FLAVOR VIOLATING AXIONS

Jure Zupan
U. of Cincinnati

based on Calibbi, Goertz, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 1612.08040
Martin Camalich, Pospelov, Vuong, Ziegler, JZ, 2002.04623
Calibbi, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 2006.04795

Free Meson Seminar, TIFR, Mar 4 2021

MOTIVATION

- any spontaneously broken global symmetry ⇒ (p)NGB
  - if "light enough" can be DM
- in general couplings to gluons, photons, SM fermions

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi}\frac{a}{f_a}G\tilde{G} + \frac{E}{N}\frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{8\pi}\frac{a}{f_a}F\tilde{F} + \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a}\,\bar{f}_i\gamma^\mu(C^V_{f_if_j} + C^A_{f_if_j}\gamma_5)f_j$$

- our goal: implications of flavor violating couplings
  - do FCNC experiments probe interesting parameter space?
  - possible improvements on search strategies?

NAMING CONVENTION

- a sidenote on the naming used in this talk
  - *(QCD) axion* - pNGB that obtains mass from (QCD) anomaly
  - *any-other-on** - explicit mass term for pNGB that breaks the global symmetry
    - flavon, majoron,...

*almost always: axiflavon/flaxion is a QCD axion

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  - *(QCD) axion* - pNGB that obtains mass from (QCD) anomaly
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    - flavon, majoron,...

axion-like particles = ALPs

*almost always: axiflavon/flaxion is a QCD axion

MOTIVATION

- FV couplings of ALPs arise quite generically
- in mass basis ($V_L^{f\dagger} y_f V_R^f = y_f^{\text{diag}}$) the couplings are

$$C^{V,A}_{f_i f_j} = \frac{1}{2N}\left(V_R^{f\dagger} X_{f_R} V_R^f \pm V_L^{f\dagger} X_{f_L} V_L^f\right)_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{aff} = \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a}\,\bar{f}_i \gamma^\mu \left(c^V_{f_i f_j} + c^A_{f_i f_j}\gamma_5\right) f_j\,,$$

- FV unless PQ charge matrices $X_{f_{L,R}}$ aligned with $y_f y_f^\dagger$, $y_f^\dagger y_f$
- note: we will often use

$$F^{V,A}_{f_i f_j} \equiv \frac{2f_a}{c^{V,A}_{f_i f_j}} \qquad F_{\ell_i \ell_j} = \frac{2f_a}{\sqrt{|C^V_{\ell_i\ell_j}|^2 + |C^A_{\ell_i\ell_j}|^2}}$$

OUTLINE

- bounds on ALPs from quark FCNCs
  - minimal axiflavon
- bounds on ALPs from lepton FV
  - proposal for MEGII-fwd
  - several models of LFV ALPs
    - LFV QCD axion, LFV axiflavon, leptonic flavon, majoron

BOUNDS FROM QUARK FCNCs

QCD axion

Martin Camalich, Pospelov, Vuong, Ziegler, JZ, 2002.04623

- in this part will focus on QCD axion with FV couplings to quarks
  - solves the strong CP problem
  - can be a cold DM candidate
  - effectively massless in FV transitions

STRONG CP PROBLEM

- Lorentz and gauge invariance allow a CP violating term in QCD

$$\mathcal{L} = \theta \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} G_a^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{a,\mu\nu} = \theta \frac{\alpha_s}{16\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} G_a^{\mu\nu} G_a^{\rho\sigma}$$

  - physically observable is the combination

$$\bar{\theta} \equiv \theta + \arg\det(\mathcal{M}_u \mathcal{M}_d)$$

- experimentally :

$$d_n \approx 4 \times 10^{-16} \bar{\theta}\, e\,\text{cm} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad |d_n|_{\text{exp}} < 3 \times 10^{-26}\, e\,\text{cm}$$

- why $\bar{\theta}$ so small?

$$\bar{\theta} < 10^{-10}$$

  - very puzzling given large CPV phase in the CKM

Peccei, Quinn, PRL 38, 1440 (1977)
Weinberg, PRL 40, 223, (1978)
Wilczek, PRL 46, 279 (1978)
Vafa, Witten, PRL 53, 535 (1984)

AXION

- if $\bar{\theta}(x)$ a dynamical field and couples only to $\bar{\theta} G\tilde{G} \Rightarrow$ potential min. at $\bar{\theta}(x) = 0$
  - new ultra-light particle - axion

$$F^{V,A}_{f_i f_j} \equiv \frac{2 f_a}{c^{V,A}_{f_i f_j}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi}\frac{a}{f_a} G\tilde{G} + \frac{E}{N}\frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{8\pi}\frac{a}{f_a} F\tilde{F} + \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2 f_a}\, \bar{f}_i \gamma^\mu (C^V_{f_i f_j} + C^A_{f_i f_j}\gamma_5) f_j$$

  - obtains mass from QCD anomaly

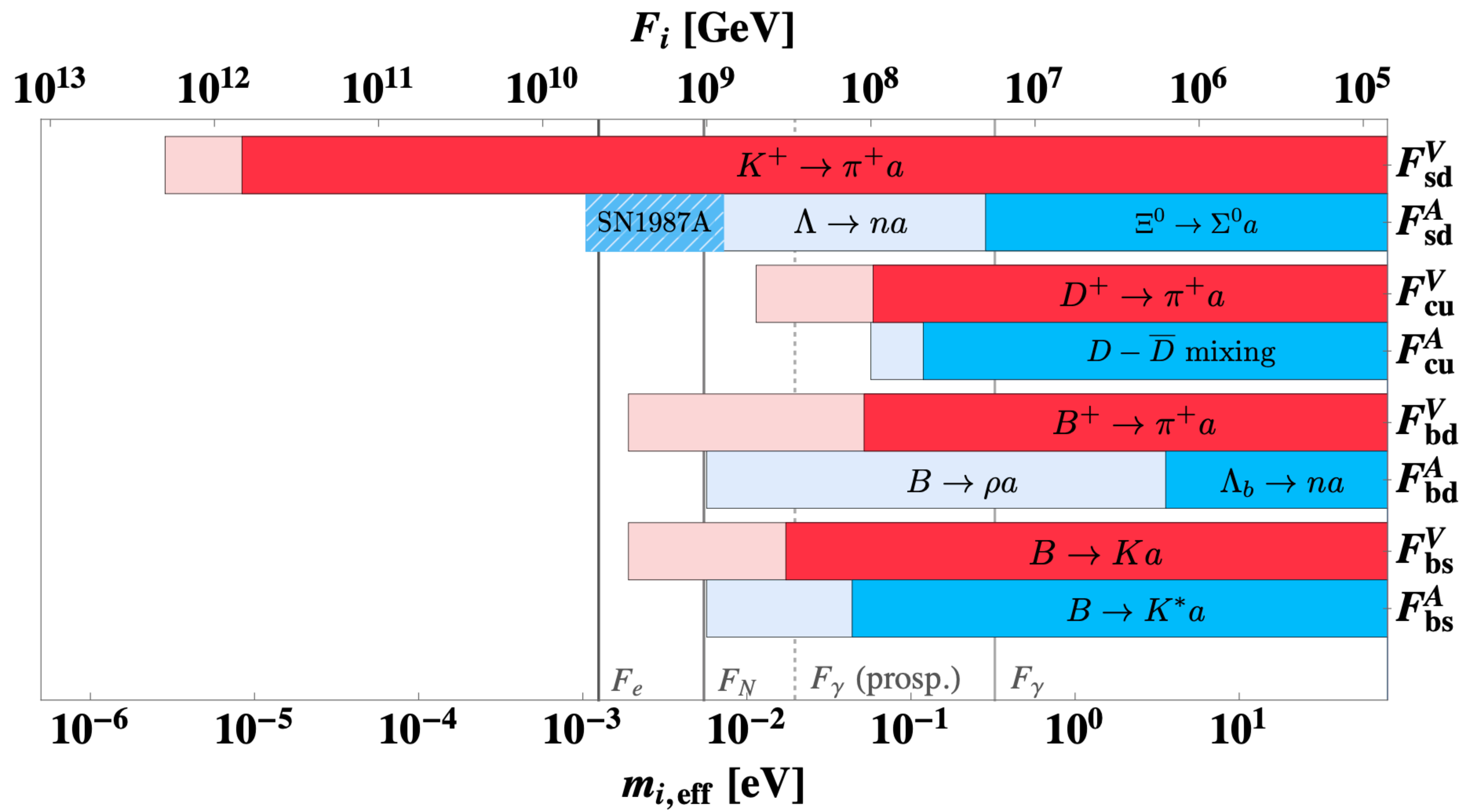
$$m_a = 5.70(7)\,\mu{\rm eV}\left(\frac{10^{12}\,{\rm GeV}}{f_a}\right)$$

  - viable cold dark matter candidate for

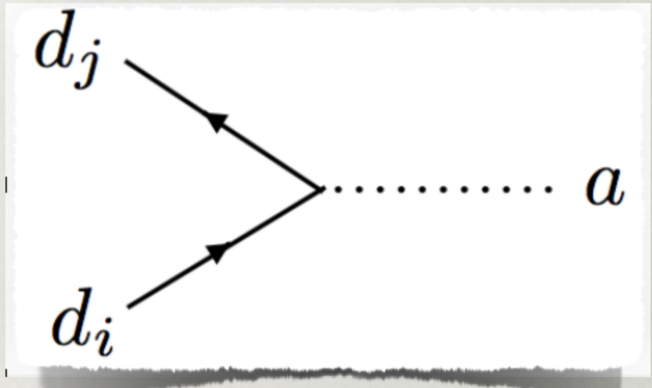
$$10^{-8}\,{\rm eV} \lesssim m_a \lesssim 10^{-3}\,{\rm eV}$$

THE STRONGEST FV CONSTRAINTS

Martin Camalich, Pospelov, Vuong, Ziegler, JZ, 2002.04623



FV decays



- 2-body meson decays:
  - $P_1 \to P_2 a$ sensitive to F_{ij}^V
    - use exp. searches for $K^+ \to \pi^+ a$, $B \to Ka$, $B \to \pi a$ (most stringent: recasts of $B \to K\nu\bar{\nu}$)
    - for $D^+ \to \pi^+ a$ need to recast $D \to (\tau \to \pi\bar{\nu})\nu$
  - $P_1 \to V_2 a$ sensitive to F_{ij}^A, no exp. searches
- 2-body hyperon decays, sensitive to F_{ij}^A and F_{ij}^V
  - most sensitive $\Xi^0 \to \Sigma^0 a$ (now), $\Lambda \to na$ (future)
- 3-body $K \to \pi\pi a$ decays, sensitive to F_{ij}^A
  - 3-body decays of B, D, could be interesting as well

E787&E949, 0709.1000
CLEO, hep-ex/0106038
Belle,1702.03224*
BaBar, 1303.7465
CLEO, 0806.2112

BESS-III, 1612.01775

E787, hep-ex/0009055
E391a, 1106.3404

FV DEC

Flavors	Process	F^V_{ij} [GeV]	F^A_{ij} [GeV]
$s \to d$	$K^+ \to \pi^+ a$	$\mathbf{6.8 \times 10^{11}}$	–
		$(\mathbf{2 \times 10^{12}})$	–
$b \to s$	$B^{+,0} \to K^{+,0} a$	$\mathbf{3.3 \times 10^{8}}$	–
		$(\mathbf{3 \times 10^{9}})$	–
$b \to d$	$B^+ \to \pi^+ a$	$\mathbf{1.1 \times 10^{8}}$	–
		$(\mathbf{3 \times 10^{9}})$	–
$c \to u$	$D^+ \to \pi^+ a$	$\mathbf{9.7 \times 10^{7}}$	–
		$(\mathbf{5 \times 10^{8}})$	–

- 2-body meson decays:
  - $P_1 \to P_2 a$ sensitive to F^V_{ij}
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FV DEC

Flavors	Process	F^V_{ij} [GeV]	F^A_{ij} [GeV]
	$\Lambda \to n\ a$ (decay)	6.9×10^6 (1×10^9)	5.0×10^6 $(\mathbf{8 \times 10^8})$
$s \to d$	$\Xi^0 \to \Sigma^0 a$	1.6×10^7 (2×10^8)	$\mathbf{2.0 \times 10^7}$ (3×10^8)

d_i

- 2-body meson decays:
  - $P_1 \to P_2 a$ sensitive to F^V_{ij}
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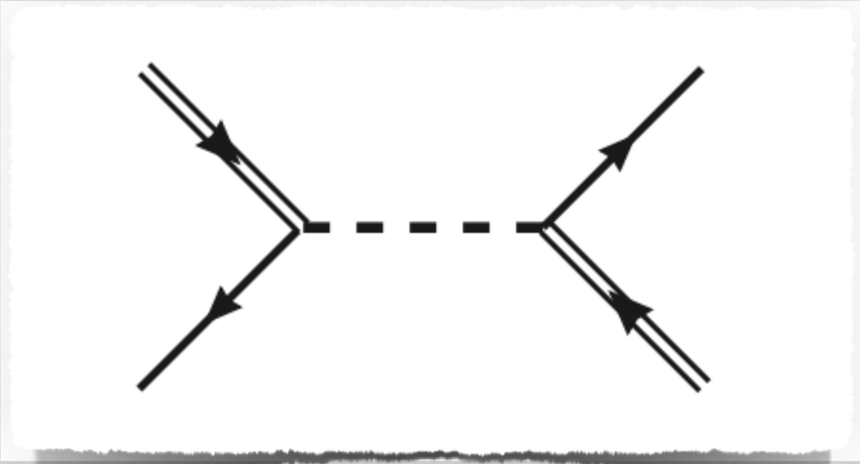
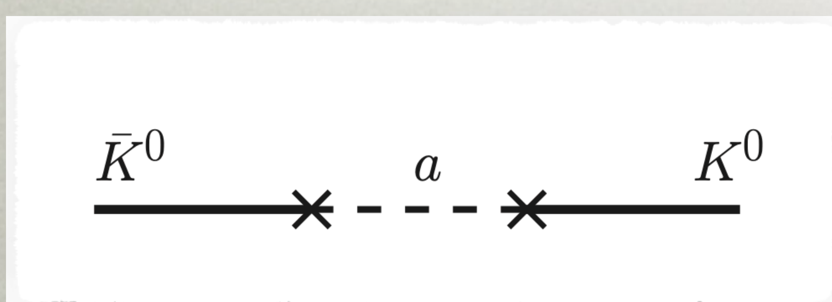
MESON MIXING

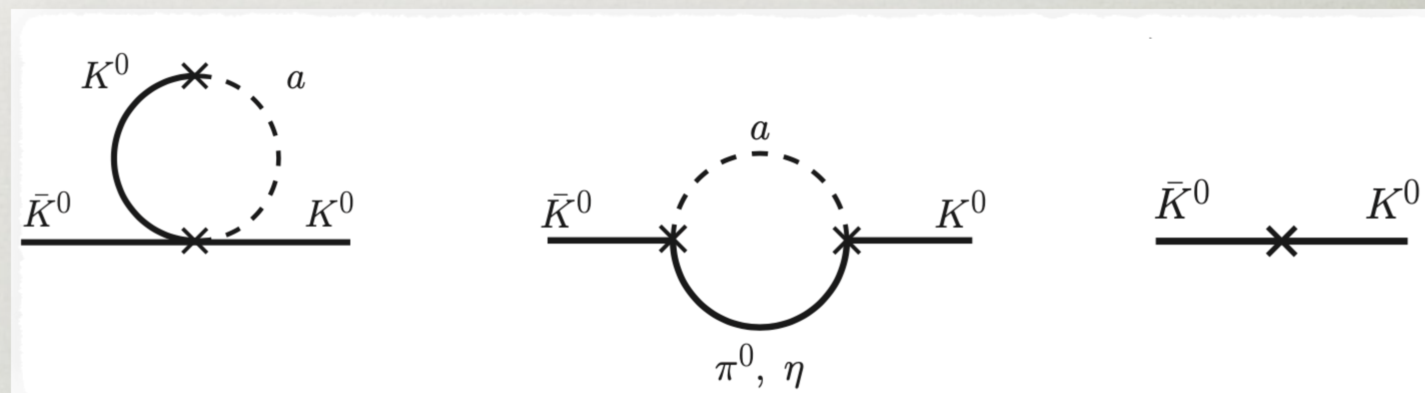
- can reliably predict bounds from meson mixing
  - ChPT for $K - \bar{K}$ mixing
  - OPE for $B_q - \bar{B}_q$, $D - \bar{D}$ mixing
- bounds do not depend on ALP decay mode
- but they are UV sensitive
  - there could be cancellations with other dim 6 NP ops.



KAON MIXING

- use ChPT, work to NLO
- at LO, sensitive to F^V_{ij}, at NLO to F^A_{ij}
  - results applicable to other light scalar mediators





$\frac{5}{6}$ in vacuum insertion approx.

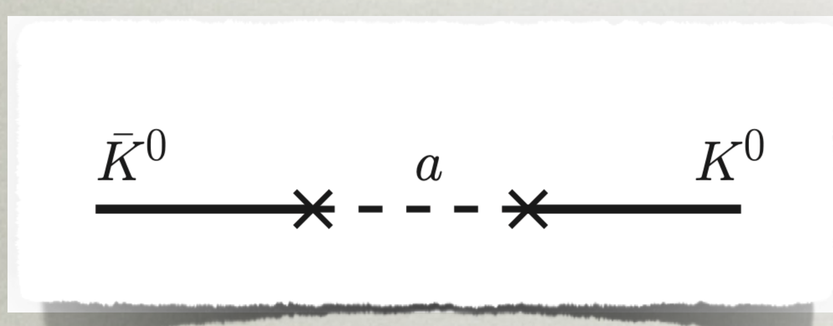
$$M^A_{12} = \left(\frac{f_K}{F^A_{ds}}\right)^2 \frac{m_K}{2}\left\{1 - \frac{2m_K^2}{f_K^2}(\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1) + \frac{8}{3}\frac{m_K^2}{16\pi^2 f_K^2}\left(1 - \log\left(\frac{m_K^2}{\mu^2}\right)\right)\right\}.$$

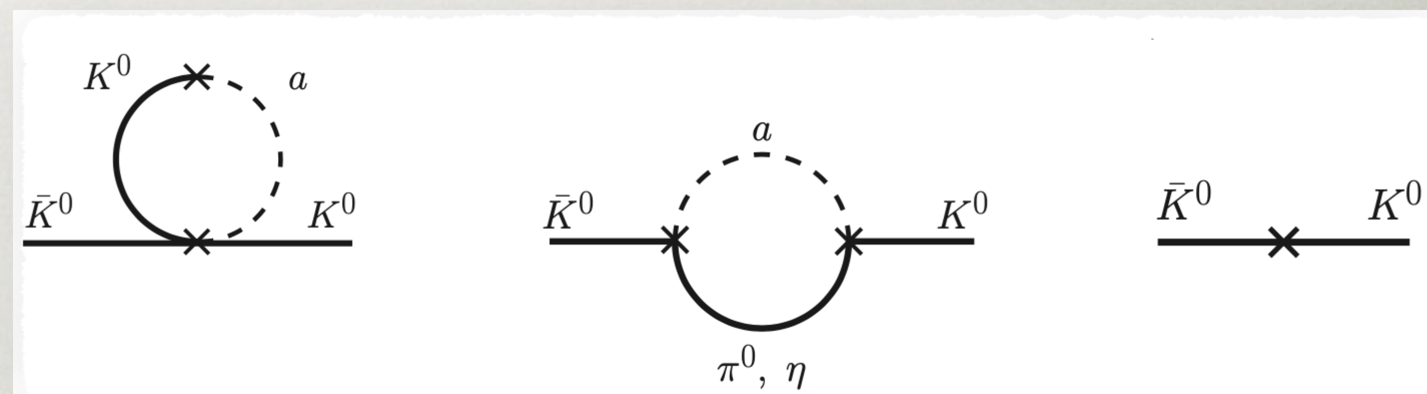
$$M^V_{12} - i\frac{\Gamma^V_{12}}{2} = \left(\frac{f_K}{F^V_{ds}}\right)^2 \frac{m_K}{2}\left(1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_K^2}\right)^2 \times \times\left\{\frac{m_K^2}{32\pi^2 f_K^2}\left(I_0(z_\pi) + \tfrac{1}{3}I_0(z_\eta)\right) + \frac{2m_K^2}{f_K^2}(\alpha_0 - 2\alpha_1)\right\}.$$

KAON MIXING

Flavors	Process	F^V_{ij} [GeV]	F^A_{ij} [GeV]
$s \to d$	$K - \overline{K}$ (Δm_K)	5.1×10^5 †	2.0×10^6
	(ϵ_K)	0.9×10^6 †	$\mathbf{4.4 \times 10^7}$

- use ChPT, work to N
- at LO, sensitive to F^V_{ij}, at NLO to F^A_{ij}
  - results applicable to other light scalar mediators





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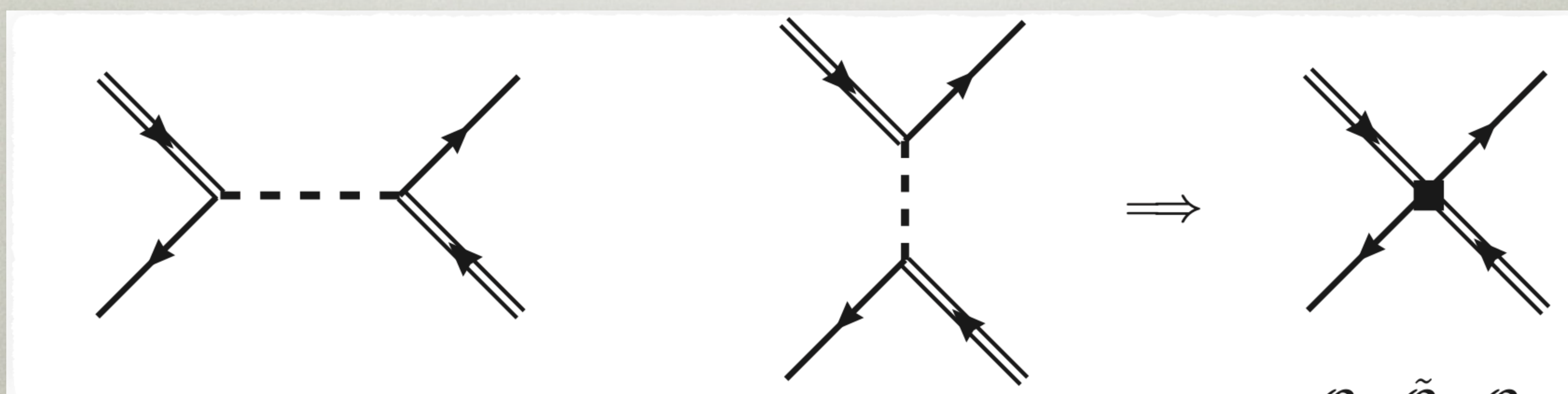
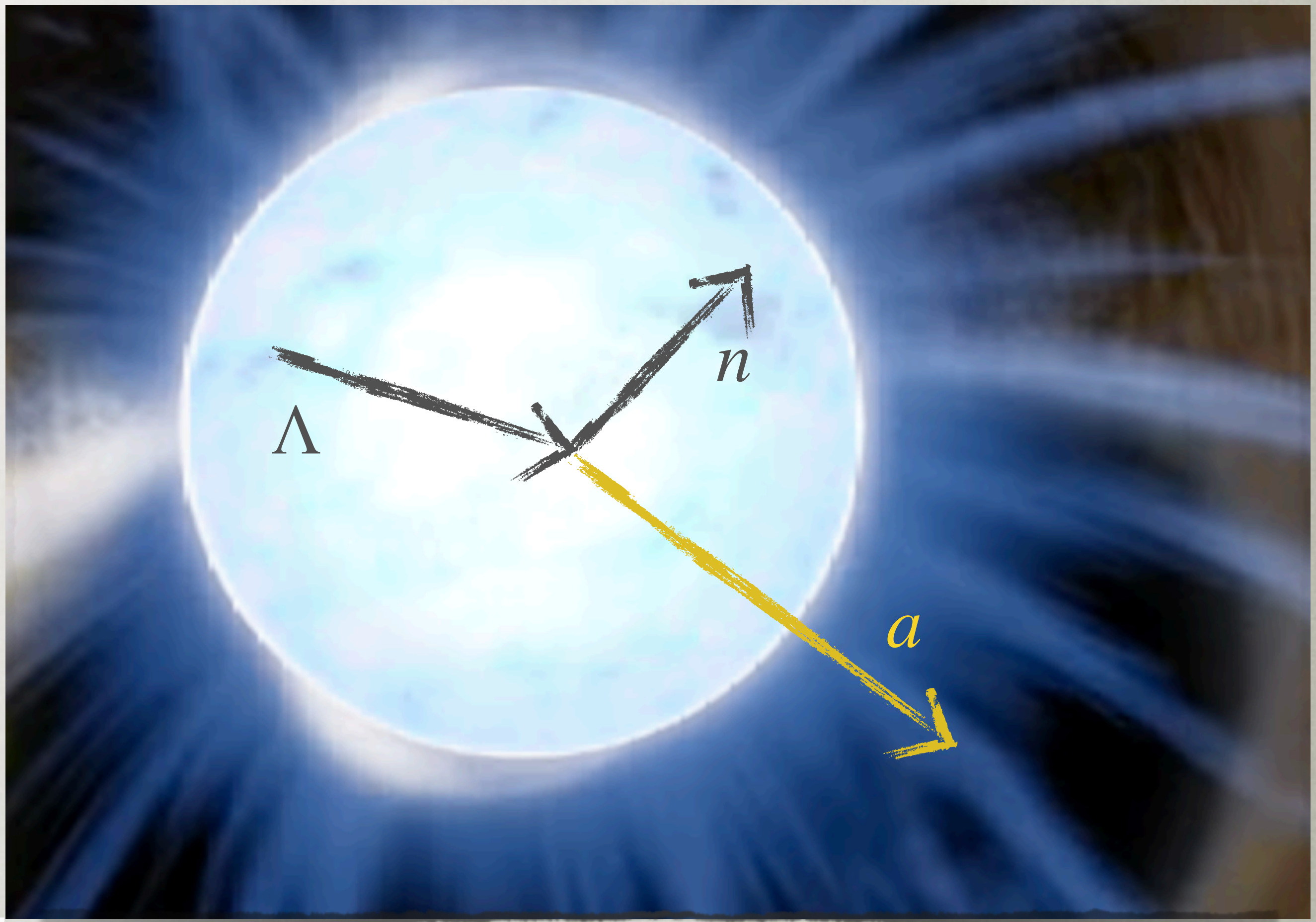
HEAVY MESON MIXING

- since $\Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}, m_{u,d,s} \ll m_Q$ can use operator product expansion
- *s*-channel and *t*-channel exchanges of the same order
- phenomenologically important for bounding *cu*-*a* couplings, otherwise less stringent than decays
- expressions valid for other scalar light mediators



SUPERNOVA BOUNDS

- in neutron star Λ, n, p, e are in equilibrium
- $\Lambda \to na$ decays can cool the proto-neutron star
- Λ, n have the same Fermi energy $\Rightarrow$ at T=0 Pauli blocking forbids $\Lambda \to na$ decays
- at finite temperature volume emission rate (in NR limit)

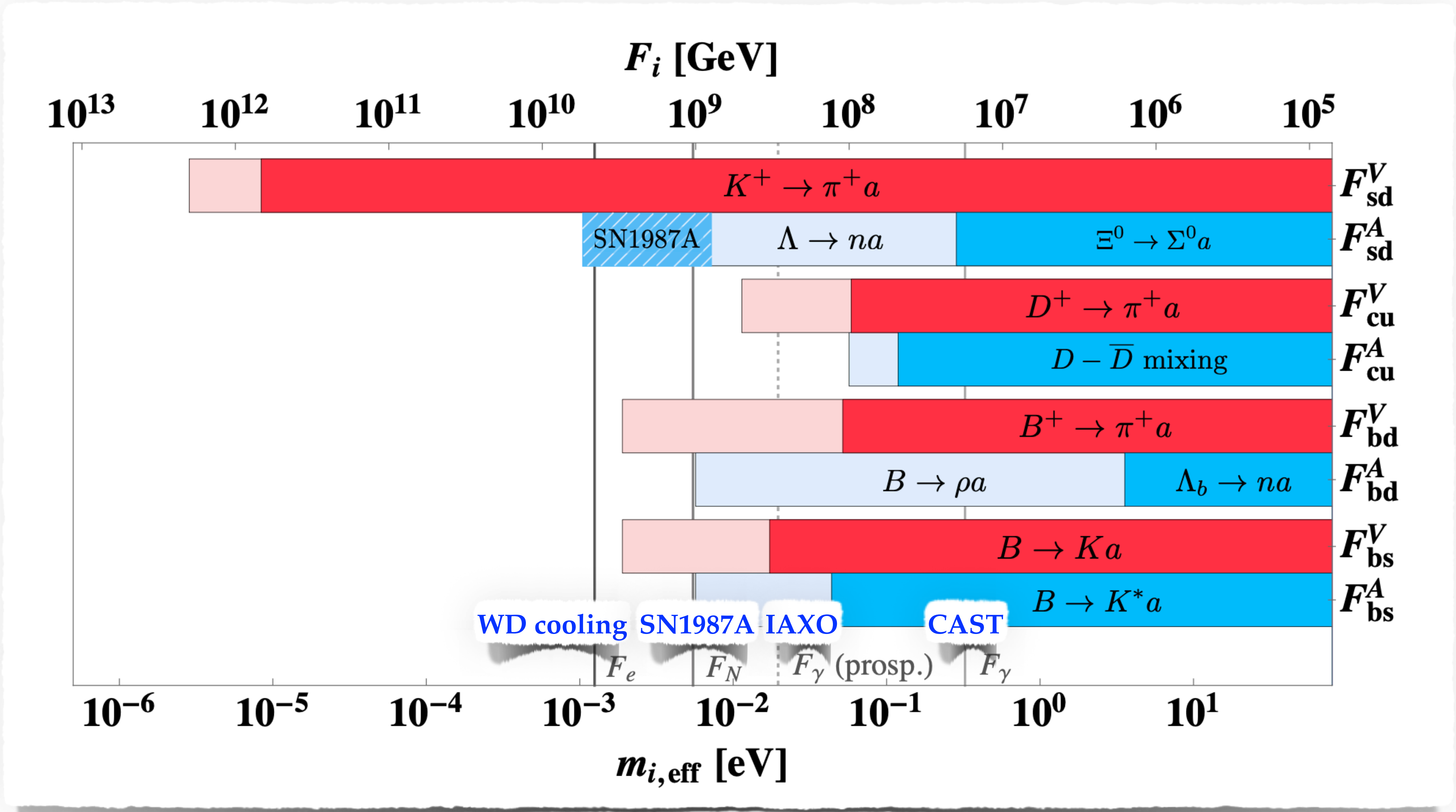


$$Q \simeq n_n(m_\Lambda - m_n)\Gamma(\Lambda \to na)\ e^{-\frac{m_\Lambda - m_n}{T}},$$

see also Camalich et al, 2012.11632

- assuming this is below neutrino emission rate 1sec after the collapse of SN1987A
  - bounds on $|F_{sd}^A|$ and $|F_{sd}^V|$ in the range $10^9 - 10^{10}$ GeV

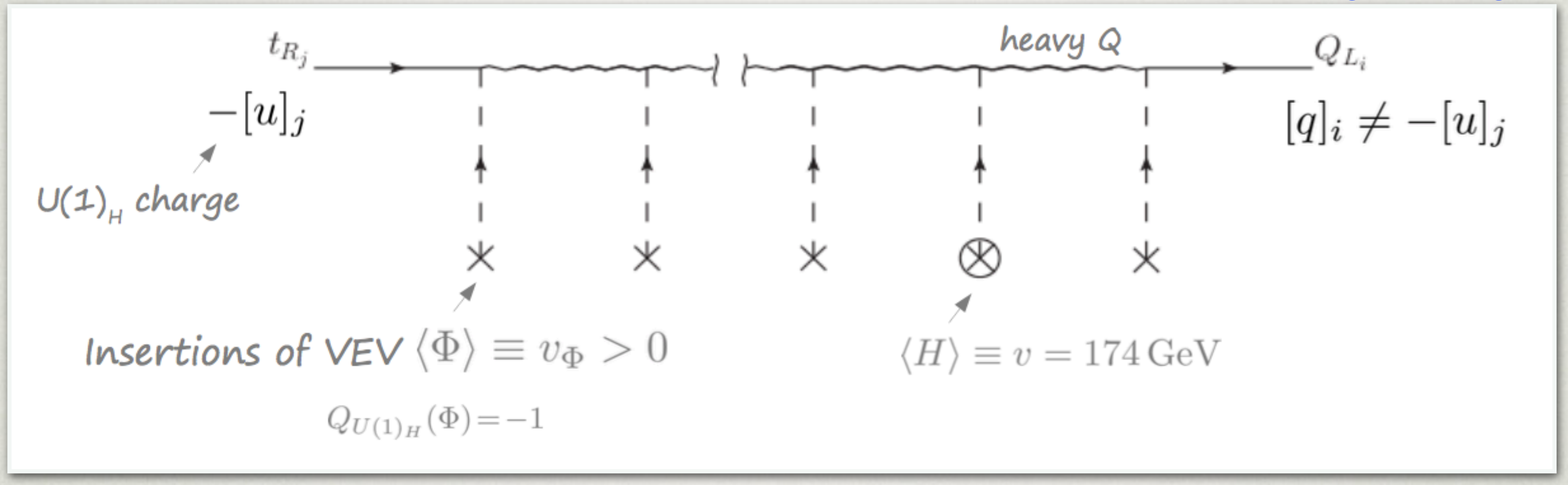
PROSPECTS



F_i [GeV]
10^{13} 10^{12} 10^{11} 10^{10} 10^{9} 10^{8} 10^{7} 10^{6} 10^{5}
$K^+ \to \pi^+ a$
F^V_{sd}
SN1987A
$\Lambda \to n a$
$\Xi^0 \to \Sigma^0 a$
F^A_{sd}
$D^+ \to \pi^+ a$
F^V_{cu}
$D - \overline{D}$ mixing
F^A_{cu}
$B^+ \to \pi^+ a$
F^V_{bd}
$B \to \rho a$
$\Lambda_b \to n a$
F^A_{bd}
$B \to K a$
F^V_{bs}
$B \to K^* a$
F^A_{bs}
WD cooling
SN1987A
IAXO
CAST
F_e
F_N
F_γ (prosp.)
F_γ
10^{-6} 10^{-5} 10^{-4} 10^{-3} 10^{-2} 10^{-1} 10^{0} 10^{1}
$m_{i,\text{eff}}$ [eV]

EXPLICIT MODEL - AXIFLAVON

Calibbi, Goertz, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 1612.08040



- FN mechanism involves — Froggatt, Nielsen, NPB 147, 277 (1979),...
  - vector-like fermions (no QCD anomaly)
  - scalar flavon fields
- effective Yukawas governed by flavon insertions (so that invariant under flavor symm.)

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} \sim \left(\frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F}\right)^{x_{ij}} h\,\bar{q}_i u_j \qquad \epsilon \equiv \frac{\phi}{\Lambda_F}$$

  - hierarchy from powers of small parameter ε

AXIFLAVON

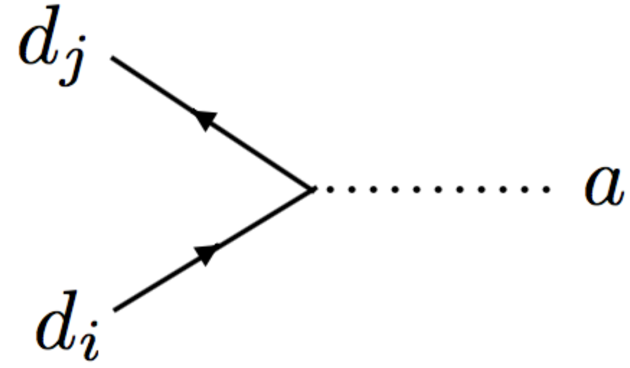
- ingredients for axion mechanism
  - need a global PQ symmetry that is spontaneously broken $\Rightarrow$ Goldstone boson is the axion
  - global symmetry needs to be anomalous under QCD
- flavor symmetries that explain Yukawa hierarchies have a QCD anomaly
- axiflavon mechanism: identify PQ symmetry with FN $U(1)_H$
  - the phase of the flavon is the QCD axion = axiflavon

$$\Phi = \frac{f + \phi(x)}{\sqrt{2}} e^{ia(x)/f}$$

Wilczek, PRL 49, 1549 (1982)
Calibbi, Goertz, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 1612.08040
Ema, Hamaguchi, Moroi, Nakayama, 1612.05492

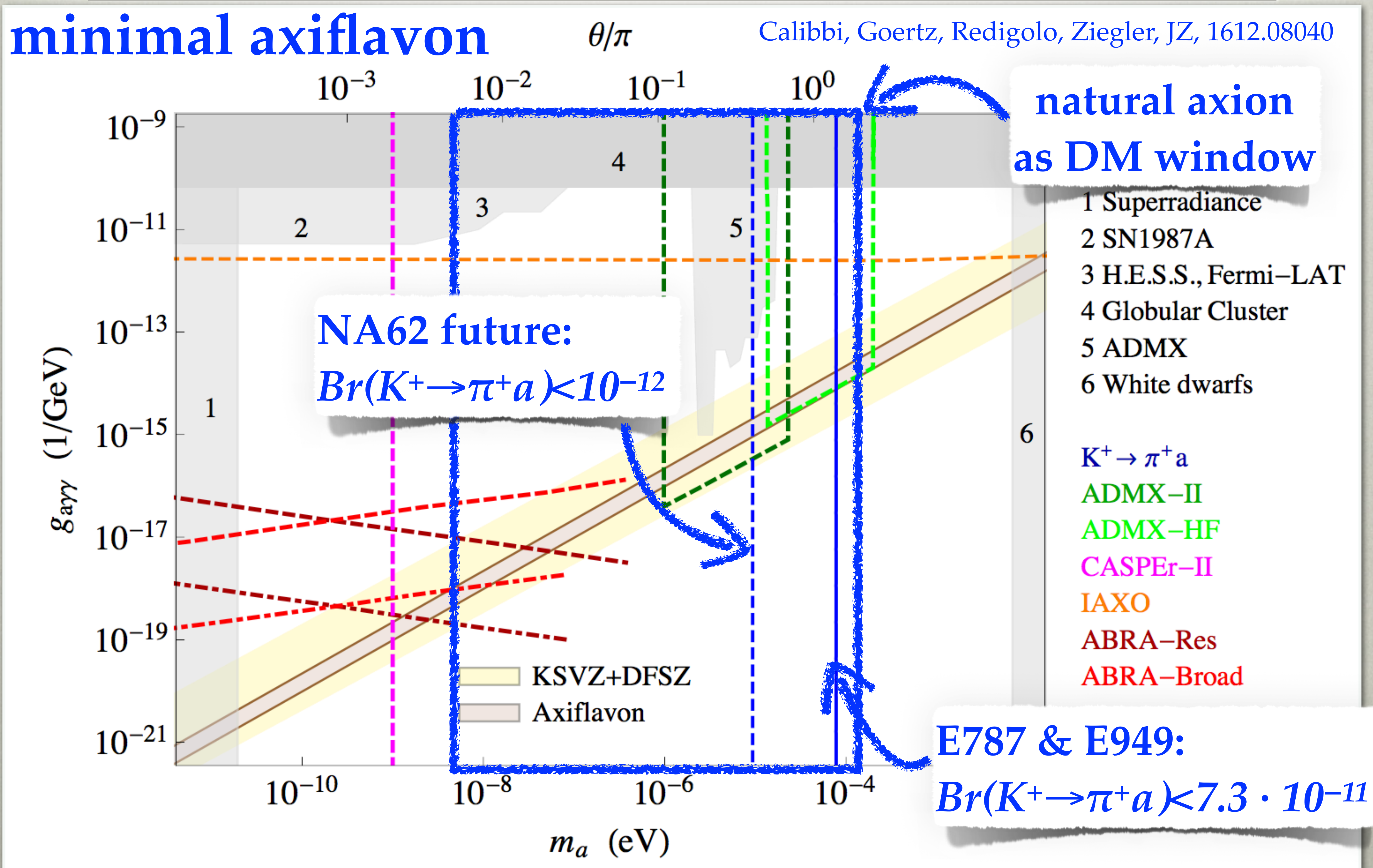
SEARCHING FOR AXIONS/ AXIFLAVONS

- axiflavon
  - flavor violating couplings to fermions
  - in addition to flavor diagonal couplings to electrons, nucleons, couplings to photons, gluons
  - in the minimal FN axiflavon model



$$\sim \frac{\sqrt{m_i m_j}}{f_a} \sim \frac{m_a}{\mu\text{eV}} \frac{\sqrt{m_i m_j}}{10^{12}\text{GeV}}$$

SEARCHING FOR AXIONS/ AXIFLAVONS



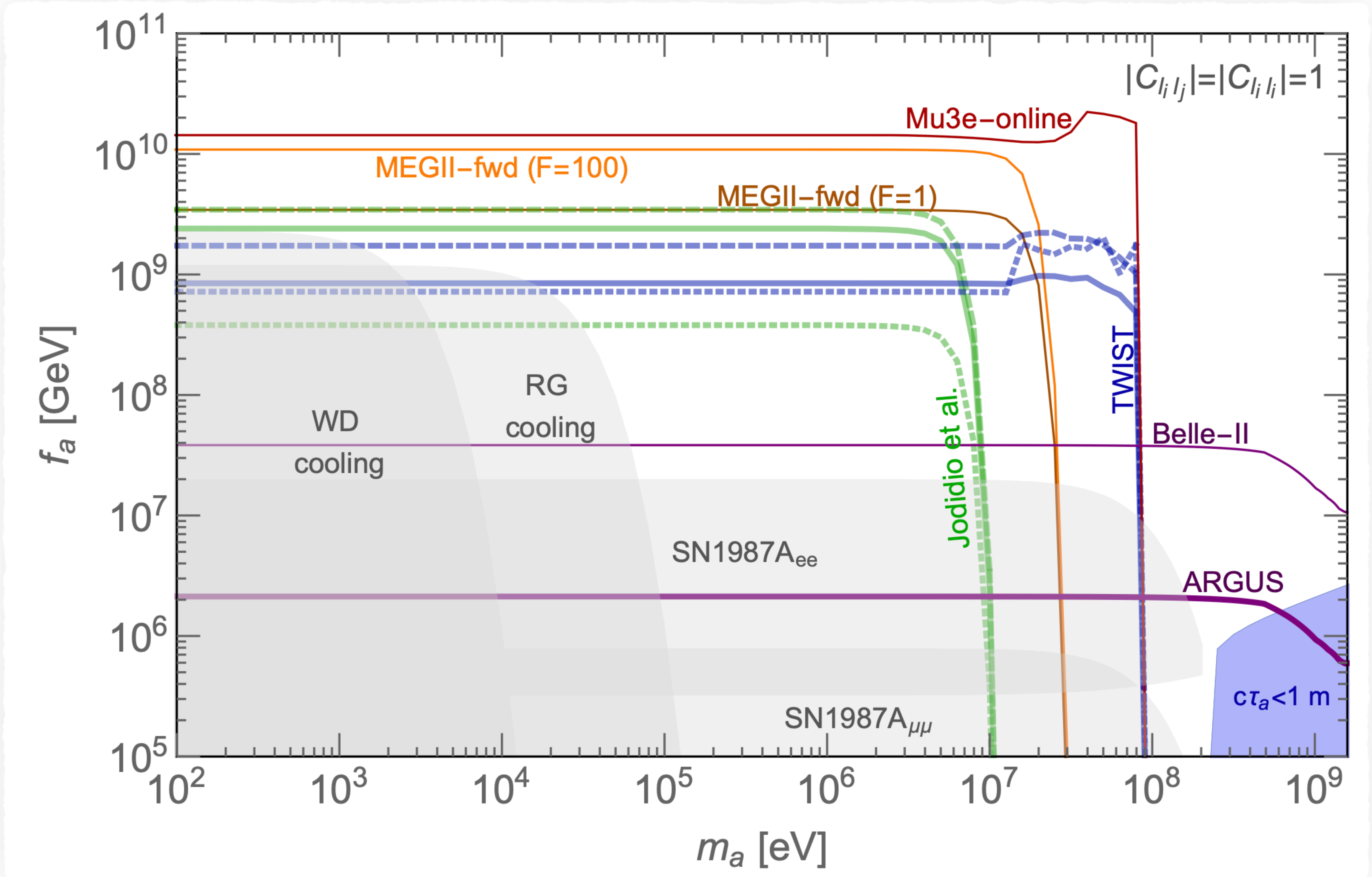
leptonic FCNCs

LFV ALPs

Calibbi, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 2006.04795

- assume ALP with (predominantly) FV leptonic couplings
  - will allow for varying ALP masses
- main question
  - what does $\mathcal{O}(10^{15}-10^{17})$ muons at MEG-II, Mu3e, Mu2e buy us?
  - compare with $2\times10^{7}\mu$ @ Jodidio et al. (1986), and $6\times10^{8}\ \mu$ @ TWIST (2015)

THE UPSHOT



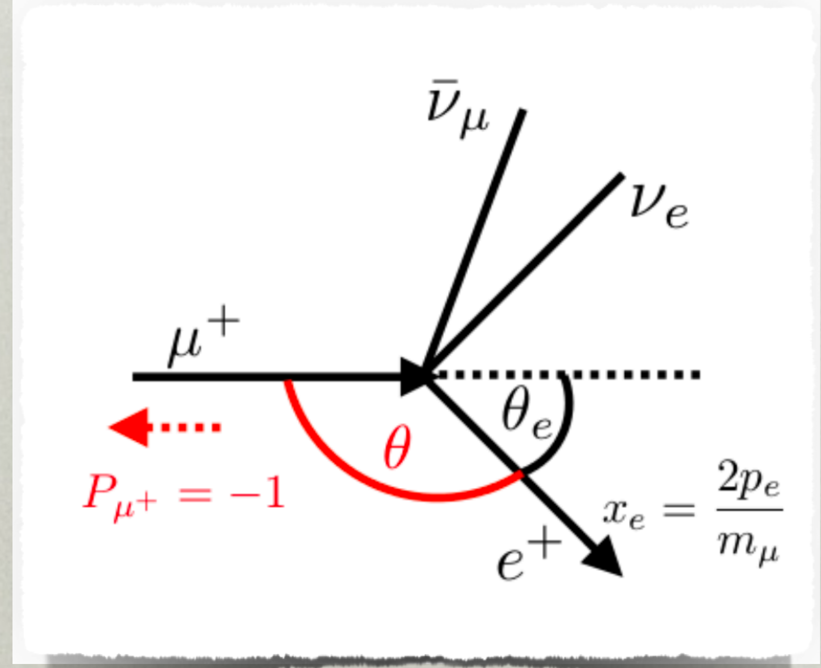
$|C_{l_i l_j}|=|C_{l_i l_i}|=1$
Mu3e−online
MEGII−fwd (F=100)
MEGII−fwd (F=1)
TWIST
Jodidio et al.
Belle−II
WD cooling
RG cooling
SN1987A$_{ee}$
ARGUS
$c\tau_a$<1 m
SN1987A$_{\mu\mu}$
f_a [GeV]
m_a [eV]
10^{11}
10^{10}
10^{9}
10^{8}
10^{7}
10^{6}
10^{5}
10^{2}
10^{3}
10^{4}
10^{5}
10^{6}
10^{7}
10^{8}
10^{9}

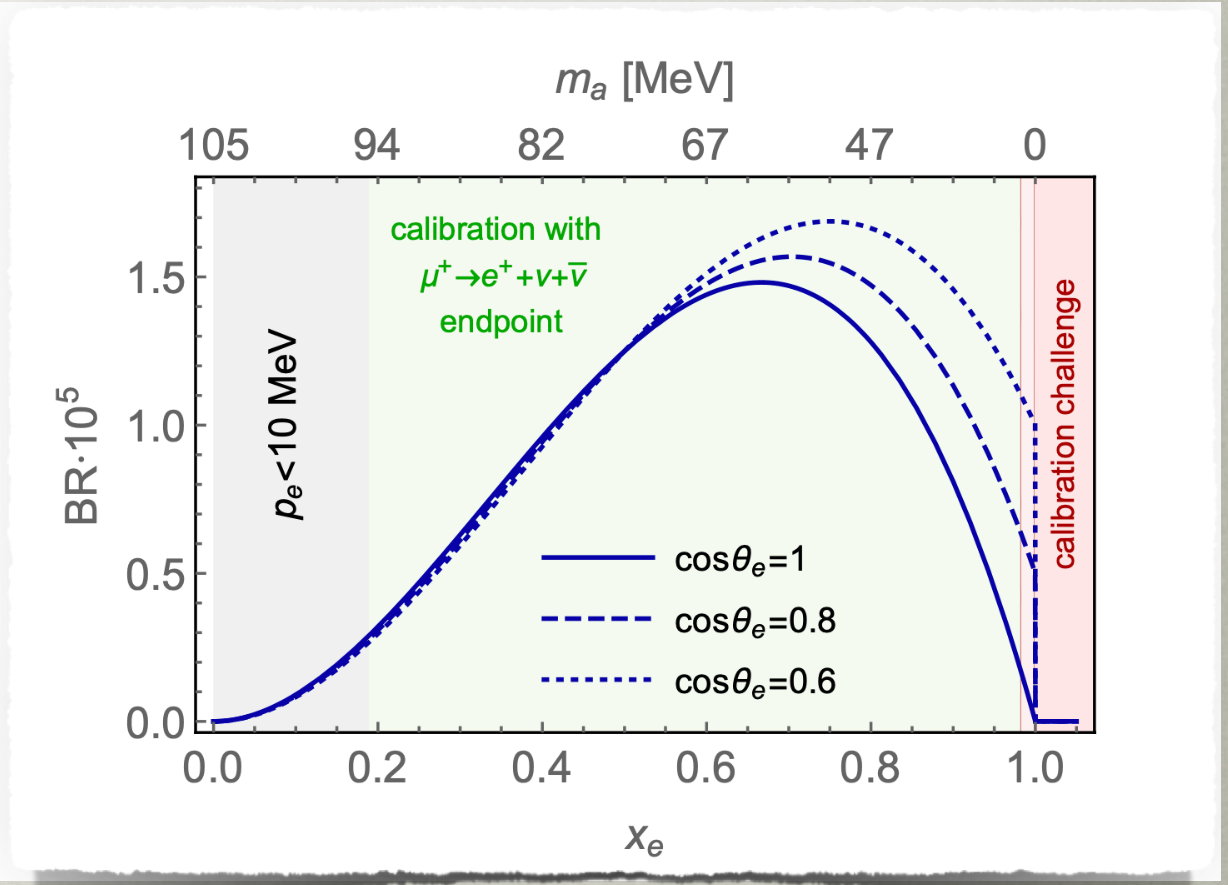
$\mu^+ \to e^+ a$ SEARCHES

- two types of searches for $\mu^+ \to e^+ a$ positron line
- suppress the SM bckg., $\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu}$

Jodidio et al. 1986

  - use polarized muons $\langle P_\mu \rangle \simeq -1$, in the forward region SM suppressed
  - sensitive only to RH ALP



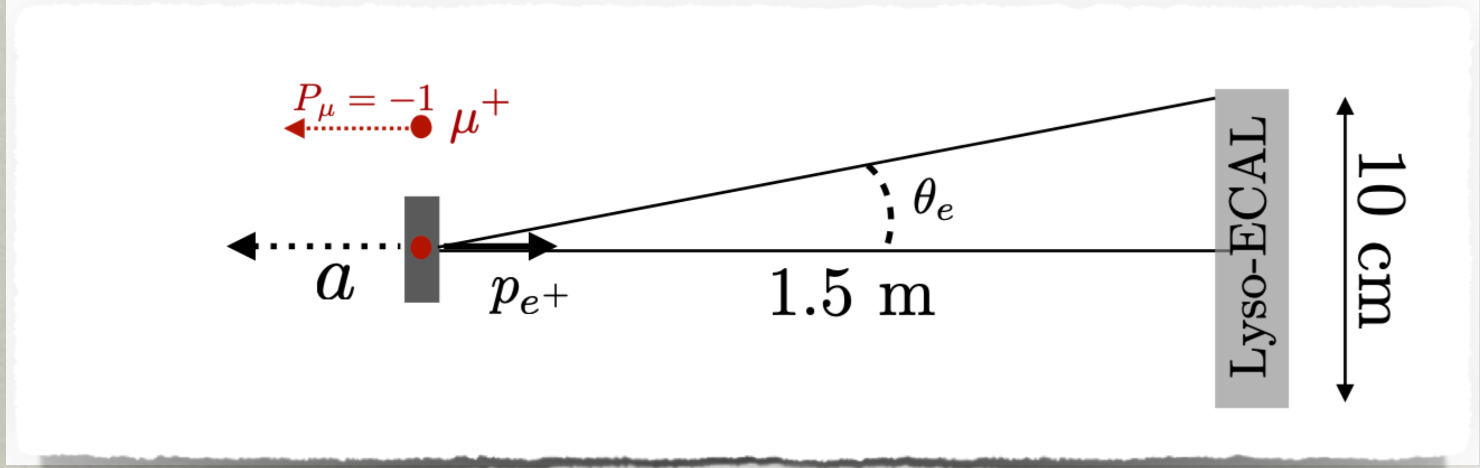


- do not suppress the SM, also sensitive to LH ALP, TWIST

TWIST, 2015

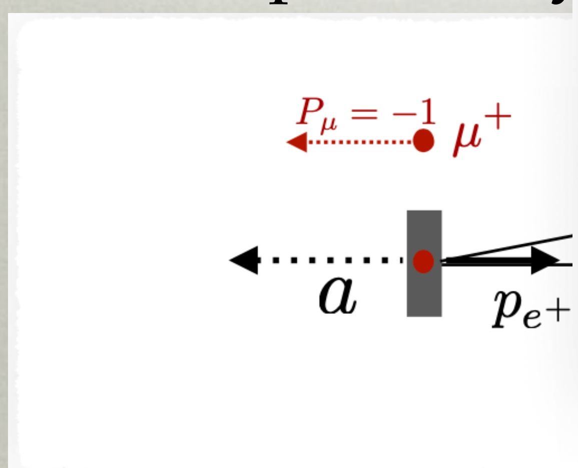
MEGII-fwd

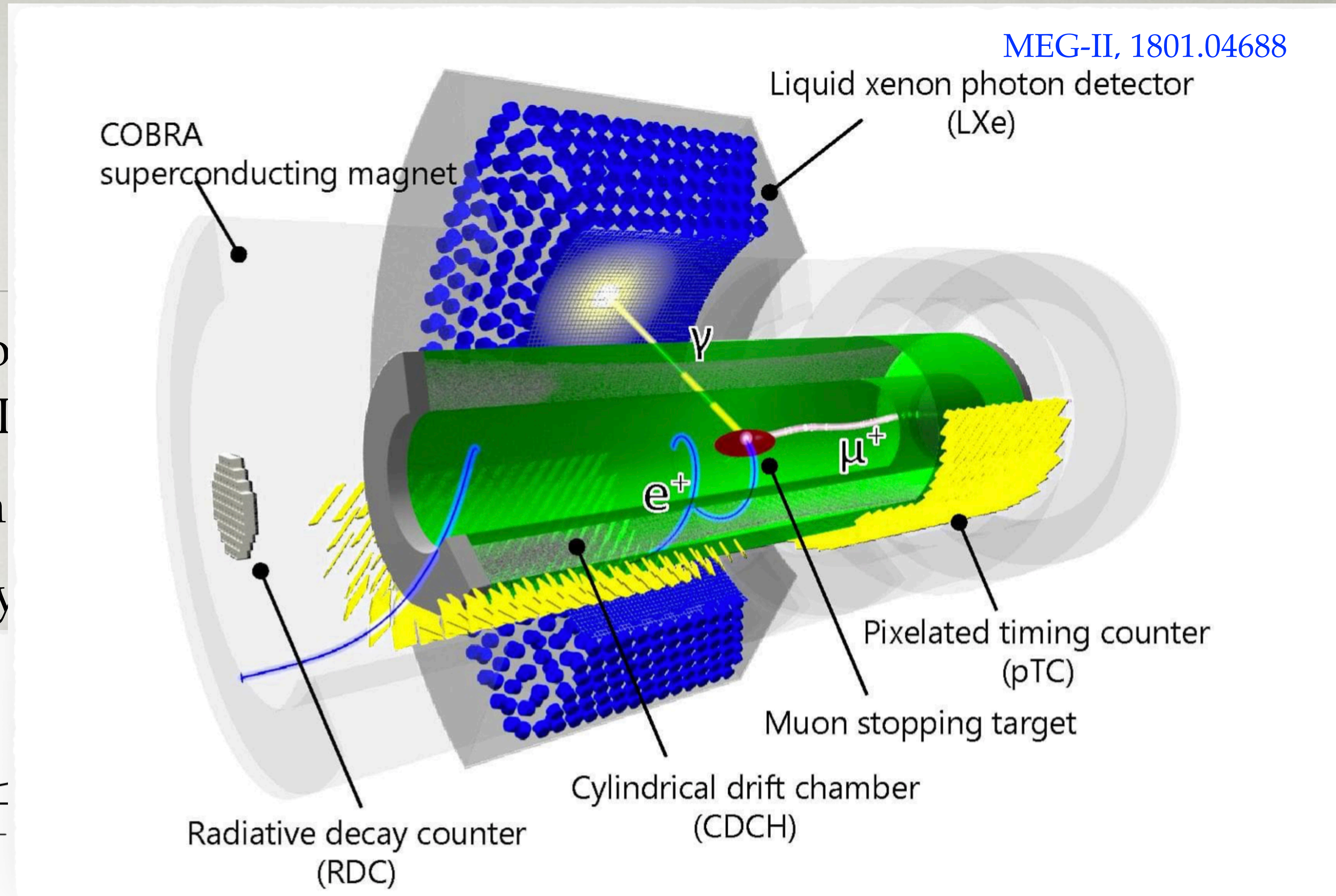
- MEGII could be repurposed for $\mu^+ \to e^+ a$ search
  $\Rightarrow$ MEGII-fwd
- already has polarized muons
- place a Lyso ECAL downstream



- need to reconfigure the magnetic field
  - most conservative no focusing, F=1
  - possibly more realistic F=100
- interesting reach already with 2weeks of running

- MEGII co
  ⇒ MEGII
- already h
- place a Ly





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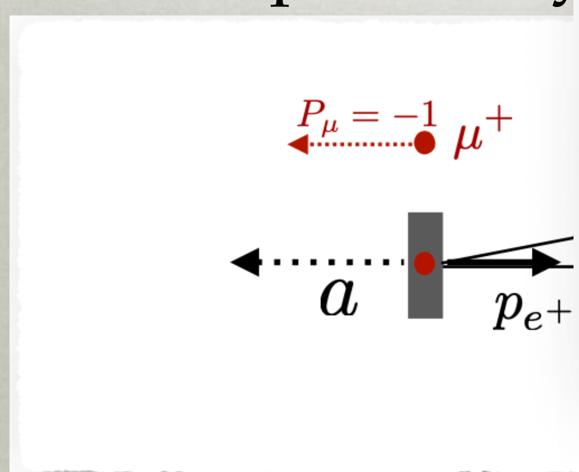

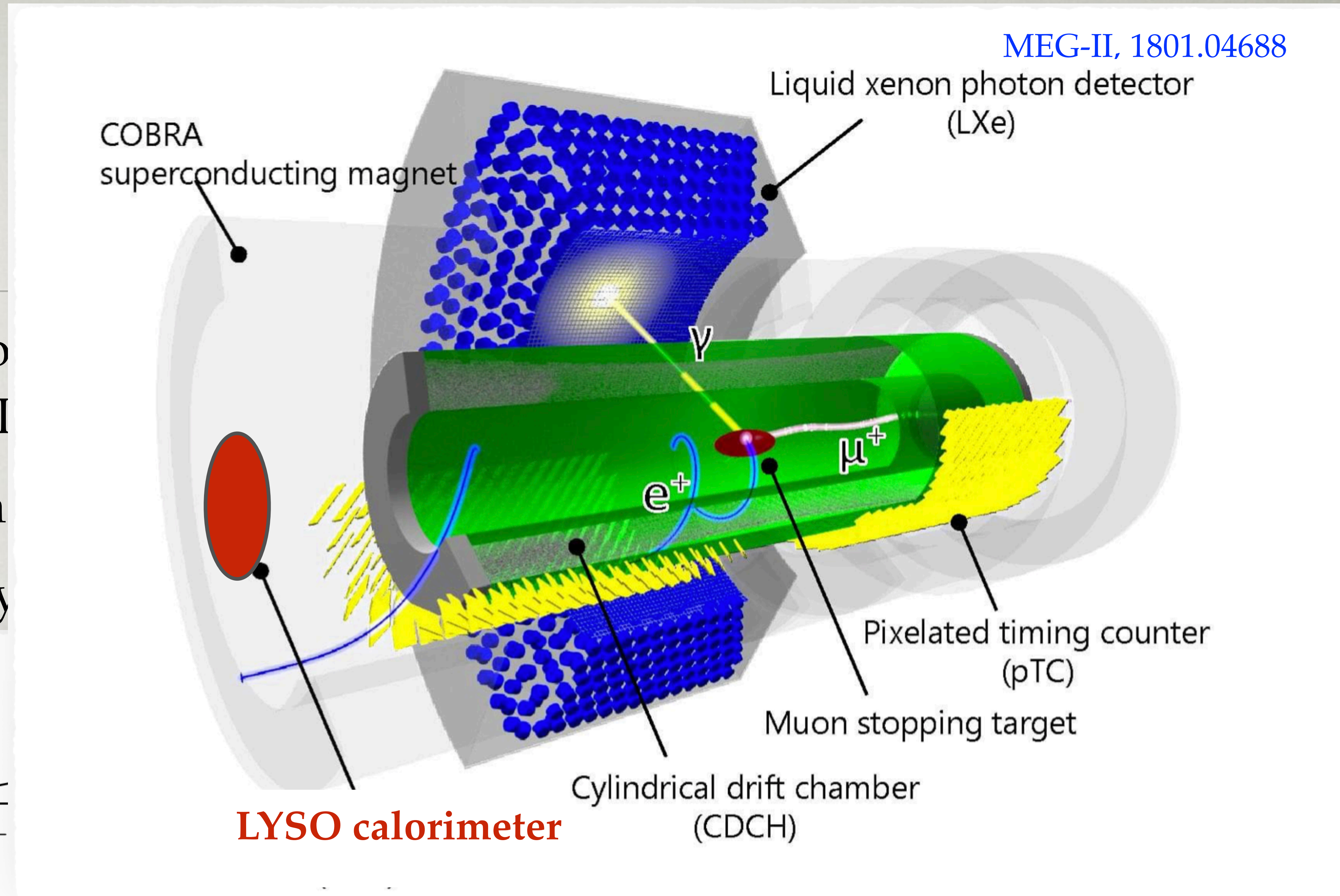

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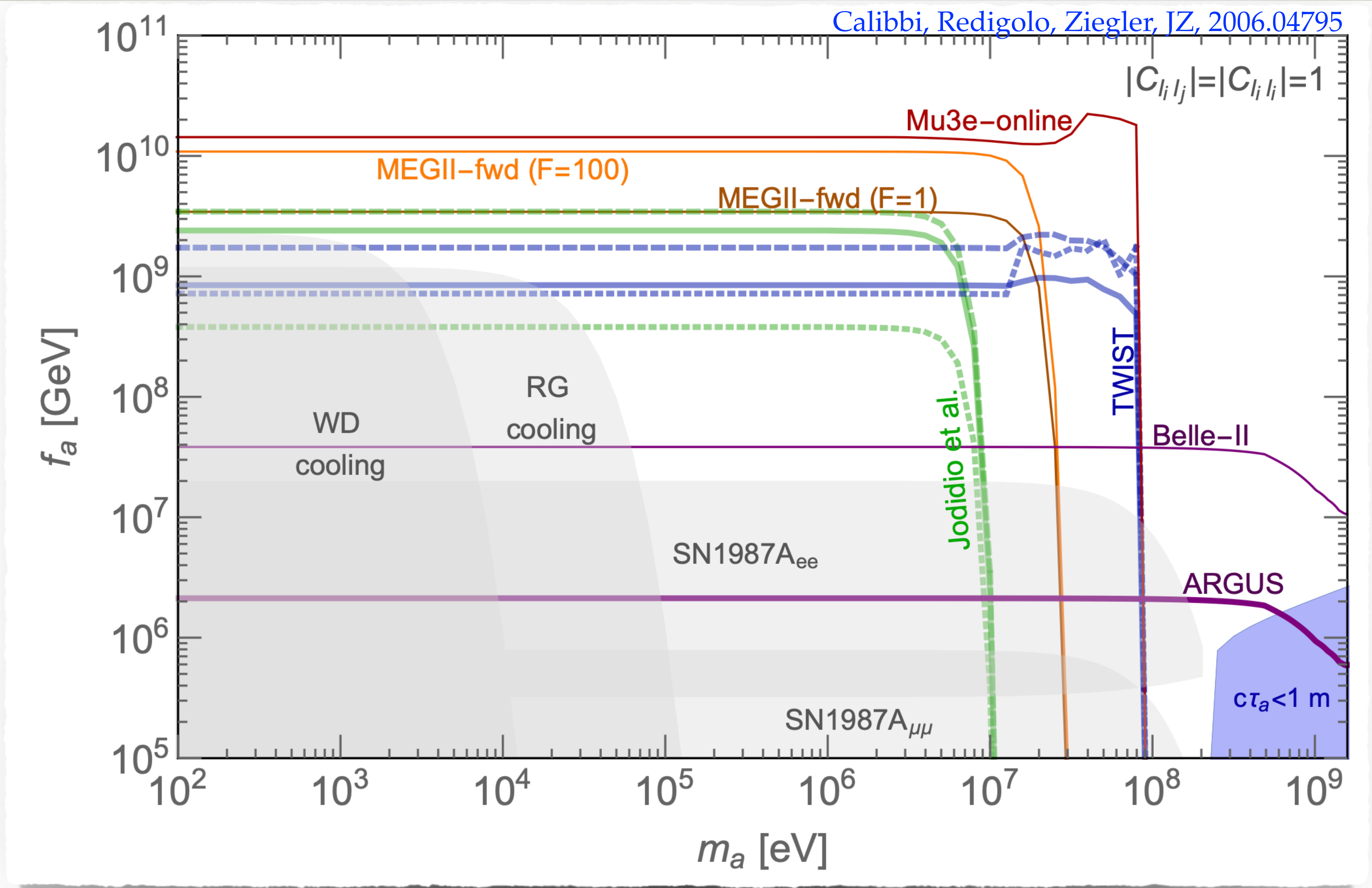

Calibbi, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 2006.04795
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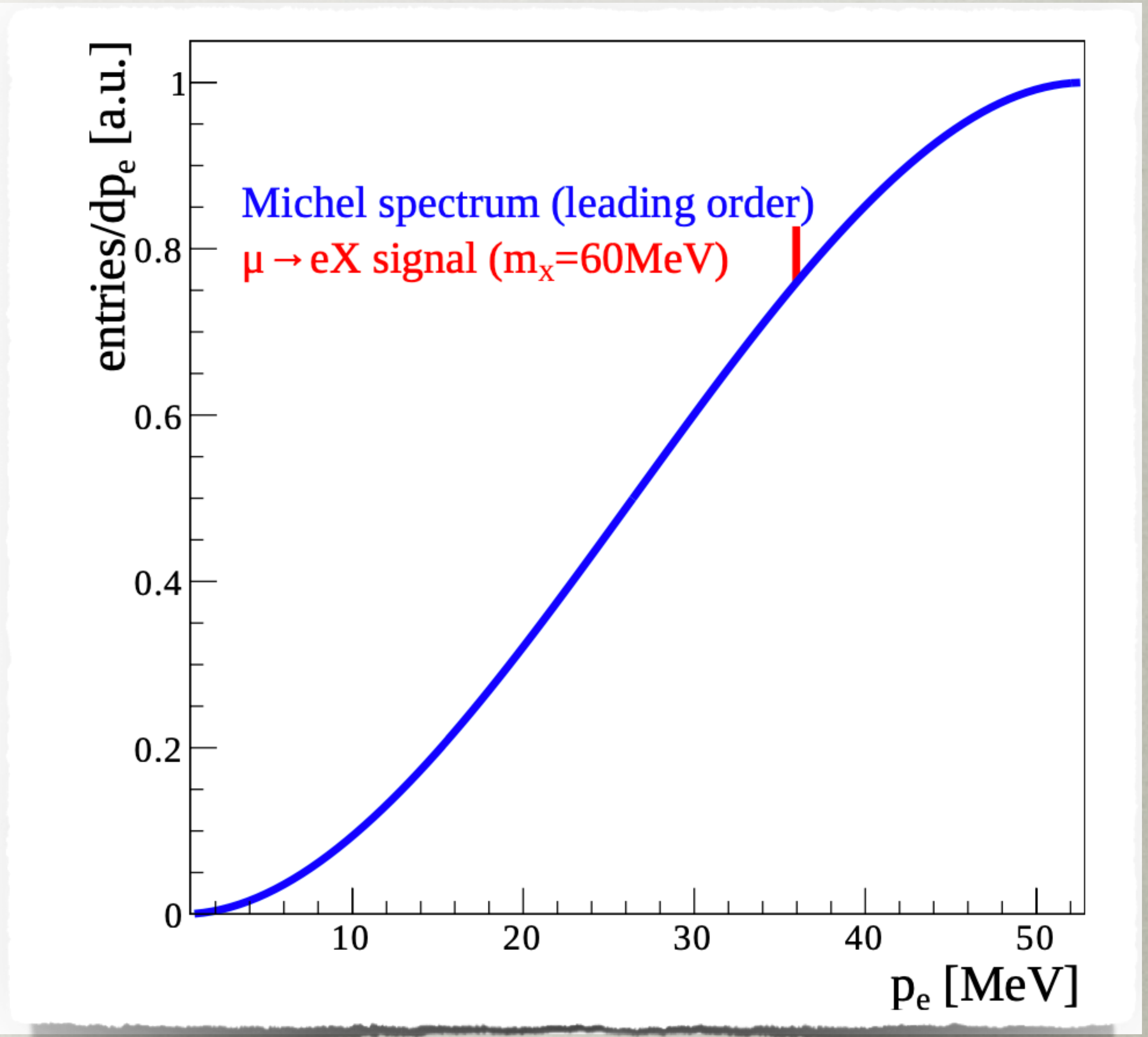
MEGII−fwd (F=100)
MEGII−fwd (F=1)
TWIST
Jodidio et al.
Belle−II
RG cooling
WD cooling
SN1987A$_{ee}$
ARGUS
$c\tau_a$<1 m
SN1987A$_{\mu\mu}$
f_a [GeV]
m_a [eV]

Mu3e-online

A.-K. Perrevoort , PhD thesis

- Mu3e-online: a dedicated search strategy at Mu3e
- online event reconstruction with fgpa's
  - p_e^μ on tape from reduced info ("short tracks"=4 hits in 4 layers)
- bump hunt on Michel spectrum
  - sensitive to both LH and RH ALPs



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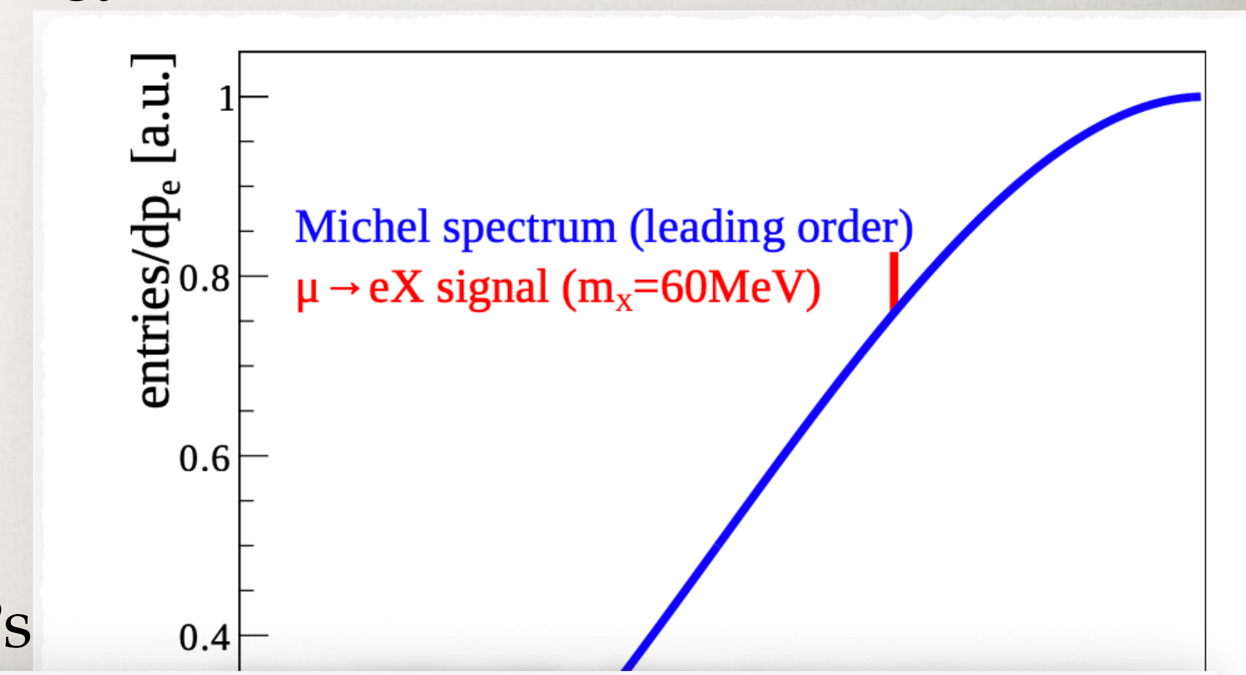
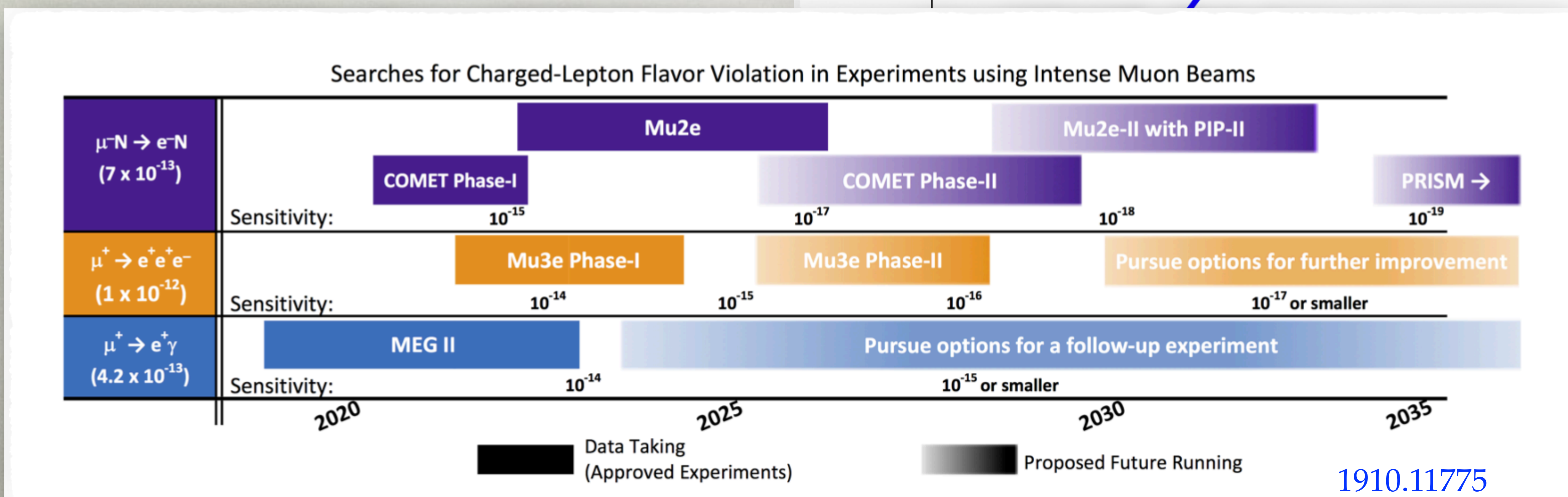




1910.11775

ALPs in tau decays

- for $\tau \to \ell a$ the challenge is the extra missing energy
  - $e^+e^- \to \tau^+(\to \ell^+ a)\tau^-(\to \rho^- \nu_\tau)$
- can only boost to pseudo-rest frame of tau
- current bound from ARGUS 1995

$$\mathrm{BR}(\tau \to \mu\, a) < 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \quad (95\%\ \mathrm{C.L.}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{\tau\mu} \gtrsim 3.3 \times 10^{6}\ \mathrm{GeV}\,.$$

ARGUS, 1995

$$\text{Belle (1/ab) prospect:} \quad \mathrm{BR}(\tau \to \mu\, a) < 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{\tau\mu} \gtrsim 2.1 \times 10^{7}\ \mathrm{GeV}\,.$$

Belle, 2017

$$\text{Belle-II (50/ab) prospect:} \quad \mathrm{BR}(\tau \to \mu\, a) < 1.4 \times 10^{-5} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{\tau\mu} \gtrsim 5.6 \times 10^{7}\ \mathrm{GeV}.$$

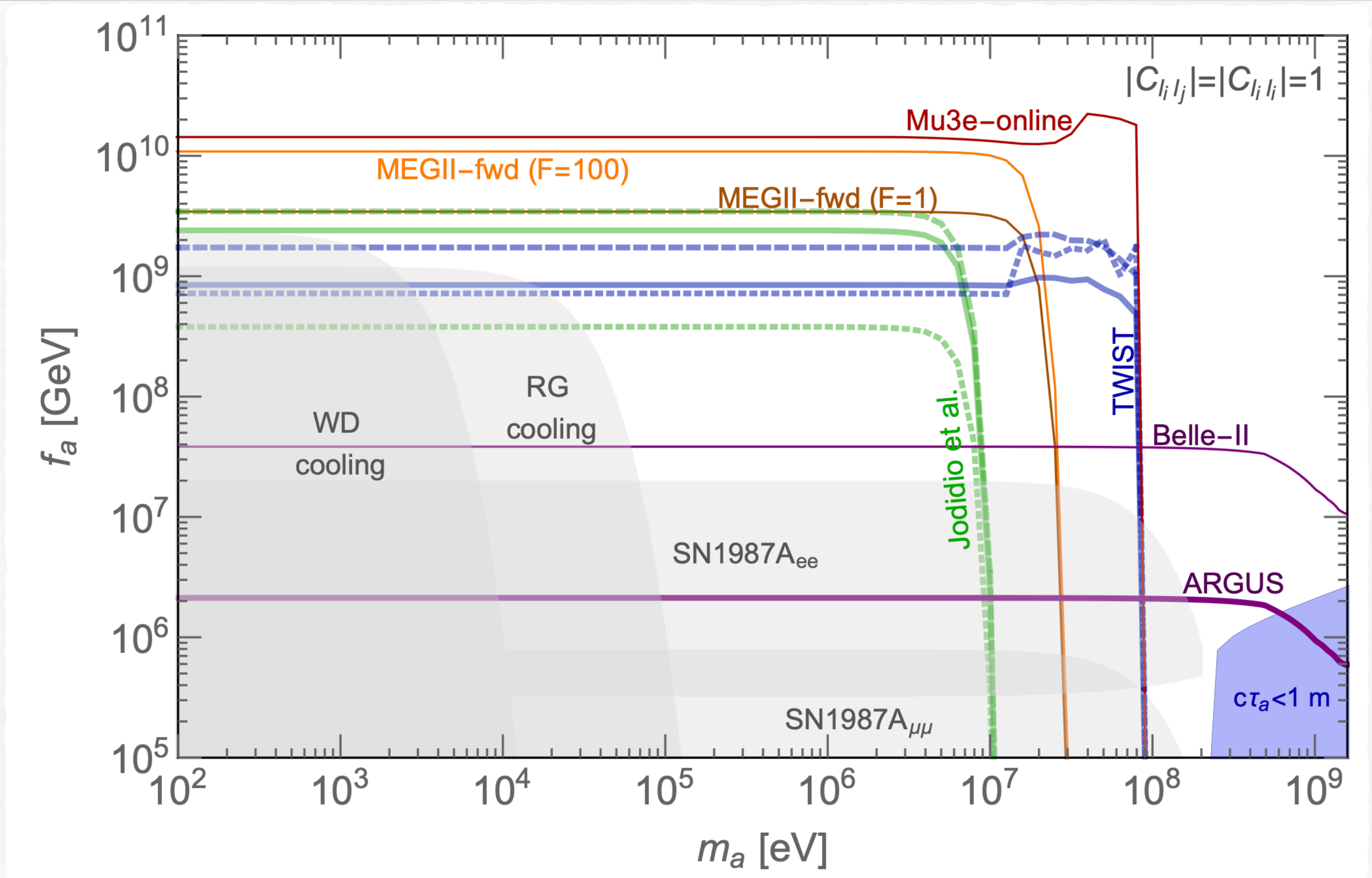
our naive rescaling

ASTROPHYSICS BOUNDS

Raffelt, Weiss , hep-ph/9410205

- bounds on massless ALP-electron from red giants and white-dwarf cooling well known
  - due to $e^- + N \to e^- + N + a$
  - we rescale to nonzero ALP masses
- above $m_a \gtrsim 0.1$ MeV SN bounds become important (new!)
- also bounds on couplings to muons, but less severe

ASTROPHYSICS BOUNDS



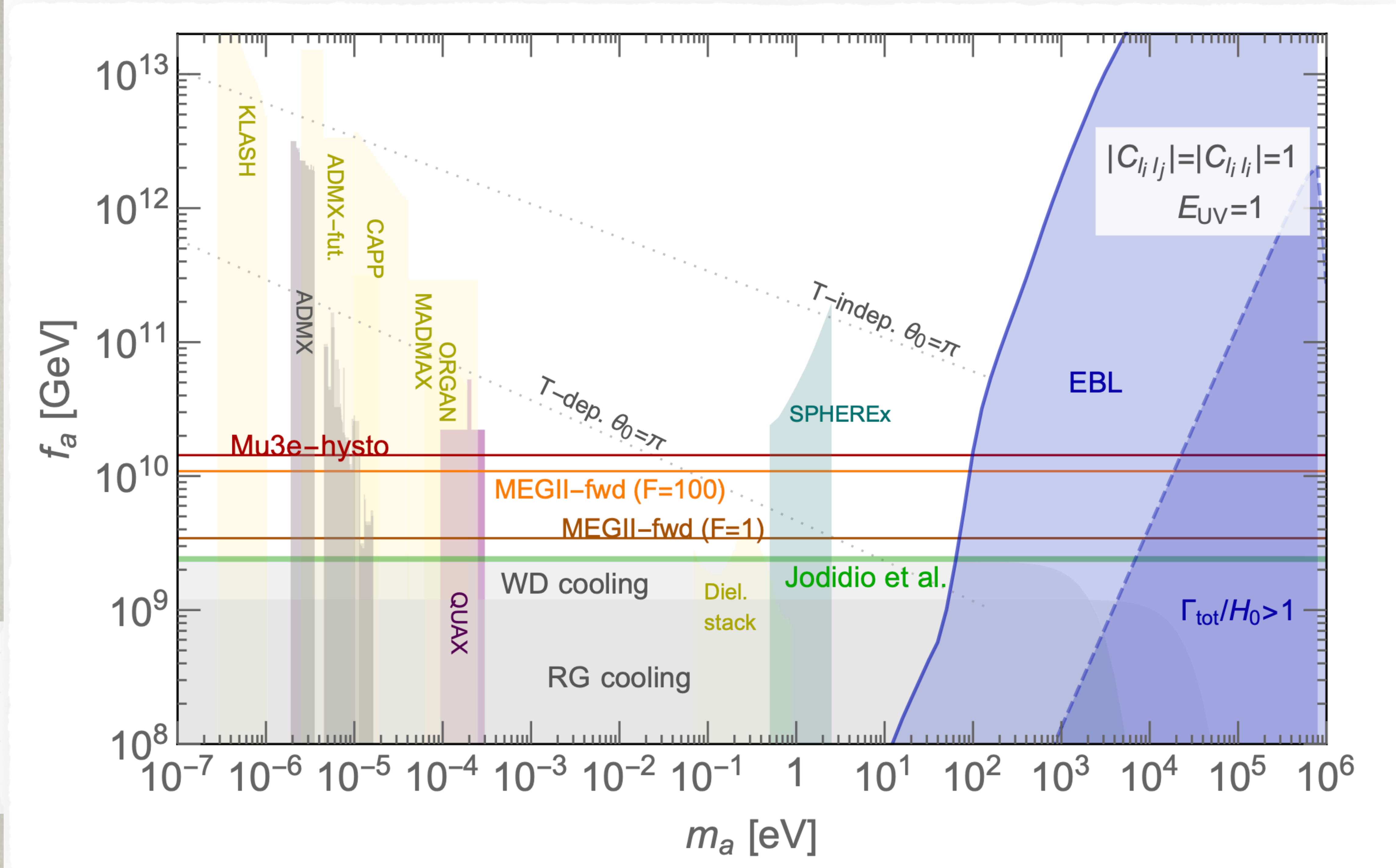
10205

LFV ALP DARK MATTER

- 0-th order condition for ALP to be a DM: be stable on Hubble time
- assume $a \to \gamma\gamma$ dominates

$$\frac{H_0}{\Gamma_{\rm tot}} = H_0\tau_a > 1, \quad \text{where} \quad H_0\tau_a \simeq 5.4 \left(\frac{1}{E_{\rm eff}^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{10\ \text{keV}}{m_a}\right)^3 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10}\ \text{GeV}}\right)^2 .$$

- if ALP is observed in a LFV process $\Rightarrow m_a \lesssim 10$ keV
  - LFV experiments most sensitive for some m_a
  - need other experiments to confirm it is DM



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SAMPLE LFV ALP MODELS

- show several examples of LFV ALP
    - LFV QCD axion
    - LFV axiflavon
    - leptonic familon
    - majoron

LFV QCD axion

- DFSZ-like model: 2HDM+S: $X_S = 1, X_{H_2} = 2 + X_{H_1}$
- flavor universal $U(1)_{\rm PQ}$ charges in quark sector, non-universal in leptonic

Yukawa coupl. to H_1 — Yukawa coupl. to H_2

$$y_e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & x \\ x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y_e' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ gives lepton FV coupl.s of axion

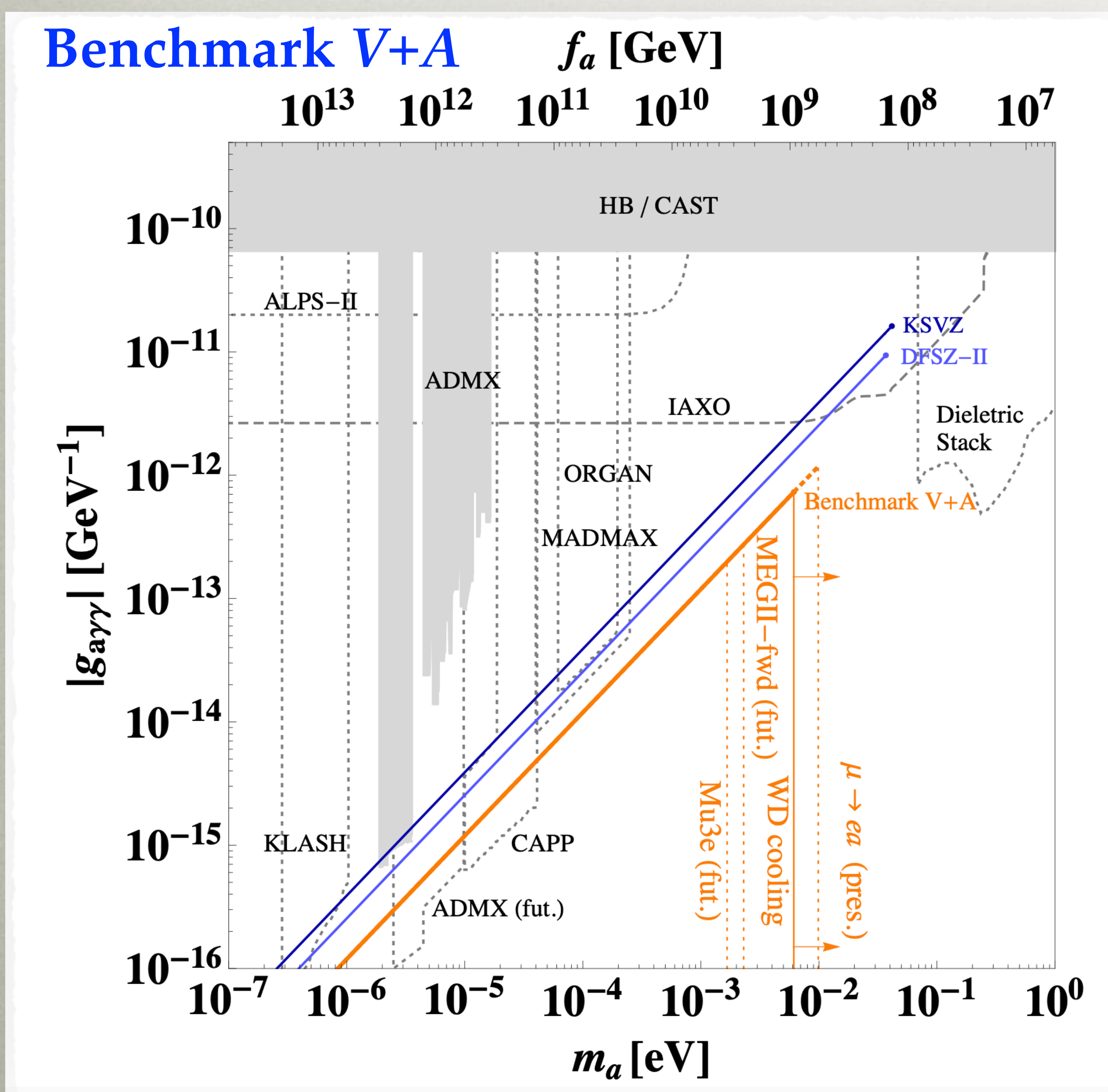
$$y_u = \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad y_d = \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

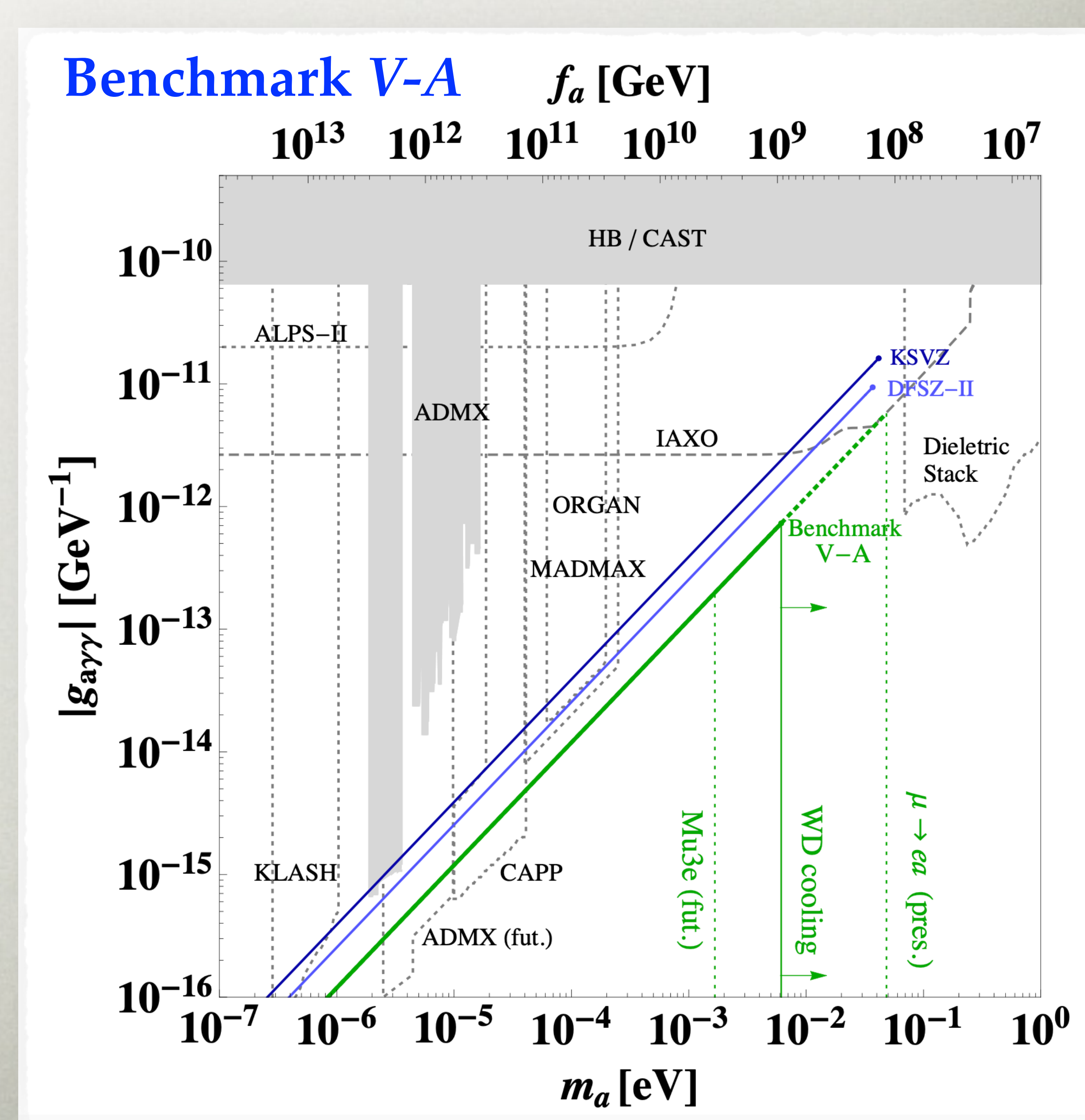
⇒ axion-quark couplings flavor diagonal

- hierarchy of entries external input

LFV QCD axion

- two benchmarks, assume just 1-2 mixing





LFV axiflavon

Calibbi, Redigolo, Ziegler, JZ, 2006.04795
see also, Linster, Ziegler, 1805.07341

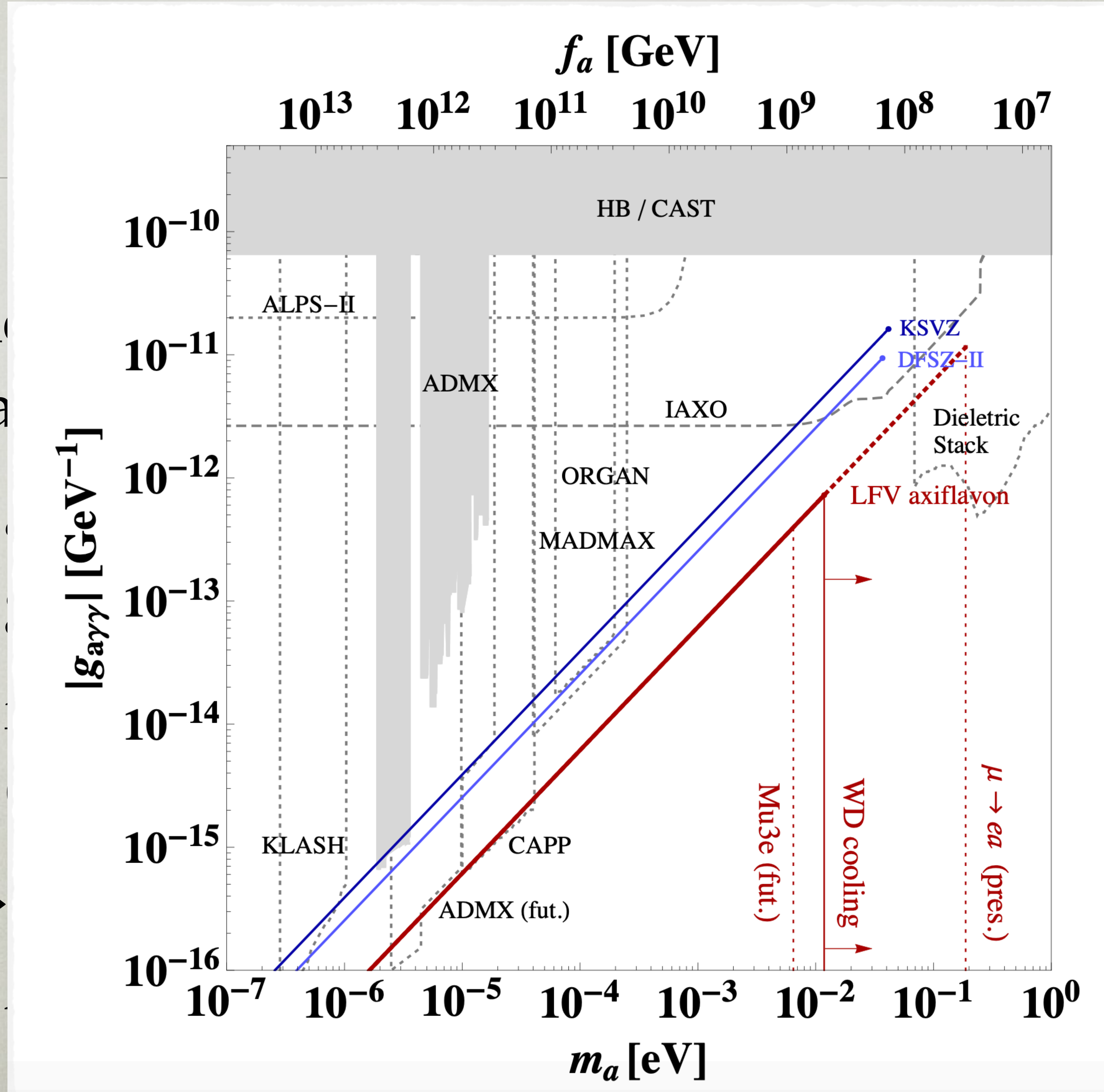
- the PQ symmetry is part of $SU(2)_F \times U(1)_F$ flavor group
  - all FV couplings need to go through 3rd generation
  - for leptons 1-2 and 1-3 mixings are larger (in LH sector to reproduce PMNS matrix)
- $\Rightarrow$ unlike minimal axiflavon, $K \to \pi a$ suppr.
  - the observation mode is $\mu \to e a$

, JZ, 2006.04795
ler, 1805.07341

- th
fla F

er
x)

- ⇒ or.



LEPTONIC FAMILON

- separate Froggatt-Nielsen U(1) for quarks and leptons
  - leptonic f_a scale assumed lighter ⇒ these couplings dominate
  - familon mass a free parameter
- two benchmark charge assignments

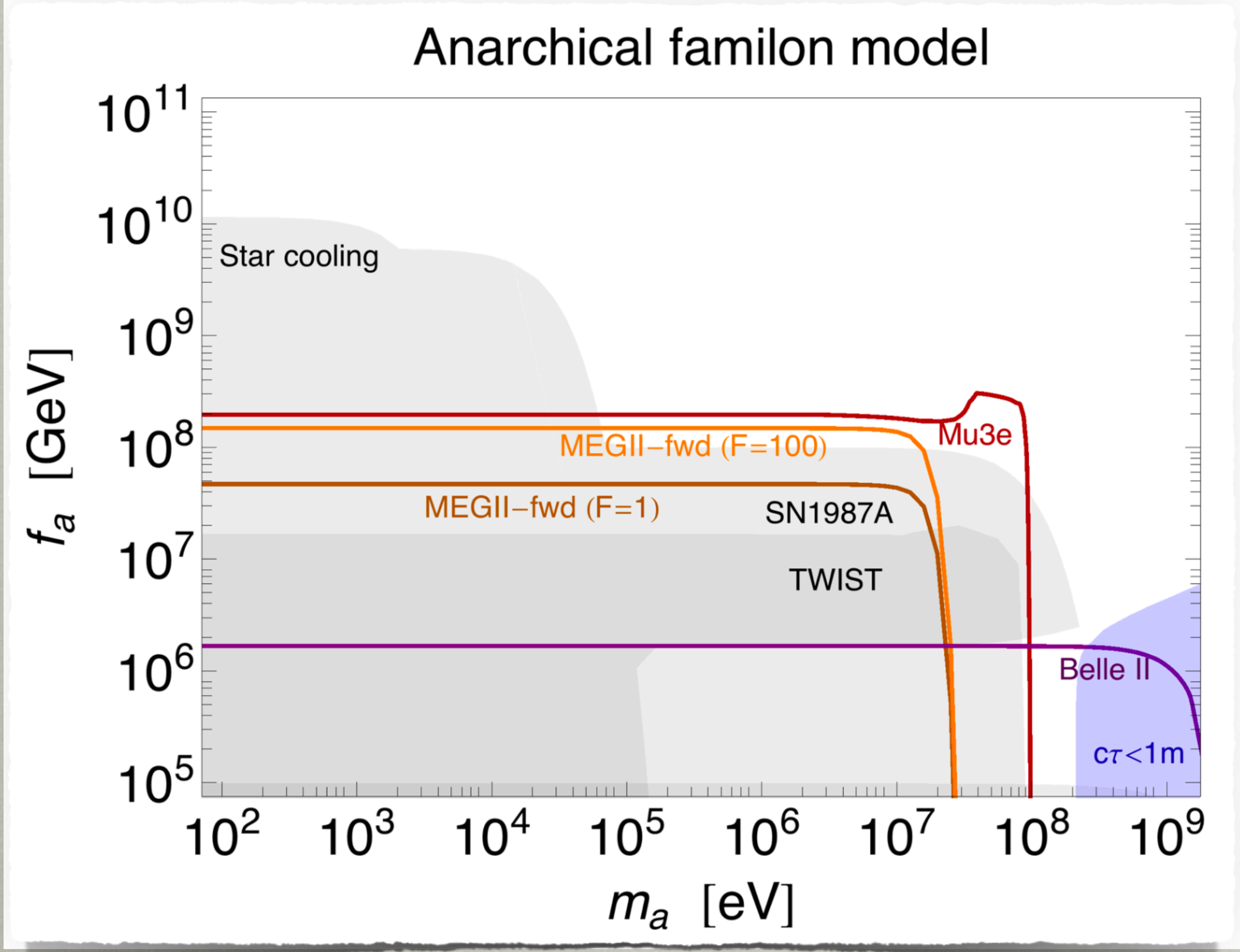
$$([L]_1, [L]_2, [L]_3) = (L, L, L), \qquad \texttt{[Pure Anarchy]}.$$

⇒ RH ALP

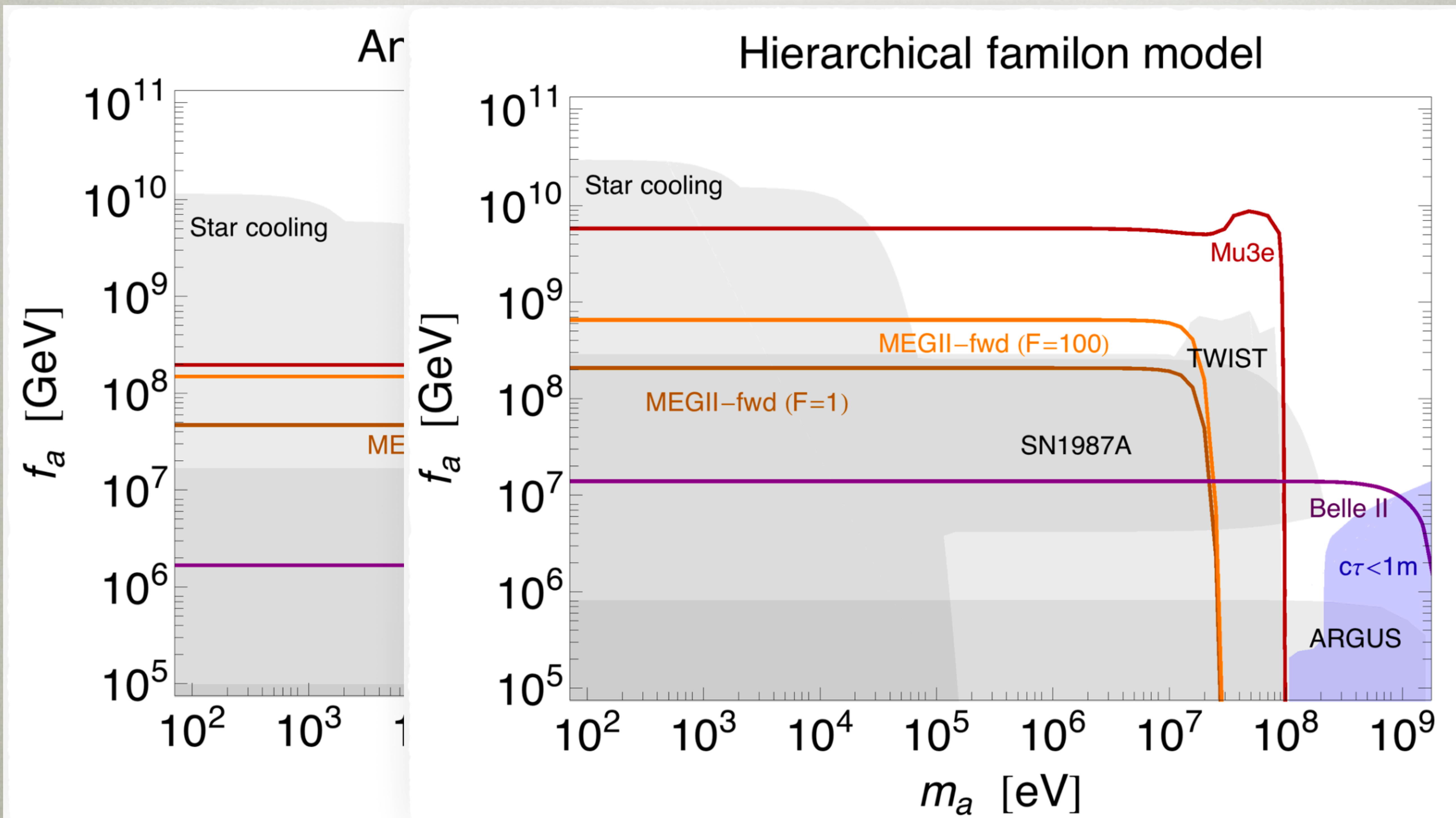
$$([L]_1, [L]_2, [L]_3) = (L+2, L+1, L), \qquad \texttt{[Hierarchy]}.$$

⇒ LH and RH couplings

LEPTONIC FAMILON

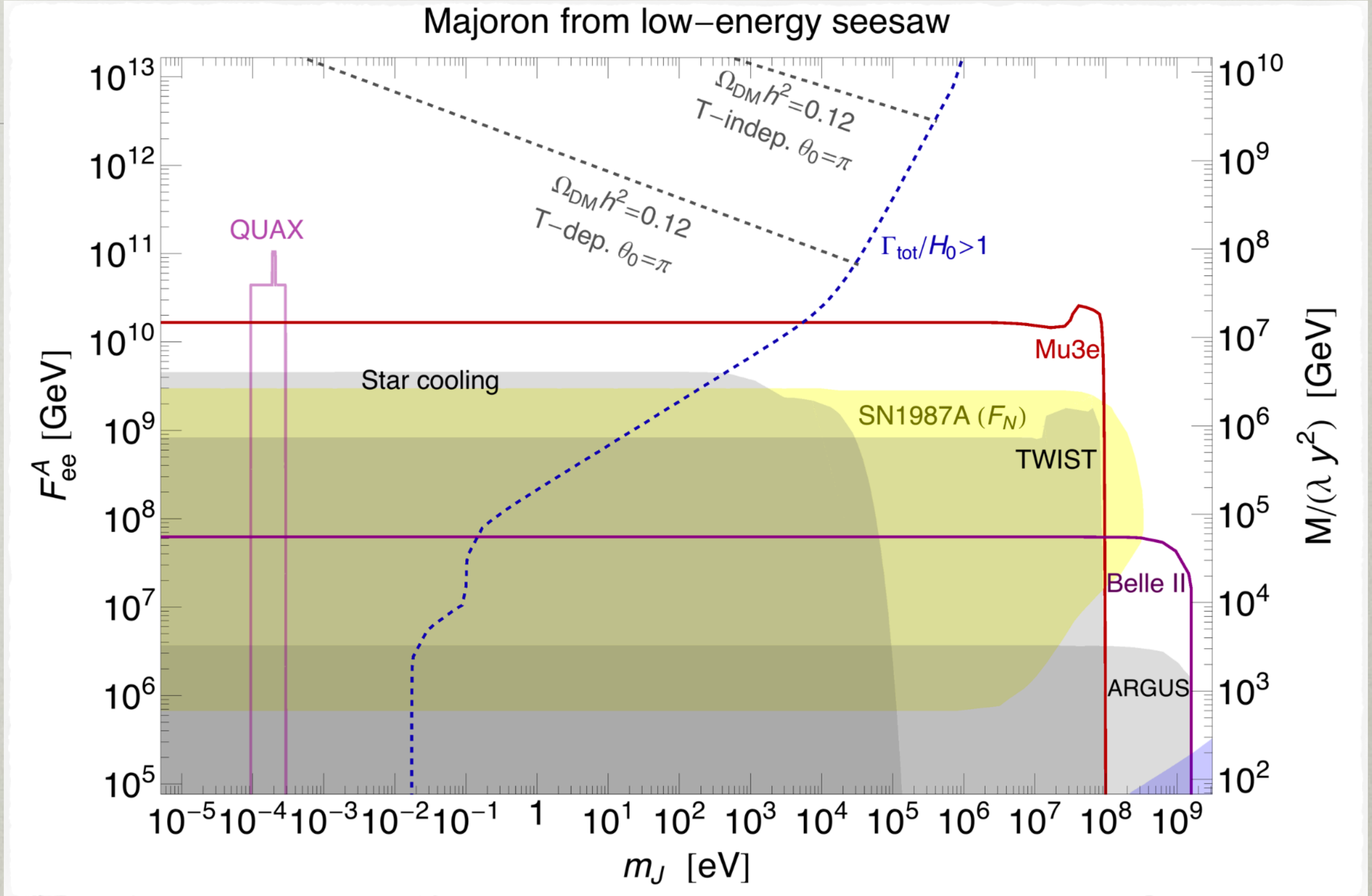


LEPTONIC FAMILON



MAJORON

- majoron- PNGB due to spontaneous breaking of the lepton number
- neutrino masses $m_\nu \propto y_\nu y_\nu^T v^2/m_N$
- majoron couplings, $C_{ij} \propto y_\nu y_\nu^\dagger$
- if m_ν suppressed by global U(1)
  - ⇒ majoron observable
  - "low energy see-saw"

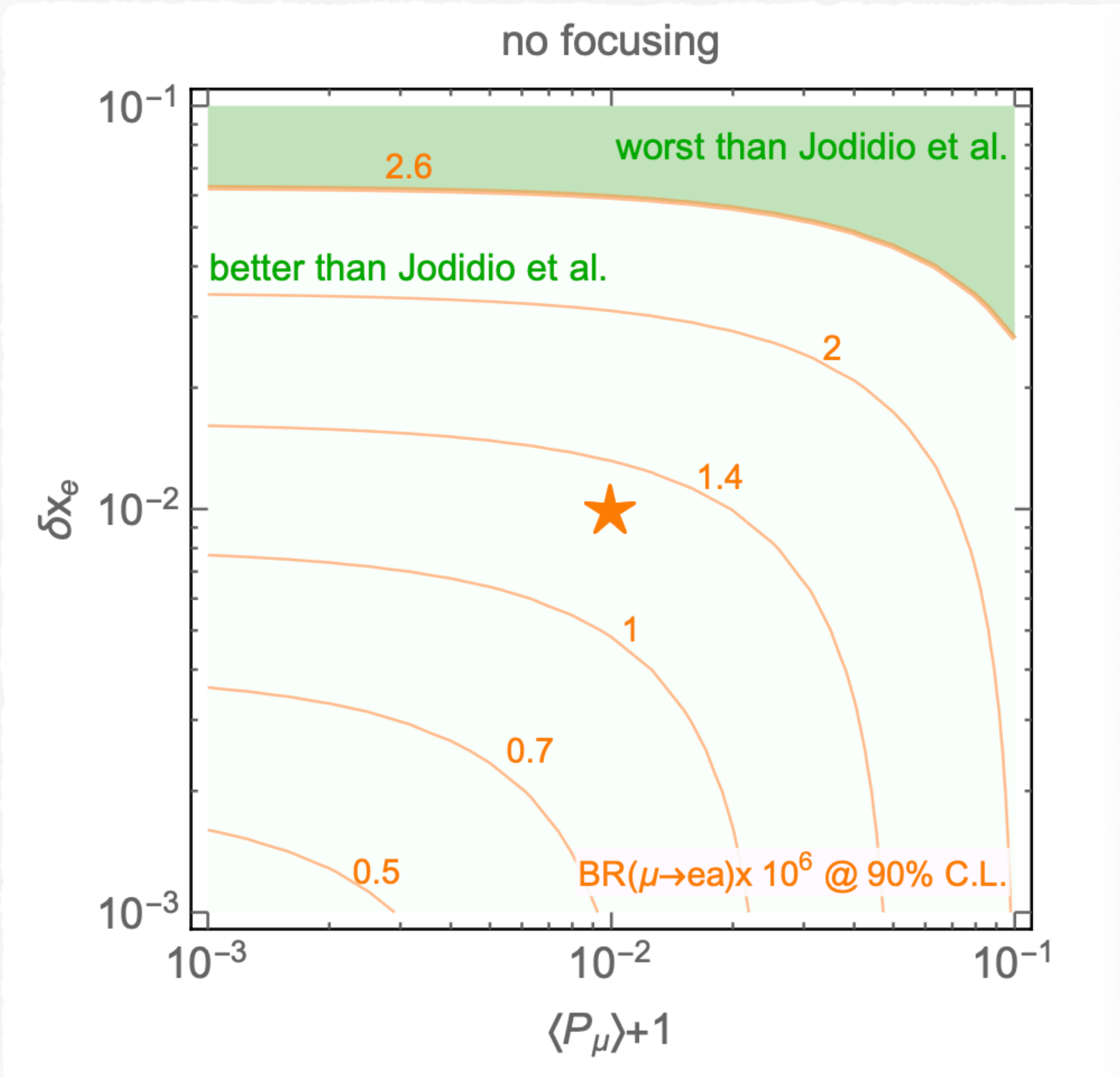


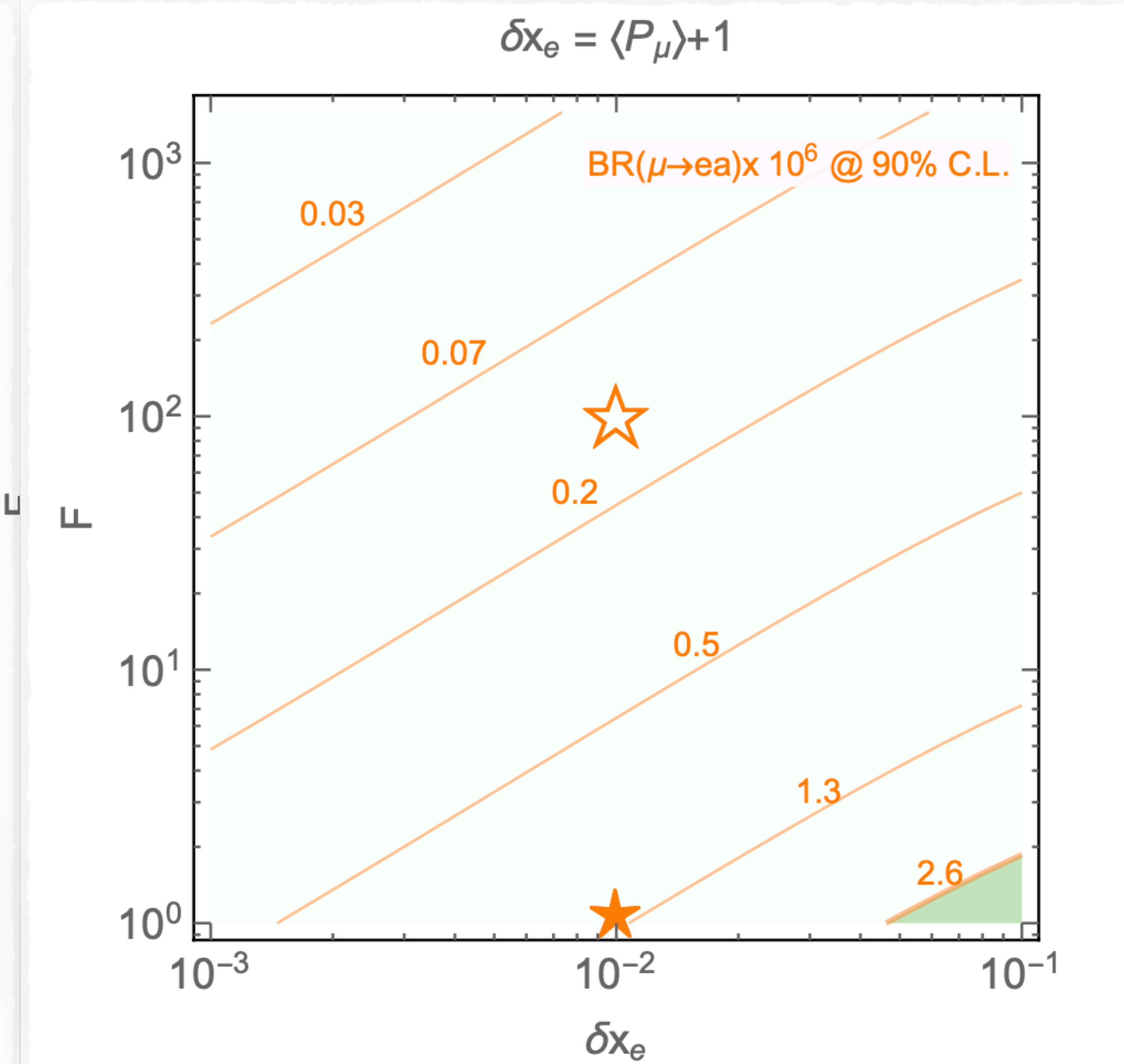
- "low energy see-saw"

CONCLUSIONS

- FCNCs a powerful tool to search for axion like particles
- many transitions were not systematically included in BSM searches
  - $B \to K^{(*)}a, D \to \pi a, \Lambda \to na,...$
- advocated for MEGII-fwd phase of MEG-II experiment
  - reach well above previous experiments and above astrophysics bounds

BACKUP SLIDES


no focusing
worst than Jodidio et al.
better than Jodidio et al.
2.6
2
1.4
1
0.7
0.5
BR(μ→ea)x 10^6 @ 90% C.L.
δxe
⟨Pμ⟩+1


δxe = ⟨Pμ⟩+1
BR(μ→ea)x 10^6 @ 90% C.L.
0.03
0.07
0.2
0.5
1.3
2.6
F
δxe

EXPLICIT MODEL - AXIFLAVON

Froggatt, Nielsen, NPB 147, 277 (1979),...

- Large hierarchies in quark + lepton masses and in CKM matrix
  - can be addressed via horizontal $U(1)_H$ symmetry
  - SM LH and RH fermions have different $U(1)_H$ charges
  - hierarhical Higgs Yukawas after $U(1)_H$ broken via vev of scalar field, the flavon Φ

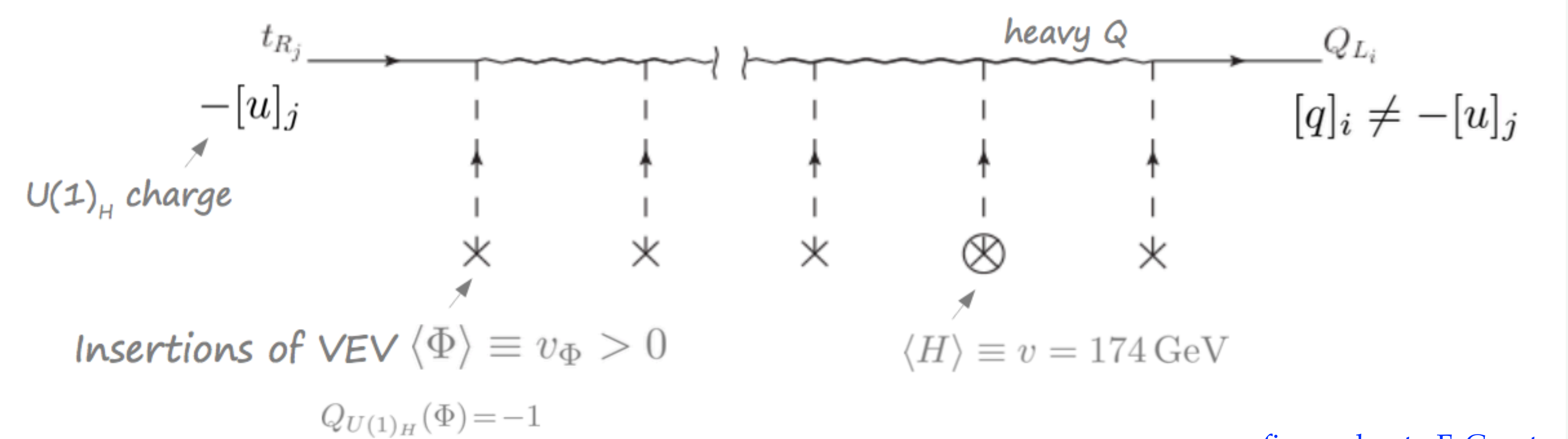


figure due to F. Goertz