

Computer tools in particle physics

- Lecture 5 : FlavorKit, odds and ends -

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Flavor observables in a nutshell

Step 1: Consider a lagrangian that includes all the operators relevant for the flavor observable

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i$$

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Step 3: Plug the results for the Wilson coefficients into a general expression for the flavor observable

Example: BR($\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$)

[In the SM extended with Dirac neutrino masses]

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$$\mathcal{L}_{\mu e\gamma} = ie m_\mu \bar{e} \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_\nu \left(K_2^L P_L + K_2^R P_R \right) \mu A_\mu + \text{h.c.}$$

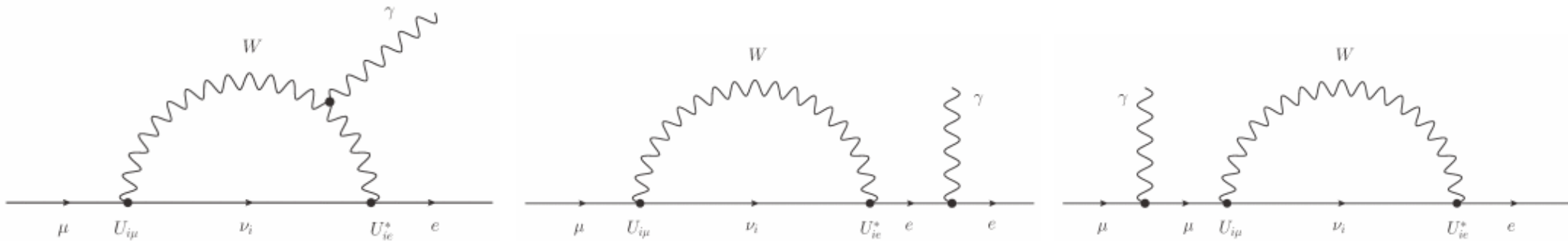
Dipole interaction lagrangian

K_2^L, K_2^R : Wilson coefficients

Example: $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$

[In the SM extended with Dirac neutrino masses]

Step 2: Compute the Wilson coefficients at a given loop order



$$K_2^L = \frac{G_F}{2\sqrt{2}\pi^2} m_\mu \sum_i U_{i\mu} U_{ie}^* (F_1 + F_2)$$

$$K_2^R = \frac{G_F}{2\sqrt{2}\pi^2} m_e \sum_i U_{i\mu} U_{ie}^* (F_1 - F_2)$$

[Ma, Pramudita, '81]

Example: $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$

[In the SM extended with Dirac neutrino masses]

Step 3: Plug the results for the Wilson coefficients into a general expression for the flavor observable

$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{\alpha m_\mu^5}{4\Gamma_\mu} (|K_2^L|^2 + |K_2^R|^2)$$

Flavor observables in a nutshell

Step 1: Consider a lagrangian that includes all the operators relevant for the flavor observable

Some freedom. Requires a good understanding of the observable but technically easy

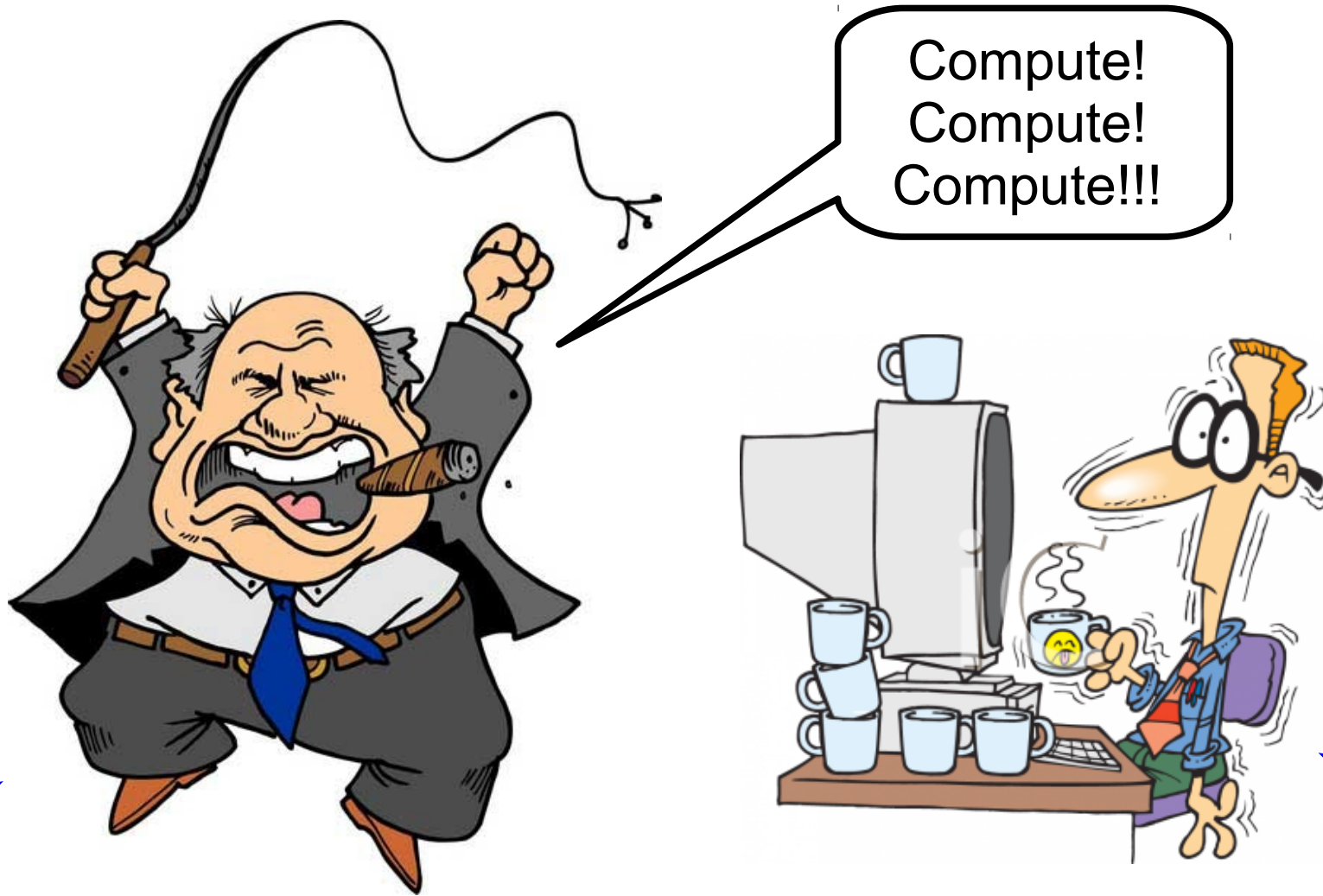
Step 2: Compute the Wilson coefficients at a given loop order

Complicated and model dependent part of the computation

Step 3: Plug the results for the Wilson coefficients into a general expression for the flavor observable

Model independent. Can make use of results in the literature

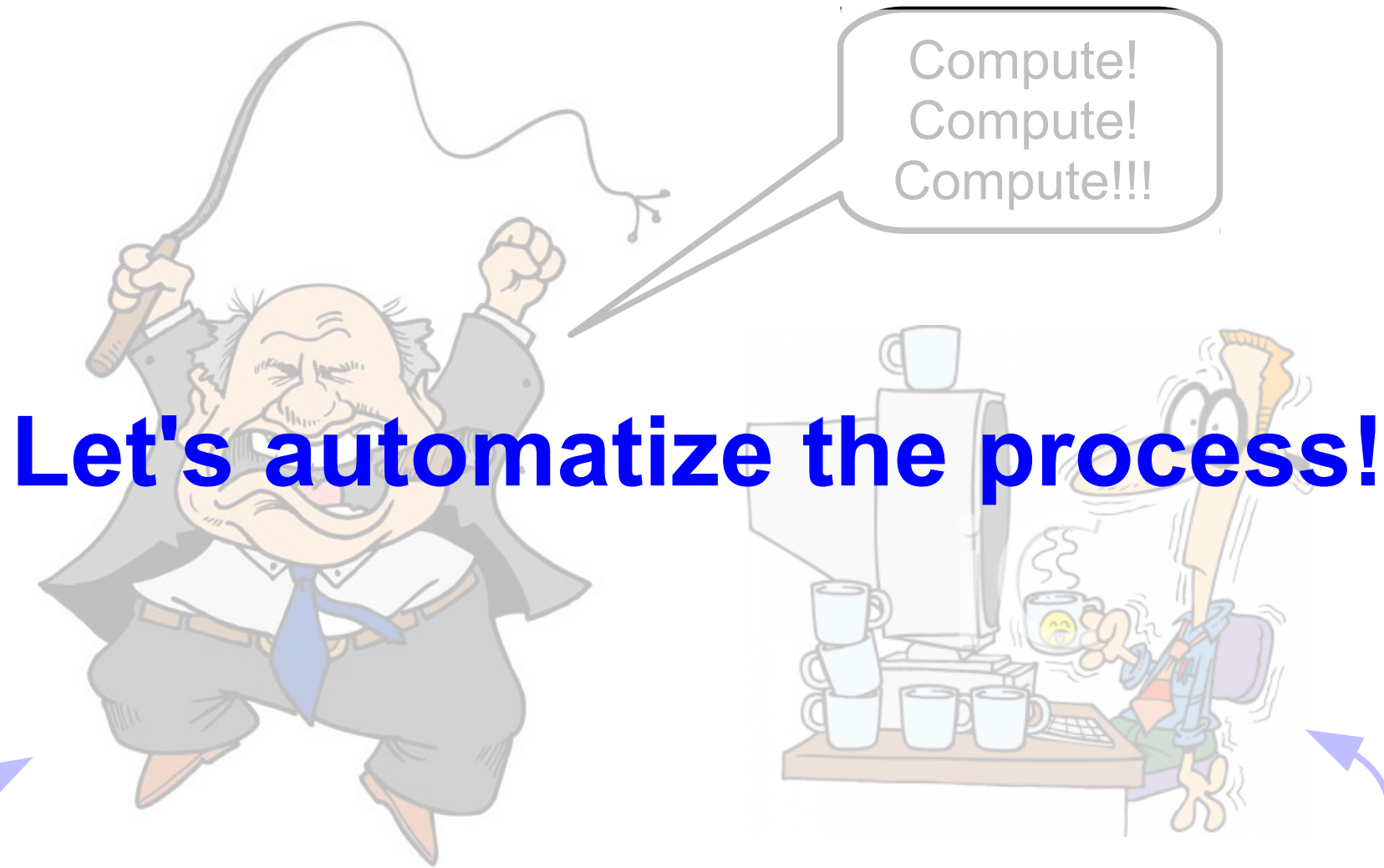
Usual approach



Professor

Poor student

Usual approach



Professor

Poor student

Chuck Norris fact of the day

When Chuck Norris does a pushup, he isn't lifting himself up, he's pushing the Earth down



FlavorKit

W. Porod, F. Staub, A. Vicente

Manual: [arXiv:1405.1434](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.1434)

Website: <http://sarah.hepforge.org/FlavorKit.html>

FlavorKit

To compute flavor observables one needs:

- 1) Expressions for all **vertices and masses**
- 2) Expressions for the **Wilson coefficients**
- 3) Expressions for the **observables**
- 4) **Numerical** evaluation

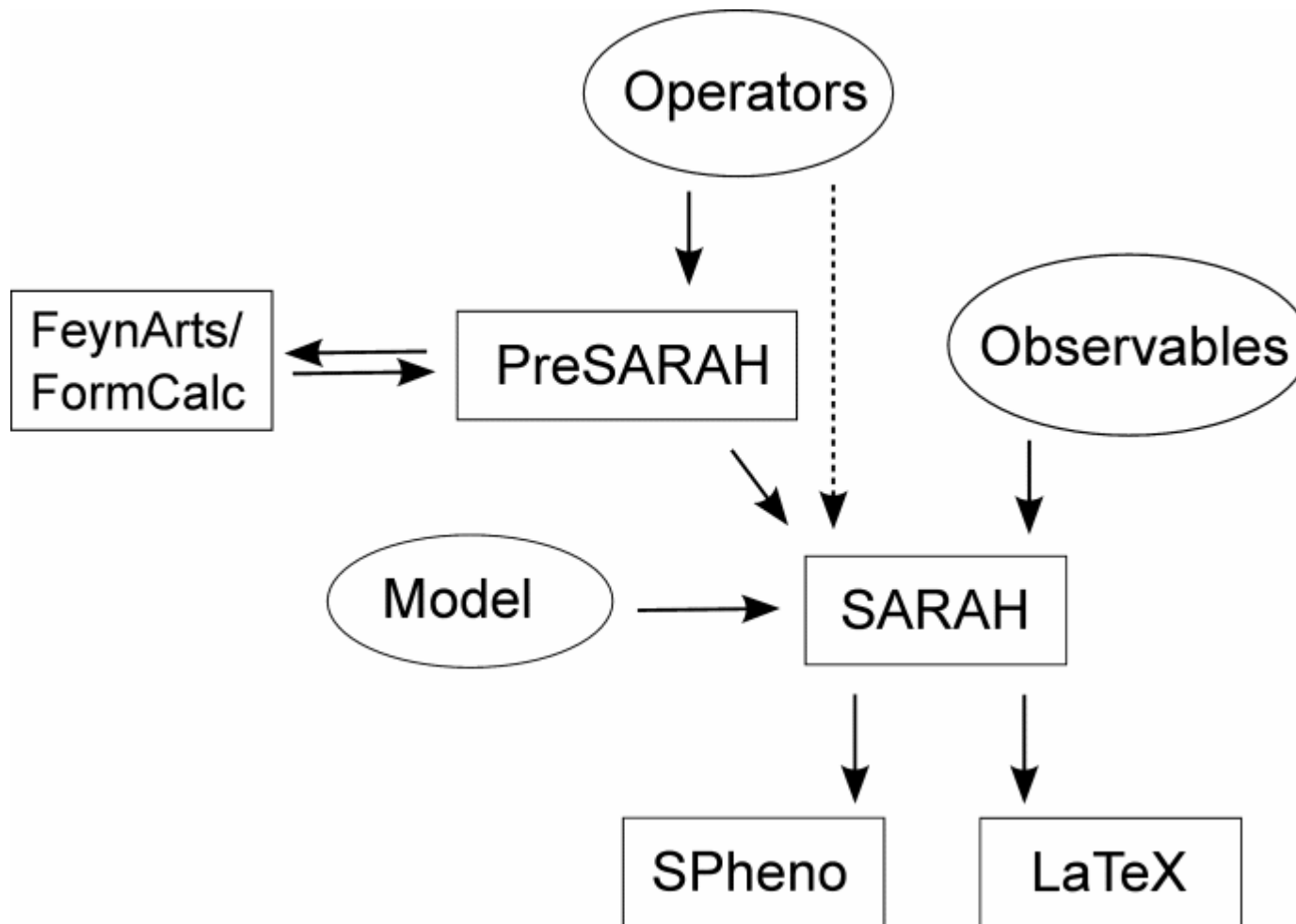
FlavorKit

To compute flavor observables one needs:

- 1) Expressions for all **vertices and masses** → SARAH
- 2) Expressions for the **Wilson coefficients** → FeynArts/
FormCalc
- 3) Expressions for the **observables** → Literature
- 4) **Numerical** evaluation → SPheno

FlavorKit is the combination of these tools

FlavorKit



How to use FlavorKit

► Basic usage

For those who do not need any operator nor observable beyond what is already implemented in FlavorKit. In this case, **FlavorKit** reduces to the standard **SARAH** package.

Observables already in FlavorKit

Lepton flavor	Quark flavor
$l_\alpha \rightarrow l_\beta \gamma$	$B_{s,d}^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
$l_\alpha \rightarrow 3 l_\beta$	$\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$
$\mu - e$ conversion in nuclei	$\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$
$\tau \rightarrow P l$	$\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{d,s} \nu \bar{\nu}$
$h \rightarrow l_\alpha l_\beta$	$B \rightarrow K l^+ l^-$
$Z \rightarrow l_\alpha l_\beta$	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$
	$\Delta M_{B_{s,d}}$
	ΔM_K and ε_K
	$P \rightarrow l \nu$

Ready to be computed in your favourite model!

How to use FlavorKit

► Basic usage

For those who do not need any operator nor observable beyond what is already implemented in FlavorKit. In this case, FlavorKit reduces to the standard SARAH package.

► Advanced usage

For those with further requirements:

- New observables
- New operators

EXTRA

2nd Chuck Norris fact of the day

Chuck Norris can run collider simulations with MadGraph on an abacus



New observables

Implementing a new observable

Two files: [steering file](#) “observable.m” + [Fortran code](#) “observable.f90”

```
NameProcess = "LLpGamma";  
NameObservables = {{muEgamma, 701, "BR(mu->e gamma)"},  
                    {tauEgamma, 702, "BR(tau->e gamma)"},  
                    {tauMuGamma, 703, "BR(tau->mu gamma)}}};  
  
NeededOperators = {K2L, K2R};  
  
Body = "LLpGamma.f90";
```

[Steering file](#)
[LLpGamma.m](#)

Reminder:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mu e \gamma} = ie m_{\mu} \bar{e} \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_{\nu} \left(K_2^L P_L + K_2^R P_R \right) \mu A_{\mu} + \text{h.c.}$$

New observables

```
Real(dp) :: width
Integer :: i1, gt1, gt2

Do i1=1,3
  If (i1.eq.1) Then      ! mu -> e gamma
    gt1 = 2
    gt2 = 1
  Elseif (i1.eq.2) Then
    ...
  End if

width = 0.25_dp*mf_l(gt1)**5*(Abs(K2L(gt1,gt2))**2 + Abs(K2R(gt1,gt2))**2)*Alpha

  If (i1.eq.1) Then
    muEgamma = width/(width+GammaMu)
  Elseif (i1.eq.2) Then
    ...
  End if
End do
```

Fortran code
LLpGamma.f90

New operators

Implementing a new operator

One file: [PreSARAH input file](#) “operator.m”

Generic expressions for the **Wilson coefficients** of new operators can be computed with the help of an additional package ([PreSARAH](#)):

- User friendly definition of new operators
- Uses [FeynArts/FormCalc \[by T. Hahn\]](#) to obtain the generic expressions
- Writes all necessary files for [SARAH](#)

Example:

$$\mathcal{L}_{2d2\ell} = \sum_{\substack{I=S,V,T \\ X,Y=L,R}} E_{XY}^I \bar{d}_\beta \Gamma_I P_X d_\alpha \bar{\ell}_\gamma \Gamma_I P_Y \ell_\gamma + \text{h.c.}$$

$(\Gamma_{S,V,T} = 1, \gamma_\mu, \sigma_{\mu\nu})$

New operators

```
NameProcess="2d2L";
```

PreSARAH input file

2d2L.m

```
ConsideredProcess = "4Fermion";
```

```
FermionOrderExternal={2,1,4,3};
```

```
NeglectMasses={1,2,3,4};
```

```
ExternalFields= {DownQuark,bar[DownQuark],ChargedLepton,bar[ChargedLepton]};
```

```
CombinationGenerations = {{3,1,1,1}, {3,1,2,2}, {3,1,3,3},{3,2,1,1}, {3,2,2,2}, {3,2,3,3}};
```

```
AllOperators={{OddII SLL,Op[7].Op[7]},
```

```
{OddII SRL,Op[6].Op[7]},
```

```
...,
```

```
{OddII VRR,Op[7,Lor[1]].Op[7,Lor[1]]},
```

```
...,
```

```
{OddII TLL,Op[-7,Lor[1],Lor[2]].Op[-7,Lor[1],Lor[2]]},
```

```
...};
```

Note:

$Op[7] , Op[6] = P_{L,R}$

$Lor[1] = \gamma_\mu$

Summary

FlavorKit is a combination of computer tools that allow the user to get predictions for his/her favourite flavor observables in the model of his/her choice.

No more lengthy loop computations!

It combines the analytical power of **SARAH** with the numerical routines of **SPheno**.

Perfect for phenomenological studies!

Easily extendable: new observables and new operators (thanks to **FeynArts/FormCalc**).

What are you waiting for? Use FlavorKit!

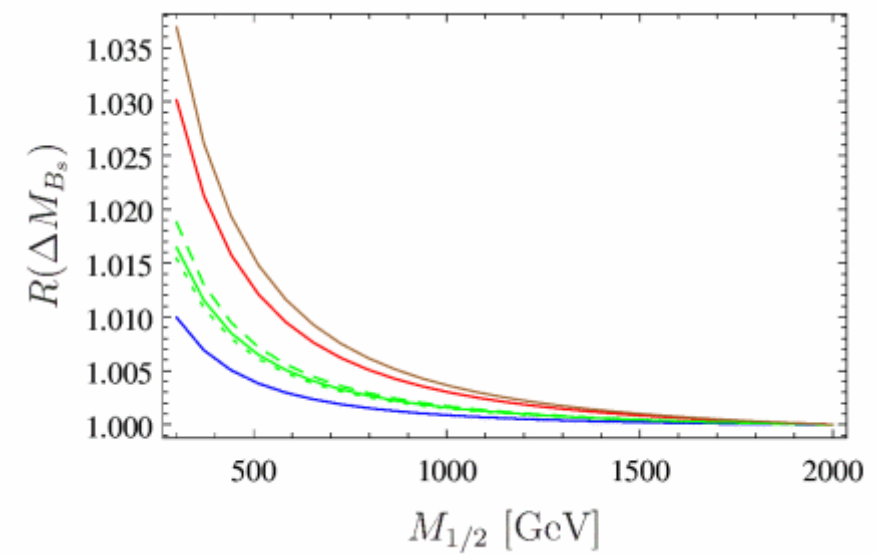
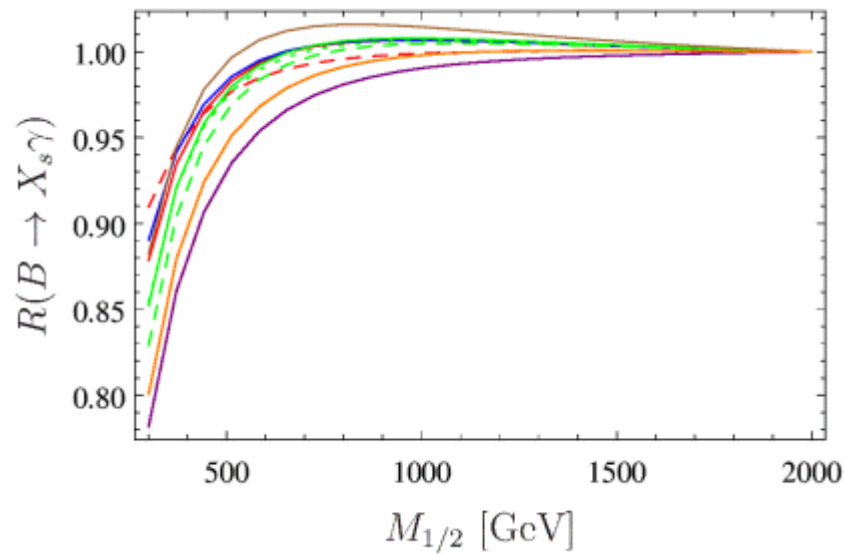
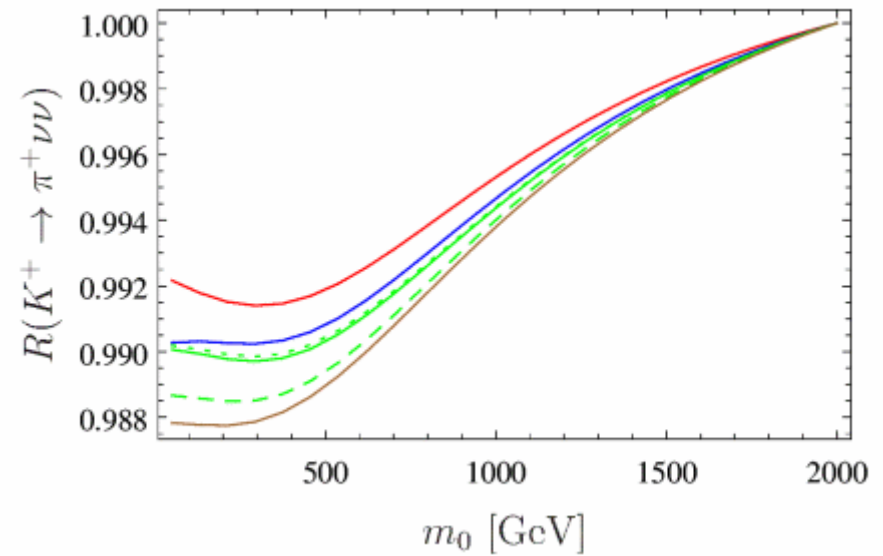
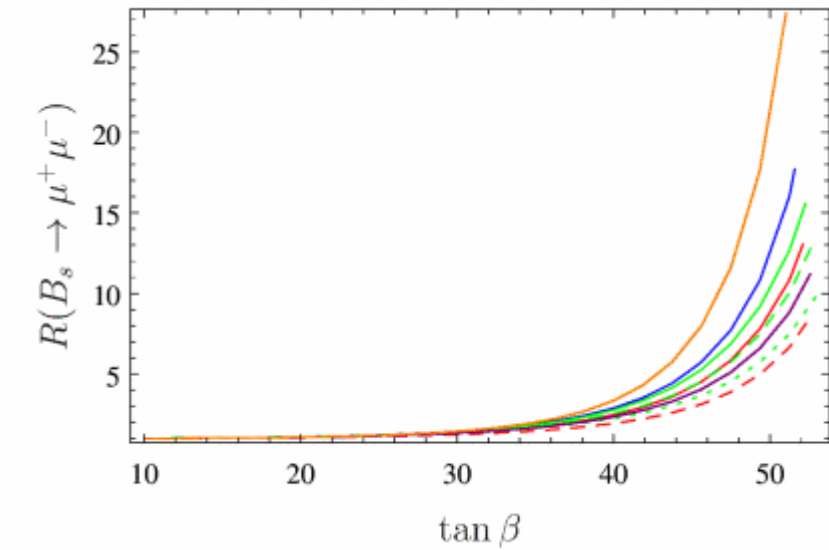
Backup slides

Other flavor codes

- ▶ **MicrOmegas** [Belanger, Boudjema, Pukhov, Semenov]
- ▶ **NMSSM-Tools** [Ellwanger, Hugonie]
- ▶ **SPheno** [Porod, Staub]
- ▶ **SuperIso** [Mahmoudi]
- ▶ **SuSeFLAV** [Chowdhury, Garani, Vempati]
- ▶ **SUSY_FLAVOR** [Rosiek, Chankowski, Dedes, Jäger, Tanedo]
[Crivellin, Rosiek]
- ▶ ...

Restrictions: Only specific models + hard to extend

Validation



FlavorKit, SPhenoMSSM (dashed), SPheno 3.3, SUSY Flavor 1, SUSY Flavor 2, MicrOmegas, SuperIso

Models already in SARAH

Supersymmetric Models

- MSSM [in several versions]
- NMSSM
- Near-to-minimal SSM (near-MSSM)
- General singlet extended SSM (SMSSM)
- DiracNMSSM
- Triplet extended MSSM/NMSSM
- Several models with R-parity violation
- U(1)-extended MSSM (UMSSM)
- Secluded MSSM
- Several B-L extended models
- Inverse and linear seesaws [several embeddings]
- MSSM/NMSSM with Dirac Gauginos
- Minimal R-Symmetric SSM
- Minimal Dirac Gaugino SSM
- Seesaws I-II-III [SU(5) versions]
- Left-right symmetric model
- Quiver model

Non-Supersymmetric Models

- Standard Model
- Inert Higgs doublet model
- B-L extended SM
- B-L extended SM with inverse seesaw
- SM extended by a scalar color octet
- Two Higgs doublet model
- Singlet extended SM
- Singlet Scalar DM

SARAH



<http://sarah.hepforge.org/>

Limitations

Disclaimer



FlavorKit is a tool intended to be as general as possible. For this reason, there are some **limitations** compared to codes which perform **specific calculations in a specific model**:

- **Chiral resummation** is not included because of its large model dependence
- **Higher order corrections** cannot be computed (although they can be included in a parametric way)