

Flavor Physics: Past, Present, Future

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Plan of Talk

1. Introduction
2. Past: What have we learned?
 - Lessons from the B-factories
3. Present: Open questions
 - The NP flavor puzzle
 - The SM flavor puzzle
4. Future: What will we learn?
 - Collider \Leftrightarrow Flavor interplay
 - The flavor of h

Introduction

What are flavors?

Copies of the same gauge representation:

$$SU(3)_C \times U(1)_{EM}$$

Up-type quarks	$(3)_{+2/3}$	u, c, t
Down-type quarks	$(3)_{-1/3}$	d, s, b
Charged leptons	$(1)_{-1}$	e, μ, τ
Neutrinos	$(1)_0$	ν_1, ν_2, ν_3

What is flavor physics?

- Interactions that distinguish among the generations:
 - Neither strong nor electromagnetic interactions
 - Within the SM: Only weak and Yukawa interactions
- Flavor parameters:
 - Parameters with flavor index (m_i, V_{ij})
 - V = the CKM matrix
 - Within the SM: The only source of flavor changing processes
 - Depends on four parameters: λ, A, ρ, η
 - η = The KM phase
 - Within the SM: The only source of CP violation

Flavor changing processes

- Flavor changing:
 - Initial flavor number \neq final flavor number
 - Flavor number = $\#$ particles – $\#$ antiparticles
 - $B \rightarrow \psi K$ ($\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c}c\bar{s}$); $K^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_2$ ($s\bar{u} \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_2$)
- Flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) processes:
 - Flavor changing processes that involve either U or D but not both and/or either ℓ^- or ν but not both
 - $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$; $K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ ($s \rightarrow d\nu\bar{\nu}$); $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing ($c\bar{u} \rightarrow u\bar{c}$)...
 - FCNC are highly suppressed in the SM

Why is flavor physics interesting?

- Flavor physics is sensitive to new physics at $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \gg E_{\text{experiment}}$
FCNC suppressed within the SM by $\alpha_W^n, |V_{ij}|, m_f$
- The Standard Model flavor puzzle:
Why are the flavor parameters small and hierarchical?
(Why) are the neutrino flavor parameters different?
- The New Physics flavor puzzle:
If there is NP at the TeV scale, why are FCNC so small?
The solution \implies Clues for the subtle structure of the NP

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The solution \implies Clues for the subtle structure of the NP
- CDF: $A_{\text{FB}}^{t\bar{t}}(m_{t\bar{t}} > 450 \text{ GeV}) = +0.28 \pm 0.06$
SM: $A_{\text{FB}}^{t\bar{t}}(m_{t\bar{t}} > 450 \text{ GeV}) = +0.09 \pm 0.01$
[Kamenik, Shu, Zupan, EPJ C72, 2102]
- BaBar: $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)/\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu) > \text{SM by } 3.4\sigma$

A brief history of FCNC

- $\Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\mu) \ll \Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu) \implies \text{Charm}$ [GIM, 1970]
- $\Delta m_K \implies m_c \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ [Gaillard-Lee, 1974]
- $\varepsilon_K \neq 0 \implies \text{Third generation}$ [KM, 1973]
- $\Delta m_B \implies m_t \gg m_W$ [Various, 1986]

Flavor Experiments

- B-factories:
 - BaBar, Belle
 - LHCb
- Lepton-factories:
 - MEG
- High p_T :
 - CDF, D0
 - ATLAS, CMS

What is CP violation?

- Interactions that distinguish between particles and antiparticles
(*e.g.* $e_L^- \leftrightarrow e_R^+$)
 - Neither strong nor electromagnetic interactions
(Comment: θ_{QCD} is irrelevant to our discussion)
 - Within the SM: Weak interactions (η)
 - With NP: many new sources of CPV
 - Manifestations of CP violation:
 - $\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow \psi K_S) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \psi K_S)$
 - $K_S, K_L \neq K_+, K_-$

Why is CPV interesting?

- SM CPV cannot explain the baryon asymmetry – a puzzle:
There must exist new sources of CPV
Electroweak baryogenesis? (Testable at the LHC)
Leptogenesis? (Window to Λ_{seesaw})
- Within the SM, a single CP violating parameter η :
In addition, QCD = CP invariant (θ_{QCD} irrelevant)
Strong predictive power (correlations + zeros)
Excellent tests of the flavor sector

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Excellent tests of the flavor sector
- D0: $A_{\text{SL}}^b = (-7.9 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3}$
SM: $A_{\text{SL}}^b = (-0.23 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-3}$
- LHCb+CDF+...: $\Delta A_{\text{CP}} = (-0.33 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-2}$
SM: $\Delta A_{\text{CP}} \lesssim 10^{-3}$

A brief history of CPV

- 1964 – 2000

- $|\varepsilon| = (2.228 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-3}$; $\mathcal{R}e(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (1.65 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-3}$

A brief history of CPV

- 1964 – 2000

- $|\varepsilon| = (2.228 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-3}$; $\mathcal{R}e(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (1.65 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-3}$

- 2000 – 2013, 5σ

- $S_{\psi K_S} = +0.68 \pm 0.02$

- $S_{\phi K_S} = +0.74 \pm 0.12$, $S_{\eta' K_S} = +0.59 \pm 0.07$, $S_{f K_S} = +0.69 \pm 0.11$

- $S_{K^+ K^- K_S} = +0.68 \pm 0.10$

- $S_{\pi^+ \pi^-} = -0.65 \pm 0.07$, $C_{\pi^+ \pi^-} = -0.36 \pm 0.06$

- $S_{\psi \pi^0} = -0.93 \pm 0.15$, $S_{D D} = -0.98 \pm 0.17$, $S_{D^* D^*} = -0.77 \pm 0.10$

- $\mathcal{A}_{K^\mp \pi^\pm} = -0.083 \pm 0.005$

- $\mathcal{A}_{D^+ K^\pm} = +0.19 \pm 0.03$

- $\mathcal{A}_{B_s \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} = +0.27 \pm 0.04$

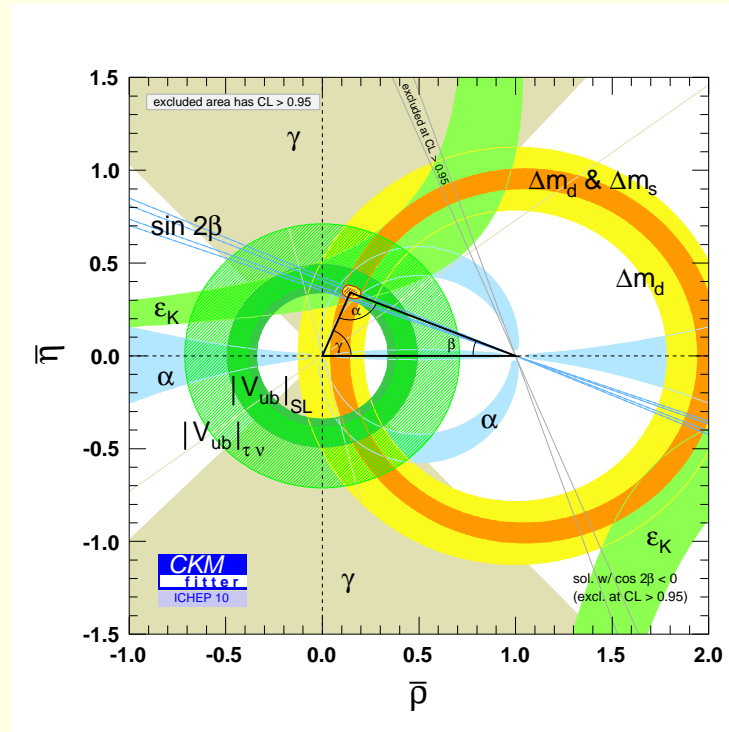
What have we learned?

Testing CKM – Take I

- Assume: CKM matrix is the only source of FV and CPV
 \implies Four CKM parameters: λ, A, ρ, η
- λ known from $K \rightarrow \pi l \nu$
 A known from $b \rightarrow c l \nu$
- Many observables are $f(\rho, \eta)$:
 - $b \rightarrow u l \nu \implies \propto |V_{ub}/V_{cb}|^2 \propto \rho^2 + \eta^2$
 - $\Delta m_{B_d}/\Delta m_{B_s} \implies \propto |V_{td}/V_{ts}|^2 \propto (1 - \rho)^2 + \eta^2$
 - $S_{\psi K_S} \implies \frac{2\eta(1-\rho)}{(1-\rho)^2 + \eta^2}$
 - $S_{\rho\rho}(\alpha)$
 - $\mathcal{A}_{DK}(\gamma)$
 - ϵ_K

What have we learned?

The B-factories Plot



CKMFitter

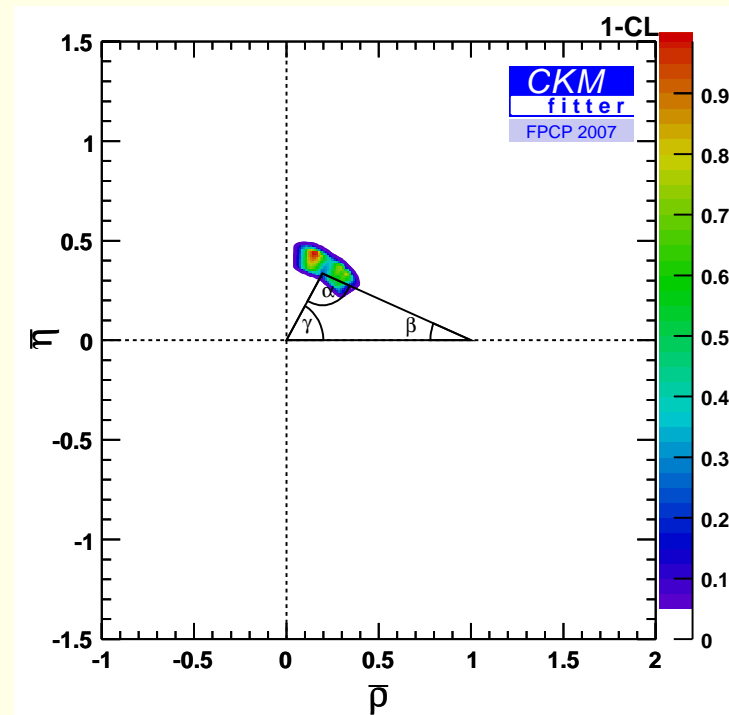
Very likely, the CKM mechanism dominates FV and CPV

Testing CKM - take II

- Assume: New Physics in leading tree decays - negligible
- Allow arbitrary new physics in loop processes
- Consider only tree decays and $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing
- Define $h_d e^{2i\sigma_d} = A^{\text{NP}}(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{B}) / A^{\text{SM}}(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{B})$
 \implies Four parameters: ρ, η (CKM), h_d, σ_d (NP)
- Use $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|, \mathcal{A}_{DK}, S_{\psi K}, S_{\rho\rho}, \Delta m_{B_d}, \mathcal{A}_{\text{SL}}^d$
- Fit to $\eta, \rho, h_d, \sigma_d$
- Find whether $\eta = 0$ is allowed
If not \implies The KM mechanism is at work
- Find whether $h_d \gg 1$ is allowed
If not \implies The KM mechanism is dominant

What have we learned?

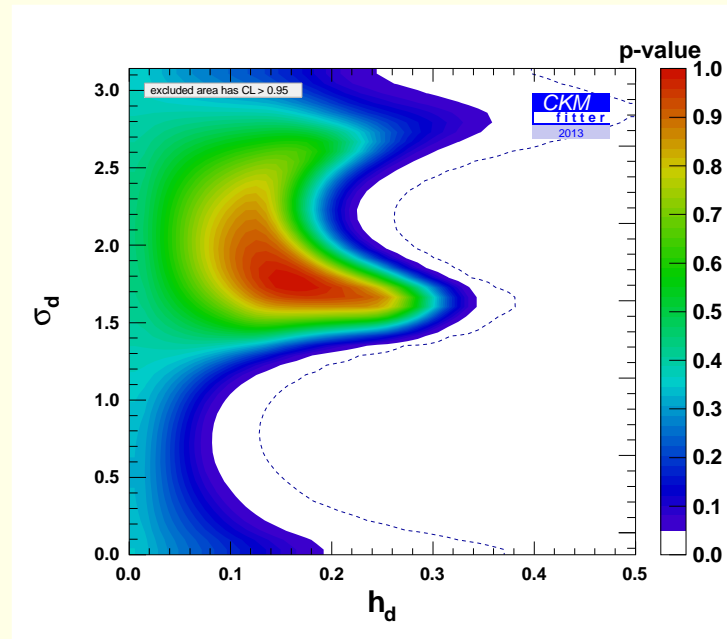
$\eta \neq 0?$



- The KM mechanism is at work

What have we learned?

$$\underline{h_d \ll 1?}$$



- The KM mechanism dominates CP violation
- The CKM mechanism is a major player in flavor violation

Intermediate summary I

- The KM phase is different from zero (SM violates CP)
- The KM mechanism is the dominant source of the CP violation observed in meson decays
- Complete alternatives to the KM mechanism are excluded (Superweak, Approximate CP)
- CP violation in D, B_s may still hold surprises
- No evidence for corrections to CKM
- NP contributions to the observed FCNC are at most comparable to the CKM contributions
($s \leftrightarrow d, c \leftrightarrow u, b \leftrightarrow d, b \leftrightarrow s$)

The NP Flavor Puzzle

The SM = Low energy effective theory

1. Gravity $\implies \Lambda_{\text{Planck}} \sim 10^{19}$ GeV
2. $m_\nu \neq 0 \implies \Lambda_{\text{Seesaw}} \leq 10^{15}$ GeV
3. m_H^2 -fine tuning $\implies \Lambda_{\text{top-partners}} \sim \text{TeV}$
Dark matter $\implies \Lambda_{\text{wimp}} \sim \text{TeV}$



- The SM = Low energy effective theory
- Must write non-renormalizable terms suppressed by $\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{d-4}$
- $\mathcal{L}_{d=5} = \frac{y_{ij}^\nu}{\Lambda_{\text{seesaw}}} L_i L_j \phi \phi$
- $\mathcal{L}_{d=6}$ contains many flavor changing operators

New Physics

- The effects of new physics at a high energy scale Λ_{NP} can be presented as higher dimension operators

- For example, we expect the following dimension-six operators:

$$\frac{z_{sd}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\overline{d}_L \gamma_\mu s_L)^2 + \frac{z_{cu}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\overline{c}_L \gamma_\mu u_L)^2 + \frac{z_{bd}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\overline{d}_L \gamma_\mu b_L)^2 + \frac{z_{bs}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2} (\overline{s}_L \gamma_\mu b_L)^2$$

- New contribution to neutral meson mixing, *e.g.*

$$\frac{\Delta m_B}{m_B} \sim \frac{f_B^2}{3} \times \frac{|z_{bd}|}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

- Generic flavor structure $\equiv z_{ij} \sim 1$ or, perhaps, loop – factor

Some data

$\Delta m_K/m_K$	7.0×10^{-15}
$\Delta m_D/m_D$	8.7×10^{-15}
$\Delta m_B/m_B$	6.3×10^{-14}
$\Delta m_{B_s}/m_{B_s}$	2.1×10^{-12}
ϵ_K	2.3×10^{-3}
A_Γ/y_{CP}	≤ 0.2
$S_{\psi K_S}$	$+0.68 \pm 0.02$
$S_{\psi\phi}$	-0.04 ± 0.09

High Scale?

- For $z_{ij} \sim 1$ (and $\mathcal{I}m(z_{ij}) \sim 1$):

Mixing	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{\text{CPC}} \gtrsim$	$\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{\text{CPV}} \gtrsim$
$K - \bar{K}$	1000 TeV	20000 TeV
$D - \bar{D}$	1000 TeV	3000 TeV
$B - \bar{B}$	400 TeV	800 TeV
$B_s - \bar{B}_s$	70 TeV	200 TeV

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- Did we misinterpret the Higgs fine tuning problem?
- Did we misinterpret the dark matter puzzle?

Small (hierarchical?) flavor parameters?

- For $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$:

Mixing	$ z_{ij} \lesssim$	$\text{Im}(z_{ij}) \lesssim$
$K - \bar{K}$	8×10^{-7}	6×10^{-9}
$D - \bar{D}$	5×10^{-7}	1×10^{-7}
$B - \bar{B}$	5×10^{-6}	1×10^{-6}
$B_s - \bar{B}_s$	2×10^{-4}	2×10^{-5}

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- The flavor structure of NP@TeV must be highly non-generic
Degeneracies/Alignment
- How? Why? = The NP flavor puzzle

The SM Flavor Puzzle

Smallness and Hierarchy

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t &\sim 1, & Y_c &\sim 10^{-2}, & Y_u &\sim 10^{-5} \\ Y_b &\sim 10^{-2}, & Y_s &\sim 10^{-3}, & Y_d &\sim 10^{-4} \\ Y_\tau &\sim 10^{-2}, & Y_\mu &\sim 10^{-3}, & Y_e &\sim 10^{-6} \\ |V_{us}| &\sim 0.2, & |V_{cb}| &\sim 0.04, & |V_{ub}| &\sim 0.004, & \delta_{\text{KM}} &\sim 1 \end{aligned}$$

- For comparison: $g_s \sim 1$, $g \sim 0.6$, $g' \sim 0.3$, $\lambda \sim 0.1$
- SM flavor parameters have structure: smallness + hierarchy
- Why? = The SM flavor puzzle
 - Approximate symmetry? [Froggatt-Nielsen]
 - Strong dynamics? [Nelson-Strassler]
 - Location in extra dimension? [Arkani-Hamed-Schmaltz]
 - ?

ν -flavor parameters for anarchists

- $\Delta m_{21}^2 = (7.5 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$, $|\Delta m_{32}^2| = (2.5 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$
- $|U_{e2}| = 0.55 \pm 0.01$, $|U_{\mu 3}| = 0.64 \pm 0.02$, $|U_{e3}| = 0.15 \pm 0.01$

Gonzalez-Garcia et al., 1209.3023

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- $|U_{\mu 3}| > \text{any } |V_{ij}|$;
- $|U_{e2}| > \text{any } |V_{ij}|$
- $|U_{e3}| \not\ll |U_{e2}U_{\mu 3}|$
- $m_2/m_3 \gtrsim 1/6 > \text{any } m_i/m_j$ for charged fermions
- So far, neither smallness nor hierarchy
- Anarchy? (Consistent with FN)

ν -flavor parameters for tribimaximalists

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Gonzalez-Garcia et al., 1209.3023

- $\sqrt{1/3}$ = trimaximal mixing: $|U_{e2}| = \sqrt{1/3} - 0.03$;
- $\sqrt{1/2}$ = bimaximal mixing: $|U_{\mu 3}| = \sqrt{1/2} - 0.06$;
- 0 = bimaximal mixing: $|U_{e3}| = 0 + 0.15$
- Tribimaximal mixing?
- Non-Abelian flavor symmetry? A_4 ?

Structure is in the eye of the beholder

$$|U|_{3\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.79 - 0.85 & 0.51 - 0.59 & 0.13 - 0.18 \\ 0.20 - 0.54 & 0.42 - 0.73 & 0.58 - 0.81 \\ 0.21 - 0.55 & 0.41 - 0.73 & 0.57 - 0.80 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Tribimaximal-ists:

$$|U|_{\text{TBM}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.82 & 0.58 & 0 \\ 0.41 & 0.58 & 0.71 \\ 0.41 & 0.58 & 0.71 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Anarch-ists:

$$|U|_{\text{anarchy}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) \\ \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) \\ \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) & \mathcal{O}(0.6) \end{pmatrix}$$

Intermediate summary II

- Why is there smallness and hierarchy in the flavor parameters?
- Is there a relation Dirac/Majorana \Leftrightarrow hierarchy/anarchy?
Is there a relation Dirac/Majorana \Leftrightarrow Abelian/non-Abelian?
- How does new physics at TeV suppress its flavor violation?
Is the solution related to the previous ones?

What will we learn?

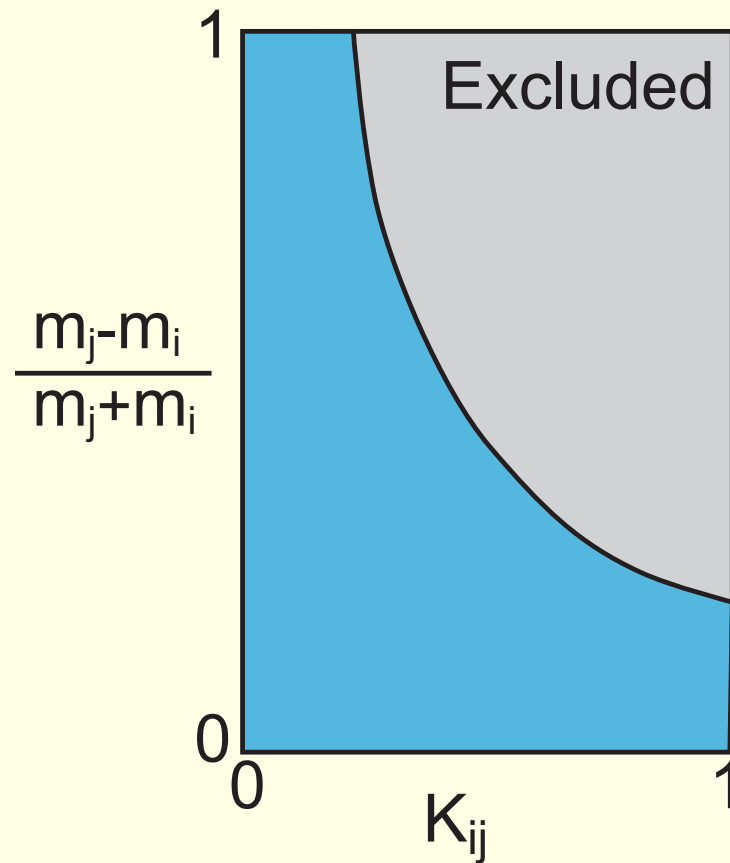
Collider \Leftrightarrow Flavor

ATLAS/CMS and flavor factories give complementary information

- In the absence of NP at ATLAS/CMS:
flavor factories will be crucial to find Λ_{NP}
- Consistency between ATLAS/CMS and FF:
necessary to understand the NP flavor puzzle
- NP in $c \rightarrow u?$ $s \rightarrow d?$ $b \rightarrow d?$ $b \rightarrow s?$ $t \rightarrow c?$ $t \rightarrow u?$
 $\mu \rightarrow e?$ $\tau \rightarrow \mu?$ $\tau \rightarrow e?$
- $A_{\text{FB}}^{t\bar{t}}$ - a wonderful example of collider-flavor interplay
[Blum, Hochberg, Nir, JHEP 10 (2011) 124]
- $A_{\text{FB}}^{t\bar{t}} \Leftrightarrow \Delta A_{\text{CP}}?$ An intriguing possibility
[Hochberg, Nir, PRL 108 (2012) 261601]

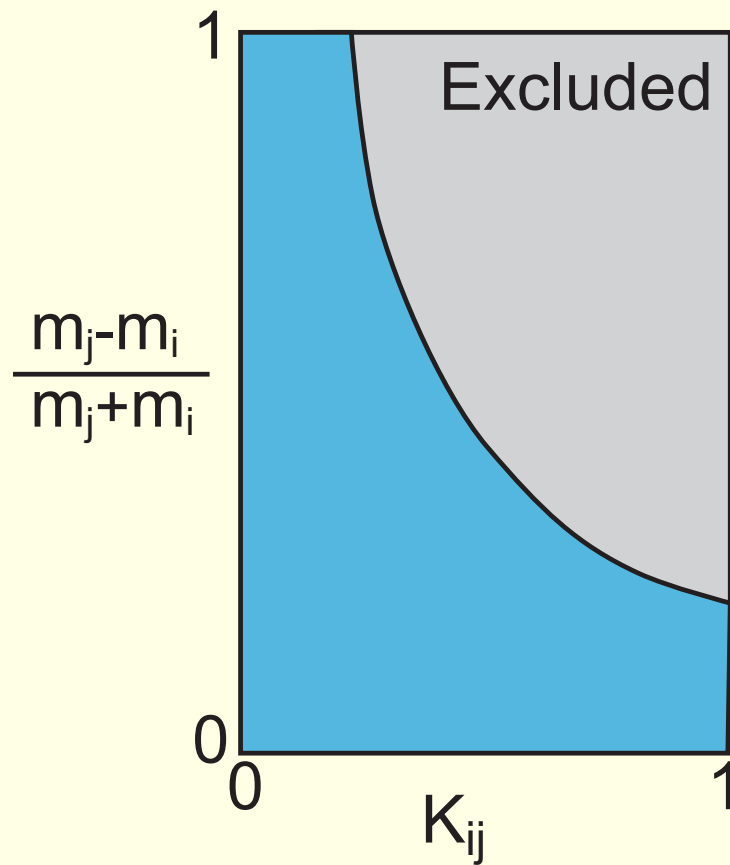
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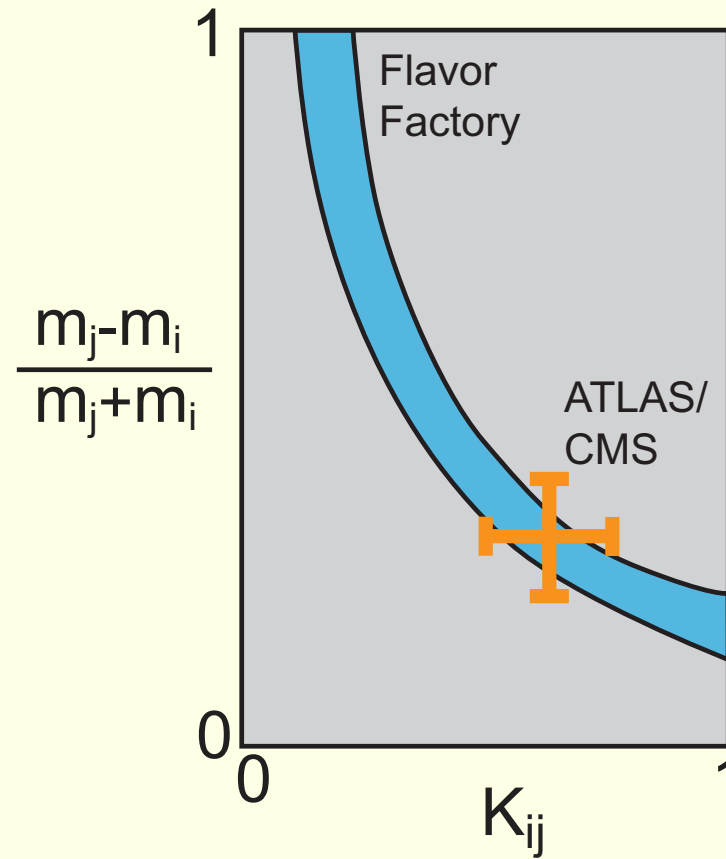


Flavor Factories

Collider \Leftrightarrow Flavor



Flavor Factories



FF+ATLAS/CMS

[Grossman, Ligeti, Nir, PTP122(09)125 [0904.4262]]

Can we make progress?

- NP that couples to quarks/leptons \implies New flavor parameters (spectrum, flavor decomposition) that can be measured
- The NP flavor structure could be:
 - MFV
 - Related but not identical to SM
 - Unrelated to SM or even anarchical
- The NP flavor puzzle:
With ATLAS/CMS we will surely understand how it is solved
- The SM flavor puzzle:
Progress possible if structure not MFV but related to SM

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Progress possible if structure not MFV but related to SM
- h \implies The “NP” is already here!
 $Y_{\bar{f}_i f_j}$ are new flavor parameters that can be measured

Intermediate summary III

Measure new flavor parameters:

- Y_t, Y_b, Y_τ
- $\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu\mu)/\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \tau\tau)$
- $\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu\tau)/\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \tau\tau)$
- $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow ch)$

Test solutions of NP/SM flavor puzzles:

- MFV
- FN
- NFC
- ...

Questions for the LHC

- What is the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking?
- What separates the electroweak scale from the Planck scale?
- What happened at the electroweak phase transition (10^{-11} second after the big bang)?
- What are the dark matter particles?
- How was the baryon asymmetry generated?
- What is the solution of the flavor puzzles?

Backup transparencies

What will we learn?

h at present

Observable	Experiment
$R_{\gamma\gamma}$	1.1 ± 0.2
R_{ZZ^*}	1.1 ± 0.2

- $R_f = \frac{\sigma_{\text{prod}} \text{BR}(h \rightarrow f)}{[\sigma_{\text{prod}} \text{BR}(h \rightarrow f)]^{\text{SM}}}$
- Indication that $Y_t = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- The beginning of Higgs flavor physics

What will we learn?

h in the future

Observable	SM
$R_{\tau^+\tau^-}$	1
$X_{\mu\mu} = \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)}$	$(m_\mu/m_\tau)^2$
$X_{\mu\tau} = \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \mu^\pm\tau^\mp)}{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)}$	0

- What can we learn from $R_{\tau\tau}$, $X_{\mu\mu}$, $X_{\tau\mu}$?
- Interplay of flavor with electroweak symmetry breaking

h in the future

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$R_{\tau^+\tau^-}$	1
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- What can we learn from $R_{\tau\tau}$, $X_{\mu\mu}$, $X_{\tau\mu}$?
- Interplay of flavor with electroweak symmetry breaking
- ATLAS/CMS: $R_{\tau\tau} \sim 1.0 \pm 0.4$, $R_{\mu\mu} < 9.8$

The flavorful h

Model	$\frac{\sigma_{\text{prod}}^{\text{SM}}}{\sigma_{\text{prod}}} \frac{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}^{\text{SM}}}$	$R_{\tau^+\tau^-}$	$X_{\mu^+\mu^-} / (m_\mu^2/m_\tau^2)$	$X_{\tau\mu}$
SM	1		1	0
NFC	$(V_{h\ell}v/v_\ell)^2$		1	0
MSSM	$(\sin\alpha/\cos\beta)^2$		1	0
MFV	$1 + 2av^2/\Lambda^2$		$1 - 4bm_\tau^2/\Lambda^2$	0
2HDM ^{GMFV}	$\mathcal{O}(1)$		$\mathcal{O}(1)$	0
FN	$1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2/\Lambda^2)$		$1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2/\Lambda^2)$	$\mathcal{O}(\frac{ U_{23} m_\tau v}{\Lambda^2})$
GL	9		25/9	$\mathcal{O}(X_{\mu^+\mu^-})$

Measurements of Y_{ij} can exclude/support flavor models