Письма в ЭЧАЯ. 2011. Т. 8, № 3(166). С. 297–317

FINITE UNIFIED THEORIES: THEORETICAL BASIS AND PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

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All-loop Finite Unified Theories (FUTs) are very interesting $N = 1$ supersymmetric Grand Unified Theories (GUTs) which not only realize an old field theoretic dream but also have a remarkable predictive power due to the required reduction of couplings. Here we present FUT models based on $SU(5)$ and $SU(3)^3$ gauge groups and their predictions. Of particular interest is the Higgs mass prediction of one of the models which is expected to be tested at the LHC.

PACS: 11.30.Pb; 12.60.Jv

INTRODUCTION

The success of the Standard Model (SM) of Elementary Particle Physics is seriously limited by the presence of a plethora of free parameters. An even more disturbing fact is that the best bet for Physics beyond the SM, namely, the minimal supersymmetric extension of the SM (MSSM), which is expected to bring us one step further towards a more fundamental understanding of Nature, introduces around a hundred additional free parameters.

In our studies [1–7] we have developed a strategy in searching for a more fundamental theory possibly at the Planck scale, whose basic ingredients are GUTs and supersymmetry, but its consequences certainly go beyond the known ones.

Our method consists in hunting for renormalization group invariant (RGI) relations holding below the Planck scale, which in turn are preserved down to the GUT scale. This programme, called Gauge–Yukawa unification scheme, applied in the dimensionless couplings of supersymmetric GUTs, such as gauge and Yukawa couplings, had already noticeable successes by predicting correctly, among others, the top-quark mass in the finite and in the minimal $N = 1$ supersymmetric $SU(5)$ GUTs. An impressive aspect of RGI relations is that one can guarantee their validity to all-orders in perturbation theory by studying the uniqueness

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of the resulting relations at one-loop, as was proven in the early days of the programme of *reduction of couplings* [8–11]. Even more remarkable is the fact that it is possible to find RGI relations among couplings that guarantee finiteness to all-orders in perturbation theory [12–14].

Although supersymmetry seems to be an essential feature for a successful realization of the above programme, its breaking has to be understood too, since it has the ambition to supply the SM with predictions for several of its free parameters. Indeed, the search for RGI relations has been extended to the soft supersymmetry breaking (SSB) sector of these theories [6, 15], which involves parameters of dimension one and two. Interesting progress was made in [16–23] concerning the renormalization properties of the SSB parameters, based conceptually and technically on [24]. Herein [24], the powerful supergraph method [25–28] for studying supersymmetric theories has been applied to the softly broken ones by using the «spurion» external space-time independent superfields [29–32]. In the latter method a softly broken supersymmetric gauge theory is considered as a supersymmetric one in which the various parameters such as couplings and masses have been promoted to external superfields that acquire «vacuum expectation values». Based on this method the relations among the soft term renormalization and that of an unbroken supersymmetric theory have been derived. In particular, the β-functions of the parameters of the softly broken theory are expressed in terms of partial differential operators involving the dimensionless parameters of the unbroken theory. The key point in the strategy [21–23] in solving the set of coupled differential equations so as to be able to express all parameters in a RGI way, was to transform the partial differential operators involved to total derivative operators. This is indeed possible to be done on the RGI surface which is defined by the solution of the reduction equations.

On the phenomenological side there exist some serious developments too. Previously an appealing «universal» set of soft scalar masses was assumed in the SSB sector of supersymmetric theories, given that apart from economy and simplicity, (1) they are part of the constraints that preserve finiteness up to two-loops [33, 34], (2) they are RGI up to two-loops in more general supersymmetric gauge theories, subject to the condition known as $P = 1/3\ Q$ [15], and (3) they appear in the attractive dilaton dominated supersymmetry breaking superstring scenarios [35–37]. However, further studies have exhibited a number of problems all due to the restrictive nature of the «universality» assumption for the soft scalar masses. For instance, (a) in Finite Unified Theories the universality predicts that the lightest supersymmetric particle is a charged particle, namely, the superpartner of the τ lepton $\tilde{\tau}$, (b) the MSSM with universal soft scalar masses is inconsistent with the attractive radiative electroweak symmetry breaking [37], and (c), which is the worst of all, the universal soft scalar masses lead to charge and/or colour breaking minima deeper than the standard vacuum [38]. Therefore, there have been attempts to relax this constraint without loosing its attractive features. First, an interesting observation was made that in $N = 1$ Gauge–Yukawa unified theories there exists a RGI sum rule for the soft scalar masses at lower orders; at one-loop for the nonfinite case [39] and at two-loops for the finite case [40]. The sum rule manages to overcome the above unpleasant phenomenological consequences. Moreover, it was proven [23] that the sum rule for the soft scalar masses is RGI to all-orders for both the general as well as for the finite case. Finally, the exact β-function for the soft scalar masses in the Novikov–Shifman–Vainstein–Zakharov (NSVZ) scheme [41–43] for the softly broken supersymmetric QCD has been obtained [23]. Armed with the above tools and results we are in a position to study the spectrum of finite supersymmetric models.

1. UNIFICATION OF COUPLINGS BY THE RGI METHOD

Let us next briefly outline the idea of reduction of couplings. Any RGI relation among couplings (which does not depend on the renormalization scale μ explicitly) can be expressed in the implicit form $\Phi(g_1, \ldots, g_A) = \text{const}$, which has to satisfy the partial differential equation (PDE)

$$\mu \frac{d\Phi}{d\mu} = \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta} = \sum_{a=1}^{A} \beta_a \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_a} = 0, \tag{1}$$

where β_a is the β-function of g_a. This PDE is equivalent to a set of ordinary differential equations, the so-called reduction equations (REs) [8, 9, 44],

$$\beta_g \frac{dg_a}{dg} = \beta_a, \; a = 1, \ldots, A, \tag{2}$$

where g and β_g are the primary coupling and its β-function, and the counting on a does not include g. Since maximally $(A-1)$ independent RGI «constraints» in the A-dimensional space of couplings can be imposed by Φ_as, one could in principle express all the couplings in terms of a single coupling g. The strongest requirement is to demand power series solutions to the REs,

$$g_a = \sum_n \rho_a^{(n)} g^{2n+1}, \tag{3}$$

which formally preserve perturbative renormalizability. Remarkably, the uniqueness of such power series solutions can be decided already at the one-loop level [8, 9, 44]. To illustrate this, let us assume that the β-functions have the form

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_a &= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[\sum_{b,c,d \neq g} \beta_a^{(1)\,bcd} g_b g_c g_d + \sum_{b \neq g} \beta_a^{(1)\,b} g_b g^2 \right] + \ldots, \\ \beta_g &= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \beta_g^{(1)} g^3 + \ldots, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where $\ldots$ stand for higher-order terms, and $\beta_a^{(1)\,bcd}$s are symmetric in b, c, d. We then assume that $\rho_a^{(n)}$s with $n \leqslant r$ have been uniquely determined. To obtain $\rho_a^{(r+1)}$s, we insert the power series (3) into the REs (2) and collect terms of $\mathcal{O}(g^{2r+3})$ and find

$$\sum_{d \neq g} M(r)_a^d \, \rho_d^{(r+1)} = \text{lower-order quantities},$$

where the r.h.s. is known by assumption, and

$$M(r)_a^d = 3 \sum_{b,c \neq g} \beta_a^{(1)\,bcd} \rho_b^{(1)} \rho_c^{(1)} + \beta_a^{(1)\,d} - (2r+1) \beta_g^{(1)} \delta_a^d, \tag{5}$$

$$0 = \sum_{b,c,d \neq g} \beta_a^{(1)\,bcd} \rho_b^{(1)} \rho_c^{(1)} \rho_d^{(1)} + \sum_{d \neq g} \beta_a^{(1)\,d} \rho_d^{(1)} - \beta_g^{(1)} \rho_a^{(1)}. \tag{6}$$

Therefore, $\rho_a^{(n)}$s for all $n > 1$ for a given set of $\rho_a^{(1)}$s can be uniquely determined if $\det M(n)_a^d \neq 0$ for all $n \geqslant 0$.

As it will be clear later by examining specific examples, the various couplings in supersymmetric theories have easily the same asymptotic behaviour. Therefore, searching for a power series solution of the form (3) to the REs (2) is justified. This is not the case in nonsupersymmetric theories, although the deeper reason for this fact is not fully understood.

The possibility of coupling unification described in this section is without any doubt attractive because the «completely reduced» theory contains only one independent coupling, but it can be unrealistic. Therefore, one often would like to impose fewer RGI constraints, and this is the idea of partial reduction [45, 46].

2. FINITENESS IN $N = 1$ SUPERSYMMETRIC GAUGE THEORIES

Let us consider a chiral, anomaly-free, $N = 1$ globally supersymmetric gauge theory based on a group G with gauge coupling constant g. The superpotential of the theory is given by

$$W = \frac{1}{2}\, m_{ij}\, \phi_i\, \phi_j + \frac{1}{6}\, C_{ijk}\, \phi_i\, \phi_j\, \phi_k, \tag{7}$$

where m_{ij} and C_{ijk} are gauge invariant tensors, and the matter field ϕ_i transforms according to the irreducible representation R_i of the gauge group G. The renormalization constants associated with the superpotential (7), assuming that supersymmetry is preserved, are

$$\phi_i^0 = (Z_i^j)^{(1/2)}\, \phi_j, \tag{8}$$

$$m_{ij}^0 = Z_{ij}^{i'j'}\, m_{i'j'}, \tag{9}$$

$$C_{ijk}^0 = Z_{ijk}^{i'j'k'}\, C_{i'j'k'}. \tag{10}$$

The $N = 1$ nonrenormalization theorem [27, 47, 48] ensures that there are no mass and cubic-interaction-term infinities, and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{ijk}^{i'j'k'}\, Z_{i'}^{1/2\,i''}\, Z_{j'}^{1/2\,j''}\, Z_{k'}^{1/2\,k''} &= \delta_{(i}^{i''}\, \delta_j^{j''}\, \delta_{k)}^{k''}, \\ Z_{ij}^{i'j'}\, Z_{i'}^{1/2\,i''}\, Z_{j'}^{1/2\,j''} &= \delta_{(i}^{i''}\, \delta_{j)}^{j''}. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

As a result, the only surviving possible infinities are the wave-function renormalization constants Z_i^j, i.e., one infinity for each field. The one-loop β-function of the gauge coupling g is given by [49]

$$\beta_g^{(1)} = \frac{dg}{dt} = \frac{g^3}{16\pi^2}\left[\sum_i l(R_i) - 3\, C_2(G)\right], \tag{12}$$

where $l(R_i)$ is the Dynkin index of R_i and $C_2(G)$ is the quadratic Casimir of the adjoint representation of the gauge group G. The β-functions of C_{ijk}, by virtue of the nonrenormalization theorem, are related to the anomalous dimension matrix γ_{ij} of the matter fields ϕ_i as

$$\beta_{ijk} = \frac{dC_{ijk}}{dt} = C_{ijl}\, \gamma_k^l + C_{ikl}\, \gamma_j^l + C_{jkl}\, \gamma_i^l. \tag{13}$$

At one-loop level γ_{ij} is [49]

$$\gamma^{i(1)}_j = \frac{1}{32\pi^2}\left[C^{ikl}\, C_{jkl} - 2\, g^2\, C_2(R_i)\delta^1_j\right], \tag{14}$$

where $C_2(R_i)$ is the quadratic Casimir of the representation R_i, and $C^{ijk} = C^*_{ijk}$. Since dimensional coupling parameters such as masses and couplings of cubic scalar field terms do not influence the asymptotic properties of a theory in which we are interested here, it is sufficient to take into account only the dimensionless supersymmetric couplings such as g and C_{ijk}. So we neglect the existence of dimensional parameters, and assume furthermore that C_{ijk} are real so that C^2_{ijk} always are positive numbers.

As one can see from Eqs. (12) and (14), all the one-loop β-functions of the theory vanish if $\beta^{(1)}_g$ and $\gamma^{(1)}_{ij}$ vanish, i.e.,

$$\sum_i \ell(R_i) = 3C_2(G), \tag{15}$$

$$C^{ikl}C_{jkl} = 2\delta^i_j g^2 C_2(R_i). \tag{16}$$

The conditions for finiteness for $N = 1$ field theories with $SU(N)$ gauge symmetry are discussed in [50], and the analysis of the anomaly-free and no-charge renormalization requirements for these theories can be found in [51]. A very interesting result is that the conditions (15), (16) are necessary and sufficient for finiteness at the two-loop level [49, 52–55].

3. FINITENESS IN THE SOFT BREAKING SECTOR

An important issue in the study of finite theories is to understand its consequences in the soft breaking sector of the theory. Finiteness in the soft breaking sector of $N = 4$ and $N = 2$ supersymmetric theories was studied in [56–60]. On the other hand, the method of reducing the dimensionless couplings was extended to the soft supersymmetry breaking (SSB) dimensionful parameters of $N = 1$ supersymmetric theories [6]. In addition, it was found [39] that RGI SSB scalar masses in Gauge–Yukawa unified models satisfy a universal sum rule. Here we will describe first how the use of the available two-loop RG functions and the requirement of finiteness of the SSB parameters up to this order leads to the soft scalar-mass sum rule [40].

Consider the superpotential given by (7) along with the Lagrangian for SSB terms

$$-\mathcal{L}_{\rm SB} = \frac{1}{6}\, h^{ijk}\, \phi_i\phi_j\phi_k + \frac{1}{2}\, b^{ij}\phi_i\phi_j + \frac{1}{2}\,(m^2)^j_i\phi^{*\,i}\phi_j + \frac{1}{2}\, M\,\lambda\lambda + \text{h. c.}, \tag{17}$$

where ϕ_i are the scalar parts of the chiral superfields Φ_i; λ are the gauginos and M is their unified mass. Since we would like to consider only finite theories here, we assume that the gauge group is a simple group and the one-loop β-function of the gauge coupling g vanishes. We also assume that the reduction equations admit power series solutions of the form

$$C^{ijk} = g\sum_n \rho^{ijk}_{(n)} g^{2n}. \tag{18}$$

According to the finiteness theorem of [12, 61], the theory is then finite to all-orders in perturbation theory, if, among others, the one-loop anomalous dimensions $\gamma_i^{j(1)}$ vanish. The one- and two-loop finiteness for h^{ijk} can be achieved by [34]

$$h^{ijk} = -MC^{ijk} + \ldots = -M\rho^{ijk}_{(0)}\, g + O(g^5), \tag{19}$$

where ... stand for higher-order terms.

Now, to obtain the two-loop sum rule for soft scalar masses, we assume that the lowest order coefficients $\rho^{ijk}_{(0)}$ and also $(m^2)^i_j$ satisfy the diagonality relations

$$\rho_{ipq(0)}\rho^{jpq}_{(0)} \propto \delta^j_i \text{ for all } p \text{ and } q \text{ and } (m^2)^i_j = m^2_j \delta^i_j, \tag{20}$$

respectively. Then we find the following soft scalar-mass sum rule [40, 62, 63]:

$$\frac{m_i^2 + m_j^2 + m_k^2}{MM^\dagger} = 1 + \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2}\Delta^{(2)} + O(g^4) \tag{21}$$

for i, j, k with $\rho^{ijk}_{(0)} \neq 0$, where $\Delta^{(2)}$ is the two-loop correction

$$\Delta^{(2)} = -2\sum_l \left[\left(\frac{m_l^2}{MM^\dagger}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right]\; T(R_l), \tag{22}$$

which vanishes for the universal choice in accordance with the previous findings of [34].

If we know higher-loop β-functions explicitly, we can follow the same procedure and find higher-loop RGI relations among SSB terms. However, the β-functions of the soft scalar masses are explicitly known only up to two-loops. In order to obtain higher-loop results, some relations among β-functions are needed.

Making use of the spurion technique [25–29], it is possible to find the following all-loop relations among SSB β-functions [16–19, 21, 22]:

$$\beta_M = 2\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\beta_g}{g}\right), \tag{23}$$

$$\beta_h^{ijk} = \gamma^i{}_l h^{ljk} + \gamma^j{}_l h^{ilk} + \gamma^k{}_l h^{ijl} - 2\gamma^i_1{}_l C^{ljk} - 2\gamma^j_1{}_l C^{ilk} - 2\gamma^k_1{}_l C^{ijl}, \tag{24}$$

$$(\beta_{m^2})^i{}_j = \left[\Delta + X\frac{\partial}{\partial g}\right]\gamma^i{}_j, \tag{25}$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \left(Mg^2\frac{\partial}{\partial g^2} - h^{lmn}\frac{\partial}{\partial C^{lmn}}\right), \tag{26}$$

$$\Delta = 2\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}^* + 2|M|^2 g^2\frac{\partial}{\partial g^2} + \tilde{C}_{lmn}\frac{\partial}{\partial C_{lmn}} + \tilde{C}^{lmn}\frac{\partial}{\partial C^{lmn}}, \tag{27}$$

where $(\gamma_1)^i{}_j = \mathcal{O}\gamma^i{}_j$, $C_{lmn} = (C^{lmn})^*$, and

$$\tilde{C}^{ijk} = (m^2)^i{}_l C^{ljk} + (m^2)^j{}_l C^{ilk} + (m^2)^k{}_l C^{ijl}. \tag{28}$$

It was also found [17] that the relation

$$h^{ijk} = -M(C^{ijk})' \equiv -M\frac{dC^{ijk}(g)}{d\ln g} \tag{29}$$

among couplings is all-loop RGI. Furthermore, using the all-loop gauge β-function of Novikov et al. [41–43] given by

$$\beta_g^{\rm NSVZ} = \frac{g^3}{16\pi^2}\left[\frac{\sum_l T(R_l)(1-\gamma_l/2) - 3C(G)}{1 - g^2 C(G)/8\pi^2}\right], \tag{30}$$

the all-loop RGI sum rule was found [23],

$$m_i^2 + m_j^2 + m_k^2 = |M|^2\left\{\frac{1}{1 - g^2 C(G)/(8\pi^2)}\frac{d\ln C^{ijk}}{d\ln g} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2\ln C^{ijk}}{d(\ln g)^2}\right\} + \\ + \sum_l \frac{m_l^2 T(R_l)}{C(G) - 8\pi^2/g^2}\frac{d\ln C^{ijk}}{d\ln g}. \tag{31}$$

In addition, the exact-β-function for m^2 in the NSVZ scheme has been obtained [23] for the first time and is given by

$$\beta_{m_i^2}^{\rm NSVZ} = \left[|M|^2\left\{\frac{1}{1 - g^2 C(G)/(8\pi^2)}\frac{d}{d\ln g} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2}{d(\ln g)^2}\right\} + \right. \\ \left. + \sum_l \frac{m_l^2 T(R_l)}{C(G) - 8\pi^2/g^2}\frac{d}{d\ln g}\right]\gamma_i^{\rm NSVZ}. \tag{32}$$

Surprisingly enough, the all-loop result (31) coincides with the superstring result for the finite case in a certain class of orbifold models [40] if $d\ln C^{ijk}/d\ln g = 1$.

4. FINITE $SU(5)$ UNIFIED THEORIES

Finite Unified Theories (FUTs) have always attracted interest for their intriguing mathematical properties and their predictive power. One very important result is that the one-loop finiteness conditions (13), (14) are sufficient to guarantee two-loop finiteness [49]. A classification of possible one-loop finite models was done by two groups [64–66]. The first one- and two-loop finite $SU(5)$ model was presented in [67], and shortly afterwards the conditions for finiteness in the soft SUSY-breaking sector at one-loop [54] were given. In [68] a one- and two-loop finite $SU(5)$ model was presented, where the rotation of the Higgs sector was proposed as a way of making it realistic. The first all-loop finite theory was studied in [1,2], without taking into account the soft breaking terms. Finite soft breaking terms and the proof that one-loop finiteness in the soft terms also implies two-loop finiteness were done in [34]. The inclusion of soft breaking terms in a realistic model was done in [20] and their finiteness to all-loops was studied in [21], although the universality of the soft breaking terms leads to a charged LSP. This fact was also noticed in [69], where the inclusion of an extra parameter in the boundary condition of the Higgs mixing mass parameter was introduced to alleviate it. The derivation of the sum rule in the soft supersymmetry breaking sector and the proof that it can be made all-loop finite were done in [40] and [23], respectively, allowing thus for the construction of all-loop finite realistic models.

From the classification of theories with vanishing one-loop gauge β-function [64], one can easily see that there exist only two candidate possibilities to construct $SU(5)$ GUTs with three generations. These possibilities require that the theory should contain as matter fields the chiral supermultiplets $\mathbf{5}$, $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$, $\mathbf{10}$, $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$, $\mathbf{24}$ with the multiplicities $(6, 9, 4, 1, 0)$ and $(4, 7, 3, 0, 1)$, respectively. Only the second one contains a $\mathbf{24}$-plet which can be used to provide the spontaneous symmetry breaking (SB) of $SU(5)$ down to $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$. For the first model one has to incorporate another way, such as the Wilson flux breaking mechanism to achieve the desired SB of $SU(5)$ [1, 2]. Therefore, for a self-consistent field theory discussion we would like to concentrate only on the second possibility.

The particle content of the models we will study consists of the following supermultiplets: three $(\overline{\mathbf{5}} + \mathbf{10})$, needed for each of the three generations of quarks and leptons, four $(\overline{\mathbf{5}} + \mathbf{5})$ and one $\mathbf{24}$ considered as Higgs supermultiplets. When the gauge group of the finite GUT is broken, the theory is no longer finite, and we will assume that we are left with the MSSM.

Therefore, a predictive Gauge–Yukawa unified $SU(5)$ model which is finite to all-orders, in addition to the requirements mentioned already, should also have the following properties:

1. One-loop anomalous dimensions are diagonal, i.e., $\gamma_i^{(1)\,j} \propto \delta_i^j$.

2. The three fermion generations, in the irreducible representations $\overline{\mathbf{5}}_i, \mathbf{10}_i$ $(i = 1, 2, 3)$, should not couple to the adjoint $\mathbf{24}$.

3. The two Higgs doublets of the MSSM should mostly be made out of a pair of Higgs quintet and antiquintet, which couple to the third generation.

In the following, we discuss two versions of the all-order finite model. The model of [1,2], which will be labeled $\mathbf{A}$, and a slight variation of this model (labeled $\mathbf{B}$), which can also be obtained from the class of the models suggested in [18, 19] with a modification to suppress nondiagonal anomalous dimensions [40].

The superpotential which describes the two models before the reduction of couplings takes place is of the form [1, 2, 40, 67, 68]

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_i^u \, \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{10}_i H_i + g_i^d \, \mathbf{10}_i \overline{\mathbf{5}}_i \, \overline{H}_i \right] + g_{23}^u \, \mathbf{10}_2 \mathbf{10}_3 H_4 + \\ + g_{23}^d \, \mathbf{10}_2 \overline{\mathbf{5}}_3 \, \overline{H}_4 + g_{32}^d \, \mathbf{10}_3 \overline{\mathbf{5}}_2 \, \overline{H}_4 + \sum_{a=1}^{4} g_a^f \, H_a \, \mathbf{24} \, \overline{H}_a + \frac{g^\lambda}{3} \, (\mathbf{24})^3, \quad (33)$$

where H_a and $\overline{H}_a$ $(a = 1, \ldots, 4)$ stand for the Higgs quintets and antiquintets.

The main difference between model $\mathbf{A}$ and model $\mathbf{B}$ is that two pairs of Higgs quintets and antiquintets couple to the $\mathbf{24}$ in $\mathbf{B}$, so that it is not necessary to mix them with H_4 and $\overline{H}_4$ in order to achieve the doublet–triplet splitting after the symmetry breaking of $SU(5)$ [40]. Thus, although the particle content is the same, the solutions to Eqs. (13), (14) and the sum rules are different, which will reflect in the phenomenology, as we will see.

4.1. FUTA. After the reduction of couplings the symmetry of the superpotential W (33) is enhanced. For model $\mathbf{A}$ one finds that the superpotential has the $Z_7 \times Z_3 \times Z_2$ discrete symmetry with the charge assignment as shown in Table 1, and with the following superpotential:

$$W_A = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_i^u \, \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{10}_i H_i + g_i^d \, \mathbf{10}_i \overline{\mathbf{5}}_i \, \overline{H}_i \right] + g_4^f \, H_4 \, \mathbf{24} \, \overline{H}_4 + \frac{g^\lambda}{3} \, (\mathbf{24})^3. \quad (34)$$

Table 1. **Charges of the $Z_7 \times Z_3 \times Z_2$ symmetry for model FUTA**

	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_1$	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_2$	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_3$	$\mathbf{10}_1$	$\mathbf{10}_2$	$\mathbf{10}_3$	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	$\overline{H}_1$	$\overline{H}_2$	$\overline{H}_3$	$\overline{H}_4$	$\mathbf{24}$
Z_7	4	1	2	1	2	4	5	3	6	–5	–3	–6	0	0	0
Z_3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	–1	–2	0	0	0	0
Z_2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The nondegenerate and isolated solutions to $\gamma_i^{(1)} = 0$ for model **FUTA**, which are the boundary conditions for the Yukawa couplings at the GUT scale, are

$$\begin{aligned} &(g_1^u)^2 = \frac{8}{5}\, g^2, && (g_1^d)^2 = \frac{6}{5}\, g^2, && (g_2^u)^2 = (g_3^u)^2 = \frac{8}{5}\, g^2, \\ &(g_2^d)^2 = (g_3^d)^2 = \frac{6}{5}\, g^2, && (g_{23}^u)^2 = 0, && (g_{23}^d)^2 = (g_{32}^d)^2 = 0, \\ &(g^\lambda)^2 = \frac{15}{7} g^2, && (g_2^f)^2 = (g_3^f)^2 = 0, && (g_1^f)^2 = 0, \quad (g_4^f)^2 = g^2. \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

In the dimensionful sector, the sum rule gives us the following boundary conditions at the GUT scale for this model [40]:

$$m_{H_u}^2 + 2m_{\mathbf{10}}^2 = m_{H_d}^2 + m_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}}^2 + m_{\mathbf{10}}^2 = M^2, \tag{36}$$

and thus we are left with only three free parameters, namely, $m_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} \equiv m_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}_3}$, $m_{\mathbf{10}} \equiv m_{\mathbf{10}_3}$ and M.

4.2. FUTB. Also in the case of **FUTB** the symmetry is enhanced after the reduction of couplings. The superpotential has now a $Z_4 \times Z_4 \times Z_4$ symmetry with charges as shown in Table 2 and with the following superpotential:

$$\begin{aligned} W_B = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_i^u\, \mathbf{10}_i \mathbf{10}_i H_i + g_i^d\, \mathbf{10}_i \overline{\mathbf{5}}_i\, \overline{H}_i \right] + g_{23}^u\, \mathbf{10}_2 \mathbf{10}_3 H_4 + \\ + g_{23}^d\, \mathbf{10}_2 \overline{\mathbf{5}}_3\, \overline{H}_4 + g_{32}^d\, \mathbf{10}_3 \overline{\mathbf{5}}_2\, \overline{H}_4 + g_2^f\, H_2\, \mathbf{24}\, \overline{H}_2 + g_3^f\, H_3\, \mathbf{24}\, \overline{H}_3 + \frac{g^\lambda}{3} (\mathbf{24})^3. \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

For this model the nondegenerate and isolated solutions to $\gamma_i^{(1)} = 0$ give us

$$\begin{aligned} &(g_1^u)^2 = \frac{8}{5}\, g^2, && (g_1^d)^2 = \frac{6}{5}\, g^2, && (g_2^u)^2 = (g_3^u)^2 = \frac{4}{5}\, g^2, \\ &(g_2^d)^2 = (g_3^d)^2 = \frac{3}{5}\, g^2, && (g_{23}^u)^2 = \frac{4}{5}\, g^2, && (g_{23}^d)^2 = (g_{32}^d)^2 = \frac{3}{5}\, g^2, \\ &(g^\lambda)^2 = \frac{15}{7} g^2, && (g_2^f)^2 = (g_3^f)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\, g^2, && (g_1^f)^2 = 0, \quad (g_4^f)^2 = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Table 2. **Charges of the $Z_4 \times Z_4 \times Z_4$ symmetry for model FUTB**

	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_1$	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_2$	$\overline{\mathbf{5}}_3$	$\mathbf{10}_1$	$\mathbf{10}_2$	$\mathbf{10}_3$	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	$\overline{H}_1$	$\overline{H}_2$	$\overline{H}_3$	$\overline{H}_4$	$\mathbf{24}$
Z_4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	–2	0	0	0	0
Z_4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	–2	0	–3	0
Z_4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	–2	–3	0

and from the sum rule we obtain [40]

$$m^2_{H_u} + 2m^2_{\mathbf{10}} = M^2, \quad m^2_{H_d} - 2m^2_{\mathbf{10}} = -\frac{M^2}{3},$$
$$m^2_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} + 3m^2_{\mathbf{10}} = \frac{4M^2}{3}, \tag{39}$$

i.e., in this case we have only two free parameters $m_{\mathbf{10}} \equiv m_{\mathbf{10}_3}$ and M for the dimensionful sector.

As already mentioned, after the $SU(5)$ gauge symmetry breaking we assume we have the MSSM, i.e., only two Higgs doublets. This can be achieved by introducing appropriate mass terms that allow one to perform a rotation of the Higgs sector [1, 2, 67, 68, 70], in such a way that only one pair of Higgs doublets, coupled mostly to the third family, remains light and acquires vacuum expectation values. To avoid fast proton decay the usual fine tuning to achieve doublet–triplet splitting is performed. Notice that, although similar, the mechanism is not identical to minimal $SU(5)$, since we have an extended Higgs sector.

Thus, after the gauge symmetry of the GUT theory is broken we are left with the MSSM, with the boundary conditions for the third family given by the finiteness conditions, while the other two families are basically decoupled.

We will now examine the phenomenology of such all-loop Finite Unified Theories with $SU(5)$ gauge group and, for the reasons expressed above, we will concentrate only on the third generation of quarks and leptons. An extension to three families, and the generation of quark mixing angles and masses in Finite Unified Theories has been addressed in [71], where several examples are given. These extensions are not considered here.

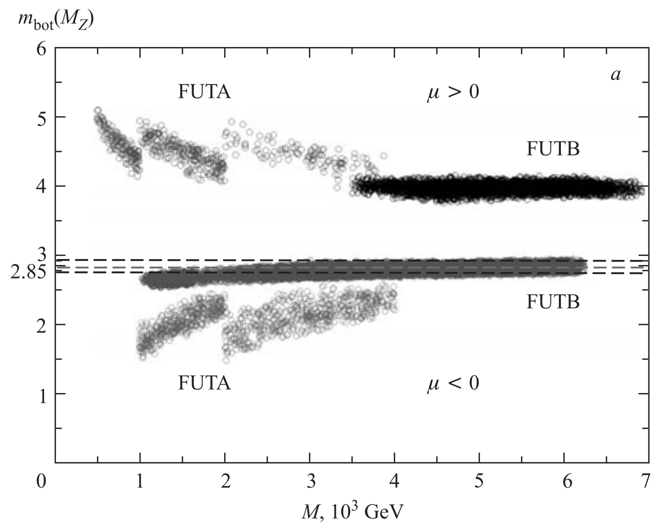
4.3. Restrictions from Low-Energy Observables. Since the gauge symmetry is spontaneously broken below $M_{\rm GUT}$, the finiteness conditions do not restrict the renormalization properties at low energies, and all it remains are boundary conditions on the gauge and Yukawa couplings (35) or (38), the $h = -MC$ relation (19), and the soft scalar-mass sum rule (21) at $M_{\rm GUT}$, as applied in the two models. Thus, we examine the evolution of these parameters according to their RGEs up to two-loops for dimensionless parameters and at one-loop for dimensionful ones with the relevant boundary conditions. Below $M_{\rm GUT}$ their evolution is assumed to be governed by the MSSM. We further assume a unique supersymmetry breaking scale $M_{\rm SUSY}$ (which we define as the geometrical average of the stop masses), and therefore below that scale the effective theory is just the SM. This allows one to evaluate observables at or below the electroweak scale.

In the following, we briefly describe the low-energy observables used in our analysis. We discuss the current precision of the experimental results and the theoretical predictions. We also give relevant details of the higher-order perturbative corrections that we include. We do not discuss theoretical uncertainties from the RG running between the high-scale parameters and the weak scale. At present, these uncertainties are expected to be less important than the experimental and theoretical uncertainties of the precision observables.

As precision observables we first discuss the third-generation quark masses that are leading to the strongest constraints on the models under investigation. Next we apply B physics and Higgs-boson mass constraints. We also briefly discuss the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon.

4.4. Predictions. We now present the comparison of the predictions of the four models with the experimental data, see [72] for more details, starting with the heavy quark masses. In

Fig. 1 we show the **FUTA** and **FUTB** predictions for the top pole mass, $M_{\rm top}$, and the running bottom mass at the scale M_Z, $m_{\rm bot}(M_Z)$, as a function of the unified gaugino mass M, for the two cases $\mu < 0$ and $\mu > 0$. The running bottom mass is used to avoid the large QCD uncertainties inherent for the pole mass. In the evaluation of the bottom mass $m_{\rm bot}$, we have included the corrections coming from bottom squark–gluino loops and top squark–chargino loops [73]. We compare the predictions for the running bottom-quark mass with the experimental value, $m_b(M_Z) = (2.83 \pm 0.10)$ GeV [74]. One can see that the value of $m_{\rm bot}$ depends strongly on the sign of μ due to the above-mentioned radiative corrections involving SUSY particles. For both models **A** and **B** the values for $\mu > 0$ are above the central experimental value, with $m_{\rm bot}(M_Z) \sim 4.0{-}5.0$ GeV. For $\mu < 0$, on the other hand, model



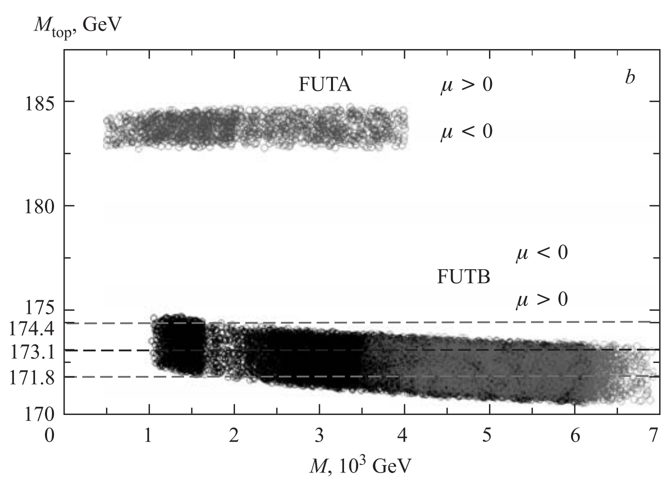


Fig. 1. The bottom-quark mass at the Z boson scale (*a*) and top-quark pole mass (*b*) are shown as a function of M for both models

B shows overlap with the experimentally measured values, $m_{\rm bot}(M_Z) \sim 2.5{-}2.8$ GeV. For model **A** we find $m_{\rm bot}(M_Z) \sim 1.5{-}2.6$ GeV, and there is only a small region of allowed parameter space at large M, where we find agreement with the experimental value at the two σ level. In summary, the experimental determination of $m_{\rm bot}(M_Z)$ clearly selects the negative sign of μ.

Now we turn to the top-quark mass. The predictions for the top-quark mass $M_{\rm top}$ are ~ 183 and ~ 172 GeV in models **A** and **B**, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1, *b*. Comparing these predictions with the most recent experimental value $m_t^{\rm exp} = (173.1 \pm 1.3)$ GeV [75], and recalling that the theoretical values for $M_{\rm top}$ may suffer from a correction of $\sim 4\%$ [7,63,76], we see that clearly model **B** is singled out. In addition, the value of $\tan\beta$ is found to be $\tan\beta \sim 54$ and ~ 48 for models **A** and **B**, respectively. Thus, from the comparison of the predictions of the two models with experimental data only **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$ survives.

We now analyze the impact of further low-energy observables on the model **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$. As additional constraints we consider the following observables: the rare b decays ${\rm BR}(b \to s\gamma)$ and ${\rm BR}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$, the lightest Higgs boson mass as well as the density of cold dark matter in the Universe, assuming it consists mainly of neutralinos. More details and a complete set of references can be found in [72].

For the branching ratio ${\rm BR}(b \to s\gamma)$, we take the experimental value estimated by the Heavy Flavour Averaging Group (HFAG) which is [77–79]

$$ {\rm BR}(b \to s\gamma) = (3.55 \pm 0.24^{+0.09}_{-0.10} \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-4}, \tag{40} $$

where the first error is the combined statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainty, the latter two errors are correlated systematic theoretical uncertainties and corrections, respectively.

For the branching ratio ${\rm BR}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$, the SM prediction is at the level of 10^{-9}, while the present experimental upper limit from the Tevatron is $4.7 \cdot 10^{-8}$ at the 95% C.L. [80], still providing the possibility for the MSSM to dominate the SM contribution.

Concerning the lightest Higgs boson mass, M_h, the SM bound of 114.4 GeV [81, 82] can be applied, since the main SM search channels are not suppressed in **FUTB**. For the prediction we use the code FeynHiggs [83–86].

The prediction of the lightest Higgs boson mass as a function of M is shown in Fig. 2. The light points shown are in agreement with the two B-physics observables listed above. The lightest Higgs mass ranges in

$$ M_h \sim 121 - 126 \text{ GeV}, \tag{41} $$

where the uncertainty comes from variations of the soft scalar masses, and from finite (i.e., not logarithmically divergent) corrections in changing renormalization scheme. To this value one has to add ± 3 GeV coming from unknown higher-order corrections [85]. We have also included a small variation, due to threshold corrections at the GUT scale, of up to 5% of the FUT boundary conditions. Thus, taking into account the B-physics constraints results naturally in a light Higgs boson that fulfills the LEP bounds [81, 82].

In the same way the whole SUSY particle spectrum can be derived. The resulting SUSY masses for **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$ are rather large. The lightest SUSY particle starts around 500 GeV, with the rest of the spectrum being very heavy. The observation of SUSY particles at the LHC or the ILC will only be possible in very favorable parts of the parameter space.

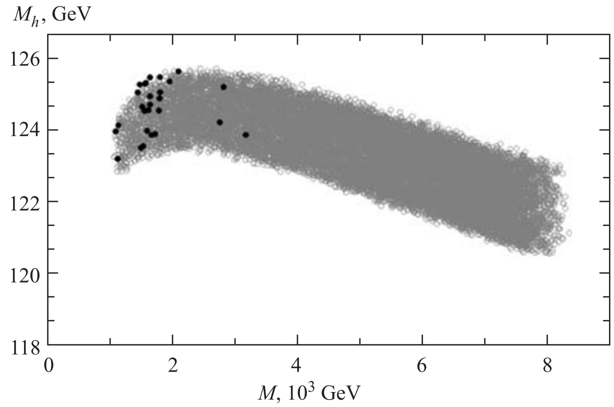


Fig. 2. The lightest Higgs mass, M_h, as a function of M for the model **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$, see text

For most parameter combination only an SM-like light Higgs boson in the range of Eq. (41) can be observed.

We note that with such a heavy SUSY spectrum the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, $(g-2)_\mu$ (with $a_\mu \equiv (g-2)_\mu/2$), gives only a negligible correction to the SM prediction. The comparison of the experimental result and the SM value (based on the latest combination using e^+e^- data) [87]

$$a_\mu^{\rm exp} - a_\mu^{\rm th} = (24.6 \pm 8.0) \cdot 10^{-10} \tag{42}$$

would disfavor **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$ by about 3σ. However, since the SM is not regarded as excluded by $(g-2)_\mu$, we still see **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$ as the only surviving model.

Further restrictions on the parameter space can arise from the requirement that the lightest SUSY particle (LSP) should give the right amount of cold dark matter (CDM) abundance. The LSP should be color-neutral, and the lightest neutralino appears to be a suitable candidate [88, 89]. In the case where all the soft scalar masses are universal at the unification scale, there is no region of M below $\mathcal{O}$ (few TeV) in which $m_{\tilde\tau} > m_{\chi^0}$ is satisfied, where $m_{\tilde\tau}$ is the lightest $\tilde\tau$ mass, and m_{χ^0} — the lightest neutralino mass. An electrically charged LSP, however, is not in agreement with CDM searches. But once the universality condition is relaxed, this problem can be solved naturally, thanks to the sum rule (21). Using this equation, a comfortable parameter space is found for **FUTB** with $\mu < 0$ (and also for **FUTA** and both signs of μ) that fulfills the conditions of (a) successful radiative electroweak symmetry breaking, (b) $m_{\tilde\tau} > m_{\chi^0}$.

Calculating the CDM abundance in these FUT models, one finds that usually it is very large, thus a mechanism is needed in our model to reduce it. This issue could, for instance, be related to another problem, that of neutrino masses. This type of masses cannot be generated naturally within the class of Finite Unified Theories that we are considering in this paper, although a nonzero value for neutrino masses has clearly been established [74]. However, the class of FUTs discussed here can, in principle, be easily extended by introducing bilinear R-parity violating terms that preserve finiteness and introduce the desired neutrino masses [90]. R-parity violation [91–94] would have a small impact on the collider phenomenology discussed here (apart from the fact the SUSY search strategies could not rely on a «missing energy» signature), but remove the CDM bound completely. The details of such a possibility

Table 3. **Representative light spectrum for FUTB with $\mu < 0$**

$M_{\rm GUT}$, GeV	1145	$M_{\rm SUSY}$, GeV	1831
$\tan\beta$	44	α_s	0.1171
$M_{\rm top}$, GeV	174.4	$m_{\rm bot}(M_Z)$, GeV	2.66
$M_{\rm Higgs}$, GeV	123	M_A, GeV	840
M_H, GeV	840	$M_H^{\pm}$, GeV	844
$M_{\rm stop1}$, GeV	1715	$M_{\rm stop2}$, GeV	1952
$M_{\rm bot1}$, GeV	1679	$M_{\rm bot2}$, GeV	1925
$M_{\rm stau1}$, GeV	570	$M_{\rm stau2}$, GeV	757
$M_{\rm char1}$, GeV	966	$M_{\rm char2}$, GeV	1486
$M_{\rm neu1}$, GeV	520	$M_{\rm neu2}$, GeV	740
$M_{\rm neu3}$, GeV	966	$M_{\rm neu4}$, GeV	1486

in the present framework attempting to provide the models with realistic neutrino masses will be discussed elsewhere. Other mechanisms, not involving R-parity violation (and keeping the «missing energy» signature), that could be invoked if the amount of CDM appears to be too large, concern the cosmology of the early Universe. For instance, «thermal inflation» [95] or «late time entropy injection» [96] could bring the CDM density into agreement with the WMAP measurements. This kind of modifications of the physics scenario neither concerns the theory basis nor the collider phenomenology, but could have a strong impact on the CDM derived bounds.

Therefore, in order to get an impression of the *possible* impact of the CDM abundance on the collider phenomenology in our models under investigation, we will analyze the case that the LSP does contribute to the CDM density, and apply a more loose bound of

$$\Omega_{\rm CDM} h^2 < 0.3. \tag{43}$$

(Lower values than the ones permitted by (43) are naturally allowed if another particle than the lightest neutralino constitutes CDM.) For our evaluation we have used the code MicroMegas [97, 98]. In Fig. 2 we show as dark dots the points that pass the constraints in (43). One can see that relatively light values of M are favored. These points result in a relatively light SUSY particle spectrum which might make collider searches somewhat easier. A representative spectrum of this light part of the allowed parameter space is presented in Table 3.

A more detailed analysis can be found in [72].

5. FINITE $SU(3)^3$ MODEL

We now examine the possibility of constructing realistic FUTs based on product gauge groups. Consider an $N=1$ supersymmetric theory, with gauge group $SU(N)_1 \times SU(N)_2 \times \cdots \times SU(N)_k$, with n_f copies (number of families) of the supersymmetric multiplets $(N, N^*, 1, \ldots, 1) + (1, N, N^*, \ldots, 1) + \ldots + (N^*, 1, 1, \ldots, N)$. The one-loop β-function coefficient in the renormalization group equation of each $SU(N)$ gauge coupling is simply given by

$$b = \left(-\frac{11}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) N + n_f \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 2N = -3N + n_f N. \tag{44}$$

This means that $n_f = 3$ is the only solution of Eq. (44) that yields $b = 0$. Since $b = 0$ is a necessary condition for a finite field theory, the existence of three families of quarks and leptons is natural in such models, provided the matter content is exactly as given above.

The model of this type with best phenomenology is the $SU(3)^3$ model discussed in [99], where the details of the model are given. It corresponds to the well-known example of $SU(3)_C \times SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ [100–103], with quarks transforming as

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} d & u & h \\ d & u & h \\ d & u & h \end{pmatrix} \sim (3, 3^*, 1), \quad q^c = \begin{pmatrix} d^c & d^c & d^c \\ u^c & u^c & u^c \\ h^c & h^c & h^c \end{pmatrix} \sim (3^*, 1, 3), \tag{45}$$

and leptons transforming as

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} N & E^c & \nu \\ E & N^c & e \\ \nu^c & e^c & S \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 3, 3^*). \tag{46}$$

Switching the first and third rows of q^c together with the first and third columns of λ, we obtain the alternative left-right model first proposed in [103] in the context of superstring-inspired E_6.

In order for all the gauge couplings to be equal at $M_{\rm GUT}$, as is suggested by the LEP results [104], the cyclic symmetry Z_3 must be imposed, i.e.,

$$q \to \lambda \to q^c \to q, \tag{47}$$

where q and q^c are given in Eq. (45) and λ in Eq. (46). Then, the first of the finiteness conditions (15) for one-loop finiteness, namely, the vanishing of the gauge β-function, is satisfied.

Next, let us consider the second condition, i.e., the vanishing of the anomalous dimensions of all superfields, Eq. (16). To do that first we have to write down the superpotential. If there is just one family, then there are only two trilinear invariants, which can be constructed respecting the symmetries of the theory, and therefore can be used in the superpotential as follows:

$$f \ \mathrm{Tr}\ (\lambda q^c q) + \frac{1}{6} f' \ \epsilon_{ijk}\epsilon_{abc}(\lambda_{ia}\lambda_{jb}\lambda_{kc} + q^c_{ia}q^c_{jb}q^c_{kc} + q_{ia}q_{jb}q_{kc}), \tag{48}$$

where f and f' are the Yukawa couplings associated with each invariant. Quarks and leptons obtain masses when the scalar parts of the superfields $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{N}^c)$ obtain vacuum expectation values (vevs),

$$m_d = f\langle\tilde{N}\rangle, \quad m_u = f\langle\tilde{N}^c\rangle, \quad m_e = f'\langle\tilde{N}\rangle, \quad m_\nu = f'\langle\tilde{N}^c\rangle. \tag{49}$$

With three families, the most general superpotential contains $11f$ couplings, and $10f'$ couplings, subject to 9 conditions, due to the vanishing of the anomalous dimensions of each superfield. The conditions are the following:

$$\sum_{j,k} f_{ijk}(f_{ljk})^* + \frac{2}{3}\sum_{j,k} f'_{ijk}(f'_{ljk})^* = \frac{16}{9} g^2 \delta_{il}, \tag{50}$$

where

$$f_{ijk} = f_{jki} = f_{kij}, \tag{51}$$

$$f'_{ijk} = f'_{jki} = f'_{kij} = f'_{ikj} = f'_{kji} = f'_{jik}. \tag{52}$$

Quarks and leptons receive masses when the scalar parts of the superfields $\tilde{N}_{1,2,3}$ and $\tilde{N}^c_{1,2,3}$ obtain vevs as follows:

$$(\mathcal{M}_d)_{ij} = \sum_k f_{kij}\langle\tilde{N}_k\rangle, \quad (\mathcal{M}_u)_{ij} = \sum_k f_{kij}\langle\tilde{N}^c_k\rangle, \tag{53}$$

$$(\mathcal{M}_e)_{ij} = \sum_k f'_{kij}\langle\tilde{N}_k\rangle, \quad (\mathcal{M}_\nu)_{ij} = \sum_k f'_{kij}\langle\tilde{N}^c_k\rangle. \tag{54}$$

We will assume that below $M_{\rm GUT}$ we have the usual MSSM, with the two Higgs doublets coupled maximally to the third generation. Therefore, we have to choose the linear combinations $\tilde{N}^c = \sum_i a_i \tilde{N}^c_i$ and $\tilde{N} = \sum_i b_i \tilde{N}_i$ to play the role of the two Higgs doublets, which will be responsible for the electroweak symmetry breaking. This can be done by choosing appropriately the masses in the superpotential [68], since they are not constrained by the finiteness conditions. We choose that the two Higgs doublets are predominately coupled to the third generation. Then these two Higgs doublets couple to the three families differently, thus providing the freedom to understand their different masses and mixings. The remnants of the $SU(3)^3$ FUT are the boundary conditions on the gauge and Yukawa couplings, i.e., Eq. (50), the $h = -MC$ relation, and the soft scalar-mass sum rule Eq. (21) at $M_{\rm GUT}$, which, when applied to the present model, takes the form

$$m^2_{H_u} + m^2_{\tilde{t}^c} + m^2_{\tilde{q}} = M^2 = m^2_{H_d} + m^2_{\tilde{b}^c} + m^2_{\tilde{q}}, \tag{55}$$

where $\tilde{t}^c$, $\tilde{b}^c$, and $\tilde{q}$ are the scalar parts of the corresponding superfields.

Concerning the solution to Eq. (50), we consider two versions of the model:

I) An all-loop finite model with a unique and isolated solution, in which f' vanishes, which leads to the following relation:

$$f^2 = f^2_{111} = f^2_{222} = f^2_{333} = \frac{16}{9} g^2. \tag{56}$$

As for the lepton masses, because all f' couplings have been fixed to be zero at this order, in principle they would be expected to appear radiatively induced by the scalar lepton masses appearing in the SSB sector of the theory. However, due to the finiteness conditions they cannot appear radiatively and remain as a problem for further study.

II) A two-loop finite solution, in which we keep f' nonvanishing and we use it to introduce the lepton masses. The model in turn becomes finite only up to two-loops since the corresponding solution of Eq. (50) is not an isolated one any more, i.e., it is a parametric one. In this case we have the following boundary conditions for the Yukawa couplings:

$$f^2 = r\left(\frac{16}{9}\right) g^2, \quad f'^2 = (1-r)\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) g^2, \tag{57}$$

where r is a free parameter which parametrizes the different solutions to the finiteness conditions. As for the boundary conditions of the soft scalars, we have the universal case.

Predictions for $SU(3)^3$. Below $M_{\rm GUT}$ all couplings and masses of the theory run according to the RGEs of the MSSM. Thus, we examine the evolution of these parameters according to their RGEs up to two-loops for dimensionless parameters and at one-loop for dimensionful ones imposing the corresponding boundary conditions. We further assume a unique supersymmetry breaking scale $M_{\rm SUSY}$ and below that scale the effective theory is just the SM.

We compare our predictions with the most recent experimental value $m_t^{\rm exp} = (173.1 \pm 1.3)$ GeV [75], and recall that the theoretical values for m_t suffer from a correction of $\sim 4\%$ [7, 63, 76]. In the case of the bottom quark, we take again the value evaluated at M_Z, $m_b(M_Z) = (2.83 \pm 0.10)$ GeV [74]. In the case of model I, the predictions for the top-quark mass (in this case m_b is an input) m_t are ~ 183 GeV for $\mu < 0$, which is above the experimental value, and there are no solutions for $\mu > 0$.

For the two-loop model II, we look for the values of the parameter r which comply with the experimental limits given above for top- and bottom-quark masses. In the case of $\mu > 0$, for the bottom quark, the values of r lie in the range $0.15 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.32$. For the top mass, the range of values for r is $0.35 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.6$. From these values we can see that there is a very small region where both top- and bottom-quark masses are in the experimental range for the same value of r. In the case of $\mu < 0$, the situation is similar, although slightly better, with the range of values $0.62 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.77$ for the bottom mass, and $0.4 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.62$ for the top-quark mass. So far in the analysis, the masses of the new particles hs and Es of all families were taken to be at the $M_{\rm GUT}$ scale. Taking into account new thresholds for these exotic particles below $M_{\rm GUT}$, we hope to find a wider phenomenologically viable parameter space. The details of the predictions of the $SU(3)^3$ are currently under a careful re-analysis in view of the new value of the top-quark mass, the possible new thresholds for the exotic particles, as well as different intermediate gauge symmetry breaking into $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)$ [105].

CONCLUSIONS

A number of proposals and ideas have matured with time and have survived after careful theoretical studies and confrontation with experimental data. These include part of the original GUTs ideas, mainly the unification of gauge couplings and, separately, the unification of the Yukawa couplings, a version of fixed point behaviour of couplings, and certainly the necessity of supersymmetry as a way to take care of the technical part of the hierarchy problem. On the other hand, a very serious theoretical problem, namely, the presence of divergencies in Quantum Field Theories (QFT), although challenged by the founders of QFT [106–108], was mostly forgotten in the course of developments of the field partly due to the spectacular successes of renormalizable field theories, in particular of the SM. However, fundamental developments in Theoretical Particle Physics are based on reconsiderations of the problem of divergencies and serious attempts to solve it. These include the motivation and construction of string and noncommutative theories, as well as $N = 4$ supersymmetric field theories [109, 110], $N = 8$ supergravity [111–115] and the AdS/CFT correspondence [116]. It is a thoroughly fascinating fact that many interesting ideas that have survived various theoretical and phenomenological tests, as well as the solution to the UV divergencies problem, find a common ground in the framework of $N = 1$ Finite Unified Theories, which we have described in the previous sections. On the theoretical side, they solve the problem of UV divergencies in a minimal way. On the phenomenological side, since they are based on the principle of reduction of couplings (expressed via RGI relations among couplings and masses), they provide strict selection rules in choosing realistic models which lead to testable predictions. The celebrated success of predicting the top-quark mass [1–4, 6, 117] is now extented to the predictions of the Higgs masses and the supersymmetric spectrum of the MSSM. At least the prediction of the lightest Higgs sector is expected to be tested in the next couple of years at the LHC.

Acknowledgements. It is a pleasure for one of us (G. Z.) to thank the Organizing Committee for the very warm hospitality offered. This work is partially supported by the NTUA's basic research support programme 2008 and 2009, the European Union's RTN programme under contract MRTN-CT-2006-035505, and by the European Union ITN programme «UNILHC» PITN-GA-2009-237920. Supported also by a Mexican PAPIIT grant IN112709, and by Conacyt grants 51554-F and 82291.

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