

# Parameter Counting and Symmetry

Mapping out the TeV-scale theory

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# Outline

- ① Motivation & Strategy
- ② New Rules: Partial Flavor Symmetry
- ③ Parameter Counting in the MSSM
- ④ Conclusions

# Motivation & Strategy

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Model building strategy:

Data → Particles and Symmetries → Lagrangian

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BUT

- Hidden symmetries
- Unphysical parameters

Our Goal: Find the physical parameters

# Quantum Mechanics 101

Hydrogen atom in a uniform  $\vec{B}$  field

- $B$  field has three parameters
- Magnetic field breaks  $SO(3) \rightarrow SO(2)$
- Two broken generators: rotate so that only  $B_z$  is non-zero

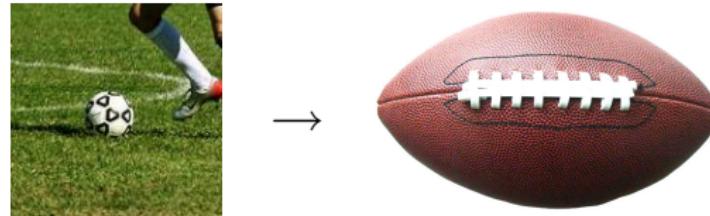
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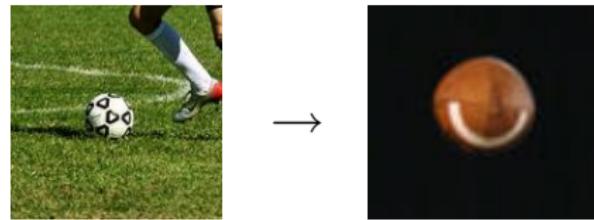


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# Lessons for any theory

$$N_{\text{phys}} = N_{\text{general}} - N_{\text{broken}}$$

- $N_{\text{phys}}$ : Number of measurable parameters
- $N_{\text{general}}$ : Number of parameters in an arbitrary coordinate system
- $N_{\text{broken}}$ : Change in the number of symmetry generators

⇒ For H atom in  $\vec{B}$  field:  $N_{\text{general}} = 3$ ,  $N_{\text{broken}} = 2$ , so

$$N_{\text{phys}} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

## Example: SM Yukawa Matrices

Most general interactions respecting gauge symmetries:

$$V = Y_{ij}^U (\overline{Q_L})_i (U_R)_j H + Y_{ij}^D (\overline{Q_L})_i (D_R)_j \tilde{H} + Y_{ij}^E (\overline{L_L})_i (E_R)_j \tilde{H}$$

- Three complex,  $3 \times 3$  interaction matrices: 54 parameters
- $U(3)^5$  symmetry broken to  $U(1)_B \times U(1)_e \times U(1)_\mu \times U(1)_\tau$ : 41 broken generators
- $N_{\text{phys}} = N_{\text{general}} - N_{\text{broken}} = 54 - 41 = 13$
- 9 fermion masses, 3 CKM angles, 1 CKM phase

## New Rules: Partial Flavor Symmetry

# Larger global symmetries?

Many models based on broken symmetry in SM flavor sector

- ⇒ Strong constraints on new flavor-changing interactions
- ⇒ New symmetries can suppress FCNC's

# Restoring symmetries: A Toy Model

- Impose  $SU(2)$  symmetry on leptons
- Lighter generations doublets; heavy generation singlets

Symmetry implies degenerate mass eigenvalues

# Restoring symmetries: Results

- Parameters will cancel in arbitrary basis
- $N_{\text{general}} = 15$  instead of 18
- Symmetry breaking is now  $U(3)^2 \rightarrow U(2) \times U(1)$ :  
 $N_{\text{broken}} = 18 - 5 = 13$
- $N_{\text{phys}} = 15 - 13 = 2$

# The General Case

Extend the technique to model with  $n$  generations

- Two fields in the interaction matrix  $\implies SO(n)^2$  symmetry
- Adding a Yukawa coupling to a scalar breaks the symmetry
- Impose an  $SU(n_1) \times SU(n_2) \times \cdots \times SU(n_k)$  global symmetry
- In an arbitrary basis, the number of parameters is reduced according to

$$N_{\text{general}} = 2n^2 - \sum_{j=1}^k (n_j^2 - 1)$$

- Only requirement: degeneracy of the mass eigenvalues

# Parameter Counting in the MSSM

# New Flavor Symmetries in MSSM

- Soft SUSY-breaking potential has new, *a priori* general interactions
- There are many possible ways to impose symmetry
  - Different symmetry groups
  - Different sectors on which the symmetry holds
- Need to think of correlations between different interaction matrices

# One Illustrative Example

MSSM with  $SU(2)$  flavor symmetry imposed on SUSY-violating terms

- Without the added symmetry: 153 parameters for chiral multiplets alone (110 physical)
- Adding symmetry  $\implies$  correlations in mass matrices
  - Basis where the symmetry is manifest
- Can account for this and find  $N_{\text{general}} = 105$  (62 physical)

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- The number of measurable parameters in a theory is not always obvious
- Can be related to the total number of parameters and the amount of broken symmetry
- Adding flavor symmetry reduces the total number of parameters in calculable way

# Backup

# Symmetries in the MSSM

Imposed Symmetry	Broken By	$N_{\text{general}}^{(r)}$	$N_{\text{general}}^{(i)}$	$N_{\text{phys}}^{(r)}$	$N_{\text{phys}}^{(i)}$
None		84	69	69	41
Fermion Family	SUSY Int.	66	51	51	23
	Weak Int.	51	36	36	10
	All	48	33	33	9
$SU(2)$ Flavor	SUSY Int.	56	49	41	21
	Weak Int.	37	30	23	6
	All	35	28	22	6
Leading MFV		35	30	20	4
$SU(3)$ Flavor		20	21	11	3