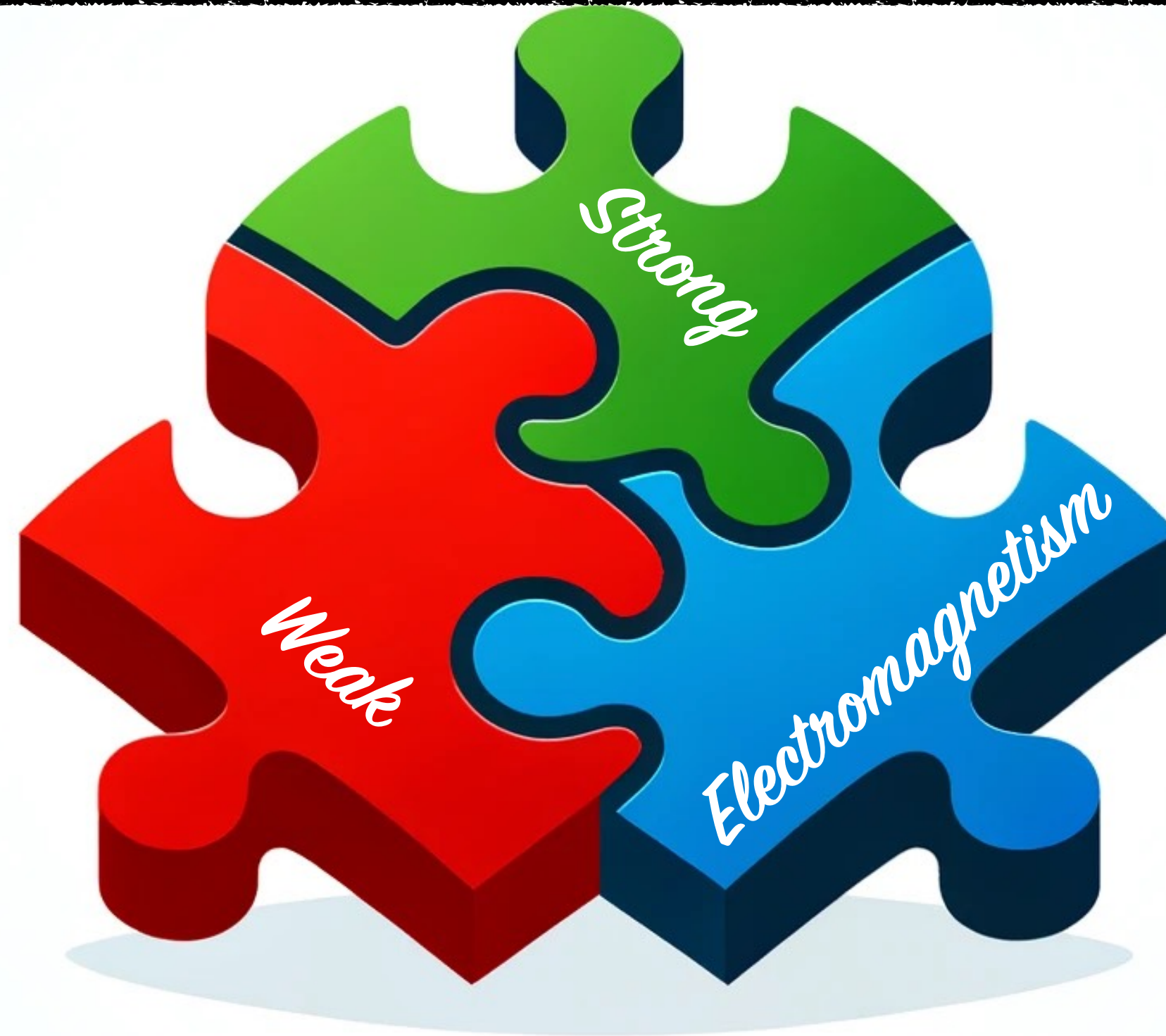


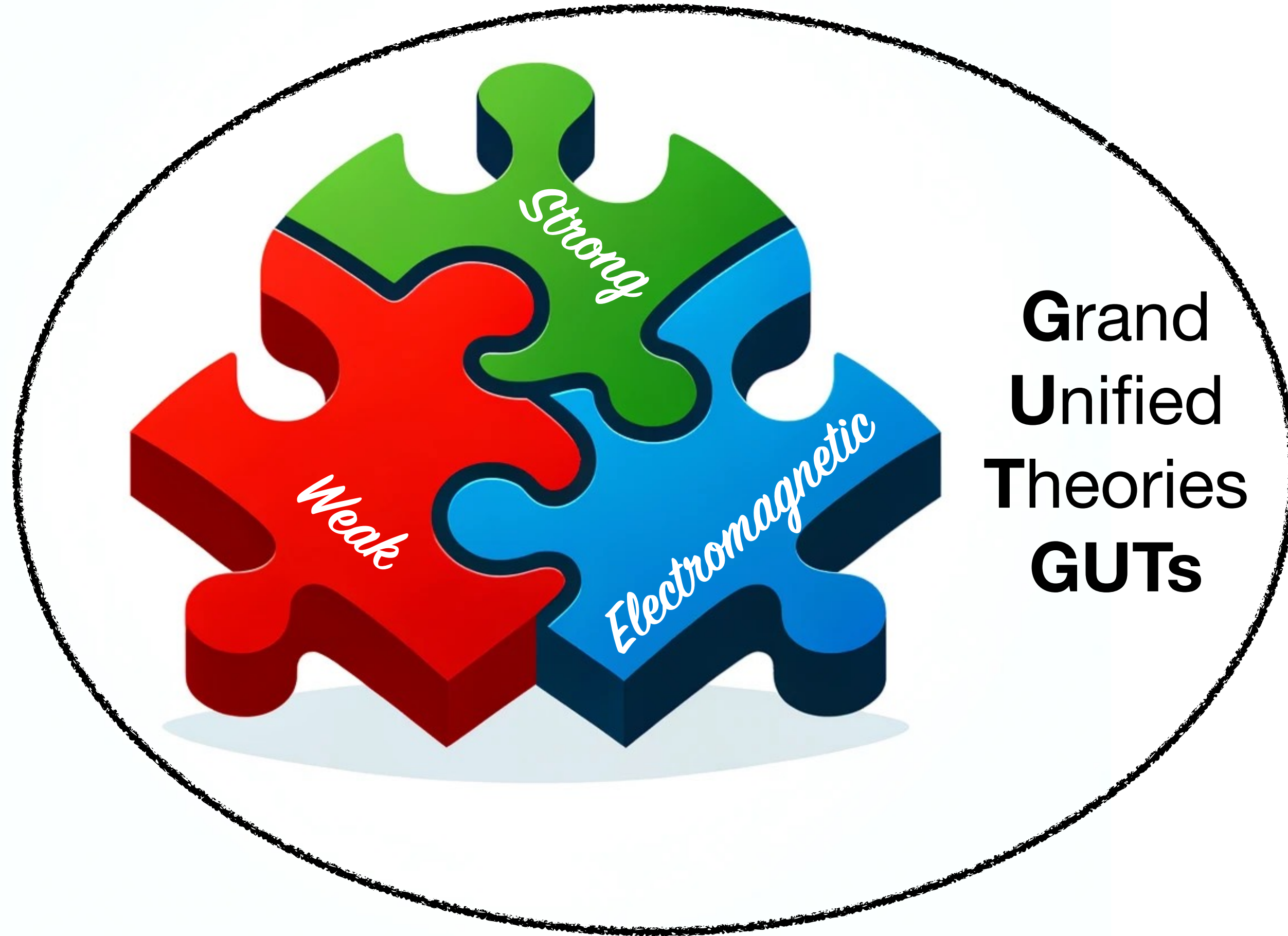
# *Proton Decay and Gravitational Waves as Complementary Tests of Grand Unification*



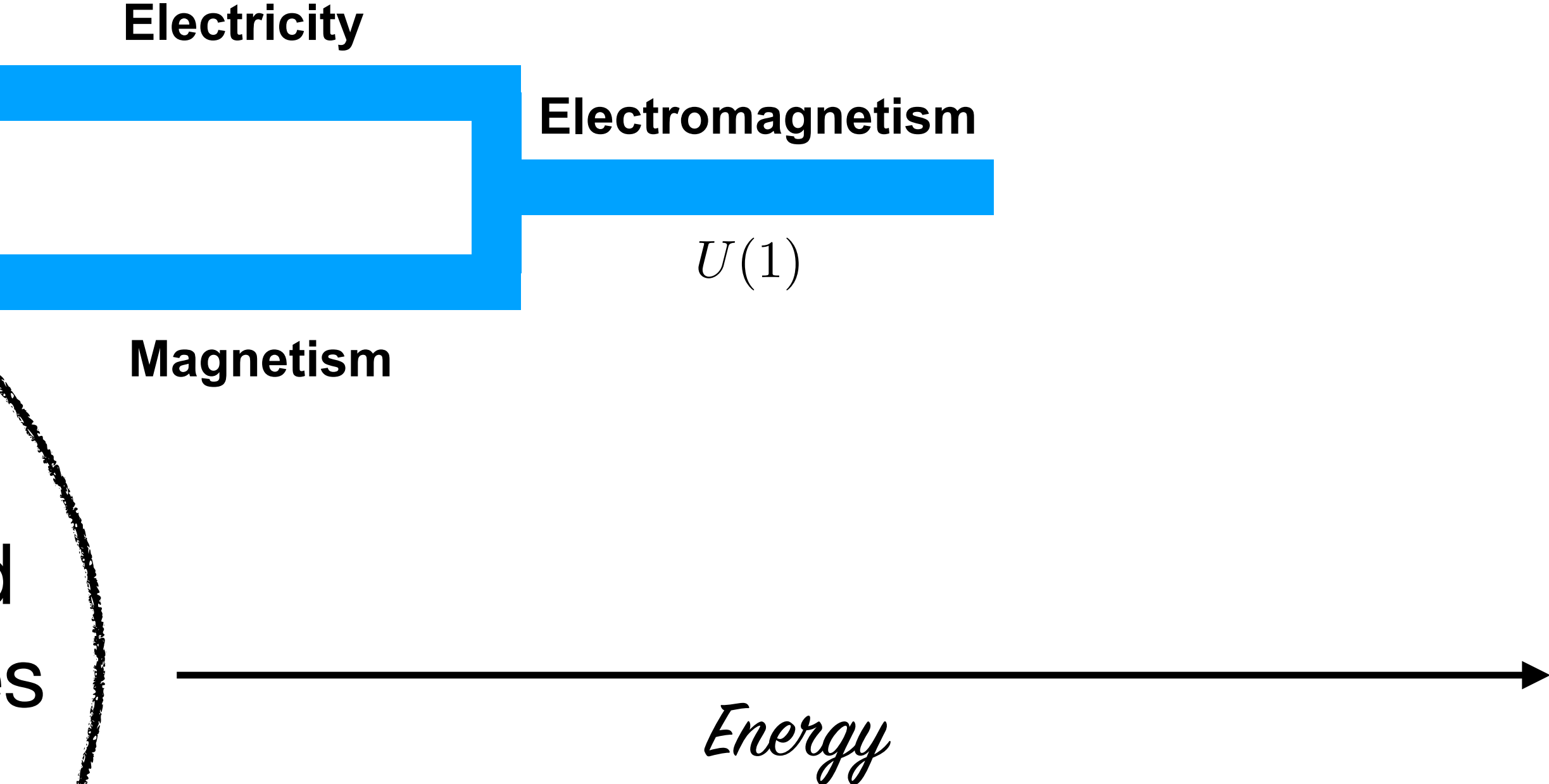
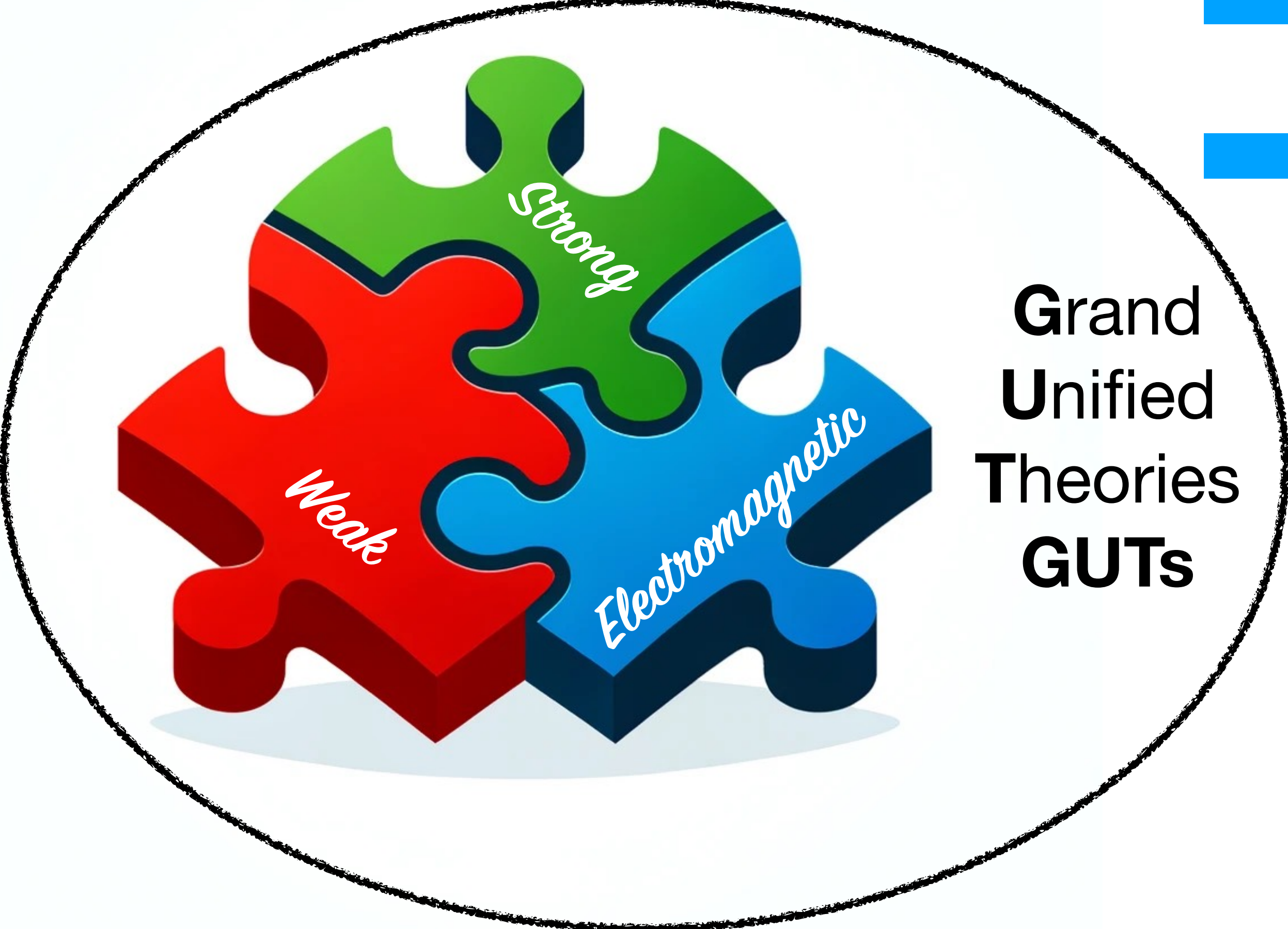
**Jessica Turner**

Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University

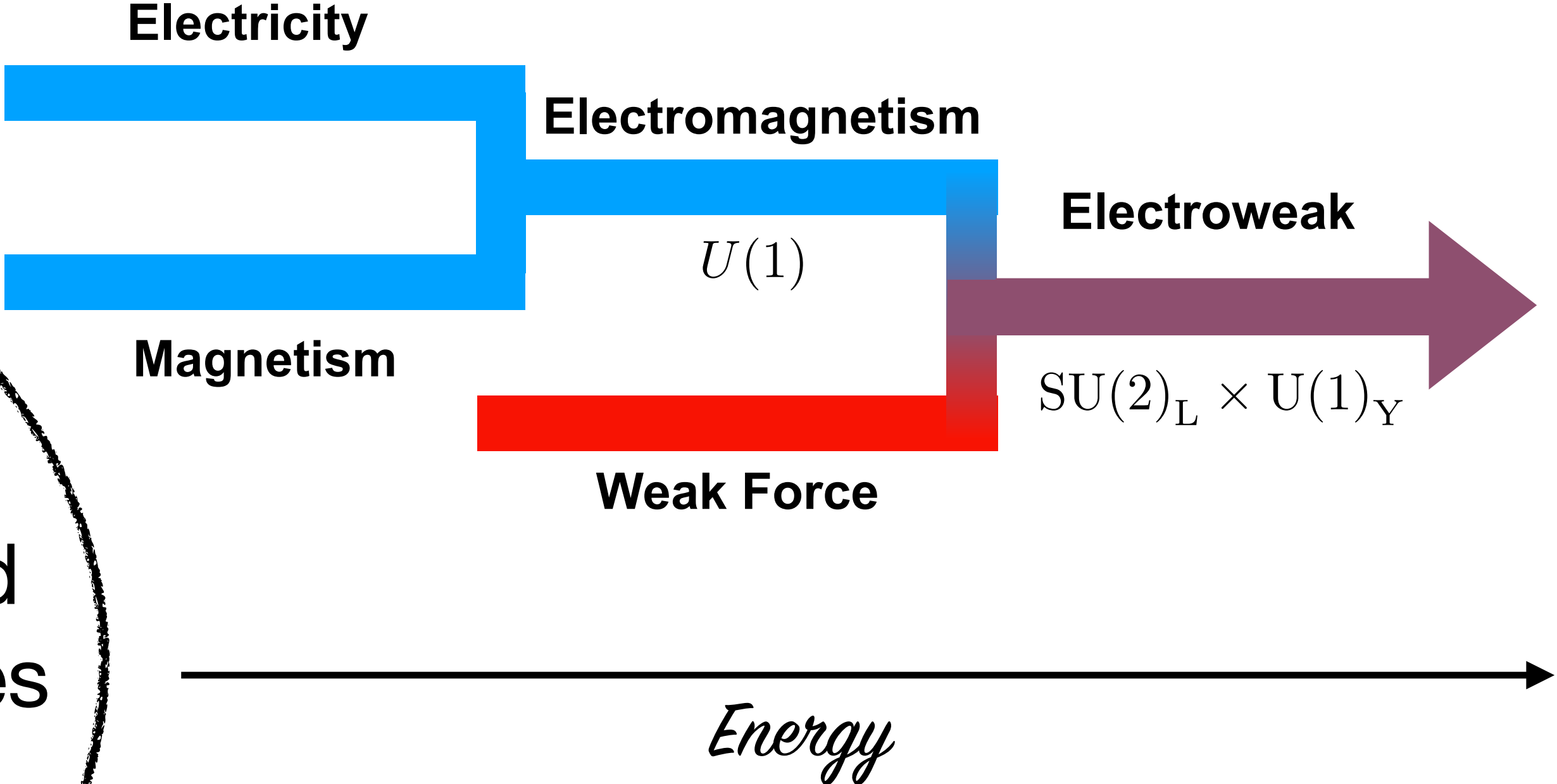
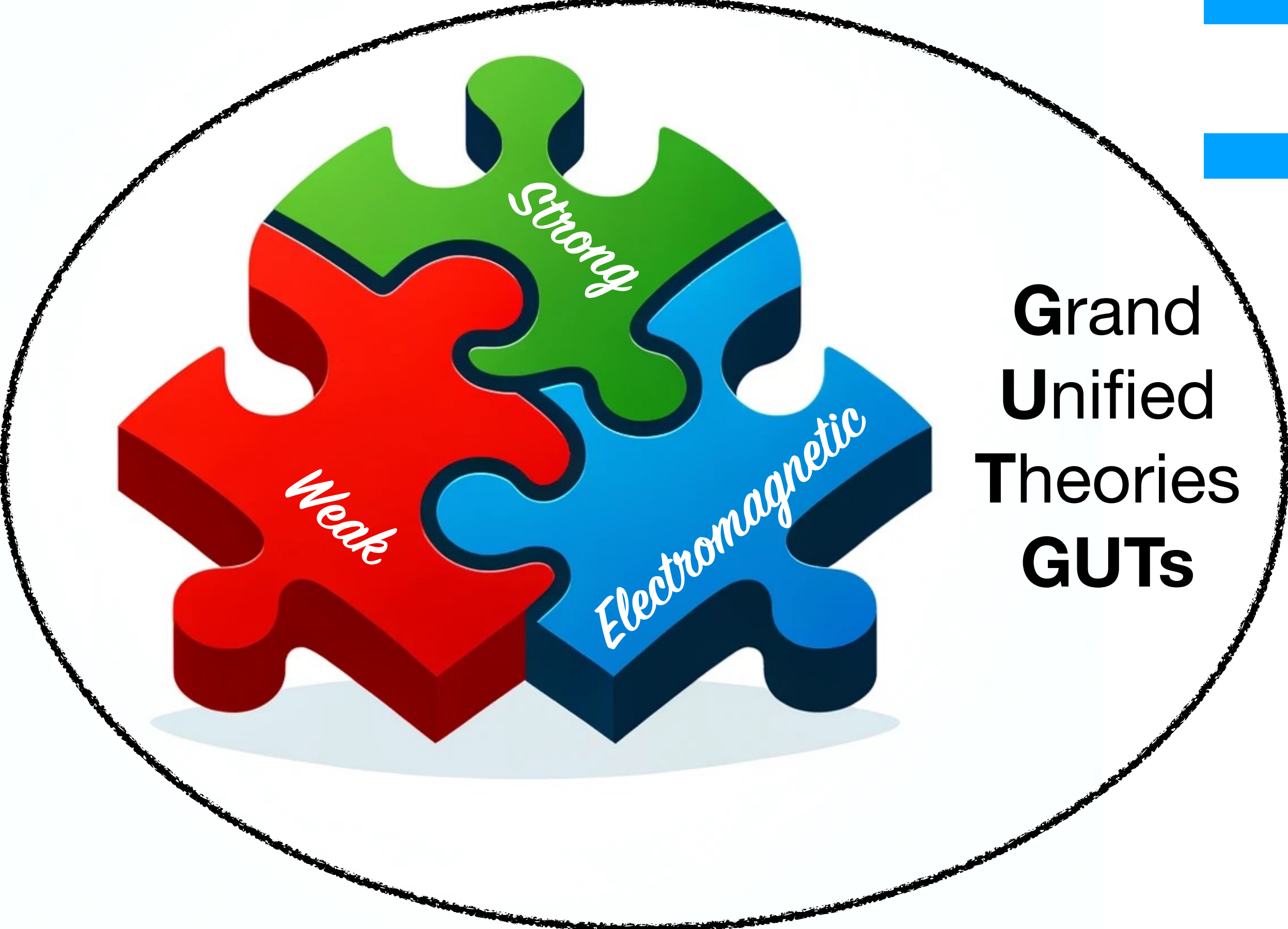
# Motivation for Grand Unification



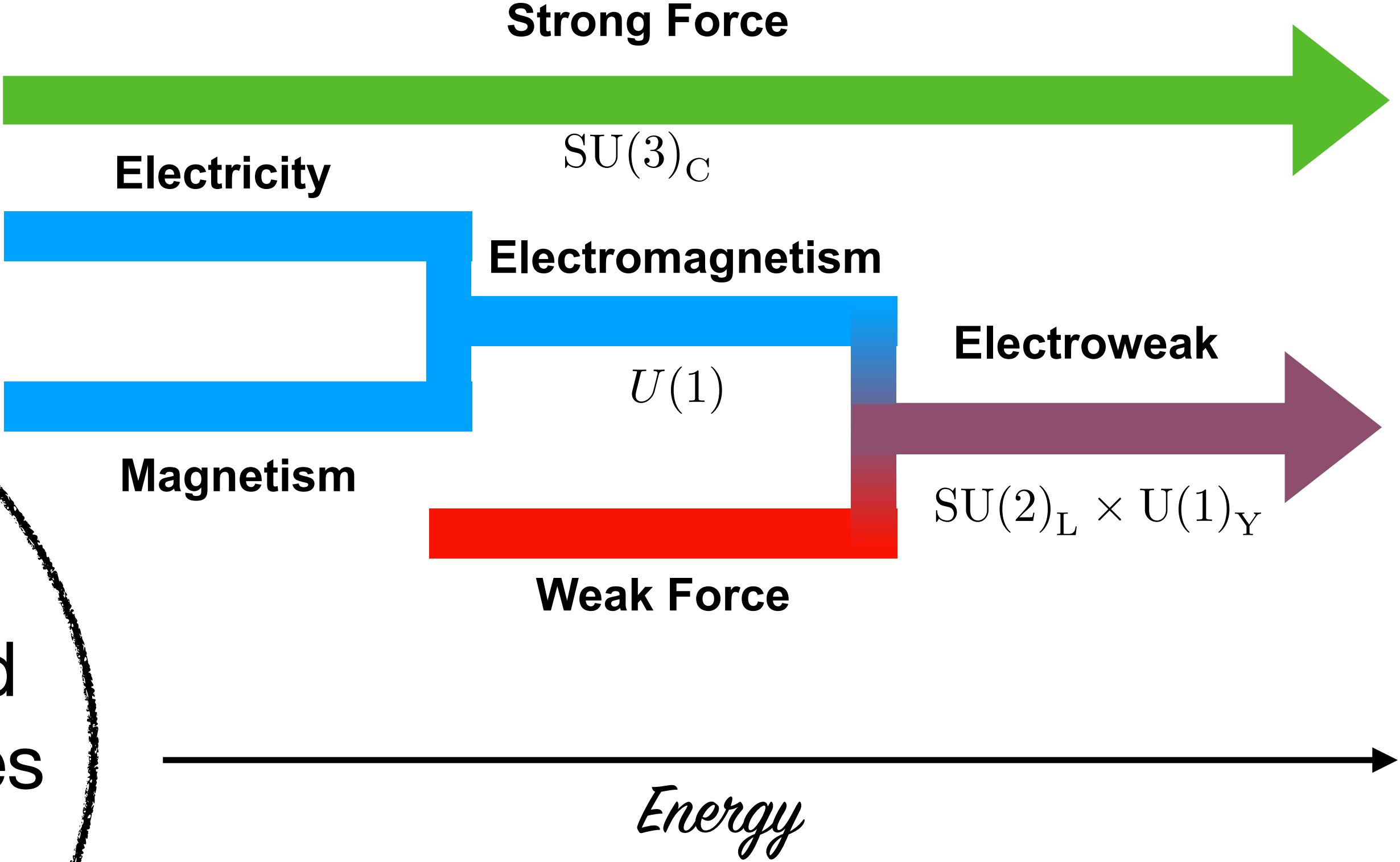
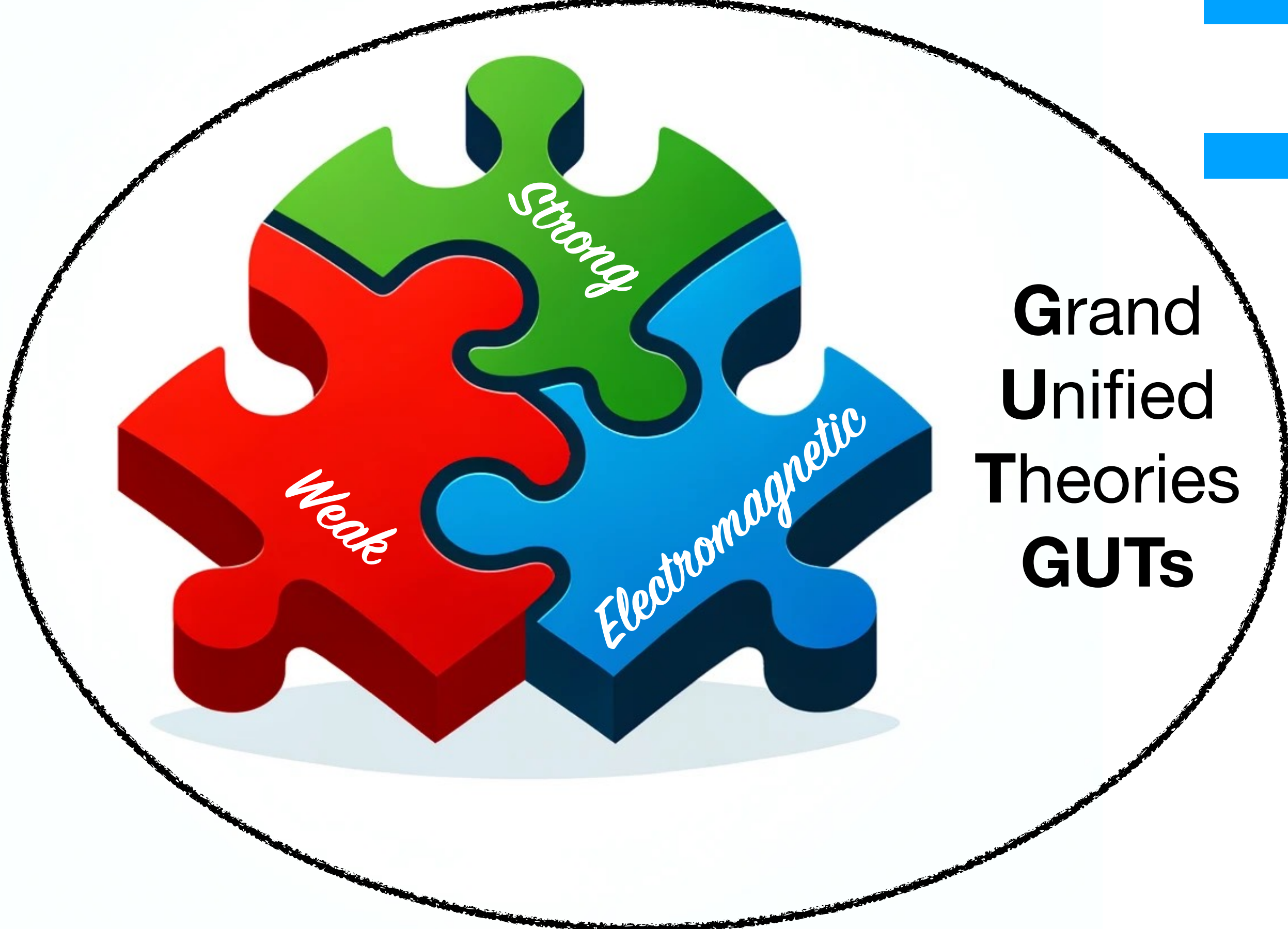
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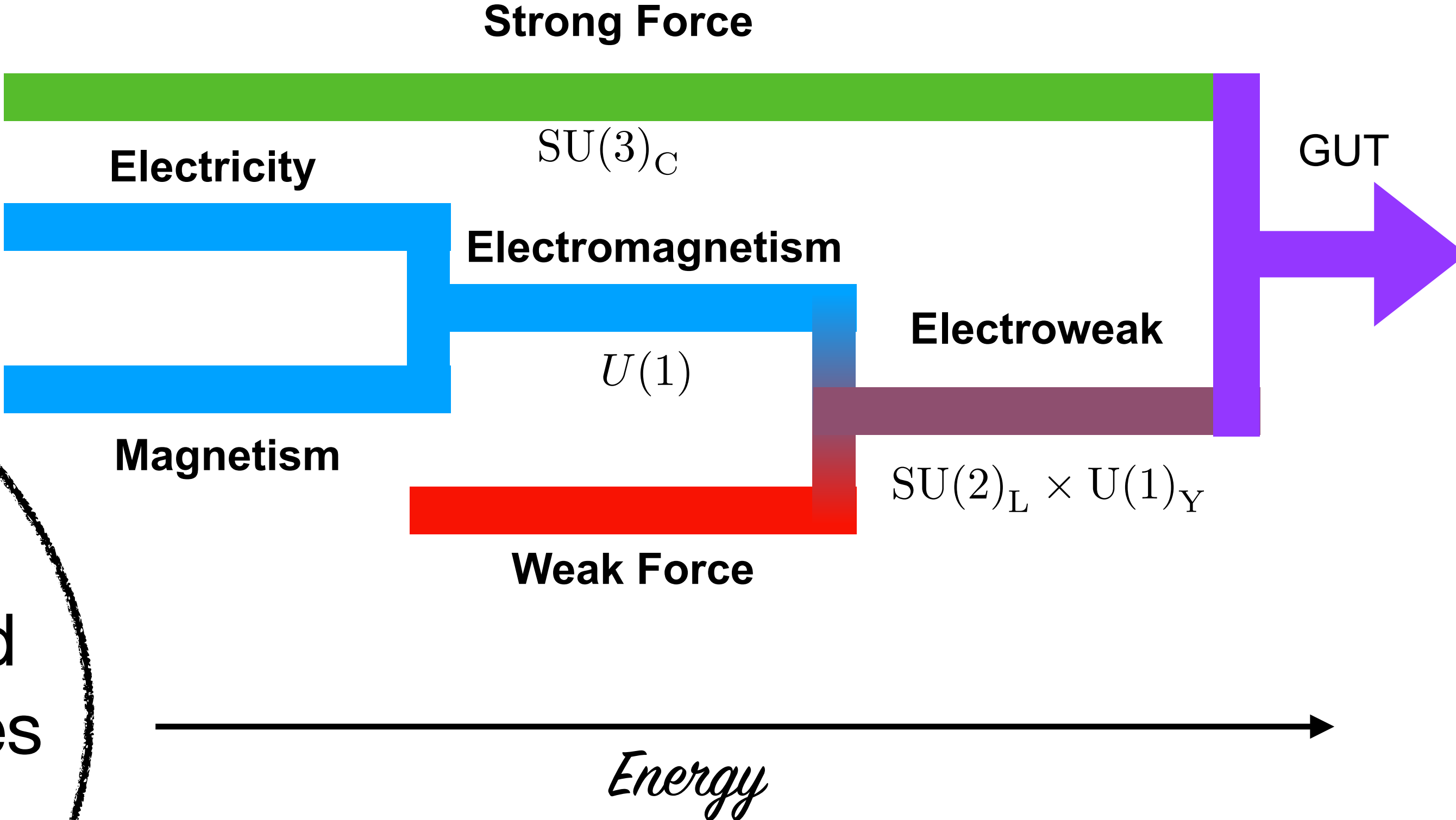
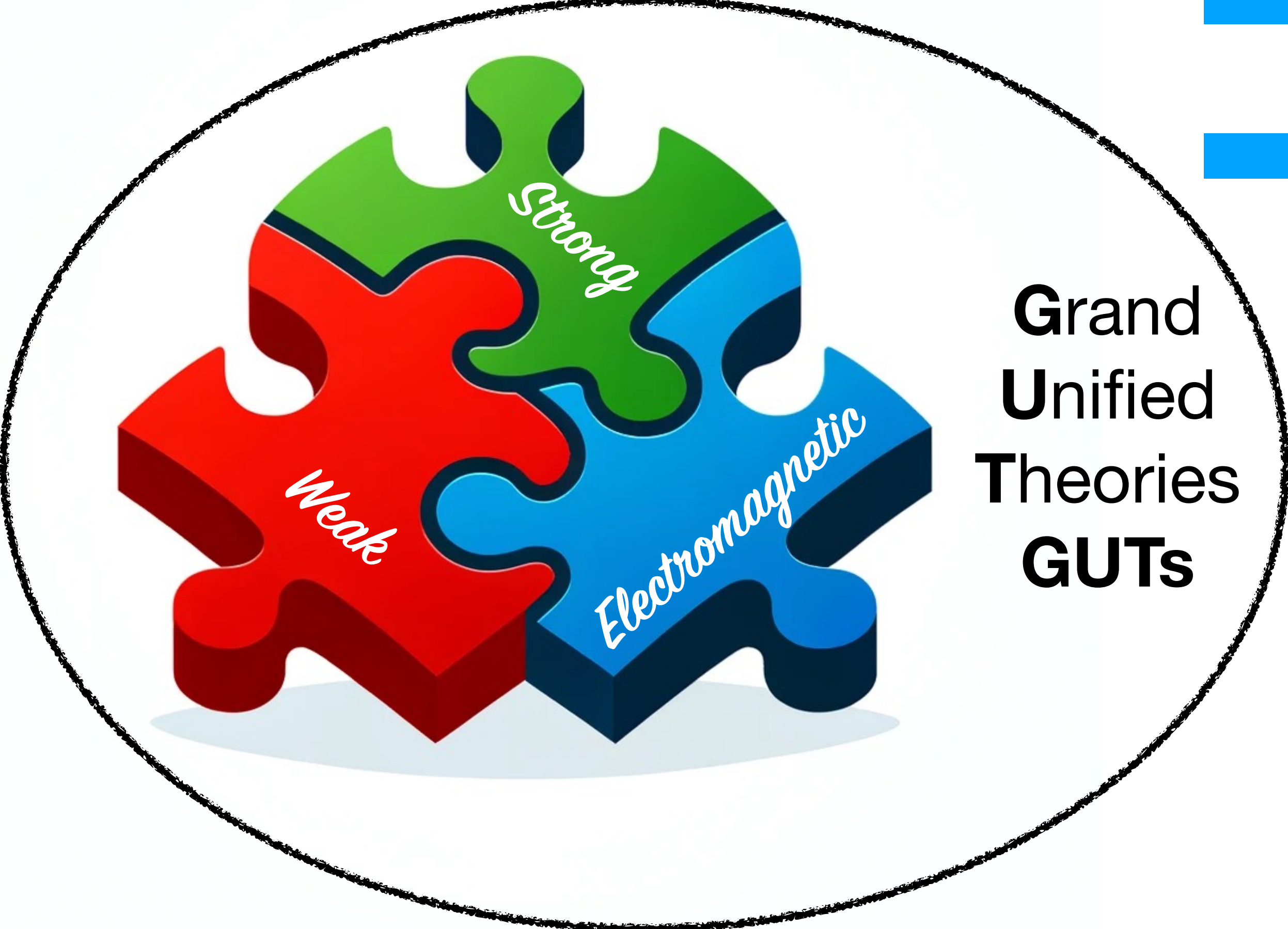
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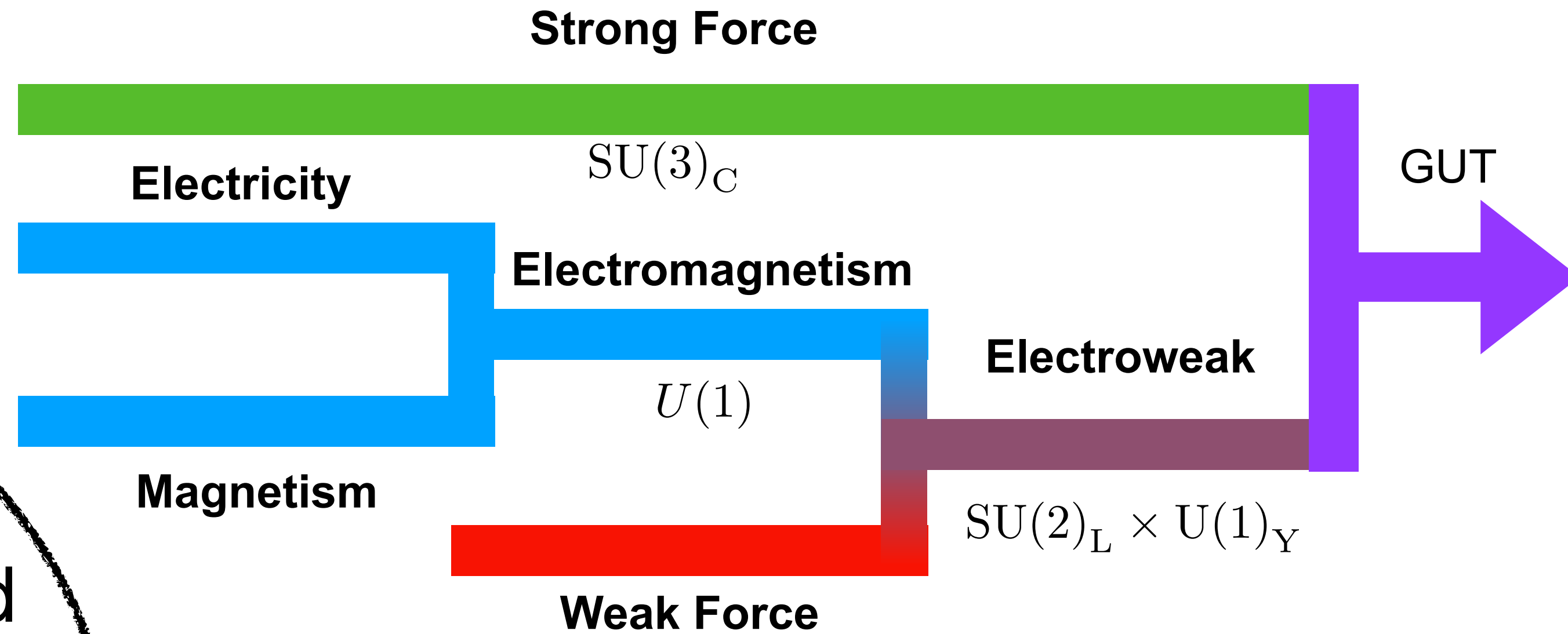
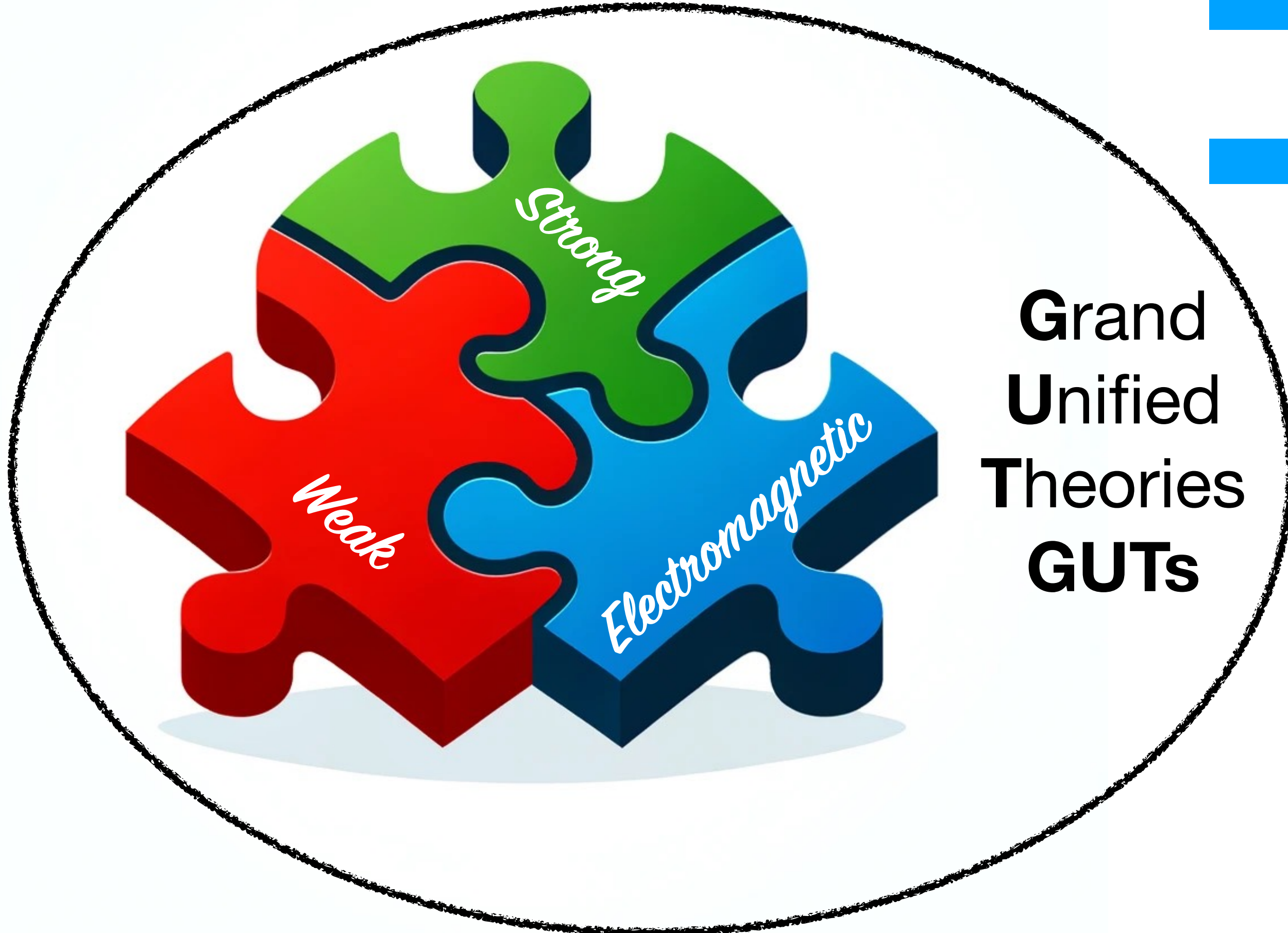
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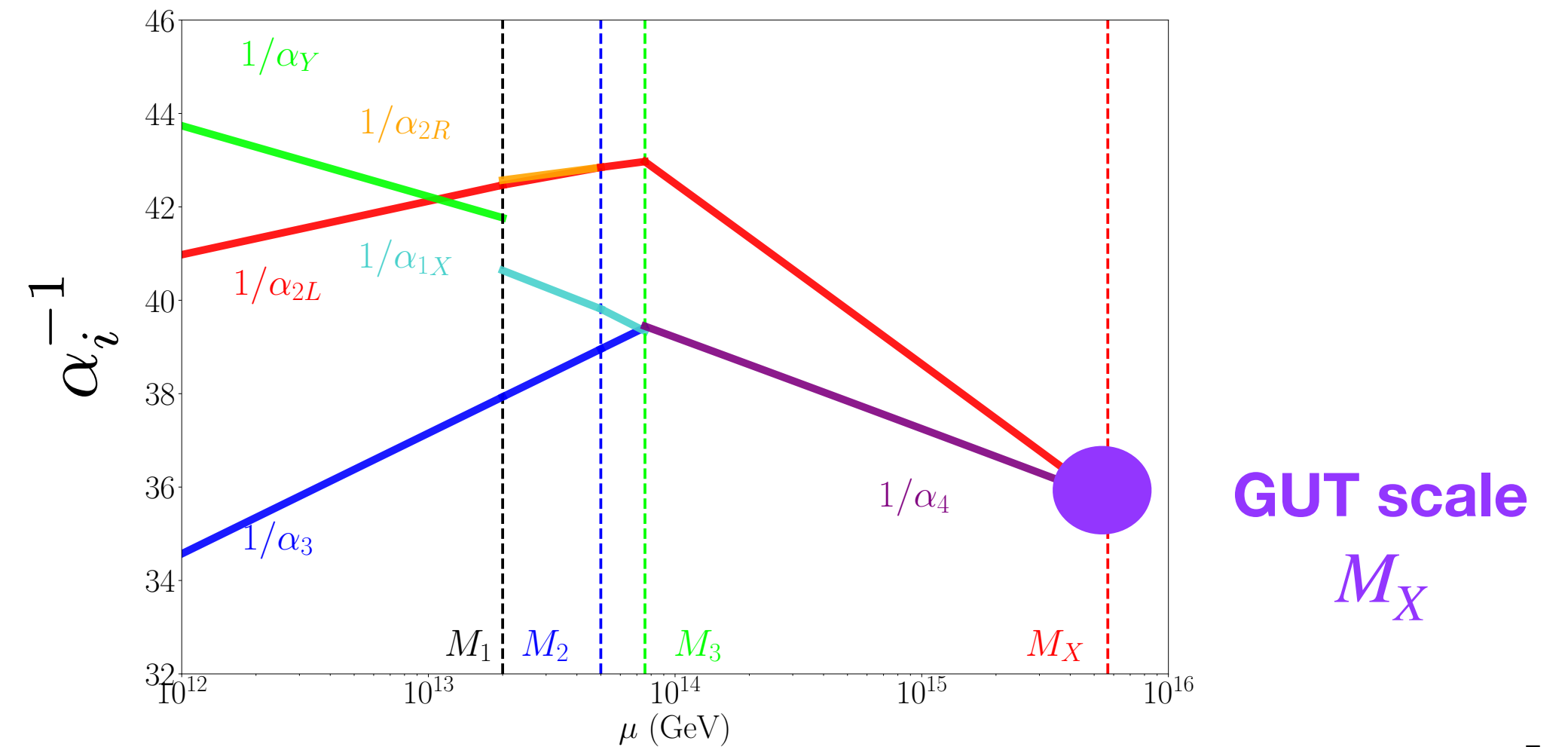
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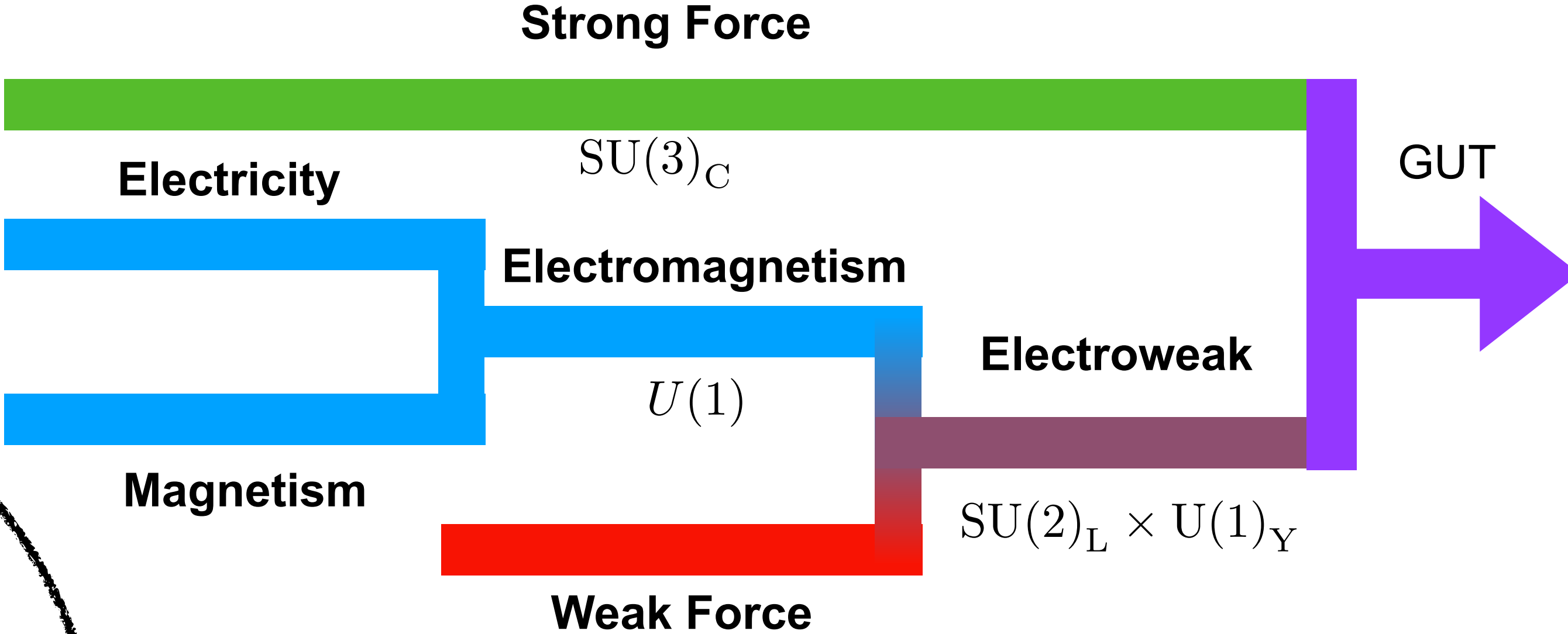
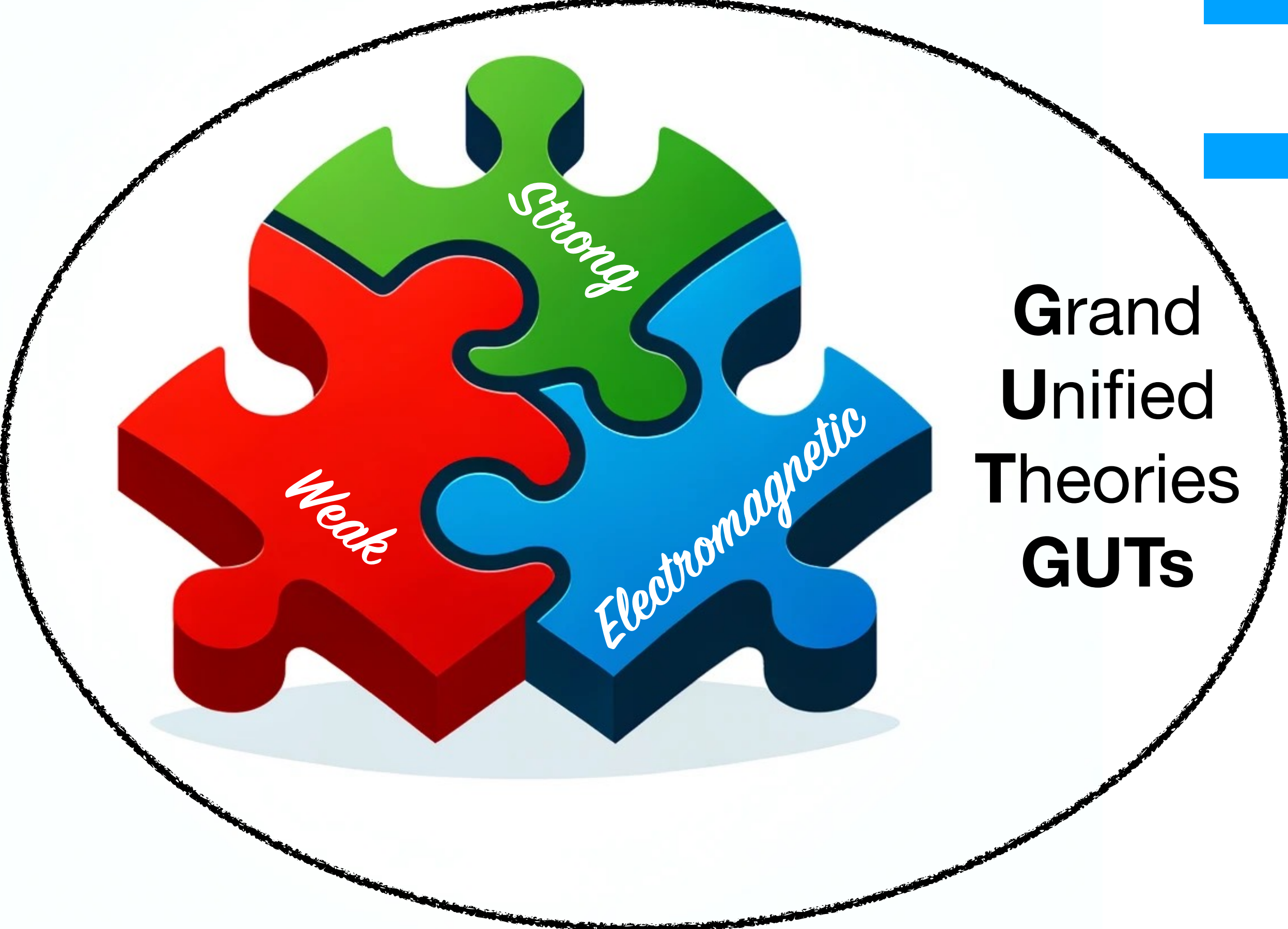
Forces are unified

$$G_{GUT} \supset G_{SM} = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$g_X$                        $g_3$                        $g_2$                        $g_1$



# Motivation for Grand Unification



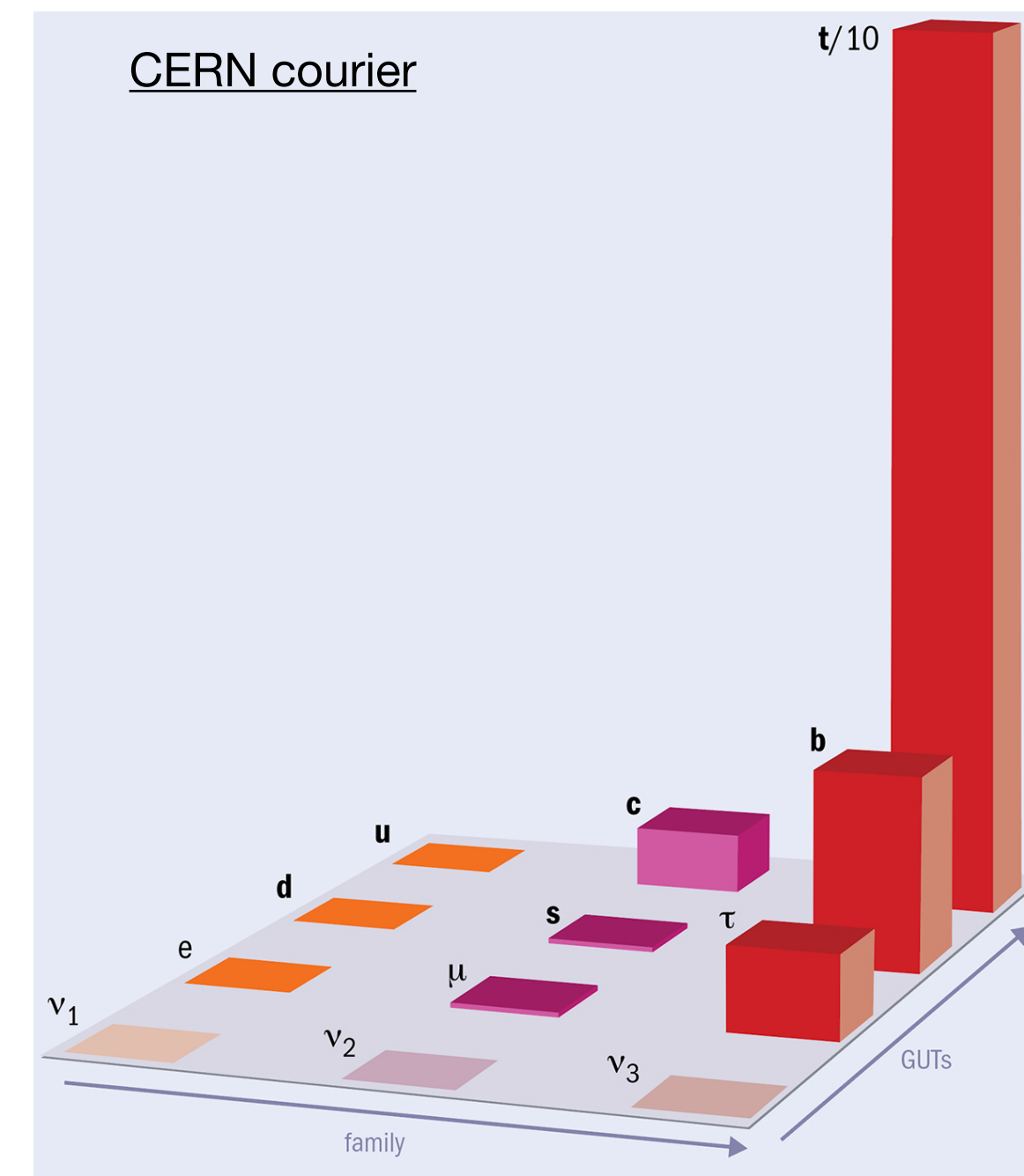
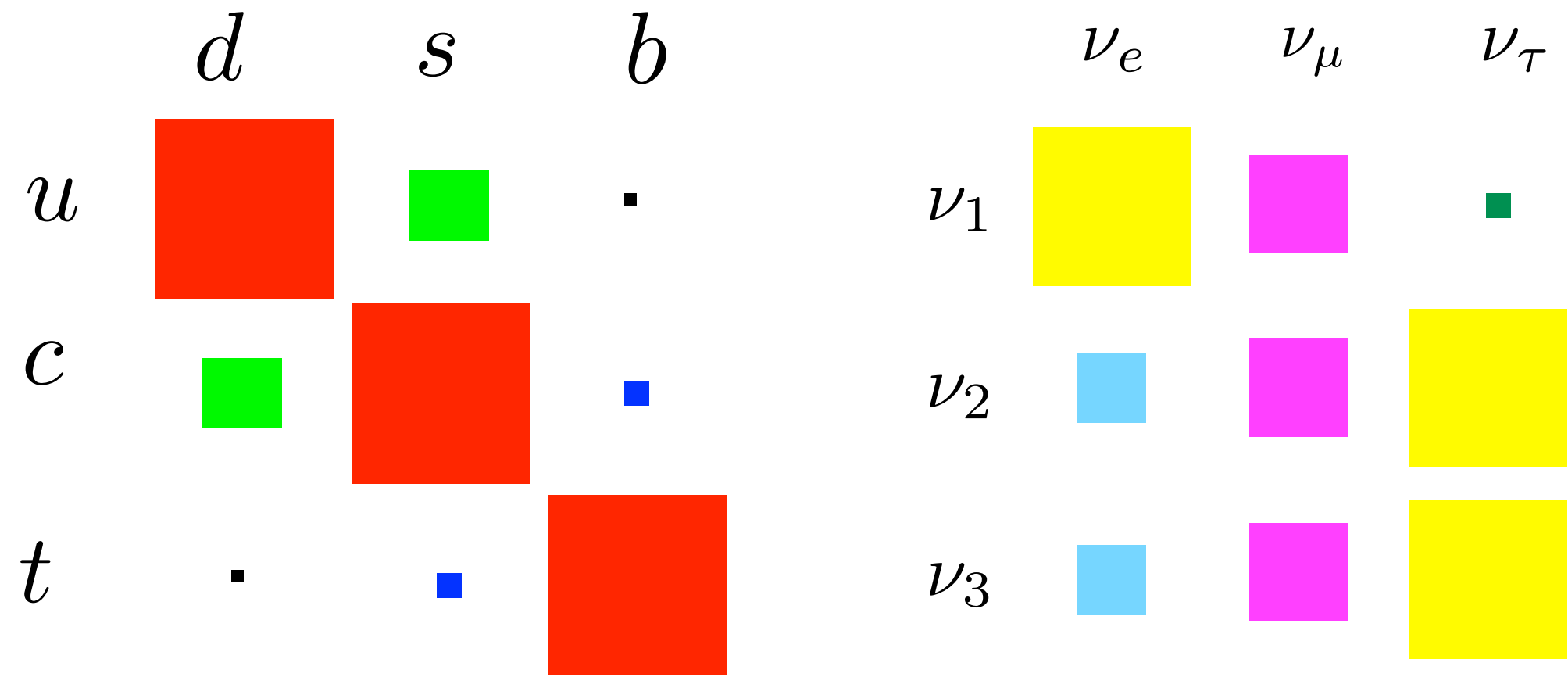
Matter is unified

$$\bar{5} : \begin{pmatrix} d_r \\ d_g \\ d_b \\ e \\ \nu_e \end{pmatrix}$$



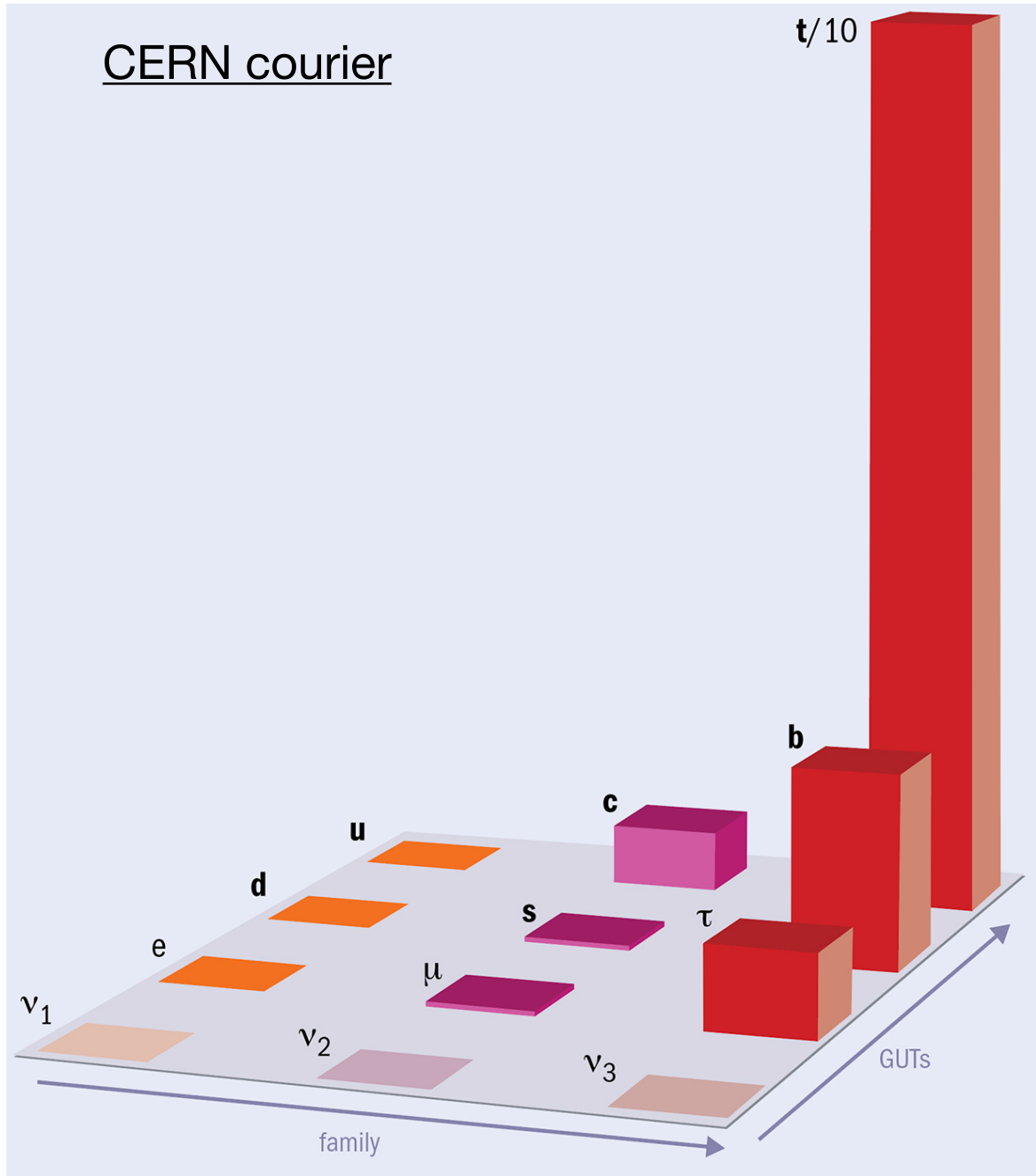
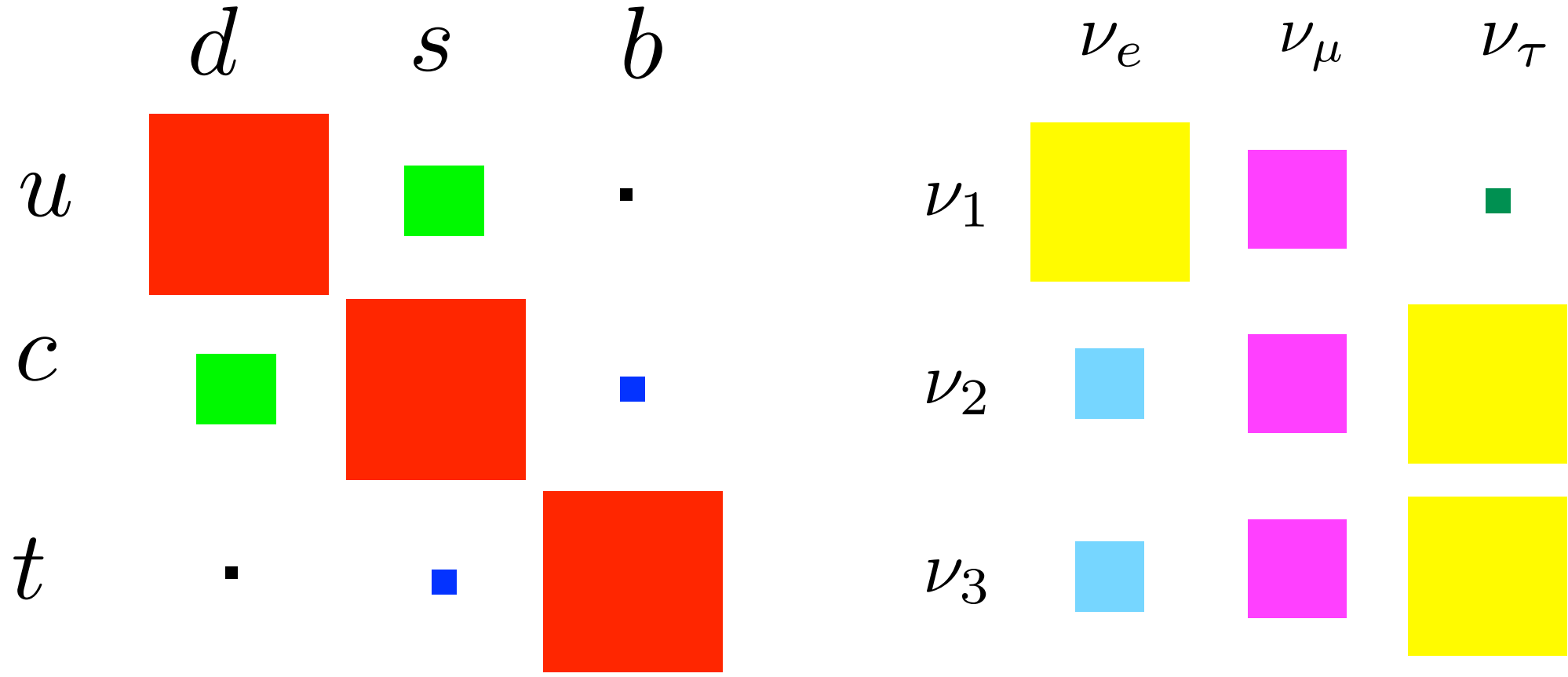
# Motivation for Grand Unification

## Flavour Puzzle

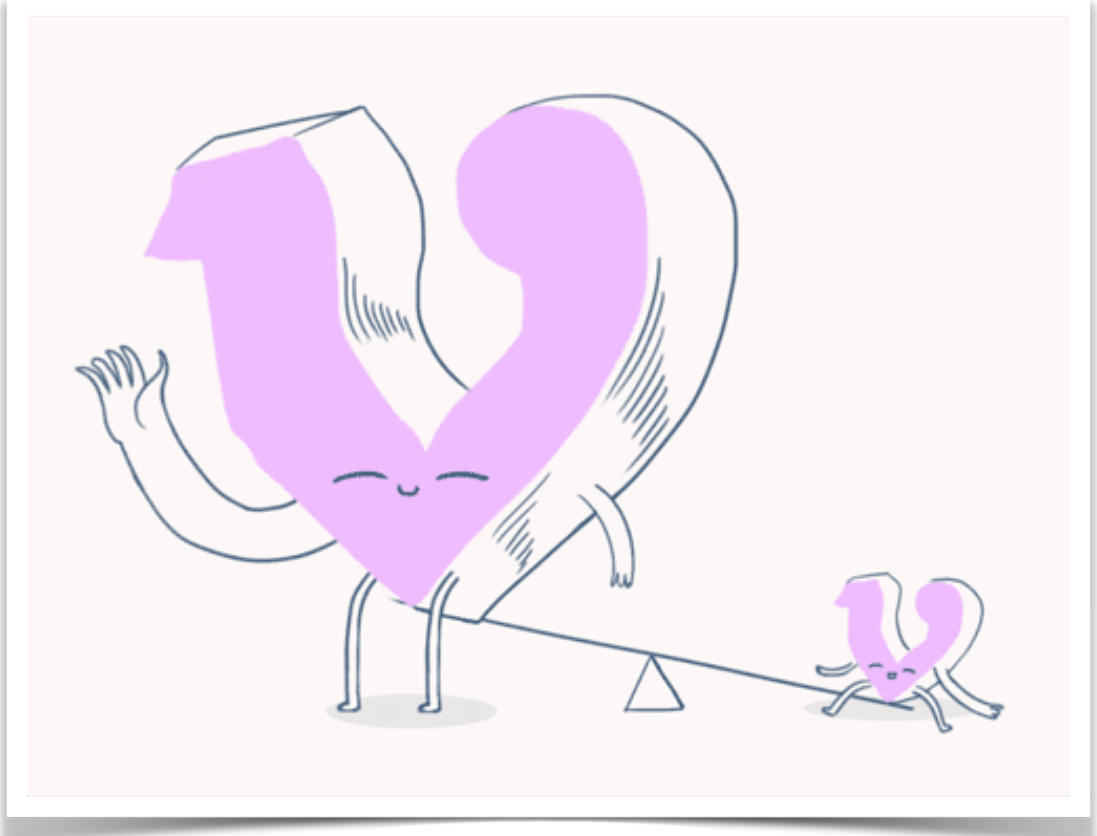


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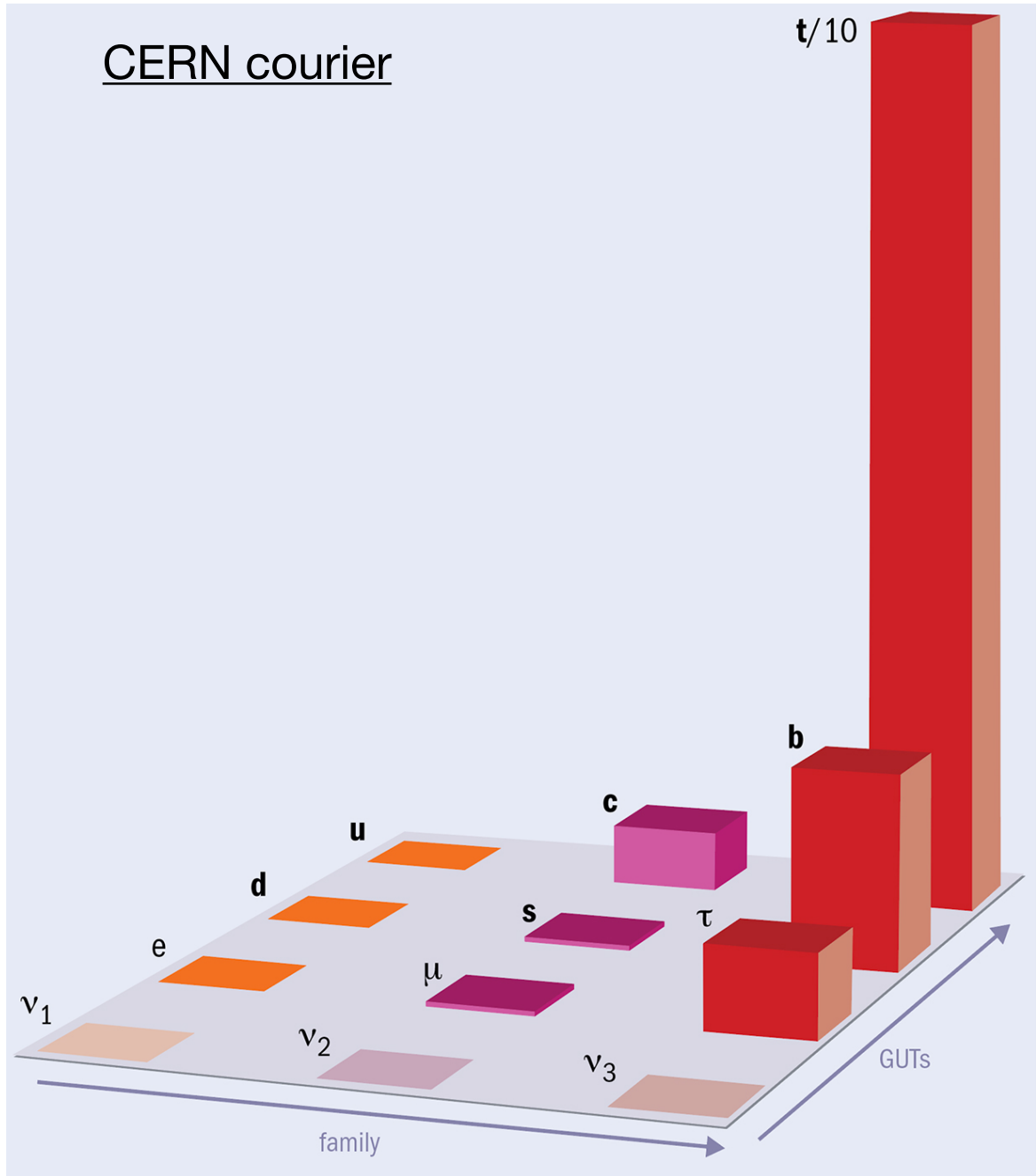
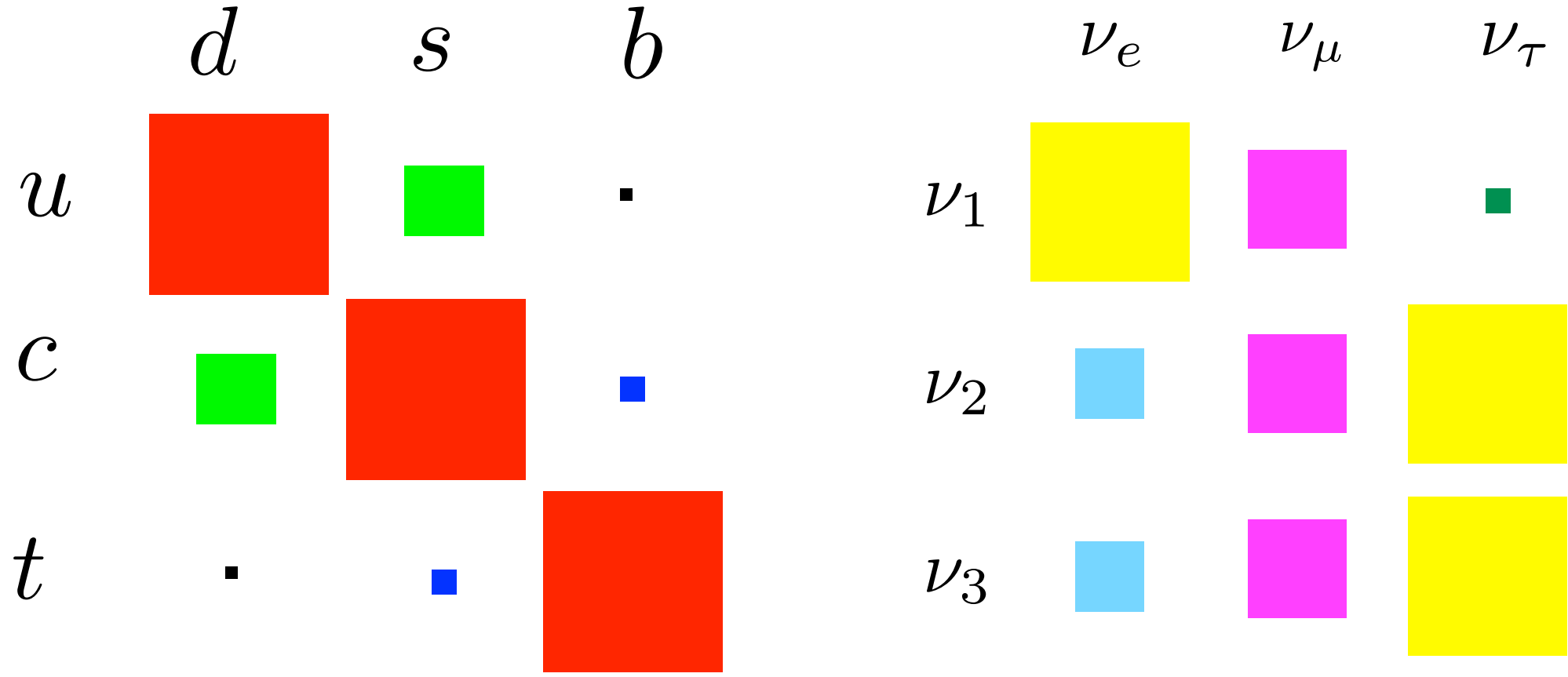


## Neutrino Masses



# Motivation for Grand Unification

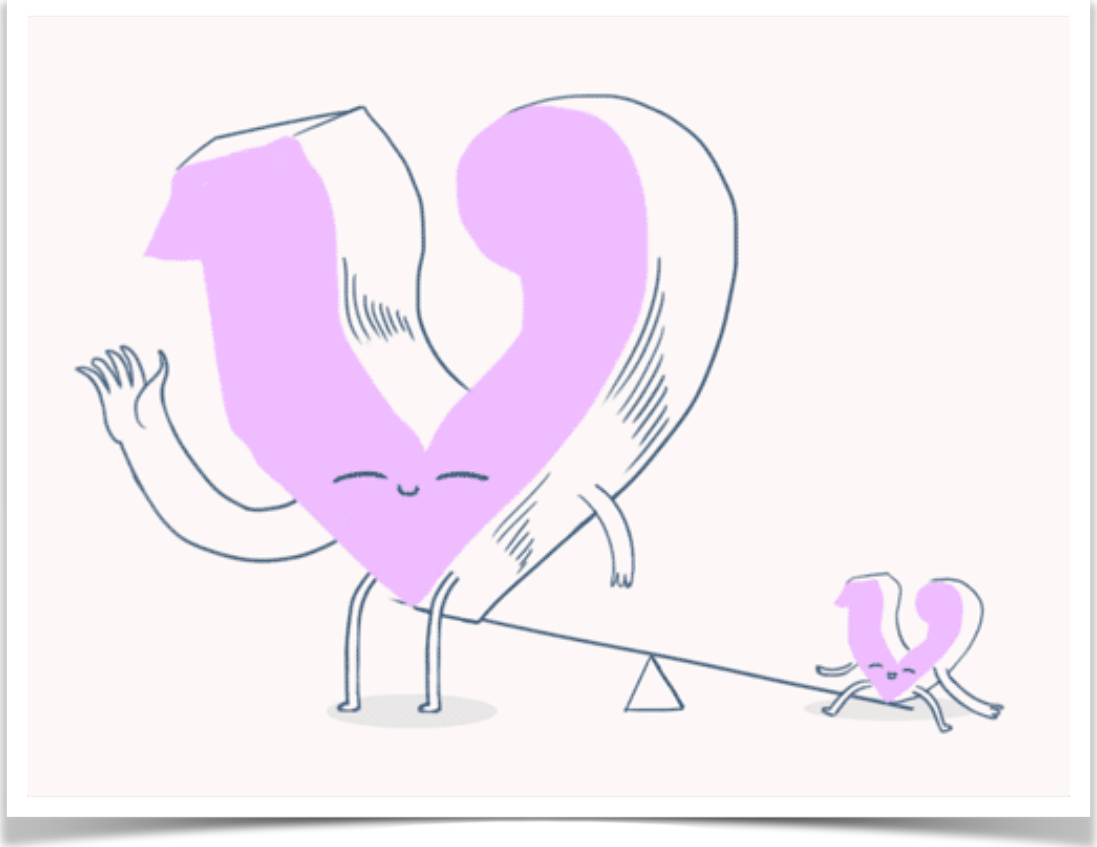
## Flavour Puzzle



## Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry

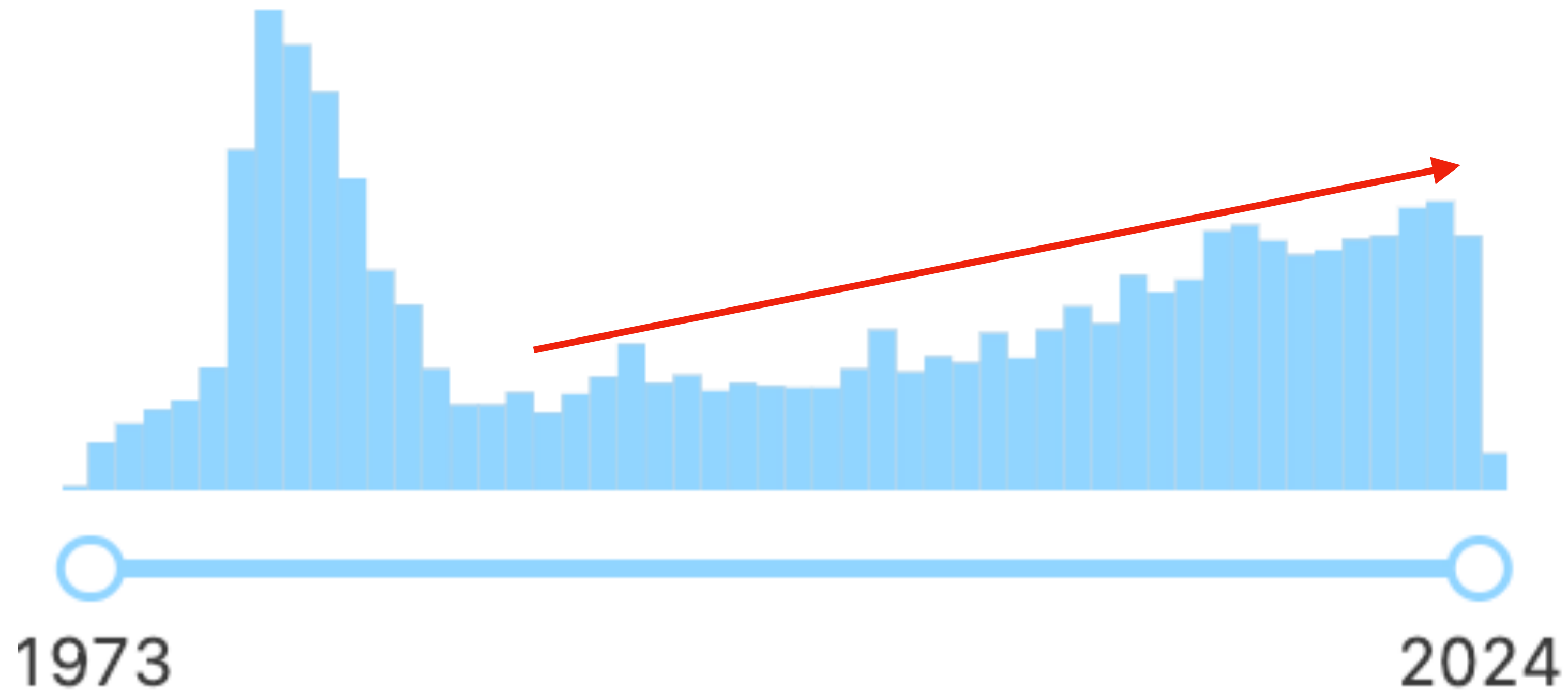


## Neutrino Masses



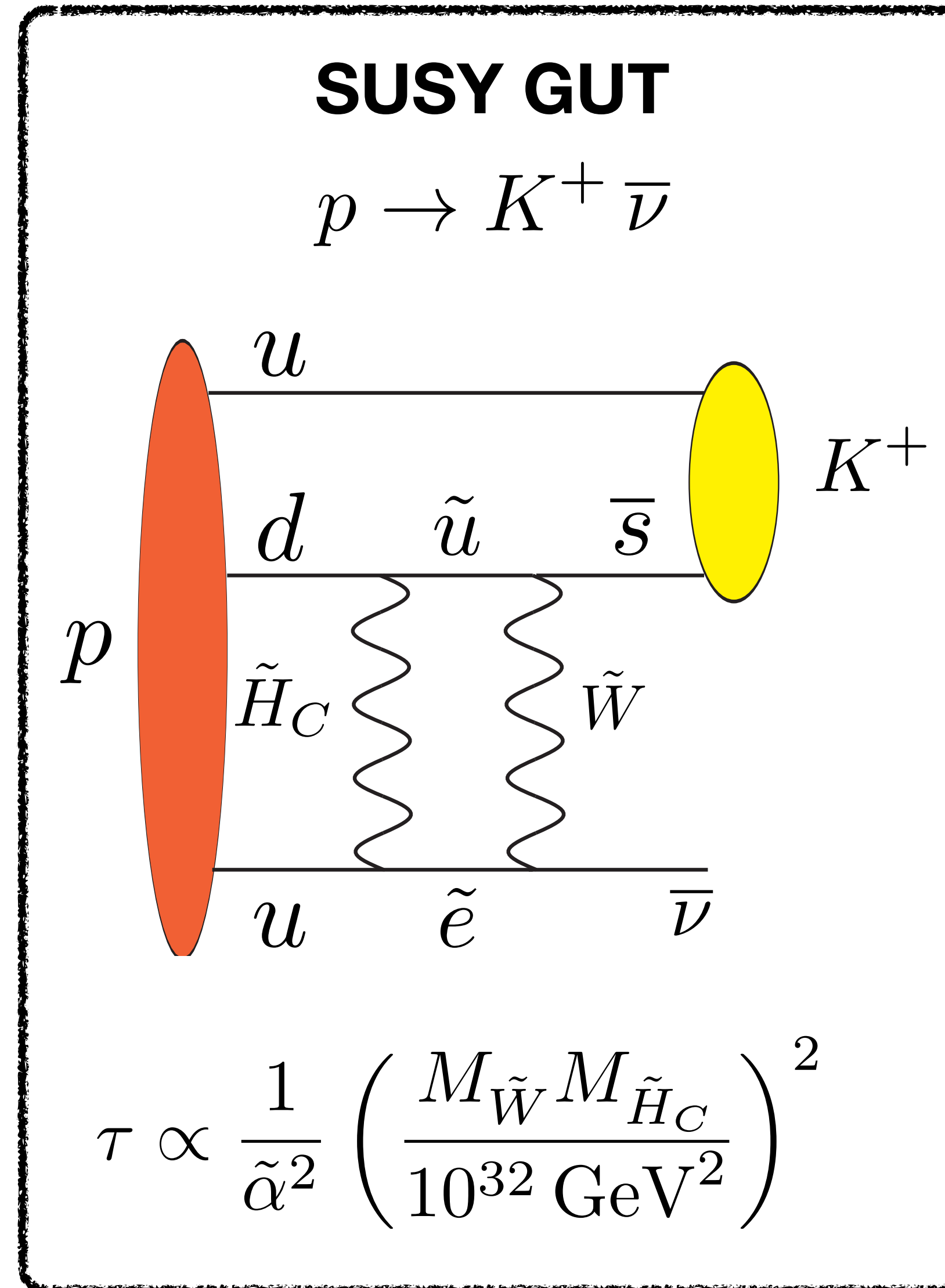
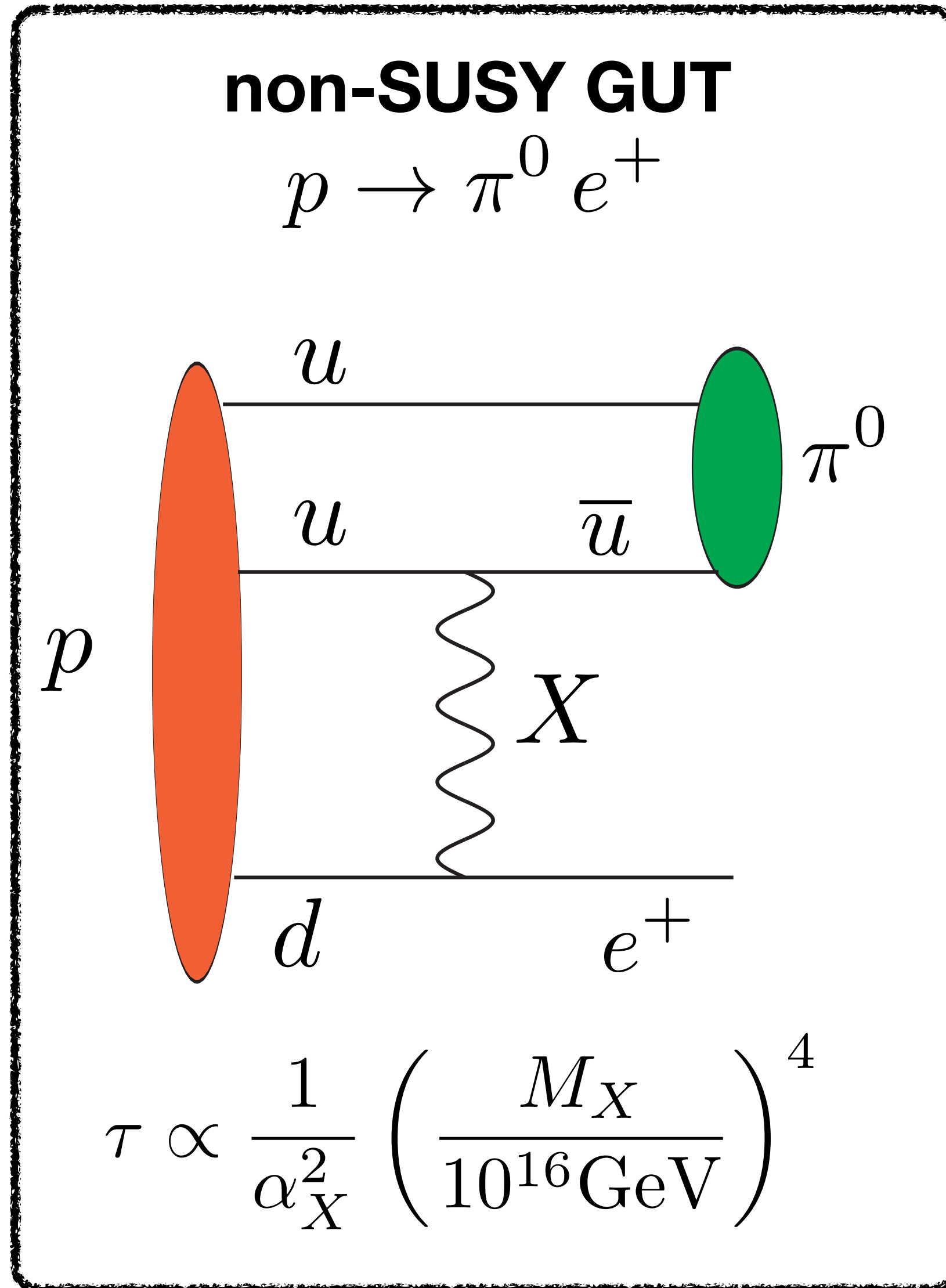
# Motivation for Grand Unification

Georgi & Glashow 1974

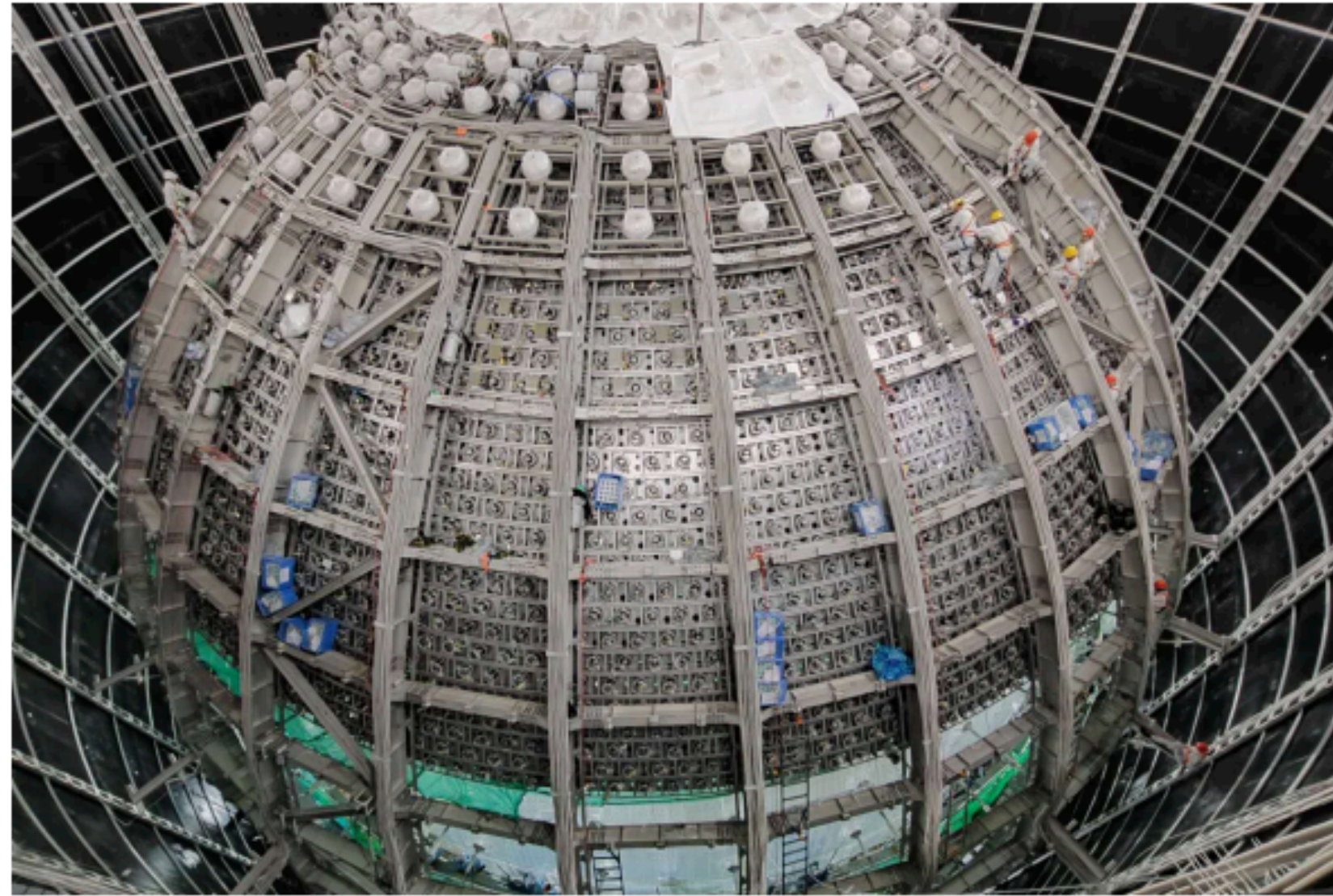


# Reason 1: Proton Decay from GUTs

- GUTs unify leptons and quarks into common multiplets  $\implies$  B & L not conserved



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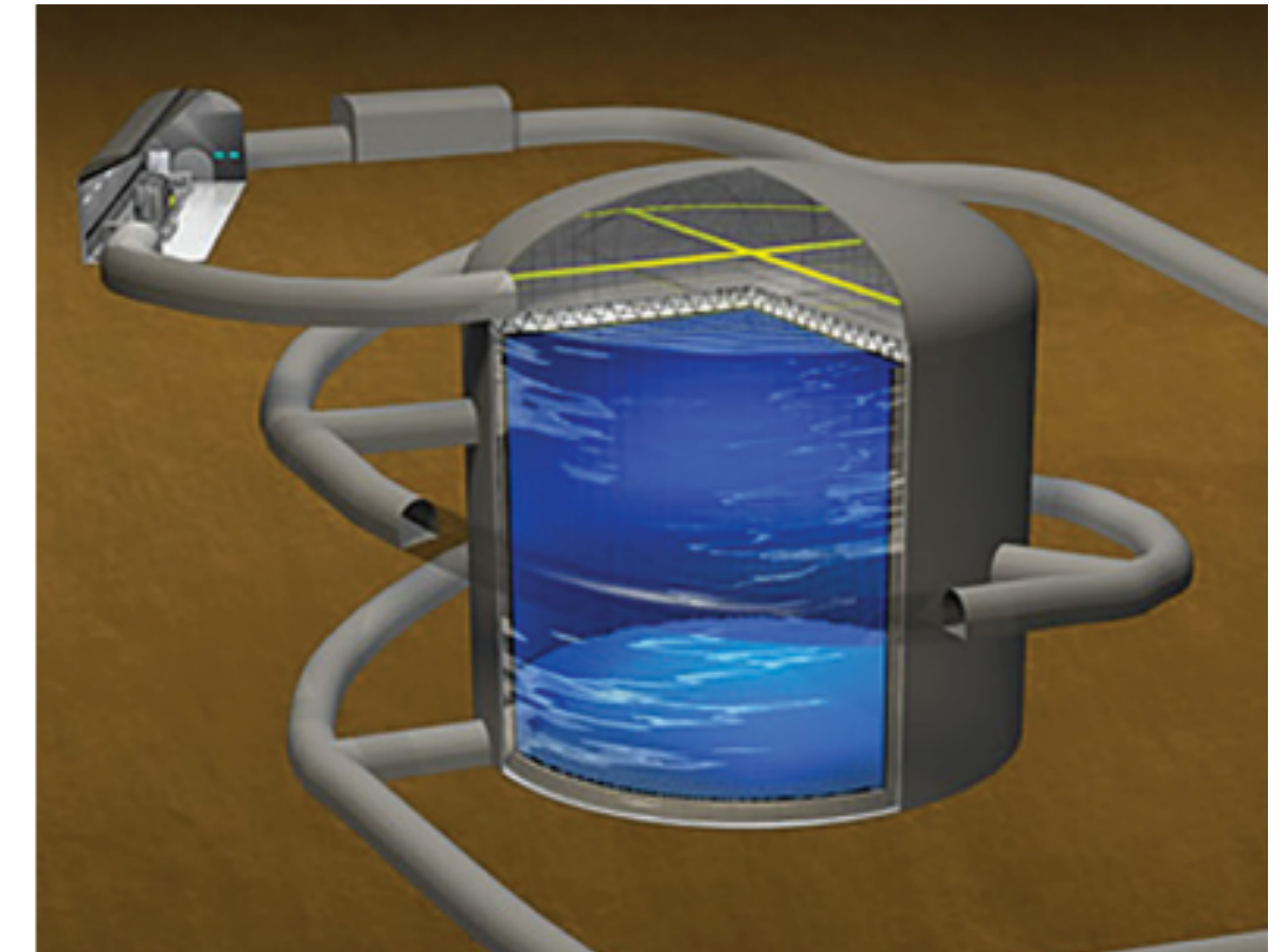
**JUNO**, data taking end this year

20 kiloton  $\sim 7 \times 10^{33}$  protons

**DUNE**

2030(ish) expected data taking

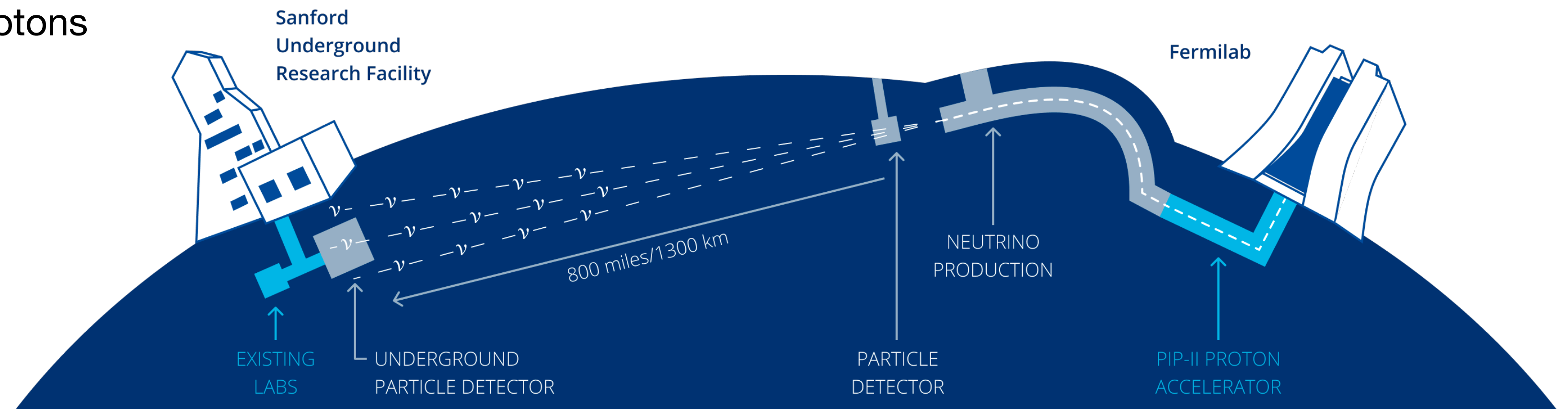
40 kiloton  $\sim 10^{34}$  protons



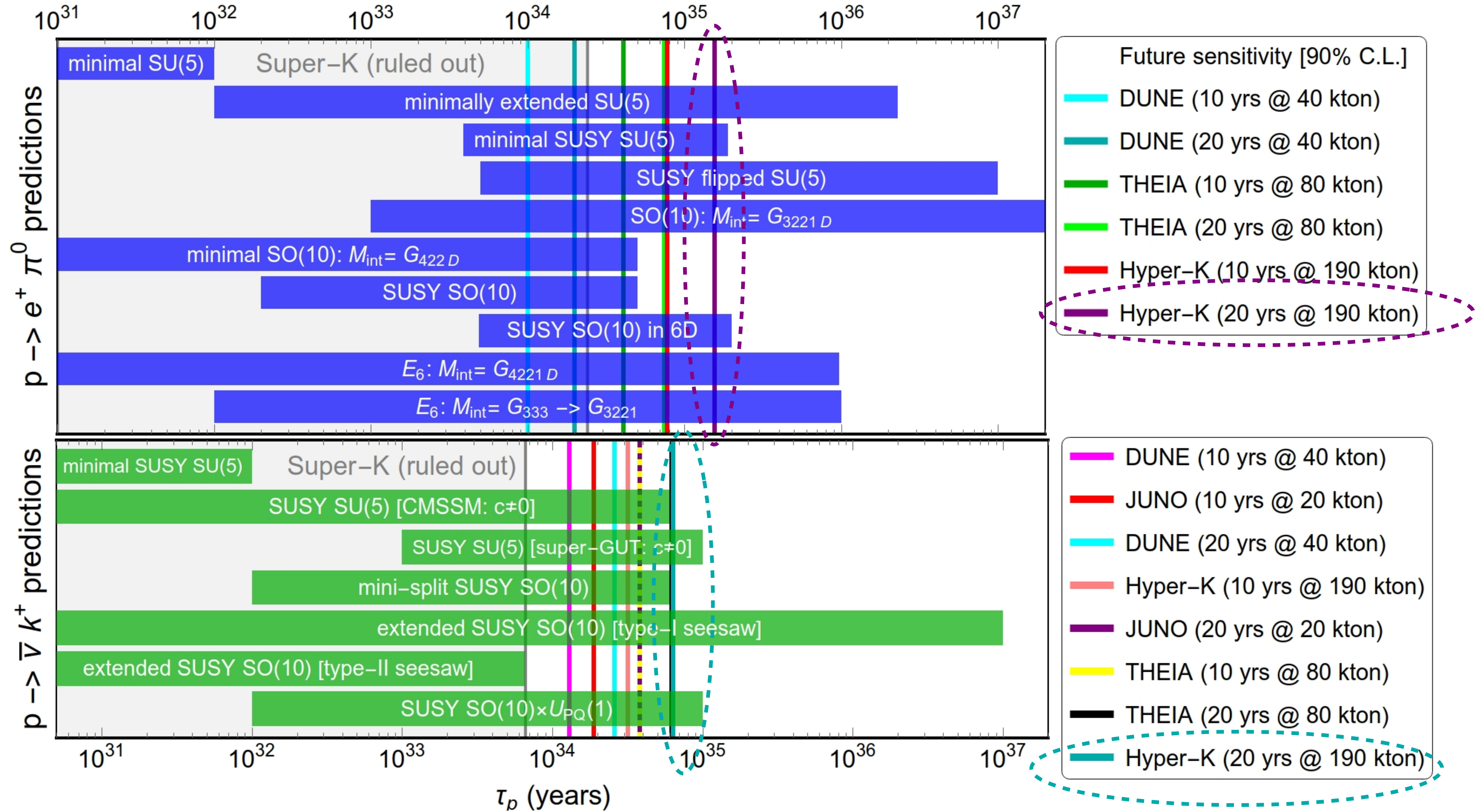
**Hyper-Kamiokande**

2027 expected data taking

188 kiloton  $\sim 7 \times 10^{34}$  protons

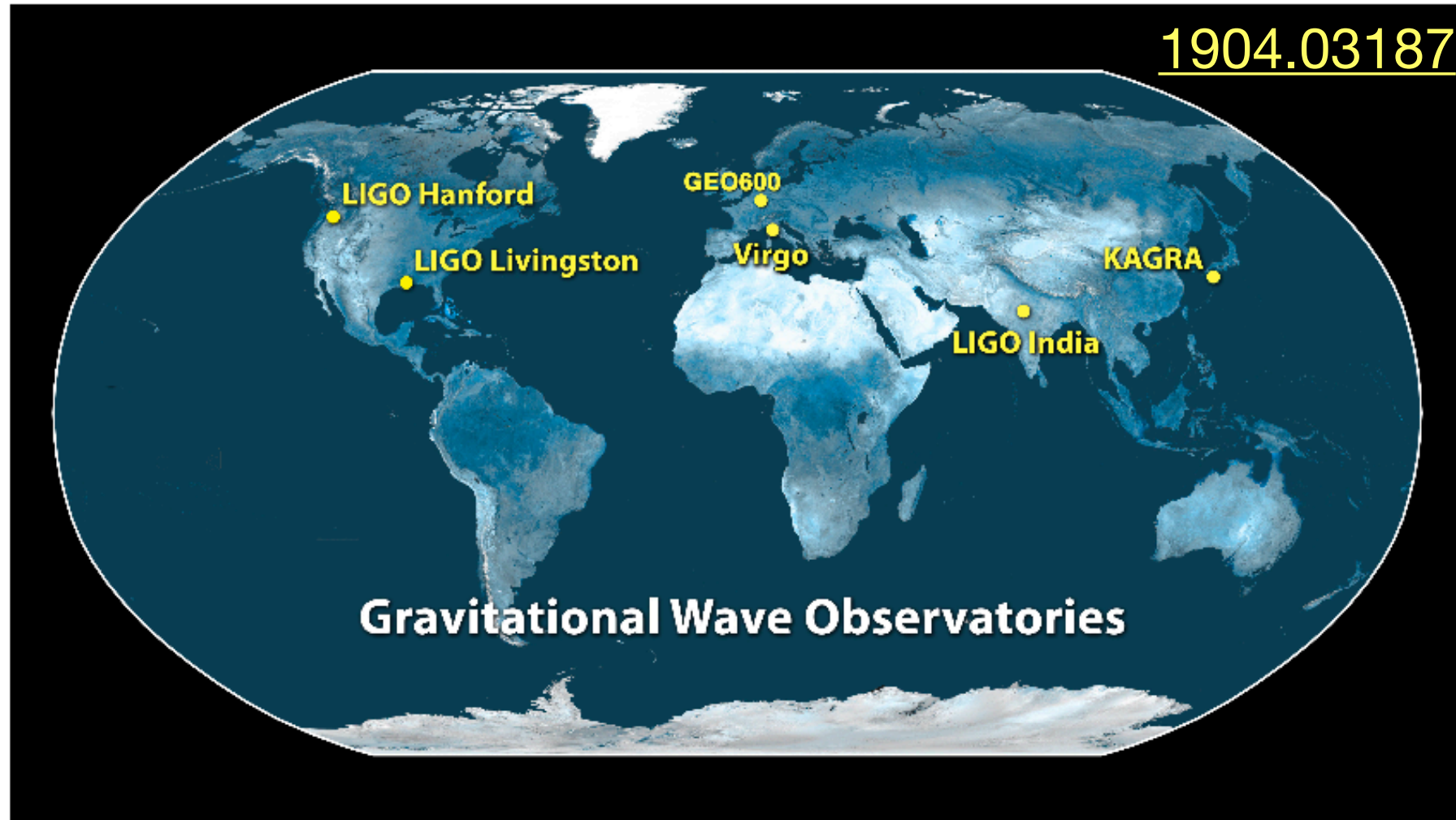


Searches for Baryon Number Violation in Neutrino  
Experiments: A White Paper



# Reason 2: Gravitational waves from GUTs

## Ground Based Interferometers

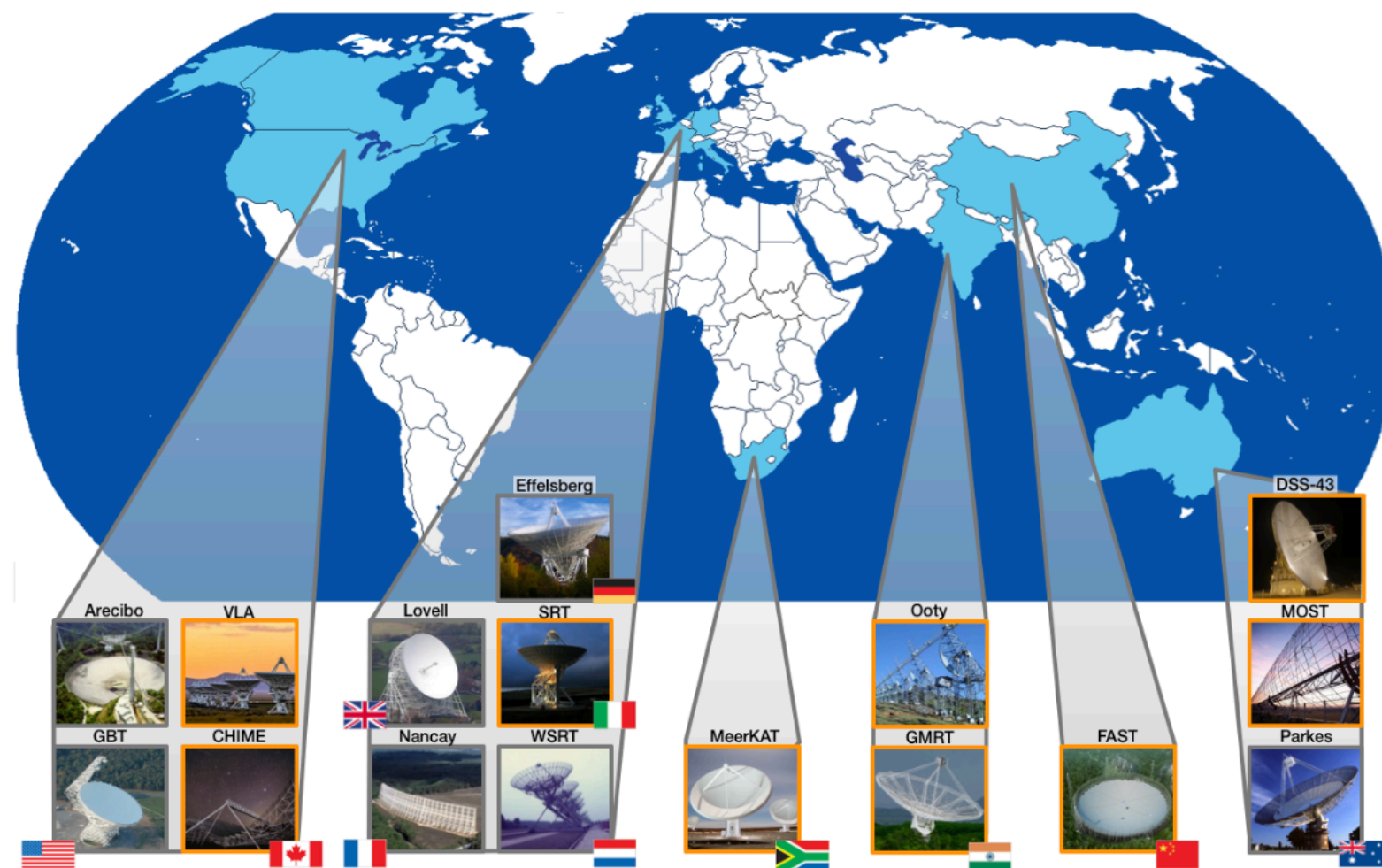


$\mathcal{O}(1 - 10^3)$  Hz

June 2023

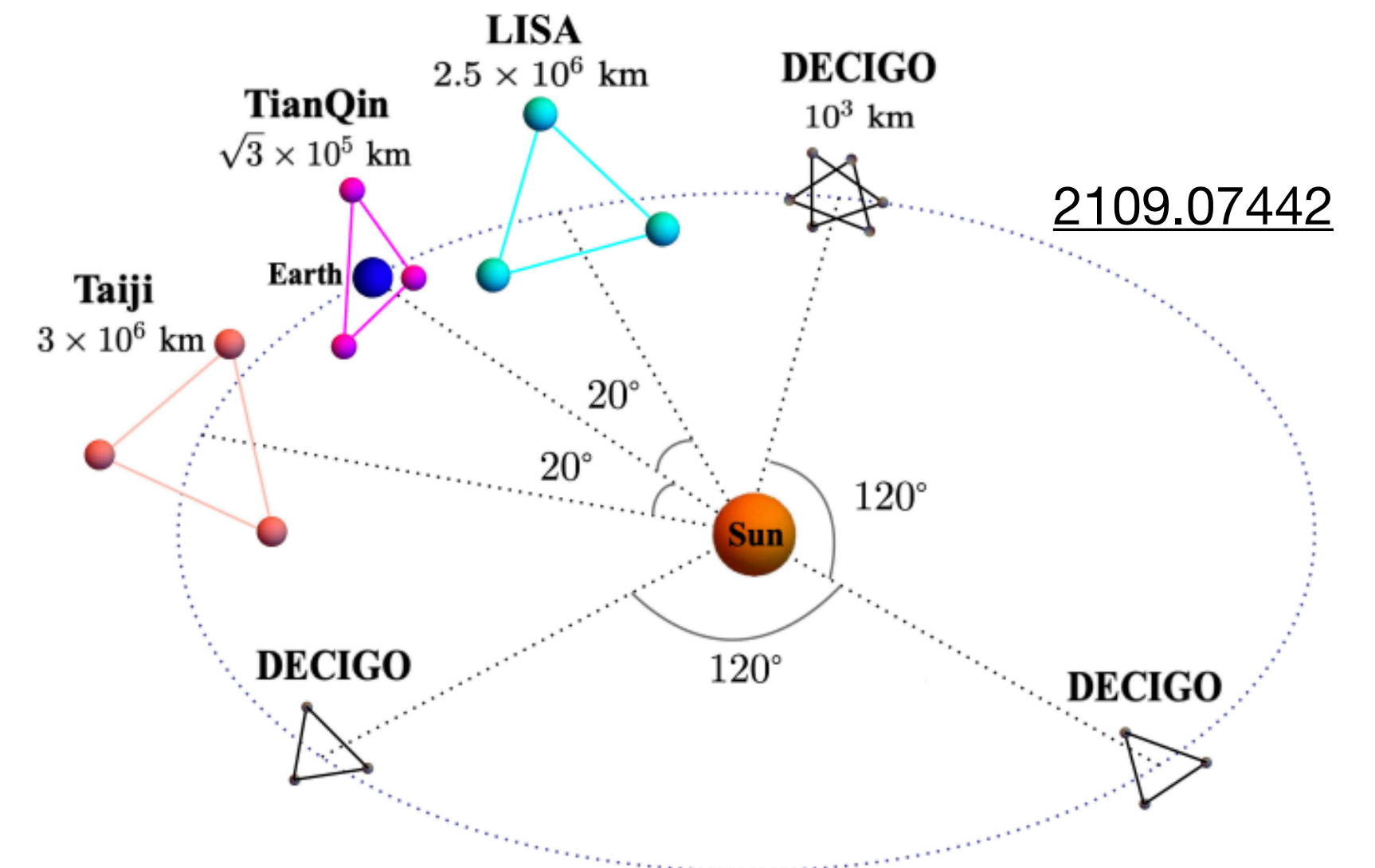
NANOGrav 15 year dataset, European Pulsar Timing Array, Parkes Pulsar Timing Array, Chinese Pulsar Timing Array has evidence of gravitational wave in nanoHertz regime

## Pulsar Timing Arrays



$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9} - 10^{-6})$  Hz

## Space Based Interferometers

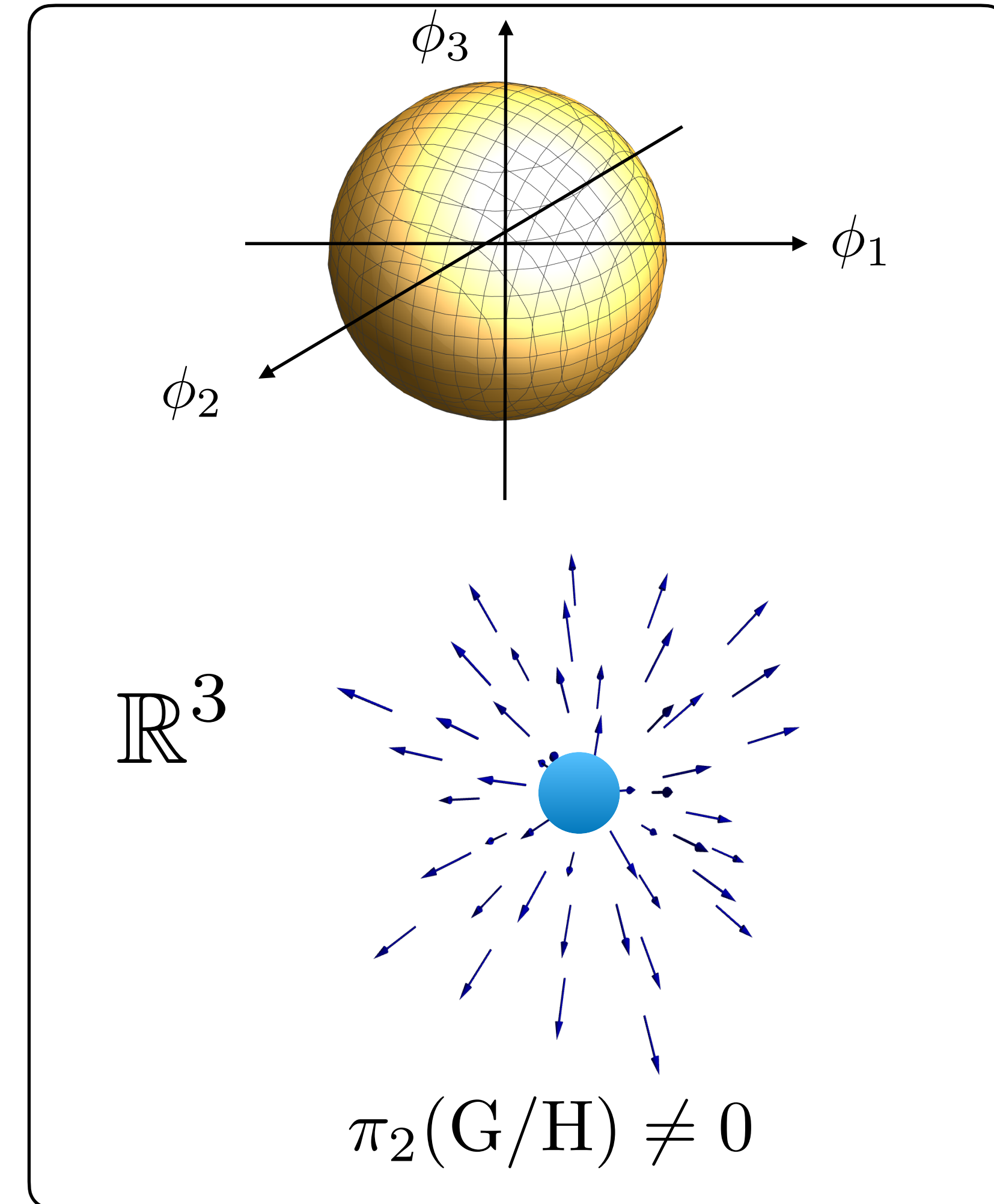
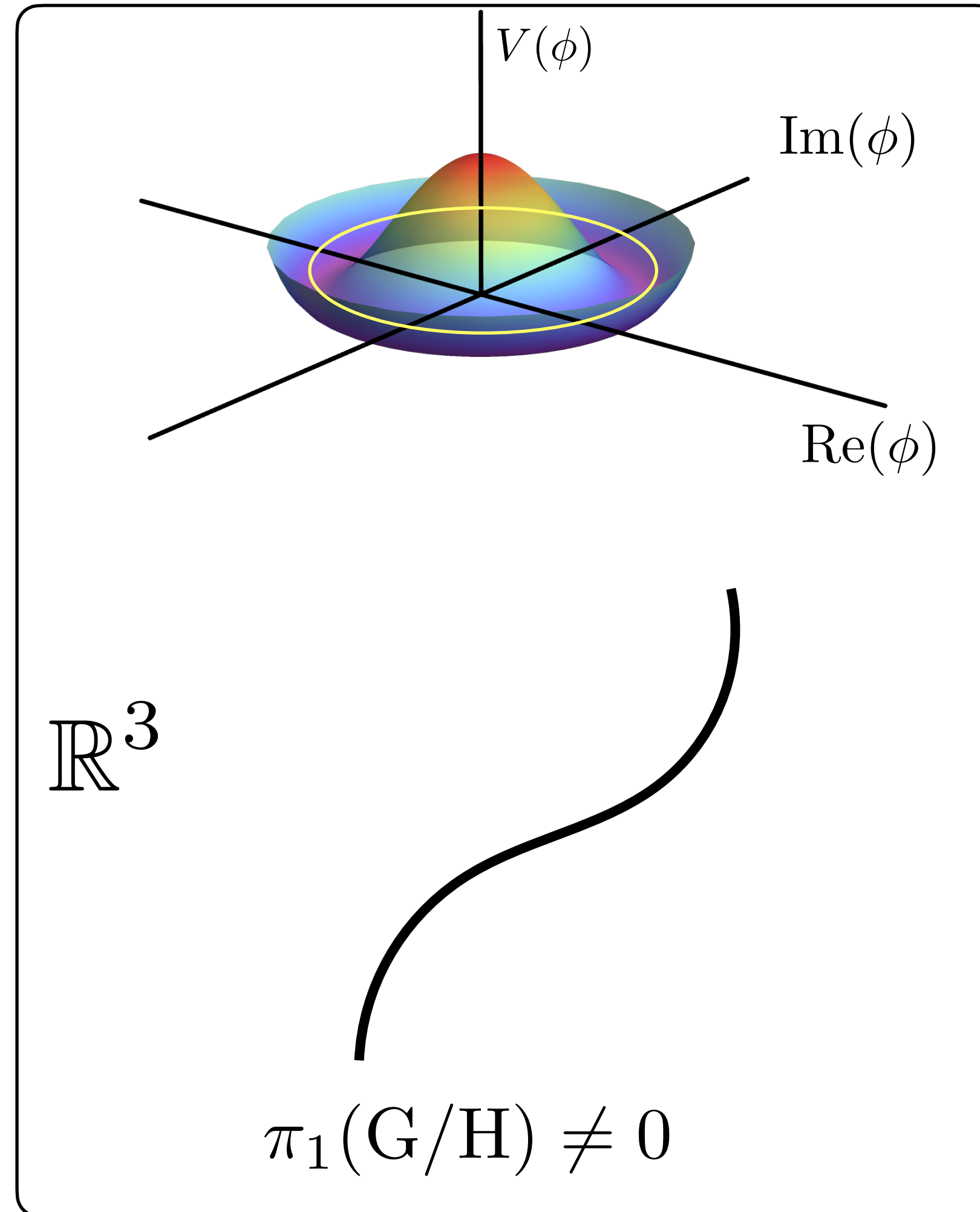
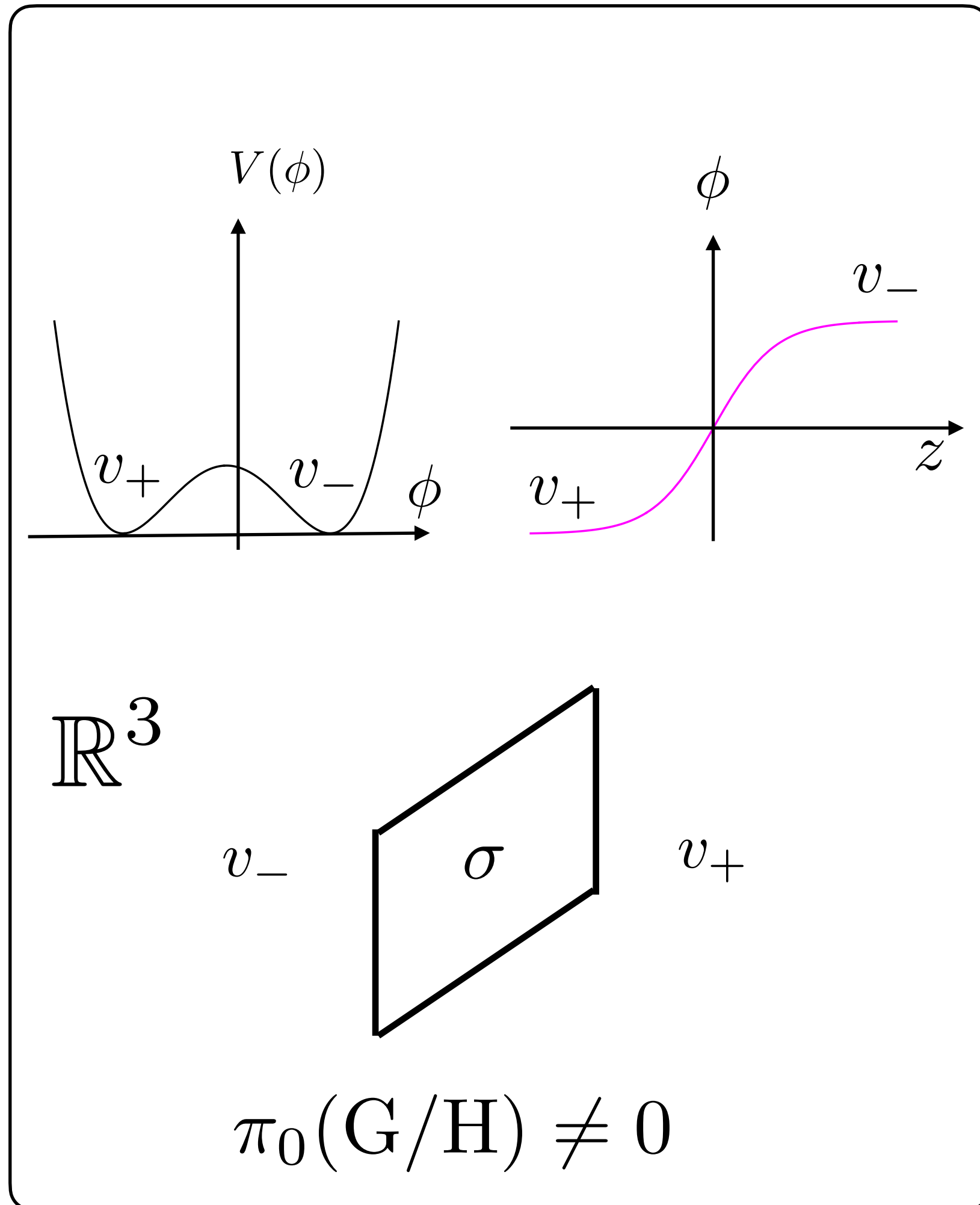


$\mathcal{O}(10^{-4} - 1)$  Hz



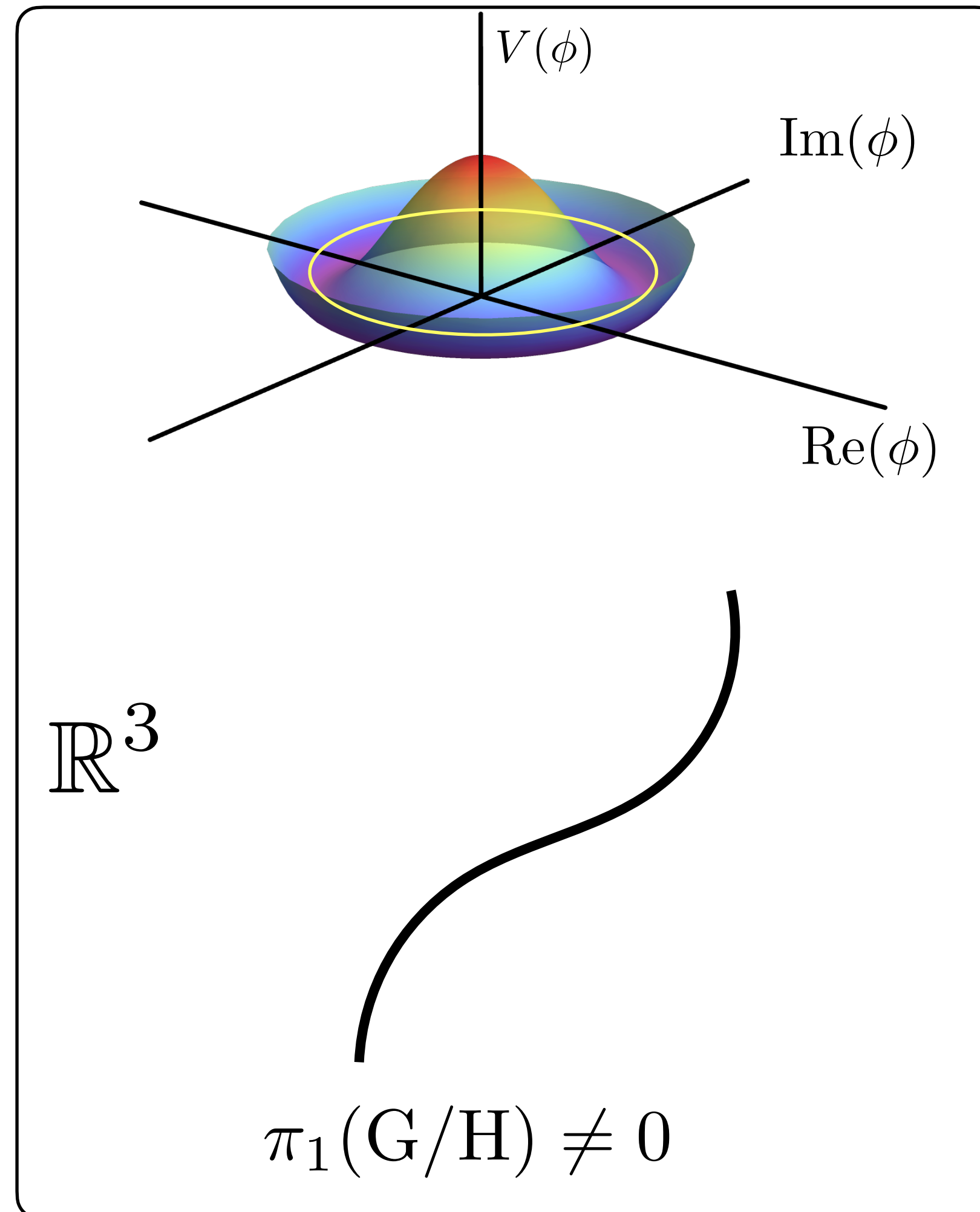
# GUTs prediction: topological defects

During SSB from  $G_{GUT} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow G_{SM}$  topological defects may form.



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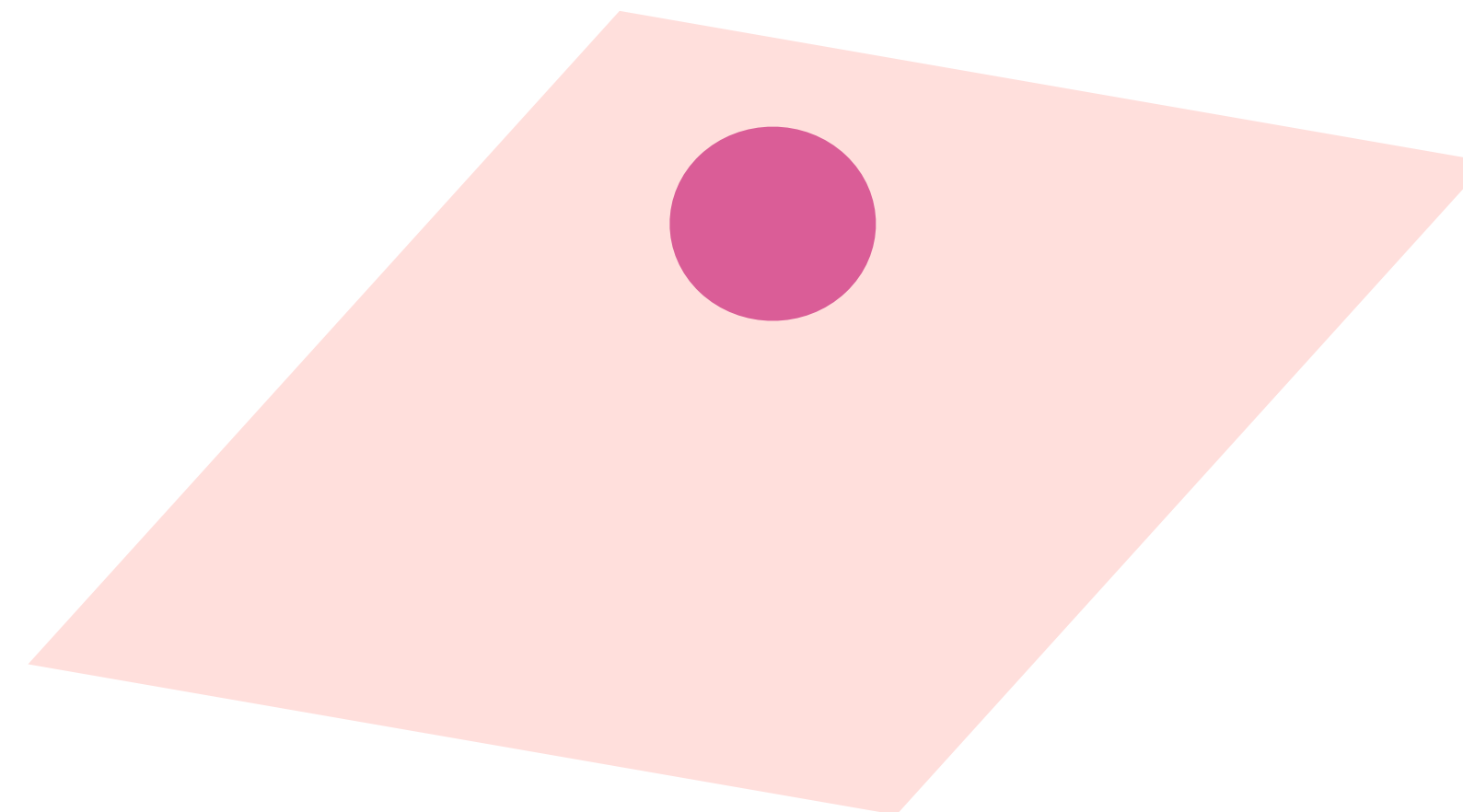
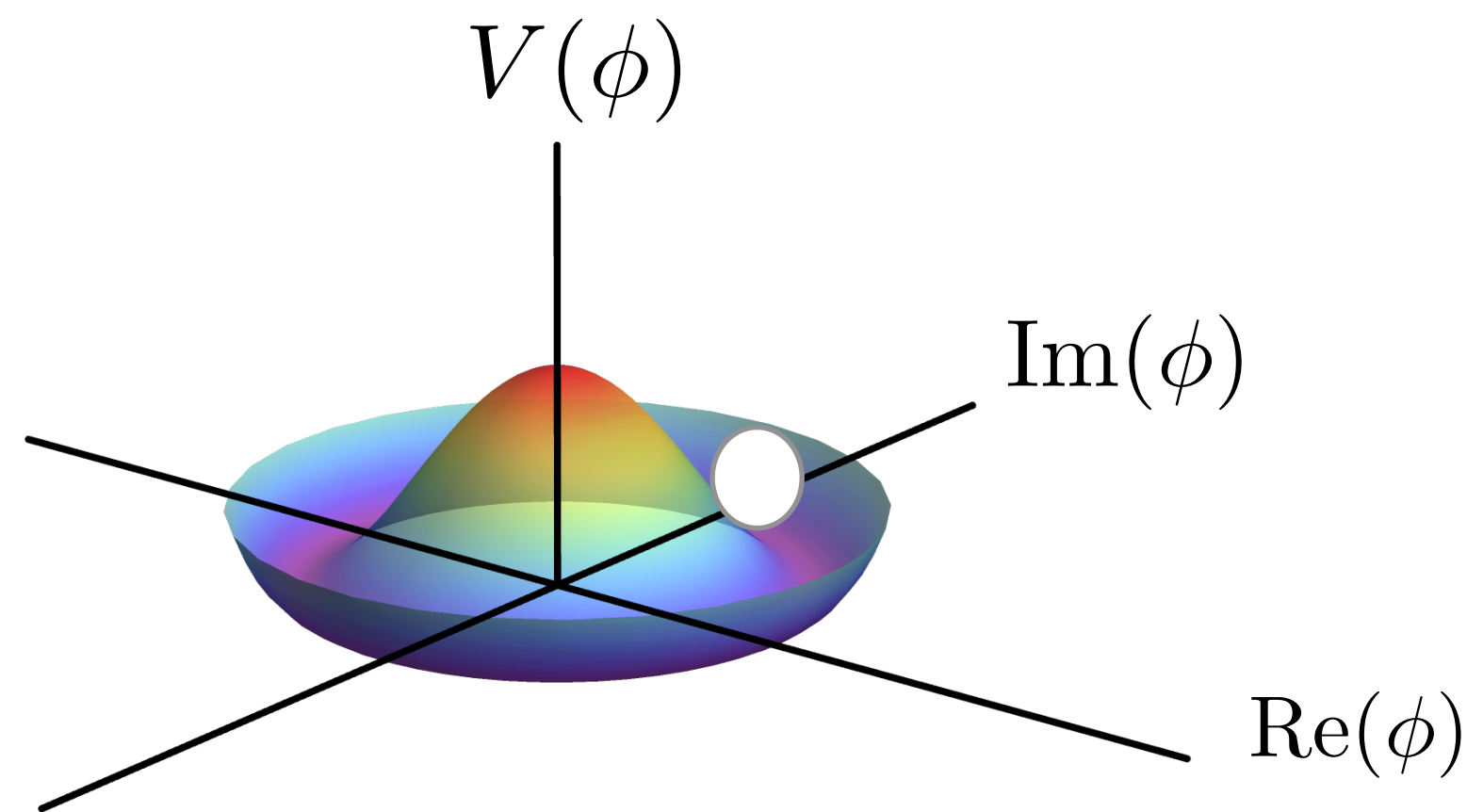
# GUTs prediction: topological defects

## Abelian Higgs Model

Kibble Mechanism

$$S_{U(1)} = \int d^4x \left[ \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* - V(|\phi|^2) \right]$$

$$V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda}{4} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)^2$$



Fields at thermally independent regions of the Universe choose different  $\theta$

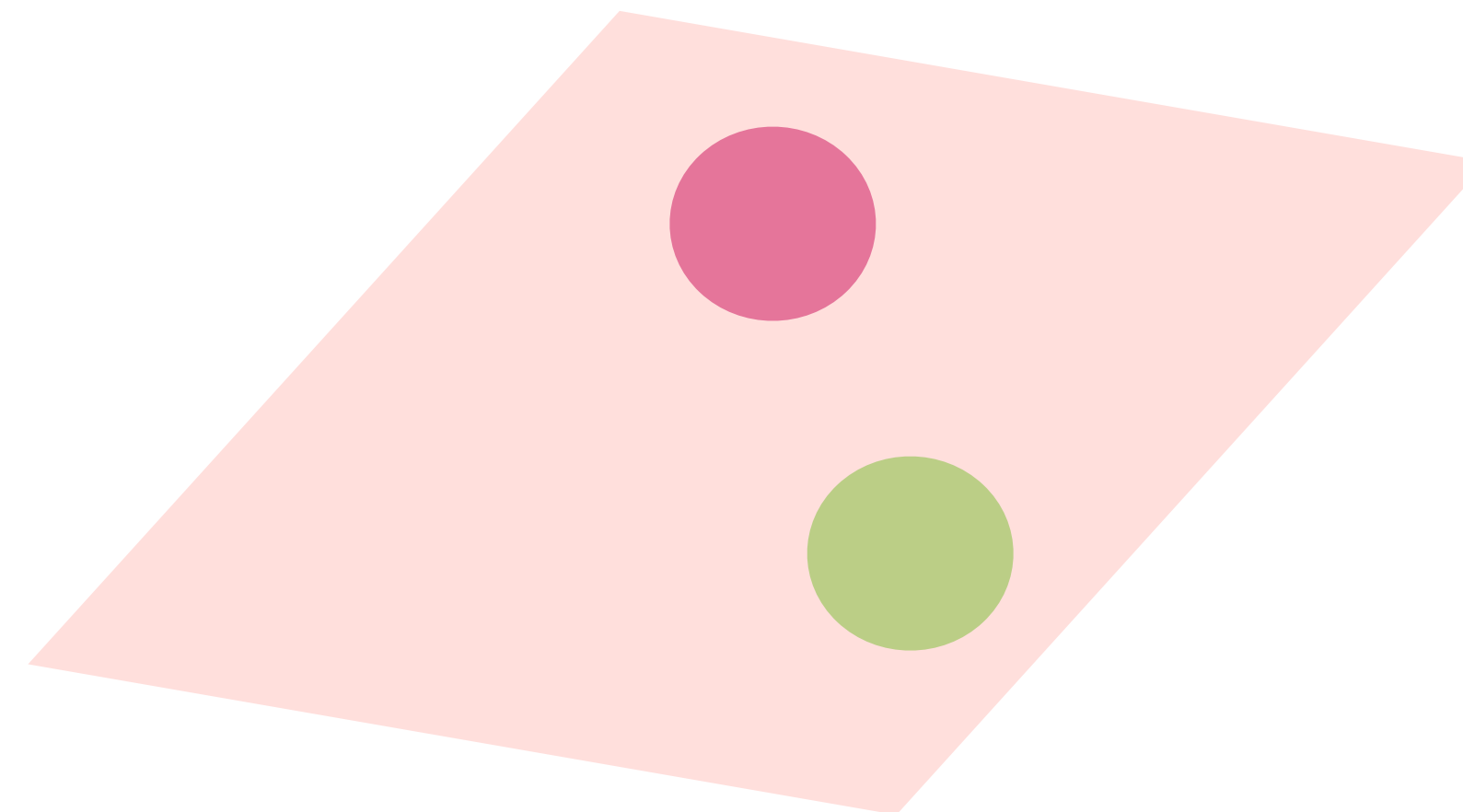
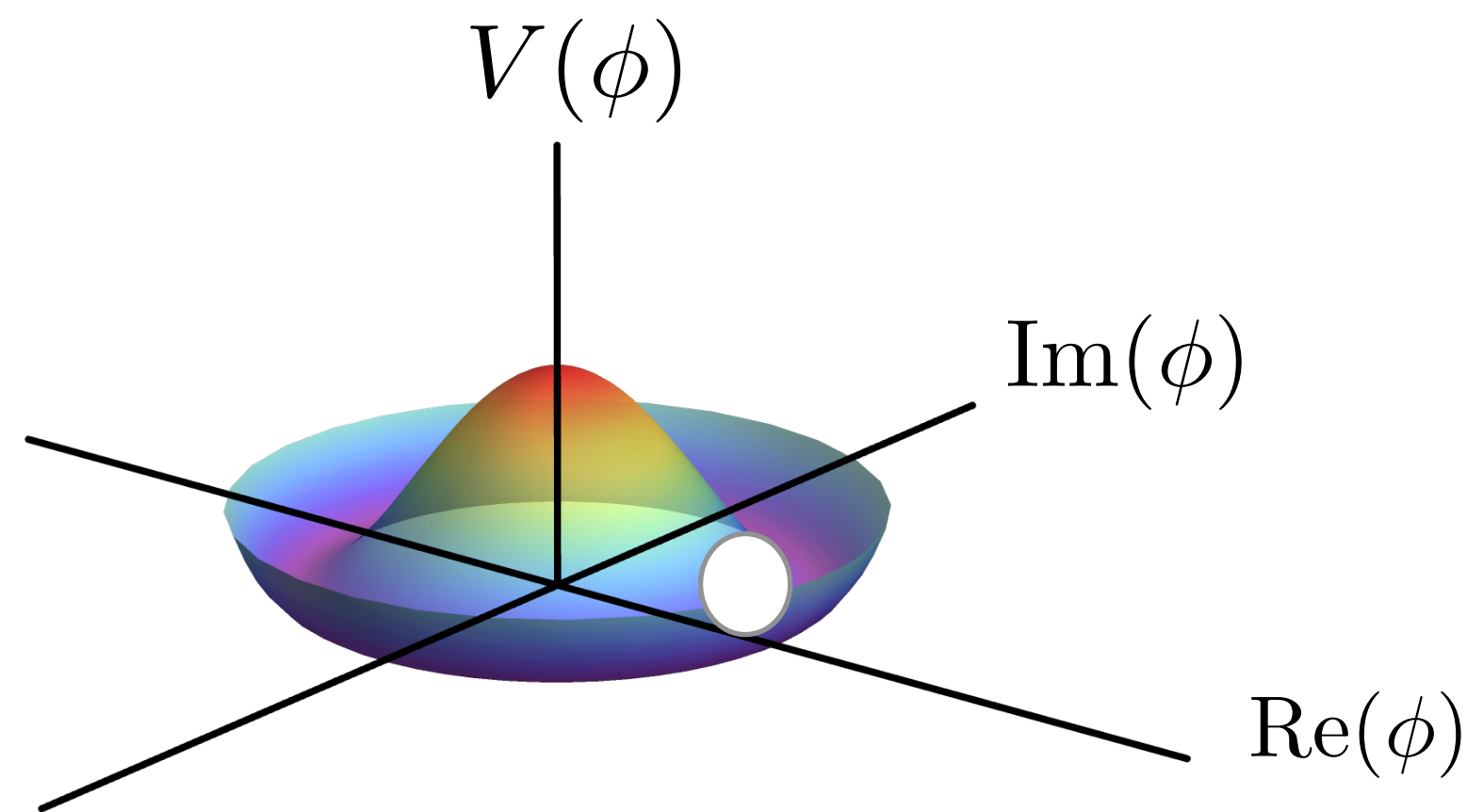
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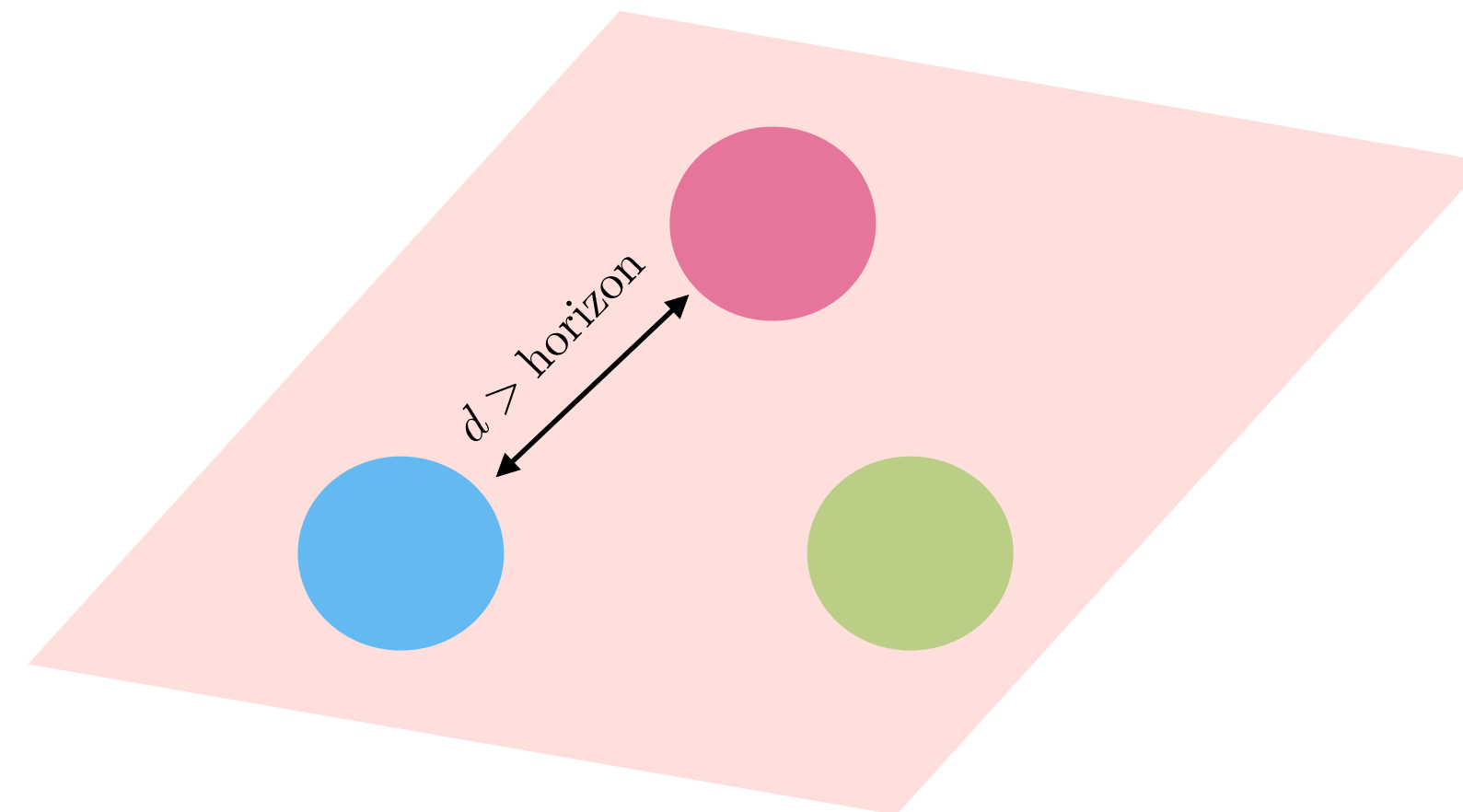
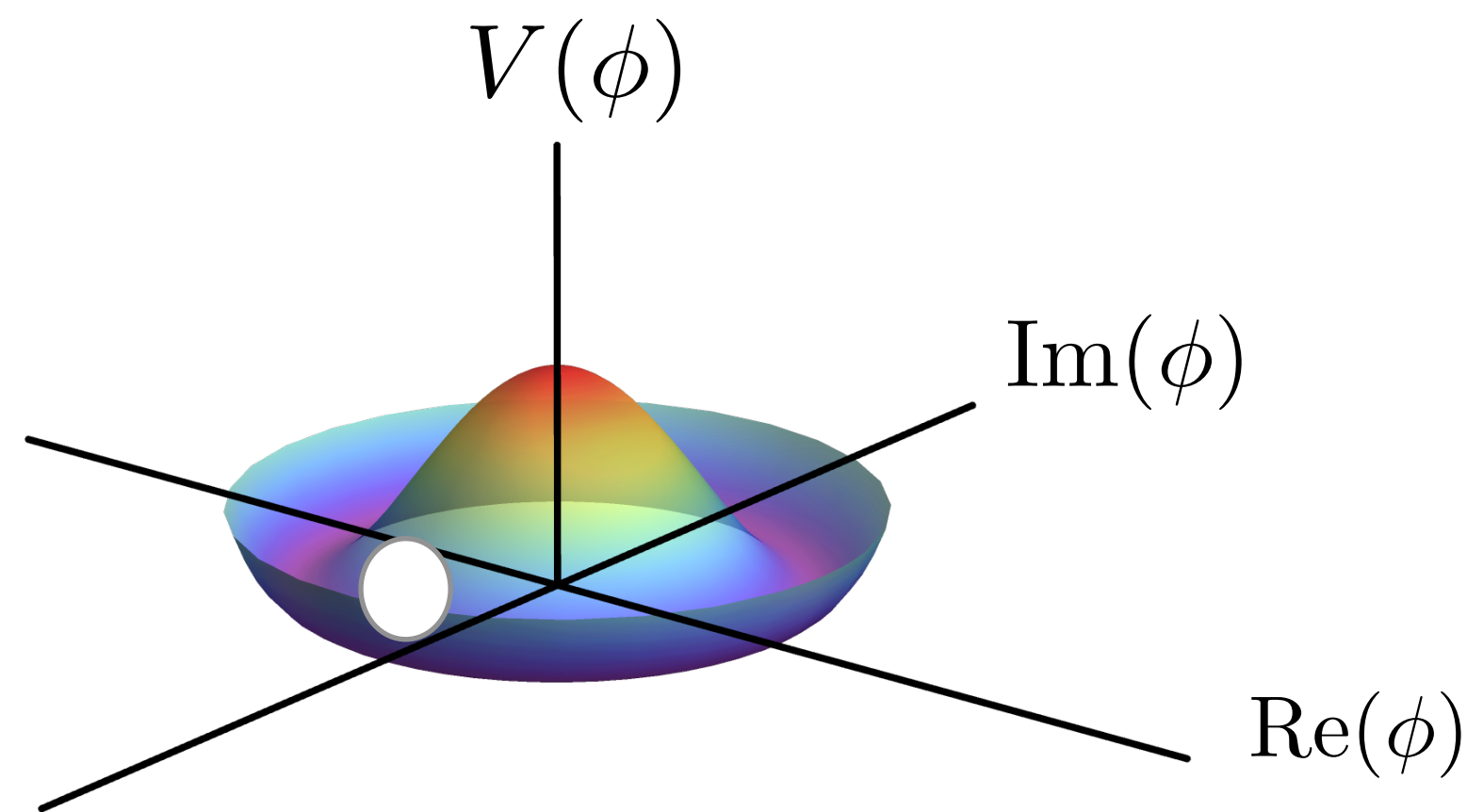
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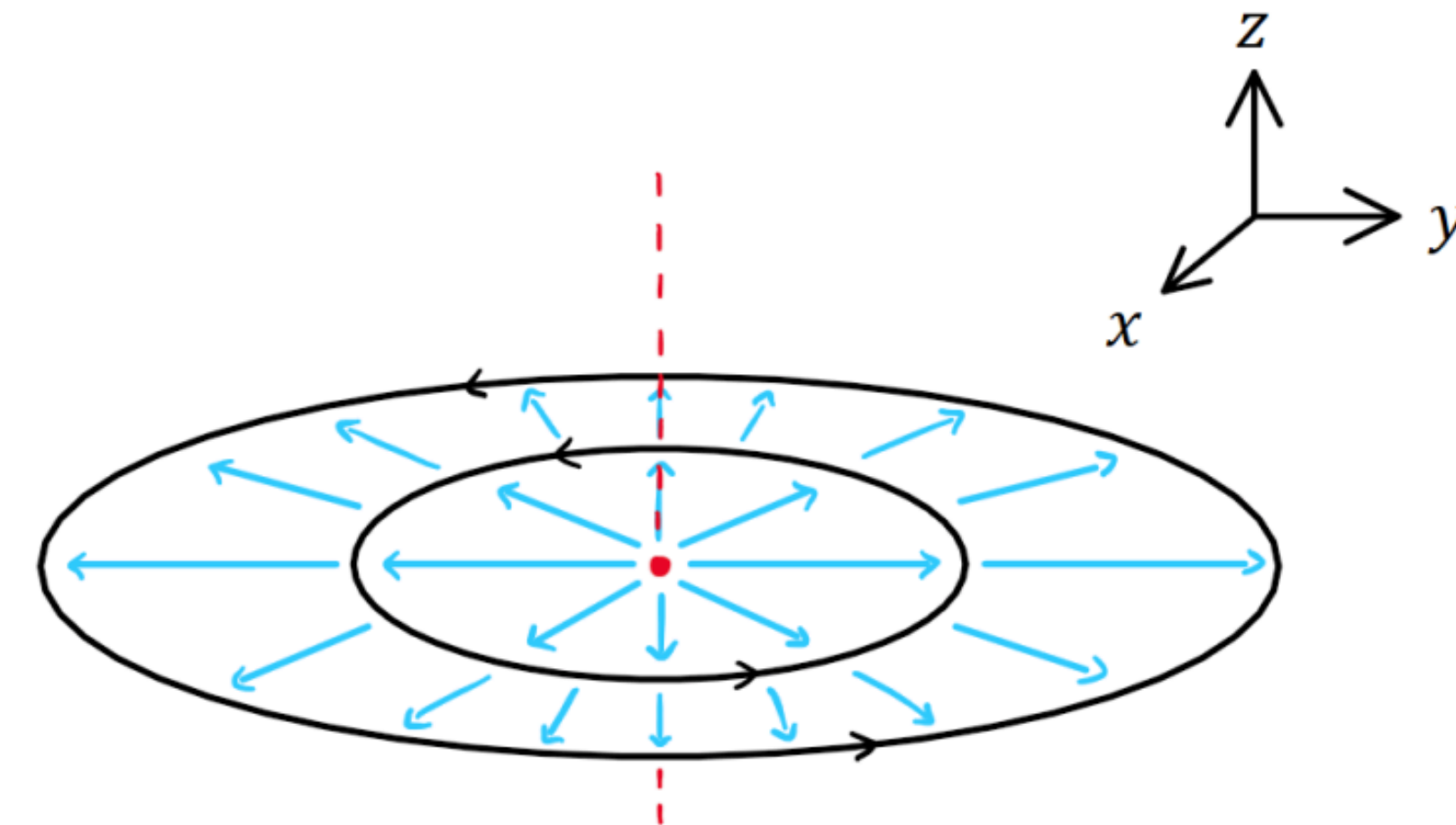
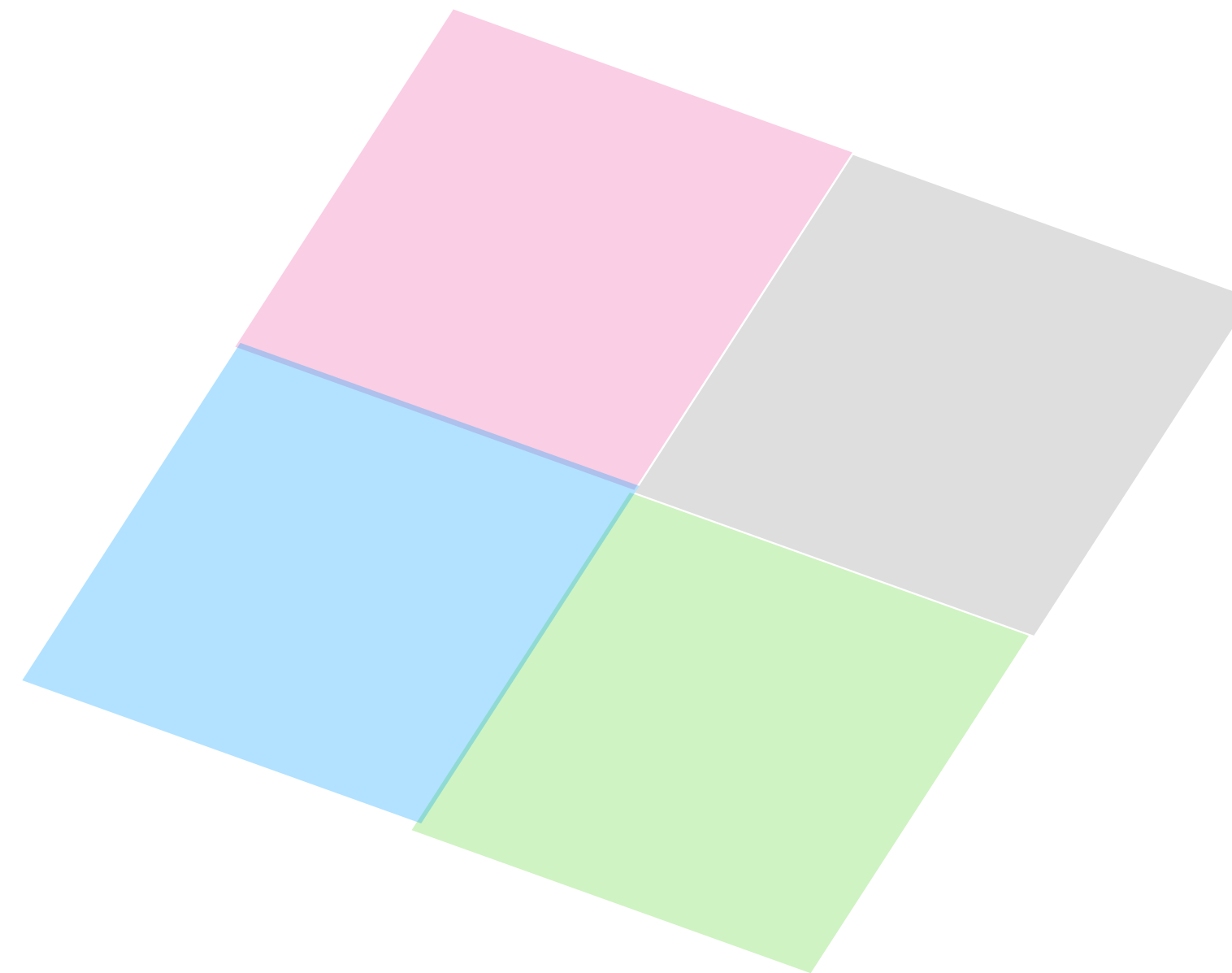
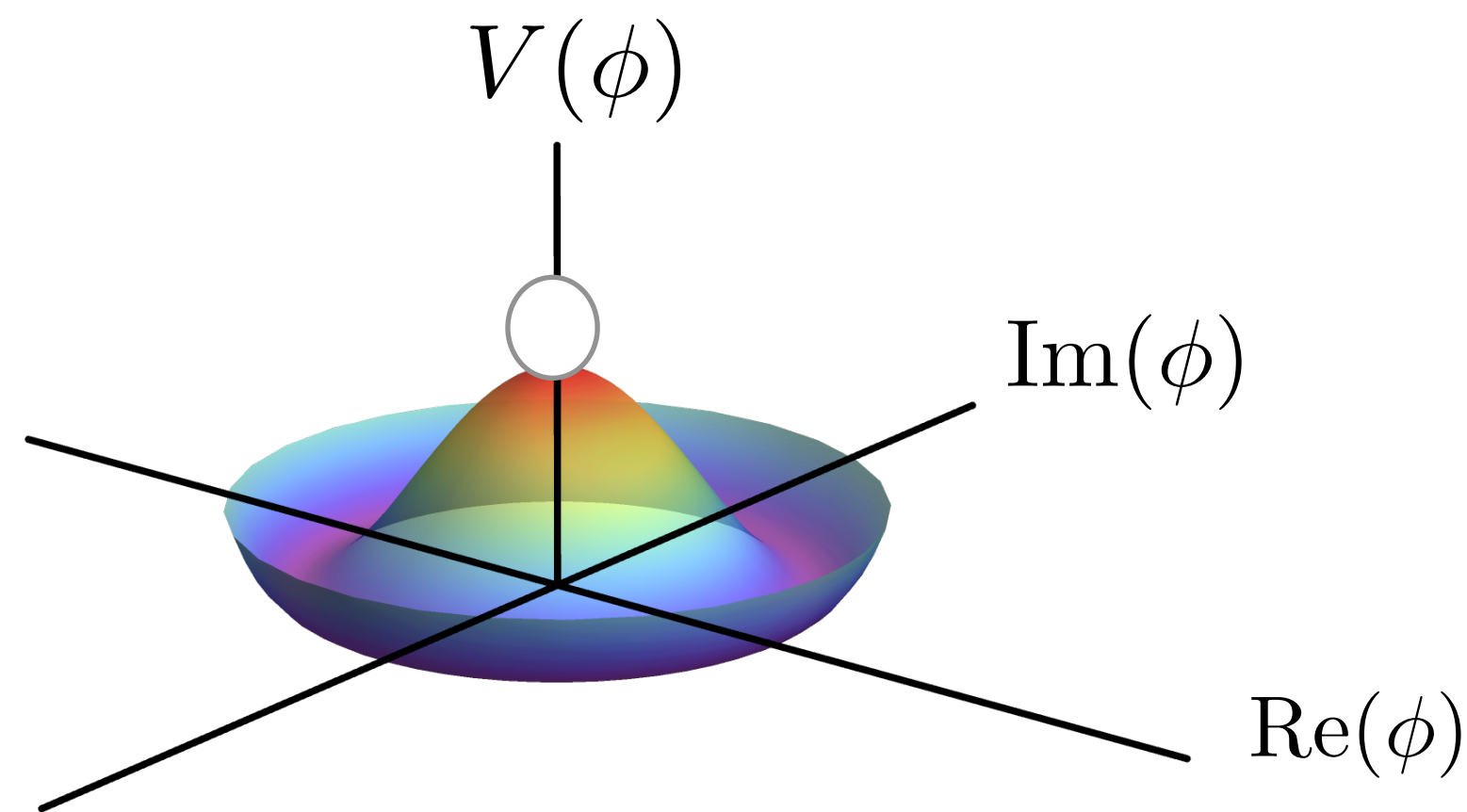
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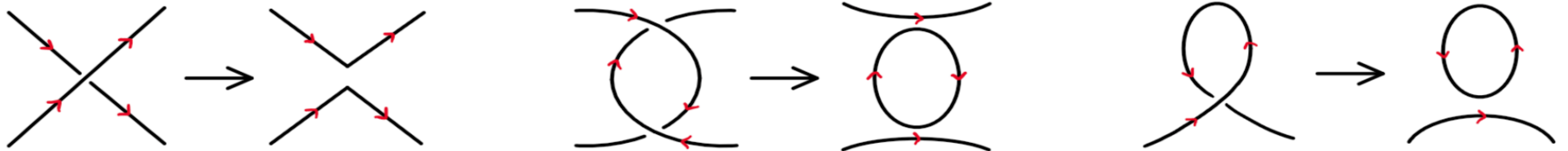
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# GUTs prediction: topological defects

- Assume Nambu-Goto strings, only coupling to massless mode is gravity
- String properties controlled by symmetry breaking scale,  $\eta$
- $\eta = 10^{16}$  GeV  $\implies$   $\delta = 10^{-30}$  cm and  $\mu = 10^{22}$  gm/cm (string parameter)
- String intercommute, can swap partners and create loops



- Gravitational effect of GUT scale string  $G\mu = \left(\frac{\eta}{M_{Pl}}\right)^2 \sim 10^{-6}$

- Emission of gravitational radiation by loops:  $\frac{dE_{GW}^{(k)}}{dt} = -\Gamma^{(k)} G\mu^2$

- Inflation occurs **before** string formation → string network gives “scaling” solution
- Inflation occurs **after** string formation → string network diluted and **no GW signal**
- Inflation occurs **during** string formation → partly diluted string network → **GW spectrum broken power law behaviour** (Cui, Lewicki, Morrissey) [1912.08832](#)



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$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) = \frac{G\mu^2}{\rho_{\text{crit}}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k(f) P_k$$

Pillado, Plum, Shlaer

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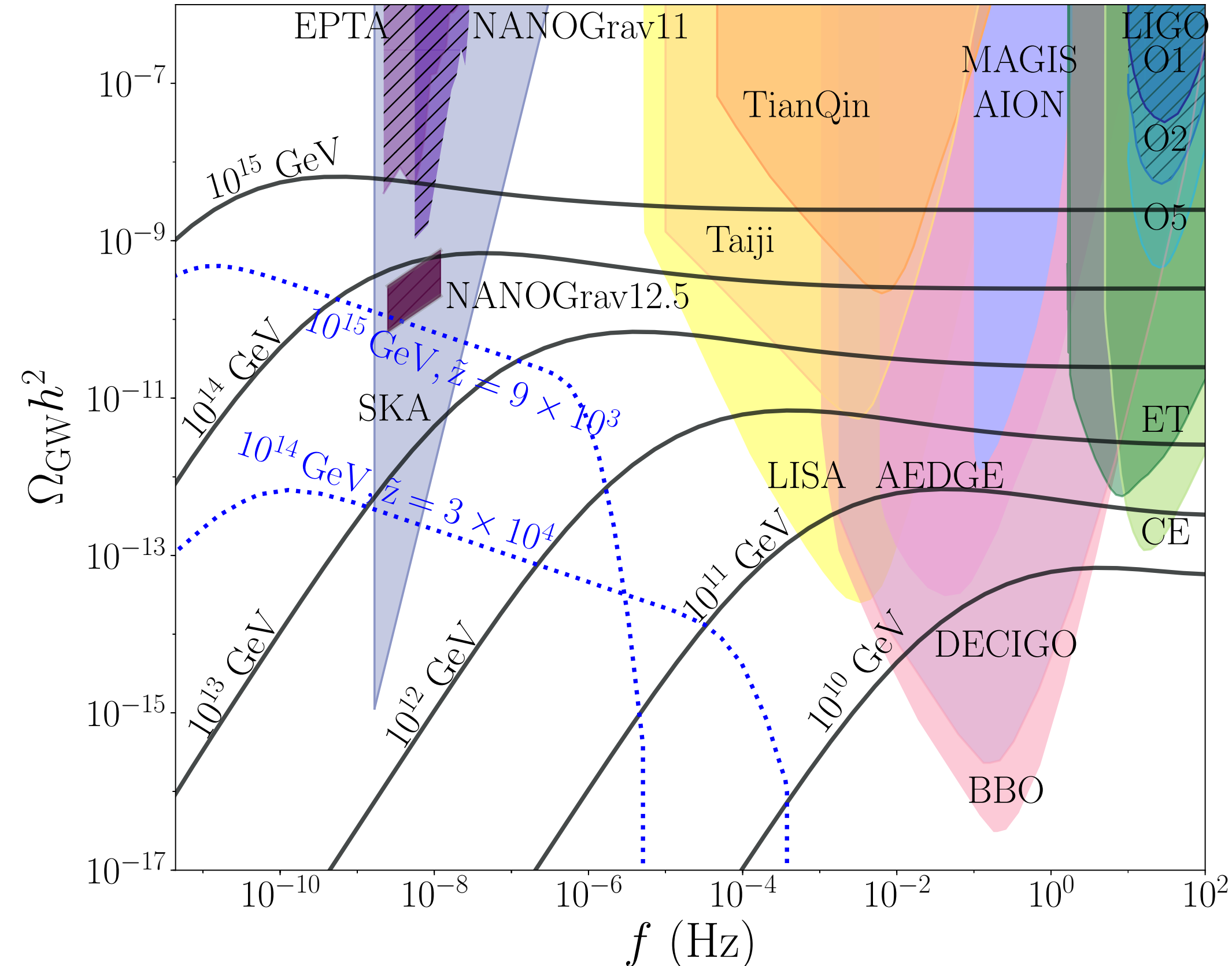
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- **GW power emitted by single loop oscillating at  $f = 2k/l$**
- **Number of loops that emit GW at frequency  $f$  today**
- GW signal is superposition of GW emission from all oscillation modes, need to sum All modes for reliable result
- All non-trivial physics contained in loop density function within  $C_k(f)$

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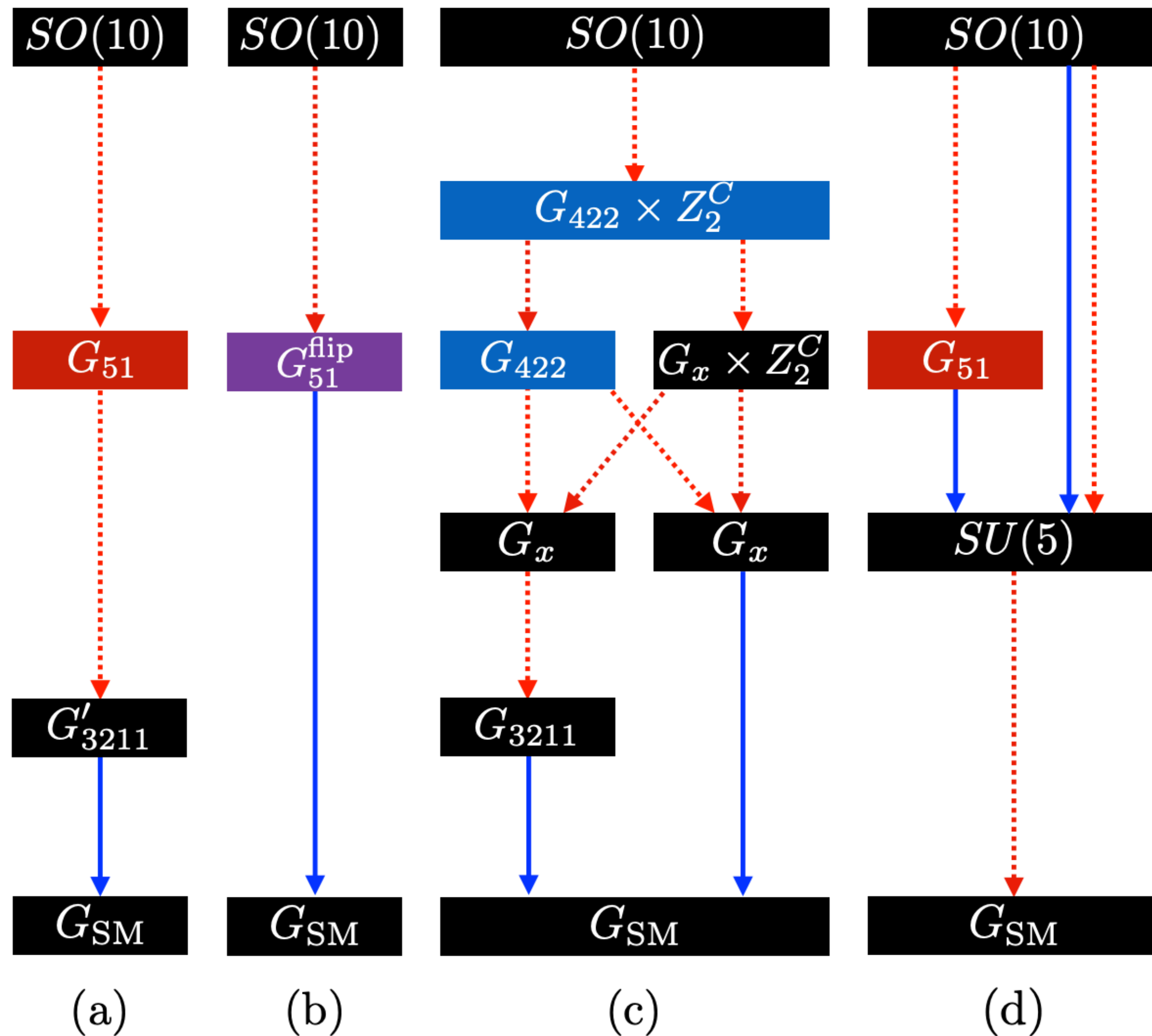
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$$\underbrace{SO(10)}_{G_X} \xrightarrow{M_X} \underbrace{G_{422}}_{G_2} \xrightarrow{M_2} \underbrace{G_{3221}}_{G_1} \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{SM}$$

$$G_{422} = SU(4)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$$

$$G_{3221} = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

# SO(10) phenomenological predictions



$$X = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}B - L$$

$$G_{51} = SU(5) \times U(1)_X$$

$$G_{51}^{\text{flip}} = SU(5)_{\text{flip}} \times U(1)_{\text{flip}}$$

$$G_{3221} = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

$$G_{3211} = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

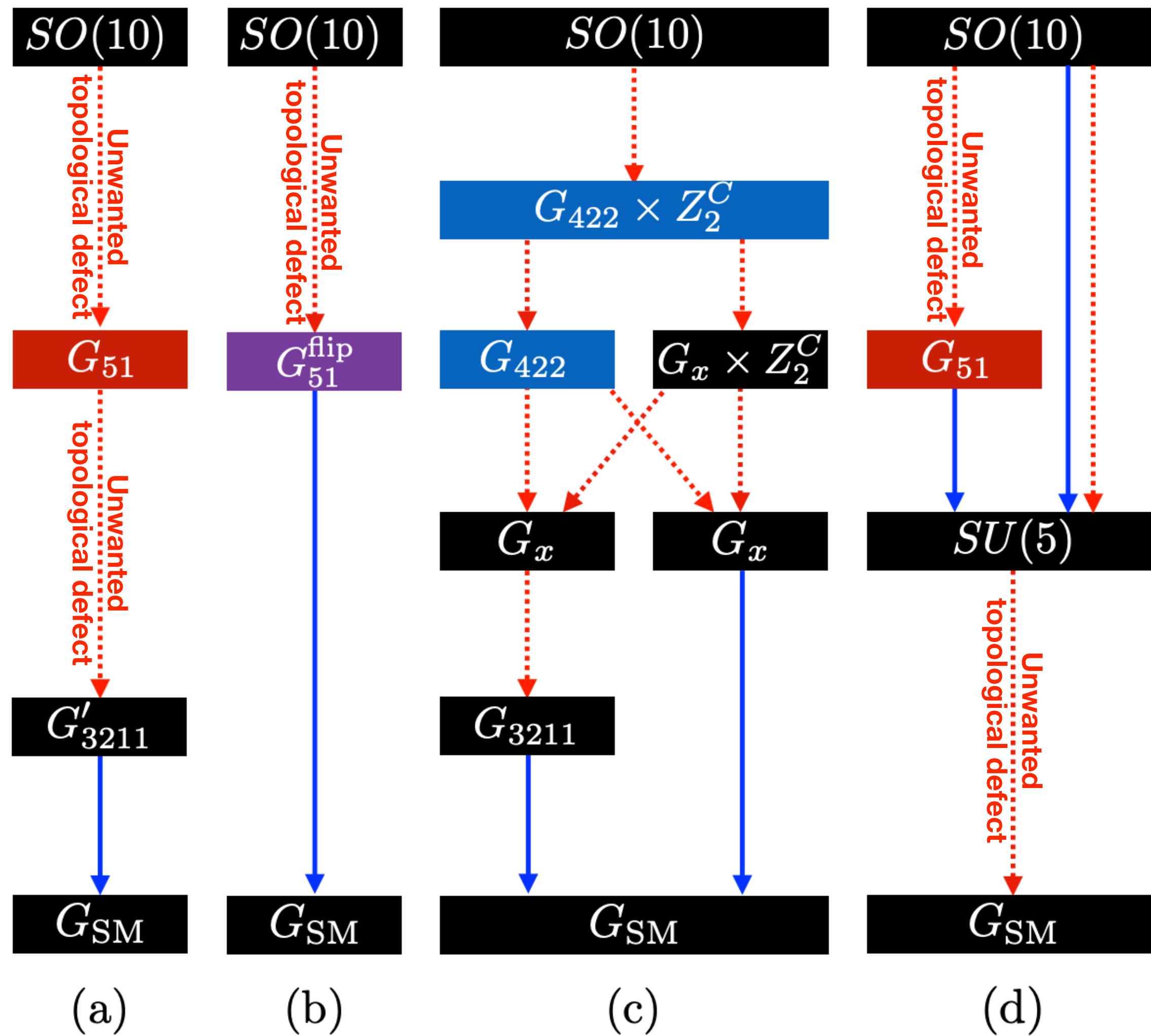
$$G'_{3211} = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_X$$

$$G_{421} = SU(4)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$G_{422} = SU(4)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R.$$

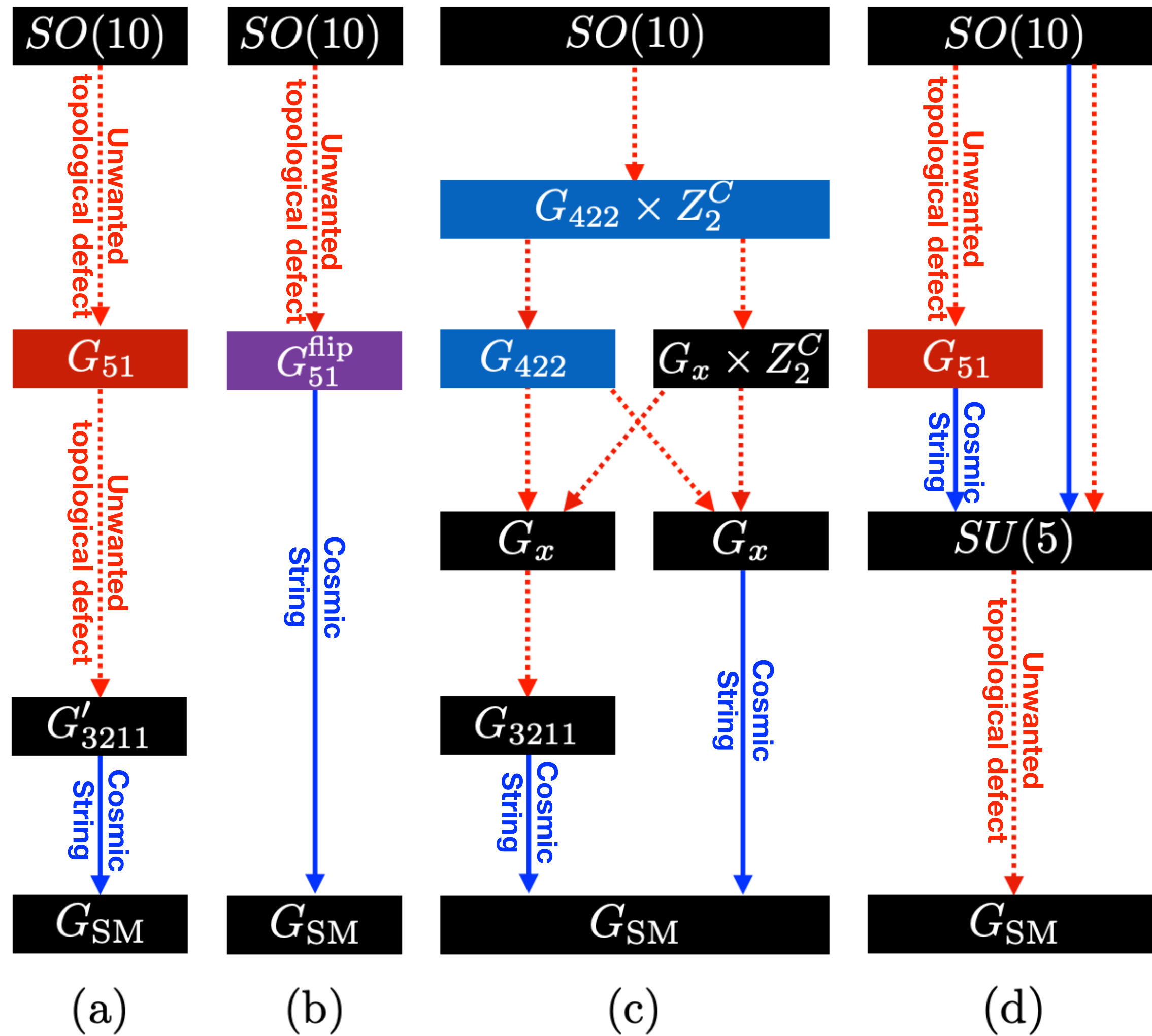
[2005.13549](#) King, Pascoli, JT, Zhou

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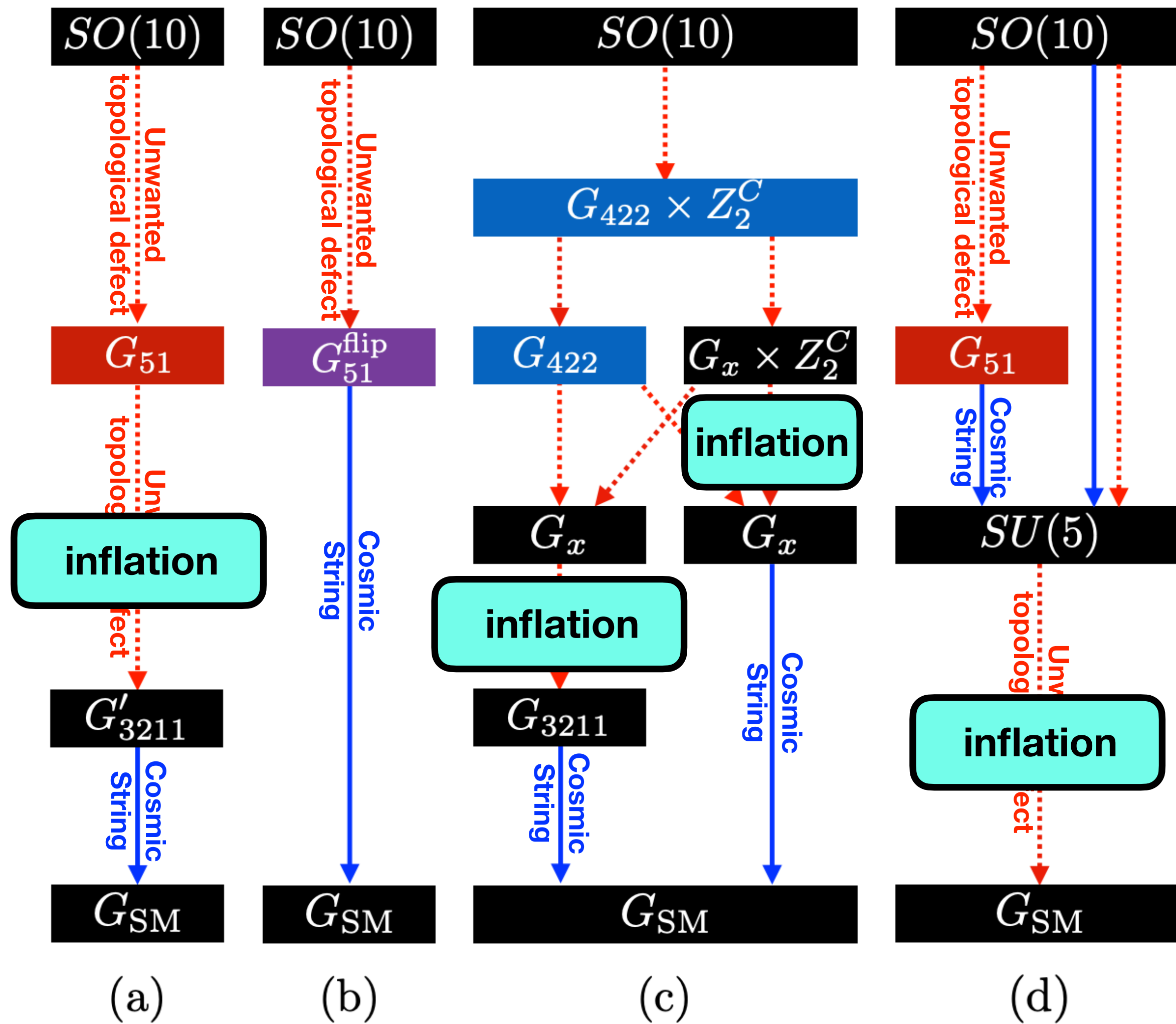
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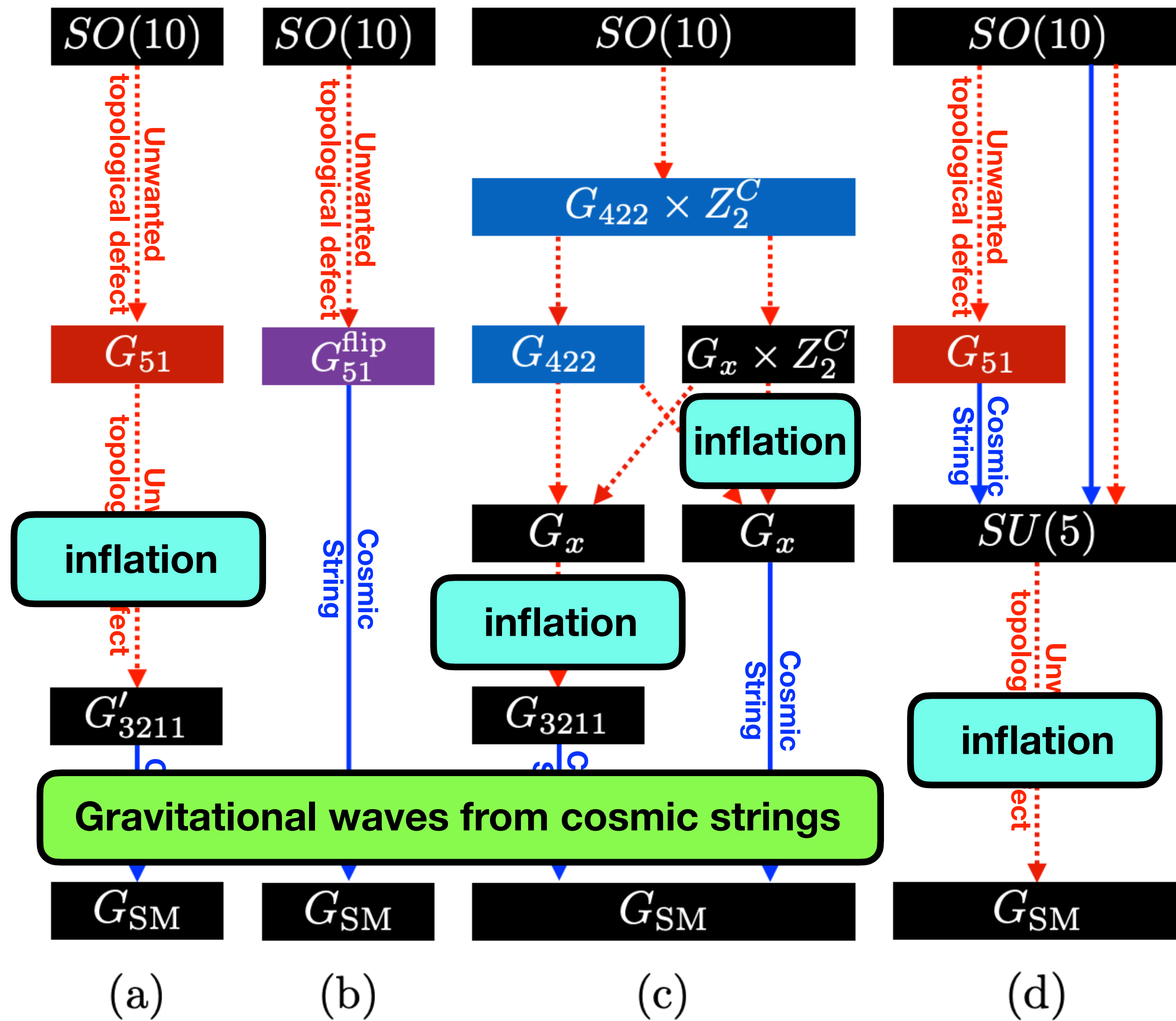
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CMB data:  $\Lambda_{\text{inf}} \lesssim 10^{16}$  GeV



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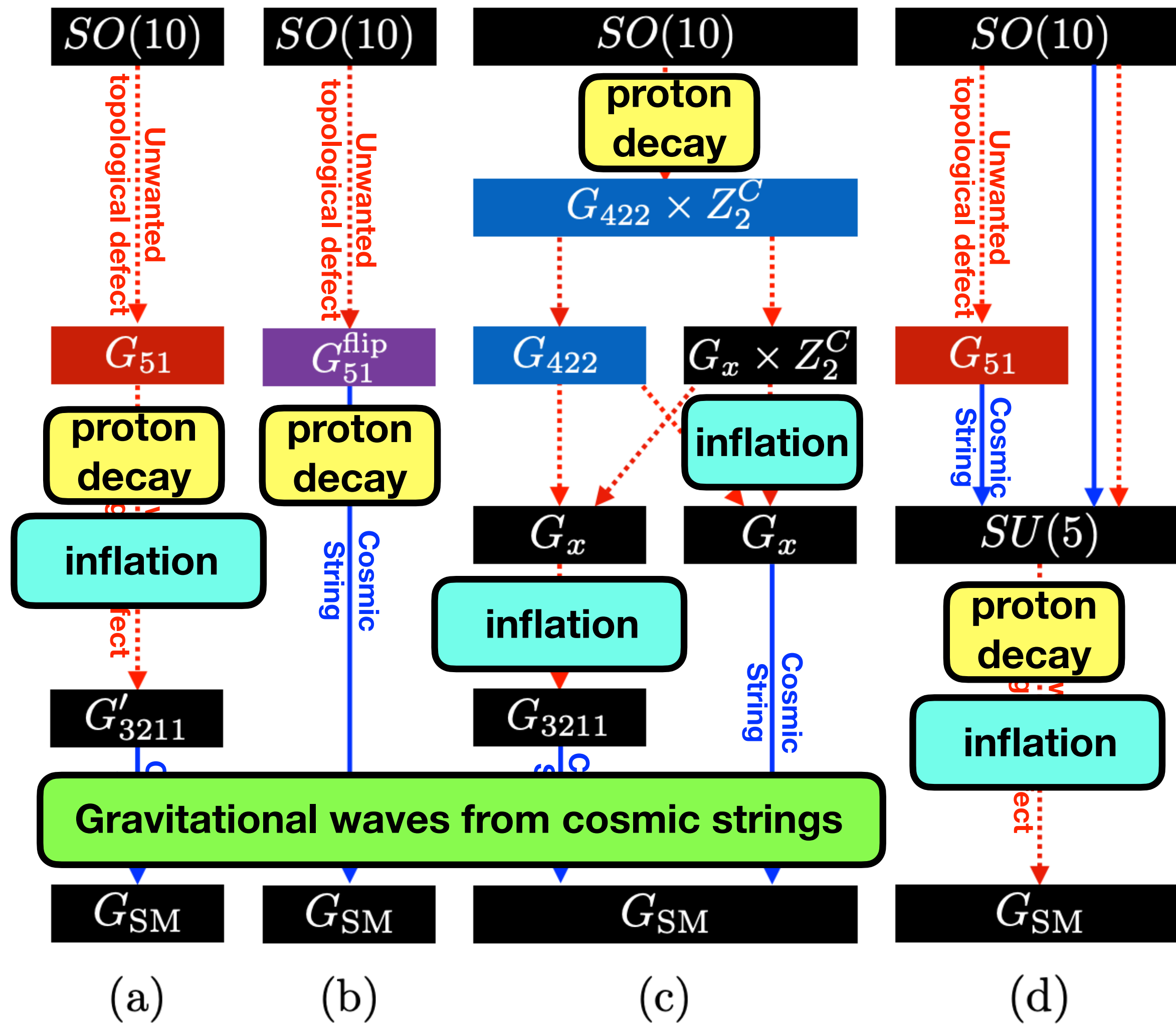


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Non-observation GW:  $\Lambda_{cs} \lesssim 5 \times 10^{14}$  GeV

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# SO(10) phenomenological predictions



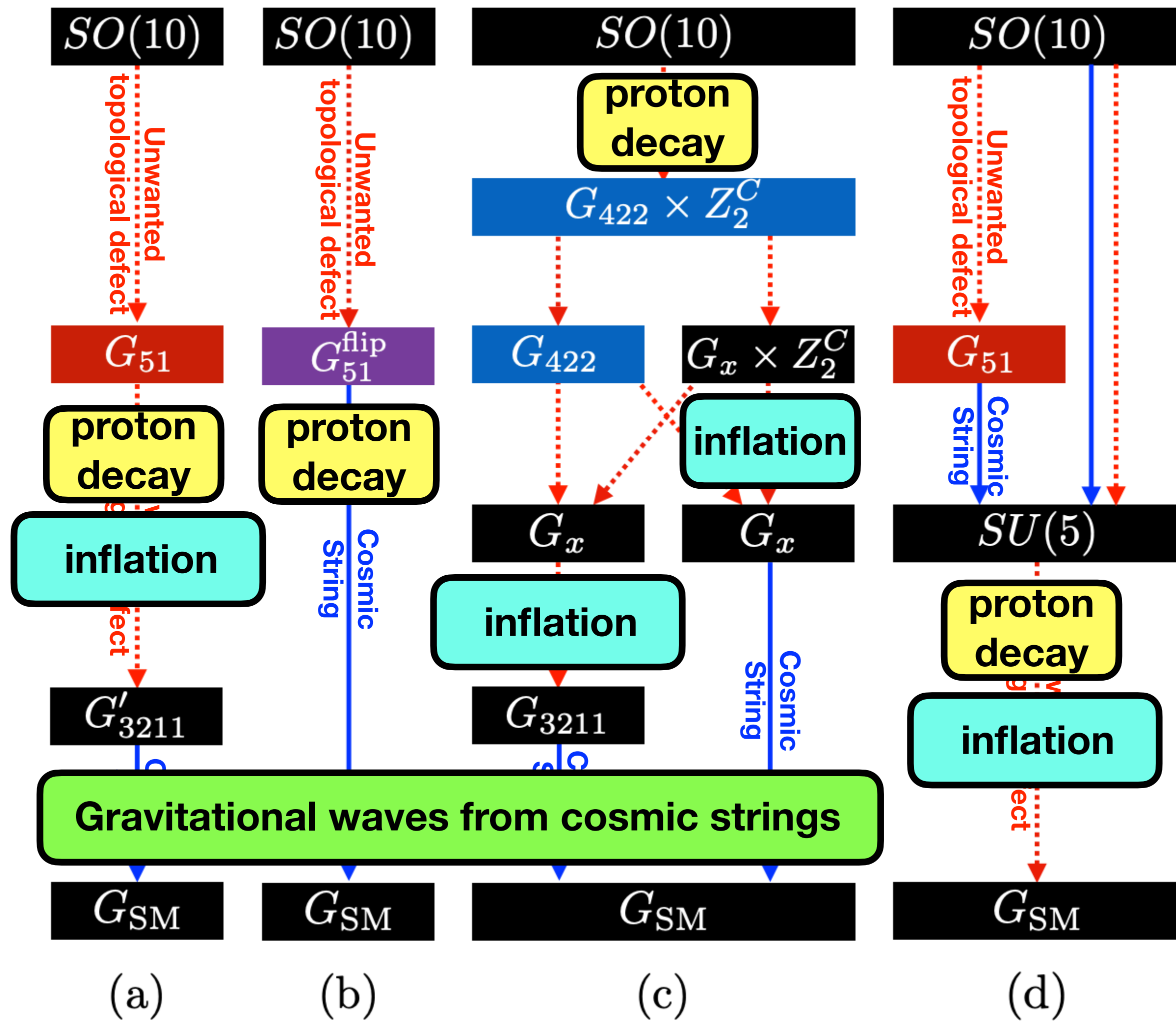
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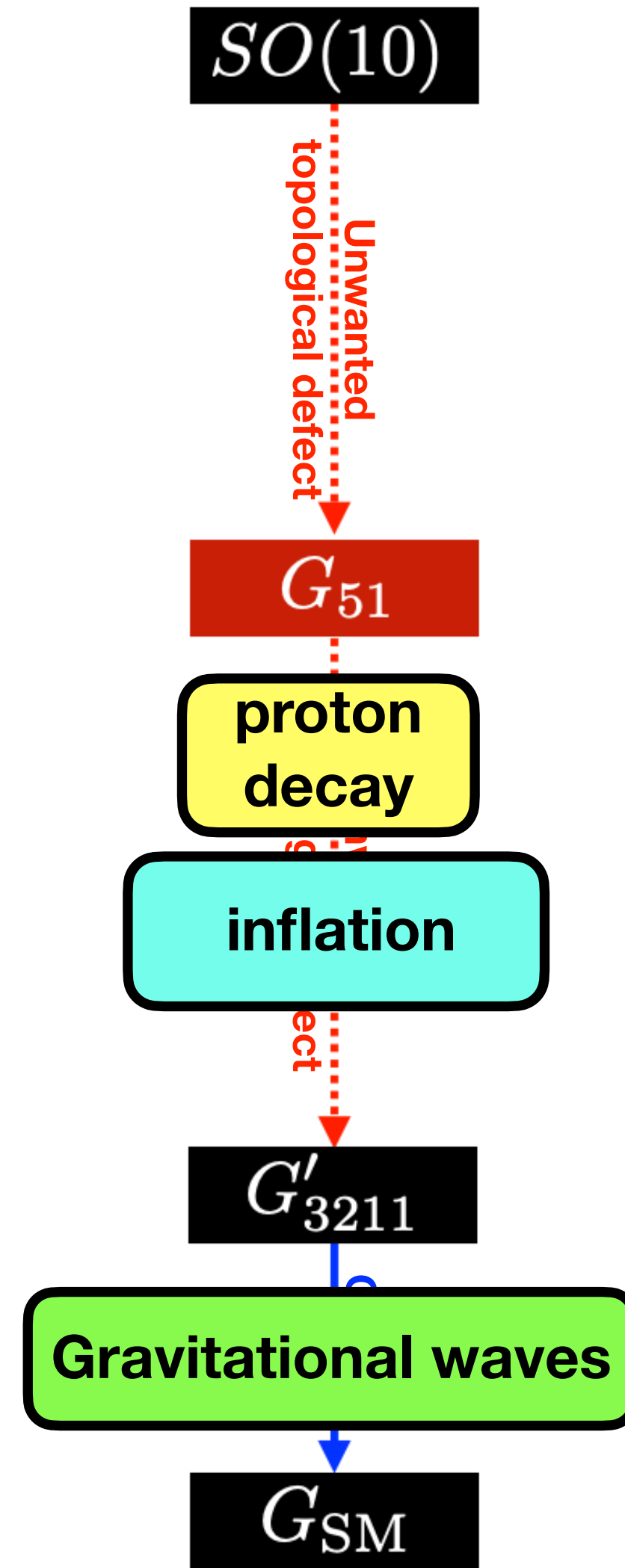
Certain scale ordering excluded e.g

$$\Lambda_{inf} \gg \Lambda_{cs} \gg \Lambda_{pd}$$

[2005.13549](#) King, Pascoli, JT, Zhou

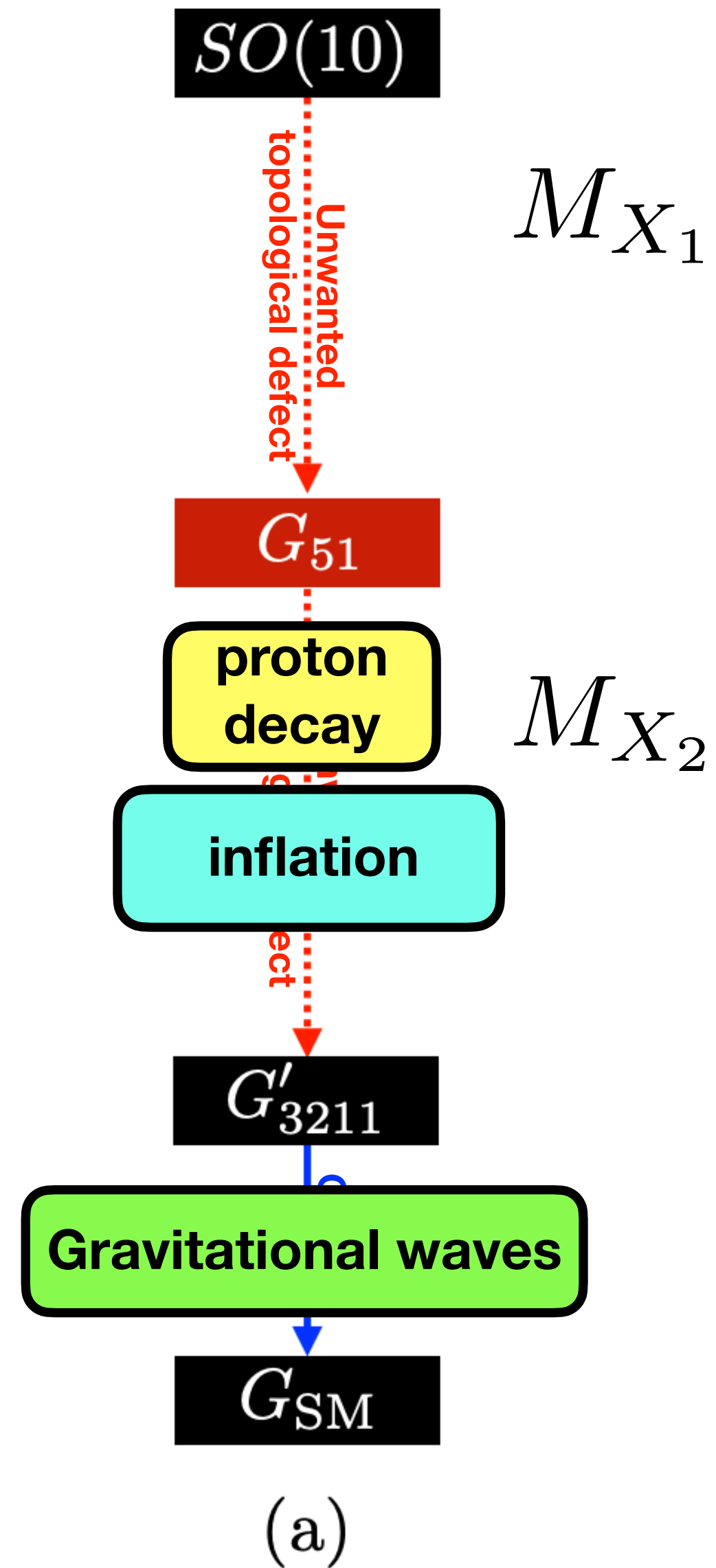


# *SO(10) phenomenological predictions*



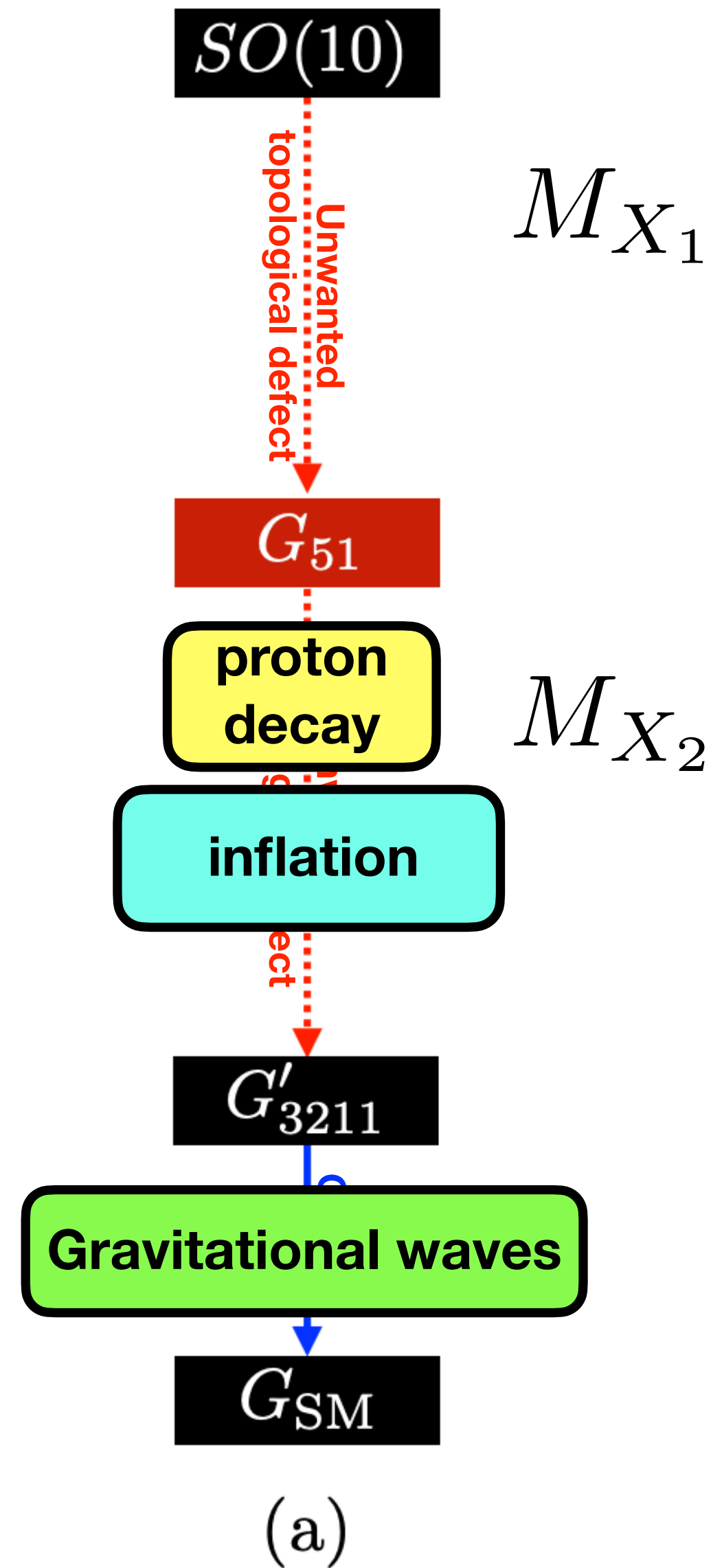
(a)

# SO(10) phenomenological predictions



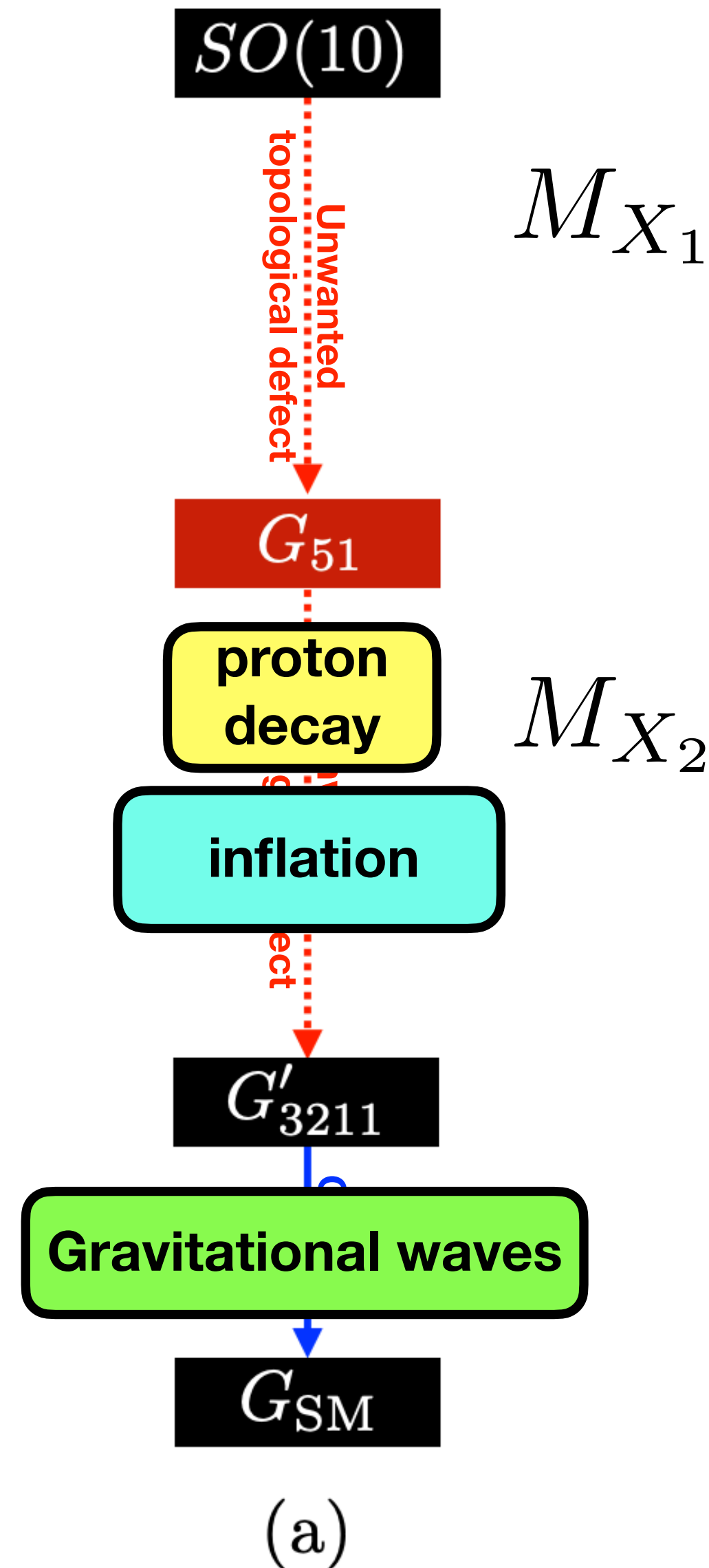
- Proton decay operators induced at  $M_{X_1}$  and  $M_{X_2}$

# SO(10) phenomenological predictions



- Proton decay operators induced at  $M_{X_1}$  and  $M_{X_2}$
- $M_{X_2} < M_{X_1} \implies$  main proton decay channel:  $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$  at scale  $\Lambda_{pd} = M_{X_2}$

# SO(10) phenomenological predictions



- Proton decay operators induced at  $M_{X_1}$  and  $M_{X_2}$

- $M_{X_2} < M_{X_1} \implies$  main proton decay channel:  $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$   
at scale  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} = M_{X_2}$

1.  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} > \Lambda_{\text{inf}} > \Lambda_{\text{cs}}$  : PD + undiluted GW observed (ideal case)

2.  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} > \Lambda_{\text{inf}} \sim \Lambda_{\text{cs}}$  : PD + diluted GW observed

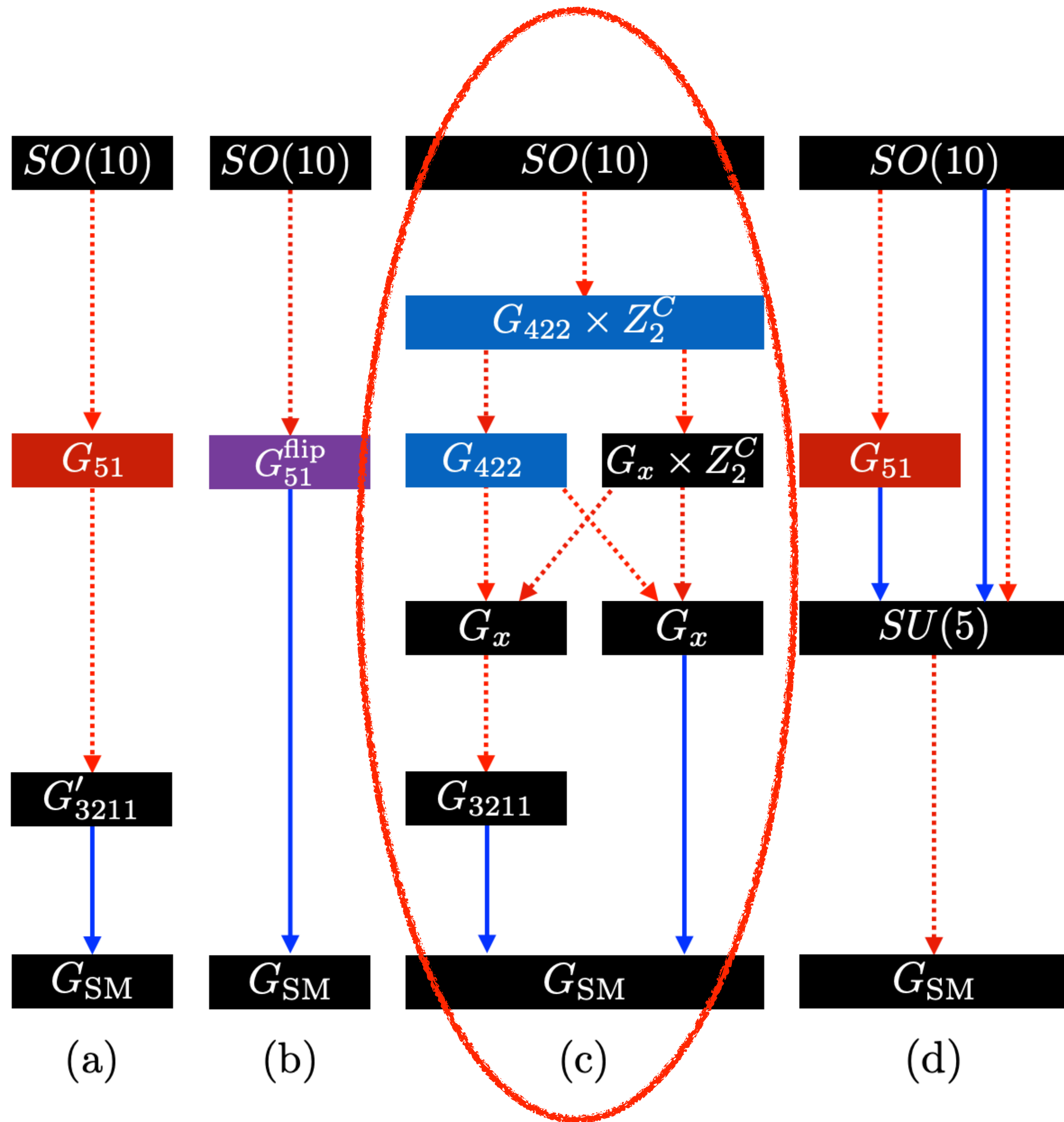
3.  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} > \Lambda_{\text{cs}} > \Lambda_{\text{inf}}$  : PD + no associated GW

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

- Type (a):  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} > \Lambda_{\text{cs}}$
- Type (b):  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} \sim \Lambda_{\text{cs}}$
- Type (c):  $\Lambda_{\text{pd}} > \Lambda_{\text{cs}}$
- Type (d): no GWs

Observables		Proton decays
		$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$ observed $\Rightarrow$ non-SUSY contribution indicated
GWs	Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types (a) and (c) favoured</li> <li>• types (b) and (d) excluded</li> </ul>
	Marginal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types (a) and (c) favoured</li> <li>• type (d) excluded</li> <li>• type (b) allowed if <math>p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}</math> not observed and <math>\Lambda_{\text{pd}} \sim \Lambda_{\text{cs}}</math></li> </ul>

- Distinguish (a) & (c) requires model dependent study



- (d) cannot be tested with GWs since Unwanted defects formed in last SSB step
- Gauge unification not possible in (a) & (b) without SUSY
- Study (c) in more detail in [2106.15634](#) 31 breaking chains

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
I1:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
I2:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{s,w}$ 126		✗
I3:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
I4:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 126,45		✗
I5:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 126,45		✗
I6:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓

Need to compute RGEs for all 31 chains

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
II1:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II2:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{s,w}$ 126		✗
II3:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II4:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II5:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II6:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II7:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 126,45		✗
II8:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II9:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II10:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II11:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 210	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
II12:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_3$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
III1:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III2:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III3:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III4:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III5:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III6:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m,w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III7:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III8:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III9:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
III10:	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_4$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_3$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow{\text{defect Higgs}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
IV1:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 210	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
IV2:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓
IV3:	$\xrightarrow{m,s}$ 54	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow{w}$ 210	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow{m}$ 45	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow{s}$ 126		✓

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
I1:	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
I2:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m,s}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s,w}$		✗
I3:	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
I4:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[126,45]{m}$		✗
I5:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[126,45]{m,w}$		✗
I6:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
II1:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II2:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s,w}$		✗
II3:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m,w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II4:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m,s}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II5:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II6:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II7:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[126,45]{m}$		✗
II8:	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II9:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m,s}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m,w}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II10:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II11:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m,w}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
II12:	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓

Need to compute RGEs for all 31 chains

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_3$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
III1:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III2:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III3:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III4:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III5:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m,w}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III6:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m,w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III7:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m,s}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III8:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III9:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
III10:	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓

$SO(10)$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_4$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_3$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_2$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_1$	$\xrightarrow[\text{Higgs}]{\text{defect}}$	$G_{SM}$	Observable strings?
IV1:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{m}$	$G_{3221}^C$	$\xrightarrow[45]{w}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
IV2:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3221}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓
IV3:	$\xrightarrow[54]{m,s}$	$G_{422}^C$	$\xrightarrow[210]{w}$	$G_{422}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{421}$	$\xrightarrow[45]{m}$	$G_{3211}$	$\xrightarrow[126]{s}$		✓



# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

$$\text{SO}(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} \text{SU}(4)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \xrightarrow{M_2} \text{SU}(3)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \times \text{U}(1)_{B-L} \xrightarrow{M_1} \text{G}_{\text{SM}}$$

Monopole formation  
Proton decay operators induced

Monopole formation

String formation

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

$$\text{SO}(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} \text{SU}(4)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \xrightarrow{M_2} \text{SU}(3)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \times \text{U}(1)_{B-L} \xrightarrow{M_1} \text{G}_{\text{SM}}$$

Monopole formation  
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String formation

## Assumptions

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

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Monopole formation  
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## Assumptions

- Inflation after monopole formation & before cosmic string formation  $\implies$  observable GW

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

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- Inflation after monopole formation & before cosmic string formation  $\implies$  observable GW
- **Minimal particle content:** SM, RH neutrinos and Higgs multiplet required for SSB

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

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Monopole formation  
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## Assumptions

- Inflation after monopole formation & before cosmic string formation  $\implies$  observable GW
- **Minimal particle content:** SM, RH neutrinos and Higgs multiplet required for SSB
- **Assume gauge unification** at scale  $M_X$ . For each chain perform 2-loop RGE analysis to determine couplings &  $M_X, M_2, M_1$

# Proton decay and GWs as complementary windows

$$\text{SO}(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} \text{SU}(4)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \xrightarrow{M_2} \text{SU}(3)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \times \text{U}(1)_{B-L} \xrightarrow{M_1} \text{G}_{\text{SM}}$$

Monopole formation  
Proton decay operators induced

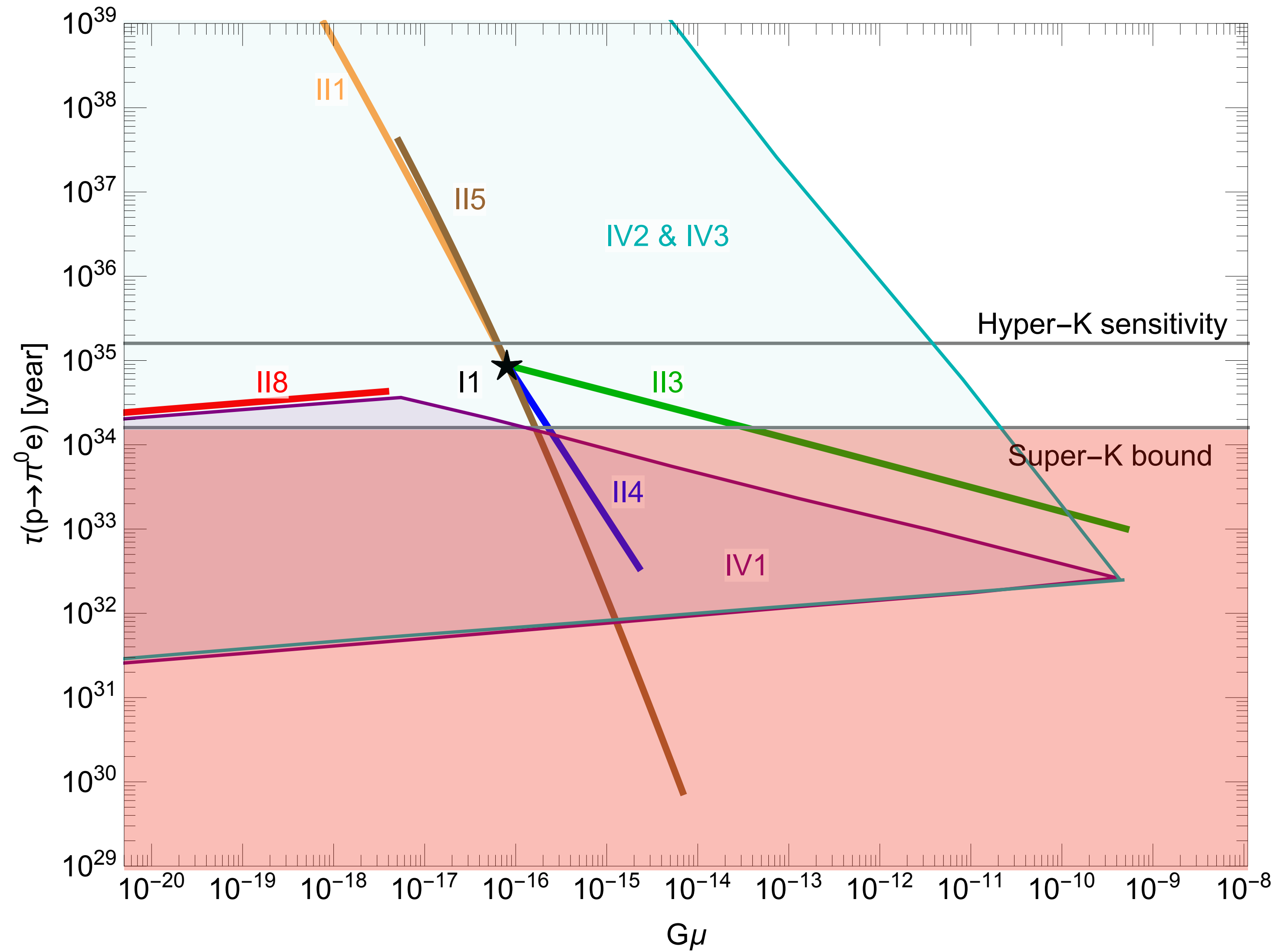
Monopole formation

String formation

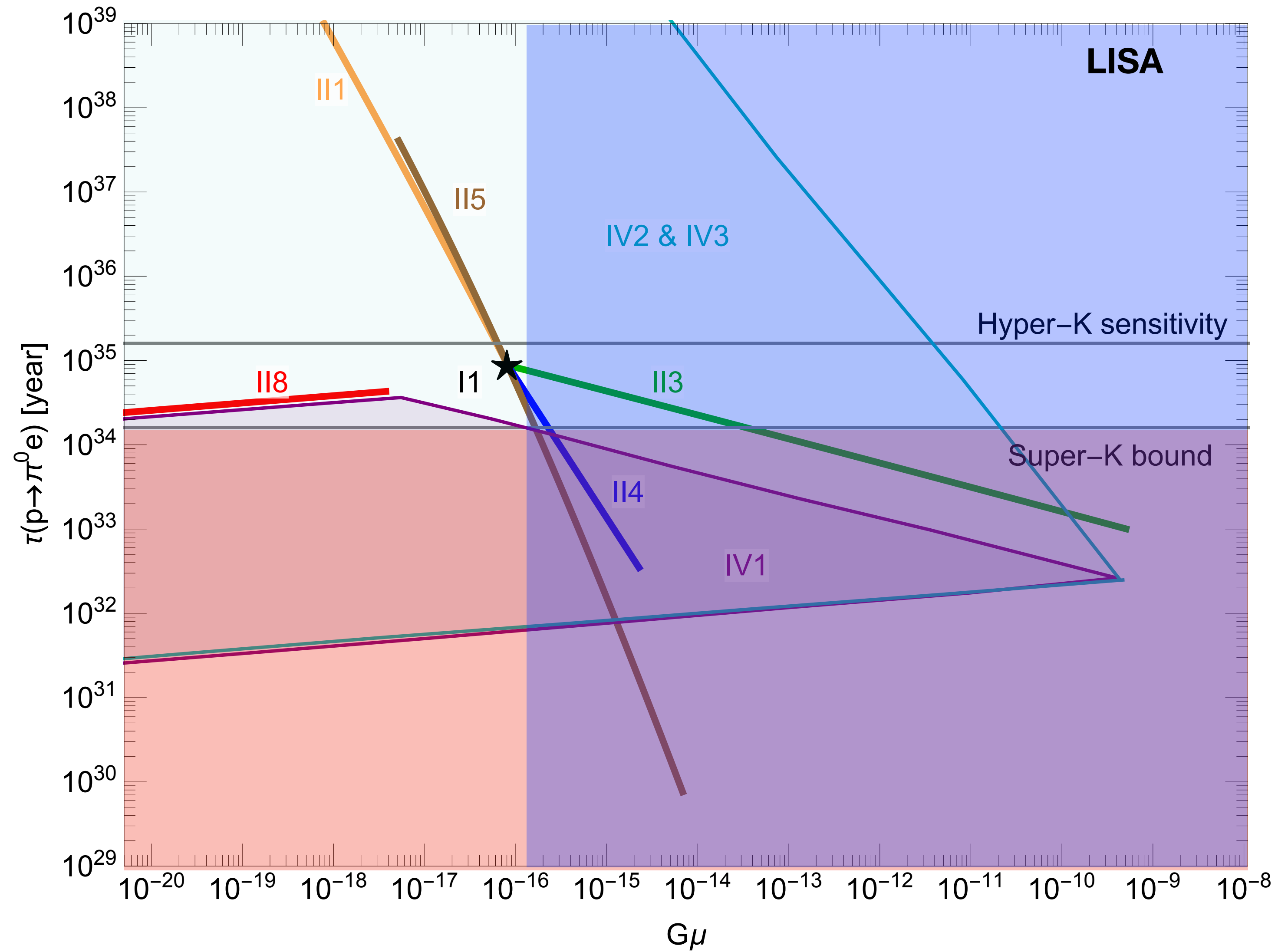
## Assumptions

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- **Assume gauge unification** at scale  $M_X$ . For each chain perform 2-loop RGE analysis to determine couplings &  $M_X, M_2, M_1$
- Using these assumptions & RGE solutions we calculate proton lifetime & GW signal (see back up slides for details)

# Correlation of GW and PD signals



# Correlation of GW and PD signals





# Correlation of GW and PD signals

- non-SUSY SO(10) Pati Salam type provide unification: **31 breaking chains**
- Two-loop RGE, **17 not excluded** by Super-K bound PD.

Chain	$G\mu$ after Hyper-K (no proton decay)
I1:	excluded
II1:	$G\mu \lesssim 1.5 \times 10^{-17}$
II3:	excluded
II4:	excluded
II5:	$G\mu \simeq 5.1 \times 10^{-18} - 6.3 \times 10^{-17}$
II8:	excluded
III1:	$G\mu \simeq 1.3 \times 10^{-18} - 1.6 \times 10^{-15}$
III2:	$G\mu \lesssim 5.0 \times 10^{-12}$
III3:	$G\mu \lesssim 6.2 \times 10^{-14}$
III4:	excluded
III6:	excluded
III7:	excluded
III8:	excluded
III10:	$G\mu \lesssim 1.1 \times 10^{-21}$
IV1:	excluded
IV2:	$G\mu \lesssim 9.4 \times 10^{-13}$
IV3:	$G\mu \lesssim 9.4 \times 10^{-13}$

Testable by LIGO,  
DECIGO, AEDGE,  
C, ET, MAGIS..

- If HyperK **does not** observe PD  $\implies$  9 chains excluded
- **8 survivors!** If we observe GW signal **larger than upper bounds**  $\implies$  exclude those breaking chains
- If we observe PD  $\implies M_1$  determined so is GW signal. Correlations between observables matter and need to be compared on case by case basis.

# Correlation of GW and PD signals

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IV1:	excluded
IV2:	$G\mu \lesssim 9.4 \times 10^{-13}$
IV3:	$G\mu \lesssim 9.4 \times 10^{-13}$

Study specific breaking chain 2209.00021

Why? **Can be tested by Hyper-K** & has an associated GW signal

# *SO(10) Model confronting data*

- Treatment has been **model-independent** so far

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$$SO(10)$$



$$SU(4) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times Z_2^C$$



$$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_X \times Z_2^C$$



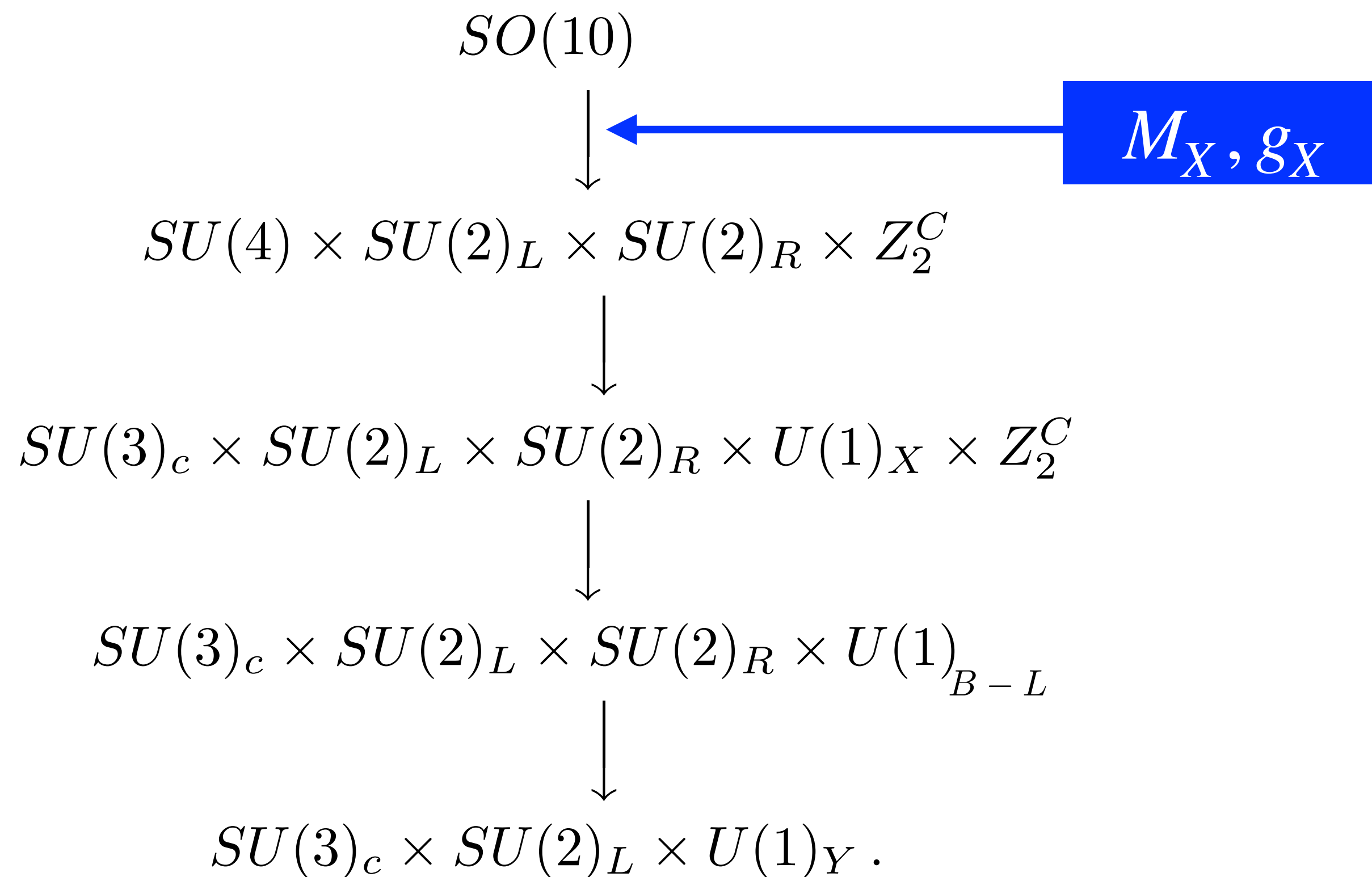
$$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$$



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

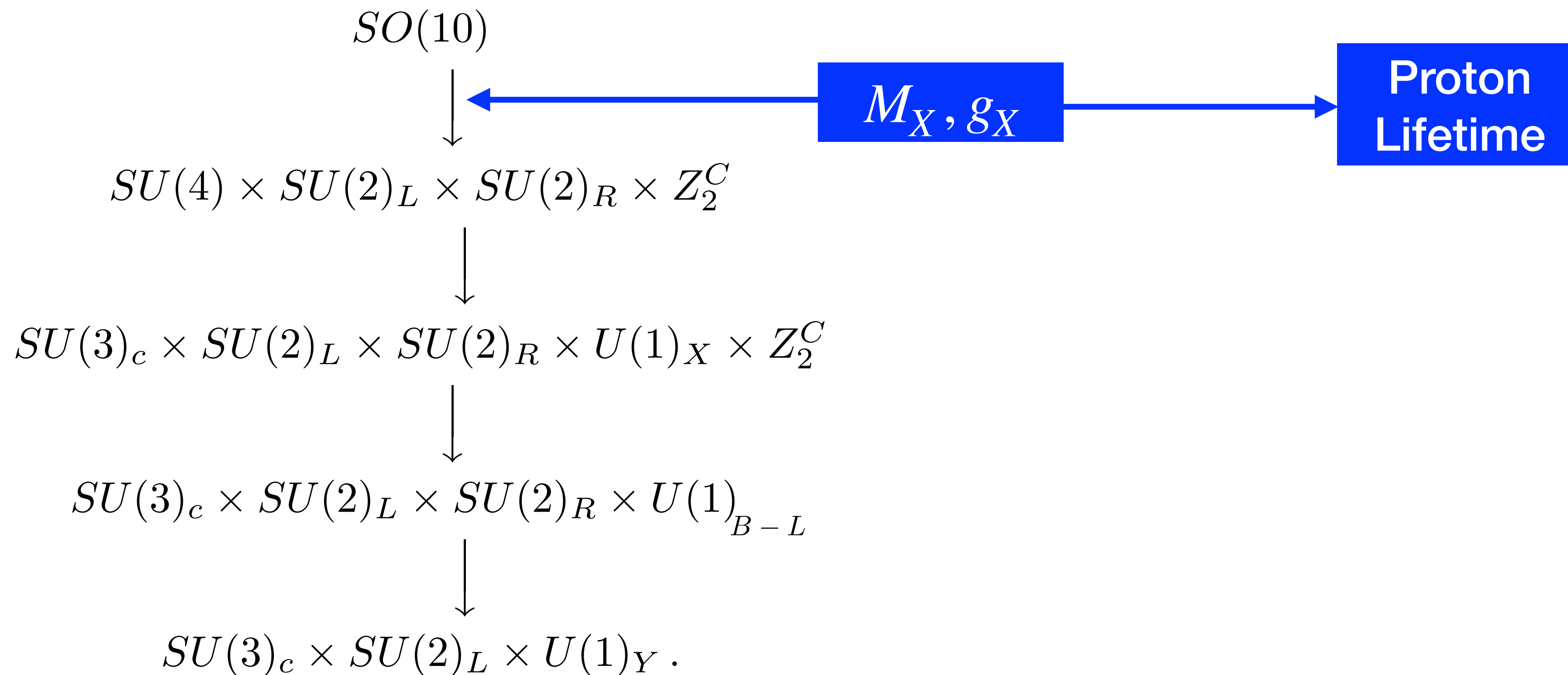
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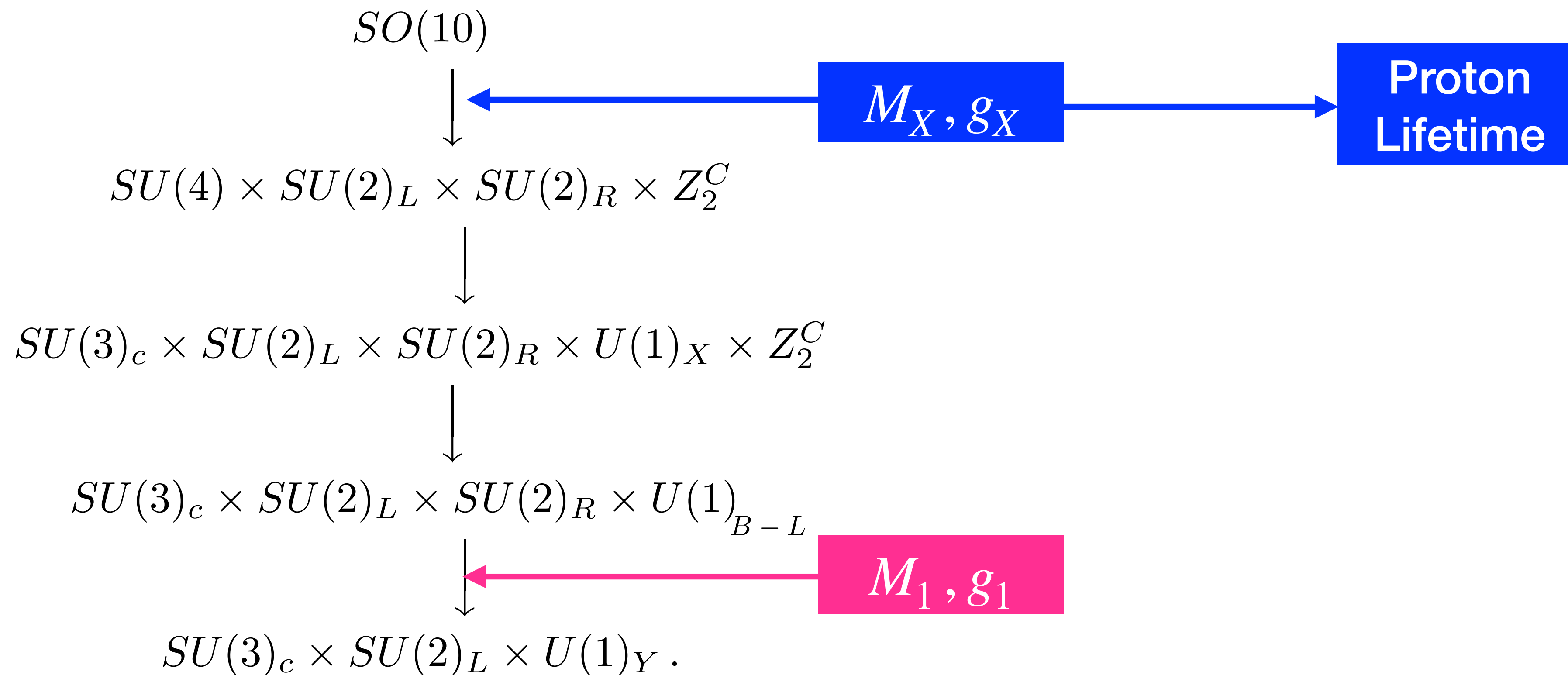
# SO(10) Model confronting data

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# SO(10) Model confronting data

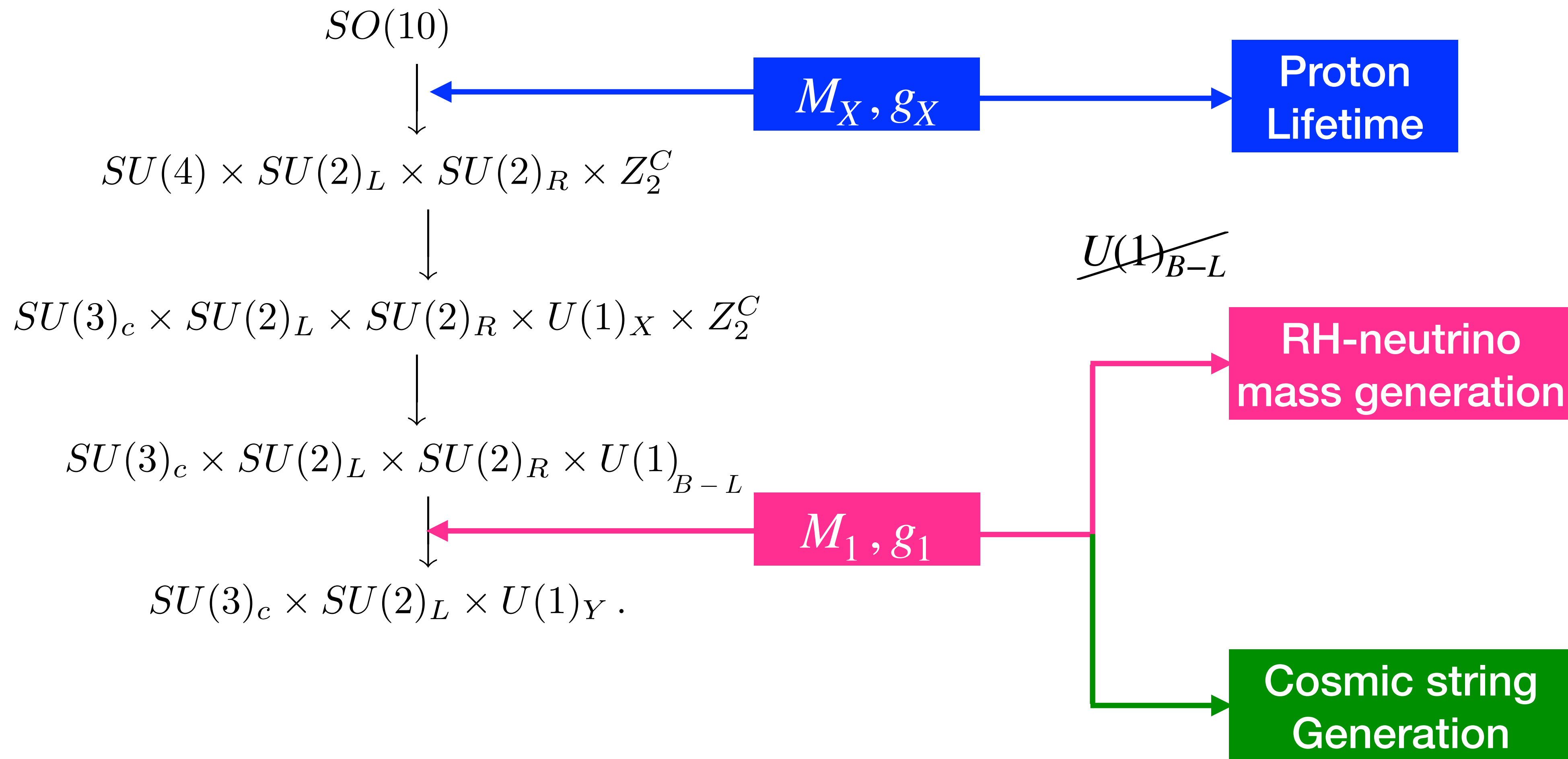
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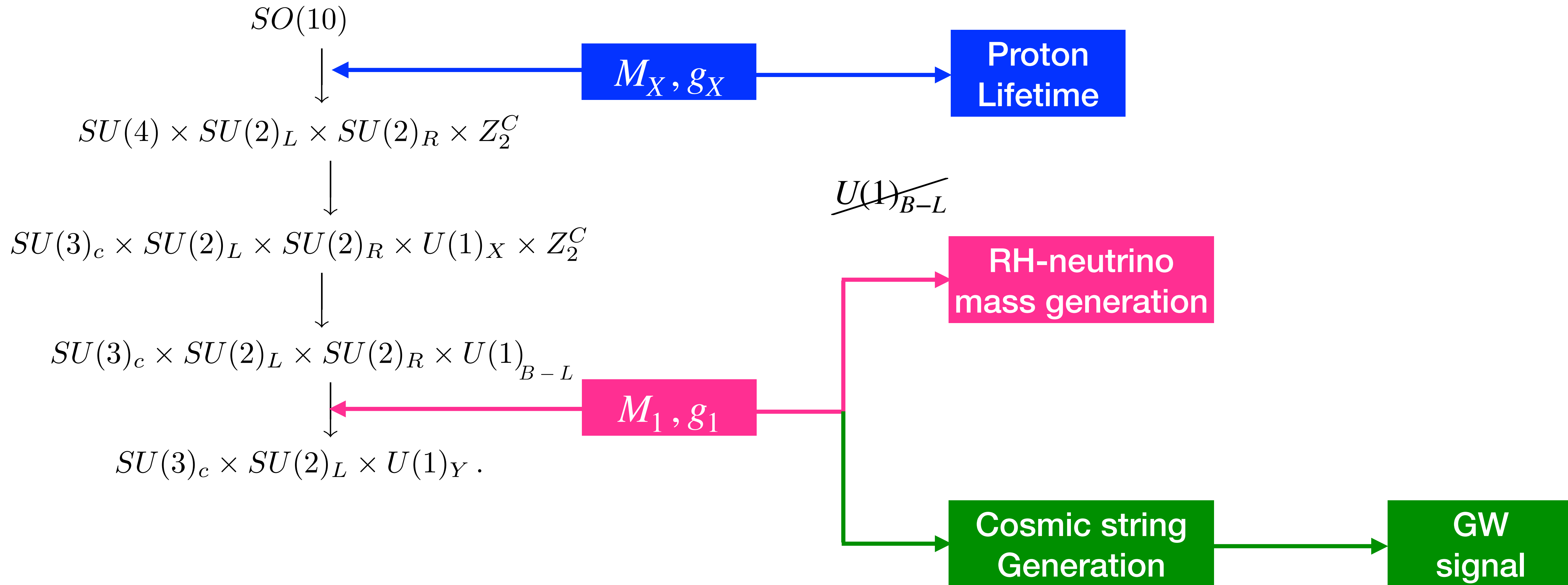
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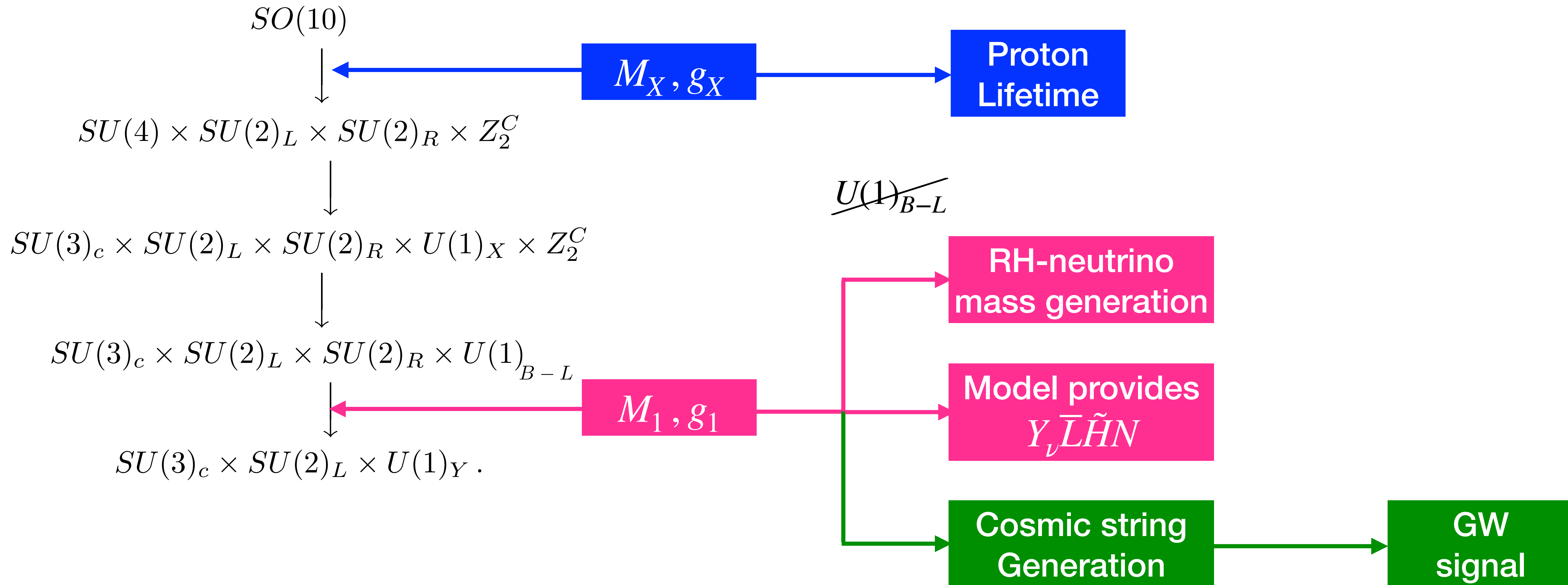
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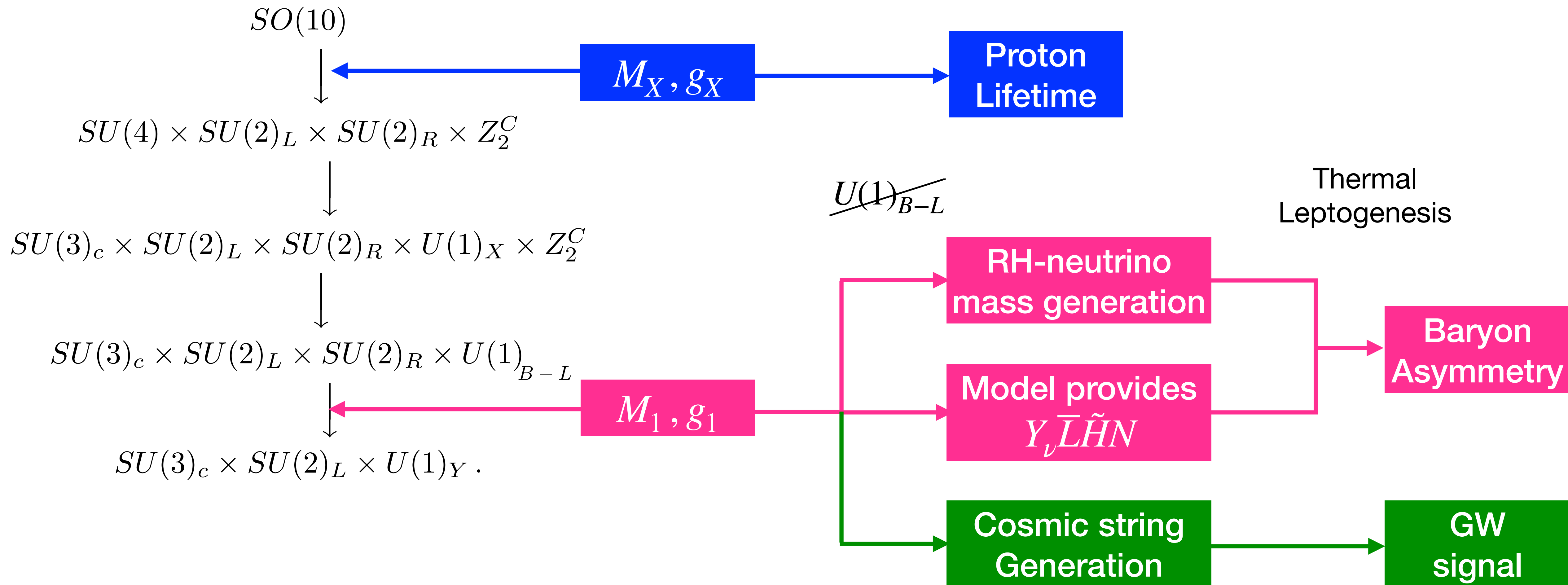
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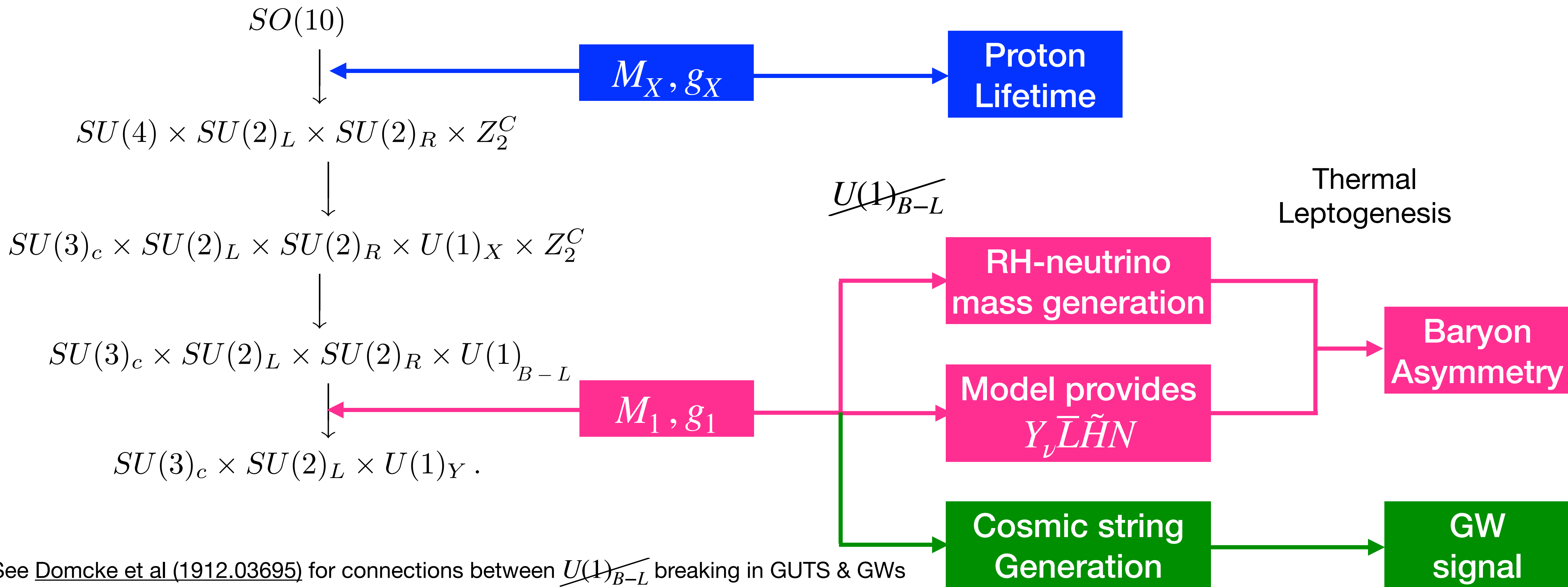
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See [Domcke et al \(1912.03695\)](#) for connections between  $U(1)_{B-L}$  breaking in GUTS & GWs & [Blasi et al \(2004.02889\)](#) for connections between  $U(1)_{B-L}$ , GWs & leptogenesis

# *SO(10) Model confronting data*

- Model of [Altarelli & Blankenburg](#)
- Above GUT scale, Yukawa sector

$$Y_{10}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{10} + Y_{126}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{126}} + Y_{120}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{120} + \text{h.c.},$$

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GUT Yukawa Parameter

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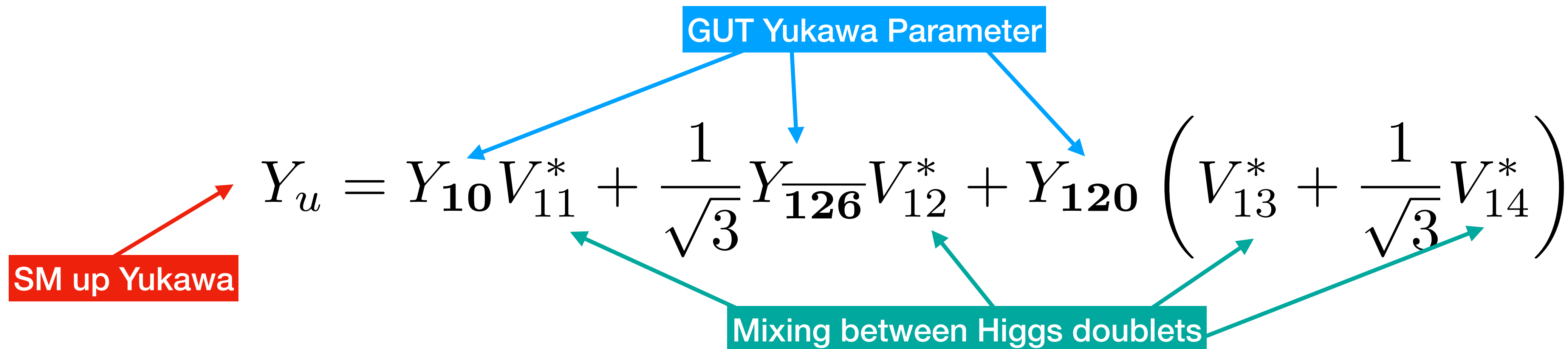
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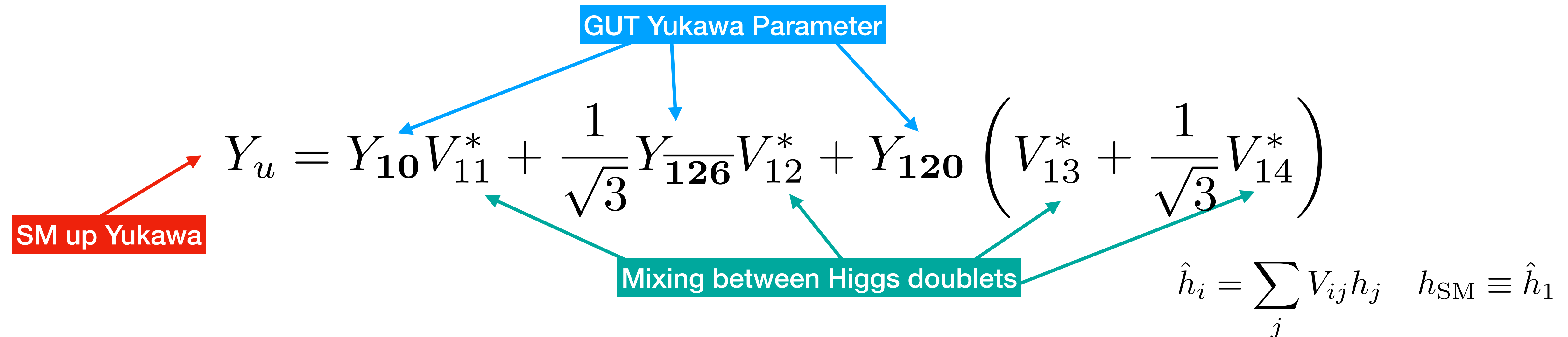
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# *SO(10) Model confronting data*

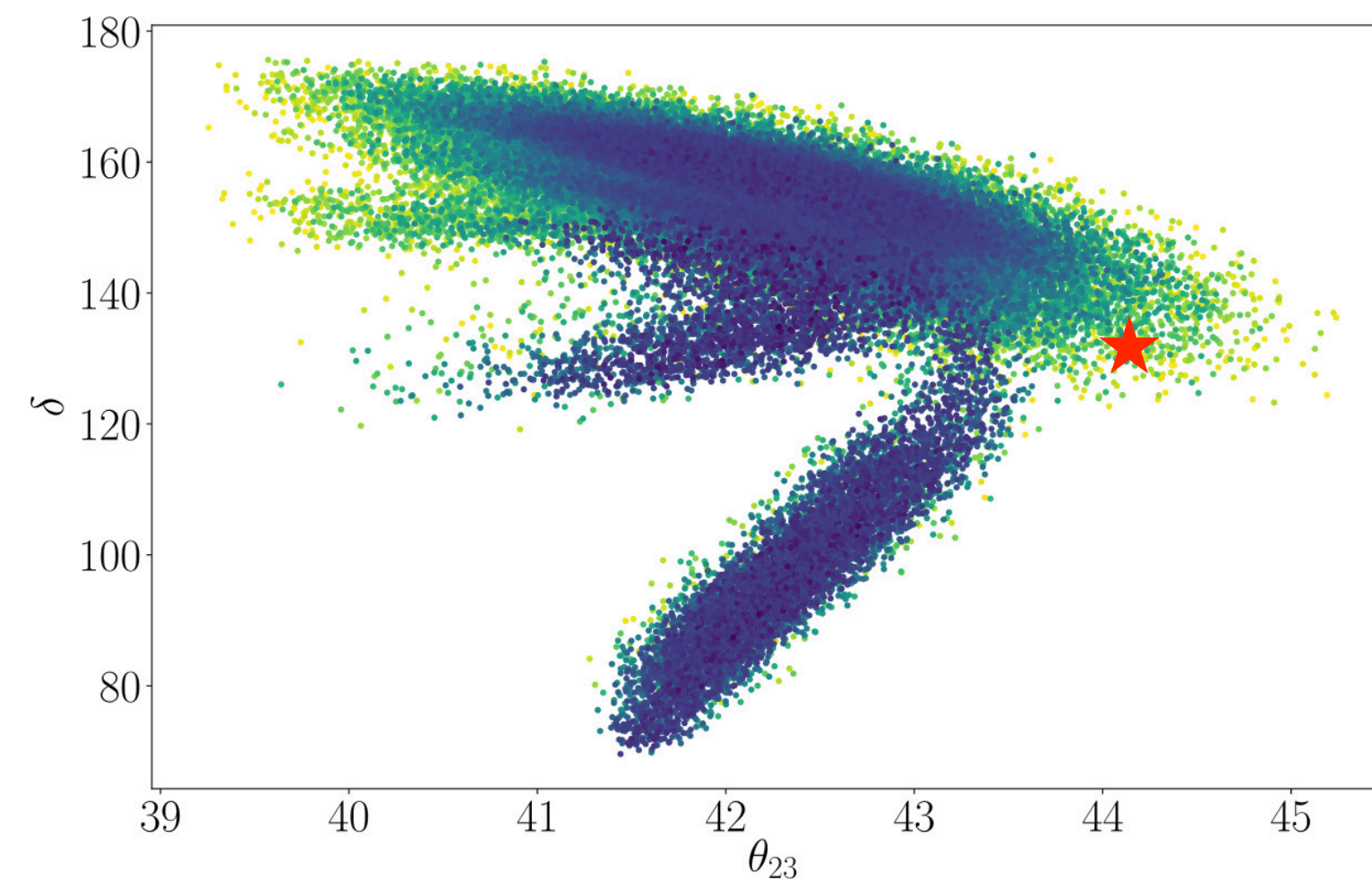
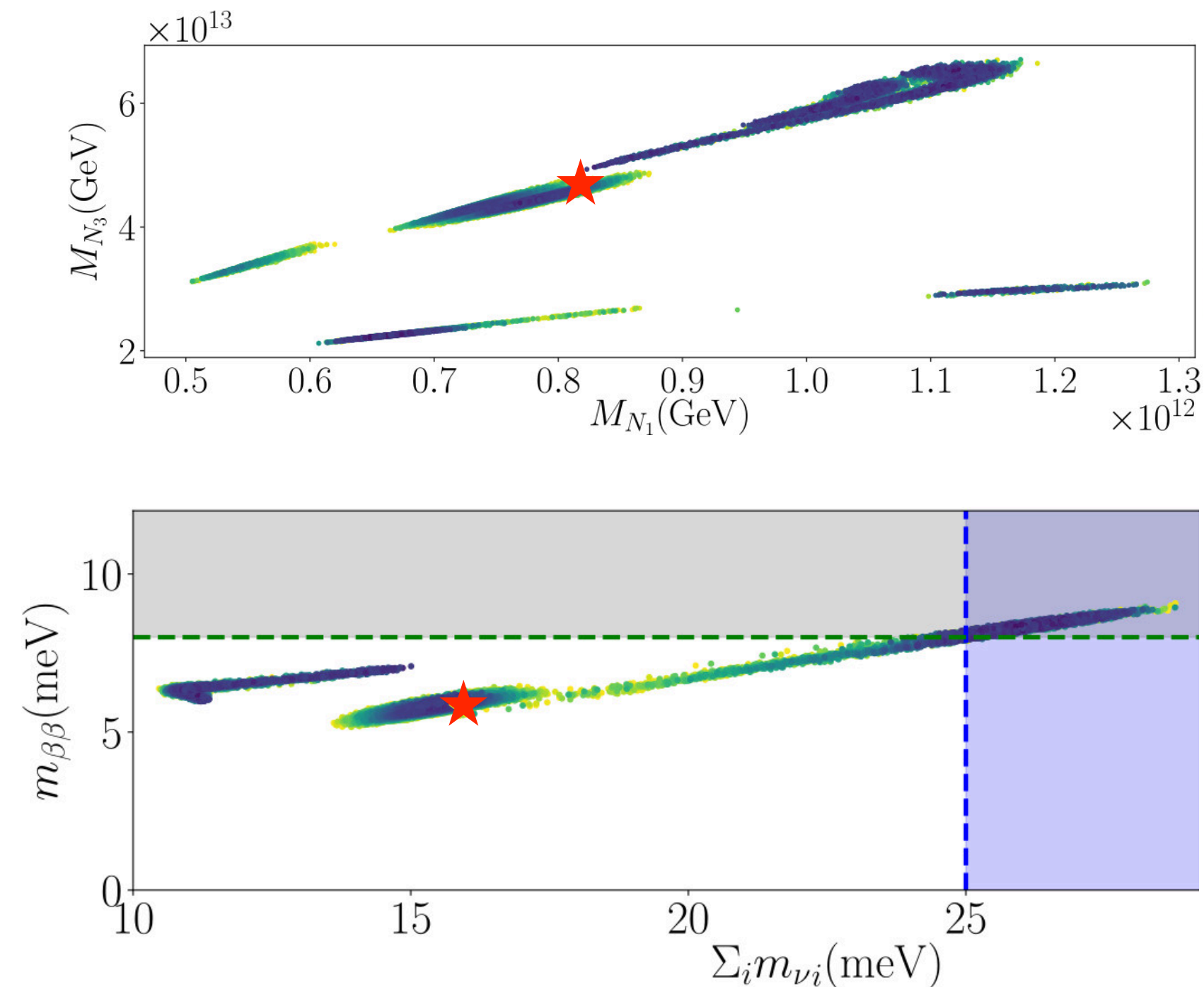
- **Input:** quark masses, mixing parameters, charged lepton Yukawa matrix
- **Theory Model parameters:**  $\mathcal{P}_m \in \left\{ a_1, a_2, c_\nu, m_0, \eta_{q_{u,c,t,d,s,b}} \right\}$
- **Output:** predictions for  $\mathcal{O}_m \in \left\{ \theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{12}, \delta, \alpha_{21}, \alpha_{31}, \Delta m_{21}^2, \Delta m_{31}^2 \right\}$

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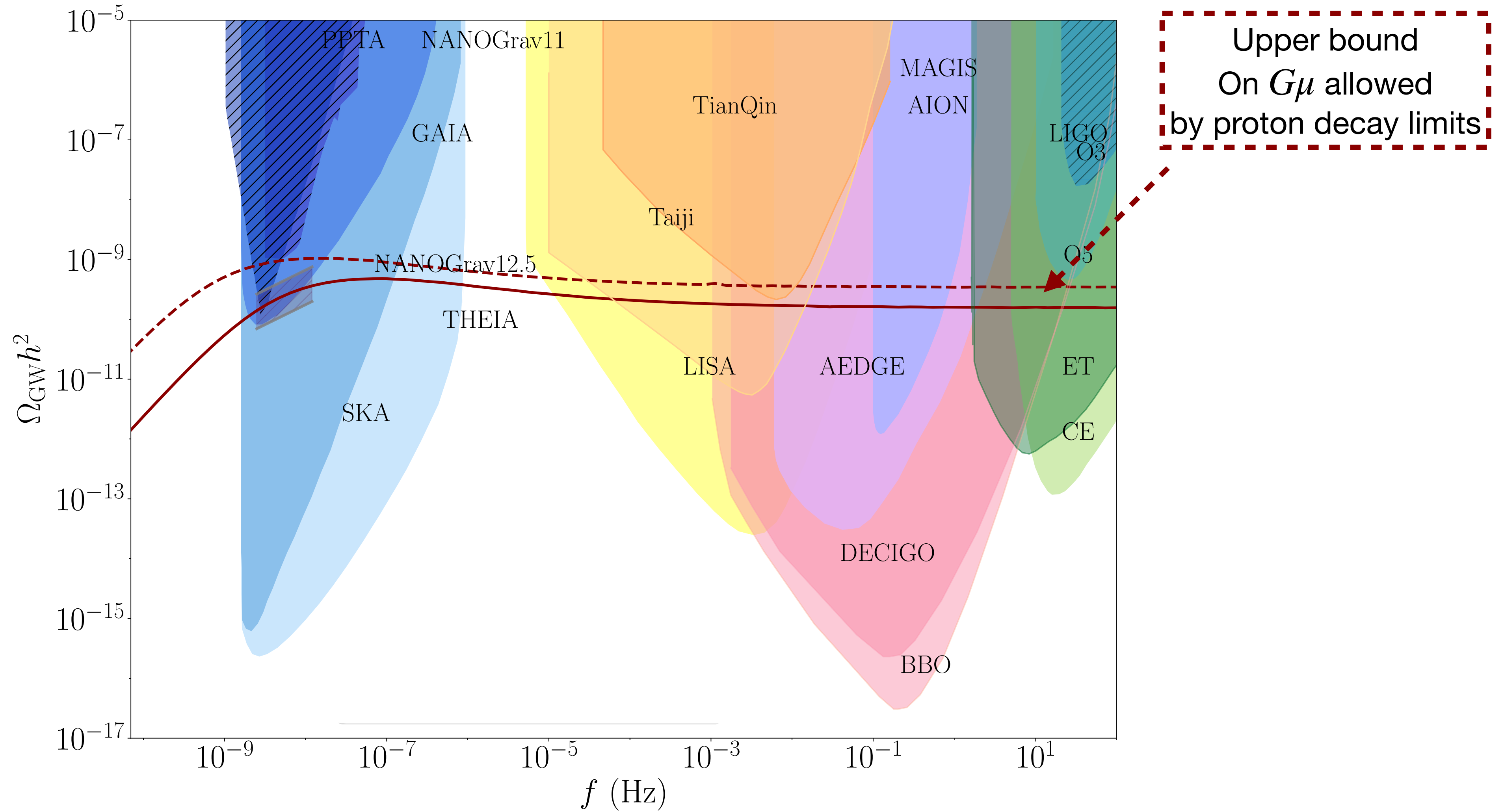
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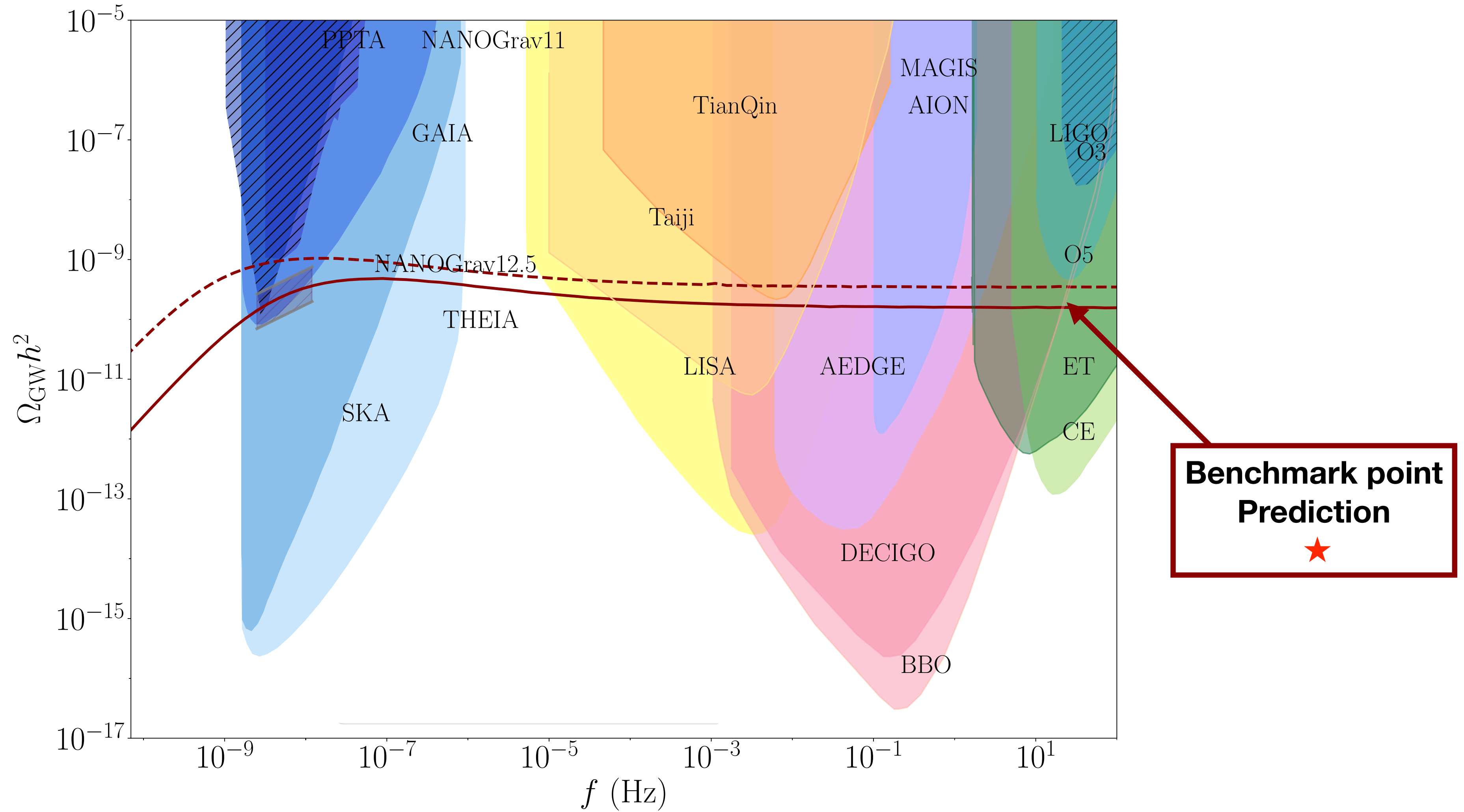
★ Point with  $\eta_B \approx 6 \times 10^{-10}$

Parameter space fits neutrino data high stat significance

# SO(10) Model confronting data

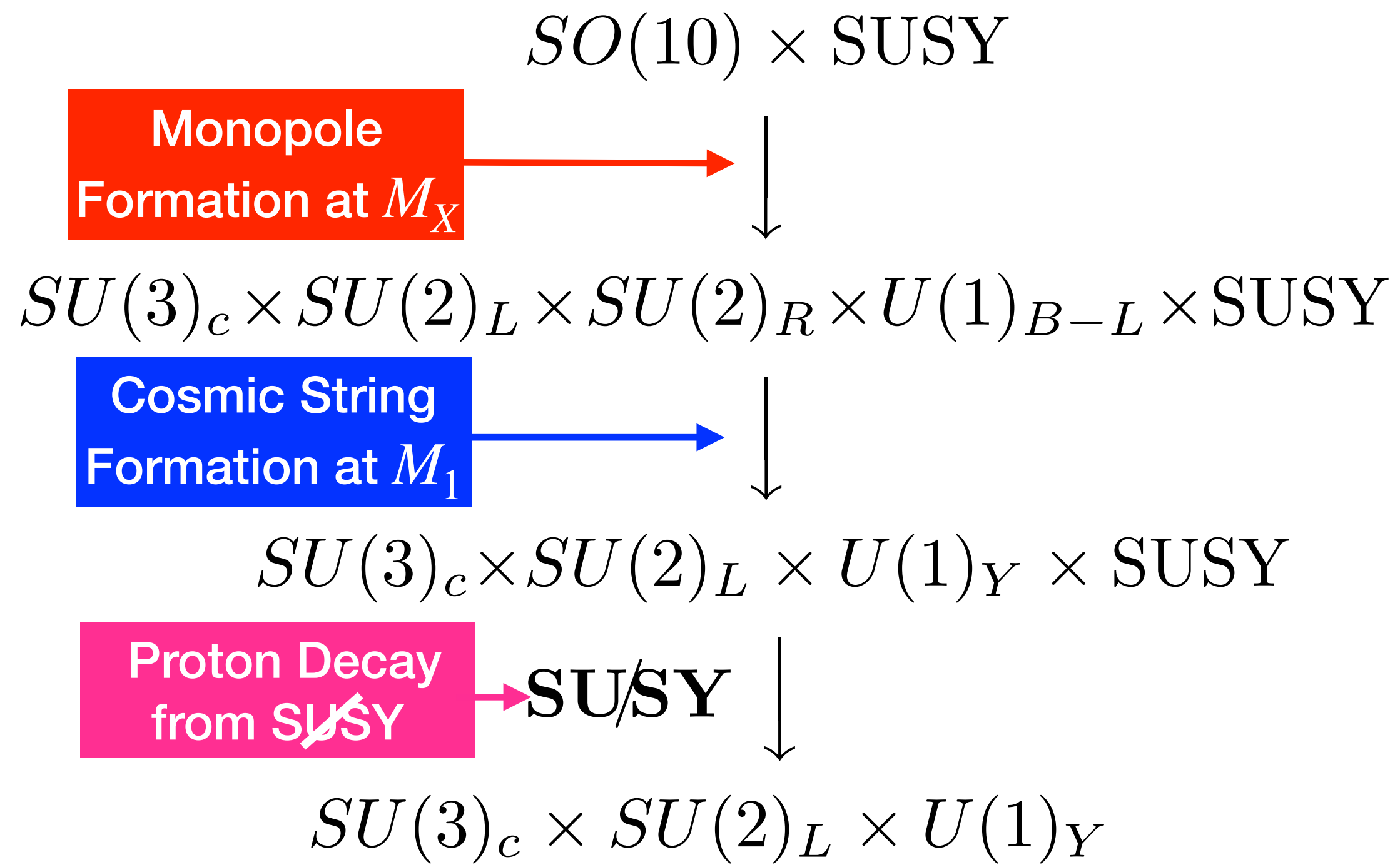


# SO(10) Model confronting data



# SUSY SO(10) Model confronting data

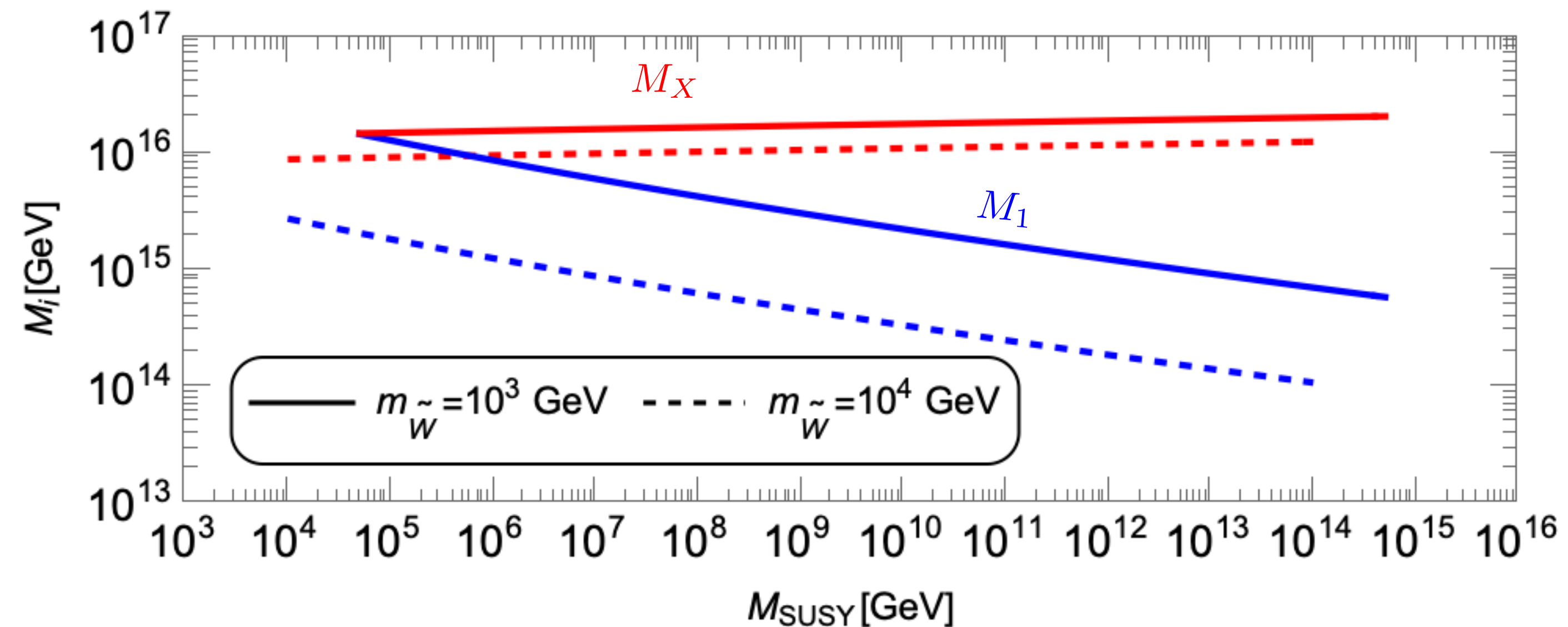
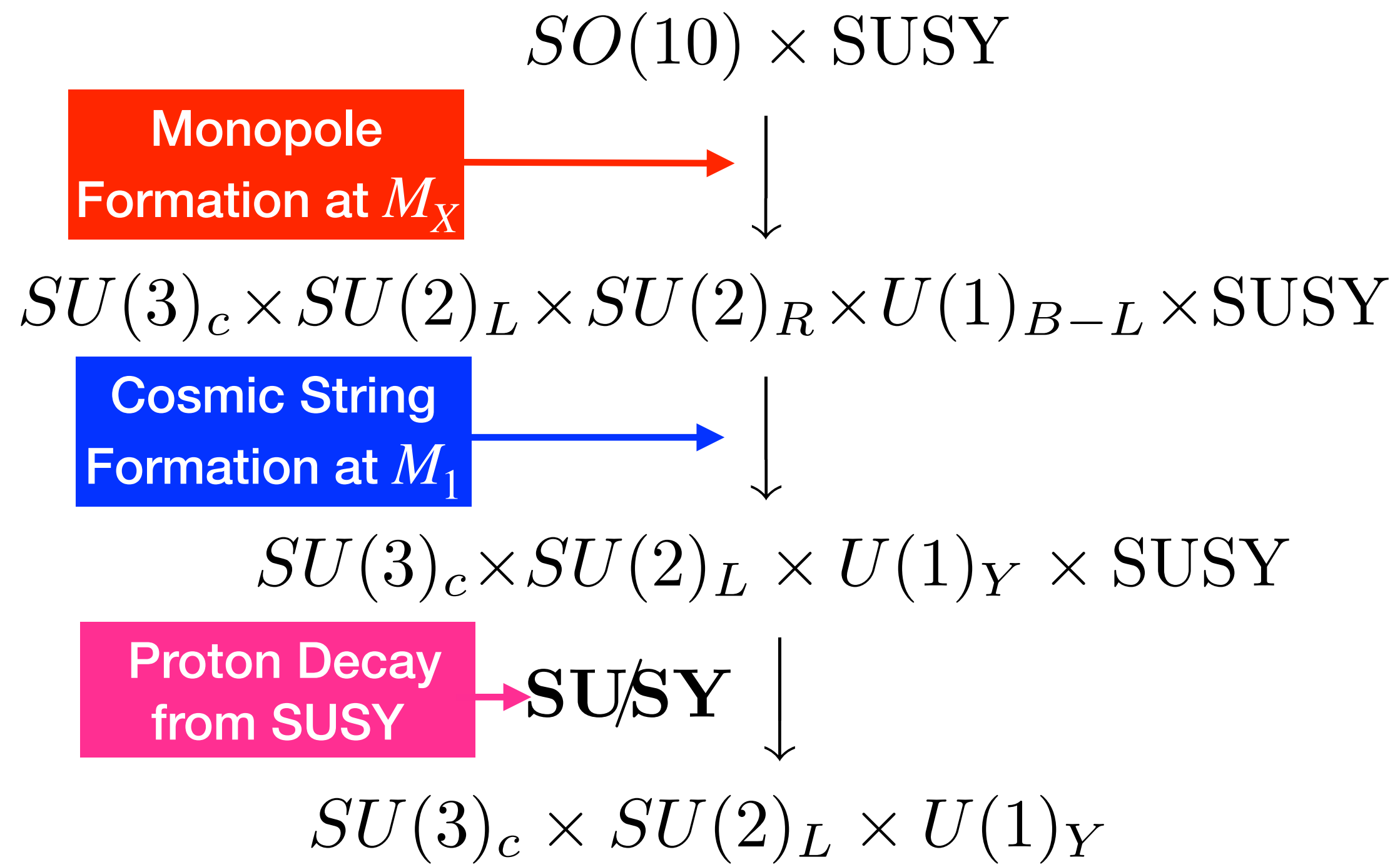
- Many GUTs are supersymmetric: gauge unification achieved in MSSM  $\sim 10^{16}$  GeV
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- Motivated by PTA observations





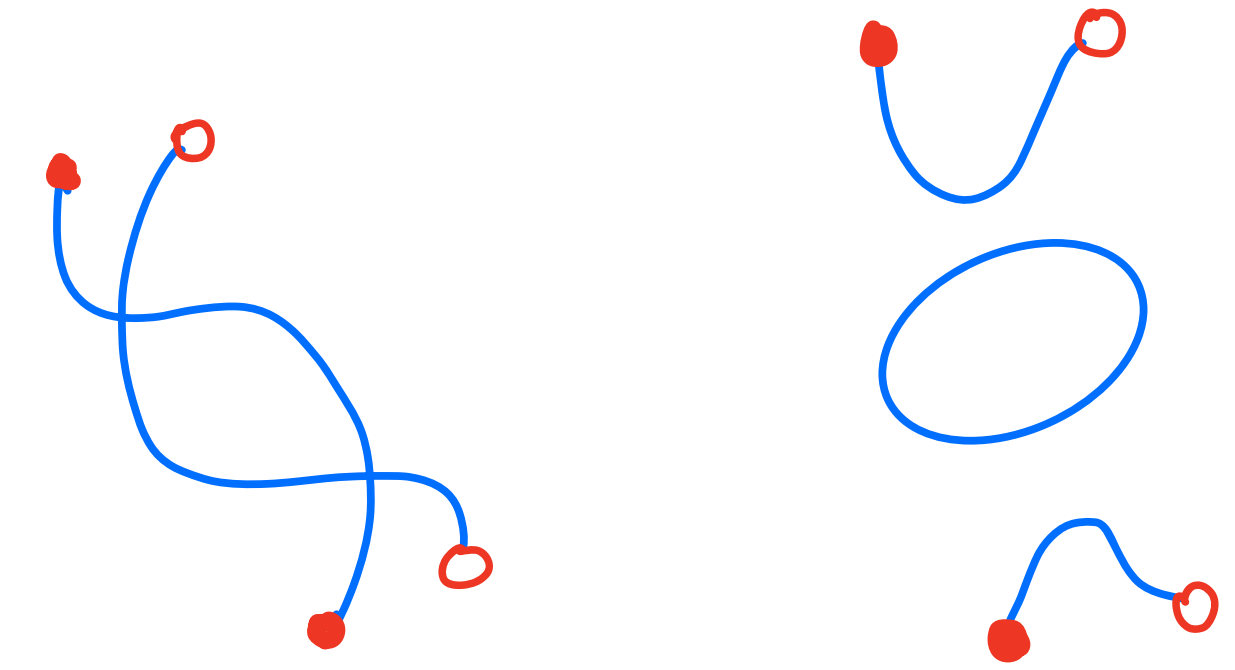
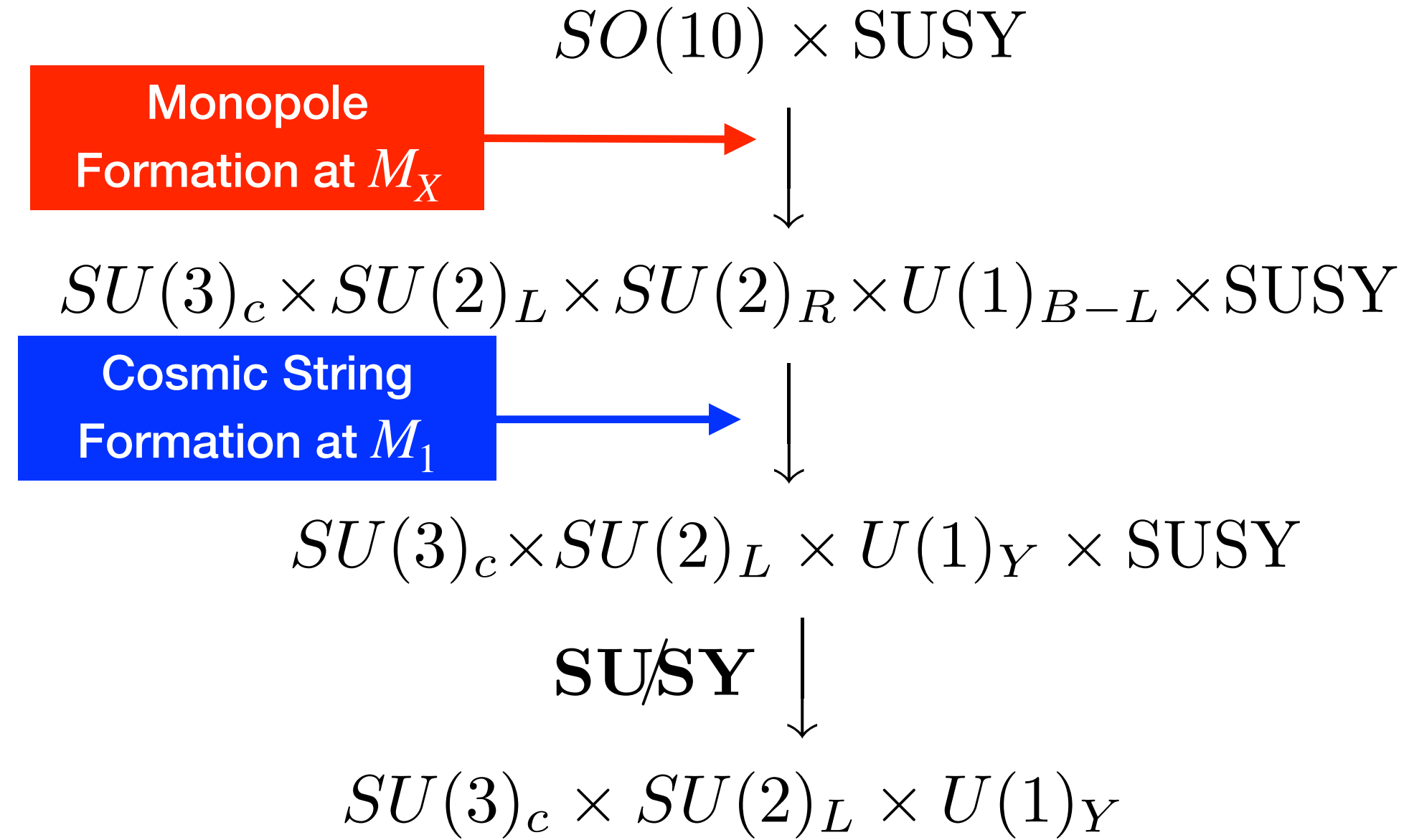
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**Lower SUSY breaking  $\implies$  higher the GUT and B-L breaking scale**

# SUSY SO(10) Model confronting data



$m_{\text{mono}}^2 \sim \mu \implies$  monopoles & antimonopoles can nucleate on string & annihilate  $\implies$  **metastable string**

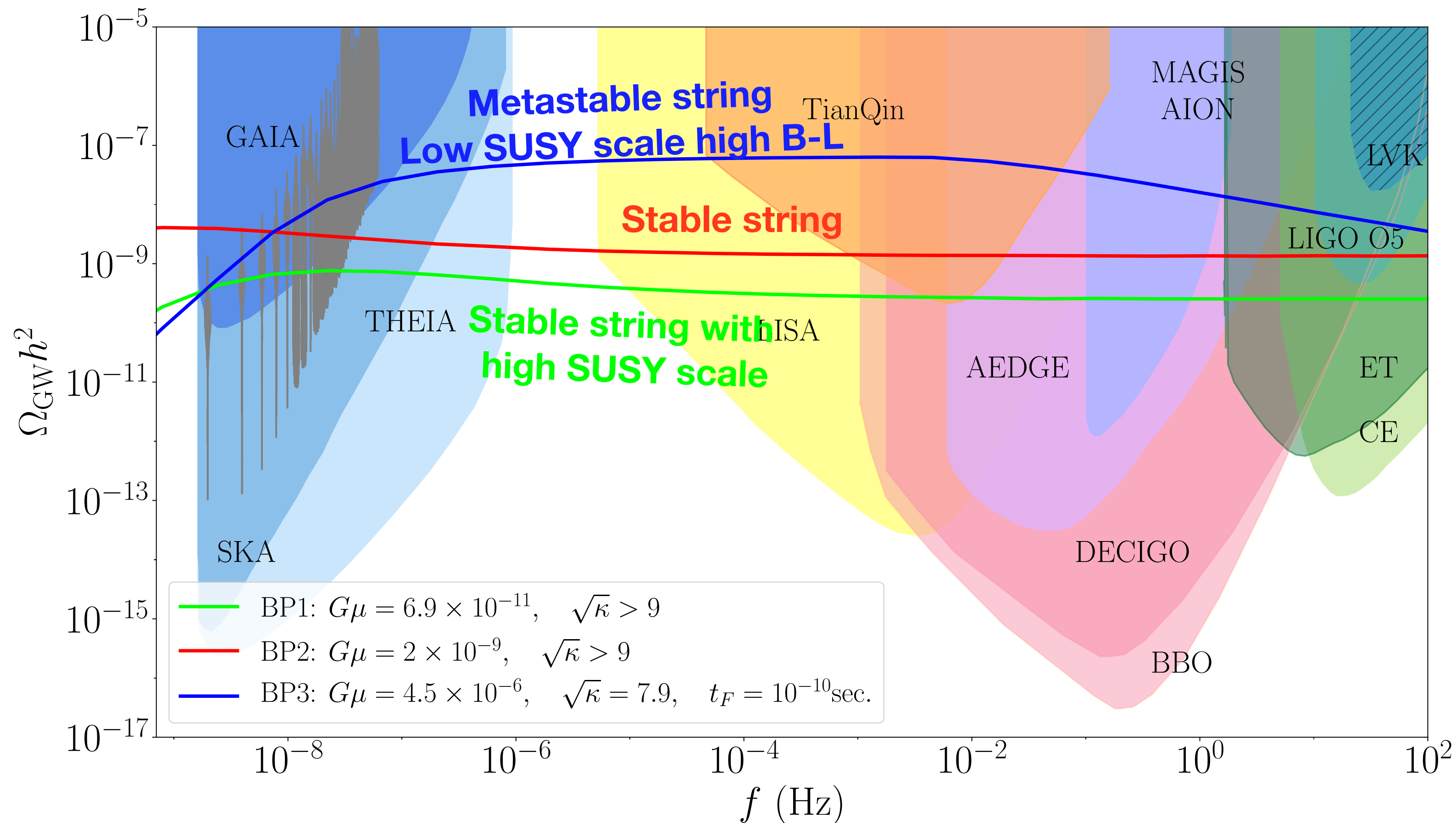
$$\Gamma_d = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \exp(-\pi\kappa)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{m_{\text{mono}}^2}{\mu} \approx \frac{M_X^2}{\alpha_X \mu} = \frac{M_X^2}{\alpha_X M_1^2}$$

*Vilenkin [1982],  
Leblond, Schlaer, Siemens [2009],  
Monin & Voloshin [2009],  
Buchmuller, Domcke, Schmitz  
[2021]*

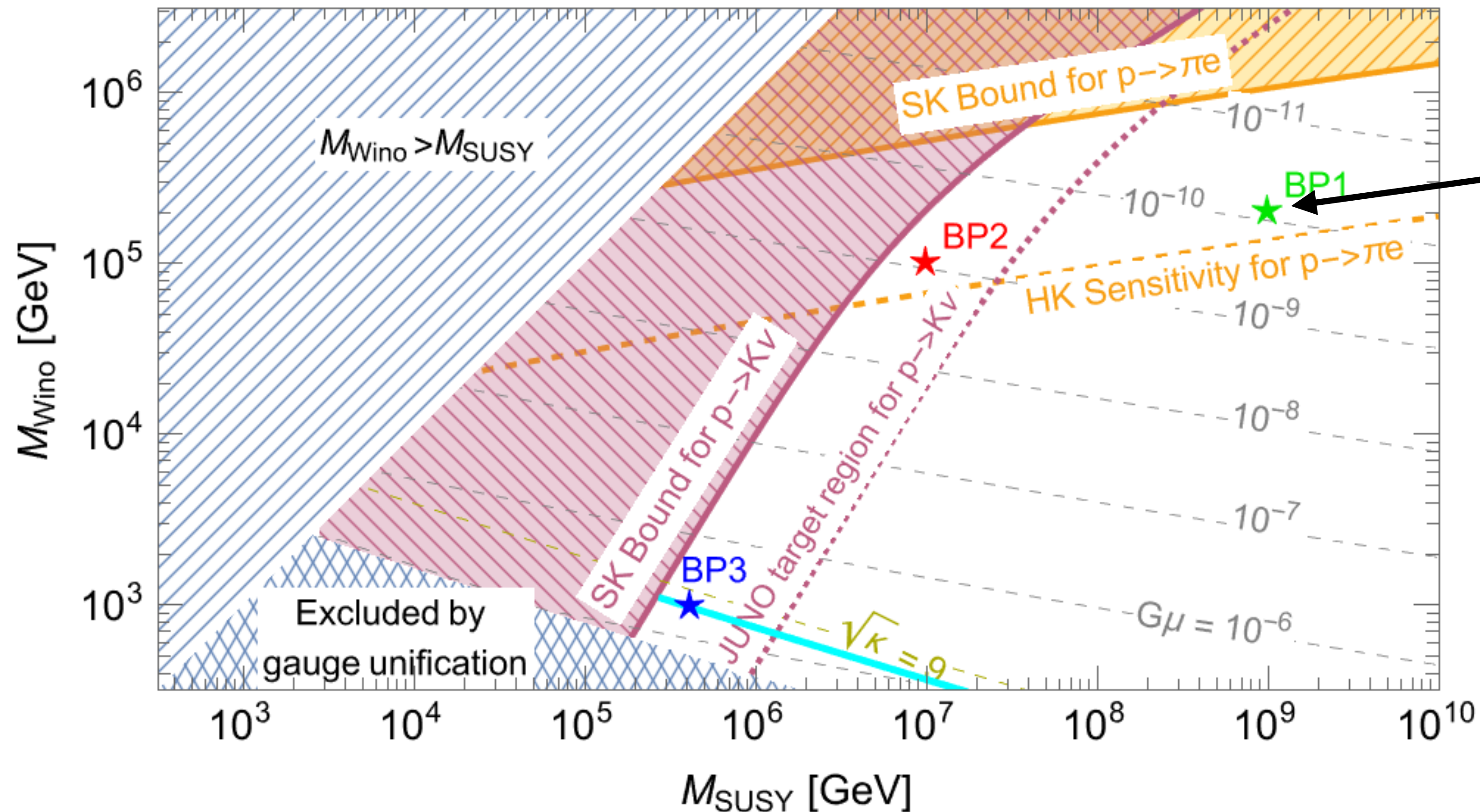
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- Metastable strings are one possible explanation of the observed recent signal from Pulsar Timing Arrays. Signal requires  $\sqrt{\kappa} \sim 7.9 \implies M_X \sim 1.5 M_1$
- Achievable **with SUSY** but very hard in non-SUSY set up



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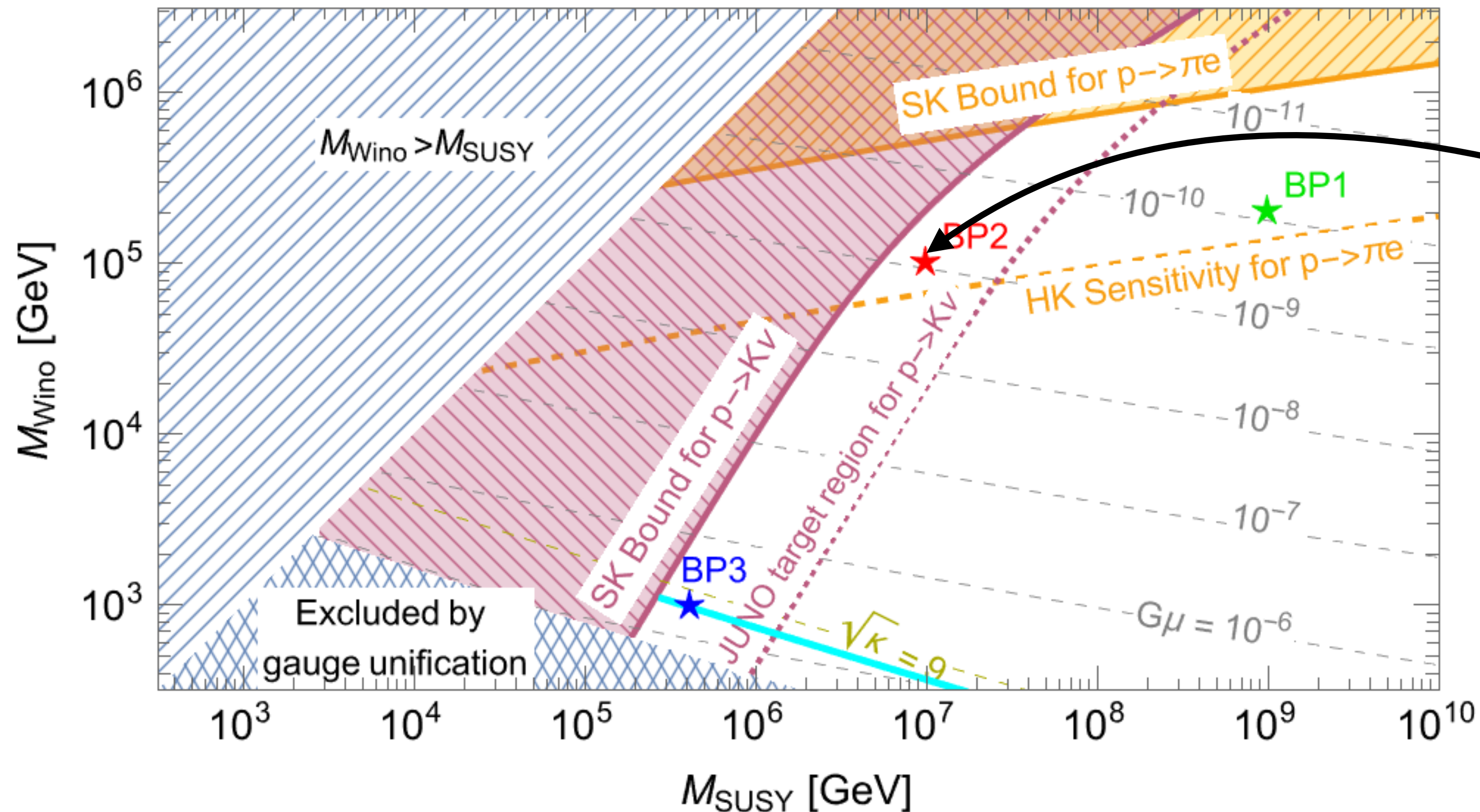
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Testable by Hyper-K  
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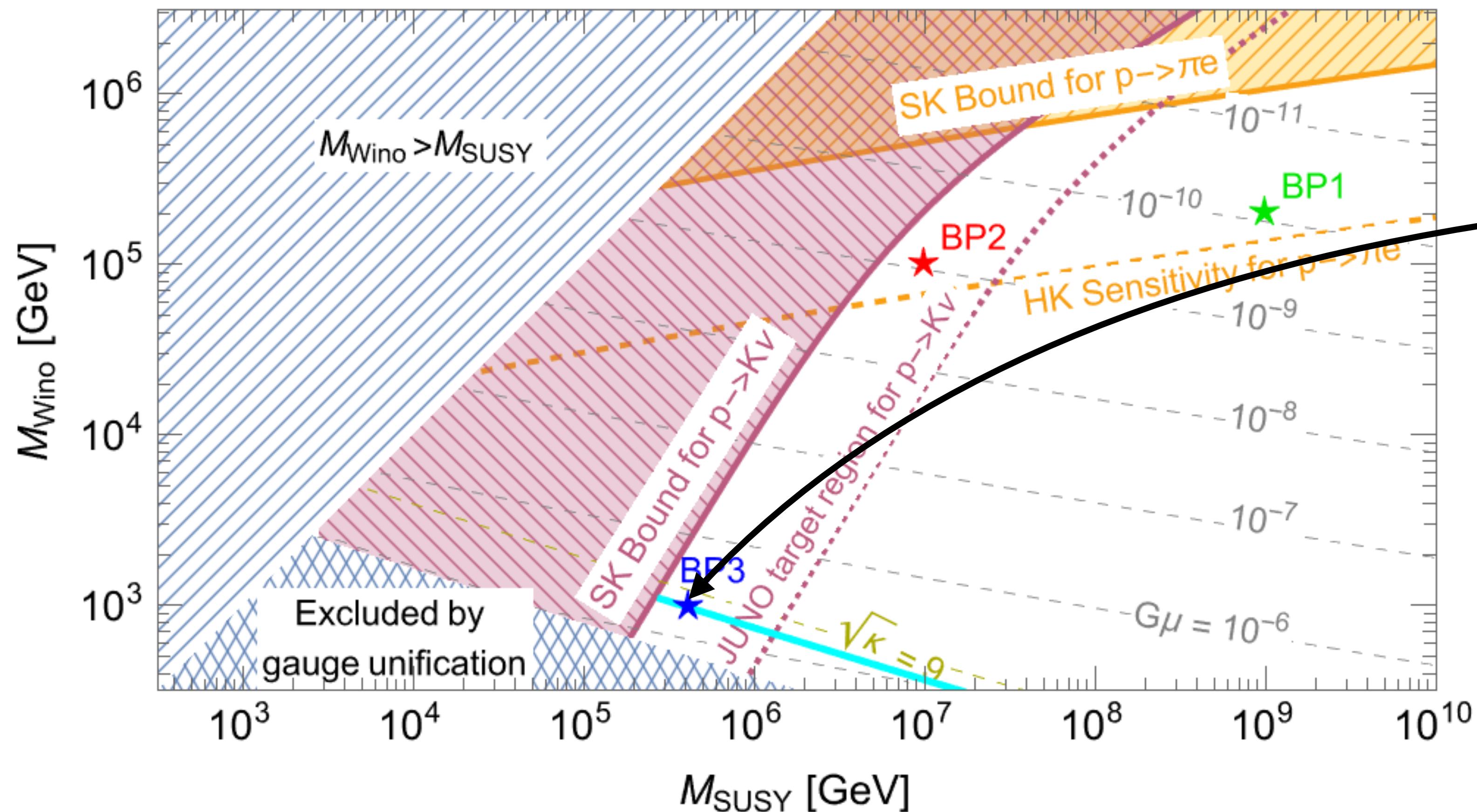
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# Summary

- GUTs generically predict nucleon decay and the formation of topological defects. Interplay of these observables is a powerful way of constraining GUTs.
- Coming decade is an exciting time for GUTs as neutrino and GW experiments will constrain nucleon decay, the presence of GWs and neutrinoless double beta decay ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ).
- Studied non-SUSY & SUSY SO(10) breaking chains which can be tested by Hyper-K, GW detectors and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ .
- Parameter space consistent with fermionic masses and mixing & successful leptogenesis.
- SUSY SO(10) has some parameter space available to explain PTA signal and much of the PS can be tested by JUNO. PTA signal may be a constraint on non-SUSY GUTs and constraint many of them.

*“we have entered an exciting era where new observations of GWs from the heavens and proton decay experiments from under the Earth can provide complementary windows to reveal the details of the unification of matter and forces at the highest energies.”*



*Thank you for listening*



# Proton Decay

- From RGE,  $\alpha_X$  and  $M_X$  determined

$$\Gamma (p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+) = \frac{m_p}{32\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{m_{\pi^0}^2}{m_p^2} \right) A_L^2 \times \left[ A_{SL} \Lambda_1^{-2} \left( 1 + |V_{ud}|^2 \right) |\langle \pi^0 | (ud)_R u_L | p \rangle|^2 \right. \\ \left. + A_{SR} \left( \Lambda_1^{-2} + |V_{ud}|^2 \Lambda_2^{-2} \right) |\langle \pi^0 | (ud)_L u_L | p \rangle|^2 \right]$$

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Long & short  
range effects  
from renormalisation

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# Gravitational Waves

- Cosmic string generated in final  $U(1)$  symmetry breaking step at scale  $M_1$
- Correlate vev of Higgs breaking  $U(1)$  with string tension,  $\mu$
- Assume ideal Nambu-Goto string  $\implies$  gravitational radiation primary emission

$$\mu \approx 2\pi v^2$$

Vilenkin & Shellard

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Determined from RGE

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$$Y_d = Y_{10} V_{15} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{126} V_{16} + Y_{120} \left( V_{17} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_{18} \right)$$

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- Right handed neutrino masses predicted & generate light neutrino masses via seesaw

$$Y_{126} \bar{\nu}_R \phi_S \nu_R^c \implies M_{\nu_R} = Y_{126} v_S \implies M_\nu = \frac{Y_\nu Y_\nu^T v_{\text{SM}}^2}{M_{\nu_R}}$$

- RHN masses and  $Y_\nu$  predicted  $\implies$  leptogenesis parameter space fixed and  $\eta_B$  predicted

# Renormalisation Group Equations

## Beta function coefficients 1 and 2-loop respectively

$$b_i = -\frac{11}{3}C_2(H_i) + \frac{2}{3}\sum_F T(F_i) + \frac{1}{3}\sum_S T(S_i),$$

$$b_{ij} = -\frac{34}{3}[C_2(H_i)]^2\delta_{ij} + \sum_F T(F_i)[2C_2(F_j) + \frac{10}{3}C_2(H_i)\delta_{ij}] + \sum_S T(S_i)[4C_2(S_j) + \frac{2}{3}C_2(H_i)\delta_{ij}],$$

## Two-loop RGE equation Bertolini, di Luzio, Malinsky

$$\alpha_i(\mu)^{-1} = \alpha_i(\mu_0)^{-1} - \frac{b_i}{2\pi} \log \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \sum_j \frac{b_{ij}}{4\pi b_i} \log \left( 1 - b_j \alpha_j(\mu_0) \log \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \right),$$

## Matching condition

$$H_i \rightarrow H_j, \quad \frac{1}{\alpha_{H_i}(M_I)} - \frac{C_2(H_i)}{12\pi} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{H_j}(M_I)} - \frac{C_2(H_j)}{12\pi}.$$

- For each chain perform two-loop RGE analysis to determine GUT scale,  $M_X$  and intermediate scales  $\implies$  PD rate and GW signal

Breaking chains with **one intermediate scale** has fixed prediction from unification

$$11: SO(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} G_{3221} \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{SM}$$

Mass of GB from SSB  
 $\Lambda_{pd}$

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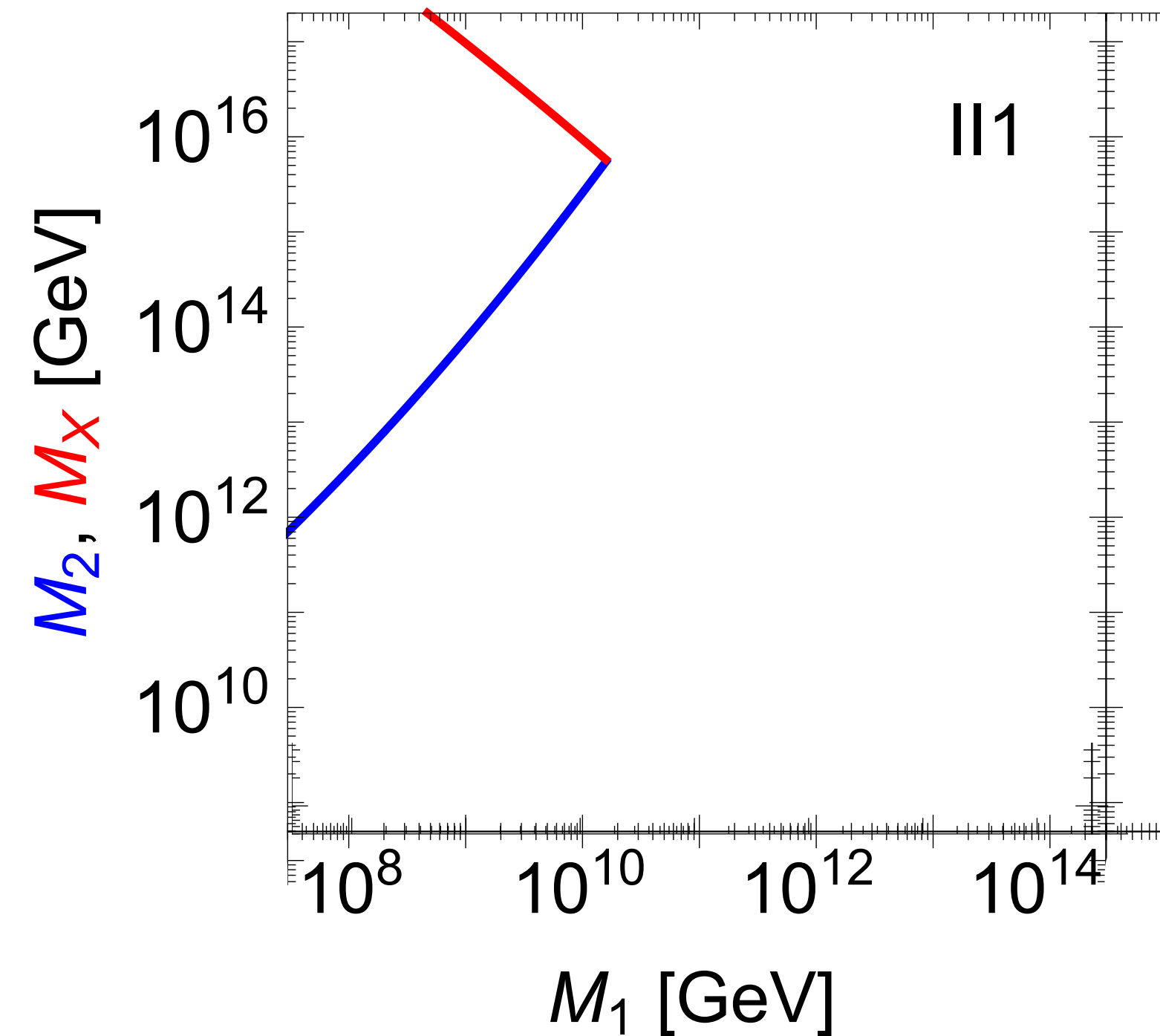
$$I1: SO(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} G_{3221} \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{SM}$$

Chains	$M_X$ [GeV]	$M_1$ [GeV]
I1	<u><math>5.660 \times 10^{15}</math></u>	$1.617 \times 10^{10}$
I2	$1.410 \times 10^{15}$	$8.630 \times 10^{10}$
I3	$2.902 \times 10^{14}$	$1.634 \times 10^{11}$
I4	$3.500 \times 10^{16}$	$4.368 \times 10^9$
I5	$2.722 \times 10^{14}$	$1.143 \times 10^{13}$
I6	excluded	

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Breaking chains with **two intermediate scales** can have a range of scales

$$\text{II1} : SO(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} G_{422} \xrightarrow{M_2} G_{3221} \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{SM}$$



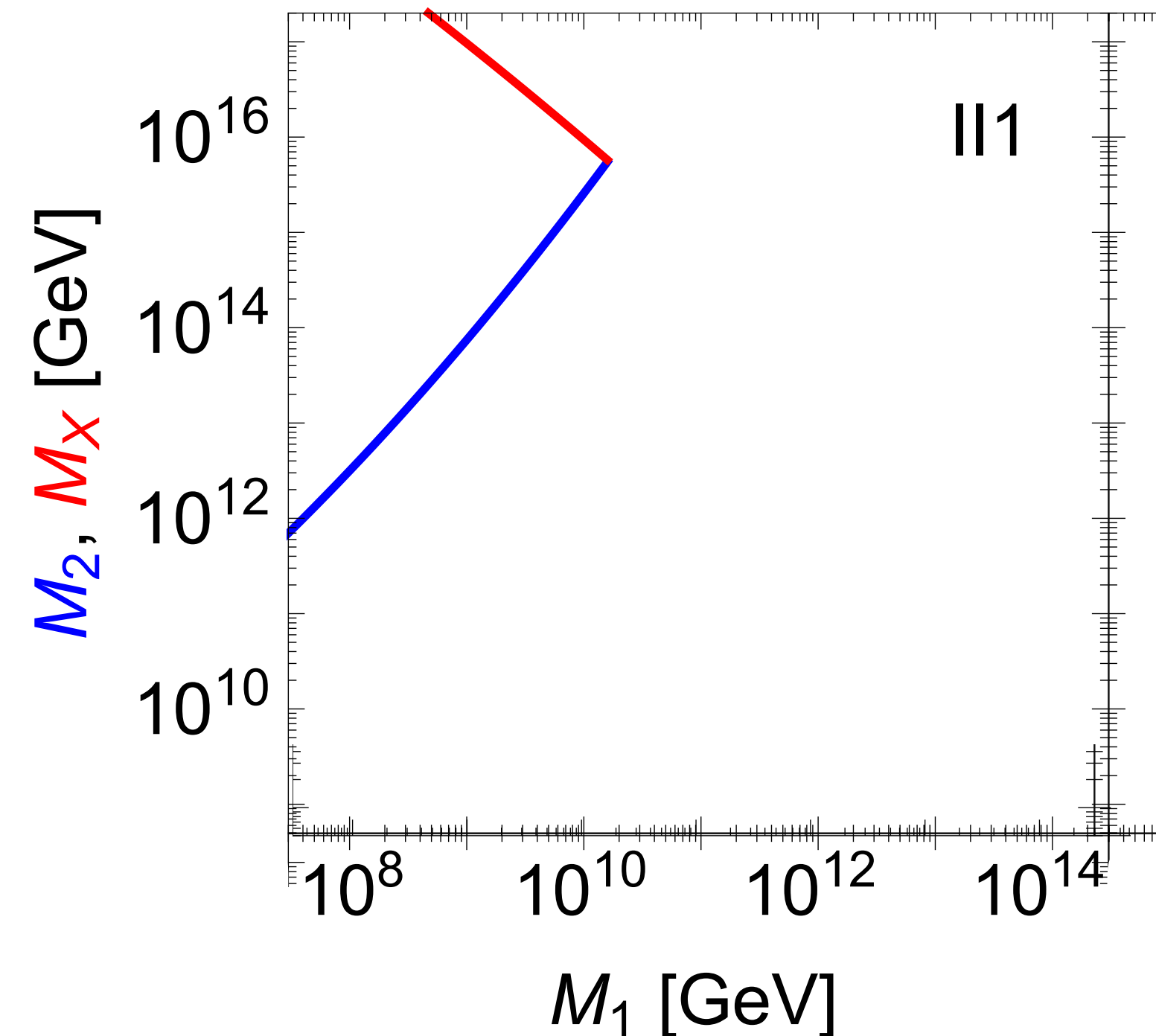
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$M_2 = M_X$  recover I1

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- Cosmic string generated in final  $U(1)$  symmetry breaking step at scale  $M_1$
- Correlate vev of Higgs breaking  $U(1)$  with string tension,  $\mu$
- Assume ideal Nambu-Goto string  $\implies$  gravitational radiation primary emission

Vilenkin & Shellard

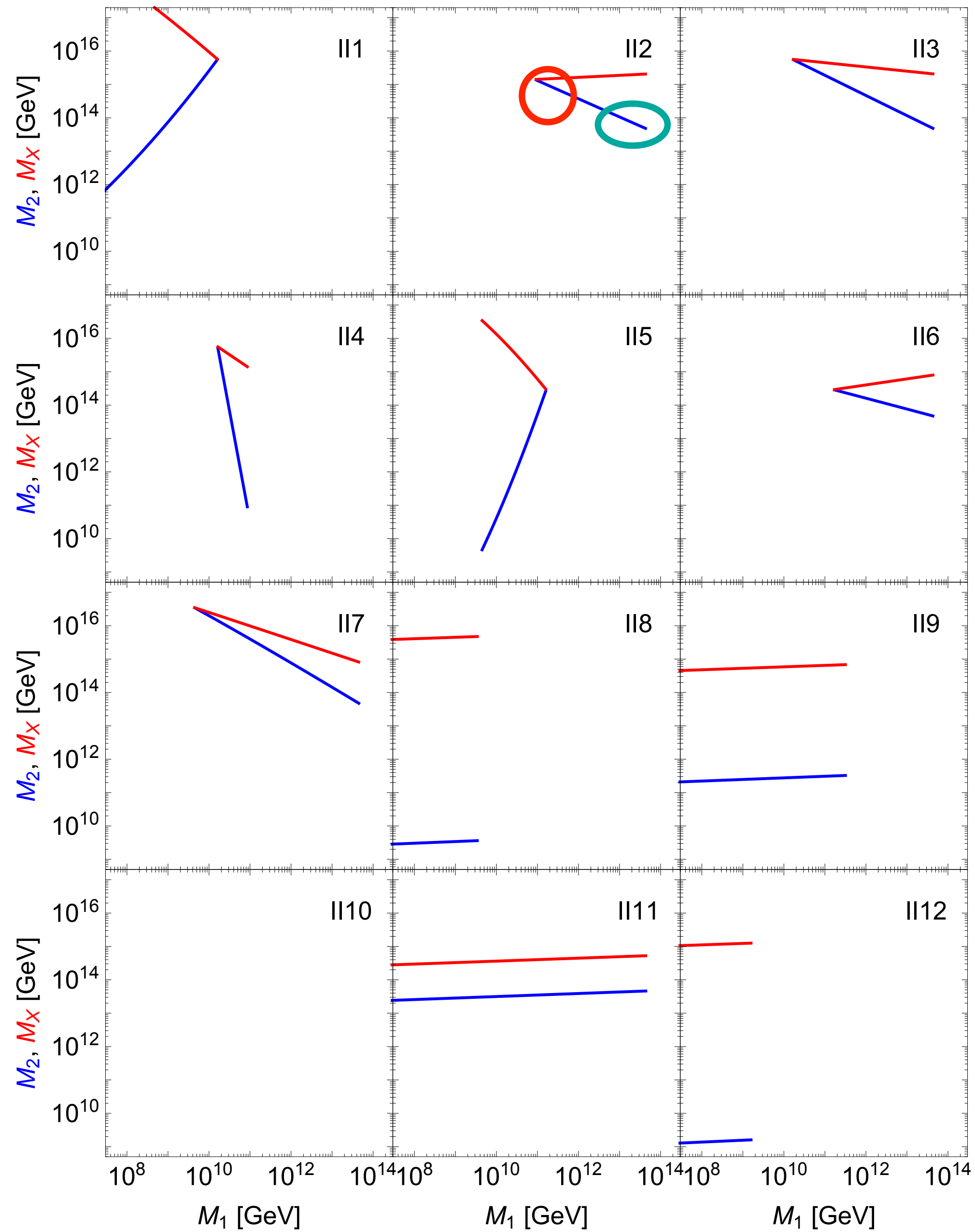
$$\mu \approx 2\pi v^2$$

$$M_1^2 = M_{Z'}^2 \sim g^2 v^2 \implies G\mu \approx \frac{1}{M_{\text{PL}}^2} \cdot \frac{2\pi M_1^2}{g^2} = \frac{M_1^2}{2\alpha M_{\text{pl}}^2}$$

Example

$$G_{3211} \longrightarrow G_{SM} \quad U(1)_R \times U(1)_X \longrightarrow U(1)_Y$$

$$G\mu \simeq \frac{1}{2(\alpha_{1R}(M_1) + \alpha_{1X}(M_1))} \frac{M_1^2}{M_{\text{pl}}^2}$$



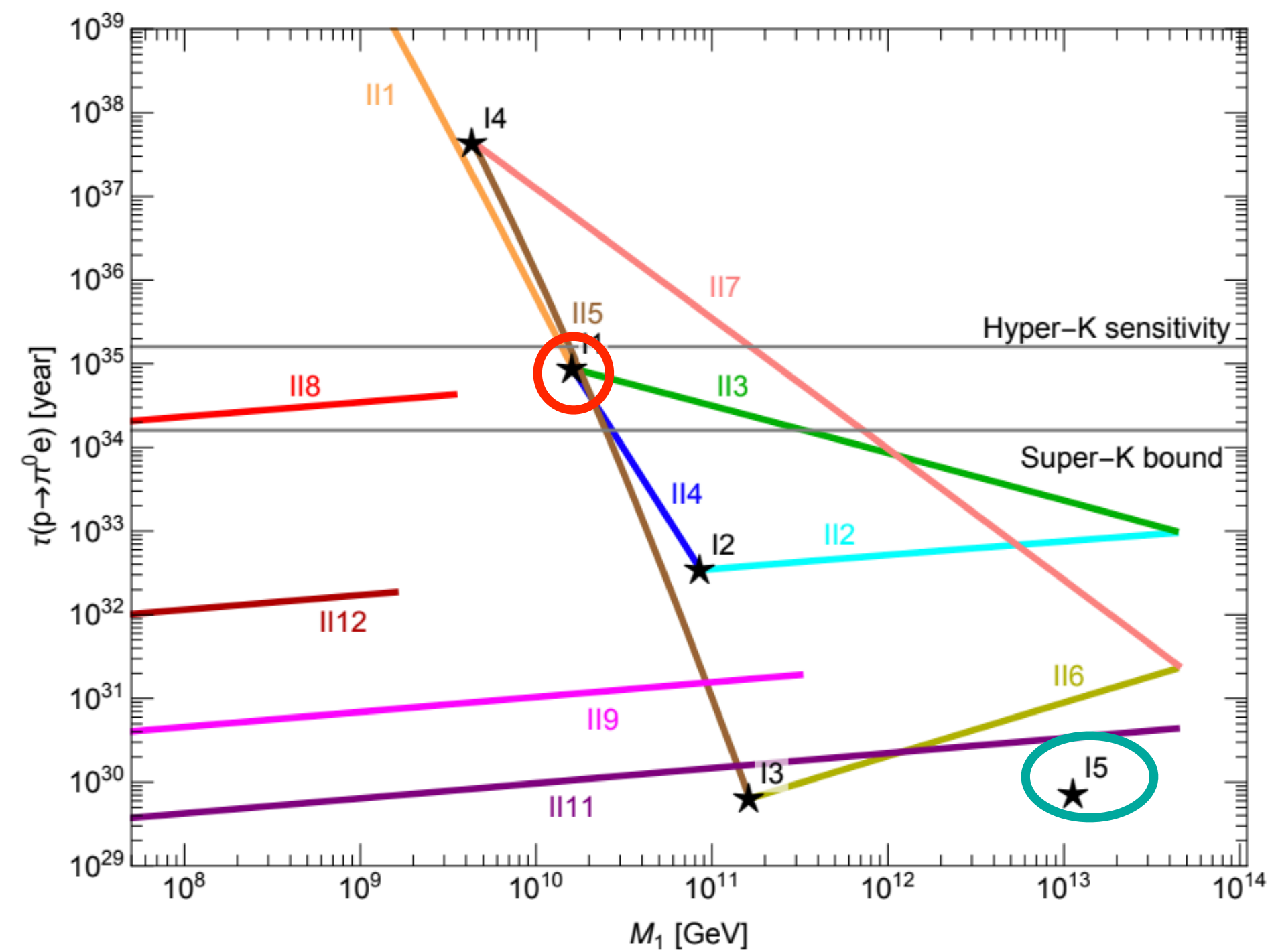
$$\text{II2} : SO(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} G_{422}^C \xrightarrow{M_2} G_{3221}^C \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{\text{SM}}$$

**Intersection of  $M_2$  and  $M_X$  reduces II2 to I2**

$$\text{I2} : SO(10) \xrightarrow{M_X} G_{3221}^C \xrightarrow{M_1} G_{\text{SM}} \quad M_X \equiv M_2$$

**At right side blue curve II2 becomes I5**

$$\text{I5} : SO(10) \rightarrow G_{422}^C \rightarrow G_{\text{SM}} \quad M_2 \equiv M_1$$



# Proton Lifetime

$$\epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left( \frac{1}{\Lambda_1^2} (\overline{u_R^{jc}} \gamma^\mu Q_\alpha^k) (\overline{d_R^{ic}} \gamma_\mu L_\beta) + \frac{1}{\Lambda_1^2} (\overline{u_R^{jc}} \gamma^\mu Q_\alpha^k) (\overline{e_R^c} \gamma_\mu Q_\beta^i) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\Lambda_2^2} (\overline{d_R^{jc}} \gamma^\mu Q_\alpha^k) (\overline{u_R^{ic}} \gamma_\mu L_\beta) + \frac{1}{\Lambda_2^2} (\overline{d_R^{jc}} \gamma^\mu Q_\alpha^k) (\overline{\nu_R^c} \gamma_\mu Q_\beta^i) + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

$$\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 \simeq (g_X M_X) / 2$$

$$\Gamma(p \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+) = \frac{m_p}{32\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{m_{\pi^0}^2}{m_p^2} \right)^2 A_L^2 \times \left[ A_{SL} \Lambda_1^{-2} (1 + |V_{ud}|^2) |\langle \pi^0 | (ud)_R u_L | p \rangle|^2 \right. \\ \left. + A_{SR} (\Lambda_1^{-2} + |V_{ud}|^2 \Lambda_2^{-2}) |\langle \pi^0 | (ud)_L u_L | p \rangle|^2 \right]$$

$$A_{SL(R)} = \prod_A^{M_Z \leq M_A \leq M_X} \prod_i \left[ \frac{\alpha_i(M_{A+1})}{\alpha_i(M_A)} \right]^{\frac{\gamma_{iL(R)}}{b_i}}$$

Anomalous dimension

One-loop  
Beta coefficient

# Gravitational Wave Calculation

$$l(t) = l_i - \Gamma G\mu (t - t_i) \quad l_i = \alpha t_i \text{ with } \alpha \simeq 0.1$$

Frequencies of GW released from the loops are given by  $2k/l_i$  where  $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Loops are found to emit energy in the form of gravitational radiation at a constant rate

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\Gamma G\mu^2 \quad \Gamma \sim 50$$

Assuming the fraction of the energy transfer in the form of large loops is  $F_\alpha \sim 0.1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) &= \sum_k \Omega_{\text{GW}}^{(k)}(f) = \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{2k}{f} \frac{\mathcal{F}_\alpha \Gamma^{(k)} G\mu^2}{\alpha(\alpha + \Gamma G\mu)} \\ &= \int_{t_F}^{t_0} dt \frac{C_{\text{eff}}(t_i^{(k)}) a^2(t) a^3(t_i^{(k)})}{t_i^{(k)4} a^5(t_0)} \theta(t_i^{(k)} - t_F) \end{aligned} \quad C_{\text{eff}} = 5.7, 0.5$$

**1101.5173 1808.08968 0003298**

# GW from SSB

$$\mu = 2\pi v^2 \epsilon \quad \epsilon = \frac{m_\phi^2}{m'_{Z'}^2} \quad \text{Without model information} \quad m_\phi \sim m'_{Z'}$$

**U(1) GB mass:**  $M_{Z'}^2 = 4\pi\alpha v^2$   $M_1^2 = M_{Z'}^2$   $G\mu \simeq \frac{GM_{Z'}^2}{(2\alpha)} = \frac{GM_1^2}{(2\alpha)}$

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# GUT Model

In the Yukawa sector, couplings above the GUT scale are given by

$$Y_{10}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{10} + Y_{126}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{126}} + Y_{120}^* \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{16} \cdot \mathbf{120} + \text{h.c.},$$

After breaking to  $G_{SM}$

$$Y_{10} \left[ (\bar{Q}u_R + \bar{L}\nu_R)h_{10}^u + (\bar{Q}d_R + \bar{L}e_R)h_{10}^d \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{126} \left[ (\bar{Q}u_R - 3\bar{L}\nu_R)h_{126}^u + (\bar{Q}d_R - 3\bar{L}e_R)h_{126}^d \right] \\ + Y_{120} \left[ (\bar{Q}u_R + \bar{L}\nu_R)h_{120}^u + (\bar{Q}d_R + \bar{L}e_R)h_{120}^d + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\bar{Q}u_R - 3\bar{L}\nu_R)h_{120}^{u'} + (\bar{Q}d_R - 3\bar{L}e_R)h_{120}^{d'} \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

Rotating the Higgs fields to their mass basis, we derive Yukawa couplings to the SM Higgs

$$Y_u \bar{Q} \tilde{h}_{SM} u_R + Y_d \bar{Q} h_{SM} d_R + Y_\nu \bar{L} \tilde{h}_{SM} \nu_R + Y_e \bar{L} h_{SM} e_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$$Y_u = Y_{10} V_{11}^* + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{126} V_{12}^* + Y_{120} \left( V_{13}^* + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_{14}^* \right)$$

$$Y_d = Y_{10} V_{15} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{126} V_{16} + Y_{120} \left( V_{17} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_{18} \right)$$

$$Y_\nu = Y_{10} V_{11}^* - \sqrt{3} Y_{126} V_{12}^* + Y_{120} \left( V_{13}^* - \sqrt{3} V_{14}^* \right)$$

$$Y_e = Y_{10} V_{15} - \sqrt{3} Y_{126} V_{16} + Y_{120} \left( V_{17} - \sqrt{3} V_{18} \right).$$

# GUT Model

$$Y_u = Y_{10} V_{11}^* + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{\overline{126}} V_{12}^* + Y_{120} \left( V_{13}^* + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_{14}^* \right)$$

$$Y_d = Y_{10} V_{15} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{\overline{126}} V_{16} + Y_{120} \left( V_{17} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_{18} \right)$$

$$Y_\nu = Y_{10} V_{11}^* - \sqrt{3} Y_{\overline{126}} V_{12}^* + Y_{120} \left( V_{13}^* - \sqrt{3} V_{14}^* \right)$$

$$Y_e = Y_{10} V_{15} - \sqrt{3} Y_{\overline{126}} V_{16} + Y_{120} \left( V_{17} - \sqrt{3} V_{18} \right).$$

$$Y_u = h + r_2 f + i r_3 h', \quad Y_d = r_1 (h + f + i h'), \quad Y_\nu = h - 3 r_2 f + i c_\nu h'$$

$$Y_e = r_1 (h - 3 f + i c_e h'), \quad M_{\nu R} = f \frac{\sqrt{3} r_1}{V_{16}} v_S$$

$$h = Y_{10} V_{11}, \quad f = Y_{\overline{126}} \frac{V_{16}}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{V_{11}^*}{V_{15}}, \quad c_e = \frac{V_{17} - \sqrt{3} V_{18}}{V_{17} + V_{18}/\sqrt{3}}, \quad c_\nu = \frac{V_{13}^* - \sqrt{3} V_{14}^*}{V_{17} + V_{18}/\sqrt{3}} \frac{V_{15}}{V_{11}^*},$$

$$r_1 = \frac{V_{15}}{V_{11}^*}, \quad r_2 = \frac{V_{12}^*}{V_{16}} \frac{V_{15}}{V_{11}^*}, \quad r_3 = \frac{V_{13}^* + V_{14}^*/\sqrt{3}}{V_{17} + V_{18}/\sqrt{3}} \frac{V_{15}}{V_{11}^*}, \quad h' = -i Y_{120} \left( V_{17} + V_{18}/\sqrt{3} \right) \frac{V_{11}^*}{V_{15}},$$

$$Y_u = h + r_2 f = \text{diag}\{\eta_u y_u, \eta_c y_c, \eta_t y_t\}$$

$$Y_d = P_a V_{\text{CKM}} \text{diag}\{\eta_d y_d, \eta_s y_s, \eta_b y_b\} V_{\text{CKM}}^\dagger P_a^* \quad P_a = \text{diag}\{e^{ia_1}, e^{ia_2}, 1\}$$

$$Y_\nu = -\frac{3r_2 + 1}{r_2 - 1} Y_u + \frac{4r_2}{r_1 (r_2 - 1)} \text{Re } Y_d + i \frac{c_\nu}{r_1} \text{Im } Y_d$$

$$Y_e = -\frac{4r_1}{r_2 - 1} Y_u + \frac{r_2 + 3}{r_2 - 1} \text{Re } Y_d + i c_e \text{Im } Y_d$$

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_q} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{13}s_{23}e^{i\delta_q} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{13}s_{23}e^{i\delta_q} & c_{13}s_{23} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}s_{13}c_{23}e^{i\delta_q} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}s_{13}c_{23}e^{i\delta_q} & c_{13}c_{23} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M_\nu = m_0 \left( \frac{8r_2 (r_2 + 1)}{r_2 - 1} Y_u - \frac{16r_2^2}{r_1 (r_2 - 1)} \text{Re } Y_d + \frac{r_2 - 1}{r_1} (r_1 Y_u + i c_\nu \text{Im } Y_d) (r_1 Y_u - \text{Re } Y_d)^{-1} (r_1 Y_u - i c_\nu \text{Im } Y_d) \right)$$

**RHN mass matrix obtained from inverting Seesaw Formula: i.e. we have light neutrino Yukawa, light neutrino masses**



# GUT Model Particle Content

	Multiplet	Role in the model
Fermions	<b>16</b>	Contains all SM fermions and RH neutrinos
Higgses	<b>10</b>	Generates fermion masses
	<b>45</b>	Triggers intermediate symmetry breaking
	<b>54</b>	Triggers GUT symmetry breaking
	<b>120</b>	Generates fermion masses
	<b><math>\overline{126}</math></b>	Generates fermion masses & intermediate symmetry breaking
	<b>210</b>	Triggers intermediate symmetry breaking

$SO(10)$	<b>54</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>45</b>	$\overline{126}$
$G_3$	$(1, 1, 1)$	$(15, 1, 1)_1$	$(15, 1, 1)_2$	$(10, 1, 3) + (\overline{10}, 3, 1)$
$G_2$	–	$(1, 1, 1, 0)_1$	$(1, 1, 1, 0)_2$	$(1, 1, 3, -1) + (1, 3, 1, 1)$
$G_1$	–	–	$(1, 1, 1, 0)_2$	$(1, 1, 3, -1)$
$G_{SM}$	–	–	–	$(1, 1, 0)_S$

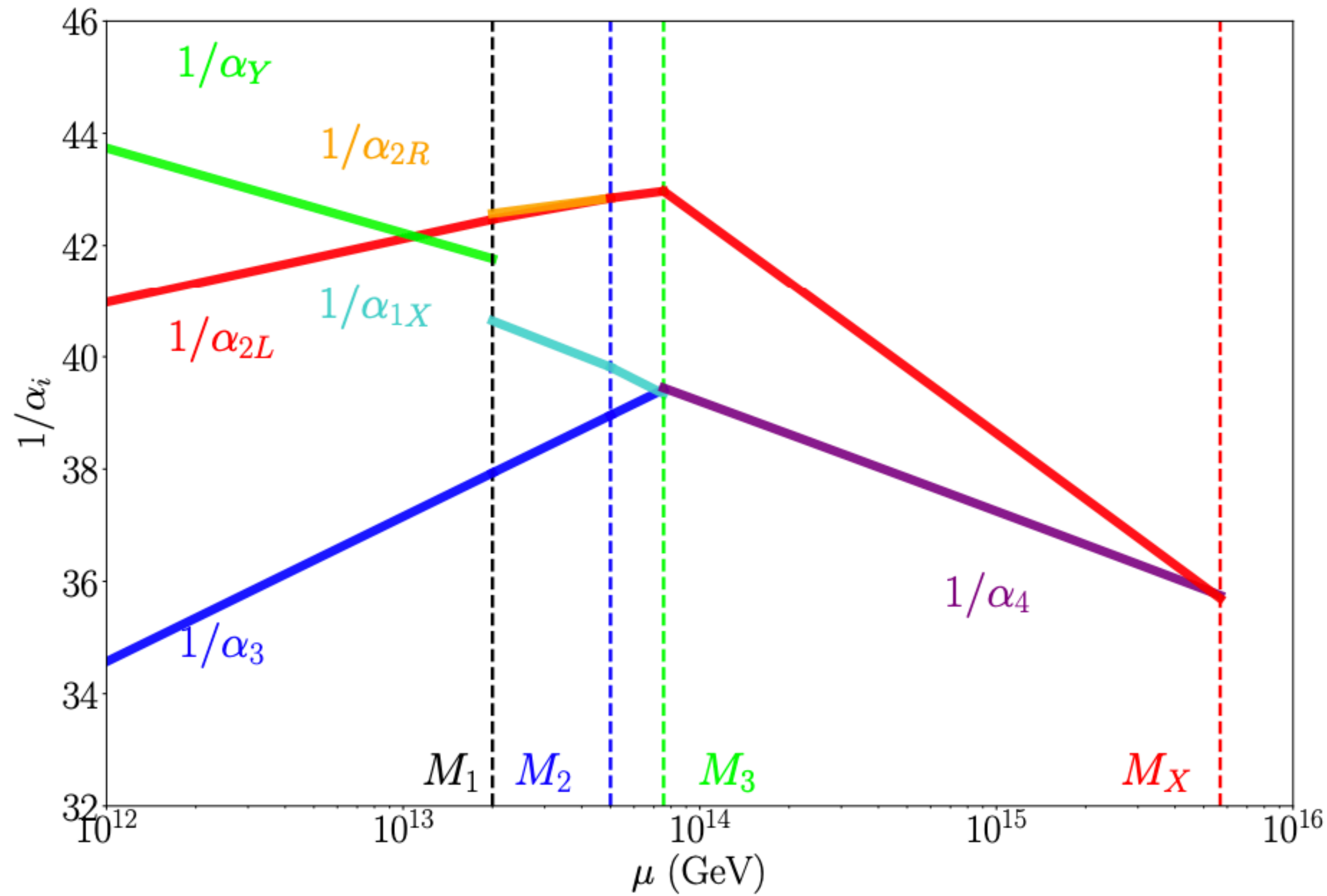
## SO(10) Higgs reps for SSB

$SO(10)$	<b>16</b>
$G_3$	$(4, 2, 1)_L + (\overline{4}, 1, 2)_{R^c}$
$G_2$	$(3, 2, 1, 1/6)_{Q_L} + (\overline{3}, 1, 2, -1/6)_{Q_R^c}$ $+ (1, 2, 1, -1/2)_{l_L} + (1, 1, 2, 1/2)_{l_R^c}$
$G_1$	$(3, 2, 1, 1/6)_{Q_L} + (\overline{3}, 1, 2, -1/6)_{Q_R^c}$ $+ (1, 2, 1, -1/2)_{l_L} + (1, 1, 2, 1/2)_{l_R^c}$
$G_{SM}$	$(3, 2, 1/6)_{Q_L} + (\overline{3}, 1, -2/3)_{u_R^c} + (\overline{3}, 1, 1/3)_{d_R^c}$ $+ (1, 2, -1/2)_{l_L} + (1, 1, 0)_{\nu_R^c} + (1, 1, 1)_{e_R^c}$

## Matter field decomposition

$SO(10)$	<b>10</b>	$\overline{126}$	<b>120</b>
$G_3$	$(1, 2, 2)_1$	$(15, 2, 2)_1$ $+ (10, 1, 3) + (\overline{10}, 3, 1)$	$(1, 2, 2)_2 + (15, 2, 2)_2$
$G_2$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_1$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_2$ $+ (1, 1, 3, -1) + (1, 3, 1, 1)$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_{3,4}$
$G_1$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_1$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_2$ $+ (1, 1, 3, -1)$	$(1, 2, 2, 0)_{3,4}$
$G_{SM}$	$(1, 2, -1/2)_{h_{10}^u}$ $+ (1, 2, +1/2)_{h_{10}^d}$	$(1, 2, -1/2)_{h_{126}^u}$ $+ (1, 2, +1/2)_{h_{126}^d}$ $+ (1, 1, 0)_S$	$(1, 2, -1/2)_{h_{120}^u, h_{120}^{u'}}$ $+ (1, 2, +1/2)_{h_{120}^d, h_{120}^{d'}}$

## SO(10) Higgs reps for fermion mass generation



$$M_1 = 2 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV}, \quad M_2 = 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV}, \quad (1)$$

where the remaining scales and gauge coupling  $\alpha_X$ , are then determined via the gauge unification,

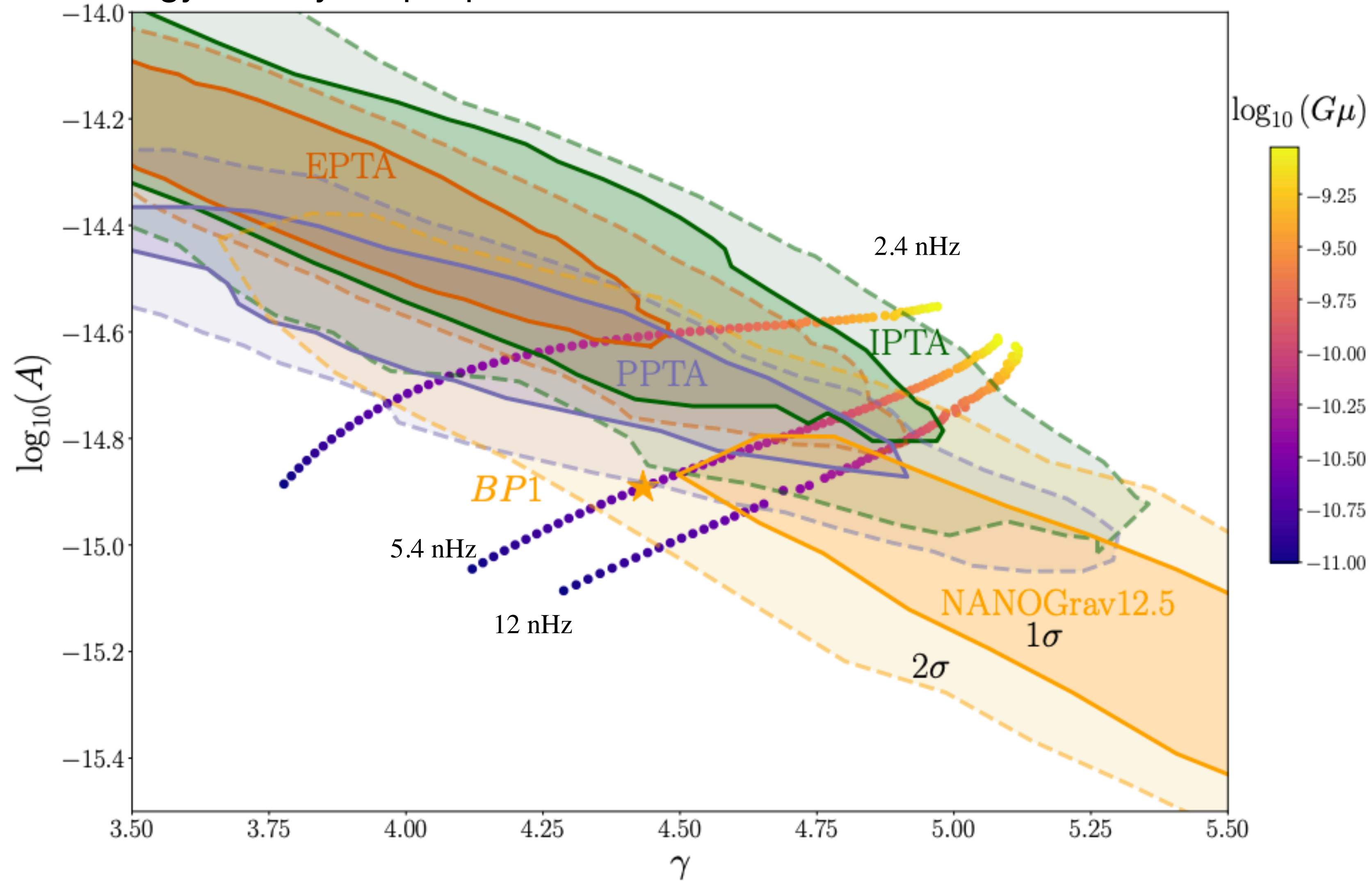
$$M_3 = 7.55 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV}, \quad M_X = 5.68 \times 10^{15} \text{ GeV}, \quad \alpha_X = 0.0279. \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &SO(10) \\
 &\quad \mathbf{54} \downarrow \\
 &SU(4) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times Z_2^C \\
 &\quad \mathbf{210} \downarrow \\
 &SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_X \times Z_2^C \\
 &\quad \mathbf{45} \downarrow \\
 &SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_X \\
 &\quad \overline{\mathbf{126}} \downarrow \\
 &SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y.
 \end{aligned}$$

# Overlap with PTA experiments

$A \equiv$  amplitude parameter of correlation between pulsars.

$\gamma \equiv$  related to GW energy density freq dependence



# Gravitational Wave Calculation

Use approach of Cui et al (1711.03104, 1808.08968) which is based on simulation of Pillado, Plum & Shlaer

$$l(t) = l_i - \Gamma G \mu (t - t_i) \quad l_i = \alpha t_i \text{ with } \alpha \simeq 0.1$$

Loop formation rate per unit volume per unit time

$$n(l, t) = \frac{C_{\text{eff}}(t_i)}{\alpha^2 t_i^4} \frac{a^3(t_i)}{a^3(t)}$$

Each loop radiates GW at constant rate:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\Gamma G \mu^2, \quad \Gamma \approx 50$$

# Gravitational Wave Calculation

Loops shrink as they radiate GWs

$$l = \alpha t_i - \Gamma G \mu (t - t_i)$$

Redshift GW emitted from loop of length  $l$  with where  $k$  is the oscillation mode

$$f = \frac{a(\tilde{t})}{a(t_0)} \frac{2k}{l}$$

Energy density of GWs today

$$\Omega_{GW}(f) = \frac{f}{\rho_c} \frac{d\rho_{GW}}{df} = \sum_k \Omega_{GW}^{(k)}(f)$$

$$\Omega_{GW}^{(k)}(f) = \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{2k}{f} \frac{\mathcal{F}_\alpha \Gamma^{(k)} G \mu^2}{\alpha(\alpha + \Gamma G \mu)} \int_{t_F}^{t_0} d\tilde{t} \frac{C_{\text{eff}}(t_i^{(k)})}{t_i^{(k)4}} \left[ \frac{a(\tilde{t})}{a(t_0)} \right]^5 \left[ \frac{a(t_i^{(k)})}{a(\tilde{t})} \right]^3 \Theta(t_i^{(k)} - t_F)$$

# Gravitational Wave Calculation

More generally

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} \equiv \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{d \ln f} \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{crit}}} \quad \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}(t)}{df} = \int dt' \frac{a(t')^4}{a(t)^4} \int dl \frac{dn(l, t')}{dl} \frac{dP(l, t')}{df'} \frac{df'}{df}$$

There are different models for the number density of loops

**VOS model** velocity-dependent one-scale model: describe long string network as a function of characteristic length & average velocity of string. Tractable analytically once scaling is reached

**Blanco-Pillado-Olum-Shlaer** based on simulation of network, include backreaction of intersections  
On loops

**Lorenz-Ringeval-Sakellariadou** based on simulation of network with a focus on small-scale structure

First two approaches match better with each other than the latter. In the BOS approach large loops  
Tend to dominate GW spectrum but in the the LRS approach small loops tend to dominate