

# The charged Lepton Flavor Violation with trilinear R-parity Violating SUSY

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In collaboration with

Xiao-Gang He, Hong-Yi Niu and Rong-Rong Zhang

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**2026.04 桂林**

## Standard Model particles



up quark



charm quark



top quark



down quark



strange quark



bottom quark



electron



muon



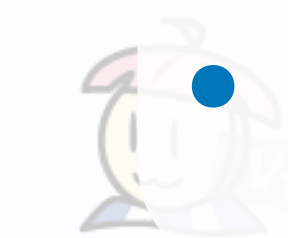
tau



electron neutrino



muon neutrino



tau neutrino

Higgs boson

## Supersymmetric (SUSY) particles



squark



scharm squark



stop squark



photino



sbottom squark



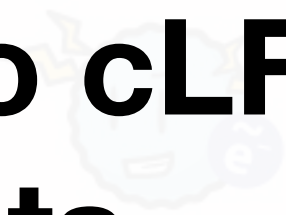
sstrange squark



sbottom squark



gluino



selectron



smuon



stau



zino · wino



sneutrino



smuon sneutrino



stau sneutrino



higgsino

- **Introduction**

- **Motivation**
- **Experimental status**
- **EFT framework**

- **cLFV in RPV-SUSY model**

- **Introduction to RPV-SUSY**
- **Contributions to cLFV**
- **Numerical results**

- **Conclusions and Prospects**

# Introduction

Neutrinos can have flavor changing,  
how about charged leptons?



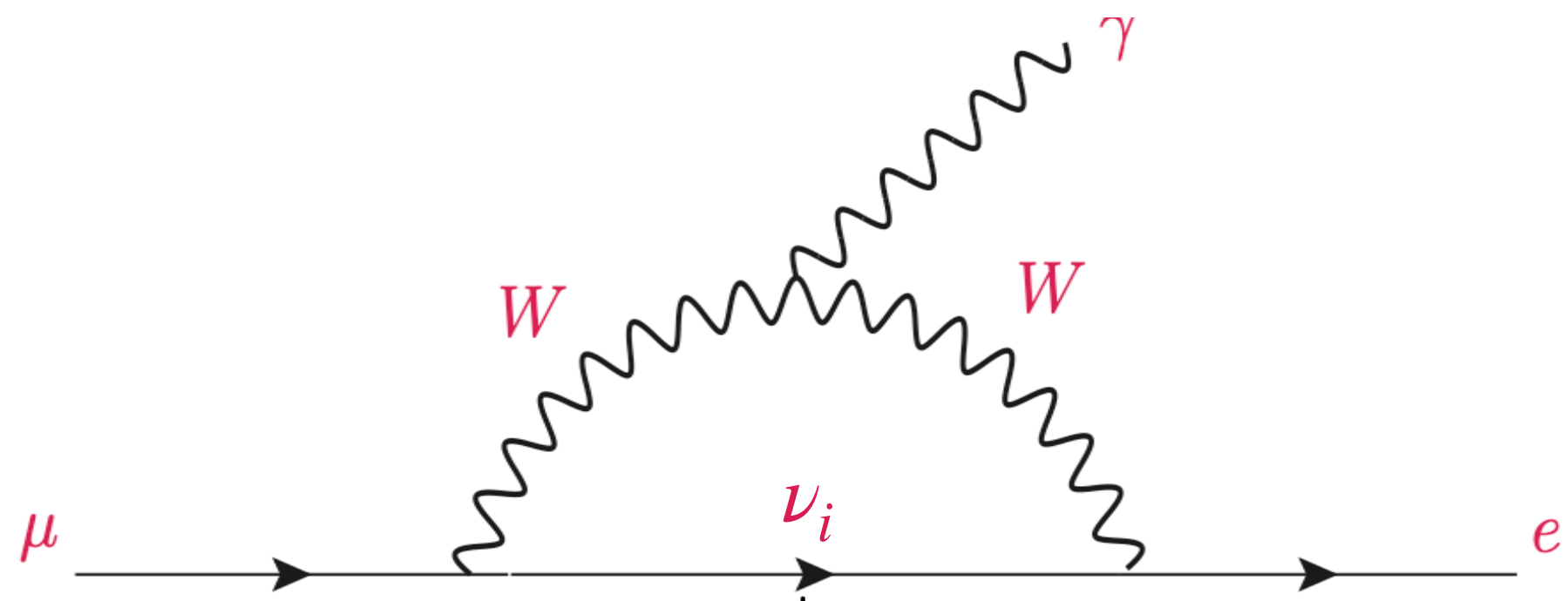
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- **SM contribution on cLFV:**

$$B_{\text{SM}}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim O(10^{-52})$$



$$B(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{3\alpha}{32\pi} \left| \sum_l (V_{\text{PMNS}})^*_{\mu l} (V_{\text{PMNS}})_{el} \frac{m_{\nu_l}^2}{M_W^2} \right|^2$$

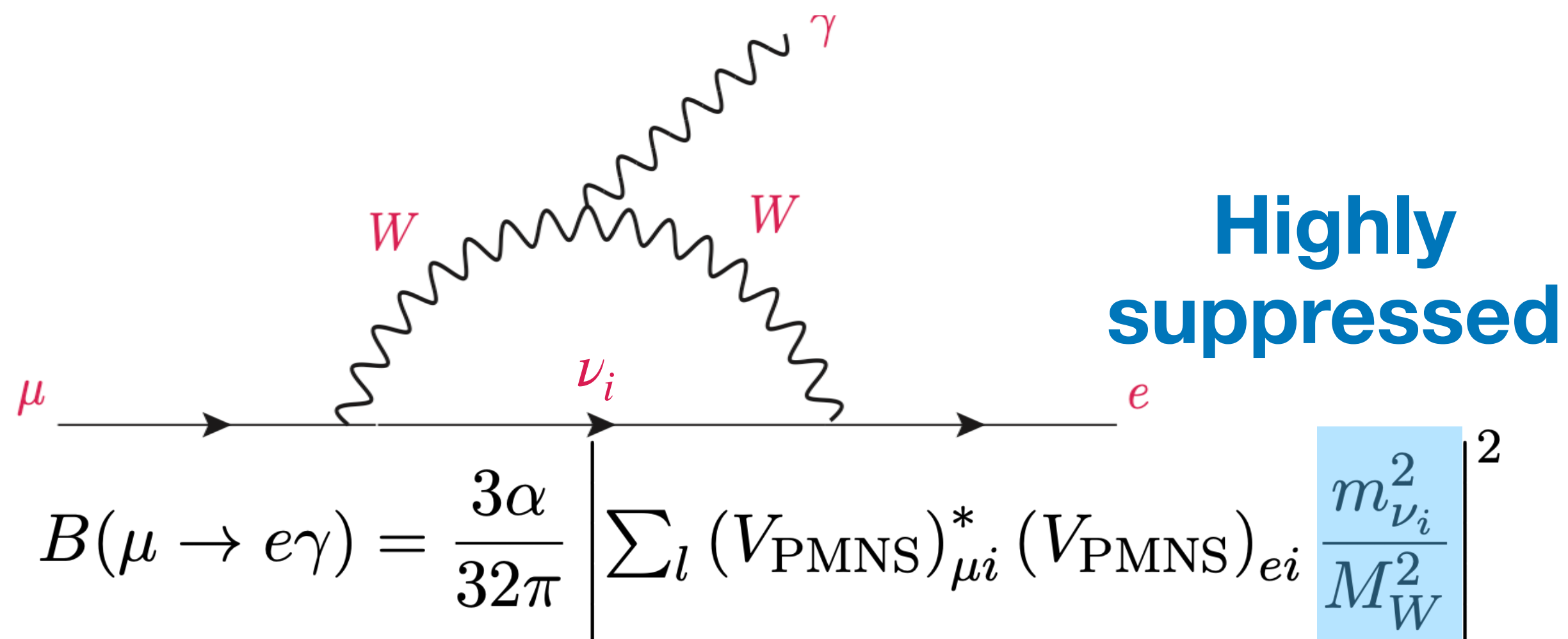
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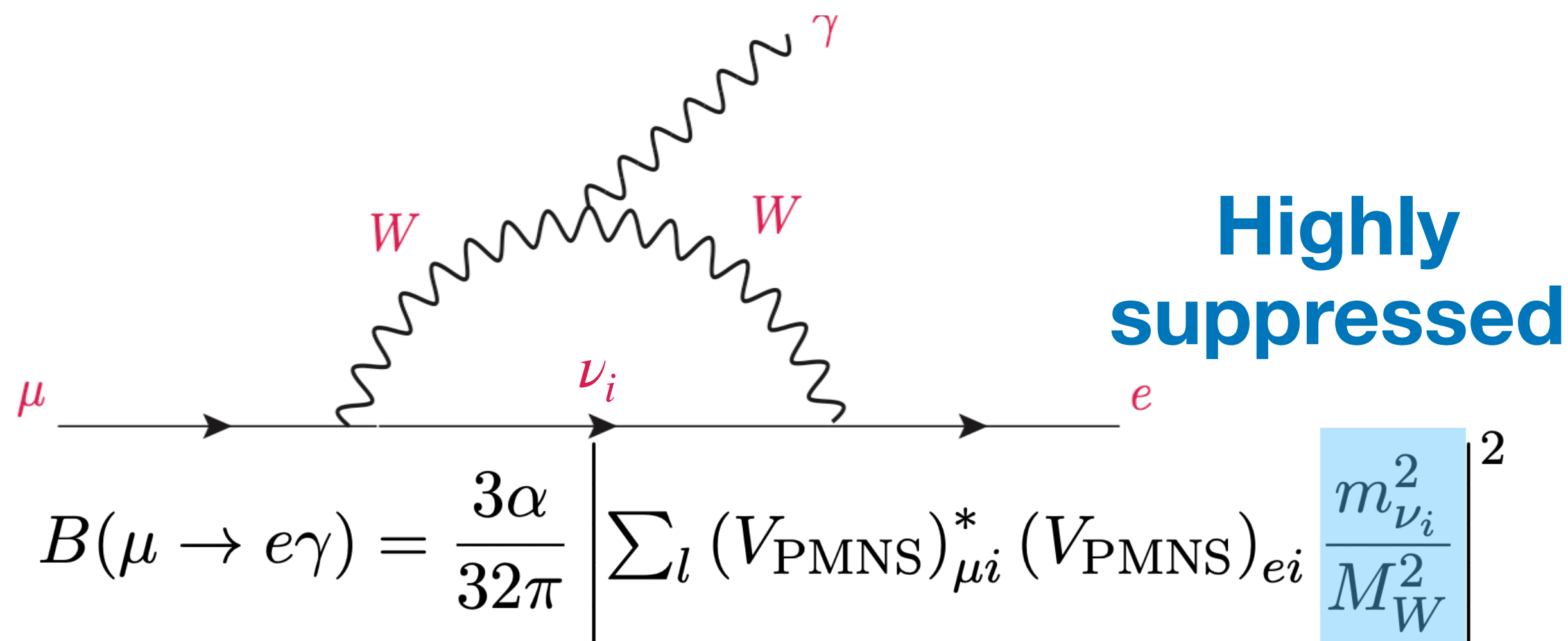
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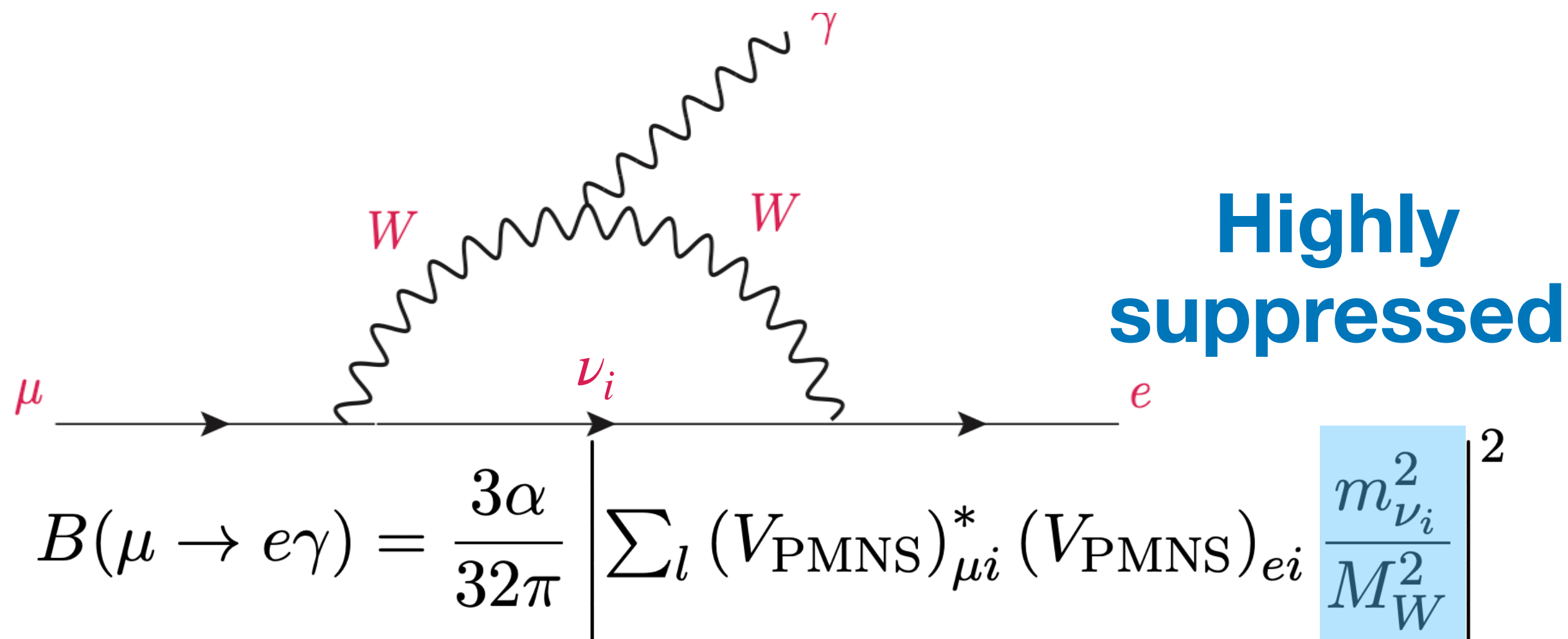
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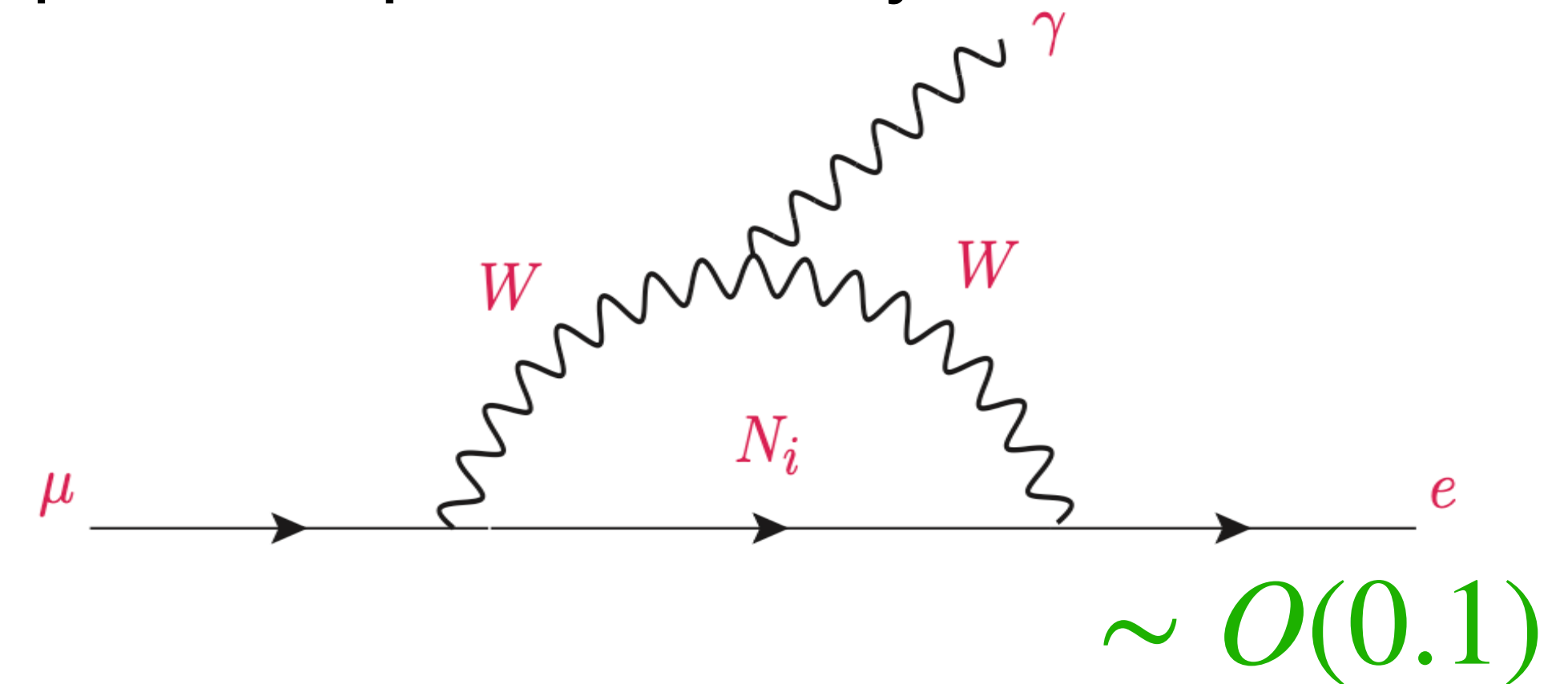
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$$B(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \leq 9 \times 10^{-6} \left( \sum_i K_{\mu i}^* K_{ei} G\left(\frac{m_{N_i}^2}{m_W^2}\right) \right)^2$$

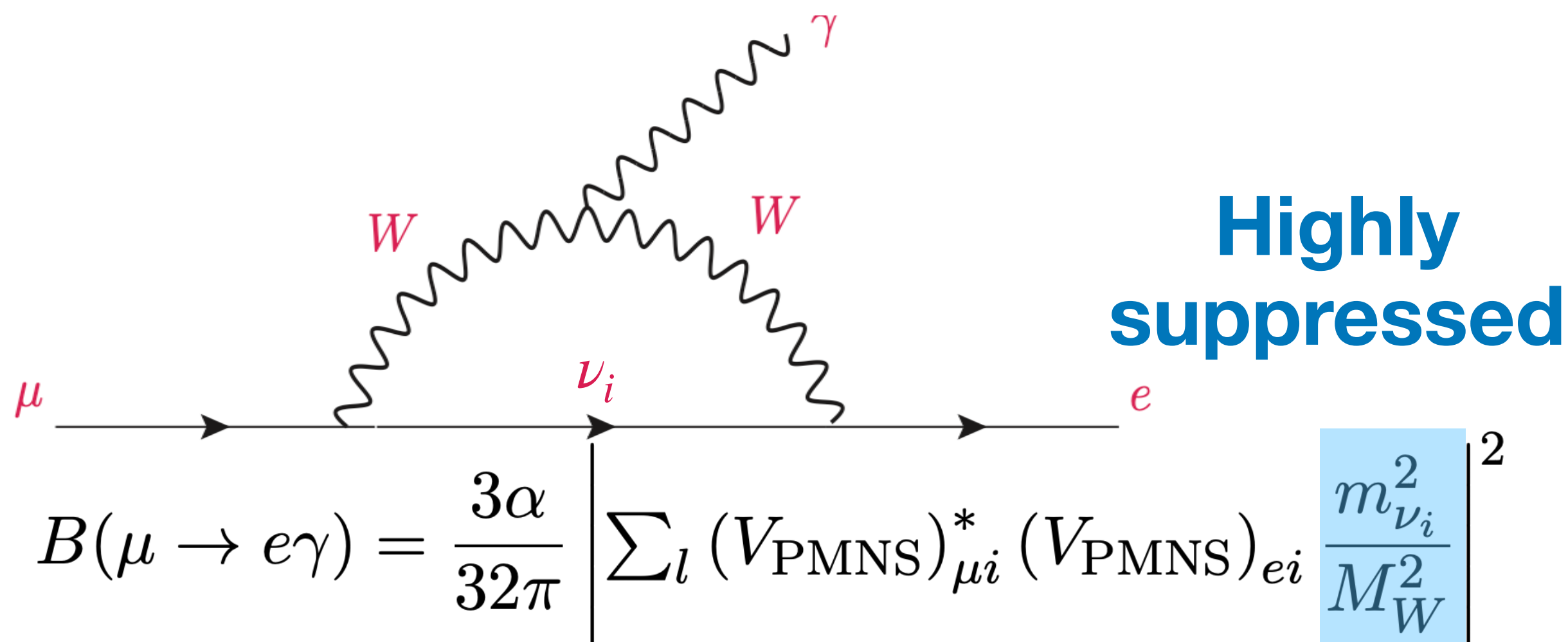
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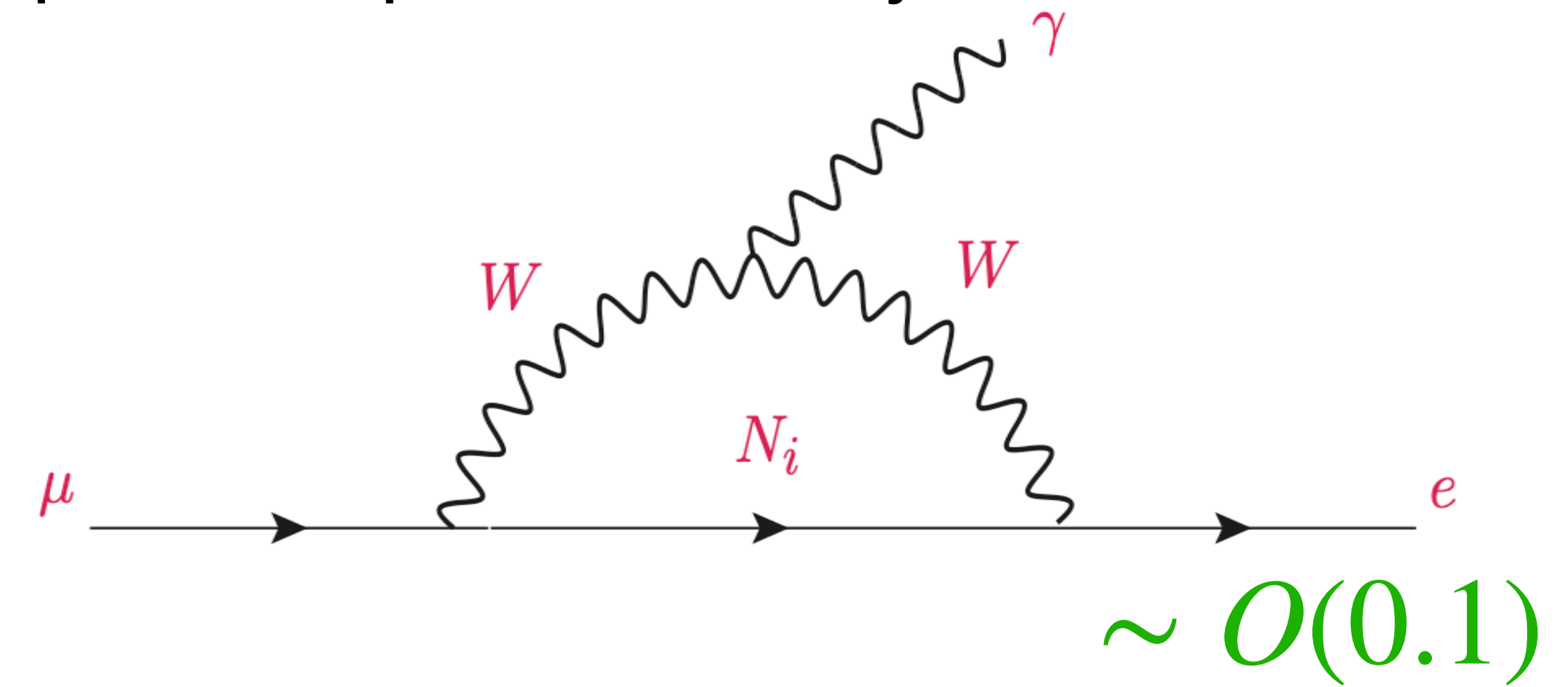
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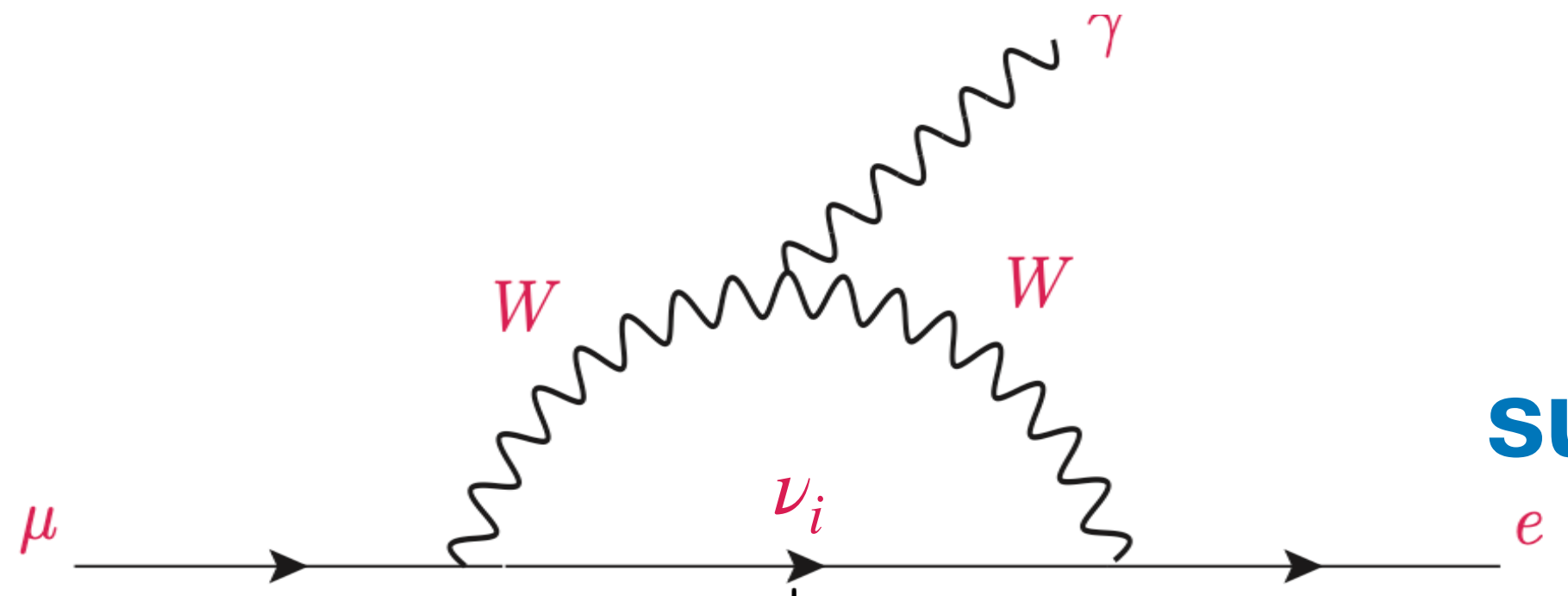
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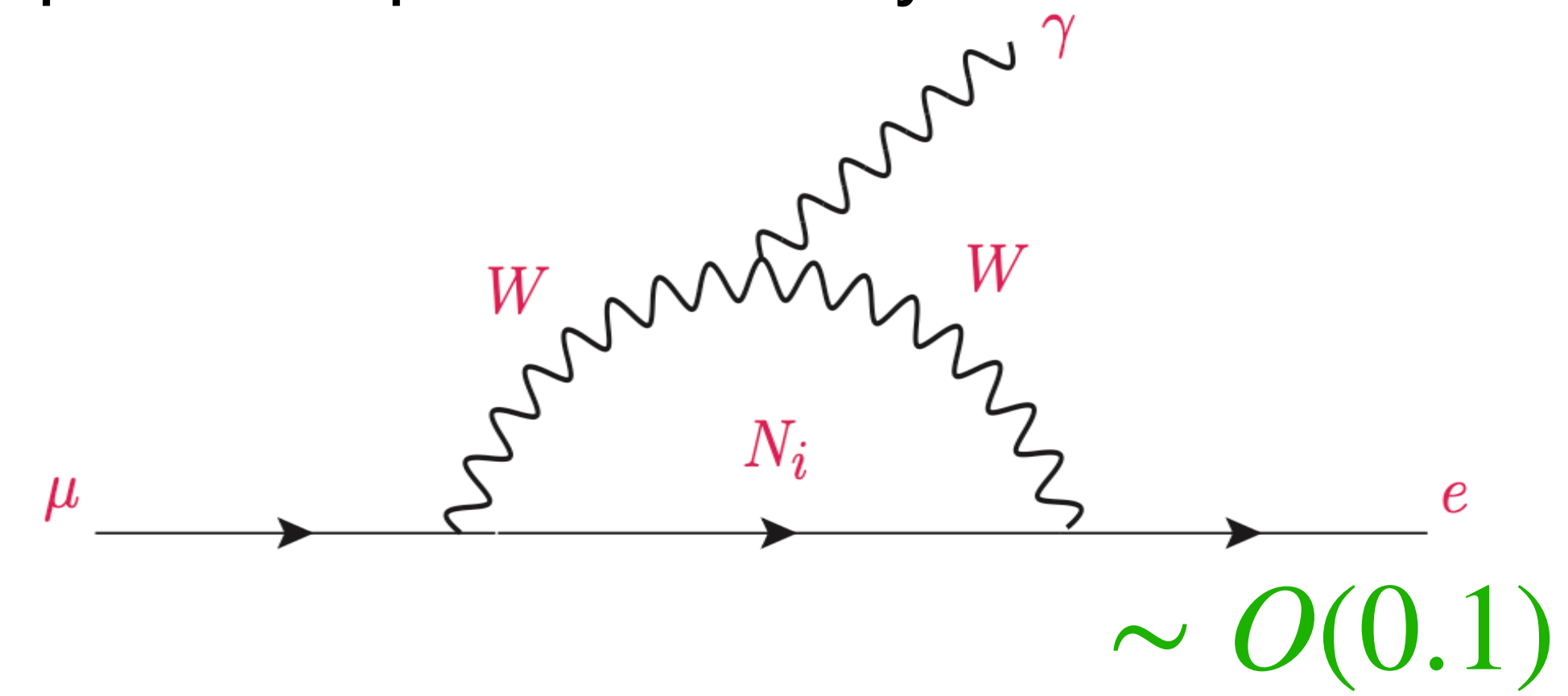


Highly suppressed

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$\sim O(0.1)$

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**Observation of cLFV would indicate a clear signal of New physics**

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$\mu + \text{Ti} \rightarrow e + \text{Ti}$	$< 6.1 \times 10^{-13}$	1998	SINDRUM II
$\mu + \text{Au} \rightarrow e + \text{Au}$	$< 7 \times 10^{-13}$	2006	SINDRUM II
$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-13}$	2025	MEG-II
$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$	1987	SINDRUM
$\mu + \text{Al} \rightarrow e + \text{Al}$	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-15}$	2027	COMET (Phase I)
$\mu + \text{Al} \rightarrow e + \text{Al}$	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-17}$		COMET (Phase II)
$\mu + \text{Al} \rightarrow e + \text{Al}$	$\sim 6.2 \times 10^{-16}$	2027	Mu2e (Run I)
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$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$	$\sim 6.0 \times 10^{-14}$	2026	MEG-II
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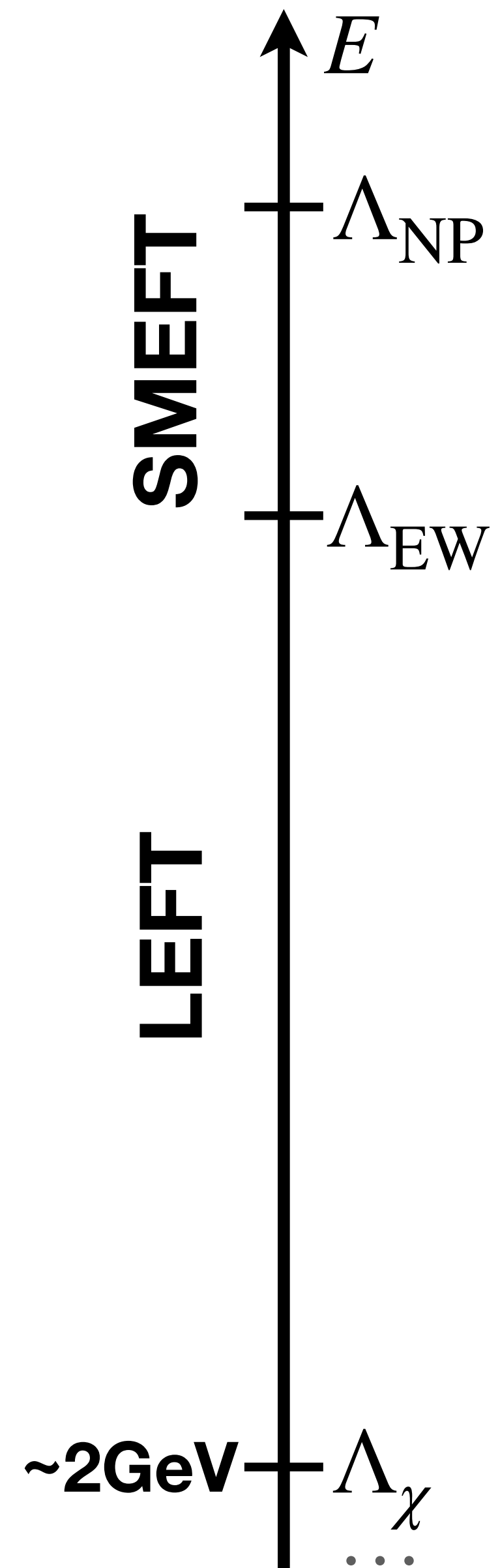
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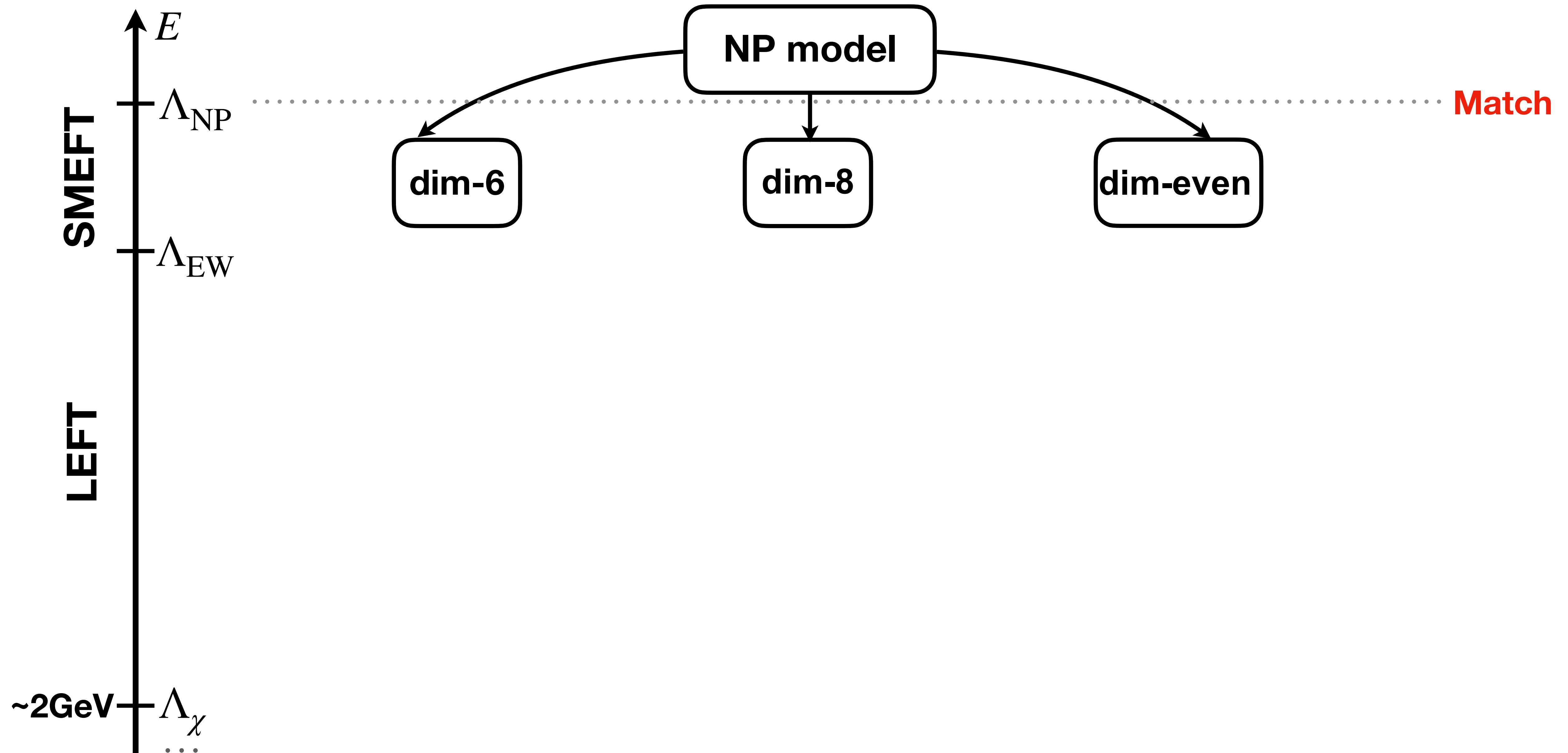
- New progress on  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  in 2025
- Best limits from Exp. Searches on  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  and  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$  are given by 20~40 years ago
- Near future plans for  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  and  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$

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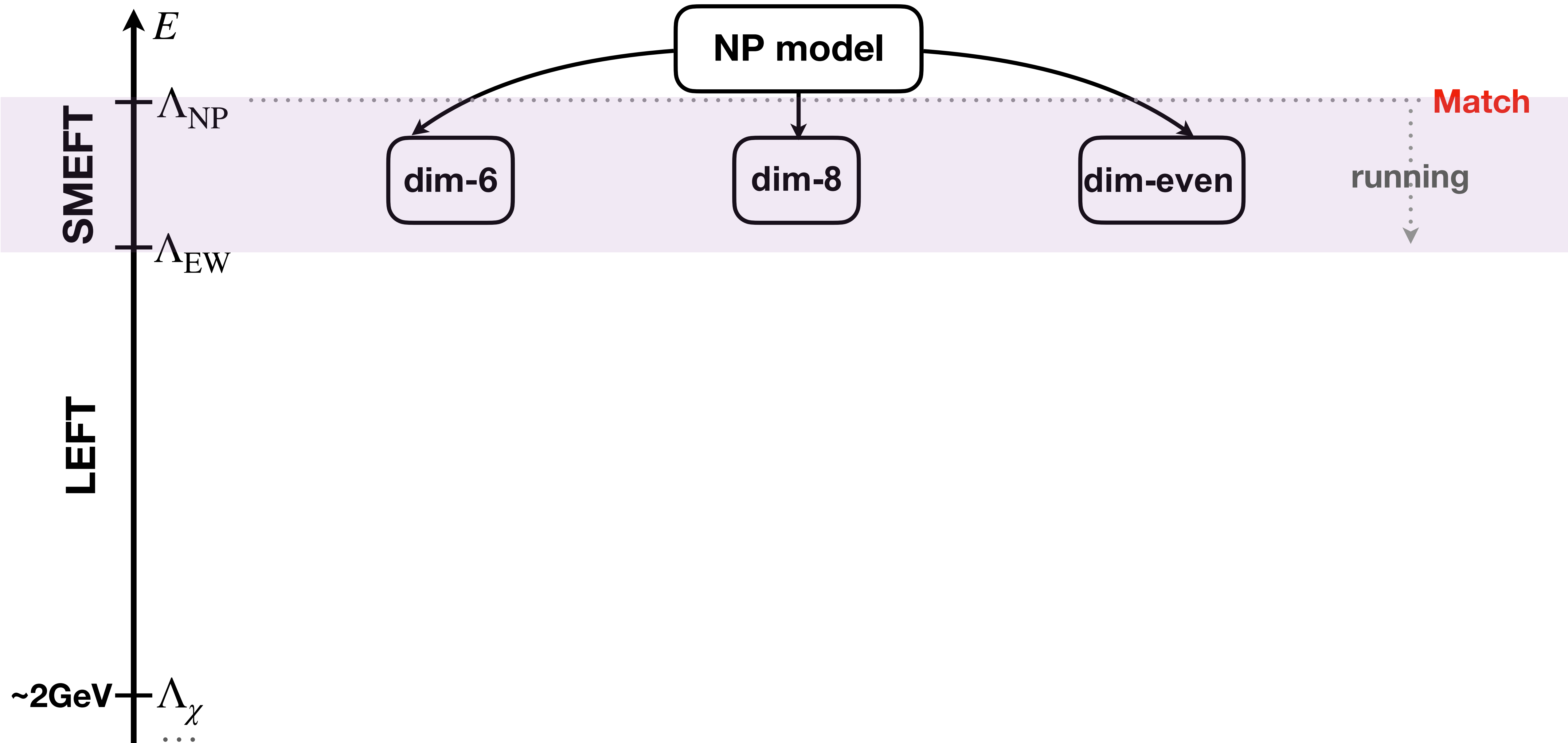
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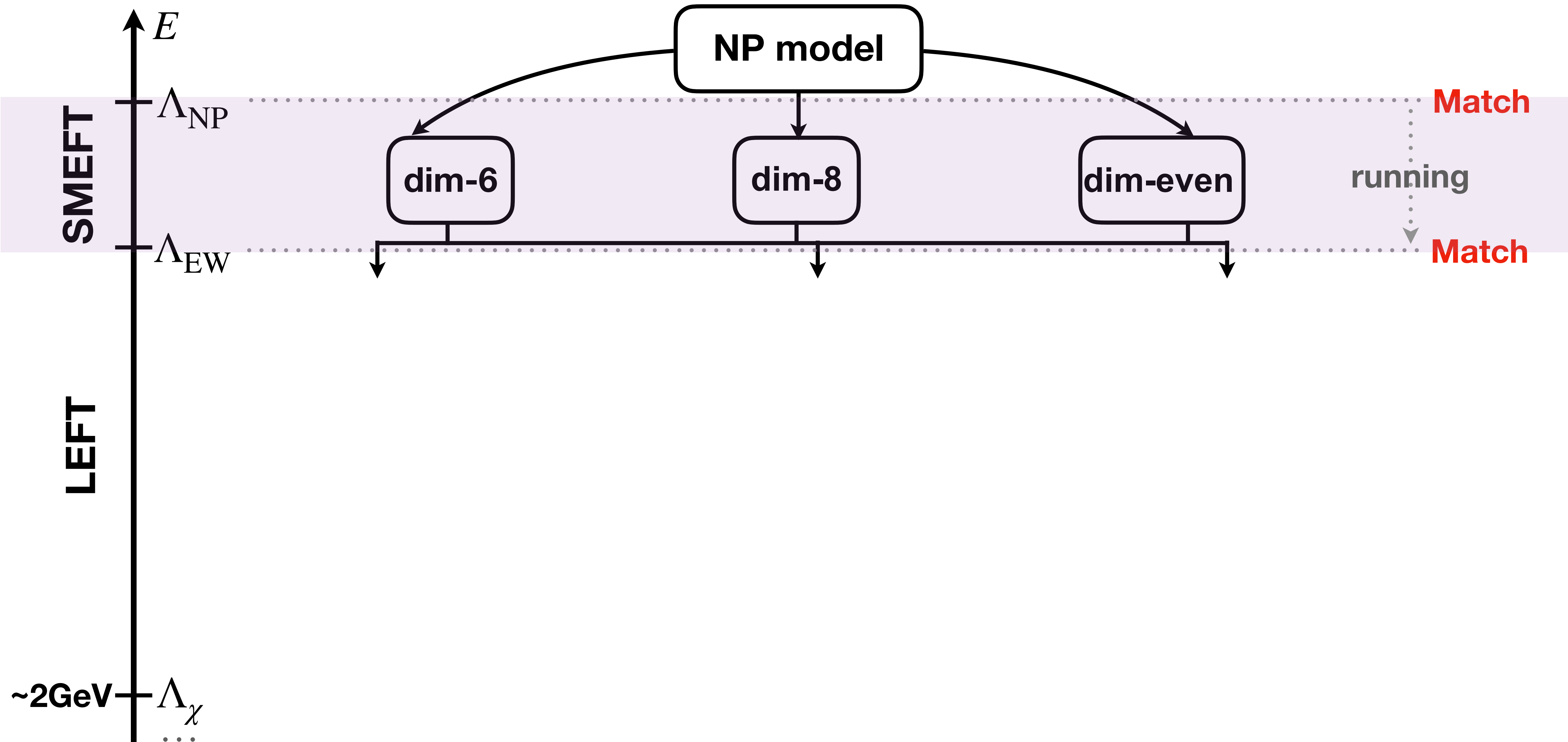
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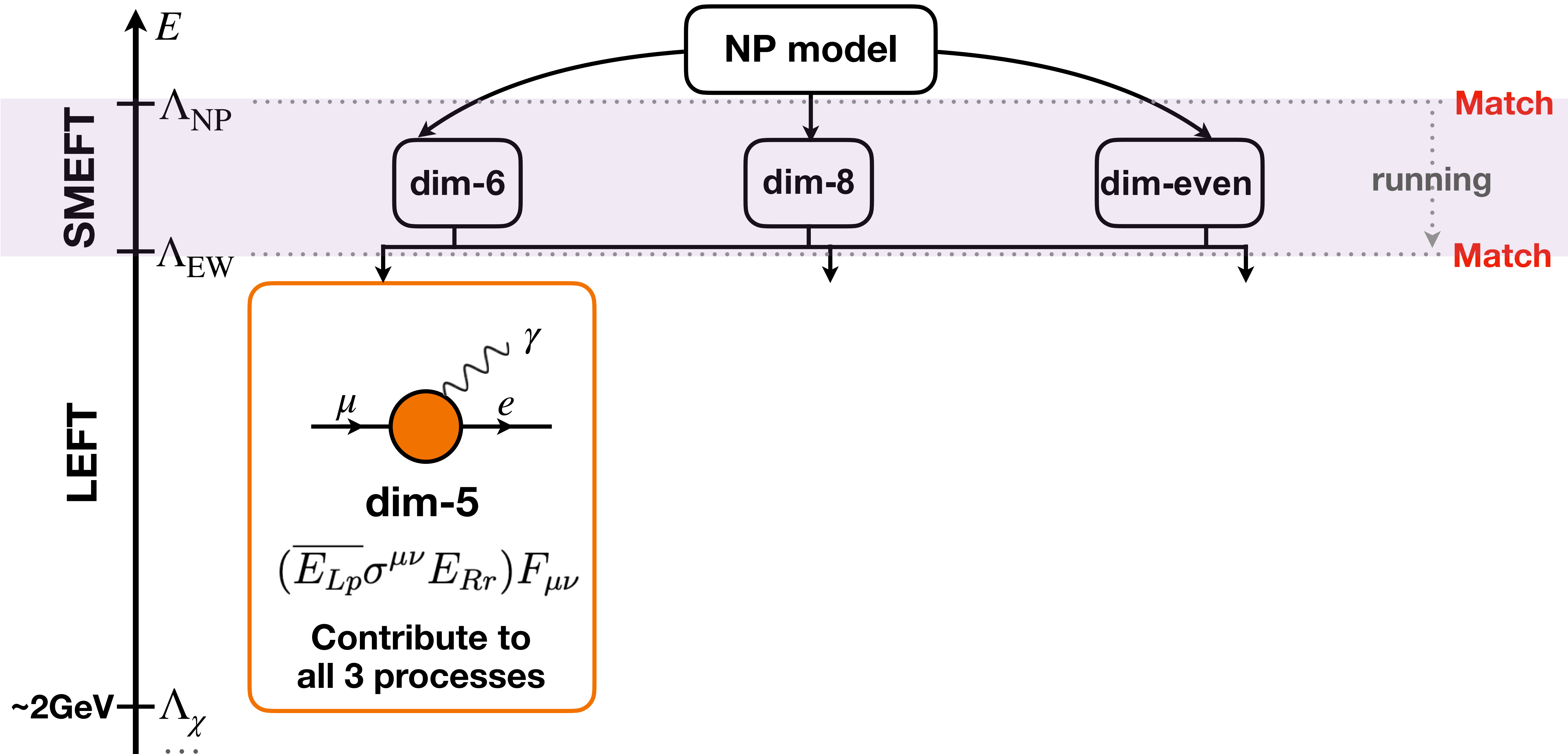
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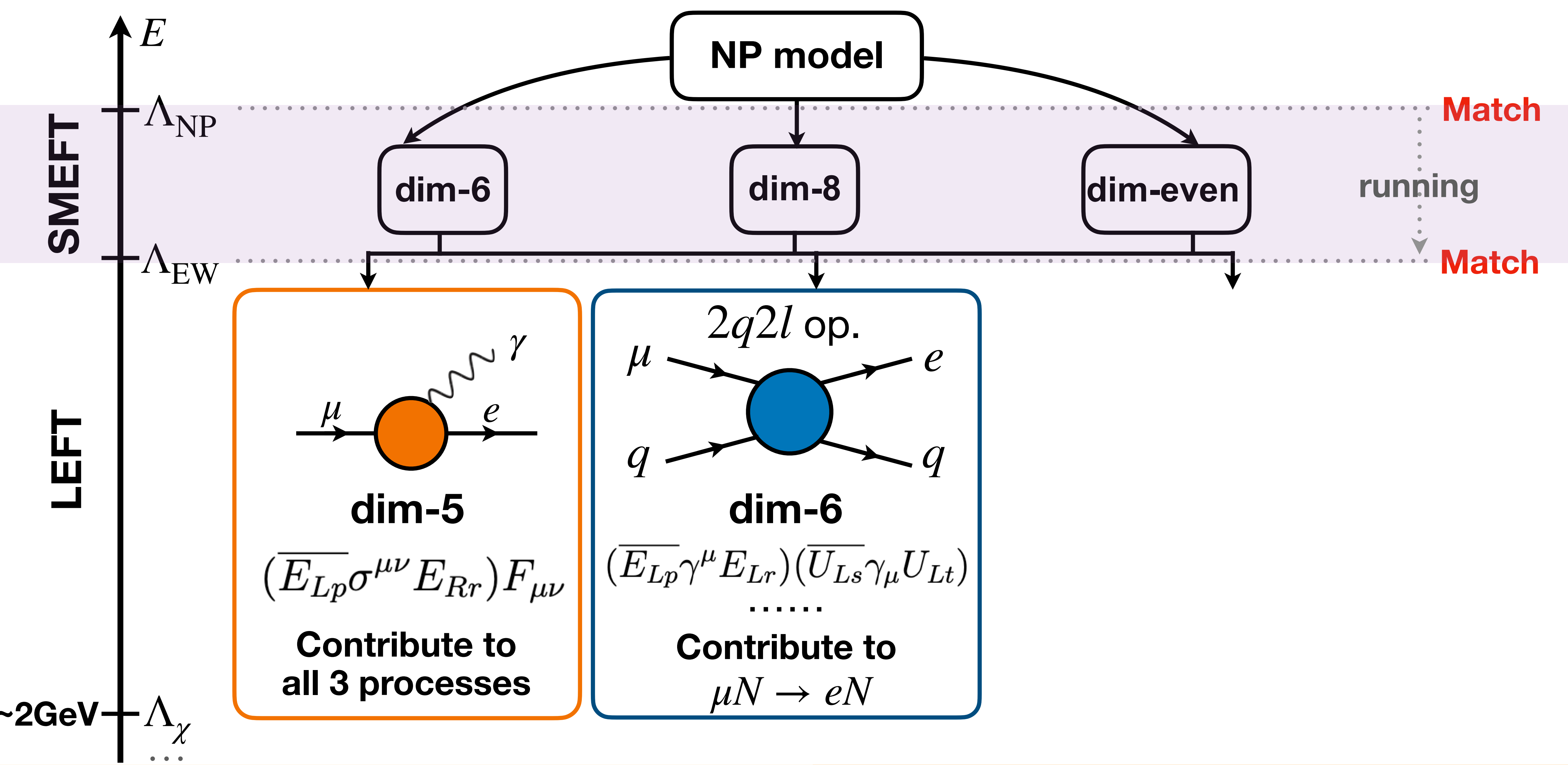
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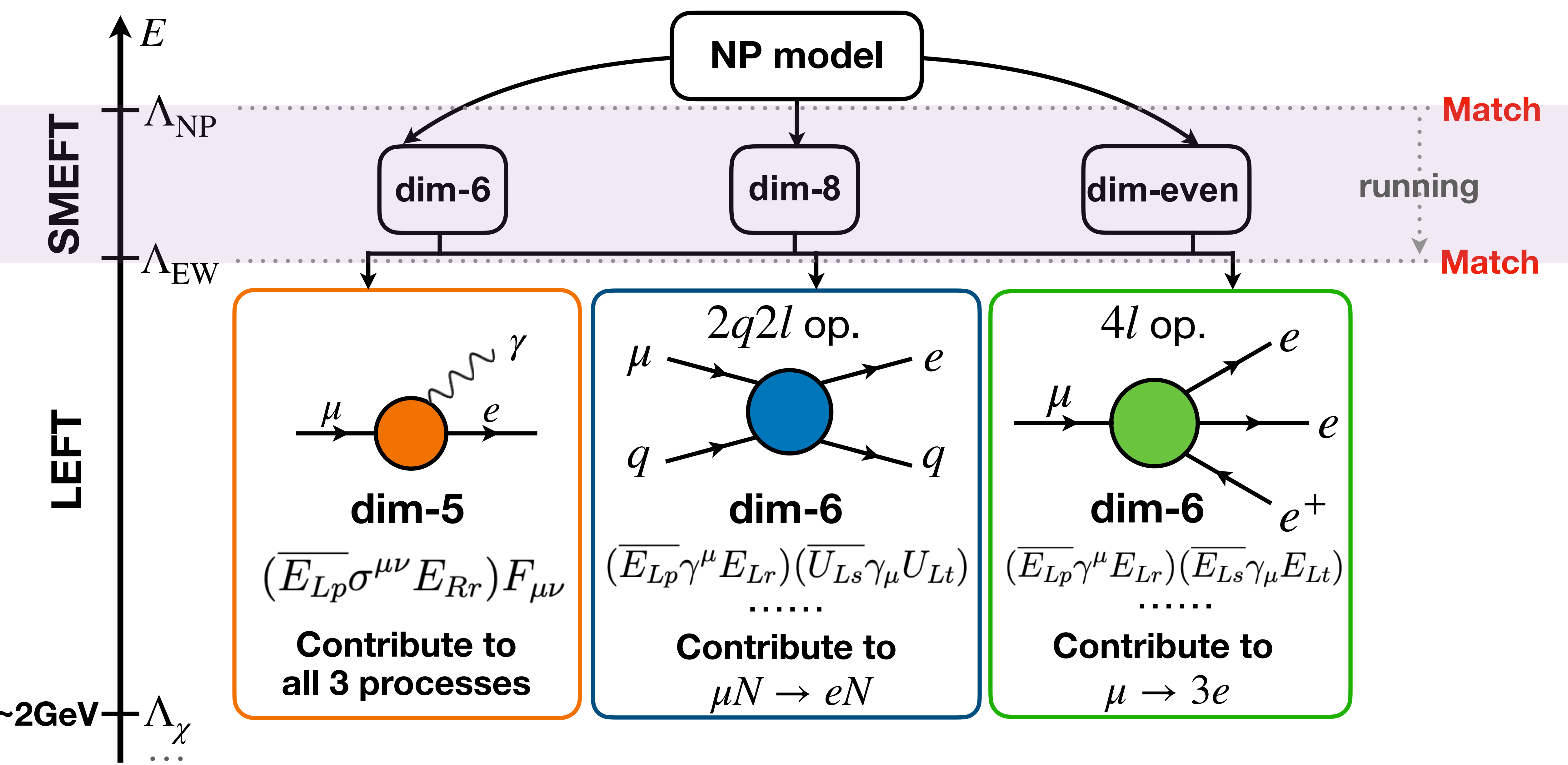
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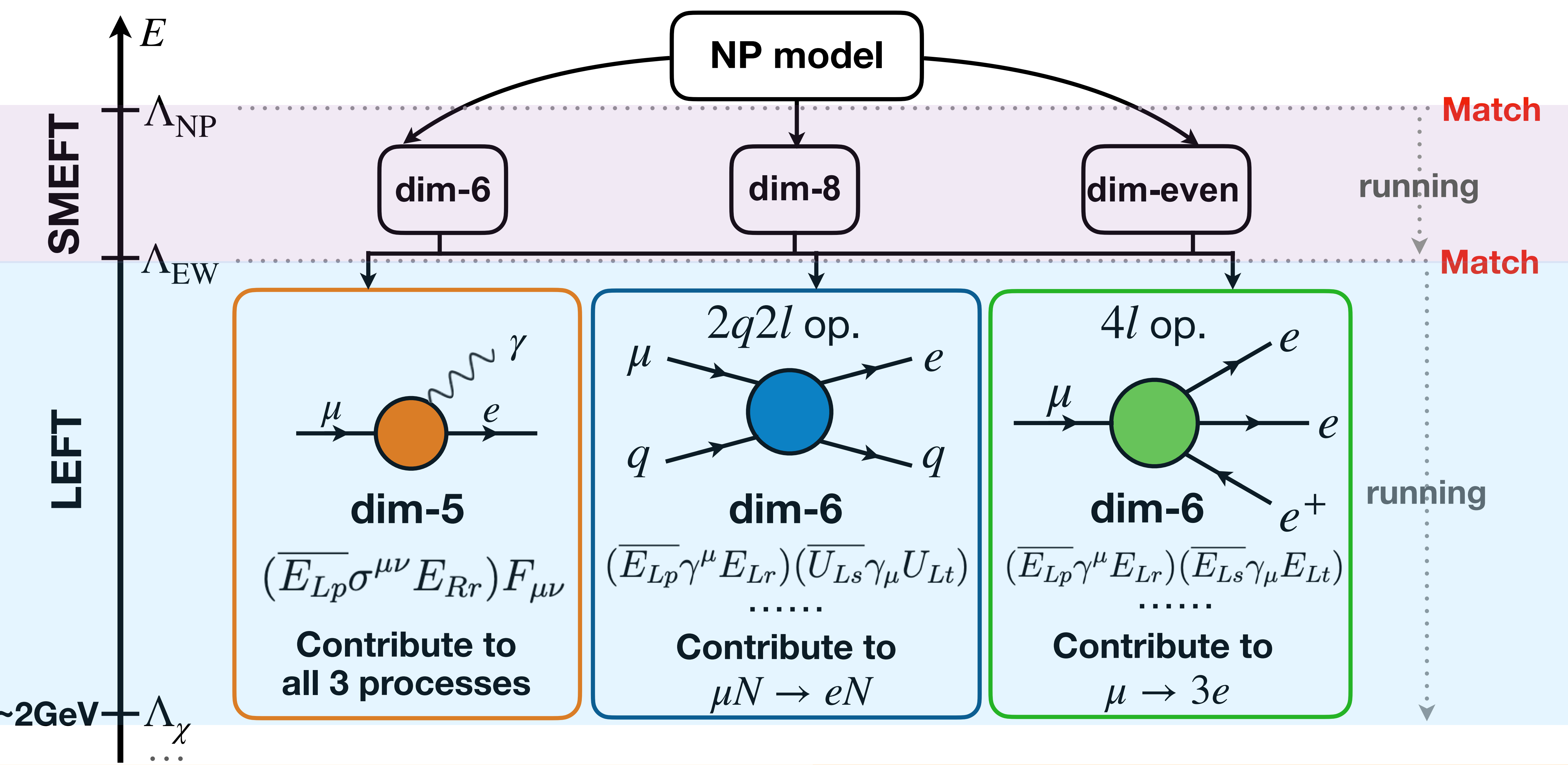
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# cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Model

Name		spin-0	spin-1/2	$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
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Name		spin-1	spin-1/2	$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
gluon, gluino		$g$	$\tilde{g}$	$(8, 1, 0)$
W bosons, winos		$W^\pm, W^0$	$\tilde{W}^\pm, \tilde{W}^0$	$(1, 3, 0)$
B boson, bino		$B^0$	$\tilde{B}^0$	$(1, 1, 0)$

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LNV ←      ← BNV

**Each particle has a SUSY partner**  
 Same QNs but different spin

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Name		spin-0	spin-1/2	$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
squark, quark	$Q$	$(\tilde{U}_L, \tilde{D}_L)$	$(U_L, D_L)$	$(3, 2, 1/6)$
	$U$	$\tilde{U}_R$	$U_R$	$(3, 1, 2/3)$
	$D$	$\tilde{D}_R$	$D_R$	$(3, 1, -1/3)$
slepton, lepton	$L$	$(\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{E}_L)$	$(\nu, E_L)$	$(1, 2, -1/2)$
	$E$	$\tilde{E}_R$	$E_R$	$(1, 1, -1)$
Higgs, higgsino	$H_u$	$(H_u^+, H_u^0)$	$(\tilde{H}_u^+, \tilde{H}_u^0)$	$(1, 2, 1/2)$
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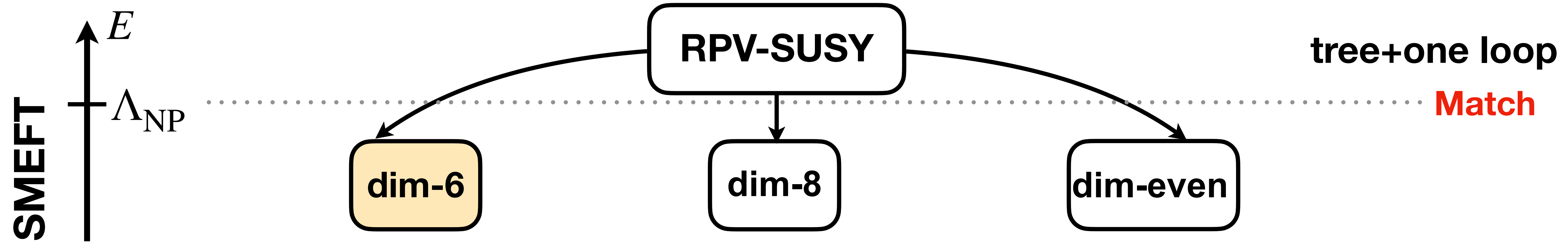
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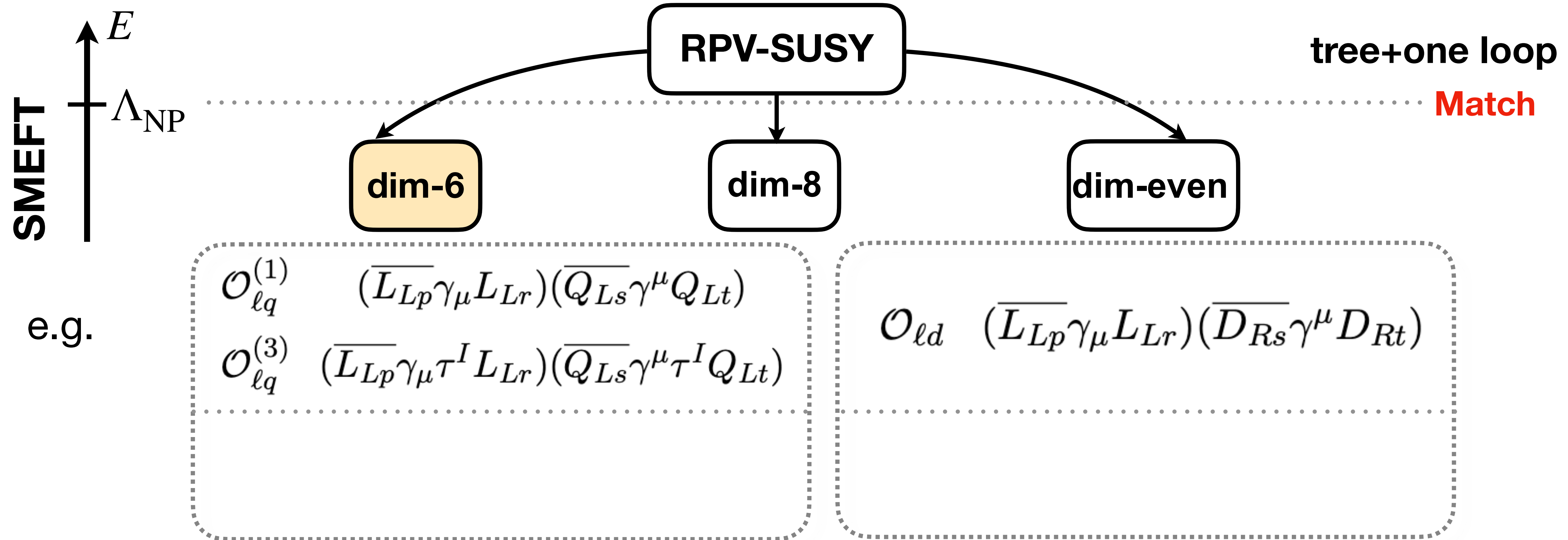
contribute to  $\mu N \rightarrow e N$  and  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$  at tree level

$$\mathcal{L}_{\lambda'} = -\lambda'_{ijk} \left( \overline{\nu_{Li}^c} D_{Lj} \tilde{D}_{Rk}^* + \overline{\nu_{Li}^c} \tilde{D}_{Lj} D_{Rk}^c + \tilde{\nu}_{Li} \overline{D_{Lj}^c} D_{Rk}^c \right. \\ \left. - \overline{E_{Li}^c} U_{Lj} \tilde{D}_{Rk}^* - \overline{E_{Li}^c} \tilde{U}_{Lj} D_{Rk}^c - \tilde{E}_{Li} \overline{U_{Lj}^c} D_{Rk}^c \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

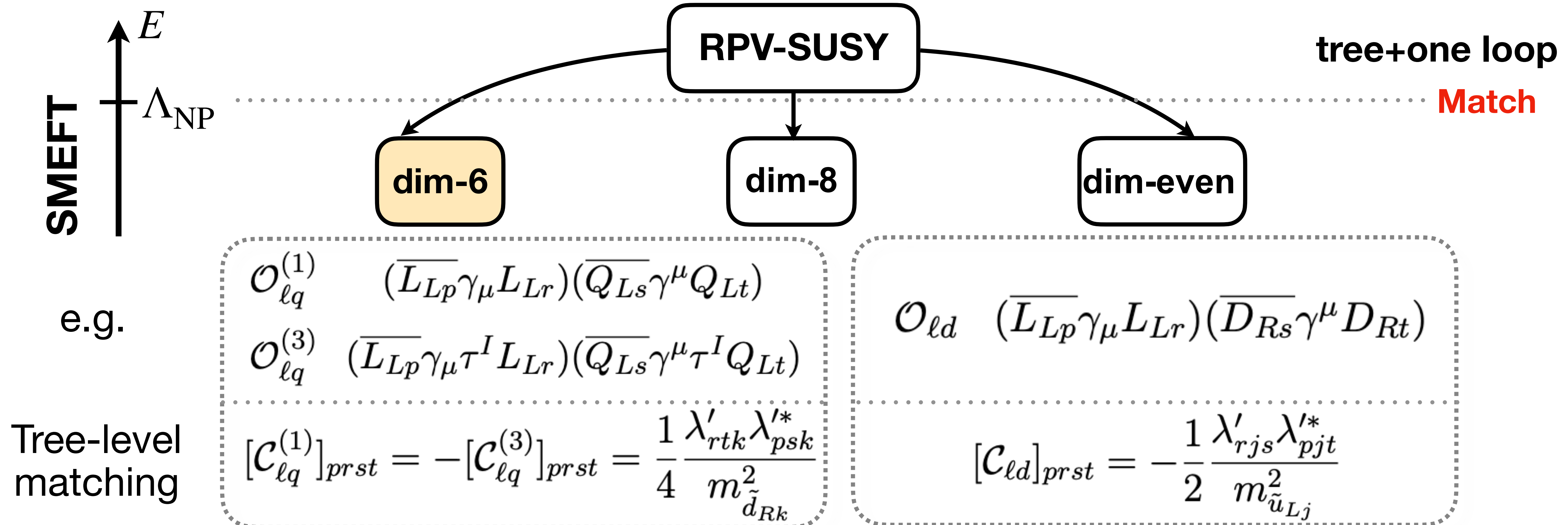
# cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



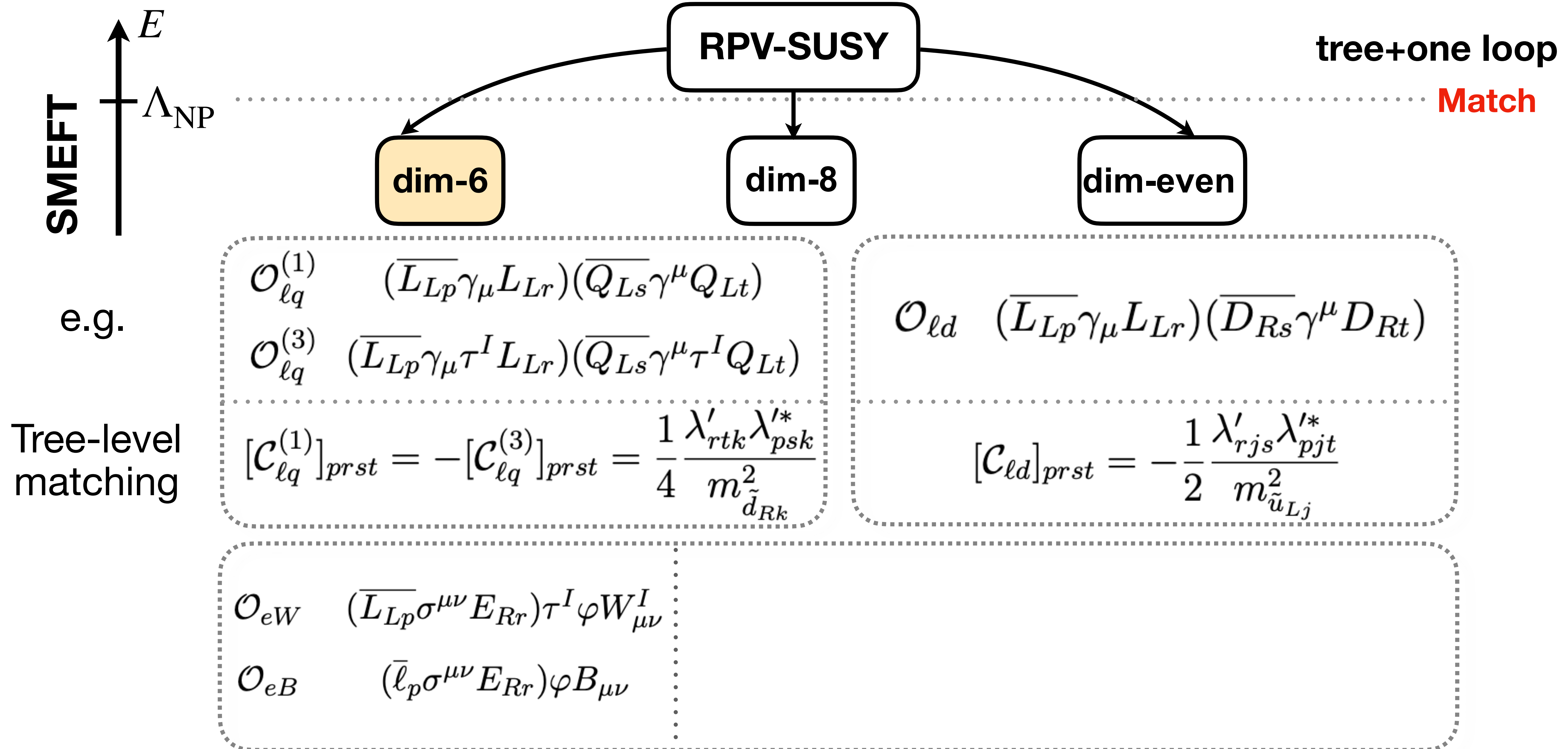
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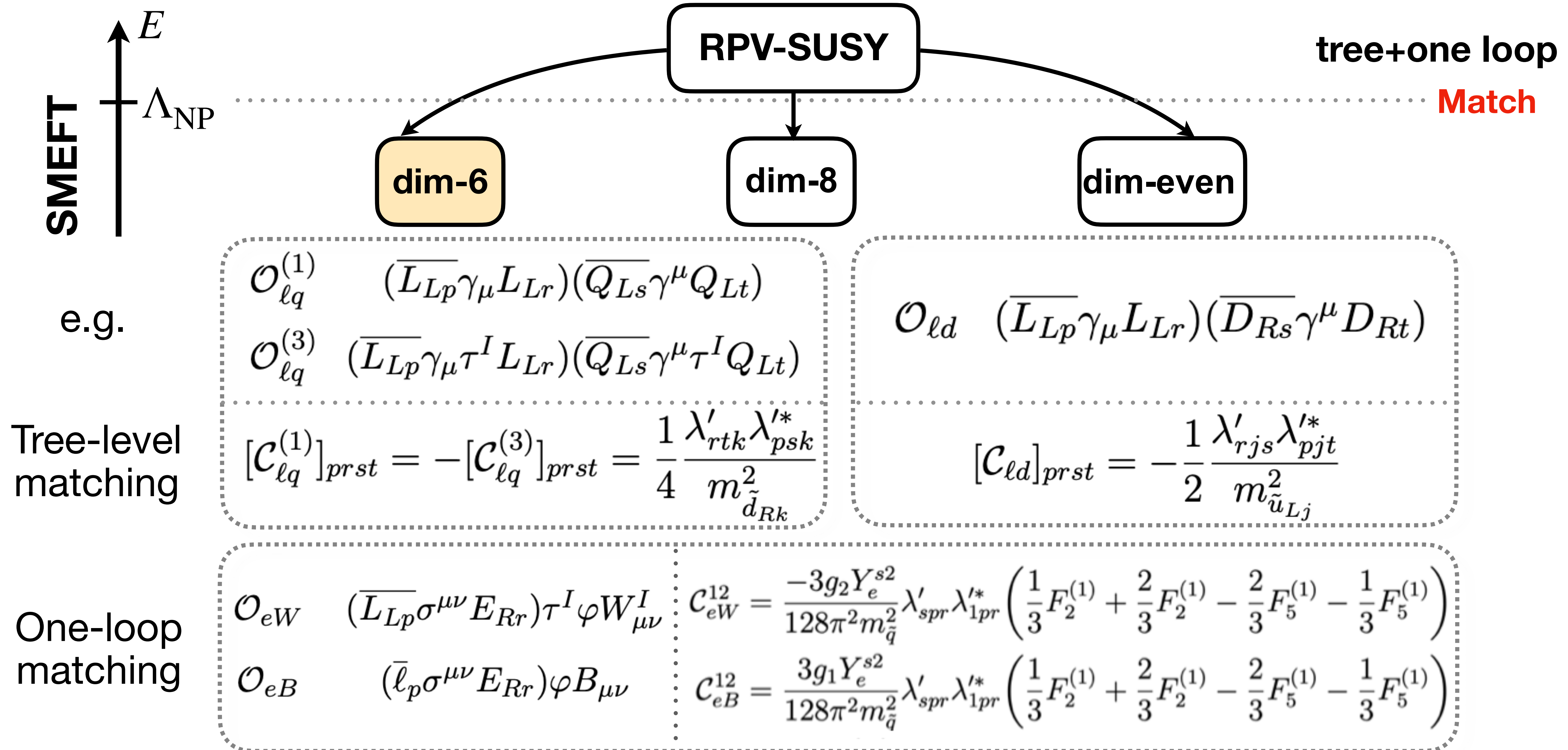
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$$\mathcal{O}_{\ell q}^{(1)} \quad (\overline{L}_{Lp} \gamma_\mu L_{Lr}) (\overline{Q}_{Ls} \gamma^\mu Q_{Lt})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\ell q}^{(3)} \quad (\overline{L}_{Lp} \gamma_\mu \tau^I L_{Lr}) (\overline{Q}_{Ls} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q_{Lt})$$

$$[\mathcal{C}_{\ell q}^{(1)}]_{prst} = -[\mathcal{C}_{\ell q}^{(3)}]_{prst} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda'_{rtk} \lambda'^*_{psk}}{m_{\tilde{d}_{Rk}}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{ld} \quad (\overline{L}_{Lp} \gamma_\mu L_{Lr}) (\overline{D}_{Rs} \gamma^\mu D_{Rt})$$

$$[\mathcal{C}_{ld}]_{prst} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda'_{rjs} \lambda'^*_{pjt}}{m_{\tilde{u}_{Lj}}^2}$$

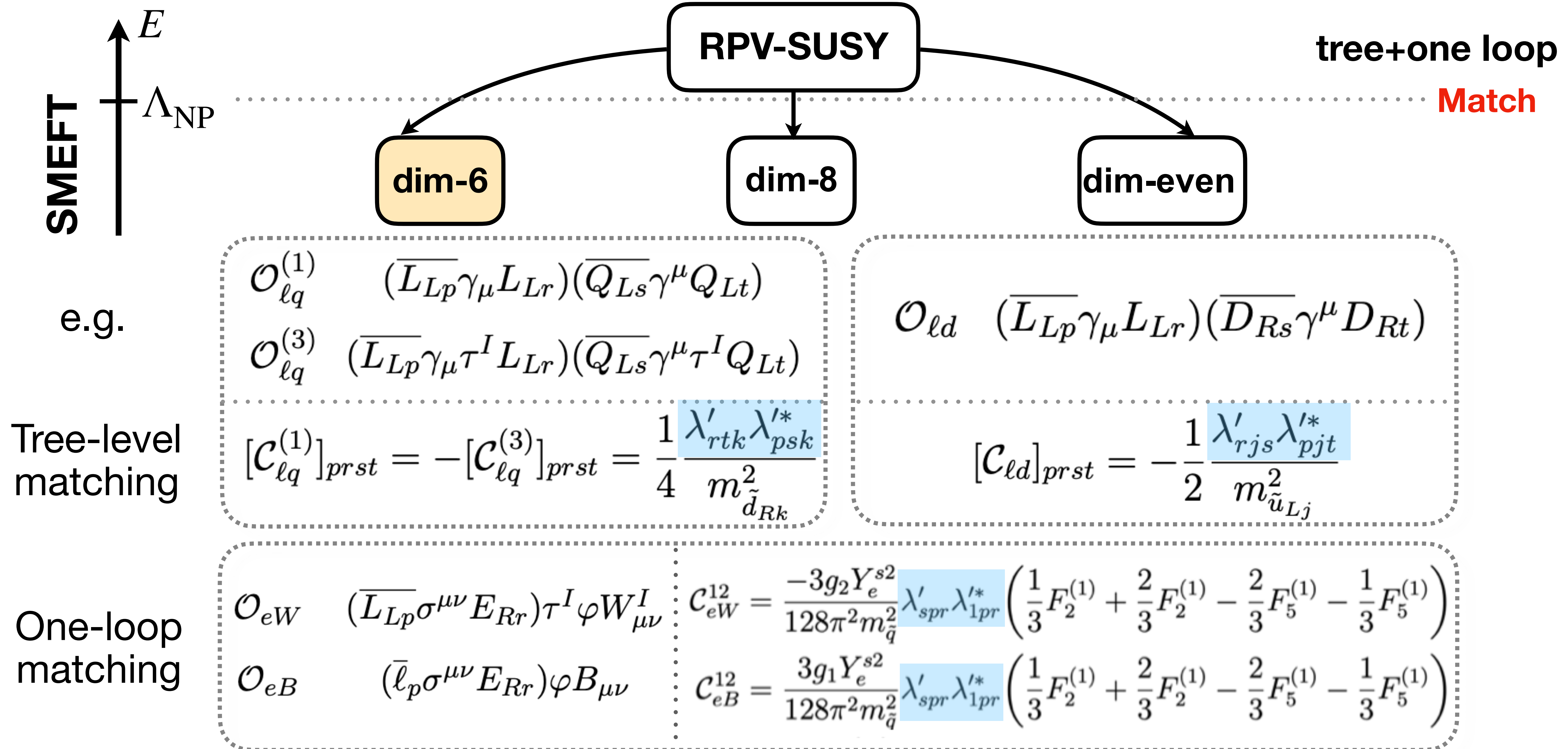
$$\mathcal{O}_{eW} \quad (\overline{L}_{Lp} \sigma^{\mu\nu} E_{Rr}) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{eB} \quad (\overline{\ell}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} E_{Rr}) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{eW}^{12} = \frac{-3g_2 Y_e^{s2}}{128\pi^2 m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \lambda'_{spr} \lambda'^*_{1pr} \left( \frac{1}{3} F_2^{(1)} + \frac{2}{3} F_2^{(1)} - \frac{2}{3} F_5^{(1)} - \frac{1}{3} F_5^{(1)} \right)$$

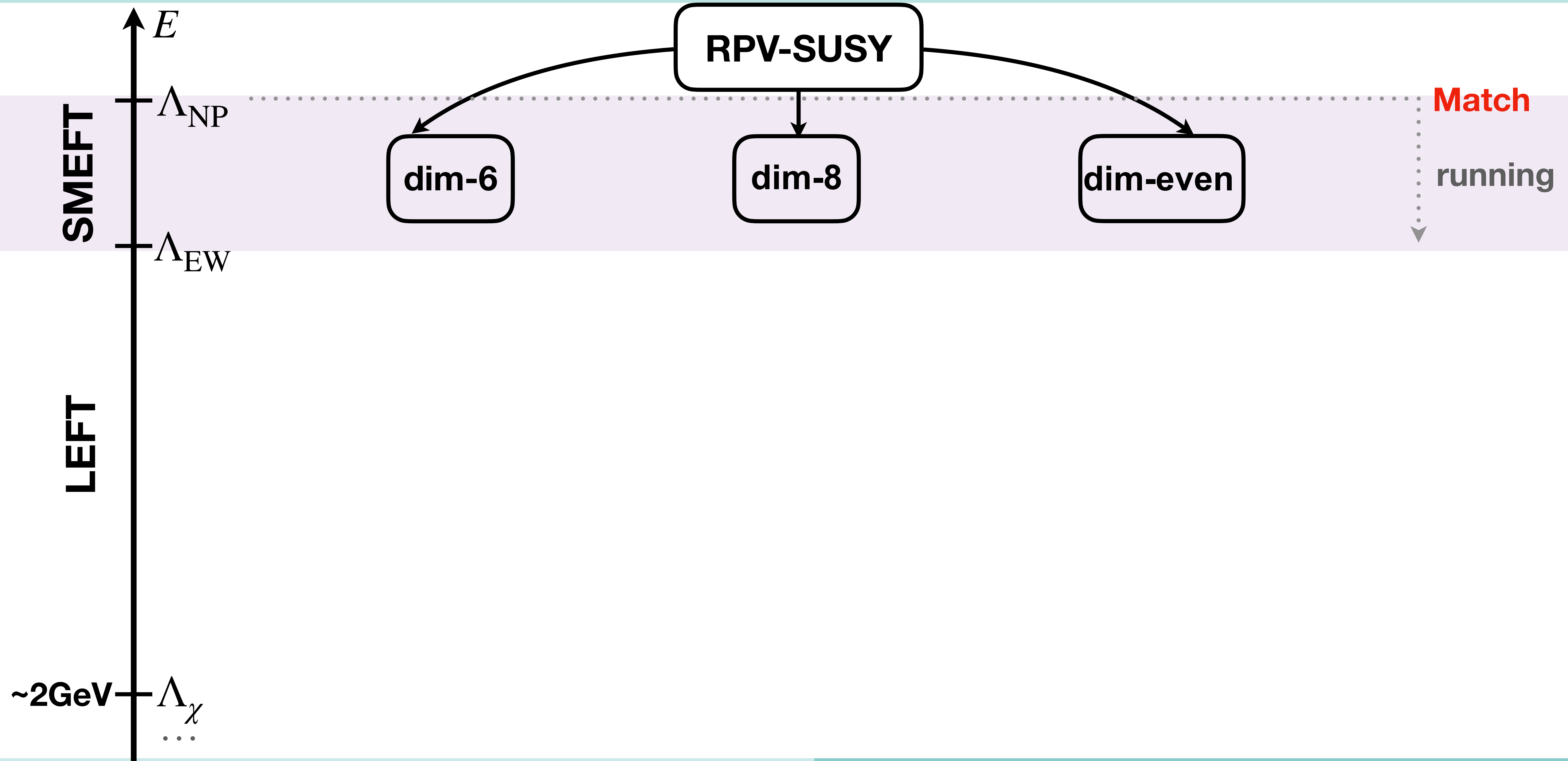
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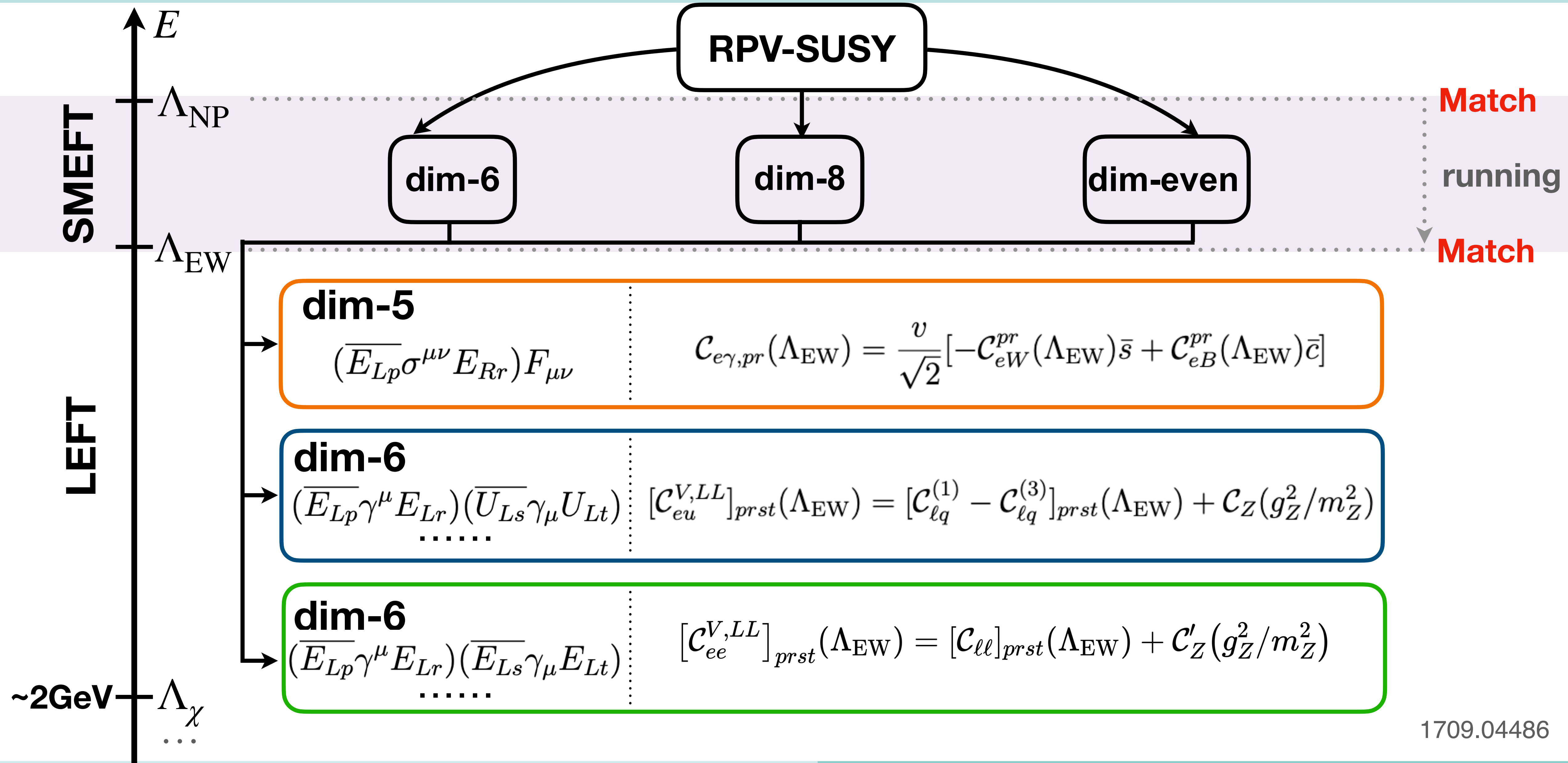




# cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (SMEFT to LEFT)

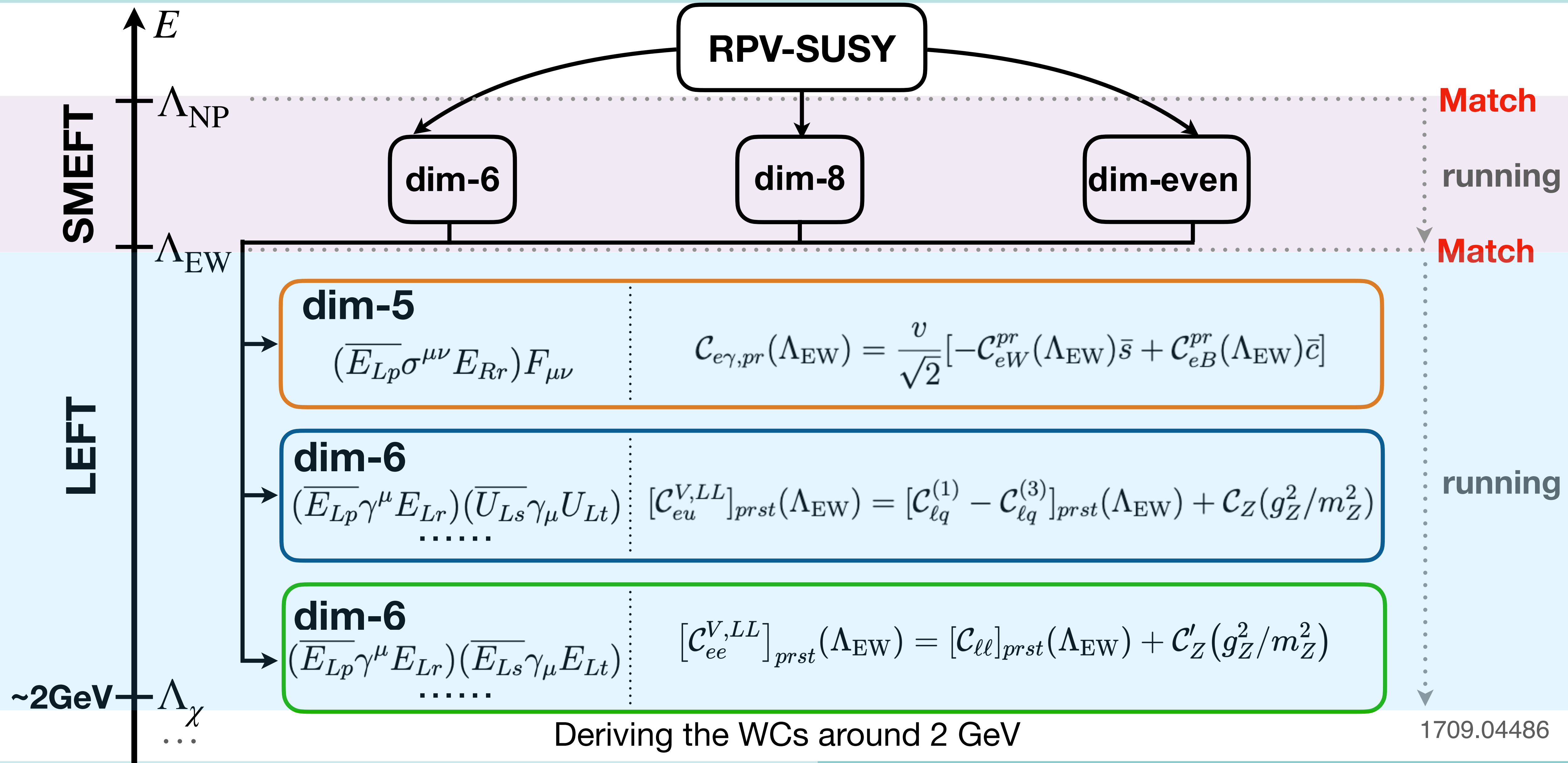


# cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (SMEFT to LEFT)



1709.04486

# cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (SMEFT to LEFT)



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$D, S^{(p,n)}, V^{(p,n)}$  : overlap integrals 2203.00702

Different values in Ti, Au, Al

The integral uncertainties: 2%~5% for Al, Ti

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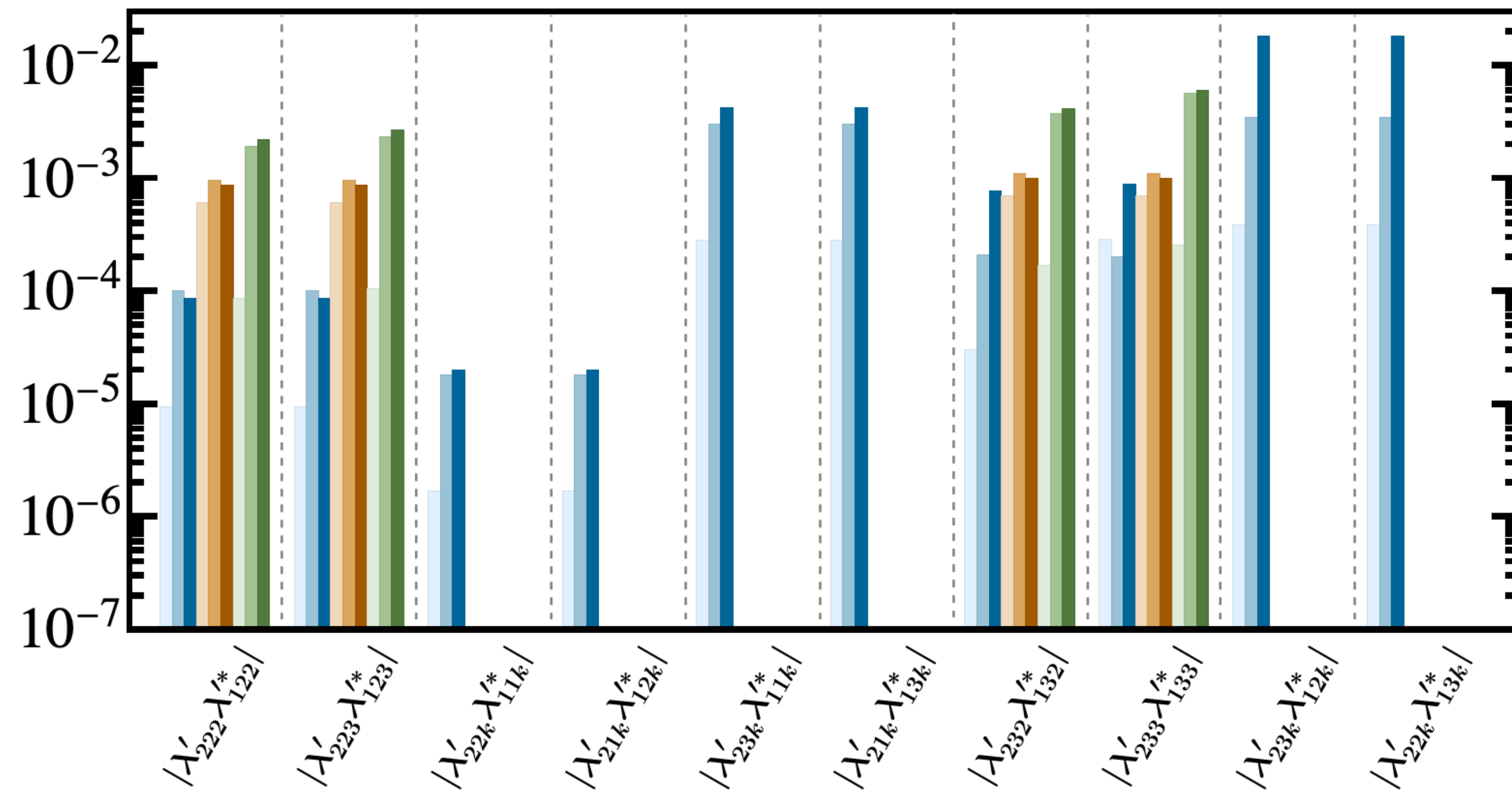
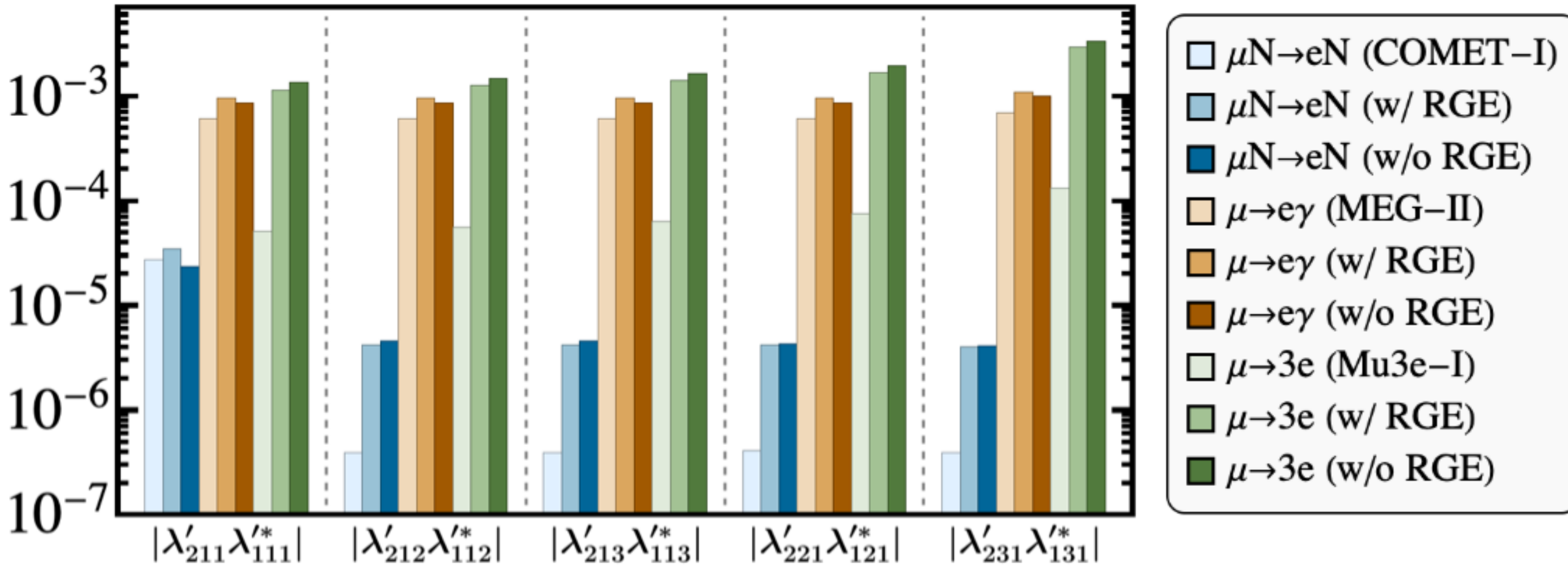
$$\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \tau_\mu \times \frac{(m_\mu^2 - m_e^2)^3}{4\pi m_\mu^3} (|\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,12}|^2 + |\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,21}|^2),$$

For  $\mu \rightarrow eee$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow 3e) = & \frac{1}{64G_F^2} \left( |\mathcal{C}_{ee,1121}^{S,RR}|^2 + |\mathcal{C}_{ee,1112}^{S,RR}|^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{\pi G_F^2 m_\mu^2} \left( \ln \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_e^2} - \frac{17}{4} \right) (|\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,12}|^2 + |\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,21}|^2) \\ & + \frac{1}{8G_F^2} \left( 2 \left| \mathcal{C}_{ee,1112}^{V,RR} + \frac{4e}{m_\mu} \mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,12}^* \right|^2 + 2 \left| \mathcal{C}_{ee,1112}^{V,LL} + \frac{4e}{m_\mu} \mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,21} \right|^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \left| \mathcal{C}_{ee,1112}^{V,LR} + \frac{4e}{m_\mu} \mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,12}^* \right|^2 + \left| \mathcal{C}_{ee,1211}^{V,LR} + \frac{4e}{m_\mu} \mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,21} \right|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

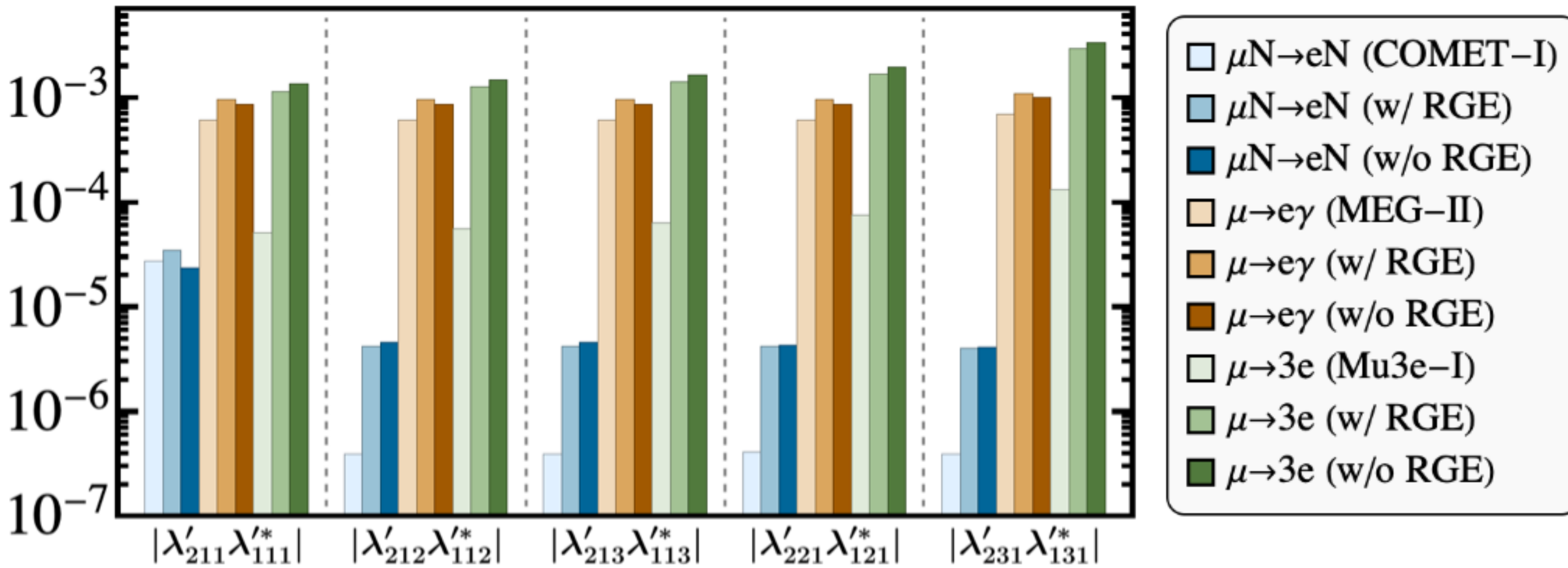
# Numerical Results

Keep one combination nonzero at a time

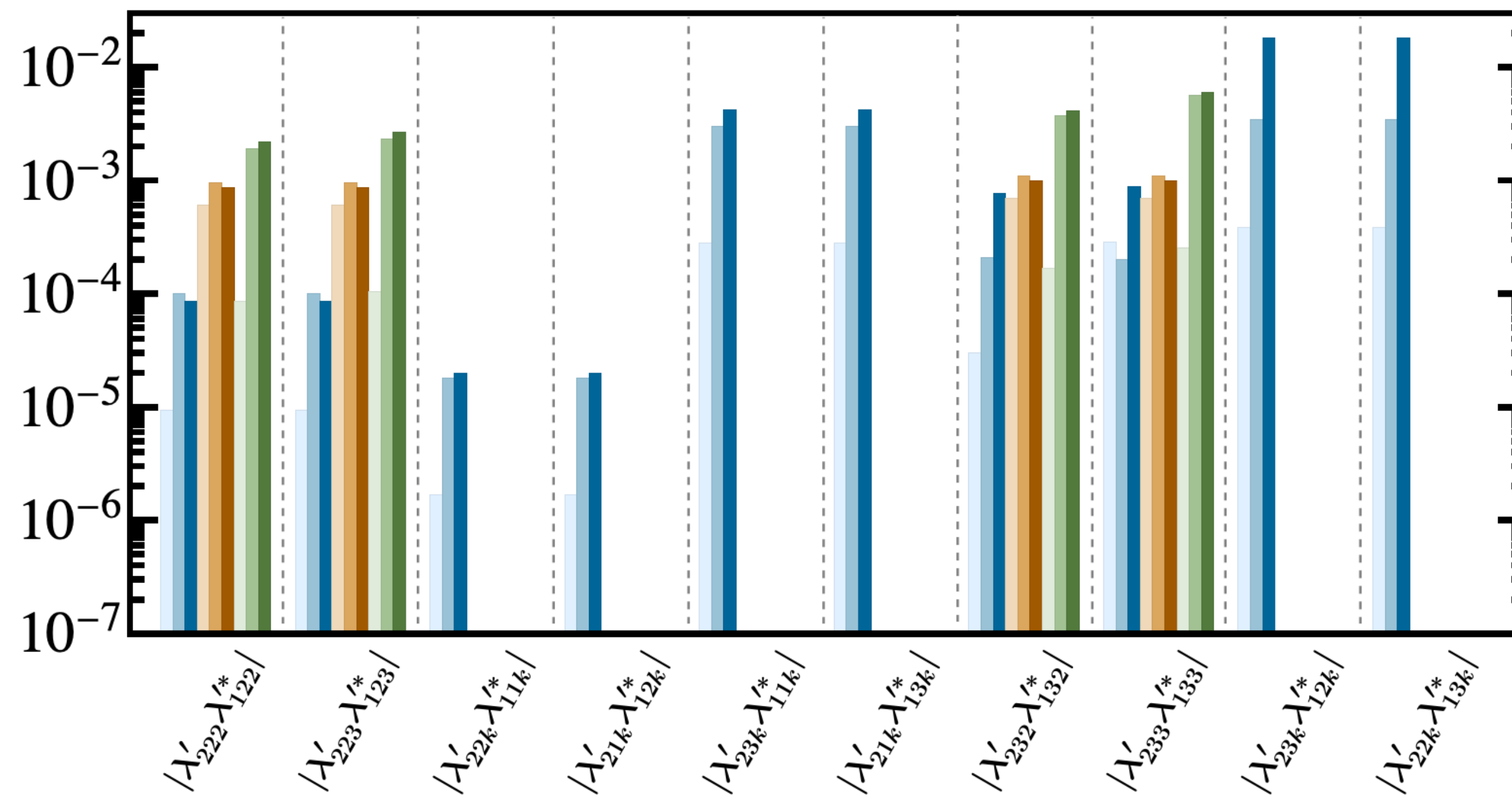


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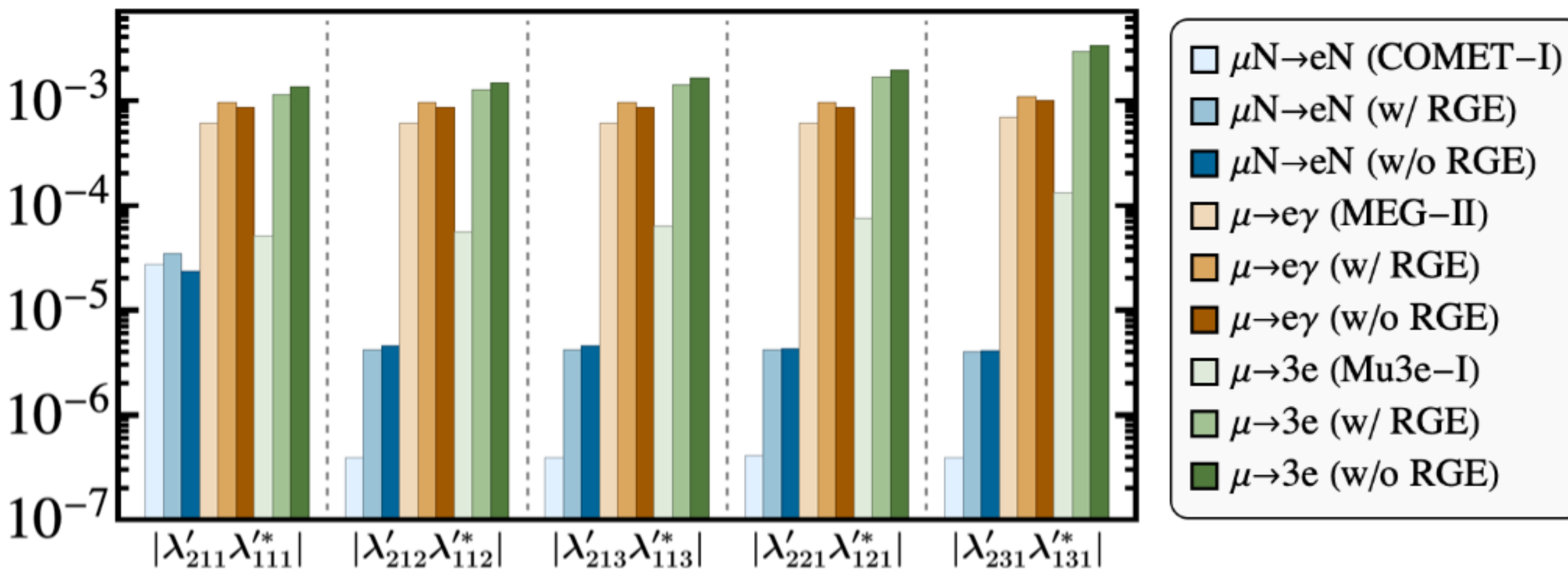


- For  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  in most of cases, tree level contributions dominate.
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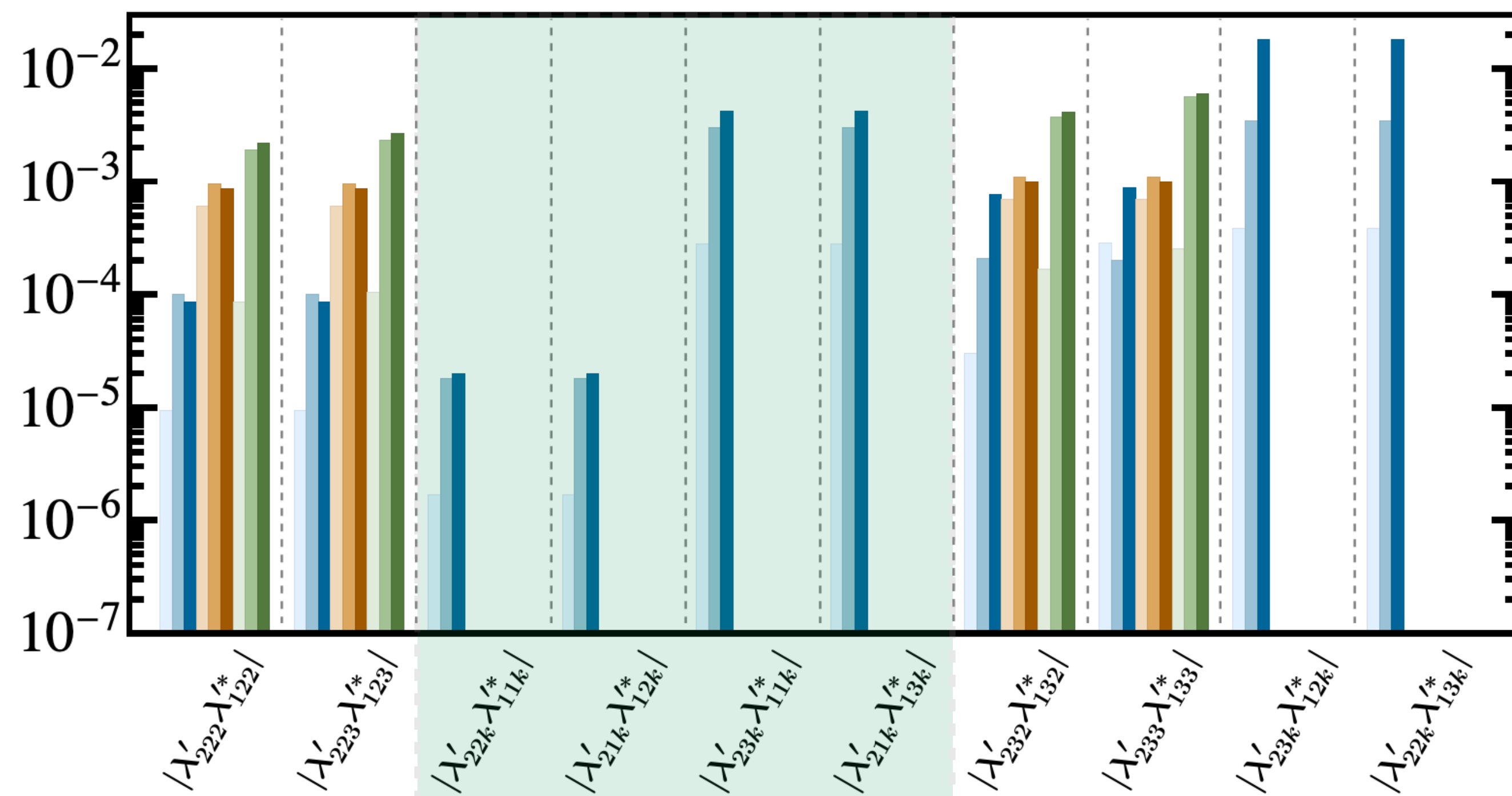


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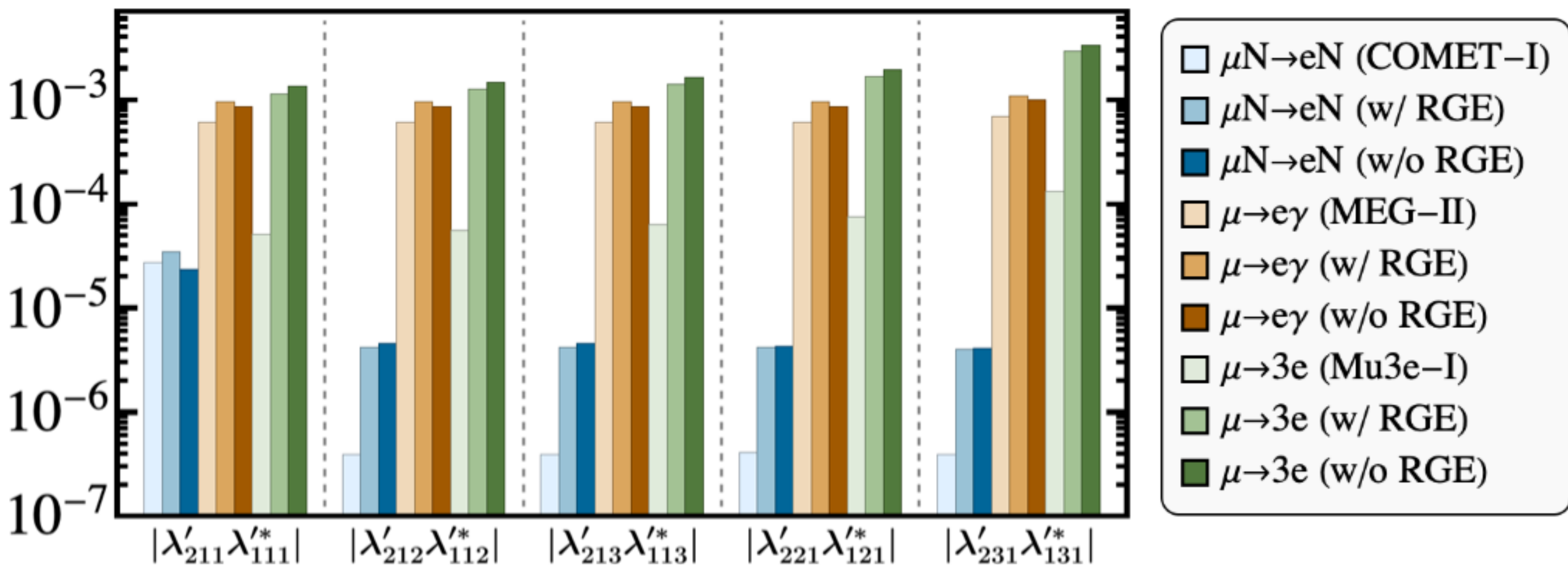


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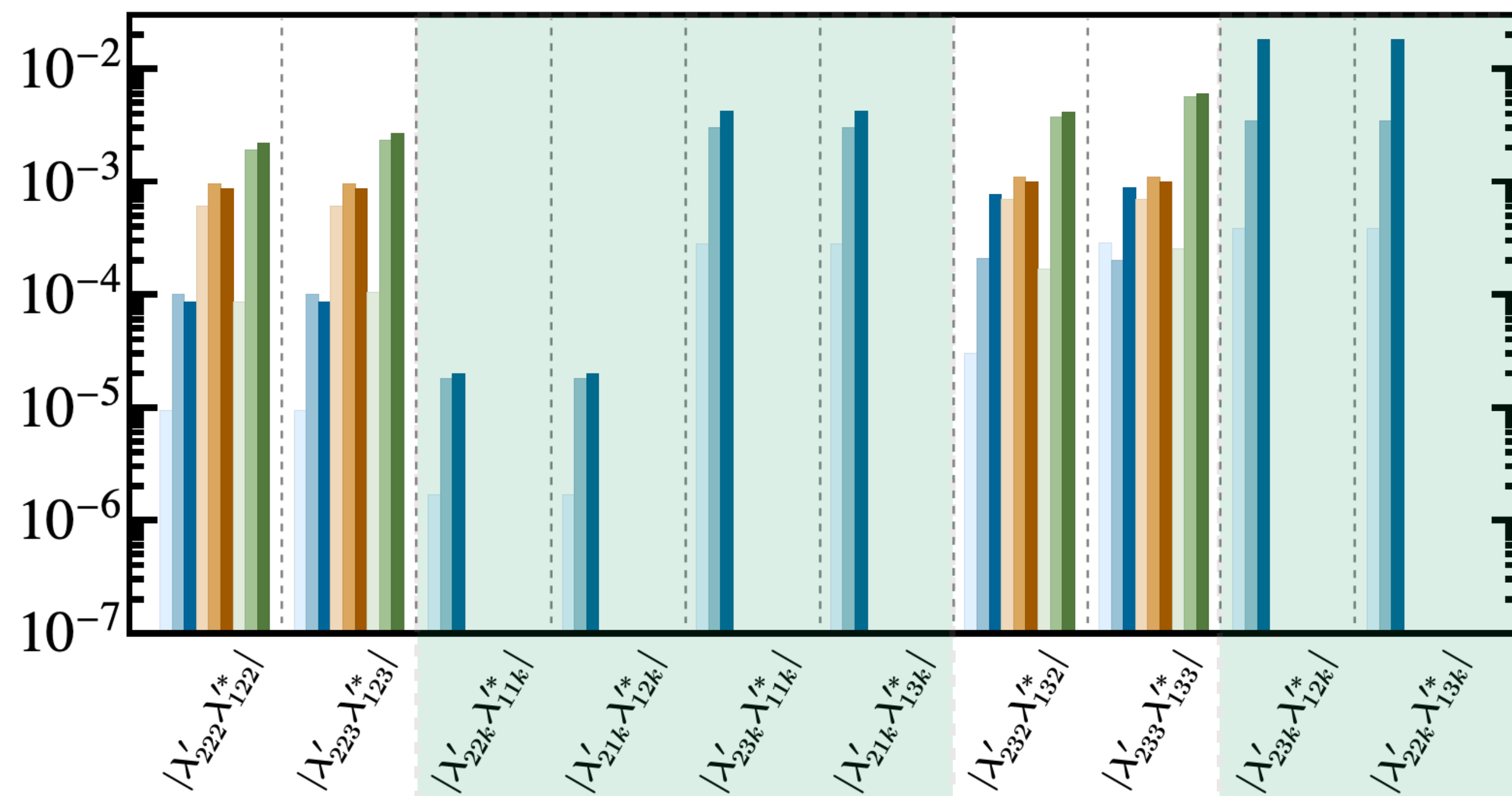


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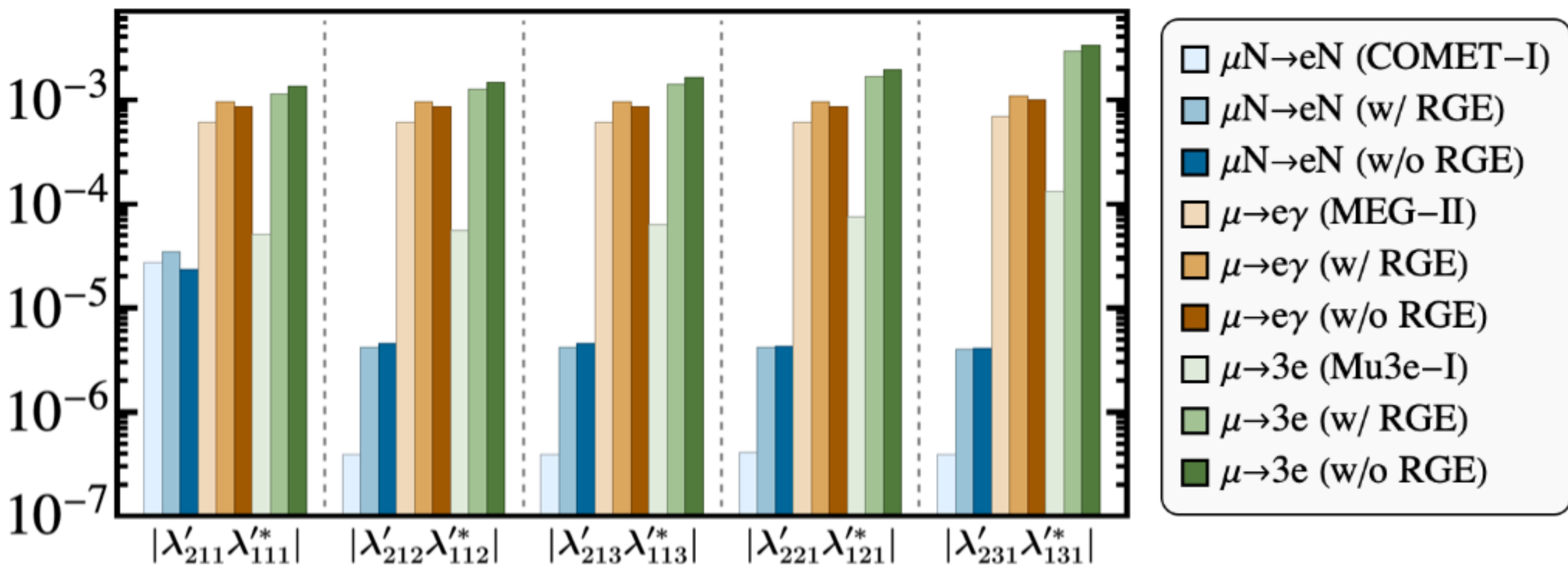


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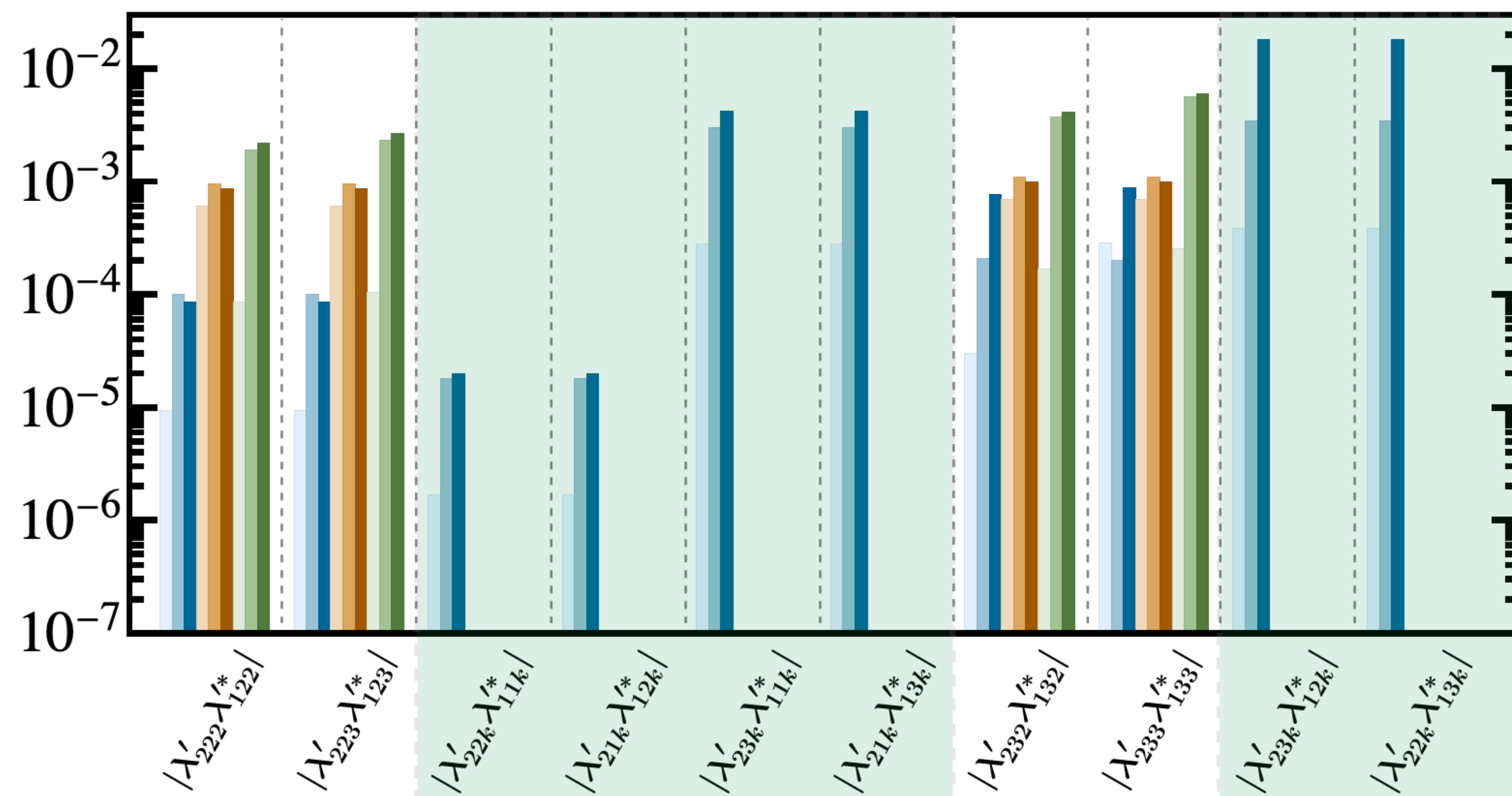


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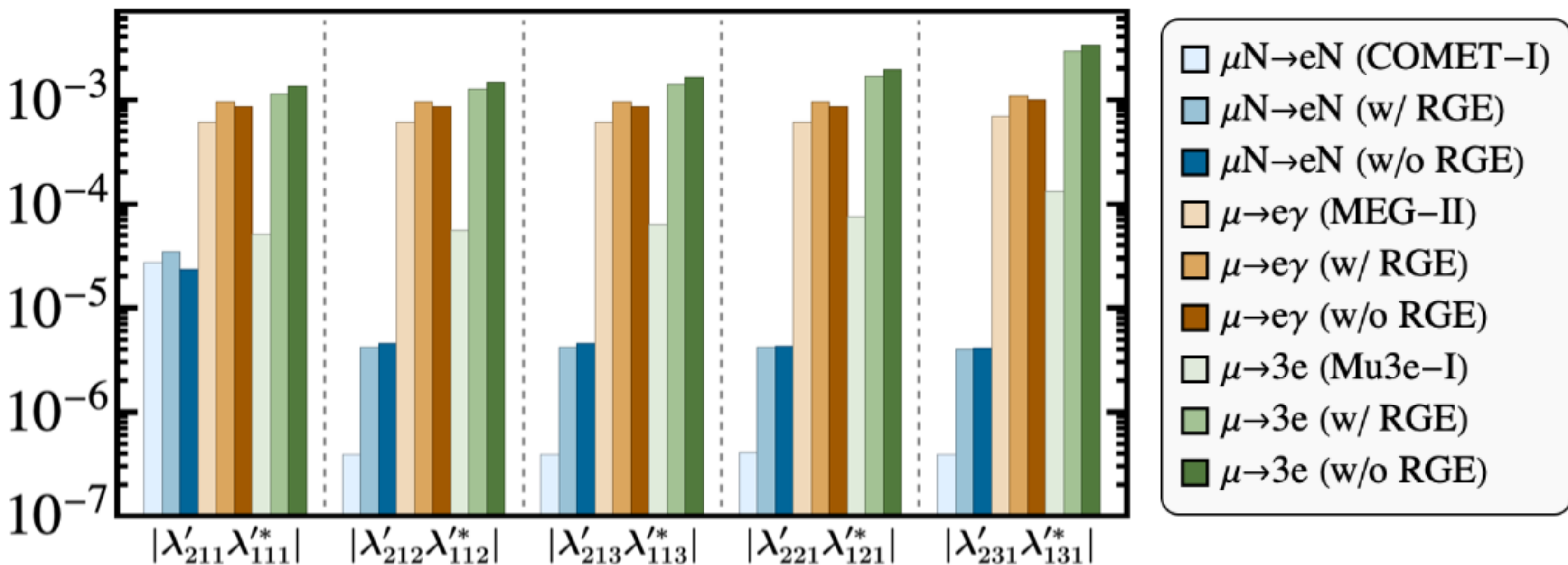
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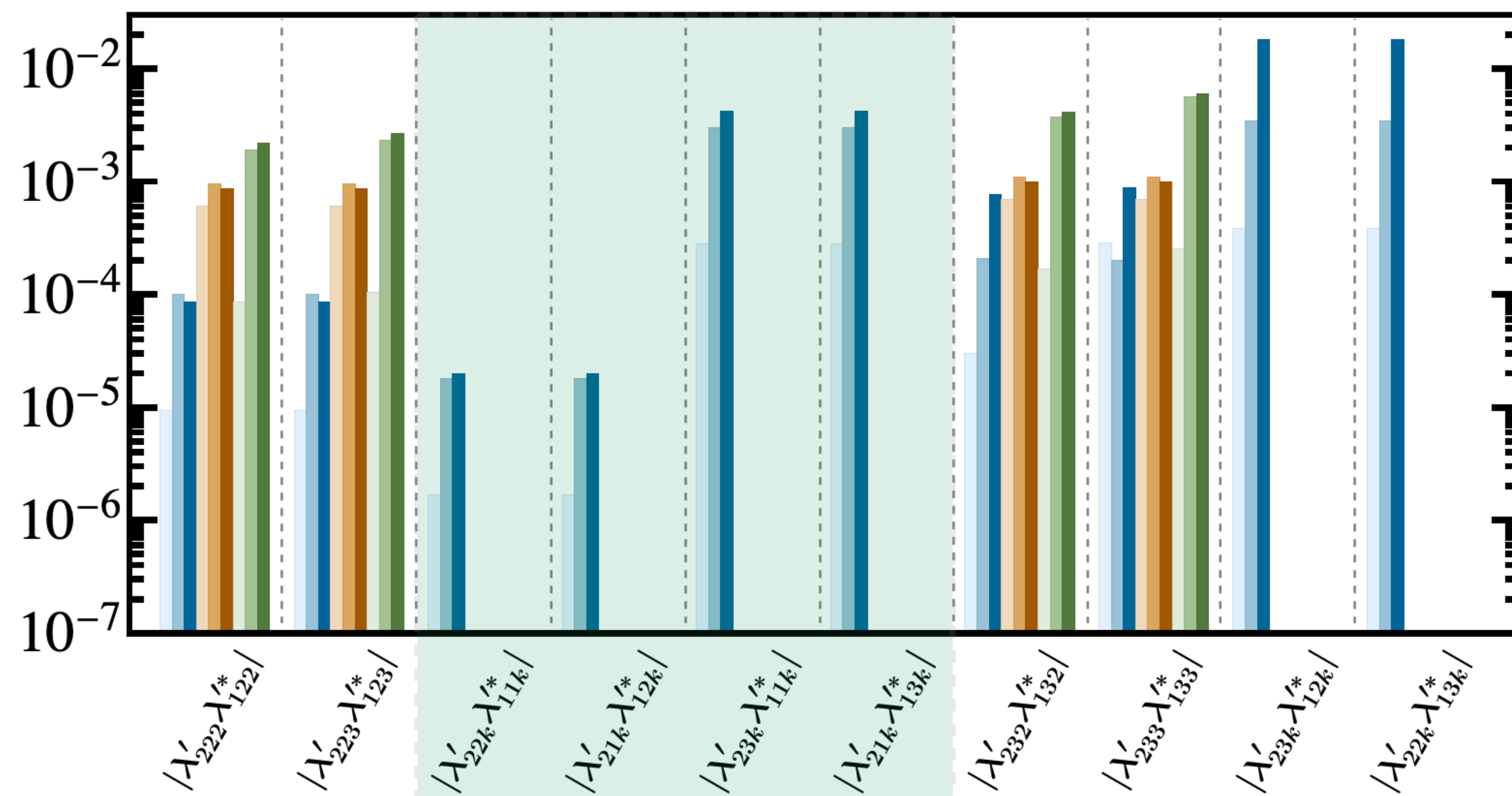
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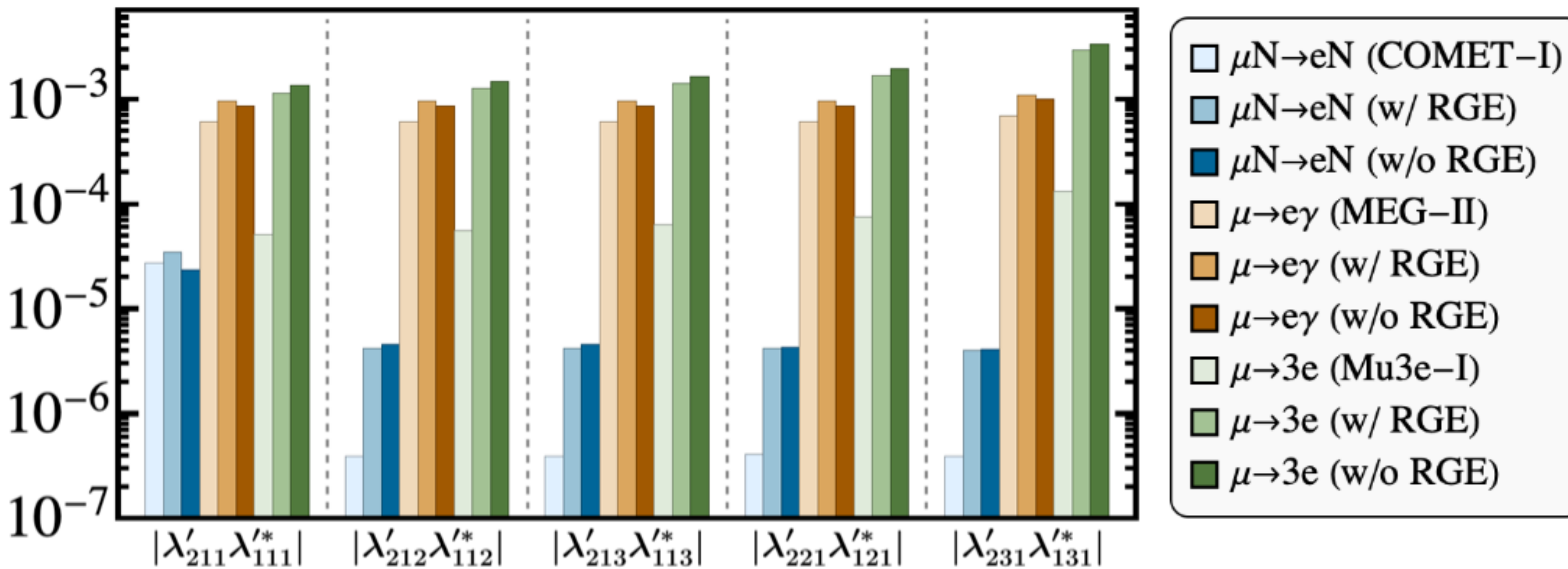
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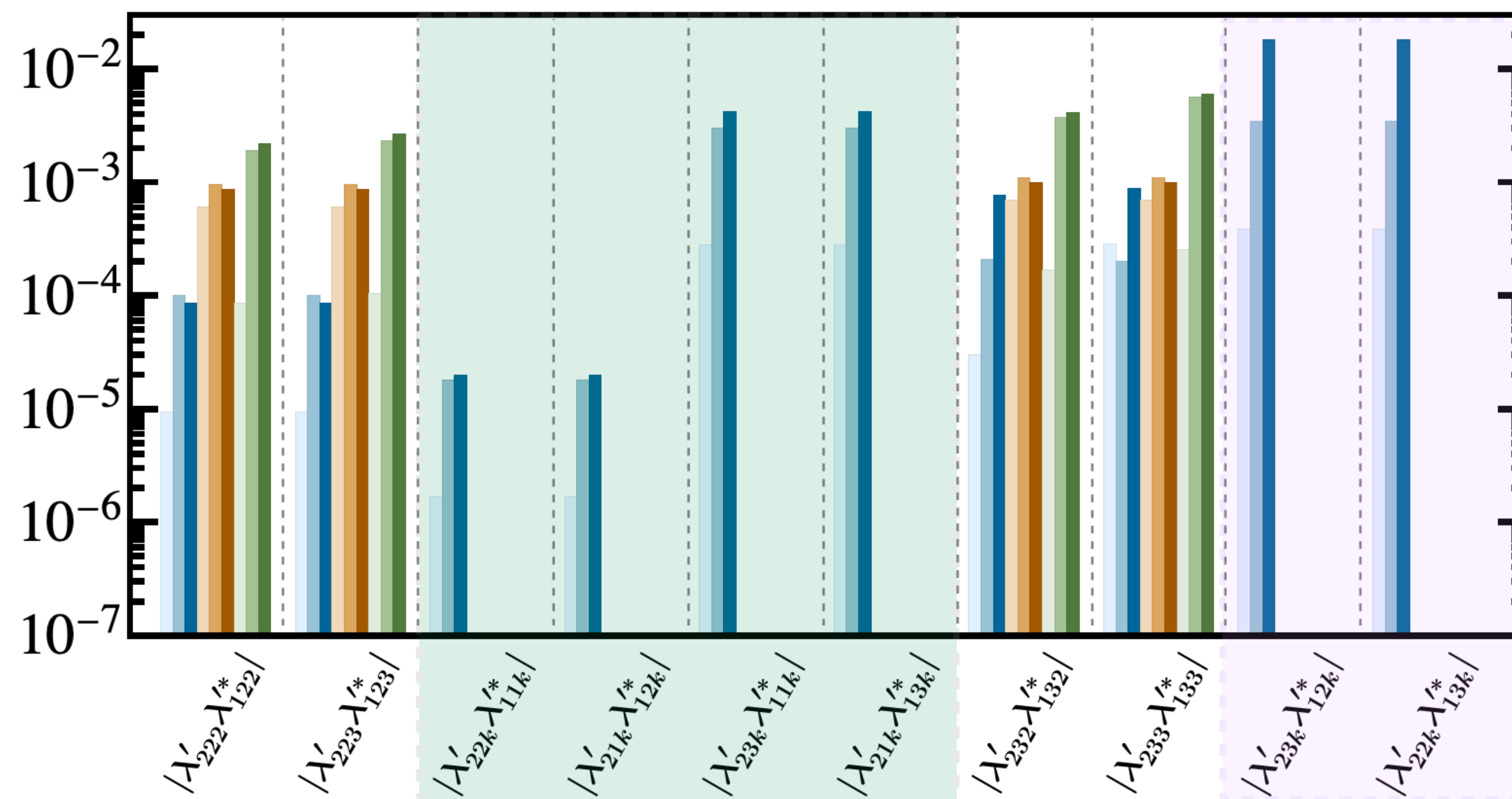
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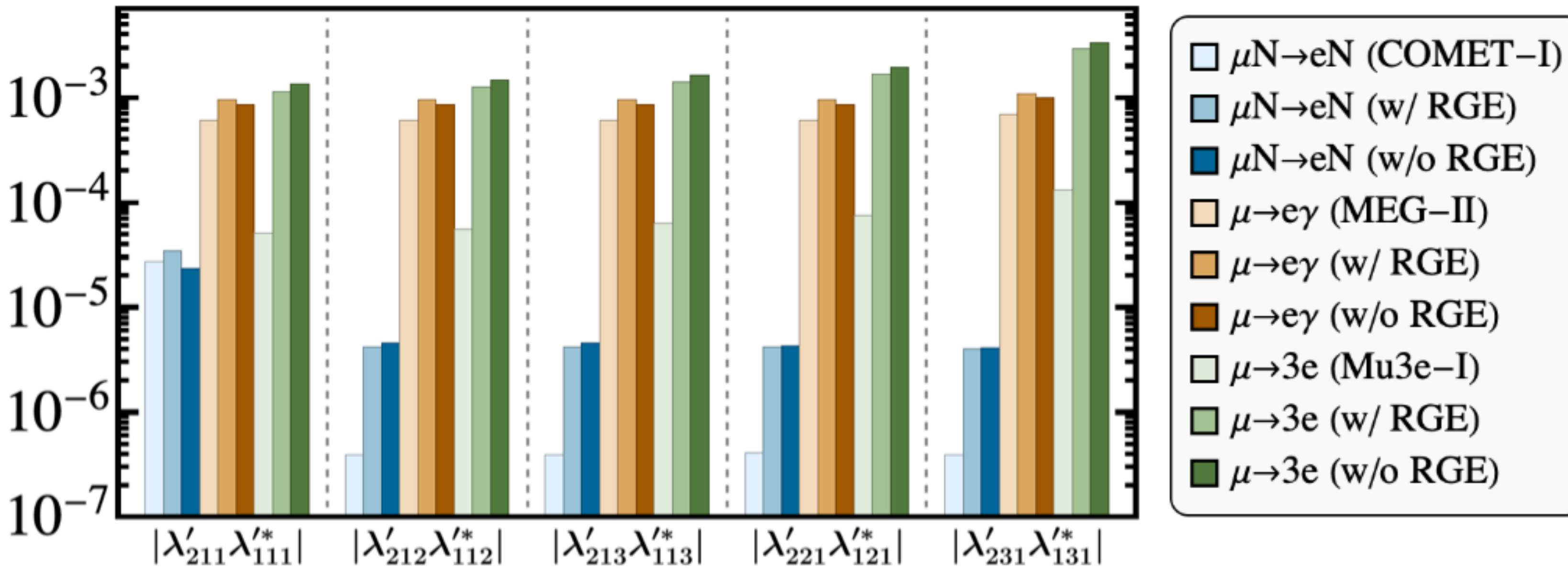


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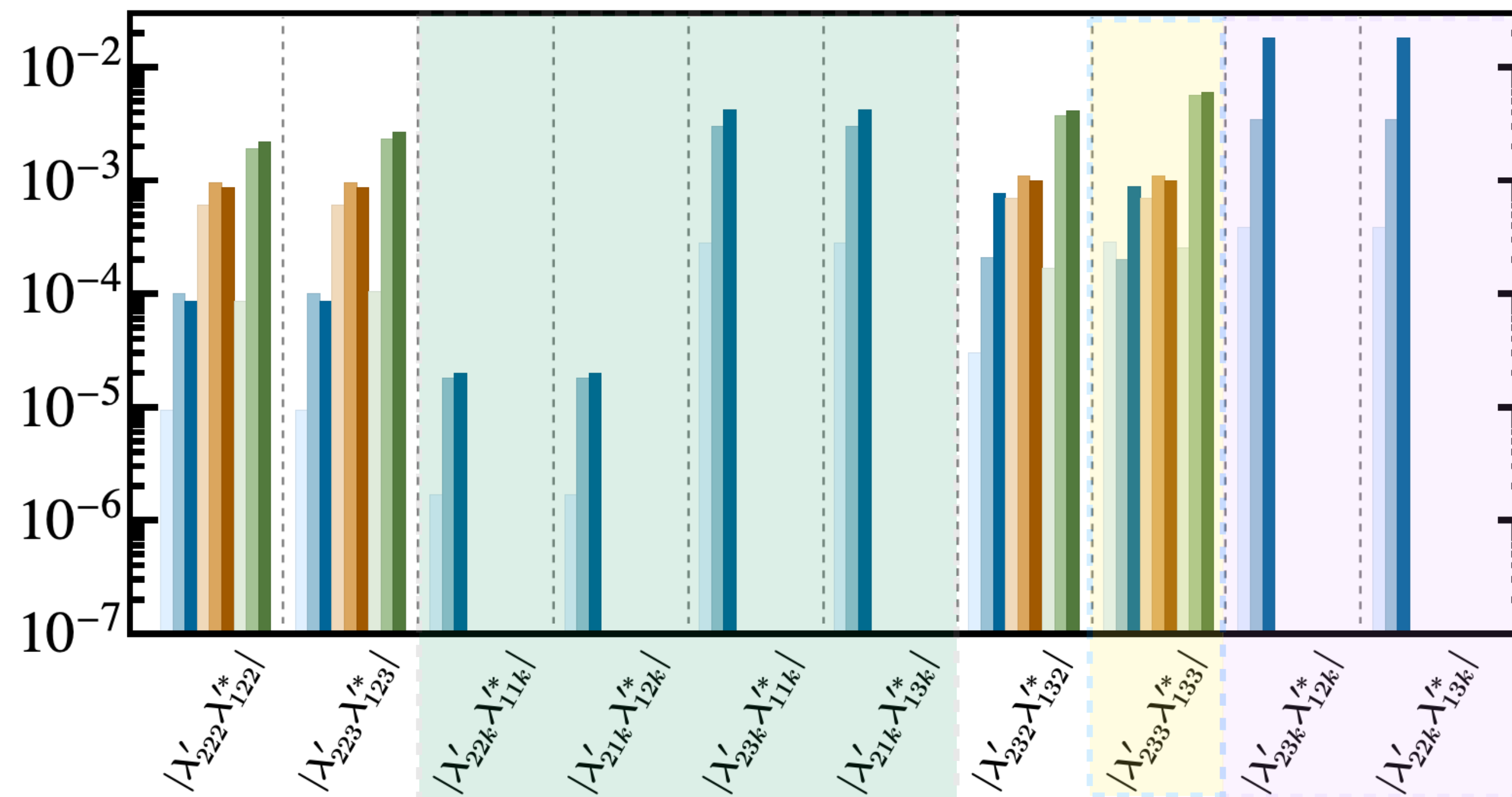
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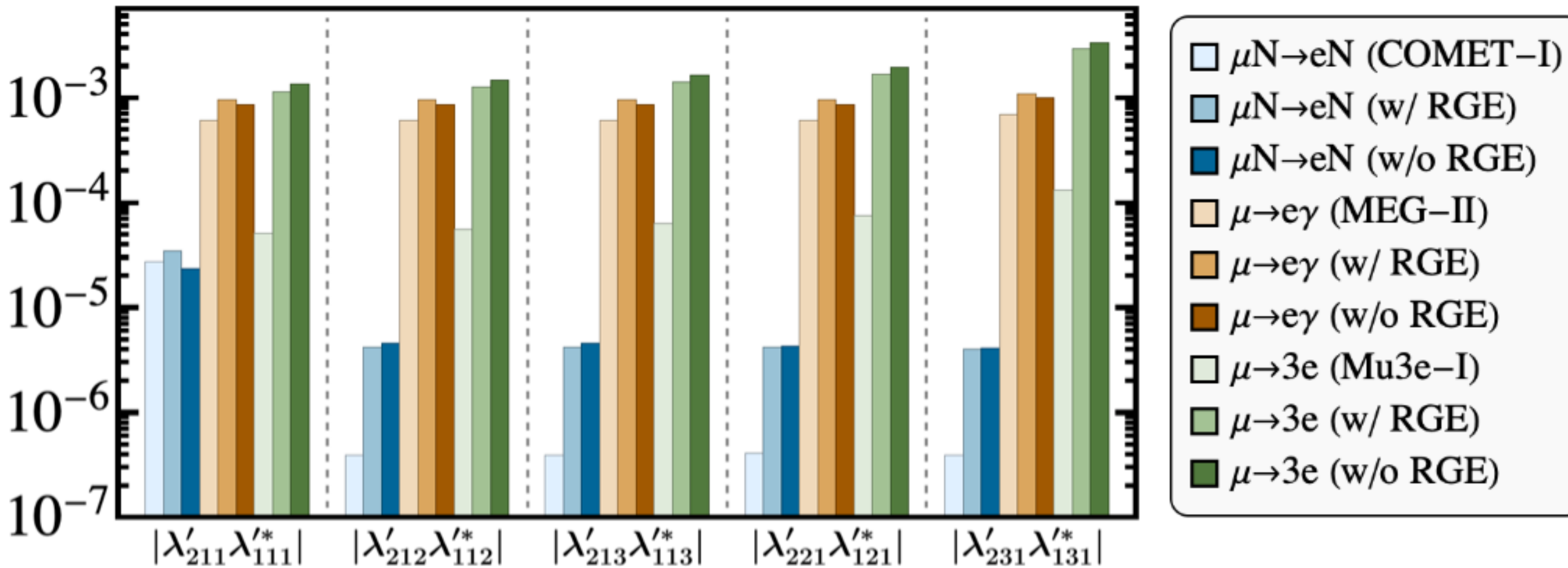
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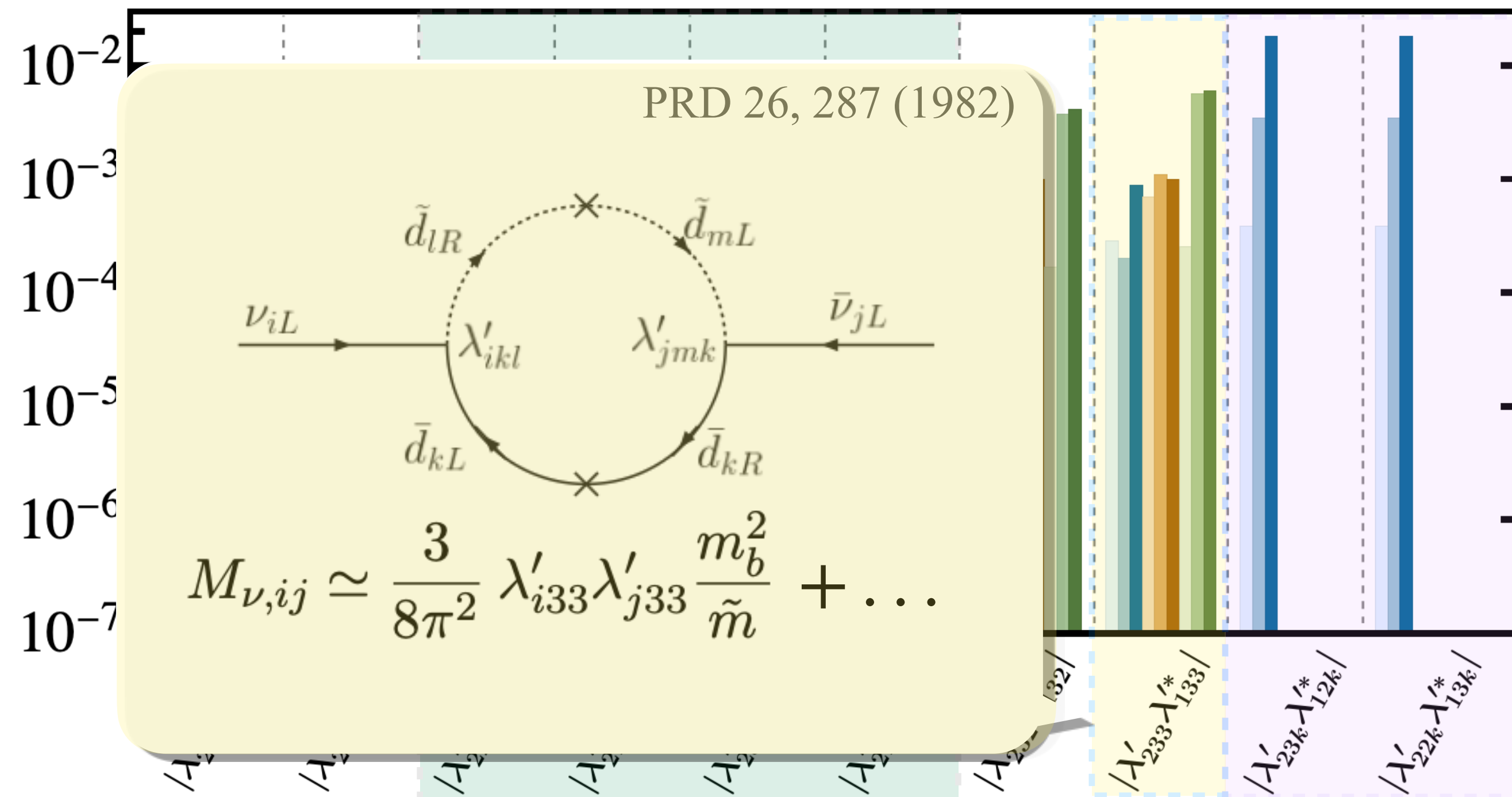
**Neutrino mass will give much stronger limits than cLFV** NPB 231 (1984) 194  
 $|\lambda'_{133}\lambda'_{233}| < \mathcal{O}(10^{-7} \sim 10^{-8}) \times (\tilde{m} \text{ TeV}^{-1})$

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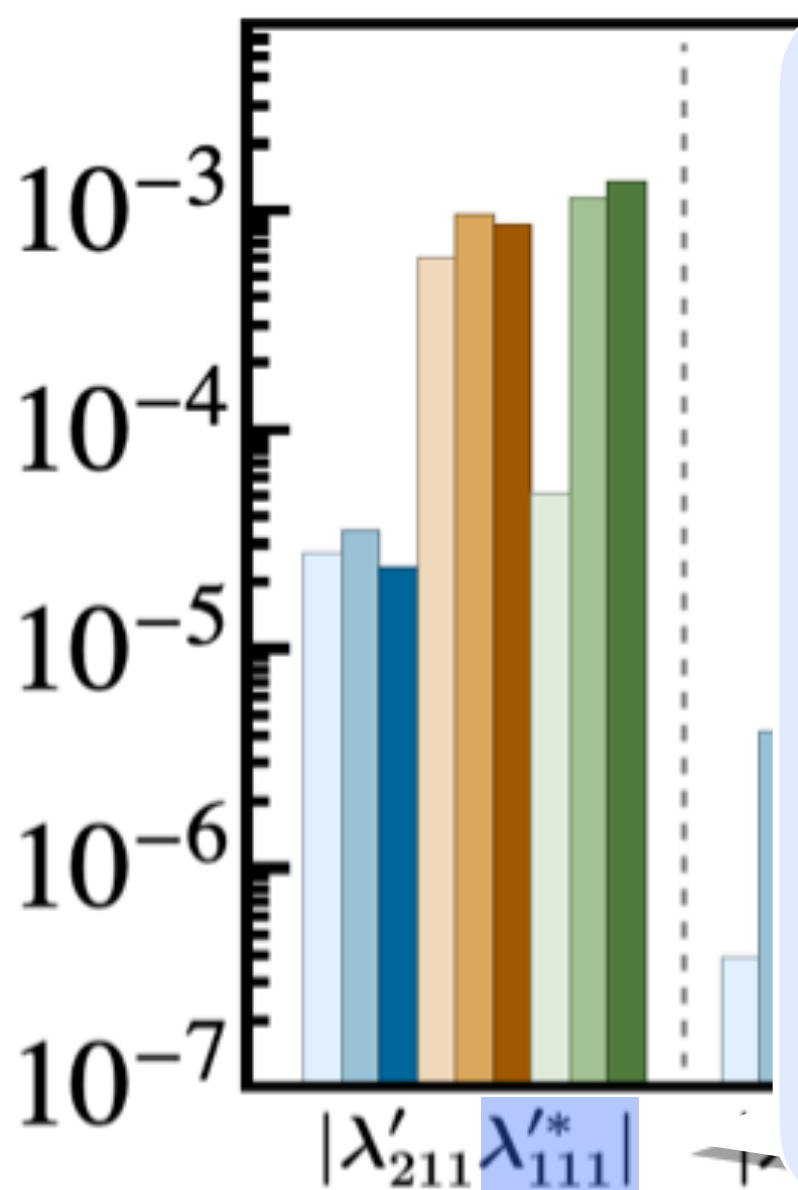
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hep-ph/0406199

KamLAND-Zen / GERDA give limit

$$\lambda'_{111}{}^2 / m_{\tilde{q}}^4 m_{\tilde{g}} < 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ TeV}^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda'_{111} < 10^{-2} \text{ If TeV scale } m_{\tilde{q},\tilde{g}}$$

$m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}$  below the GeV scale leads to

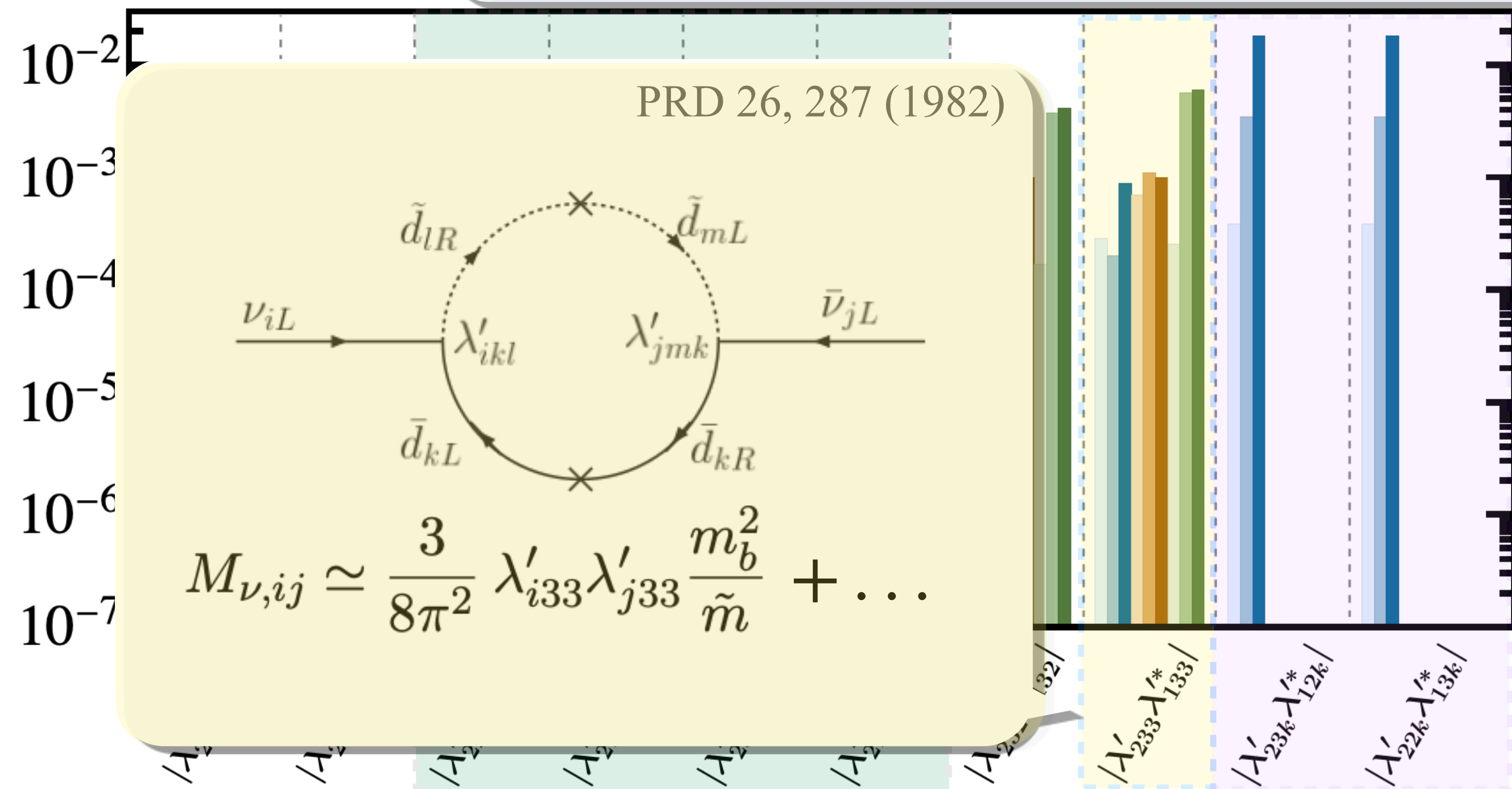
$$|\lambda'_{111}| < 10^{-4} \quad 2112.12658$$

$0\nu\beta\beta$

or  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  in most of cases, tree level contributions dominate.

or  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  and  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ , only loop-level can contribute

future  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  exp. can give the stronger limits.



PRD 26, 287 (1982)

$$M_{\nu,ij} \simeq \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \lambda'_{i33} \lambda'_{j33} \frac{m_b^2}{\tilde{m}} + \dots$$

For  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ ,  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ , contributions are GIM suppressed

For  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$ , the RG running can give ~80% improvement of the limit.

Neutrino mass will give much stronger limits than cLFV

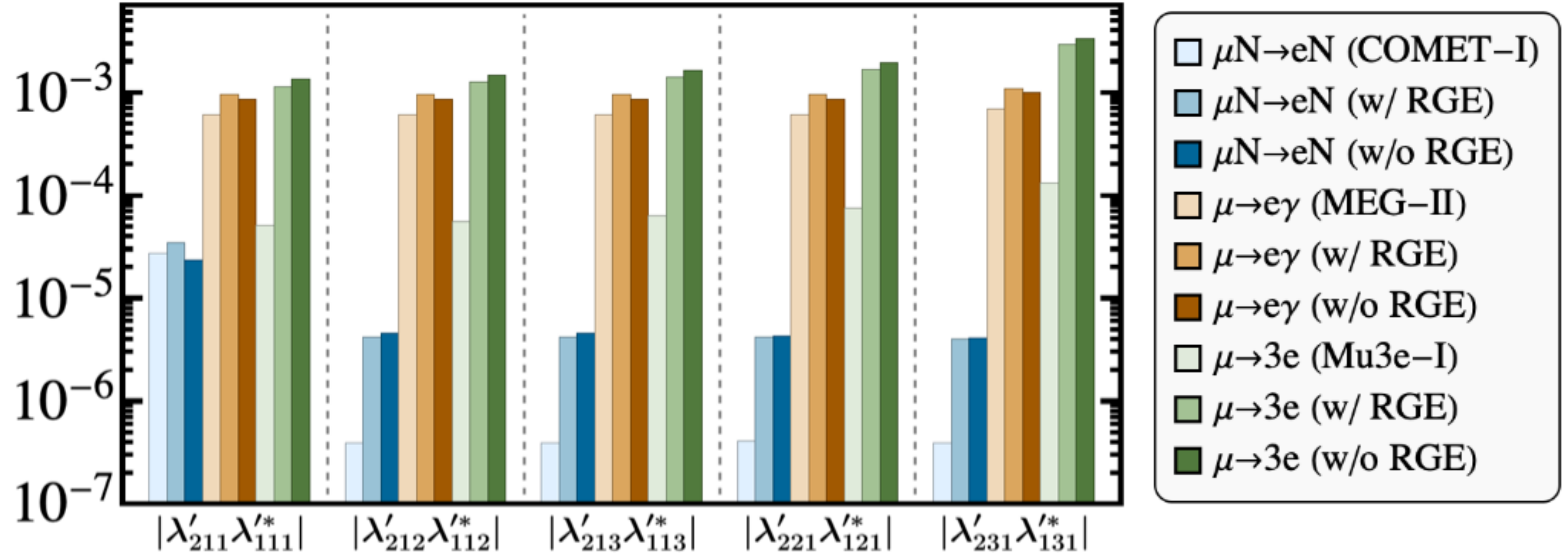
NPB 231 (1984) 194

$$|\lambda'_{133} \lambda'_{233}| < \mathcal{O}(10^{-7} \sim 10^{-8}) \times (\tilde{m} \text{ TeV}^{-1})$$

- **If no signals in these exp.:**  
para. space can be constrained by the exp. limits
- **If signals have been found in  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e$ , but no signals in  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  in near future exp. with similar sensitivities:**

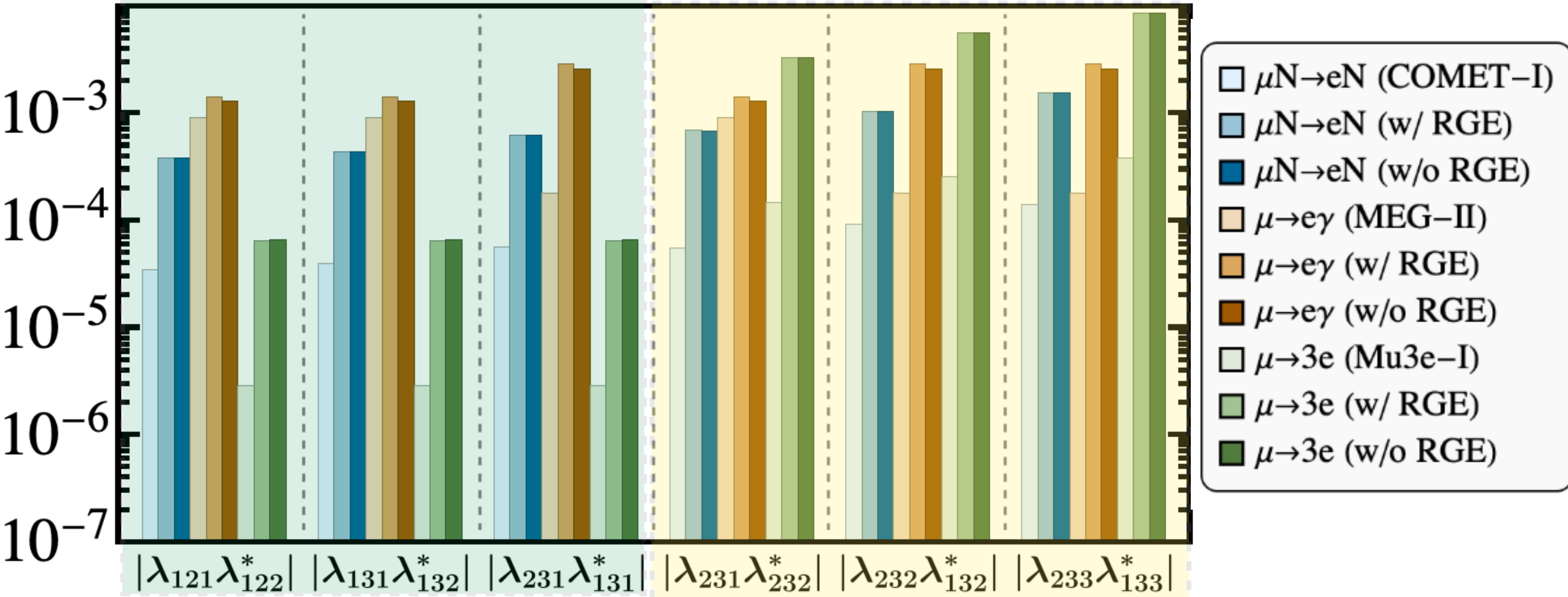
Most of these combinations can be ruled out

Things maybe different when keep more than one nonzero at a time



# Numerical Results

Keep one combination nonzero at a time



For the **first three cases**:

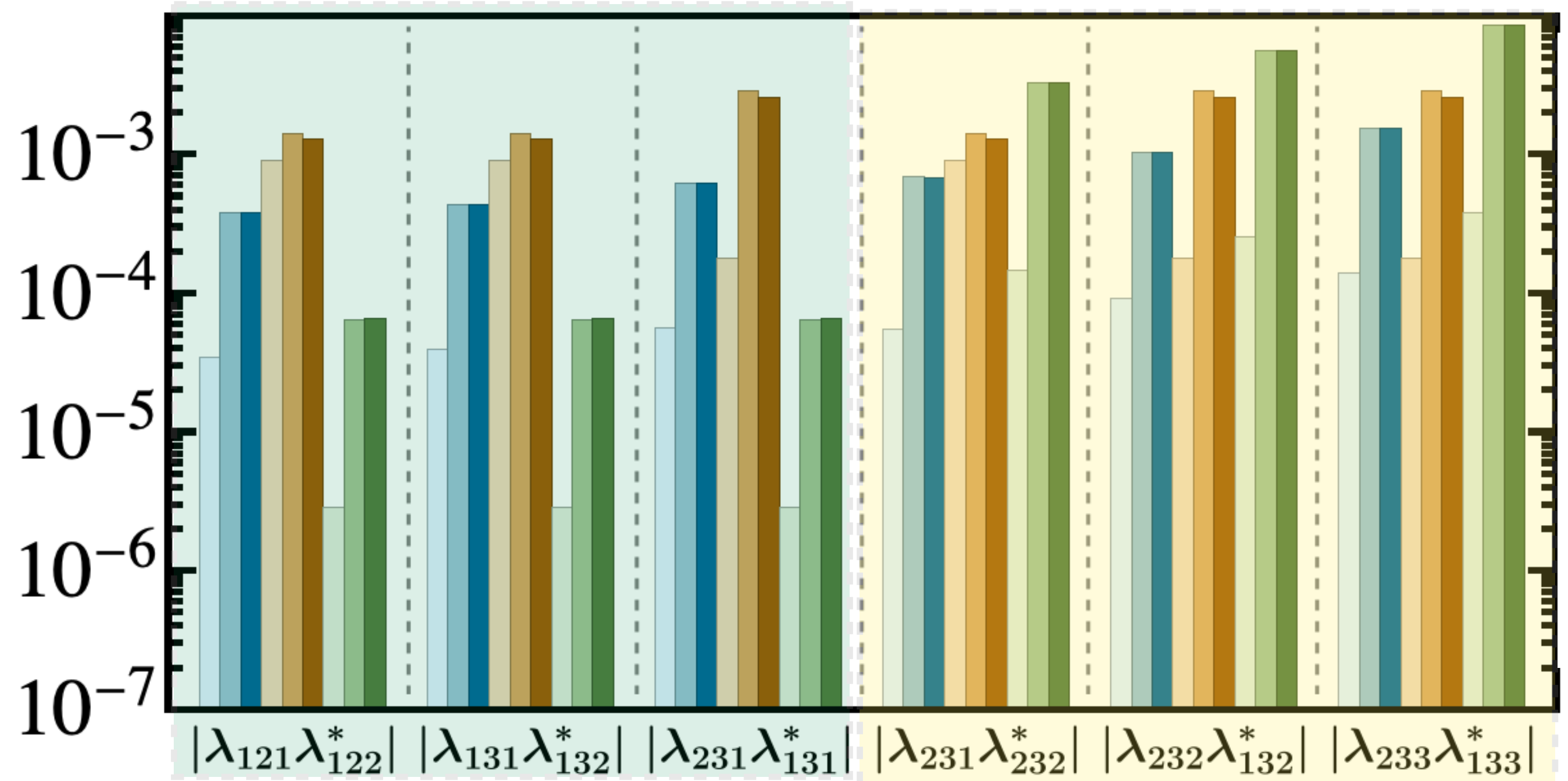
- Tree-level contribution to  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- Future  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$  exp. , e.g., Mu3e Phase-I, will **give the most stringent limits** on the para.

For the **last three cases**:

- **No tree-level** contribution to  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- Future  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  exp. , e.g., COMET Phase-I, will **give the stronger limits.**

# Numerical Results

Keep one combination nonzero at a time



PRD 26, 287 (1982)

$$M_{\nu,ij} \simeq \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \lambda_{i33} \lambda_{j33} \frac{m_\tau^2}{\tilde{m}} + \dots$$

$$|\lambda_{233} \lambda_{133}| < 3 \times 10^{-6}$$

For the **first three cases**:

- Tree-level contribution to  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- Future  $\mu \rightarrow 3e$  exp. , e.g., Mu3e Phase-I, will **give the most stringent limits** on the para.

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# Conclusion & Prospects

- As there will be **cLFV experimental improvements in the near future**, it is necessary to pay more attention to how they can play roles in NP models.
- We follow the **EFT framework**, matching the RPV-SUSY model to SMEFT at **tree and one-loop** level, and accounting for **RG running effects**.
- We find that **the  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  can give much stronger limits** than  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e$  in most cases for  $\lambda'$  terms, also the same for specific cases of  $\lambda$  terms. In certain cases,  $\mu N \rightarrow eN$  **conversion is the only process that can provide constraints**.
- The **RGE running effects** can play an important role and **cannot be neglected** in certain cases.
- **Combined analysis** of all the possible phenomena will lead to a **much more comprehensive examination** on the parameter space.

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*Thank you !*