

MCDONNELL CENTER
FOR THE SPACE SCIENCES

A Tale of Two Anomalies: from LHCb to ANITA

Speaker: Yicong Sui

In collaboration with:

Wolfgang Altmannshofer, Bhupal Dev, Amarjit Soni

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Unification of Fundamental Interactions

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TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
CORPUS CHRISTI

Introduction of B-anomaly

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$$R_D = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\tau\bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\ell\bar{\nu})} \quad R_{D^*} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^*\tau\bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^*\ell\bar{\nu})}$$

BaBar, Belle : $\ell = e, \mu$

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Introduction of B-anomaly

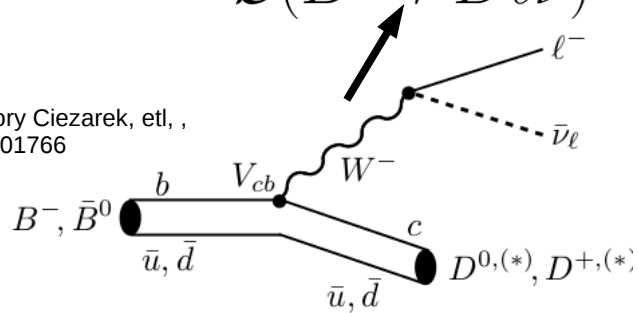
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Gregory Ciezarek, etl, ,
1703.01766



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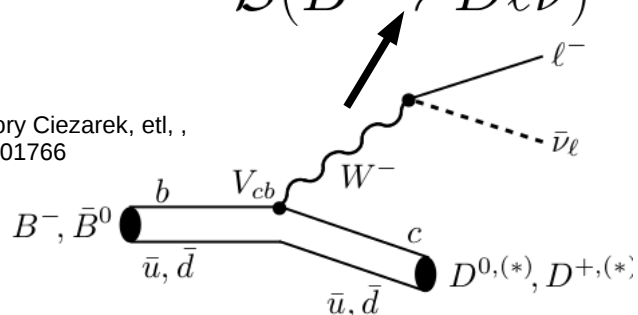
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$$R_D^{\text{SM}} = 0.299 \pm 0.003$$

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Florian U. Bernlochner, etl, 1703.05330

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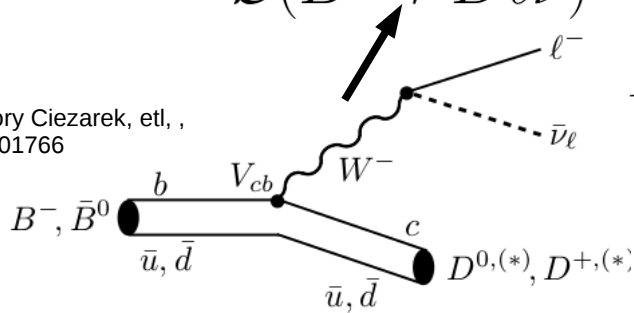
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PDG2018

Florian U. Bernlochner, etl, 1703.05330

Gregory Ciezarek, etl, ,
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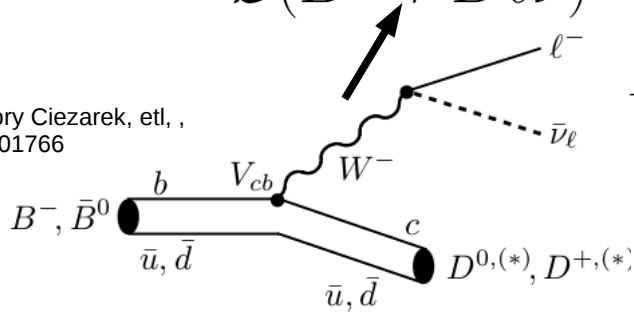
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2.4σ

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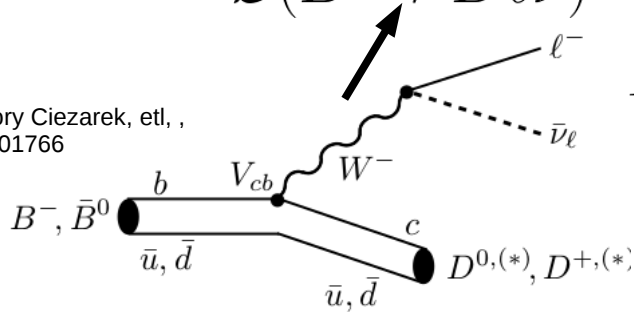
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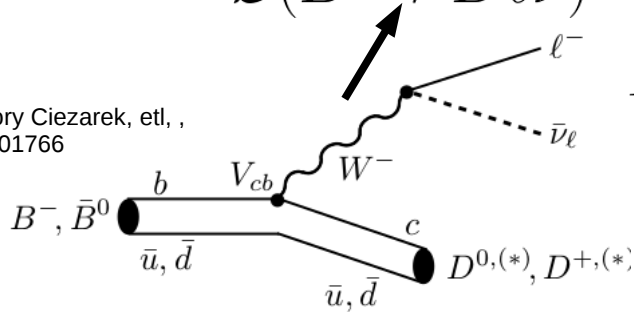
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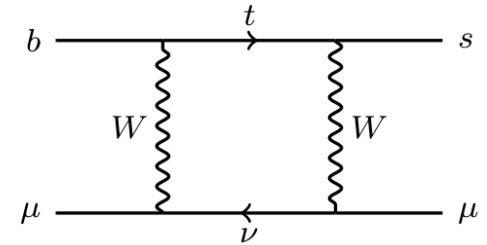
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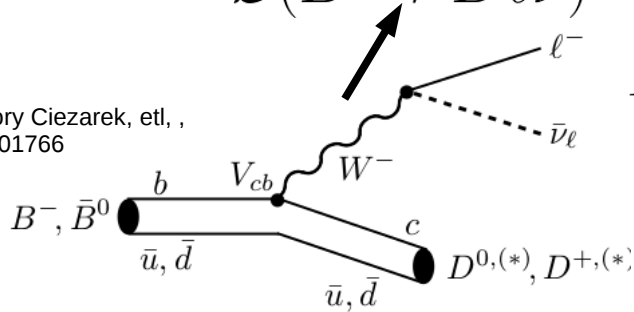
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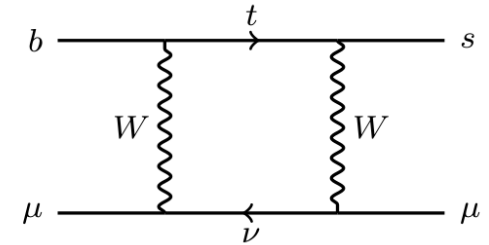
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$$R_{K^*}^{\text{SM}}|_{q^2 \in [1.1, 6] \text{ GeV}} = R_K^{\text{SM}} = 1.00 \pm 0.01.$$

Marzia Bordone, Gino Isidori, Andrea Pattori, 1605.07633

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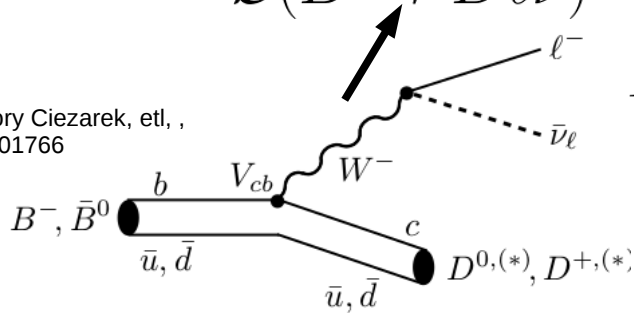
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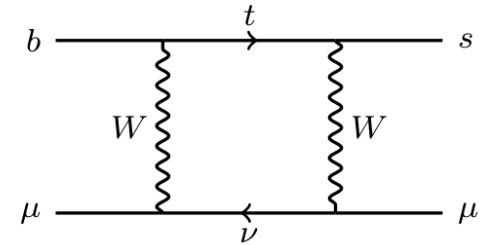
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for $1.1 \text{ GeV}^2 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2$ LHCb collaboration, 1903.09252

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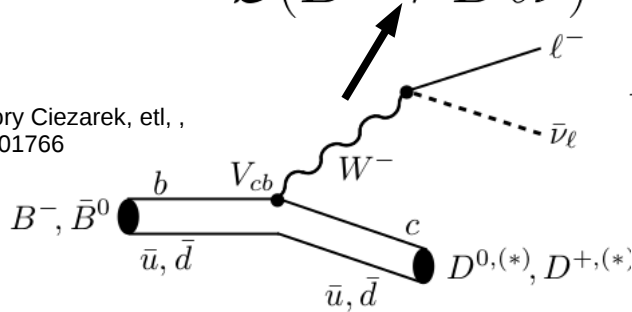
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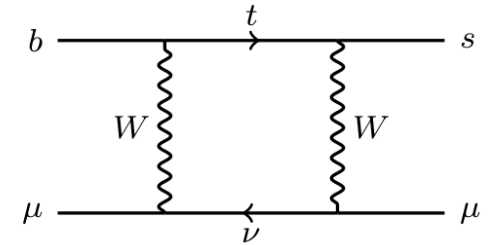
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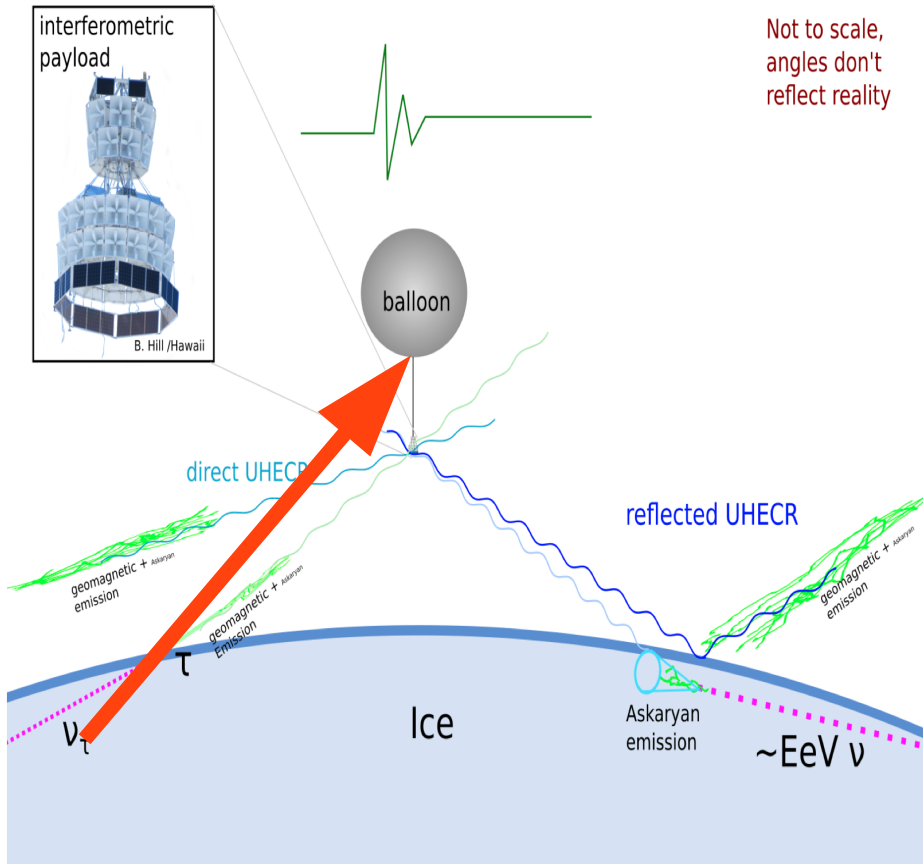
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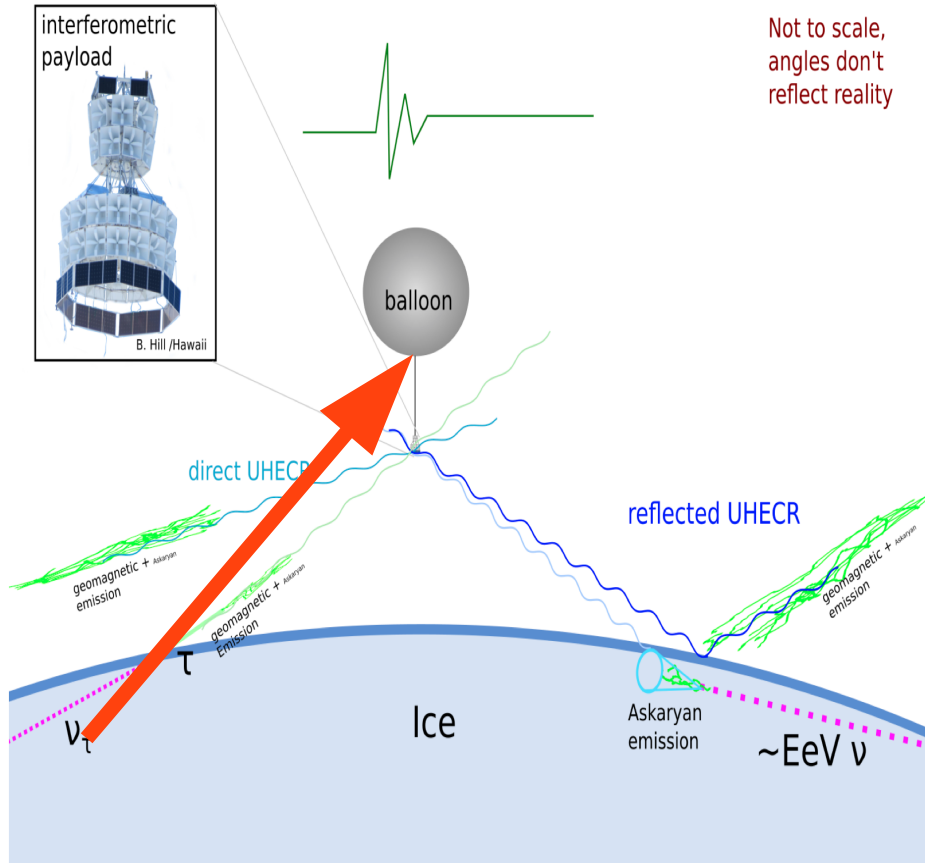
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Introduction of ANITA anomaly



The ANITA detection concepts, figure from Cosmin Deaconu

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TABLE I: ANITA-I,-III anomalous upward air showers.

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Altitude	2.56 km	2.75 km
Ice depth	3.53 km	3.22 km
El., Az.	$-27.4 \pm 0.3^\circ, 159.62 \pm 0.7^\circ$	$-35.0 \pm 0.3^\circ, 61.41 \pm 0.7^\circ$
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$E_{shower}^{(3)}$	0.6 ± 0.4 EeV	$0.56^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ EeV

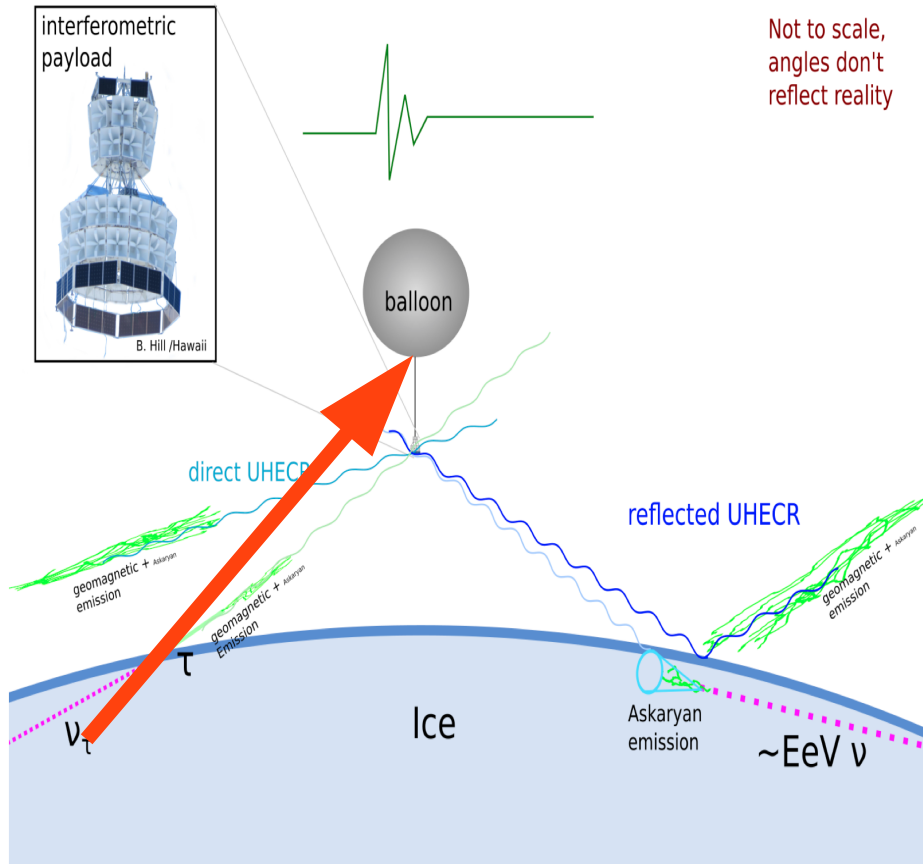
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Table from ANITA, 1803.05088

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Properties of the anomalous upward events

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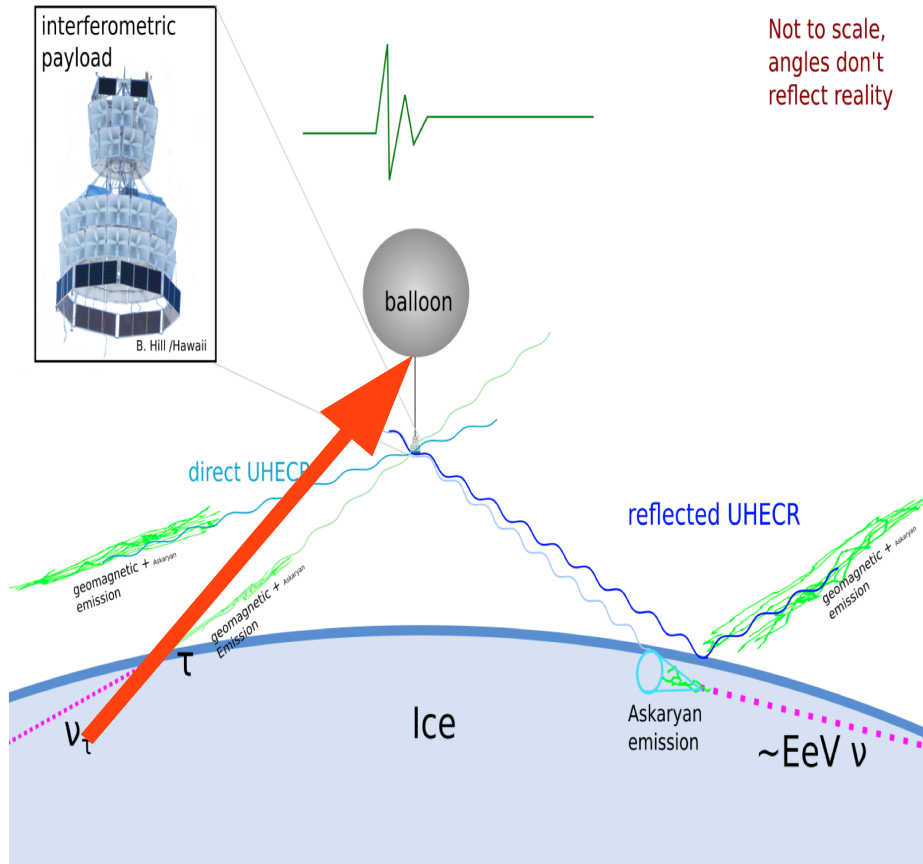
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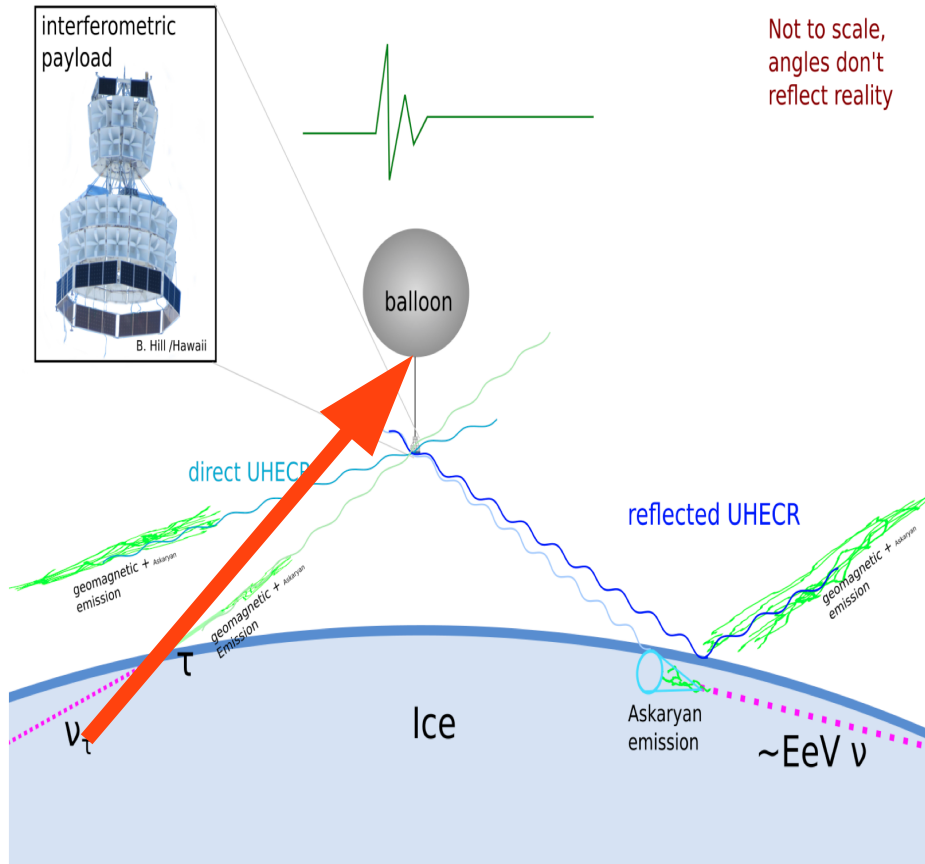
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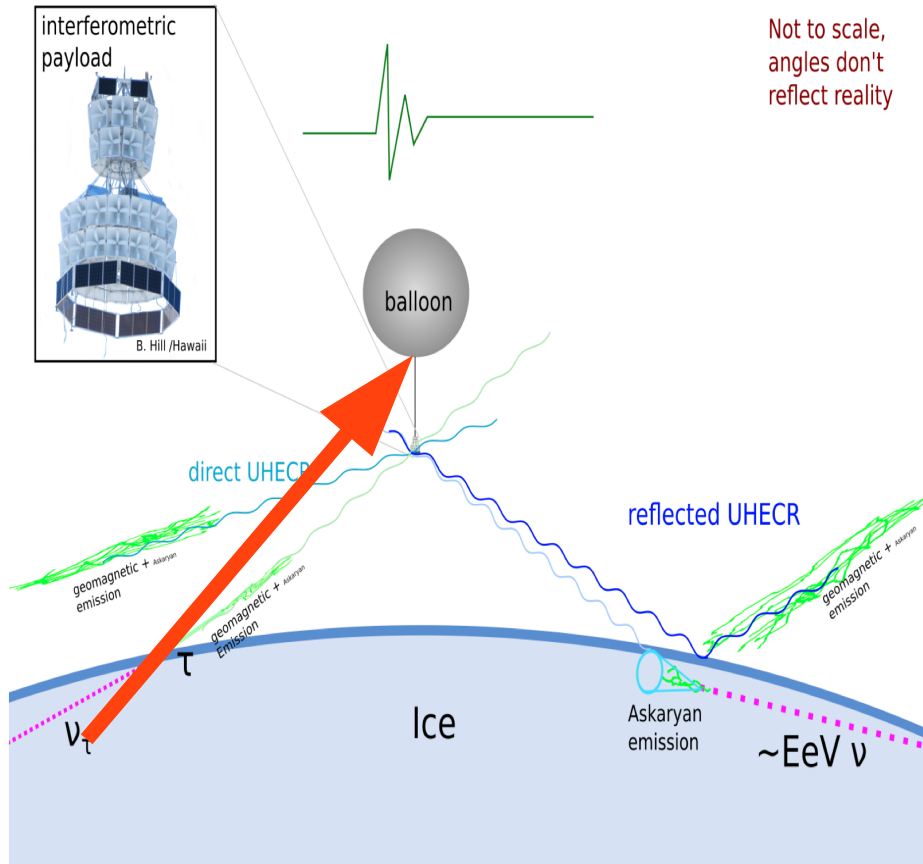
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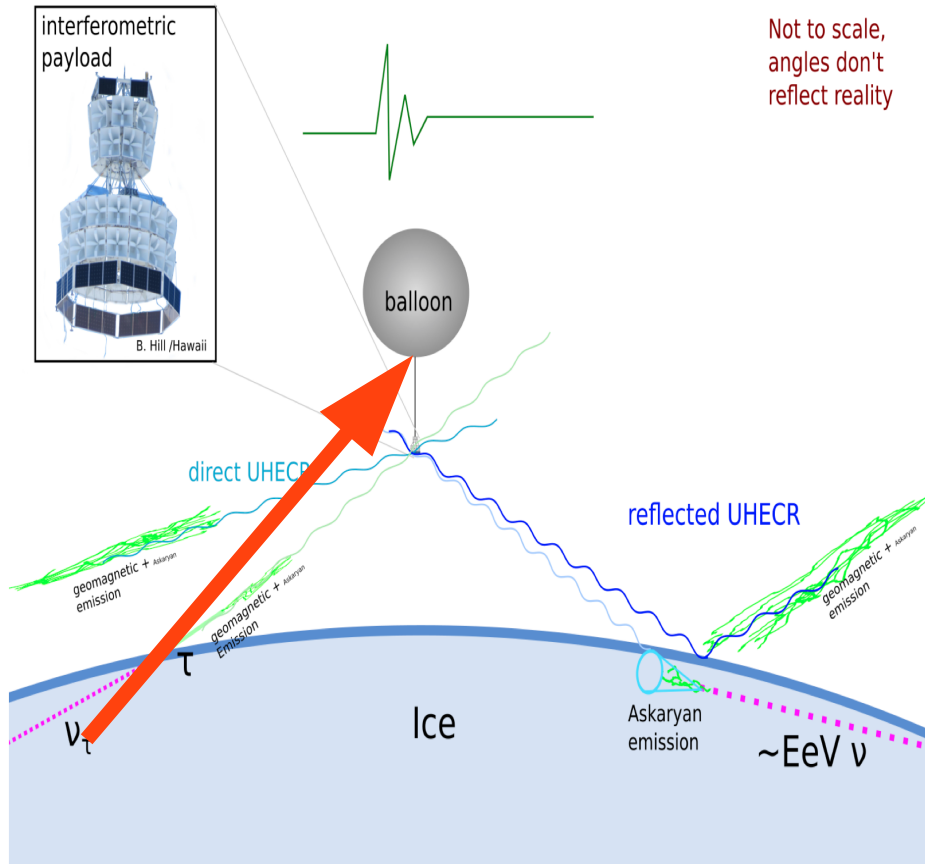
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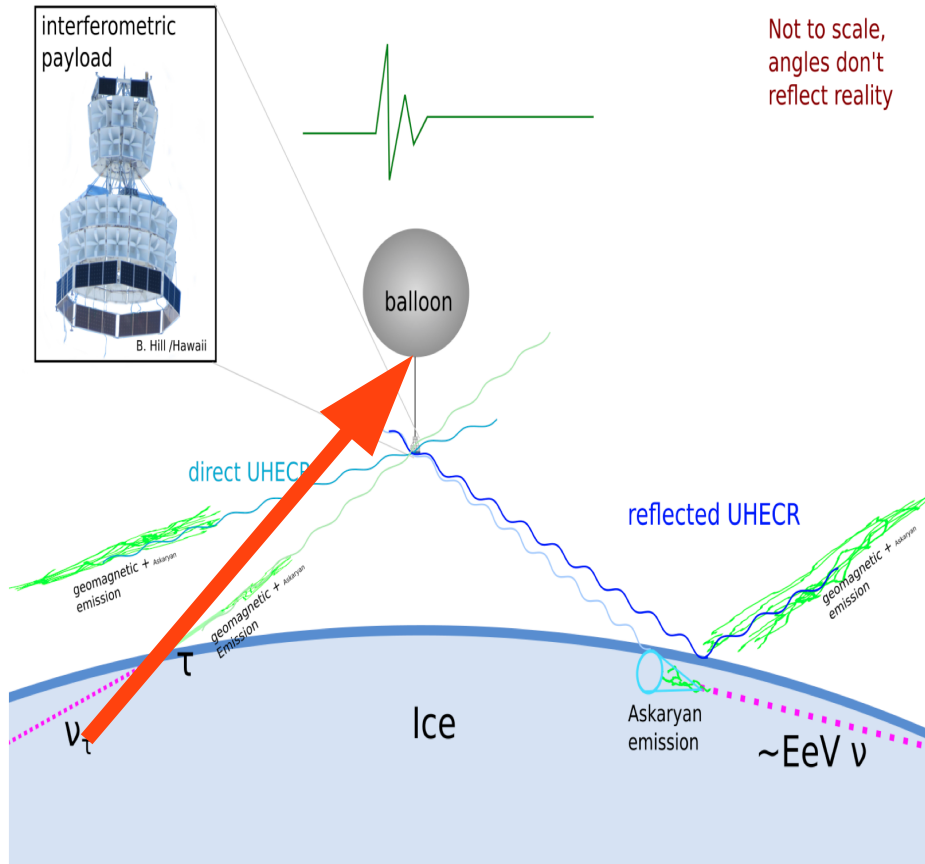
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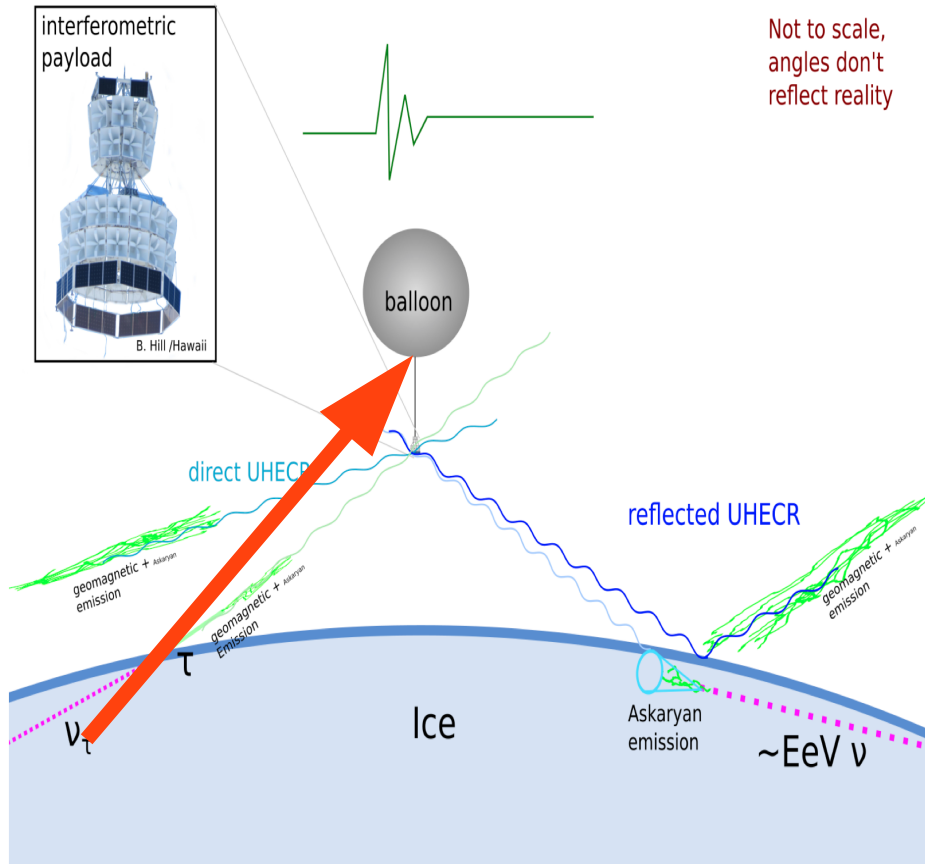
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Table from ANITA, 1803.05088

Introduction of ANITA anomaly



Not to scale,
angles don't
reflect reality

$R \sim 6400 \text{ km}$
 $D = 2R \cos(\theta) > 5700 \text{ km}$
 $l_{SM} \sim 300 \text{ km (in rock)}$

TABLE I: ANITA-I,-III anomalous upward air showers.

event, flight	3985267, ANITA-I	15717147, ANITA-III
date, time	2006-12-28,00:33:20UTC	2014-12-20,08:33:22.5UTC
Lat., Lon. ⁽¹⁾	-82.6559, 17.2842	-81.39856, 129.01626
Altitude	2.56 km	2.75 km
Ice depth	3.53 km	3.22 km
El., Az.	$-27.4 \pm 0.3^\circ$, $159.62 \pm 0.7^\circ$	$-35.0 \pm 0.3^\circ$, $61.41 \pm 0.7^\circ$
RA, Dec ⁽²⁾	282.14064, +20.33043	50.78203, +38.65498
$E_{shower}^{(3)}$	$0.6 \pm 0.4 \text{ EeV}$	$0.56^{+0.3}_{-0.2} \text{ EeV}$

The ANITA detection concepts, figure from Cosmin Deaconu

Properties of the anomalous upward events

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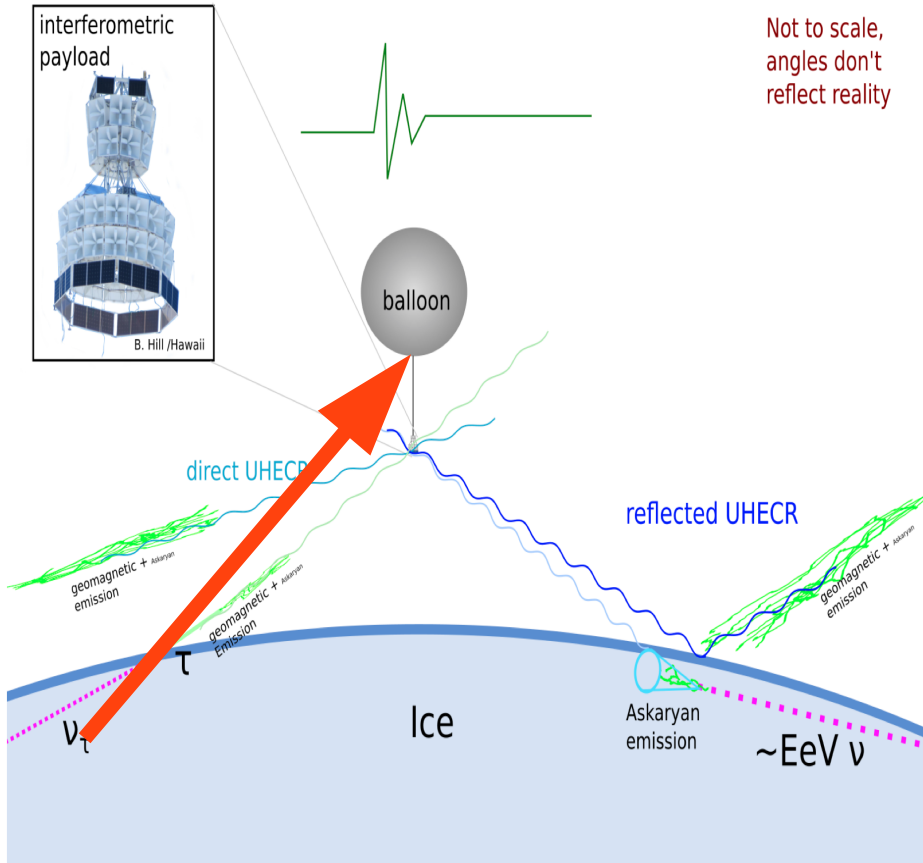
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Table from ANITA, 1803.05088

Introduction of ANITA anomaly

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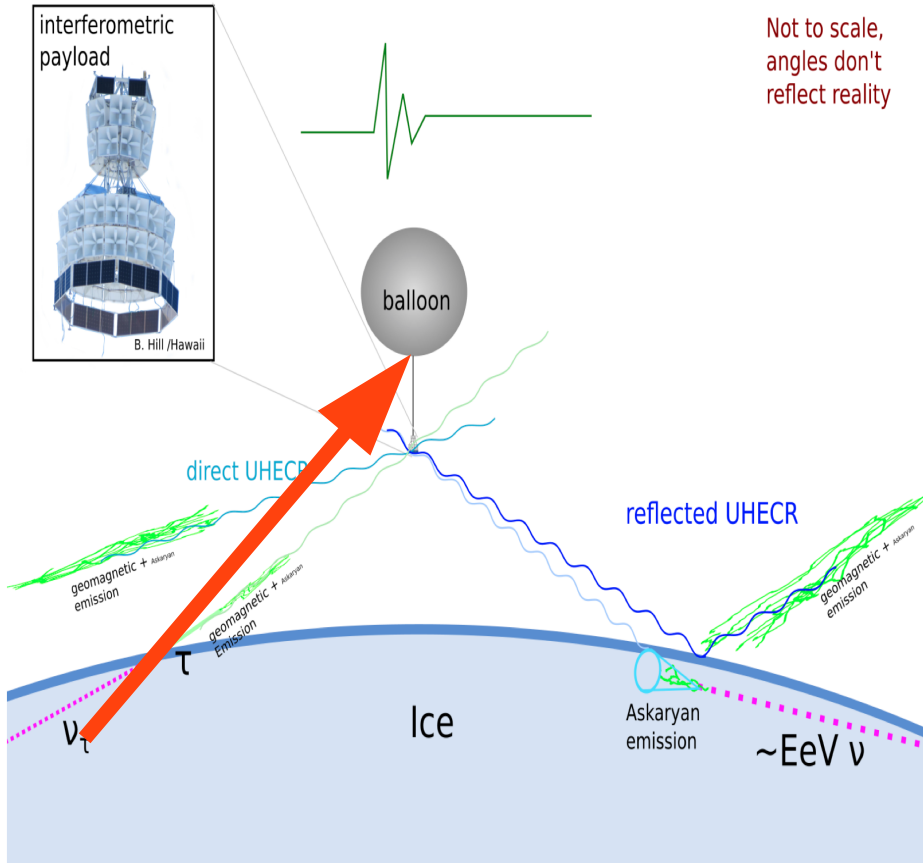
$$P_{\text{survival}} \sim 10^{-6} = 0.0001\%$$

Not to scale,
angles don't
reflect reality

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New Physics Interpretation to ANITA-anomaly

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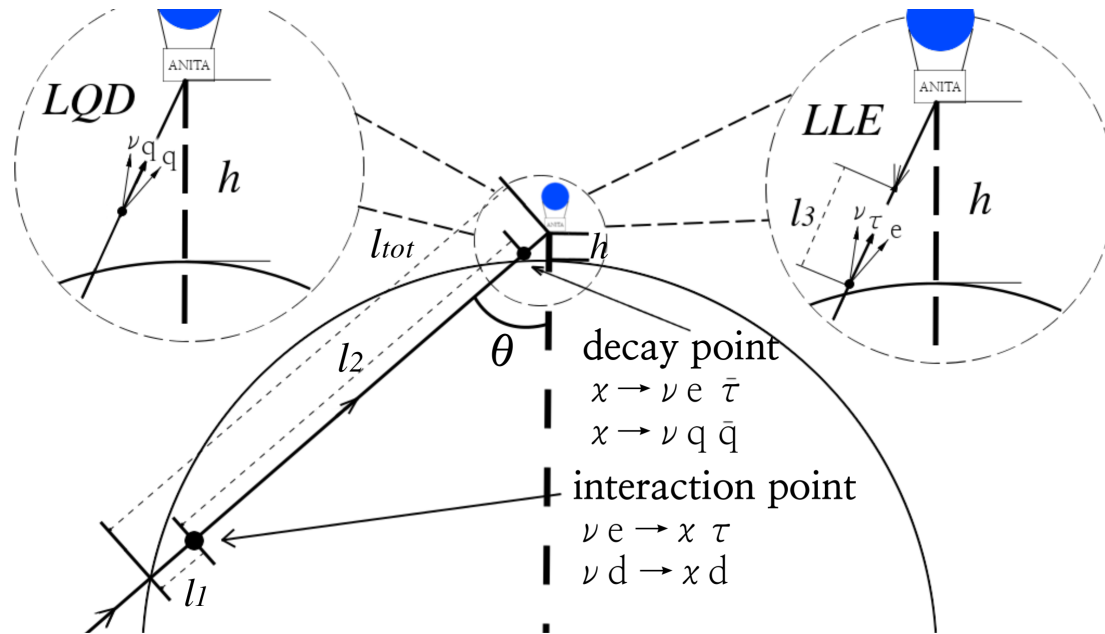
Long-lived neutral particle χ + TeV level mediator particle

Jack Collins and Bhupal Dev, **Yicong Sui**, 1810.08479

New Physics Interpretation to ANITA-anomaly

Long-lived neutral particle χ + TeV level mediator particle

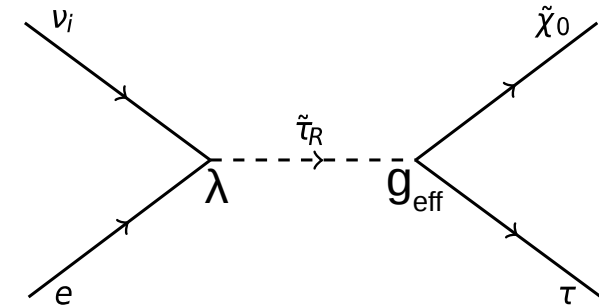
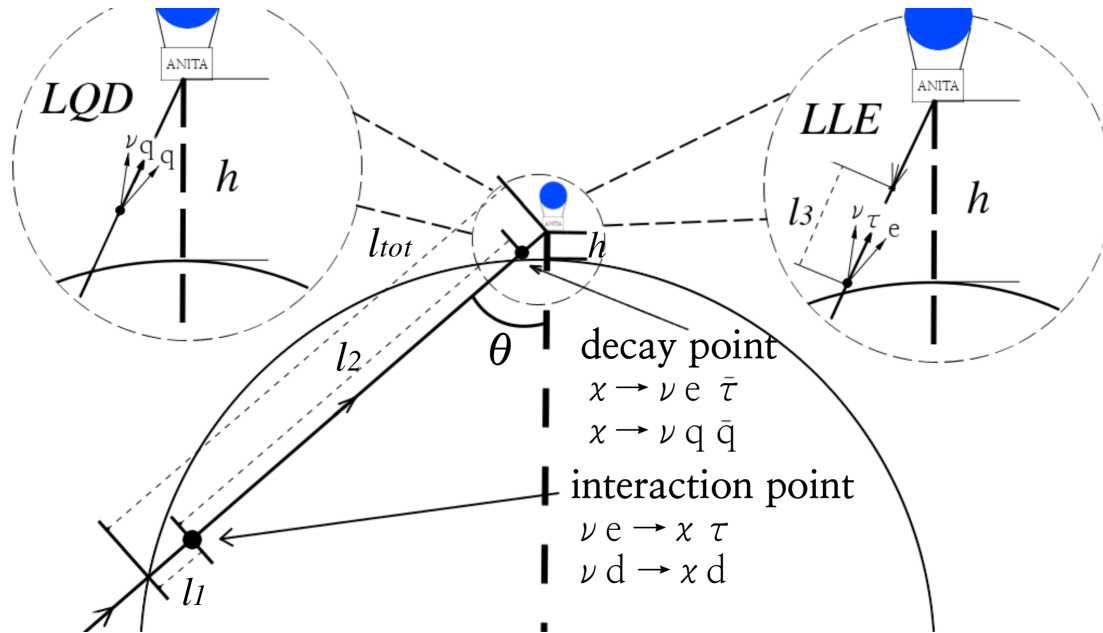
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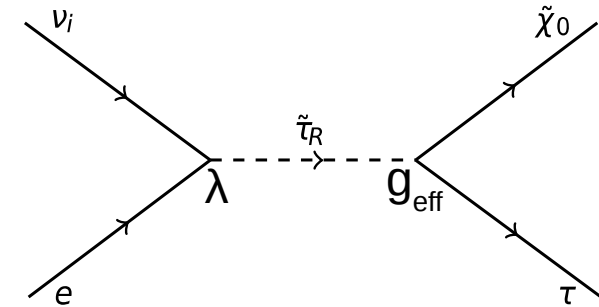
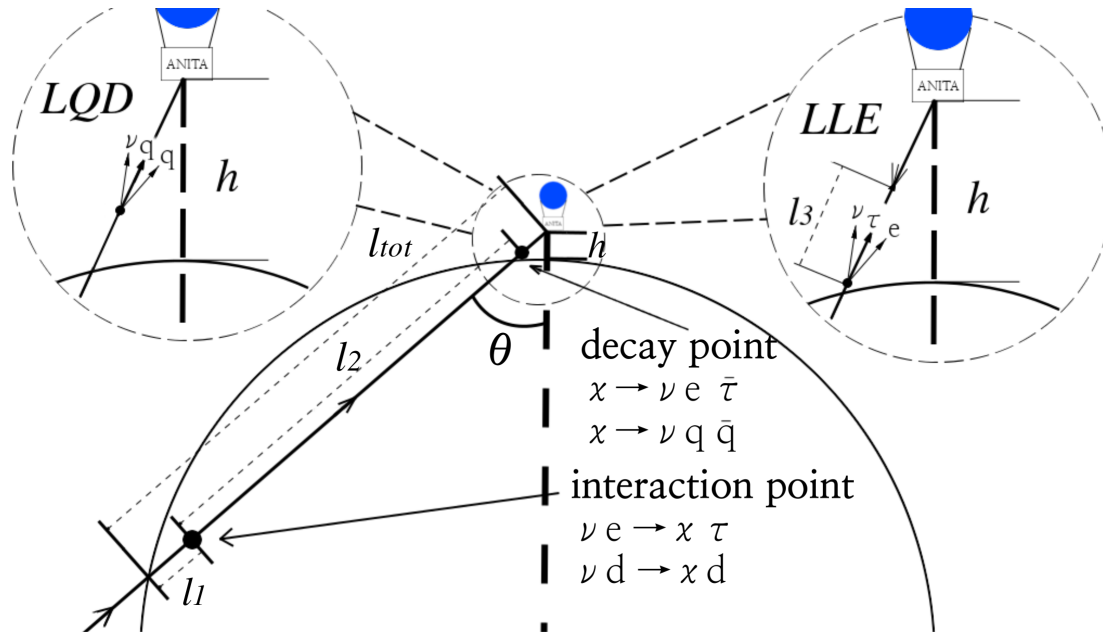


M. Carena, D. Choudhury, S. Lola, C. Quigg, Hep-ph/9804380;
 P. S. Bhupal Dev, Dilip Kumar Ghosh, Werner Rodejohann.1605.09743

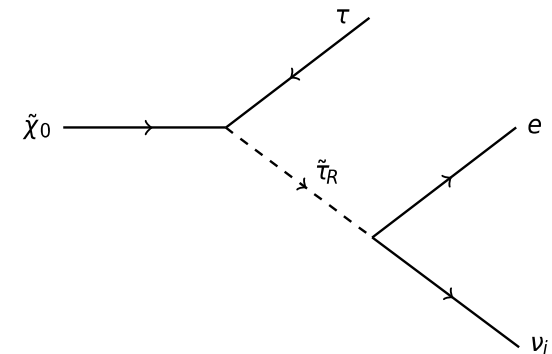
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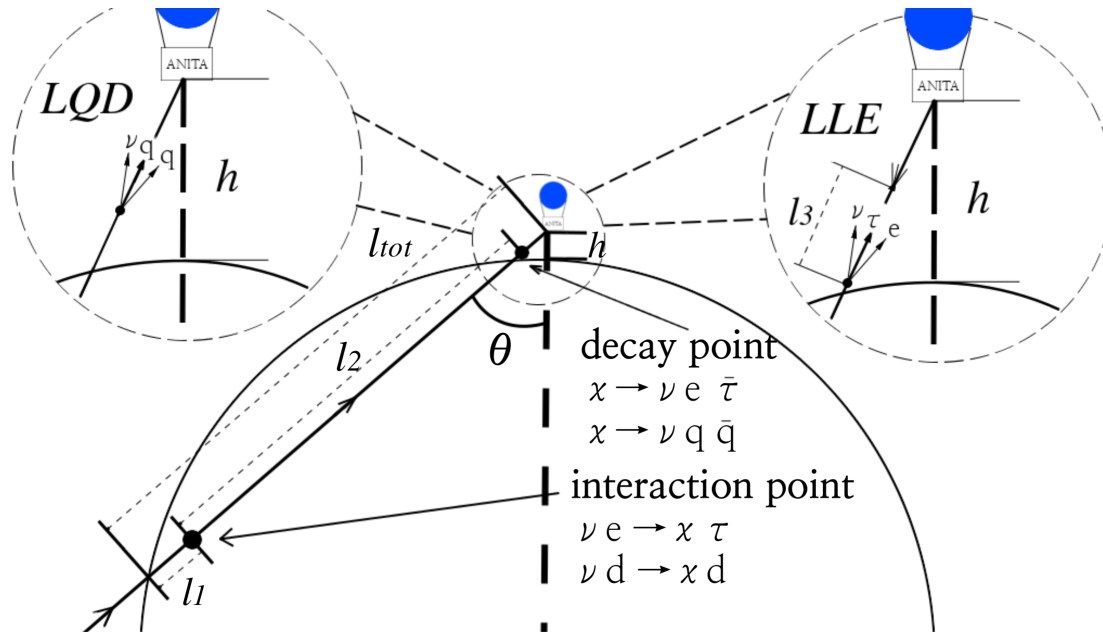
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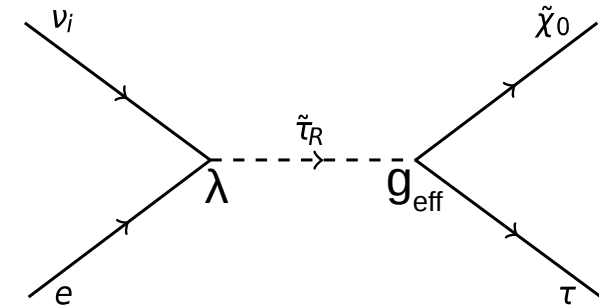
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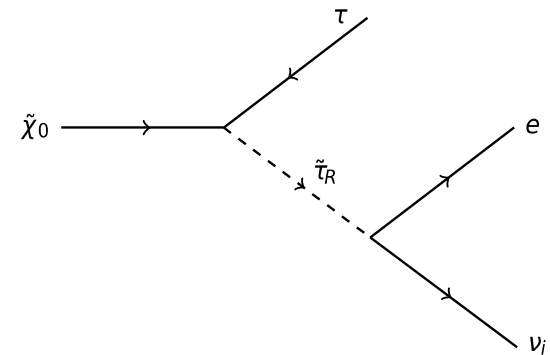
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RPV-SUSY



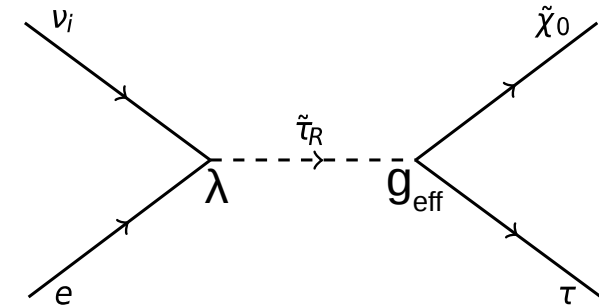
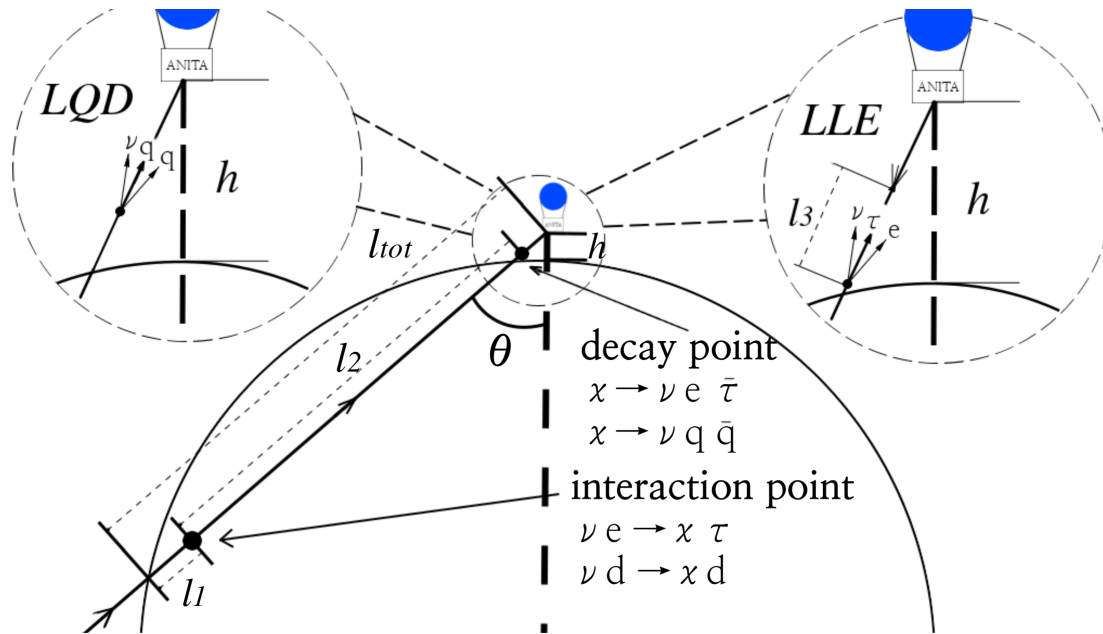
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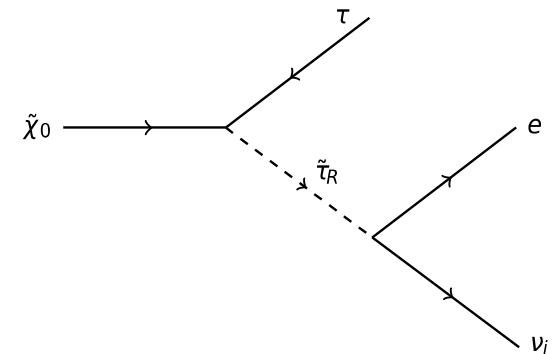
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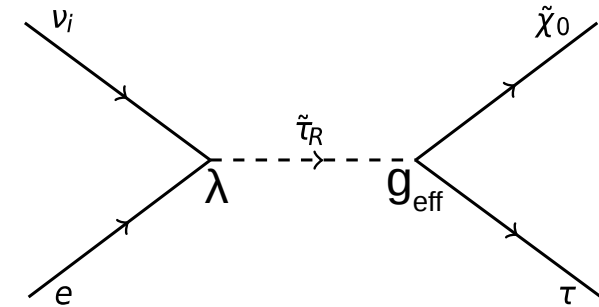
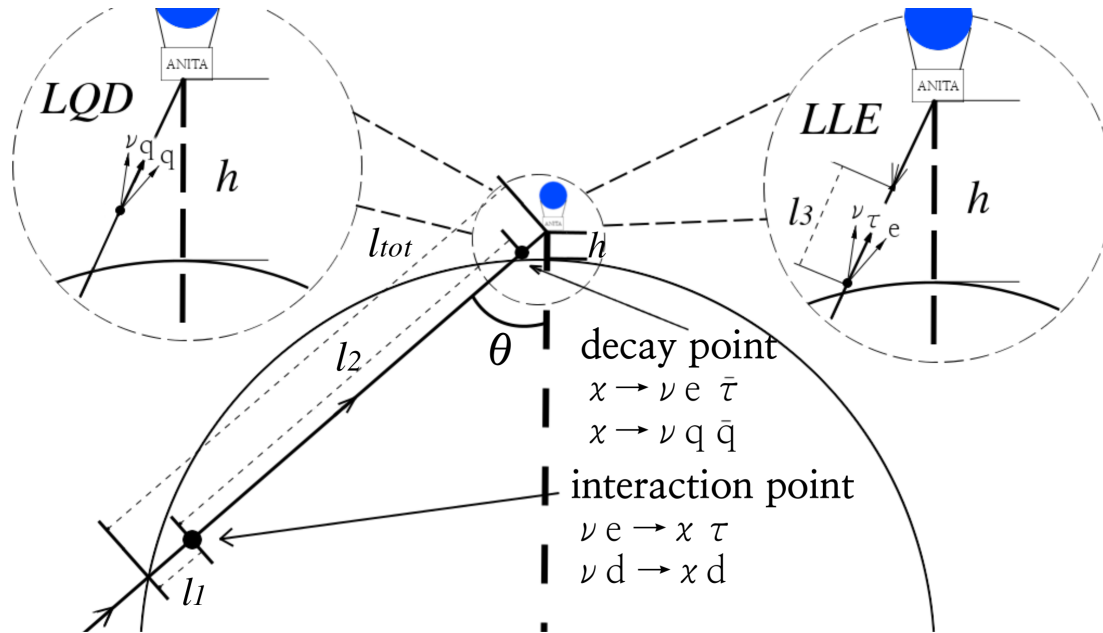
RPV-SUSY

$$W_{RPV} = \lambda_{ijk} L^i L^j \bar{E}^k + \lambda'_{ijk} L^i Q^j \bar{D}^k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}^i \bar{D}^j \bar{D}^k$$

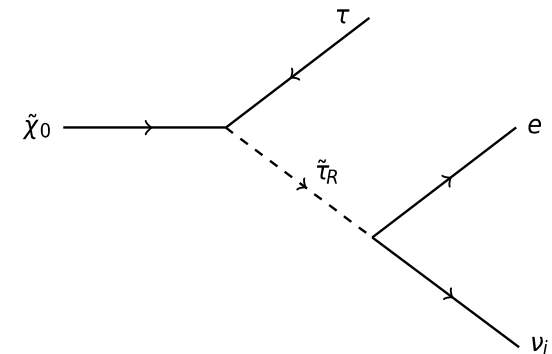
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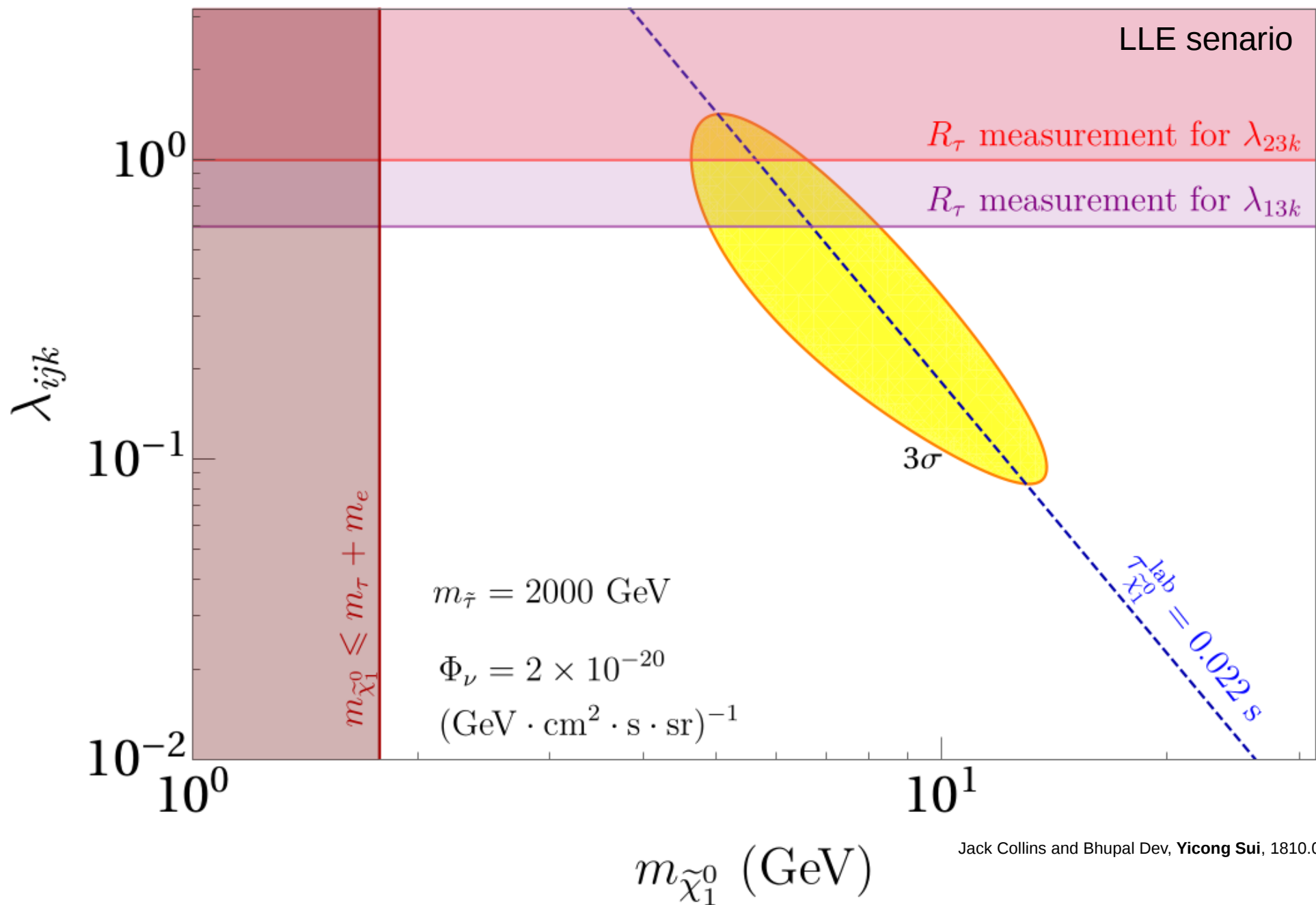


RPV-SUSY

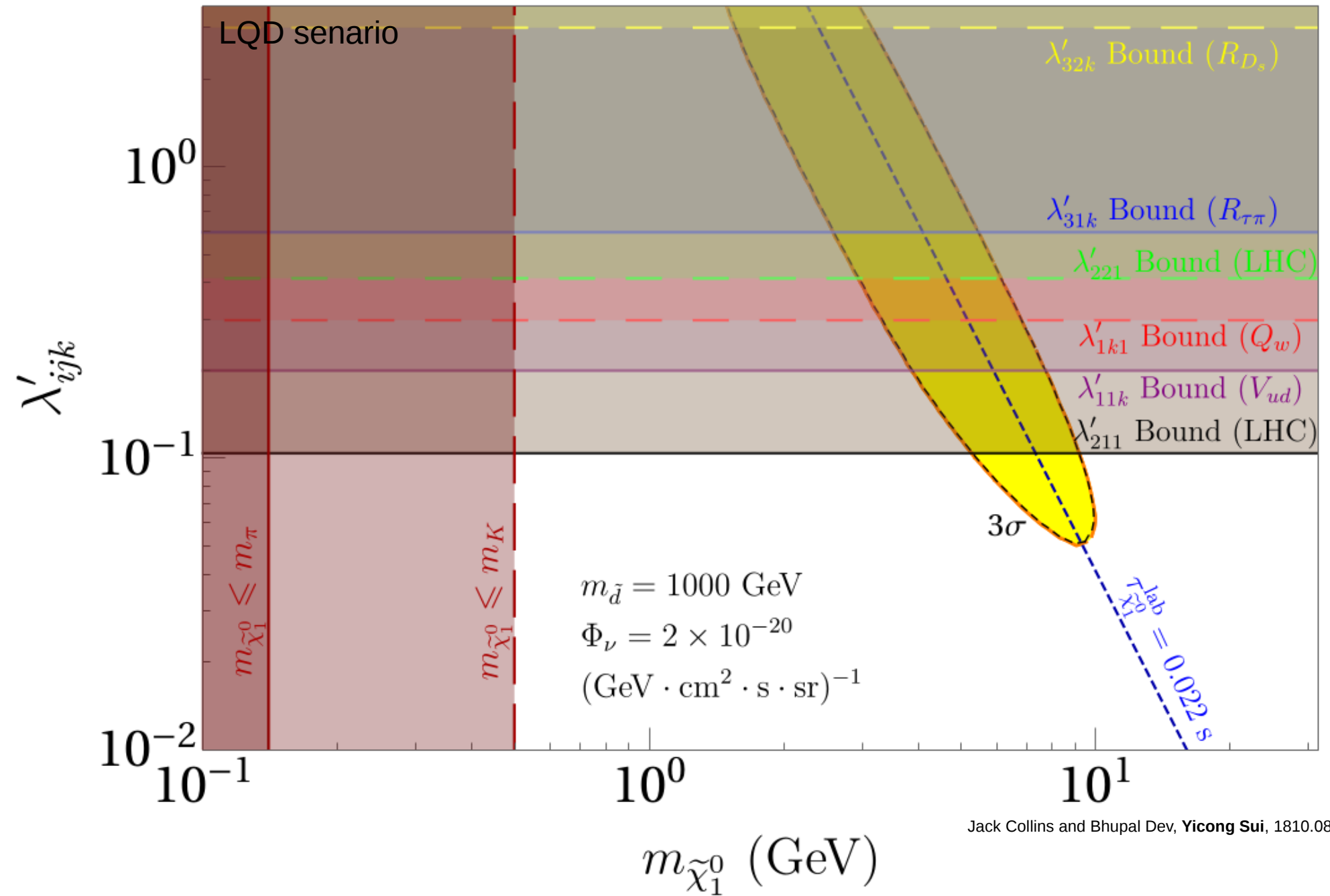
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$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{RPV} &= \frac{8\pi}{M_{\tilde{\tau}}^2} \text{Br}[\tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \nu + e] \cdot \text{Br}[\tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \chi + \tau] \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{M_{\tilde{\tau}}^2} \frac{|\lambda|^2}{|\lambda|^2 + g_{eff}^2} \frac{g_{eff}^2}{|\lambda|^2 + g_{eff}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(\chi \rightarrow \tau e \nu) \sim \frac{3\alpha \lambda_{i31}^2}{128\pi^2} \frac{M_\chi^5}{M_{\tilde{\tau}}^4}$$



Jack Collins and Bhupal Dev, Yicong Sui, 1810.08479



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RPV-SUSY Interpretation to B-anomaly: R_D R_{D^*}

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$$\mathcal{L}(b \rightarrow c l_i \bar{\nu}_{l'}) = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} (\delta_{ll'} + \Delta_{ll'}^c) \bar{\ell}_L^l \gamma^\mu \nu_L^{l'} \bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu b_L \quad \Delta_{ll'}^c = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4G_F} \frac{\lambda'_{l'33} \lambda'_{lj3}}{2m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \frac{V_{cj}}{V_{cb}}$$

N.G. Deshpande, Xiao-Gang He, 1608.04817

W. Altmannshofer, P. S. Bhupal Dev and A. Soni, 1704.06659

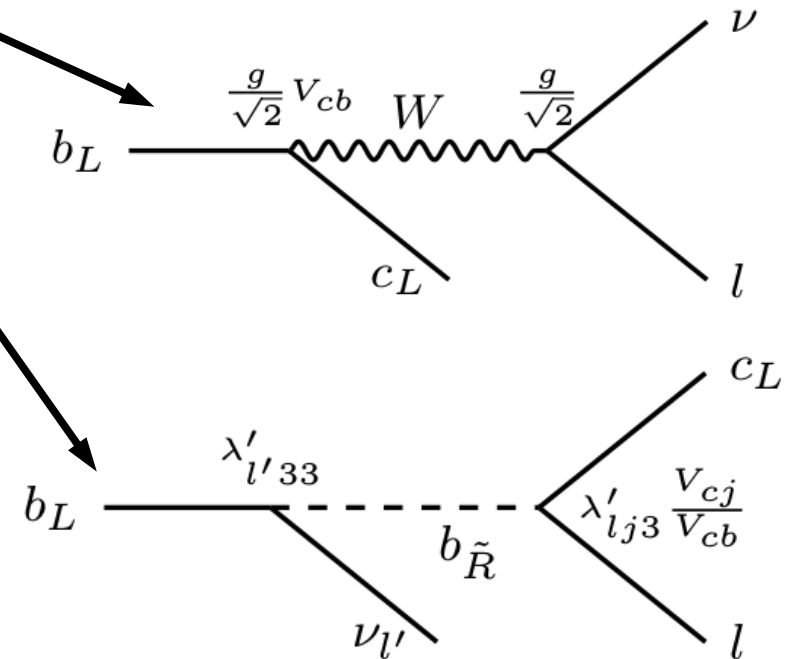
Sokratis Trifinopoulos, 1807.01638

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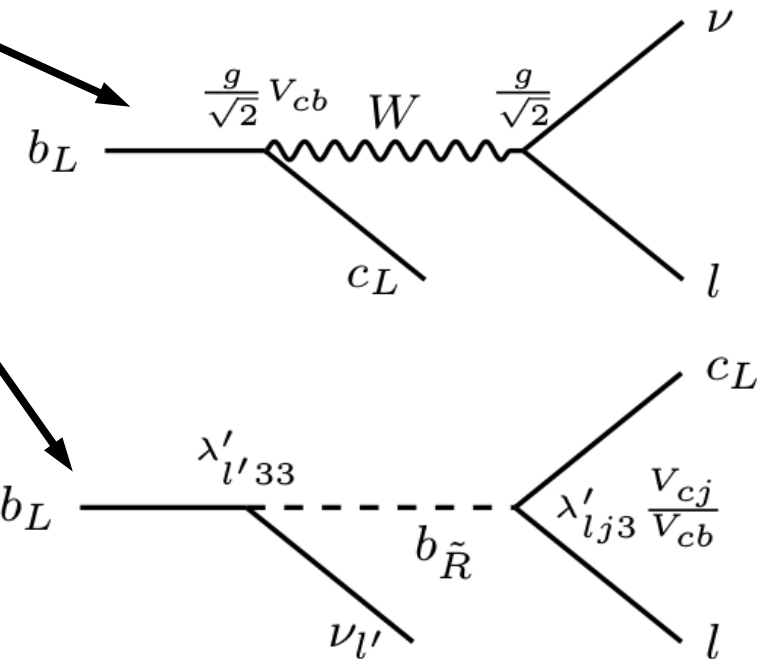
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$$\frac{R_D}{R_D^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{R_{D^*}}{R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}}} = \left| 1 + \frac{v^2}{2m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \text{Re}(X_c^\tau - X_c^{\mu \text{ or } \langle e, \mu \rangle}) \right|^2$$

$$X_c^\tau = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda'_{i33} \right) \left(\lambda'_{333} + \lambda'_{323} \frac{V_{cs}}{V_{cb}} + \lambda'_{313} \frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cb}} \right)$$

$$X_c^\mu = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda'_{i33} \right) \left(\lambda'_{233} + \lambda'_{223} \frac{V_{cs}}{V_{cb}} + \lambda'_{213} \frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cb}} \right) \Big|_{\text{LHCb}}$$

$$X_c^{\langle e, \mu \rangle} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda'_{i33} \right) \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\lambda'_{i33} + \lambda'_{i23} \frac{V_{cs}}{V_{cb}} + \lambda'_{i13} \frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cb}} \right) \Big|_{\text{BarBar+Belle}}$$



RPV-SUSY Interpretation to B-anomaly: $R_K R_{K^*}$

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Diganta Das, Chandan Hati, Girish Kumar, and Namit Mahajan, 1705.09188
Kevin Earla, Thomas Gregoire, 1806.01343

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$$\mathcal{O}_{9(10)} = (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu b_L) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu (\gamma_5) \ell),$$

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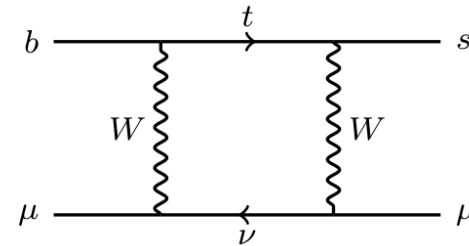
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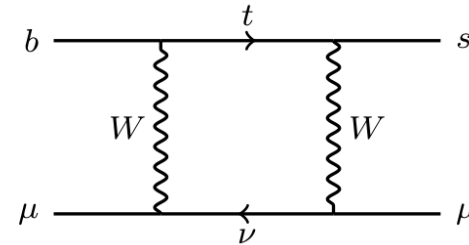
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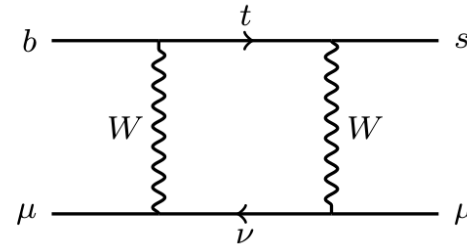
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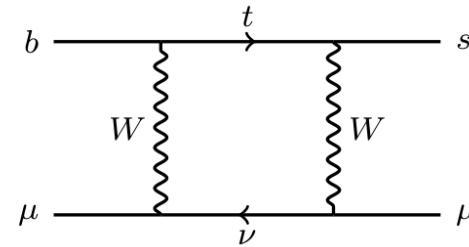
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$$(\delta C_9)^\mu = -(\delta C_{10})^\mu = \frac{m_t^2}{m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \frac{|\lambda'_{233}|^2}{16\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}} - \frac{v^2}{16m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \frac{X_{bs} X_{\mu\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}$$

$$- \frac{v^2}{16(m_{\tilde{t}_L}^2 - m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}^2)} \log \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_L}^2}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}^2} \right) \frac{X_{bs} X_{\mu\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}$$



$$X_{bs} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda'_{i33} \lambda'_{i23}, \quad X_{\mu\mu} = \sum_{j=1}^3 |\lambda'_{2j3}|^2$$

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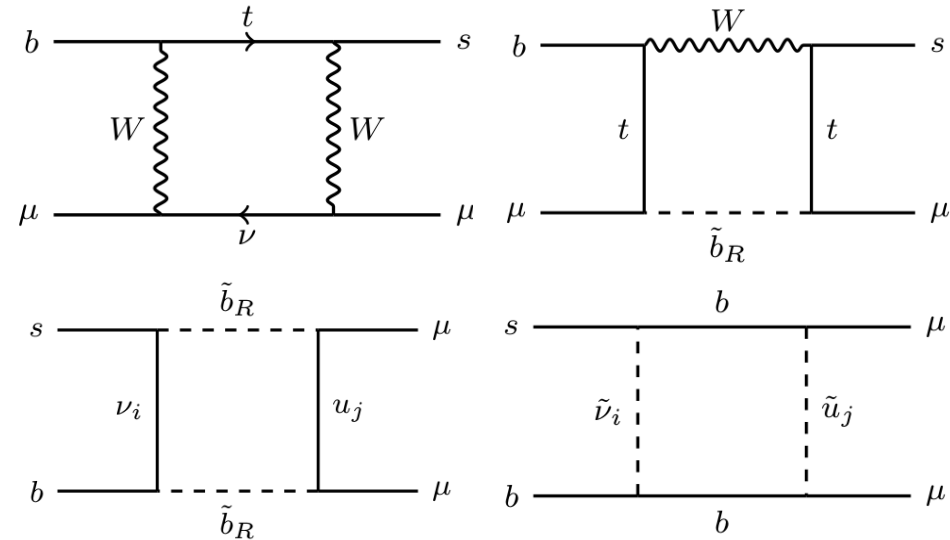
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$$W_{RPV} = \lambda_{ijk} L^i L^j \bar{E}^k + \lambda'_{ijk} L^i Q^j \bar{D}^k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}^i \bar{D}^j \bar{D}^k$$

$$(\delta C_9)^\mu = -(\delta C_{10})^\mu = \frac{m_t^2}{m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \frac{|\lambda'_{233}|^2}{16\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}} - \frac{v^2}{16m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \frac{X_{bs} X_{\mu\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}$$

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RPV-SUSY Interpretation to B-anomaly: $R_K R_{K^*}$

Diganta Das, Chandan Hati, Girish Kumar, and Namit Mahajan, 1705.09188
Kevin Earla, Thomas Gregoire, 1806.01343

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_{i=9,10} (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i)$$

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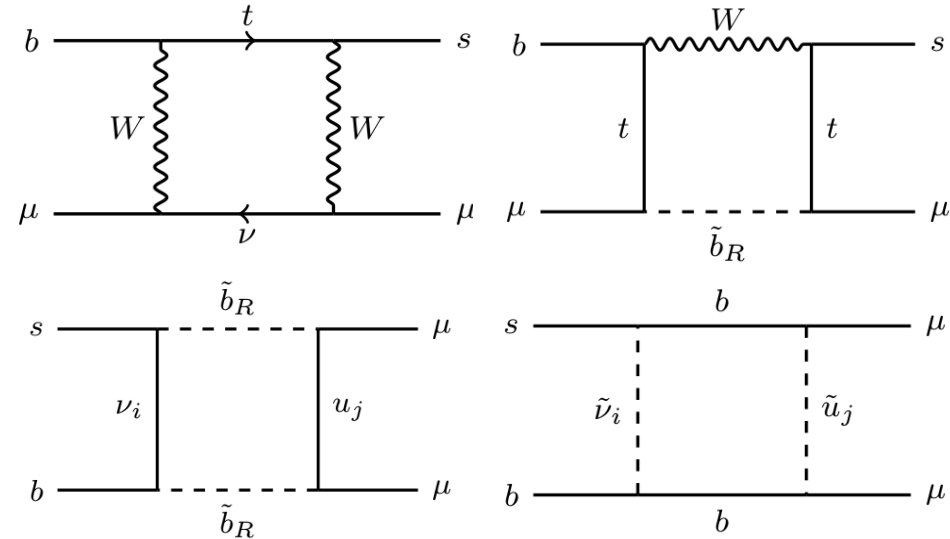
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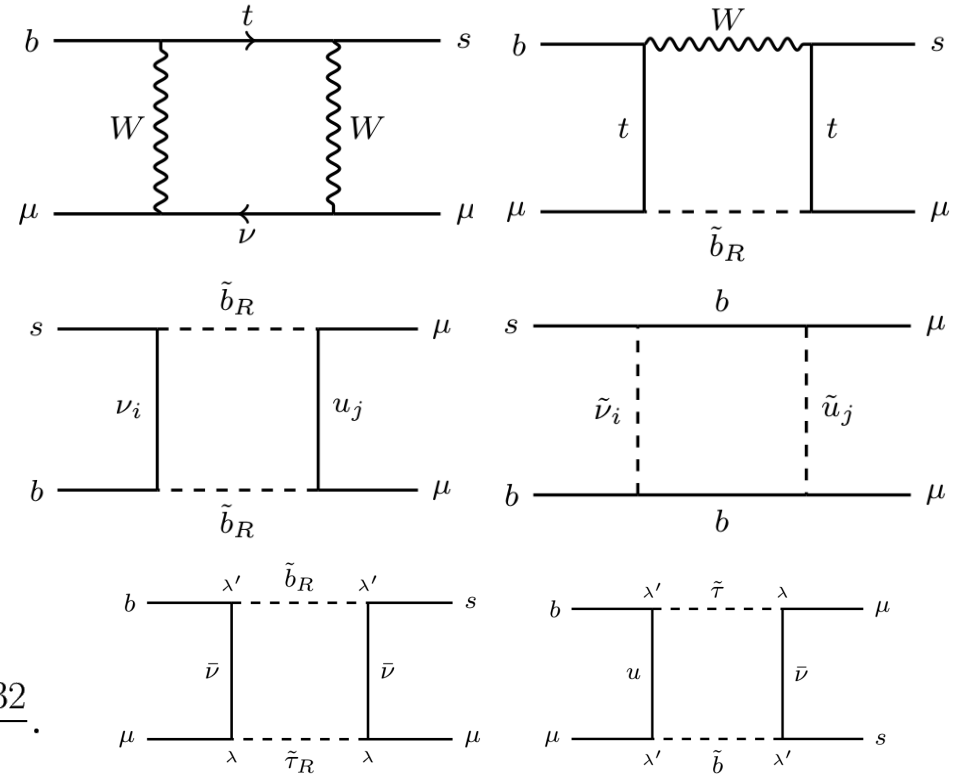
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Fourth Term

$$= \frac{v^2 \log \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2} \right)}{8(m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2 - m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2)} \frac{\lambda'_{323} \lambda'_{333} \lambda_{323}^2 + \lambda'_{333} \lambda'_{223} \lambda'_{233} \lambda_{232}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}$$



Sokratis Trifinopoulos, 1807.01638

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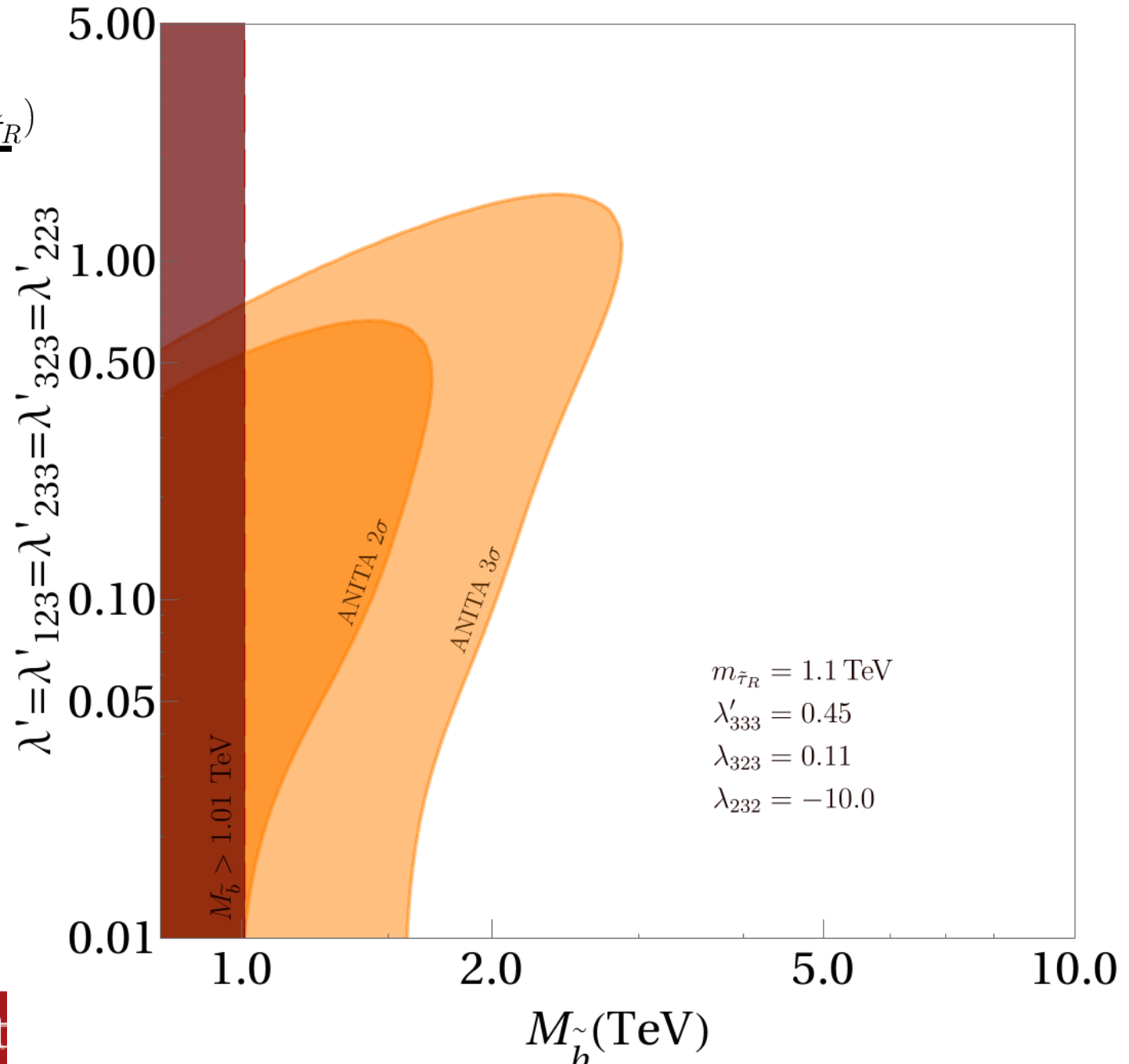
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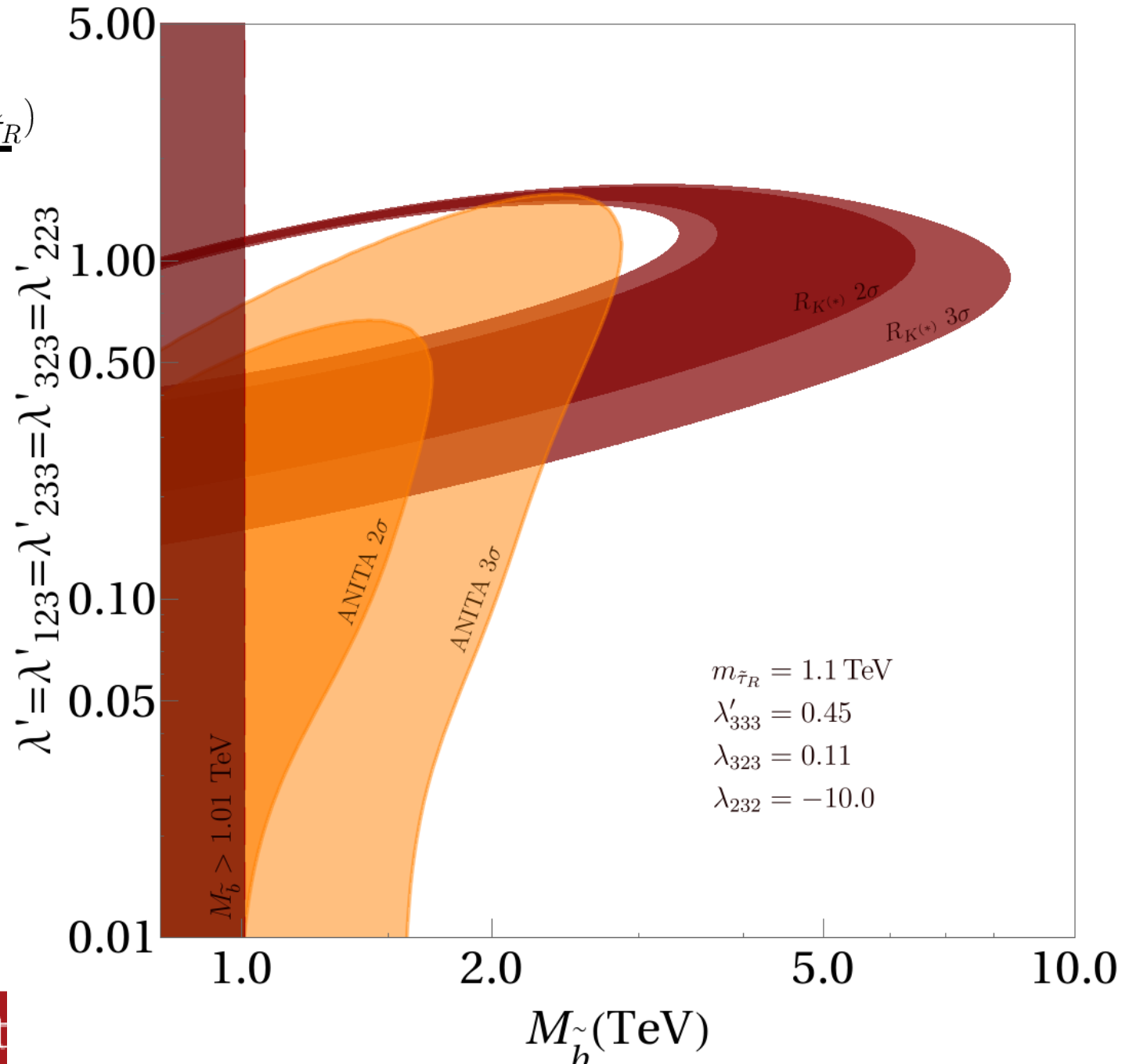
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$(\lambda', m_{\tilde{b}_R})$ parameters
 $(\lambda'_{333}, \lambda_{323}, \lambda_{232}, m_{\tilde{\tau}_R})$

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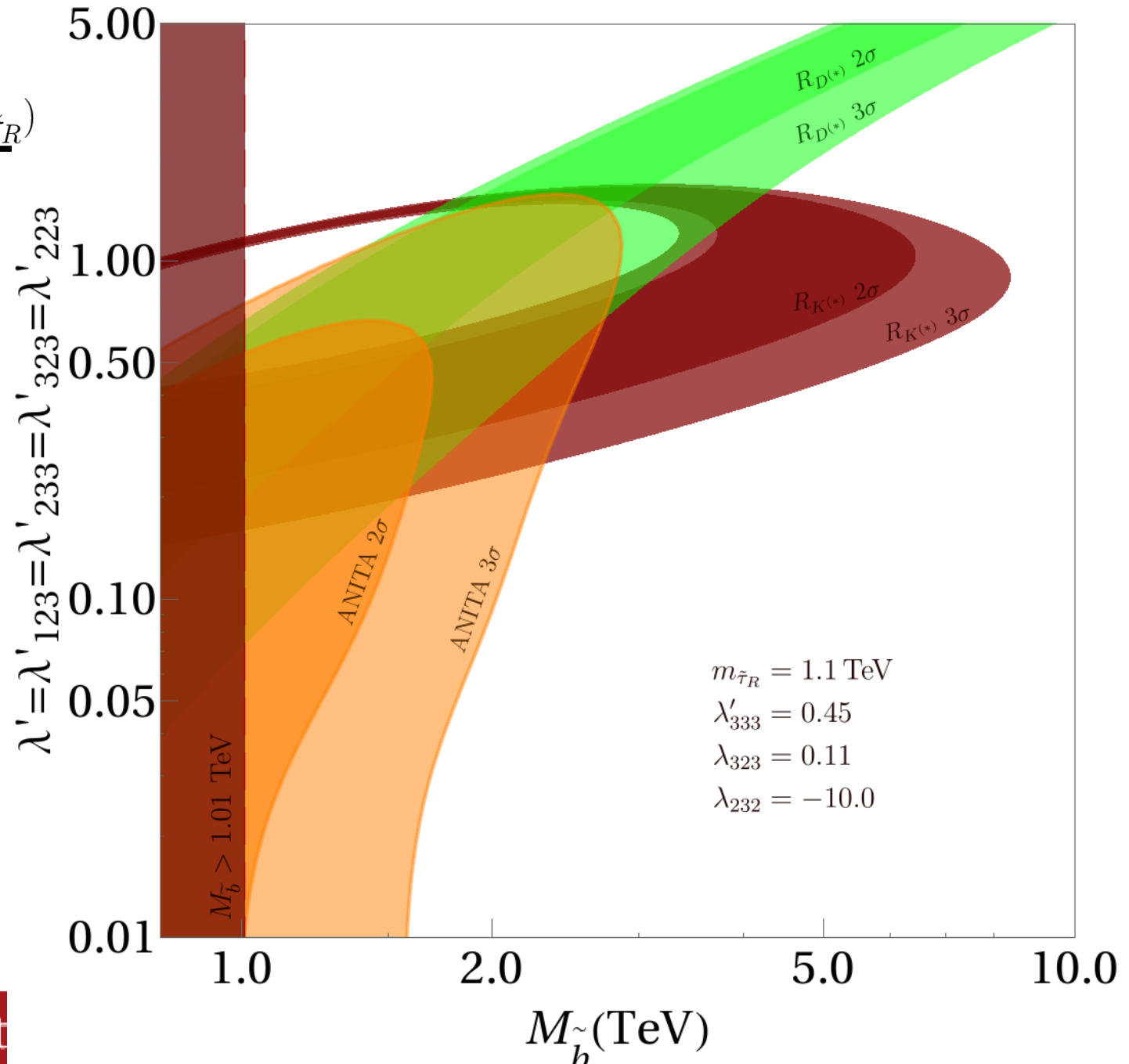
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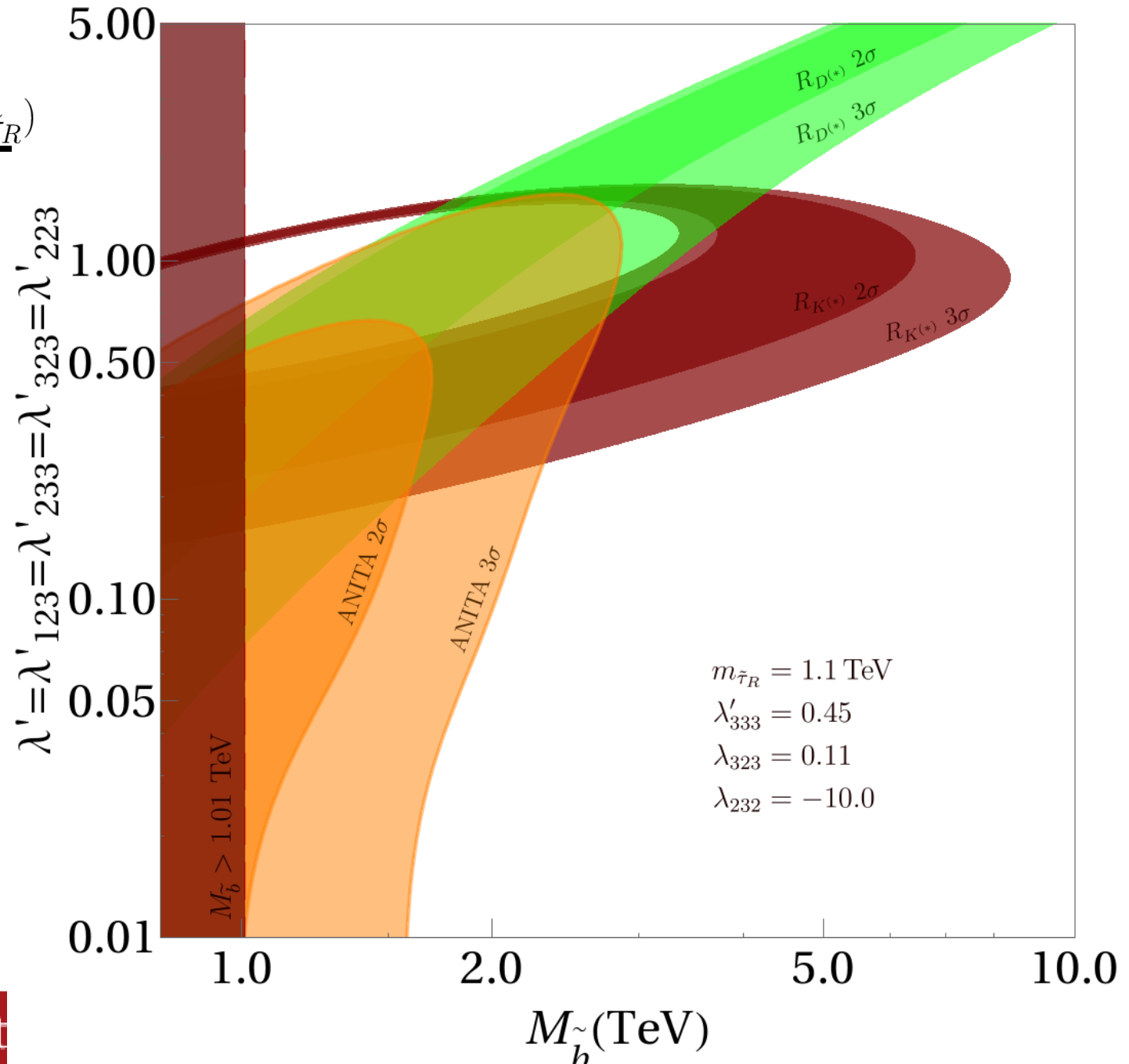


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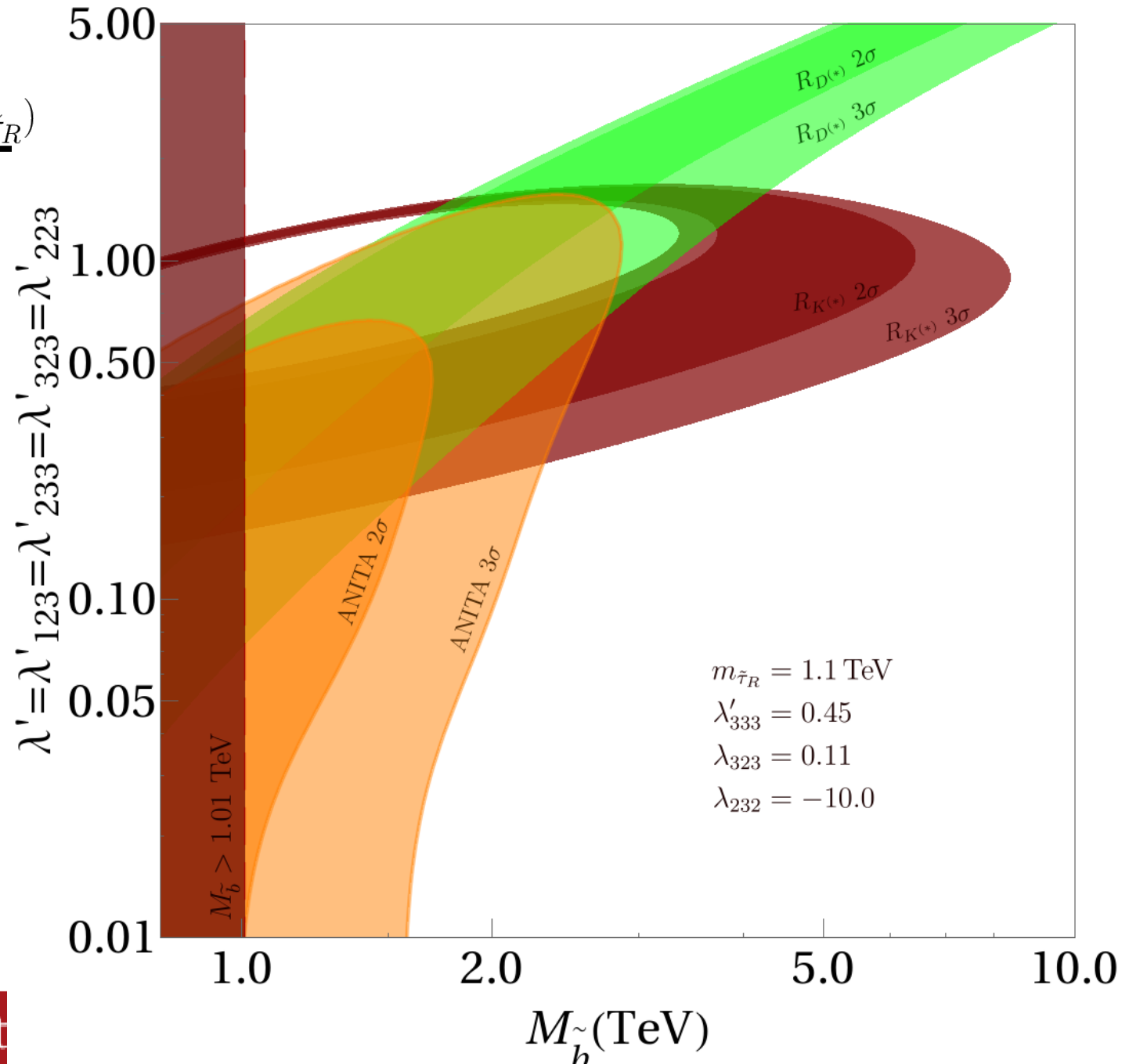
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$$\Delta M_B < 2.73 \times 10^{-12}$$

Sokratis Trifinopoulos,
1807.01638



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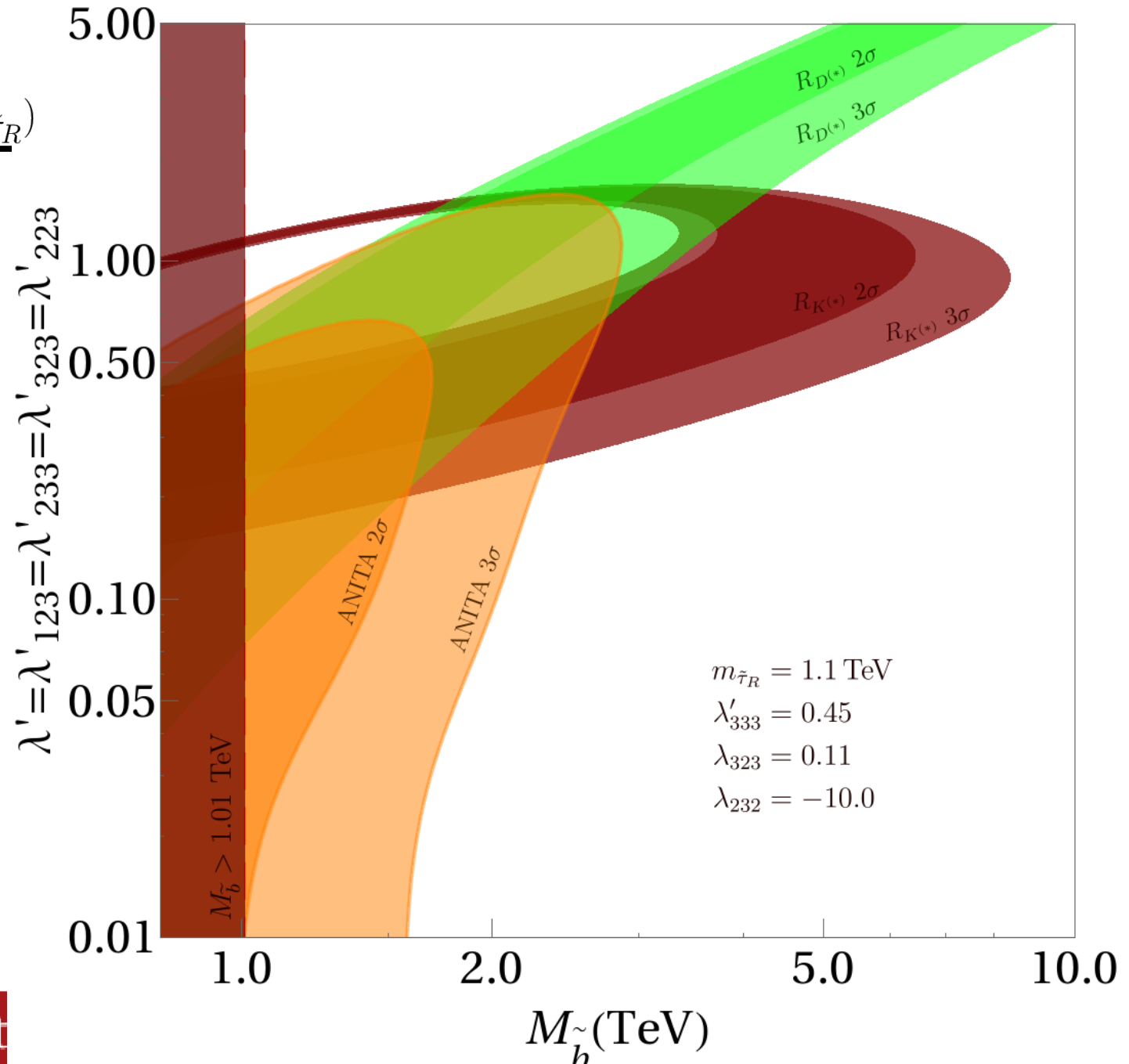
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Heavy Flavor
Averaging Group, etl,
1612.07233



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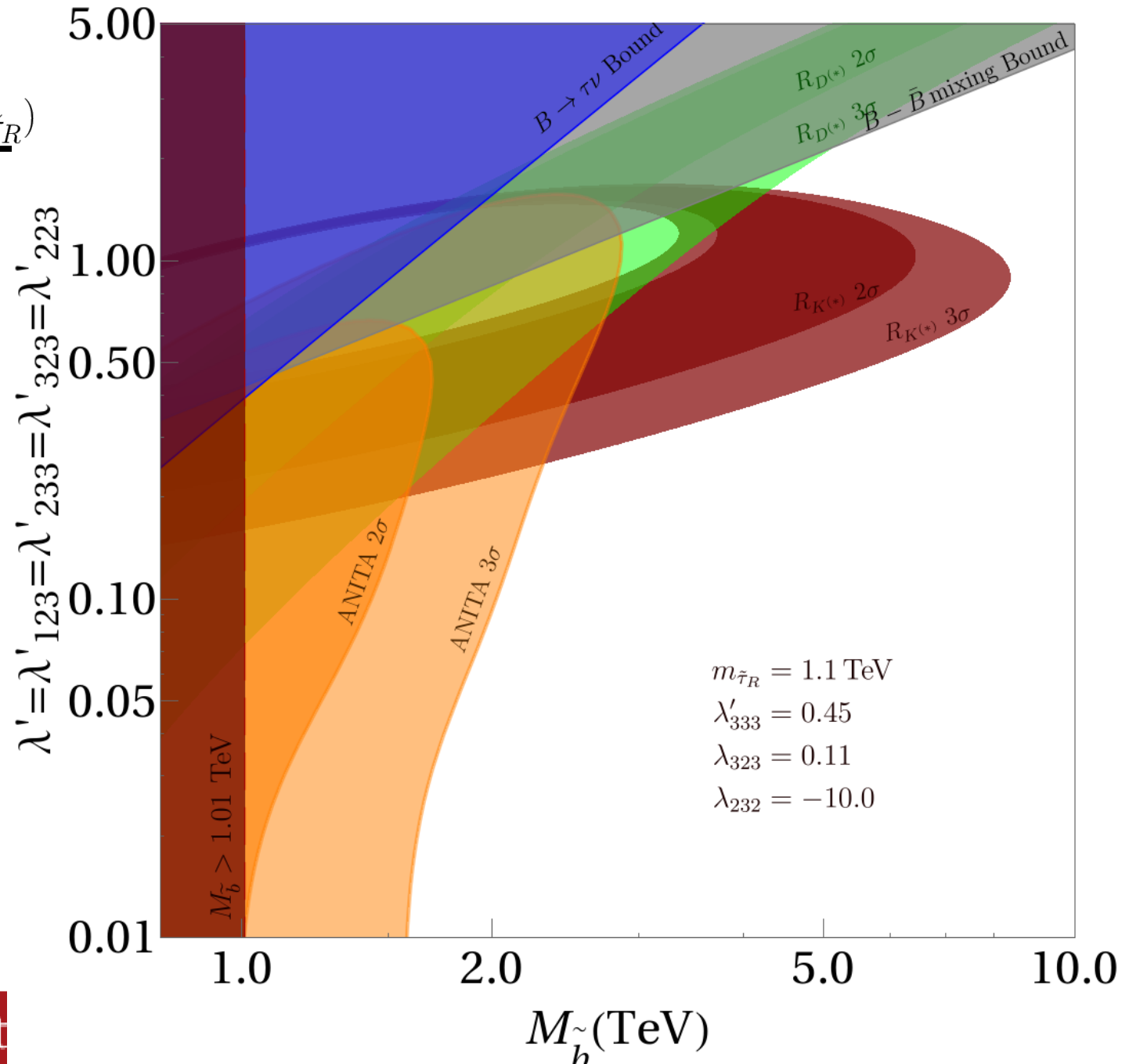
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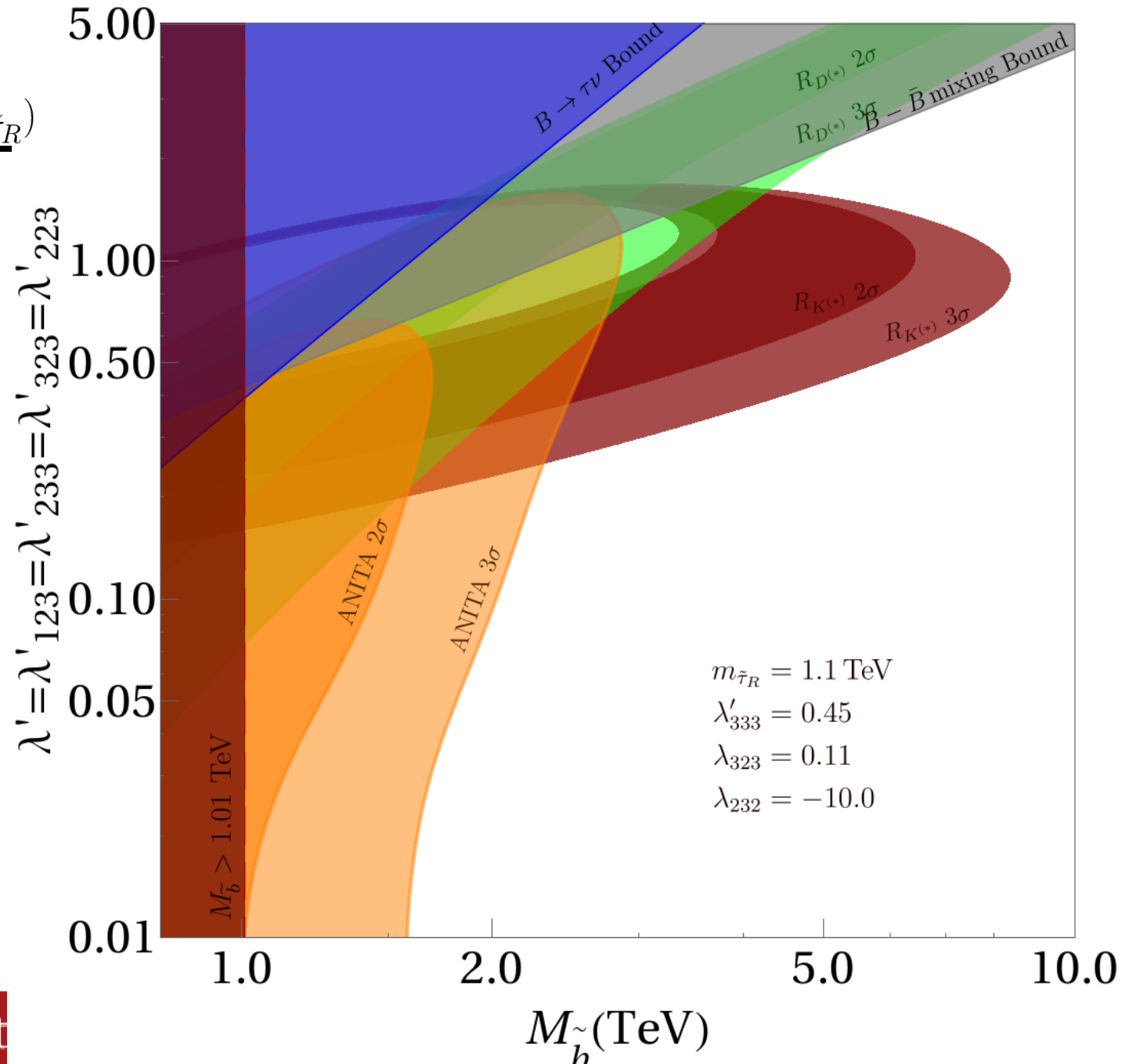
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Dario Buttazzo, etl,
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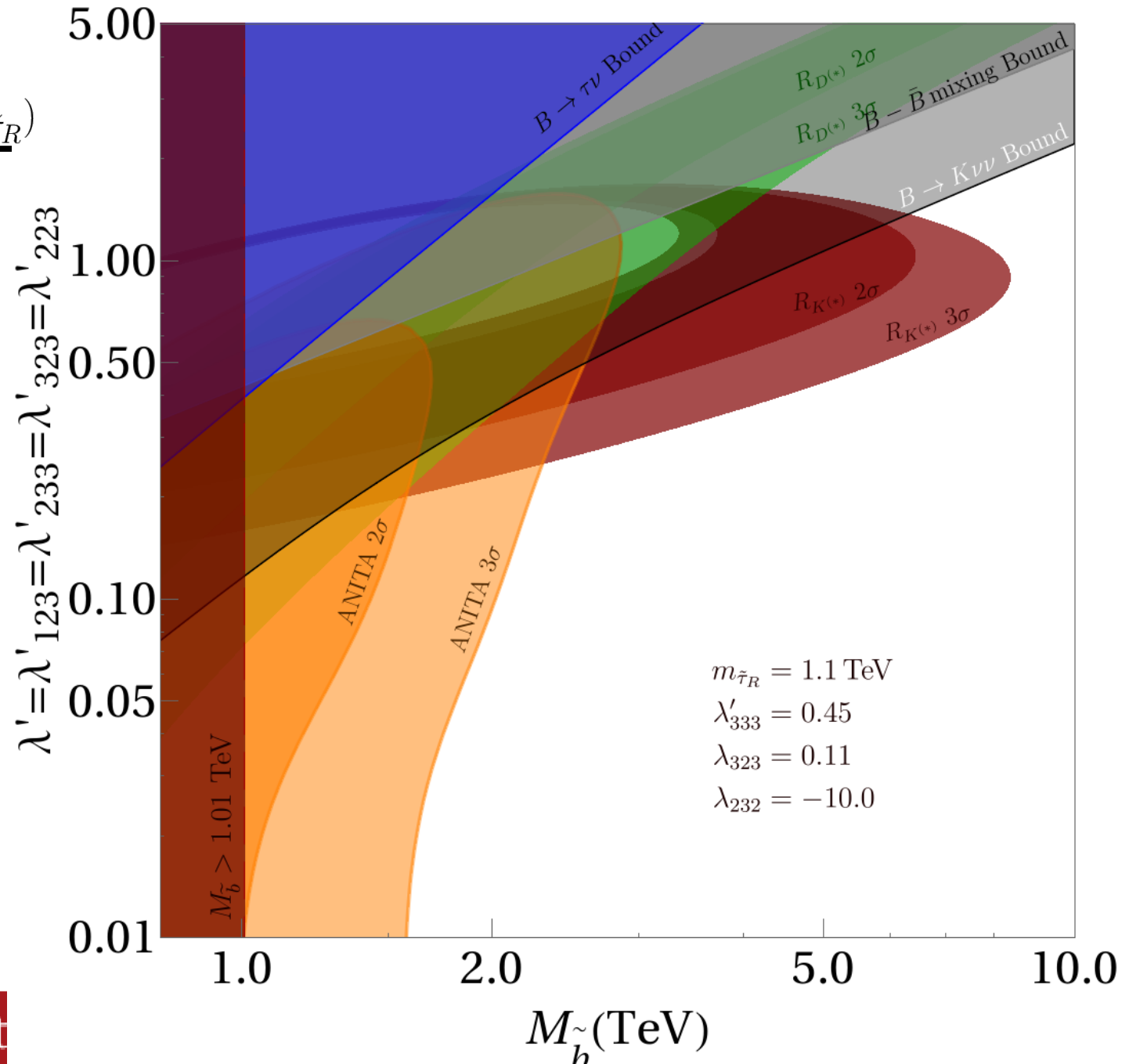
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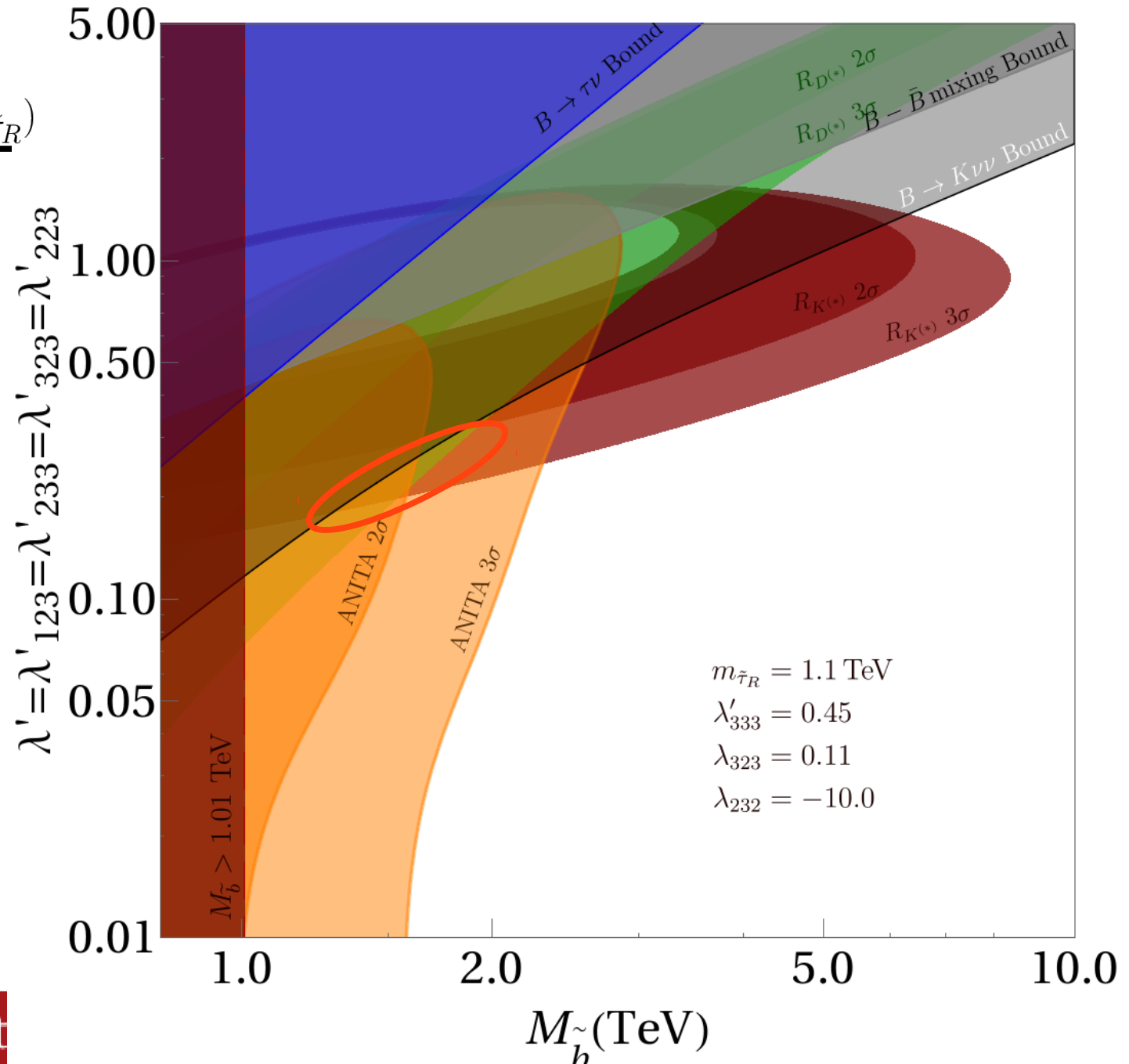
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Conclusion:

1. Under the framework of RPV-SUSY, ANITA anomaly has quite large parameter space, which is in the similar range demanded by R_D and R_K .
2. R_K R_{K^*} and R_D R_{D^*} anomalies could be explained simultaneously after a “fourth term” is included in the traditional RPV-SUSY R_K R_{K^*} expression.
3. Under the simplified parameter setup, we find that there exist parameter spaces that could satisfy R_K - R_D -ANITA altogether.
4. Relaxing the parameter setup and letting more λ 's running free could possibly lead to larger preferred region for the parameters.
5. This framework could also be expanded to include muon $g-2$ anomaly



Anita, Anomaly



B, Anomaly

Hey, B. Are we related?



RPV-SUSY

Thank you

BK slides-Constraints

BK slides-Constraints

$$R_{B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}} = \sum_{i=i'=1}^3 \frac{1}{3} \left| 1 + \frac{\Delta_{\nu_i \bar{\nu}'_i}^{\text{RPV}}}{Xt V_{ts}^* V_{tb}} \right|^2 + \sum_{i \neq i'} \frac{1}{3} \left| \frac{\Delta_{\nu_i \bar{\nu}'_i}^{\text{RPV}}}{Xt V_{ts}^* V_{tb}} \right|^2$$

$$\Delta_{\nu_i \bar{\nu}'_i}^{\text{RPV}} = \frac{\pi s_W^2}{\sqrt{2} G_F \alpha} \left| -\frac{\lambda'_{i33} \lambda'_{i'23}}{2m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \right|$$

BK slides-Constraints

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1706.07808 eq 50

BK slides-Constraints

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1706.07808 eq 50

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BK slides-Constraints

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BK slides-Constraints

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$$1807.01638$$

B – \bar{B} mixing

$$\Delta M_B = \frac{2m_B F_B^2}{3} \left| P_1^{VLL} \frac{\lambda'_{i23} \lambda'_{i33} \lambda'_{j33} \lambda'_{j23}}{128\pi^2 m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2} \right|$$

BK slides-Constraints

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