



# *New physics signature in $B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$*

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with Thomas Browder, N.G. Deshpande & Rahul Sinha



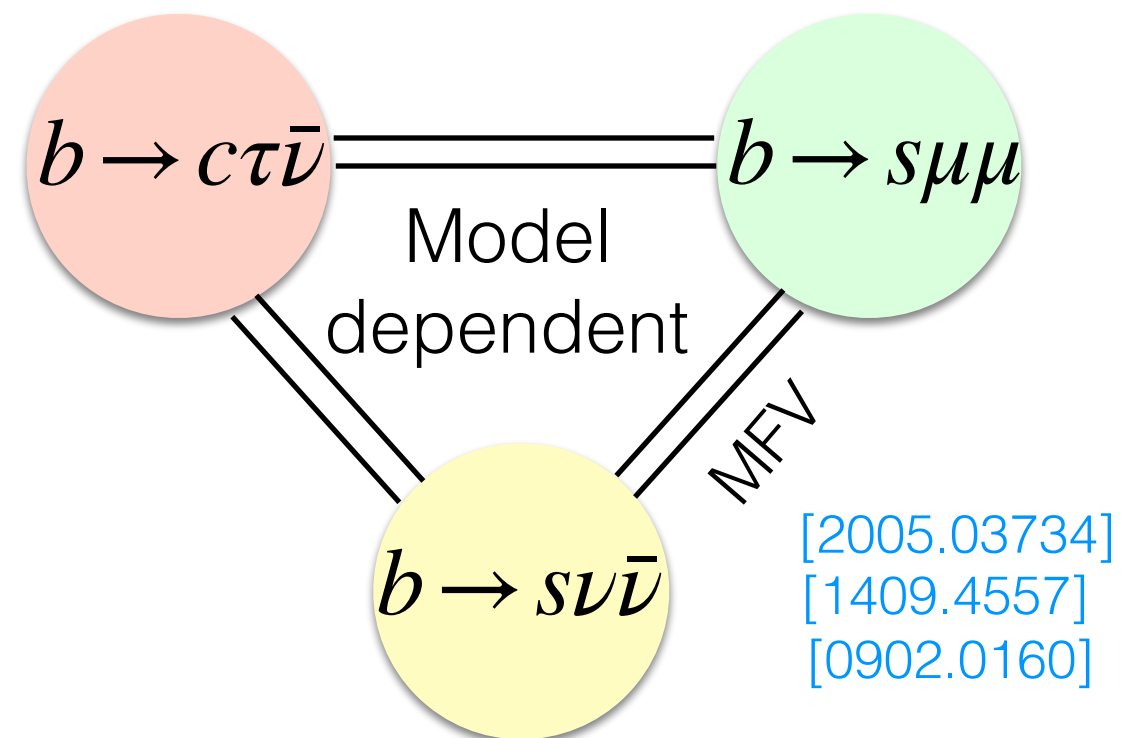
# Outline

- Introduction

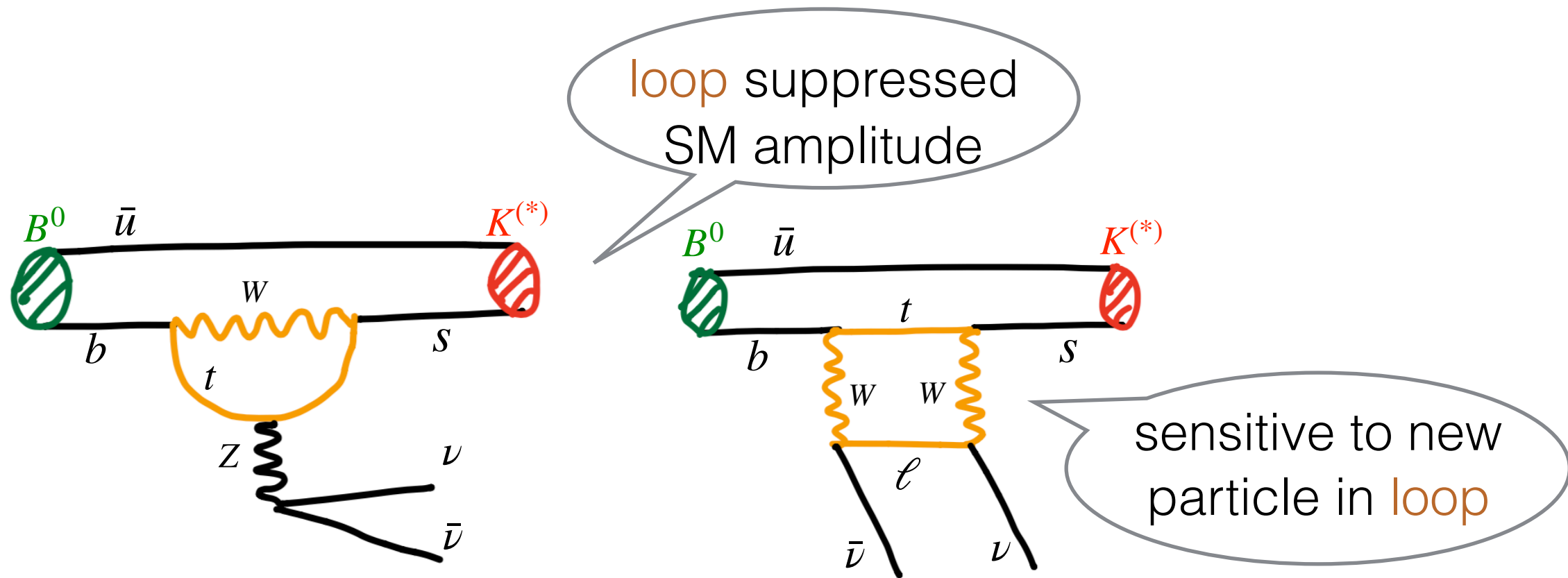
- New Physics analysis

- ▶ Leptoquarks
- ▶ Heavy  $Z'$

- Summary



# Introduction

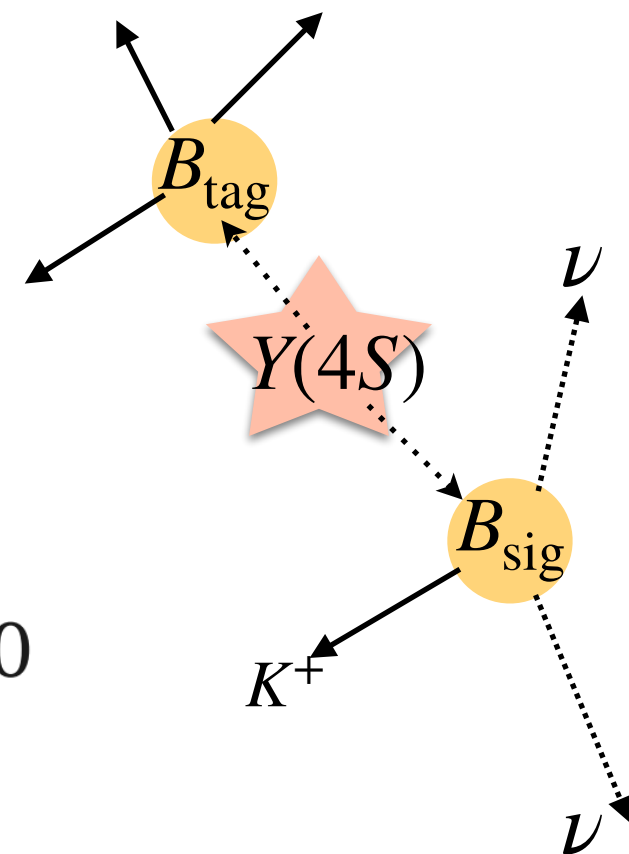
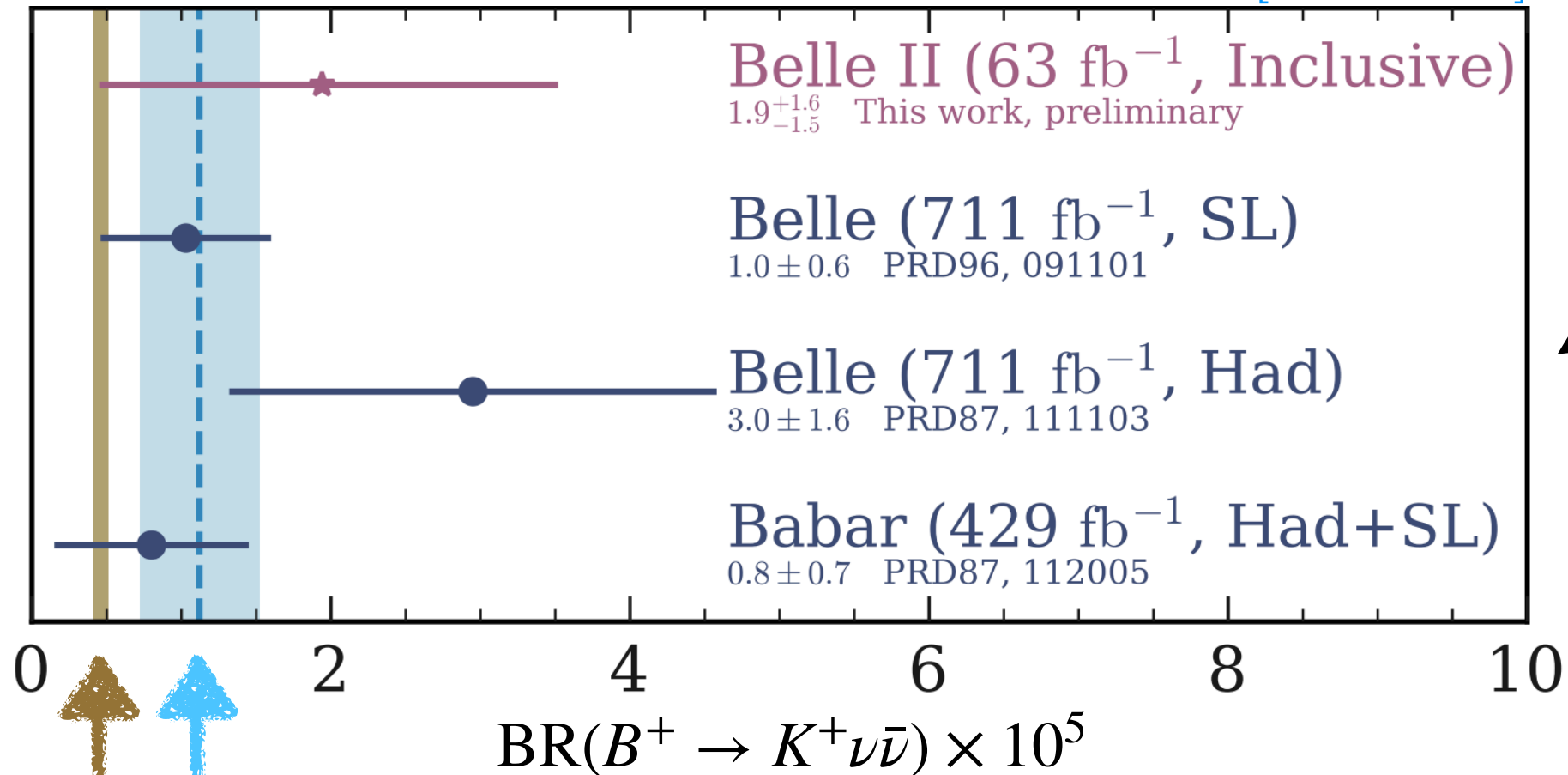


- Theoretically much cleaner than  $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^- \ell^+$
- Experimentally quite challenging due to two missing neutrinos—  
— No signal has been observed so far

# Introduction

► Inclusive tagging technique from Belle II has higher efficiency ~4%

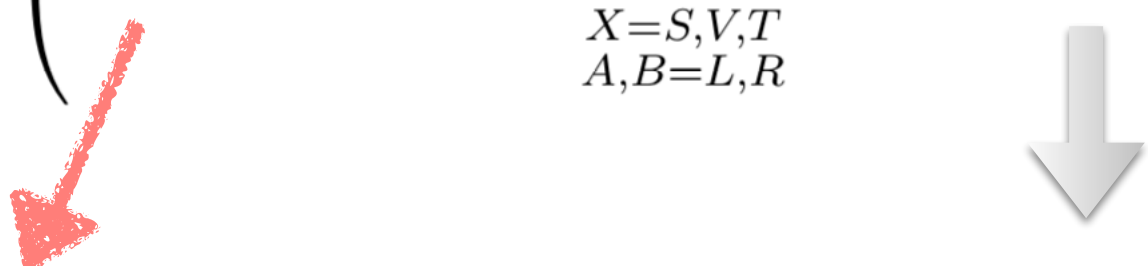
[2104.12624]



$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Exp}_{\text{avg}} = (1.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5} \\
 \text{SM} = (4.6 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-6}
 \end{array} \right\} R_K^\nu = 2.4 \pm 0.9$$

# Hamiltonian

► Effective Hamiltonian with all possible dim-6 operators for  $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{4\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \left( C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} [\mathcal{O}_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ A,B=L,R}} [C_{AB}^X]^{\alpha\beta} [\mathcal{O}_{AB}^X]^{\alpha\beta} \right)$$


SM FCNC contribution

$$C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} = -2X_t/s_w^2 = -12.7$$

Includes light right-handed neutrinos

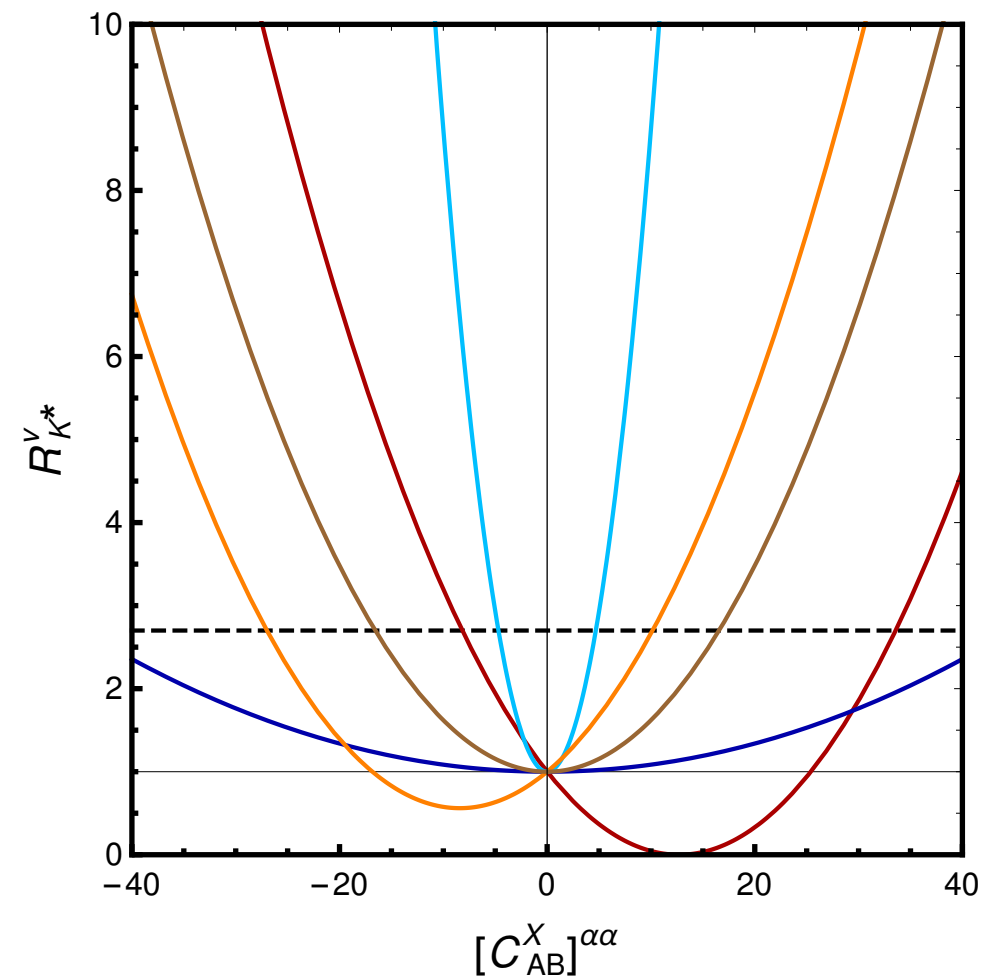
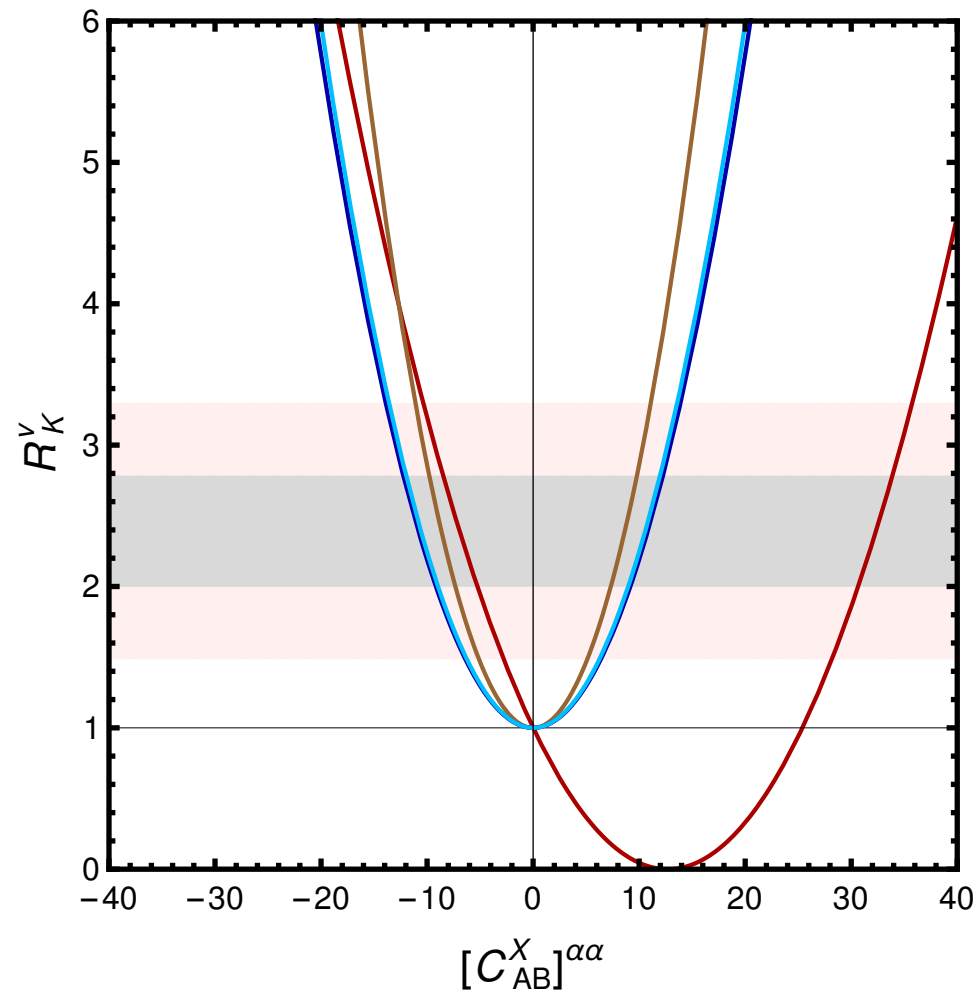
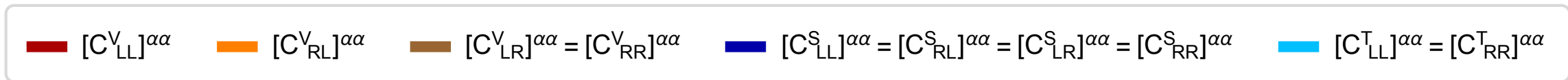
$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^V]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{s} \gamma^\mu P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha \gamma_\mu P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^S]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{s} P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^T]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv \delta_{AB} (\bar{s} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_B \nu^\beta)$$

► Observables: Branching ratio, differential distribution in  $q^2$   
 Longitudinal polarization fraction in  $B \rightarrow K^* \nu \bar{\nu}$

# Hamiltonian



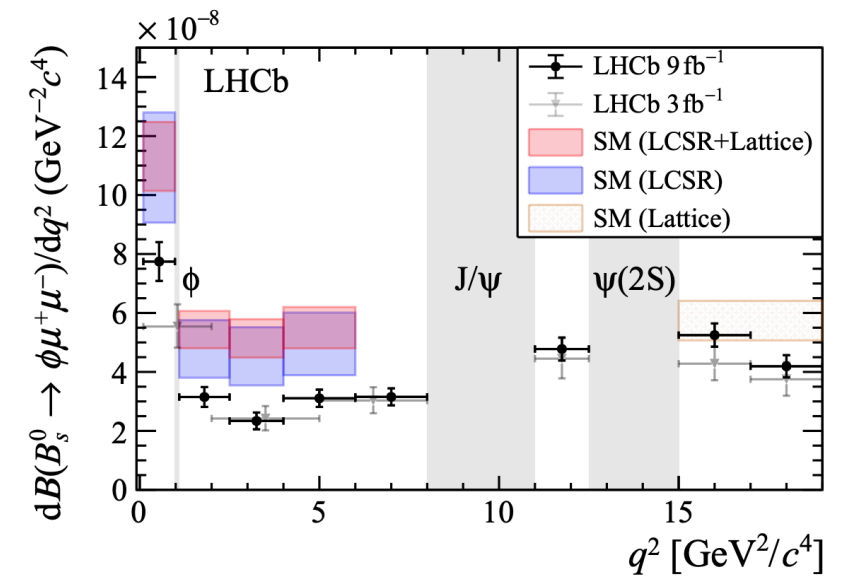
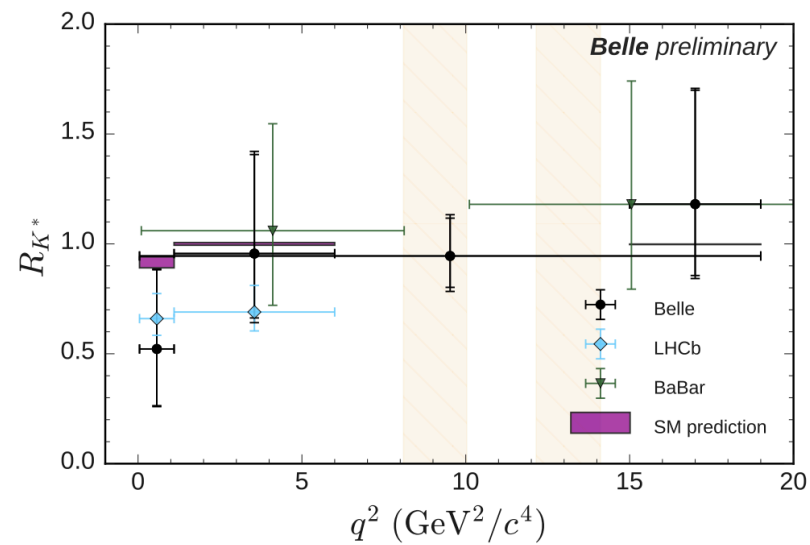
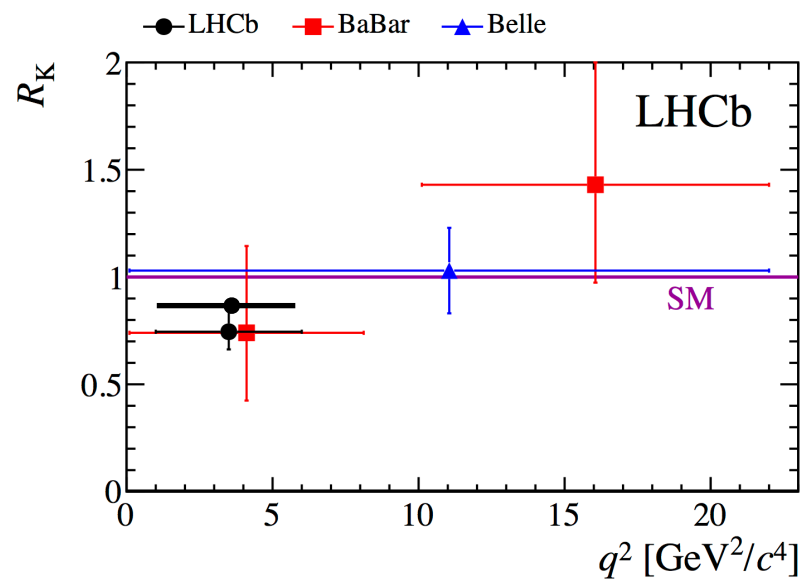
Variation with individual Wilson coefficients



All operators can achieve the expected range

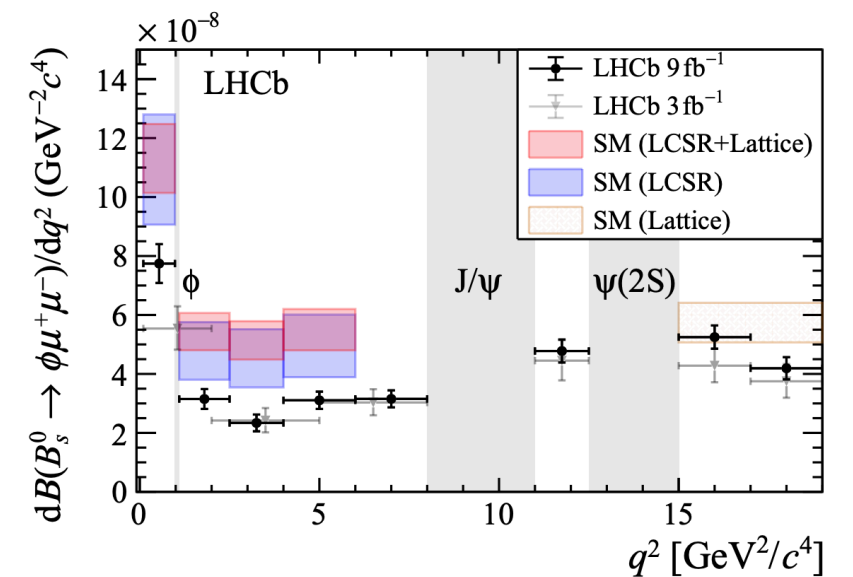
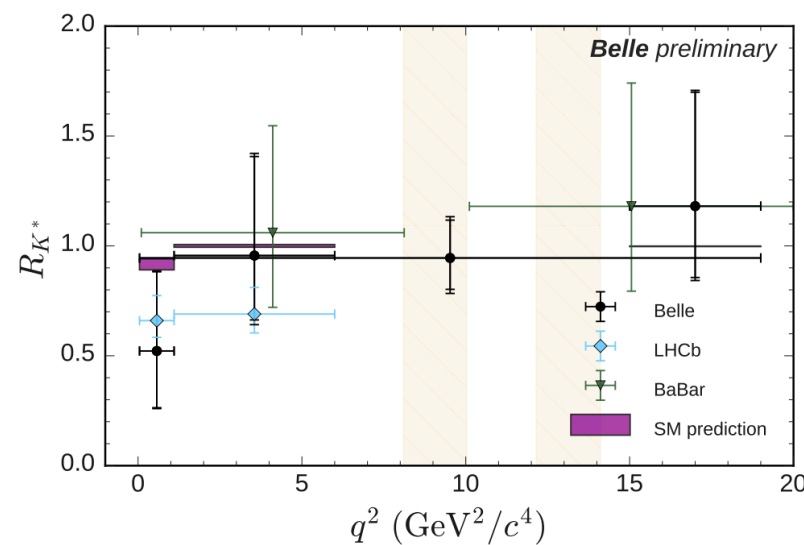
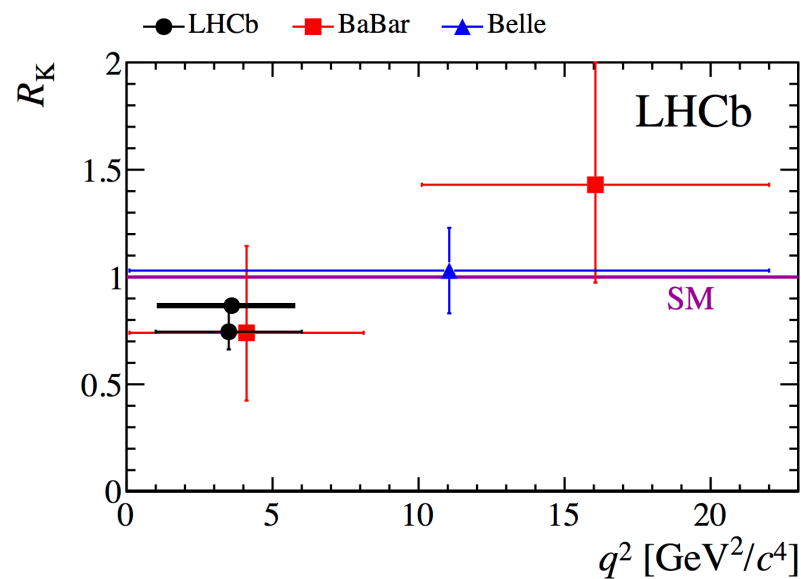
# B-anomalies

► Tensions in FCNC decay rate ratios  $R_{K^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu\mu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} ee)}$

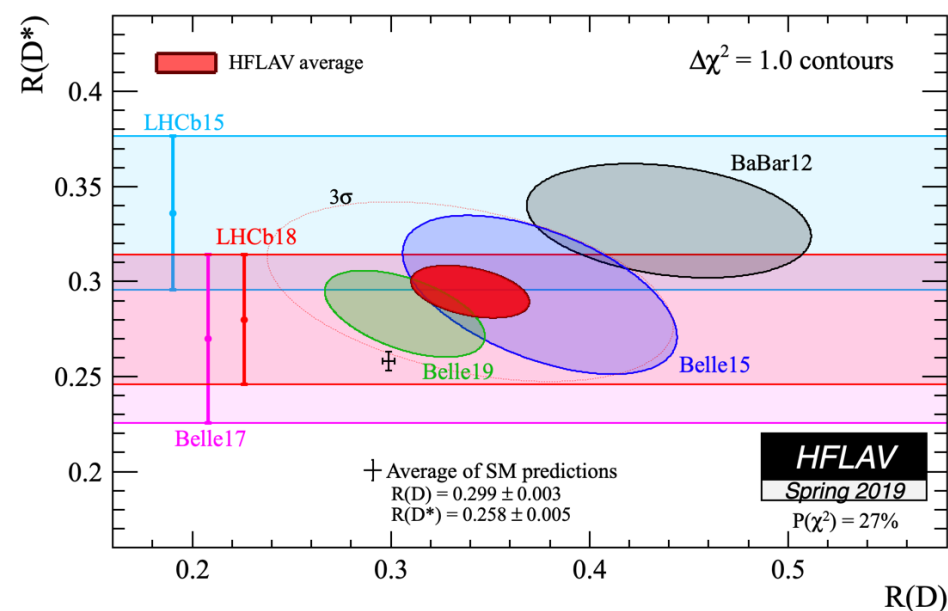
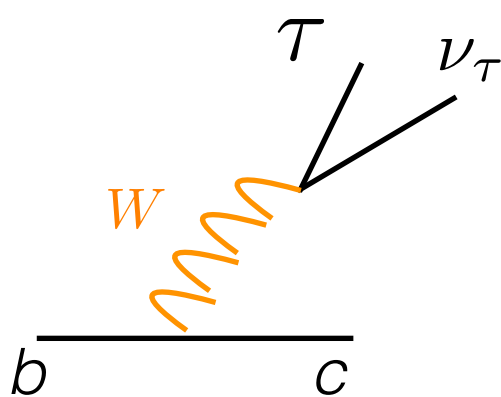


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► Exciting discrepancies observed in charged current  $B$  decays also



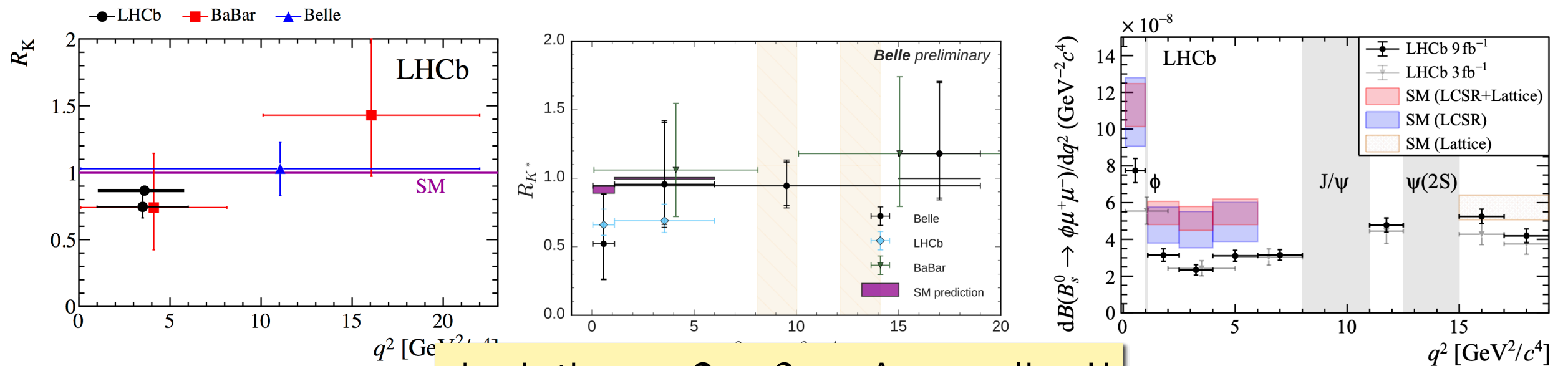
$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)}$$

$\ell \in \{e, \mu\}$



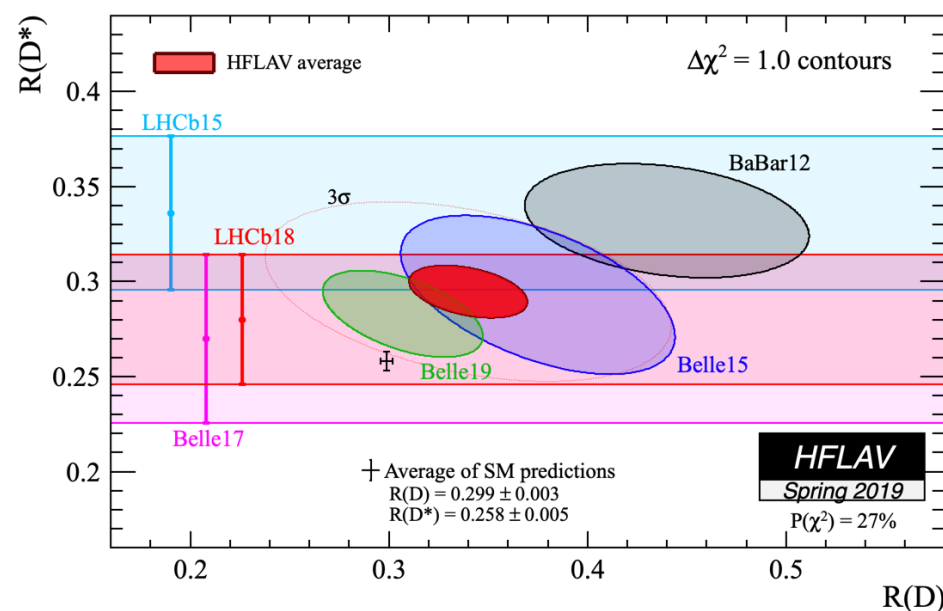
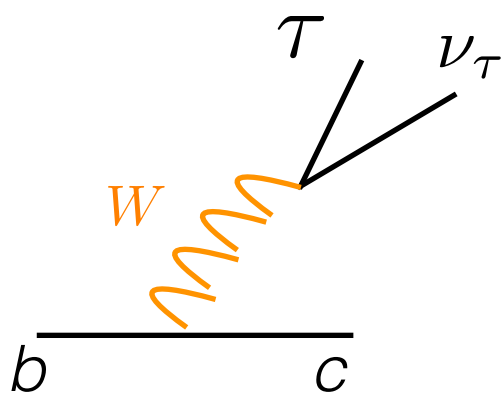
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deviations  $\sim 2 - 3\sigma$  : Anomalies!!

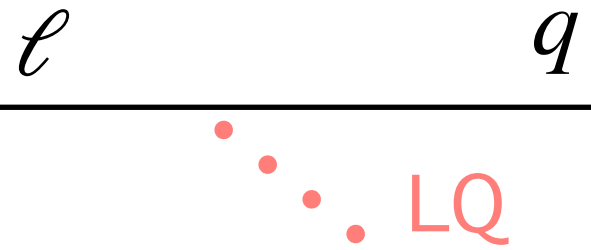
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$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)}$$

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# Leptoquarks



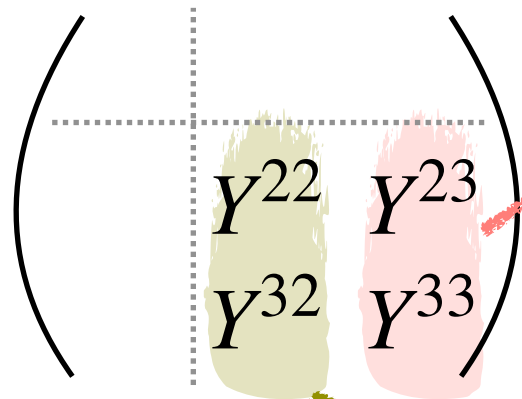
Idea from '70s: R-parity violating SUSY, GUTs

Mediators	Spin	Interaction terms	Operators
$S_3(\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	0	$+ \bar{Q}^c Y_{S_3} i\tau_2 \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{S}_3 L$	$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^V$
$\tilde{R}_2(3, 2, 1/6)$	0	$- \bar{d}_R Y_{\tilde{R}_2} \tilde{R}_2^T i\tau_2 L + \bar{Q} Z_{\tilde{R}_2} \tilde{R}_2 \nu_R$	$\mathcal{O}_{RL}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LR}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^{S,T}, \mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,T}$
$S_1(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	0	$+ \bar{Q}^c i\tau_2 Y_{S_1} L S_1 + \bar{u}_R^c \tilde{Y}_{S_1} S_1 e_R + \bar{d}_R^c Z_{S_1} S_1 \nu_R$	$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,V,T}, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^{S,V,T}$
$U_3^\mu(3, 3, 2/3)$	1	$+ \bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^a Y_{U_1} L U_{1\mu}^a$	$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^V$
$V_2^\mu(\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$	1	$+ \bar{d}_R^c \gamma^\mu Y_{V_2} V_{2\mu}^T i\tau_2 L + \bar{Q}_L^c \gamma^\mu \tilde{Y}_{V_2} i\tau_2 V_{2\mu} e_R$	$\mathcal{O}_{RL}^S$
$\bar{U}_1^\mu(3, 1, -1/3)$	1	$+ \bar{d}_R Z_{\bar{U}_1} \gamma^\mu \bar{U}_{1\mu} \nu_R$	$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^V$



$S_3$  :

1st generation couplings stringently constrained from Kaon, lepton data



**X**  $b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

Large  $Y^{23}, Y^{33}$  values required for  $R(D^{(*)})$  are excluded from  $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$

**✓**  $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu : C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} = -0.41_{-0.07}^{+0.07}$

$$Y_{S_3}^{32} Y_{S_3}^{22} = 0.0028 \pm 0.0005, \quad |Y_{S_3}^{32}| \leq 1.33$$

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1st generation couplings stringently constrained from Kaon, lepton data

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\times$   $b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

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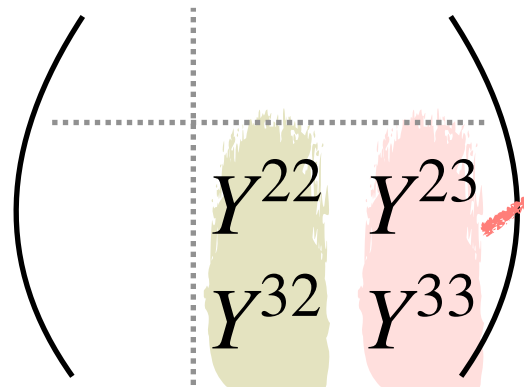
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$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu} : C_{LL}^V$

$\rightarrow$  Only  $\sim 2\%$  enhancement in  $R_K^\nu$  with  $Y^{22} Y^{32}$

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$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu} : C_{LL}^V$

➔ Only ~2% enhancement in  $R_K^\nu$  with  $Y^{22} Y^{32}$

However allowed range of  $Y^{23}, Y^{33}$  together with  $Y^{22}, Y^{32}$  explaining  $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$  anomalies give  $R_K^\nu = 2.4 \pm 3.6$

# Leptoquarks

Mediators	Spin	$R_K$	$R_{K^*}$	$R(D)$	$R(D^*)$	$R_K^\nu$
$S_3(\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	0	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
$\tilde{R}_2(3, 2, 1/6)$ + RHN	0	✓	✗ $R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} > 1$	— no effect — ✗	— no effect — ✗ ←	no effect ✓
$S_1(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$ + RHN	0	— no effect —	— no effect —	✓ ✗	✓ ✗ ←	✓ ✓
$U_3^\mu(3, 3, 2/3)$	1	✓	✓	✗	✗ ←	✓
$V_2^\mu(\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$	1	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\bar{U}_1^\mu(3, 1, -1/3)$	1	— no effect —	— no effect —	— no effect —	— no effect —	✓

# Heavy $Z'$ :

► Neutral current  $\mathcal{L}(Z') = \sum_{i,j,\psi_L} \Delta_L^{ij} \bar{\psi}_L^i \gamma^\mu P_L \psi_L^j Z'_\mu + \sum_{i,j,\psi_R} \Delta_R^{ij} \bar{\psi}_R^i \gamma^\mu P_R \psi_R^j Z'_\mu$

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ : LH couplings  $C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} = \frac{v^2}{M_{Z'}^2} \frac{\pi}{\alpha_{\text{EM}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} \Delta_L^{sb} \Delta_L^{\mu\mu}$

Stringently **constrained** from tree-level contribution to  $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$

→  $\Delta_L^{sb} = (8.5 \pm 6.4) \times 10^{-3}, \quad \Delta_L^{\mu\mu} = 2.00 \pm 0.95$

$R_K^\nu = 1.05 \pm 0.03$



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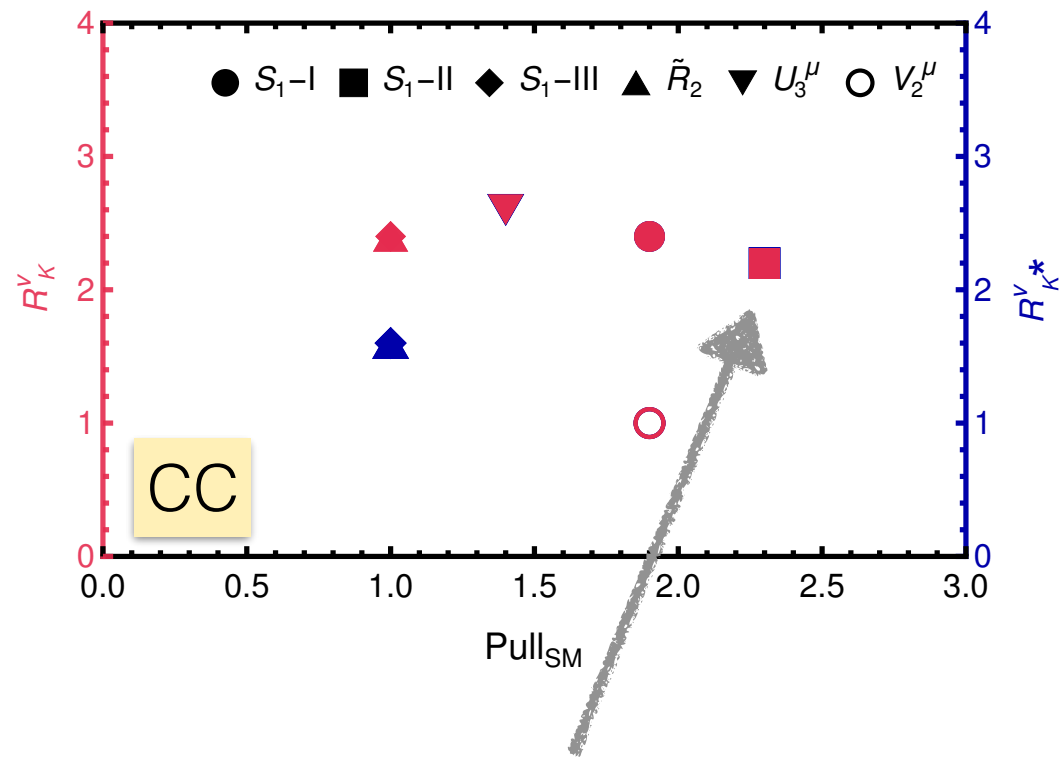
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$R_K^\nu = 1.05 \pm 0.03$

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ : LH + RH couplings  $C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} \quad \& \quad C'_9 = -C'_{10}$

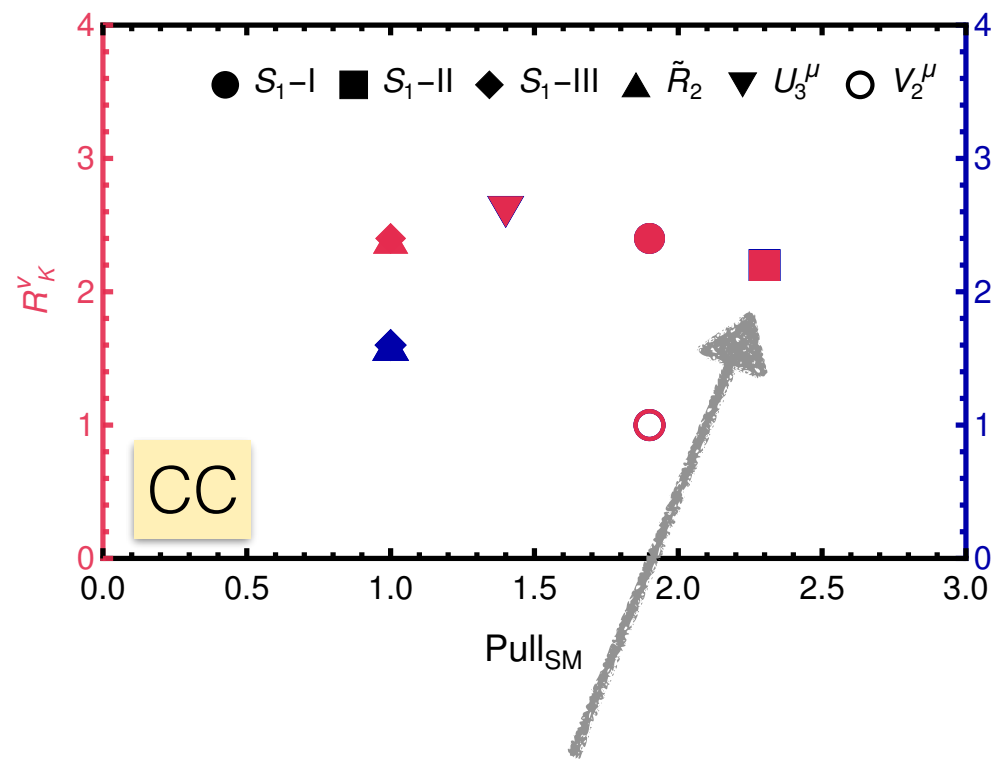
→ No new contribution to  $R_K^\nu \simeq 1.1$

# Comparison

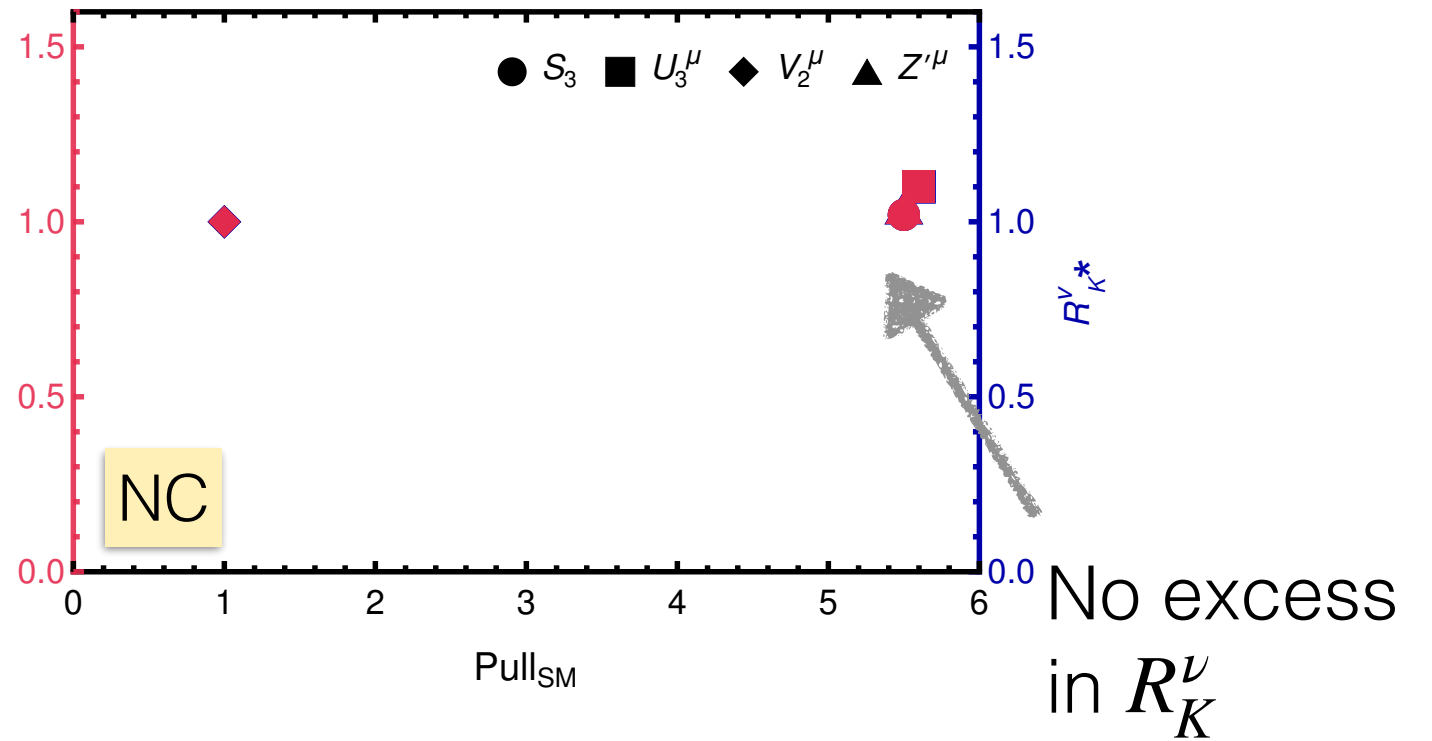


$S_1$  with three  
non-vanishing  
couplings

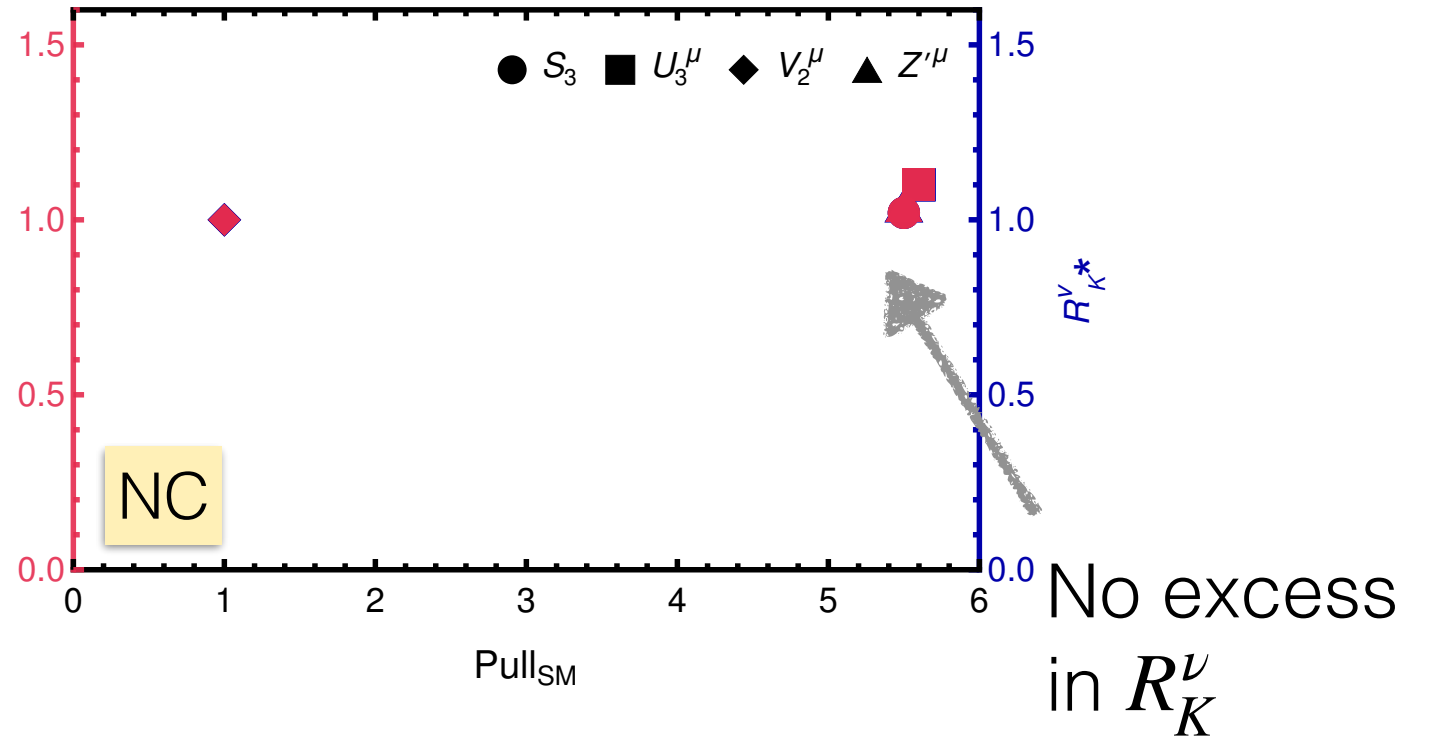
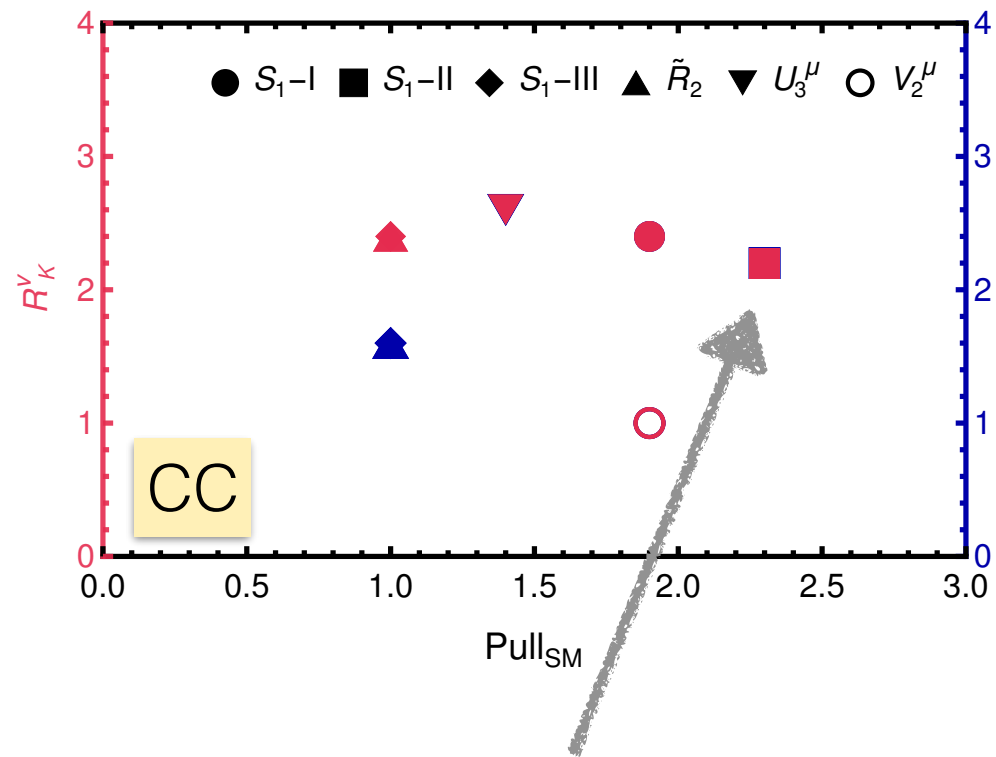
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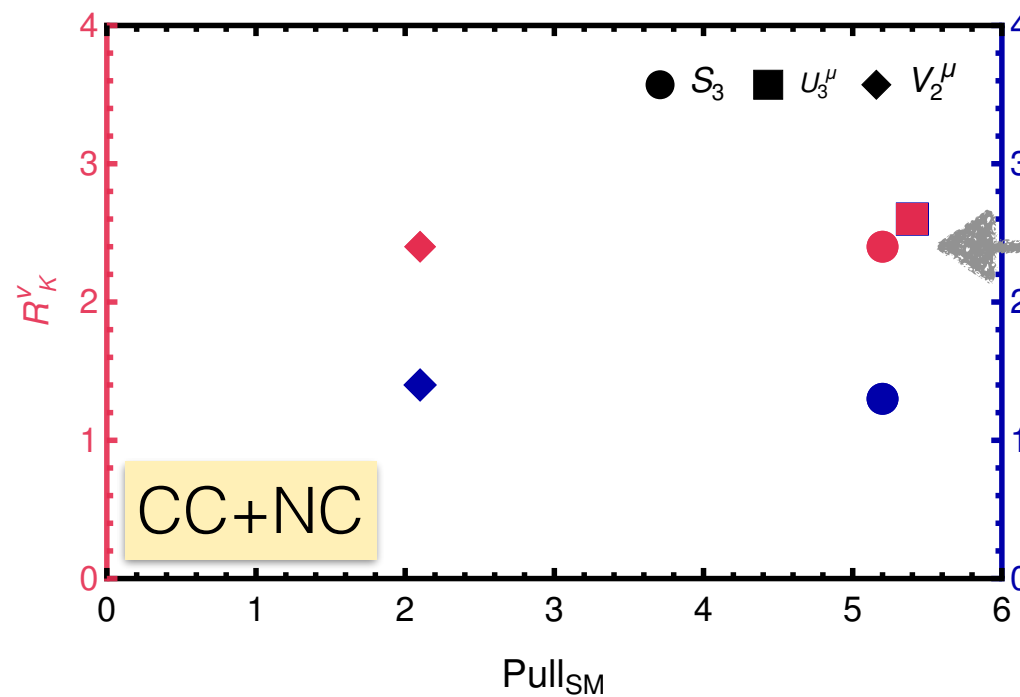
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# Comparison



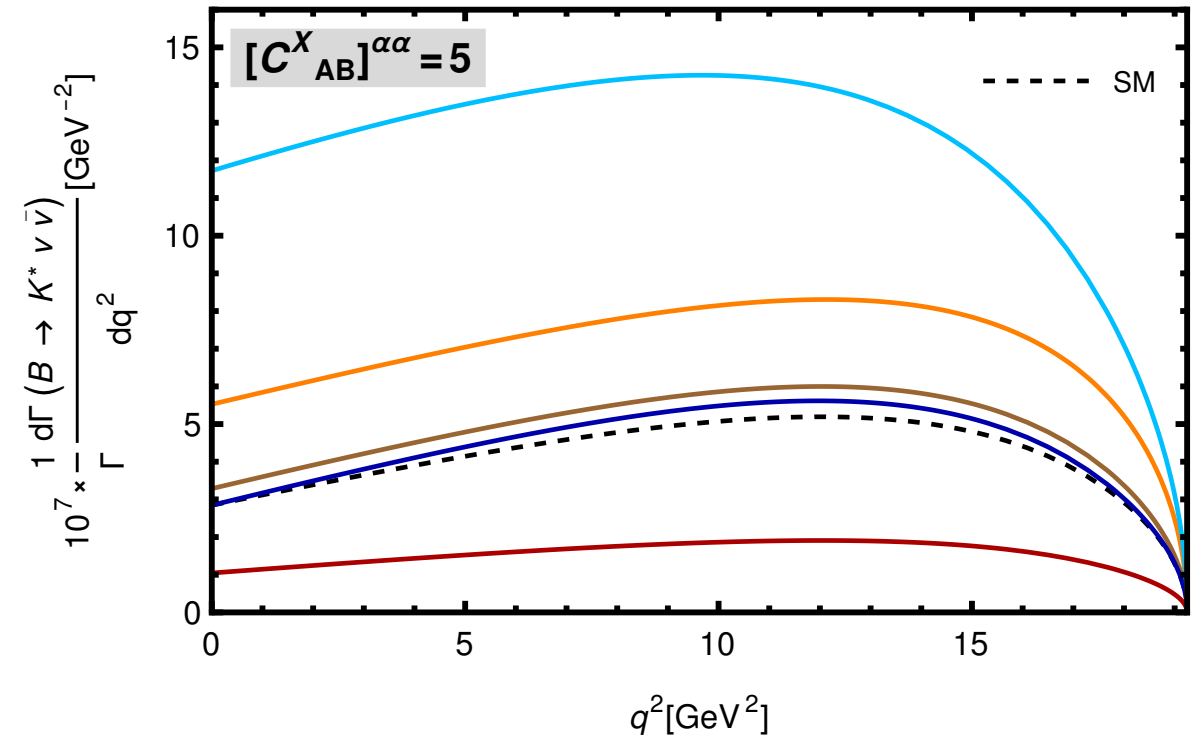
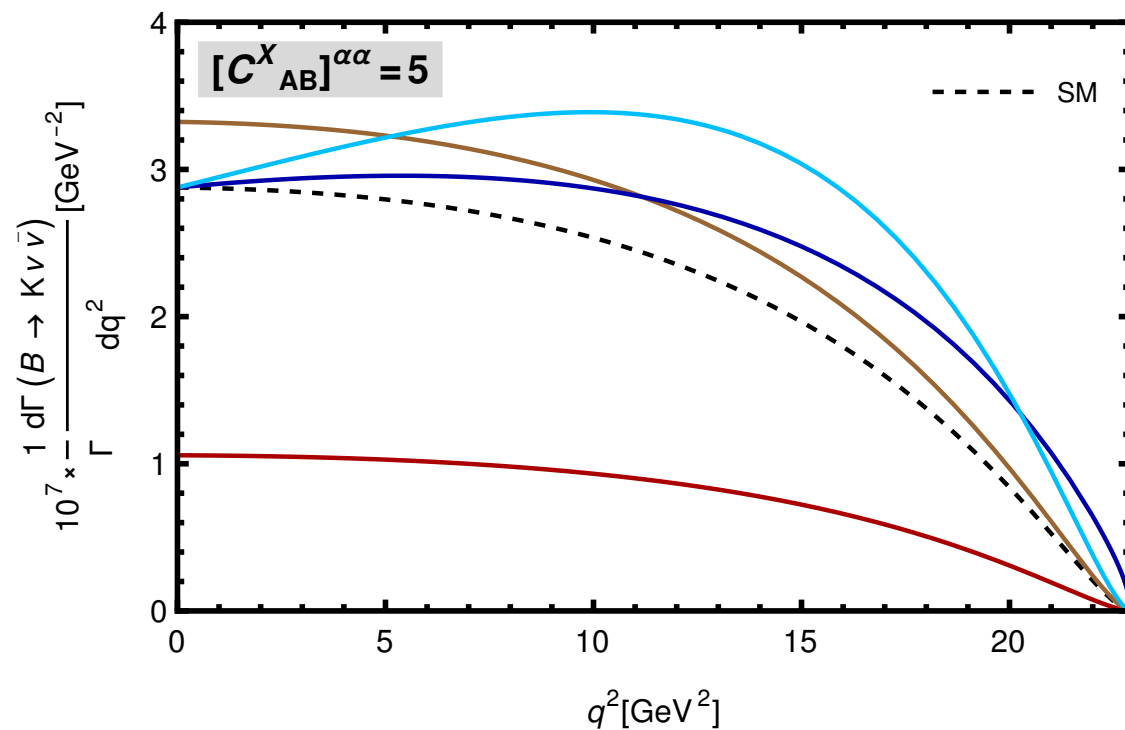
$S_1$  with three non-vanishing couplings



$S_3$  &  $U_3^\mu$  can show desired enhancement

# Distribution

■  $[C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\alpha}$   
 ■  $[C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\alpha}$   
 ■  $[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\alpha}$   
 ■  $[C_{LL}^S]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C_{RL}^S]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C_{LR}^S]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C_{RR}^S]^{\alpha\alpha}$   
 ■  $[C_{LL}^T]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C_{RR}^T]^{\alpha\alpha}$



Differential distribution variation in di-neutrino invariant mass squared

➔ (axial)vector operators can enhance/suppress with shape unchanged

(pseudo)scalar operators alter overall shape

# Summary

- ▶ Experimental challenges might be overcome with inclusive tag technique@Belle II — expecting signal soon?!
- ▶ Possibilities to **connect** the indicated excess with both NC and CC  $B$ -anomalies in 'simplified' models:
  - RHN explanations to  $R(D^{(*)})$  are **excluded** for  $S_1$  &  $\tilde{R}_2$  by  $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}$
  - Heavy  $Z'$  explaining  $b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$  with minimal setup **can not** enhance  $R_K^\nu$
  - $S_1$  explaining CC  $B$ -anomalies &  $S_3$  in NC+CC framework can **produce expected** enhancement in  $R_K^\nu$
- ▶ Study of  $q^2$  distribution is **important** to **disentangle** different NP scenarios

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- ▶ Study of  $q^2$  distribution is **important** to **disentangle** different NP scenarios



Thank you!

# Back ups



# Charged current

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F V_{cb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left( Q_{LL}^{V\alpha\beta} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ A,B=L,R}} \mathcal{P}_{AB}^{X\alpha\beta} Q_{AB}^{X\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$Q_{AB}^{V\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha \gamma_\mu P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$Q_{AB}^{S\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{c} P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$Q_{AB}^{T\alpha\beta} \equiv \delta_{AB} (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_B \nu^\beta)$$

## SMEFT matching

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{V\alpha\beta} = + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{m=1}^3 \frac{V_{2m}}{V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lq}^{(3)}]^{m3\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{S\alpha\beta} = - \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2 V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lequ}^{(1)*}]^{23\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{T\alpha\beta} = - \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2 V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lequ}^{(3)*}]^{23\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{RL}^{S\alpha\beta} = + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} \sum_{m=1}^3 \frac{V_{2m}}{V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{ledq}^*]^{m3\alpha\beta} .$$

Running factors:  $\mathcal{P}_{AB}^{S(T)}(m_b) = 1.67(0.84) \times \mathcal{P}_{AB}^{S(T)}(\Lambda = \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV}))$

# Neutral current

► Hamiltonian and relevant operators for  $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{-4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_R b) F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9 = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \mu)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \mu)$$

New contribution to  
(axial)vector currents

$$C_9 \rightarrow C_9 + C_9^{\text{NP}}$$

$$C_{10} \rightarrow C_{10} + C_{10}^{\text{NP}}$$

$$C_9^{ij\alpha\beta} = -C_{10}^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{v^2}{M^2} \frac{\pi}{\alpha_{\text{EM}} V_{td_j} V_{td_i}^*} \left( [C_{lq}^{(3)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} + [C_{lq}^{(1)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$[C_{lq}^{(1)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{4} (3 |g_3|^2 \tilde{S}_{QL}^{j\beta} \tilde{S}_{QL}^{*i\alpha} + |g_1|^2 S_{QL}^{j\beta} S_{QL}^{*i\alpha})$$

$$[C_{lq}^{(3)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{4} (|g_3|^2 \tilde{S}_{QL}^{j\beta} \tilde{S}_{QL}^{*i\alpha} - |g_1|^2 S_{QL}^{j\beta} S_{QL}^{*i\alpha}),$$

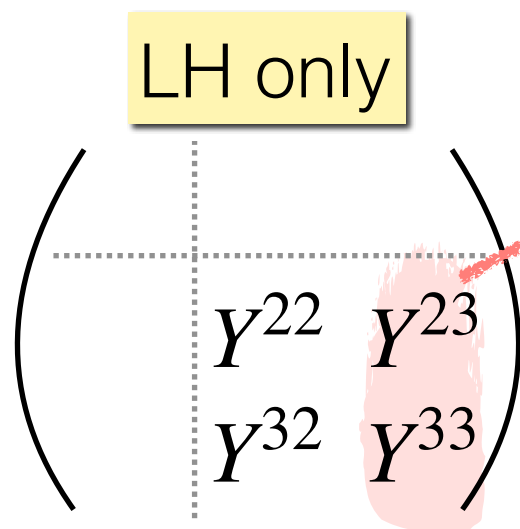






$S_1$  :

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$  : No tree-level contribution, 1-loop effect requires large couplings incompatible with other data



$\times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

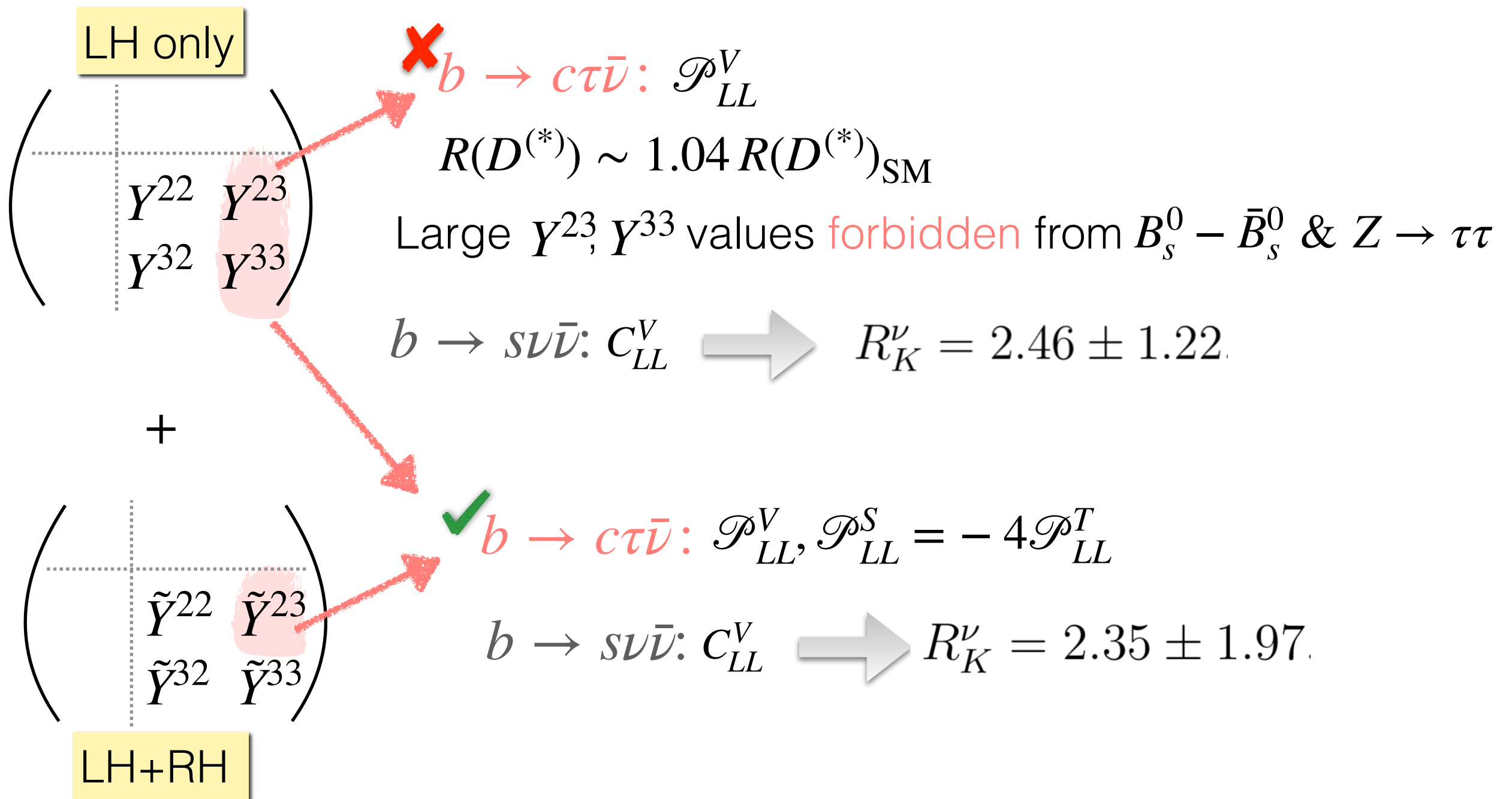
$$R(D^{(*)}) \sim 1.04 R(D^{(*)})_{\text{SM}}$$

Large  $Y^{23}, Y^{33}$  values forbidden from  $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$  &  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu} : C_{LL}^V \longrightarrow R_K^\nu = 2.46 \pm 1.22$$

$S_1$  :

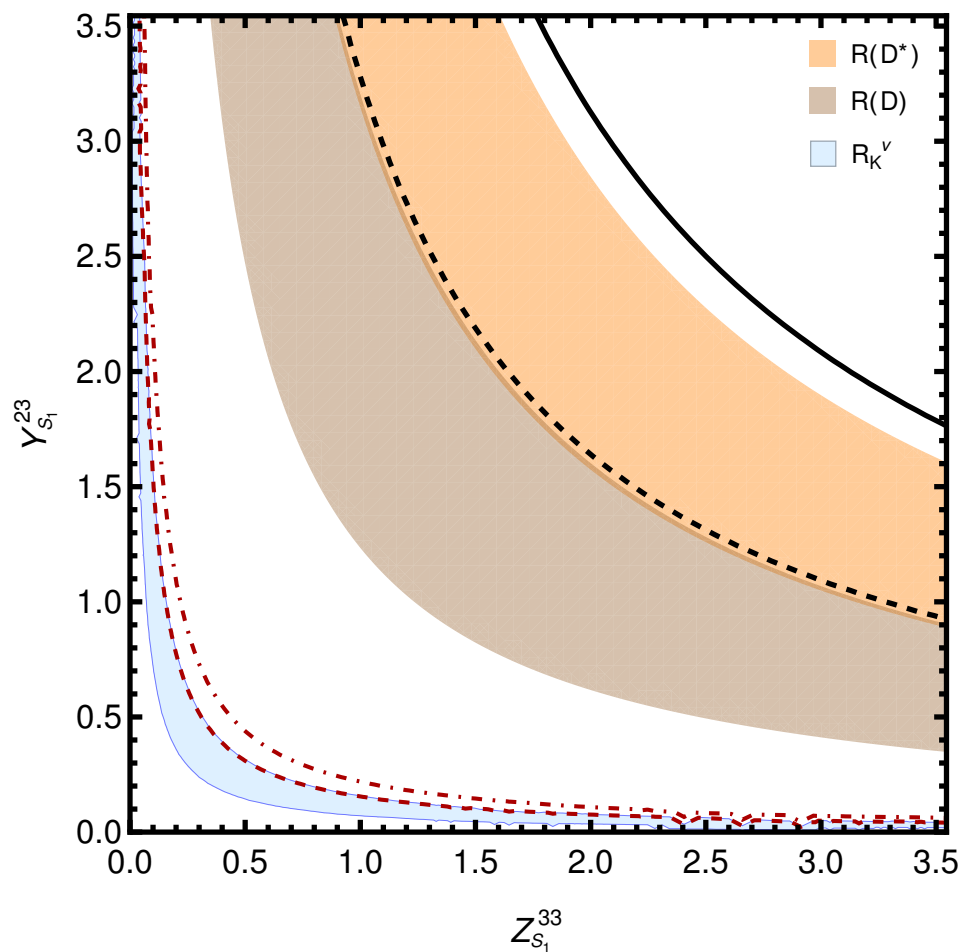
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$S_1$  :

RHN coupling

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} Z^{22} & Z^{23} \\ Z^{32} & Z^{33} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{RR}^S = -4\mathcal{P}_{RR}^T$$



$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ :  $C_{RR}^S$  generated with RHN  
No interference with SM

Region explaining  $R(D^{(*)})$  is completely excluded by  $R_K^\nu$



# Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes

$U_3^\mu :$

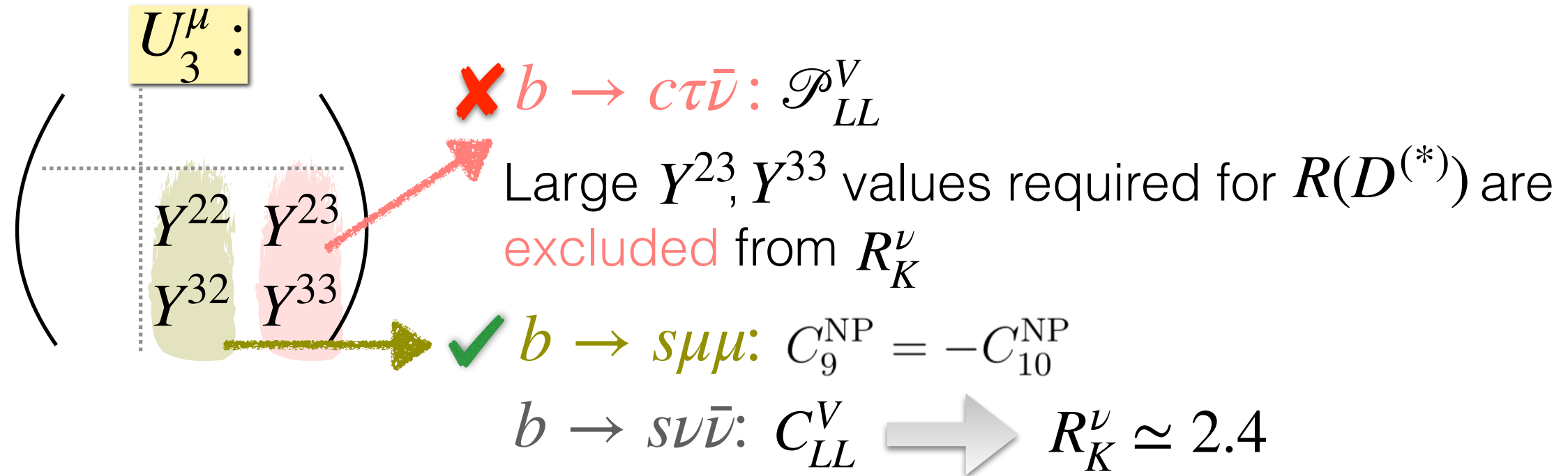
$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

Large  $Y^{23}, Y^{33}$  values required for  $R(D^{(*)})$  are excluded from  $R_K^\nu$

# Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes



# Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes

$U_3^\mu$ :

$\times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu}: \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$   
 Large  $Y^{23}, Y^{33}$  values required for  $R(D^{(*)})$  are excluded from  $R_K^\nu$

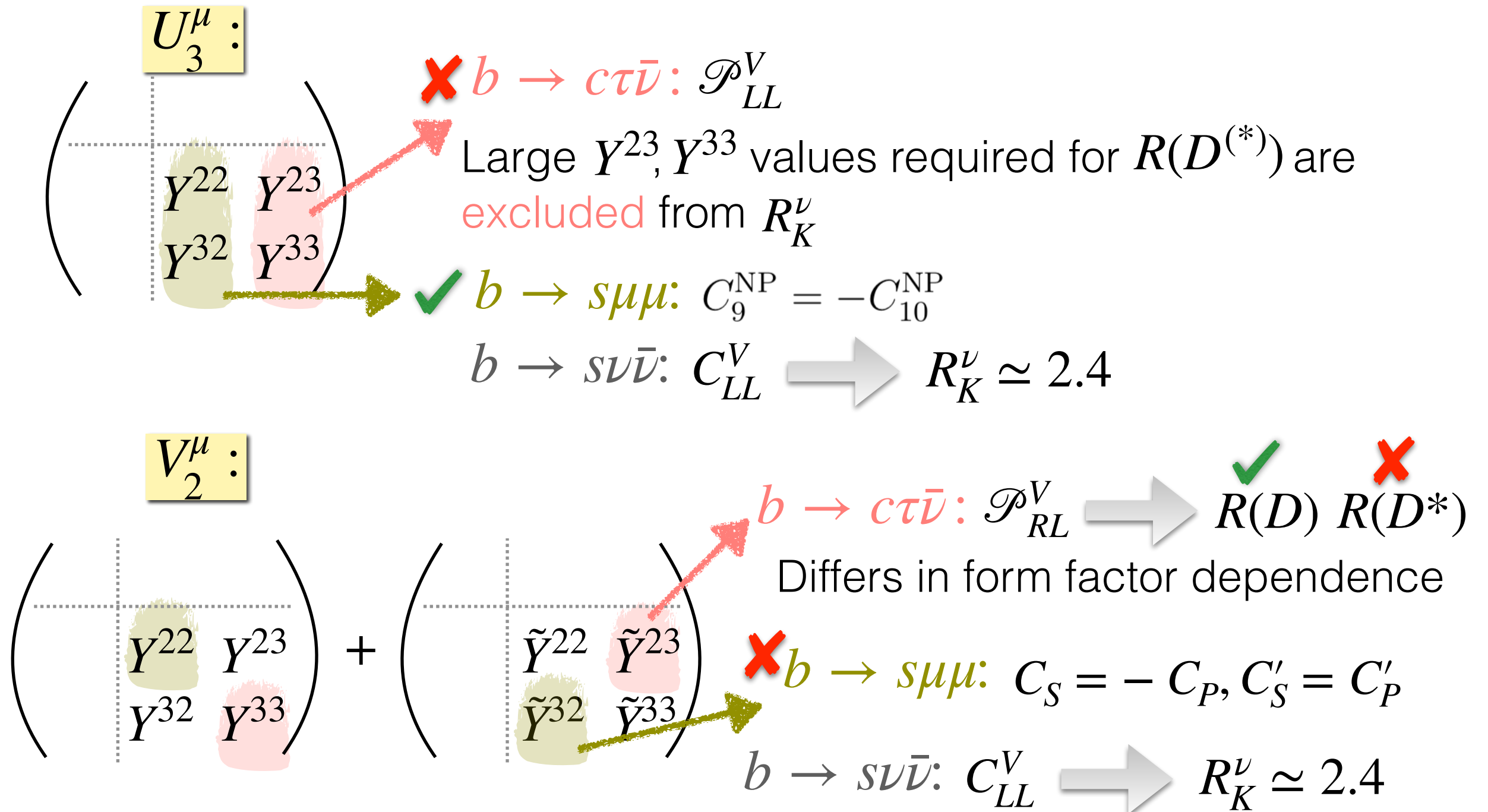
$\checkmark b \rightarrow s\mu\mu: C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}}$   
 $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}: C_{LL}^V \longrightarrow R_K^\nu \simeq 2.4$

$V_2^\mu$ :

$b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu}: \mathcal{P}_{RL}^V \longrightarrow R(D) R(D^*)$   
 Differs in form factor dependence

# Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes



# Differential distribution

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}) &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{tb}V_{ts}^*|^2 \alpha_{\text{EM}}^2}{192 \times 16\pi^5 m_B^3} q^2 \lambda_K^{1/2}(q^2) \times \\
 &\times \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \sum_{\beta=1}^3 \left[ \left( |C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_V^s)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \left( |[C_{RL}^S]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^S]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LR}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_S^s)^2 \\
 &\quad \left. + 8 \left( |[C_{LL}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_T^s)^2 \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow K^*\bar{\nu}\nu) &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{tb}V_{ts}^*|^2 \alpha_{\text{EM}}^2}{192 \times 16\pi^5 m_B^3} q^2 \lambda_{K^*}^{1/2}(q^2) \times \\
 &\times \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \sum_{\beta=1}^3 |C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 (H_{V,+}^2 + H_{V,-}^2) \\
 &\quad + |C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 H_{V,0}^2 \\
 &\quad - 4 \text{Re} \left[ (C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}) [C_{RL}^{V*}]^{\alpha\beta} \right] H_{V,+} H_{V,-} \\
 &\quad + \left( |[C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_{V,+}^2 + H_{V,-}^2) \\
 &\quad + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 H_{V,0}^2 - 4 \text{Re} \left[ [C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} [C_{RR}^{V*}]^{\alpha\beta} \right] H_{V,+} H_{V,-} \\
 &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \left( |[C_{RL}^S]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{LL}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^S]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{LR}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) H_S^2 \\
 &\quad + 8 \left( |[C_{LL}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_{T,+}^2 + H_{T,-}^2 + H_{T,0}^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

# B anomalies