

Title: Irreducible flavour and CP violation in SUGRA flavour models

Date: Jun 03, 2008 04:45 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08060121>

Abstract: In SUGRA flavour models, a total sequestering is not possible and an irreducible amount of flavour and CP violation is essentially unavoidable, which renders many flavour models testable in the near future experiments.

PASCOS'08, Waterloo, Ontario, June 3 2008

Irreducible SUSY flavour & CP violation in SUGRA flavour models

Michal Malinský
Southampton, UK

In collaboration with S. Antusch, S.F. King & G.G. Ross

Outline

- Flavour & CP issue of the MSSM & SUGRA as a potential cure
- Irreducible flavour and CP violation in SUGRA models with family symmetries
- SU(3) family symmetry & SUGRA

G.G. Ross, O. Vives, Phys.Rev.D67 (2003)
S.Antusch, S.F.King, M.M. 2007
S.Antusch, S.F.King, M.M., G.G.Ross, in preparation

SUSY flavour and CP issue of the MSSM

MSSM flavour:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Y &\sim \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[\hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^u \hat{u}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^d \hat{d}^{cj} + \hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^\nu \hat{N}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^e \hat{e}^{cj} \right] + \hat{N}^{ci} (M_R)_{ij} \hat{N}^{cj} \\
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} &\sim \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[H_u^\alpha \tilde{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^u \tilde{u}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \tilde{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^d \tilde{d}^{cj} + H_u^\alpha \tilde{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^\nu \tilde{N}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \tilde{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^e \tilde{e}^{cj} \right] + \tilde{N}_i^{c*} (m_{N^c}^2)_j \tilde{N}^{cj} \\
 &+ \tilde{Q}_{i\alpha}^* (m_Q^2)_j \tilde{Q}^{\alpha j} + \tilde{u}_i^{c*} (m_{u^c}^2)_j \tilde{u}^{cj} + \tilde{d}_i^{c*} (m_{d^c}^2)_j \tilde{d}^{cj} + \tilde{L}_{i\alpha}^* (m_L^2)_j \tilde{L}^{\alpha j} + \tilde{e}_i^{c*} (m_{e^c}^2)_j \tilde{e}^{cj}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y^f = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad M_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{LL}^{2f} & m_{LR}^{2f\dagger} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} & m_{RR}^{2f} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} m_{LL}^{2f} &\propto m_f^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_L^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{RR}^{2f} &\propto m_{f^c}^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_R^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} &\propto A^f v + \mu Y_f \end{aligned}$$

SUSY flavour and CP issue of the MSSM

MSSM flavour:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Y &\sim \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[\hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^u \hat{u}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^d \hat{d}^{cj} + \hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^\nu \hat{N}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^e \hat{e}^{cj} \right] + \hat{N}^{ci} (M_R)_{ij} \hat{N}^{cj} \\
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} &\sim \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[H_u^\alpha \tilde{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^u \tilde{u}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \tilde{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^d \tilde{d}^{cj} + H_u^\alpha \tilde{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^\nu \tilde{N}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \tilde{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^e \tilde{e}^{cj} \right] + \tilde{N}_i^{c*} (m_{N^c}^2)_j \tilde{N}^{cj} \\
 &+ \tilde{Q}_{i\alpha}^* (m_Q^2)_j \tilde{Q}^{\alpha j} + \tilde{u}_i^{c*} (m_{u^c}^2)_j \tilde{u}^{cj} + \tilde{d}_i^{c*} (m_{d^c}^2)_j \tilde{d}^{cj} + \tilde{L}_{i\alpha}^* (m_L^2)_j \tilde{L}^{\alpha j} + \tilde{e}_i^{c*} (m_{e^c}^2)_j \tilde{e}^{cj}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y^f = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad M_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{LL}^{2f} & m_{LR}^{2f} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} & m_{RR}^{2f} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} m_{LL}^{2f} &\propto m_f^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_L^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{RR}^{2f} &\propto m_{f^c}^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_R^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} &\propto A^f v + \mu Y_f \end{aligned}$$

Convenience - the 'Super-CKM' basis:

$$V_L^{f\dagger} Y^f V_R^f = \begin{pmatrix} y_1^f & & \\ & y_2^f & \\ & & y_3^f \end{pmatrix}$$

Dugan, Grinstein, Hall, Nucl.Phys.B255(1985)

$$M_f^2 \ni \begin{cases} V_L^{f\dagger} m_{LL}^{2f} V_L^f &\propto V_L^{f\dagger} m_f^2 V_L^f + c_{LL} \mathbf{1} \\ V_R^{f\dagger} m_{RR}^{2f} V_R^f &\propto V_R^{f\dagger} m_{f^c}^2 V_R^f + c_{RR} \mathbf{1} \\ V_L^{f\dagger} m_{LR}^{2f} V_R^f &\propto V_L^{f\dagger} A^f V_R^f v + c_{LR} \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$$

SUSY flavour and CP issue of the MSSM

MSSM flavour:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Y &\sim \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[\hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^u \hat{u}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{Q}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^d \hat{d}^{cj} + \hat{H}_u^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^\nu \hat{N}^{cj} + \hat{H}_d^\alpha \hat{L}^{\beta i} Y_{ij}^e \hat{e}^{cj} \right] + \hat{N}^{ci} (M_R)_{ij} \hat{N}^{cj} \\
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} &\sim \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[H_u^\alpha \bar{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^u \bar{u}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \bar{Q}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^d \bar{d}^{cj} + H_u^\alpha \bar{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^\nu \bar{N}^{cj} + H_d^\alpha \bar{L}^{\beta i} A_{ij}^e \bar{e}^{cj} \right] + \bar{N}_i^{c*} (m_{N^c}^2)_j \bar{N}^{cj} \\
 &+ \bar{Q}_{i\alpha}^* (m_Q^2)_j \bar{Q}^{\alpha j} + \bar{u}_i^{c*} (m_{u^c}^2)_j \bar{u}^{cj} + \bar{d}_i^{c*} (m_{d^c}^2)_j \bar{d}^{cj} + \bar{L}_{i\alpha}^* (m_L^2)_j \bar{L}^{\alpha j} + \bar{e}_i^{c*} (m_{e^c}^2)_j \bar{e}^{cj}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y^f = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad M_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{LL}^{2f} & m_{LR}^{2f} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} & m_{RR}^{2f} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} m_{LL}^{2f} &\propto m_f^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_L^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{RR}^{2f} &\propto m_{f^c}^2 + Y_f^\dagger Y_f v^2 + \Delta_R^f \mathbf{1} \\ m_{LR}^{2f} &\propto A^f v + \mu Y_f \end{aligned}$$

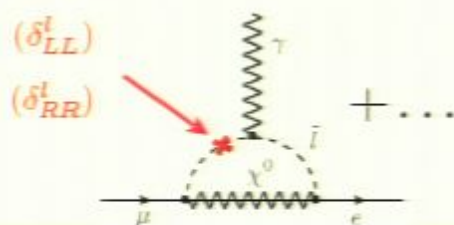
Convenience - the 'Super-CKM' basis:

$$V_L^{f\dagger} Y^f V_R^f = \begin{pmatrix} y_1^f & & \\ & y_2^f & \\ & & y_3^f \end{pmatrix}$$

Dugan, Grinstein, Hall, Nucl.Phys.B255(1985)

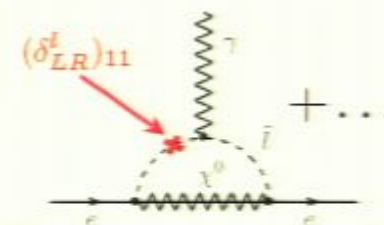
$$M_f^2 \ni \begin{cases} V_L^{f\dagger} m_{LL}^{2f} V_L^f \propto V_L^{f\dagger} m_f^2 V_L^f + c_{LL} \mathbf{1} \\ V_R^{f\dagger} m_{RR}^{2f} V_R^f \propto V_R^{f\dagger} m_{f^c}^2 V_R^f + c_{RR} \mathbf{1} \\ V_L^{f\dagger} m_{LR}^{2f} V_R^f \propto V_L^{f\dagger} A^f V_R^f v + c_{LR} \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$$

Example: SUSY FCNC



$$(\delta_{XY}^f)_{ij} \equiv \frac{(V_X^\dagger m_{XY}^{2f} V_Y)_{ij}}{\langle \tilde{m}^{2f} \rangle}$$

SUSY CPV



Effective soft sector in SUGRA

Effective SUGRA soft terms:

$$m_{soft}^2 = m_{3/2}^2 \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \sum_{S,S'} F_{S'} \left[\partial_{\bar{S}'} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \partial_{\bar{S}'} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}c} (\tilde{K}^{-1})_{c\bar{d}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{d}b} \right] F_S$$

$$A_{abc} Y_{abc} \propto \sum_S F_S \left\{ \frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} (\partial_S K_{hid.}) Y_{abc} + \partial_S Y_{abc} - \left[(\tilde{K}^{-1})_{d\bar{e}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{e}a} Y_{dbc} + cycl. \right] \right\}$$

$$K(\psi, X, \dots) = \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b}(X, \dots) \psi_{\bar{a}}^* \psi_b + \dots + K_{hid.}(X, \dots) \quad \langle F_X \rangle \neq 0$$

Effective soft sector in SUGRA

Effective SUGRA soft terms:

$$m_{soft}^2 = m_{3/2}^2 \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \sum_{S,S'} F_{S'} \left[\partial_{S'} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \partial_{S'} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}c} (\tilde{K}^{-1})_{c\bar{d}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{d}b} \right] F_S$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{abc} Y_{abc} \propto \sum_S F_S \left\{ \frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} (\partial_S K_{hid.}) Y_{abc} + \partial_S Y_{abc} - \left[(\tilde{K}^{-1})_{d\bar{e}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{e}a} Y_{dbc} + cycl. \right] \right\}$$

$$K(\psi, X, \dots) = \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b}(X, \dots) \psi_{\bar{a}}^* \psi_b + \dots + K_{hid.}(X, \dots) \quad \langle F_X \rangle \neq 0$$

Usual strategy:

- 'Sequestered' or clustered shape of a Kähler potential makes the soft masses universal ! (after canonical normalization of $\bar{\psi}_{\bar{a}} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} D_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} \psi_b$)
- If, moreover, the Yukawas do not feel X (or do in a flavour-blind way), the A-terms are aligned to Yukawas and CP and FV is essentially O.K.

Effective soft sector in SUGRA

Effective SUGRA soft terms:

$$m_{soft}^2 = m_{3/2}^2 \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \sum_{S,S'} F_{S'} \left[\partial_{S'} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} - \partial_{S'} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}c} (\tilde{K}^{-1})_{c\bar{d}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{d}b} \right] F_S$$

$$A_{abc} Y_{abc} \propto \sum_S F_S \left\{ \frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} (\partial_S K_{hid.}) Y_{abc} + \partial_S Y_{abc} - \left[(\tilde{K}^{-1})_{d\bar{e}} \partial_S \tilde{K}_{\bar{e}a} Y_{dbc} + cycl. \right] \right\}$$

$$K(\psi, X, \dots) = \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b}(X, \dots) \psi_{\bar{a}}^* \psi_b + \dots + K_{hid.}(X, \dots) \quad \langle F_X \rangle \neq 0$$

Usual strategy:

- 'Sequestered' or clustered shape of a Kähler potential makes the soft masses universal ! (after canonical normalization of $\bar{\psi}_{\bar{a}} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} D_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} \psi_b$)
- If, moreover, the Yukawas do not feel X (or do in a flavour-blind way), the A-terms are aligned to Yukawas and CP and FV is essentially O.K.

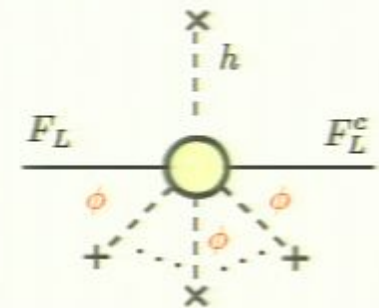
This is unlikely to work in models with spontaneously broken family symmetries...

Intermezzo: family symmetries & flavons

- Yukawa couplings protected by a family symmetry spontaneously broken by flavons

$$W \ni \frac{1}{M^n} F_L \phi^n F_L^c h$$

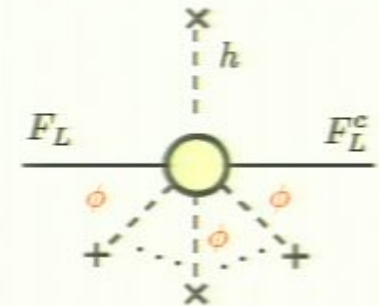
- Example: SU(3) family symmetry:
 - matter of both chiralities lives in triplets of SU(3)
 - coupled to flavons living in antitriplets



Intermezzo: family symmetries & flavons

- Yukawa couplings protected by a family symmetry spontaneously broken by flavons

$$W \ni \frac{1}{M^n} F_L \phi^n F_L^c h$$



- Example: SU(3) family symmetry:
 - matter of both chiralities lives in triplets of SU(3)
 - coupled to flavons living in antitriplets

Harrison, Perkins, Scott (2002)

- Breaking pattern constrained by SM fermion mixings and masses : $U_{\text{TB}} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$Y_{LR}^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & . \\ a & b & . \\ -a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{M_1} \gg \frac{b^2}{M_2} \gg \frac{c^2}{M_3}$$

“sequential dominance” S.F.King (2000)

- Mixing driven by vacuum alignment : $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} a$, $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} b$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} c$

- Hierarchies driven by expansion parameters : $\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|}{M}$

Induced flavon F-terms

Generic SUGRA F -term:

$$F_I = -e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} (K^{-1})_{IJ} \left(\frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} W^* K_J + W_J^* \right) = -(K^{-1})_{IJ} \left(m_{3/2} K_J - e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} W_J^* \right)$$

and thus

$$\langle F_\phi \rangle = - \left\langle \sum_{\phi'} (K^f)_{\phi\phi'}^{-1} \left(m_{3/2} (K^f)_{\phi'} - e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} W_{\phi'}^* \right) \right\rangle \sim m_{3/2} \langle \phi \rangle + \dots$$

G.G. Ross, O. Vives, Phys.Rev.D67 (2003)

Induced flavon F-terms

Generic SUGRA F -term:

$$F_I = -e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} (K^{-1})_{IJ} \left(\frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} W^* K_J + W_J^* \right) = -(K^{-1})_{IJ} \left(m_{3/2} K_J - e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} W_J^* \right)$$

and thus

$$\langle F_\phi \rangle = - \left\langle \sum_{\phi'} (K^f)_{\phi\phi'}^{-1} \left(m_{3/2} (K^f)_{\phi'} - e^{K/2M_{Pl}^2} W_{\phi'}^* \right) \right\rangle \sim m_{3/2} \langle \phi \rangle + \dots$$

G.G. Ross, O. Vives, Phys.Rev.D67 (2003)

The pieces always present in the SUGRA soft masses and trilinears :

$$m_{soft}^2 = m_{3/2}^2 \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} - \sum_{\phi, \phi'} F_{\phi'} \left[\partial_{\phi'} \partial_\phi \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} - \partial_{\phi'} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}\bar{c}} (\tilde{K}^{-1})_{\bar{c}\bar{d}} \partial_\phi \tilde{K}_{\bar{d}\bar{b}} \right] F_\phi$$

$$A_{abc} Y_{abc} = k \left\{ \frac{F_X}{M_{Pl}^2} (\partial_X K_{hid.}) Y_{abc} + \sum_\phi F_\phi \partial_\phi Y_{abc} - \sum_\phi F_\phi \left[(\tilde{K}^{-1})_{\bar{d}\bar{e}} \partial_\phi \tilde{K}_{\bar{e}\bar{a}} Y_{dbc} + cycl. \right] \right\}$$

Magnitudes

Naively, the flavon F-terms can be shifted (i.e. suppressed) essentially at will...

Magnitudes

Naively, the flavon F-terms can be shifted (i.e. suppressed) essentially at will...

...but that is irrelevant !

1) Soft masses:
$$\tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \sim \delta_{\bar{a}b} \left(c_0 + d_0 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) + \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} (\phi\phi^*)_{\bar{a}b} + \dots$$

$$F_{\bar{X}} \left(\partial_{\bar{X}} \partial_X \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_X \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle X^\dagger \rangle \left(\frac{d_0}{M_{Pl}^2} + \frac{d_2}{M_{Pl}^2} \frac{1}{M^2} \phi\phi^* \right) \langle X \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \left[\mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right) \right]$$

$$F_{\phi} \left(\partial_{\phi} \partial_{\phi} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_{\phi} \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle \phi^* \rangle \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} \langle \phi \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right)$$

subleading effect, but **competitive** !

Magnitudes

Naively, the flavon F-terms can be shifted (i.e. suppressed) essentially at will...

...but that is irrelevant !

1) Soft masses:
$$\tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \sim \delta_{\bar{a}b} \left(c_0 + d_0 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) + \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} (\phi\phi^*)_{\bar{a}b} + \dots$$

$$F_{\bar{X}} \left(\partial_{\bar{X}} \partial_X \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_X \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle X^\dagger \rangle \left(\frac{d_0}{M_{Pl}^2} + \frac{d_2}{M_{Pl}^2} \frac{1}{M^2} \phi\phi^* \right) \langle X \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \left[\mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right) \right]$$

$$F_\phi \left(\partial_\phi \partial_{\bar{\phi}} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_{\bar{\phi}} \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle \phi^* \rangle \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} \langle \phi \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right)$$

subleading effect, but **competitive** !

2) Trilinears:

The scale of $\sim F_\phi \partial_\phi Y_{abc}$ does not depend on the magnitude of $\langle \phi \rangle$!

Magnitudes

Naively, the flavon F-terms can be shifted (i.e. suppressed) essentially at will...

...but that is irrelevant !

1) Soft masses:
$$\tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \sim \delta_{\bar{a}b} \left(c_0 + d_0 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) + \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} (\phi\phi^*)_{\bar{a}b} + \dots$$

$$F_{\bar{X}} \left(\partial_{\bar{X}} \partial_X \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_X \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle X^\dagger \rangle \left(\frac{d_0}{M_{Pl}^2} + \frac{d_2}{M_{Pl}^2} \frac{1}{M^2} \phi\phi^* \right) \langle X \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \left[\mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right) \right]$$

$$F_\phi \left(\partial_\phi \partial_{\bar{\phi}} \tilde{K}_{\bar{a}b} \right) F_{\bar{\phi}} \sim m_{3/2}^2 \langle \phi^* \rangle \left(c_2 + d_2 \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \right) \frac{1}{M^2} \langle \phi \rangle \sim m_{3/2}^2 \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\langle \phi \rangle|^2}{M^2} \right)$$

subleading effect, but **competitive** !

2) Trilinears:

The scale of $\sim F_\phi \partial_\phi Y_{abc}$ does not depend on the magnitude of $\langle \phi \rangle$!

Exactly the flavour structure of SU(3)-like flavour models - SUGRA effects screened!

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

- Vacuum alignment: $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi_1} \\ e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon^2$, $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ e^{i\phi_3} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(1)$

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + \boxed{y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2}} + y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

- Vacuum alignment: $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi_1} \\ e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \epsilon^2$, $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ e^{i\phi_3} \end{pmatrix} \epsilon$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(1)$

- Yukawa matrices :
$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + \boxed{y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2}} + \boxed{y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3}} + \dots$$

- Vacuum alignment: $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi_1} \\ e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon^2$, $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ e^{i\phi_3} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(1)$

- Yukawa matrices :
$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^3 \\ \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^2 & \varepsilon^2 \\ \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^2 & \varepsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

- Vacuum alignment: $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi_1} \\ e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \epsilon^2$, $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ e^{i\phi_3} \end{pmatrix} \epsilon$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(1)$

- Yukawa matrices : $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^2 & \epsilon^2 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^2 & \mathcal{O}(1) \end{pmatrix}$

Example : SU(3) family symmetry

- Yukawa sector :

I. de Medeiros Varzielas, G.G. Ross, 2005

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

- Vacuum alignment: $\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi_1} \\ e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon^2$, $\langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ e^{i\phi_3} \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon$, $\langle \phi_3 \rangle \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(1)$

- Yukawa matrices : $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^3 \\ \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^2 & \varepsilon^2 \\ \varepsilon^3 & \varepsilon^2 & \mathcal{O}(1) \end{pmatrix}$

- If SUSY breaking scale is lower than the family symmetry breakdown, the same patterns govern the soft sector...

Example : electric dipole moments in SU(3)

- Soft sector :

$$(m_{f,f^c}^2)_j^i = m_0^2 \left(b_0^{f,f^c} \delta_j^i + b_1^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_j (\phi_{123}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_2^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_j (\phi_{23}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_3^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_j (\phi_3^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} \right) + \dots$$

$$A_{ij}^f = A_0 \left(a_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} \right) + \dots$$

S.Antusch, S.F.King, M.M. 2007

Example : electric dipole moments in SU(3)

- Soft sector :

$$(m_{f,f^c}^2)_j^i = m_0^2 \left(b_0^{f,f^c} \delta_j^i + b_1^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_j (\phi_{123}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_2^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_j (\phi_{23}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_3^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_j (\phi_3^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} \right) + \dots$$

$$A_{ij}^f = A_0 \left(a_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} \right) + \dots$$

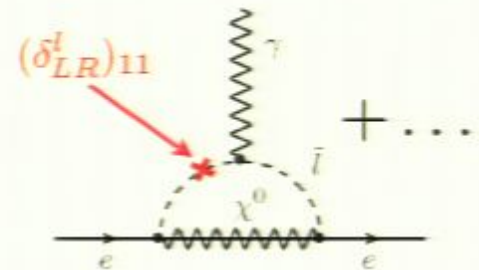
S.Antusch, S.F.King, M.M. 2007

- Electric dipole moments:

- tightly constrained :

$$|\text{Im}(\delta_{11}^{u,d})_{LR}| \lesssim 10^{-6}, \quad |\text{Im}(\delta_{11}^l)_{LR}| \lesssim 10^{-7}$$

$$\langle \tilde{m}_q \rangle \sim 500 \text{ GeV}, \quad \langle \tilde{m}_l \rangle \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$



Example : electric dipole moments in SU(3)

- Soft sector :

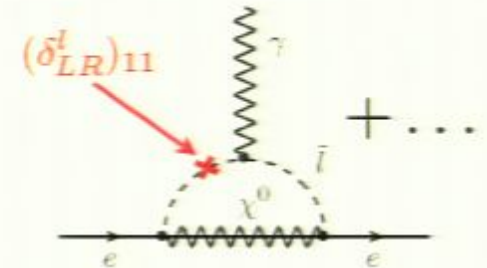
$$(m_{f,f^c}^2)_j^i = m_0^2 \left(b_0^{f,f^c} \delta_j^i + b_1^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_j (\phi_{123}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_2^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_j (\phi_{23}^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} + b_3^{f,f^c} \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_j (\phi_3^*)^i \rangle}{M_{f,f^c}^2} \right) + \dots$$

$$A_{ij}^f = A_0 \left(a_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + a_\Sigma^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} \right) + \dots$$

S.Antusch, S.F.King, M.M. 2007

- Electric dipole moments:

- tightly constrained : $|\text{Im}(\delta_{11}^{u,d})_{LR}| \lesssim 10^{-6}$, $|\text{Im}(\delta_{11}^l)_{LR}| \lesssim 10^{-7}$
 $\langle \tilde{m}_q \rangle \sim 500 \text{ GeV}$, $\langle \tilde{m}_l \rangle \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$



$$|\text{Im}(\delta_{LR}^u)_{11}| \sim 1 \times 10^{-7} \frac{A_0}{\langle \tilde{m}_u \rangle} \left(\frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{\langle \tilde{m}_u \rangle} \right) \left| (a_1^u + a_2^u) - \frac{a_\Sigma^u}{y_\Sigma^u} (y_1^u + y_2^u) \right| \sin \phi_1$$

$$|\text{Im}(\delta_{LR}^{d,l})_{11}| \sim 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{A_0}{\langle \tilde{m}_{d,l} \rangle} \left(\frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{\langle \tilde{m}_{d,l} \rangle} \right) \left(\frac{10}{\tan \beta} \right) \left| (a_1^{d,l} + a_2^{d,l}) - \frac{a_\Sigma^{d,l}}{y_\Sigma^{d,l}} (y_1^{d,l} + y_2^{d,l}) \right| \sin \phi_1$$

Example: SU(3) family symmetry & SUGRA

SUGRA estimate of effective coefficients :

$$A_{ij} \sim \sum_{\Phi} F_{\Phi} \partial_{\Phi} Y_{ij} \quad \Phi \equiv \phi_{23}, \phi_{123}, \Sigma$$

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_{\Sigma}^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

Example: SU(3) family symmetry & SUGRA

SUGRA estimate of effective coefficients :

$$A_{ij} \sim \sum_{\Phi} F_{\Phi} \partial_{\Phi} Y_{ij} \quad \Phi \equiv \phi_{23}, \phi_{123}, \Sigma$$

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_{\Sigma}^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

Typically $a_{\Phi} \sim \dim \mathcal{O}_{\Phi} \times y_{\Phi}$ (for the naive estimate $F_{\phi} \sim m_{3/2} \langle \phi \rangle$)

$$\left| (a_1 + a_2) - \frac{a_{\Sigma}}{y_{\Sigma}} (y_1 + y_2) \right| \rightarrow |y_1 + y_2| \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Example: SU(3) family symmetry & SUGRA

SUGRA estimate of effective coefficients :

$$A_{ij} \sim \sum_{\Phi} F_{\Phi} \partial_{\Phi} Y_{ij} \quad \Phi \equiv \phi_{23}, \phi_{123}, \Sigma$$

$$Y_{ij}^f = y_0^f \frac{\langle (\phi_3)_i (\phi_3)_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_1^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{123})_i (\phi_{23})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_2^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{123})_j \rangle}{M_f^2} + y_{\Sigma}^f \frac{\langle (\phi_{23})_i (\phi_{23})_j \Sigma \rangle}{M_f^3} + \dots$$

Typically $a_{\Phi} \sim \dim \mathcal{O}_{\Phi} \times y_{\Phi}$ (for the naive estimate $F_{\phi} \sim m_{3/2} \langle \phi \rangle$)

$$\left| (a_1 + a_2) - \frac{a_{\Sigma}}{y_{\Sigma}} (y_1 + y_2) \right| \rightarrow |y_1 + y_2| \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Unless something nontrivial happens, SUGRA does not provide a relief !

Work in progress...

Conclusions

- SUSY flavour and CP puzzles challenge the models with family symmetries
- Irreducible SUGRA flavour & CP violation due to flavon F_ϕ -terms omnipresent
- Looks like SU(3) as good/bad as SU(3) + SUGRA
- Could flavon dynamics provide a relief ? **Work in progress...**