

A tale of two models of lepton number violation

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MartinWorld
Hyperbolic tessellation
of Martin at work.

My 11 papers with Martin

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I will therefore highlight this part of his research with two examples

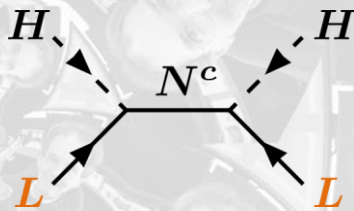
Lepton number violation

$$\Delta L = 2 \text{ and } \Delta B = 0$$

Lepton number violation (LFV) brings to mind **Majorana neutrino masses**, **neutrinoless double beta decay**, and events with **jets plus two same-sign charged lepton** at the LHC

LLHH

Generated via the type-I seesaw mechanism (for example)



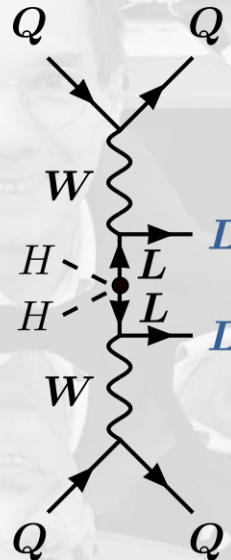
Minkowski (1977) Gell-Mann, Ramond, Slansky (1979) Mohapatra, Senjanovic (1980) Schechter, Valle (1980)

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z \pm 2) + 2e^\mp$$

Operators:
QQQQLLHH
+others

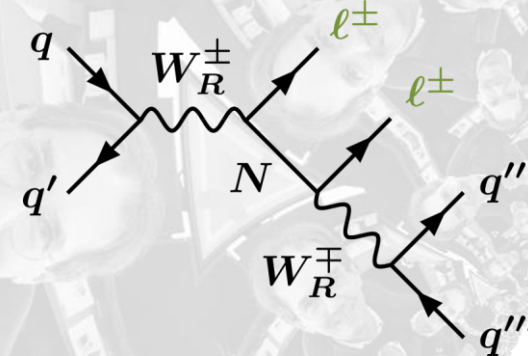
Note that $0\nu 2\beta$ can be induced in many other ways

Bonnet, Hirsch, Ota, Winter (2012)



$$pp \rightarrow \text{jets} + \ell^\pm \ell'^\pm$$

In left-right symmetric models for example:



Keung, Senjanović (1983)

Lepton number violation

$$\Delta L = \pm 1 \text{ and } \Delta B = 1$$

But let us not forget that **lepton number** can be violated by one unit.
However $Z_2(B + L)$ invariant implies that that **baryon number** must also be violated.

Nucleon decay

The proton is very stable. **Upper limits on its mean partial lifetime** depend on the decay channel

$$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0) > 8.2 \times 10^{33} \text{ years (90\% C.L.)}$$

Nishino et. al.
[Super-Kamiokande]
(2009)

Dimension 6 ($L = -B = -1$) and 7 ($L = B = 1$) induce these processes

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left[\begin{array}{l} QQQ L \\ \overline{u^c} Q Q e^c \\ \overline{u^c} \overline{d^c} Q L \\ u^c u^c d^c e^c \end{array} \right] \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \left[\begin{array}{l} (\partial d^c) d^c d^c \overline{e^c} \\ d^c d^c Q (\partial \overline{L}) \end{array} \right] \tau(p) \sim [\Gamma(p)]^{-1} \sim \left(\frac{m_p^5}{\Lambda^4} \right)^{-1} \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$$

Very heavy mediators
(and/or tiny couplings)



$\Delta L=3$ processes: Proton decay and the LHC

Renato M. Fonseca,[†] Martin Hirsch,[‡] and Rahul Srivastava^{*}

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What about $|\Delta L| = 3$?

We do not know if lepton number can be violated in 1 or 2 units **BUT ...**

$U(1)_B$ and $U(1)_L$ are anomalous in the Standard Model. Transitions between vacua with different B and L are possible t'Hooft (1976)

(this is a consequence of the axial anomaly: the divergence of the axial current does not vanish for massless fermions) Bell, Jackiw (1969)
Adler (1969)

instantons and sphalerons:

$$\Delta B = \Delta L = N_{\text{families}}$$

Belavin et al. (1975)
t'Hooft (1976)
Klinkhamer, Manton (1984)

Hence the SM is $Z_3(L)$ invariant

It would certainly be **extremely interesting to observe these processes at colliders**
(note that, in theory, all relevant parameters are known)

$$E_{\text{sphaleron}} \sim \frac{m_W}{\alpha_W} \sim 9 \text{ TeV} \quad q + q \rightarrow 7\bar{q} + 3\bar{\ell} + \underbrace{n_W}_{\text{dozens}} W + n_h h \quad (n_W, n_h \sim \alpha_W^{-1})$$

What about perturbative violation of lepton number in 3 units, at low energies

For $\Delta B = \pm 1$ nucleon decay becomes possible

Is proton decay a concern?

Not really

Let us estimate the proton decay lifetime
as a function of the new physics scale

What is the relevant operator?

Is proton decay a concern?

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Let us estimate the proton decay lifetime
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What is the relevant operator?

eee

3 charged leptons

Is proton decay a concern?

Not really

Let us estimate the proton decay lifetime
as a function of the new physics scale

What is the relevant operator?

$eeeuuu\bar{d}$

3 charged leptons

quarks for charge
conservation

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What is the relevant operator?

$eee u u u d$ (H or ∂)

3 charged leptons

quarks for charge
conservation

Under the full SM gauge group
a derivative/Higgs is needed

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What is the relevant operator?

$$\underline{eee} \underline{uuu} \bar{u} \bar{d} (H \text{ or } \partial)$$

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Dimension 13 operator: suppressed by a factor $c \sim 1/\Lambda^9$

Usual dim 6 proton decay ($c \sim 1/\Lambda^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} [\tau_{1/2}(p)]^{-1} &\sim \Gamma(p) \sim m_p^5 c^2 \\ &\sim 10^{32} \left(\frac{m_p}{\Lambda}\right)^4 y^{-1} \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{16} \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

CURRENT case ($c \sim 1/\Lambda^9$)

$$\begin{aligned} [\tau_{1/2}(p)]^{-1} &\sim \Gamma(p) \sim m_p^{19} c^2 \\ &\sim 10^{32} \left(\frac{m_p}{\Lambda}\right)^{18} y^{-1} \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{(3 \text{ to } 4)} \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

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May show up at the LHC!

$|\Delta L| = 3$ operators

Note:

Operators which create/destroy 3 **charged** leptons must have dimension 13 or higher. However, there are **lower dimensional ones involving neutrinos**

This is important: **even if Nature is $Z_3(L)$ invariant** and as a consequence the proton decays necessarily into 3 (anti)leptons, **we may not be able to verify this if the main decay modes contain (anti)neutrinos in the final state**

(colliders would be the only way)

So, let us look at the lowest dimensional $|\Delta L| = 3$ operators (and $\Delta B = 1$)

dim 9
 $\Delta L = 3$
 $\mathcal{O}_9^1 = \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c \bar{e}^c LL$

$\mathcal{O}_9^2 = \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c QLLL$

no proton decay

dim 10
 $\Delta L = -3$
 $\mathcal{O}_{10} = \bar{d}^c \bar{d}^c \bar{d}^c \bar{L} \bar{L} \bar{L} H^*$

dim 11
 $\Delta L = 3$
 $\mathcal{O}_{11}^1 = \partial \partial \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c QLLL$
 $\mathcal{O}_{11}^2 = \partial Q \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c LL \bar{e}^c H$

dim 12
 $\Delta L = -3$
(more operators)

dim 13 $\Delta L = 3$
 $\mathcal{O}_{13}^1 = \partial \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c d^c \bar{e}^c \bar{e}^c \bar{e}^c$
 $\mathcal{O}_{13}^2 = \partial \bar{u}^c \bar{u}^c d^c QQ \bar{e}^c LL$
+others

With a $U(1)_{3B-L}$ symmetry, proton decay is induced by operators of dim 11 or higher

A specific model

Besides these model independent considerations, **in our paper we have a particular example**, with **rough estimates** for the **proton decay rate** and **production rate of the new particles** (which mediate B and L violation) **at the LHC**

$$\begin{aligned} N, N^c &= (1, 1, 0) \\ S_u &= (\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) \\ S_d, S'_d &= (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{all } L = -1 \\ &\text{except } L(N) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} &+ Y_\nu L N^c H + Y_1 \overline{u^c} \overline{N^c} S_u + Y_2 N^c d^c S_d^* \\ &+ \underline{Y_3 \overline{e^c} \overline{u^c} S'_d} + \underline{Y_4 Q L S_d} + \underline{\mu S_u S_d S'_d} + \underline{m_N N N^c} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Some
remarks

A specific model

Besides these model independent considerations, **in our paper we have a particular example**, with **rough estimates** for the **proton decay rate** and **production rate of the new particles** (which mediate B and L violation) **at the LHC**

$$\begin{aligned} N, N^c &= (1, 1, 0) \\ S_u &= (\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) \\ S_d, S'_d &= (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{all } L = -1 \\ &\text{except } L(N) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

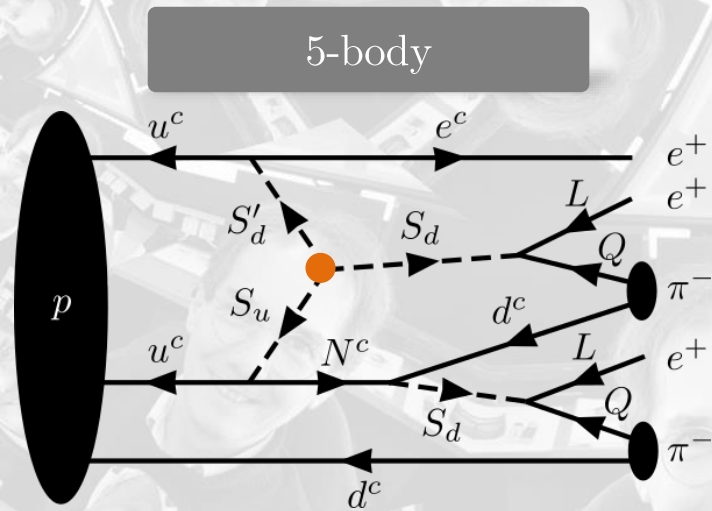
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + Y_\nu L N^c H + Y_1 \overline{u^c} N^c S_u + Y_2 N^c d^c S_d^* + \underbrace{Y_3 \overline{e^c} u^c S'_d}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{Y_4 Q L S_d}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{\mu S_u S_d S'_d}_{\text{orange}} + \underbrace{m_N N N^c}_{\text{purple}} + \dots$$

Some
remarks

- The **μ term is critical**: in the limit $\mu \rightarrow 0$ both B and L are conserved
- **Neutrinos are Dirac particles** (as expected, since Majorana masses are forbidden by the $Z_3(L)$ symmetry)
- Note that S_d and S'_d have the same quantum numbers, hence they can have the same couplings. However, the product of leptoquark couplings to both L - and R -handed fermions is more constrained than each coupling individually, hence we assume that **each scalar couples to either $\overline{e^c} u^c$ or QL** (this arrangement can be achieved automatically by complicating the model). **We consider this scenario to lower the leptoquark masses and enhance the proton decay rate.**
- A $Z_3(L)$ symmetry was used, but it can be shown that the **Lagrangian is $U(1)_{3B-L}$ invariant** ($B=-1$, $L=3$ processes are therefore absent)

Proton decay

(I will not discuss LHC phenomenology)



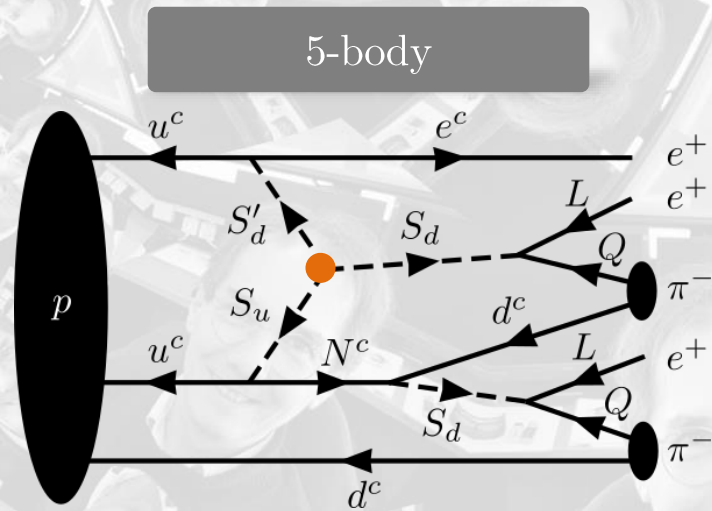
All decay particles visible

3 shower-like Cherenkov rings
+
2 nonshower-like rings

But Super(Hyper)-K and DUNE cannot distinguish electrons from positrons

Proton decay

(I will not discuss LHC phenomenology)



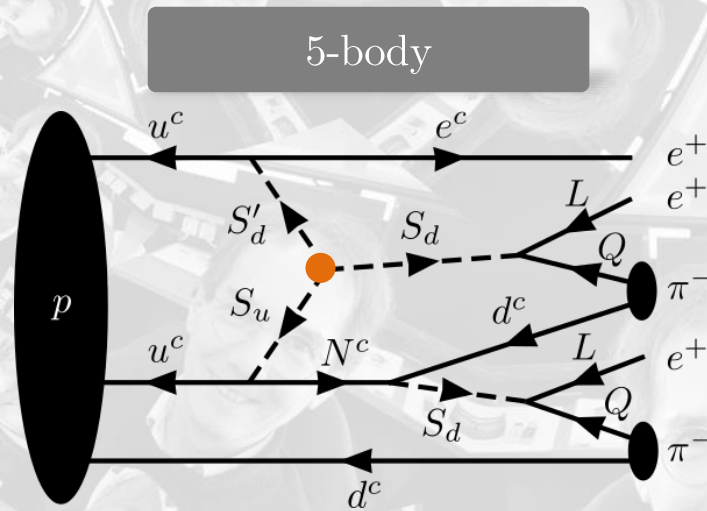
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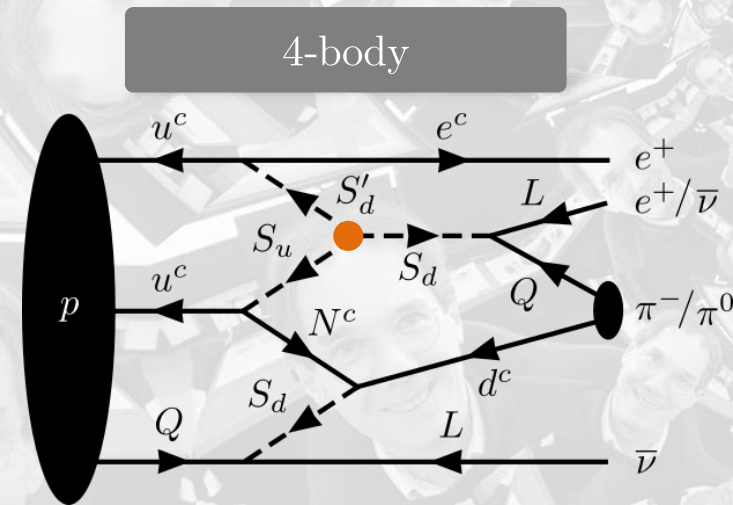
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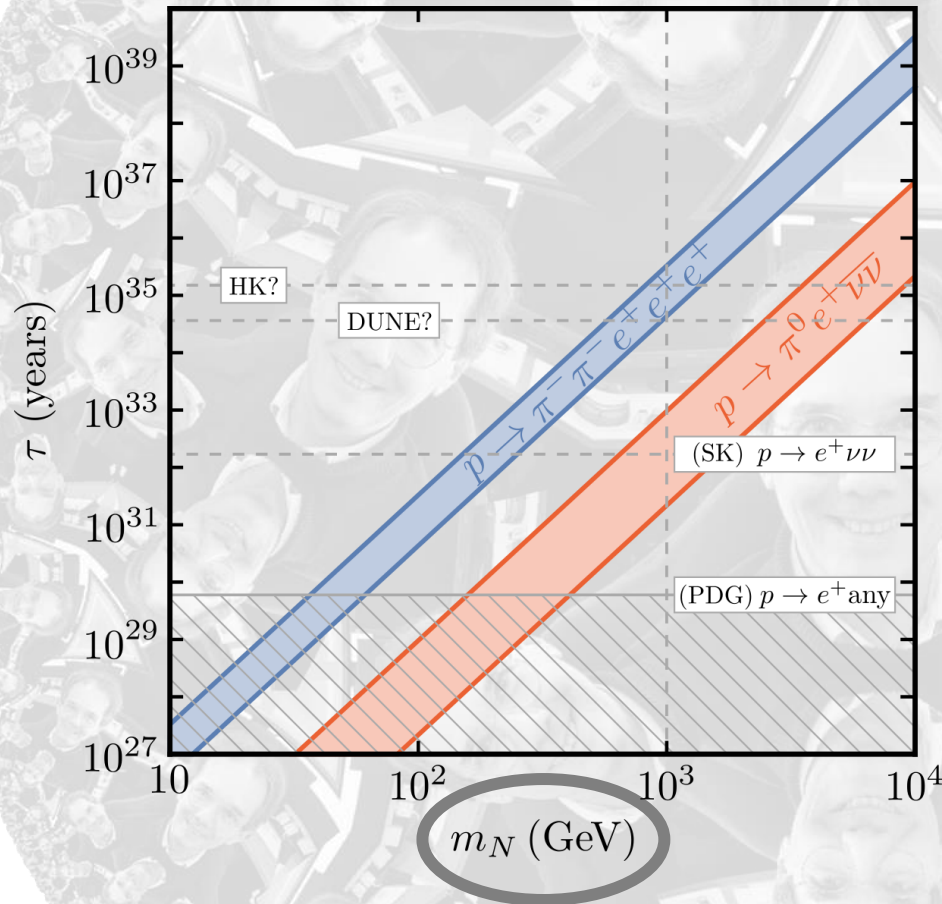


At least one neutrino is undetected

4-body decay enhanced over the 5-body decay

Proton decay

Benchmark scenario



All parameters fixed
except the right-handed
neutrino mass scale

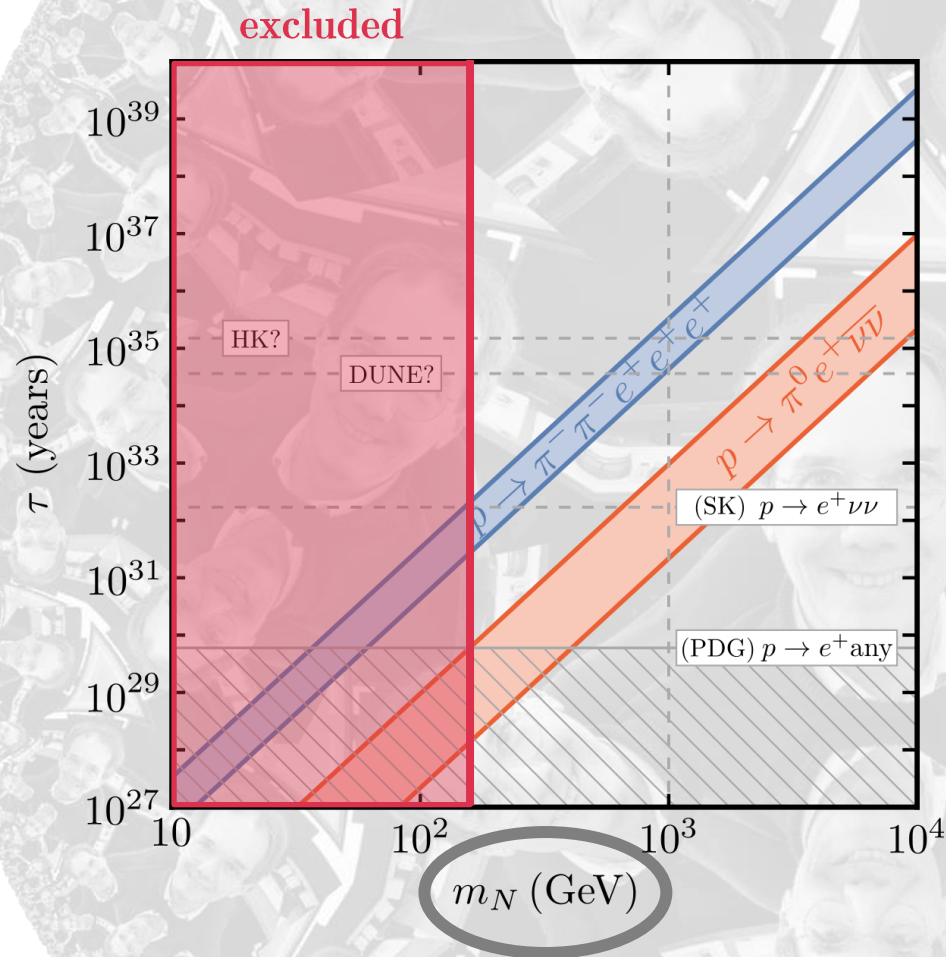
Yukawa couplings: ~ 1
Scalar masses: 1 TeV
 μ : 10 TeV

(favors an enhanced proton decay rate)

Right-handed neutrino masses
(the only parameter left free)

Proton decay

Benchmark scenario



All parameters fixed
except the right-handed
neutrino mass scale

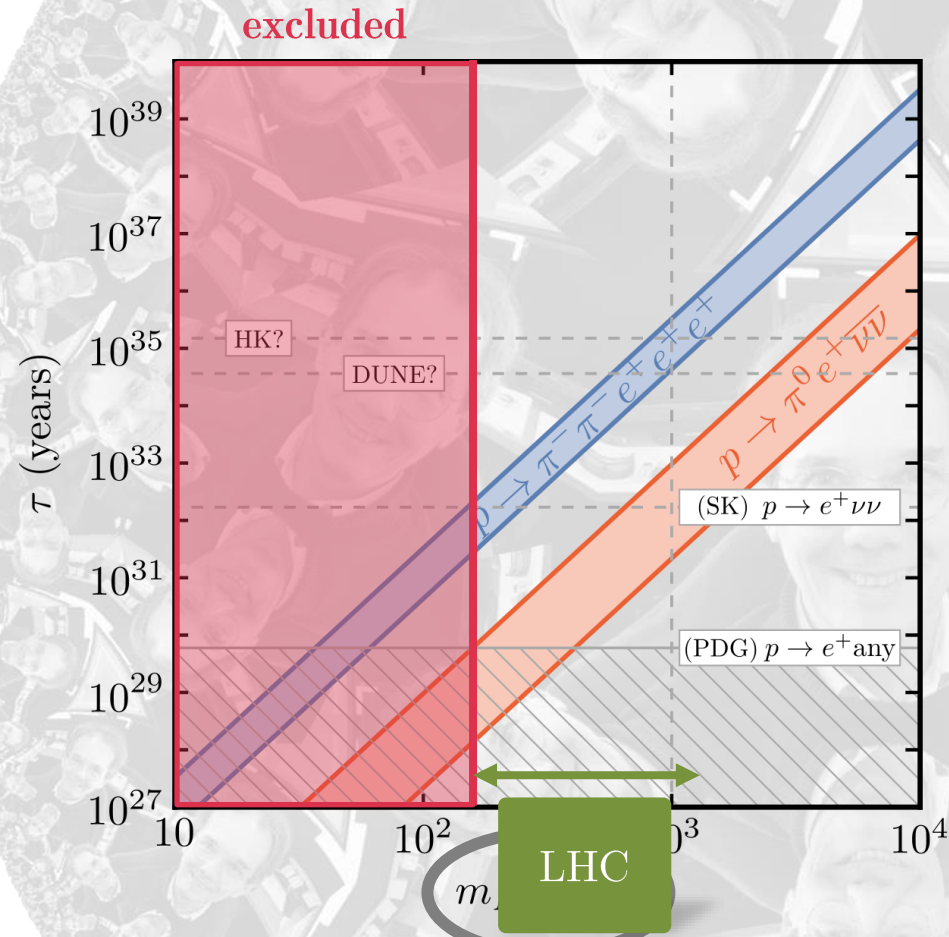
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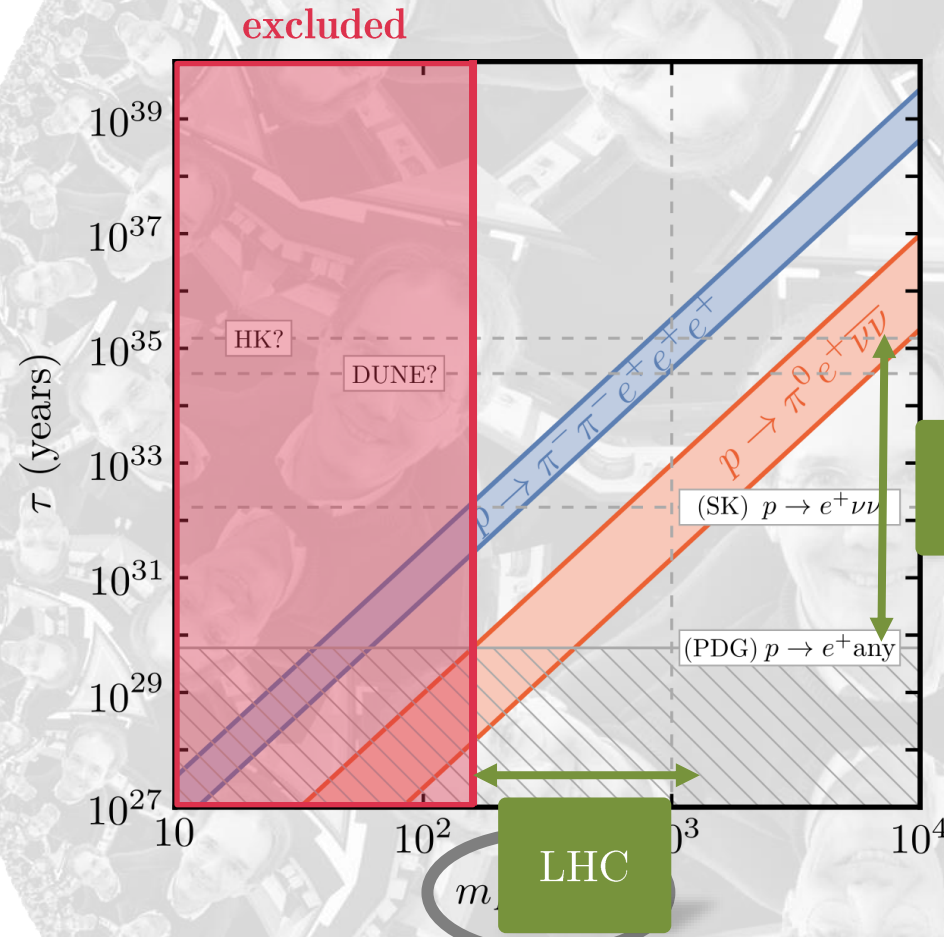
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Proton decay

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Right-handed neutrino masses
(the only parameter left free)



A flipped 331 model

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331 models

$$SU(3)_C \times \underbrace{SU(3)_L \times U(1)_X}_{\subset SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y}$$

The SM hypercharge is a combination of the X charge with the 8th generator of $SU(3)_L$

$$Y = \beta T_8 + X$$

Interestingly, the β parameter can take several different values
The SM doublet of leptons L must be promoted to a triplet of $SU(3)_L$ and the charge of the third component depends on this β .

$$\psi_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell_L \\ N^c \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = -1/\sqrt{3}$$

Singer, Valle, Schechter (1980)

$$\psi_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell_L \\ \ell^c \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = -\sqrt{3}$$

Pisano, Pleitez (1992), Frampton (1992)

$$\psi_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell_L \\ E^- \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

Pleitez (1996), Özer (1996)

$$\psi_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell_L \\ E^{--} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \sqrt{3}$$

We called it model X in RF, Hirsch (2016)

To avoid fractionally charged particles, one cannot go beyond these values

331 models

Importantly, **331 models** are said to predict **3 generations**. Here's why:

In order to cancel the $(SU(3)_L)^3$ anomaly, one needs as many triplets of this group as anti-triplets

Left-handed leptons: **3 triplets**

Left-handed quarks:

2x3=6 anti-triplets and **1x3=3 triplets**

One generation of quarks is different from the other two under the 331 group

Name	331 representation	SM group decomposition	# flavors
ψ_ℓ	$\left(1, 3, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(1, \hat{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1, \hat{1}, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	3
ℓ^c	$(1, 1, 1)$	$(1, \hat{1}, 1)$	3
ℓ_X	$\left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	$\left(1, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	3
Q_{12}	$\left(\bar{3}, \bar{3}, \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(3, \hat{2}, \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(3, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	2
Q_3	$\left(\bar{3}, \bar{3}, \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(3, \hat{2}, \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(3, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	1
u^c	$(\bar{3}, 1, -\frac{2}{3})$	$(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, -\frac{2}{3})$	3
d^c	$(\bar{3}, 1, \frac{1}{3})$	$(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{3})$	3
J_{12}	$\left(\bar{3}, 1, -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	$\left(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	2
J_3	$\left(\bar{3}, 1, -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	$\left(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	1
ϕ_1	$\left(1, 3, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(1, \hat{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	1
ϕ_2	$\left(1, 3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(1, \hat{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right) + \left(1, \hat{1}, 0\right)$	1
ϕ_3	$\left(1, 3, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)$	$\left(1, \hat{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1, \hat{1}, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\beta\right)$	1

A flipped 331 model

In our paper we pointed out that one can make a valid model where the lepton generators are different, and the quarks are all the same

Any SM model must meet two requirements:

1. Extra fermions should not be introduced, unless they are vector-like under the SM group; i.e. they must either be in a real representation of $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$, or come in pairs of complex conjugated representations.
2. Gauge anomalies should cancel.

(Concerns only the fermions; that's the hard part. The scalar sector is not a problem)

The key is to have one of the three left-handed leptons in a sextet

$$(1, 6, x) \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(1, \hat{3}, x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)} + \underbrace{\left(1, \hat{2}, x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)} + \underbrace{\left(1, \hat{1}, x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\beta\right)}$$

Not in the SM; should be vector-like, i.e hypercharge =0

One of the 3 generations of left-handed doublets

Easy to take care of

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Gauge anomaly cancellation

Compared to a triplet (3), how much does a sextet (6) contribute to the $(SU(3)_L)^3$ anomaly?

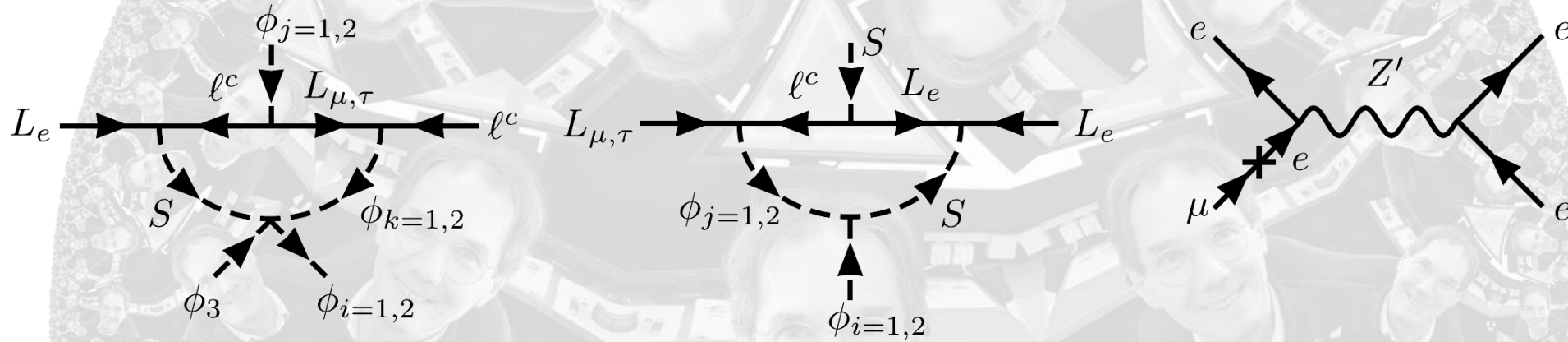
It contributes as much as 7 triplets

7 = weird number, unrelated to the number of families and/or colors

However, it turns out to be perfect: If leptons sit in the representations 6+3+3 then they count as 9 triplets; quarks can then be in 3x3 anti-triplets

	Name	331 rep.	SM group decomposition	Components	# flavors
Non-sequential quarks	L_e	$(1, 6, -\frac{1}{3})$	$(1, \hat{3}, 0) + (1, \hat{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) + (1, \hat{1}, -1)$	$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^+ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma^0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\nu_e \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma^0 & \Sigma^- & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ell_e \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\nu_e & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ell_e & E_e \end{pmatrix}$	1
	$L_{\alpha=\mu,\tau}$	$(1, 3, -\frac{2}{3})$	$(1, \hat{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) + (1, \hat{1}, -1)$	$(\nu_\alpha, \ell_\alpha, E_\alpha)^T$	2
	ℓ_α^c	$(1, 1, 1)$	$(1, \hat{1}, 1)$	ℓ_α^c	6
Sequential quarks	Q_α	$(3, \bar{3}, \frac{1}{3})$	$(3, \hat{2}, \frac{1}{6}) + (3, \hat{1}, \frac{2}{3})$	$(d_\alpha, -u_\alpha, U_\alpha)^T$	3
	u_α^c	$(\bar{3}, 1, -\frac{2}{3})$	$(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, -\frac{2}{3})$	u_α^c	6
	d_α^c	$(\bar{3}, 1, \frac{1}{3})$	$(\bar{3}, \hat{1}, \frac{1}{3})$	d_α^c	3

Fermion masses and Z' FCNC



The electron is massless
at tree level

So are two neutrinos

FCNC for leptons

$$\mathcal{L}_{\ell Z'} = i \left(\sqrt{3g_L^2 - g_Y^2} y_\alpha - \frac{3g_L^2}{\sqrt{3g_L^2 - g_Y^2}} x_\alpha \right) \bar{\ell}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \ell_\alpha Z'_\mu$$

$$x_e = -1/3 \quad x_{\mu,\tau} = -2/3$$

Model killer or model builder?



Creator of worlds



Destroyer of worlds

And let's not forget the first paper ...

$(g-2)$ anomalies and neutrino mass #1
Carolina Arbeláez (Santa María U., Valparaíso), Ricardo Cepedello (Valencia U.), Renato M. Fonseca (Charles U.), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Jul 21, 2020)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 102 (2020) 7, 075005 • e-Print: 2007.11007 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 37 citations

Systematic classification of three-loop realizations of the Weinberg operator #3
Ricardo Cepedello (Valencia U.), Renato M. Fonseca (Charles U.), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Jul 2, 2018)
Published in: *JHEP* 10 (2018) 197, *JHEP* 06 (2019) 034 (erratum) • e-Print: 1807.00629 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 42 citations

High-dimensional neutrino masses #4
G. Anamiati (Valencia U.), Oscar Castillo-Felisola (Santa María U., Valparaíso and CCTVal, Valparaíso), Renato M. Fonseca (Charles U.), J.C. Helo (CCTVal, Valparaíso and La Serena U.), M. Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Jun 19, 2018)
Published in: *JHEP* 12 (2018) 066 • e-Print: 1806.07264 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 45 citations

$\Delta L \geq 4$ lepton number violating processes #5
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U.), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Apr 27, 2018)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 98 (2018) 1, 015035 • e-Print: 1804.10545 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 7 citations

$\Delta L = 3$ processes: Proton decay and the LHC #6
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC), Rahul Srivastava (Valencia U., IFIC) (Feb 13, 2018)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 97 (2018) 7, 075026 • e-Print: 1802.04814 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 18 citations

Quasi Dirac neutrino oscillations #7
G. Anamiati (Valencia U., IFIC), R.M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), M. Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC) (Oct 17, 2017)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 97 (2018) 9, 095008 • e-Print: 1710.06249 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 26 citations

Gauge vectors and double beta decay #8
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U. and Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U. and Valencia U., IFIC) (Dec 13, 2016)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 95 (2017) 3, 035033 • e-Print: 1612.04272 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 6 citations

Lepton number violation in 331 models #9
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC) (Jul 21, 2016)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 94 (2016) 11, 115003 • e-Print: 1607.06328 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 35 citations

A flipped 331 model #10
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC) (Jun 3, 2016)
Published in: *JHEP* 08 (2016) 003 • e-Print: 1606.01109 [hep-ph]
pdf DOI cite claim reference search 51 citations

SU(5)-inspired double beta decay #11
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC) (May 22, 2015)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 92 (2015) 1, 015014 • e-Print: 1505.06121 [hep-ph]

Supersymmetric SO(10)-inspired GUTs with sliding scales #12
Carolina Arbelaez (Lisbon, CFTP), Renato M. Fonseca (Lisbon, CFTP), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC), Jorge C. Romao (Lisbon, CFTP) (Jan, 2013)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 87 (2013) 7, 075010 • e-Print: 1301.6085 [hep-ph]

This one.

And let's not forget the first paper ...

($g - 2$) anomalies and neutrino mass #1
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Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 102 (2020) 7, 075005 • e-Print: [2007.11007](#) [hep-ph]
[pdf](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) 37 citations

$\Delta L \geq 4$ lepton number violating processes #5
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U.), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Apr 27, 2018)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 98 (2018) 1, 015035 • e-Print: [1804.10545](#) [hep-ph]
[pdf](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) 7 citations

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[pdf](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) 35 citations

$\Delta L = 3$ processes: Proton decay and the LHC #6
Renato M. Fonseca (Valencia U., IFIC), Martin Hirsch (Valencia U., IFIC), Rahul

A flipped 331 model

only scanned a finite (though large) set of possible variants. Note, that these are variants, not configurations. As in the case of class-I practically any variant can be made by several possible anomaly-free configurations. The exhaustive list of variants ($m_{PS} = 10^{15}$ GeV) contains a total of 105909 possibilities and can be found in [25].

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G. Anamiati (Valencia U.), Oscar Castillo-Felisola (Santa María U., Valparaíso and CCTVal, Valparaíso), Renato M. Fonseca (Charles U.), J.C. Helo (CCTVal, Valparaíso and La Serena U.), M. Hirsch (Valencia U.) (Jun 19, 2018)
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This one.

Model killer and model builder!



Creator of worlds



Destroyer of worlds

You've been very successful at both, as required by the Scientific Method.
I wish you many more successful and joyful years of research.

☯ Model killer and model builder! ☯



Creator of worlds



Destroyer of worlds

Happy 60.47th birthday!