

# New physics implications of $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$ and $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$ anomalies

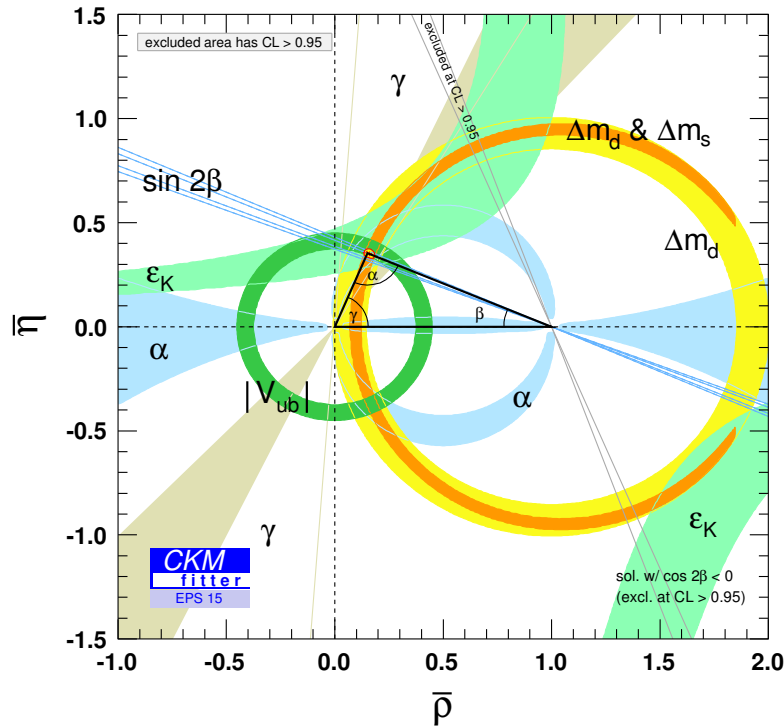
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PPP2016  
Sep. 8th

collaborated with Satoshi Mishima (KEK IPNS)

# Current status of Flavor physics

## ● Unitarity triangle



★ ほぼ標準模型と合っている

## ● Flavor anomaly

- $\sim 2-3\sigma$   $\frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}$
- $\sim 2-3\sigma$   $P'_5 [BR(B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-)]$
- $\sim 4\sigma$   $BR(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu)$
- $\sim 3\sigma$  inclusive vs. exclusive  $|V_{cb}|$  &  $|V_{ub}|$

★ いくつかの2-3 $\sigma$ のずれ

# 新物理のフレーバーの破れ

- ▶ 新物理では、フレーバーを破る寄与はたくさん出てくる

例) MSSM スクォークの質量行列  $\Rightarrow$  NP flavor problem

- ▶ possible solutions :

- ▶ 新物理のスケールが高くて見えていない
- ▶ 新物理のFCNC processesの構造が標準模型と一緒に

Minimal Flavor Violation

# Minimal Flavor Violation

[G.D'Ambrosio, G.F.Giudice, G.Isidori & A.Strumia, hep-ph/0207036]

- ▶ SMゲージ相互作用はフレーバーに依存しない

$$\text{フレーバー対称性: } SU(3)_{Q_L} \times SU(3)_{U_R} \times SU(3)_{D_R}$$

- ▶ SMでは、湯川相互作用でのみこの対称性が破れている

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{Q}_L Y_D D_R H + \bar{Q}_L Y_U U_R H_c + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\bar{Q}_L : (\bar{3}, 1, 1)$$

$$U_R : (1, 3, 1)$$

$$D_R : (1, 1, 3)$$

$Y_U : (3, \bar{3}, 1)$   $Y_D : (3, 1, \bar{3})$  とすると、上記のフレーバー対称性に対して不変

- ▶ NPの低エネルギー有効理論高次元operatorsが、フレーバー対称性不変と仮定

$$\text{e.g. } \mathcal{O}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \bar{Q}_L Y_U Y_U^\dagger \gamma_\mu Q_L \right)^2$$

- ▶ このときNPのフレーバーを破る起源は湯川相互作用と同じ起源 (Minimal Flavor Violation)

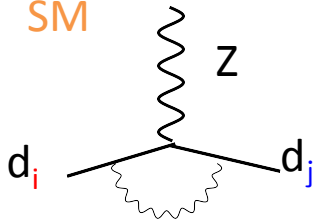
$$\left[ Y^u (Y^u)^\dagger \right]_{i \neq j}^n \approx y_t^{2n} V_{ti}^* V_{tj} \longrightarrow A(d_i \rightarrow d_j)_{MFV} = V_{ti}^* V_{tj} (A_{SM} + A_{NP})$$

もしMFVからのずれが見つければ、湯川相互作用が起源ではない新しいフレーバー構造の示唆になる

# Constrained Minimal Flavor Violation

- ▶ SMでは、フレーバーの違いはCKMから来る

SM

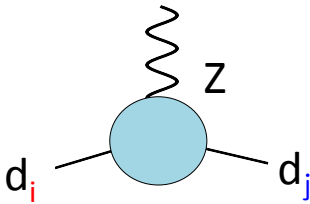


$$i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{g_2}{2\pi^2} \frac{M_W^2}{\cos\theta_w} (V_{ti}^* V_{tj}) C(x_t) [\bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d_j] Z_\mu$$

$$x_t = \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2}$$

- ▶ NPでも、同じ構造をしていると仮定

SM+NP



$$i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{g_2}{2\pi^2} \frac{M_W^2}{\cos\theta_w} (V_{ti}^* V_{tj}) (C(x_t) + \delta C) [\bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d_j] Z_\mu$$

K中間子、B中間子の物理量が同じ量で記述できる

- ▶ operatorの係数でCKMなどを除いたもの：C ⇔ flavor-universal variable

# Constrained Minimal Flavor Violation

[G. Buchalla, A. J. Buras, M.K. Harlander, '91]

▶ SMでの flavor-universal variable

$S(x_t)$	$:(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}$	$\Delta F=2$ Box
$X(x_t)$	$:(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{\nu}\nu)_{V-A}, (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{u}u)_{V-A}$	Z penguin + $\Delta F=1$ Box
$Y(x_t)$	$:(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{d}d)_{V-A}, (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{e}e)_{V-A}$	Z penguin + $\Delta F=1$ Box
$Z(x_t)$	$:(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{u}u)_V, (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{d}d)_V, (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A}(\bar{e}e)_V$	Z penguin + $\gamma$ penguin
$E(x_t)$	$:(\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} \sum (\bar{q}q)_V, (\bar{d}_{i,\alpha} d_{j,\beta})_{V-A} \sum (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_V$	gluon penguin
$D'(x_t)$	$:\bar{d}_i [i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\lambda m_b (1 + \gamma_5)] d_j$	$\gamma$ -magnetic penguin
$E'(x_t)$	$:\bar{d}_{i,\alpha} [i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\lambda m_b (1 + \gamma_5)] T_{\alpha\beta}^a d_{j,\beta}$	chromomagnetic penguin

▶ NP を考えたとき、FCNC processes に効く operators が SM と同じであると仮定

⇒ constrained MFV

$$S, X, Y, Z, E, D', E' \quad \text{e.g.} \quad X = X_{SM}^{\text{SM}} + \delta X^{\text{NP}}$$

CMFV type NPの例： 2HDM at low  $\tan\beta$

# Constrained Minimal Flavor Violation

[G. Buchalla, A. J. Buras, M K. Harlander, '91]

▶ K中間子、B中間子の様々な物理量が、同じ flavor-universal variable で記述できる

$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ -mixing ( $\varepsilon_K$ )

$S(v)$

$B_{d,s}^0 - \bar{B}_{d,s}^0$ -mixing ( $\Delta M_{s,d}$ )

$S(v)$

$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ ,  $B \rightarrow X_{d,s} \nu \bar{\nu}$

$X(v)$

$K_L \rightarrow \mu \bar{\mu}$ ,  $B_{d,s} \rightarrow l \bar{l}$

$Y(v)$

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

$Y(v), Z(v), E(v)$

$\varepsilon'$ , Nonleptonic  $\Delta B = 1$ ,  $\Delta S = 1$

$X(v), Y(v), Z(v), E(v)$

$B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$

$D'(v), E'(v)$

$B \rightarrow X_s$  gluon

$E'(v)$

$B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$

$Y(v), Z(v), E(v), D'(v), E'(v)$

# 注目する物理量

標準模型からのずれが報告されている以下の物理量に注目

★  **$B \rightarrow K^* II$**  における角度依存分布

$$Y : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{e} e)_{V-A}$$

$$Z : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{e} e)_V$$

$$D' : \bar{d}_i [i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\lambda m_b (1 + \gamma_5)] d_j$$

★  **$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$**   $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$  decayにおけるK中間子の直接的CP非対称度


$$X : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{u} u)_{V-A}$$

$$Y : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{d} d)_{V-A}$$

$$Z : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{u} u)_V, (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{d} d)_V$$

$$E : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} \sum (\bar{q} q)_V, (\bar{d}_{i,\alpha} d_{j,\beta})_{V-A} \sum (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_V$$

同じflavor-universal variableで書ける



CMFVだと、 $B \rightarrow K^* II$ と $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$ が同じ flavor-universal variable で記述できるため、関係付く

CMFVタイプのNPでこれらのアノマリーを同時に説明できるか？



$$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$$

&

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$$

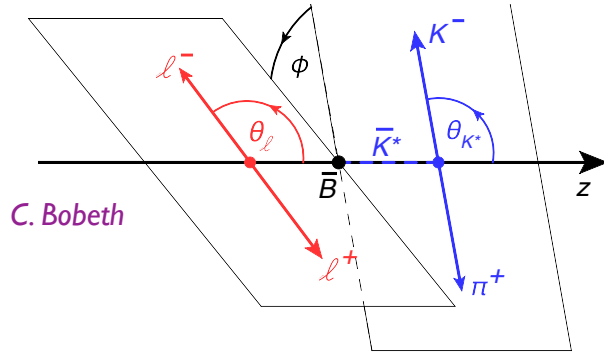
$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

&

$\epsilon'/\epsilon$

# Angular observables $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \mu^+ \mu^-$

$$\frac{d^{(4)}\Gamma}{dq^2 d(\cos \theta_\ell) d(\cos \theta_K) d\phi} = \frac{9}{32\pi} \left( I_1^s \sin^2 \theta_K + I_1^c \cos^2 \theta_K + (I_2^s \sin^2 \theta_K + I_2^c \cos^2 \theta_K) \cos 2\theta_\ell \right. \\ \left. + I_3 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \cos 2\phi + I_4 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \cos \phi \right. \\ \left. + I_5 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \cos \phi + (I_6^s \sin^2 \theta_K + I_6^c \cos^2 \theta_K) \cos \theta_\ell \right. \\ \left. + I_7 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_\ell \sin \phi + I_8 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\ell \sin \phi \right. \\ \left. + I_9 \sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\ell \sin 2\phi \right).$$



$$\Sigma_i \equiv \frac{I_i + \bar{I}_i}{2} \quad I(q^2) : \text{angular observables} \\ \bar{I}(q^2) : \text{all weak phase conjugated}$$

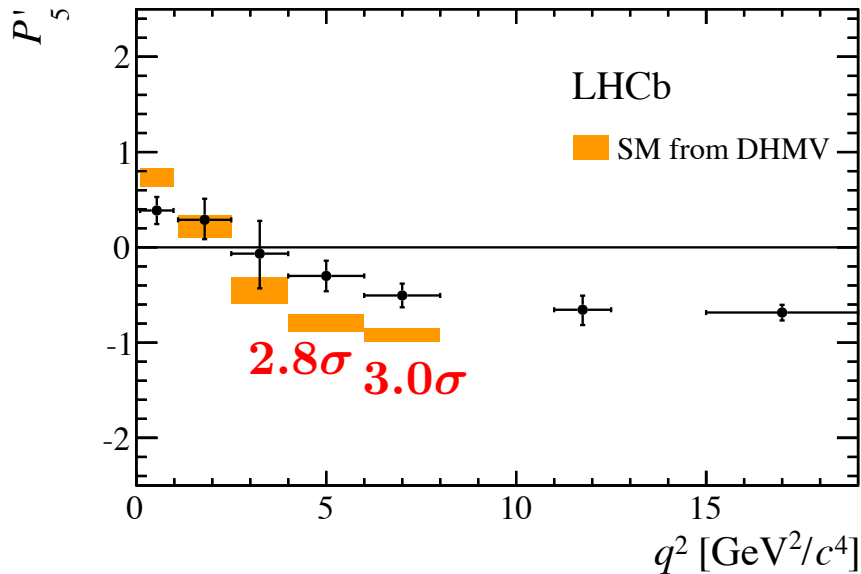
“optimized” observables : form factors drop out in the heavy quark limit

$$\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P'_4, P'_5, P'_6, P'_8\}$$

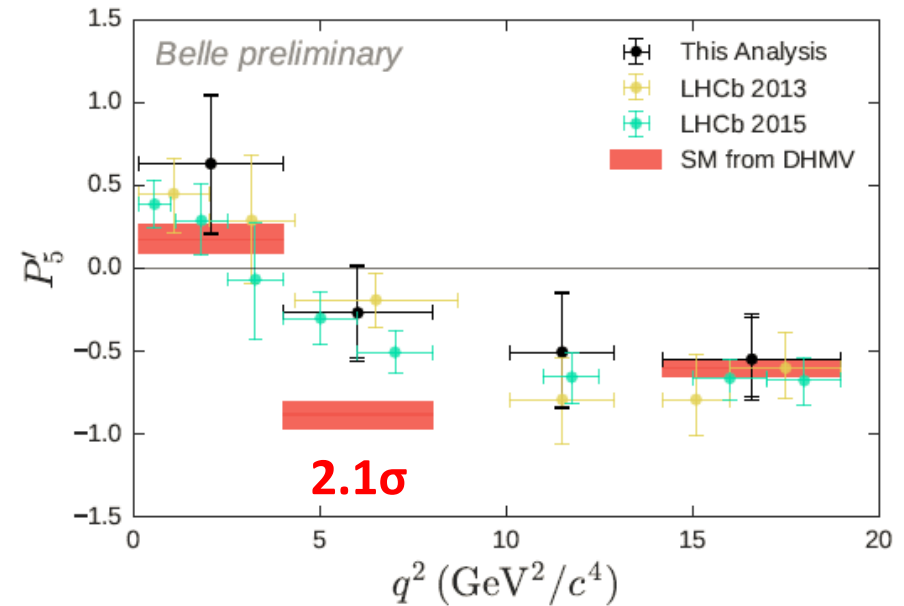
$$P_1 = \frac{\Sigma_3}{2\Sigma_{2s}}, \quad P_2 = \frac{\Sigma_{6s}}{8\Sigma_{2s}}, \quad P_3 = -\frac{\Sigma_9}{4\Sigma_{2s}}, \quad P'_4 = \frac{\Sigma_4}{\sqrt{-\Sigma_{2s}\Sigma_{2c}}}, \\ P'_5 = \frac{\Sigma_5}{2\sqrt{-\Sigma_{2s}\Sigma_{2c}}}, \quad P'_6 = -\frac{\Sigma_7}{2\sqrt{-\Sigma_{2s}\Sigma_{2c}}}, \quad P'_8 = -\frac{\Sigma_8}{\sqrt{-\Sigma_{2s}\Sigma_{2c}}}.$$

# $P'_5$ anomaly in LHCb & Belle

LHCb(3 fb<sup>-1</sup>) 1512.04442



Belle 1604.04042



DHMV : [S.Descotes-Genon, L.Hofer, J.Matias and J.Virto 1510.04239]

- $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$  is golden channel in LHCb  
LHCb : ~2500 events, Belle : ~200 events
- Belle confirmed LHCb result  
LHCb :  $2.8\sigma$  and  $3.0\sigma$ , Belle:  $2.1\sigma$

# $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ & flavor-universal variables

## Semi-leptonic operators

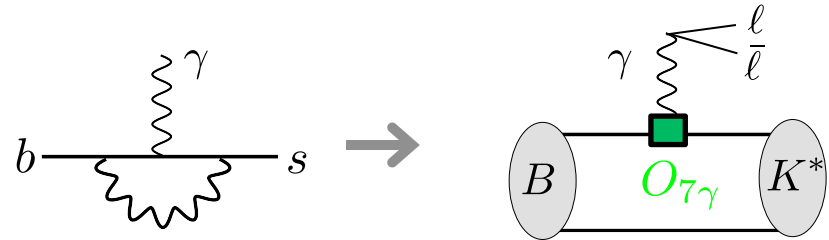
$$O_{9V} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu l)$$

$$O_{10A} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l)$$



## Dipole operator

$$O_{7\gamma} = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b \bar{s}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} b_R$$



$$\delta C_{9V}(\mu_b) \approx 4.32 \delta Y - 4.0 \delta Z - 0.03 \delta E$$

$$\delta C_{10A}(\mu_b) \approx -4.32 \delta Y$$

$$\delta C_{7\gamma}(\mu_b) \approx -0.323 \delta D' - 0.048 \delta E'$$

# Other observables

$$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^- \quad B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \quad b \rightarrow s \gamma$$

$$O_{9V} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu l)$$



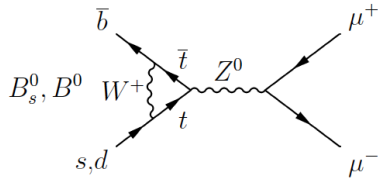
$$O_{10A} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} (\bar{s}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l)$$



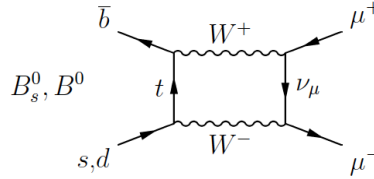
$$O_{7\gamma} = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b \bar{s}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} b_R$$



## leptonic decays



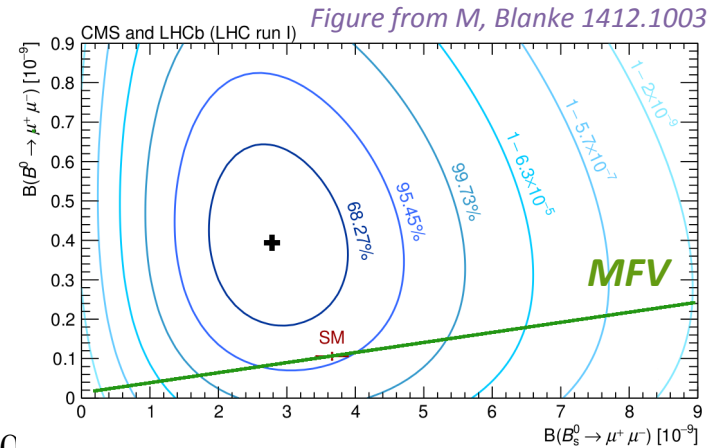
SM



exp

$$\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \quad (1.06 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-10} \quad (3.9_{-1.4}^{+1.6}) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \quad (3.65 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-9} \quad (2.8_{-0.6}^{+0.7}) \times 10^{-9}$$



MFV:

$$R = \frac{B(B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu)}{B(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)} \propto \frac{|V_{td}|^2 f_{B_d}^2}{|V_{ts}|^2 f_{B_s}^2}$$

## radiative decay

SM

exp

$$\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s \gamma) \quad (3.36 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-4} \quad (3.43 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$$

# Fit of $\delta C_{9V} - \delta C_{10A} - \delta C_{7\gamma}$ from $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

## ► Data

- ▶ angular observables  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P'_4, P'_5, P'_6, P'_8\}$

at  $q^2$  bins : [0.1,0.98] [1.1,2.5] [2.5,4] [4,6] [6,8]  $\text{GeV}^2$

- ▶ leptonic decays  $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

- ▶ radiative decay  $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$

## ► chi2

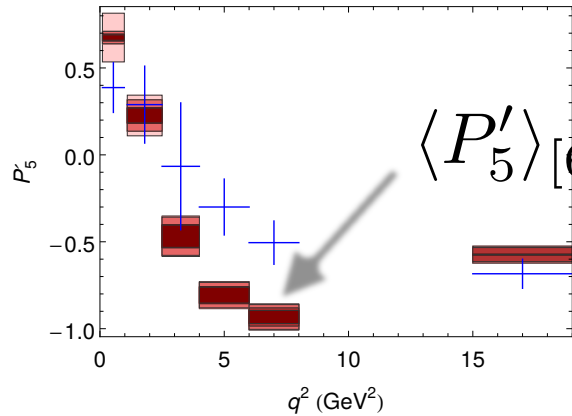
$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(O_i^{exp} - O_i^{th})^2}{(\sigma_i^{exp})^2 + (\sigma_i^{th})^2}$$

## ► Correlations

Not include exp. and theory correlations, but they do not alter our fit results

# Theoretical errors in $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

[S.Descotes-Genon, L.Hofer, J.Matias and J.Virto 1510.04239]



$$\langle P'_5 \rangle [6,8] = 0.934 \begin{matrix} +0.024 & +0.021 & +0.039 & +0.058 \\ -0.047 & -0.022 & -0.038 & -0.078 \end{matrix}$$

## ▶ parametric

all input parameters except form factors  
(e.g. masses, decay constants, renormalization scale)

## ▶ Form factor [Bharucha et al. 1503.05534]

depend on 7 form factors, calculated by light-cone sum rules (LCSR)

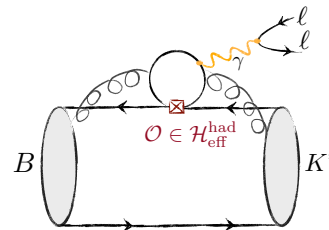
## ▶ power correction

$O(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)$  correction

## ▶ Non-local contribution

charm loop contribution (LCSR)

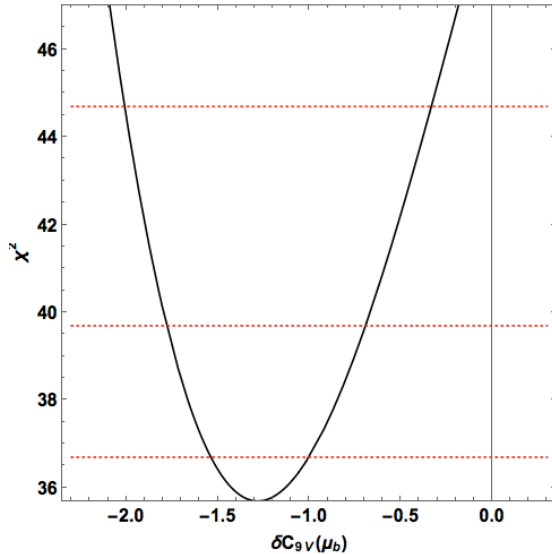
[Khodjamirian et al. 1006.4945]





# 1dim. fits $\{C_i\}$

best fit value :  $\delta C_{9V} = -1.3$



	ndf	$\chi^2$	p value
$\delta C_{9V}(\mu_b)$	34(ang.)	35.7	0.38
$\delta C_{10A}(\mu_b)$	34(ang.)	44.3	0.11
	36(ang.+leptonic)	54.2	0.03
$\delta C_{7\gamma}(\mu_b)$	34(ang.)	38.8	0.26
	35(ang.+radiative)	47.7	0.074
SM	35(ang.)	50.6	0.043

$$C_{9V}^{SM}(\mu_b) = 4.114$$

$$C_{10A}^{SM}(\mu_b) = -4.193$$

$$C_{7\gamma}^{eff,SM}(\mu_b) = -0.2957$$

where  $\mu_b = 4.2 \text{ GeV}$

★  $\delta C_{9V}$  が最もよい fit。  $\delta C_{9V} \sim -1$  is favored

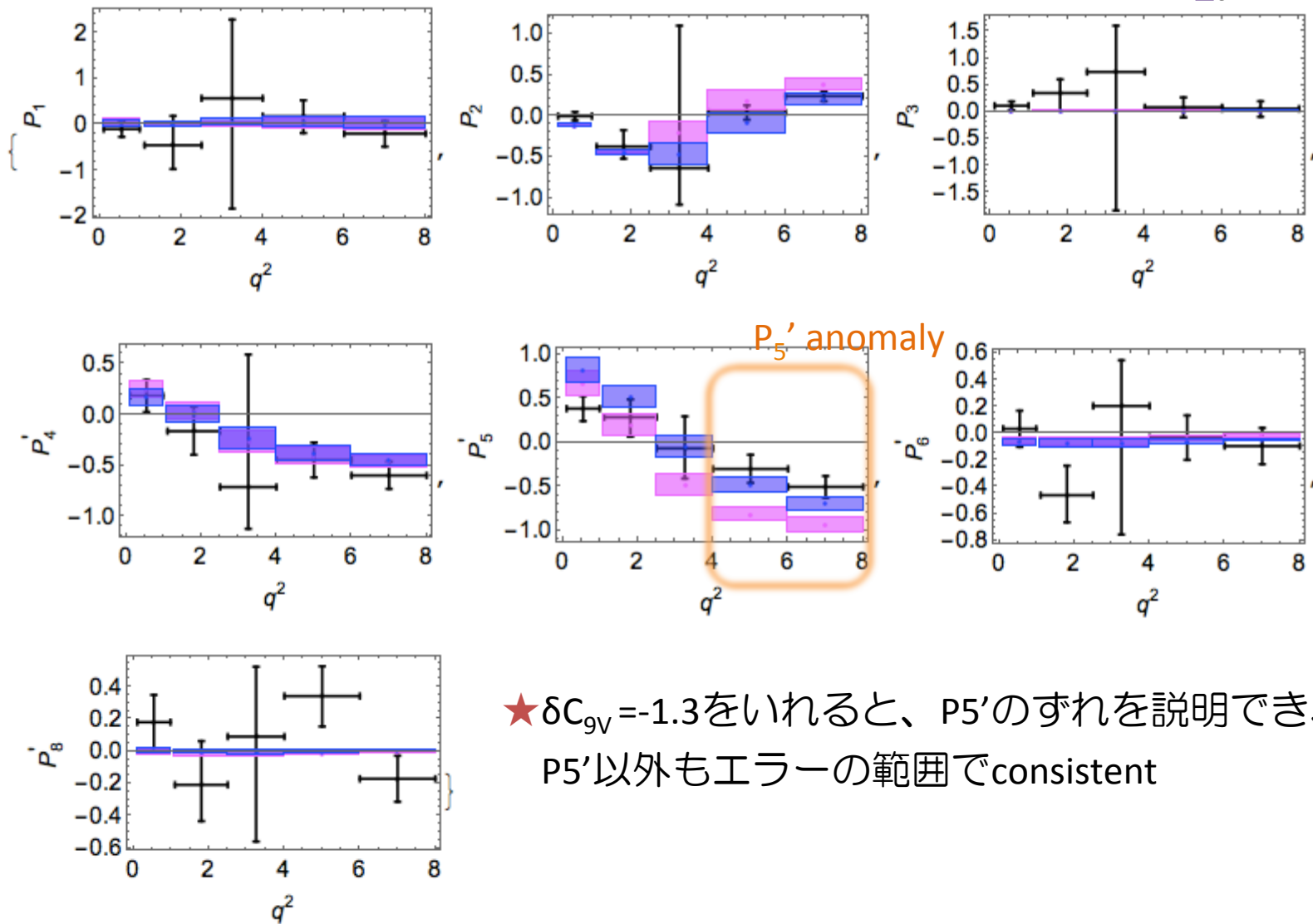
★  $\delta C_{7\gamma}$  も ang.のみだとよい fit を与えるが、  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  を考慮すると制限がつき、 fit が悪くなる

$\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{7\gamma}, \delta C_{10A}$  の順でよい fit

# 1dim. fits $\{C_i\}$

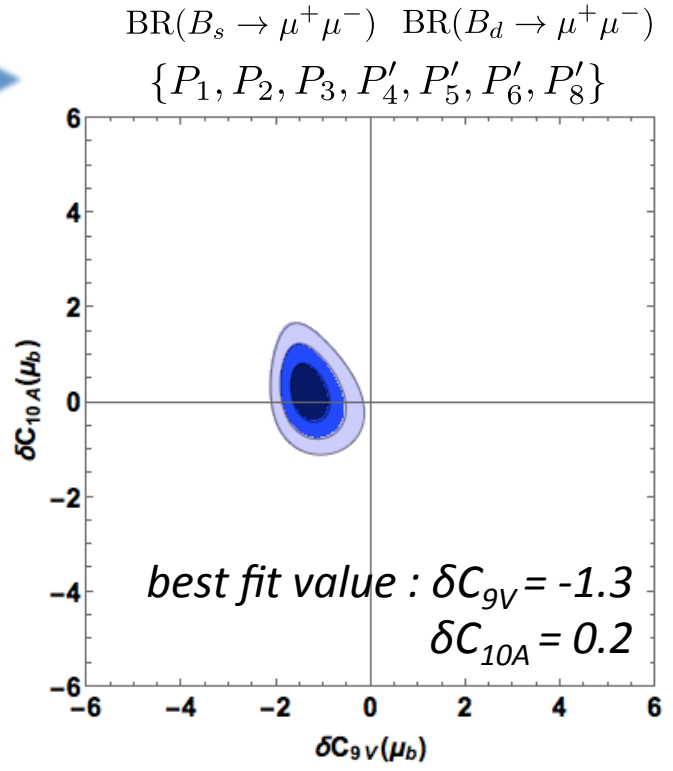
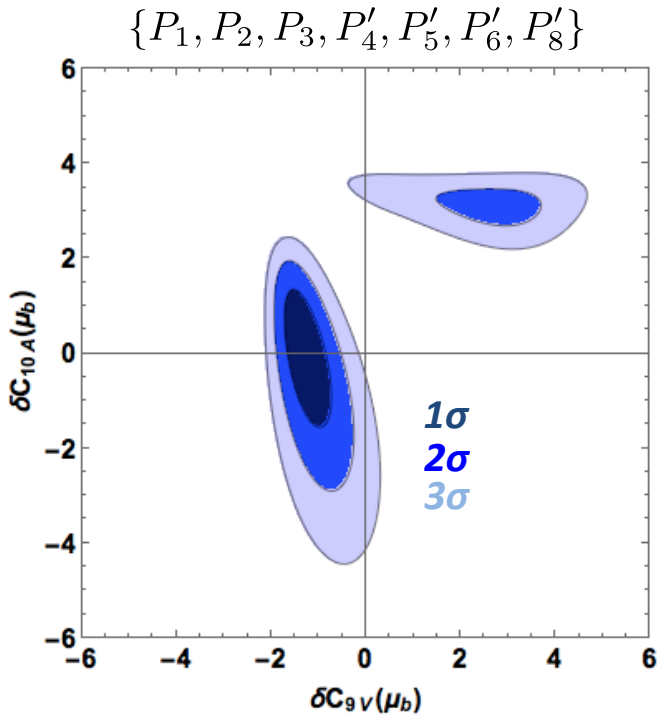
best fit value :  $\delta C_{9V} = -1.3$

SM  
SM+NP



★  $\delta C_{9V} = -1.3$ をいれると、 $P_5'$ のずれを説明でき、 $P_5'$ 以外もエラーの範囲でconsistent

# 2dim. fits $\{C_i, C_j\}$



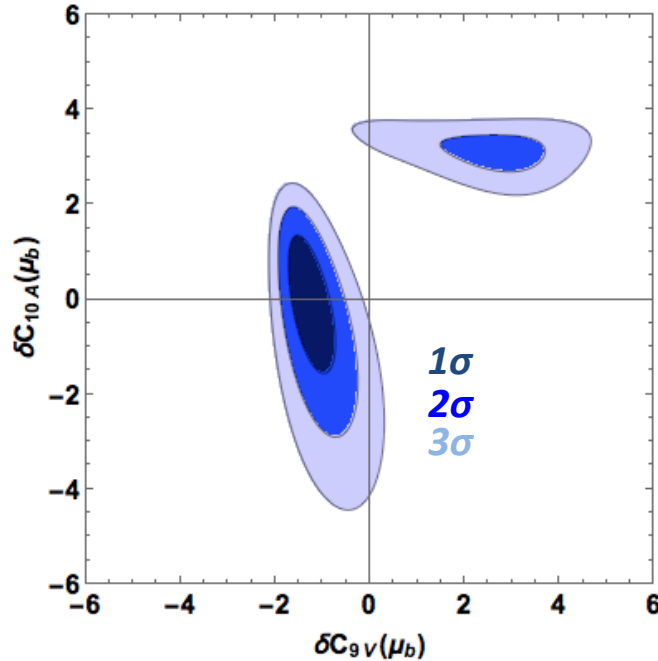
	ndf	$\chi^2$	p value
$\{\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{10A}\}$	33(ang.)	35.7	0.34
	35(ang.+leptonic)	40.2	0.25
$\{\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{7\gamma}\}$	33(ang.)	35.7	0.34
	34(ang.+radiative)	35.7	0.39
$\{\delta C_{10A}, \delta C_{7\gamma}\}$	33(ang.)	36.2	0.32
	36(ang.+lept.+rad.)	52.0	0.04

★  $\delta C_{9V} - \delta C_{10A}$  plane :  
negative  $\delta C_{9V}$  &  $\delta C_{10A} \sim 0$  are favored

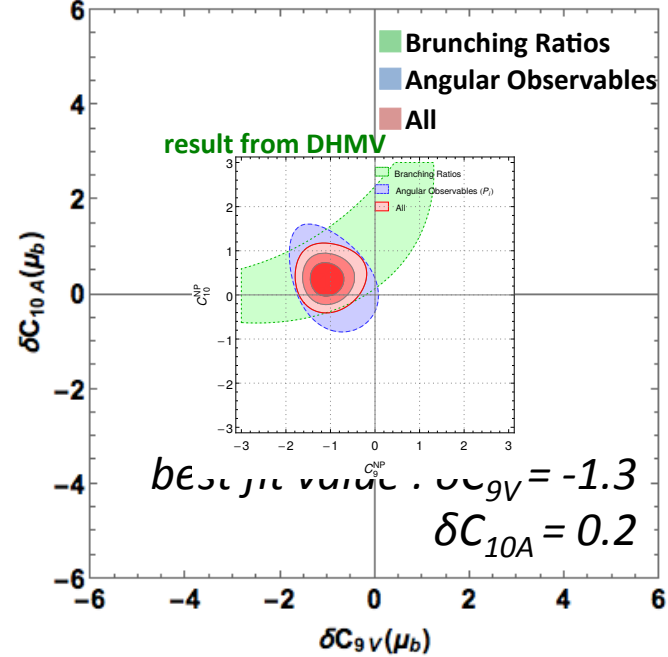
# 2dim. fits $\{C_i, C_j\}$

$BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$   $BR(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

$\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P'_4, P'_5, P'_6, P'_8\}$



$\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P'_4, P'_5, P'_6, P'_8\}$



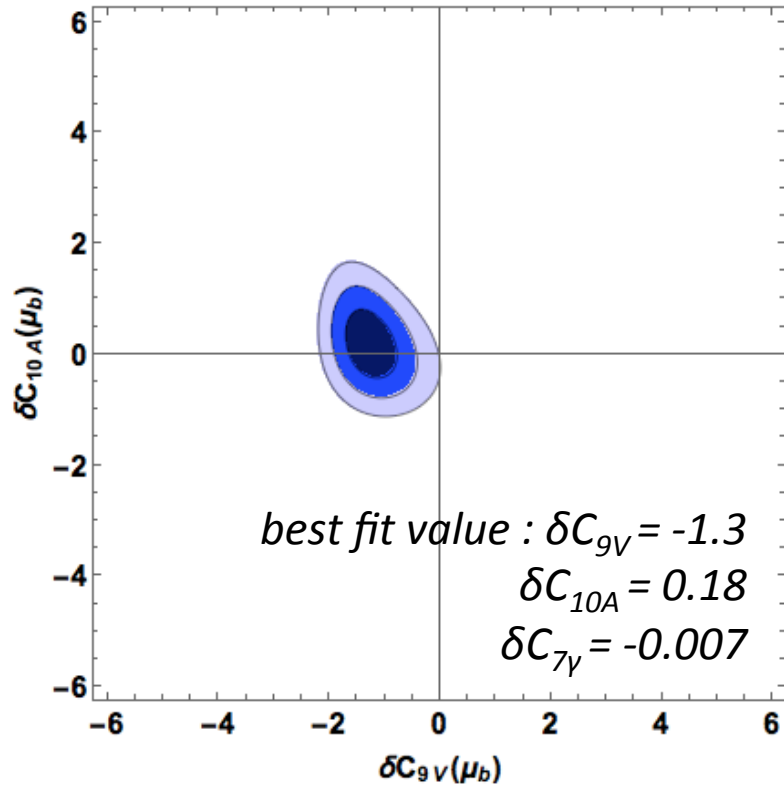
	ndf	$\chi^2$	p value
$\{\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{10A}\}$	33(ang.)	35.7	0.34
	35(ang.+leptonic)	40.2	0.25
$\{\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{7\gamma}\}$	33(ang.)	35.7	0.34
	34(ang.+radiative)	35.7	0.39
$\{\delta C_{10A}, \delta C_{7\gamma}\}$	33(ang.)	36.2	0.32
	36(ang.+lept.+rad.)	52.0	0.04

★  $\delta C_{9V} - \delta C_{10A}$  plane :  
negative  $\delta C_{9V}$  &  $\delta C_{10A} \sim 0$  are favored

★ consistent with the global fit result by DHMV

# 3dim. fit $\{C_{9V}, C_{10A}, C_{7\gamma}\}$

preliminary



★ negative  $\delta C_{9V}$  &  $\delta C_{10A} \sim 0$  are favored

	ndf	$\chi^2$	p value
$\{\delta C_{9V}, \delta C_{10A}, \delta C_{7\gamma}\}$	35 (ang.+lept.+rad.)	40.3	0.25

$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

&

$\epsilon'/\epsilon$

# Direct CPV ( $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decays) : $\epsilon'/\epsilon$

→talk by Kitahara

$$\frac{\epsilon'_K}{\epsilon_K} = - \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2} |\epsilon_K|_{\text{exp}} \text{Re}A_0} \left( \underbrace{\text{Im}A_0}_{\text{QCD penguin}} - \frac{1}{\omega} \underbrace{\text{Im}A_2}_{\text{EW penguin}} \right)$$

$$A_{0,2} = A(K_L \rightarrow (\pi\pi)_{I=0,2})$$

- ▶ In SM, there is accidental cancellation between  $\text{Im}A_0$  and  $\text{Im}A_2$  due to the enhancement factor  $1/\omega$

$$\Delta I=1/2 \text{ rule} \quad \frac{\text{Re}A_0}{\text{Re}A_2} \equiv \frac{1}{\omega} = 22.46$$

# SM prediction for $\epsilon'/\epsilon$

→talk by Kitahara

Recently, RBC-UKQCD collaboration have reported the first lattice result of  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$

B6, B8 : Non-perturbative parameters

$$B_6^{(1/2)}(m_c) = 0.57 \pm 0.15$$

QCD penguin  $Q_6 = (\bar{s}_\alpha d_\beta)_{V-A} \sum_{q=u,d,s,c,b} (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_{V+A}$

$$B_8^{(3/2)}(m_c) = 0.76 \pm 0.05$$

EW penguin  $Q_8 = \frac{3}{2} (\bar{s}_\alpha d_\beta)_{V-A} \sum_{q=u,d,s,c,b} e_q (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_{V+A}$

★SM

[RBC-UKQCD'15]  
 $(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{SM}} = (1.38 \pm 6.90) \times 10^{-4}$

~2.1 $\sigma$  difference

[Buras et.al'15]  
 $(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{SM}} = (1.9 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-4}$

~2.9 $\sigma$  difference

[Kitahara et.al '16]  
 $(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{SM}} = (0.96 \pm 4.96) \times 10^{-4}$

~2.9 $\sigma$  difference

★Exp

[NA48, KTeV]  
 $(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{exp}} = (16.6 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-4}$

10\*10<sup>-4</sup> のオーダーのNPが必要



# $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$ & flavor-universal variables

$$\delta \frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \sim (\delta X + 0.8 \delta Y - 16 \delta Z - 0.4 \delta E) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$X_{SM} = 1.48$$

$$Y_{SM} = 0.94$$

$$Z_{SM} = 0.65$$

$$E_{SM} = 0.27$$

- ▶ 実験値を説明できるくらい  $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$  を大きくするには、negative  $\delta Z$  が有効。  
 $\delta X$ ,  $\delta Y$  &  $\delta E$  には insensitive

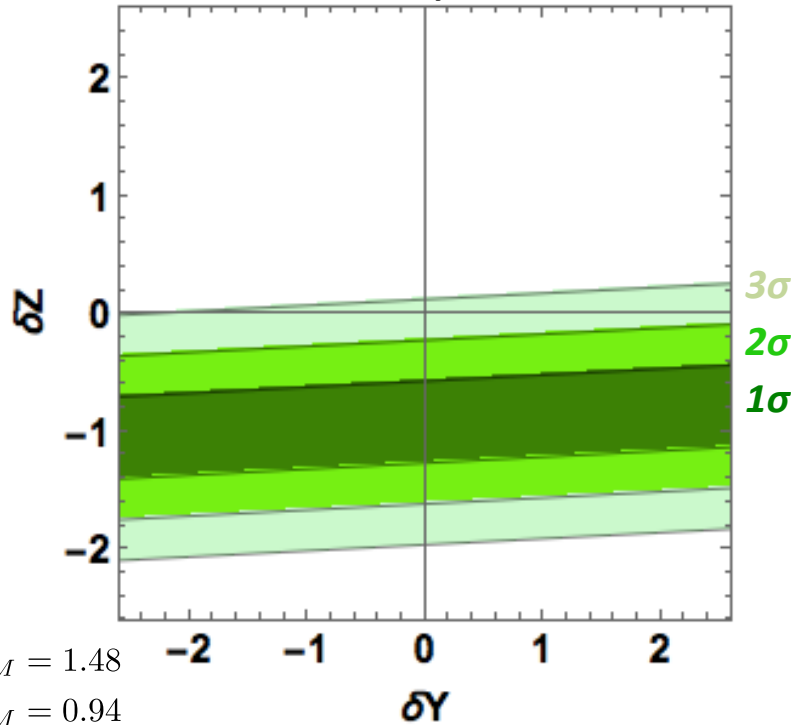
- ▶  $\delta X$  は、 $BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$  から決めることができる

$$B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = \kappa_+ (1 + \Delta_{EM}) \left[ \left( \frac{\text{Im} \lambda_t}{\lambda^5} X(v) \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\text{Re} \lambda_c}{\lambda} P_c(X) + \frac{\text{Re} \lambda_t}{\lambda^5} X(v) \right)^2 \right]$$

$$BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})_{\text{exp}} = (1.73_{-1.05}^{+1.15}) \times 10^{-10} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \delta X = 0.92$$

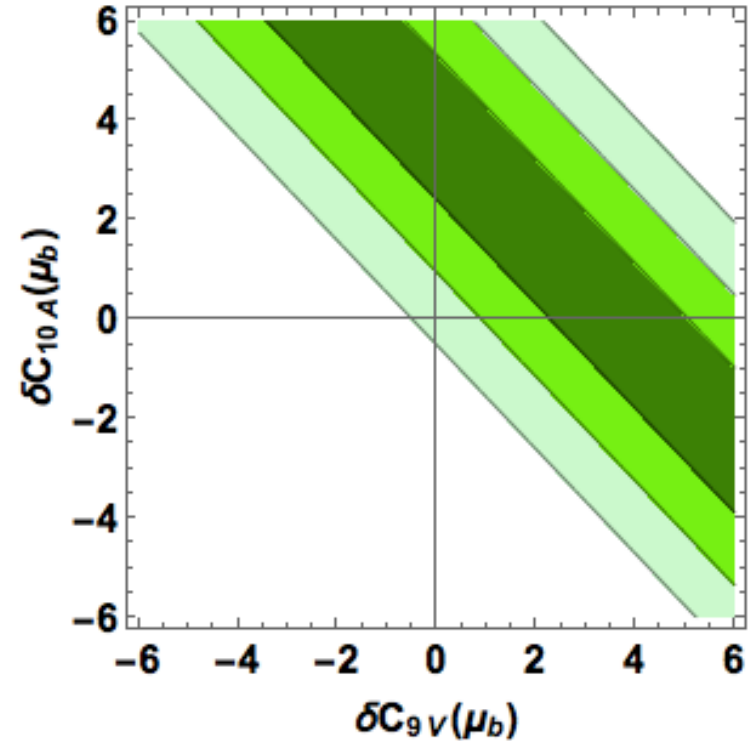
# Constraint on $\delta Y$ - $\delta Z$ from $\epsilon'/\epsilon$

$\delta Y$ - $\delta Z$  plane



$X_{SM} = 1.48$   
 $Y_{SM} = 0.94$   
 $Z_{SM} = 0.65$   
 $E_{SM} = 0.27$

$\delta C_{9V}$  -  $\delta C_{10A}$  plane



$$\delta C_{9V}(\mu_b) \approx 4.32 \delta Y - 4.0 \delta Z - 0.03 \delta E$$

$$\delta C_{10A}(\mu_b) \approx -4.32 \delta Y$$

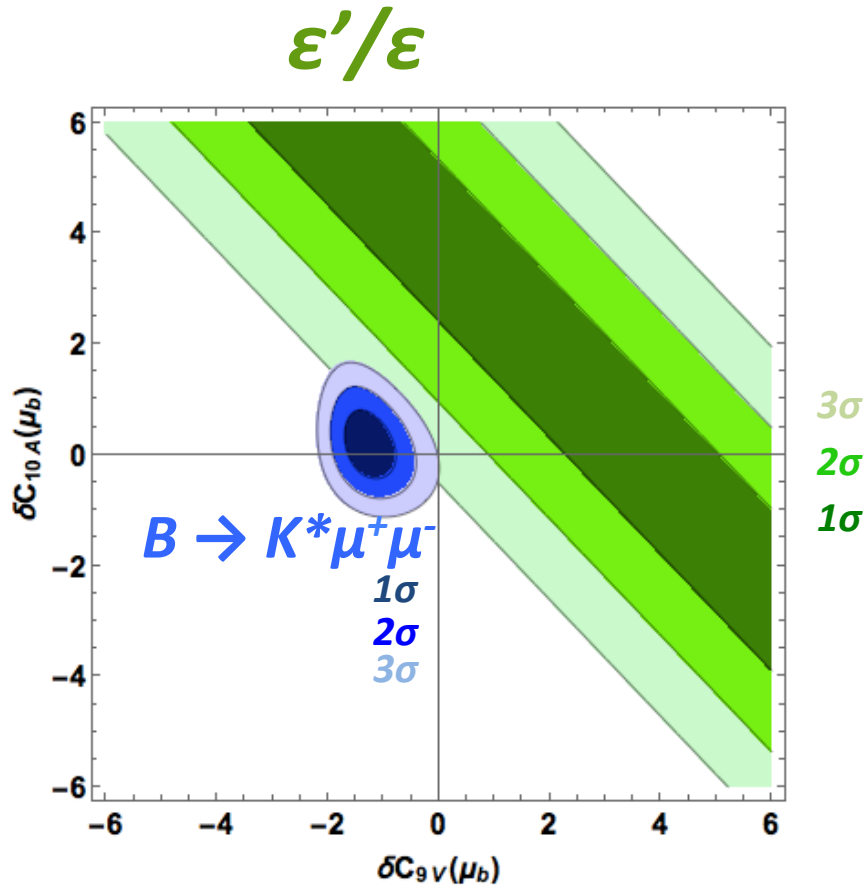
★  $\delta Y$ - $\delta Z$  plane : negative  $\delta Z$  が必要、 $\delta Y$  ( $\delta E$ ) にはinsensitive

$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

&

$\epsilon'/\epsilon$

# Comparison between $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ & $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$



★ K中間子系、B中間子系、それぞれが示唆する領域間にテンションがある

★ CMFVで両方のアノマリーを説明するのは難しい

★ beyond CMFVの示唆

# Summary

- ▶ K中間子、B中間子の物理量に、SMから $\sim 3\sigma$ のずれ
  - ▶  $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$
  - ▶  $P5'$  (B $\rightarrow$ K\* $\mu\mu$ )
- ▶ K中間子、B中間子の物理量が同じfunctionで記述されるConstrained Minimal Flavor Violationを仮定し、これらのアノマリーを同時に説明できるか検証した
- ▶ K中間子系、B中間子系、それぞれが示唆する領域にテンションがあることを示した

- ▶ beyond CMFVの示唆

他の例) flavor-universal variable  $S$  ( $\Delta F=2$ ) において  $2.3\sigma$  のテンション [M. Blanke, A.J. Buras, 1602.04020]

$$S(x_t) : (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} (\bar{d}_i d_j)_{V-A} \quad \Delta M_{s,d}, \quad \epsilon_K$$

- ▶ 実験&理論エラーの improve が大切
  - ▶ 実験 : LHCb & Belle2 B $\rightarrow$ K\*ll statistical error
  - ▶ 理論 :
    - ▶ B $\rightarrow$ K\*ll (non-local charm loop contribution)
    - ▶  $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$  (hadronic matrix element)