



UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton
School of Physics
and Astronomy

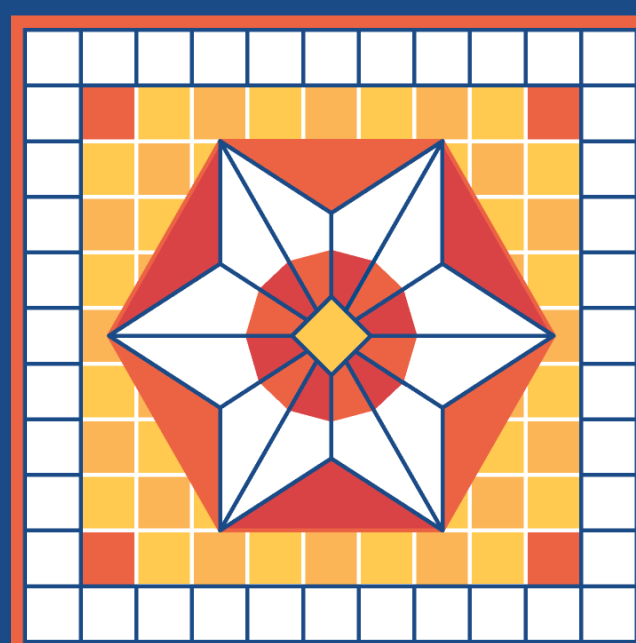
Titus Flavius Vespasianus (69-79 AD)

First emperor of Flavion Dynasty



Quark and Lepton Mass Hierarchies from Modular Flavour Symmetry with Weightons

Steve King, June 2025



FLASY

ROME 2025

11TH WORKSHOP

Flavor Symmetries
and Consequences
in Accelerators
and Cosmology



Standard Model

Gauge bosons

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

Fermions

$$L_e = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{eL} \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_R, \quad \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}^{r,b,g}, \quad u_R^{r,b,g}, \quad d_R^{r,b,g}$$

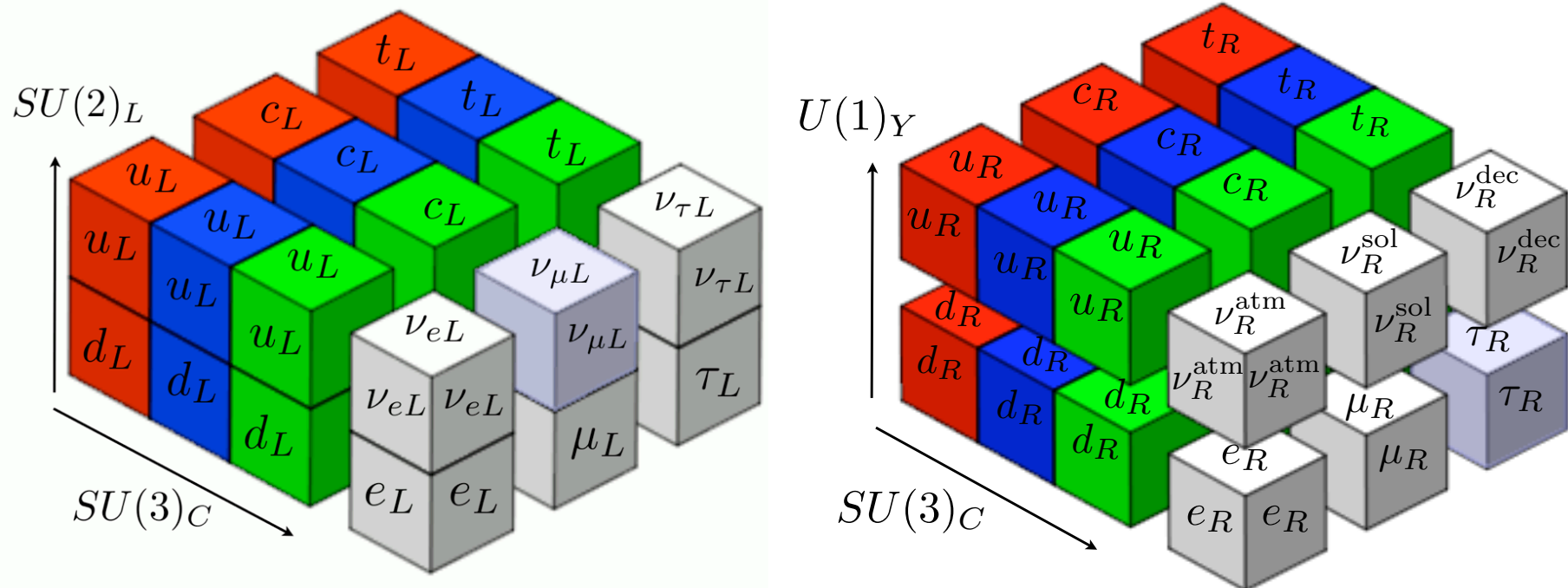
$$L_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\mu L} \\ \mu_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mu_R, \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_L \\ s_L \end{pmatrix}^{r,b,g}, \quad c_R^{r,b,g}, \quad s_R^{r,b,g}$$

$$L_\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\tau L} \\ \tau_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau_R, \quad \begin{pmatrix} t_L \\ b_L \end{pmatrix}^{r,b,g}, \quad t_R^{r,b,g}, \quad b_R^{r,b,g}$$

Hypercharges

$$Y = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad -1, \quad \frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{2}{3}, \quad -\frac{1}{3}$$

With RHNs



Higgs

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h^+ \\ h^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

EWSB

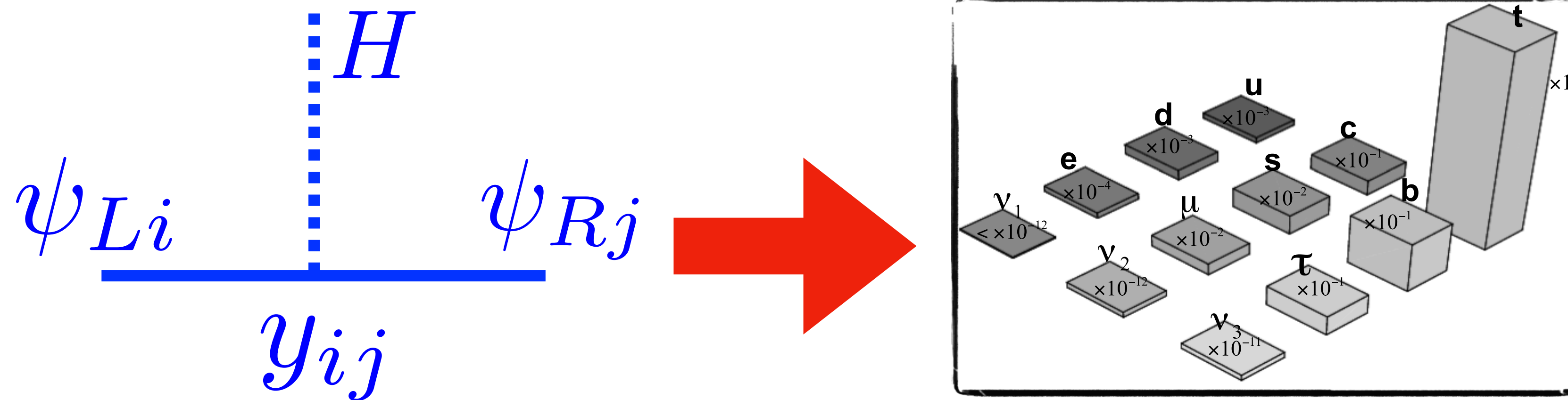
$$\langle h^0 \rangle = v / \sqrt{2}$$

$$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow U(1)_Q$$

$$Q = T_{3L} + Y$$

Yukawa couplings

$$y_{ij} H \bar{\psi}_{Li} \psi_{Rj}$$

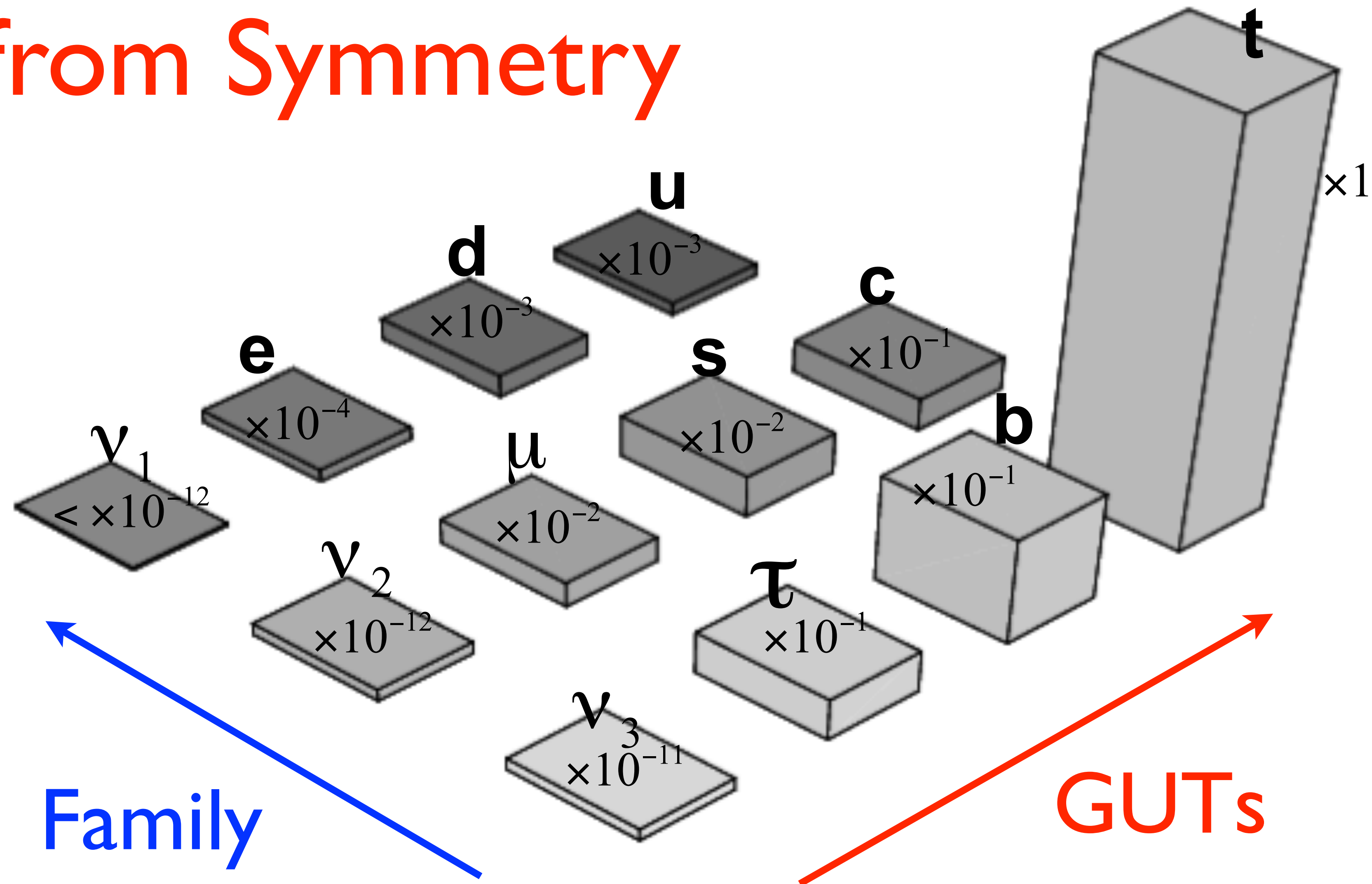


Ideally we would like all Yukawas to be of order unity, so what is going on?

Is there a flavour symmetry at work?

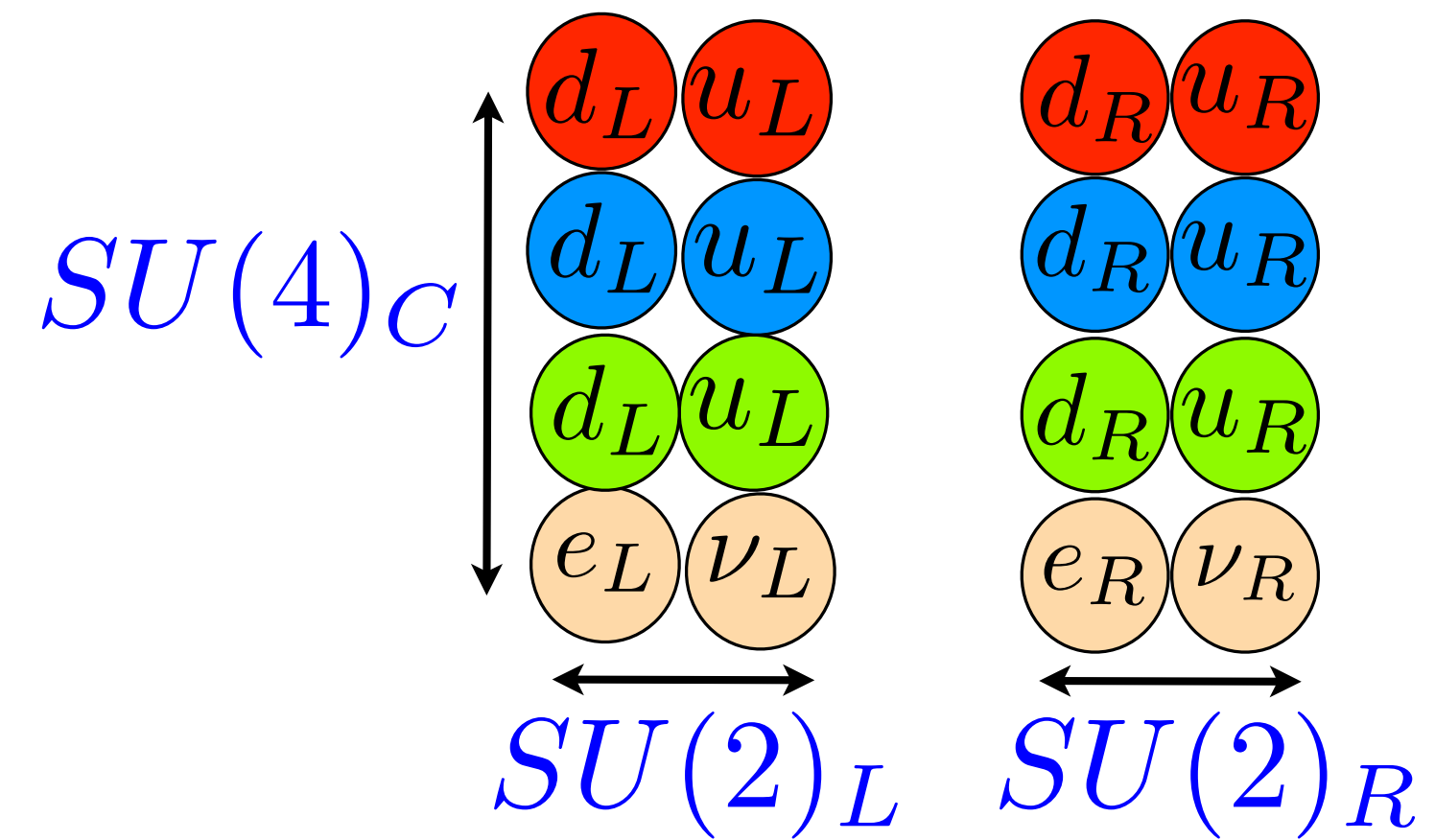
(Maybe not! See Talk by Avelino Vicente)

Fermion Mass Hierarchies from Symmetry

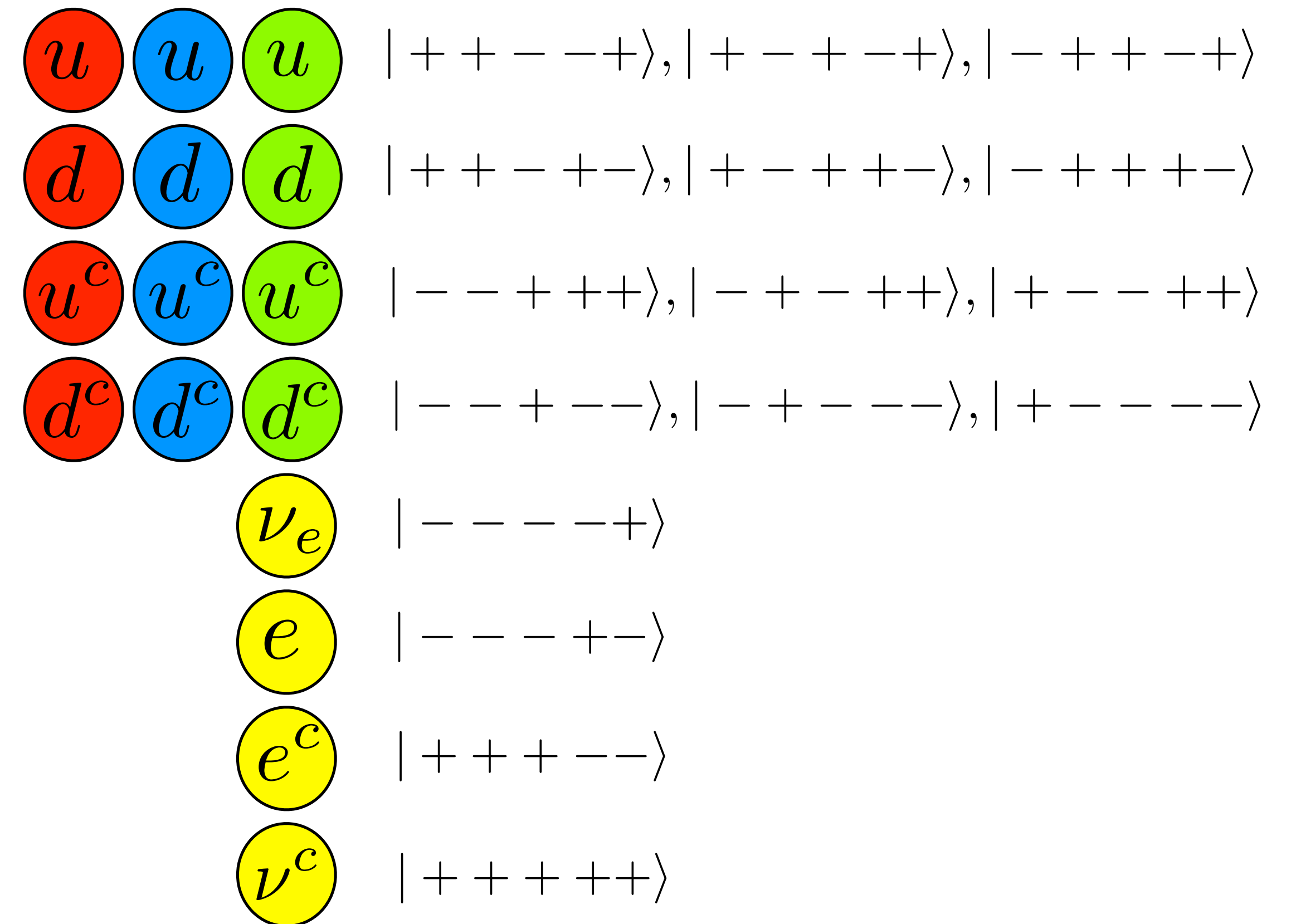


GUTs

Pati-Salam, 1974



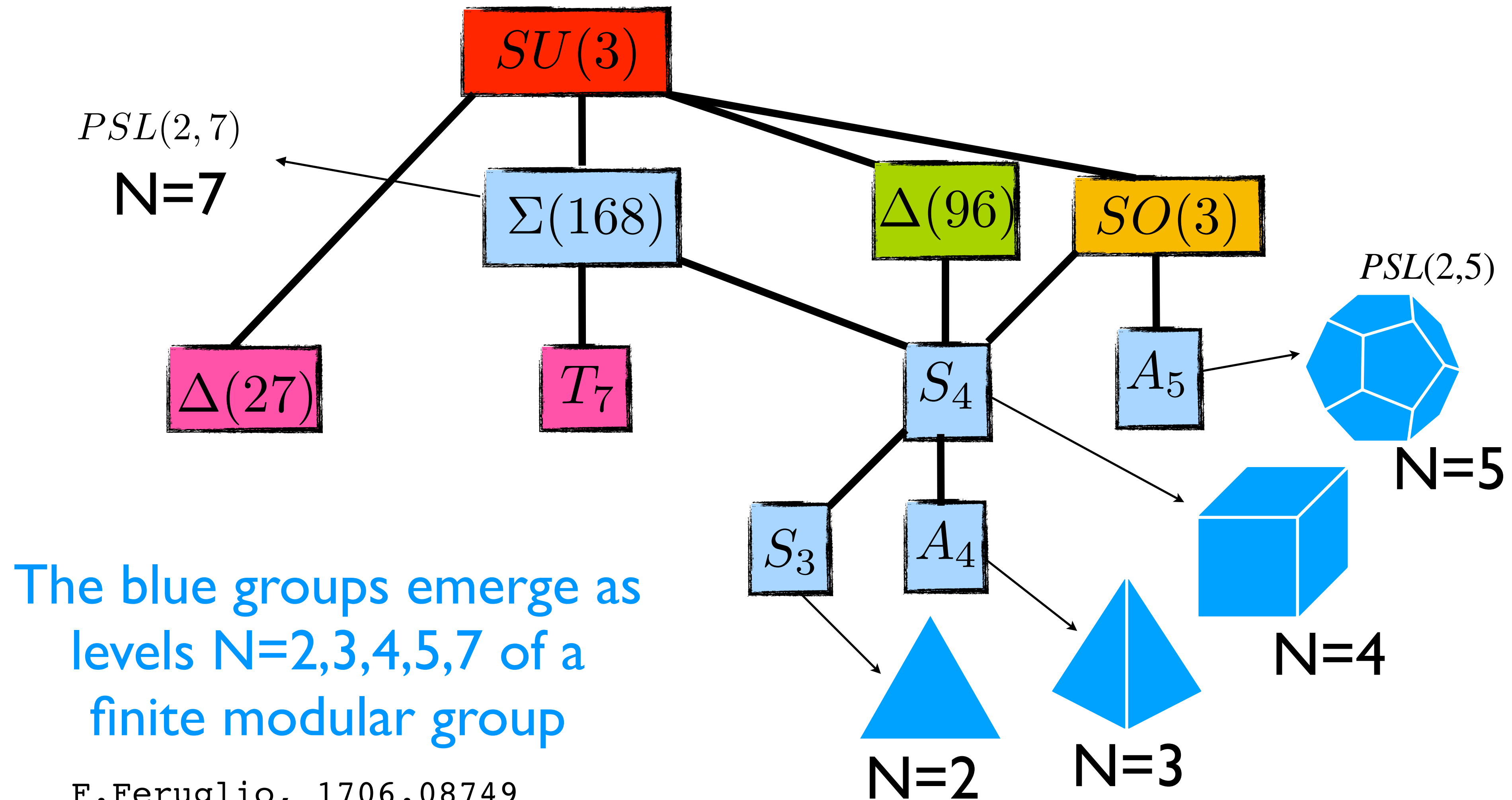
SO(10), Fritzsch-Minkowski, 1975



SU(5), Georgi-Glashow, 1974

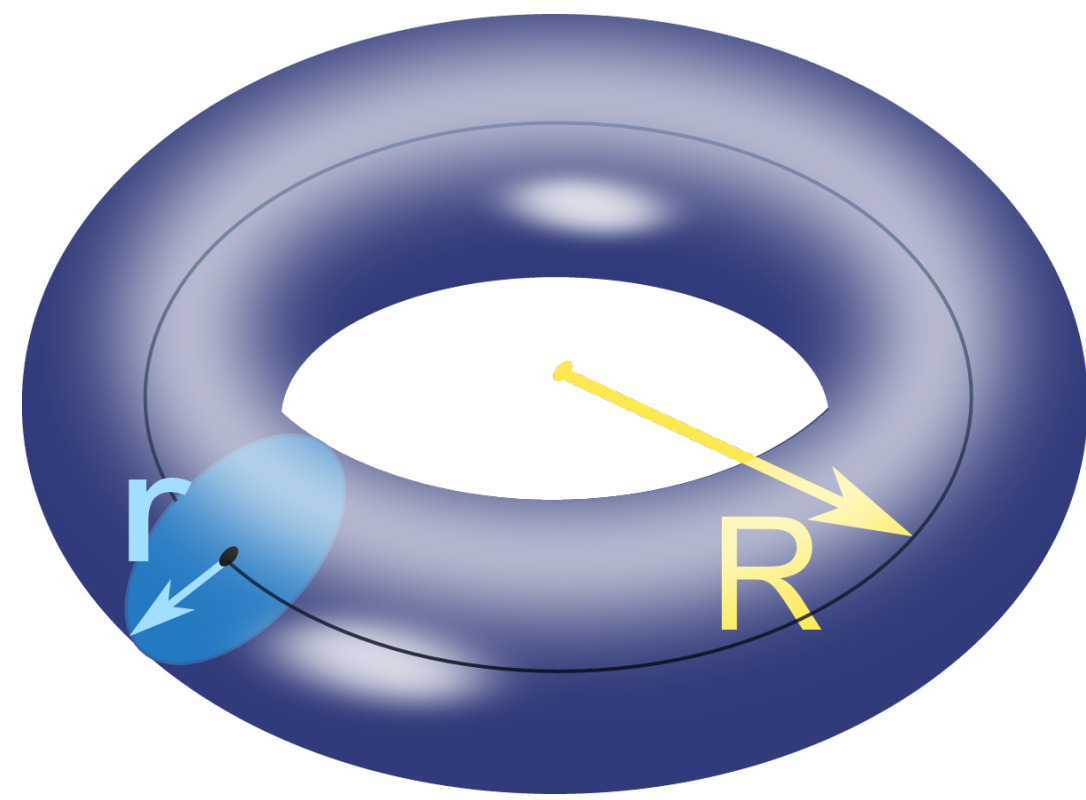
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} d_r^c \\ d_b^c \\ d_g^c \\ e^- \\ -\nu_e \end{pmatrix}_L, \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u_g^c & -u_b^c & u_r & d_r \\ . & 0 & u_r^c & u_b & d_b \\ . & . & 0 & u_g & d_g \\ . & . & . & 0 & e^c \\ . & . & . & . & 0 \end{pmatrix}_L$$

Family Symmetry

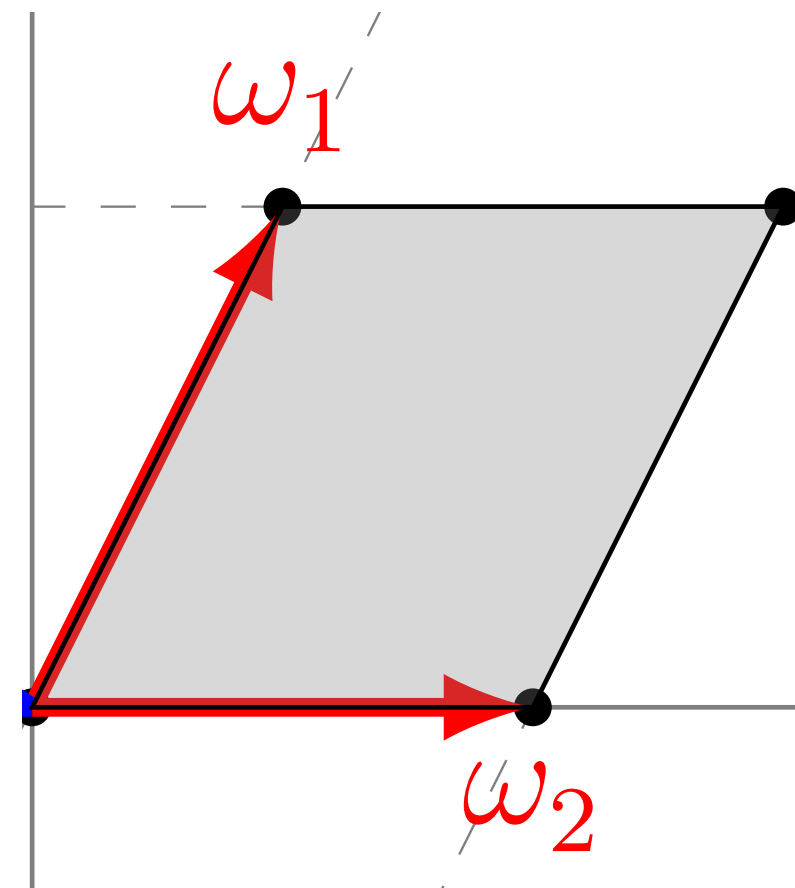
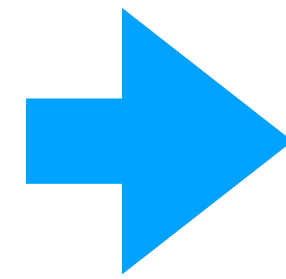


Modular Symmetry

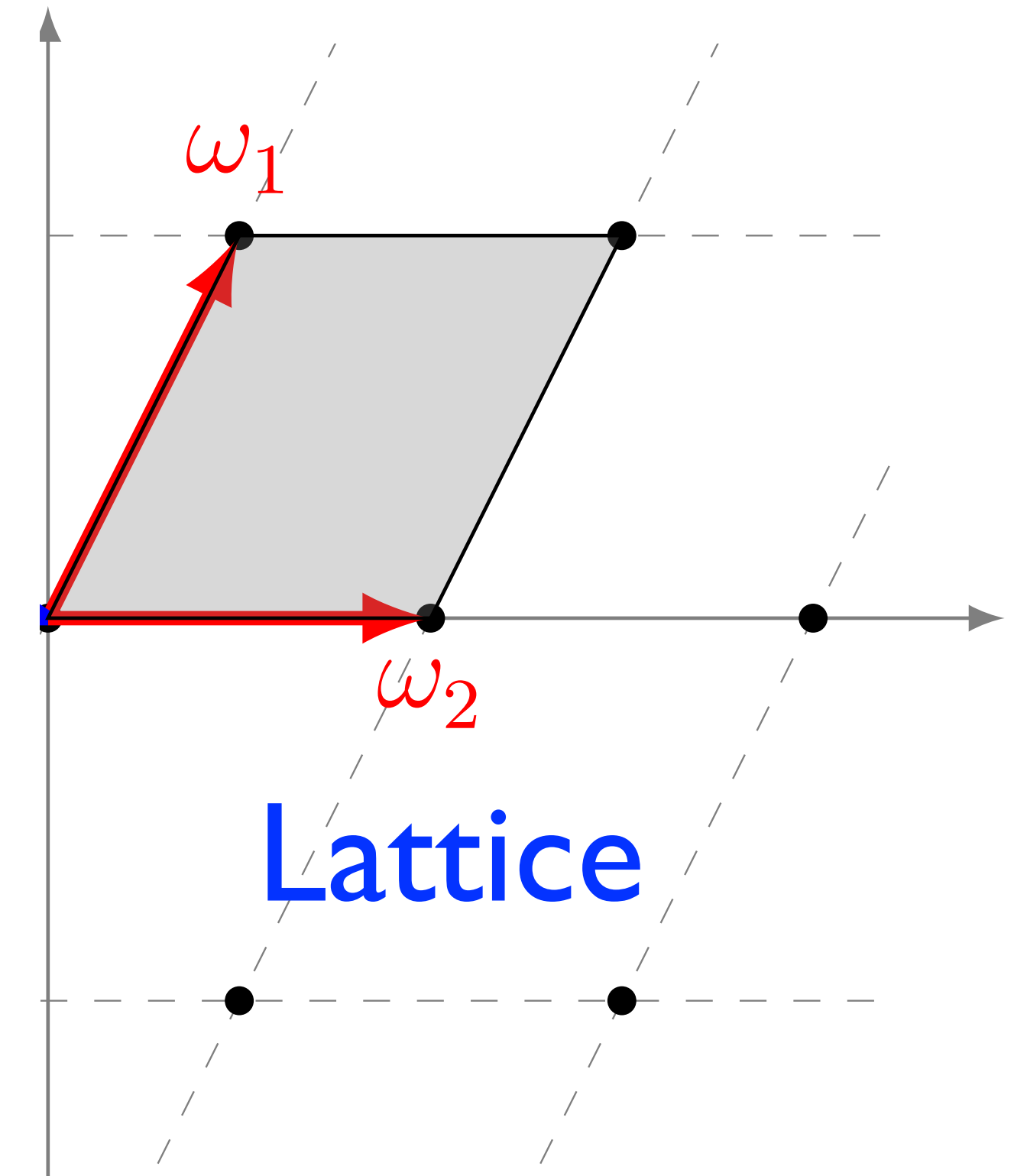
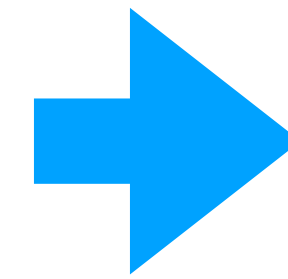
6d with 2 compact
dimensions



Torus



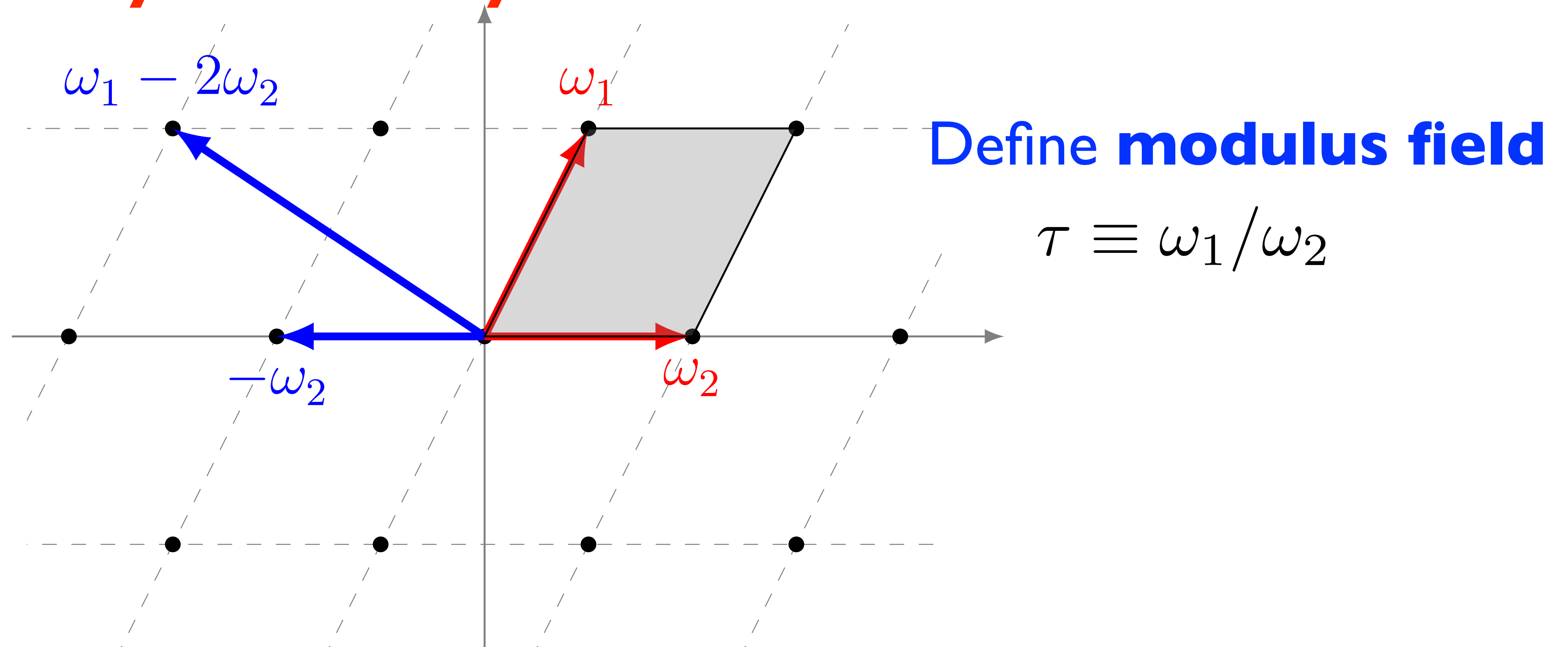
Parallelogram



Modular symmetry = “geometrical symmetry of the torus”

Modular Symmetry

J.Lauer, J.Mas and H.P.Nilles 1989,
S.Ferrara, D.Lust, A.D.Shapere and S.Theisen, 1989
G.Altarelli and F.Feruglio, hep-ph/0512103
R.de Adelhart Toorop, F.Feruglio and C.Hagedorn, 1112.1340



In general the modular transformation which preserves the torus area is

$$\tau \rightarrow \gamma\tau = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$$

$$\Gamma \equiv SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$ad - bc = 1$$

From Infinite to Finite Modular Symmetry (3 steps to heaven)

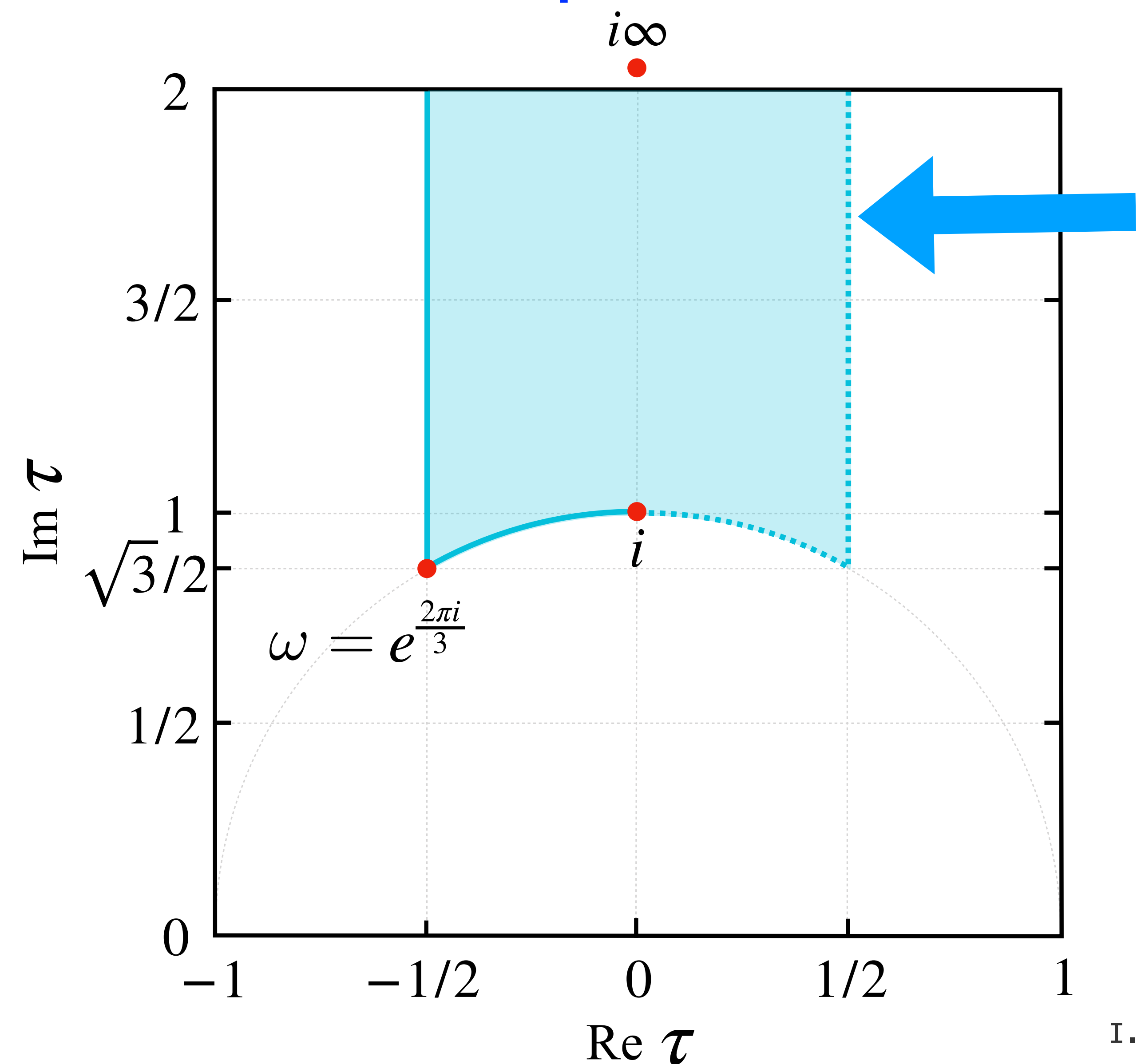
$$\Gamma \equiv SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \middle| a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, ad - bc = 1 \right\} \quad \text{Infinite} \quad \text{step 1}$$

Principle congruence subgroups

$$\Gamma(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z}), \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N} \right\} \quad \text{Infinite} \quad \text{step 2}$$

$$\Gamma'_N \equiv SL(2, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma(N) \equiv \Gamma/\Gamma(N) \quad \text{Finite (double cover)} \quad \text{step 3}$$

Fundamental Complex Domain of τ and Fixed Points



Any point can be moved into
fundamental domain by applying

$$S : \tau \mapsto -\frac{1}{\tau}, \quad T : \tau \mapsto \tau + 1$$

Fixed Points

$$\gamma_0 \tau_0 = \tau_0 .$$

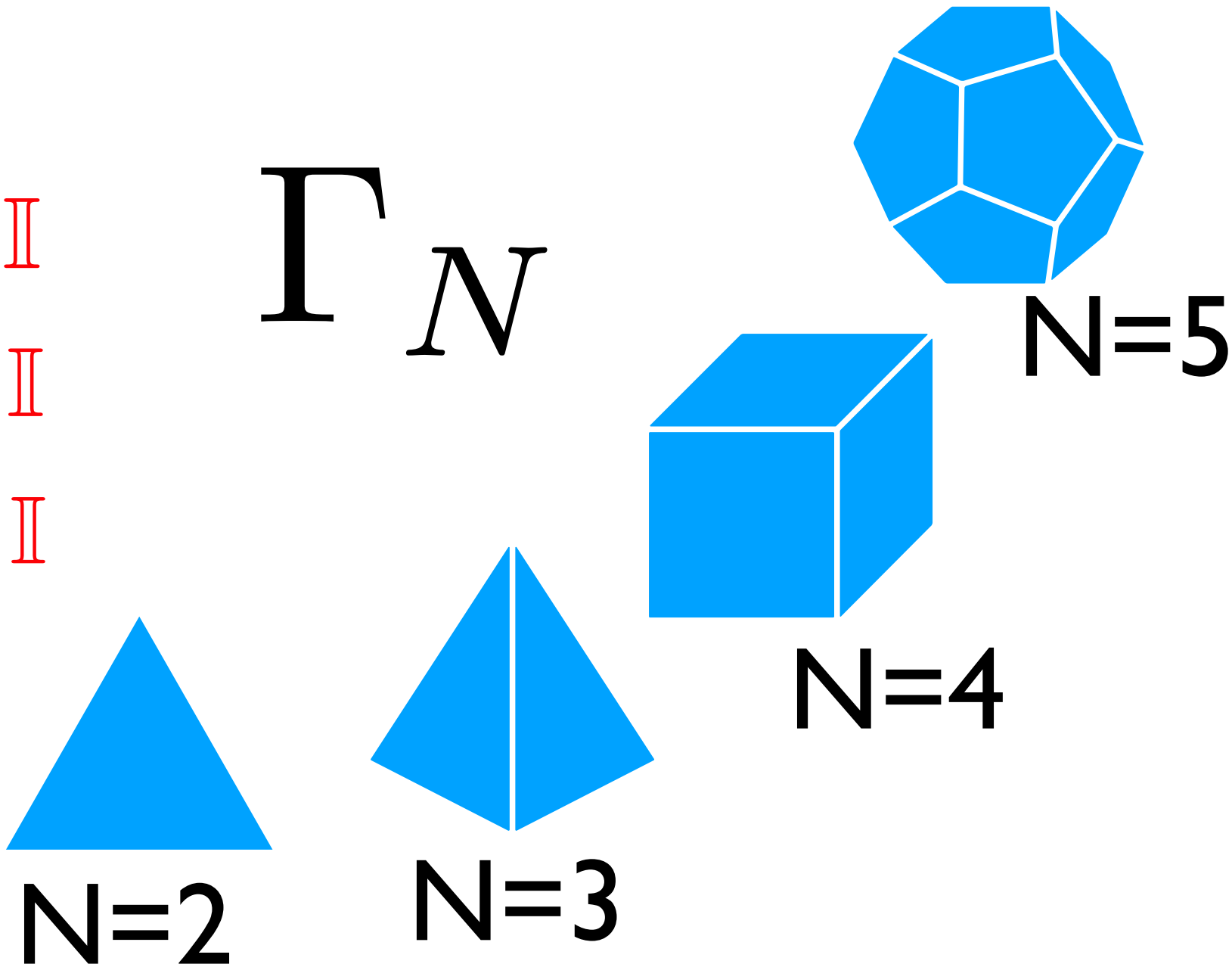
τ_0	γ_0
i	S
$e^{2\pi i/3}$	ST, S^2
$i\infty$	T, S^2

Examples of Finite Modular Symmetry

Level	N	Γ_N	$ \Gamma_N $	Γ'_N	$ \Gamma'_N $
	2	S_3	6	S_3	6
	3	A_4	12	T'	24
	4	S_4	24	S'_4	48
	5	A_5	60	A'_5	120
	6	$S_3 \times A_4$	72	$S_3 \times T'$	144
	7	$PSL(2, 7) \cong \Sigma(168)$	168	$SL(2, 7)$	336

$S^2 = \mathbb{I}$
 $T^N = \mathbb{I}$
 $(ST)^3 = \mathbb{I}$

Γ_N



N=2 N=3 N=4 N=5

Yukawa coupling

$$Y(\tau)\phi_1\phi_2\phi_3$$

Weights must add up to zero
so the Yukawa carries weight
 $-k_Y = k_1 + k_2 + k_3$

Fields transform under modular
symmetry with weight k

$$\phi_1 \rightarrow (c\tau + d)^{k_1} \rho_1(\gamma)\phi_1$$

Yukawa coupling is a modular form

$$Y(\tau) \rightarrow Y(\gamma\tau) = (c\tau + d)^{k_Y} \rho_{\mathbf{r}_Y}(\gamma)Y(\tau)$$
$$\rho_{\mathbf{r}_Y} \times \rho_1 \times \rho_2 \times \rho_3 = 1 + \dots$$

E.g. Level $N=3$: $\Gamma_3 \sim A_4$ F.Feruglio, 1706.08749

Yukawa coupling is a modular form

A_4 triplet $\mathbf{3}$
Weight $k_Y=2$

$$Y_{\mathbf{3}}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1(\tau) \\ Y_2(\tau) \\ Y_3(\tau) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 12q + 36q^2 + 12q^3 + 84q^4 + 72q^5 + \dots \\ -6q^{1/3}(1 + 7q + 8q^2 + 18q^3 + 14q^4 + \dots) \\ -18q^{2/3}(1 + 2q + 5q^2 + 4q^3 + 8q^4 + \dots) \end{pmatrix}$$

$q \equiv e^{i2\pi\tau}$

In the fundamental domain $|q| \leq e^{-\sqrt{3}\pi} \simeq 0.0043 \ll 1$

Possibility of hierarchical Yukawa couplings $\begin{pmatrix} Y_1(\tau) \\ Y_2(\tau) \\ Y_3(\tau) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathcal{O}(q) \\ -6q^{1/3} + \mathcal{O}(q) \\ -18q^{2/3} + \mathcal{O}(q) \end{pmatrix}$ **Hard to obtain both mass hierarchies and mixing...**

E.g. Lepton Model at level N=3

F.Feruglio, 1706.08749

	L	e_3^c	e_2^c	e_1^c	N^c	$H_{u,d}$
A_4	3	1'	1''	1	3	1
k_I	1	1	1	1	1	0

Weinberg operator

$\frac{1}{\Lambda} (H_u H_u \quad LL \quad Y)$

Neutrino mass matrix

$m_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 2Y_1 & -Y_3 & -Y_2 \\ -Y_3 & 2Y_2 & -Y_1 \\ -Y_2 & -Y_1 & 2Y_3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{v_u^2}{\Lambda}$

(plus seesaw)

A4 rep: 3 3 3

Modular weights k : 1 1 2

Holomorphic superpotential for charged leptons

$W_e = \alpha e_1^c (LY_3^{(2)})_1 H_d + \beta e_2^c (LY_3^{(2)})_{1'} H_d + \gamma e_3^c (LY_3^{(2)})_{1''} H_d$

$3 \otimes 3 = 1 \oplus 1' \oplus 1'' \oplus 3_S \oplus 3_A$

$= \alpha e_1^c (L_1 Y_1 + L_2 Y_3 + L_3 Y_2) H_d + \beta e_2^c (L_3 Y_3 + L_1 Y_2 + L_2 Y_1) H_d + \gamma e_3^c (L_2 Y_2 + L_3 Y_1 + L_1 Y_3) H_d.$

Charged lepton mass matrix

$M_e = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha Y_1(\tau) & \alpha Y_3(\tau) & \alpha Y_2(\tau) \\ \beta Y_2(\tau) & \beta Y_1(\tau) & \beta Y_3(\tau) \\ \gamma Y_3(\tau) & \gamma Y_2(\tau) & \gamma Y_1(\tau) \end{pmatrix} v_d$

Mass hierarchies unexplained

Best Fit

Re(τ)	Im(τ)
0.049	2.264
β/α	γ/α
210.767	3581.720

Introduce a weighton (complete singlet*)



	L	e_3^c	e_2^c	e_1^c	N^c	$H_{u,d}$	ϕ
A_4	3	1'	1''	1	3	1	1
k_I	1	0	-1	-3	1	0	1

$$W_{driv} = \chi(Y_1^{(4)} \frac{\phi^4}{M_{fl}^2} - M^2)$$

$$\tilde{\phi} \equiv \frac{\langle \phi \rangle}{M_{fl}} \sim (M/M_{fl})^{1/2} \quad \text{small parameter}$$

$$W_e = \alpha_e e_1^c \tilde{\phi}^4 (LY_3^{(2)})_1 H_d + \beta_e e_2^c \tilde{\phi}^2 (LY_3^{(2)})_{1'} H_d + \gamma_e e_3^c \tilde{\phi} (LY_3^{(2)})_{1''} H_d$$

$$Y_e = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_e \tilde{\phi}^4 Y_1 & \alpha_e \tilde{\phi}^4 Y_3 & \alpha_e \tilde{\phi}^4 Y_2 \\ \beta_e \tilde{\phi}^2 Y_2 & \beta_e \tilde{\phi}^2 Y_1 & \beta_e \tilde{\phi}^2 Y_3 \\ \gamma_e \tilde{\phi} Y_3 & \gamma_e \tilde{\phi} Y_2 & \gamma_e \tilde{\phi} Y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Natural explanation of
charged lepton mass hierarchy

$$m_e : m_\mu : m_\tau = \alpha_e \tilde{\phi}^4 : \beta_e \tilde{\phi}^2 : \gamma_e \tilde{\phi}$$

By definition the weighton ϕ does not break flavour symmetry (c.f. FN flavon)

* For hierarchies from triplet flavon see J.C. Criado, F. Feruglio and S.J.D. King, 1908.11867

Quark Sector with weighton

	Q	d_3^c	d_2^c	d_1^c	u_3^c	u_2^c	u_1^c	$H_{u,d}$	ϕ
A_4	3	1'	1''	1	1'	1''	1	1	1
k_I	1	0, 2, 4	-2	-3	5, 3, 1	-1, 2, 4	-3	0	1

$$\tilde{\phi} \equiv \frac{\langle \phi \rangle}{M_{fl}} \sim (M/M_{fl})^{1/2}$$

**small
parameter**

E.g. $k_{d_{3,2,1}^c} = 0, -2, -3$ $k_{u_{3,2,1}^c} = 5, -1, -3$

$$W_d = \alpha_d d_1^c \tilde{\phi}^4 (QY_3^{(2)})_1 H_d + \beta_d d_2^c \tilde{\phi}^3 (QY_3^{(2)})_{1'} H_d + \gamma_d d_3^c \tilde{\phi} (QY_3^{(2)})_{1''} H_d$$

$$W_u = \alpha_u u_1^c \tilde{\phi}^4 (QY_3^{(2)})_1 H_u + \beta_u u_2^c \tilde{\phi}^2 (QY_3^{(2)})_{1'} H_u + \gamma_u^I u_3^c (QY_{3,I}^{(6)})_{1''} H_u + \gamma_u^{II} u_3^c (QY_{3,II}^{(6)})_{1''} H_u$$

$$m_d : m_s : m_b \sim \tilde{\phi}^4 : \tilde{\phi}^3 : \tilde{\phi}$$

$$m_u : m_c : m_t \sim \tilde{\phi}^4 : \tilde{\phi}^2 : 1$$

**Natural explanation of
quark mass hierarchy**

**Good fits to mass and
mixing for certain cases**

General analysis with a weighton

$$\mathcal{W} = \alpha \, \tilde{\phi}^I \left(\psi_1^c \psi Y_{\mathbf{r}_1}^{(k_1)} H_{u/d} \right)_1 + \beta \, \tilde{\phi}^J \left(\psi_2^c \psi Y_{\mathbf{r}_2}^{(k_2)} H_{u/d} \right)_1 + \gamma \, \tilde{\phi}^K \left(\psi_3^c \psi Y_{\mathbf{r}_3}^{(k_3)} H_{u/d} \right)_1$$

level N=3

independent of modular weights

$|q| \leq e^{-\sqrt{3}\pi} \simeq 0.0043 \ll 1$

$\mathbf{r}_\psi \otimes \mathbf{r}_{\psi^c}$	power of $\tilde{\phi}$	P_ψ	$(m_{\psi_1}, m_{\psi_2}, m_{\psi_3})$	$(\theta_{12}^\psi, \theta_{23}^\psi, \theta_{13}^\psi)$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J = K$	P_{132}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes (\mathbf{1}'' \oplus \mathbf{1}' \oplus \mathbf{1})$ (cont'd...)	$I \geq J \geq K$	P_{231}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq K \geq I$	P_{312}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(J-I)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq I \geq K$	P_{321}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J$	P_{213}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq J \geq I$	P_{132}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(J-I)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$

Similar tables for N=4,5

Weightons control
mass hierarchy

q-expansion
suppresses mixing

(N=3 cont'd...)

$\mathbf{r}_\psi \otimes \mathbf{r}_{\psi^c}$	power of $\tilde{\phi}$	P_ψ	$(m_{\psi_1}, m_{\psi_2}, m_{\psi_3})$	$(\theta_{12}^\psi, \theta_{23}^\psi, \theta_{13}^\psi)$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes (\mathbf{1}'' \oplus \mathbf{1}' \oplus \mathbf{1})$	$I \geq J \geq K$	P_{231}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq K \geq I$	P_{312}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(J-I)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq I \geq K$	P_{321}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J$	P_{213}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq J \geq I$	P_{132}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(J-I)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes (\mathbf{1}' \oplus \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1})$	$I \geq J \geq K, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J \geq \tilde{\phi}^I$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$I \geq J \geq K, \tilde{\phi}^I \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq K \geq I$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-I)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq I \geq K$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K \geq \tilde{\phi}^I$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J, \tilde{\phi}^I \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$K \geq J \geq I$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(J-I)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes (\mathbf{1}'' \oplus \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1})$	$I \geq J \geq K, \tilde{\phi}^I \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$I \geq J \geq K, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J \geq \tilde{\phi}^I$	P_{231}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-K)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq K \geq I$	P_{312}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$J \geq I \geq K$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J, \tilde{\phi}^I \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-J)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K \geq \tilde{\phi}^I$	P_{231}	$(\tilde{\phi}^I, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(I-J)} + q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$K \geq J \geq I$	P_{312}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
$\mathbf{3} \otimes (\mathbf{1}' \oplus \mathbf{1}' \oplus \mathbf{1})$	$I \geq J \geq K$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$J \geq K \geq I$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-I)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J, \tilde{\phi}^K \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq I \geq J, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I \geq \tilde{\phi}^K$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-J)})$
	$J \geq I \geq K$	P_{231}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}})$
	$I \geq K \geq J$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^I, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$
	$K \geq J \geq I, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J \geq \tilde{\phi}^K$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{2}{3}} + q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{2(K-I)})$
	$K \geq J \geq I, \tilde{\phi}^K \geq q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^I)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}})$

Gui-Jun Ding, S.F.K, Lu, Weng, 2505.12916

[illegible]

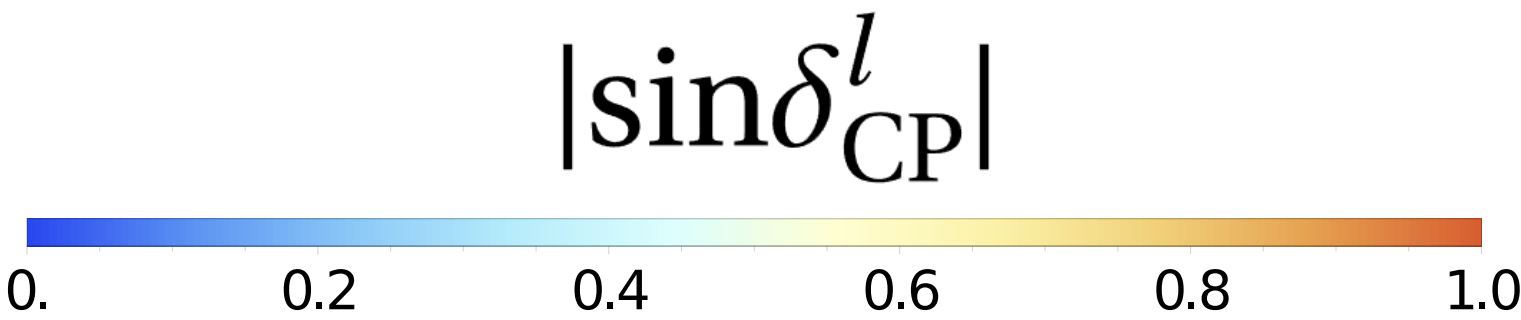
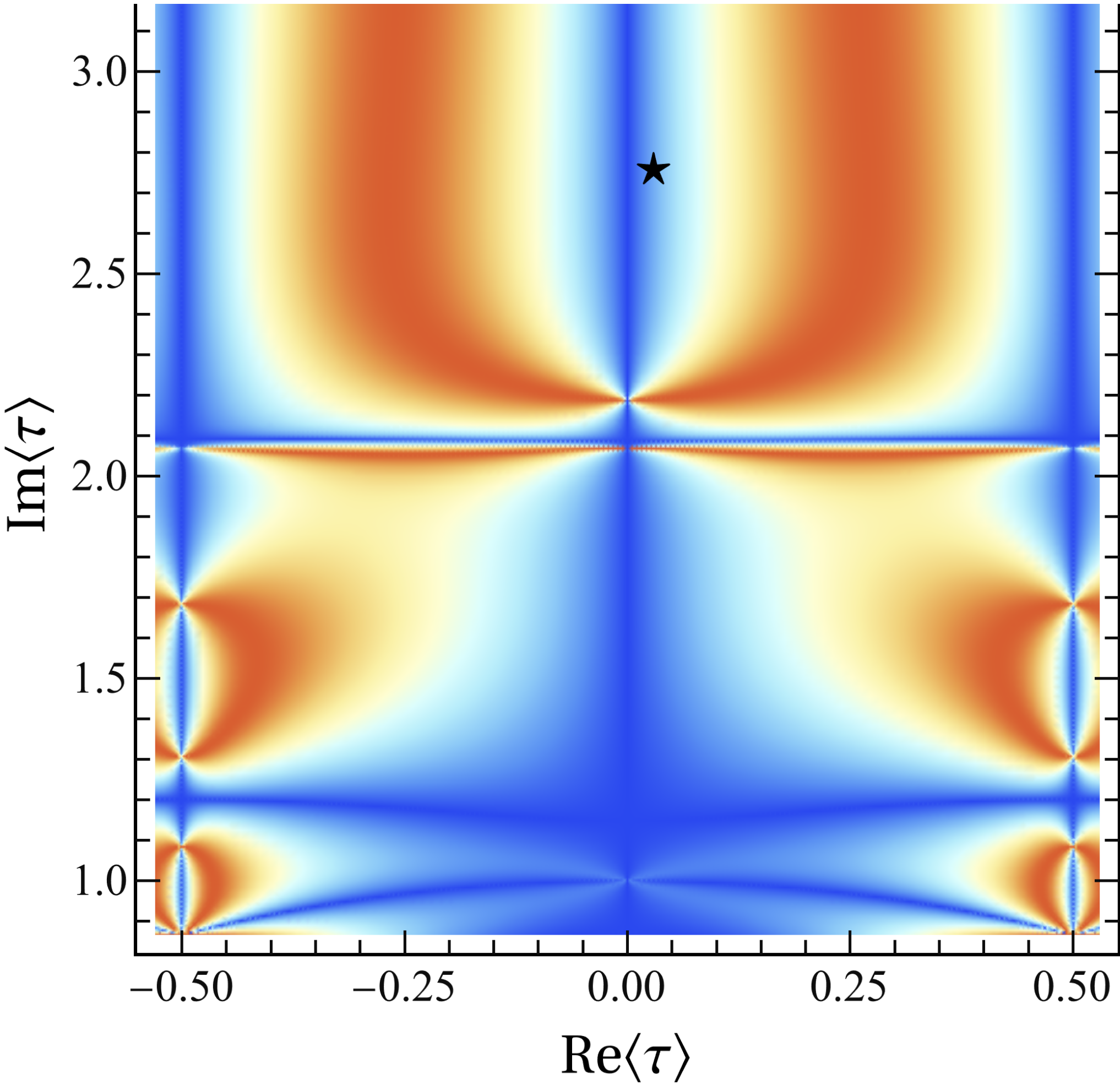
(N=3 cont'd...)

$\mathbf{r}_\psi \otimes \mathbf{r}_{\psi^c}$	power of $\tilde{\phi}$	P_ψ	$(m_{\psi_1}, m_{\psi_2}, m_{\psi_3})$	$(\theta_{12}^\psi, \theta_{23}^\psi, \theta_{13}^\psi)$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}} \oplus \mathbf{1}') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{123}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{312}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(\tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}} \oplus \mathbf{1}'') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{312}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}' \oplus \mathbf{1}) \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{213}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{312}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}' \oplus \mathbf{1}') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{312}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}' \oplus \mathbf{1}'') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{123}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{312}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(\tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}'' \oplus \mathbf{1}) \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{123}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}'' \oplus \mathbf{1}') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{123}	$(\tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{321}	$(\tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$
$(\widehat{\mathbf{2}}'' \oplus \mathbf{1}'') \otimes \mathbf{3}$	$I = J \geq K$	P_{213}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^K)$	$(q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{J-K}, \tilde{\phi}^{J-K})$
	$K \geq I = J$	P_{321}	$(q ^{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^K, \tilde{\phi}^J, \tilde{\phi}^J)$	$(\tilde{\phi}^{K-J}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}}, q ^{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{\phi}^{K-J})$

For example...

$L \sim (\mathbf{3}, 2)$, $e^c \sim (\mathbf{1}, -1)$, $\mu^c \sim (\mathbf{1}, 1)$, $\tau^c \sim (\mathbf{1}'', 3)$, $H_{u,d} \sim (\mathbf{1}, 0)$,
 $Q_L \sim (\mathbf{3}, k_{Q_L})$, $u^c \sim (\mathbf{1}, -k_{Q_L})$, $c^c \sim (\mathbf{1}'', 5 - k_{Q_L})$, $t^c \sim (\mathbf{1}', 4 - k_{Q_L})$,
 $D_D^c \equiv \{d^c, s^c\} \sim (\widehat{\mathbf{2}}', 2 - k_{Q_L})$, $b^c \sim (\mathbf{1}, 5 - k_{Q_L})$, $\phi \sim (\mathbf{1}, 1)$.

18 parameter fit to fermion mass
and mixing data, predicts $\delta_{\text{CP}}^l = 190^\circ$

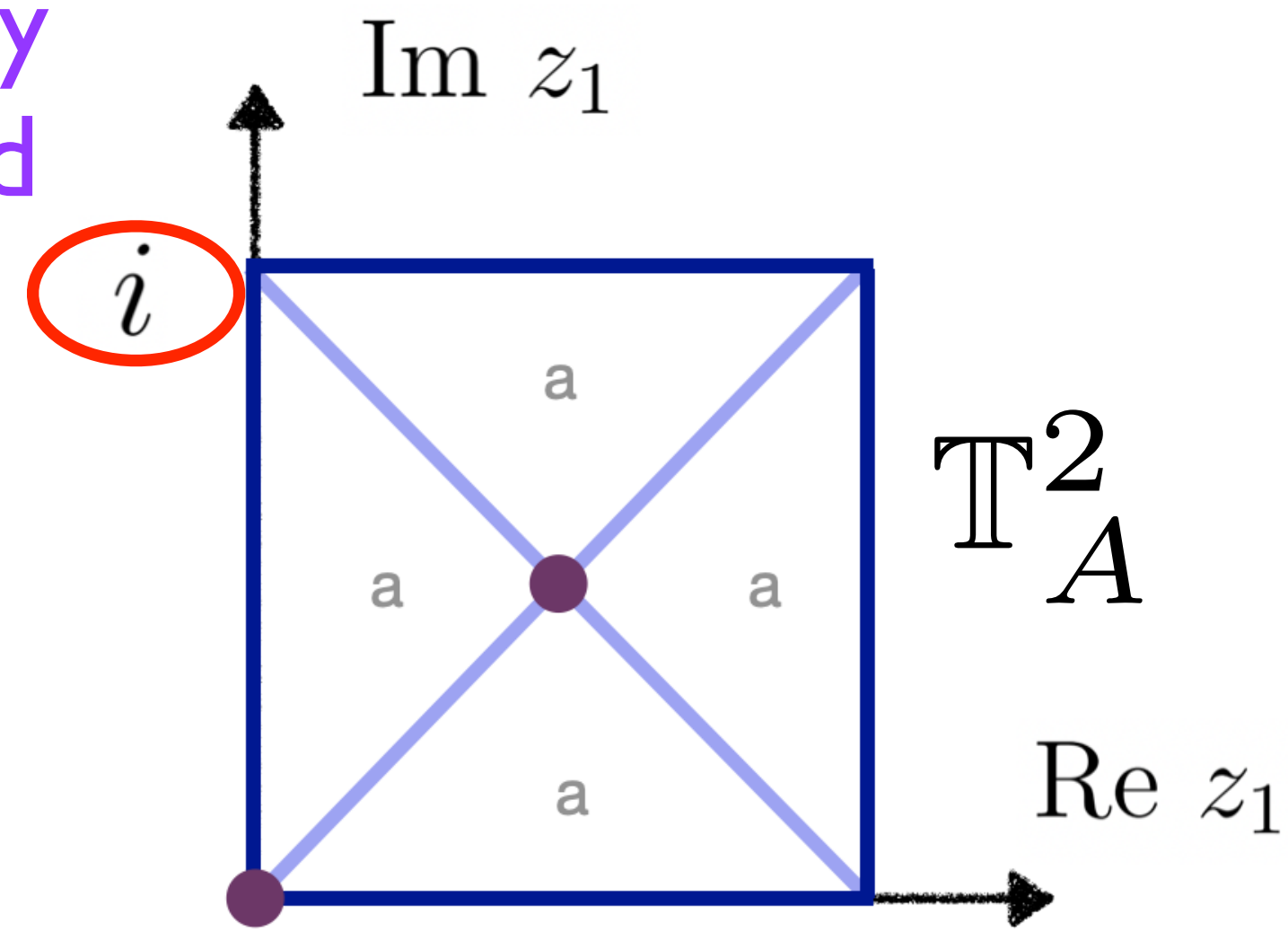


10d models

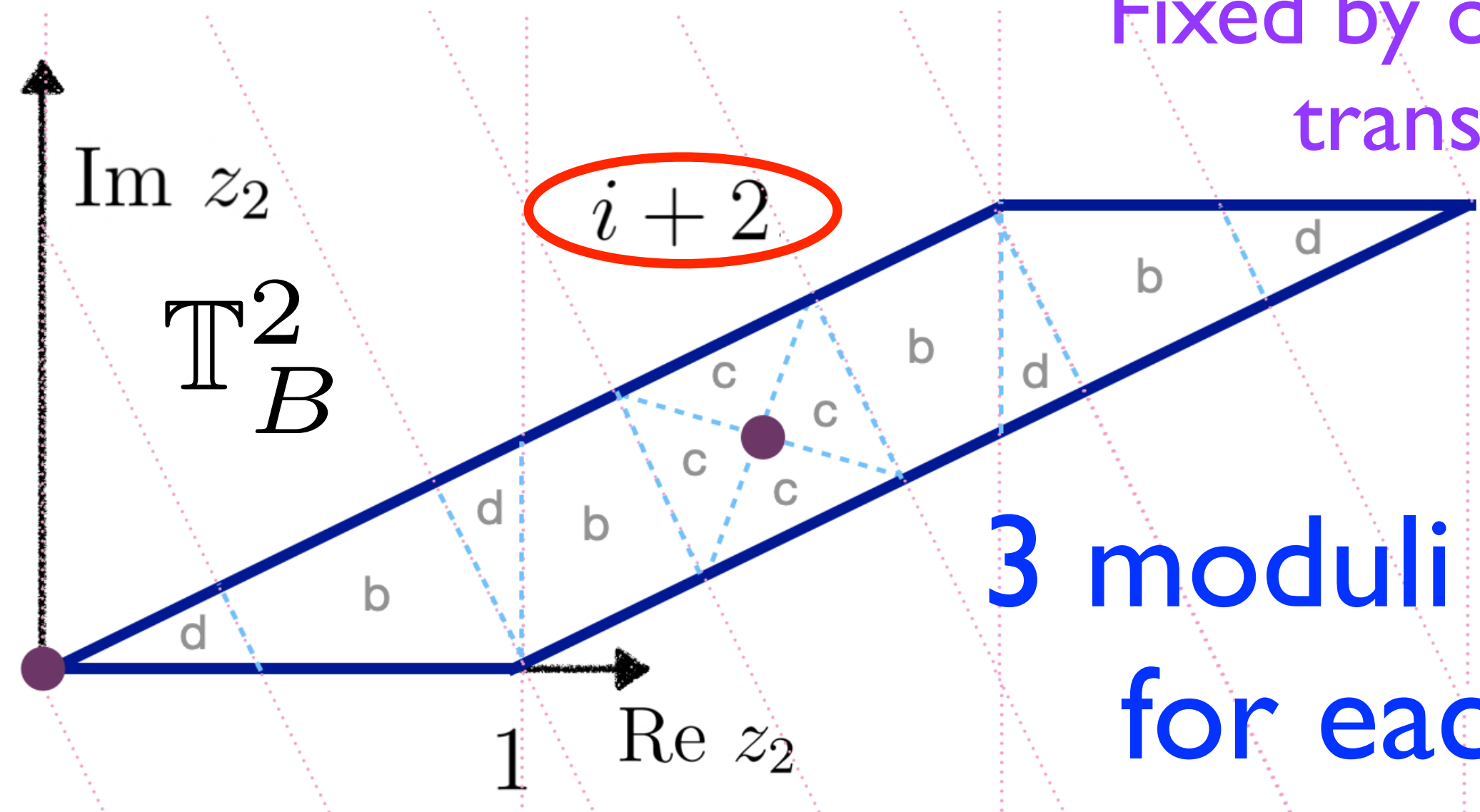
$(\mathbb{T}^2)^3 / (\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$

3 factorable tori, SUSY preserving

Fixed by orbifold

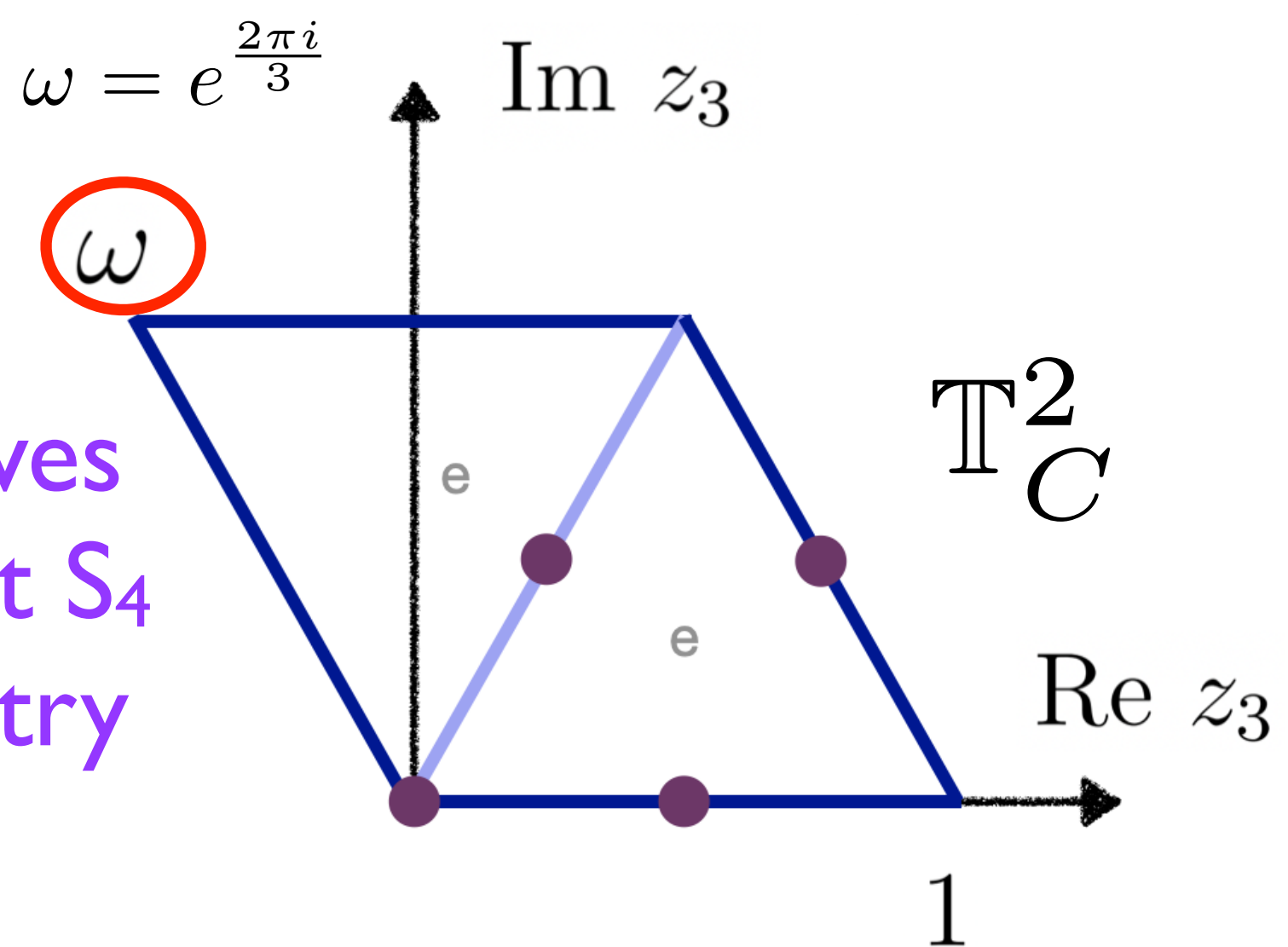


Fixed by orbifold up to T transformation



3 moduli fields, one for each torus

Preserves remnant S4 symmetry



Lattice vectors for each torus are $(1, \tau_i)$

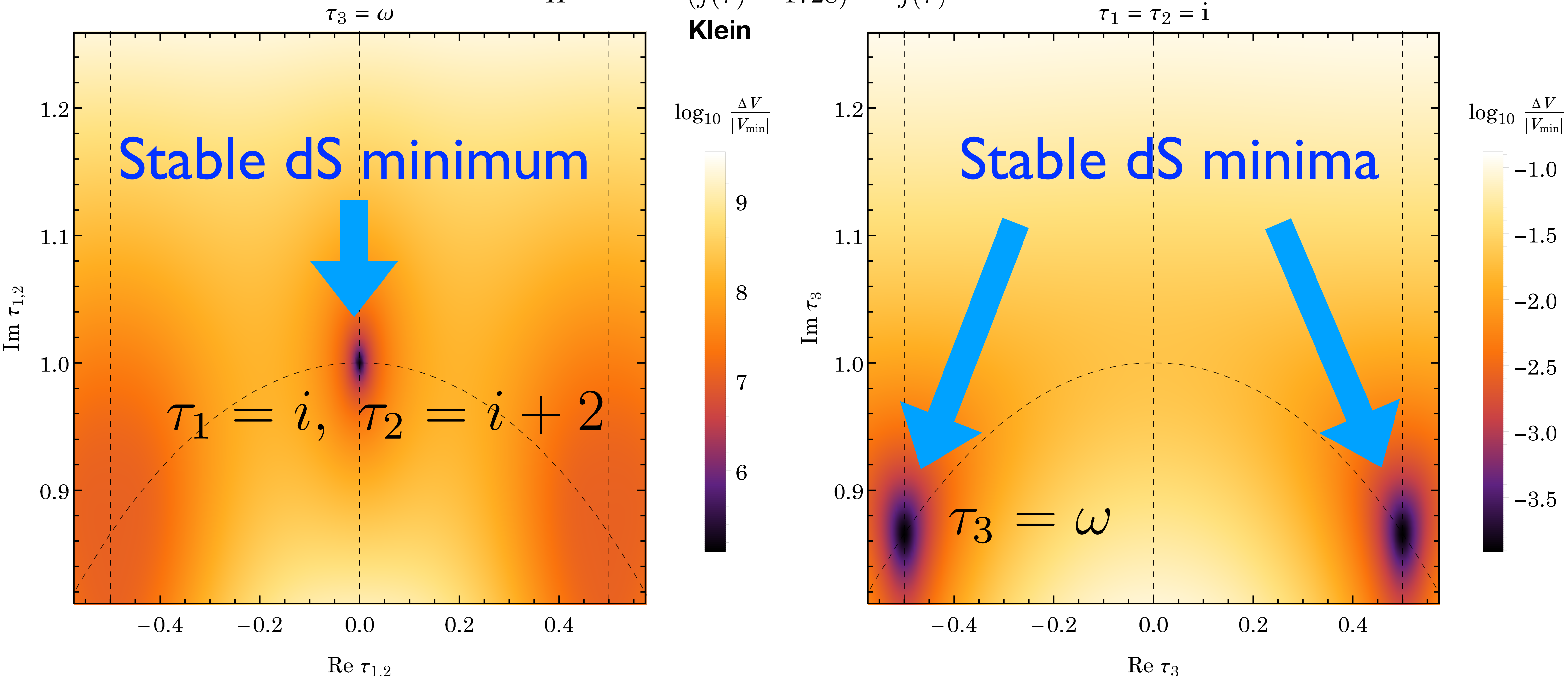
$\tau_1 = i, \tau_2 = i + 2, \tau_3 = \omega$

Three moduli at stable fixed points...

Three moduli at stable fixed points

$$\mathcal{K}(\tau_i, \bar{\tau}_i, S, \bar{S}) = \Lambda_K^2 \{ K(S, \bar{S}) - \log[(2 \operatorname{Im} \tau_1)(2 \operatorname{Im} \tau_2)(2 \operatorname{Im} \tau_3)] \} \qquad \mathcal{W}(\tau_i, S) = \frac{\Lambda_W^3 \Omega(S) [H^{(m_1, n_1)}(\tau_1) + H^{(m_2, n_2)}(\tau_2) + H^{(m_3, n_3)}(\tau_3)]}{\eta^2(\tau_1) \eta^2(\tau_2) \eta^2(\tau_3)}$$

$$H^{(m_i, n_i)} = (j(\tau) - 1728)^{m_i/2} j(\tau)^{n_i/3}$$



SU(5) orbifold GUT in 10d

$(\mathbb{T}^2)^3/(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$

Field	$SU(5)$	S_4^A	S_4^B	S_4^C	k_A	k_B	k_C	Loc
F	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$
T_1	10	1	1	1	0	0	1	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$
T_2	10	1	1	1	0	0	1/2	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$
T_3	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$
N_a^c	1	1	1	1	0	-4	0	$\mathbb{T}_B^2$
N_s^c	1	1	1	1	-2	0	0	$\mathbb{T}_A^2$
H_u	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	Bulk
H_d	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}$	1	1	1	0	0	1/2	Bulk
H_{45}	45	1	1	1	0	0	1/2	Bulk
$H_{\overline{45}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{45}}$	1	1	1	0	0	0	Bulk
Φ_{BC}	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	Bulk
Φ_{AC}	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	Bulk
ξ_F	1	1	1	1	0	0	-5/2	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$
ξ_T	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1/2	$\mathbb{T}_C^2$

Weightons

10d Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{10d}^{(0)} = & \left(\frac{y_{33}^u}{\Lambda^5} T_3 T_3 + \frac{y_{23}^u}{\Lambda^7} \xi_T T_2 T_3 \right) H_u \delta^6(z) \\ & + \left(\frac{y_{22}^u}{\Lambda^9} \xi_T^2 T_2 T_2 + \frac{y_{13}^u}{\Lambda^9} \xi_T^2 T_1 T_3 + \frac{y_{12}^u}{\Lambda^{11}} (\xi_T^3 + \xi_F^3) T_1 T_2 \right) H_u \delta^6(z) \\ & + \left(\frac{Y_a}{\Lambda^9} F N_a^c \Phi_{BC} + \frac{Y_s}{\Lambda^9} F N_s^c \Phi_{AC} \right) H_u \delta^6(z) \\ & + \left(\frac{Y_{5\tau}}{\Lambda^7} \xi_F F T_3 + \frac{Y'_{5\tau}}{\Lambda^9} \xi_F \xi_T F T_2 + \frac{Y''_{5\tau}}{\Lambda^{11}} \xi_F \xi_T^2 F T_1 \right) H_{5d} \delta^6(z) \\ & + \left(\frac{Y_{5\mu}}{\Lambda^9} \xi_F^2 F T_2 + \frac{Y'_{5\mu}}{\Lambda^{11}} \xi_F^2 \xi_T F T_1 + \frac{Y_{5e}}{\Lambda^{11}} \xi_F^3 F T_1 \right) H_{5d} \delta^6(z) \\ & + (H_{5d}^{(0)} \rightarrow H_{45d}^{(0)} \text{ terms}) \\ & + \frac{M_a}{2} N_a^c N_a^c \delta^2(z_1) \delta^2(z_3) + \frac{M_s}{2} N_s^c N_s^c \delta^2(z_2) \delta^2(z_3), \end{aligned}$$

Yuk/Mass	S_4^A	S_4^B	S_4^C	$2k_A$	$2k_B$	$2k_C$
$Y_e(\tau_3)$	1	1	3	0	0	6
$Y_\mu(\tau_3)$	1	1	3	0	0	4
$Y_\tau(\tau_3)$	1	1	3	0	0	2
$Y_a(\tau_2)$	1	3	1	0	4	0
$Y_s(\tau_1)$	3	1	1	2	0	0
$M_a(\tau_2)$	1	1	1	0	8	0
$M_s(\tau_1)$	1	1	1	4	0	0

$$\begin{aligned} Y_a &= (0, 1, -1)^T, \\ Y_s &= (1, 1 + \sqrt{6}, 1 - \sqrt{6})^T, \\ Y_\tau &= (0, 1, 0)^T, \\ Y_\mu &= (0, 0, 1)^T, \\ Y_e &= (1, 0, 0)^T. \end{aligned}$$

Fixed Points

(See Talk by Ivo)

$$M_u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_{12}^u \tilde{\xi}_{T,F}^3 e^{i\phi_{u1}} & y_{13}^u \tilde{\xi}_T^2 \\ y_{12}^u \tilde{\xi}_{T,F}^3 e^{i\phi_{u1}} & y_{22}^u \tilde{\xi}_T^2 & y_{23}^u \tilde{\xi}_T e^{i\phi_{u2}} \\ y_{13}^u \tilde{\xi}_T^2 & y_{23}^u \tilde{\xi}_T e^{i\phi_{u2}} & y_{33}^u \end{pmatrix} v_u$$

$$m_u \sim \tilde{\xi}_{T,F}^4 v_u, \quad m_c \sim \tilde{\xi}_T^2 v_u, \quad m_t \sim v_u$$

$$M_d = \begin{pmatrix} y_{d11} \tilde{\xi}_F^3 & y_{d12} \tilde{\xi}_F^2 \tilde{\xi}_T & y_{d13} \tilde{\xi}_F \tilde{\xi}_T^2 \\ 0 & y_{d22} \tilde{\xi}_F^2 & y_{d23} \tilde{\xi}_F \tilde{\xi}_T e^{i\phi_{d2}} \\ 0 & 0 & y_{d33} \tilde{\xi}_F \end{pmatrix} v_d,$$

LR convention
CKM mixing from M_d, M_u

$$M_e = \begin{pmatrix} y_{e11} \tilde{\xi}_F^3 & 0 & 0 \\ y_{e21} \tilde{\xi}_F^2 \tilde{\xi}_T & y_{e22} \tilde{\xi}_F^2 & 0 \\ y_{e31} \tilde{\xi}_F \tilde{\xi}_T^2 & y_{e32} \tilde{\xi}_F \tilde{\xi}_T e^{i\phi_{d1}} & y_{e33} \tilde{\xi}_F \end{pmatrix} v_d,$$

Triangular form
No PMNS
mixing from M_e

$$m_d \sim m_e \sim \tilde{\xi}_F^3 v_d$$

$$m_s \sim m_\mu \sim \tilde{\xi}_F^2 v_d$$

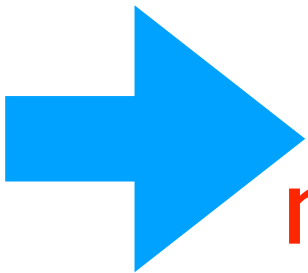
$$m_b \sim m_\tau \sim \tilde{\xi}_F v_d$$

Dirac
neutrino
matrix

$$M_D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_s \tilde{\Phi}_{AC} \\ y_a \tilde{\Phi}_{BC} & y_s \tilde{\Phi}_{AC} (1 - \sqrt{6}) \\ -y_a \tilde{\Phi}_{BC} & y_s \tilde{\Phi}_{AC} (1 + \sqrt{6}) \end{pmatrix} v_u,$$

$$M_N = \begin{pmatrix} M_a & 0 \\ 0 & M_s \end{pmatrix}$$

Heavy
Majorana
neutrino
matrix



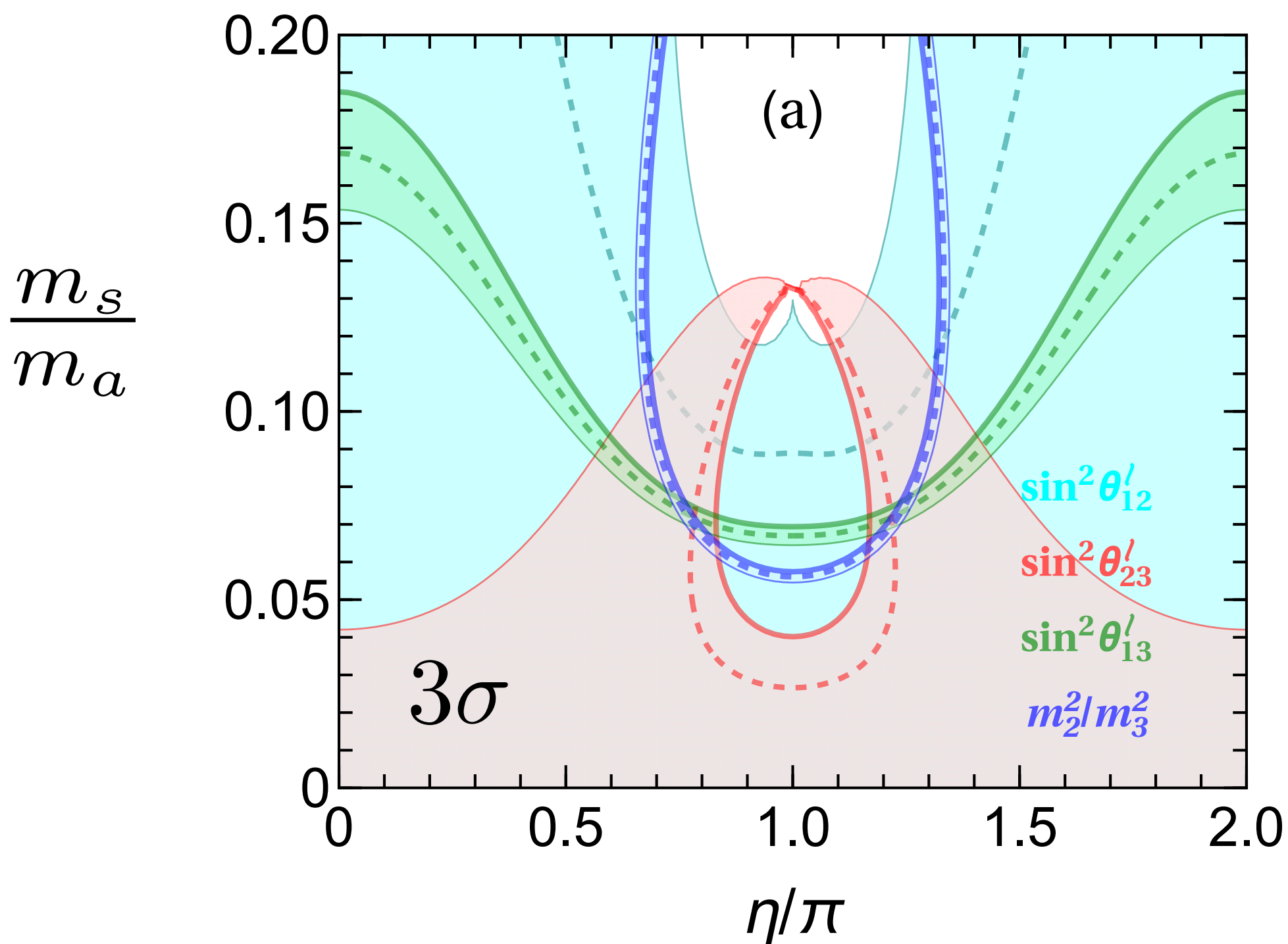
Seesaw
mechanism

Seesaw mechanism gives 3 parameter neutrino mass matrix

$$m_\nu = m_a \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + m_s e^{i\eta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 - \sqrt{6} & 1 + \sqrt{6} \\ 1 - \sqrt{6} & 7 - 2\sqrt{6} & -5 \\ 1 + \sqrt{6} & -5 & 7 + 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{“Littlest Seesaw”}$$

G.J.Ding, S.F.K, X.G.Liu and J.N.Lu,1910.03460

G.J.Ding, S.F.K. and C.Y.Yao, 2103.16311



De Anda, SFK 2304.05958

	without SK atmospheric data	
	NuFit $\pm 1\sigma$	Model
$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$33.41^{+0.75}_{-0.72}$	34.34
$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	$49.1^{+1.0}_{-1.3}$	48.31
$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.54^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$	8.54
$\delta/^\circ$	197^{+42}_{-25}	284
$\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2}$	$7.41^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	7.42
$\frac{\Delta m_{3\ell}^2}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2}$	$+2.511^{+0.028}_{-0.021}$	2.510
$\frac{m_a}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}}$	31.47	
$\frac{m_b}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}}$	$\frac{m_{\beta\beta}}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}}$ 2.28	
η/π	1.24	
χ^2	Three parameter fit	6.3

6 measured
observables

3 input
parameters

Unconstrained Kahler potential

$$\mathcal{K} = \underbrace{\left((-i\tau + i\bar{\tau})^{-k_\psi} (\psi^\dagger \psi)_1 \right)}_{\text{minimal Kähler potential}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n, r_1, r_2} c^{(n, r_1, r_2)} (-i\tau + i\bar{\tau})^{-k_\psi + n} (\psi^\dagger Y_{r_1}^{(n)\dagger} Y_{r_2}^{(n)} \psi)_1}_{\text{non-canonical terms}}$$

minimal Kähler potential

non-canonical terms

unsuppressed since τ is dimensionless

Canonical normalisation can lead to sizeable corrections

One solution is to introduce a flavour symmetry as well as modular symmetry,
leading to so called “Eclectic Flavour Symmetry”

In general the resolution to this may
come from the top-down approach

[Nilles et al, 2001.01736; 2004.05200]

Conclusions

- ❑ Flavour problem of Standard Model remains
- ❑ Symmetry may guide us - GUTs and Flavour Symmetry
- ❑ Modular Family Symmetry motivated by String theory
- ❑ Modulus field τ represents a minimal “flavon” scenario
- ❑ Yukawa matrices expressed in terms of the modulus field
- ❑ Introduced “weighton” to explain fermion mass hierarchies
- ❑ 10d model gives 3 moduli fields stabilised at fixed points
- ❑ SU(5) Orbifold GUT in 10d leads to predictive LS model
- ❑ Unconstrained Kahler potential calls for new ingredients