

Triple-leptoquark interactions for tree- and loop-level proton decays*

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*I.D., Svjetlana Fajfer, and Olcyr Sumensari, JHEP 05 (2022) 183, arXiv:2202.08287.

OUTLINE

- **INTRODUCTION OF RELEVANT TOPOLOGIES**
- **TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTION CLASSIFICATION**
- **CASE STUDY: TREE- VS. LOOP-LEVEL PROTON DECAYS**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

“CONVENTIONAL” TWO-BODY PROTON DECAY

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \quad \Delta^Q \equiv \text{LEPTOQUARK OF ELECTRIC CHARGE } Q \text{ @}$$

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+$$

$$p \rightarrow \eta^0 e^+$$

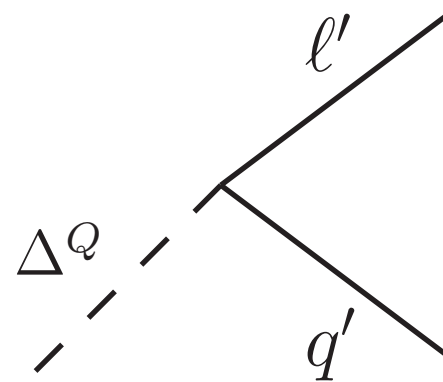
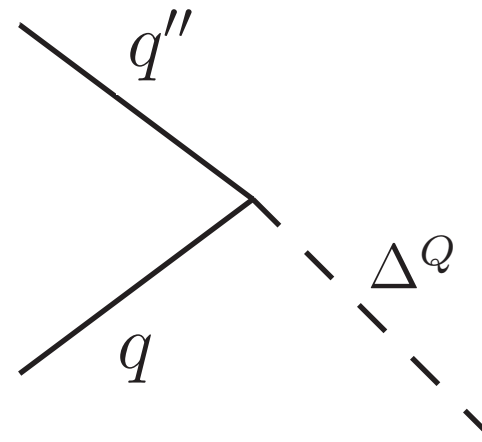
$$p \rightarrow \eta^0 \mu^+$$

$$p \rightarrow K^0 e^+$$

$$p \rightarrow K^0 \mu^+$$

$$p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}$$

$$p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$$



“CONVENTIONAL” TWO-BODY PROTON DECAY

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$$

$\Delta^Q \equiv$ LEPTOQUARK OF ELECTRIC CHARGE Q

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+$$

$$p \rightarrow \eta^0 e^+$$

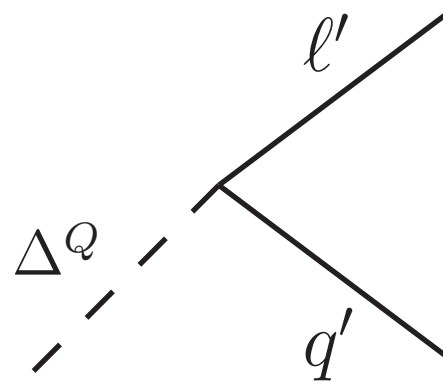
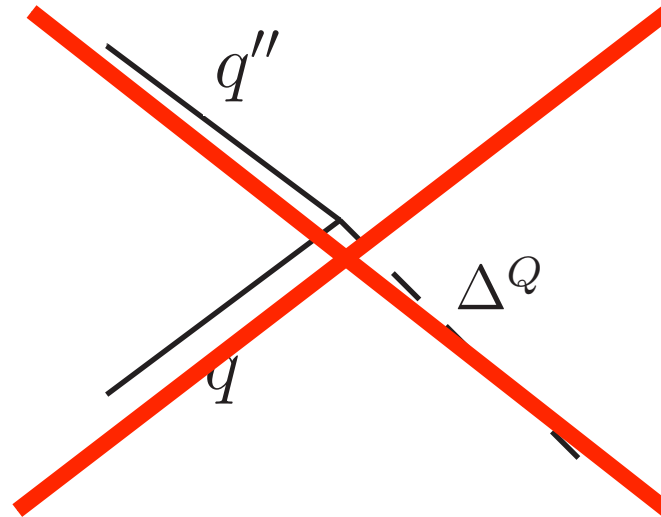
$$p \rightarrow \eta^0 \mu^+$$

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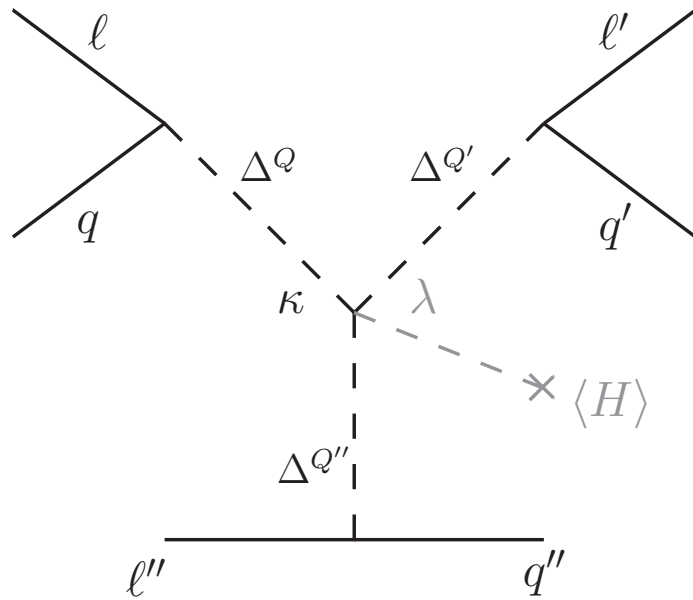
$$p \rightarrow K^0 \mu^+$$

$$p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}$$

$$p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$$



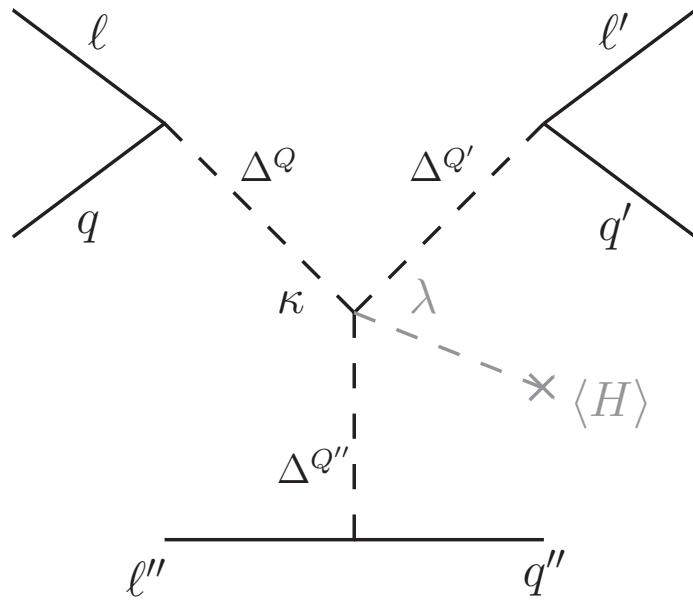
“UNCONVENTIONAL” PROTON DECAY



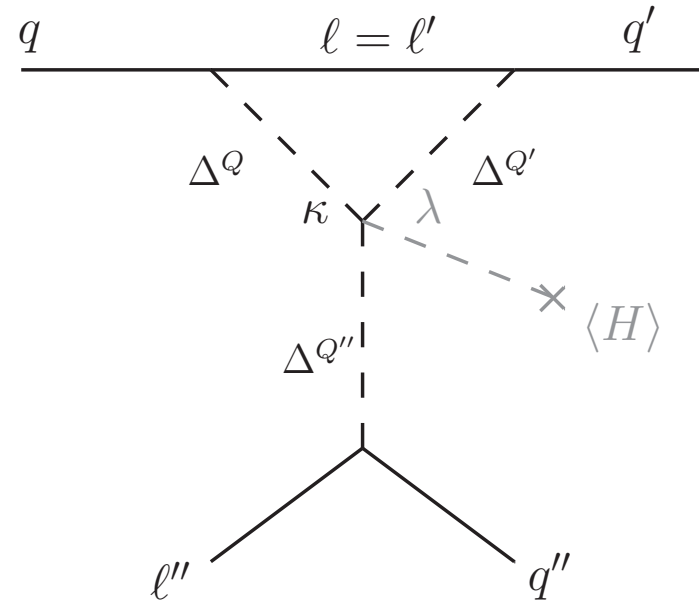
$$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^- \quad @$$

@T. Hambye and J. Heeck, Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, no.17, 171801 (2018).

TREE- AND LOOP-LEVEL TOPOLOGIES



$$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^- \quad @$$

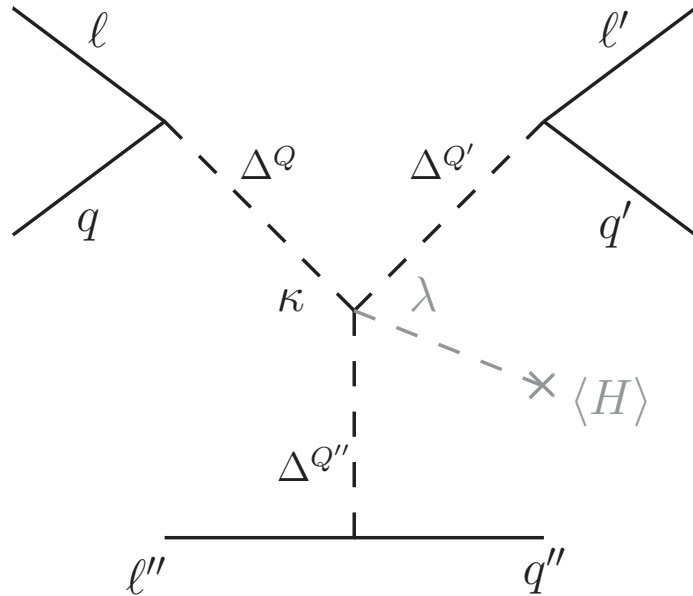


$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \quad \bullet$$

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•I.D., Svjetlana Fajfer, and Olcyr Sumensari, JHEP 05 (2022) 183, arXiv:2202.08287.

PROTON DECAY VIA TREE-LEVEL TOPOLOGY



Cyrus Faroughy, Siddharth Prabhu, Bob Zheng, JHEP 06 (2015) 073.

Sergey Kovalenko, Ivan Schmidt, Phys. Lett. B 562 (2003) 104-108.

H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus, Ernest Ma, Utpal Sarkar, Mod. Phys. Lett. A 17 (2002) 2221.

Jonathan M. Arnold, Bartosz Fornal, Mark B. Wise, Phys. Rev. D 87 (2013) 075004.

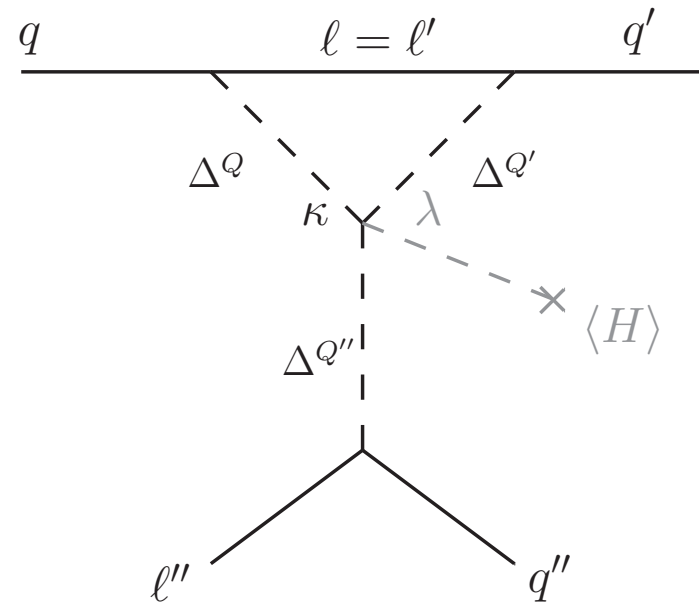
T. Hambye and J. Heeck, Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, no.17, 171801 (2018).

Julian Heeck, Volodymyr Takhistov, Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020) 1, 015005.

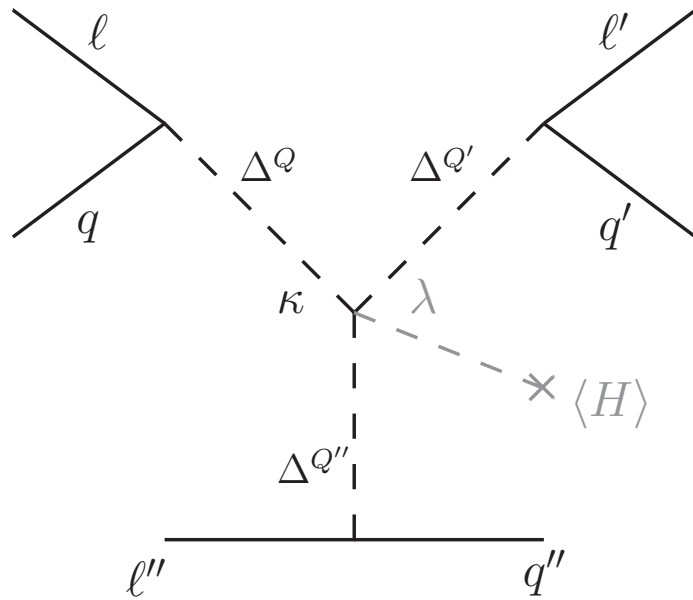
Renato M. Fonseca, Martin Hirsch, Rahul Srivastava, Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 7, 075026.

Clara Murgui, Mark B. Wise, Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 3, 035017.

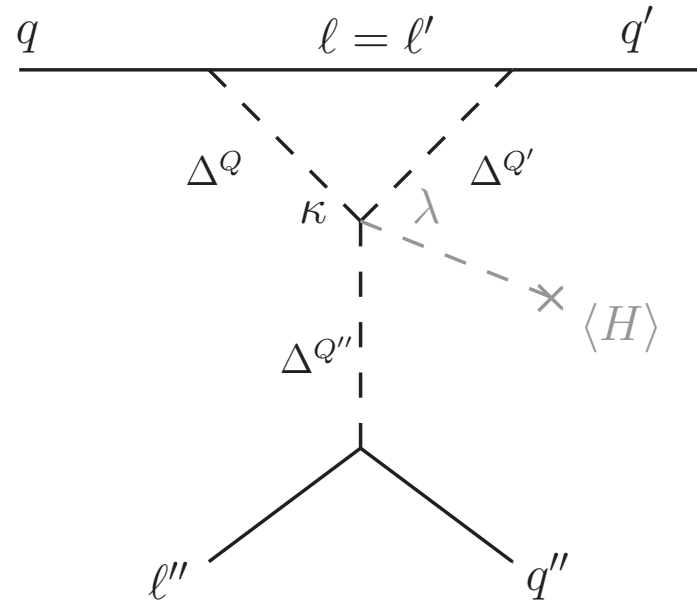
PROTON DECAY VIA LOOP-LEVEL TOPOLOGY



WHICH ONE IS MORE RELEVANT?



$$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$$



$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$$

•I.D., Svjetlana Fajfer, and Olcyr Sumensari, JHEP 05 (2022) 183, arXiv:2202.08287.

SCALAR LEPTOQUARK PRIMER

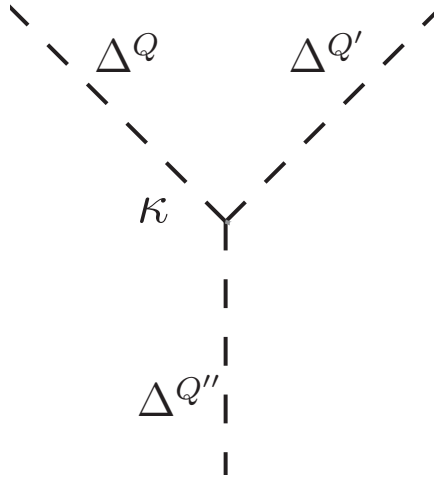
| LQ multiplets (Δ) | q - ℓ -LQ interactions | $F = 3B + L$ |
|---|---|--------------|
| $R_2 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/6)$ | $-(y_{R_2}^L)_{ij} \bar{u}_{Ri} R_2 i\tau_2 L_j + (y_{R_2}^R)_{ij} \bar{Q}_i R_2 e_{Rj}$ | 0 |
| $\tilde{R}_2 = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$ | $-(y_{\tilde{R}_2}^L)_{ij} \bar{d}_{Ri} \tilde{R}_2 i\tau_2 L_j$ | 0 |
| $S_1 = (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$ | $(y_{S_1}^L)_{ij} \bar{Q}_i^C i\tau_2 S_1 L_j + (y_{S_1}^R)_{ij} \bar{u}_{Ri}^C S_1 e_{Rj}$ | -2 |
| $S_3 = (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$ | $(y_{S_3}^L)_{ij} \bar{Q}_i^C i\tau_2 (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3) L_j$ | -2 |
| $\tilde{S}_1 = (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$ | $(y_{\tilde{S}_1}^R)_{ij} \bar{d}_{Ri}^C \tilde{S}_1 e_{Rj}$ | -2 |

$$|F| = 2: \quad \text{LQ} \rightarrow q \ell \quad \overline{\text{LQ}} \rightarrow \bar{q} \bar{\ell}$$

$$F = 0: \quad \text{LQ} \rightarrow q \bar{\ell} \quad \overline{\text{LQ}} \rightarrow \bar{q} \ell$$

TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS

$$\kappa\text{-}\Delta\text{-}\Delta'\text{-}\Delta''$$

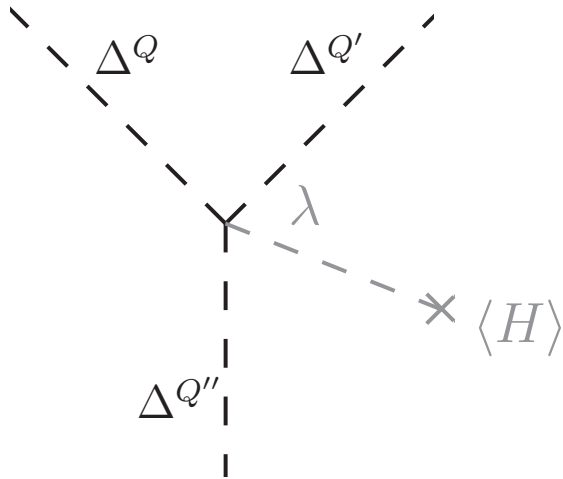


$$\Delta : S_3, R_2, \tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, S_1$$

$$\Delta^Q : S_3^{+4/3}, S_3^{+1/3}, S_3^{-2/3}, R_2^{+5/3}, R_2^{+2/3}, \tilde{R}_2^{+2/3}, \tilde{R}_2^{-1/3}, \tilde{S}_1^{+4/3}, S_1^{+1/3}$$

TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS

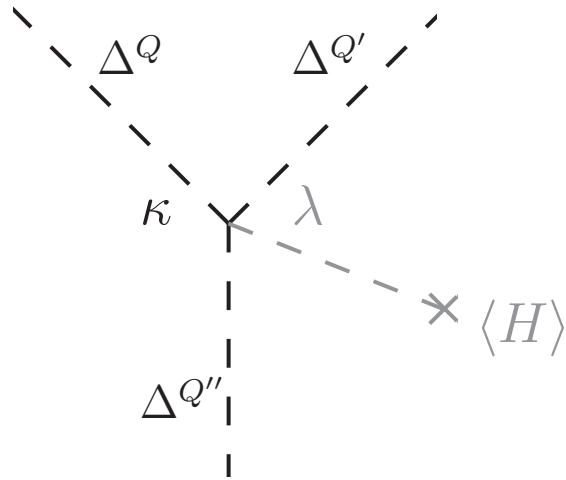
λ - Δ - Δ' - Δ'' - H



$$\Delta : S_3, R_2, \tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, S_1$$

$$\Delta^Q : S_3^{+4/3}, S_3^{+1/3}, S_3^{-2/3}, R_2^{+5/3}, R_2^{+2/3}, \tilde{R}_2^{+2/3}, \tilde{R}_2^{-1/3}, \tilde{S}_1^{+4/3}, S_1^{+1/3}$$

TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS



$$\Delta : S_3, R_2, \tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, S_1$$

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□H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus, Ernest Ma, Utpal Sarkar, Mod. Phys. Lett. A 17 (2002) 2221.

&A. Crivellin and L. Schnell, Comput. Phys. Commun. 271 (2022), 108188.

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©Jonathan M. Arnold, Bartosz Fornal, Mark B. Wise, Phys. Rev. D 87 (2013) 075004.

$$\kappa-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-S_1^* \bullet$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-S_3^* \bullet$$

$$R_2-\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{S}_1^* \bullet$$

$$\lambda-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''-H$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-H^* \square$$

$$S_1-S_1-R_2^*-H \odot$$

$$S_1-S_3-R_2^*-H \&$$

$$S_3-S_3-R_2^*-H @$$

$$S_1-\tilde{S}_1-R_2^*-H^* \&$$

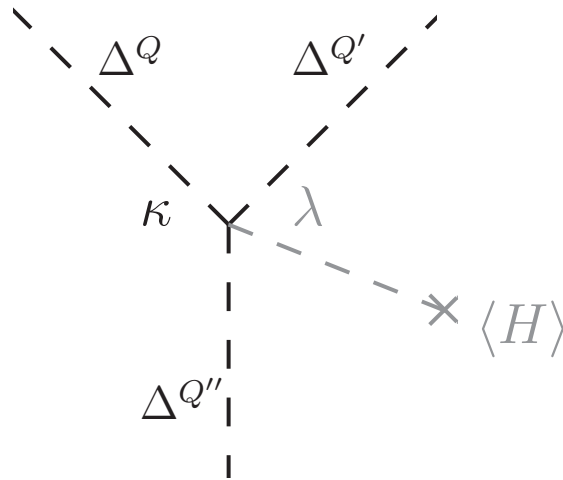
$$S_3-\tilde{S}_1-R_2^*-H^* \&$$

$$S_1-S_1-\tilde{R}_2^*-H^* \odot$$

$$S_1-S_3-\tilde{R}_2^*-H^* \&$$

$$S_3-S_3-\tilde{R}_2^*-H^* \&$$

TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS



$$\kappa-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''$$

$$\lambda-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''-H$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-S_1^* \bullet$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-H^* \square$$

$$\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{R}_2-S_3^* \bullet$$

$$S_1-S_1-R_2^*-H \odot$$

$$R_2-\tilde{R}_2-\tilde{S}_1^* \bullet$$

$$S_1-S_3-R_2^*-H \&$$

$$S_3-S_3-R_2^*-H @$$

$$S_1-\tilde{S}_1-R_2^*-H^* \&$$

$$S_3-\tilde{S}_1-R_2^*-H^* \&$$

$$S_1-S_1-\tilde{R}_2^*-H^* \odot$$

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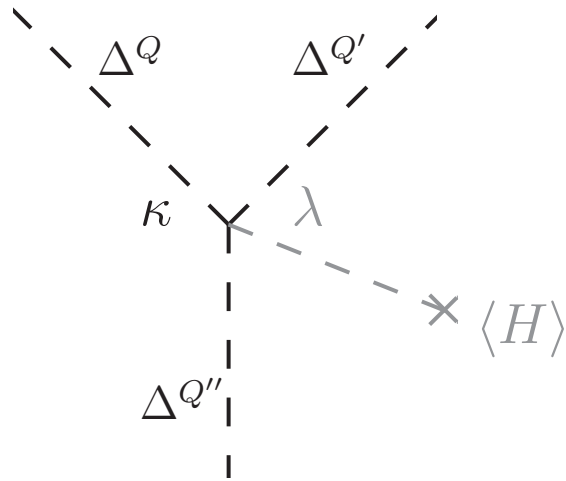
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TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS



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$$\kappa-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''$$



$$\kappa-\Delta^Q-\Delta^{Q'}-\Delta^{Q''}$$

$$\lambda-\Delta-\Delta'-\Delta''-H$$



$$\lambda-\Delta^Q-\Delta^{Q'}-\Delta^{Q''}-\langle H \rangle$$

$$\langle H \rangle = (0 \quad v/\sqrt{2})^T$$

$$H = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, 1/2)$$

TRIPLE-LEPTOQUARK INTERACTIONS

| $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ level | $SU(3) \times U(1)_{\text{em}}$ level |
|---|---|
| (a) $\kappa \tilde{R}_2^T i\tau_2 \tilde{R}_2 S_1^*$ | $-2\kappa \epsilon_{abc} \tilde{R}_{2a}^{-1/3} \tilde{R}_{2b}^{2/3} S_{1c}^{-1/3}$ * |
| (b) $\kappa R_2^T i\tau_2 \tilde{R}_2 \tilde{S}_1^*$ | $\kappa \epsilon_{abc} \left(R_{2a}^{5/3} \tilde{R}_{2b}^{-1/3} \tilde{S}_{1c}^{-4/3} - R_{2a}^{2/3} \tilde{R}_{2b}^{2/3} \tilde{S}_{1c}^{-4/3} \right)$ * |
| (c) $\lambda H^\dagger i\tau_2 (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* i\tau_2 R_2 S_1^*$ | $\lambda \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon_{abc} \left(-S_{3a}^{-1/3} R_{2b}^{2/3} S_{1c}^{-1/3} + \sqrt{2} S_{3a}^{-4/3} R_{2b}^{5/3} S_{1c}^{-1/3} \right)$ & |
| (d) $\lambda H^\dagger i\tau_2 (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* i\tau_2 R_2$ | $\lambda v \sqrt{2} \epsilon_{abc} \left(\sqrt{2} S_{3a}^{-1/3} S_{3b}^{-4/3} R_{2c}^{5/3} - S_{3a}^{-4/3} S_{3b}^{2/3} R_{2c}^{2/3} \right)$ @ |
| (e) $\lambda H^T i\tau_2 R_2 S_1^* \tilde{S}_1^*$ | $-\lambda \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon_{abc} R_{2a}^{5/3} S_{1b}^{-1/3} \tilde{S}_{1c}^{-4/3}$ & |
| (f) $\lambda H^T (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* i\tau_2 R_2 \tilde{S}_1^*$ | $\lambda \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon_{abc} \left(\sqrt{2} S_{3a}^{2/3} R_{2b}^{2/3} \tilde{S}_{1c}^{-4/3} + S_{3a}^{-1/3} R_{2b}^{5/3} \tilde{S}_{1c}^{-4/3} \right)$ & |
| (g) $\lambda H^T (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* i\tau_2 \tilde{R}_2 S_1^*$ | $\lambda \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon_{abc} \left(\sqrt{2} S_{3a}^{2/3} \tilde{R}_{2b}^{-1/3} S_{1c}^{-1/3} + S_{3a}^{-1/3} \tilde{R}_{2b}^{2/3} S_{1c}^{-1/3} \right)$ & |
| (h) $\lambda H^\dagger (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* (\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3)^* i\tau_2 \tilde{R}_2$ | $\lambda v \sqrt{2} \epsilon_{abc} \left(\sqrt{2} S_{3a}^{2/3} S_{3b}^{-1/3} \tilde{R}_{2c}^{-1/3} + S_{3a}^{-4/3} S_{3b}^{2/3} \tilde{R}_{2c}^{2/3} \right)$ & |

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CASE STUDY•

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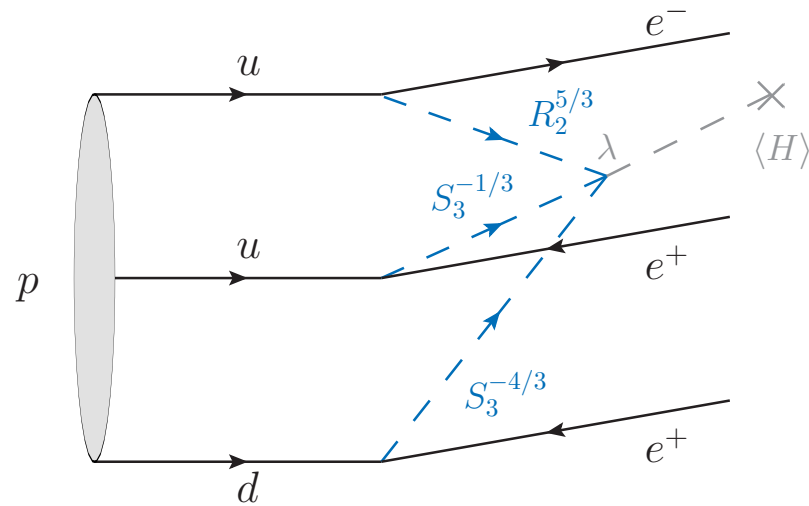
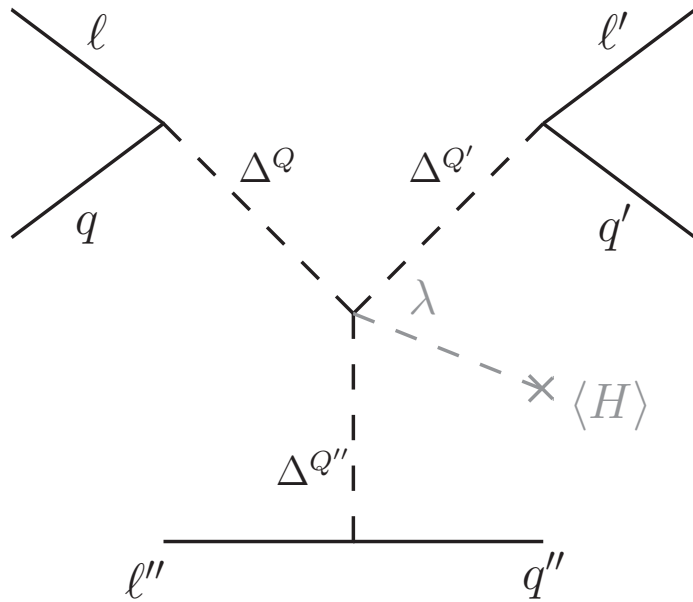
| Contractions | Operators | Proton decay (tree) | Proton decay (one-loop) |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) $\tilde{R}_2\text{-}\tilde{R}_2\text{-}S_1^*$ | $ddd\bar{e}\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+e^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ | – |
| | $ddue\bar{e}\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu$ |
| (b) $R_2\text{-}\tilde{R}_2\text{-}\tilde{S}_1^*$ | $ddde\bar{e}\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+e^-e^+e^-$ | – |
| | $ddue\bar{e}\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu$ |
| (c) $S_1\text{-}S_3\text{-}R_2^*\text{-}H$ | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+e^+e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| | $uuuee\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^-e^+e^+\nu$ | – |
| (d) $S_3\text{-}S_3\text{-}R_2^*\text{-}H$ | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | – |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+e^+e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| (e) $S_1\text{-}\tilde{S}_1\text{-}R_2^*\text{-}H^*$ | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+e^+e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
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| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+e^+e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| (g) $S_1\text{-}S_3\text{-}\tilde{R}_2^*\text{-}H^*$ | $ddu\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+e^+e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |
| (h) $S_3\text{-}S_3\text{-}\tilde{R}_2^*\text{-}H^*$ | $ddu\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
| | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\bar{\nu}$ | – |
| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |

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| | $ddue\bar{e}\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu$ |
| (b) $R_2\text{-}\tilde{R}_2\text{-}\tilde{S}_1^*$ | $ddde\bar{e}\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+e^-e^+e^-$ | – |
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| (g) $S_1\text{-}S_3\text{-}\tilde{R}_2^*\text{-}H^*$ | $ddu\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+\bar{\nu}$ |
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| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0e^+$ |

CASE STUDY•

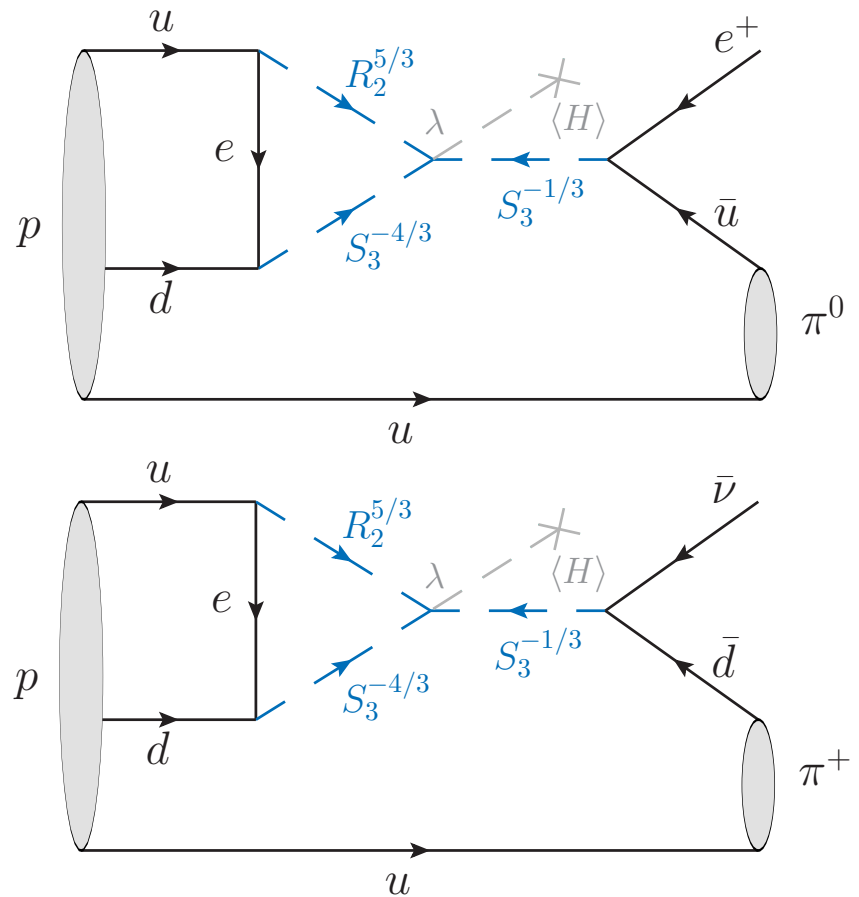
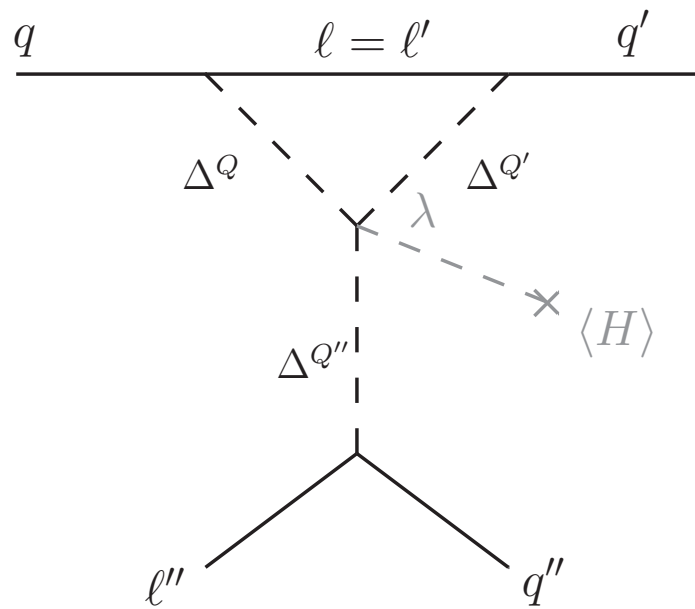
| Contractions | Operators | Proton decay (tree) | Proton decay (one-loop) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| (d) $S_3-S_3-R_2^*-H$ | $ddue\bar{e}\nu$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^- \bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}$ |
| | $duue\nu\bar{\nu}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$ | – |
| | $duuee\bar{e}$ | $p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$ | $p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$ |

TREE-LEVEL TOPOLOGY



•I.D., Svjetlana Fajfer, and Olcyr Sumensari, JHEP 05 (2022) 183, arXiv:2202.08287.

LOOP-LEVEL TOPOLOGY



•I.D., Svjetlana Fajfer, and Olcyr Sumensari, JHEP 05 (2022) 183, arXiv:2202.08287.

CASE STUDY•

$$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$$

$$\Gamma(p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-) \simeq \frac{m_p}{(16\pi)^3} \left(\frac{m_p^5 v}{\Lambda^6} \right)^2 |\lambda y_{ue}^2 y_{de}|^2$$

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$$

$$y_{ud} \simeq \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{m_f v}{\Lambda^2} \lambda y_{ue} y_{de}^*$$

$$\Gamma(p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+) \simeq \frac{m_p}{16\pi} \left(\frac{m_p^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)^2 |y_{ud} y_{ue}|^2$$

CASE STUDY

$$\frac{\Gamma(p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-)}{\Gamma(p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+)} \simeq \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{m_p^3}{m_f \Lambda^2} \right)^2 \simeq 10^{-7} \left(\frac{m_e}{m_f} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{\Lambda} \right)^4$$

$$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-)^{\text{exp}} > 7.93 \times 10^{32} \text{ years}$$

$$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^- : \quad \Lambda \geq 1.6 \times 10^2 \text{ TeV}$$

tree-level
topology

$$\tau(p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+)^{\text{exp}} > 2.4 \times 10^{34} \text{ years}$$

$$p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ : \quad \Lambda \geq 1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ TeV}$$

loop-level
topology

$$\tau(p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu})^{\text{exp}} > 3.9 \times 10^{32} \text{ years}$$

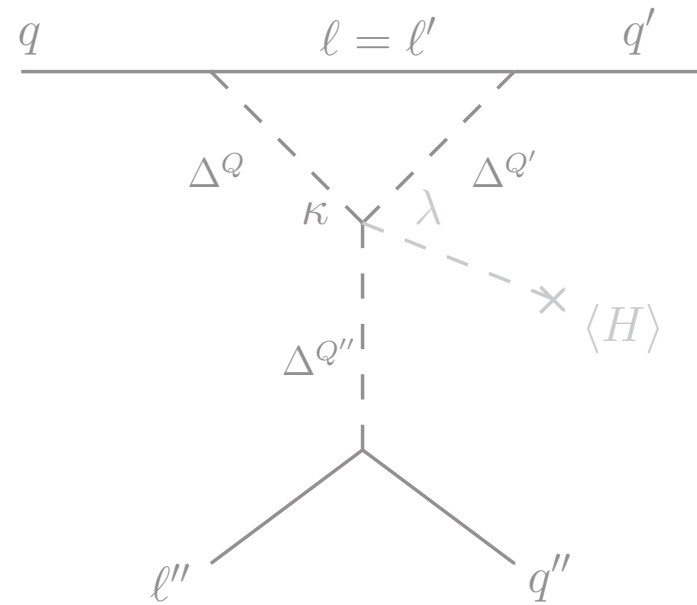
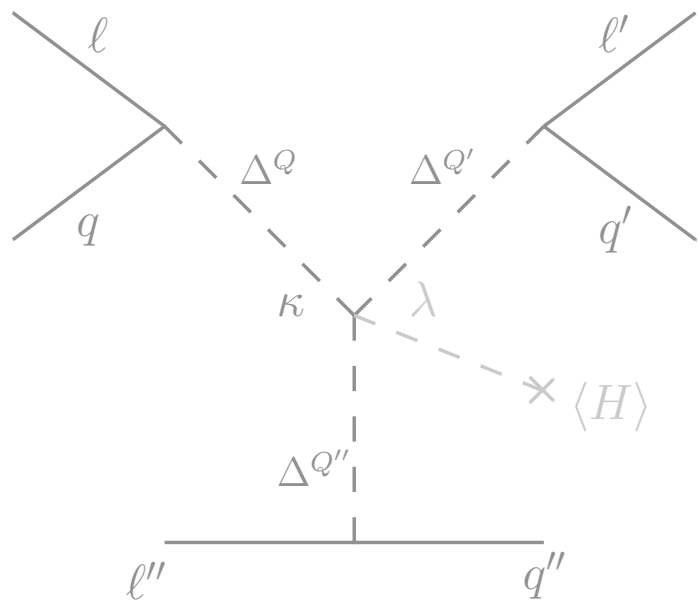
$$p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu} : \quad \Lambda \geq 1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ TeV}$$

loop-level
topology

CONCLUSIONS

The one-loop level topology that yields two-body proton decays via triple-leptoquark interactions is always more relevant than the tree-level topology if and when these two coexist.

This study also provides complete classification of triple-leptoquark interactions.



THANK YOU

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