

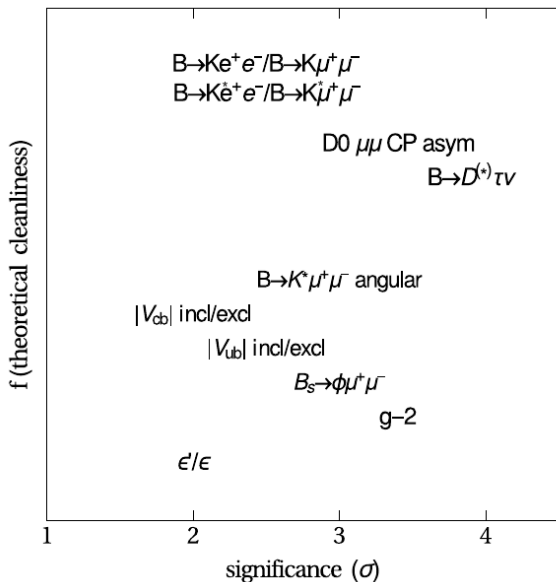
(Rare) Semileptonic B Decays and Lepton Flavour Universality

Wolfgang Altmannshofer
altmanwg@ucmail.uc.edu



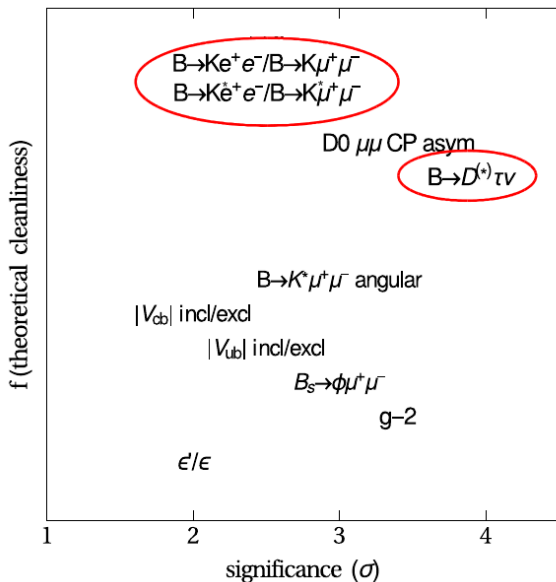
LHCP 2017,
Shanghai Jiao Tong University,
May 19, 2017

Anomalies in Flavor Physics



Zoltan Ligeti

Anomalies in Flavor Physics

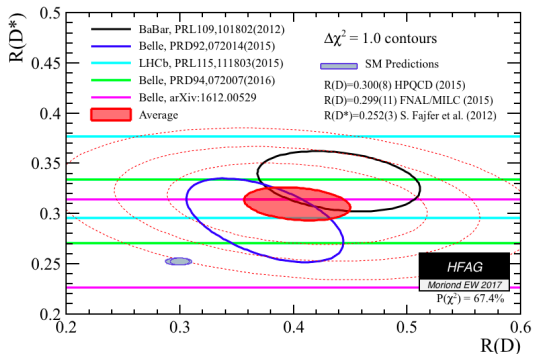


Zoltan Ligeti

R_D and R_{D^*}

The Experimental Situation

world average from the heavy flavor averaging group



$$R_D = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu)}{BR(B \rightarrow D\ell\nu)}$$

$$R_{D^*} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow D^*\tau\nu)}{BR(B \rightarrow D^*\ell\nu)}$$

$$\ell = \mu, e \quad (\text{BaBar/Belle})$$

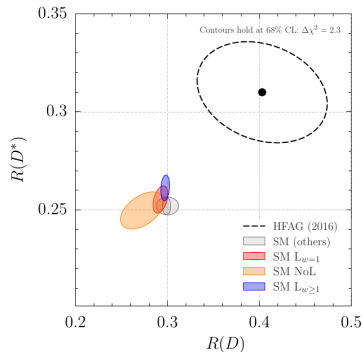
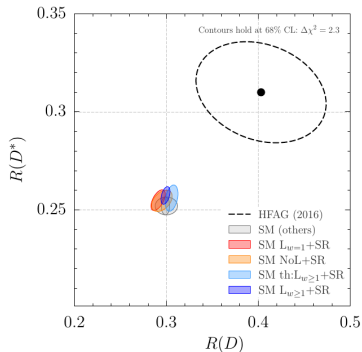
$$\ell = \mu \quad (\text{LHCb})$$

$$R_D = 0.403 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.024, \quad R_{D^*} = 0.310 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.008$$

discrepancies with the SM by 2.2σ and 3.4σ , respectively

Standard Model Predictions for R_D and R_{D^*}

Bernlochner, Ligeti, Papucci, Robinson 1703.05330



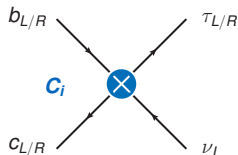
heavy quark expansion + $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$ data + lattice input + QCD sum rule input

$$R_D = 0.299 \pm 0.003, \quad R_{D^*} = 0.257 \pm 0.003$$

(see also Fajfer, Kamenik, Nisandzic 1203.2654; Bailey et al. 1503.07237;
Na et al. 1505.03925; Bigi, Gambino 1606.08030)

Model Independent New Physics Analysis

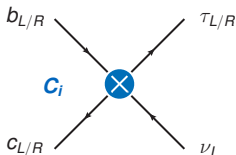
$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i$$



$\mathcal{O}_i = 4$ fermion contact interactions with vector, scalar or tensor currents

Model Independent New Physics Analysis

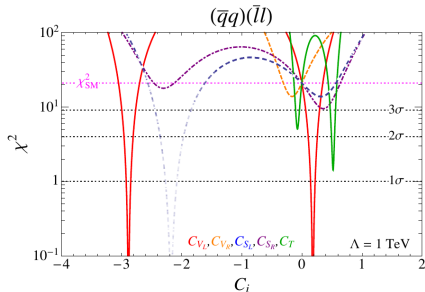
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$\mathcal{O}_i = 4$ fermion contact interactions with vector, scalar or tensor currents

rescaling of the **SM operator** fits the data best

combinations of operators are also possible



Freytsis, Ligeti, Ruderman 1506.08896

Implications for the New Physics Scale

unitarity bound $\frac{4\pi}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\bar{c}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\tau}\gamma^\nu P_L \nu)$ $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 8.4 \text{ TeV}$

generic tree $\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\bar{c}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\tau}\gamma^\nu P_L \nu)$ $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 2.4 \text{ TeV}$

MFV tree $\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} V_{cb} (\bar{c}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\tau}\gamma^\nu P_L \nu)$ $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 0.5 \text{ TeV}$

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lepto-quarks

Becirevic, Fajfer, Kosnik, Sumensari 1608.08501

Sahoo, Mohanta, Giri 1609.04367

Hiller, Loose, Schonwald 1609.08895

Barbieri, Murphy, Senia 1611.04930

Crivellin, Muller, Ota 1703.09226

charged Higgses

Celis, Jung, Li, Pich 1612.07757

RPV SUSY

Deshpande, He 1608.04817

WA, Dev, Soni 1704.06659

W prime

Boucenna et al. 1608.01349

Bhattacharya et al. 1609.09078

Megias, Quiros, Salas 1703.06019

- ▶ obvious constraints from $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ and $B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$ etc.

Many Constraints on New Physics Explanations

- ▶ obvious constraints from $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ and $B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$ etc.
- ▶ the $B_c \rightarrow \tau\nu$ rate and the total B_c life-time strongly constrain scalar explanations of R_D and R_{D^*}

Li, Yang, Zhang 1605.09308; Alonso, Grinstein, Martin Camalich 1611.06676

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- ▶ in many models strong constraints are obtained from $pp \rightarrow \tau\tau$ searches at the LHC

Faroughy, Greljo, Kamenik 1609.07138

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Feruglio, Paradisi, Pattori 1606.00524 + 1705.00929

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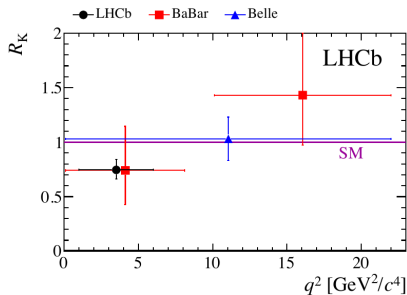
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Feruglio, Paradisi, Pattori 1606.00524 + 1705.00929

→ model building is non-trivial

R_K and R_{K^*}

Experimental Situation

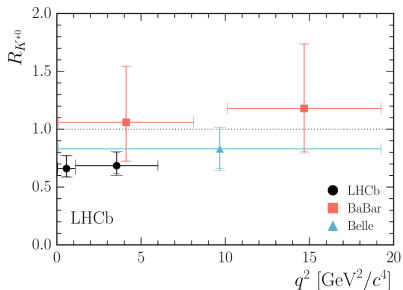


$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{BR(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e e)}$$

$$R_K^{[1,6]} = 0.745_{-0.074}^{+0.090} \pm 0.036$$

$$R_{K^*}^{[0.045, 1.1]} = 0.66_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \pm 0.03$$

$$R_{K^*}^{[1.1, 6]} = 0.69_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \pm 0.05$$



3 observables
deviating by $\sim 2\sigma - 2.5\sigma$
from the SM predictions

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = 1$$

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{q^2}\right)$$

phase space
(tiny effect)

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{q^2}\right) \times \left(1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{m_b}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)\right)$$

phase space
(tiny effect)

hadronic corrections
(tiny effect)

Standard Model Predictions for R_K and R_{K^*}

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{q^2}\right) \times \left(1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{m_b}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{\pi} \log^2\left(\frac{m_e^2}{m_\mu^2}\right)\right)$$

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QED corrections
(soft and collinear
photon emission)

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hadronic corrections
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QED corrections
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photon emission)

Bordone, Isidori, Pattori 1605.07633

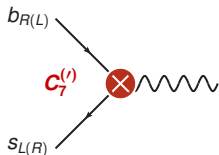
$$R_K^{[1,6]} = 1.00 \pm 0.01, \quad R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} = 1.00 \pm 0.01, \quad R_{K^*}^{[0.045, 1.1]} = 0.91 \pm 0.03$$

- ▶ QED corrections are well modeled by monte carlo
- ▶ additional corrections at low q^2 from $B \rightarrow K^* \eta (\rightarrow ee\gamma)$

Model Independent New Physics Analysis

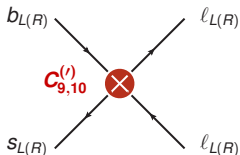
$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} - \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \sum_i (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C_i' \mathcal{O}_i')$$

magnetic dipole operators



$$C_7^{(r)} (\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_{R(L)} b) F^{\mu\nu}$$

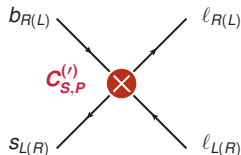
semileptonic operators



$$C_9^{(r)} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_{L(R)} b) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \ell)$$

$$C_{10}^{(r)} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_{L(R)} b) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell)$$

scalar operators



$$C_S^{(r)} (\bar{s} P_{R(L)} b) (\bar{l} P_{L(R)} \ell)$$

Anatomy of the New Physics Effect

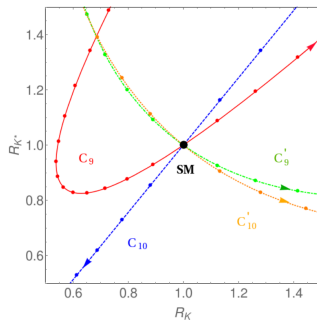
- ✗ dipole operators do not break lepton flavor universality
- ✗ scalar operators are strongly constrained by $B_s \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$
WA, Niehoff, Straub 1702.05498; Alonso, Grinstein, Martin Camalich 1407.7044
- ✓ semi-leptonic operators are required

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right-handed quark currents result
in a **anti-correlation** of R_K and R_{K^*}

left-handed quark currents result
in a **correlation** of R_K and R_{K^*}



Geng et al. 1704.05446

Fits to Wilson Coefficients

WA, Stangl, Straub 1704.05435

Coeff.	best fit	1σ	2σ	pull
C_9^μ	-1.56	[-2.12, -1.10]	[-2.87, -0.71]	4.1σ
C_{10}^μ	+1.20	[+0.88, +1.57]	[+0.58, +2.00]	4.2σ
C_9^e	+1.54	[+1.13, +1.98]	[+0.76, +2.48]	4.3σ
C_{10}^e	-1.27	[-1.65, -0.92]	[-2.08, -0.61]	4.3σ

suppress the muon rate with $C_9^\mu < 0$ or $C_{10}^\mu > 0$
or enhance the electron rate with $C_9^e > 0$ or $C_{10}^e < 0$
(or linear combinations)

(see also Capdevila, Crivellin, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto 1704.05340;

D'Amico, Nardecchia, Panci, Sannino, Strumia, Torre, Urbano 1704.05438;

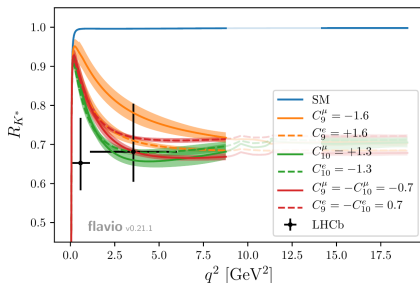
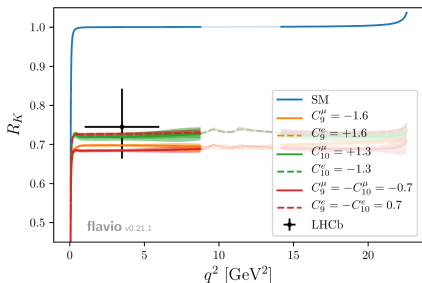
Hiller, Nisandzic 1704.05444; Geng, Grinstein, Jager, Martin Camalich, Ren, Shi 1704.05446;

Ciuchini, Coutinho, Fedele, Franco, Paul, Silvestrini, Valli 1704.05447;

(+ many others, apologies for the omission...)

The low q^2 Bin in R_{K^*}

WA, Stangl, Straub 1704.05435



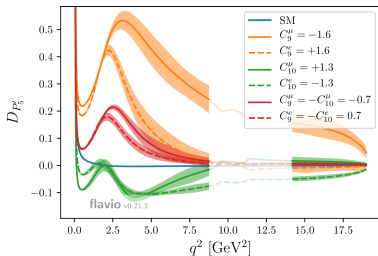
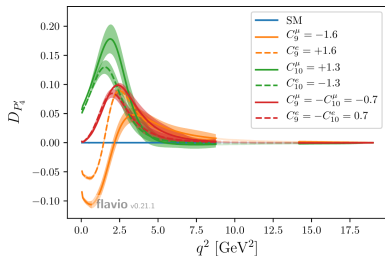
$B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays at low q^2 are dominated by the (lepton flavor universal) **photon pole** $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$

→ Effect of (heavy) new physics in R_{K^*} gets **diluted** at low q^2 .

This behavior is not seen in the data (yet?).

Distinguishing New Physics Scenarios

WA, Stangl, Straub 1704.05435

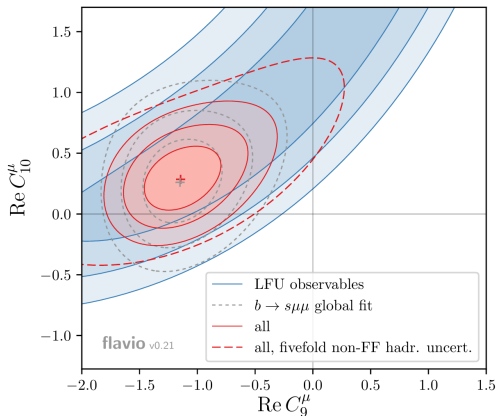


$$D_{P'_i} = P'_i(B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu) - P'_i(B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu) \quad (\text{WA, Yavin 1508.07009})$$

(for additional proposals of angular LFU tests see e.g.
Capdevila, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto 1605.03156
Serra, Silva Coutinho, van Dyk 1610.08761)

LFU differences of angular observables can be used to distinguish between different new physics explanations

Compatibility with P'_5 and Friends



WA, Stangl, Straub 1704.05435

WA, Niehoff, Stangl, Straub 1703.09189

the LFU observables are
fully compatible with the
other anomalies!

Best description of all
anomalies by:

**new physics in final states
with muons**

$$C_9^\mu (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \mu)$$

**SM-like final states with
electrons**

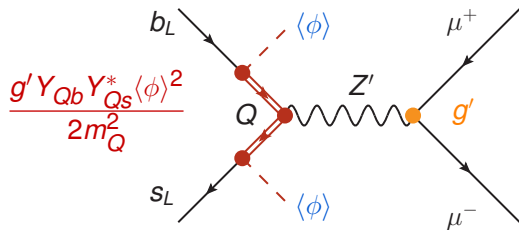
Implications for the New Physics Scale

unitarity bound	$\frac{4\pi}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\bar{s}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\nu \mu)$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 120 \text{ TeV} \times (C_9^{\text{NP}})^{-1/2}$
generic tree	$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\bar{s}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\nu \mu)$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 35 \text{ TeV} \times (C_9^{\text{NP}})^{-1/2}$
MFV tree	$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* (\bar{s}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\nu \mu)$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 7 \text{ TeV} \times (C_9^{\text{NP}})^{-1/2}$
generic loop	$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\nu \mu)$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 3 \text{ TeV} \times (C_9^{\text{NP}})^{-1/2}$
MFV loop	$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* (\bar{s}\gamma_\nu P_L b)(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\nu \mu)$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \simeq 0.6 \text{ TeV} \times (C_9^{\text{NP}})^{-1/2}$

My Favorite Model

Z' based on gauging $L_\mu - L_\tau$
with effective flavor violating couplings to quarks

WA, Gori, Pospelov, Yavin 1403.1269; WA, Yavin 1508.07009



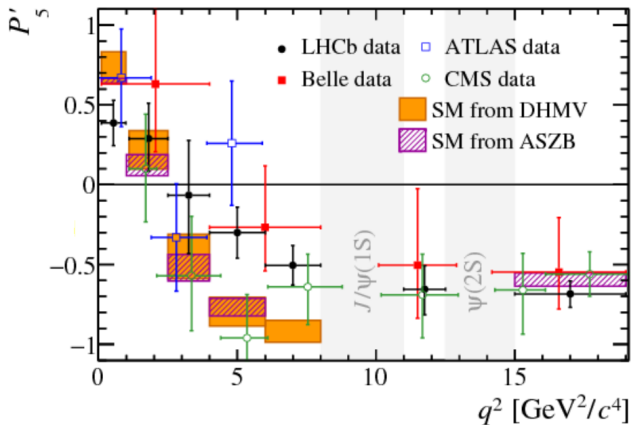
$$C_9 = \frac{Y_{Qb} Y_{Qs}^*}{2m_Q^2}$$

Q: heavy vectorlike fermions with mass $\sim 1 - 10$ TeV
 ϕ : scalar that breaks $L_\mu - L_\tau$

- ▶ The LFU ratios $R_{D^{(*)}}$ and $R_{K^{(*)}}$ are theoretically clean.
- ▶ Experimental uncertainties are still statistics dominated.
- ▶ With more data we will be able to understand if these are first signs of new physics!

Back Up

The P'_5 Anomaly



ASZB = WA, Straub 1411.3161 + Bharucha, Straub, Zwicky 1503.05534

DHMV = Descotes-Genon, Hofer, Matias, Virto 1510.04239

(talk by Tim Gershon at Moriond EW 2017)