

A flavor of string theory

Saúl Ramos-Sánchez
UNAM

Annual Meeting DPyC

May 23, 2017

In collaboration with B. Carballo-Pérez & E. Peinado: [arXiv:1607.06812](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.06812)

Flavor Symmetries

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

Discrete symmetries in (quantum) field theories may explain

- Mass hierarchies of elementary particles

$$m_e^i \sim (0.000511, 0.106, 1.777) \text{ GeV},$$

$$m_u^i \sim (0.002, 1.3, 173) \text{ GeV},$$

$$m_d^i \sim (0.005, 0.1, 4.2) \text{ GeV},$$

- Quark mixing

$$|V_{CKM}| = \begin{pmatrix} 0.97 & 0.22 & 0.004 \\ 0.23 & 1.02 & 0.04 \\ 0.01 & 0.04 & 0.88 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Neutrino mixing

$$|V_{PMNS}| = \begin{pmatrix} 0.82 & 0.55 & 0.15 \\ 0.36 & 0.70 & 0.62 \\ 0.44 & 0.46 & 0.77 \end{pmatrix}$$

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

Discrete symmetries in (quantum) field theories may explain

- Mass hierarchies of elementary particles

$$\begin{aligned}|Y_u^{\text{diag}}| &\sim \text{diag}(10^{-5}, 0.01, 1), \\ |Y_d^{\text{diag}}| &\sim \text{diag}(5 \cdot 10^{-5}, 10^{-3}, 0.01), \\ |Y_e^{\text{diag}}| &\sim \text{diag}(10^{-6}, 10^{-3}, 0.01).\end{aligned}$$

- Quark mixing

$$|V_{CKM}| = \begin{pmatrix} 0.97 & 0.22 & 0.004 \\ 0.23 & 1.02 & 0.04 \\ 0.01 & 0.04 & 0.88 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Neutrino mixing

$$|V_{PMNS}| = \begin{pmatrix} 0.82 & 0.55 & 0.15 \\ 0.36 & 0.70 & 0.62 \\ 0.44 & 0.46 & 0.77 \end{pmatrix}$$

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

- Need to explain {
 - three flavors of SM particles
 - observed mass patterns
 - CKM, PMNS phases
 - neutrino physics
 - suppression of proton decay
 - ...

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

- Need to explain $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{three flavors of SM particles} \\ \text{observed mass patterns} \\ \text{CKM, PMNS phases} \\ \text{neutrino physics} \\ \text{suppression of proton decay} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
- Recipe: extend the SM gauge group as $(\text{gauge group}) \times G$

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

- Need to explain $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{three flavors of SM particles} \\ \text{observed mass patterns} \\ \text{CKM, PMNS phases} \\ \text{neutrino physics} \\ \text{suppression of proton decay} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
- Recipe: extend the SM gauge group as $(\text{gauge group}) \times G$
- G *non-Abelian*, *discrete* and with triplets
 $\Rightarrow$ triplet of $G \quad \rightarrow \quad G \subset \text{SU}(3)_{\text{flavor}}$

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

- Need to explain $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{three flavors of SM particles} \\ \text{observed mass patterns} \\ \text{CKM, PMNS phases} \\ \text{neutrino physics} \\ \text{suppression of proton decay} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
- Recipe: extend the SM gauge group as $(\text{gauge group}) \times G$
- G *non-Abelian*, *discrete* and with triplets
 $\Rightarrow$ triplet of $G \quad \rightarrow \quad G \subset \text{SU}(3)_{\text{flavor}}$

Observation: $\mathbb{Z}_3, S_3, \Delta(27), \Delta(54) \subset \text{SU}(3)$

The need for discrete flavor symmetries

- Need to explain $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{three flavors of SM particles} \\ \text{observed mass patterns} \\ \text{CKM, PMNS phases} \\ \text{neutrino physics} \\ \text{suppression of proton decay} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
- Recipe: extend the SM gauge group as $(\text{gauge group}) \times G$
- G *non-Abelian*, *discrete* and with triplets
 $\Rightarrow$ triplet of $G \quad \rightarrow \quad G \subset \text{SU}(3)_{\text{flavor}}$

Observation: $\mathbb{Z}_3, S_3, \Delta(27), \Delta(54) \subset \text{SU}(3)$

- Spontaneous *breakdown* of $G \rightarrow$ phenomenology (*predictions?*)

Flavor symmetries: bottom-up

- **Problem:** Where does G come from? (just artificial?)

Flavor symmetries: bottom-up

- **Problem:** Where does G come from? (just artificial?)

Solution: $(4 + 6)D$ string theory!

additional discrete symmetries due to **compact dimensions**

Flavor symmetries: bottom-up

- **Problem:** Where does G come from? (just artificial?)

Solution: $(4 + 6)D$ string theory!

additional discrete symmetries due to **compact dimensions**

geometry $\rightarrow$ symmetry

Discrete non-Abelian flavor symmetries can arise from the geometric structure of string compactifications! 😊

Strings



Compactifying string theories

- compactifications:

$$\mathcal{M}^{9,1} = \mathcal{M}^{3,1} \otimes X_6 \quad \text{vol}(X_6) \sim \ell_{Pl}^6, \quad \mathcal{N} = 1$$

- 1 X_6 : Calabi-Yau threefolds

Candelas, Horowitz, Strominger, Witten (1985)



Compactifying string theories

- compactifications:

$$\mathcal{M}^{9,1} = \mathcal{M}^{3,1} \otimes X_6 \quad \text{vol}(X_6) \sim \ell_{Pl}^6, \quad \mathcal{N} = 1$$

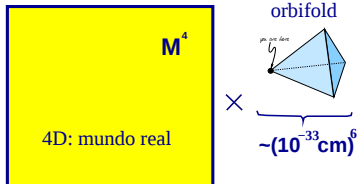
- X_6 : Calabi-Yau threefolds

Candelas, Horowitz, Strominger, Witten (1985)



- X_6 : orbifolds

Dixon, Harvey, Vafa, Witten (1985)



Framework: toroidal orbifolds

Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\text{compact manifold } \mathcal{M}}{\text{discrete group of isometries } I}$$

Toroidal Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{M} = T^n = \mathbb{R}^n / \Lambda$$

Framework: toroidal orbifolds

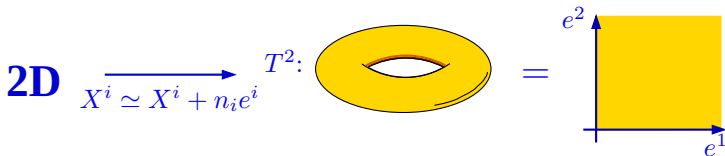
Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\text{compact manifold } \mathcal{M}}{\text{discrete group of isometries } I}$$

Toroidal Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{M} = T^n = \mathbb{R}^n / \Lambda$$

E.g. 2D torus T^2



Framework: toroidal orbifolds

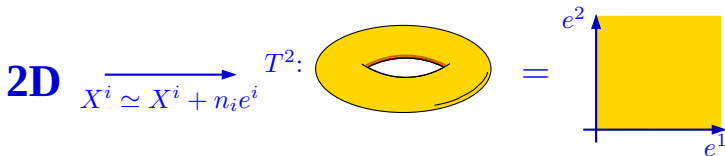
Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\text{compact manifold } \mathcal{M}}{\text{discrete group of isometries } I}$$

Toroidal Orbifold:

$$\mathcal{M} = T^n = \mathbb{R}^n / \Lambda$$

E.g. 2D torus T^2

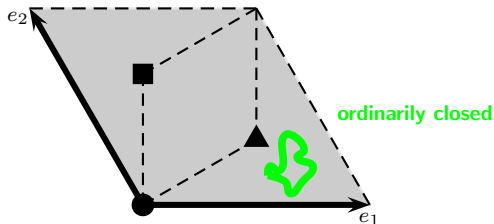


then, divide by $I = \begin{cases} \text{Abelian, e.g. } \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \\ \text{non-Abelian} \end{cases}$

Possible closed strings on the orbifold $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$

Three types of *closed strings*:

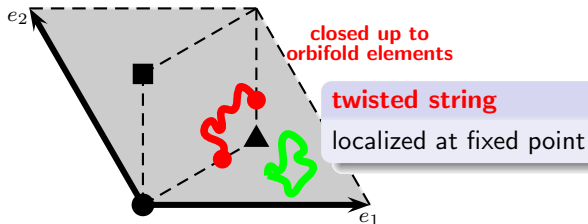
ordinarily closed, *closed on the torus*, *closed under the orbifold*



Possible closed strings on the orbifold $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$

Three types of *closed strings*:

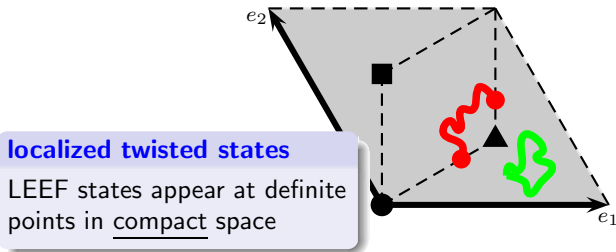
ordinarily closed, *closed on the torus*, *closed under the orbifold*



Possible closed strings on the orbifold $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$

Three types of *closed strings*:

ordinarily closed, *closed on the torus*, *closed under the orbifold*



Twisted strings located at fixed points $\rightarrow$ **LEEF states** localized

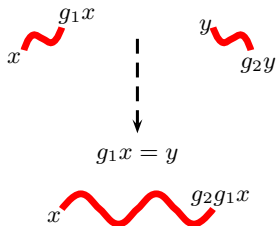
Selection rules: localization (*space group*)

- Interacting strings join for the time they interact:



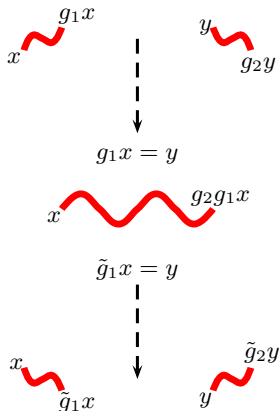
Selection rules: localization (*space group*)

- Interacting strings join for the time they interact:



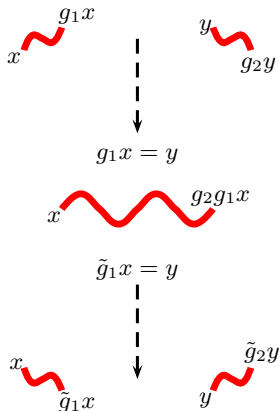
Selection rules: localization (*space group*)

- Interacting strings join for the time they interact:



Selection rules: localization (*space group*)

- Interacting strings join for the time they interact:

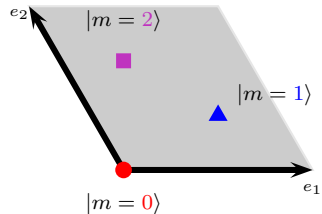


space group selection rule:

Rules telling when strings can interact/mix due to their localization in compact dimensions

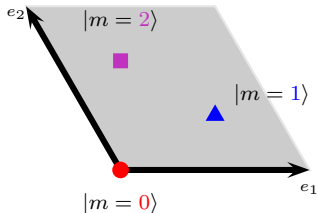
Flavor symmetry for $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\vartheta = e^{2\pi i/3}$

space group rule



Flavor symmetry for $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\vartheta = e^{2\pi i/3}$

space group rule



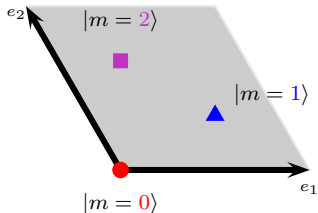
$\Rightarrow$ 2 $\mathbb{Z}_3$'s acting on p, m charges:

$$\sum_j p^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$\sum_j m^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

Flavor symmetry for $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\vartheta = e^{2\pi i/3}$

space group rule



$\Rightarrow$ 2 $\mathbb{Z}_3$'s acting on p, m charges:

$$\sum_j p^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

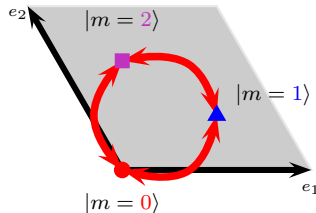
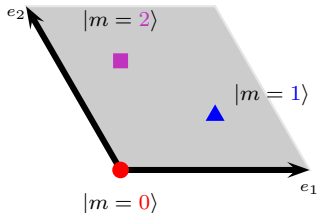
$$\sum_j m^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

space group rule sym:

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$$

Flavor symmetry for $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\vartheta = e^{2\pi i/3}$

space group rule



$\Rightarrow$ 2 $\mathbb{Z}_3$'s acting on p, m charges:

$$\sum_j p^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

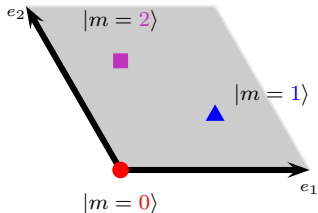
$$\sum_j m^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

space group rule sym:

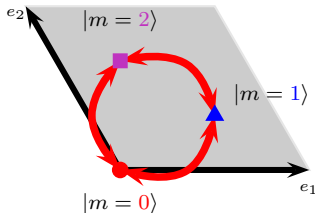
$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$$

Flavor symmetry for $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\vartheta = e^{2\pi i/3}$

space group rule



relabeling



$\Rightarrow$ 2 $\mathbb{Z}_3$'s acting on p, m charges:

$$\sum_j p^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$\sum_j m^{(j)} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \pmod{3}$$



space group rule sym:

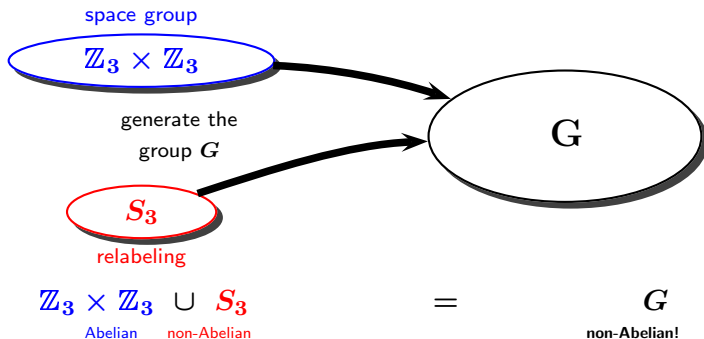
$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$$

relabeling symmetry:

$$S_3$$

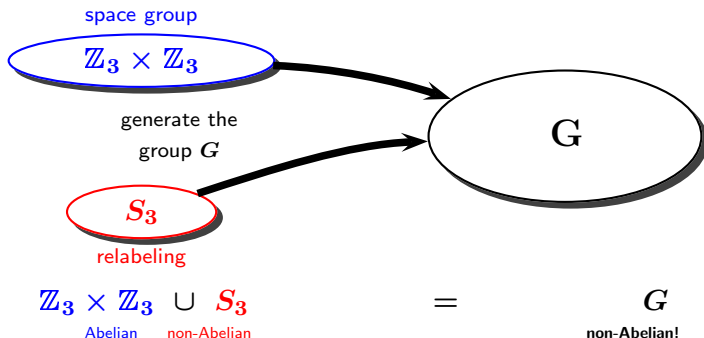
Construction of the full flavor symmetry group

- Invariance of couplings under:



Construction of the full flavor symmetry group

- Invariance of couplings under:



- There is a *normal subgroup* $N = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \subset G$

$$G = S_3 \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3) = \Delta(54)$$

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine all (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
 - 4D gauge group = $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times G_{hidden}$
 - 3 generations of quarks and leptons + a pair H_u, H_d
 - $\sin^2 \theta_w(M_{GUT}) = 3/8$
 - only SM-vectorlike extra matter

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
- 3 Choose models with $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
- 3 Choose models with $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- 4 Identify the **stringy restrictions** on $\Delta(54)$ quantum numbers of matter

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
- 3 Choose models with $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- 4 Identify the **stringy restrictions** on $\Delta(54)$ quantum numbers of matter
- 5 Determine the related non-SUSY **Lagrangian** under specific vacua

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
- 3 Choose models with $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- 4 Identify the **stringy restrictions** on $\Delta(54)$ quantum numbers of matter
- 5 Determine the related non-SUSY **Lagrangian** under specific vacua
- 6 Allow for spontaneous breakdown of $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry

Procedure to study stringy models with $\Delta(54)$

- 1 Determine **all** (inequivalent) $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge embeddings in heterotic string
- 2 Select **semi-realistic models**
- 3 Choose models with $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- 4 Identify the **stringy restrictions** on $\Delta(54)$ quantum numbers of matter
- 5 Determine the related non-SUSY **Lagrangian** under specific vacua
- 6 Allow for spontaneous breakdown of $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- 7 Study the low-energy **consequences for quarks and leptons**

→ **predictions?**

Orbifolder needed as a tool (Nilles, SR-S, Vaudrevange, Wingerter, 2011)



Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*

Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*
 - 1 12 with 3 WLs (Abelian flavor)
 - 2 81 with 1 WL (G much larger than $\Delta(54)$)
 - 3 696 with 2 WLs $\rightarrow \Delta(54) \subset G$ 😊

Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*
 - 1 12 with 3 WLs (Abelian flavor)
 - 2 81 with 1 WL (G much larger than $\Delta(54)$)
 - 3 696 with 2 WLs $\rightarrow \Delta(54) \subset G$ 😊
- $\Delta(54)$ favored as flavor symmetry in $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifolds 😊

Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*
 - 1 12 with 3 WLs (Abelian flavor)
 - 2 81 with 1 WL (G much larger than $\Delta(54)$)
 - 3 696 with 2 WLs $\rightarrow \Delta(54) \subset G$ 😊
- $\Delta(54)$ favored as flavor symmetry in $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifolds 😊
- Only possible $\Delta(54)$ representations: $\mathbf{1}_0, \mathbf{3}_{11}, \mathbf{3}_{12}$ 😊

Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*
 - 1 12 with 3 WLs (Abelian flavor)
 - 2 81 with 1 WL (G much larger than $\Delta(54)$)
 - 3 696 with 2 WLs $\rightarrow \Delta(54) \subset G$ 😊
- $\Delta(54)$ favored as flavor symmetry in $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifolds 😊
- Only possible $\Delta(54)$ representations: $\mathbf{1}_0, \mathbf{3}_{11}, \mathbf{3}_{12}$ 😊
- SM quarks and leptons generically in triplets

explanation for three generations!! 😊

Results of search of models

We found over 7×10^6 admissible gauge embeddings:

- only 789 semi-realistic models*
 - 1 12 with 3 WLs (Abelian flavor)
 - 2 81 with 1 WL (G much larger than $\Delta(54)$)
 - 3 696 with 2 WLs $\rightarrow \Delta(54) \subset G$ 😊
- $\Delta(54)$ favored as flavor symmetry in $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifolds 😊
- Only possible $\Delta(54)$ representations: $\mathbf{1}_0, \mathbf{3}_{11}, \mathbf{3}_{12}$ 😊
- SM quarks and leptons generically in triplets

explanation for three generations!! 😊

* Numbers compatible with Nilles,Vaudrevange (2014), but we find many more models 😊

$\Delta(54)$ stringy EXAMPLE

- From superpotential, obtain quark and charged-lepton Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^f &= y_1^f [F_1 H \bar{f}_1 \phi_1 + F_2 H \bar{f}_2 \phi_2 + F_3 H \bar{f}_3 \phi_3] \\ &+ y_2^f [(F_1 H \bar{f}_2 + F_2 H \bar{f}_1) \phi_3 + (F_3 H \bar{f}_1 + F_1 H \bar{f}_3) \phi_2 + (F_2 H \bar{f}_3 + F_3 H \bar{f}_2) \phi_1] + h.c.,\end{aligned}$$

F_i : LH fermion, f_i : RH fermion, H : Higgs, ϕ_i : flavon scalar

$\Delta(54)$ stringy EXAMPLE

- From superpotential, obtain quark and charged-lepton Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^f &= y_1^f [F_1 H \bar{f}_1 \phi_1 + F_2 H \bar{f}_2 \phi_2 + F_3 H \bar{f}_3 \phi_3] \\ &+ y_2^f [(F_1 H \bar{f}_2 + F_2 H \bar{f}_1) \phi_3 + (F_3 H \bar{f}_1 + F_1 H \bar{f}_3) \phi_2 + (F_2 H \bar{f}_3 + F_3 H \bar{f}_2) \phi_1] + h.c.,\end{aligned}$$

F_i : LH fermion, f_i : RH fermion, H : Higgs, ϕ_i : flavon scalar

- Assume a flavon alignment in D sector: $\langle \phi^f \rangle = v_\phi^f(0, r^f, 1)$

$\Delta(54)$ stringy EXAMPLE

- From superpotential, obtain quark and charged-lepton Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^f &= y_1^f [F_1 H \bar{f}_1 \phi_1 + F_2 H \bar{f}_2 \phi_2 + F_3 H \bar{f}_3 \phi_3] \\ &+ y_2^f [(F_1 H \bar{f}_2 + F_2 H \bar{f}_1) \phi_3 + (F_3 H \bar{f}_1 + F_1 H \bar{f}_3) \phi_2 + (F_2 H \bar{f}_3 + F_3 H \bar{f}_2) \phi_1] + h.c.,\end{aligned}$$

F_i : LH fermion, f_i : RH fermion, H : Higgs, ϕ_i : flavon scalar

- Assume a flavon alignment in D sector: $\langle \phi^f \rangle = v_\phi^f(0, r^f, 1)$
- Impose now the mass invariants (m_i^f : measured fermion masses)

$\Delta(54)$ stringy EXAMPLE

- From superpotential, obtain **quark and charged-lepton Lagrangian**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^f &= y_1^f [F_1 H \bar{f}_1 \phi_1 + F_2 H \bar{f}_2 \phi_2 + F_3 H \bar{f}_3 \phi_3] \\ &+ y_2^f [(F_1 H \bar{f}_2 + F_2 H \bar{f}_1) \phi_3 + (F_3 H \bar{f}_1 + F_1 H \bar{f}_3) \phi_2 + (F_2 H \bar{f}_3 + F_3 H \bar{f}_2) \phi_1] + h.c.,\end{aligned}$$

F_i : LH fermion, f_i : RH fermion, H : Higgs, ϕ_i : **flavon** scalar

- Assume a **flavon alignment** in D sector: $\langle \phi^f \rangle = v_\phi^f(0, r^f, 1)$
- **Impose** now the **mass invariants** (m_i^f : measured fermion masses)
- Take the **hierarchical** sol: $r^f \approx (m_2^f - m_1^f)/m_3^f \ll 1$, $(a^f)^2 \approx m_1^f m_2^f$, $b^f \approx m_3^f$

$$M_f^D \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & \frac{m_2^f - m_1^f}{m_3^f} \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} \\ \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & m_2^f - m_1^f & 0 \\ \frac{m_2^f - m_1^f}{m_3^f} \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & 0 & m_3^f \end{pmatrix},$$

$\Delta(54)$ stringy EXAMPLE

- From superpotential, obtain **quark and charged-lepton Lagrangian**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^f &= y_1^f [F_1 H \bar{f}_1 \phi_1 + F_2 H \bar{f}_2 \phi_2 + F_3 H \bar{f}_3 \phi_3] \\ &+ y_2^f [(F_1 H \bar{f}_2 + F_2 H \bar{f}_1) \phi_3 + (F_3 H \bar{f}_1 + F_1 H \bar{f}_3) \phi_2 + (F_2 H \bar{f}_3 + F_3 H \bar{f}_2) \phi_1] + h.c.,\end{aligned}$$

F_i : LH fermion, f_i : RH fermion, H : Higgs, ϕ_i : **flavon** scalar

- Assume a **flavon alignment** in D sector: $\langle \phi^f \rangle = v_\phi^f(0, r^f, 1)$
- **Impose** now the **mass invariants** (m_i^f : measured fermion masses)
- Take the **hierarchical** sol: $r^f \approx (m_2^f - m_1^f)/m_3^f \ll 1$, $(a^f)^2 \approx m_1^f m_2^f$, $b^f \approx m_3^f$

$$M_f^D \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & \frac{m_2^f - m_1^f}{m_3^f} \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} \\ \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & m_2^f - m_1^f & 0 \\ \frac{m_2^f - m_1^f}{m_3^f} \sqrt{m_1^f m_2^f} & 0 & m_3^f \end{pmatrix},$$

For **down-quarks**

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_C \approx \frac{(M_d^D)_{12}}{(M_d^D)_{22}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{m_d}{m_s}} \quad \text{Gatto-Sartori-Tonin} \quad \text{☺}$$

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: down sector

Down-quark and charged-lepton sectors are symmetric

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_C^e \approx \frac{(M_e^D)_{12}}{(M_e^D)_{22}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}} \quad \text{leptonic Gatto-Sartori-Tonin} \quad \text{😊}$$

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: down sector

Down-quark and charged-lepton sectors are symmetric

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_C^e \approx \frac{(M_e^D)_{12}}{(M_e^D)_{22}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}} \quad \text{leptonic Gatto-Sartori-Tonin} \quad \text{😊}$$

BUT all other quark and charged-lepton mixing angles are smaller than observed 😞

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: down sector

Down-quark and charged-lepton sectors are symmetric

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_C^e \approx \frac{(M_e^D)_{12}}{(M_e^D)_{22}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}} \quad \text{leptonic Gatto-Sartori-Tonin} \quad \text{😊}$$

BUT all other quark and charged-lepton mixing angles are smaller than observed 😞

Additional novel consequence

$$\frac{m_s - m_d}{m_b} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{m_\mu - m_e}{m_\tau}.$$

more stringent than $b - \tau$ unification 😞

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: neutrino sector

Además, renormalizable neutrino Lagrangian is

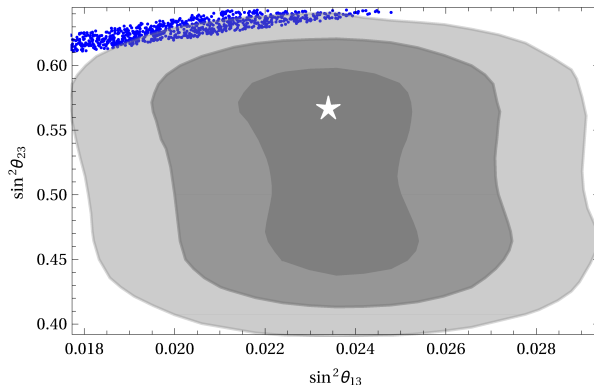
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y^\nu &= y_1^\nu [L_1 H_u \bar{\nu}_1 + L_2 H_u \bar{\nu}_2 + L_3 H_u \bar{\nu}_3] \\ &+ \lambda_1 [\bar{\nu}_1 \bar{\nu}_1 \bar{\phi}_1^\nu + \bar{\nu}_2 \bar{\nu}_2 \bar{\phi}_2^\nu + \bar{\nu}_3 \bar{\nu}_3 \bar{\phi}_3^\nu] \\ &+ \lambda_2 [2\bar{\nu}_1 \bar{\nu}_2 \bar{\phi}_3^\nu + 2\bar{\nu}_1 \bar{\nu}_3 \bar{\phi}_2^\nu + 2\bar{\nu}_2 \bar{\nu}_3 \bar{\phi}_1^\nu]\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ type I see-saw possible!! 😊

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: neutrino sector

Correlation atmospheric–reactor mixing angles compatible with **best fit**

Forero, Tortola, Valle (2014)

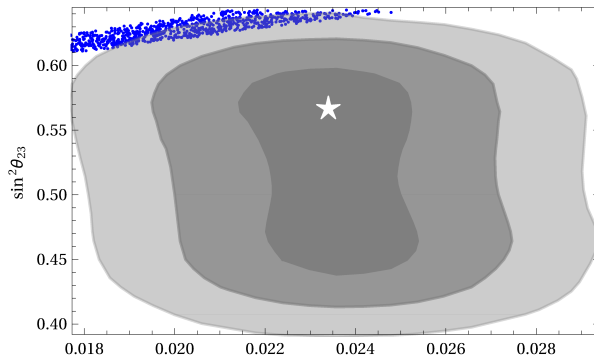


- atmospheric mixing angle: $51.3^\circ \lesssim \theta_{23} \lesssim 53.1^\circ$ (second octant) ☺
- reactor mixing angle: $7.8^\circ \lesssim \theta_{12} \lesssim 8.9^\circ$ ☺
- $6\text{meV} \lesssim m_{\nu_1} \lesssim 6.8\text{meV}$, $65\text{meV} \lesssim \sum m_\nu \lesssim 70\text{meV}$ ☺

$\Delta(54)$ stringy phenomenology: neutrino sector

Correlation atmospheric–reactor mixing angles compatible with **best fit**

Forero, Tortola, Valle (2014)

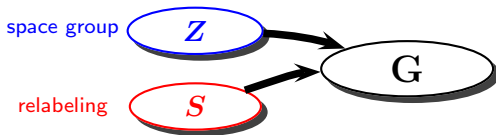


Advantages of model:

- atmospheric θ_{13} in second octant) ☺
- reactor mixing only **normal hierarchy** admissible
- $6\text{meV} \lesssim m_{\nu_1}$ **Falsifiable** soon ☺

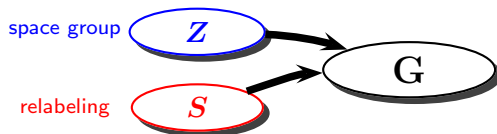
Conclusions

- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



Conclusions

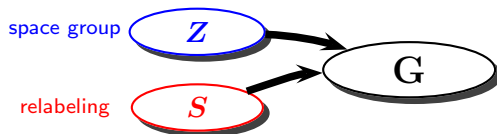
- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



- Full classification of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ heterotic orbifolds with ~ 800 nice models

Conclusions

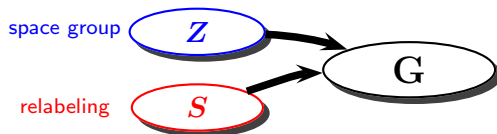
- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



- Full classification of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ heterotic orbifolds with ~ 800 nice models
- 90% of them exhibit $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry

Conclusions

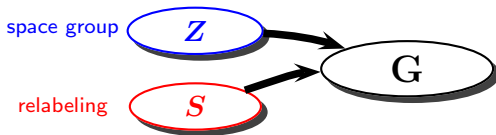
- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



- Full classification of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ heterotic orbifolds with ~ 800 nice models
- 90% of them exhibit $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- Strong stringy constraints on pheno

Conclusions

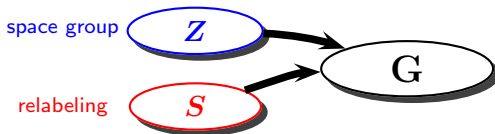
- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



- Full classification of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ heterotic orbifolds with ~ 800 nice models
- 90% of them exhibit $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- Strong stringy constraints on pheno
- Leading to
 - 1 $6meV \lesssim m_{\nu_1} \lesssim 6.8meV$, $65meV \lesssim \sum m_\nu \lesssim 70meV$ 😊
 - 2 correct masses for quarks and leptons
 - 3 Gatto-Sartori-Tonin in down-sector
 - 4 funny unification mass relation 😞
 - 5 normal hierarchy for neutrino masses
 - 6 “predict” neutrino mixing angles 😊

Conclusions

- $\Delta(54)$ (and other) flavor symmetries from compactification geometry:



- Full classification of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ heterotic orbifolds with ~ 800 nice models
- 90% of them exhibit $\Delta(54)$ flavor symmetry
- Strong stringy constraints on pheno
- Leading to

- 1 $6meV \lesssim m_{\nu_1} \lesssim$
- 2 correct masses for
- 3 Gatto-Sartori-To
- 4 funny unification
- 5 normal hierarchy
- 6 “predict” neutrino

BUT

- bad quark mixing angles
- proton decay
- unjustified vacuum alignments
- SUSY breaking not understood