

CP phase from Higgs's boundary condition



Yukihiro Fujimoto (Kobe Univ.)

Collaborator : [†]Kenji Nishiwaki, [‡]Makoto Sakamoto ([†]Harish-Chandra Research Inst., [‡]Kobe university) arXiv : 1301.7253 [hep-ph]

Outline

We propose a new mechanism for generating CP phase via Higgs's twisted boundary condition in the context of higher dimensional gauge theories. With this mechanism, we construct a phenomenological model on S^1 with point interactions which can explain the origin of fermion generation, quark mass hierarchy and the structure of Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix with CP phase.

• Mysteries of the Standard Model

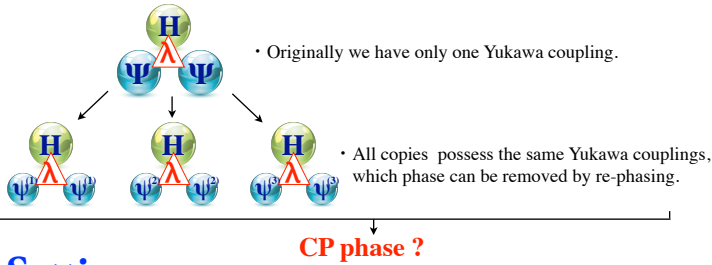
- 1. The origin of CP phase** : Where does the CP phase come from !?
- 2. Generations** : Who ordered the three same things in this world !?
- 3. Mass Hierarchy** : Why so different the masses of the fermions are !?
- 4. Flavor Mixing** : What is the origin of CKM structure !?

We want to clarify these mysteries of the Standard Model in the context of **5d gauge theories on a circle**.

• Difficulty

◆ CP phase VS Generations

Generations from one fermion does not allow us to introduce non-trivial phases in Yukawa couplings.

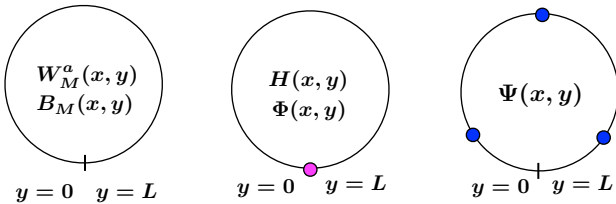


• Setting

- ◆ 5d gauge theories on a circle. $W_M^a(x, y), B_M(x, y)$ with
 - 5d doublet Higgs field $H(x, y)$
 - 5d fermions (one generation) $\begin{pmatrix} u(x, y) \\ d(x, y) \end{pmatrix}, u'(x, y), d'(x, y)$
 - 5d singlet scalar $\Phi(x, y)$

◆ Put point interactions on a circle

- Gauge fields do not feel them.
- Higgs and singlet scalar feel one point interaction.
- Fermions feel several point interactions.



◆ Impose Boundary Conditions

- Gauge fields
 - Higgs & singlet scalar
 - Fermions
- $$\begin{cases} W_M^a(0) = W_M^a(L) \\ \partial_y W_M^a(0) = \partial_y W_M^a(L) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} B_M(0) = B_M(L) \\ \partial_y B_M(0) = \partial_y B_M(L) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H(y+L) = e^{i\theta} H(y) \\ \Phi(0) + L_+ \partial_y \Phi(0) = 0 \\ \Phi(L) - L_- \partial_y \Phi(L) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} u(y) \\ d(y) \end{pmatrix}_R = 0 \\ u'(y)L = 0 \\ d'(y)L = 0 \end{cases}$$
- @ Point Interactions

• Results

5d gauge theories on a circle
with specified boundary conditions

↓ The low energy effective theory

4d gauge theories

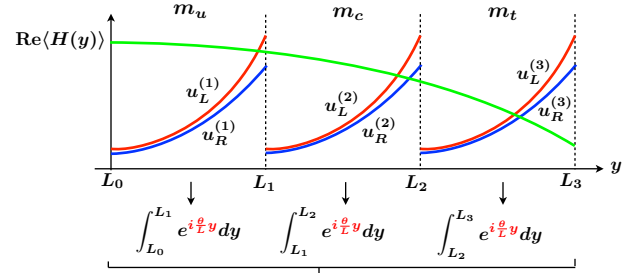
- CP phase
- Generations
- Mass hierarchy
- Flavor mixing

• CP phase

- ◆ The key element for CP phase is a **non-trivial y-dependent phase** which appears in Higgs VEV through the Boundary condition.
(y-independent phase does not help us.)

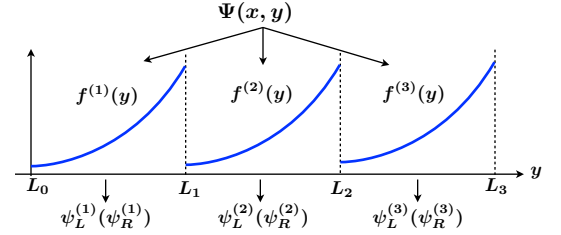
$$\langle H(y) \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i \frac{\theta}{L} y} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ◆ Localized fermions pick up different phases in their masses from overlap integrals.

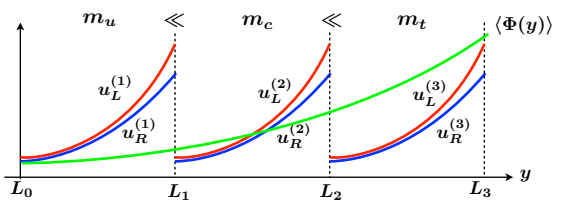


• Our Model

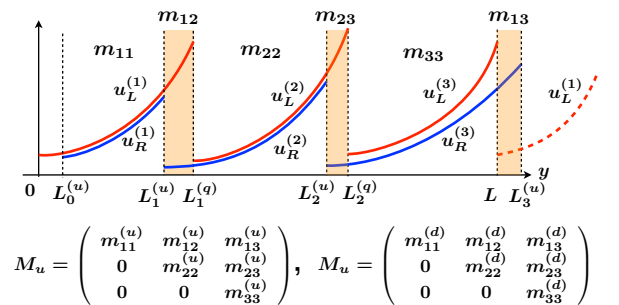
- ◆ Generation comes from the boundary conditions for fermions.



- ◆ Mass hierarchy appears due to the y-dependent singlet scalar VEV.



- ◆ Flavor mixing appears from off-diagonal overlap integrals. The form of mass matrices are restricted via the geometry.



• Numerical Results

- ◆ We found a parameter set which reproduces experimental values within 20%.

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{up}} &= 2.06 \text{ MeV} & m_{\text{charm}} &= 1.25 \text{ GeV} & m_{\text{top}} &= 174 \text{ GeV} \\ m_{\text{down}} &= 4.91 \text{ MeV} & m_{\text{strange}} &= 102 \text{ MeV} & m_{\text{bottom}} &= 4.18 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$|V_{\text{CKM}}| = \begin{pmatrix} 0.971 & 0.238 & 0.00318 \\ 0.238 & 0.970 & 0.0372 \\ 0.00829 & 0.0364 & 0.999 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \text{Im}[(V_{\text{CKM}})_{11}(V_{\text{CKM}})_{22}(V_{\text{CKM}}^*)_{12}(V_{\text{CKM}}^*)_{21}] = 2.56 \times 10^{-5}$$