

# «Additional Symmetries in 2HDM-III as a tool for the search of New Physics effects»

Pseudoscalar in the phenomenology of B

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Dark Matter Days

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## Symmetries

- Flavor Symmetries (Family)
- Generalized CP Conservation

## 2HDM

- Version III as a tool
- $SU(3)$  Yukawa Matrices

## Phenomenology of U-Spin case

- $\tau$  decays
- B meson decay

- ✦ 3 Families
- ✦ Hierachy of fermions mixings
- ✦ Origin of masses
- ✦ Hierarchy of masses

Dark matter is the key to solve this problem

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -\sqrt{N} \bar{f}_{Li} \left[ \frac{\delta_{ij} m_j^f}{v_0} \phi_0^0 + \sum_{a=1}^N \left( \frac{v_a}{v_0} e^{i\alpha_a} \phi_a^0 + \phi_a \right) \tilde{y}_{a,ij}^f \right] f_{Rj}$$

We consider transformations of the form

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{Li} &= e^{i\theta_{Li}} f_{Li} \\ f'_{Ri} &= e^{i\theta_{Ri}} f_{Ri} \\ \phi'_a &= S_{ab} \phi_b \end{aligned}$$

Invariance is reached when

$$y'_{a,ij}{}^f = e^{-i(\theta_{iL} - \theta_{iR})} S_{ab}^{-1} y_{b,ij}{}^f$$

FCNC at tree level is the main signature of non-standard scalar interactions

$$\mathcal{L}_Y^{2HDM} = -\bar{Q}_L \sum_{a=1}^2 (Y_a^d \Phi_a d_R + Y_a^u \tilde{\Phi}_a u_R) - \bar{L}_L \sum_{a=1}^2 Y_a^l \Phi_a l_R + h.c.$$

$$\Phi_a = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_a^+ \\ \varphi_a^0 e^{i\theta_a} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \varphi_a^0 = v_a + \frac{\rho_a + i\eta_a}{\sqrt{2}}; \quad a = 1, 2$$

Mass Matrices

$$M_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (v_1 Y_1^f + v_2 Y_2^f) \quad ; \quad f = u, d, l$$

- ✦ Same symmetries as SM
- ✦ 4 NEW scalars :  $H^0$ ,  $H^\pm$  and  $A^0$
- ✦ New sources of CP violation ( $\theta_a$  and phases in  $Y_a^{u,d,l}$ )
- ✦ FCNC at tree level

- ✦ Effective couplings at 1-loop level in SUSY models contains FCNC: decoupling limit scenario at low energies
- ✦ Minimal framework to parameterized flavor physics: a few free parameters
- ✦ Versions with NFC can no explain simultaneously:  $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$ ,  $B \rightarrow D^*\tau\nu$  y  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$
- ✦ Analysis with non correlated  $V_{CKM}$  elements leads to:  
( $\chi_{ij}^f \lesssim 10^{-3}$ )

At the Higgs basis

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y = & \eta^u \bar{Q}_L \tilde{H}_1 u_R + \eta^d \bar{Q}_L H_1 d_R + \eta^\ell \bar{L}_L H_1 \ell_R \\ & + \hat{Y}^u \bar{Q}_L \tilde{H}_2 u_R + \hat{Y}^d \bar{Q}_L H_2 d_R + \hat{Y}^\ell\end{aligned}$$

- ✦ "Non elegant" way:  $m_{H,A} \sim \mathcal{O}(10^3 \text{TeV})$

$$g_{Sff} \sim 1/m_S^2$$

- ✦ Alignment:

$$Y_2^f = \gamma^f Y_1^f \text{ con } \gamma^f \in \mathbb{C}$$

- ✦ Textures compatible with  $V_{CKM}$ :

$$M_f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C_f & 0 \\ C_f^* & D_f & B_f \\ 0 & B_f^* & A_f \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $|C^f| \ll |B^f| \ll |D^f| \ll |A^f|$

Same texture, different scale: for 4-zeros

$$Y_2^f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c_2 C_f & 0 \\ c_2^* C_f^* & d_2 D_f & b_2 B_f \\ 0 & b_2^* B_f^* & A_f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_{ij}^f = \tilde{\chi}_{ij}^f(b_2, c_2, d_2, a_2, \phi_C, \phi_B)$$

Bilinear flavor transformations

$$Y^f = a' \cdot A_L M_{f'} A_R$$

where

$$|m_{f1}(\tilde{A}_L^f)_{i1}(\tilde{A}_R^f)_{1j} + m_{f2}(\tilde{A}_L^f)_{i2}(\tilde{A}_R^f)_{2j} + m_{f3}(\tilde{A}_L^f)_{i3}(\tilde{A}_R^f)_{3j}| \leq \sqrt{m_{fi} m_{fj}} |\tilde{\chi}_{ij}^f|$$



$$Y^f = a' \cdot A_L M^{f'} A_R$$

- ✦ Less restrictive than direct alignment (FCFN y LFV)
- ✦ Works for Multihiggs models
- ✦ Starting point for flavor symmetries
- ✦ Suitable scenarios reproduce previous versions

Versión	$A_L^u$	$A_R^u$	$A_L^d$	$A_R^d$
I	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$
II	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$	$\sqrt{\frac{3M_W}{v}} \lambda_0$	$0_{3 \times 3}$	$0_{3 \times 3}$
III	$\sum_{a=0,3,8} C_a^u \lambda_a$	$(\sum_{a=0,3,8} C_a^u \lambda_a)^\dagger$	$\sum_{a=0,3,8} C_a^d \lambda_a$	$(\sum_{a=0,3,8} C_a^u \lambda_a)^\dagger$
A2HDM	$C_0^u \lambda_0$	$C_0^{u*} \lambda_0$	$C_0^d \lambda_0$	$C_0^{d*} \lambda_0$

$$Y_f = a' U^\dagger M_f U$$

$$U = \sum_a C_a \lambda_a \quad ; \quad C_{ab} \equiv C_a^* \cdot C_b$$

- ✦ Hermitian case:  $C_{ab} = C_{ba}^*$ .
- ✦ Phenomenology is given by

$$\text{Tr}(\lambda_a Y^f \lambda_b) = \sum_{c,d} C_{cd} \text{Tr}(\lambda_a \lambda_c M_f \lambda_d \lambda_b)$$

- ✦ Textures is preserved when  $U$  only have  $\lambda_3, \lambda_8$  contributions.

## ✦ On scalars

- Family symmetries for Higgs doublets

$$\Phi_a \rightarrow S_{ab}(\theta)\Phi_b$$

- Generalized Symmetries

$$\Phi_a \rightarrow X_{ab}\Phi_b^*$$

$S_{ab}$  and  $X_{ab}$  are  $SU(2)$  matrices

## ✦ $SU(3)$ Fermion symmetries (*Isospin*)

$$Q_L \rightarrow X_\alpha \gamma^0 C Q_L^*$$

$$u_L \rightarrow X_\beta \gamma^0 C u_L^*$$

$$d_L \rightarrow X_\gamma \gamma^0 C d_L^*$$

GCP symmetries

$$X_\alpha Y_1^{*f} - (\cos \theta Y_1^f - \sin \theta Y_2^f) X_\beta = 0$$

$$X_\alpha Y_2^{*f} - (\sin \theta Y_1^f + \cos \theta Y_2^f) X_\beta = 0$$

For  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$Y_1^f = \begin{pmatrix} ia_{11} & ia_{12} & a_{13} \\ ia_{12} & -ia_{11} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & ia_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad Y_2^f = \begin{pmatrix} ia_{12} & -ia_{11} & -a_{13} \\ -ia_{11} & -ia_{12} & a_{13} \\ -a_{31} & a_{31} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

At the mass basis and Higgs basis

$$H^d = \frac{v^2}{2} Y_1^f (Y_1^f)^\dagger = U_L^f \left[ \text{diag}(m_1^f, m_2^f, m_3^f) \right] U_L^{f\dagger}$$

Using mass matrix

$$Y_2^f = \frac{1}{v_2} \left( \sqrt{2} M^f - v_1 Y_1^f \right)$$

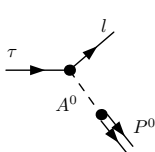
$$U_L^f = a_0 \lambda_0 + \text{Re}(A_X) \lambda_i + \text{Im}(A_X) \lambda_j + B_X \lambda_k$$

Subgroup	Generators	$U_{XL}^f$
Isospin	$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$	$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 + B_S & A_S^* & 0 \\ A_S & a_0 - B_S & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$
U-Spin	$\lambda_4, \lambda_5, \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{3}\lambda_3 + \lambda_8)$	$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 + B_U & 0 & A_U^* \\ 0 & a_0 & 0 \\ A_U & 0 & a_0 - B_U \end{pmatrix}$
V-Spin	$\lambda_6, \lambda_7, \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{3}\lambda_3 - \lambda_8)$	$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 + B_V & A_V^* \\ 0 & A_V & a_0 - B_V \end{pmatrix}$

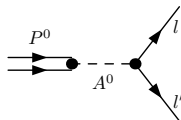
$$\tilde{Y}_{X2}^d = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{\frac{1}{2}} U_{XL}^d D^d U_{XL}^{d\dagger}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{X2}^u = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{\frac{1}{2}} U_{XL}^d V_{CKM}^\dagger D^u V_{CKM} U_{XL}^{d\dagger}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{X'2}^\ell = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{\frac{1}{2}} U_{X'L}^{\ell\dagger} D^\ell U_{X'L}^\ell$$



(a)



(b)

✦ Free parameters:  $M_A$ ,  $\tan \beta$ ,  $a_0$ ,  $A_X$  y  $B_X$

$$-\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{XX'} = \sqrt{2}G_F \frac{M_W^2}{M_{A^0}^2} g_{A^0 \ell_i \ell_j}^X (\bar{\ell}_i \gamma^5 \ell_j) \left[ \sum_{q_n, q_m} g_{A^0 q_m q_n}^{X'} \bar{q}_n \gamma^5 q_m \right]$$

$$g_{A^0 \ell_i \ell_j}^X = \frac{1}{M_W} \left[ -m_i \tan \beta \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \beta} (U_{XL}^{\ell \dagger} D^d U_{XL}^\ell)_{ij} \right]$$

$$g_{A^0 d_i d_j}^X = \frac{1}{M_W} \left[ -m_{d_i} \tan \beta \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \beta} (U_{XL}^{d \dagger} D^d U_{XL}^d)_{ij} \right]$$

$$g_{A^0 u_i u_j}^X = \frac{1}{M_W} \left[ -m_i \cot \beta \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin \beta} (U_{XL}^d V_{CKM}^\dagger D^u V_{CKM} U_{XL}^{d \dagger})_{ij} \right].$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{A^0} = \sqrt{2}G_F \frac{m_W^2}{M_{A^0}^2} |g_{Asb}|^2 (\bar{q}_s \gamma^5 q_b)(\bar{q}_b \gamma^5 q_s)$$

$$g_{Asb} = \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2} \cos \beta} \frac{\sqrt{m_s m_b}}{m_W} \tilde{\chi}_{ij}^d$$

$$\Delta m_s \simeq \frac{2}{m_{B_s^0}} (\langle B_s^0 | \mathcal{H}_{SM} | \bar{B}_s^0 \rangle + \langle B_s^0 | \mathcal{H}_{A^0} | \bar{B}_s^0 \rangle)$$

Taking only the pseudoscalar contribution

$$\langle B_s^0 | \mathcal{H}_{A^0} | \bar{B}_s^0 \rangle = \sqrt{2}G_F \frac{m_W^2}{M_{A^0}^2} |g_{Asb}|^2 \frac{|f_{B_s}|^2 m_{B_s^0}^4}{(m_b + m_s)^2}$$

That can be explicitly cast in the form

$$\Delta m_s \simeq \Delta m_s^{\text{SM}} + (9.6030 \times 10^{-7} \text{GeV}^3) \frac{|\chi_{sb}^d|^2}{M_{A^0}^2} (1 + \tan^2 \beta)$$

Minimizing the function with non correlated CKM matrix elements

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=d,s,b} \frac{(|V_{ui}^{th}(\chi_{ij})| - |V_{ui}^{ex}|)^2}{\sigma_{V_{ui}}^2} + \frac{(|V_{cb}^{th}(\chi_{ij})| - |V_{cb}^{ex}|)^2}{\sigma_{V_{cb}}^2},$$

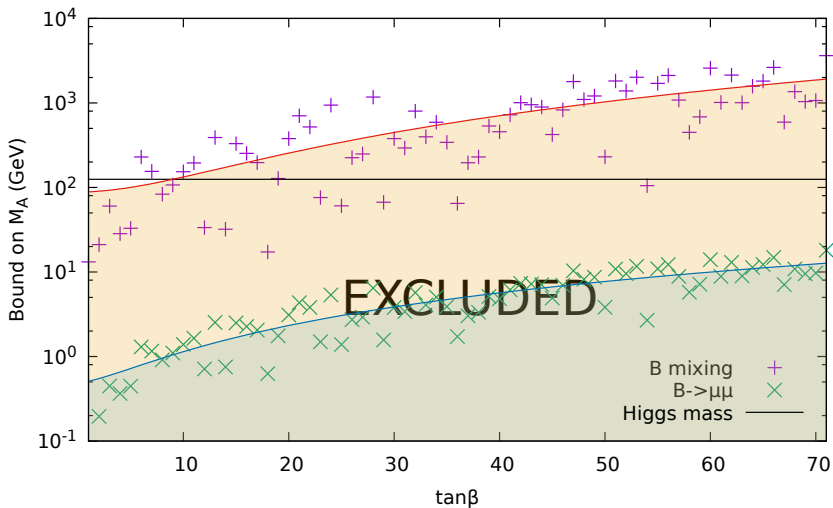
O. Félix-Beltrán, et.al. , Phys. Lett. B742, 347 (2015)

$$\begin{aligned} |V_{ud}^{ex}| &= 0.97425 \pm 0.00022, & |V_{us}^{ex}| &= 0.22523 \pm 0.00080, \\ |V_{ub}^{ex}| &= 0.00413 \pm 0.00049, & |V_{cb}^{ex}| &= 0.0411 \pm 0.00130. \end{aligned}$$

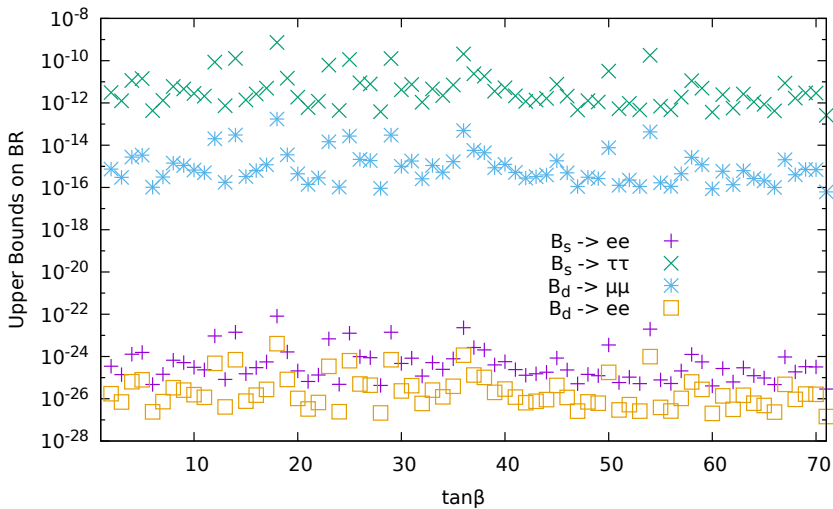
With this calculation 2HDM-III is as predictive as versions with NFC



# Lower Bound on $M_A^0$



# Upper Bounds on FCNC in B decays



$$\Gamma_{XX'}(\tau \rightarrow \ell P^0) = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} \left( \frac{M_W}{M_{A^0}} \right)^4 [(m_\tau - m_\ell)^2 - m_P^2] \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(m_\tau^2, m_\ell^2, m_P^2)}{m_\tau^3} \times |g_{A^0\tau\ell}^X|^2 \left| \langle P | \sum_{q_i, q_j} (g_{A^0 q_i q_j}^{X'}) \bar{q}_i \gamma^5 q_j | 0 \rangle \right|^2$$

Channel	Upper bound [PDG]	$\frac{ g_{A^0\tau\ell}^X }{M_A^2}$	$\left  \langle P   \sum_{q_i, q_j} (g_{A^0 q_i q_j}^{X'}) \bar{q}_i \gamma^5 q_j   0 \rangle \right ^2$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \pi^0$	$< 8.0 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 2.13 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^0$	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-7}$		$< 2.67 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- K_s^0$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 1.31 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- K_s^0$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 1.32 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta$	$< 9.2 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 2.52 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \eta$	$< 6.5 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 2.27 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta'$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$		$< 4.24 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \eta'$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 1.32 \times 10^{-8}$

$$\Gamma_{XX'}(P^0 \rightarrow \ell\ell) = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} \left( \frac{M_W}{M_{A^0}} \right)^4 [m_P^2 - (m_\ell - m_\ell)^2] \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(m_P^2, m_\ell^2, m_\ell^2)}{m_P^3} \times |g_{A^0\ell\ell}^X|^2 \left| \langle P | (g_{A^0 q_i q_j}^{X'}) \bar{q}_i \gamma^5 q_j | 0 \rangle \right|^2$$

Channel	Upper Bound [PDG 2014]	$\frac{ g_{A^0\ell\ell}^X }{M_A^2}$	$\left  \langle P   (g_{A^0 q_i q_j}^{X'}) \bar{q}_i \gamma^5 q_j   0 \rangle \right $
$B_d^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 8.3 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 9.7 \times 10^{-10}$
$B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$	$< 6.3 \times 10^{-10}$		$< 3.12 \times 10^{-9}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \tau^- \tau^+$	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-3}$		$< 2.20 \times 10^{-7}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$		$< 1.32 \times 10^{-10}$
$D^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 7.9 \times 10^{-8}$		$< 2.52 \times 10^{-8}$
$D^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$	$< 6.2 \times 10^{-9}$		$< 2.27 \times 10^{-7}$
$B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$	$= (3.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-9}$		Compatible with SM

$$Y_U^f = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 0 \\ * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad f = d, \ell$$

Couplings:  $g_{A^0 \tau e}^S = 0$ ,  $g_{A^0 \tau \mu}^S = 0$

$$g_{A^0 uu}^S = \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2}M_W \sin \beta} \left\{ (a_{S0}^d)^2 V_{ub}^2 + \left[ (V_{ud}(a_{S0}^d + B_S^u) + V_{us}) (V_{ud}(a_{s0}^d + B_S^d) + V_{us} A_S^{d*}) \right] \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (V_{us}(a_{s0}^d - B_S^d) + V_{ud} A_S^d)^2 \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) \right\}$$

$$g_{A^0 dd}^S = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ |A_S^d|^2 + ((a_{S0}^d + B_S^d)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta) \left( \frac{m_d}{m_s} \right) \right]$$

$$g_{A^0 ss}^S = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ (a_{S0}^d - B_S^d)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta + |A_S^d|^2 \left( \frac{m_d}{m_s} \right) \right].$$

$$g_{A^0 uc}^S = \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2}M_W \sin \beta} \left\{ (a_{S0}^d)^2 V_{ub} V_{sb} + (V_{us}(a_{s0}^d - B_S^d) + V_{ud} A_S^d) \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (V_{ud}(a_{S0}^d + B_S^d) + V_{us} A_S^d) (V_{cd}(a_0^d + B_S^d) + V_{cs} A_S^{u*}) \left( \frac{m_u}{m_t} \right) \right\}$$

$$g_{A^0 sd}^S = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ A_S^d (a_{S0}^d - B_S^d) + (a_{S0}^d + B_S^d) A_S^{d*} \left( \frac{m_d}{m_s} \right) \right].$$

$$Y_U^f = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & * \\ 0 & * & 0 \\ * & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad f = d, \ell$$

Couplings:  $g_{A^0\tau\mu} = 0$

$$g_{A^0\tau e} = \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ A_U^\ell (a_{U0}^\ell - B_U^\ell) + (a_{S0}^\ell + B_U^\ell) A_U^{\ell*} \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\tau} \right) \right]$$

$$g_{A^0uu}^U = \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2}M_W \sin \beta} \left\{ \left[ V_{ub}(a_{U0}^d - B_U^d) + A_U^d V_{ud} \right]^2 + (a_0^d)^2 V_{us}^2 \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left( \left[ V_{ud}(a_{U0}^d + B_U^d) + A_U^d V_{ub} \right] \left[ V_{ud}(a_{U0}^d + B_U^d) + V_{ub} A_U^d \right] - \sqrt{2} \cos \beta \right) \left( \frac{m_u}{m_\tau} \right) \right\}$$

$$g_{A^0dd}^U = \frac{m_b}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ A_U^{d2} + \left( (a_{U0}^d - B_U^d)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \right) \left( \frac{m_d}{m_b} \right) \right]$$

$$g_{A^0ss}^U = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{2}M_W \cos \beta} \left[ (a_{U0}^d)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \right]$$

$$g_{A^0uc}^U = \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2}M_W \sin \beta} \left\{ \left[ V_{ub}(a_{U0}^d - B_U^d) + A_U^d V_{ud} \right] \left[ V_{cb}(a_{U0} - B) + A_U^d V_{cd} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[ V_{ud}(a_{U0}^d + B_U^d) + A_U^d V_{ub} \right] \left[ V_{cd}(a_{U0}^d + B_U^d) + V_{cb} A_U^{d*} \right] \left( \frac{m_u}{m_t} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (a_{U0}^d)^2 V_{ud} V_{cs} \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) \right\}$$

$$g_{A^0uc}^U = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{2}M_W \sin \beta} \left[ (a_{U0}^d)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \right]$$

$$Y_U^f = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * \\ = & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad f = d, \ell$$

Couplings:  $g_{A^0 \tau e}^V = 0$   $g_{A^0 \tau \mu} = \frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta} \left[ A_V^d (a_{V0}^d - B_V^d) + (a_{V0}^d + B_V^d) A_V^{d*} \left( \frac{m_\mu}{m_\tau} \right) \right]$

$$g_{A^0 uu}^V = \frac{m_u}{\sqrt{2} M_W \sin \beta} \left( (a_{V0}^d) - \sqrt{2} \cos \beta \right)$$

$$g_{A^0 dd}^V = \frac{m_b}{\sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta} \left\{ [V_{ub}(a_0 - B) + V_{us}A]^2 \right. \\ \left. + [V_{us}(a_0 + B) + AV_{ub}] [V_{us}(a_0 + B) + V_{ub}A^*] \left( \frac{m_s}{m_b} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left( (a_0)^2 V_{ud}^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \right) \left( \frac{m_d}{m_b} \right) \right\}$$

$$g_{A^0 ss}^V = \frac{m_b}{\sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta} \left[ A^2 + \left( (a_0 + B)^2 - \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \right) \left( \frac{m_s}{m_b} \right) \right]$$

$$g_{A^0 uc}^V = \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2} M_W \sin \beta} \left\{ [V_{ub}(a_0 - B) + V_{us}A] [V_{cb}(a_0 - B) + AV_{cs}] \right. \\ \left. + [V_{us}(a_0 + B) + AV_{ub}] [V_{cs}(a_0 + B) + V_{cb}A^*] \left( \frac{m_c}{m_t} \right) + (a_0)^2 V_{ud} V_{cd} \left( \frac{m_u}{m_t} \right) \right\}$$

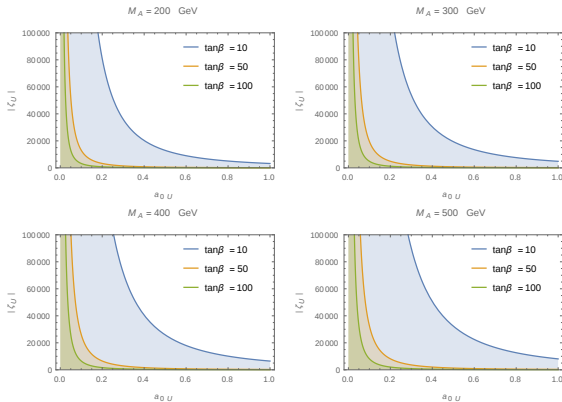
$$g_{A^0 sd}^V = 0.$$

- ✦  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  compatible with SM, thus U-Spin ( $g_{Asb} = 0$ ) is a good possibility
- ✦ Isospin subgroup predicts the absence of LFV  $\tau$  decay as in SM.
- ✦ The V-Spin effects are given at high energies and are very small given  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



# And example with $\tau \rightarrow eK_s^0$ with U-Spin

$$\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow eK_s^0) \simeq (8.606 \times 10^{-15} \text{ GeV}^5) \times \frac{|\zeta_U^\ell|^2 (a_{0U}^d)^4}{M_A^4} (1 + \tan^2 \beta)^2$$



$$g_{A^0 \tau e}^U \simeq \frac{m_\tau \zeta_U^\ell}{\sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta} \quad \text{and} \quad g_{A^0 sd}^U \simeq \frac{m_s (a_{0U}^d)^2}{\sqrt{2} M_W \cos \beta}$$

$SU(3)$  Transformation

$$\tilde{Y}_{\text{ext}}^{f'}(t) = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{1/2} e^{t\lambda} D^f e^{-t\lambda}$$

with

$$\lambda = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N_g} \theta_n \lambda_n \quad ; \quad D^f = \text{diag}(m_1^f, m_2^f, m_3^f)$$

✦ Perturbative Yukawa:

$$\tilde{Y}_{\text{ext}}^{f'}(t) = \sqrt{2}G_F)^{1/2} (D^f + t [\lambda, D^f] + \frac{t^2}{2!} [\lambda [\lambda, D^f]] + \dots)$$

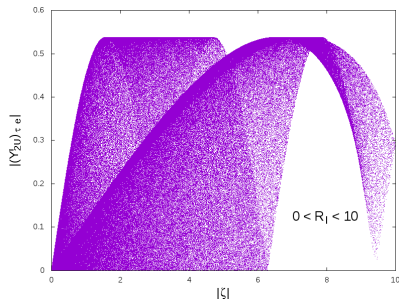
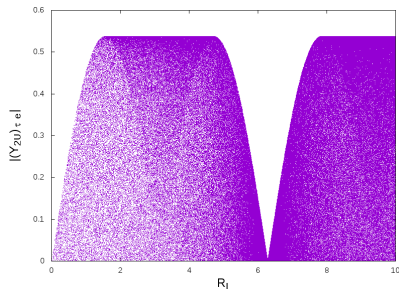
✦ Additional bound:  $\det(U_{XL}^f) = 1$

✦ Framework for a dynamics of flavor

Definimos los parámetros

- ✦  $R^2 = \theta_i^2 + \theta_j^2 + \theta_k^2$  ; Non standard contribution
- ✦  $|\zeta| = \sqrt{\theta_i^2 + \theta_j^2}$  ; Flavor violation parameter
- ✦  $M_A$  is chosen in order to have no empty parameter space ( $\sim 50$  TeV)

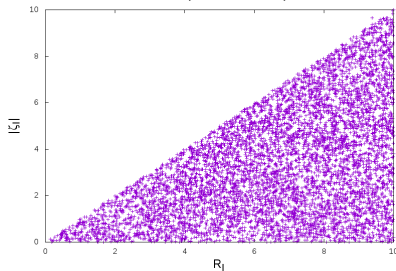
U-Spin in leptonic sector



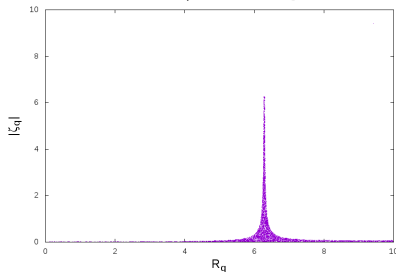
Channel	Upper Bound
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \pi^0$	$< 8.0 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^0$	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-7}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- K_s^0$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- K_s^0$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta$	$< 9.2 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \eta$	$< 6.5 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta'$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \eta'$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$
$B^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 8.3 \times 10^{-8}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$	$< 6.3 \times 10^{-10}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \tau^- \tau^+$	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-3}$
$B^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$
$D_s^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+$	$< 7.9 \times 10^{-8}$
$D^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$	$< 6.2 \times 10^{-9}$

$M_A \geq 50 \text{ TeV}$

Parámetros para sector Leptónico



Parámetros para sector de Quarks



Bounds	Upper Limit
$\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow e^- \pi^0)$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-19}$
$\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta)$	$< 4.5 \times 10^{-20}$
$\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow e^- \eta')$	$< 4.3 \times 10^{-20}$
$\Gamma(B_d^0 \rightarrow e^- e^+)$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-21}$
$\Gamma(B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+)$	$< 2.5 \times 10^{-22}$

$$Y^f(x) = \xi^f e^{t(x)\lambda^f} D e^{-t(x)\lambda^f}$$

- ✦  $t(x)$ : scalar field that leads to effective couplings
- ✦ The matrix  $D$  is diagonal in the mass basis
- ✦ Perturbative method

$$\frac{Y^f(x)}{\xi^f} = D + \frac{t(x)}{1!} [\lambda^f, D] + \frac{t^2(x)}{2!} [\lambda^f, [\lambda^f, D]] + \dots$$

- ✦ 2HDM-III is a good frame to parameterized New Physics
- ✦ Invariants subgroups of  $SU(3)$  reduce the nnumebr of free parameters and can shed light on flavor symmetries
- ✦ New restriction can be imposed on  $\tau \rightarrow \ell P_1^0 P_2^0$  y  $P_i^0 \rightarrow P_f^0 \ell_1 \ell_2$
- ✦ Textures can be seen as a consequence of suitable discret charges assignment for fermions
- ✦ Pseudoscalar is a WIMP