Solutions of the Flavor Problem through Effective Theories

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- <u>Neutrino Masses and Oscillations</u>
- The Flavor Problem

In the SM, flavor is accommodated by the Yukawa interactions. However, there are many parameters in this sector (masses and quark mixing matrix) which need to be extracted from exp. data.



The solutions of these problems require physics beyond the SM. Therefore, it is fundamental to look for its effects in all possible ways:

- $\rightarrow\,$ Direct production of new particles.
- → Precision tests in low-energy observables allowed in the SM (e.g. $b \rightarrow s\gamma$).
- \rightarrow Search for processes which are forbidden in the SM (e.g. LFV).

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The main goal of my thesis is to exploit low-energy experimental data in order to search for New Physics (NP). Two of the projects I have worked on so far are:

- 1) Impact of meson mixing on $B_s \rightarrow \phi ee$ angular observables.[arXiv: 2210.11995]
- 2) LFV in semileptonic observables at 1-loop.[In preparation]

Motivation

Further motivation to look for NP in the flavor sector arises from hints of Lepton Flavor Universality Violation (LFUV) in $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$ and $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$ observables:

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{K}^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)} \mu \mu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \to K^{(*)} e e)}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{D}^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \to D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \to D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu})}$$

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Effective Field Theories

The main tool in my research is EFTs. Heavy NP can be in general parameterized in terms of non-renormalizable operators (bottom-up approach):

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm EFT} = \sum_{i} \sum_{d>4} \frac{C_i^{(d)} \mathcal{O}_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} , \quad \Lambda = \mathcal{O}(M) .$$

M : Masses of the heavy degrees of freedom (dof).
O_i^(d) : d-dimension operators made of the light dof.
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At low-energies $(E \ll \Lambda)$ the EFT can be truncated at a given order in $1/\Lambda$, depending on the accuracy at which we want to compute an observable.

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$$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu \phi)|_{\text{tree}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-11} , \quad \mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu \phi)|_{\text{loop}} \approx 4 \times 10^{-9} ,$$

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The same pattern is observed for similar processes (e.g. $\tau \to \mu \eta$).

 R_K hints to NP in $b \to s\ell\ell$ transitions. We can also search for NP in processes related to the $b \to s\gamma$ transition, which probes the operators $\mathcal{O}_{7(\prime)}$:

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = [\bar{s}\sigma_{\mu\nu}P_R b]F^{\mu\nu} , \quad \mathcal{O}_{7'} = [\bar{s}\sigma_{\mu\nu}P_L b]F^{\mu\nu}$$

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There are already exp. data for $B \to K^*ee$ from LHCb [arXiv: 2010.06011] and there will be similar searches also for $B_s \to \phi ee$ in the future.

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For two of the angular observables $(A_T^{(2)} \text{ and } A_T^{(Im);CP})$, we find the projected constraints on the effective couplings $C_{7(\prime)}$:



Figure 1: Constraints with mixing (left) and without mixing (right)

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 - 2) LFV in semileptonic observables at 1-loop.[In preparation]
 - 3) Constraints on LFV observables from LHC data.[In preparation]

Thank you!