



# New Physics in Yukawa Couplings with Flavour Symmetries

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Based on:

**Alonso-González, LM, Pokorski, JHEP06 (2021) 166**

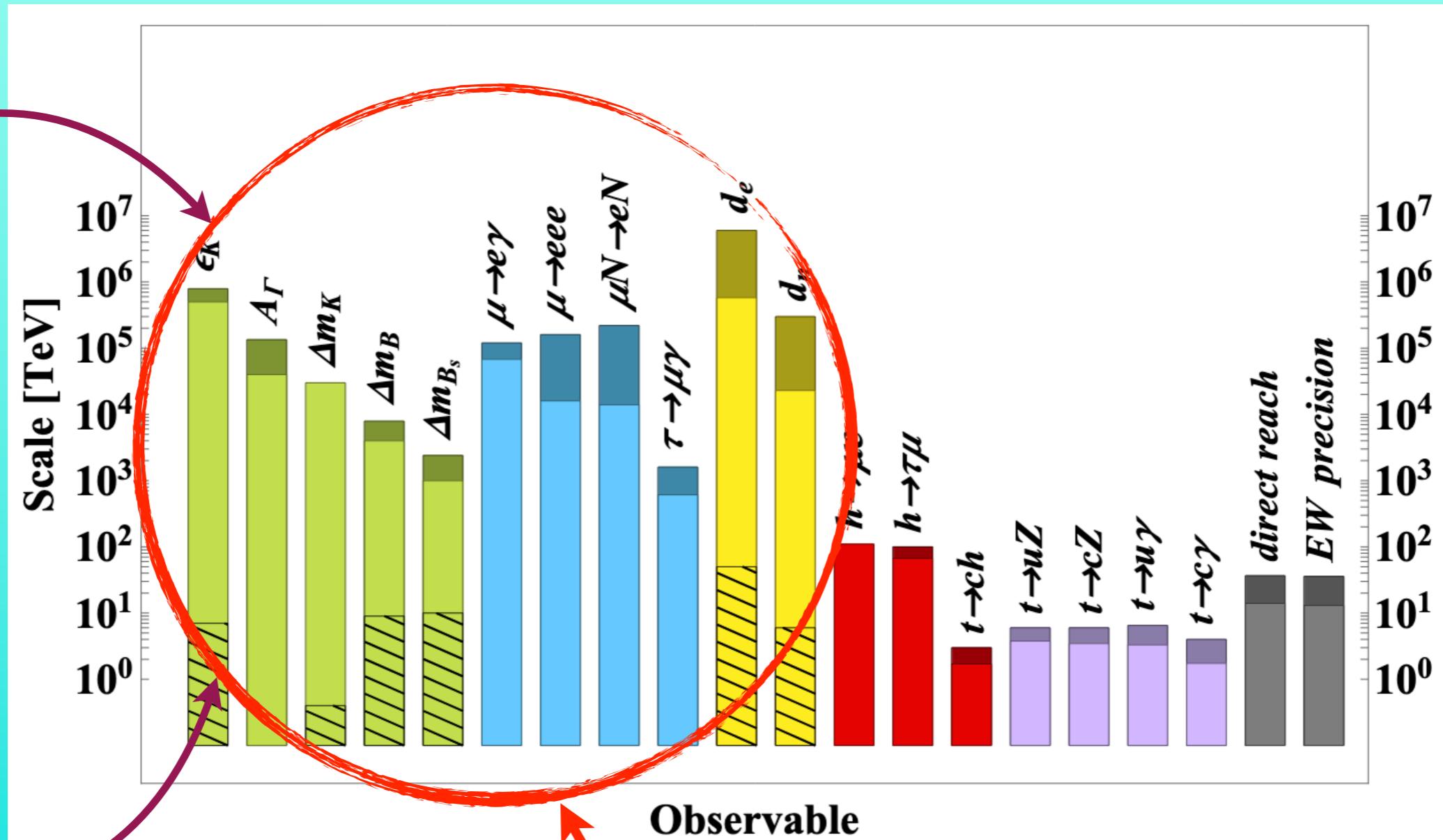
**Alonso-González, de Giorgi, LM, Pokorski, JHEP05 (2022) 041**



# Motivations

SMEFT with generic d=6 operators:  $c \frac{\mathcal{O}}{\Lambda^2}$

$\mathcal{O}(1)$   
factors



MFV

European Strategy for Particle Physics Update 2020, 1910.11775  
by Aloni, Dery, Gavela, Nir

Flavour Models builder's main interest!

# Flavour Symmetries

$\mathcal{G}_F$  rules the fermion interactions:

- Allows to describe masses and mixings
- Rules Yukawa interactions  $\overline{f_L} H f_R$
- Rules the fermion interactions in any d>4 ops.

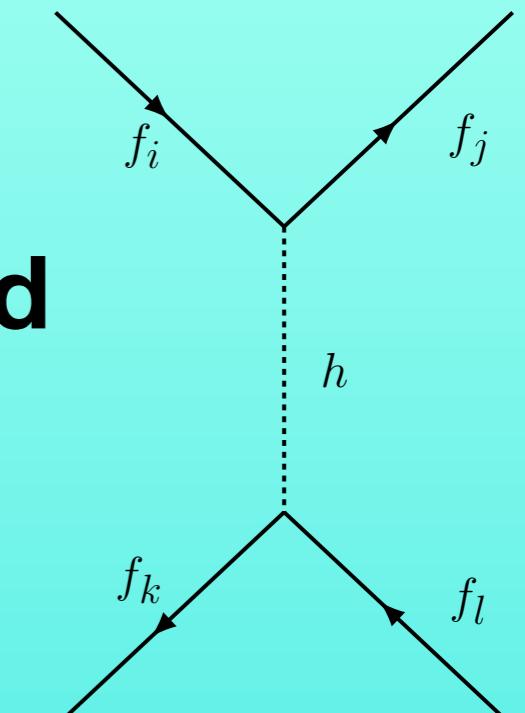
When  $\mathcal{G}_F$  is present, the synergy within different experiments/observables can be

MUCH STRONGER

# Proof of Concept: Yukawas

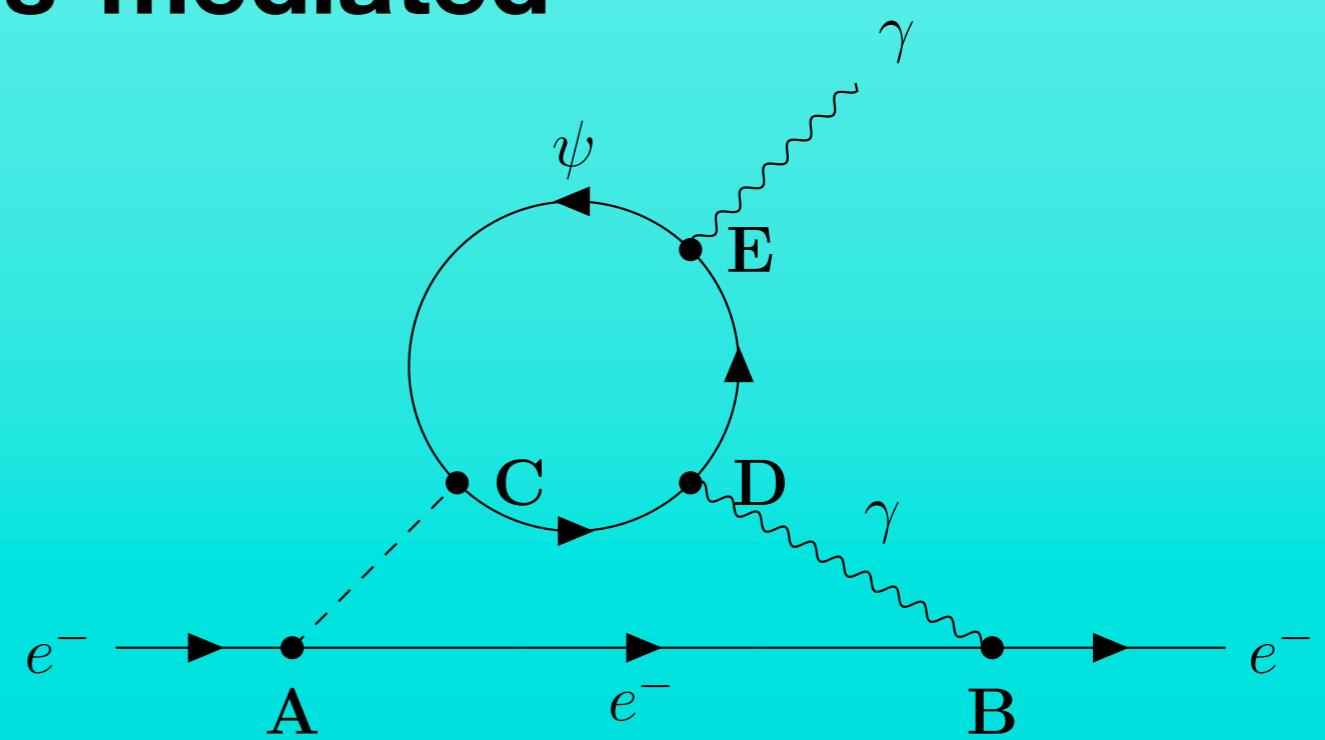
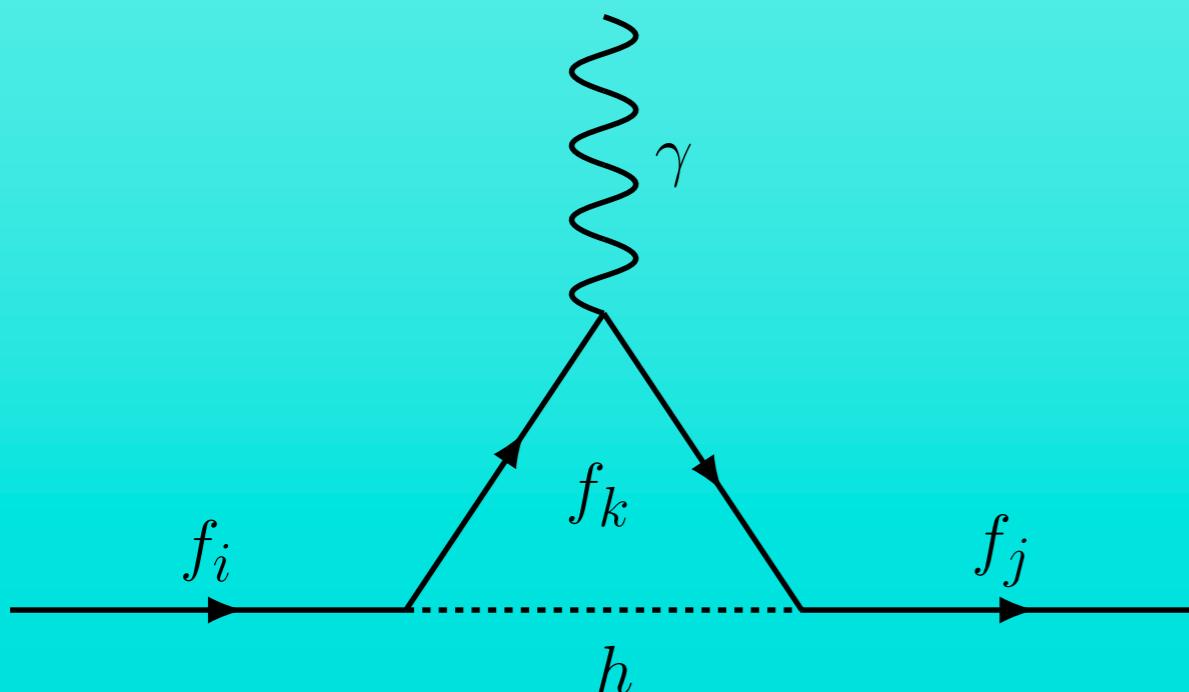
Higgs Production  
Higgs Decays

Tree-level  
Higgs-mediated



Baryogenesis

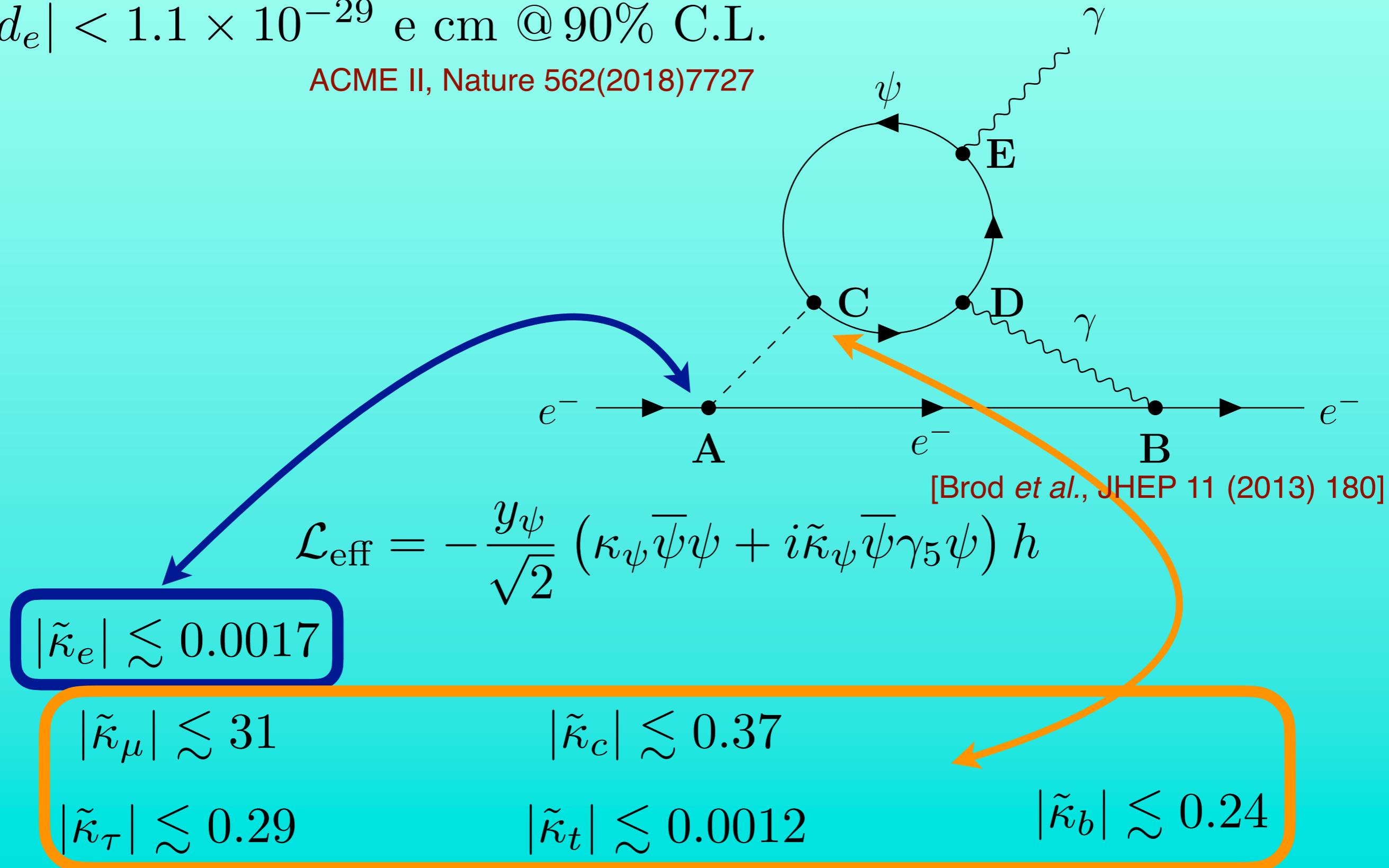
Loop-level Higgs-mediated



# An Example: eEDM

$|d_e| < 1.1 \times 10^{-29}$  e cm @ 90% C.L.

ACME II, Nature 562(2018)7727



[See also: Fuchs *et al.*, JHEP 05 (2020) 056; Brod & Stamou, JHEP 07 (2021) 080]

# An Example: eEDM

Assuming the presence of  $\mathcal{G}_F$ :

$$\tilde{\kappa}_e \approx \tilde{\kappa}_\mu \approx \tilde{\kappa}_\tau$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_u \approx \tilde{\kappa}_c \approx \tilde{\kappa}_t$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_d \approx \tilde{\kappa}_s \approx \tilde{\kappa}_b$$

Direct bounds:

$$|\tilde{\kappa}_e| \lesssim 0.0017$$

$$|\tilde{\kappa}_\mu| \lesssim 31$$

$$|\tilde{\kappa}_\tau| \lesssim 0.29$$



Indirect bounds:

$$\tilde{\kappa}_{e,\mu,\tau} \lesssim 0.0017$$

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$$|\tilde{\kappa}_c| \lesssim 0.37$$

$$|\tilde{\kappa}_t| \lesssim 0.0012$$



$$\tilde{\kappa}_{u,c,t} \lesssim 0.0012$$

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$$|\tilde{\kappa}_b| \lesssim 0.24$$



$$\tilde{\kappa}_{d,s,b} \lesssim 0.24$$

# Impact on Baryogenesis

Fuchs *et al.*, JHEP 05 (2020) 056

In the SMEFT case, with d=6 ops. modifying the Yukawas, have concluded the following:

→ Strong sphalerons wash out baryon asymmetry generated by both  $\tilde{\kappa}_t$  and  $\tilde{\kappa}_b$

→ A valid possibility is with  $\tilde{\kappa}_\tau$  if

$$\tilde{\kappa}_\tau \gtrsim 0.08$$

(Analysis done with only one  $\tilde{\kappa}_i$  at a time, but similar results with more than one  $\tilde{\kappa}_i$  contemporary)

If there is  $\mathcal{G}_F$ , then  $\tilde{\kappa}_{e,\mu,\tau} \lesssim 0.0017$  and therefore, baryogenesis cannot be explained even with  $\tilde{\kappa}_\tau$ !

# How General is this?

$$\tilde{\kappa}_e \approx \tilde{\kappa}_\mu \approx \tilde{\kappa}_\tau$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_u \approx \tilde{\kappa}_c \approx \tilde{\kappa}_t$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_d \approx \tilde{\kappa}_s \approx \tilde{\kappa}_b$$



We verified this is the case for two extreme cases:

→ Minimal Flavour Violation (MFV)

Effective approach where any source of flavour and CP violation is controlled by the Yukawas!

→ Froggatt-Nielsen (FN)

Simplest flavour model, but low predictivity power!

# The Formalism

SMEFT with d=6 operators affecting the Yukawas:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\overline{Q'_L} \tilde{H} Y'_u u'_R - \overline{Q'_L} H Y'_d d'_R - \overline{L'_L} H Y'_e e'_R + \\ & - \left( \overline{Q'_L} \tilde{H} C'_u u'_R + \overline{Q'_L} H C'_d d'_R \right) \frac{H^\dagger H}{\Lambda_q^2} - \overline{L'_L} H C'_e e'_R \frac{H^\dagger H}{\Lambda_\ell^2} + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

primed fields in the flavour basis!

After EWSB:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\overline{u'_L} \left( Y'_u + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda_q^2} C'_u \right) u'_R \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} - \overline{u'_L} \left( Y'_u + \frac{3v^2}{2\Lambda_q^2} C'_u \right) u'_R \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}} + \text{h.c.} + \dots$$

+ d-quarks + charged-leptons

masses  $\neq$  Higgs couplings!

going to the mass basis:

$$Y'_f + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} C'_f = V_f Y_f U_f^\dagger$$

→  $\mathcal{L} = -\overline{u_L} Y_u u_R \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} - \left[ \overline{u_L} \left( Y_u + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda_q^2} C_u \right) u_R \right] \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}} +$   
 + d-quarks + charged-leptons

where  $C_f = V_f^\dagger C'_f U_f$ .

The matching with the  $\kappa$  formalism is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{y_\psi}{\sqrt{2}} (\kappa_\psi \bar{\psi} \psi + i \tilde{\kappa}_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \psi) h \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_f K_f = Y_f + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \text{diag}(\text{Re}C_f) \\ Y_f \tilde{K}_f = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \text{diag}(\text{Im}C_f) \end{array} \right.$$

Useful:  $r_\psi^2 \equiv \frac{v^2 |\hat{y}_{\psi\psi}|^2}{2m_\psi^2} = \kappa_\psi^2 + \tilde{\kappa}_\psi^2$

# MFV case

Chivukula & Georgi, Phys. Lett. B188 (1987) 99

D'Ambrosio *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. B645 (2002) 155

Cirigliano *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. B728 (2005) 121

Davidson & Parolini, Phys. Lett. B642 (2006) 72

Alonso *et al.*, JHEP06 (2011) 037

$$G_f = \underbrace{U(3)_{\ell_L} \times U(3)_{e_R}}_{\text{Spurions: } Y_e \sim (3, \bar{3})} \times \underbrace{U(3)_{Q_L} \times U(3)_{u_R} \times U(3)_{d_R}}_{Y_u \sim (3, \bar{3}, 1) \quad Y_d \sim (3, 1, \bar{3})}$$

$$C'_f = c'_f Y'_f \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa_t = \kappa_c = \kappa_u \simeq 1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda_q^2} \operatorname{Re} c'_u \\ \tilde{\kappa}_t = \tilde{\kappa}_c = \tilde{\kappa}_u \simeq \frac{v^2}{\Lambda_q^2} \operatorname{Im} c'_u \\ r_t^2 = r_c^2 = r_u^2 \simeq 1 + \frac{v^4}{\Lambda_q^4} |c'_u|^2 + 2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda_q^2} \operatorname{Re} c'_u \end{array} \right.$$

and similarly for the down quarks and the charged leptons.  
There are NO flavour violating couplings!

# FN case

[Froggatt & Nielsen, NPB 147 (1979)]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{FN}} = & -y'_{u,ij} \overline{Q'_{Li}} \tilde{H} u'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{Q_i} + n_{u_j})} - y'_{d,ij} \overline{Q'_{Li}} H d'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{Q_i} + n_{d_j})} + \\
 & - y'_{e,ij} \overline{L'_{Li}} H e'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{L_i} + n_{e_j})} + \\
 & - \left[ c'_{u,ij} \overline{Q'_{Li}} \tilde{H} u'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{Q_i} + n_{u_j})} + c'_{d,ij} \overline{Q'_{Li}} H d'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{Q_i} + n_{d_j})} \right] \frac{H^\dagger H}{\Lambda_q^2} + \\
 & - c'_{e,ij} \overline{L'_{Li}} H e'_{Rj} \left( \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \right)^{(n_{L_i} + n_{e_j})} \frac{H^\dagger H}{\Lambda_\ell^2} + \text{h.c.},
 \end{aligned}$$

Quarks	$Q'_L$	$u'_R$	$d'_R$
	(2, 1, 0)	(5, 2, 0)	(5, 4, 2)
Leptons	$L'_L$	$e'_R$	
Anarchy ( $A$ )	(0, 0, 0)	(10, 5, 3)	[Altarelli, Feruglio, Masina & LM, JHEP 1211 (2012) 139]
$\mu\tau$ -Anarchy ( $A_{\mu\tau}$ )	(1, 0, 0)	(9, 5, 3)	Bergstrom, Meloni and LM, Phys.Rev. D89 (2014) 093021]
Hierarchy ( $H$ )	(2, 1, 0)	(8, 4, 3)	

Diagonal:

$$C_{f,ii} \approx \mathcal{O}(Y_{f,i}) e^{i\theta_{f,ii}}$$



$$K_f = 1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \text{diag}(\mathcal{O}(1) \cos \theta_{f,11}, \mathcal{O}(1) \cos \theta_{f,22}, \mathcal{O}(1) \cos \theta_{f,33})$$

$$\tilde{K}_f = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \text{diag}(\mathcal{O}(1) \sin \theta_{f,11}, \mathcal{O}(1) \sin \theta_{f,22}, \mathcal{O}(1) \sin \theta_{f,33})$$

$$r_\psi^2 \simeq 1 + \mathcal{O}(1)^2 \frac{v^4}{\Lambda^4} + 2\mathcal{O}(1) \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \cos \theta_{f,\psi}$$

Off-diagonal:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{u,ij} \approx \mathcal{O}(1) \epsilon^{n_{Q_i} + n_{u_j}} e^{i\theta_{u,ij}} \\ C_{d,ij} \approx \mathcal{O}(1) \epsilon^{n_{Q_i} + n_{d_j}} e^{i\theta_{d,ij}} \quad \langle \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F} \rangle \equiv \epsilon \\ C_{e,ij} \approx \mathcal{O}(1) \epsilon^{n_{L_i} + n_{e_j}} e^{i\theta_{e,ij}} \end{array} \right.$$

# Back to the eEDM

The complete expression for the bound on  $\tilde{\kappa}_\tau$  reads:

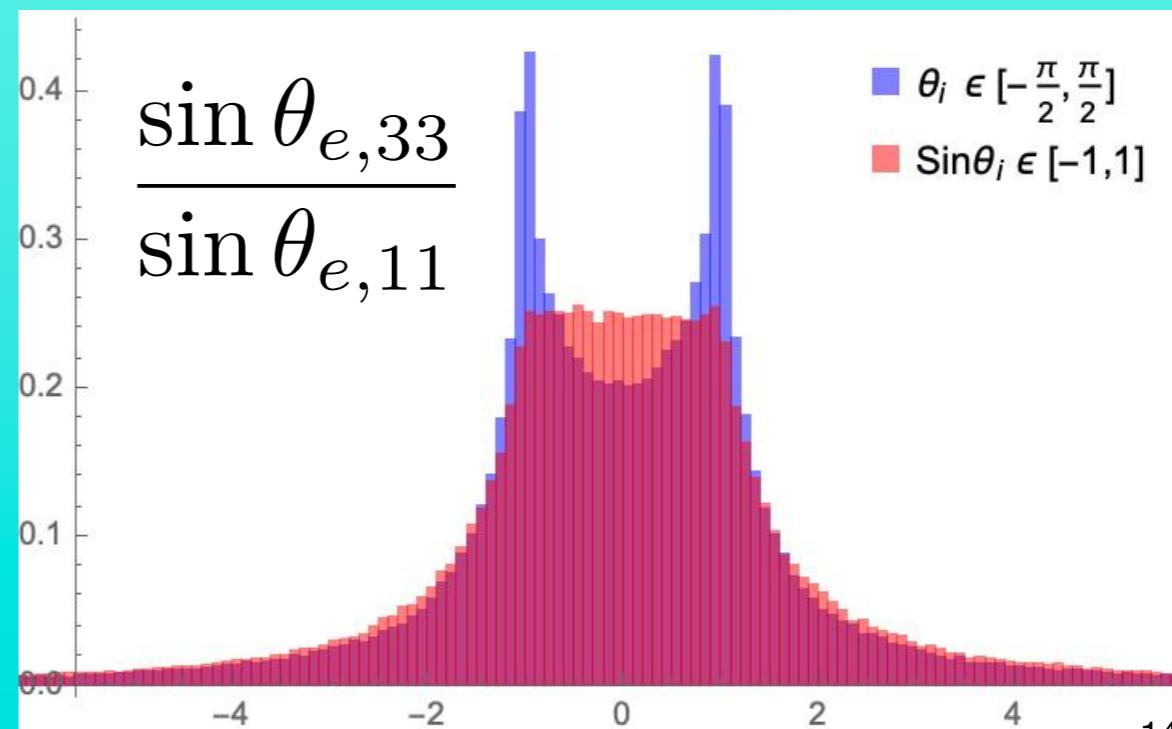
$$|\tilde{\kappa}_\tau| \lesssim 0.0017 \frac{m_e}{m_\tau} \frac{\text{Im } C_{e,33}}{\text{Im } C_{e,11}}$$

MFV:  $C'_f = c'_f Y'_f \rightarrow \frac{\text{Im } C_{e,33}}{\text{Im } C_{e,11}} = \frac{m_\tau}{m_e} \rightarrow |\tilde{\kappa}_\tau| \lesssim 0.0017$

FN:  $C_{f,ii} \approx \mathcal{O}(Y_{f,i}) e^{i\theta_{f,ii}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Im } C_{e,33}}{\text{Im } C_{e,11}} = \mathcal{O}(1) \frac{m_\tau}{m_e} \frac{\sin \theta_{e,33}}{\sin \theta_{e,11}}$

$$\rightarrow |\tilde{\kappa}_\tau| \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1) 0.0017 \frac{\sin \theta_{e,33}}{\sin \theta_{e,11}}$$

$$\rightarrow |\tilde{\kappa}_\tau| \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1) 0.0017$$



# Collider Bounds

The signal strength:  $\mu_P^F = \frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_P^{\text{SM}}} \frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow F)}{\Gamma^{\text{SM}}(h \rightarrow F)} \left( \frac{\Gamma_{h,\text{tot}}}{\Gamma_{h,\text{tot}}^{\text{SM}}} \right)^{-1}$

$$\frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_P^{\text{SM}}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } P = \text{VBF, VH} \\ r_t^2 & \text{for } P = \text{ggF, ttH + tH} \end{cases}$$

$$r_\psi^2 = \kappa_\psi^2 + \tilde{\kappa}_\psi^2$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow F)}{\Gamma^{\text{SM}}(h \rightarrow F)} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } F = VV^* \\ 1.639 - 0.718 r_t, & \text{for } F = \gamma\gamma, \\ r_b^2, & \text{for } F = b\bar{b}, \\ r_\tau^2, & \text{for } F = \tau\bar{\tau}, \\ r_\mu^2, & \text{for } F = \mu\bar{\mu}. \end{cases}$$

for the  
relevant  
processes

$$\frac{\Gamma_{h,\text{tot.}}}{\Gamma_{h,\text{tot.}}^{\text{SM}}} = 1 + \boxed{\text{BR}_{bb}^{\text{SM}} (r_b^2 - 1)} + (\text{BR}_{gg}^{\text{SM}} + \text{BR}_{cc}^{\text{SM}}) (r_t^2 - 1) + \text{BR}_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM}} (0.639 - 0.718 r_t) + \text{BR}_{\tau\tau}^{\text{SM}} (r_\tau^2 - 1)$$

**ATLAS**       $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$        $24.5 - 79.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Production mech. $P$	Final state $F$	$\sigma \times BR$ normalised to SM
ggF	$\gamma\gamma$	$0.96 \pm 0.14$
	$ZZ^*$	$1.04^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$
	$WW^*$	$1.08 \pm 0.19$
	$\tau\bar{\tau}$	$0.96^{+0.59}_{-0.52}$
VBF	$\gamma\gamma$	$1.39^{+0.40}_{-0.35}$
	$ZZ^*$	$2.68^{+0.98}_{-0.83}$
	$WW^*$	$0.59^{+0.36}_{-0.35}$
	$\tau\bar{\tau}$	$1.16^{+0.58}_{-0.53}$
	$b\bar{b}$	$3.01^{+1.67}_{-1.61}$
VH	$\gamma\gamma$	$1.09^{+0.58}_{-0.54}$
	$ZZ^*$	$0.68^{+1.20}_{-0.78}$
	$b\bar{b}$	$1.19^{+0.27}_{-0.25}$
$t\bar{t}H + tH$	$\gamma\gamma$	$1.10^{+0.41}_{-0.35}$
	$VV^*$	$1.50^{+0.59}_{-0.57}$
	$\tau\bar{\tau}$	$1.38^{+1.13}_{-0.96}$
	$b\bar{b}$	$0.79^{+0.60}_{-0.59}$

**ATLAS**       $h \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu}$        $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$        $139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Production mech. $P$	Category	$\sigma \times BR$ normalised to SM
ggF	0-jet	$-0.4 \pm 1.6$
	1-jet	$2.4 \pm 1.2$
	2-jet	$-0.6 \pm 1.2$
VBF		$1.8 \pm 1.0$
VH+ $t\bar{t}H$		$5.0 \pm 3.5$

[ATLAS: PRD 101 (2020), PLB 812 (2021)]

$$\Gamma_{h,\text{tot}}^{\text{CMS}} = 3.2^{+2.8}_{-2.2} \text{ MeV}$$

[CMS: PRD 99 (2019)]

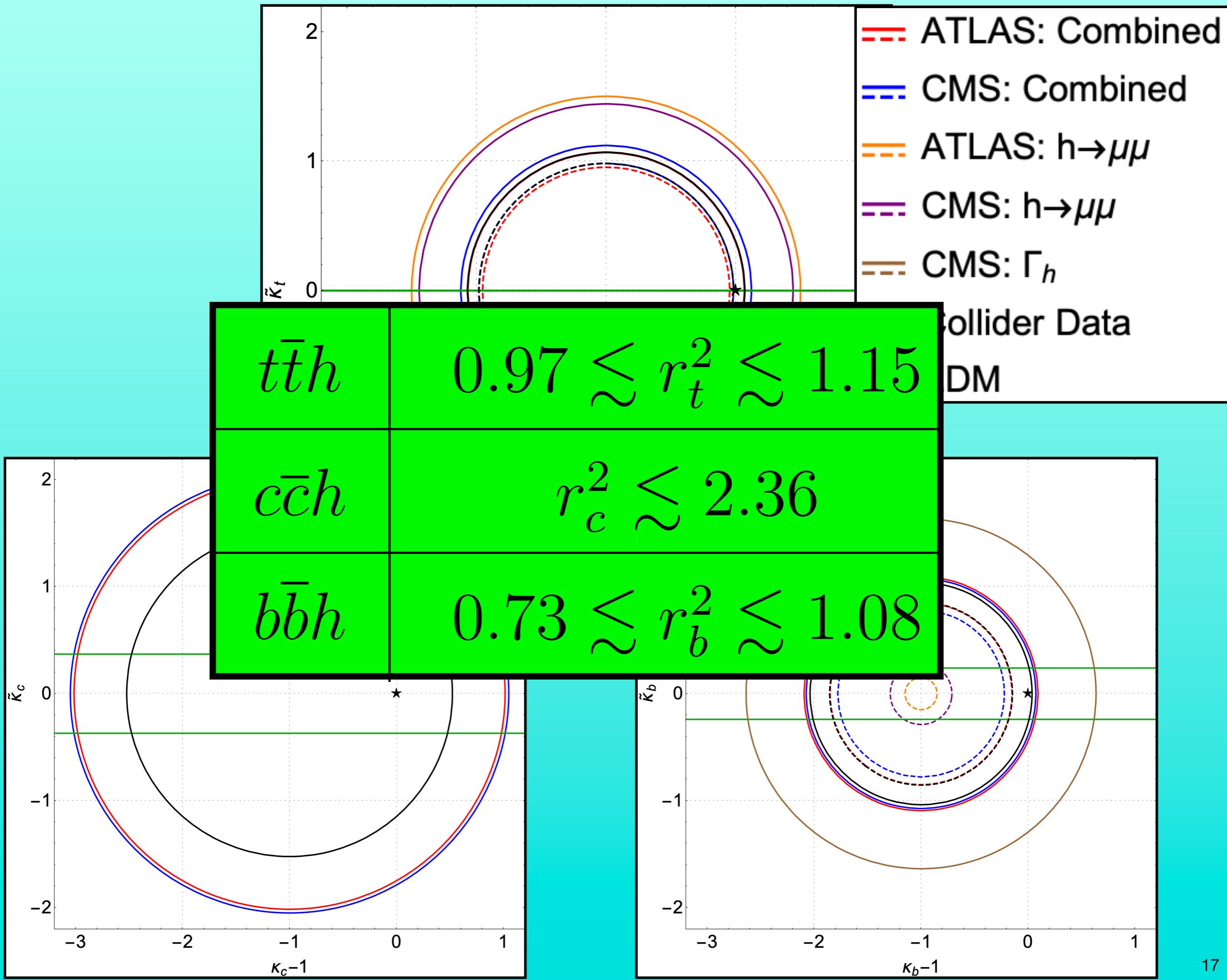
**CMS**       $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$        $35.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

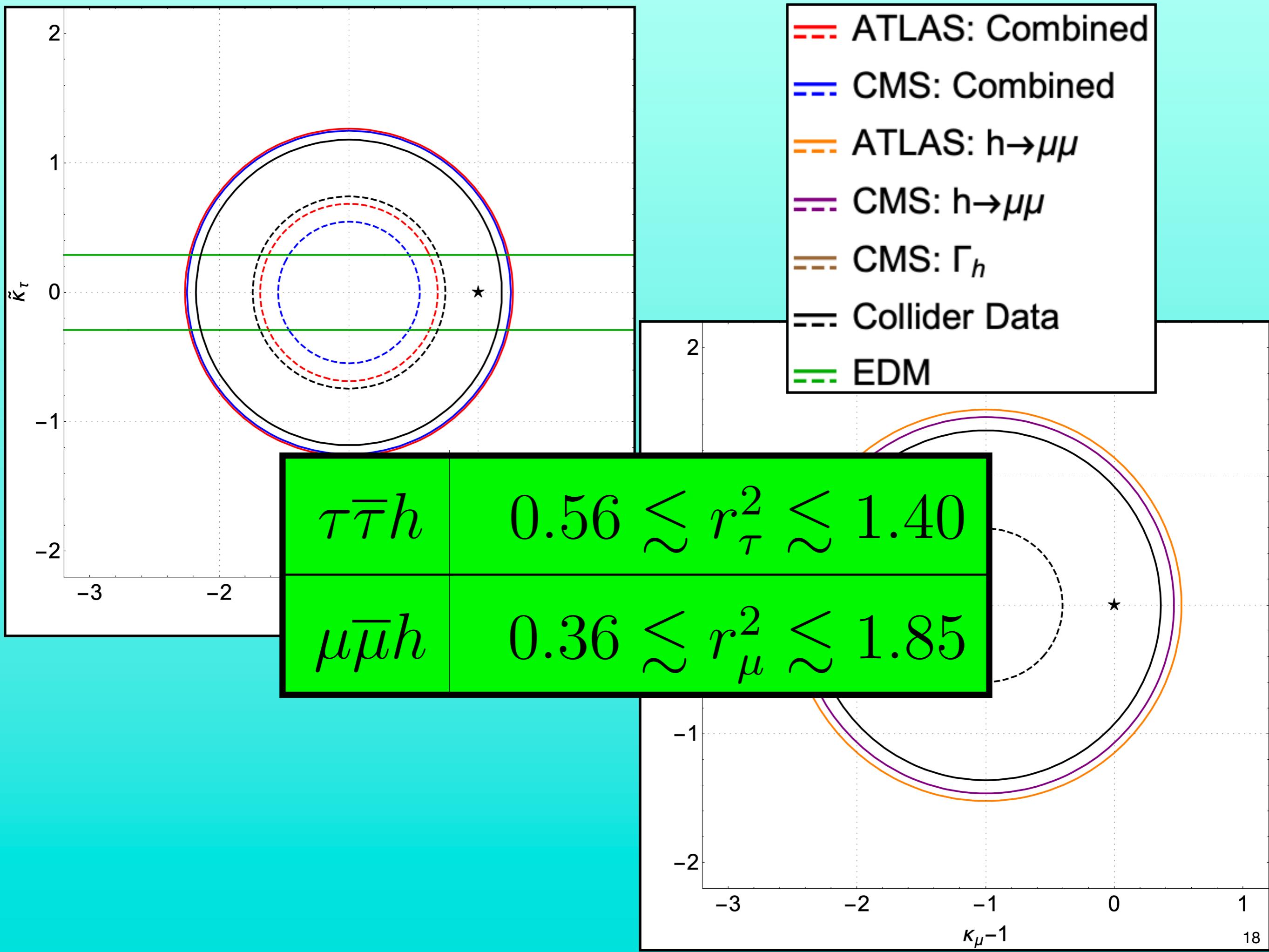
Production mech. $P$	Final state $F$	$\sigma \times BR$ normalised to SM
ggF	$bb$	$2.51^{+2.43}_{-2.01}$
	$\tau\tau$	$1.05^{+0.53}_{-0.47}$
	$WW$	$1.35^{+0.21}_{-0.19}$
	$ZZ$	$1.22^{+0.23}_{-0.21}$
	$\gamma\gamma$	$1.16^{+0.21}_{-0.18}$
	$\mu\mu$	$0.31^{+1.80}_{-1.79}$
VBF	$\tau\tau$	$1.12^{+0.45}_{-0.43}$
	$WW$	$0.28^{+0.64}_{-0.60}$
	$ZZ$	$-0.09^{+1.02}_{-0.76}$
	$\gamma\gamma$	$0.67^{+0.59}_{-0.46}$
	$\mu\mu$	$2.72^{+7.12}_{-7.03}$
WH	$bb$	$1.73^{+0.70}_{-0.68}$
	$WW$	$3.91^{+2.26}_{-2.01}$
	$ZZ$	$0.00^{+2.33}_{-0.00}$
	$\gamma\gamma$	$3.76^{+1.48}_{-1.35}$
ZH	$bb$	$0.99^{+0.47}_{-0.45}$
	$WW$	$0.96^{+1.81}_{-1.46}$
	$ZZ$	$0.00^{+4.26}_{-0.00}$
	$\gamma\gamma$	$0.00^{+1.14}_{-0.00}$
$t\bar{t}H$	$bb$	$0.91^{+0.45}_{-0.43}$
	$\tau\tau$	$0.23^{+1.03}_{-0.88}$
	$WW$	$1.60^{+0.65}_{-0.59}$
	$ZZ$	$0.00^{+1.50}_{-0.00}$
	$\gamma\gamma$	$2.18^{+0.88}_{-0.75}$

**CMS**       $h \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu}$        $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$        $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

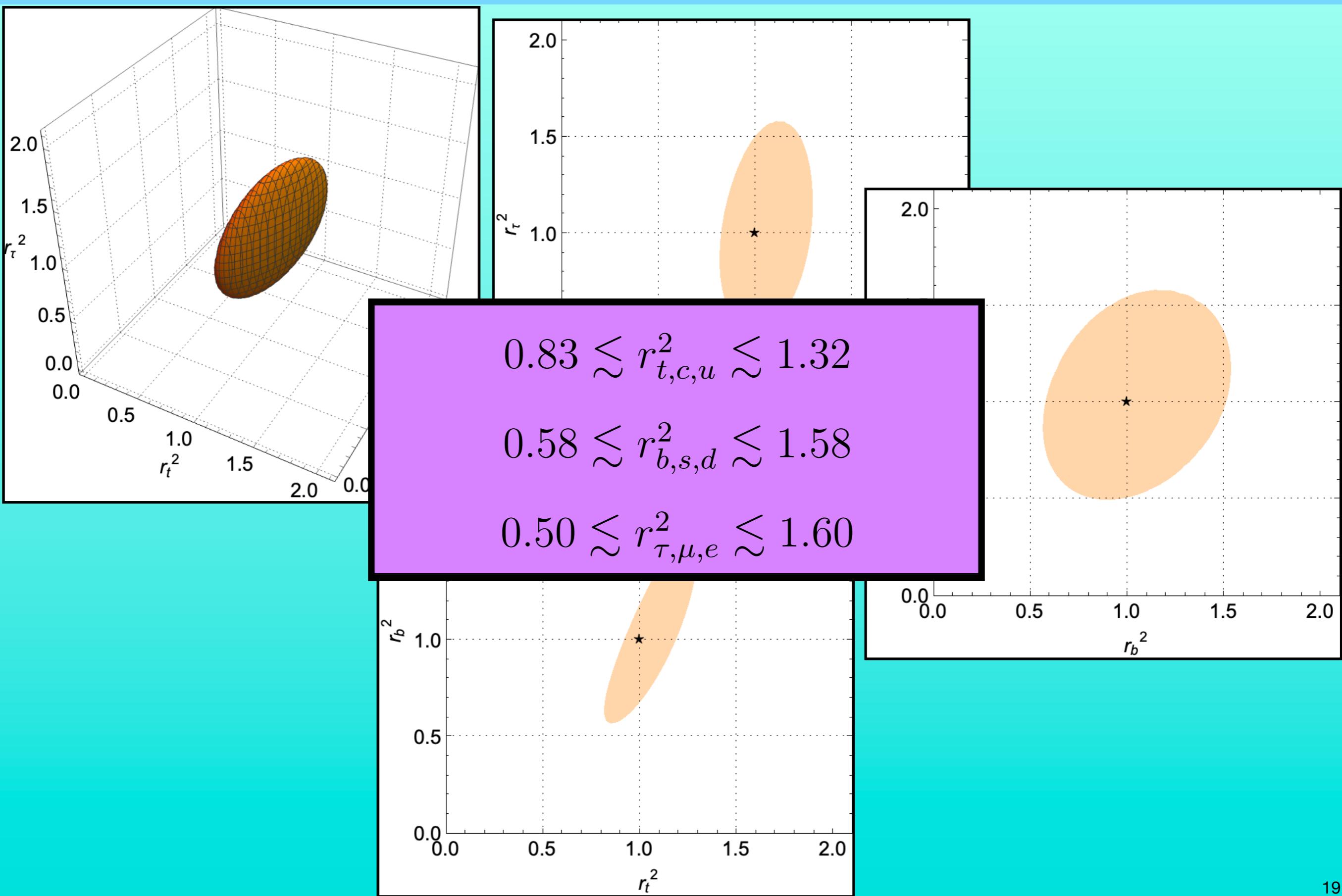
Production mech. $P$	$\sigma \times BR$ normalised to SM
ggH+ $t\bar{t}H$	$0.66^{+0.67}_{-0.66}$
VBF+VH	$1.84^{+0.89}_{-0.77}$

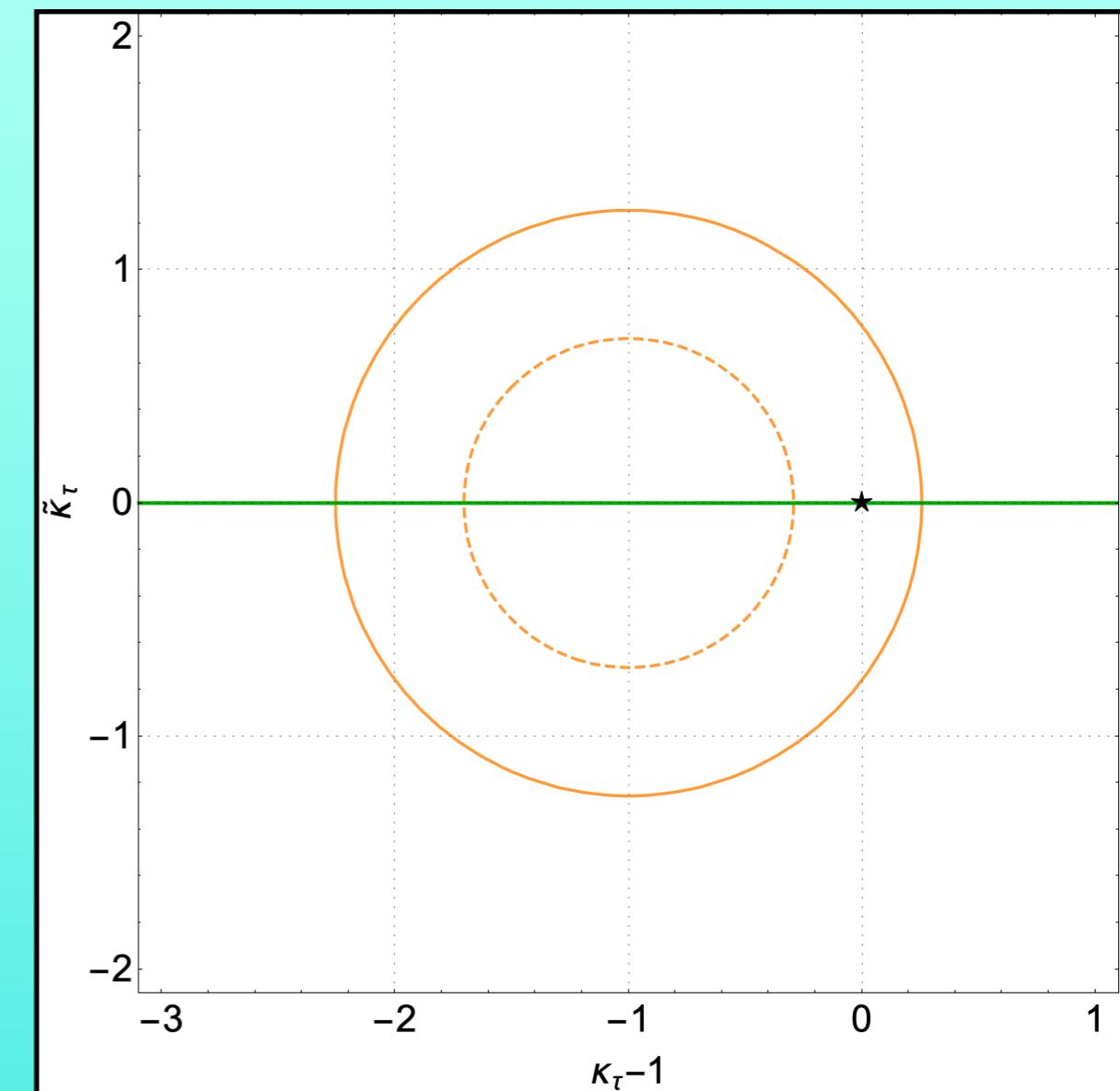
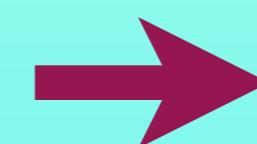
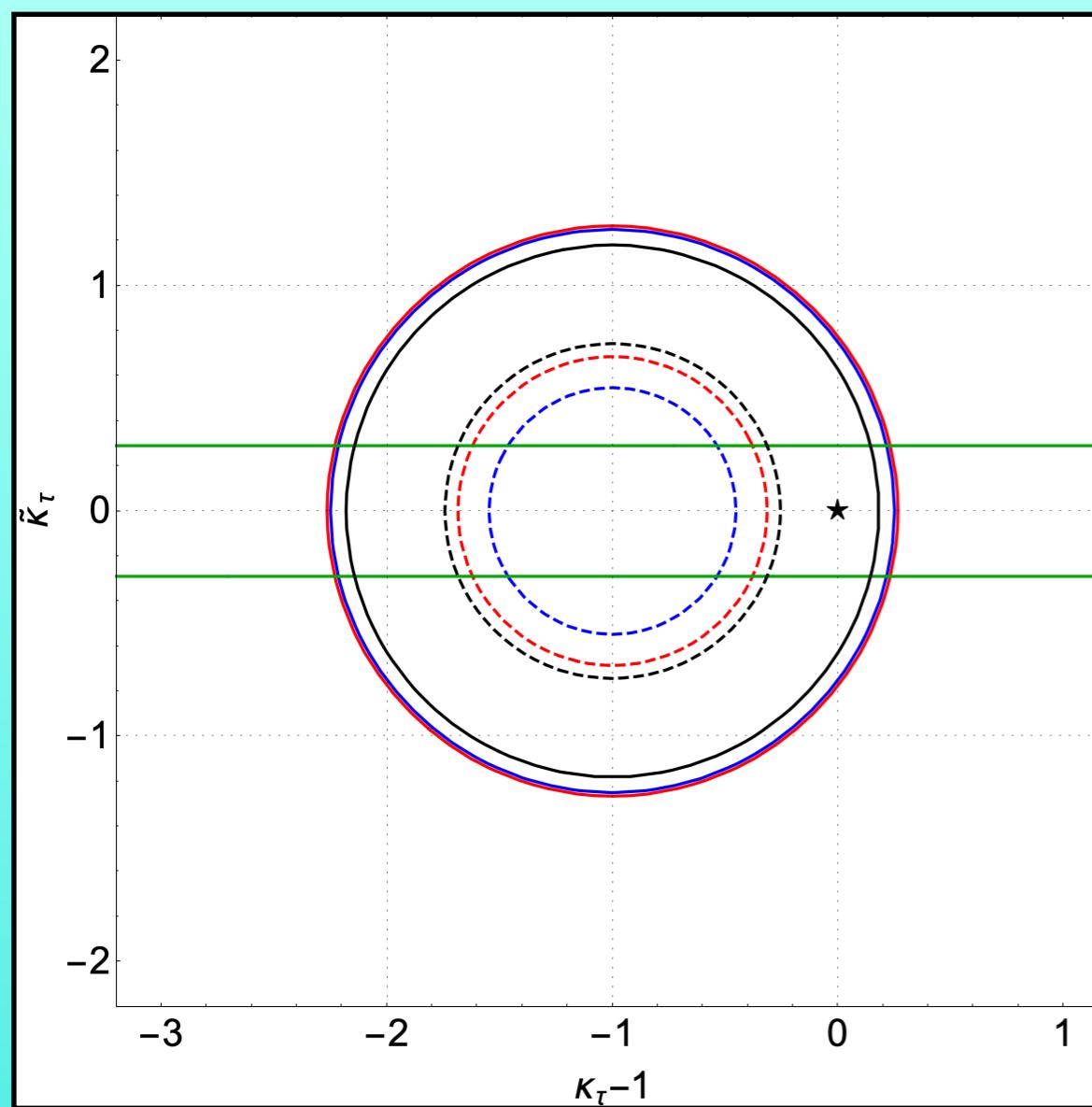
[CMS: EPJC 79 (2019), JHEP 01 (2021)]





# Assuming $\mathcal{G}_F$





$t\bar{t}h$	$0.97 \lesssim r_t^2 \lesssim 1.15$
$c\bar{c}h$	$r_c^2 \lesssim 2.36$
$b\bar{b}h$	$0.73 \lesssim r_b^2 \lesssim 1.08$
$\tau\bar{\tau}h$	$0.56 \lesssim r_\tau^2 \lesssim 1.40$
$\mu\bar{\mu}h$	$0.36 \lesssim r_\mu^2 \lesssim 1.85$



$0.83 \lesssim r_{t,c,u}^2 \lesssim 1.32$
$0.58 \lesssim r_{b,s,d}^2 \lesssim 1.58$
$0.50 \lesssim r_{\tau,\mu,e}^2 \lesssim 1.60$

# Bounds on $\Lambda$ assuming $\mathcal{G}_F$

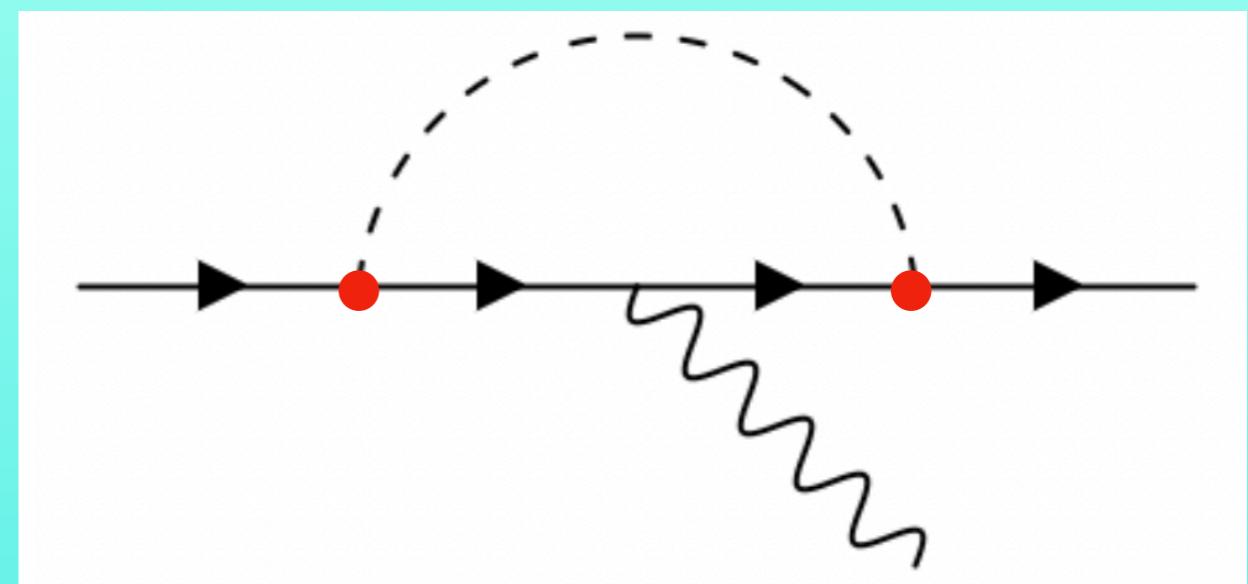
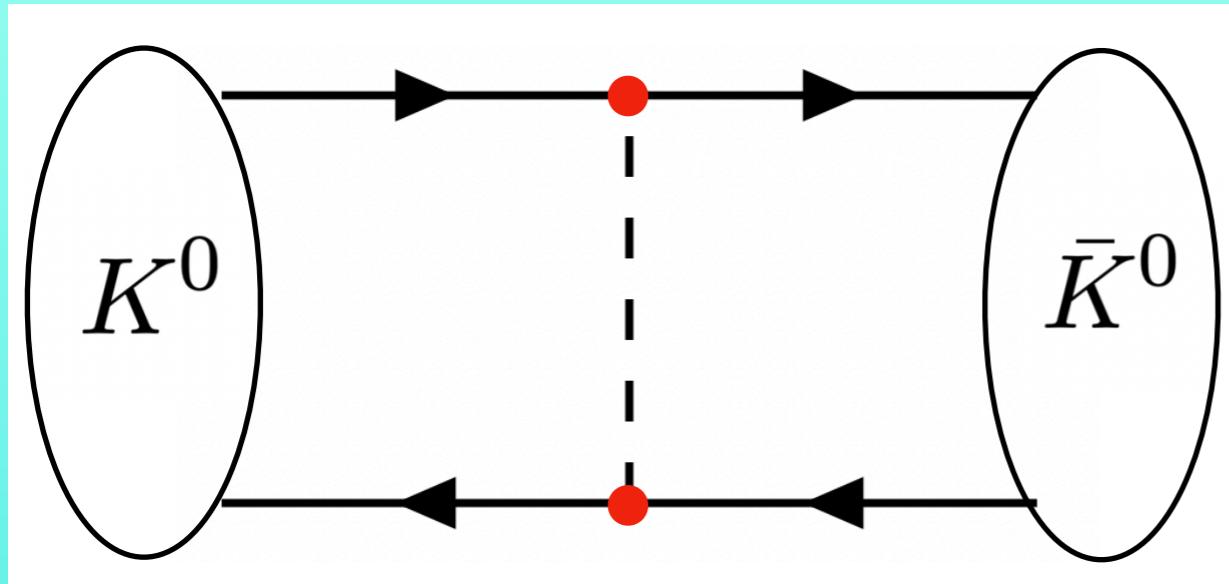
	Conditions on $\theta_{f,ii}$	Bound
EDM	$\sin \theta_{u,33} = 1$	$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 7.4 \text{ TeV}$
	$\sin \theta_{e,11} = 1 = \sin \theta_{e,33}$	$\Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 6.0 \text{ TeV}$
Collider (diag couplings)	$\sin \theta_{u,33} = 0$	$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 0.8 \text{ TeV}$
	$\sin \theta_{e,11} = 0 = \sin \theta_{e,33}$	$\Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ TeV}$

Pretty model independent: exact for MFV and  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  for FN

[See later papers on similar topic, but without flavour symmetries, with consistent results from EDMs and colliders: Bahl *et al.*, 2202.11753; Brod *et al.*, 2203.03736]

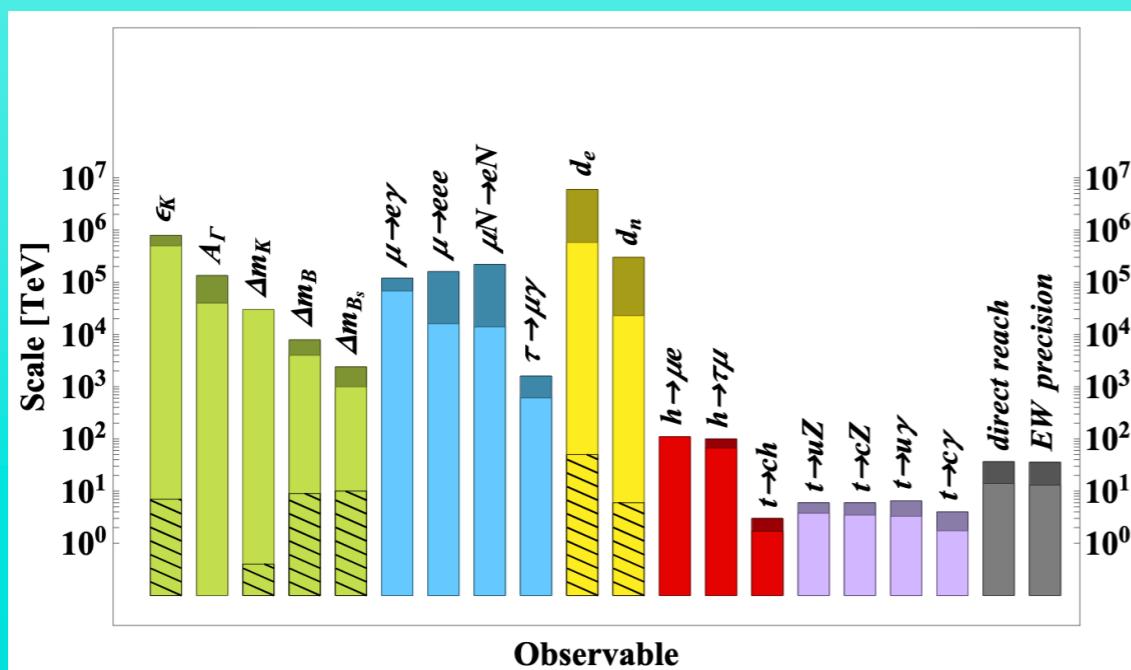
# Flavour Bounds on $\Lambda$

## Tree and Loop-level Higgs-mediated processes



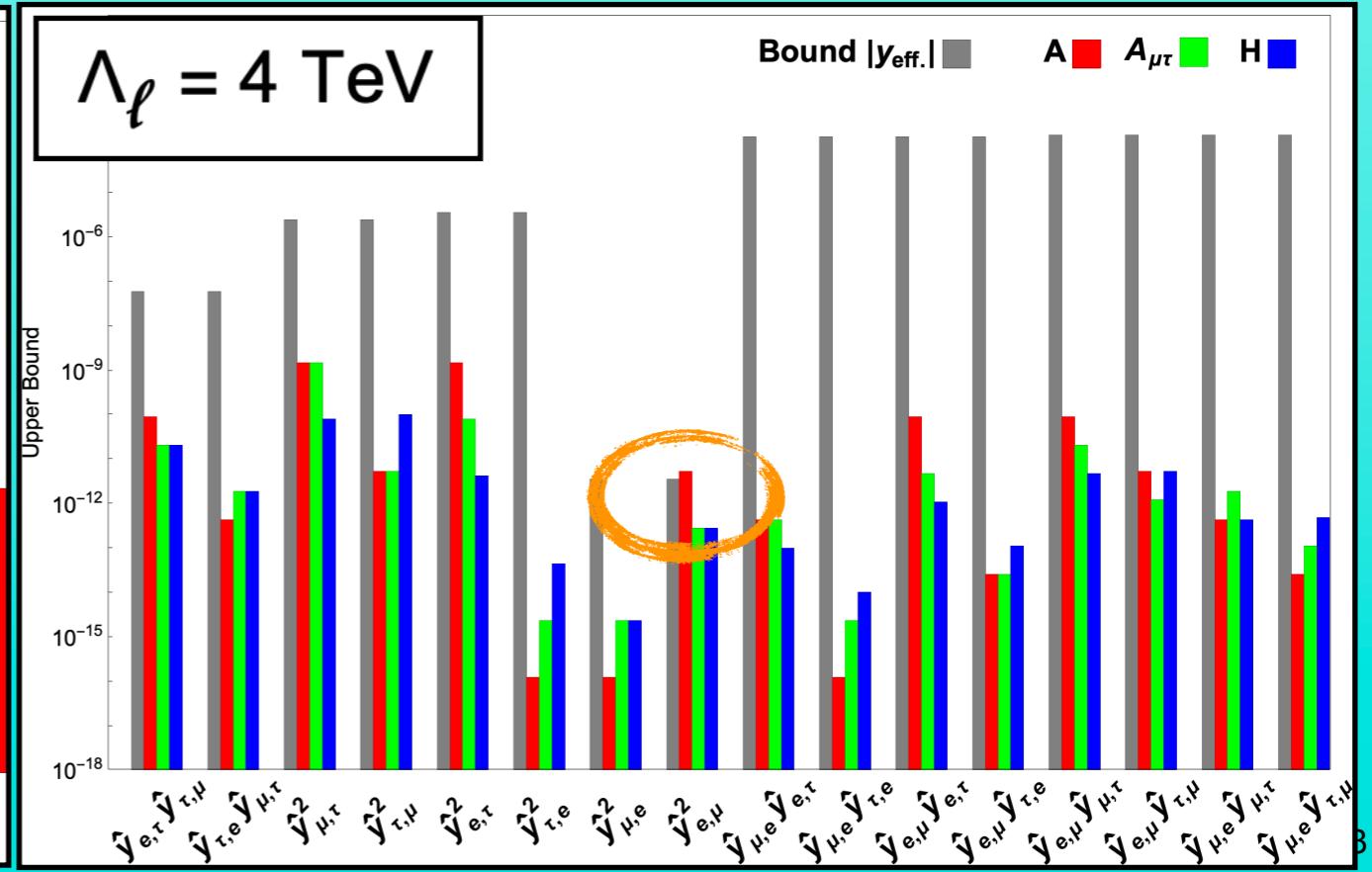
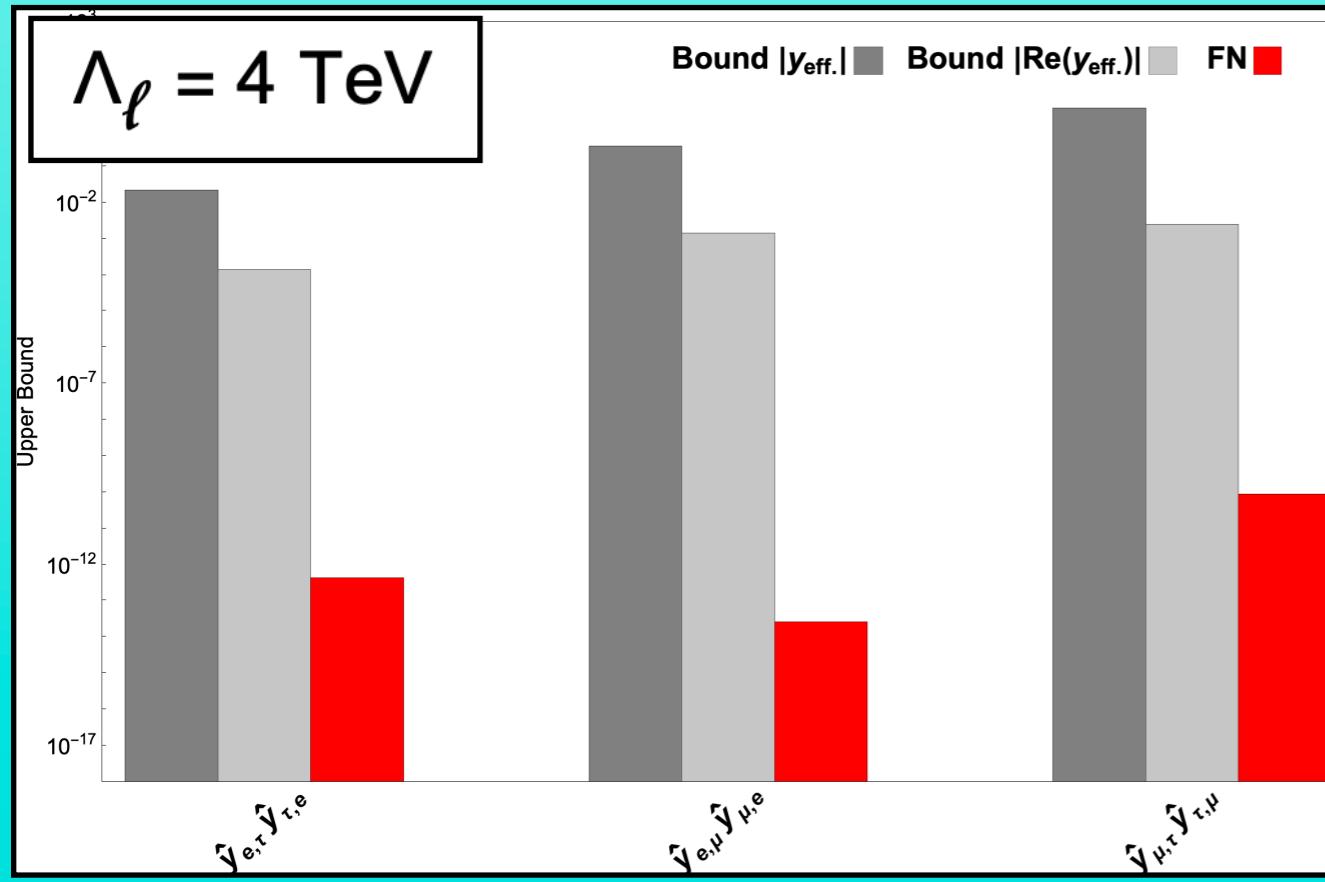
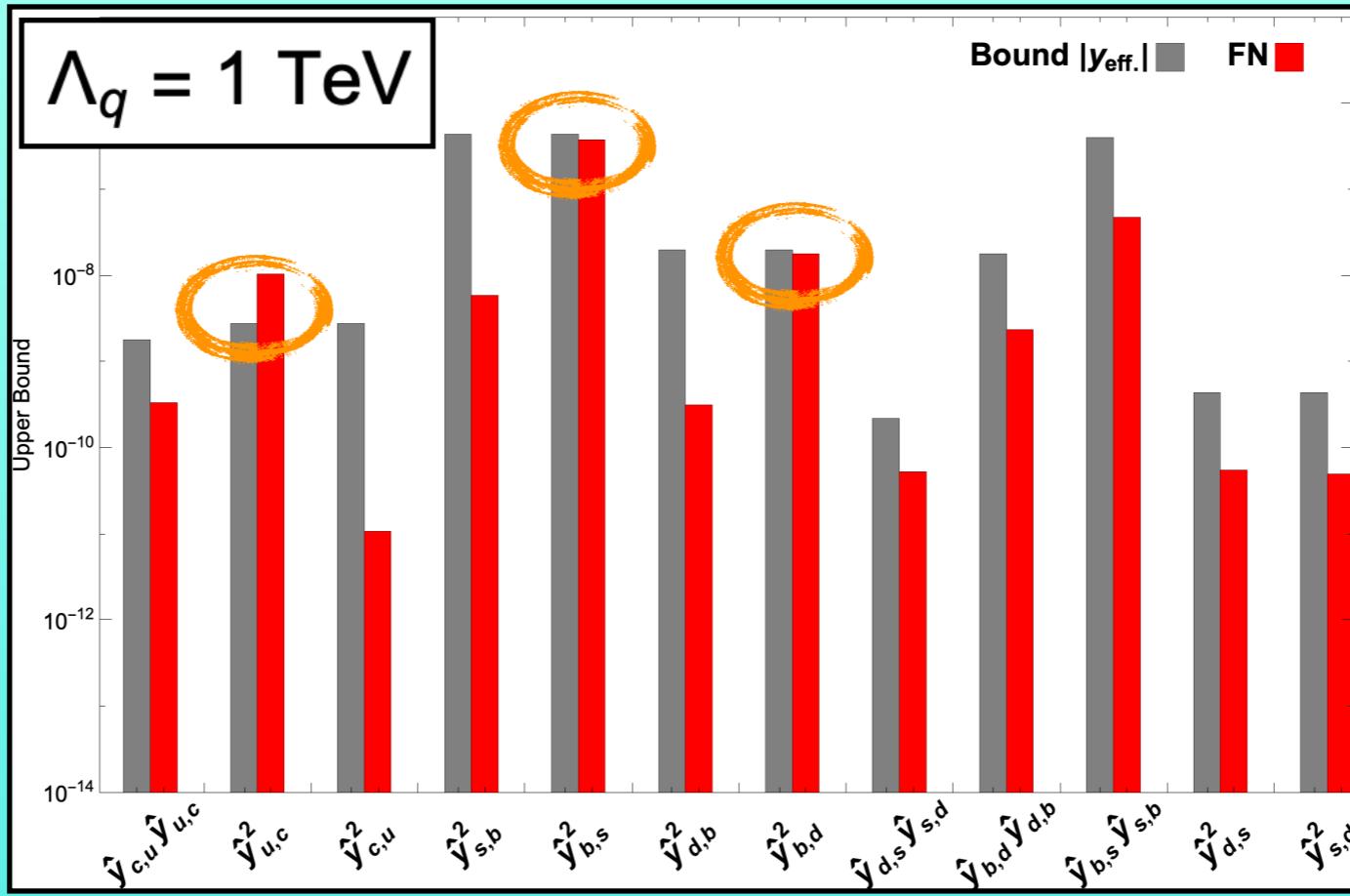
●  $\hat{Y}_{ij} \equiv (Y + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C)_{ij} \propto \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{ij}$

Without any flavour symmetry input:



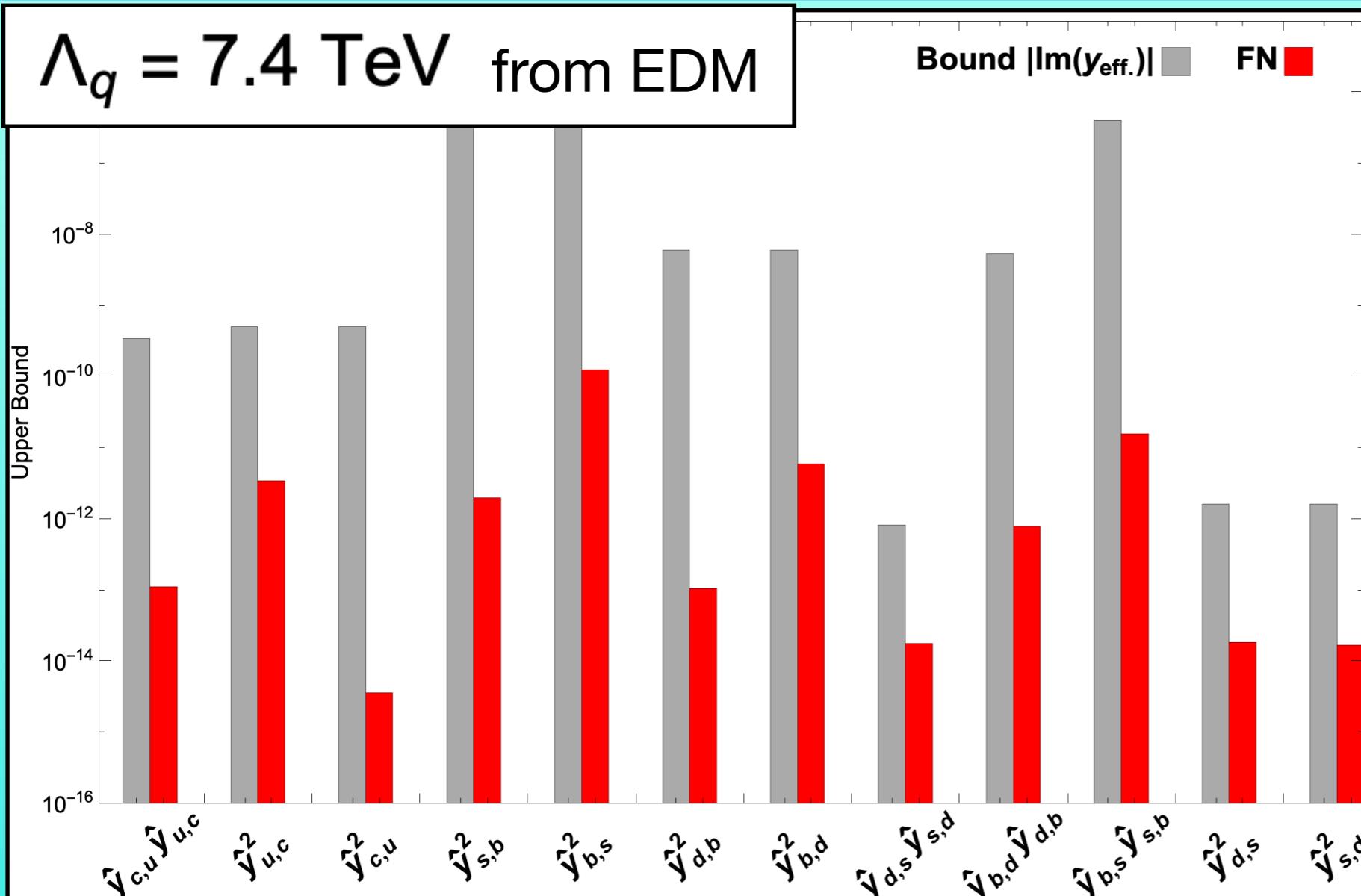
→  $\Lambda \sim (60 - 300) \text{ TeV}$

# CP Conservation

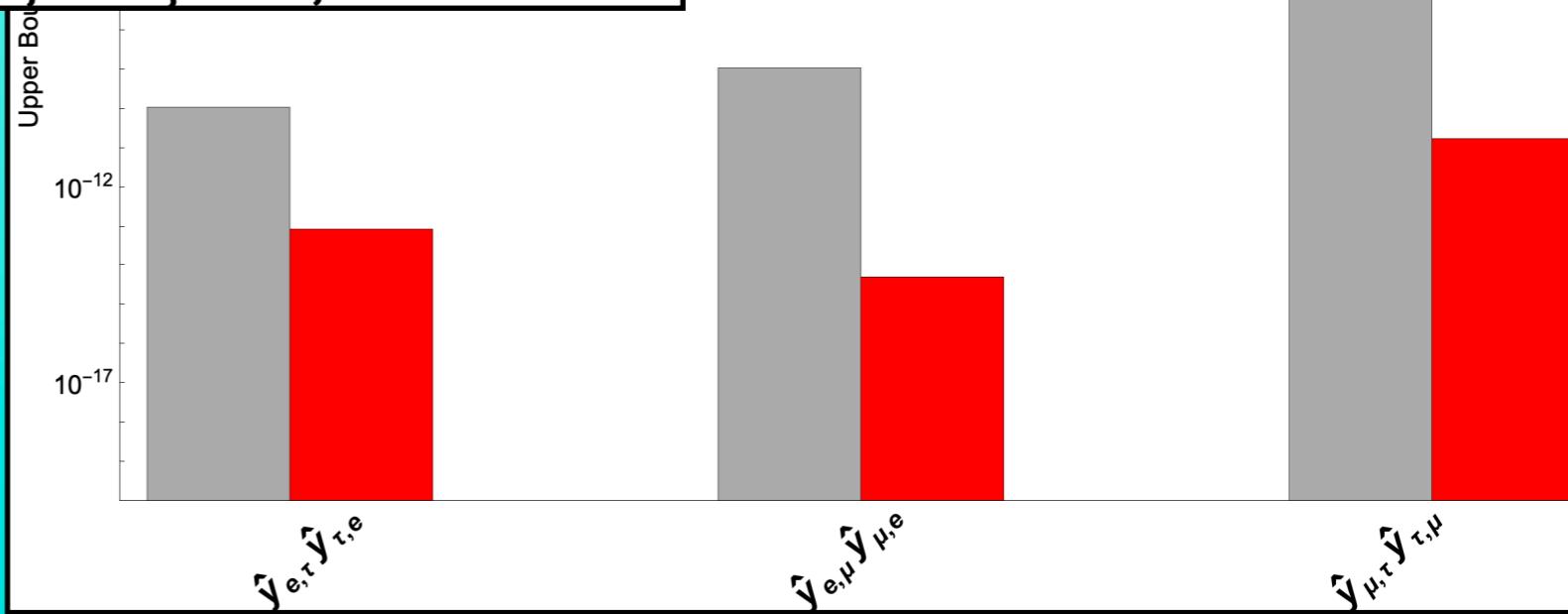


# Maximal CPV

$\Lambda_q = 7.4 \text{ TeV}$  from EDM

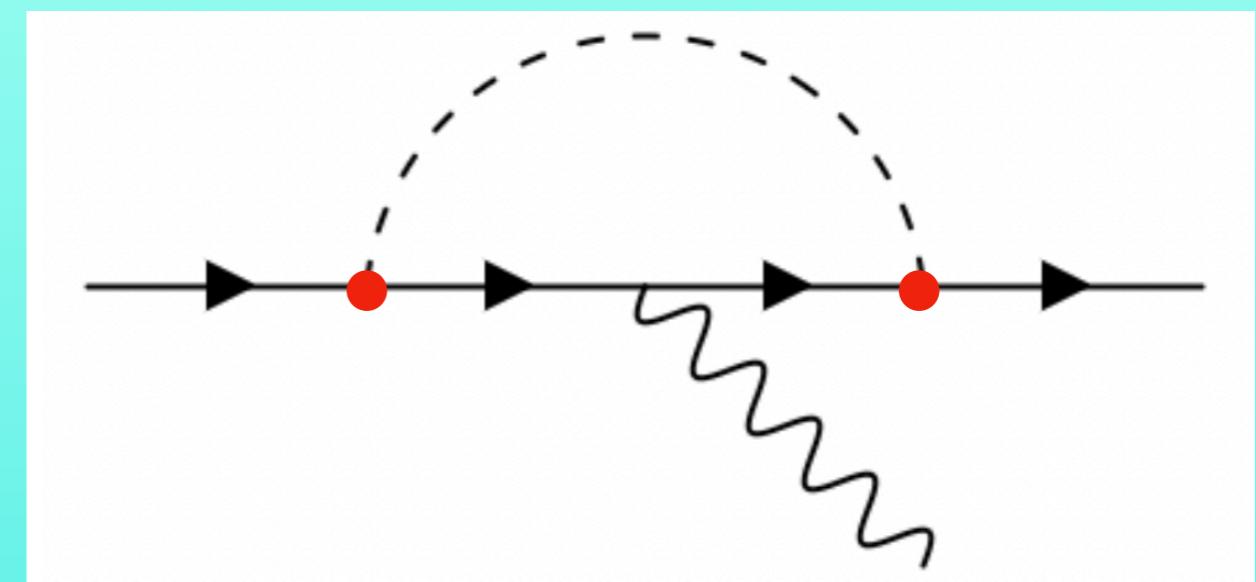
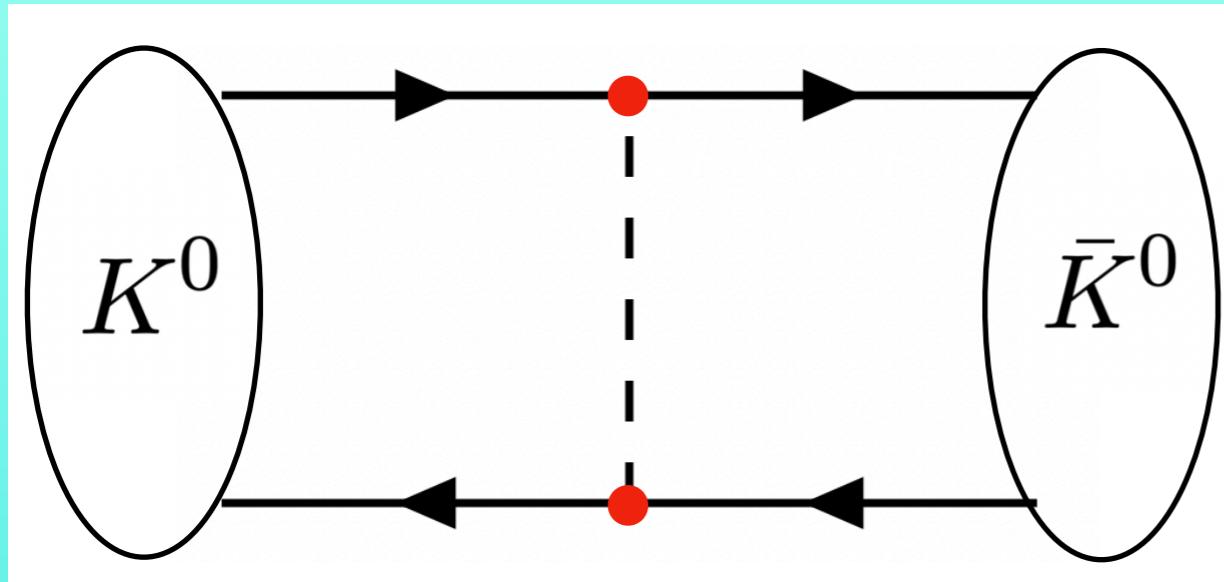


$\Lambda_\ell = 6 \text{ TeV}$  from EDM



# Flavour Bounds on $\Lambda$

## Tree and Loop-level Higgs-mediated processes



**CP conservation:**

Meson oscillations  $\rightarrow \Lambda_q \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$

Muon radiative decay  $\rightarrow \Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 2 - 4 \text{ TeV}$

Additional NP contributions may be present: cancellations?

# Flavour Bounds on $r_\psi^2$

From Colliders:

$$0.83 \lesssim r_{t,c,u}^2 \lesssim 1.32$$

$$0.58 \lesssim r_{b,s,d}^2 \lesssim 1.58$$

$$0.50 \lesssim r_{\tau,\mu,e}^2 \lesssim 1.60$$

From Flavour:

$$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 4 \text{ TeV}$$



$$0.88 \lesssim r_q^2 \lesssim 1.12$$

$$0.99 \lesssim r_\ell^2 \lesssim 1.01$$

Flavour data imply bounds on  $r_\psi^2$  only a few % better than colliders

(good news for future Higgs collider measurements)

# Higgs and Top Decays

$\Lambda_q = 1 \text{ TeV}$

BR	Experimental Bound 95% C.L.	FN Prediction
$t \rightarrow hu$	$4.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$
$t \rightarrow hc$	$4.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$4 \times 10^{-5}$

$\Lambda_q = 1 \text{ TeV}$

BR	Experimental Bound 95% C.L.	FN Prediction
$h \rightarrow uc$	—	$6 \times 10^{-8}$
$h \rightarrow ds$	—	$6 \times 10^{-10}$
$h \rightarrow db$	—	$4 \times 10^{-8}$
$h \rightarrow sb$	—	$8 \times 10^{-7}$

$\Lambda_\ell = 4 \text{ TeV}$

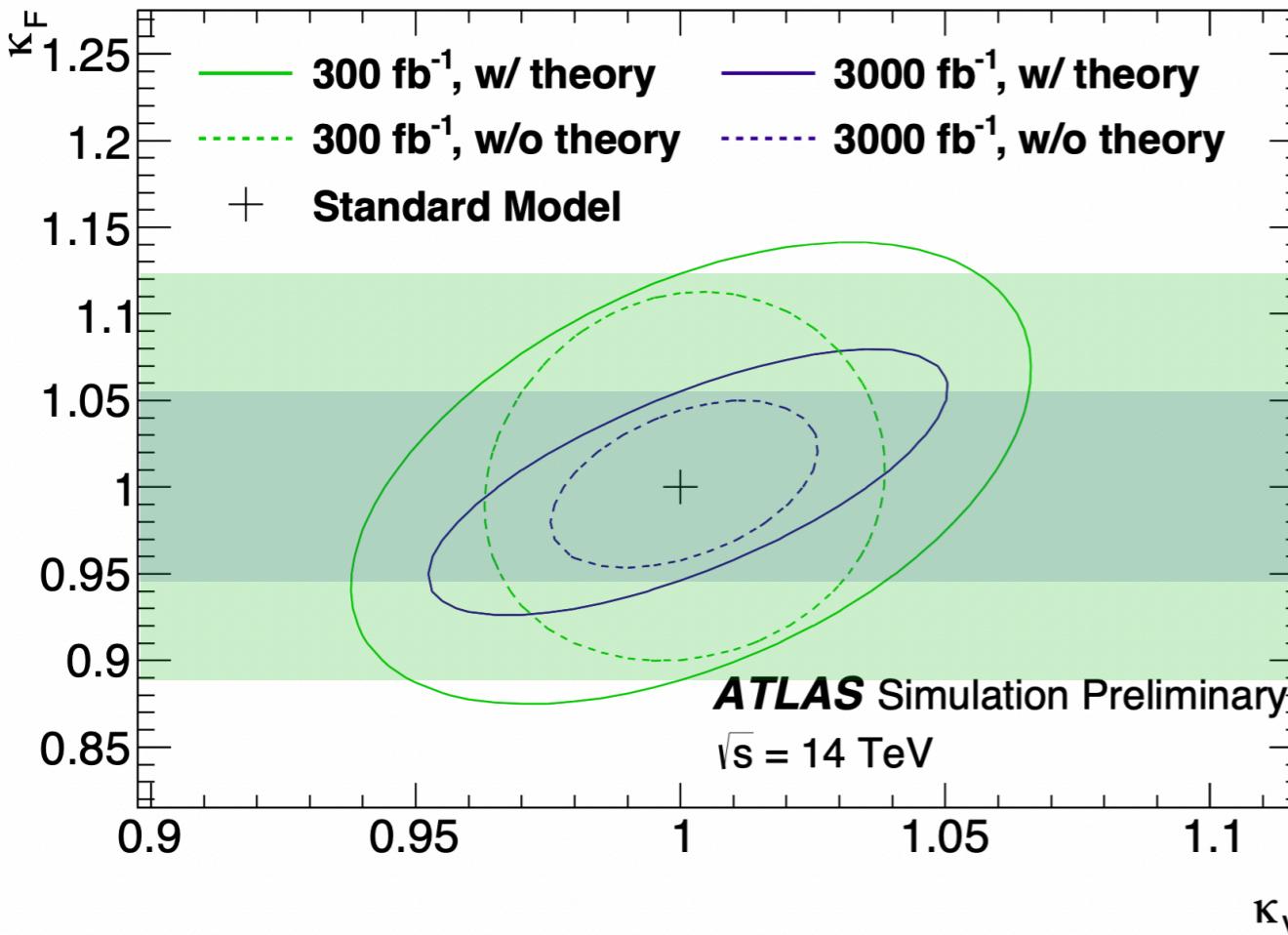
BR	Experimental Bound 95% C.L.	$A$	$A_{\mu\tau}$	$H$
$h \rightarrow e\mu$	$6.1 \times 10^{-5}$	$3 \times 10^{-9}$	$10^{-10}$	$1 \times 10^{-10}$
$h \rightarrow e\tau$	$2.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$8 \times 10^{-7}$	$4 \times 10^{-8}$	$2 \times 10^{-9}$
$h \rightarrow \mu\tau$	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$8 \times 10^{-7}$	$8 \times 10^{-7}$	$9 \times 10^{-8}$

→ Higgs and Top FV decays still far or violation of FS!

# Collider Prospects at 14 TeV

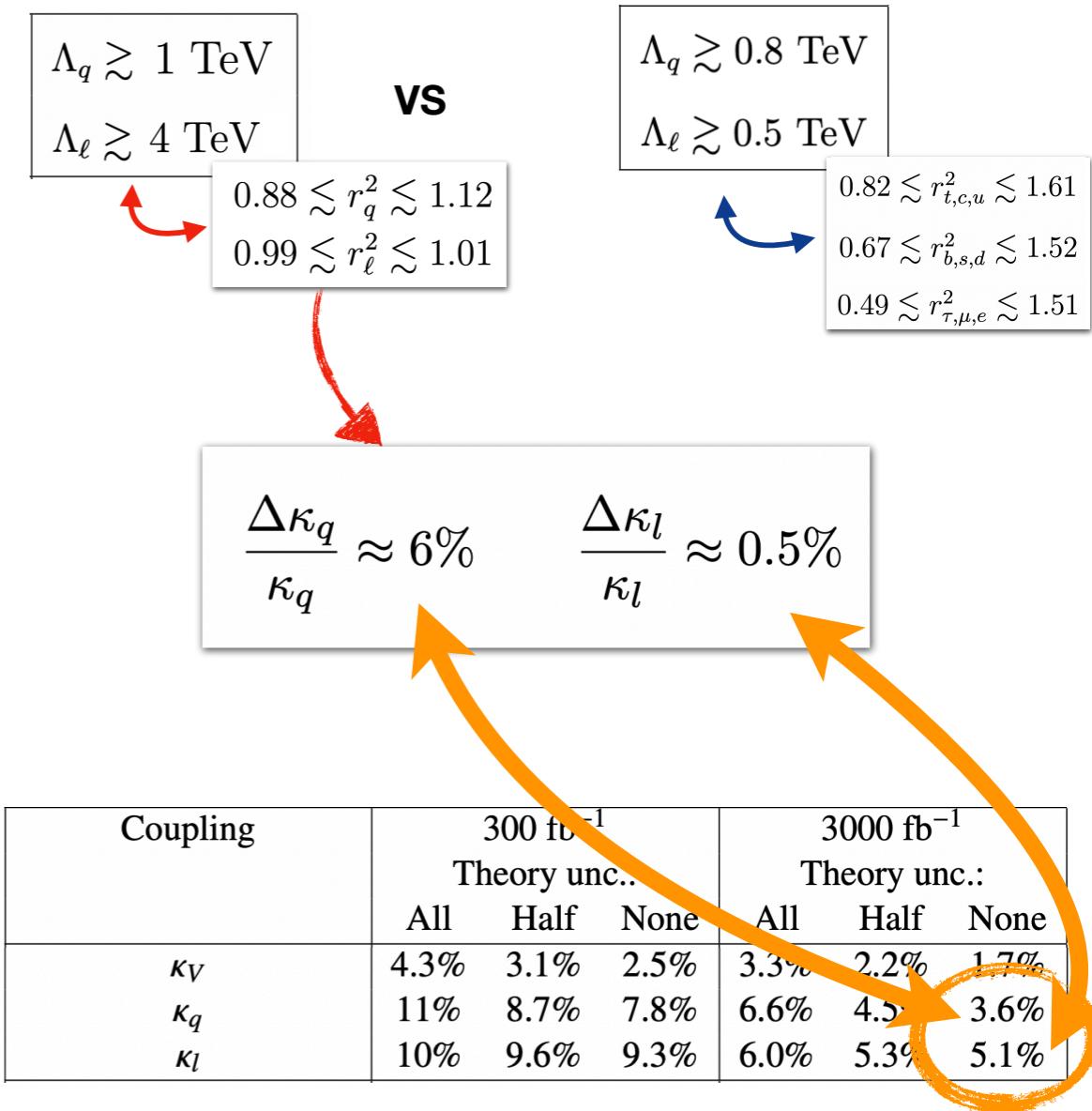
## Waiting for HL-LHC - Run III

ATLAS Collaboration, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-016



Coupling	300 $\text{fb}^{-1}$			3000 $\text{fb}^{-1}$		
	Theory unc.:			Theory unc.:		
	All	Half	None	All	Half	None
$\kappa_V = \kappa_Z = \kappa_W$	4.3%	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	1.7%
$\kappa_F = \kappa_t = \kappa_b = \kappa_\tau = \kappa_\mu$	8.8%	7.5%	7.1%	5.1%	3.8%	3.2%

### Flavour Observables + Higgs Physics



Coupling	300 $\text{fb}^{-1}$			3000 $\text{fb}^{-1}$		
	Theory unc..			Theory unc..		
	All	Half	None	All	Half	None
$\kappa_V$	4.3%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	1.7%
$\kappa_q$	11%	8.7%	7.8%	6.6%	4.5%	3.6%
$\kappa_l$	10%	9.6%	9.3%	6.0%	5.3%	5.1%

Courtesy of Arturo de Giorgi

Talk at LHC Higgs Working Group - Common WG2 and WG3 -- CP violation and Higgs Sector, 23/06/2022.

# Final Remarks

- Complementarity among experiments is fundamental!
- Flavour Syms imply stronger links
- Colliders bounds are still weaker than flavour ones, but this will change soon for quarks

Colliders (diag.)

$$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 0.8 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ TeV}$$

Flavour (off-diag.)

$$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_\ell = 2 - 4 \text{ TeV}$$

- In the Maximal CPV case, eEDMs dominate

eEDM

$$\Lambda_q \gtrsim 7.4 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_\ell \gtrsim 6.0 \text{ TeV}$$

- Higgs and Top FV decays still far or violation of FS!

# Thanks!

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# On eEDM

$$\frac{d_e}{e} = 4 \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{(4\pi)^3} \sqrt{2} G_F m_e \times \tilde{\kappa}^{\text{eff}}$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}^{\text{eff}} = [2.68\tilde{\kappa}_e + 3.83\tilde{\kappa}_t + 0.018\tilde{\kappa}_b + 0.015\tilde{\kappa}_\tau]$$

Experimentally:  $\tilde{\kappa}^{\text{eff}} < 0.0045$

In order to relax the bounds found on  $\tilde{\kappa}_{e,t}$ , there should be a cancellation between the first two terms!

In the absence of any cancellation,

$$\tilde{\kappa}_{e,\mu,\tau} \lesssim 0.0017$$

is completely general.

# Flavour Bounds

Eff. Coupl.	Bound on $ y_{\text{eff.}} $	$\Lambda_q$ [ TeV]	Bound on $ \text{Im}(y_{\text{eff.}}) $	$\Lambda_q$ [ TeV]
$\hat{y}_{sd}\hat{y}_{ds}^*$	$2.2 \times 10^{-10}$	0.7	$8.2 \times 10^{-13}$	3
$\hat{y}_{cu}\hat{y}_{uc}^*$	$1.8 \times 10^{-9}$	0.7	$3.4 \times 10^{-10}$	1
$\hat{y}_{bd}\hat{y}_{db}^*$	$1.8 \times 10^{-8}$	0.6	$5.4 \times 10^{-9}$	0.8
$\hat{y}_{bs}\hat{y}_{sb}^*$	$4.0 \times 10^{-7}$	0.6	$4.0 \times 10^{-7}$	0.6
$\hat{y}_{ds}^2$	$4.4 \times 10^{-10}$	0.6	$1.6 \times 10^{-12}$	2
$\hat{y}_{sd}^2$	$4.4 \times 10^{-10}$	0.6	$1.6 \times 10^{-12}$	2
$\hat{y}_{uc}^2$	$2.8 \times 10^{-9}$	1	$5.0 \times 10^{-10}$	2
$\hat{y}_{cu}^2$	$2.8 \times 10^{-9}$	0.2	$5.0 \times 10^{-10}$	0.4
$\hat{y}_{db}^2$	$2.0 \times 10^{-8}$	0.4	$6.0 \times 10^{-9}$	0.5
$\hat{y}_{bd}^2$	$2.0 \times 10^{-8}$	1	$6.0 \times 10^{-9}$	1
$\hat{y}_{sb}^2$	$4.4 \times 10^{-7}$	0.3	$4.4 \times 10^{-7}$	0.3
$\hat{y}_{bs}^2$	$4.4 \times 10^{-7}$	1	$4.4 \times 10^{-7}$	1

Eff. Coupl.	Bound	$\Lambda_\ell$ [ TeV]		
		$A$	$A_{\mu\tau}$	$H$
$ \hat{y}_{e\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau e} $	$2.2 \times 10^{-2}$	$8. \times 10^{-3}$	=	=
$ \text{Re}(\hat{y}_{e\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau e}) $	$1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$	=	=
$ \text{Im}(\hat{y}_{e\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau e}) $	$1.1 \times 10^{-10}$	1	=	=
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu}\hat{y}_{\mu e} $	$3.6 \times 10^{-1}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	=	=
$ \text{Re}(\hat{y}_{e\mu}\hat{y}_{\mu e}) $	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$8 \times 10^{-3}$	=	=
$ \text{Im}(\hat{y}_{e\mu}\hat{y}_{\mu e}) $	$1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	0.3	=	=
$ \hat{y}_{\mu\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau\mu} $	4.0	$9 \times 10^{-3}$	=	=
$ \text{Re}(\hat{y}_{\mu\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau\mu}) $	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$5 \times 10^{-2}$	=	=
$ \text{Im}(\hat{y}_{\mu\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau\mu}) $	1.2	$1 \times 10^{-2}$	=	=
<hr/>				
$ \hat{y}_{e\tau}\hat{y}_{\tau\mu} $	$6 \times 10^{-8}$	0.8	0.5	0.5
$ \hat{y}_{\tau e}\hat{y}_{\mu\tau} $	$6 \times 10^{-8}$	0.2	0.3	0.3
$ \hat{y}_{\mu\tau} ^2$	$2.5 \times 10^{-6}$	0.6	0.6	0.3
$ \hat{y}_{\tau\mu} $	$2.5 \times 10^{-6}$	0.2	0.2	0.3
$ \hat{y}_{e\tau} ^2$	$3.6 \times 10^{-6}$	0.6	0.3	0.1
$ \hat{y}_{\tau e} ^2$	$3.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 \times 10^{-2}$	$2 \times 10^{-2}$	$4 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{\mu e} ^2$	$3.5 \times 10^{-12}$	0.3	0.6	0.6
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu} ^2$	$3.5 \times 10^{-12}$	4	2	2
$ \hat{y}_{\mu e}\hat{y}_{e\tau}^* $	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$	$2 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{\mu e}\hat{y}_{\tau e} $	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$4 \times 10^{-3}$	$8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu}^*\hat{y}_{e\tau}^* $	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	0.1	$5 \times 10^{-2}$	$4 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu}^*\hat{y}_{\tau e} $	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$1 \times 10^{-2}$	$1 \times 10^{-2}$	$2 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu}\hat{y}_{\mu\tau}^* $	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	0.1	$7 \times 10^{-2}$	$5 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{e\mu}\hat{y}_{\tau\mu} $	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$5 \times 10^{-2}$	$4 \times 10^{-2}$	$5 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{\mu e}^*\hat{y}_{\mu\tau}^* $	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$	$4 \times 10^{-2}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$
$ \hat{y}_{\mu e}^*\hat{y}_{\tau\mu} $	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$1 \times 10^{-2}$	$2 \times 10^{-2}$	$3 \times 10^{-2}$

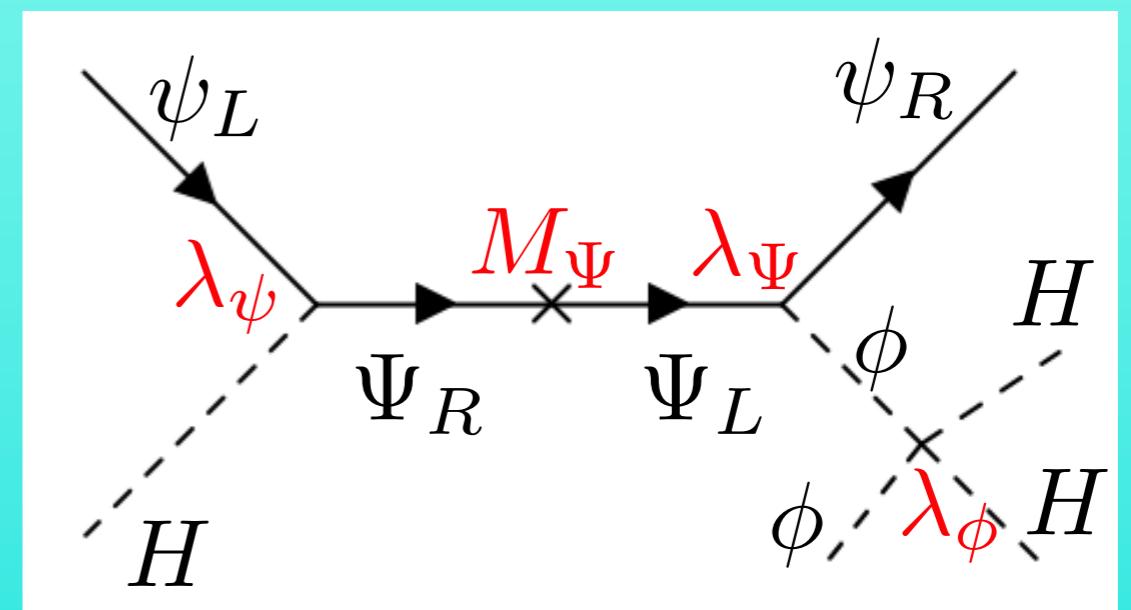
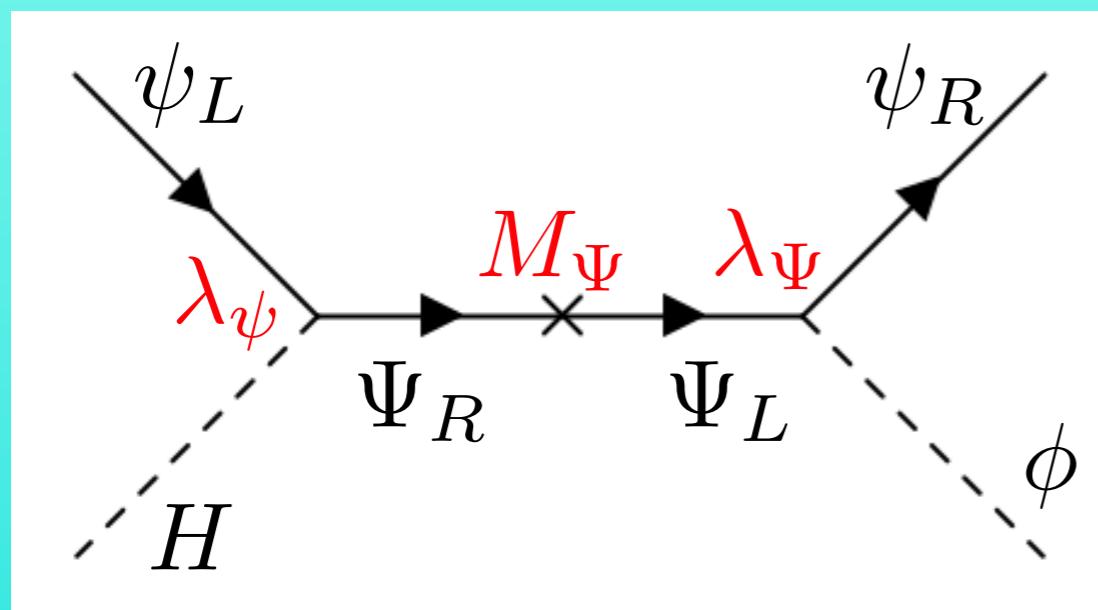
# Toy-model UV Completion

Vector-like Exotic fermions:  $\Psi_{L,R}$

MFV-inspired symmetry:  $\psi_L, \Psi_L, \Psi_R \sim 3 \subset SU(3)_L$

$\psi_R \sim 3 \subset SU(3)_R$

New bi-triplet scalar:  $\phi \sim (3, \bar{3})$



$$Y_\psi \sim \lambda_\psi \frac{1}{M\psi} \lambda_\Psi v_\phi$$

$$\frac{c_\psi^{d=6}}{\Lambda^2} \sim \lambda_\psi \frac{1}{M\psi} \lambda_\Psi v_\phi \frac{1}{M_\phi^2} \lambda_\phi$$