

Three-generation models in heterotic asymmetric orbifolds

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Plan of Talk

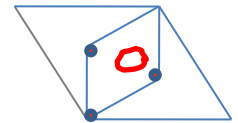
1. Introduction
2. Heterotic asymmetric orbifold models
3. Narain lattices, group breaking patterns
4. Three-generation models
5. Conclusion

Introduction

- String \rightarrow Standard Model ----- String compactification : 10-dim \rightarrow 4-dim
Orbifold compactification, Calabi-Yau, Intersecting D-brane, Magnetized D-brane, F-theory, M-theory, ...

- (Symmetric) orbifold compactification
 - SM or several GUT gauge symmetries
 - N=1 supersymmetry
 - Chiral matter spectrum

Dixon, Harvey, Vafa, Witten '85,'86
Ibanez, Kim, Nilles, Quevedo '87



- MSSM searches in symmetric orbifold vacua :
Embedding higher dimensional GUT into string
Three generations,
Quarks, Leptons and Higgs,
No exotics,
Top Yukawa,
Proton longevity,
R-parity,
Doublet-triplet splitting,
...

Kobayashi, Raby, Zhang '04
Buchmuller, Hamaguchi, Lebedev, Ratz '06
Lebedev, Nilles, Raby, Ramos-Sanchez, Ratz,
Vaudrevange, Wingerter '07
Kim, Kyae '07

.....

Introduction

- Asymmetric orbifold compactification of heterotic string theory Narain, Sarmadi, Vafa '87

Generalization of orbifold action (Non-geometric compactification)

- SM or several GUT gauge symmetries
- N=1 supersymmetry
- Chiral matter spectrum
- Increase the number of possible models (symmetric \rightarrow asymmetric)

 All Yukawa hierarchies ?

- A few/no moduli fields (non-geometric)

 Moduli stabilization ?

However, in asymmetric orbifold construction, a systematic search for SUSY SM or other GUT extended models has not been investigated so far.

Goal : Search for **SUSY SM** in heterotic asymmetric orbifold vacua

SUSY SM in asymmetric orbifold vacua

- First step for model building : Gauge symmetry

Four-dimensions,

N=1 supersymmetry,

Standard model group(SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1)),

Three generations,

Quarks, Leptons and Higgs,

No exotics,

Yukawa hierarchy,

Proton stability,

R-parity,

Doublet-triplet splitting,

Moduli stabilization,

...

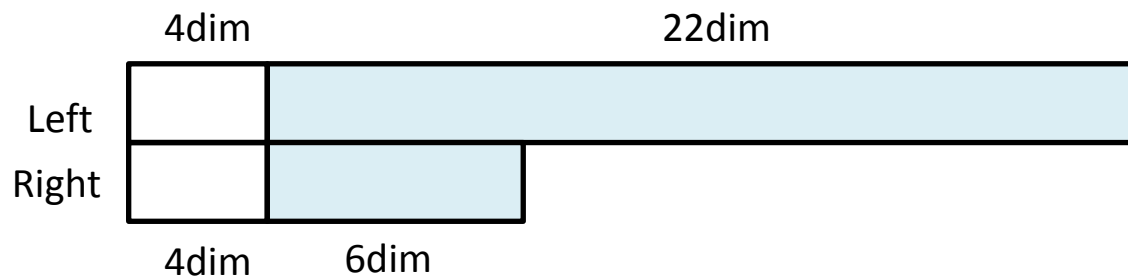
What types of gauge symmetries can be derived in these vacua ?

- SM group ?
- GUT group ?
- Flavor symmetry ?
- Hidden sector ?

Heterotic asymmetric orbifold models

Asymmetric Orbifold Compactification

- Asymmetric orbifold compactification
 - We start from (22,6)-dimensional Narain lattices $\Gamma_{22,6}$
 - General flat compactification of heterotic string
 - Left : 22 dim
 - Right : 6 dim
 - 4D N=4 SUSY
 - Left-right combined momentum (p_L, p_R) are quantized.
 - Modular invariance \rightarrow The even and self-dual conditions



Asymmetric Orbifold Compactification

- Asymmetric orbifold compactification

- We start from (22,6)-dimensional Narain lattices $\Gamma_{22,6}$
- Narain lattice is not necessarily “left-right symmetric”
- Orbifold action $\theta = (\theta_L, \theta_R)$ (Twist, Shift)

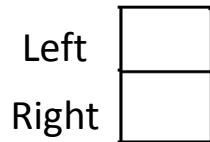
Left mover : $X_L \rightarrow \theta_L X_L$

Right mover : $X_R \rightarrow \theta_R X_R$

$\Psi_R \rightarrow \theta_R \Psi_R$

Ex.) Z_3 action

θ_L None

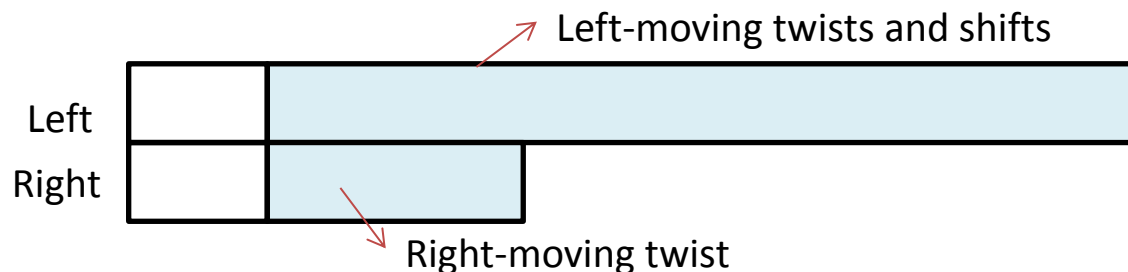


θ_R 1/3 rotation

Orbifold actions for left and right movers can be chosen independently

$$\theta = (\theta_L, \theta_R) \quad \theta_L \neq \theta_R$$

- N=4 SUSY \rightarrow N=1 SUSY
- Modular invariance



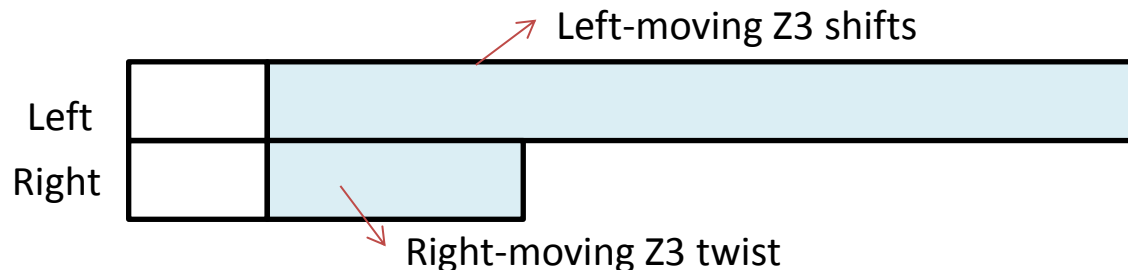
Z3 Asymmetric Orbifold Compactification

In this work, we consider

- Z3 orbifold action
- Abelian orbifolds
- No twist action for the left-mover $\theta_L = 1$

A Z3 asymmetric orbifold model is specified by

- a (22,6)-dimensional Narain lattice Γ which contains a right-moving \overline{E}_6 or \overline{A}_2^3 lattice (compatible with Z3 automorphism)
- a Z3 shift vector $V = (V_L, 0)$
- a Z3 twist vector $t_R = (0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$
- Modular invariance condition: $\frac{3V_L^2}{2} \in \mathbf{Z}$



Narain lattices and group breaking patterns

Lattice and gauge symmetry

- Our starting point → **Narain lattice**

Symmetric orbifolds

Asymmetric orbifolds

Lattice

$E_8 \times E_8, SO(32)$

No.	Gauge Group	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₆	Z ₇	Z ₈	Z ₁₂	No.	Gauge Group
0	E_8	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	$SU_6 \times SU_3 \times U_1$
1	$E_7 \times SU_2$	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	27	$SU_6 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$
2	$E_7 \times U_1$	AS	AS	AS	S	AS	AS	28	$SU_6 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
3	$E_6 \times SU_3$	AS		AS		AS	AS	29	$SU_6 \times U_1^3$
4	$E_6 \times SU_2 \times U_1$		AS	S	S	AS	AS	30	$SU_5 \times SU_4 \times U_1$
5	$E_6 \times U_1^2$		AS	S	S	AS	AS	31	$SU_5 \times SU_3 \times SU_2 \times U_1$
6	SO_6		AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	32	$SU_5 \times SU_3 \times U_1^2$
7	$SO_{14} \times U_1$	AS	AS	AS	S	AS	AS	33	$SU_5 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^2$
8						5	AS	34	$SU_5 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
9						5	AS	35	SU_4
10						5	AS	36	$SU_4^2 \times SU_2 \times U_1$
11							S	37	$SU_4^2 \times U_1^2$
12	$SO_{10} \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$			AS		S	AS	38	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$
13	$SO_{10} \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$			AS	S	S	AS	39	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
14	$SO_{10} \times U_1^3$					AS	S	40	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times U_1^3$
15	$SO_8 \times SU_3 \times U_1$			AS	AS	AS	AS	41	$SU_4 \times SU_2^3 \times U_1^2$
16	$SO_8 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$			AS	AS	AS	AS	42	$SU_4 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^3$
17	$SO_8 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^2$			AS	AS	AS	AS	43	$SU_4 \times SU_2 \times U_1^4$

Classified

10dim

8dim

8dim

4dim

22dim

What types of (22,6)-dimensional Narain lattices can be used for starting points ?

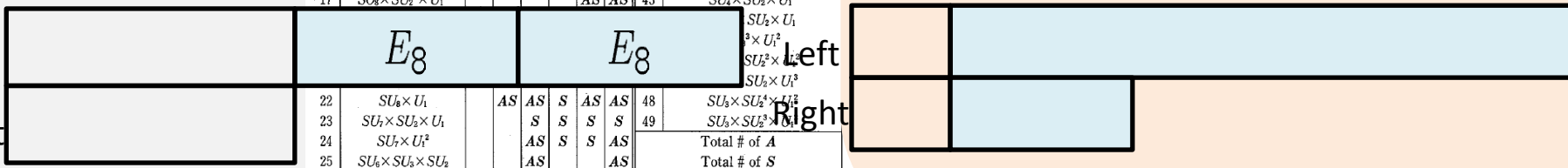
What types of gauge symmetries can be realized ?

Left

Left

Right

Right



Gauge groups realized by the shift (automorphism) of E_8 lattice are denoted by A

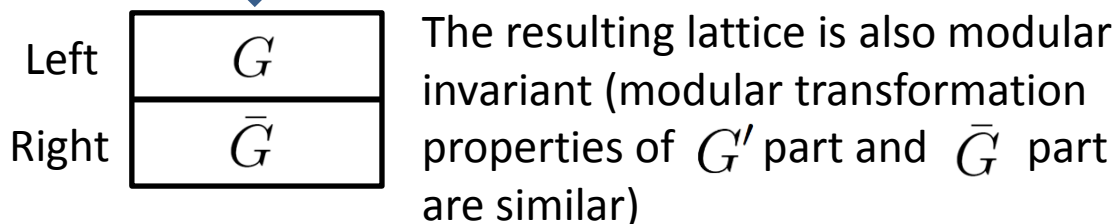
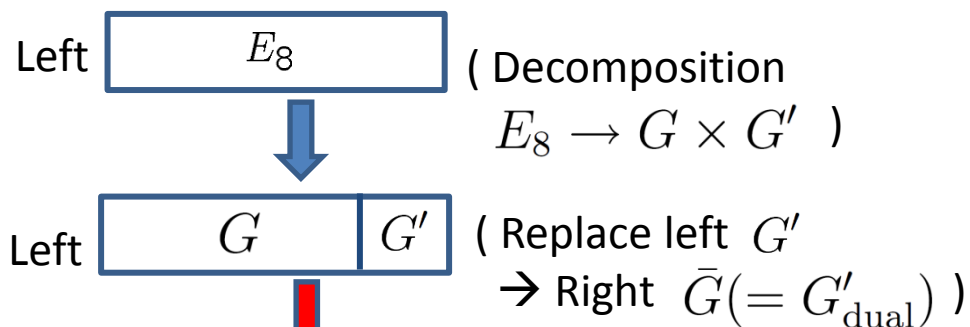
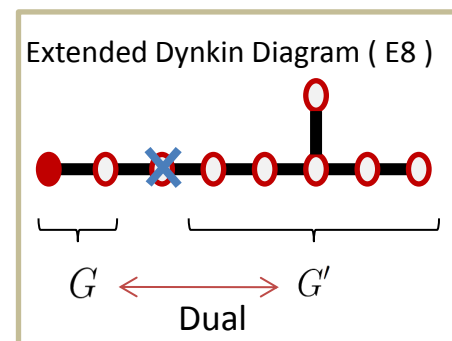
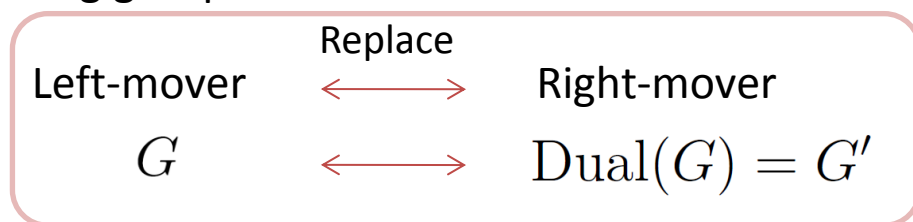
4dim 6dim

Lattice Engineering Technique

- Lattice engineering technique

Lerche, Schellekens, Warner '88

- We can construct new Narain lattice from known one.
- We can replace one of the left-moving group factor with a suitable right-moving group factor.



G_L	c_L	\bar{G}_R	c_R
E_6	(1)	\bar{A}_2	(1)
D_4	(v) (s)	\bar{D}_4	(v) (s)
A_2	(1)	\bar{E}_6	(1)
A_2^2	(1, 0) (1, 2)	\bar{A}_2^2	(1, 2) (2, 0)
$U(1)^2$	(1/3, 1/2) (1/4, 1/4)	$\bar{D}_4 \times \bar{A}_2$	(s , 1) (c , 0)

Lattice Engineering Technique

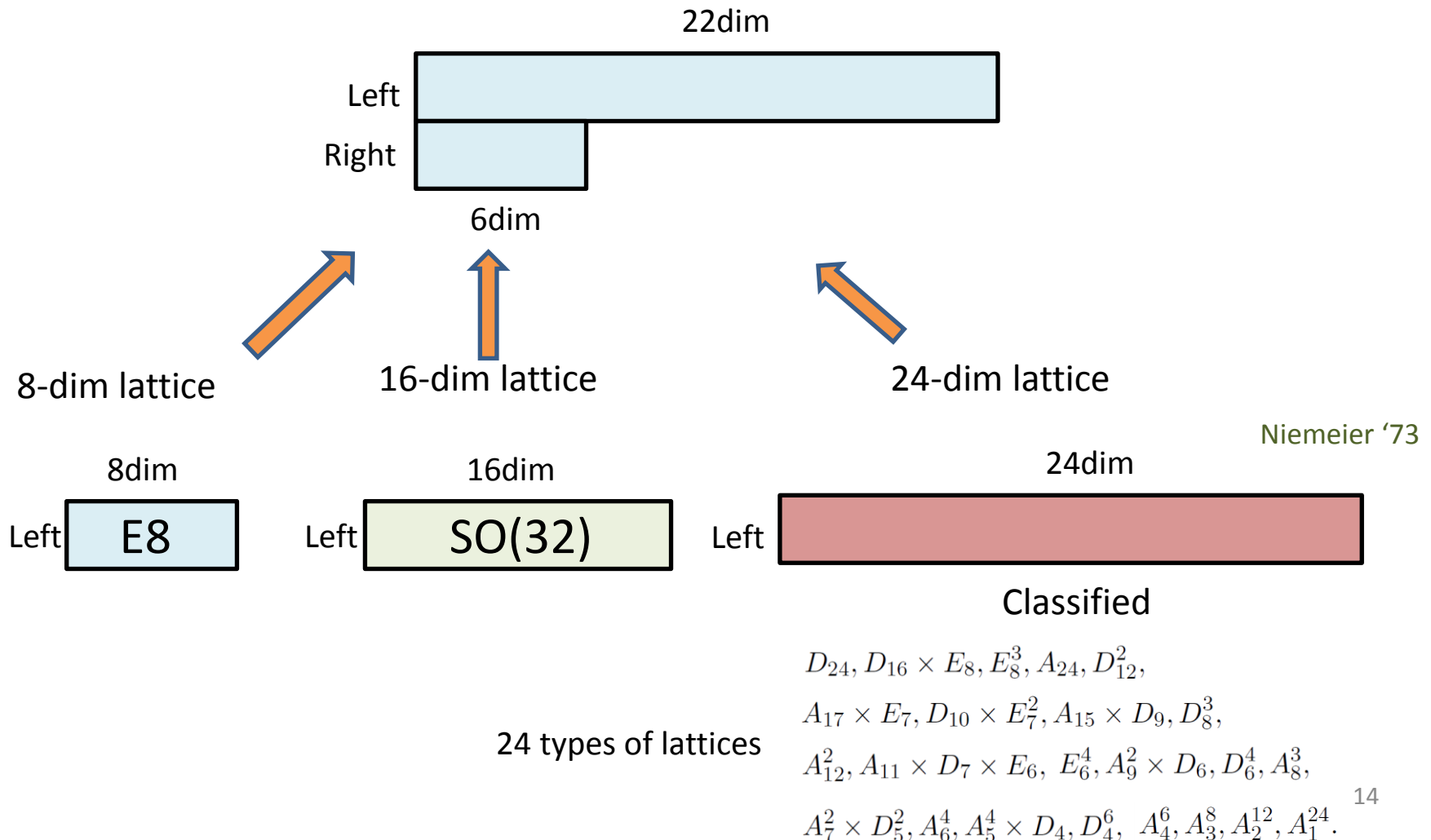
- Lattice engineering technique

Lerche, Schellekens, Warner '88

- We can construct new Narain lattice from known one.
- We can replace one of the left-moving group factor with a suitable right-moving group factor.
- Left-right replacement can be done in repeating fashion,
Narain lattice 1 \rightarrow Narain lattice 2 \rightarrow Narain lattice 3 \rightarrow ... \rightarrow Narain lattice $\Gamma_{22,6}$
- We can construct various Narain lattices $\Gamma_{22,6}$ systematically.
- Advantage : Various gauge symmetries.
Easy to find out discrete symmetries of the lattices. \rightarrow Orbifold

(22,6)-dim lattices from 8, 16, 24-dim lattices

- We construct (22,6)-dim Narain lattices from 8, 16, 24-dim lattices by lattice engineering technique.



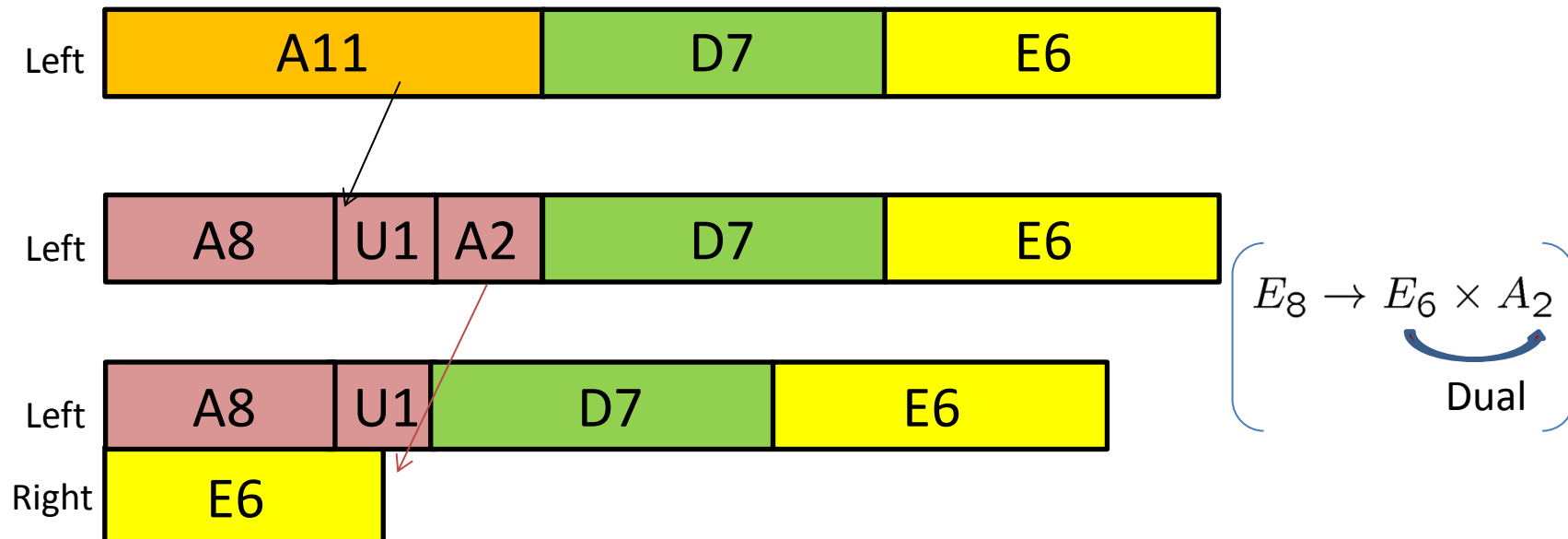
(22,6)-dim lattices from 8, 16, 24-dim lattices

Example :

$A_{11} \times D_7 \times E_6$ 24-dim lattice

Generator of conjugacy classes : $(1, s, 1)$

Gauge symmetry : $SU(12) \times SO(14) \times E_6$



$D_7 \times E_6 \times A_8 \times U(1) \times \overline{E}_6$ (22,6)-dim lattice

Generator of conjugacy classes : $(0, 0, 1, 1/9, 1), (s, 1, 1, 1/36, 0)$

Gauge symmetry : $SO(14) \times E_6 \times SU(9) \times U(1)$

Gauge symmetry breaking by Z3 action

- Z3 asymmetric orbifold compactification

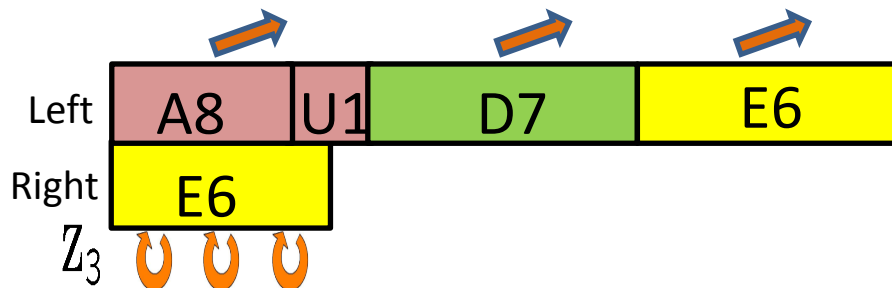
Z3 action :

Right mover \rightarrow twist action \rightarrow N=1 SUSY

Left mover \rightarrow shift action \rightarrow Gauge symmetry breaking

Modular invariance

- $SO(14) \times E_6 \times SU(9) \times U(1)$ Gauge group breaks to Several gauge symmetries.
- Some group combinations lead to modular invariant models.
- SM group, Flipped $SO(10) \times U(1)$, Flipped $SU(5) \times U(1)$, Trinification $SU(3)^3$ group can be realized.
- Important data for model building.



Group	Group breaking patterns	Group breaking patterns
Shift	$(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$	$(s, 1, 1, 1/36, 0)$
D_7	D_7 $A_6 \times U(1)$ $D_6 \times U(1)$ $A_1 \times D_5 \times U(1)$ $A_2 \times D_4 \times U(1)$ $A_3^2 \times U(1)$ $A_5 \times U(1)^2$ $A_1^2 \times A_4 \times U(1)$	D_7 $A_6 \times U(1)$ $D_6 \times U(1)$ $A_1 \times D_5 \times U(1)$ $A_2 \times D_4 \times U(1)$ $A_3^2 \times U(1)$ $A_5 \times U(1)^2$ $A_1^2 \times A_4 \times U(1)$
E_6	E_6 $A_5 \times U(1)$ $A_2 \times A_2 \times A_2$ $D_4 \times U(1)^2$ $D_5 \times U(1)$ $A_4 \times A_1 \times U(1)$	$D_5 \times U(1)$ $A_4 \times A_1 \times U(1)$
A_8	A_8 $A_6 \times U(1)^2$ $A_5 \times A_2 \times U(1)$ $A_4 \times A_1^2 \times U(1)^2$ $A_3^2 \times U(1)^2$ $A_2^3 \times U(1)^2$	$A_7 \times U(1)$ $A_6 \times A_1 \times U(1)$ $A_5 \times A_1 \times U(1)^2$ $A_4 \times A_3 \times U(1)$ $A_4 \times A_2 \times U(1)^2$ $A_3 \times A_2 \times A_1 \times U(1)^2$
$U(1)$	$U(1)$	$U(1)$

Result: Lattice and gauge symmetry

- Our starting point → **Narain lattice**

Symmetric orbifolds

Asymmetric orbifolds

Lattice

$E_8 \times E_8, SO(32)$

90 lattices

(with right-moving non-Abelian factor, from 24 dimensional lattices)

No.	Gauge Group	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₆	Z ₇	Z ₈	Z ₁₂	No.	Gauge Group
0	E_8	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	$SU_6 \times SU_2 \times U_1$
1	$E_7 \times SU_2$	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	27	$SU_6 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$
2	$E_7 \times U_1$	AS	AS	AS	S	AS	AS	28	$SU_6 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
3	$E_6 \times SU_3$	AS		AS		AS	AS	29	$SU_6 \times U_1^3$
4	$E_6 \times SU_2 \times U_1$	AS	S	S	S	AS	AS	30	$SU_5 \times SU_4 \times U_1$
5	$E_6 \times U_1^2$	AS	S	S	AS	AS	AS	31	$SU_5 \times SU_3 \times SU_2 \times U_1$
6	SO_6	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	32	$SU_5 \times SU_3 \times U_1^2$
7	$SO_{14} \times U_1$	AS	AS	AS	S	AS	AS	33	$SU_5 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^2$
8					S	AS	AS	34	$SU_5 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
9					S	AS	AS	35	SU_4
10					S	AS	AS	36	$SU_4^2 \times SU_2 \times U_1$
11					S	AS	AS	37	$SU_4^2 \times U_1^2$
12	$SO_{10} \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$			AS		S	AS	38	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$
13	$SO_{10} \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$			AS	S	S	AS	39	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
14	$SO_{10} \times U_1^3$					AS	S	40	$SU_4 \times SU_3 \times U_1^3$
15	$SO_8 \times SU_3 \times U_1$			AS	AS	AS	AS	41	$SU_4 \times SU_2^3 \times U_1^2$
16	$SO_8 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$			AS	AS	AS	AS	42	$SU_4 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^3$
17	$SO_8 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1^2$			AS	AS	AS	AS	43	$SU_4 \times SU_2 \times U_1^4$

Classified

Classified

10dim

8dim

8dim

4dim

22dim

Left

Left

Right

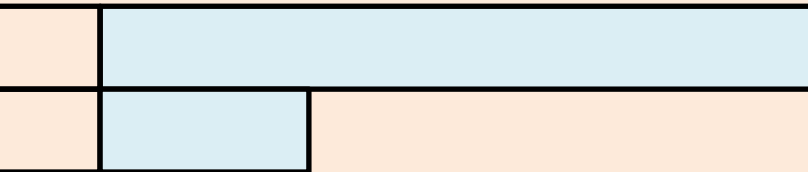
Right

E_8

E_8

22	$SU_6 \times U_1$	AS	AS	S	AS	AS	AS	48	$SU_3 \times SU_2 \times U_1^2$
23	$SU_7 \times SU_2 \times U_1$		S	S	S	S	S	49	$SU_3 \times SU_2^2 \times U_1$
24	$SU_7 \times U_1^2$		AS	S	S	AS	AS		Total # of A
25	$SU_6 \times SU_3 \times SU_2$		AS			AS	AS		Total # of S

Gauge groups realized by the shift. (automorphism) of E_8 lattice are denoted by A



4dim

6dim

Gauge group patterns of models

SM or GUT group patterns of Z3 asymmetric orbifold models from 90 Narain lattices

Group	SM	Flipped $SO(10)$	Flipped $SU(5)$	Pati-Salam	Left-right symmetric
#1		✓	✓		
#2	✓	✓	✓		✓
#3	✓	✓	✓		✓
#4					
#5	✓		✓		
#6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#7	✓	✓	✓		✓
#8	✓		✓	✓	✓
#9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#14	✓		✓	✓	✓
#15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
#18	✓	✓	✓		✓

+ also for the other lattices.

Three-generation asymmetric orbifold models

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Z3 asymmetric orbifold compactification

- Narain lattice: $A_1^2 \times A_4^4 \times U(1)^2 \times \overline{A}_2^2$ lattice $\oplus A_2 \times \overline{A}_2$ lattice
- LET: $A_4^6 \xrightarrow{\text{decompose}} (A_2 \times A_1 \times U(1))^2 \times A_4^4 \xrightarrow{\text{replace}} A_1^2 \times A_4^4 \times U(1)^2 \times \overline{A}_2^2$
 $E_8 \xrightarrow{\text{decompose}} E_6 \times A_2 \xrightarrow{\text{replace}} A_2 \times \overline{A}_2$
- Z3 shift vector: $V = (0, \omega_1^{A_1}, 2\omega_1^{A_4} + \omega_3^{A_4} - 3\alpha_1^{A_4} - 4\alpha_2^{A_4} - 2\alpha_3^{A_4} - \alpha_4^{A_4}, -\omega_1^{A_4} + \alpha_1^{A_4} + \alpha_2^{A_4} + \alpha_3^{A_4} + \alpha_4^{A_4},$
 $-\omega_3^{A_4} - 2\omega_4^{A_4} + 2\alpha_4^{A_4}, \omega_2^{A_4} + 2\omega_4^{A_4} - 2\alpha_3^{A_4} - 2\alpha_4^{A_4}, \frac{\sqrt{30}}{5}, \frac{3\sqrt{30}}{10}, 0, 0, 0, 0)/3$
- Group breaking: $SU(5)^4 \times SU(3) \times SU(2)^2 \times U(1)^2 \rightarrow SU(4)^2 \times SU(3)^3 \times SU(2)^3 \times U(1)^7$
- One anomalous $U(1)_A$ gauge symmetry

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_F \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)^2$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
U	Q_R	$(\bar{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	3
U		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	\bar{Q}_R	$(\bar{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_R	$(\bar{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L2}	$(\bar{3}, 2, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L1}	$(\bar{3}, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 6, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 2; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 4, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 6)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1

U/T		Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	0	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
T		$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T		$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T		$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	-1	1

+ other fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ model

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_F \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)^2$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
U	Q_R	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	3
U		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	\bar{Q}_R	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_R	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L2}	$(\mathbf{3}, 2, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L1}	$(\mathbf{3}, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 6, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 2; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 4, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 6)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1

Three-generation fields of LR symmetric model

+

Vector-like fields

Higgs fields for $SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L} \rightarrow U(1)_Y$

+ other fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ model
- Additional fields are vector-like

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_F \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)^2$)

Vector-like fields

U/T	Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	0	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; \bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{\mathbf{4}})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, \bar{\mathbf{4}}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{\mathbf{1}}, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{\mathbf{4}}, 1)$	-1	1

+ other fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ model
- Additional fields are vector-like

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_F \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)^2$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
U	Q_R	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	3
U		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	\bar{Q}_R	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_R	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L2}	$(\mathbf{3}, 2, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L1}	$(\mathbf{3}, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

U/T	Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	0	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; \bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(\mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; \mathbf{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{1}, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	-1	1

+ other fields

SU(2)_F flavon

The first two-generation is unified into SU(2)_F doublet.

This is a characteristic property of asymmetric orbifolds since we do not consider any left-moving twist action, zero point energy is $\Delta_{C_L} = 0$

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ model
- Additional fields are vector-like
- Gauge flavor symmetry $SU(2)_F$

Three generation left-right symmetric model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_F \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)^2$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
U	Q_R	$(\bar{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	3
U		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	\bar{Q}_R	$(3, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_R	$(\bar{3}, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L2}	$(3, 2, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	Q_{L1}	$(3, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	H	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 3, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 6, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 2, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 2; 3, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 3, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 4, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
T		$(1, 1, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 6)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1

U/T	Irrep.	Q_{B-L}	Deg.
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	0	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 4)$	0	1
T	$(3, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(3, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(3, 1, 1, 1; \bar{3}, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(3, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, \bar{4})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 3, 1, 1, 1)$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
T	$(\bar{3}, 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 2, 2, 1; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	-1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 1, 1)$	1	1
T	$(1, 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, \bar{4}, 1)$	-1	1

+ other fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ model
- Additional fields are vector-like
- Gauge flavor symmetry $SU(2)_F$
- No Top Yukawa from twisted sector ($HQ_{L1}Q_R$)

Three generation $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ model

Z3 asymmetric orbifold compactification

- Narain lattice: $A_3^7 \times \overline{E}_6 \times U(1)$ lattice
- LET: $A_3^8 \xrightarrow{\text{decompose}} A_3^7 \times A_2 \times U(1) \xrightarrow{\text{replace}} A_3^7 \times \overline{E}_6 \times U(1)$
- Z3 shift vector: $V = (\alpha_1^{A_3} + 2\alpha_2^{A_3}, \alpha_1^{A_3} + 2\alpha_2^{A_3}, -\alpha_1^{A_3} - 2\alpha_2^{A_3}, \alpha_3^{A_3}, 0, \alpha_3^{A_3}, \alpha_3^{A_3}, 0, 0)/3$
- Group breaking: $SU(4)^7 \times U(1) \rightarrow SU(4) \times SU(3)^3 \times SU(2)^3 \times U(1)^{10}$
- One anomalous $U(1)_A$ gauge symmetry

Three generation $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_Y	Deg.
U	l^u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
U	\bar{l}^u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
U	\bar{d}	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	c_1	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	c_2	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	\bar{c}_1	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	\bar{c}_2	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	q	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{6}$	3
T	\bar{u}	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	3
T	h_u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3

+ other fields

Three-generation fields of
SUSY SM model
+
Vector-like fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ model
- "3"-generation is come from a degeneracy "3"
- Additional fields are vector-like

Three generation $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ model

Massless spectrum ($SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^2 \times SU(4)$)

U/T		Irrep.	Q_Y	Deg.
U	l^u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
U	\bar{l}^u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
U	\bar{d}	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	c_1	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	c_2	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	\bar{c}_1	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T	\bar{c}_2	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T		$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3
T	q	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{6}$	3
T	\bar{u}	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	3
T	h_u	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3

+ other fields

Three-generation fields of
SUSY SM model
+
Vector-like fields

- Three-generation $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ model
- "3"-generation is come from a degeneracy "3"
- Additional fields are vector-like
- Top Yukawa from twisted sector
- Charm quark becomes heavy (Tree level superpotential)

$$y_{123}q_1h_{u2}\bar{u}_3 + y_{231}q_3h_{u1}\bar{u}_2 + y_{312}q_2h_{u3}\bar{u}_1 + y_{132}q_1h_{u3}\bar{u}_2 + y_{213}q_2h_{u1}\bar{u}_3 + y_{321}q_3h_{u2}\bar{u}_1$$

SUSY SM in asymmetric orbifold vacua

- At this stage, we did model buildings from several lattices of 90 lattices, and get models with

Four-dimensions,
N=1 supersymmetry,
Standard model group(SU(3)*SU(2)*U(1)), LR symmetric group
Three generations,
Quarks, Leptons and Higgs,
No exotics (vector-like)
Top quark mass

Realized

Other quark masses (Charm quark mass)
Proton stability,
R-parity,
Doublet-triplet splitting,
Moduli stabilization,
...

Need to consider further
model building from other
Narain lattices and effective
theory analysis

Conclusion

Conclusion and outlook

- Conclusion :
 - Z_3 asymmetric orbifold compactification of heterotic string
 - Our starting point : Narain lattice
 - 90 lattices with right-moving non-Abelian factor can be constructed from 24 dimensional lattices
 - We calculate group breaking patterns of Z_3 models
 - Three generation SUSY SM / left-right symmetric models
 - Gauge flavor symmetry is possible
- Outlook: Search for a realistic model
 - Search for Z_3 models from other lattices
 - Other orbifolds $Z_6, Z_{12}, Z_3 \times Z_3 \dots$
 - Yukawa hierarchy, (Gauge or discrete) Flavor symmetry,
 - Moduli stabilization, etc.

Back up

Lattice Engineering Technique

- Lattice engineering technique

- Simple example

$$G = E_6 \xleftrightarrow[\text{Dual}]{} G' = A_2$$

$$A_2 = SU(3)$$

