

# Family symmetry flavour problem

Ivo de Medeiros Varzielas

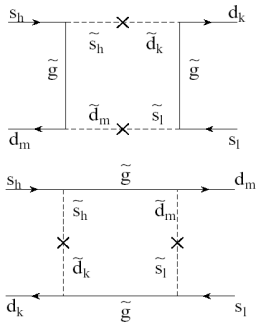
Rudolph Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics  
University of Oxford

2007/03/29

# Outline

- 1 Solving the family symmetry flavour problem
  - Introduction to the SUSY flavour problem
  - Continuous family symmetries
  - Solutions

## FCNCs in SUSY

 $\delta$  parametrisation

$$\Delta_{ij} : \text{--- X ---}$$

$$\Delta_{ij} \equiv (VM^2V^\dagger)_{ij}$$

$$\delta_{ij} \equiv \frac{\Delta_{ij}}{\langle m \rangle^2}$$

$\delta$  parameter $\delta_{12}$  example

$$\delta_{12} = \frac{V_{11}\Delta m_1^2 V_{21}^* + V_{12}\Delta m_2^2 V_{22}^* + V_{13}\Delta m_3^2 V_{23}^*}{\langle m_f \rangle^2}$$

- $V$ : unitary matrix
- $\langle m \rangle^2$ : average sfermion mass
- $\Delta m^2$ : deviations from a degenerate sfermion (s)pectrum

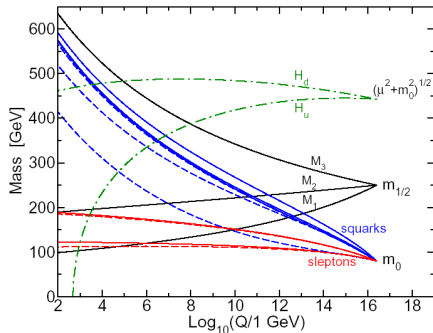
# The problem

## Experimental bounds

$$\left| \delta_{12LL}^d \right| < 2.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\left| \delta_{12LL}^e \right| < 6.0 \times 10^{-4}$$

## Running effects

Adjusting the  $\delta$ 

$$\delta(M_X) = \delta(M_W) \frac{m_f^2(M_X)}{m_f^2(M_W)}$$

# $D$ -term contribution

## $U(1)$ example

$$(D - \text{term})^2 = g^2 \left( |\phi|^2 - c|\bar{\phi}|^2 + c_f|\tilde{f}|^2 + (\dots) \right)^2$$

Expand the  $D$ -term and identify sfermion mass terms:

$$\Delta m_{\tilde{f}}^2 = 2c_f \langle D^2 \rangle$$

With:

$$\langle D^2 \rangle \equiv g^2 \langle |\phi|^2 - c|\bar{\phi}|^2 \rangle$$

# Upper bound on theoretical prediction

## Unitarity

$$\delta_{12} = \frac{2\langle D^2 \rangle}{\langle m_{\tilde{f}} \rangle^2} (V_{11}c_1 V_{21}^* + V_{12}c_2 V_{22}^* + V_{13}c_3 V_{23}^*)$$

Due to unitarity of  $V$ :

$$\rightarrow |\delta_{12}| < \left| \frac{\langle D^2 \rangle}{\langle m_{\tilde{f}} \rangle^2} \right| \text{Max } |c_i - c_j|$$



## Potentials and vevs

## Familon vevs

$$V = g^2 \left( |\phi|^2 - c|\bar{\phi}|^2 \right)^2 + m^2 |\phi|^2 + \bar{m}^2 |\bar{\phi}|^2 + \left( \phi\bar{\phi} - \Lambda^2 \right)^2$$

If  $c > 0$  and  $\langle \phi \rangle, \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle \gg m, \bar{m}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D^2 \rangle &= g^2 \langle |\phi|^2 - c|\bar{\phi}|^2 \rangle \\ &\approx -\frac{m^2 - \bar{m}^2/c}{4} \end{aligned}$$

# Predicted $\delta$

 $\delta_{12}$ 

$$|\delta_{12}| < \left| \frac{m^2 - \bar{m}^2/c}{4\langle m_{\bar{f}} \rangle^2} \right| \text{Max } |c_i - c_j|$$

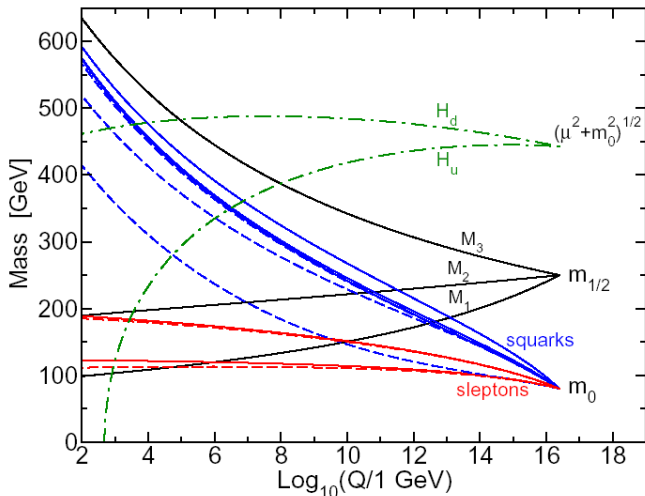
## Solutions

- $c = 1$  and  $m^2 = \bar{m}^2$

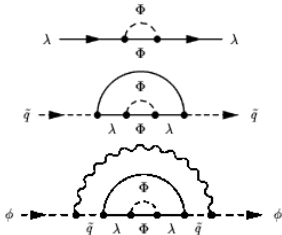
Or

- $m^2, \bar{m}^2 \ll \langle m_{\bar{f}} \rangle^2$

## SUGRA: Common masses



# Gauge mediation: Suppressed masses



## Loop suppressions

$\phi, \bar{\phi}$  are SM singlets; gauge mediated  $m^2, \bar{m}^2$  suppressed by:

- loop factors
- family coupling constant  $g$

# Summary

## Family symmetry flavour problem

- Presents **serious constraints** (1 flavon models disfavored).
- Conclusions are **general** (non-Abelian, more familons).
- There are **simple solutions**.