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Lepton non-universality in B-decays in minimal leptoquark models

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in collaboration with
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based on:

Phys.Lett. B787 (2018) 159-166, arXiv:1902.04470 [hep-ph]

B decay anomalies from the BSM perspective

For intro see the talks by R.Alonso, M. Patel, M. Sevior, I. Carli,...

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- throw in whatever you like with couplings you prefer (**bottom-up**)
(many options; what does it really mean if a particular setting works/fails?)

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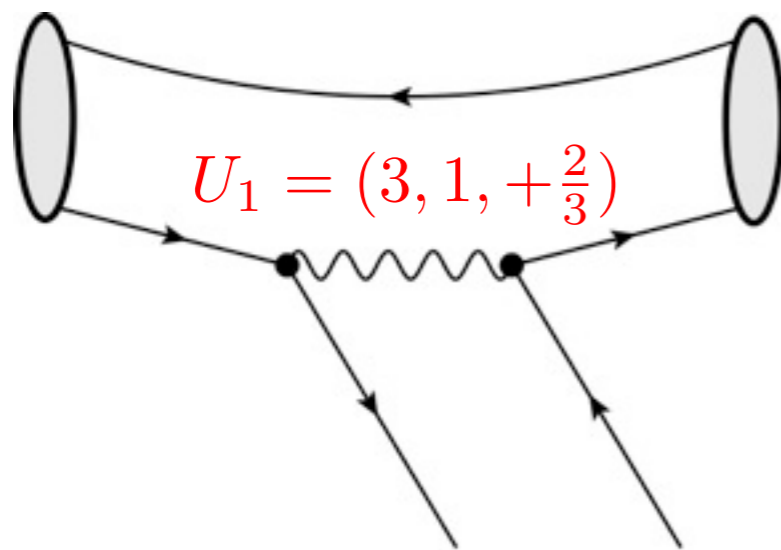
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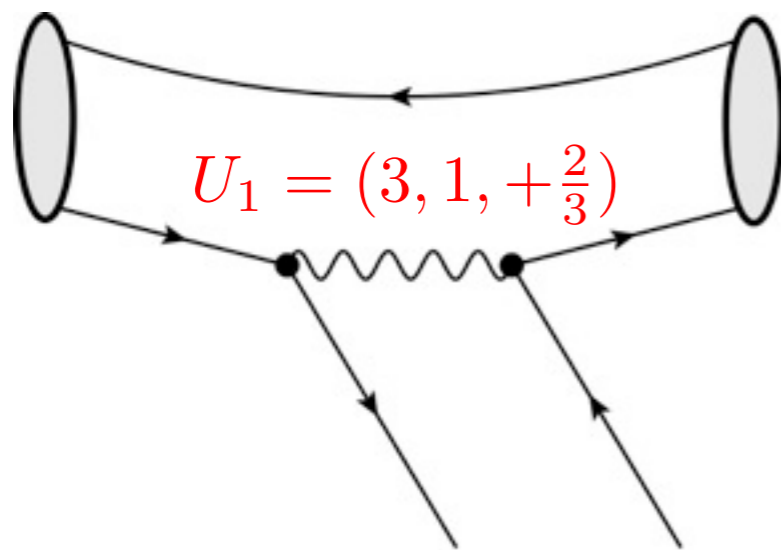
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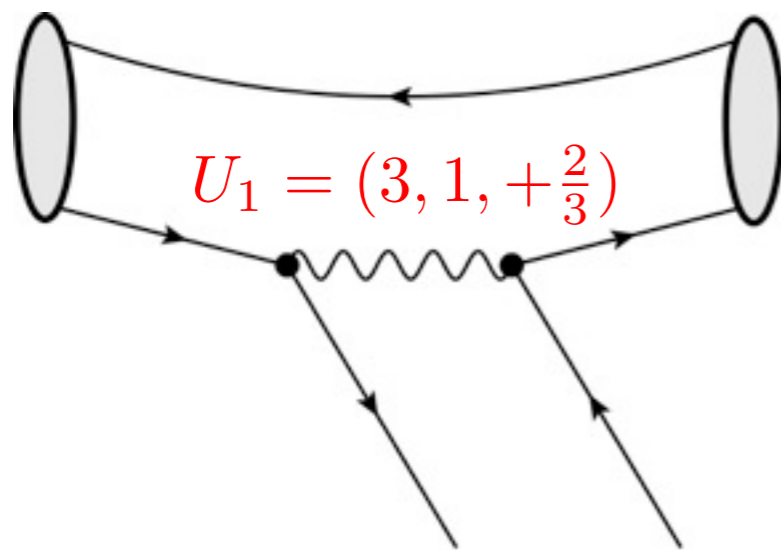
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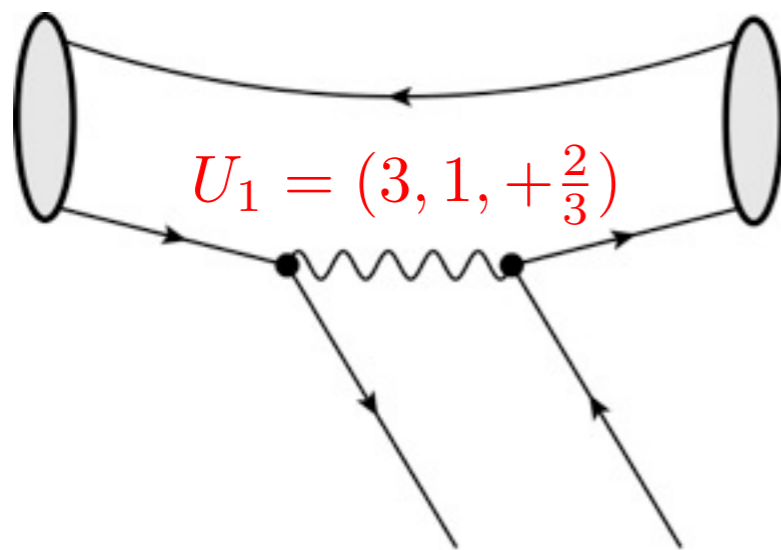
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WRONG AT THE RIGHT MOMENT = testable!

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Minimal potentially realistic gauge theory with leptoquarks

- With RH neutrinos $B - L$ is gaugeable
- $U(1)_Y \subset U(1)_R \otimes U(1)_{BL}$
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scalar gluons \tilde{R}_2 R_2

Light leptoquarks in the 421 model?

U_1 vector leptoquark:

- **couplings are strongly constrained** by the gauge structure (unitarity of the CC)
(can be cheated a bit if heavy extra vector-like matter was employed)

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$$M_{U_1} \gtrsim 1000 \text{ TeV} \text{ for CKM-like mixing } \text{Valencia, Willenbrock, Phys.Rev. D50 (1994) 6843}$$

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Not really suitable for the B anomalies in the minimal LQ model!

(even for maximal couplings allowed by the 421 symmetry)

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Can one perhaps do better with scalars?

- Unitarity constraints do not apply to scalar (Yukawa) couplings!

T. Faber et al., Phys.Lett. B787 (2018) 159-166

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Only one of the R -LQs can be light, $R_{D(*)}$ can not be addressed at all...

T. Faber et al., Phys.Lett. B787 (2018) 159-166

$R_{K^{(*)}}$ from light scalar leptoquarks in the 421 model?

\tilde{R}_2 scalar:

- Known to be problematic - single coupling, $R_{K^*} > 1$ (+nucleon decays)

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How about enhancing the denominator rather than arranging subtle negative interference effects in the numerator?

$$\frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{(*)} e^+ e^-)}$$

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Phenomenology of a light R_2 scalar

$$\mathcal{L}_{R_2} = \overline{\hat{d}_L} \hat{Y}_4^{de} \hat{e}_R R_2^{+2/3} + \overline{\hat{u}_L} V_{\text{CKM}} \hat{Y}_4^{de} \hat{e}_R R_2^{+5/3} + \text{h.c.}$$

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Yukawa couplings in the “physical” basis:

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Constraints:

- LFV if different columns combine
- LFUV if any two columns differ

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$$\hat{Y}_4^{de} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{de} & y_{d\mu} & y_{d\tau} \\ y_{se} & y_{s\mu} & y_{s\tau} \\ y_{be} & y_{b\mu} & y_{b\tau} \end{pmatrix} \quad \blacksquare \quad K_L \rightarrow \mu e, B \rightarrow \ell \ell'$$

Constraints:

- LFV if different columns combine
- LFUV if any two columns differ

T. Faber et al., Phys.Lett. B787 (2018) 159-166, arXiv:1902.04470 [hep-ph]

Phenomenology of a light R_2 scalar

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \square \\ \bullet & \cdot & \square \\ \bullet & \cdot & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Safest to have zero muon column!

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Phenomenology of a light R_2 scalar in the 421 model

The 421 gauge structure:

$$\hat{Y}_4^{de} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{v_{ew} \cos \beta} \left(\hat{M}_d U_d - V_d \hat{M}_e \right)$$

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$$\hat{Y}_4^{de} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \beta}}{v_{ew}} \begin{pmatrix} V_{11} (m_d - m_e) & V_{12} (m_d - m_\mu) & V_{13} (m_d - m_\tau) \\ V_{21} (m_s - m_e) & V_{22} (m_s - m_\mu) & V_{23} (m_s - m_\tau) \\ V_{31} (m_b - m_e) & V_{32} (m_b - m_\mu) & V_{33} (m_b - m_\tau) \end{pmatrix}$$

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Impossible to suppress entirely the 2nd column!

- issues with $K_L \rightarrow \mu e$, $R_{K^{(*)}}$, $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$, etc.

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Phenomenology of a light R_2 scalar in the 421 model

Asymmetric Yukawas:

$$U_d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_d = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \phi & 0 & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & 0 & -\cos \phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Y}_4^{de} \simeq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{v_{ew} \cos \beta} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & m_\tau \sin \phi \\ m_s/\sqrt{2} & 0 & m_\tau \cos \phi \\ m_b/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -m_b/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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- Muon number can be exactly conserved in LQ interactions!
- Very tight flavour structure, ϕ is the only quasi-free parameter
- Besides R_K and R_{K^*} we expect large residual effects in the tau sector!

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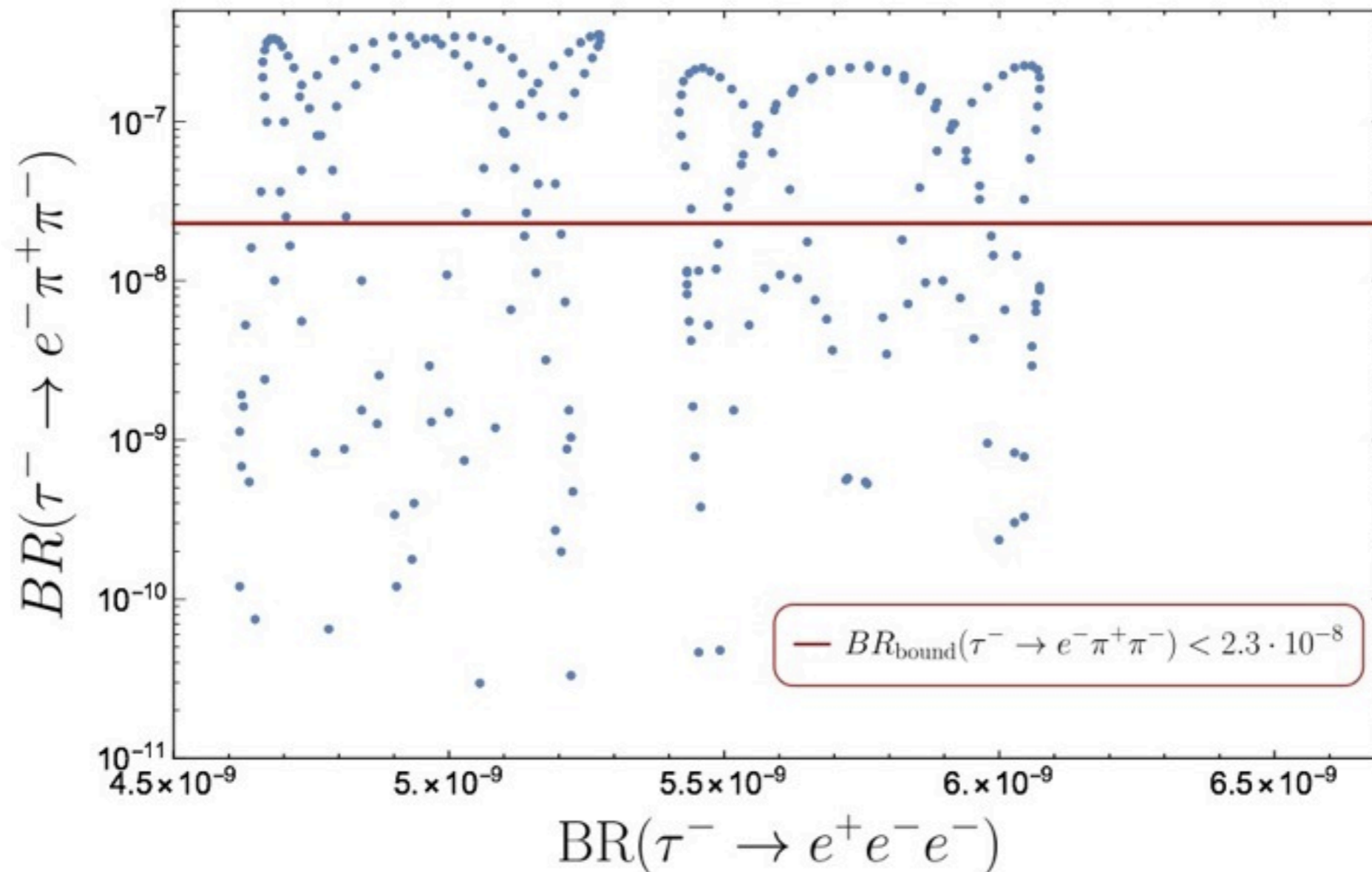
A smoking gun in the LFV tau decays?

$$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow e l^+ l^-) \leq 2.7 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow e \pi^0) \leq 8 \times 10^{-8}$$

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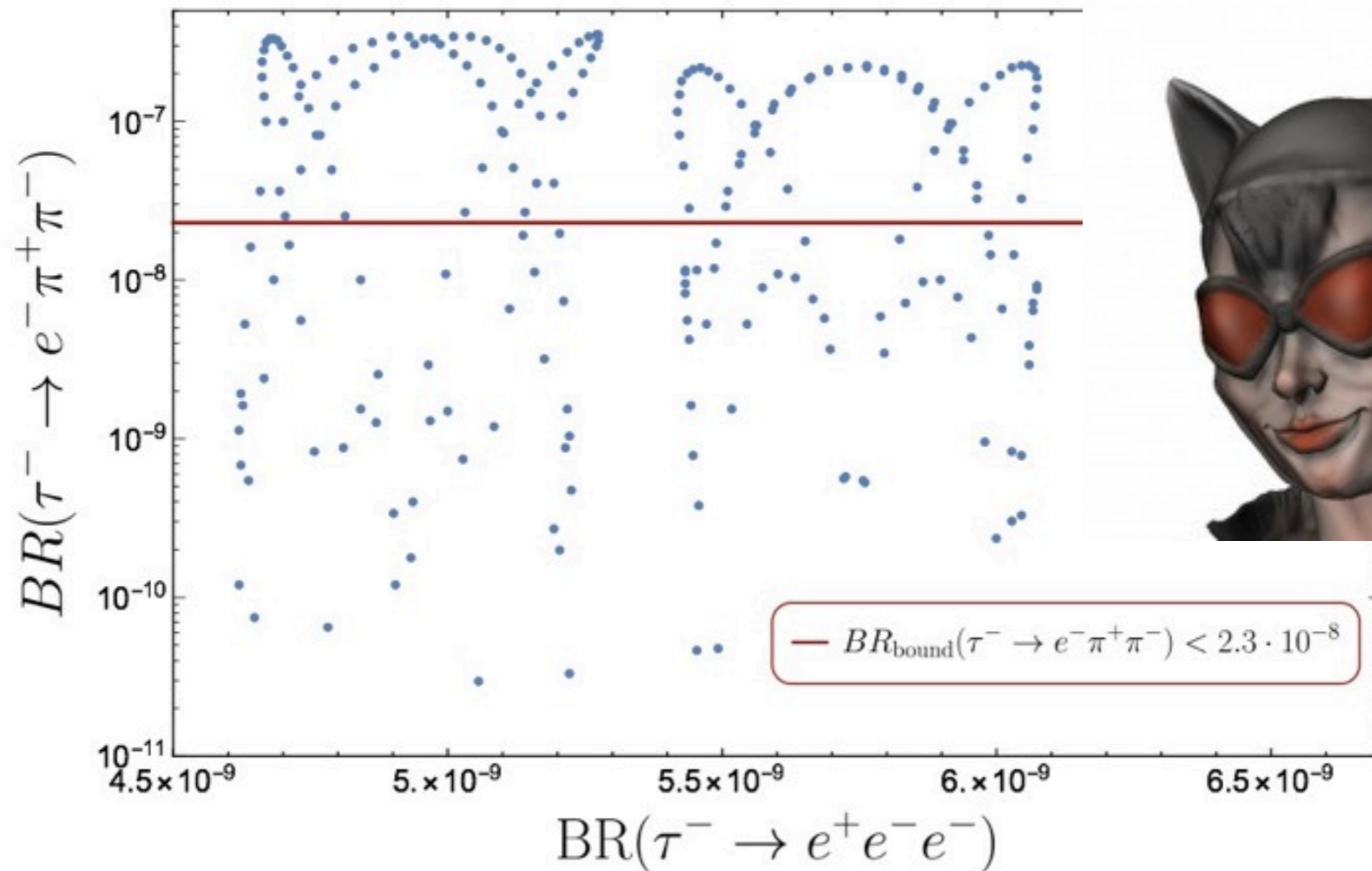
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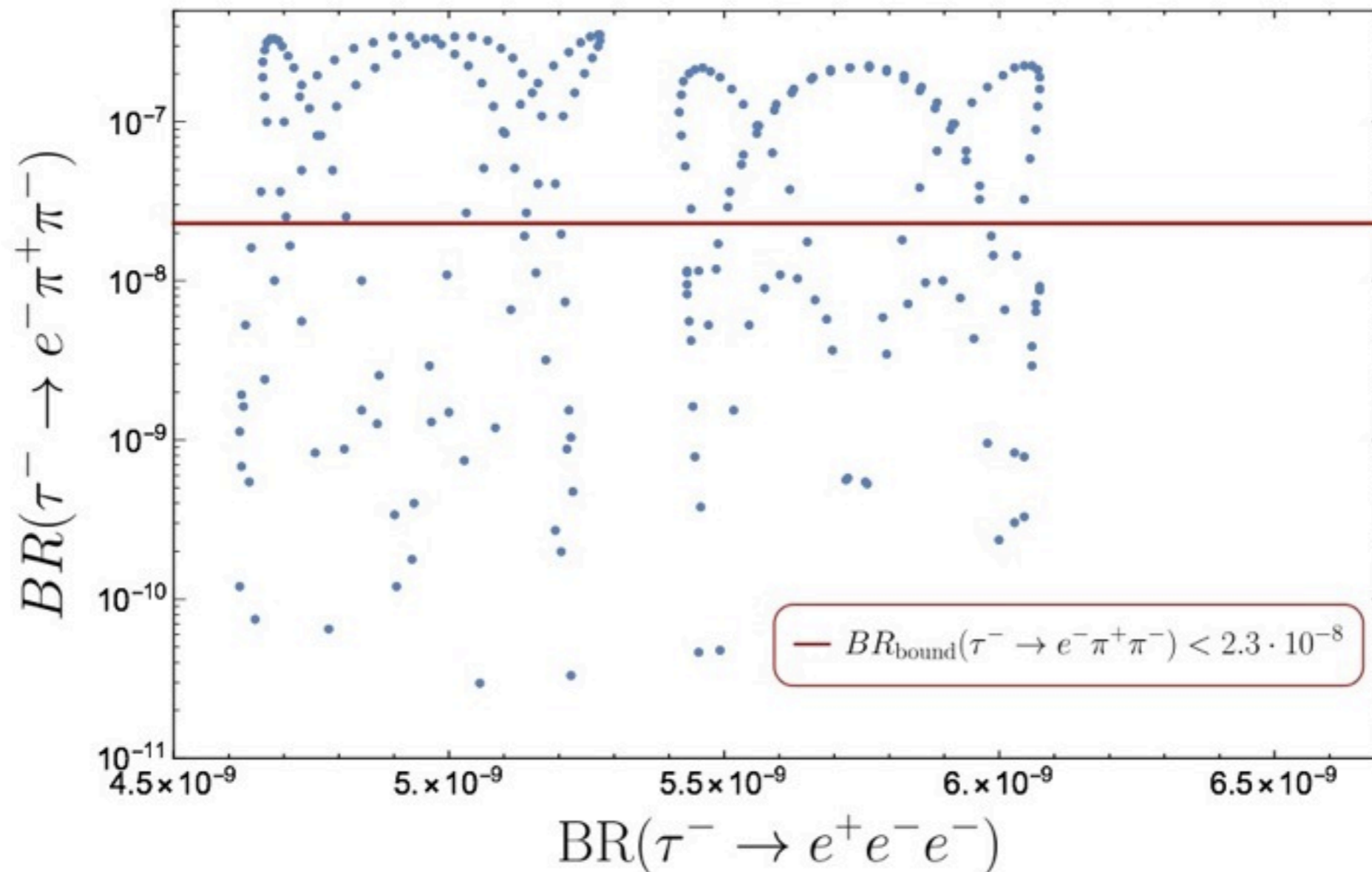
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Conclusions, outlook

The minimal potentially realistic leptoquark model
can account for the $R_{K^{(*)}}$ anomalies and be
compatible with all other SM pre/post-dictions

Smoking-gun signals in LFV tau decays!

Thank you for your kind attention!