# **ONE-LOOP NEUTRINO MASS IN** *SU*(5)\*\*

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<sup>\*</sup>I. Doršner, S. Fajfer, N. Košnik, work in progress.

Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ) project # 7118

#### **OUTLINE**

#### **•ONE-LOOP NEUTRINO MASS**

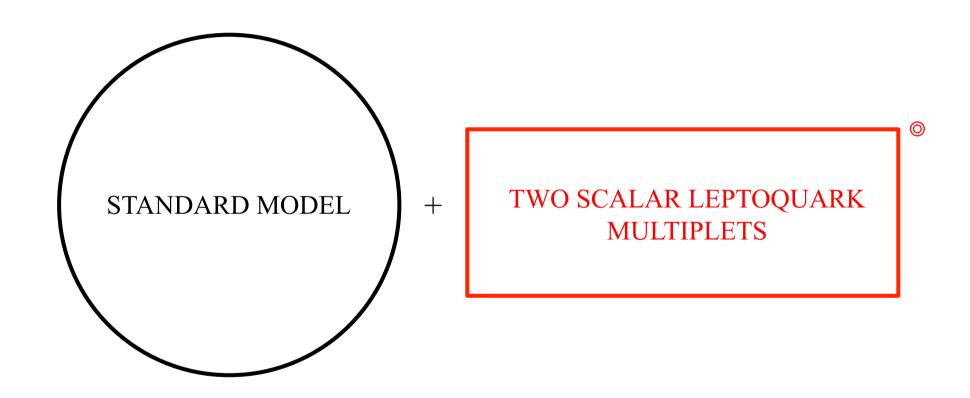
A (NOT SO) BRIEF OVERVIEW

#### •ONE-LOOP NEUTRINO MASS MECHANISM IN SU(5)

•SU(5) VS. SO(10) FRAMEWORK
A (VERY) BRIEF DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS

•CONCLUSIONS

#### THE ONE-LOOP NEUTRINO MASS MECHANISM



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# **SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS** <sup>©</sup>

 $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$  MULTIPLETS

$$({\bf \overline{3}},{\bf 3},1/3)$$

$$({\bf \overline{3}},{\bf 1},1/3)$$

$$({\bf \overline{3}},{\bf 1},4/3)$$

$$(\overline{\bf 3},{\bf 1},-2/3)$$

## **SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS**

$$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$$
 MULTIPLETS

$$S_3 \equiv (\overline{\bf 3}, {\bf 3}, 1/3)$$

$$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$$

$$\tilde{R}_2 \equiv (3, 2, 1/6)$$

$$S_1 \equiv (\overline{\bf 3}, {\bf 1}, 1/3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$$

$$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$$

### **SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS**

 $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$  MULTIPLETS

SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS (LQs):

$$S_3 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$$

$$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$$

$$\tilde{R}_2 \equiv (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$$

$$S_1 \equiv (\overline{\bf 3}, {\bf 1}, 1/3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$$

$$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$$

<sup>©</sup>W. Büchmuller *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 191, 442 (1987). <sup>⊙</sup>I. Doršner *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 86, 015013 (2012).

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# SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS VS. v MASS

v MASS LQs:  $\tilde{R}_2$  + ( $S_3 \lor S_1$ )

$$S_3 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$$

$$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$$

$$\tilde{R}_2 \equiv (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$$

$$S_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$$

$$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$$

## SCALAR LEPTOQUARKS VS. p DECAY

p DECAY LQs: (
$$S_3$$
,  $\tilde{R}_2$ ,  $S_1$ ,  $\tilde{S}_1$ ,  $\bar{S}_1$ )

$$S_3 \equiv (\overline{\bf 3}, {\bf 3}, 1/3)$$

$$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$$

$$\tilde{R}_2 \equiv (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$$

$$S_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$$

$$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$$

# v MASS VS. p DECAY

$$S_3 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$$

$$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$$

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$$S_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$$

$$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$$

#### A(NOTHER) WORD ABOUT NOMENCLATURE

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\tilde{y}_{2\,ij}^{RL} \bar{d}_R^i \tilde{R}_2^a \epsilon^{ab} L_L^{j,b}$$

a, b (= 1, 2) are SU(2) indices

i, j (= 1, 2, 3) are flavor indices

 $\tilde{y}_2^{RL} \equiv \text{Yukawa coupling matrix}$ 

#### A WORD ABOUT NOMENCLATURE

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\tilde{y}_{2\,ij}^{RL} \bar{d}_R^i \tilde{R}_2^a \epsilon^{ab} L_L^{j,b}$$



$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\tilde{y}_{2\,ij}^{RL} \bar{d}_R^i e_L^j \tilde{R}_2^{2/3} + (\tilde{y}_2^{RL} U)_{ij} \bar{d}_R^i \nu_L^j \tilde{R}_2^{-1/3}$$

a, b (= 1, 2) are SU(2) indices

i, j (= 1, 2, 3) are flavor indices

 $\tilde{y}_2^{RL} \equiv \text{Yukawa coupling matrix}$ 

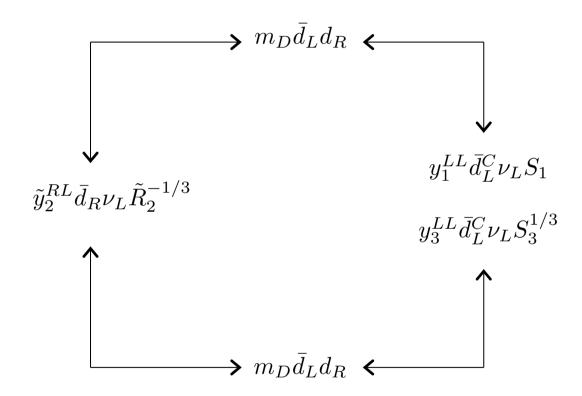
 $U \equiv$  Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata unitary mixing matrix

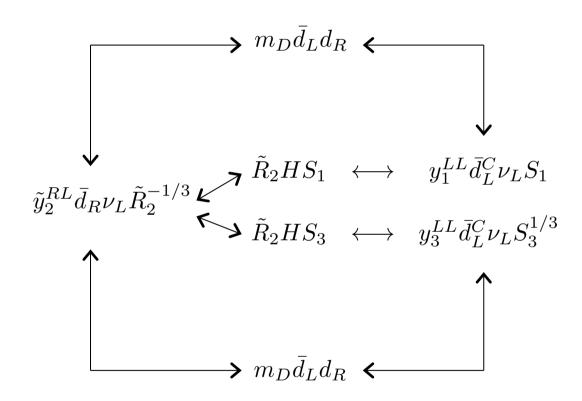
$$\tilde{y}_2^{RL}\bar{d}_R\nu_L\tilde{R}_2^{-1/3}$$

$$\tilde{y}_2^{RL}\bar{d}_R\nu_L\tilde{R}_2^{-1/3}$$

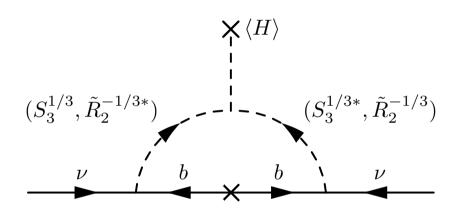
$$y_1^{LL} \bar{d}_L^C \nu_L S_1$$

$$y_3^{LL} \bar{d}_L^C \nu_L S_3^{1/3}$$





$$H \equiv (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -1/2)$$



## **IMPORTANT ISSUES**

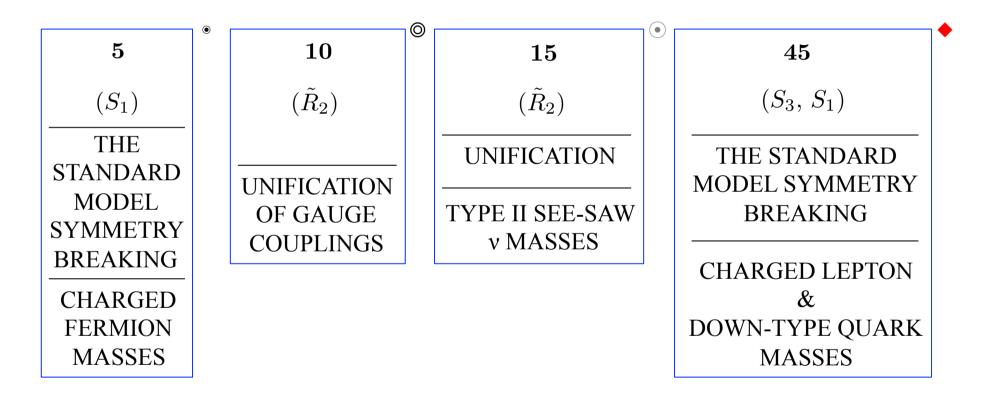
WHAT HAPPENED WITH THE LQ DIQUARK COUPLINGS?

LQ MASSES ARE FREE PARAMETERS...

 $\tilde{y}_2^{RL},\,y_1^{LL},\,y_3^{LL}$  ARE ALL A PRIORI UNKNOWN MATRICES...

SCALAR LQs	SU(5)
$S_3 \equiv (\overline{3}, 3, 1/3)$	$\overline{45}$
$R_2 \equiv (3, 2, 7/6)$	$\overline{45}$
$\tilde{R}_2 \equiv ({f 3},{f 2},1/6)$	$oxed{10, 15}$
$\tilde{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{3}, 1, 4/3)$	45
$S_1 \equiv (\overline{3}, 1, 1/3)$	$\overline{f 5}, \overline{f 45}$
$\bar{S}_1 \equiv (\overline{3}, 1, -2/3)$	10

#### SCALAR REPRESENTATIONS IN *SU*(5):



<sup>°</sup>H. Georgi, S. L. Glashow, Phys. Rev. Lett. 32 (1974). <sup>©</sup>H. Murayama, T. Yanagida, Mod. Phys. Lett. A7 (1992). <sup>⊙</sup>I. Doršner, P. Fileviez Perez, Nucl. Phys. B723 (2005). <sup>◆</sup>H. Georgi, C. Jarlskog., Phys. Lett. B86 (1979).

#### SCALAR REPRESENTATIONS IN *SU*(5):

5

 $(S_1)$ 

 $y_{ij}\mathbf{10}_{i}\mathbf{\overline{5}}_{j}\mathbf{\overline{5}}$ 

 $y_{ij} \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{10}_j \mathbf{5}$ 

**10** 

 $(\tilde{R}_2)$ 

 $y_{ij}\overline{\bf 5}_i\overline{\bf 5}_j{f 10}$ 

**15** 

 $(\tilde{R}_2)$ 

 $y_{ij}\overline{\bf 5}_i\overline{\bf 5}_j{f 15}$ 

45

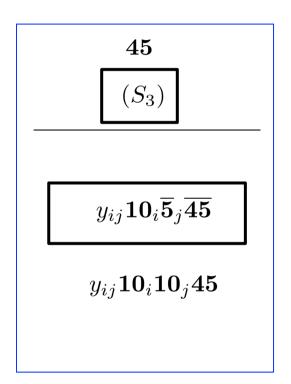
 $(S_3, S_1)$ 

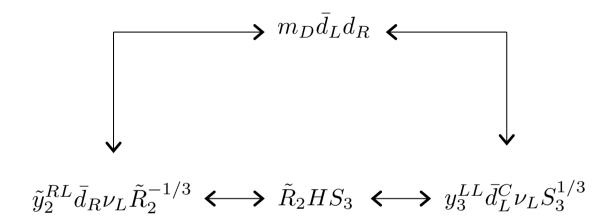
 $y_{ij} \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{\overline{5}}_j \mathbf{\overline{45}}$ 

 $y_{ij} \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{10}_j \mathbf{45}$ 

#### A POSSIBLE *SU*(5) SET-UP:

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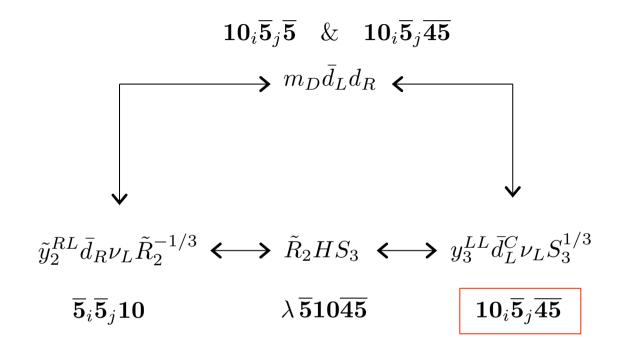


$$\mathbf{10}_{i}\overline{\mathbf{5}}_{j}\overline{\mathbf{5}} \quad \& \quad \mathbf{10}_{i}\overline{\mathbf{5}}_{j}\overline{\mathbf{45}}$$

$$\longrightarrow m_{D}\bar{d}_{L}d_{R} \iff \tilde{y}_{2}^{RL}\bar{d}_{R}\nu_{L}\tilde{R}_{2}^{-1/3} \iff \tilde{R}_{2}HS_{3} \iff y_{3}^{LL}\bar{d}_{L}^{C}\nu_{L}S_{3}^{1/3}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_{i}\overline{\mathbf{5}}_{j}\mathbf{10} \qquad \lambda \overline{\mathbf{5}}\mathbf{10}\overline{\mathbf{45}} \qquad \mathbf{10}_{i}\overline{\mathbf{5}}_{j}\overline{\mathbf{45}}$$

 $\lambda \equiv \text{dimensionful parameter}$ 



# **p DECAY**

 $y_{ij}\mathbf{10}_{i}\mathbf{\overline{5}}_{j}\mathbf{\overline{45}}$ 

### p DECAY

$$-y_{ij}\bar{u}_{L\,i}^{C}\nu_{L\,j}S_{3}^{-2/3}$$

$$2^{-1/2}y_{ij}\bar{u}_{L\,i}^{C}e_{L\,j}S_{3}^{1/3}$$

$$2^{-1/2}y_{ij}\bar{d}_{L\,i}^{C}\nu_{L\,j}S_{3}^{1/3}$$

$$y_{ij}\bar{d}_{L\,i}^{C}e_{L\,j}S_{3}^{+4/3}$$

$$y_{ij}\bar{d}_{L\,i}^{C}e_{L\,j}S_{3}^{-4/3}$$

$$y_{ij}\mathbf{10}_{i}\mathbf{\overline{5}}_{j}\mathbf{\overline{45}}$$

#### $S_3$ LEPTOQUARK MULTIPLET CAN BE LIGHT IF NEEDED

<sup>©</sup>I. Doršner, S. Fajfer, N. Košnik, Phys. Rev. D 86, 015013 (2012).

### **A LIST OF BENEFITS**

p DECAY CONSTRAINTS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED

LQ MASSES COULD BE CONSTRAINED THROUGH THE GAUGE COUPLING UNIFICATION...

RELEVANT YUKAWA COUPLING MATRICES ARE RELATED TO FERMION MASSES AND/OR POSSESS ADDITIONAL SYMMETRY. THIS CAN NOT ONLY REDUCE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARAMETERS BUT CAN HELP RELATE LEPTOQUARK DECAY PATTERNS TO NEUTRINO MASSES...

©P. Fileviez Perez, T. Han, Gui-Yu Huang, T. Li, K. Wang, Phys. Rev. D 78, 071301, (2008).

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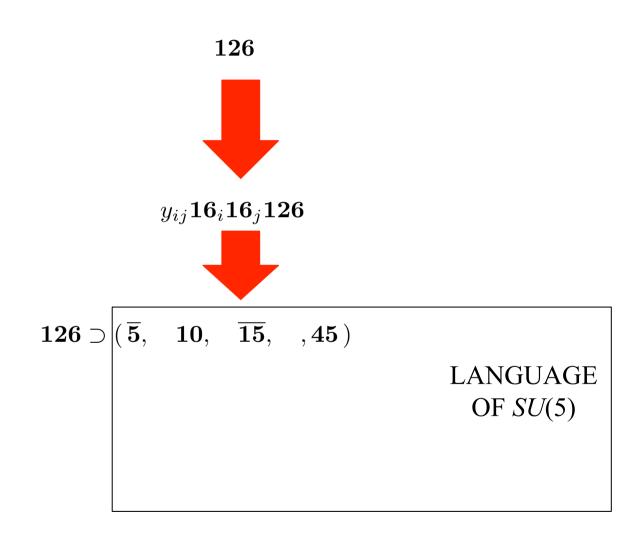
ALL LQs

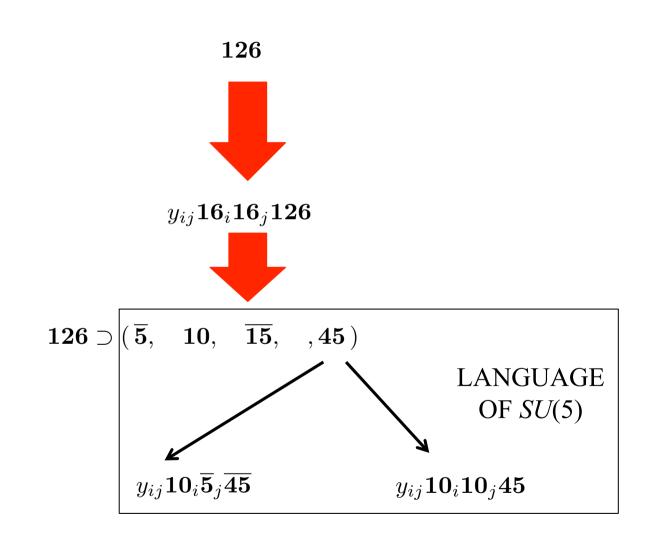
THE
STANDARD
MODEL
SYMMETRY
BREAKING

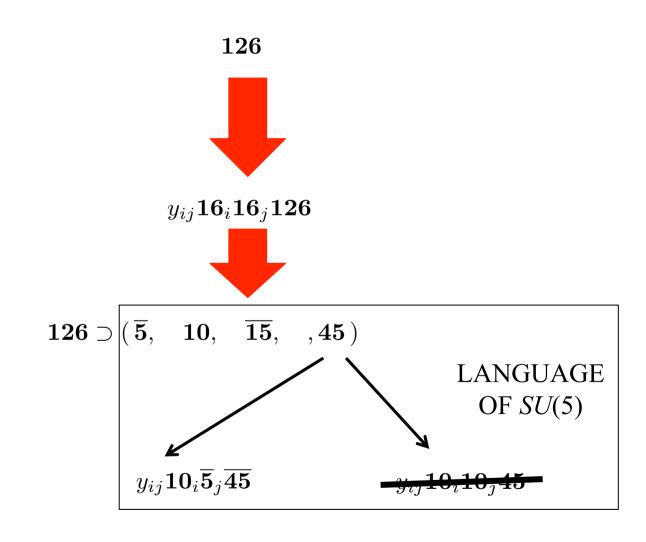
FERMION MASSES

UNIFICATION
OF GAUGE
COUPLINGS









### **CONCLUSIONS**

SU(5) CAN ACCOMMODATE WITH EASE THE ONE-LOOP NEUTRINO MASS MECHANISM THAT IS BASED ON THE LEPTOQUARK MULTIPLET MIXING.

THE USE OF *SU*(5) CAN INCREASE PREDICTIVITY OF THE SET-UP. THIS COULD ESPECIALLY BE REFLECTED IN THE DECAY PATTERNS OF THE RELEVANT LEPTOQUARK MULTIPLETS.

THIS APPROACH TO NEUTRINO MASS ISSUE MIGHT ALSO BE IMPLEMENTED IN *SO*(10).

## **THANK YOU**

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