

Beyond the standard model from noncommutative geometry

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July 30, 2018

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Maths:

Riemannian geometry



algebraic picture

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Riemannian geometry \Leftrightarrow algebraic picture

$$(M, g_{\mu\nu}) \Leftrightarrow C^\infty(M)$$

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$\boxed{\text{The geometry of a finite space}}$

Physics:

$$\underbrace{M}_{\text{space-time}} \times \underbrace{F}_{\text{finite}}$$

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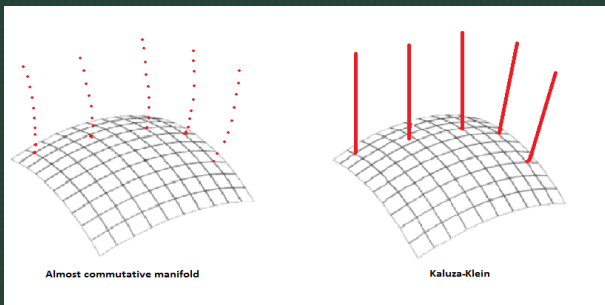
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$$\{C^\infty(M), \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}\} \otimes \{Mat_{(n \times n)}, H_F, D_F\}$$

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Dirac operator

$$D = \underbrace{\mathcal{D} \otimes 1_n}_{\text{continuous}} + \underbrace{\gamma_5 \otimes D_F}_{\text{discrete}}$$

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Spectral action



$$s + \text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}) + \text{Tr}(\Phi^2) + \text{Tr}(\Phi^4) + \text{Tr}[(D_\mu\Phi)(D^\mu\Phi)]$$

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Higgs mass : $\sim 170\text{GeV}$

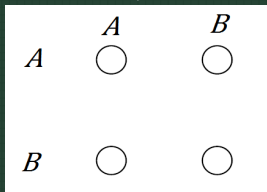
Classification of almost-commutative spaces

The classification of $M_A(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_B(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_C(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots$ is possible thanks to Krajewski diagrams

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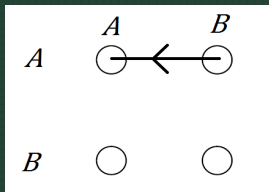
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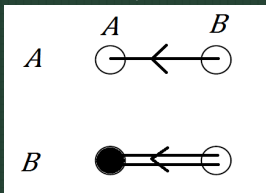
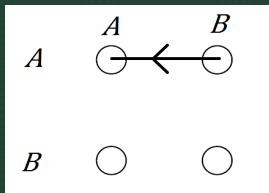
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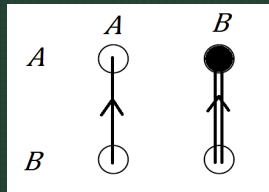
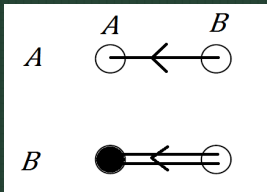
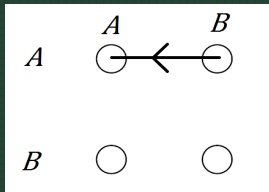
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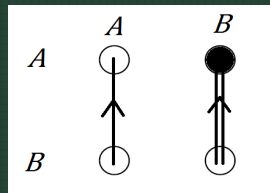
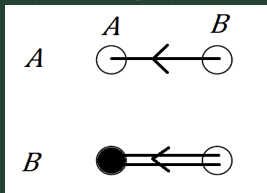
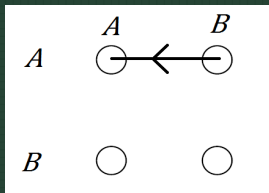
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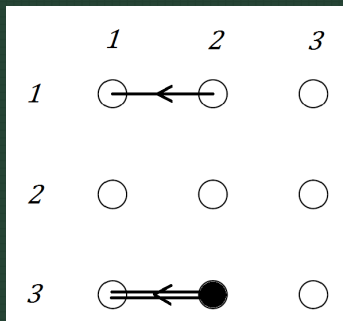
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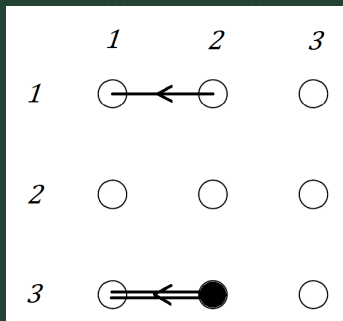
$$\boxed{\text{Hilbert space}} + \boxed{\text{Dirac operator}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Higgs field}}$$

The matrix $\mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_3(\mathbb{C})$ and the SM



Krajewski diagram for the SM

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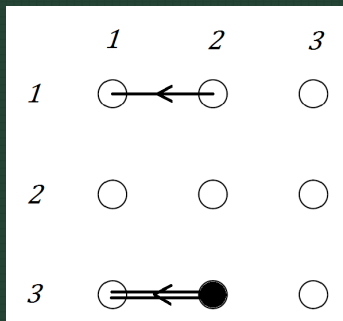
Krajewski diagram for the SM

Representation

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \otimes 1 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 \otimes 3 & \\ & 1 \otimes 3 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)}_{\text{Right}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \otimes 1 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} & 2 \otimes 3 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)}_{\text{Left}}$$

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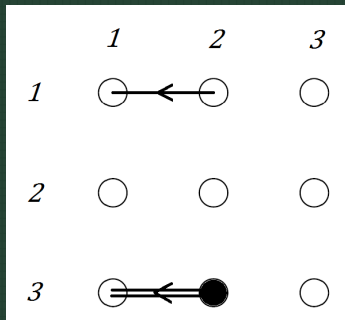
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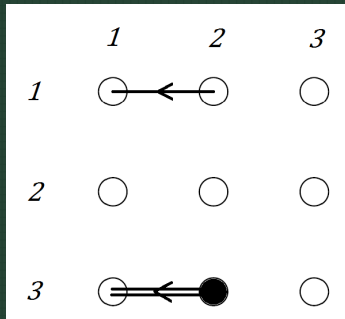
This is exactly the fermionic content of SM

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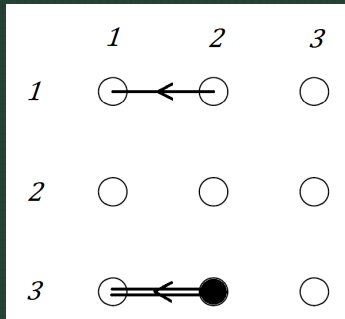


Krajewski diagram for the SM

Dirac operator

$$\underbrace{
 \begin{array}{c|c|c}
 m_{(1 \times 2)} & & \\
 \hline
 & n_{(1 \times 2)} \otimes 1_3 & n'_{(1 \times 2)} \otimes 1_3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 }_{\mathcal{M}}$$

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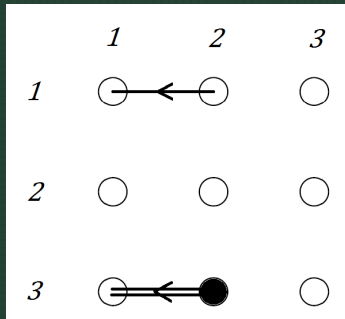


Krajewski diagram for the SM

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$$D = \begin{array}{c|c} m_{(1 \times 2)} & \\ \hline n_{(1 \times 2)} \otimes 1_3 & n'_{(1 \times 2)} \otimes 1_3 \\ \hline \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\mathcal{M}} & \\ \mathcal{M} & \\ \hline \mathcal{M}^* & \overline{\mathcal{M}} \\ \hline & \overline{\mathcal{M}^*} \end{array}$$

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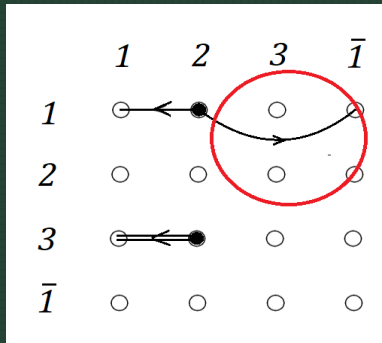
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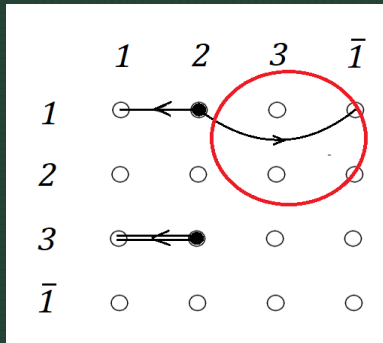
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$$[D, a] = \underbrace{(z_1, z_2)}_{\text{Higgs}} \mathcal{M}$$

SM + right-handed neutrinos

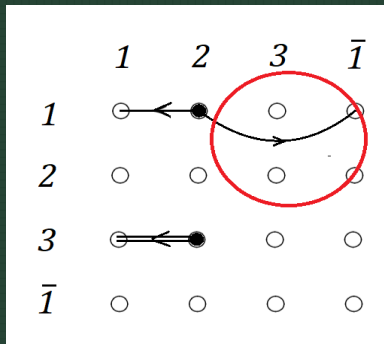


SM + right-handed neutrinos



New arrow \rightarrow Dirac mass for ν

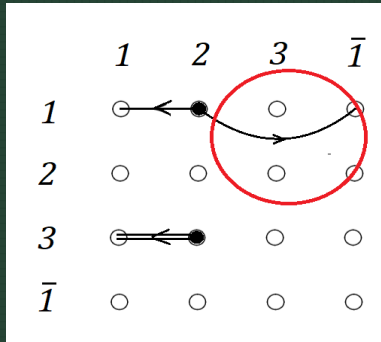
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$$\text{Majorana} \rightarrow D = \left(\frac{\bar{T}}{T} \right)$$

SM + right-handed neutrinos



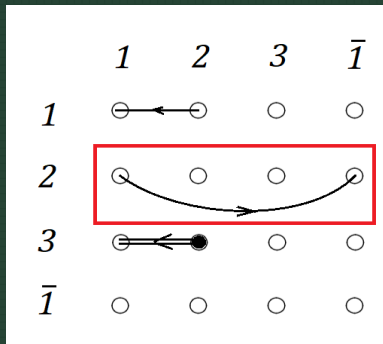
New arrow \rightarrow Dirac mass for ν

$$\text{Majorana} \rightarrow D = \left(\frac{\overline{T}}{T} \right)$$

\rightarrow see-saw mechanism

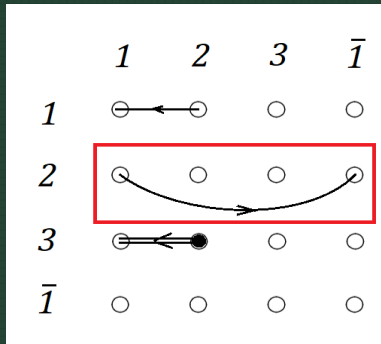
... the axiom of orientability must be forgotten

Vector doublets



Antiparticles: $\underbrace{2}_{\text{righ}} \oplus \underbrace{2}_{\text{left}}$

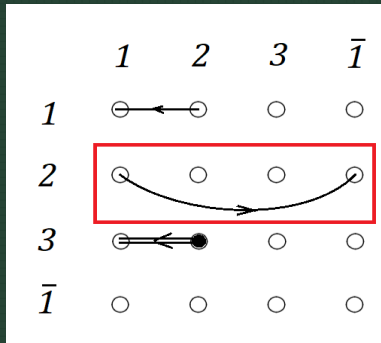
Vector doublets



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$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi^0 \\ \psi^- \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Delta m_\psi = 350 \text{ MeV}$$

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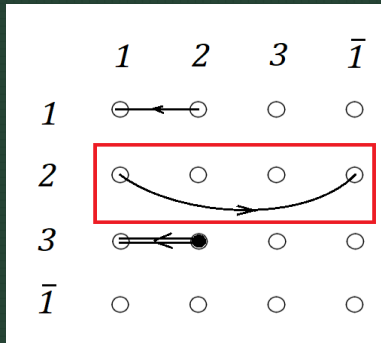


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Life time of ψ^- : $\sim 10^{-9} \text{ s}$

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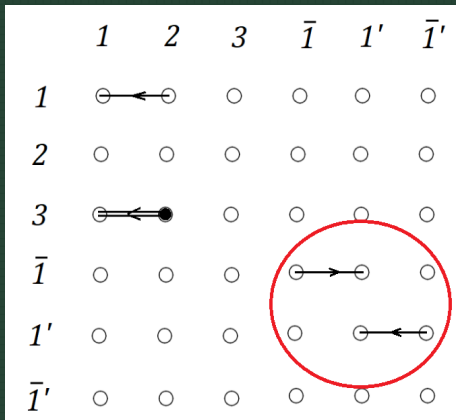


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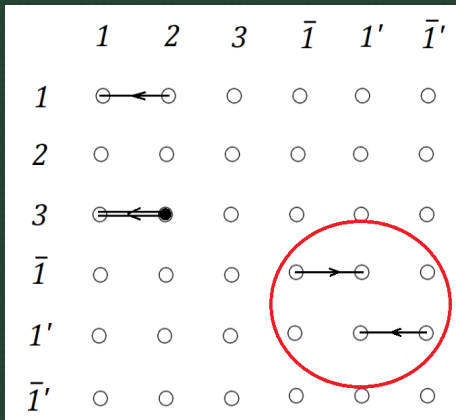
$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi^0 \\ \psi^- \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Delta m_\psi = 350 \text{ MeV}$$

Life time of ψ^- : $\sim 10^{-9} \text{ s}$
 dark matter $\rightarrow 10 \text{ \& } 550 \text{ TeV}$
 Higgs mass $\sim 178 \text{ GeV}$

New fermions



New fermions

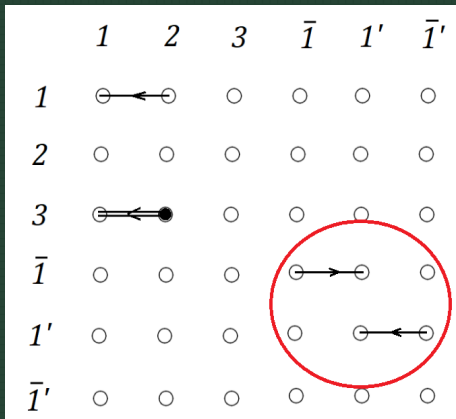


Two arrows



Two new kinds of charged fermions

New fermions



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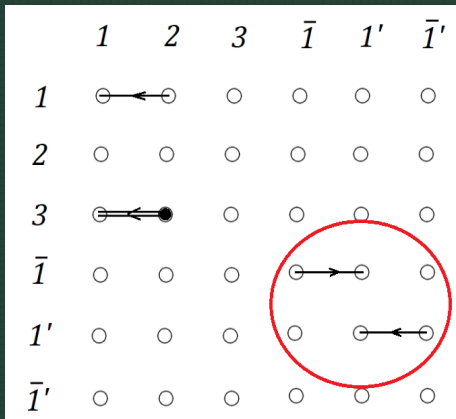


Two new kinds of charged fermions



Two gauge invariant Dirac mass terms

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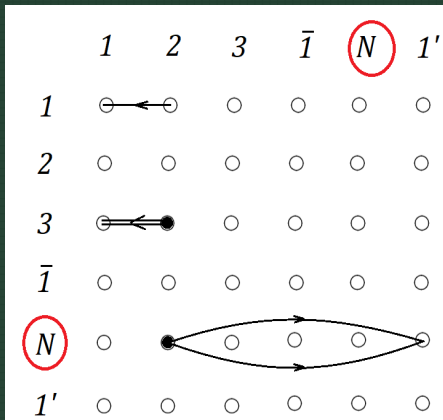


Two gauge invariant Dirac mass terms



Hydrogen-like dark matter

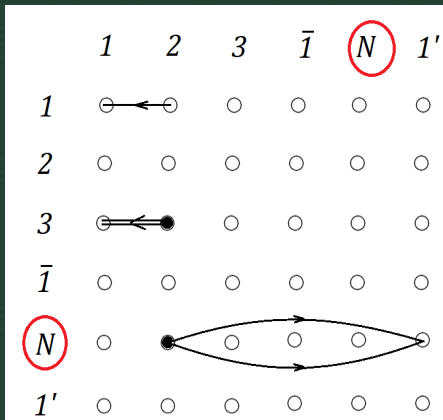
New colours



$SM+SU(N)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}_L \oplus (\psi_1)_R \oplus (\psi_2)_R$$

New colours

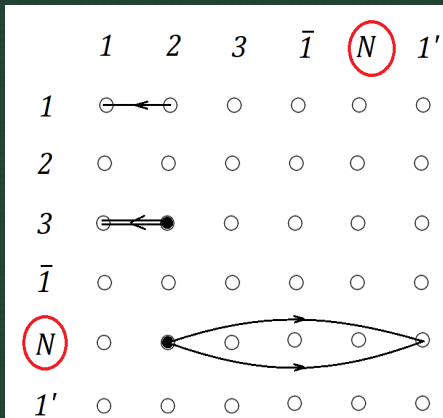


SM+ $SU(N)$

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Gauge-invariant mass

New colours



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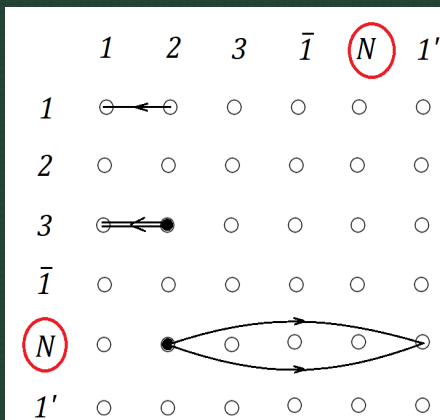
Gauge-invariant mass

$$N > 1 \rightarrow m_H > 170\text{GeV}$$

$$N = 1 \rightarrow m_H \sim 170\text{GeV}$$

$$N = 1 \rightarrow U(1)_X$$

New colours



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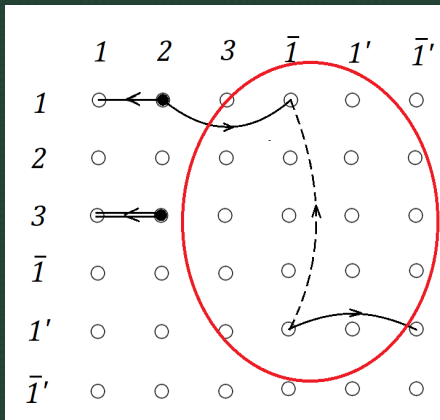
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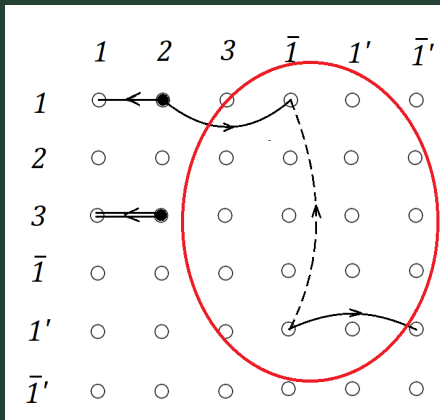
Cold dark matter!

New scalar fields



Right handed ν + Majorana mass

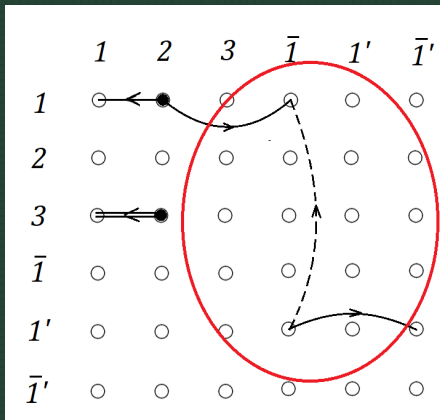
New scalar fields



Right handed ν + Majorana mass

New fermions: charged by $U(1)_X$

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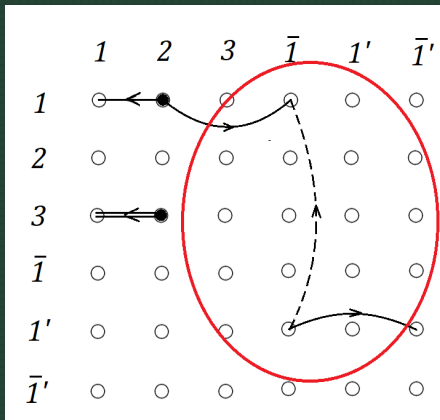


Right handed ν + Majorana mass

New fermions: charged by $U(1)_X$

Dashed line: New scalar field

New scalar fields



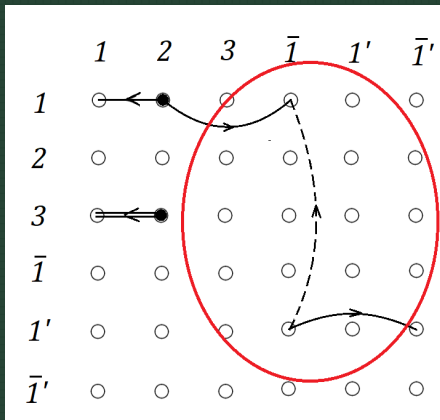
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Higgs mass $\sim 125\text{GeV}$

New scalar fields



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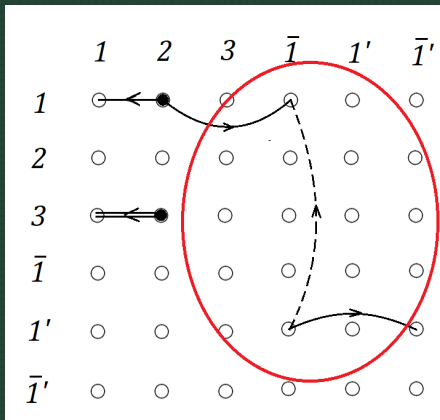
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Breaking: $U(1)_X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$



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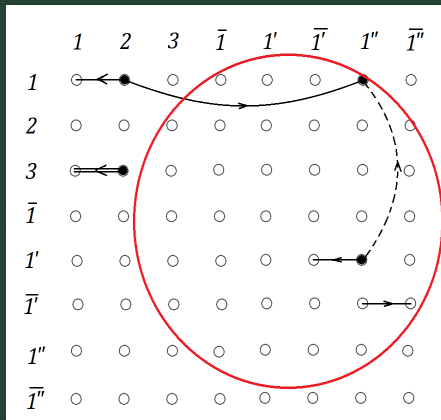
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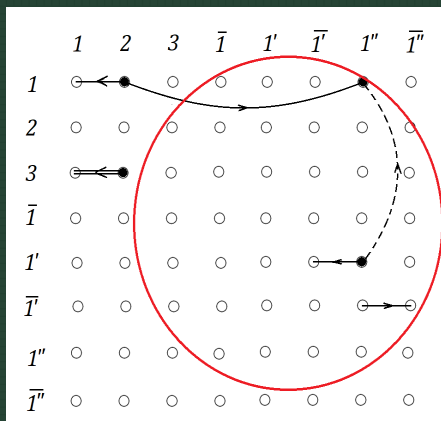


Dark photons

Inverse see-saw mechanism

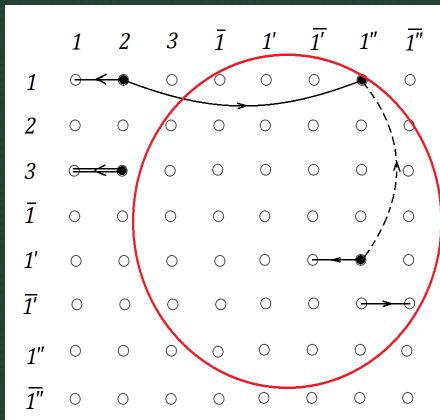


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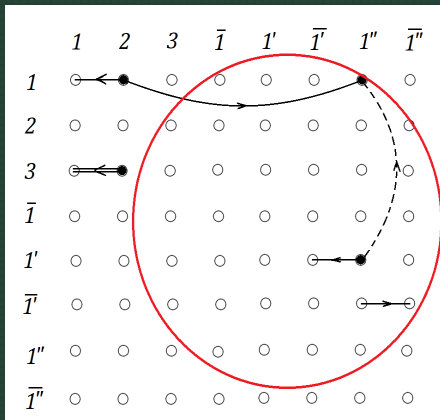
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Dashed line: gauge inv. mass

Inverse see-saw mechanism

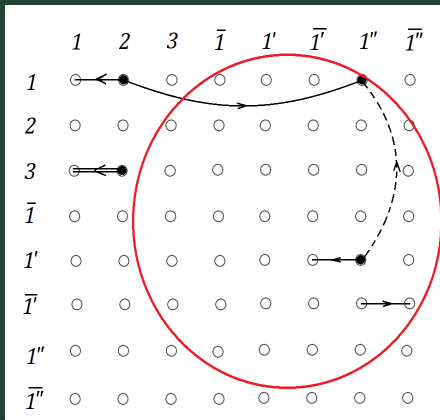


Right handed ν + Majorana mass

Dashed line: gauge inv. mass

New fermion's mass: $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ &
 10^6 GeV

Inverse see-saw mechanism



Right handed ν + Majorana mass

Dashed line: gauge inv. mass

New fermion's mass: $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ &
 10^6 GeV



Fermionic dark matter







+

Dark photons

Outcomes and outlooks

- Krajewski diagrams provides a pictorial way to search for SM extensions.
- Noncommutative geometry allows dark matter and neutrinos mass models but in a more restrictive way than usual effective field theories.
- Until now, all the neutrino masses obtained are at tree-level.
- Are possible neutrino masses at loop level from noncommutative geometry?
- Can one obtain two scalar doublets (at least) that allow us to introduce loop realizations.
- What about non-associative algebras?

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