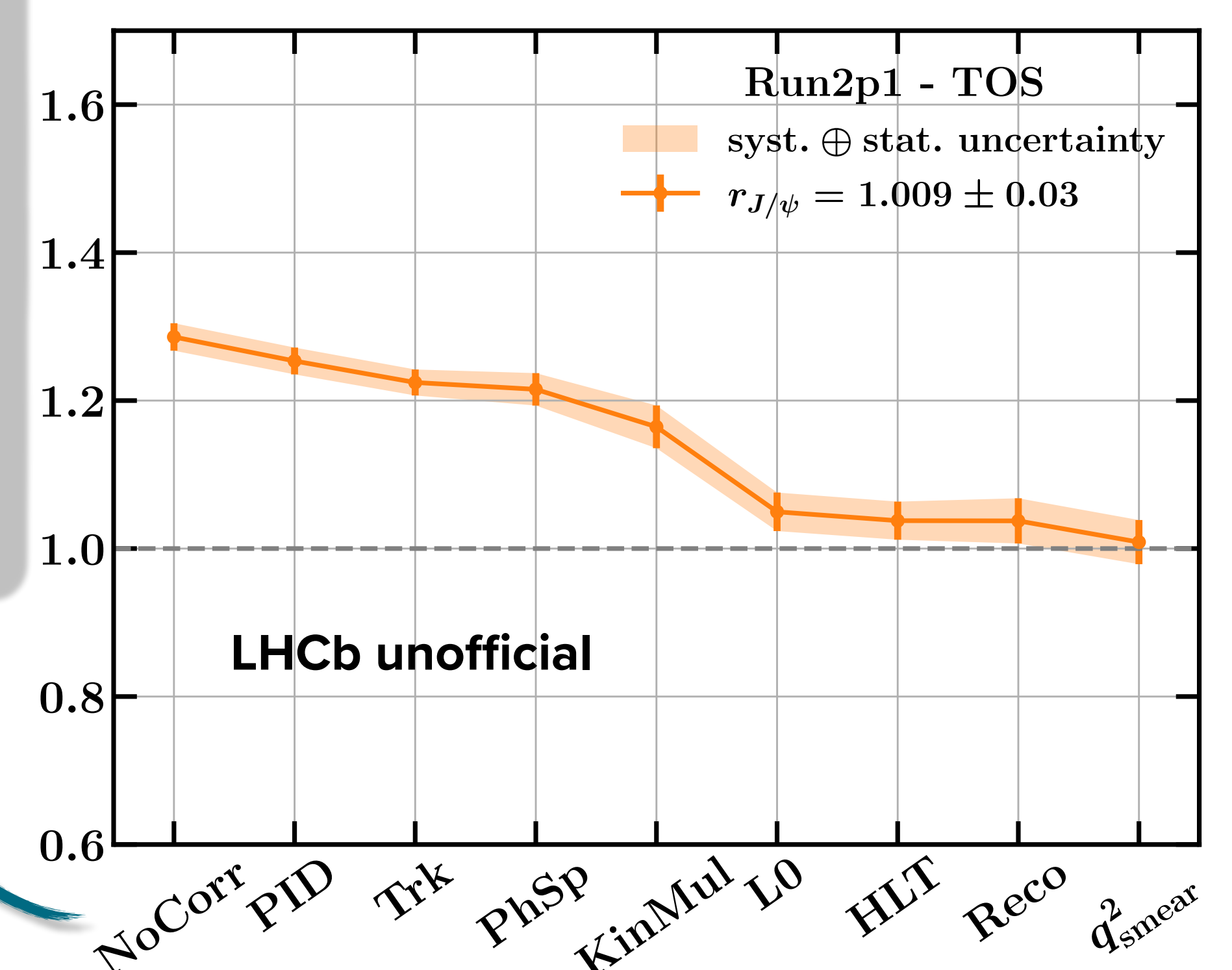
### Efficiencies from simulation

How to check if the estimations of the efficiencies are correct?

By computing the single ratio  $r_{J/\psi} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K\pi\pi J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-))}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K\pi\pi J/\psi (\rightarrow e^+e^-))} \equiv 1$

Simulation does not describe perfectly the detector response (e.g. trigger decisions)

- ▶ Several corrections needed to resemble as much as possible the data



### Outlook

Available dataset allows to measure for the first time  $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K\pi\pi e e)$  and test LFU in the very rich  $K\pi\pi$  system

- ▶ More detailed studies will be possible with the Future Run 3 dataset
- ▶  $R_{K\pi\pi}$  value still blinded, hope to have results soon!