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Finding New Physics with PIONEER

PIONEER collaboration meeting, 07.10.2022

Work supported by



Outline

- Introduction
- Anomalies
 - LFUV
 - Cabibbo Angle Anomaly
 - Non-resonant di-leptons
 - W mass and EW fit
- Explanations
- Implications for PIONEER
- Conclusions

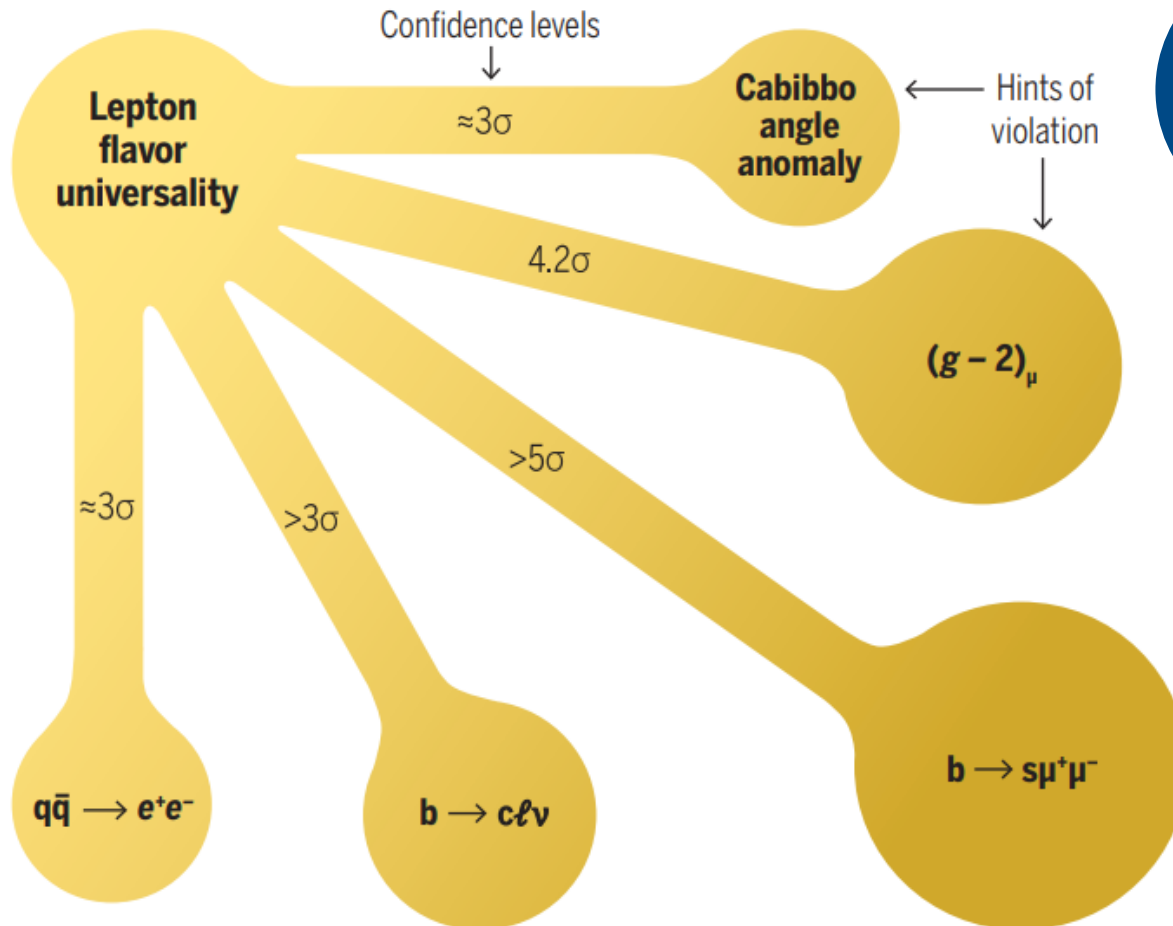
PIONEER Goals

- Improve
 - $R(\pi) = \pi \rightarrow \mu\nu / \pi \rightarrow e\nu$
 - Pion beta decay $\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e\nu$by an order of magnitude compare to current limits
- Provide most precise test of
 - μ/e universality
 - CKM unitarity

What is the impact of these measurements?
Which New Physics can be found?

Hints for New Physics

- LFUV AC, M. Hoferichter, Science 374 (2021)



- EW observables

$$m_W \approx 3-4\sigma$$

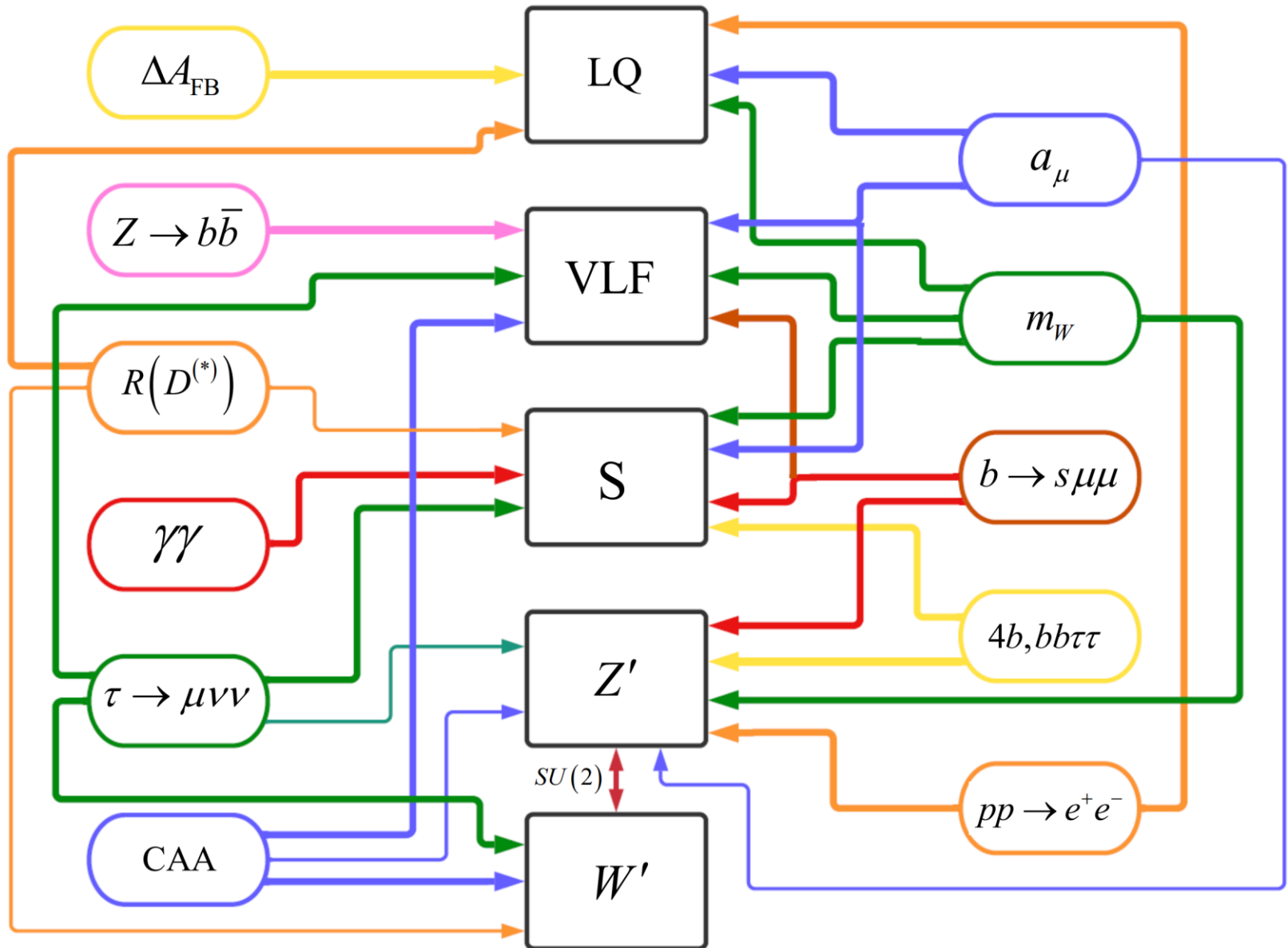
$$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

- Direct searches

$$\gamma\gamma$$
$$\tau\tau$$

$$bb\gamma\gamma$$
$$WW$$
$$jj(jj)$$

Expanations



Cabibbo Angle Anomaly (CAA) talk of Martin

- Deficit in first row and first column CKM unitarity

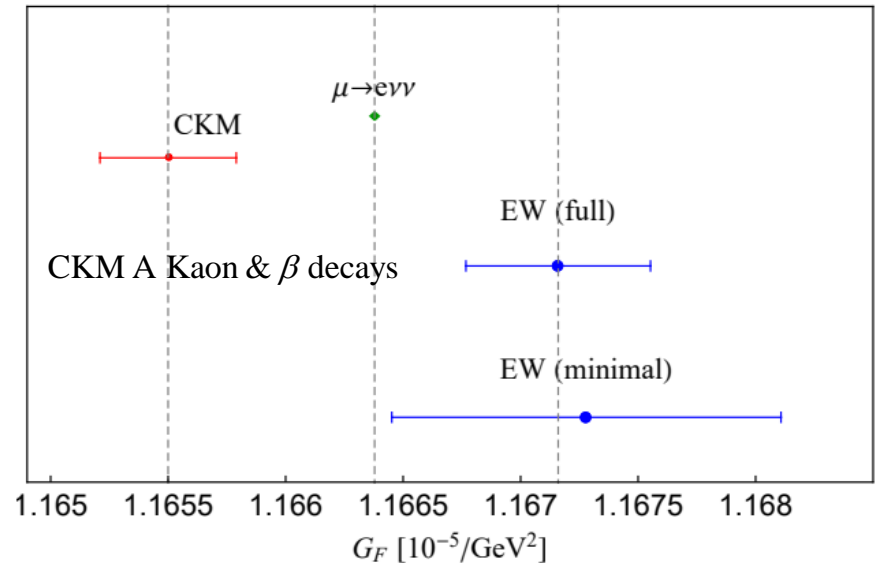
$$|V_{ud}^2| + |V_{us}^2| + |V_{ub}^2| = 0.9985 \pm 0.0005$$

$$|V_{ud}^2| + |V_{cd}^2| + |V_{td}^2| = 0.9970 \pm 0.0018$$

(PDG)

AC, Hoferichter, Manzari, PRL 127 (2021)

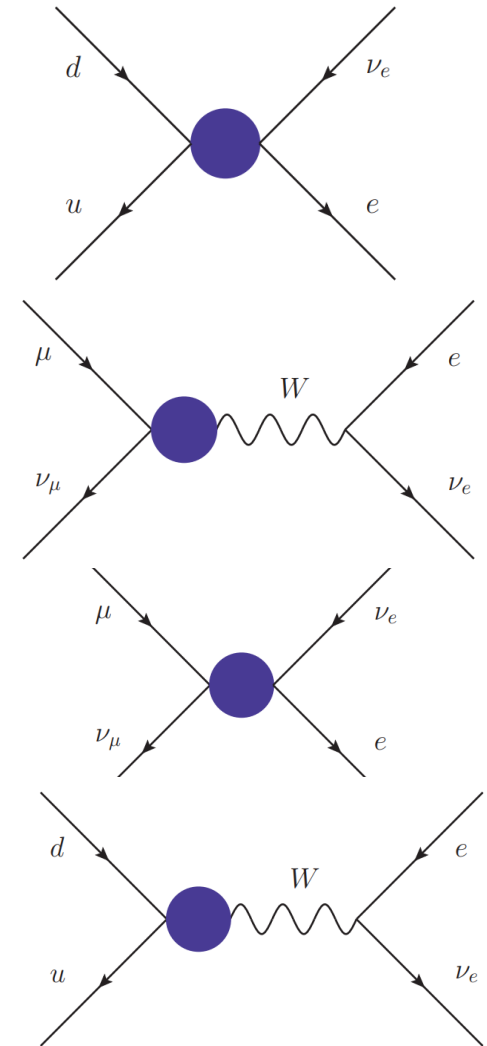
- NP in the determination of V_{ud} from beta decays needed
- Can be interpreted as
 - NP in beta decays
 - NP in the Fermi constant
 - LFUV (modified $W\mu\nu$ coupling)



3σ tension, can be interpreted as LFUV

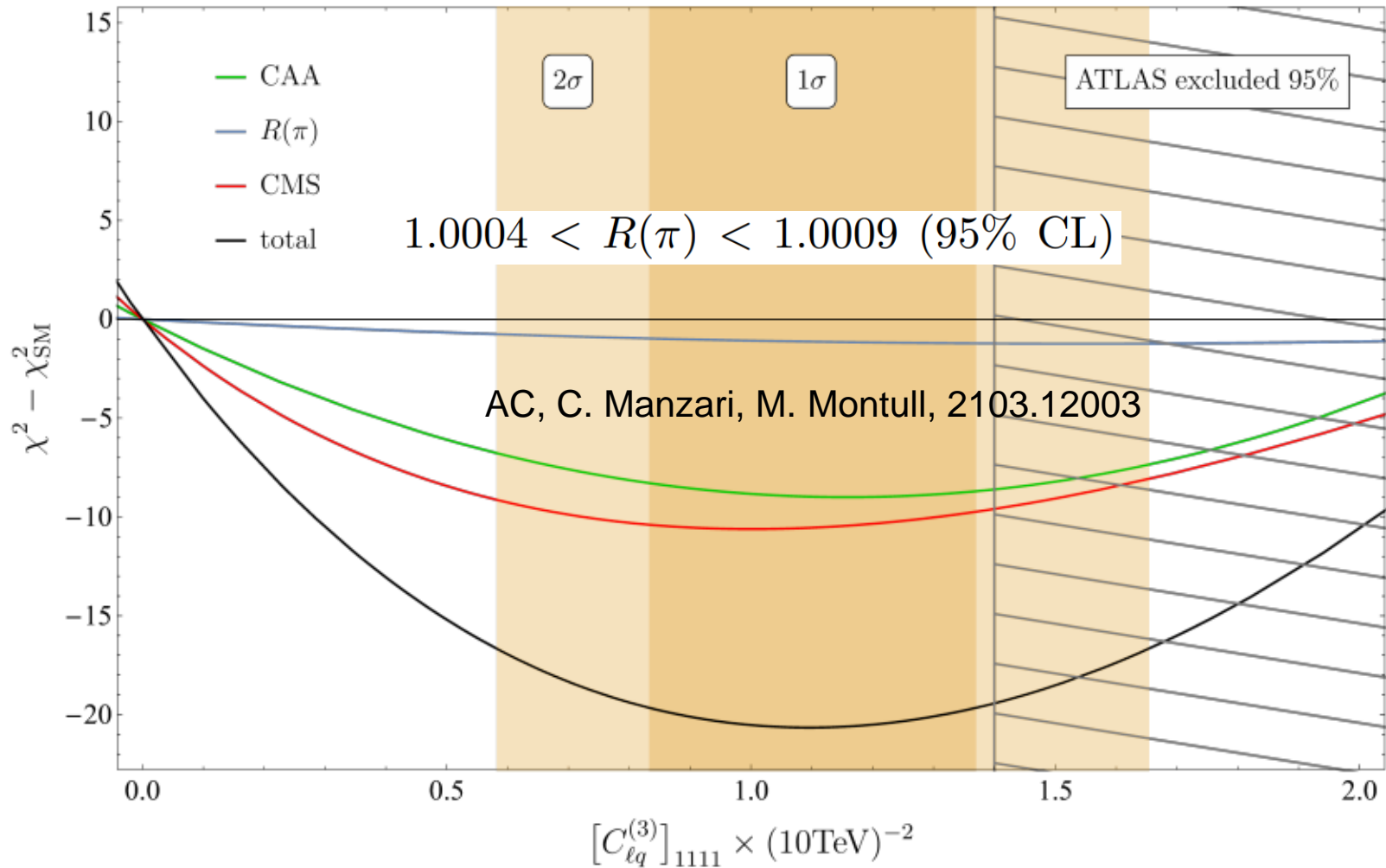
Cabibbo Angle Anomaly and EW Fit

- 4fermion effect in beta decays
 - LQs
 - W'
- Modified W coupling in muon decay
 - W - W' mixing
 - Vector-like leptons
- 4 fermion effect in muon decay
 - Z'
 - Singly charged scalar
- Modified W coupling
 - Vector-like quarks



>5 σ improvement over SM hypothesis with VLLs

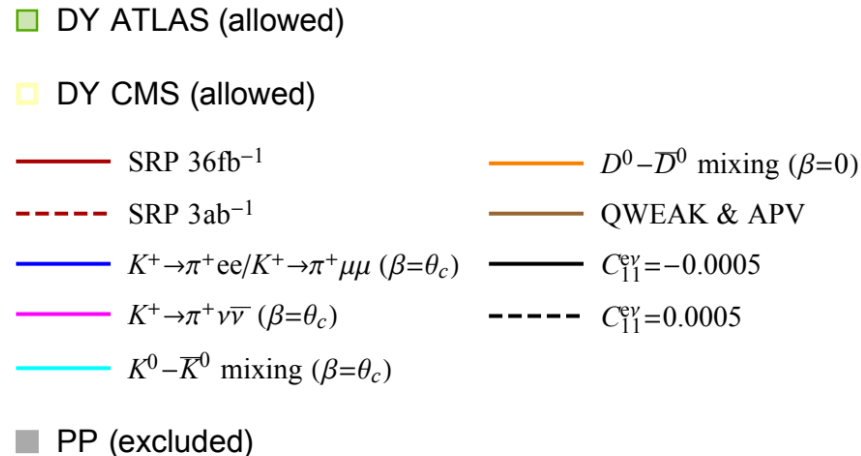
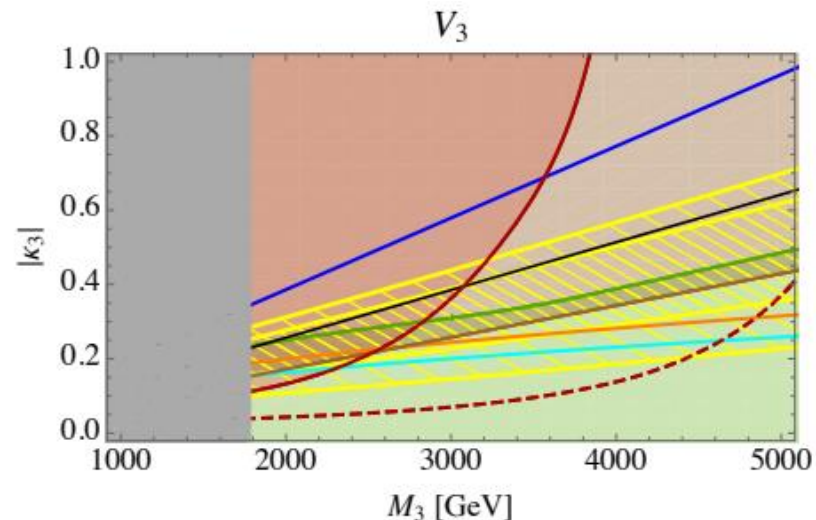
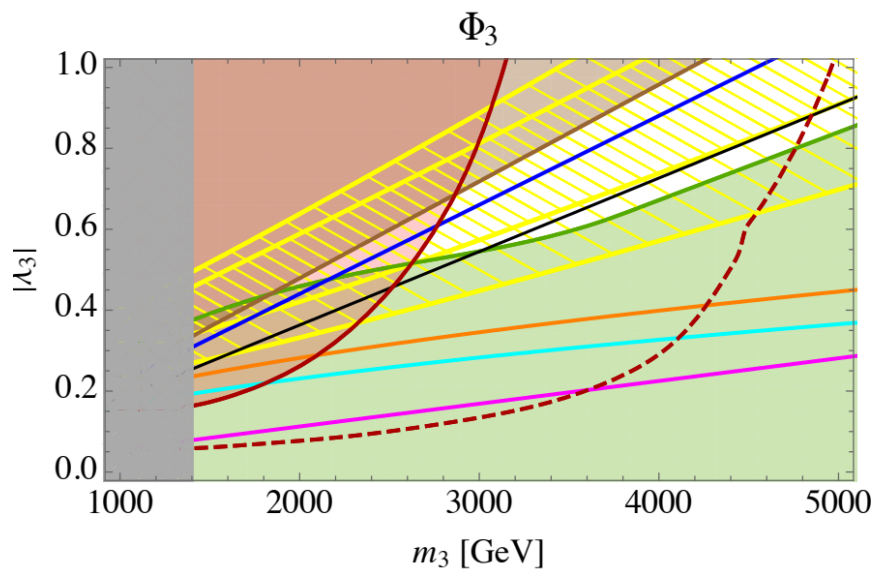
CAA and Non-Resonant Di-Leptons



4.5 σ better than SM, prediction for $R(\pi)$

Leptoquarks

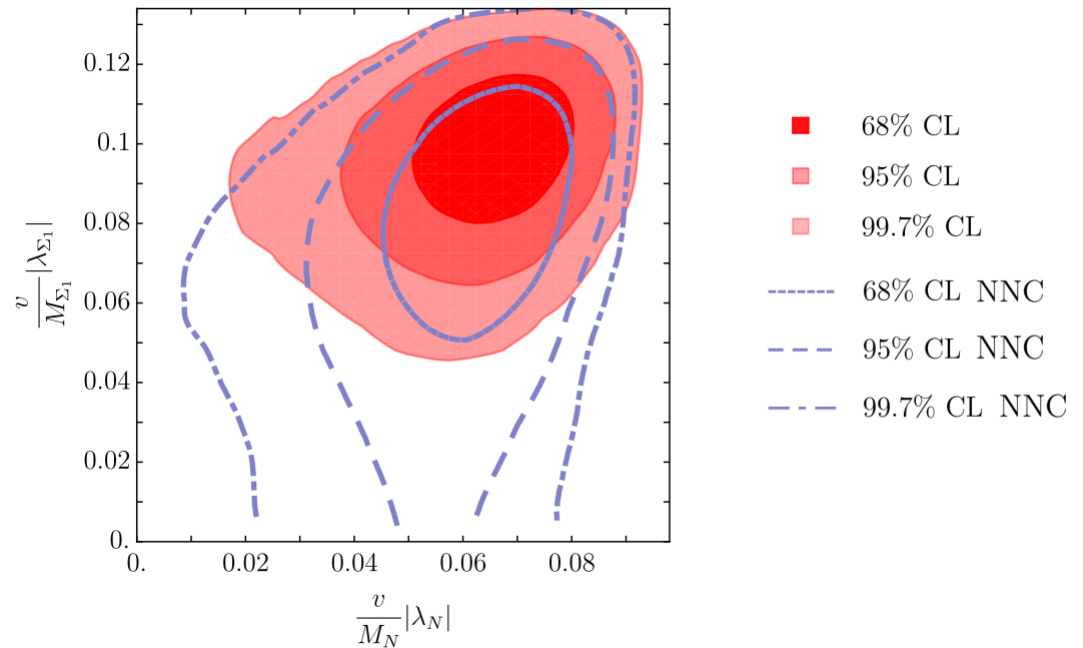
- 10 representations
- Effect in $R(\pi)$ and beta decays



Simple model provides combined explanation

Vector-like leptons

- 5 representations of which 3 generate modified Wlv couplings
- Bounds from EW precision observables

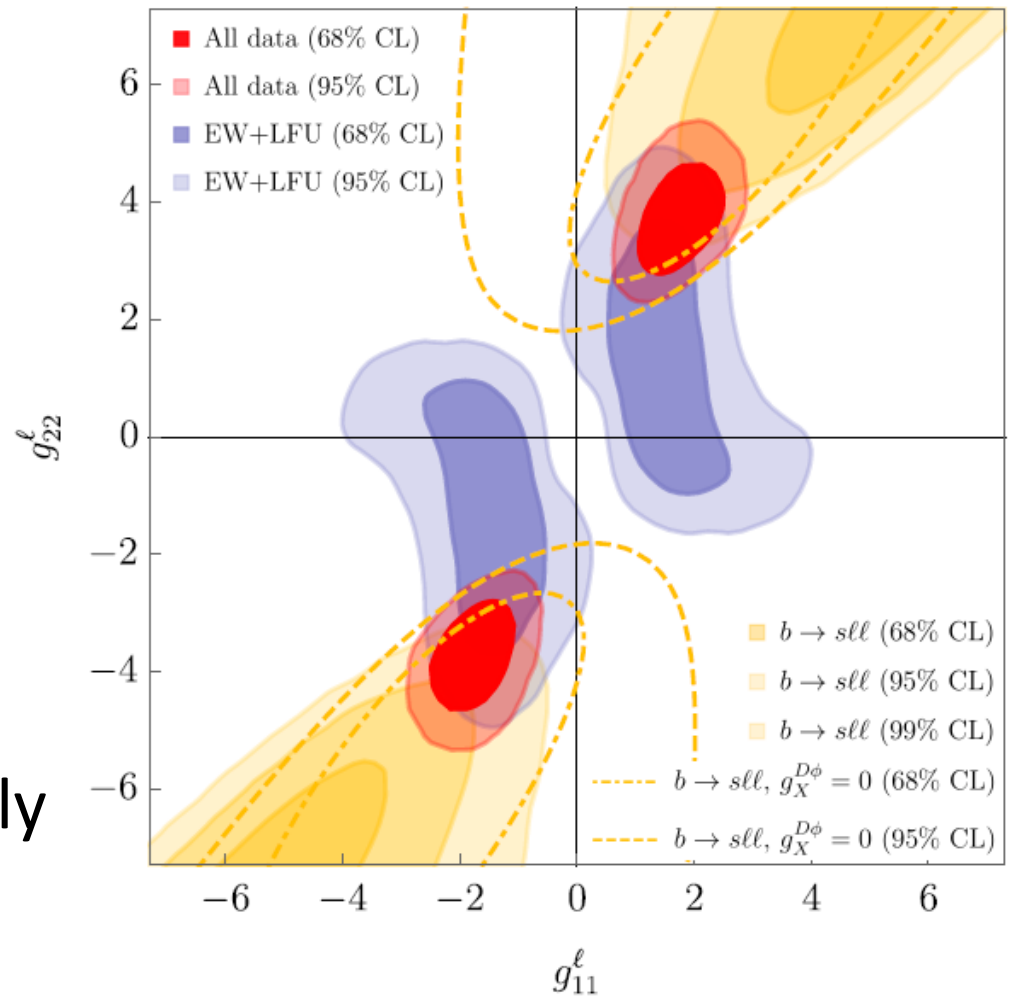


Observable	Measurement	SM Posterior	NP Posterior	Pull
M_W [GeV]	80.379(12)	80.363(4)	80.369(6)	0.56
$R \left[\frac{K \rightarrow \mu\nu}{K \rightarrow e\nu} \right]$	0.9978 ± 0.0020	1	1.00168(39)	-0.80
$R \left[\frac{\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu}{\pi \rightarrow e\nu} \right]$	1.0010 ± 0.0009	1	1.00168(39)	0.42
$R \left[\frac{\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu\bar{\nu}}{\tau \rightarrow e\nu\bar{\nu}} \right]$	1.0018 ± 0.0014	1	1.00168(39)	1.2
$ V_{us}^{K\mu 3} $	0.22345(67)	0.22573(35)	0.22519(39)	0.77
$ V_{ud}^\beta $	0.97365(15)	0.97419(8)	0.97378(13)	2.52

Effect in $R(\pi)$, $R(K)$
and LFUV in τ
decays

W' in $R(V_{us})$ & $b \rightarrow sll$

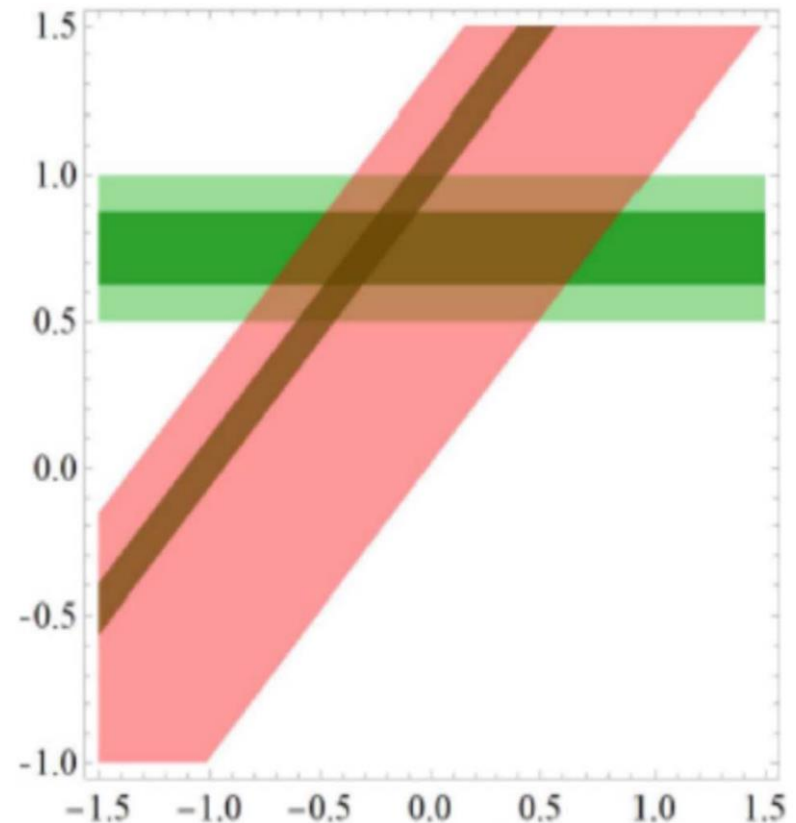
- Region preferred by EW fit overlaps with $b \rightarrow sll$ region
- Correlations between e.g. $\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu / \pi \rightarrow e\nu$ and $R(K^{(*)})$ are predicted
- Global fit significantly improved



Common explanation possible

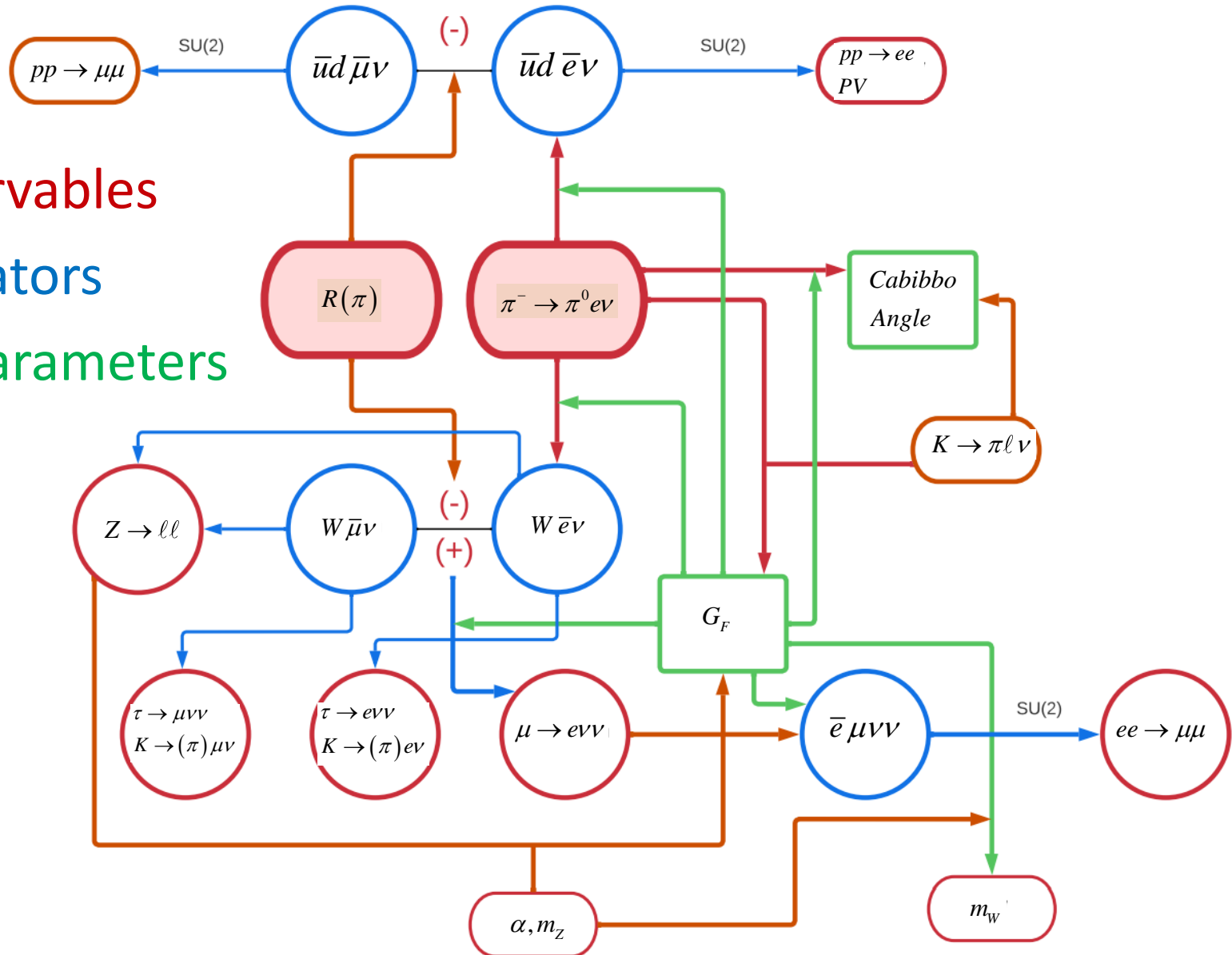
Impact of PIONEER

- Test μ -e LFUV with unprecedented precision
 - Measure V_{ud} in theoretically clean pion beta decay
 - Test of New Physics model
 - Leptoquarks
 - Vector-like leptons
 - W' bosons
 - Vector-like quarks
 - Light new physics
- talks of Asaf and Robert



Impact of PIONEER II

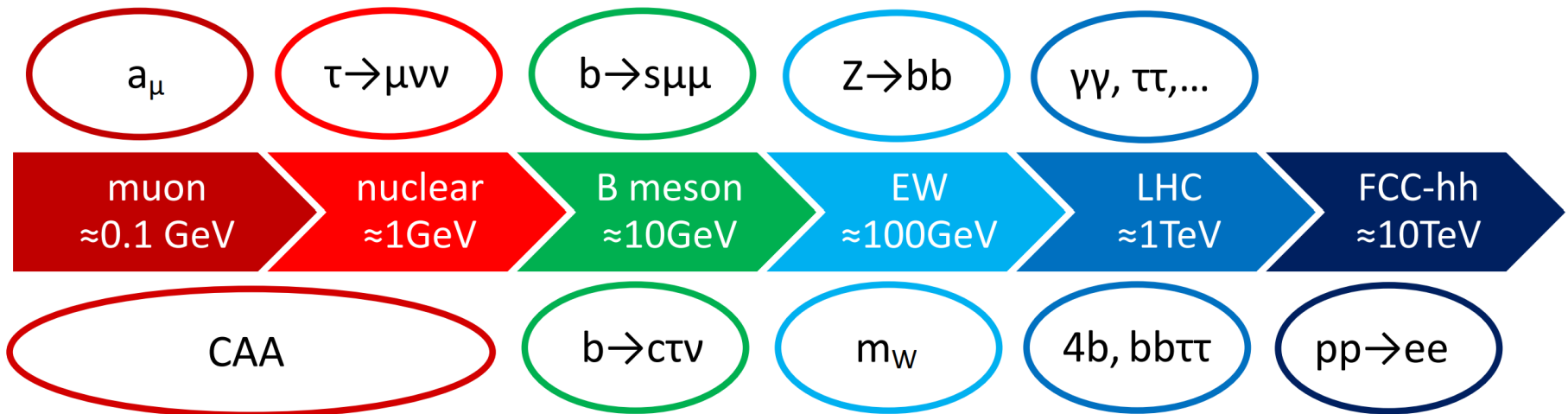
- Observables
- Operators
- SM Parameters



Conclusions

- Many intriguing anomalies emerged in the last years:
 - LFUV
 - EW observables
 - Direct LHC searches

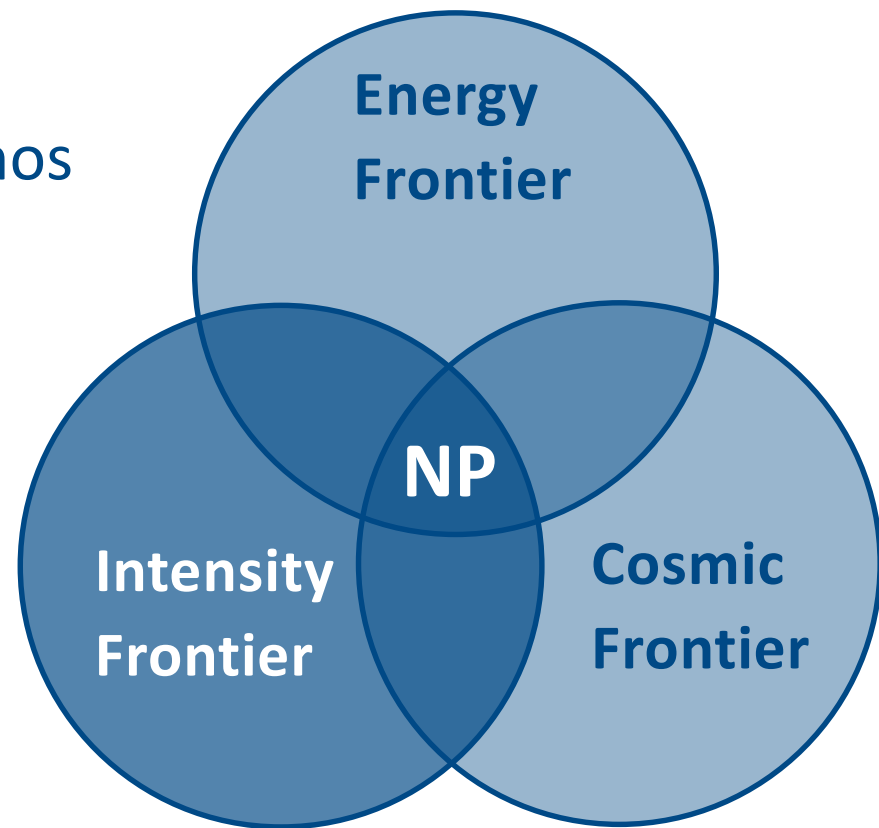
The Standard Model
is crumbling;
PIONEER can
contribute to its fall



Backup

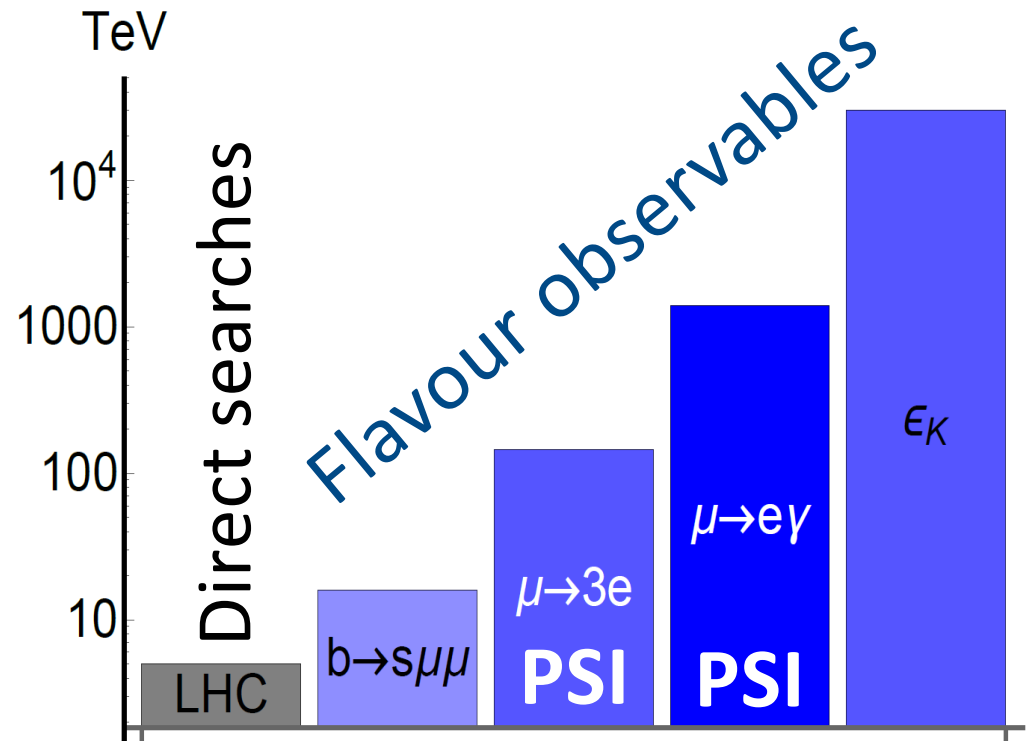
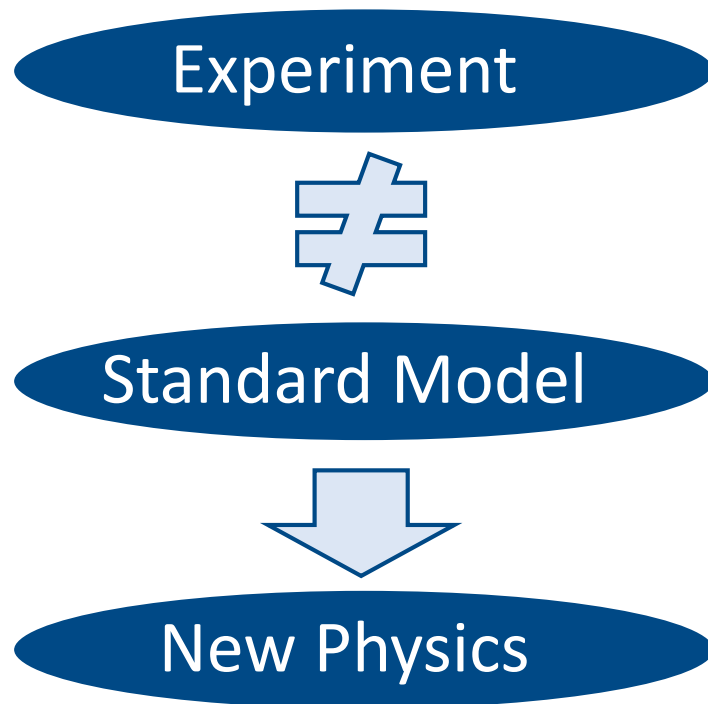
Discovering New Physics

- **Cosmic Frontier**
 - Cosmic rays and neutrinos
 - Dark Matter
 - Dark Energy
- **Energy Frontier**
 - LHC
 - Future colliders
- **Intensity Frontier**
 - Flavour
 - Neutrino-less double- β decay
 - Test of fundamental symmetries
 - Proton decay



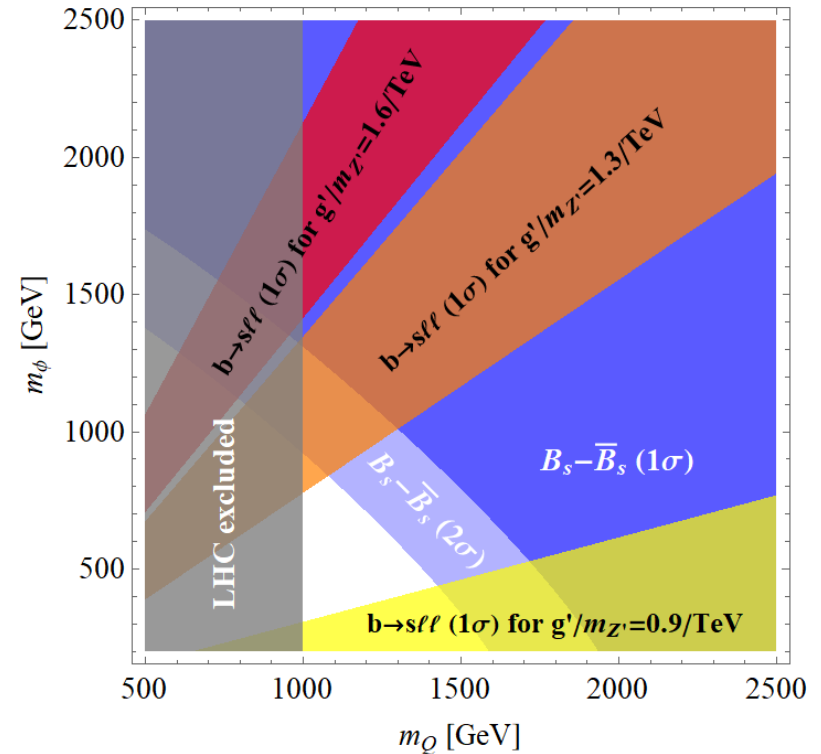
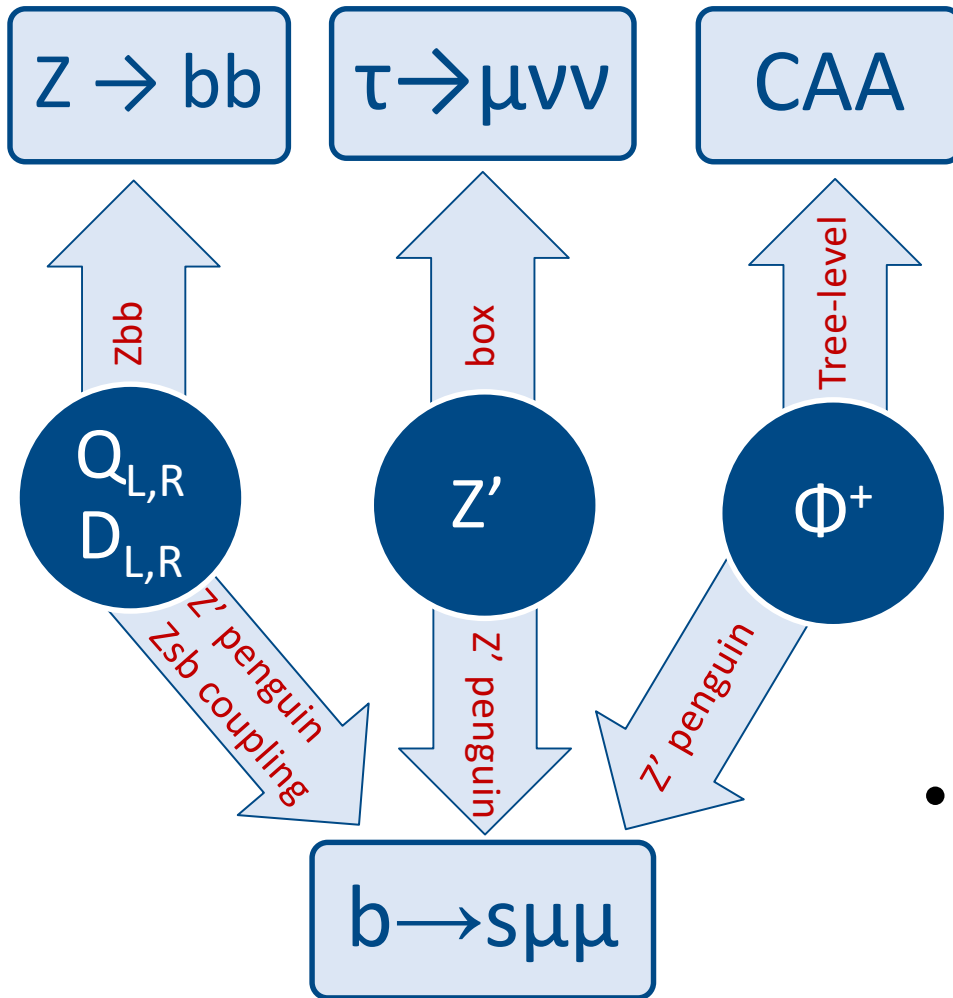
Indirect Searches for New Physics

- Perform high-statistics measurements to search for the quantum effects of new particles



Flavour observables can be sensitive to higher energy scales than collider searches

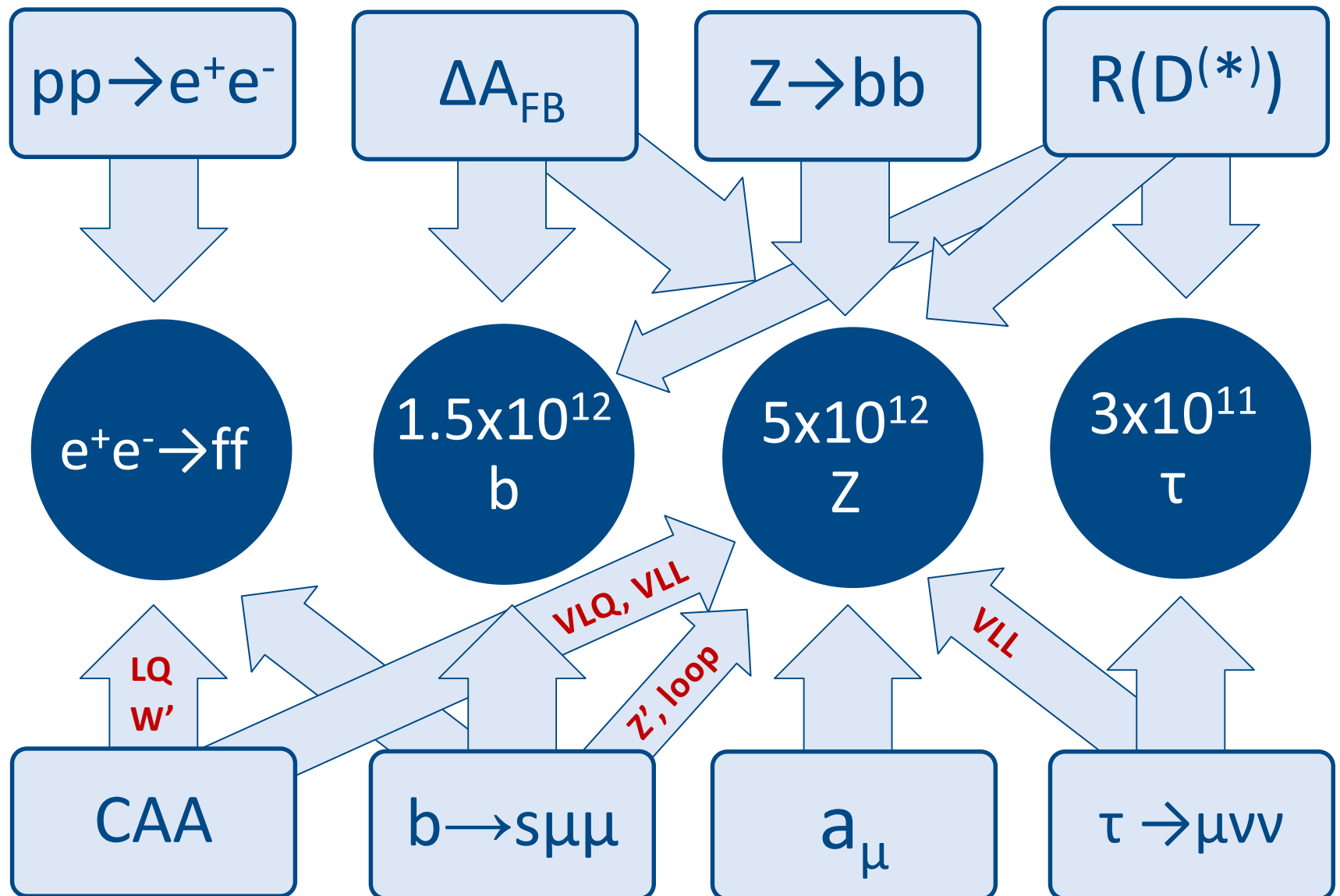
Model for $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$, CAA, $Z \rightarrow bb$ and $\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu \nu$

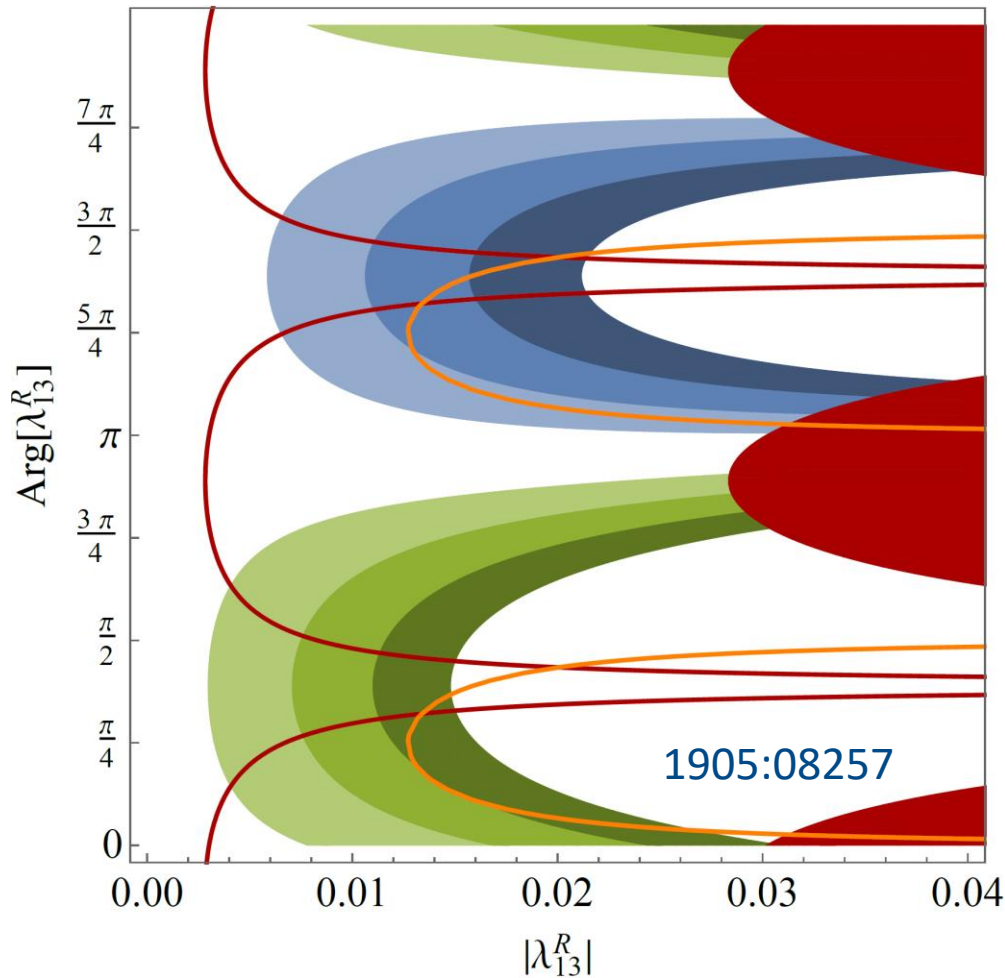


- Z' penguin + modified Zsb coupling give very good fit to $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ data

Simple model provides combined explanation

Implications for FCC-ee





W. Dekens, J. de Vries, M. Jung,
K. K. Vos, arXiv:1809.09114

AC, F. Saturnino

arxiv:1905:08257

- $0.6 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 0.7$
- $0.7 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 0.8$
- $0.8 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 0.9$
- $1.1 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 1.2$
- $1.2 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 1.3$
- $1.3 < \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu] / \text{Br}[B \rightarrow \tau \nu]_{\text{SM}} < 1.4$

■ nEDM excluded

n2EDM sensitivity

$D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ HL-LHC

Effect in B predicts measurable nEDM effect

R(D^(*)), b → sll and a_μ

■ 4 benchmark points

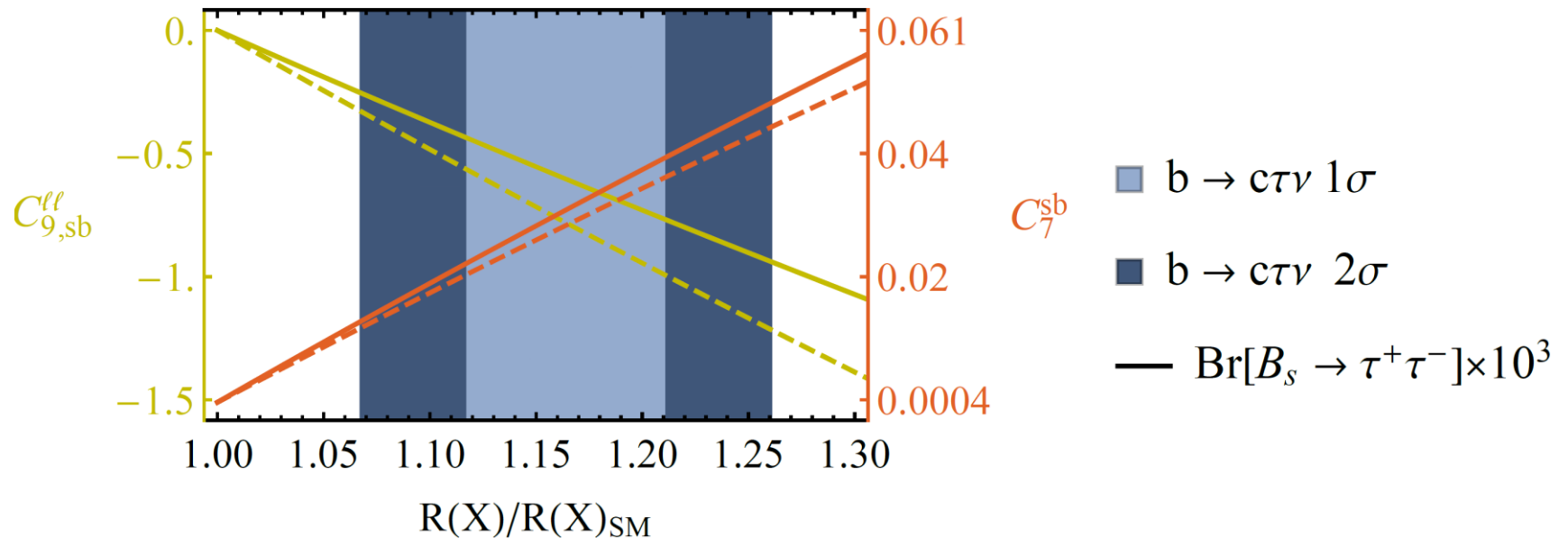
AC, D. Mueller, F. Saturnino
arxiv:1912.04224

	κ_{22}	κ_{32}	κ_{23}	κ_{33}	λ_{22}	λ_{32}	λ_{23}	λ_{33}	$\hat{\lambda}_{32}$	$\hat{\lambda}_{23}$
● p_1	-0.019	-0.059	0.58	-0.11	-0.0082	-0.016	-1.46	-0.064	-0.19	1.34
● p_2	-0.017	-0.070	-1.23	0.066	0.0078	-0.055	1.36	0.052	-0.053	-1.47
● p_3	0.0080	0.081	1.18	-0.073	-0.0017	0.16	-0.76	-0.068	0.023	1.23
● p_4	-0.0032	-0.21	0.44	-0.20	0.014	-0.10	-1.38	-0.068	-0.032	0.57
	$C_9^{\mu\mu} = -C_{10}^{\mu\mu}$	$C_9^{\ell\ell}$	$\frac{R(D)}{R(D)_{\text{SM}}}$	$\frac{R(D^*)}{R(D^*)_{\text{SM}}}$	$\frac{B_s \rightarrow \tau\tau}{B_s \rightarrow \tau\tau _{\text{SM}}}$	$\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ $\times 10^8$	δa_μ $\times 10^{11}$	$V_{cb}^e/V_{cb}^\mu - 1$ $\times 10^6$	$Z \rightarrow \tau\mu$ $\times 10^{10}$	
● p_1	-0.52	-0.21	1.15	1.10	59.88	4.35	207	291	0.117	
● p_2	-0.56	-0.28	1.14	1.10	99.76	0.766	199	448	2.38	
● p_3	-0.31	-0.31	1.14	1.09	112.5	3.62	255	17	0.129	
● p_4	-0.31	-0.31	1.13	1.11	112.5	0.734	230	934	45.6	
	$C_{SL}^{\tau\tau} = -4C_{TL}^{\tau\tau}$	$C_{VL}^{\tau\tau}$	$R_{\nu\nu}^{K^{(*)}}$	$\frac{\Delta m_{B_s}^{\text{NP}}}{\Delta m_{B_s}^{\text{SM}}}$	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$ $\times 10^5$	$\tau \rightarrow \phi\mu$ $\times 10^8$	$\tau \rightarrow \mu ee$ $\times 10^{11}$	$ \Lambda_{33}^{\text{LQ}}(0) $ $\times 10^5$	$\frac{\Delta_{33}^L(m_Z^2)}{\Lambda_{\text{SM}}^{LL} \times 10^{-5}}$	
● p_1	0.023	0.040	2.33	0.1	0.512	1.27	44.94	1.11	-3.64	
● p_2	0.020	0.040	0.87	0.16	3.32	4.73	7.783	0.90	-3.02	
● p_3	0.023	0.037	1.08	0.19	4.07	1.00	37.89	0.89	-3.51	
● p_4	0.010	0.047	2.43	0.18	3.69	0.0021	18.60	3.12	-10.04	

Common explanation possible

Important Loop-Effects

- Explanation of $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ requires large $b\tau$ and $s\tau$ couplings (follows from $SU(2)$ invariance)

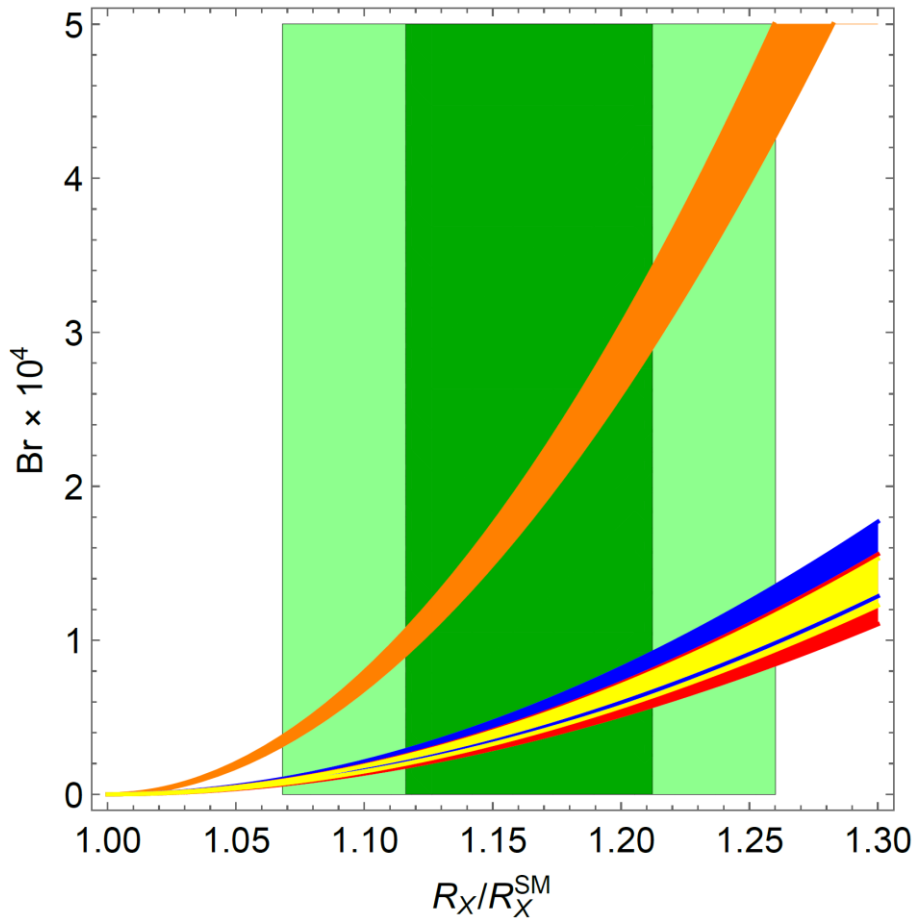


AC, C. Greub, D. Müller,
F. Saturnino, PRL 2018

Large loop effects in $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

$R(D^{(*)})$ and $b \rightarrow s\tau\tau$

- Large couplings to the second generation



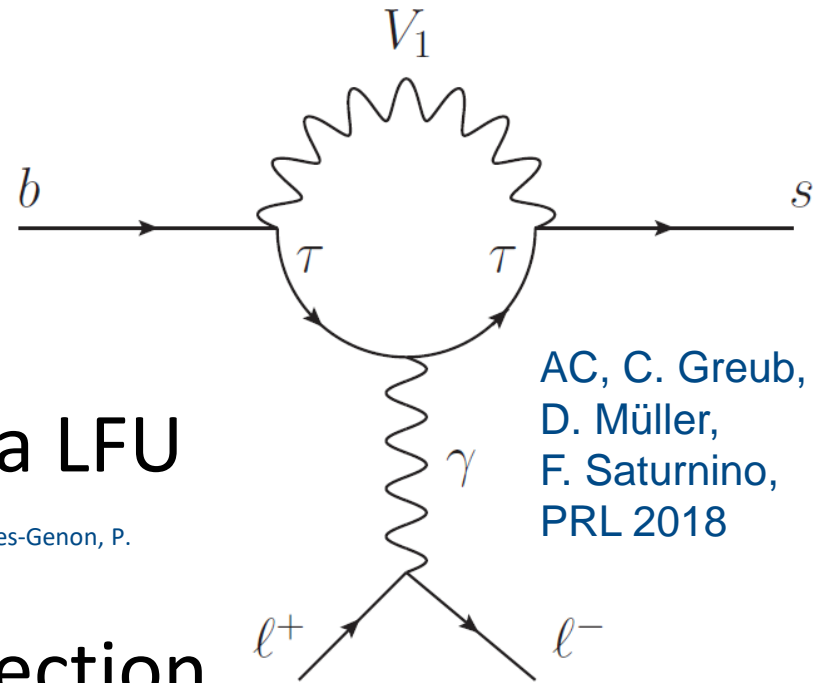
- $R_{D^{(*)}} \& R_{J/\psi} 2\sigma$
- $R_{D^{(*)}} \& R_{J/\psi} 1\sigma$
- $Br[B_S \rightarrow \tau\tau]$
- $Br[B \rightarrow K^* \tau\tau]$
- $Br[B \rightarrow K \tau\tau]$
- $Br[B_S \rightarrow \phi \tau\tau]$

$b \rightarrow s\tau\tau$
very
strongly
enhanced

B. Capdevila, AC, S. Descotes-Genon, L. Hofer and J. Matias, PRL.120.181802

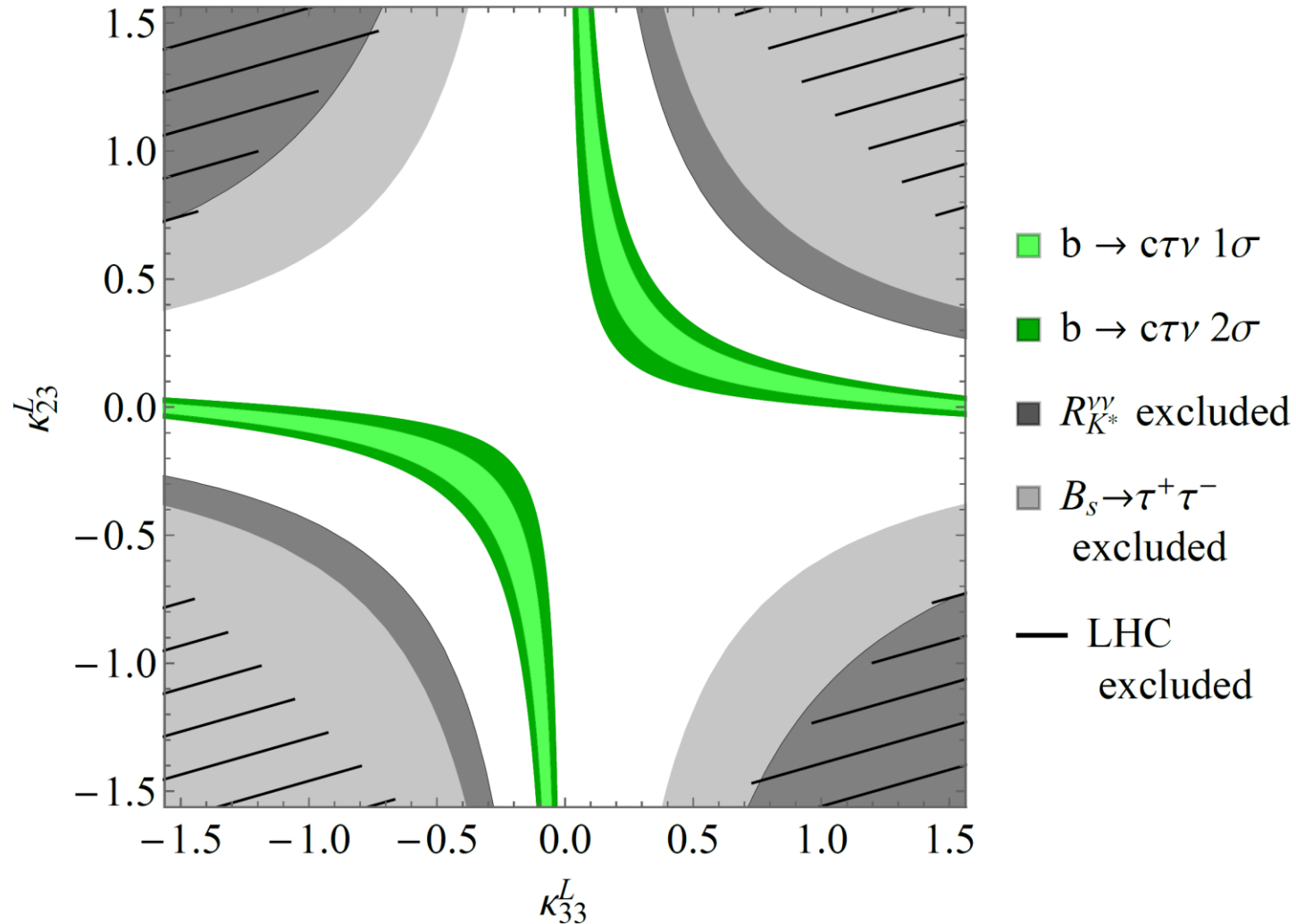
Important Loop-Effects

- Explanation of $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ requires large LQ- $b\tau$ and LQ- $c-\nu_\tau$ couplings
- Via SU(2) invariance this leads to large effects in $b \rightarrow s\tau\tau$ processes
- Closing the tau-loop gives a LFU effect in $b \rightarrow sll$ M. Algueró, B. Capdevila, S. Descotes-Genon, P. Masjuan, J. Matias, PRD, 2019
- Effect goes in the right direction



Explanation of $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ leads to
loop effects in $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

Vector LQ Phenomenology



Compatible with constraints for generic couplings

Possible UV completions

- $SU(4) \times SU(3)' \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ + Vector-like fermions
L. Di Luzio, A. Greljo, M. Nardecchia, arXiv:1708.08450
- $SU(4) \times U(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ + Vector-like fermions
L. Calibbi, AC, T. Li, arXiv:1709.00692
- $SU(4) \times SU(4) \times SU(4)$
M. Bordone, C. Cornella, J. Fuentes-Martin, G. Isidori, arXiv:1712.01368
- $SU(4) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ including scalar LQs and light right-handed neutrinos
J. Heeck, D. Teresi, arXiv:1808.07492
- $SU(8)$ might even explain ε'/ε
S. Matsuzaki, K. Nishiwaki and K. Yamamoto, arXiv:1806.02312
- $SU(4) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ in RS background
M. Blanke, AC, arXiv:1801.07256

Good solution, but challenging UV completion

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

- Ratios of leptonic tau decays

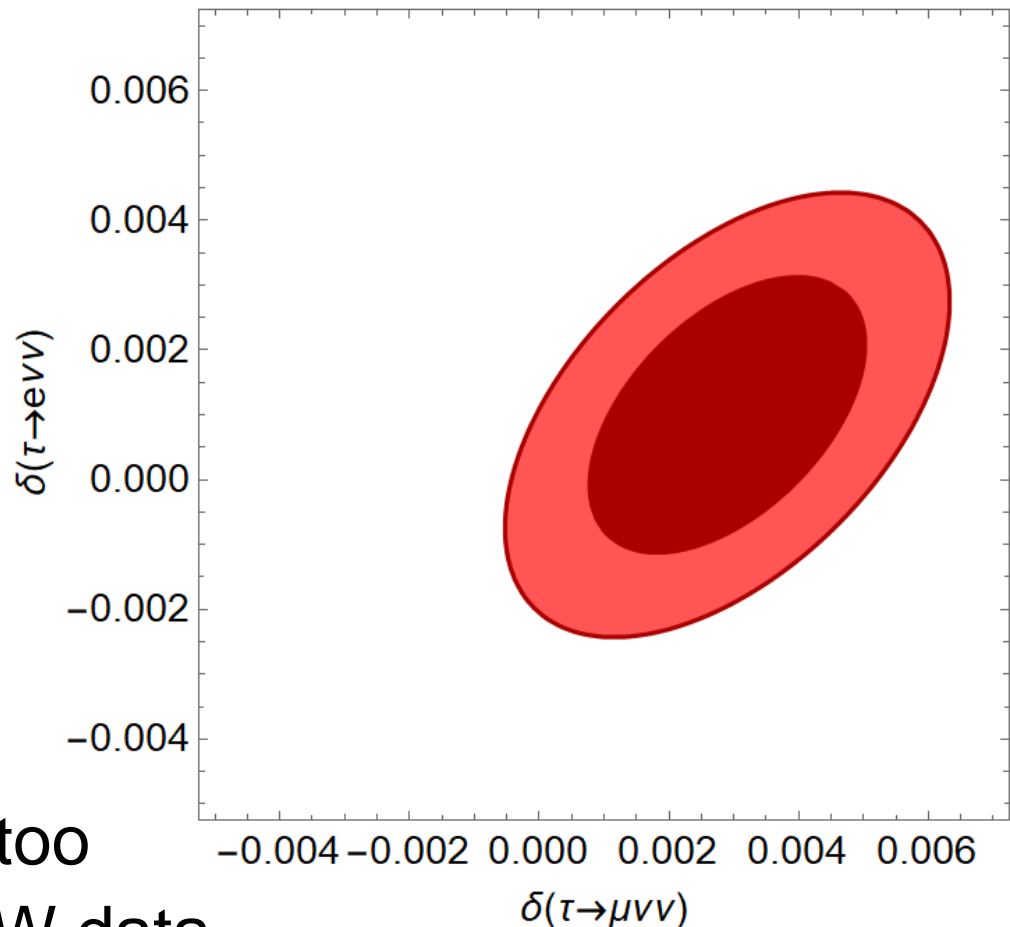
$$\frac{A_{\text{EXP}}(\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu \bar{\nu})}{A_{\text{SM}}(\mu \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu})} = 1.0029 \pm 0.0014$$

$$\frac{A_{\text{EXP}}(\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu \bar{\nu})}{A_{\text{SM}}(\tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu})} = 1.0018 \pm 0.0014$$

$$\frac{A_{\text{EXP}}(\tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu})}{A_{\text{SM}}(\mu \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu})} = 1.0010 \pm 0.0014$$

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 & 0.49 & 0.51 \\ 0.49 & 1.00 & -0.49 \\ 0.51 & -0.49 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

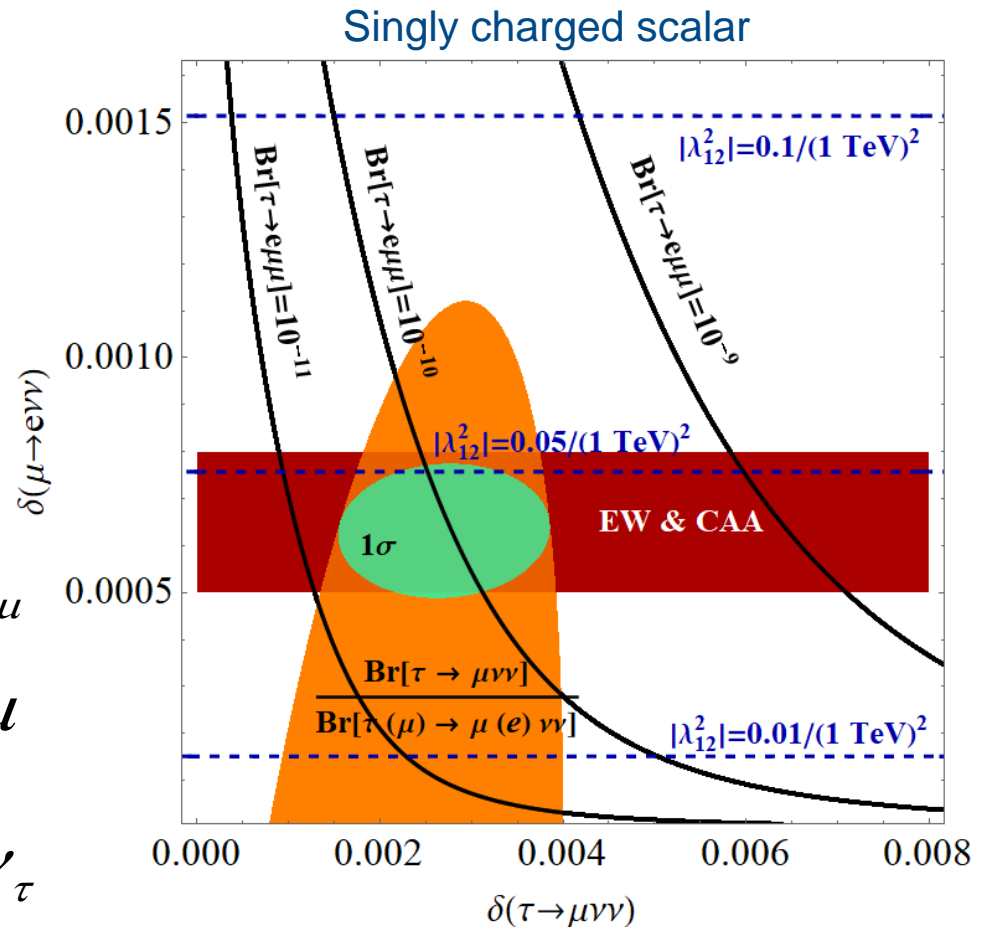
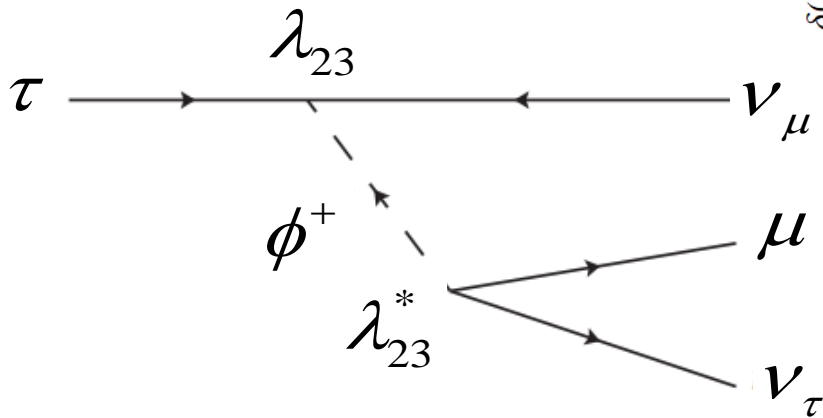
- NP in muon decay too constrained from EW data



$\approx 2\sigma$ hint for LFUV in tau decays

$\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu \nu$

- L_μ - L_τ Z' (box diagrams)
- LFV violating Z'
- Modified $W\nu$ couplings
- W'
- Singly charged scalar

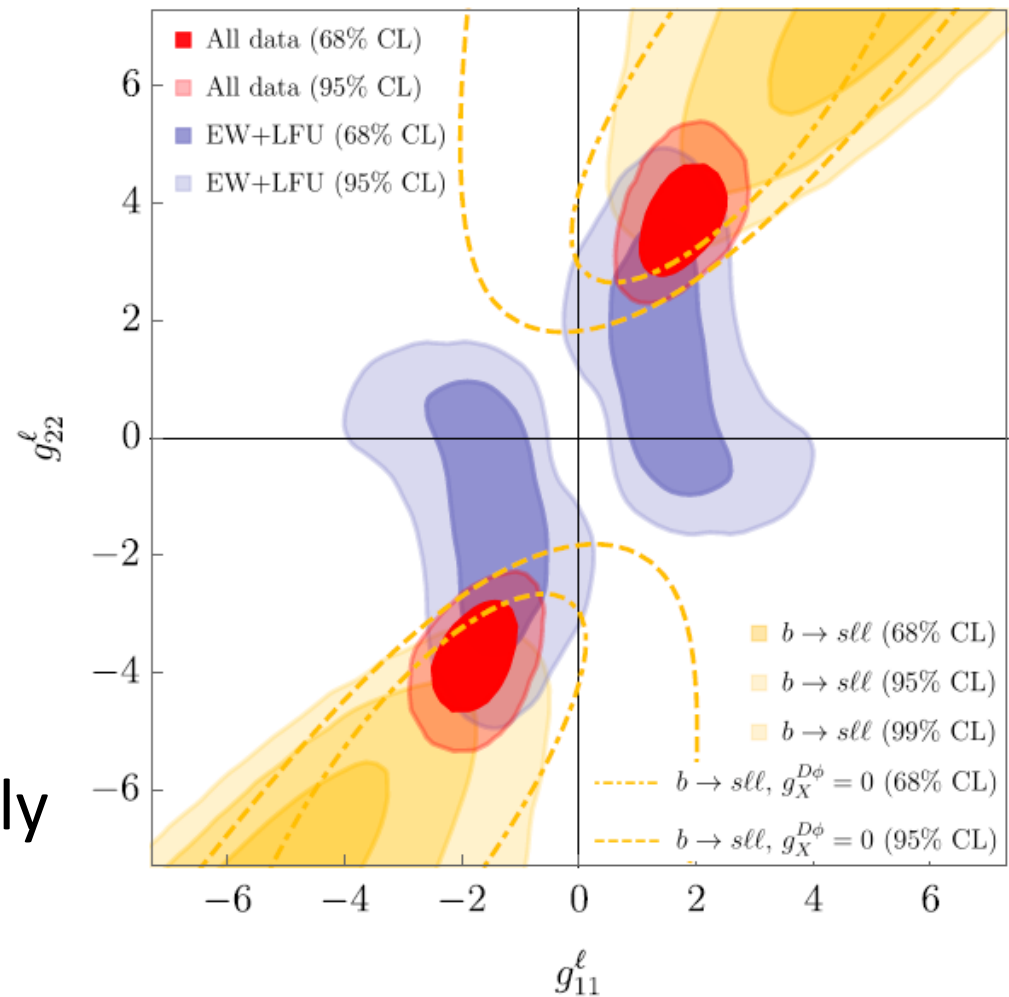


A.C., F. Kirk, C. Manzari, L. Panizzi, arXiv:2012.09845

4 σ hint for modified neutrino couplings

Vector Triplet in $R(V_{us})$ & $b \rightarrow sll$

- Region preferred by EW fit overlaps with $b \rightarrow sll$ region
- Correlations between e.g. $\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu/\pi \rightarrow e\nu$ and $R(K^{(*)})$ are predicted
- Global fit significantly improved



Common explanation possible