

CP & FLAVOUR

BEYOND THE S.M. (SUSY)

- 1) WHY SUSY ?
- 2) THE PROBLEMS WITH SUSY
- 3) APPROACHES
- 4) THE BOTTOM-UP APPROACH ie. M.I.A.
- 5) THE TOP-DOWN APPROACH
e.g. 'TEXTURES' THAT ALLOW $\delta_{CKM} = 0$
- 6) THE "FUNDAMENTAL" APPROACH
e.g. BREAKING CP AT STRING LEVEL
CHARMING - STRANGE
APPROACH ?

$$\delta_{CKM} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

1 WHY STUDY SUSY ?

a) HIERARCHY PROBLEM
UNIFICATION EVIDENCE
LOW MASS HIGGS

b) STRING THEORY LIKES IT

c) BARYOGENESIS REQUIRES SOME BSM CR.

d) NO UNDERSTANDING OF FLAVOUR + CP ANYWAY.
-LOOK FOR IT IN 'HIGHER' THEORY.

2 SUSY NOT FUNDAMENTAL ENOUGH!

PROBLEMS: ARBITRARY SUSY DOESN'T LOOK LIKE EXPERIMENT

MSSM:
$$W_{\text{MSSM}} = h_{U_{ij}} Q_i H_2 U_j^c + h_{D_{ij}} Q_i H_2 D_j^c + h_{E_{ij}} L_i H_2 E_j + \mu H_1 H_2$$

ADD SUSY BREAKING

$$\begin{aligned} \delta L = & - m_{ij}^2 \phi^i \phi^{*j} \\ & + A_{U_{ij}} h_{U_{ij}} \tilde{q}_L^i h_2 \tilde{u}_R^{*j} \\ & + A_{D_{ij}} h_{D_{ij}} \tilde{q}_L^i h_2 \tilde{d}_R^{*j} \\ & + A_{E_{ij}} h_{E_{ij}} \tilde{l}_L^i h_1 \tilde{e}_R^{*j} \\ & + B\mu h_1 h_2 \end{aligned}$$

143 PARAMETERS!

APPROACHES

1) FIND GENERAL LIMITS FROM EXPT ON SUSY
(BOTTOM UP) \Downarrow
i.e. MASS INSERTION APPROX

2) ASSUME A FORM OF SUSY "MOTIVATED"
BY SUGRA, STRINGS ETC.
(TOP DOWN) \Downarrow \Rightarrow D-BRANE "MODELS"
e.g. "Constrained" MSSM

3) TRY TO DERIVE SUSY FROM FIRST PRINCIPLES
AND ALSO FLAVOUR + CKM, EITHER IN SUGRA OR STRINGS
("FUNDAMENTAL") \Downarrow
e.g. CP IS GAUGE SYMMETRY
IN STRINGS!

THE BOTTOM UP APPROACH

- MASS INSERTION APPROX - CONSTRAINTS ON
GENERAL SUSY MODELS

(gabbiani et al)

e.g. DOWNS ARE DIAGONAL (DM_k)

$$h_{D,ij} = \frac{\text{Diag}(m_d, m_s, m_b)}{V_D}$$

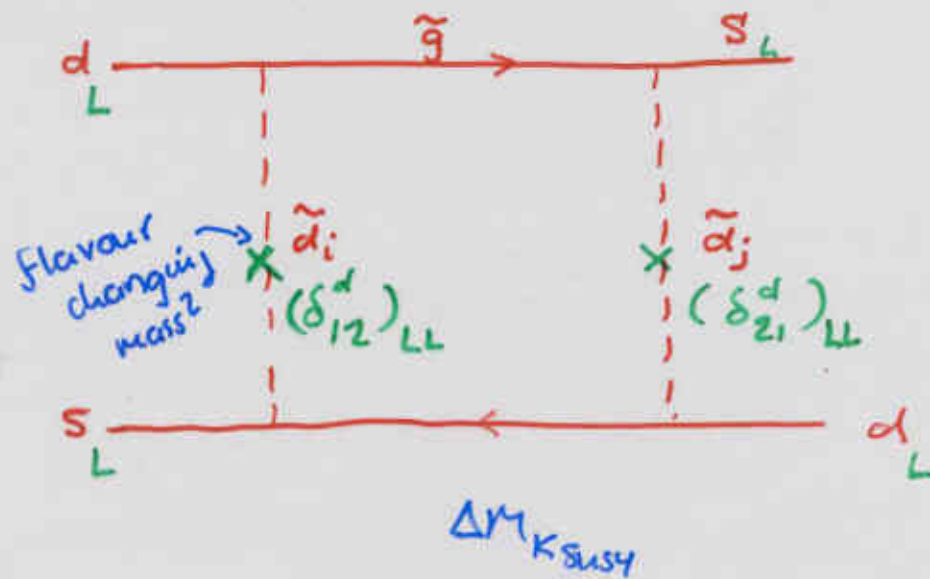
$$\tilde{m}_{dij}^2 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{m}_{11}^2 & \Delta_{12} & \Delta_{13} \\ \Delta_{21} & \tilde{m}_{22}^2 & \Delta_{23} \\ \Delta_{31} & \Delta_{32} & \tilde{m}_{33}^2 \end{array} \right]_{LL} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{LR} \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{RL} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{m}_{11}^2 & \Delta_{12} & \Delta_{13} \\ \Delta_{21} & \tilde{m}_{22}^2 & \Delta_{23} \\ \Delta_{31} & \Delta_{32} & \tilde{m}_{33}^2 \end{array} \right]_{RR} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta \ll \tilde{m}_{ii}^2$$

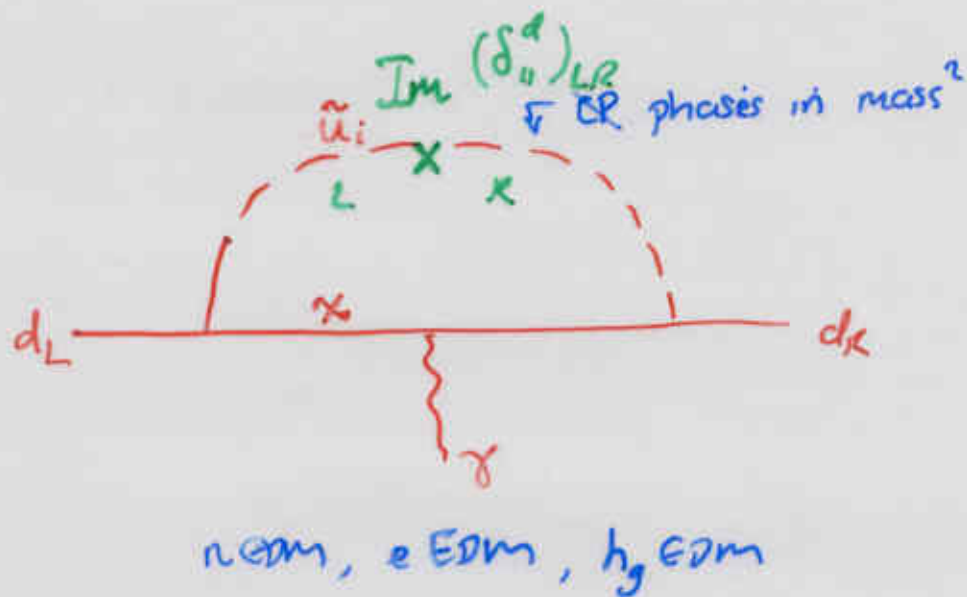
$$(\tilde{m}_{ii}^2 - \tilde{m}_{jj}^2)_{LL} \ll (\tilde{m}_{ii}^2 + \tilde{m}_{33}^2)_{LL} \quad \text{AND SAME FOR } RR.$$

DEFINE $S = \frac{\Delta}{\tilde{m}^2}$

SUSY FLAVOUR PROBLEM:



SUSY CP PROBLEM:



EXPT ALWAYS SATISFIED IF ALL PHASES (INCLUDING δ_{CKM}) SMALL $\lesssim 10^{-2}$

"APPROXIMATE CP" - CAN STILL WORK (Eyal, Nir)
 IF DEMOCRATIC YUKAWAS + FLAVOUR NON-UNIVERSALITY
 (Branco, Gomez Khalil, Teixeira)

c.g. if $\tilde{M}_{2L} = \tilde{M}_{2RK} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{\tilde{g}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$

$$\Delta M_K \quad (\delta_{12}^d)_{LL} < 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad (\delta_{12}^d)_{LR} < 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta M_{B_d} \quad (\delta_{13}^d)_{LL} < 10^{-1} \quad (\delta_{13}^d)_{LR} < 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta M_D \quad (\delta_{12}^u)_{LL} < 10^{-1} \quad (\delta_{12}^u)_{LR} < 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$b \rightarrow s \gamma \quad (\delta_{23}^d)_{LL} \text{ no bound} \quad (\delta_{23}^d)_{LR} < 10^{-2}$$

$$\mu \rightarrow e \gamma \quad (\delta_{12}^l)_{LL} < 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad (\delta_{12}^l)_{LR} < 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma \quad (\delta_{23}^l)_{LL} \text{ no bound} \quad (\delta_{23}^l)_{LR} < 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

CP VIOLATING PROCESSES :

$$\Sigma \quad \sqrt{\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^d)_{LL}^2} < 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^d)_{LR}^2} < 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\Sigma' \quad |\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^d)_{LL}| < 5 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$|\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^d)_{LR}| < 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Hg EDM $\text{Im}(\delta_{11}^{d,u})_{LR} < 10^{-(7 \rightarrow 8)}$ (Olin, Pospelov, Rioban, SAA, Khalil, Lebedev)

$a_{J17K5} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{Sin } 2\beta_{\text{eff}}$
 $= 0.79 \pm 0.1$

$$\text{Im}(\delta_{13}^d)_{LL} < 3 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$\text{Im}(\delta_{13}^d)_{LR} < 7.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

(NLO From
 Becirevic et al
 hep/ph/0112303)

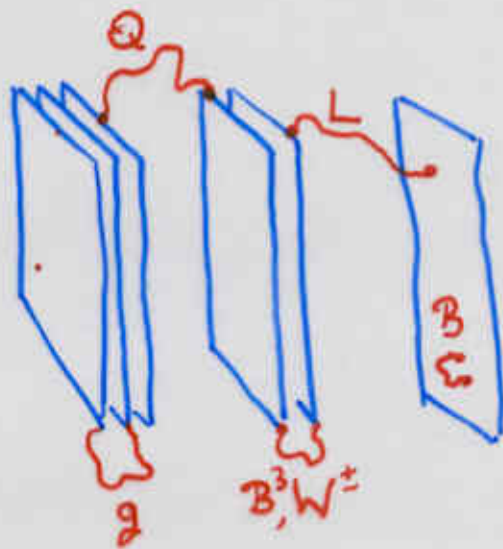
THE TOP DOWN APPROACH

BEGIN WITH A SUSY "TEXTURE" AND SEE IF IT LOOKS LIKE EXPT.

e.g. • CMSSM — CHOOSE DEGENERATE SUSY
gives contributions $\sim 20\%$ (Barb + G
hep-th/0112179)

e.g. D-BRANE MODELS

SCHEMATICALLY ...

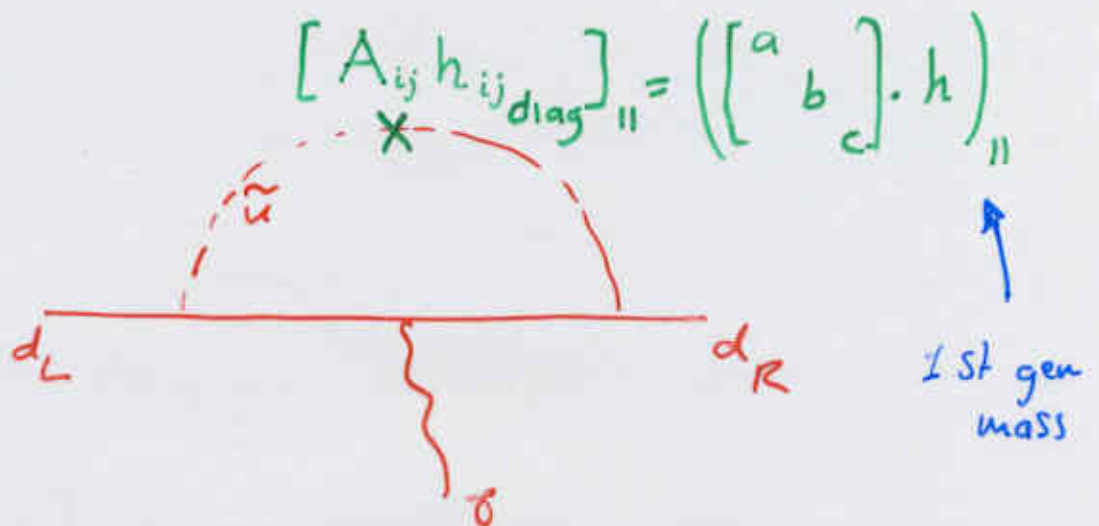


CAN HAVE

$$A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & a \\ b & b & b \\ c & c & c \end{bmatrix}$$

COULD THERE BE NO CP IN δ_{CKM} ?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a \\ b & b & b \\ c & c & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{REDUCES EDM's}$$



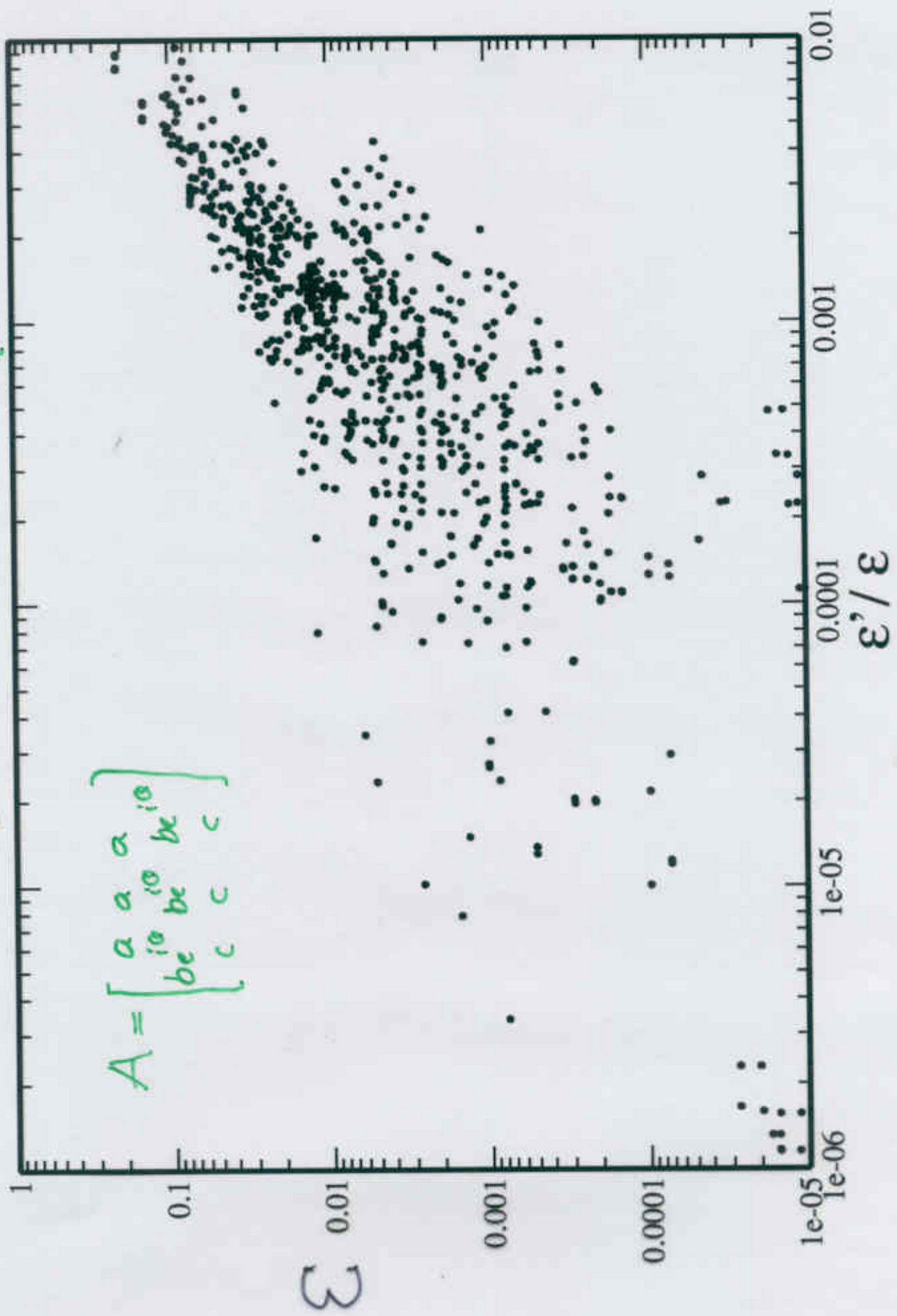
EDM's SMALL IF a AND c HAVE SMALL PHASE.
PHASE ON b CAN GIVE LARGE $\sin 2\beta_{\text{eff}}$

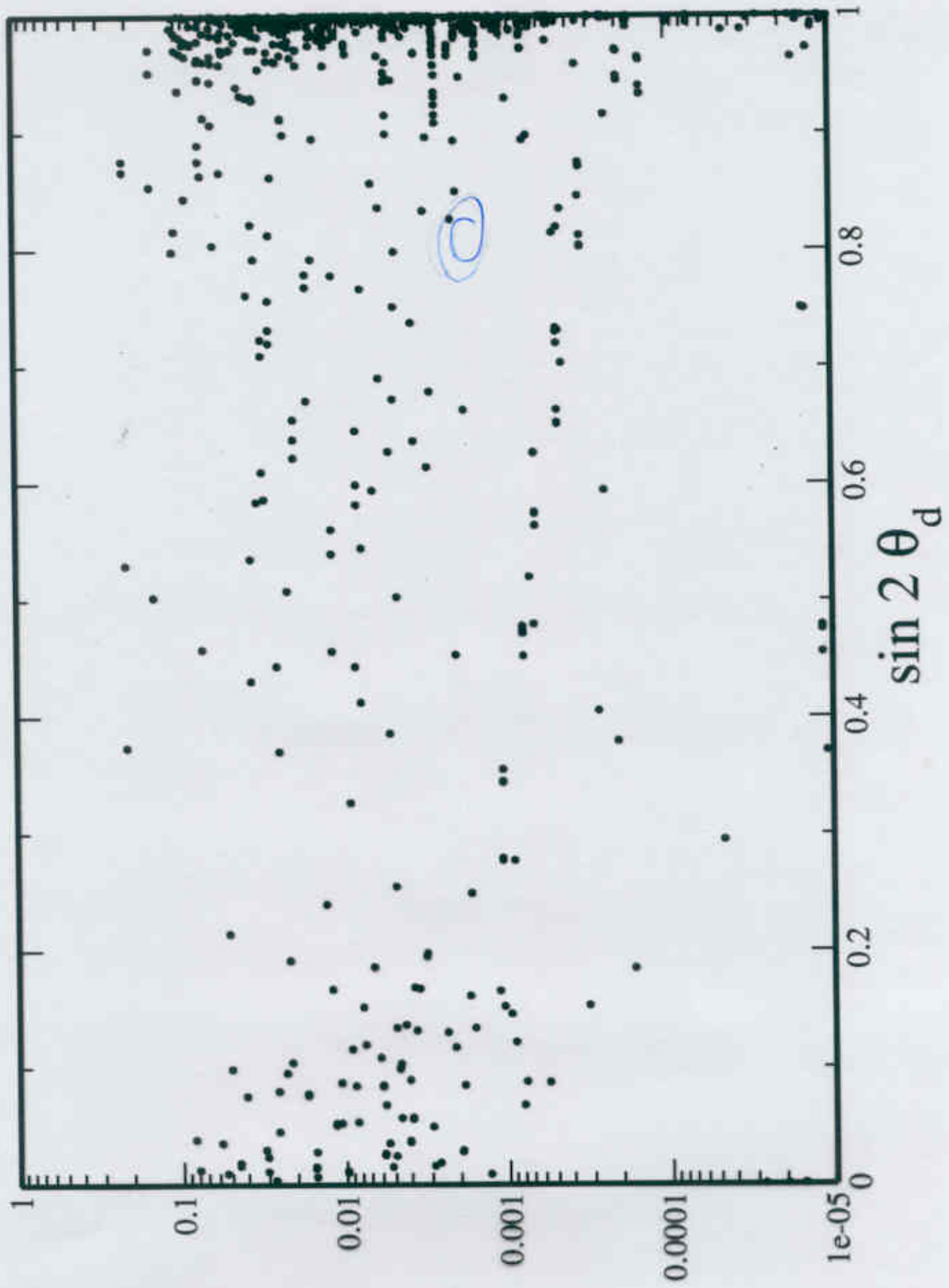
NOT APPROXIMATE CP

(S.A.A.
S. Khaleel)

$$h_d = V \frac{m_{diag}}{V_1} \quad h_u = V^T K^T \frac{m_{diag}}{V_2} \quad KV$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & a \\ i^0 & i^0 & i^0 \\ bc & bc & bc \\ c & c & c \end{bmatrix}$$





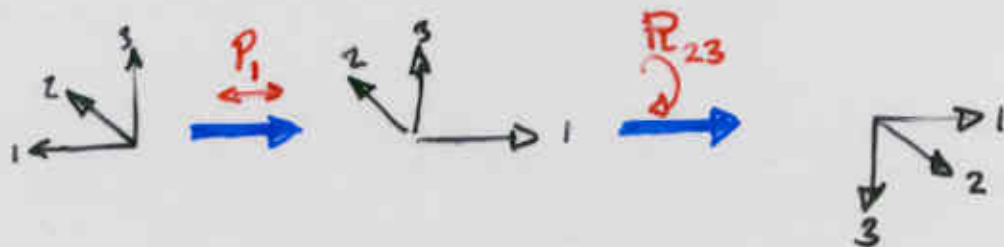
"FUNDAMENTAL" APPROACH

TRY TO LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT CP FROM
E.G. STRING THEORY

C₁P as a gauge Symmetry

4D parity: $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow (-x_1, x_2, x_3)$
 $\equiv (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3)$

why?



In a 10-D theory can reverse orientation of compact space and 4-D space



call $Z_1 = i\alpha_4 + \alpha_7$
 $Z_2 = i\alpha_5 + \alpha_8$
 $Z_3 = i\alpha_6 + \alpha_9$

$M^2 = 3$
 total

$\int_M Z_i \rightarrow \int_M Z_i^*$
 (Doubles for Z_i^*)
 P C

C₁P is a Lorentz rotation in Strings

Pine
Leigh
MacIntyre

BREAKING CP WITH DISCRETE TORSION

(SAA, OHeu)

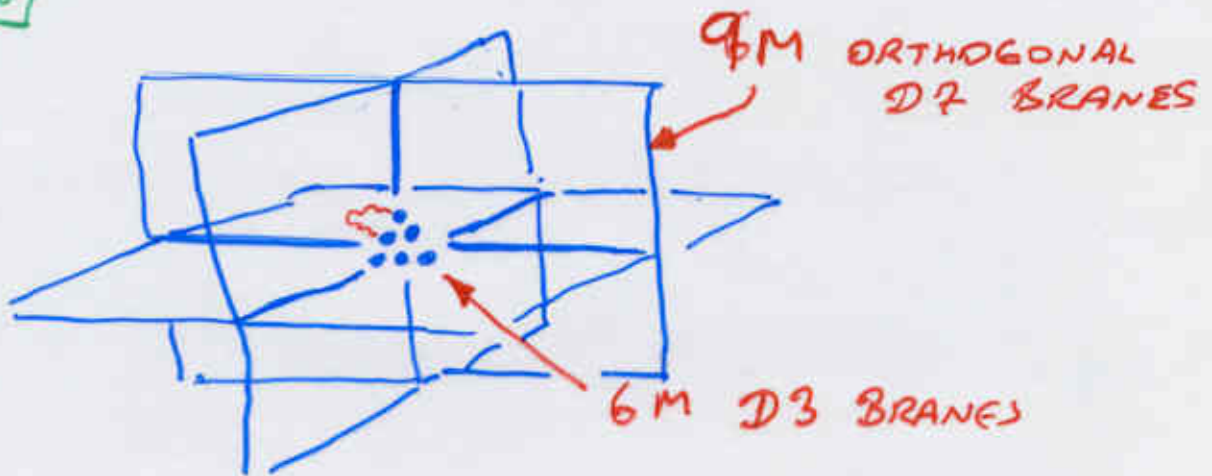
$$M_4 \times K_G$$

BEGIN WITH MODEL WITH MSSM-LIKE SPECTRUM AT

$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_M \times \mathbb{Z}_M$ ORBIFOLD FIXED POINT

(Aldazabal Ibanez, Quevedo, Uranga)

K_G



CONFIGURATION ALLOWS NON-ZERO $\langle \mathcal{B}_{ij} \rangle$

CALCULATE

$$W = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ \text{---} \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array}^2 + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{---} \\ \diagup \\ 2 \end{array}^3$$

$$\equiv \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ \text{---} \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array}^2 + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{---} \\ \diagup \\ 2 \end{array}^3$$

CP VIOLATING PHASES FROM DISCRETE TORSION...

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{abc} \text{tr} [\varphi^a \varphi^b \varphi^c + -\epsilon \varphi^b \varphi^a \varphi^c]$$

Under \hat{CP} we have $(x^\mu, Z^a \rightarrow x_\mu, Z^{a*})$

$$\{ z^a, \bar{z}^a, F^a \} \rightarrow \{ z^{a*}, \bar{z}^a, F^{*a} \}$$

$$\alpha, \bar{\alpha} \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}, \alpha$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$\int d^2\alpha W + \int d^2\bar{\alpha} \bar{W} \rightarrow \int d^2\bar{\alpha} \bar{W}_{CP} + \int d^2\alpha W_{CP}$$

$$W_{CP} = \epsilon_{abc} \text{tr} [\varphi^a \varphi^b \varphi^c + -\epsilon^* \varphi^b \varphi^a \varphi^c]$$

generally $W_{CP} \neq W$

CKM Predictions (with simple ansatz for moduli)

One free parameter

predictions ...

$$\sin \theta_{12} = \lambda = 0.22$$

$$\sin \theta_{23} = \sqrt{\frac{m_c}{m_t}}$$

$$\sin \theta_{13} = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{m_c}{m_t}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta_{13} \quad 0.018$$

$$0.002 \rightarrow 0.005$$

$$\sin \theta_{23} \quad 0.08$$

$$0.037 \rightarrow 0.043$$

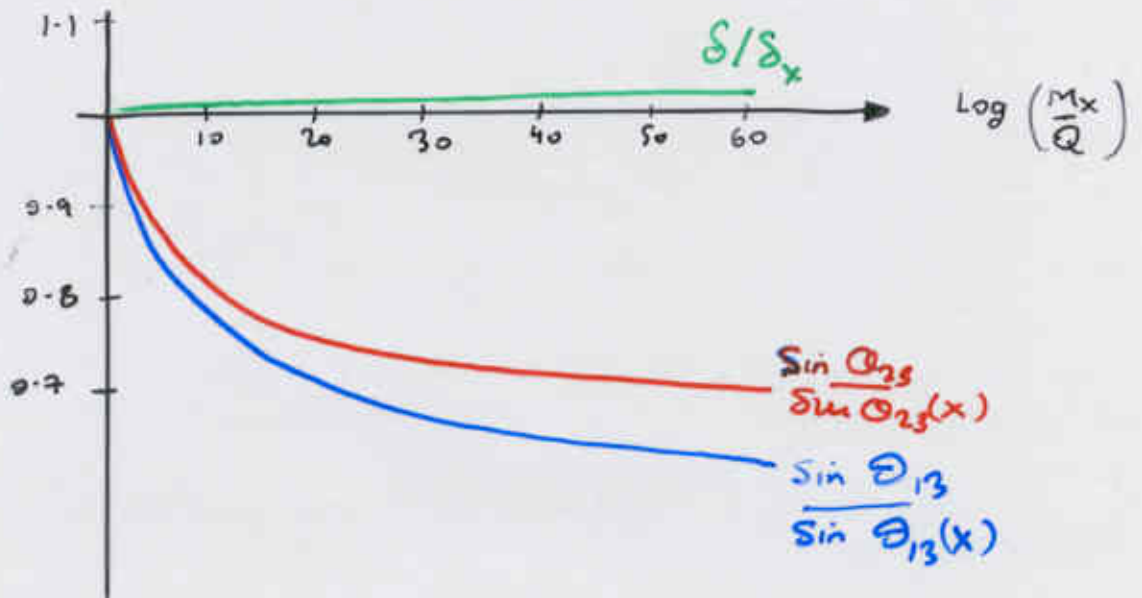
$$\delta \quad 60^\circ, 45^\circ$$

$$30^\circ \rightarrow 70^\circ$$

(unitarity)

HOW THE CKM MATRIX RUNS

$$\lambda_t = 5 \text{ at } m_x.$$



Can only reasonably get 30% suppression

SUMMARY

- 1) β -PHYSICS TESTING SUSY
- 2) BUT STILL FREEDOM. (e.g. $\delta_{CKM} = 0$)
- 3) DIFFERENT APPROACHES ARE COMPLEMENTARY
- 4) POSSIBILITY OF TESTING FUNDAMENTAL THEORY.
(e.g. $\delta_{CKM} \approx \frac{\pi}{3}$ MAY INDICATE UNDERLYING ORBIFOLD)