

# Diluting SUSY flavour problem on the Landscape

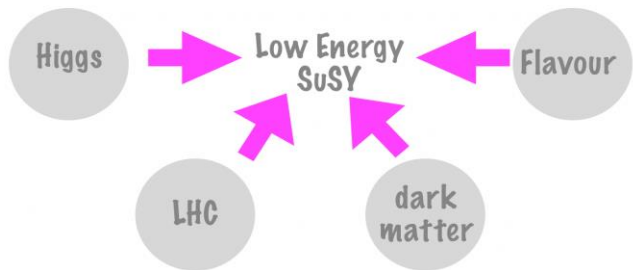
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In collaboration with Emilian Dudas and Sudhir K Vempati

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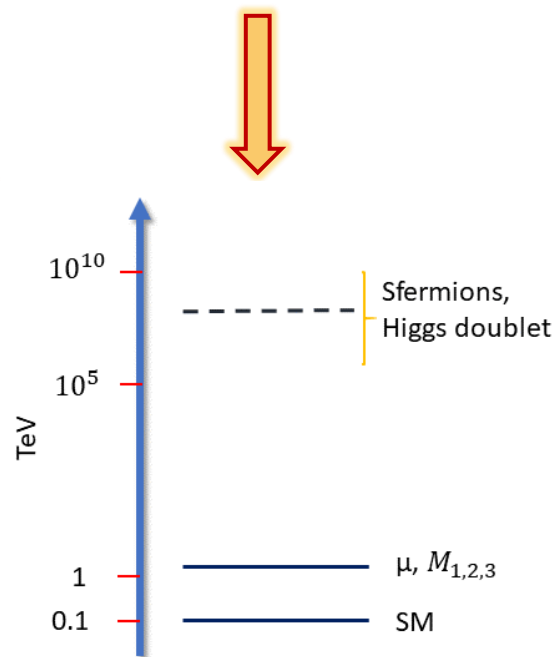
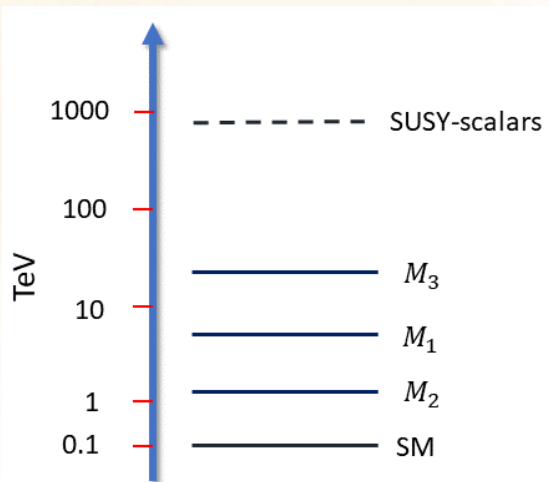


# Motivation

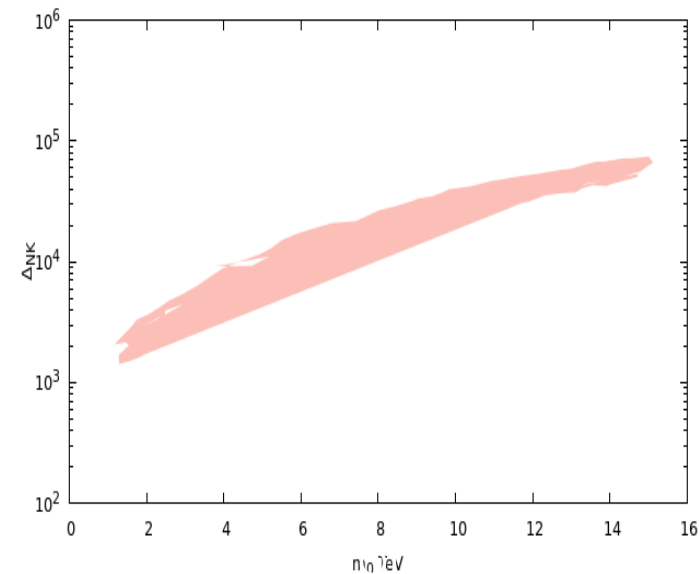


	$\tilde{q}_{1,2}$	$\tilde{l}_{1,2}$	$\tilde{\tau}$	$\tilde{t}$	$\tilde{b}$	$\tilde{g}$	$\tilde{W}$	$\tilde{B}$	$\tilde{H}$
Higgs	X	X	X	> 1	X	X	X	X	X
DM	X	X	> .2	X	X	X	< 2.3	< 0.15	< 1
Flavor	50-60	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LHC	> 1.8	> 0.4	> .4	> 1.2	> 1.2	> 2.2	> .65	> .06	> 0.3

Hints for Spectra



Timing

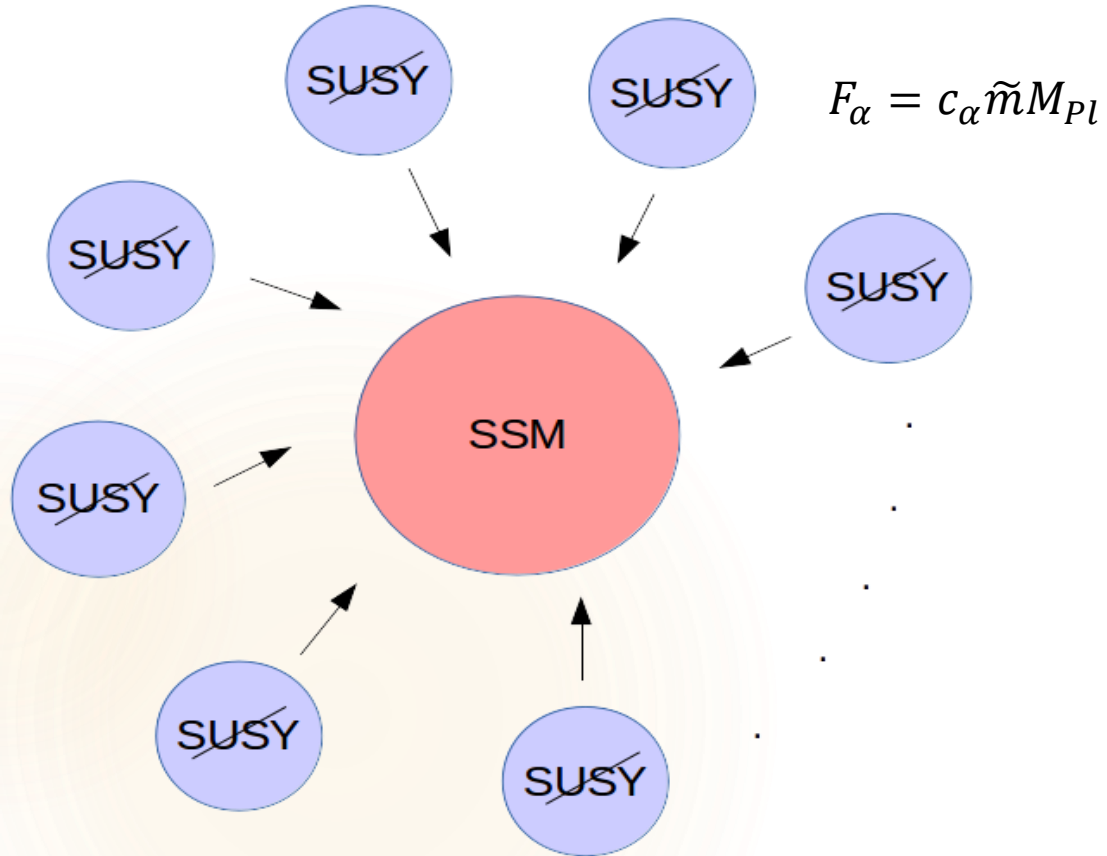


PeV scale SUSY spectrum

Split-SUSY spectrum

# Set-up of multi-hidden sectors

## Set-up



- Couple supersymmetric standard model to N=1 supergravity.
- The spontaneous breaking of local SUSY in the hidden sector generates explicit soft susy-breaking terms of the required form in the effective low-energy Lagrangian.
- Consider that auxiliary fields of the hidden sector fields contain quantized four-form fluxes, with discrete charges contributing to supersymmetry breaking, as in the Bousso-Polchinski solution to the cosmological constant problem.  
$$F_\alpha = c_\alpha \tilde{m} M_{Pl}$$
where  $c_\alpha$  is interger charge
- Parametrize coupling between hidden sector fields and MSSM by random continuous parameters taking values inside a compact interval around zero.
- Assume gravity mediation for simplicity.
- Consider a flat probability distribution of flux in each hidden sector. Since each flux is a random variable, the central limit theorem will lead to Normal distributions for all soft terms

# Expression of soft terms in Supergravity

$$M_a = \frac{1}{2} g_a^2 F^\alpha \partial_\alpha f_a$$

$$m_{i\bar{j}}^2 = m_{3/2}^2 K_{i\bar{j}} - F^\alpha F^{\bar{\beta}} (\partial_\alpha \partial_{\bar{\beta}} K_{i\bar{j}} - K^{m\bar{n}} \partial_\alpha K_{i\bar{n}} \partial_{\bar{\beta}} K_{m\bar{j}})$$

$$A_{ijk} = (m_{3/2} - F^\alpha \partial_\alpha \log m_{3/2}) Y_{ijk} + F^\alpha \partial_\alpha Y_{ijk} - 3 F^\alpha \Gamma_\alpha^l (i Y_{ljk})$$

where, Kahler connexion

$$\Gamma_{\alpha i}^l = K^{l\bar{p}} \partial_\alpha K_{i\bar{p}}$$

➤ The formula for scanning soft terms are

$$(m_0^2)_{i\bar{j}} = m_{3/2}^2 \delta_{i\bar{j}} + \tilde{m}^2 \sum_\alpha d_{\alpha, i\bar{j}} c_\alpha^2$$

$$M_{1/2}^a = \tilde{m} \sum_\alpha s_\alpha^a c_\alpha;$$

$$A_{ijk} = m_{3/2} y_{ijk} + \tilde{m} \sum_\alpha a_{\alpha, ijk} c_\alpha$$

➤ From the cancellation of the cosmological constant

$$m_{3/2}^2 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \frac{F_\alpha^2}{M_{Pl}^2} = \frac{1}{3} \tilde{m}^2 \sum_\alpha c_\alpha^2$$

where  $g_0^2 = \sum_\alpha \overline{\left(\frac{1}{3} - g_\alpha^2\right) c_\alpha^2} \approx \frac{N}{9} (1 - d_0^2) M^2$ ,  
 $-d_0 \leq a_\alpha, d_\alpha, s_\alpha, g_\alpha \leq d_0$  are continuous parameter of  $O(1)$ .

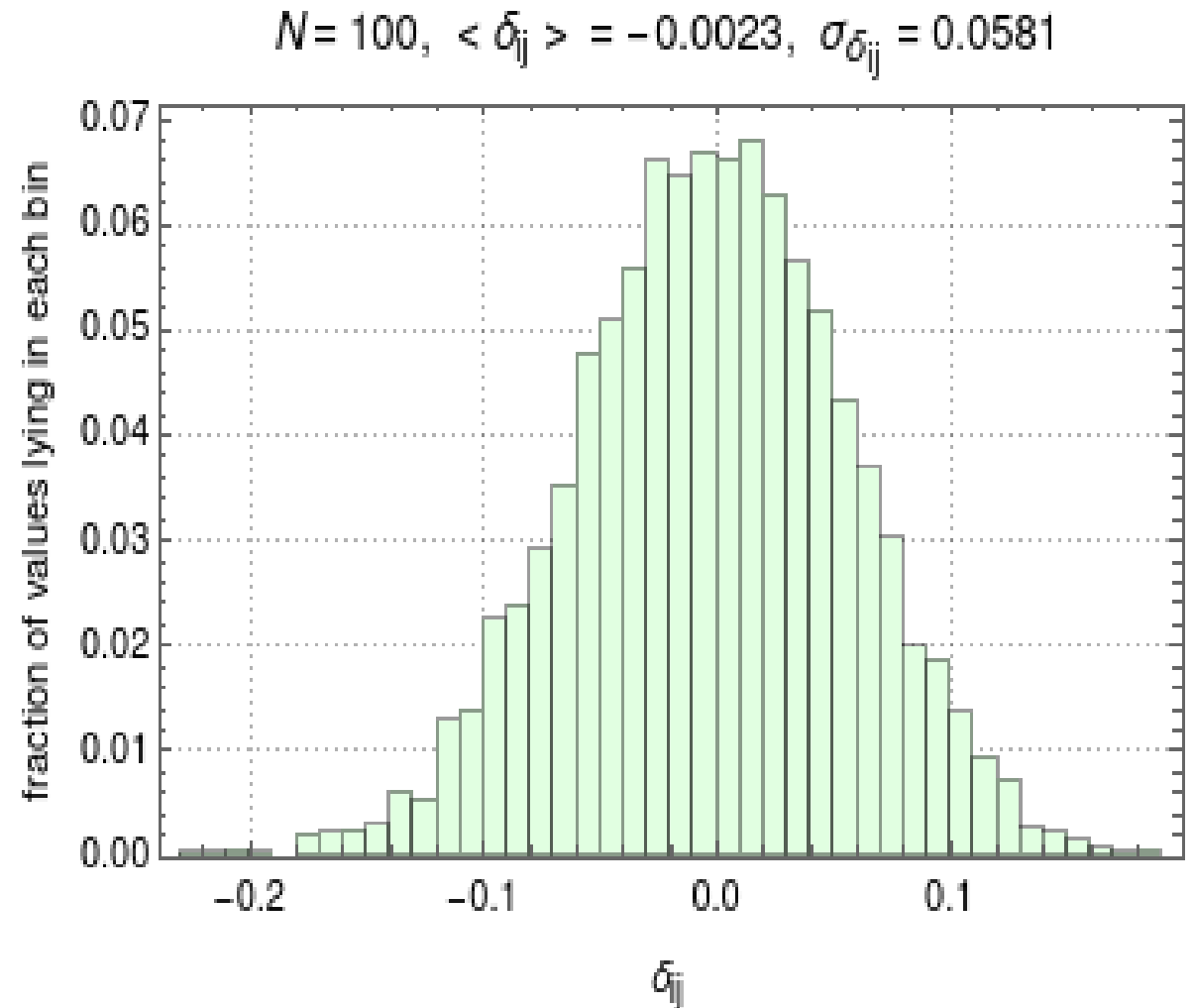
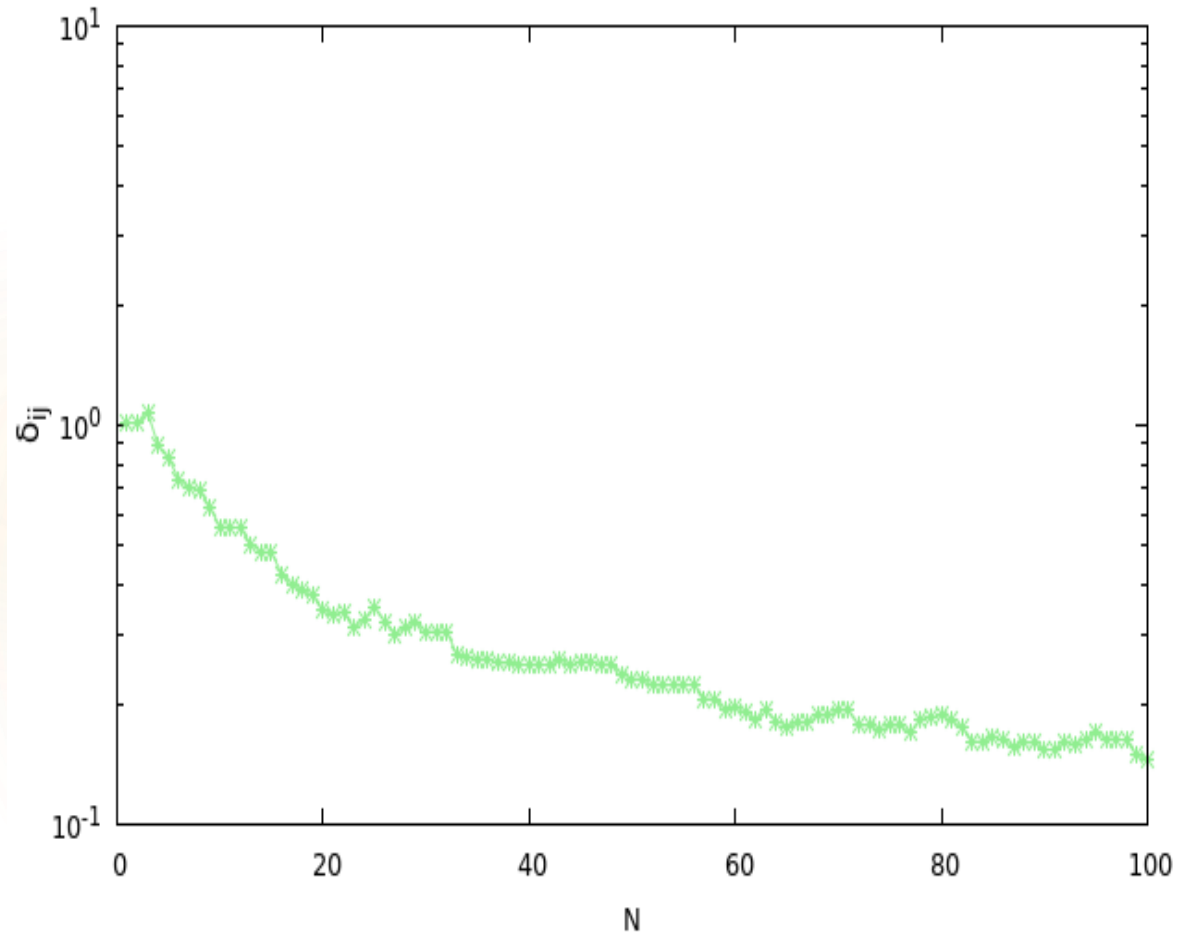
Analytical expression of deltas

$$(\delta_{ij})_{LL/RR} = \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_0^2} \cong \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} (4 + 27d_0^2)} ,$$

$$(\delta_{ij})_{LR/RL} = \frac{\Delta A^u v_u}{m_0^2} \cong \frac{3d_0 v_u}{\sqrt{N\tilde{m}M}}$$

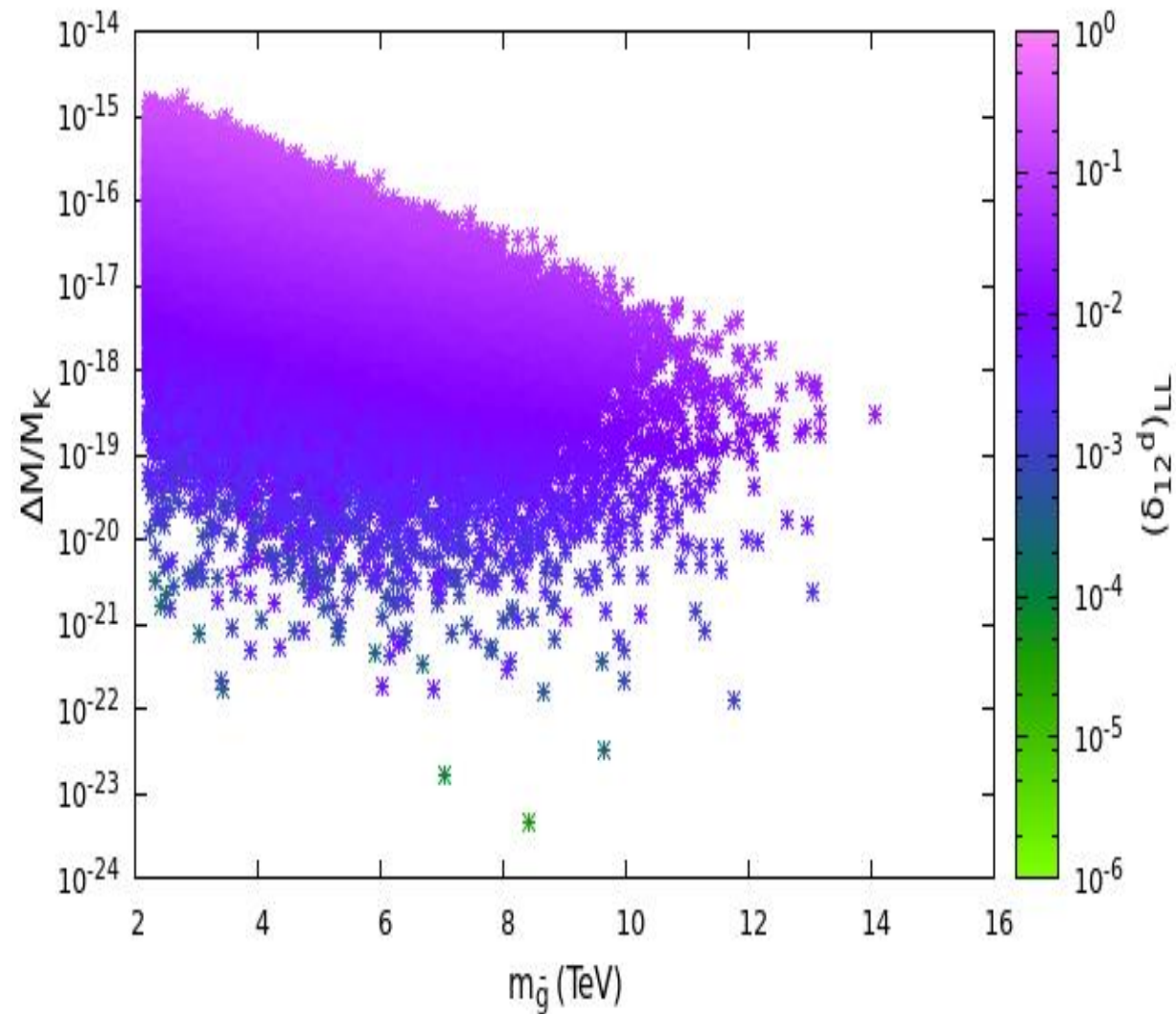
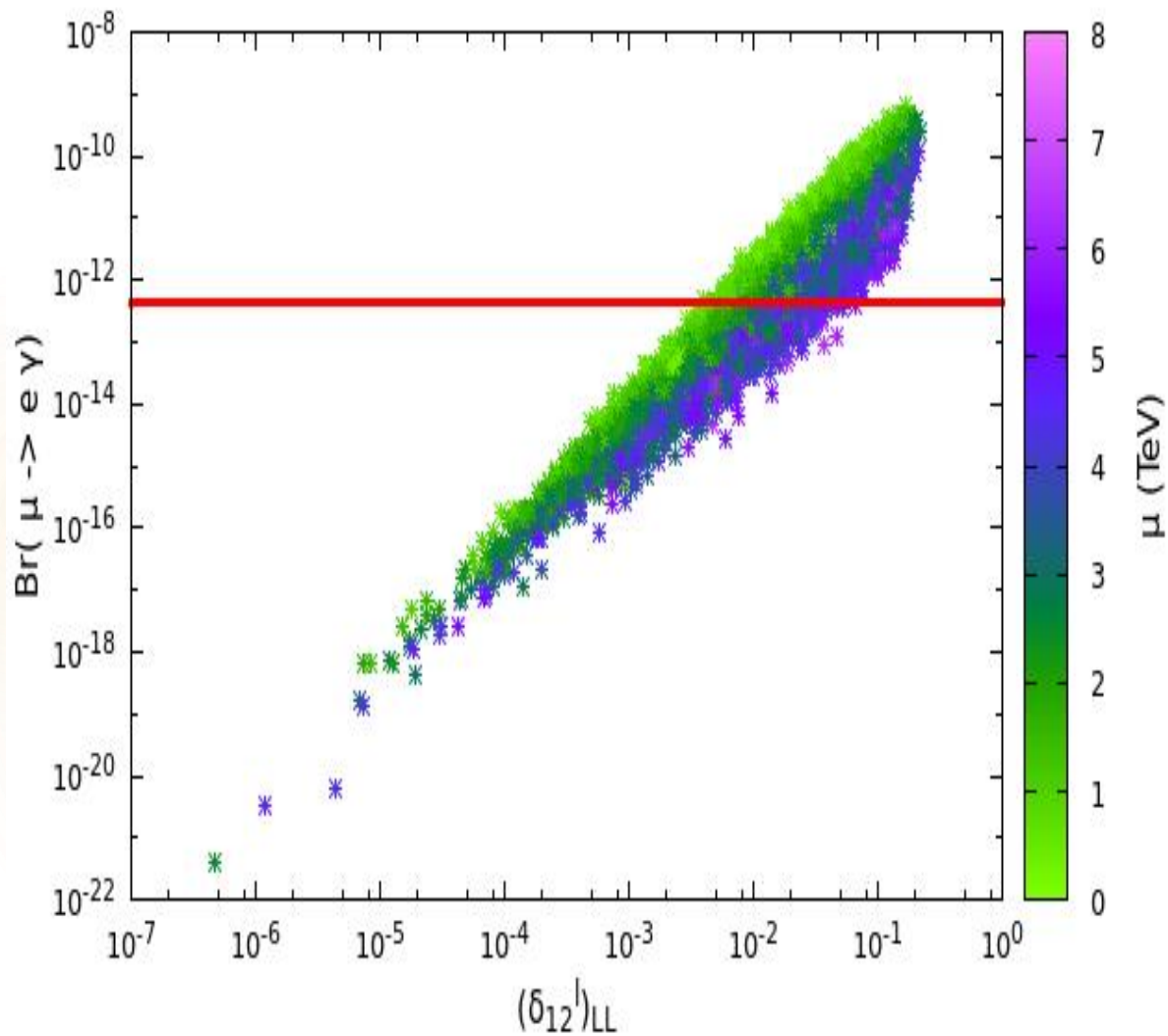
# Result: Dilution of Flavor Violation

In this setup, there is a  $1/\sqrt{N}$  suppression in off-diagonal entries that comes from the large number of hidden-sector fields.

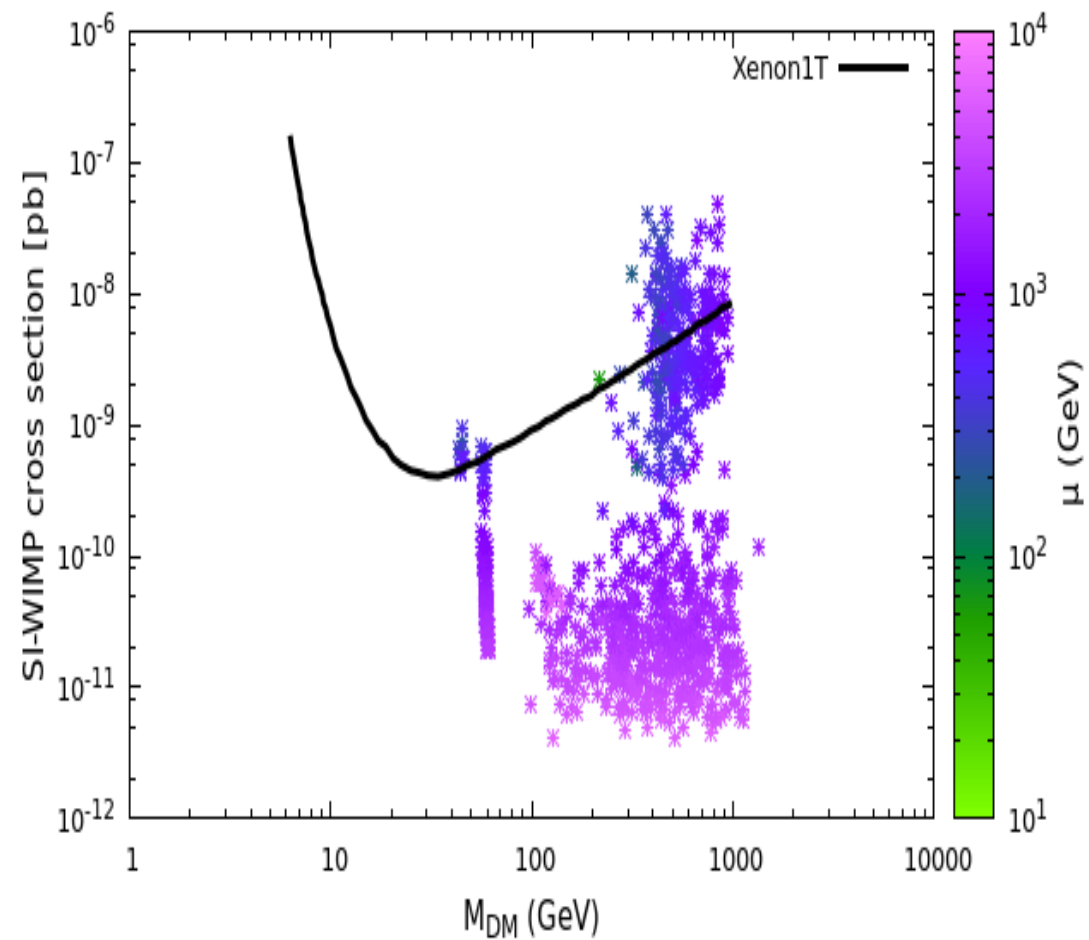
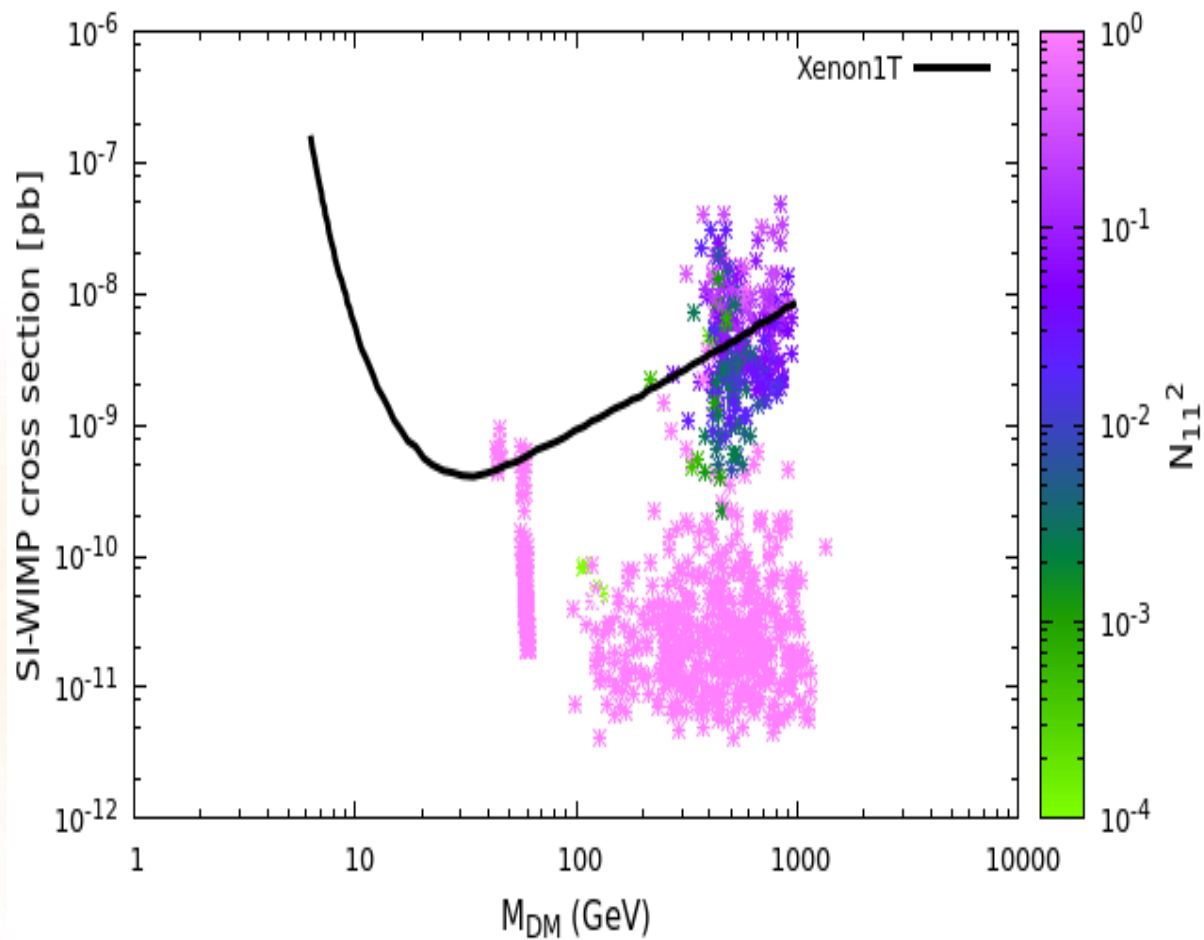


# Flavor and Dark matter phenomenology

- We consider the two of the strongest constraints, i.e. the mass difference between the neutral K-mesons,  $\Delta M_K$  and the leptonic rare decay  $\mu \rightarrow e + \gamma$ .



# Flavor and Dark matter phenomenology





## Summary

- String landscape naturally dilutes supersymmetric flavor problem in the presence of large number of hidden sector (spurion) fields.
- The result does not depend on the explicit details of the string construction, but crucially on the form of the soft terms in the supergravity potential, in the presence of a large number of hidden sector fields.
- Suppression of the flavour violating entries goes as  $1/\sqrt{N}$ .
- Significant bino-higgsino mixing leads well-tempered dark matter because of low  $\mu$  value.
- Small  $\mu$  value will also lead small finetuning.

*Thank You*