CKM mixings from mass matrices with five texture zeros

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In this work we carry out an exhaustive study to find quark mass matrices in the Standard Model (SM), with the maximum number of texture zeros consistent with the experimental data. We found four viable configurations of five texture zeros that adjust the quark masses, the mixing angles and the CP violation phase, with deviations below 1σ level respect to the current SM best fit values. One of the most important aspects of this work is an economic procedure to find the texture zeros: we resort to the weak basis transformation method, which, as we will show, exhaustively search every possible configuration. We report various leading order relations between the mixing angles and the quark masses for each case.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the Standard Model (SM), the quark mass matrices come from the interaction between the Higgs boson and the SM fermions. After the spontaneous breaking of the SM gauge symmetry we obtain

\[- \mathcal{L}_M = \bar{u}_R M_u u_L + \bar{d}_R M_d d_L + \text{h.c.}, \tag{1.1}\]

where $M_u$ and $M_d$ are arbitrary, $3 \times 3$ quark mass matrices containing thirty-six (36) real parameters, which cannot be fully determined from the ten (10) physical observables that they must account for: six (6) quark masses, three (3) flavor mixing angles, and one (1) charge-parity (CP) violating phase. However, in models like the SM (or its extensions) where the right fields are singlets under the gauge group, it is always possible to choose a suitable basis for the right quarks, such that by using the the polar decomposition theorem of the matrix algebra, the mass matrices of type “up” and “down” became hermitian [14, 17, 20, 25, 28, 40].

\[ M_u^I = M_u, \quad \text{and} \quad M_d^I = M_d. \tag{1.2}\]

Additionally, for Hermitian quark mass matrices, you can make a unitary transformation acting simultaneously on the up-type and down-type quark mass matrices, leaving the gauge currents invariant, and the mass matrices transform to new equivalent Hermitian matrices

\[ M_u \rightarrow M_u' = U^\dagger M_u U, \quad M_d \rightarrow M_d' = U^\dagger M_d U, \tag{1.3}\]

where $U$ is an arbitrary unitary matrix that preserves the hermiticity of the mass matrices and leaving the physical quantities invariant, in particular, the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) mixing matrix. This common unitary transformation applied to $M_u$ and $M_d$ in Eq. (1.3) is known as a “Weak Basis” (WB) transformation [1, 14, 36, 41, 42]. As it was shown in [24, 22], for a given set of quark masses, mixing angles and the CP-violating phase, all the mass matrices consistent with these experimental values are unitarily equivalent. This result can be used to calculate the maximum number of texture zeros, since it guarantees that by using WB transformations it is possible to reach all physical and non-physical zeros consistent with the data [14, 20]. Through a WB transformation, it is possible to rewrite the quark mass matrices as follows [1, 14, 20, 22]:

\[ M_u = D_u = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1u} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2u} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{3u} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.4a}\]

\[ M_d = V D_d V^\dagger, \]

or

\[ M_u = V^\dagger D_u V, \]

\[ M_d = D_d = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1d} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2d} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{3d} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.4b}\]

where $V = U_u^\dagger U_d$ is the CKM mixing matrix, $U_u$ and $U_d$ are the diagonalization matrices for the mass matrices $M_u$ and $M_d$, respectively. The parameters $\lambda_{iq}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) are the quark mass matrix eigenvalues for up-type ($q = u$) and down-type ($q = d$) quarks, which are related to the quark masses

\[ |\lambda_{1u}| = m_u, |\lambda_{2u}| = m_c, |\lambda_{3u}| = m_t, \]

\[ |\lambda_{1d}| = m_d, |\lambda_{2d}| = m_s, |\lambda_{3d}| = m_b. \tag{1.5}\]

So $\lambda_{iq}$ can be positive or negative and obey the hierarchy

\[ |\lambda_{1q}| \ll |\lambda_{2q}| \ll |\lambda_{3q}|. \tag{1.6}\]

In the basis (1.4) can be easily verified that the mass matrices are consistent with the CKM mixing matrix $V$ and the quark masses, and the 3 non-physical texture zeros can be effortlessly identified [1]. The hermiticity of the quark mass matrices $M_u$ and $M_d$ reduces the number of free parameters from 36 to 18, which, however, is still a large value compared to the number of observables. In order to reduce the number of free parameters, Weinberg and Fritzsch [9, 11, 58] introduced texture-zeros into the
mass matrices with a dual purpose, first of all, to obtain self-consistent relationships between the quark masses and the flavor mixing parameters that can be experimentally verified\cite{14,13}. On the other hand, the discrete (or continuous) flavor symmetries hidden in such textures may finally provide clues on the origin of the energy scales in the quark sector of the SM as residual symmetries of a more fundamental symmetry at high energies. Hermitian quark mass matrices with six texture zeros were introduced in what is currently known as the Fritzsch type\cite{10,15}, where the mass matrices, $M_u$, and $M_d$, have the same texture (“up-down” parallel) each with three zeros. This type of ansatz was ruled out due to the large value of the mass of the top quark, since that for this case the CKM element $|V_{cb}|$ is in tension with the experimental data\cite{8,24,25}. Furthermore, for reasonable values of the current quark masses $m_u$ and $m_c$, the expected magnitude for $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}| = \sqrt{m_u/m_c} \approx 0.05$\cite{39} is too small in comparison with the experimental value ($|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|_{exp.} \approx 0.09$\cite{24,25}). In this sense, one of the difficulties of working with texture zeros is keeping the predictions for $V_{us}$ and $V_{cd}$ right, and simultaneously reproducing the ratios $V_{ub}/V_{cb}$ and $V_{td}/V_{ts}$, i.e.,

$$\frac{|V_{ub}|}{|V_{cb}|_{exp.}} = 0.0861 \pm 0.0027,$$

$$\frac{|V_{td}|}{|V_{ts}|_{exp.}} = 0.2107 \pm 0.0044.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.7)

The original literature on five-zero textures has been widely studied, but these initial ansatzes are not currently favored by experimental data\cite{11,12,24,25,26,32,34}. Recent studies show that other five-zero textures are viable, some analytical and numerical examples were reported in\cite{20,24,30,31,37}, these textures reproduce the quark masses and the CKM mixing matrix with deviations respect to the experimental values below $1\sigma$ level. There are several approaches to obtain the texture zeros, in some cases, the analytic approximations take advantage of the strong hierarchy in quark masses and mixing angles to motivate a certain texture\cite{12,13}, alternatively, some techniques prefer to assume a texture for the quark mass matrices to make physical predictions\cite{3,25,31,37}. A very elegant way is to apply WB transformations in order to get texture zeros in the mass matrices\cite{1,20}, our work points in this direction and it can be considered as a continuation of the work presented by one of us in\cite{20}. This work is organized as follows: In Section IV we classify all possible ways to put three texture-zeros in the “up” or “down” quark mass matrices. This analysis is important since from these textures we can obtain five texture zeros for the mass matrices by using the WB transformation method. We will carry out a first analytical study for five-zero textures in Section IIII and the conclusions are summarized in Section IVV.

II. FIVE-ZERO TEXTURES

In order to maintain the determinant different from zero the mass matrix for up quarks (or down quarks) has at most three texture-zeros\footnote{More than three texture zeros implies that at least one quark mass is equal to zero or two of the quark masses must be equal\cite{24,69}.}. Also, we only have two types of realistic patterns depending on how the three texture zeros are distributed in the inputs of the mass matrix. In the first case we have a matrix with two texture zeros on the diagonal, and in the other case the matrix only contains a texture-zero on the diagonal, as it is pointed out in each column of Table I where it is shown that by doing WB transformations with the permutation matrices $p_i$, with $i = 1, \cdots, 6$, we obtain all possible viable cases for each pattern. Table I summarizes all the viable three-zero textures (via permutations) for the up and down quark mass matrices. Without loss of generality, as we will see later, we can write these patterns without including phases. An equivalence transforma-

| Permutation matrices $p_i$ | Pattern with two zeros on the diagonal $(p_i M_q p_i^T)$ | Pattern with one zero on the diagonal $(p_i M_q p_i^T)$ |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_q| & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & |\beta_u| \\ 0 & |\beta_u| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_q| & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & |\gamma_u| \\ 0 & |\gamma_u| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & |\xi_q| \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & |\xi_q| \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_u| & 0 \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & |\xi_q| \\ 0 & |\xi_q| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_u| & 0 \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & |\xi_q| \\ 0 & |\xi_q| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $p_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_q| & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_q| & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $p_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_q| & 0 \\ |\beta_q| & 0 & |\xi_u| \\ 0 & |\xi_u| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_q| & 0 \\ |\beta_q| & 0 & |\xi_u| \\ 0 & |\xi_u| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $p_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_u| & |\xi_q| \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\beta_u| & |\xi_q| \\ |\beta_u| & 0 & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ |

TABLE I: Mass matrix patterns with three texture-zeros. We are considering two cases, depending on the number of zeros in the diagonal (one or two texture zeros). It is not necessary to include phases.
to obtain the pattern with a zero on the diagonal we set
\[ \gamma \]
formation. (the down-type or the up-type) through a WB transfor-
absorbed (or included) in only one of the mass matrices
where “\( \times \)” stands for the non-zero entries. It is impor-
tant to mention that the permutations do not change the
number of zeros on the diagonal.
We will work with five-zero textures for the quark
mass matrices. Six-zero textures have already been ruled
out [20, 26, 29, 32].

A. Texture-zero patterns

The patterns shown in Table I can be analytically di-
agonalized. To accomplish this, we consider the most
general case of a symmetric mass matrix with two tex-
ture zeros
\[ M_q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_q| & 0 \\ |\xi_q| & \gamma_q & |\beta_q| \\ 0 & |\beta_q| & \alpha_q \end{pmatrix}, \]
(2.2)
where the phases of the off-diagonal parameters can be
absorbed (or included) in only one of the mass matrices
(the down-type or the up-type) through a WB transfor-
mation. \( \gamma_q \) and \( \alpha_q \) are real numbers due to the hermiticity
of \( M_q \). According to the Table I the pattern with two
zeros on the diagonal is achieved by making \( \gamma_q = 0 \), and
to obtain the pattern with a zero on the diagonal we set
\[ |\beta_q| = 0. \]
The mass matrix \( M_q \) can be diagonalized using the transformation
\[ U_q^\dagger M_q U_q = D_q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1q} & & \\ & \lambda_{2q} & \\ & & \lambda_{3q} \end{pmatrix}, \]
(2.3)
where the \( \lambda_{iq} (i = 1, 2, 3) \) are defined in [12]. Note
that \( \gamma_q, |\beta_q| \), and \( |\xi_q| \) can be expressed in terms of \( \alpha_q \) and the
\( \lambda_{iq} \)'s. By using the invariants under a basis transforma-
tion, \( \text{tr} M_q, \text{tr} M_q^2 \) and det \( M_q \), it follows that
\[ \begin{align*}
\gamma_q &= \lambda_{1q} + \lambda_{2q} + \lambda_{3q} - \alpha_q, \\
|\beta_q| &= \sqrt{(\alpha_q - \lambda_{1q})(\alpha_q - \lambda_{2q})(\lambda_{3q} - \alpha_q)}, \\
|\xi_q| &= \sqrt{-\lambda_{1q}\lambda_{2q}\lambda_{3q}}/\alpha_q.
\end{align*} \]
(2.4a, 2.4b, 2.4c)
According to [11, 20, 23] and the relation (2.4c) (which is
real), \( \alpha_q > 0 \); and from (2.4b), it must be found in one
of the following intervals:
If \( \lambda_{1q} < 0, \lambda_{2q} > 0, \lambda_{3q} > 0 \implies |\lambda_{2q}| \leq \alpha_q \leq |\lambda_{3q}|, \]
(2.5a)
If \( \lambda_{1q} > 0, \lambda_{2q} < 0, \lambda_{3q} > 0 \implies |\lambda_{1q}| \leq \alpha_q \leq |\lambda_{3q}|. \]
(2.5b)
If \( \lambda_{1q} > 0, \lambda_{2q} > 0, \lambda_{3q} < 0 \implies |\lambda_{1q}| \leq \alpha_q \leq |\lambda_{2q}|. \]
(2.5c)
In the previous analysis, the hierarchy was taken
into account, and we only considered a negative eigen-
value according to the justification given in papers [20, 23, 3].

The exact analytical matrix \( U_q \), which diagonalizes
the mass matrix (2.2), is given by [14, 20, 41]
\[
U_q = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\sin \theta_1 \lambda_{1q}}{\lambda_{3q}} & \frac{\lambda_{2q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{1q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{2q} - \lambda_{1q})} & \frac{\lambda_{2q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{1q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{2q} - \lambda_{1q})} \\
-\frac{\sin \theta_1 \lambda_{2q}}{\lambda_{2q}} & \frac{\lambda_{1q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{2q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{1q} - \lambda_{2q})} & \frac{\lambda_{1q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{2q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{1q} - \lambda_{2q})} \\
\frac{\sin \theta_1 \lambda_{3q}}{\lambda_{3q}} & \frac{\lambda_{2q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{3q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{2q} - \lambda_{3q})} & \frac{\lambda_{2q}(\alpha_q - \lambda_{3q})}{\alpha_q(\lambda_{2q} - \lambda_{3q})}
\end{pmatrix},
\]
(2.6)
where we have included additional phases (non-physical)
to adjust the CKM mixing matrix to the usual conven-
tion [32], as shown in the reference [21]. It is not neces-
sary to include a phase in the third column, as it can be
absorbed by the remaining phases.
The diagonalization matrix (2.6) can be seen as the
unitary matrix of a WB transformation on the initial
mass representations (1.4). For the case (1.4d):
\[
M'_u = U_u(D_u)U_u^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_u| & 0 \\ |\xi_u| & \gamma_u & |\beta_u| \\ 0 & |\beta_u| & \alpha_u \end{pmatrix},
\]
(2.7a)
\[
M'_d = U_u(V D_d V^\dagger)U_u^\dagger,
\]
(2.7b)
where Eq. (2.3) was considered. As we have already men-
mentioned, if we want a pattern of three zeros in the mass matrix $M_{u}'$, with two zeros on the diagonal, that is, with $\gamma_u = 0$, it is necessary to make $\alpha_u = \lambda_{1u} + \lambda_{2u} + \lambda_{3u}$ according to (2.4b). From (2.5) this configuration is only possible for $\lambda_{1u}, \lambda_{2u} > 0$ and $\lambda_{3u} < 0$. To find two additional texture zeros in the inputs of the mass matrix (2.7b), we adjust the free parameters $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ of the diagonalization matrix (2.6). On the other hand, if we want three zeros for the mass matrix $M_{u}'$, but with a single zero on the diagonal, it is necessary to set $|\beta_u| = 0$. To achieve this we have three possibilities (from Eq. (2.4b)): $\alpha_u = \lambda_{1u}$, or $\alpha_u = \lambda_{2u}$, or $\alpha_u = \lambda_{3u}$. In each of these cases, one of the remaining $\lambda_{iu}$’s must be negative, which gives a total of six different possibilities. A similar exercise can be carried out in the case (2.4b).

\[
M'_{u} = U_d (V^\dagger D_u V) U_d^\dagger, \quad (2.8a)
\]

\[
M'_{d} = U_d (D_d U_d^\dagger) = \begin{pmatrix} |\xi_u| & \gamma_u & |\beta_u| & |\alpha_u| \\ |\alpha_u| & |\beta_u| & |\gamma_u| & |\xi_u| \\ |\beta_u| & |\gamma_u| & |\xi_u| & |\alpha_u| \\ |\alpha_u| & |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| & |\gamma_u| \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.8b)
\]

where we have used the relation (2.3) for the special case $q = d$. Table II summarizes the numerical results of our study, in the next section we will see these results in more detail from an analytical point of view.

| Case | Five-zero textures | Best fit values (MeV) | Negative eigenvalues | Pulls |
|------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------|
|      | $M_{1u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \xi_u \\ 0 & \alpha_u & \beta_u \\ \xi_u & \beta_u & \gamma_u \end{pmatrix}$ | $\xi_u = -85.47 + 157.0i, \beta_u = 29580 + 5435i, \alpha_u = 6054, \gamma_u = 167200, | \lambda_{1u} < 0 | -0.54 0.79 0.44 -0.81 |
|      | $M_{1d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_d| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |\beta_d| \\ |\xi_d| & |\beta_d| & \alpha_d \end{pmatrix}$ | $\xi_d = 21.04 - 284.5i, \beta_d = 18950 + 5890i, \alpha_d = 1690, \gamma_d = 169000, | \lambda_{2d} < 0 | 0.98 0.13 0.43 - |
|      | $M_{1tu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & |\xi_u| \\ 0 & \alpha_u & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| & \gamma_u \end{pmatrix}$ | $|\xi_u| = 431.5, |\beta_u| = 7251, \alpha_u = 957.9, \gamma_u = 171200, | \lambda_{1u} < 0 | 0.12 0.86 0.37 0.89 |
|      | $M_{1td} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_d| & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_d & |\beta_d| \\ |\xi_d| & |\beta_d| & \gamma_u \end{pmatrix}$ | $|\xi_d| = 426.3, |\beta_d| = 7336, \alpha_d = 868.1, \gamma_u = 172500, | \lambda_{1d} < 0 | 0.52 0.51 -0.47 - |
|      | $M_{1u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha_u \\ 0 & |\xi_u| & \beta_u \\ \alpha_u & |\xi_u| & \gamma_u \end{pmatrix}$ | $|\xi_u| = 4.316 + 14.26i, |\beta_u| = 64.13, |\gamma_u| = 2969 | \lambda_{1d} < 0 | 0.98 0.49 0.53 - |
|      | $M_{1u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha_u \\ 0 & |\xi_u| & \beta_u \\ \alpha_u & |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| \end{pmatrix}$ | $|\xi_u| = 4.152 - 13.81i, |\beta_u| = -62.50, |\gamma_u| = -2969 | \lambda_{2d} < 0 | 0.55 0.81 0.85 0.96 |

**TABLE II:** Patterns for quark mass matrices with five texture zeros. The Wolfenstein parameters for the CKM mixing matrix and the quark masses are reproduced with deviations below 1σ level. In the last column $P_A = \Delta A$, where $\Delta A_{\text{WB}}$ and $\Delta A_{\text{PDG}}$ are the values for $\Delta A$ from the WB transformation and the PDG best fit, respectively. $\Delta A$ is the uncertainty for $A$ reported in the PDG.

### III. MASS MATRICES WITH FIVE TEXTURE ZEROS

As it is well known in the literature, for a given texture it is possible to establish relations between the quark masses, the mixing angles and the CP violation phase of the CKM matrix, so that, a study of these relations is important to shed light on the underlying symmetries of the flavor physics. The five-zero textures for the quark mass matrices given in Table II are viable models according to the latest data for the current quark masses and the CKM mixing matrix parameters at the $Z$ scale. In what follows we will consider various cases to implement quark mass matrices with five texture-zeros.

#### A. Case I

In this configuration, the down-type quark mass matrix contains three texture zeros, two of them on the diagonal, corresponding to the case I in Table III which has the following analytical structure for quark mass matrices

\[
M_{1u} = P^1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & |\xi_u| \\ 0 & \alpha_u & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| & \gamma_u \end{pmatrix} P, \quad (3.1)
\]

\[
M_{1d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_d| & 0 \\ 0 & |\beta_d| & 0 \\ |\xi_d| & |\beta_d| & \alpha_d \end{pmatrix},
\]

where all the phases are reduced to those contained in the diagonal matrix $P = \text{diag}(e^{-i\phi_{\xi_u}}, e^{-i\phi_{\beta_u}}, 1)$ (with
\( \phi_{\beta_u} \equiv \arg(\beta_u) \) and \( \phi_{\xi_u} \equiv \arg(\xi_u) \) which comes from doing a \( \text{WB} \) transformation, in such a way that the phases of \( M_{td} \) are absorbed in \( P \). So we have 7 real parameters and 2 phases, to reproduce 10 physical quantities: 6 quark masses, 3 mixing angles and the CP violating phase of the CKM mixing matrix, which implies that relations between masses and mixing angles can be established in the quark sector. The five-zero texture deduced in (3.1) is not a Fritzsch texture of those studied in [14]. Even though they are not identical, the mass matrices (3.1) can be diagonalized with the help of the matrix (2.6). Let’s use the permutation matrix \( P_2 = [(1,0,0),(0,0,1),(0,1,0)] \), to bring the up-type quark mass matrix to the form

\[
M_u = P U_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_u| & \gamma_u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_u \end{pmatrix} P, \]

in such a way that the internal matrix corresponds to that in (2.2). Therefore, the diagonalization matrix is the unitary matrix \( P U_2 U_u \), where \( U_u \) is defined in (2.4), for the case \( q = u \). According to (2.4a) the other mass matrix in (3.1), \( M_{td} \), can be diagonalized if we make \( \alpha_d = \lambda_{1d} + \lambda_{2d} + \lambda_{3d} \).

From (2.4) the mass matrix parameters are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma_u & = \mp m_u \pm m_c + m_t - \alpha_u, \\
|\beta_u| & = \sqrt{(\alpha_u \pm m_u)(\pm m_c + m_t - \alpha_u)}, \\
|\xi_u| & = \sqrt{m_u m_c m_t}, \\
\alpha_d & = m_d - m_s + m_b, \\
|\beta_d| & = \sqrt{(m_b - m_s)(m_d + m_b)(m_s - m_d)}, \\
|\xi_d| & = \sqrt{m_d m_s m_b}.
\end{align*}
\]

where for the eigenvalues of \( M_{tu} \) we have considered two possible cases \( \lambda_{1u} < 0 \) (upper sign) and \( \lambda_{2u} < 0 \) (lower sign). \( \alpha_u \) is a free parameter which, according to the equations (2.4), takes values in the intervals:

\[
\begin{align*}
m_c & \leq \alpha_u \leq m_t \quad \text{for } \lambda_{1u} < 0, \\
m_u & \leq \alpha_u \leq m_t \quad \text{for } \lambda_{2u} < 0.
\end{align*}
\]

The diagonalization matrices for \( M_{tu} \) and \( M_{td} \) in (3.1) are

\[
U_{tu} = \begin{pmatrix}
\pm e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} - \theta_{tu}} & \mp e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{tu}} & e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} + \phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{tu}} \\
\mp e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} - \theta_{tu}} & \pm e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{tu}} & e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{tu}} \\
\mp e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{tu}} & \pm e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{tu}} & \mp e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{tu}}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
U_{td} = \begin{pmatrix}
e^{i\theta_{td}} & e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{td}} & e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{td}} \\
e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{td}} & e^{i\theta_{td}} & e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} + \phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{td}} \\
e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{td}} & e^{i\phi_{\beta_u} + \phi_{\xi_u} + \theta_{td}} & e^{i\phi_{\xi_u} + \phi_{\beta_u} + \theta_{td}}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

where the non-physical phases \( \theta_{tu}, \theta_{3tu}, \theta_{3u}, \theta_{td} \) and \( \theta_{3d} \) are necessary in order to adjust our theoretical prediction for the CKM to the established convention. To obtain the leading order (LO) terms that contribute to the CKM mixing matrix \( V = U_{tu}^\dagger U_{td} \) we use the hierarchy of the quark masses [15]. The analytical results for the LO CKM entries are summarized in Table V. There are several aspects to highlight about the case I:

- In the SM the inputs \( |V_{us}| \approx |V_{tb}| \approx 1 \) then the free parameter must satisfy \( \alpha_u \ll m_t \), hence \( \alpha_u/m_t \ll 1 \). Also, due to the condition (3.3a), we have \( \alpha_u \gg m_u \).

- The free parameter \( \alpha_u/m_t \) is only relevant for the real parts of the matrix elements \( V_{tb} \) (although \( \alpha_u/m_t \ll 1 \), this matrix element is very precisely determined) and \( V_{ub} \). For the matrix elements \( V_{us} \),
V_{cb}, V_{ub} and V_{td}, \alpha_u/m_t is relevant for adjusting the CP violation phase. For the remaining matrix elements, by neglecting linear terms in \alpha_u/m_t and m_c/m_t, the dominant contributions only depend on ratios between down-type quark masses.

- Relations can be established between the elements of the mixing matrix whose LO terms only involve quark masses as shown in Table IV. Some of these relations are well-known, for example the Gatto-Sartori-Tonin (GST) (Eq. 2, in Table I), which is approximately fulfilled. Another important relation that we can find and that is successfully verified, according to the experimental result (10), is given by the expression: (\ref{eq:relation}). On the other hand, our analysis also allows us to establish the relation \( |V_{td}^{}| \approx \sqrt{m_d/m_s} \). On the other hand, our analysis also allows us to establish the relation \( |V_{td}^{}| \approx \sqrt{m_d/m_s} \) does not coincide with the result \( m_u/m_c \), in accordance with the experimental data (10).

- The best fit for the mass matrix parameters are shown in Table III.

### Table III: Fit parameters.

| Case I | Case II |
|--------|---------|
| \( \lambda_{1u} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{2u} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{1u} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{2u} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{1d} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{2d} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{1d} < 0 \) \( \lambda_{2d} < 0 \) | \( \theta_{1u} \) \(-1.423 \) \(-1.975 \) \(-1.991 \) \( \theta_{2u} \) \( 0.6701 \) \( 1.586 \) \( 0 \) \( \theta_{3u} \) \(-0.004737 \) \(-0.004617 \) \( 0 \) \( \theta_{1d} \) \( 0.6360 \) \( 1.930 \) \( 3.025 \) \(-0.1351 \) \( \theta_{2d} \) \(-2.285 \) \(-0.9766 \) \( 3.148 \) \( 3.148 \) \( \phi_{\xi_u} \) \( 2.069 \) \(-1.497 \) \(-0 \) \(-0 \) \( \phi_{\xi_d} \) \( 0.1817 \) \( 0.3015 \) \(-0 \) \(-0 \) \( \phi_{\xi_d} \) \\(-\) \\(-\) \( 1.277 \) \(-1.863 \) | \( \alpha_u \) (MeV) \( 6054 \) \( 1690 \) \( 957.9 \) \( 868.1 \) \( m_u \) (MeV) \( 1.792 \) \( 1.268 \) \( 1.599 \) \( 1.642 \) \( m_c \) (MeV) \( 625.5 \) \( 633.2 \) \( 650.2 \) \( 555.7 \) \( m_t \) (MeV) \( 172600 \) \( 171300 \) \( 171500 \) \( 172900 \) \( m_s \) (MeV) \( 2.993 \) \( 3.148 \) \( 3.292 \) \( 3.166 \) \( m_b \) (MeV) \( 68.93 \) \( 56.12 \) \( 67.42 \) \( 65.66 \) | \( m_t \) (MeV) \( 2970 \) \( 2910 \) \( 2969 \) \( 2916 \)

### Table IV: Leading order relations between the CKM matrix elements.

In this case we have only one phase, \( \phi_{\xi_d} \), responsible for the CP violation. And there are 7 real parameters. This texture is a Fritzsch-type [13].

As in the previous case we can obtain relations between the elements of the CKM and the quark masses. The structure of the matrix \( M_{11u} \) is similar to the one given in (\ref{eq:structure}), without including phases, so it can be inferred that the diagonalization matrix for this case is: \( P_2 \ U_u \) with \( P_2 \) = \([1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0] \) and \( U_u \) defined in (\ref{eq:u}) for \( q = u \).

The matrix \( M_{11d} \) in (\ref{eq:structure}) has a zero structure like the one given in (\ref{eq:structure}) with \( |\beta_q| = 0 \), so that, there are several possibilities to be considered: \( \alpha_d = \lambda_{1d} > 0 \), \( |\xi_d| = \sqrt{-\lambda_{2d} \lambda_{3d}} \) and \( \gamma_d = \lambda_{2d} + \lambda_{3d} \); or \( \alpha_d = \lambda_{2d} > 0 \), \( |\xi_d| = \sqrt{-\lambda_{1d} \lambda_{3d}} \) and \( \gamma_d = \lambda_{1d} + \lambda_{3d} \); or \( \alpha_d = \lambda_{3d} > 0 \), \( |\xi_d| = \sqrt{-\lambda_{1d} \lambda_{2d}} \) and \( \gamma_d = \lambda_{1d} + \lambda_{2d} \). From the last option we obtain the two cases with the best agreement with the data, as reported in Table III. Here the diagonalization matrix for \( M_{11d} \) is \( P_1 \ U_d \) with \( U_d \) as given in (\ref{eq:u}) for \( q = d \) and \( P_d = \text{diag}(e^{-i\xi_d}, 1, 1) \). The parameters of the mass matrices (\ref{eq:mass}), according to the relations (\ref{eq:relations}).

### B. Case II

Another viable analytical texture in Table II is the case II, with quark mass matrices given by

\[
M_{11u} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & |\xi_u| \\
0 & \alpha_u & |\beta_u| \\
|\xi_u| & |\beta_u| & \gamma_u
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
M_{11d} = \begin{pmatrix}
|\xi_d| & e^{i\phi_{\xi_d}} & 0 \\
0 & \gamma_d & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \alpha_d
\end{pmatrix}.
\]
are given by:
\[
\gamma_u = -m_u + m_c + m_t - \alpha_u, \tag{3.7a}
\]
\[
|\beta_u| = \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha_u + m_u)(\alpha_u - m_c)(m_t - \alpha_u)}{\alpha_u}}, \tag{3.7b}
\]
\[
|\xi_u| = \sqrt{\frac{m_u m_c m_t}{\alpha_u}}, \tag{3.7c}
\]
\[
\alpha_d = m_b, \tag{3.7d}
\]
\[
|\xi_d| = \sqrt{m_d m_s}, \tag{3.7e}
\]
\[
\gamma_d = \mp m_d \pm m_s, \tag{3.7f}
\]

where \(\lambda_{1u} < 0\); the upper sign, for \(\lambda_{1d} < 0\) and the lower sign, for \(\lambda_{2d} < 0\); and \(\alpha_u > 0\) is a free parameter in the range:
\[
m_c \leq \alpha_u \leq m_t. \tag{3.8}
\]

In this case, the diagonalization matrices of the mass operators (3.10), are:

\[
U_{11u} = \begin{pmatrix}
e^{i\theta_1u} \sqrt{\frac{m_u - m_t (\alpha_u - m_u)}{\alpha_u (m_u + m_t) (m_t + m_u)}} & e^{i\theta_2u} \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha_u - m_u)m_t m_u}{\alpha_u (m_u + m_t) (m_t + m_u)}} & e^{i\theta_3u} \sqrt{\frac{m_u(m_t - \alpha_u)(m_u + m_t)}{\alpha_u (m_u + m_t) (m_t + m_u)}} & e^{i\theta_4u} \sqrt{\frac{m_u(m_t - \alpha_u)(m_u + m_t)}{\alpha_u (m_u + m_t) (m_t + m_u)}}
\end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.9}
\]

\[
U_{11d} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mp e^{i\theta_4d} \sqrt{\frac{m_d m_s}{m_d + m_s}} & 0 & 0 & e^{i\theta_4d} \sqrt{\frac{m_d m_s}{m_d + m_s}}
\end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.10}
\]

The best fit parameters are shown in Table III.

Taking into account the hierarchy of the quark masses, Eq. (1.6), and the interval for the parameter \(\alpha_u\), Eq. (3.8), to LO the entries of the CKM, \(V = U_t^\dagger U_d\), are summarized in Table V, case II; from these results we conclude that:

- As in the case I, \(|V_{cb}| \approx |V_{tb}| \approx 1\), such that \(\alpha_u \ll m_t\). Also, due to (3.8), \(\alpha_u \gg m_u\). Again we verify that the relation \(|V_{ub}/V_{cb}| \neq \sqrt{m_u/m_c}\) is not satisfied. Although the relationship \(|V_{td}/V_{ts}| \approx \sqrt{m_d/m_s}\) is verified in principle for this case; we can see from Table V for the case II, that if we omit the second term of the approximation for \(V_{td}\), it is enough to reproduce this relationship. As it is shown numerically, for this case high order contributions are negligible.

- The CKM matrix elements, \(V_{ts}, V_{cb}, V_{ub}, V_{td}\) depend heavily on the \(\alpha_u\) parameter, the remaining elements depend on ratios between down quark masses. Only the \(V_{td}\) matrix element has information about the phase, which in turn depends on the ratio \(\alpha_u/m_t\), which is a noticeable difference with respect to case I.

- As in the case I, the LO relations between the CKM elements involving only quark masses are shown in Table V.

- Although, the results are similar to the expressions given in Table V for the case I, for the case II the relations 5, 10, 14, 16, 18 and 19 are absent (the corresponding expressions are cumbersome).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Using the WB transformation method (20, 22), we found configurations for the quark mass matrices with the maximum number of possible texture zeros. To accomplish this, we start from the general basis (1.4a) and (1.4b), from which the expressions (2.7) and (2.8) can be obtained, respectively. Modulo permutations, only the configurations shown in Table II for mass matrices with one or two zeros in the diagonal, are possible.
From these patterns we obtained the cases I and II in Table III corresponding to the five-zero textures in Eq. (3.1) and Eq. (3.4), respectively, which reproduce the quark masses, mixing angles and the CP violation phase, with deviations from the experimental values below 1σ level.

The first case has nine free parameters: 7 real and 2 phases, while the second case has eight free parameters: 7 real and 1 phase. In both cases, it is necessary to reproduce ten physical quantities: 6 quark masses, 3 mixing angles and the CP violation phase, the lack of balance between the number of free parameters and the physical quantities implies physical relations between the quark masses and the CKM mixing angles, which are reported in Table V. Additionally, the relation GST (18) is maintained and we can adjust the CP violation phase of the SM. Additionally, our five-zero texture models reproduce the experimental quantities (17) deviating from the experimental central value by at most 1σ level. First, for both cases I and II, we can verify that the relation $|V_{td}/V_{ts}| \approx \sqrt{m_d/m_s}$ is satisfied, while the relation $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}| \neq \sqrt{m_u/m_c}$ is not, as already indicated in previous works [2, 24, 25]. In some cases, even with the LO approximations given in Table IV we can reproduce the results (17). We have several free parameters to adjust the physical quantities: the CP-violating phases, the calibration phases $\theta_{qi}$ with $q = u, d$, in the diagonalization matrices, and the real parameter $\alpha_u$. In our analysis the analytical LO expressions for the case I, with $\lambda_{1u} < 0$ and for the case II, with $\lambda_{2d} < 0$, are enough to keep all the observables inside of the error bars. For the other cases, $\lambda_{2u} < 0$ and $\lambda_{2d} < 0$, satisfactory results were not achieved with the LO approximations provided in Table V. In these cases, the complete expressions must be taken into account in order to get a good fit.

The case I is an original proposal which was not considered in the Fritzsch original work [14] nor in later studies. Case II has been widely considered in the literature [6, 14, 28, 29, 31, 37], but in our approach, we take a negative eigenvalue (which has not been considered previously) for the mass of the lightest down quark, that is, $\lambda_{1d} < 0$. Here, it should be mentioned that, without losing generality, only one negative eigenvalue is necessary for each mass matrix. Also, it is important to say that the relations in Table IV are comparable to the results reported in [16, 19, 24, 31, 37].

The purpose of the texture zeros for quark mass matrices is to find relations between quark masses and the flavor mixing parameters in consistency with the experimental data [14]. For the textures deduced in this work, the quark mass ratios contribute significantly to the flavor mixing parameters as shown in Table IV. In Table V it is possible to observe additional contributions (not exclusively dependent on the quark masses) which also depend on the free parameter $\alpha_u$ and on the phases responsible for the CP violation. It is important to highlight that the LO contributions to the relations involving the CKM matrix elements mainly depend on ratios of down-type quark masses. The relations reported in this manuscript, could be useful to disentangle the underlying symmetries under the mass scales in the SM.

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**Appendix A: Quark mass matrices and the CKM mixing matrix**

The parameters of the CKM are reported at the Z pole scale $\mu = M_Z$, hence the same scale is used to evaluate the current quark masses (in MeV) [20], i.e.,

$$m_u = 1.38^{+0.42}_{-0.41}, m_c = 638^{+43}_{-34}, m_s = 172100 \pm 1200, \quad m_d = 2.82 \pm 0.48, m_s = 57^{+18}_{-12}, m_b = 2860^{+160}_{-60}.$$  \hfill (A1)

The CKM unitary matrix [2, 27, 35] can be parameterized by three mixing angles and the CP violation phase [27]. The form of this matrix in the standard parametrization is given by [4].

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} c_{13} & s_{12} c_{13} & s_{13} e^{i\delta} \\ -s_{12} c_{23} - c_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & c_{12} c_{23} - s_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & s_{23} C_{13} \\ s_{12} s_{23} - c_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & -c_{12} s_{23} - s_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta} & c_{23} C_{13} \end{pmatrix},$$  \hfill (A2)

where $s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}, c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij},$ the angles $\theta_{ij}$ are said to lie in the first quadrant, such that $\sin \theta_{ij}, \cos \theta_{ij} \geq 0$. The phase $\delta$ is responsible for all the CP violation phenomena in the flavor changing processes in SM. For various applications it is useful to use the Wolfenstein parameterization [35]

$$\lambda = \sin \theta_{12}, \quad A = \frac{\sin \theta_{23}}{\sin \theta_{12}}, \quad \rho = \frac{\sin \theta_{13} \cos \delta}{\sin \theta_{12} \sin \theta_{23}}, \quad \eta = \frac{\sin \theta_{13} \sin \delta}{\sin \theta_{12} \sin \theta_{23}}.$$  \hfill (A3)

The CKMfitter and UTfit Collaborations [3, 24] provide updated fits for the Wolfenstein parameters,

$$\lambda = 0.22500^{+0.00100}_{-0.00100}, \quad A = 0.826^{+0.012}_{-0.012}, \quad \rho = 0.152^{+0.014}_{-0.014}, \quad \eta = 0.357^{+0.010}_{-0.010}.$$  \hfill (A4)
The best fit values for CKM matrix elements are

\[
V = \begin{pmatrix}
(0.97431 \pm 0.00012) & (0.22514 \pm 0.00055) & (0.00365 \pm 0.00010)e^{(-64.8 \pm 2.0)^\circ} \\
(-0.22500 \pm 0.00054)e^{(0.0351 \pm 0.0010)^\circ} & (0.97344 \pm 0.00012)e^{(-0.00188 \pm 0.000052)^\circ} & (0.04241 \pm 0.000065) \\
(0.00869 \pm 0.00014)e^{(-22.23 \pm 0.63)^\circ} & (-0.04124 \pm 0.00056)e^{(1.056 \pm 0.032)^\circ} & (0.999112 \pm 0.000024)
\end{pmatrix} \tag{A5}
\]

### Case I

| Five-zero textures. |
|--------------------|
| $M_u = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & |\xi_u| \\ 0 & a_u & |\beta_u| \\ |\xi_u| & |\beta_u| & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$, |
| $M_d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & |\xi_d| & 0 \\ |\xi_d| & 0 & |\beta_d| \\ 0 & |\beta_d| & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, |

where $P = \text{diag}(e^{-i\phi_u}, e^{-i\phi_d}, 1)$. Besides $m_c < a_u \ll m_t$. 

With the upper sign (“–”) for the case (Ia), Table III $\lambda_{1u} < 0$ and $\lambda_{2d} < 0$.

With the lower sign (“+”) for the case (Ib), Table III $\lambda_{2u} < 0$ and $\lambda_{2d} < 0$.

### Table V: Cases I and II for the quark mass matrices with five texture-zeros. And their corresponding LO predictions for the CKM elements.
