## **Lepton Flavor Violation in B Decays**

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**2**  $BR(B_s \rightarrow \varphi \mu\mu): >3\sigma$  below SM prediction. Same kinematical region  $m_{\mu\mu}^2 \in [1, 6]$  GeV<sup>2</sup> Found in 1/fb of LHCb data, confirmed by a full Run-I analysis (3/fb)

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There seems to be BSM LFNU and the effect is in  $\mu\mu$ , not ee



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- Each of the mentioned effects needs confirmation from Run II to be taken seriously
- Yet, focusing (for the moment) on the  $b \rightarrow s$  discrepancies
  - **Q1:** Can we (easily) make theoretical sense of data?
  - **Q2:** What are the most immediate signatures to expect ?

Concerning Q2: most immediate signatures to expect

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### **Basic observation:**

• If  $R_{\kappa}$  is signaling LFNU at a non-SM level, we may also expect LFV at a non-SM level.

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- In what basis are quarks and leptons in the above interaction?
   Generically, it's not the mass eigenbasis.
  - (This basis doesn't yet even exist. We are above the EWSB scale.)
- Rotating q and l to the mass eigenbasis generates LFV interactions.

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• Yes we can. Consider the following Hamiltonian

$$H_{\rm SM+NP}(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s} \mu \mu) = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb}^* V_{ts} \frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{4\pi} \left[ \bar{b}_L \gamma^\lambda s_L \cdot \left( C_9^{(\mu)} \bar{\mu} \gamma_\lambda \mu + C_{10}^{(\mu)} \bar{\mu} \gamma_\lambda \gamma_5 \mu \right) \right]$$

Concerning Q1: can we easily make theoretical sense of these data?  
• Yes we can. Consider the following Hamiltonia  

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{SM+NP} (\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s} \mu \mu) = -\frac{4G_{\nu}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{b}^* V_{b} \frac{\alpha_{em}}{4\pi} \left[ \bar{b}_{L} \gamma^{\lambda} s_{L} \cdot \underbrace{C_{0}^{(\mu)}}_{0} \bar{u} \gamma_{\lambda} \mu + \underbrace{C_{0}^{(\mu)}}_{0} \bar{u} \gamma_{\lambda} \gamma_{5} \mu \right] \end{aligned}$$



- Advocating the same  $(V A) \times (V A)$  structure also for the corrections to  $C_{9,10}^{SM}$  (in the  $\mu\mu$ -channel only!) would account for:
  - $R_{\kappa}$  lower than 1
  - $B \rightarrow K \mu \mu \& B_s \rightarrow \mu \mu$  BR data below predictions
  - the  $P_5'$  anomaly in  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$



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#### A fully quantitative test requires a global fit.

new physics contributions to the Wilson coefficients. We find that the by far largest decrease in the  $\chi^2$  can be obtained either by a negative new physics contribution to  $C_9$  (with  $C_9^{\text{NP}} \sim -30\% \times C_9^{\text{SM}}$ ), or by new physics in the  $SU(2)_L$  invariant direction  $C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}}$ , (with  $C_9^{\text{NP}} \sim -12\% \times C_9^{\text{SM}}$ ). A positive NP contribution to  $C_{10}$  alone would also improve the fit, although to a lesser extent. [Altmannshofer, Straub, EPJC '15]

For analogous conclusions, see also [Ghosh, Nardecchia, Renner, JHEP '14]

As we saw before, all  $b \rightarrow s$  data • are explained at one stroke if:

- $C_{9}^{(t)} \approx -C_{10}^{(t)}$  (V A structure)  $|C_{9,\text{NP}}^{(\mu)}| \gg |C_{9,\text{NP}}^{(e)}|$  (LFNU)

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- This pattern can be generated from a purely 3<sup>rd</sup>-generation interaction of the kind
  - $H_{\rm NP} = G \bar{b}'_{L} \gamma^{\lambda} b'_{L} \bar{\tau}'_{L} \gamma_{\lambda} \tau'_{L}$ with  $G = 1/\Lambda_{\rm NP}^{2} \ll G_{F}$ expected e.g. in partial-compositeness frameworks

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- Note: primed fields
  - Fields are in the "gauge" basis (= primed)
  - They need to be rotated to the mass eigenbasis

$$mass \\ b'_{L} \equiv (d'_{L})_{3} = (U_{L}^{d})_{3i} (d_{L})_{i} \\ \tau'_{L} \equiv (\ell'_{L})_{3} = (U_{L}^{\ell})_{3i} (\ell'_{L})_{i}$$

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• So, in the above setup

$$R_{K} \approx \frac{|C_{9}^{(\mu)}|^{2} + |C_{10}^{(\mu)}|^{2}}{|C_{9}^{(e)}|^{2} + |C_{10}^{(e)}|^{2}} \simeq \frac{2|C_{10}^{\text{SM}} + \delta C_{10}|^{2}}{2|C_{10}^{\text{SM}}|^{2}}$$







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## More on LFV model signatures

- Bottom line: we can reasonably expect one of the  $B \rightarrow K \ell \ell'$  decays in the 10<sup>-8</sup> ballpark and one of the  $B \rightarrow \ell \ell'$  decays in the 10<sup>-10</sup> one, namely ~ 5% of  $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$
- The most suppressed of the above modes is most likely  $B_s \rightarrow \mu e$ . . (The lepton combination is the farthest from the  $3^{rd}$  generation, and it's chirally suppressed.)
- What about  $B_s \rightarrow \mu e \gamma$ ? •
  - $\gamma$  = "hard" photon

(hard = outside of the di-lepton Invariant-mass signal window)

Chiral-suppression factor, of  $O(m_{\mu}^{}/m_{Bs}^{})^{2}$ replaced by  $\alpha_{em}^{}/\pi$  suppression

DG, Melikhov, Reboud, PLB '16



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   Their most convincing aspects are the following:
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  - Data vs. theory: Discrepancies go in a consistent direction.
     A BSM explanation is already possible within an EFT approach.
- Early to draw conclusions. But Run II will provide a definite answer
- Timely to propose further tests. One promising direction is that of LFV. Plenty of channels, many of which largely untested.