Flavor Physics: A top-down approach

Saúl Ramos-Sánchez

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In collaboration with

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¿Te interesa la física **teórica** de altas energías y estudias el último año de licenciatura o el primero de maestría?
Compite para hacer una estancia de investigación de dos meses durante el invierno del 2026 en el Imperial College London, UK, o en la U. California, Berkeley.
Fecha límite de recepción de solicitudes
30 de junio de 2026
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Jefferson Lab
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Física de altas energías
Estancias de Verano Teóricas 2026
Comité Organizador
Aurore Courtoy
Manfred Kraus
Saúl Ramos-Sánchez
Genaro Toledo Sánchez
Invitan el Instituto de Física de la UNAM y la División de Partículas y Campos (DPyC) de la Sociedad Mexicana de Física.
Informes
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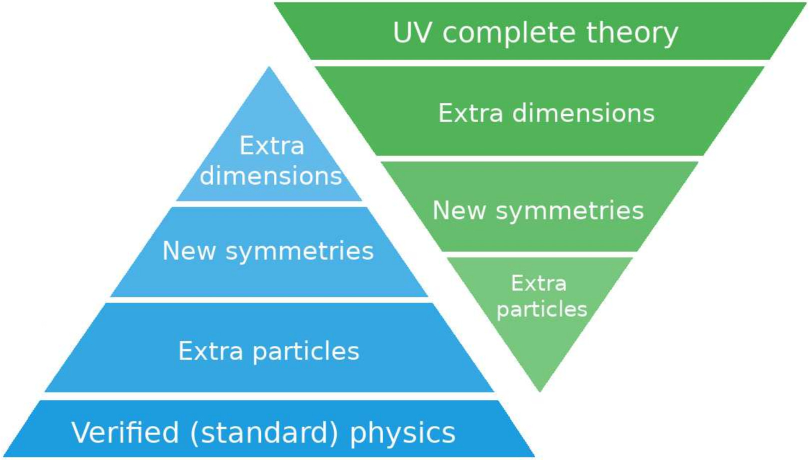
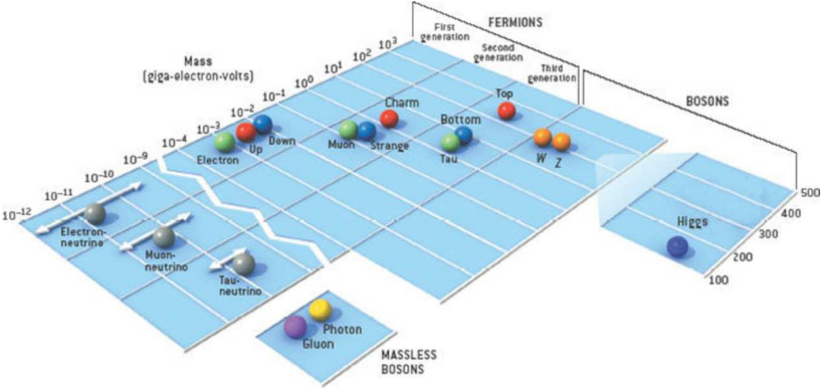
Top-down meets Bottom-up: two paths, the same goal

String theory



Particle physics

Bottom-up input: the standard model (SM)



$$\mathcal{G}_{SM} = \mathrm{SU}(3)_c \times \mathrm{SU}(2)_L \times \mathrm{U}(1)_Y \iff \text{QCD} + \text{QED}$$

3 generations/flavors of quarks and leptons & Higgs

Need fixing 19–28 parameters

Some open questions

- We want/can explain $\begin{cases} \text{why three flavors} \\ \text{mass hierarchies of fermions} \\ \text{mix \textit{textures} of quarks and leptons} \\ \text{neutrino nature and mass origin} \\ \text{dark matter nature and origin} \\ \text{clues on SUSY or its absence} \\ \ldots \end{cases}$

Mix textures of quarks (CKM) and leptons (PMNS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.9737 & 0.2243 & 0.0038 \\ 0.2210 & 0.9750 & 0.0411 \\ 0.0086 & 0.0415 & 1.010 \end{pmatrix}_{CKM} , \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0.829 & 0.539 & 0.147 \\ 0.493 & 0.584 & 0.645 \\ 0.262 & 0.607 & 0.75 \end{pmatrix}_{PMNS}$$

$m_{u,c,t} \sim 2.16, 1273, 172570$ MeV

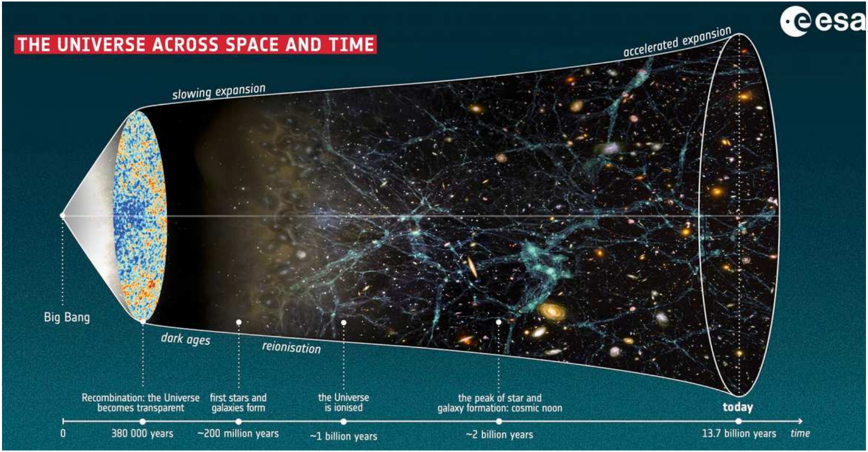
$m_{d,s,b} \sim 4.70, 93.5, 4183$ MeV

$\Delta m^2_{21} = 7.49 \cdot 10^{-5}, \Delta m^2_{31(23)} \approx 2.51 \cdot 10^{-3}$ eV^2

$m_{e,\mu,\tau} \sim 0.511, 105.66, 1776.93$ MeV

normal ordering

Questions in cosmology



Cosmology = relativity + cosmological principle + inflation ☺

68% dark energy (DE) + 27% dark matter (DM) + 5% SM


String
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   Unified quantum description of all interactions (quantum gravity)

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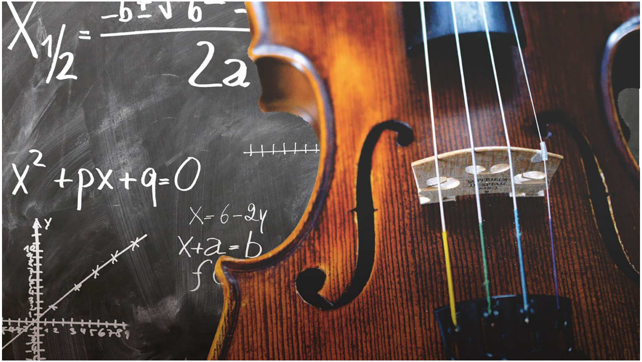

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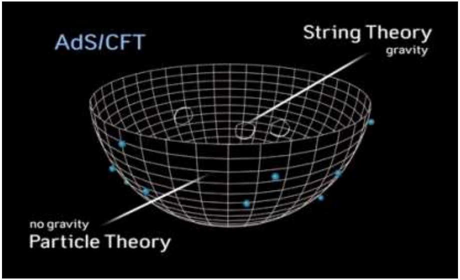
   - AdS/CFT: tool to grasp theories with strong coupling via gravitational models



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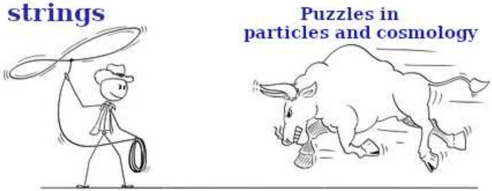
   - AdS/CFT: tool to grasp theories with strong coupling via gravitational models
   - Theoretical structure with consistent methods & models to improve particle physics & cosmology



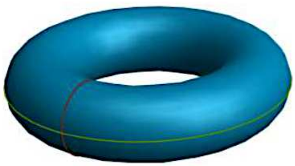
What structures does it provide?

Theoretical *structure* with consistent tools to solve physics problems of particles and cosmology:

- SUSY
- 6 extra dimensions $\rightarrow$ compactify on toroidal orbifolds
- $\Rightarrow$ symmetries and particles of SM
- $\Rightarrow$ moduli: fields describing sizes and shapes
- $\Rightarrow$ modular symmetries $\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})$ or $\mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Z})$ and its quotients
- $\Rightarrow$ discrete symmetries of flavor
- $\Rightarrow$ scalars and axions
- $\Rightarrow$ extra R and $\mathcal{CP}$ symmetries

Warm-up: 2D $\mathbb{T}^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifolds

* Start with a $\mathbb{T}^2$



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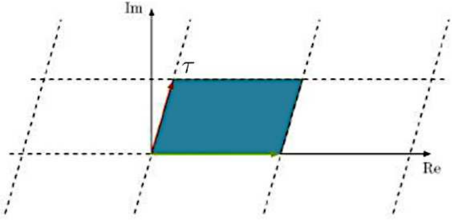
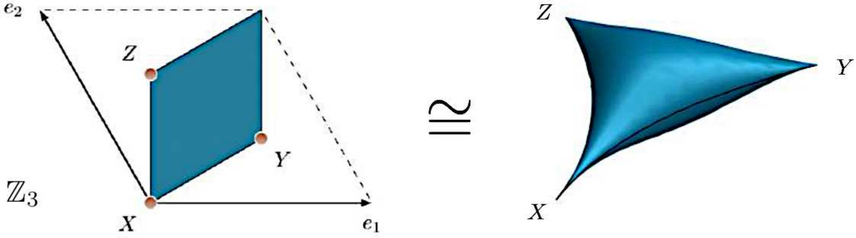


Two moduli: complex structure $U \longleftrightarrow$ shape $\to \Gamma_U = \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})_U$

Kähler modulus $T \longleftrightarrow$ size $\to \Gamma_T = \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})_T$

* Mod out a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry generated by twist $\vartheta_{\mathbb{Z}_3} = \mathrm{e}^{2\pi\mathrm{i}/3}$



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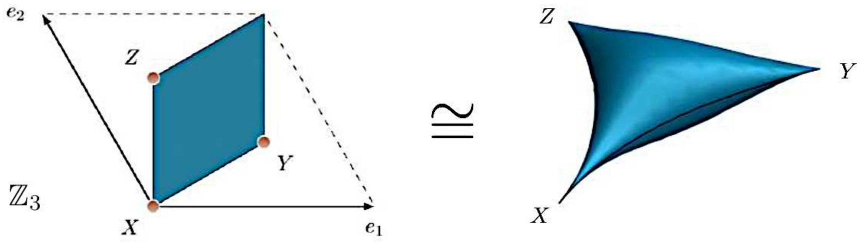

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Only one $\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})$ left unbroken!

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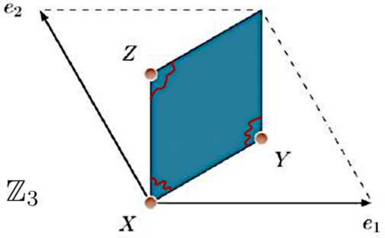
* Consider twisted string states localized at singularities of $\vartheta^k_{\mathbb{Z}_3}$ sector



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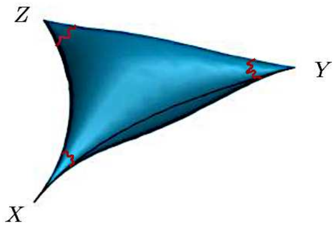

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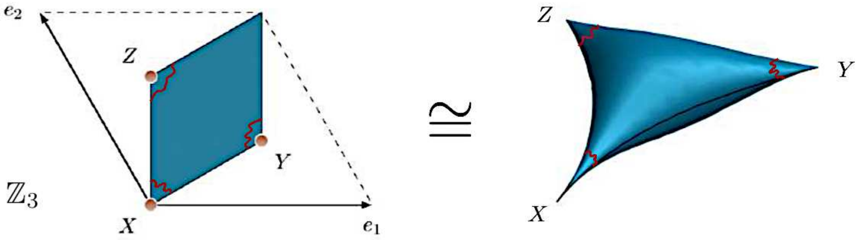

Strings perceive two kinds of trafo:

- $G_{modular}$ = associated with $\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}) \to T$-dependent [Lauer,Mas,Nilles (1989)]
- $G_{traditional}$ = associated with localization [Kobayashi,Nilles,Plöger,Raby,Ratz (2006)]

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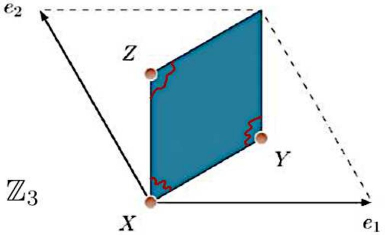

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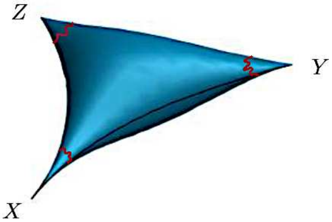

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Eclectic flavor scheme: $G_{modular} \cup G_{traditional}$ ☺

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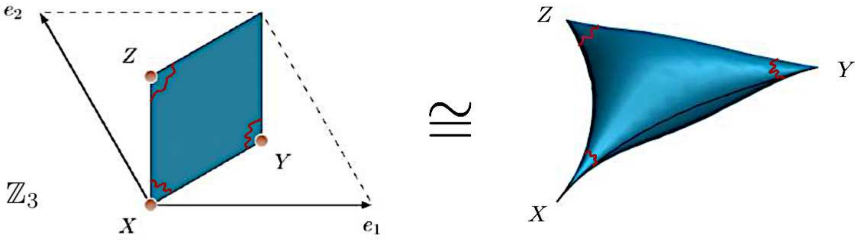

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In $\mathbb{T}^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$: $\quad T' \cup \Delta(54) \cong T' \ltimes \Delta(27) \cong \mathrm{GAP\,Id}[658, 533]$

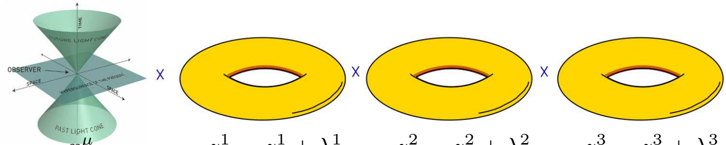
[Baur, Nilles, Trautner, Vaudrevange (2019); Nilles, SRS, Vaudrevange (2020)]

Orbifolding

6 extra dimensions

Toroidal heterotic orbifolds

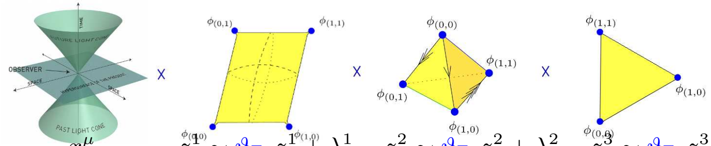
$\mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^6$



x^μ $\quad z^1 \sim z^1 + \lambda^1 \quad z^2 \sim z^2 + \lambda^2 \quad z^3 \sim z^3 + \lambda^3$

Toroidal heterotic orbifolds

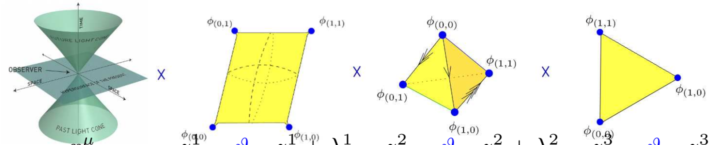
$\mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^6/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ $\longleftarrow$ Abelian heterotic orbifold



x^μ $\quad z^1 \sim \vartheta_{\mathbb{Z}_2} z^1 + \lambda^1 \quad z^2 \sim \vartheta_{\mathbb{Z}_2} z^2 + \lambda^2 \quad z^3 \sim \vartheta_{\mathbb{Z}_3} z^3 + \lambda^3$

Toroidal heterotic orbifolds

$\mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^6/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 = \mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^6/S$ with S: space group



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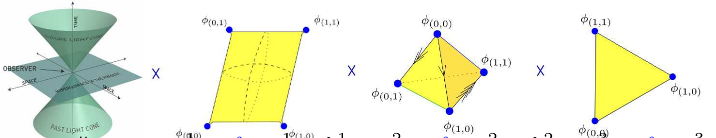

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Advantages:

- Flat everywhere, but at fixed points
- Matter states: free in $\mathbb{M}^4$, but localized at fixed points
- Fundamental forces from gauge symmetries

  $$\mathcal{G}_{10D} \to \mathcal{G}_{4D} \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{G}_{4D} \cong \mathcal{G}_{SM} \text{ possible}$$

  In heterotic strings: $\mathcal{G}_{10D} = \mathrm{E}_8 \times \mathrm{E}_8, \mathrm{SO}(32), \mathrm{SO}(16) \times \mathrm{SO}(16)$
- Allows for grand unification schemes at $M_{GUT} \lesssim 10^{17}$ GeV
- Moduli of compact space controls Yukawa couplings
- (Scalar fields/moduli can serve as inflaton or dark matter,...)

What is an acceptable heterotic orbifold model?

Must inspect all $\mathbb{R}^6/S$ with $S \supset \mathbb{Z}_N$ or $\mathbb{Z}_N \times \mathbb{Z}_M$, such that

- Gauge group $\mathcal{G}_{4D} = \mathrm{SU}(3)_c \times \mathrm{SU}(2)_L \times \mathrm{U}(1)_Y \times \mathcal{G}_{hidden}$
- 3 families of quarks and leptons
- Some (at least two) Higgs fields (with SUSY)
- Anomaly free $\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$
- Largest top mass: $m_t > m_{q_i,\ell_i,h}$
- Possible exotics are vectorlike, i.e. develop stringy masses
- SUSY broken due to hidden-sector dynamics
- Many right-handed neutrinos [Buchmüller, Hamaguchi, Lebedev, SRS, Ratz (2007)]

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One can systematically find them! ☺

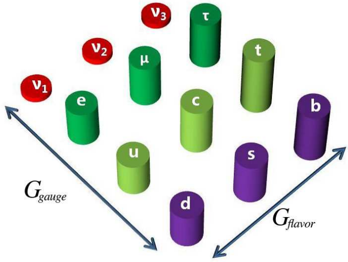
[Lebedev, Nilles, Raby, SRS, Ratz, Vaudrevanger, Wingerter (2006); Olguín-Trejo, Pérez-Martínez, SRS (2018)]

Details of

flavor symmetries

Traditional + modular = *eclectic* symmetry

<u>Traditional</u>: discrete non-Abelian flavor symmetries $G_{traditional}$



Field multiplets transform as $\phi \to \underbrace{\rho_\phi(g)}_{\text{rep of } g}\,\phi, g \in G_{trad} = D_8, \Delta(54), \ldots$

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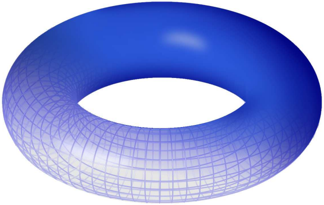

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Similar field transformations: $\phi \to \underbrace{(cT + d)^{n_\phi}}_{\text{automorphy}}\rho_\phi(\gamma)\phi$

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modular $\mathcal{CP}$: $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\mathcal{CP}}$ symmetry: $T \to -\overline{T}$ & $\phi \to \phi^*$ ☺

A stringy model

with realistic eclectic pheno

Baur, Nilles, SRS, Trautner, Vaudrevange: 2112.06940, 2207.10677

Explicit stringy model

- $\mathbb{T}^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$ sector with $\Delta(54) \cup T'$

  & properties of fermions fixed by theory (not *ad hoc*):

  Baur, Nilles, SRS, Trautner, Vaudrevange (2112.06940, 2207.10677)

	quarks and leptons						Higgs fields	
label	q	$\bar{u}$	$\bar{d}$	ℓ	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{\nu}$	H_u	H_d
$SU(3)_c$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$SU(2)_L$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{2}$
$U(1)_Y$	$1/6$	$-2/3$	$1/3$	$-1/2$	1	0	$1/2$	$-1/2$
$\Delta(54)$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
T'	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
n	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	0	0

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$\mathrm{SU}(3)_c$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathrm{SU}(2)_L$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{2}$
$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$	$1/6$	$-2/3$	$1/3$	$-1/2$	1	0	$1/2$	$-1/2$
$\Delta(54)$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
T'	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
n	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	0	0

- flavons break the eclectic flavor symmetry

flavons							
φ_{e}	φ_{u}	φ_{ν}	ϕ^0	ϕ^0_{M}	ϕ^0_{e}	ϕ^0_{u}	ϕ^0_{d}
$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	0	0	0	0	0

Explicit stringy model

- $\mathbb{T}^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$ sector with $\Delta(54) \cup T'$

  & properties of fermions fixed by theory (not *ad hoc*):

  Baur, Nilles, SRS, Trautner, Vaudrevange (2112.06940, 2207.10677)

	quarks and leptons						Higgs fields	
label	q	$\bar{u}$	$\bar{d}$	ℓ	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{\nu}$	H_u	H_d
$\mathrm{SU}(3)_c$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathrm{SU}(2)_L$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{2}$
$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$	$1/6$	$-2/3$	$1/3$	$-1/2$	1	0	$1/2$	$-1/2$
$\Delta(54)$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
T'	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
n	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	0	0

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φ_e	φ_u	φ_ν	ϕ^0	ϕ^0_M	ϕ^0_e	ϕ^0_u	ϕ^0_d
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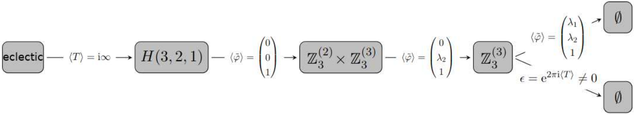
$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{3}_2$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}' \oplus \mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$-2/3$	$-2/3$	$-2/3$	0	0	0	0	0



Explicit stringy model

After

- computing the corresponding action: $\mathcal{W}, K$
- fixing by hand the VEV of the moudlus ($\langle T\rangle \sim 3\mathrm{i}$ "close" to $\mathrm{i}\infty$), &
- computing the effective couplings among the particles (with 20 params)

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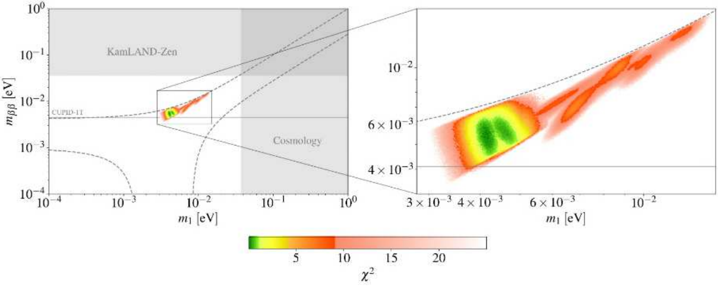
Outcome:



Explicit stringy model

Outcome:

	parameter	best-fit value
superpotential	$\mathrm{Im}\,\langle T\rangle$	3.195
	$\mathrm{Re}\,\langle T\rangle$	0.02279
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\mathrm{u},1}\rangle$	$2.0332\cdot 10^{-4}$
	$\langle\vartheta_{\mathrm{u},1}\rangle$	1.6481
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\mathrm{u},2}\rangle$	$6.3011\cdot 10^{-2}$
	$\langle\vartheta_{\mathrm{u},2}\rangle$	-1.5983
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\mathrm{e},1}\rangle$	$-4.069\cdot 10^{-5}$
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\mathrm{e},2}\rangle$	$5.833\cdot 10^{-2}$
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\nu,1}\rangle$	$1.224\cdot 10^{-3}$
	$\langle\tilde{\varphi}_{\nu,2}\rangle$	-0.9857
	Λ_ν [eV]	0.05629
Kähler potential	α_1^{u}	-0.94917
	α_2^{u}	0.0016906
	α_3^{u}	0.31472
	α_1^{d}	0.95067
	α_2^{d}	0.0077533
	α_3^{d}	0.30283
	α_1^{q}	-0.96952
	α_2^{q}	-0.20501
	α_3^{q}	0.041643

(a)

	observable	model best fit	exp. best fit	exp. 1σ interval
quark sector	$m_{\mathrm{u}}/m_{\mathrm{c}}$	0.00193	0.00193	$0.00133 \to 0.00253$
	$m_{\mathrm{c}}/m_{\mathrm{t}}$	0.00280	0.00282	$0.00270 \to 0.00294$
	$m_{\mathrm{d}}/m_{\mathrm{s}}$	0.0505	0.0505	$0.0443 \to 0.0567$
	$m_{\mathrm{s}}/m_{\mathrm{b}}$	0.0182	0.0182	$0.0172 \to 0.0192$
	ϑ_{12} [deg]	13.03	13.03	$12.98 \to 13.07$
	ϑ_{13} [deg]	0.200	0.200	$0.193 \to 0.207$
	ϑ_{23} [deg]	2.30	2.30	$2.26 \to 2.34$
	$\delta_{\mathcal{CP}}^{\mathrm{q}}$ [deg]	69.2	69.2	$66.1 \to 72.3$
lepton sector	m_{e}/m_μ	0.00473	0.00474	$0.00470 \to 0.00478$
	m_μ/m_τ	0.0586	0.0586	$0.0581 \to 0.0590$
	$\sin^2\theta_{12}$	0.303	0.304	$0.292 \to 0.316$
	$\sin^2\theta_{13}$	0.0225	0.0225	$0.0218 \to 0.0231$
	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	0.449	0.450	$0.434 \to 0.469$
	$\delta_{\mathcal{CP}}^{\ell}/\pi$	1.28	1.28	$1.14 \to 1.48$
	η_1/π	0.029	-	-
	η_2/π	0.994	-	-
	$J_{\mathcal{CP}}$	-0.026	-0.026	$-0.033 \to -0.016$
	$J_{\mathcal{CP}}^{\max}$	0.0335	0.0336	$0.0329 \to 0.0341$
	$\Delta m_{21}^2/10^{-5}$ [eV^2]	7.39	7.42	$7.22 \to 7.63$
	$\Delta m_{31}^2/10^{-3}$ [eV^2]	2.521	2.510	$2.483 \to 2.537$
	m_1 [eV]	0.0042	<0.037	-
	m_2 [eV]	0.0095	-	-
	m_3 [eV]	0.0504	-	-
	$\sum_i m_i$ [eV]	0.0641	<0.120	-
	$m_{\beta\beta}$ [eV]	0.0055	<0.036	-
	m_β [eV]	0.0099	<0.8	-
	χ^2	0.11		

Baur, Nilles, SRS, Trautner, Vaudrevange (2207.10677)

Quintessence

Quintessence

with flavor and strings

Gordillo-Ruiz, Hernández-Segura, Portillo-Castillo, SRS, Zavala: 2509.22781

Quintessence from strings

Quintessential model

- Two moduli: T & dilaton S
- Effective superpotential:

$$W(S,T) \sim \lambda_1 Y_1(T) + \lambda_2 Y_2(T) + \alpha_1(T)\mathrm{e}^{-\beta_1 S} + \alpha_2(T)\mathrm{e}^{-\beta_2 S}$$

$Y_1(T), Y_2(T), \alpha_1(T), \alpha_2(T)$: computable modular forms

- Kähler potential:

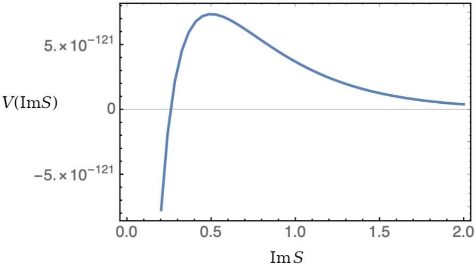
$$K(S,T) = -\log\left[S + \bar{S} - \chi\log(\mathrm{i}\bar{T} - \mathrm{i}T)\right] - \log(\mathrm{i}\bar{T} - \mathrm{i}T)$$

- $\Rightarrow$ Scalar potential:

$$V(\mathrm{Re}\,S, \mathrm{Im}\,S, \mathrm{Re}\,T, \mathrm{Im}\,T) = \mathrm{e}^K\left[K^{A\bar{B}} D_A W D_{\bar{B}}\overline{W} - 3|W|^2\right]$$

Quintessential model with axions

- Quintessence potential of axion $\mathrm{Im}\, S$



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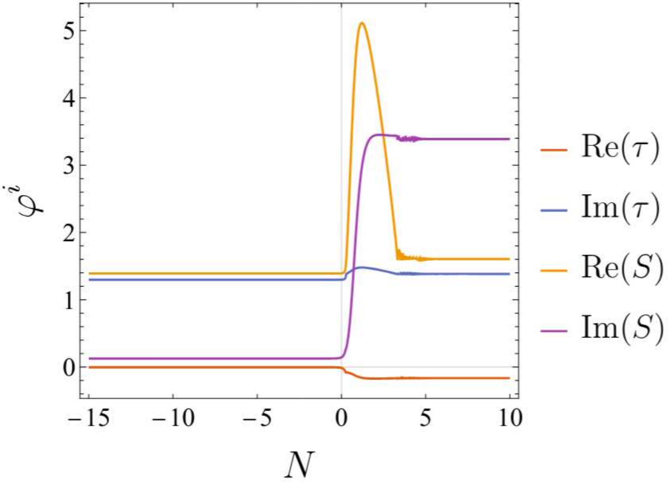

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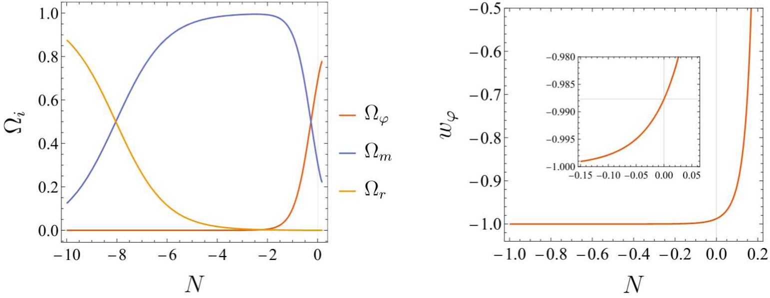
- $\Rightarrow$ correct abundances Ω_i & eq. of state w_φ ☺



$$\Omega_{\varphi,0} \sim 0.68, \Omega_{m,0} \sim 0.28, \Omega_{r,0} \sim 0, \qquad w_{\varphi,0} \sim -0.99$$

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- BUT
  - Unsolved hyper-mega-ultra fine tuning of $\Lambda := \langle V \rangle$ ☹
  - Too light moduli masses ☹

Summary

To take home...

- Top-down sheds light into geometric origin of flavor symmetries

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- There are stringy models to compute masses and mixings
  of quarks and leptons
- Quintessence: dynamic dark energy controlled by flavor symmetries

To conclude...

Thanks!

You wanna discuss more top-down?

Dark matter

with flavor and strings

Baur, Chen, Knapp-Pérez, SRS: 2409.02178

2) Flavored dark matter model

Inspired by our model with $\Gamma_3' \cong T'$, propose:

	L	(E_1^c, E_2^c, E_3^c)	H_d	H_u	ϕ_3	$\phi_{1'}$	ζ_3	$\zeta_{1''}$	$Y(T)$
$\mathrm{SU}(2)_L$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$
$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0
$\Gamma_3 \cong A_4$	$\mathbf{3}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}'', \mathbf{1}')$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\mathbf{1}'$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\mathbf{1}''$	$\mathbf{3}$
k_i	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2
$\mathrm{U}(1)_\mathrm{R}$	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0

Key: modular symmetry & flavons $\phi_3, \phi_{1'}$ + driving fields $\zeta_3, \zeta_{1''}$

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$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0
$\Gamma_3 \cong A_4$	$\mathbf{3}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}'', \mathbf{1}')$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\mathbf{1}'$	$\mathbf{3}$	$\mathbf{1}''$	$\mathbf{3}$
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Aim at a model of

- lepton masses
- dark matter

2) Flavored dark matter model

- Effective action for leptons given by

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathrm{L}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} H_u L H_u L Y(T) + \frac{\alpha_1}{\Lambda_\phi} E_1^{\mathrm{c}} H_d (L\phi_3)_{\mathbf{1}} + \frac{\alpha_2}{\Lambda_\phi} E_2^{\mathrm{c}} H_d (L\phi_3)_{\mathbf{1}'} + \frac{\alpha_3}{\Lambda_\phi} E_3^{\mathrm{c}} H_d (L\phi_3)_{\mathbf{1}''}$$

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Tuned parameters: $\alpha_i, \Lambda, \Lambda_\phi, \langle\phi_3\rangle, \tan\beta$

observables	best-fit values
$m_{\rm e}/m_\mu$	0.00473 ± 0.00004
m_μ/m_τ	0.0450 ± 0.0007
y_τ	0.795 ± 0.012
$\Delta m_{21}^2/10^{-5}$ [eV^2]	$7.41^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$
$\Delta m_{32}^2/10^{-3}$ [eV^2]	$-2.487^{+0.027}_{-0.024}$
$\sin^2\theta_{12}$	$0.307^{+0.012}_{-0.011}$
$\sin^2\theta_{13}$	$0.02222^{+0.00069}_{-0.00057}$
$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	$0.568^{+0.016}_{-0.021}$
$\delta_{\mathcal{CP}}^\ell/\pi$	$1.52^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$

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- Effective action for flavons given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}_\phi = {} & \Lambda_\phi \beta_1 \zeta_3 \phi_3 + \beta_2 \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 + \frac{\beta_3}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 + \Lambda_\phi \beta_4 \zeta_{1''} \phi_{1'} + \frac{\beta_5}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_{1''} \phi_{1'} \phi_3 \phi_3 \\ & + \frac{\beta_6}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_{1'} \phi_{1'} \ ,\end{aligned}$$

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$$\mathcal{W}_\phi = \Lambda_\phi \beta_1 \zeta_3 \phi_3 + \beta_2 \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 \ + \frac{\beta_3}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 \phi_3 + \Lambda_\phi \beta_4 \zeta_{1''} \phi_{1'} + \frac{\beta_5}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_{1''} \phi_{1'} \phi_3 \phi_3 + \frac{\beta_6}{\Lambda_\phi} \zeta_3 \phi_3 \phi_{1'} \phi_{1'} \ ,$$

DM = light combination of fermions from flavons & driving fields
$\rightarrow$ modular-flavored dark matter
correct abundance Ω_{DM} only by *freeze-in* production
Stringy flavor does give DM too! ☺