

Flavor Physics

theory - emphasis on LFUV in b-decays

Damir Bečirević

*Pôle Théorie, IJCLab
CNRS et Université Paris-Saclay*

université
PARIS-SACLAY
GRADUATE SCHOOL
Physique

P2I
Physique
des deux
Infinis

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IJCLab, Orsay, Bât. 200, Auditorium Pierre Lehmann

In the Standard Model

✗ Gauge sector entirely fixed by symmetry

$$i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi \quad D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_s t_a A_\mu^a - ig \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{W}_\mu - ig' \frac{Y}{2} B_\mu$$

✗ Flavor sector loose (a bunch of parameters)

13 of 18 parameters are fermion masses and mixing parameters

$$- \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[y_{ij}^u \bar{u}_{Ri} \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger Q_{Lj} + y_{ij}^d \bar{d}_{Ri} \Phi^\dagger Q_{Lj} \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

Quarks	u up	c charm	t top
	d down	s strange	b bottom
Leptons	ν_e e- Neutrino	ν_μ μ - Neutrino	ν_τ τ - Neutrino
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau
I II III The Generations of Matter			

Flavor Physics

- ✗ Why three generations?
 - ✗ Why such hierarchy of masses and mixing?
 - ✗ Why so small CPV phase?
-

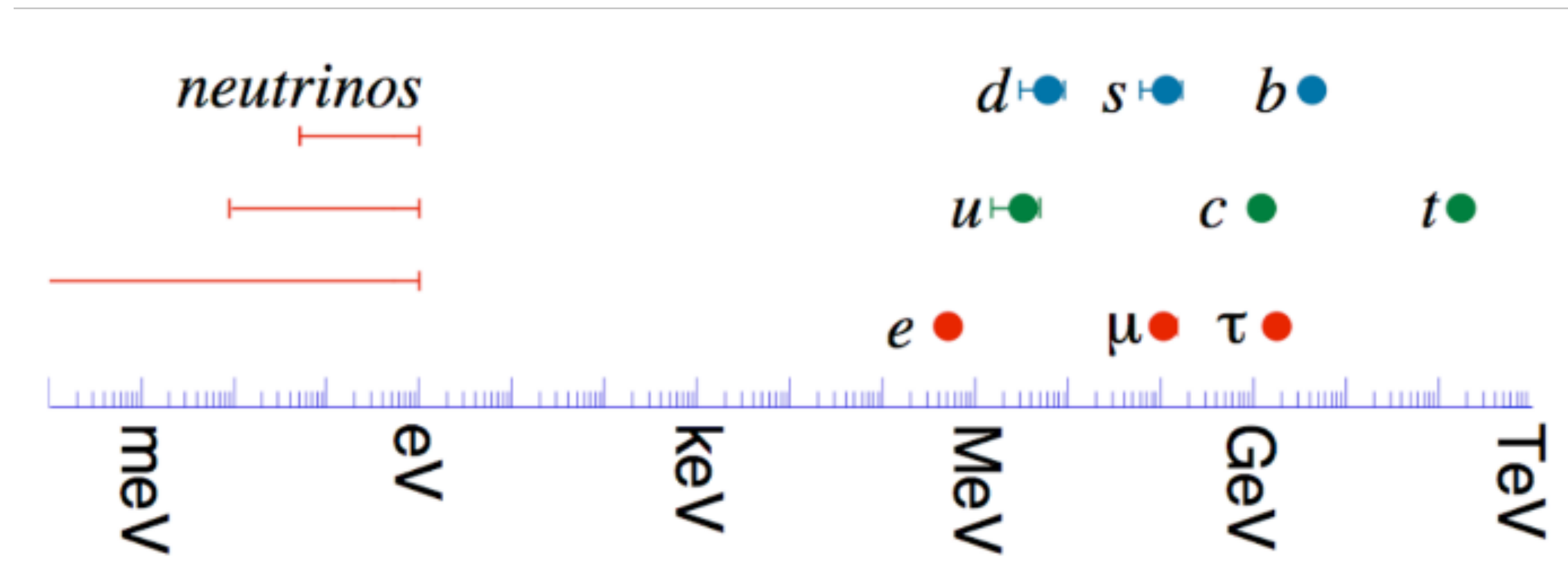
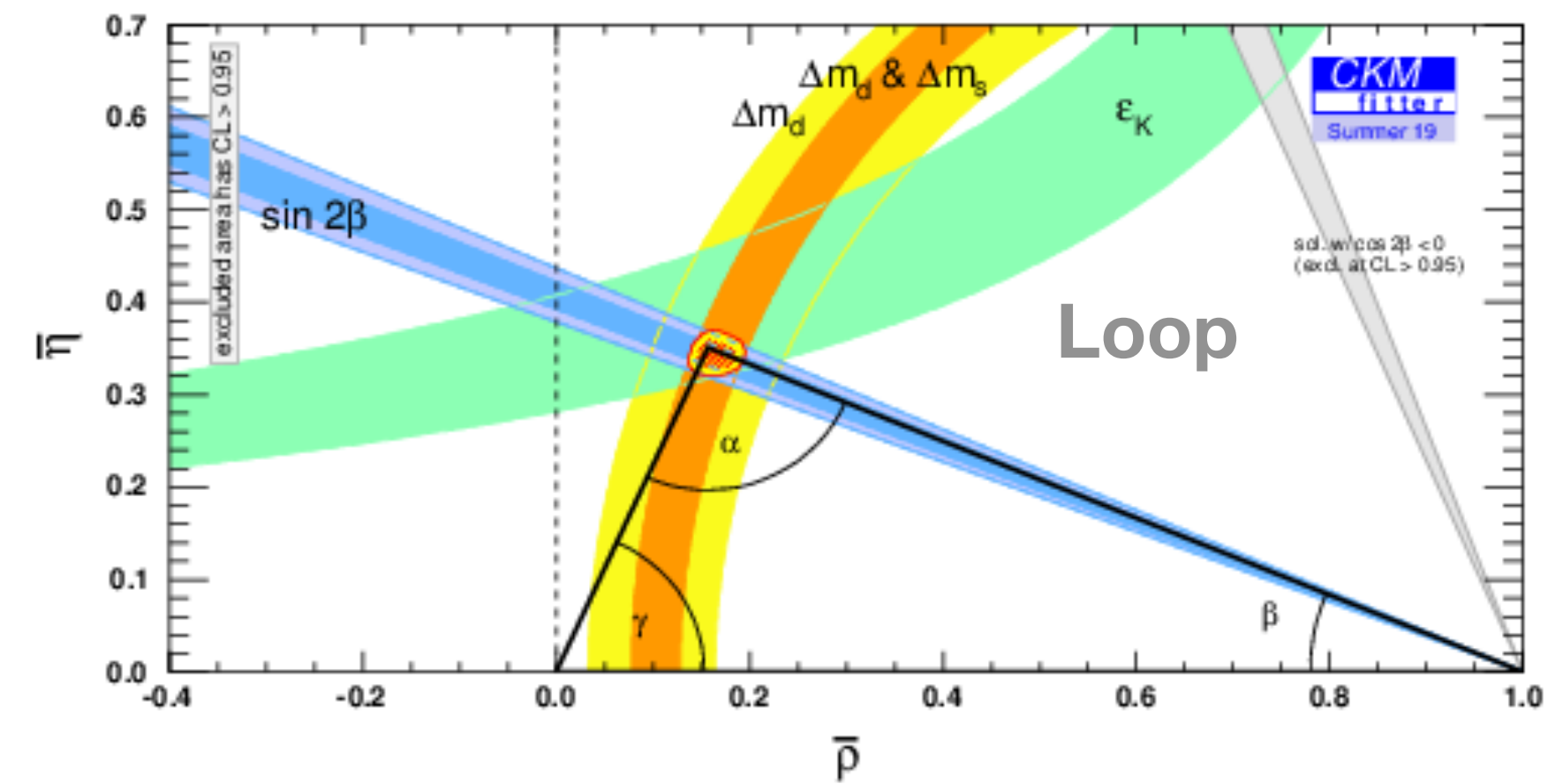
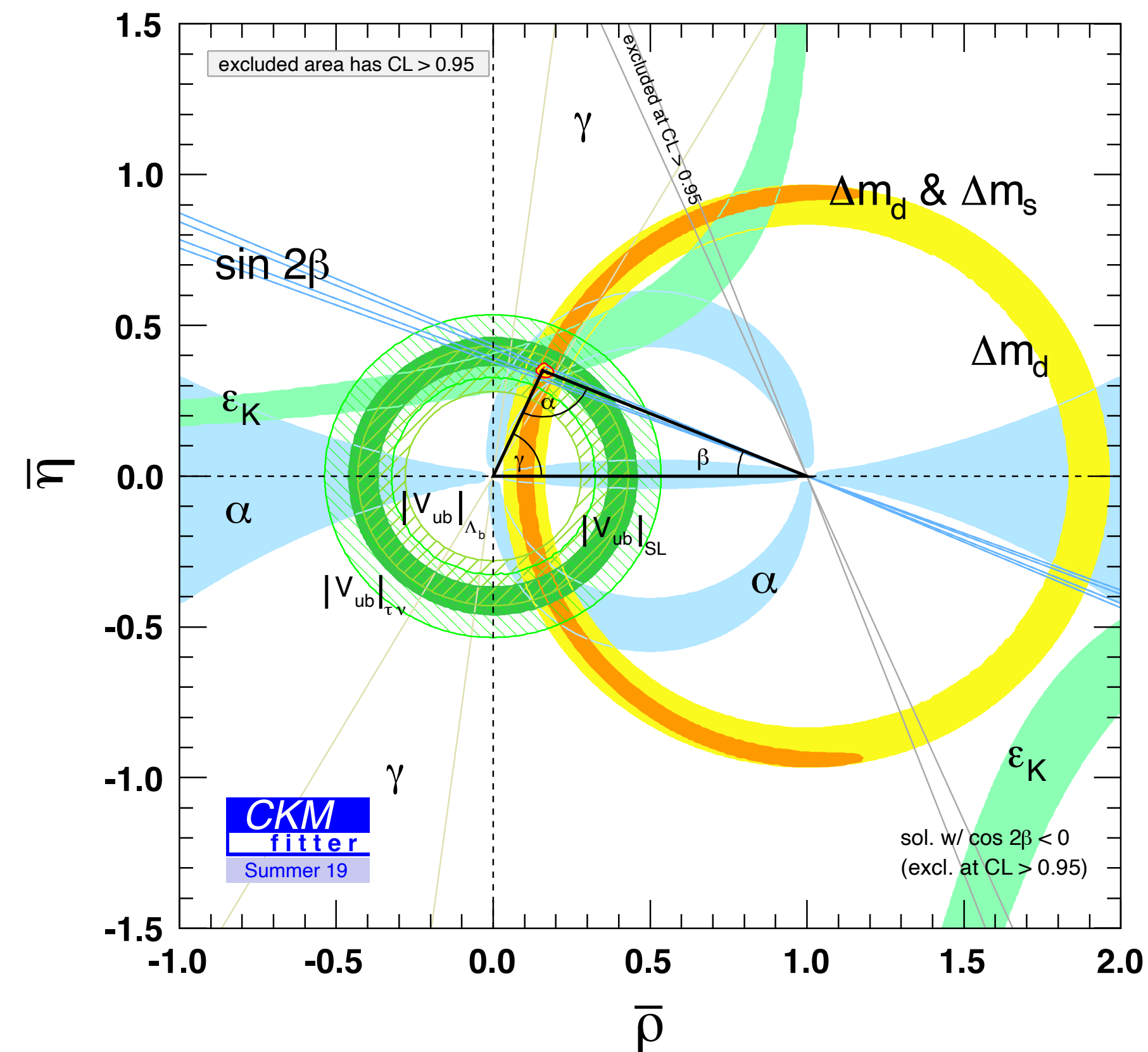


Diagram illustrating the relative sizes of three sets of blue circles, labeled d , s , and b above them. The circles are arranged in a row, with the largest set of circles on the left (d), followed by the middle set (s), and the smallest set on the right (b). To the right of the circles is a large right curly bracket. To the right of the bracket are the labels u , c , and t stacked vertically.

-
- CKM fit Summer 19
- Tree
- excluded area has CL > 0.95
- $\bar{\rho}$
- $\bar{\eta}$
- α
- β
- γ
- $|V_{ub}|_{SL, excl}$

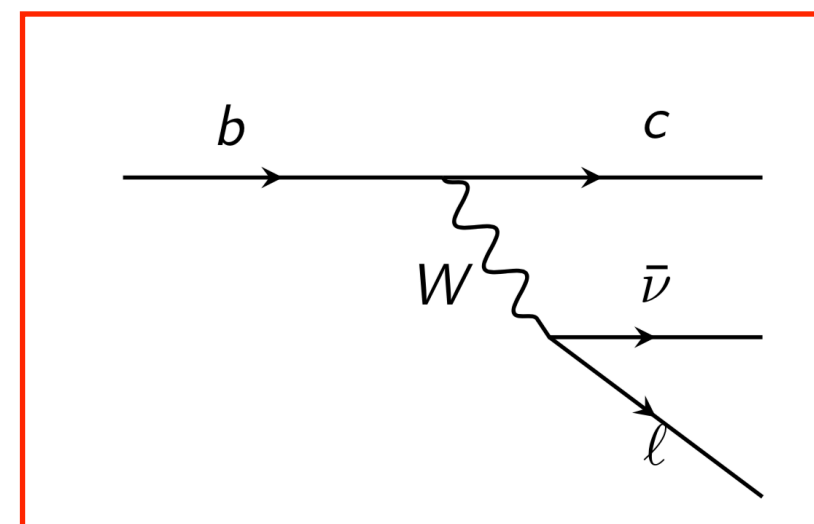


CKM-ology



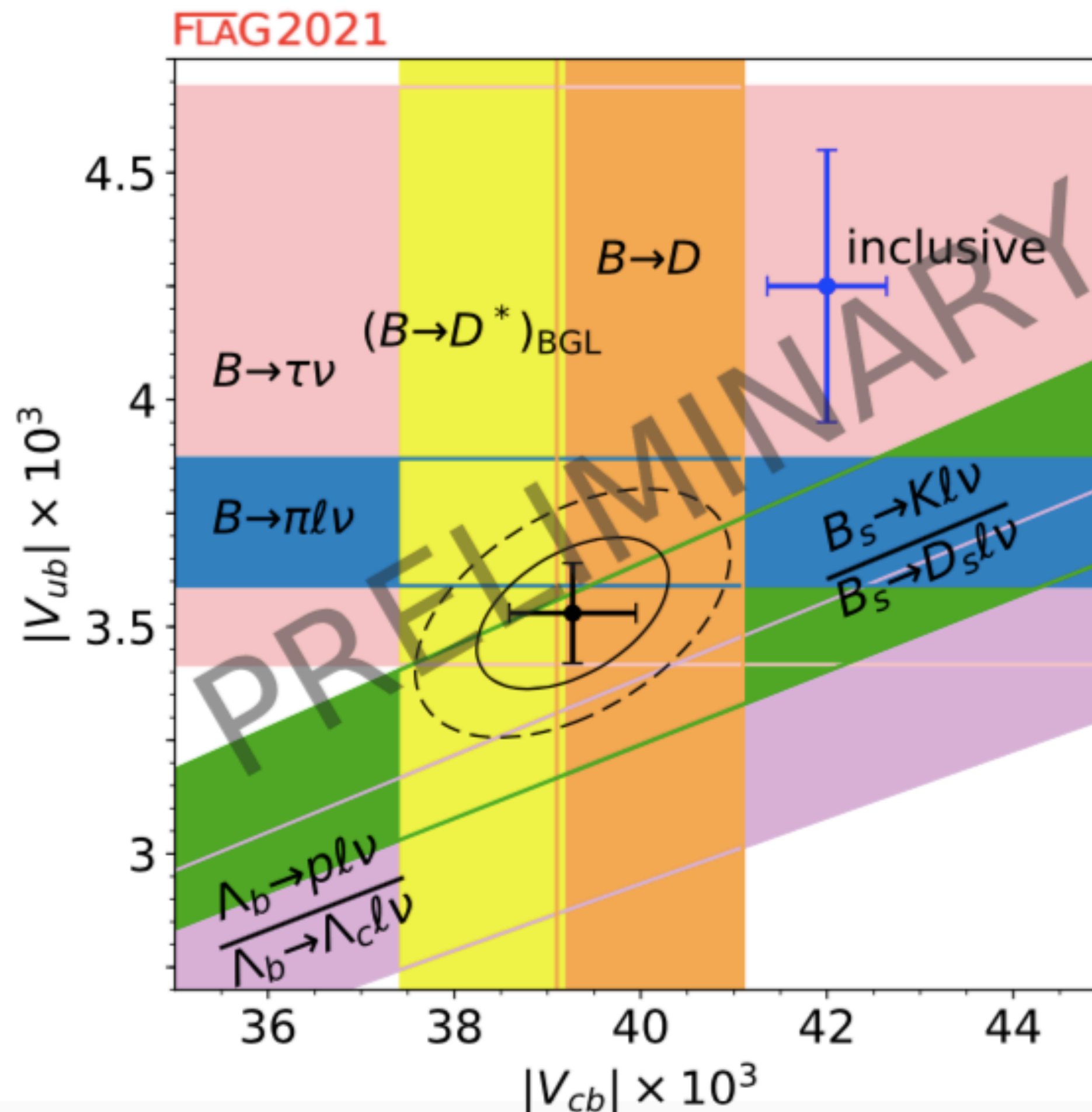
cf. <http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr>

- ✗ Still open: inclusive v exclusive V_{ub} and V_{cb} ?
- Is V_{ud} well controlled? V_{us} keeps coming back (EM)...



CKM-ology - Small flavor 'anomaly'

✗ Still open: inclusive V_{ub} and V_{cb} ?



✗ Belle II (excl + incl), LHCb (excl)

✗ QCD on very fine lattices
 $B \rightarrow D$ and $B \rightarrow D^*$

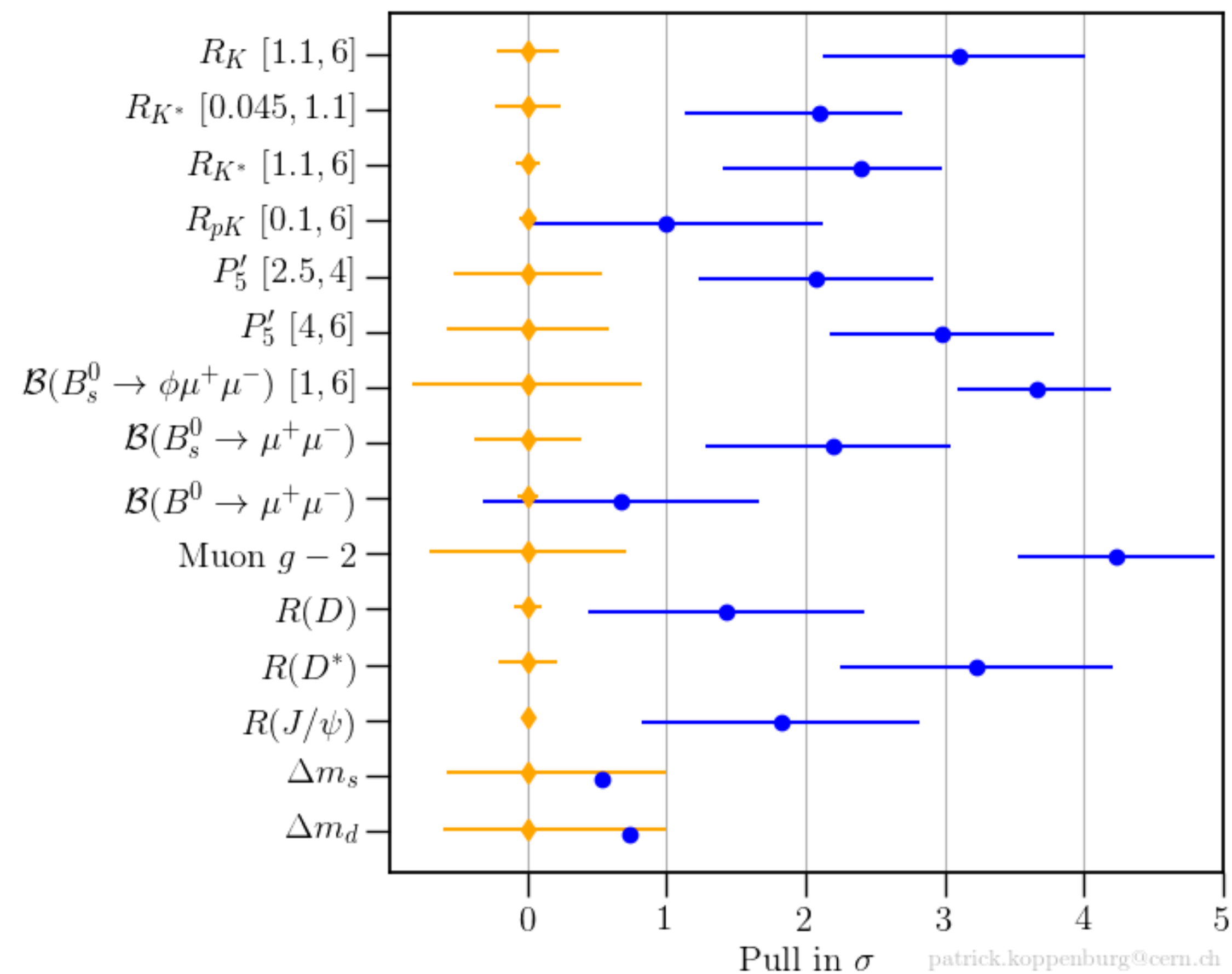
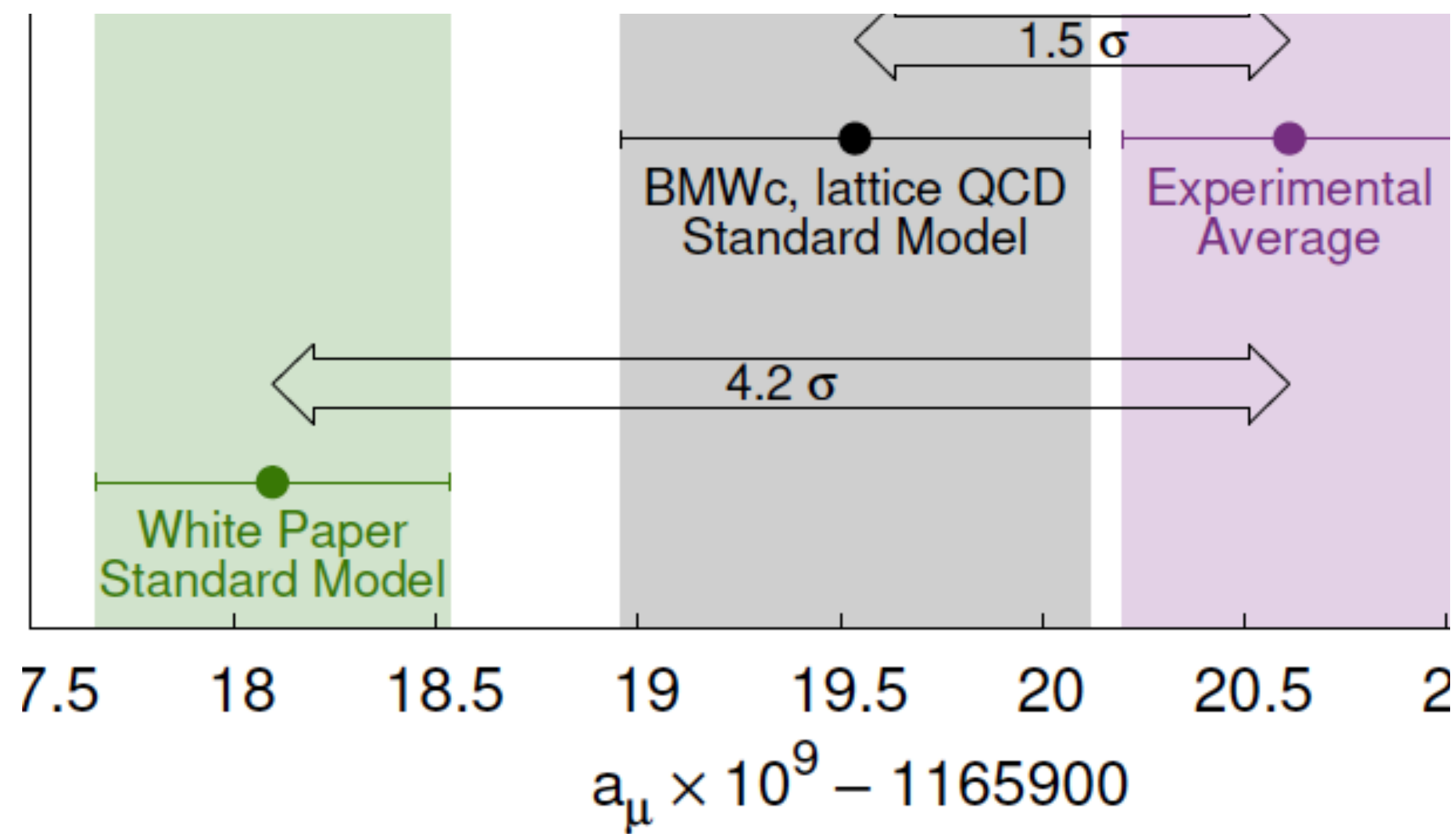
Experiment essential...

Phenomenology... bridge b/w theory and experiment

Look for quantities - observables:

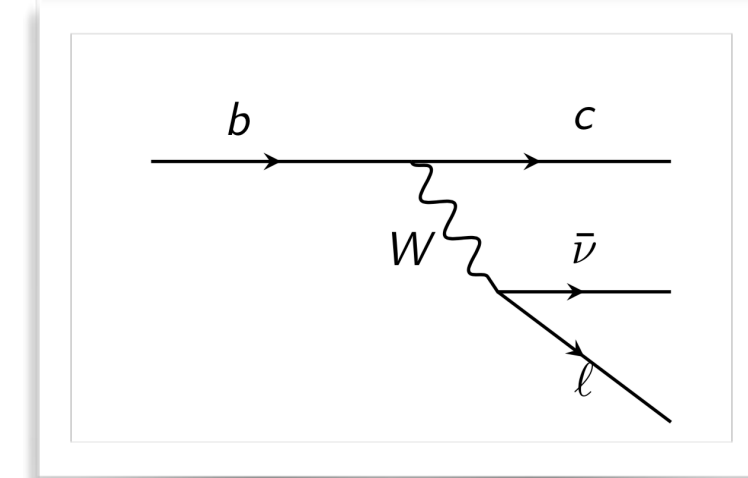
- × (Highly) Sensitive to contributions of physics BSM
- × Mildly (or not) sensitive to hadronic uncertainties
- × Accessible in current and/or (near) future experiments

Flavor Anomalies

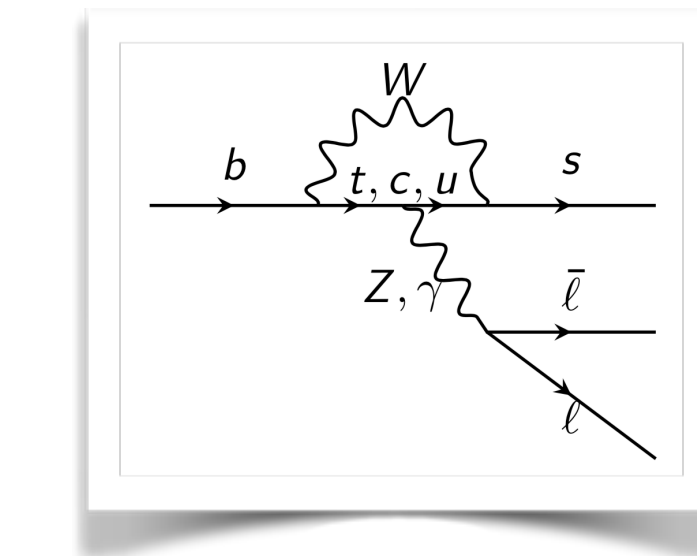


Lepton Flavor Universality Violation

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu})}_{\ell \in (e, \mu)} \quad \& \quad R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} > R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$



$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e e)} \bigg|_{q^2 \in [q_{\min}^2, q_{\max}^2]} \quad \& \quad R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} < R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$



2019

Exp : $R_D = 0.340 \pm 0.030$, $R_{D^*} = 0.295 \pm 0.014$

SM : $R_D^{\text{SM}} = 0.293 \pm 0.008$, $R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}} = 0.257 \pm 0.003$

LHCb 2021

$R_K^{[1,1,6]} = 0.847(42)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_K^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

LHCb 2017

$R_{K^*}^{[1,1,6]} = 0.71(10)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

LFUV: Experimentally?

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu})_{\ell \in (e, \mu)}} \quad \& \quad R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} > R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$

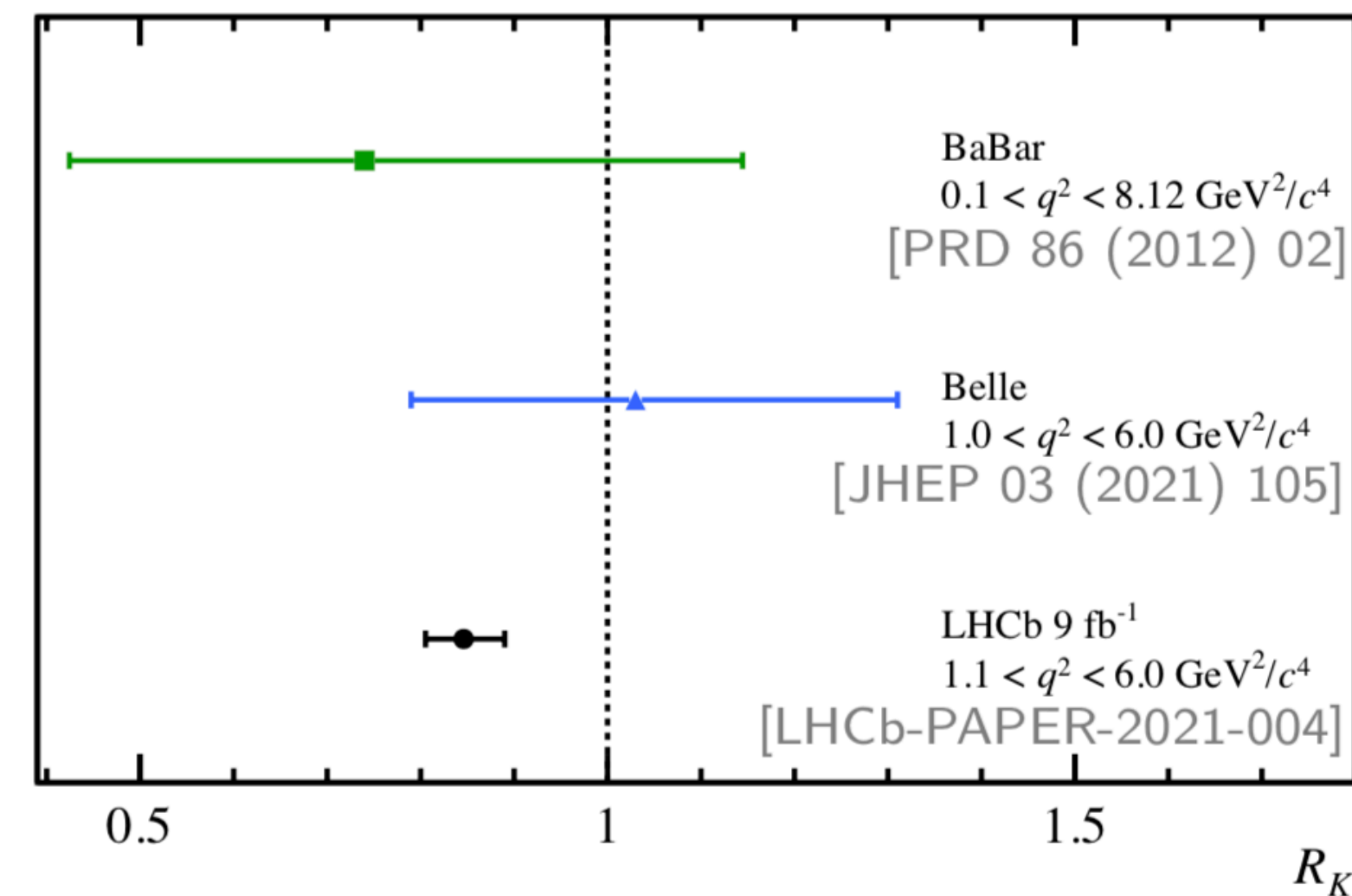
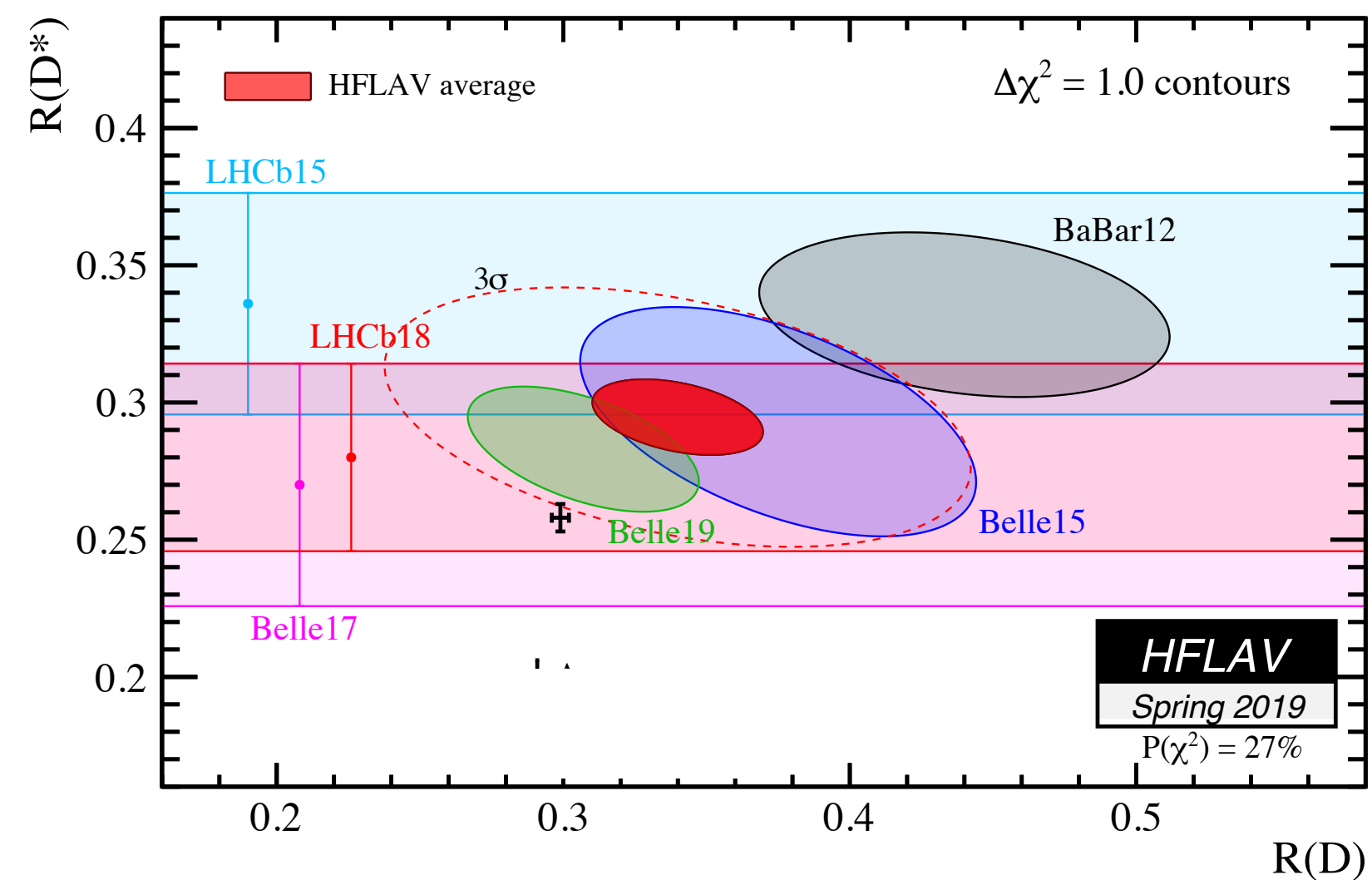
$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e e)} \bigg|_{q^2 \in [q_{\min}^2, q_{\max}^2]} \quad \& \quad R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} < R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$

Exp : $R_D = 0.340 \pm 0.030$, $R_{D^*} = 0.295 \pm 0.014$

$R_K^{[1,1,6]} = 0.847(42)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_K^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

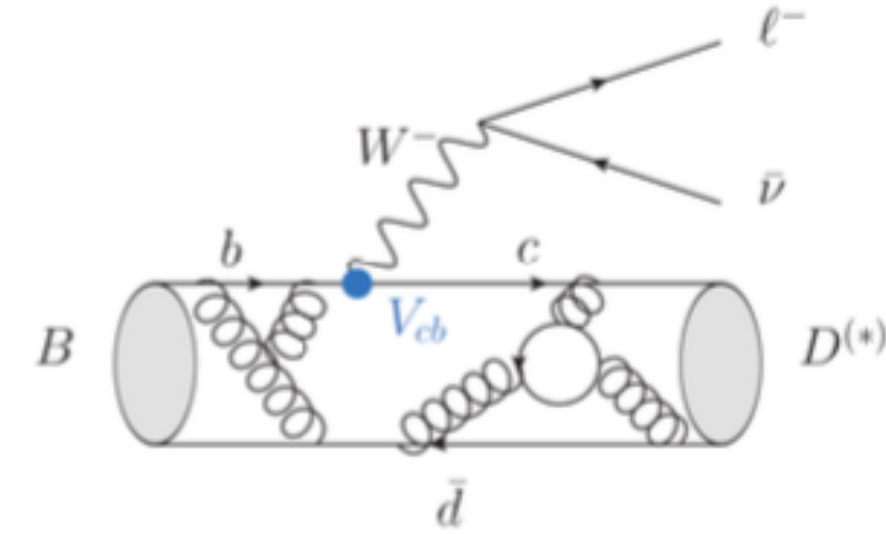
SM : $R_D^{\text{SM}} = 0.293 \pm 0.008$, $R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}} = 0.257 \pm 0.003$

$R_{K^*}^{[1,1,6]} = 0.71(10)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

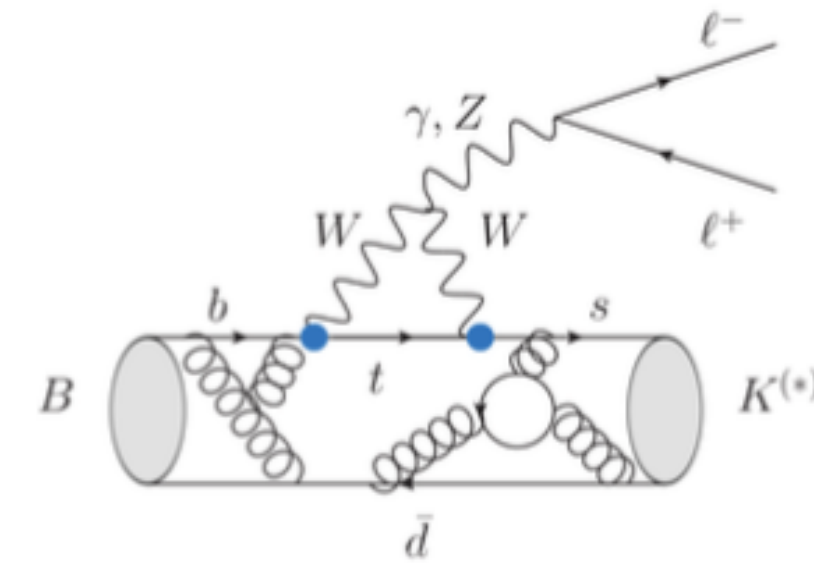


Lepton Flavor Universality Violation

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu})_{\ell \in (e, \mu)}} \quad \& \quad R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} > R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$



$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e e)} \bigg|_{q^2 \in [q_{\min}^2, q_{\max}^2]} \quad \& \quad R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} < R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$



Exp : $R_D = 0.340 \pm 0.030$, $R_{D^*} = 0.295 \pm 0.014$

$R_K^{[1.1,6]} = 0.847(42)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_K^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

SM : $R_D = 0.293 \pm 0.008$, $R_{D^*} = 0.248 \pm 0.001$

$R_{K^*}^{[1.1,6]} = 0.71(10)^{\text{LHCb}}$ vs $R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} = 1.00(1)^{\text{SM}}$

$$R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} > R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}} \Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{NP}} \lesssim 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} < R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}} \Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{NP}} \lesssim 30 \text{ TeV}$$

naive NP scale

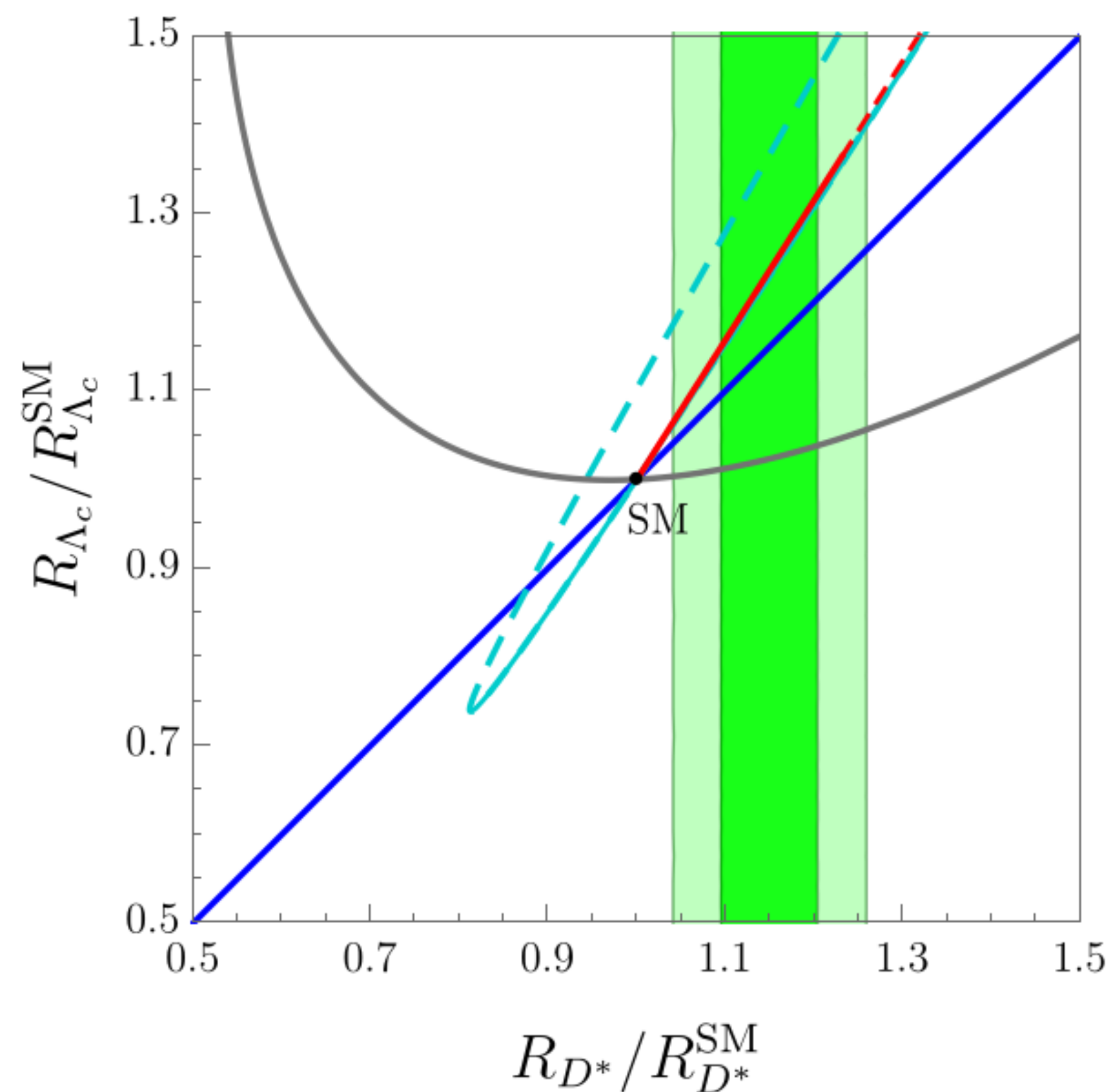
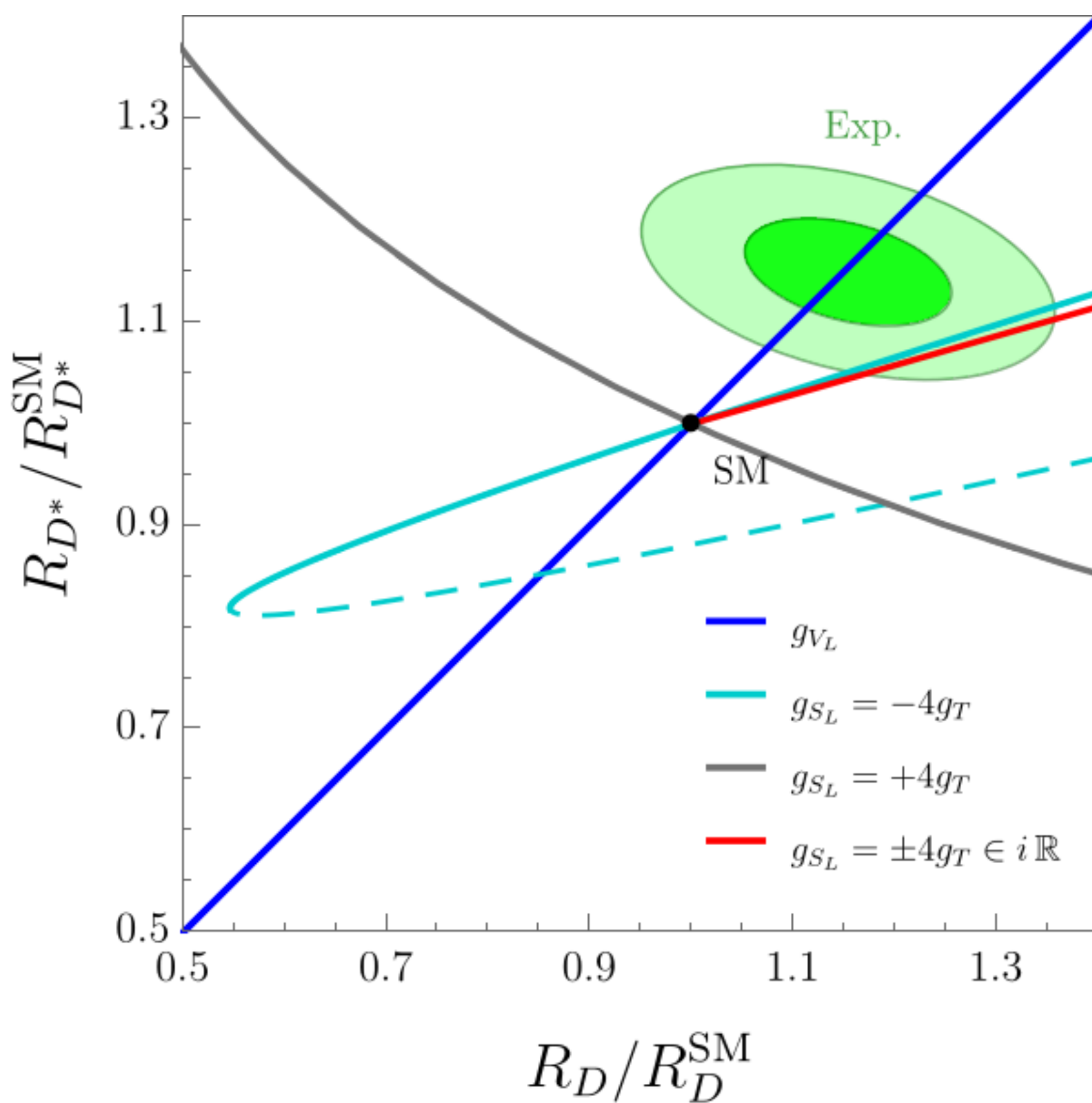
EFT - exclusive $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb} \left[(1 + g_{V_L})(\bar{c}_L \gamma_\mu b_L)(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) + g_{V_R}(\bar{c}_R \gamma_\mu b_R)(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) \right. \\ \left. + g_{S_R}(\bar{c}_L b_R)(\bar{\ell}_R \nu_L) + g_{S_L}(\bar{c}_R b_L)(\bar{\ell}_R \nu_L) + g_T(\bar{c}_R \sigma_{\mu\nu} b_L)(\bar{\ell}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} \nu_L) \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

- $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge invariance:
 - $\Rightarrow g_{V_R}$ is LFU at dimension 6 ($W \bar{c}_R b_R$ vertex).
 - \Rightarrow Four coefficients left: g_{V_L} , g_{S_L} , g_{S_R} and g_T .

EFT - exclusive $b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb} \left[(1 + g_{V_L})(\bar{c}_L \gamma_\mu b_L)(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) + g_{V_R}(\bar{c}_R \gamma_\mu b_R)(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) \right. \\ \left. + g_{S_R}(\bar{c}_L b_R)(\bar{\ell}_R \nu_L) + g_{S_L}(\bar{c}_R b_L)(\bar{\ell}_R \nu_L) + g_T(\bar{c}_R \sigma_{\mu\nu} b_L)(\bar{\ell}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} \nu_L) \right] + \text{h.c.}$$



EFT - exclusive $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \left[\sum_{i=1}^6 C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu) + \sum_{i=7,8,9,10,P,S,\dots} \left(C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}'_i \right) \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9^{(\prime)} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_{L(R)} b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10}^{(\prime)} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_{L(R)} b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \ell)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{(\prime)} = (\bar{s} P_{R(L)} b) (\bar{\ell} \ell)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_P^{(\prime)} = (\bar{s} P_{R(L)} b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_5 \ell)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7^{(\prime)} = m_b (\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_{R(L)} b) F^{\mu\nu}$$

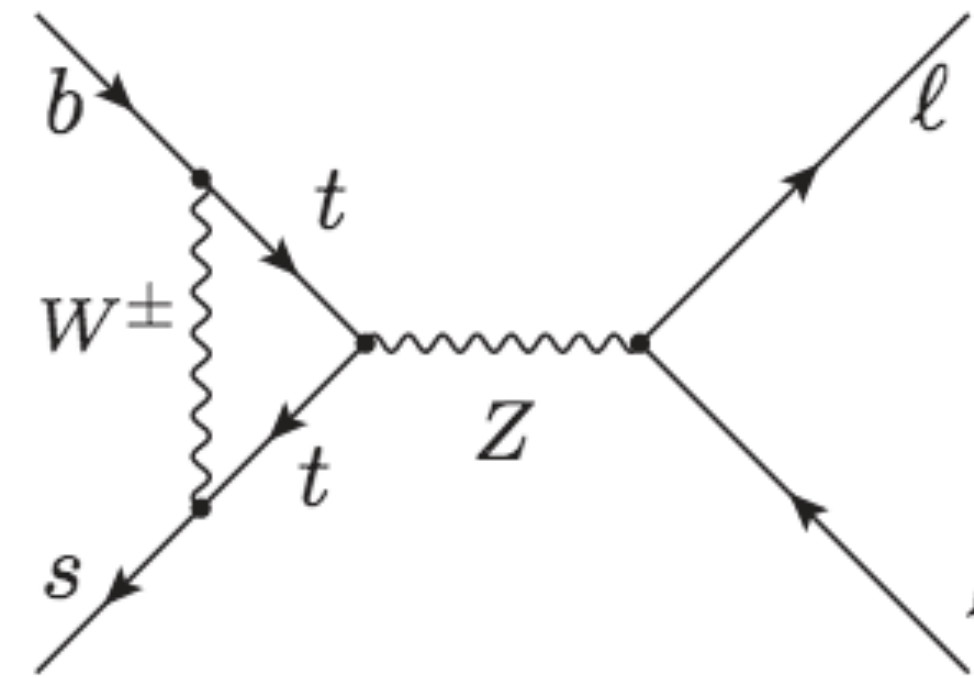
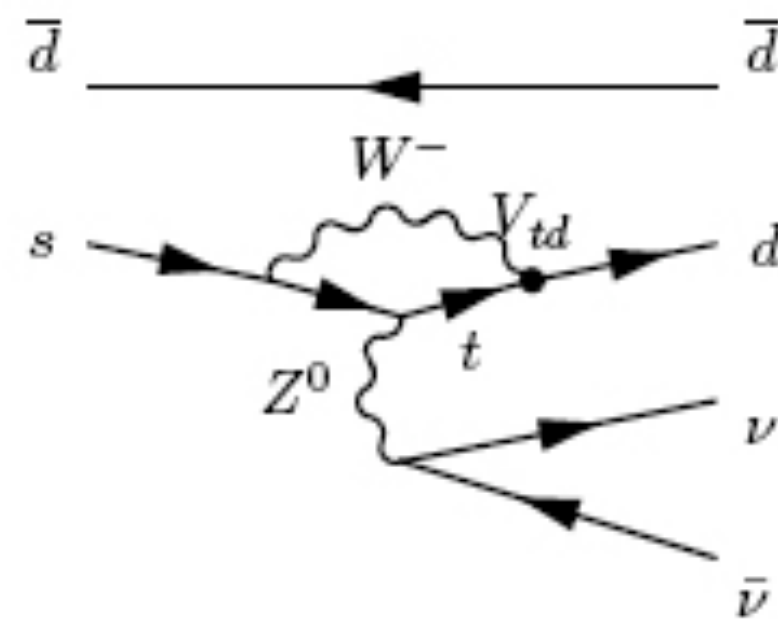
$$\text{Exp} : \mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = (2.85 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{SM} : \mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = (3.66 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-9}$$

Probing BSM...

Strategy:

fix V_{ij} by tree level processes, then look for NP in FCNC



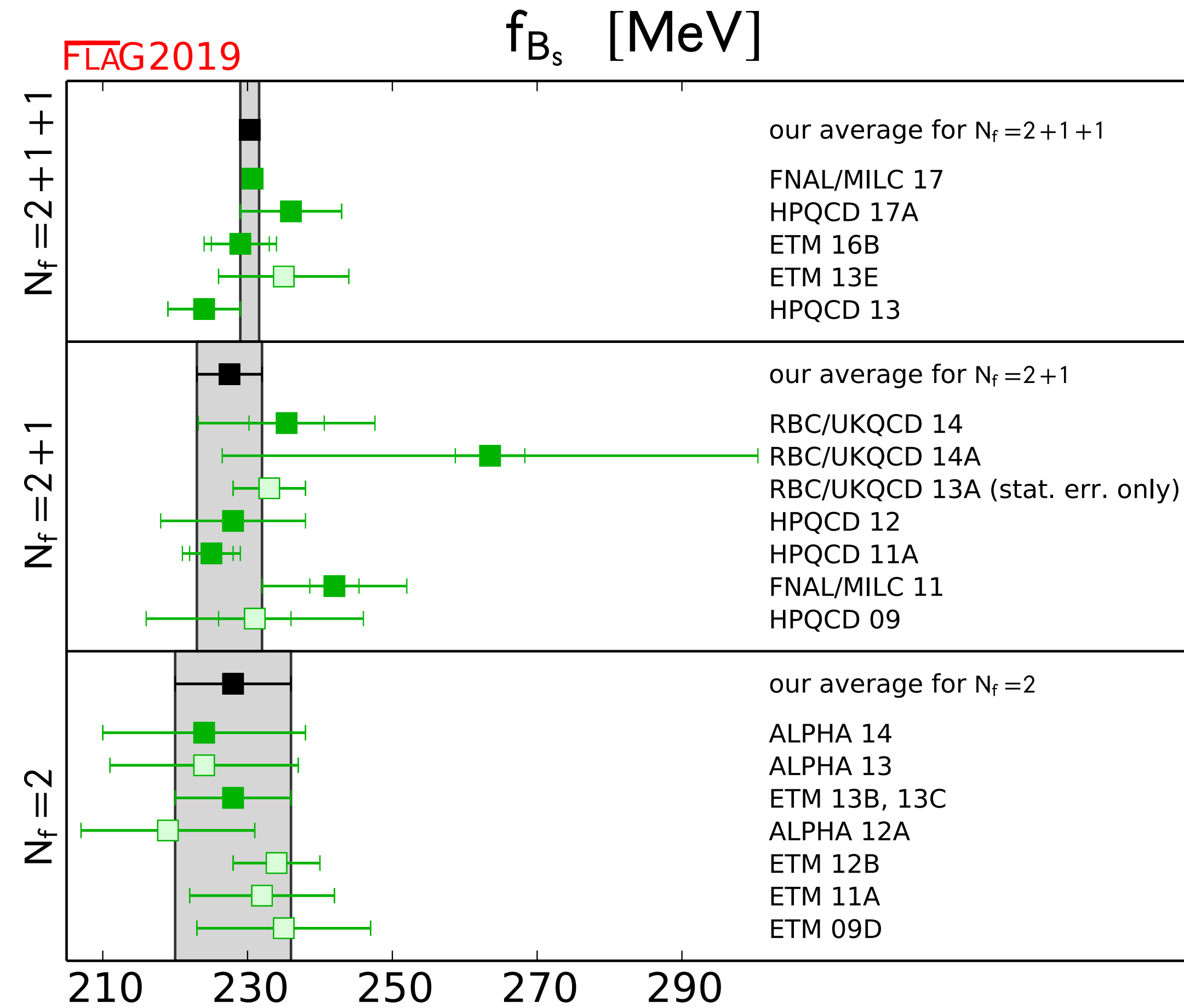
Exp : $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = (2.85 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-9}$
12%

SM : $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = (3.66 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-9}$
4%

C_{ij}	1	$V_{ti}V_{tj}^*$
$B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	$> 10 \text{ TeV}$	$> 2.5 \text{ TeV}$
$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$	$> 100 \text{ TeV}$	$> 1.8 \text{ TeV}$

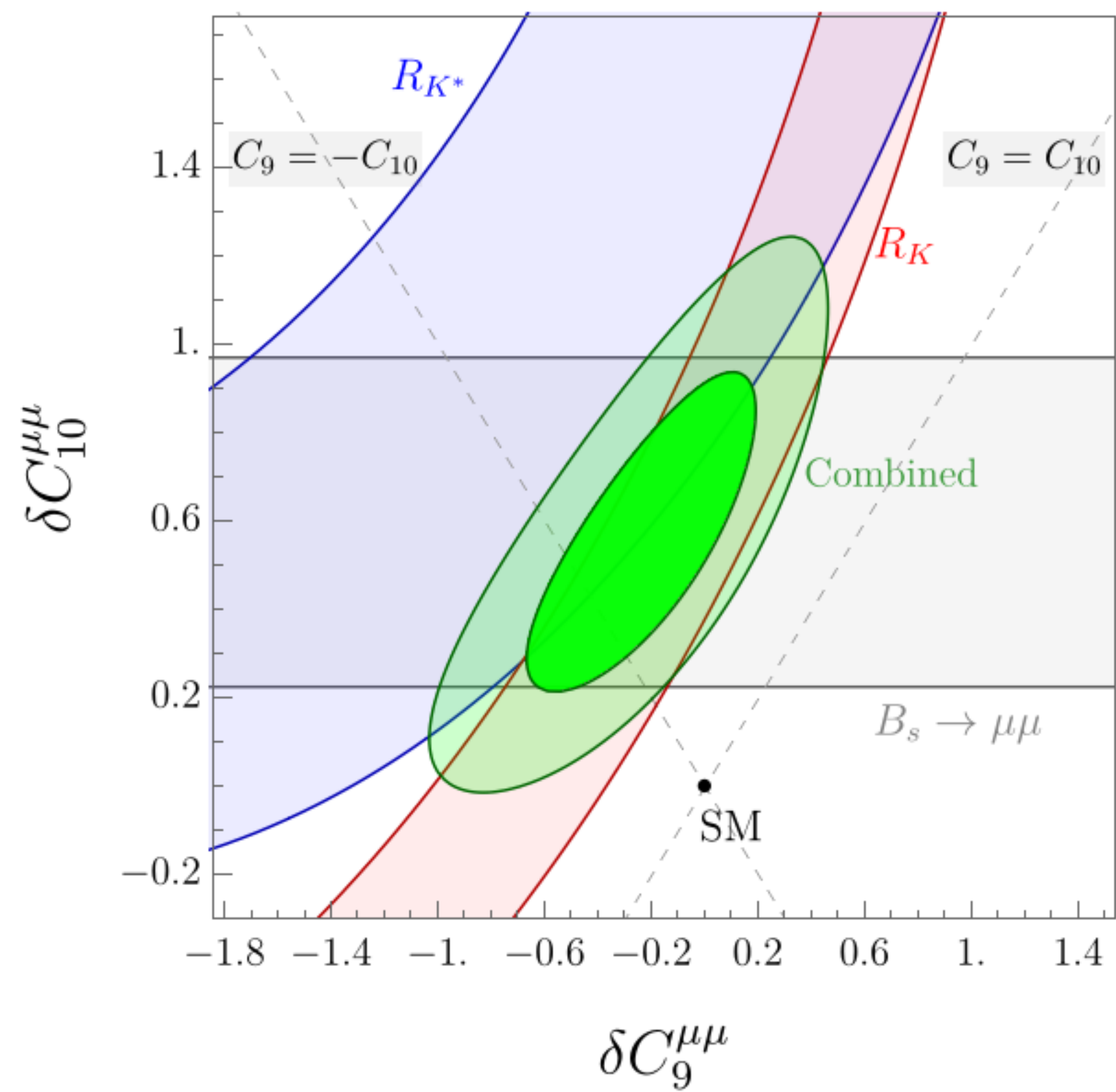
$$O = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} C_{ij} \bar{Q}_i \gamma^\mu Q_j H^\dagger D_\mu H$$

$$\langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 b | B_s(p) \rangle = i f_{B_s} p^\mu$$



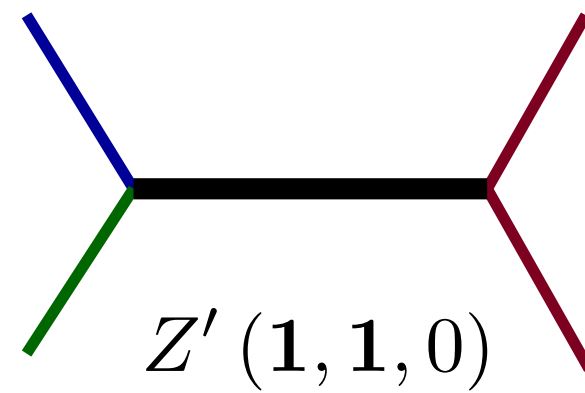
Fit to clean quantities: $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$ and $R_{K^{(*)}}$

EFT for $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$

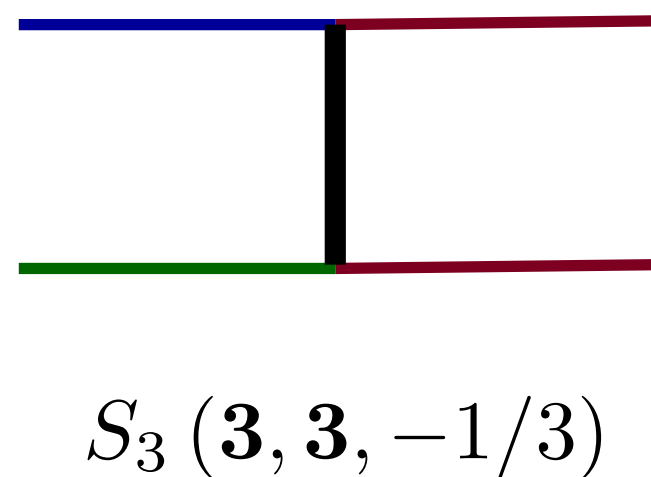


Concrete Scenarios of Physics BSM

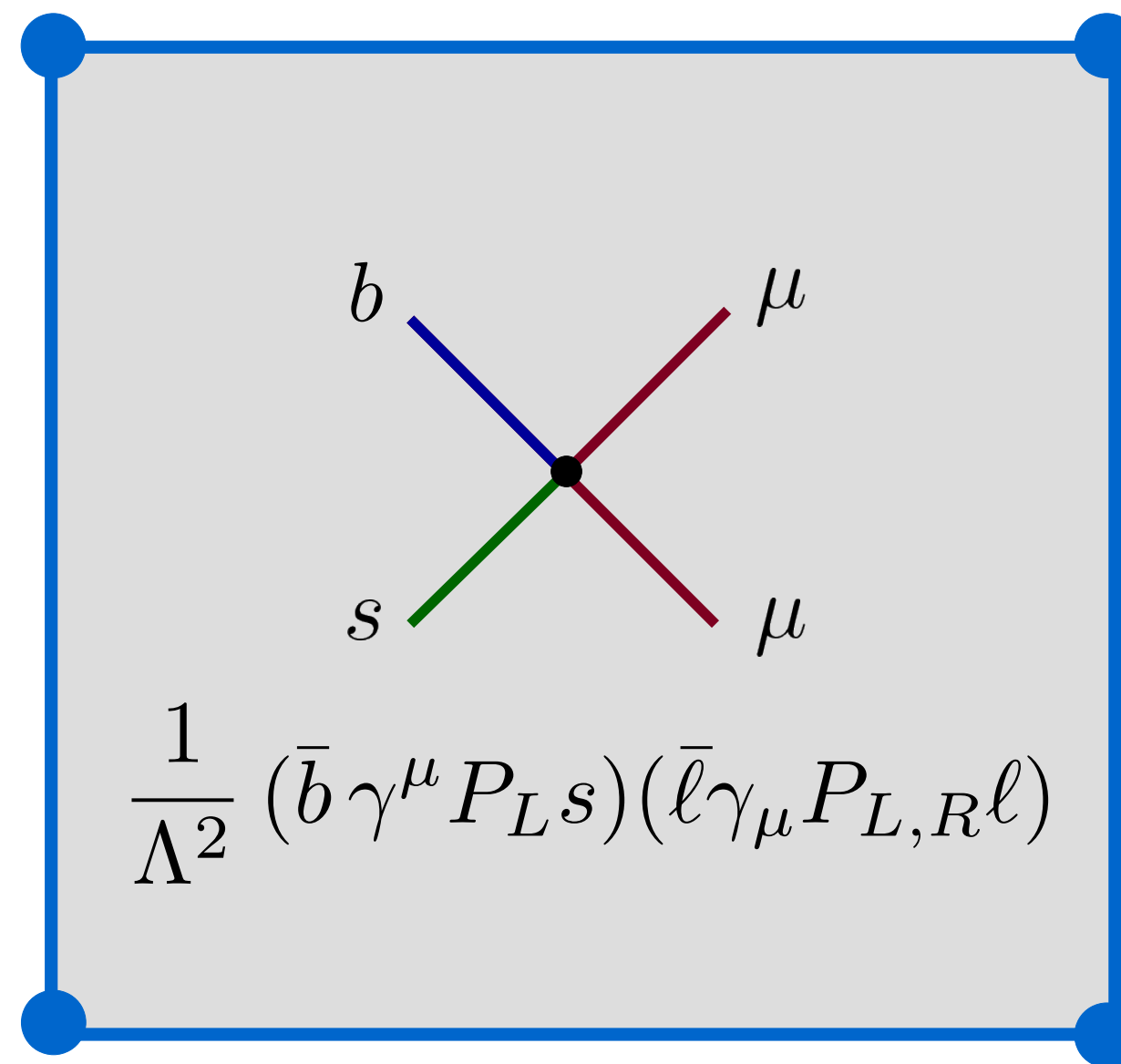
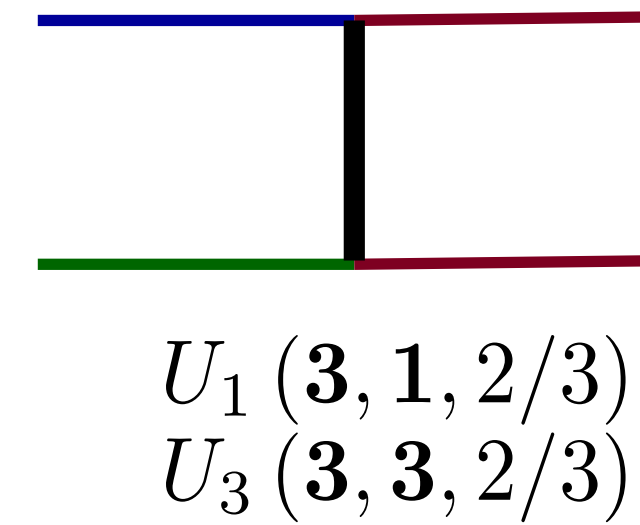
1. Vector singlet



2. Scalar Leptoquarks

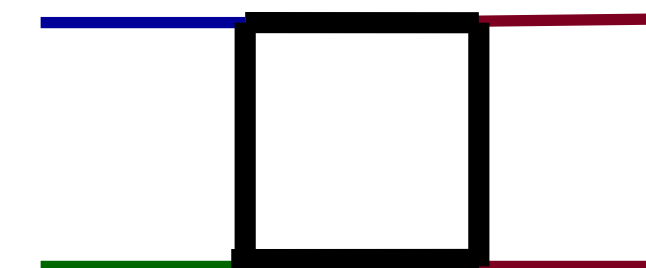


3. Vector Leptoquarks



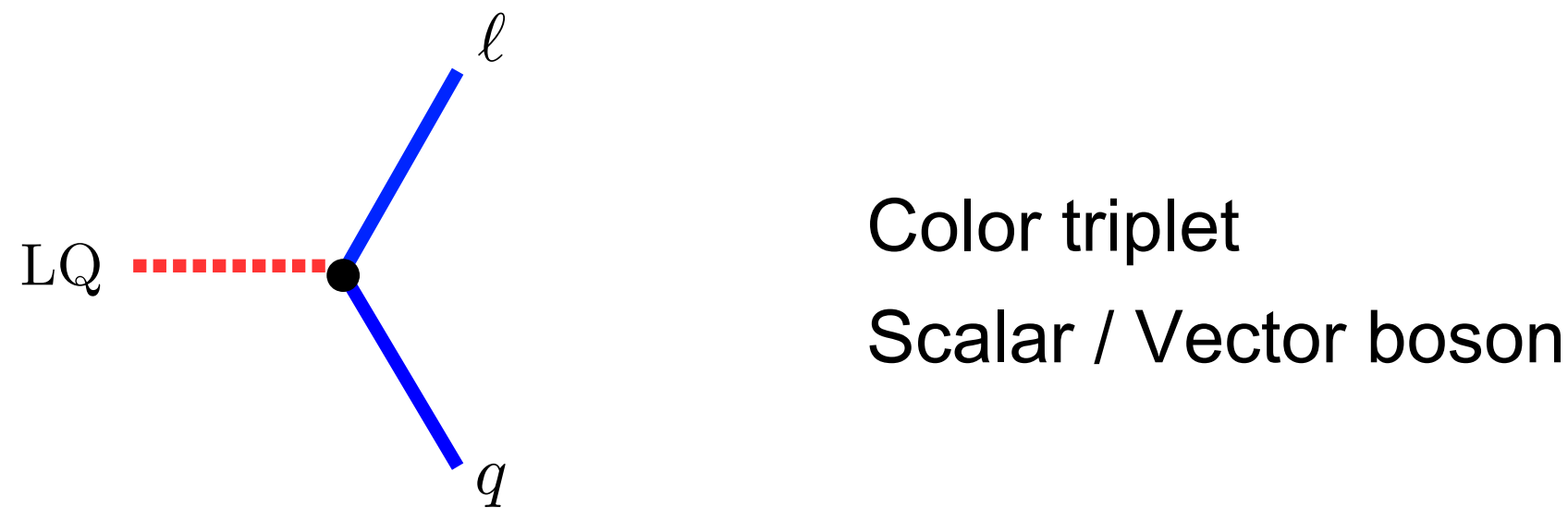
Beware: essentially ALL models contain **additional states** when UV-completing!

4. In the Loop



$Z' (1, 1, 0)$, VL fermions
 $S_1 (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, -1/3)$, $R_2 (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/3)$...

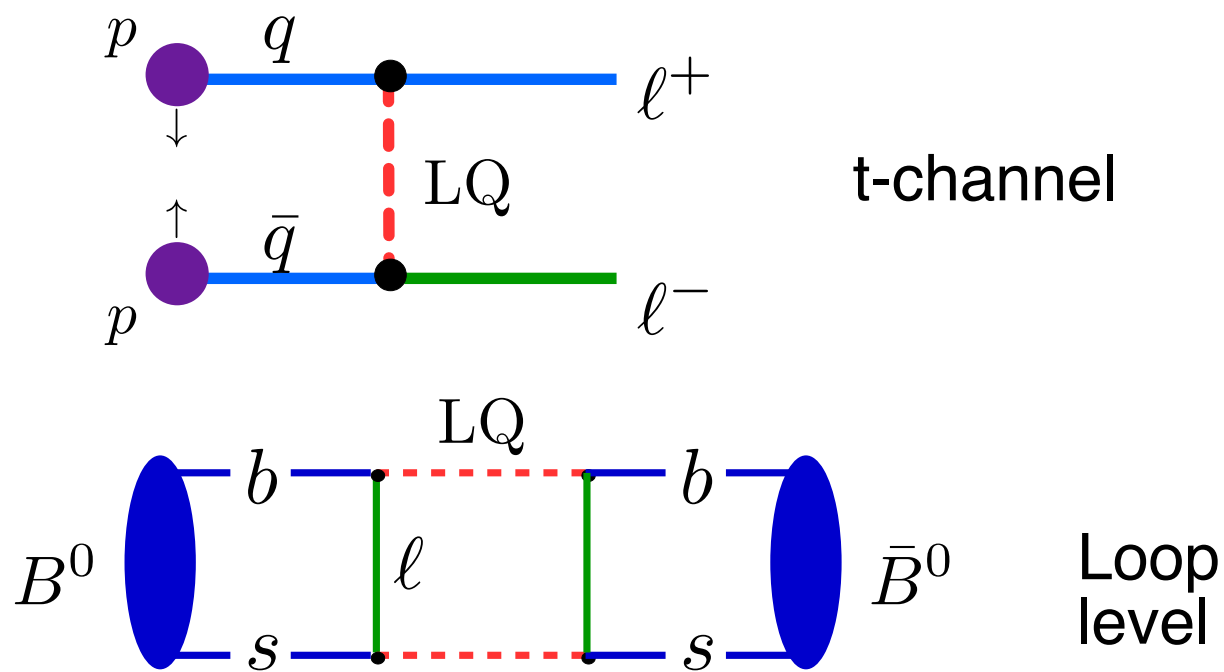
Leptoquarks



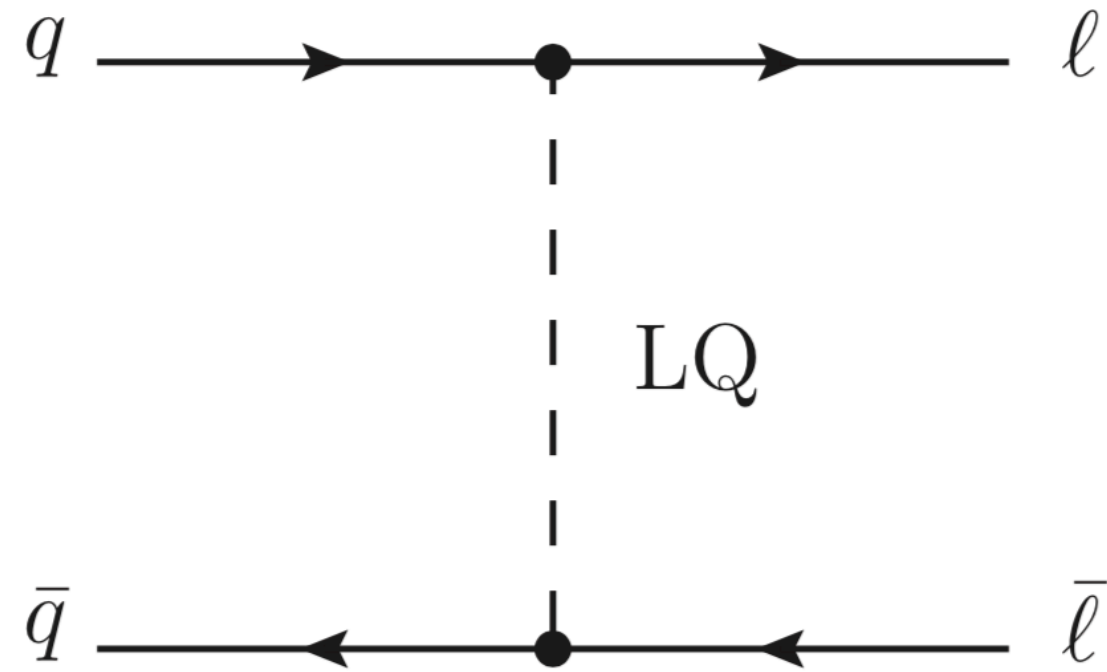
$(SU(3), SU(2), U(1))$	Spin	Symbol
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$	0	S_3
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/6)$	0	R_2
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$	0	\tilde{R}_2
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$	0	\tilde{S}_1
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$	0	S_1
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$	0	\bar{S}_1
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, 2/3)$	1	U_3
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{2}, 5/6)$	1	V_2
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{2}, -1/6)$	1	\tilde{V}_2
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 5/3)$	1	\tilde{U}_1
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 2/3)$	1	U_1
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, -1/3)$	1	\bar{U}_1

Some good and bad features:

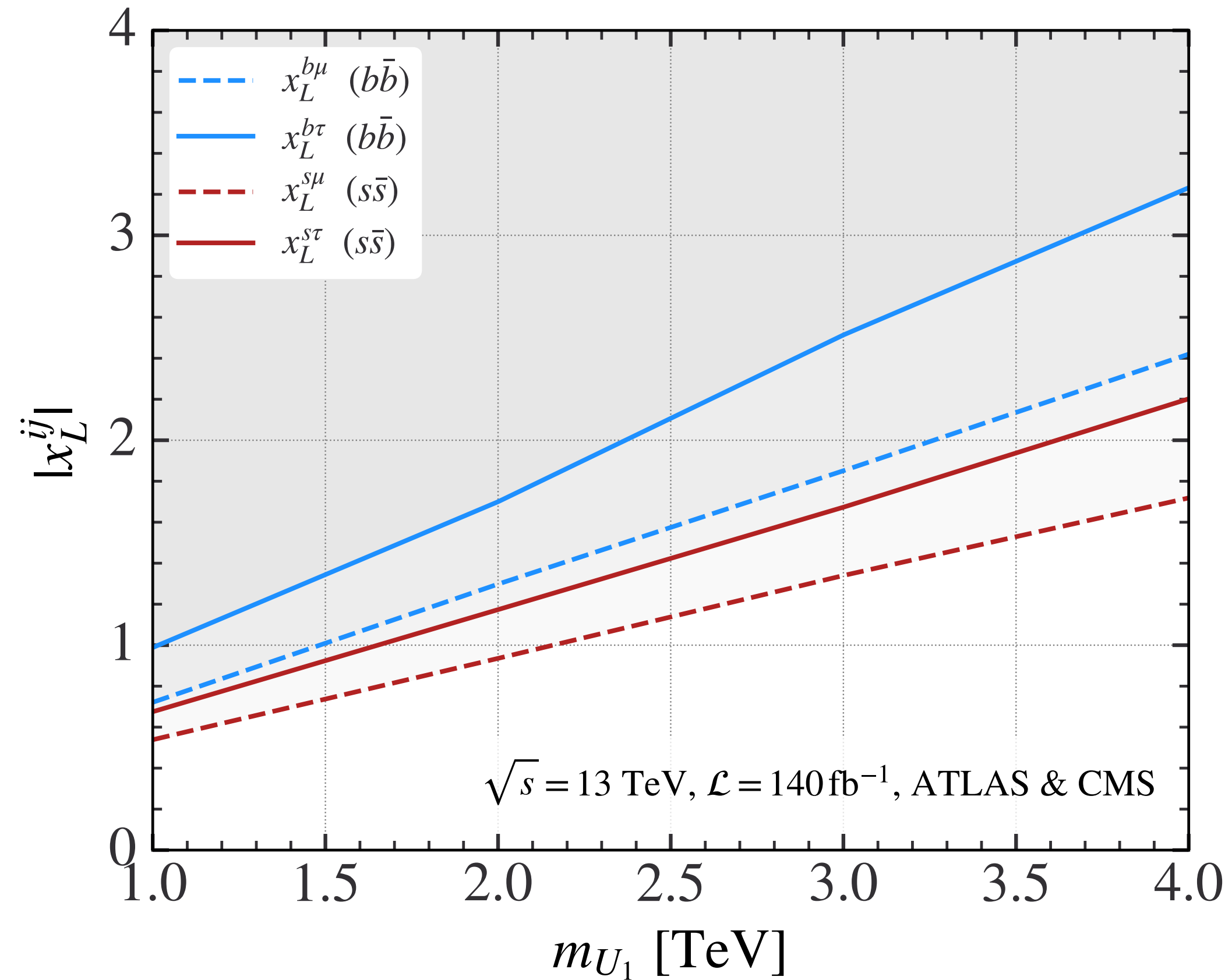
- Non-resonant Drell-Yan production
- No 4-quark / 4-lepton effective interactions at tree level
- Violate SM accidental symmetries!



From dilepton spectra at high p_T Atlas and CMS 2018-2020



Example U1



$$\mathcal{L}_{U_1} = x_L^{ij} \bar{Q}_i \gamma_\mu L_j U_1^\mu + x_R^{ij} \bar{d}_{Ri} \gamma_\mu \ell_{Rj} U_1^\mu + \text{h.c.},$$

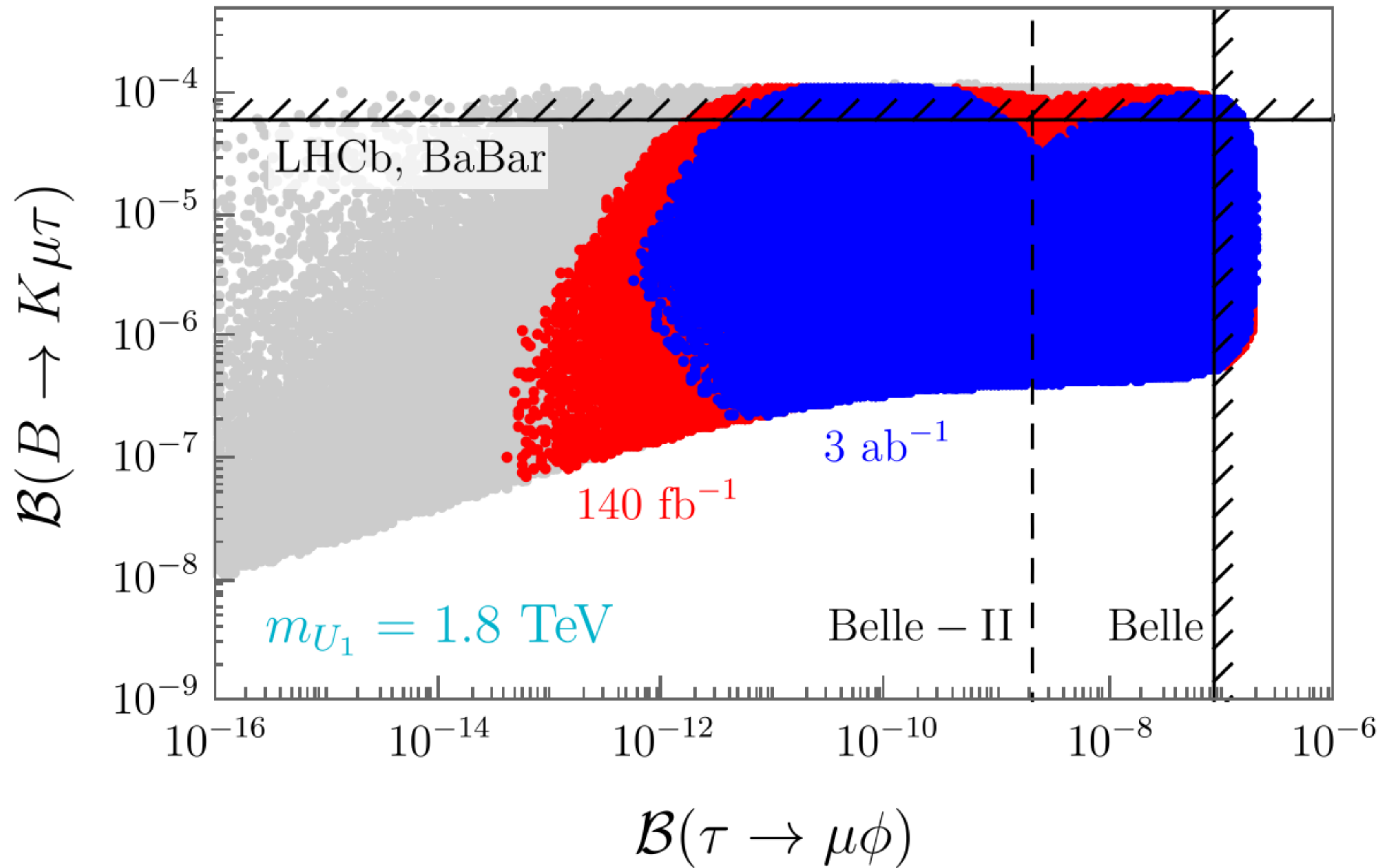
What LQ scenario?

Model	$R_{D(*)}$	$R_{K(*)}$	$R_{D(*)}$ & $R_{K(*)}$
$S_1 = (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	✓	✗	✗
$R_2 = (3, 2, 7/6)$	✓	✓*	✗
$S_3 = (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	✗	✓	✗
$U_1 = (3, 1, 2/3)$	✓	✓	✓
$U_3 = (3, 3, 2/3)$	✗	✓	✗

N.B. U_1 is the only one to accommodate both!

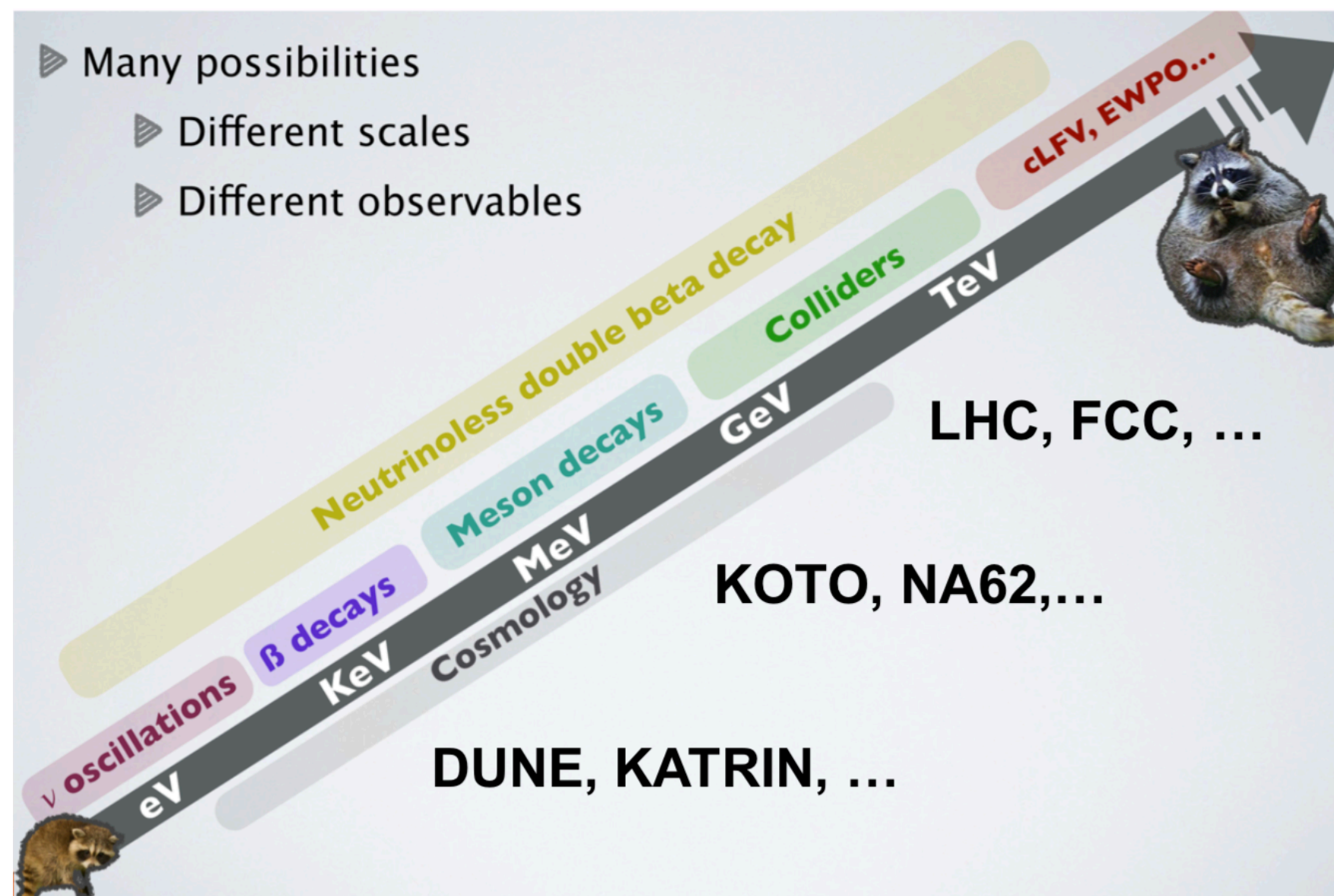
Observable
$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$
$b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\phi)$
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$
$\mathcal{B}(D_s \rightarrow \mu\nu)$
$\mathcal{B}(D_s \rightarrow \tau\nu)$
$r_K^{e/\mu}$
$r_K^{\tau/\mu}$
$R_D^{\mu/e}$

LFV predictions



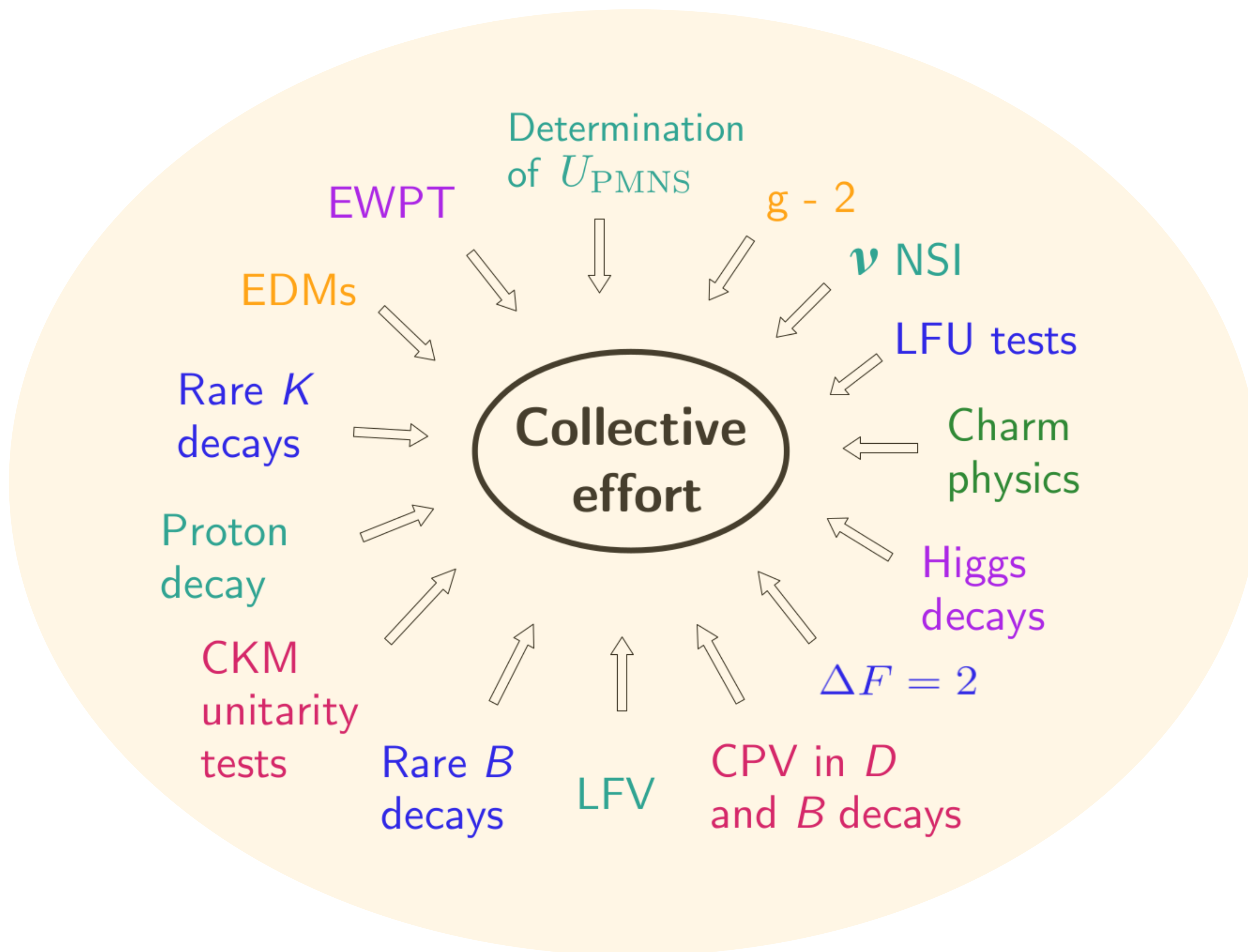
BSM from the lepton side...

- **Neutrino masses and mixings** → call for **New Physics**
- **Many BSM candidates** → motivated by theoretical and **observational arguments**
Simultaneously address: BAU, DM and neutrino mass generation
- **Majorana** sterile fermions: appealing **New Physics** candidates
Potentially **“visible”** NP portal: **imprints from colliders to flavour LE**
LE experiments and CPV searches, ...



Interest & phenomenological implications

- ❑ **eV scale** ↔ extra neutrinos suggested by oscillation anomalies;
- ❑ **keV scale** ↔ warm dark matter candidates & astrophysical puzzles;
- ❑ **MeV-TeV scale** ↔ exp. tests, high-intensity expts and colliders (but also BAU, DM, ...);
- ❑ Beyond 10^{16} GeV ↔ theoretical appeal: standard seesaw, BAU, GUTs



Flavor physics at IN2P3 Laboratories



IN2P3
Les deux infinis



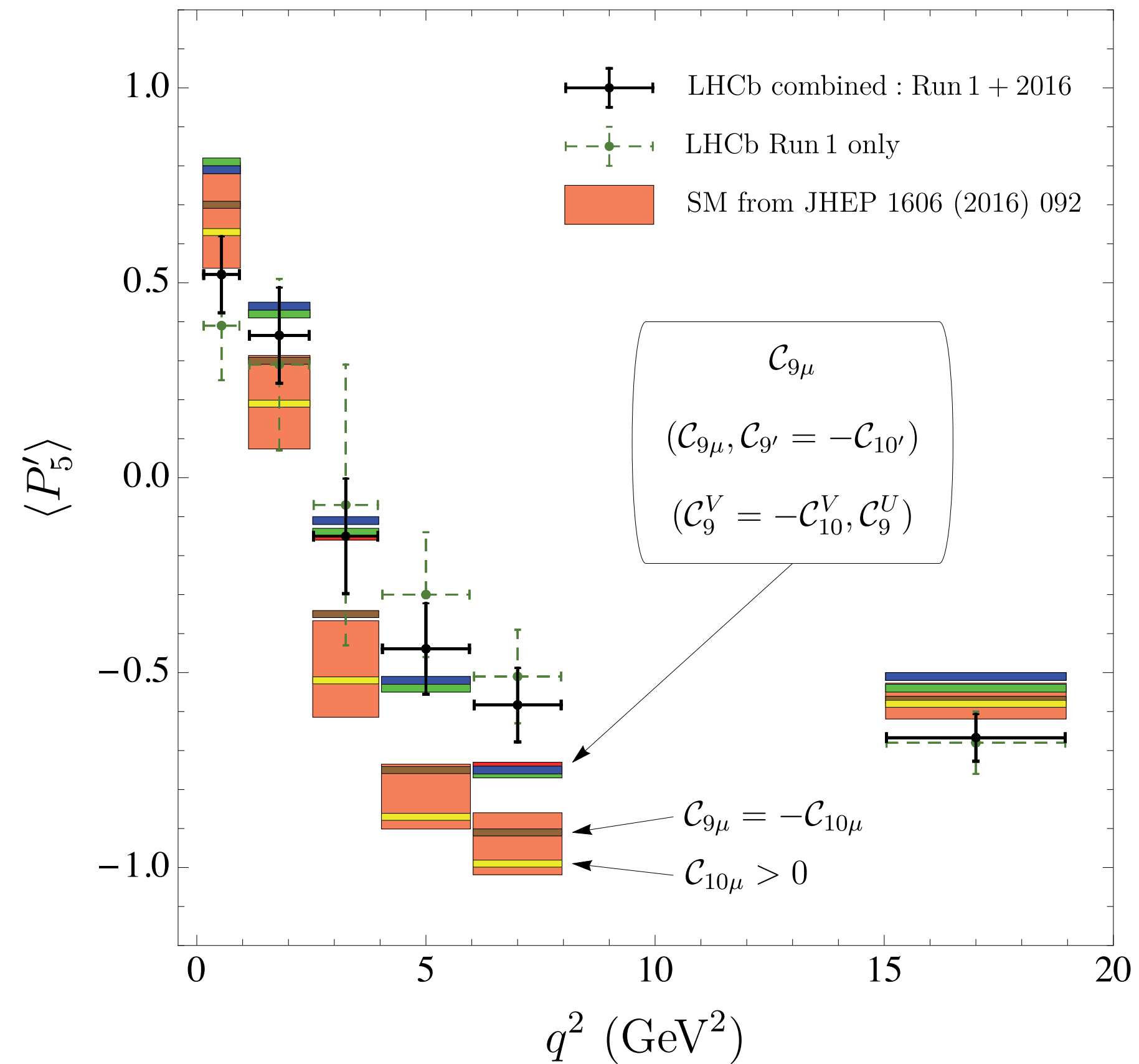
Thanks for your attention!

Extra Page

Detailed angular distribution can help...

More Observables

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$



Debate over Hadronic Uncertainties...

$b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu}$

Stay tuned (early results from Belle...)