

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

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In collaboration with
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Outline

Standard Model particles



up
quark



charm
quark



top
quark



down
quark



strange
quark



bottom
quark



electron



muon



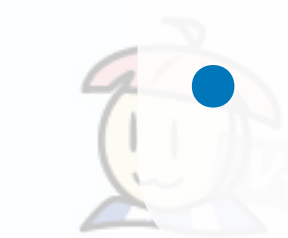
tau



electron
neutrino



muon
neutrino



tau
neutrino

Higgs boson

Supersymmetric (SUSY) particles



squark



scharm
squark



stop
squark



photino



sbottom
squark



gluino



stau



zino · wino



stau
sneutrino



higgsino

selectron
sneutrino

smuon
sneutrino

- **Introduction**
 - Motivation
 - Experimental status
 - EFT framework
- **cLFV in RPV-SUSY model**
 - Introduction to RPV-SUSY
 - Contributions to cLFV
 - Numerical results
- **Conclusions and Prospects**

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Neutrinos can have flavor changing,
how about charged leptons?



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

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

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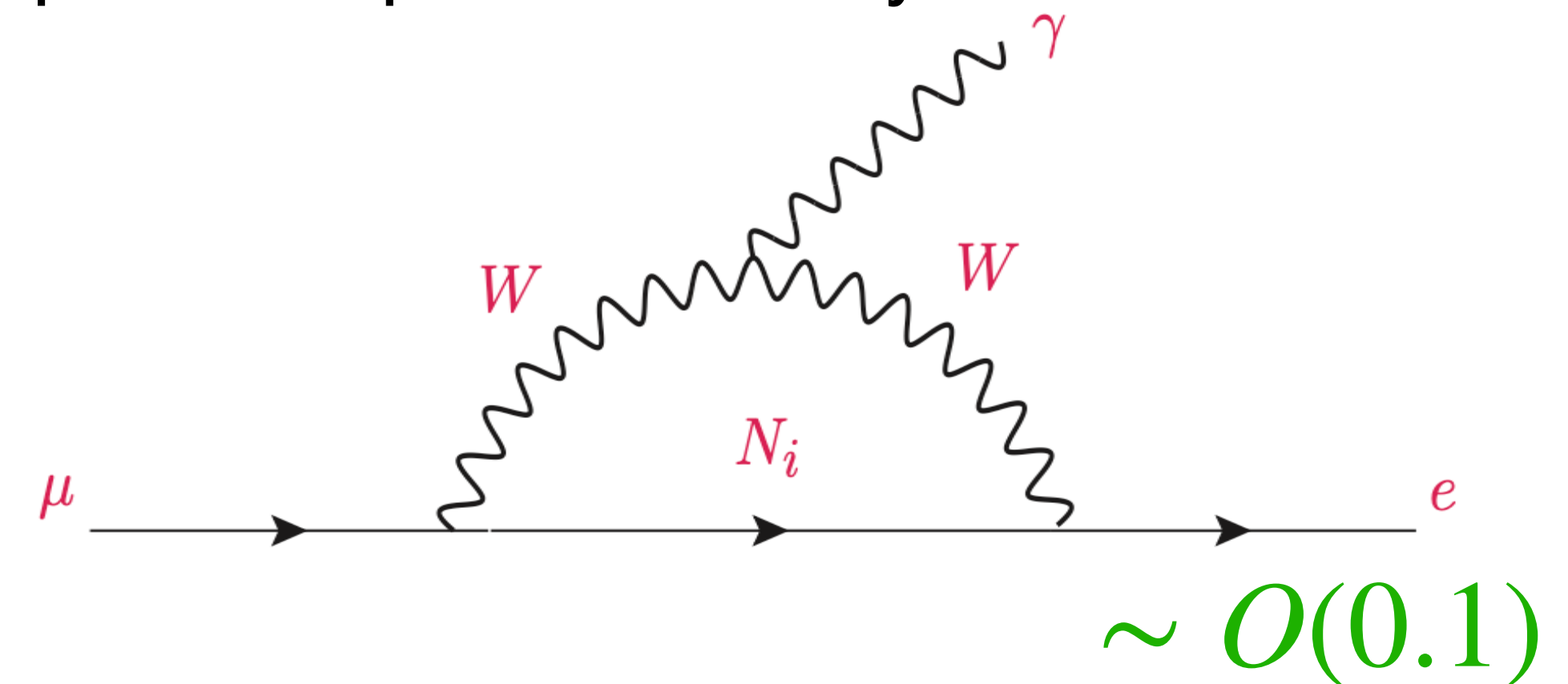
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Observation of cLFV would indicate a clear signal of New physics

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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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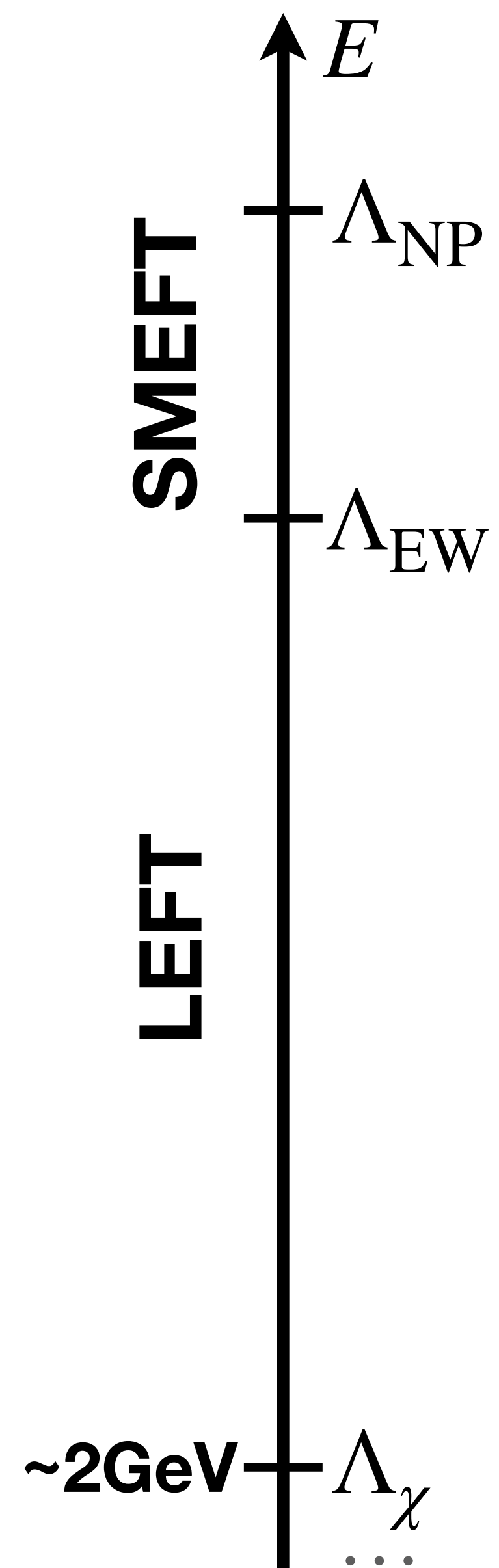
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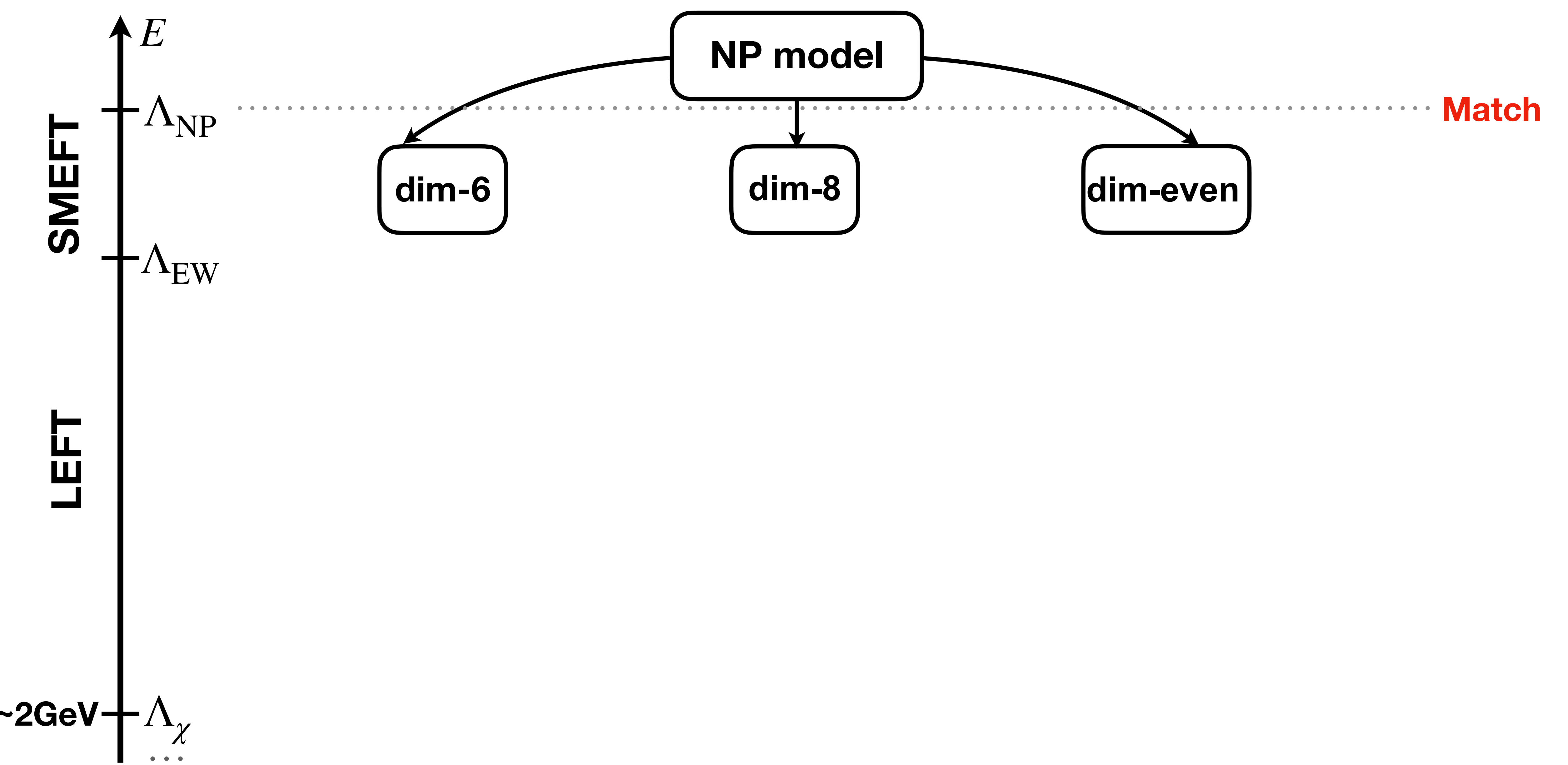
- New progress on $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ in 2025
- Best limits from Exp. Searches on $\mu N \rightarrow eN$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ are given by 20~40 years ago
- Near future plans for $\mu N \rightarrow eN$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$

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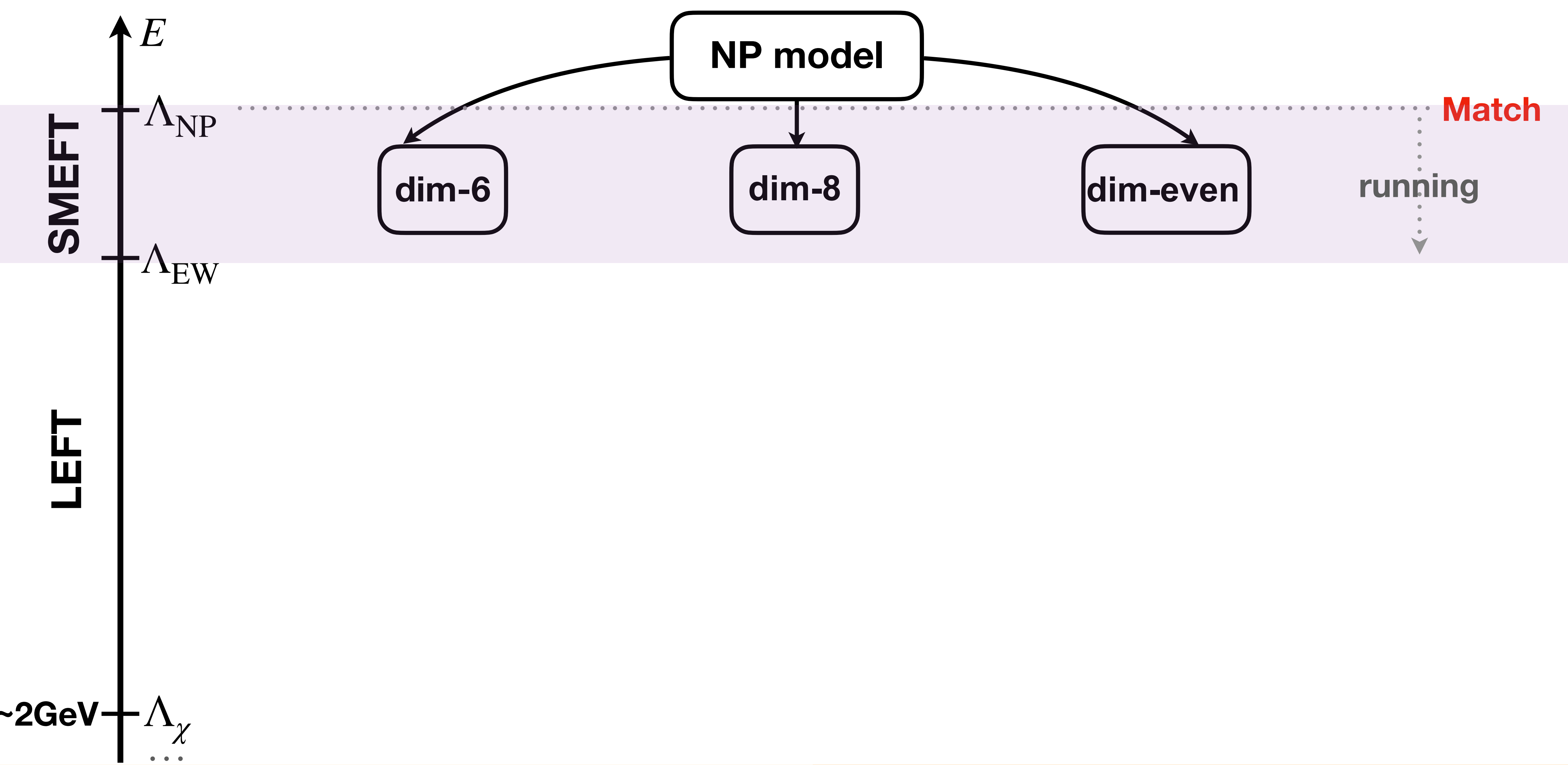
Introduction: EFT approach



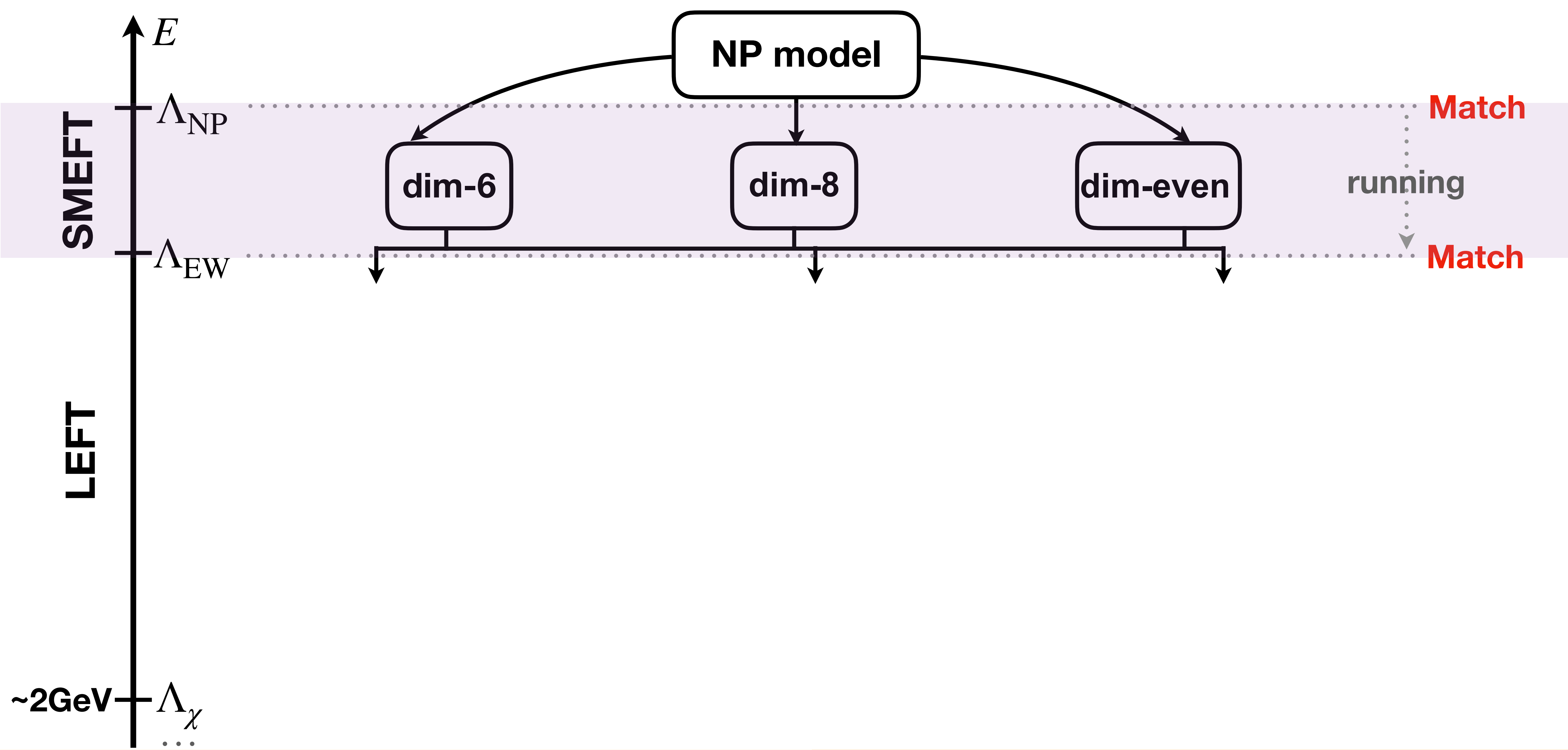
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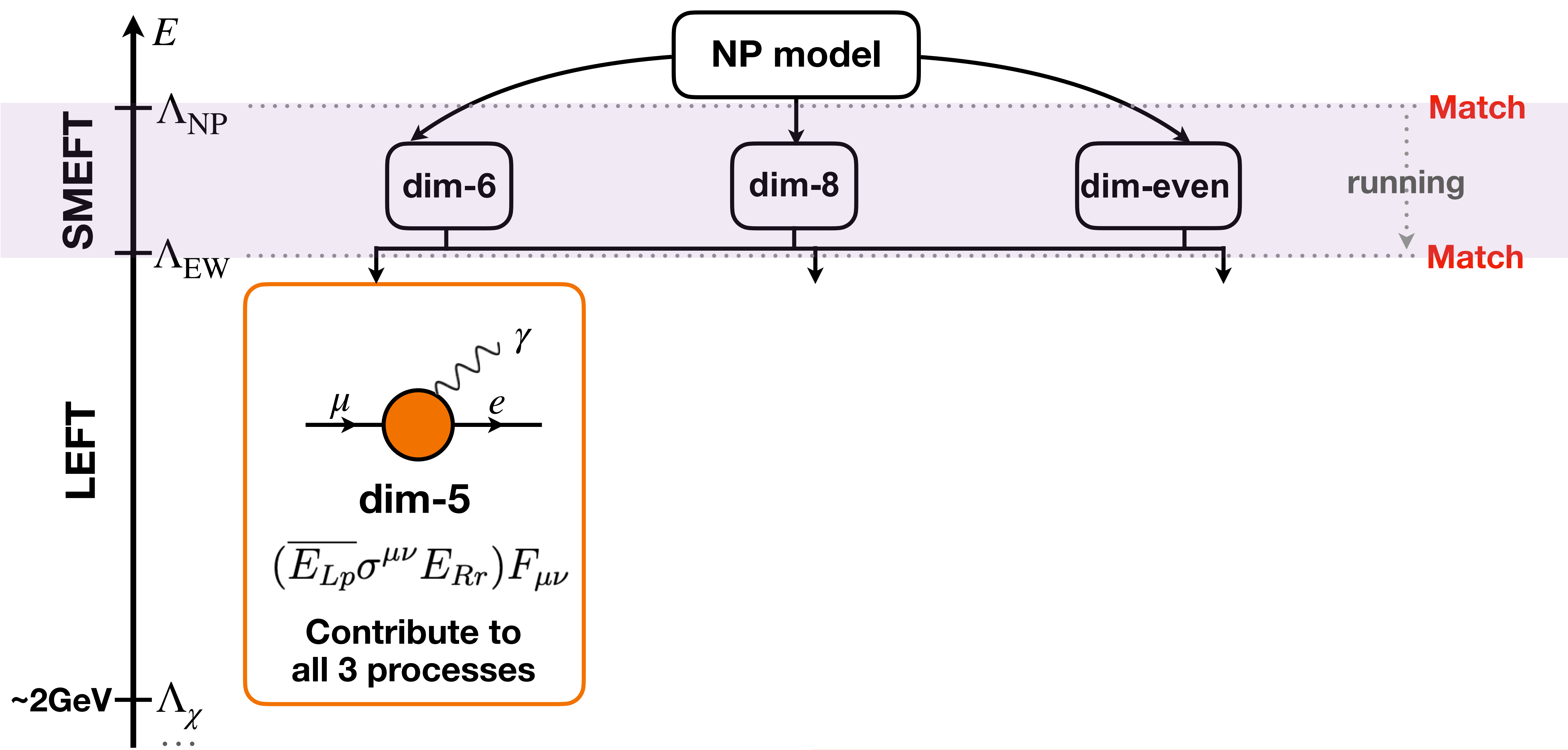
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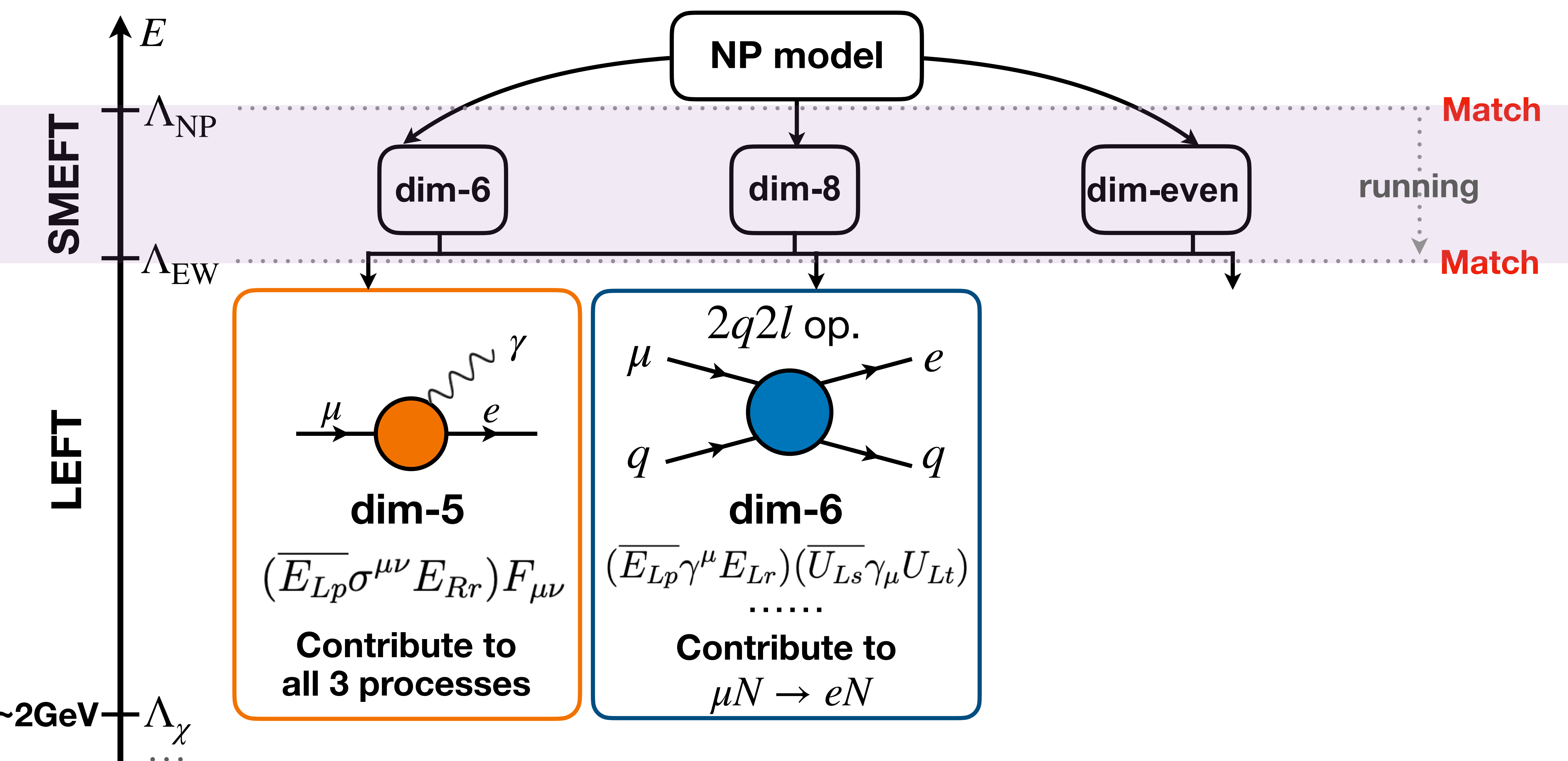
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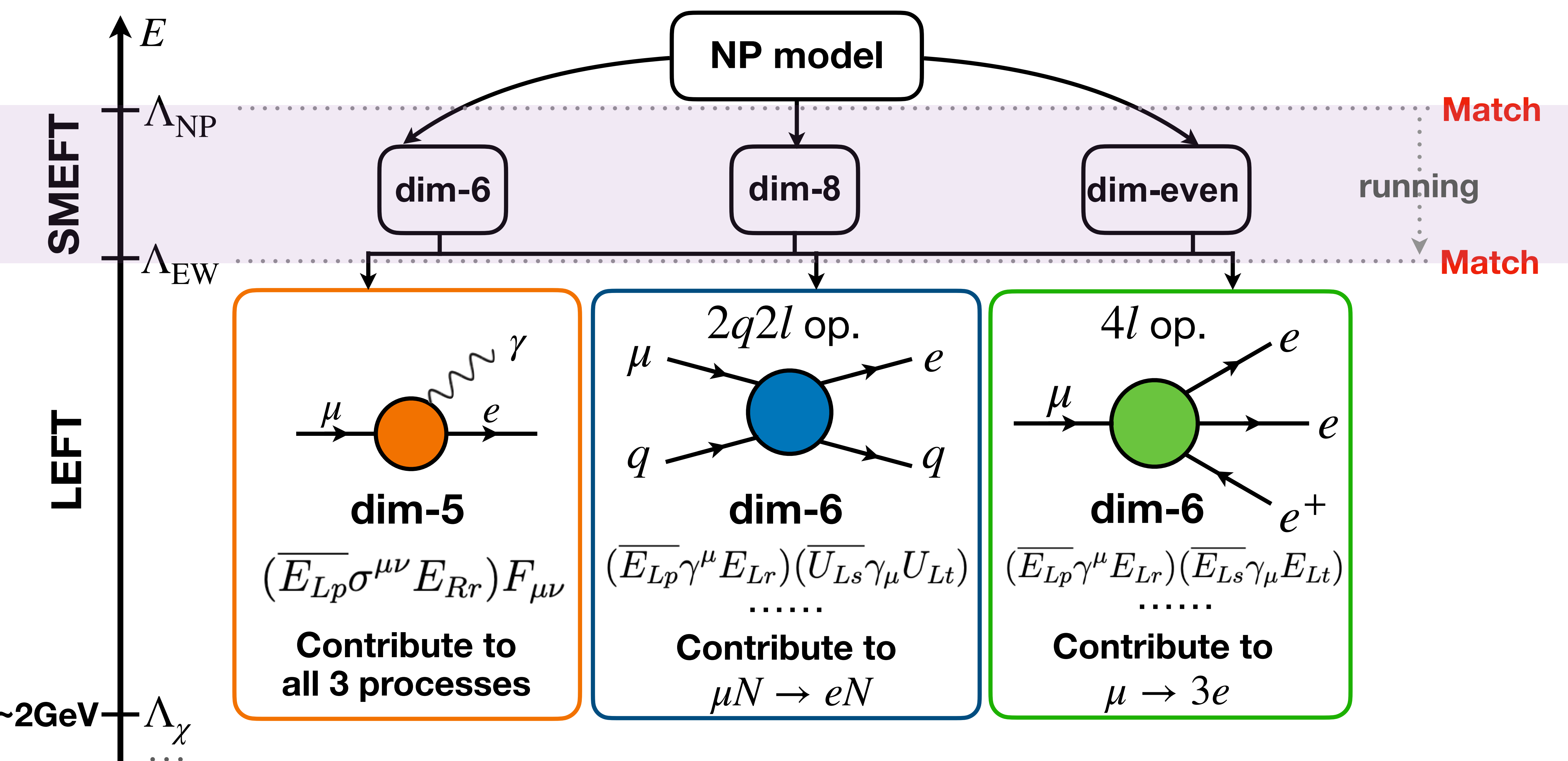
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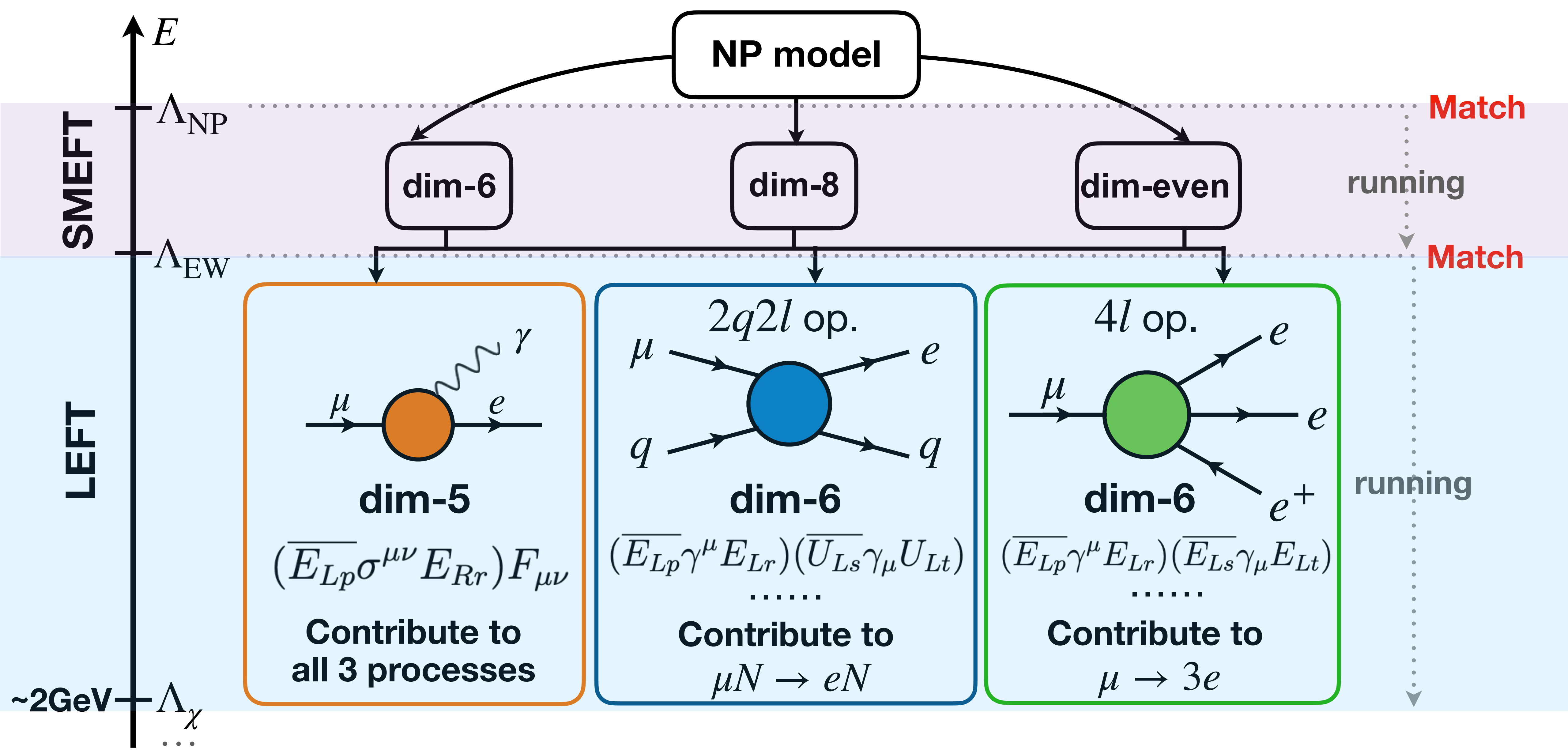
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cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Model

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LNV

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W bosons, winos		$W^\pm, W^0$	$\tilde{W}^\pm, \tilde{W}^0$	$(1, 3, 0)$
B boson, bino		B^0	$\tilde{B}^0$	$(1, 1, 0)$

Each particle has a SUSY partner

Same QNs but different spin

- ***R*-parity:** conserve the baryon number and lepton number
- **Minimal SUSY model (MSSM) superpotential:**

$$W_{\text{MSSM}} = y_u \bar{u} Q H_u - y_d \bar{d} Q H_d - y_e \bar{e} L H_d + \mu H_u H_d$$

- ***R*-parity violating (RPV) superpotential:**

$$W \supset \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ijk}L_iL_jE_k^c + \lambda'_{ijk}L_iQ_jD_k^c + \frac{1}{2}\lambda''_{ijk}U_i^cD_j^cD_k^c.$$

contribute to $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ at tree level

cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Model

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	$(\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{E}_L)$	(ν, E_L)	$(1, 2, -1/2)$
	E	$\tilde{E}_R$	E_R	$(1, 1, -1)$
Higgs, higgsino	H_u	(H_u^+, H_u^0)	$(\tilde{H}_u^+, \tilde{H}_u^0)$	$(1, 2, 1/2)$
	H_d	(H_d^0, H_d^-)	$(\tilde{H}_u^0, \tilde{H}_u^-)$	$(1, 2, -1/2)$
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$\frac{1}{2} \lambda''_{ijk} U_i^c D_j^c D_k^c$

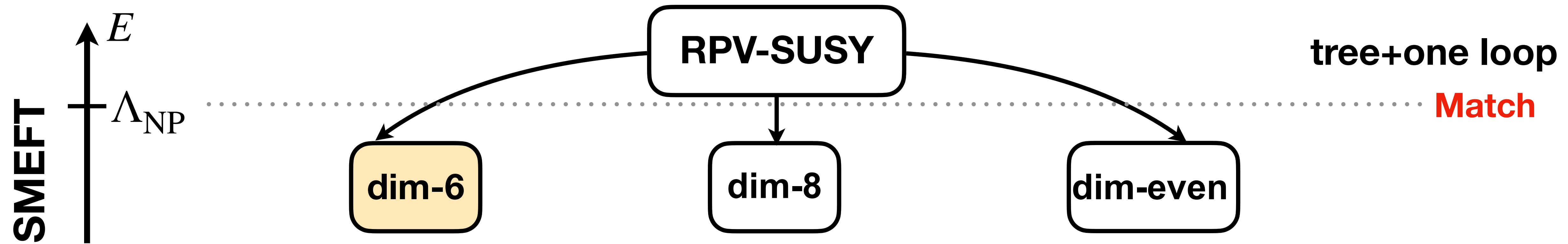
LNV

BNV

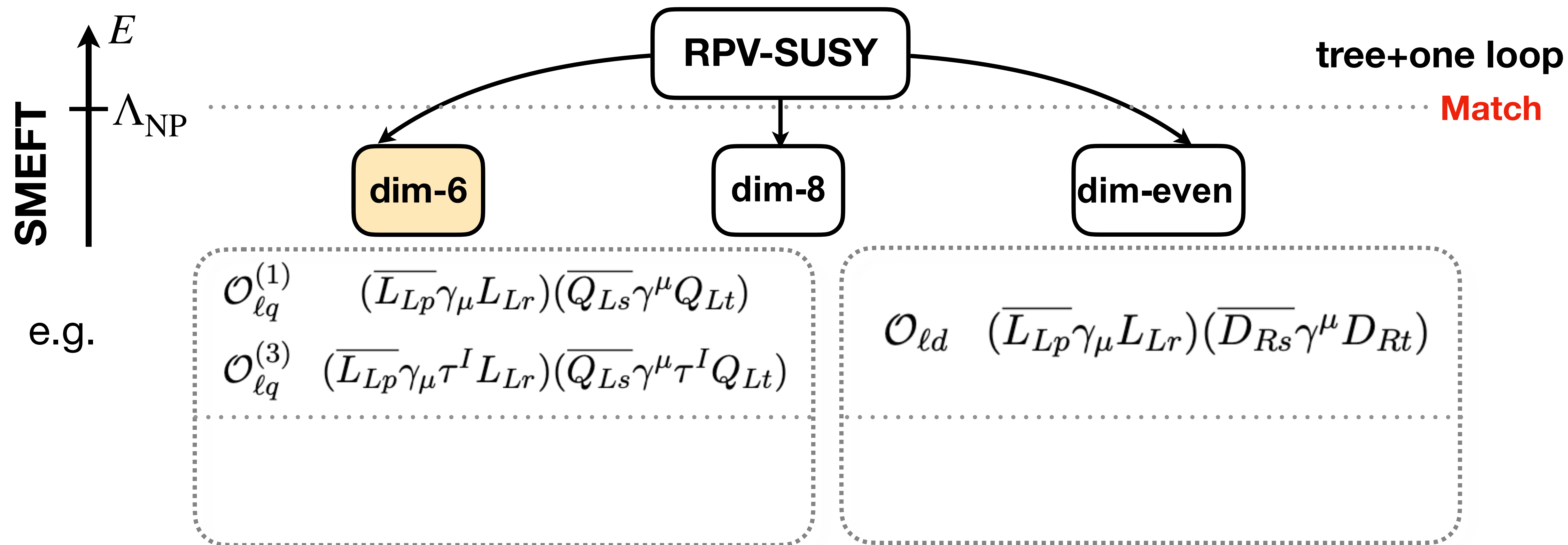
contribute to $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ at tree level

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

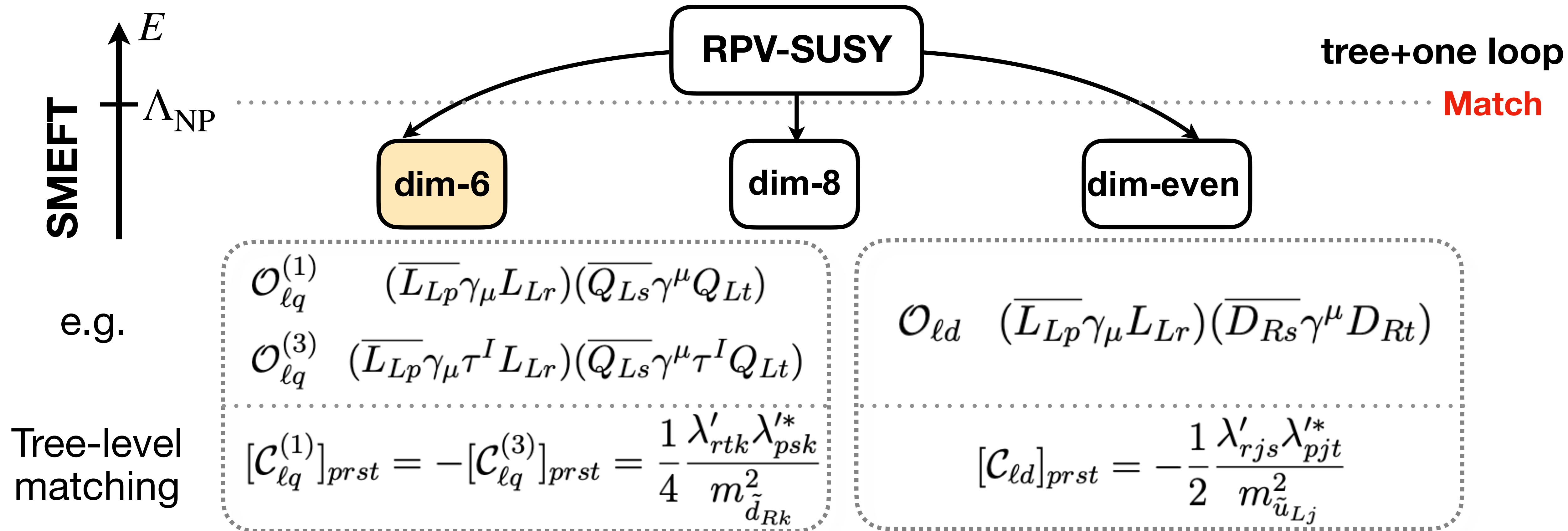
cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



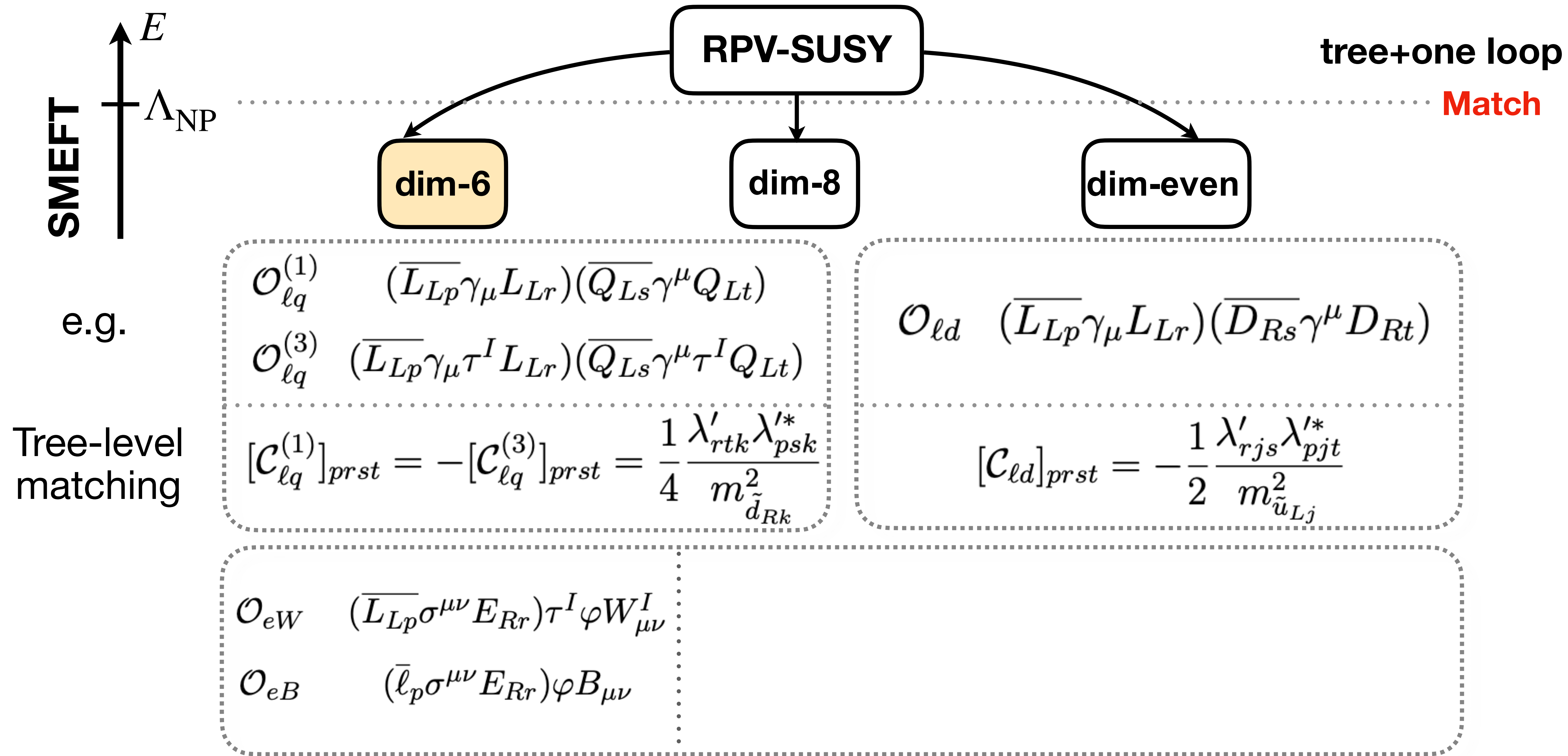
cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



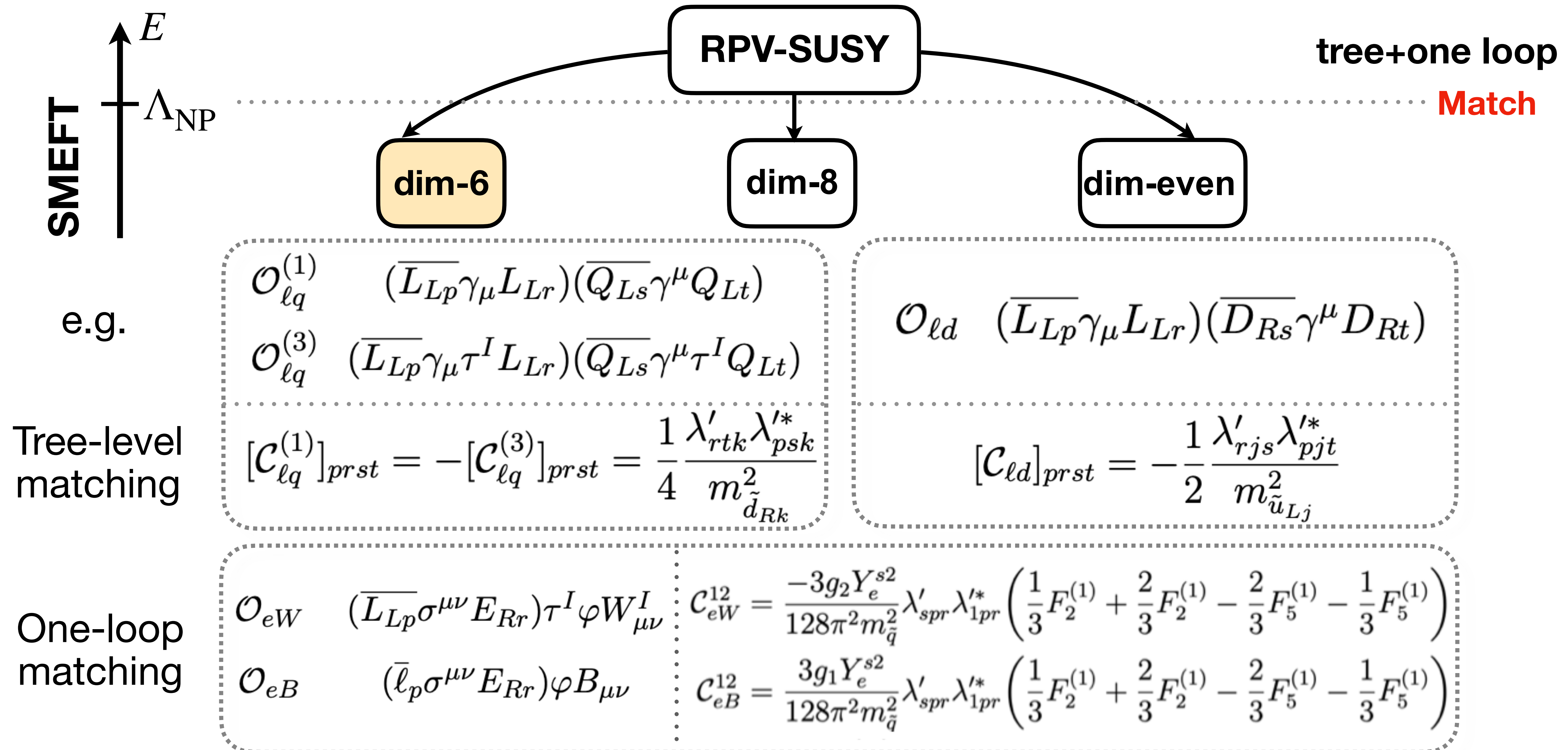
cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



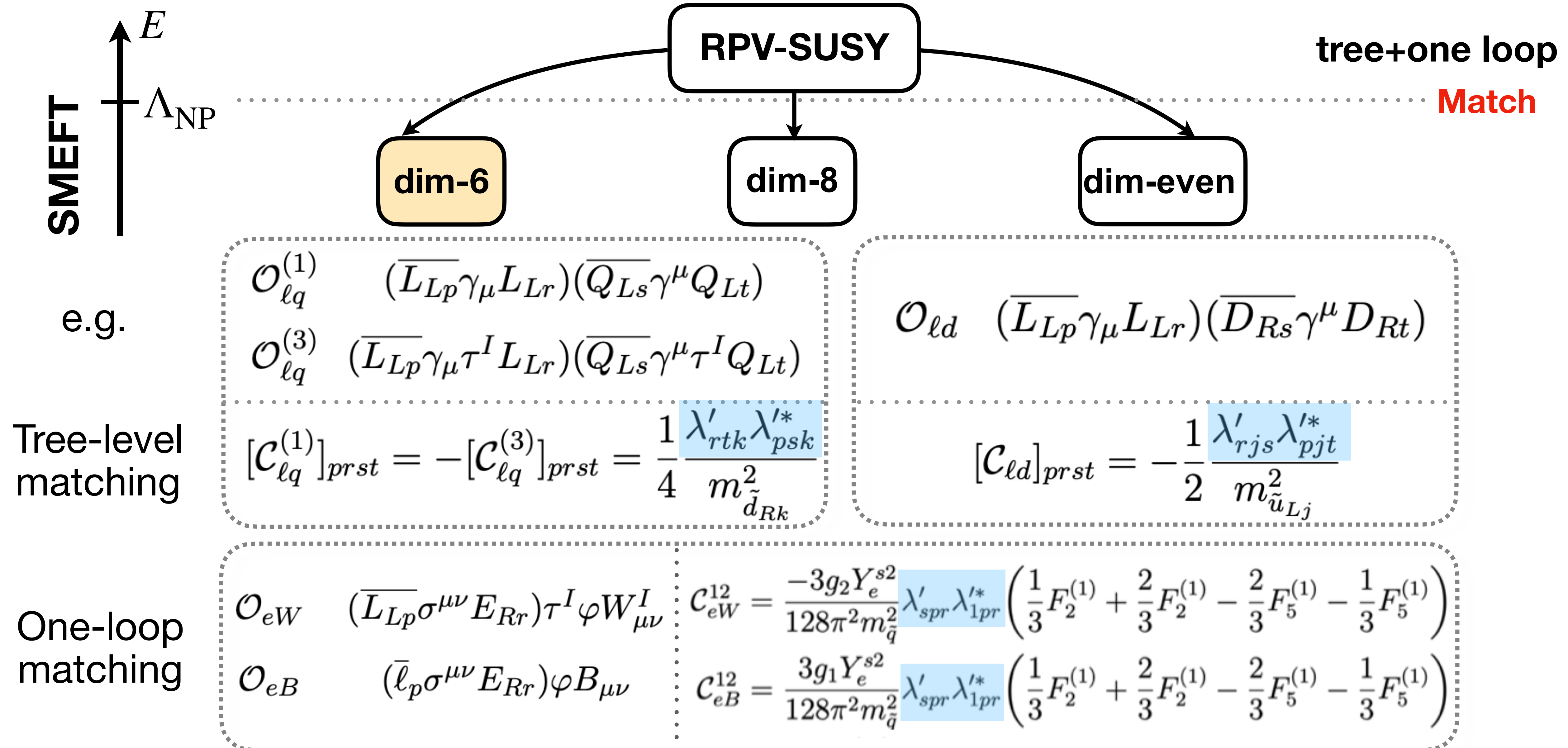
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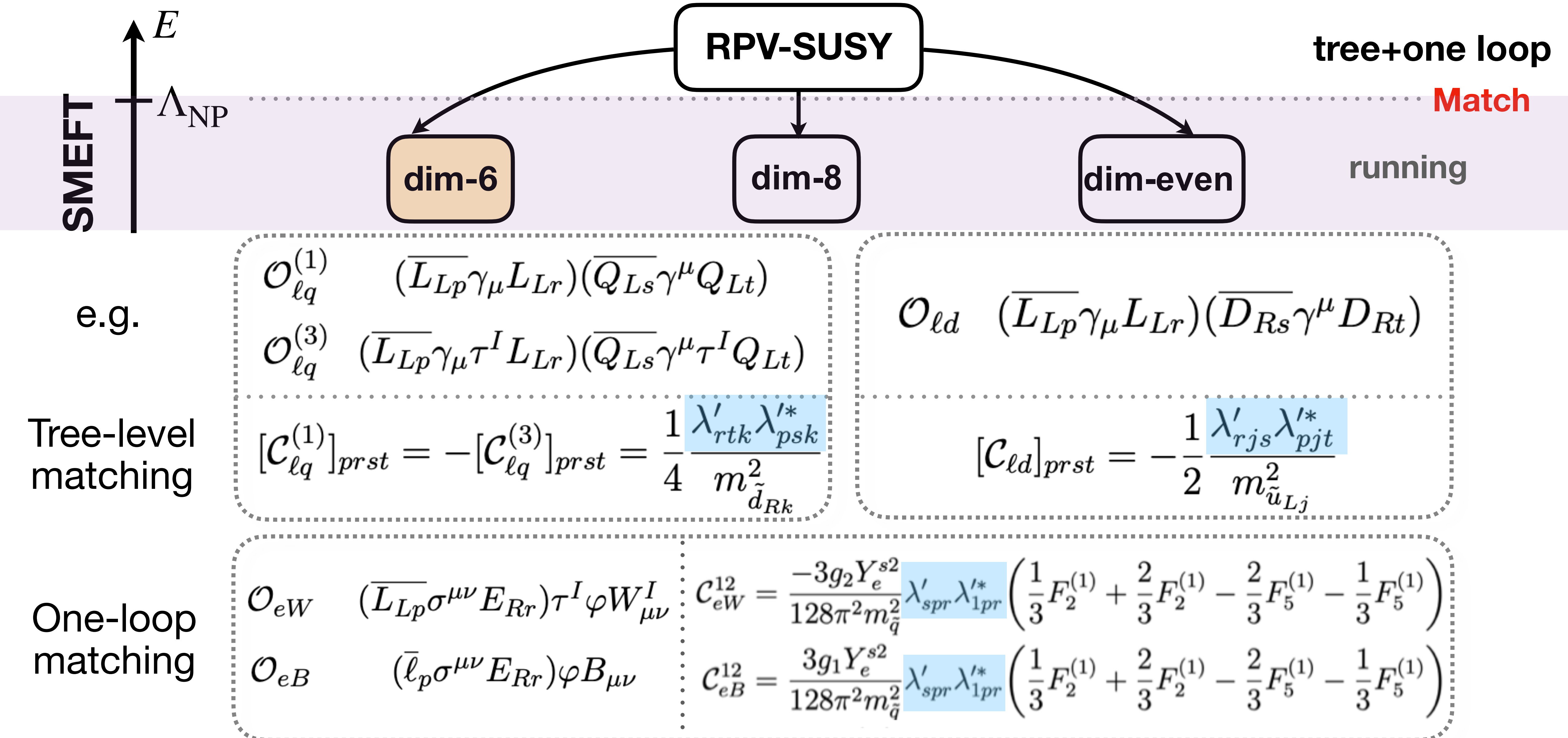
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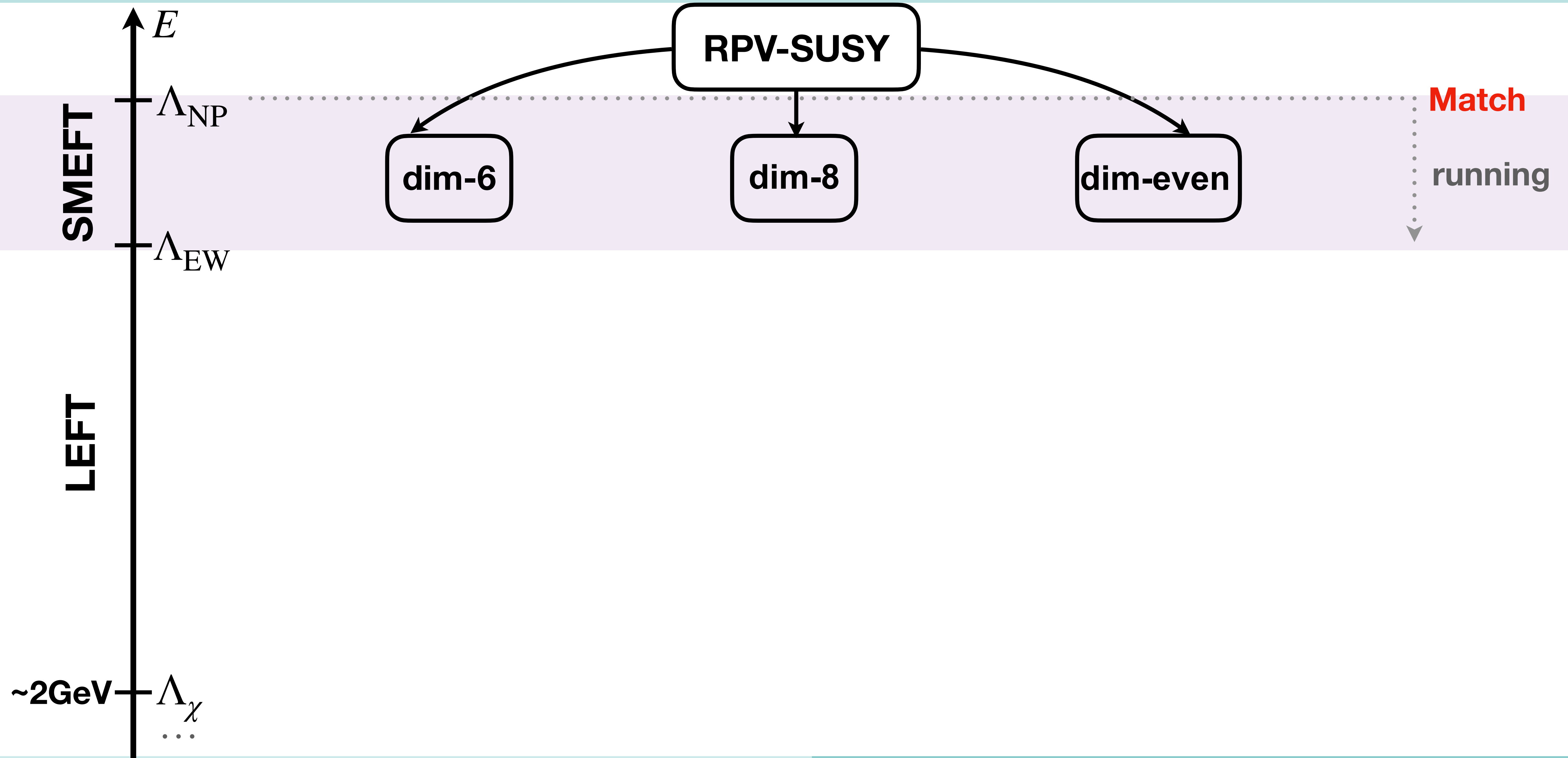
cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



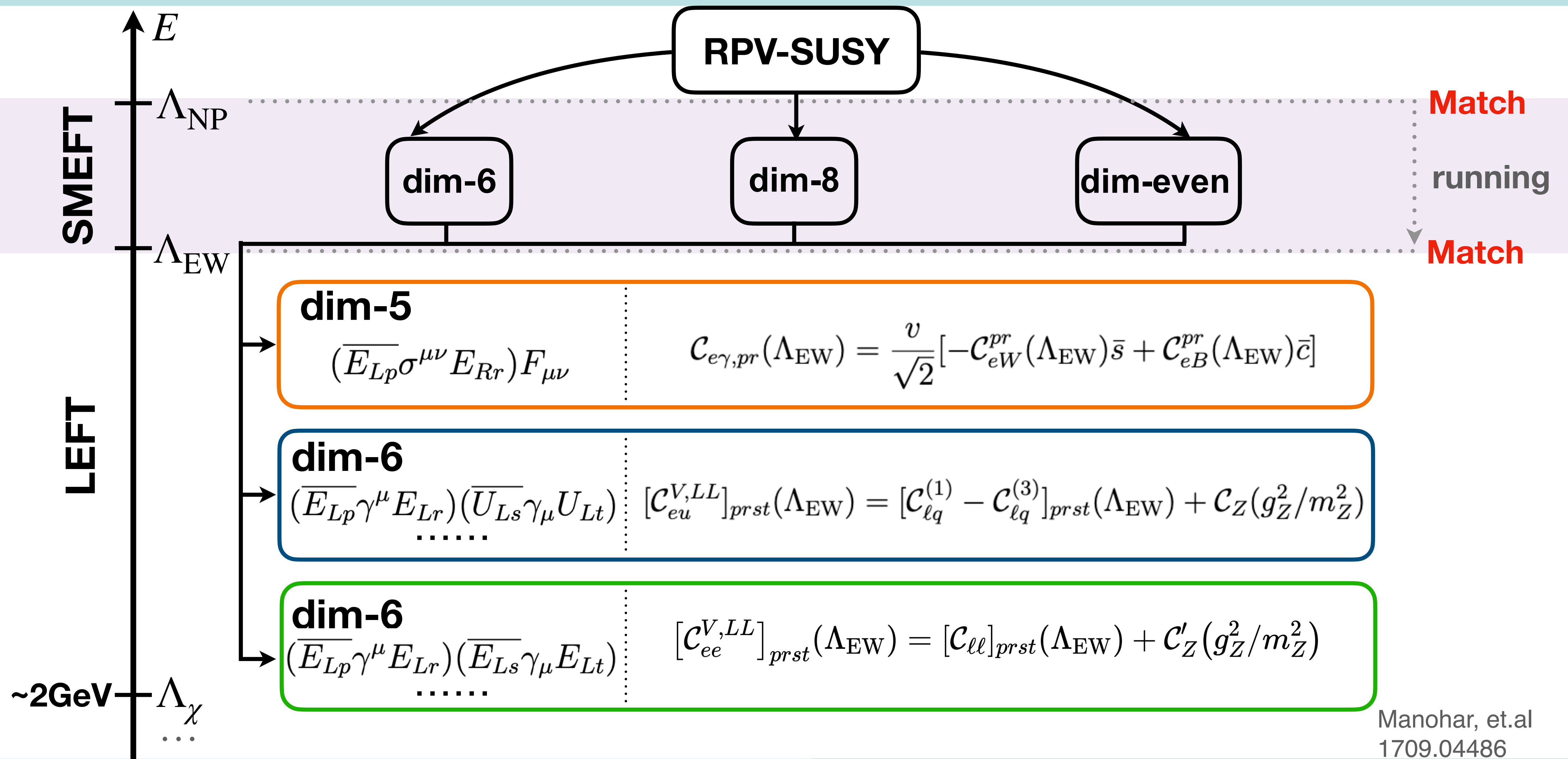
cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (UV to SMEFT)



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

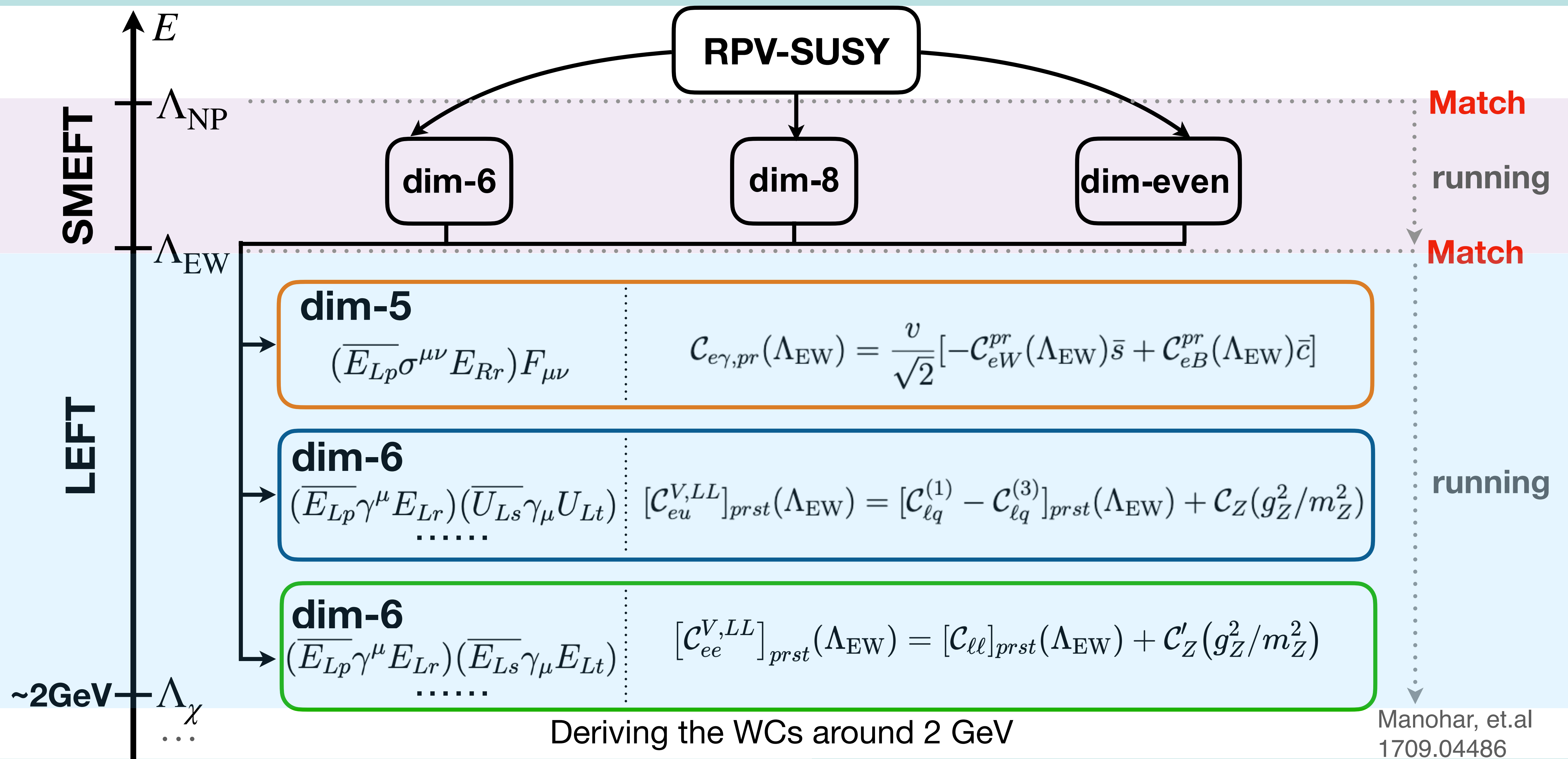


cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Matching Conditions (SMEFT to LEFT)



Manohar, et.al
1709.04486

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



cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Pheno.

For $\mu N \rightarrow e N$:

cLFV in RPV-SUSY: Pheno.

For $\mu N \rightarrow e N$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\text{conv}} = & \left| \left(\mathcal{C}_{eu,1211}^{S,RR} + \mathcal{C}_{eu,1211}^{S,RL} \right) \left(G_S^{p,u} S^{(p)} + G_S^{n,u} S^{(n)} \right) \right. \\ & + \left(\mathcal{C}_{ed,1211}^{S,RR} + \mathcal{C}_{ed,1211}^{S,RL} \right) \left(G_S^{p,d} S^{(p)} + G_S^{n,d} S^{(n)} \right) \\ & + \left(\mathcal{C}_{ed,1222}^{S,RR} + \mathcal{C}_{ed,1222}^{S,RL} \right) \left(G_S^{p,s} S^{(p)} + G_S^{n,s} S^{(n)} \right) \\ & + \left(\mathcal{C}_{eu,1211}^{V,LL} + \mathcal{C}_{eu,1211}^{V,LR} \right) \left(G_V^{p,u} V^{(p)} + G_V^{n,u} V^{(n)} \right) \\ & + \left(\mathcal{C}_{ed,1211}^{V,LL} + \mathcal{C}_{ed,1211}^{V,LR} \right) \left(G_V^{p,d} V^{(p)} + G_V^{n,d} V^{(n)} \right) \\ & + \left(\mathcal{C}_{ed,1222}^{V,LL} + \mathcal{C}_{ed,1222}^{V,LR} \right) \left(G_V^{p,s} V^{(p)} + G_V^{n,s} V^{(n)} \right) \\ & \left. + DC_{e\gamma,12}^* / (2m_\mu) \right|^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

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

Heeck, et.al,
NPB, 2203.00702

Different values in Ti, Au, Al

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

8%~10% for Au

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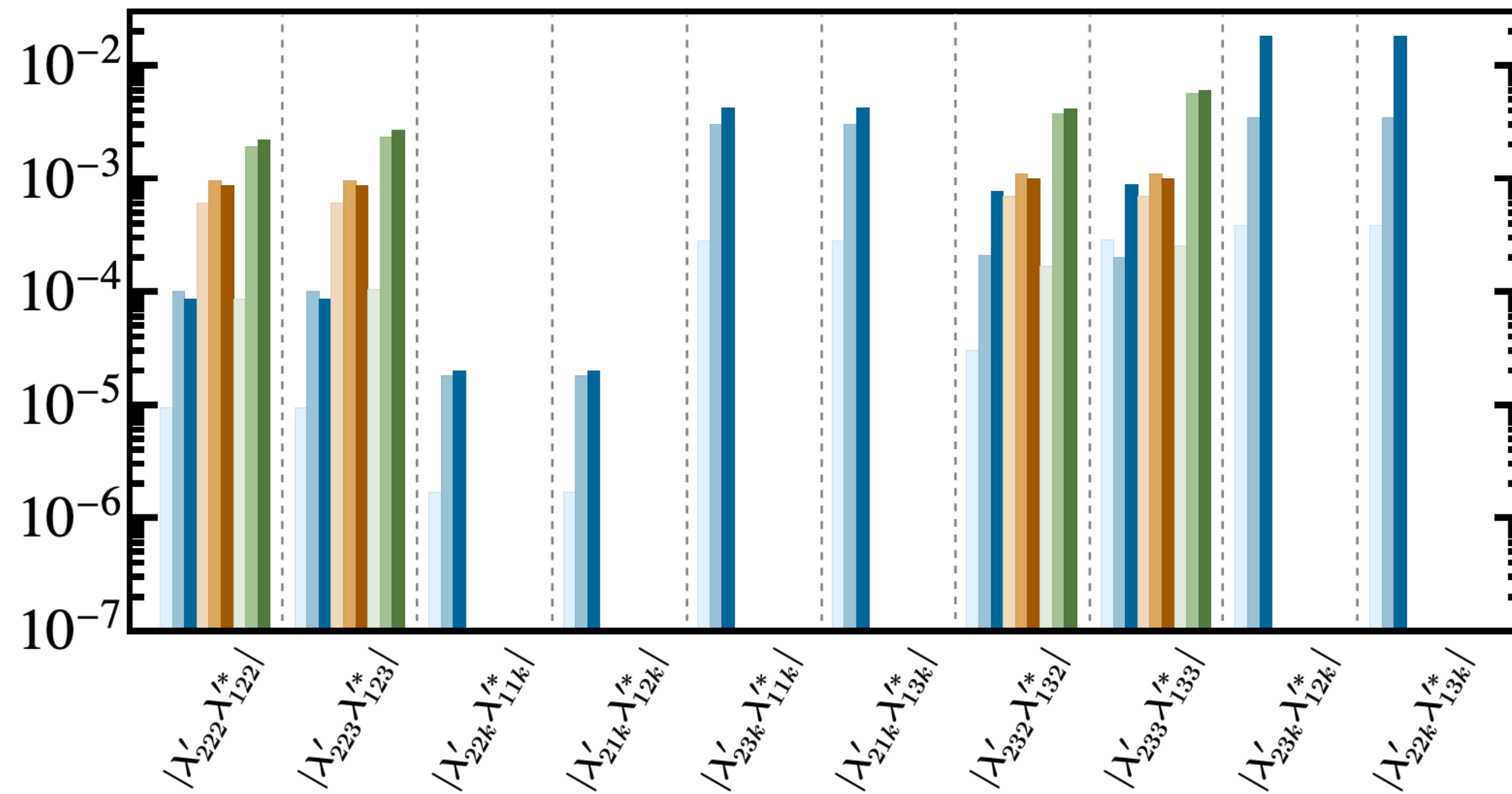
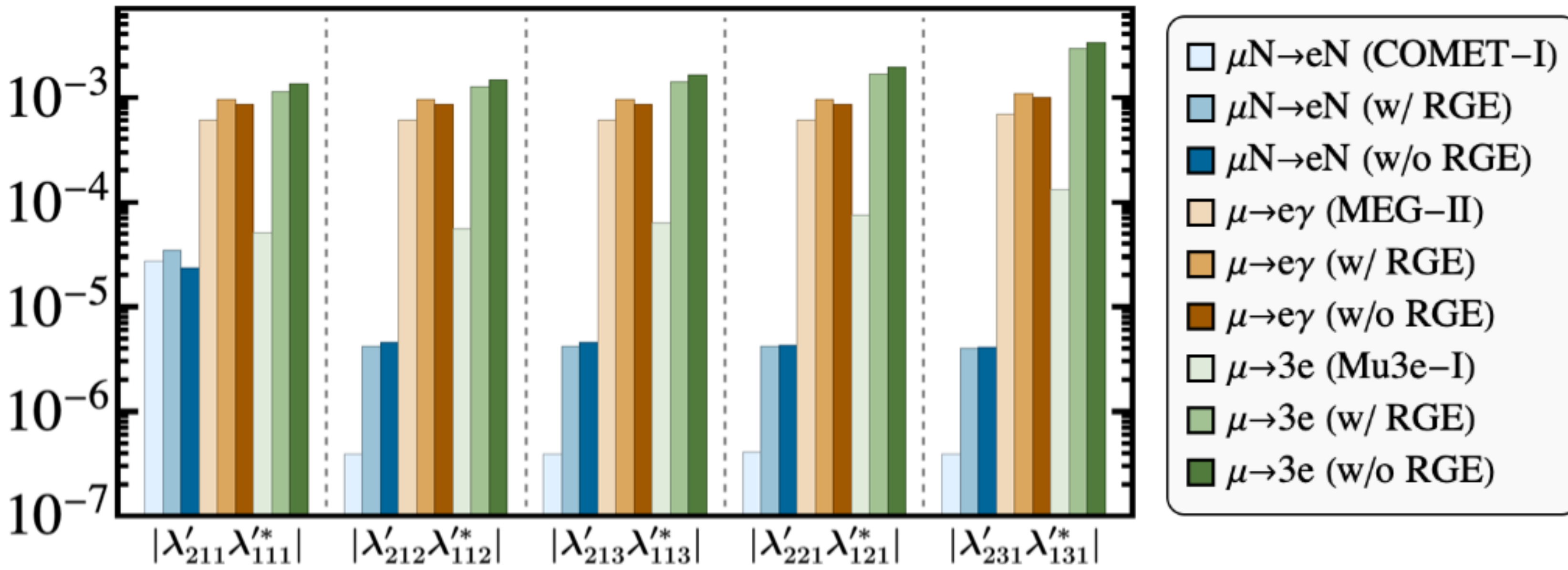
$$\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \tau_\mu \times \frac{(m_\mu^2 - m_e^2)^3}{4\pi m_\mu^3} (|\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,12}|^2 + |\mathcal{C}_{e\gamma,21}|^2) ,$$

For $\mu \rightarrow eee$:

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

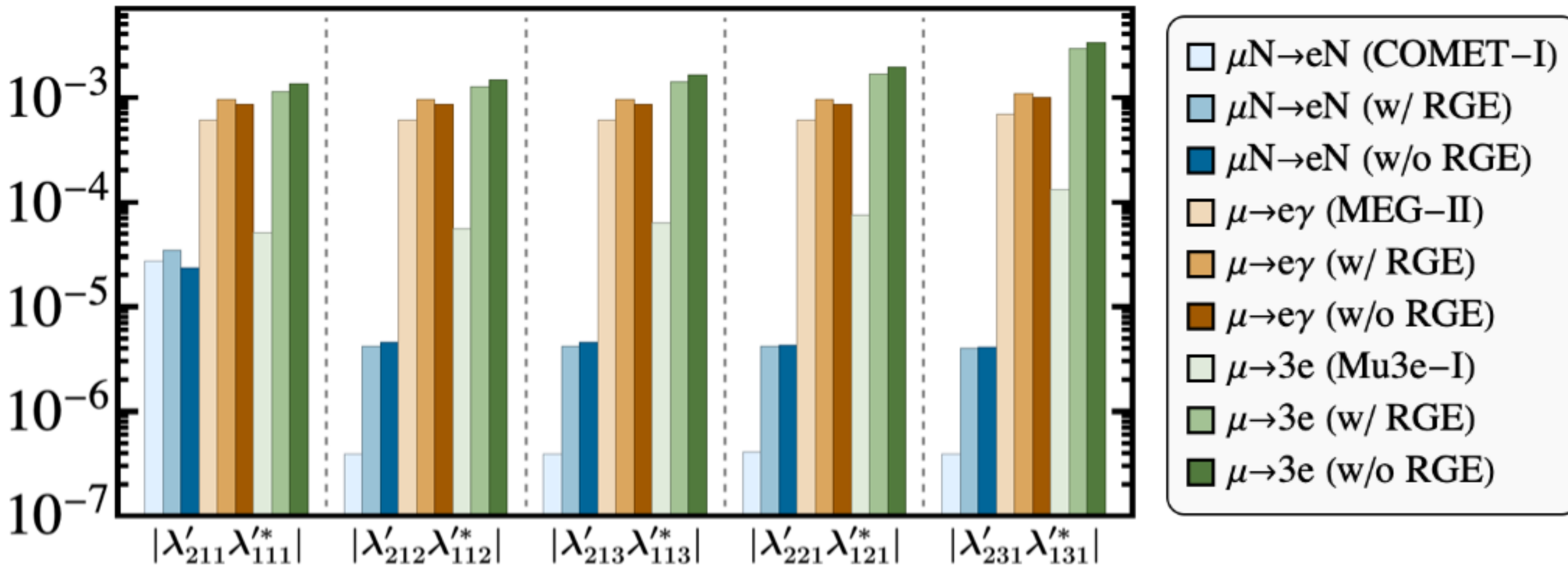
Numerical Results

Keep one combination nonzero at a time

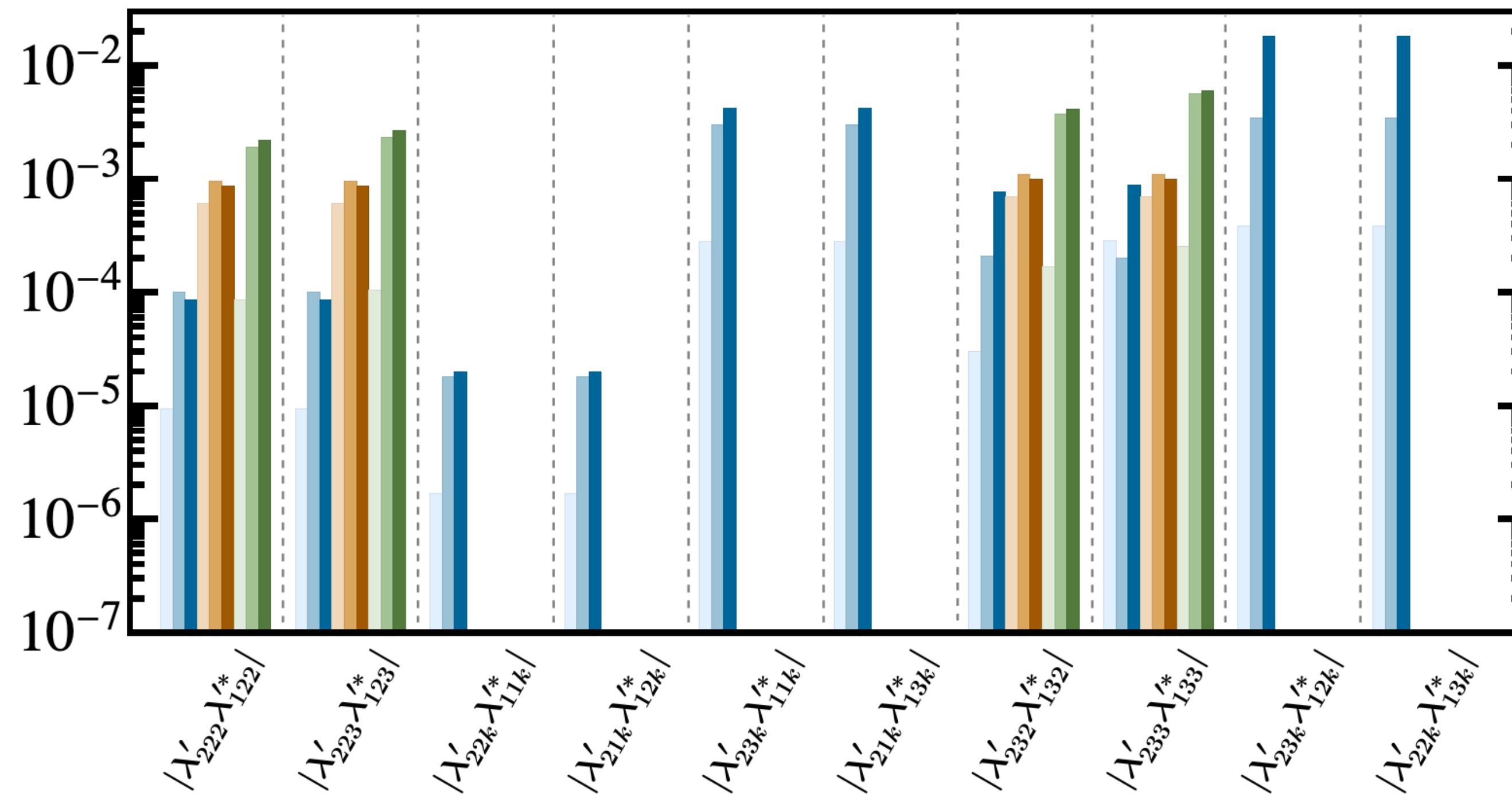


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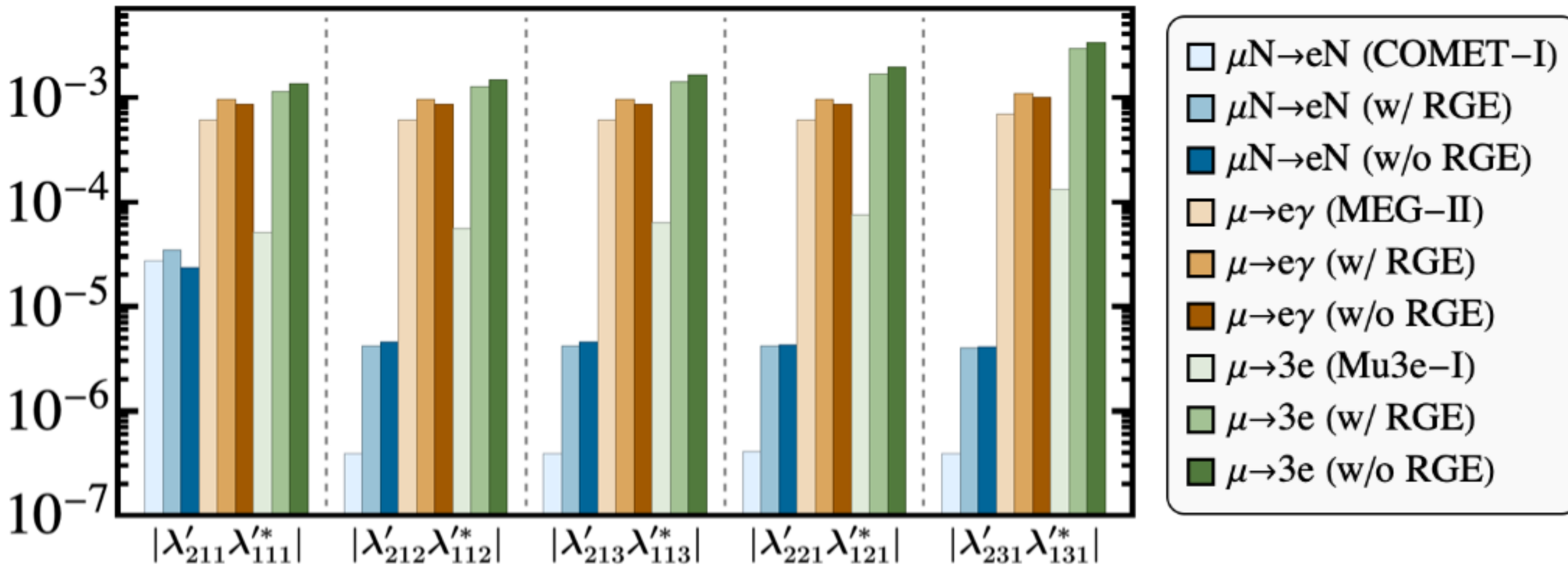


- For $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ in most of cases, tree level contributions dominate.
- For $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$, only loop-level can contribute
- future $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ exp. can give the stronger limits.

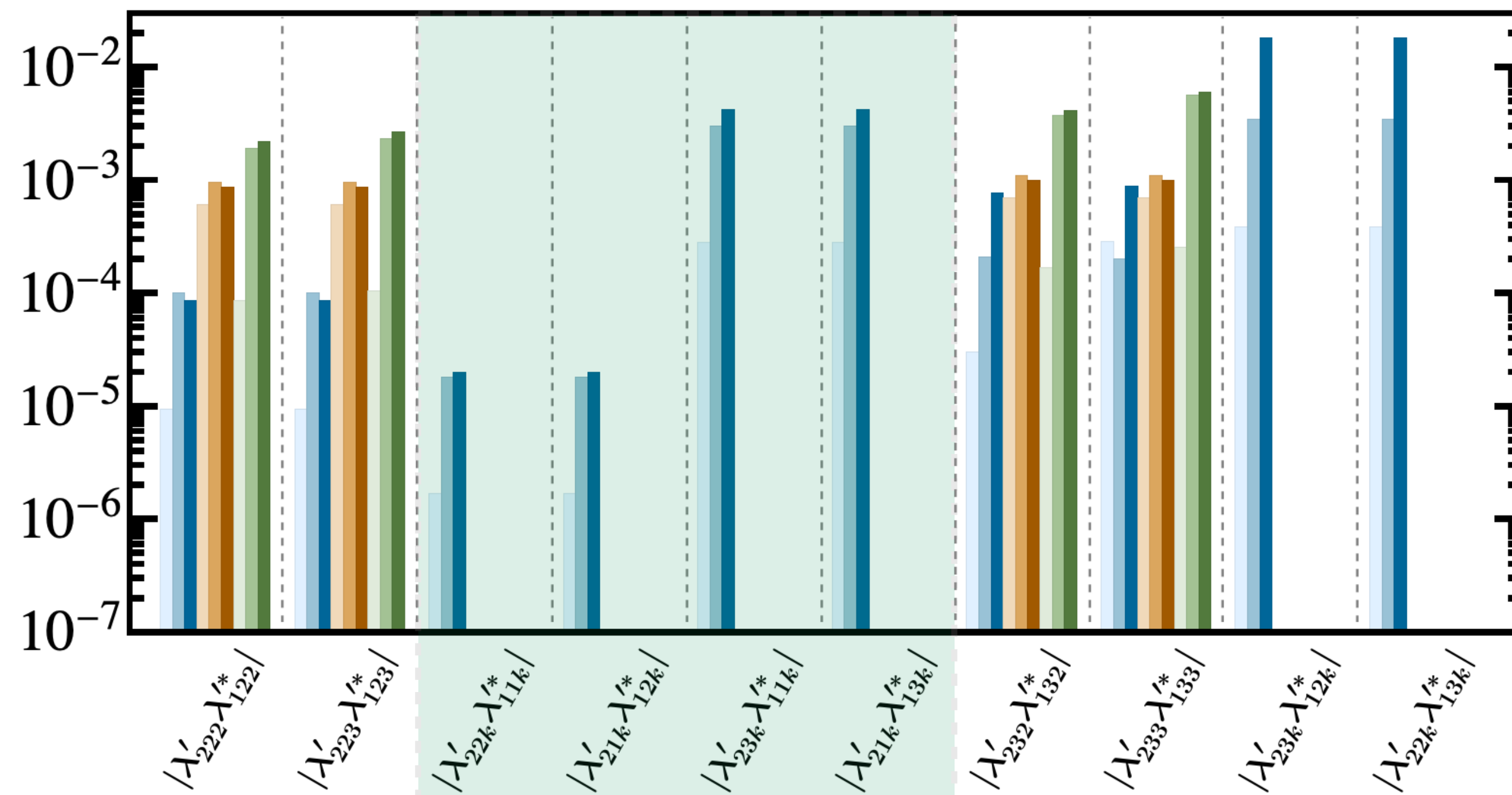


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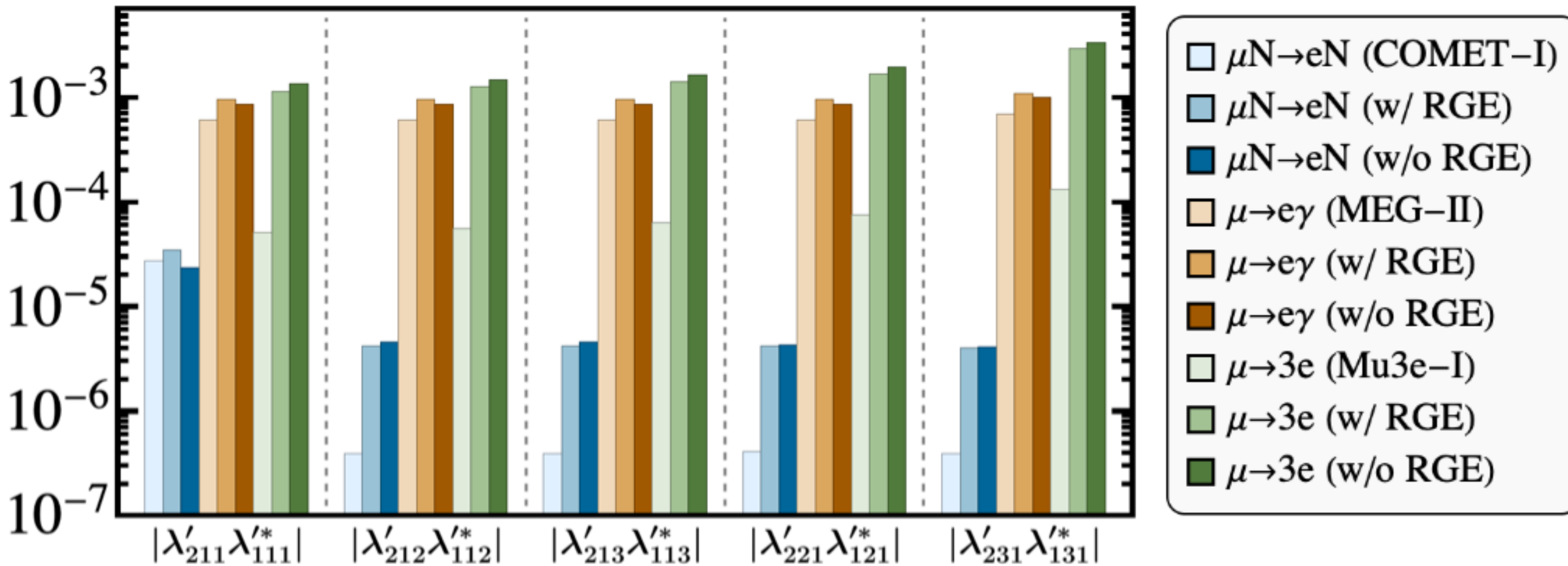


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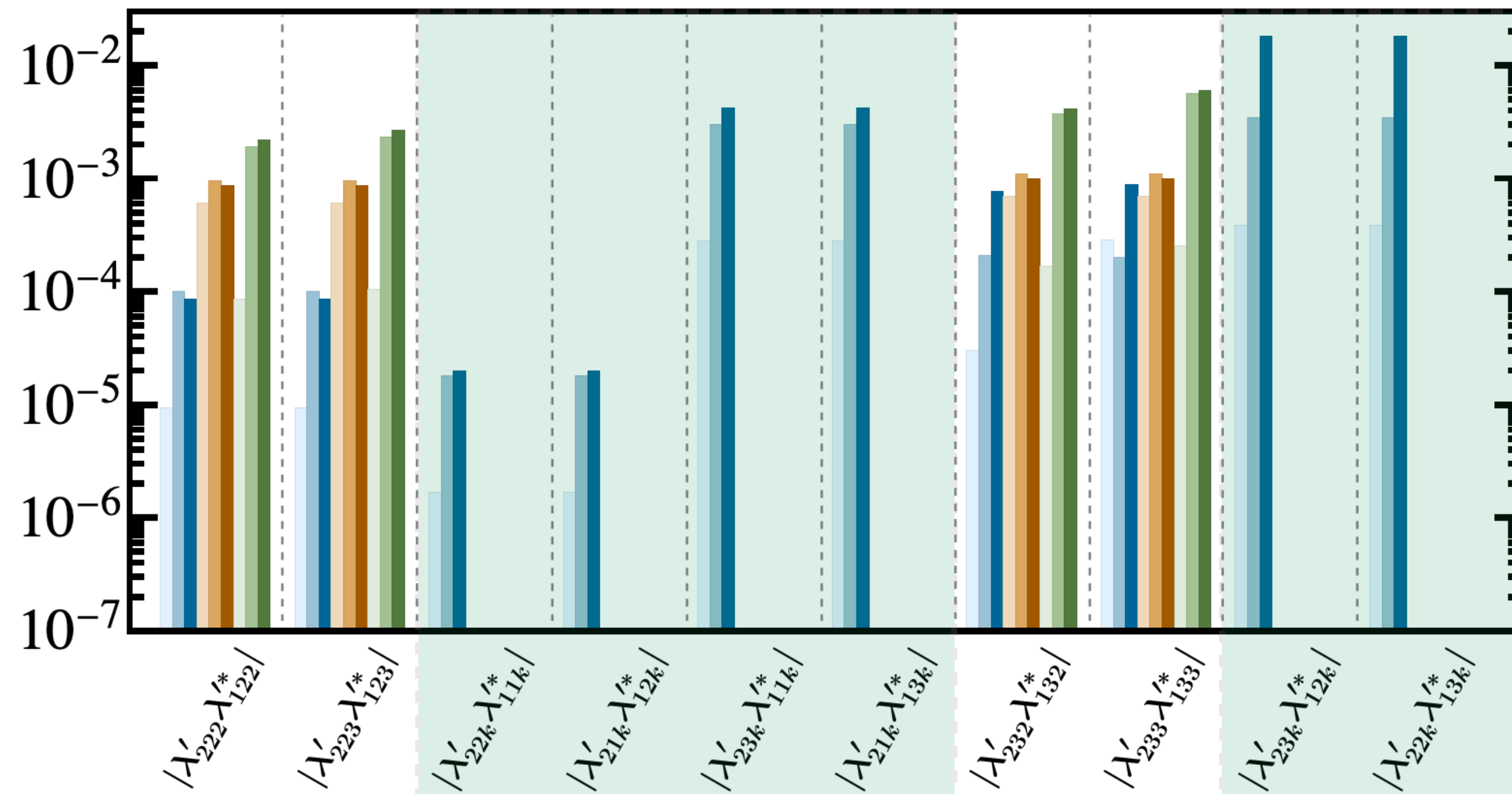


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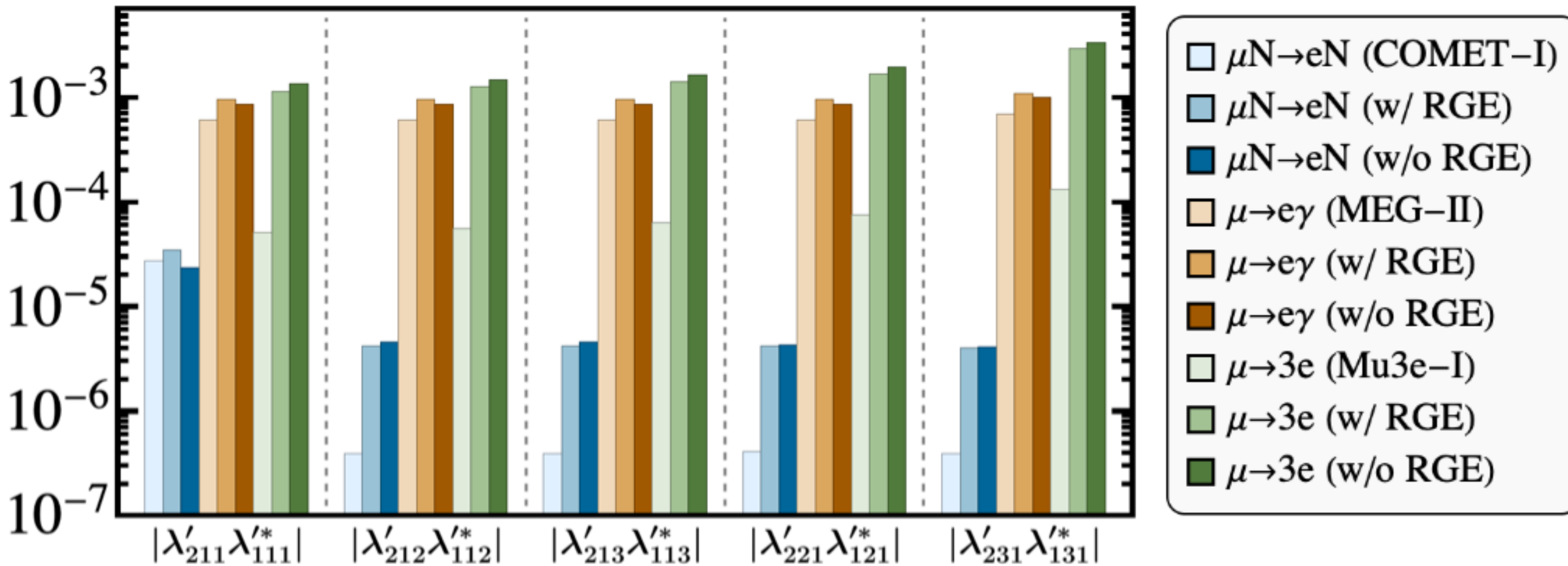


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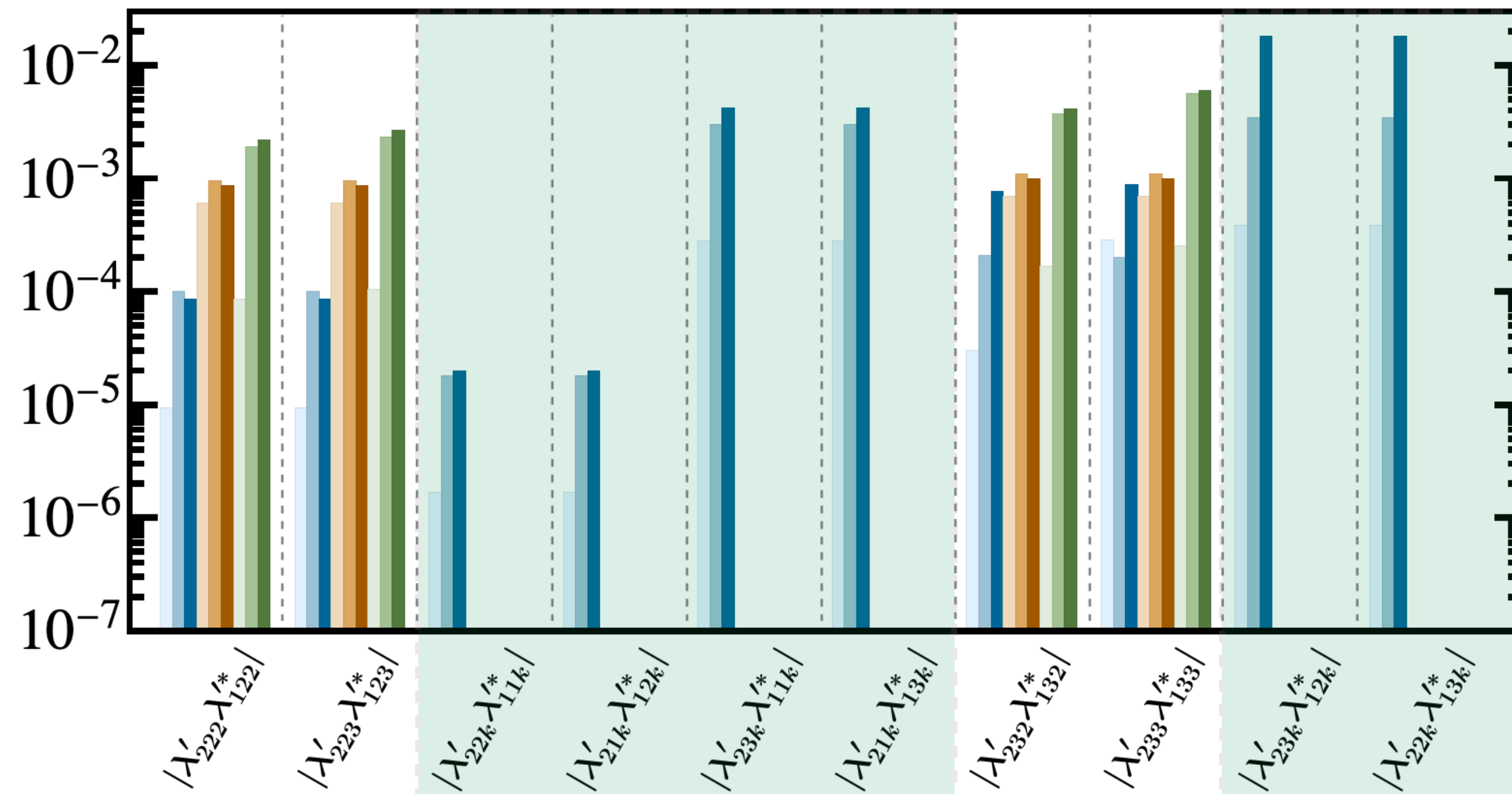


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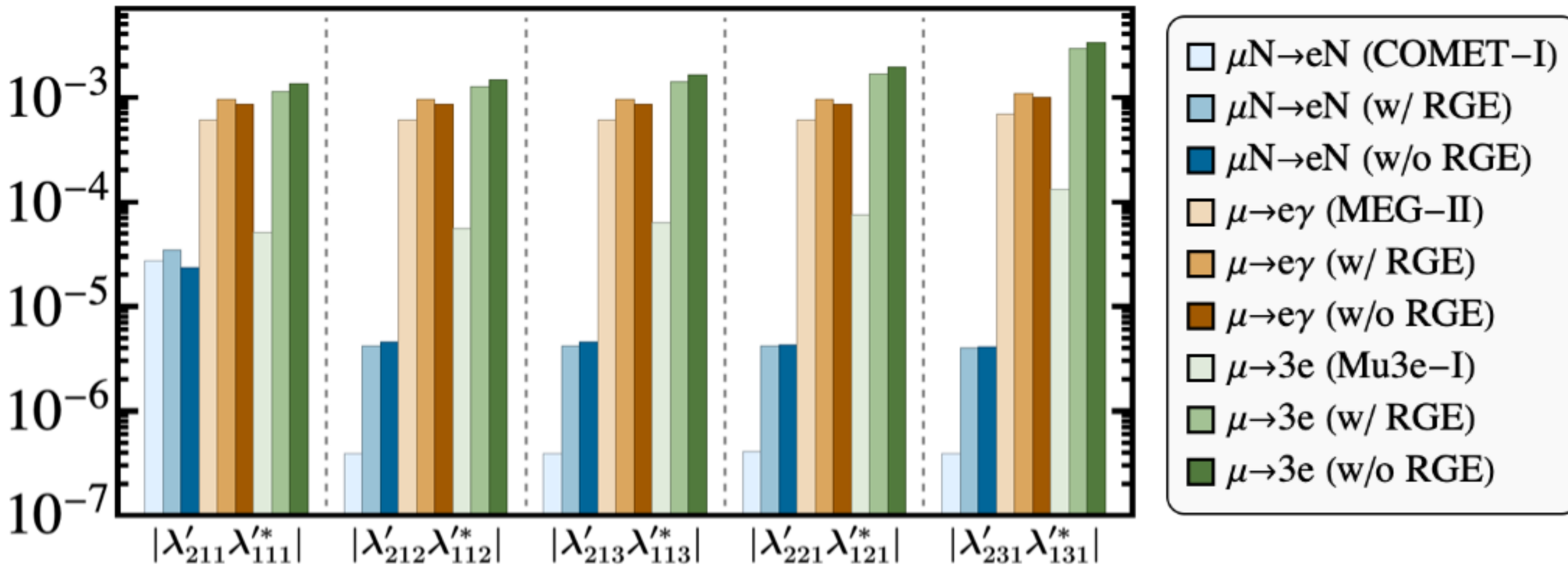
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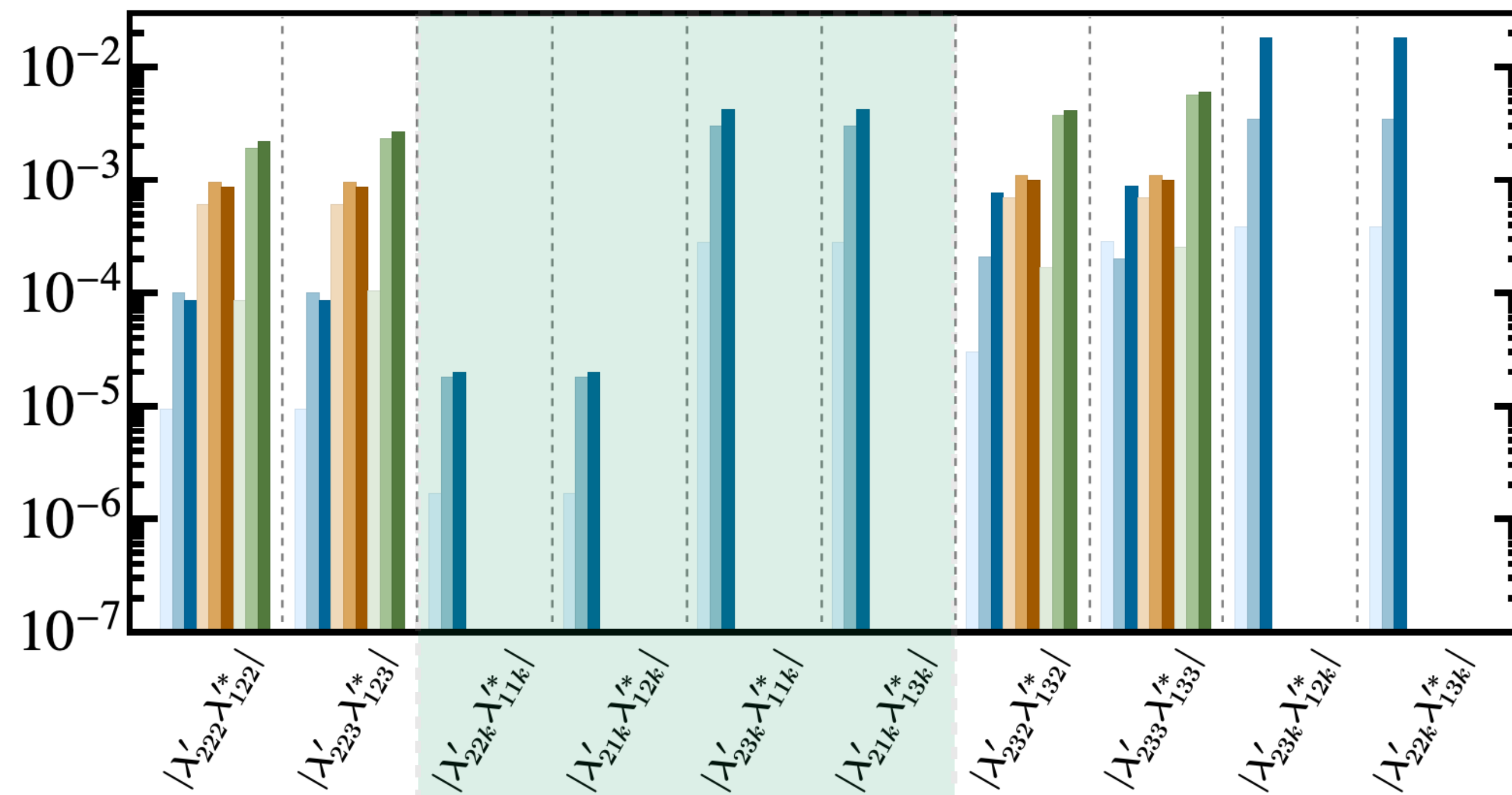
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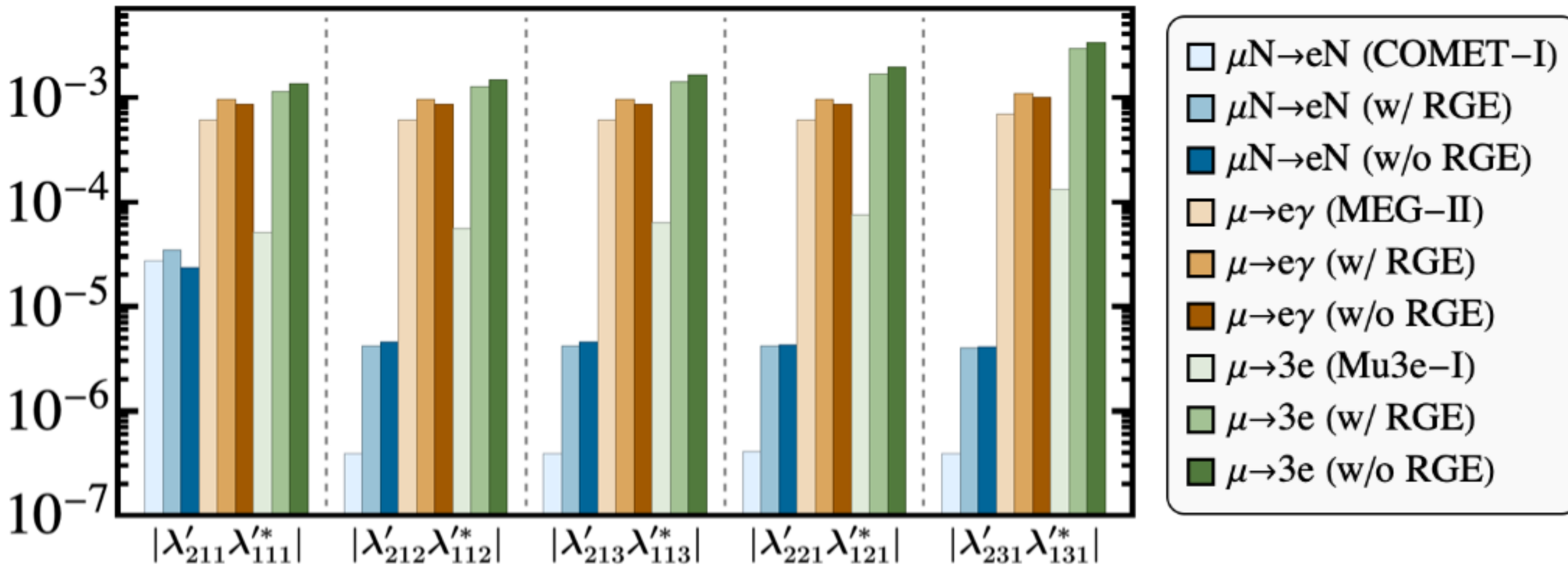
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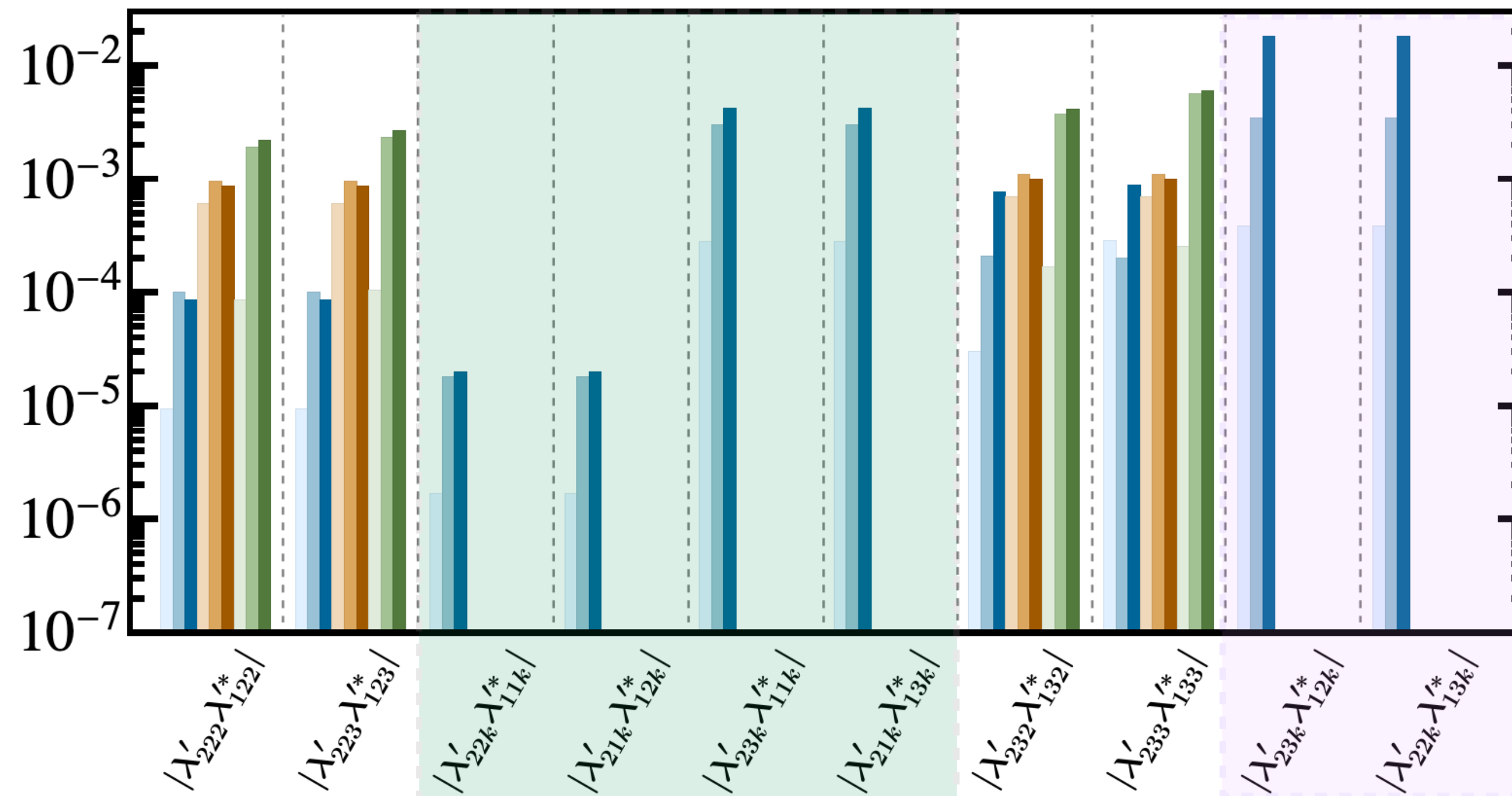
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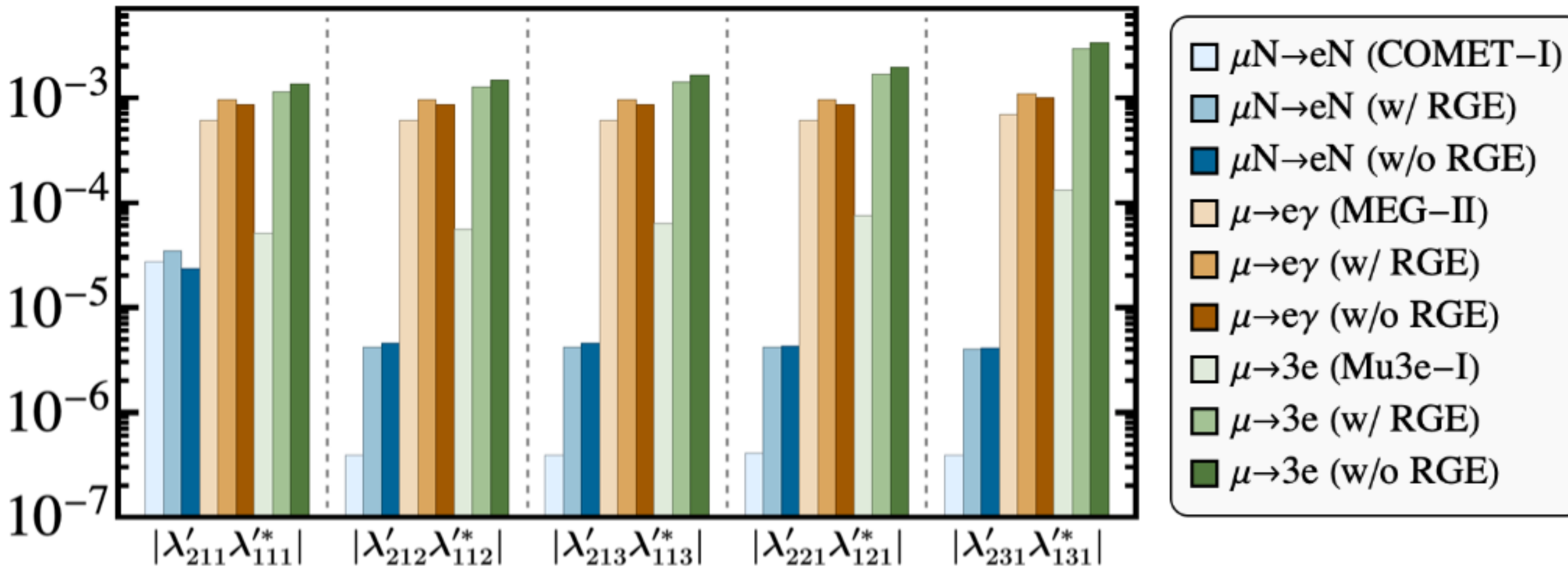


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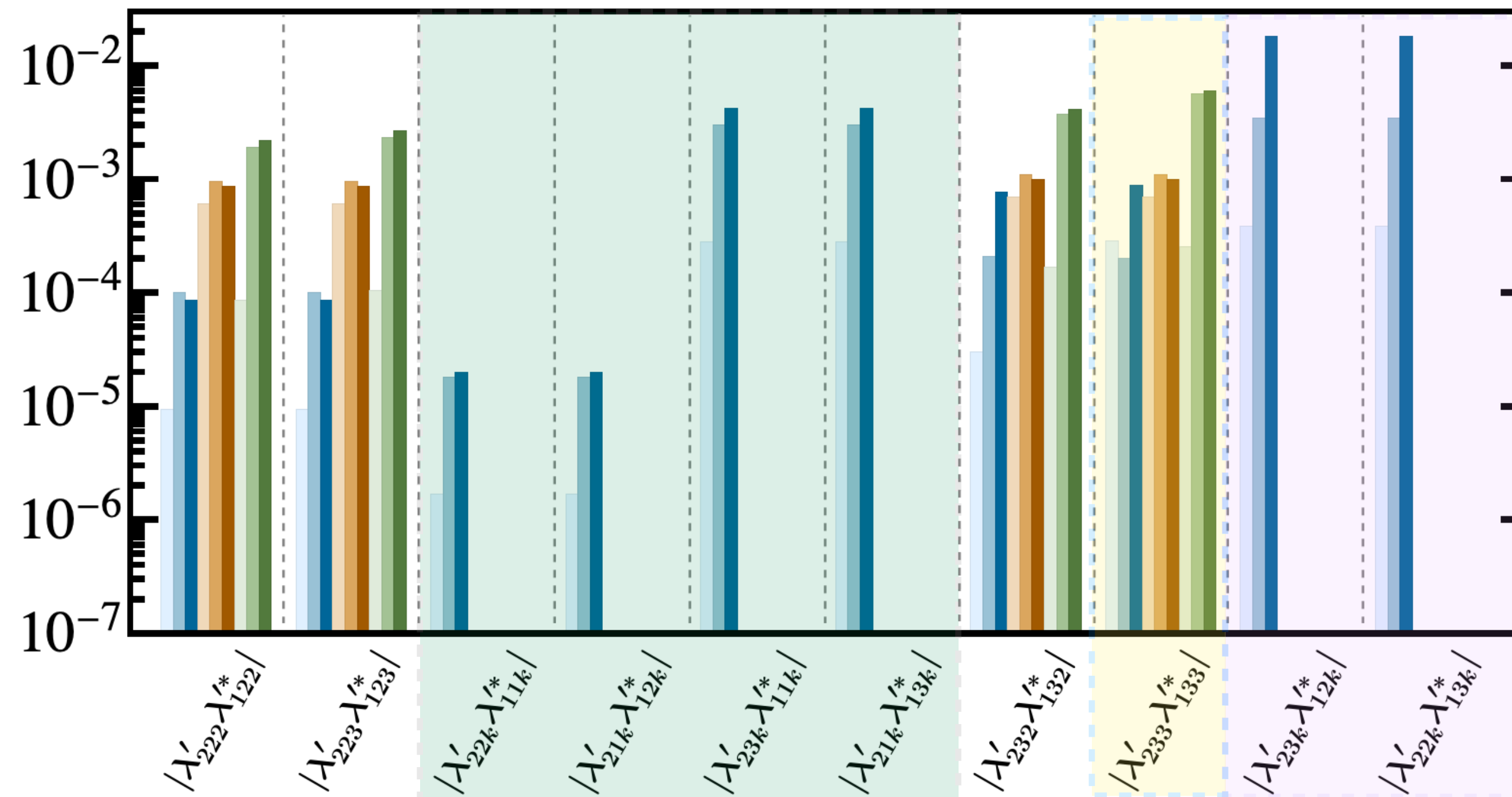
For $\mu N \rightarrow e N$, the **RG running** can give **~80% improvement** of the limit.

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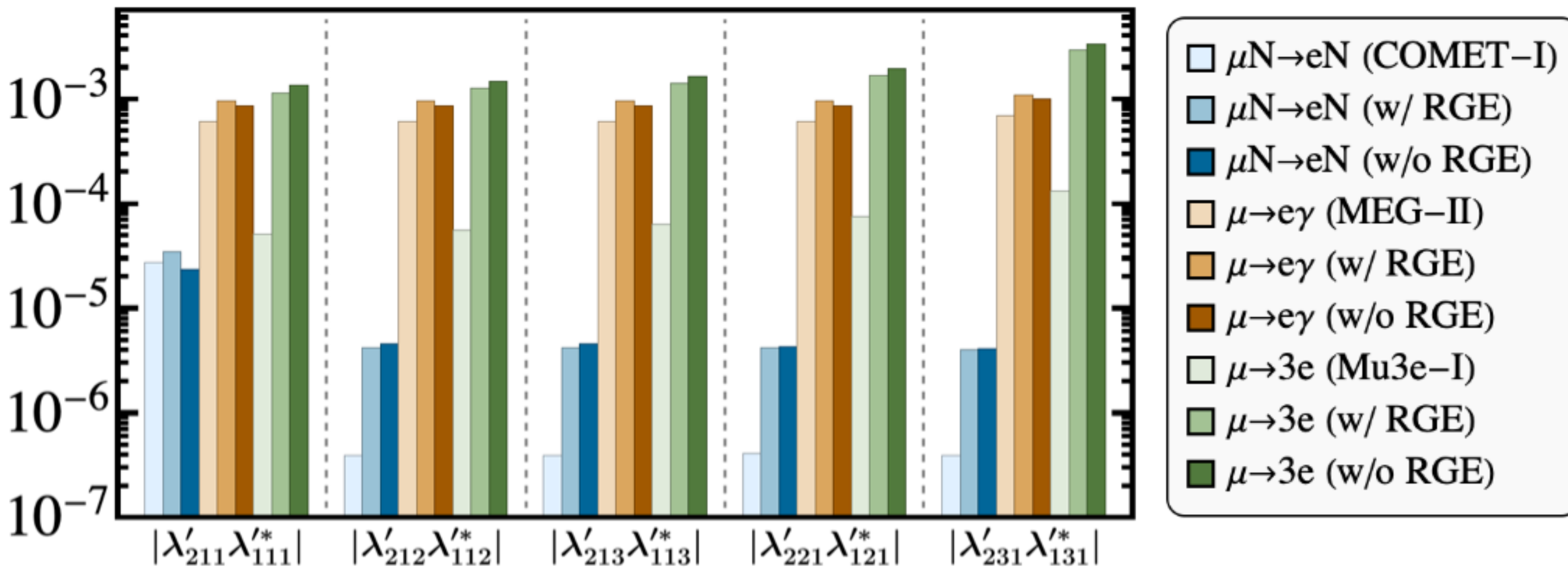
Neutrino mass will give much stronger limits than cLFV

NPB 231 (1984) 194

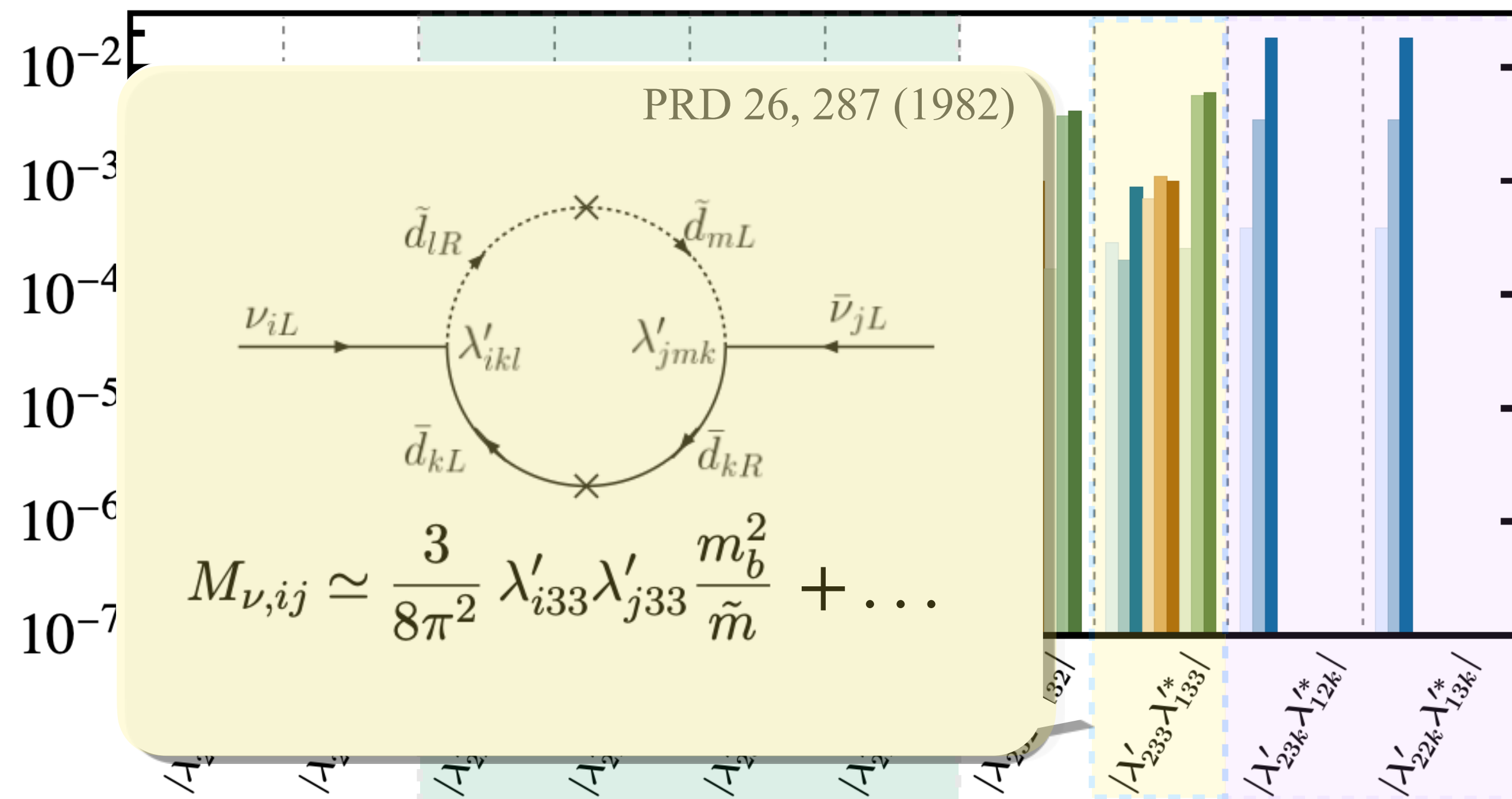
$$|\lambda'_{133}\lambda'_{233}| < \mathcal{O}(10^{-7} \sim 10^{-8}) \times (\tilde{m} \text{ TeV}^{-1})$$

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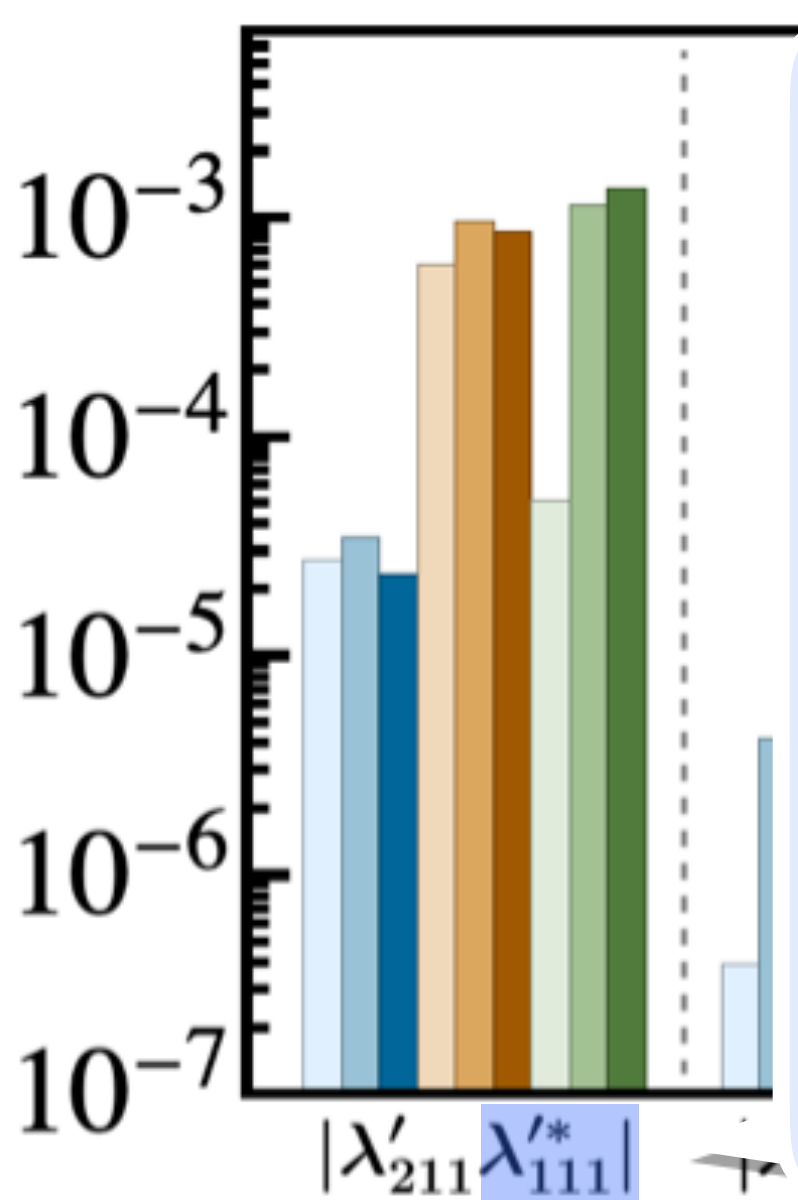
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NPB 231 (1984) 194

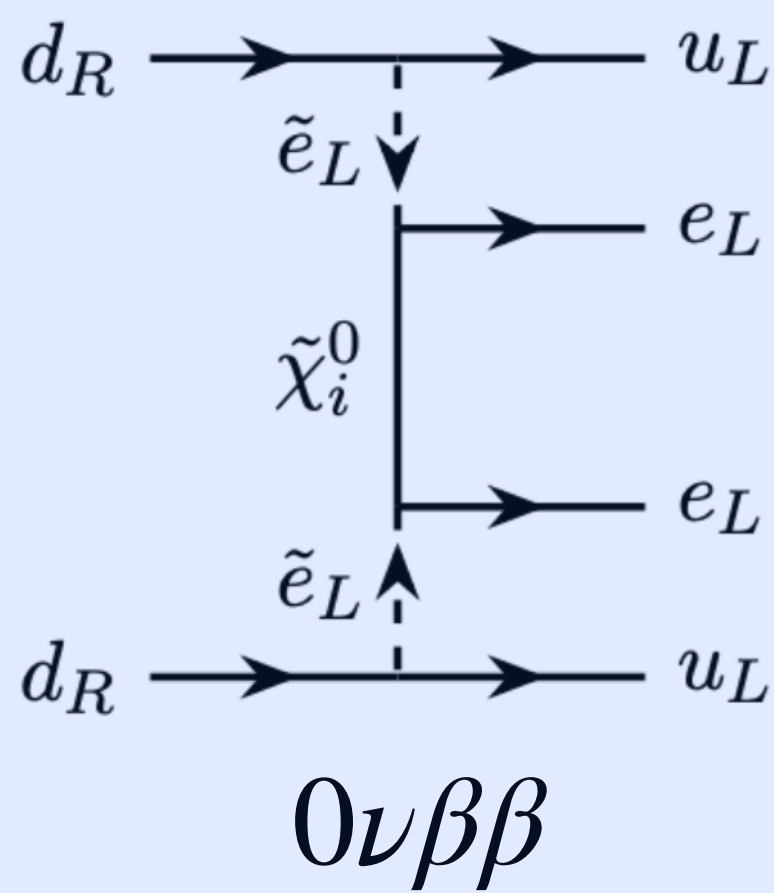
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Numerical Results

Keep one combination nonzero at a time



Cirigliano, et, al., PRL
hep-ph/0406199



KamLAND-Zen / GERDA give limit

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

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

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

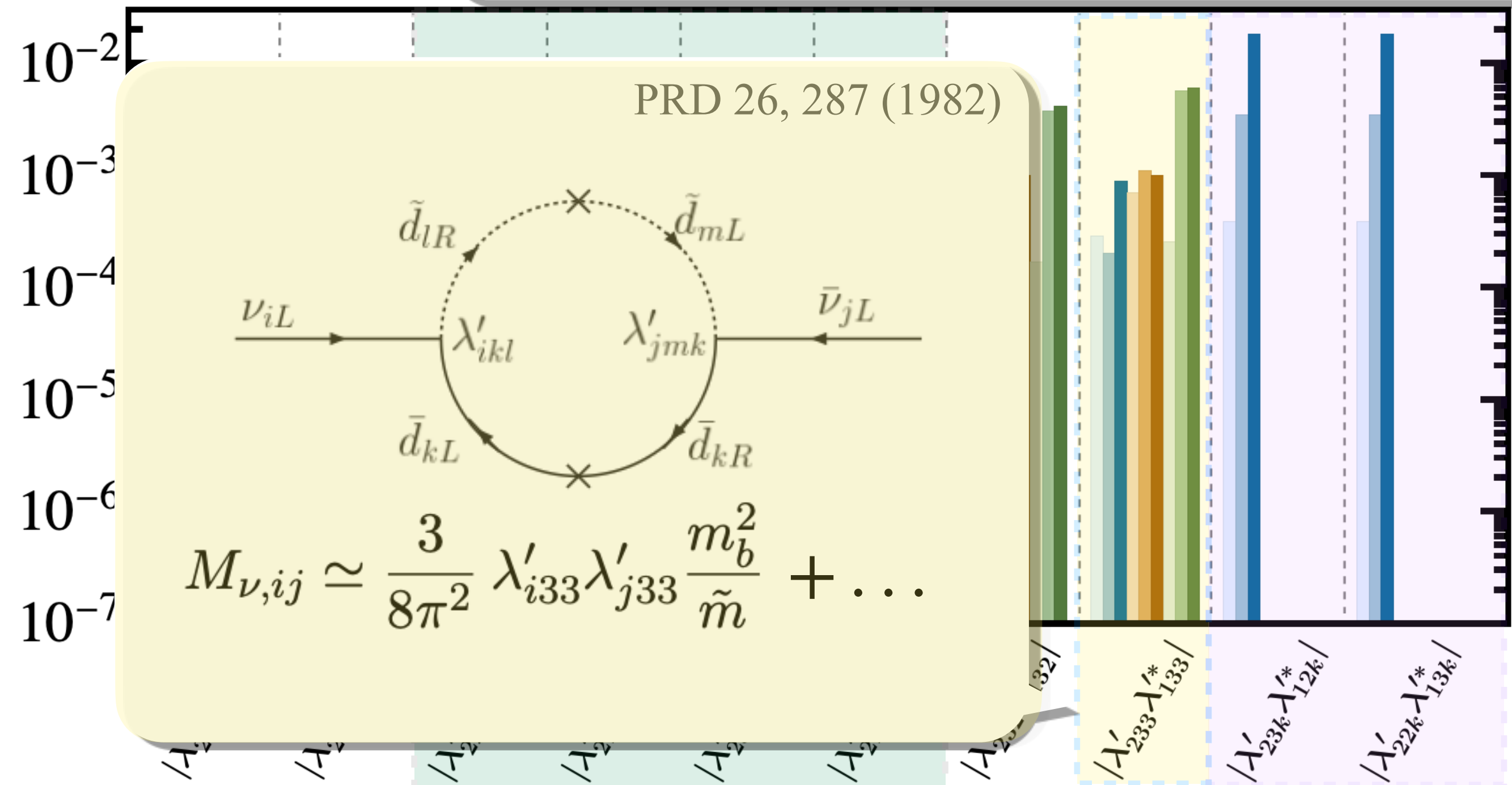
$$|\lambda'_{111}| < 10^{-4}$$

2112.12658
Deppisch, et al. JHEP

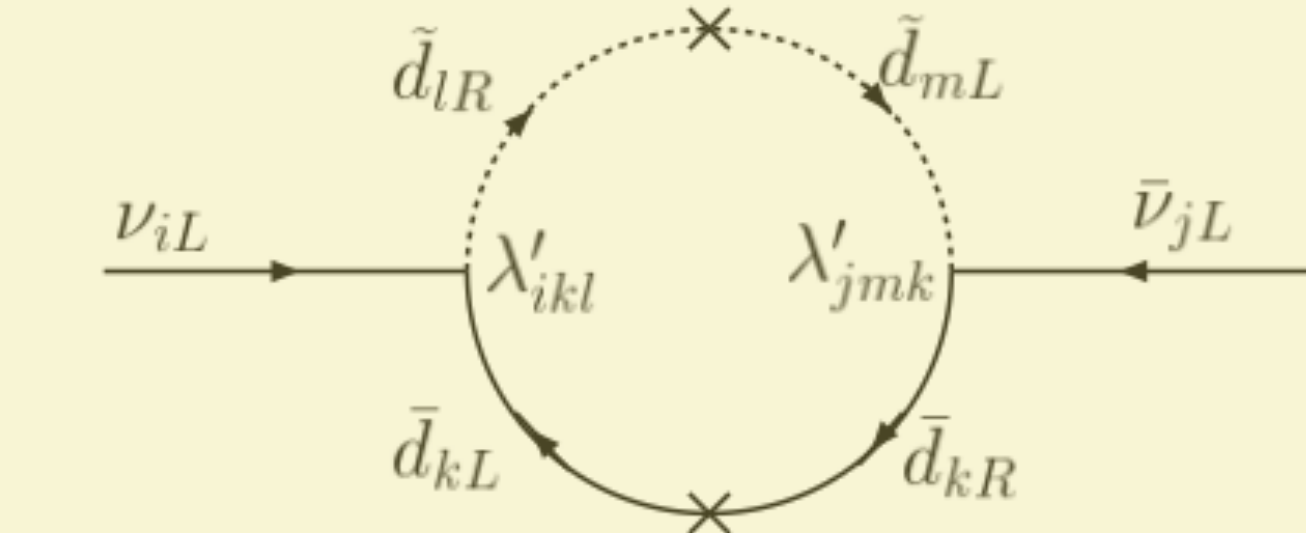
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PRD 26, 287 (1982)



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

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NPB 231 (1984) 194

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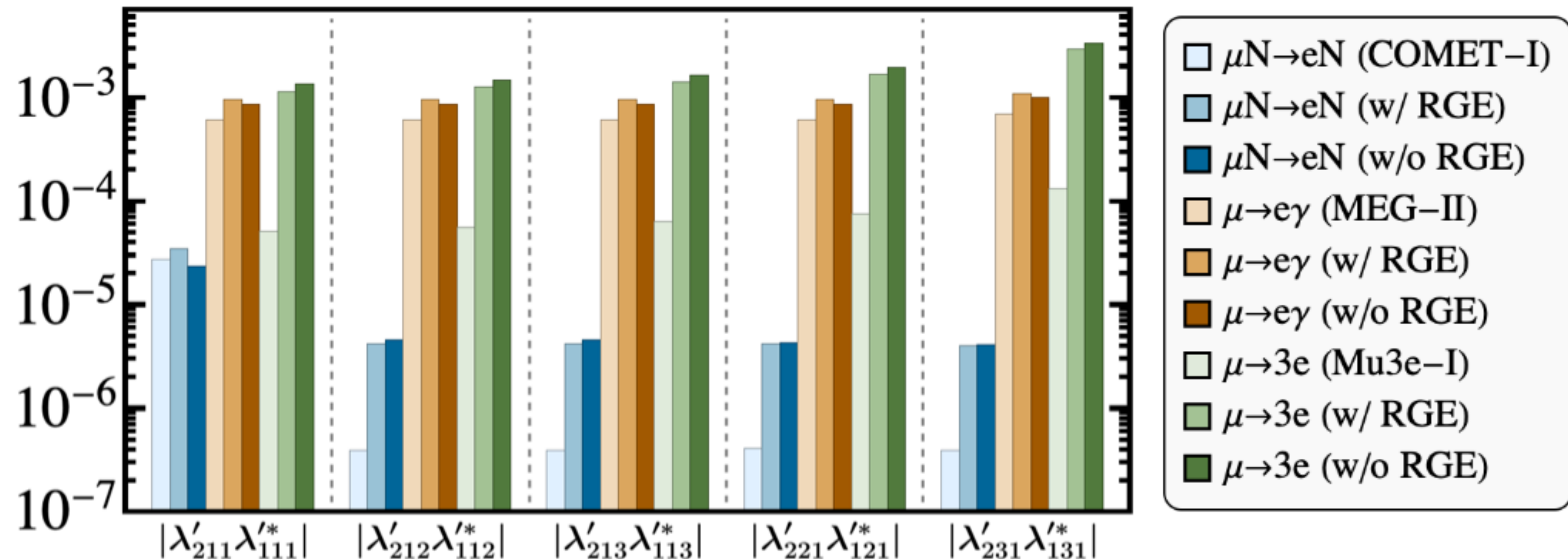
- If no signals in these exp.:

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:

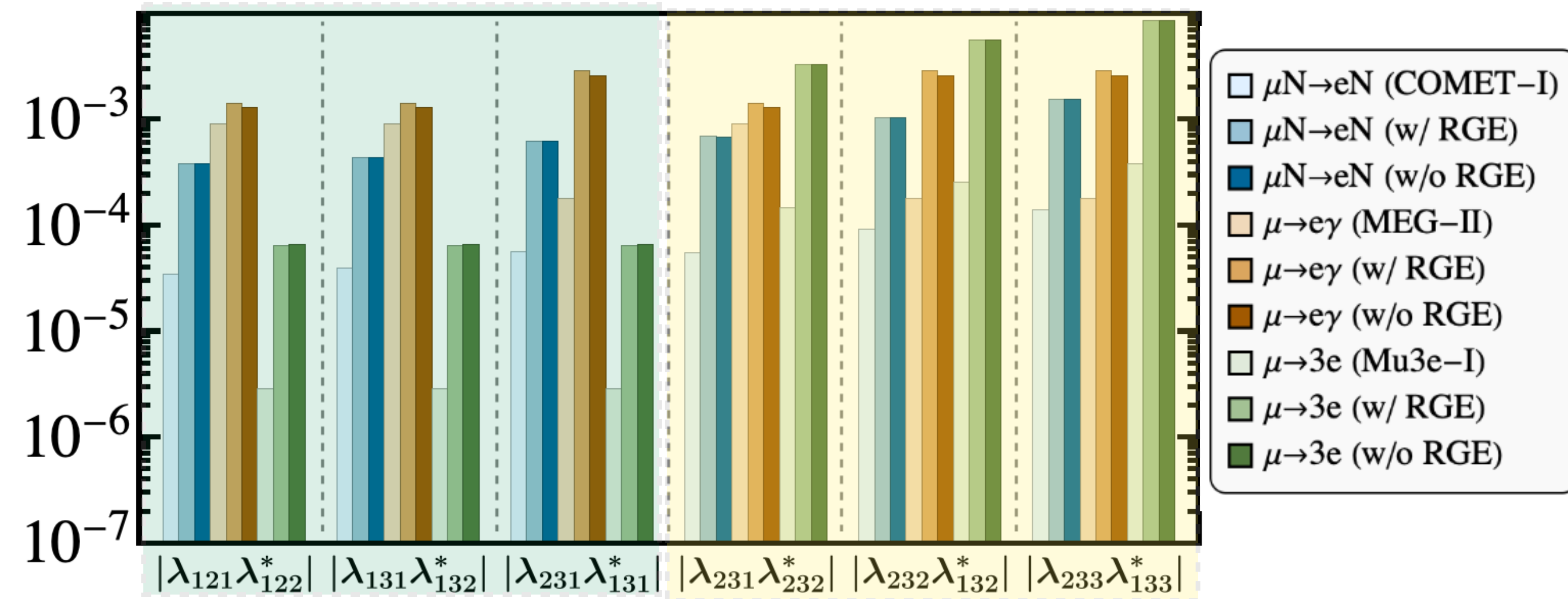
Most of these combinations can be ruled out

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**:

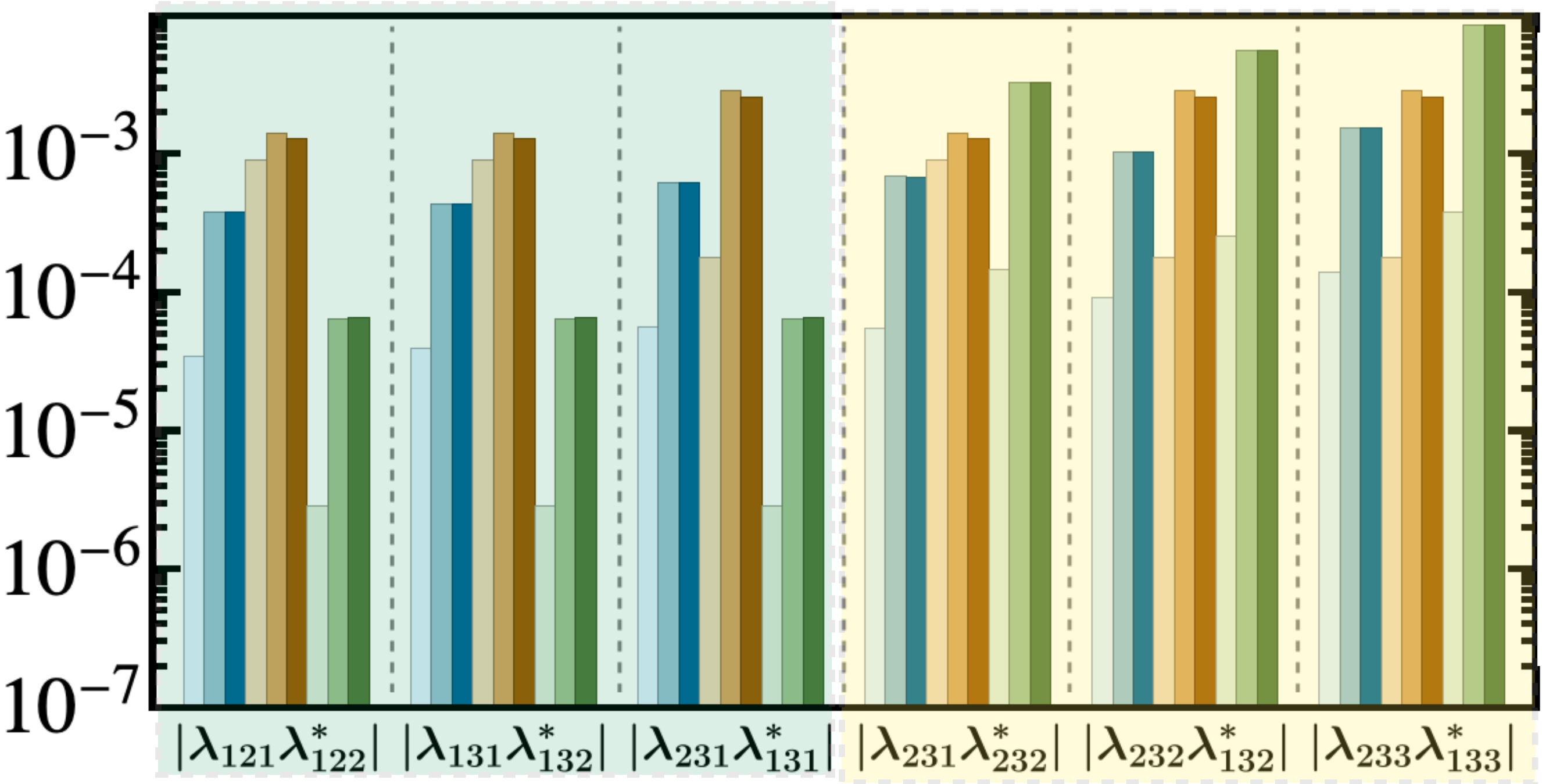
- Tree-level contribution to $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- Future $\mu \rightarrow 3e$ exp. , e.g., Mu3e Phase-I, will **give the most stringent limits** on the para.

For the **last three cases**:

- **No tree-level** contribution to $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
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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**:

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Conclusion & Prospects

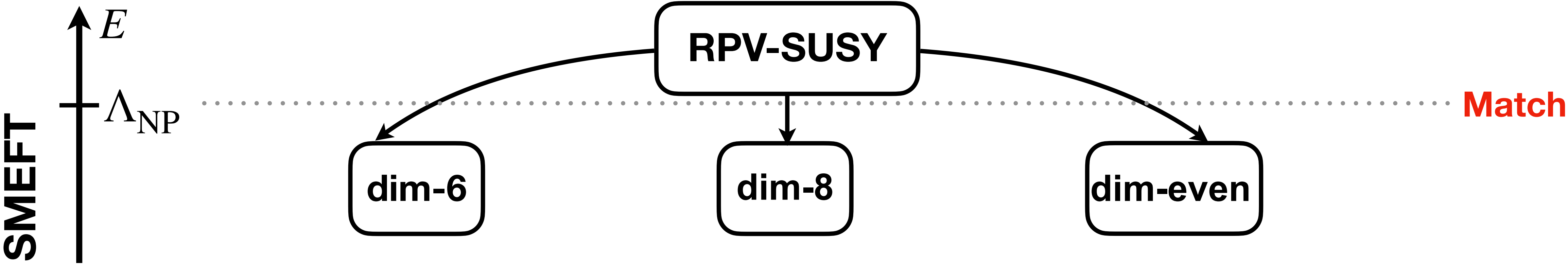
- As there will be **cLFV experimental improvements in the near future**, it is necessary to pay more attention to how they can play roles in NP models.
- We follow the **EFT framework**, **matching** the RPV-SUSY model to SMEFT at **tree and one-loop** level, and accounting for **RG running effects**.
- We find that **the $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ can give much stronger limits** than $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e$ in most cases for λ' terms, also the same for specific cases of λ terms. In certain cases, $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ **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.

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 $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ can give much stronger limits** than $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e$ in most cases for λ' terms, also the same for specific cases of λ terms. In certain cases, $\mu N \rightarrow e N$ **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.

Thank you !

Backup



Matching: (e.g. dim 6) can be solved by Matchete package

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

A Feynman diagram representing the matching of a dimension-6 operator. On the left, two incoming lines are labeled L_L^r and U_L^t . They meet at a vertex labeled λ'_{rtk} . A dashed line labeled $\tilde{D}_R^k$ connects this vertex to a second vertex labeled λ'^*_{psk} . From this second vertex, two outgoing lines are labeled L_L^p and U_L^s .

$$\mathcal{C}_{eW}^{12} = \frac{-3g_2 Y_e^{s2}}{128\pi^2 m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \lambda'_{spr} \lambda'^*_{1pr} \left(\frac{1}{3} F_2^{(1)} + \frac{2}{3} F_2^{(1)} - \frac{2}{3} F_5^{(1)} - \frac{1}{3} F_5^{(1)} \right)$$
$$\mathcal{C}_{eB}^{12} = \frac{3g_1 Y_e^{s2}}{128\pi^2 m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \lambda'_{spr} \lambda'^*_{1pr} \left(\frac{1}{3} F_2^{(1)} + \frac{2}{3} F_2^{(1)} - \frac{2}{3} F_5^{(1)} - \frac{1}{3} F_5^{(1)} \right)$$

$$m_{\tilde{U}_R} = m_{\tilde{D}_R} = m_{\tilde{Q}_L} \equiv m_{\tilde{q}} \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$$

$F_{2,5}$ are loop functions
 $F_2 \sim 1/6, F_5 \sim 1/3$

A Feynman diagram for the loop functions F_2 and F_5 . It shows a horizontal line with three vertices. The leftmost vertex is labeled μ_R . The middle vertex is labeled λ'_{spr} and has an incoming line from the left labeled L_L^s . The rightmost vertex is labeled λ'^*_{1pr} and has an outgoing line to the right labeled e_L . A dashed line labeled $\tilde{U}_L^p$ forms a loop between the middle and right vertices. A wavy line labeled W/B connects the right vertex to a point above it. A vertical dashed line labeled ϕ connects the left vertex to the same point above it. A line labeled D_R^r connects the middle and right vertices.