

# Searching for signal beyond the SM in flavour physics

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université  
PARIS-SACLAY

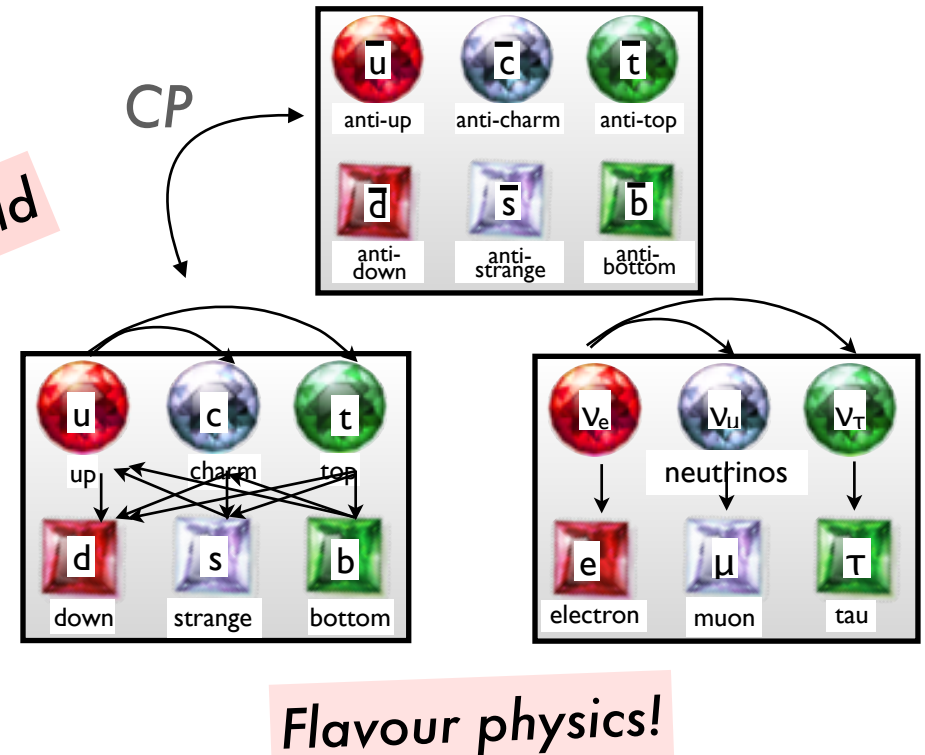
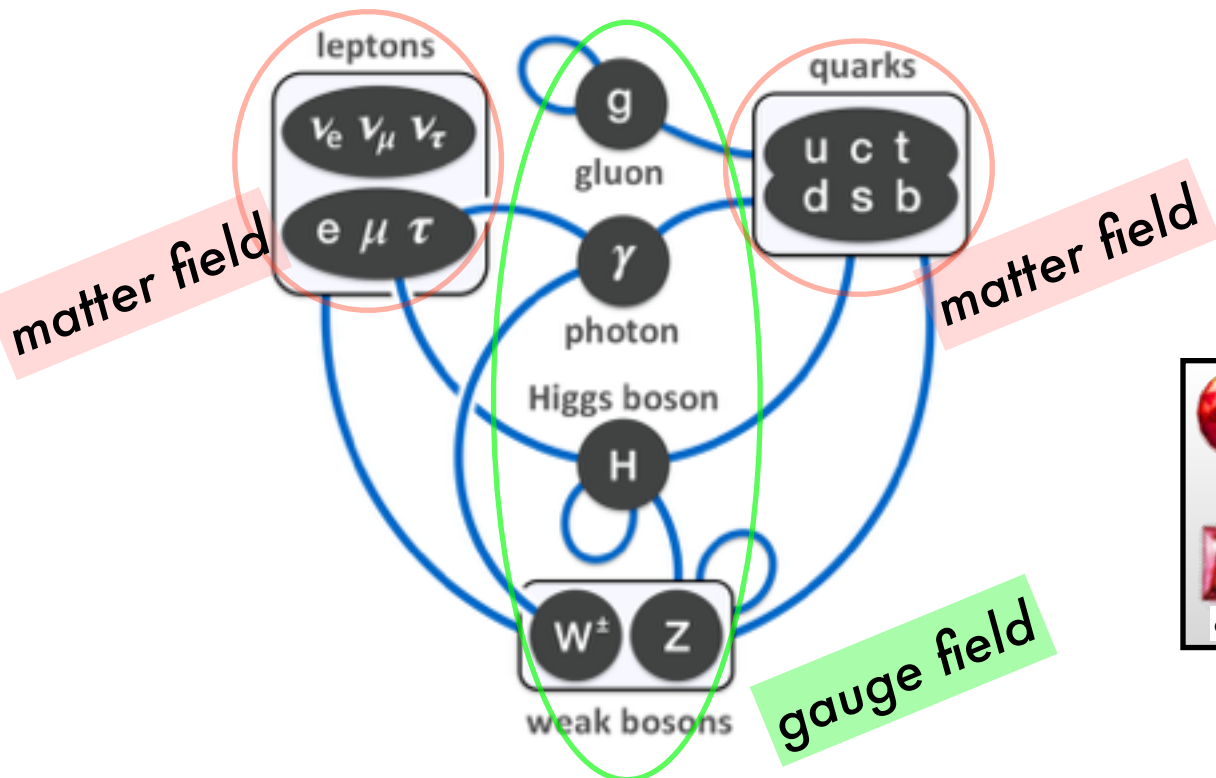
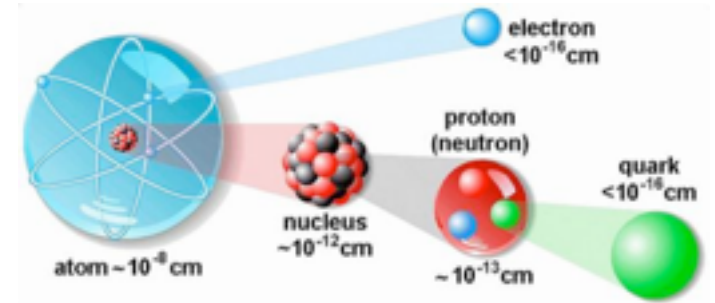
JENNIFER meeting  
@ LPNHE, 30-31 October 2018



Introduction:  
searching new physics in flavour  
physics

# Flavour physics

- Investigating the fundamental interaction through transitions among different **quarks and leptons**
- The CP violation** is one of the most interesting phenomena in flavour physics



# Flavour Physics within SM

In SM, the difference between mass and interaction basis explains, the GIM mechanism, the CP Violation! Very concise!

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = \sum_{ij} Y_{ij}^u \overline{Q_{iL}} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^0 \\ \phi^- \end{pmatrix} u_{jR} + \sum_{ij} Y_{ij}^d \overline{Q_{iL}} \begin{pmatrix} -\phi^{-\dagger} \\ \phi^{0\dagger} \end{pmatrix} d_{jR} + h.c.$$

Yukawa coupling

Glashow, Illiopolous, Maiani '70

$$(U_{L,R}^u)^\dagger U_{L,R}^u \equiv \mathbf{1}, \quad (U_{L,R}^d)^\dagger U_{L,R}^d \equiv \mathbf{1}$$

Flavour changing neutral current suppression

Cabibbo '63

Kobayashi, Maskawa '73

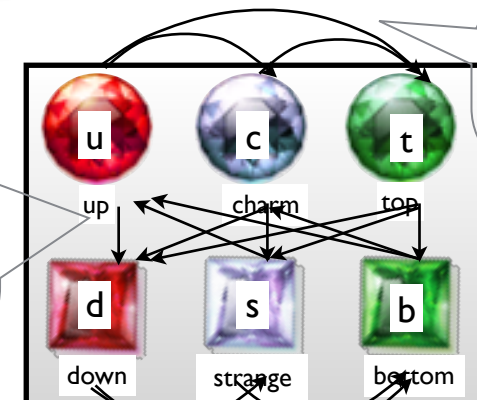
$$(U_L^u)^\dagger U_L^d \equiv V_{CKM}$$

Charged current: CKM matrix  
Origin of CP Violation  
(complex phase)!

Cronin, Fitch, Christenson, Turlay '64



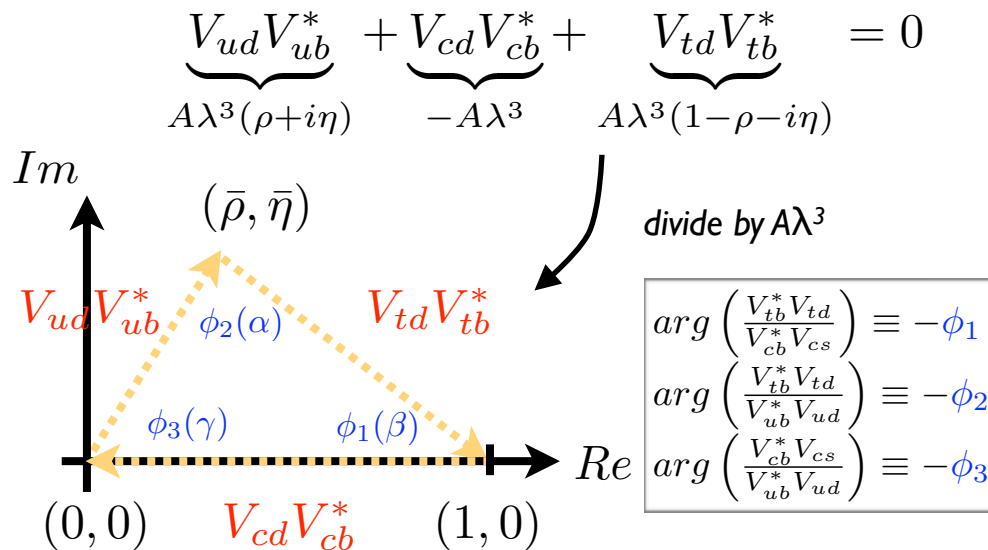
Vckm: Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix



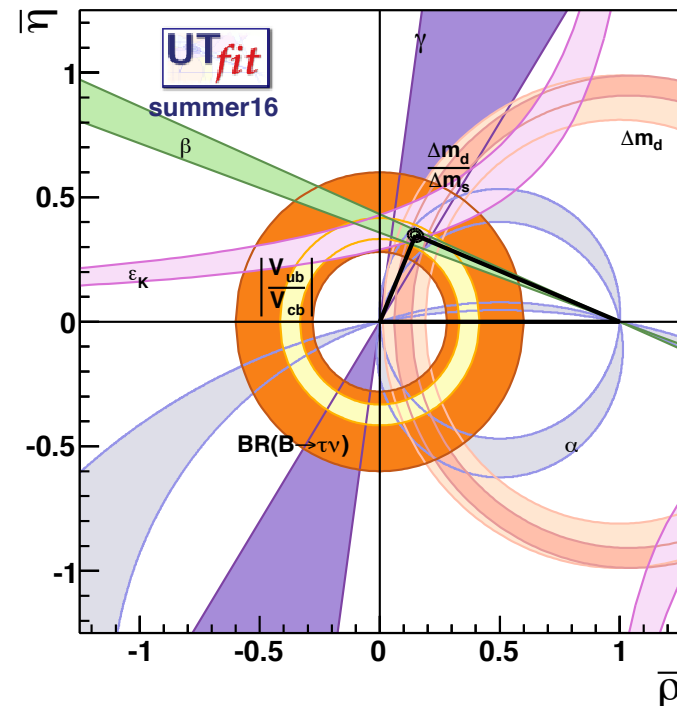
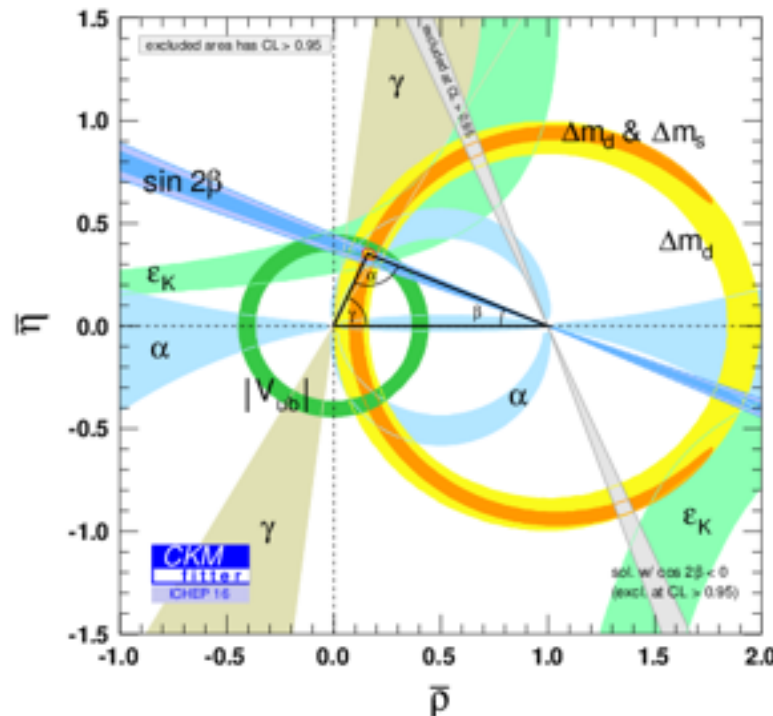
FCNC suppressed



# The Unitarity triangle: test of Unitarity



► **Successful explanation** of flavour physics up to now!  
 Hundreds of observables  
 (including dozens of CPV) are explained by this single matrix.



# Flavour Physics beyond SM

The indirect search of new physics through quantum effect: very powerful tool to search for new physics signal!

- This very simple picture does not exist in most of the extensions of SM: suppression of the FCNC is NOT automatic and also CP violation parameters can appear.  
N.B.: SM also has an “unwanted” CP parameter (strong CP problem).

**SUSY:** Quark and Squark mass matrices can not be diagonalized at the same time ---> FCNC and CP violation

**Mutli-Higgs model, Left-Right symmetric model:**  
Many Higgs appearing in this model ---> tree level FCNC and CP violation

**Warped extra-dimension with flavour in bulk:**  
Natural FCNC suppression though, K-K mixing might be too large due to the chiral enhancement

# Flavour Physics beyond SM

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**SUSY:** Quark and Squark mass matrices can not be diagonalized at the same time ---> FCNC and CP violation

Mutli-Higgs model,  
Left St  
sym

Warped extra-  
with

New

particle introduces new source of flavour/CP violations. Then, if new physics exist, we should observe those phenomena at some point!

The strategies...

# Strategy for discovery via precision

Discovery by the intensity frontier experiments.

Reducing uncertainties = probing higher energies

WE WANT  
5-7 $\sigma$   
DEVIATION !!

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{NP} &= \text{Deviation from SM} \\ &= (\text{exp.} - \text{SM}) \pm \sqrt{(\sigma_{\text{exp}})^2 + (\sigma_{\text{SM}})^2} \\ &= c / (M_{NP})^n\end{aligned}$$

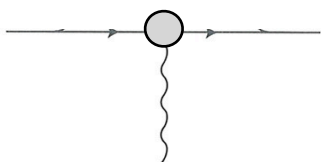
new physics coupling  $c$ , new physics scale  $M_{NP}$

E.x. muon  $g-2$

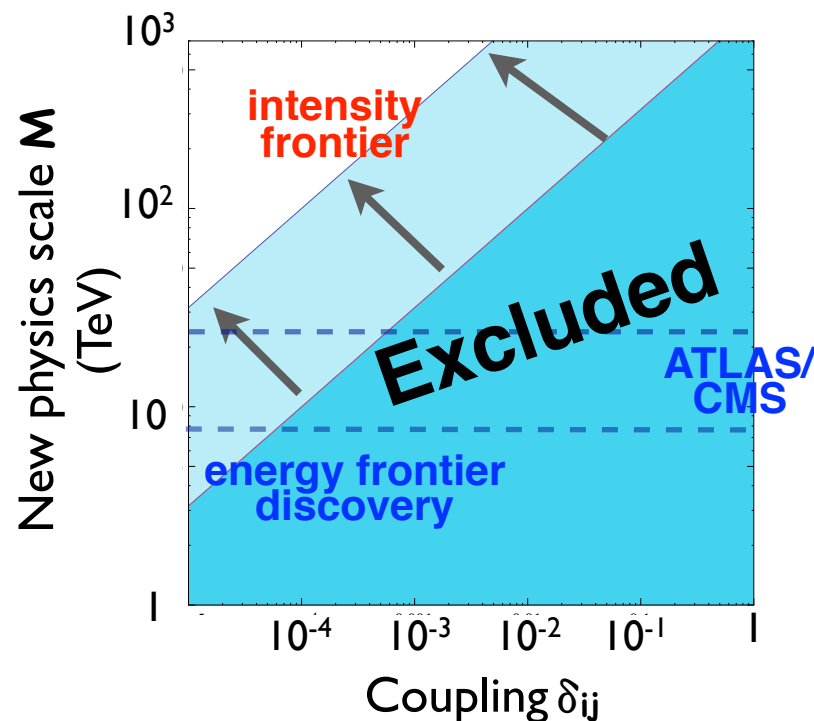
3.6 $\sigma$  effect!

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{exp.}} = 116592091(54)(33) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{the.}} = 116591803(1)(42)(26) \times 10^{-11}$$



$$\frac{e}{M} \bar{\psi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \psi F^{\mu\nu}$$



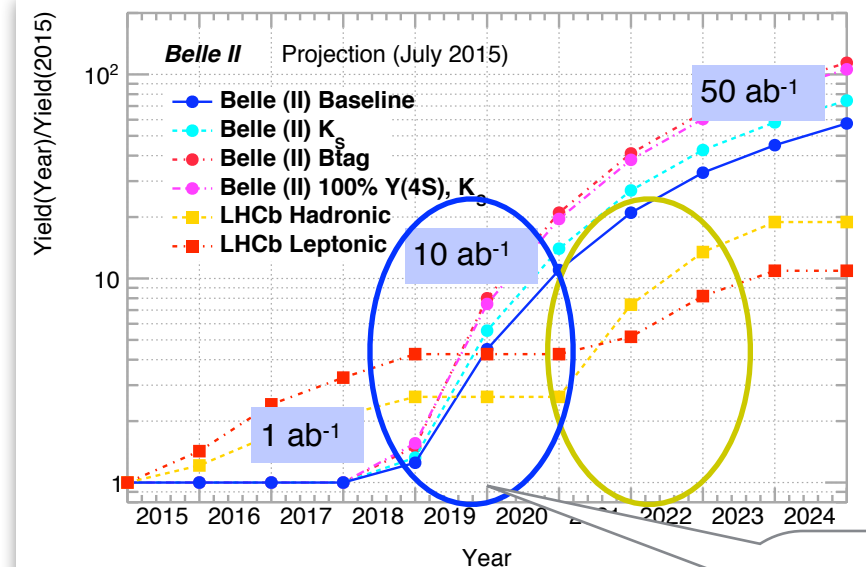
# Reducing experimental uncertainties

$$\Delta_{NP} = (\text{exp.} - \text{SM}) \pm \sqrt{(\sigma_{\text{exp}})^2 + (\sigma_{\text{SM}})^2}$$

## Future increase of the luminosity in Heavy Flavour physics

LHC era			HL-LHC era	
Run 1 (2010-12)	Run 2 (2015-18)	Run 3 (2020-22)	Run 4 (2025-28)	Run 5+ (2030+)
3 fb <sup>-1</sup>	8 fb <sup>-1</sup>	23 fb <sup>-1</sup>	46 fb <sup>-1</sup>	100 fb <sup>-1</sup>

LHCb upgrade



Breakthrough  
possible!

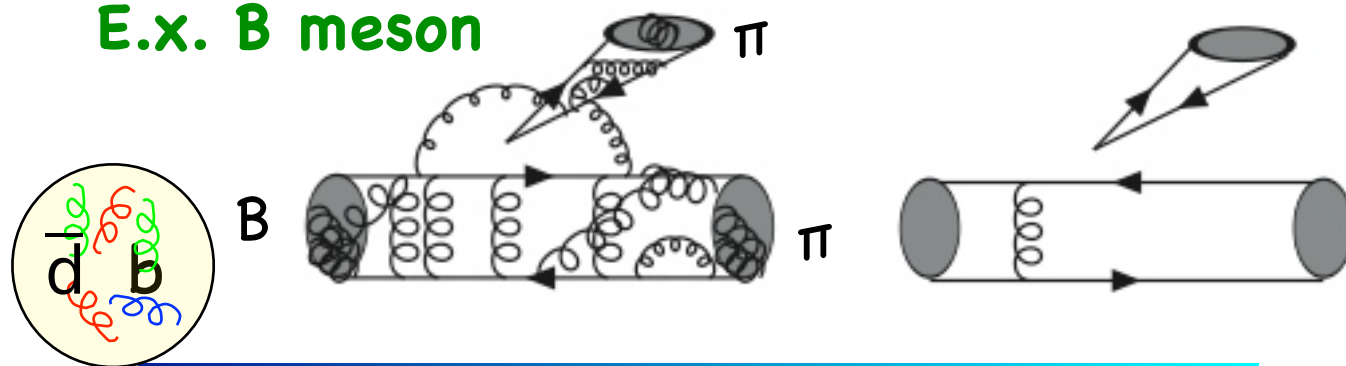
- Belle II increases the luminosity (50 times by 2025)
- We expect order of magnitude increase of sensitivity in LFV (mu-e), EDM, g-2 experiments.
- Hadronic channels become available after LHCb upgrade

# Reducing theoretical uncertainties

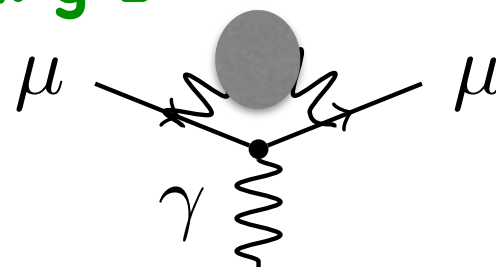
$$\Delta_{NP} = (\text{exp.} - \text{SM}) \pm \sqrt{(\sigma_{\text{exp}})^2 + (\sigma_{\text{SM}})^2}$$

- Theoretical development in **QCD higher order corrections**, **Lattice QCD** etc allow to reduce the theoretical uncertainties.
- Improved measurements of “**theoretical control channels**” are very important to reduce the theoretical errors.

**E.x. B meson**



**E.x. g-2**



Lattice QCD, QCD sum rules, Large Nc QCD, HQET, Perturbative QCD etc...

OR

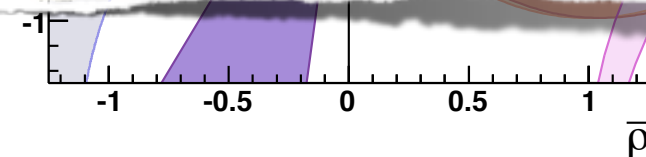
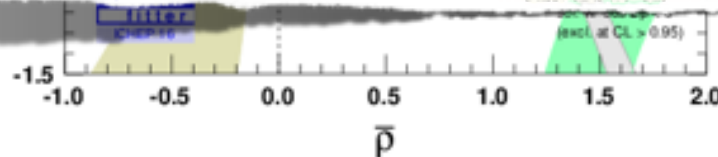
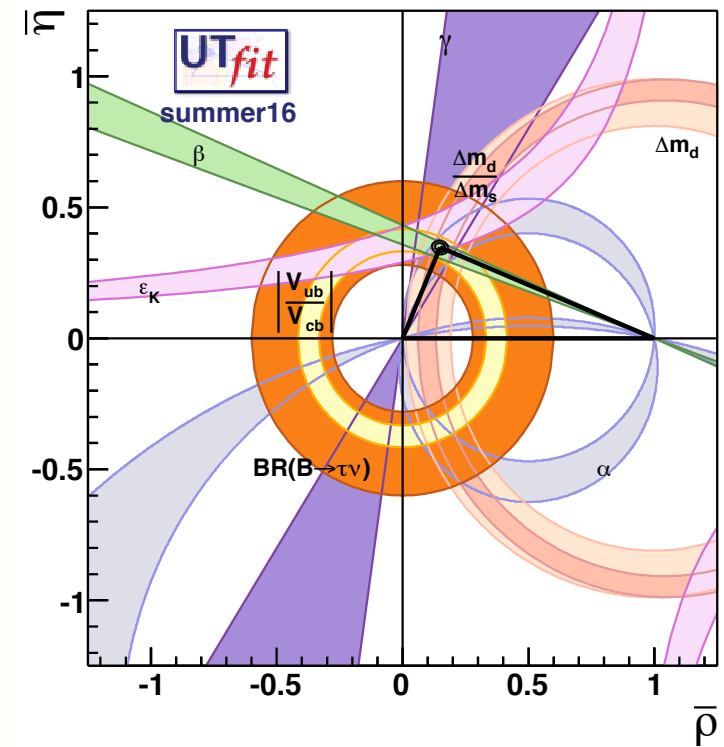
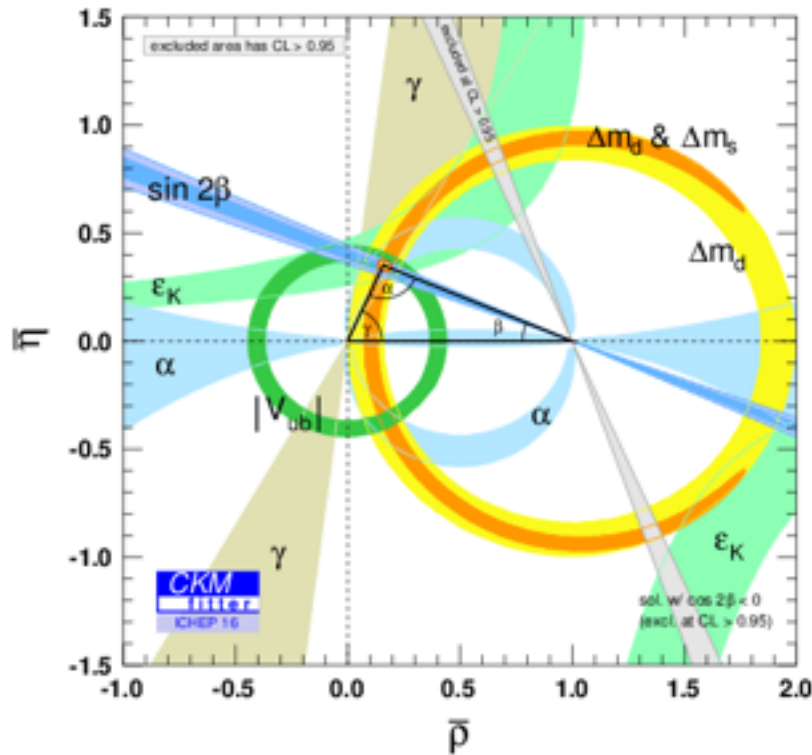
Data driven



What is the odds for discovery:  
example of CKM unitarity triangle

# The Unitarity triangle: test of Unitarity?

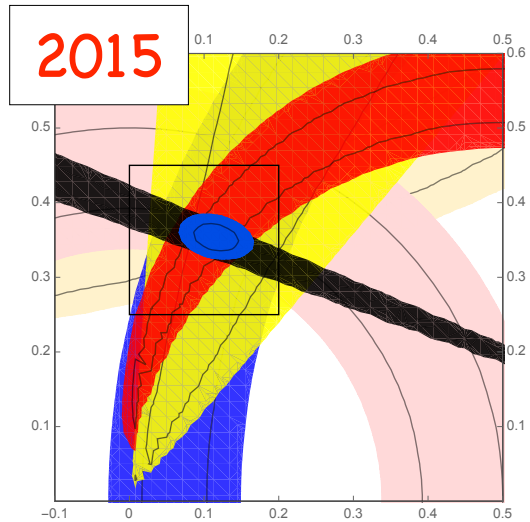
Can we expect a discovery of New Physics with the Unitarity Triangle ?!



# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

What do we expect to see in the future???

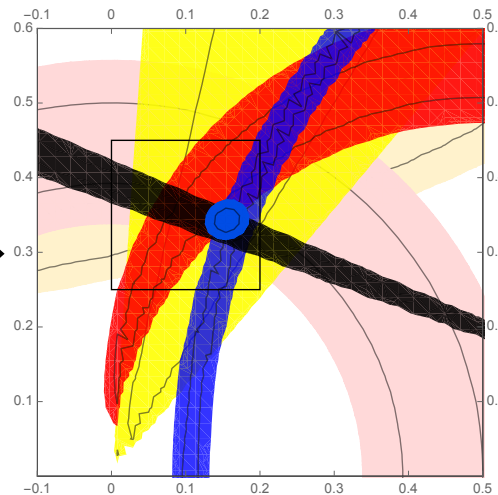
E.K. for B2TiP working group



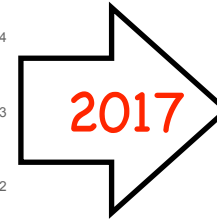
Consistent with SM



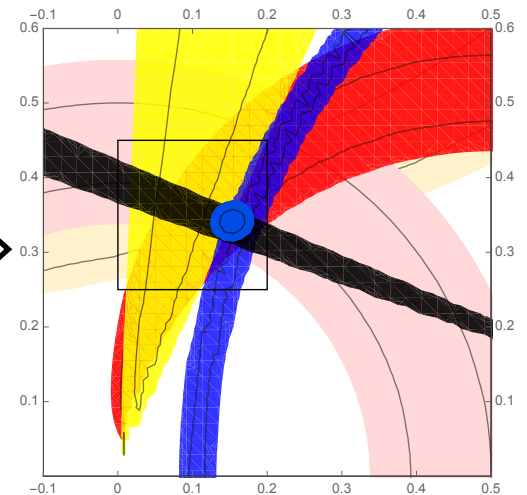
2016



New lattice result  
on  $\Delta M_s / \Delta M_d$   
hadronic parameter:  
Consistent with SM



2017

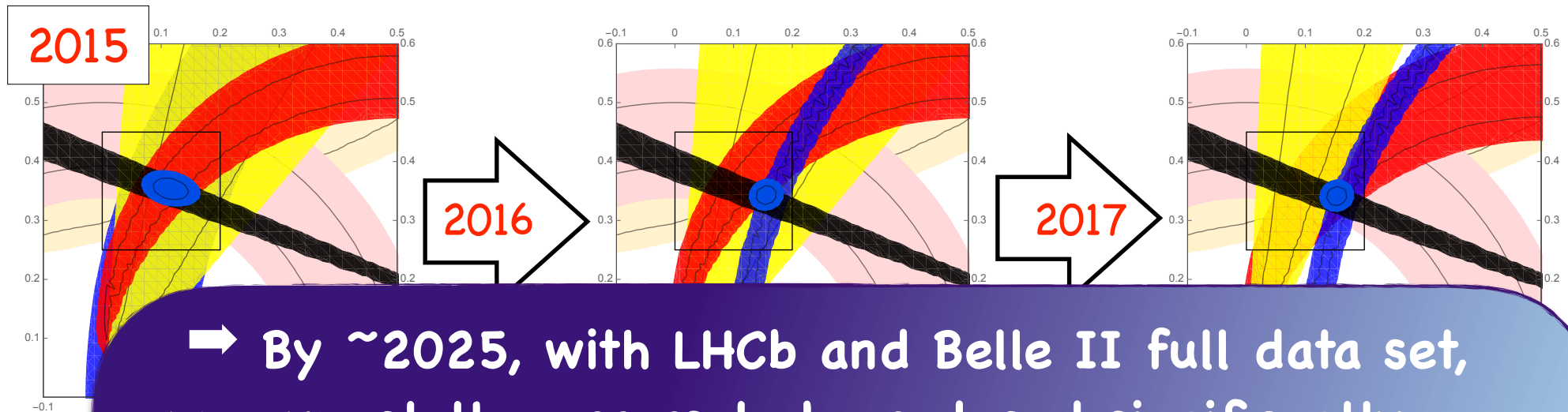


Latest average of  
the  $\gamma$  measurement  
of LHCb:  
Consistent with SM

# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

What do we expect to see in the future???

E.K. for B2TiP working group



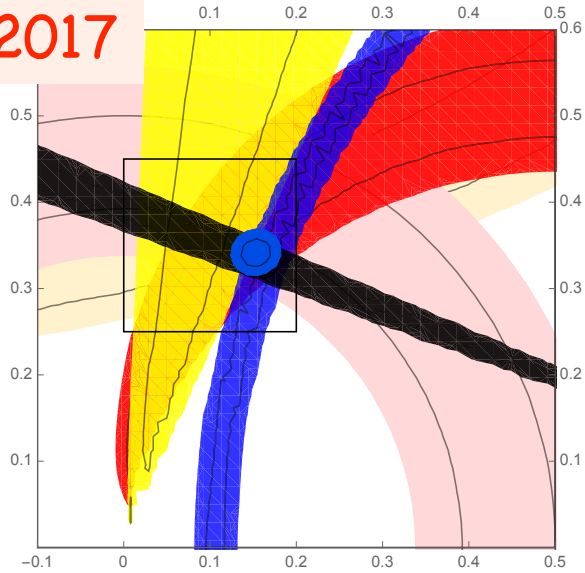
- ➔ By ~2025, with LHCb and Belle II full data set, we expect the errors to be reduced significantly.
- ➔ Let's see what could happen when the error will go down to

$$\delta\phi_1 (\delta\beta)=0.4^\circ, \delta\phi_2 (\delta\alpha)=1^\circ, \delta\phi_3 (\delta\gamma)=1.5^\circ,$$

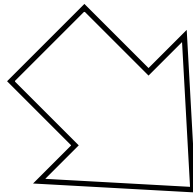
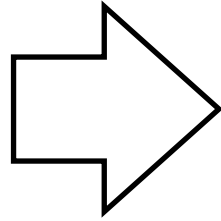
$$\delta V_{ub}^{\text{today}} / \delta V_{ub} = 1/2$$

# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

2017

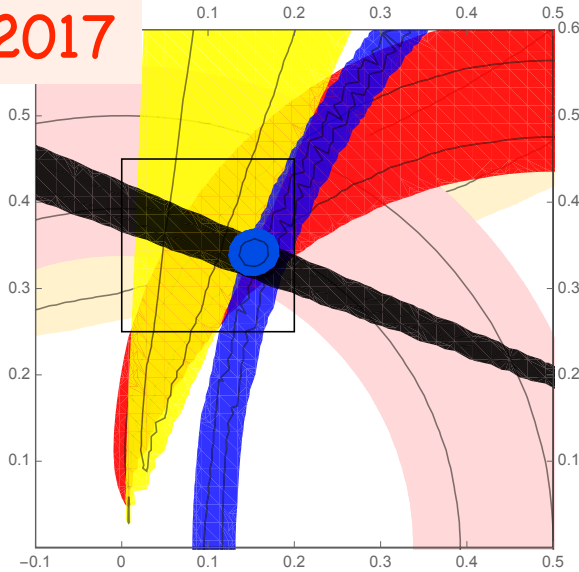


Consistent with SM

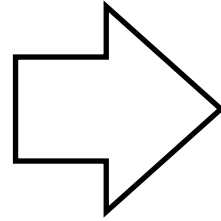


# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

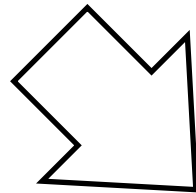
2017



Consistent with SM

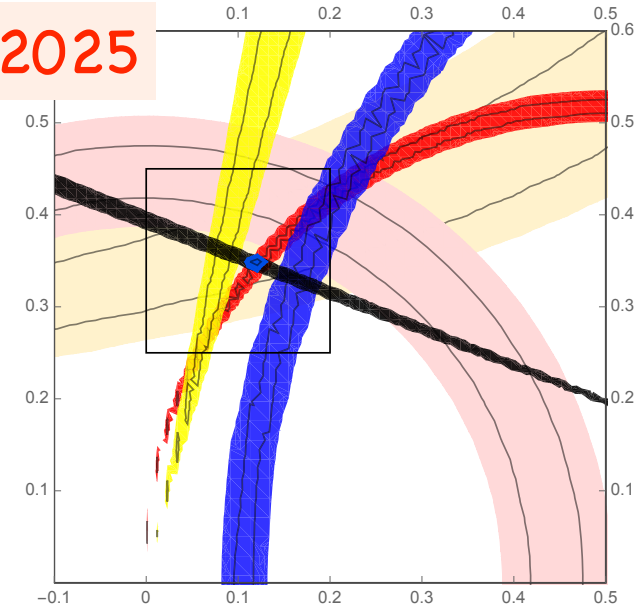


If the central value remains exactly the same (though unlikely)...



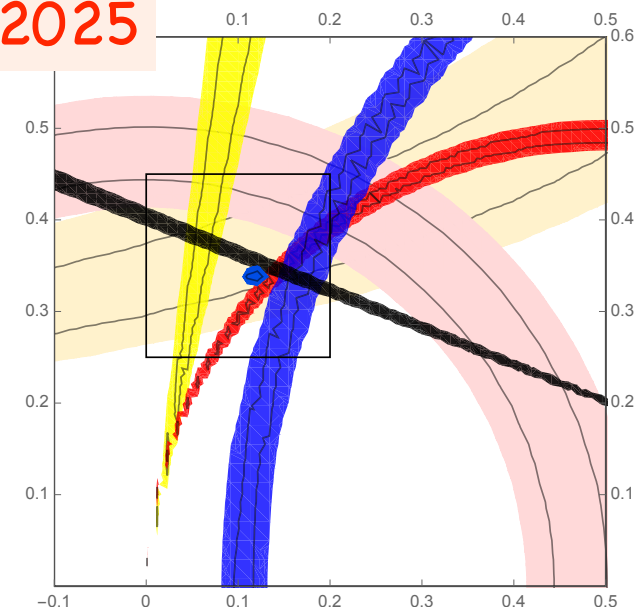
If all the central values move a little higher (within  $1\sigma$ )...

~2025



$2\sigma$  effect (=SM)

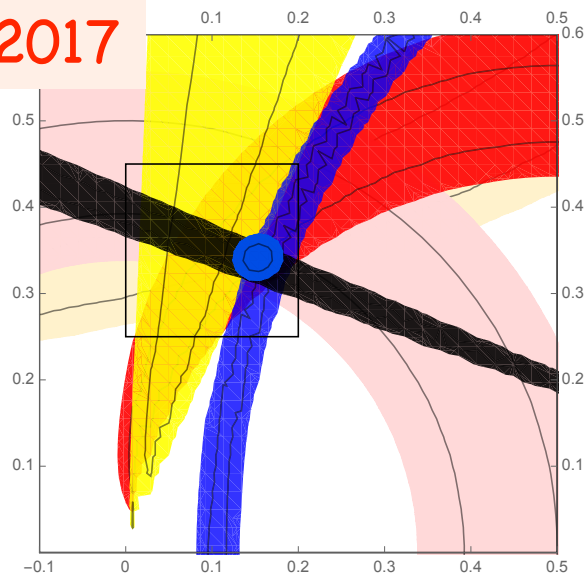
~2025



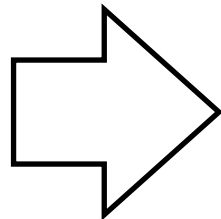
$8\sigma$  effect ( $\neq$  SM)!

# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

2017

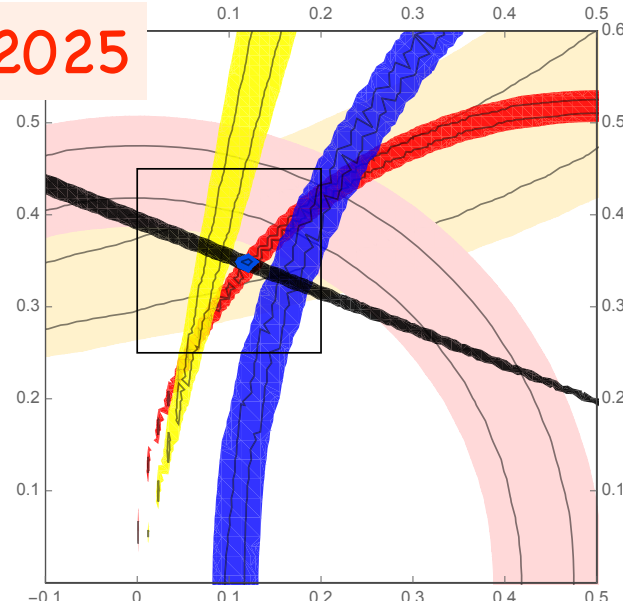


Consistent with SM



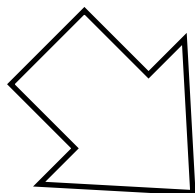
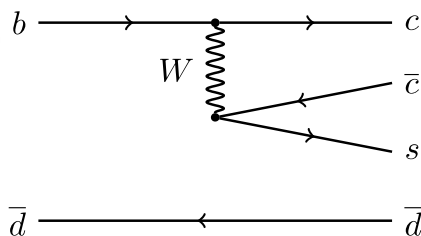
If the central value remains exactly the same (though unlikely)...

~2025



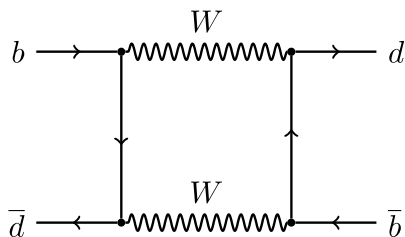
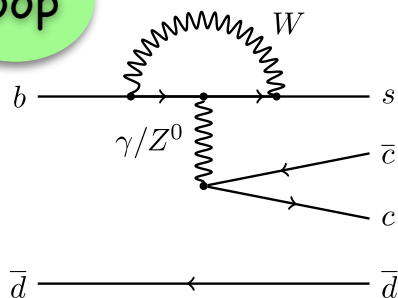
$2\sigma$  effect (=SM)

tree

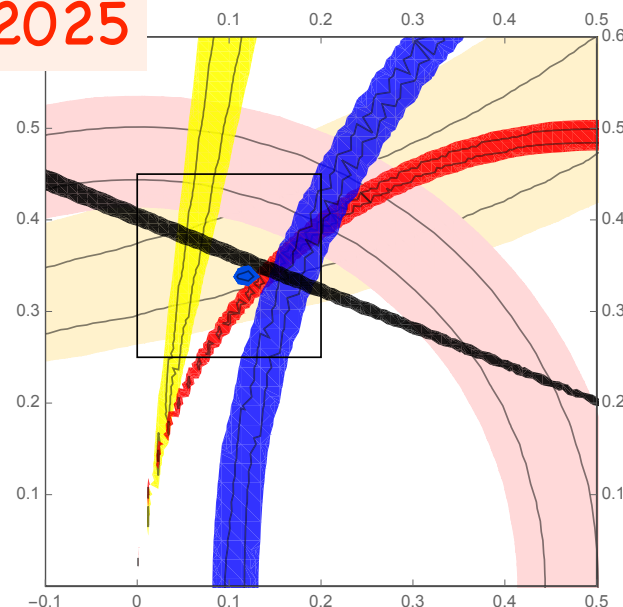


If all the central values move a little higher (within  $1\sigma$ )...

loop



~2025

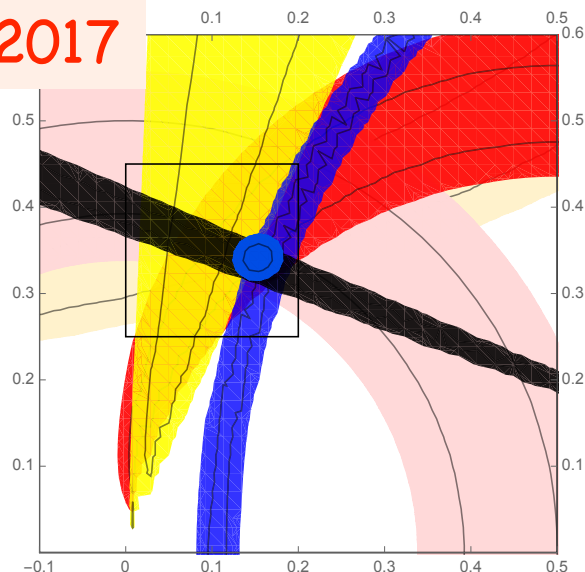


$8\sigma$  effect ( $\neq$  SM)!

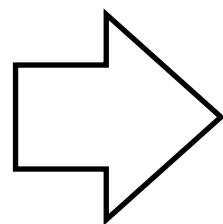


# Future of the Unitarity Triangle

2017

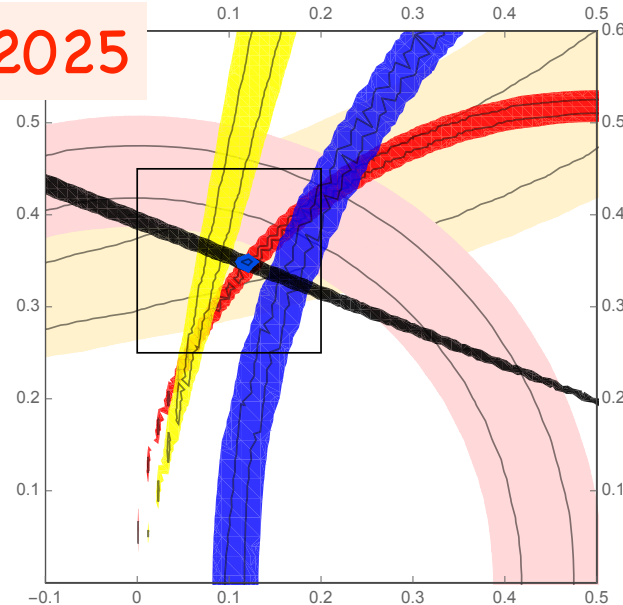


Consistent with SM



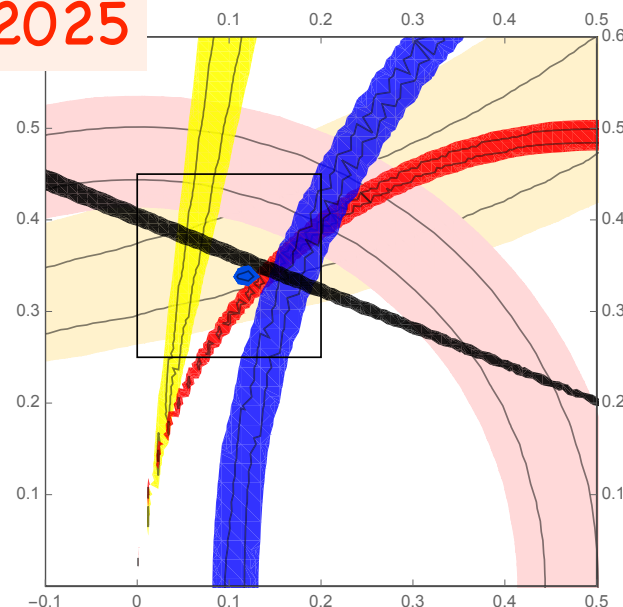
If the central value remains exactly the same (though unlikely)...

~2025



$2\sigma$  effect (=SM)

~2025

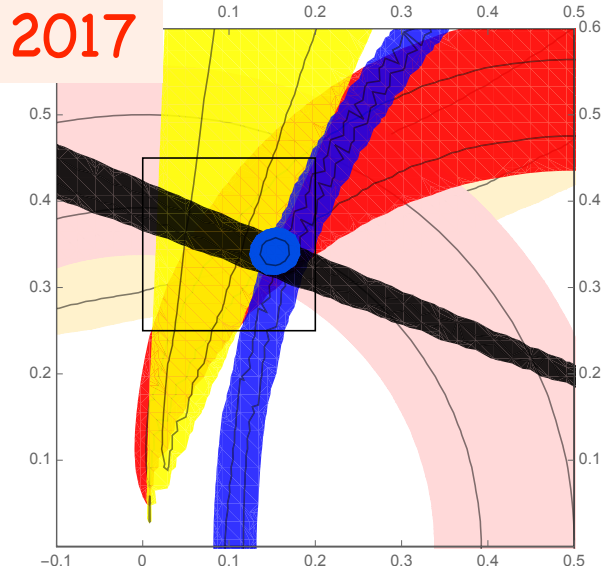


$8\sigma$  effect ( $\neq$ SM)!

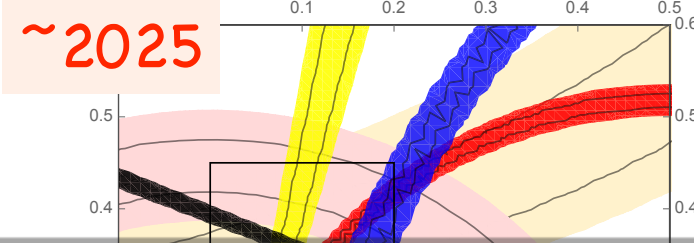
Is this  $8\sigma$  an "odd case" ???  
(the answer is NO!)

If all the central values are a little different (within  $1\sigma$ )...

# Future of the Unitarity Triangle



Consistent with SM



If the central

- To understand this “ $8\sigma$ ” effect better, we have run a Monte Carlo simulation.
- We **randomly sample the central values** (1000 trials) assuming Gaussian measurements and compute the significance.
- The result shows that **the chance to observe deviation more than  $5\sigma$  ( $8\sigma$ ) significance is currently 60% (20%) !**

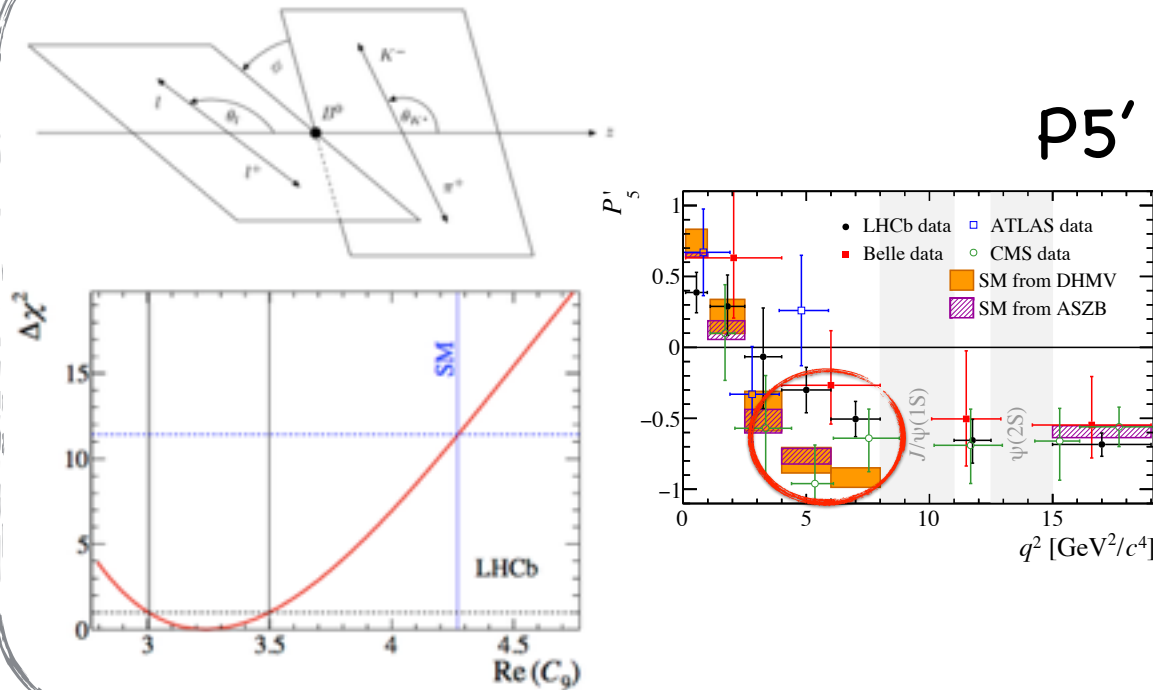
Is this  $8\sigma$   
an “odd case” ?  
(the answer is N)

E.K. & F. Le Diberder for B2TiP working group

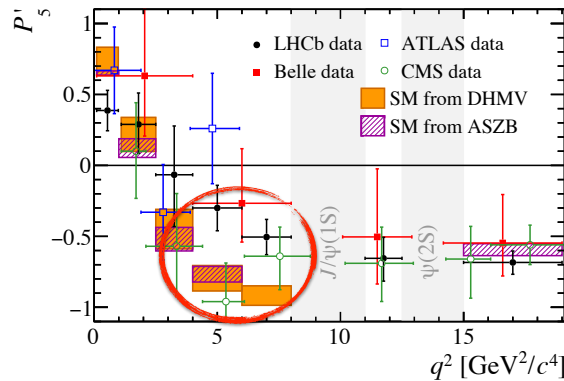
Near future of flavour physics...

# LHCb Run-II anomalies and theory?

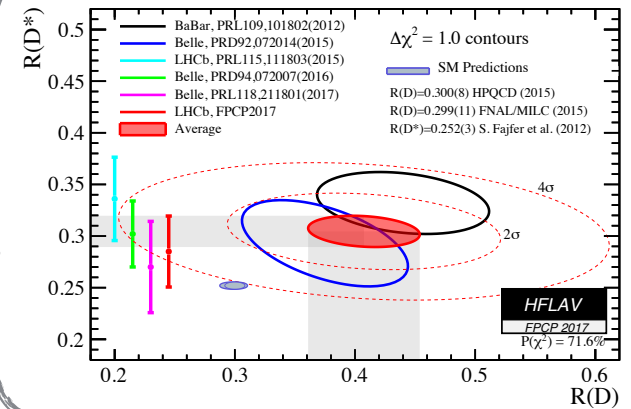
$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ :  $\text{Re}(C_9)$  ( $3.4\sigma$ )



$p_5'$

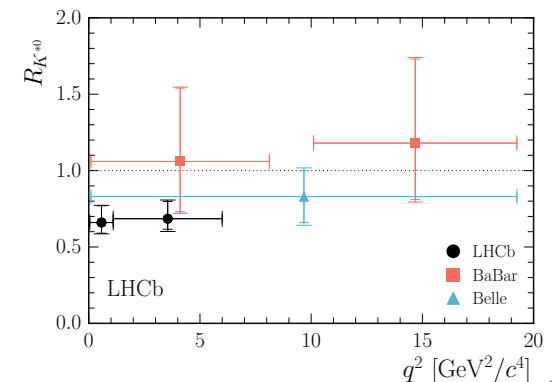
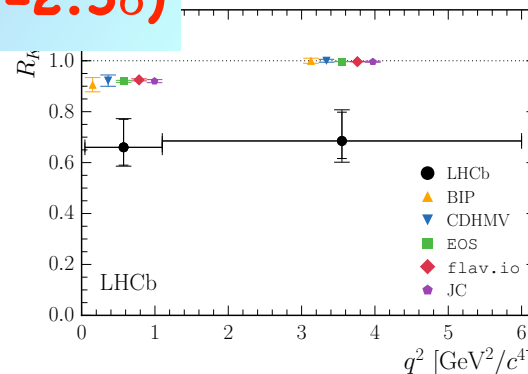


$B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu / B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu$ :  $R(D^*)$  ( $4.1\sigma$ )



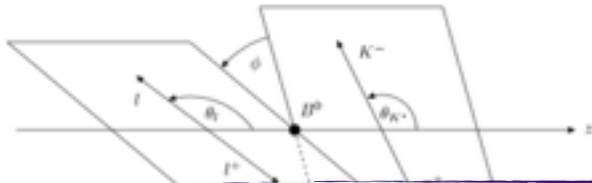
$B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^- / K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ :  $R(K^*)$  ( $2.1-2.5\sigma$ )

	low- $q^2$	central- $q^2$
$R_{K^{*0}}$	$0.66^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.03$	$0.69^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.05$
95.4% CL	[0.52, 0.89]	[0.53, 0.94]
99.7% CL	[0.45, 1.04]	[0.46, 1.10]



# LHCb Run-II anomalies and theory?

$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ :  $\text{Re}(C_9)$  ( $3.4\sigma$ )

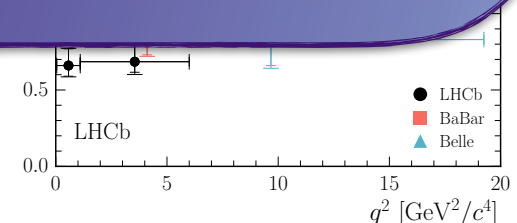
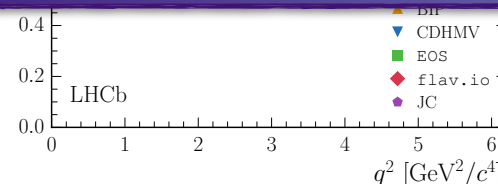


p5'

$B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu / B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu$ :  $R(D^*)$  ( $4.1\sigma$ )

- Very convincing signals.
- SM uncertainties in  $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$  to be further scrutinised.
- Many model independent studies (e.g. global fit of the effective couplings) are ongoing.
- The appearance of the anomaly implies a very “flavour/Dirac structure specific” new physics.

95.4% CL	[0.52, 0.89]	[0.53, 0.94]
99.7% CL	[0.45, 1.04]	[0.46, 1.10]



Many  
contributions from  
theorists!!

# Belle II physics book

arXiv:1808.10567 (689 pages, submitted to PTEP)

Belle II collaboration + B2TiP theory community

Editor: E.K. & P. Urquijo

B2TiP acknowledges  
JENNIFER supports

- **B physics** : CKM UT measurement, rare decays, CP violation, QCD-based computation
- **D physics** : CP violation, rare decays, multi-body decays

## Belle II(/LHCb) precision vs theory uncertainties

- » UT angle measurements (very clean): Belle II+LHCb will reduce the errors significantly  $\delta\phi_1(\delta\beta)=0.2^\circ$ ,  $\delta\phi_2(\delta\alpha)=1^\circ$ ,  $\delta\phi_3(\delta\gamma)=1.5^\circ$ ,  $\Rightarrow$  theory can achieve about the same precision.
- » Rare decays, hadronic B decays...  $\Rightarrow$  more difficult but data driven, more measurements could give us a guide.



Many  
contributions from  
theorists!!

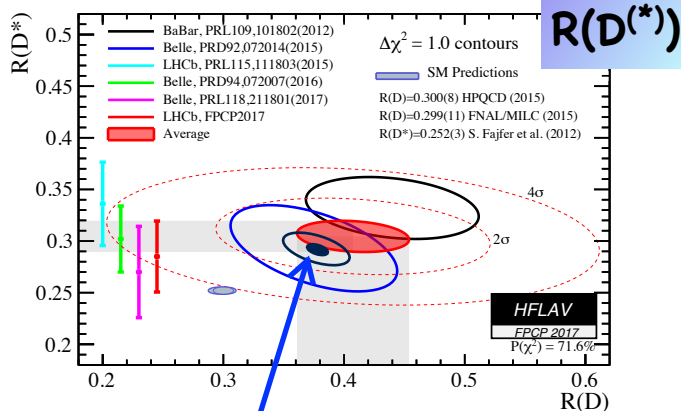
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## Will Belle II tell us something about LHCb anomalies?

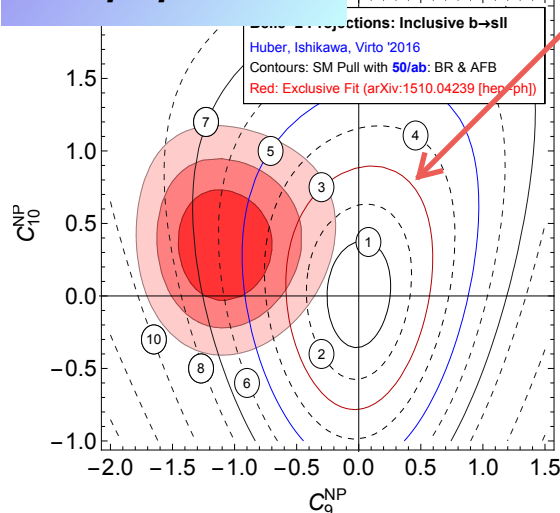


Belle II prospect

(with the current Belle central value)

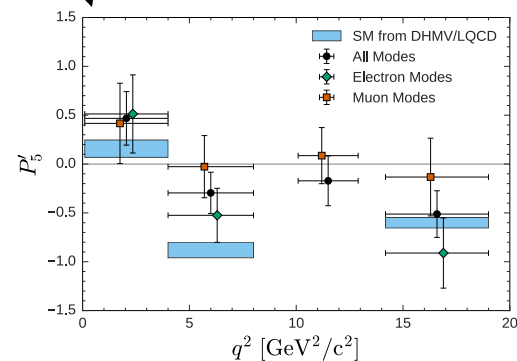
14(6) $\sigma$  deviation with 50(10) $\text{ab}^{-1}$  of data!

$b \rightarrow s\mu^+\mu^-/e^+e^-$



Belle II confirmation  
via inclusive channel.

A high sensitivity to  
 $e^+e^-$  channel



» Also observation of  $B \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ,  $K^*(*)\nu\bar{\nu}$  in a few years!



Many  
contributions from  
theorists!!

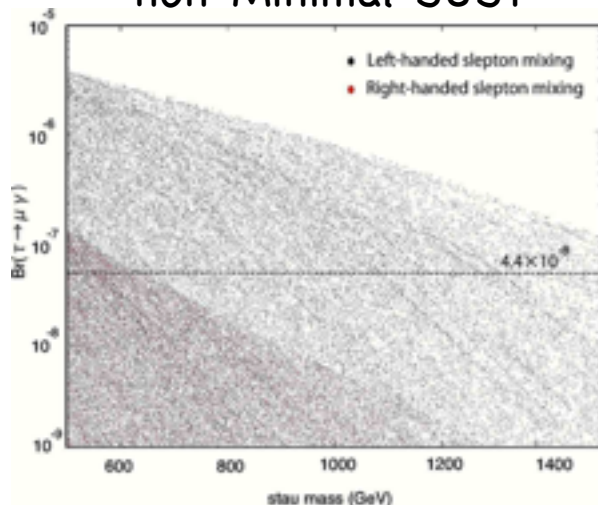
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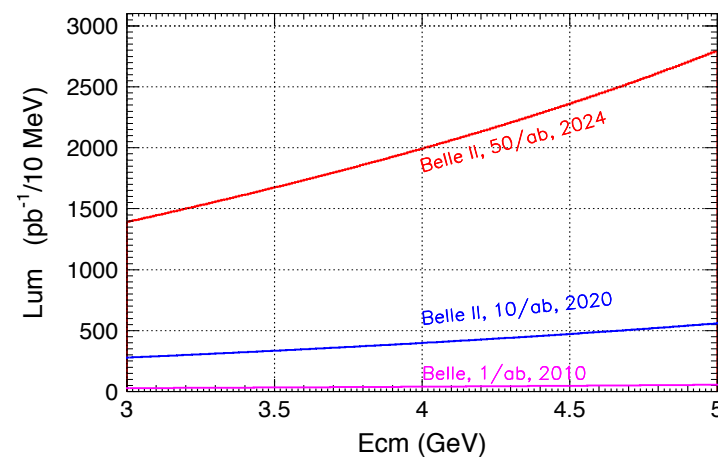
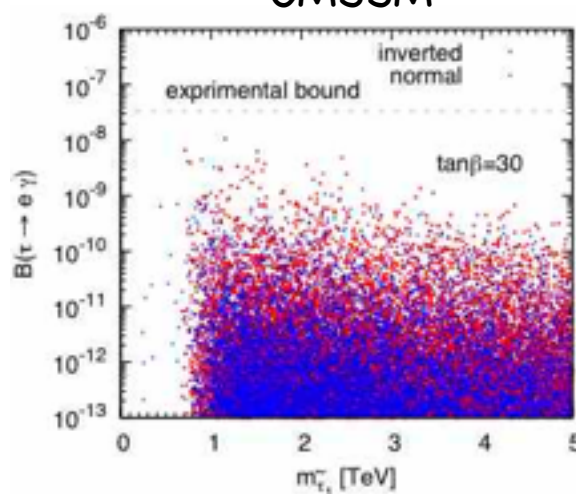
- ▶ tau physics : LFV, CP violation, a "wish list" ...
- ▶ g-2 related measurement : hadronic cross section, two photon processes
- ▶ quarkonium and exotics : missing quarkonium (below threshold), pros and cons of the exotic interpretations

non-Minimal SUSY



LFV  $\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma$  sensitivity to SUSY-GUT

CMSSM



ISR luminosity at Belle II

Many  
contributions from  
theorists!!

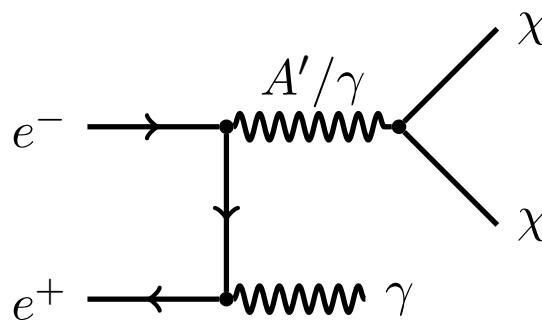
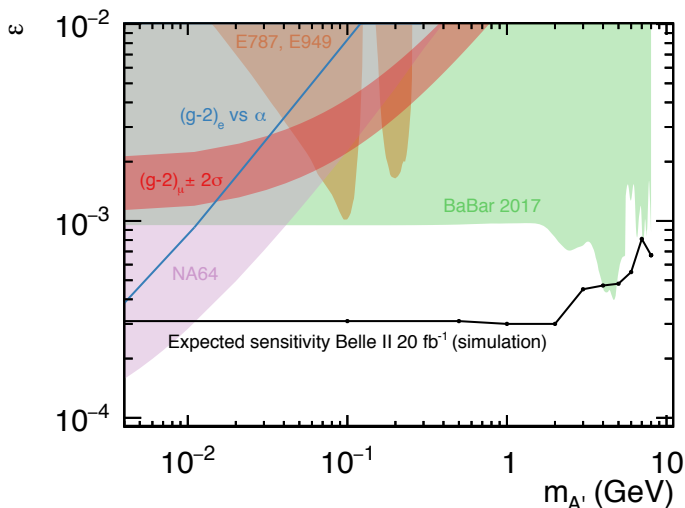
# Belle II physics book

arXiv:1808.10567 (689 pages, submitted to PTEP)  
Belle II collaboration + B2TiP theory community  
Editor: E.K. & P. Urquijo

B2TiP acknowledges  
JENNIFER supports

- **Dark matter and Higgs** : dark photon search in phase II (2018), light Higgs search from quarkonium decays
- **Theory**: lattice "forecast", flavour benchmark models (and their "DNA test"), global fit packages

## Dark Photon search at Belle II



## Lattice forecast for $V_{ub}$

$\mathcal{L}$ [ab $^{-1}$ ]	$\sigma_B$ (stat $\pm$ sys)	$\sigma_{LQCD}^{\text{forecast}}$	$\sigma_{V_{ub}}$
1	$3.6 \pm 4.4$	current	6.2, 6.2
	$1.3 \pm 3.6$		3.6, 3.6
5	$1.6 \pm 2.7$	in 5 yrs	3.2, 3.0
	$0.6 \pm 2.2$		2.1, 1.9
10	$1.2 \pm 2.4$	in 5 yrs	2.7, 2.6
	$0.4 \pm 1.9$		1.9, 1.7
50	$0.5 \pm 2.1$	in 10 yrs	1.7, 1.4
	$0.2 \pm 1.7$		1.3, 1.0

upper/down number:  
wo/w EM correction

Many  
contributions from  
theorists!!

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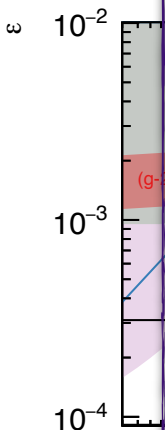
B2TiP acknowledges  
JENNIFER supports

## B2TiP continues!

1st Physics Week held (22-26 Oct. 2018)

supported by Theory group of KEK

<https://kds.kek.jp/indico/event/27330/>



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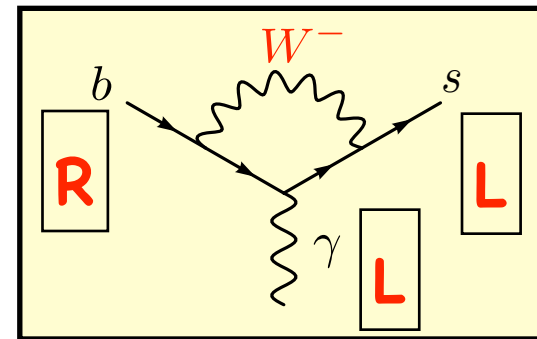
1.4

1.0

Last but  
not least...

# Photon polarization of $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ modes

- The photon polarization of  $b \rightarrow s \gamma$  process has an unique sensitivity to BSM with right-handed couplings.
- However, the photon polarization has never been measured at a high precision so far: an important challenge for future experiments such as LHCb and Belle II.



In SM

W-boson couples  
only left-handed



$\gamma$  of  $b \rightarrow s \gamma$  should be  
circularly-polarized



$b \rightarrow s \gamma_L$  (left-handed polarization)



$\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s} \gamma_R$  (right-handed polarization)





Last but  
not least...

# Right-handed: which NP model?

► What types of new physics models?

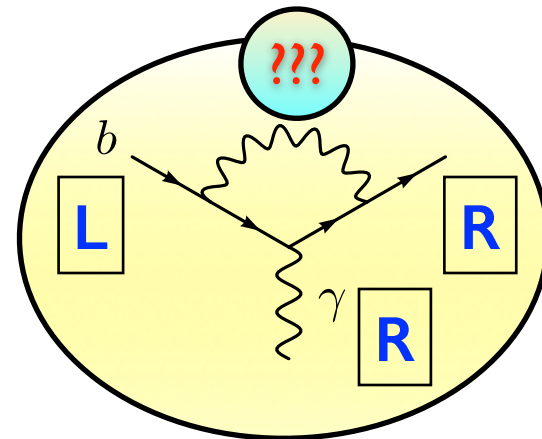
For example, models with right-handed neutrino, or custodial symmetry in general induces the right handed current.

## Left-Right symmetric model ( $W_B$ )

Blanke et al. JHEP1203

SUSY GUT model  $\delta_{RR}$   
mass insertion

Girrbach et al. JHEP1106



► Which flavour structure?

The models that contain new particles which change the chirality inside of the  $b \rightarrow s \gamma$  loop can induce **a large chiral enhancement!**

Left-Right symmetric  
model: mt/mb

**Cho, Misiak, PRD49, '94**  
**Babu et al PLB333 '94**

SUSY with  $\delta_{RL}$  mass insertions:  $m_{\text{SUSY}}/m_b$

**Gabbiani, et al. NPB477 '96**  
**Ball, EK, Khalil, PRD69 '04**

NP signal  
beyond the  
constraints from  
Bs oscillation  
parameters  
possible.

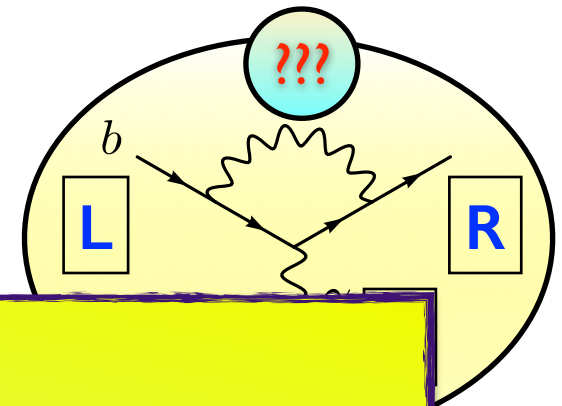
Last but  
not least...

# Right-handed: which NP model?

## ► What types of new physics models?

For example, models with right-handed

neutrinos, which could be  
induced by the new physics



The new physics which are hinted (and which we are looking for) might have a strong connection to the neutrino sector...

## ► W

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This JENNIFER community could offer a great framework to investigate further such possibilities!

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# Conclusions

- The coming years are very exciting: the upgrades of several experiments in flavour physics will improve the sensitivity to new physics drastically. **A breakthrough is possible!**
- **The LHCb anomalies** are very intriguing. **A confirmation by Belle II experiment is possible** even in a few years time (e.g. at  $\sim 10 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ).
- Theoretically, what we are looking for seems to be **“Flavour/Dirac structure specific”**, which may need be postulated to further construct new physics models.
- Connection to neutrino physics might offer an interesting possibility of top-down model building. We will certainly investigate it in the framework of JenniferII.



Backup

# What has been confirmed?

## Observed Quark masses

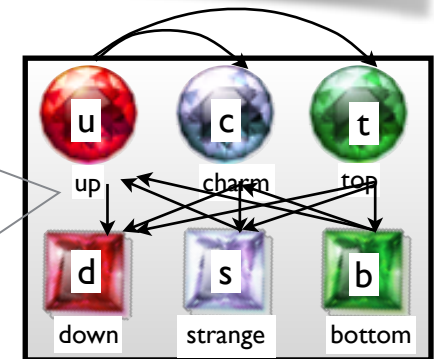
	1st generation	2nd generation	3rd generation
up type charge 2/3	up 2.2±0.5MeV	charm 1.27±0.03GeV	top 173.21±0.87GeV
down type charge -1/3	down 4.7±0.5MeV	strange 96±6MeV	bottom 4.18±0.04GeV
charged lepton charge -1	electron 0.511MeV	μ 105.7MeV	τ 1.78GeV
neutrinos charge 0	ν <sub>e</sub> <2.0eV	ν <sub>μ</sub> <0.17eV	ν <sub>τ</sub> <18.2eV

## Observed Quark mixing $V_{CKM}$

	down	strange	bottom
up	V <sub>ub</sub> 0.97417±0.00021	V <sub>us</sub> 0.2248±0.0006	V <sub>ub</sub> 0.00409±0.0003
charm	V <sub>cd</sub> 0.220±0.005	V <sub>cs</sub> 0.995±0.016	V <sub>cb</sub> 0.0405±0.0015
top	V <sub>td</sub>	V <sub>ts</sub>	V <sub>tb</sub> 1.009 ± 0.031

- ✓ SM does not say anything about the Yukawa coupling so the masses and the couplings are not predictable.
- ✓  $V_{CKM}$  has to be a 3x3 unitary matrix which includes only one complex phase.
- ✓ N.B. LHC and LCs can tell us the linearity of the mass and the Higgs coupling.

**$V_{CKM}$ : Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix**

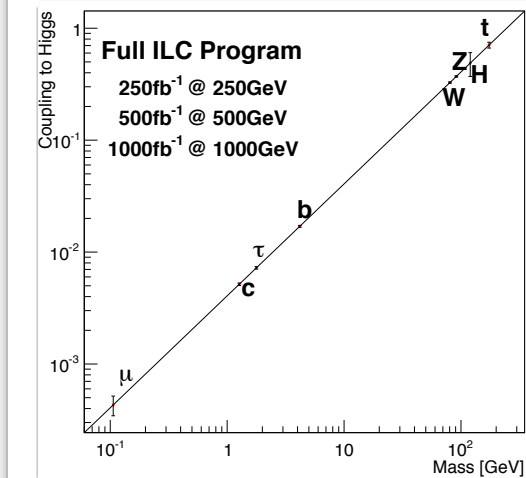


# What has been confirmed?

## Observed Quark masses

	1st generation	2nd generation	3rd generation
up type	up	charm	top

cha  
dov  
cha  
ch  
l  
ch  
ne  
ch



Do fermion masses come entirely from the Yukawa coupling?  
 (c.f. eta' for light mesons!)

$1.009 \pm 0.031$

✓ SM does not say anything about the Yukawa coupling so the masses and the couplings are not predictable.

✓  **$V_{CKM}$  has to be a 3x3 unitary matrix which includes only one complex phase.**

✓ N.B. LHC and LCs can tell us the linearity of the mass and the Higgs coupling.

**$V_{CKM}$ : Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix**

