

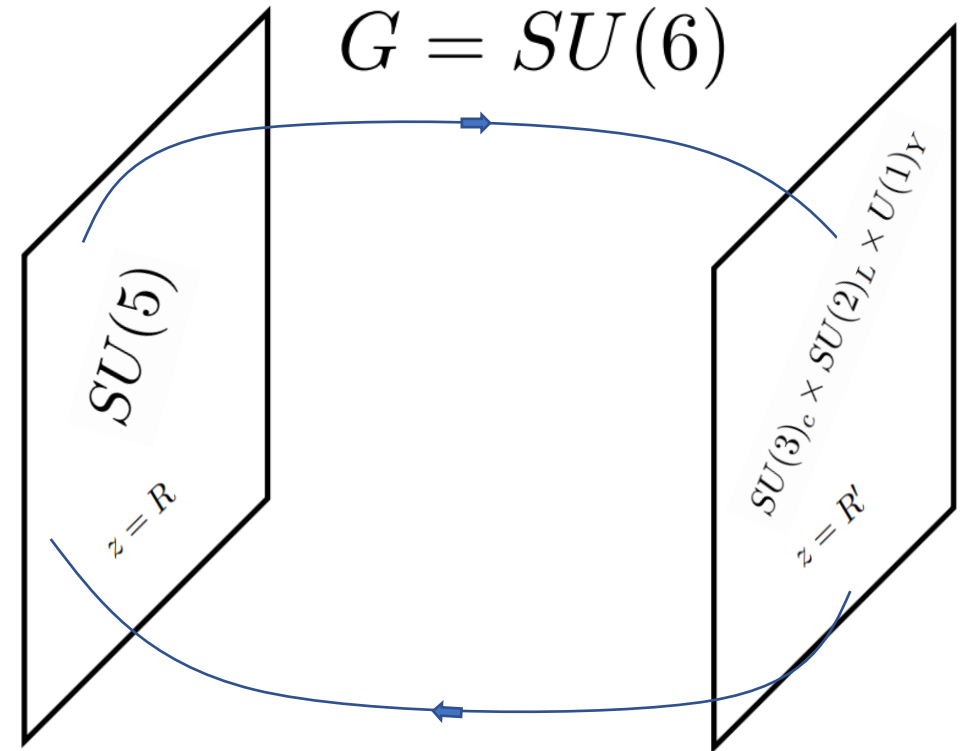


SU(6) Gauge-Higgs Grand Unification

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Based on Phys. Rev. D 105, 035026 (2104.07366) and upcoming work in
collaboration with **Andrei Angelescu** (MPIK), **Simone Blasi**(VUB) &
Florian Goertz(MPIK)

Gauge-Higgs Unification:

Gauge field in 5 Dimensions

Manton 1979, Hosotani, Fairlie,
Hatanaka, Inami, Lim...

$$A_M = (A_\mu, A_5)$$

1. No tree-level mass term by 5D gauge invariance: **solution to the HP (in warped space)**

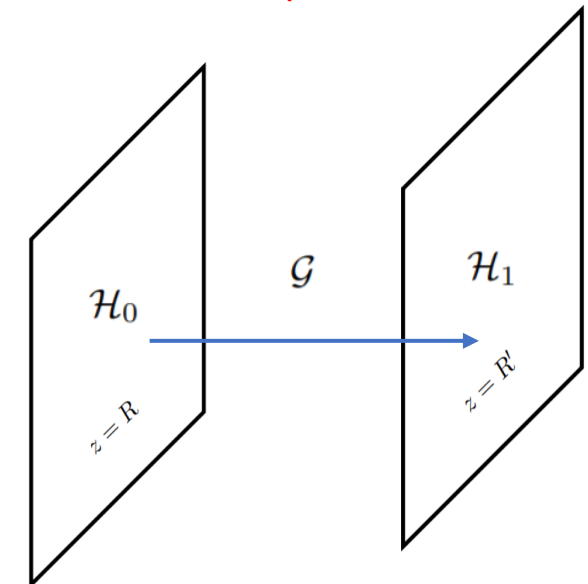
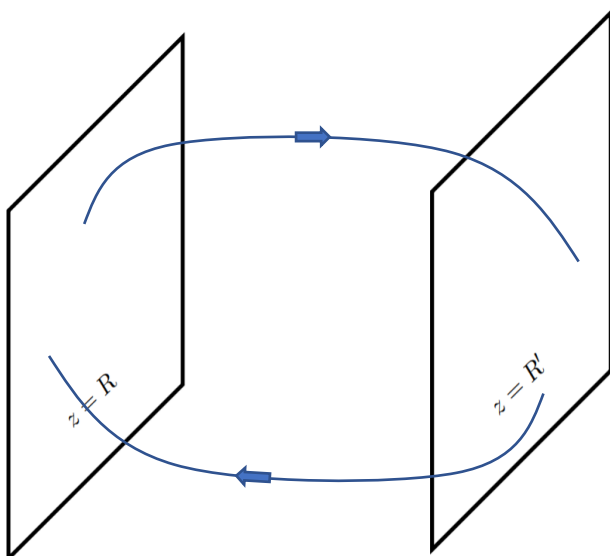
Why Gauge-Higgs Uni.?

$$\frac{1}{2}m_{A_5}^2 A_5^2 \notin F_{MN}F^{MN}$$

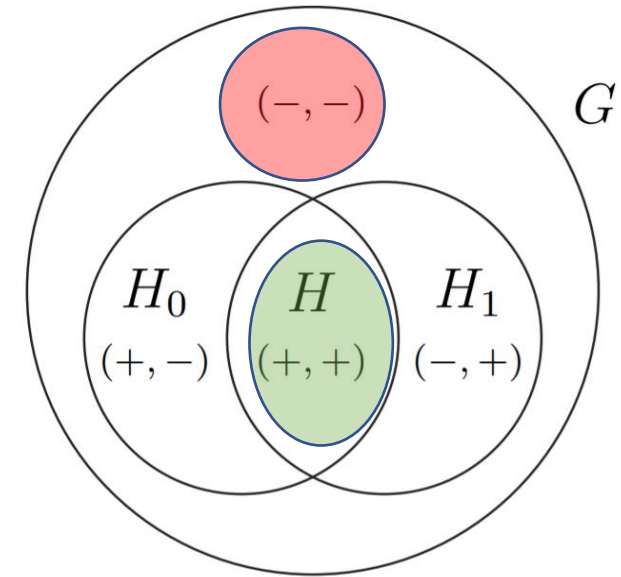
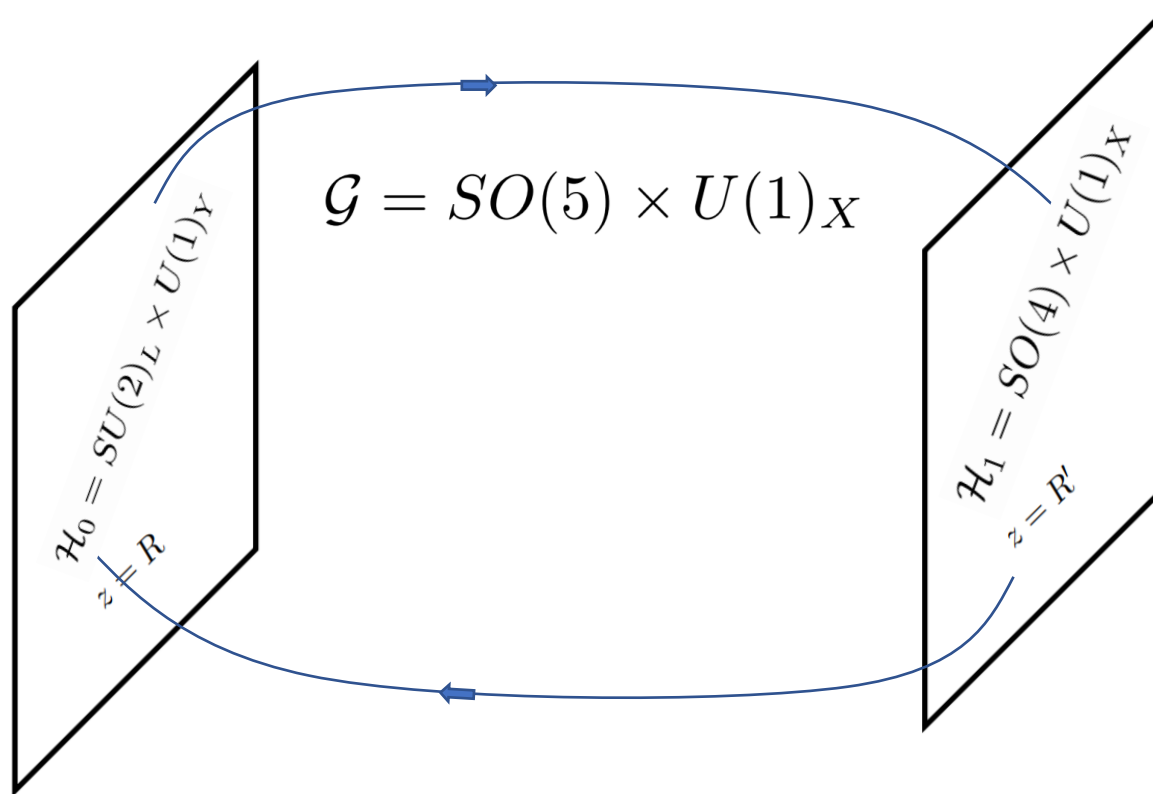
2. The scalar sector **unified** within the gauge sector: break the gauge symmetry by boundary conditions

3. **Dynamical** origin of EWSB: Hosotani Mechanism

$$m_h \propto 1/R' \quad \left(= ke^{-kL} = m_{\text{KK}} \right)$$



Electroweak Gauge-Higgs Unification

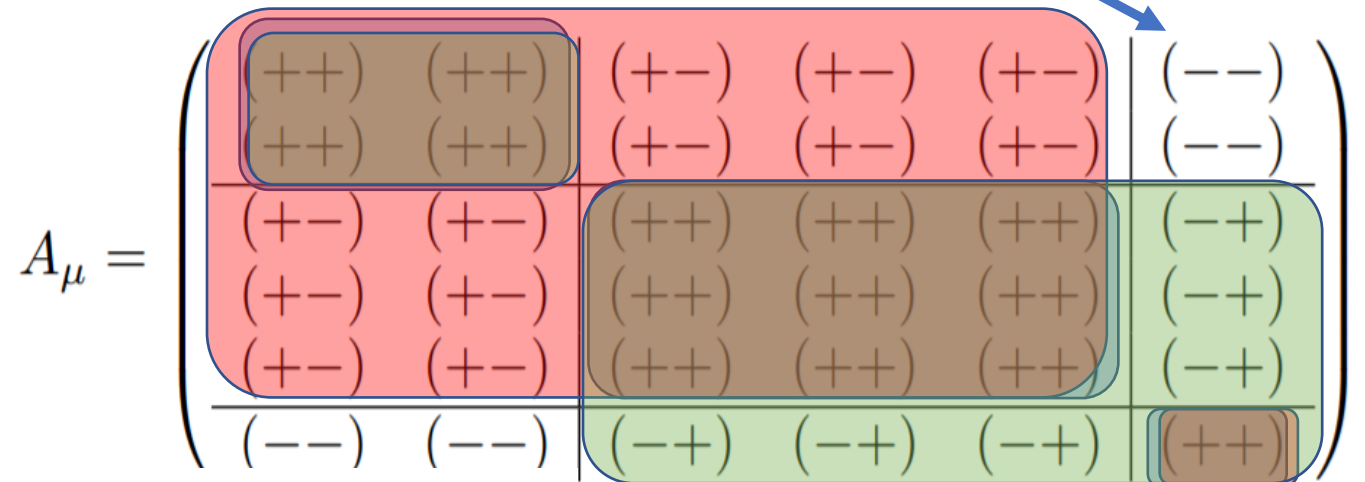
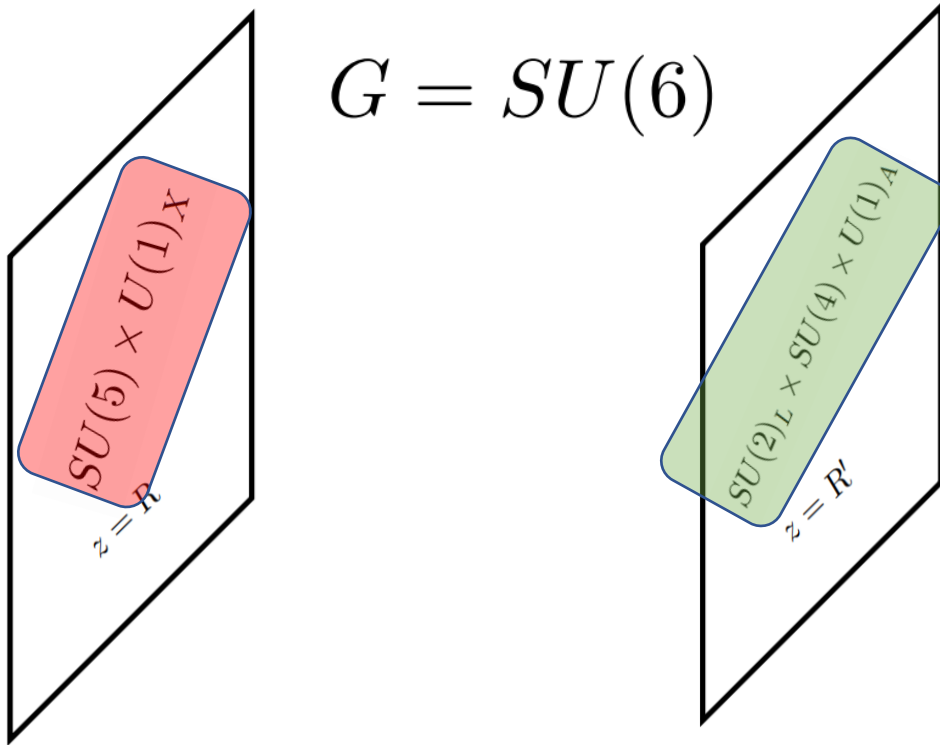


Massless Gauge Bosons: $T^a \in \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 \cap \mathcal{H}_1 = SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ $\left(= A_\mu^a(+, +) \right)$

Massless Scalars: $T^a \in \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}_0 \cap \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}_1 = (1, 2)_{1/2}$ $\left(= \hat{A}_\mu^a(-, -) \right)$

SU(6) GHGUT: Gauge sector

$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}$

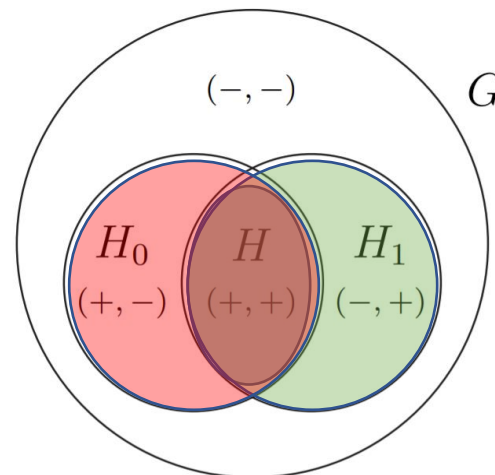


Can be obtained from orbifold breaking

$$P = \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1)$$

$$P' = \text{diag}(1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$$

Exactly what we need!

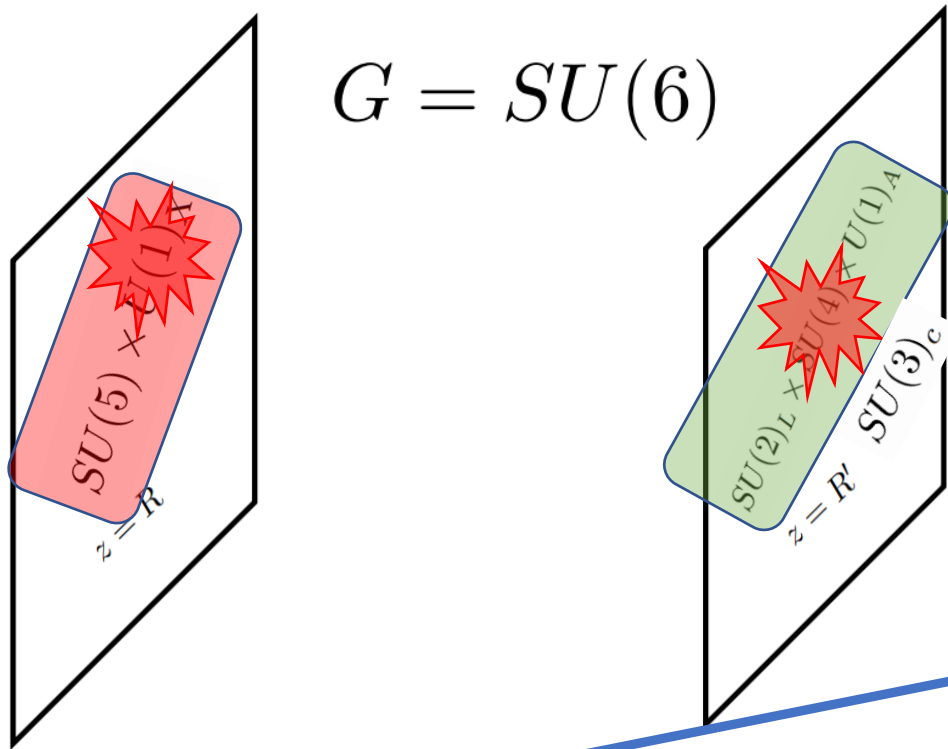


Unbroken gauge group:

$$SU(2)_L \times SU(3) \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_X$$

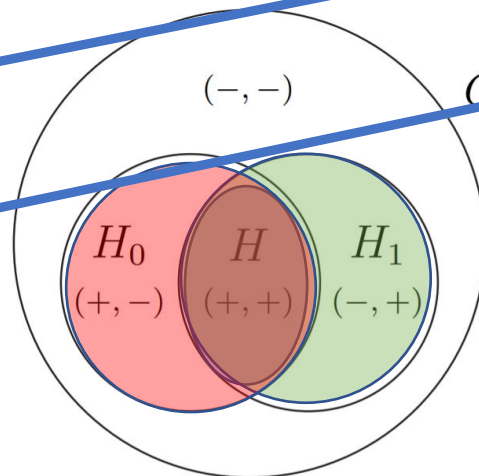
SU(6) GHGUT: Extra UV and IR breaking

$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}$



$$A_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (++) & (++) & | & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & | & (--) \\ (++) & (++) & | & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & | & (--) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (+-) & (+-) & | & (++) & (++) & (++) & | & (-) \\ (+-) & (+-) & | & (++) & (++) & (++) & | & (-) \\ (+-) & (+-) & | & (++) & (++) & (++) & | & (-) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (--) & (--) & | & (-) & (-) & (-) & | & (-) \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0$



Unbroken gauge group:
 $SU(2)_L \times SU(3)_c \times U(1)_Y$

SU(6) GHGUT with Extra UV/IR Breaking: Fermionic content

$$20_L = \begin{cases} 10_L \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{-,+} \\ 10_L^* \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{2})_{-1/6}^{-,+} \oplus u_R (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{2/3}^{-,-} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{-1}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

$$15_L = \begin{cases} 10_L \rightarrow q_L (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{+,+} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{+,-} \oplus e_R^c (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{+,+} \\ 5_L \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

More breaking: allows for brane masses!

$$6_L = \begin{cases} 5_L \rightarrow d_R (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3}^{-,-} \oplus l_L^c (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}^{-,-} \\ 1_L \rightarrow \nu_R^c (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0^{+,+} \end{cases}$$

$$S_{UV} = \int d^4x (M_u \psi_{20,10} \chi_{15,10} + \text{h.c.})$$

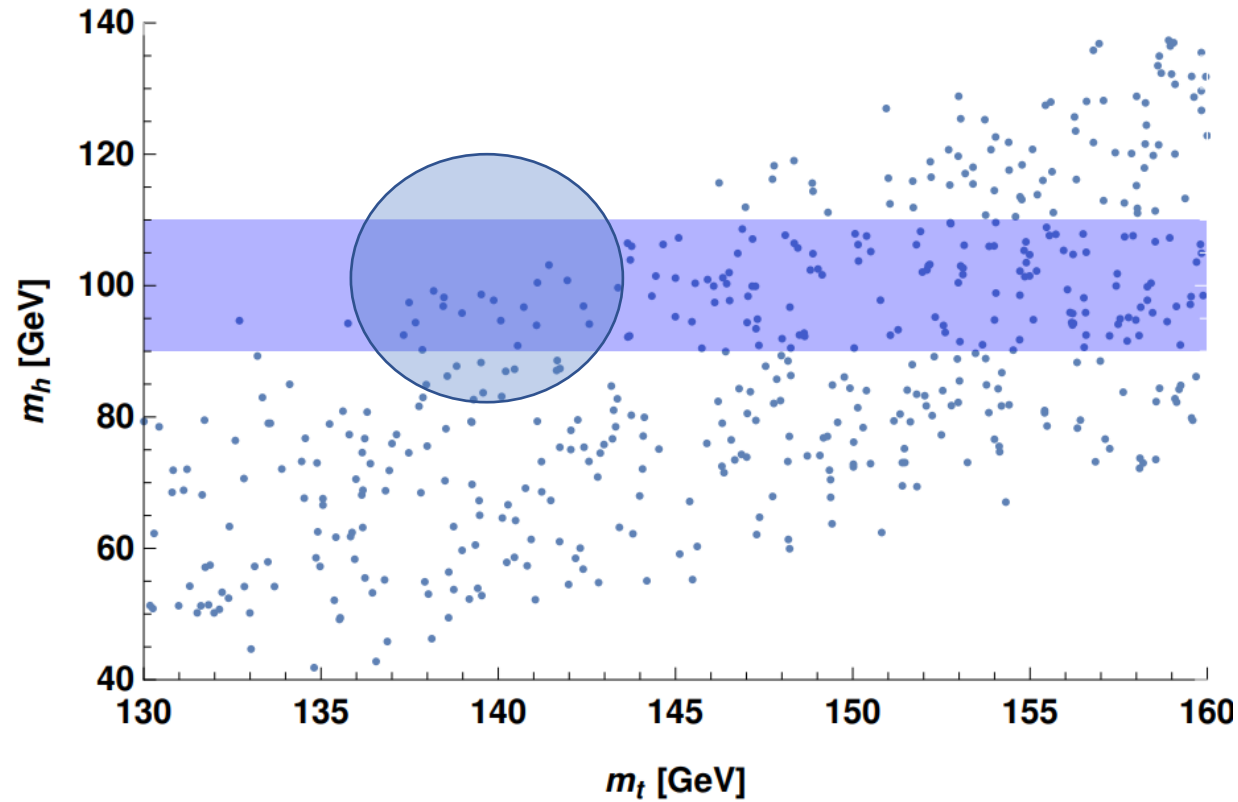
$$1_L = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0^{-,+}$$

$$S_{IR} = \int d^4x \left(\frac{R}{R'} \right)^4 (M_{\tilde{u}} \psi_{15,(3^*,1)} \chi_{20,(3^*,1)} + M_d \chi_{15,(3,1)} \psi_{6,(3,1)} \\ + M_l \chi_{15,(1,2)} \psi_{6,(1,2)} + M_\nu \chi_{6,1} \psi_1 + \text{h.c.})$$

Reproduce all SM masses of the three generations + no light exotics!

Higgs potential

$$V_r(v, c, s) = \frac{N_r}{(4\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty dp p^3 \log(\rho_r(-p^2, v, c, s))$$



$$1/R' \sim 10\text{TeV}$$



Tuning at the 0.1% level..

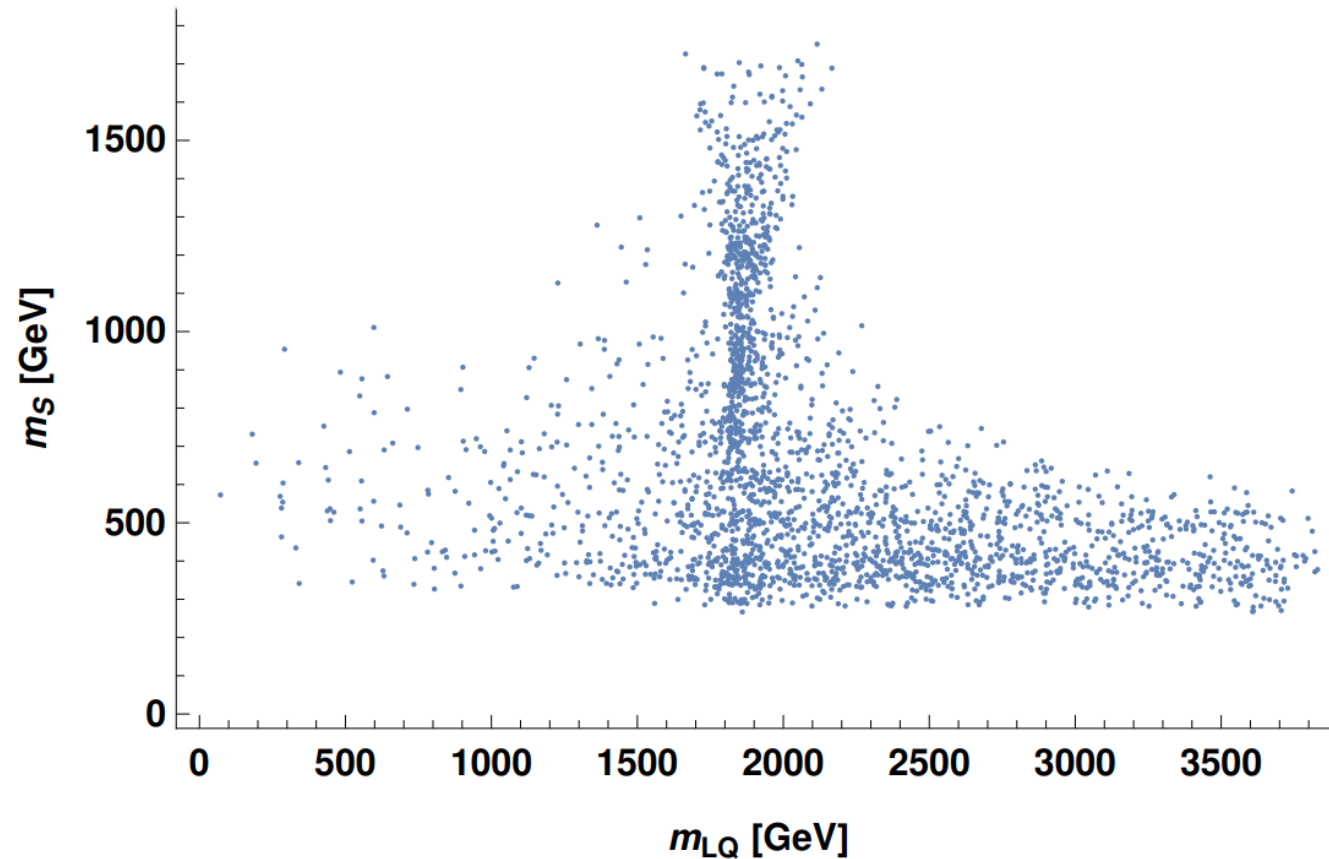


However, correct quartic!

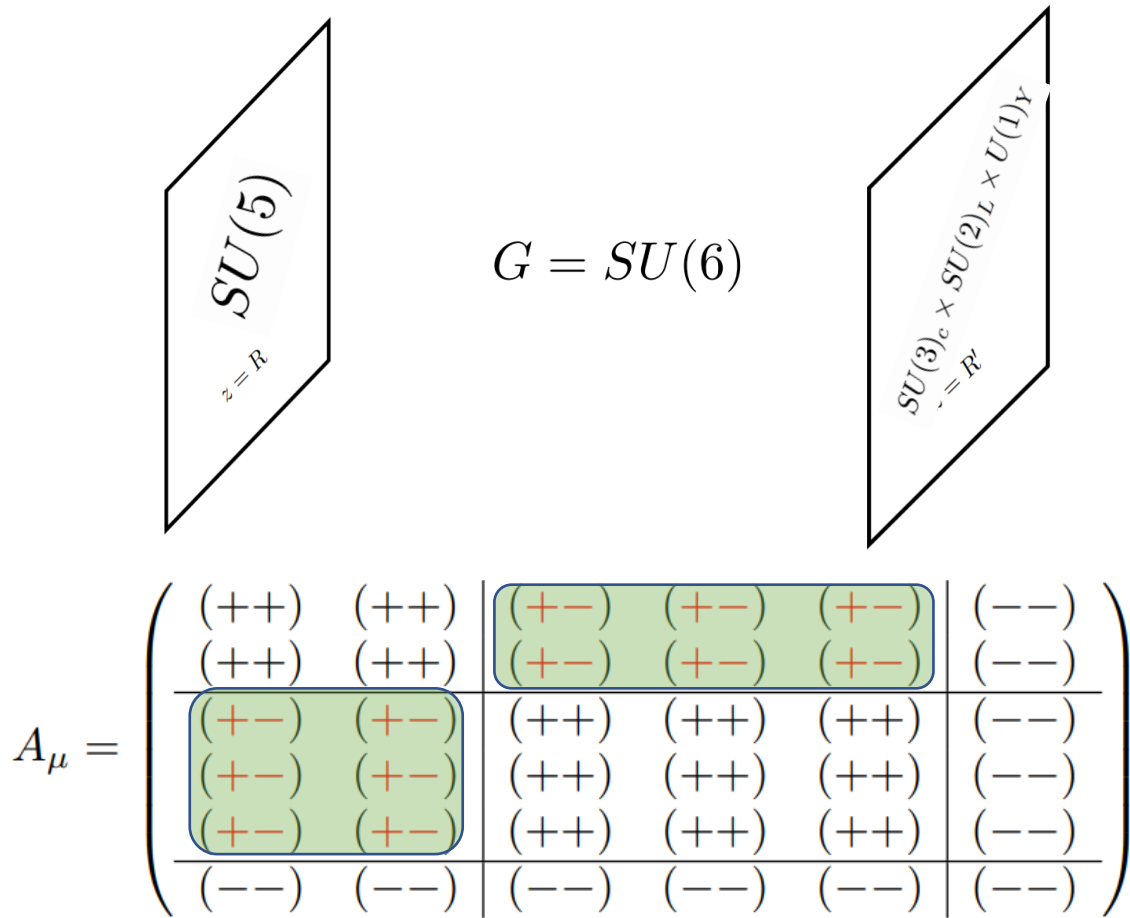
Exotic scalar spectrum: $(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0$

$$1/R' \sim 10\text{TeV}$$

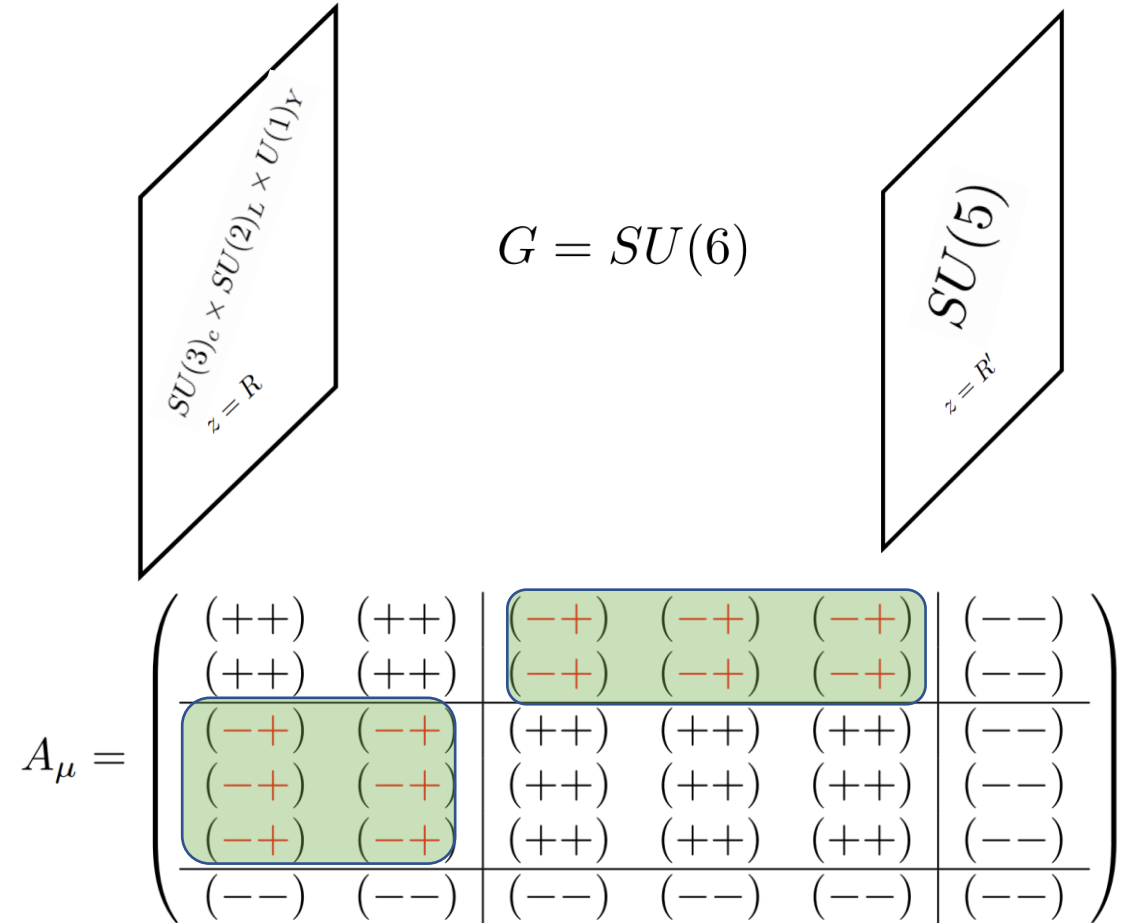
- No vev for colored scalar !



What about the X,Y gauge bosons? $(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{5/6}$



$$m_{(+,-)} = \frac{2}{R' \sqrt{2 \log(\frac{R'}{R}) - 1}} \sim 0.25/R'$$



$$m_{(-,+)} \sim 2.45/R'$$

Little Hierarchy Problem : $1/R' \gtrsim 10\text{TeV}$

- Constraints on leptoquarks coupling to first generation fermions (Crivellin, Schnell arXiv: 210406417)

$$m_{X,Y} \gtrsim 2.5 \text{ TeV}$$

- Constraints from the colored scalar: QCD double production

$$m_{S_1} \gtrsim 2 \text{ TeV}$$

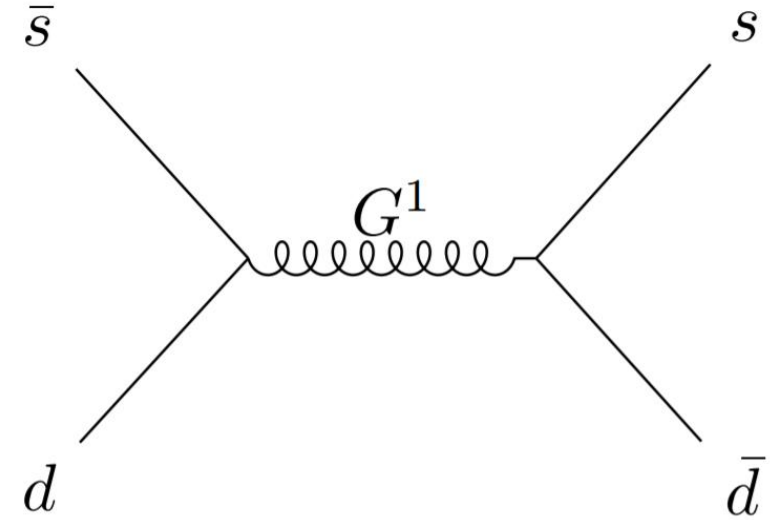
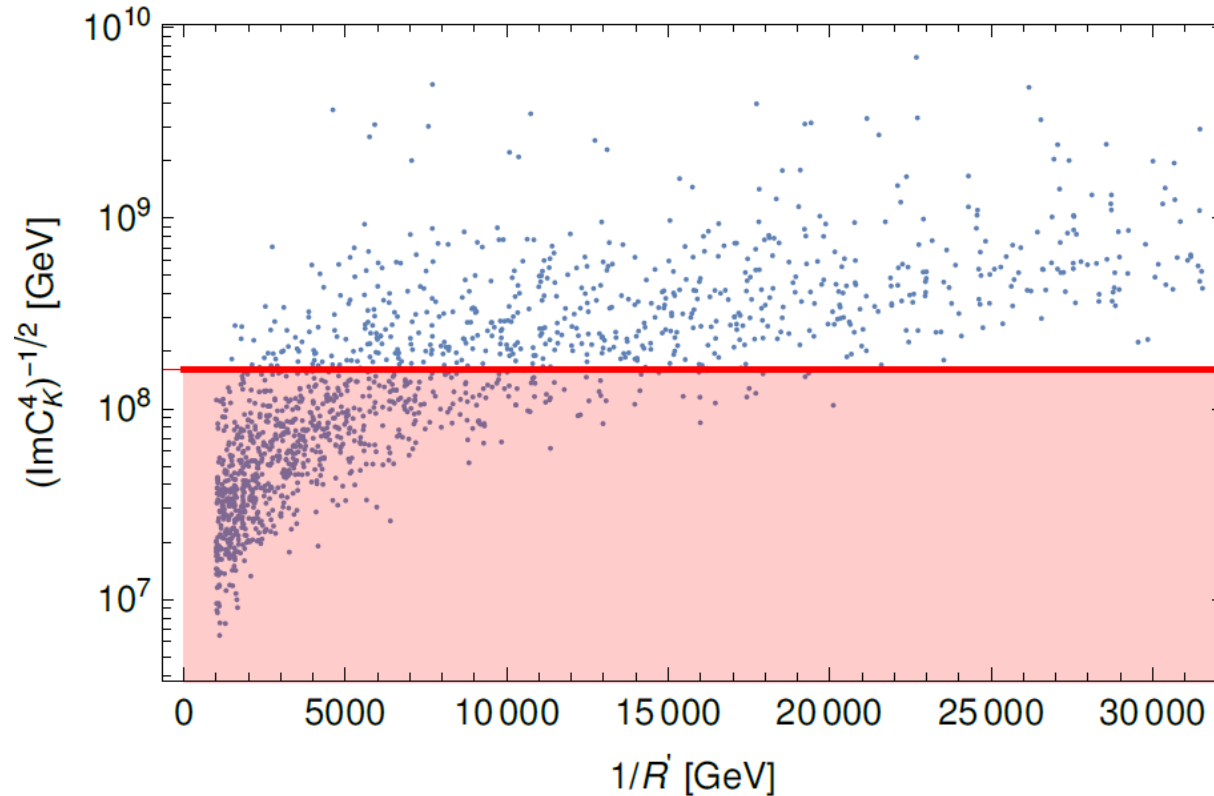
- Constraints from FCNCs (Csaki, Falkowski, Weiler arXiv:08041954)

$$m_{KK, \text{Gluon}} \gtrsim 25 \text{ TeV}$$

Unique
to GHGUT

All extra
dim models

Tree-level flavor violation: Meson Mixing

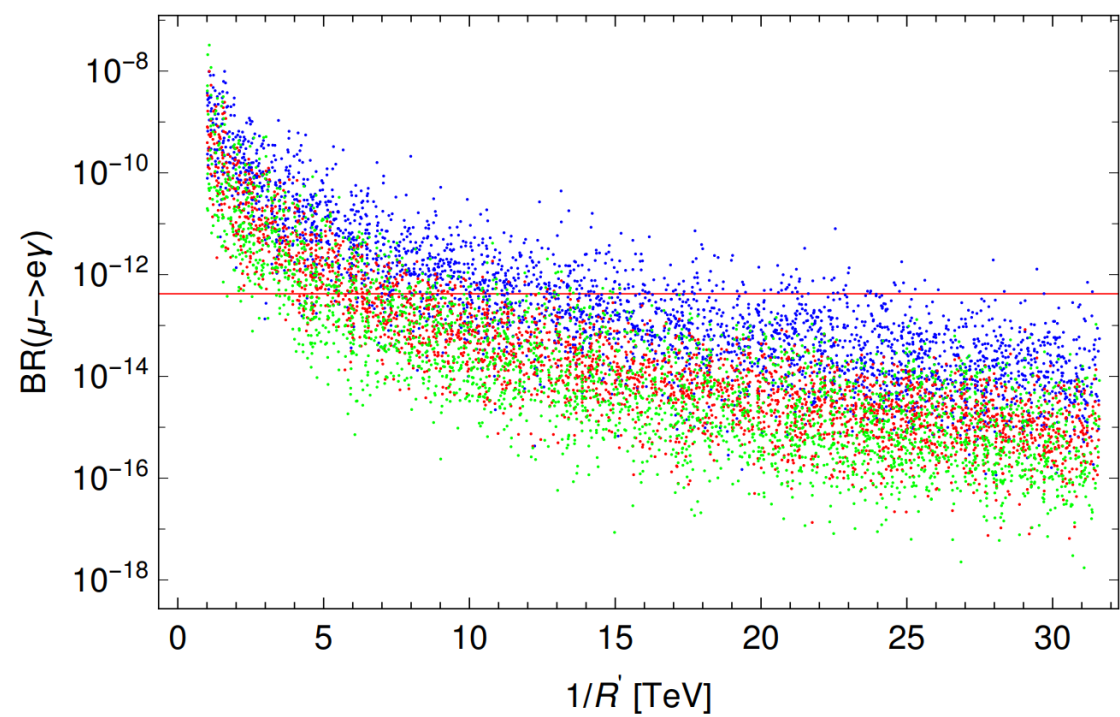
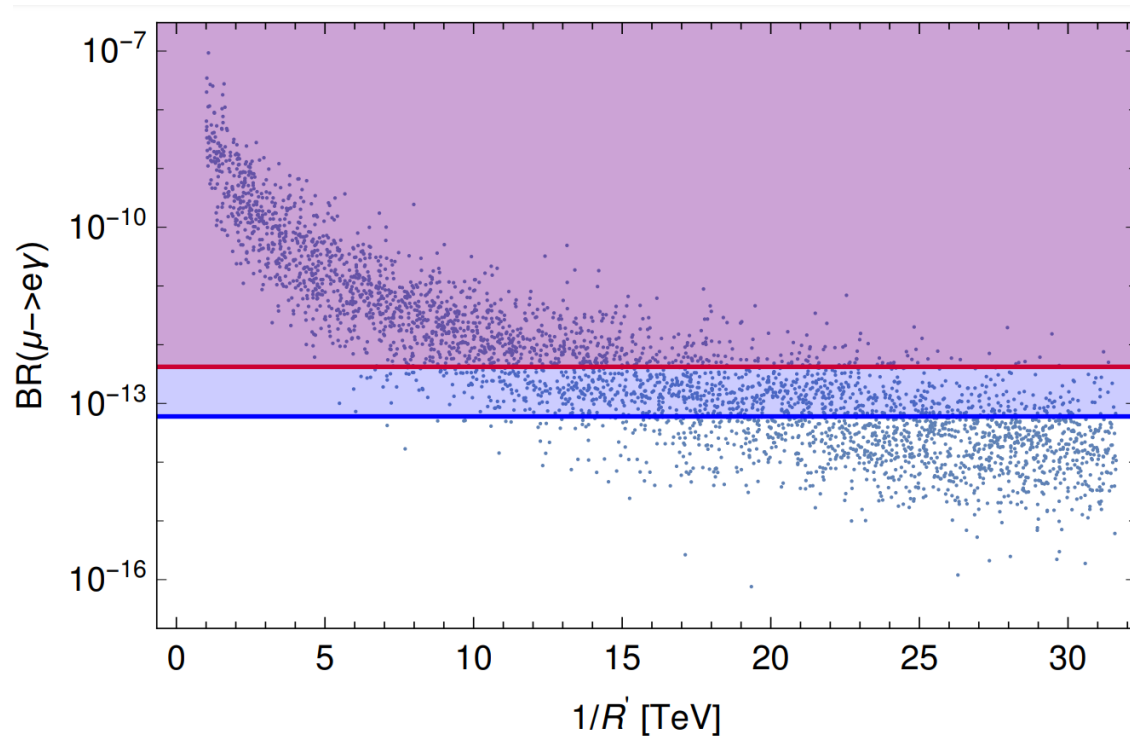
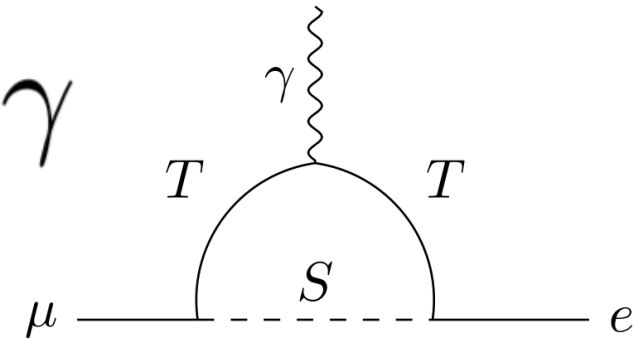


$$\mathcal{H} \supset C_4^K Q_4^{ds} \sim \left(\frac{g^{ds}}{m_{G^1}} \right)^2 (\bar{d}_L^\alpha s_{R,\alpha}) (\bar{d}_R^\beta s_{L,\beta})$$

Loop-level flavor violation: $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$

MEG (2016) $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$

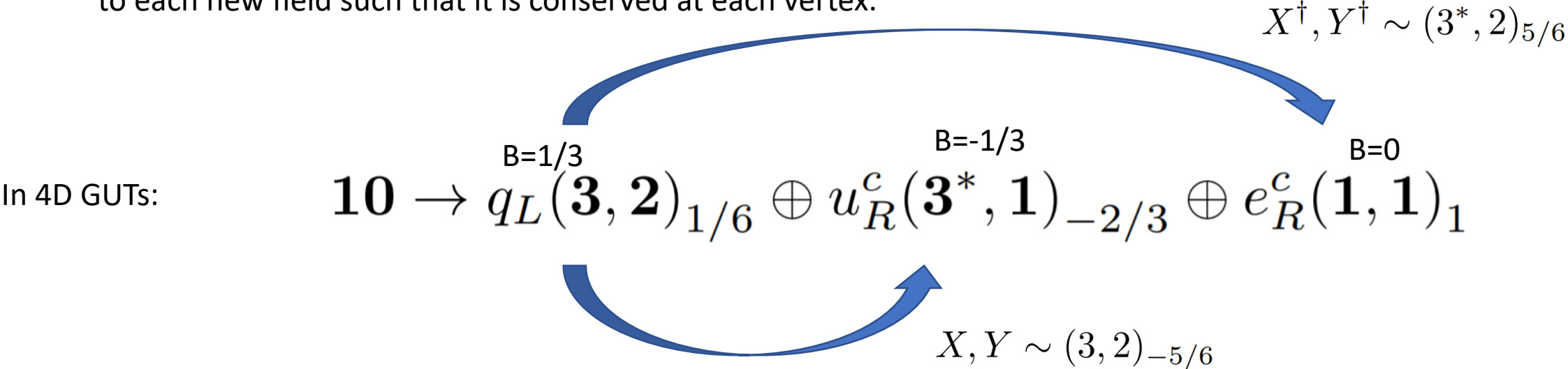
MEG II (20??) $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 6 \times 10^{-14}$



- S leptoquark
- Higgs
- Z boson

Proton Decay: no perturbative decay

There is no proton decay if one can consistently extend baryon number to each new field such that it is conserved at each vertex.



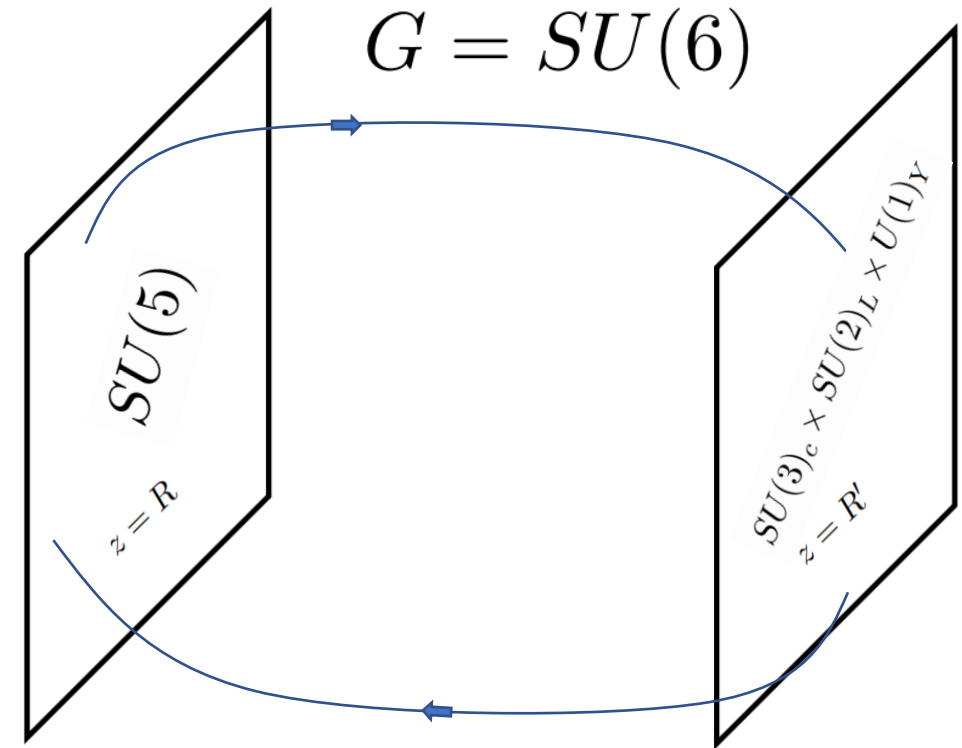
In Gauge-Higgs GUTs:

$$\mathbf{20} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{10} \rightarrow q'_L(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{-,+} \oplus e_R^{c'}(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{-,+} \\ \mathbf{10}^* \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{2})_{-1/6}^{-,+} \oplus u_R(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{2/3}^{-,-} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{-1}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

What about effective operators mediating proton decay? Turns out this baryon number can be gauged in the model! ₃

Conclusions

- Viable $SU(6)$ GHGUT by introducing more breaking on the boundaries
- Minimal fermionic content leads to SM spectrum without light exotics
- Proton decay forbidden, exotics scalars, light X,Y bosons!
- Lots of directions to explore: flavor hierarchies, gauge coupling running, baryogenesis...



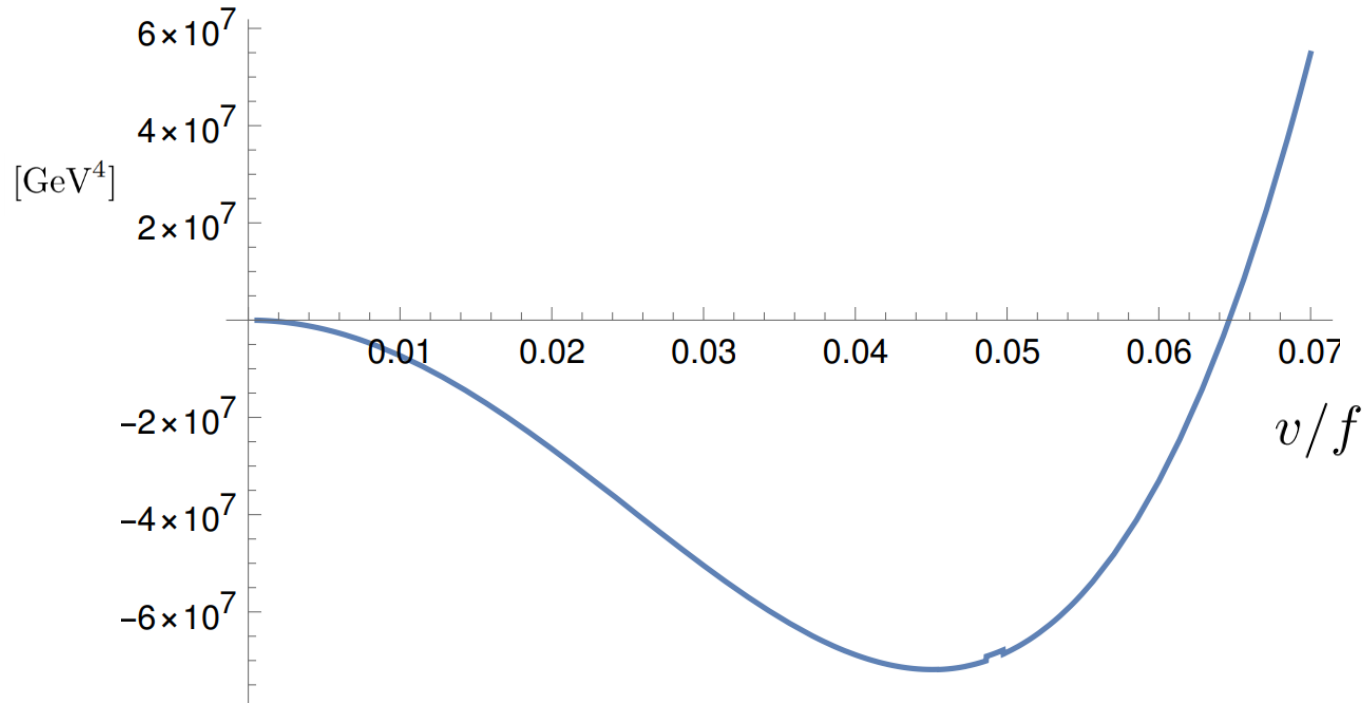
Thank you!



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Higgs potential



$$1/R' \sim 10\text{TeV}$$

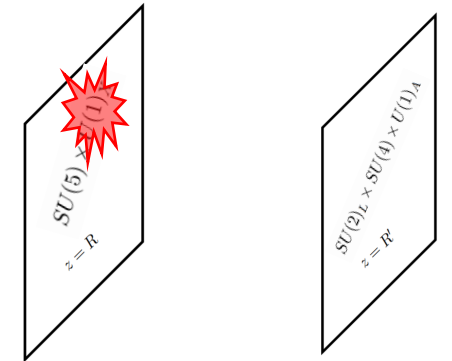
$$f = \frac{2}{g\sqrt{\log R'/RR'}} \sim 5.3\text{TeV}$$

$$v_{SM}/f \sim 0.05$$

SU(6) GHGUT: Extra UV Breaking $SU(5) \times U(1)_X \rightarrow SU(5)$

- Via UV brane scalar

$$S_{UV} = \int d^4x ((D_\mu \Phi_X)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi_X) - V(\Phi^\dagger \Phi) + M_u \Phi^\dagger \psi_{\mathbf{20},10} \chi_{\mathbf{15},10} + \text{h.c.})$$



$$\partial_5 A_\mu^X(z=R) = v_X A_\mu^X(z=R)$$

- Via gauge boundary conditions

$$\mathbf{20}_L = \begin{cases} \mathbf{10}_L \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{-,+} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{-,-} \\ \mathbf{10}_L^* \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{+,+} \oplus u_R (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{2/3}^{-,-} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{-1}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{15}_L = \begin{cases} \mathbf{10}_L \rightarrow q_L (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{+,+} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{+,-} \oplus e_R^c (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{+,+} \\ \mathbf{5}_L \rightarrow d_R (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3}^{-,-} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

$$A_\mu = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & (--) \\ (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & (--) \\ \hline (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (-+) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (-+) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (-+) \\ \hline (--) & (--) & (-+) & (-+) & (-+) & (-+) \end{array} \right)$$

Solves problems:

- Massless U(1)_X is eliminated!
- Up quark is massive!
- Still too constrained..

SU(6) GHGUT: Extra IR Breaking

$$SU(2)_L \times SU(4) \times U(1)_A \rightarrow SU(2)_L \times SU(3)_c \times U(1)_Y$$

- Via IR brane scalar

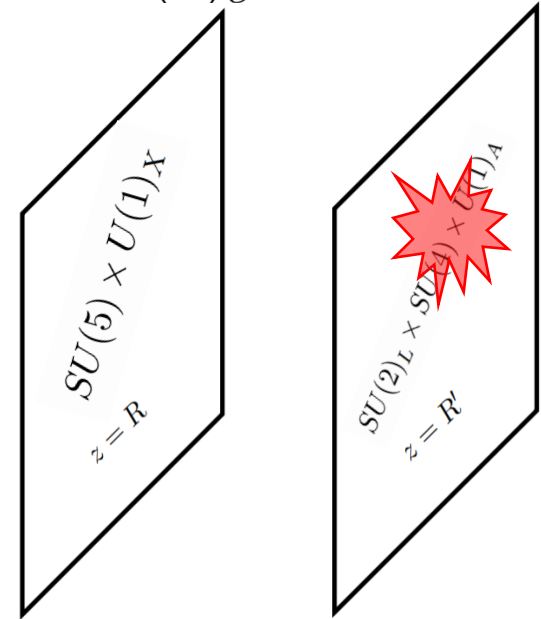
$$S_{IR} = \int d^4x ((D_\mu \Phi_A)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi_A) - V(\Phi_A^\dagger \Phi_A))$$

7 (pseudo) Nambu Goldstone bosons

$$SU(4) \times U(1)_A / SU(3)_c \times U(1)_Y = (\mathbf{3}, 1)_{-1/3} \oplus (\mathbf{3}^*, 1)_{1/3} \oplus (1, 1)_0$$

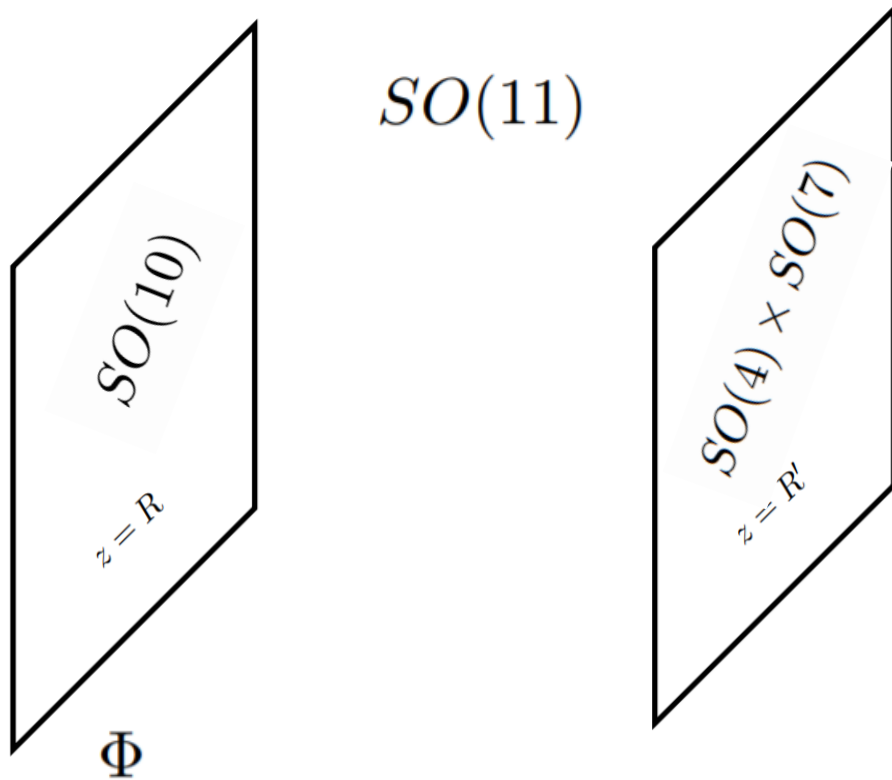
- Via gauge boundary conditions

$$A_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & (---) \\ (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) & (---) \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (---) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (---) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) & (---) \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (---) & (---) & (---) & (---) & (---) & (---) \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$



SO(11)

A custodial GHGUT



$SO(10) \rightarrow SU(5)$



- Higgs too light

Top quark m_t [GeV]	Bulk parameters			Brane parameters			Higgs m_H [GeV]
	c_0	c_1	c_2	μ_2	μ_3	μ_6	
165.0	0.3696	0.4286	0.2970	9.05×10^{10}	21.8	0.00249	50.96
170.0	0.3559	0.4293	0.3120	5.20×10^{10}	36.8	0.00420	51.77
175.0	0.3496	0.4286	0.3270	2.95×10^{10}	62.8	0.00719	53.52

- Light exotics

$$\frac{m_{\hat{u}}}{m_u} = \cot \frac{1}{2} \theta_H$$

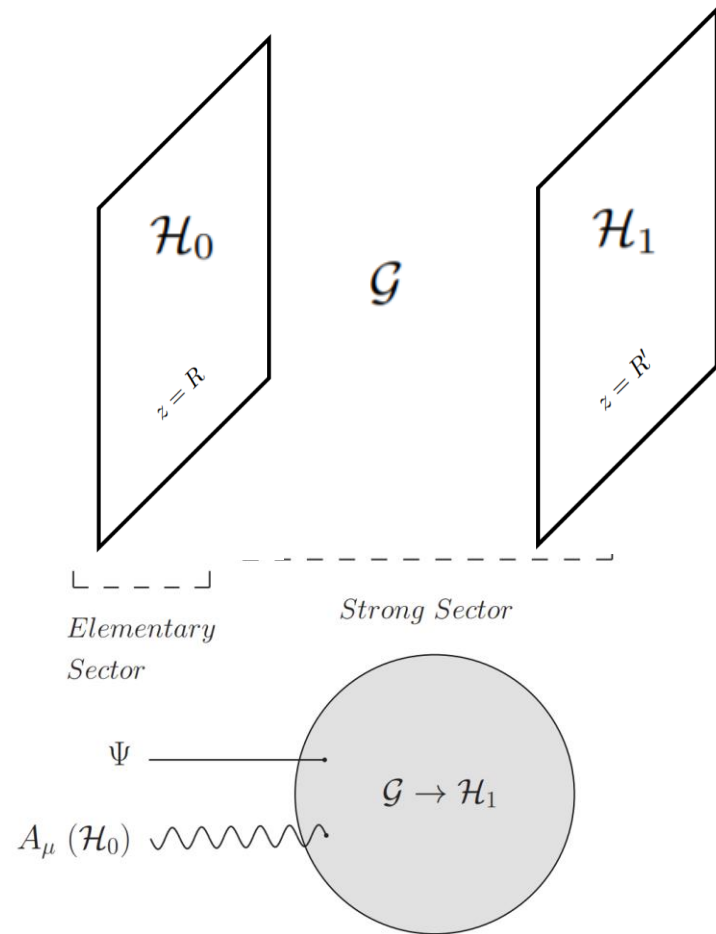
Can be solved in 6D: generalized RS metric

Hosotani, Yamatsu arXiv: 1710.04811

Hosotani, Yamatsu arXiv: 1706.03503

Holographic dictionary

Extra dimensional models/Composite Higgs models



The 5D model gives a calculable model for the strong sector.

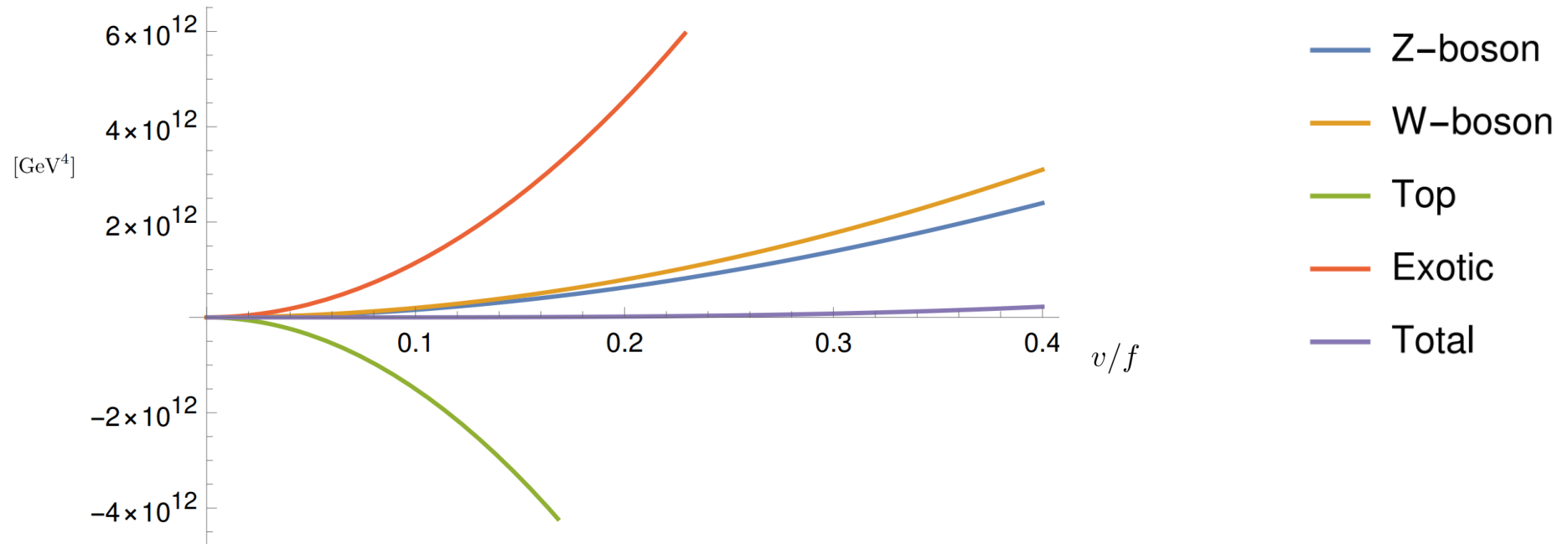
Otherwise, we are left with form factors that we have to approximate using the large $SU(N)$ formalism

$$\frac{1}{N} \iff \frac{g_5^2}{16\pi^2} \ll 1$$

Higgs potential

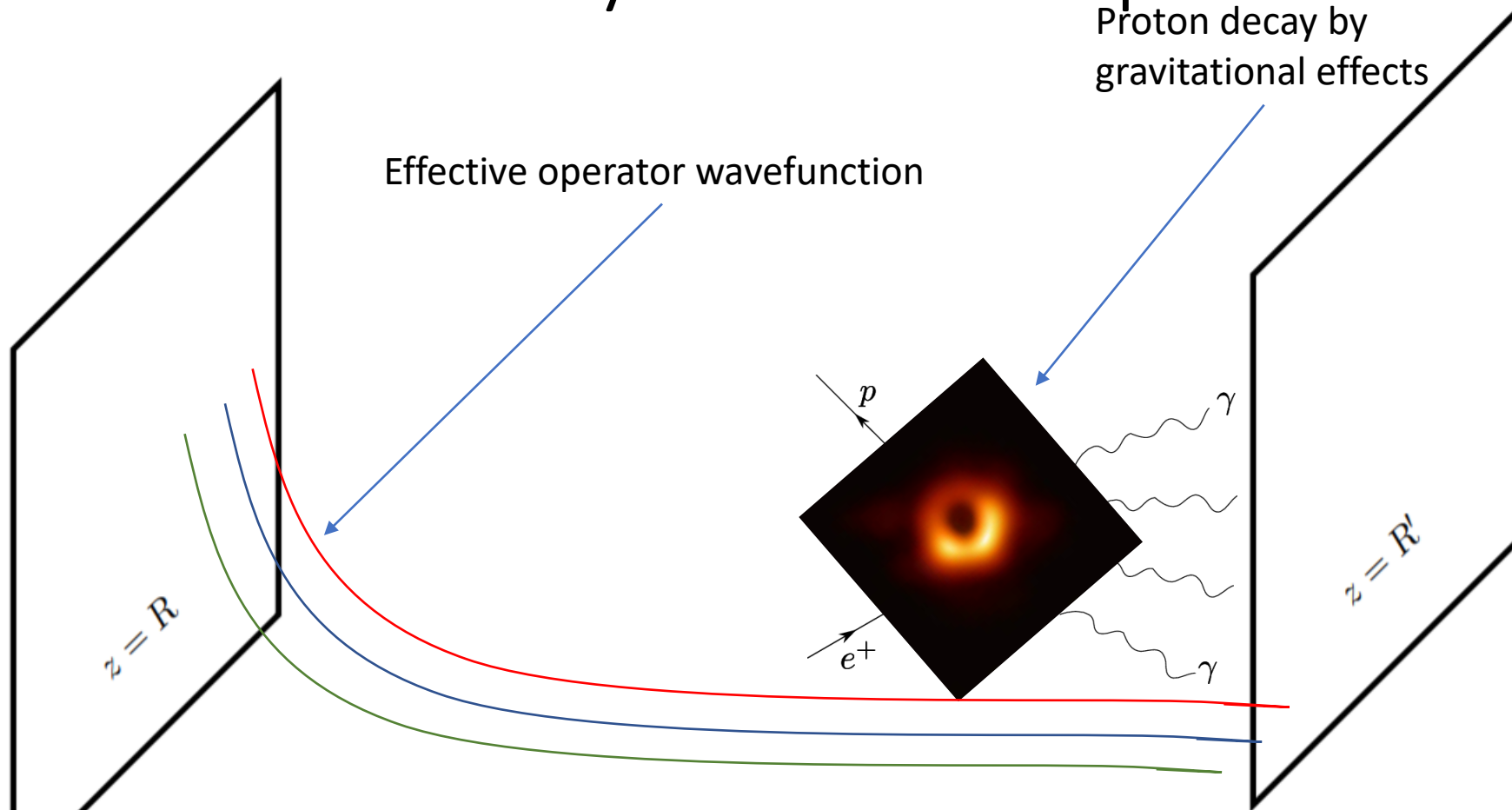
Little Hierarchy

$$1/R' \sim 10\text{TeV}$$



$$f = \frac{2}{g\sqrt{\log R'/R}} \sim 5.3\text{TeV}$$

Proton decay: effective operators in the bulk




$$\int d^4x \int_R^{R'} dz \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^4 \frac{QQQL}{M_{\text{pl}}^3} \sim \int d^4x \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^{4-3c_Q-c_L} \frac{Q_0Q_0Q_0L_0}{M_{\text{pl}}^2}$$


U(6): Gauged Baryon number

$$SU(6) \rightarrow U(6) = SU(6) \times U(1)_C \rightarrow G_{SM} \times U(1)_B$$

$$U(1)_C : \quad \begin{array}{l} \Psi_6 \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi_6 \\ \Psi_{15} \rightarrow e^{2i\alpha} \Psi_{15} \\ \Psi_{20} \rightarrow e^{3i\alpha} \Psi_{20} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} C \text{ is (spontaneously) broken} \\ \text{by the brane masses and B} \\ \text{is the remaining symmetry} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} T_C = \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) \\ \\ T_B \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \text{diag}(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0) \end{array}$$



$$B\Psi_6 = \begin{cases} \mathbf{5} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/3} d_R(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-1/3}^{-,-} \oplus l_L^c(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{1/2}^{-,-} \\ \mathbf{1} \rightarrow v_R^c(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_0^{+,+} \end{cases}$$



$$B\Psi_{20} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{10} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/3} q_L'(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6}^{-,+} \oplus e^{2i\alpha/3} (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3}^{-,+} \oplus e^{i\alpha} v_R^c(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_1^{-,+} \\ \mathbf{10}^* \rightarrow e^{2i\alpha/3} (\mathbf{3}^*, \mathbf{2})_{-1/6}^{-,+} \oplus e^{i\alpha/3} u_R(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{2/3}^{-,-} \oplus e^{i\alpha} (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{-1}^{-,+} \end{cases}$$

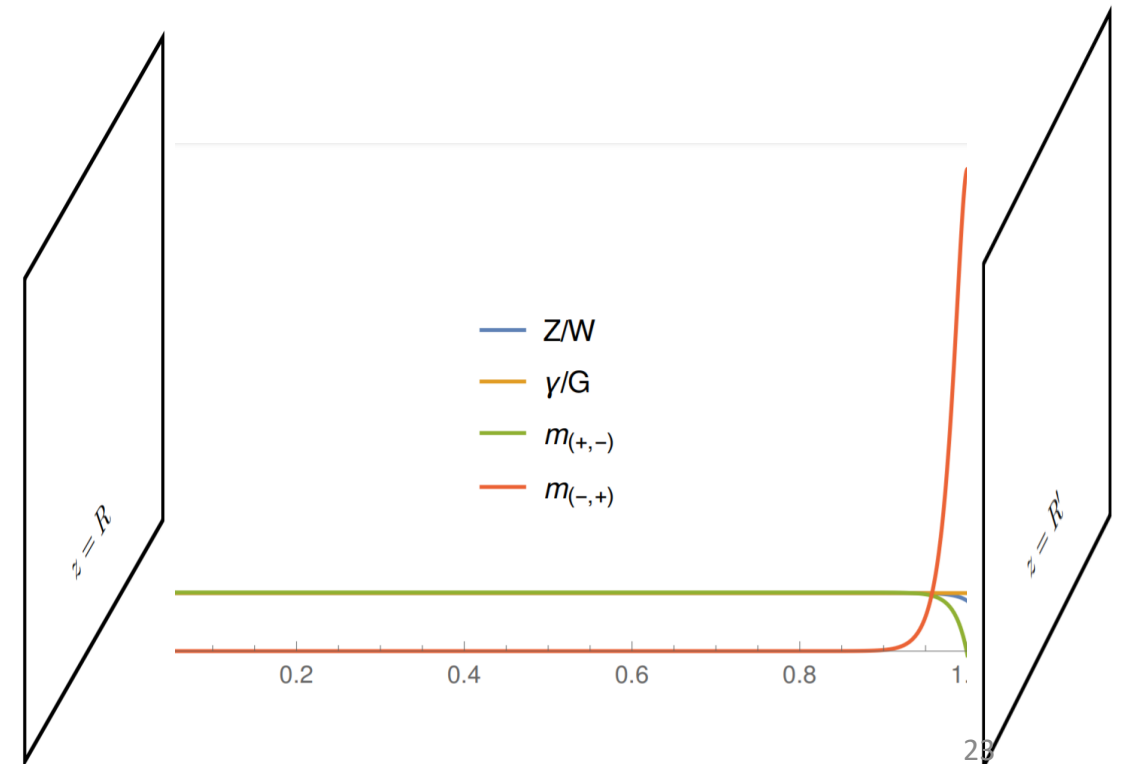
What about the X,Y gauge bosons? $(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{5/6}$

$$m_{(+,-)} = \frac{2}{R' \sqrt{2 \log(\frac{R'}{R}) - 1}} \sim 0.25/R'$$

$$m_{(-,+)} \sim 2.45/R'$$

$$A_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) \\ (++) & (++) & (+-) & (+-) & (+-) \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} (--) \\ (--) \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) \\ (+-) & (+-) & (++) & (++) & (++) \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} (--) \\ (--) \\ (--) \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc|ccc} (--) & (--) & (--) & (--) & (--) \\ (--) & (--) & (--) & (--) & (--) \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} (--) \\ (--) \\ (--) \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$

Flipping the gauge symmetries on the UV and IR brane switches the X,Y gauge bosons from (+,-) modes to (-,+) modes



Loop-level flavor violation: $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$

