



PHENO 2021
AFTER WINTER COMES SPRING

Anomalies and their implications

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May 25, 2021

(Partial) List of Existing Anomalies

Anomaly	Significance	Reference
Multileptons@LHC	2-5 σ	1901.05300
Dijet excess@LEP2	4-5 σ	1706.02255
Muon g-2	4.2 σ	2104.03281
LFUV in B-decays	3-5 σ	1909.12524
CKM unitarity	4 σ	2012.01580
LFUV in tau decay	$\sim 2 \sigma$	1909.12524
LSND/MiniBooNE	6.1 σ	2006.16883
NOvA vs T2K	$\sim 2 \sigma$	Neutrino 2020
IceCube HESE vs TG	$\sim 2 \sigma$	2011.03545
ANITA upgoing events	$\sim 2 \sigma$	2010.02869
Neutron lifetime	3.6 σ	2011.13272
^8Be transition	7.2 σ	1910.10459
Proton charge radius	5 σ	2105.00571

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XENON1T e^- -recoil	2-3 σ	2006.09721
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CMB anomalies	2-3 σ	1510.07929
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Fast Radio Bursts	$\gg 5 \sigma$	1906.05878



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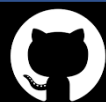


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See also plenary talk by James Mott, mini-review by Hartmut Wittig and parallel talks by Bigaran, Darne, Ghosh, Jana, Melo, Sun, Thapa, Xu



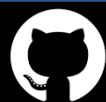
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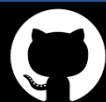


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See Neutrino III parallel talk by Nicholas Kamp



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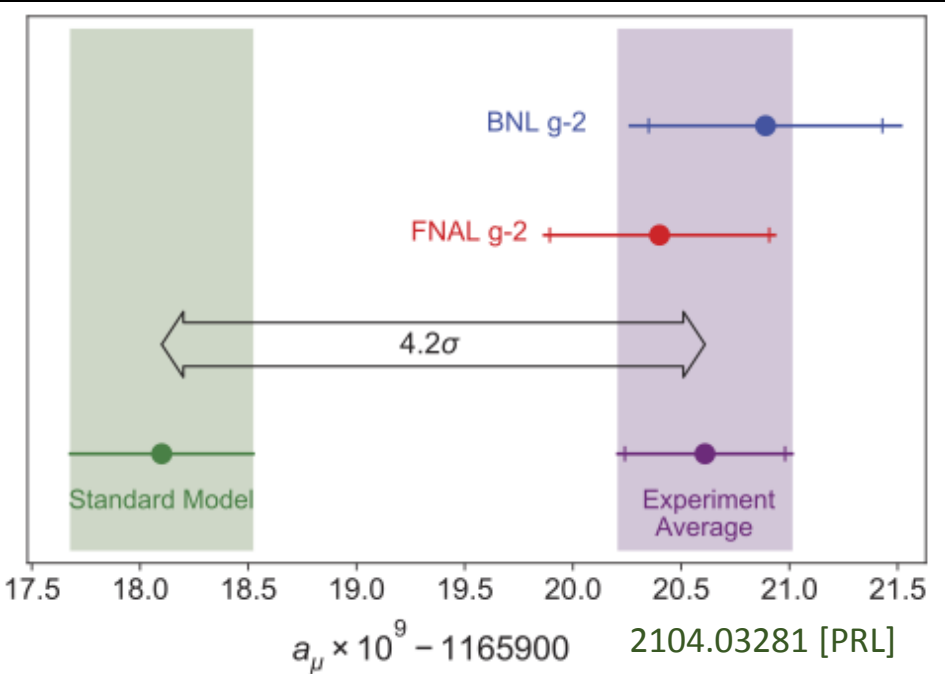
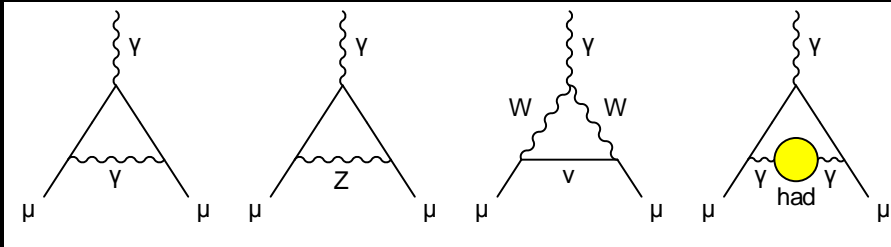
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Outline

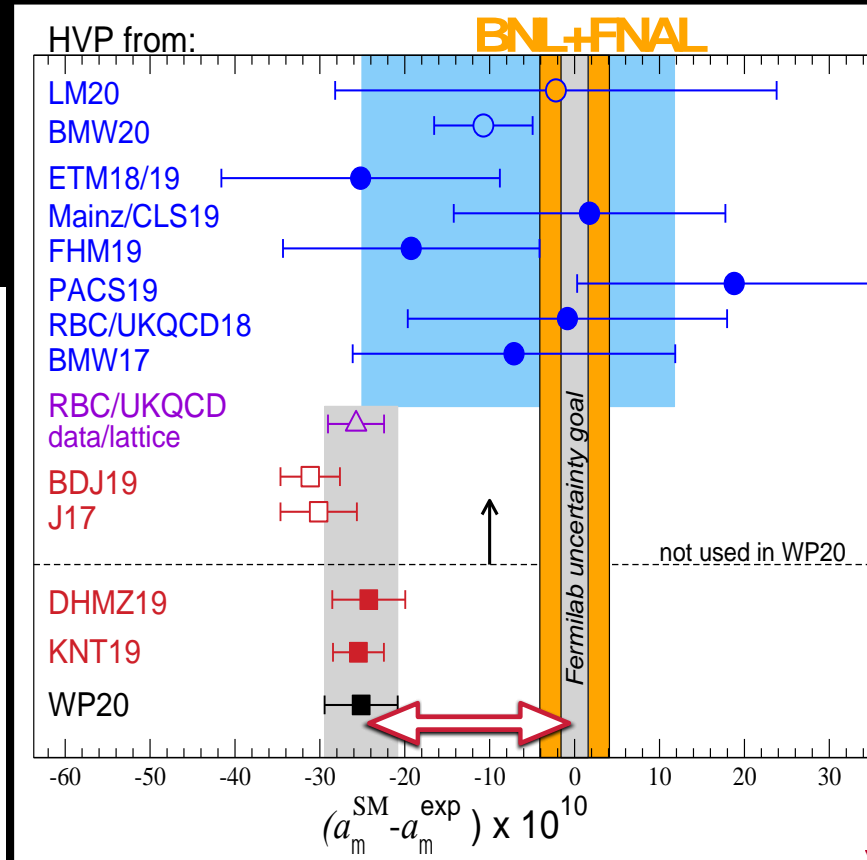
- *B*-anomalies: $R_D^{(*)}$ and $R_K^{(*)}$
 - Common NP explanation
 - Complementary high- p_T LHC tests
- Muon $g-2$ anomaly:
 - Connection to *B*-anomalies?
 - Tests at LHC and future colliders
- Connection to neutrino mass

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment



$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = 116592061(41) \diamond 10^{\neq 11}$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 116591810(43) \diamond 10^{\neq 11}$$



More updates expected soon!

See plenary talk by James Mott and mini-review (Flavor III) by Hartmut Wittig

Two remarks:

- If a change in HVP brought SM value close to expt, problems might arise in global EW fit.
Crivellin, Hoferichter, Manzari, Montull, 2003.04886 [PRL]
- (Related) unresolved issues in the electron g-2 sector:

$$\Delta a_e^{\text{Cs}} \equiv a_e^{\text{exp (Cs)}} - a_e^{\text{SM}} = (-8.7 \pm 3.6) \times 10^{-13}$$

Parker, Yu, Zhong, Estey, Mueller, 1812.04130 (Science) -2.4σ

Recent development:

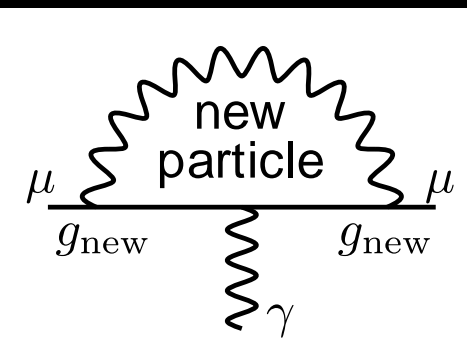
$$\Delta a_e^{\text{Rb}} \equiv a_e^{\text{exp (Rb)}} - a_e^{\text{SM}} = (4.8 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-13}$$

Morel, Yao, Clade, Guellati-Khelifa, Nature 588, 61 (2020) $+1.6 \sigma$

New Physics Solutions to Muon $g-2$

Final Report of the Muon E821 Anomalous Magnetic Moment Measurement at BNL #1
 Muon $g-2$ Collaboration • G.W. Bennett (Brookhaven) et al. (Feb, 2006)
 Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 73 (2006) 072003 • e-Print: [hep-ex/0602035](#) [hep-ex]
 pdf DOI cite 2,451 citations

Measurement of the Positive Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment to 0.46 ppm #1
 Muon $g-2$ Collaboration • B. Abi (Oxford U.) et al. (Apr 7, 2021)
 Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 126 (2021) 14, 141801 • e-Print: [2104.03281](#) [hep-ex]
 pdf links DOI cite 124 citations

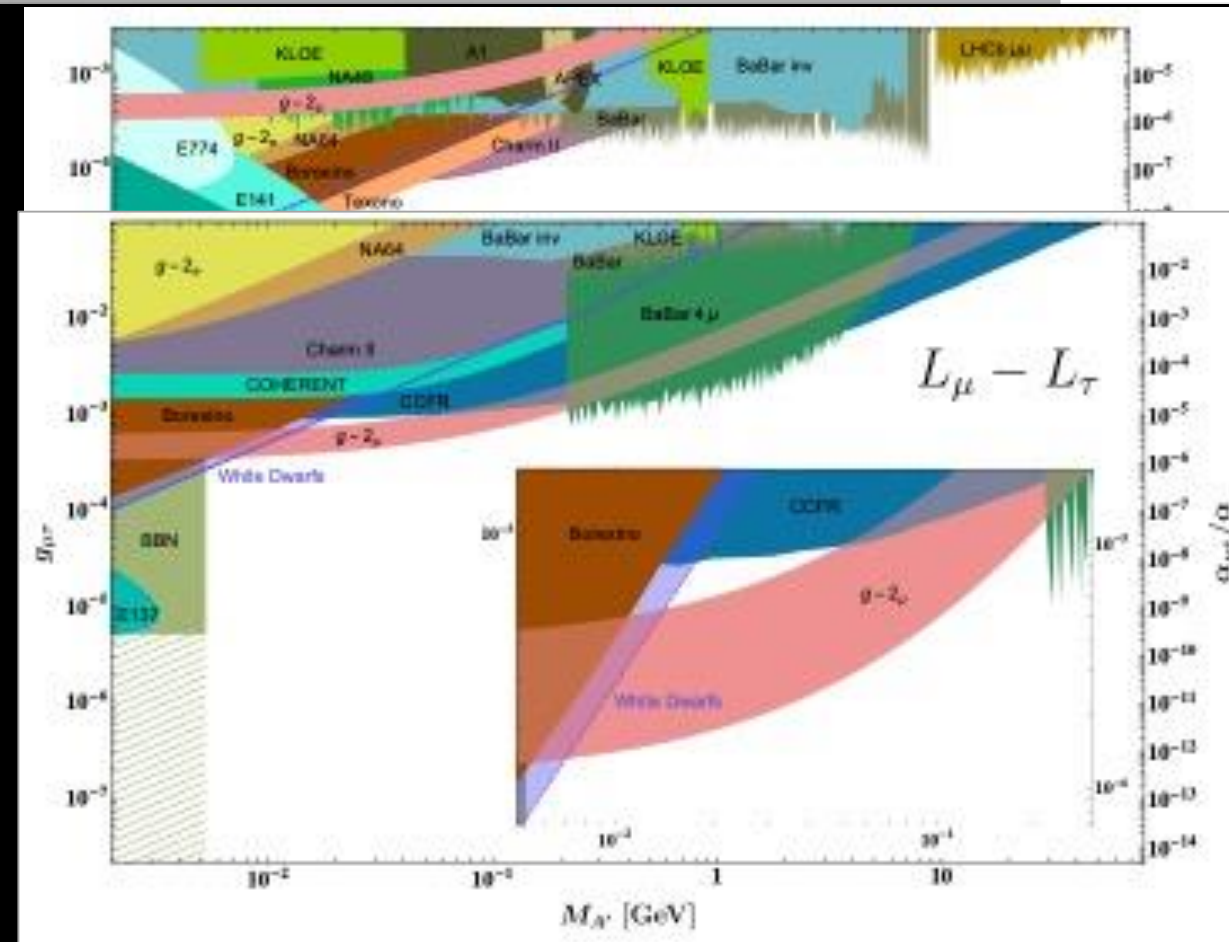


$$\Delta a_\mu \sim \frac{g_{\text{new}}^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{(\text{muon mass} \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV})^2}{(\text{new particle mass})^2}$$

Δa_μ can be $\sim a_\mu^{(\text{EW})}$ when,

$$\begin{cases} g_{\text{new}} \sim W \text{ boson coupling} \\ m_{\text{new}} \sim W \text{ boson mass} \end{cases}$$

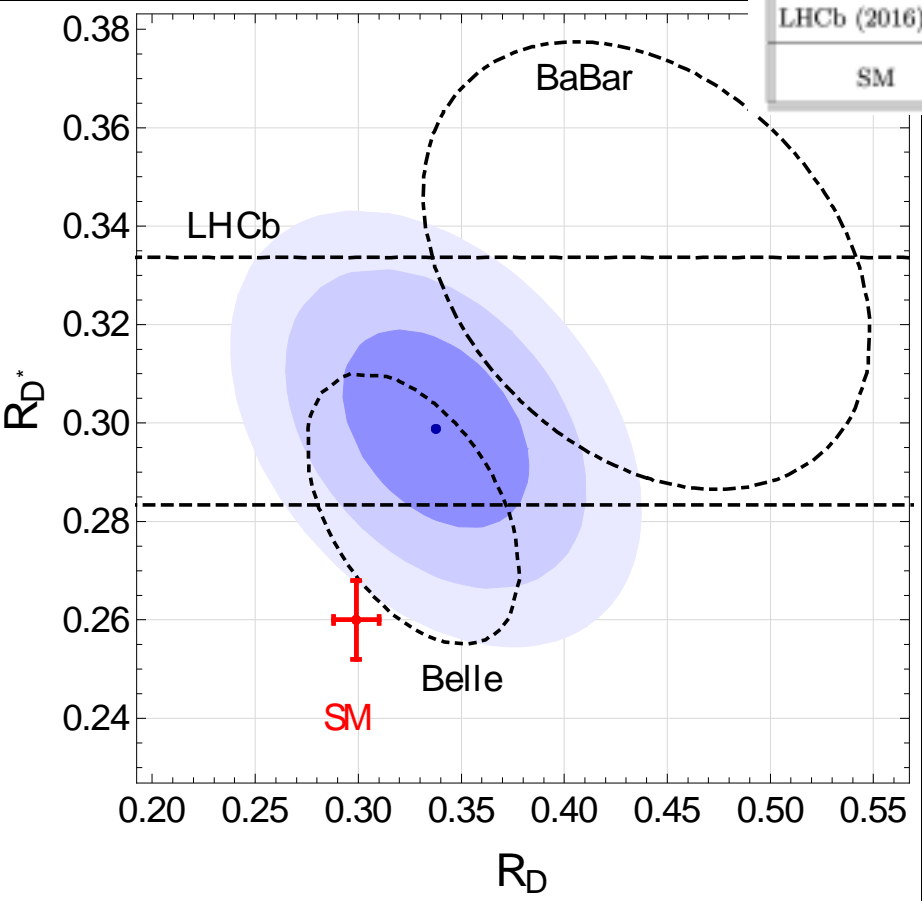
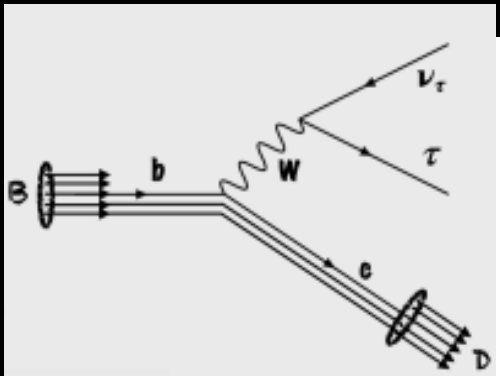
- Essentially two choices:
 - Superweak interaction, small mass (e.g. ALP, dark photon, light Z')
 - Stronger interaction, large mass (e.g. 2HDM, SUSY, leptoquark)
- New particle(s) in the loop can be anything: neutral/charged scalar, fermion or gauge boson. Lindner, Platscher, Queiroz, [1610.06587](#) (Phys. Rep.)
- Need to be careful about the sign of the BSM contribution.
- Also need flavor non-universal couplings to avoid other expt constraints.



$R_D^{(*)}$ Anomaly

$$R_{D^{(\prime)}} = \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(\prime)} \ell \nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(\prime)} \ell' \nu)} \quad (\text{with } \ell, \ell' = e, \mu)$$

Experiment	Tag method	τ decay mode	R_D	R_{D^*}	$R_{J/\psi}$
Babar (2012) [1]	hadronic	$\ell\nu$	$0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042$	$0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018$	
Belle (2015) [2]	hadronic	$\ell\nu$	$0.375 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.026$	$0.293 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.015$	
LHCb (2015) [5]	hadronic	$\ell\nu$	-	$0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030$	
Belle (2016) [2]	semileptonic	$\ell\nu$	-	$0.302 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.011$	
Belle (2017) [3]	hadronic	$\pi(\rho)\nu$	-	$0.270 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.027$	
LHCb (2017) [6]	hadronic	$3\pi\nu$	-	$0.291 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.029$	
Belle (2019) [4]	semileptonic	$\ell\nu$	$0.307 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.016$	$0.283 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.014$	
LHCb (2016) [67]	hadronic	$\ell\nu$	-	-	$0.71 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$
SM	-	-	0.299 ± 0.011 [63]	0.260 ± 0.008 [64]	0.26 ± 0.02 [68]



Flavor-changing charged current: happens at tree-level in the SM.

NP particle(s) must be light, i.e. below \sim TeV scale.

Altmannshofer, BD, Soni, Sui, 2002.12910 [PRD]

All experimental measurements to date are consistently above the SM prediction.

$$\frac{R_D}{R_D^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{R_{D^*}}{R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}}} = 1.15 \pm 0.04$$

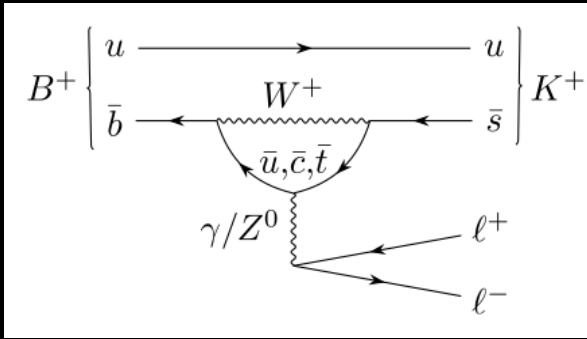
No such deviations in charmed meson decays:

$$\frac{\text{BR}(D^+ \rightarrow \omega \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{\text{BR}(D^+ \rightarrow \omega e^+ \nu_e)} = 1.05 \pm 0.14$$

BESIII, 2002.10578 [PRD]

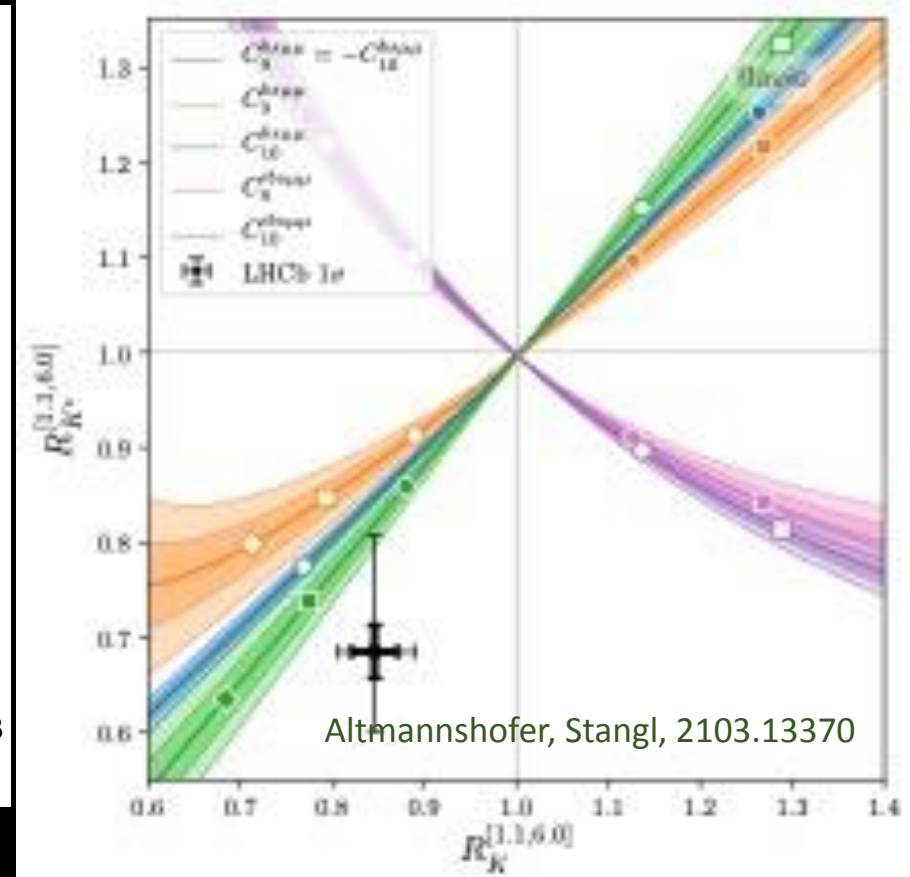
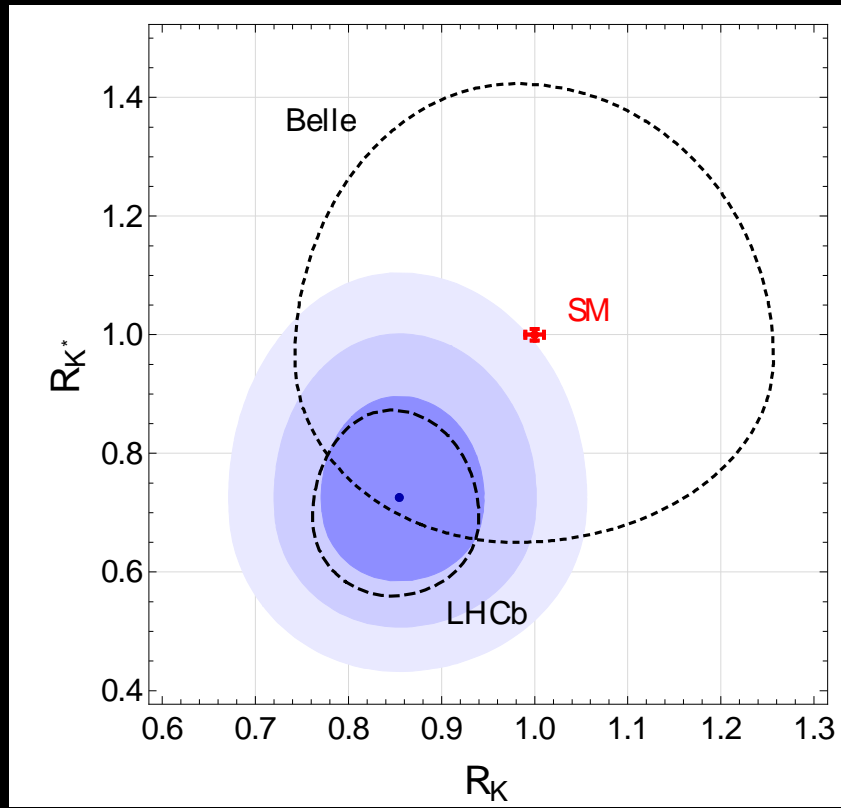
$R_K^{(*)}$ Anomaly

$$R_{K^{(\dot{u})}} = \frac{\text{BR}(B \to K^{(\dot{u})} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\text{BR}(B \to K^{(\dot{u})} e^+ e^-)}$$



Flavor-changing neutral current:
Loop-suppressed in the SM.

NP can be heavy.



Altmannshofer, Stangl, 2103.13370

Observables	LHCb [9, 17]	Belle [18, 19]	SM
$R_K [1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$	–	$1.03^{+0.28}_{-0.24} \pm 0.01$	$1.0004^{+0.0008}_{-0.0007}$
$R_K [1.1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$	$0.846^{+0.042+0.013}_{-0.039-0.012}$	–	$1.0004^{+0.0008}_{-0.0007}$
$R_{K^*} [0.045, 1.1] \text{ GeV}^2$	$0.66^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.03$	$0.52^{+0.36}_{-0.26} \pm 0.06$	$0.920^{+0.007}_{-0.006}$
$R_{K^*} [1.1, 6] \text{ GeV}^2$	$0.69^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.05$	$0.96^{+0.45}_{-0.29} \pm 0.11$	$0.996^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$
$R_{K^*} [15, 19] \text{ GeV}^2$	–	$1.18^{+0.52}_{-0.32} \pm 0.11$	$0.998^{+0.001}_{-0.001}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} - \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \sum_{\ell=e,\mu} \sum_{i=9,10,S,P} (C_i^{bsll} O_i^{bsll} + C_i^{bs\mu\mu} O_i^{bs\mu\mu}) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$O_9^{bsll} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \ell),$$

$$O_9^{bs\mu\mu} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \ell),$$

$$O_{10}^{bsll} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_L b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell),$$

$$O_{10}^{bs\mu\mu} = (\bar{s}\gamma_\mu P_R b)(\bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell),$$

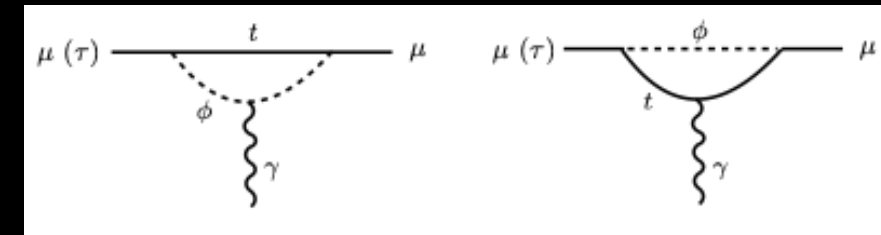
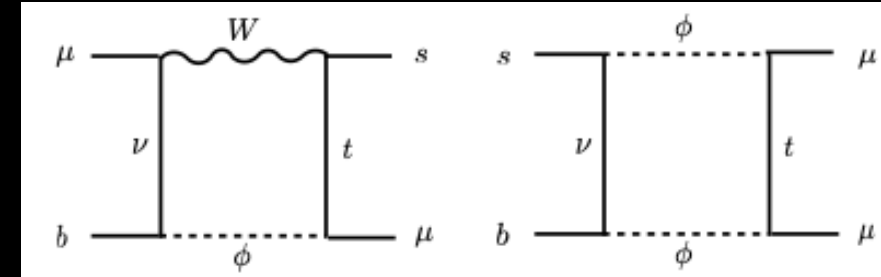
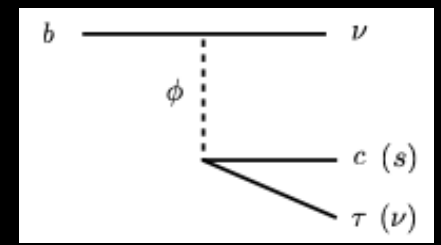
Best fit:

$$C_9^{bs\mu\mu} = -C_{10}^{bs\mu\mu}$$

$$-0.41^{+0.07}_{-0.07} \quad 5.9\sigma$$

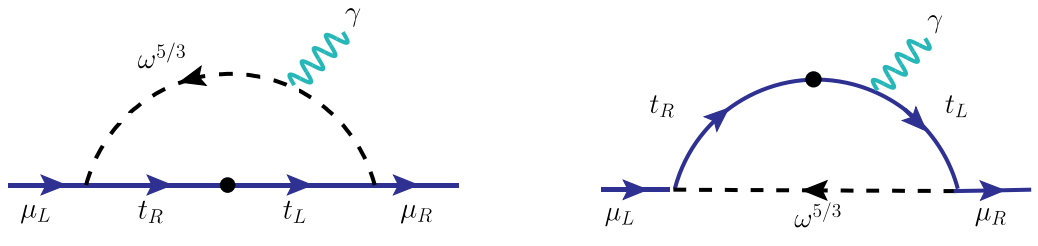
Common New Physics Solution?

- A popular choice: **Leptoquarks**.
- Single scalar LQ solution? [Bauer, Neubert, 1511.01900 \[PRL\]](#)
- Now disfavored by global fits. [Angelescu, Becirevic, Faroughy, Jaffredo, Sumensari, 2103.12504](#)
- Single vector LQ still a viable option, but must be embedded into some UV-completion. [Crivellin, Greub, Mueller, Saturnino, 1807.02068 \[PRL\]](#); [Fornal, Gadam, Grinstein, 1812.01603 \[PRD\]](#); [Cornella, Fuentes-Martin, Isidori, 1903.11517 \[JHEP\]](#); [BD, Mohanta, Patra, Sahoo, 2004.09464 \[PRD\]](#); [Iguro, Kawamura, Okawa, Omura, 2103.11889](#); [Perez, Murgui, Plascencia, 2104.11229](#); ...
- Or invoke more than one scalar LQ. [Chen, Nomura, Okada, 1703.03251 \[PLB\]](#); [Bigaran, Gargalionis, Volkas, 1906.01870 \[JHEP\]](#); [Saad, 2005.04352 \[PRD\]](#); [Babu, BD, Jana, Thapa, 2009.01771 \[JHEP\]](#); ...

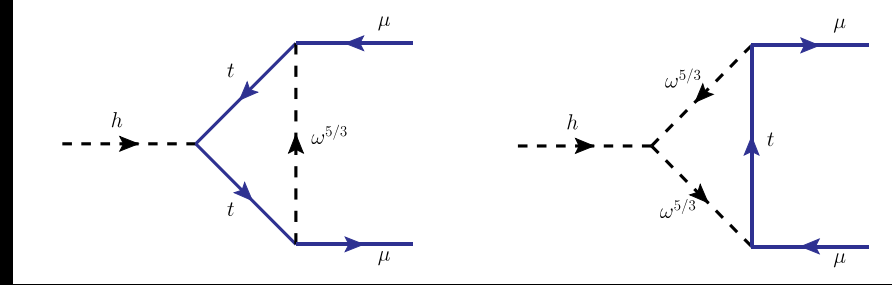


Model	$R_{K^{(*)}}$	$R_{D^{(*)}}$	$R_{K^{(*)}} \& R_{D^{(*)}}$
$S_3 \ (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$	✓	✗	✗
$S_1 \ (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$	✗	✓	✗
$R_2 \ (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/6)$	✗	✓	✗
$U_1 \ (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 2/3)$	✓	✓	✓
$U_3 \ (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, 2/3)$	✓	✗	✗

Chiral Enhancement for Muon $g-2$

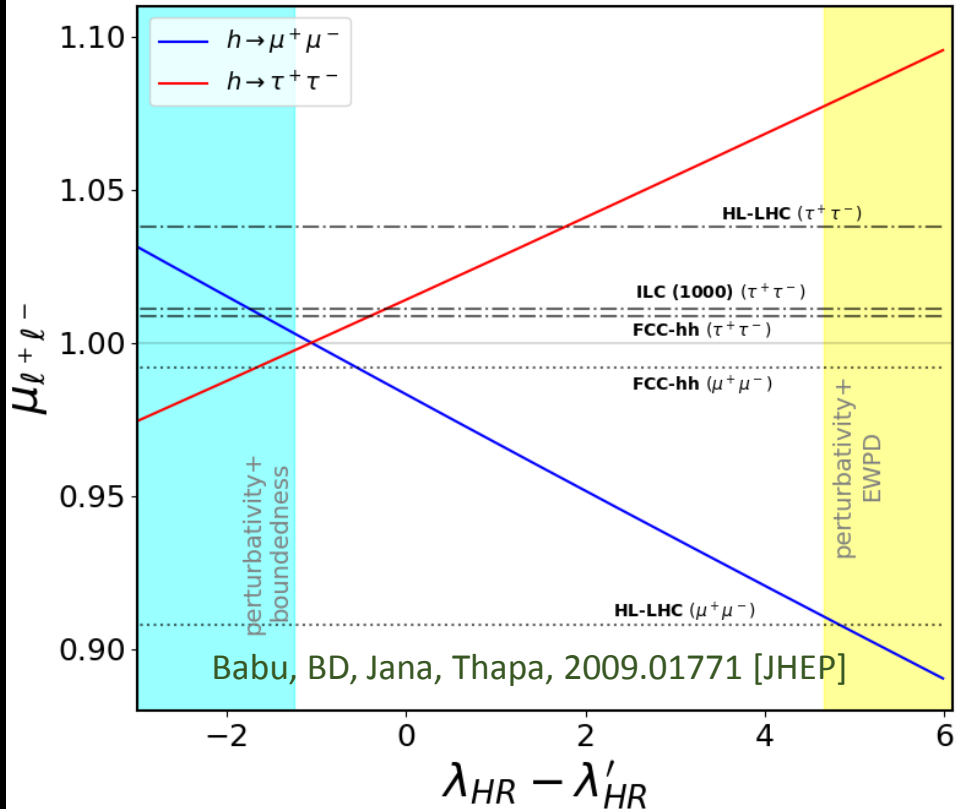


$$\Delta a_\ell = -\frac{3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_{R_2}^2} \sum_q \left[(|f_{q\ell}|^2 + |(V^* f')_{q\ell}|^2) (Q_q F_5(x_q) + Q_S F_2(x_q)) - \frac{m_q}{m_\ell} \text{Re}[f_{q\ell} (V^* f')_{q\ell}^*] (Q_q F_6(x_q) + Q_S F_3(x_q)) \right]$$



Connection with Higgs decay to dileptons

Crivellin, Mueller, Saturnino, 2008.02643



$$\mu_{\mu^+\mu^-} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)_{\text{SM}}} = \left| 1 - \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \frac{m_t}{m_\mu} \frac{f_{32} (V^* f')_{32}^*}{m_{R_2}^2} \left\{ \frac{m_t^2}{8} \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{m_h^2}{m_t^2}, \frac{m_t^2}{m_{R_2}^2}\right) + v^2 (\lambda_{HR} - \lambda'_{HR}) \right\} \right|^2$$

$$\mathcal{F}(x, y) = -8 + \frac{13}{3}x - \frac{1}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{70}x^3 + 2(x-4) \log y.$$

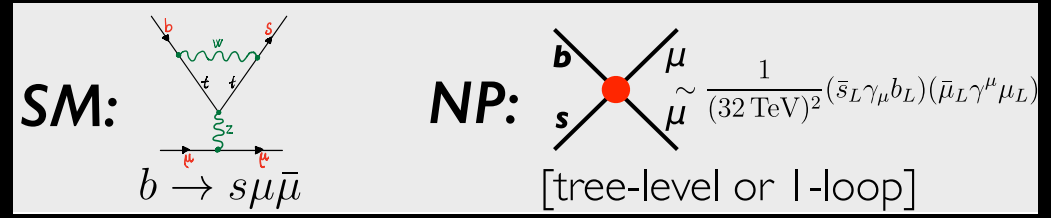
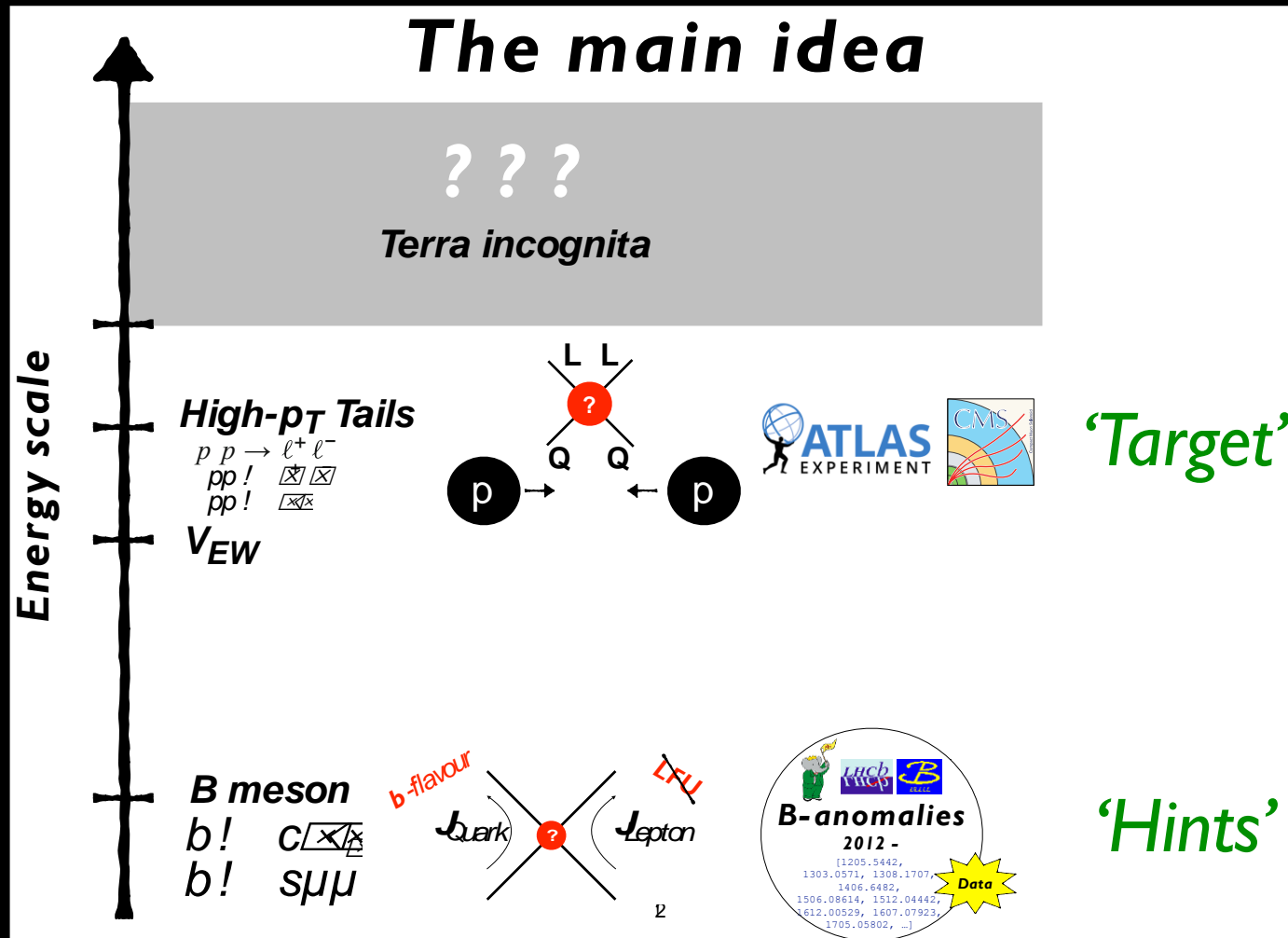
Depends on quartic couplings $\lambda_{HR}(H^\dagger H)(R_2^\dagger R_2) + \lambda'_{HR}(H^\dagger \tau_a H)(R_2^\dagger \tau_a R_2)$

LQ solution to muon $g-2$ can be tested in precision Higgs data at LHC and future colliders.

See BSM IX parallel talk (today 5.30pm) by Anil Thapa

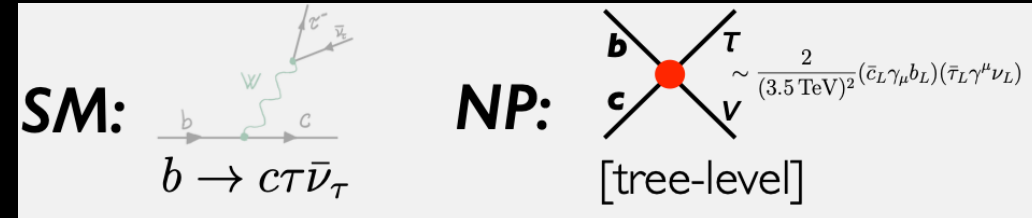
High- p_T LHC Tests

The main idea



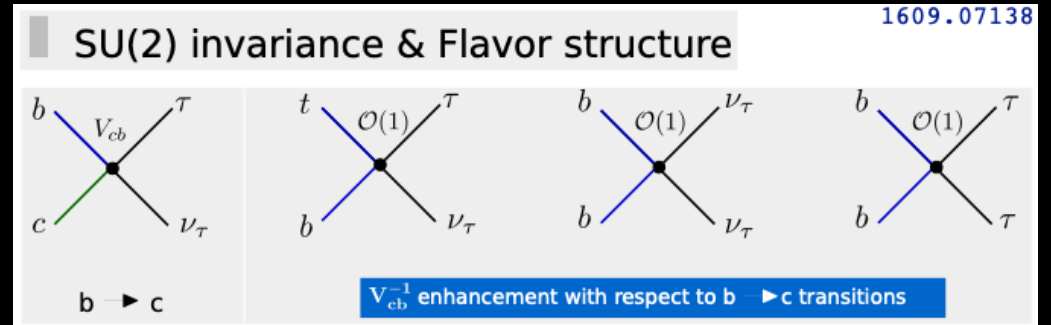
Greljo, Marzocca, 1704.09015 [EPJC]

$pp!$ \otimes \otimes



Greljo, Camalich, Ruiz-Alvarez, 1811.07920 [PRL]

$pp!$ \otimes \otimes inclusive



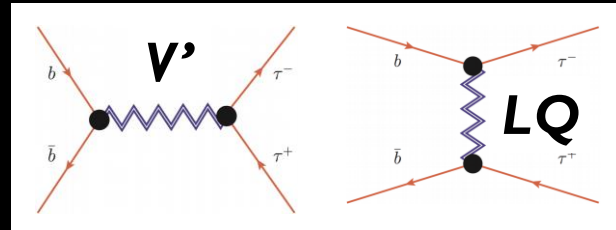
Faroughy, Greljo, Kamenik, 1609.07138 [PLB]

Large!
 $pp!$ \otimes \otimes

Recent CMS analysis: 2103.02708
 (mild discrepancy at 1.8 TeV)

See plenary talk by Tulika Bose

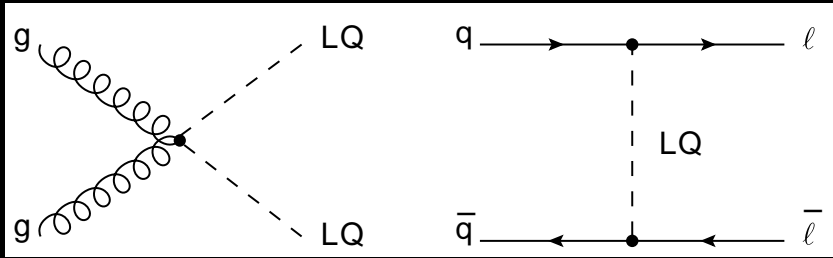
A. Greljo, CERN Implications Workshop 2018



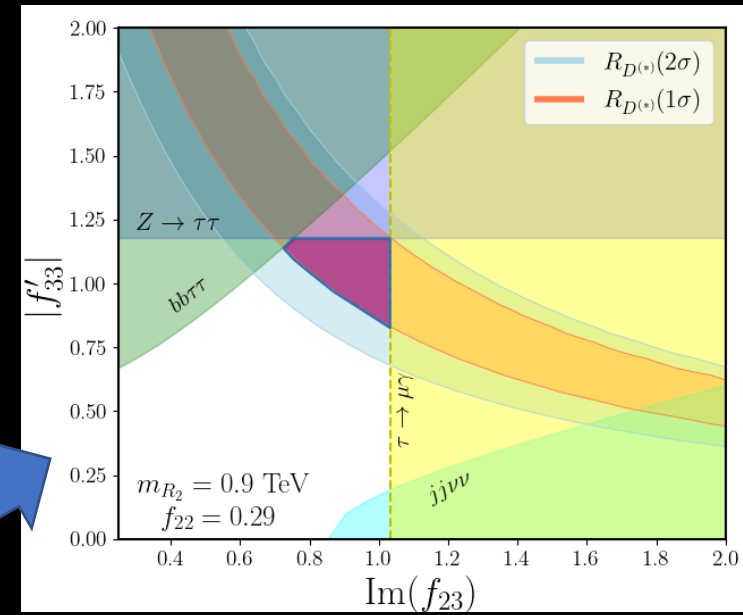
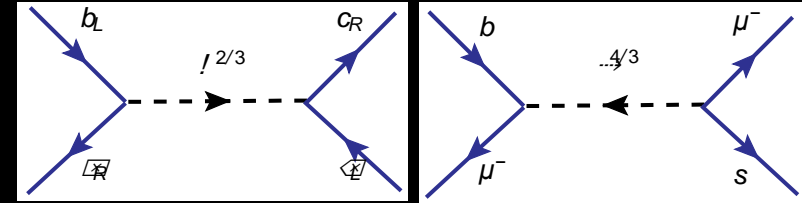
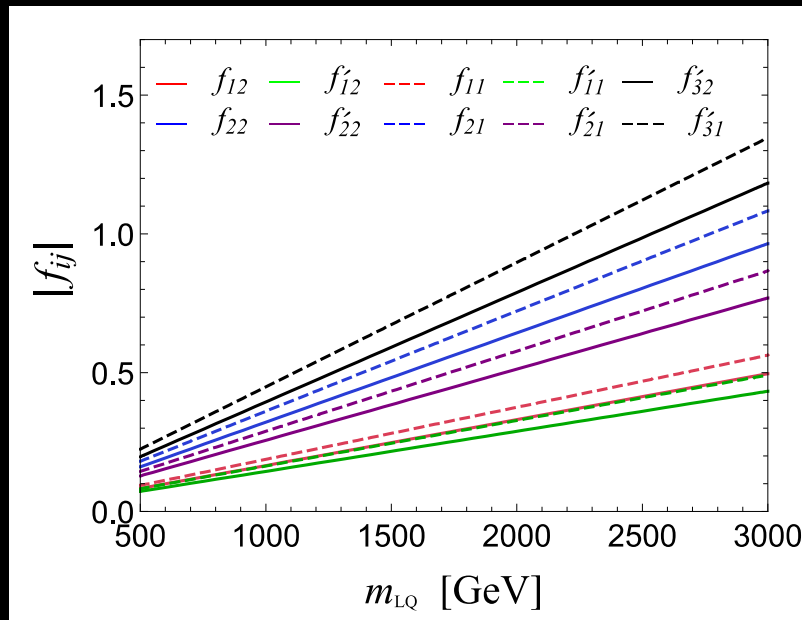
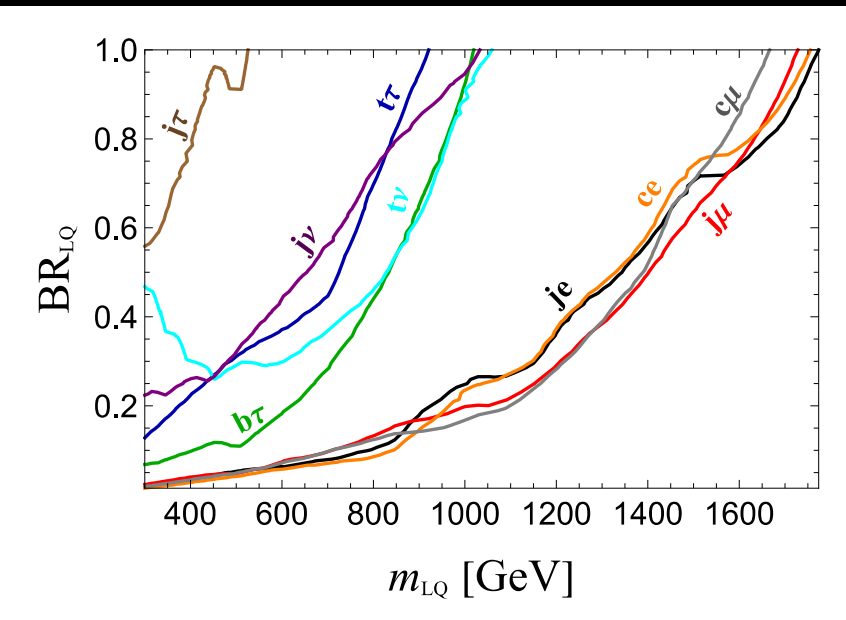
Implications for LQ Models

$$R_2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/6) = (\omega^{5/3} \omega^{2/3})^T$$

$$S_3(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3) = (\rho^{4/3} \rho^{1/3} \rho^{-2/3})^T$$



$$\mathcal{L}_Y = u^c T C f \nu \omega^{2/3} - u^c T C f e \omega^{5/3} + u^T C (V^* f') e^c \omega^{-5/3} + d^T C f' e^c \omega^{-2/3} \\ - u^T C (V^* y) \nu \rho^{-2/3} + u^T C (V^* y) e \frac{\rho^{1/3}}{\sqrt{2}} + d^T C y \nu \frac{\rho^{1/3}}{\sqrt{2}} + d^T C y e \rho^{4/3} + \text{H.c.}$$



Babu, BD, Jana, Thapa, 2009.01771 [JHEP]

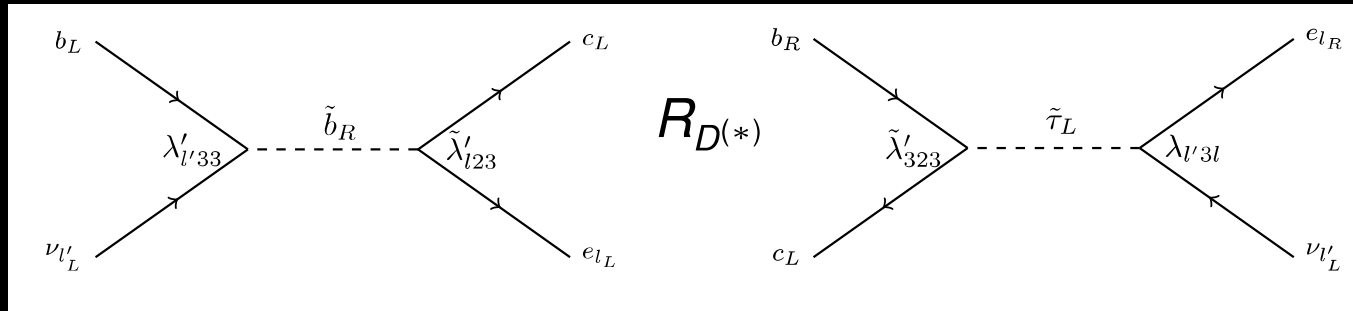
Non-resonant dilepton searches at LHC severely restrict the allowed LQ parameter space for B-anomalies.

See BSM IX parallel talk (today 5.30pm) by Anil Thapa

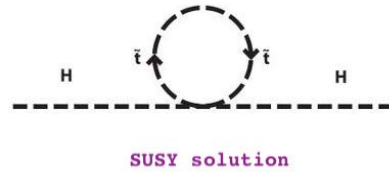
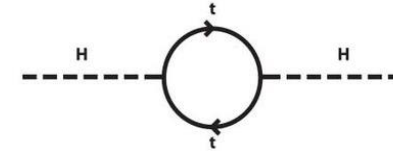
Another NP Solution: RPV SUSY

$$\mathcal{L}_{LQD} = \lambda'_{ijk} [\tilde{\nu}_{iL} \bar{d}_{kR} d_{jL} + \tilde{d}_{jL} \bar{d}_{kR} \nu_{iL} + \tilde{d}_{kR}^* \bar{\nu}_{iL}^c d_{jL} - \tilde{e}_{iL} \bar{d}_{kR} u_{jL} - \tilde{u}_{jL} \bar{d}_{kR} e_{iL} - \tilde{d}_{kR}^* \bar{e}_{iL}^c u_{jL}] + \text{H.c.}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{LLE} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} [\tilde{\nu}_{iL} \bar{e}_{kR} e_{jL} + \tilde{e}_{jL} \bar{e}_{kR} \nu_{iL} + \tilde{e}_{kR}^* \bar{\nu}_{iL}^c e_{jL} - (i \leftrightarrow j)] + \text{H.c.}$$



Gauge hierarchy problem



SUSY solution

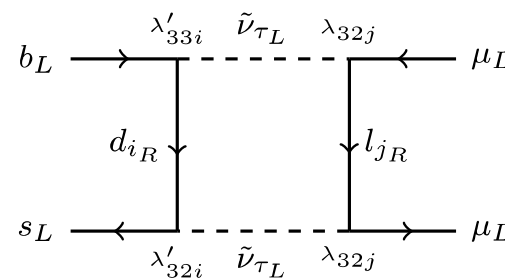
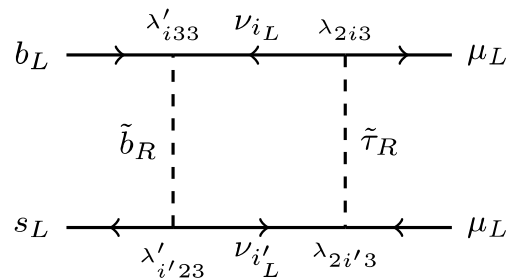
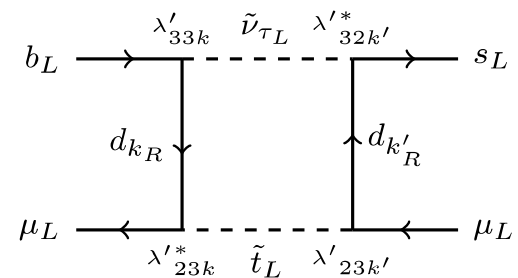
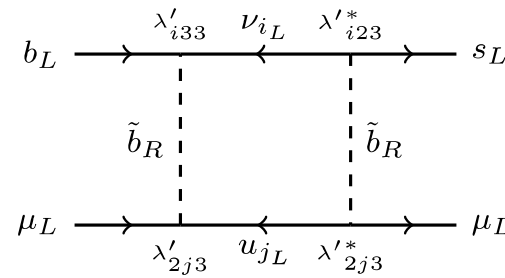
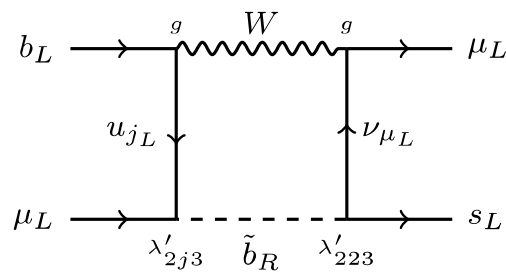
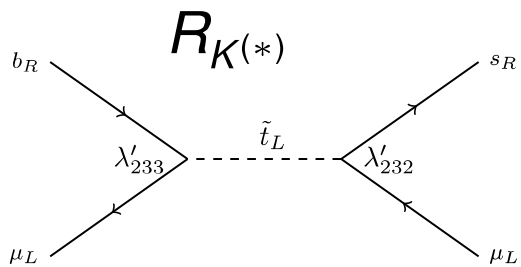
Natural SUSY:
Only 3rd generation sfermions light.

$$\frac{R_D^{\text{LHCb}}}{R_D^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{R_{D^*}^{\text{LHCb}}}{R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{|\Delta_{31}^c|^2 + |\Delta_{32}^c|^2 + |1 + \Delta_{33}^c|^2}{|\Delta_{21}^c|^2 + |1 + \Delta_{22}^c|^2 + |\Delta_{23}^c|^2}, \quad (23)$$

where

$$\Delta_{ii'}^c = \frac{v^2}{4m_{b_R}^2} \lambda'_{i'33} \left(\lambda'_{i33} + \lambda'_{i23} \frac{V_{cs}}{V_{cb}} + \lambda'_{i13} \frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cb}} \right), \quad (24)$$

Deshpande, He, 1608.04817[EPJC];
Altmannshofer, BD, Soni, 1704.06659 [PRD].



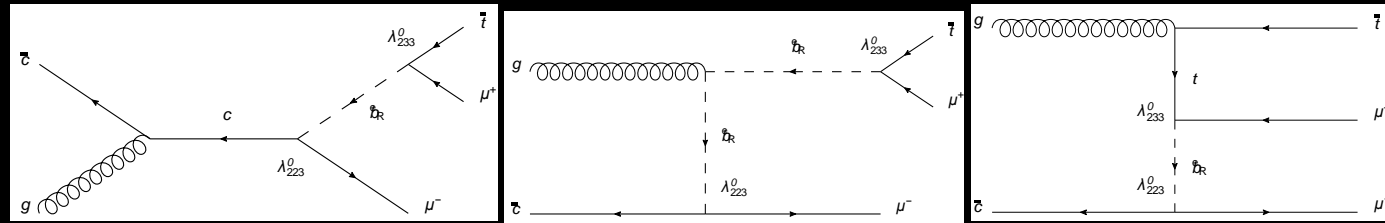
$$(C_9)^\mu = -(C_{10})^\mu = \frac{m_t^2}{m_{b_R}^2} \frac{|\lambda'_{233}|^2}{16\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}} - \frac{v^2}{16m_{b_R}^2} \frac{X_{bs} X_{\mu\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} - \frac{v^2}{16(m_{t_L}^2 - m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}^2)} \log\left(\frac{m_{t_L}^2}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}^2}\right) \frac{X_{b\mu} X_{s\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} - \frac{v^2}{16(m_{b_R}^2 - m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2)} \log\left(\frac{m_{b_R}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2}\right) \frac{\tilde{X}_{b\mu} \tilde{X}_{s\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} - \frac{v^2}{16m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}^2} \frac{\tilde{X}_{bs} \tilde{X}_{\mu\mu}}{e^2 V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}, \quad (43)$$

Das, Hati, Kumar, Mahajan, 1605.06313 [PRD];
Earl, Gregoire, 1806.01343 [JHEP];
Trifinopoulos, 1807.01638 [EPJC];
Altmannshofer, BD, Soni, Sui [PRD].

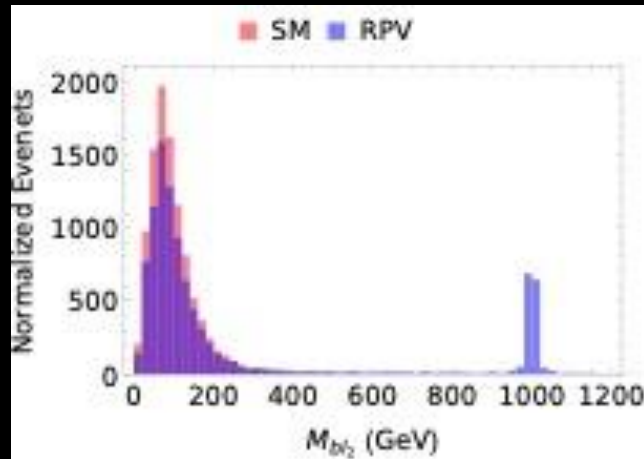
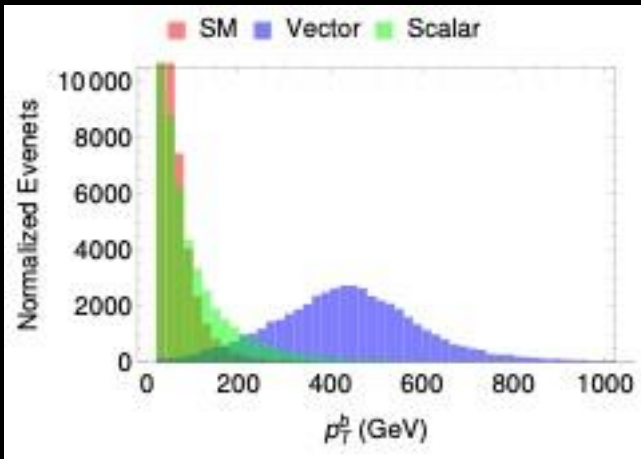
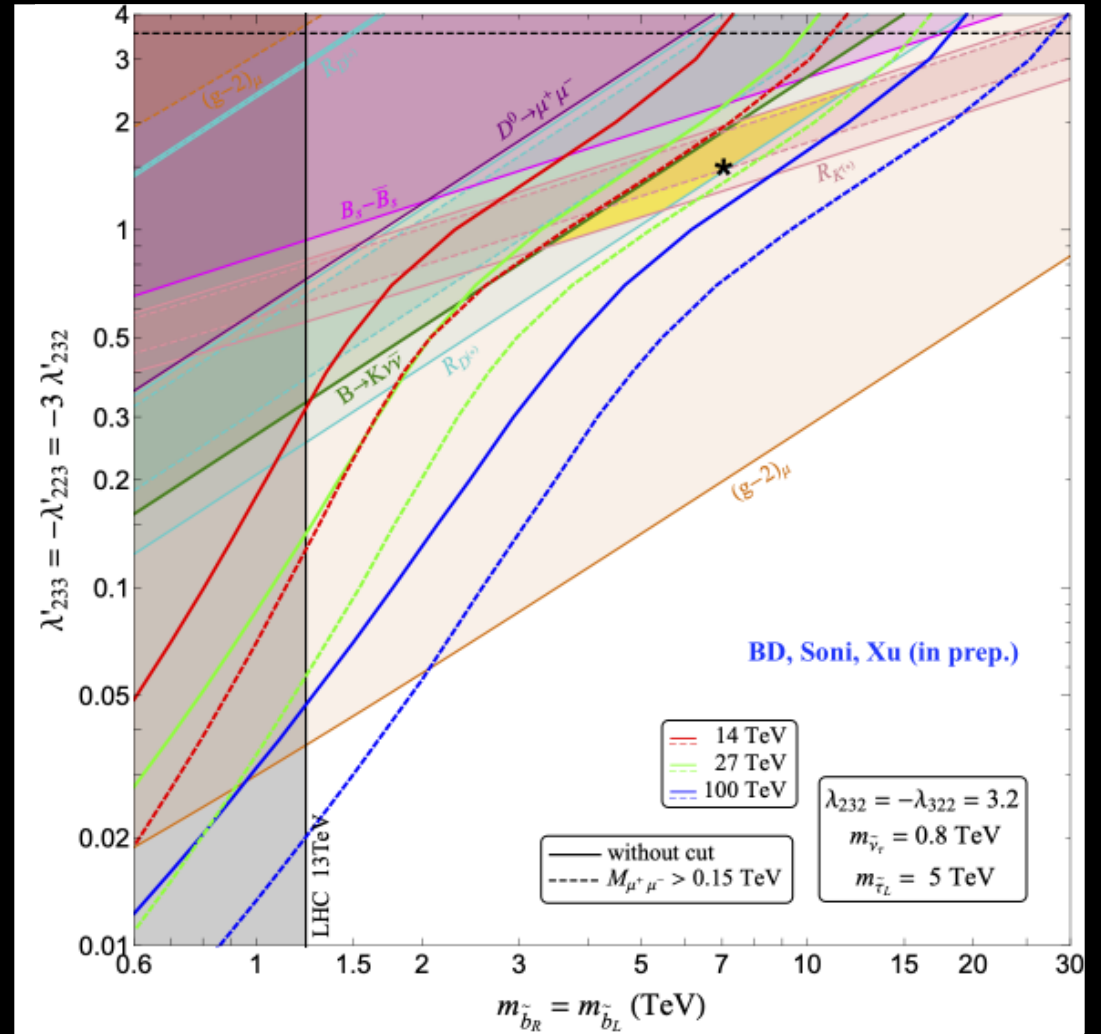
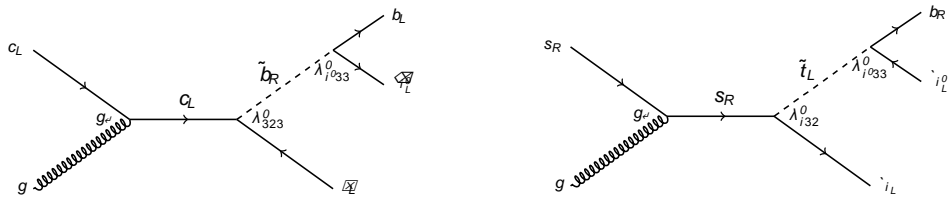
Distinct LHC Signals

$$R_{D^{(u)}} : O_{VL} = (\bar{c}^{\mu} P_L b)(\bar{\nu}^{\mu} P_L \nu)$$

$$R_{K^{(u)}} : Q_{9(10)} = (\bar{s}^{\mu} P_L b)(\bar{\nu}^{\mu} P_L \nu)$$



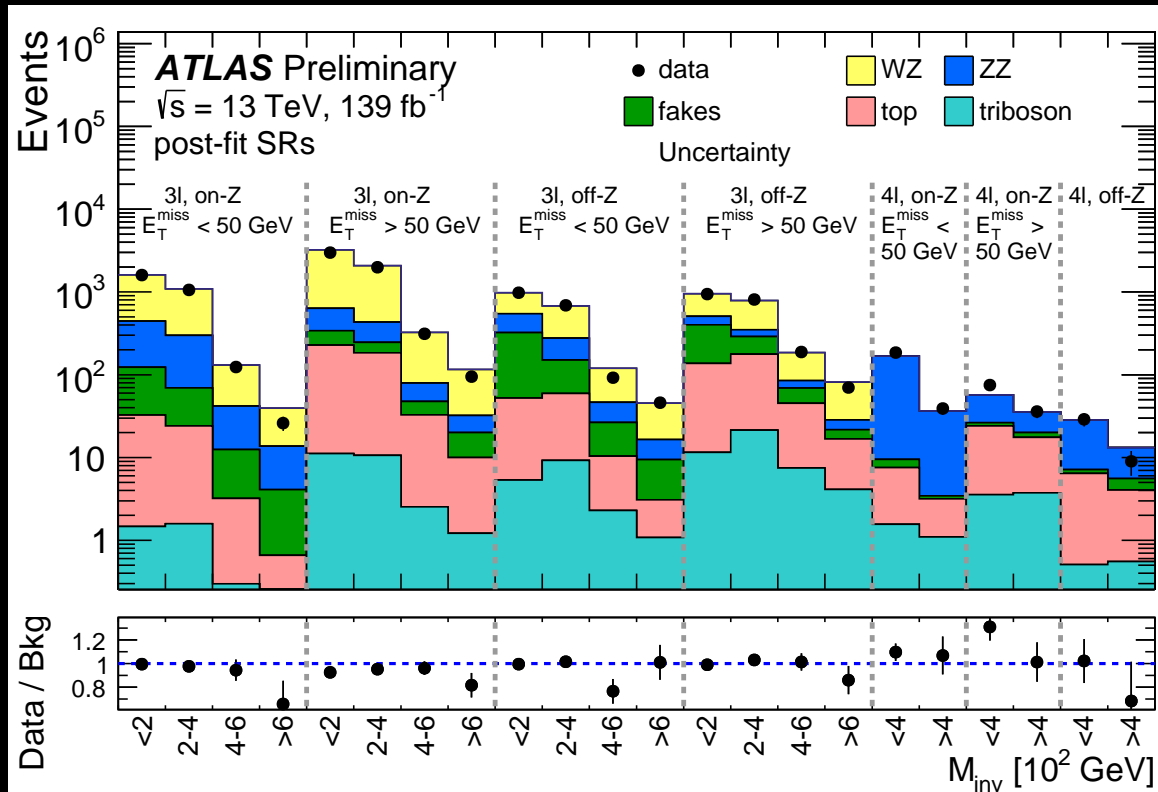
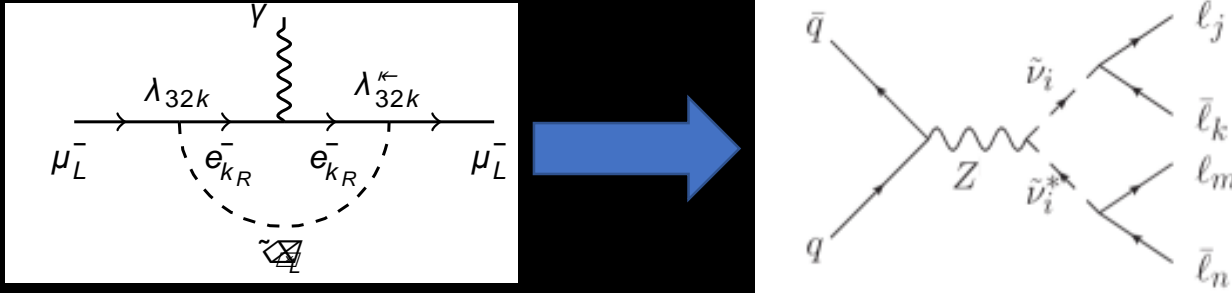
Crossing symmetry: $b \leftrightarrow c, \nu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}$ leads to $gc \leftrightarrow b, \nu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}$, and $b \leftrightarrow s, \nu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}$ leads to $gs \leftrightarrow b, \nu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}$.



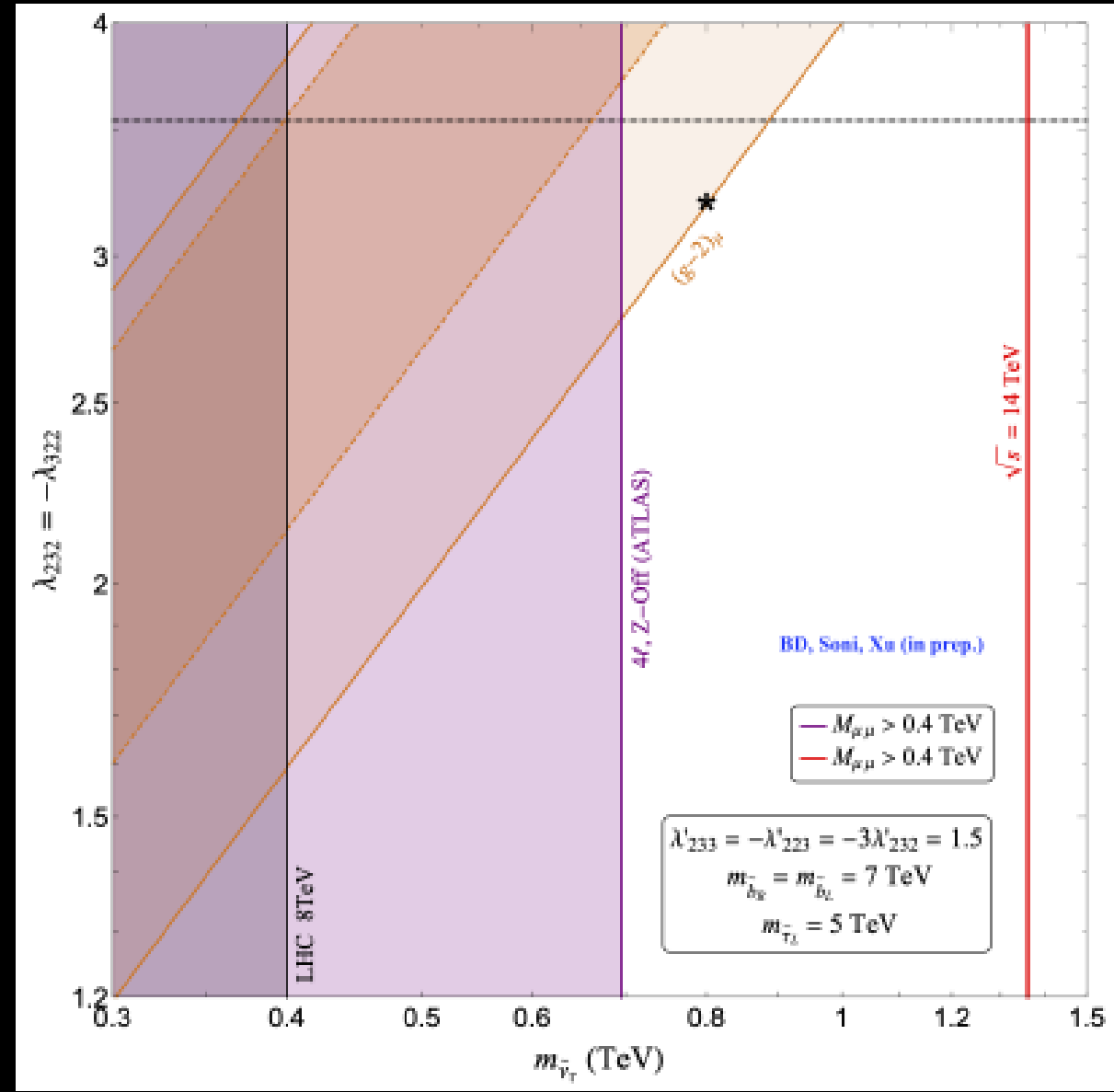
Altmannshofer, BD, Soni, 1704.06659 [PRD];
Altmannshofer, BD, Soni, Sui, 2002.12910 [PRD]

See Flavor III parallel talk (today 2.30pm) by Fang Xu

An LHC Test of Muon $g-2$

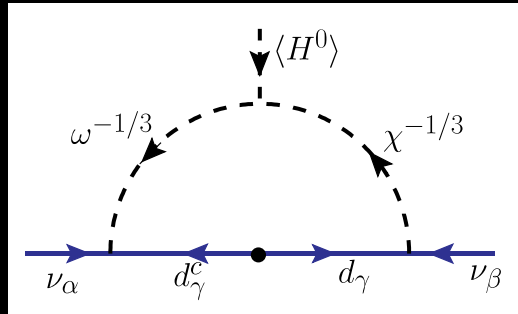


ATLAS-CONF-2021-011

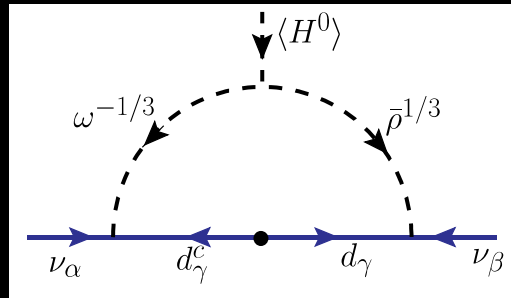


See Flavor III parallel talk (today 2.30pm) by Fang Xu

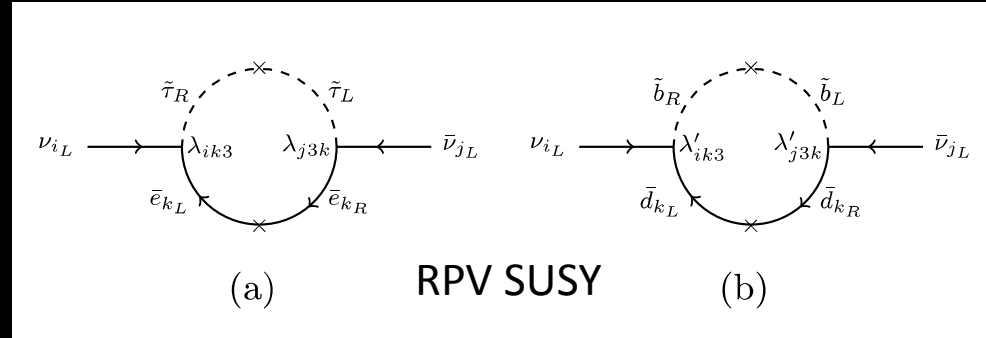
Connection to Neutrino Physics



Singlet-doublet LQ



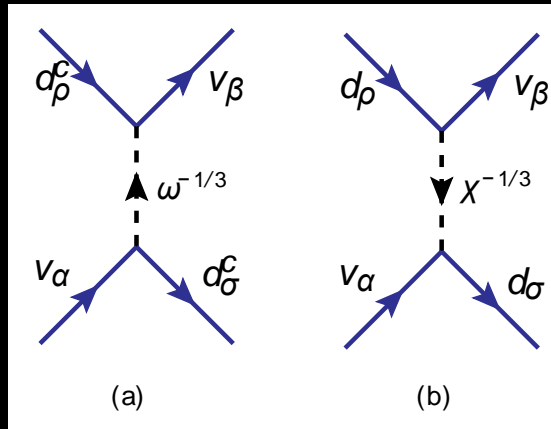
Doublet-triplet LQ



(a)

RPV SUSY

(b)

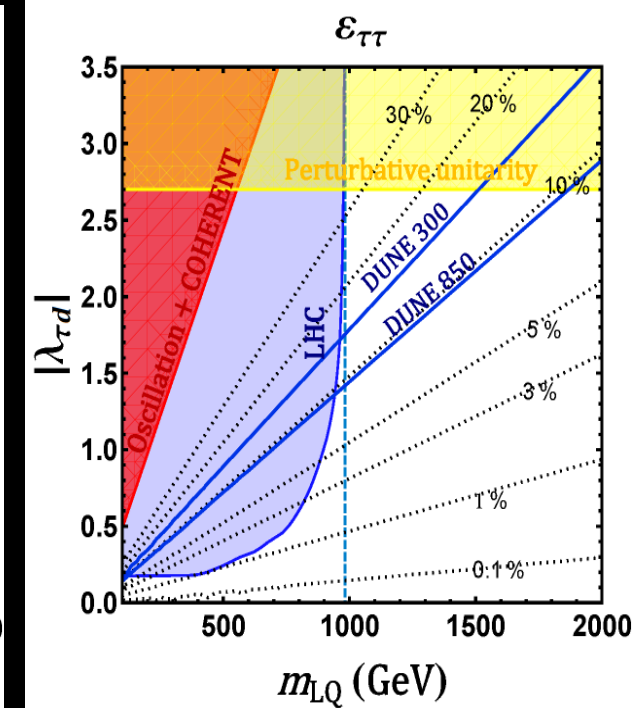
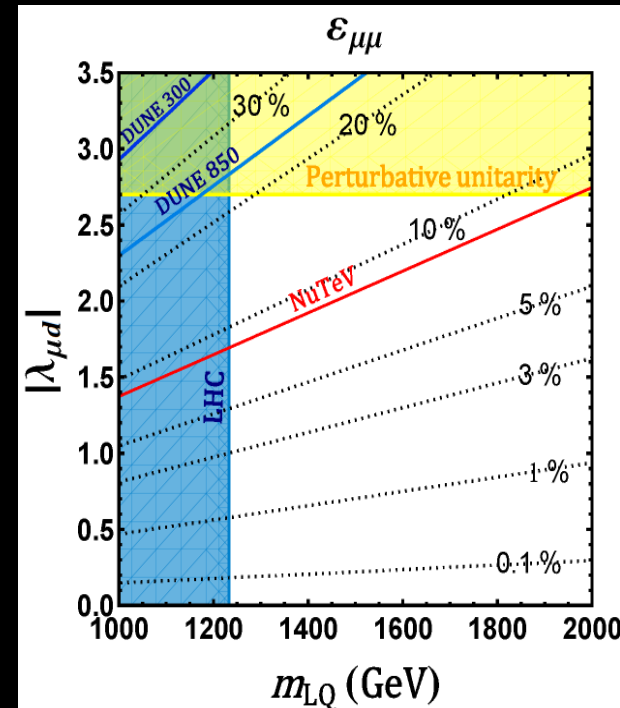
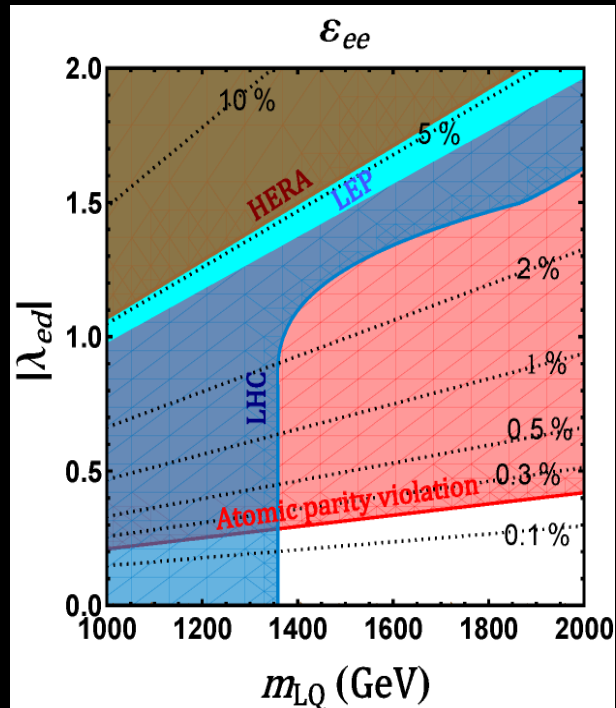


(a)

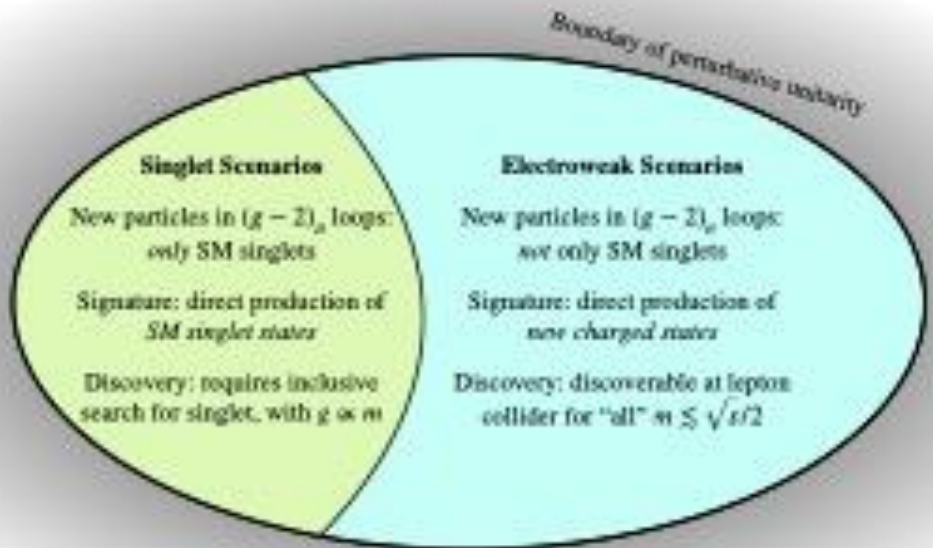
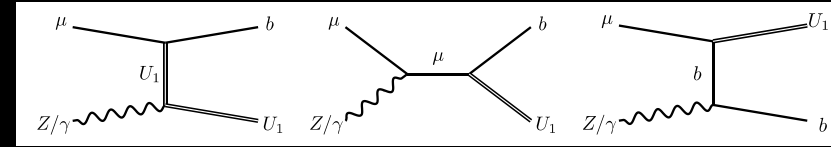
(b)

Neutrino NSI

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \equiv 3\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^d = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}G_F} \left(\frac{\lambda_{\alpha d}^* \lambda_{\beta d}}{m_\omega^2} + \frac{\lambda_{\alpha d}^* \lambda'_{\beta d}}{m_\chi^2} \right)$$

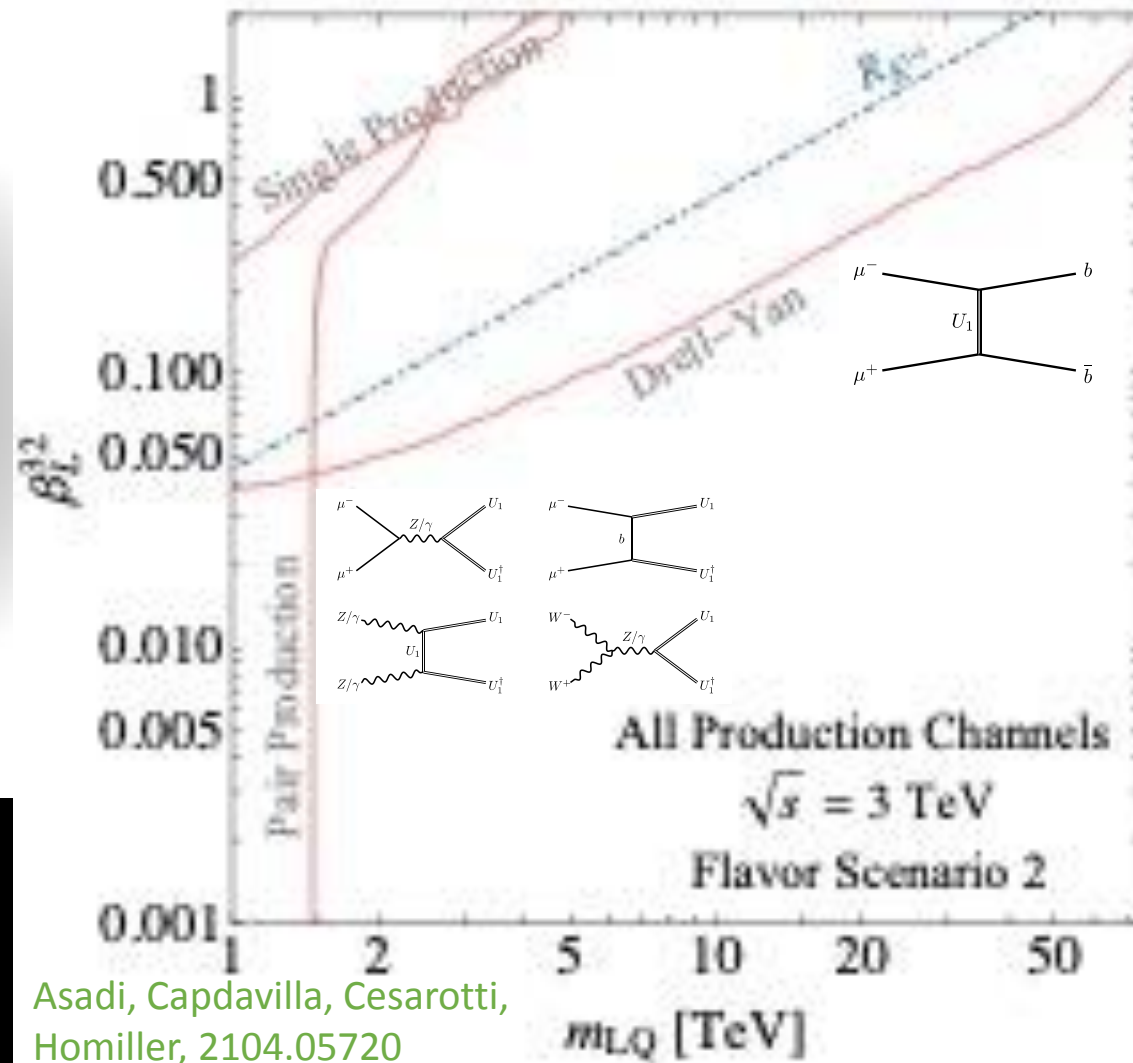


Far into the Future: No-Lose Theorem for Muon Collider



Space of BSM Theories that generate $\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{obs}}$

Capdevilla, Curtin, Kahn, Krnjaic, 2006.16277; 2101.10334



Asadi, Capdevilla, Cesarotti, Homiller, 2104.05720

See BSM V parallel talk (Wednesday 3.15pm) by Cari Cesarotti

Conclusion

- More conspicuous paths to new physics have remained stubbornly out of reach so far.
- Following the bread crumbs (i.e. looking for inspiration from anomalies) might lead us on the right path to new physics.
- Lepton Flavor Universality Violation is a strong hint in that direction.
- Need coherent community effort, active theory-experiment collaborations and open-access data to resolve the existing anomalies.
- Important to establish independent tests (at colliders and elsewhere).



Thank You !