

Neutrino Mass
and

Grand Unification

Lecture XVI

10/12/2021

LMU

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SU(5): Fermion masses revisited

$d=4$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{5}_F^i Y_d 10_{F_{ij}} 5_H^{*j} +$$

$$+ 10_{F_{ij}}^T C' Y_u 10_{F_{ij}}^* 5_H^m \epsilon_{ijm} + h.c.$$

$$\langle 5_u \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ u_w \end{pmatrix} \quad M_w = \frac{g}{2} v_w$$

↓

$$\boxed{M_D = -M_E^T}$$

$$M_V = -M_V$$

$$5_F = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e^c \\ -v^c \end{pmatrix}_R$$



d and e
are buddies

Explanation :

$$SU(5) \longrightarrow SU(4) \quad PS$$

$\langle 5_H \rangle$

$$\langle 5_H \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ u_w \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} SU(4)$$

$$5_F = \begin{pmatrix} d^c \\ e^c \\ -\nu^c \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d^c \\ e^c \end{array} \right\} SU(4)$$

$SU(4)$ accidental symmetry

of \mathcal{L}_Y after SSB



$$\boxed{M_D = M_E^T}$$

No PS symmetry in
 $SU(5)$

→ rather accidental PS in $SU(5)$

How to save $SU(5)$?



How $M_D \neq M_E^T$?



break $SU(4) = PS$

informally that SU(4)



bring in 2^4_H , since

$$\langle 2^4_H \rangle = \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\times v_{out} \uparrow$



How to bring in 2^4_H ?

"Just do it" (Nile)

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = \mathcal{L}_Y^{(d=4)} + \mathcal{L}_Y^{(d=5)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y^{(d=5)} = \bar{5}_F \frac{\langle 24_H \rangle}{\Lambda} 10_F 5_H^*$$

$(\therefore \Lambda \gg 10 \text{ MeV}, \Lambda \leq M_{pe})$

$$+ 10_F C \frac{\langle 24_H \rangle}{\Lambda} 10_F 5_H + h.c.$$

\downarrow
 / $SU(5)$ invariance ?

$$\Downarrow \begin{cases} 24_H = 24_H^+ \\ \text{tr } 24_H = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g_y^{(d=5)} = \bar{5}_F^i \underbrace{\langle 24_i^j \rangle}_{\lambda} 10_{Fjk} {}^*_H^k + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$+ 10_{Fij} \underbrace{\langle 24_u^j \rangle}_{\lambda} 10_{dim} {}^*_H u \Sigma_{ikmu} \quad (2)$$

Mass terms $\langle 5_u^* \rangle$

$$\bar{5}_F^i \underbrace{\langle 24 \rangle_i^j}_{\lambda} 10_{Fj} {}^*_W =$$

$$= \bar{5}_F^i \underbrace{\langle 24 \rangle_i^i}_{\lambda} 10_{Fi} {}^*_W \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 10_F^T = -10_F \\ 0 \\ (10_F)_{55} = 0 \end{array}}$$

(a) $i = \alpha$ (1, 2, 3) colr

(b) $i = 4$ (c) ~~$i = 5$~~

$$= \bar{d}_R \frac{v_{GUT}}{\Lambda} \partial_L v_W + \bar{e}_R^c \left(-\frac{3/2}{\Lambda} \frac{v_{GUT}}{\Lambda} \right) e_L^c$$

↑
↓

∂_W

$$IO_F = \begin{pmatrix} u^c & u^d \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & e^c \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_L$$

↓

$$\mathcal{L}_Y^{(d=4)} + \mathcal{L}_Y^{(d=5)} \Rightarrow$$

$$M_D = v_W \left(Y_D + \frac{v_{GUT}}{\Lambda} \right)$$

$$M_E^T = v_W \left(Y_D - \frac{3/2}{\Lambda} \frac{v_{GUT}}{\Lambda} \right)$$

↙

$M_D \neq M_E$

$$E_L^* \neq D_R$$

$$E_R \neq D_L^*$$

e.g. $X \bar{d}_L^- D_L^+ E_R^* e_L^c + - -$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
arbitrary

\Rightarrow

lose predictions for
 proton decay

$$Y_D^{\text{eff}} = Y_D + \frac{v_{\text{out}}}{\lambda}$$

$$Y_E^{\text{eff}} = Y_E - \frac{3}{2} \frac{v_{\text{out}}}{\lambda}$$

$\frac{v_{\text{out}}}{\lambda} \ll Y_D \neq \text{small}$
 because $Y_D \sim Y_E$

$$\downarrow \quad Y_D \approx 10^{-4}$$

$$Y_E \approx 10^{-5}$$

Summary:

• $d=5$ in λ_y saves $SV(5)$

$$\therefore M_D \neq M_E$$

- lose predictors for p decay

$$M_d'' \neq M_e'' \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{M_b \neq M_T} \quad M_s + M_\mu, M_e \neq M_d$$

$$\begin{array}{l} M_b \approx 4 \text{ GeV} \\ M_T \approx 2 \text{ GeV} \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \quad Y_b \approx 1/_{25^-}$$

$$\bullet \quad d=5 \quad \text{in} \quad V(2^4_H, 5_h)$$

$$d=4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{M_3 = 4 M_8 \Leftarrow \text{color octet}}$$

↑ -1

weak triplet

$$d=4 + d=5 \Rightarrow m_3 \neq m_8$$

bottom line

- $SU(5)$ = ok for fermion mass relations

- $SU(5)$ unification fails
- $m_\nu = 0$

Effective theory
may be great guide

①

"V-A was the key"

Weinberg ?

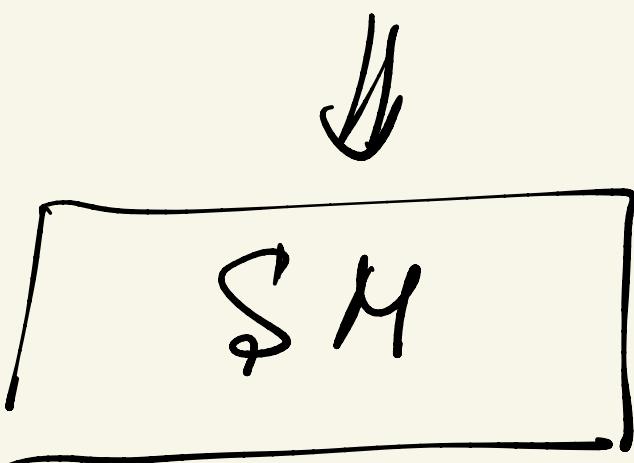
Fermi → V-A Marshall,
1934 1957 Saldanha



$\partial_\mu (--)$



could be a gauge
theory



glashow --

② $d=6$ p decay

Weinberg '79



$$[qqq l] \Rightarrow B-L !$$

$$\Rightarrow u \not\rightarrow K + l$$

$SU(5) = \text{perturbative}$

$$\alpha_v \simeq 1/40$$

↑
ordinary

$$\alpha_v \simeq 1/25$$

↑
susy