

A $U(2)^3$ flavour symmetry in SUSY

Filippo Sala

Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa



Corfu School 2011, September 8

based on:

Barbieri, Isidori, Jones-Perez, Lodone, Straub arXiv:1107.0266 [hep-ph]

Barbieri, Campli, Isidori, S, Straub arXiv:1108.5125 [hep-ph]

- Introduction/Motivations
- The $U(2)^3$ flavour symmetry in SUSY
- Phenomenology of $\Delta F = 2$ and $\Delta B = 1$ observables
- Conclusions

Minimal Flavour Violation in one slide

Flavour: excellent agreement between data and CKM picture

Minimal Flavour Violation in one slide

Flavour: excellent agreement between data and CKM picture

MFV paradigm

$$U(3)^3 = U(3)_{Q_L} \times U(3)_{U_R} \times U(3)_{D_R}$$

$Y_u \sim (3, \bar{3}, 1)$, $Y_d \sim (3, 1, \bar{3})$ so that SM is formally invariant

Assumption: BSM also formally invariant, only with Y_u, Y_d

Minimal Flavour Violation in one slide

Flavour: excellent agreement between data and CKM picture

MFV paradigm

$$U(3)^3 = U(3)_{Q_L} \times U(3)_{U_R} \times U(3)_{D_R}$$

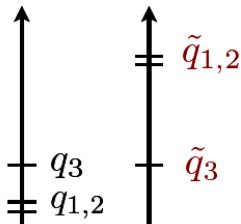
$Y_u \sim (3, \bar{3}, 1)$, $Y_d \sim (3, 1, \bar{3})$ so that SM is formally invariant

Assumption: BSM also formally invariant, only with Y_u, Y_d

Scorecard:

- ✓ Flavour violation controlled by the CKM matrix
 \Rightarrow TeV scale new physics OK with flavour bounds
- ✗ Flavour blind CP violation (smallness of EDMs)?
- ✗ Hierarchies (pattern of masses and mixing angles)?

A way to proceed



SUSY with heavy 1, 2 generations

✓ Flavour blind CP violation

Other virtue:

Ok with naturalness and collider bounds

Reduce symmetry, round 1

From $U(3)^3$ to $U(2)$

✓ Partial explanation for hierarchies

✗ Too large flavour-violating effects in the RH sector

$U(2)^3$ in SUSY

Reduce symmetry, round 2

$$U(2)^3 = U(2)_{Q_L} \times U(2)_{U_R} \times U(2)_{D_R}$$

↓

↓

↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_L^1 \\ q_L^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_R \\ c_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_R \\ s_R \end{pmatrix}$$

q_L^3

t_R

b_R

Scorecard:

- ✓ Small flavour-violating effects (good flavour alignment)
- ✓ Small CP-violating flavour-conserving observables (EDMs)
- ✓ Partial explanation for Yukawa hierarchies

$$\text{Exact } U(2)^3 \longrightarrow m_u = m_d = m_s = m_c = 0, V_{CKM} = 1$$

$$Y_u = y_t \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad Y_d = y_b \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Breaking $U(2)^3$

$$\text{Exact } U(2)^3 \longrightarrow m_u = m_d = m_s = m_c = 0, V_{CKM} = 1$$

$$Y_u = y_t \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & x_t V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad Y_d = y_b \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & x_b V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

- Minimal breaking: only one doublet $V \sim (2, 1, 1)$

Breaking $U(2)^3$

$$\text{Exact } U(2)^3 \longrightarrow m_u = m_d = m_s = m_c = 0, V_{CKM} = 1$$

$$Y_u = y_t \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Delta Y_u & x_t V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad Y_d = y_b \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Delta Y_d & x_b V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

- Minimal breaking: only one doublet $V \sim (2, 1, 1)$
- Small $\Delta Y_u \sim (2, \bar{2}, 1)$, $\Delta Y_d \sim (2, 1, \bar{2})$ to explain quark masses

Breaking $U(2)^3$

$$\text{Exact } U(2)^3 \longrightarrow m_u = m_d = m_s = m_c = 0, V_{CKM} = 1$$

$$Y_u = y_t \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Delta Y_u & x_t V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad Y_d = y_b \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \Delta Y_d & x_b V \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

- **Minimal breaking:** only one doublet $V \sim (2, 1, 1)$
- Small $\Delta Y_u \sim (2, \bar{2}, 1)$, $\Delta Y_d \sim (2, 1, \bar{2})$ to explain quark masses

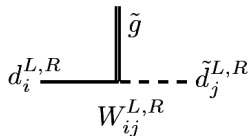
Diagonalize Yukawas and Squark mass matrix:

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & s_u s e^{-i\delta} \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & c_u s \\ -s_d s e^{i(\phi+\delta)} & -s c_d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consequences

Diagonalize Yukawas and Squark mass matrix:

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & s_u s e^{-i\delta} \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & c_u s \\ -s_d s e^{i(\phi+\delta)} & -s c_d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$d_i^{L,R} \text{ --- } \begin{array}{c} | \\ \tilde{g} \\ | \end{array} \text{ --- } d_j^{L,R} \\ W_{ij}^{L,R}$$

$$W^L = \begin{pmatrix} c_d & \kappa^* & -\kappa^* s_L e^{i\gamma} \\ -\kappa & c_d & -c_d s_L e^{i\gamma} \\ 0 & s_L e^{-i\gamma} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^R = \mathbf{1}$$

- 1 new angle s_L and 1 new CP-violating phase γ
- Crucial: **minimal breaking** leads to flavour alignment

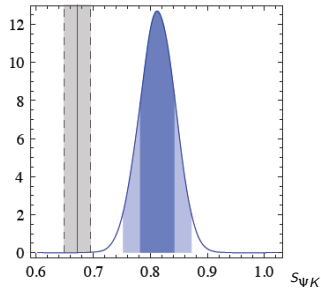
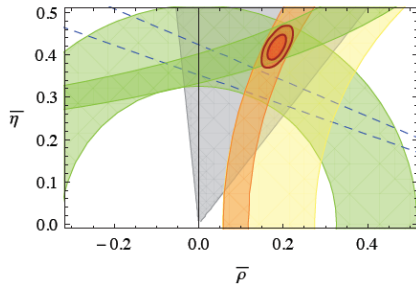
Where I am?

- Introduction/Motivations
- The $U(2)^3$ flavour symmetry in SUSY
- Phenomenology of $\Delta F = 2$ and $\Delta B = 1$ observables
- Conclusions

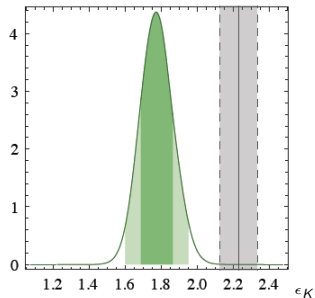
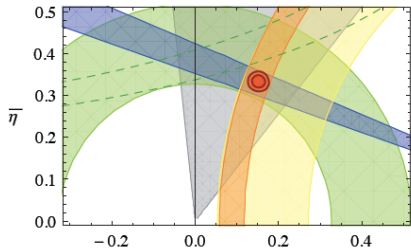
- Phenomenology of $\Delta F = 2$ and $\Delta B = 1$ observables

CKM fit tensions in the SM

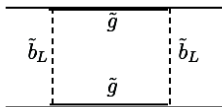
No $S_{\psi K}$, SM:



No ϵ_K , SM:



$\Delta F = 2$: K and B mixings



$$\xi_L = \frac{c_d \textcolor{blue}{S}_L}{|V_{ts}|} e^{i\gamma}, F_0(m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}}) > 0$$

$$\phi_\Delta = \arg(1 + \textcolor{blue}{\xi}_L^2 F_0)$$

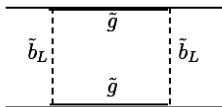
$$\epsilon_K = \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tt} (1 + \textcolor{red}{|\xi}_L|^4 F_0) + \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tc+cc}$$

$$\Delta M^{\textcolor{red}{d}, \textcolor{red}{s}} = \Delta M_{\text{SM}}^{\textcolor{red}{d}, \textcolor{red}{s}} (1 + \xi_L^2 F_0)$$

$$S_{\psi K_S} = \sin(2\beta + \phi_\Delta)$$

$$S_{\psi\phi} = \sin(2|\beta_s| - \phi_\Delta)$$

$\Delta F = 2$: K and B mixings



$$\xi_L = \frac{c_d S_L}{|V_{ts}|} e^{i\gamma}, F_0(m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}}) > 0$$

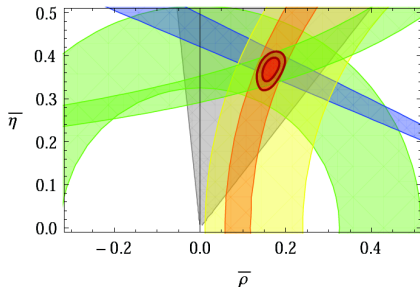
$$\phi_\Delta = \arg(1 + \xi_L^2 F_0)$$

$$\epsilon_K = \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tt} (1 + |\xi_L|^4 F_0) + \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tc+cc}$$

$$\Delta M^{d,s} = \Delta M_{\text{SM}}^{d,s} (1 + \xi_L^2 F_0)$$

$$S_{\psi K_S} = \sin(2\beta + \phi_\Delta)$$

$$S_{\psi\phi} = \sin(2|\beta_s| - \phi_\Delta)$$

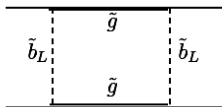


$$0.8 < |\xi_L| < 2.1$$

$$-9^\circ < \phi_\Delta < -1^\circ$$

$$-86^\circ < \gamma < -25^\circ \text{ or } 94^\circ < \gamma < 155^\circ$$

$\Delta F = 2$: K and B mixings



$$\xi_L = \frac{c_d S_L}{|V_{ts}|} e^{i\gamma}, F_0(m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}}) > 0$$

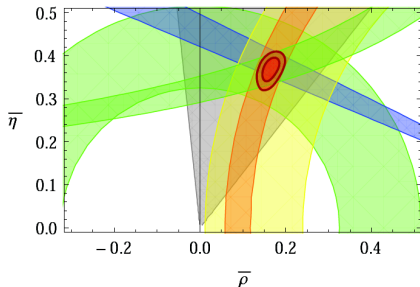
$$\phi_\Delta = \arg(1 + \xi_L^2 F_0)$$

$$\epsilon_K = \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tt} (1 + |\xi_L|^4 F_0) + \epsilon_K^{\text{SM}, tc+cc}$$

$$\Delta M^{d,s} = \Delta M_{\text{SM}}^{d,s} (1 + \xi_L^2 F_0)$$

$$S_{\psi K_S} = \sin(2\beta + \phi_\Delta)$$

$$S_{\psi\phi} = \sin(2|\beta_s| - \phi_\Delta)$$



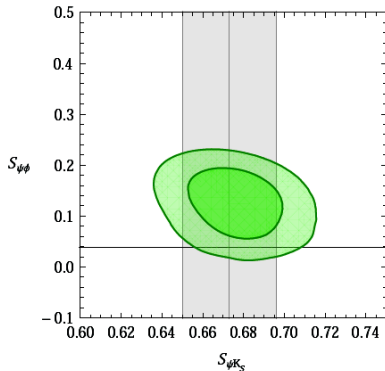
$$0.8 < |\xi_L| < 2.1$$

$$-9^\circ < \phi_\Delta < -1^\circ$$

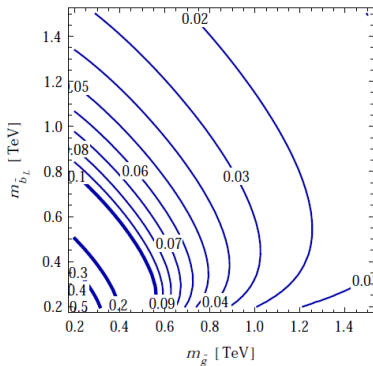
$$-86^\circ < \gamma < -25^\circ \text{ or } 94^\circ < \gamma < 155^\circ$$

Predictions

1. Sizeable non-standard $S_{\psi\phi}$



2. $m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}} < 1 \div 1.5$ TeV



F_0

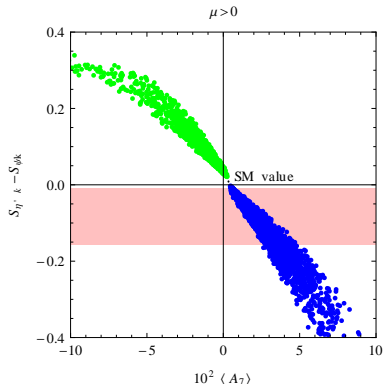
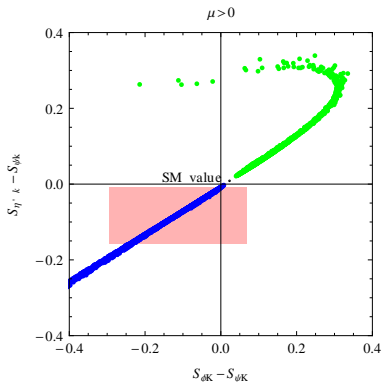
$\Delta B = 1$: shopping list

- $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$
- direct CP asymmetry in $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$
- angular CP asymmetries in $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ ($\langle A_7 \rangle$, $\langle A_8 \rangle$)
- CP asymmetries in non-leptonic decays like $B \rightarrow \phi K_S$ or $B \rightarrow \eta' K_S$

	$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$	$S_{\phi K_S}$	$S_{\eta' K_S}$
Future improvements in sensitivity:	\sim a 2 factor	\sim a 5 ÷ 10 factor!	

$\Delta B = 1$: some results

$$S_f = \sin(2\beta + \phi_\Delta + \delta_f), \quad \delta_f(\xi_L, \gamma, m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}}, \mu \tan \beta - A_b), \quad f = \phi K_S, \eta' K_S$$



Blue: $\gamma > 0$, Green: $\gamma < 0$, Red shaded: experimental bound

Summary

- $\Delta F = 2$
- new phase ϕ_Δ in $\Delta M^{d,s}$ [model-independent]
 - $\Delta M^d / \Delta M^s$ SM-like [model-independent]
 - no new phase in K mixing [model-independent]
 - sign of correction to ϵ_K
 - $0.05 \lesssim S_{\psi\phi} \lesssim 0.20$ $m_{\tilde{b}}, m_{\tilde{g}} < 1 \div 1.5 \text{ TeV}$
- $\Delta B = 1$
- clean correlations between observables
 - effects *can* be large

Importance of correlated studies to distinguish between models

Conclusions

We studied $U(2)^3$ in SUSY with heavy first 2 generations

$U(2)^3$ Enough flavour alignment

Yukawa hierarchies (partial explanation)

SUSY Small CP violation in flavour conserving observables

Ok with naturalness and collider bounds

Both Solve CKM fit tensions

Peculiar phenomenological pattern: wait for the LHC