



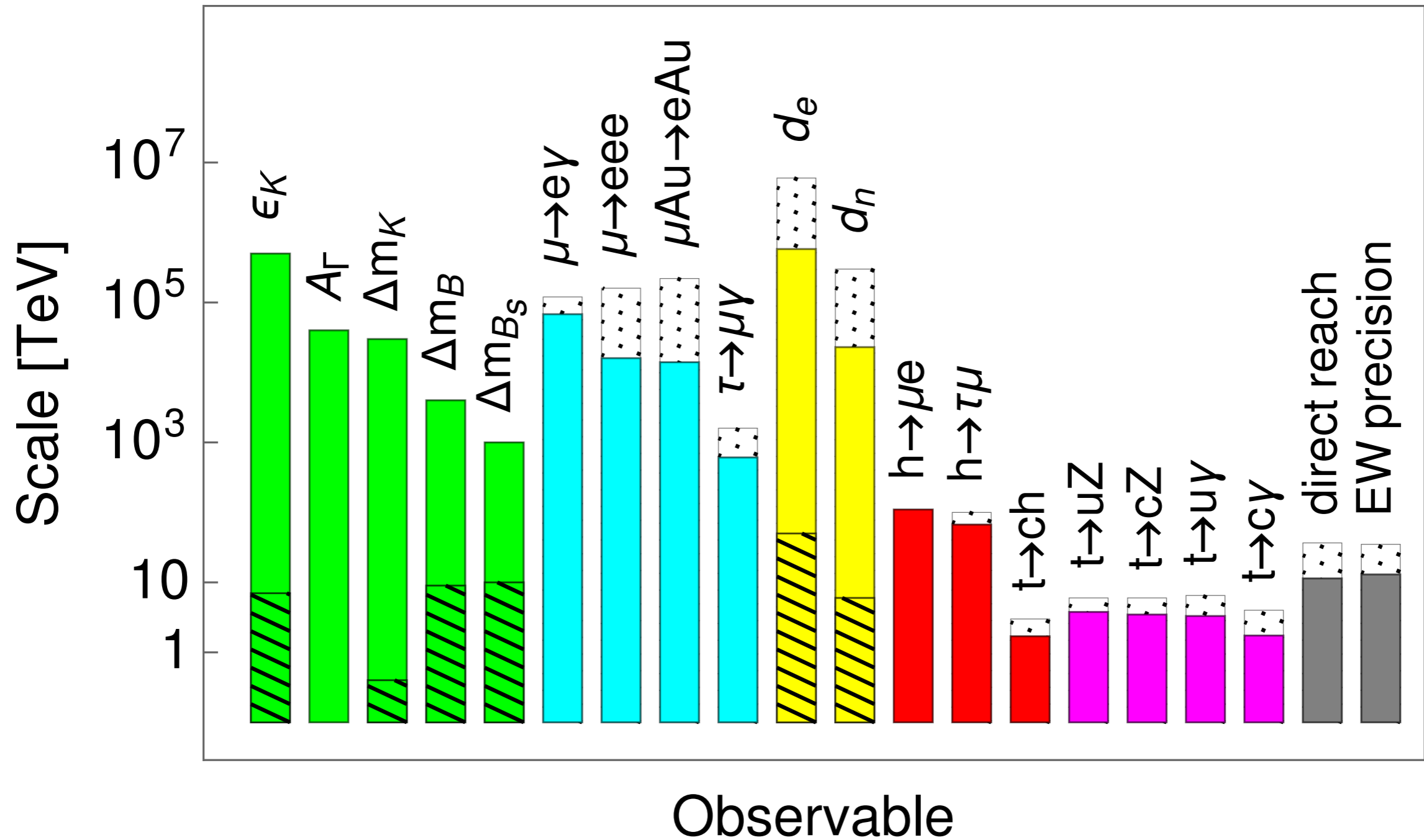
**University of
Zurich^{UZH}**

B-anomalies in non-universal models

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NePSi 23 - Pisa - February 2022

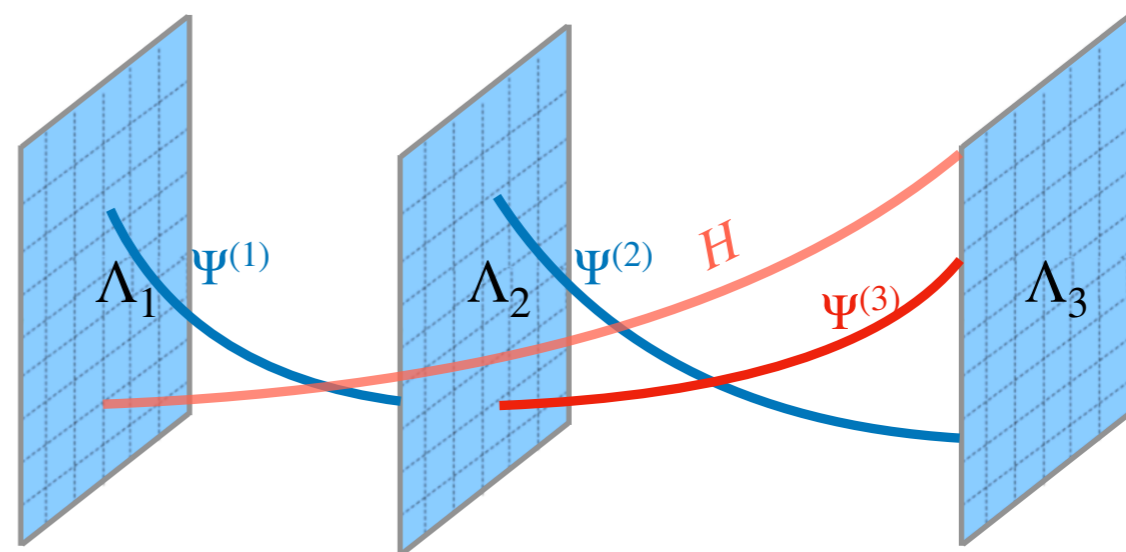
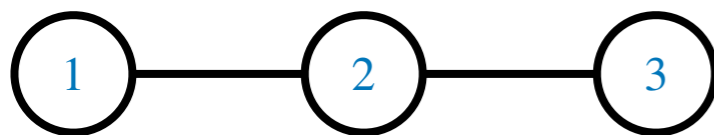
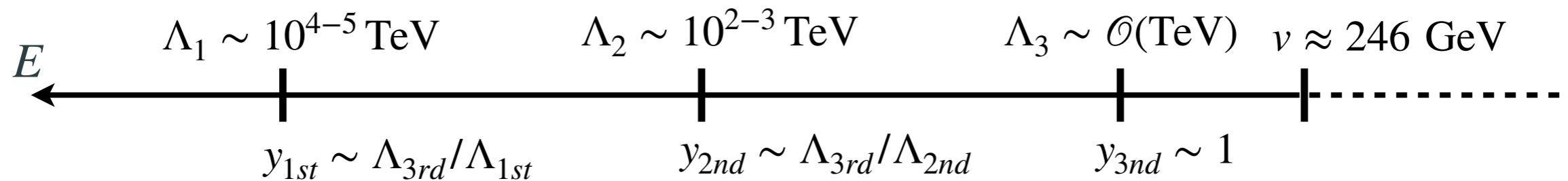
Flavor bounds on NP



[Physics Briefing Book, [1910.11775](#)]

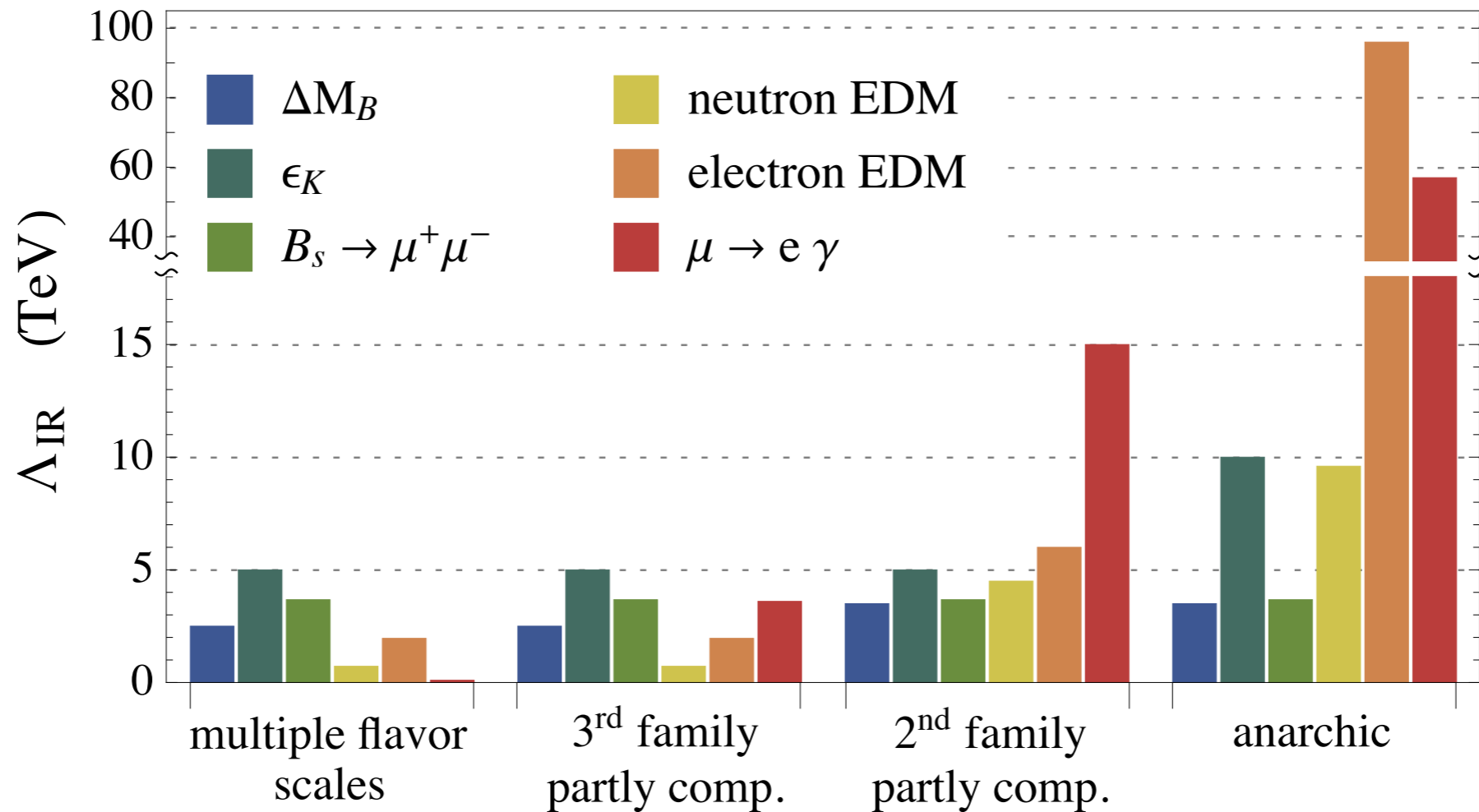
Multiscale flavor

- A safe solution: multiscale origin of the flavor hierarchies.



Multiscale flavor

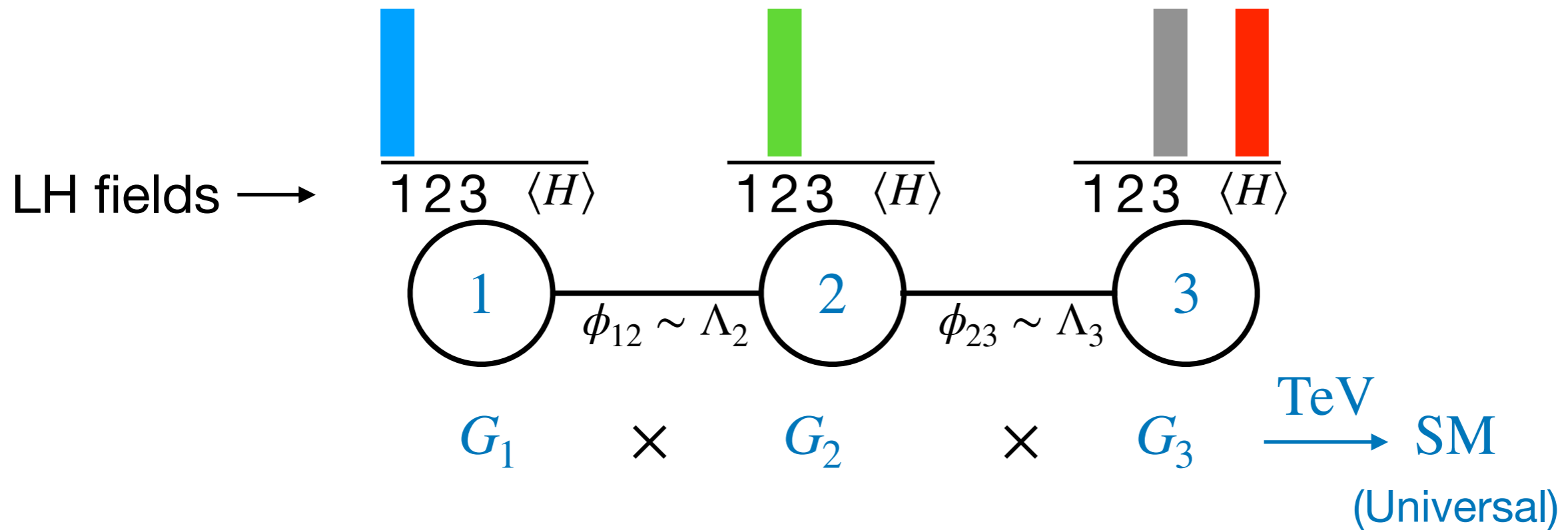
- Example in composite models/RS:



Dangerous dipoles (among others) generated at the IR scale

$$\sim \frac{g_*^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_e}{\Lambda_{\text{IR}}^2} \bar{e}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_R F^{\mu\nu}$$

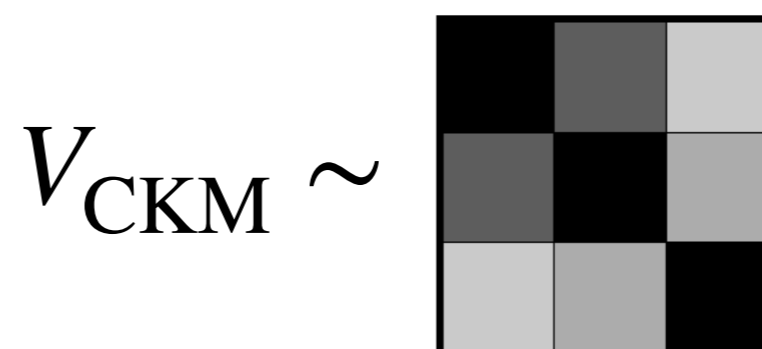
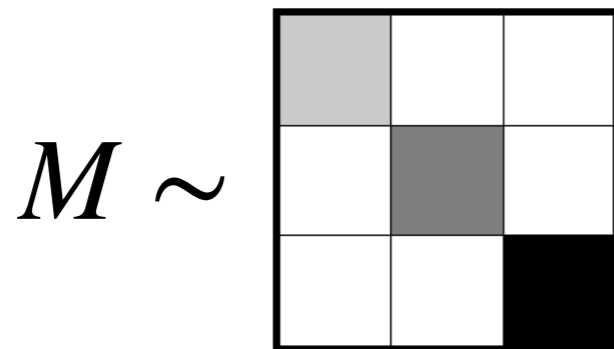
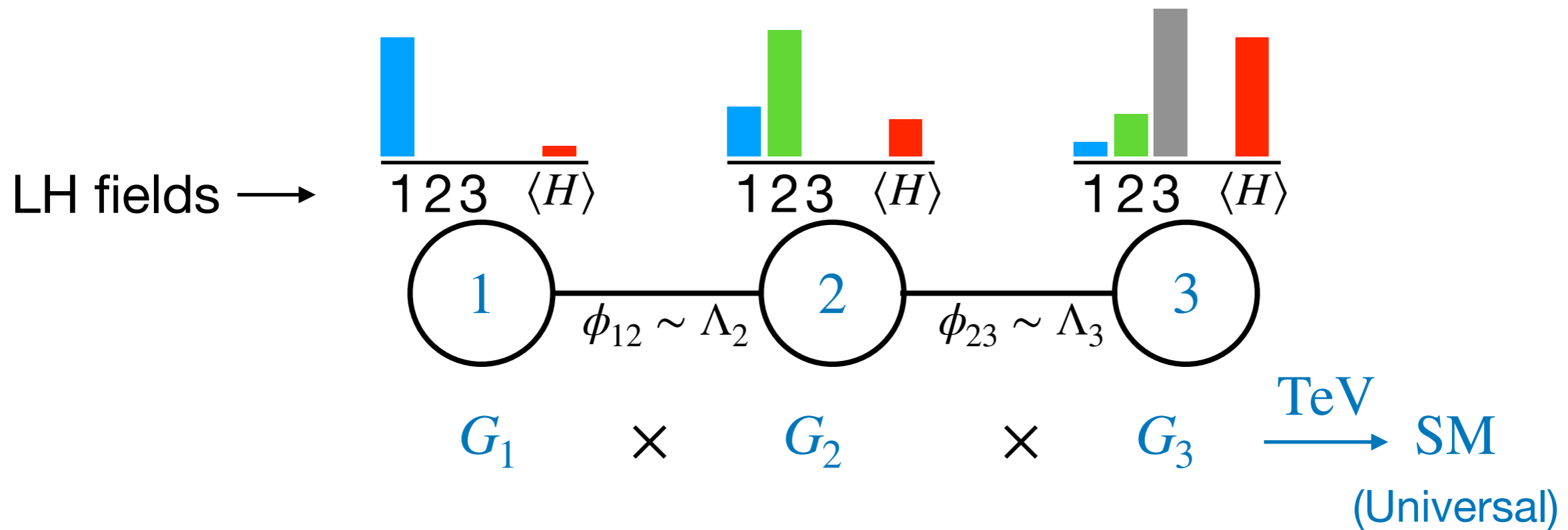
Deconstructing flavor



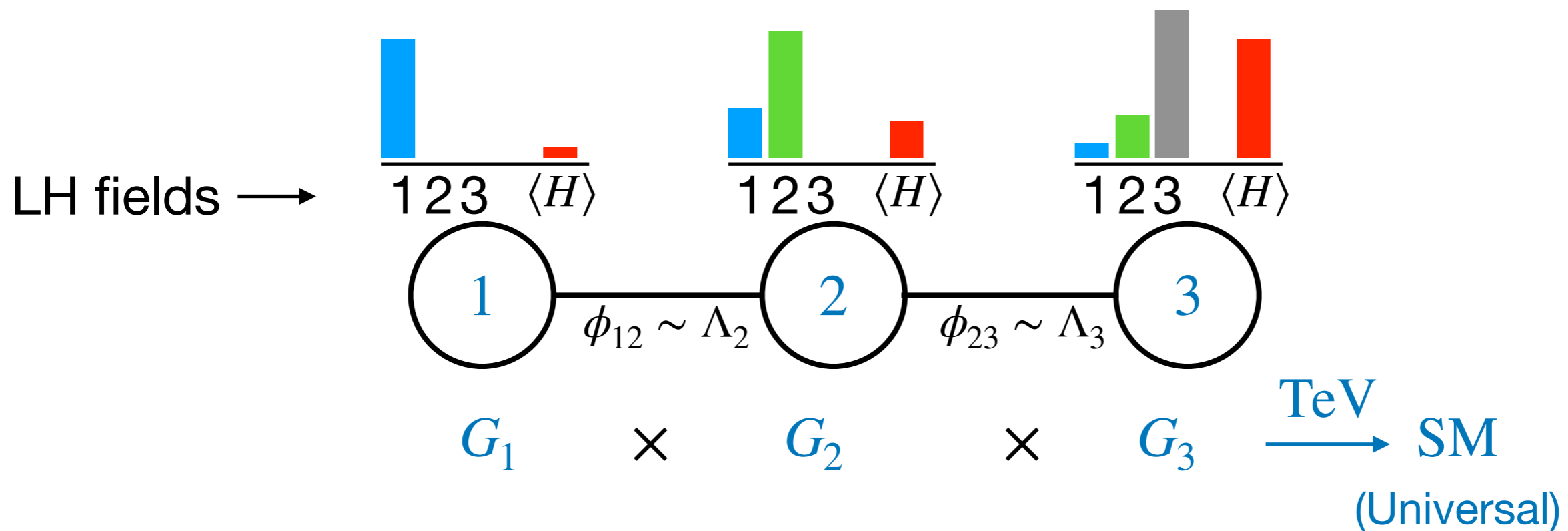
$$M \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$V_{\text{CKM}} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & & \\ \hline & \blacksquare & \\ \hline & & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Deconstructing flavor



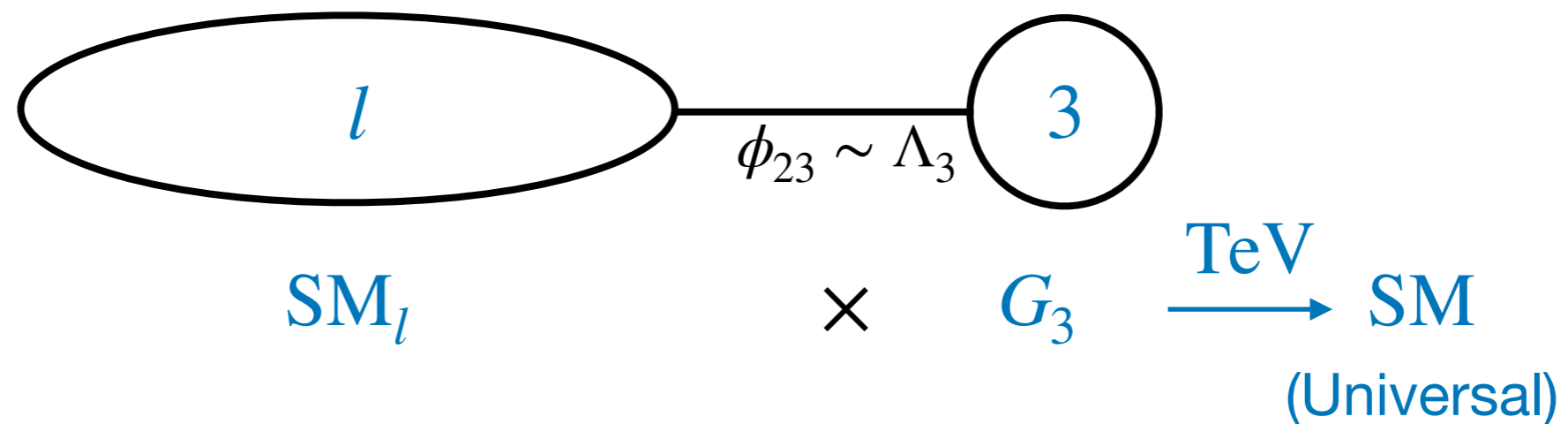
Deconstructing flavor



- Only rotations in the LH sector \rightarrow **No RH or scalar FCNC**

Deconstructing flavor

- From the TeV, we see...



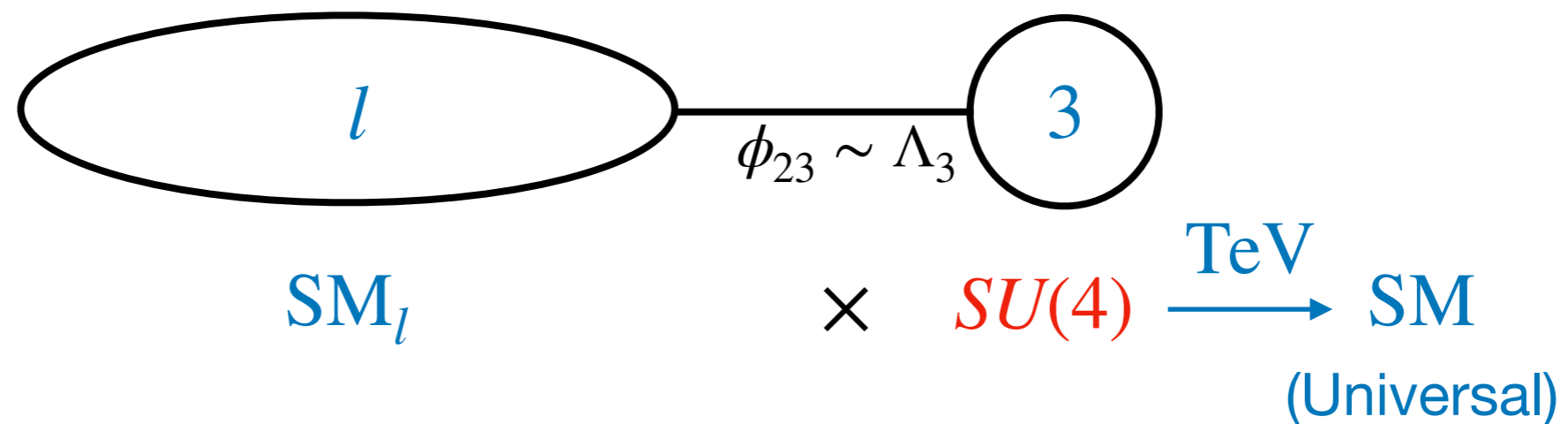
- Emerging flavor symmetry:

$$U(2)$$

(Only broken minimally in the LH sector)

Deconstructing flavor

- From the TeV, we see...



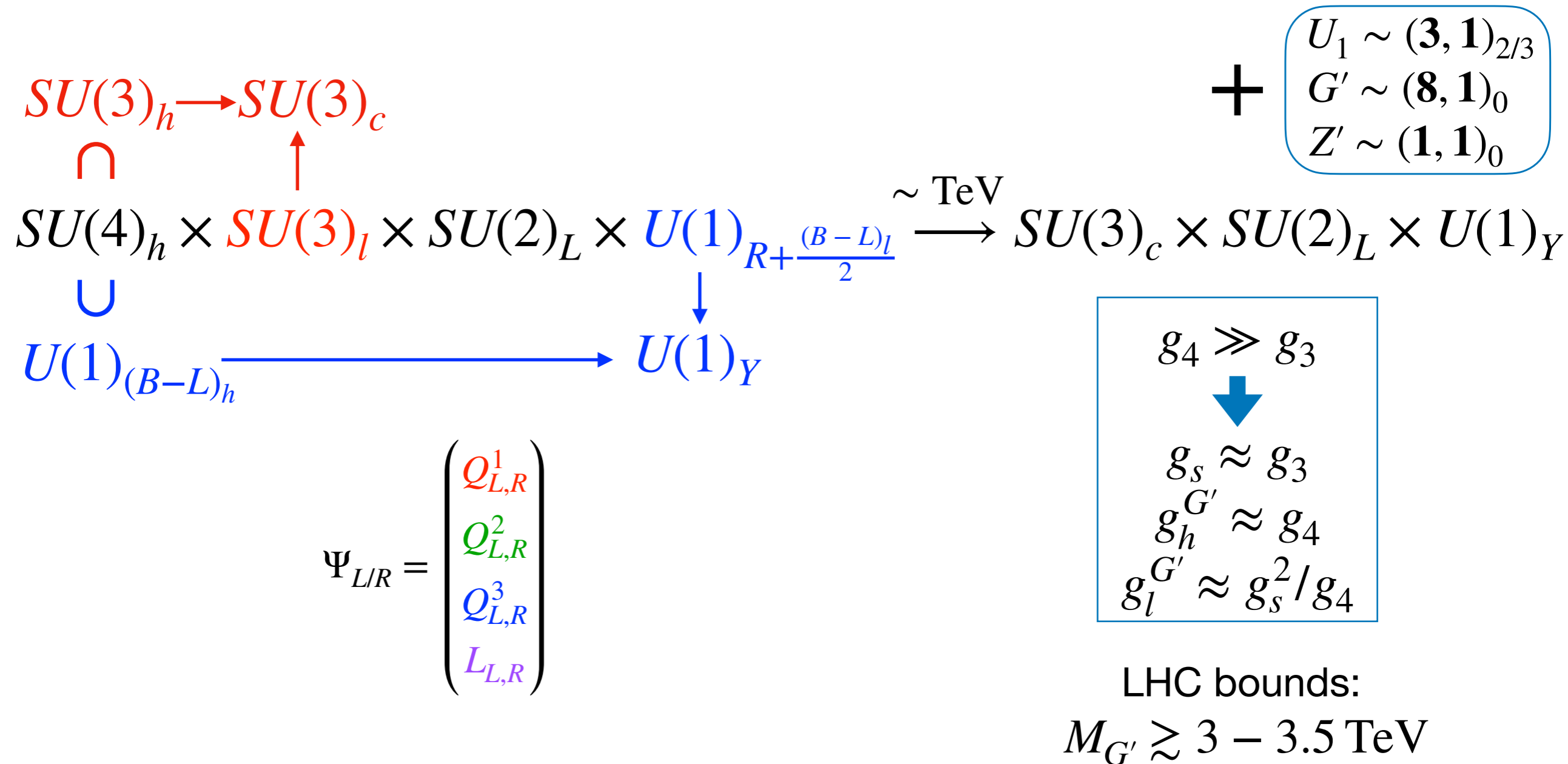
- Emerging flavor symmetry:

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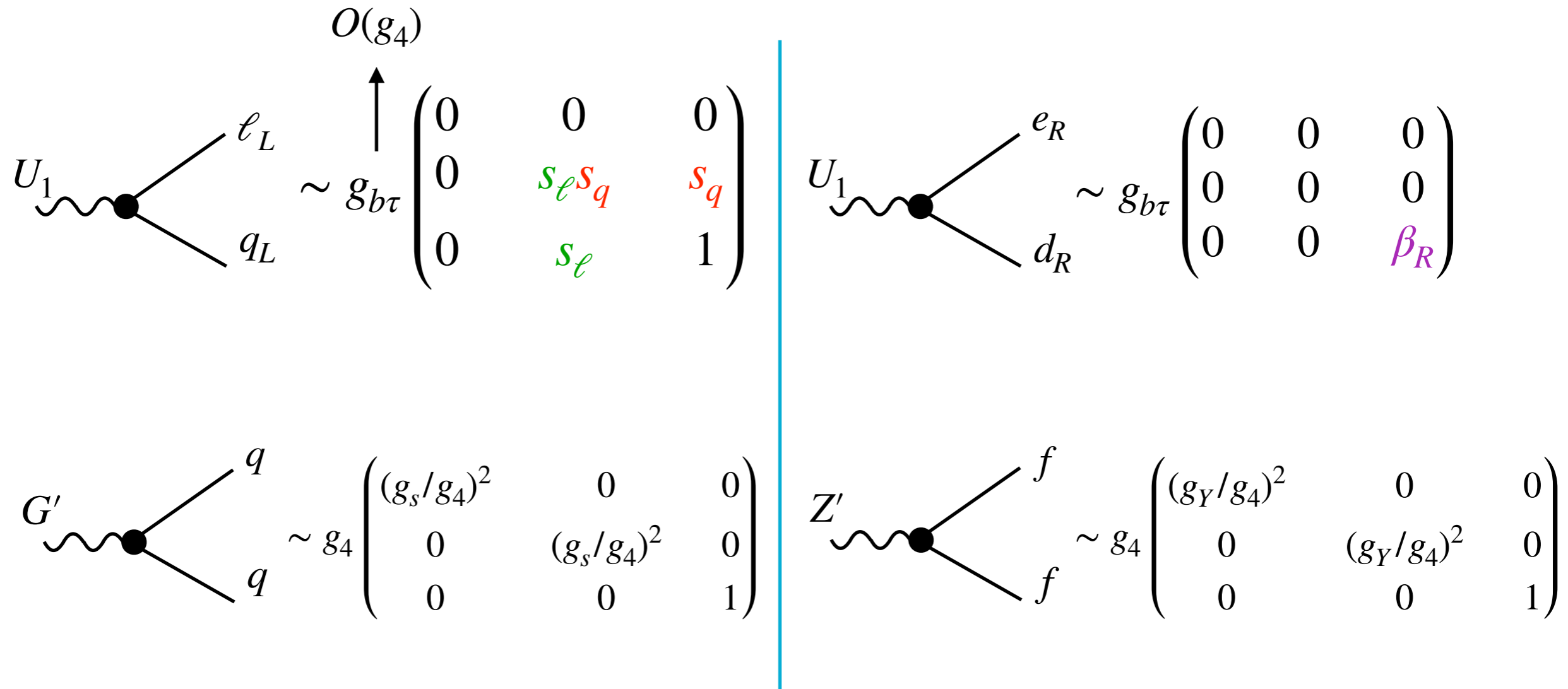
(Only broken minimally in the LH sector)

4321 model

Third family quark-lepton unification:



4321 massive vector bosons



$$\Lambda_U = \sqrt{2} m_{U_1} / g_{b\tau}$$

$$\Lambda_U, s_q, s_\ell, \beta_R$$

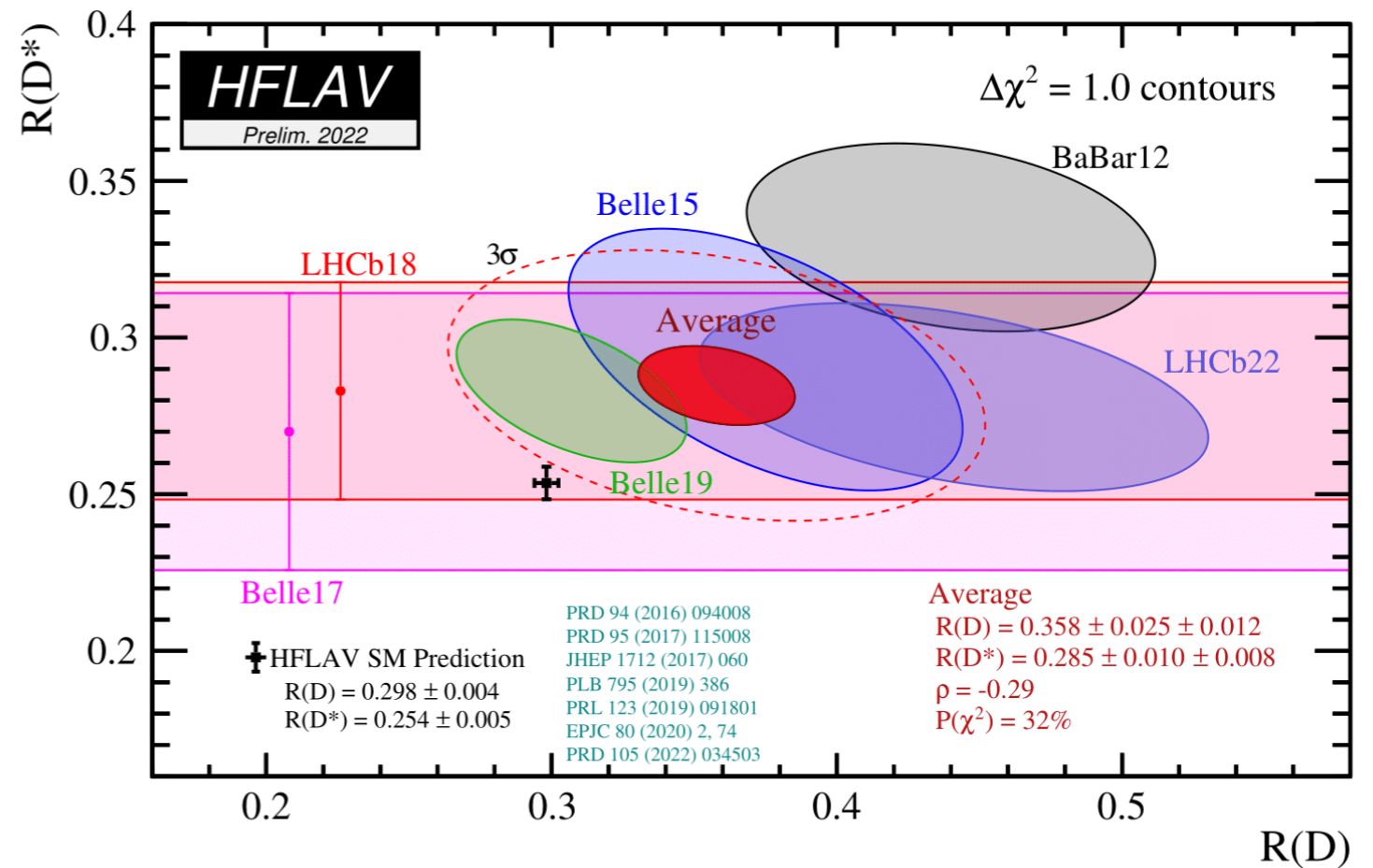
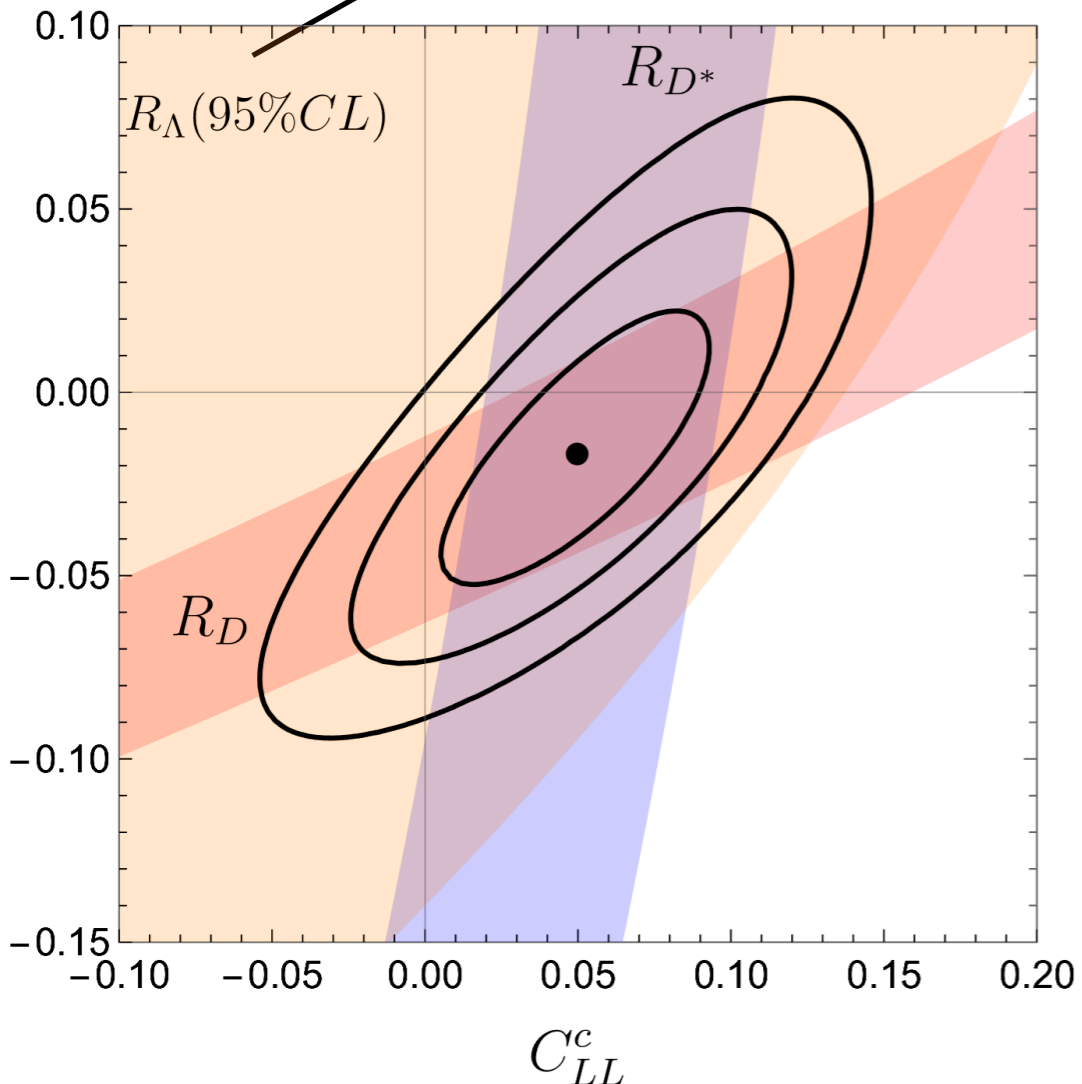
Necessary for CKM

B-anomalies: $R_{D^{(*)}}$

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{Br(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{Br(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}l\nu)}$$

$\sim 3.2\sigma$

$\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c \tau \nu$

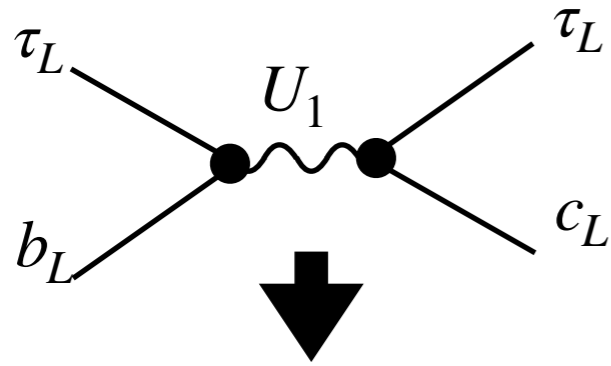


$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{2}{v^2} V_{cb} \left[(1 + C_{LL}^c) (\bar{c}_L \gamma_\mu b_L) (\bar{\tau}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) - 2C_{LR}^c (\bar{c}_L b_R) (\bar{\tau}_L \nu_L) \right]$$

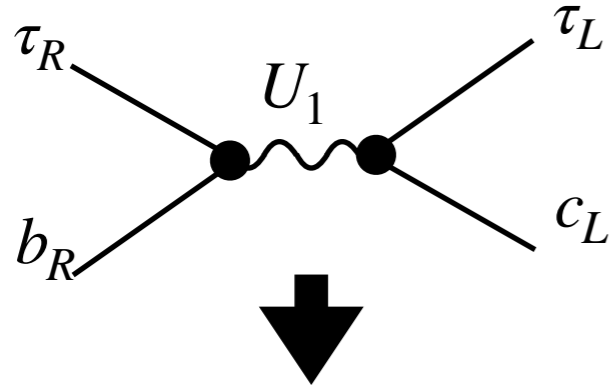
[J. Aebischer, G. Isidori, M. Pesut, B. Stefanek, F. Wilsch, [2210.13422](https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.13422)]

B-anomalies: $R_D^{(*)}$

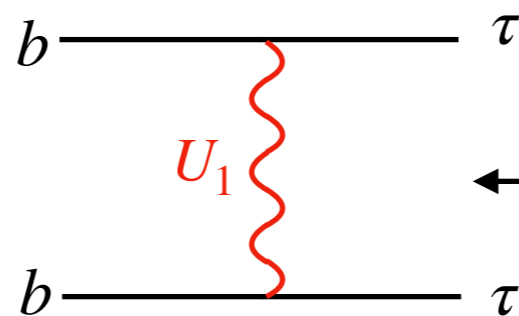
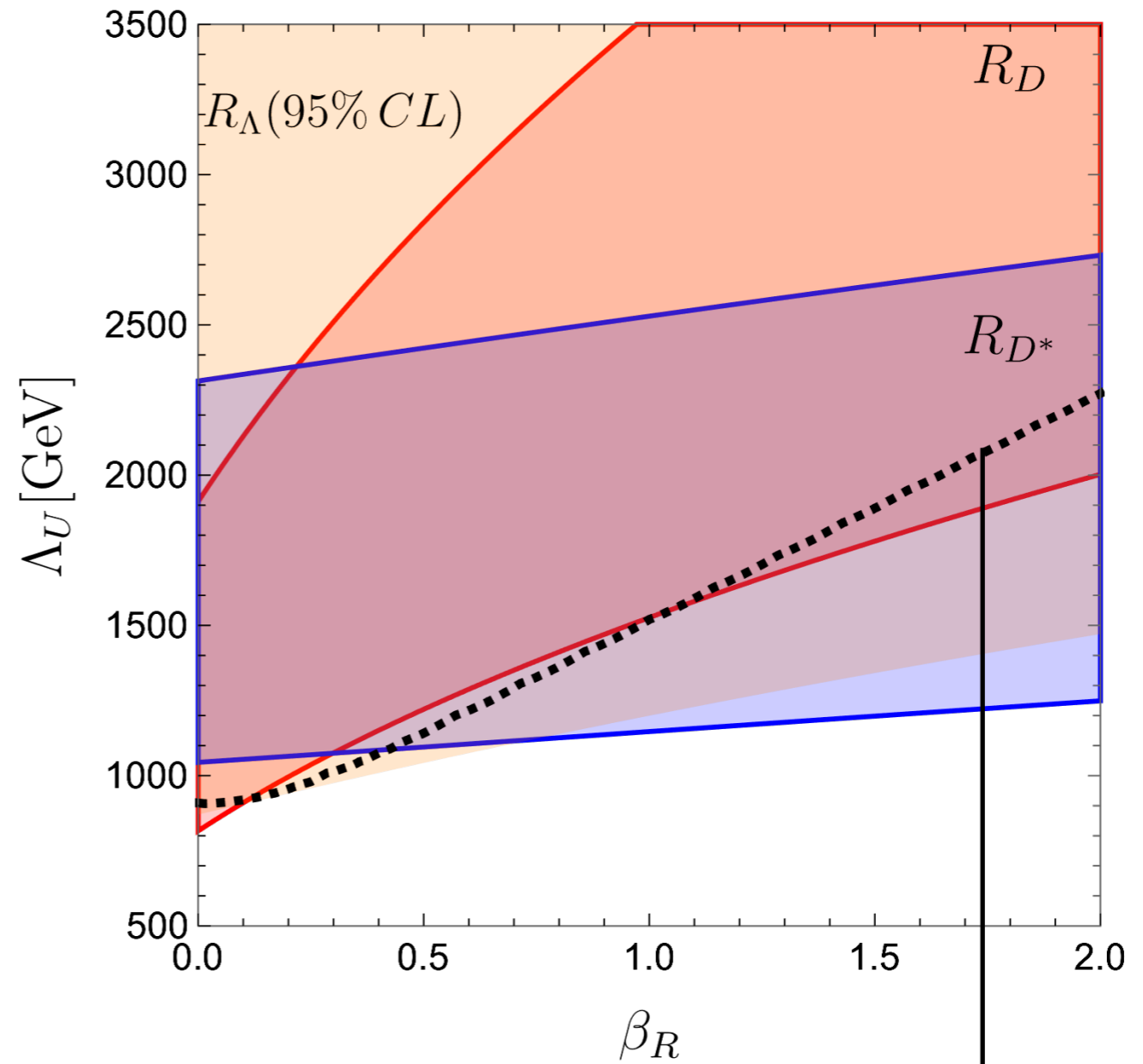
$$s_q = 0.1 \approx 2.4V_{cb}$$



$$C_{LL}^c \propto \frac{s_q}{\Lambda^2}$$



$$C_{LR}^c \propto \frac{\beta_R s_q}{\Lambda_U^2}$$



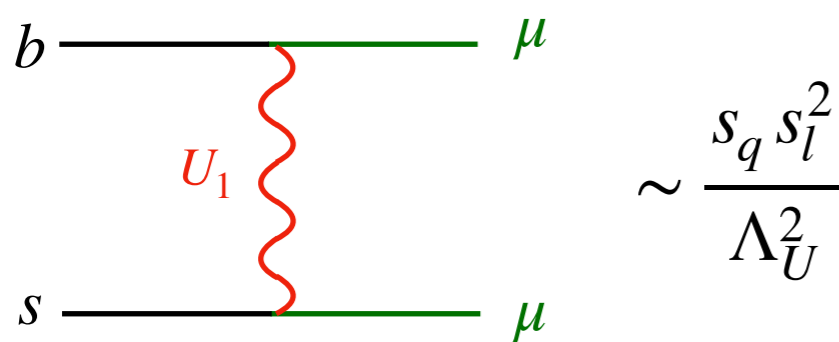
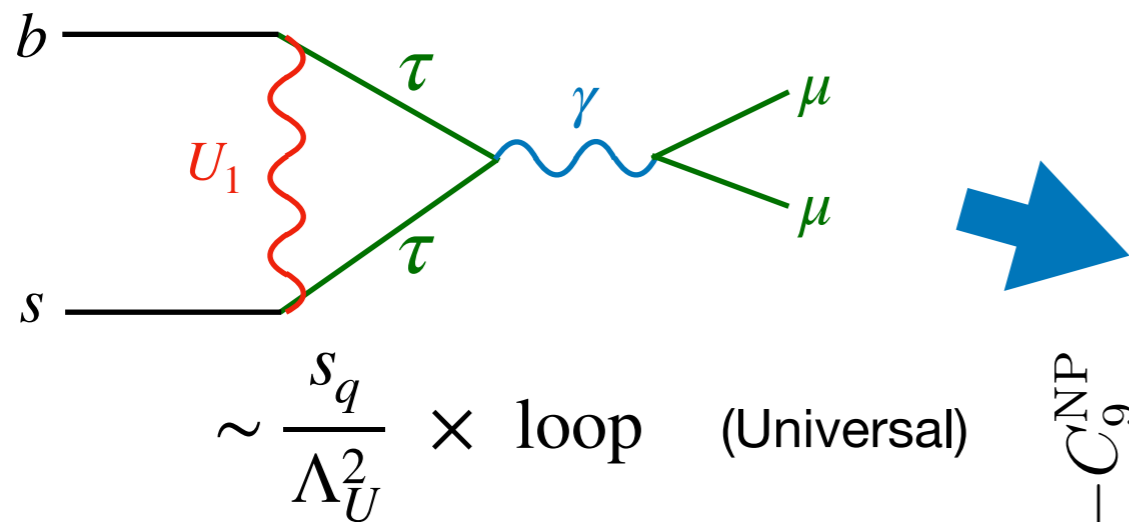
95% CL CMS exclusion limits
on $pp \rightarrow \tau\tau$

B-anomalies: $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

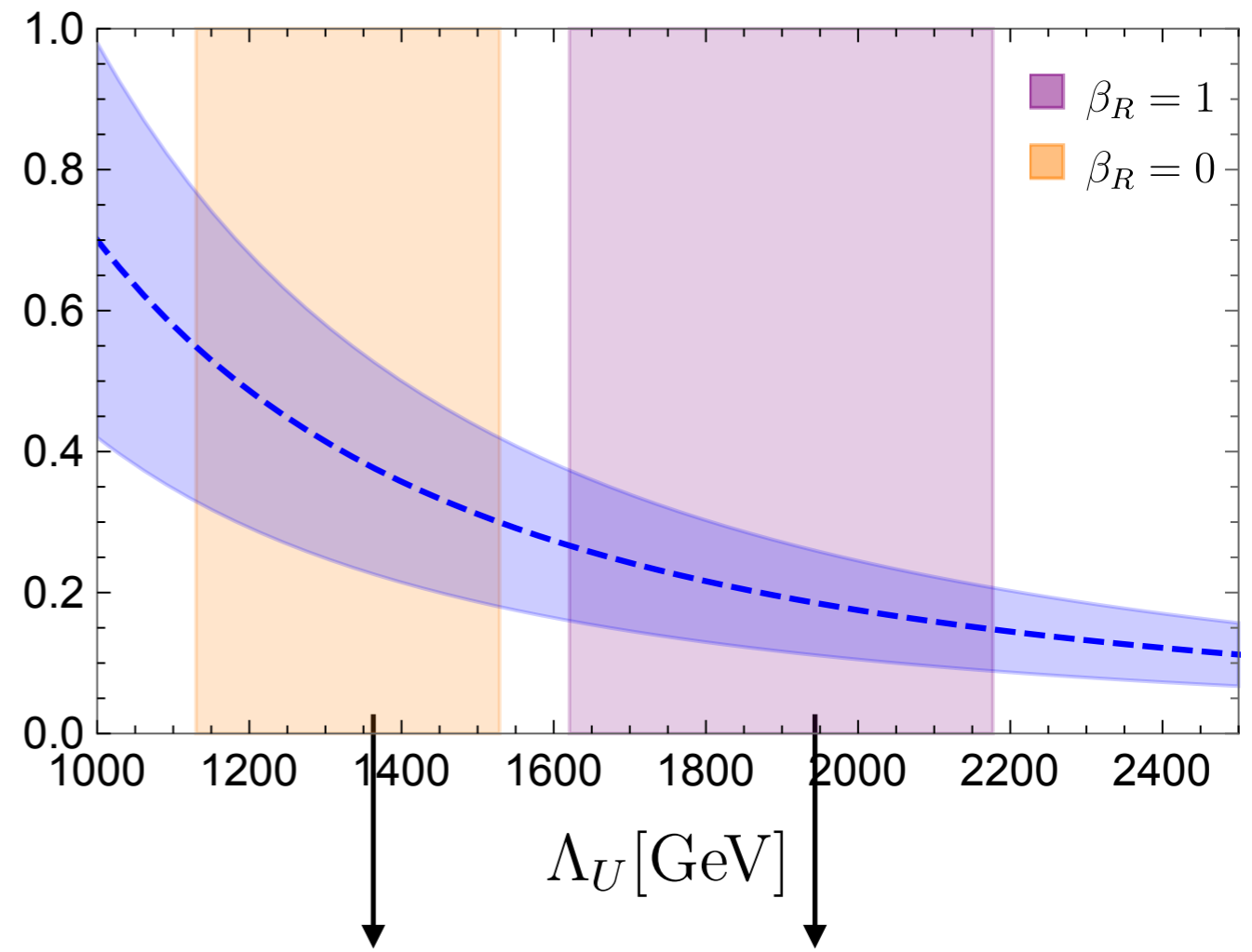
$$B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{2}{v^2} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} C_9 (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu b_L) (\mu \gamma_\mu \mu)$$

$$C_9^{\text{NP}} = -0.75 \pm 0.23 \quad (\sim 3.4\sigma)$$



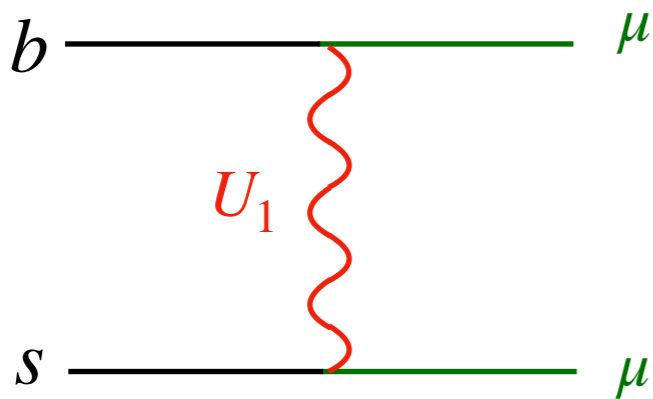
$-C_9^{\text{NP}}$



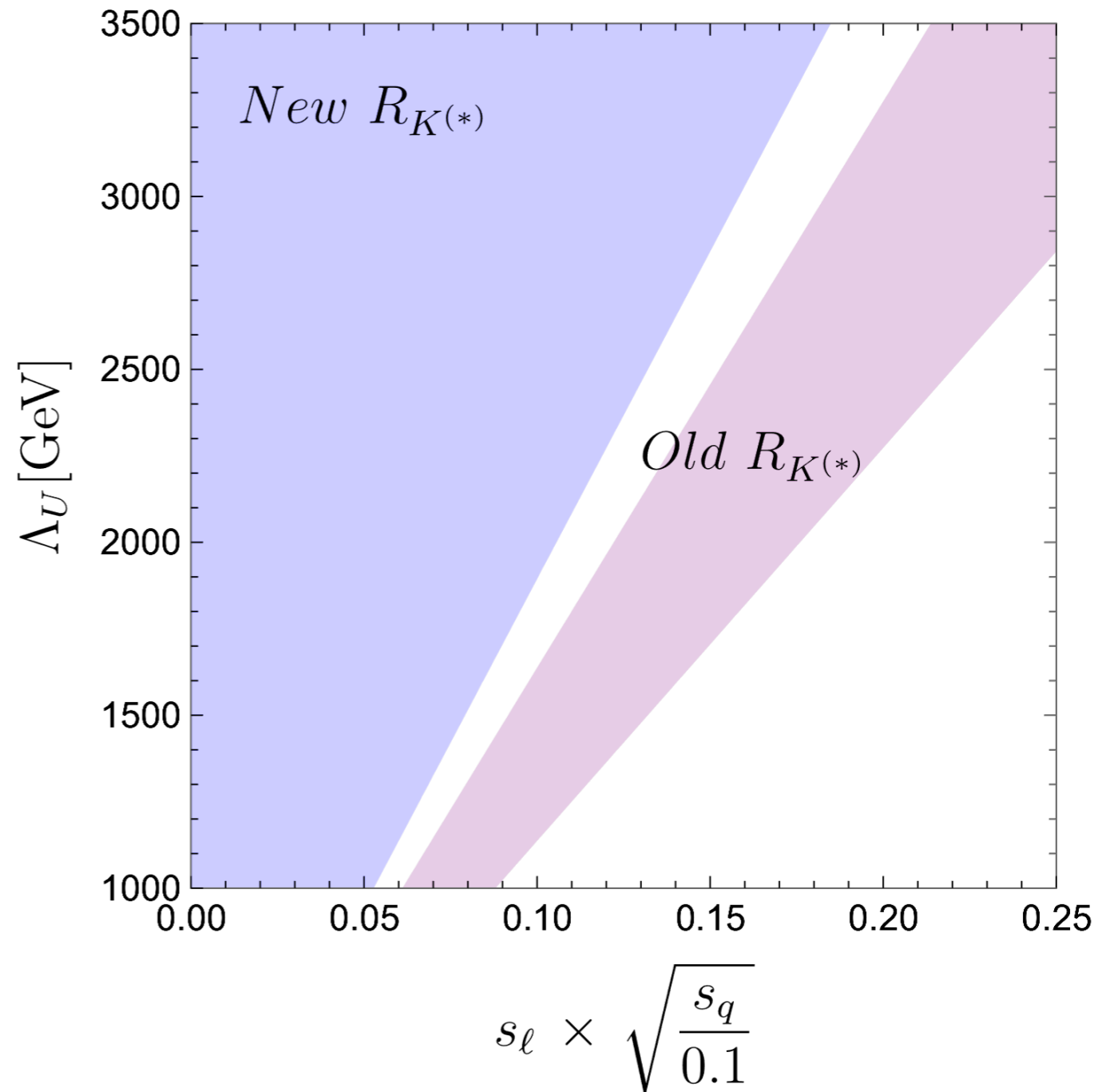
$b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ preferred regions for $s_q = 0.1$

And what about $R_{K^{(*)}} \dots$?

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{Br(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{Br(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e e)}$$



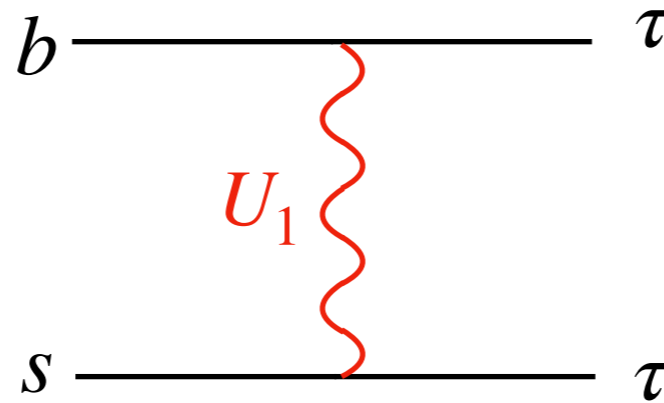
$$\propto \frac{s_q s_l^2}{\Lambda_U^2}$$



Other interesting observables

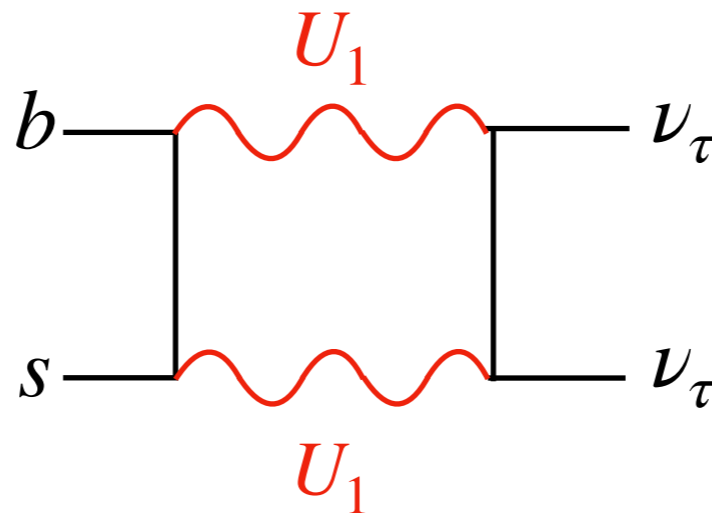
- $B_s \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- $B \rightarrow K\tau\tau$



$$\sim \frac{s_q}{\Lambda_U^2}$$

- $B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$



$$\sim \frac{s_q}{\Lambda_U^2} \times \text{loop}$$

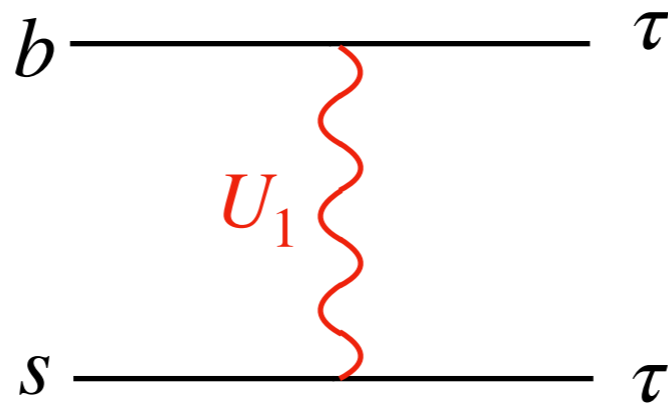
- ...

[Cornella, Faroughy, Fuentes-Martin, Isidori, Neubert, [2103.16558](#)]

Other interesting observables

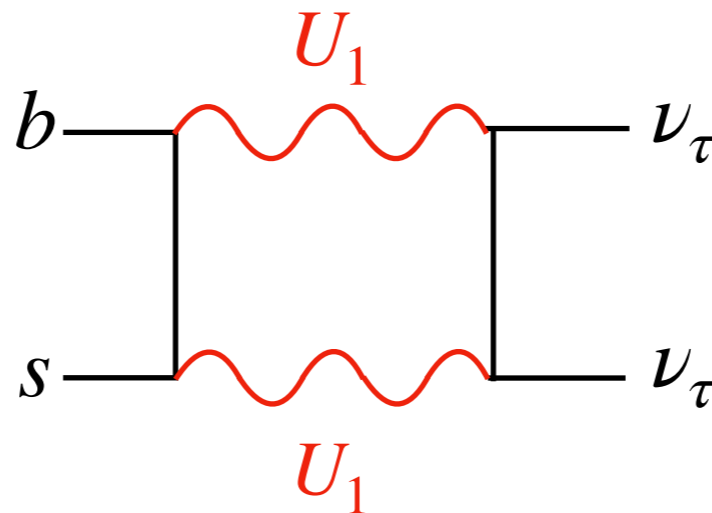
- $B_s \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- $B \rightarrow K\tau\tau$



$$\sim \frac{s_q}{\Lambda_U^2}$$

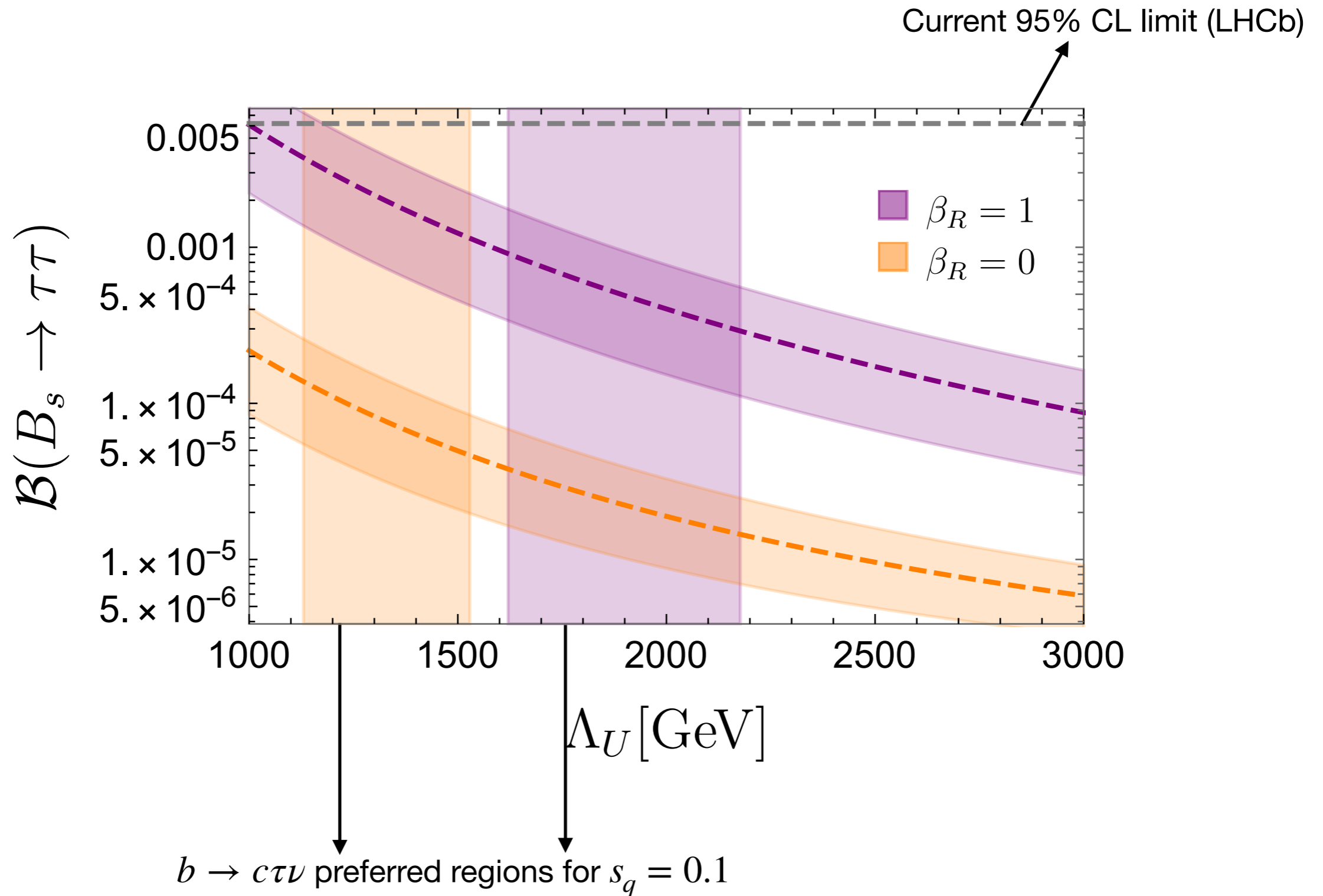
- $B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$



$$\sim \frac{s_q}{\Lambda_U^2} \times \text{loop}$$

- ...

Other interesting observables



[Cornella, Faroughy, Fuentes-Martin, Isidori, Neubert, [2103.16558](#)]

Conclusions

- A multiscale solution to the flavor puzzle improves flavor bounds on NP.
- In this scenario, one expects NP with large couplings to the third family at the TeV scale.
- It opens the possibility to have quark-lepton unification of the third family à la Pati-Salam at the TeV scale with a rich B-physics phenomenology.

Thank you!