

Custodial bulk Randall-Sundrum Model and B physics

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SUSY 2008

JS, Chang, Park, PRD71

JS, Kim, Chang, JHEP02

JS, Kim, Chang, PRD77

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1 Unsatisfactory SM

- Two kinds of hierarchy:
 1. Gauge hierarchy: Why $m_H \ll M_{\text{pl}}$?
 2. Fermion mass hierarchy: Why $\frac{m_e}{m_t} \sim 10^{-6}$?
- In the SM, hierarchical parameters are attributed.
- New physics model for both hierarchy problems?

Not many!

2 Bulk RS Model with custodial symmetry

- Rare candidate which can explain both hierarchies.

- Five-dimensional theory

$$ds_5^2 = e^{-2k|y|} (dt^2 - d\vec{x}^2) - dy^2 = \frac{1}{(kz)^2} (dt^2 - d\vec{x}^2 - dz^2)$$

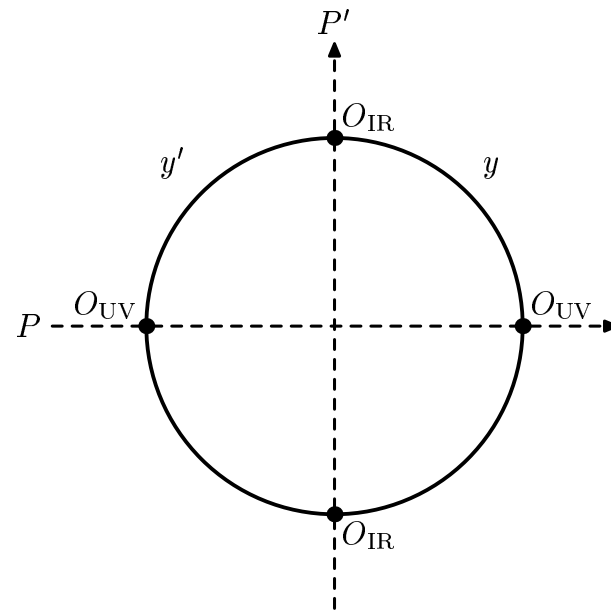
- $0 < y < L$ or $\frac{1}{k} \leq z \leq \frac{1}{T}$

- The generic curvature k is around the M_{pl} scale.

- Warped geometry $\implies k_{EW} = e^{-kL} k \sim \text{TeV}$:

Gauge hierarchy problem is answered with $kL \approx 35$.

5th Dim. space: compactified on the $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}'_2$ orbifold



- **Two reflection symmetries**

$\mathbb{Z}_2 : y \rightarrow -y$ and $\mathbb{Z}'_2 : y' \rightarrow -y' \implies$ **Two fixed points or branes.**

- $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}'_2$ **parity** : $(++)$ $(+-)$ $(-+)$ $(--)$
- **Only the bulk field with $(++)$ parity: zero mode.**

Hierarchical SM fermion mass \Leftarrow if fermion fields are in the bulk!

- In 4D SM, $m_e/m_t \sim 10^{-6}$.
- If fermions in the bulk but the Higgs field on our brane, the SM fermion mass \propto the **overlapping probability** of the fermion mode function with the confined Higgs field.
- SM fermion mode function \Leftarrow bulk Dirac mass parameter c .
- $m_e/m_t \sim 10^{-6}$ can be generated with order one c 's.

Just placing the SM fields in the bulk? NOT ENOUGH!

- **NO isospin symmetry**
- **Isospin symmetry in the SM: accidental.**
- **Too large contribution to ρ parameter*.**

$$\implies k_{\text{EW}} \gtrsim 20 \text{ TeV.}$$

*JS, Kim, Kim, PRD67; Hewett et.al. JHEP09(2002)030

Bulk RS model with custodial symmetry

- Additional bulk gauge symmetry*

$$\mathbf{SU(3)}_c \times \mathbf{SU(2)}_L \times \mathbf{SU(2)}_R \times \mathbf{U(1)}_{B-L}$$

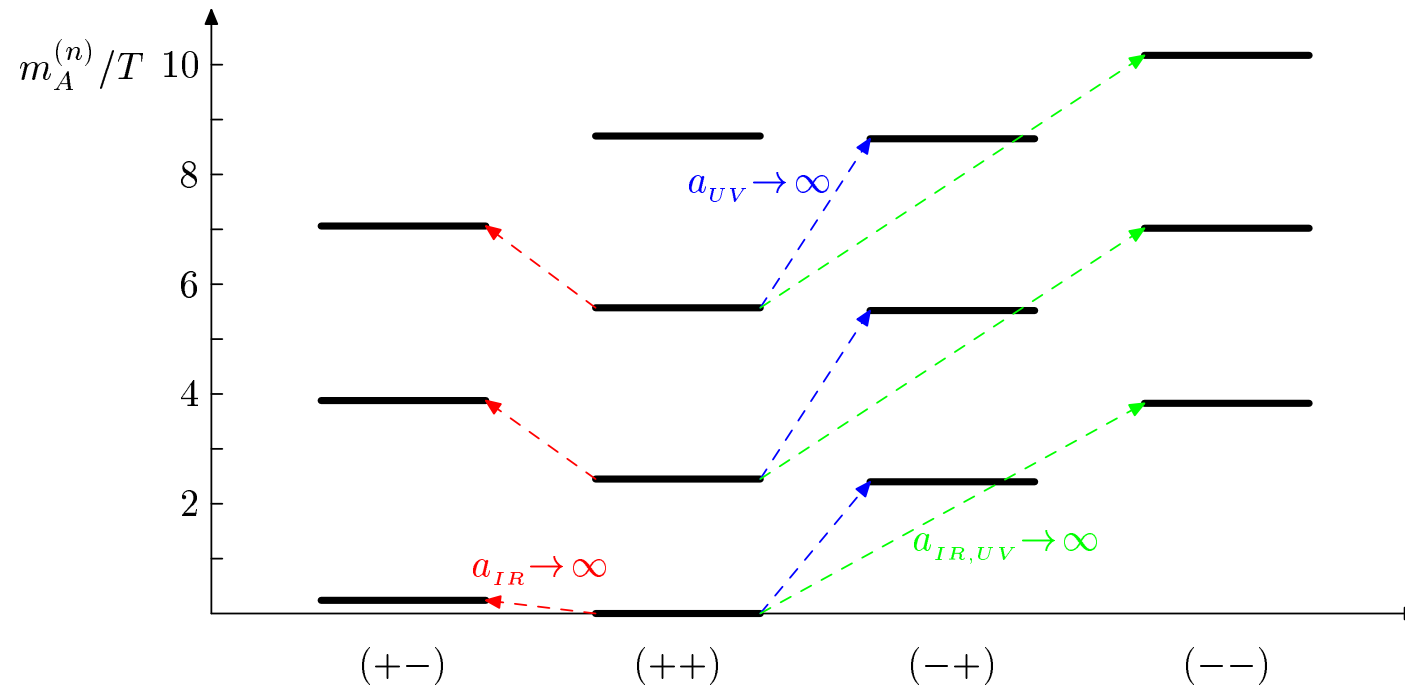
- $\mathbf{SU(2)}_R$: broken by orbifold boundary condition on the Planck brane.

	UV(P)	IR(P')
$(\vec{W}_R)_\mu^{1,2}$	−	+
other gauge fields	+	+

- TeV brane is $\mathbf{SU(2)}_R$ symmetric!
 \implies Custodial symmetry on the TeV brane.
- $U(1)_R \times U(1)_{B-L} \rightarrow U(1)_Y$ on UV brane

*Agashe et.al. JHEP 0308, 050 (2003)

Parity determined the KK masses of gauge bosons



- No localized mass terms.

For bulk fermion KK masses, Parity + bulk Dirac mass parameter

- **5D action for a bulk fermion** $\Psi(x^\mu, y) \equiv e^{2k|y|} \hat{\Psi}(x, z)$:

$$S_{\text{fermion}} = \int d^4x dy \sqrt{G} [i \bar{\Psi} \Gamma^A e_{\underline{A}}^A \partial_A \Psi + m_D \bar{\Psi} \Psi]$$

$$\supset \int d^4x dy \left[-\bar{\hat{\Psi}}_L \partial_y \hat{\Psi}_R + \bar{\hat{\Psi}}_R \partial_y \hat{\Psi}_L + m_D (\bar{\hat{\Psi}}_L \hat{\Psi}_R + \bar{\hat{\Psi}}_R \hat{\Psi}_L) \right]$$

- The $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}'_2$ parity of Ψ_L is **opposite** to that of Ψ_R .
- The bulk Dirac mass m_D is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}'_2$ -odd:

$$m_D = c k \text{sign}(k).$$

- Bulk dirac mass parameter c is not known.

Extended Fermion sector

- **SM fermion : Zero mode of $(++)$ parity mode.**
- $\Psi_L^{(++)} \implies \Psi_R^{(--)}$.
- **SM right-handed fermion ($SU(2)_L$ singlet) \implies another 5D fermion. Doublet of $SU(2)_R$.**
- $(-+)$ parity of $W_R^\pm \implies$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_i &= \begin{pmatrix} u_{iL}^{(++)} \\ d_{iL}^{(++)} \end{pmatrix}, & U_i &= \begin{pmatrix} u_{iR}^{(++)} \\ D_{iR}^{(-+)} \end{pmatrix}, & D_i &= \begin{pmatrix} U_{iR}^{(-+)} \\ d_{iR}^{(++)} \end{pmatrix}, \\
 L_i &= \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{iL}^{(++)} \\ e_{iL}^{(++)} \end{pmatrix}, & N_i &= \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{iR}^{(++)} \\ E_{iR}^{(-+)} \end{pmatrix}, & E_i &= \begin{pmatrix} N_{iR}^{(-+)} \\ e_{iR}^{(++)} \end{pmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3$ is the generation index.

3 SM particle mass \Leftarrow Localized Higgs field

- The SM fermion mass \Leftarrow Yukawa interaction with the **localized Higgs field**:

$$S_Y = - \int d^4x dy \frac{\delta(y-L)}{T} \left[\lambda_{5ij}^u \bar{u}_{iR} \tilde{H}^\dagger \hat{Q}_{jL} + \lambda_{5ij}^d \bar{d}_{iR} H^\dagger \hat{Q}_{jL} + h.c. \right],$$

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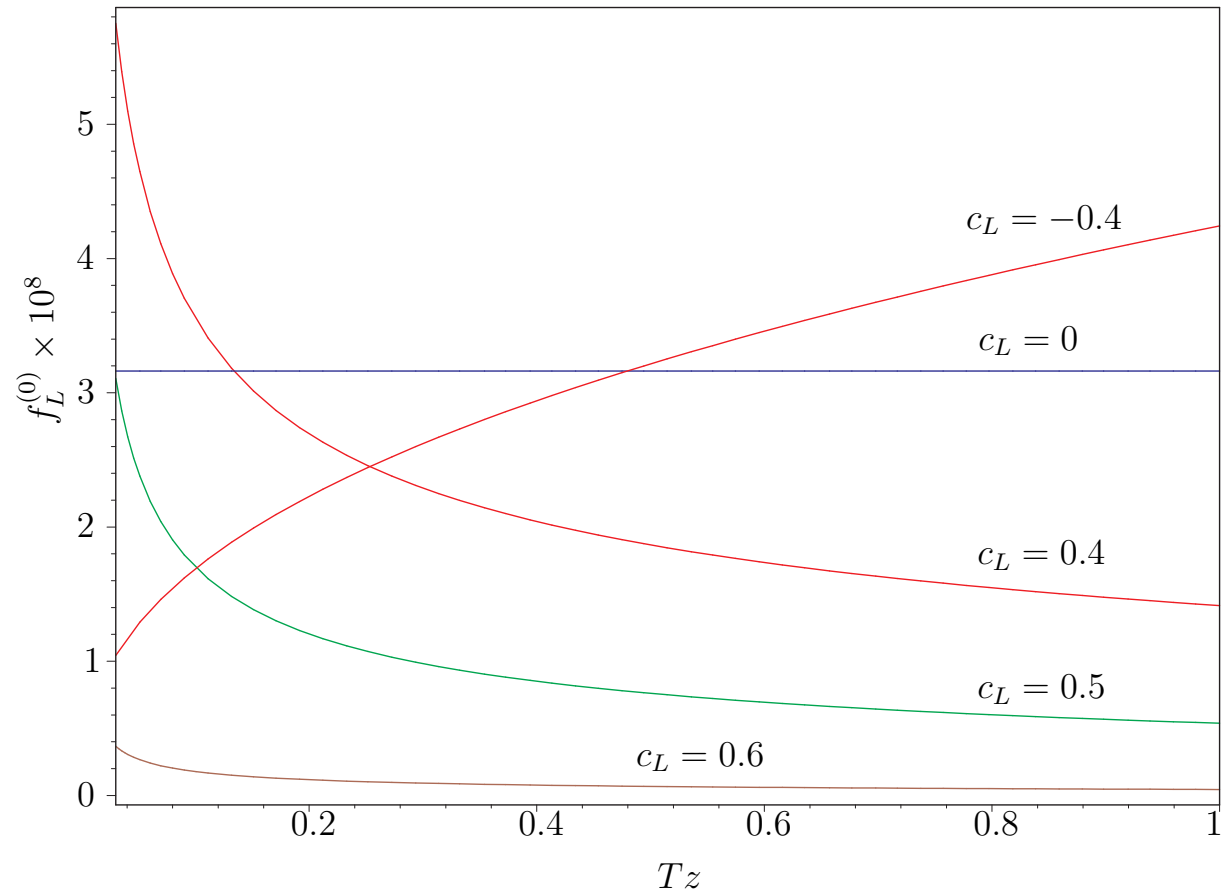
$$S_Y = - \int d^4x dy \frac{\delta(y-L)}{T} \left[\lambda_{5ij}^u \bar{u}_{iR} \tilde{H}^\dagger \hat{Q}_{jL} + \lambda_{5ij}^d \bar{d}_{iR} H^\dagger \hat{Q}_{jL} + h.c. \right],$$

- Higgs VEV of $\langle H \rangle = v \simeq 174 \text{ GeV}$ generates the SM fermion mass matrix (non-diagonal):

$$(M_f)_{ij} = v \lambda_{5ij}^f \frac{k}{T} f_R^{(0)} f_L^{(0)} \Big|_{\text{TeV}} \equiv v \lambda_{5ij}^f F_R(c_{R_i}) F_L(c_{L_j}), \quad (f = u, d, \nu, e).$$

- $F_{L,R}$: normalized zero-mode functions.

Behavior of $F_L(c) = F_R(-c)$ as a function of c



UV brane
Light fermion

IR brane
Heavy fermion

Mass eigenstate \implies 2 independent mixing matrices

- Mass eigenstates \longleftarrow bi-unitary transformation:

$$U_{qR} M_q U_{qL}^\dagger = M_q^{(\text{diag})},$$

$$\chi_{fL} = U_{fL}^\dagger \psi_{fL}^{(0)}, \quad \chi_{fR} = U_{fR}^\dagger \psi_{fR}^{(0)}.$$

- NOTE!

TWO RH mixing matrices, U_{uR} and U_{dR} .

- Observed mixing matrices

$$V^{\text{CKM}} = U_{uL}^\dagger U_{dL}, \quad U_{\text{PMNS}} = U_{eL}^\dagger U_{\nu L}$$

Too many free parameters

- 18 Dirac mass parameters

$$c_{Q_i}, \quad c_{U_i}, \quad c_{D_i}, \quad c_{L_i}, \quad c_{E_i}, \quad c_{N_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

- 5D Yukawa couplings

$$\lambda_{5ij}^u, \quad \lambda_{5ij}^d, \quad \lambda_{5ij}^e, \quad \lambda_{5ij}^\nu,$$

- No proper prediction.

Natural assumptions can lead to a specified model.

- Assumption 1: Universal 5D Yukawa structure.

$$\lambda_{5ij}^f = \lambda_5 \sim \mathcal{O}(1).$$

- Assumption 2: No fine-tuned cancellation.

- No cancellation in explaining the observed V_{CKM} and U_{PMNS} .
- No order changing for $V^{CKM} = U_{uL}^\dagger U_{dL}$, $U_{PMNS} = U_{eL}^\dagger U_{\nu L}$.

$$0.1 \Big|_{CKM} = 1.0 - 0.9 : \text{NOT ALLOWED!}$$

Quark sector can be fixed only by these two assumptions.*

- hierarchical quark masses & small mixing angles.
- Mixing matrices:

$$(U_{qL})_{ij(i \leq j)} \approx \frac{F_L(c_{Q_i})}{F_L(c_{Q_j})}, \quad (U_{qR})_{ij(i \leq j)} \approx \frac{F_R(c_{A_i})}{F_R(c_{A_j})}.$$

- bulk Dirac mass parameters

$$\begin{aligned} c_{Q_1} &\simeq 0.61, & c_{Q_2} &\simeq 0.56, & c_{Q_3} &\simeq 0.3^{+0.02}_{-0.04}, \\ c_{D_1} &\simeq -0.66, & c_{D_2} &\simeq -0.61, & c_{D_3} &\simeq -0.56, \\ c_{U_1} &\simeq -0.71, & c_{U_2} &\simeq -0.53, & 0 &\lesssim c_{U_3} \lesssim 0.2. \end{aligned}$$

*Chang, Kim, Yamaguchi, PRD73

Lepton sector: Not totally fixed!

- Large mixing angles.

$$U_{\text{PMNS}} \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 & 0.5 & U_{e3} \\ 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.7 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix},$$

- Two assumptions are not enough to fix all the parameters.

4 Misalignment b/w the mass and gauge eigenstates.

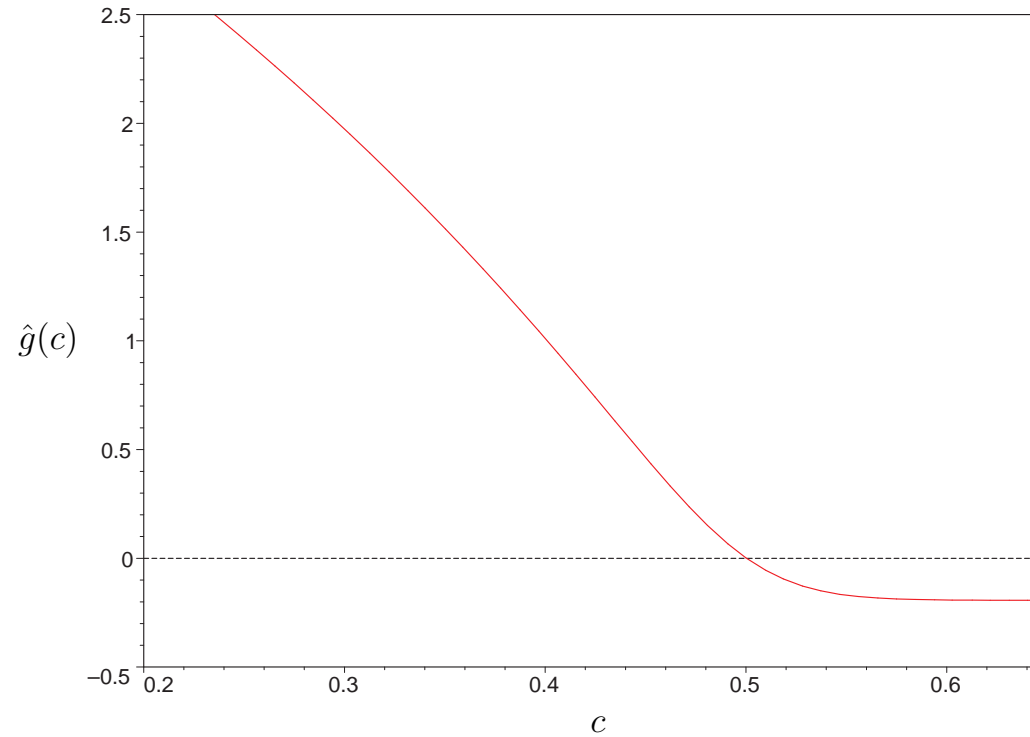
- The 4D effective gauge interaction for a fermion:

$$\mathcal{L}_{4D} = g_{\text{SM}} \bar{\psi}_{jL}^{(0)} i\gamma^\mu \psi_{jL}^{(0)} A_\mu^{(0)} + g_{\text{SM}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{g}_j^{(n)}(\mathbf{c}_{Q_i}) \bar{\psi}_{jL}^{(0)} i\gamma^\mu \psi_{jL}^{(0)} A_\mu^{(n)},$$

- Effective coupling $\hat{g}_j^{(n)}$, normalized by the SM coupling, depends on c .

$$\hat{g}_i^{(n)}(\mathbf{c}_{Q_i}) = \sqrt{kL} \int d(\mathbf{kz}) \left[\mathbf{f}_L^{(0)}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{c}_{Q_i}) \right]^2 \mathbf{f}_A^{(n)}(\mathbf{z}).$$

Behavior of $\hat{g}(c)$.



heavier fermion

lighter fermion

- $\hat{g}(c = 0.5) = 0$.
- **Heavier ($c < 0.5$) SM fermion has larger \hat{g} .**

Mixing

- In terms of mass eigenstates, we have NC mixing mediated by KK gauge bosons

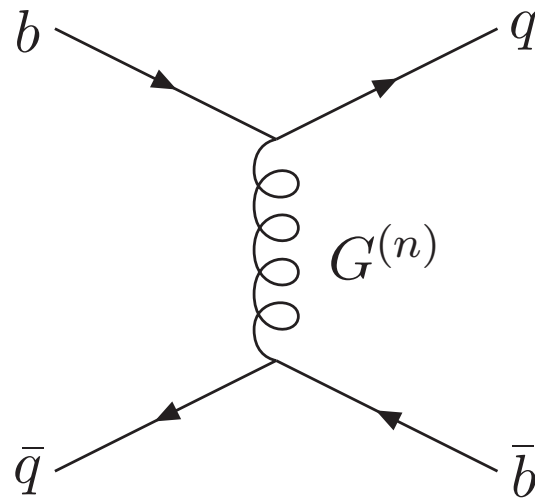
$$\mathcal{L}_{4D} \supset -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,n} \left[g \left(K_{Qij}^{(n)} \bar{d}_{iL} \gamma^\mu d_{jL} + K_{Lij}^{(n)} \bar{e}_{iL} \gamma^\mu e_{jL} \right) W_{3L\mu}^{(n)} - g_X \left(K_{Qij}^{(n)} \bar{d}_{iL} \gamma^\mu d_{jL} - K_{Lij}^{(n)} \bar{e}_{iL} \gamma^\mu e_{jL} \right) B_{X\mu}^{(n)} \right],$$

- Mixing matrix is

$$\begin{aligned} K_{Qij}^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=1}^3 (U_{dL}^\dagger)_{ik} \hat{g}^{(n)}(c_{Q_k}) (U_{dL})_{kj} , \\ K_{Lij}^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=1}^3 (U_{eL}^\dagger)_{ik} \hat{g}^{(n)}(c_{L_k}) (U_{eL})_{kj} , \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- **NOTE:** if all c are the same so that all \hat{g} 's are common, **NO mixing.**

Tree level mixing for FCNC through KK gauge bosons.



- Tree level contributions to $B_q^0 - \bar{B}_q^0$, $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$, $\mu \rightarrow eee \dots$ etc.
- Suppressed by the TeV mass of KK gauge bosons.

5 Constraints from lepton violating processes

- Considering $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu, \mu \rightarrow 3e$.
- Fix the lepton sector:

$$U_{eL} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.001 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (U_{eR})_{ij} \approx \frac{F_R(c_{E_i})}{F_R(c_{E_j})},$$

$$c_{L_1} \simeq 0.59, \quad c_{L_2} \simeq 0.5, \quad c_{L_3} \simeq 0.5,$$

$$c_{E_1} \simeq -0.74, \quad c_{E_2} \simeq -0.65, \quad c_{E_3} \simeq -0.55.$$

- $\hat{g}(0.5) = 0$.

6 Difficult to probe at LHC: Proton phobic

- NO coupling of $G^{(1)} - g - g$ due to orthonormality of profiles of these particles.
- Suppressed couplings with light quarks:

$$\frac{g^{qqG^{(1)}}}{g_{SM}} \sim 0.1.$$

7 Effects on $B_q^0 - \bar{B}_q^0$ mixing

- Recently CDF measured $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^{0*}$ and Belle and BaBar measured $B_d^0 - \bar{B}_d^0$.

$$\Delta M_d^{\text{exp}} = (0.507 \pm 0.004) \text{ ps}^{-1},$$

$$\Delta M_s^{\text{exp}} = [17.33_{-0.21}^{+0.42}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst})] \text{ ps}^{-1}.$$

- From the transition amplitude $\langle B_q^0 | \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta B=2} | \bar{B}_q^0 \rangle = 2M_{B_q} M_{b\bar{b}}^q$, we have two observables:

$$\rho_q \equiv \frac{\Delta M_q}{\Delta M_q^{\text{SM}}} = \left| 1 + \frac{M_{b\bar{b}}^{q,\text{RS}}}{M_{b\bar{b}}^{q,\text{SM}}} \right|,$$

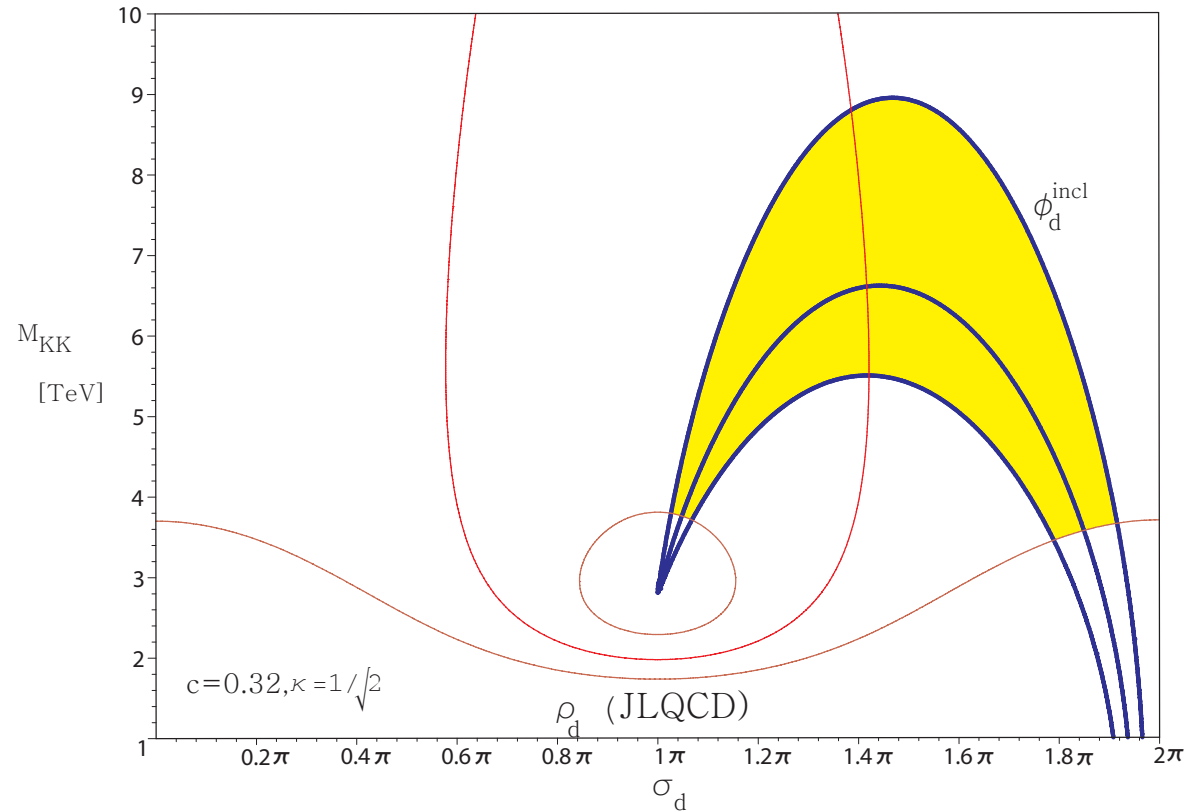
$$\phi_q \equiv \arg(M_{b\bar{b}}^q) = \phi_q^{\text{SM}} + \phi_q^{\text{NP}}.$$

- CP-violating phase for d quark in NP

$$\phi_d^{\text{NP}} \Big|_{\text{incl}} = -(10.1 \pm 4.6)^\circ, \quad \phi_d^{\text{NP}} \Big|_{\text{excl}} = -(2.5 \pm 8.0)^\circ.$$

*CDF coll.<http://fpcp2006.triumf.ca>

Allowed parameter space from $B_d^0 - \bar{B}_d^0$



- Allowed parameter space of (σ_d, M_{KK}) by ρ_d and $\phi_d^{\text{NP}}|_{\text{incl}}$.
- ϕ_d^{NP} constraint is quite strong.

8 Effects on $B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-$

- Clean signatures.
- Larger BR than the decay into K boson.
- a vector boson K^* ($\rightarrow \pi K$): angular analysis is possible, i.e., A_{FB} .

Parametrization of NP

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{new}} = \frac{G_F \alpha}{\sqrt{2}\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \left[C_{LL}^{ij} (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu b_L) (\bar{l}_L^i \gamma^\mu l_L^j) + C_{LR}^{ij} (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu b_L) (\bar{l}_R^i \gamma^\mu l_R^j) \right. \\ \left. + C_{RL}^{ij} (\bar{s}_R \gamma^\mu b_R) (\bar{l}_L^i \gamma^\mu l_L^j) + C_{RR}^{ij} (\bar{s}_R \gamma^\mu b_R) (\bar{l}_R^i \gamma^\mu l_R^j) \right].$$

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In this model, we have

$$C_{LL}^{ij} \simeq \left(\frac{3.5 \text{ TeV}}{M_A} \right)^2 (g^2 - g_X^2) \kappa_Q^2 \hat{g}(c_{Q_3}) K_{Lij},$$

$$C_{LR}^{ij} \simeq \left(\frac{3.5 \text{ TeV}}{M_A} \right)^2 g_X^2 \kappa_Q^2 \hat{g}(c_{Q_3}) K_{Eij},$$

$$C_{RL}^{ij} \simeq 2 \left(\frac{3.5 \text{ TeV}}{M_A} \right)^2 g_X^2 \kappa_D^2 \hat{g}(c_{D_3}) K_{Lij},$$

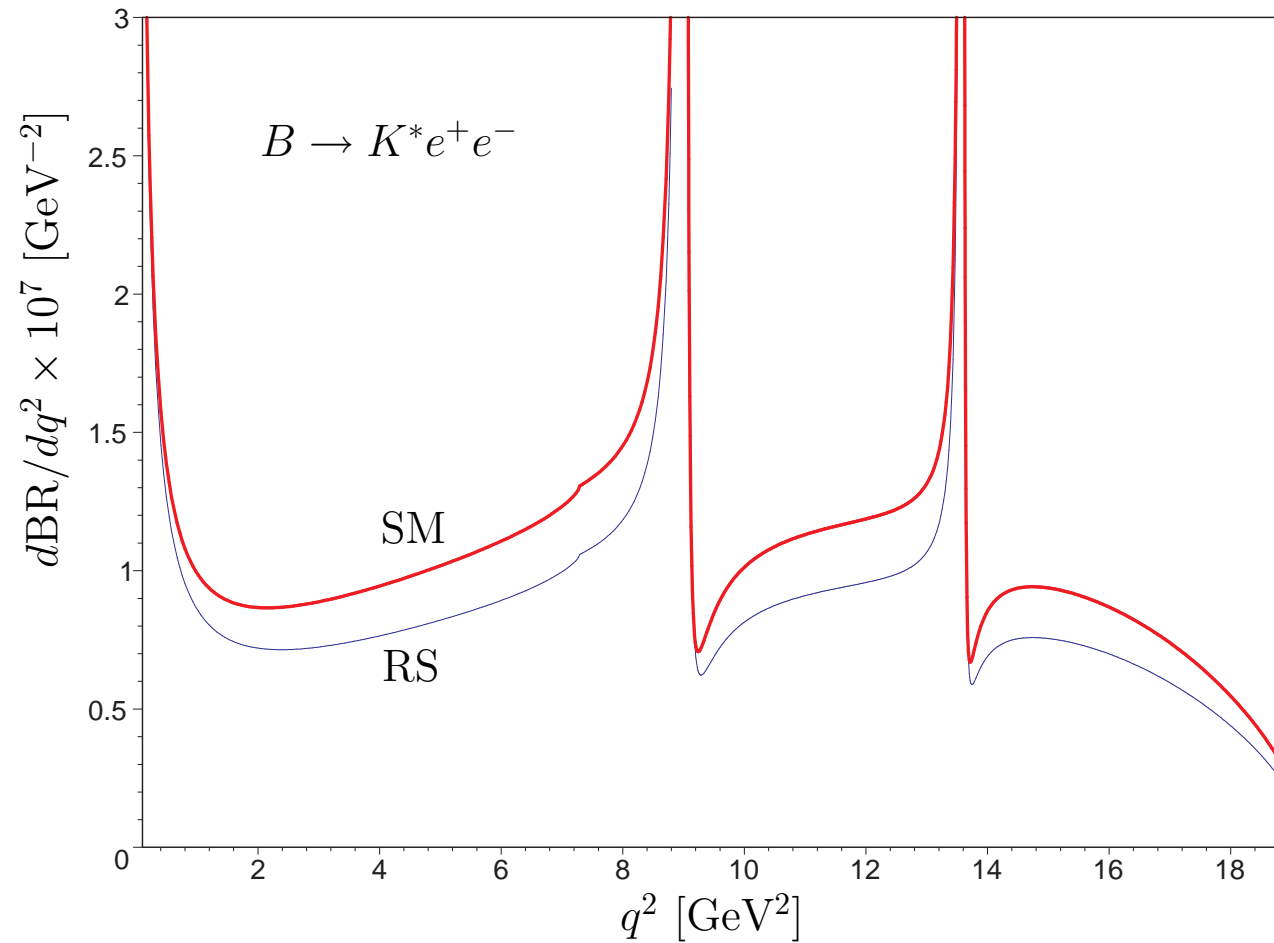
$$C_{RR}^{ij} \simeq 2 \left(\frac{3.5 \text{ TeV}}{M_A} \right)^2 (\tilde{g}^2 - g_X^2) \kappa_D^2 \hat{g}(c_{D_3}) K_{Eij},$$

Numerical values for $M_A^{(1)} = 2 \text{ TeV}$

	e^+e^-	$e^+\mu^-$	$e^+\tau^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\mu^+\tau^-$	$\tau^+\tau^-$
C_{LL}	-0.3	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-3}$	± 0.05	-7×10^{-3}	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-3}$	-4×10^{-5}
C_{RL}	0.02	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-4}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-3}$	6×10^{-4}	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-4}$	3×10^{-6}
C_{LR}	-0.1	± 0.01	$\pm 10^{-3}$	-0.1	± 0.01	-0.1
C_{RR}	0.03	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$	0.03	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	0.02

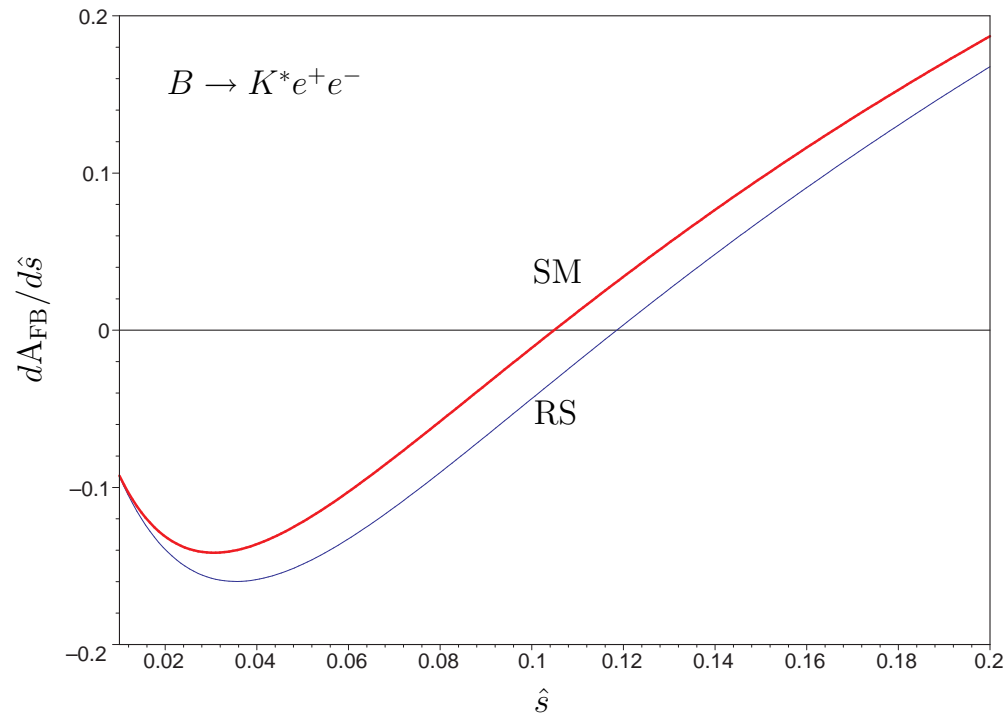
- Only e^+e^- mode has sizable correction since

$$\hat{g}(c_{L_1}) \simeq -0.2, \quad \hat{g}(c_{L_2}) \simeq \hat{g}(c_{L_3}) \simeq 0.$$

$d\text{BR}/dq^2$ for $B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^-$ 

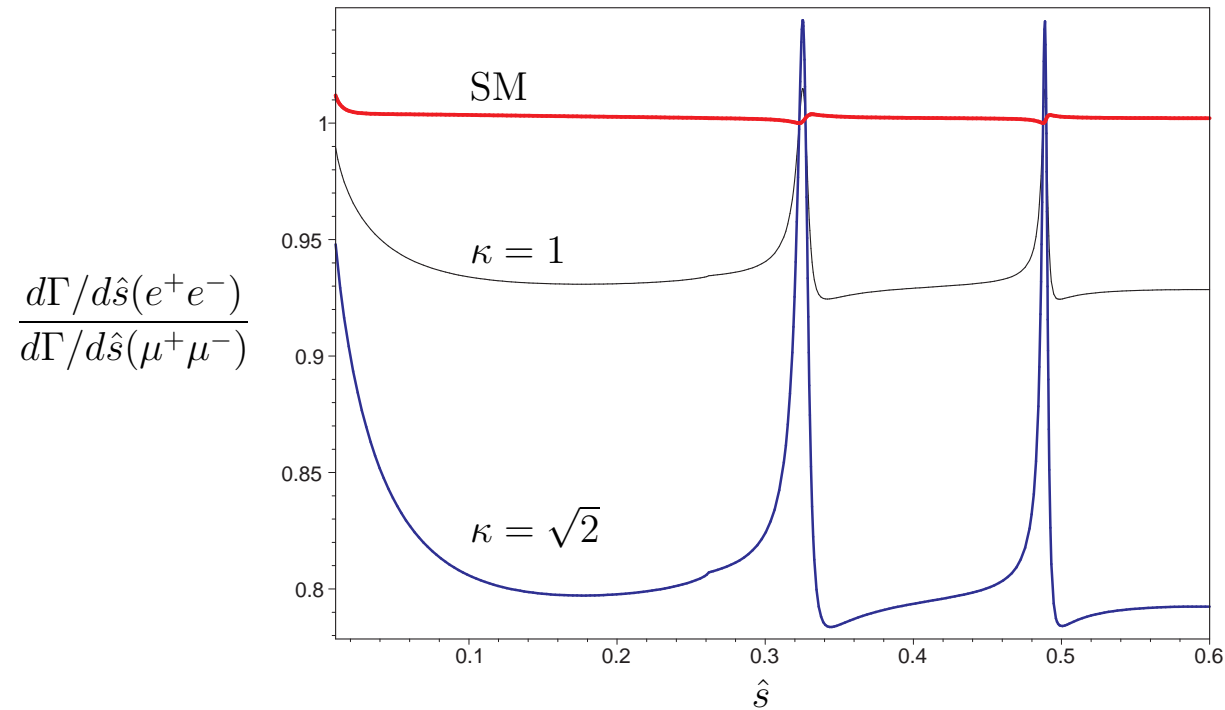
Too large hadronic uncertainty in the calculation of form factors!

$dA_{\text{FB}}/d\hat{s}$ ($\hat{s} \equiv q^2/m_B^2$) for $B \rightarrow K^*e^+e^-$



- Good probe is the position of \hat{s}_0 such that $A_{\text{FB}}(\hat{s}_0) = 0$.
- \hat{s}_0 : negligible hadronic uncertainty.
: moves to positive direction ($\sim 18\%$).

Best observable: Sizable effect for ee but negligible for $\mu\mu$.



- Ratio \implies removing the hadronic uncertainty.
- Deviation can reach up to 20%.

Dependence on $M_A^{(1)}$: partially integrated Γ over $\hat{s} \in [0.1, 4m_c^2/m_B^2]$

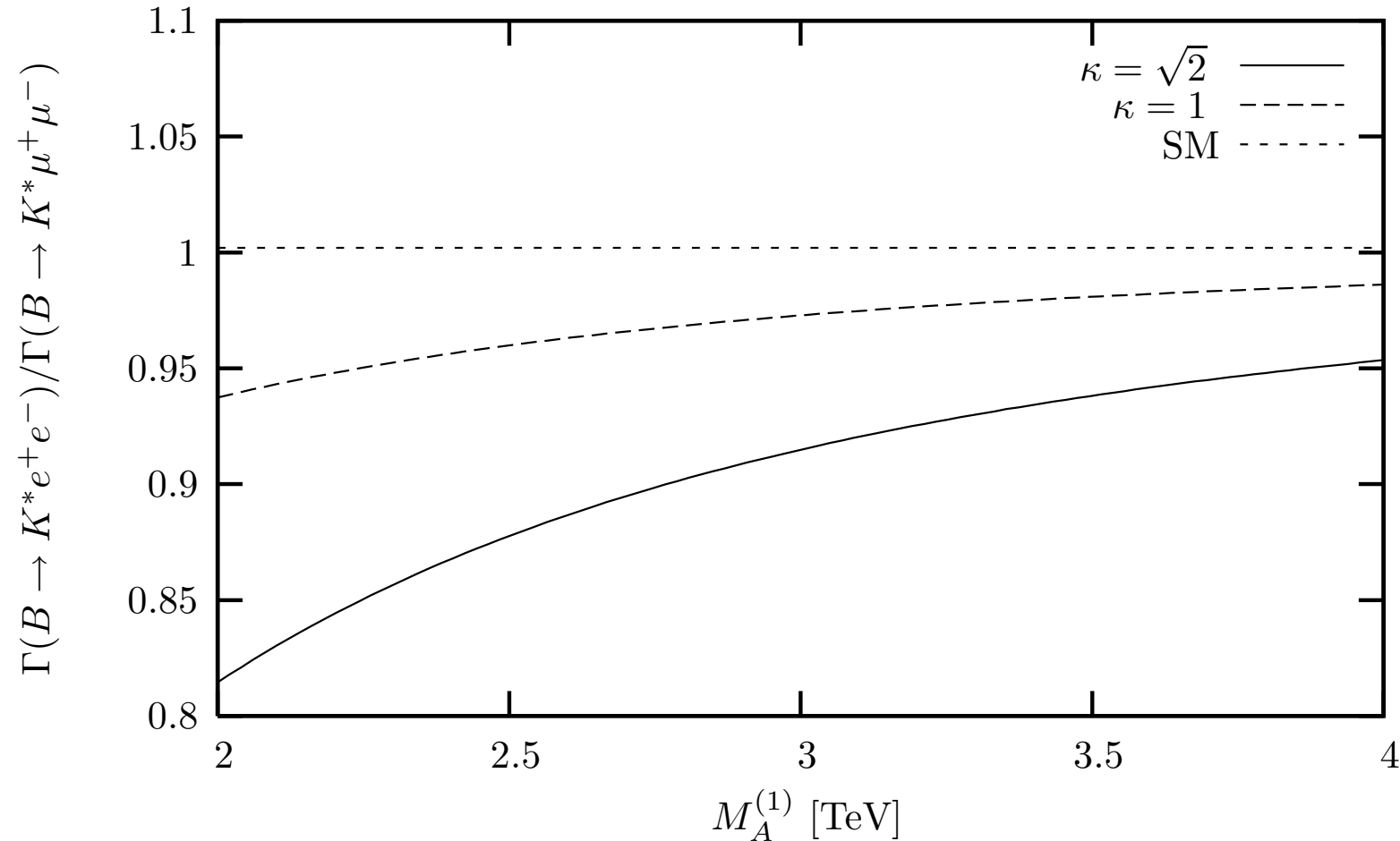


Figure 1: $dA_{\text{FB}}/d\hat{s}$ as a function of \hat{s} for $B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^-$.

9 Conclusions

- A bulk RS model with custodial symmetry can solve the gauge hierarchy and SM fermion mass hierarchy problems.
- With two natural assumptions and the constraint from lepton-violating processes, we fix all the parameters for the fermion sector.
- Misalignment between the localized mass eigenstate and the bulk gauge eigenstate causes the tree level contribution to some FCNC, mediated by KK gauge bosons.
- $B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-$ can provide one of the most sensitive observables to probe the new FCNC.