

# Scalar Leptoquark from Beyond Standard Model

*2983535D@student.gla.ac.uk*

*Supriyo Dutta*

## Why **NEED** Beyond Standard Model ?

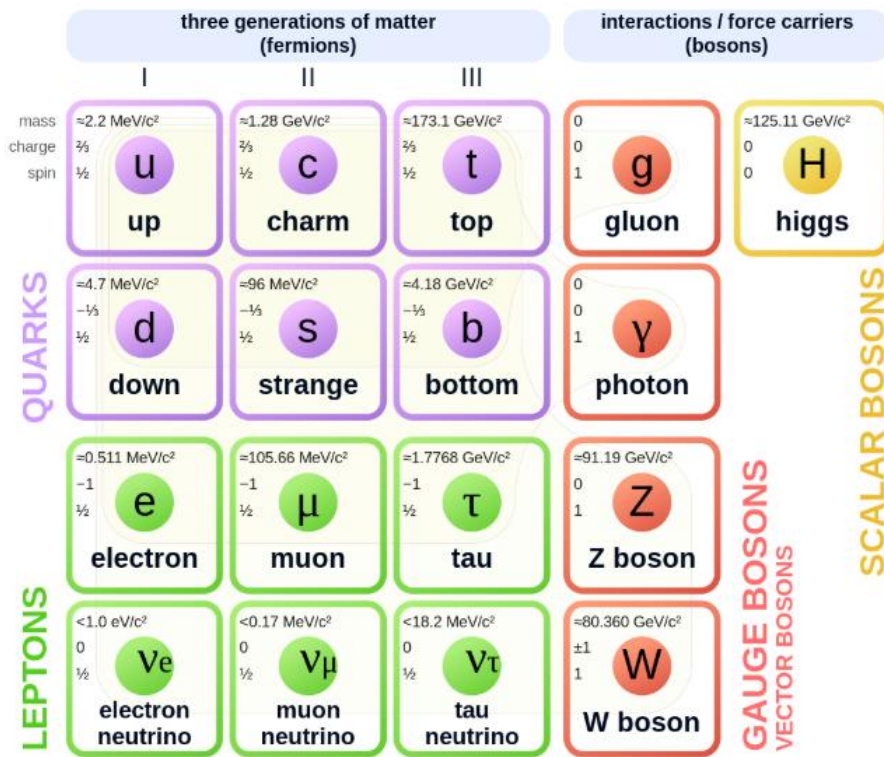


Fig. 1: Particles of the Standard Model.

Gauge Symmetry

$$\text{SU}(3)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y$$

From Discovery of  
Higgs in 2012

Explained Mostly  
Accurate

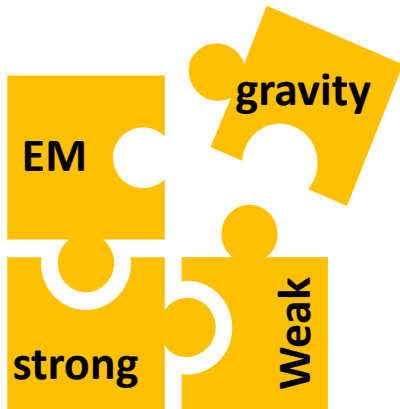
*SM is Complete!*

**EXCEPT**  
*few*



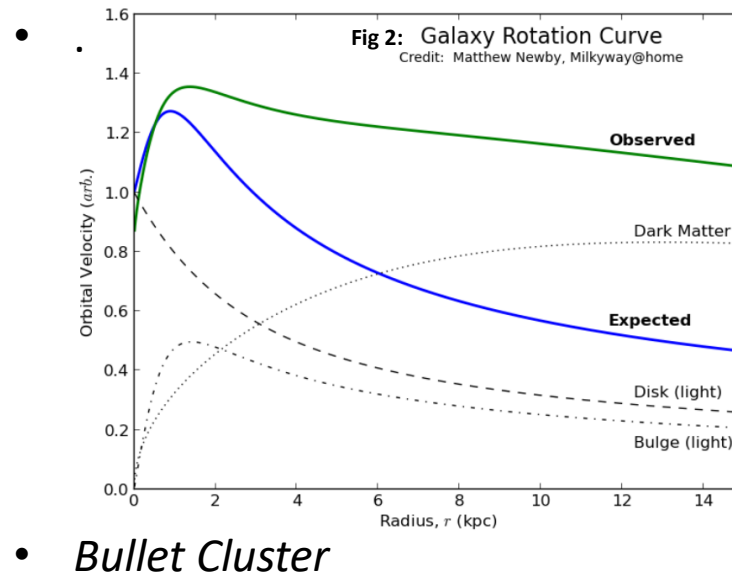
## SM Anomalies

### 1. Absence of Gravity from SM

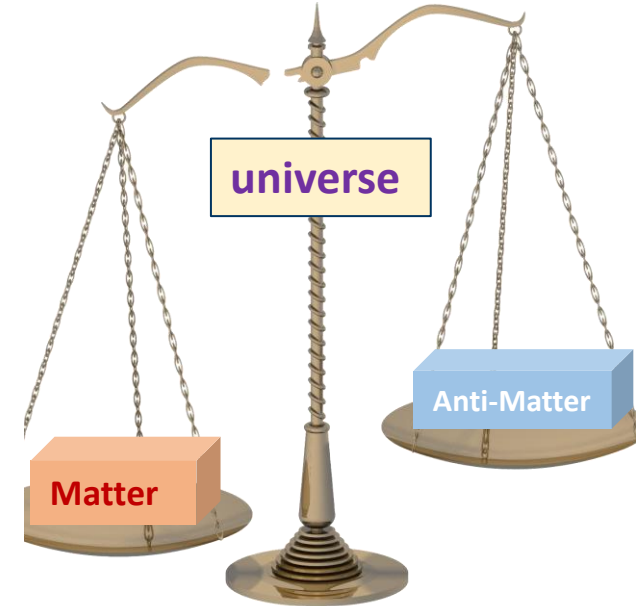


4 fundamental forces

### 2. Absence of Dark Matter Particle



### 3. Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry



SM



BSM

& Many  
More

## Main Focus

$$\Pi_7 \sim (\text{aka } R_2)$$

**Scalar Leptoquark** : Couples to  
both Leptons and Quarks  
Together

Emerges from *Extended Higgs Sector of SU(5)*

*part of* **GRAND UNIFIED  
THEORY**

$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$   
SM Gauge Group

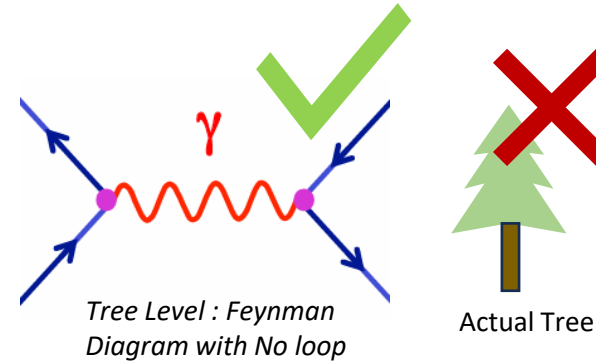
$45_H$  Dimensional

Single and  
bigger group  
e.g. **SU(5)**

But why are leptoquarks  
Important?

## Lepton Flavor Universality (LFU) @SM

In gauge interaction ( $W^\pm, Z$  : Electroweak Interaction) all of the leptons should be interacting in the same manner, regardless of their mass.



### Lepton Family

doublet

1<sup>st</sup> GEN

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^- \\ \nu_e \end{bmatrix}$$

2<sup>nd</sup> GEN

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu^- \\ \nu_\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

3<sup>rd</sup> GEN

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix}$$

\*Bigger the yellow ball, higher the Mass

According to LFU,

in, IDEAL TREE-LEVEL ELECTROWEAK PROCESS

When,  $W \rightarrow$  different generation of leptons

$$R_{\mu\tau}^{(W)} = \frac{\Gamma(W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)}{\Gamma(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau)} \approx 1$$

Branching Ratio

Decay Width

However,  
SOME EXPERIMENTS  
ARE SAYING  
SOMETHING  
ELSE.



On **Beauty meson decay** @LHCb RUN 2.

Contains Bottom (b) quark

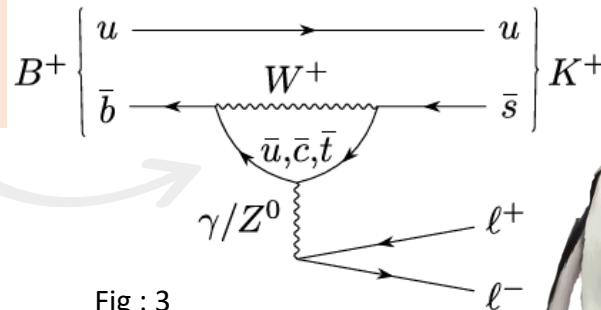
$$R_k = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)}{BR(B \rightarrow K e^+ e^-)} < 1 \quad (\sim 3.1 \sigma)^*$$

(Experiments)

Ratio of Branching Ratio

Loop Level Electroweak  
Process

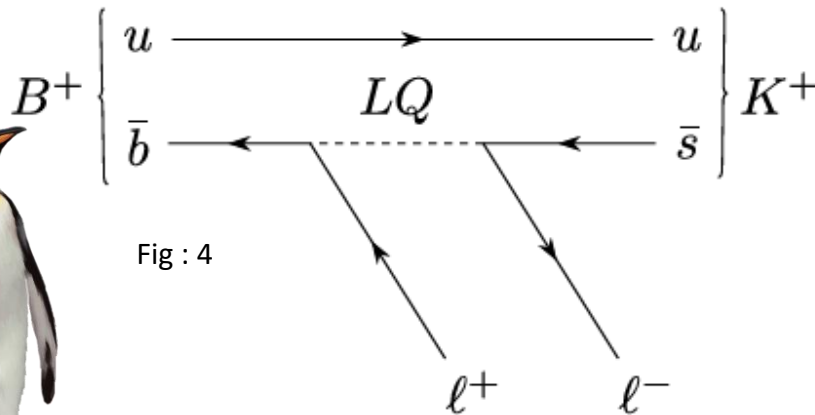
LFU should hold here



**BUT it DOESN'T**

Scientists are expecting a **LEPTOQUARK** from BSM

**MISSING LINK**



**BUT, how  
to DETECT it?**



To Detect any Particle @Colliders

Head-On collision



No, NEW PARTICLE !!

→ MASSIVE particle → decays FASTER



Effective Field Theory

Produce



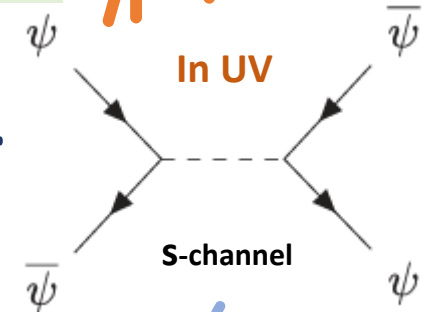
Observer the  
Effects in SM  
process

If it exists



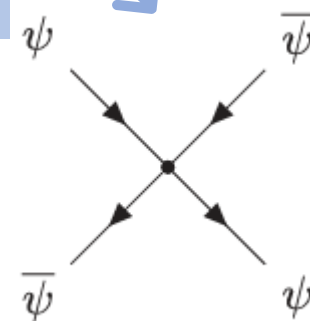
e.g.

Fig : 5



assuming  
 $p^2 \ll m^2$

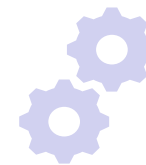
Fig : 6



HIGH  
Energy



Relative  
LOW  
Energy



This is  
SMEFT

Source :

- [Heavy Ion Collision Event Animation | CERN](#)
- Fig 5, Fig 6 : The standard model effective field theory at work [DOI:10.1103/RevModPhys.96.015006](https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.96.015006)

$$\Pi_7 \sim R_2$$

$(3,2)_{7/6}$

Color Triplet  
in  $SU(3)$

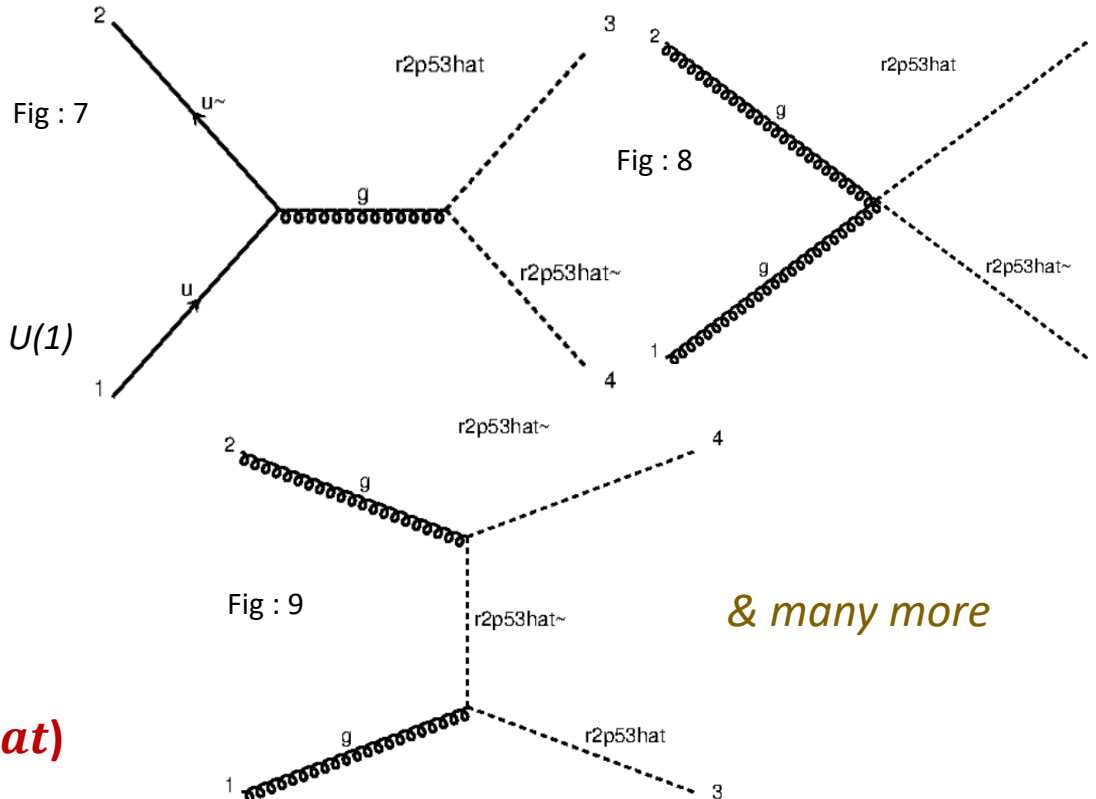
Hypercharge  $U(1)$

Weak Doublet in  
 $SU(2)$

Gluon-gluon  
interaction (QCD)  
dominates

$\Pi_7^{2/3}$   $\Pi_7^{5/3}$   
( $r2p23hat$ ) ( $r2p53hat$ )

:  $p = +$



Diagrams are generated  
using **MadGraph**,  
Custom **UFO** model  
and **FeynRules**

& many more

Let's know the  
**MASS** of  $\Pi_7$



*Simulated using MadGraph: captured cross section  
varying mass of our particle (fig 10)*

MG5\_aMC>generate p p > r2p53hat r2p53hat~

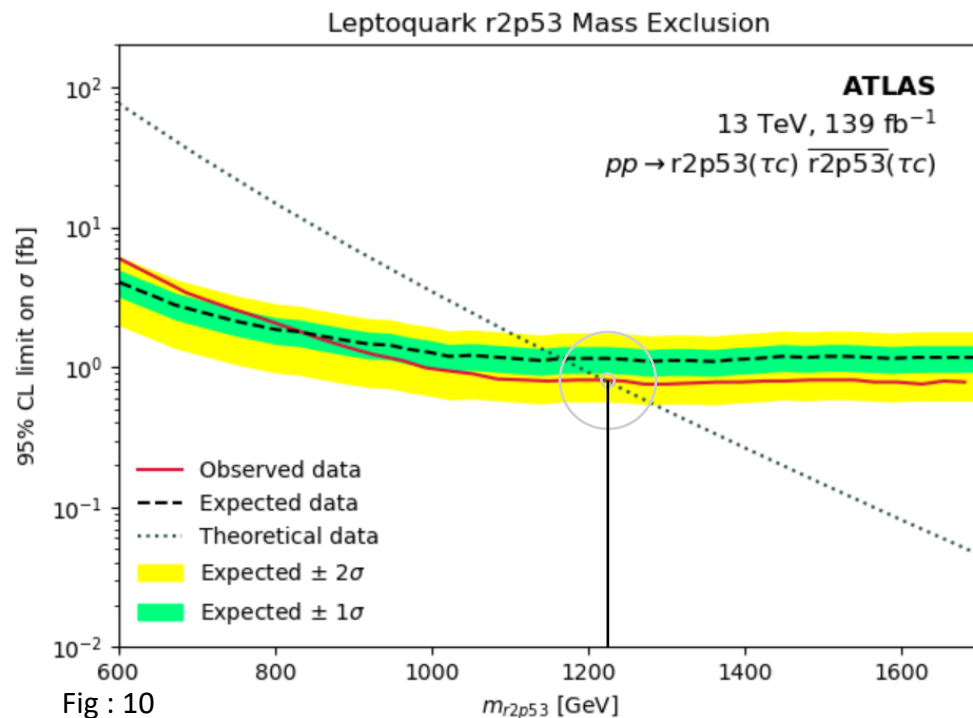


Fig : 10

*From ATLAS paper*

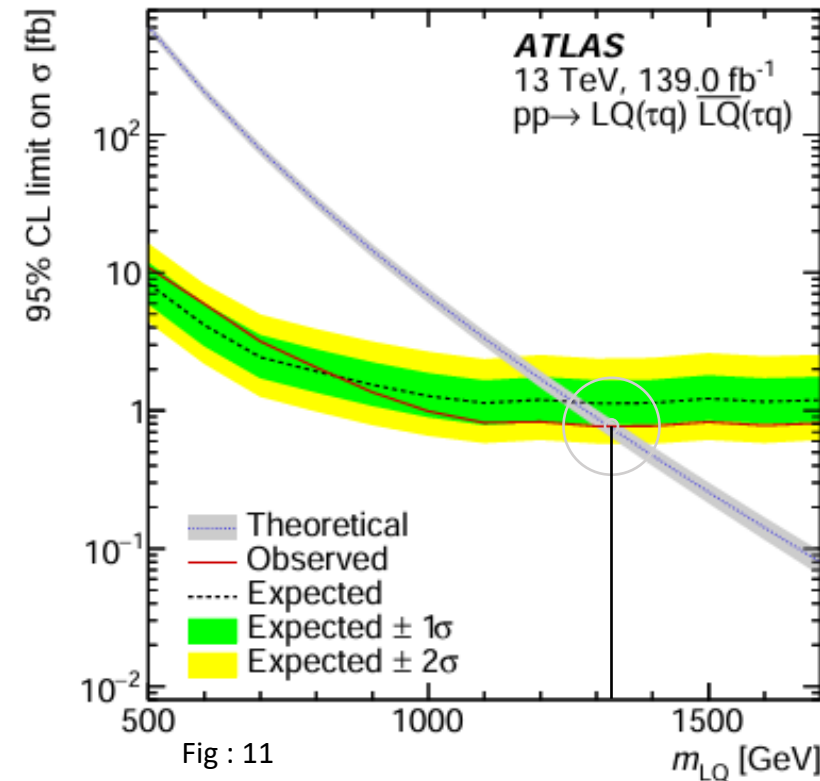


Fig : 11

**TOOLS USED:**

- MadGraph & UFO
- Modified Param Card
- Web plot digitalizer
- Python

**MASS RANGE**

- *Simulated one :*  
*just above 1.2 TeV*
- *ATLAS one : just*  
*above the 1.3 TeV*

**Source :**

- Fig 11: Search for excited  $\tau$ -leptons and leptoquarks in the final state with  $\tau$ -leptons and jets in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$  with the ATLAS detector <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2303.09444>
- [PlotDigitizer Online App](#)

• Source Code and Data Used for verification : [HERE](#)

## Future Outlook

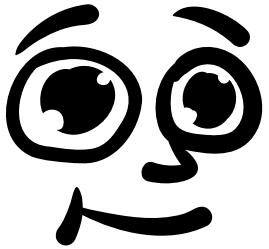
- More intense **Data Analysis** with new **RUNs @LHC**
- Advancing new **Software** and **Pipelines**.
- Waiting for Higher Energy collider like **Future Circular Collider (FCC) ~ 100 TeV**



## Acknowledgments

I would like to thank my supervisors, ***Dr. Sophie Renner*** and ***Dr. David Sutherland***, for their constant support and motivation. I am also grateful to the ***University of Glasgow*** for providing such excellent research facilities — and finally, to ***Nature***, for constantly shaping my perspective and curiosity.

Thank You




## Additional Details

- Decay Width (  $\Gamma$  ) =  $\frac{\hbar}{t}$  where,  $t$  = time
- Interaction Lagrangian of  $\Pi_7$  :

$$-\mathcal{L}_S^{(\leq 4)} = (y_{\Pi_7}^{lu})_{rij} \Pi_{7r}^\dagger i\sigma_2 \bar{l}_{Li}^T u_{Rj} + (y_{\Pi_7}^{eq})_{rij} \Pi_{7r}^\dagger \bar{e}_{Ri}^T q_{Lj} + h.c$$

$(\bar{3}, 2)_{-7/6} \otimes (1, 2)_{1/2} \otimes (3, 1)_{2/3}$  : Group Theory in Action

- Protons =  $\sum$  partons 
- $\sqrt{s}$  = Centre of Mass Energy (for 13TeV, 6.5 TeV in each beam)
- $C$  = Color charge,  $L$  = left-handed &  $Y$  = Hypercharge
- Gell-Mann–Nishijima formula :  $Q = I + Y$