

Title: Matter Unification at the TeV scale: Flavour anomalies and muon ($g-2$)

Speakers: Clara Murgui

Series: Particle Physics

Date: July 13, 2021 - 1:00 PM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/21070002>

Abstract: Several anomalies have been recently reported by different laboratory experiments: the flavor anomalies involving B meson semileptonic and leptonic decays by the LHCb and B-factories, as well as the anomalous muon ($g-2$) by the Fermilab ($g-2$) collaboration. These deviations, if not coming from underestimated experimental or theoretical uncertainties, are pointing to new degrees of freedom around the few TeV scale. Enlarging the field content of the Standard Model may lead to baryon number violation, whose aggressive experimental constraints can rule out a wide range of attractive candidates. Motivated by its safeness under unacceptable baryon number violation and the possibility for having TeV scale physics, I will introduce the simplest theory for matter (leptons-quarks) unification based on the Pati-Salam symmetry and show how this theory can address both the flavor anomalies and the muon ($g-2$) with the scalar leptoquarks that it predicts.

Zoom Link: <https://pitp.zoom.us/j/95090784229?pwd=Q21oQUVkeXFiSmt5S3hKcGJ3SIEyZz09>

Caltech

Matter Unification at the TeV scale: Flavour anomalies and muon $(g-2)$

Clara Murgui

In collaboration with Pavel Fileviez Pérez (CWRU), Alexis Plascencia (CWRU)
and Mark B. Wise (Caltech)

July 13th 2021
Perimeter Institute





Accessing High Energies

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Energy}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}}\right)^n$$

↓

Construction of
Super colliders

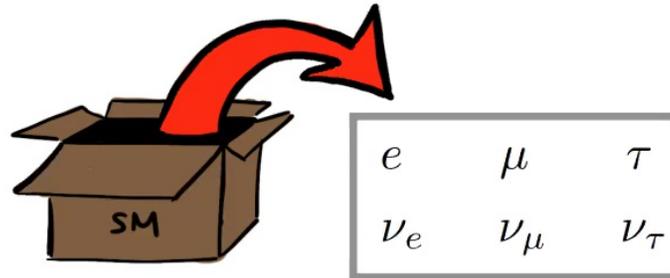


Precision
Physics





Lepton Flavour Universality (Violation)



Lepton Flavour Universality (Violation)

$$SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$



e	μ	τ
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ



●	●	●
e	μ	τ



●	●	●	●	●	●
e_L	μ_L	τ_L	$(\nu_e)_L$	$(\nu_\mu)_L$	$(\nu_\tau)_L$

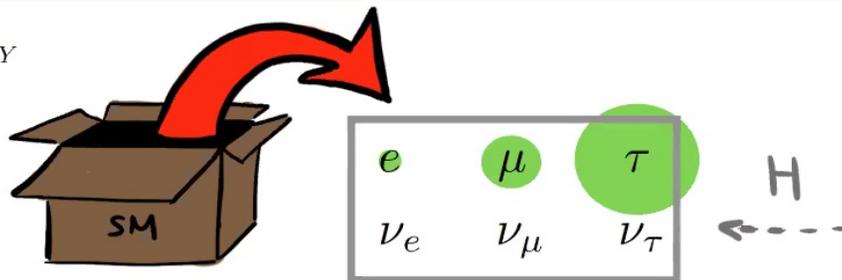


●	●	●	●	●	●
e	μ	τ	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ



Lepton Flavour Universality (Violation)

$$SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$



●	●	●
e	μ	τ



●	●	●
e	μ	τ



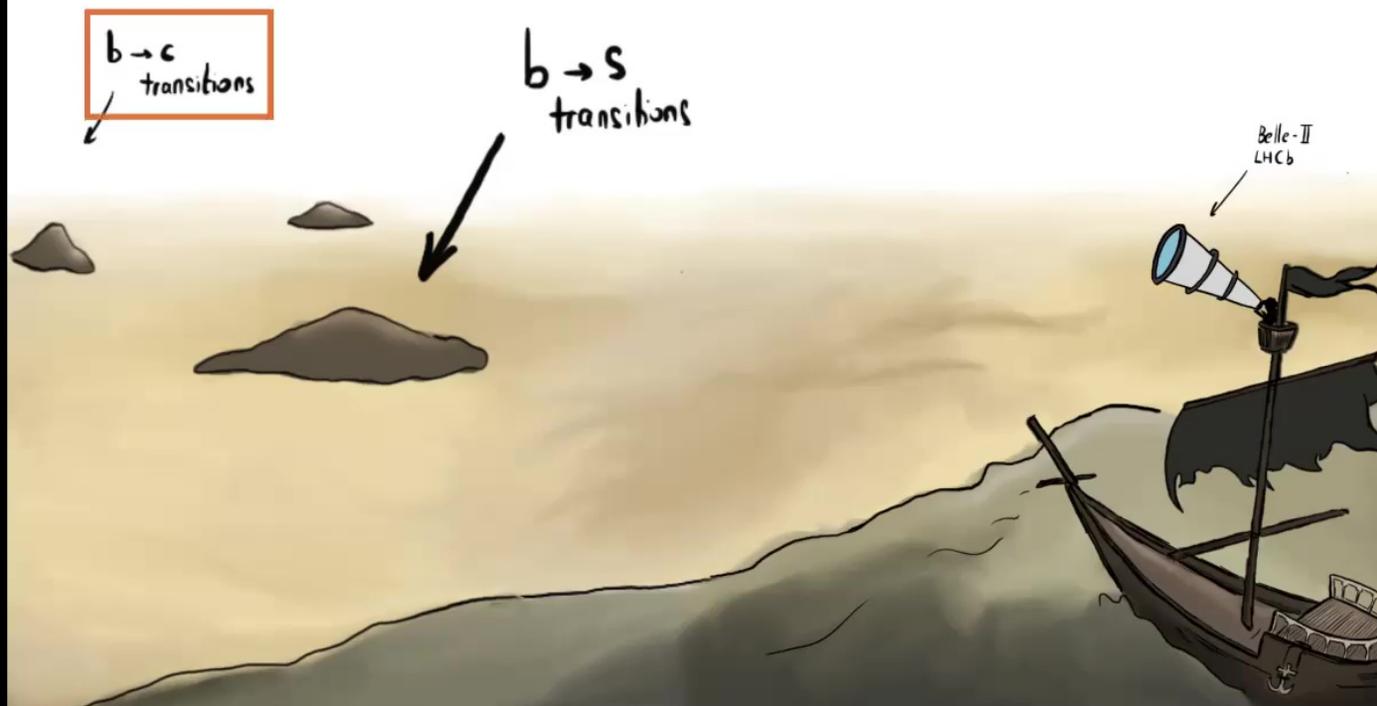
●	●	●	●	●	●
e_L	μ_L	τ_L	$(\nu_e)_L$	$(\nu_\mu)_L$	$(\nu_\tau)_L$



●	●	●	●	●	●
e	μ	τ	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ

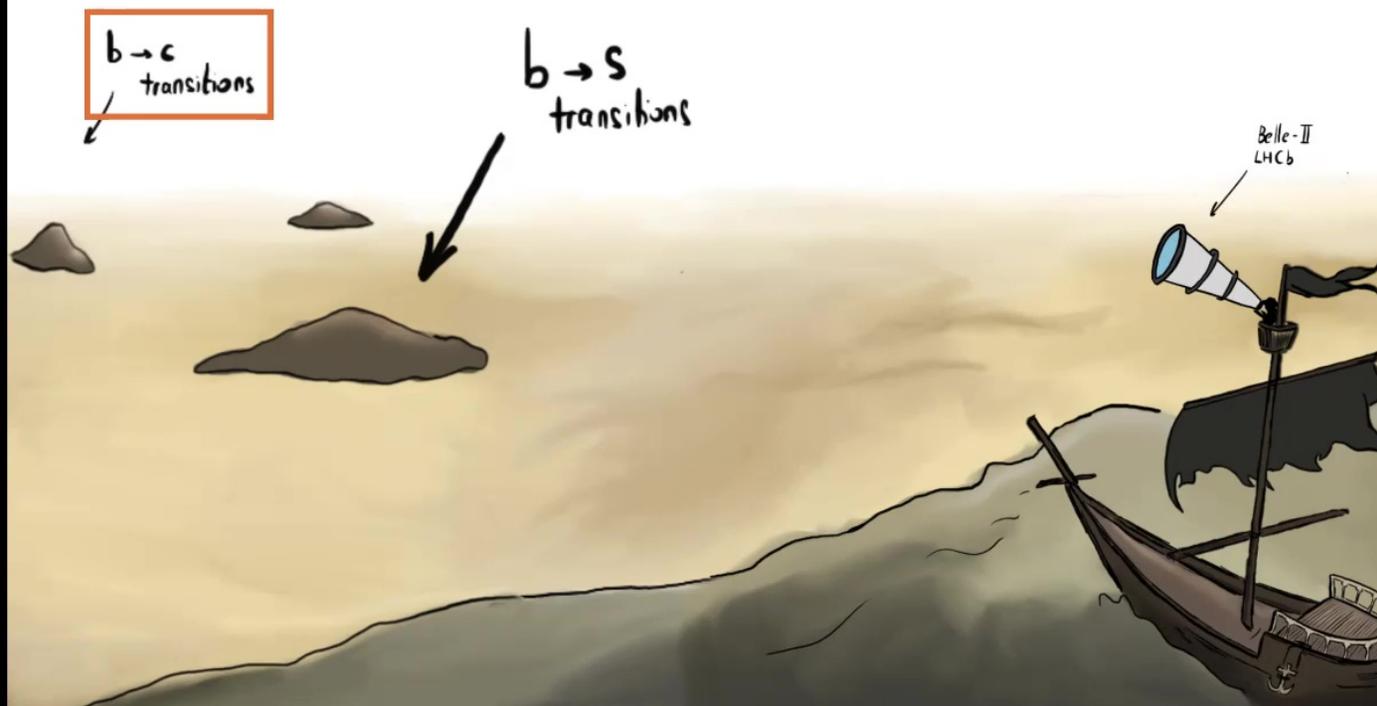


Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions



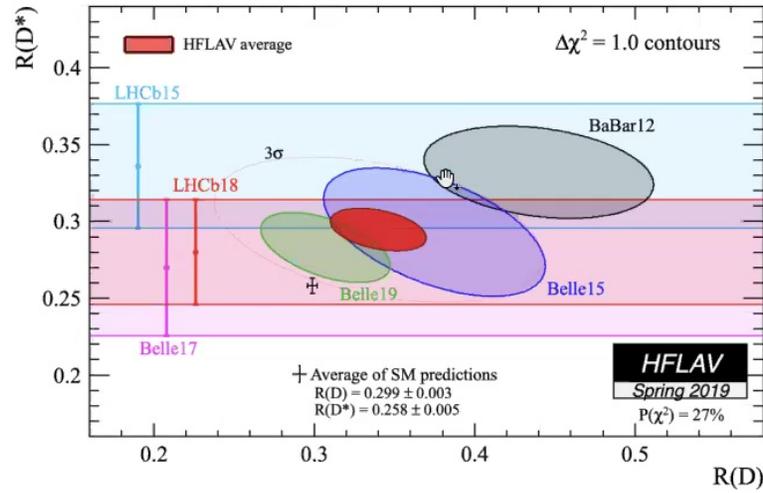
Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

[Based on Refs. [1904.09311](#) and [2004.06726](#), in collaboration with Martin Jung, Rusa Mandal, Ana Peñuelas and Antonio Pich.]



Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

Status 2019



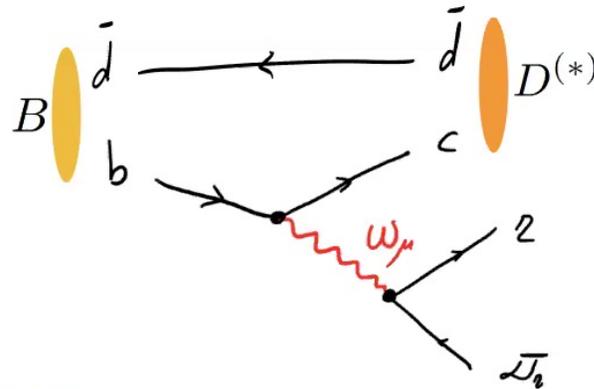
3.9 σ	4.0 σ	3.9 σ	3.6 σ	3.1 σ	[LHCb, 1506.08614, 1708.08856, 1711.02505]
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	[Belle, 1507.03233, 1607.07923, 1612.00529, 1709.00129, 1904.02440]
					[BaBar, 1205.5442, 1303.0571]



Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions



$$\Rightarrow R_{D^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \bar{\nu}_l)}$$

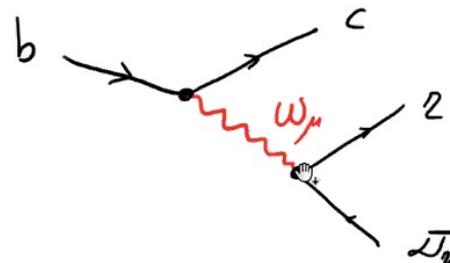


$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{|V_{cb}|^2 \langle \bar{b} c \rangle \langle \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau \rangle}{|V_{cb}|^2 \langle \bar{b} c \rangle \langle e \mu \rangle}$$

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{D^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell)} \quad 3.1 \sigma$$

HFLAV, up to date



Tree level process!!



Anomalies in $b \rightarrow c$ transitions

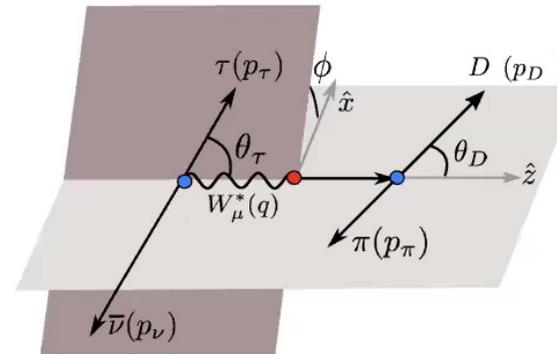
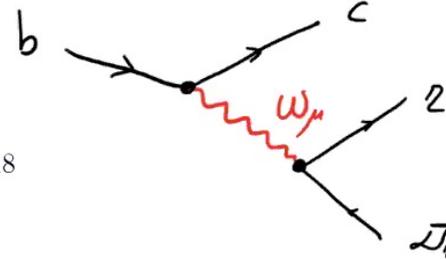
Pattern of deviations in B-meson decays involving b to c transitions pointing to “the same direction”

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{D^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell)} \quad 3.1 \sigma$
 HFLAV, up to date

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{J/\Psi} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\Psi \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu)} = 0.71 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$
 LHCb, 2017 1.7σ
 $R_{J/\Psi SM} \sim 0.25 - 0.28$

$\Rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{P}}_\tau^{D^*} = -0.38 \pm 0.51_{-0.16}^{+0.21}$
 Belle, 2016
 $\mathcal{P}_\tau(D^*)_{SM} = -0.499 \pm 0.003$

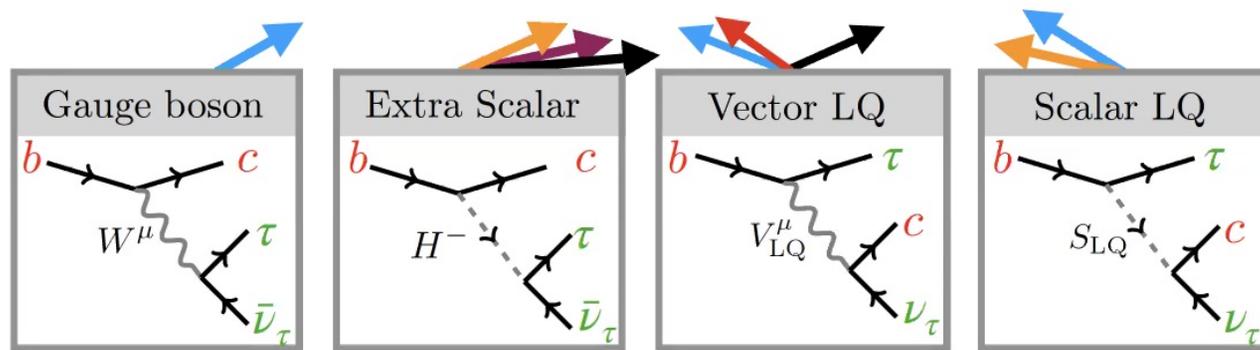
$\Rightarrow \bar{F}_L^{D^*} = 0.60 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04 \quad 1.6 \sigma$
 Belle, 2019



Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + C_{V_R} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{V_L} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell), & \mathcal{O}_{V_R} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell), \\ \mathcal{O}_{S_R} &= (\bar{c} P_R b) (\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell), & \mathcal{O}_{S_L} &= (\bar{c} P_L b) (\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell), \\ \mathcal{O}_T &= (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\ell), \end{aligned}$$



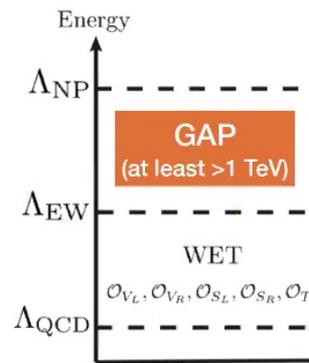
Bottom-up approach

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- Assumptions:

⇒ EFT ✓



$$\mathcal{O}_{V_L} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{S_R} = (\bar{c} P_R b) (\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_T = (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_R} = (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{S_L} = (\bar{c} P_L b) (\bar{\ell} P_L \nu_\ell),$$

Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + C_{V_R} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Assumptions:

⇒ EFT ✓

⇒ New physics only in the **third generation**

NP effects negligible in $b \rightarrow c(e, \mu) \bar{\nu}_{(e, \mu)}$ analysis [Jung, Straub, 1801.01112]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{V_L} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{V_R} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_{S_R} &= (\bar{c} P_R b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{S_L} &= (\bar{c} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_T &= (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\tau), \end{aligned}$$



Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \cancel{C_{V_R}} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Assumptions:

- ⇒ EFT ✓
 - ⇒ New physics only in the **third generation**,
 - ⇒ C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^T \sim 0$
- $$C_{V_R}^\ell \equiv C_{V_R} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v^4}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^4}\right)$$

Assuming SMEFT and no significant effect from NP in $b \rightarrow c(e, \mu) \bar{\nu}_{(e, \mu)}$ [Jung, Straub, 1801.01112]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{V_L} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{V_R} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_{S_R} &= (\bar{c} P_R b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{S_L} &= (\bar{c} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_T &= (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\tau), \end{aligned}$$



Bottom-up approach

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$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \cancel{C_{V_R}} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Assumptions:

- ⇒ EFT ✓
- ⇒ New physics only in the **third generation**,
- ⇒ C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^T \sim 0$
- ⇒ CP conserving W.C.
Fitted complex W.C. without significant improvement

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{V_L} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{V_R} &= (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_R b) (\bar{\tau} \gamma_\mu P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_{S_R} &= (\bar{c} P_R b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), & \mathcal{O}_{S_L} &= (\bar{c} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} P_L \nu_\tau), \\ \mathcal{O}_T &= (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_L b) (\bar{\tau} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\tau), \end{aligned}$$



Bottom-up approach

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$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c \ell \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Inputs:

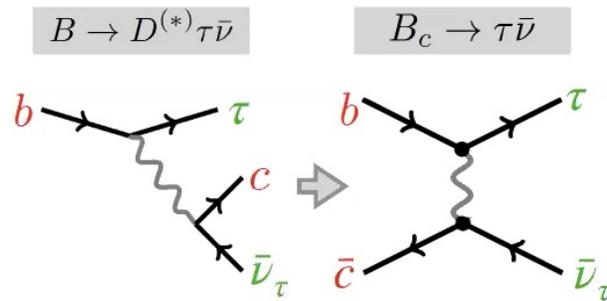
⇒ \mathcal{R}_D

⇒ \mathcal{R}_{D^*}

⇒ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

⇒ $B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

⇒ $F_{\text{sh}}^{D^*}$



$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \# |V_{cb}|^2 \times \left| 1 + C_{V_L} - C_{V_R} + \frac{m_{B_c}^2}{m_\tau (m_b + m_c)} (C_{S_R} - C_{S_L}) \right|^2$$



Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow c l \nu} = \frac{4 G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$



- Inputs:

⇒ \mathcal{R}_D

⇒ \mathcal{R}_{D^*}

⇒ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

⇒ $B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$

⇒ $F_L^{D^*}$

- Bc lifetime:

$$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) \leq 30 - 40\%$$

[Alonso et al., 2016]

- Bound LEP Z peak:

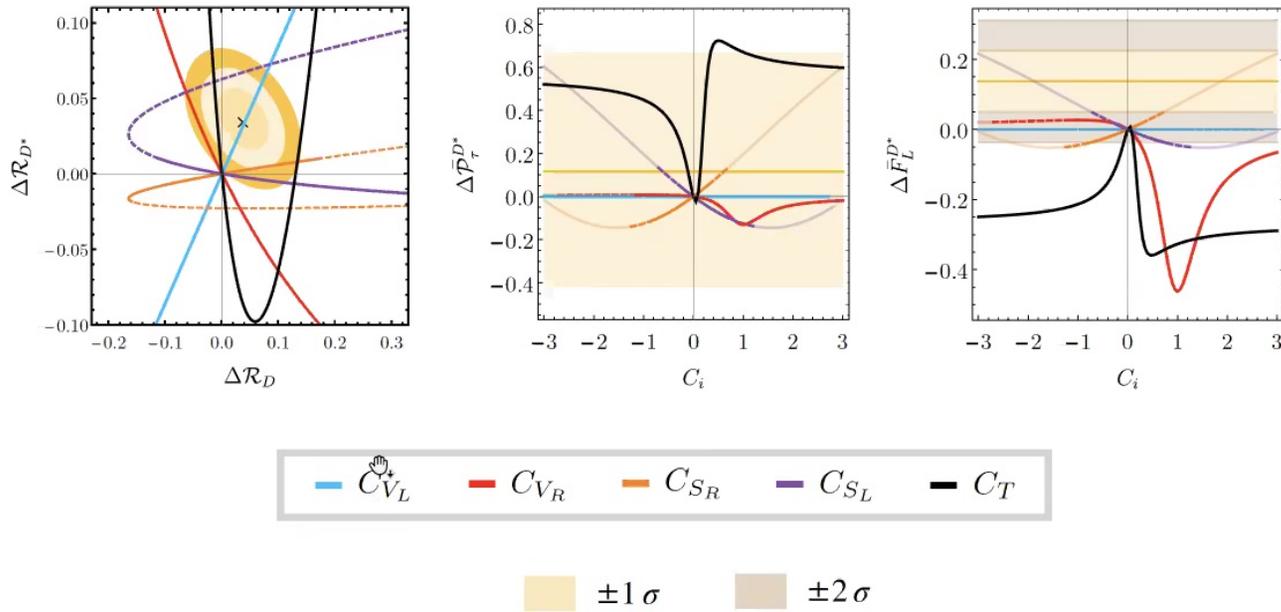
[Akeroyd et al., 2017]

$$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) \leq 10\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \# |V_{cb}|^2 \times \left| 1 + C_{V_L} - C_{V_R} + \frac{m_{B_c}^2}{m_\tau (m_b + m_c)} (C_{S_R} - C_{S_L}) \right|^2$$



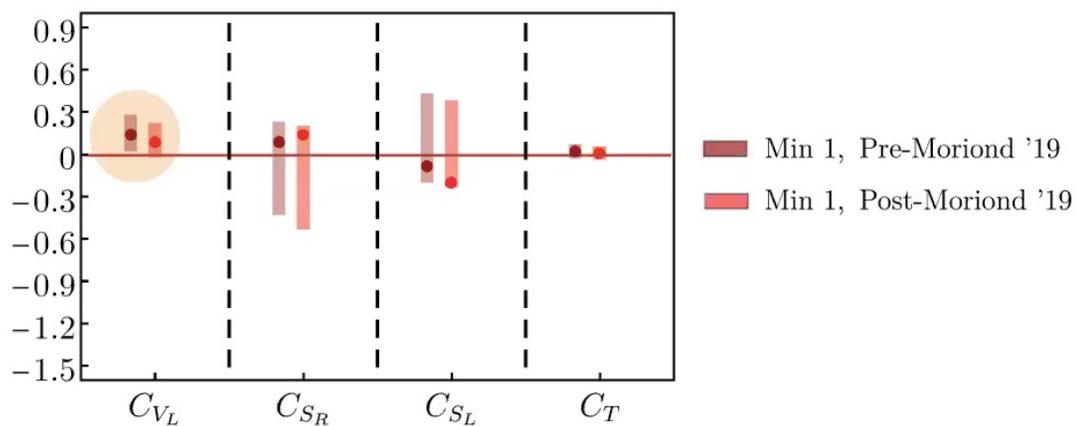
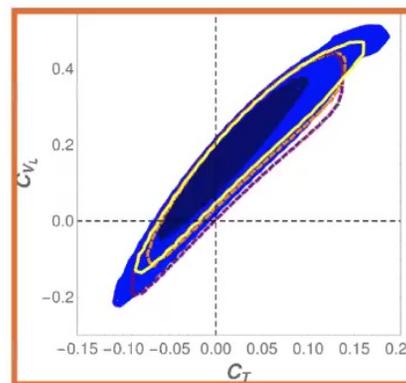
Fit independent analysis



Global Fit

• SM: $\chi_{SM}^2 = 65.5/57$ d.o.f.

• New Physics: $\chi_{min1b}^2 = 37.4/54$ d.o.f.



Bottom-up approach

- Most general effective dim 6 Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow cl\nu} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} [(1 + C_{V_L}) \mathcal{O}_{V_L} + \cancel{C_{V_R}} \mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R} \mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L} \mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T \mathcal{O}_T] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Theoretical assumptions:

⇒ EFT ✓

⇒ New physics only in the **third generation**, [C. Bobeth et al., two months ago]

⇒ C_{V_R} lepton flavour universal $\Rightarrow C_{V_R}^T \sim 0$

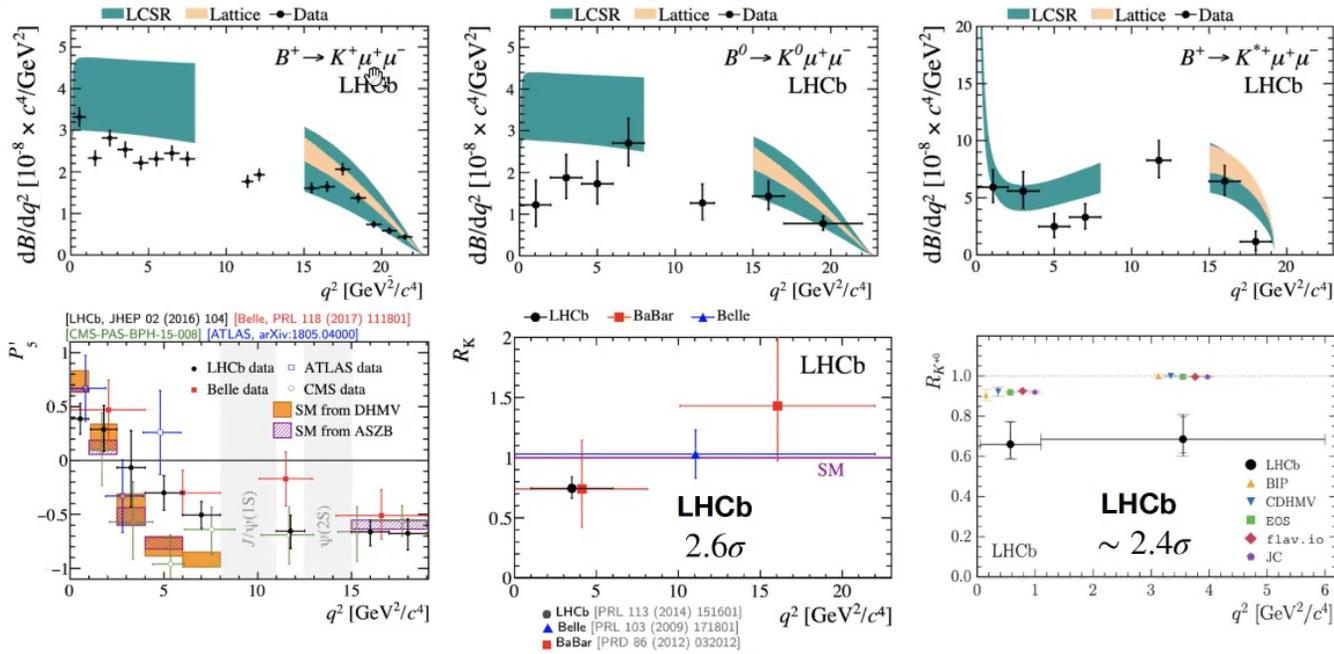
⇒ CP conserving W.C.

- Experimental measurements

An unidentified or underestimated systematic uncertainty...

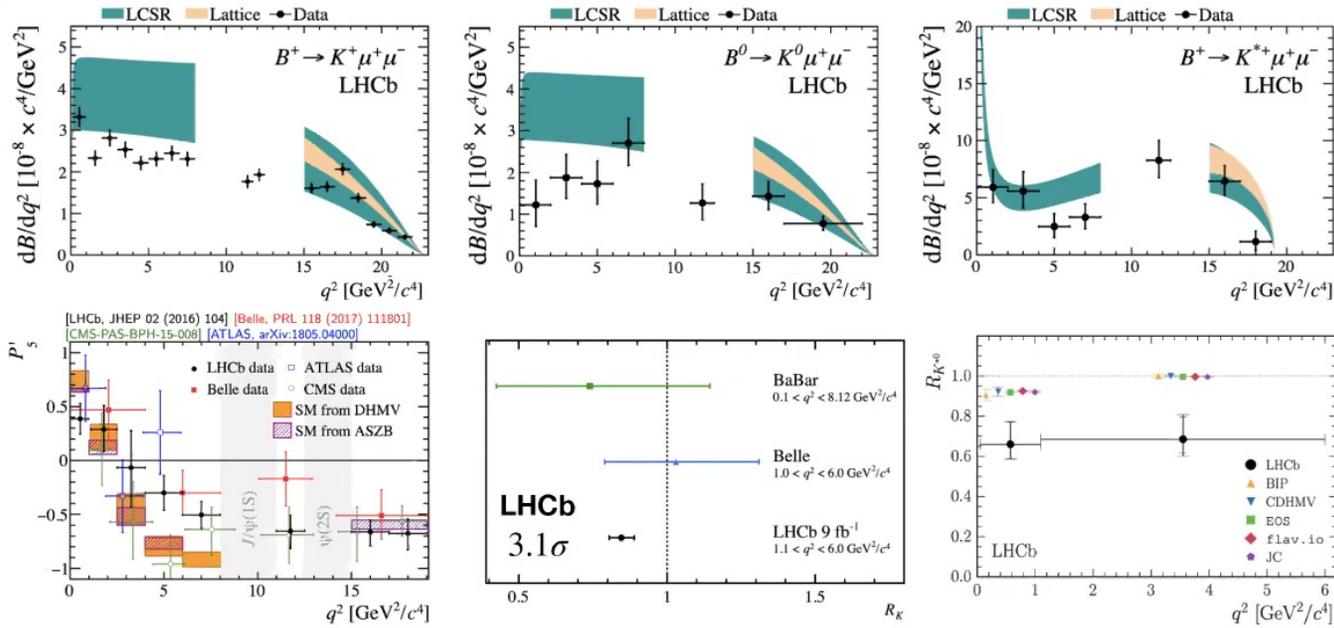


Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



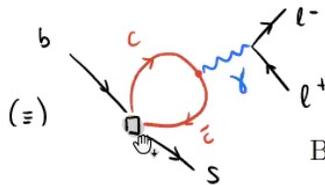
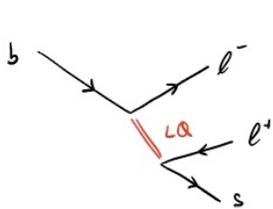
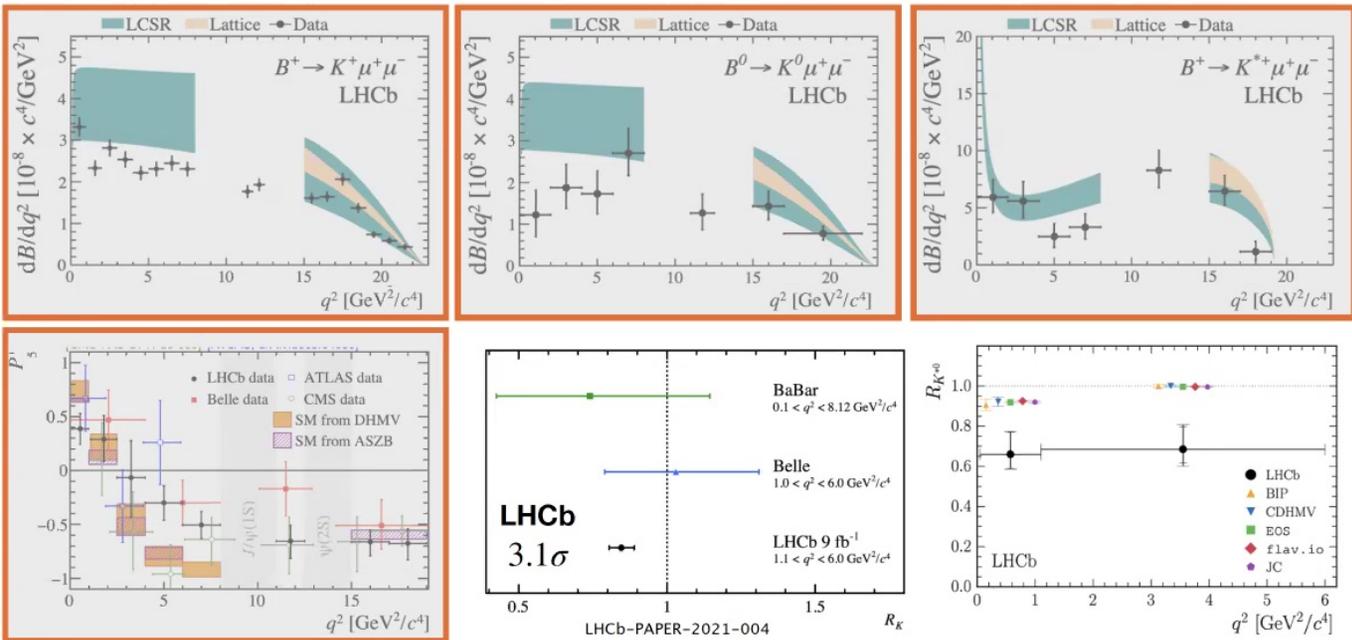
Status 2017

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



Status NOW

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



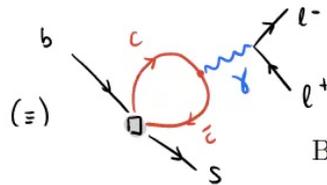
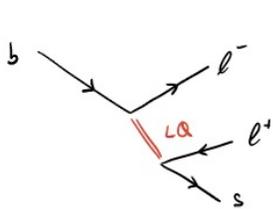
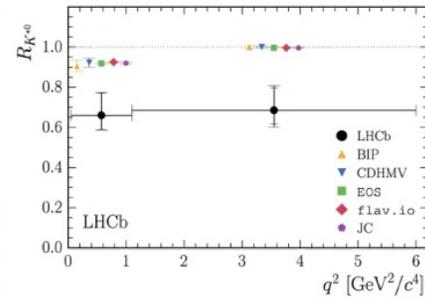
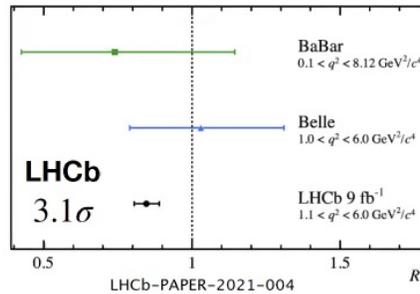
It could mimic NP!!!

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{exp}} = \text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}$$

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



$$\mathcal{R}_K = \frac{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)}{dq^2} dq^2}{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K e^+ e^-)}{dq^2} dq^2} \stackrel{\text{SM}}{=} 1 \pm \mathcal{O}(10^{-2}) \text{ EM correction}$$



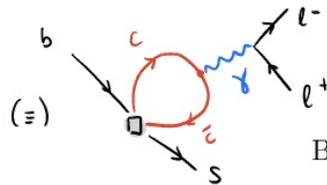
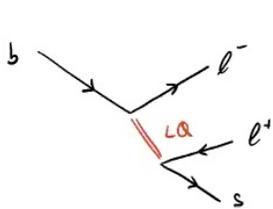
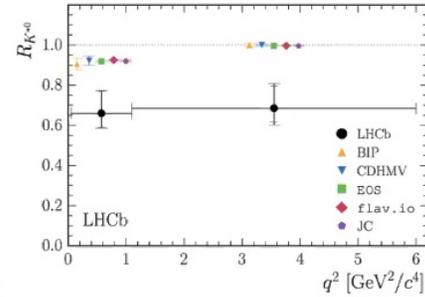
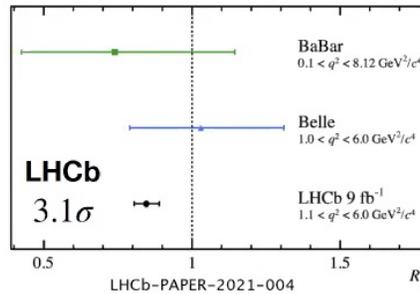
It could mimic NP!!!

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{exp}} = \text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}$$

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



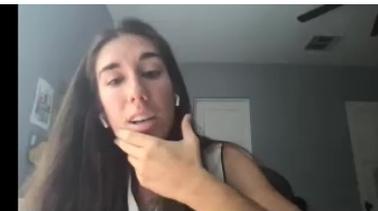
$$\mathcal{R}_K = \frac{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)}{dq^2} dq^2}{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K e^+ e^-)}{dq^2} dq^2} \stackrel{\text{SM}}{\simeq} \frac{\Delta_{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}}{\Delta_{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}} \simeq 1$$



It could mimic NP!!!

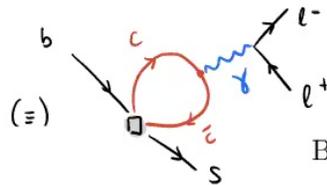
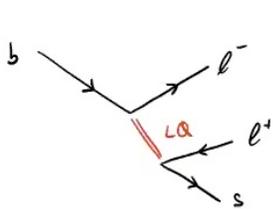
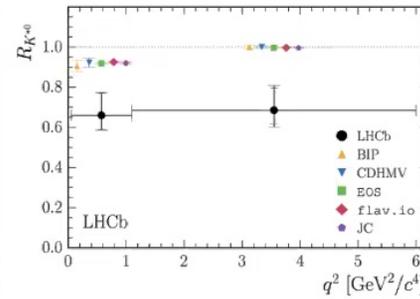
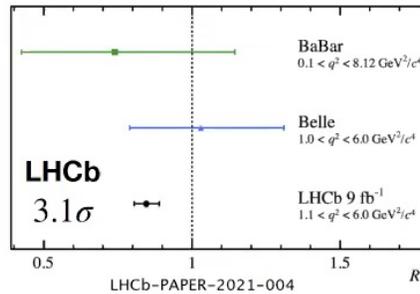
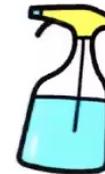
$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{exp}} = \text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}$$

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



$$\mathcal{R}_K = \frac{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)}{dq^2} dq^2}{\int_{1.1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{6.0 \text{ GeV}^2} \frac{d\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K e^+ e^-)}{dq^2} dq^2} \stackrel{\text{SM}}{\simeq} \frac{\Delta_{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}}{\Delta_{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}} \simeq 1$$

➔ Clean Observables!



It could mimic NP!!!

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{exp}} = \text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell^+ \ell^-)^{\text{SM}} + \Delta C_9^{\text{univ}}$$

Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions

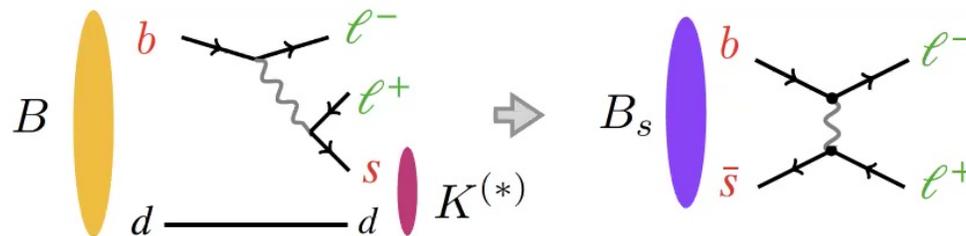


- Clean observables:

 $3.1\sigma \quad \mathcal{R}_K^{\text{exp}}(1.1 < q^2 < 6.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4) = 0.846_{-0.039}^{+0.042} {}_{-0.012}^{+0.013}$

$$2.1\text{-}2.5\sigma \quad \mathcal{R}_{K^*}^{\text{exp}} = \begin{cases} 0.66_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.03 \text{ (syst)} & \text{for } 0.045 < q^2 < 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4, \\ 0.69_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.05 \text{ (syst)} & \text{for } 1.1 < q^2 < 6.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4. \end{cases}$$

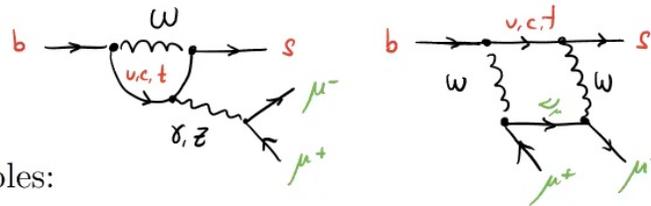
$2.1\sigma \quad \text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)^{\text{exp}} = 2.69_{-0.35}^{+0.37} \times 10^{-9}$



Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



- New Physics competes with the SM at the loop level!

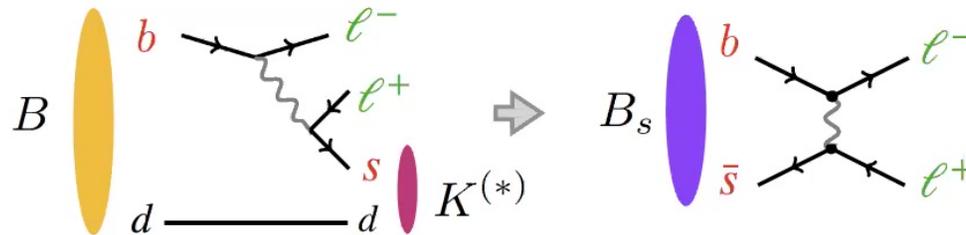


- Clean observables:

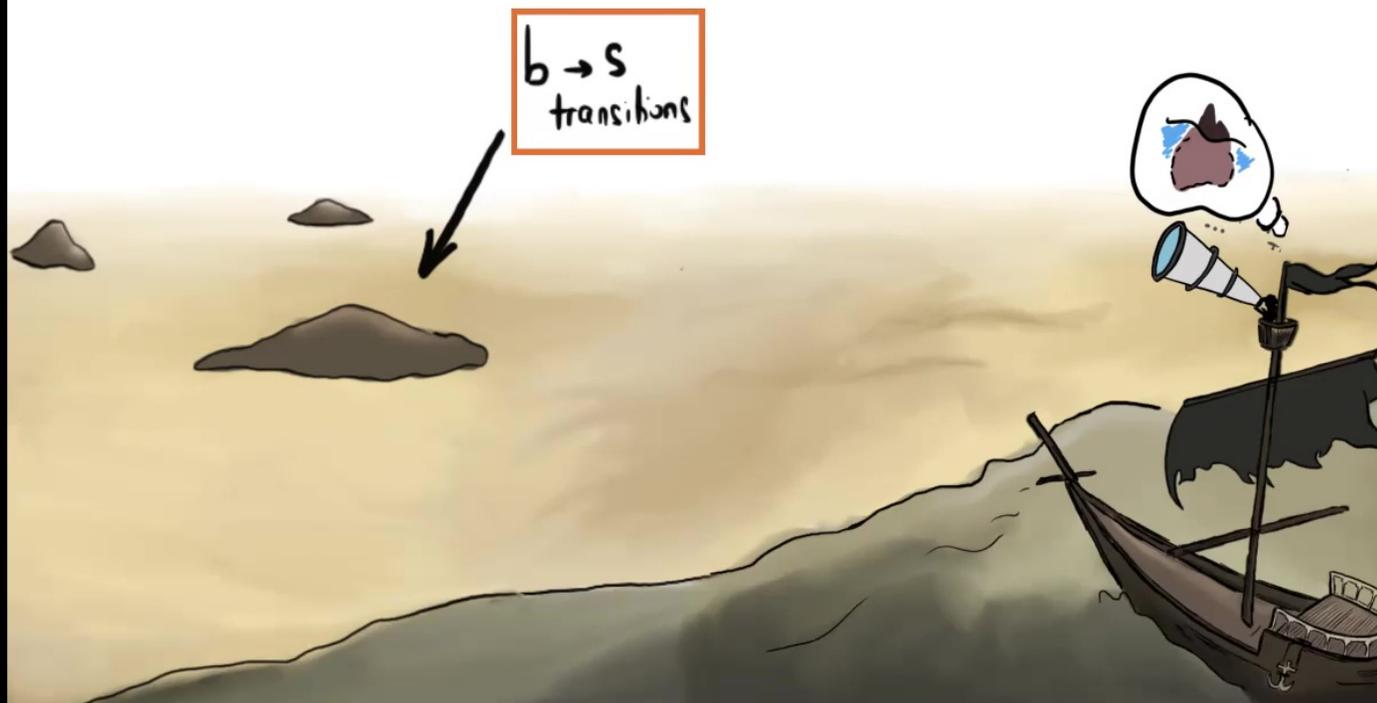
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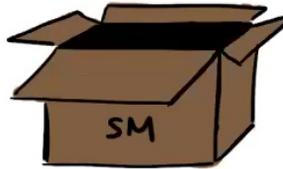
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Anomalies in $b \rightarrow s$ transitions



Unification of Matter



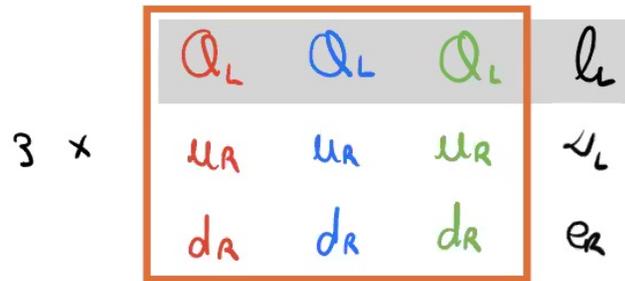
3 ×

Q_L	Q_L	Q_L	l_L
u_R	u_R	u_R	ν_L
d_R	d_R	d_R	e_R

$$SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

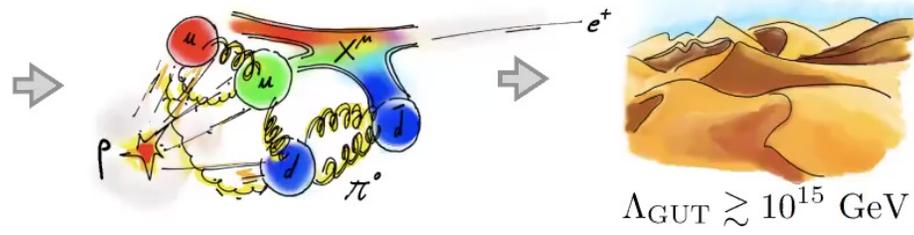
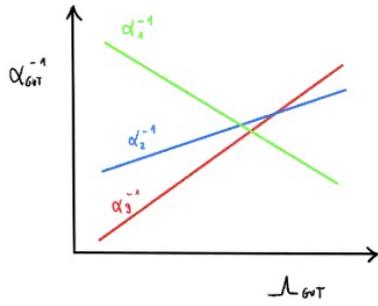


Unification of Matter



$$SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

Unification of Matter



3 ×

Q_L	Q_L	Q_L	l_L
u_R	u_R	u_R	ν_L
d_R	d_R	d_R	e_R

$$SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

Unification of Matter: Pati-Salam



$$3 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc|c} Q_L & Q_L & Q_L & l_L \\ u_R & u_R & u_R & \nu_L \\ d_R & d_R & d_R & e_R \end{array} \right\}$$

↑ May leptons be the 4th color?

$$PS \supset SU(4)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_R$$

[J. Pati and A. Salam 1974] [P. Fileviez Perez and M. B. Wise 2013]

Unification of Matter: Pati-Salam

$$F_{QL} \sim (4, 2, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} u & \nu \\ d & e \end{pmatrix}_L$$

$$F_u = (u^c, \nu^c)_L \sim (\bar{4}, 1, -1/2)$$

$$F_d = (d^c, e^c)_L \sim (\bar{4}, 1, 1/2)$$

$$3 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline Q_L & Q_L & Q_L & l_L \\ \hline u_R & u_R & u_R & \nu_L \\ \hline d_R & d_R & d_R & e_R \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$$SU(4)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_R$$

[P. Fileviez Perez and M. B. Wise 2013]



Unification of Matter: Pati-Salam

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$$\chi = (\chi_u, \chi_u, \chi_u, \langle \chi_R^0 \rangle)$$

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_R} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

$$SU(4)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_R$$



Vector LQ $U_1^\mu \sim (3,1,2/3)$

$$F_{QL} \sim (4, 2, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} u & \nu \\ d & e \end{pmatrix}_L$$

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$$V_{15}^\mu \sim (15, 1, 0) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} SU(3)_C & \\ G^\mu & U_1^\mu/\sqrt{2} \\ (U_1^\mu)^*/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{SU(4)} + T_4 B'^\mu$$

$$\chi = (\chi_u, \chi_u, \chi_u, \langle \chi_R^0 \rangle) \Rightarrow M_{U_1} \sim g_4 v_\chi \quad ?$$

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_R} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

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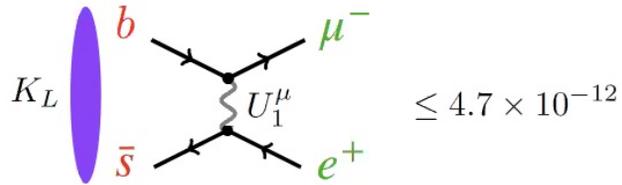
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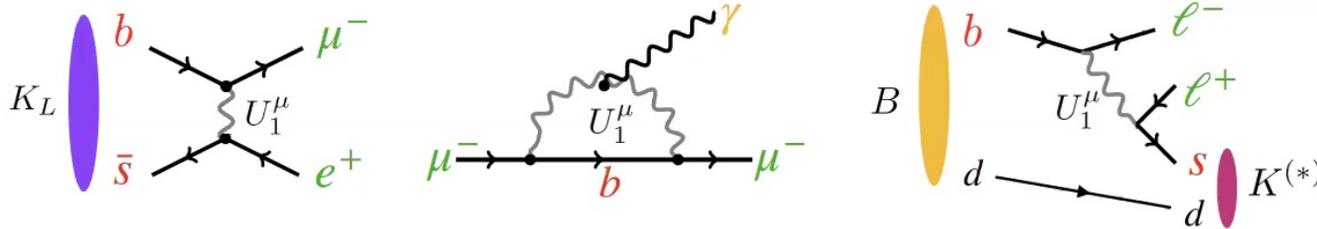
$$\chi = (\chi_u, \chi_u, \chi_u, \langle \chi_R^0 \rangle) \Rightarrow M_{U_1} \sim g_4 v_\chi \gtrsim 10^3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\cancel{SU(4)}_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)}_R \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

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$$\mathcal{L}_K \supset \frac{g_4}{\sqrt{2}} U_1^\mu \left(\dots + \bar{d}_R U_{R\mu}^\dagger E_R e_R \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\chi = (\chi_u, \chi_u, \chi_u, \langle \chi_R^0 \rangle) \Rightarrow M_{U_1} \sim g_4 v_\chi \gtrsim 10^3 \text{ TeV}$$

Naive bound!

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_R} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$

$$SU(4)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_R$$



Unification of Matter

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$$\mathcal{L}_Y = Y_1 F_{QL} F_u H + Y_3 H^\dagger F_{QL} F_d$$

$$M_u = Y_1 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$M_d = Y_3 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$M_\nu^D = Y_1 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

↔

$$M_e = Y_3 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{SM}$$

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_R} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes \cancel{SU(2)_L} \otimes \cancel{U(1)_Y} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes U(1)_Q$$

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$$\Phi \sim (15, 2, 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\text{MW}} & \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + T_4 H_2, \quad H \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{\text{SM}}$$

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$$SU(4)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_R$$



Inverse seesaw mechanism

- Add a fermion singlet $S \sim (1, 1, 0)$

$$-\mathcal{L}_{QL}^\nu = Y_5 F_u \chi S + \frac{1}{2} \mu S S + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\langle \chi \rangle \Rightarrow M_\chi^D = Y_5 v_\chi / \sqrt{2}$$

- Mass matrix for neutral fermions:

$$(\nu \ \nu^c \ S) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{EW} & 0 \\ \text{EW} & 0 & \text{LQ} \\ 0 & \text{LQ} & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ \nu^c \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_\chi^D \gg M_\nu^D \gg \mu \Rightarrow m_\nu \approx \mu \frac{\text{EW}}{\text{LQ}}$$



Inverse seesaw mechanism

- Add a fermion singlet $S \sim (1, 1, 0)$ Protected by fermion symmetry

$$-\mathcal{L}_{QL}^\nu = Y_5 F_u \chi S + \frac{1}{2} \mu SS + \text{h.c.}$$

$\langle \chi \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow M_\chi^D = Y_5 v_\chi / \sqrt{2}$

- Mass matrix for neutral fermions:

$$(\nu \ \nu^c \ S) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{EW} & 0 \\ \text{EW} & 0 & \text{LQ} \\ 0 & \text{LQ} & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ \nu^c \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_\chi^D \gg M_\nu^D \gg \mu \Rightarrow m_\nu \approx \mu \text{EW} / \text{LQ}$$



Inverse seesaw mechanism

- Add a fermion singlet $S \sim (1, 1, 0)$

$$-\mathcal{L}_{QL}^\nu = Y_5 F_u \chi S + \frac{1}{2} \mu SS + \text{h.c.}$$
$$\langle \chi \rangle$$
$$\Rightarrow M_\chi^D = Y_5 v_\chi / \sqrt{2}$$

- Mass matrix for neutral fermions:

$$(\nu \ \nu^c \ S) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_\nu^D & 0 \\ (M_\nu^D)^T & 0 & M_\chi^D \\ 0 & (M_\chi^D)^T & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ \nu^c \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_\chi^D \gg M_\nu^D \gg \mu \Rightarrow m_\nu \approx \mu (M_\nu^D)^2 / (M_\chi^D)^2,$$

No need for $\langle \chi \rangle$ to be large!!

[P. Fileviez Perez and M. B. Wise 2013]



Unification of Matter

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Unification of Matter

- The theory predicts scalar LQs:

$$\Phi_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)_{SM} \quad \Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)_{SM}$$

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset Y_2 Q_L \Phi_3 (\nu^c)_L + Y_2 \ell_L \Phi_4 (u^c)_L + Y_4 Q_L \Phi_4^\dagger (e^c)_L + Y_4 \ell_L \Phi_3^\dagger (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

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$$Q_B(\Phi_3) = -1/3, \quad Q_L(\Phi_3) = 1, \quad Q_B(\Phi_4) = 1/3, \quad Q_L(\Phi_4) = -1$$

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Unification of Matter



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$$\text{e.g. } \frac{1}{\Lambda} u_R^\alpha d_R^\beta (\Phi_3^\dagger)^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda} d_R^\alpha d_R^\beta \Phi_4^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \quad [\text{Arnold, Fornal, Wise, 2013}]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{\text{Energy}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}} \right)^n \quad \uparrow$$

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[C.M, M. B. Wise, 2105.14029]

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} F_d^A F_u^B (\Phi^\dagger)_D^C \chi^D \chi^E H^\dagger \epsilon_{ABCD} \xrightarrow{(\chi)} \frac{v_\chi^2}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} d_R^\alpha u_R^\beta (\Phi_3^\dagger)^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

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Unification of Matter



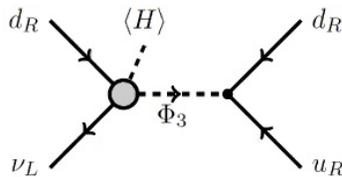
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$$Q_B(\Phi_3) = -1/3, \quad Q_L(\Phi_3) = 1, \quad Q_B(\Phi_4) = 1/3, \quad Q_L(\Phi_4) = -1$$

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{1}{\Lambda} u_R^\alpha d_R^\beta (\Phi_3^\dagger)^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda} d_R^\alpha d_R^\beta \Phi_4^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \quad [\text{Arnold, Fornal, Wise, 2013}]$$



$$\Rightarrow M_{\Phi_3} > 10^8 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{M_{PL}}{\Lambda} \right)$$

$$SU(3)_c \otimes \cancel{SU(2)_L} \otimes \cancel{U(1)_Y} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes U(1)_Q$$

Unification of Matter

- The theory predicts scalar LQs:

$$\Phi_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)_{SM} \quad \Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)_{SM}$$

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset Y_2 Q_L \Phi_3 (\nu^c)_L + Y_2 \ell_L \Phi_4 (u^c)_L + Y_4 Q_L \Phi_4^\dagger (e^c)_L + Y_4 \ell_L \Phi_3^\dagger (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

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[C.M, M. B. Wise, 2105.14029]

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} F_d^A F_u^B (\Phi^\dagger)_D^C \chi^D \chi^E H^\dagger \epsilon_{ABCD} \xrightarrow{(\chi)} \frac{v_\chi^2}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} d_R^\alpha u_R^\beta (\Phi_3^\dagger)^\gamma H^\dagger \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

$$\Phi \sim (15, 2, 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{MW} & \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + T_4 H_2, \quad H \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{SM}$$

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_R} \Rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$$



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$v_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(10^3)$ TeV, and $\Lambda_{PS} > 10^{15}$ GeV \Rightarrow Φ_3 and Φ_4 are safe if embedded in Pati-Salam!

$$\Phi \sim (15, 2, 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{MW} & \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + T_4 H_2, \quad H \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{SM}$$

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Pati-Salam shielding

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$$Q_B(\Phi_3) = -1/6$$

$$Q_L(\Phi_4) = -1/6$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} F_u^A F_d^B (\Phi^\dagger \chi)^C \chi^D$$

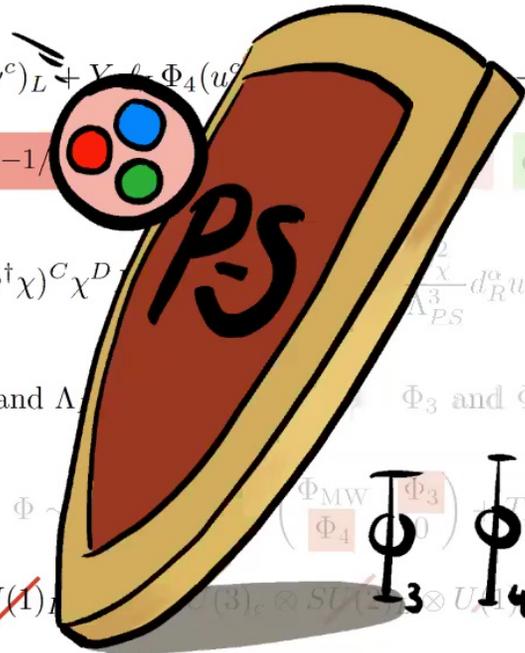
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{PS}^3} d_R^\alpha u_R^\beta (\Phi_3^\dagger)^\gamma \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

$v_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(10)$ TeV, and Λ_{PS}

Φ_3 and Φ_4 are safe if embedded in Pati-Salam!

$$\cancel{SU(4)_c} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes \cancel{U(1)_X}$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \Phi_{MW} \\ \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 \end{matrix} \right) \otimes \left(\begin{matrix} \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 \end{matrix} \right) \otimes U_1^M \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{SM}$$



Unification of Matter

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$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset Y_2 Q_L \Phi_3 (\nu^c)_L + Y_2 \ell_L \Phi_4 (u^c)_L + Y_4 Q_L \Phi_4^\dagger (e^c)_L + Y_4 \ell_L \Phi_3^\dagger (d^c) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$M_u = Y_1 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} Y_2 \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{2}} \quad M_d = Y_3 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} Y_4 \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$M_\nu^D = Y_1 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}} Y_2 \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{2}} \quad M_e = Y_3 \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}} Y_4 \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\Phi \sim (15, 2, 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{MW} & \Phi_3 \\ \Phi_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + T_4 H_2, \quad H \sim (1, 2, 1/2)_{SM}$$

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[P. Fileviez, C. [unclear] and A. D. Plascencia, 2104.11229]



Scalar LQ: $\Phi_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)$



$$\Phi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3^{1/3} \\ \phi_3^{-2/3} \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_Y^{\Phi_3} = Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{1/3})^* \nu_L^a + Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* e_L^a + \text{h.c.}$$

⤵

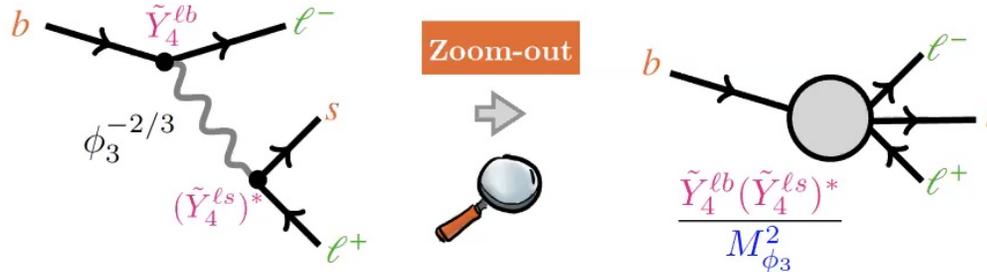
- $\phi_3^{-2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions!

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$$\Phi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3^{1/3} \\ \phi_3^{-2/3} \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_{Y^3} = Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{1/3})^* \nu_L^a + \boxed{Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* e_L^a} + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\phi_3^{-2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions!



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\phi_3^{-2/3}} \supset \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} [C'_{9\ell\ell} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell) + C'_{10\ell\ell} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \ell)]$$

$$\Rightarrow C'_{10\ell\ell} \Rightarrow -C'_{9\ell\ell} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{G_F V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \alpha} \right) \frac{\tilde{Y}_4^{\ell 3} (\tilde{Y}_4^{\ell 2})^*}{4M_{\phi_3^{-2/3}}^2}$$

Scalar LQ: $\Phi_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)$



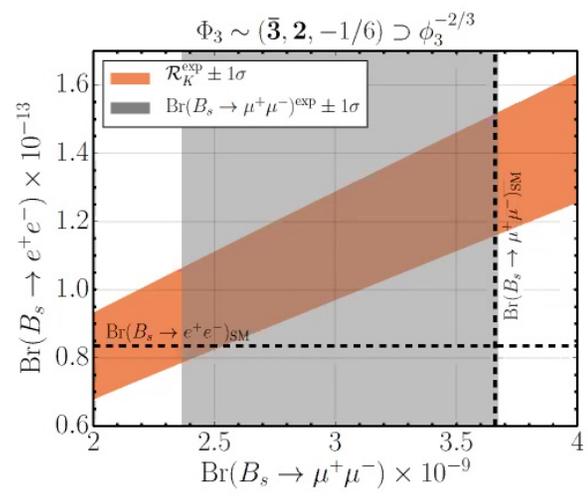
$$\Phi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3^{1/3} \\ \phi_3^{-2/3} \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_{Y^{\Phi_3}} = Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{1/3})^* \nu_L^a + \boxed{Y_4^{ab} \bar{d}_R^b (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* e_L^a} + \text{h.c.}$$

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$$\text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = f_2(C'_{10\ell\ell})$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{f_2(C'_{10\mu\mu})}{f_2(C'_{10ee})}$$



Scalar LQ: $\Phi_3 \sim (\bar{3}, 2, -1/6)$



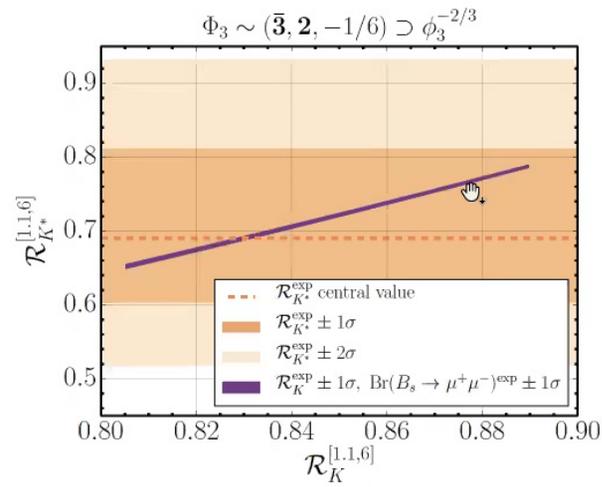
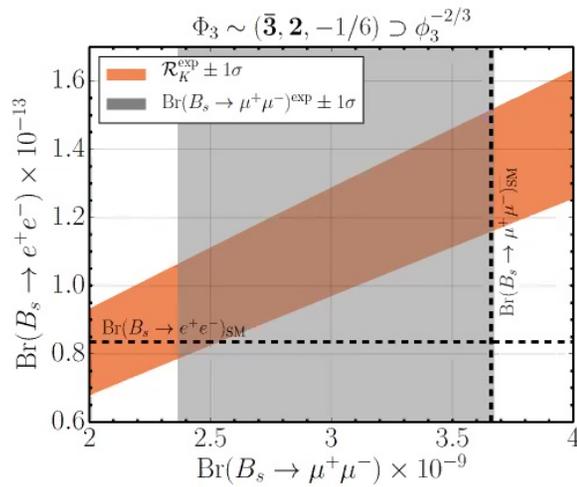
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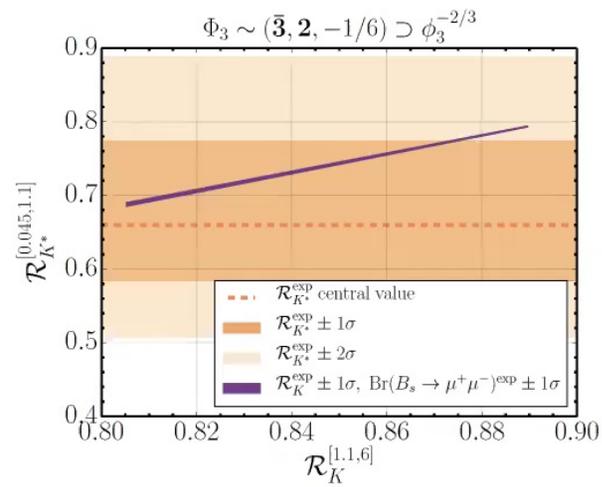
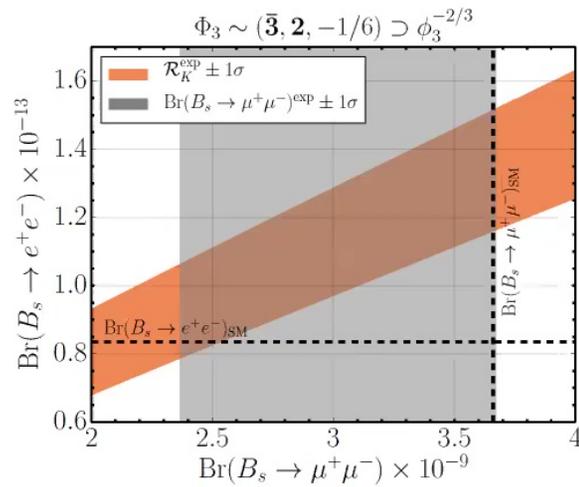
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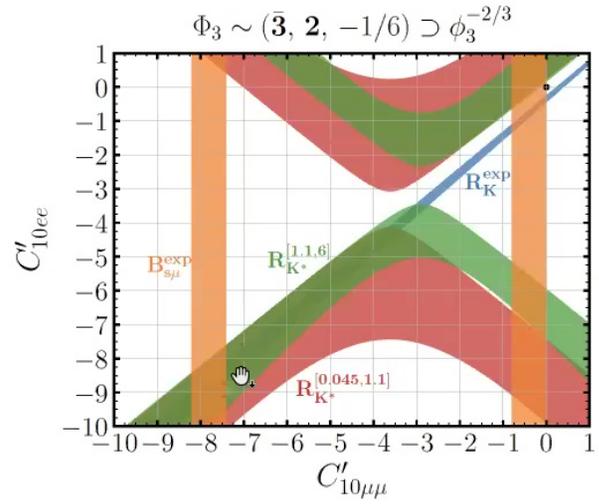


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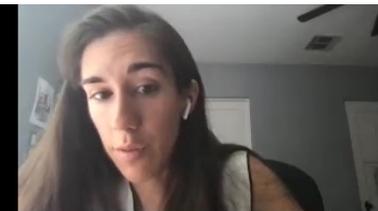
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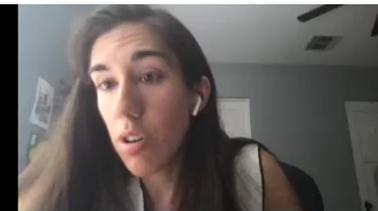
- $\phi_3^{-2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions! (also to other processes...)

$k_i \rightarrow \mu^+ e^-$

$R_{K^{(*)}}, B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} = EY_4 D^c = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{\mu d}^{ed} & Y_{\mu s}^{es} & Y_{\mu b}^{eb} \\ Y_{\tau d} & Y_{\tau s} & Y_{\tau b} \end{pmatrix}$$

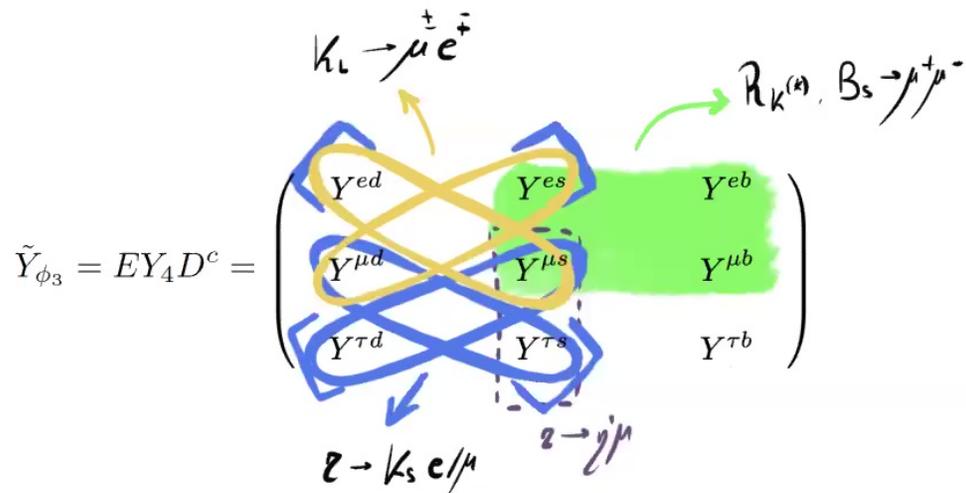
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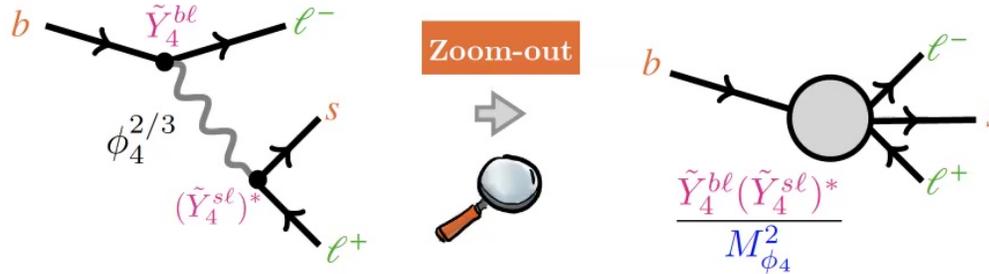
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Scalar LQ: $\Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$

$$\Phi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_4^{5/3} \\ \phi_4^{2/3} \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_{Y^{\Phi_4}} \supset Y_4^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{5/3})^* u_L^a + \boxed{Y_4^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{2/3})^* d_L^a} + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\phi_4^{2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions!



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\phi_4^{2/3}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} [C_{9\ell\ell} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell) + C_{10\ell\ell} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell)]$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{10\ell\ell} = C_{9\ell\ell} = - \left(\frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{G_F V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \alpha} \right) \frac{\tilde{Y}_4^{3\ell} (\tilde{Y}_4^{2\ell})^*}{4M_{\phi_4^{2/3}}^2}$$

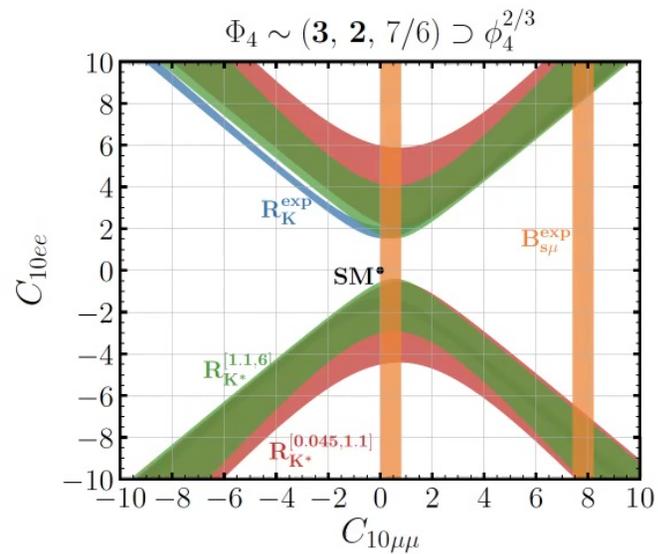


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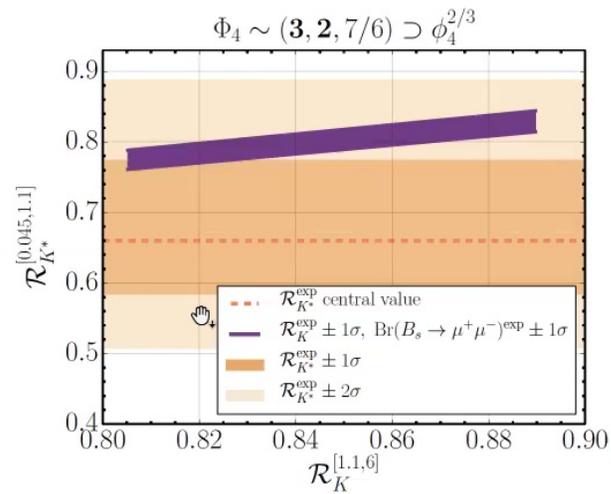
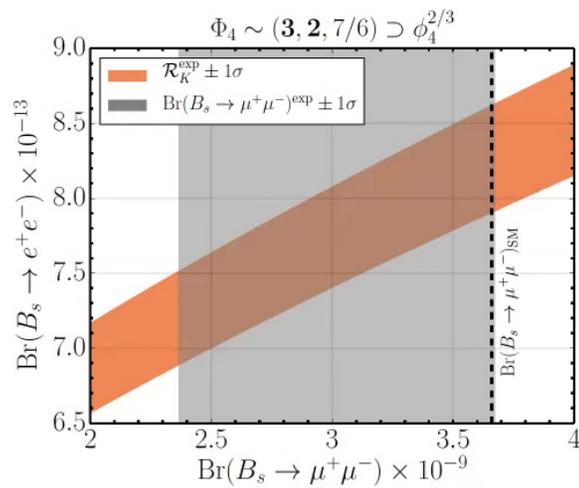
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$C_{10\ell\ell} = C_{9\ell\ell}$

- $\phi_4^{2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions!

$$\text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = f_2(C_{10\ell\ell})$$

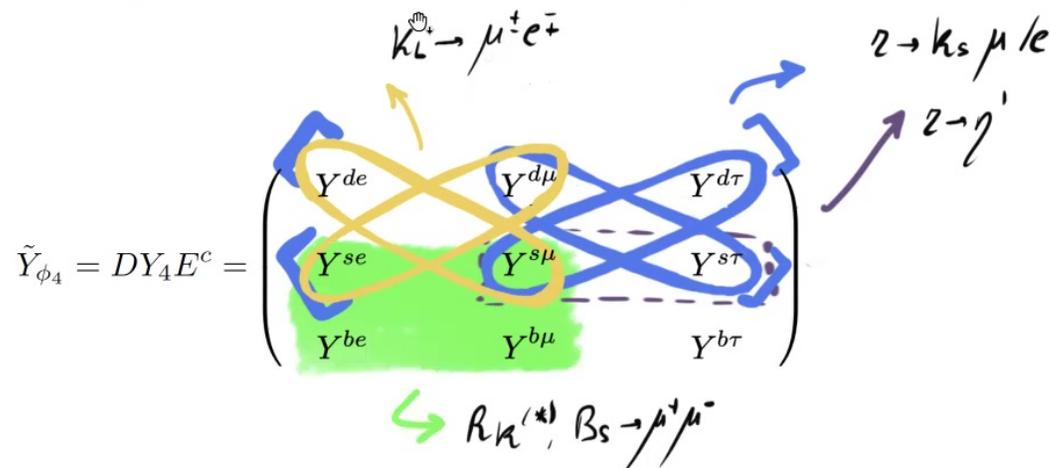
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Scalar LQ: $\Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$

$$\Phi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_4^{5/3} \\ \phi_4^{2/3} \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_{Y^4} \supset Y_4^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{5/3})^* u_L^a + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4}^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{2/3})^* d_L^a + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\phi_4^{2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions! (and also to other processes...)



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$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} = DY_4 E^c = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \odot & \odot & \cdot \\ \odot & \odot & ? \end{pmatrix}$$



Scalar LQ: $\Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$

$$\Phi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_4^{5/3} \\ \phi_4^{2/3} \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_{Y^{\Phi_4}} \supset \boxed{\tilde{Y}_4^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{5/3})^* u_L^a} + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4}^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{2/3})^* d_L^a + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\phi_4^{2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions! (and also to other processes...)

$$\tilde{Y}_4 = K_2 V_{\text{CKM}} K_1 \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \odot & \odot & \cdot \\ \odot & \odot & ? \end{pmatrix}$$



Scalar LQ: $\Phi_4 \sim (3, 2, 7/6)$

$$\Phi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_4^{5/3} \\ \phi_4^{2/3} \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\mathcal{L}_Y^{\Phi_4} \supset \boxed{\tilde{Y}_4^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{5/3})^* u_L^a} + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4}^{ab} \bar{e}_R^b (\phi_4^{2/3})^* d_L^a + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\phi_4^{2/3}$ contributes to $b \rightarrow s$ transitions! (and also to other processes...)

$$\tilde{Y}_4 \simeq \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4}$$

$$Y_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ Y^{ce} & Y^{c\mu} & \cdot \\ Y^{te} & Y^{t\mu} & ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(t \rightarrow c\mu^+\mu^-) \sim 2 \times 10^{-7}$$



Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (251 \pm 59) \times 10^{-11}.$$

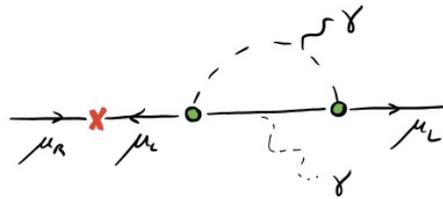
Fermilab Muon g-2, 2021



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Fermilab Muon g-2, 2021



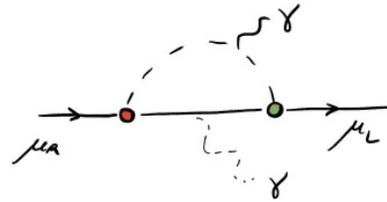
$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[\left(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2 \right) \times f_{\text{loop}} \right]$$



Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (251 \pm 59) \times 10^{-11}.$$

Fermilab Muon g-2, 2021



$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[\left(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2 \right) \times f_{\text{loop}} + \frac{m_q}{m_\mu} \text{Re}[\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j} (\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j})^*] f'_{\text{loop}} \right]$$

Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (251 \pm 59) \times 10^{-11}.$$

Fermilab Muon g-2, 2021

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset Y_4 Q_L \Phi_4^\dagger (e^c)_L + Y_4 \ell_L \Phi_3^\dagger (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[\left(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2 \right) \times f_{\text{loop}} + \frac{m_q}{m_\mu} \text{Re}[\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j} (\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j})^*] f'_{\text{loop}} \right]$$

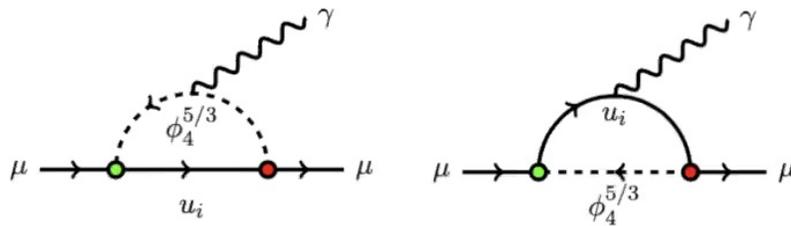


Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (251 \pm 59) \times 10^{-11}.$$

Fermilab Muon g-2, 2021

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset Y_2 Q_L \Phi_3 (\nu^c)_L + Y_2 \ell_L \Phi_4 (u^c)_L + Y_4 Q_L \Phi_4^\dagger (e^c)_L + Y_4 \ell_L \Phi_3^\dagger (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$



Chiral enhancement!

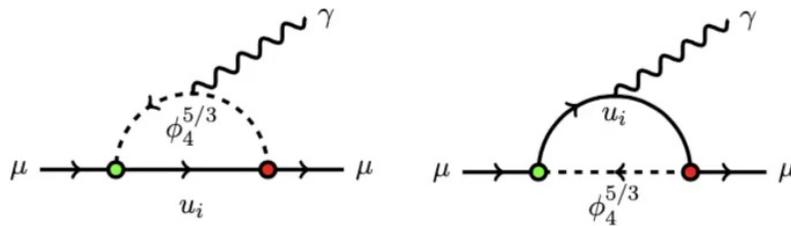
$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2) \times f_{\text{loop}} + \frac{m_q}{m_\mu} \text{Re}[\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j} (\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j})^*] f'_{\text{loop}} \right]$$



Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} e_L \phi_4^{5/3} (u^c)_L + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} \left(u_L (\phi_4^{5/3})^* (e^c)_L + d_L (\phi_4^{2/3})^* (e^c)_L \right) + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} e_L (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \bar{e}_i \left(\lambda_R^{ij} P_L + \lambda_L^{ij} P_R \right) u^j \left(\phi_4^{5/3} \right)^* + \text{h.c.}$$



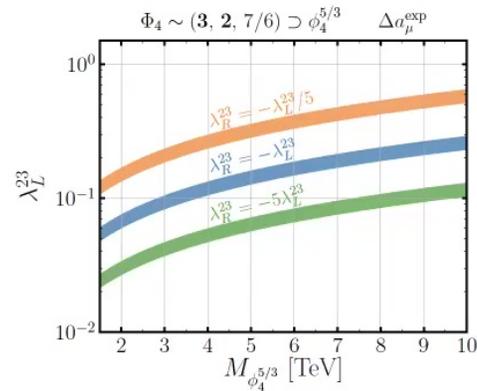
$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[\left(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2 \right) \times f_{\text{loop}} + \frac{m_q}{m_\mu} \text{Re}[\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j} (\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j})^*] f'_{\text{loop}} \right]$$



Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \tilde{Y}_2 e_L \phi_4^{5/3} (u^c)_L + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} \left(u_L (\phi_4^{5/3})^* (e^c)_L + d_L (\phi_4^{2/3})^* (e^c)_L \right) + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} e_L (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \bar{e}_i \left(\lambda_R^{ij} P_L + \lambda_L^{ij} P_R \right) u^j \left(\phi_4^{5/3} \right)^* + \text{h.c.}$$



$$\Delta a_\mu^\alpha = \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{\Phi_\alpha}^2} \sum_j \left[\left(|\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j}|^2 + |\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j}|^2 \right) \times f_{\text{loop}} + \frac{m_q}{m_\mu} \text{Re}[\lambda_{\alpha L}^{2j} (\lambda_{\alpha R}^{2j})^*] f'_{\text{loop}} \right]$$



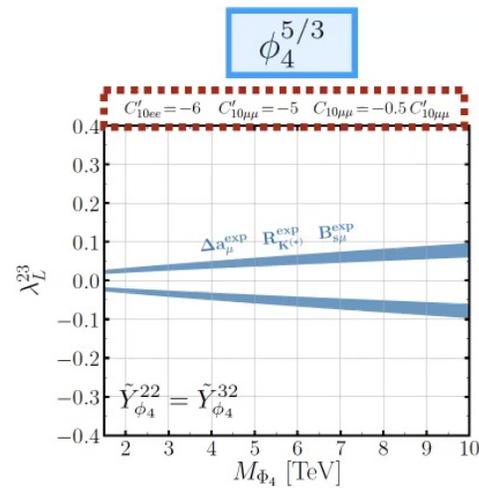
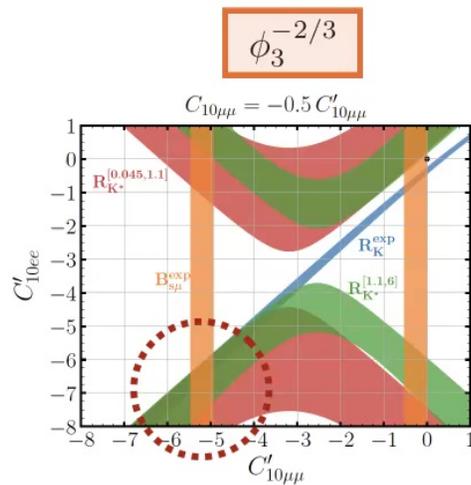
Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$



$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \tilde{Y}_2 e_L \phi_4^{5/3} (u^c)_L + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} \left(u_L (\phi_4^{5/3})^* (e^c)_L + d_L (\phi_4^{2/3})^* (e^c)_L \right) + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} e_L (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \text{⊗} & \text{⊗} \\ \cdot & \text{⊗} & \text{⊗} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \text{⊗} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \text{⊗} & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$



Bonus: $(g - 2)_\mu$

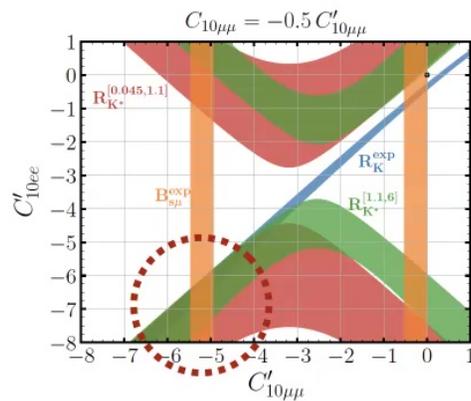


$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \tilde{Y}_{2\mu L} \phi_4^{5/3} (u^c)_L + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} \left(u_L (\phi_4^{5/3})^* (\mu^c)_L + d_L (\phi_4^{2/3})^* (\mu^c)_L \right) + \tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} e_L^i (\phi_3^{-2/3})^* (d^c)_L + \text{h.c.}$$

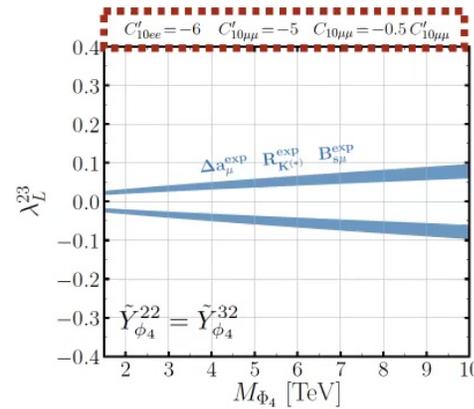
$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_3} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \text{grey} & \text{grey} \\ \cdot & \text{grey} & \text{grey} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

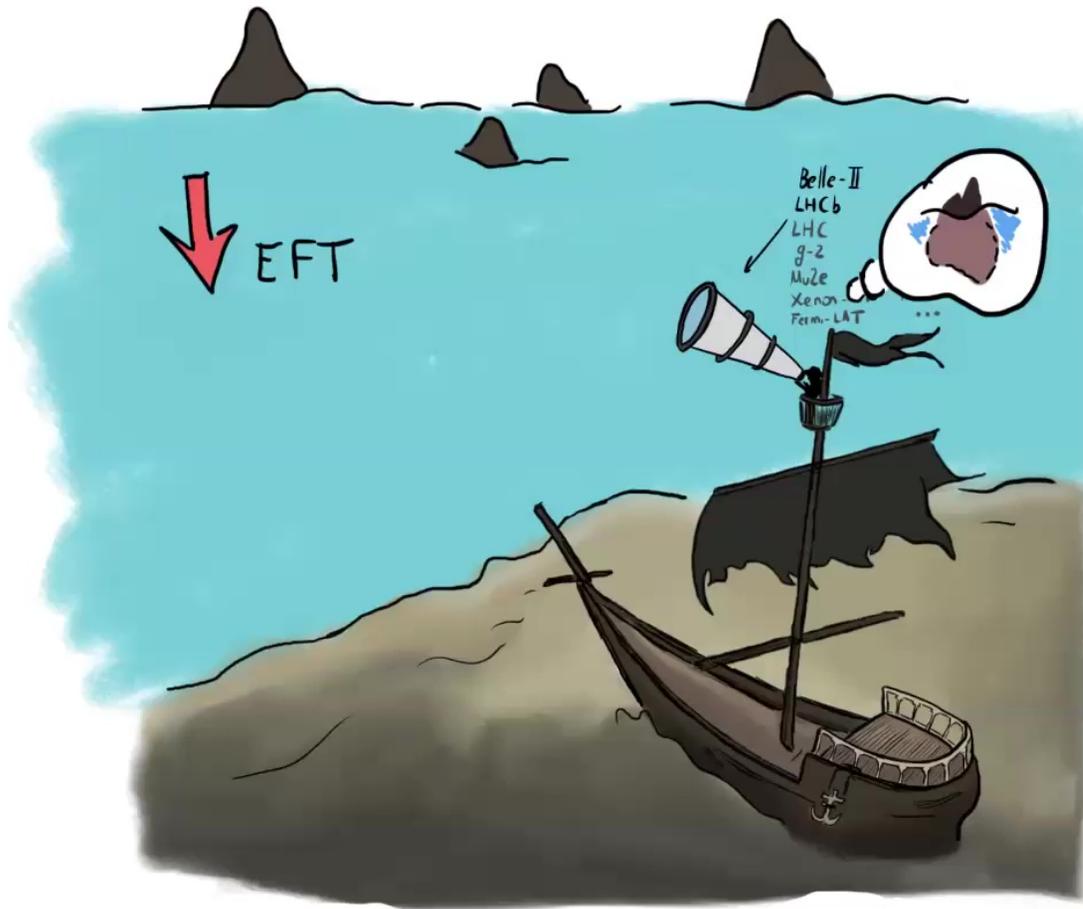
$$\tilde{Y}_{\phi_4} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \text{grey} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \text{grey} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \text{red} & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

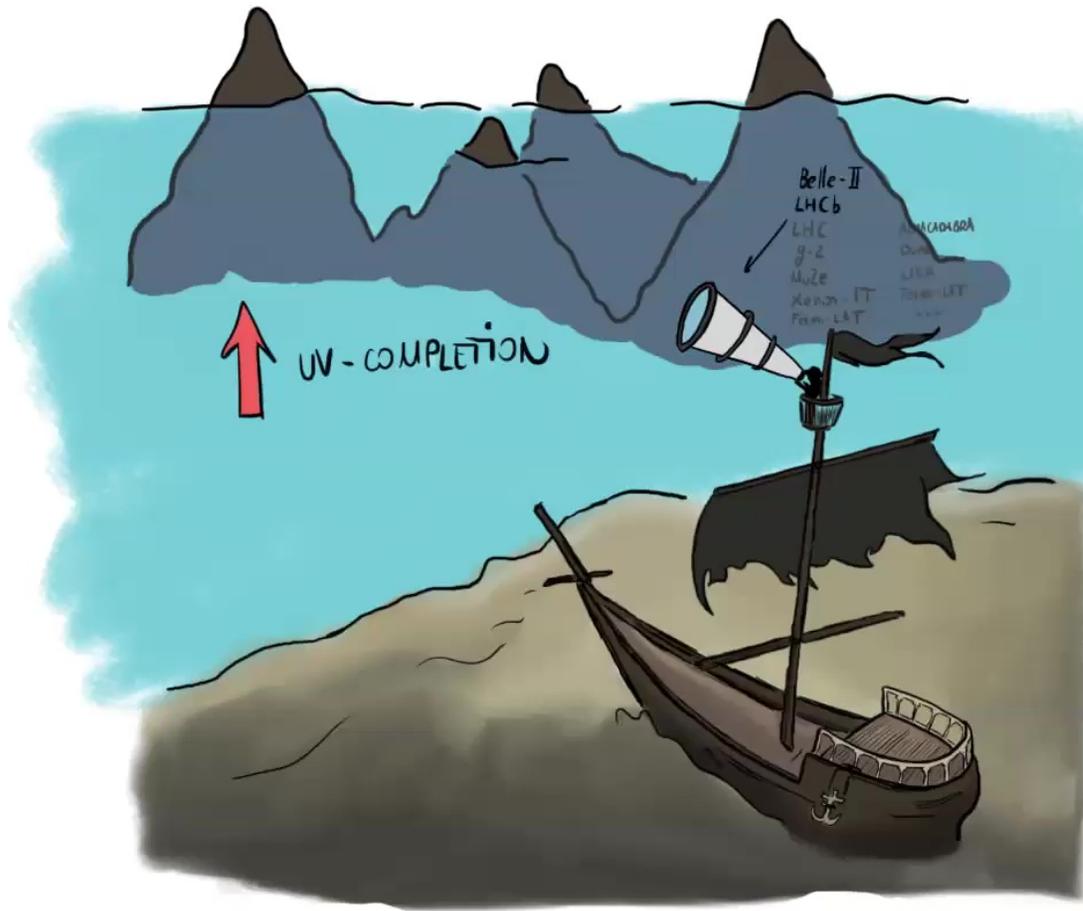
$b \rightarrow s$



$(g - 2)_\mu$







Thank you!

