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Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
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Interplay of vertical and horizontal gauge symmetry for a high-quality axion

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Based on 2503.16648 with L. Di Luzio, G. Landini, F. Mescia

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Motivation — Peccei-Quinn and axions

■ Strong CP problem:

→ Standard Model (SM) allows the term

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \bar{\theta} \mathbf{G}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\mu\nu}; \quad \bar{\theta} = \theta + \arg \det M_q \quad (1)$$

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■ Axion solution: via Peccei-Quinn (PQ) [1, 2, 3, 4]

(1) Implement a global $U(1)_{PQ}$ anomalous under QCD

(2) Break $U(1)_{PQ}$: low energy theory has a Goldstone boson a — the **axion**

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} (\bar{\theta} + N a / f_a) \mathbf{G}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\mu\nu} \quad (2)$$

(3) Axion potential $\mathcal{V}_a$ and mass m_a generated by QCD instantons.

$$\mathcal{V}_a(a) \text{ minimum: } \bar{\theta} + N \langle a \rangle / f_a = 0, \quad m_a f_a \simeq m_\pi f_\pi \quad (3)$$

(4) Hence $\bar{\theta}_{\text{eff}} = 0$ and strong CP is conserved.

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- $U(1)_{PQ}$ is a **global symmetry**, thus **not fundamental**
- ~~PQ~~: non-renormalizable $\mathcal{O}$ from e.g. gravity (M_{Planck} suppressed)
- contribution to axion potential $\mathcal{V}_a$: **shift in vacuum** $\langle a \rangle \Rightarrow$ shift in $\bar{\theta}_{\text{eff}}$

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■ This talk: PQ quality from **vertical** and **horizontal** symmetry

- More strongly connected to SM than adding unrelated symmetry
- Vertical and horizontal symmetry for Yukawa sector: Berezhiani [7, 8, 9]
- Vertical for quality: Vecchi [10], Babu+ [11]
- Horizontal for quality: Darmé+ [12, 13]

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- Pati-Salam (PS) easier to **work out details**; only R -flavor gauged
- **Interesting features**: anomalous, quality mechanism can be probed ...

Constructing the model

- Field content: $G_{\text{PS}} \equiv \text{SU}(4)_{\text{PS}} \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R$

Field	Lorentz	$G_{\text{PS}} \times \text{SU}(3)_{f_R}$	copies	$\text{U}(1)_{\text{PQ}}$
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- Not much freedom in choice of irreps for a realistic model...

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- Fermions:**
 - $\rightarrow \overline{Q}_L$ and Q_R contain SM fermions and ν_R (standard in PS)
 - $\rightarrow$ only Q_R transforms under gauged flavor, $\overline{Q}_L$ in 3 copies

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- Anomalons Ψ :**
 - $\rightarrow$ Needed to cancel anomalies due to $SU(3)_{f_R}$ factor
 - $\rightarrow$ They are SM singlets

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- Scalars with EW VEVs Φ and Σ : contain **SM Higgs**

→ terms $\bar{Q}_L Q_R \Phi$ and $\bar{Q}_L Q_R \Sigma$ for realistic Yukawa sector

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- Scalar Δ : $\rightarrow$ for ν Majorana mass term $Q_R Q_R \Delta^*$
 $\rightarrow$ involved in PS and flavor breaking

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- Scalar χ : $\rightarrow$ helps Δ with PS and flavor braking
 $\rightarrow$ to **break PQ and rank of PS**: need Δ and χ both

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- Scalar ξ : $\rightarrow$ needed for **accidental PQ** to arise
 $\rightarrow$ connects Δ and χ in scalar potential: $\Delta \chi^2 \xi$

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- PQ accidental in

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{C}} = \Phi \Sigma^* \xi + \Phi \Sigma^* (|\Sigma|^2 + |\Delta|^2 + |\chi|^2 + \xi^2) + \Sigma^{*2} (\Phi^2 + \Delta^2) + \Delta \chi^2 \xi + \text{h.c.}$$

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- Breaking: $G_{PS} \times SU(3)_{f_R} \xrightarrow{\langle \Delta, \chi, \xi \rangle} G_{SM} \xrightarrow{\langle \Phi, \Sigma \rangle} SU(3)_C \times U(1)_{EM}$



PQ quality — part 1

- **Quality check:** find dominant PQ non-renormalizable invariants contributing to the vacuum



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- **Procedure** for finding invariant operators $\mathcal{O}$:
 - (0) Go through all possible field powers for a given dimension d of $\mathcal{O}$
 - (1) Necessary condition: trivial under gauge center $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$
 - (2) Automatized confirmation (GroupMath [14], LieART [15, 16], LiE [17])
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- VEVs:

$$\langle \Phi \rangle, \langle \Sigma \rangle \sim v \quad \sim 10^2 \text{ GeV} \quad (\text{EW VEVs}), \quad (4)$$

$$\langle \Delta \rangle, \langle \chi \rangle, \langle \xi \rangle \equiv V_\Delta, V_\chi, V_\xi \quad \sim V \quad (\mathcal{PS} \text{ VEVs}), \quad (5)$$

$$\Lambda \equiv M_{\text{Planck}} \quad \sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \quad (\text{cutoff}) \quad (6)$$



PQ quality — part 2

- **High-quality condition:** small shift in QCD-generated axion potential

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \lesssim \bar{\theta} \chi_{\text{QCD}}^4 \quad \equiv \quad \bar{\theta} \frac{m_u m_d}{(m_u + m_d)^2} m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \simeq 10^{-10} (76 \text{ MeV})^4. \quad (7)$$

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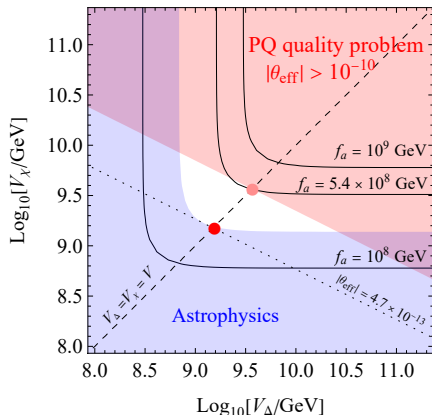
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- Axion decay constant f_a :**

$$f_a = \frac{V_\chi V_\Delta}{3\sqrt{V_\chi^2 + 4V_\Delta^2}} \quad (8)$$

- Constraints: quality and astro**



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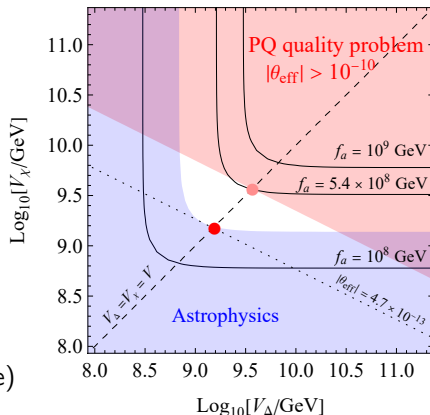
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- Window for $V_\Delta = V_\chi \equiv V$:

$$V \in [1.5, 3.7] \times 10^9 \text{ GeV} \quad (8)$$

(larger V degrades quality, but possible)



Axion properties

- Axion a : (mostly) a combination of polar modes in Δ and χ
- Couplings to photons and gluons:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}} E}{4\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} F\tilde{F} + \frac{\alpha_s N}{4\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} G\tilde{G}. \quad (9)$$

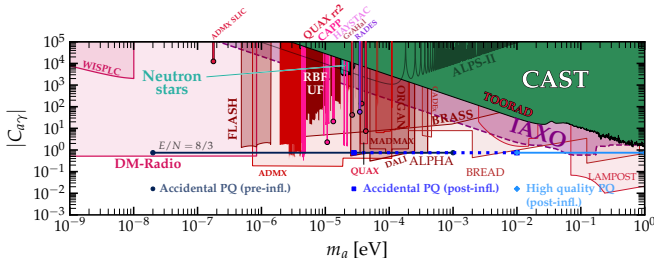
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- This model: $E = 16$, $N = 6$, hence $E/N=8/3$ (DFSZ-like [18, 19])
- Mass range: **high-quality** PQ vs **accidental** PQ scenario



high-quality:

$$m_a \gtrsim 10 \text{ meV}$$

Yukawa sector — up, down, charged leptons

- Renormalizable operators for UDE sectors:

$$\mathcal{L}_Y \supset \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\Phi} \sum_{I=1}^3 Y_I^{\Phi^\alpha} \bar{Q}_L^I Q_R \Phi^\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\Sigma} \sum_{I=1}^3 2\sqrt{3} Y_I^{\Sigma^\alpha} \bar{Q}_L^I Q_R \Sigma^\alpha \quad (10)$$

→ Indices: I [family], A [gauged R-flavor], α [multiplicity]

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- $N_\Phi \geq 1, N_\Sigma \geq 2$ is **realistic** (based on DOF count, not fit)

[considering masses, CKM, PMNS]

$$(M_U)_{IA} = Y_I^\Phi v_A^{u\Phi} + Y_I^\Sigma v_A^{u\Sigma} + Y_I^{\Sigma'} v_A^{u\Sigma'}, \quad (11)$$

$$(M_D)_{IA} = Y_I^\Phi v_A^{d\Phi} + Y_I^\Sigma v_A^{d\Sigma} + Y_I^{\Sigma'} v_A^{d\Sigma'}, \quad (12)$$

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Yukawa sector — up, down, charged leptons

- Renormalizable operators for UDE sectors:

$$\mathcal{L}_Y \supset \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\Phi} \sum_{I=1}^3 Y_I^{\Phi^\alpha} \bar{Q}_L^I Q_R \Phi^\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\Sigma} \sum_{I=1}^3 2\sqrt{3} Y_I^{\Sigma^\alpha} \bar{Q}_L^I Q_R \Sigma^\alpha \quad (10)$$

→ Indices: I [family], A [gauged R-flavor], α [multiplicity]

- $N_\Phi \geq 1, N_\Sigma \geq 2$ is **realistic** (based on DOF count, not fit)

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- Unusual** setup: → Y_I are **vectors** in family space (not matrices)
→ EW VEVs v_A are R-flavor **vectors** (not numbers)



Yukawa sector — neutrinos and anomalous

- Anomalous Ψ are EW (and SM) singlets $\Rightarrow \nu \leftrightarrow \Psi$ can mix
- Spectrum: (a) terms with Ψ : only from **non-renormalizable** $\mathcal{O}$
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- Dominant operators in every entry (schematically):

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \bar{Q}_L \quad Q_R \quad \Psi_{\perp} \quad \Psi_0 \\
 \begin{pmatrix}
 \Delta(\Phi^2 + \Phi\Sigma + \Sigma^2) & \Phi + \Sigma & \chi(\Phi + \Sigma) & \Delta\chi^*(\Phi^* + \Sigma^*) \\
 \Phi + \Sigma & \Delta^* & \Delta^*\chi & \Delta^{*2}\Delta\chi \\
 \chi(\Phi + \Sigma) & \Delta^*\chi & \Delta^*\chi^2 & \Phi^{*2} + \Sigma^{*2} + \Delta\Delta^{*2}\chi^2 \\
 \Delta\chi^*(\Phi^* + \Sigma^*) & \Delta^{*2}\Delta\chi & \Phi^{*2} + \Sigma^{*2} + \Delta\Delta^{*2}\chi^2 & \Phi^{*2} + \Sigma^{*2} + \Delta\Delta^{*2}\chi^2
 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

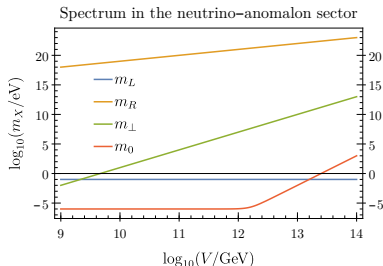
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- ν - Ψ mass matrix:

$$M_{\nu\Psi} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v^2 V}{\Lambda^2} & yv & l \frac{vV}{\Lambda} & \tilde{l} \frac{vV^2}{\Lambda^2} \\ \cdot & V & r \frac{V^2}{\Lambda} & \tilde{r} \frac{V^4}{\Lambda^3} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \frac{V^3}{\Lambda^2} & \frac{v^2}{\Lambda} + \frac{V^5}{\Lambda^4} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{v^2}{\Lambda} + \frac{V^5}{\Lambda^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$ In upper-left 2×2 : **see-saw** type I





Anomalon cosmology (in high quality scenario)

- Anomalon mass $< 1 \text{ eV}$: $m_{\perp} \simeq 10 \text{ meV}$, $m_0 \simeq 1 \mu\text{eV}$
- Anomalons act as **dark radiation**: $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{11}{4}\right)^{4/3} \frac{\rho_{\Psi}}{\rho_{\gamma}}$



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 - (iii) (generalized) Yukawa interaction: $\nu_L\Psi h$, $\Psi\Psi h$, $\nu_L\Psi hh$, $\Psi\Psi\phi$, etc.
processes: $ff \xrightarrow{h} \Psi\Psi$, $\phi \rightarrow \Psi\Psi$, $\phi\phi \rightarrow \Psi\Psi$, etc.

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 processes: $ff \xrightarrow{h} \Psi\Psi$, $\phi\phi \rightarrow \Psi\Psi$, etc.
- **Challenge**: large enough relic abundance for measurable ΔN_{eff} , but no thermalization → only (ii) may be viable, requires dedicated analysis



Conclusions

- (A) Quality from vertical and horizontal symmetry:
PQ-breaking scale $\leftrightarrow$ flavor and PS breaking scale
- (B) **Technically challenging** to check PQ quality
- (C) Presence of **anomalons** (fermions): they mix with neutrinos
 $\rightarrow$ UV dynamics of PQ quality potentially testable (e.g. ΔN_{eff})
- (D) However, also some **drawbacks** (not discussed):
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Thank you for your attention!

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