

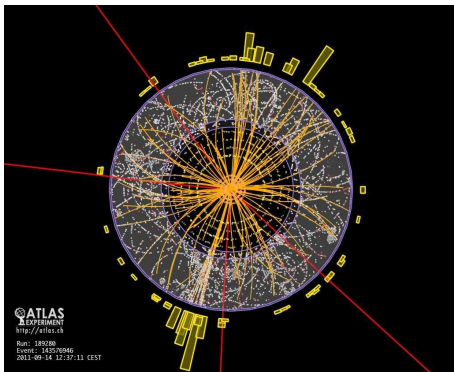
Majorana neutrino masses in gauge-Higgs unification

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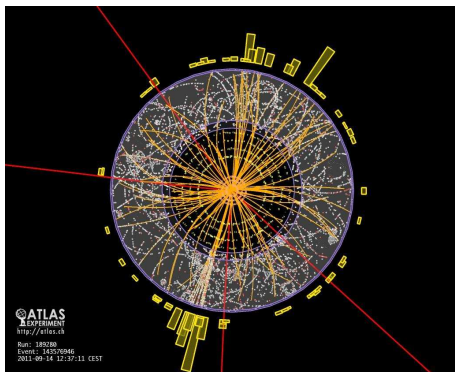
1. Introduction



$$M_H^{\text{experiment}} = 124.97 \pm 0.24 \text{ GeV} \quad (\text{ATLAS+CMS, 2018})$$

Standard Model (SM) : No principle to determine Higgs mass

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Gauge-Higgs unification (GHU) : can predict by gauge symmetry !

Gauge-Higgs unification (GHU)

Higher dimensional gauge theory $A_M = (A_\mu, A_y)$

$$A_y = H \quad (\text{Manton 1979, Hosotani 1983})$$

Higgs mass can be predicted !

$$5\text{D } M_H \simeq g \frac{1}{R} < \infty \quad (\text{Hatanaka, Inami, Lim 1998})$$

$$6\text{D } M_H \simeq M_W, M_Z \quad (\text{Antoniadis, Benakli, Quiros 2001})$$

(Csaki, Grojean, Murayama 2003)

(Hasegawa, Lim, Maru 2016)

GHU is a nice candidate for BSM

Neutrino masses

Beta decay experiments, ... $\rightarrow m_\nu < \mathcal{O}(eV)$ Very small

Neutrino oscillation experiments $\rightarrow (\Delta m_{\odot}^2, \Delta m_{atm}^2) \simeq (10^{-4}, 10^{-3}) eV^2$
Non-zero

Why so small and non-zero ?

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SM extension to explain the smallness

Seesaw Type I (*Yanagida 1979*)

(*Gell-Mann, Ramond, Slansky 1979*)

(*Mohapatra, Senjanovic 1980*)

Seesaw Type II, III, and Zee type, ...

Majorana type mass: Lepton number violation $\not\mathcal{L}$

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Majorana type mass: Lepton number violation $\not\propto$

Mechanism of small Majorana neutrino mass generation at GHU

2. Operator analysis

GHU at higher dimension $\xrightarrow[\text{Reduce}]{\text{KK expansion}}$ SM + m_ν at 4D

4D space-time

$$\frac{1}{M} (\overline{L^c} \epsilon \Phi) (\Phi^t \epsilon L) \simeq \frac{1}{M} (L\Phi)^2 \xrightarrow{\langle \Phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \nu/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}} \frac{\nu^2}{M^2} \overline{(\nu_L)^c} (\nu_L)$$

Dimension 5 operator

Seesaw Type	New field ($SU(2)_L$ -rep)	\not{L} - source
I	ν_R (1 rep)	$M_R \overline{(\nu_R)^c} (\nu_R)$
II	Δ (3 rep)	$\overline{(L)^c} \Delta L, \Phi^T \Delta \Phi$
III	N_R (3 rep)	$M_R \text{Tr}[\overline{(N_R)^c} (N_R)]$

2. Operator analysis

Embedded to GHU space-time $M^4 \times C^n$, gauge group $G = SU(n)$

$$L \subset \Psi \quad \Phi \subset A_y$$

Trial

$$(L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Psi A_y)^2 = (\Psi \times \text{adjoint-rep})^2$$

If $\Psi = G$ -fund rep \rightarrow Gauge **non**-invariant

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Model 1 $(L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Psi A_y)^2 \subset \text{Tr}[(D_M \Psi_A)(D^M \Psi_A)]$

$$\Psi_A = G\text{-adj rep}$$

Model 2 $(L\Phi)^2 \subset (\langle s^\dagger \rangle L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Sigma^\dagger \Psi A_y)^2 \subset (\Sigma_F^\dagger D_M \Psi_F)^2$

$$\Psi_F = G\text{-fund rep}$$

$$s = \text{SM-singlet} \subset \Sigma_F = G\text{-fund rep}$$

3. Model 1

SU(3) on 5D space-time $M^4 \times S^1/Z_2$

Lepton $\Psi = \Psi^a t^a$: SU(3) - 8 rep

Action

$$S = \int d^4x \int_{-\pi R}^{\pi R} dy \text{Tr} \left[2\bar{\Psi} i\gamma^B D_B \Psi - M(\bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi^c - \bar{\Psi}^c \gamma^5 \Psi) \right]$$

with 4D charge conjugation $\psi^c = (\psi^a)^c t^a = \gamma^2 (\psi^a)^* t^a$

$$\mathcal{L} - \text{source} \quad M \text{Tr} \left[\bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi^c - \bar{\Psi}^c \gamma^5 \Psi \right]$$

- At 5D, No Majorana spinor/mass
- Gauge invariance (similar to Type III at 4D)
- 5D Lorentz invariance $\rightarrow \bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi^c$

Better understanding: Symplectic Majorana spinor at 6D

3. Model 1

Gauge symmetry breaking

$$\text{SU}(3) \xrightarrow[S^1/Z_2]{P=\text{diag}(1,1,-1)} \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y \xrightarrow{\langle A_y \rangle = v \cdot t^6} \text{U}(1)_{em}$$

Gauge zero modes

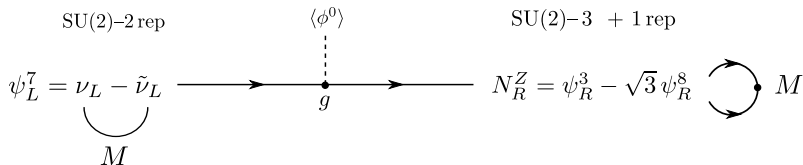
$$A_\mu^{(0)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \gamma & W^+ & 0 \\ \hline W^- & -Z - \gamma & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & Z - \gamma \end{array} \right) \quad A_y^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 0 & \phi^+ \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \phi^0 \\ \hline \phi^- & \phi^{0*} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

3. Model 1

Lepton zero modes

$$\psi_L^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 0 & \tilde{e}^+ \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \tilde{\nu} \\ \hline e^- & \nu & 0 \end{array} \right)_L \quad \psi_R^{(0)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 2N^\gamma & \tilde{E}^+/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \hline E^-/\sqrt{2} & -N^Z - N^\gamma & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & N^Z - N^\gamma \end{array} \right)_R$$

Yukawa int $Tr [\bar{\Psi} \gamma^y D_y \Psi] \supset g Tr [\bar{\psi}_L^7 t^7 [\langle \phi^0 \rangle t^6, N_R^Z (t^3 - \sqrt{3} t^8)]]$

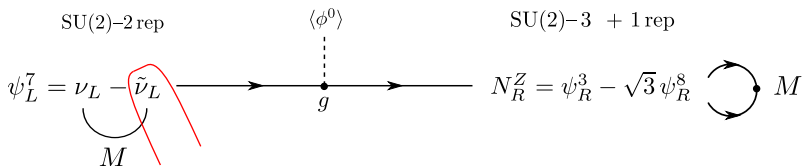


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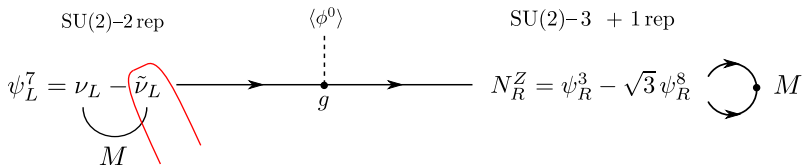


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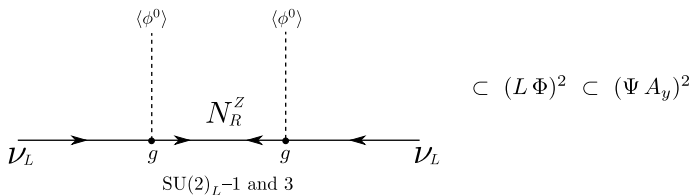


Brane mass term : $\delta(y) M_{brane} \overline{(e_b^+, \nu_b)_R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \tilde{e}^+ \\ \tilde{\nu} \end{array} \right)_L$

$$M_{brane} \gg M \gg M_W$$

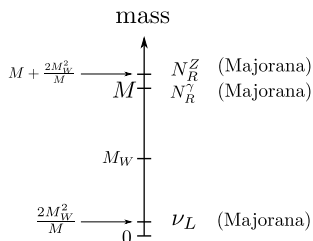
3. Model 1

Diagram for left-handed Majorana neutrino mass



Mixture of seesaw Type-I and III at 4D

Mass spectra



4. Model 2

$$(L\Phi)^2 \subset (\langle s^\dagger \rangle L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Sigma_F^\dagger A_y \Psi_F)^2$$

G=SU(3)-3 rep Electric charge (+2/3,-1/3,-1/3)

G=SU(4) on $M^4 \times S^1/Z_2$

$$4\text{-rep } \Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L^- \\ e_L^+ \\ \nu_R \end{pmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\phi}^0 \\ \hat{\phi}^- \\ \hat{\phi}^+ \\ \hat{s}^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Zero mode}$$

$$A_y = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}az & w^+ & w^{++} & \phi^0 \\ w^- & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_\gamma + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}az & \tilde{w}^+ & \phi^- \\ w^{--} & \tilde{w}^- & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_\gamma + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}az & s^+ \\ \hline \phi^{0*} & \phi^+ & s^- & az' \end{array} \right)$$

1 rep χ with $M\bar{\chi}\gamma^5\chi^c$ \mathcal{L} - source, and Yukawa interaction $\alpha\bar{\Psi}\Sigma\chi$

4. Model 2

Left-handed Majorana neutrino mass

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1: } \nu_L \xrightarrow{g} \nu_R \xrightarrow{\alpha} \chi_L \xrightarrow{M} \chi_L \xrightarrow{\alpha} \nu_R \xrightarrow{g} \nu_L \\
 & \quad \text{Internal lines: } v \text{ (with } \langle \phi^0 \rangle \text{), } V \text{ (with } \langle \hat{s}^0 \rangle \text{), } \langle \hat{s}^0 \rangle \text{, } \langle \phi^0 \rangle \\
 & \quad \text{Dimension 7: } (\sum_F^\dagger A_y \Psi_F)^2 \\
 & \quad \text{Dimension 7} \\
 & = \text{Diagram 2: } \nu_L \xrightarrow{g} \nu_R \xrightarrow{\frac{(\alpha V)^2}{M}} \nu_R \xrightarrow{g} \nu_L \\
 & \quad \text{Internal lines: } \langle \phi^0 \rangle, \langle \phi^0 \rangle \\
 & \quad (\alpha V \ll M) \\
 & = \text{Diagram 3: } \nu_L \xrightarrow{\frac{(gv)^2}{\left[\frac{(\alpha V)^2}{M}\right]}} \nu_L \\
 & \quad (gv \ll \frac{(\alpha V)^2}{M})
 \end{aligned}$$

Double seesaw mechanism

(Hosotani, Yamatsu 2017)

4. Summary

- Mechanism of small Majorana neutrino mass generation at GHU
- Operator analysis

$$\text{Model 1} \quad (L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Psi A_y)^2 \subset \text{Tr}[(D_M \Psi_A)(D^M \Psi_A)]$$

$$\text{Model 2} \quad (L\Phi)^2 \subset (\langle s^\dagger \rangle L\Phi)^2 \subset (\Sigma_F^\dagger D_M \Psi_F)^2$$

- Model 1

SU(3)-adj (8 rep) Lepton

\mathcal{L} -source: Majorana mass term of Ψ_A

Mixture of seesaw Type-I and III

- Model 2

SU(4)-fund (4 rep) Lepton and scalar, singlet χ

\mathcal{L} -source: Majorana mass term of χ

Double seesaw mechanism

- Future subject

Model which can predict the neutrino masses and mixing angles

Backup Slides

Majorana mass term at 5D

$$M \text{Tr} [\bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi^c - \overline{\Psi^c} \gamma^5 \Psi] \rightarrow M \overline{N_R^0} (N_R^0)^c + h.c. \text{ at } 4D$$

SU(3) gauge invariance

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} [\Psi^{a*} t^a \Psi^{b*} t^b] &= \frac{1}{2} \Psi^{a*} \Psi^{a*} \\ \Psi^{a'} &= (U_{adj})_{ab} \Psi^b \quad \text{with} \quad U_{adj} = e^{i\theta^a t_{adj}^a} = U_{adj}^* \end{aligned}$$

5D Lorentz invariance

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Psi^a} \gamma^5 (\Psi^a)^c \\ \Psi(x', y')^{a'} = \Lambda_{1/2} \Psi(x, y)^a \quad \text{with} \quad \Lambda_{1/2} = e^{i\omega_{MN} \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^M, \gamma^N]} \\ \gamma^2, \gamma^y \subset \mathcal{I} \end{aligned}$$

Symplectic Majorana spinor at 6D

(Kugo, Townsend 1983, Mirabelli, Peskin 1998)

$M^4 \times T^2$, U(1) gauge symmetry

$$S = \int d^4x \int dy^1 dy^2 \bar{\psi}(x, y)(i\Gamma^N D_N - M)\psi(x, y)$$

Charge conjugation

$$A_N^c = -A_N$$

$$\psi^c = C\psi^*$$

6-dimensional chiral representation $\Gamma^7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Charge conjugation invariance $\rightarrow C = \Gamma^2 \Gamma^{y_1} \Gamma^7$

$$\rightarrow (\psi^c)^c = -\psi$$

\rightarrow Majorana spinor **impossible** at 6D

Symplectic Majorana spinor at 6D

Naive dimensional reduction of $y_2 : 6D \rightarrow 5D$

y_2 -zero mode does not feel $\bar{\psi} \Gamma^{y_2} \partial_{y_2} \psi$

$$\rightarrow C_{sy} = \Gamma^2 \Gamma^{y_1} \Gamma^{y_2}$$

$$\rightarrow (\psi^{C_{sy}})^{C_{sy}} = +\psi$$

\rightarrow Symplectic Majorana spinor $\psi_{sy} = \psi + \psi^{C_{sy}}$

$$(\psi_{sy})^{C_{sy}} = \psi_{sy}$$

For $\Gamma^7 \psi_{\pm} = \pm \psi_{\pm}$,

$$\psi_{sy,+} = \psi_+ + (\psi_+)^{C_{sy}} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{4,+} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{i\phi} i \gamma^2 \gamma^5 \psi_{4,+}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

Majorana mass term

$$M \overline{\psi_{sy,+}} \psi_{sy,+} = M [\overline{\psi_{4,+}} \gamma^5 (\psi_{4,+})^{c_4} - \overline{(\psi_{4,+})^{c_4}} \gamma^5 \psi_{4,+}]$$

$$\text{with } (\psi_{4,+})^{c_4} = \gamma^2 (\psi_{4,+})^*$$

6D chiral representation

$$\Gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma^\mu \\ \gamma^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma^{y_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\gamma^5 \\ i\gamma^5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma^{y_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (4D chiral rep)

$$\rightarrow \Gamma^7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$