

# Fermion mixing with geometrical CP violation and its tests at the LHC

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# Outline

- 1 Geometrical CP and fermions
  - Introduction
  - The minimal viable GCP fermion model
  - Summary

# Spontaneous CP violation

Complex VEVs not sufficient. CP conserved if:

$$H_i \longrightarrow H'_i = U_{ij} H_j, \quad (1)$$

$$U_{ij} \langle H_j \rangle^* = \langle H_i \rangle, \quad (2)$$

while  $U$  leaves the Lagrangian invariant.

# Calculable phases

Branco, Gérard, Grimus (1979, PLB)

- VEV phases have geometrical values independent of arbitrary couplings.
- Require  $> 2$  Higgs doublets and non-Abelian symmetries.
- Interesting  $\Delta(27)$  example found.

# CP and discrete symmetries

Recent work:

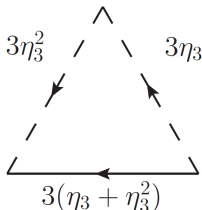
Feruglio, Hagedorn, Ziegler (arXiv:1211.5560, plenary talk)

Holthausen, Lindner, Schmidt (arXiv:1211.6953)

$\Delta(27)$  calculable phase

$$V(H) \sim \lambda_3 (H_1^\dagger H_2 H_1^\dagger H_3 + H_2^\dagger H_3 H_2^\dagger H_1 + H_3^\dagger H_1 H_3^\dagger H_2) + \text{H.c.} \quad (3)$$

$$V \propto v^4 (e^{iA_1} + e^{iA_2} + e^{iA_3} + \text{H.c.}), \quad A_i = 2\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \alpha_k$$



Generalisations: IdMV (arXiv:1205.3780, JHEP)

# Geometrical (complex) VEVs

VEVs depend on the sign of  $\lambda_3$  ( $\eta_3 = \omega = e^{i2\pi/3}$ ,  $\omega^3 = 1$ ):

$$\langle H \rangle = v(1, \omega, \omega^2), \quad (4a)$$

$$\langle H \rangle = v(\omega, 1, 1) \quad (4b)$$

Fermions:  $\Delta(27)$ 

IdMV, Emmanuel-Costa (arXiv:1106.5477, PLB)

 $QH^\dagger u^c$ ,  $QHd^c$  and  $Q_i$  as...

- triplet: 1 sector  $\mathbf{3}_{0i} \times \mathbf{3}_{0i} \times \mathbf{3}_{0i}$ .  
Already pointed out as not viable.
- singlets: Both sectors  $\mathbf{1}_{rs} \times \mathbf{3}_{01} \times \mathbf{3}_{02}$   
can get:  
rank 1 mass matrices (not shown) or  
one generation decoupled or ( $M_d$ )  
“diagonal” matrices with three distinct eigenvalues ( $\tilde{M}_d$ ).



# Singlets on the left

$$\tilde{M}_d = v \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \omega & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_2 & y_2 \omega & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_3 & y_3 \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$M_d = v \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \omega & y_1 & y_1 \\ y_2 \omega & y_2 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_3 & y_3 \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

## No CKM

$$\tilde{M}_d \tilde{M}_d^\dagger = 3v^2 \begin{pmatrix} y_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$M_d M_d^\dagger = 3v^2 \begin{pmatrix} y_1^2 & y_1 y_2 & 0 \\ y_1 y_2 & y_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

# Off-diagonal entries

Bhattacharyya, IdMV, Leser (arXiv:1210.0545, PRL)

Add  $\phi$ , in the irrep  $\mathbf{1}_{01}$ . Get  $QHd^c\phi$

$$M_\phi = v \begin{pmatrix} y_{\phi 1} & y_{\phi 1\omega} & y_{\phi 1} \\ y_{\phi 2} & y_{\phi 2\omega} & y_{\phi 2} \\ y_{\phi 3\omega} & y_{\phi 3} & y_{\phi 3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Obtain the required off-diagonal entries...

But no complex phase.

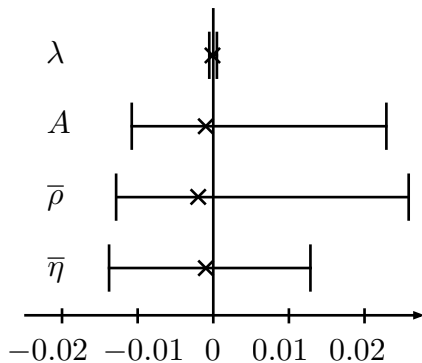
# Complex phase

Use  $QHd^c(HH^\dagger)$

$$M_H = v \begin{pmatrix} y_{H1} & y_{H1}\omega^2 & y_{H1}\omega^2 \\ y_{H2} & y_{H2}\omega^2 & y_{H2}\omega^2 \\ y_{H3}\omega^2 & y_{H3}\omega^2 & y_{H3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$M_d + M_\phi + M_H$ : everything needed to account for observations!

# Observations



## Lagrangian and results

$$\mathcal{L} = Q \left( H^\dagger u^c + Hd^c + Hd^c \phi + Hd^c (HH^\dagger) \right). \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{\text{exp}} &= 0.22535 \pm 0.00065 & \lambda &= 0.22534, \\ A^{\text{exp}} &= 0.811^{+0.022}_{-0.012} & A &= 0.810, \\ \bar{\rho}^{\text{exp}} &= 0.131^{+0.026}_{-0.013} & \bar{\rho} &= 0.129, \\ \bar{\eta}^{\text{exp}} &= 0.345^{+0.013}_{-0.014} & \bar{\eta} &= 0.344. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

# Potential

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(H, \phi) = & m_1^2 [H_1 H_1^\dagger] + m_2^2 \phi \phi^\dagger + m_3 (\phi^3 + \text{h.c.}) \\
 & + \lambda_1 [(H_1 H_1^\dagger)^2] + \lambda_2 [H_1 H_1^\dagger H_2 H_2^\dagger] + \lambda_3 [H_1 H_2^\dagger H_1 H_3^\dagger + \text{h.c.}] \\
 & + \lambda_4 (\phi \phi^\dagger)^2 + \lambda_5 [\phi (H_1 H_2^\dagger) + \text{h.c.}] + \lambda_6 [\phi \phi (H_1 H_3^\dagger) + \text{h.c.}] ,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13}$$

$\lambda_5, \lambda_6$  must be suppressed (natural, and a  $Z_4$  can enforce it).

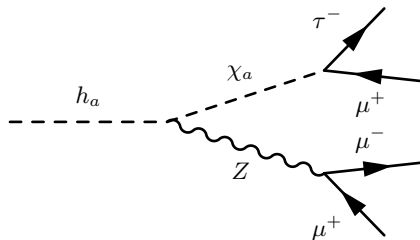
# LHC tests

In the  $\phi$  decoupling limit, similar to  $S_3$  case

Bhattacharyya, Leser, Päs (arXiv:1206.4202, PRD)

CP even state  $h_a \sim H_2 - H_3$

No  $h_a VV$ ;  $h_a (\chi_a)$  couples off-diagonal to fermions ( $h_a uc, h_a ct$ )





# Conclusions

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- First time GCP with viable fermions.
- Precision data restricts viable irrep. choices.
- Scalar sector inherits symmetries and can be tested at LHC.