



Flavour hierarchies, extended groups and composites

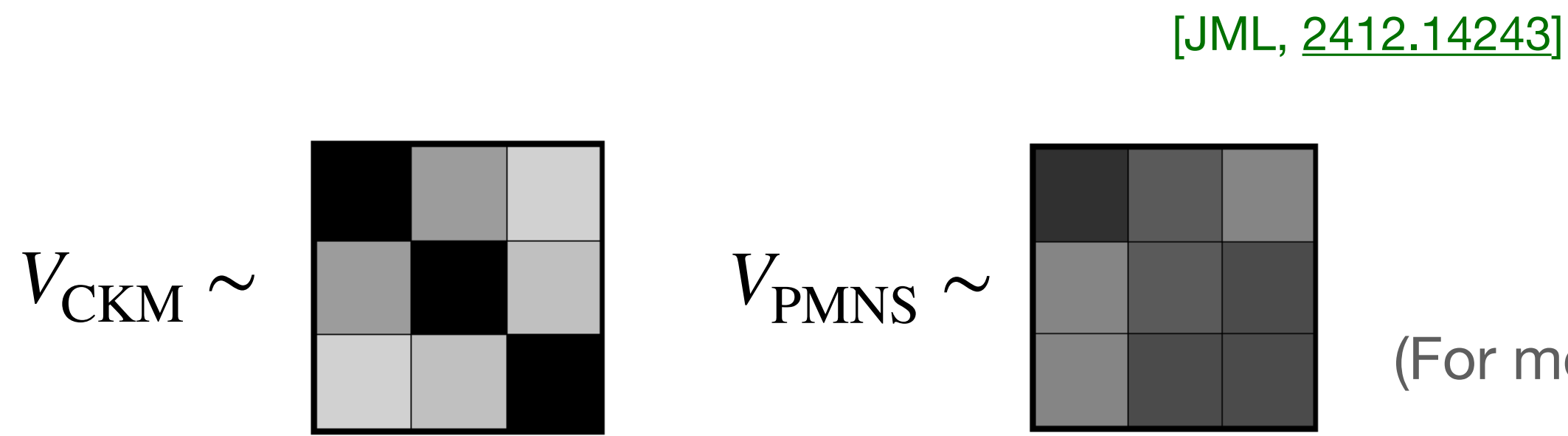
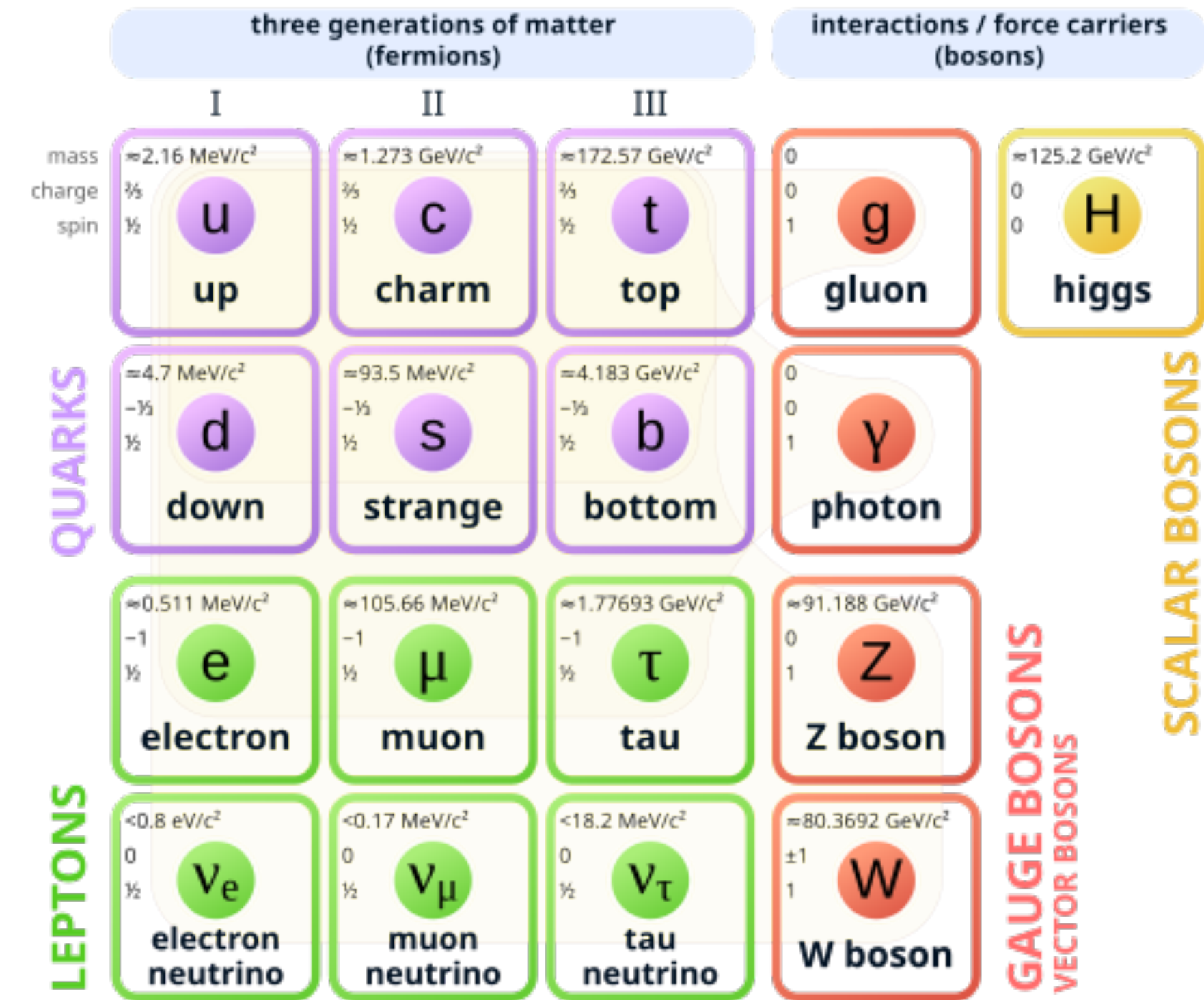
Javier M. Lizana
IFT Madrid

Based on:
[\[2412.14243\]](#)

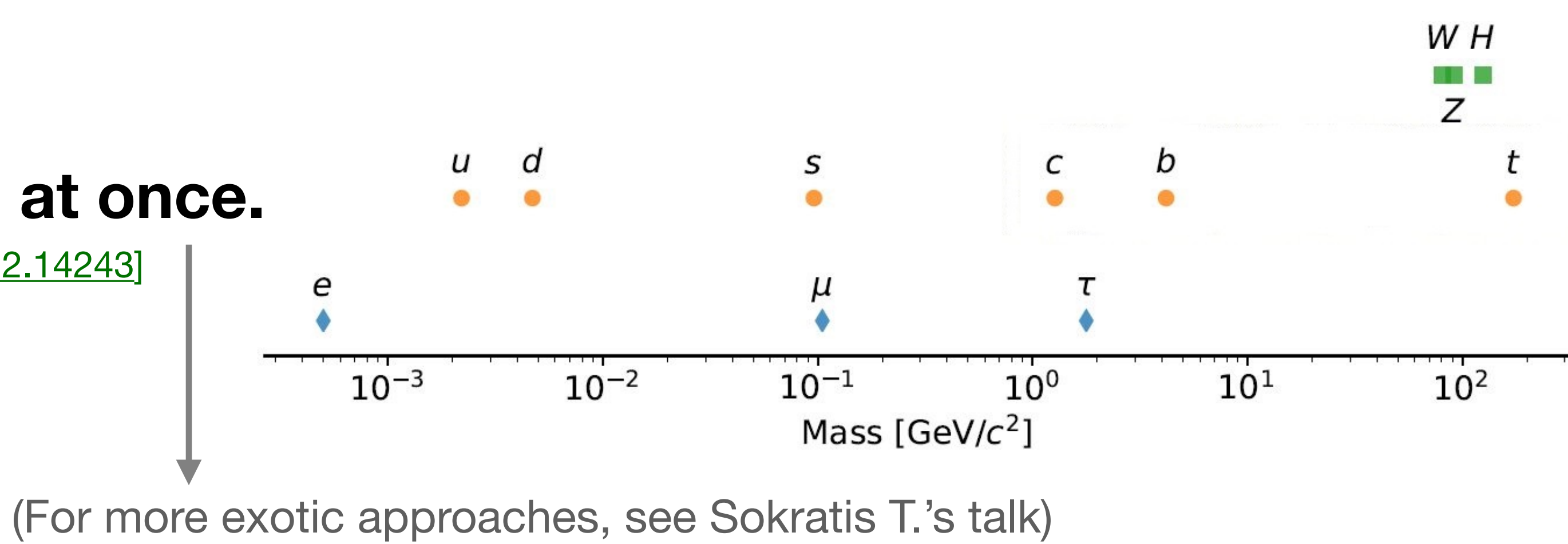
59th Rencontres de Moriond, 2025

The Standard Model

- The SM is a great theory.
- But... Flavor: while gauge sector is universal, Higgs couples to fermions in a funny way:
 - Why hierarchically increasing masses of the families?
 - Why hierarchical CKM but anarchic PMNS?
- Also: Higgs hierarchy problem.
- **A model to address these questions at once.**



[JML, 2412.14243]

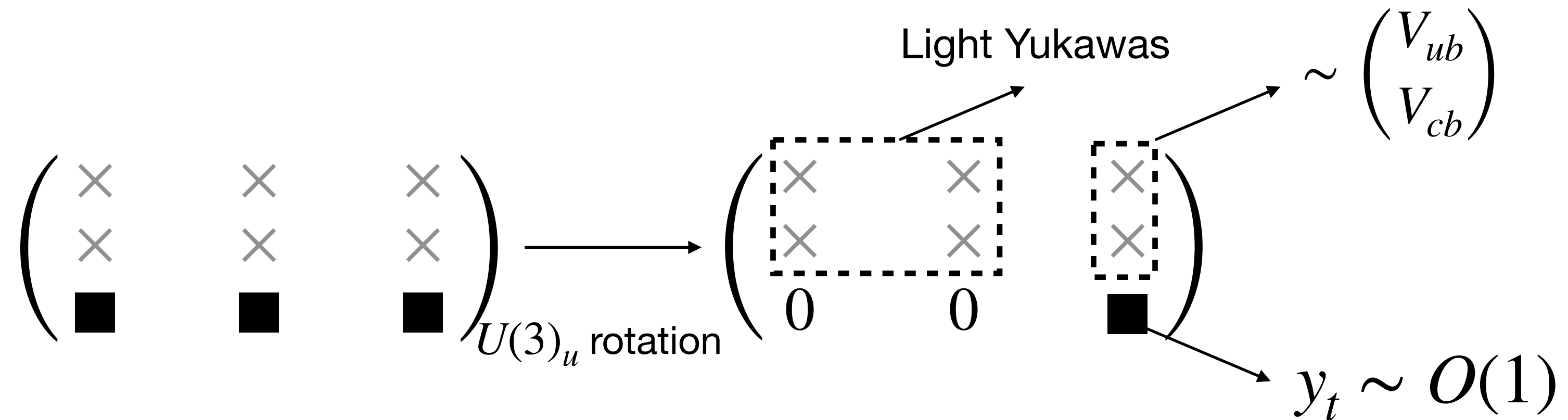


Motivation (quarks)

$$\mathcal{L} \supset Y_{nm}^{(u)} \bar{q}_L^n H^c u_R^m$$

$$\Delta_{in}^u \bar{q}_L^i H^c u_R^n + \bar{q}_L^3 H^c y_n^t u_R^n$$

$i, j = 1, 2$
 $n, m = 1, 2, 3$



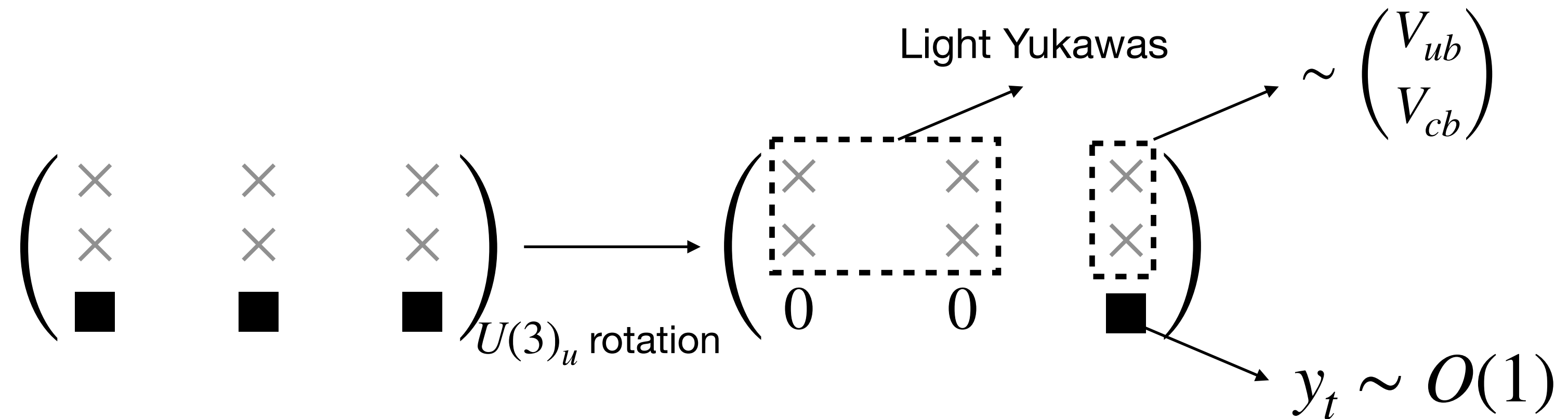
[Antusch, Greljo, Stefaneke, Thomsen, [2311.09288](#)]

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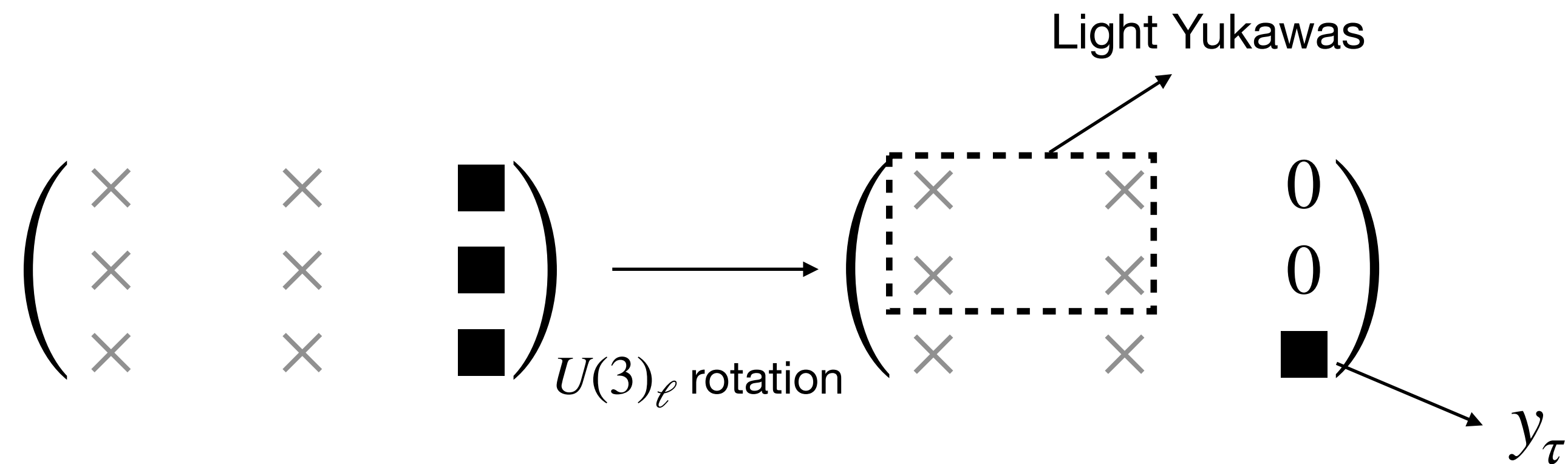
[Antusch, Greljo, Stefaneke, Thomsen, [2311.09288](#)]

Motivation (leptons)

$$\mathcal{L} \supset Y_{nm}^{(e)} \bar{\ell}_L^n H e_R^m$$

$$\Delta_{ni}^e \bar{\ell}_L^n H e_R^i + y_n^\tau \bar{\ell}_L^n H \tau_R$$

$i, j = 1, 2$
 $n, m = 1, 2, 3$



$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\lambda_{nm}}{\Lambda_\nu} (\bar{\ell}_L^n H^c) (H^\dagger \ell_L^{mc}) \longrightarrow \text{Anarchic PMNS}$$

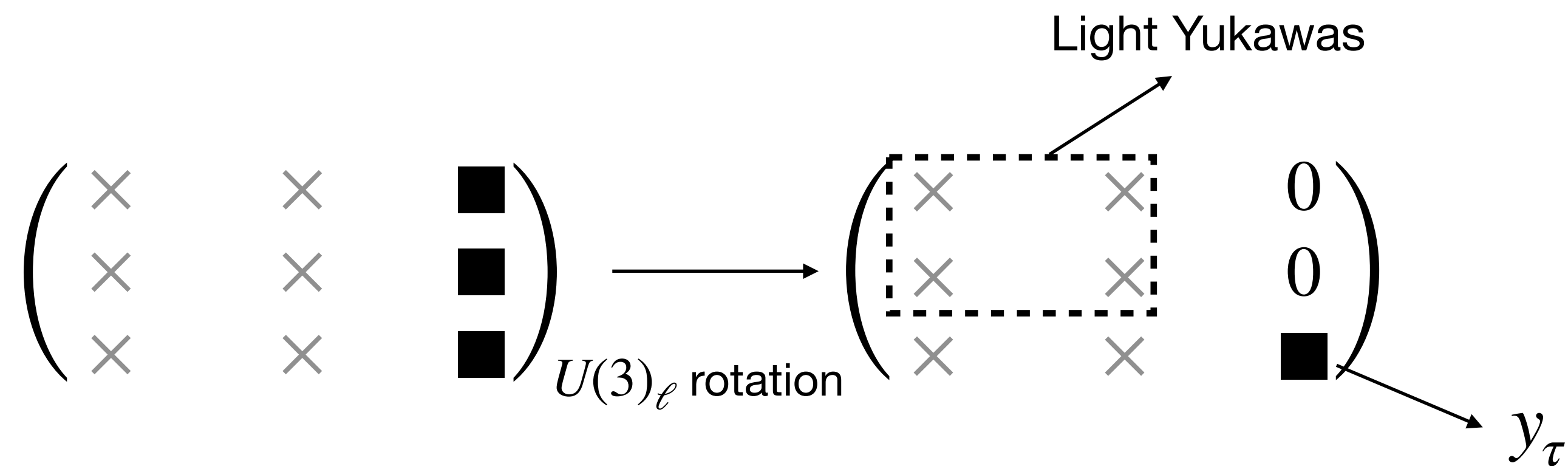
[Antusch, Greljo, Stefaneke, Thomsen, [2311.09288](#)]

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$i, j = 1, 2$
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[Antusch, Greljo, Stefaneke, Thomsen, [2311.09288](#)]

Motivation (quark & leptons)

Addressing flavor hierarchies can be effectively done by NP differentiating among LH quarks doublets and among RH charged leptons

[Antusch, Greljo, Stefaneke, Thomsen, [2311.09288](#)]

Symmetries

[Pati, Salam, [PRD 10 \(1974\)](#); Li, Ma, [PRL 47 \(1981\)](#)]

[Bordone, Cornella, Fuentes-Martin, Isidori, [1712.01368](#); Greljo, Stefanek, [1802.04274](#); Fernández-Navarro, King, [2305.07690](#); Davighi, Stefanek, [2305.16280](#); Davighi, Gosnay, Miller, Renner [2312.13346](#); Capdevila, Crivellin, JML, Pokorski, [2401.00848](#); Covone, Davighi, Isidori, Pesut, [2407.10950](#), ...]

Get inspired by the idea of flavor deconstruction:

$$G_1 \times G_2 \times G_3 \times G'_U \xrightarrow{\gtrsim \text{PeV}} G_{1,2} \times G_3 \times G_U \xrightarrow{\gtrsim \text{TeV}} G_{\text{SM}}$$

Left-right unification:

$$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \subset SU(2)_L \times U(1)_{B-L} \times SU(2)_R$$

Global approx. symm:

$$SU(2)_{L1} \times SU(2)_{L2} \times U(1)_{B-L} \times SU(2)_{R1} \times SU(2)_{R2}$$

Gauge symm:

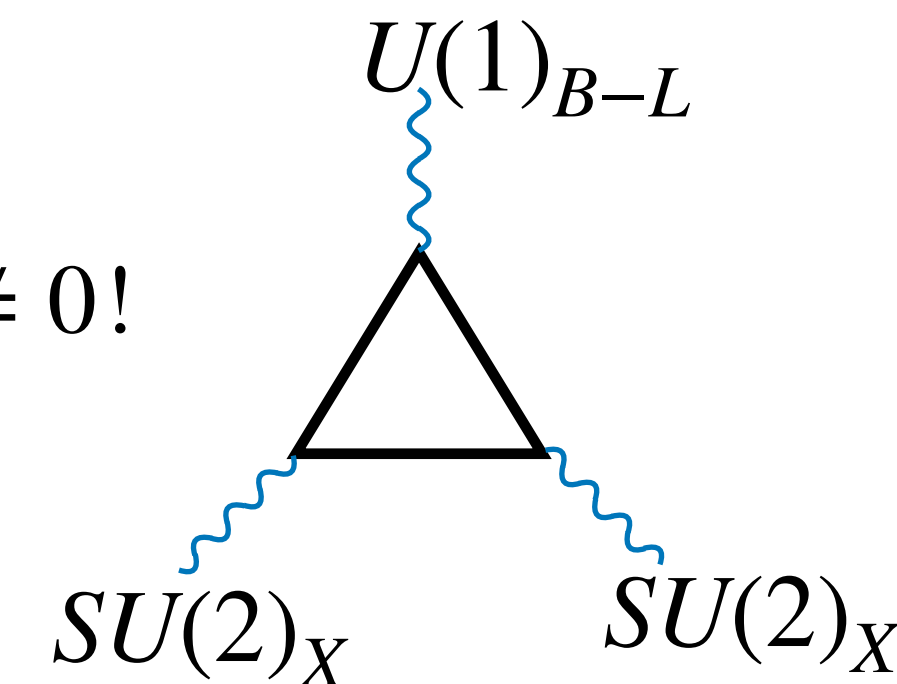
$$SU(2)_{L1} \times SU(2)_{L2} \times U(1)_X \times SU(2)_{R2}$$

Fermion arrangement

	Site 1	Site 2
$SU(2)_L$	$q_L^{1,2} \ell_L^{1,2,3}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 1$	q_L^3 $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = -1$
$SU(2)_R$	$\ell_R^{1,2} q_R^{1,2,3}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 1$	ℓ_R^3 $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = -1$

- Mixed anomalies: $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = \sum_{f \sim SU(2)_X} q_{B-L}^R - q_{B-L}^L \neq 0!$

- Witten anomaly: Odd number of doublets!



Breaking sector

- We need a sector breaking the UV gauge symmetry to the SM.
- Let's do it like in QCD:

$$\langle \bar{q}_L q_R \rangle \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} f_\pi^2 \Rightarrow SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R \rightarrow SU(3)_V$$

- Add an hyper-QCD sector:

- Gauge group: $SU(N_{\text{HC}})$

- Hyper-fermions: $\zeta_{L,R}$ $\langle \bar{\zeta}_L \zeta_R \rangle \sim \Lambda_{\text{HC}} f_\zeta^2$

[Fuentes-Martín, Stangl, [2004.11376](#);
Fuentes-Martín, JML, [2402.09507](#)]

Breaking and anomaly cancelation

$$\langle \bar{\zeta}_L^{(L)} \zeta_R^{(L)} \rangle \sim \Lambda_{\text{HC}} f_\zeta^2 \Rightarrow SU(2)_{L1} \times SU(2)_{L2} \rightarrow SU(2)_L$$

$$\langle \bar{\zeta}_L^{(R)} \zeta_R^{(R)} \rangle \sim \Lambda_{\text{HC}} f_\zeta^2 \Rightarrow SU(2)_{R1} \times SU(2)_{R2} \rightarrow SU(2)_R$$

	Site 1	Site 2
$SU(2)_L$	$q_L^{1,2}$ $\ell_L^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(L)}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 0$	q_L^3 $\zeta_R^{(L)}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 0$
$SU(2)_R$	$\ell_R^{1,2}$ $q_R^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(R)}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 0$	ℓ_R^3 $\zeta_R^{(R)}$ $\mathcal{A}_{B-L} = 0$

$$\text{If } (B - L)_\zeta = \frac{1}{N_{\text{HC}}} \text{ and } N_{\text{HC}} \text{ is odd} \Rightarrow \text{Anomaly-free}$$

[Fuentes-Martín, JML, 2402.09507]

Symmetry-breaking pattern

$$\begin{pmatrix} \zeta_L^{(L)} \\ \zeta_L^{(R)} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathbf{4} \text{ of } SU(4)_1 \supset SU(2)_{L1} \times SU(2)_{R1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \zeta_R^{(L)} \\ \zeta_R^{(R)} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathbf{4} \text{ of } SU(4)_2 \supset SU(2)_{L2} \times SU(2)_{R2}$$

$$SU(4)_1 \times SU(4)_2 \xrightarrow{\langle \bar{\zeta}_L \zeta_R \rangle} SU(4)_V$$

(15 broken generators)

$$\mathbf{15} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) + 2 \times (\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}) + (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}) + (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})$$

$$\text{(of } SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \text{)}$$

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$$SU(4)_1 \times SU(4)_2 \xrightarrow{\langle \bar{\zeta}_L \zeta_R \rangle} SU(4)_V$$

(15 broken generators)

Eaten by new massive gauge bosons

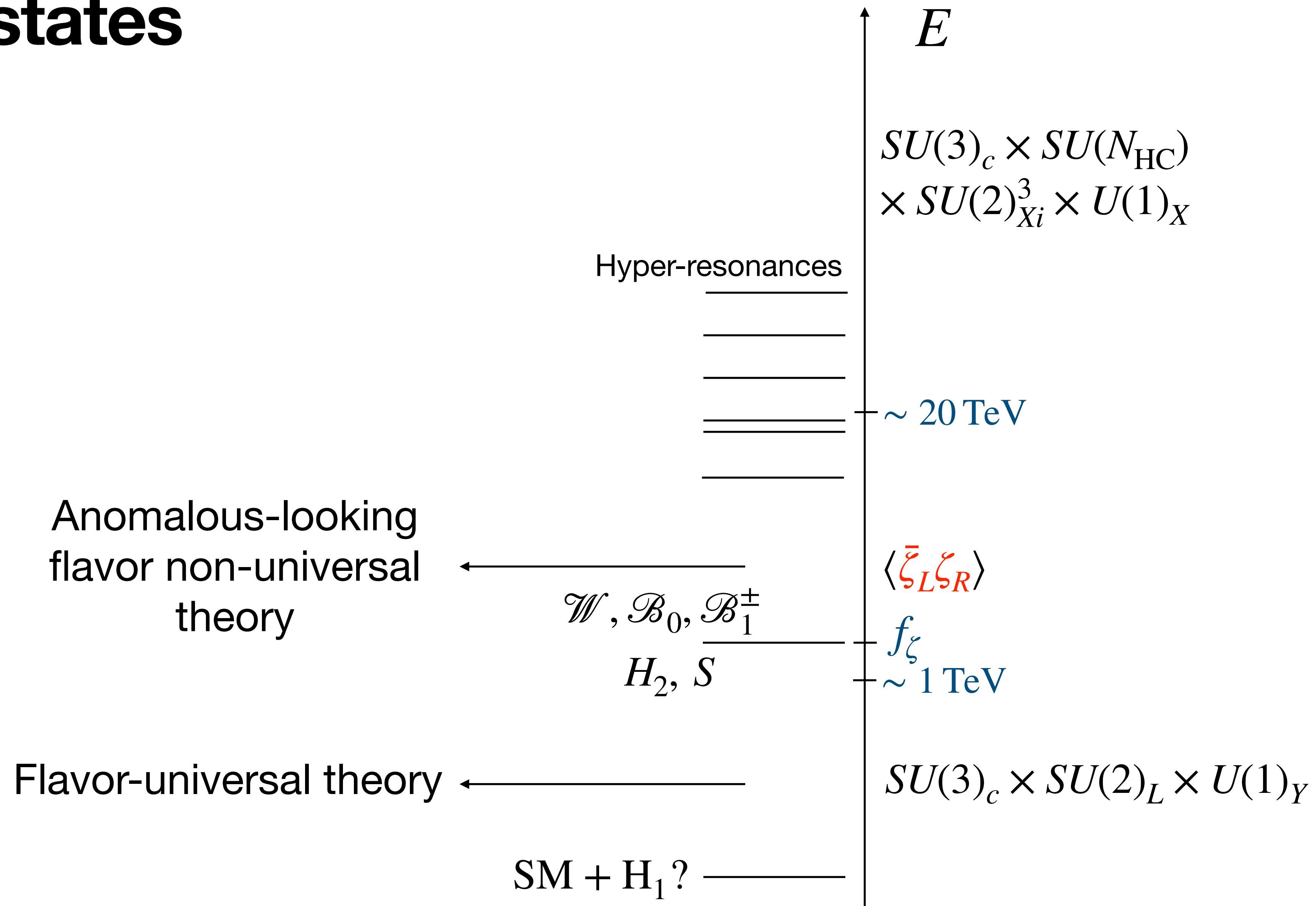
$$15 = \boxed{(1, 1) + 2 \times (2, 2)} + \cancel{(1, 3) + (3, 1)}$$

It's a 2HDM!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{W}_\mu^{\pm,0} \sim (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3})_0 \\ \mathcal{B}_\mu^0 \sim (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0 \\ \mathcal{B}_\mu^\pm \sim (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{\pm 1} \end{array} \right.$$

W'_L, W'_R and $2 Z'$

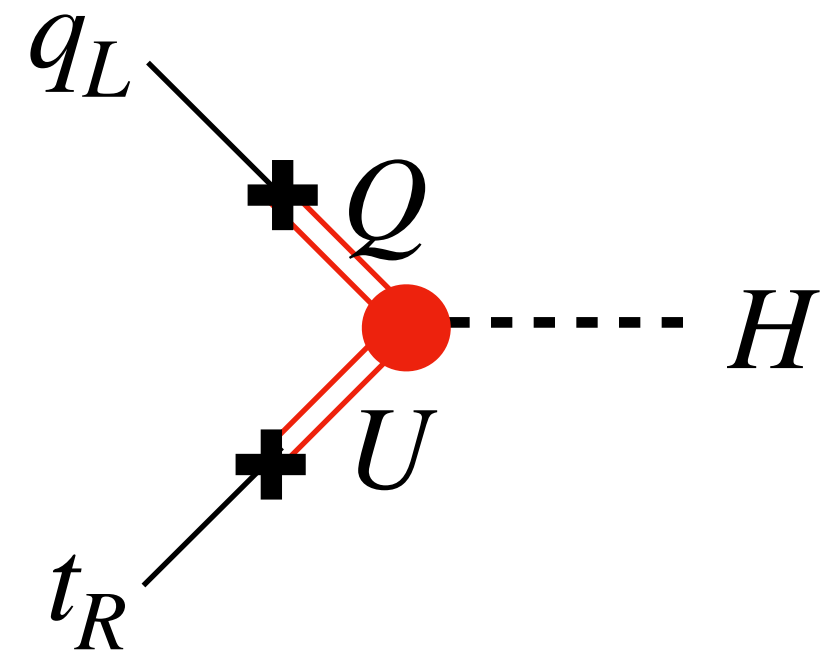
New states



Yukawa couplings

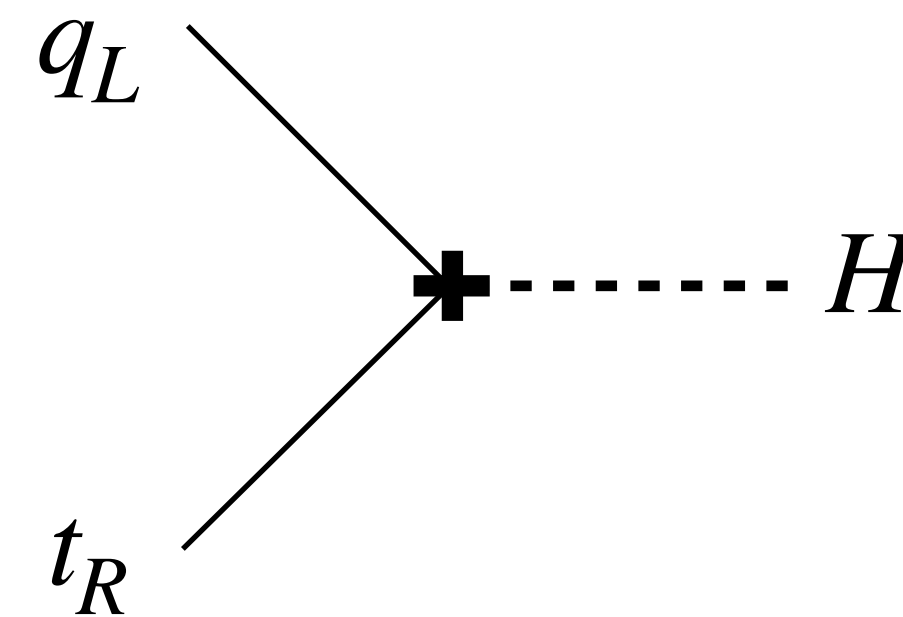
- Partial compositeness:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \bar{t}_R O_T + q_L O_Q$$



- Bilinears (à la technicolor):

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \bar{q}_L t_R O_H$$



$$O_H = \bar{\zeta}_L^{(R)} \zeta_R^{(L)}, \bar{\zeta}_L^{(L)} \zeta_R^{(R)}$$

Yukawa couplings

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- Extended gauge addresses flavor hierarchies:

	Site 1	Site 2
$SU(2)_L$	$q_L^{1,2} \ell_L^{1,2,3} \zeta_L^{(L)}$	$q_L^3 \zeta_R^{(L)}$
$SU(2)_R$	$\ell_R^{1,2} q_R^{1,2,3} \zeta_L^{(R)}$	$\ell_R^3 \zeta_R^{(R)}$

Third family (e.g. top):

$$\mathcal{L} \propto (\bar{q}_L^3 t_R) (\bar{\zeta}_L^{(R)} \zeta_R^{(L)})$$

Light families (e.g. μ):

$$(\bar{\ell}_L^2 \mu_R) (\bar{\zeta}_L^{(R)} \zeta_R^{(R)}) (\bar{\zeta}_R^{(R)} \zeta_L^{(L)})$$

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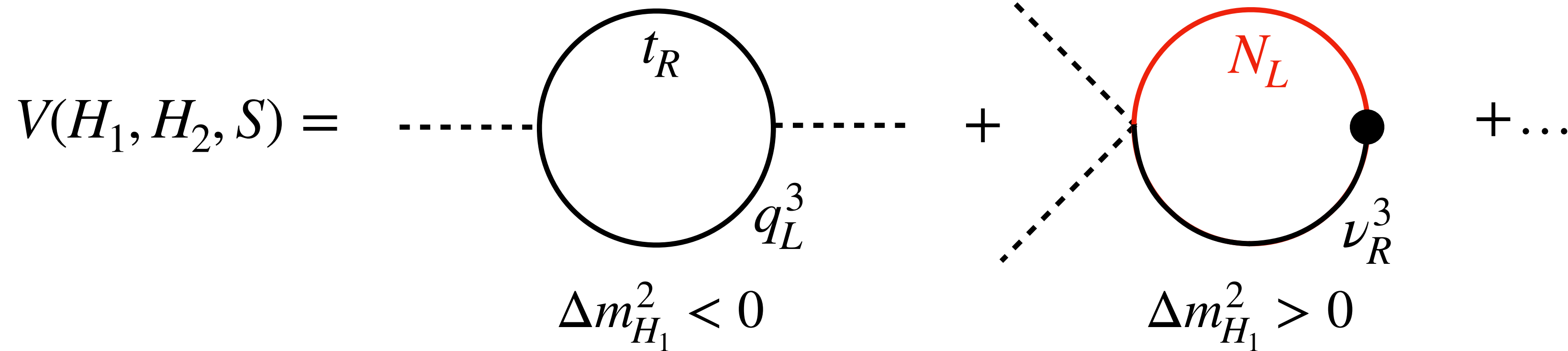
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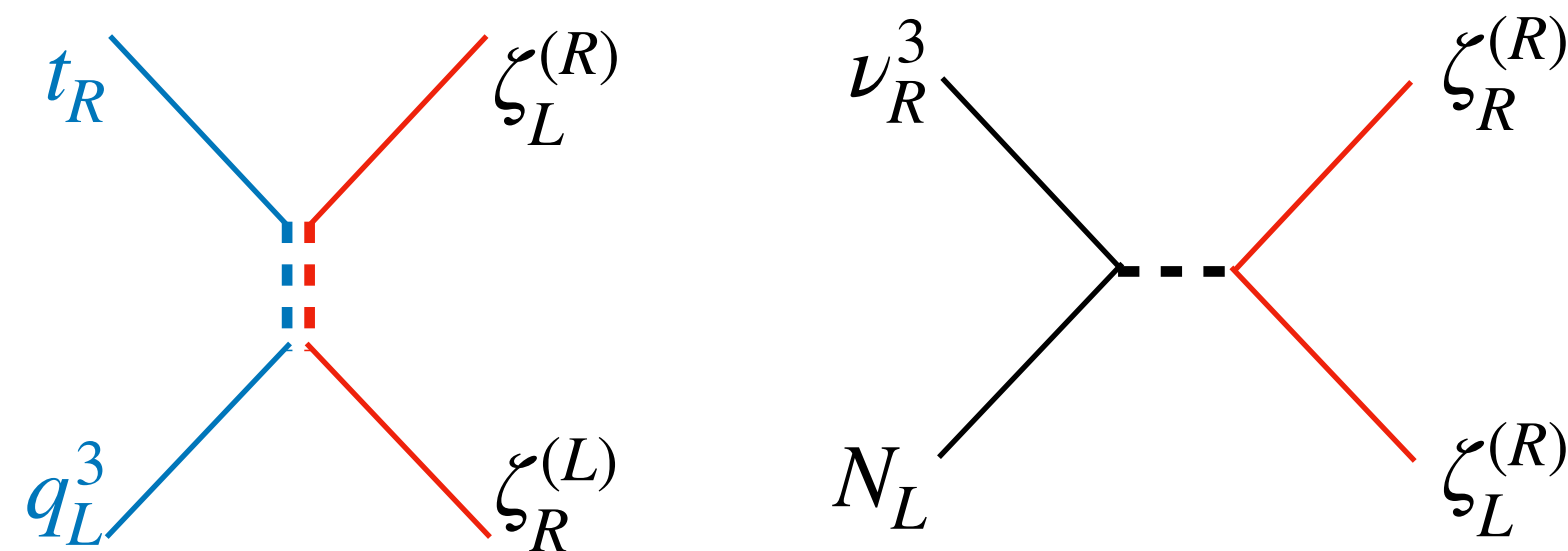
CKM & PMNS 

Higgs potential

- Every breaking of $SU(4)_1 \times SU(4)_2$ contributes to the potential:



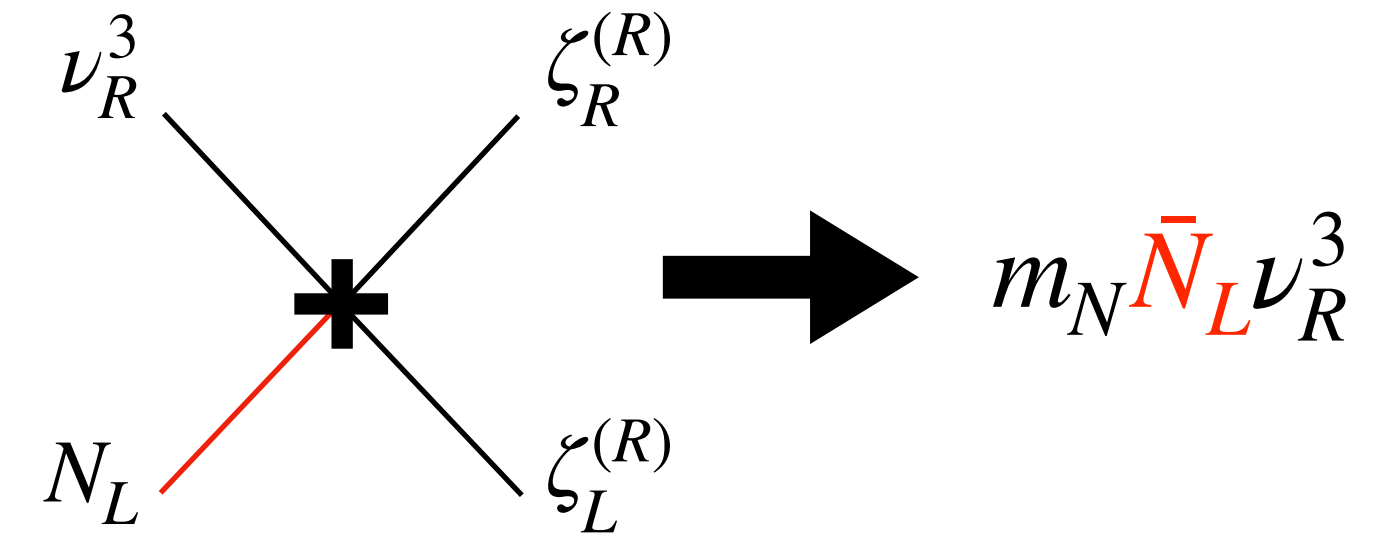
- Benchmark for 4-fermion operators:



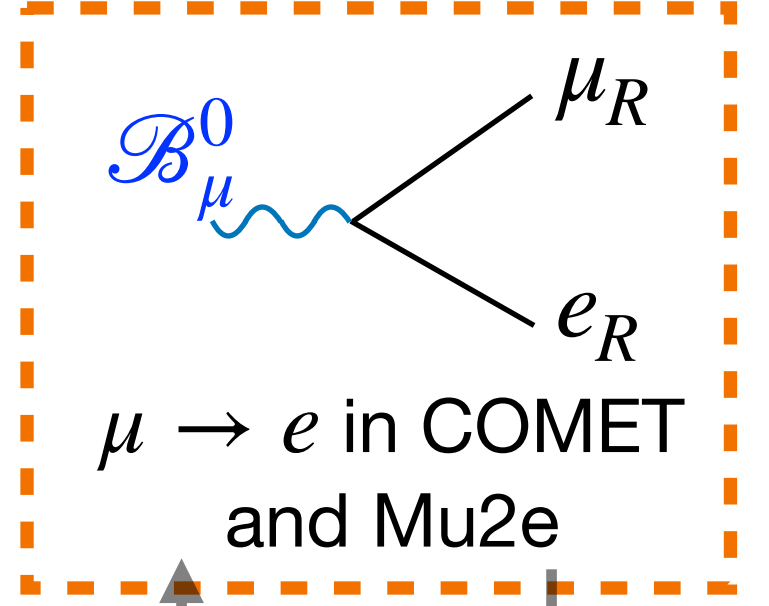
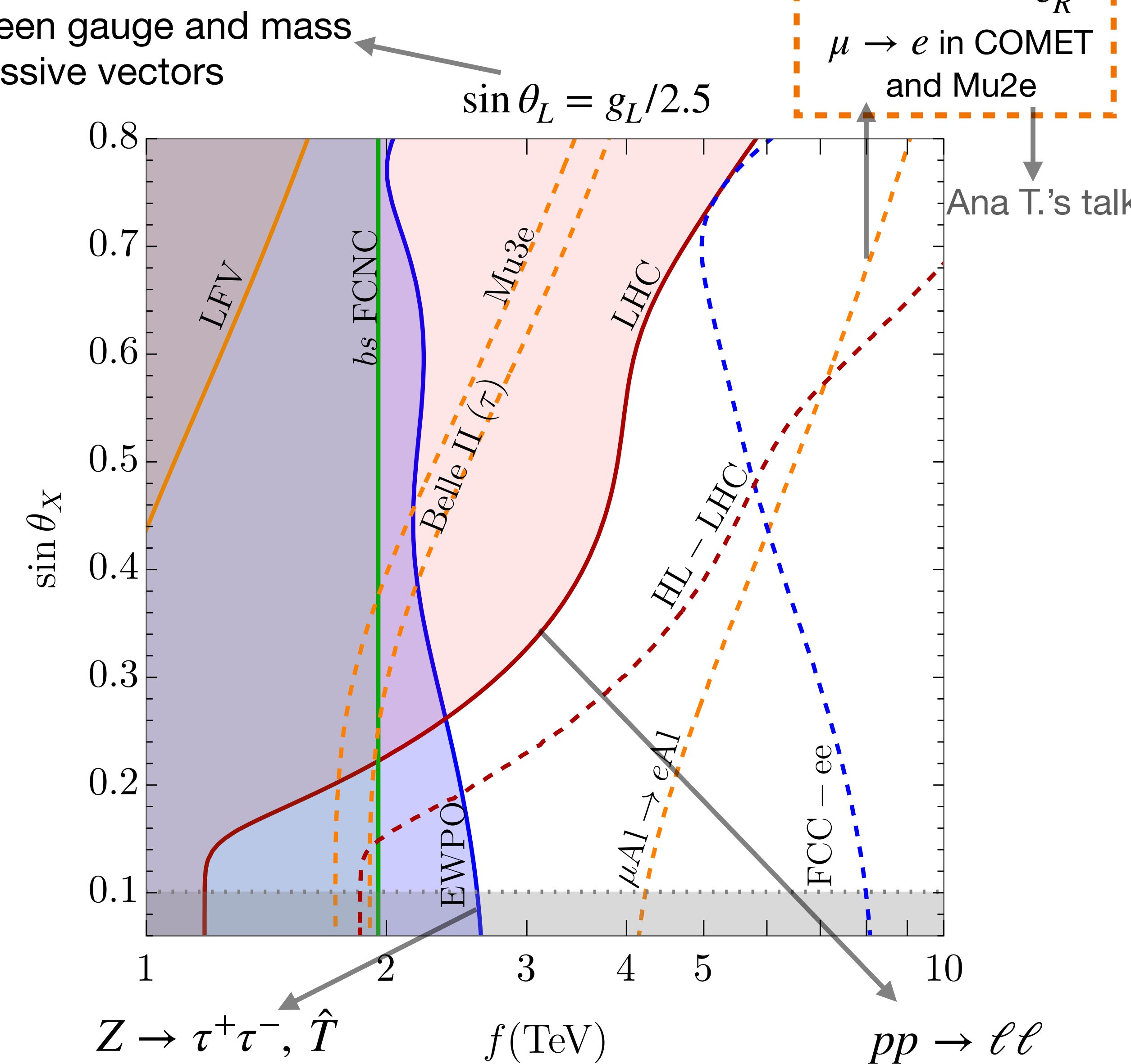
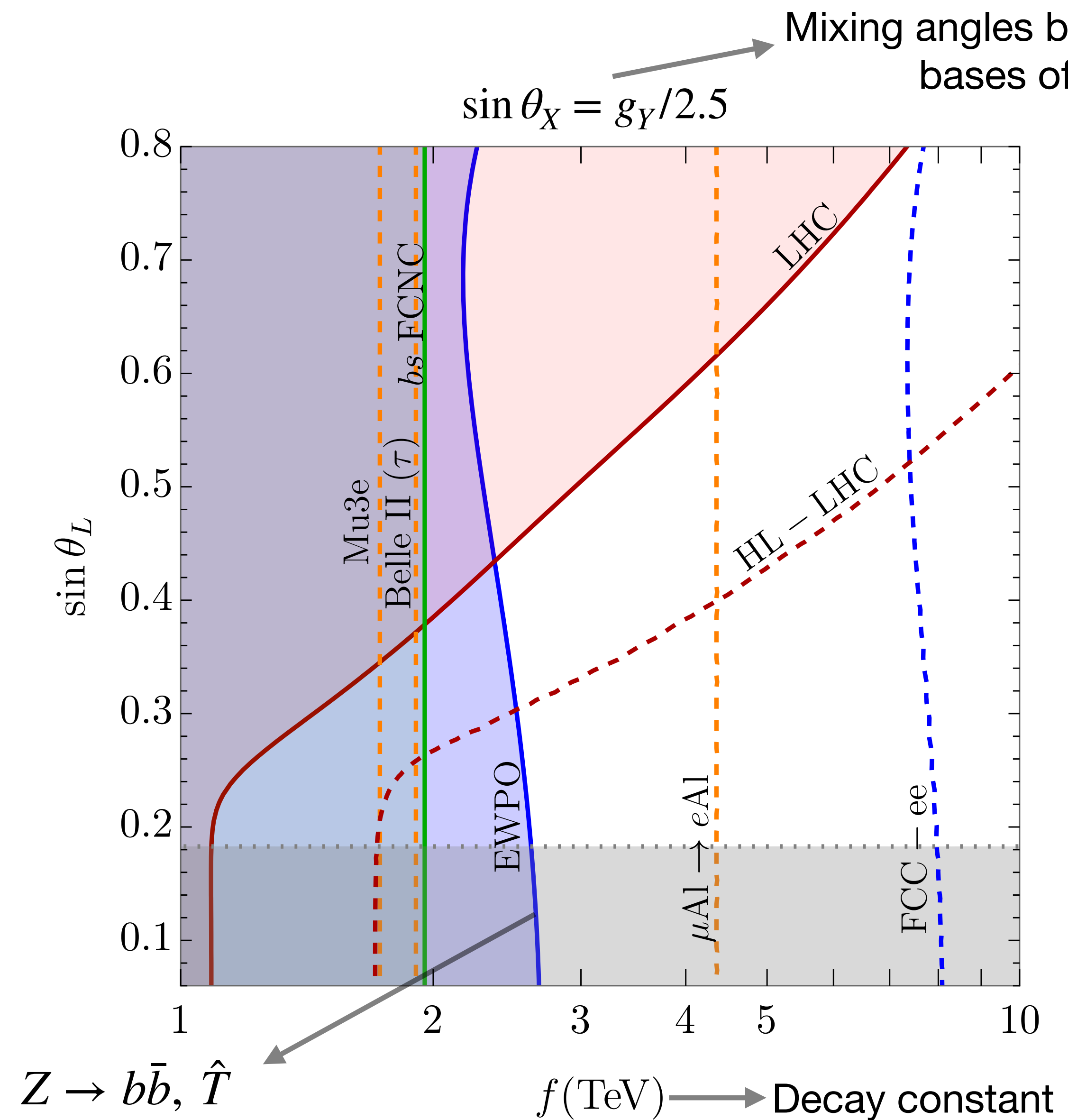
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_{H_1}^2 \sim \frac{M_N^2 - 12f_\zeta^2 y_t^2}{4N_{\text{HC}}} = O(v^2) \\ m_{H_2}^2 = 2m_S^2 \sim \frac{M_N^2}{4N_{\text{HC}}} = O(\text{TeV}^2) \\ \lambda_H \sim \frac{3y_t^2}{8N_{\text{HC}}} \sim 0.1 - 0.2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\ell_R^3 = (\nu_R^3, \tau_R) \sim SU(2)_{R2}$$

$$N_L \sim 1$$



Some pheno:



Ana T.'s talk

Conclusions

- We have presented a model that in a reasonably minimal way addresses:
 - Hierarchies of third family vs light families.
 - Hierarchy of CKM vs anarchy of PMNS.
 - The emergence of the Higgs as a composite and the breaking of the EW symmetry.
- Rich pheno with interplay between LHC, EW and flavor.
- Future tests of the model from improvements in $\mu \rightarrow e$!

Thanks!

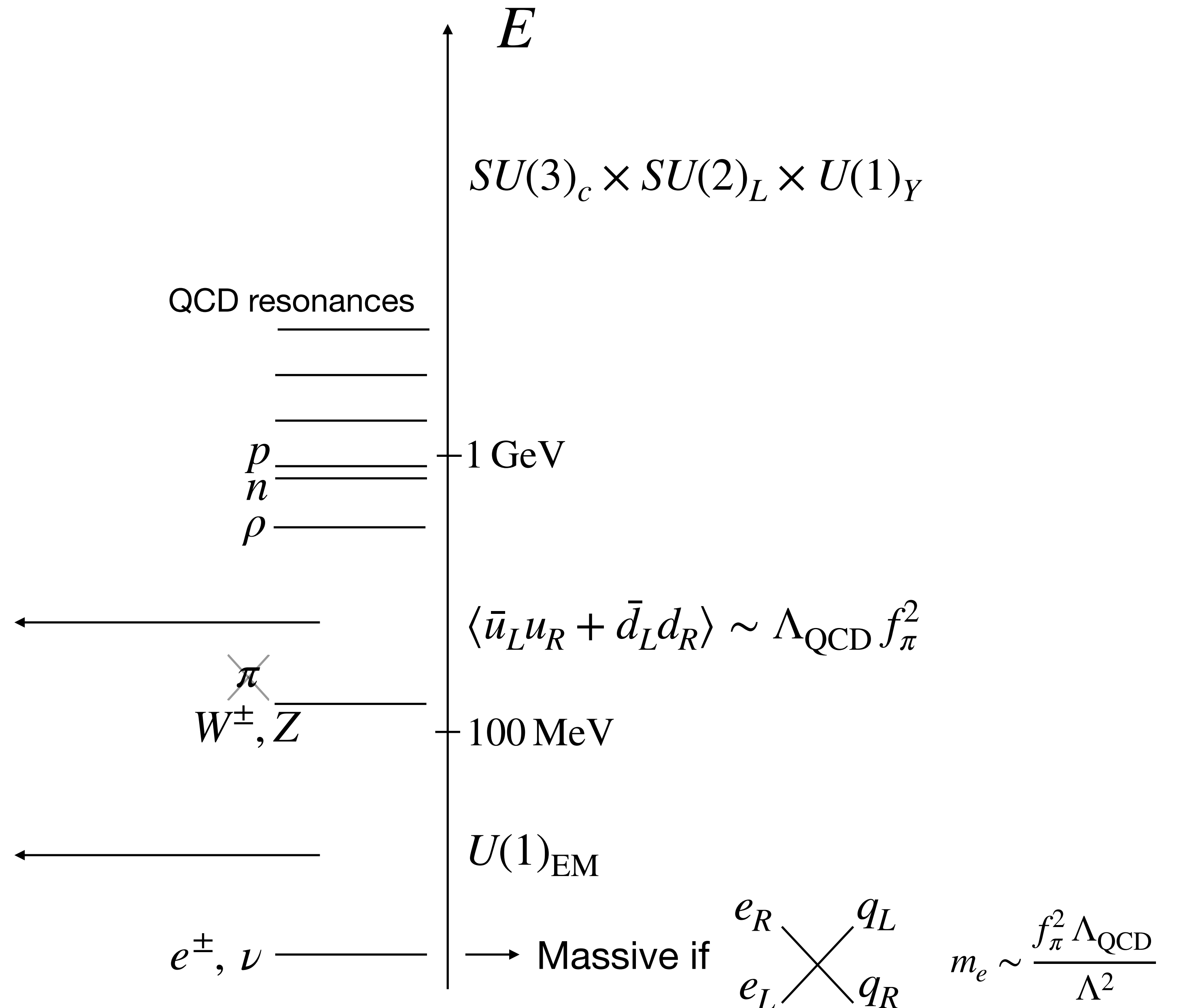
The SM analogy

- Imagine a universe with:

- One family
- No Higgs

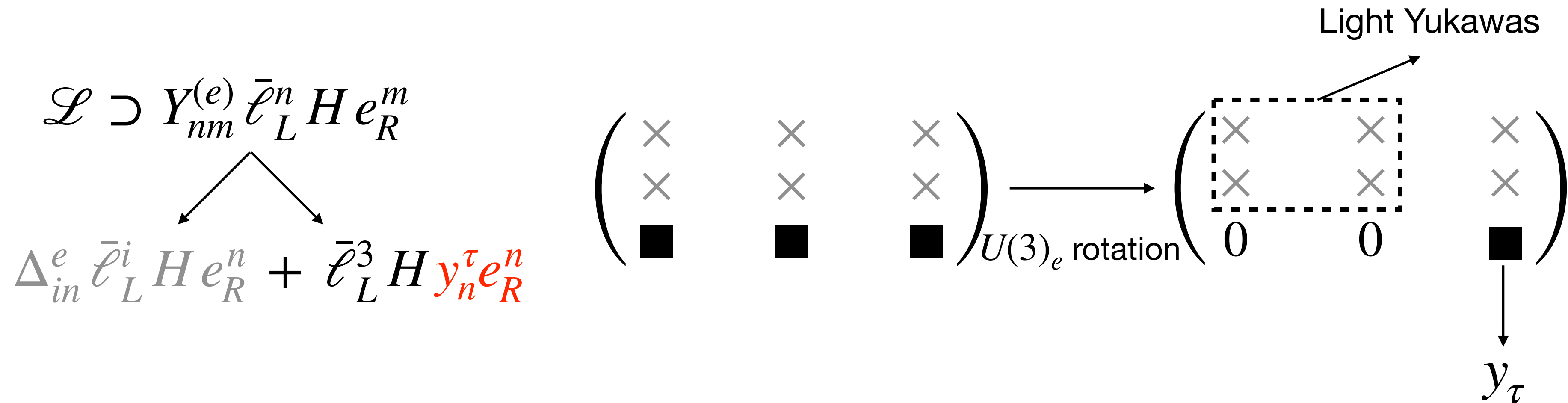
Anomalous-looking
non chiral-universal
theory

Chiral-universal theory



LH suppression in leptons

[Greljo, Thomsen, [2309.11547](#); Davighi, Gosnay, Miller, Renner, [2312.13346](#); Capdevila, Crivellin, JML, Pokorski, [2401.00848](#); Isidori, Greljo, [2406.01696](#)]



$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda_\nu} \left[\lambda_{33} (\bar{\ell}_L^3 H^c) (H^\dagger \ell_L^{3c}) + \lambda_{3n} (\bar{\ell}_L^3 H^c) (H^\dagger \ell_L^{nc}) + \lambda_{nm} (\bar{\ell}_L^n H^c) (H^\dagger \ell_L^{mc}) \right]$$

$$1 \sim \lambda_{33} \gg \lambda_{3n} \gg \lambda_{nm} \Rightarrow m_{\nu_2}/m_{\nu_3} \ll \theta_{23} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{Hierarchical PMNS}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & - & \times \\ - & - & \times \\ \times & \times & \blacksquare \end{pmatrix}$$

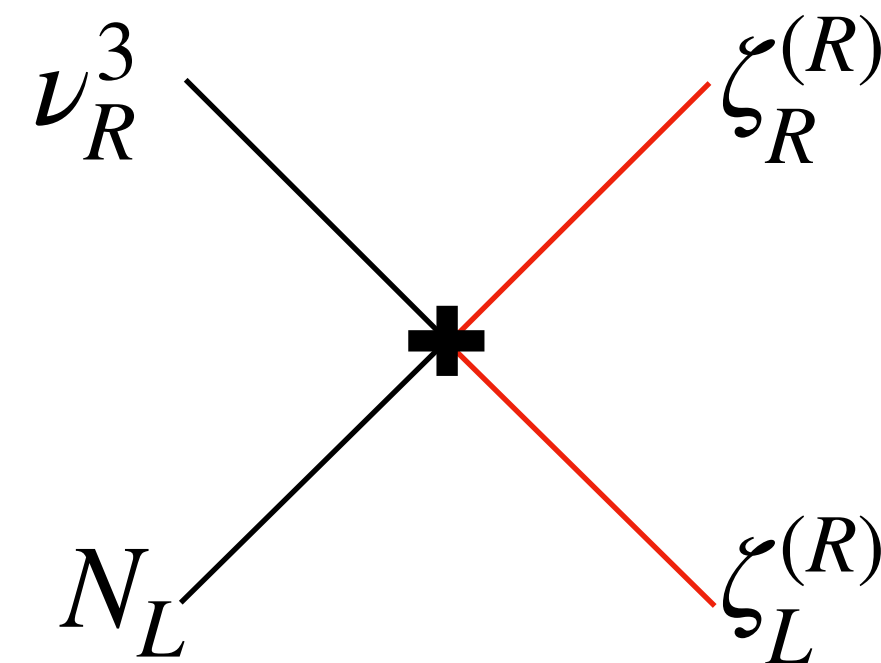
$$i, j = 1, 2$$

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Heavy Neutral Lepton

- The partner of τ_R , ν_R^3 has a τ -size Yukawa. It should become a HNL:

	Site 1	Site 2
$SU(2)_L$	$q_L^{1,2}$ $\ell_L^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(L)}$	q_L^3 $\zeta_R^{(L)}$
$SU(2)_R$	$\ell_R^{1,2}$ $q_R^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(R)}$	ℓ_R^3 $\zeta_R^{(R)}$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\nu_R^3, \tau_R) \\ N_L \sim \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right\} m_N \bar{N}_L \nu_R^3$$

[JML, 2412.14243]

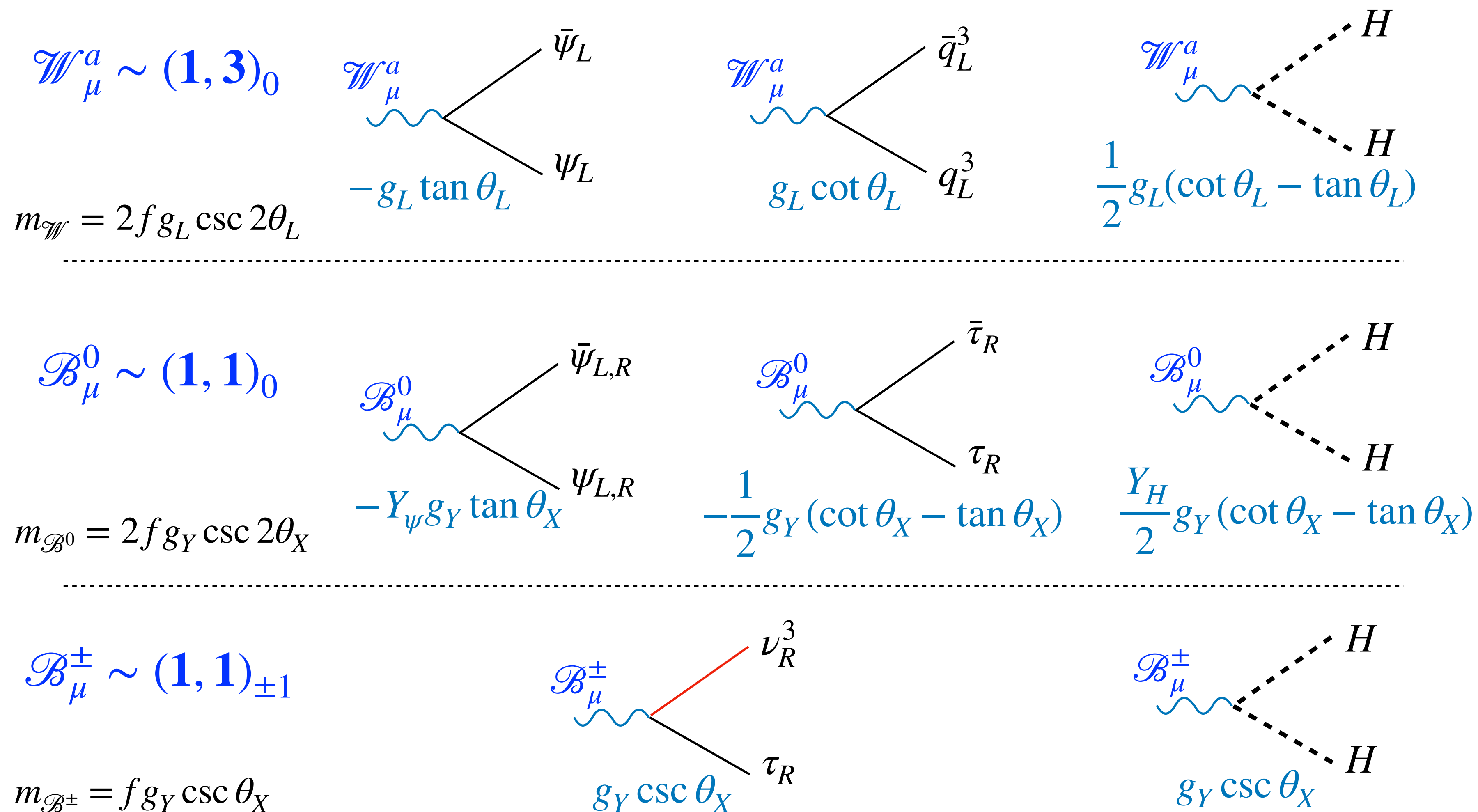
All representations

Field	$SU(2)_{L1}$	$SU(2)_{R1}$	$SU(2)_{L2}$	$SU(2)_{R2}$	$U(1)_{B-L}$	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(N_{\text{HC}})$
q_L^3	1	1	2	1	1/6	3	1
$q_L^{1,2}$	2	1	1	1	1/6	3	1
$q_R^{1,2,3}$	1	2	1	1	1/6	3	1
$\ell_L^{1,2,3}$	2	1	1	1	-1/2	1	1
ℓ_R^3	1	1	1	2	-1/2	1	1
$\ell_R^{1,2}$	1	2	1	1	-1/2	1	1
$\zeta_L^{(L)}$	2	1	1	1	$1/2N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_L^{(R)}$	1	2	1	1	$1/2N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_R^{(L)}$	1	1	2	1	$1/2N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_R^{(R)}$	1	1	1	2	$1/2N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
N_L	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

[JML, 2412.14243]

Vector states

Mixing angles θ_L, θ_X

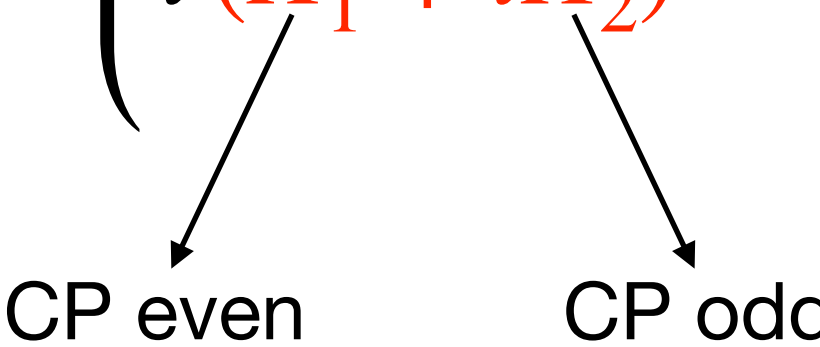


[JML, 2412.14243]

2HDM

$$SU(4)_1 \times SU(4)_2 \rightarrow SU(4)_V \supset SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$$

Goldstone matrix: $U = e^{i\Pi/f}$, $\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} T^a \sigma_a + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} 1_2 & -i(H_1 + iH_2) \\ i(H_1 + iH_2)^\dagger & \Delta^a \sigma_a - \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} 1_2 \end{pmatrix}$



- Assuming CP conservation:

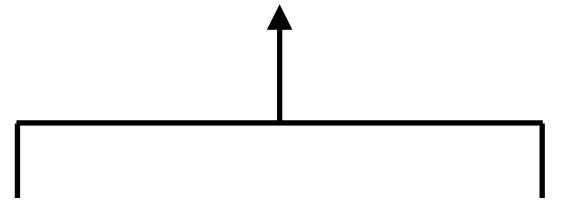
$$V \supset \frac{1}{2} m_S^2 S^2 + m_{H_2}^2 |H_2|^2 + m_{H_1}^2 |H_1|^2 + i m_{12}^2 (H_1^\dagger H_2 - H_2^\dagger H_1) + \frac{\lambda}{4} |H|^4$$

$$\langle H_2 \rangle \propto i \langle H_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{custodial}$$

[JML, 2412.14243]

Semisimple UV-completion

$$SU(3)_c \times SU(N_{\text{HC}}) \times U(1)_{B-L}$$



Field	$SU(2)_{L1}$	$SU(2)_{R1}$	$SU(2)_{L2}$	$SU(2)_{R2}$	$SU(4)_{\text{PS}}$	$SU(N_{\text{HC}} + 1)$
$(q_L^3, L_L^{(L)})$	1	1	2	1	4	1
$(q_L^{1,2}, \ell_L^{1,2})$	2	1	1	1	4	1
$(q_R^3, L_R^{(R)})$	1	2	1	1	4	1
$(q_R^{1,2}, \ell_R^{1,2})$	1	2	1	1	4	1
$(\zeta_L^{(L)}, \ell_L^3)$	2	1	1	1	1	\square
$(\zeta_L^{(R)}, L_L^{(R)})$	1	2	1	1	1	\square
$(\zeta_R^{(L)}, L_R^{(L)})$	1	1	2	1	1	\square
$(\zeta_R^{(R)}, \ell_R^3)$	1	1	1	2	1	\square
N_L	1	1	1	1	1	1

[JML, 2412.14243]

Alternative model

	Site 1	Site 2
$SU(2)_L$	q_L^3 $\ell_L^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(L)}$	$q_L^{1,2}$ $\zeta_R^{(L)}$
$SU(2)_R$	ℓ_R^3 $q_R^{1,2,3}$ $\zeta_L^{(R)}$	$\ell_R^{1,2}$ $\zeta_R^{(R)}$

If $(B - L)_\zeta = \frac{2}{N_{\text{HC}}}$ and N_{HC} is even \Rightarrow Anomaly-free

[JML, [2412.14243](#)]

Alternative model

Field	$SU(2)_{L1}$	$SU(2)_{R1}$	$SU(2)_{L2}$	$SU(2)_{R2}$	$U(1)_{B-L}$	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(N_{\text{HC}})$
q_L^3	2	1	1	1	1/6	3	1
$q_L^{1,2}$	1	1	2	1	1/6	3	1
$q_R^{1,2,3}$	1	2	1	1	1/6	3	1
$\ell_L^{1,2,3}$	2	1	1	1	-1/2	1	1
ℓ_R^3	1	2	1	1	-1/2	1	1
$\ell_R^{1,2}$	1	1	1	2	-1/2	1	1
$\zeta_L^{(L)}$	2	1	1	1	$1/N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_L^{(R)}$	1	2	1	1	$1/N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_R^{(L)}$	1	1	2	1	$1/N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square
$\zeta_R^{(R)}$	1	1	1	2	$1/N_{\text{HC}}$	1	\square

[JML, 2412.14243]