

New Physics In Decays: Unlocking the Secrets of the Universe

Have you ever wondered about the mysteries of the universe? How everything in our world is interconnected and influenced by forces we can't even comprehend? One of the ways scientists are trying to uncover these secrets is by studying the decays of particles. By analyzing these decays, physicists hope to find evidence for new physics that could revolutionize our understanding of the universe. In this article, we will delve into the fascinating world of decays and explore the possibility of new physics lurking within them.

Understanding Particle Decays

Particle decays occur when subatomic particles transform into different particles, releasing energy in the process. This phenomenon is governed by the laws of quantum mechanics and is crucial for understanding the fundamental particles that make up our universe.

Two important concepts in decay processes are decay rates and branching ratios. The decay rate measures how quickly a particle decays, while the branching ratio quantifies the probability that a particular decay channel occurs. By studying the decay rates and branching ratios of different particles, physicists can gain insights into the underlying physics and potential hints of new phenomena.

New Physics in b Decays

by W. George Scarlett (Kindle Edition)

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Relation Symbol	General Equation	Model
\neq	$\frac{1}{2}x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x$	Flavor → Decay
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Neutral	$\frac{1}{2}x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x$	Flavor → Decay

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 Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
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The Standard Model and its Limitations

The Standard Model of particle physics has been remarkably successful in explaining the behavior of elementary particles and their interactions. It has accurately predicted many observations and has become the foundation of our current understanding of the subatomic world.

However, the Standard Model is not a complete theory. It does not account for several phenomena, such as gravity and dark matter, and it fails to explain certain experimental observations. Therefore, physicists have been on the quest for new physics beyond the Standard Model to fill in these gaps.

Signs of New Physics in Decays

Particle decays provide valuable opportunities for physicists to search for deviations from the predictions of the Standard Model. If new particles or interactions exist, they could manifest in the form of unique decay signatures.

One example of a process where new physics could emerge is the decay of B mesons. B mesons are particles composed of a bottom quark and an anti-up

quark. They are known for their intriguing behavior and have been extensively studied to uncover any deviations from the Standard Model predictions.

Experimental measurements of B meson decays have shown some intriguing anomalies that cannot be explained by the Standard Model alone. These deviations, if confirmed, could be the first signs of new physics. For instance, there have been hints of a violation of a fundamental symmetry called lepton universality. This violation implies that different types of leptons (such as electrons and muons) do not interact in the same way, suggesting the presence of new particles or interactions.

Another interesting avenue for exploring new physics in decays is the study of rare decays. Rare decays occur at extremely low rates and are highly sensitive to new interactions beyond the Standard Model. By precisely measuring the rates of rare decays, physicists can place constraints on theories of new physics and potentially discover new particles or forces.

Experimental Efforts

Discovering new physics in decays requires sophisticated experiments that can precisely measure particle properties and detect rare events. These experiments often involve complex particle colliders, detectors, and data analysis techniques.

One of the most notable experiments in this field is the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. The LHC has been instrumental in the discovery of the Higgs boson, which confirmed a key prediction of the Standard Model. The LHC is also actively searching for new physics in the decays of particles such as B mesons, using its powerful detectors to collect vast amounts of data.

Other experiments, such as the Belle II experiment in Japan and the LHCb experiment at CERN, are dedicated to studying particle decays with high

precision. These experiments aim to accumulate more data and further investigate potential deviations from the Standard Model predictions.

Implications for the Universe

Discovering new physics in decays would have profound implications for our understanding of the universe. It could provide answers to long-standing questions about dark matter, the nature of gravity, and the unification of different fundamental forces.

Moreover, the discovery of new particles or interactions could lead to technological advancements and applications that could revolutionize various fields. Just as the discovery of quantum mechanics transformed our world in the 20th century, new physics could open up doors to unexpected innovations and possibilities.

Investigating the decays of particles is a crucial avenue for unraveling the mysteries of the universe. By studying the rates and patterns of decays, physicists can search for hints of new physics that go beyond the currently accepted theories. The anomalies observed in certain decay processes, coupled with the efforts of experimental physicists, provide a promising path towards a more comprehensive understanding of our world. Exploring new physics in decays is not merely an academic pursuit but a quest that could ultimately shape our future.

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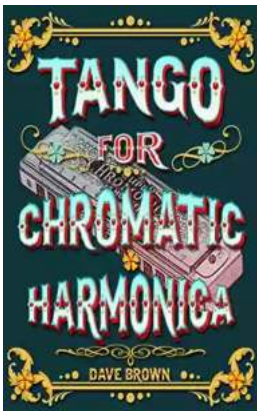
The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics has withstood thus far every attempt by experimentalists to show that it does not describe data. We discuss the SM in some detail, focusing on the mechanism of fermion mixing, which represents one of its most intriguing aspect. We discuss how this mechanism can be tested in b-quark decays, and how b decays can be used to extract information on physics beyond the SM. We review experimental techniques in b physics, focusing on recent results and highlighting future prospects. Particular attention is devoted to recent results from b decays into a hadron, a lepton and an anti-lepton, that show discrepancies with the SM predictions — the so-called B-physics anomalies — whose statistical significance has been increasing steadily. We discuss these experiments in a detailed manner, and also provide theoretical interpretation of these results in terms of physics beyond the SM.

Contents:

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- Traditional New Physics Searches
- Current Anomalies: Experimental Evidence
- Theoretical Models Addressing the Current Anomalies

- Searches for Lepton Flavor Violation and Lepton Number Violation
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- Appendices:
 - The SM Lagrangian
 - Flavor Symmetries
 - Effective $b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell^-$ Operators
 - Simplified Expressions for Selected Observables

Readership: Advanced undergraduate students, graduate students, and beyond, who work in either experimental or theoretical High Energy Physics.



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