

Higgs Mediators, θ_{13} and light familons

based on 1203.6636 with Graham Ross

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 A novel GUT model
 - Higgs mediators
 - Majorana terms
 - Vacuum alignment
- 3 Summary

Motivation

The data

Fermion masses (heavy top, hierarchies, neutrino masses)
Fermion mixing (Cabibbo angle, near TBM, θ_{13})



GUT models

The challenge

ALL fermion masses and mixing (unified framework)

Improve upon existing models

(with $SU(3)$, $\Delta(27)$, recent ones with $PSL_2(7)$ [King, Luhn])

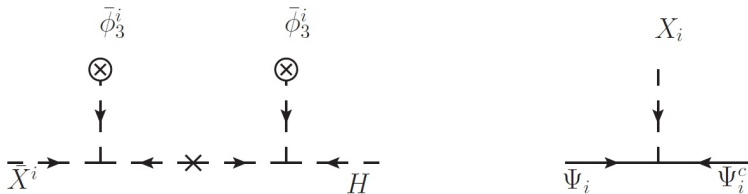
Higgs mediators

$$P_S = M\bar{X}^i X_i + \bar{\phi}_3^i \bar{\phi}_3^i H\bar{X}^i / M_X^a$$

$$H_I \approx X_3 + H \frac{M M_X^a}{\langle \bar{\phi}_3 \rangle^2}$$

$$P_Y = X_i \psi_i \psi_i^c$$

Higgs mediators diagrams



Fermion masses

$$\langle \bar{\phi}_{23} \rangle / M_d = (0, \epsilon, -\epsilon), \quad \langle \bar{\phi}_{123} \rangle / \langle \bar{\phi}_{23} \rangle \sim \epsilon$$

$$M_f \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon_f^3 & \epsilon_f^3 \\ \epsilon_f^3 & a^f \epsilon_f^2 & -2ba^f \epsilon_f^2 + 2\epsilon_f^3 \\ -\epsilon_f^3 & -2ba^f \epsilon_f^2 - 2\epsilon_f^3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Majorana terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_M \propto & \frac{\bar{\phi}_3^i \bar{\phi}_3^j}{M_X^2} + \frac{\bar{\phi}_{23}^i \bar{\phi}_{23}^j [\bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_3 \bar{\phi}_3]}{M_X^7} \\
 & + \frac{\bar{\phi}_{123}^i \bar{\phi}_{123}^j [\bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_3 \bar{\phi}_3 \bar{\phi}_3]}{M_X^7} + \frac{\bar{\phi}_{123}^i \bar{\phi}_{23}^j [\bar{\phi}_{123} \bar{\phi}_{23} \bar{\phi}_3 \bar{\phi}_3 \bar{\phi}_3]}{M_X^7}
 \end{aligned}$$

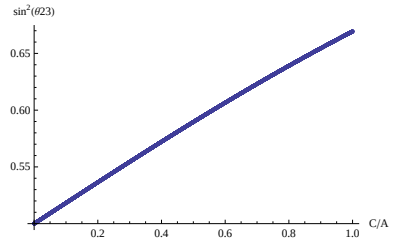
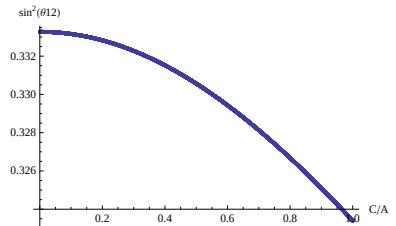
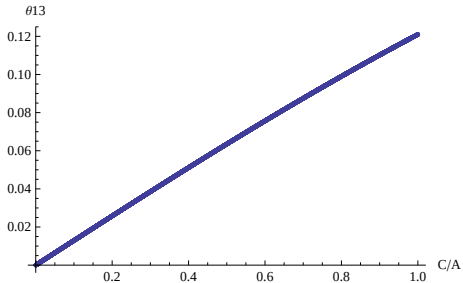
Majorana terms matrix

$$M_R \propto \begin{pmatrix} B\epsilon^6 & (B+C)\epsilon^6 & . \\ (B+C)\epsilon^6 & A\epsilon^5 & . \\ . & . & (M_X/M_d)^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{m_\odot}{m_\oplus} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta m_\odot^2}{\Delta m_\oplus^2}} \sim \frac{\langle \bar{\phi}_{123} \rangle^2 \langle \bar{\phi}_3 \rangle}{\langle \bar{\phi}_{23} \rangle^3} \simeq O(\epsilon),$$

$$\theta_{13} \simeq O(\epsilon), \quad \epsilon = \langle \bar{\phi}_{23} \rangle / M_d = 0.15, \quad \langle \bar{\phi}_{123} \rangle / \langle \bar{\phi}_{23} \rangle \sim \epsilon$$

Mixing angles



Alignment term

Model has discrete Z_4^R symmetry
no μ problem, no 5-dim nucleon decay
(see [Lee, Raby, Ratz, Ross, Schieren])

Superpotential term $P(\bar{\phi}_{123})^2 \bar{\phi}_{23} / M_X^3 \rightarrow m(\bar{\phi}_{123})^2 \bar{\phi}_{23} / M_X$
 $\langle \bar{\phi}_{123} \rangle \rightarrow (1, 1, 1)$ independent of VEV hierarchies

Light familons

Fermion components get mass from $m(\bar{\phi}_{123})^2\bar{\phi}_{23}/M_X$:

Mixed bi-linears $\bar{\phi}_{123}\bar{\phi}_{23}$, mass $m\langle\bar{\phi}_{123}\rangle$

Non-mixed bi-linears of $\bar{\phi}_{123}$, mass $m\langle\bar{\phi}_{23}\rangle$

Seesaws into bi-linears of $\bar{\phi}_{23}$ with mass $m\epsilon^3$

Summary

Family invariants & ν phenomenology

- Innovative method with Higgs mediators enables new possibilities.
- Majorana terms lead to GUT results including $\frac{m_\odot}{m_\oplus}, \theta_{13} \sim \epsilon$.
- VEV alignment improved, leads to light familons with potentially interesting phenomenological consequences.

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Content

Field	$SU(4)$	$SU(2)_L$	$SU(2)_R$	$\Delta(6n^2)$	Z_5	Z_4^R
Ψ	4	2	1	3_{1_I}	0	1
Ψ^c	$\bar{4}$	1	2	3_{1_I}	0	1
θ	8	1	2	1	1	0
H	1	2	2	1	1	0
X	1	2	2	$3_{1_{-2I}}$	0	0
$\bar{X}$	1	2	2	$3_{1_{2I}}$	0	2
Y	1	2	2	$3_{1_{-2I}} + 3_{1_I}$	2	0
$\bar{Y}$	1	2	2	$3_{1_{2I}} + 3_{1_{-I}}$	3	2
Z	1	2	2	3_{2_I}	0	0
$\bar{Z}$	1	2	2	$3_{1_{-I}}$	0	2
Σ	15	1	3	1	3	0

Content familon

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Ψ	4	2	1	$3_{1/}$	0	1
Ψ^c	$\bar{4}$	1	2	$3_{1/}$	0	1
θ	8	1	2	1	1	0
ϕ	1	1	1	$1'$	0	0
ϕ_1	1	1	1	$3_{1/}$	1	0
$\bar{\phi}_3$	1	1	1	3_{1-}	2	0
$\bar{\phi}_{23}$	1	1	1	3_{1-}	3	0
$\bar{\phi}_{123}$	1	1	1	3_{2-}	1	0

Scalar terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_S = & M\bar{X}X + M\bar{Y}Y + \phi\bar{Z}Z + \bar{\phi}_3^i\bar{\phi}_3^i H\bar{X}^i / M_X^a \\
 & + a\bar{\phi}_{23}^i\bar{\phi}_{23}^i H\bar{Y}^{(a),i} / M_X^b + b[\bar{\phi}_{23}\bar{\phi}_{23} H\bar{Y}^{(b)}]_+ / M_X^b \\
 & + [\bar{\phi}_{23}\bar{\phi}_{123} H\bar{Z}]_- / M_X^c
 \end{aligned}$$

Light combination

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_I \approx & X_3 + \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{23}^3}{\bar{\phi}_3^3} \right)^2 \frac{M_X^a}{M_X^b} \left(a(Y_2^{(a)} + Y_3^{(a)}) - 2bY_1^{(b)} \right) \\
 & + \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{23}^3 \bar{\phi}_{123}^3}{(\bar{\phi}_3^3)^2} \right) \frac{M_X^a}{M_X^c} (2Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3) + H \frac{M M_X^a}{(\bar{\phi}_3^3)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Yukawa couplings

$$P_Y = X_i \psi_i \psi_i^c + \left(a' Y_i^{(a)} \psi_i \psi_i^c + b' [Y^{(b)} \psi \psi^c]_+ \right) \Sigma / M_X + [Z \psi \psi^c]_-$$