Model Overview

by
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- Philosophy
- Vector leptoquark
- Scalar leptoquark
- Z'

Cambridge Pheno Working Group

Where data and theory collide

Science & Technology Facilities Council

During the 1990s

We wanted to be the Grand Architects, searching for **one string** model **to rule them all**

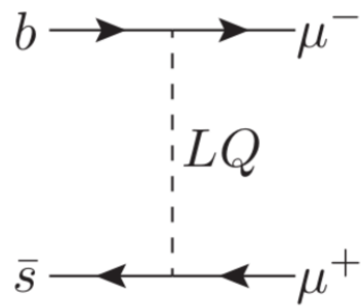
During the 2010s

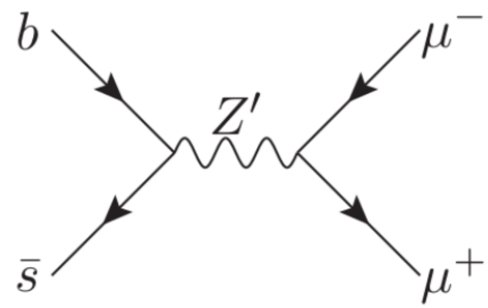
We are happy with **any** beyond the Standard Model roof

Philosophy and Organisation

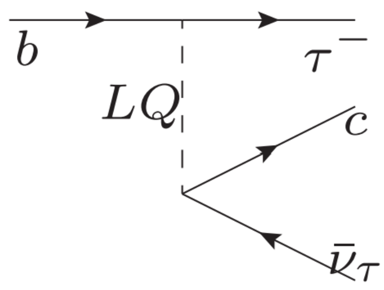
There are hundreds of specific models. Many of them reduce to the same important features at the TeV-scale, so we shall take a bottom up approach and trust LHCb data more than detailed theoretical assumptions.

Neutral current:



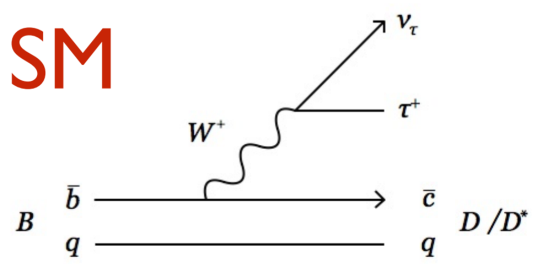


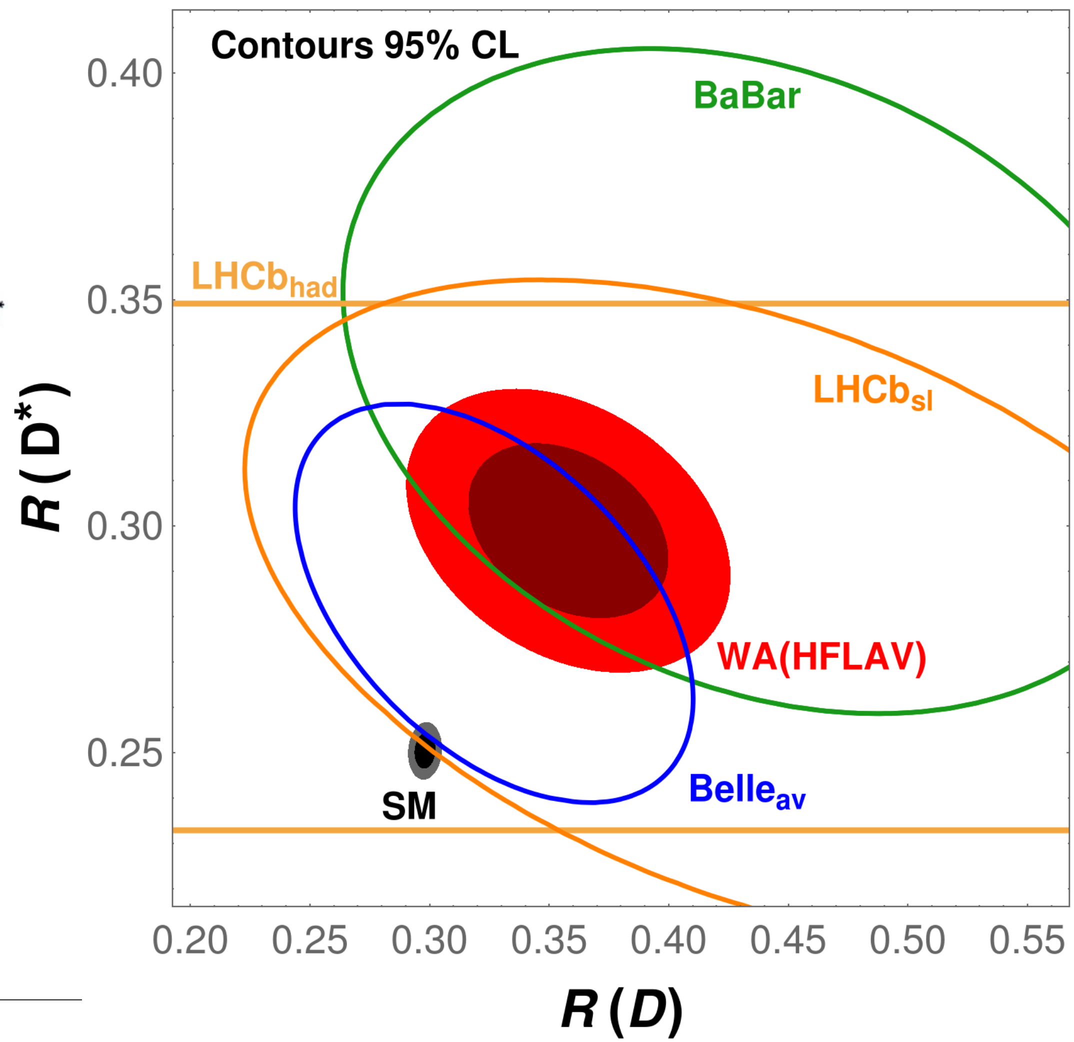
Charged current:



Vector/scalar option for leptoquark (LQ)

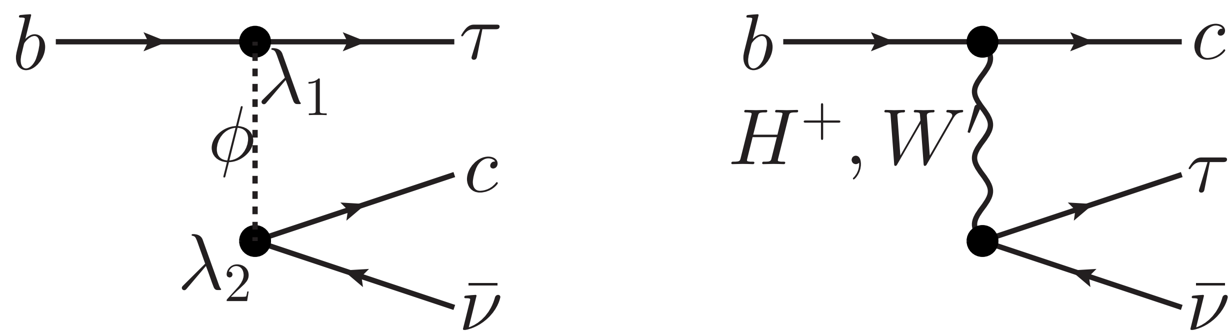
$$R_{D^{(*)}} = BR(B^- \to D^{(*)}\tau\nu)/BR(B^- \to D^{(*)}\mu\nu)^1$$





[1] Kind courtesy of M Jung

$R_{D^{(*)}}$: BSM Explanations



Make an effective theory with heavy BSM particle:

$$\mathcal{L}_{WET} = -\frac{2\lambda_1\lambda_2}{M^2}\left(\bar{c}\gamma^{\mu}P_L\nu\right)\left(\bar{\tau}\gamma_{\mu}P_L b\right) + H.c.$$

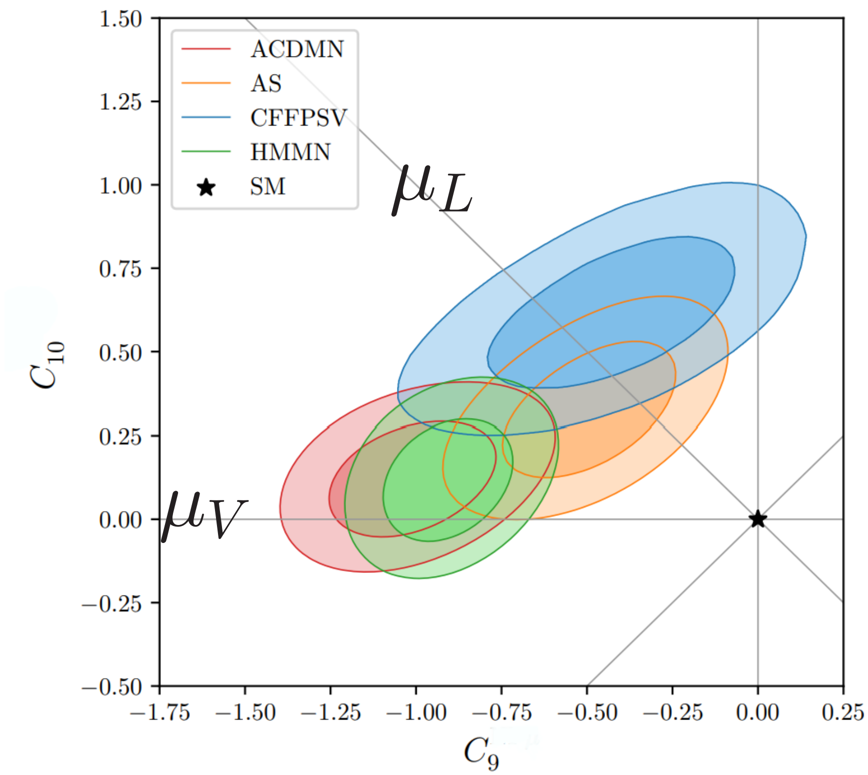
Fit to data tells us

$$M = 3.4\ \mathrm{TeV} \times \sqrt{\lambda_1\lambda_2}$$

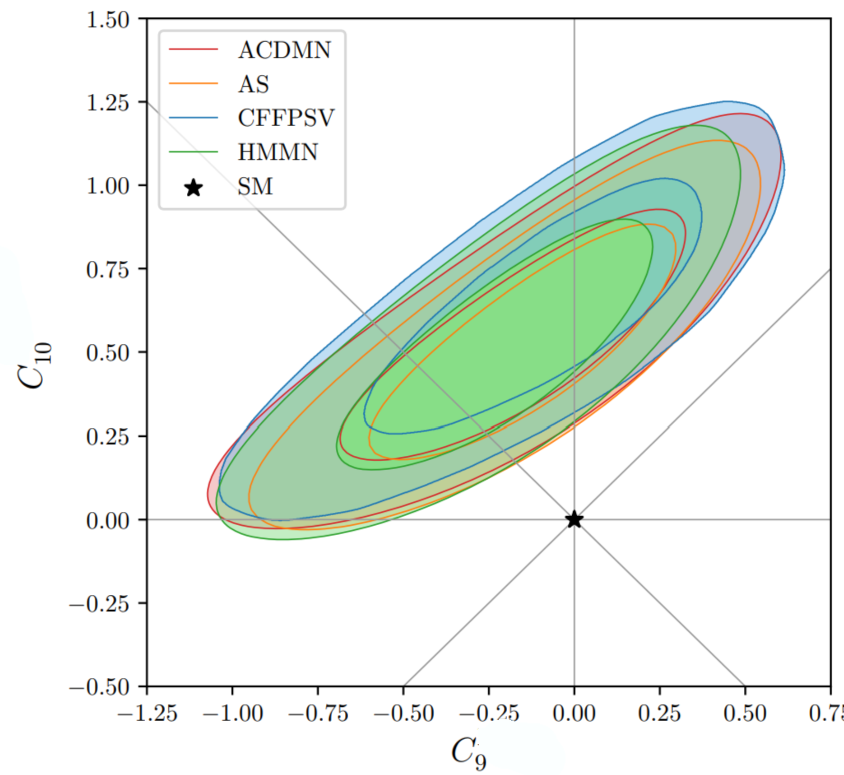
Neutral Current Fits

Alguero *et al*, `2104.08921`; Altmannshofer, Stangl, `flavio 2103.13370`;
Ciuchini *et al*, `HEPfit 2011.01212`; Hurth *et al*, `superIso 2104.10058`;

$$\mathcal{L} = N[C_9(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)(\bar{\mu}\gamma_\mu\mu) + C_{10}(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^5\gamma_\mu\mu)] + H.c.$$



global fit



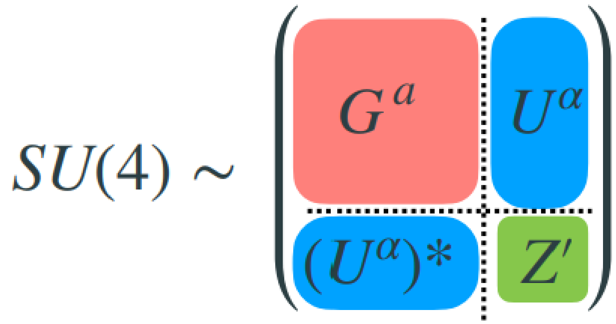
fit to LFU observables + $B_s \to \mu\mu$

	Model	$R_{K^{(*)}}$	$R_{D^{(*)}}$	$R_{K^{(*)}}$ & $R_{D^{(*)}}$
Scalars	$S_1 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3}$	✗	✓	✗
	$R_2 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{7/6}$	✗	✓	✗
	$\widetilde{R}_2 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}$	✗	✗	✗
	$S_3 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3})_{-1/3}$	✓	✗	✗
Vector	$U_1 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{2/3}$	✓	✓	✓
	$U_3 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3})_{2/3}$	✓	✗	✗

[Angelescu, Bečirević, Faroughy, Sumensari, 1808.08179]

U_1 Vector LQ

In third family, leptons are the fourth colour and LQ U^μ comes from adjoint $SU(4) \to SU(3)$.

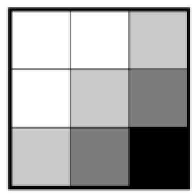


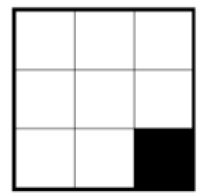
$$F_j = \begin{pmatrix} Q_j^{a=1,2,3} \\ L_j \end{pmatrix}$$

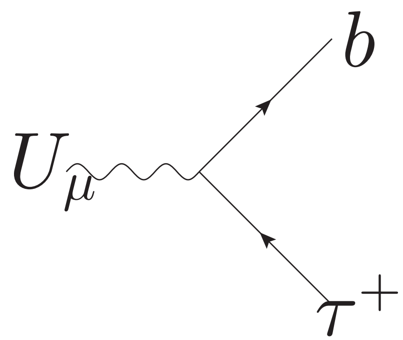
Have heavy (vector-like) reps of fermions F_j that have couplings to SM fermions f_j and U_μ. Also get a coloron $G_\mu^{\dot{a}}$and a $B - L$ Z' X_μ.

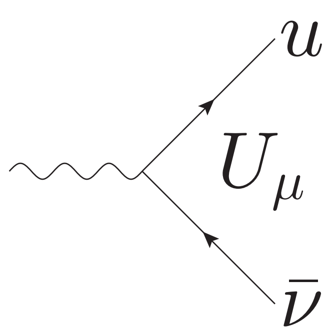
U_1 Vector LQ[2]: U^μ

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{g_U}{\sqrt{2}} U^\mu \left[\beta_L^{i\mu} (\bar{q}_L^i \gamma_\alpha L_L^\alpha) + \beta_R^{i\alpha} (\bar{d}_R^i \gamma_\mu e_R^\alpha) + H.c. \right]$$

$\beta_L^{ql} \sim$ 

$\beta_R^{ql} \sim$ 





~~$B \to K\nu\bar{\nu}$~~

[2] Thanks to B Stafanek for slide material

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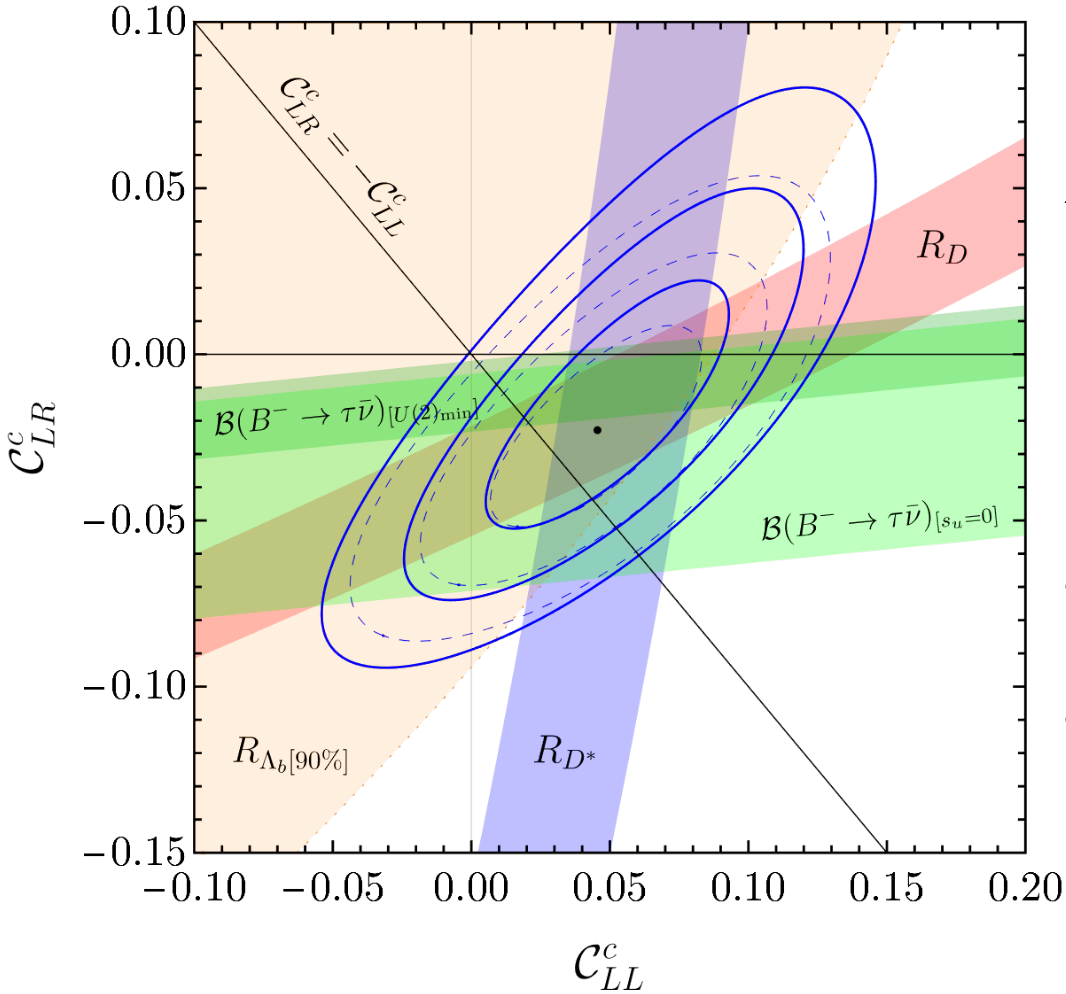


$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + C^c_{LL})V_{cb}\times$$

$$[(1 + C^c_{LL})(\bar{\tau}_L\gamma^\alpha\nu_L)(\bar{c}_L\gamma_\alpha\nu_L) -$$

$$2C_{LR}(\bar{c}_L b_T)(\bar{\tau}_R\nu_L)]$$

$$C^c_{LL} = \frac{g_U^2 v^2}{4M^2}\beta^L_{23}\beta^{L\,*}_{33}$$

$$C^c_{LR} = \frac{g_U^2 v^2}{4M^2}\beta^L_{23}\beta^{R\,*}_{33}$$

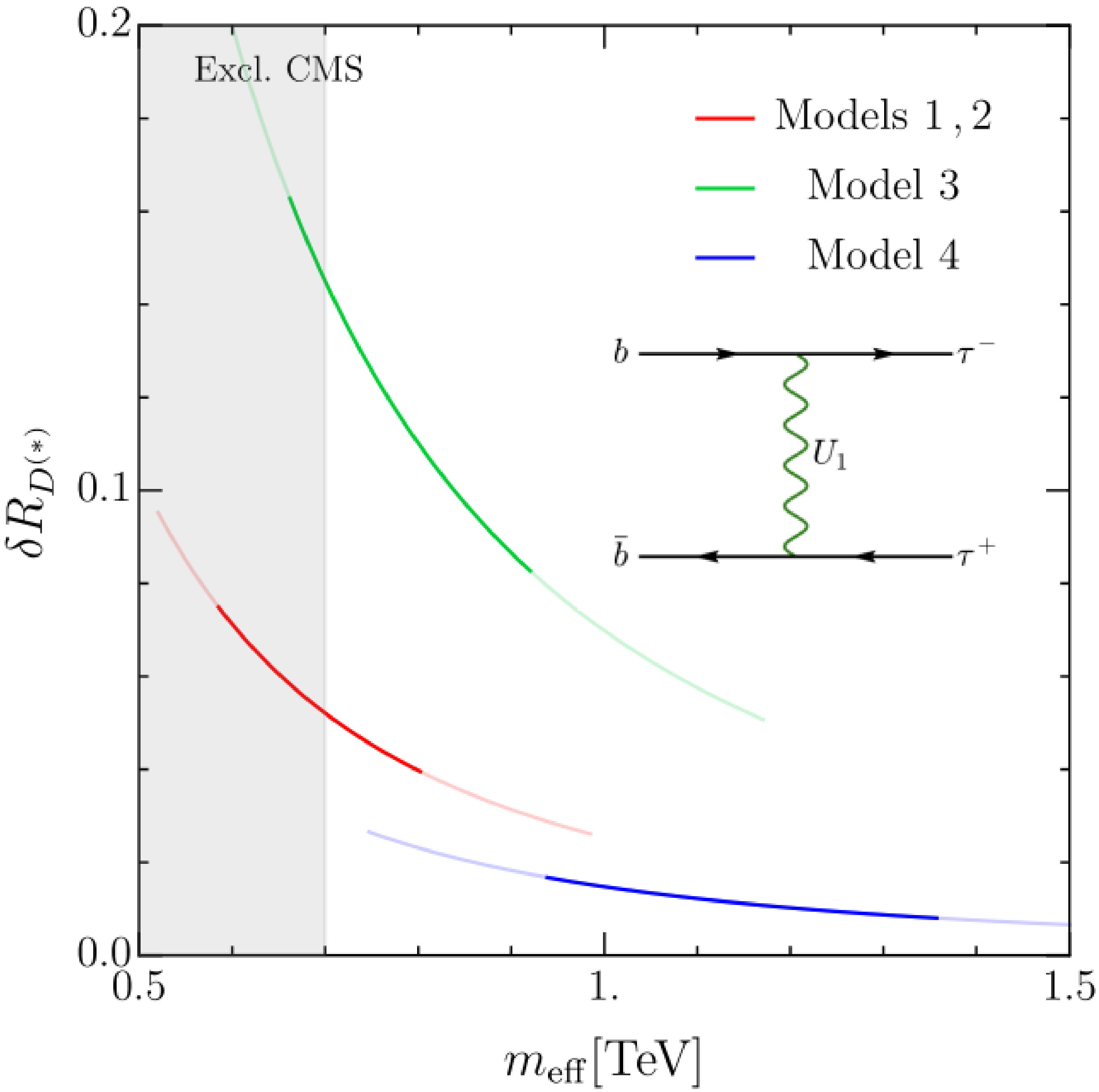
[3] Aebischer, Isidori, Pesut, Stefanek, Wilsch (*coming - thanks*); Cornella, Faroughy, Fuentes-Martin, Isidori, Neubert, 2103.16558

Simple models[4] from $SU(4)$

Model	Direct SM Yukawa	$SU(4)$ gauged	min. $U(2)^n_f$ breaking	J
1	yes	no	yes	2
2	yes	yes	yes	1
3	yes	yes	no	2
4	no	no	yes	3(×2)

[4] Barbieri, Cornella and Isidori, 2207.14248

$m_{eff} = M/g$



ATLAS (2210.0547) and CMS (2012.04178) direct di-LQ search for $2 \times (q_3 l_{1,2}) \Rightarrow M >$1.7 TeV.

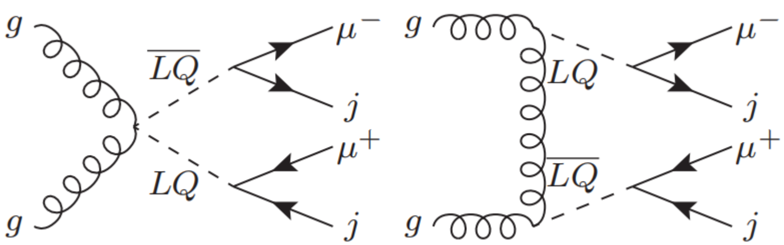
Scalar LQ[5]: eg $S_3 \sim (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$

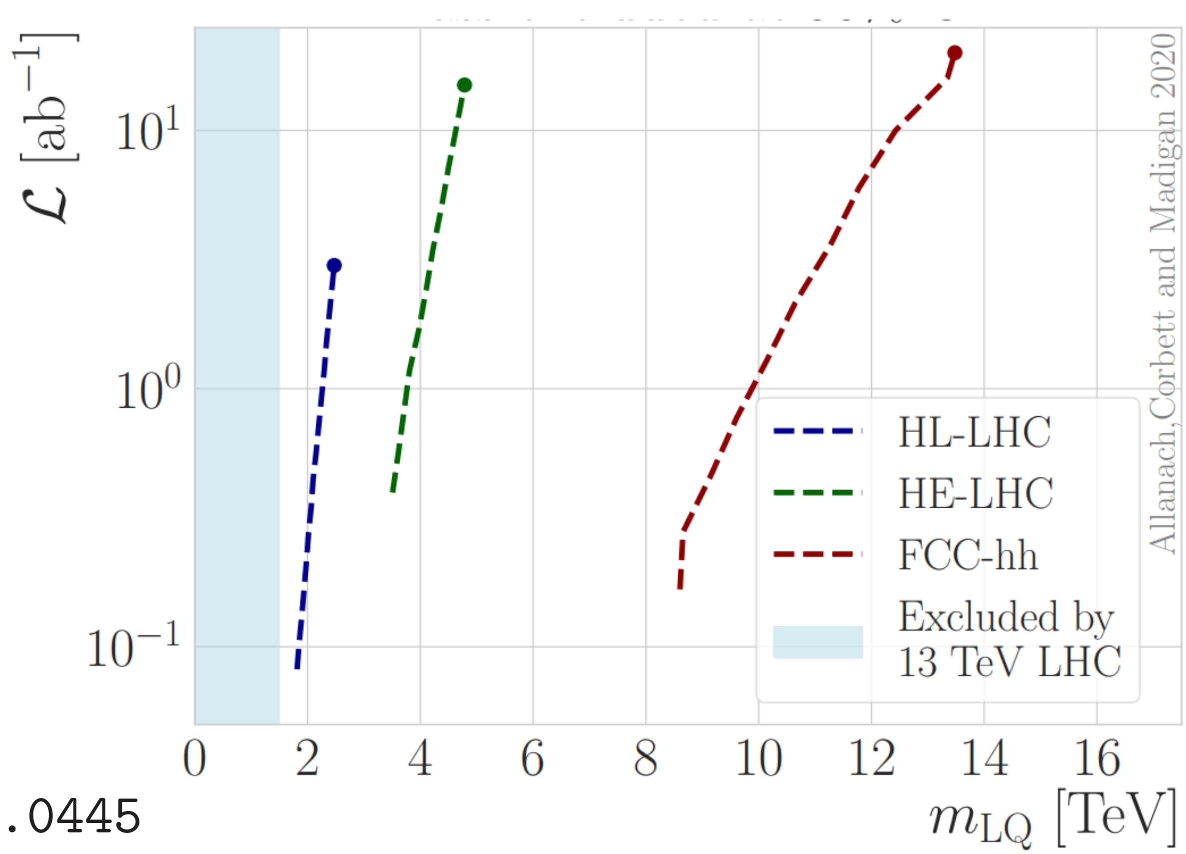
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = (Y_L)_{ij} \overline{Q^{C\prime}}_{i,a} \epsilon_{ab} \tau^k_{bc} L'_{j,c} S^k_3 + (Y_Q)_{ij} \overline{Q^{C\prime}_{i,a}} \epsilon_{ab} \tau^k_{bc} Q'_{j,c} (S^k_3)^\dagger + h.c., \tag{3}$$

Ban $\not{B}$ with eg $U(1)_{B_3+L_2-2L_3}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = -\sqrt{2}\overline{\mathbf{d}^C_L} Y_{de} \mathbf{e}_L S^{+4/3} - \overline{\mathbf{u}^C_L} Y_{ue} \mathbf{e}_L S^{+1/3} - \overline{\mathbf{d}^C_L} Y_{d\nu} \nu_L S^{+1/3} + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{u}^C_L Y_{u\nu} \nu_L S^{-2/3} + h.c., \tag{5}$$

where $Y_{de} = V^T_{d_L} Y_L V_{e_L}$, $Y_{ue} = V^T_{u_L} Y_L V_{e_L}$, $Y_{d\nu} = V^T_{d_L} Y_L V_{\nu_L}$, and $Y_{u\nu} = V^T_{u_L} Y_L V_{\nu_L}$. In order to de-





[5]BCA, Corbett, Madigan, 1911.0445

Simple Z' Models

Add complex SM-singlet scalar 'flavon' $\theta_{X\neq 0}$ which breaks gauged $U(1)_X$:

$$SU(3)\times SU(2)_L\times U(1)_Y\times U(1)_X$$

$$\downarrow \langle\theta\rangle \sim \text{Several TeV}$$

$$SU(3)\times SU(2)_L\times U(1)_Y$$

$$\downarrow \langle H\rangle \sim 246\ \text{GeV}$$

$$SU(3)\times U(1)_{em}$$

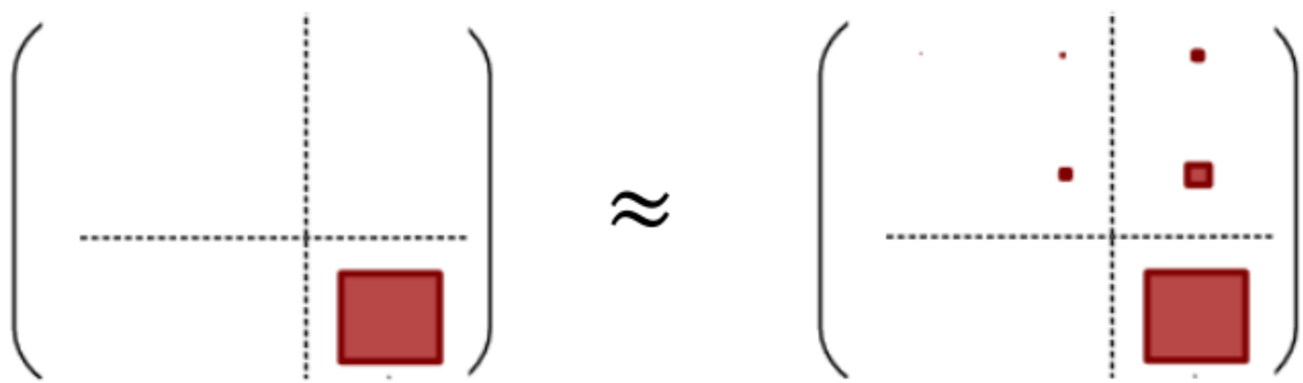
- SM fermion content
- Zero X charges for first two generations?
- Anomaly cancellation: [6]

[6] $X=Y_3$ BCA, Davighi 1809.01158; $X=L_\mu - L_\tau$ Altmannshofer *et al*, 1403.1269; $X=B_3-L_2$ Bonilla *et al*, 1705.00915; Alonso *et al* 1705.03858,...

Sol: $X = Y_3 + t(B_3 - L_3)$, $t \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$
\boxed{
\begin{array}{cccc}
X_{Q'_{1,2}} = 0 & X_{u_{R}'_{1,2}} = 0 & X_{d_{R}'_{1,2}} = 0 & X_{L'_{1,2}} = 0 \\
X_{e_{R}'_{1,2}} = 0 & X_H = -1/2 & X_{Q'_3} = 1/6 & X_{u'_{R3}} = 2/3 \\
X_{d'_{R3}} = -1/3 & X_{L'_3} = -1/2 & X_{e'_{R3}} = -1 & X_\theta \neq 0
\end{array}
}
$$

$$
\mathcal{L} = Y_t \overline{Q_3{}'_L} H t'_R + Y_b \overline{Q'_{3L}} H^c b'_R + Y_\tau \overline{L_3{}'_L} H^c \tau'_R + H.c.,
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{X\psi} \;&= g_X \;\left(\frac{1}{6}\overline{\mathbf{u_L}}\Lambda^{(u_L)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{u_L} + \frac{1}{6}\overline{\mathbf{d_L}}\Lambda^{(d_L)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{d_L} - \right. \\
&\frac{1}{2}\overline{\mathbf{n_L}}\Lambda^{(n_L)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{n_L} - \frac{1}{2}\overline{\mathbf{e_L}}\Lambda^{(e_L)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{e_L} + \\
&\frac{2}{3}\overline{\mathbf{u_R}}\Lambda^{(u_R)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{u_R} - \\
&\left.\frac{1}{3}\overline{\mathbf{d_R}}\Lambda^{(d_R)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{d_R} - \overline{\mathbf{e_R}}\Lambda^{(e_R)}\gamma^\rho\mathbf{e_R}\right) Z'_\rho,
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\Lambda^{(I)} \equiv V_I^\dagger \xi V_I, \qquad \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
$$

Z' couplings, $I \in \{u_L, d_L, e_L, \nu_L, u_R, d_R, e_R\}$

A simple limiting case

$$V_{u_R} = V_{d_R} = V_{e_R} = 1$$

for simplicity and the ease of passing bounds.

$$V_{d_L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & -\sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & \sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad V_{e_L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\Rightarrow V_{u_L} = V_{d_L} V^{\dagger}_{CKM}$ and $V_{\nu_L} = V_{e_L} U^{\dagger}_{PMNS}$.

Important Z' Couplings

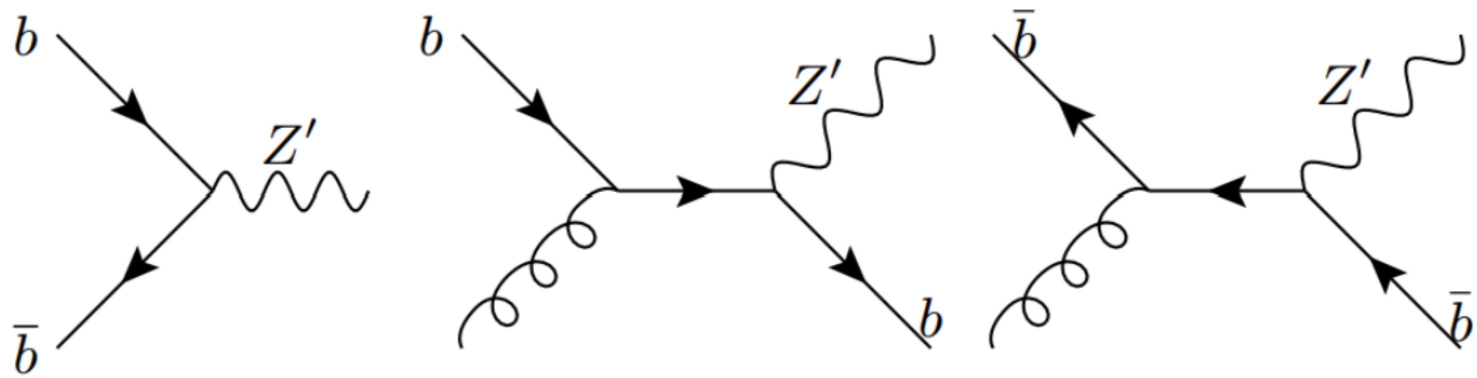
$$g_X \left[\frac{1}{6} (\overline{d_L}\ \overline{s_L}\ \overline{b_L}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2\theta_{23} & \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_{23} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_{23} & \cos^2\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \not{Z}' \begin{pmatrix} d_L \\ s_L \\ b_L \end{pmatrix} + \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{2} (\overline{e_L}\ \overline{\mu_L}\ \overline{\tau_L}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \not{Z}' \begin{pmatrix} e_L \\ \mu_L \\ \tau_L \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

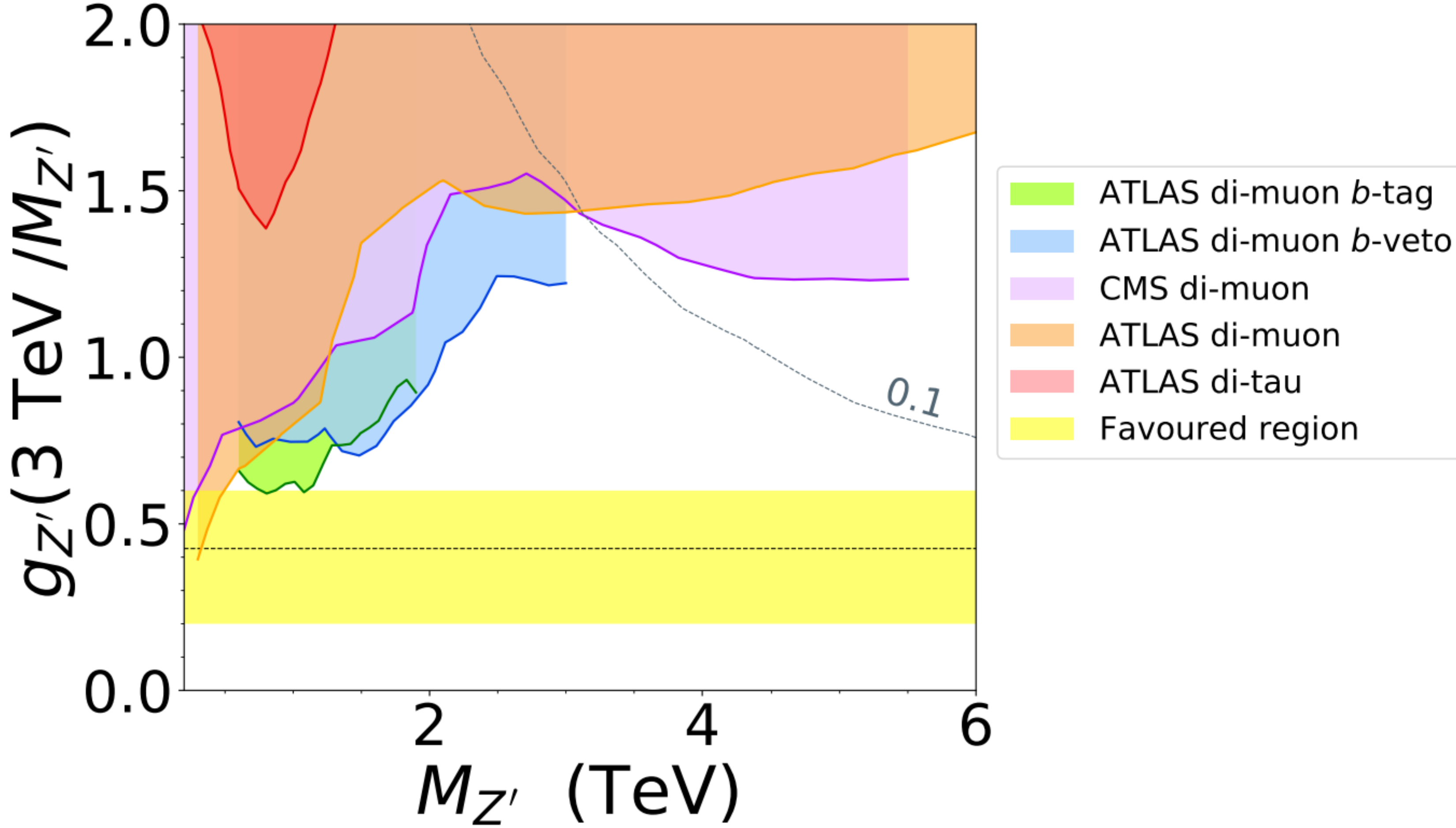
Z' Decay Modes

Mode	BR	Mode	BR	Mode	BR
$t\bar{t}$	0.42	$b\bar{b}$	0.12	$\nu\bar{\nu}'$	0.08
$\mu^+\mu^-$	0.08	$\tau^+\tau^-$	0.30	other $f_i f_j$	$\sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$

LHC Z' Production:



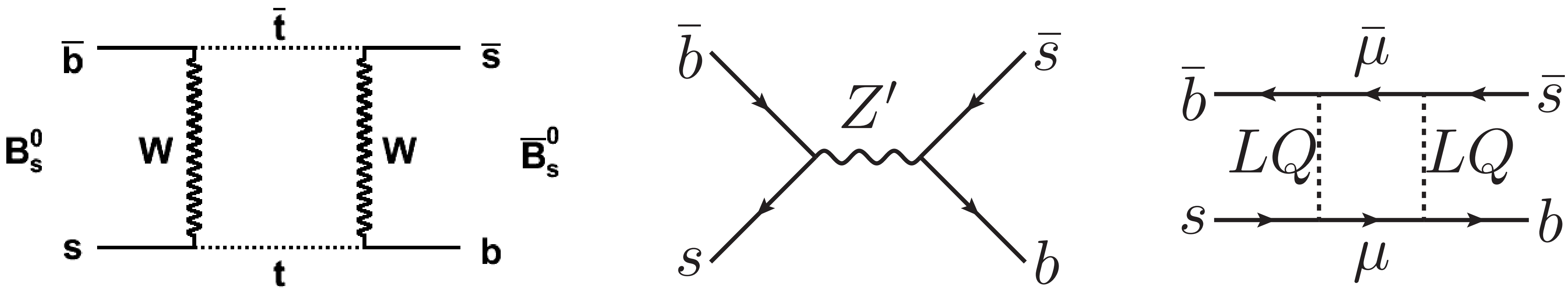
Z' Searches[7]



[7] BCA, Banks, 2111.06691

$B_s - \bar{B}_s$ **Mixing**

Measurement pretty much agrees with SM calculations.



$$g_{sb} \lesssim \frac{M_{Z'}}{194\ \text{TeV}}$$ but uncertain

from QCD sum rules and lattice[8]. Weaker on LQs.

$$M_{Z'} \approx 31\ \text{TeV} \times \sqrt{g_{sb} g_{\mu\mu}}, \qquad M_{LQ} \approx 31\ \text{TeV} \times \sqrt{g_{s\mu} g_{b\mu}}$$

[8] King, Lenz, Rauh, arXiv:1904.00940

Why $\bar{b}s\mu^+\mu^-/bc\tau\bar{\nu}$?

If we take these $B-$anomalies seriously, we may ask: why are we seeing the first BSM flavour changing effects particularly in the $b \to s\mu^+\mu^-$ transition, not another one?

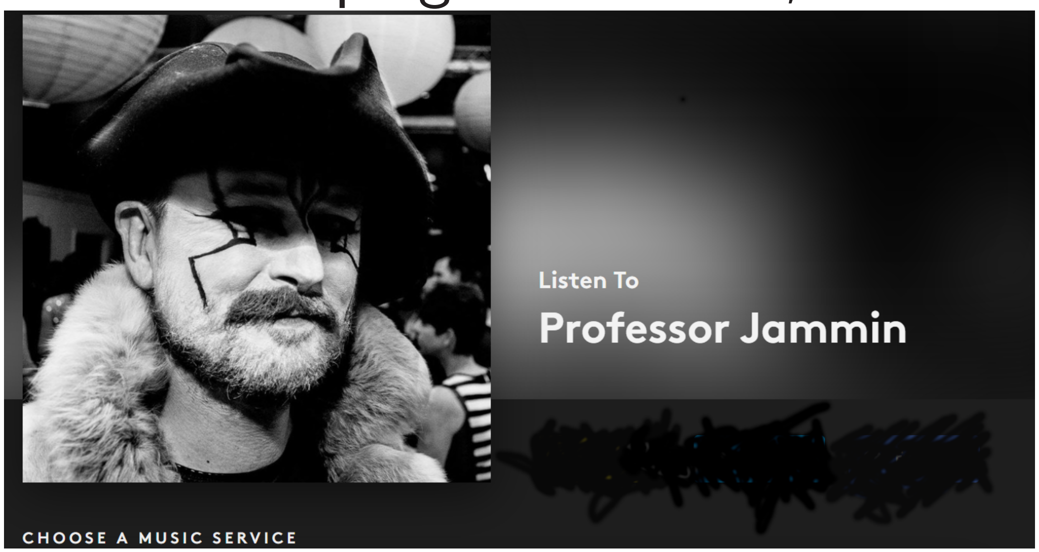
Perhaps it's because, in hindsight:

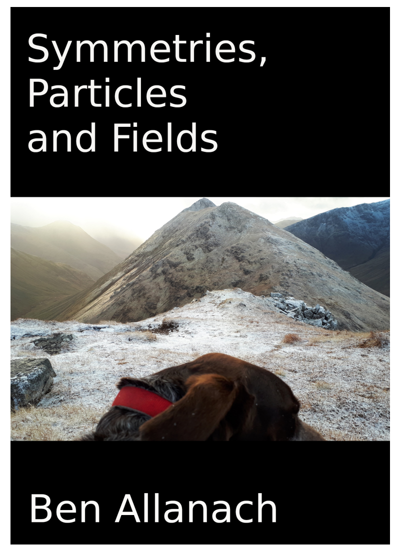
- The largest BSM flavour effects are in heavier generations
- We have many more bs than ts, particularly in LHCb
- Leptons in final states are good experimentally but τs are difficult!

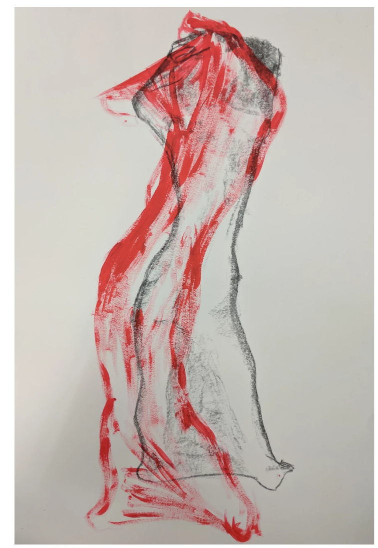
Summary[9]

- LQs a focus: vector versus scalar (only do 1)
- Z's only do $b \to s\ell\ell$.
- Probe flavour physics.

Shameless plug for music, textbook and *Quantum Selves* art:







[9] Thanks to B Stefaniak for use of slides

Summary II

- The $b \to s\mu^+\mu^-$ anomalies look very interesting from a BSM point of view: a consistent picture is emerging.
- Independent check awaited from Belle II in Japan in the coming three years or so: $e^+e^-(10.58 \text{ GeV}) \to \Upsilon(4s) \to$ oodles of B mesons.
- Tree-level explanations: leptoquarks and Z's.
- In case a Z'/LQ is found directly, measuring its couplings may give us an experimental handle on the fermion mass puzzle.

Backup

$Z - Z'$ mixing

Because $Y_3(H) = 1/2$, $B - W^3 - X$ bosons mix:

$$\mathcal{M}_N^2 = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} g'^2v^2 & -gg'v^2 & g'g_Xv^2 \\ -gg'v^2 & g^2v^2 & -gg_Xv^2 \\ g'g_Xv^2 & -gg_Xv^2 & 4g_X^2\langle\theta\rangle^2\left(1+\frac{\epsilon^2}{4}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} -B_\mu \\ -W_\mu^3 \\ -(X)_\mu \end{matrix}$$

- $v \approx 246$ GeV is SM Higgs VEV,
- $\langle\theta\rangle$ ~TeV. $M_{Z'} = g_X\langle\theta\rangle$.
- $g_X = U(1)_X$ gauge coupling
- $\epsilon \equiv v/\langle\theta\rangle \ll 1$

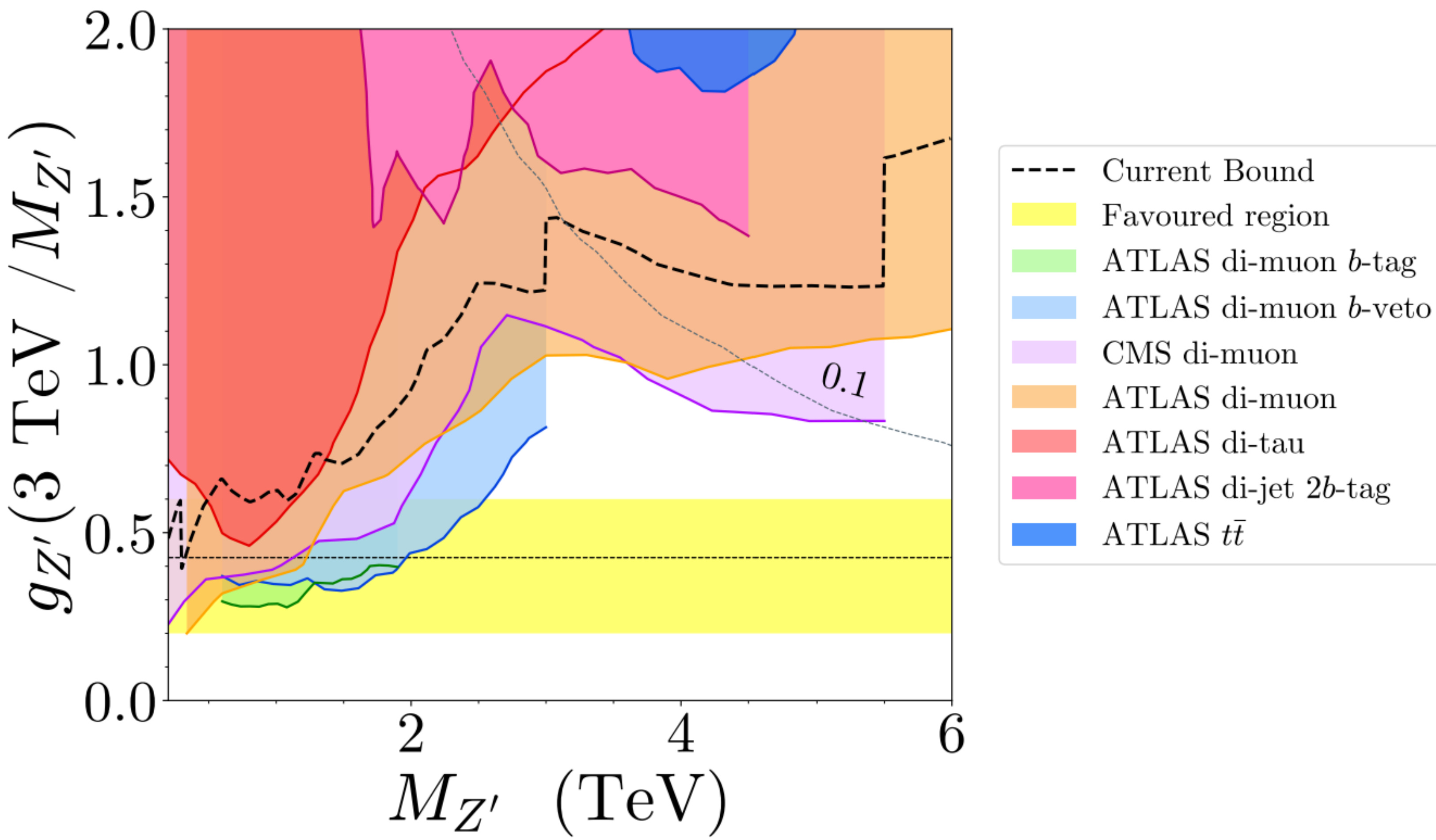
$Z - Z'$ mixing angle

$$\sin\alpha_z \approx \frac{g_X}{\sqrt{g^2+g'^2}}\left(\frac{M_Z}{M'_Z}\right)^2 \ll 1.$$

This gives small non-flavour universal couplings to the Z boson propotional to g_X and:

$$Z_\mu = \cos\alpha_z\left(-\sin\theta_w B_\mu + \cos\theta_w W^3_\mu\right) + \sin\alpha_z X_\mu,$$

HL-LHC sensitivity[10]

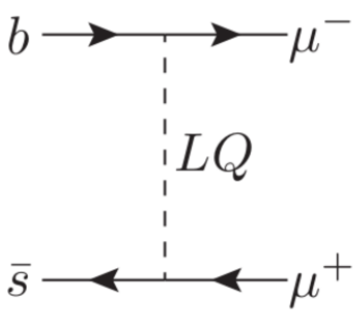


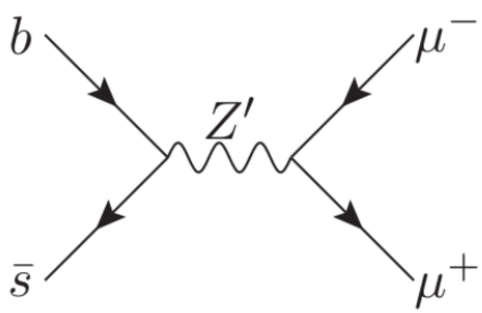
[10] BCA, Banks, 2111.06691

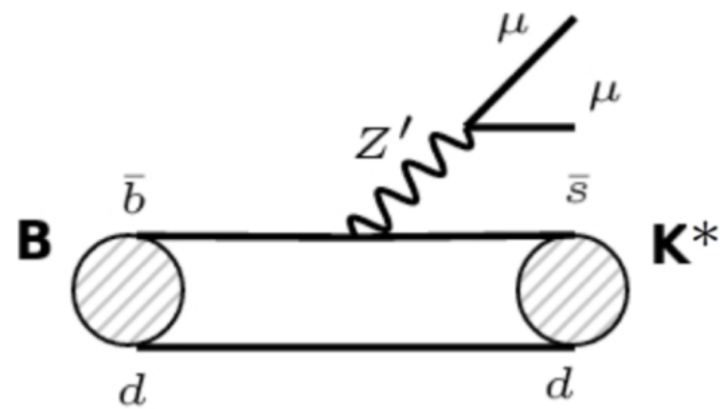
$b \to s\mu\mu$ Simplified Models

A good few $2-4\sigma$ Discrepancies with SM predictions. Computing with look elsewhere effect implies a 4.3σ discrepancy with the SM (conservative theory errors).[11]

We have tree-level flavour changing new physics options:

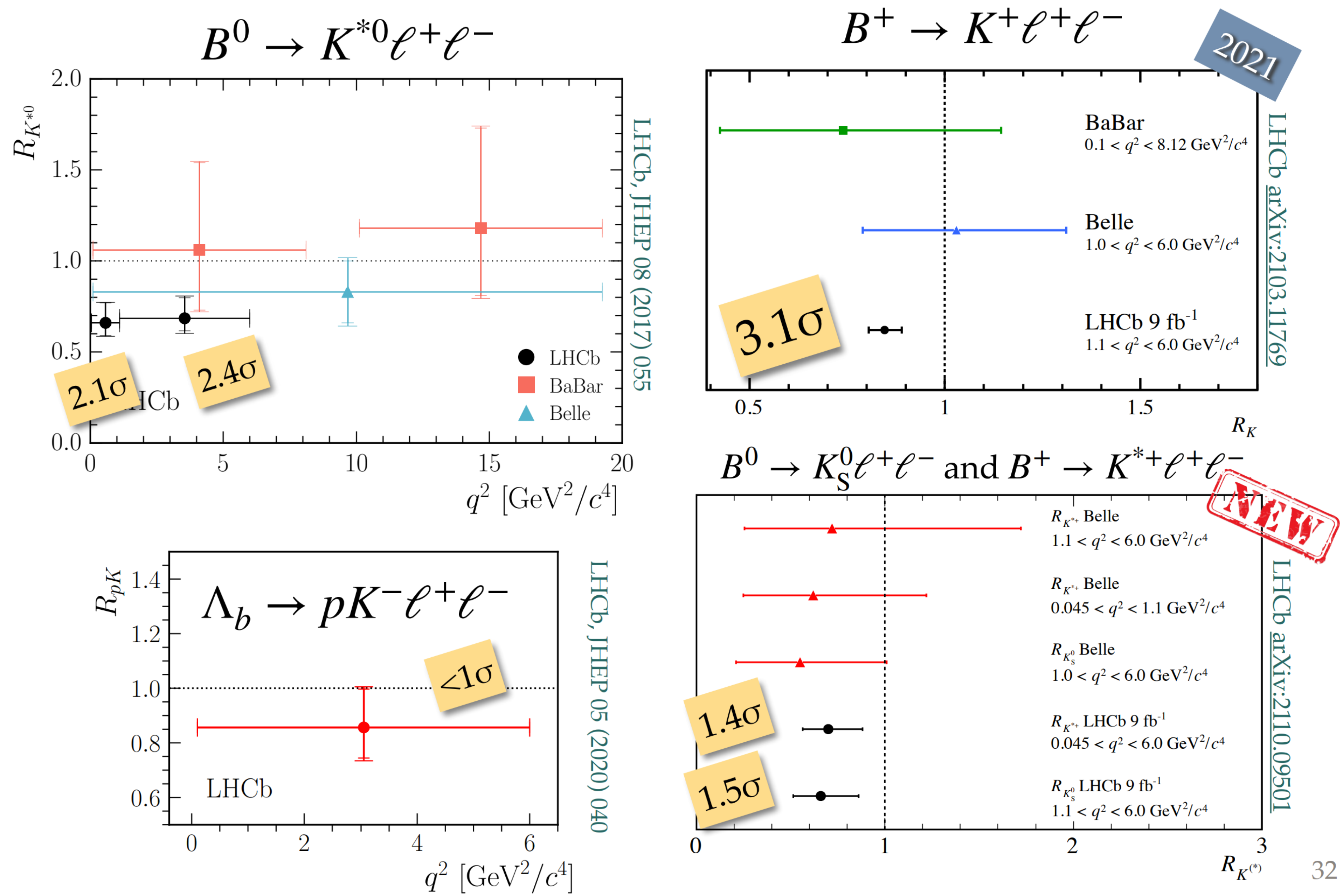






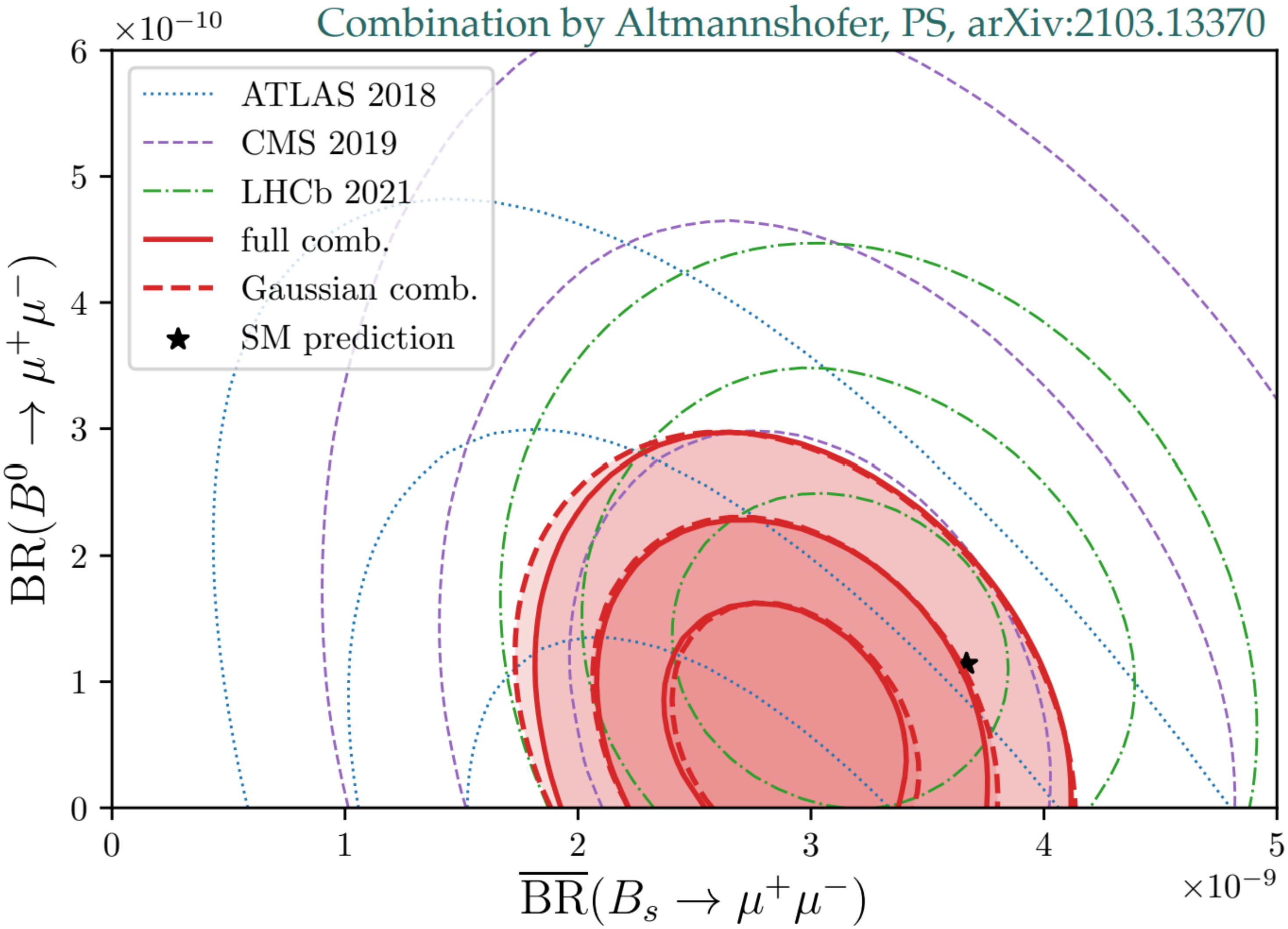
[11] Isidori, Lancierini, Owen and Serra, arXiv:2104.05631

Strange b Activity

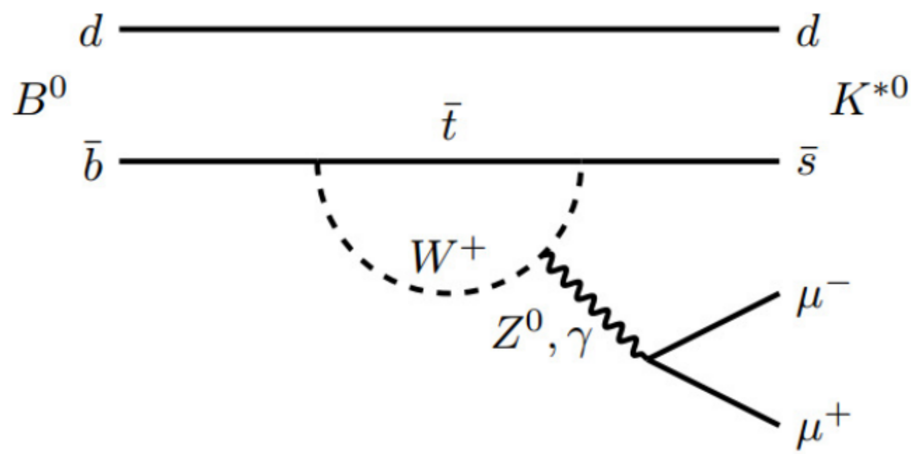


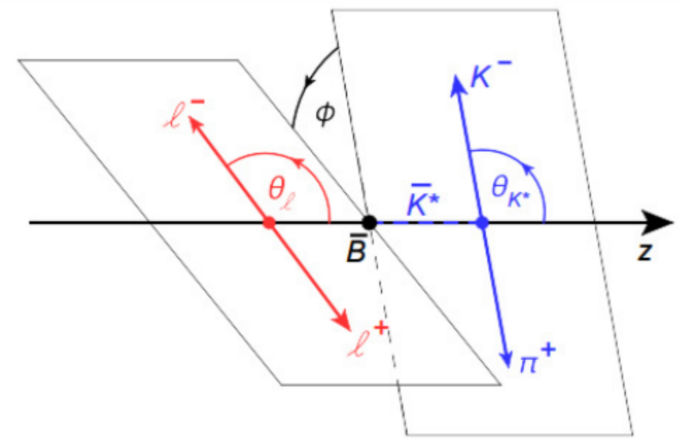
Stolen from Capdevila et al, *Flavour Anomaly Workshop '21*

$BR(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$: $B_s = (\bar{b}s)$, $B^0 = (\bar{b}d)$



$B^0 \to K^{*0}(\to K^+\pi^-)\mu^+\mu^-$

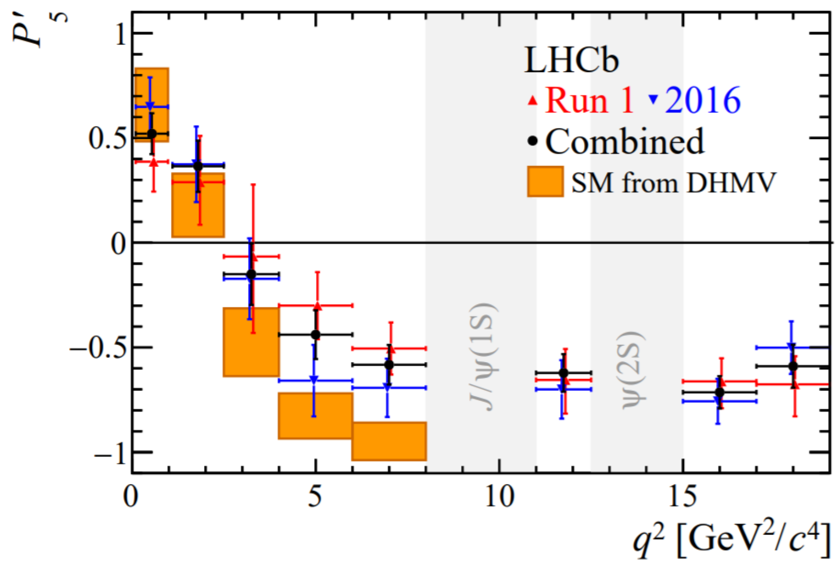


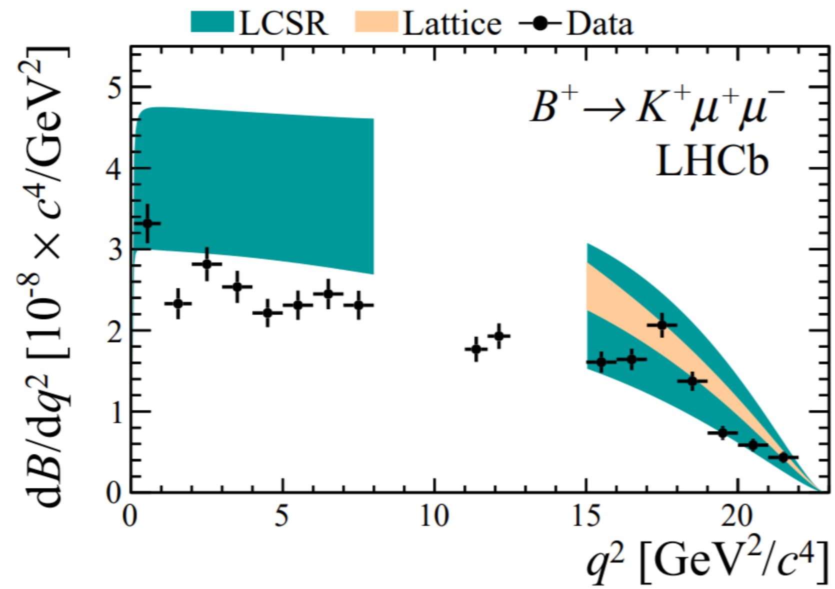


Decay fully described by three helicity angles $\vec{\Omega} = (\theta_\ell, \theta_K, \phi)$ and $q^2 = m^2_{\mu\mu}$

$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{d}(\Gamma+\bar{\Gamma})/\mathrm{d}q^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^3(\Gamma+\bar{\Gamma})}{\mathrm{d}\vec{\Omega}} = \frac{9}{32\pi}\big[\tfrac{3}{4}(1-F_\mathrm{L})\sin^2\theta_K + F_\mathrm{L}\cos^2\theta_K + \tfrac{1}{4}(1-F_\mathrm{L})\sin^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell$$
$$- F_\mathrm{L}\cos^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell + S_3\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\cos 2\phi$$
$$+ S_4\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\cos\phi + S_5\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\cos\phi$$
$$+ \tfrac{4}{3}A_\mathrm{FB}\sin^2\theta_K\cos\theta_\ell + S_7\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\sin\phi$$
$$+ S_8\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\sin\phi + S_9\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\sin 2\phi\big]$$

P_5'

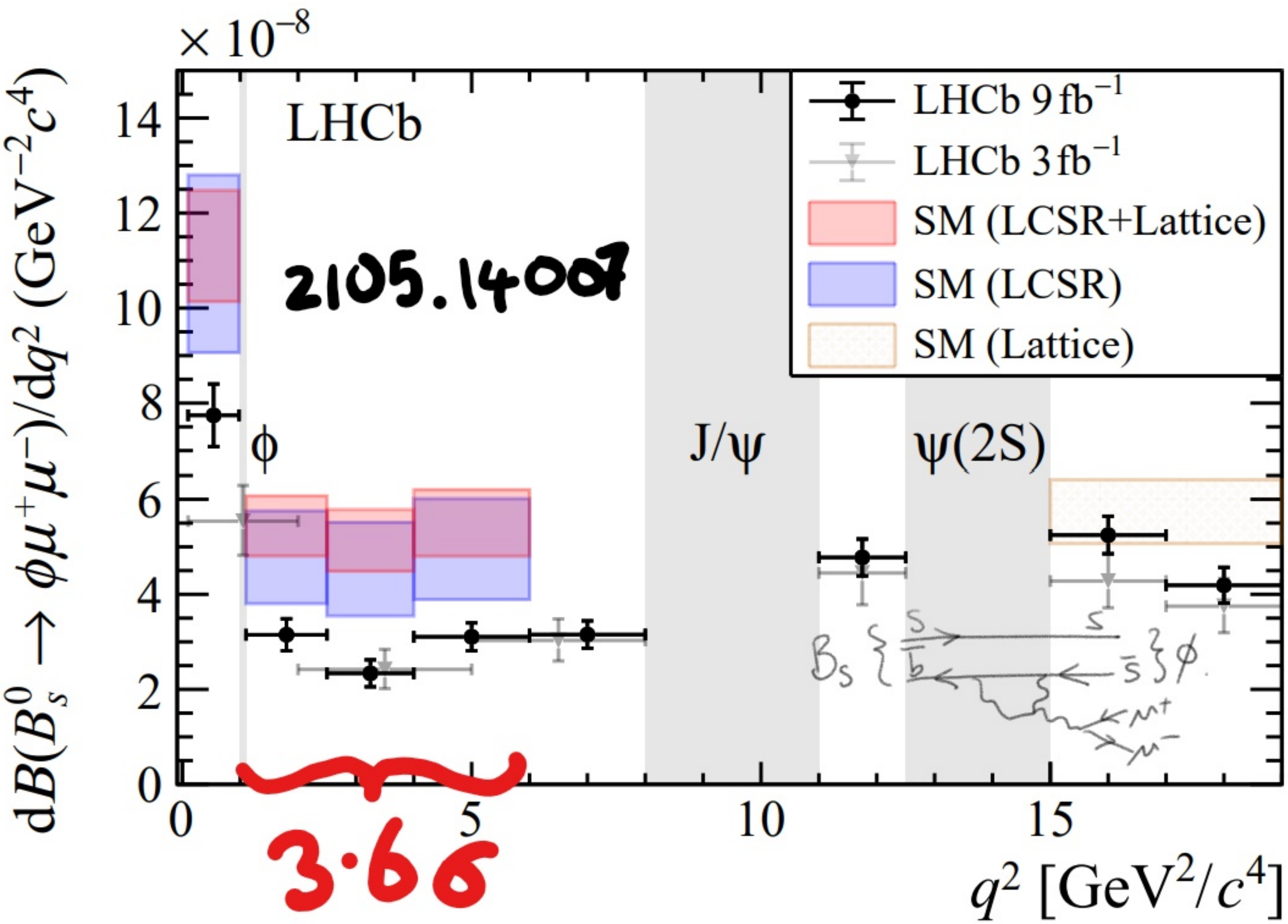




$P_5' = S_5/\sqrt{F_L(1-F_L)}$, leading form factor uncertainties cancel [12]

[12] LHCb, 2003.04831

$$B_s \to \phi\mu^+\mu^-\text{:}\ \phi = (s\bar{s})$$



Theory: uncertainties

	parametric	form factors	non-local MEs
$BR(B \to Mll)$	yes	large	large
angular	no	small	large
$BR(B_s \to ll)$	yes	small	no
LFU	no	tiny	no

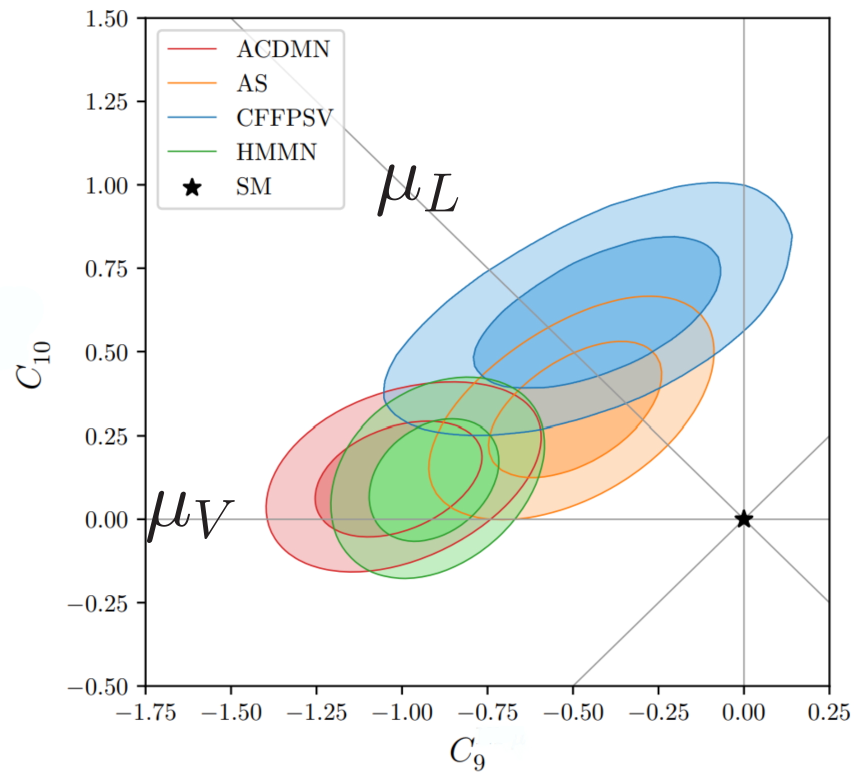
- Parametric uncertainties (eg V_{ts}) easy to deal with
- Large theory uncertainties are taken into account in fits and are a subject of current research[13]

[13] Gubernari, Reboud, van Dyk, Virto 2206.03797

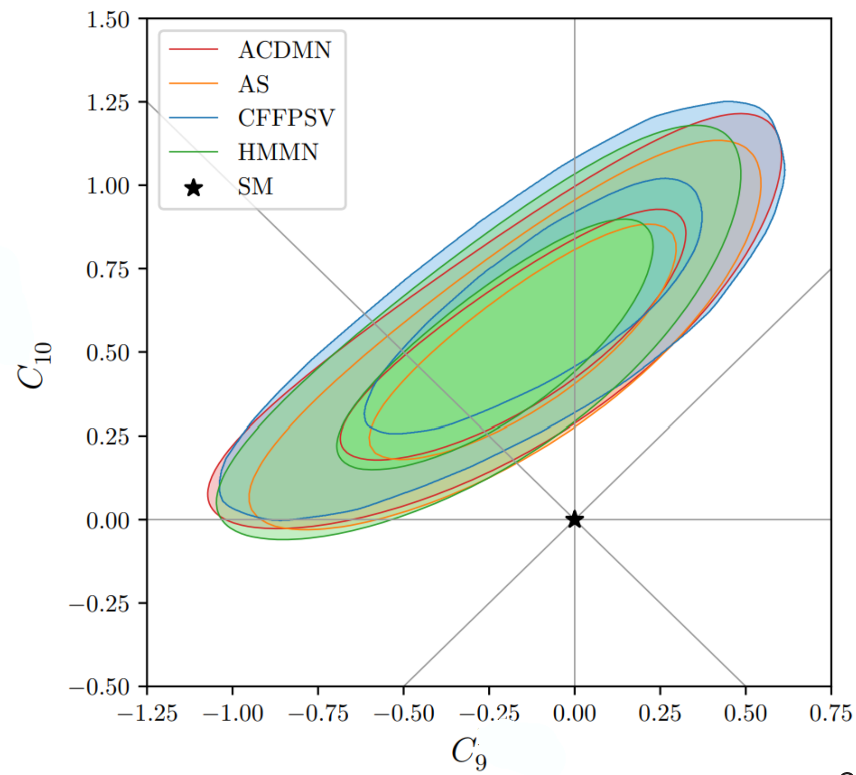
Neutral Current Fits

Alguero *et al*, 2104.08921; Altmannshofer, Stangl, `flavio` 2103.13370; Ciuchini *et al*, `HEPfit` 2011.01212; Hurth *et al*, `superIso` 2104.10058;

$$\mathcal{L} = N[C_9(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)(\bar{\mu}\gamma_\mu\mu) + C_{10}(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^5\gamma_\mu\mu)] + H.c.$$



global fit



fit to LFU observables + $B_s \to \mu\mu$

Y_3 Consequences

- Flavour changing TeV-scale Z' to do NCBAs: couples dominantly to EW eigenstates of quarks and leptons of the third family
- First two fermion families massless at renormalisable level
- Their masses and fermion mixings generated by small non-renormalisable operators

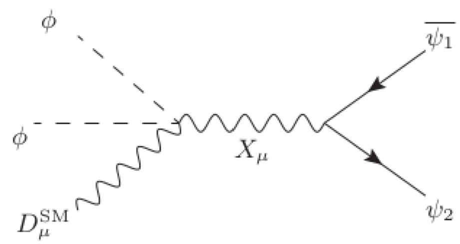
This explains the hierarchical heaviness of the third family and small CKM angles

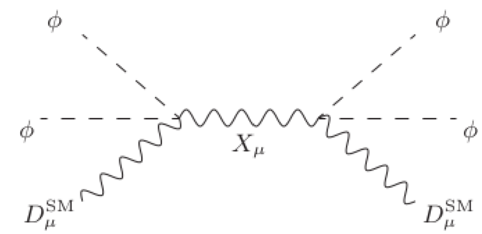
B/EW Observables

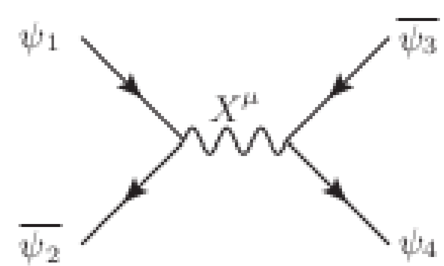
SMEFT$(M_{Z'})$ $\rightarrow$`smelli`$\rightarrow$WET(M_W) $\rightarrow$obs(m_B)

In units of g_X^2/M_X^2:

WC	value	WC	value
C_{ll}^{2222}	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$(\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{lq}}^{(1)})^{22ij}$	$\frac{1}{12}\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}$
$(C_{qq}^{(1)})^{ijkl}$	$\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}\Lambda_{\xi\ kl}^{(d_L)}\frac{\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}-2}{72}$	C_{ee}^{3333}	$-\frac{1}{2}$
C_{uu}^{3333}	$-\frac{2}{9}$	C_{dd}^{3333}	$-\frac{1}{18}$
C_{eu}^{3333}	$\frac{2}{3}$	C_{ed}^{3333}	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$(C_{ud}^{(1)})^{3333}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	C_{le}^{2233}	$-\frac{1}{2}$
C_{lu}^{2233}	$\frac{1}{3}$	C_{ld}^{2233}	$-\frac{1}{6}$
C_{qe}^{ij33}	$\frac{1}{6}\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}$	$(C_{qu}^{(1)})^{ij33}$	$-\frac{1}{9}\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}$
$(C_{qd}^{(1)})^{ij33}$	$\frac{1}{18}\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}$	$(C_{\phi l}^{(1)})^{22}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$(C_{\phi q}^{(1)})^{ij}$	$-\frac{1}{12}\Lambda_{\xi\ ij}^{(d_L)}$	$C_{\phi e}^{33}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$C_{\phi u}^{33}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$C_{\phi d}^{33}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
$C_{\phi D}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$C_{\phi\Box}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$







`smelli` observables

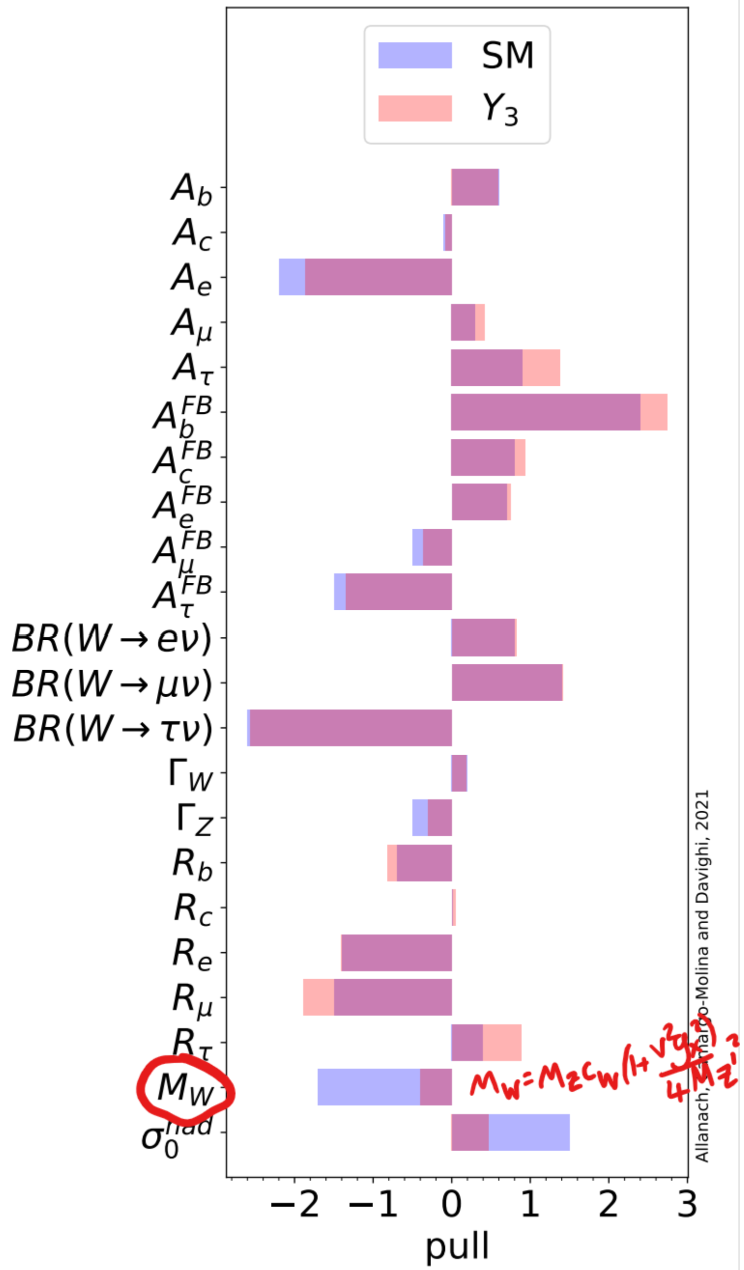
- 167 quarks: P_5', $BR(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ and others with significant theory errors
- 21 LFU FCNCs: $R_K, R_{K^\star}$, $B \to$di-tau decays
- 31 EWPOs from LEP not assuming lepton flavour universality

Theory uncertainties modelled as multi-variate Gaussians: approximated to be independent of new physics.

SM:

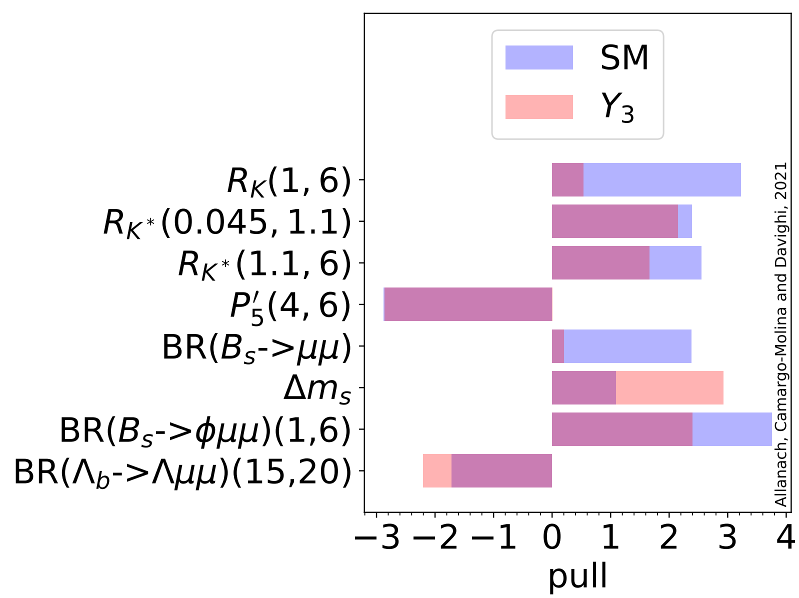
data set	χ^2	n	p−value
quarks	221.6	167	.003
LFU FCNCs	35.3	21	.026
EWPOs	35.7	31	.26
global	292.6	219	.00065

Global Fits $M_{Z'} = 3$ TeV

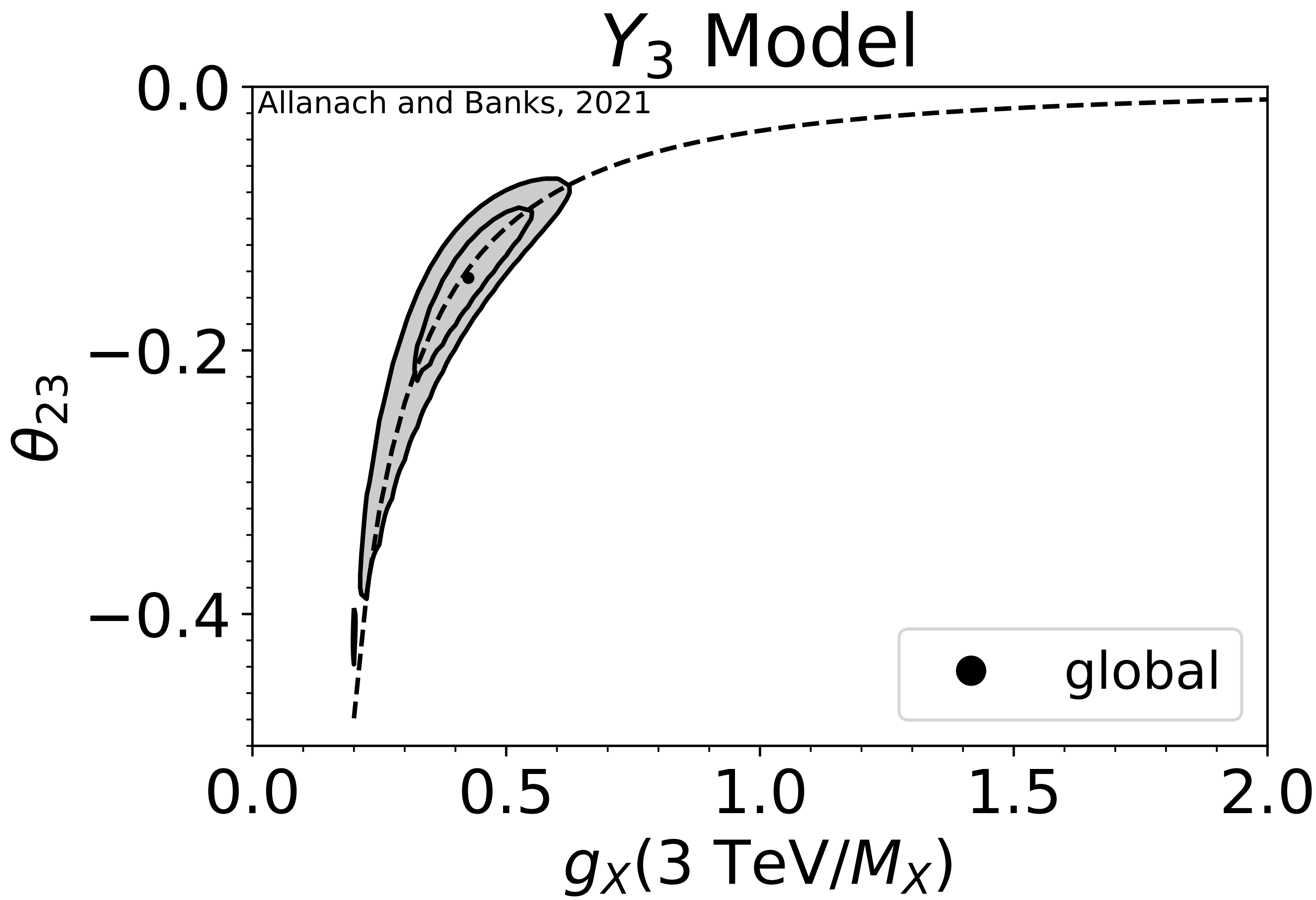


data set	χ^2	n	p−value
quarks	221.6	167	.003
LFU FCNCs	35.3	21	.026
EWPOs	35.7	31	.26
global	292.6	219	.00065

data set	χ^2	n	p−value
quarks	192.5	167	.071
LFU FCNCs	21.0	21	.34
EWPOs	36.0	31	.17
global	249.5	219	.064



TFHM Fit, 95% CL



Relies on: `smelli-2.2.0` (Aebischer, Kumar, Stangl, Straub, `1810.07698`), `flavio-2.2.0` (Straub, `1810.08132`), `Wilson` (Aebischer *et al*, `1712.05298`)

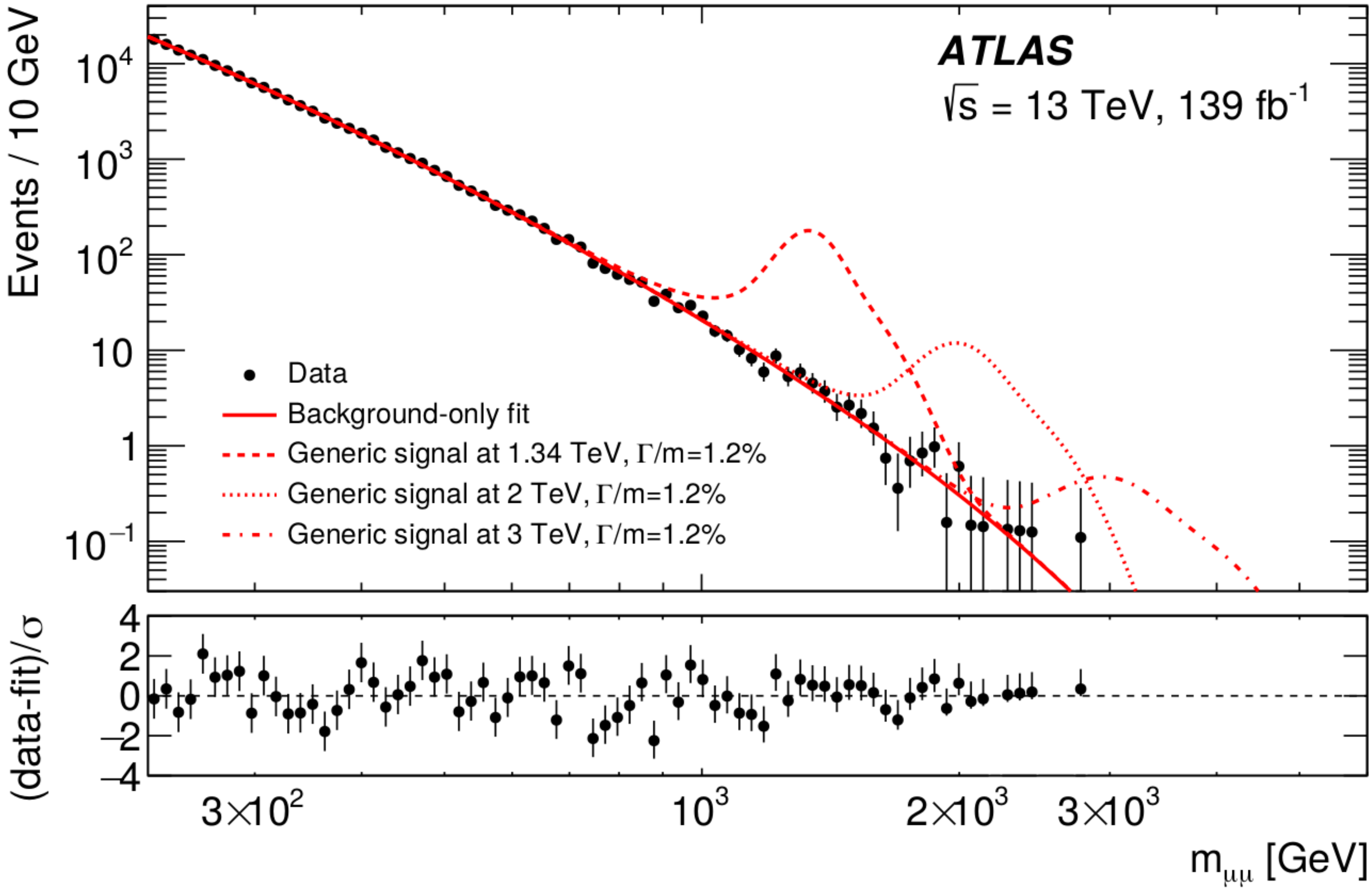
$Z' \to \mu\mu$ ATLAS 13 TeV 139 fb^{-1}

ATLAS analysis: look for two track-based isolated μ, $p_T > 30$ GeV. One reconstructed primary vertex. Keep only highest scalar sum p_T pair[14]

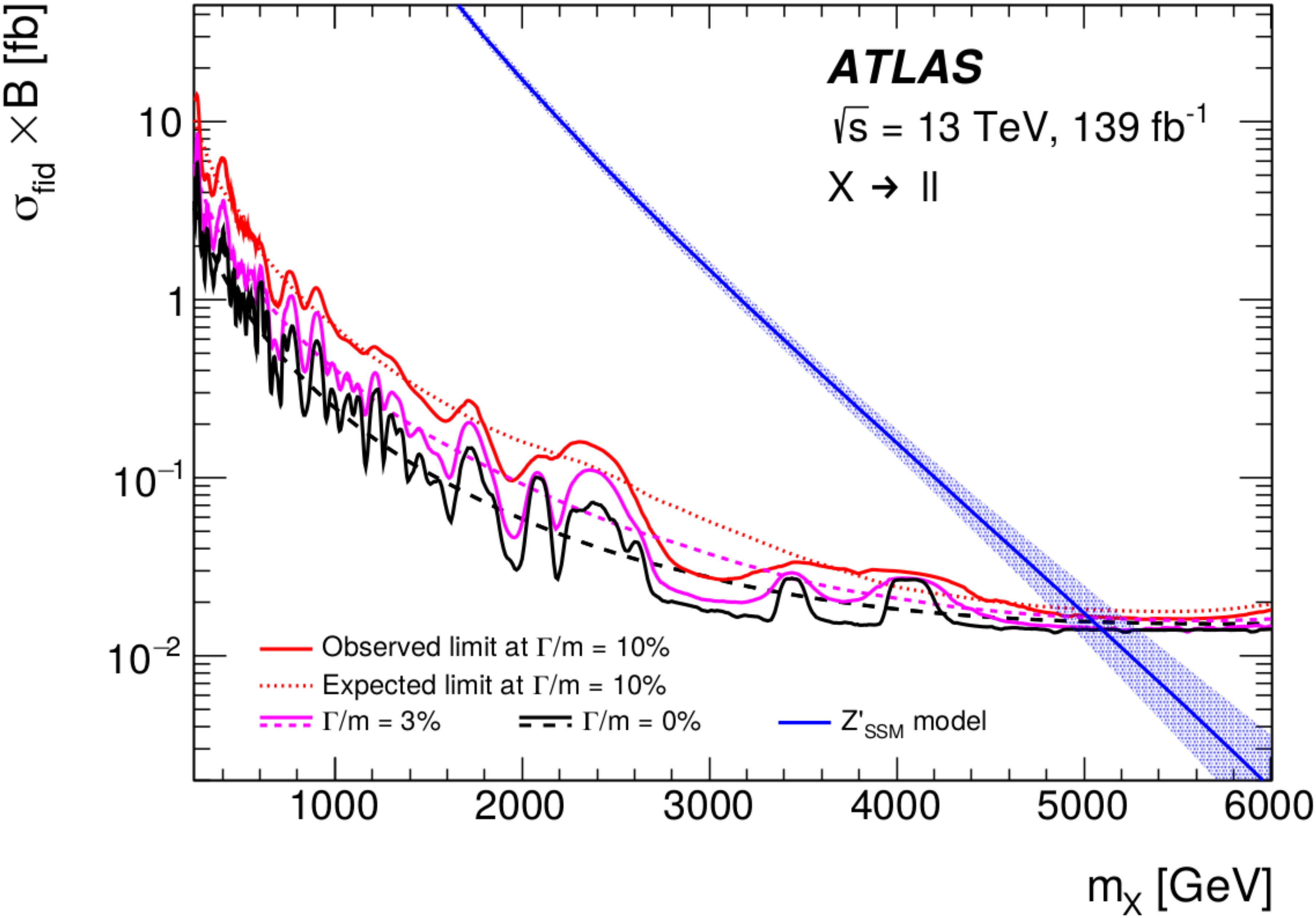
$$m^2_{\mu_1\mu_2} = (p_1^\mu + p_2^\mu)\left(p_{1\mu} + p_{2\mu}\right)$$

CMS also have released[15] a 139 fb^{-1} analysis.

[14] 1903.06248
[15] 2103.02708


ATLAS
√s = 13 TeV, 139 fb-1
Events / 10 GeV
(data-fit)/σ
Data
Background-only fit
Generic signal at 1.34 TeV, Γ/m=1.2%
Generic signal at 2 TeV, Γ/m=1.2%
Generic signal at 3 TeV, Γ/m=1.2%
m_μμ [GeV]

ATLAS l^+l^- limits



1903.06248

CDF II M_W

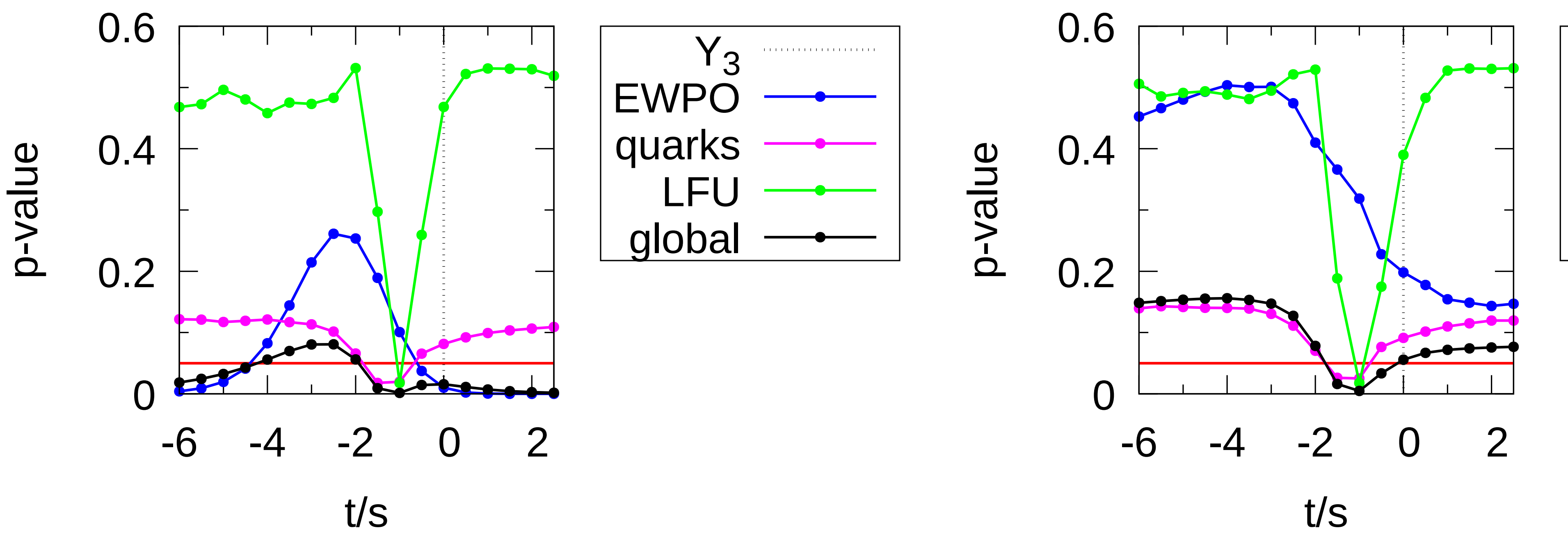
As already noted, $Z - Z'$ mixing implies

$$M_W = \rho_0 M_Z \cos\hat{\theta}_W$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0(SM) &= (1.01019 \pm 0.00009), \\ \rho_0(Y_3) &\approx 1 + \frac{X_H^2 g_X^2}{g^2 + g'^2}\frac{M_Z^2}{M_{Z'}^2} > 1. \end{aligned}$$

$sY_3 + t(B_3 - L_3)$

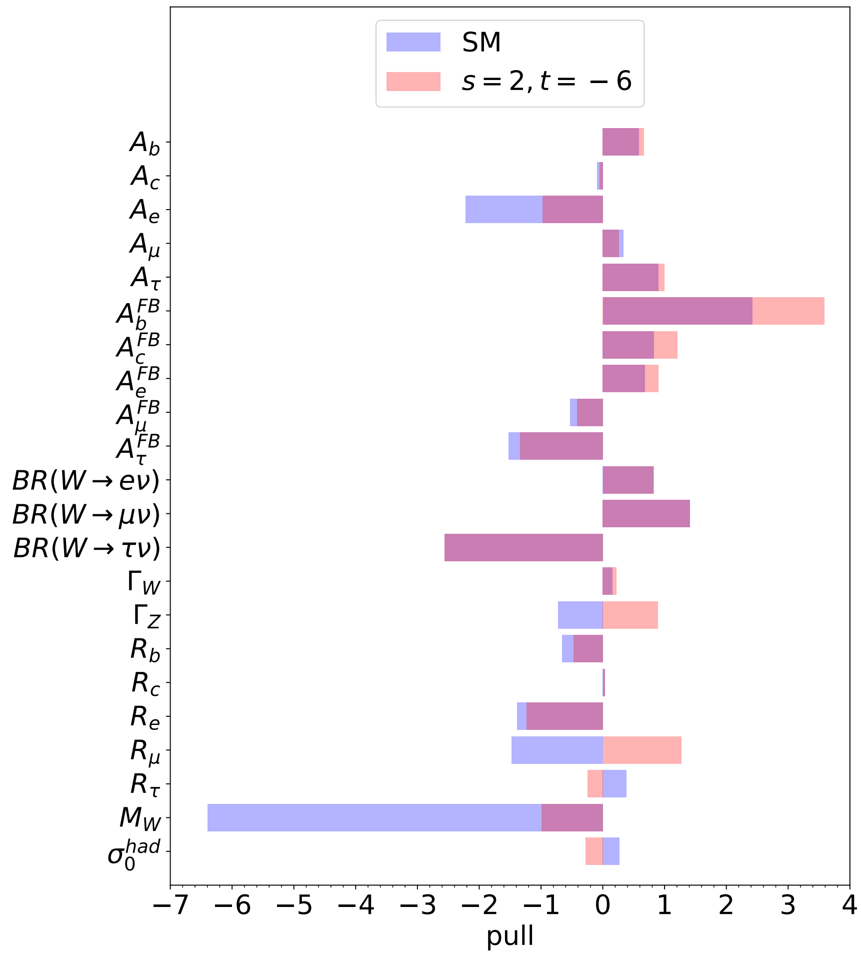


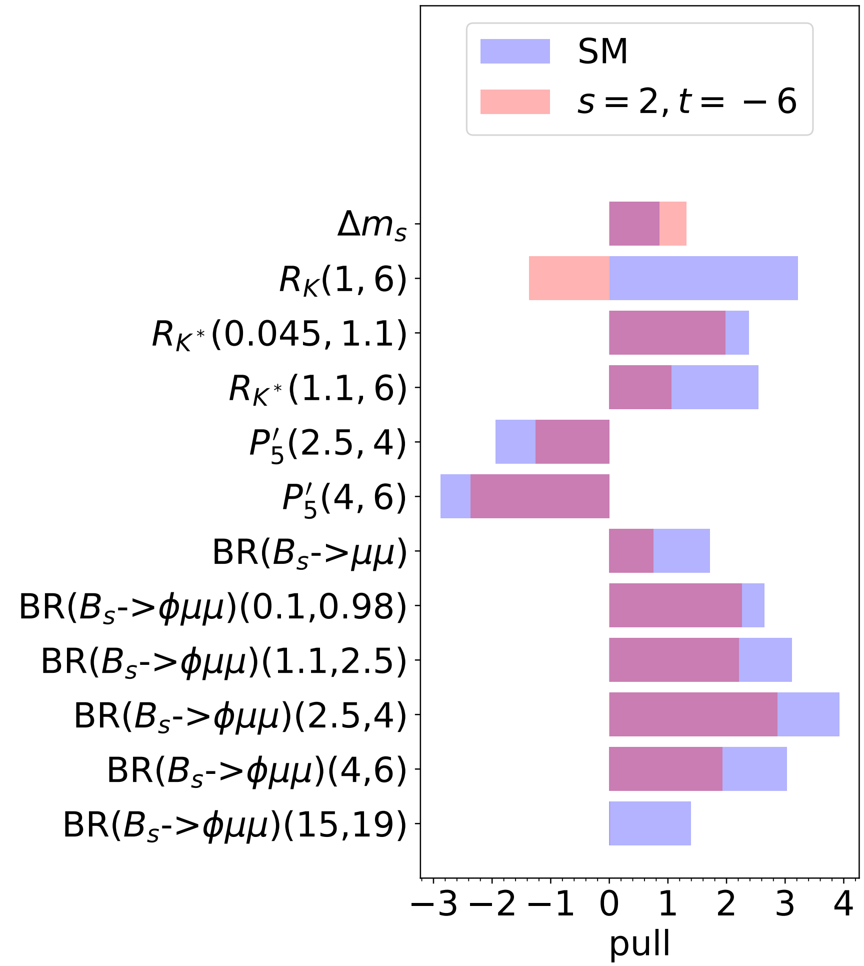
Left incl CDF II M_W, Right excl

BCA, Davighi, 2205.12252

Pick $Y_3 - 3(B_3 - L_3)$ as a well fit example

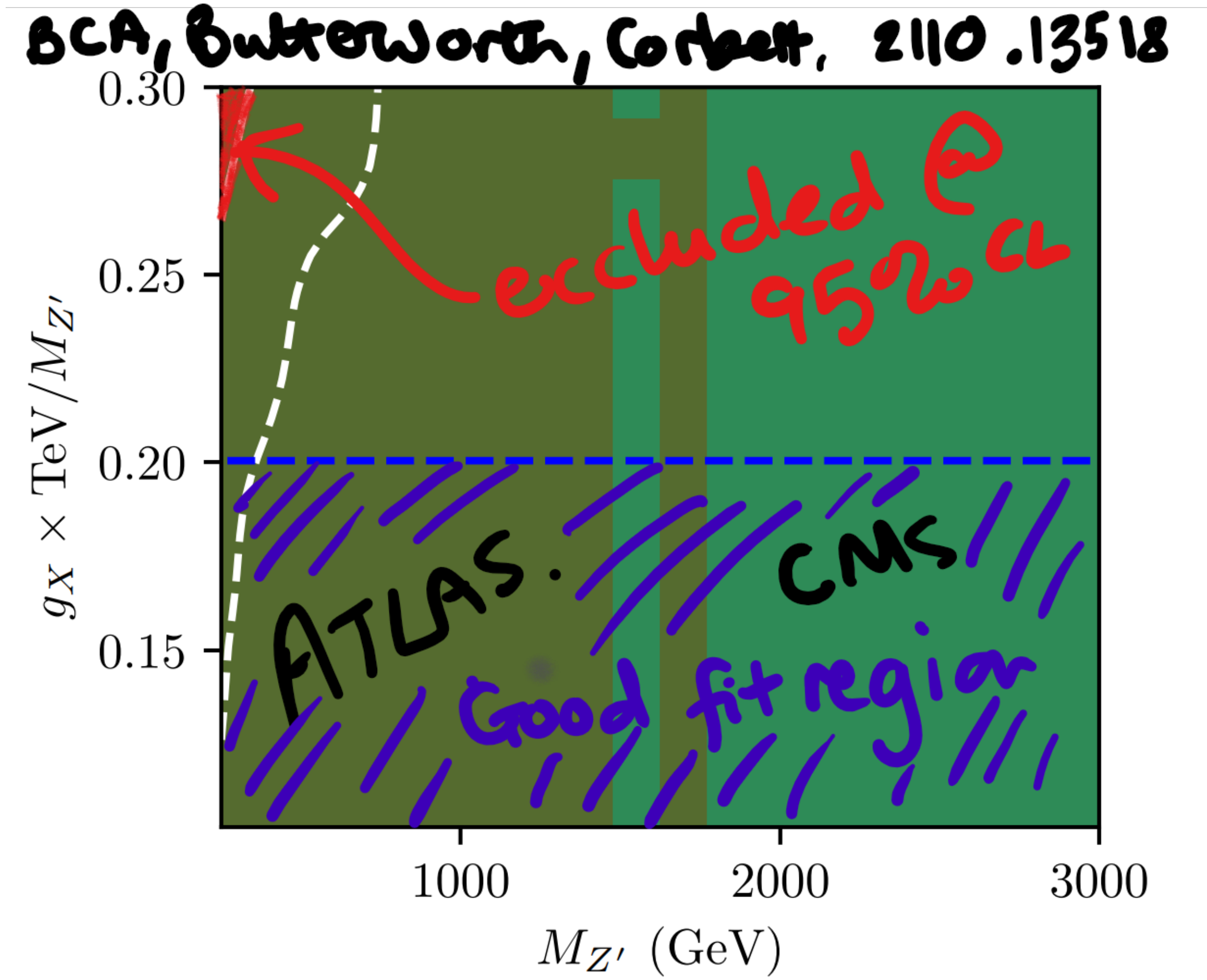
Best-fit point: incl CDF M_W



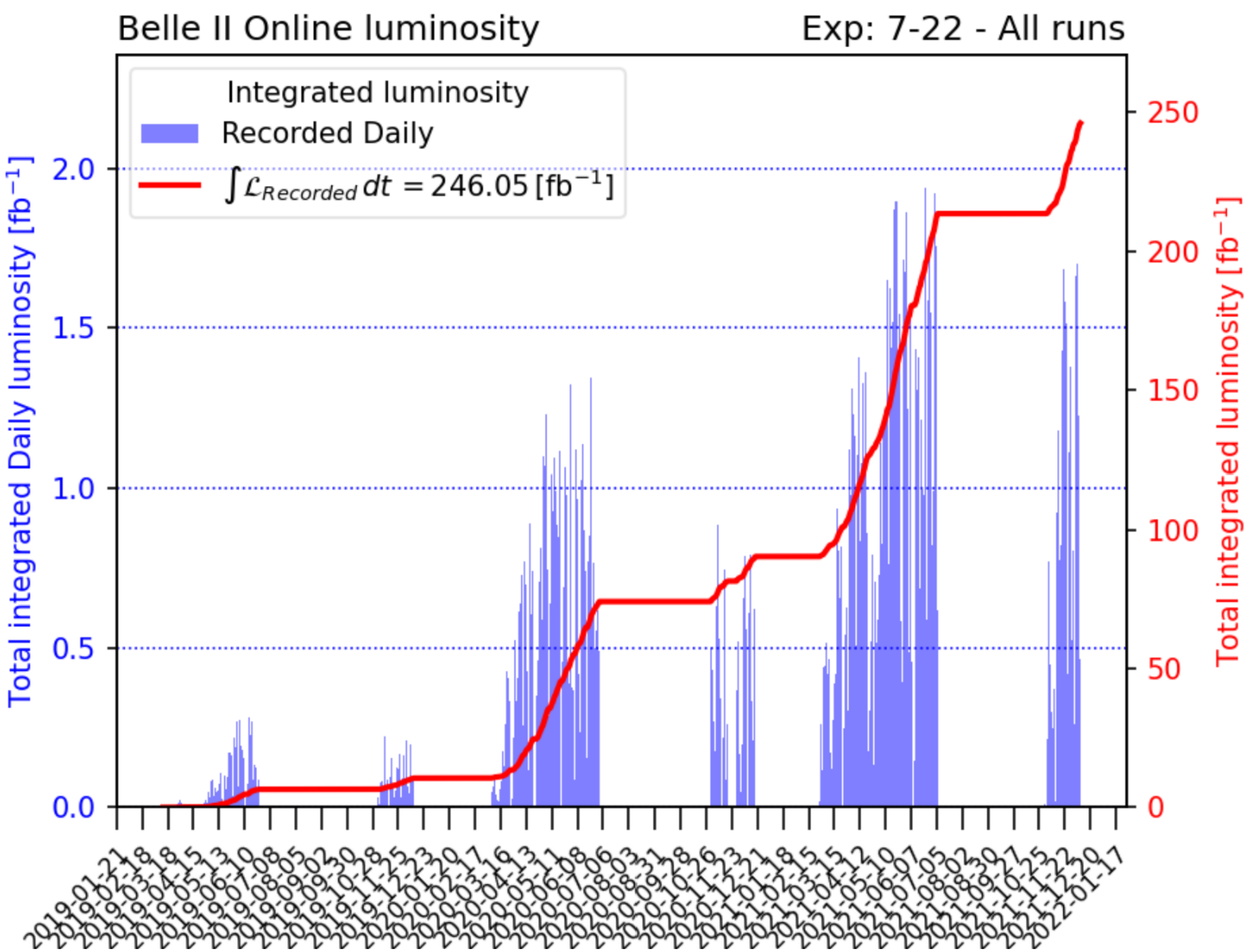


$g_X = 0.021\times 1$ TeV$/M_{Z'}$, $\theta_{23} = -0.0191$, $p = .08$

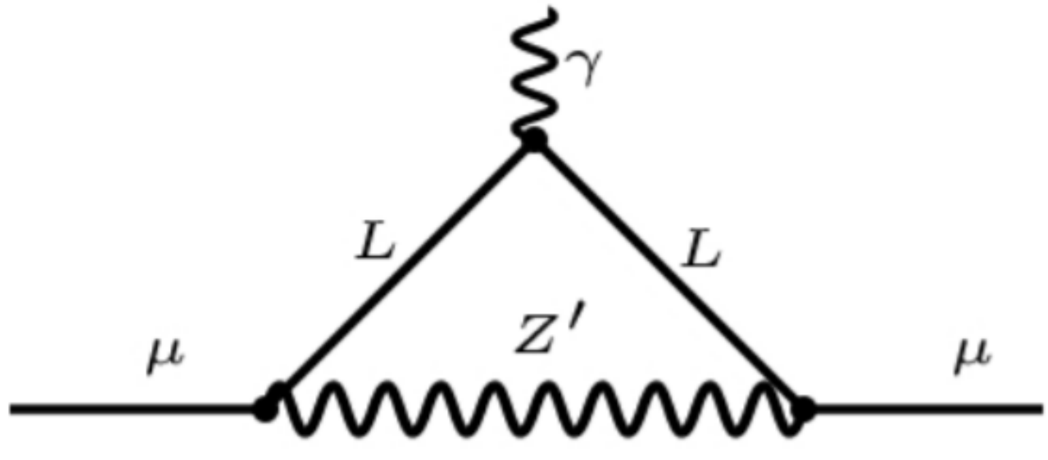
TFHM $Z' \to \mu^+\mu^-$+SM obs

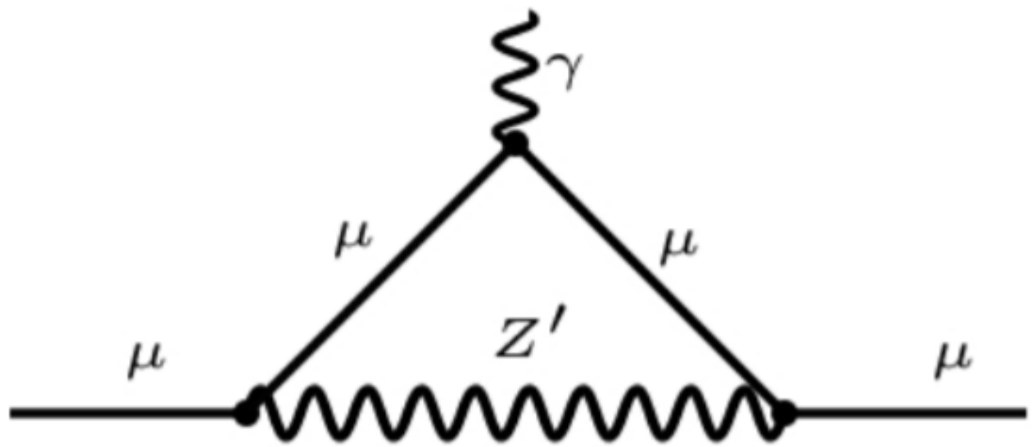


$\mathbf{1\ fb^{-1}} \approx 10^6 B\bar{B}$



$(g-2)_\mu$





Trident Neutrino Process

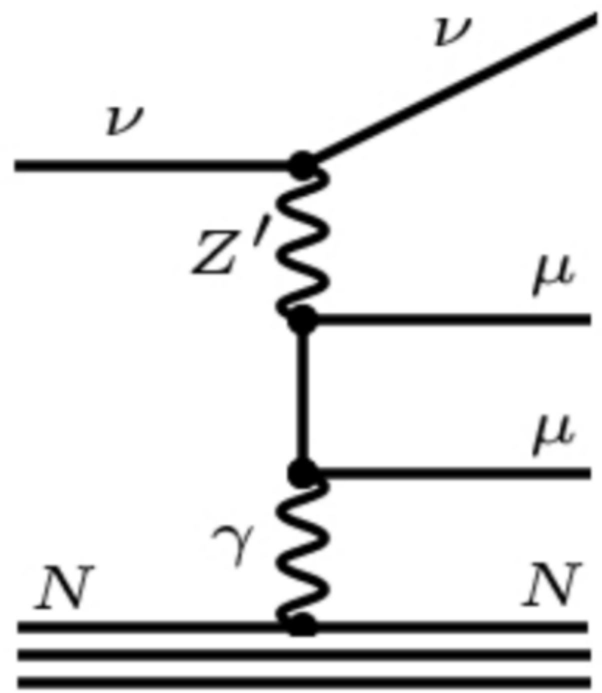
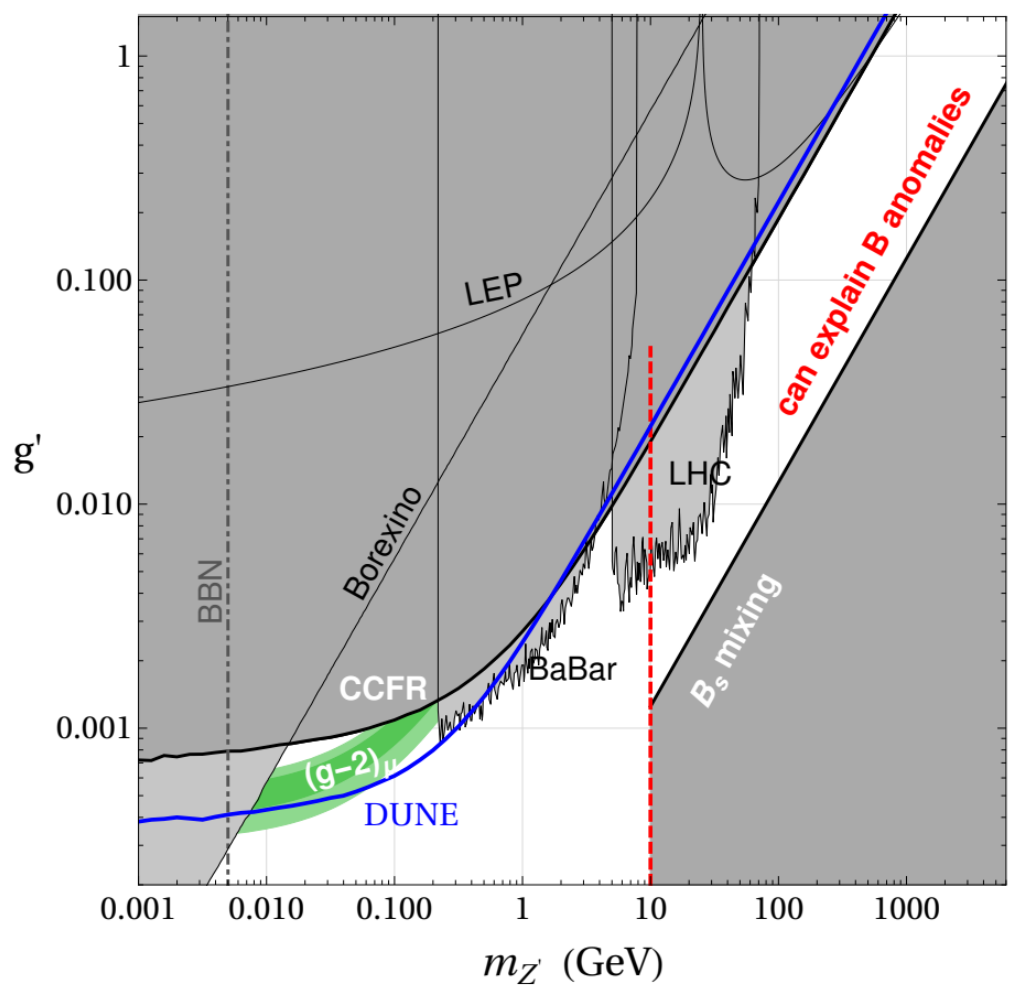


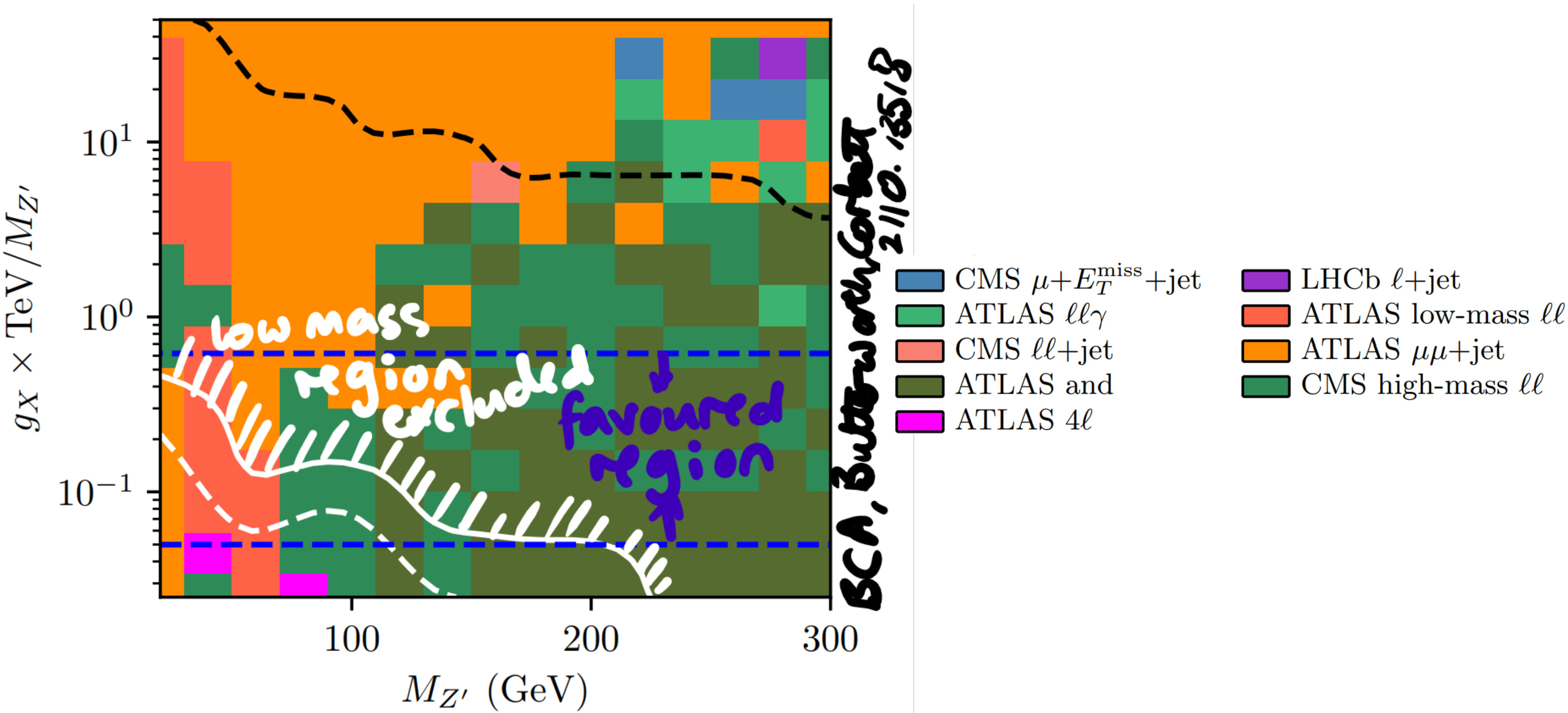
FIG. 10. Neutrino trident process that leads to constraints on the Z^{μ} coupling strength to neutrinos-muons, namely $M_{Z'}/g_{v\mu} \gtrsim 750$ GeV.

Light Z' for $(g-2)_\mu$: $L_\mu - L_\tau$

Altmannshofer, Gori, Martin-Albo, Sousa, Wallbank 1902.06765



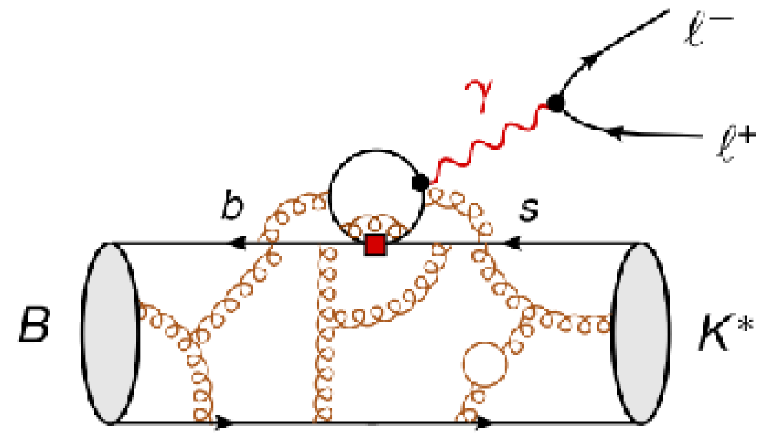
$B_3 - L_2$ model's[16] Z'



[16] Bonilla, Modak, Srivastava, Valle, 1705.00915, Alonso, Cox, Han, Yanagida 1705.03858

Hadronic Uncertainties

- Hadronic effects like charm loop are photon-mediated ⇒ vector-like coupling to leptons just like C_9



- How to disentangle NP ↔ QCD?
  - Hadronic effect can have different q^2 dependence
  - Hadronic effect is lepton flavour universal ($\rightarrow R_K$!)

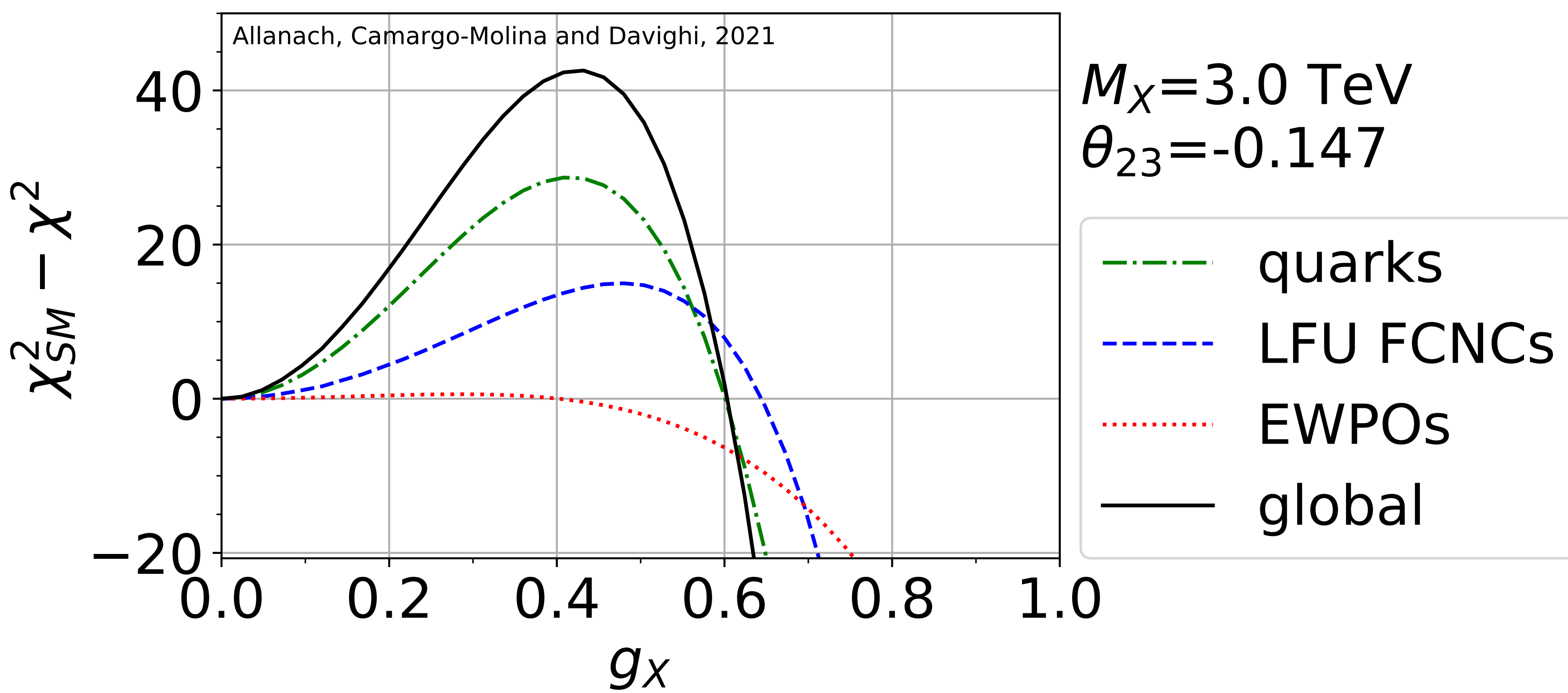
Wilson Coefficients c^l_{ij}

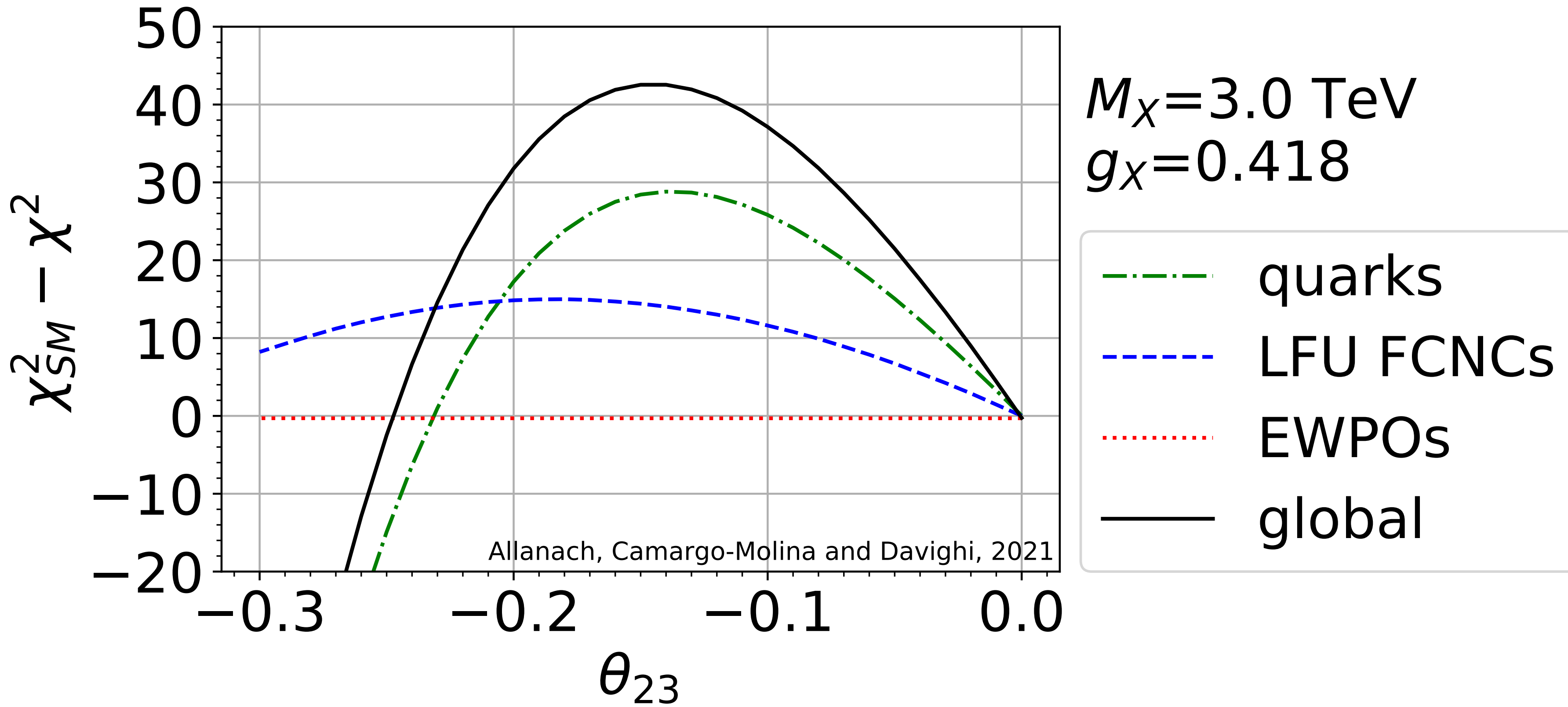
In SM, can form an EFT since $m_B \ll M_W$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{(36\ \text{TeV})^2} c^l_{ij} (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_i b)(\bar{l}\gamma_\mu P_j l) \qquad (1)$$

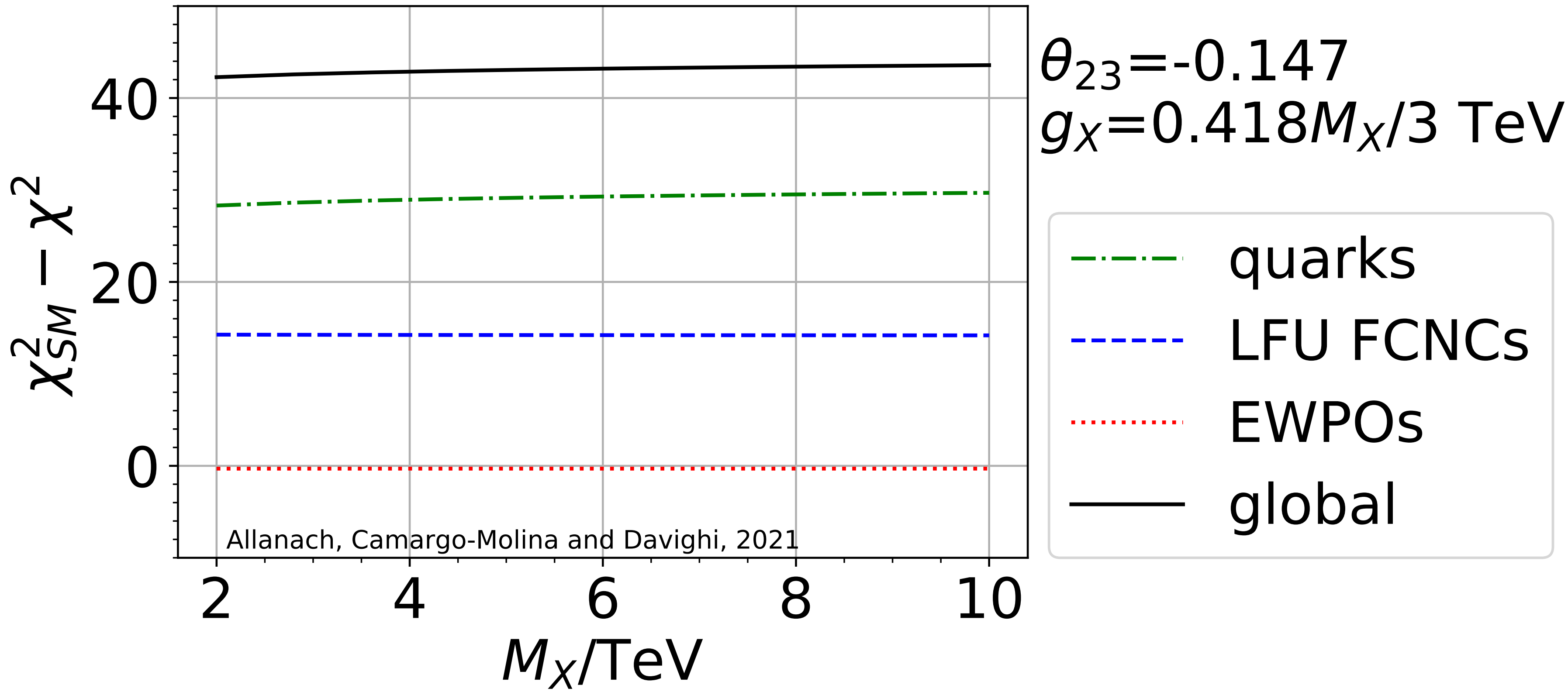
One loop weak interactions give $c^l_{ij} \sim \pm\mathcal{O}(1)$ in SM. $(1/36\ \text{TeV})^2 = V_{tb}V^*_{ts}\alpha/(4\pi v^2)$.
From now on, c^l_{ij} refer to *beyond* SM contribution.

TFHM Near best-fit point





M_X=3.0 TeV
g_X=0.418
quarks
LFU FCNCs
EWPOs
global
Allanach, Camargo-Molina and Davighi, 2021
$\chi^2_{SM} - \chi^2$
θ_{23}



θ_{23}=-0.147
g_X=0.418M_X/3 TeV
quarks
LFU FCNCs
EWPOs
global
Allanach, Camargo-Molina and Davighi, 2021
$\chi^2_{SM}-\chi^2$
M_X/TeV

Which Ones Work?

Options *for a single* *BSM* *operator*:

- c^e_{ij} operators fine for $R_{K^{(*)}}$ but are disfavoured by global fits including other observables.
- c^μ_{LR} disfavoured: predicts *enhancement* in both R_K and R_{K^*}
- c^μ_{RR}, c^μ_{RL} disfavoured: they pull R_K and R_{K^*} in *opposite directions*.
- $c^\mu_{LL} = -1.06$ fits well globally[17].

[17] D'Amico et al, 1704.05438; Aebischer et al 1903.10434.

Invisible Width of Z Boson

$\Gamma_{\text{inv}}^{(\text{exp})} = 499.0 \pm 1.5$ MeV, whereas $\Gamma_{\text{inv}}^{(\text{SM})} = 501.44$ MeV.

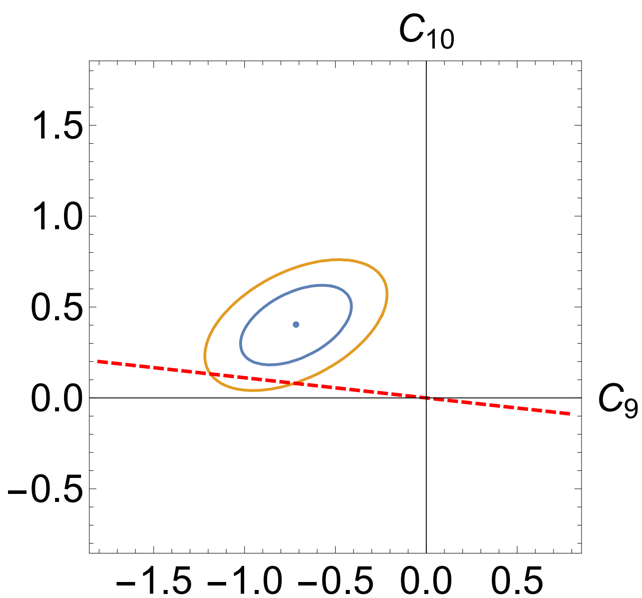
$$\Rightarrow \Delta\Gamma^{(\text{exp})} = \Gamma_{\text{inv}}^{(\text{exp})} - \Gamma_{\text{inv}}^{(\text{SM})} = -2.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}.$$

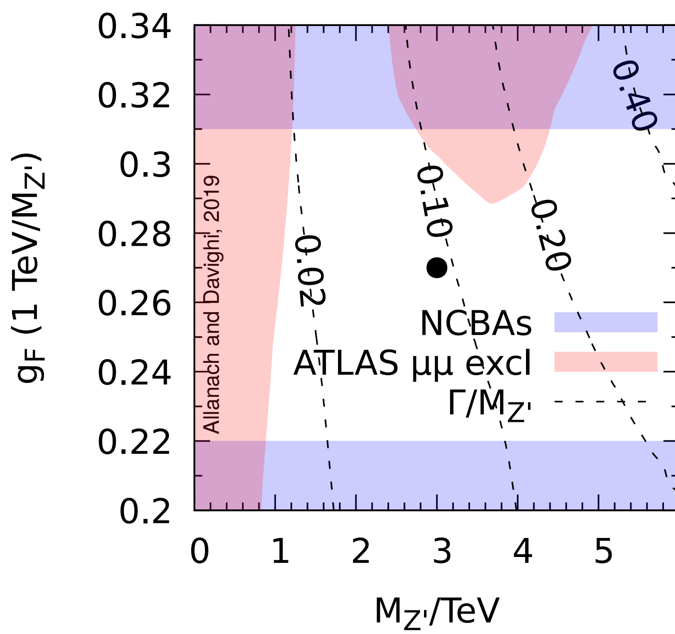
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\nu}\nu Z} &= -\frac{g}{2\cos\theta_w}\overline{\nu'_{Le}}\not{Z} P_L \nu'_{Le} \\ & -\overline{\nu'_{L\mu}}\left(\frac{g}{2\cos\theta_w} + \frac{5}{6} g_F \sin\alpha_z\right)\not{Z}\nu'_{L\mu} \\ & -\overline{\nu'_{L\tau}}\left(\frac{g}{2\cos\theta_w} - \frac{8}{6} g_F \sin\alpha_z\right)\not{Z}\nu'_{L\tau}. \end{aligned}$$

Deformed TFHM

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{llll} F_{Q_i'} = 0 & F_{u_{Ri}'} = 0 & F_{d_{Ri}'} = 0 & F_H = -1/2 \\ F_{e_{R1}'} = 0 & F_{e_{R2}'} = 2/3 & F_{e_{R3}'} = -5/3 & \\ F_{L_1'} = 0 & F_{L_2'} = 5/6 & F_{L_3'} = -4/3 & \\ F_{Q_3'} = 1/6 & F_{u'_{R3}} = 2/3 & F_{d'_{R3}} = -1/3 & F_\theta \neq 0 \end{array}}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = Y_t \overline{Q_3'}_L H t'_R + Y_b \overline{Q'_3}_L H^c b'_R + H.c.,$$





Neutrino Masses

At dimension 5:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SS} = \frac{1}{2M}({L'_3}^T H^c)(L'_3 H^c),$$

but if we add RH neutrinos, then integrate them out

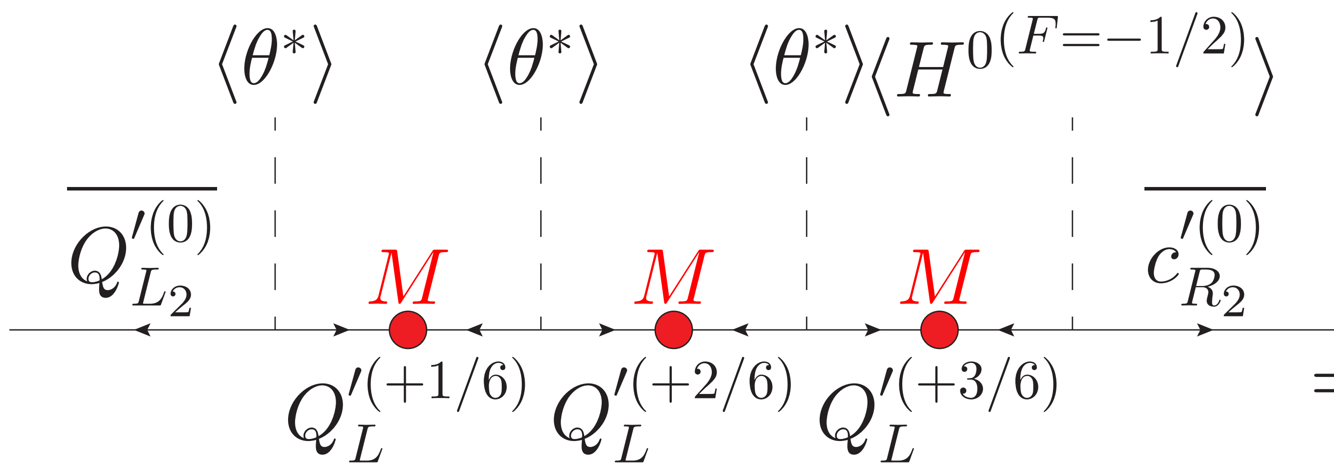
$$\mathcal{L}_{SS} = 1/2 \sum_{ij} (L'_i H^c)(M^{-1})_{ij}(L'_j H^c),$$

where now $(M^{-1})_{ij}$ may well have a non-trivial structure. If $(M^{-1})_{ij}$ are of same order, large PMNS mixing results.

Froggatt Neilsen Mechanism[18]

A means of generating the non-renormalisable Yukawa terms, e.g. $X_\theta = 1/6$:

$$Y_c \overline{Q'_{L2}}^{(F=0)} H^{(F=-1/2)} {c'_R}^{(F=0)} \sim \mathcal{O}\left[\left(\frac{\langle\theta\rangle}{M}\right)^3 \overline{Q'_{L2}} H c'_R\right]$$



eg $\left(\frac{\langle\theta\rangle}{M}\right) \sim 0.2$

$\Rightarrow Y_c/Y_t \sim 1/100$

[18] C Froggatt and H Neilsen, NPB**147** (1979) 277