

ISAPP 2024: Particle Candidates for Dark Matter

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Minimal U(1) two-Higgs-doublet models for quark and lepton flavour

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Introduction

The **Standard Model** of Particle Physics:

- Quark mixing is encoded in the CKM matrix;
- This flavour structure is the only known source of CP violation;
- The CKM parameters have been determined with extreme precision.



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The SM must

be extended!



$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{EFFECTIVE THEORY with SM fields} \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \delta \mathcal{L}^{d=5} + \delta \mathcal{L}^{d=6} + ..., \quad \delta \mathcal{L}^{D=d} \equiv \sum_{k} \frac{\mathcal{O}_{k}^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \end{array}$



The lowest d > 4 operator is unique (Weinberg Operator) (Weinberg, 1979)

$$\delta \mathcal{L}^{d=5} = \frac{1}{2\Lambda} \kappa_{\alpha\beta} \left(\overline{\ell_{\alpha_L}^C} \widetilde{\Phi}^* \right) \left(\widetilde{\Phi}^\dagger \ell_{\beta_L} \right) + \text{ H.c.}$$







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Imposing a **global U(1) symmetry (softly broken)** the scalar potential reads:

$$V = \mu_{11}^2 \left(\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) + \mu_{22}^2 \left(\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) + \mu_{12}^2 \left(\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)$$
$$+ \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left(\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \left(\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right)^2$$
$$+ \lambda_3 \left(\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) \left(\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) + \lambda_4 \left(\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) \left(\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)$$

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(Branco, et al., 2012) **2HDM**
$$\Phi_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}\phi_{1,2}^+ \\ v_{1,2} + \rho_{1,2} + i\eta_{1,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Imposing a **global U(1) symmetry (softly broken)** the scalar potential reads:

Expanding the Yukawa Lagrangian in the mass eigenstates:



FCCC



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Example:

$$\Phi_{1,2} \to q_{1L} + d_{2R}$$

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Example:



Flavour charge is not conserved $Q_{\Phi_{1,2}} - Q_{q_{1L}} + Q_{d_{2R}} \neq 0$

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Procedure

Equivalence classes with the maximum number of zeros

Procedure



Procedure	E	xperime	ental Data	
	=	Parameter	Best fit $\pm 1\sigma$	
Equivalence classes with	7	$m_d(\times \text{ MeV})$ $m_s(\times \text{ MeV})$ $m_s(\times \text{ CeV})$	$4.67^{+0.48}_{-0.17}$ 93.4 ^{+8.6} 4.18 ^{+0.03}	
the maximum number of zeros		$m_b(\times \text{GeV})$ $m_u(\times \text{MeV})$ $m_c(\times \text{GeV})$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.18_{-0.02} \\ 2.16_{-0.26}^{+0.49} \\ 1.27 \pm 0.02 \end{array}$	Qua
	,	$m_t(\times \text{ GeV}) \\ \theta_{12}^q(^\circ)$	172.69 ± 0.30 13.04 ± 0.05	Irks
Solve system of equations for the field charges	=	$egin{array}{l} heta_{23}^q(\circ) \ heta_{13}^q(\circ) \ heta^q(\circ) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.38 \pm 0.06 \\ 0.201 \pm 0.011 \\ 68.75 \pm 4.5 \end{array}$	
	Para	meter	Best Fit $\pm 1\sigma$	000015
Test compatibility at the 1σ CL for all observables	$ \begin{array}{c} m_e(\times) \\ m_\mu(\times) \\ m_\tau(\times) \\ \Delta m_{21}^2 (\times) \\ \Delta m_{31}^2 (\times 10) \end{array} \end{array} $	(KeV) MeV) (GeV) 10^{-5} eV^2) (NO)	$\begin{array}{c} 510.99895000 \pm 0.00\\ 105.6583755 \pm 0.00\\ 1.77686 \pm 0.000\\ 7.50^{+0.22}_{-0.20}\\ 2.55^{+0.02}_{-0.03}\end{array}$	1000013 100023 112
	$ \Delta m_{31}^2 (imes 10) \Delta m_{12}^2 (imes 10) \Delta m$	(0^{-3} eV^2) [IO] (2°))[NO]	$2.45^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ 34.3 ± 1.0 49.26 ± 0.79 $40.46^{\pm0.60}_{-0.00}$	ptons
	$ heta_{23}(\circ) \ heta_{13}(\circ) \ heta_{13}(\circ$)[NO])[IO])[IO])[NO]	$\begin{array}{r} 43.40_{-0.97} \\ 8.53_{-0.12}^{+0.13} \\ 8.58_{-0.14}^{+0.12} \\ 194_{-22}^{+24} \\ +22 \\ +22 \end{array}$	
	$\delta^\ell(\circ)$)[IO]	284^{+26}_{-28}	





U(1) charges			
$(\mathbf{M}_{e},\mathbf{M}_{e})$	$\overline{\nu}$ $(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3)$ $(-1, -3, -3)$	$(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3)$ $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3)$	$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_5}{\overline{(3)}}$
$\begin{array}{c} (5^{e}_{1}, 2^{a}_{3}) \\ (5^{e}_{1}, 2^{\nu}_{7}) \\ (5^{e}_{1}, 2^{\nu}_{10}) \end{array}$) $(-1, -2, (0, -1, 1)$	$\begin{array}{c} (1, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3$	-1) 0)
$(\mathbf{M}_d,\mathbf{M}_u)$	$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$	$(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)$	$\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{(\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\gamma_3)}$
$(4^d_3, \mathbf{P}_{12}5^u_1\mathbf{P}_{23})$	(0, 1, 2)	(2, 1, 0)	(3, 2, 0)
$ \begin{array}{c} (4\tilde{_3}, \mathbf{P}_{123}5^u_1\mathbf{P}_{12}) \\ (5^d_1, \mathbf{P}_{12}4^u_3) \end{array} $	(0, 1, 2) (0, -1, 1)	(2, 1, 0) (1, -2, 0)	(3, 0, 1) (2, 1, 0)
$(5^d_1, \mathbf{P}_{321} 4^u_3 \mathbf{P}_{23})$	(0, -1, 1)	(1, -2, 0)	(-1, 1, 0)

Maximally restrictive mass matrices			
Quarks	Leptons		
$4_3^d \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$5_1^e \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & 0 \\ \times & 0 & \times \end{pmatrix}$		
$5_1^d \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & 0 \\ \times & 0 & \times \end{pmatrix}$	$2_3^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & \times & \bullet \\ \cdot & 0 & \bullet \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 \end{pmatrix}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{12}5_1^u \mathbf{P}_{23} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \bullet & 0 \\ \times & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$2_7^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & 0 & \bullet \\ \cdot & 0 & \times \\ \cdot & \cdot & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{123}5_1^u \mathbf{P}_{12} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \times & \bullet \\ 0 & 0 & \times \\ \times & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$2_{10}^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & \bullet & 0 \\ \cdot & \times & \bullet \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 \end{pmatrix}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{12}4_3^u \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bullet & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times \\ \times & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$			
$\mathbf{P}_{321}4_3^u\mathbf{P}_{23} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bullet & \times \\ \times & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$:		

U(1) charges				
			$\underline{\mathbb{Z}_5}$	
$\frac{(\mathbf{M}_e,\mathbf{M}_e)}{(5^e_1,2)}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \left(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3 \right) \\ \left(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3 \right) \\ \left(-1, -3, \right) \end{array} $	$(\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,\epsilon_1)$ $(1,-5,-6)$	$\frac{1}{-1)}$	
$(5^{\tilde{e}}_{1}, 2)$ $(5^{\tilde{e}}_{1}, 2)$	$\begin{pmatrix} P_7 \\ P_7 \end{pmatrix} (-1, -2, \\ (0, -1, 1) \end{pmatrix}$	(0, -3, -3, -3)	-1)	
	10) (0, 1, 1	.) (1, 2,	 	
$(\mathbf{M}_d,\mathbf{M}_u)$	$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$	$(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)$	$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$	
$(4^d_3, \mathbf{P}_{12}5^u_1\mathbf{P}_{23})$	(0, 1, 2)	(2, 1, 0)	(3, 2, 0)	
$(4^d_3, \mathbf{P}_{123}5^u_1\mathbf{P}_{12})$	(0, 1, 2)	(2, 1, 0)	(3,0,1)	
$(5^d_1, \mathbf{P}_{12} 4^u_3)$	(0,-1,1)	(1, -2, 0)	(2, 1, 0)	
$(5^d_1, \mathbf{P}_{321}4^u_3\mathbf{P}_{23})$	(0, -1, 1)	(1, -2, 0)	(-1, 1, 0)	

"Decoupled" entry in the matrices of type "5" lead to zeros in the N_k matrices

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$5_1^d \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & 0 \\ \times & 0 & \times \end{pmatrix}$	$\boxed{2_3^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & \times & \bullet \\ \cdot & 0 & \bullet \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{12}5_1^u \mathbf{P}_{23} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \bullet & 0 \\ \times & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$2_7^{\nu} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & 0 & \bullet \\ \cdot & 0 & \times \\ \cdot & \cdot & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{123}5_1^u \mathbf{P}_{12} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \times & \bullet \\ 0 & 0 & \times \\ \times & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$2^{\nu}_{10} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & \bullet & 0 \\ \cdot & \times & \bullet \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 \end{pmatrix}$		
$\mathbf{P}_{12}4_{3}^{u} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bullet & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times \\ \times & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$			
$\mathbf{P}_{321}4_3^u\mathbf{P}_{23} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bullet & \times \\ \times & 0 & \times \\ 0 & \times & 0 \end{pmatrix}$			

Lepton sector predictions - NO

The symmetry-constrained lepton models provide **predictions** for the **neutrino sector**, for example:



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$$\mathbf{N}_d \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{N}_{d} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \end{pmatrix}$$
$$s, b \longrightarrow H, I$$



$$\mathbf{N}_{d} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \times & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \end{pmatrix}$$







This model highlights the effectiveness of Abelian flavour symmetries in aligning theoretical frameworks with highly constrained experimental observations.

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Summary and outlook

Work done:

- Study of the theoretical framework of the minimal U(1) 2HDM for flavour;
- Identification of the maximally-restrictive pairs of quark and lepton mass matrices compatible with current masses, mixing and CP violation data;
- Lepton sector predictions;
- Phenomenological study (analytical and numerical) of the quark and charged lepton sectors.

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Thank you !

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