

Flavor violation at 13 TeV LHC in $(\mu^+\tau^- + b\text{-jet})$ events

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Presentation Outline

Motivation

Flavor observables

Minimal Model

Signature at 13 TeV LHC

Conclusion

Motivation

- The property that distinguishes the fundamental fermions from one another is called *flavor*.
- In SM, the **universality of lepton flavor (LFU)** is an accidental symmetry, broken only by Yukawa interactions.
- **LFU violation** observed in tree-level $b \rightarrow c l \bar{\nu}$ and loop-level $b \rightarrow s l \bar{l}$ FCNC.(Belle, BABAR, LHCb)
- **Anomalies** indicate towards BSM, NP models predicts particles with different couplings to q and ℓ .
- Motivated by Models with Z' , leptoquark etc...
Model independent approach → **Effective Operators**
- **Flavor violating signatures at LHC**
(ATLAS 1607.08079, 1807.06573)

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Flavor observables

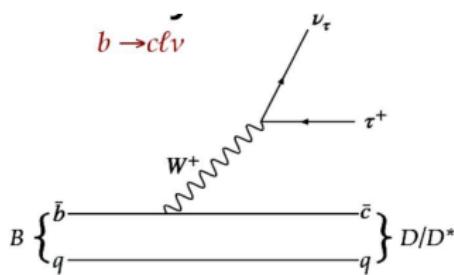
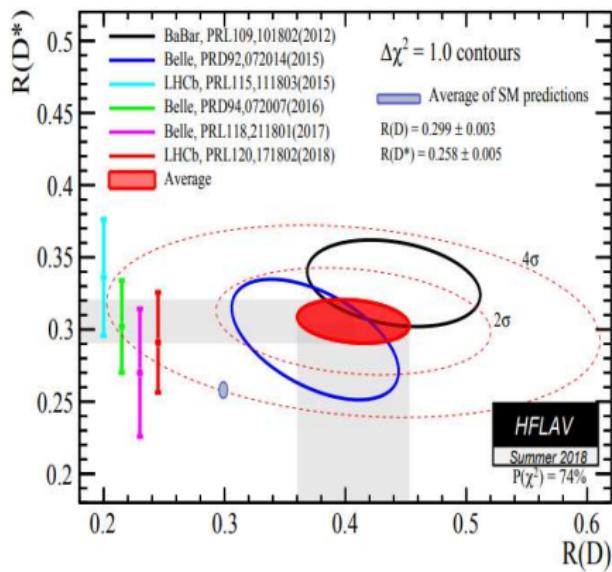
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Charged current decay at tree level $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$

$$\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} (1 + C^{\text{NP}}) [(c, b)(\tau, \nu_\tau)]$$

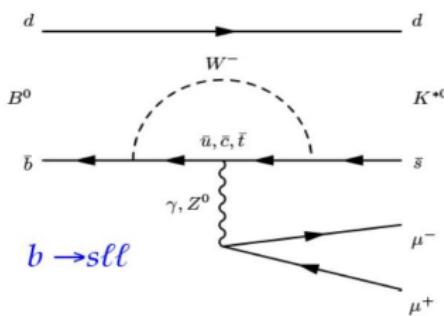
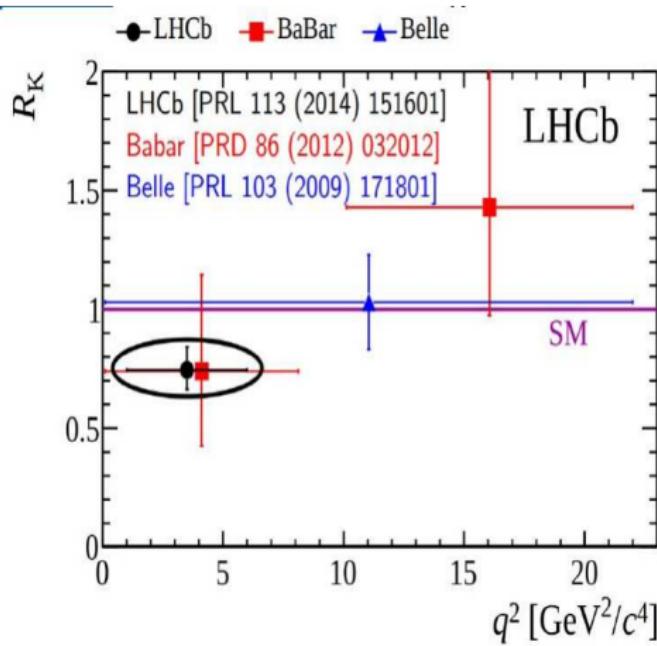


- $R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}$
- $R_{J/\psi} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\tau\nu)}{\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\mu\nu)}$

The observed values lie above the SM predictions ($\sim 2\sigma$)

Neutral current decay at loop level $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$

$$\frac{-4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu)$$



- $R_{K^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\mu\mu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)}ee)}$
- $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow \phi\mu\mu)$

The observed values lie below the SM predictions

Other Observables

- The $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ agrees well with SM prediction.

$$\text{BR } (B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)_{exp} = 3.0 \pm 0.6 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{BR } (B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)_{SM} = 3.65 \pm 0.23 \times 10^{-9}$$

- Strong constrain to NP.
- Hard to explain all together in one Model.
- Minimal Model →

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Nucl.Phys.B933(2018)433-453

D.Choudhury,A.Kundu,R.Mandal,R.Sinha

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- Phenomenological Model → less parameters
- Assume coupling with the third generation of lepton only.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{\text{NP}} = & A_1 (\bar{Q}_{2L} \gamma_\mu Q_{3L}) (\bar{L}_{3L} \gamma^\mu L_{3L}) + A_1 (\bar{Q}_{2L} \gamma_\mu L_{3L}) (\bar{L}_{3L} \gamma^\mu Q_{3L}) \\ & + A_2 (\bar{Q}_{2L} \gamma_\mu Q_{3L}) (\bar{\tau}_R \gamma^\mu \tau_R) \end{aligned}$$

- A rotation from the flavor basis to mass basis induces the couplings with the 2nd generation of leptons.

$$\tau = \cos \theta \tau' + \sin \theta \mu' \quad \nu_\tau = \cos \theta \nu'_\tau + \sin \theta \nu'_\mu$$

→ $(bs)(\mu\mu)$ will be suppressed by $(\sin \theta)^2$

- Better χ^2 w.r.t SM, allowing all LFV observables.

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Processes

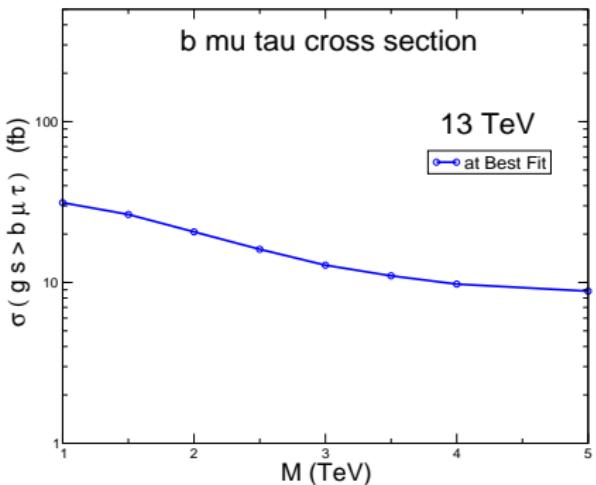
- Best Fit $A_1 = -3.88$, $A_2 = -2.62$, $|\sin \theta| = 0.016$, $\theta_L = \theta_R$
- Effective Coupling: $\lambda^2 \sim M^2 \times \text{Coupling}$
- $(3A_1/4)(s, b)(\tau\tau)$ at Best-fit, with some normalization:

Mass basis	λ	λ at $M=1$ TeV
$(3A_1/4) \cos^2 \theta(s, b)(\tau'\tau')$	$\sqrt{2M^2(3A_1/4) \cos^2 \theta}$	2.41
$(3A_1/4) \sin^2 \theta(s, b)(\mu'\mu')$	$\sqrt{2M^2(3A_1/4) \sin^2 \theta}$	0.039
$(3A_1/4) \sin 2\theta(s, b)(\mu'\tau')$	$\sqrt{2M^2(3A_1/4) \sin 2\theta}$	0.431

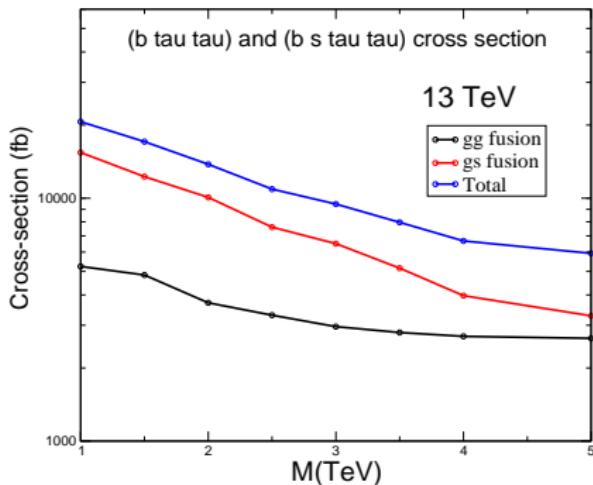
- $gg \rightarrow (s, b)(\mu'\mu')$, $gs \rightarrow b(\mu'\mu')$ is studied in (1805.11402)
- We study $gg \rightarrow (s, b)(\tau'\tau')$, $gs \rightarrow b(\tau'\tau')$ via Z' mediator
- Also $gg \rightarrow (s, b)(\mu'\tau')$, $gs \rightarrow b(\mu'\tau')$

Cross Sections

$(s, b)(\mu\tau)$

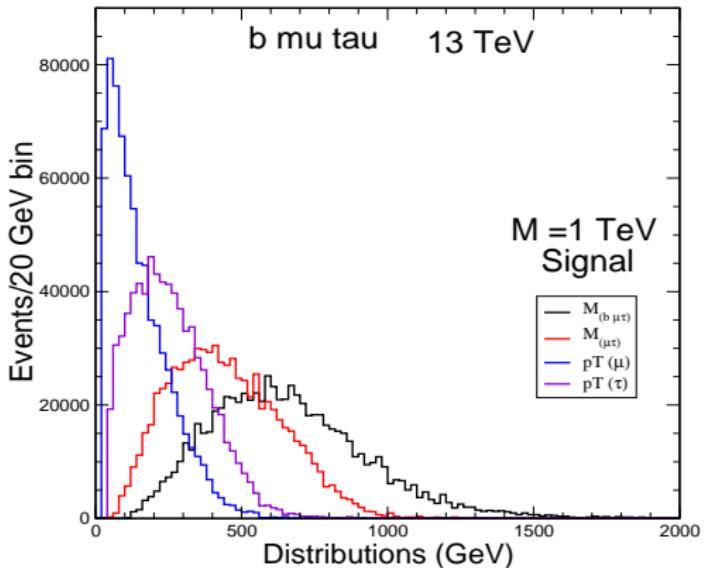


$(s, b)(\tau\tau)$



We study the final state with a oppositely charged mu tau pair and a b-jet, coming from tau tau pair and bjet, allowing one tau to decay leptonically

Signal Distributions

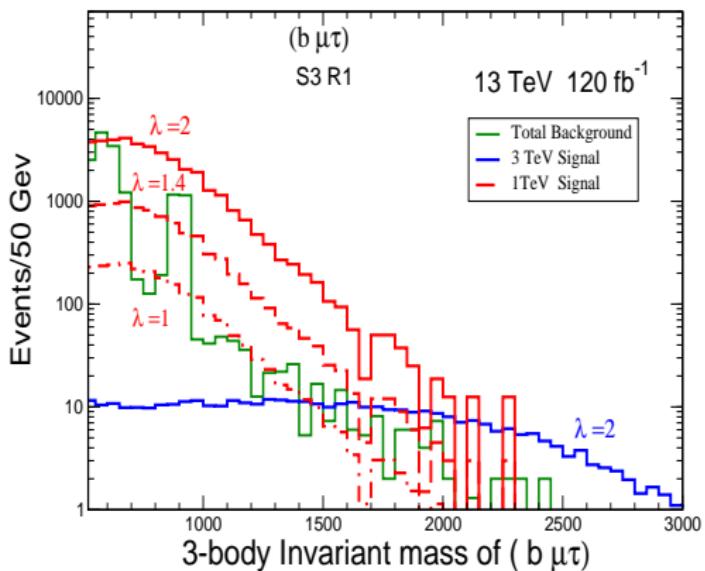


Selections (GeV) :

- $M_{(\mu,\tau)} > 100$
- Region 1 ($R1$):
 - $p_T(\mu) > 50$
 - $p_T(\tau) > 100$
 - $M_{(b\mu,\tau)} > 500$
- Region 2 ($R2$):
 - $p_T(\mu) > 100$
 - $p_T(\tau) > 150$
 - $M_{(b\mu,\tau)} > 800$

Two Signal Regions to probe different NP scale

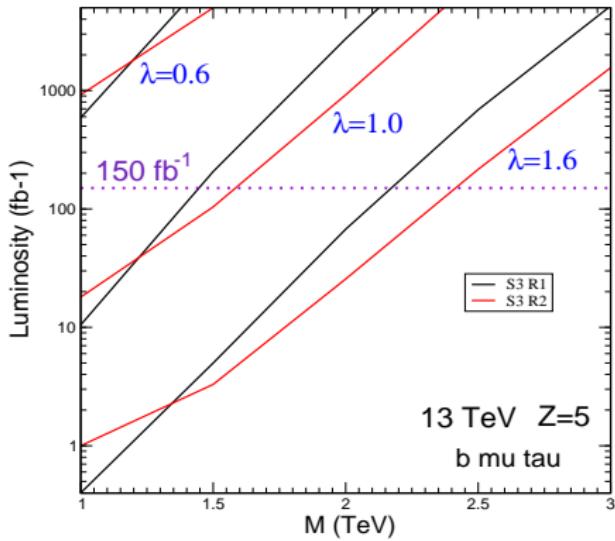
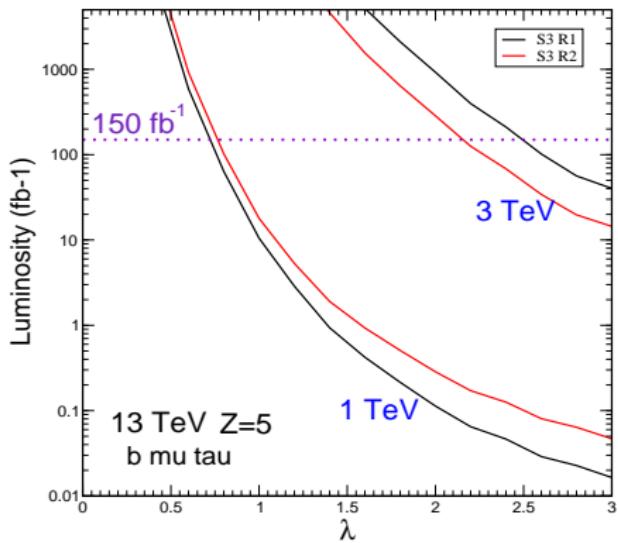
Backgrounds



Major Backgrounds:

- $t\bar{t}$
- Diboson
- $W+\text{jets}$
- $Z+\text{jets}$
- Single top

Results



- Both Signal Regions are useful.
- Effective Coupling $\lambda^2 = 0.53$ and $\lambda^2 = 0.25$ can be probed with 150 fb^{-1} and 3000 fb^{-1} luminosity.

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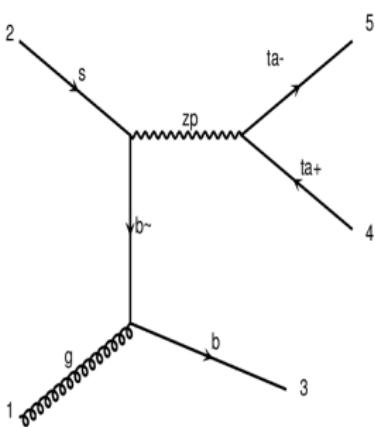
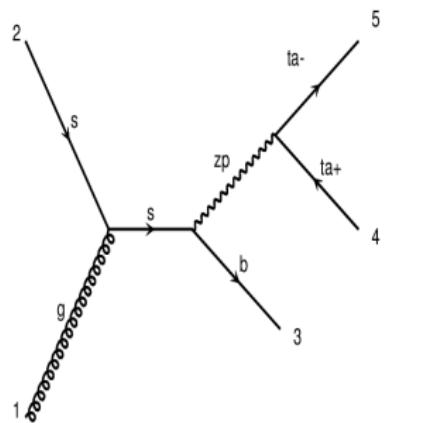
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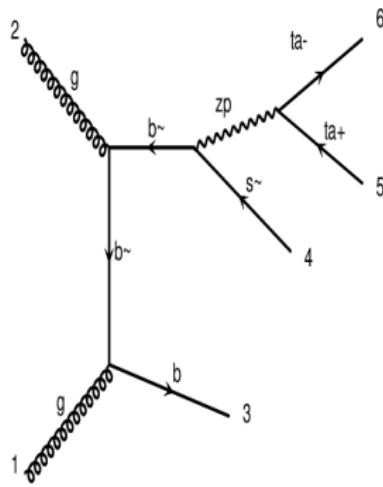
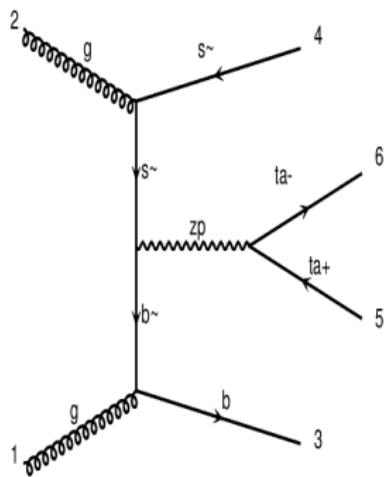
- Discovery prospect with current and future LHC data looks promising.
- Analysis is in progress. More than one tau in the final state can be studied.
- Exclusion limits on effective coupling at 13 TeV.
- Background uncertainty.
- Flavor violating signatures at LHC are complementary to Belle, BABAR, LHCb. With higher luminosity smaller couplings can be probed indirectly at LHC.

Thank you..

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} \left(1 + C^{\text{NP}}\right) [(c, b)(\tau, \nu_\tau)] \quad \mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{-4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu) \quad (1)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{2[(s+b) \ln(1+s/b) - s]}. \quad (2)$$





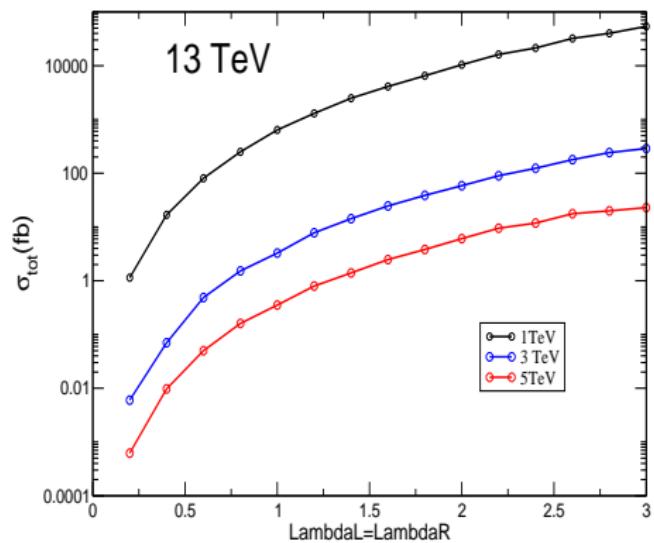


Table : Background cross sections to pass the selections at 13 TeV p-p collision. The contributions will be combined later.

Background	cross section (fb)	S_2 (fb)	$S_3 - R_1$ (fb)	$S_3 - R_2$ (fb)
$pp \rightarrow ZZ$	17×10^3	0.83	0.017	0.017
$pp \rightarrow WW$	130×10^3	3.38	0.52	0.13
$pp \rightarrow WZ$	49×10^3	2.40	0.049	0.049
$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	831×10^3	403.71	10.00	0.75
$pp \rightarrow llj$	760×10^3	31.08	0.38	0.08
$pp \rightarrow lljj$	394×10^3	97.32	2.36	0.39
$pp \rightarrow Wjj$	27.3×10^6	3849.3	109.2	19.11
$pp \rightarrow Wj$	69.0×10^6	275.3	6.88	0.69
$pp \rightarrow WWjj$	23×10^3	5.84	0.80	0.16
$pp \rightarrow WWbb$	75	0.186	0.0050	0.00046
$pp \rightarrow WWj$	40×10^3	4.89	0.37	0.07
$pp \rightarrow WWb$	16×10^3	36.69	9.45	3.09
$pp \rightarrow Wt$	71.7×10^3	20.51	1.73	0.33
Total		4731.42	141.77	24.86

Table : Signal cross section to pass the selections in final states with $\mu^+\tau^-b$ at 13 TeV p-p collision. Cross sections are calculated from best-fit values.

BP	M (TeV)	σ_{tot} (pb)	$S2(\text{fb})$	$S3 - R1(\text{fb})$	$S3 - R2(\text{fb})$
1	1	20.66	1022.67	633.44	214.04
2	1.5	17.1	871.985	664.39	406.52
3	2	13.79	700.601	551.39	403.46
4	2.5	10.9	533.25	411.58	315.53
5	3	9.46	438.66	318.55	245.60
6	3.5	7.954	0	0	0
7	4	6.67	261.08	143.49	94.54
8	5	6.93	249.75	111.56	60.00