

No-go Theorem for R Symmetries in 4D GUTs

Maximilian Fallbacher

in collaboration with Michael Ratz and Patrick K. S. Vaudrevange

[MF, Ratz and Vaudrevange, Phys. Lett. B 705 \(2011\).](#)



Technische Universität München
Department Physik



August 2012

2012 Cargèse Summer School

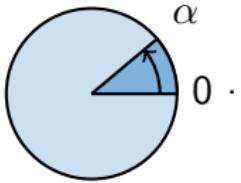
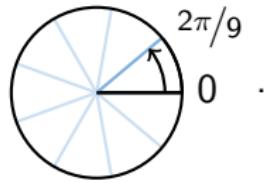
**Four-dimensional
supersymmetric $SU(5)$ GUT** Georgi and Glashow (1974).
with an R symmetry and
only a finite number of multiplets.

We would like to...

- ...break $SU(5) \rightarrow G_{SM}$.
- ...keep the R symmetry unbroken.
- ...arrive at the MSSM spectrum.

R symmetries

R symmetries distinguish between superpartners.

- $U(1)_R$: 
- \mathbb{Z}_M^R , $M \geq 3$: 

$\Rightarrow R$ parity is not a real R symmetry.
(it is equivalent to non- R matter parity)

- the superpotential is charged under an R symmetry:

$$q_R(W) \neq 0.$$

The theorem

In supersymmetric SU(5) GUTs with a low-energy R symmetry and a finite number of multiplets...

... there are always
charged massless states
beyond the MSSM spectrum.

- underlying reason: mass term of GUT-breaking Higgs forbidden,

$$\cancel{m \langle H_0 \rangle H_0}.$$

⇒ no low-energy R symmetries in conventional SU(5) GUTs.

Thank you!

Bibliography

- 1 M. Fallbacher, M. Ratz and P. K. S. Vaudrevange, ‘No-go theorems for R symmetries in four-dimensional GUTs’, *Phys. Lett. B* **705** (2011), 503–506, arXiv: 1109.4797 [hep-ph].
- 2 H. Georgi and S. L. Glashow, ‘Unity of All Elementary-Particle Forces’, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **32** (1974), 438–441.
- 3 H. M. Lee, S. Raby, M. Ratz, G. G. Ross, R. Schieren, K. Schmidt-Hoberg and P. K. S. Vaudrevange, ‘Discrete R symmetries for the MSSM and its singlet extensions’, *Nucl. Phys. B* **850** (2011), 1–30, arXiv: 1102.3595 [hep-ph].

An application: the μ problem

- Assume MSSM with SU(5) GUT relations for matter charges:

What **symmetries** are

anomaly-free and

forbid the μ term $\mu \cancel{H_u} \cancel{H_d}$?

⇒ **only R symmetries!** Lee et al. (2011).

- in SU(5) GUTs:

⇒ no R symmetries at low energies.

⇒ no symmetry that forbids the μ term.

⇒ **no natural solution to the μ problem.**