

Exploring the Landscape
of
Flavor Symmetries

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$$|DH|^2 + V(H)^2 + H\bar{\Psi}\Psi$$

what lies behind?

- most common approaches \Rightarrow

● "solve" EWSB mystery \Rightarrow study pheno under the
(\equiv hierarchy problem) "best" flavor hypotheses
(\equiv forget flavor)

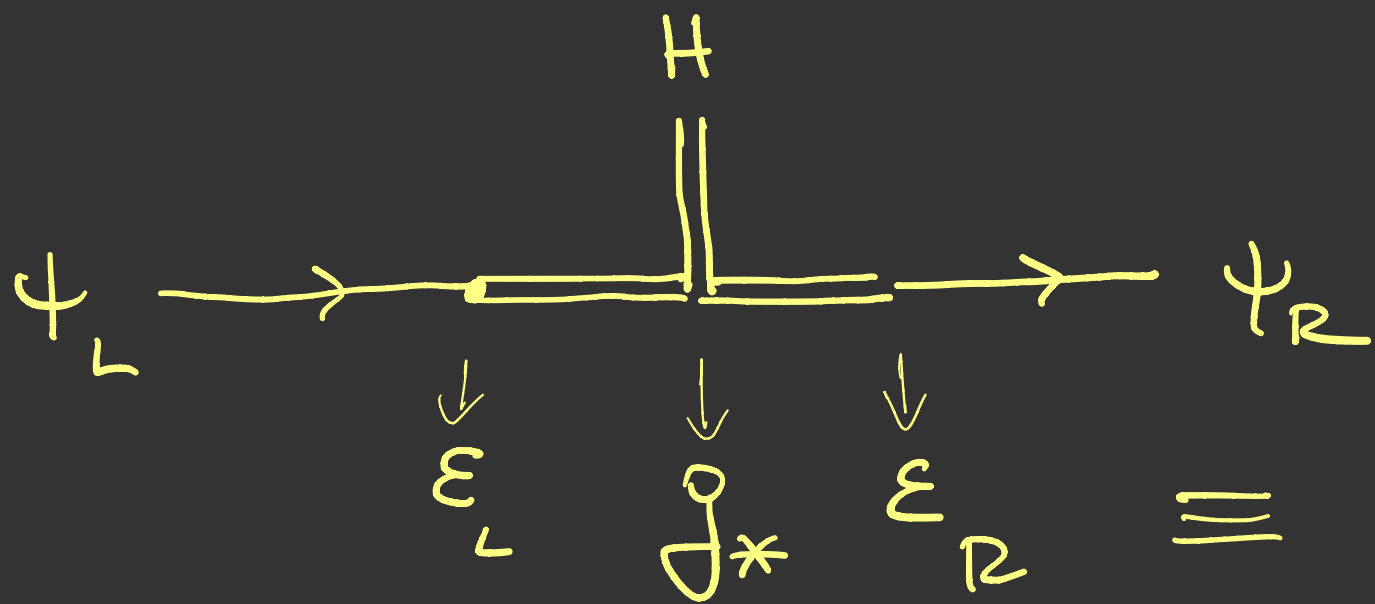
● Flavor Symmetry \oplus EFT \Rightarrow (\equiv forget EWSB)

▲ Goal: within definite EWSB scenario, explore the "space" of flavor hypotheses

⇒ correlate direct & indirect searches

▲ Our specific scenario: Composite Higgs ⊕ partial compositeness

$$E \times \quad g_* \approx \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{N_*}}$$



$$\equiv \epsilon_L^{ik} C^{ke} \epsilon_R^{ej} \cdot g_* = Y^{ij}$$

● All scenarios admit "holographic" realization based 5D warped compactification. Existence of full fledged corresponding 4D QFT's is open question.

● What is the space of strongly coupled 4D CFT's?

▲ "Moving parts"

$$\left[g_*, u_* \right] \oplus \left[O(1) \text{ coeffs.} \right] \oplus \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{discrete set of hypotheses:} \\ \text{symmetries, operator spectrum, ...} \end{array} \right]$$

\downarrow \downarrow

$$\left[\text{Action} \right]^{1/2} \quad \frac{1}{\text{length}}$$

▲ Conceptually most attractive : Flavor Anarchy Scenario

$$Y_u^{ij} = \varepsilon_{Lu}^{ik} C_u^{ke} \varepsilon_{Ru}^{lj} \cdot g_*$$

$$Y_d^{ij} = \varepsilon_{Ld}^{ik} C_d^{ke} \varepsilon_{Rd}^{lj} \cdot g_*$$

● RG evolution of ε 's at strong coupling

plausibly induces $\frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{i+1}} \ll 1$, $V^{i,i} \gg V^{i,i+1} \gg V^{i,i+2}$



● many more ~~Flavor + CP~~ sources than SM

\Rightarrow strong constraint on μ_*

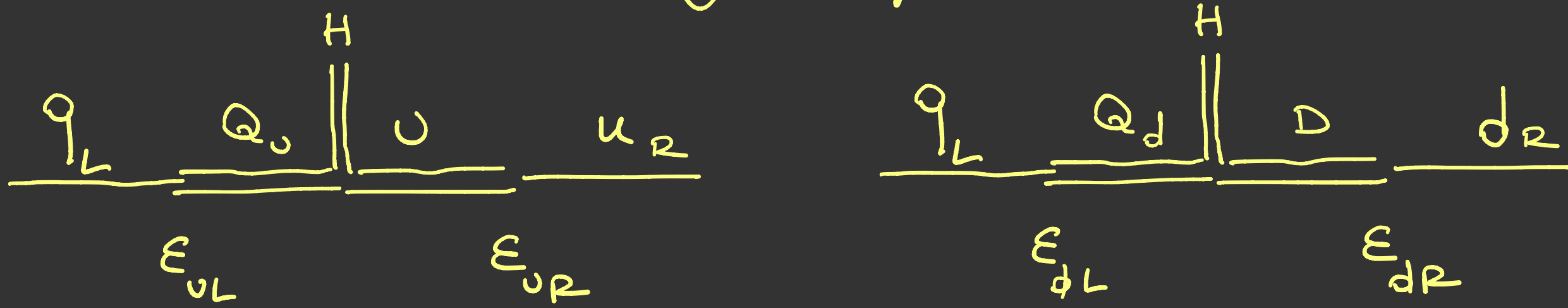


$$\varepsilon_K, Q_{CP}^D, b \rightarrow s\sigma, d_n \longrightarrow \mu_* \gtrsim 30 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \rightarrow e\sigma &\longrightarrow 70 \text{ TeV} \\ d_e &\longrightarrow 700 \text{ TeV} \end{aligned}$$

- ▲ Flavor Symmetries (+CP) :
 - controls ~~Flavor+CP~~ sources
 - no real explanation of spectrum
 - allow m_* within reach

▲ Largest Symmetry Group at play



$$U(3)_q \times U(3)_u \times U(3)_\phi \times U(3)_\nu \times U(3)_D$$

● scenarios \Leftrightarrow e-induced breaking patterns

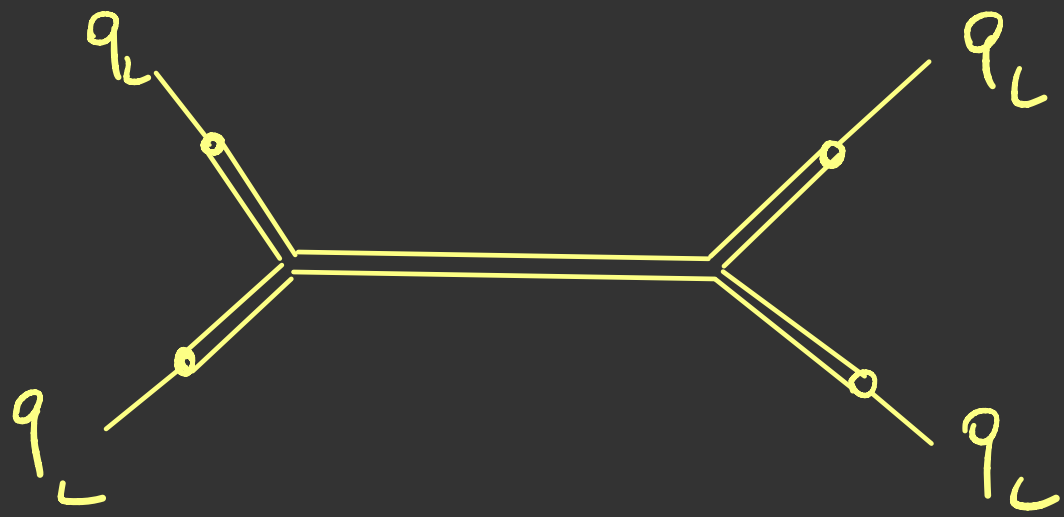
Ex "Right
Universality"



$$Y_u^{ij} = \epsilon_L^{ij} \epsilon_u \mathcal{G}^*$$

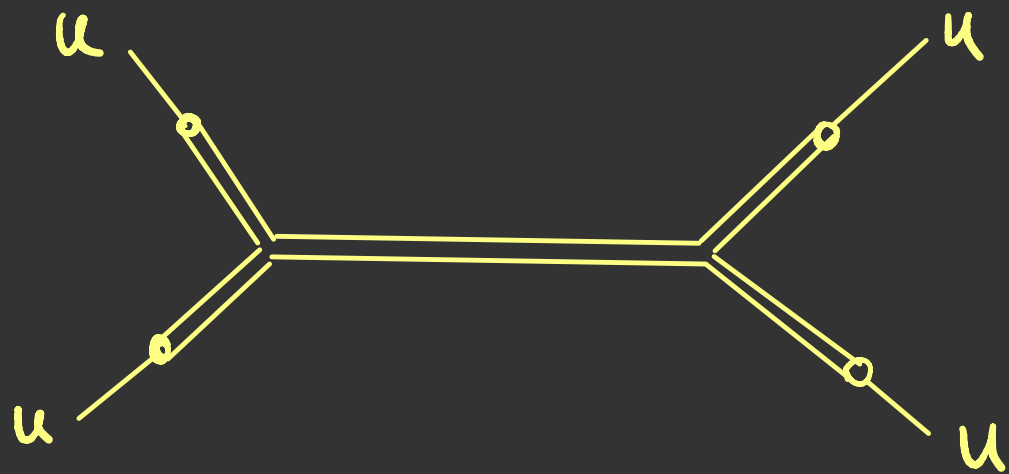


$$Y_d^{ij} = \epsilon_L^{ij} \epsilon_d \mathcal{G}^*$$



$$\sim \frac{(Y_{u|u}^+ Y_{u|u})^2}{\mathcal{G}^2 \epsilon_u^4} \frac{1}{M_*^2}$$

$$M_* \gtrsim \frac{6.6 \text{ TeV}}{\mathcal{G}^* \epsilon_u^2}$$



$$\sim \frac{\mathcal{G}^2 \epsilon_u^4}{M_*^2}$$

$$M_* \gtrsim (5-8) \text{ TeV} \cdot \mathcal{G}^* \epsilon_u^2$$

▲ Broad Scenarios

• R.U.

$$U(3)_q \times U(3)_{u+u} \times U(3)_{D+d}$$

• partial up R.U.

$$U(3)_q \times [U(2) \times U(1)]_{u+u} \times U(3)_{D+d}$$

• partial R.U.

$$U(3)_q \times [U(2) \times U(1)]_{u+u} \times [U(2) \times U(1)]_{D+d}$$

• L.U.

$$U(3)_{q+q} \times U(3)_u \times U(3)_d$$

• partial L.U.

$$[U(2) \times U(1)]_{q+q} \times U(3)_u \times U(3)_d$$

