



University of
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Brief intro to Flavor Physics @ FCC-ee

Gino Isidori

[*University of Zürich*]

- ▶ General considerations
- ▶ The special role of the 3rd family
- ▶ Highlights of FCC-ee in **tau** & **b** physics
- ▶ Conclusions

► General considerations [On the importance of indirect NP searches]

- We have good reasons to expect new degrees of freedom in the TeV-scale domain. However, no direct signals of New Physics has been observed so far at the high-energy frontier (*whose exploration is far from being complete...*)



No clear indications on the precise location of the New Physics threshold

- We should not forget that in the last ~ 40 years all the discoveries at the high-energy frontier [**c**, **b**, **t**, **H**] were anticipated by indirect indications from indirect searches (flavor/CP and EWPO).

Hard to expect a discovery at High Energies without indirect clues at Low Energies...

► General considerations [On the importance of indirect NP searches]

Hard to expect a discovery at HE without indirect clues at low energies
(*general field-theory argument*):

$$A(\psi_i \rightarrow \psi_j + X) = A_0 \left[1 + \frac{c_{\text{NP}} m_W^2}{c_{\text{SM}} \Lambda^2} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NP-EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_{\text{NP}}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^{d \geq 5}$$

► General considerations [On the importance of indirect NP searches]

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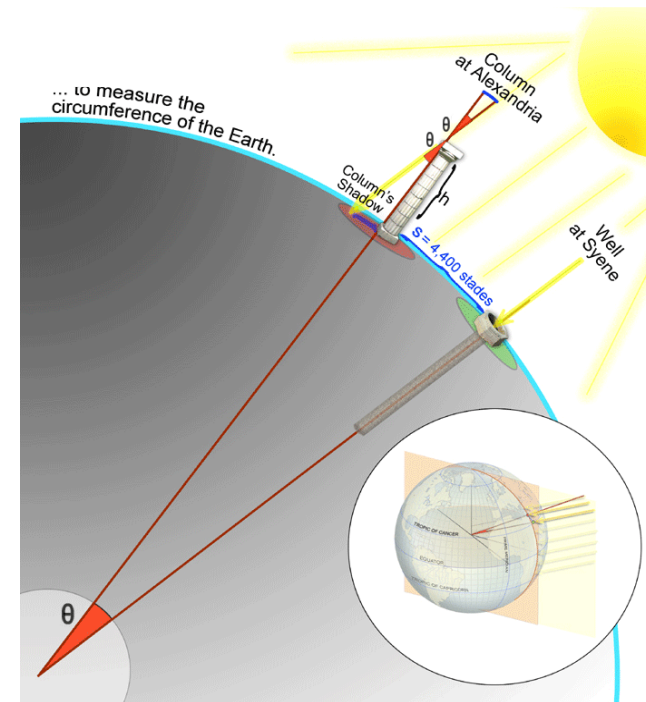
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It's all a matter of precision...

► General considerations [On the importance of indirect NP searches]

The FCC-ee offers a unique opportunity in this respect with the huge statistics @ the Z pole:

$$A(\Psi_i \rightarrow \Psi_j + X) = A_0 \left[\frac{c_{\text{SM}}}{M_W^2} + \frac{c_{\text{NP}}}{\Lambda^2} \right]$$

Λ_{NP} c_{NP} N_Z [LEP]	\rightarrow	$\sim 10 \times \Lambda_{\text{NP}}$ $0.003 \times c_{\text{NP}}$ $10^5 \times N_Z$ [FCC-ee]
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For th. clean observables
(pure stat. error)
determined by Z decays

Unprecedented
jump in precision!

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For th. clean observables
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$$\begin{array}{l} \Lambda_{\text{NP}} \\ c_{\text{NP}} \end{array} \Bigg|_{\begin{array}{l} b\bar{b} \\ \tau\bar{\tau} \end{array} \text{ [Belle]}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \sim 6 \times \Lambda_{\text{NP}} \\ 0.03 \times c_{\text{NP}} \end{array} \Bigg|_{10^3 \times \begin{array}{l} b\bar{b} \\ \tau\bar{\tau} \end{array} \text{ [FCC-ee]}}$$

Unprecedented
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For $b\bar{b}$ & $\tau\bar{\tau}$ pairs we have to take into account also **Belle-II** ($\sim 50 \times$ Belle), & **LHCb**

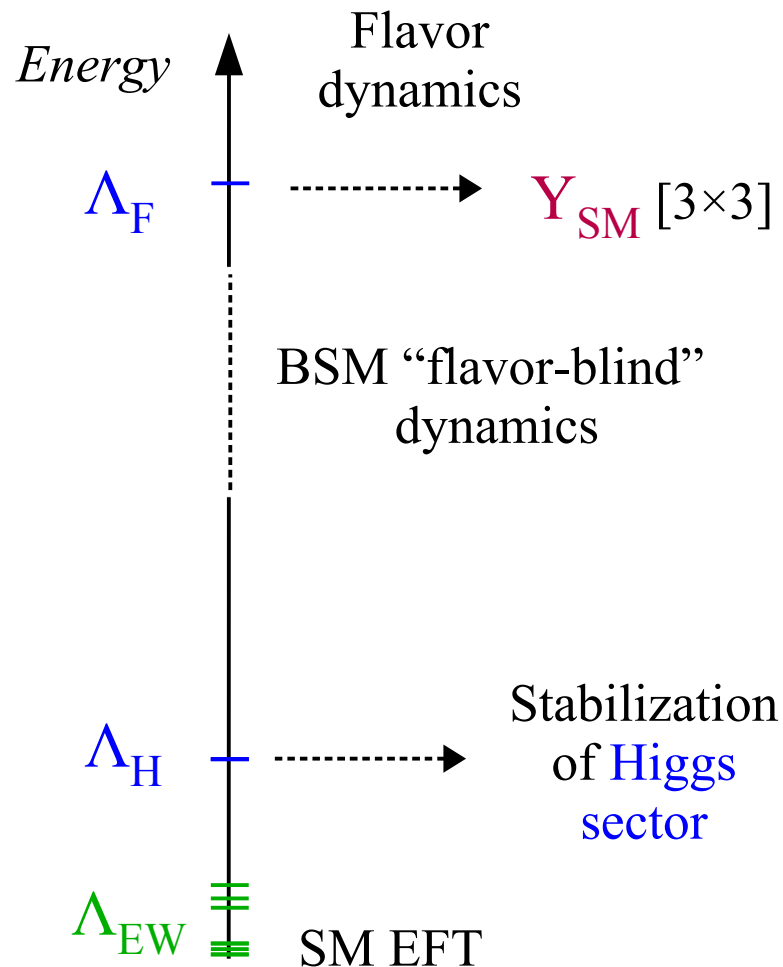
But... → **LHCb** is poor on missing-energy modes (*virtually all tau decays..*)

→ At **Belle-II** there are no B_s , and **b & τ have a very small boost**

The special role of the 3rd family

► The special role of the 3rd family

For a long time, the vast majority of model-building attempts to extend the SM was based on the *implicit* hypotheses of *flavor-universal* New Physics



- Concentrate on the **Higgs hierarchy problem**
- Postpone **the flavor problem** to higher scales

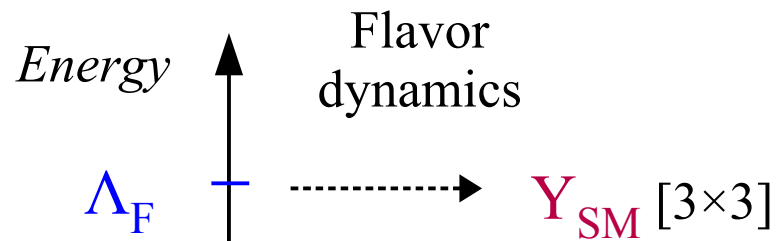


3 gen. = “identical copies”
up to high energies

Less compelling after the LHC results:
No clear sign of NP from direct searches

► The special role of the 3rd family

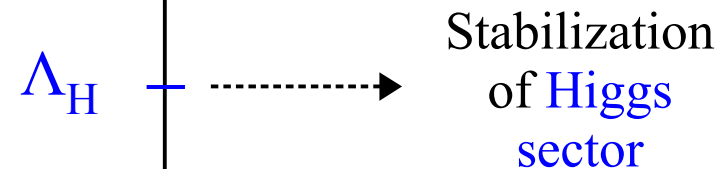
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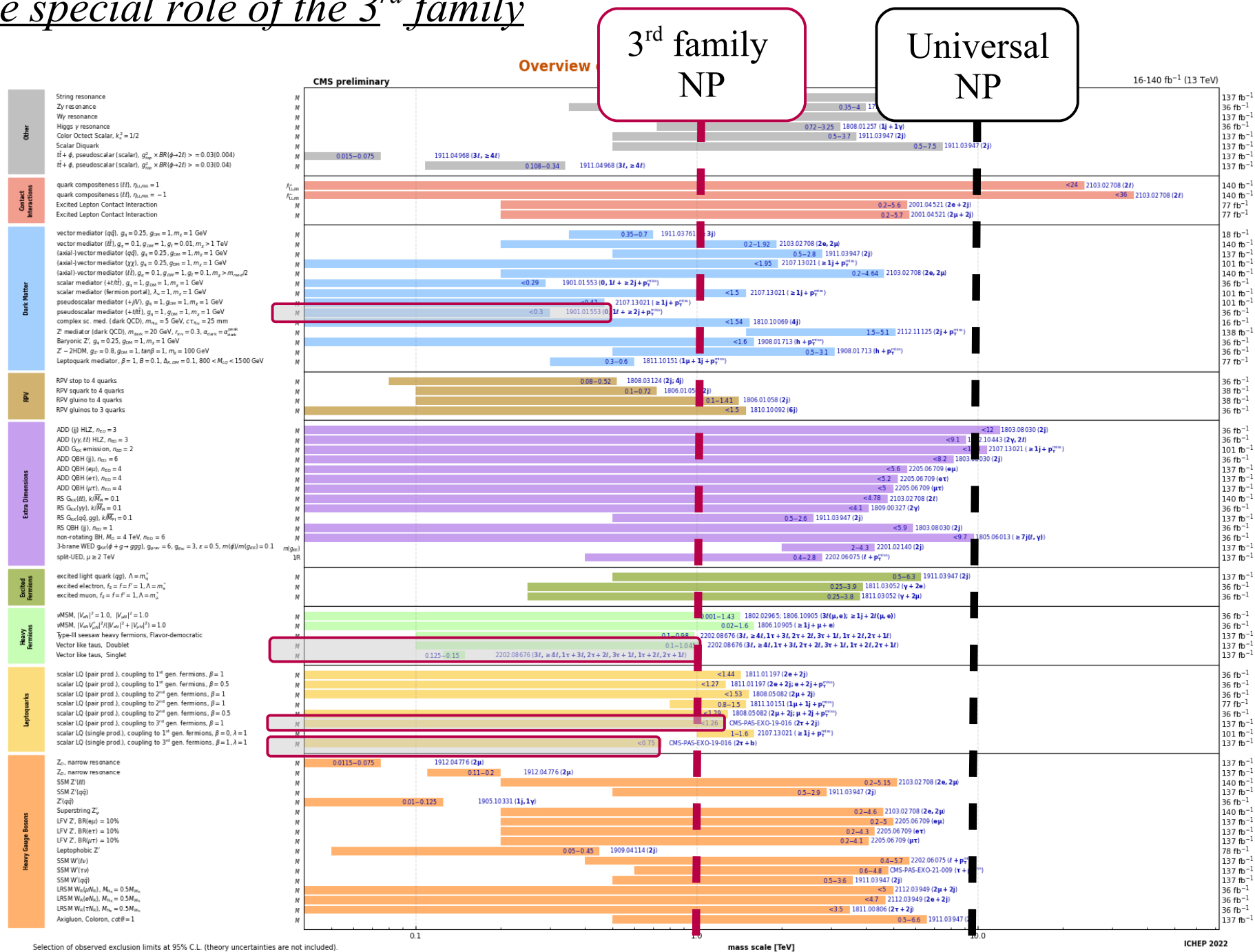
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No clear sign of NP from direct searches

strong bounds on NP *coupled universally* to all families

worsening of the Higgs hierarchy problem

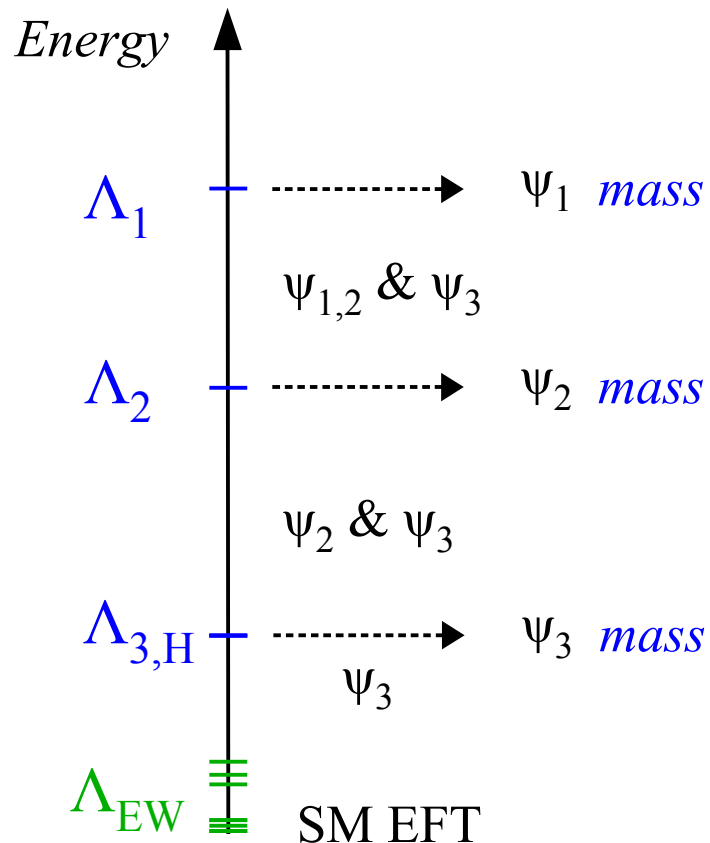
► The special role of the 3rd family



Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included).

► The special role of the 3rd family

Shift of paradigm to address both the **Higgs hierarchy** problem and the **flavor puzzle**: *multi-scale* UV completion with *flavor non-universal* interactions



Dvali & Shifman '00
 Panico & Pomarol '16
 ⋮
 Bordone *et al.* '17
 Allwicher, GI, Thomsen '20
 Barbieri '21
 Davighi & G.I. '23

Main idea:

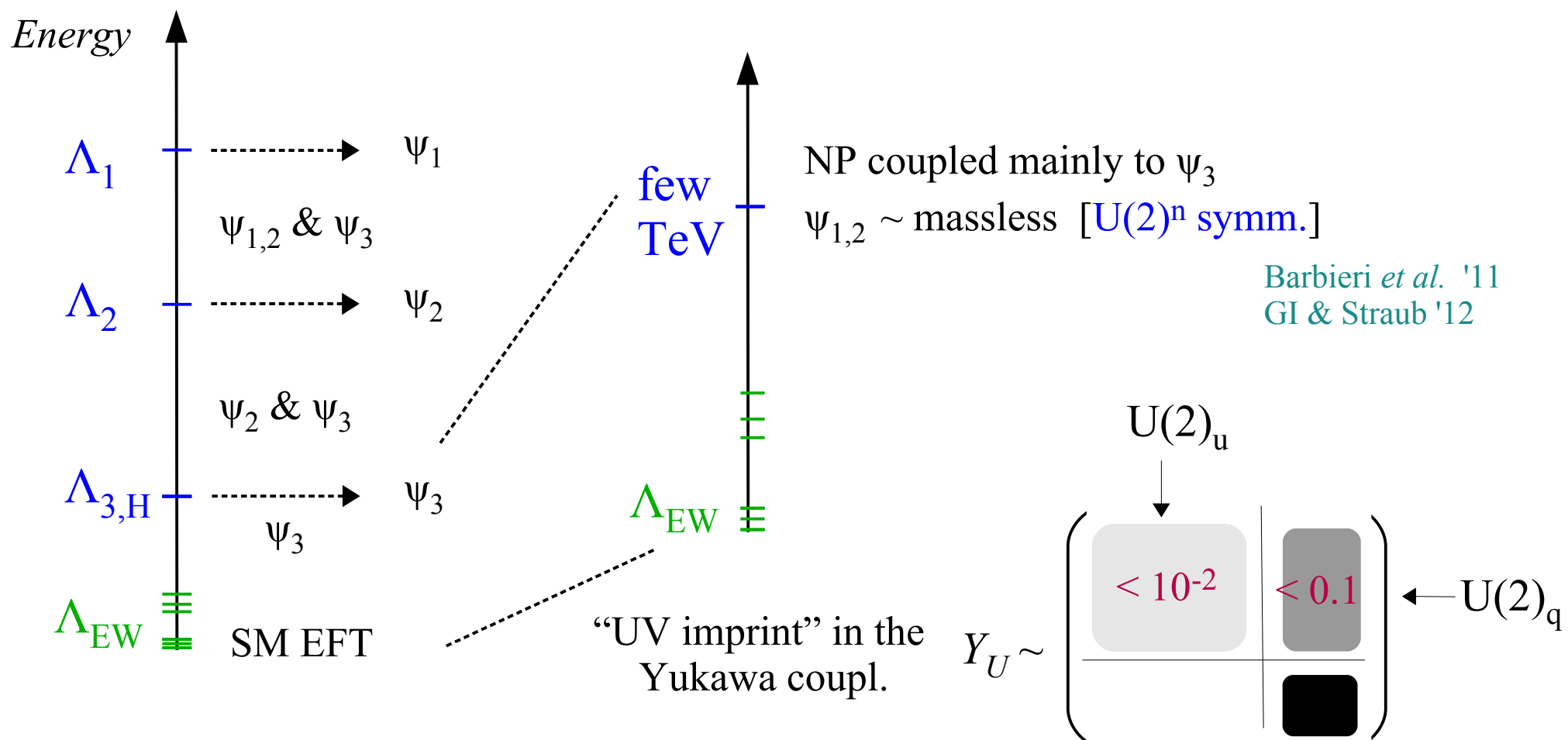
- Flavor **non-universal interactions** already at the **TeV scale**:
- **1st & 2nd gen.** have small masses because they are coupled to **NP at heavier scales**



~~3 gen. = “identical copies”
up to high energies~~

► The special role of the 3rd family

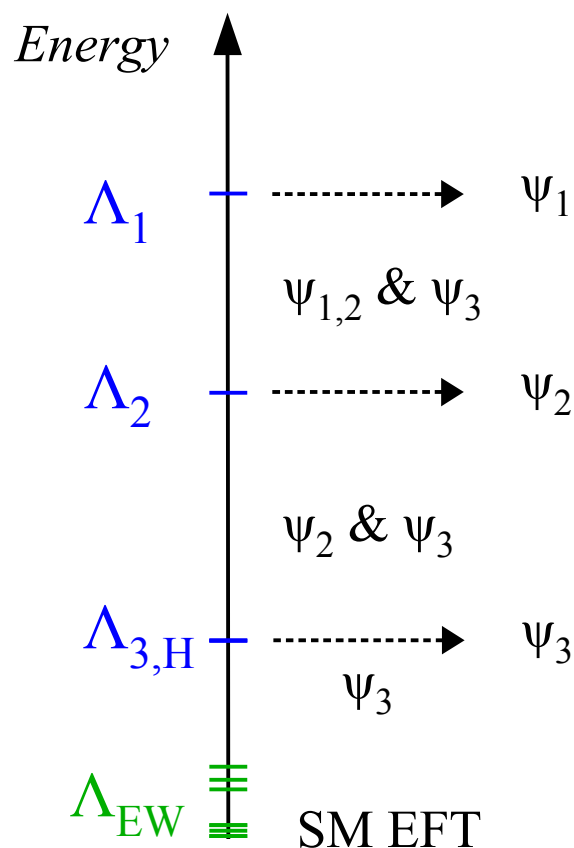
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Effective organizing principle for the **flavor structure** of the **SMEFT**

► The special role of the 3rd family

Shift of paradigm to address both the **Higgs hierarchy** problem and the **flavor puzzle**: *multi-scale* UV completion with *flavor non-universal* interactions



A renewed phenomenological interest in this type of approach has been triggered by the B-physics anomalies (*hinting to violations of lepton flavor universality, mainly in 3rd gen.*)

But the construction has an intrinsic, more general, interest:

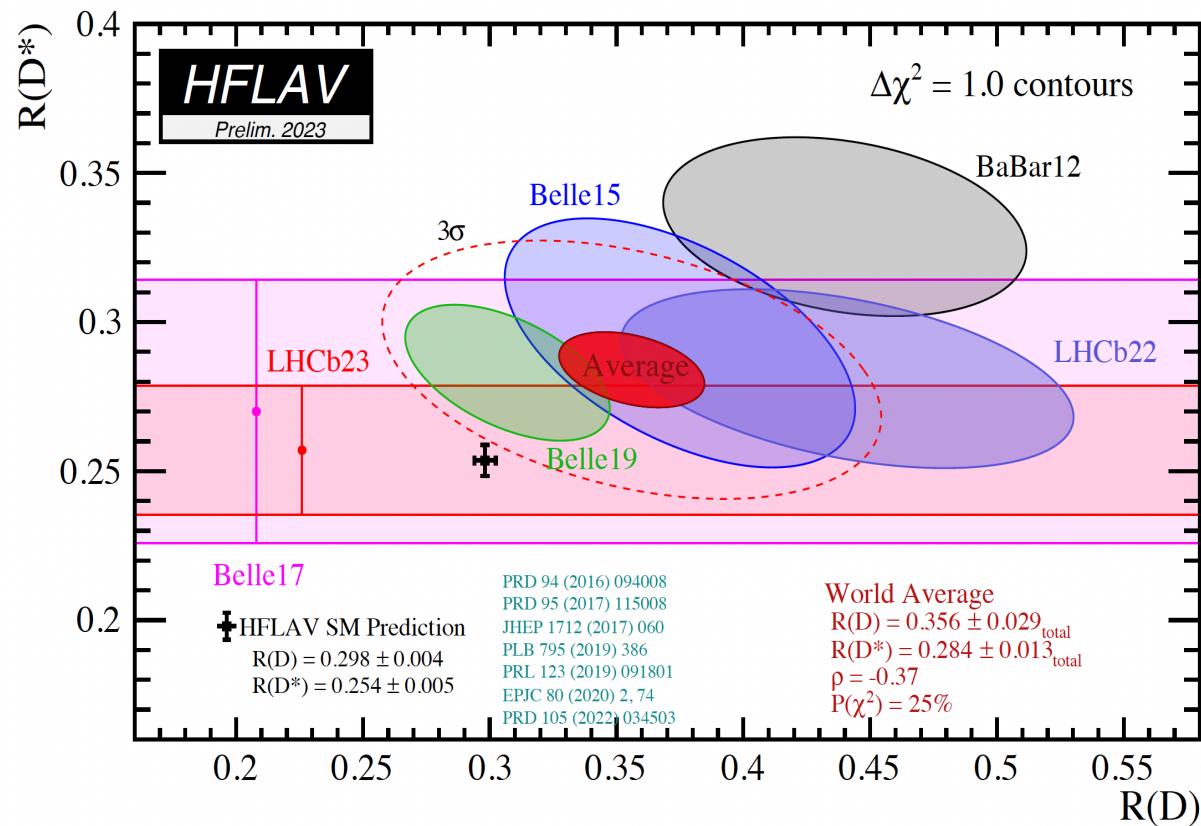
- ✓ Explain the origin of the flavor hierarchies
- ✓ Allow TeV-scale NP coupled (mainly) to 3rd gen. → Higgs sector stabilization

Allwicher, GI, Thomsen '20
Davighi & G.I. '23

→ talk by Joe Davighi

► The special role of the 3rd family

Renewed phenomenological triggered by the B-physics anomalies:

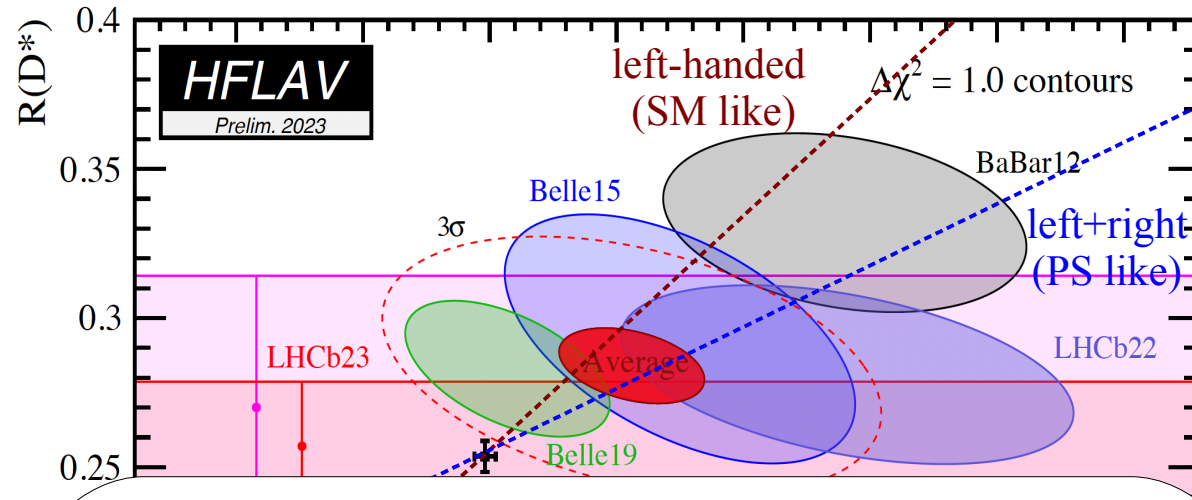


N.B.:

1) The drop in significance of the neutral-current anomalies does not imply a major shift in the preferred parameter space

► The special role of the 3rd family

Renewed phenomenological triggered by the B-physics anomalies:



N.B.:

1) The drop in significance of the neutral-current anomalies does not imply a major shift in the preferred parameter space

2) Beside the (*low*) significance in present data, this set-up has an interesting “UV motivation”
→ useful benchmark for FCC-ee studies

Flavor hierarchies
Higgs stability
Charge quantization

$SU(4)^{[3]} \times SU(3)^{[12]} \times G_{EW}$

TeV-scale U_1
coupled mainly
to 3rd gen.

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

Highlights of FCC-ee in tau & b physics

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E.g.: (I) LFU tests in tau decays

A. Pich '13

	$\Gamma_{\tau \rightarrow \mu} / \Gamma_{\tau \rightarrow e}$	$\Gamma_{\pi \rightarrow \mu} / \Gamma_{\pi \rightarrow e}$	$\Gamma_{K \rightarrow \mu} / \Gamma_{K \rightarrow e}$	$\Gamma_{K \rightarrow \pi \mu} / \Gamma_{K \rightarrow \pi e}$	$\Gamma_{W \rightarrow \mu} / \Gamma_{W \rightarrow e}$
$ g_{\mu} / g_e $	1.0018 (14)	1.0021 (16)	0.9978 (20)	1.0010 (25)	0.996 (10)
	$\Gamma_{\tau \rightarrow e} / \Gamma_{\mu \rightarrow e}$	$\Gamma_{\tau \rightarrow \pi} / \Gamma_{\pi \rightarrow \mu}$	$\Gamma_{\tau \rightarrow K} / \Gamma_{K \rightarrow \mu}$	$\Gamma_{W \rightarrow \tau} / \Gamma_{W \rightarrow \mu}$	
$ g_{\tau} / g_{\mu} $	1.0011 (15)	0.9962 (27)	0.9858 (70)	1.034 (13)	
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$ g_{\tau} / g_e $	1.0030 (15)	1.031 (13)			

- **NP expectation** from motivated NP (\rightarrow flavor deconstruction) up to current bounds (i.e. $\sim 2 \times 10^{-3}$)
- **SM** theory precision $\sim 10^{-5}$
- Belle-II can (at most) reach an error $\sim 0.3 \times 10^{-3}$
- **FCC-ee could go below 10^{-4} !**

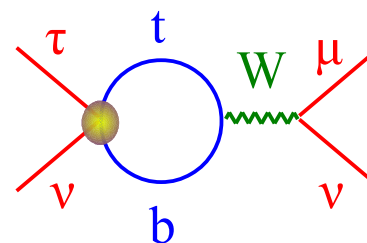
Unique opportunity !

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“Model-independent”
 $O(10^{-3})$ correction
 linked to the CC
 anomalies

Feruglio, Paradisi, Patteri '16

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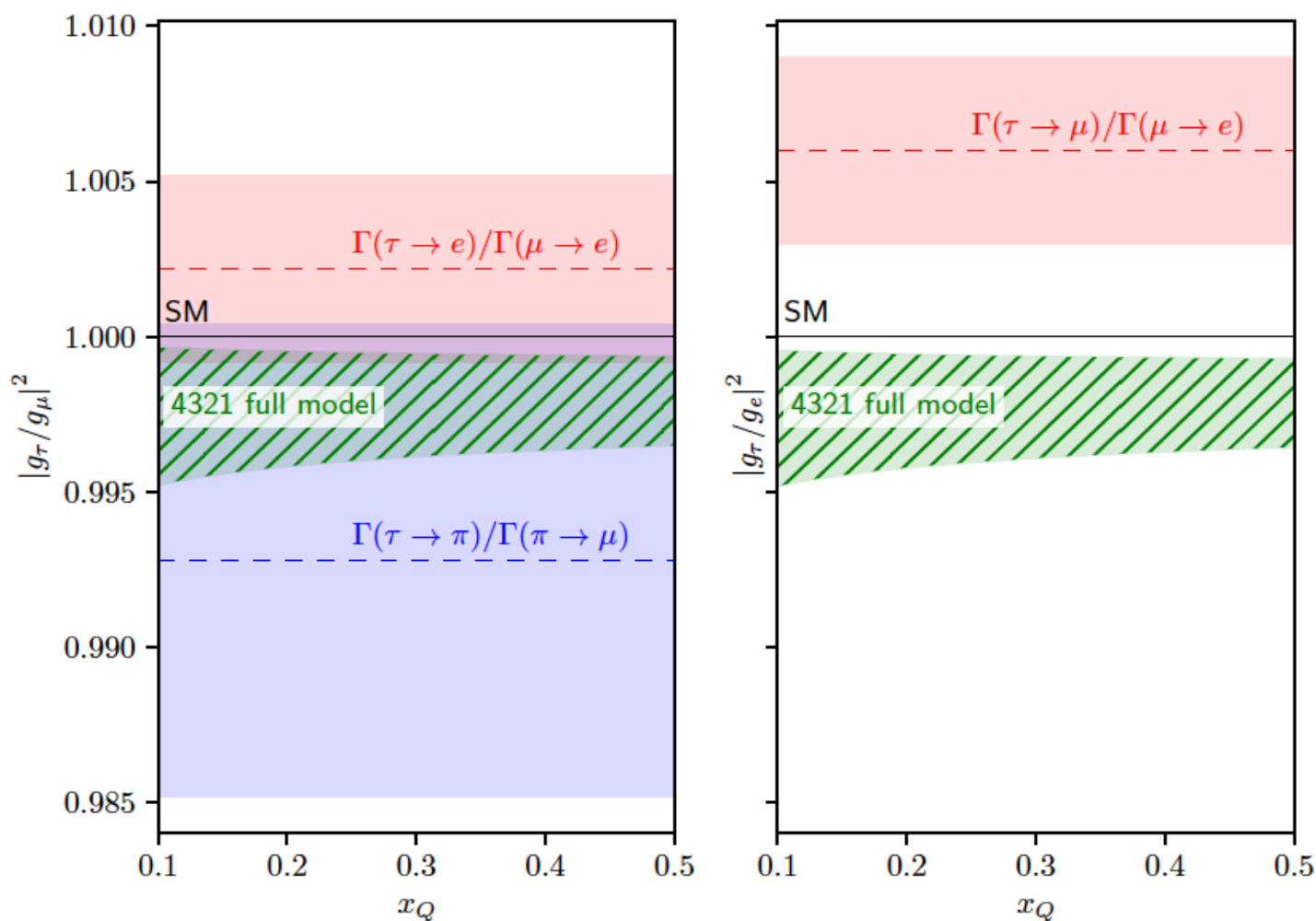
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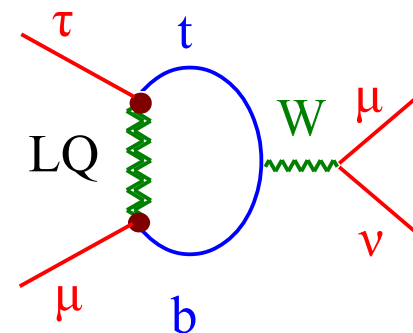
LFU violations in tau decays expected in motivated LQ models addressing the B anomalies

Allwicher, GI, Selimovic, '21

Allwicher, GI, Lizana, Selimovic, Stefanek, '23



← 4321 model [vector LQ]



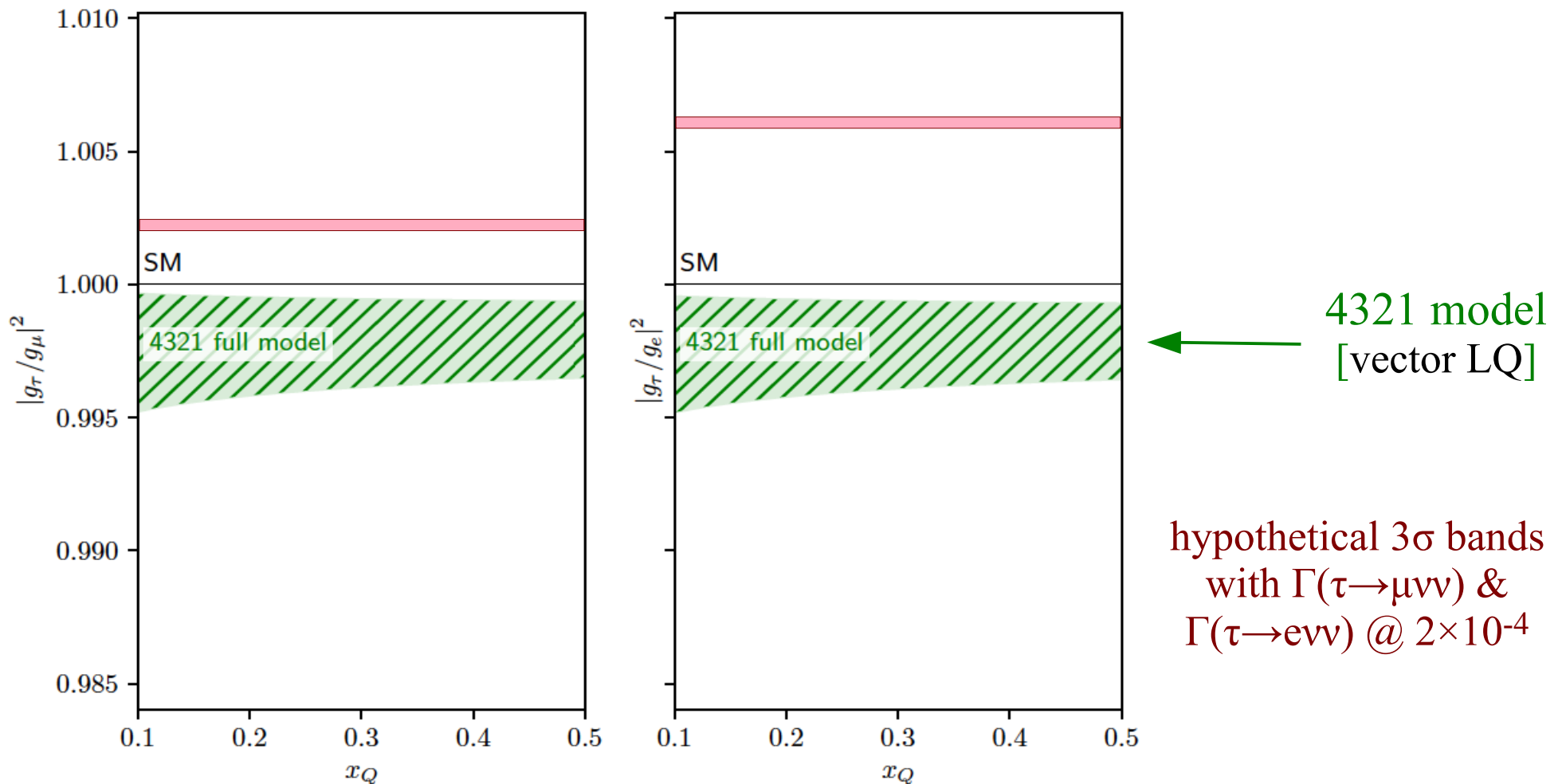
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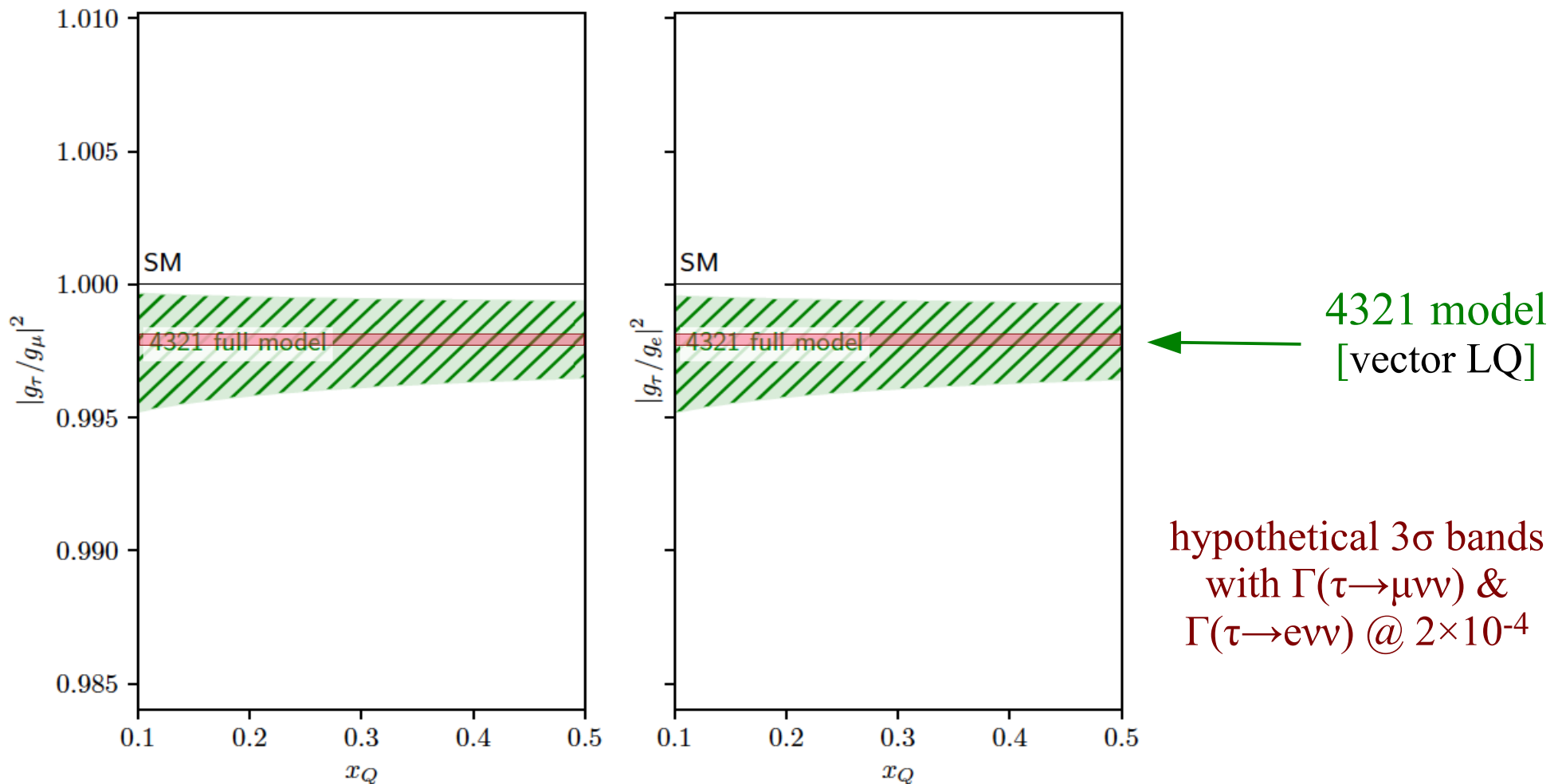
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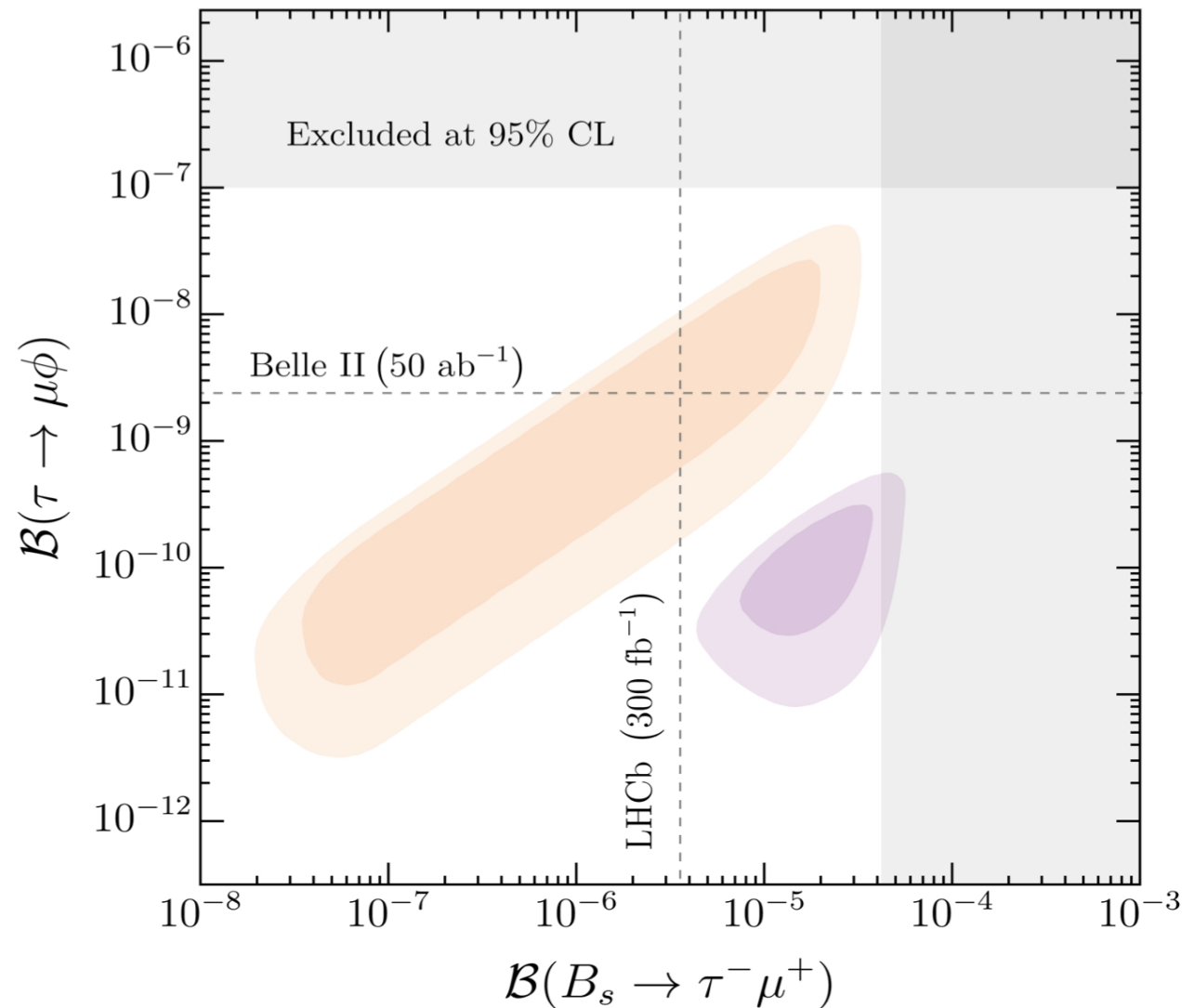
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E.g.: (II) LFV in tau & B decays

Lepton Flavor Violation
of the type $\tau \rightarrow \mu$ naturally
large ($\sim |V_{cb}|$) in several
NP models

...including the
vector LQ [*] →

Cornella et al. '21



[*] upper bound on $\tau \rightarrow \mu$ mixing
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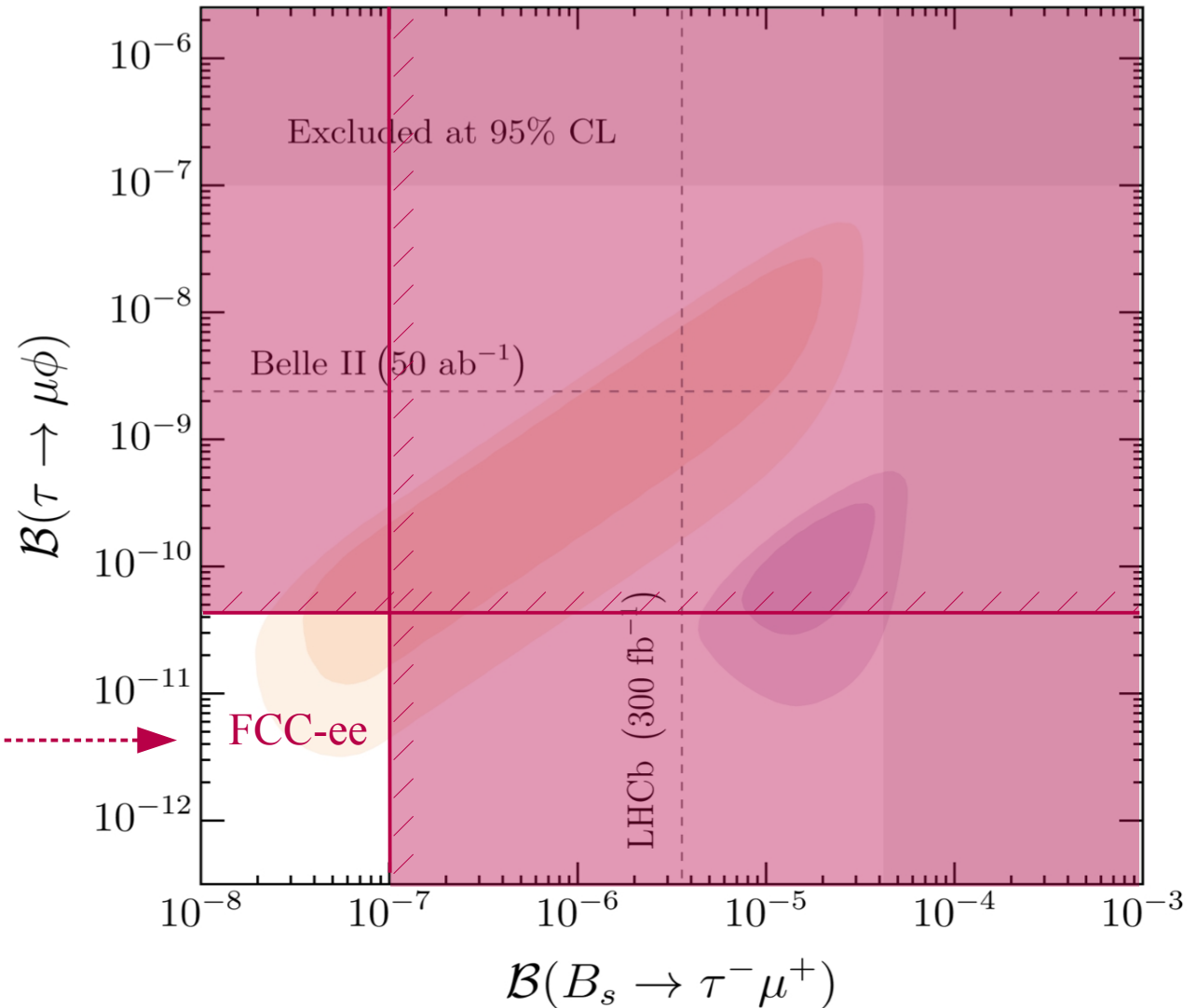
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E.g.: (III) Rare B decays

The kinematical configuration with boosted b's and tau's (from Z decays) + “clean” environment, gives to the FCC-ee b-physics program a special advantage (compared to B-factories & LHC-b) to a series of very interesting rare B decays

III.a All decays into tau leptons:

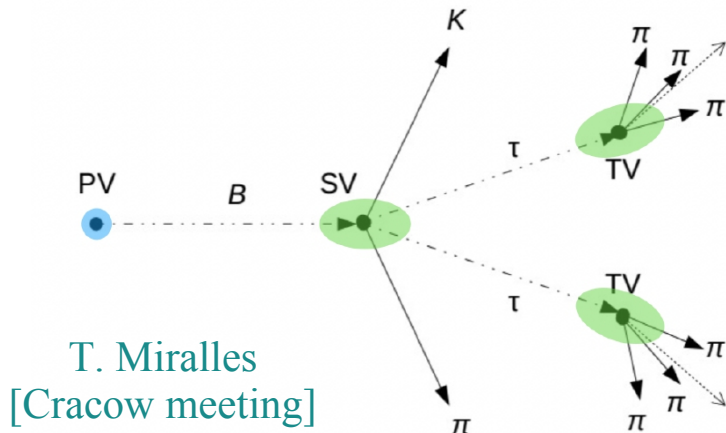
$$B \rightarrow K^* (K) \tau^+ \tau^-: \quad \text{BR}_{\text{SM}} \sim 10^{-7}$$

[*Golden modes related to present anomalies → potential huge NP effects*]

- $\text{BR}_{\text{exp}} (B \rightarrow K \tau^+ \tau^-): < 2 \times 10^{-3}$ [Babar]
- Belle-II ($B \rightarrow K^* \tau^+ \tau^-$): ~ 1 event @ SM rate (with small S/B)

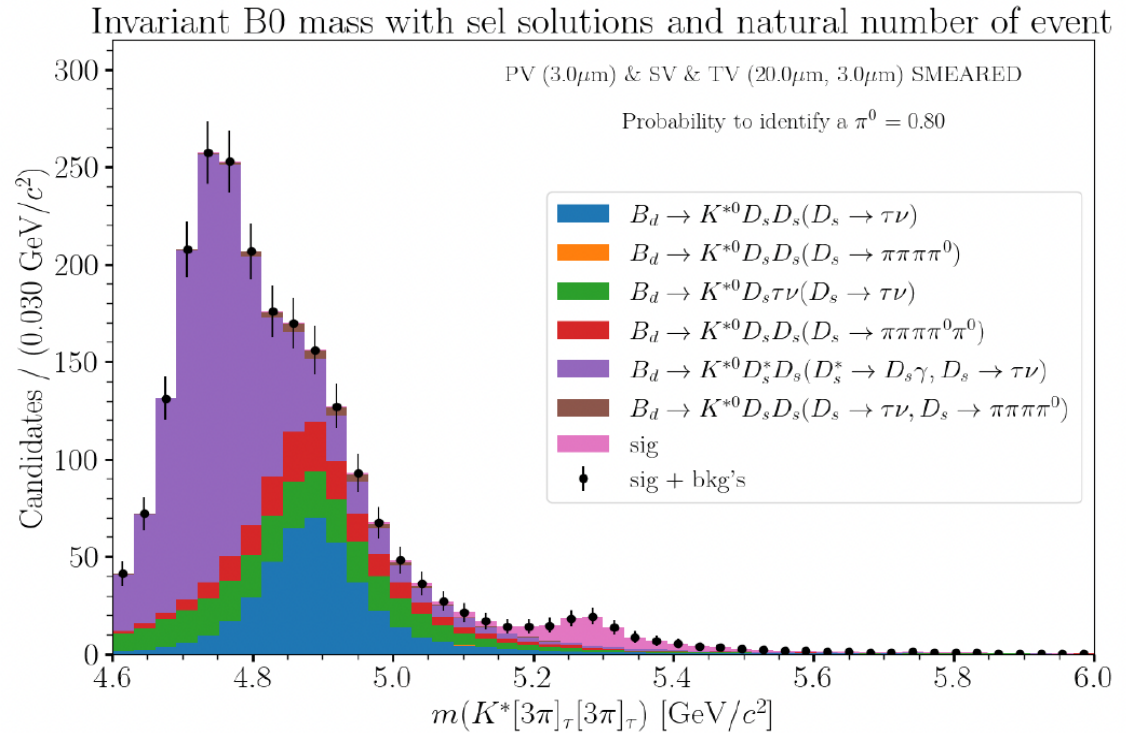
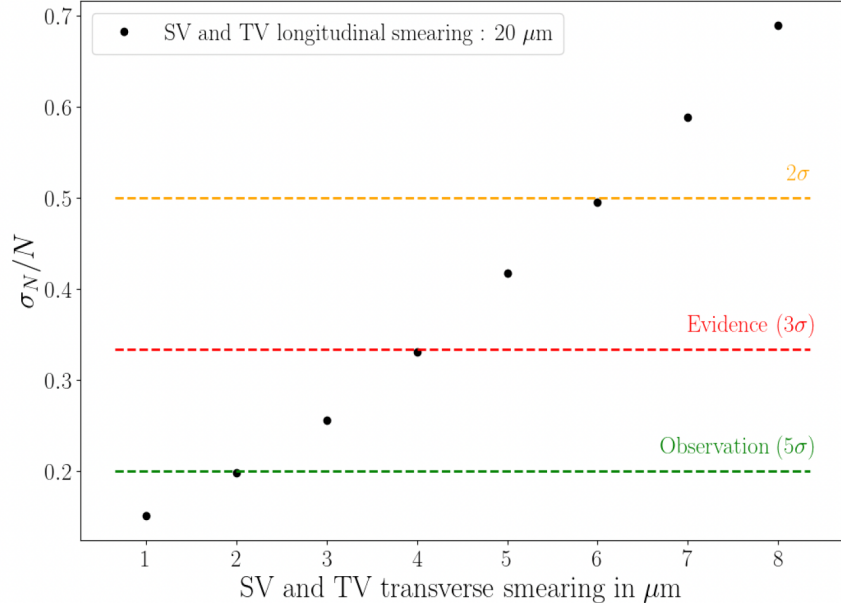
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Detailed study of $B \rightarrow K^* \tau^+ \tau^-$ [highly non-trivial channel also @ FCC-ee]:



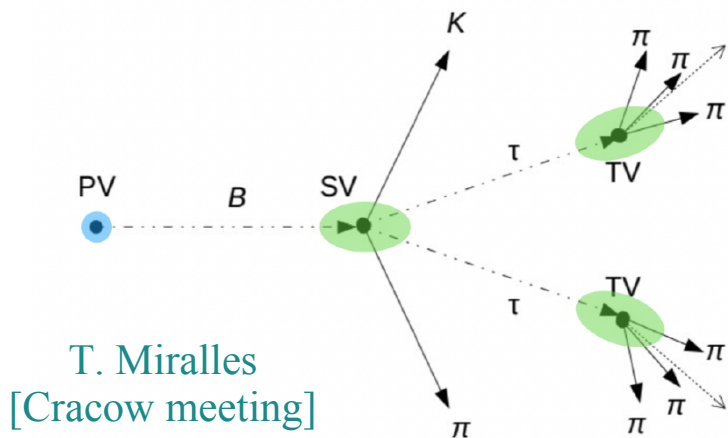
T. Miralles
[Cracow meeting]

Precision of BF measurement as function of the resolution



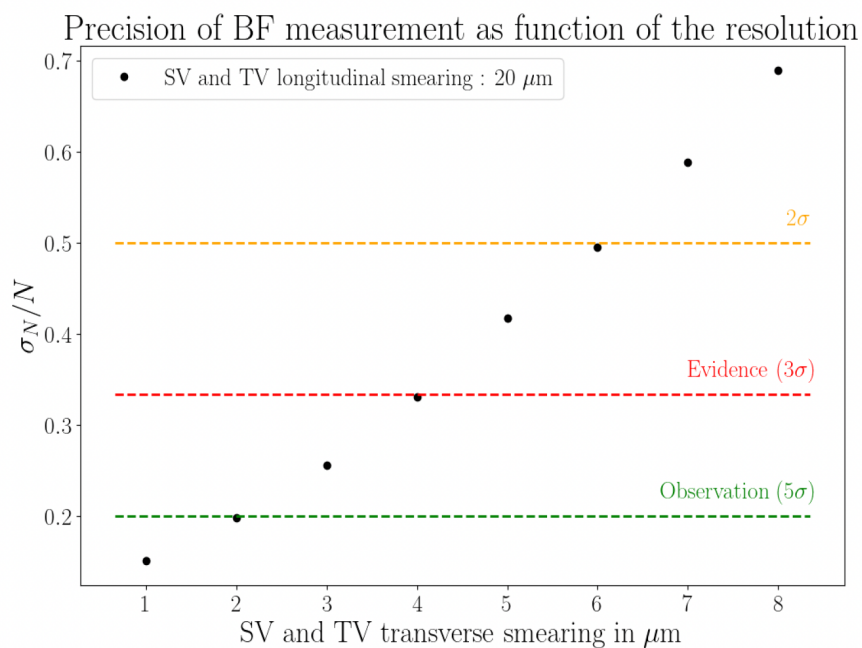
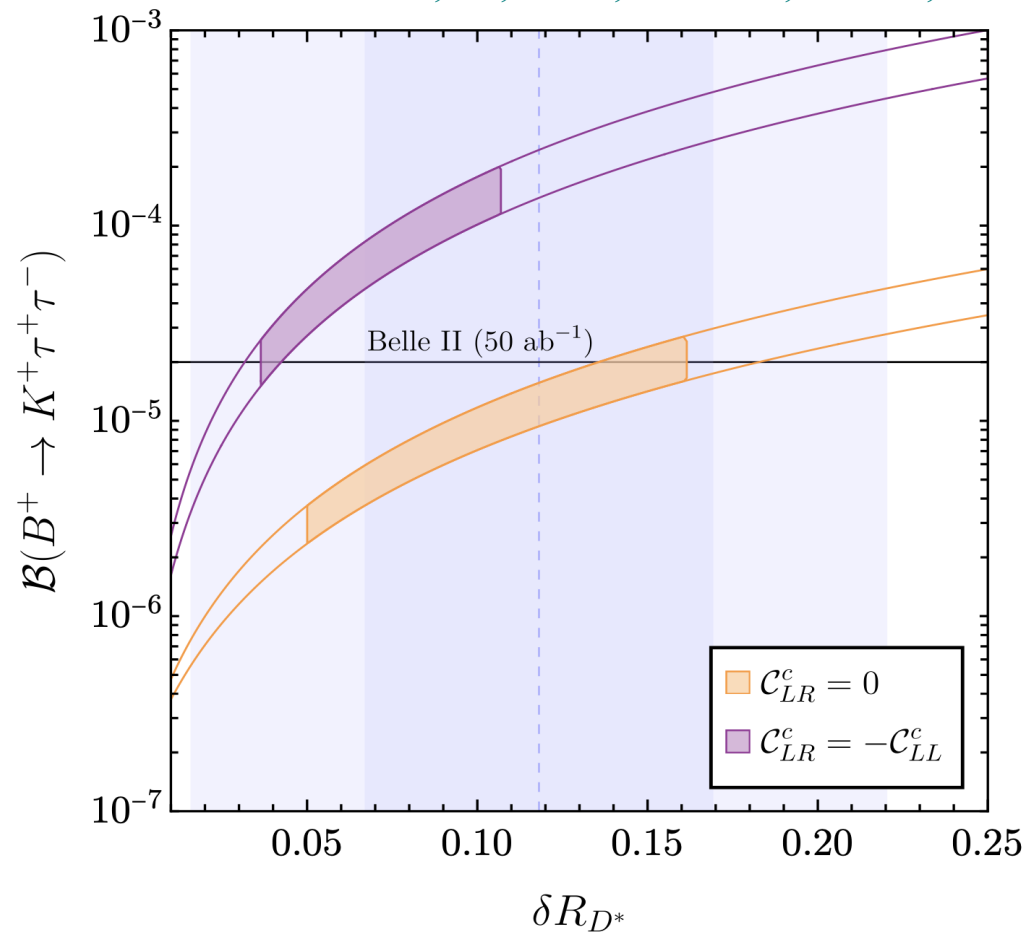
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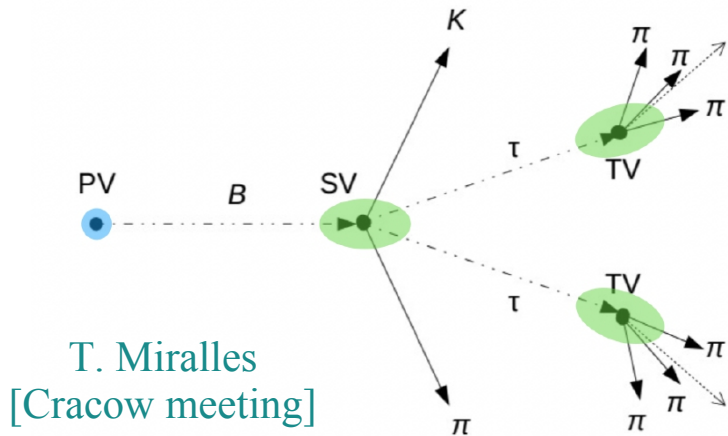
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Aebischer, GI, Pesut, Stefanek, Wilsch, 23



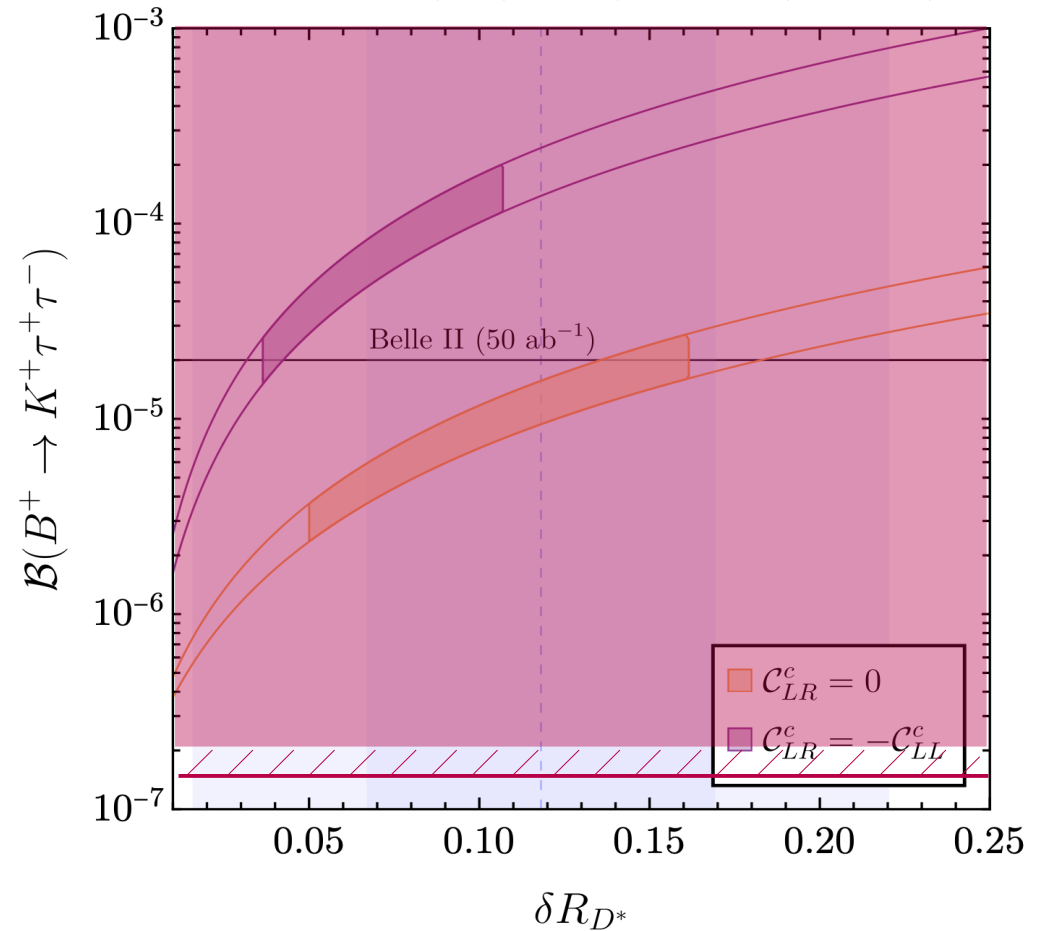
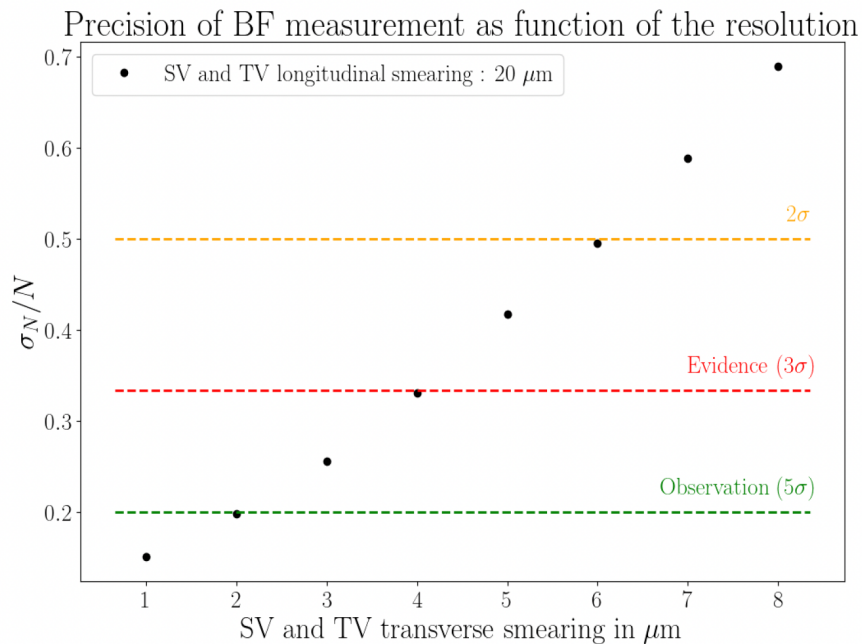
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III.b Charged-currents (w & w/o taus)

$$B_{c,u} \rightarrow \tau \nu$$

$$B(B_{u(c)} \rightarrow \tau \nu) / B(B_{u(c)} \rightarrow \mu \nu) \quad \text{Very interesting LFU tests below 1 \%,}$$

provided th. control on QED corrections...

III.c FCNC inclusive modes:

→ talk by Claudia Cornella

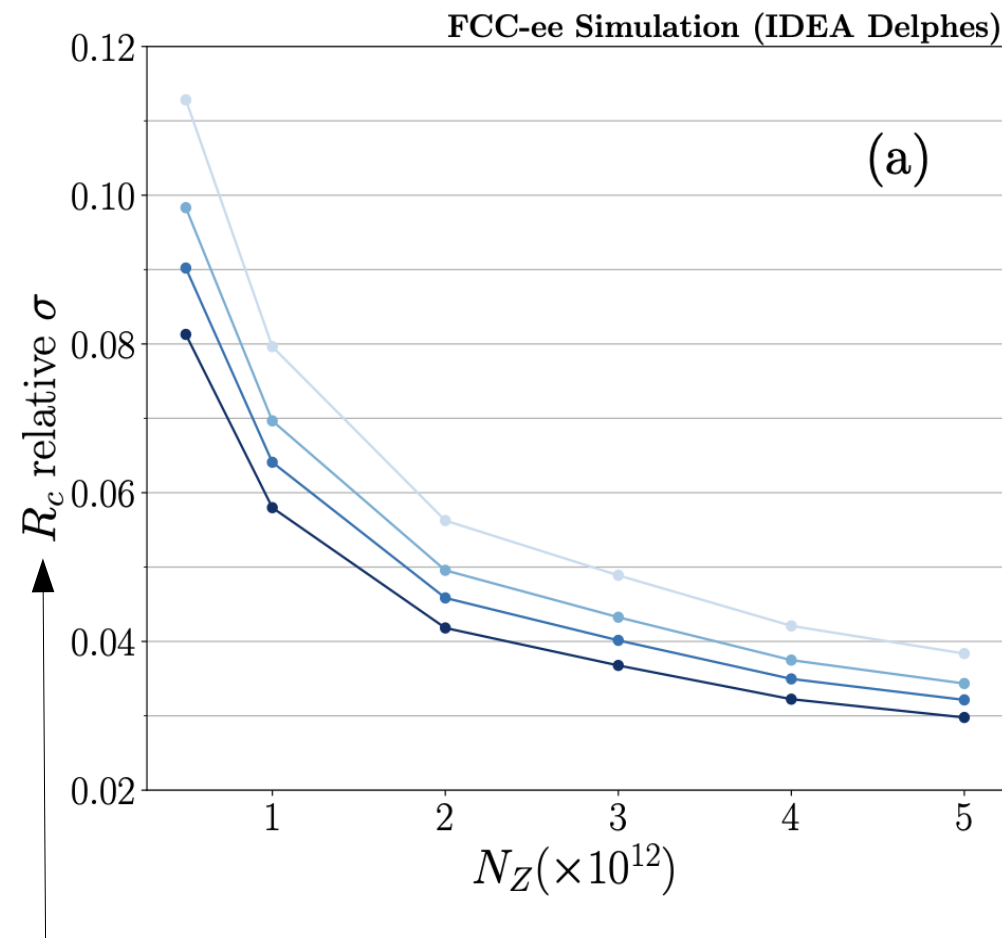
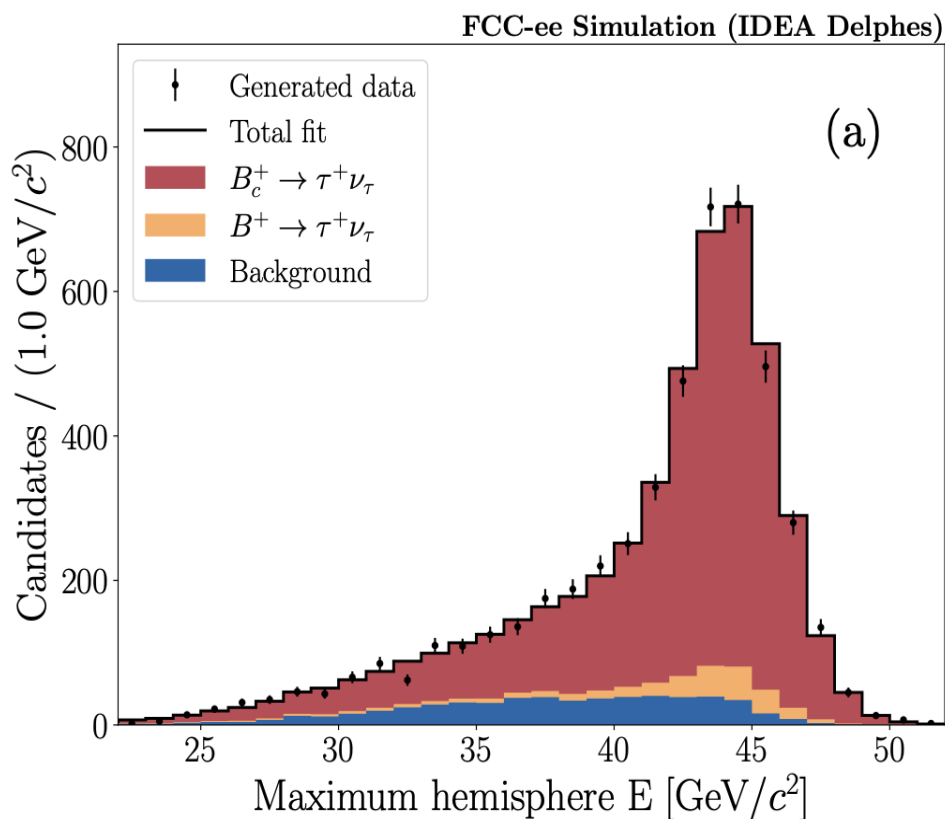
$$B \rightarrow X \ell \ell \quad \& \quad B \rightarrow X \nu \bar{\nu}$$

Decay modes sensitive to a variety of NP models, with good th. control compared to exclusive modes

► Highlights of FCC-ee in tau & b physics

Detailed study of $B_c \rightarrow \tau \nu$

Amhis, Hartmann, Helsen, Hill, Sumensari, '23

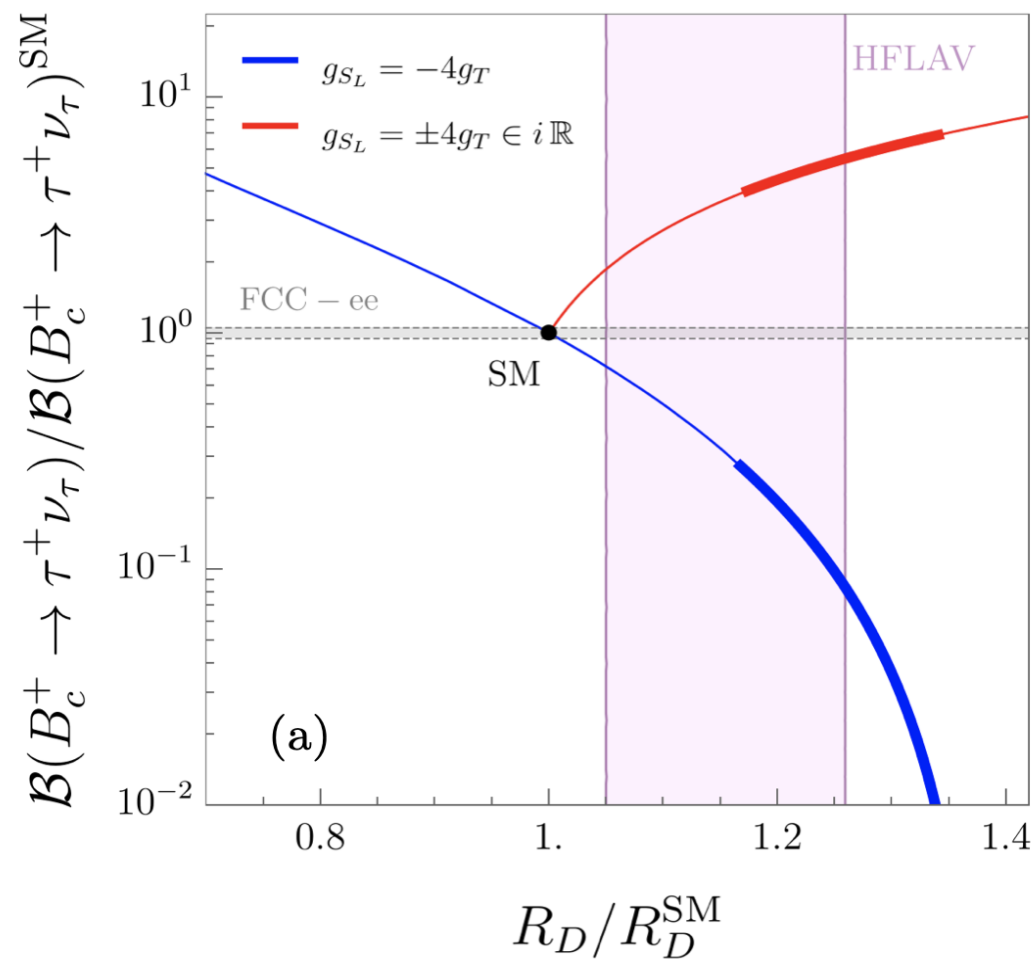
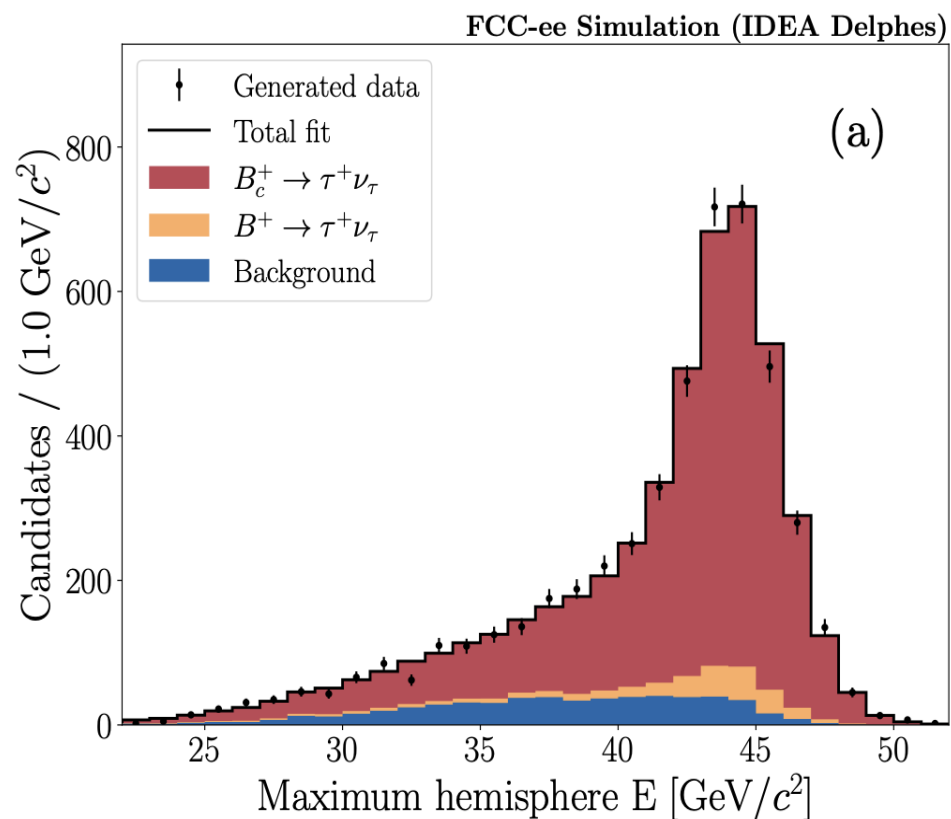


$$R_c = \mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau) / \mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$$

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Amhis, Hartmann, Helsen, Hill, Sumensari, '23



Concluding remarks

- In the absence of a clear indication for the next energy threshold, a new generation of indirect NP searches with **EWPO** + **Flavor** is a must → unique opportunity with FCC-ee
- In the **Flavor** sector there will be two other important players before FCC-ee (LHCb-II + Belle-II), but FCC-ee has key advantages in specific **b** & **τ** modes due its peculiar environment (*boosted b & τ + clean*)
- From a model-building perspective, these **b** and **τ** modes are very interesting probes of a wide class of motivated models (*→ flavor deconstruction*)
- More work is needed to fully exploit the discovery potential of FCCee in this area. Three main directions:
 - ➔ *feasibility studies;*
 - ➔ *SM precision calculations;*
 - ➔ *identification of NP benchmarks ↔ correlation studies*