

# ON LEPTON FLAVOR UNIVERSALITY VIOLATION

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based on Kamenik, Soreq, JZ, 1704.06005

2017 CERN-CKC workshop, June 2 2017

# UPSHOT

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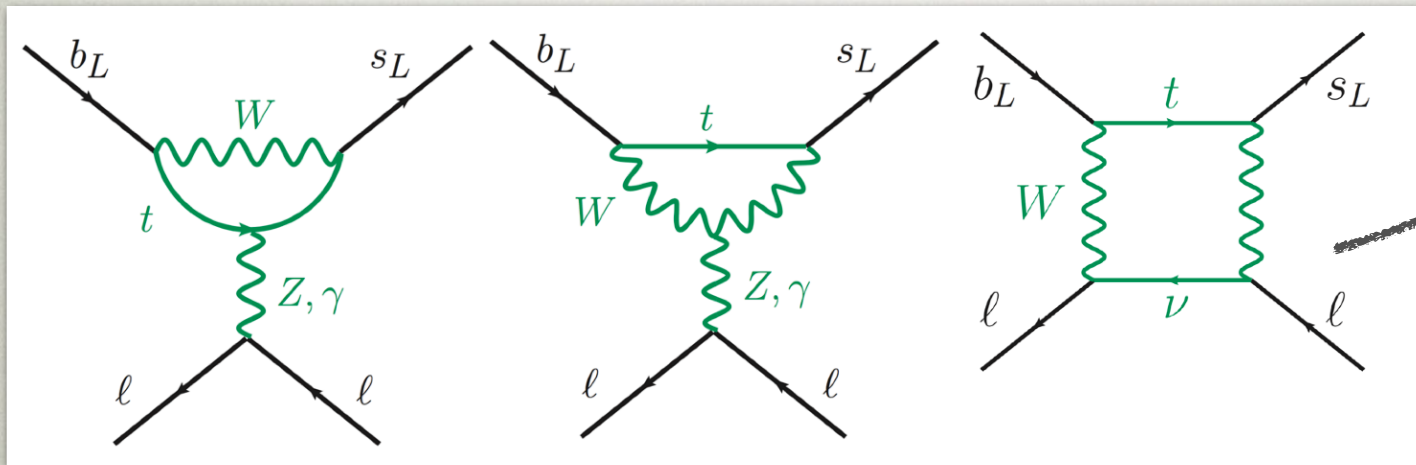
- $b \rightarrow sll$  flavor anomaly
  - theoretically clean,  $\sim 4\sigma$  excess
  - does it make sense?
    - reasonable scale for NP models\*

\*mostly face the I. I. Rabi's, "Who ordered that?", muon question

# EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION

- at present two significant anomalies in  $B$  physics
- $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$  : excess of more than  $4\sigma$ 
  - no easy model building
- $b \rightarrow sll$  : focus of this talk

$$G_F V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} C_{9(10)} \bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu b_L \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu (\gamma_5) \ell$$



$$C_9^{\text{SM}} \approx -C_{10}^{\text{SM}}$$

- in the SM  $b \rightarrow see$  the same as  $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ 
  - Lepton Flavor Universality in the SM

# $b \rightarrow sll$ : EXPERIMENT

- three clean observables:  $R_K$  and  $R_{K^*}$  two bins

$$R_K = \frac{Br(B \rightarrow K\mu\mu)}{Br(B \rightarrow Kee)} \Big|_{[1,6]\text{GeV}^2}$$

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

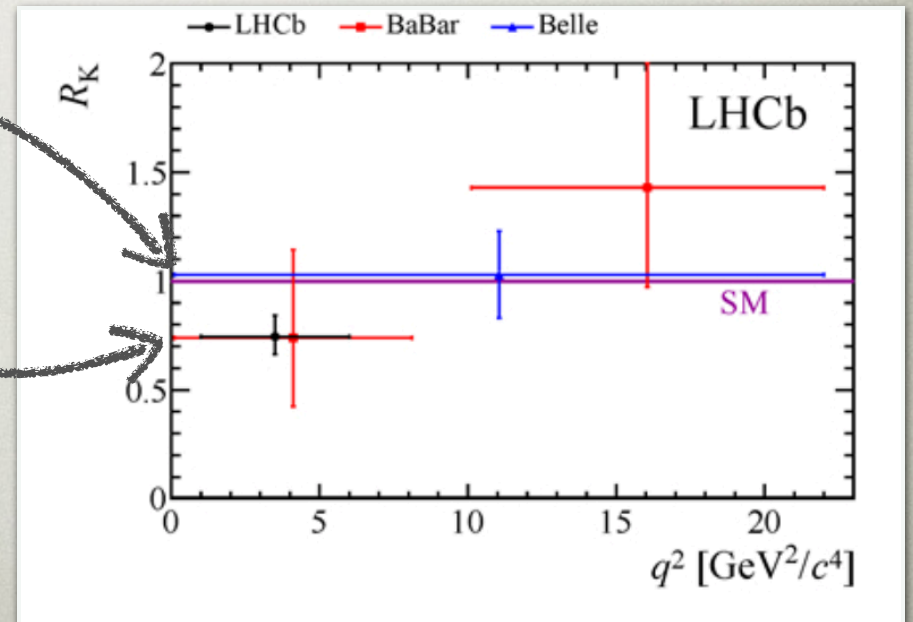
- 2.6 $\sigma$  anomaly in  $R_K$

Bordone, Isidori, Pattori, 1605.07633

SM:  $R_K = 1.00 \pm 0.01$

exp:  $R_K = 0.745 \pm 0.082$

LHCb, 1406.6482 (3.0 fb<sup>-1</sup> @7+8TeV)

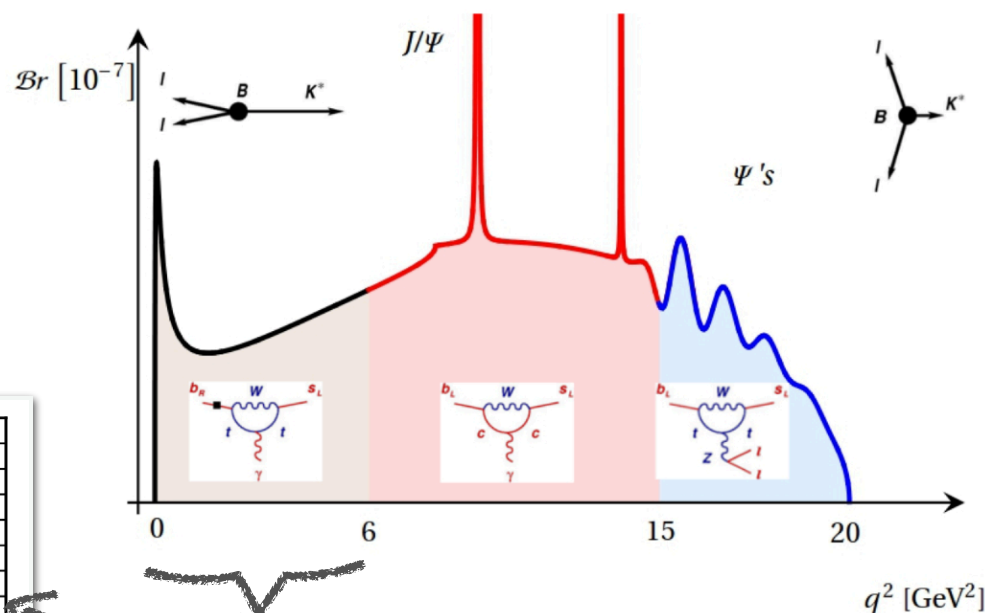
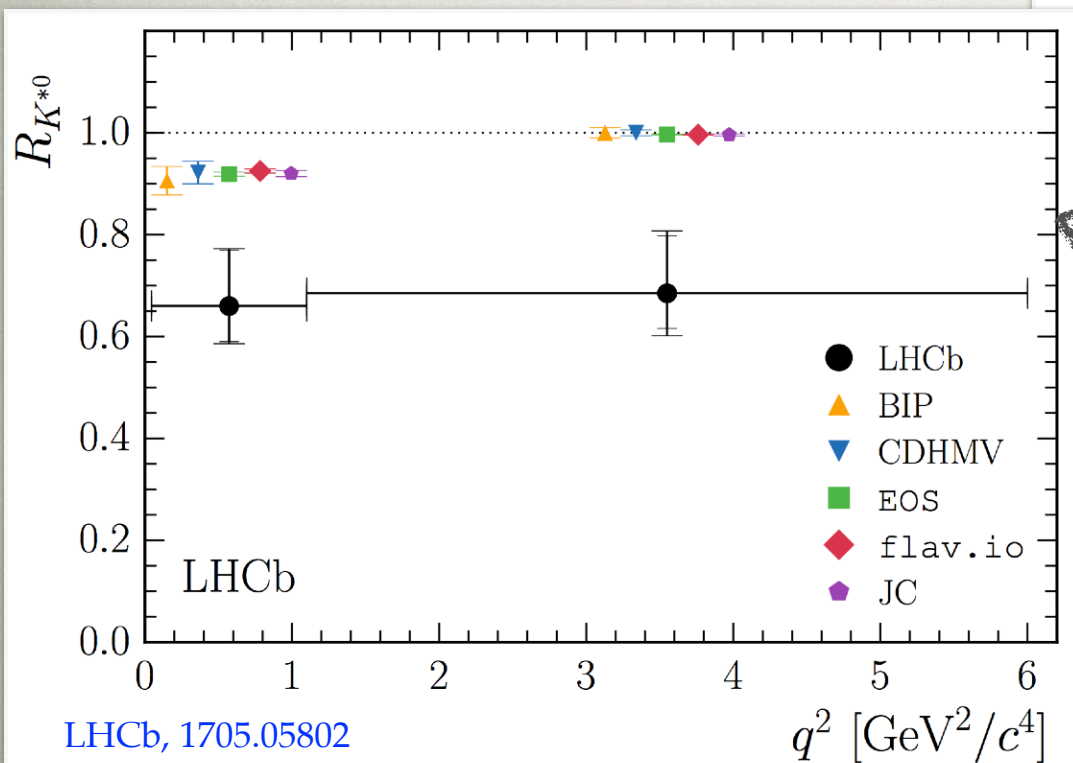


# $b \rightarrow s ll$ : EXPERIMENT

- 2 bins in  $R_{K^*}$

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

- 2.2-2.5 $\sigma$  deviation in each



experiment: LHCb, 1705.05802 (3.0 fb<sup>-1</sup> @7+8TeV)

$$R_{K^*}[0.045, 1.1] \text{ GeV}^2 = 0.660_{-0.070}^{+0.110} \pm 0.024,$$

$$R_{K^*}[1.1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2 = 0.685_{-0.069}^{+0.113} \pm 0.047,$$

# WHAT DO WE LEARN?

see, e.g., Alonso, Grinstein, Martin Camalich, 1407.7044

- $R_K$  can only be explained by NP in

$$\mathcal{O}_9^{(\prime)\ell} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{4\pi} (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_{L(R)}b) (\bar{\ell}\gamma_\mu\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10}^{(\prime)\ell} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{4\pi} (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_{L(R)}b) (\bar{\ell}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\ell)$$

- scalar currents constrained by  $B_S \rightarrow ll$
- $R_K$  and  $R_{K^*}$  different parity, complementary info, e.g. for central bin

$$R_K \simeq 1 + 2 \frac{\text{Re } C_{b_{L+R}(\mu-e)_L}^{\text{BSM}}}{C_{b_L\mu_L}^{\text{SM}}}$$

$$R_{K^*} \simeq R_K - 4p \frac{\text{Re } C_{b_R(\mu-e)_L}^{\text{BSM}}}{C_{b_L\mu_L}^{\text{SM}}}$$

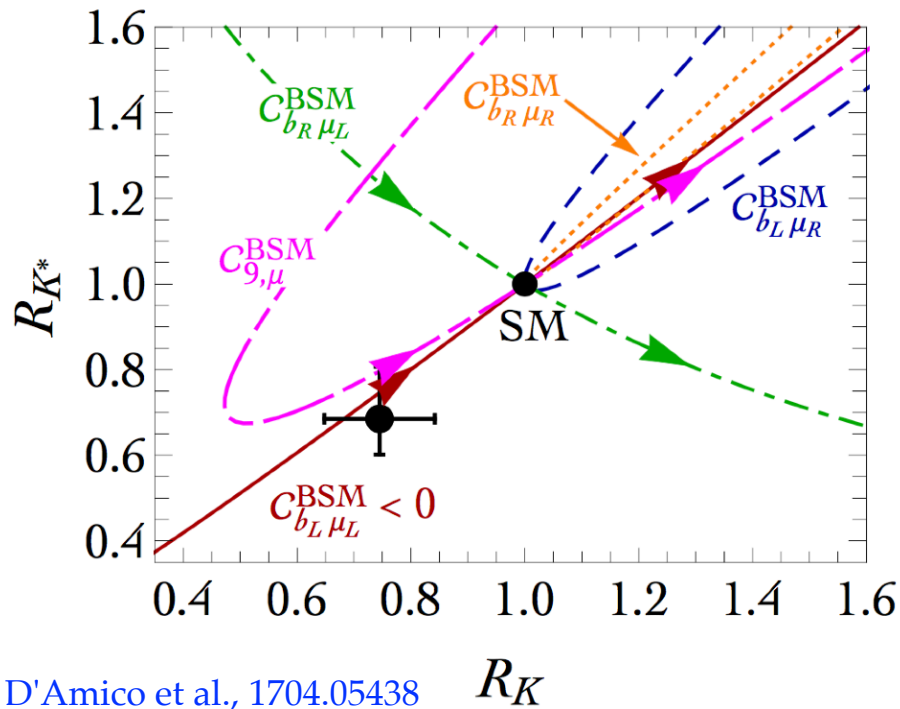
- NP can be either in muons or electrons see, e.g., D'Amico et al., 1704.05438
  - in both cases  $(\bar{s}b)_L$  ok
  - for electrons also  $(\bar{s}b)_R(\bar{e}e)_R$  possible (from quadratic dep.)
- combined signif. from "clean" observables  $>4\sigma$

Altmannshofer, Stangl, Straub, 1704.05435; D'Amico, Nardecchia, Panci, Sannino, Strumia, Torre, Urbano, 1704.05438;

Capdevila, Crivellin, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto, 1704.05340; Hiller, Nisandzic, 1704.05444;

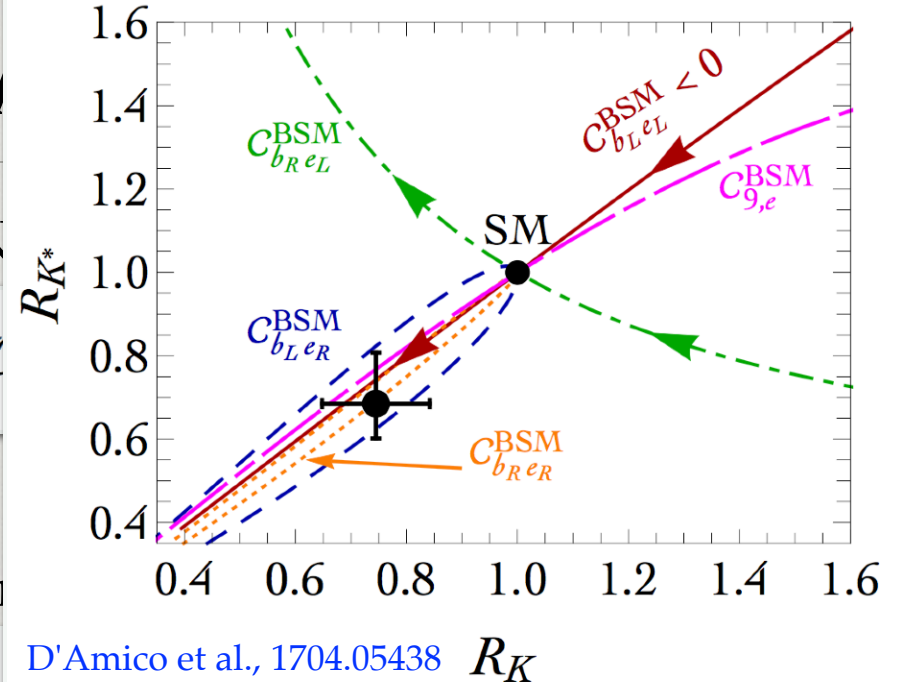
Geng, Grinstein, Jager, Martin Camalich, Ren, Shi, 1704.05446; Chobanova, Hurth, Mahmoudi, Neshatpour, Santos, 1705.10730

## New physics in $\mu$



$$R_K = 1 + \frac{C_{b_L \mu_L}^{BSM}}{C_{b_L \mu_L}^{SM}}$$

## New physics in $e$



$$R_{K^*} = R_K - \frac{C_{b_L \mu_L}^{BSM}}{C_{b_L \mu_L}^{SM}}$$

- NP can be either in muons or electrons see, e.g., D'Amico et al., 1704.05438
  - in both cases  $(\bar{s}b)_L$  ok
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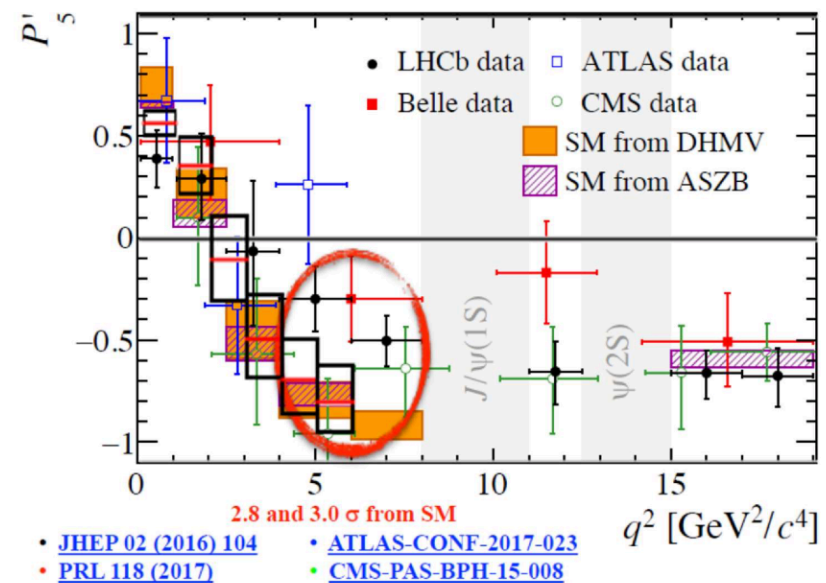
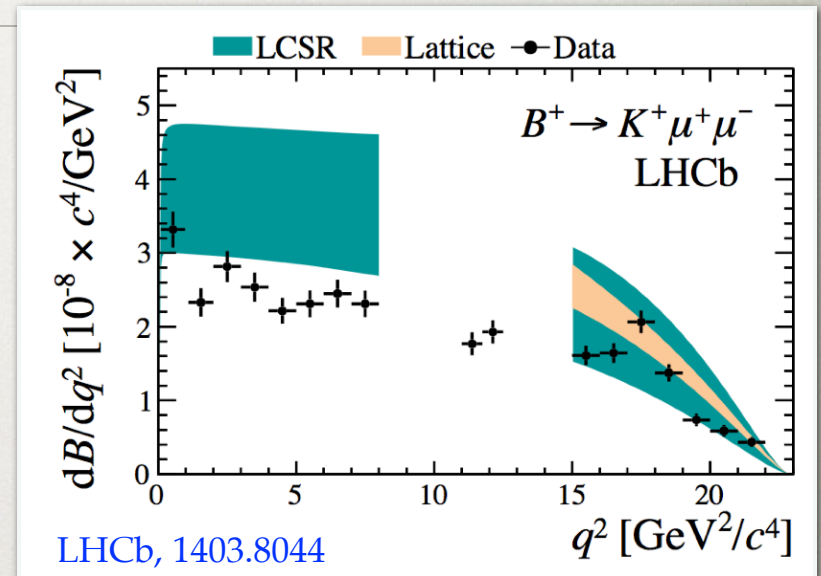
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# GLOBAL FITS

- in principle much more info
  - $Br(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu), Br(B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu), Br(B \rightarrow X_s \mu \mu)$
  - angular obs. in  $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu \mu, B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \mu$
- these are "dirty" observables
  - require form factors predict. (QCD sum rules), charm loops, nonfactor. contribs.
- prefer NP in muons

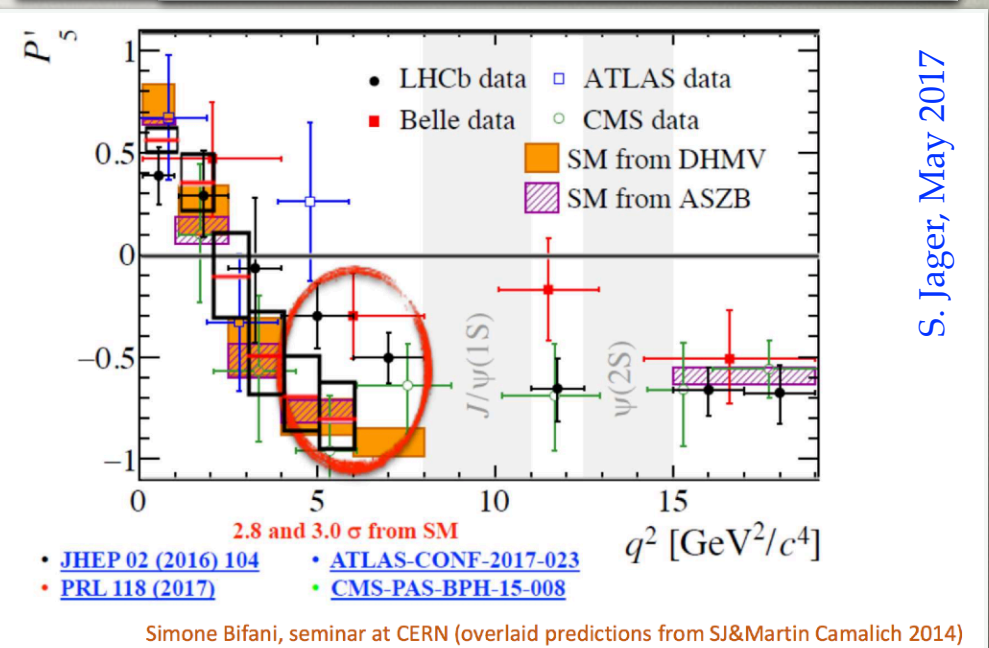
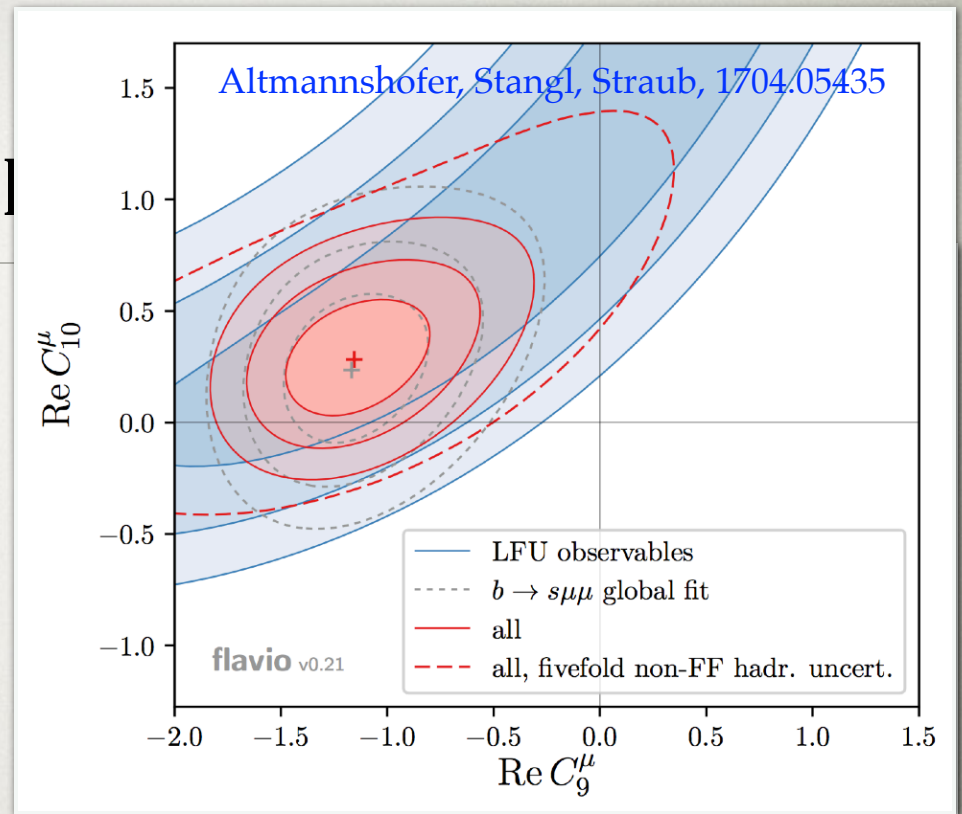


S. Jager, May 2017



# GLOBAL

- in principle much more info
  - $Br(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu\mu), Br(B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu\mu), Br(B \rightarrow X_s \mu\mu)$
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# WHAT KIND OF NP?

- from now on will assume that NP in  $b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$
- what is the NP scale?
  - the Wilson coeffs. in previous slides

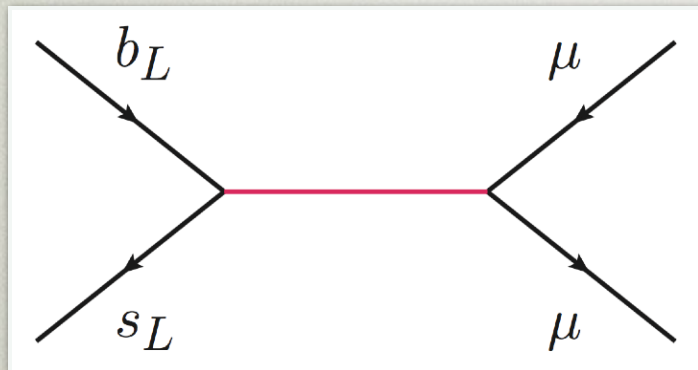
$$V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{4\pi v^2} C_I = \frac{C_I}{(36 \text{ TeV})^2}$$

$$C_I^{\text{NP}} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

- types of NP
  - tree level (heavy or light)
  - loop level

# TREE LEVEL

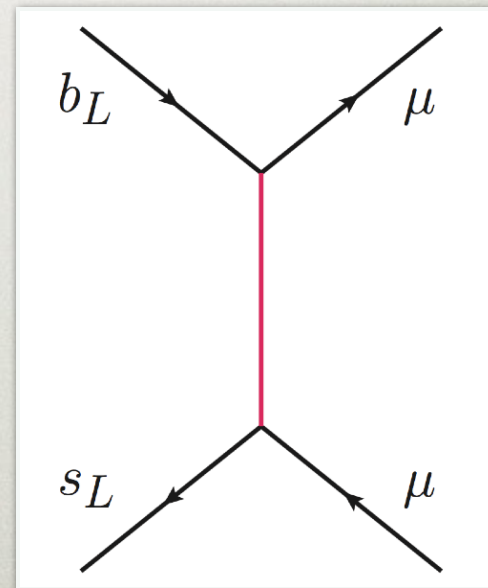
- two distinct types:
- mediated by a  $Z'$ 
  - $SU(2)_L$  singlet or triplet



Altmannshofer, Straub, 1308.1501;  
Altmannshofer, Gori, Pospelov, Yavin, 1403.1269;  
Greljo, Isidori, Marzocca, 1506.01705;  
+many refs.

J. Zupan On LFU violation

- leptoquark
  - spin 0 or 1



see, e.g., Hiller, Nisandzic, 1704.05444;  
Hiller, Schmaltz, 1411.4773; +many refs

2017 CERN-CKC workshop, Jeju, Jun 2 2017

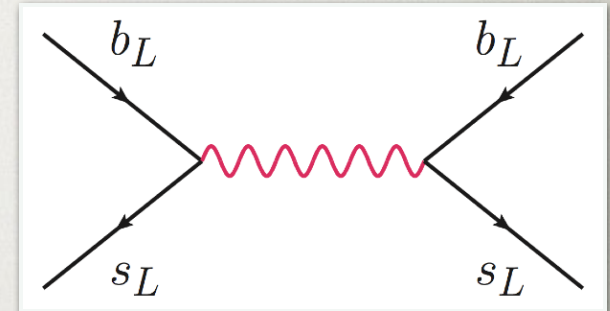
# GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT $Z'$

Altmannshofer, Straub, 1308.1501; 1411.3161

- nontrivial constraint from  $B_s$  mixing

$$\frac{g_{bs}Z'}{m_{Z'}} \lesssim \frac{0.01}{2.5 \text{ TeV}}$$

compare:  $V_{ts} \approx 0.04$



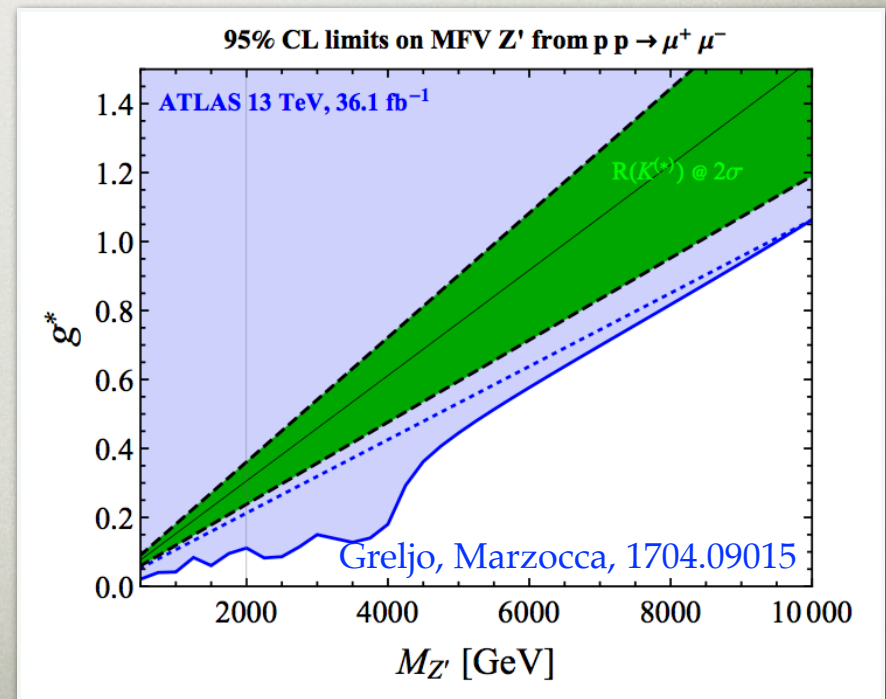
- bounds from ATLAS, CMS from  $pp \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- e.g., for MFV ansatz

Greljo, Marzocca, 1704.09015

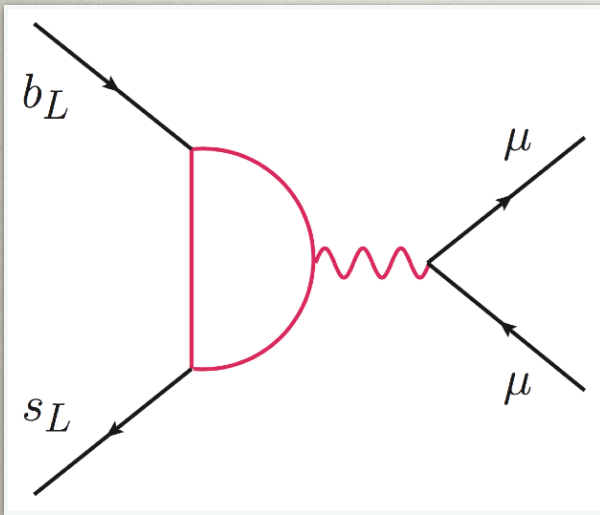
$$c_{Q_{ij}L_{22}}^{(3,1)} \sim \left( \mathbf{1} + \alpha Y_u Y_u^\dagger + \beta Y_d Y_d^\dagger \right)_{ij}$$

$$J_\mu = g_Q^{(1),ij} (\bar{Q}_i \gamma_\mu Q_j) + g_L^{(1),kl} (\bar{L}_k \gamma^\mu L_l)$$

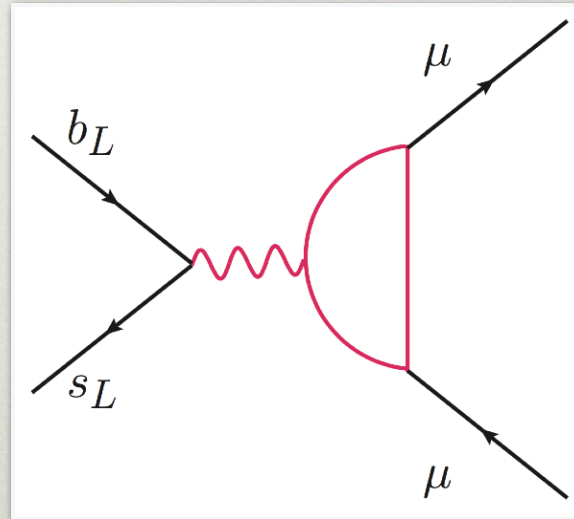


# LOOP LEVEL

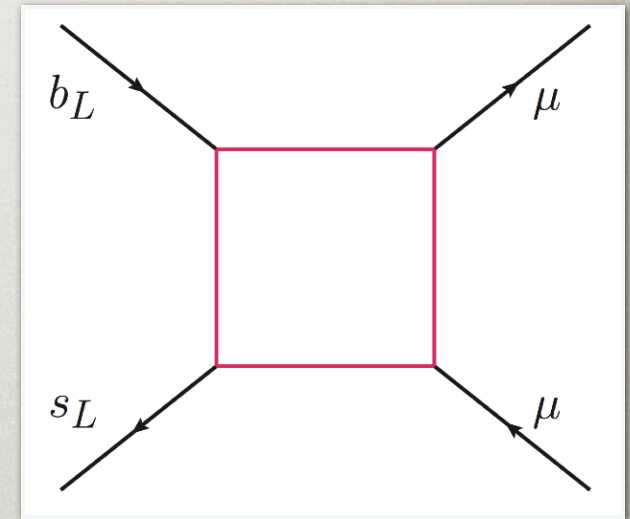
- three distinct options
- $Z'$  w/ loop to  $bs$
- $Z'$  w/ loop to  $\mu\mu$
- box w/ NP fields



Kamenik, Soreq, JZ, 1704.06005



Bélanger, Delaunay, 1603.03333

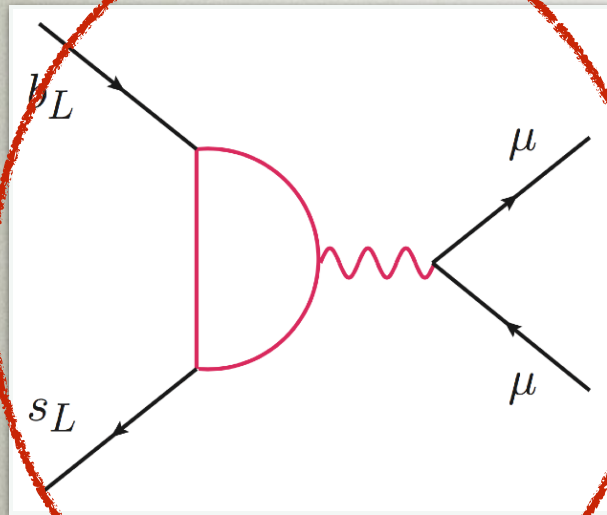


Gripaios, Nardecchia, Renner, 1509.05020;  
Bauer, Neubert, 1511.01900;  
Becirevic, Sumensari, 1704.05835

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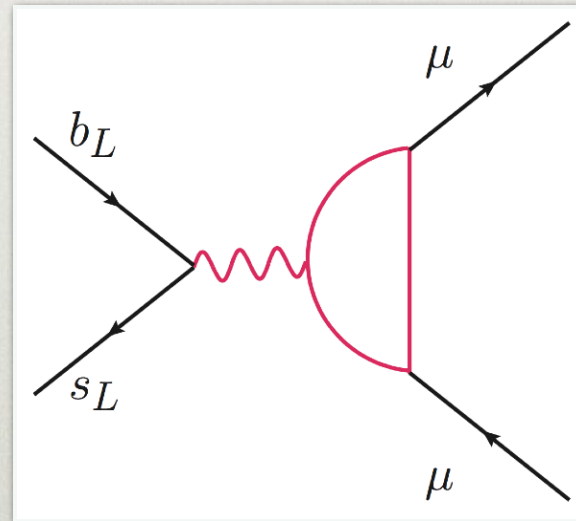
- three distinct options

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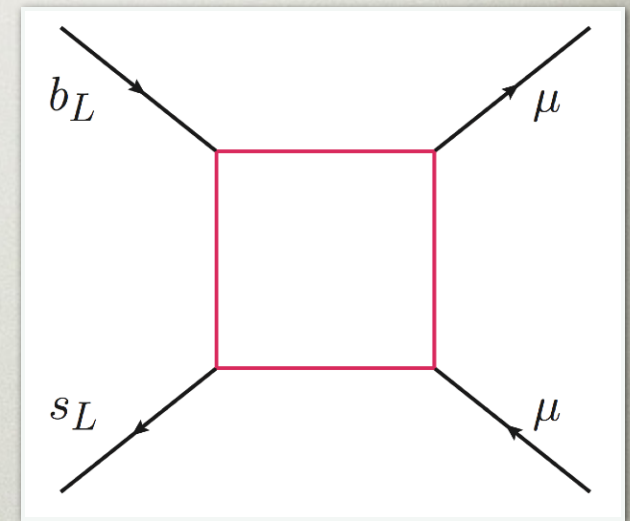
Kamenik, Soreq, JZ, 1704.06065

- $Z'$  w/ loop to  $\mu\mu$



Bélanger, Delaunay, 1603.03333

- box w/ NP fields

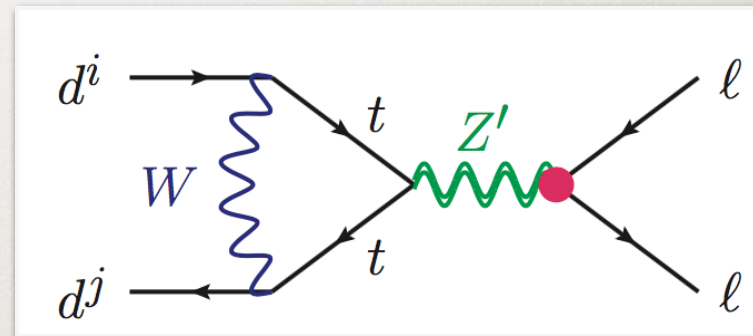


Gripaios, Nardecchia, Renner, 1509.05020;  
Bauer, Neubert, 1511.01900;  
Becirevic, Sumensari, 1704.05835

# TOP-PHILIC $Z'$

Kamenik, Soreq, JZ, 1704.06005

- where is the flavor structure coming from?
- why the  $(\bar{s}b)_{V-A}$  chiral structure?
- automatic for top-philic  $Z'$



- $b \rightarrow s$  due to SM  
W in the loop

- avoids constraints from dimuon resonance searches

$$c_{Q_{ij}L_{22}}^{(3,1)} \sim (\mathbf{X} + \alpha Y_u Y_u^\dagger + \beta Y_d Y_d^\dagger)_{ij}$$

- MFV structure: all FV due to CKM

- there is a correlated signal in  $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$

cf. NA62 reach:  
10% of the SM

$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) \simeq (8.4 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-11} \times \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\ell} \left| 1 + 0.11(C_9^{\ell, \text{NP}} - C_{10}^{\ell, \text{NP}}) \right|^2$$

SM value

# MINIMAL U(1)' MODEL

Kamenik, Soreq, JZ, 1704.06005

- new U(1)' gauge symmetry

- scalar  $\Phi \sim (1, 1, 0, q')$

$$\Phi = (\phi + \tilde{v}) / \sqrt{2}$$

- vectorlike fermion  $T' \sim (3, 1, 2/3, q')$

$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1) \times U(1)'$

- all the SM fields singlets under U(1)'

- interactions with the SM through only three terms

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mix}} = -\lambda' |\Phi|^2 |H|^2 - \epsilon B^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu} - (y_T^i \bar{T}' \Phi u_R^i + \text{h.c.})$$

- assume alignment with the SM up Yukawa

$$y_u^{ij} \sim \text{diag}(0, 0, y_t)$$

$$y_T^i \sim (0, 0, y_T^t)$$

- for us the interesting limit  $|y_T^t| \gg \lambda', \epsilon$



# SIZE OF $b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$

- $t$ - $T$  mass matrix

$$\mathcal{M}_u^{t-T'} = \begin{pmatrix} y_t v / \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ y_T^t \tilde{v} / \sqrt{2} & M_T \end{pmatrix}$$

- the mixing angles for the two chiralities

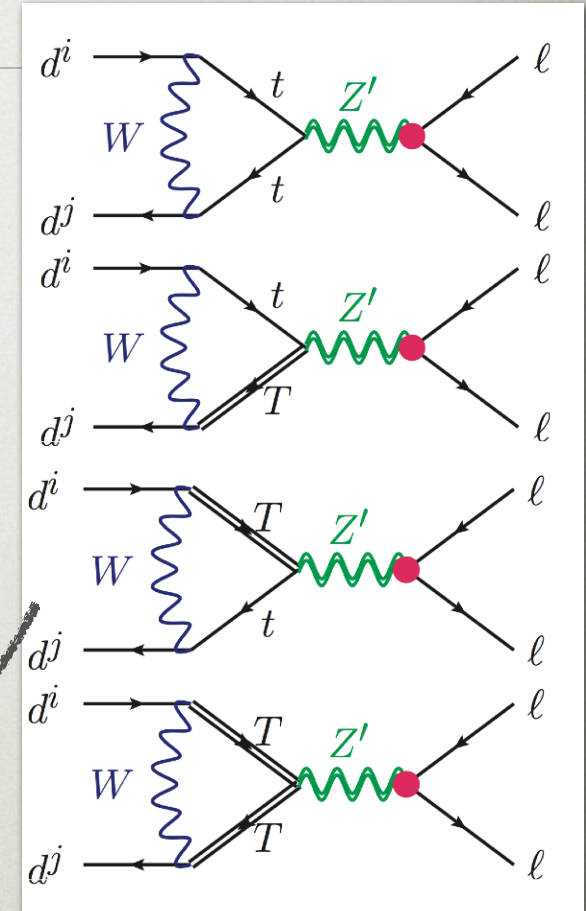
$$\theta_R \sim y_T^t \tilde{v} / M_T \quad \theta_L \sim \theta_R v / M_T$$

- main effects due to mixing with  $t_R$

- the induced  $b \rightarrow s ll$

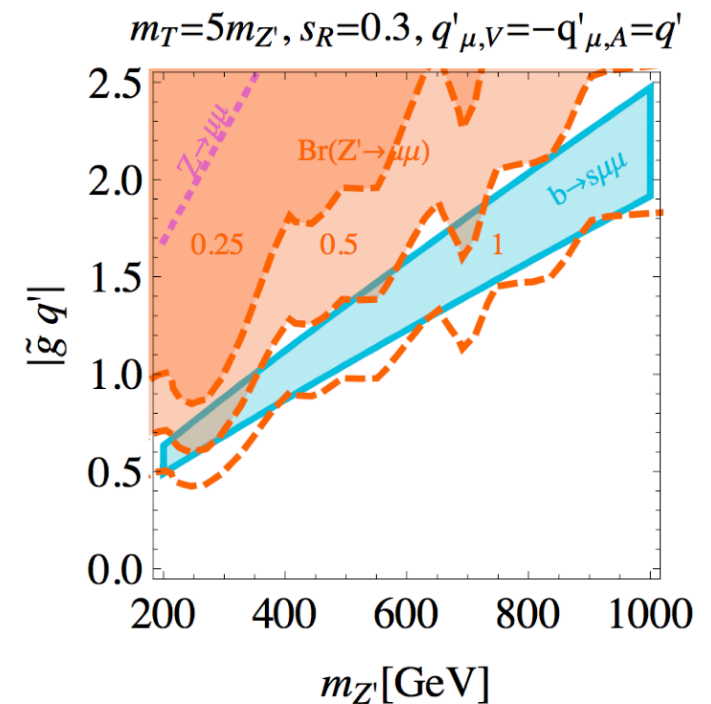
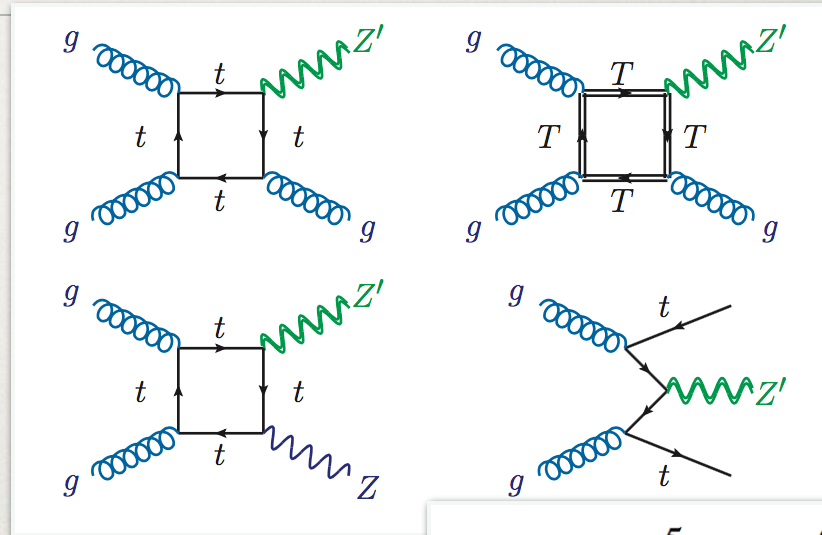
$$C_{9,10}^{\mu, \text{NP}} = \frac{1}{2} q' q'_{\mu, V, A} \frac{m_t^2}{m_{Z'}^2} \frac{\tilde{g}^2}{e^2} s_R^2 \log \left( \frac{m_T^2}{m_W^2} \right) + \dots,$$

- fits the anomaly for  $m_{Z'} \sim O(500 \text{ GeV})$ ,  $\tilde{g} q' \sim O(1)$
- couplings to muons due to mixing with vectorlike leptons
  - depending on the details could explain  $(g-2)_\mu$



# DIRECT SEARCHES

- important constraints from dimuon searches
- production channels:
  - tree level  $pp \rightarrow \bar{t}tZ'$ ,
  - 1-loop:  $pp \rightarrow ZZ', jZ'$
- depends on  $Br(Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu)$ 
  - e.g. below  $\bar{t}t$  threshold:
    - coupling to  $\mu_L \Rightarrow Br(Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu) = 0.5$
    - coupling to  $\mu_L, \tau_L \Rightarrow Br(Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu) = 0.25$
- interesting possible searches at CMS, ATLAS:
  - $pp \rightarrow \bar{t}t(Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu), \bar{t}t(Z' \rightarrow \tau\tau), \bar{t}t(Z' \rightarrow \bar{t}t)$



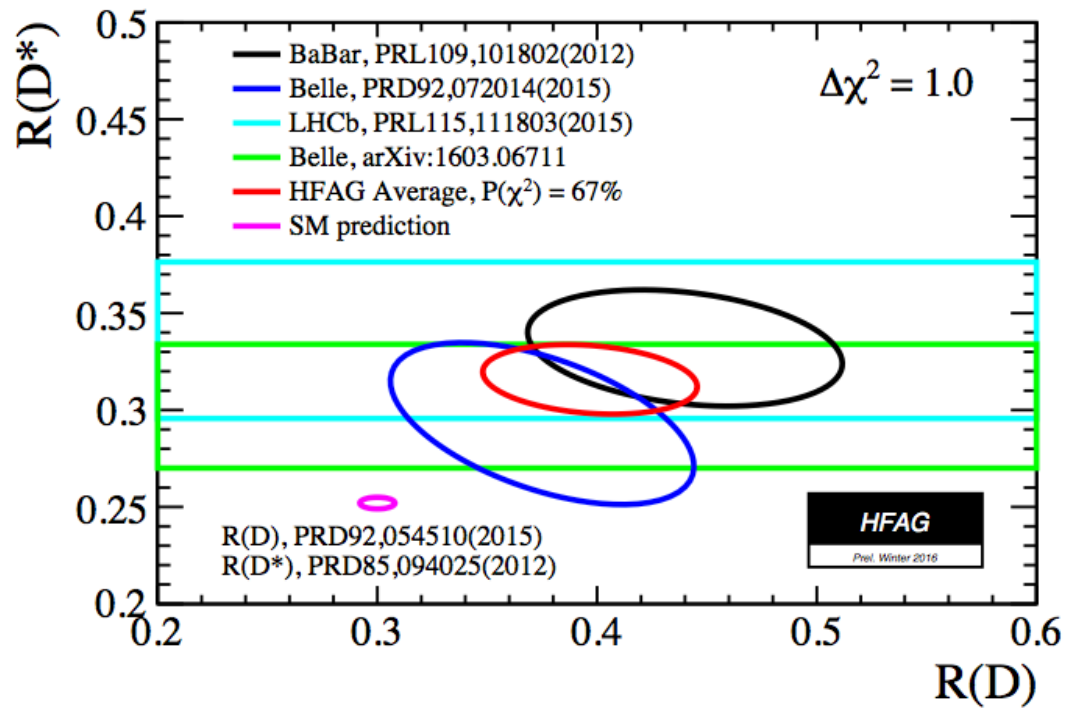
# CONCLUSIONS

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- LFU violation anomaly in  $b \rightarrow sll$  stands at present at  $\sim 4\sigma$
- reasonable NP models can explain it
  - showed a top-philic  $Z'$  as a representative of a new class of NP models

# BACKUP SLIDES

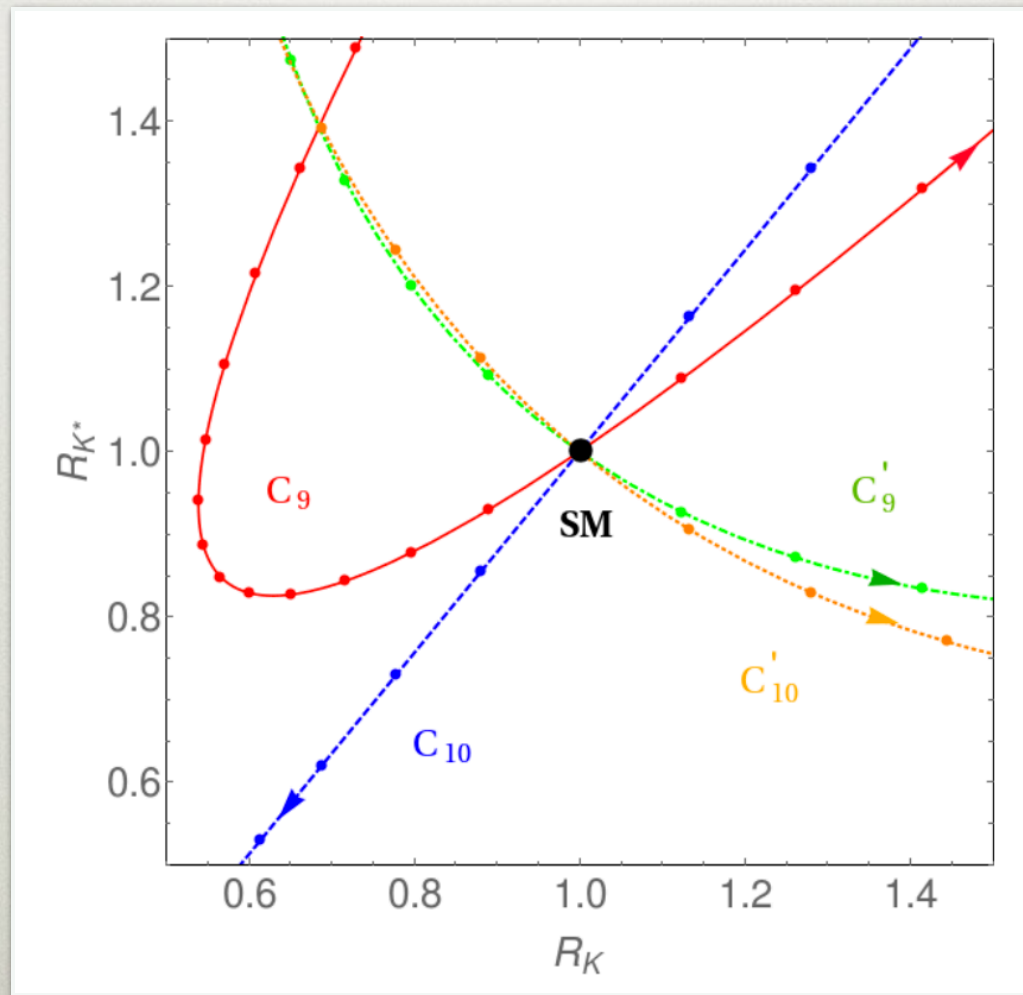
# $b \rightarrow c \tau \nu$



	$R(D)$	$R(D^*)$
BaBar	$0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042$	$0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018$
Belle	$0.375^{+0.064}_{-0.063} \pm 0.026$	$0.293^{+0.039}_{-0.037} \pm 0.015$
LHCb		$0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030$
Exp. average	$0.388 \pm 0.047$	$0.321 \pm 0.021$
SM expectation	$0.300 \pm 0.010$	$0.252 \pm 0.005$
Belle II, $50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$\pm 0.010$	$\pm 0.005$

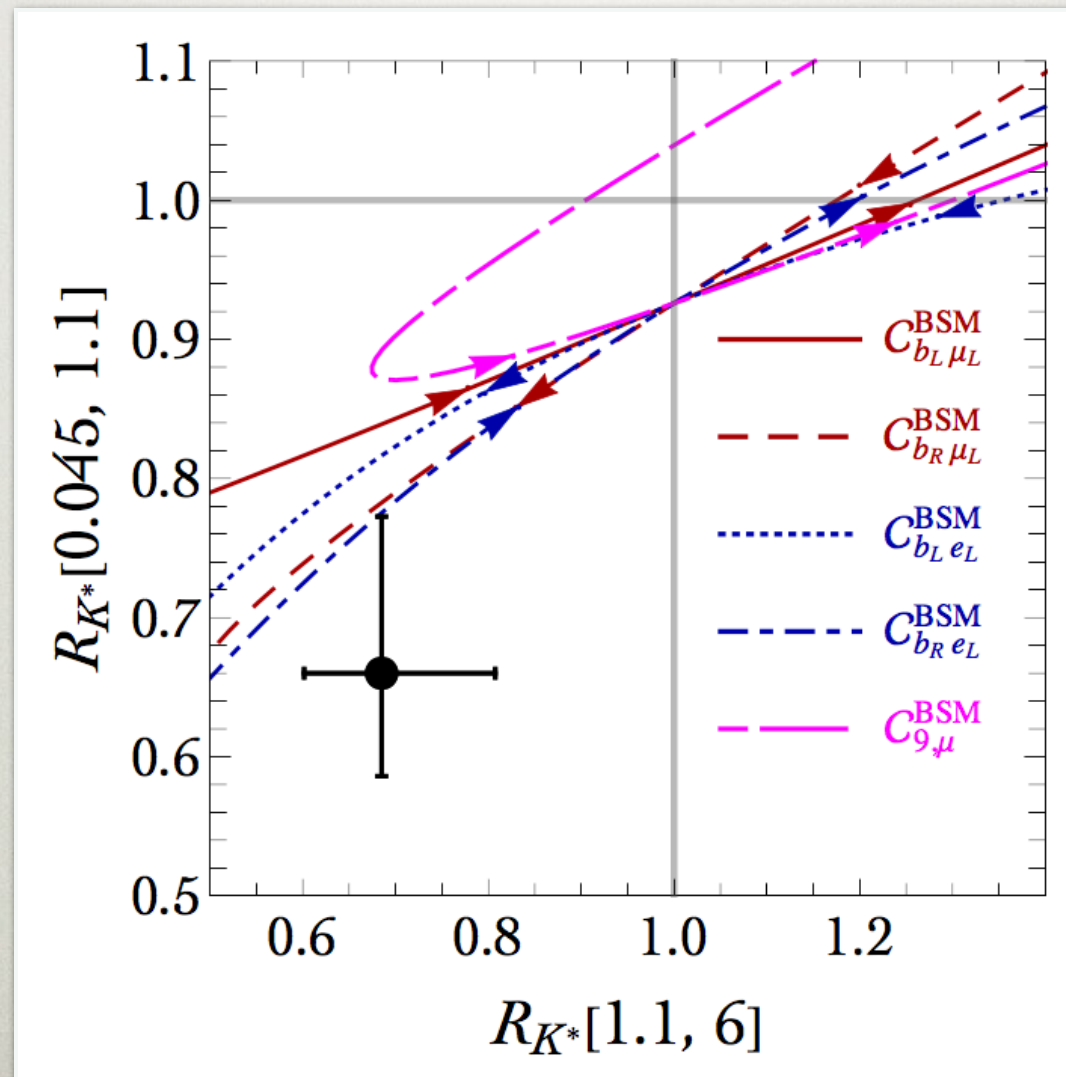
# $R_K$ vs. $R_{K^*}$

Geng et al, 1704.05446



# LOW Q2 BIN

D'Amico et al., 1704.05438



# LEPTOQUARKS

- $R_K$  vs.  $R_{K^*}$  selects only three leptoquarks Hiller, Nisandzic, 1704.05444
- scalar  $S_3$  and vectors

label	representation	Wilson coefficient	Relation	$R_{K^{(*)}}$
$\tilde{S}_2$	$(3, 2, 1/6)$	$C_{RL}$	$C'_9 = -C'_{10}$	$R_K < 1, R_{K^*} > 1$
$S_3$	$(\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	$C_{LL}^{NP}$	$C_9 = -C_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} < 1.$
$S_2$	$(3, 2, 7/6)$	$C_{LR}$	$C_9 = C_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} \simeq 1$
$\tilde{S}_1$	$(\bar{3}, 1, 4/3)$	$C_{RR}$	$C'_9 = C'_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} \simeq 1$

label	representation	Wilson coefficient	Relation	$R_{K^{(*)}}$
$V_1$	$(3, 1, 2/3)$	$C_{LL}^{NP}$	$C_9 = -C_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} < 1$
		$C_{LR}$	$C_9 = +C_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} \simeq 1$
$V_2$	$(3, 2, -5/6)$	$C_{RL}$	$C'_9 = -C'_{10}$	$R_K < 1, R_{K^*} > 1$
		$C_{RR}$	$C'_9 = +C'_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} \simeq 1$
$V_3$	$(3, 3, -2/3)$	$C_{LL}^{NP}$	$C_9 = -C_{10}$	$R_K \simeq R_{K^*} < 1$