

The importance of $|V_{ub}|$ and $|V_{cb}|$ in flavor physics

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Somehere in the Ethernet, 11 January 2021

Removed *flavor* from *in flavor physics* Removed the modulus

 V_{ub} and V_{cb} are 3 of the 18 parameters of the Standard Model

6 quark and 3 lepton masses, 3 gauge couplings, a VEV, a higgs mass, 4 CKM 19 if $\bar{ heta})$

26 if neutrinos, 3 masses plus 4 (or 5) PMNS

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26 if neutrinos, 3 masses plus 4 (or 5) PMNS Isn't that important enough? These are *fundamental* parameters of nature

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The importance of V_{ub} and V_{cb} in flavor physics A potpurri

Start with the obvious:

- Lifetimes: B (and B_s , B_c) and Λ_b (and Ξ_b , Ω_b , ...)
- Br (u/c)
- Shape of unitarity triangles



- Squashed triangles \Rightarrow reduced CPV
- Null tests of CPV can sensitively test for NP

$$B_s
ightarrow J/\psi \, \phi$$

-
$$|V_{td}| \sim |V_{ub}|$$
, $|V_{ts}| \sim |V_{cb}|$

$$\left(egin{array}{ccc} 1-rac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(
ho-i\eta) \ -\lambda & 1-rac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \ A\lambda^3(1-
ho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$

$$\overline{B}_q^{(0)} (\underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} b & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) & V_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & q \\ \hline \\ \overline{B}_q^{(0)} & \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} b & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & q \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) & \overline{q} \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}^{(1)} & V_{g^{(1)}}(\omega, \omega) \\ \hline \\ \overline{q} & V_{g^{(1)}}(w, v_{g^{(1)}}$$

"A precise determination of $|V_{ub}|$ is crucial for improving tests of the standard model (SM) and the sensitivity to new physics in $B^0 - \overline{B}^0$ mixing" -BLT PRD 90, 094003 (2014)

h- σ parametrization of new physics contributions to neutral meson mixing amplitudes

$$M_{12} = (M_{12})_{\rm SM} \times (1 + h e^{2i\sigma})$$

 B_d :



 B_s :



- Ultimate goal: a theory of flavor: Why are there 3 generations? Why hierarchies of masses? Why texture of mixing matrices?
- SM does not explain, it parametrizes; EFT and simplified mediators are no better What would a theory of flavor do?

One of these:

- Differentiate among generations by their very short distance interactions, eg, different representations of gauge group (or charges under Froggatt-Nielsen?)
- Explain generations as excitations of composites (meaning: made of more fundamental stuff, surely tightly bound, rather than the modern meaning made of mixed fields)

Texture of CKM, *i.e.* smallness of $|V_{ub}|$, $|V_{cb}|$ is an important guiding principle.Froggatt-Nielsen-like models tie this hierarchy of CKMs to hierarchy of massesCan be within-reach physics, if required by B-anomalies;a loop mediator FG model proposedBG, Pokorski, Ross, JHEP 1812 (2018) 079

To put it backwards: CKM hierarchies suggest FG

^{• ??}

Theories with flavor \rightarrow $SU(2) \times U(1)$ eg, PS^3 model

Slide from:

G. Isidori - New prospects for BSM physics

Bordone et al, Phys.Lett. B779 (2018) 317-323 HC2NP 2019, Tenerife

▶ <u>The PS³ model</u>



I note that Gauged flavor models also display inverted hierarchy *and* explain the number of generation, but flavor is parametrized. There should be a way to marry these.

Exclusive vs Inclusive determination of $|V_{cb}|$

New Physics?

I suppose we will be discussing this for two days!

- extrapolation matters
- must keep in mind CLN makes assumptions beyond BGL
- IMHO: *V_{ub}* from inclusive: underestimated systematic uncertainties (not in -pink-picture below









• RH currents won't do

$$egin{aligned} |V_{cb}|_{ ext{incl}} &= |V_{cb}|(1+rac{1}{2}\epsilon^2) \ |V_{cb}|_{D^*} &= |V_{cb}|(1+\epsilon) \ |V_{cb}|_{D} &= |V_{cb}|(1-\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

- SV limit, for any SM-EFT dim-6 operators vs, sjNP47('88)511; BGM, PRD54('96)2081; BG unpub
- More general NP dim-6 ops can't either

Crivellin, Pokorski 1407.1320

However, disagreement Colangelo-De Fazio, PRD95(2017)011701

• Tension decreased on $|V_{ub}|$ Bernlochner, Ligeti, Turczyk, PRD90(2014)094003



Crivellin & Pokorski:

- If New Physics likely a short distance effect
- Describe by EFT
- Dimension-6 operators can't explain Exc vs Inc:
 - Scalar and tensor operators

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{eff}} &= \frac{4G_F V_{qb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[(1+c_L) \bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L \bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu b_L + c_R \bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L \bar{q}_R \gamma_\mu b_R \right. \\ &+ C_R^S \bar{\ell}_R \nu_L \bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu b_R + C_L^S \bar{\ell}_R \nu_L \bar{q}_R \gamma_\mu b_L + C_L^T \bar{\ell}_R \sigma_{\mu\lambda} \nu_L \bar{q}_R \sigma^{\mu\lambda} b_L + \cdots \right] \end{split}$$

don't interfere with SM at q^2_{max} (ie, $v \cdot v' = 1$, ie, zero recoil),

$$\begin{split} \Delta \Gamma(B \to D\ell\nu) \propto |C_L^T|^2 + |C_R^S + C_L^S|^2 + \\ \Delta \Gamma(B \to D^*\ell\nu) \propto |C_L^T|^2 + |C_R^S - C_L^S|^2 \\ \Delta \Gamma(B \to X_c\ell\nu) \propto |C_L^T|^2 + |C_R^S|^2 + |C_L^S|^2 \end{split}$$

idem for $b \rightarrow u$, with "+" roughly understood

• Right handed currents as in previous page (CP argue from W_R FCNC pheno)

• Turn to dim-7: lepton current coupled to dim 4 hadronic vector

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{eff}} = rac{4G_F V_{qb}}{\sqrt{2}} ar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu
u_L \left[(1+c_L) ar{q}_L \gamma_\mu b_L + g_L ar{q}_R i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu b_L + d_L i \partial^\lambda (ar{q}_R \sigma_{\mu\lambda} b_R) + L \leftrightarrow R
ight]$$



Inclusive: blue; D/π :yellow; D^*/ρ :red; $(B \rightarrow \tau \nu$:green)

Colangelo % De Fazio

- EFT, again, but
- Dimension-6 operators can explain Exc vs Inc:
- Only tensor operator:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm eff} = \frac{4G_F V_{qb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L \bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu b_L + \epsilon_T \bar{\ell}_R \sigma_{\mu\lambda} \nu_L \bar{q}_R \sigma^{\mu\lambda} b_L + \cdots \right]$$

• Fit to Branching Fractions



- Shouldn't NP models fit to slope too? (See, eg, Iguro& Watanable JHEP08(2020)006)
- Let's have a good workshop!

The End