

Family Symmetry

Consider the TB
Neutrino Mass
Matrix

$$M_{TB}^{\nu} = U_{TB} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} U_{TB}^T$$

$$M^E = \begin{pmatrix} m_e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_{\mu} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_{\tau} \end{pmatrix} = T M^E T^{\dagger}$$

$$M_{TB}^{\nu} = m_1 \Phi_1 \Phi_1^T + m_2 \Phi_2 \Phi_2^T + m_3 \Phi_3 \Phi_3^T$$

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad \omega = e^{2\pi i / 3}$$

TB Neutrino Mass
Matrix is invariant
under a discrete
 $Z_2^S \times Z_2^U$ group
generated by S,U

$$M_{TB}^{\nu} = S M_{TB}^{\nu} S^T$$

$$M_{TB}^{\nu} = U M_{TB}^{\nu} U^T$$

$$S = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{3}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Family Symmetry G_{Fam}

$$S, T, U \rightarrow S_4$$

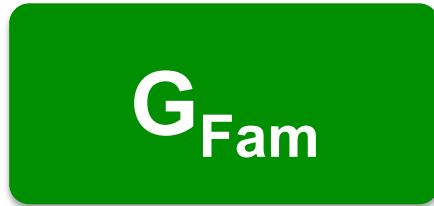
$$S, T \rightarrow A_4$$

$$S, T \rightarrow A_4$$

Two Approaches with family symmetry

Ma, Altarelli, Feruglio,

Direct Models



S, U broken but T preserved by flavon VEV ϕ_T

T broken but S, U preserved by flavons ϕ_S, ϕ_U



$$\mathcal{L}^{Yuk} \sim \psi(\phi_T + \phi_I)\psi^c H \quad \mathcal{L}^{Maj} \sim \psi(\phi_S + \phi_U + \phi_I)\psi H H$$

Indirect Models SFK, Ross,



G_{Fam} broken by flavon VEVs

$$\langle \phi_1 \rangle = v_1 \Phi_1, \quad \langle \phi_2 \rangle = v_2 \Phi_2, \quad \langle \phi_3 \rangle = v_3 \Phi_3$$

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

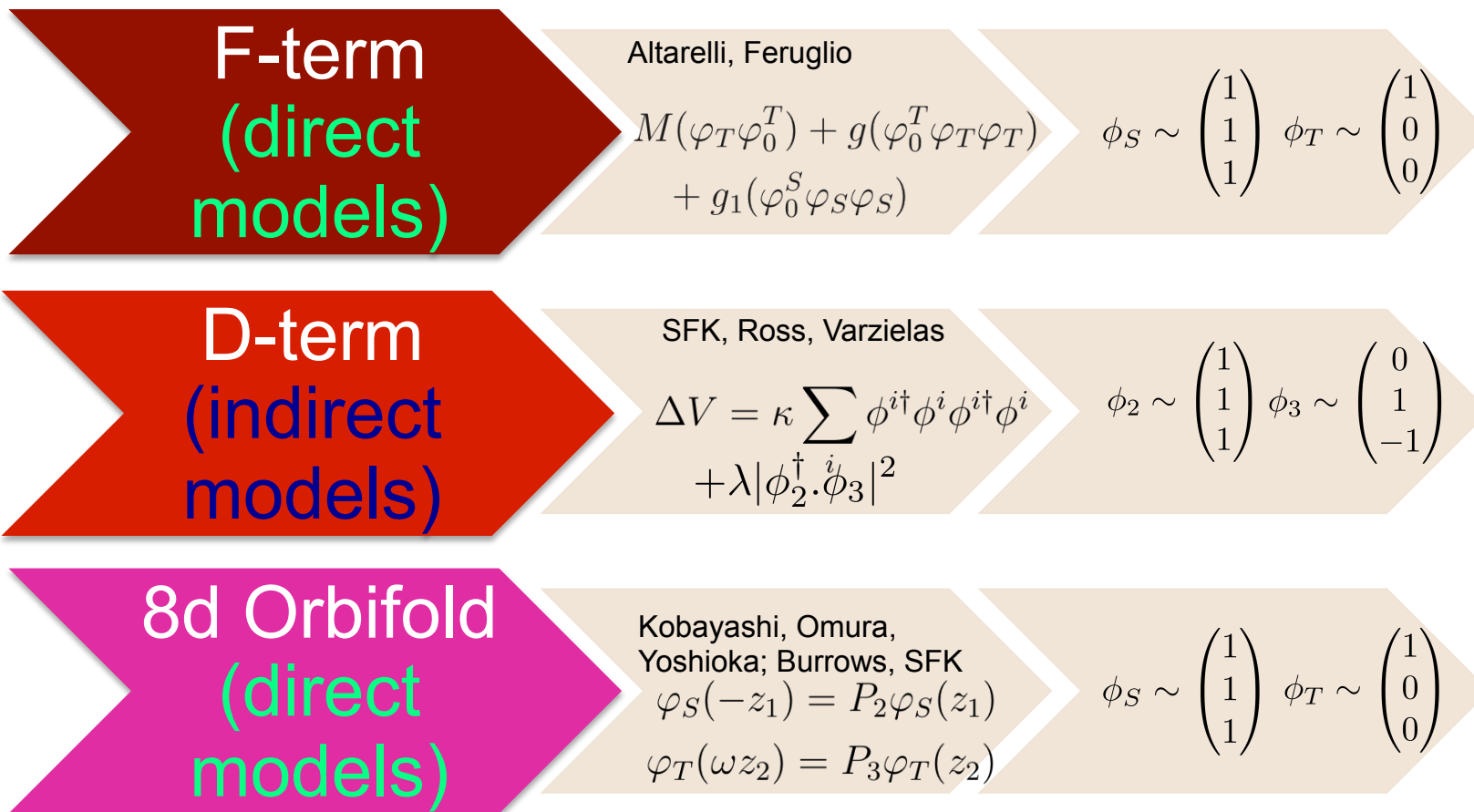
Accidental $Z_2^S \times Z_2^U$ symmetry emerges

$$\mathcal{L}^{Maj} \sim \psi(\phi_1 \phi_1^T + \phi_2 \phi_2^T + \phi_3 \phi_3^T)\psi H H$$

$$M_{TB}^\nu = m_1 \Phi_1 \Phi_1^T + m_2 \Phi_2 \Phi_2^T + m_3 \Phi_3 \Phi_3^T$$

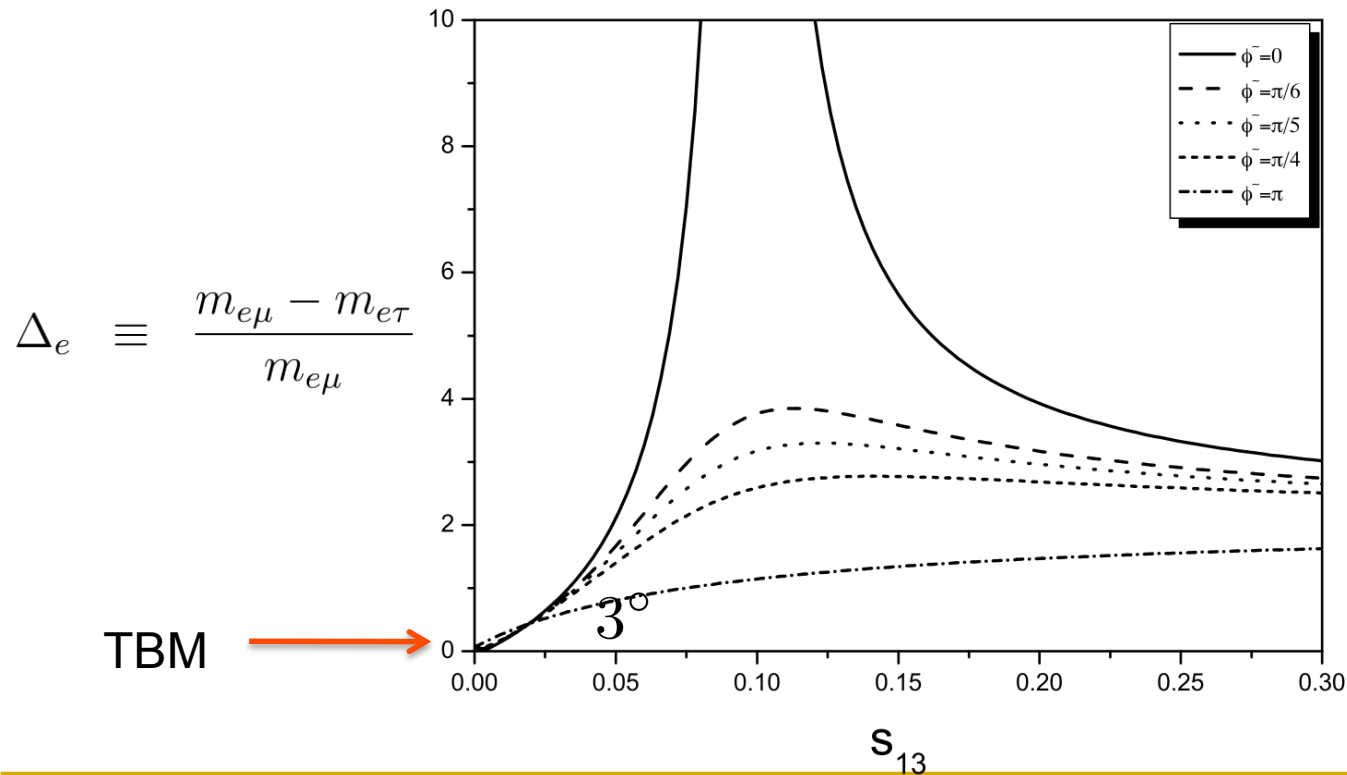
e.g. type I see-saw mechanism with $m_1 \rightarrow 0$ from constrained sequential dominance

Vacuum alignment of flavons with discrete family symmetry and SUSY



Is TBM accidental?

Abbas and Smirnov: M_ν can differ greatly from M_ν^{TBM} (within current errors on the mixing angles) therefore present data on the mixing angles does not suggest that TBM results from a symmetry (since any symmetry constrains M_ν not the mixing angles)



Tri-bimaximal-reactor mixing

0903.3199

Alternative vacuum alignment in indirect models giving an alternative to TBM:

$$\langle \phi_{123} \rangle = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \phi_{23} \rangle = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 |\phi_1^\dagger \cdot \phi_{23}|^2 + \lambda_{23} |\tilde{\phi}_{23}^\dagger \cdot \phi_{23}|^2$$

$$U_{TBR} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & U_{e3} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1 + \sqrt{2}U_{e3}^*) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{e3}^*) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1 - \sqrt{2}U_{e3}^*) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{e3}^*) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

