



# FLAVOUR PHYSICS IN THE LHC ERA

.....  
Alexander Lenz

Pheno 2017

8.5.2017

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# INTRODUCTION

There are (at least) six kinds (=flavours) of quarks

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} q = +2/3 \\ q = -1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Proton  $p = |uud\rangle$
- (Heavy) Flavour Physics describes hadrons with a **charm-** or a **bottom-**quark

	$D^0 = (\bar{u}c)$	$D^+ = (\bar{d}c)$	$D_s^+ = (\bar{s}c)$	$\Lambda_c = (udc)$
Mass (GeV)	1.86486	1.86962	1.96850	2.28646
Lifetime (ps)	0.4101	1.040	0.500	0.200

	$B_d = (\bar{b}d)$	$B^+ = (\bar{b}u)$	$B_s = (\bar{b}s)$	$B_c^+ = (\bar{b}c)$	$\Lambda_b = (udb)$
Mass (GeV)	5.27958	5.27926	5.3667	6.2745	5.6194
Lifetime(ps)	1.519	1.638	1.512	0.500	1.451

# NOT COVERED

## ➤ Charm Physics

## ➤ Spectroscopy, Production

### Outline: Why Charm-physics?

- **What is special about charm?**
  - Mass: charm is neither heavy nor light; do theory tools (e.g. HQE, factorisation,...) work?
  - very strong GIM cancellations
  - lots of data for up-type quarks and B- and K-mesons are already very well studied
- **Understanding of QCD:**
  - Spectroscopy, exotics: Cheung, Cleven, Burns, Fernandez, Gonzalez, Pilloni, Ryan, Brambilla
  - heavy ions: quark-gluon plasma Geurts, Arleo, Berardo, Vairo
  - Charm production: perturbative QCD Haidenbauer, Zhao, Wang
  - leptonic, semi-leptonic decays: decay constants, form factors (Lattice, sum rules) El-Khadra
  - hadronic decays:  $SU(3)_F$  Santorelli, Lattice Moir, Dalitz Loiseau, Nakamura Magalhaes
  - mixing: do any of our theory tools work? Martinelli, Ciuchini HQE? Compare to lifetimes!
- **Determination of Standard model parameters:**
  - CKM elements, mostly  $V_{cs}$  and  $V_{cd}$  Derkach
  - Quark mass  $m_c$
- **Search for new physics: New physics might be heavy and theory tools could work**
  - D-meson decays (leptonic, semi-leptonic, hadronic ones) Kosnik, Paul, de Boer
  - $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ , DM coupled to up-type quark sector, ...
  - indirect charm contributions (g-2 on the lattice, epsilon\_K on the lattice,...)
- **Understanding of Quantum Mechanics Briere**

A.Lenz CHARM 2016, Bologna

HOME > EXTREME > NOT ONE, NOT TWO, BUT FIVE NEW PARTICLES DISCOVERED WITH THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

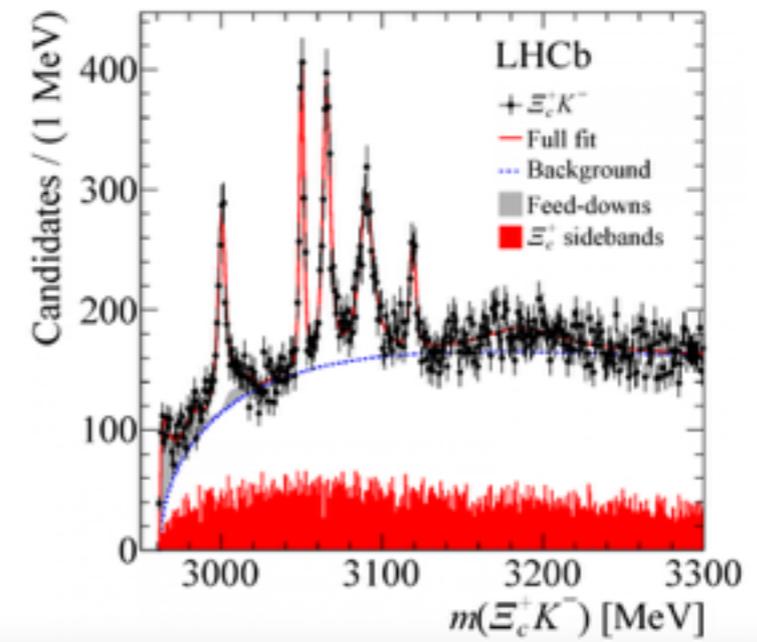
## Not one, not two, but five new particles discovered with the Large Hadron Collider

By Jessica Hall on March 24, 2017 at 8:41 am | 41 Comments

6.3K shares     



talks by Grimmer  
and Hiller Blin



# MOTIVATION FOR FLAVOUR PHYSICS

## Baryon Asymmetry in the Universe:

A violation of the **CP symmetry** - which causes matter and anti-matter to evolve differently with time - seems to be necessary to explain the existence of matter in the Universe.

**CP violation** has so far only been found in hadron decays, which are experimentally investigated at LHCb and NA62 (CERN), SuperBelle (Japan),...



## Indirect Search for BSM Physics:

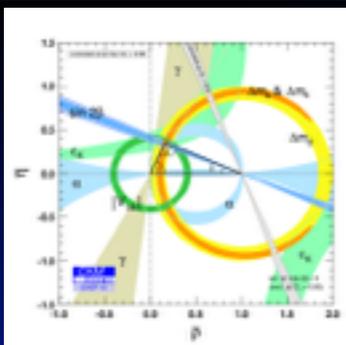
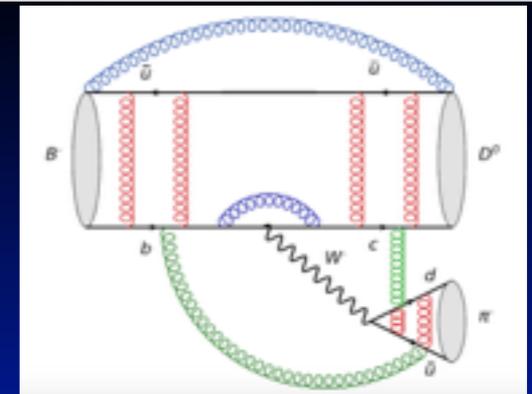
To find hints for **Physics beyond the Standard Model** we can either use brute force (= higher energies) or more subtle strategies like high precision measurements.

New contributions to an observable  $f$  are identified via:

$$f^{\text{SM}} + f^{\text{NP}} = f^{\text{Exp}}$$

## Understanding QCD:

Hadron decays are strongly affected by **QCD** (strong interactions) effects, which tend to overshadow the interesting fundamental decay dynamics. Theory tools like **effective theories, Heavy Quark Expansion, HQET, SCET, ...** enable a control over QCD-effects and they are used in other fields like Collider Physics, Higgs Physics, DM searches...



## Standard Model parameters:

Hadron decays depend strongly on Standard Model parameters like **quark masses** and **CKM couplings** (which are the only known source of CP violation in the SM). A precise knowledge of these parameters is needed for all branches of particle physics.

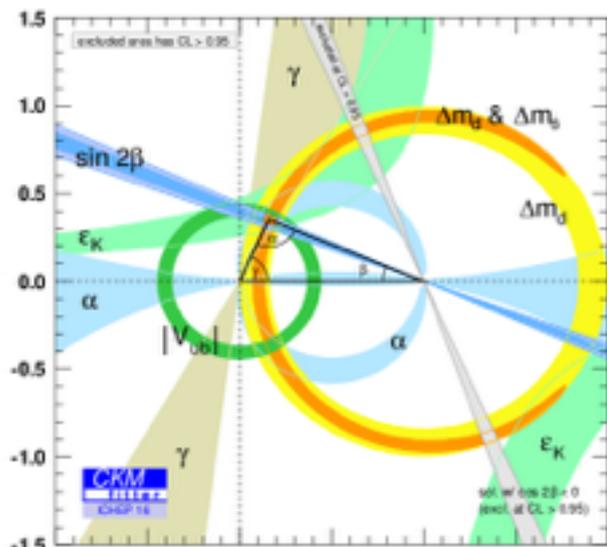
# STATUS OF QUO I: THE SM RULES

➤ Huge experimental progress: B-factories, Tevatron and LHC

➤ LHCb: 462 papers  
20689 citations  
till 2016 5fb-1  
see/saw **Uli Uwer**  
**Soeren Prell**



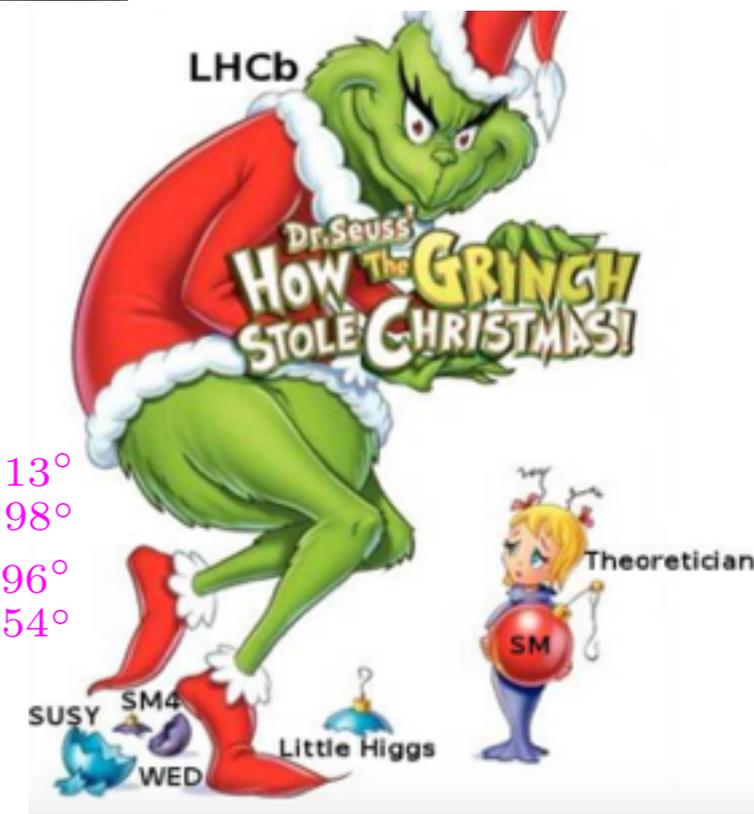
➤ **Message 1:** SM and CKM work perfectly



$$\beta^{\text{HFAG}} = 21.9^\circ \pm 0.7^\circ \quad \text{vs.} \quad \beta^{\text{CKMfitter}} = 23.74^\circ +1.13^\circ -0.98^\circ$$

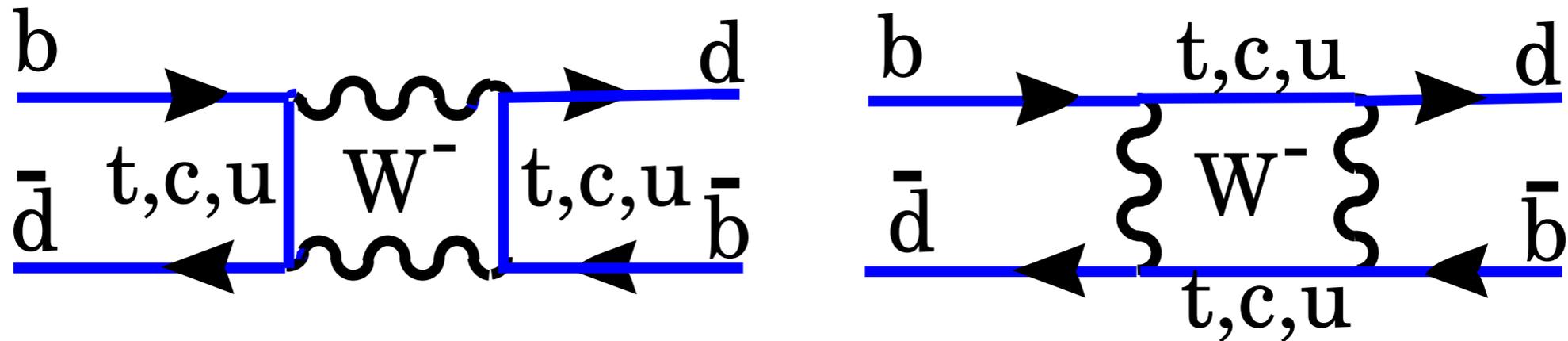
$$\gamma^{\text{HFAG}} = 71.3^\circ +5.7^\circ -6.1^\circ \quad \text{vs.} \quad \gamma^{\text{CKMfitter}} = 65.33^\circ +0.96^\circ -2.54^\circ$$

similar results from UFit; Eigen et al.; Laiho et al



# STATUS OF QUO I: THE SM RULES

➤ **Message 2:** Many times:  $\delta^{\text{Exp.}} < \delta^{\text{Theory}}$  e.g. B-mixing



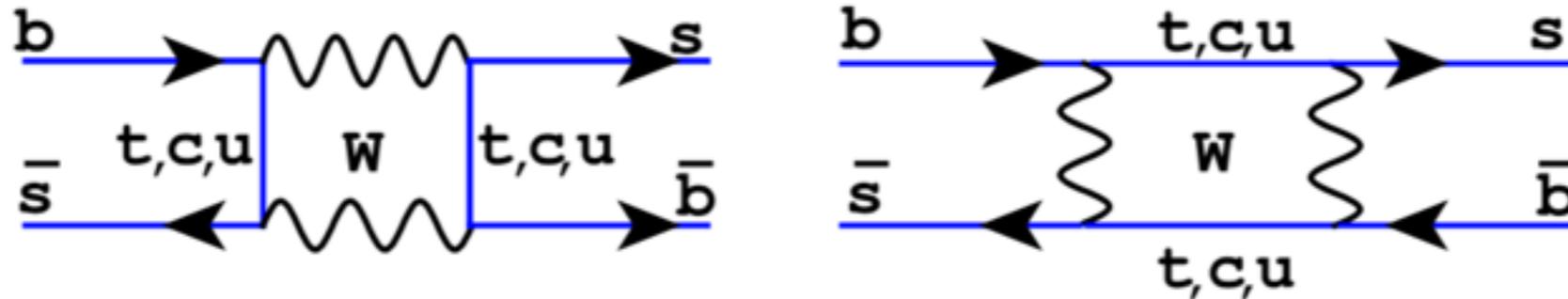
$|M_{12}|$ ,  $|\Gamma_{12}|$  and  $\phi = \arg(-M_{12}/\Gamma_{12})$  can be related to three observables:

- **Mass difference:**  $\Delta M := M_H - M_L \approx 2|M_{12}|$  (off-shell)  
 $|M_{12}|$  : heavy internal particles: t, SUSY, ...
- **Decay rate difference:**  $\Delta\Gamma := \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H \approx 2|\Gamma_{12}| \cos \phi$  (on-shell)  
 $|\Gamma_{12}|$  : light internal particles: u, c, ... (almost) no NP!!!
- **Flavor specific/semi-leptonic CP asymmetries:** e.g.  $B_q \rightarrow Xl\nu$  (semi-leptonic)

$$a_{sl} \equiv a_{fs} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q(t) \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(B_q(t) \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q(t) \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(B_q(t) \rightarrow \bar{f})} = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{12}}{M_{12}} \right| \sin \phi$$

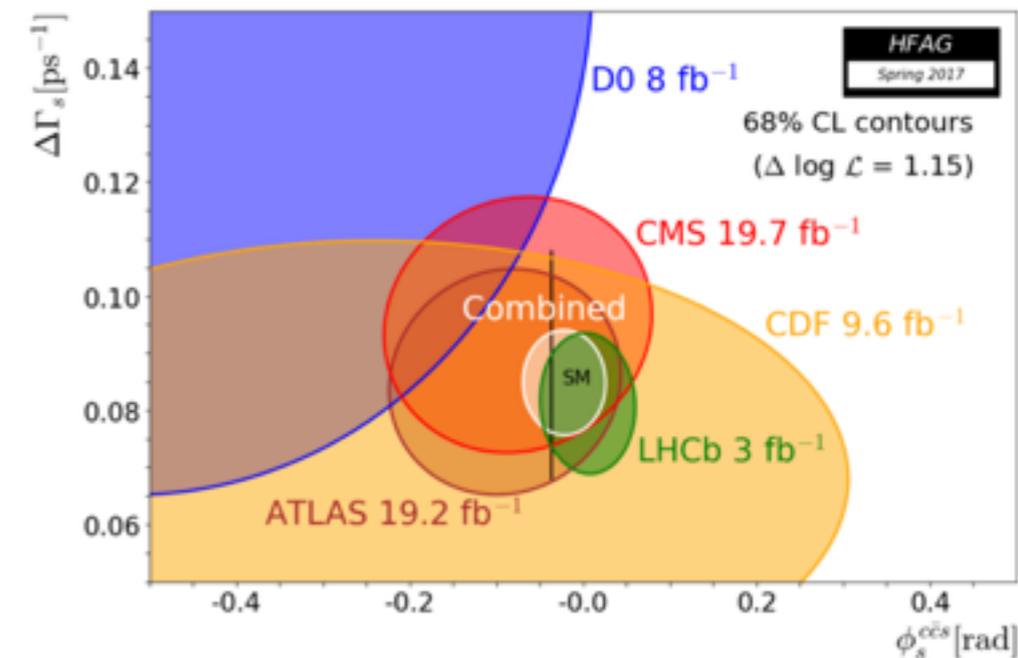
# STATUS OF QUO I: THE SM RULES

► **Message 2:** Many times:  $\delta^{\text{Exp.}} < \delta^{\text{Theory}}$  e.g. B-mixing



$$\Delta M_s = 2|M_{12}^s|, \quad \Delta\Gamma_s = 2|\Gamma_{12}^s| \cos \phi_{12}^s, \quad a_{sl}^s = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{12}^s}{M_{12}^s} \right| \sin \phi_{12}^s$$

Observable	SM	Experiment
$\Delta M_s$	$(18.3 \pm 2.7) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(17.757 \pm 0.021) \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$\Delta\Gamma_s$	$(0.088 \pm 0.020) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(0.082 \pm 0.006) \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$a_{sl}^s$	$(2.22 \pm 0.27) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(-750 \pm 410) \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Delta\Gamma_s/\Delta M_s$	$48.1 (1 \pm 0.173) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$46.2 (1 \pm 0.073) \cdot 10^{-4}$



**CP violation in the Bs system**  
 Marina Artuso, Guennadi Borissov, AL  
 Rev.Mod.Phys. 88 (2016) no.4,045002

Preliminary - Moriond 2017  
 Tim Gershon

# STATUS OF QUO I: THE SM RULES

## ➤ Message 3: Higher precision in theory needed

$\Delta\Gamma_s^{\text{SM}}$	This work
Central value	0.088 ps <sup>-1</sup>
$\delta(B_{\bar{R}_2})$	14.8%
$\delta(f_{B_s}\sqrt{B})$	13.9%
$\delta(\mu)$	8.4%
$\delta(V_{cb})$	4.9%
$\delta(\tilde{B}_S)$	2.1%
$\delta(B_{R_0})$	2.1%
$\delta(\bar{z})$	1.1%
$\delta(m_b)$	0.8%
$\delta(B_{\bar{R}_1})$	0.7%
$\delta(B_{\bar{R}_3})$	0.6%
$\delta(B_{R_1})$	0.5%
$\delta(B_{R_3})$	0.2%
$\delta(m_s)$	0.1%
$\delta(\gamma)$	0.1%
$\delta(\alpha_s)$	0.1%
$\delta( V_{ub}/V_{cb} )$	0.1%
$\delta(\bar{m}_t(\bar{m}_t))$	0.0%
$\sum \delta$	22.8%

### ● Dim 7 has never been done

-Wingate works on lattice

-Rauh, Kirk, AL with QCD sum rules

$$\langle R_2 \rangle = -\frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{M_{B_s}^2}{m_b^{\text{pow}2}} - 1 \right] M_{B_s}^2 f_{B_s}^2 B_{R_2}; \quad R_2 = \frac{1}{m_b^2} \bar{s}_\alpha \overleftarrow{D}_\rho \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) D^\rho b_\alpha \bar{s}_\beta \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b_\beta$$

### ● Dim 6 is done on the lattice - newest result:

**B(s)-mixing matrix elements from lattice QCD for the Standard Model and beyond**  
 Fermilab Lattice and MILC Collaborations  
 Phys.Rev. D93 (2016) no.11, 113016, arXiv:1602.03560 [hep-lat]

$$\langle Q \rangle \equiv \langle \bar{B}_s^0 | Q | B_s^0 \rangle = \frac{8}{3} M_{B_s^0}^2 f_{B_s}^2 B(\mu) \quad Q = \bar{s}^\alpha \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b^\alpha \times \bar{s}^\beta \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b^\beta$$

Also QCD sum rules: **B-mixing at NLO**

Grozin, Klein, Mannel, Pivovarov  
 Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) no.3, 034024, arXiv:1606.06054 [hep-ph]

indicates a small tension with experiment

### ● First steps in NNLO-QCD

The phase space analysis for 3 and 4 massive particles in final states

Asatrian, Hovhannisyanyan, Yeghiazaryan  
 Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 114023, arXiv:1210.7939 [hep-ph]

# STATUS OF QUO I: THE SM RULES



High experimental precision requires to think again:

➤ **Message 4: Standard assumptions/textbook wisdom might have to be re-considered**

- How large are penguins? How well does  $SU(3)_F$  work?

e.g. Frings, Nierste, Wiebusch 2016,...

- How large can quark hadron duality violation be?

- How well does QCD-factorisation work?

e.g. Bobeth, Gorbahn, Vickers 2014; Bell 2015;...

- How large can BSM effects be in tree-level decays?

- ...

➤ **Message 5: SM/CKM dominance gives bounds on BSM models**

Meson mixing:

e.g. Charles, Descotes-Genon, Ligeti, Monteil, Papucci and Trabelsi

Phys.Rev.D89,no. 3, 033016 (2014) [arXiv:1309.2293].

Couplings	NP loop order	Scales (in TeV) probed by	
		$B_d$ mixing	$B_s$ mixing
$ C_{ij}  =  V_{ti}V_{tj}^* $ (CKM-like)	tree level	17	19
	one loop	1.4	1.5
$ C_{ij}  = 1$ (no hierarchy)	tree level	$2 \times 10^3$	$5 \times 10^2$
	one loop	$2 \times 10^2$	40

# TEST OF UNDERLYING THEORY ASSUMPTIONS: DUALITY

1970 Blom, Gilman for e-p scattering

1979 Poggio, Quinn, Weinberg for e+e- to hadrons

Basic idea: Sum overall hadrons = quark level

Our definition: **duality violation is deviation from HQE**

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{m_b^2} \Gamma_2 + \frac{\Lambda^3}{m_b^3} \Gamma_3 + \frac{\Lambda^4}{m_b^4} \Gamma_4 + \dots$$

Actual expansion parameter is momentum release

$$\frac{\Lambda}{M_i^2 - M_f^2}$$

Taylor expansion of  $\exp[-1/x]$  in  $x$  does give zero

Channel	Expansion parameter $x$	Numerical value	$\exp[-1/x]$
$b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$	$\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{m_b^2 - 4m_c^2}} \approx \frac{\Lambda}{m_b} \left(1 + 2\frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2}\right)$	0.054 – 0.58	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-9} - 0.18$
$b \rightarrow c\bar{u}s$	$\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{m_b^2 - m_c^2}} \approx \frac{\Lambda}{m_b} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2}\right)$	0.045 – 0.49	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-10} - 0.13$
$b \rightarrow u\bar{u}s$	$\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{m_b^2 - 4m_u^2}} = \frac{\Lambda}{m_b}$	0.042 – 0.48	$4.2 \cdot 10^{-11} - 0.12$

Best candidate:

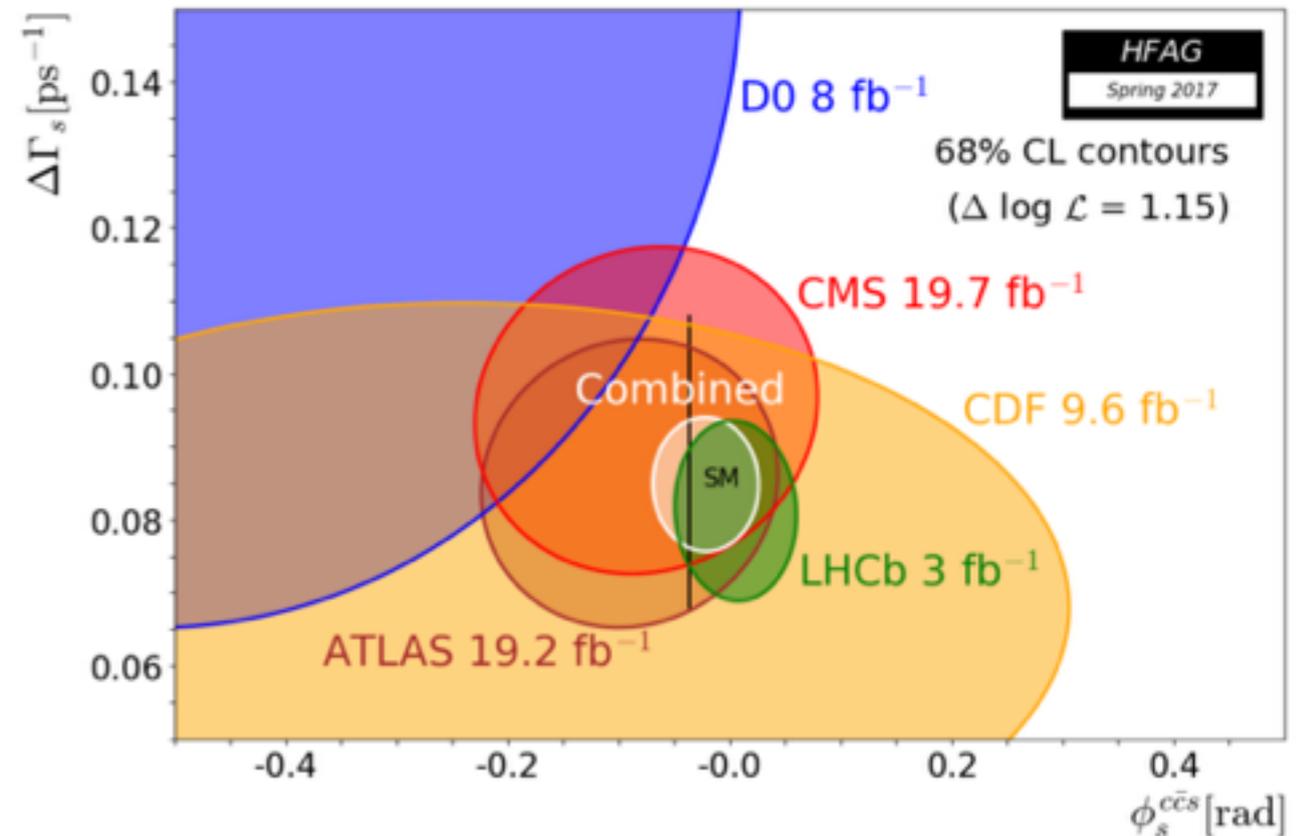
$$b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$$

# DUALITY VIOLATION

- Many historic hints for possible duality violation: missing charm puzzle,  $\Lambda_b$ –lifetime, dimuon asymmetry,...
- Duality cannot be proofed - QCD solution would be required: test whether duality based predictions agree with experiment
- Since Moriond 2012:

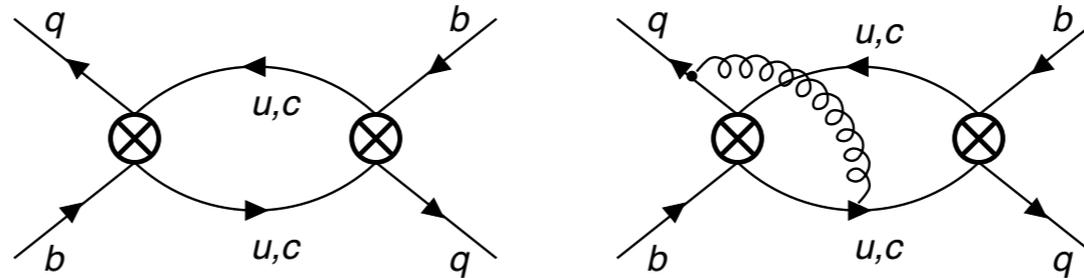
*size of duality violations is severely constrained by perfect agreement of experiment and theory for*

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s}\right)^{\text{SM}}}{\left(\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s}\right)^{\text{Exp}}} = 0.99 \pm 0.20$$



# QUANTIFY THE POSSIBLE SIZE OF DUALITY VIOLATIONS

$$\Gamma_{12}^q =$$



We expect duality violations to be more pronounced if the final state phase space is becoming smaller

our ansatz:

$$\Gamma_{12}^{s,cc} \rightarrow \Gamma_{12}^{s,cc} (1 + 4\delta) ,$$

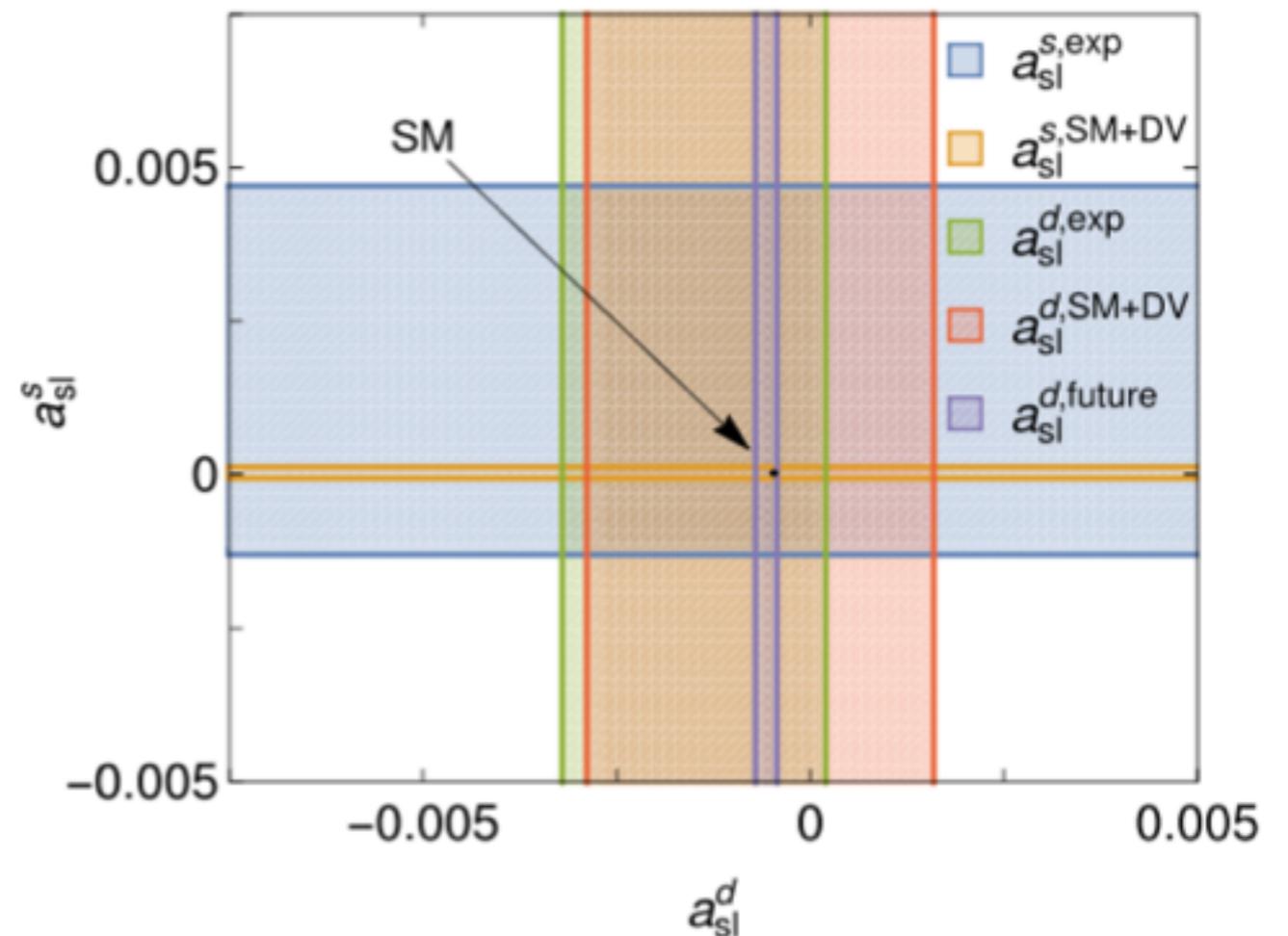
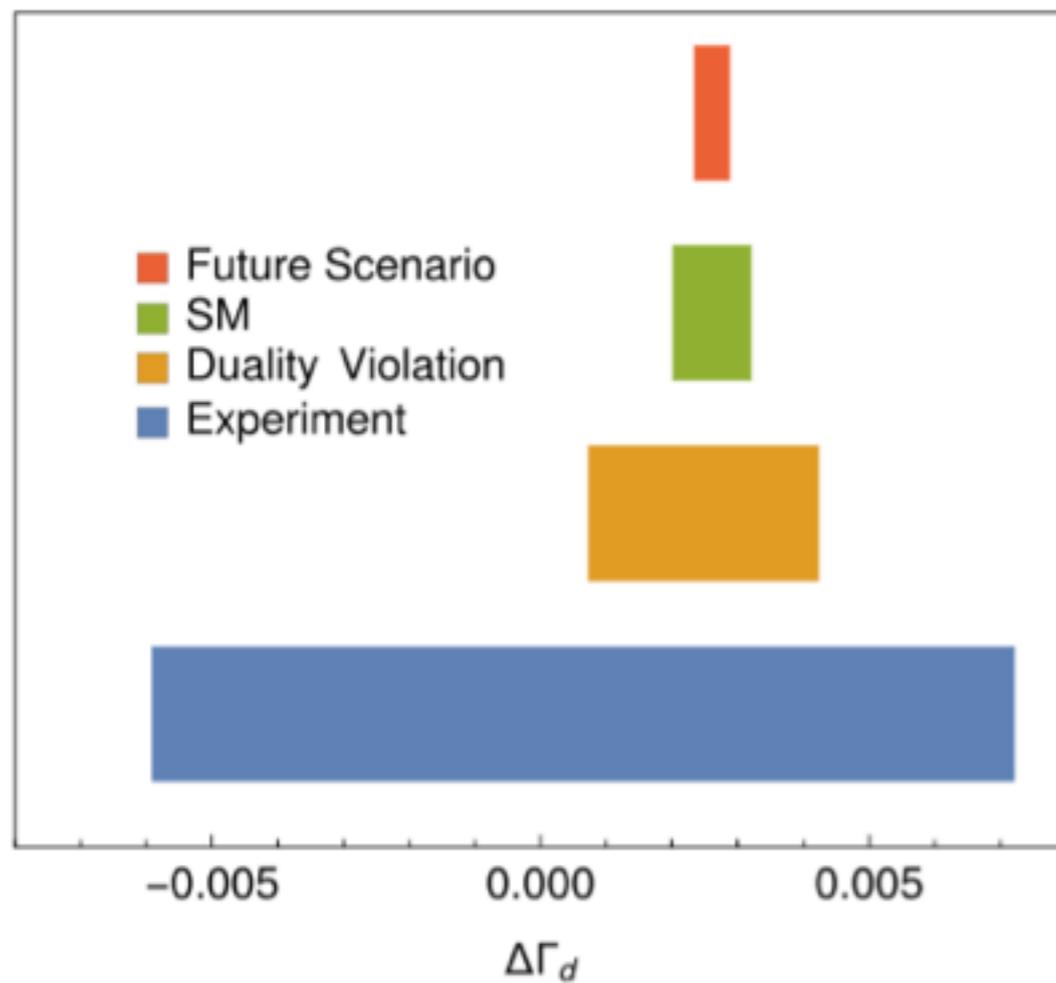
$$\Gamma_{12}^{s,uc} \rightarrow \Gamma_{12}^{s,uc} (1 + \delta) ,$$

$$\Gamma_{12}^{s,uu} \rightarrow \Gamma_{12}^{s,uu} (1 + 0\delta) .$$

We get the following dependence of mixing observables

Observable	$B_s^0$	$B_d^0$
$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_q}{\Delta M_q}$	$48.1(1 + 3.95\delta) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$49.5(1 + 3.76\delta) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\Delta\Gamma_q$	$0.0880(1 + 3.95\delta) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$2.61(1 + 3.759\delta) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$a_{sl}^q$	$2.225(1 - 22.3\delta) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$-4.74(1 - 24.5\delta) \cdot 10^{-4}$

# QUANTIFY THE POSSIBLE SIZE OF DUALITY VIOLATIONS

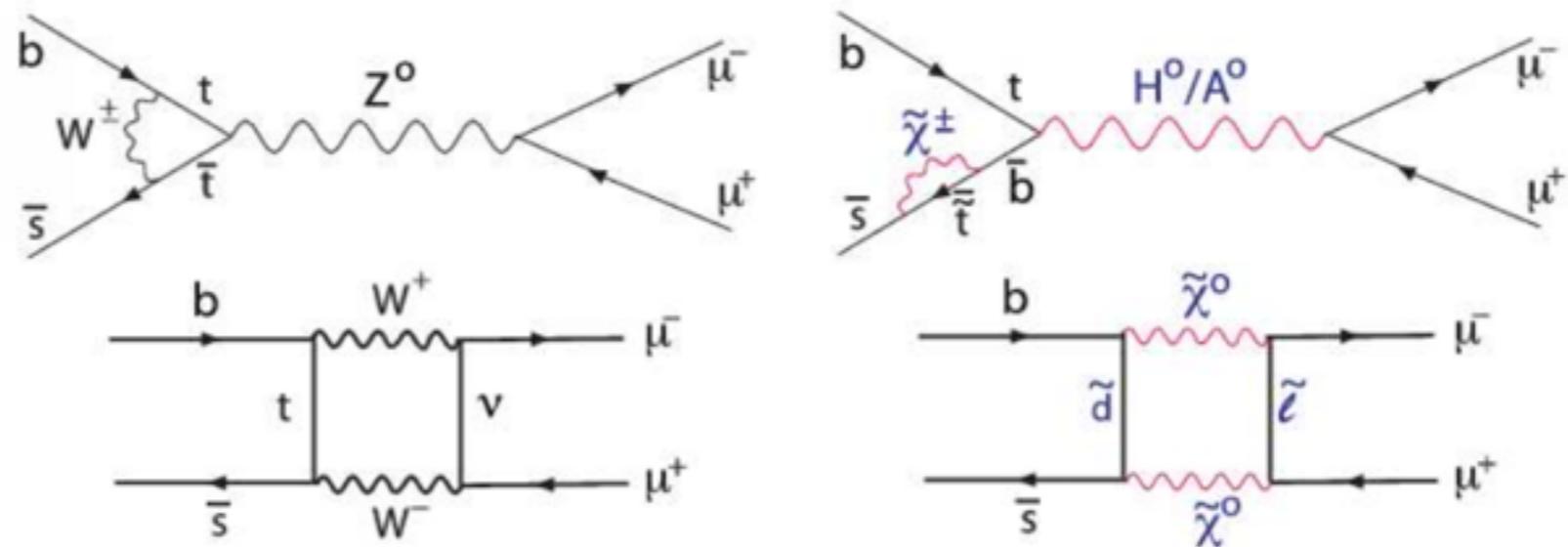


# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

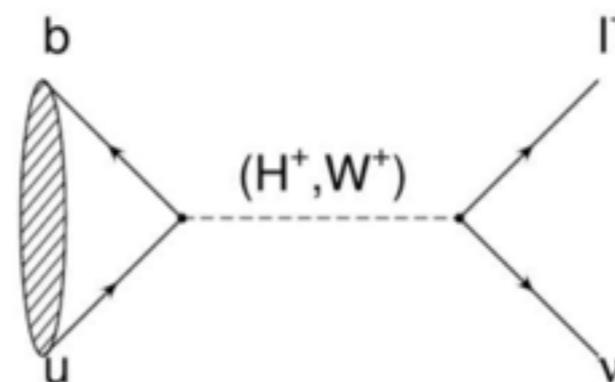
## MOTIVATION FOR BSM SEARCHES WITH FLAVOUR PHYSICS



- **CP violation** till now only found in quark flavour physics
- **Theoretically clean:**  $\alpha_s(m_b) \approx 0.2 \approx \Lambda/m_b$
- many processes strongly suppressed in the SM due to quantum cor
  - ◆  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$  or  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ : **Flavour Changing Neutral Currents**



- ◆ But also:  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu, \dots$



# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

➤ **Message 6: There are interesting anomalies**

- **5-7:** Proton Radius Puzzle talk by Gil Paz
- **3-6:** Semi-leptonic loop-level decays talk by Prell
- **3.9:** Semi-leptonic tree-level decays talks by Soni, Umasankar, Westhoff
- **3.6:** B-Meson mixing
- **3.5:** Muon  $g-2$  Talk by Chris Polly, Christoph Lehner
- **2.8:** K-mixing (huge lattice progress) Talk by Christoph Lehner
- **2.6:** 30 GeV resonance (ALEPH)
- **2.6:** Zbb coupling (LEP FB asym)
- **2.x:** Higgs-decays (old CMS results)
- **2.x:** K-pi puzzle

b	$\tau$	$\mu$
-	-	X
X	-	X
X	X	-
X	-	-
-	-	X
-	-	-
X	-	X
X	-	-
-	X	X
X	-	-

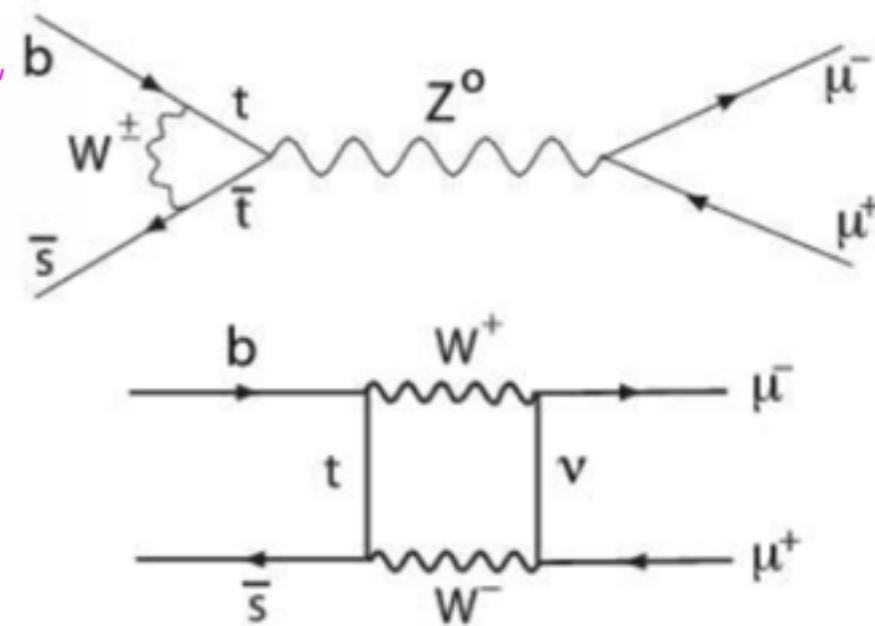
# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

Loop-level (semi) leptonic decays:  $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

very simple hadronic structure

$B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu\mu$ : decay constant

$H_b \rightarrow H_q\mu\mu$ : form factor



Can be determined with lattice, sum rules,...

Talk by Christoph Lehner

## Observables:

- Branching ratios  $Br(B_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\mu), Br(B \rightarrow K^*\mu\mu),$
- Angular observables, e.g.  $P'_5$  hadronic uncertainties cancel partially
- Ratios  $R_K = \frac{Br(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\mu^-\mu^+)}{Br(B^+ \rightarrow K^+e^-e^+)}$  hadronic uncertainties cancel completely

# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

## Loop-level (semi) leptonic decays: Pessimistic view

- Hadronic contributions might be larger than expected:

see e.g. **Jaeger, Camalich;**

entertaining fights in the community - this does not hold for  $R_K$

**Rome group; Zwicky,...**

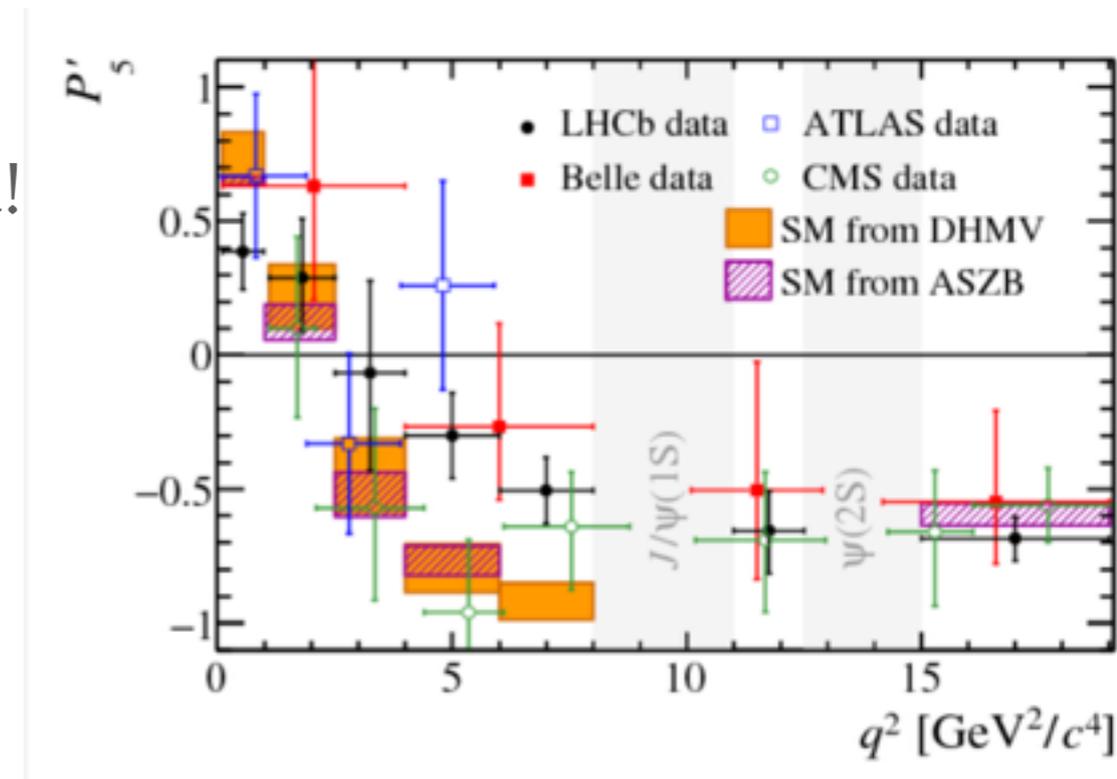
**e.g. Bordone, Isidori, Pattori 1605.07633**

- New ATLAS and CMS results are closer to the SM but are consistent with LHCb

**talk by Prell**

- Individual observables do not exceed 3 sigma!

2.9	$P'_5$	[4,6]
2.9	$P'_5$	[6,8]
2.6	$R_K$	
2.6	$R_{K^*}$	[1.1,6]
2.3	$R_{K^*}$	[0.045,1.1]
2.2	$Br(B_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\mu)$	[2,5]
2.2	$Br(B_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\mu)$	[5,8]



**Patterns of NP in  $b \rightarrow sll$  transitions in the light of recent data**

**Capdevilla, Crivellin, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto**

1704.05340

# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

## Loop-level (semi) leptonic decays: Optimistic view

all can be fitted in very simple scenario

$$Q_{9V} = \frac{\alpha_e}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu l)$$

$$Q_{10A} = \frac{\alpha_e}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 l)$$

e.g. just modify the Wilson coefficient  $C_9$ !

$3\sigma$  1704.05447

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

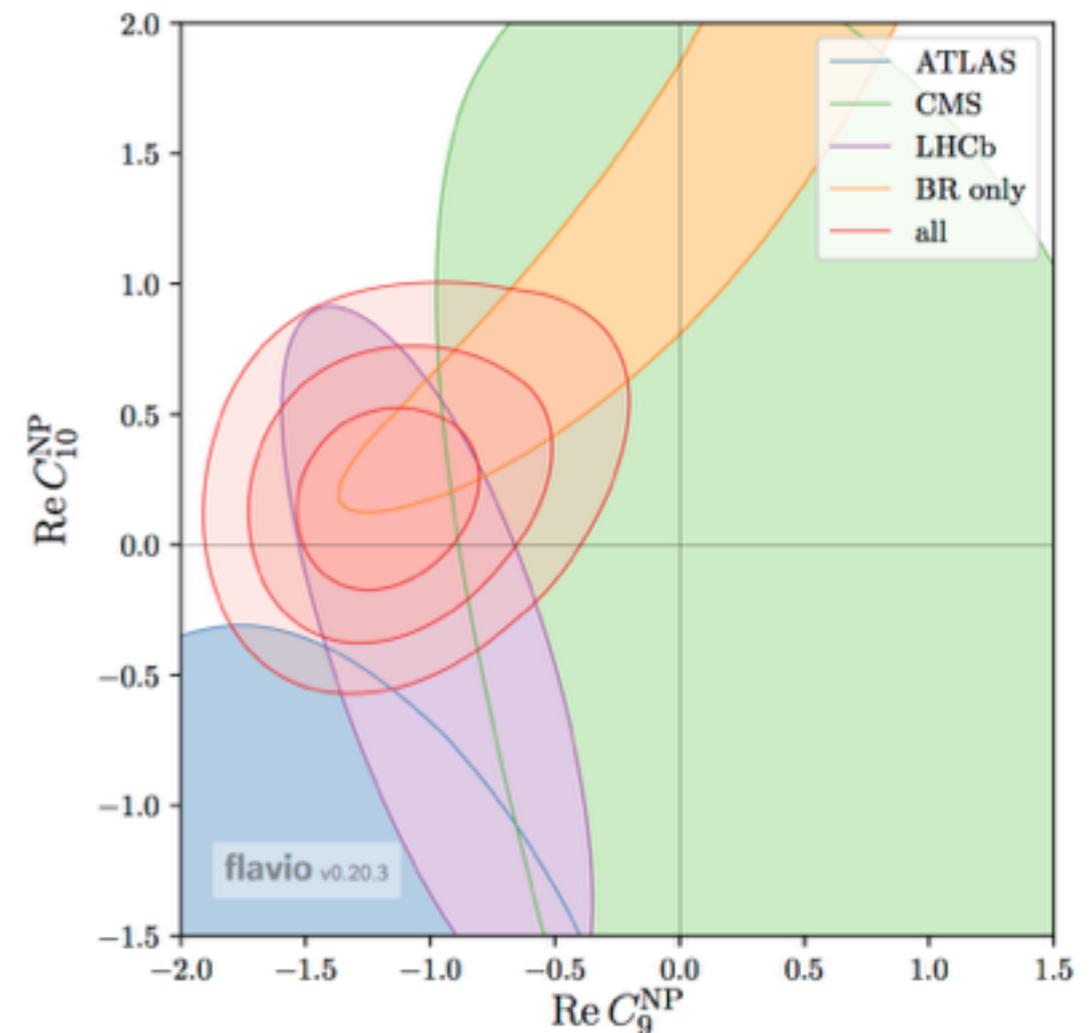
On Flavourful Easter eggs for NP hunger and LFU violation

.... (see next page)

$5.7\sigma$  1704.05340

Capdevilla, Cvrivellin, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto

Patterns of NP in b to all transitions in the light of recent data



arXiv:1703.09189 [pdf, other]

Status of the  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$  anomaly after Moriond 2017

Wolfgang Altmannshofer, Christoph Niehoff, Peter Stangl, David M. Straub

# Instant workshop on B meson anomalies

17 May 2017, 09:00 → 19 May 2017, 15:30 Europe/Zurich

4-3-006 - TH Conference Room (CERN)

**Description** In light of recent anomalies in B physics there is an increased interest in the theory community on its implications. As a quick response we are organizing an "Instant workshop on B meson anomalies" at CERN from May 17-May 19 2017.

**Search for New Physics with  $b \rightarrow sll$  decays @ LHCb**

Simone Bifani  
University of Birmingham (UK)  
On behalf of the LHCb Collaboration  
CERN Seminar, 18<sup>th</sup> April 2017

- 1704.05340 Capdevilla, Cvrivellin, Descotes-Genon, Matias, Virto Patterns of NP in  $b$  to all transit
- 1704.05435 Altmannshofer, Stange, Straub Interpreting hints for LEpton Universality Violation
- 1704.05438 D'Amico, Nardecchia, Panci, Sannino, Stremai, Torre, Urbano Flavour anomalies aft
- 1704.05444 Hiller, Nisandzic RK and RK\* beyond the SM
- 1704.05446 Geng, Grinstein, Jaeger, Camalich, Ren, Shi Towards the discovery of new physics with
- 1704.05447 Ciuchini, Coutinho, Fedele, Franco, Paul, Silvestrini, Valli On Flavourful Easter eggs f
- 1704.05672 Celis, Fuentes-Martin, Vicente, Virto Gauge-invariant implications of the LHCb measu
- 1704.05835 Becirevic, Sumensari A leptoquark model to accommodate RK and RK\*
- T1704.05849 Cai, Gargalionis, Schmidt, Volkas Reconsidering the One Leptoquark solution: flavou
- 1704.06005 Kamenik, Soreq, Zupan Lepton Flavour Universality violation without new sources o
- 1704.06188 Sala, Straub A new light particle in B decays
- 1704.06200 Di Chiara, Fowlie, Fraser, Marzo, Marzola, Raidal, Christian Spethmann. Minimal fl
- 1704.06240 Gosh Explaining RK and RK\* anomalies
- 1704.06659 Altmannshofer, Dev, Son I RD(\*) anomaly: a possible hint for natural SUSY with R-
- 1704.07397 Alok, Bhattacharya, Datta, Kumar, Kumar, LondON, New physics in  $b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$  aft
- 1704.07347 Alok, Sharma, Kumar, Kumar Lepton-Flavour non-universality in the B-sector: a glo
- 1704.08158 Alonso, Cox, Han, Yamagida Anomaly-free local horizontal symmetry and anomaly-fu
- 1704.08168 Wang, Zhao Implications of the RK and RK\* anomalies
- 1704.09015 Admir Greljo, David Marzocca High-pT dilepton tails and flavour physics
- 1705.00915 Cesar Bonilla, Tanmoy Modak, Rahul Srivastava, Jose W. F. Valle U(1)B3-3L $\mu$  gau
- 1705.00929 Ferruccio Feruglio, Paride Paradisi, Andrea Pattori On the Importance of Elect

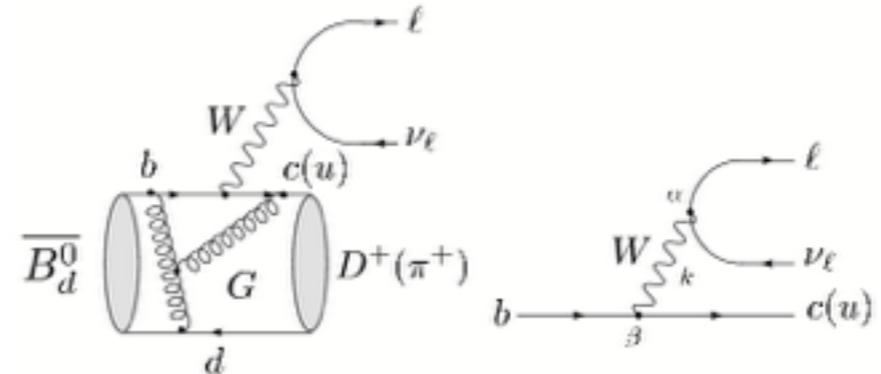
10:00 → 11:45 R_K(*)	10:00 → 12:00 R_K(*)
<p>10:00 Experimental status of R<sub>K</sub>* and siblings Speaker: Marie-Helene Schune (Universite de Paris-Sud 11 (FR))</p> <p>10:30 R<sub>K</sub>*: Quo vadis? Speaker: Mitesh Patel (Imperial College (GB))</p> <p>10:55 Overview of SM predictions Speaker: Sebastian Jager (Unknown)</p> <p>11:25 The role of EM corrections Speaker: Marzia Bordone (University of Zurich)</p>	<p>10:00 RS and composites Speaker: Giuliano Panizzo (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona (ES))</p> <p>10:30 Further thoughts on RS and composites Speaker: Mariano Quiros Carceller (CCREA - Instituto catalano de recerca en fisica atomica (ES))</p> <p>10:45 Flavor models Speaker: Gino Nardini (Universitat Zurich (CH))</p> <p>11:15 Light NP Speaker: Digvijay Ghosh (Unknown Institute)</p> <p>11:45 LFV and neutrinos Speaker: John Gargalionis (The University of Melbourne)</p>
14:00 → 15:45 R_K(*)	13:30 → 15:00 R_K(*)
<p>14:00 Angular analysis Speaker: Konstantinos Petridis (University of Bristol (GB))</p> <p>14:30 Global Fits and Global New Physics Patterns Speaker: Javier Virto (Universitat de Girona)</p> <p>14:50 What do we learn from fits</p>	<p>13:30 Theory prospects Speaker: Gudrun Hiller (Technische Universität Dortmund (DE))</p> <p>14:00 LHCb prospects Speaker: Ulrik Egede (Imperial College (GB))</p> <p>14:30 Belle 2 prospects Speaker: Boqiang Goldberg</p>

# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

## Tree-level semi leptonic decays

again simple hadronic structure

form factor: lattice, sum rules



$3\sigma$   $V_{ub}$ ,  $V_{cb}$ : long standing discrepancy between  
exclusive and inclusive CKM determination

$$3.9\sigma \quad R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} l^- \bar{\nu}_l)}$$

more recent problem

hadronic uncertainties **expected to**

*individually:*

$$R_D : 2.2\sigma \quad R_{D^*} : 3.4\sigma$$

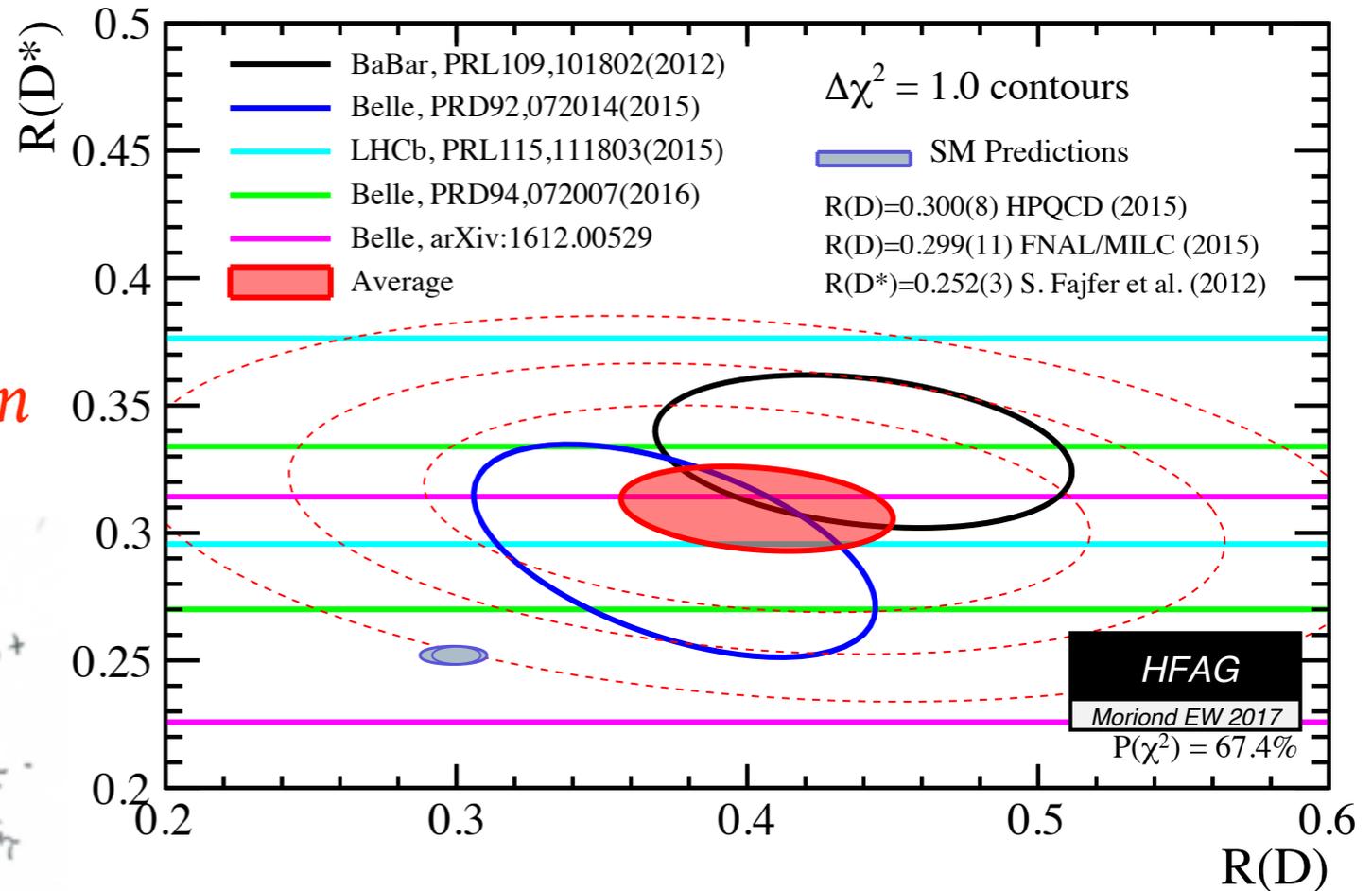
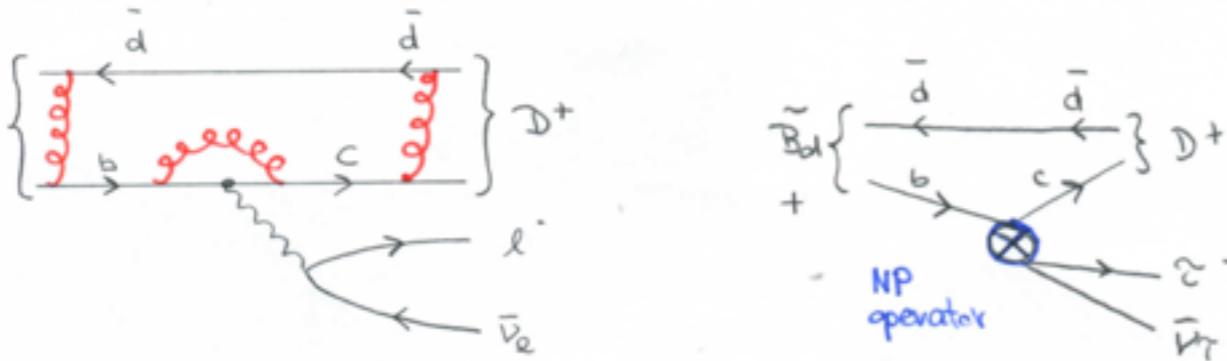
**cancel** in ratio to some extent

**talks by Soni, Umasankar, Westhoff**

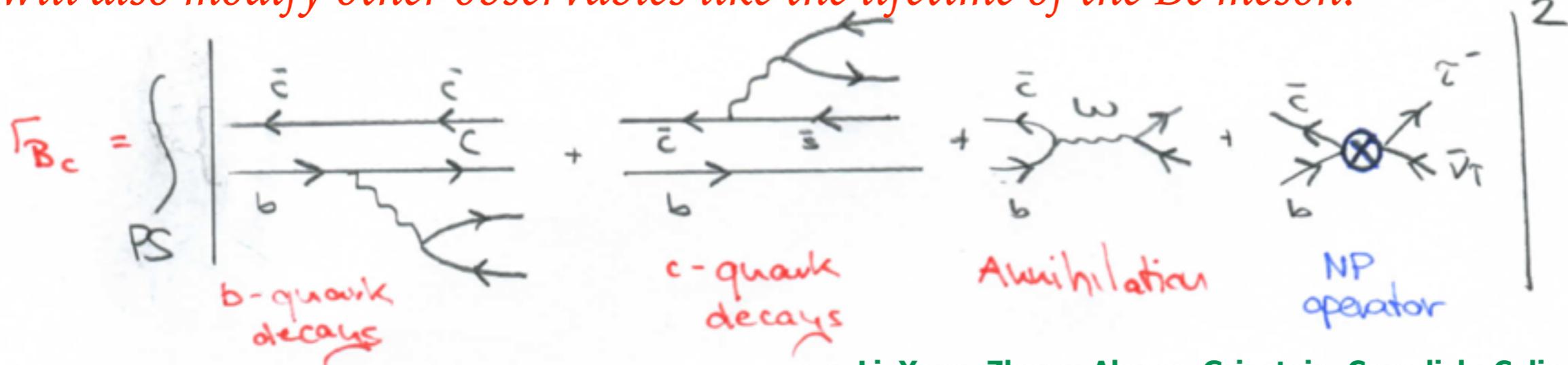
# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{Br(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} l^- \bar{\nu}_l)}$$

**Beware:** any new  $b \rightarrow c \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$  contribution



will also modify other observables like the lifetime of the Bc meson!



# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

## B mixing

$3.6\sigma$  : D0 result  $A^{\text{Di-muon}} = C_s a_{sl}^s + C_d a_{sl}^d + \frac{1}{2} C_\Delta \Delta\Gamma_d$

**Evidence for an anomalous like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry**

V.M.Abazov et al (D0 Collaboration)  
Phys. Rev. Lett 105 (2010) 081801

**Understanding the anomalous like-sign dca**

Guennadi Borissov, Boris Hoeneisen  
Phys. Rev. D 87 (2013) 074020

**Study of CP violating charge asymmetry...**

V.M.Abazov et al (D0 Collaboration)  
Phys. Rev. D 89 (2014) 012002

**Effect of Delta Gamma\_d on the dimoun asymmetry**

Uli Nierste  
Talk at CKM 2014

seems to be the largest individual deviation

$2\sigma$ : New lattice results  $\Delta M_s = 2|M_{12}^s|, \quad \Delta\Gamma_s = 2|\Gamma_{12}^s| \cos \phi_{12}^s, \quad a_{sl}^s = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{12}^s}{M_{12}^s} \right| \sin \phi_{12}^s$

Observable	SM – conservative	SM – aggressive	Experiment
$\Delta M_s$	$(18.3 \pm 2.7) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(20.11 \pm 1.37) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(17.757 \pm 0.021) \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$\Delta\Gamma_s$	$(0.088 \pm 0.020) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(0.098 \pm 0.014) \text{ ps}^{-1}$	$(0.082 \pm 0.006) \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$a_{sl}^s$	$(2.22 \pm 0.27) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(2.27 \pm 0.25) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(-7.5 \pm 4.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$

**B(s)-mixing matrix elements from lattice QCD for the SM and beyond**

Fermilab Lattice and MILC Collaborations  
Phys.Rev. D93 (2016) no.11, 113016, arXiv:1602.03560 [hep-lat]

**On the ultimate precision of meson mixing observables**

Thomas Jubb, Matthew Kirk, AL, Gilberto Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi  
Nucl.Phys. B915 (2017) 431-453

# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

*List of models:*

- *Z' - new U(1) or SU(2)*
- *Leptoquarks*
- *W' - new SU(2)*
- *Composite Models*
- *WED*
- *SUSY*
- *2HDM*
- *....*
- *....*

hundreds of papers...

*“Qual der Wahl”*

=

*agony of choice*

*or*

*choice of agony?*



# STATUS QUO II: ANOMALIES $2\sigma - 7\sigma$

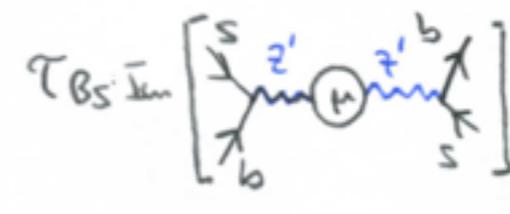
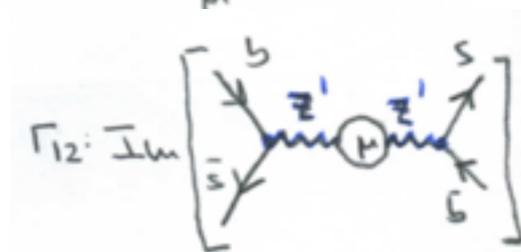
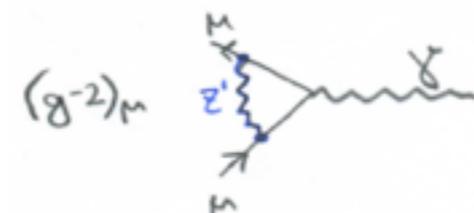
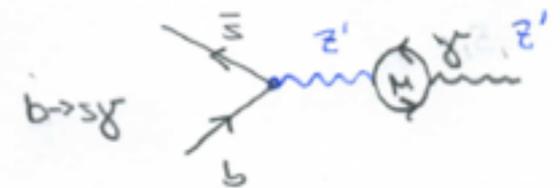
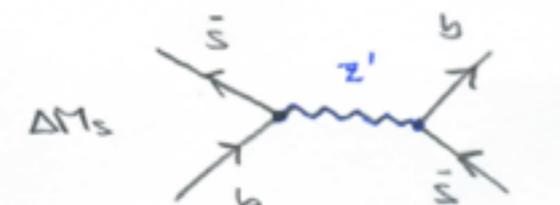
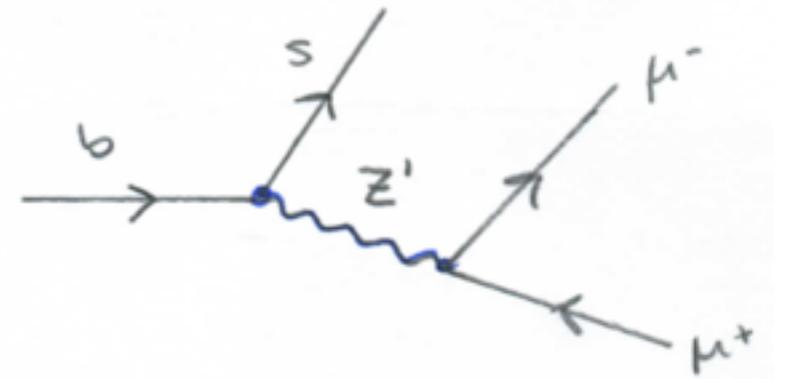
A popular BSM model for solving the anomalies related to loop-level (semi) leptonic decays are  $Z'$  models:

Such a new tree-level transition will also affect many other observables, most notably **B-mixing at tree-level**, but also many loop processes.

Make sure all relevant bounds are included, e.g. electro-weak precision bounds

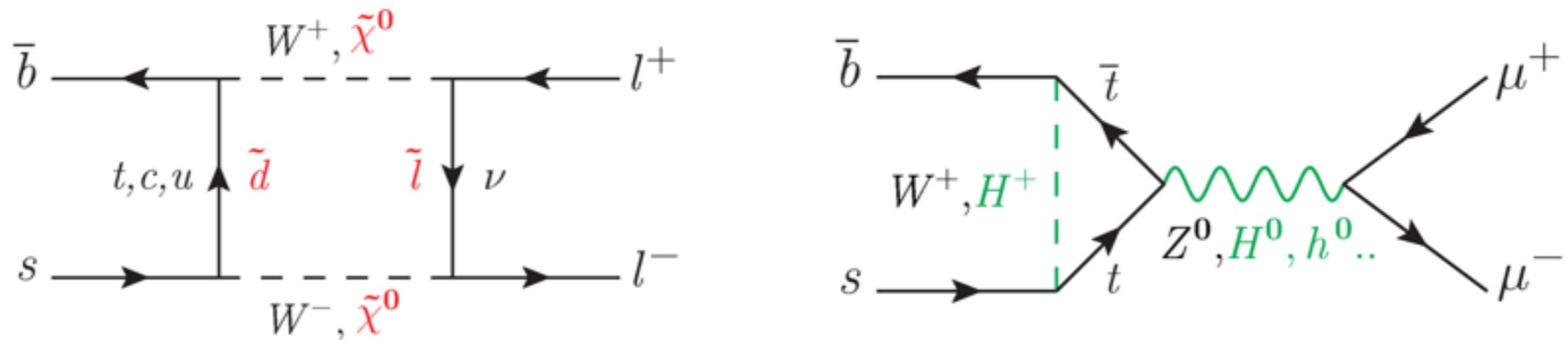
1705.00929 Ferruccio Feruglio, Paride Paradisi, Andrea Pattori

On the Importance of Electroweak Corrections for B Anomalies



# INDIRECT NP SEARCHES: NON-MAIN STREAM

- Main stream: BSM effects hide in loop processes



- Non-main stream:

**Consider BSM effects in non-leptonic tree-level decays?**

- typically not considered, but: **Bauer, Dunn; hep-ph/1006.1629** as an explanation for the dimuon asymmetry
- can clearly not be O(100%), but what about 20%?

# NP IN TREE-LEVEL DECAYS



*Do a systematic study of tree-level observables that are both well known in experiment and theory*

## Main Chapters

Introduction

Why Time Dilation must be impossible

$$C_{1,2}^{SM} \rightarrow C_{1,2}^{SM} + \Delta C_{1,2}$$

4.3 Constraints from  $b \rightarrow u\bar{u}d$  transitions . . . . .

4.3.1  $R_{\pi\pi}$  . . . . .

4.3.2  $S_{\pi\pi}$  and  $S_{\rho\pi}$  . . . . .

4.3.3  $R_{\rho\rho}$  . . . . .

4.4 Constraints from  $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d$  transitions . . . . .

4.4.1  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}\pi^-$  . . . . .

4.4.2  $S_{D^{*h}}$  . . . . .

4.5 Observables constraining  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}d$  transitions . . . . .

4.5.1  $M_{12}^d$  . . . . .

4.5.2  $B \rightarrow X_d\gamma$  . . . . .

4.6 Constraints from  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  transitions . . . . .

4.6.1  $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s\gamma$  . . . . .

4.6.2  $\text{Sin}(2\beta_d)$  . . . . .

4.7 Constraints using multiple channels observables:  $a_{sl}^s, a_{sl}^d$  and  $\Delta\Gamma$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{eff} = \frac{V_{cb}V_{ud}^*}{\sqrt{2}} (C_1\hat{Q}_1 + C_2\hat{Q}_2)$$

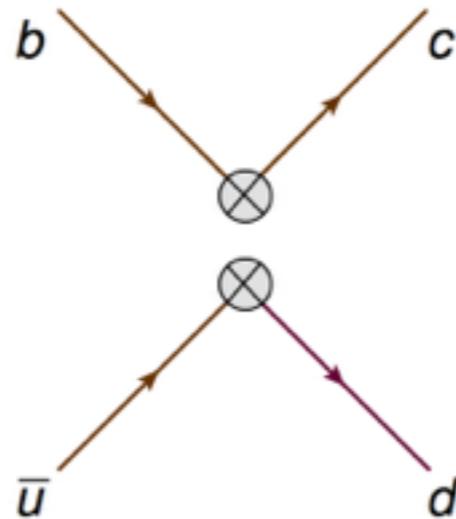


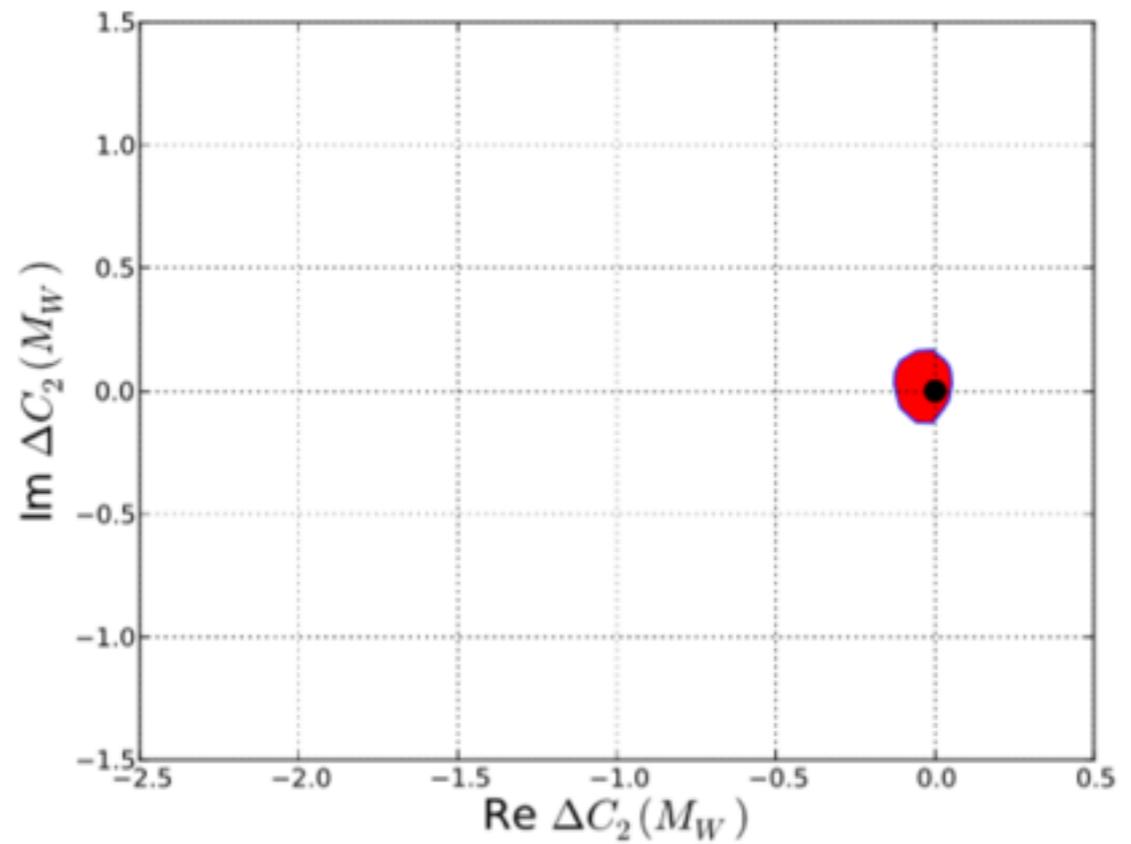
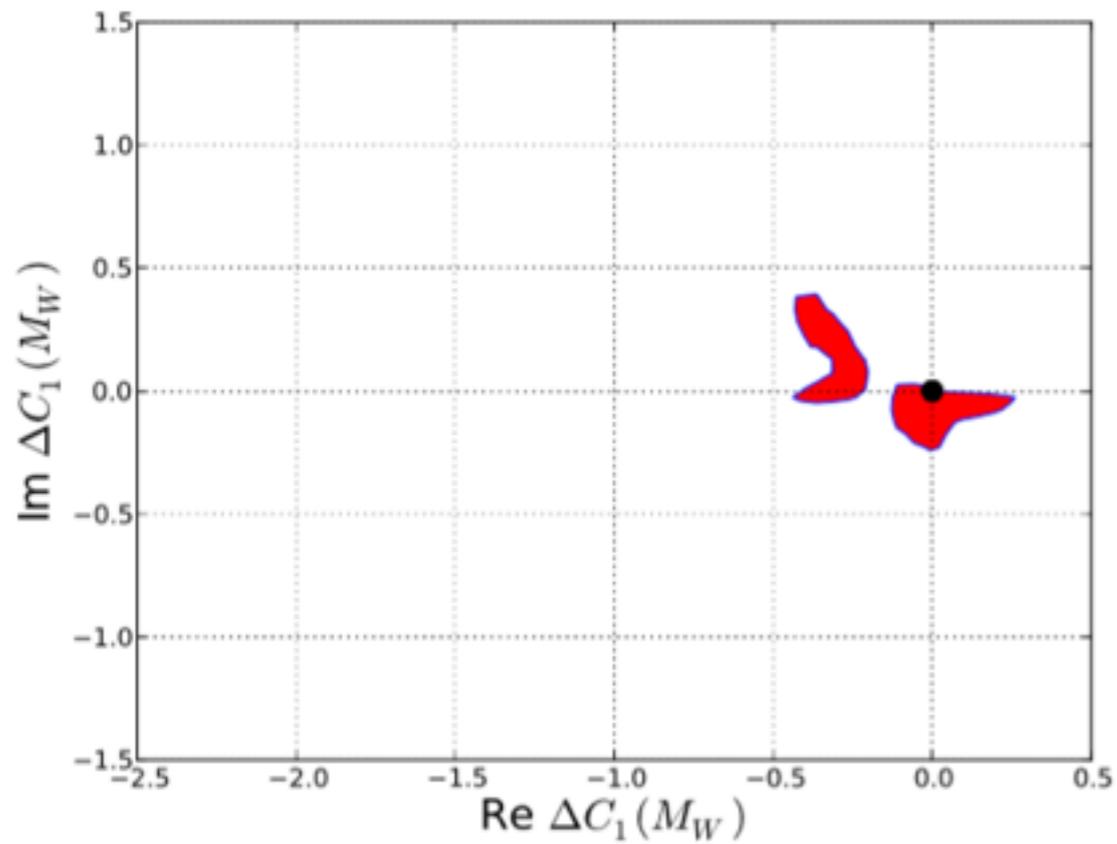
IMAGE Anyone else get these weird emails from Gabor Fekete? (1,img) submitted 2 years ago by Astrokiwi Astrophysics 72 comments share

$t_a = \frac{1}{\omega}$   
 $\omega = 2\pi \cdot f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C}}$   
 $N = h/2\pi = m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega$   
 $s_a = \frac{c^2}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$   
 $r \cdot \omega = c$   
 $m \cdot r \cdot \omega = m \cdot c$   
 $m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega^2 = m \cdot c^2$   
 $F_{cf} = m \cdot r \cdot \omega^2$   
 $r = A = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$   
 $F_a = E_{em} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$   
 $a, F_a, c, P, E_k$   
 $m = 7.3724191 \cdot 10^{-51} \text{ kgs} \cdot \Delta f = \dots \text{ kg}$   
 $f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$   
 $E_{em} = h \cdot f = \frac{1}{2} C \cdot U^2 + \frac{1}{2} L \cdot I^2$  the effect cross-section  
 $A_e = 2r \cdot d$

# NP IN TREE-LEVEL DECAYS

---

Result:



What does this mean?

Is this an important effect?

# NP IN TREE-LEVEL DECAYS

---

- Decay rate difference of neutral Bd mesons,  $\Delta\Gamma_d$ , can be enhanced by several 100%

work triggered by D0 di-muon asymmetry - **Borissov**  
work triggered ATLAS measurement of  $\Delta\Gamma_d$  - **Borissov**

**On new physics in**

**Bobeth, Haisch, Lenz, Pecjak, Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi**  
JHEP 1406 (2014) 040

- Extraction of CKM angle  $\gamma$  can be modified by several degrees

SM precision: 1 ppm

Experimental precision: now 6deg, future 1 deg

**NP effects in tree-level decay and the precision of  $\gamma$**

**Brod, Lenz, Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi Alexander Lenz**  
Rev.Mod.Phys. 88 (2016) no.4,045002

- More profound analysis in progress

**AL, Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi**

till now only SM Dirac structures

# NP IN RARE B DECAYS AND MIXING

Is there a connection between mixing and rare decays?

Charming new physics in rare B-decays and mixing

Jaeger, Kirk, Lenz, Leslie

arXiv: 1701.09183

Consider NP in tree-level  $b \rightarrow ccs$  traditions with general Dirac structures

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{c\bar{c}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{cb} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (C_i^c Q_i^c + C_i^{c'} Q_i^{c'})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1^c &= (\bar{c}_L^i \gamma_\mu b_L^j)(\bar{s}_L^j \gamma^\mu c_L^i), & Q_2^c &= (\bar{c}_L^i \gamma_\mu b_L^i)(\bar{s}_L^j \gamma^\mu c_L^j), \\ Q_3^c &= (\bar{c}_R^i b_L^j)(\bar{s}_L^j c_R^i), & Q_4^c &= (\bar{c}_R^i b_L^i)(\bar{s}_L^j c_R^j). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

This affects rare decays and mixing/lifetimes:

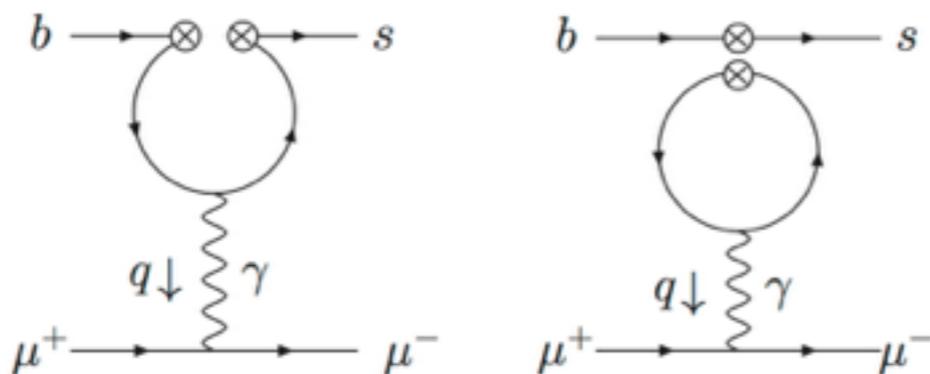


FIG. 1. Leading Feynman diagrams for CBSM contributions to rare and semileptonic decays. With our choice of Fierz-ordering, only the diagram on the left is relevant.

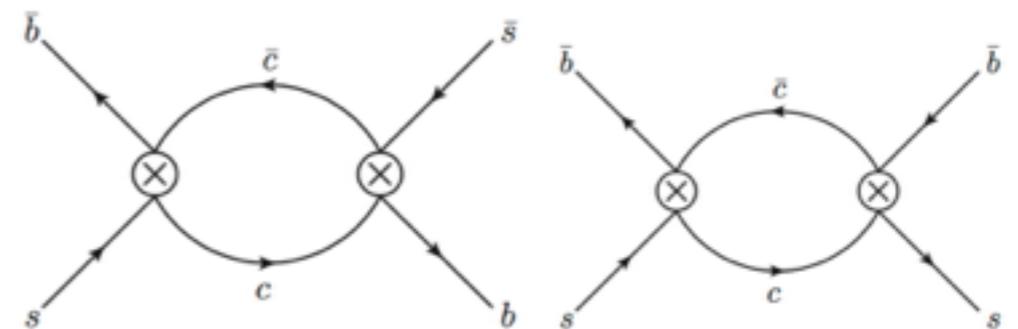


FIG. 2. Leading Feynman diagrams for CBSM contributions to the width difference  $\Delta\Gamma_s$  (left) and the lifetime ratio  $\tau(B_s)/\tau(B_d)$  (right).

# NP IN RARE B DECAYS

$C_7$  and  $C_9$  depend on different new physics contributions!

New physics contributions to rare b decays are now  $q^2$  dependent!

Interesting RGE effects

$$\Delta C_9^{\text{eff}}(q^2) = \left( C_{1,2}^c - \frac{C_{3,4}^c}{2} \right) h - \frac{2}{9} C_{3,4}^c,$$

$$\Delta C_7^{\text{eff}}(q^2) = \frac{m_c}{m_b} \left[ (4C_{9,10}^c - C_{7,8}^c) y + \frac{4C_{5,6}^c - C_{7,8}^c}{6} \right]$$

with  $C_{x,y}^c = 3\Delta C_x^c + \Delta C_y^c$  and the loop functions

$$h(q^2, m_c, \mu) = -\frac{4}{9} \left[ \ln \frac{m_c^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{2}{3} + (2+z)a(z) - z \right],$$

$$y(q^2, m_c, \mu) = -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \ln \frac{m_c^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{3}{2} + 2a(z) \right],$$

where  $a(z) = \sqrt{|z-1|} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{z-1}}$  and  $z = 4m_c^2/q^2$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta C_1(\mu) \\ \Delta C_2(\mu) \\ \Delta C_3(\mu) \\ \Delta C_4(\mu) \\ \Delta C_7^{\text{eff}}(\mu) \\ \Delta C_9(\mu) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.12 & -0.27 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.27 & 1.12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.92 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.33 & 1.92 \\ 0.02 & -0.19 & -0.01 & -0.13 \\ 8.65 & 2.00 & -4.33 & -1.95 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta C_1(\mu_0) \\ \Delta C_2(\mu_0) \\ \Delta C_3(\mu_0) \\ \Delta C_4(\mu_0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

# NP IN MIXING & LIFETIMES

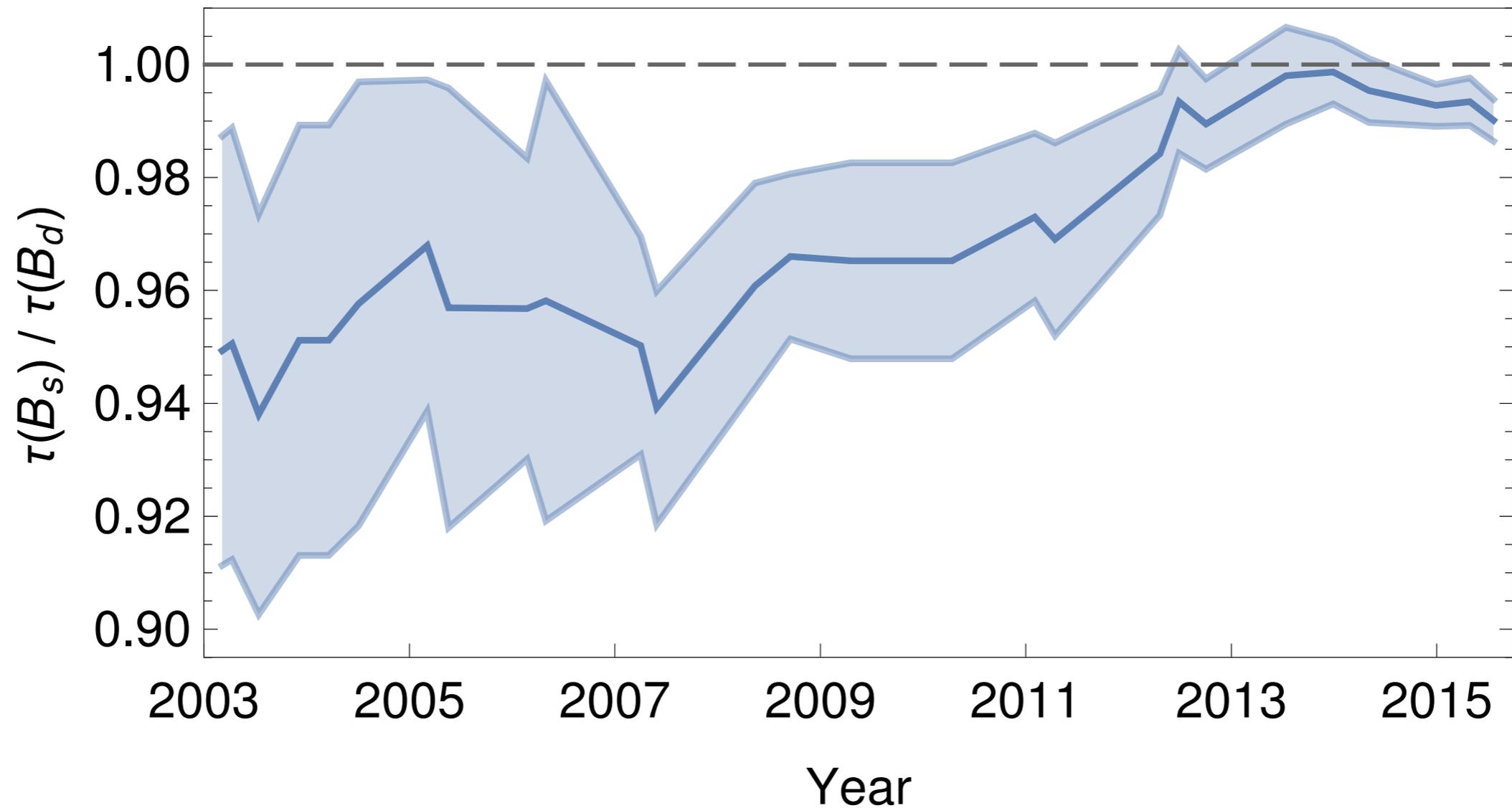
The decay rate difference of neutral B mesons is again a very strong constraint

$$\Gamma_{12}^{cc} = -G_F^2 (V_{cs}^* V_{cb})^2 m_b^2 M_{B_s} f_{B_s}^2 \frac{\sqrt{1-4x_c^2}}{576\pi} \times \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left[ 16(1-x_c^2)(4C_2^{c,2} + C_4^{c,2}) + 8(1-4x_c^2) \times \right. \\ & (12C_1^{c,2} + 8C_1^c C_2^c + 2C_3^c C_4^c + 3C_3^{c,2}) - 192x_c^2 \times \\ & (3C_1^c C_3^c + C_1^c C_4^c + C_2^c C_3^c + C_2^c C_4^c) \left. \right] B + 2(1+2x_c^2) \times \\ & (4C_2^{c,2} - 8C_1^c C_2^c - 12C_1^{c,2} - 3C_3^{c,2} - 2C_3^c C_4^c + C_4^{c,2}) \tilde{B}'_S \end{aligned} \right\}$$

The lifetime ratio of neutral B mesons is more or less exactly one in the SM  
 -> still more precise experimental values needed

$$\left( \frac{\tau_{B_s}}{\tau_{B_d}} \right)_{\text{NP}} = G_F^2 |V_{cb} V_{cs}|^2 m_b^2 M_{B_s} f_{B_s}^2 \tau_{B_s} \frac{\sqrt{1-4x_c^2}}{144\pi} \times \left\{ \begin{aligned} & (1-x_c^2) \left[ (4C_{1,2}^{c,2} + C_{3,4}^{c,2}) B_1 + 6(4C_2^{c,2} + C_4^{c,2}) \epsilon_1 \right] \\ & - 12x_c^2 (C_{1,2}^c C_{3,4}^c B_1 + 6C_2^c C_4^c \epsilon_1) - (1+2x_c^2) \times \\ & \left[ (4C_{1,2}^{c,2} + C_{3,4}^{c,2}) B_2 + 6(4C_2^{c,2} + C_4^{c,2}) \epsilon_2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (13)$$

# NP IN LIFETIMES



**Current experimental precision is not sufficient**

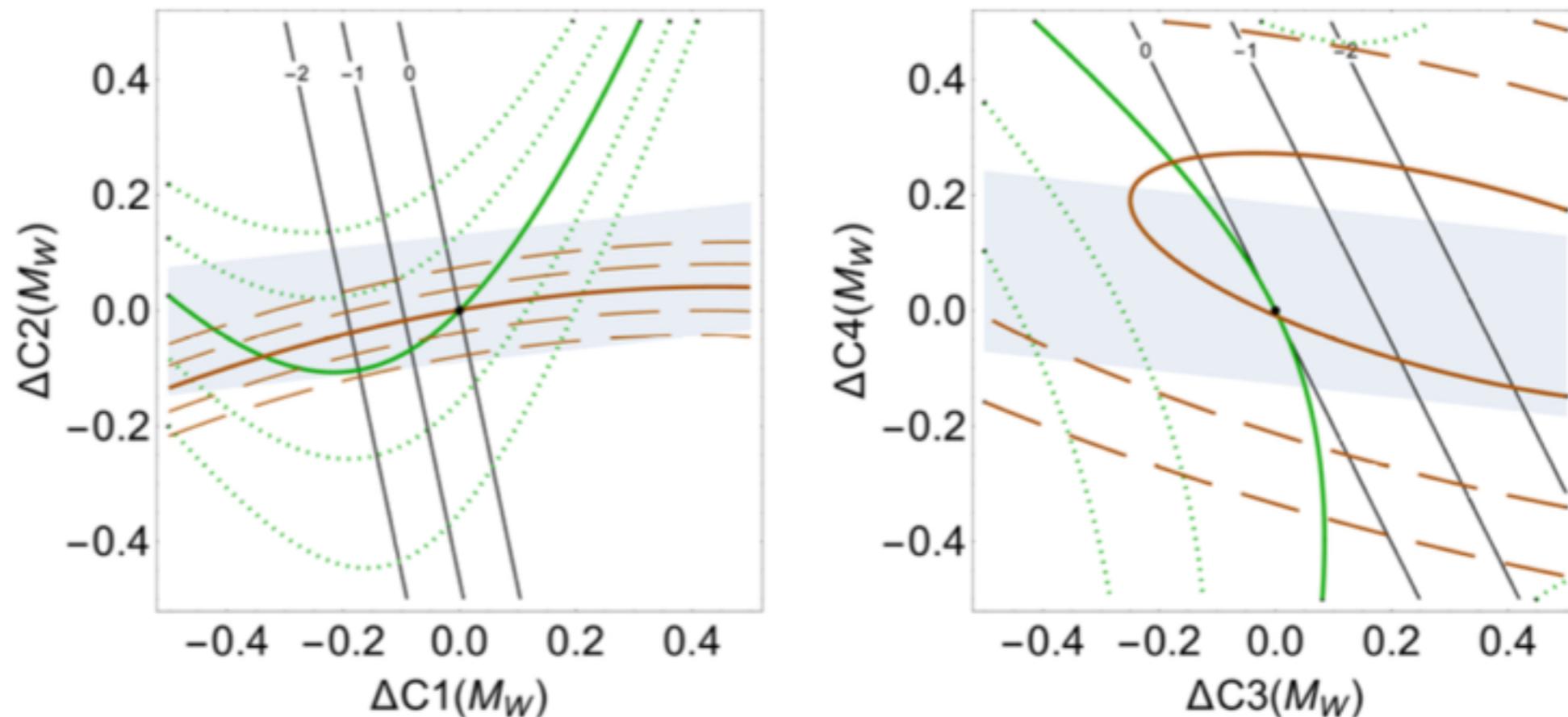
$B_s^0$

$1.505 \pm 0.005$  ps

$B_s^0/B^0 = 0.990 \pm 0.004$

# NP IN RARE B DECAYS & MIXING

- Deviation in some rare B-decays can be explained without violating other bounds



- it is possible that NP in rare decays is  $q^2$  dependent! (more profound study in progress: [Jaeger, Kirk, Lenz, Leslie](#))
- A UV complete model will typically produce loop-contributions to our anomalous observables (main-stream) but in general also new tree-level contributions (non main stream) - both have to be considered in the end!

# CONTENT

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- Introduction - Motivation for Flavour Physics
- **Message 1:** SM and CKM work perfectly
- **Message 2:** Many times experimental error is smaller than theoretical one
- **Message 3:** !!!Higher precision in theory needed!!!
- **Message 4:** !!!Standard assumptions might have to be reconsidered!!!
- **Message 5:** SM/CKM dominance gives important bounds on BSM models
- **Message 6:** There are very interesting anomalies
- **Message 7:** We are still waiting for a single 5 sigma deviation
- **Message 8:** Many observables have to be considered for BSM searches
- **Message 9:** Alternative paths for BSM searches can be interesting

**END**

