

New Physics Searches in Flavour Physics a theoretical (over)view



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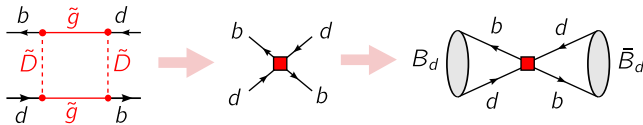
March 2, 2011

Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste

La Thuile

Probing new physics through flavour

Flavour physics allows to probe new physics through virtual contributions to low energy precision observables:



Effective coupling
(depends on NP flavour structure)

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{4-d}} O_i^{(d)}$$

Operator made of SM fields

New physics scale
(waiting for LHC input!)

Bounds on new physics flavour structure

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{4-d}} O_i^{(d)}$$

Operator	Bounds on c_i ($\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$)		Observables
	Re	Im	
$(\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	9×10^{-7}	3×10^{-9}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	6×10^{-7}	1×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6×10^{-8}	1×10^{-8}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-6}	$\Delta m_{B_d}; S_\psi K_S$
$(\bar{b}_R d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	6×10^{-7}	2×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_{B_d}; S_\psi K_S$
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$	8×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}
$(\bar{b}_R s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$	1×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}

[Isidori, Nir, Perez 1002.0900]

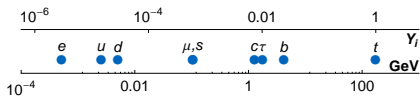
The flavour puzzle(s)

- ➡ The NP flavour puzzle: the flavour structure of TeV new physics must be highly **non-generic**.

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- ➔ The SM flavour puzzle: even the flavour structure of the Standard Model is highly **non-generic**!

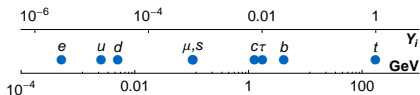
$$|V_{CKM}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$



The flavour puzzle(s)

- ➔ The NP flavour puzzle: the flavour structure of TeV new physics must be highly **non-generic**.
- ➔ The SM flavour puzzle: even the flavour structure of the Standard Model is highly **non-generic**!

$$|V_{CKM}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$



1. Are there sources of flavour breaking beyond the ones in the SM or not (= **Minimal Flavour Violation**)?
2. Are there sources of CP violation beyond the CKM phase?

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Selected highlights in the early LHC era

- $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- CP violation in B_s mixing
- $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$

3. A case for precision flavour physics

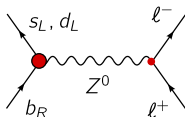
- Supersymmetry with hierarchical squark masses

$B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

Strongly **helicity suppressed** decays that will be measured by LHCb

mode	SM	exp. 95% C.L.
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$(3.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$	$< 43 \times 10^{-9}$
$\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$(0.10 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-9}$	$< 7.6 \times 10^{-9}$

SM and many models with 1 Higgs doublet: dominated by **Z penguin**



Enhancement of $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ above $\sim 10^{-8}$ ruled out by other constraints

$B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ in the MSSM

In models with 2 Higgs doublets, the helicity suppression can be lifted by neutral Higgs penguin

MSSM with MFV:

$$\sim \frac{m_b m_\ell}{M_A^2} \frac{\mu A_t}{M_t^2} \tan^3 \beta$$

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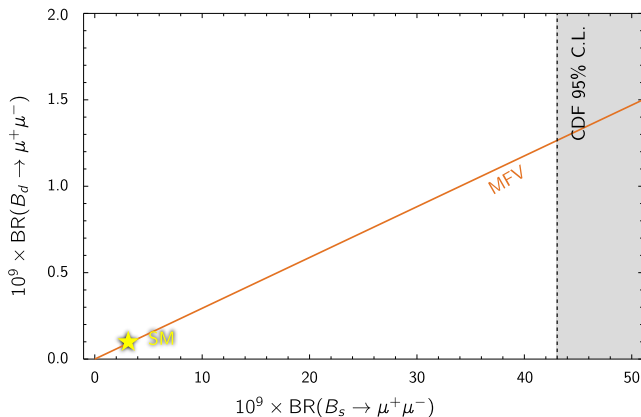
MSSM with MFV:

$$\sim \frac{m_b m_\ell}{M_A^2} \frac{\mu A_t}{M_{\tilde{t}}^2} \tan^3 \beta$$

- ➡ Several SUSY scenarios predict a large enhancement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and would be in trouble if no evidence is found **this year** (e.g. SUSY GUTs with Yukawa unification)

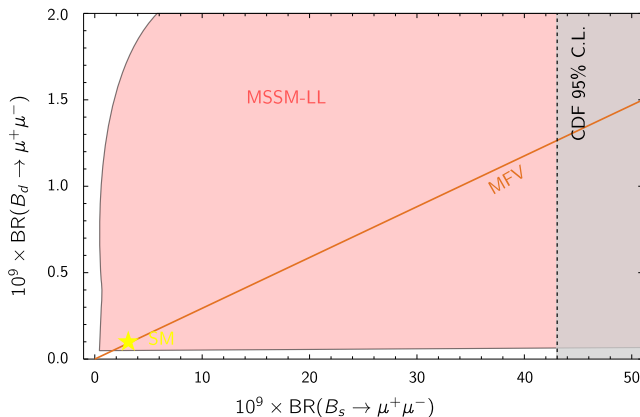
$B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ vs. $B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

A stringent test of the MFV paradigm: $\frac{\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)} = \frac{|V_{ts}|^2}{|V_{td}|^2}$



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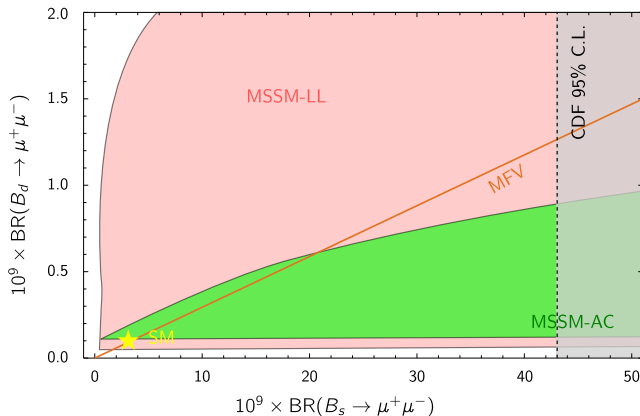
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SUSY flavour model [Altmannshofer et al. 0909.1333]

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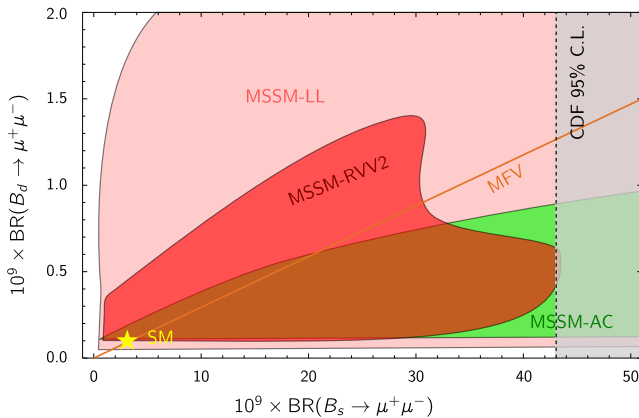
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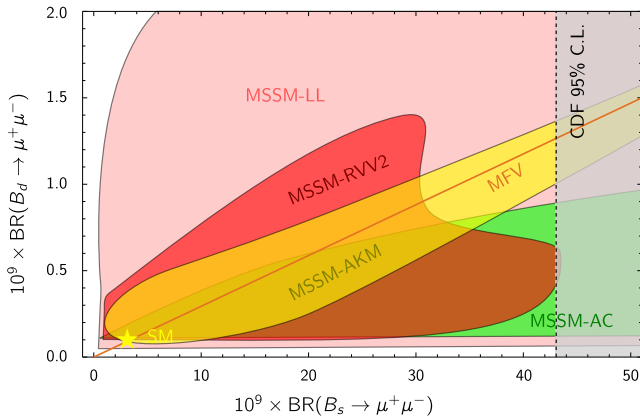
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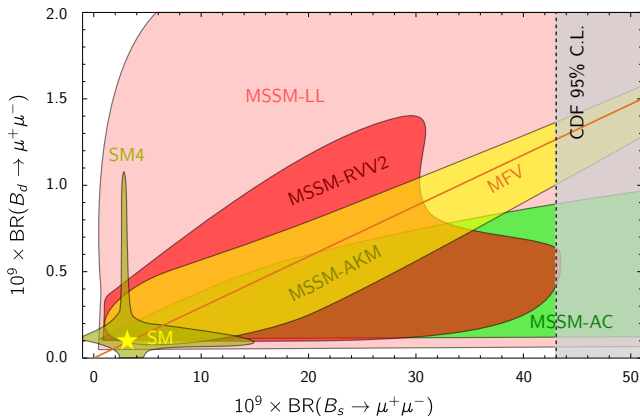
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4th generation SM [Buras et al. 1002.2126] SUSY flavour models [Altmannshofer et al. 0909.1333]

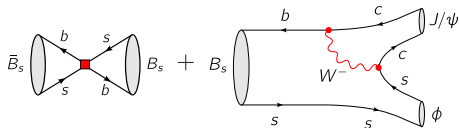
New physics in B_s mixing?

2 observables for the B_s mixing phase

$$\bar{B}_s \leftrightarrow B_s = \frac{\Delta M_s}{2} e^{i(-2\beta_s + \phi_s^{\text{NP}})}$$

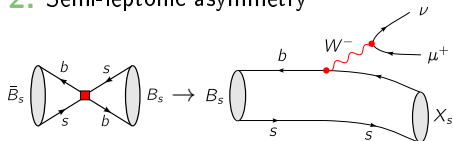
\swarrow -1° \searrow $?$

1. Mixing-induced CP asymmetry in $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$



$$\frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow \psi\phi) - \Gamma(B_s \rightarrow \psi\phi)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow \psi\phi) + \Gamma(B_s \rightarrow \psi\phi)} = S_{\psi\phi} \sin(\Delta M_s t)$$

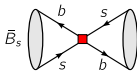
2. Semi-leptonic asymmetry



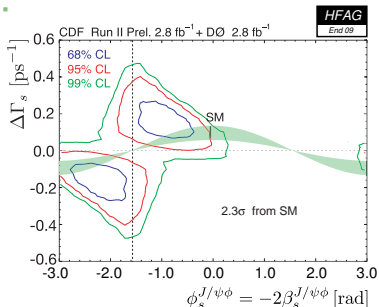
$$a_{\text{SL}}^s \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow l^+ X) - \Gamma(B_s \rightarrow l^- X)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s \rightarrow l^+ X) + \Gamma(B_s \rightarrow l^- X)}$$

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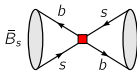
1.

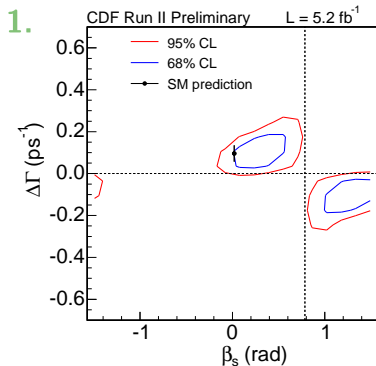


1 year ago: 2.2σ deviation in $S_{\psi\phi}$

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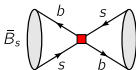

$$B_s = \frac{\Delta M_s}{2} e^{i(-2\beta_s + \phi_s^{\text{NP}})}$$



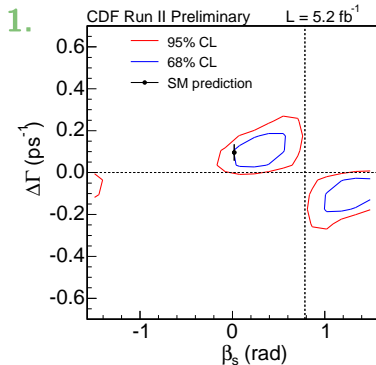
deviation in $S_{\psi\phi}$ recently dropped below 1σ

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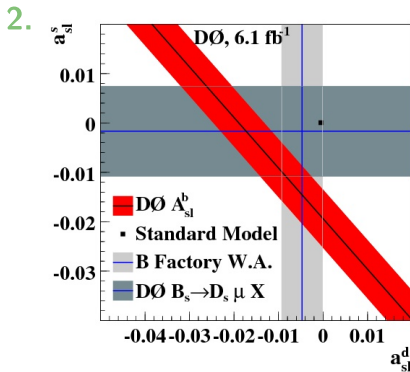
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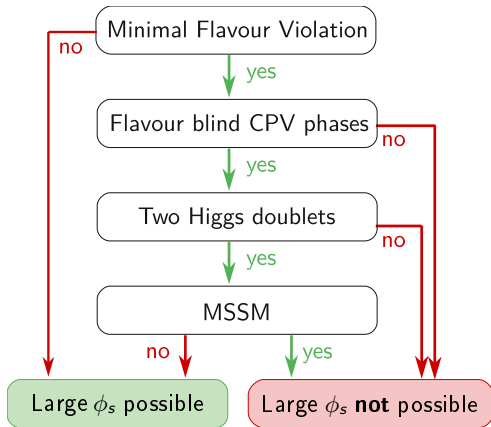
Deviation in $S_{\psi\phi}$ recently dropped below 1σ



3.2σ deviation in dimuon charge asymmetry at $D0$

Implications of a large B_s mixing phase

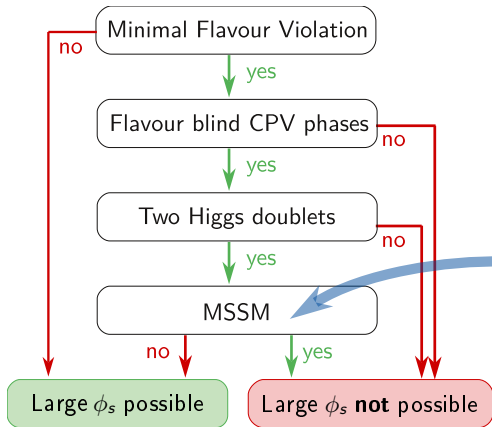
Which classes of models can generate a large mixing phase?



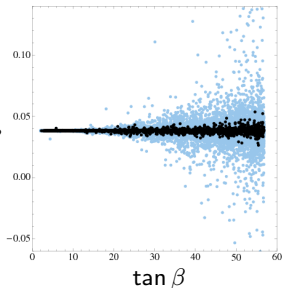
see e.g.
[Buras, Isidori, Paradisi 1007.5291]
[Lenz, Nierste & CKMfitters 1008-1593]

Implications of a large B_s mixing phase

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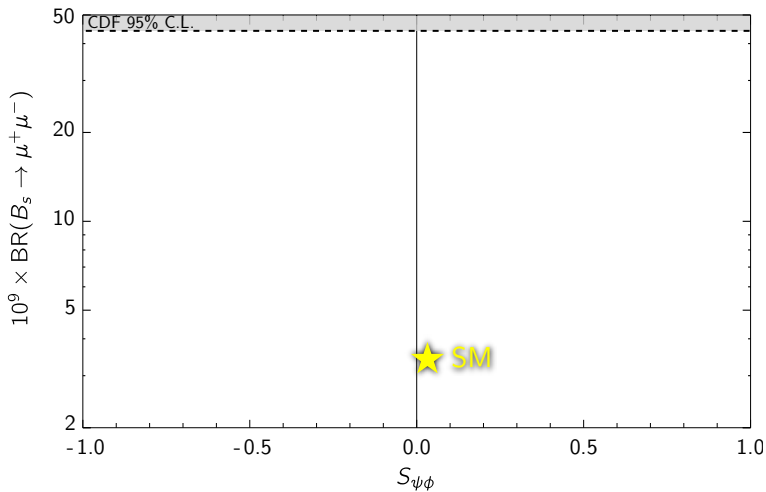


A large B_s mixing phase would rule out a large class of MFV models!

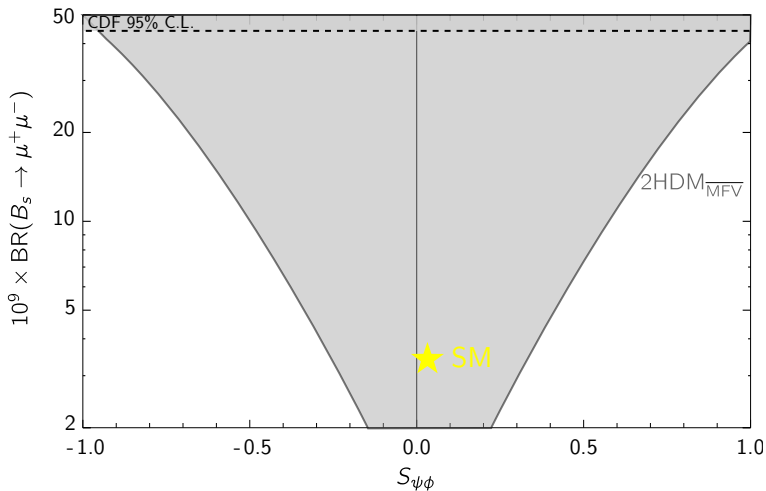


[Altmannshofer et al. 0909.1333]

Correlations between $S_{\psi\phi}$ and $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

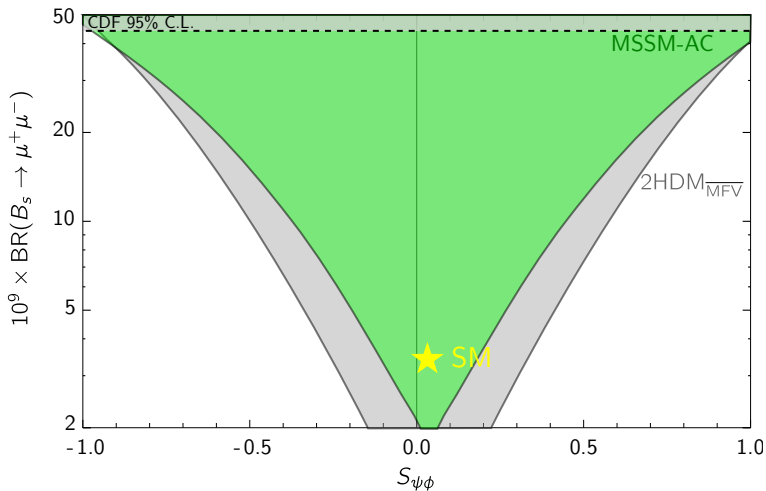


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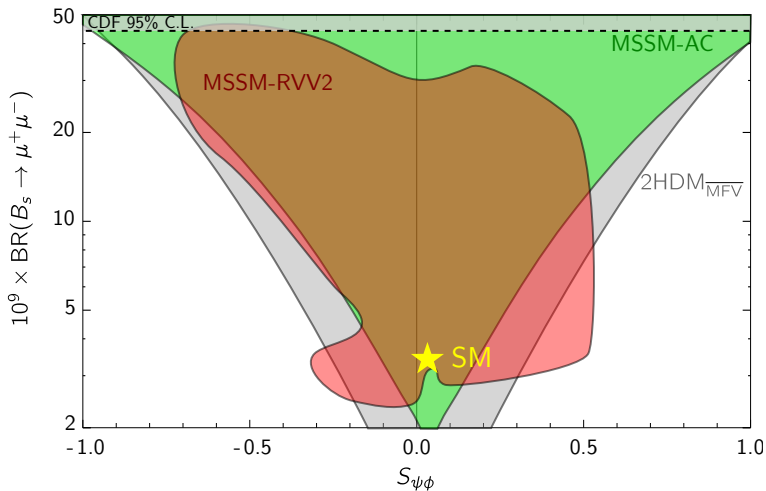
2HDM [Buras, Isidori, Paradisi 1007.5291]

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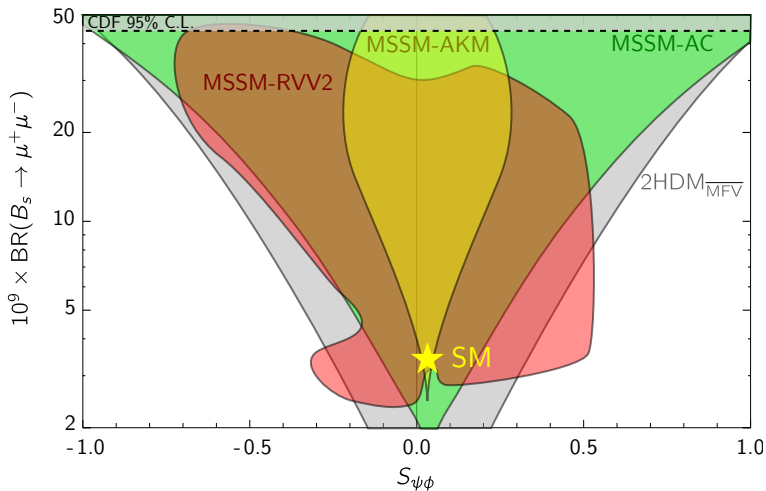
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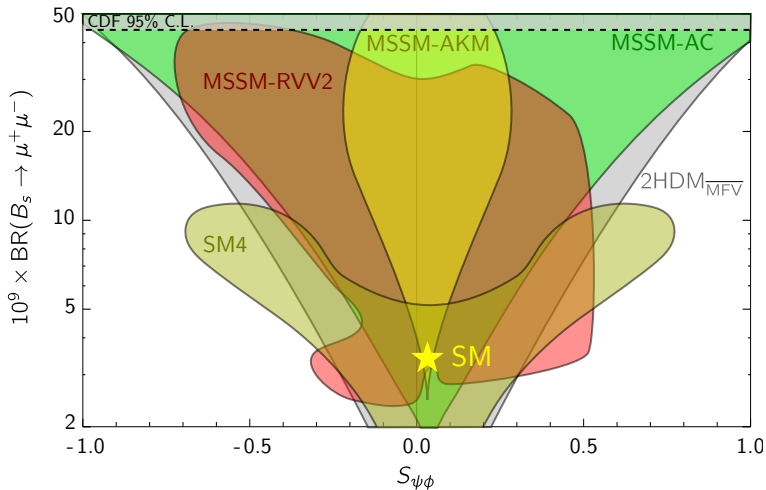
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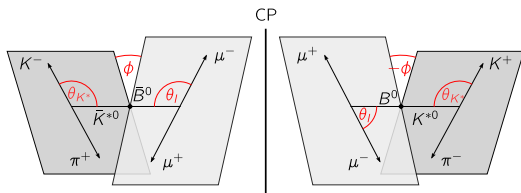
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 4 generations [Buras et al. 1002.2126] SUSY flavour models [Altmannshofer et al. 0909.1333]

$$B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$$

$B \rightarrow K^*(\rightarrow K\pi)\ell^+\ell^-$ offers a plethora of observables sensitive to new physics



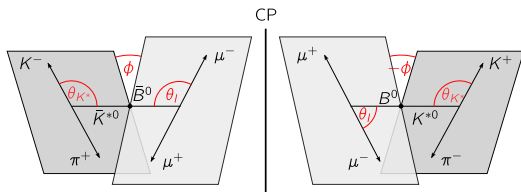
$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l d\cos\theta_{K^*} d\phi} = \sum_{i,a} I_i^{(a)}(q^2) f(\theta_l, \theta_{K^*}, \phi)$$

$$S_i^{(a)}(q^2) = \left(I_i^{(a)}(q^2) + \bar{I}_i^{(a)}(q^2) \right) / \frac{d(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})}{dq^2} \quad \text{CP-averaged angular coefficients (e.g. forward-backward asymmetry)}$$

$$A_i^{(a)}(q^2) = \left(I_i^{(a)}(q^2) - \bar{I}_i^{(a)}(q^2) \right) / \frac{d(\Gamma + \bar{\Gamma})}{dq^2} \quad \text{CP asymmetries}$$

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Observables requiring angular fit with

1 angle (state of the art)

2 angles (early LHC)

all 3 angles

- dBR/dq^2
- S_6 (A_{FB})
- S_2 (F_L)
- S_3
- A_9

data from BaBar,
Belle, CDF

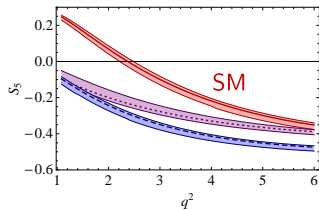
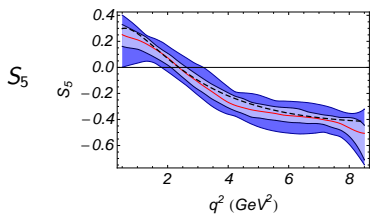
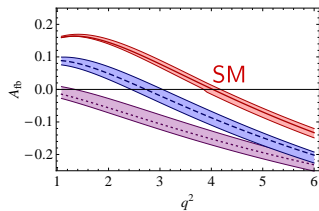
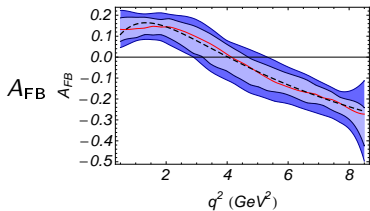
0 in the SM
sensitive to RH currents
no data yet

- S_5
- A_7

- S_4
- A_8

$B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$: LHC sensitivity

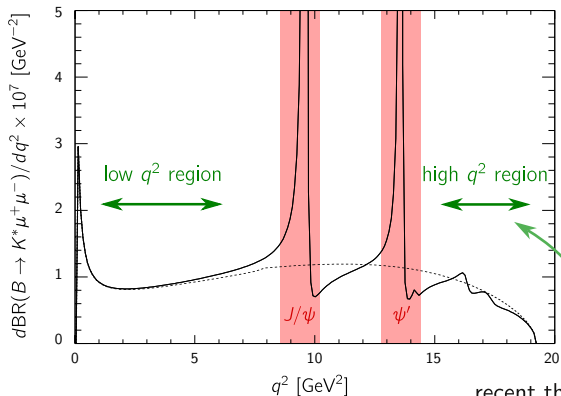
Sensitivity to 2 example MSSM scenarios at LHCb with 2 fb^{-1}



[Bharucha, Reece, 1002.4310]

[Altmannshofer, Ball, Bharucha, Buras, Straub, DS, 0811.1214]

$B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$: low vs. high q^2



recent theory improvements

[Beylich, Buchalla, Feldmann 1101.5118]

see also [Bobeth et al. 1006.5013]

➡ both regions under reasonable theoretical control
and phenomenologically complementary

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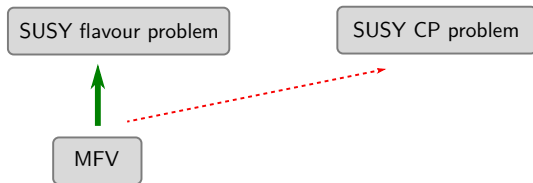
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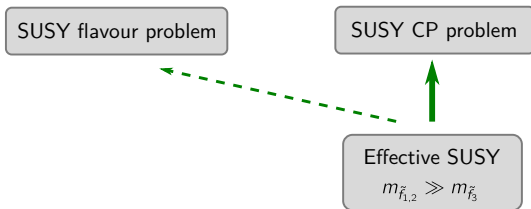
Effective Minimal Flavour Violation

If weak scale SUSY exists, why didn't it show up in flavour & CPV?



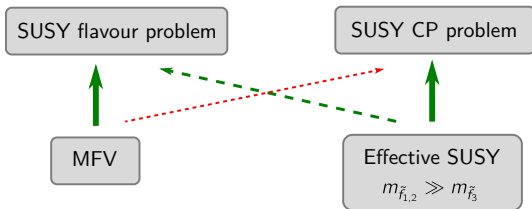
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Effective Minimal Flavour Violation

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“Effective MFV”

- all sfermions except stops and left-handed sbottom are heavy
- squark mass matrices aligned with up-type Yukawa matrix
- large flavour-blind **CPV phases allowed**

[Barbieri, Bertuzzo, Farina, Lodone, Zhuridov 1011.0730; Barbieri, Lodone, DS 1102.0726]

Electric dipole moments in EMFV

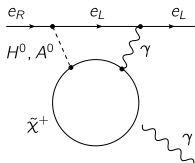
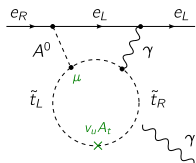
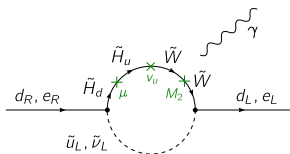
Flavour blind phases lead to contributions to electric dipole moments.

$$\text{Exp.: } |d_e| < 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ e cm}, \quad |d_n| < 2.9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$$

1-loop contributions **suppressed** by heavy 1st generation sfermions

$$m_{\tilde{\nu}} > 4.0 \text{ TeV} \times (\sin \phi_\mu \tan \beta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$m_{\tilde{u}} > 2.7 \text{ TeV} \times (\sin \phi_\mu \tan \beta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

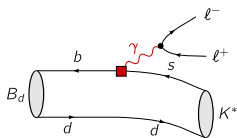
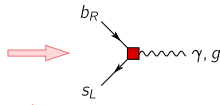
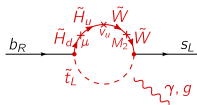


2-loop contributions lead to effects in the ballpark of the experimental bound

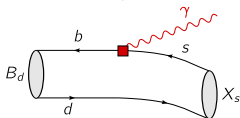
CP asymmetries in EMFV

CP violating contributions to dipole operators not suppressed by 1st/2nd generation sfermion masses

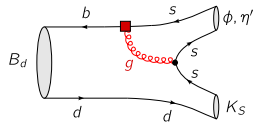
e.g.



A_7, A_8 in $B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-$



Direct CP asymmetry
in $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$



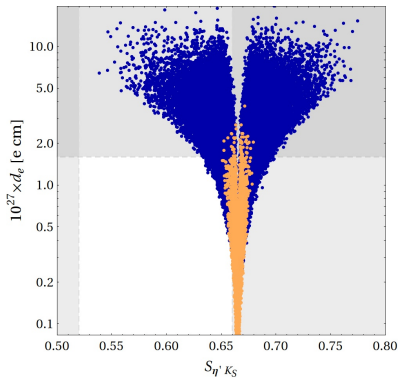
Mixing-induced CP as.
in $B \rightarrow (\phi, \eta') K_S$

Only accessible at (Super) B factories!

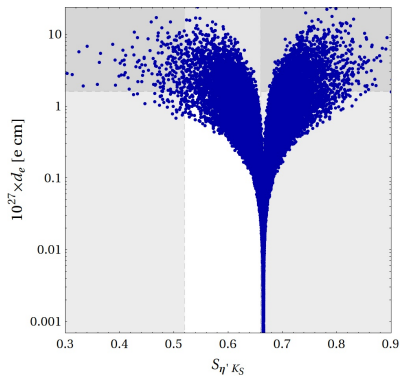
EMFV results I

Electron EDM vs. $S_{\eta' K_S}$, scanning over ...

phase of μ



phase of trilinear couplings



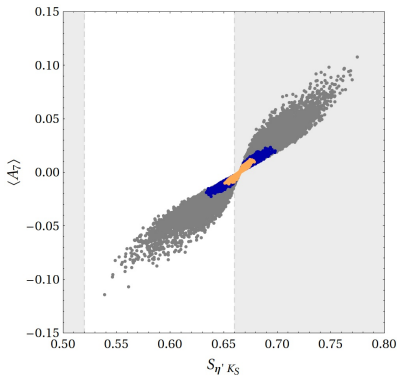
$\tan \beta < 10$, $m_{\tilde{f}_3} \in [200, 700]$ GeV

[Barbieri, Lodone, DS 1102.0726]

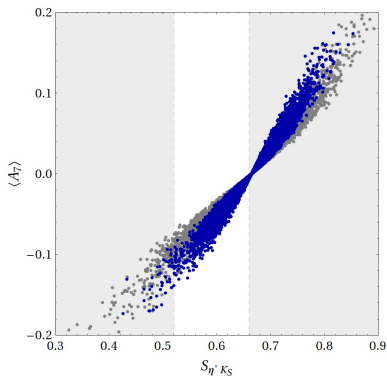
EMFV results II

CP asymmetry A_7 in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$ vs. $S_{\eta' K_S}$, scanning over ...

phase of μ



phase of trilinear couplings



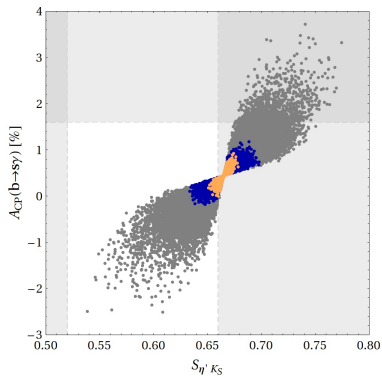
$\tan \beta < 10$, $m_{\tilde{f}_3} \in [200, 700]$ GeV

[Barbieri, Lodone, DS 1102.0726]

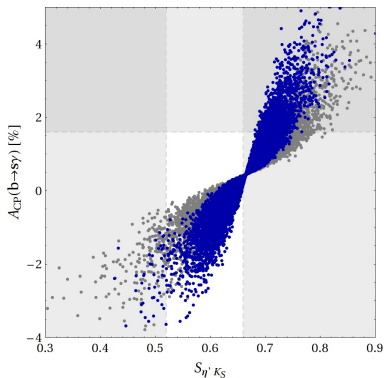
EMFV results III

CP asymmetry in $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ vs. $S_{\eta' \kappa_S}$, scanning over ...

phase of μ



phase of trilinear couplings



NB: SM theory uncertainty possibly large [Benzke et al. 1012.3167]

Conclusions

- 1.** Flavour physics offers a unique way to look for new physics. Exciting results should be expected already in the first LHC run, including (but not limited to)
 - $B_{s,d} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
 - the B_s mixing phase
 - $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \ell^-$
 - 2.** MFV combined with hierarchical sfermions can solve the SUSY flavour and CP problems. It leads to interesting signatures in
 - electric dipole moments
 - CP asymmetries in B physics accessible at Super B factories
- PS** There are many other interesting probes of NP in the flavour sector!
 K physics, D physics, lepton flavour violation, top FCNCs, ...