



New physics signature in $B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}$

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with Thomas Browder, N.G. Deshpande & Rahul Sinha



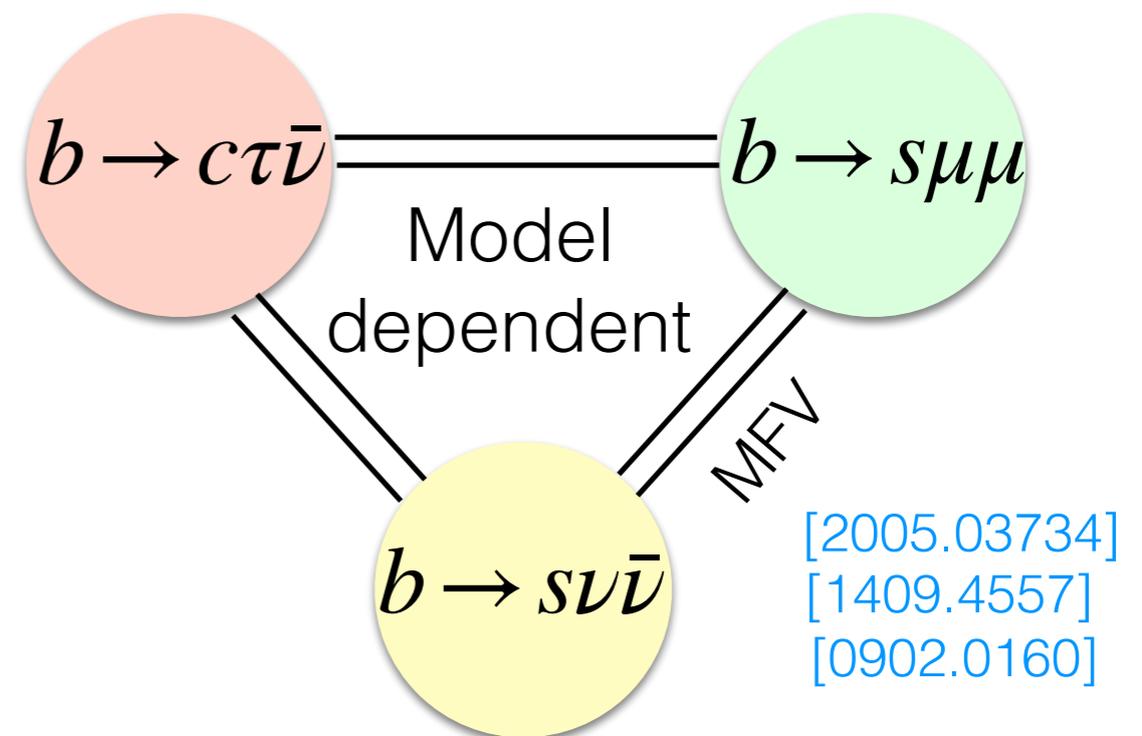
Outline

- Introduction

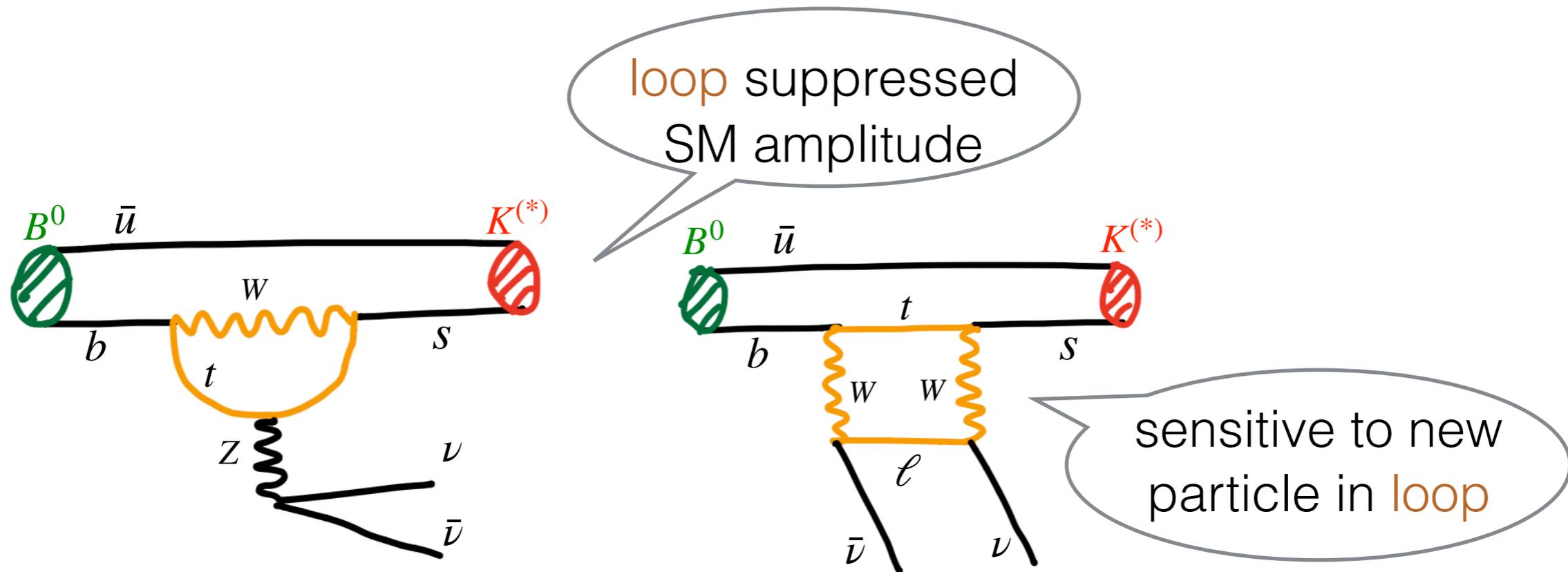
- New Physics analysis

- ▶ Leptoquarks
- ▶ Heavy Z'

- Summary



Introduction

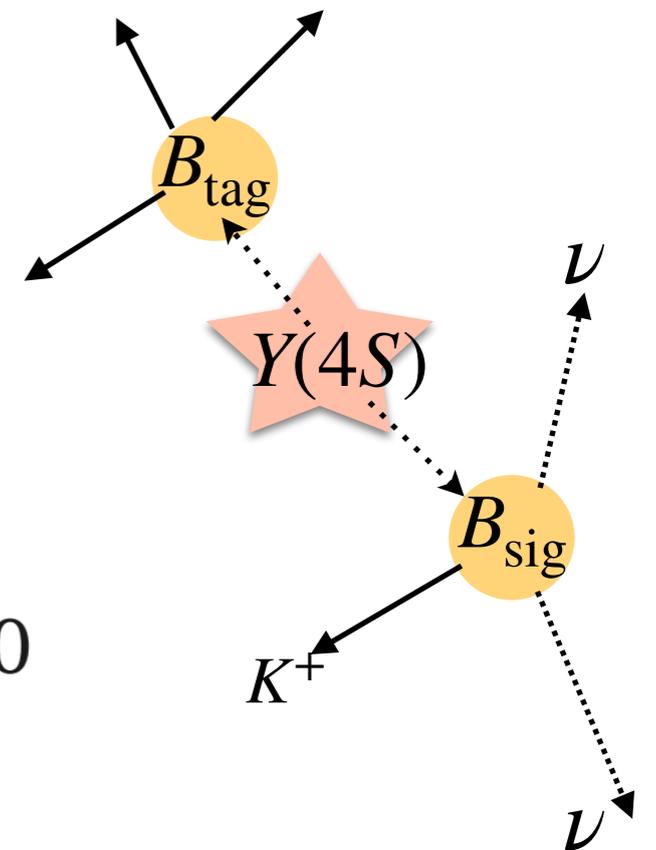
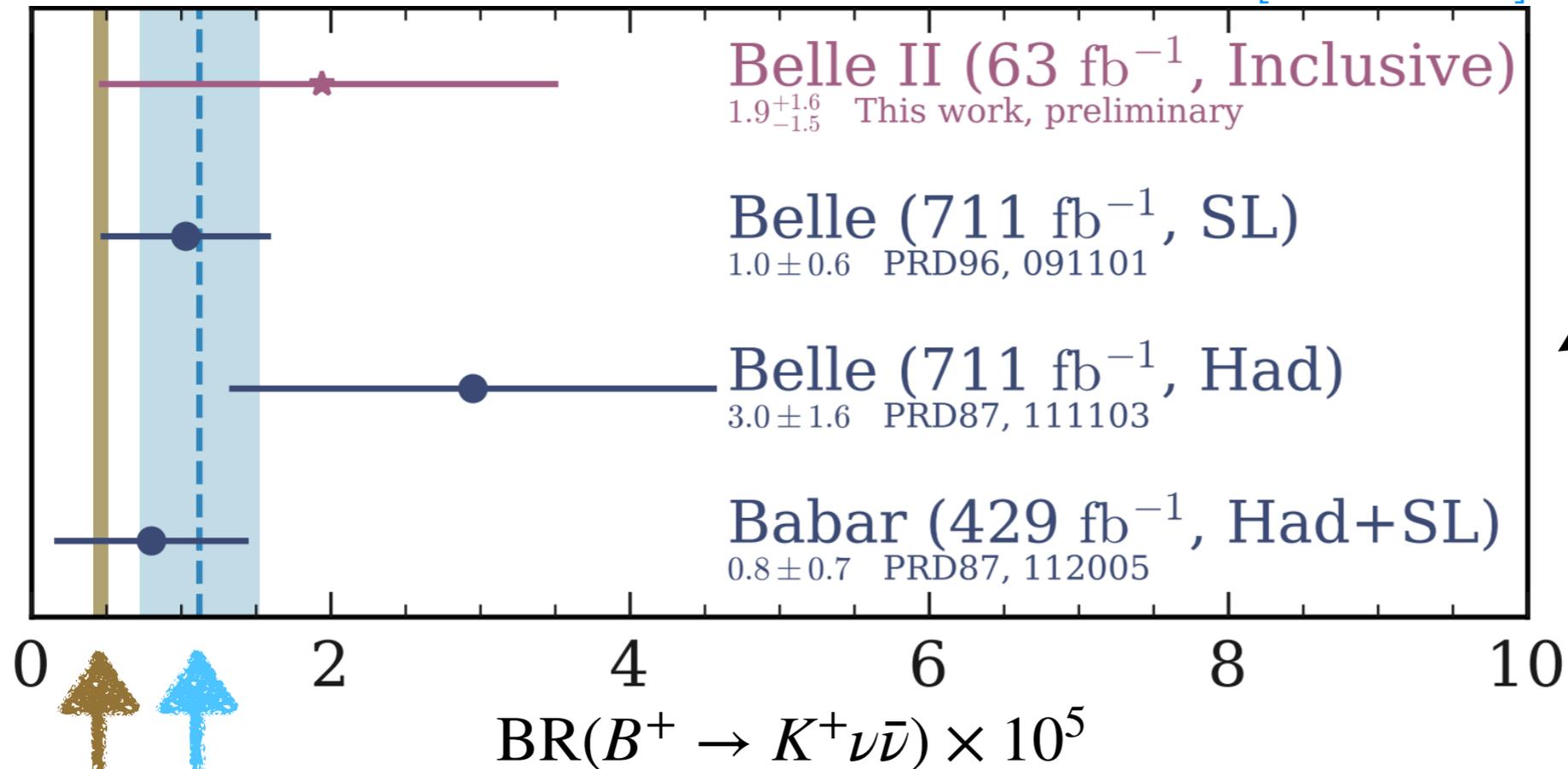


- Theoretically much cleaner than $B \rightarrow K^* \ell^- \ell^+$
- Experimentally quite challenging due to two missing neutrinos—
— No signal has been observed so far

Introduction

► Inclusive tagging technique from Belle II has higher efficiency ~4%

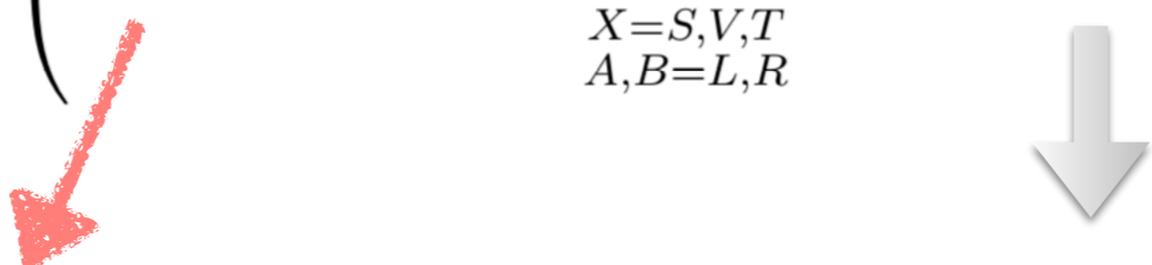
[2104.12624]



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Exp}_{\text{avg}} = (1.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5} \\ \text{SM} = (4.6 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-6} \end{array} \right\} R_K^\nu = 2.4 \pm 0.9$$

Hamiltonian

► Effective Hamiltonian with all possible dim-6 operators for $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{4\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \left(C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} [\mathcal{O}_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ A,B=L,R}} [C_{AB}^X]^{\alpha\beta} [\mathcal{O}_{AB}^X]^{\alpha\beta} \right)$$


SM FCNC contribution

$$C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} = -2X_t/s_w^2 = -12.7$$

Includes light right-handed neutrinos

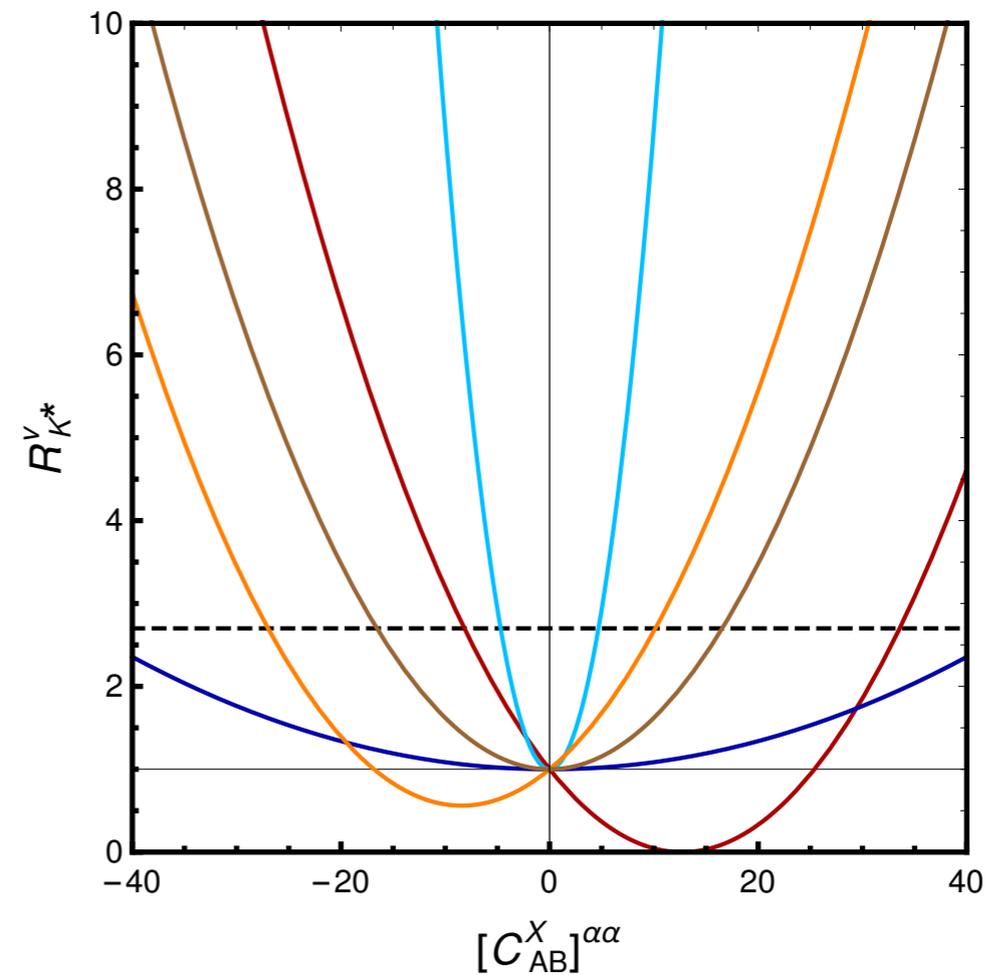
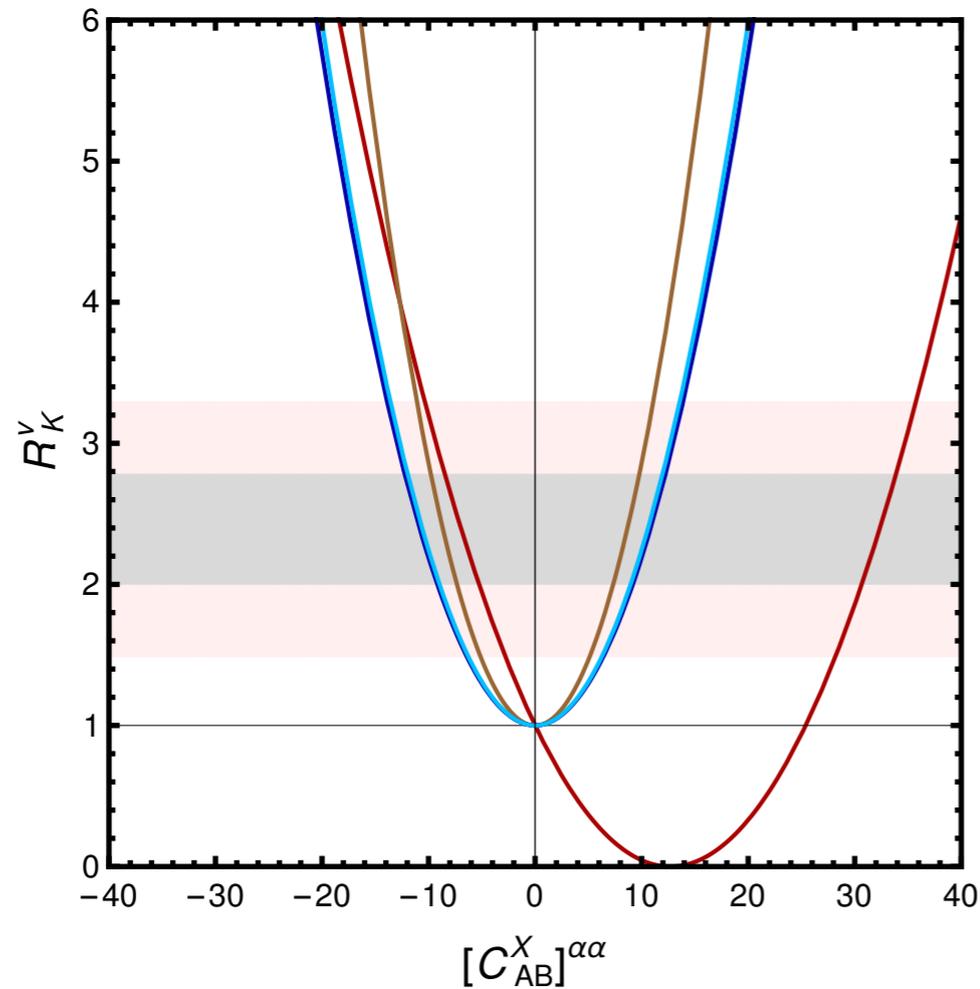
$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^V]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{s} \gamma^\mu P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha \gamma_\mu P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^S]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{s} P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{AB}^T]^{\alpha\beta} \equiv \delta_{AB} (\bar{s} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_A b) (\bar{\nu}^\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_B \nu^\beta)$$

► Observables: Branching ratio, differential distribution in q^2
 Longitudinal polarization fraction in $B \rightarrow K^* \nu \bar{\nu}$

Hamiltonian



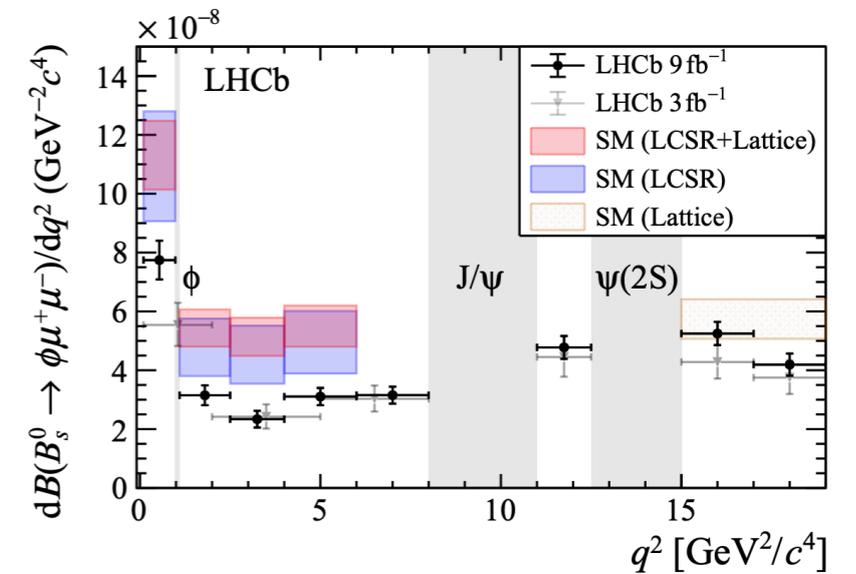
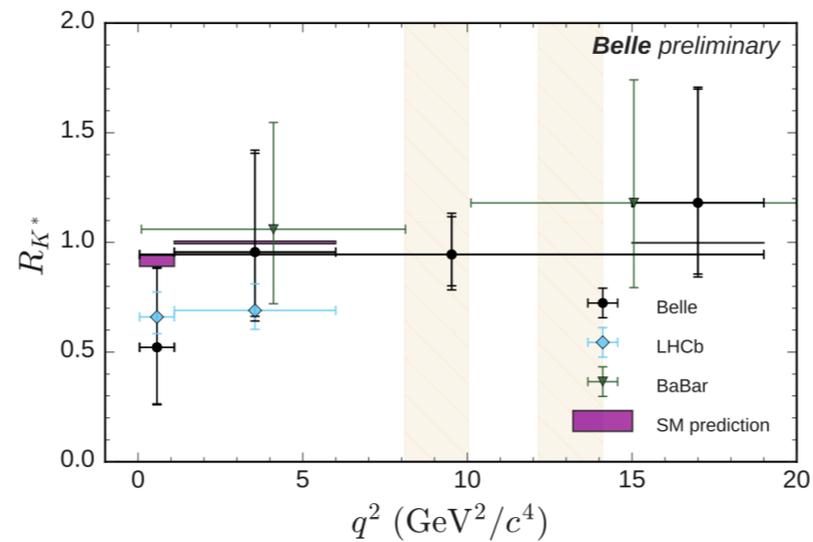
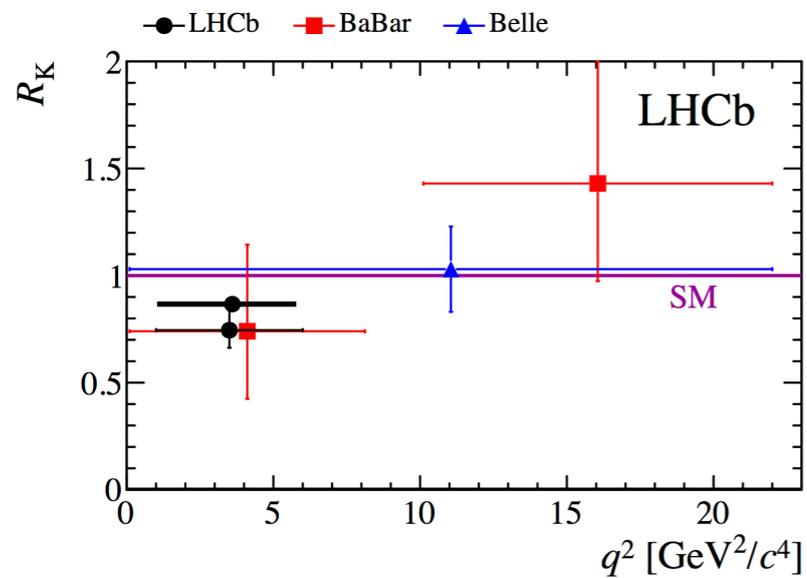
Variation with individual Wilson coefficients



All operators can achieve the expected range

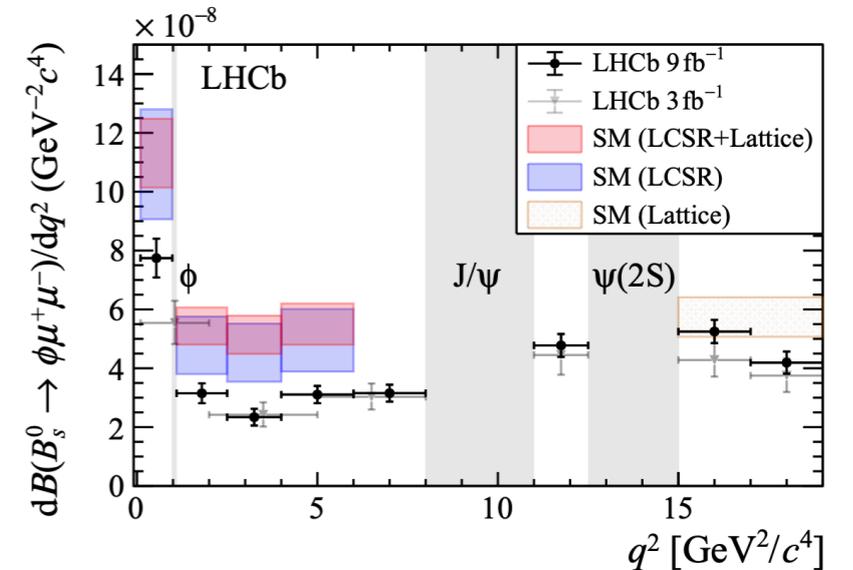
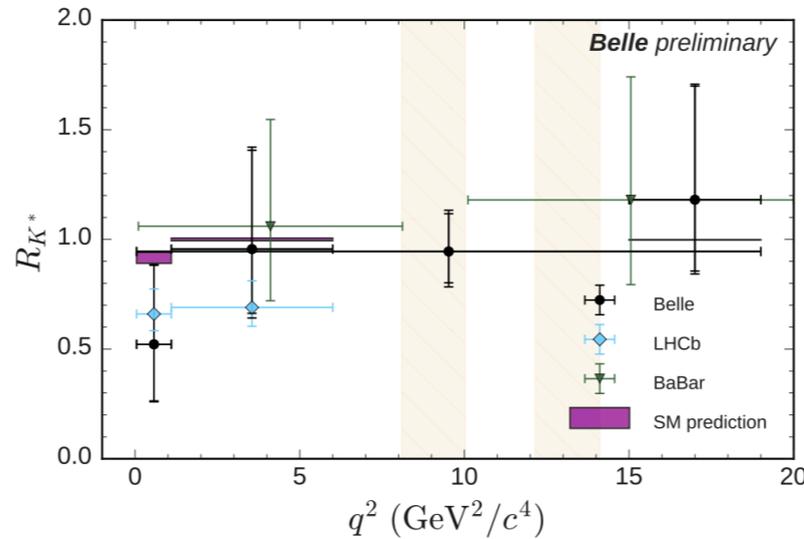
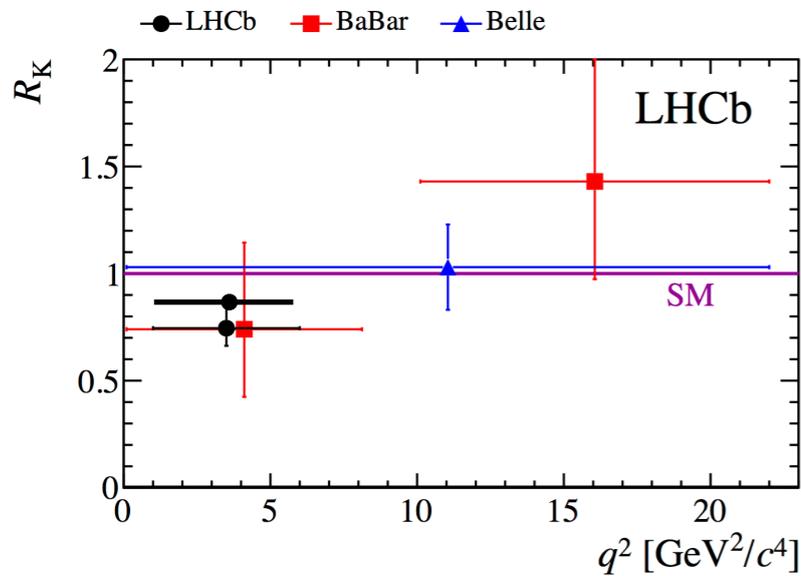
B-anomalies

► Tensions in FCNC decay rate ratios $R_{K^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu\mu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} ee)}$

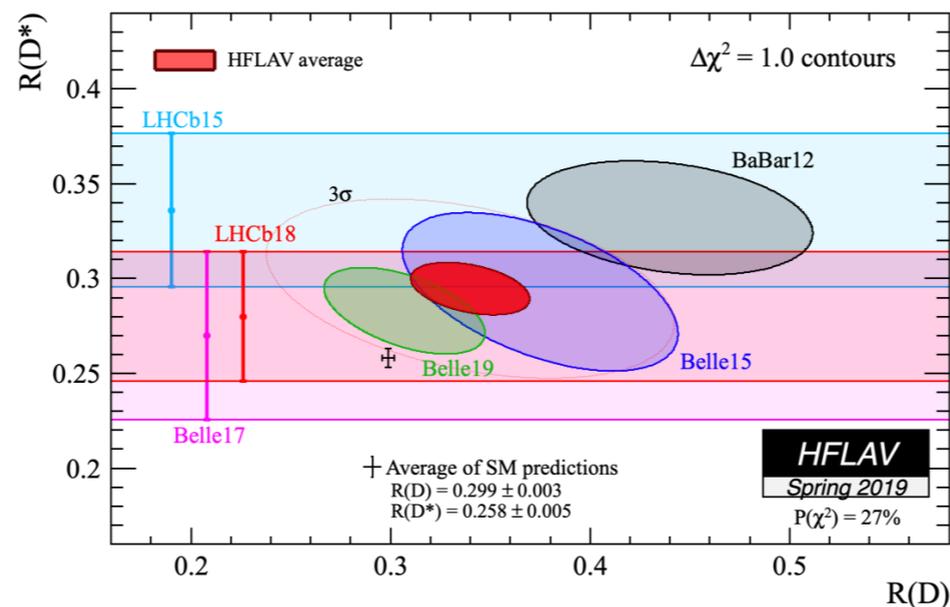
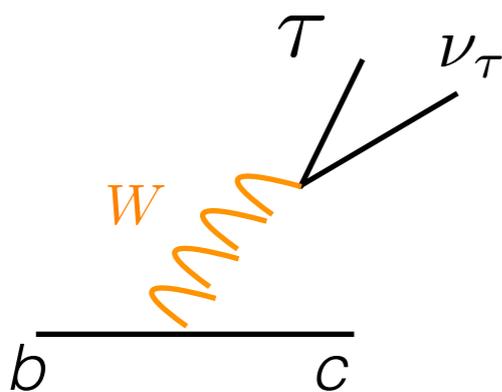


B-anomalies

► Tensions in FCNC decay rate ratios $R_{K^{(*)}} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu\mu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} ee)}$



► Exciting discrepancies observed in charged current B decays also

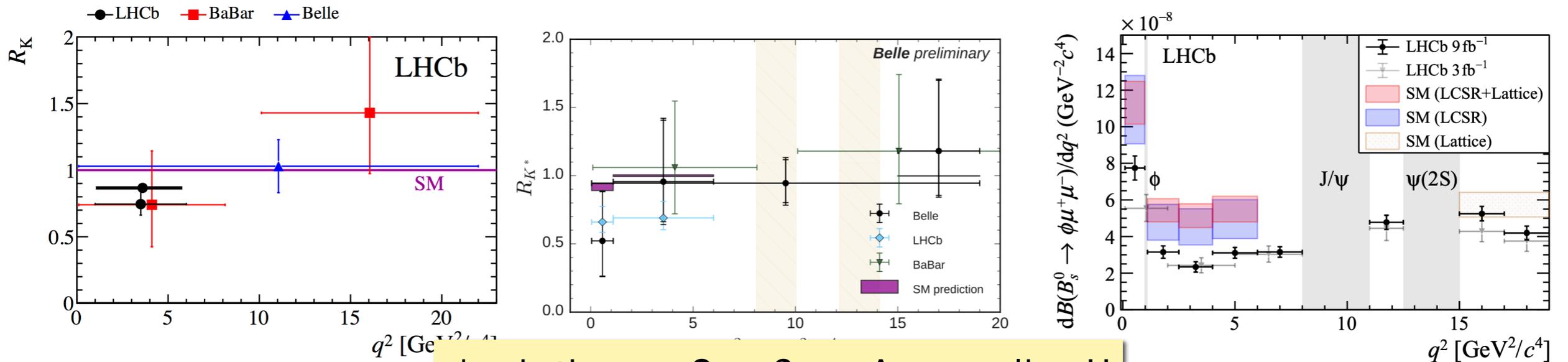


$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\text{BR}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)}$$

$\ell \in \{e, \mu\}$

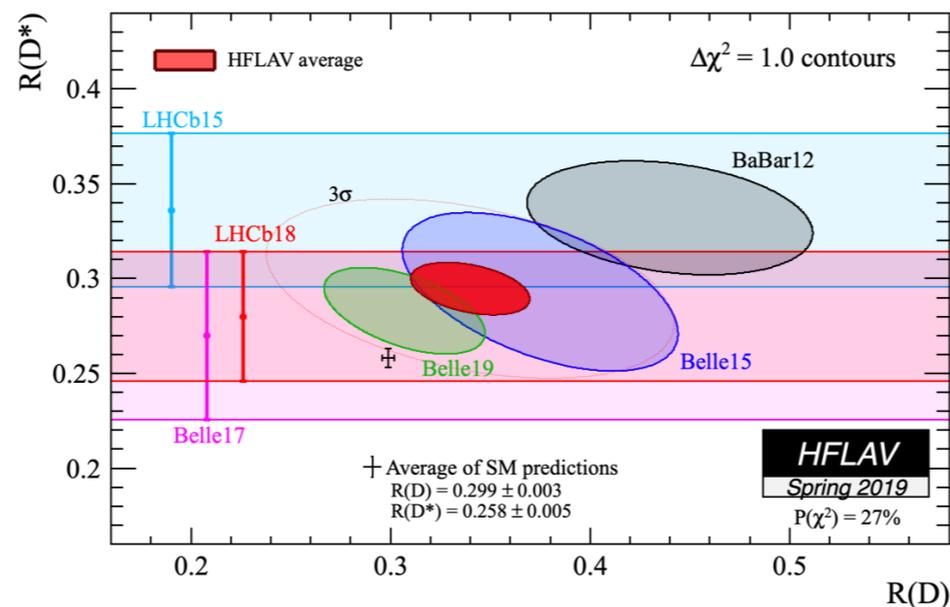
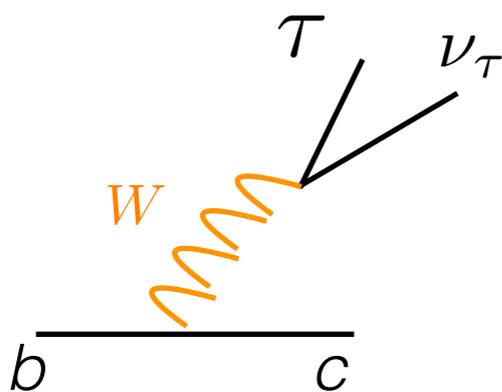
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deviations $\sim 2 - 3\sigma$: Anomalies!!

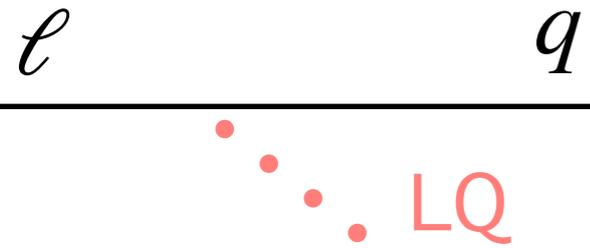
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Leptoquarks

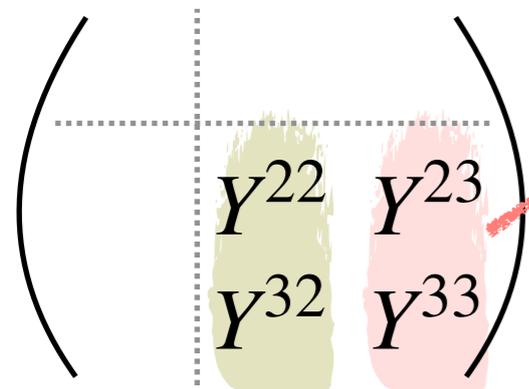


Idea from '70s: R-parity violating SUSY, GUTs

| Mediators | Spin | Interaction terms | Operators |
|-----------------------------|------|---|--|
| $S_3(\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$ | 0 | $+ \bar{Q}^c Y_{S_3} i\tau_2 \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{S}_3 L$ | \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V |
| $\tilde{R}_2(3, 2, 1/6)$ | 0 | $- \bar{d}_R Y_{\tilde{R}_2} \tilde{R}_2^T i\tau_2 L + \bar{Q} Z_{\tilde{R}_2} \tilde{R}_2 \nu_R$ | $\mathcal{O}_{RL}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LR}^V, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^{S,T}, \mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,T}$ |
| $S_1(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$ | 0 | $+ \bar{Q}^c i\tau_2 Y_{S_1} L S_1 + \bar{u}_R^c \tilde{Y}_{S_1} S_1 e_R + \bar{d}_R^c Z_{S_1} S_1 \nu_R$ | $\mathcal{O}_{RR}^{S,V,T}, \mathcal{O}_{LL}^{S,V,T}$ |
| $U_3^\mu(3, 3, 2/3)$ | 1 | $+ \bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^a Y_{U_1} L U_{1\mu}^a$ | \mathcal{O}_{LL}^V |
| $V_2^\mu(\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$ | 1 | $+ \bar{d}_R^c \gamma^\mu Y_{V_2} V_{2\mu}^T i\tau_2 L + \bar{Q}_L^c \gamma^\mu \tilde{Y}_{V_2} i\tau_2 V_{2\mu} e_R$ | \mathcal{O}_{RL}^S |
| $\bar{U}_1^\mu(3, 1, -1/3)$ | 1 | $+ \bar{d}_R Z_{\bar{U}_1} \gamma^\mu \bar{U}_{1\mu} \nu_R$ | \mathcal{O}_{RR}^V |

S_3 :

1st generation couplings stringently constrained from Kaon, lepton data



\times $b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

Large Y^{23}, Y^{33} values required for $R(D^{(*)})$ are excluded from $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$

\checkmark $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu : C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} = -0.41_{-0.07}^{+0.07}$

$$Y_{S_3}^{32} Y_{S_3}^{22} = 0.0028 \pm 0.0005, \quad |Y_{S_3}^{32}| \leq 1.33$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

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\rightarrow Only $\sim 2\%$ enhancement in R_K^ν with $Y^{22} Y^{32}$

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$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu} : C_{LL}^V$

\rightarrow Only $\sim 2\%$ enhancement in R_K^ν with $Y^{22} Y^{32}$

However allowed range of Y^{23}, Y^{33} together with Y^{22}, Y^{32} explaining $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$ anomalies give $R_K^\nu = 2.4 \pm 3.6$

Leptoquarks

| Mediators | Spin | R_K | R_{K^*} | $R(D)$ | $R(D^*)$ | R_K^ν |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| $S_3(\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| $\tilde{R}_2(3, 2, 1/6)$ + RHN | 0 | ✓ | ✗ $R_{K^*}^{[1,6]} > 1$ | — no effect — ✗ | — no effect — ✗ | no effect ✓ |
| $S_1(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$ + RHN | 0 | — no effect — | — no effect — | ✓ ✗ | ✓ ✗ | ✓ ✓ |
| $U_3^\mu(3, 3, 2/3)$ | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| $V_2^\mu(\bar{3}, 2, 5/6)$ | 1 | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ |
| $\bar{U}_1^\mu(3, 1, -1/3)$ | 1 | — no effect — | — no effect — | — no effect — | — no effect — | ✓ |

Heavy Z' :

► Neutral current $\mathcal{L}(Z') = \sum_{i,j,\psi_L} \Delta_L^{ij} \bar{\psi}_L^i \gamma^\mu P_L \psi_L^j Z'_\mu + \sum_{i,j,\psi_R} \Delta_R^{ij} \bar{\psi}_R^i \gamma^\mu P_R \psi_R^j Z'_\mu$

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$: LH couplings $C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} = \frac{v^2}{M_{Z'}^2} \frac{\pi}{\alpha_{\text{EM}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} \Delta_L^{sb} \Delta_L^{\mu\mu}$

Stringently **constrained** from tree-level contribution to $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$

→ $\Delta_L^{sb} = (8.5 \pm 6.4) \times 10^{-3}, \quad \Delta_L^{\mu\mu} = 2.00 \pm 0.95$

$R_K^\nu = 1.05 \pm 0.03$

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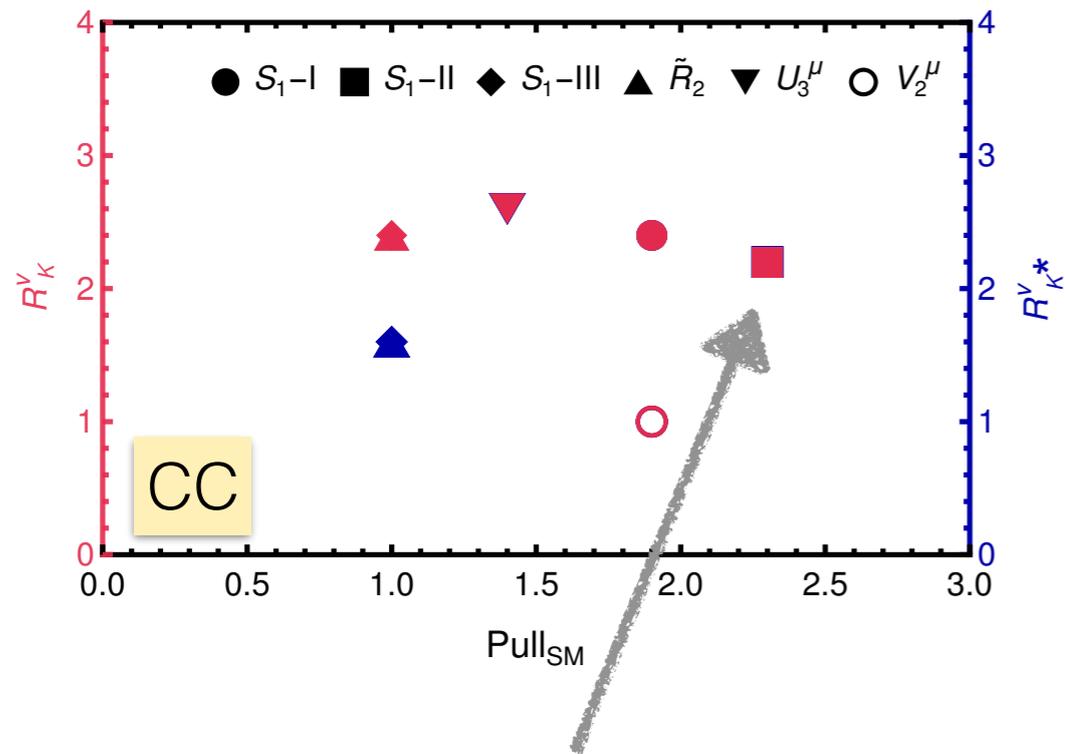
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$R_K^\nu = 1.05 \pm 0.03$

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$: LH + RH couplings $C_9^{\text{NP}} = -C_{10}^{\text{NP}} \quad \& \quad C_9' = -C_{10}'$

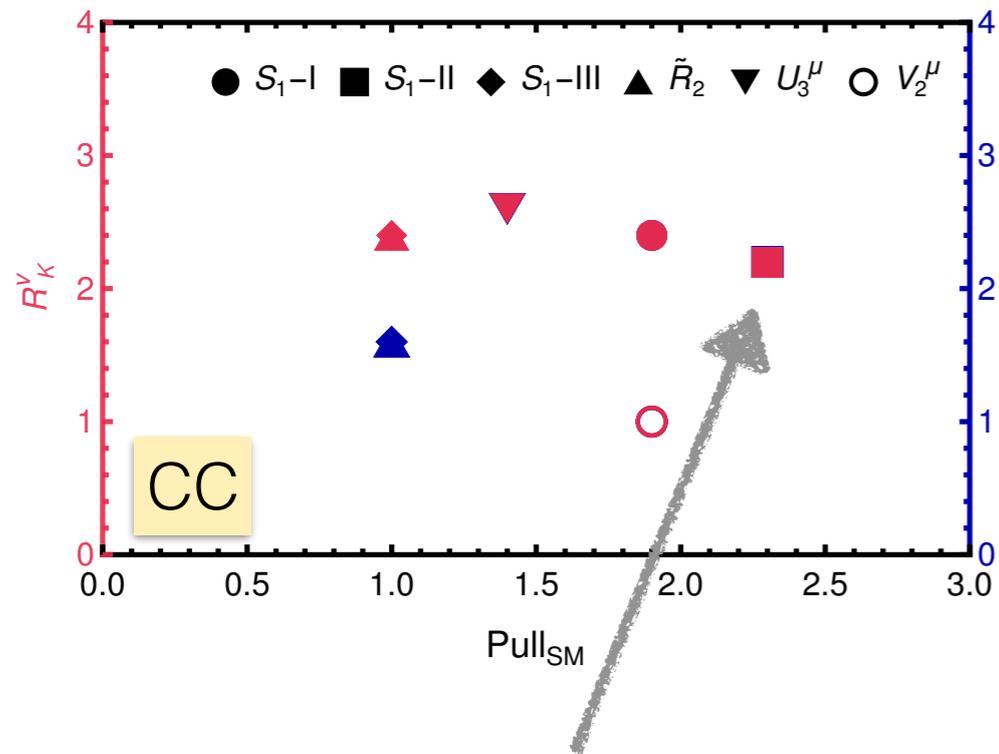
→ No new contribution to $R_K^\nu \simeq 1.1$

Comparison

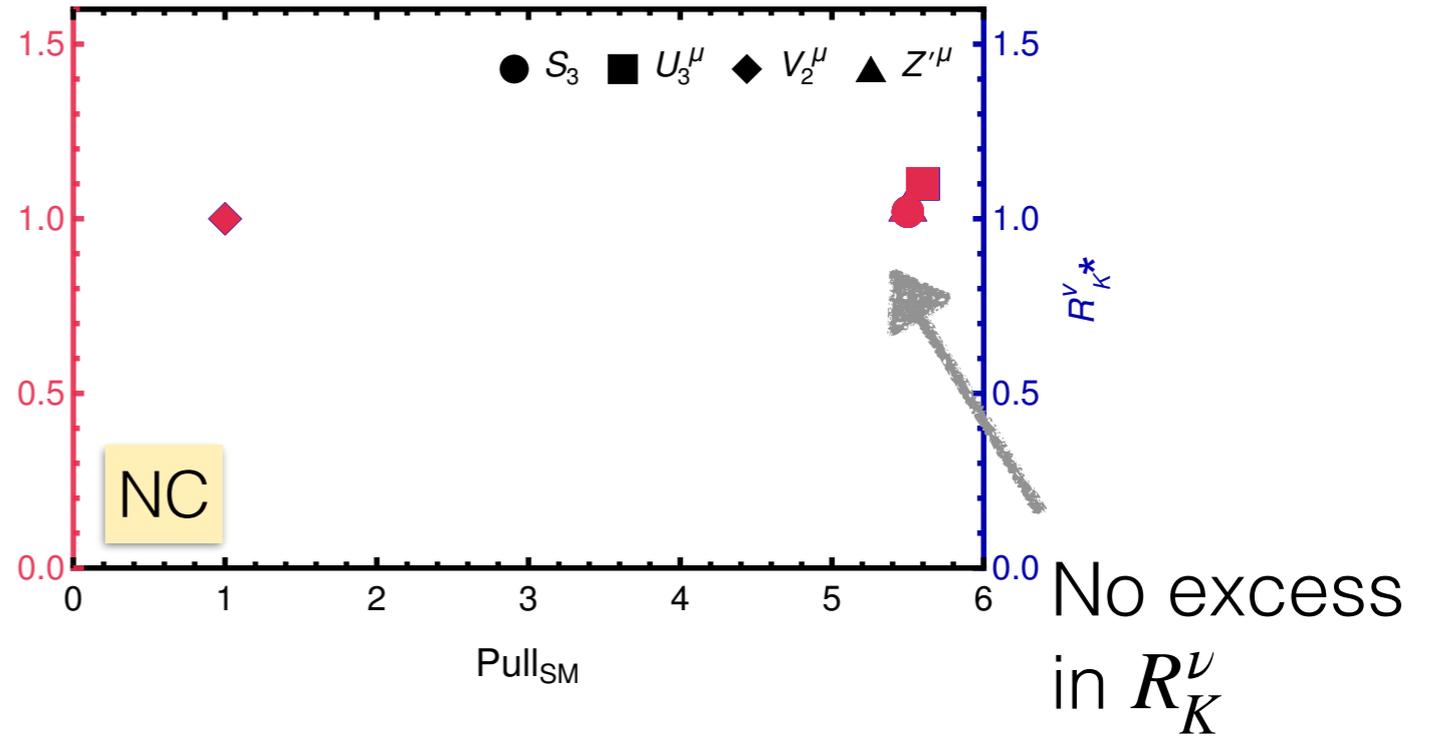


S_1 with three
non-vanishing
couplings

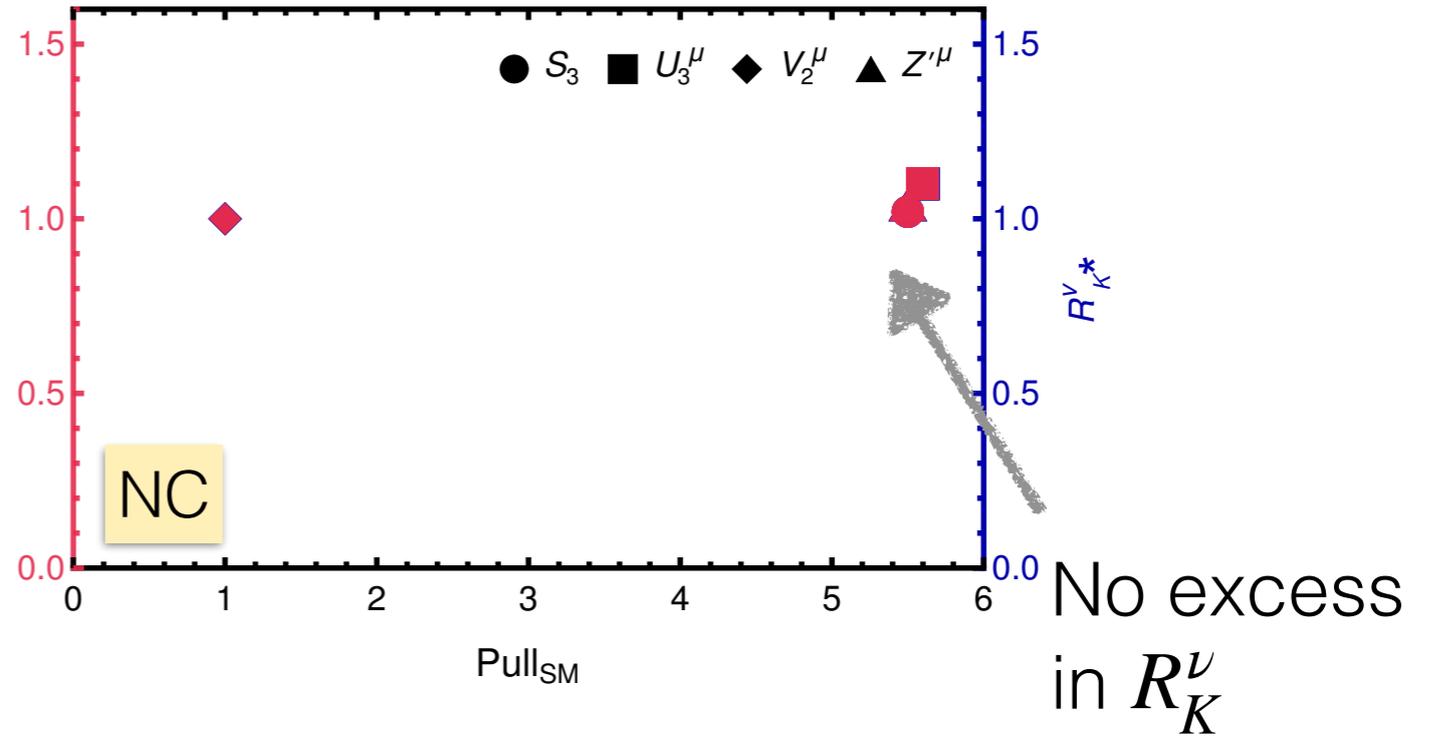
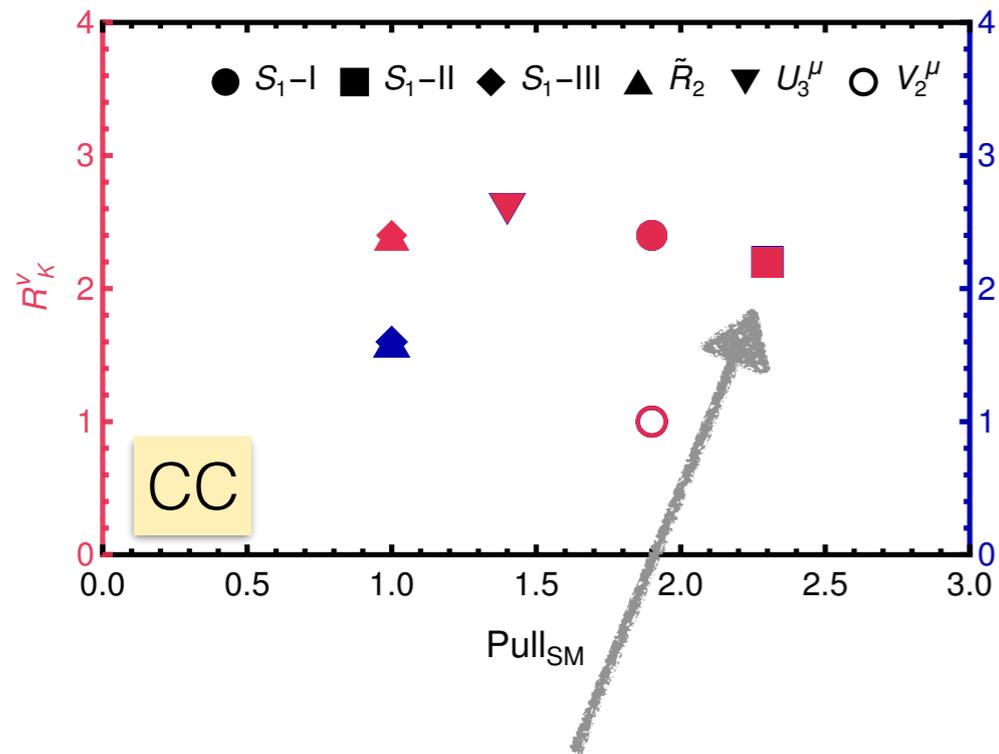
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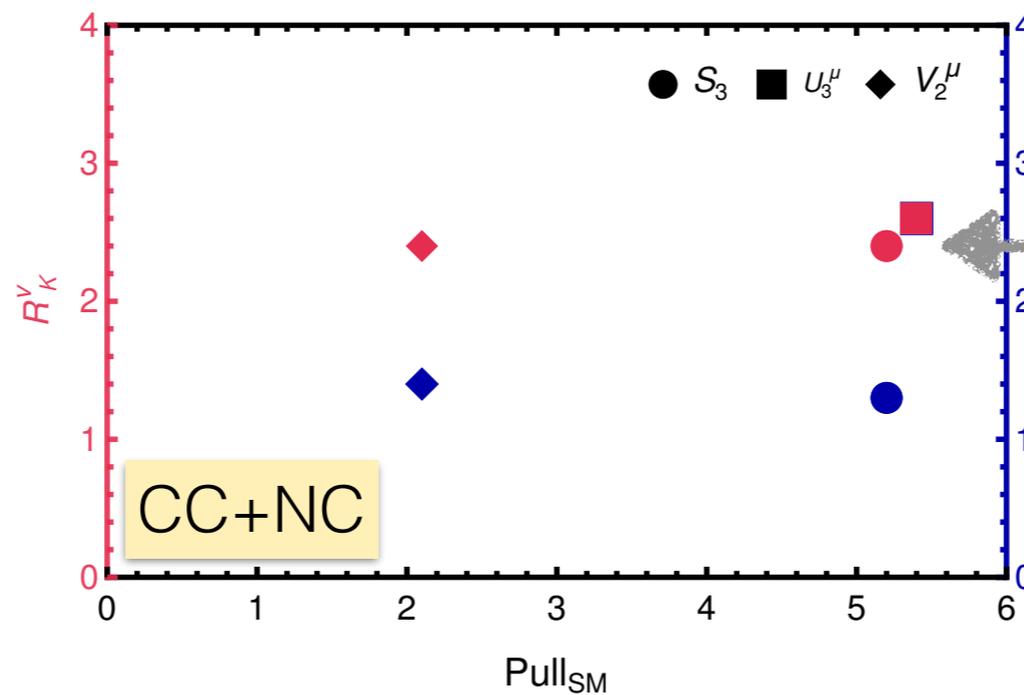
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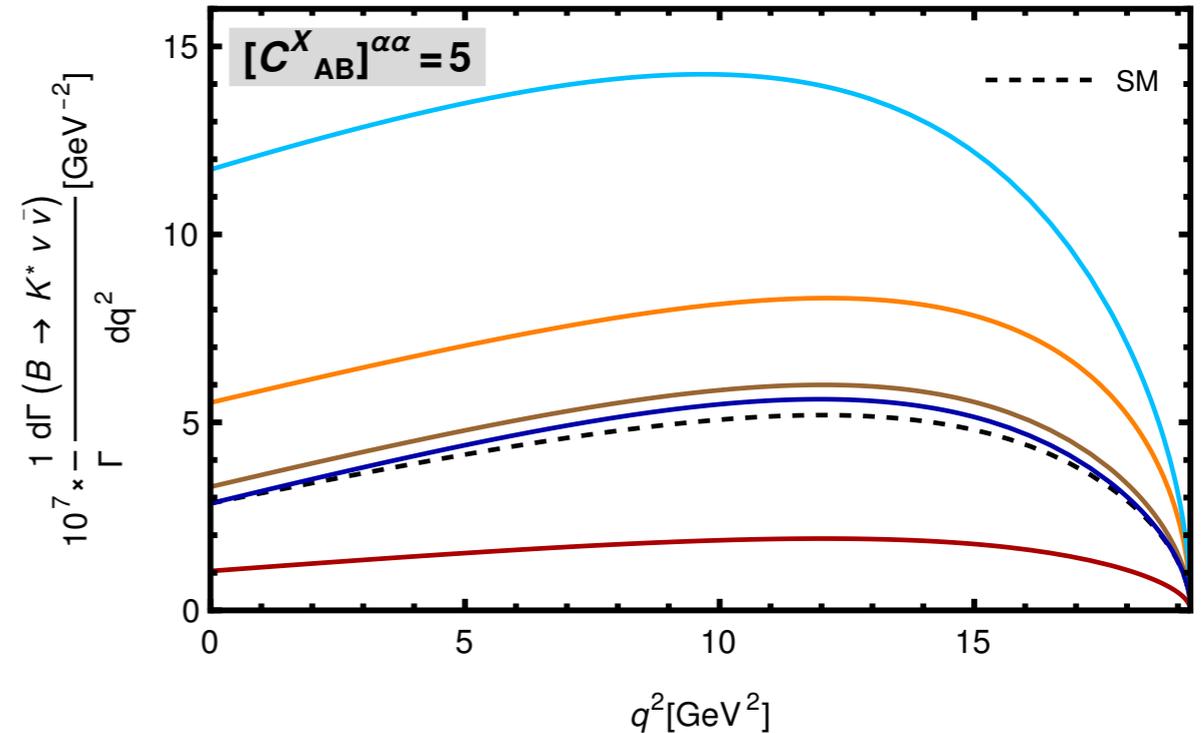
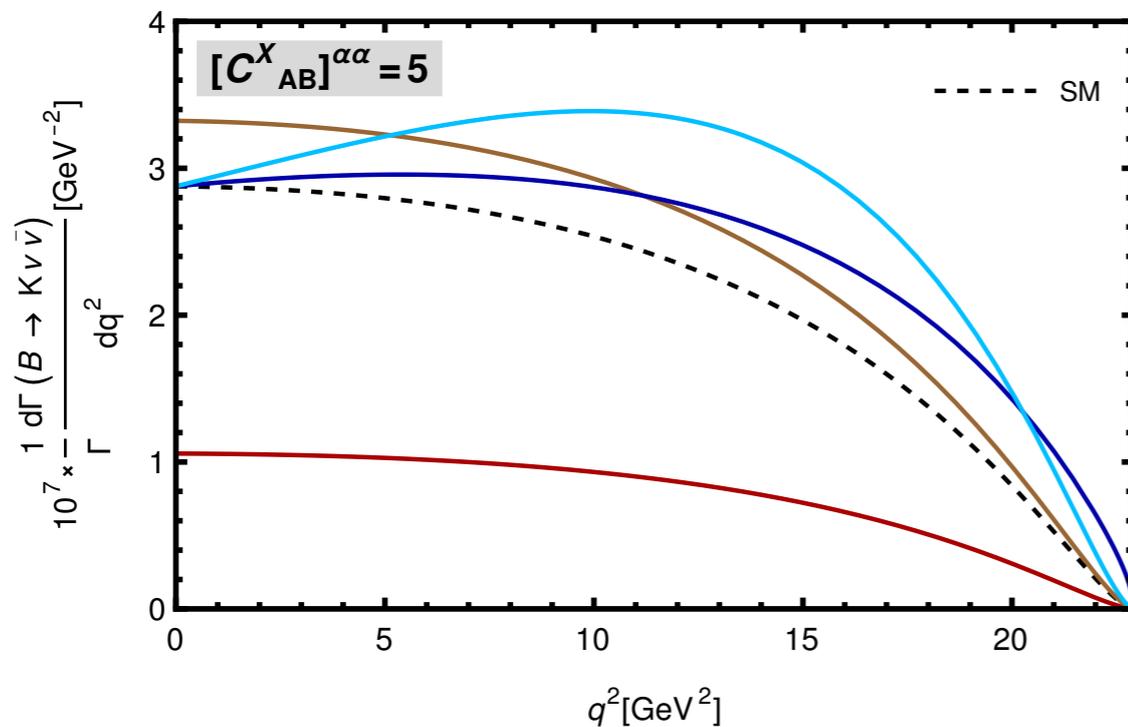
S_1 with three non-vanishing couplings



S_3 & U_3^μ can show desired enhancement

Distribution

— $[C^{V_{LL}}]^{\alpha\alpha}$
 — $[C^{V_{RL}}]^{\alpha\alpha}$
 — $[C^{V_{LR}}]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C^{V_{RR}}]^{\alpha\alpha}$
 — $[C^{S_{LL}}]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C^{S_{RL}}]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C^{S_{LR}}]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C^{S_{RR}}]^{\alpha\alpha}$
 — $[C^{T_{LL}}]^{\alpha\alpha} = [C^{T_{RR}}]^{\alpha\alpha}$



Differential distribution variation in di-neutrino invariant mass squared

➔ (axial)vector operators can enhance/suppress with shape unchanged

(pseudo)scalar operators alter overall shape

Summary

- ▶ Experimental challenges might be overcome with inclusive tag technique@Belle II — expecting signal soon?!
- ▶ Possibilities to **connect** the indicated excess with both NC and CC B -anomalies in 'simplified' models:
 - RHN explanations to $R(D^{(*)})$ are **excluded** for S_1 & \tilde{R}_2 by $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}$
 - Heavy Z' explaining $b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$ with minimal setup **can not** enhance R_K^ν
 - S_1 explaining CC B -anomalies & S_3 in NC+CC framework can **produce expected** enhancement in R_K^ν
- ▶ Study of q^2 distribution is **important** to **disentangle** different NP scenarios

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- ▶ Study of q^2 distribution is **important** to **disentangle** different NP scenarios



Thank you!

Back ups

Charged current

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4G_F V_{cb}}{\sqrt{2}} \left(Q_{LL}^{V\alpha\beta} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\substack{X=S,V,T \\ A,B=L,R}} \mathcal{P}_{AB}^{X\alpha\beta} Q_{AB}^{X\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$Q_{AB}^{V\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{c} \gamma^\mu P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha \gamma_\mu P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$Q_{AB}^{S\alpha\beta} \equiv (\bar{c} P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha P_B \nu^\beta) ,$$

$$Q_{AB}^{T\alpha\beta} \equiv \delta_{AB} (\bar{c} \sigma^{\mu\nu} P_A b) (\bar{\ell}^\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_B \nu^\beta)$$

SMEFT matching

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{V\alpha\beta} = + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{m=1}^3 \frac{V_{2m}}{V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lq}^{(3)}]^{m3\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{S\alpha\beta} = - \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2 V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lequ}^{(1)*}]^{23\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{LL}^{T\alpha\beta} = - \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2 V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{lequ}^{(3)*}]^{23\alpha\beta} ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{RL}^{S\alpha\beta} = + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} \sum_{m=1}^3 \frac{V_{2m}}{V_{cb}} [\mathcal{C}_{ledq}^*]^{m3\alpha\beta} .$$

Running factors: $\mathcal{P}_{AB}^{S(T)}(m_b) = 1.67(0.84) \times \mathcal{P}_{AB}^{S(T)}(\Lambda = \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV}))$

Neutral current

► Hamiltonian and relevant operators for $b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{-4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sum_i C_i(\mu) \mathcal{O}_i(\mu),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s} \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_R b) F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9 = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \mu)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \mu)$$

New contribution to
(axial)vector currents

$$C_9 \rightarrow C_9 + C_9^{\text{NP}}$$

$$C_{10} \rightarrow C_{10} + C_{10}^{\text{NP}}$$

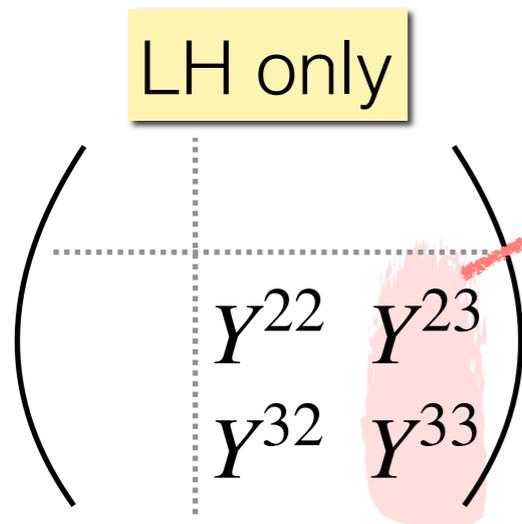
$$C_9^{ij\alpha\beta} = -C_{10}^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{v^2}{M^2} \frac{\pi}{\alpha_{\text{EM}} V_{td_j} V_{td_i}^*} \left([C_{lq}^{(3)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} + [C_{lq}^{(1)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$[C_{lq}^{(1)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{4} (3 |g_3|^2 \tilde{S}_{QL}^{j\beta} \tilde{S}_{QL}^{*i\alpha} + |g_1|^2 S_{QL}^{j\beta} S_{QL}^{*i\alpha})$$

$$[C_{lq}^{(3)}]^{ij\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{4} (|g_3|^2 \tilde{S}_{QL}^{j\beta} \tilde{S}_{QL}^{*i\alpha} - |g_1|^2 S_{QL}^{j\beta} S_{QL}^{*i\alpha}),$$

S_1 :

$b \rightarrow s\mu\mu$: No tree-level contribution, 1-loop effect requires large couplings incompatible with other data



$\times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

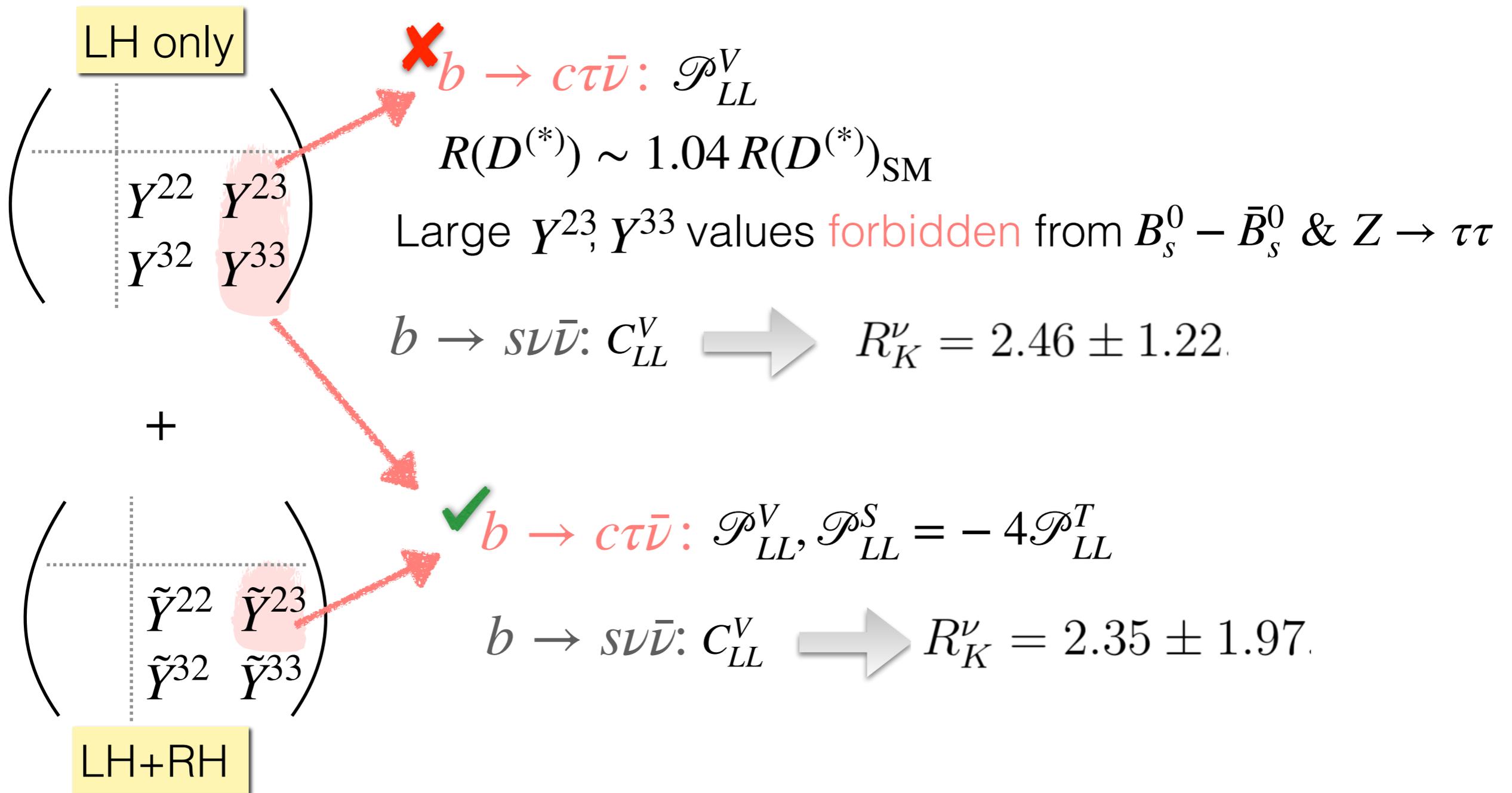
$$R(D^{(*)}) \sim 1.04 R(D^{(*)})_{\text{SM}}$$

Large Y^{23}, Y^{33} values forbidden from $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$ & $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu} : C_{LL}^V \longrightarrow R_K^\nu = 2.46 \pm 1.22$$

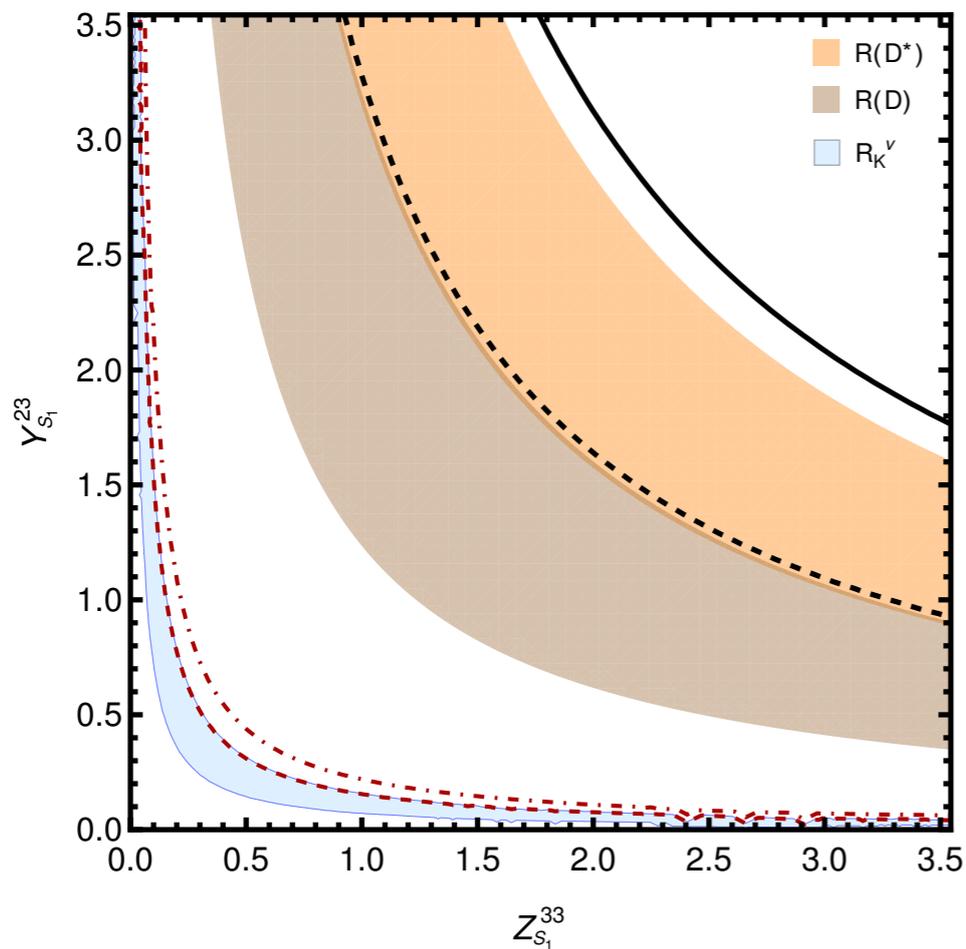
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S_1 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix} + \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} Z^{22} & Z^{23} \\ Z^{32} & Z^{33} \end{pmatrix}}^{\text{RHN coupling}} \rightarrow \times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{RR}^S = -4\mathcal{P}_{RR}^T$$



$b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$: C_{RR}^S generated with RHN
No interference with SM

Region explaining $R(D^{(*)})$ is completely excluded by R_K^ν

Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes

$U_3^\mu :$

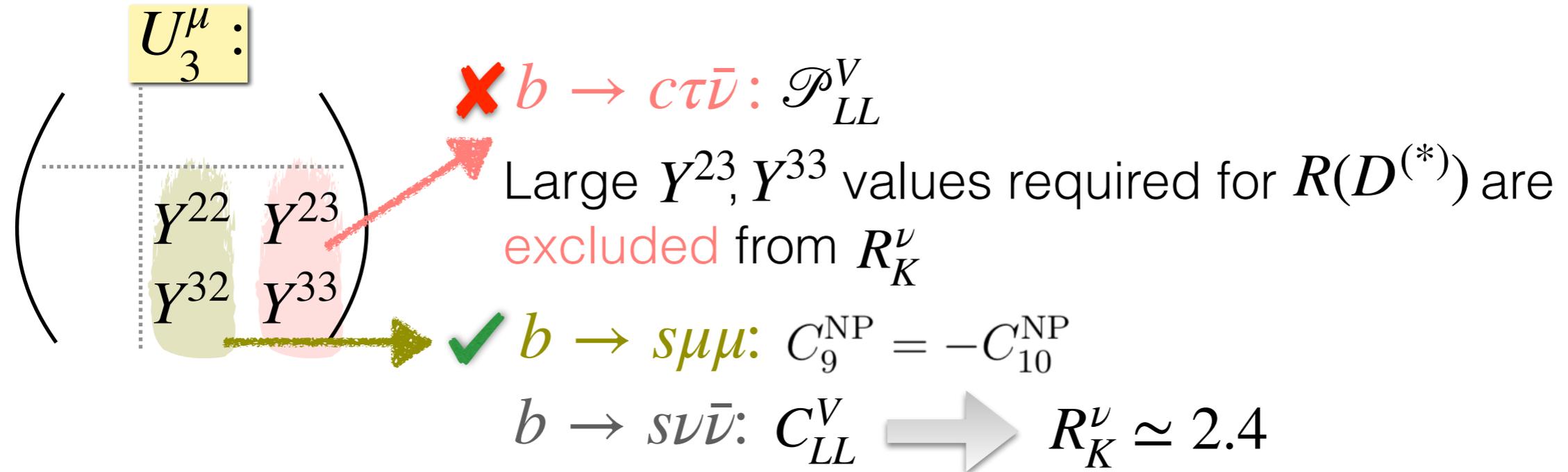
$$\begin{pmatrix} Y^{22} & Y^{23} \\ Y^{32} & Y^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\times b \rightarrow c\tau\bar{\nu} : \mathcal{P}_{LL}^V$

Large Y^{23}, Y^{33} values required for $R(D^{(*)})$ are excluded from R_K^ν

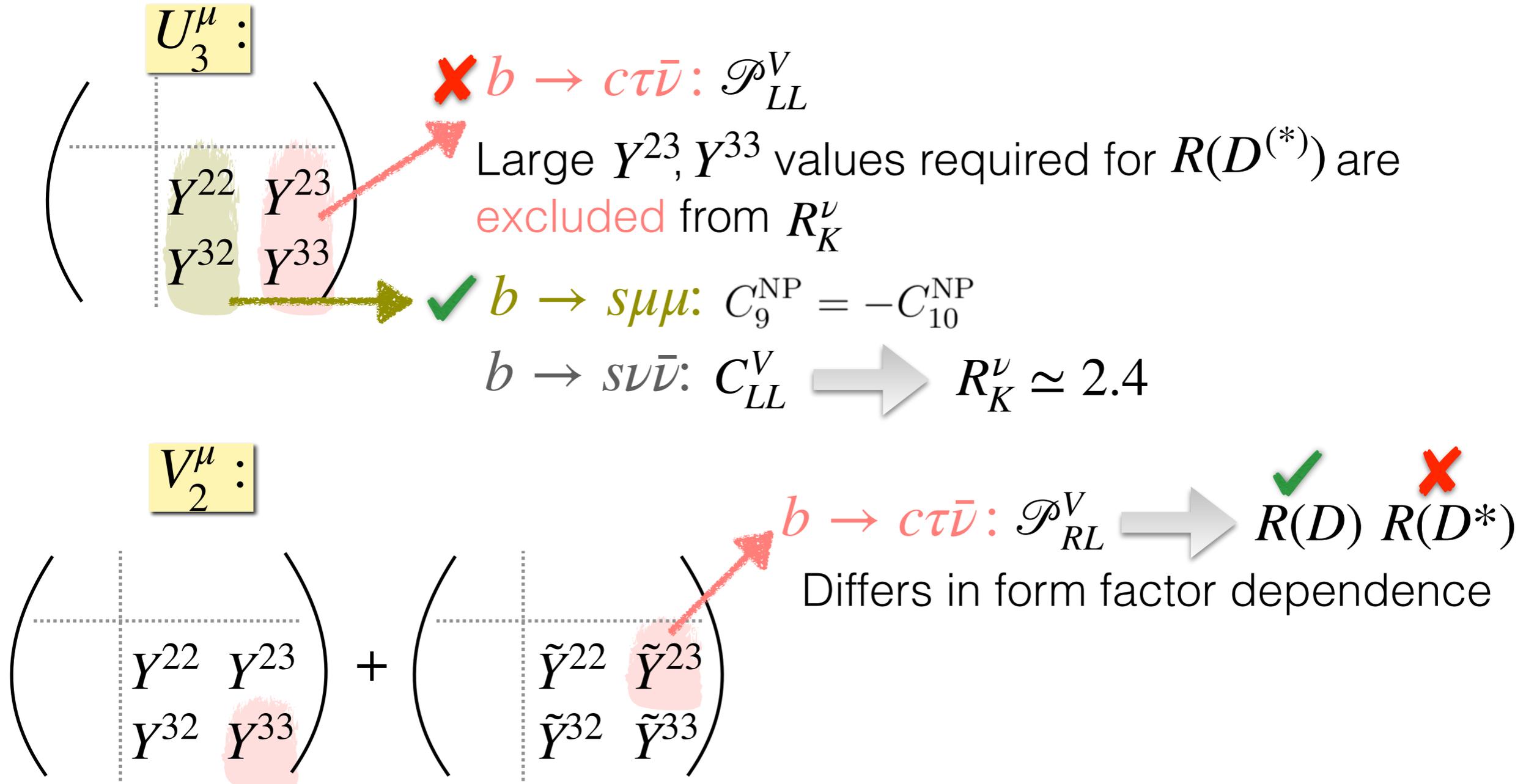
Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes



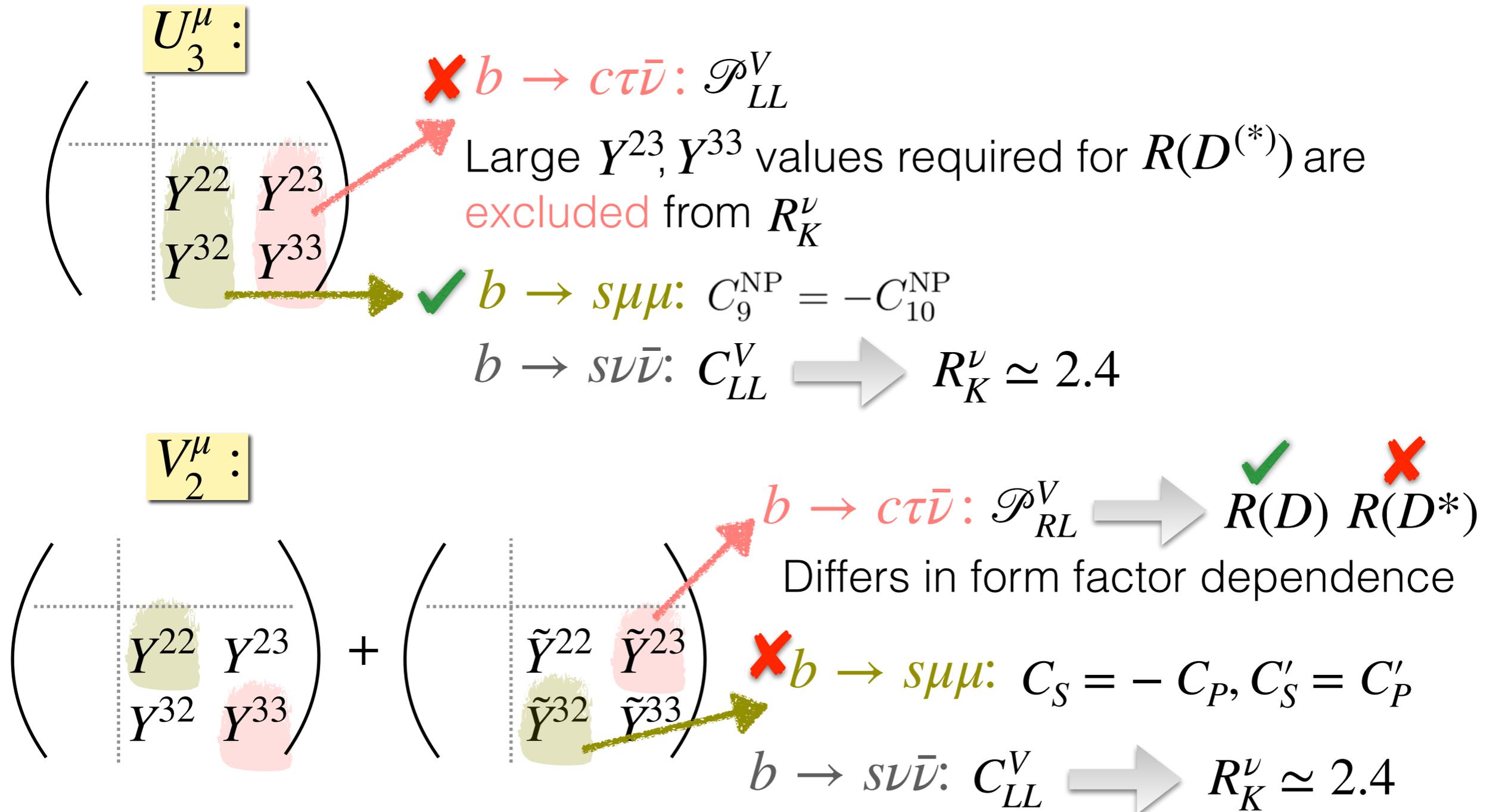
Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes



Vector leptoquarks

Full UV model is needed for reliable estimates of loop induced processes



Differential distribution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow K\nu\bar{\nu}) &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{tb}V_{ts}^*|^2 \alpha_{\text{EM}}^2}{192 \times 16\pi^5 m_B^3} q^2 \lambda_K^{1/2}(q^2) \times \\ &\times \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \sum_{\beta=1}^3 \left[\left(|C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_V^s)^2 \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \left(|[C_{RL}^S]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^S]^{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LR}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_S^s)^2 \\ &\quad \left. + 8 \left(|[C_{LL}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_T^s)^2 \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}(B \rightarrow K^*\bar{\nu}\nu) &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{tb}V_{ts}^*|^2 \alpha_{\text{EM}}^2}{192 \times 16\pi^5 m_B^3} q^2 \lambda_{K^*}^{1/2}(q^2) \times \\ &\times \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \sum_{\beta=1}^3 |C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 (H_{V,+}^2 + H_{V,-}^2) \\ &\quad + |C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 H_{V,0}^2 \\ &\quad - 4 \text{Re} \left[(C_{LL}^{\text{SM}} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + [C_{LL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}) [C_{RL}^{V*}]^{\alpha\beta} \right] H_{V,+} H_{V,-} \\ &\quad + \left(|[C_{RL}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_{V,+}^2 + H_{V,-}^2) \\ &\quad + |[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{RR}^V]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 H_{V,0}^2 - 4 \text{Re} \left[[C_{LR}^V]^{\alpha\beta} [C_{RR}^{V*}]^{\alpha\beta} \right] H_{V,+} H_{V,-} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \left(|[C_{RL}^S]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{LL}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^S]^{\alpha\beta} - [C_{LR}^S]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) H_S^2 \\ &\quad + 8 \left(|[C_{LL}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 + |[C_{RR}^T]^{\alpha\beta}|^2 \right) (H_{T,+}^2 + H_{T,-}^2 + H_{T,0}^2). \end{aligned}$$

B anomalies