

Michael Ratz



BENE 2012, Trieste, September 18, 2012

Based on:

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- H.M. Lee, S. Raby, G. Ross, M.R., R. Schieren, K. Schmidt–Hoberg & P. Vaudrevange, Phys. Lett. **B** 694, 491-495 (2011)
- R. Kappl, B. Petersen, S. Raby, M.R., R. Schieren & P. Vaudrevange, Nucl. Phys. B 847, 325-349 (2011)
- M.-C. Chen, M.R., C. Staudt & P. Vaudrevange, arXiv:1206.5375

Neutrinos from the top-down:

- what is a neutrino in a string model?
- how to distinguish neutrinos from other SM singlets (moduli etc.)

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Summary

Scales in

unified

model building

Gauge coupling unification in the MSSM

 Running couplings in the (minimal) supersymmetric standard model (MSSM)



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- \ll allowed coupling: 126 16 16 \rightarrow (SM singlets) $\bar{\nu} \bar{\nu} + \dots$
- \blacktriangleright Higgs VEV: $\langle \overline{126} \rangle \sim$ mass term $M \bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}$
- $<\!\!\!>$ expect: $\left< \overline{\mathbf{126}} \right> \sim M_{\mathrm{GUT}} \simeq 2 \cdot 10^{16}\,\mathrm{GeV}$

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- \ll allowed coupling: **101616** \rightarrow $H_u L \bar{\nu} + \dots$
- \Rightarrow see-saw couplings: $\mathscr{W}_{\text{see-saw}} = y_v H_u L \bar{v} + M \bar{v} \bar{v}$



Minkowski (1977) Gell-Mann et al. (1979) Yanagida (1979)

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- ➡ see-saw mass matrix

$$\mathscr{W}_{\text{see-saw}} \xrightarrow{H_u \to v} (v, \bar{v}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_v v \\ y_v v & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix} \simeq \frac{y_v^2 v^2}{M} v v + M \bar{v} \bar{v}$$

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→ expectation: $m_{\nu} \sim (100 \, {\rm GeV})^2 / 10^{16} \, {\rm GeV} \sim 10^{-3} \, {\rm eV}$

Neutrino masses in Nature: oscillation experiments

strong experimental evidence for neutrino oscillation on astro-physical scales

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 experiments: $\sqrt{\Delta m^2_{
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- ➡ neutrino masses hint at
 - see-saw
 - GUT structures
- Factor 10–100 discrepancy (... would need $M \sim \text{few} \cdot 10^{14} \, \text{GeV}$)

➡ 4D Newton's constant and gauge coupling

$$G_{\rm N} = rac{{{
m e}^{2\phi } \left({lpha '}
ight)^4 }}{{64\pi V }} \ \ {
m and} \ \ rac{{lpha _{\rm GUT} }}{{
m 6GUT}} = rac{{{
m e}^{2\phi } \left({lpha '}
ight)^3 }}{{16\pi V }}$$

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$$G_{\rm N} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2\phi} \, (lpha')^4}{64\pi \, V}$$
 and $\alpha_{\rm GUT} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2\phi} \, (lpha')^3}{16\pi \, V}$

➡ Relation between Newton's constant and gauge coupling

$$G_{\rm N} = rac{lpha_{
m GUT} \, lpha'}{4} = rac{lpha_{
m GUT}}{8\pi M_{
m string}^2} \simeq rac{1}{(24 \, M_{
m string})^2} \stackrel{!}{=} rac{1}{M_{
m P}^2}$$

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→ Well-known problem: using $\alpha_{GUT} = g_{GUT}^2 / 4\pi \simeq 1/25$

 $M_{
m string} \simeq 9 \cdot 10^{17}\,{
m GeV}$ and $M_{
m GUT} \simeq (2-3) \cdot 10^{16}\,{
m GeV}$

$$\sim \frac{M_{\rm string}}{M_{
m GUT}} \sim 30...40$$

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Gauge unification: GUT vs. string scale

cf. Dienes (1997)



1 Planck scale ('fake scale') $M_{\rm P} \sim 2.4 \cdot 10^{18} \, {\rm GeV}$

- 0 Planck scale ('fake scale') $M_{\rm P} \sim 2.4 \cdot 10^{18} \, {\rm GeV}$
- 0 (Heterotic) string scale

 $M_{
m string} \sim 8 \cdot 10^{17} \, {
m GeV}$

- \bullet Planck scale ('fake scale') $M_{
 m P}\sim 2.4\cdot 10^{18}\,{
 m GeV}$
- **2** (Heterotic) string scale
- **3** GUT scale

 $M_{
m P} \sim 2.4 \cdot 10^{10} \, {
m GeV}$ $M_{
m string} \sim 8 \cdot 10^{17} \, {
m GeV}$ $M_{
m GUT} \sim {
m few} \cdot 10^{16} \, {
m GeV}$

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In the second led in anisotropic compactifications:



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Scales in unified model building

- $\ \ \, {\rm Planck\ scale\ (`fake\ scale')} \quad M_{\rm P}\sim 2.4\cdot 10^{18}\,{\rm GeV}$
- 2 (Heterotic) string scale
- ${f 3}$ GUT scale $M_{
 m GUT} \sim {
 m few} \cdot 10^{16} \, {
 m GeV}$
- ${f \Theta}$ See-saw scale $M_{
 m see-saw} \sim {
 m few} \cdot 10^{14}\,{
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In the second led in anisotropic compactifications:

 $R_{
m large} \sim 1/M_{
m GUT}$ & $R_{
m small} \sim 1/M_{
m string}$

Remainder of this talk:
 M_{see-saw} vs. M_{GUT} in string models

Neutrinos in string models

Neutrinos in string models \square Matter parity from $U(1)_{B-L}$

Matter parity or effective R parity from U(1)_{B-L}

${\mathscr T} U(1)_{B\!-\!L} \subset SO(10)$ yields standard charges for matter

 $\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{SO}(10) & \to & \mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1)_{\mathrm{Y}} \times \mathrm{U}(1)_{B-L} \\ & \mathbf{16} & \to & (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6, 1/3} \oplus (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3, -1/3} \oplus (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{1/3, -1/3} \\ & \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{1, 1} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{-1/2, -1} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{0, 1} \end{array}$

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- \sim How to define $\underline{B} \underline{L} \subset E_8 \times E_8$?

Buchmüller et al. (2007a) ; Lebedev et al. (2007)

q_{B-L}(members of 16-plet) [!]= standard
 spectrum [!]= 3 generations + vector-like w.r.t. *G_{SM}* × U(1)_{*B-L*}

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Neutrinos in string models \square Neutrinos and \mathbb{Z}_4^R

Unique \mathbb{Z}_4^R symmetry for the MSSM

Lee et al. (2011) ; Chen et al. (2012)

rightarrow A simple anomaly-free \mathbb{Z}_4^R symmetry can

- provide a solution to the μ problem
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universal anomaly coefficients universal charges for matter forbid μ @ tree-level allow Yukawa couplings allow Weinberg operator

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universal anomaly coefficients $\begin{array}{c|c} \text{universal charges for matter} \\ \text{forbid } \mu @ \text{tree-level} \\ \text{allow Yukawa couplings} \end{array} \right\} \sim \text{unique } \mathbb{Z}_4^R$ allow Weinberg operator

 $\mathbb{Z}_4^R \sim \begin{cases} \dim. 4 \text{ proton decay operators completely forbidden} \\ \dim. 5 \text{ proton decay operators highly suppressed} \\ \mu \text{ appears non-perturbatively} \end{cases}$
$\ \mathbb{Z}_4^R: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{matter} & : \quad R \text{ charge } 1 \\ \text{Higgs} & : \quad R \text{ charge } 0 \end{array} \right.$

→ Neutrinos : R charge 1

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Kappl et al. (2011)

- However, discuss an older example

An explicit example

Lebedev et al. (2007)





An explicit example

Model definition and spectrum

Lebedev et al. (2007)

Input = geometry, shift & Wilson lines

🗢 Gauge group

An explicit example

 $\subset {\rm SU}(5) \subset {\rm SO}(10)$

 $G = [\widetilde{\mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1)_Y} \times \mathbf{U}(1)_{B-L}] \times [\mathrm{SU}(4) \times \mathrm{SU}(2)'] \times \mathrm{U}(1)^7$

 $\begin{array}{rcl} \hline \textbf{GUT normalization} & & & & & \\ \hline \textbf{gauge coupling unification} \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{Y} & = & \left(0,0,0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{3}\right) (0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0) \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{B-L} & = & \left(0,0,0,0,0,-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3}\right) (0,0,0,0,0,2,0,0) \\ \hline \textbf{normalization not as in SO(10)} \end{array}$

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Spectrum

spectrum = $3 \times \text{generation} + \text{vector-like w.r.t.} G_{\text{SM}} \times U(1)_{BL}$

Model definition and spectrum

#	irrep	label	#	irrep	label
3	$(3,2;1,1)_{(1/6,1/3)}$	q_i	3	$(\overline{3},1;1,1)_{(-2/3-1/3)}$	$ar{u}_i$
3	$(1,1;1,1)_{(1,1)}$	\bar{e}_i	8	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(0,*)}$	m_i
<mark>3</mark> + 1	$\left(\overline{3},1;1,1\right)_{(1/3-1/3)}$	$ar{m{d}}_i$	1	$(3,1;1,1)_{(-1/3,1/3)}$	d_i
<mark>3</mark> + 1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(-1/2, -1)}$	ℓ_i	1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,1)}$	$\bar{\ell}_i$
1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(-1/2, 0)}$	ϕ_i	1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,0)}$	$ar{\phi}_i$
6	$(\overline{3},1;1,1)_{(1/3,2/3)}$	$\bar{\delta}_i$	6	$(3,1;1,1)_{(-1/3,-2/3)}$	δ_i
14	$(1,1;1,1)_{(1/2,*)}$	s_i^+	14	$(1,1;1,1)_{(-1/2,*)}$	s_i^-
16	$({f 1},{f 1};{f 1},{f 1})_{(0,1)}$	$ar{n}_i$	13	$(1,1;1,1)_{(0,-1)}$	n_i
5	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,1)}$	$\bar{\eta}_i$	5	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,-1)}$	η_i
10	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,0)}$	h_i	2	$(1,2;1,2)_{(0,0)}$	y_i
6	$(1, 1; 4, 1)_{(0, *)}$	f_i	6	$\left(1,1;\overline{4},1 ight)_{\left(0,st ight)}$	\bar{f}_i
2	$(1,1;4,1)_{(-1/2,-1)}$	f_i^-	2	$(1,1;\overline{4},1)_{(1/2,1)}$	\bar{f}_i^+
4	$({f 1},{f 1};{f 1},{f 1})_{(0,\pm 2)}$	Xi	32	$(1,1;1,1)_{(0,0)}$	s_i^0
2	$\left(\overline{3},1;1,1 ight)_{(-1/6,2/3)}$	\bar{v}_i	2	$(3,1;1,1)_{(1/6,-2/3)}$	v_i

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<mark>3</mark> + 1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(-1/2, -1)}$	ℓ_i		1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,1)}$	$\bar{\ell}_i$
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1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(-1/2,0)}$	ϕ_i		1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,0)}$	$ar{\phi}_i$
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3 + 1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(-1/2,-1)}$	ℓ_i		1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(1/2, 1)}$	$-\bar{\ell}_i$
1	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(-1/2, 0)}$	ϕ_i		1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,0)}$	$\bar{\phi}_i$
6	$(\overline{3},1;1,1)_{(1/3,2/3)}$	$\bar{\delta}_i$		6	$(3,1;1,1)_{(-1/3,-2/3)}$	δ_i
14	$(1,1;1,1)_{(1/2,*)}$	s_i^+		14	$(1, 1, 1, 1)_{(-1/2, *)}$	s_i^-
16	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(0,1)}$	\bar{n}_i		13	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(0, -1)}$	n_i
5	(1, 1; 1, B - L allo)	ws to di	sС	rimin	ate	γ_i
10	(1,1;1,1)					V _i
6				Jinui		\bar{r}_i
-	• betw	een <mark>ne</mark>	eut	rinos	and other singlets	
2	(1,1;4,1)	• 1	1		(1/21)	f_i^+
4	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(0,\pm 2)}$	χ_i		32	$(1,1;1,1)_{(0,0)}$	s_i^0
2	$\left(\overline{3},1;1,1 ight)_{(-1/6,2/3)}$	\bar{v}_i		2	$(3,1;1,1)_{(1/6,-2/3)}$	v_i

Model definition and spectrum

#	irrep	label		#	irrep	label
3	$(3,2;1,1)_{(1/6,1/3)}$	q_i		3	$(\overline{3},1;1,1)_{(-2/3,-1/3)}$	$ar{u}_i$
3	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(1,1)}$	\bar{e}_i		8	$(1, 2; 1, 1)_{(0,*)}$	m_i
<mark>3</mark> + 1	$(\overline{3},1;1,1)_{(1/3-1/3)}$	$ar{d}_i$		1	$(3,1;1,1)_{(-1/3,1/3)}$	d_i
<mark>3</mark> + 1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(-1/2,-1)}$	ℓ_i		1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(1/2,1)}$	$\bar{\ell}_i$
1	$(1,2;1,1)_{(-1/2,0)}$	crucial	:		2,0)	$ar{\phi}_i$
6	$(\overline{\bf 3},{f 1};{f 1},{f 1})_{(1/3,2/3)}$	existen	δ_i			
14	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(1/2, *)}$	with q_B	<i>L</i> =	$= \pm 2$	/2,*)	s_i^-
16	$(1,1;1,1)_{(0,1)}$	101		10	$(\bigstar, \bigstar, \bigstar, \bigstar, \bigstar'(0,-1)$	n_i
5	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,1)}$	$\bar{\eta}_i$		5	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,-1)}$	η_i
10	$(1,1;1,2)_{(0,0)}$	h_i	/	2	$(1,2;1,2)_{(0,0)}$	y_i
6	$({\bf 1},{\bf 1};{\bf 4},{\bf 1})_{(0,*)}$	f _i		6	$\left(1,1;\overline{4},1 ight)_{\left(0,st ight)}$	\bar{f}_i
2	$(1,1;4,1)_{(-1/2,-1)}$	f_i^-		2	$(1,1;\overline{4},1)_{(1/2,1)}$	\bar{f}_i^+
4	$(1, 1; 1, 1)_{(0, \pm 2)}$	χ_i^{μ}		32	$(1,1;1,1)_{(0,0)}$	s_i^0
2	$\left(\overline{3},1;1,1 ight)_{(-1/6,2/3)}$	\bar{v}_i		2	$(3,1;1,1)_{(1/6,-2/3)}$	v_i

Model definition and spectrum

Spectrum in MSSM vacua

Decoupling of exotics



Spectrum in MSSM vacua

Decoupling of exotics



We have checked that:

• exotics' mass matrices have full rank with

 $s_i = G_{\text{SM}} \times \text{SU}(4)$ singlets with $q_{B-L} = 0$ or ± 2

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- \bullet there are $\tilde{s}_i \subset s_i$ configurations where all exotics are massive and there is one pair of almost massless Higgs (i.e. $\mu \sim m_{3/2}$) due to an approximate U(1)_R symmetry

Spectrum in MSSM vacua





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- there are s_i ⊂ s_i configurations where all exotics are massive and there is one pair of almost massless Higgs (i.e. μ ~ m_{3/2}) due to an approximate U(1)_R symmetry
- \blacktriangleright Have obtained an MSSM vacuum with R parity

What is a (`right-handed') neutrino?

 $<\!\!<$ 4D GUTs: $\bar{\nu}$ member of 16-plet

 $SO(10) \rightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_{Y} \times U(1)_{B-L}$ 16 $\rightarrow (3,2)_{1/6,1/3} \oplus (\overline{3},1)_{-2/3,-1/3} \oplus (\overline{3},1)_{1/3,-1/3}$

 $\rightarrow (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6, 1/3} \oplus (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{-2/3, -1/3} \oplus (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{1/3, -1/3} \\ \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{1, \mathbf{1}} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{-1/2, -\mathbf{1}} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{0, \mathbf{1}}$

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Higher-dimensional GUTs/Strings:

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Higher-dimensional GUTs/Strings:

 $ar{v}$ = $G_{
m SM}$ singlet which is odd under matter parity

remark: we get 49 neutrinos in the example

$$\begin{split} n_i \& \bar{n}_i &= (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{0, \neq 1} \\ \bar{\eta}_1 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{n}_{17} \\ \bar{n}_{18} \end{array} \right) , \dots \bar{\eta}_5 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{n}_{25} \\ \bar{n}_{26} \end{array} \right) ; \ \eta_1 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} n_{14} \\ n_{15} \end{array} \right) , \dots \eta_3 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} n_{22} \\ n_{23} \end{array} \right) \\ \{\nu_i\}_{i=1}^{49} &= \{n_i\}_{i=1}^{26} \cup \{\bar{n}_i\}_{i=1}^{23} \end{split}$$

An explicit example

See-saw couplings

See-saw couplings

 \ll see-saw couplings: $W_{\text{see-saw}} = Y_{\nu}^{ij} \bar{\phi} \ell_i \bar{\nu}_j + M_{ij} \bar{\nu}_i \bar{\nu}_j$



See-saw couplings

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See-saw couplings

- $<\!\!>$ see-saw couplings: $W_{\text{see-saw}} = Y_{\nu}^{ij} \bar{\phi} \ell_i \bar{\nu}_j + M_{ij} \bar{\nu}_i \bar{\nu}_j$
- \ll in string models $M, Y_{\nu} \sim \langle s^n \rangle$
- ➡ see-saw mass matrix

$$W_{\text{see-saw}} \xrightarrow{\phi_u \to v} (v, \bar{v}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_v v \\ y_v v & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix} \simeq \frac{y_v^2 v^2}{M} v v + M \bar{v} \bar{v}$$

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	~6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		ő	ő	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ŏ	ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ő	ő	ő	õ	ő	ő	õ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ő	
		0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	Ő	0	Ő	ō	0	0	0	
		Ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	~6	~6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	L	0	0	~6	~6	0	0	0	0	0	ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
=		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	ő	0	0	0	0	ő	ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ő	ő	ŏ	0	0	0	
		ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	õ	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	
		ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	õ	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	
		ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	õ	ŏ	ő	ő	ő	ő	
	1	0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	Ő	0	Ő	ō	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	Ő	0	Ő	ō	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	Ő	0	0	0	Ő	0	Ő	ō	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

 $M_{nn} =$

An explicit example

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}_{5} \tilde{s}^6 76 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \widetilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 <u>~</u>6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~6 8 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^3 ~3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $\frac{0}{\tilde{s}^3}$ 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^{3} \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^{3} \widetilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 75 75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~3 ~3 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}_{6} <u>~</u>6 ~6 s 0 ~3 \tilde{s}^6 **~6** <u>~</u>6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^{6} \tilde{s}^{6} \widetilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 ~6 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^6 0 ~6 ~6 ~6 \tilde{s}^6 $\frac{0}{\tilde{s}^6}$ ~6 ~6 ~6 ~6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $\frac{0}{\tilde{s}^6}$ \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^{5} 0 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 **~6** \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^{6} **~6** \tilde{s}^3 <u>~</u>6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $\overset{0}{\widetilde{s}^4} \overset{3}{\widetilde{s}^3} \overset{3}{\widetilde{s}^6} \overset{6}{\widetilde{s}^6}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ s^{6} \\ s^{6} \\ s^{6} \end{array}$ \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^5 <u>s</u>5 0 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 0 \tilde{s}^5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \widetilde{s}^{5} \widetilde{s}^{4} \widetilde{s}^4 \widetilde{s}^4 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \widetilde{s}^4 \widetilde{s}^4 \widetilde{s}^4 \tilde{s}^4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^6 ~5 s \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~6 \$6 \widetilde{s}^5 0 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^2 0 ~5 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^6 ~5 \$ ~5 s \tilde{s}^5 ~5 s⁵ ~5 \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^{6} $\widetilde{s}^{3}_{\widetilde{s}^{3}}$ \tilde{s}^3 \widetilde{s}^4 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 \widetilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~4 \tilde{s}^{6} \tilde{s}^2 \tilde{s}^3 ~6 s ~5 ~5 ~3 \tilde{s}^{5} ~5 ~5 ~5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \widetilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 ~5 ~5 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 \widetilde{s}^6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}_{5} \tilde{s}_{5} \tilde{s}^6 \widetilde{s}^6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 ~6 8 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^{5} \tilde{s}^{5} $\tilde{s}^{6}_{\tilde{s}^{6}}$ ~6 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~5 \$ \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^6 0 **~**6 ~6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^{3} \tilde{s}^5 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^3 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 ~6 \tilde{s}^6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ~6 8 ~6 8 ~6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

 $M_{n\bar{n}} =$

An explicit example

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5
	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\widetilde{s}^{5}	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^6	0	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^6	0	0	\widetilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^6	0	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^6	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	<i>s</i> ⁰	sb	0	s ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	so	s ^b	so	s ⁰
	0	0	0	0	0	sb	sb	0	sb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sb	sb	sb	sb
	0	0	0	0	0	sb	sb	0	sb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sb	sb	sb	sb
	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^{6}	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^{6}
	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	\tilde{s}^4	0	0	\tilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	\widetilde{s}^4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	\tilde{s}^5	\tilde{s}^5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\widetilde{s}^6	\tilde{s}^6	\widetilde{s}^{6}	\tilde{s}^6	0	0	0	0	0	0

 $M_{\bar{n}\bar{n}} =$

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

$$\mathcal{M}_{\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{M}_{\bar{n}\bar{n}} & \mathcal{M}_{n\bar{n}}^T \\ \mathcal{M}_{n\bar{n}} & \mathcal{M}_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

$$\mathcal{M}_{ar{v}ar{v}} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{M}_{ar{n}ar{n}} & \mathcal{M}_{ar{n}ar{n}}^T \ \mathcal{M}_{ar{n}ar{n}} & \mathcal{M}_{ar{n}ar{n}} \end{array}
ight)$$

See-saw neutrinos from the heterotic string

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bottom-line:

 Y_{ν} and M exist with M & $m_{\nu} = v^2 Y_{\nu}^T M^{-1} Y_{\nu}$ having full rank

An explicit example

-See-saw couplings

Heterotic see-saw

Buchmüller et al. (2007b) ; Buchmüller et al. (2007a) ; Lebedev et al. (2007) ; Kappl et al. (2011)

 \sim there are O(100) neutrinos (= R parity odd SM singlets)

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- $(\sqrt{\Delta m_{\rm atm}^2} \simeq 0.04 \, {\rm eV} \, \& \, \sqrt{\Delta m_{\rm sol}^2} \simeq 0.008 \, {\rm eV})$

Main conclusion:

See-saw is a generic feature in heterotic MSSM vacua

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Giedt et al. (2005)

Feldstein and Klemm (2012)

see talks by Altarelli & de Gouvea for discussion on anarchy

Anarchy: statistical preference for

• large mixing angles

Possible implications



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- Anarchy: statistical preference for
 - large mixing angles
 - mild hierarchies

Possible implications

Eisele (2008) ; Ellis and Lebedev (2007)

Relaxation of leptogenesis constraints: bound on the lighest right-handed neutrino mass gets about one order of magnitude weaker than in the three neutrino case



Summary

See-saw is generic in explicit heterotic MSSM models

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- See-saw is generic in explicit heterotic MSSM models
- Effective suppression of see-saw scale



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- See-saw is generic in explicit heterotic MSSM models
- Effective suppression of see-saw scale



- Possible implications:
 - `anarchical spectrum' with large mixing angles and small mass hierarchies
 - relaxation of cosmological bounds on mass of lightest right-handed neutrino
 - ...

Mille grazie!

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