

Explaining the $b \rightarrow s$ anomalies at one-loop

Rupert Coy

Laboratoire Charles Coulomb (L2C), CNRS-Université de Montpellier

Thé au Cube, 5th September, 2019



Outline

- 1 What are R_K and R_{K^*} ?
- 2 Review of Effective Field Theory
- 3 Tree-level explanations
- 4 One-loop explanations

What are R_K and R_{K^*} ?

- SM predictions:

$$R_K[1, 6] = 1.00 \pm 0.01$$

$$R_{K^*}[1.1, 6] = 1.00 \pm 0.01$$

$$R_{K^*}[0.045, 1.1] \simeq 0.92 \pm 0.03$$

$$BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (3.65 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-9}$$

- LHCb results:

$$R_K[1, 6] = 0.846_{-0.056}^{+0.062} \quad (2.5\sigma)$$

$$R_{K^*}[1.1, 6] = 0.660_{-0.074}^{+0.113} \quad (3.0\sigma)$$

$$R_{K^*}[0.045, 1.1] = 0.685_{-0.083}^{+0.122} \quad (1.9\sigma)$$

$$BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (2.93 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{-9} \quad (1.5\sigma)$$

- See blackboard :)

Tree-level explanations of the anomalies

- In Weak Effective Theory (WET), defined below the EW scale, have

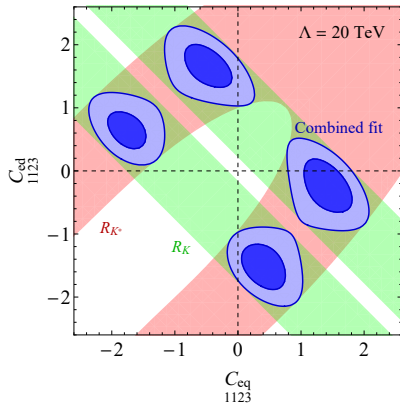
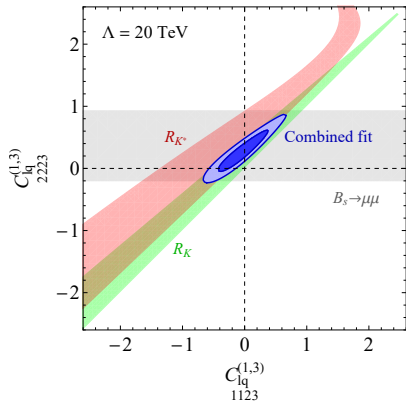
$$\mathcal{O}_9 = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(l\gamma^\mu l) \quad \mathcal{O}_{10} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(l\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{O}'_9 = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(l\gamma^\mu l) \quad \mathcal{O}'_{10} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(l\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l), \quad (2)$$

with the Lagrangian normalised by

$$\mathcal{L}_{WET} = \frac{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}{8\pi^2 v^2} \sum C_i \mathcal{O}_i + h.c. \quad (3)$$

Tree-level explanations of the anomalies



One-loop explanations of the anomalies

- Bounds from LFU of meson decays: define

$$r_K^{e/\mu} = \frac{BR(K^- \rightarrow e\bar{\nu})}{BR(K^- \rightarrow \mu\bar{\nu})} \quad (4)$$

$$r_D^{\mu/e} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow D\mu\bar{\nu})}{BR(B \rightarrow De\bar{\nu})} \quad (5)$$

Then $C_{lq}^{(3)}$ is very constrained by the measurements

$$r_K^{e/\mu(\text{exp})} = (2.488 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-5} \quad r_D^{\mu/e(\text{exp})} = 0.995 \pm 0.045 \quad (6)$$

$$r_K^{e/\mu(\text{SM})} = (2.477 \pm 0.001) \times 10^{-5} \quad r_D^{\mu/e(\text{SM})} = 0.9957 \pm 0.0004 \quad (7)$$

Results

Wilson Coeff.	Indices	2σ range	R_K
$C_{lq}^{(3)}$	(2222)	(-0.03, 0.10)	≈ 1
	(2233)	(-0.60, 0.24)	(0.95, 1.13)
$C_{lq}^{(1)}$	(2222)	(-5.4, 0.90)	(0.48, 1.1)
	(2233)	(-0.31, 0.72)	(0.85, 1.07)
$C_{lq}^{(1)} = C_{lq}^{(3)}$	(2222)	(-0.03, 0.10)	(0.99, 1.03)
	(2233)	(-0.56, 0.42)	(0.83, 1.25)
C_{eq}	(2222)	(-1.92, 10)	≈ 1
	(2233)	(-0.90, 0.24)	≈ 1
C_{lu}	(2223)	(-10, 10)	(0.88, 1.07)
	(2233)	(-0.76, 0.36)	(0.92, 1.04)
C_{eu}	(2223)	(-10, 2.4)	(1, 1.07)
	(2233)	(-0.28, 0.96)	≈ 1
$C_{He}, C_{HI}^{(1)}$ or $C_{HI}^{(3)}$ $C_{HI}^{(1)} = -C_{HI}^{(3)}$	(22)	(-0.04, 0.05)	≈ 1
	(22)	(0.0, 0.13)	≈ 1

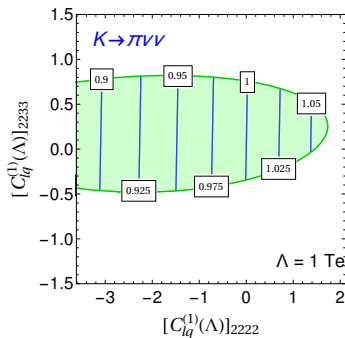
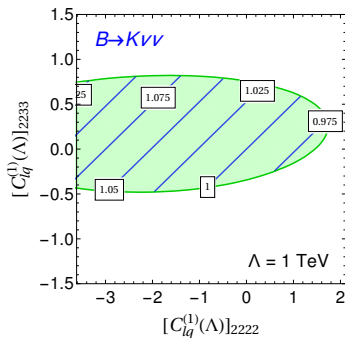
Results

Wilson Coeff.	Indices	2σ range	R_K
$C_{lq}^{(3)}$	(1122)	(-0.10, 0.02)	≈ 1
	(1133)	(-0.05, 0.48)	(0.98, 1.11)
$C_{lq}^{(1)}$	(1122)	(-0.19, 0.14)	≈ 1
	(1133)	(-0.41, 0.02)	(0.91, 1.01)
$C_{lq}^{(1)} = C_{lq}^{(3)}$	(1122)	(-0.10, 0.03)	≈ 1
	(1133)	(-0.41, 0.18)	(0.84, 1.09)
C_{eq}	(1122)	(-0.35, 0.83)	≈ 1
	(1133)	(-0.21, 0.28)	≈ 1
C_{lu}	(1123)	(-1.5, 1.5)	(0.97, 1.02)
	(1133)	(-0.02, 0.43)	(0.95, 1.01)
C_{eu}	(1123)	(-1.5, 1.5)	≈ 1
	(1133)	(-0.29, 0.21)	≈ 1
$C_{He}, C_{HI}^{(1)}$ or $C_{HI}^{(3)}$	(11)	(-0.02, 0.03)	≈ 1
$C_{HI}^{(1)} = -C_{HI}^{(3)}$	(11)	(-0.03, 0.02)	≈ 1

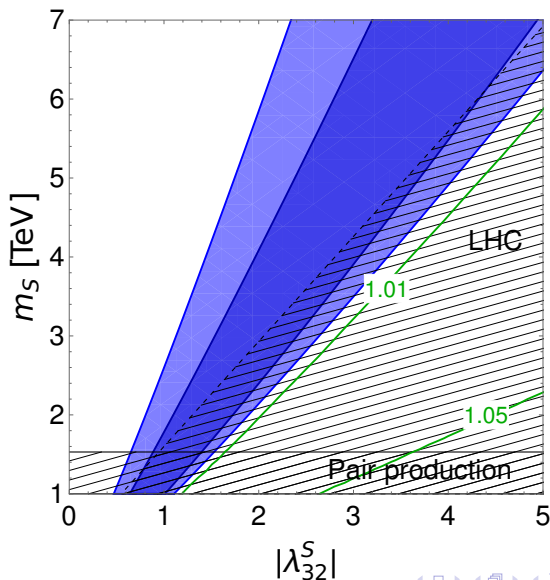
Complementary signatures in EFT?

- Contribution to anomalous magnetic moment of muon is

$$\Delta a_\mu \simeq -\frac{32m_\mu^2 y_t^2}{(16\pi^2)^2 \Lambda^2} \left[\left(3C_{2233}^{(3)} - C_{2233}^{(1)} \right) |V_{tb}|^2 - C_{2233}^{lu} \right] \times \left(\log \frac{m_t}{m_\mu} + \frac{15}{32} \log \frac{\Lambda}{m_t} \right) \log \frac{\Lambda}{m_t}. \quad (8)$$



LQ with single coupling



LQ with single coupling

