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Lepton Flavor Universality Violation (LFUV) in B-decays

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The Standard Model (SM) has been tested and confirmed by many experiments. Nowadays, the focus has shifted beyond the SM by seeking new particles and new interactions. No new particles were observed directly at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. However, there are indirect hints for new physics (NP). Among them semileptonic B-meson decays via charged current (branching fractions are of order 10^{-3}), and rare B-meson decays via flavor changing neutral current (branching fractions are of order 10^{-6}). All deviations from experiments (the so-called B-anomalies) admit an interpretation in terms of Lepton Flavor Universality Violation. At present time, effective theories are reliable tools for attempts to explain B-anomalies.

We are analyzing new physics in the semileptonic decays

$$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu_\tau,$$

$$B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \tau^+ \nu_\tau$$

($b - c$ transition), and in the rare decays

$$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-, B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-,$$

$$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} + \nu \bar{\nu}.$$

($b - s$ transition).

We extend the Standard Model

by taking into account right-handed vector (axial), left- and right-handed (pseudo)scalar, and tensor current contributions.

The necessary transition form factors are calculated in the full kinematic q^2 range by employing a covariant quark model developed by us.

We provide constraints on NP operators based on measurements of the ratios of branching fractions and consider the effects of these operators on physical observables in different NP scenarios.

A confirmation of new physics contributions in these decays would change our understanding of matter and trigger an intense program of experimental and theoretical research.

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