

A natural $S_4 \times \text{SO}(10)$ model of flavour

Fredrik Björkeroth,^a Francisco J. de Anda,^b Stephen F. King^a and Elena Perdomo^a

^a*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton,
SO17 1BJ Southampton, U.K.*

^b*Tepatlán's Institute for Theoretical Studies,
C.P. 47600, Jalisco, México*

E-mail: f.bjorkeroth@soton.ac.uk, franciscojosedea@gmail.com,
king@soton.ac.uk, e.perdomo-mendez@soton.ac.uk

ABSTRACT: We propose a natural $S_4 \times \text{SO}(10)$ supersymmetric grand unified theory of flavour with an auxiliary $\mathbb{Z}_4^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4^R$ symmetry, based on small Higgs representations (nothing larger than an adjoint) and hence a type-I seesaw mechanism. The Yukawa structure of all fermions is determined by the hierarchical vacuum expectation values of three S_4 triplet flavons, with CSD3 vacuum alignments, where up-type quarks and neutrinos couple to one Higgs **10**, and the down-type quarks and charged leptons couple to a second Higgs **10**. The Yukawa matrices are obtained from sums of low-rank matrices, where each matrix in the sum naturally accounts for the mass of a particular family, as in sequential dominance in the neutrino sector, which predicts a normal neutrino mass hierarchy. The model accurately fits all available quark and lepton data, with predictions for the leptonic CP phase in 95% credible intervals given by $281^\circ < \delta^\ell < 308^\circ$ and $225^\circ < \delta^\ell < 253^\circ$. The model reduces to the MSSM, with the two Higgs doublets emerging from the two Higgs **10**s without mixing, and we demonstrate how a μ term of $\mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$ can be realised, as well as doublet-triplet splitting, with Planck scale operators controlled by symmetry, leading to acceptable proton decay.

KEYWORDS: GUT, Discrete Symmetries, Neutrino Physics

ARXIV EPRINT: [1705.01555](https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.01555)

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1 Introduction

The flavour problem, the origin of the three families of quarks and leptons with their observed pattern of masses and mixing, remains one of the longest-standing and deepest mysteries left unanswered by the Standard Model (SM) [1]. Among its features are very hierarchical charged fermion masses, with the up-type quark mass hierarchy $m_u \ll m_c \ll m_t$ being stronger than for the down-type quark masses $m_d \ll m_s \ll m_b$ which resemble more closely the charged lepton masses $m_e \ll m_\mu \ll m_\tau$. The lightest charged fermion is the electron, with $m_e \sim 0.5 \text{ MeV}$, while the heaviest (third family) masses satisfy $m_\tau \sim m_b \ll m_t$ at high energies. Quark mixing is small and hierarchical: $V_{ub} \sim \lambda^3$, $V_{cb} \sim \lambda^2$, $V_{us} \sim \lambda$, where $\lambda \approx 0.225$ [1].

The discovery of neutrino mass and mixing [2, 3], elucidated over the past twenty years [4], makes the flavour problem more acute [5], but also provides new features, namely small neutrino masses, and large lepton mixing resembling tri-bimaximal (TB) mixing, but with non-zero reactor angle: $U_{e2} \approx U_{\mu2} \approx U_{\tau2} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $U_{\mu3} \approx U_{\tau3} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $U_{e3} \approx \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}}$ [6]. The origin, nature and ordering of the neutrino masses remain open questions, but cosmology suggests that all neutrino masses must be below about 100 meV [7], making them by far the lightest (known) fermions in nature. There are hints of CP violation in the lepton sector [8] but so far it has not been established, unlike in the quark sector where the CP phase is well measured [1].

One of the most attractive and popular possibilities for generating small neutrino masses is the type-I seesaw mechanism involving three right-handed (RH) neutrinos [9–14]. A natural way to obtain large lepton mixing and normal neutrino hierarchy within type-I seesaw is to assume the sequential dominance (SD) of RH neutrinos [15–18]. SD postulates three RH neutrinos, where one of them, usually the heaviest one, is almost decoupled from the seesaw mechanism, and is responsible for the lightest physical neutrino mass m_1 . Of the remaining two, one gives the dominant seesaw contribution and is mainly responsible for the (heaviest) atmospheric neutrino mass m_3 and mixing, while the other gives a subdominant contribution, responsible for the (second-heaviest) solar neutrino mass m_2 and mixing. SD therefore predicts $m_1 \ll m_2 \ll m_3 \sim 50$ meV. The magnitude of atmospheric and solar mixing is determined by ratios of Yukawa couplings, which can easily be large, while the reactor mixing is typically $U_{e3} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(m_2/m_3) \approx 0.17$. This successful prediction was made over a decade before the reactor angle was measured [19–21].

To obtain precise predictions for mixing one can go further and impose constraints on the Yukawa couplings, as in constrained sequential dominance (CSD) [22–29]. A particularly successful scheme is known as CSD3 [24, 28–31] where the neutrino Yukawa matrix is controlled by particular vacuum expectation values (VEVs) of three triplet flavon fields, $\langle \phi_i \rangle$, as discussed later. The flavon vacuum alignments are fixed by a superpotential which we do not specify here, but may be enforced by an S_4 symmetry, as discussed in [30]. After implementing the seesaw mechanism, the above flavons yield a light effective left-handed (LH) Majorana neutrino mass matrix,

$$m^\nu = \mu_1 Y_{11} + \mu_2 Y_{22} + \mu_3 Y_{33}, \tag{1.1}$$

where $Y_{ij} \sim \langle \phi_i \rangle \langle \phi_j \rangle^T$, up to S_4 Clebsch-Gordan (CG) factors. Each of the matrices Y_{ii} is quadratic in $\langle \phi_i \rangle$ and therefore has rank 1. The SD condition implies that $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ and hence maximal atmospheric mixing is controlled by Y_{22} , solar mixing is controlled by Y_{11} , while Y_{33} plays no important role in neutrino physics due to the smallness of μ_3 , which implies that m_1 is similarly small. In the limit $\mu_3 = m_1 = 0$, this effectively reduces to a two RH neutrino model, with only two real parameters μ_1 and μ_2 . The resulting model is known as Littlest Seesaw (LS) [29–31].¹ It is remarkable that, with $\mu_{1,2}$ fitted to the neutrino masses, the entire PMNS matrix is then uniquely determined with no free parameters, giving predictions for mixing angles and the CP phase in agreement with current data.

In order to extend the above ideas into a unified model of flavour, the CSD3 model with two RH neutrinos may be embedded into an $A_4 \times SU(5)$ Grand Unified Theory (GUT) [32, 33]. However, from a theoretical point of view, the $SO(10)$ GUT is preferred, since it predicts three RH neutrinos and makes neutrino mass inevitable. This motivated the $\Delta_{27} \times SO(10)$ model [34, 35], where the mass matrices for all quarks and leptons had the same universal form as the neutrino mass matrix in eq. (1.1), but with different coefficients multiplying each rank-1 matrix. While successful and rather complete, there

¹The LS neutrino mass matrix in eq. (1.1) annihilates the first column of the TB mixing matrix, leading to TM_1 mixing with a fixed reactor angle.

were several unsatisfactory features of the $\Delta_{27} \times \text{SO}(10)$ model. It was quite a complicated model involving a large number of fields. Furthermore, Δ_{27} cannot enforce the desired CSD3 vacuum alignments by symmetry alone, unlike S_4 , which therefore seems to be preferred by CSD3. Finally, a universal mass matrix structure, which seems quite appealing at first sight, led to problems in the quark sector, which were fixed by adding an extra non-universal term in the up-type quark sector, together with some degree of fine-tuning between matrix coefficients in order to obtain the correct quark masses and mixing angles.

In the present paper we propose a natural $S_4 \times \text{SO}(10)$ grand unified theory of flavour in which the CSD3 model of neutrinos is embedded. Our guiding principles are firstly simplicity, involving the fewest number of low-dimensional fields, secondly naturalness, and thirdly completeness, in particular addressing the doublet-triplet splitting problem. What does natural mean? For us it means that we have a qualitative explanation of charged fermion mass and mixing hierarchies, as for neutrino mass and mixing, with all dimensionless parameters $\mathcal{O}(1)$, and in particular that the Yukawa matrices are obtained from sums of low-rank matrices, as in eq. (1.1), where each matrix in the sum naturally accounts for the mass of a particular family, analogous to SD in the neutrino sector. This qualitative picture of “universal sequential dominance” is underpinned by a detailed quantitative fit of the fermion spectrum.

In order to achieve this, we shall introduce two Higgs **10**s, H_{10}^u and H_{10}^d , which will give rise, at low energy, to the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) Higgs doublets, h_u and h_d , respectively, with no appreciable Higgs mixing effects. Neutrinos and up-type quarks, which couple to H_{10}^u , have Yukawa matrices with a universal structure as in eq. (1.1), dictated by CSD3. The charged leptons and down-type quarks, which couple to H_{10}^d , have Yukawa matrices with a different universal structure where Y_{11} is replaced by $Y_{12} \sim \langle \phi_1 \rangle \langle \phi_2 \rangle^T$. Then quark mixing originates primarily in the down-type quark sector, with the down and strange quark masses successfully realised by having a zero entry in the (1,1) element of the down-type quark Yukawa matrix Y^d , as in the GST approach [36], with a milder hierarchy among down-type quarks as compared to up-type quarks.

The model accurately fits all available quark and lepton data, and predicts the leptonic CP phase in 95% credible intervals given by $281^\circ < \delta^\ell < 308^\circ$ and $225^\circ < \delta^\ell < 253^\circ$, with a significant deviation from maximal CP violation. Since quark mixing dominantly originates from Y^d , analytical estimates for the quark mixing angles are given, revealing some tension in the predicted observables, which can be ameliorated by assuming rather large SUSY threshold corrections. A hierarchy in the flavon VEVs fixes the scales of all but one parameter, with all dimensionless couplings in the renormalisable theory naturally $\mathcal{O}(1)$. The model reduces to the MSSM, and we demonstrate how a μ term of $\mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$ can be realised, as well as doublet-triplet splitting, with Planck scale proton decay operators suppressed. In order to achieve the above we also require an auxiliary \mathbb{Z}_4^2 and \mathbb{Z}_4^R symmetry and a spectrum of messenger fields.

We would like to emphasise that the model presented here is very different from earlier models based on $S_4 \times \text{SO}(10)$ [37–40] (see also [41–43]).² Firstly, the full symmetry is

²Previous works on $\text{SO}(10)$ models with non-Abelian discrete flavour symmetries are found in [44–53],

different, since we invoke an extra $\mathbb{Z}_4^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4^R$ symmetry, while earlier works use a \mathbb{Z}_n [38–40]. Furthermore, we only allow small Higgs representations **10** (fundamental), **16** (spinor) and **45** (adjoint) and do not allow the large Higgs representations such as the $\overline{\mathbf{126}}$ and **120** which are used in the other approaches. As a consequence our neutrino masses follow from a type-I seesaw mechanism, rather than a type-II seesaw employed in other papers. In further contrast, we do not allow Higgs mixing: the MSSM Higgs doublets h_u and h_d emerge directly from H_{10}^u and H_{10}^d , respectively, whereas in [37–40] they arise as unconstrained linear combinations of doublets contained in 10- and 126-dimensional Higgs fields. In addition we consider doublet-triplet splitting. These features are largely absent from earlier works.

Another important difference is that we have used the CSD3 vacuum alignments in [30], whereas the vacuum alignments used in most previous works were geared towards TB mixing, and do not naturally provide a large reactor angle. For instance, in [38] they predict $U_{e3} \sim 0.05$, which is now excluded. Indeed our model is motivated by the success of CSD3 and LS in the neutrino sector, although the LS predictions will be slightly modified due to charged lepton mixing corrections which are necessarily present due to the relation between charged leptons and down-type quarks. We should also mention that the first attempts to unify the three families as $\psi \sim (3, 16)$ with Yukawa matrices resulting from flavons with particular vacuum alignments were in [83–85].

The remainder of the paper is laid out as follows: in section 2 we describe the symmetries and field content of the model, the diagrams which yield the fermion mass matrices, and discuss proton decay. In section 3 we define the mass and Yukawa matrices, derive analytical estimates for quark mixing parameters, and perform a detailed numerical fit to data. Section 4 concludes. In appendices we describe the mechanism giving doublet-triplet splitting and a μ term, and the correct treatment of the third family Yukawa couplings, as well as a detailed derivation of the mass matrices.

2 The model

We present a model with quarks and leptons unified in a single ψ in the $(3', 16)$ representation of $S_4 \times \text{SO}(10)$, and with $H_{10}^{u,d}$ in $(1, 10)$ and ϕ_i in $(3', 1)$ representations. The idea is that the up-type quark Yukawa matrix Y^u and neutrino Yukawa matrix Y^ν arise from effective terms like

$$H_{10}^u(\psi\phi_1)(\psi\phi_1) + H_{10}^u(\psi\phi_2)(\psi\phi_2) + H_{10}^u(\psi\phi_3)(\psi\phi_3), \tag{2.1}$$

where the group contraction in each bracket is into an S_4 singlet. These nonrenormalisable operators will have denominator scales of order M_{GUT} , determined by the VEVs of additional Higgs adjoint **45**s, leading to various CG factors. This leads to the Yukawa matrices Y^u and Y^ν being a sum of rank-1 matrices as in eq. (1.1), with independent coefficients multiplying each rank-1 matrix, where $Y_{ij} \sim \langle \phi_i \rangle \langle \phi_j \rangle^T$, up to S_4 CG factors. In the present

and further flavoured GUTs can be found in [54–80]. More recently, a generalised approach to flavour symmetries in $\text{SO}(10)$ is considered in [81, 82].

model we assume the CSD3 flavon vacuum alignments [30],

$$\langle\phi_1\rangle = v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle\phi_2\rangle = v_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle\phi_3\rangle = v_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.2)$$

with VEVs driven to scales with the hierarchy³

$$v_1 \ll v_2 \ll v_3 \sim M_{\text{GUT}}, \quad (2.3)$$

so that each rank-1 matrix in the sum contributes dominantly to a particular family, giving a rather natural understanding of the hierarchical Yukawa couplings $y_u \sim v_1^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2$, $y_c \sim v_2^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2$, $y_t \sim v_3^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2$, and similarly for the neutrino Yukawa couplings. Since the expansion breaks down for the third family, in the complete model we shall find a renormalisable explanation of the third-family Yukawa couplings. The RH neutrino Majorana mass matrix will also have the same universal form, leading to the seesaw mass matrix as in eq. (1.1).

The down-type quark Yukawa matrix Y^d and charged lepton Yukawa matrix Y^e arise from terms like

$$H_{10}^d(\psi\phi_1)(\psi\phi_2) + H_{10}^d(\psi\phi_2)(\psi\phi_2) + H_{10}^d(\psi\phi_3)(\psi\phi_3), \quad (2.4)$$

introducing a mixed term involving ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 , leading to a new rank-2 Yukawa structure $Y_{12} \sim \langle\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_2\rangle^T$. This leads to the Yukawa matrices Y^d and Y^e having Y_{11} replaced by Y_{12} , which has two consequences: it enforces a zero in the (1,1) element of Y^d , giving the GST relation for the Cabibbo angle, i.e. $\theta_{12}^q \approx \sqrt{y_d/y_s}$, and also leads to a milder hierarchy in the down and charged lepton sectors. Both features are welcome.

We need additional symmetries and fields to ensure the above structures, provide renormalisable third family Yukawa couplings, give the desired CG relations to distinguish down-type quarks from charged leptons, achieve doublet-triplet splitting, and obtain the MSSM Higgs doublets h_u and h_d from H_{10}^u and H_{10}^d , respectively. Two \mathbb{Z}_4 shaping symmetries help to forbid any mixed flavon Yukawa terms. We also assume a discrete R symmetry \mathbb{Z}_4^R , under which the superpotential has total charge two, and which is broken at the GUT scale by the H_{45}^{B-L} VEV to \mathbb{Z}_2^R , the usual R (or matter) parity in the MSSM, ensuring a stable lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP). It also controls the μ term and helps ensure that only two light Higgs doublets (and no Higgs triplets) are present in the effective MSSM. \mathbb{Z}_4^R is the smallest R symmetry that can achieve the above, and is specially motivated within SO(10) [86]. We shall also assume a spontaneously broken canonical CP symmetry at the high scale.

The full superfield content of the model is given in table 1. It contains the following: a ‘‘matter’’ superfield ψ containing all known SM fermions, three triplet flavons ϕ which

³In the full model we shall not provide an explanation for this hierarchy of VEVs, nor shall we repeat the vacuum alignment superpotential responsible for the alignments in eq. (2.2), which is discussed in [30]. We note that the alignments $\langle\phi_1\rangle, \langle\phi_2\rangle$ preserve the SU generator of S_4 .

Field	Representation				
	S_4	SO(10)	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4^R
ψ	$3'$	16	1	1	1
H_{10}^u	1	10	0	2	0
H_{10}^d	1	10	2	0	0
$H_{\overline{16}}$	1	$\overline{16}$	2	1	0
H_{16}	1	16	1	2	0
$H_{45}^{X,Y}$	1	45	2	1	0
H_{45}^Z	1	45	1	2	0
H_{45}^{B-L}	1	45	2	2	2
ϕ_1	$3'$	1	0	0	0
ϕ_2	$3'$	1	2	0	0
ϕ_3	$3'$	1	0	2	0

Field	Representation				
	S_4	SO(10)	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4^R
$\bar{\chi}_1$	1	$\overline{16}$	3	3	1
χ_1	1	16	0	3	1
$\bar{\chi}_2$	1	$\overline{16}$	1	3	1
χ_2	1	16	2	3	1
$\bar{\chi}_3$	1	$\overline{16}$	3	1	1
χ_3	1	16	0	1	1
χ'_3	1	16	3	2	1
χ'_2	1	16	1	0	1
ρ	1	1	2	2	1

(a) Matter, Higgs and flavon superfields.

(b) Messenger superfields.

Table 1. Field content giving the Yukawa superpotential in eq. (2.5).

acquire CSD3 vacuum alignments, two Higgs **10**s containing one each of the electroweak-scale Higgs SU(2) doublets,⁴ a spinor $H_{\overline{16}}$ which breaks SO(10) (and gives masses to the RH neutrinos), as well as several Higgs adjoints. The χ superfields are messengers that are integrated out below the GUT scale, and are given GUT-scale masses by the VEV of H_{45}^Z .

At the GUT scale, the renormalisable Yukawa superpotential is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Y^{(\text{GUT})} = & \psi\phi_a\bar{\chi}_a + \bar{\chi}_a\chi_a H_{45}^Z + \chi_a\chi_a H_{10}^u + \rho\chi_3 H_{\overline{16}} + M_\rho\rho\rho \\
 & + \bar{\chi}_b\chi'_b (H_{45}^X + H_{45}^Y) + \chi'_b\chi'_b H_{10}^d + \chi_1\chi_2 H_{10}^d,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.5}$$

where we sum over indices $a = 1, 2, 3$ and $b = 2, 3$, and have suppressed $\mathcal{O}(1)$ coefficients λ that multiply each term. Furthermore, there are several crucial terms that appear suppressed by one Planck mass M_P . These are

$$W_Y^{(\text{Planck})} = \frac{\chi_a\chi_a H_{\overline{16}} H_{\overline{16}}}{M_P} + \frac{\psi\psi\phi_3 H_{10}^d}{M_P},
 \tag{2.6}$$

where $a = 1, 2, 3$. The first term couples $H_{\overline{16}}$ to fermions via the messengers. The second is allowed by the symmetries and will be shown to contribute at the order of the smallest GUT-scale terms to the fermion Yukawa matrices, and thus cannot be ignored.

The adjoint Higgs superfields acquire VEVs at the GUT scale, i.e. $\langle H_{45}^k \rangle \sim M_{\text{GUT}}$, which are generally complex. $H_{45}^{X,Y,Z}$ gain arbitrary (SM-preserving) VEVs, providing CG factors which separate the quark and lepton masses. H_{45}^{B-L} gains a VEV in the direction

⁴We assume that the MSSM Higgs doublets h_u, h_d lie completely inside, respectively, the SO(10) multiplets H_{10}^u, H_{10}^d . This is justified in appendix A.

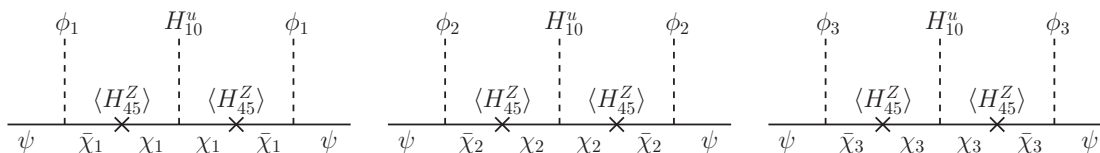


Figure 1. Diagrams coupling ψ to H_{10}^u . When flavons acquire VEVs, these give the up-type quark and Dirac neutrino Yukawa matrices.

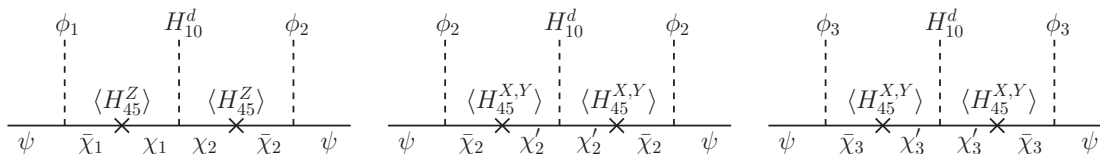


Figure 2. Diagrams coupling ψ to H_{10}^d . When flavons acquire VEVs, these give the down-type quark and charged lepton Yukawa matrices.

that preserves $B - L$, generating GUT-scale masses for Higgs triplets via the Dimopoulos-Wilczek (DW) mechanism [87–89]. Our implementation of the DW mechanism is described in appendix A.

The VEVs of ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are assumed to acquire VEVs well below the GUT scale, i.e. $\langle\phi_{1,2}\rangle \ll M_{\text{GUT}}$, while $\langle\phi_3\rangle \sim M_{\text{GUT}}$, which is therefore also the scale at which the flavour symmetry is broken, along with CP . We note that no residual CP symmetry remains at low scales, but CP does play a role in fixing phases in the mass matrices. As $\langle\phi_3\rangle$ is near the messenger scale, the process of integrating out messengers $\chi_3, \bar{\chi}_3$ is not trivial. The correct procedure and the consequences of having a flavon VEV near M_{GUT} are discussed in detail in appendix B, where we verify also that the third family Yukawa couplings are renormalisable at the electroweak scale.

The diagrams giving the mass and Yukawa matrices are drawn in figures 1–3.⁵ The three diagrams in figure 1 correspond to the ultraviolet completion of the three terms in eq. (2.1), while those in figure 2 are the completion of the terms in eq. (2.4). The diagrams ensure correct S_4 group theory contractions and introduce CG coefficients due to the $H_{45}^{X,Y,Z}$ VEVs. These diagrams are analogous to how the seesaw mechanism replaces the Weinberg operator for neutrino mass. Of course neutrino mass itself in this model is more subtle, since both the Dirac and RH Majorana masses arise from these diagrams.

Each diagram leads to a 3×3 matrix, whose internal structure is dictated by the vacuum alignment of the relevant flavon VEVs in eq. (2.2). The Yukawa and mass matrices are consequently given as a sum over these matrices. A prominent feature is a texture zero in the (1,1) element of Y^d and Y^e , which realises the GST relation for the Cabibbo angle. The exact matrices that we fit to data are given in section 3, with a full derivation in appendix C.

Further Planck-scale operators suppressed by one power of the Planck mass M_P are forbidden by the symmetries. However we expect additional effective operators arising in the model, suppressed by at least two powers of the Planck mass M_P^2 . These include terms

⁵The diagrams were drawn with JaxoDraw [90].

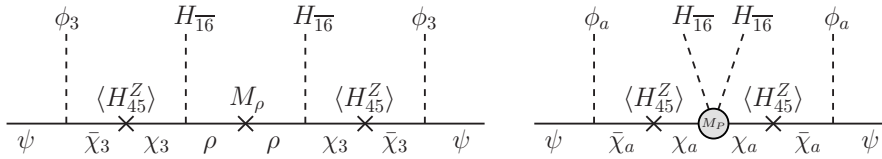


Figure 3. Diagrams coupling ψ to $H_{\overline{16}}$. One copy of the right diagram may be drawn for each of $a = 1, 2, 3$, although for $a = 3$, its contribution is negligible compared to the left diagram. When flavons acquire VEVs, these give the RH neutrino mass matrix.

involving all possible contractions of S_4 multiplets ψ and ϕ_i , which are forbidden at the renormalisable level, but allowed by the symmetries. The largest of these terms can be $\mathcal{O}(M_{\text{GUT}}^2/M_P^2) \sim 10^{-6}$. We will assume these contributions are negligible, but note that such corrections may pollute the texture zero in Y^d .

An adjoint of $\text{SO}(10)$ can acquire a VEV aligned in the direction of any of the four $\text{U}(1)$ subgroup generators that commute with the SM, or a combination thereof.⁶ The VEVs of $H_{45}^{X,Y,Z}$ may be written as linear combinations of these alignments. Fermions couple to these VEVs with strengths that depend on their associated $\text{U}(1)$ charges, which are different for quarks and leptons.

Up-type quarks and Dirac neutrinos couple to H_{45}^Z (see figure 1). As $\langle H_{45}^Z \rangle$ is arbitrary, there is no hard prediction for the ratio between quark and neutrino Yukawa couplings within a family. However, as all flavons ϕ_a couple to this VEV in the same way, flavour unification demands that the same ratio hold for all families. Therefore, once Y^u is determined, Y^ν is also fixed, such that $Y^\nu \propto Y^u$, to good approximation, up to an overall CG factor, with small deviations for the third family. While the elements of Y^ν are not accessible at low energy scales (e.g. in neutrino oscillations), neutrino Yukawa couplings may be probed by considering leptogenesis. Since the lightest right-handed neutrino N_1 is too light, we anticipate that N_2 thermal leptogenesis will be required, where the second-to-lightest right-handed neutrino in our model has a mass of $\mathcal{O}(10^{10})$ GeV, which is in the preferred range.

Meanwhile, the down-type quarks and charged leptons couple to two adjoints H_{45}^X and H_{45}^Y (see figure 2). Unlike the up sector, where matter always couples to the same $\text{SO}(10)$ VEV, each diagram like figure 2 involving a different flavon will couple to a different linear combination of VEVs. This introduces CG factors non-trivially into Y^d and Y^e . As such, there is no fixed relationship between down-type quark and charged lepton Yukawa couplings, neither within a family, nor across families. They are nevertheless expected to be of the same order.

One of the characteristic features of GUTs is the prediction of proton decay. It has not been observed and the proton lifetime is constrained to be $\tau_p > 10^{34}$ years [1]. Proton

⁶There are four such $\text{U}(1)$ symmetries, labelled $\text{U}(1)_X$, $\text{U}(1)_Y$, $\text{U}(1)_{B-L}$, $\text{U}(1)_{T_R^3}$. $\text{U}(1)_X$ arises from the breaking $\text{SO}(10) \rightarrow \text{SU}(5) \times \text{U}(1)_X$. $\text{U}(1)_Y$ is the SM hypercharge which arises when $\text{SU}(5) \rightarrow \text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y$. The other two $\text{U}(1)$ arise when $\text{SO}(10)$ is broken along the Pati-Salam chain, via a LR -symmetric gauge group. Their generators are not linearly independent; two of them may be expressed in terms of the other two.

decay can be mediated by the extra gauge bosons and by the triplets accompanying the Higgs doublets. In SUSY SO(10) GUTs the main source for proton decay comes from the triplet Higgsinos. The decay width is dependent on SUSY breaking and the specific coupling texture of the triplets. In general the constraints are barely met when the triplets are at the GUT scale [91, 92] (as shown in appendix A, this is our case).

The existence of additional fields in the model may allow proton decay from effective terms of the type

$$gQQQL\frac{\langle X \rangle}{M_P^2}. \quad (2.7)$$

Such terms must obey the constraint $g\langle X \rangle < 3 \times 10^9$ GeV. In our model, the largest contribution of this type comes from the term

$$\psi\psi\psi\psi\frac{H_{45}^{B-L}(H_{45}^{X,Y}H_{45}^Z)^2}{M_P^6} \Rightarrow \langle X \rangle = \frac{(M_{\text{GUT}})^5}{M_P^4} \sim 10^3 \text{ GeV}. \quad (2.8)$$

The constraint on $\langle X \rangle$ is easily met, so proton decay from such terms is highly suppressed.

3 Mass matrices, estimates and fits

3.1 Mass matrices

We present here the Yukawa and mass matrices, which will be used in the numerical fits below. The full derivation of these matrices, taking into account S_4 products, CG factors and third-family mixing, is given in appendix C. We begin by defining numerical matrices

$$Y_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Y_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.1)$$

We note that all matrices derive from triplet products like $(\psi\phi_i)(\psi\phi_j)$, with S_4 singlet contractions in each bracket, except Y_P which derives from the Planck-suppressed operator $\psi\psi\phi_3 H_{10}^d$.

The up, down, charged lepton and Dirac neutrino Yukawa matrices (Y^u , Y^d , Y^e and Y^ν respectively) and RH neutrino mass matrix M^R arising from figures 1–3, assuming that the MSSM Higgs doublets h_u and h_d arise from H_{10}^u and H_{10}^d , respectively, as shown in appendix A, may then be expressed, as shown in appendix C, as

$$Y^u = y_1^u e^{i\eta} Y_{11} + y_2^u Y_{22} + y_3^u e^{i\eta'} Y_{33}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$Y^\nu = y_1^\nu e^{i\eta} Y_{11} + y_2^\nu Y_{22} + y_3^\nu e^{i\eta'} Y_{33}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$M^R = M_1^R e^{i\eta} Y_{11} + M_2^R Y_{22} + M_3^R e^{i\eta'} Y_{33}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$Y^d = y_{12}^d e^{i\frac{\eta}{2}} Y_{12} + y_2^d e^{i\alpha_d} Y_{22} + y_3^d e^{i\beta_d} Y_{33} + y^P e^{i\gamma} Y_P, \quad (3.5)$$

$$Y^e = y_{12}^e e^{i\frac{\eta}{2}} Y_{12} + y_2^e e^{i\alpha_e} Y_{22} + y_3^e e^{i\beta_e} Y_{33} + y^P e^{i\gamma} Y_P. \quad (3.6)$$

The flavon VEVs v_a are complex, with the fixed phase relation

$$\eta = \arg\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^2 = -\frac{2\pi}{3}, \tag{3.7}$$

given (up to a sign) by the superpotential that fixes the alignments. The remaining phase η' is determined by the fit.

The light neutrino mass matrix is obtained by the seesaw mechanism. Both Y^ν and M^R have the same structure, namely both are sums over the same rank-1 matrices Y_{11} , Y_{22} and Y_{33} . By a proof given in [93], the light neutrino matrix m^ν will also have this structure, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} m^\nu &= \mu_1 e^{i\eta} Y_{11} + \mu_2 Y_{22} + \mu_3 e^{i\eta'} Y_{33} \\ &= \mu_1 e^{i\eta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \mu_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu_3 e^{i\eta'} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

where the parameters μ_i are given in terms of the parameters y_i^ν and M_i^R simply by

$$\mu_i = v_u^2 \frac{(y_i^\nu)^2}{M_i^R}. \tag{3.9}$$

As shown in the introduction, the flavons yield a light neutrino mass matrix m^ν , where the normal hierarchy $m_1 \ll m_2 \ll m_3$ then corresponds to $\mu_3 \lesssim \mu_1 \ll \mu_2$. Achieving this hierarchy after seesaw implies that the RH neutrino masses are very hierarchical, as we will see below.⁷

3.2 Analytic estimates

The mass matrices involve the following real free parameters: y_i^u , y_i^d , y_i^e , μ_i , and y^P (a total of 13). Recalling that η is fixed by flavon vacuum alignment, we have the following further free parameters: η' , $\alpha_{d,e}$, $\beta_{d,e}$, and γ (a total of 6). The scales of the real parameters are mostly fixed by the scales of the flavon VEVs, $v_{1,2,3}$. We set the flavon VEV scales to some appropriate values,

$$v_1 \approx 0.002 M_{\text{GUT}}, \quad v_2 \approx 0.05 M_{\text{GUT}}, \quad v_3 \approx 0.5 M_{\text{GUT}}, \tag{3.10}$$

where we set $M_{\text{GUT}} \simeq 10^{16}$ GeV. The terms giving $M_{1,2}^R$ and y^P in eqs. (3.4) and (3.5)–(3.6), respectively, derive from terms suppressed by one Planck mass M_P . As they arise from unspecified dynamics, the scale of these parameters is not very well defined. For definiteness, we set $M_P \simeq 10^{19}$ GeV and again assume the associated coefficients are close to one. We assume that $M_\rho \sim M_{\text{GUT}}$.

⁷While the model does not mathematically forbid an inverted hierarchy, we have checked that the corresponding predictions for neutrino masses and mixing angles would always give a bad fit to data. It would also require parameter choices that strongly violate the naturalness principle employed here.

We may estimate the parameters of the matrices defined in eqs. (3.2)–(3.6) as follows: set all $\mathcal{O}(1)$ coefficients to exactly one, and ignore CG factors by setting all adjoint Higgs VEVs to $M_{\text{GUT}} \simeq 10^{16}$ GeV. Then the Yukawa couplings are estimated to be

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1^u &\sim y_1^\nu \sim v_1^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2 \approx 4 \times 10^{-6}, \\
 y_2^u &\sim y_2^\nu \sim y_2^d \sim y_2^e \sim v_2^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2 \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-3}, \\
 y_3^u &\sim y_3^\nu \sim y_3^d \sim y_3^e \sim v_3^2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2 \approx 0.25, \\
 y_{12}^d &\sim y_{12}^e \sim v_1 v_2/M_{\text{GUT}}^2 \approx 1 \times 10^{-4}, \\
 y^P &\sim v_3/M_P \approx 5 \times 10^{-4}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.11}$$

The RH neutrino mass parameters are estimated to be

$$M_1^{\text{R}} \sim 4 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_2^{\text{R}} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ GeV}, \quad M_3^{\text{R}} \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}.
 \tag{3.12}$$

This very strong hierarchy implies negligible RH neutrino mixing, such that the mass eigenvalues closely correspond to the above values. As each parameter contains several $\mathcal{O}(1)$ coefficients λ and CG factors, the above numbers only represent order of magnitude estimates.

As we will see in the numerical fit below, the above estimates are in good agreement with the values that produce a good fit to data, with a single exception: the parameter M_1^{R} , which is primarily responsible for the lightest RH neutrino mass, should be a factor $\mathcal{O}(0.01)$ times the estimate above in order to give the correct light neutrino mass spectrum. This can be understood by inserting the above estimates for y_1^ν and M_1^{R} into the expression for μ_1 in eq. (3.9), which suggests $\mu_1 \sim 0.01$ meV, whereas we will see the fit prefers a value of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ meV. The necessary factor can be achieved by assuming one or more coefficients deviates from unity.

One may also obtain approximate expressions for the quark mixing angles in terms of quark Yukawa couplings as follows. The very strong hierarchy in the three real parameters of Y^u is correlated with that in the physical Yukawa eigenvalues of up, charm and top quarks. We therefore expect negligible contributions from the up sector to quark mixing. This implies that not only do the four real parameters in the down sector, y_i^d and y^P , fix the down-type Yukawa eigenvalues, they also must reproduce the observed CKM mixing angles.

Let us consider Y^d , keeping only the leading terms in each element. For simplicity, we ignore free phases. As noted above, $y_{12}^d \sim y^P < y_2^d \ll y_3^d$. We also define $y_2' = y_2^d + 2y_{12}^d + 2y^P$. Then

$$Y^d \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_{12}^d & y_{12}^d - y^P \\ y_{12}^d & y_2' & y_2' + 2(y_{12}^d - y^P) \\ y_{12}^d - y^P & y_2' + 2(y_{12}^d - y^P) & y_3^d \end{pmatrix}.
 \tag{3.13}$$

In the small angle approximation, the mixing angles can be estimated by

$$\theta_{12}^q \approx \frac{Y_{12}^d}{Y_{22}^d} = \frac{y_{12}^d}{y_2'}, \quad \theta_{13}^q \approx \frac{Y_{13}^d}{Y_{33}^d} = \frac{y_{12}^d - y^P}{y_3^d}, \quad \theta_{23}^q \approx \frac{Y_{23}^d}{Y_{33}^d} = \frac{y_2' + 2(y_{12}^d - y^P)}{y_3^d}.
 \tag{3.14}$$

The down-type Yukawa eigenvalues are given by $y_d \approx (y_{12}^d)^2/y_2'$, $y_s \approx y_2'$, $y_b \approx y_3^d$. Solving for y_{12}^d , y_2' and y_3^d , we have, to good approximation, $y_{12}^d \approx \sqrt{y_d y_s}$, $y_2' \approx y_s$, $y_3^d \approx y_b$. Reintroducing these into our estimates for mixing angles, we get

$$\theta_{12}^q \approx \sqrt{\frac{y_d}{y_s}}, \quad \theta_{13}^q \approx \frac{\sqrt{y_d y_s} - y^P}{y_b}, \quad \theta_{23}^q \approx \frac{y_s + 2(\sqrt{y_s y_d} - y^P)}{y_b}. \quad (3.15)$$

Note that the first equality is exactly the GST relation [36], which is in good agreement with data. In fact, the GST relation, which predicts $\theta_{12}^q \simeq 0.224$ for the central values of y_d and y_s , is in mild tension with experimental data, which gives $\theta_{12}^q \simeq 0.227$. Possible modifications to the GST result have been proposed [94], e.g. adding a correction like $\sqrt{y_u/y_c}$, which can be realised by a texture zero also in Y^u . Alternatively, one may exploit the statistical uncertainties on each of the down and strange quark masses. A small deviation from their central values can predict a slightly different θ_{12}^q .

On the other hand, the mixing angles θ_{13}^q and θ_{23}^q are less precisely estimated, as the parameter y^P can be as large as y_{12}^d , and the final result will depend on the relative phase between y_{12}^d and y^P . Note however that both mixing angles depend in the same way on $y_{12}^d - y^P$. Generally, the approximations in eq. (3.15) predict some tension between θ_{13}^q and θ_{23}^q , which are too large and too small, respectively. This tension cannot be resolved simply by tuning y^P .

3.3 Numerical fit

Our model determines the Yukawa couplings and mixing parameters at the GUT scale, which is also the highest flavour-breaking scale. The values from experiments must therefore be run up to the GUT scale. Moreover, when matching the SM to the MSSM at the scale M_{SUSY} , supersymmetric radiative threshold corrections have to be included. Such an analysis has been performed in [95]. The parametrisation of these corrections is summarised in appendix D. Most parameters do not significantly affect the fit, so are simply set to reasonable values. Specifically, we set $M_{\text{SUSY}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$, $\tan \beta = 5$ and $\bar{\eta}_q = \bar{\eta}_\ell = 0$. We also find that a good fit can be achieved for a rather large value $\bar{\eta}_b = -0.8$. The choices of SUSY parameters $\tan \beta$ and $\bar{\eta}_b$ are here empirically determined to give a good fit of the model to data. It is clear from the fit that large (negative) $\bar{\eta}_b$ is required, affecting primarily the bottom quark Yukawa coupling y_b . In order to keep y_b perturbative, we must assume reasonably small $\tan \beta$. In the region of $5 < \tan \beta < 10$ or so, the fit is rather insensitive to the exact choice. Neutrino data is taken from the NuFit global fit [8].

To find the best fit of the model to data, we minimise a χ^2 function, defined in the standard way: for a given set of input parameters x , we calculate the n observables $P_n(x)$. These are then compared to the observed values P_n^{obs} , which have associated statistical errors σ_n .⁸ Then

$$\chi^2 = \sum_n \left(\frac{P_n(x) - P_n^{\text{obs}}}{\sigma_n} \right)^2. \quad (3.16)$$

⁸In order for a minimum χ^2 to correspond to the maximum likelihood, the statistical uncertainties should be symmetric (Gaussian). This is essentially satisfied for all parameters except θ_{23}^ℓ , where current experimental data cannot conclusively resolve the octant, i.e. whether it is larger or smaller than 45° . Currently, the data favours $\theta_{23}^\ell < 45^\circ$, with a central value 41.6° [8]. We will assume this is the true value.

Observable	Data		Model	
	Central value	1σ range	Best fit	Interval
$\theta_{12}^\ell / ^\circ$	33.57	32.81 \rightarrow 34.32	33.62	31.69 \rightarrow 34.46
$\theta_{13}^\ell / ^\circ$	8.460	8.310 \rightarrow 8.610	8.455	8.167 \rightarrow 8.804
$\theta_{23}^\ell / ^\circ$	41.75	40.40 \rightarrow 43.10	41.96	39.47 \rightarrow 43.15
$\delta^\ell / ^\circ$	261.0	202.0 \rightarrow 312.0	300.9	280.7 \rightarrow 308.4
$y_e / 10^{-5}$	1.017	1.011 \rightarrow 1.023	1.017	1.005 \rightarrow 1.029
$y_\mu / 10^{-3}$	2.147	2.134 \rightarrow 2.160	2.147	2.121 \rightarrow 2.173
$y_\tau / 10^{-2}$	3.654	3.635 \rightarrow 3.673	3.654	3.616 \rightarrow 3.692
$\Delta m_{21}^2 / (10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2)$	7.510	7.330 \rightarrow 7.690	7.515	7.108 \rightarrow 7.864
$\Delta m_{31}^2 / (10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2)$	2.524	2.484 \rightarrow 2.564	2.523	2.443 \rightarrow 2.605
m_1 / meV			0.441	0.260 \rightarrow 0.550
m_2 / meV			8.680	8.435 \rightarrow 8.888
m_3 / meV			50.24	49.44 \rightarrow 51.05
$\sum m_i / \text{meV}$		< 230	59.36	58.49 \rightarrow 60.19
α_{21}			67.90	-25.19 \rightarrow 87.49
α_{31}			164.2	19.98 \rightarrow 184.5

Table 2. Model predictions in the lepton sector for $\tan\beta = 5$, $M_{\text{SUSY}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$ and $\bar{\eta}_b = -0.8$. The observables are at the GUT scale. The lepton contribution to the total χ^2 is 0.03. δ^ℓ as well as the neutrino masses m_i are pure predictions of our model. The model interval is a Bayesian 95% credible interval. The bound on $\sum m_i$ is taken from [7].

For our model, the input parameters are $x = \{y_i^u, y_i^d, y_i^e, y_P, \mu_i, \eta', \alpha_{d,e}, \beta_{d,e}, \gamma\}$, and the observables are given by $P_n \in \{\theta_{ij}^q, \delta^q, y_{u,c,t}, y_{d,s,b}, \theta_{ij}^\ell, y_{e,\mu,\tau}, \Delta m_{ij}^2\}$. Note that as the lepton CP phase δ^ℓ is not yet well measured, we do not include it in the fit, rather we prefer to leave it as a pure prediction. Furthermore, only the neutrino mass-squared differences are measured in oscillation experiments (as opposed to the masses themselves), while our model predicts the masses outright, including the lightest neutrino mass m_1 .

We present the best fit (minimum χ^2) of the model to physical observables (Yukawa couplings and neutrino mass and mixing parameters) in tables 2 and 3, which also include the central values and 1σ ranges from data. Figure 4 shows the associated pulls, and table 4 shows the corresponding input parameter values. The fit gives $\chi^2 \approx 3.4$.⁹ A second minimum with $\chi^2 \approx 4$ was also found, leading primarily to a different prediction for δ^ℓ , as discussed below, although we shall not present the full fit parameters for this case.

We see from tables 2, 3 and figure 4 that both quark and lepton sectors are fitted to within 1σ of the values predicted by global fits to experiment. The biggest pulls are in down-type quark Yukawa couplings $y_{d,s,b}$ and θ_{23}^q . As shown in section 3.2, θ_{23}^q is approximately given by the ratio y_s/y_b , which is typically too small. Furthermore, attempts to increase θ_{23}^q , e.g. by tuning y^P , tends to increase θ_{13}^q , which is then too large. This tension can be ameliorated by assuming large threshold corrections, i.e. by setting $\bar{\eta}_b = -0.8$, although some tension remains among the above parameters, which deviate by about 1σ .

⁹The best fit predicts a strong neutrino hierarchy, with $m_1 < 1 \text{ meV}$. It is possible to achieve a milder hierarchy, although the numerical fit gives $\chi^2 \gtrsim 20$ in such cases, predicting neutrino masses of approximately 5, 10 and 51 meV. Additionally it predicts $\delta^\ell \approx +25^\circ$, currently disfavoured by experiment.

Observable	Data		Model	
	Central value	1σ range	Best fit	Interval
$\theta_{12}^q / ^\circ$	13.03	12.99 \rightarrow 13.07	13.02	12.94 \rightarrow 13.10
$\theta_{13}^q / ^\circ$	0.039	0.037 \rightarrow 0.040	0.039	0.036 \rightarrow 0.041
$\theta_{23}^q / ^\circ$	0.445	0.438 \rightarrow 0.452	0.439	0.426 \rightarrow 0.450
$\delta^q / ^\circ$	69.22	66.12 \rightarrow 72.31	69.21	63.22 \rightarrow 73.94
$y_u / 10^{-6}$	2.988	2.062 \rightarrow 3.915	3.012	1.039 \rightarrow 4.771
$y_c / 10^{-3}$	1.462	1.411 \rightarrow 1.512	1.493	1.445 \rightarrow 1.596
y_t	0.549	0.542 \rightarrow 0.556	0.547	0.532 \rightarrow 0.562
$y_d / 10^{-5}$	2.485	2.212 \rightarrow 2.758	2.710	2.501 \rightarrow 2.937
$y_s / 10^{-4}$	4.922	4.656 \rightarrow 5.188	5.168	4.760 \rightarrow 5.472
y_b	0.141	0.136 \rightarrow 0.146	0.137	0.126 \rightarrow 0.143

Table 3. Model predictions in the quark sector for $\tan\beta = 5$, $M_{\text{SUSY}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$ and $\bar{\eta}_b = -0.8$. The observables are at the GUT scale. The quark contribution to the total χ^2 is 3.38. The model interval is a Bayesian 95% credible interval.

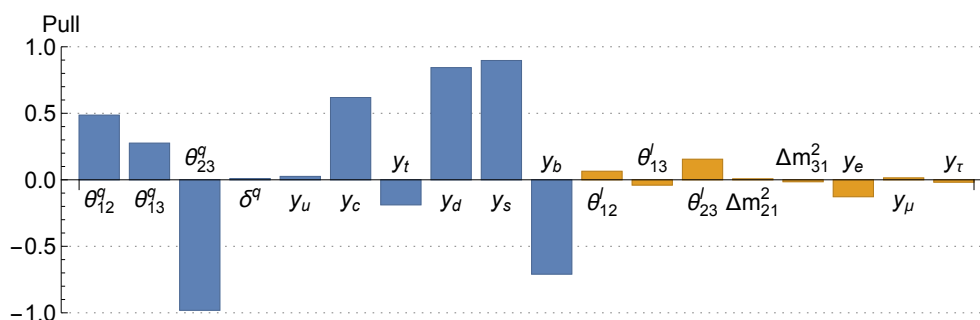


Figure 4. Pulls for the best fit of model to data, as shown in tables 2–3, for quark (blue) and lepton (yellow) parameters.

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
$y_1^u / 10^{-6}$	3.009	$y_{12}^e / 10^{-4}$	1.558	α_d	0.043π
$y_2^u / 10^{-3}$	1.491	$y_2^e / 10^{-3}$	2.248	β_d	0.295π
y_3^u	0.549	$y_3^e / 10^{-2}$	3.318	α_e	1.692π
$y_{12}^d / 10^{-4}$	-1.186	μ_1 / meV	2.413	β_e	1.755π
$y_2^d / 10^{-4}$	6.980	μ_2 / meV	27.50	γ	0.918π
y_3^d	0.137	μ_3 / meV	2.900	η'	1.053π
$y^P / 10^{-4}$	1.243				

Table 4. Best fit input parameter values. The model has 13 real parameters: y_i^u , y_i^d , y_i^e , μ_i and y^P . While η is fixed by flavon alignment to $-2\pi/3$, there are six additional free phases: η' , $\alpha_{d,e}$, $\beta_{d,e}$ and γ . The total χ^2 is 3.4.

Tables 2 and 3 also include a Bayesian 95% credible interval for each observable,¹⁰ which was found by performing a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analysis. The interval for a given parameter corresponds to the region of highest posterior (probability) density (hpd), marginalised over the other parameters, and may be interpreted as follows: given the data, there is a 95% probability that the true model value of that observable resides in the stated interval. For many observables, these probability distributions are essentially Gaussian, centred around the best fit value. This is not always the case: the distributions for θ_{12}^ℓ and θ_{23}^ℓ are asymmetric, consisting of two partially overlapping peaks. Moreover, the hpd region for δ^ℓ consists of two completely distinct intervals, which contain the best fit values 300.9° (as seen in table 2) and 233.9° (corresponding to a second best fit point with $\chi^2 \approx 4$). Their associated 95% credible intervals are given by $280.7 < \delta^\ell < 308.3$ and $225.1 < \delta^\ell < 253.2$, respectively. We note that neither region includes maximal CP violation $\delta^\ell = 270^\circ$, which is close to the prediction from CSD3 with diagonal charged leptons. In short, charged-lepton corrections induce a deviation from maximal CP phase, which can either be positive or negative, depending on the phases of Y^e .

One may be tempted to calculate a reduced chi-squared χ_{red}^2 , i.e. the χ^2 per degree of freedom (d.o.f.), where the number of d.o.f. is naively given by the number of observables minus the number of input parameters. In the conventional picture, a good fit has $\chi_{\text{red}}^2 \simeq 1$. However, as discussed in [96], this interpretation is only valid for linear models, which our model is not. Indeed, when evaluating χ^2 we fit 19 inputs to 18 observables, which in a linear model would suggest a perfect fit is always possible; this is certainly not the case. While χ^2 is a valid tool for comparing models to each other, since it is not possible to establish an exact number of d.o.f., we cannot reliably define χ_{red}^2 .

4 Conclusion

The flavour puzzle in the SM is the source of a majority of the SM free parameters, characterised by different mixing behaviours for quarks and leptons, and very hierarchical masses. The most minimal solution to the problem of neutrino masses remains the seesaw mechanism with heavy RH neutrinos, which arise automatically in SO(10), with naturally large masses. This motivates SO(10) above other popular gauge groups, such as SU(5), where RH neutrinos are added by hand. All three families of SM fermions in the **16** of SO(10) are here also unified in a single triplet of S_4 . This very elegant picture presents model-building challenges, many of which we have tackled in this paper.

We have constructed a rather simple, natural and complete SO(10) model of flavour with a discrete $S_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4^R$ symmetry, where all Yukawa matrices derive from the VEVs of triplet flavons, in the CSD3 alignment. It is simple in the sense that the field content is reasonably minimal, with small Higgs representations of SO(10) consisting of two **10**s which contain the MSSM doublets, a Higgs spinor pair **16** and $\overline{\mathbf{16}}$ responsible for Majorana masses and four adjoint Higgs **45**s, which provide necessary Clebsch-Gordan factors that distinguish charged leptons and down-type quarks. It is natural in the sense that Yukawa and mass matrices consist of sums of low-rank matrices, each of which contributes

¹⁰This is analogous to, but should not be confused with, a frequentist confidence interval.

dominantly to a particular family, i.e. “universal sequential dominance”. It is complete in the sense that we address the μ -problem, Higgs mixing and doublet-triplet splitting, and provide an ultraviolet renormalisable model, with Planck-suppressed operators controlled by symmetry. However, we do not discuss the origin of the hierarchy of flavon VEVs, nor do we repeat the discussion of flavon vacuum alignment, which can be found in [30].

We believe this model represents a significant step forward in the quest for a complete and correct description of fermions within SUSY GUTs. For instance, we have demonstrated the correct procedure for treating the third family couplings and how to generate an electroweak-scale renormalisable third-family Yukawa coupling. We also emphasise that the principle of universal sequential dominance is a simple and effective way to understand fermion hierarchies. Although the origin of such family hierarchies has not been fully resolved, as the scales of flavon VEVs v_i are assumed rather than proven, the problem has been ameliorated, since the hierarchy is given by the squares of these VEVs.

The model successfully reproduces the observed fermion masses and mixing, even in the quark sector, where the CKM parameters are measured to very high precision. Analytical estimates are underpinned by a detailed numerical analysis, demonstrating the viability of the model. Moreover, there is no tuning of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ parameters necessary to explain the mass hierarchies of charged fermions, accounting also for the milder hierarchy in down-type quarks compared to up-type quarks. The model simultaneously realises large lepton mixing and small quark mixing, as well as the GST relation for the Cabibbo angle, $\theta_{12}^q \approx \sqrt{y_d/y_s}$ via a texture zero in the down-type Yukawa matrix Y^d . In the lepton sector an excellent fit to data is found, predicting a normal neutrino hierarchy and lightest neutrino mass $m_1 \lesssim 0.5$ meV. The CP phase δ^ℓ was not fitted, but left as a pure prediction. Two distinct regions are preferred, with corresponding best fit values $\delta^\ell \approx 301^\circ$ and 234° . We emphasise that the model predicts significant deviation from both zero and maximal CP violation.

Acknowledgments

S.F.K. acknowledges the STFC Consolidated Grant ST/L000296/1. This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreements Elusives ITN No. 674896 and InvisiblesPlus RISE No. 690575. F.B. thanks Mathew Smith and Robert Firth for helpful discussions.

A Doublet-triplet and doublet-doublet splitting

As is the case for every broken GUT, the Higgs sector of our model contains more fields than the usual MSSM. The $H_{10}^{u,d}$ multiplets contain colour triplets that mediate proton decay. Since we have two **10**s, there is an additional pair of doublets that, if light, could spoil gauge coupling unification. For these reasons, those extra fields need to be heavy, while ensuring the MSSM doublets are massless. This splitting can be achieved in our model.

The splitting mechanism involves superfields given in table 1. The singlet ξ obtains a VEV slightly above the GUT scale and ensures the correct structure to the masses. The

Field	Representation				
	S_4	SO(10)	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_4^R
ξ	1	1	2	2	0
$\bar{\chi}_u$	1	$\bar{16}$	2	1	2
χ_u	1	16	0	1	0
$\bar{\chi}_d$	1	$\bar{16}$	1	0	0
χ_d	1	16	1	2	2
ζ_1	1	45	1	1	2
ζ_2	1	45	1	1	0

Table 5. Messengers involved in doublet-triplet splitting.

H_{16} generates a mass for the $H_{\bar{16}}$ and also gets a VEV in the RH neutrino (ν^c) direction. H_{45}^{B-L} is the only R -charged field that gets a VEV, breaking \mathbb{Z}_4^R to the usual R parity. This splitting mechanism needs three extra messenger pairs which are listed in table 5.

With them, we may write the superpotential (ignoring dimensionless couplings)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}_H = & H_{45}^{B-L} \left(H_{10}^u H_{10}^d + \zeta_2 \zeta_2 + H_{\bar{16}} \chi_u + H_{16} \bar{\chi}_d \right) \\
 & + H_{\bar{16}} H_{10}^u \bar{\chi}_u + H_{16} H_{10}^d \chi_d + H_{16} H_{\bar{16}} \zeta_1 + \xi (\zeta_1 \zeta_2 + \bar{\chi}_u \chi_u + \bar{\chi}_d \chi_d) \\
 & + H_{45}^{B-L} \left(\frac{H_{\bar{16}} H_{\bar{16}} H_{10}^d}{M_P} + \frac{H_{16} H_{16} H_{10}^u}{M_P} + H_{10}^u H_{10}^d \frac{(H_{45}^{X,Y,Z})^4}{M_P^4} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

where we assume that the VEV $\langle \xi \rangle \gtrsim M_{\text{GUT}}$, so that we may integrate out the messenger fields and obtain effective superpotential

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}_H = & H_{45}^{B-L} \left(H_{10}^u H_{10}^d + \frac{(H_{16} H_{\bar{16}})^2}{\langle \xi \rangle^2} + \frac{H_{\bar{16}} H_{\bar{16}} H_{10}^u}{\langle \xi \rangle} + \frac{H_{16} H_{16} H_{10}^d}{\langle \xi \rangle} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{H_{\bar{16}} H_{\bar{16}} H_{10}^d}{M_P} + \frac{H_{16} H_{16} H_{10}^u}{M_P} + H_{10}^u H_{10}^d \frac{(H_{45}^{X,Y,Z})^4}{M_P^4} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

where we have suppressed dimensionless couplings, and the final term involves all combinations of adjoints allowed by the symmetries, i.e. either $(H_{45}^Z)^4$ or any combination of powers of H_{45}^X and H_{45}^Y totalling four. The three terms suppressed by $\langle \xi \rangle$ are allowed by the integration of three messenger pairs.

We assume that the superfields $H_{\bar{16},16}, H_{45}^k$ ($k = X, Y, Z, B-L$) get GUT-scale VEVs, i.e. $v_{16,\bar{16}} \approx v_{45}^k \approx M_{\text{GUT}}$, through an unspecified mechanism. $H_{\bar{16},16}$ get VEVs in the ν^c direction. H_{45}^{B-L} gets a VEV aligned in the $B-L$ direction, which splits doublet and triplet Higgs masses through the Dimopoulos-Wilczek (DW) mechanism [87–89]. This can be understood by considering the decomposition of the $H_{10}^{u,d}$ into the Pati-Salam group. The triplets behave as a sextuplet of SU(4) while the doublets are singlets. Since $U(1)_{B-L} \subset \text{SU}(4)$, the triplets get a mass from the first term of eq. (A.2) while the doublets don't. In the last term, all the SO(10) adjoints can be contracted to a singlet, so they affect doublets and triplets equally.

To demonstrate the mechanism, we construct the doublet and triplet mass matrices. We define some dimensionless scale parameters $y = M_{\text{GUT}}/M_P$, $z = M_{\text{GUT}}/\langle \xi \rangle$. We label the up-type doublets inside a given Higgs representation H by $\mathbf{2}_u(H)$, and down-type doublets by $\mathbf{2}_d(H)$. We define triplets $\mathbf{3}_u(H)$ and $\mathbf{3}_d(H)$ analogously. H can be either H_{10}^u , H_{10}^d or $H_{\overline{16},16}$. The mass matrices M_D and M_T are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_D &= \begin{matrix} & \mathbf{2}_u(H_{10}^u) & \mathbf{2}_u(H_{10}^d) & \mathbf{2}_u(H_{\overline{16}}) \\ \mathbf{2}_d(H_{10}^d) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} y^4 & 0 & y \\ 0 & -y^4 & z \\ y & z & z^2 \end{array} \right) & \\ \mathbf{2}_d(H_{10}^u) & & \\ \mathbf{2}_d(H_{16}) & & \end{matrix} M_{\text{GUT}}, \\
 M_T &= \begin{matrix} & \mathbf{3}_u(H_{10}^u) & \mathbf{3}_u(H_{10}^d) & \mathbf{3}_u(H_{\overline{16}}) \\ \mathbf{3}_d(H_{10}^d) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & -1 & z \\ y & z & z^2 \end{array} \right) & \\ \mathbf{3}_d(H_{10}^u) & & \\ \mathbf{3}_d(H_{16}) & & \end{matrix} M_{\text{GUT}}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$

The triplets mass matrix M_T has three eigenvalues of $\mathcal{O}(M_{\text{GUT}})$. The doublets mass matrix has two eigenvalues at $\mathcal{O}(M_{\text{GUT}})$ and one at $\mathcal{O}(y^4 M_{\text{GUT}})$, which we identify with the μ term. Since $y \approx 10^{-3}$ we have $\mu \sim 1$ TeV, which is the desired order. Furthermore, the light eigenvectors of M_D define the MSSM doublets $h_{u,d}$ as

$$h_u \approx \mathbf{2}_u(H_{10}^u) + \frac{y}{z} \mathbf{2}_u(H_{10}^d), \quad h_d \approx \mathbf{2}_d(H_{10}^d) + \frac{y}{z} \mathbf{2}_u(H_{10}^d), \tag{A.4}$$

where the contribution of $\mathcal{O}(y)$ is negligible, so that the MSSM doublets are located as required by the Yukawa structure of the model.

B Renormalisability of the third family

In this section we show that naive integration over messenger fields is not possible for the third family, due to the large VEV of ϕ_3 . We reiterate that there is an assumed hierarchy of flavon VEVs, such that $v_1 \ll v_2 \ll v_3 \sim M_{\text{GUT}}$, implying it is not possible to formally integrate out the messengers χ_3 which couple to the flavon ϕ_3 .

To explore this further, let us single out the terms in W_Y involving these fields and H_{10}^u (the same method applies to terms coupling to H_{10}^d). Suppressing $\mathcal{O}(1)$ couplings, the relevant terms are

$$W_Y^{(3)} = \psi \phi_3 \bar{\chi}_3 + H_{45}^Z \chi_3 \bar{\chi}_3 + \chi_3 \chi_3 H_{10}^u. \tag{B.1}$$

After fields acquire VEVs (with $\langle \phi_3 \rangle = v_3(0, 0, 1)$), we have

$$W_Y^{(3)} = v_3 \psi_3 \bar{\chi}_3 + \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle \chi_3 \bar{\chi}_3. \tag{B.2}$$

These two terms are of comparable order.

Naively, ψ_3 may be interpreted as the set of third-family particles. The problem with this picture is that it has a large coupling to $\bar{\chi}_3$, which induces a mass for ψ_3 via the

second term in eq. (B.2). This clearly does not correspond to the physical third-family states (top quark and third Dirac neutrino), which are massless above the electroweak scale. To obtain the physical (massless) states, which we label t , we rotate into a physical basis $(\psi_3, \chi_3) \rightarrow (t, \chi)$, such that t does not couple to $\bar{\chi}_3$. This basis change is given by

$$\psi_3 = \frac{\langle H_{45}^Z \rangle t + v_3 \chi}{r}, \quad \chi_3 = \frac{-v_3 t + \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle \chi}{r}; \quad r = \sqrt{v_3^2 + \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle^2}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Physically, it may be interpreted as follows: inside the original superpotential W_Y lie the terms

$$\mathcal{W}_Y \supset \chi_3 \chi_3 H_{10}^u \supset \frac{v_3^2}{v_3^2 + \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle^2} t t H_{10}^u, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

which generate renormalisable mass terms for the top quark and the third Dirac neutrino at the electroweak scale.

C Complete derivation of mass matrices

In this section we derive the precise forms of the Yukawa and Majorana mass matrices, and cast them in terms of a minimum number of free parameters, taking into account the vacuum alignments of the adjoint Higgs superfields as well as the induced rotation in the third family couplings due to a large $\langle \phi_3 \rangle$.

The renormalisable superpotential in eq. (2.5), including the dominant Planck-suppressed terms in eq. (2.6), and writing explicitly all $\mathcal{O}(1)$ couplings, becomes,

$$\begin{aligned} W_Y = & \sum_{a=1,2,3} \lambda_a^\phi \psi \phi_a \bar{\chi}_a + \lambda_a^X \chi_a \bar{\chi}_a H_{45}^Z + \chi_a \chi_a \left(\lambda_a^u H_{10}^u + \lambda_a^N \frac{H_{\bar{16}} H_{\bar{16}}}{M_P} \right) \\ & + \sum_{b=2,3} \bar{\chi}_b \chi'_b (\lambda_b^X H_{45}^X + \lambda_b^Y H_{45}^Y) + \lambda_b^d \chi'_b \chi'_b H_{10}^d \\ & + \lambda_{12}^d \chi_1 \chi_2 H_{10}^d + \lambda_3^\rho \rho \chi_3 H_{\bar{16}} + M_\rho \rho \rho + \lambda_P^d \frac{\psi \psi \phi_3 H_{10}^d}{M_P}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

The flavon vacuum alignments, obtained from [30], which preserve the generator product SU , are (as in eq. (2.2))

$$\langle \phi_1 \rangle = v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \phi_2 \rangle = v_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \phi_3 \rangle = v_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.2})$$

with the hierarchy $v_1 \ll v_2 \ll v_3$. The singlet product which occurs in $\psi \phi_a$ above, i.e. $3' \times 3' \rightarrow 1$, is given by

$$(AB) = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_3 + A_3 B_2. \quad (\text{C.3})$$

To account for this nontrivial product as well as the field redefinition $\psi_2 \rightarrow -\psi_2$ (this overall sign is unphysical), we define the vectors

$$\langle \tilde{\phi}_i \rangle = I_{S_4} \langle \phi_i \rangle, \quad \text{with} \quad I_{S_4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

In the new variables, the alignments become,

$$\langle \tilde{\phi}_1 \rangle = v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle = v_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle = v_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{C.5})$$

Next, we introduce notation to specify the relevant components of a VEV $\langle H_{45}^k \rangle$, corresponding to unique CG factors. The index k labels the adjoint, i.e. $k = X, Y, Z$, or $B - L$. ψ couples to the adjoint VEVs via χ messengers. After the GUT is broken and ψ is decomposed into multiplets of the SM gauge group, the part of an adjoint VEV which couples to a given multiplet f is then denoted

$$H_{45}^k \rightarrow \langle H_{45}^k \rangle_f, \quad (\text{C.6})$$

where $f = Q, u^c, d^c, L, e^c$, or ν^c . The H_{16} gets a VEV in the direction which preserves SU(5), which we call the (singlet) ν^c direction. Its VEV only affects the RH neutrino mass matrix and is simply denoted v_{16} .

We extract the Yukawa matrices from diagrams in figures 1–3. Taking into account nontrivial S_4 products (as above), we have

$$Y_{ij}^u = \sum_{a=1,2} \lambda_a^u \frac{(\lambda_a^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_j}{(\lambda_a^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_Q \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{u^c}} + \frac{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_j}{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 v_3^2 + (\lambda_3^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_Q \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{u^c}}, \quad (\text{C.7})$$

$$Y_{ij}^\nu = \sum_{a=1,2} \lambda_a^\nu \frac{(\lambda_a^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_j}{(\lambda_a^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_L \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c}} + \frac{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_j}{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 v_3^2 + (\lambda_3^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_L \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c}}, \quad (\text{C.8})$$

$$M_{ij}^R = \sum_{a=1,2} \frac{\lambda_a^N v_{16}^2}{M_P} \frac{(\lambda_a^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_a \rangle_j}{(\lambda_a^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c} \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c}} + v_{16}^2 \left(\frac{(\lambda_\rho^\rho)^2}{M_\rho} + \frac{\lambda_3^N}{M_P} \right) \frac{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_j}{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 v_3^2 + (\lambda_3^X)^2 \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c} \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{\nu^c}}, \quad (\text{C.9})$$

$$Y_{ij}^d = \lambda_2^d \frac{(\lambda_2^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_j}{[\lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_2^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_Q [\lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_2^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_{d^c}} + \lambda_3^d \frac{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_j}{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 v_3^2 + [\lambda_3^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_3^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_Q [\lambda_3^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_3^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_{d^c}} + \lambda_{12}^d \frac{\lambda_1^\phi \lambda_2^\phi \langle \tilde{\phi}_1 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_j}{\lambda_1^X \lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_Q \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{d^c}} + \lambda_P^d \frac{Y_P v_3}{M_P}, \quad (\text{C.10})$$

$$Y_{ij}^e = \lambda_2^d \frac{(\lambda_2^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_j}{[\lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_2^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_L [\lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_2^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_{e^c}} + \lambda_3^d \frac{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_3 \rangle_j}{(\lambda_3^\phi)^2 v_3^2 + [\lambda_3^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_3^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_L [\lambda_3^X \langle H_{45}^X \rangle + \lambda_3^Y \langle H_{45}^Y \rangle]_{e^c}} + \lambda_{12}^d \frac{\lambda_1^\phi \lambda_2^\phi \langle \tilde{\phi}_1 \rangle_i \langle \tilde{\phi}_2 \rangle_j}{\lambda_1^X \lambda_2^X \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_L \langle H_{45}^Z \rangle_{e^c}} + \lambda_P^d \frac{Y_P v_3}{M_P}, \quad (\text{C.11})$$

where $v_3 = |\langle \phi_3 \rangle|$, $v_u Y_{ij}^\nu$ is the Dirac neutrino mass matrix and M_{ij}^R is the RH Majorana matrix, respectively. The last term in eq. (C.1) is a singlet coming from three S_4 triplets and gives rise to the last terms in eqs. (C.10) and (C.11), respectively, where Y_P is the numerical matrix defined in eq. (3.1).

Finally, we take into account the effect of mixing between the state ψ_3 and messenger χ_3 . This mixing provides additional contributions to the fermion mass matrices in the form of coefficients multiplying the third rows and columns. The size of each coefficient depends on the CG factors and the ratio(s) of v_3 to adjoint Higgs VEVs v_{45}^k , for $k = X, Y, \chi$. In the limit where $v_3 \ll v_{45}^k$, all these coefficients are 1, corresponding to a negligible amount of χ_3 being mixed into the physical state. This is exactly what occurs for the other two families: the massless states are aligned almost exactly with the states $\psi_{1,2}$. Generally, any significant deviation would require a tuning among CG factors and $\mathcal{O}(1)$ parameters λ . We do not expect these factors to have a large effect on mixing, hence we set them all to one for simplicity.

D SUSY threshold corrections

An analysis of the running of MSSM Yukawa parameters up to the GUT scale has been performed in [95], where they propose a useful parametrisation of $\tan \beta$ -enhanced corrections to the charged fermion Yukawa couplings and quark mixing angles.

The matching conditions at the SUSY scale M_{SUSY} are parametrised in terms of four parameters $\bar{\eta}_{q,b,\ell}$ and $\bar{\beta}$, as

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{u,c,t}^{\text{MSSM}} &\simeq y_{u,c,t}^{\text{SM}} \csc \bar{\beta}, \\
 y_{d,s}^{\text{MSSM}} &\simeq (1 + \bar{\eta}_q)^{-1} y_{d,s}^{\text{SM}} \sec \bar{\beta}, \\
 y_b^{\text{MSSM}} &\simeq (1 + \bar{\eta}_b)^{-1} y_b^{\text{SM}} \sec \bar{\beta}, \\
 y_{e,\mu}^{\text{MSSM}} &\simeq (1 + \bar{\eta}_\ell)^{-1} y_{e,\mu}^{\text{SM}} \sec \bar{\beta}, \\
 y_\tau^{\text{MSSM}} &\simeq y_\tau^{\text{MSSM}} \sec \bar{\beta}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{D.1}$$

The CKM matrix also gets corrections

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_{i3}^{q,\text{MSSM}} &\simeq \frac{1 + \bar{\eta}_b}{1 + \bar{\eta}_q} \theta_{i3}^{q,\text{SM}}, \\
 \theta_{12}^{q,\text{MSSM}} &\simeq \theta_{12}^{q,\text{SM}}, \\
 \delta^{q,\text{MSSM}} &\simeq \delta^{q,\text{SM}}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{D.2}$$

To a very good approximation θ_{12}^q and δ^q are not affected by the threshold corrections. The running of couplings y_i^{MSSM} up to the GUT scale, $y_i^{\text{MSSM}} \rightarrow y_i^{\text{MSSM@GUT}}$, depends to a good approximation only on $\bar{\eta}_b$ and $\tan \bar{\beta}$. In the limit where threshold corrections to y_τ are negligible, $\bar{\beta}$ reduces to the usual β . We will assume just such a scenario. We will also set $\bar{\eta}_q = \bar{\eta}_\ell = 0$ for simplicity, as these are found not to affect the quality of the fit. The associated shift in down-type and charged lepton Yukawa couplings can be largely subsumed into available free parameters $y_{12}^{d,e} y_2^{d,e}$. Similarly, we fix $M_{\text{SUSY}} = 1$ TeV. Slightly larger values are allowed, up to $\mathcal{O}(10)$ TeV, but the effect on the fit is minor. Conversely,

the remaining SUSY parameter, $\bar{\eta}_b$, will be important and prefers a large (negative) value. A very good fit is found for $\bar{\eta}_b = -0.8$, for which results are presented in this paper. Meanwhile, the neutrino masses and mixing angles are expected to be largely insensitive to group running.

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